A LATIN DICTIONARY

LEWIS AND SHORT

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS
AMEN HOUSE, E.C. 4
London Edinburgh Glasgow New York
Toronto Melbourne Capetown Bombay
Calcutta Madras
HUMPHREY MILFORD
PUBLISHER TO THE
UNIVERSITY

A
LATIN DICTIONARY

FOUNDED ON ANDREWS' EDITION OF

FREUND'S LATIN DICTIONARY

REVISED, ENLARGED, AND IN GREAT PART REWRITTEN

BY

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OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

IMPRESSION OF 1945
FIRST EDITION 1879

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

ADVERTISEMENT.

The translation of Dr. Freund's great Latin-German Dictionary, edited by the late E. A. Andrews, LL.D., and published in 1850, has been from that time in extensive use throughout England and America. It has had for competitors, indeed, in the schools and colleges of both countries, only works which are substantially reprints or abridgments of itself. As it has thus been the standard book of reference of its kind for a generation of scholars, its merits need no description here.

Meanwhile, great advances have been made in the sciences on which lexicography depends. Minute research in manuscript authorities has largely restored the texts of the classical writers, and even their orthography. Philology has traced the growth and history of thousands of words, and revealed meanings and shades of meaning which were long unknown. Syntax has been subjected to a profounder analysis. The history of ancient nations, the private life of their citizens, the thoughts and beliefs of their writers have been closely scrutinized in the light of accumulating information. Thus the student of to-day may justly demand of his Dictionary far more than the scholarship of thirty years ago could furnish. The present work is the result of a series of earnest efforts by the Publishers to meet this demand.

It was seen fifteen years ago that at least a very thorough revision of the Dictionary was needed. It was therefore submitted to the author of the original work, Dr. William Freund, who carefully revised it, rewrote a few of the less satisfactory articles, corrected errors, and supplied about two thousand additions, mainly in the early pages. The sheets were then placed in the hands of Professor Henry Drisler, LL.D., to be edited; but that eminent scholar soon advised us that a reconstruction of the work was desirable, such as he could not command leisure to make. They were afterwards delivered to the present editors to be used freely, and in combination with all other appropriate sources, in compiling a Latin Dictionary which should meet the advanced requirements of the times. The results of their unremitting labours for several years are now given to the public.

The first 216 pages (words beginning with A) are the work of Professor Charles Short, LL.D., of Columbia College. The remainder of the book, from page 217 to page 2019 inclusive, is the work of Mr. Charlton T. Lewis. While each editor is

alone and wholly responsible for the pages which he has prepared, Mr. LEWIS requests us to acknowledge the indebtedness of the book to contributions from other scholars, incorporated by him with his own collections. It is proper to refer, in particular, to the valuable services of GUSTAVUS FISCHER, LL D., of New Brunswick, whose learning and research have given to many articles a fulness and thoroughness hardly attempted before in a Latin Dictionary (see, for example, the words *contra*, 2. *cum*, *sic*, *sisto*, *solvo*, *suus*, *tum*, *tunc*, *volo*, and others); and of Professor GEORGE M. LANE, LL.D., of Harvard College, who has kindly examined a large part of the book in proof, and has freely communicated, in his suggestions and corrections, the ripe fruits of his scholarship.

NEW YORK, *March* 1, 1879.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

A list of the principal words which are variously spelled in MSS. and editions. From Brambach's "Aids to Latin Orthography." (In most cases the form approved by Brambach is that preferred by recent editors; but there are still several words on which high authorities differ from him or from one another. For particulars, see the Lexicon.)

ab in compounds before *i* (for *j*), *h*, *b*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*; *abs* before *c*, *q*, *t*; *as* before *p* (asporto); *a* before *m* and *v*; *au* before *f* (aufero, aufugio; but afui, v. absum).
abicio, better than abjicio.
abscisio, better than abcisio.
absum, afui, afore, etc. (not abfui).
ad in compounds before *i* (for *j*), *h*, *b*, *d*, *f*, *m*, *n*, *q*, *v*; *ac* before *c*, sometimes *q* (better adquiro, etc.); *ag* or *ad* before *g*, but *a* or *ad* before *gn*, *sp*, *sc*, *st*; *ad* or *al* before *l*; *ad* (less prop. *an*) before *n*; *ap* (less freq. *ad*) before *p*; *ad* or *ar* before *r*; *ad* or *as* before *s*; *at* before *t* (rarely *ad*).
adicio, better than adjicio.
adsimulo, better than adsimilo.
adulescens (subst.), better than adolescens; so adulescentia, etc.
aeneus, aenus, better than ahe-.
aequipero, not aequiparo.
alioqui, better than alioquin.
aliunde or alicunde.
allucinor or hallu-; old form halucinor.
ancora, not anchora.
antemna or antenna.
antiquus, *old*; anticus, *that is in front*.
anulus, anellus, not ann-.
apud; also (less freq.) aput.
arcesso or accerso.
atqui, better than atquin.
auctor, auctoritas, not aut-.
audacter, not audaciter.
autumnus, not auctumnus.
baca, better than bacca.
baccar, better than bacchar.
ballista, better than balista.
balneum or balineum.
barritus, not baritus, barditus.
belua, not bellua.
benedico, benefacio, or separately, bene dico, bene facio.
benevolus, beneficus, etc., better than benivolus, benificus.
bipartitus and bipertitus.
braca, not bracca.
bracchium, not brachium.
bucina, not buccina; so bucinator.
caecus, not coecus.
caelebs, not coelebs.
caelum, caelestis, etc., not coel-.
caementum, not cementum.
caenum, not coenum.
caerimonia or caeremonia, not cer-.
caespes, not cespes.
caestus, not cestus.
candela, not candella.
cauda, vulgar form coda.
causa, better than caussa.
cena, not coena.
ceteri, not caeteri.
cheragra or chiragra.
circumeo or circueo, circumitus or circuitus.
coclea, better than cochlea.
coicio, better than conicio, coiicio.
comissor or comisor.
comminus, not cominus.
comprehendo, better than comprendo.
condicio, not conditio.
conecto, not connecto; so conexio, conexus.
conitor, not connitor.
coniveo, not conniveo.
conjunx, better than conjux.
contio, not concio.
conubium, not connubium.
convicium, not convitium.
cottidie or cotidie, not quotidie.
culleus, culleum, not culeus, culeum.
cum, or archaic quom, not quum.
cum in composition: *com* before *b*, *m*, *p*; *con* before *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *i* (for *j*), *n*, *q*, *s*, *t*, *v*; but *co* before *gn*, before *n* in conecto, coniveo, etc., and before vowels and *h* (except comedo, comes, comitor, comitium, and their derivv.); hence cogo for coago; *cor* before *r*; *con* or *col* before *l*.
cumba, better than cymba.
cumque, not cunque.
cuppes, better than cupes; so cuppedo, cuppediae.
cupressus, not cypressus.
Cybebe or Cybele.
damma, not dama.
Dareus, better than Darius.
deicio, better than dejicio.
denuntio, not denuncio.
deprehendo or deprendo.
derigo and dirigo are to be distinguished; v. these words.
describo and discribo are to be distinguished; v. these words.
designo and dissigno are to be distinguished; v. designo.
deversorium, better than devor-, not diversorium.
dicio, not ditio.
dilectus (a military levy), not delectus.
discidium, not dissidium.
discribo, discriptio, v. describo.
disicio (dissicio), better than disjicio.
dissignator (an undertaker, etc.), not designator.
dumetum or dummetum, dumosus or dummosus.
dumtaxat, not duntaxat.
dupondius, later form dipondius.
eculeus, better than equuleus.
edo, esum, better than essum.
edyllium or idyllium.
ei (interjection), not hei.
eicio, better than ejicio.
elleborus, better than helleborus.
emo, emptum, not emtum; so emptio, emptor, etc.
epistula, not epistola; but epistolicus (= ἐπιστολικός)
Erinys, not Erinnys.
erus, era, erilis, not herus, etc.
Euander, Euandrus, not Evander.
euhoe (= εὐοῖ), not evoe.
ex before vowels and *h*; *e* or *ex* before consonants.
ex in composition, before vowels, and *h*, *c*, *p* (except epotus, epoto), *q*, *t*, and *s*; the *s* is better retained, e g exsanguis, better than exanguis, etc.; *e* before *b*, *d*, *g*, *i* (for *j*), *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *v*; *ef* before *f*.
exim or exin.
eximo, exemptum, not exemtum.
faenum (vulgar form fenum), not foenum.
faenus, better than fenus, not foenus; so faenero, faenerator, etc.
fecunditas, fecundo, fecundus, not foecunditas, etc.
fetidus, feteo, fetor, better than foetidus, etc.
fetus (subst. and partic.), not foetus.
futtilis, better than futilis.
gaesum, not gesum.
Gaetuli and Getuli.
Genava, not Geneva.
genetivus, genetrix, not genitivus, genitrix.
glaeba, better than gleba.
gratiis and gratis.
Hadria, Hadriaticus, Hadrianus, not Adria, etc.
Hadrumetum, Hadrumetinus, not Adrumetum, etc.
haedus, not hoedus, aedus. Rustic form edus.
Halaesa, Halaesus, not Halesa, etc.
Halicarnasus and Alicarnasus.
Hamilcar, not Amilcar.
Hannibal, not Annibal.
harena, harenosus, better than arena, etc.
hariola, hariolatio, hariolor, hariolus, and ariola, ariolatio, ariolus.
harundo, better than arundo.
haruspex, better than aruspex.
haud and haut; also, before consonants, hau.
haveo and aveo.
hebenus, better than ebenus.
hedera, better than edera.
helluo, helluatio, helluor, better than heluo, etc.
hercisco and ercisco.
heri and (in Quintilian's time) here.
Hiberes, Hiberia, Hiberus, not Iberes, etc.
holus, better than olus; archaic helus.
humo, humus, not umo, umus.
idcirco and iccirco.
ilico, not illico.
immo, not imo.
in primis, inprimis, and imprimis.
inclitus and inclutus, not inclytus.
incoho, better than inchoo; not incoo.
indutiae, not induciae.
inicio, better than injicio.
intellego, intellegentia, not intelligo, etc.
internecio, better than internicio.
inunguo, not inungo.
Kalendae, better than Calendae.
Karthago and Carthago.
lacrima, not lacruma, lachrima, or lachryma.
lamina, lamna, and lammina.
lanterna, better than laterna.
lepor and lepos.
levis, not laevis.
libet, libens; archaic lubet, lubens; so libido.
littera, better than litera; so litterula.
litus, not littus.
maereo, maeror, maestus, maestitia, not moereo, etc.
maledicus, maleficus, malevolus, better than malivolus, etc.
mille, *plur.* milia, better than millia.
milies and milies, better than milliens, etc.
multa, not mulcta; so multo.
murra, not myrrha.
myrtum, myrtus, not murtum, etc.
navus, better than gnavus.
ne (particle of affirmation), not nae.
neglego, neglegentia, not negligo, etc.
nenia, not naenia.
nequiquam, better than nequicquam.
nummus, not numus.
numquam and nunquam.
nuntio, nuntius, not nuncio, etc.
ob in composition, before *i* (for *j*), *h*, *b*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v* (but before *s* and *t* frequently written *op*); also before vowels, except in obsolesco; *ob*, sometimes *om*, before *m*; *oc* before *c*; *of* before *f*; *og* before *g*; *op* before *p*; but *b* is dropped in omitto, operio, ostendo (for obstendo).
obicio, better than objicio.
oboedio, not obedio.
obscenus, better than obscaenus; not obscoenus.
obstipesco, better than obstupesco.
opilio, better than upilio.
otium, otiosus, not ocium, etc.
paelex, better than pelex; not pellex.
paene, not pene nor poene.
paenitet, not poenitet.
paenula, not penula.
Parnasus, Parnasius, not Parnassus, etc.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN REFERRING TO

ANCIENT AUTHORS AND THEIR WORKS.

☞ The dates are given on the authority of Teuffel, in his History of Roman Literature; but those marked (?) are doubtful or conjectural.

Aem. Mac.	Aemilius Macer, *poet*,	obiit, B.C. 14
Afran.	Lucius Afranius, *writer of comedy*,	flor. " 110
Aggen.	Aggenus Urbicus, *writer on husbandry*,	" (?) A.D. 400
Agrim. or Agrimens.	The ancient writers on surveying; esp. Frontinus, Balbus, Hyginus, Siculus Flaccus, and Aggenus Urbicus.	
Albin.	C. Pedo Albinovanus, *poet*,	" " 28
Alcim.	Alcimus Avitus, *Chr. writer*,	ob. A.D. 523
Aldh.	Aldhelmus, *Bishop of Salisbury, England*,	" " 709
" Ep., Epistula ad Acircium, de metris, etc.		
" Laud. Virg., De Laudibus Virginitatis.		
Alfen.	P. Alfenus Varus, *JCtus*,	fl. (?) B.C. 38
Ambros.	Ambrosius, *Chr. writer*,	ob. A.D. 397
" De Caïn et Abel.		
" De Fide, De Fide Libri V ad Gratianum Augustum.		
" De Isaac et Animâ.		
" De Noë et Arcâ.		
" Ep., Epistulae.		
" Hexaëm., Hexaëmeron.		
" in Luc., Expositio Evangelii secundum Lucam, Libri X.		
" in Psa., Enarrationes in XII Psalmos.		
" Off., De Officiis.		
Amm.	Ammianus Marcellinus, *hist.*,	" " 400
Ampel.	L. Ampelius, *historian*,	fl. (?) " 200
Anthol. Lat.	Anthologia Latina, a collection of Epigrams, Inscriptions, and Fragments in verse, by P. Burmann; edited also by Meyer and by Riese.	
Apic.	Apicius Caelius, *writer on cookery*,	" " 25
But the work De Re Coquinariâ, ascribed to Apicius, is a compilation of a later age.		
App	Lucius Appuleius (Apu.), *philos.*,	" " 160
" Apol., Apologia, or De Magiâ.		
" Asclep., Asclepius, or Trismegistus.		
" Dogm. Plat., De Dogmate Platonis.		
" Flor., Florida.		
" Herb., Herbarium, a work of the fourth century A.D., falsely ascribed to Appuleius.		
" Mag., De Magiâ, or Apologia.		
" Met. or M., Metamorphoses.		
" Mund., De Mundo.		
" Trism., Trismegistus.		
Arn.	Arnobius Afer, *Chr. writer*,	" " 295
Ascon.	Q. Asconius Pedianus, *gramm.*,	ob. " 88
Asin.	C. Asinius Pollio, *orator and hist.*,	" " 5
At. Cap.	Ateius Capito, *grammarian*,	fl. " 14
Att. or Acc.	L. Attius or Accius, *writer of tragedy*,	" B.C. 135
Atta,	T. Quinctius Atta, *writer of comedy*,	" " 80
Auct. Aetn.	Auctor Aetnae (perh. Lucilius Junior),	" (?) A.D. 60
Auct. B. Afr.	Auctor Belli Africani,	" B.C. 50
Auct. B. Alex.	Auctor Belli Alexandrini (prob. Aulus Hirtius),	" " 50
Auct. B. G. 8	Auctor de Bello Gallico libri viii, in continuation of Cæsar's commentarii (prob. Aulus Hirtius),	" " 50
Auct. B. Hisp.	Auctor Belli Hispaniensis,	" " 50
Auct. Her. or Auct. ad Her.	Auctor ad Herennium, v. Cornificius.	
Auct. Pervig. Ven.	Auctor Pervigilii Veneris,	flor. (?) A.D. 150
Auct. Priap.	Auctor Priapeorum, v. Priap.	
Aug.	Aurelius Augustinus, *Chr. writer*,	obiit, " 430
" Acad., Contra Academicos		
" Civ. Dei or C. D., De Civitate Dei.		
" De Doctr. Christ., De Doctrinâ Christianâ.		
" Ep., Epistulae.		
" Mor. Manich., De Moribus Manichaeorum.		
" Music., De Musicâ.		
" Retract., Retractationes.		
" Serm., Sermones.		
" Trin., De Trinitate.		
August.	Caesar Octavianus Augustus,	" " 13
Aur. Vict.	Sextus Aurelius Victor, *hist.*,	fl. " 360
" Caes., De Caesaribus.		
" Epit., Epitome de Caesaribus		
" Orig., Origo Gentis Romanae.		
" Vir. Ill., De Viris Illustribus.		
Aus.	D. Magnus Ausonius, *poet*,	ob. " 390
" Caes., De XII Caesaribus.		
" Ecl., Eclogarium.		
" Edyl., Edyllia, or Idyllia.		
" Ep., Epistulae.		
" Ephem., Ephemeris		
" Epigr., Epigrammata.		
" Epit., Epitaphia.		
" Grat. Act., Gratiarum Actio		
" Idyll., Idyllia, or Edyllia.		
" Parent., Parentalia.		
" Per., Periochae.		
" Prof., Professores		
" Sap., Sapientes.		
" Urb., Ordo Nobilium Urbium.		
Avien.	R. Festus Avienus, *poet*,	" " 370
" Descr. Orb., Descriptio Orbis Terrae, or Περιήγησις.		
" Or. Mar., Ora Maritima.		
" Perieg., Descriptio Orbis Terrae, or Περιήγησις.		
Boëth.	Anicius Manl. Torq. Severinus Boëtius or Boëthius, *philos.*,	" " 525
" Anal., Analytica.		
" Consol., De Consolatione.		
" Mus., De Musicâ.		
" Porphyr., Dialogi in Porphyrium.		
" Top., De Differentiis Topicis.		
Brut.	M. Junius Brutus, *correspondent of Cicero*,	" B.C. 42
Caecil.	Statius Caecilius, *writer of comedy*,	*fl.* " 180
Cael. Aur.	Caelius Aurelianus, *physician*,	" (?) A.D. 420
" Acut., Acutae Passiones.		
" Tard., Tardae Passiones.		
Caes.	Caius Julius Caesar, *historian*,	ob. B.C. 44
" B. C., Bellum Civile.		
" B. G., Bellum Gallicum.		
Callistr.	Callistratus, *JCtus*,	fl. A.D. 200
Calp.	Calpurnius Siculus, *poet*,	" (?) " 55
" Ecl., Eclogae.		
Capitol.	Julius Capitolinus, *biographer*,	" (?) " 320
" Balb., Vita Balbini.		
" Gord., Vita Gordiani.		
" Max., Vita Maximi.		
" Maxim., Vita Maximini.		
Cass. Hem.	L. Cassius Hemina, *historian*,	" B.C. 140
Cassiod.	Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus, *historian*,	ob. A.D. 575
" Chron., Chronicon.		

Cassiod. (cont.). Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus, *historian*, obiit, A.D. 575
" Complex., Complexiones in Epistulas Apostolicas.
" De Anim., De Animâ.
" Hist., Gothorum Historia.
" Hist. Eccl., Historia Ecclesiastica.
" Inst. Div. Litt., Institutio Divinarum Litterarum.
" Var., Variarum Libri XII.
Cato, M. Porcius Cato, *orator and hist.*, " B.C. 149
" R. R., De Re Rusticâ.
Cat. or Catull. C. Valerius Catullus, *poet*, " " 54
Cels. Aurel. Cornelius Celsus, *physic.*, flor. A.D 50
Censor. Censorinus, *grammarian*, " " 238
Charis. Flav. Sosipater Charisius, *grammarian*, " " 375
Cic. or C. M. Tullius Cicero, *orator and philosopher*, ob. B.C. 43
" Acad. or Ac., Academicae Quaestiones.
" ad Brut., ad M. Brutum Epistulae.
" Aem. Scaur., Oratio pro Aemilio Scauro.
" Agr., Orationes de Lege Agrariâ.
" Am., De Amicitiâ, or Laelius.
" Arat., Aratus.
" Arch., Oratio pro A. Licinio Archiâ.
" Att., Epistulae ad Atticum.
" Balb., Oratio pro L. Corn. Balbo.
" Brut., Brutus sive de Claris Oratoribus.
" Caecin., Oratio pro Caecinâ.
" Cael., Oratio pro M. Caelio.
" Cat., Orationes in Catilinam.
" Cat. M., Cato Major, or De Senectute.
" Clu., Oratio pro Cluentio.
" Deiot., Oratio pro Rege Deiotaro.
" De Or., De Oratore.
" Div., De Divinatione ad M. Brutum.
" Div. in Caecil., Divinatio in Caecilium.
" Dom., Oratio de Domo suâ.
" Fam., Epistulae ad Familiares.
" Fat., De Fato
" Fin., De Finibus.
" Flac. or Fl., Oratio pro L. Flacco.
" Font. or Fontei., Oratio pro M. Fonteio.
" Fragm., Fragmenta.
" Har. Resp., Oratio de Haruspicum Responsis.
" Her., Auctor ad Herennium.
" Imp. Pomp., Oratio de Imperio Cn. Pompei, or Pro Lege Maniliâ.
" Inv., De Inventione Rhetoricâ.
" Lael., Laelius, or De Amicitiâ.
" Leg., De Legibus.
" Lig., Oratio pro Ligario.
" Manil., Oratio pro Lege Maniliâ, or De Imperio Cn. Pompei.
" Marcell., Oratio pro Marcello.
" Mil., Oratio pro Milone.
" Mur., Oratio pro L. Murenâ.
" N. D., De Deorum Naturâ.
" Off., De Officiis.
" Opt. Gen., De Optimo Genere Oratorum.
" Or., Orator ad M. Brutum.
" Par. or Parad., Paradoxa Stoicorum.
" Part. Or., De Partitione Oratoriâ.
" Phil., Orationes Philippicae in M. Antonium.
" Pis., Oratio in Pisonem.
" Planc., Oratio pro Plancio.
" Prov. Cons., De Provinciis Consularibus.
" Quinct. or Quint., Oratio pro P. Quinctio, or Quinto.
" Q. Fr. or ad Q. Fr., Epistulae ad Q. Fratrem.
" Rab. Perd., Oratio pro Rabirio Perduellonis Reo.
" Rab. Post., Oratio pro Rabirio Posthumo.
" Red. Quir., Oratio post Reditum ad Quirites.
" Red. in Sen., Oratio post Reditum in Senatu.
" Rep., De Re Publicâ.
" Rosc. Am., Oratio pro Quinto Roscio Amerino
" Rosc. Com., Oratio pro Sexto Roscio Comoedo.
" Scaur., Oratio pro M. Aemilio Scauro.
" Sen., De Senectute, or Cato Major.
" Sest. or Sext., Oratio pro Sestio.
" Sull., Oratio pro Sullâ.
" Tim., Timaeus, or De Universo.
" Tog. Cand., Oratio in Senatu in Togâ Candidâ.
" Top., Topica.
" Tull., Oratio pro M. Tullio.
" Tusc., Tusculanae Disputationes.
" Univ., De Universo, or Timaeus.
" Vatin., Oratio in Vatinium.
" Verr., Actio in Verrem.

Cinc. L. Cincius Alimentus, *annalist*, etc., flor. B.C. 210
Cinn. C. Helvius Cinna, *Epic. poet*, " " 40
Claud. Claudius Claudianus, *poet*, " A.D. 40?
" B. Get. or Bell. Get., De Bello Getico.
" B. Gild. or Bell. Gild., De Bello Gildonico.
" Cons. Mall. Theod., De Consulatu Fl. Mallii Theodori.
" Cons. Olyb. et Prob., In Consulatum Olybrii et Probini.
" Cons. Stil., De Consulatu Stilichonis.
" IV. Cons. Hon., De Quarto Consulatu Honorii.
" VI. Cons. Hon., De Sexto Consulatu Honorii.
" Epith., Epithalamium.
" in Eutr., in Eutropium Libri II.
" in Rufin., in Rufinium Libri II.
" Laud. Ser., De Laudibus Serenae Reginae.
" Laud. Stil., De Laudibus Stilichonis.
" Nupt. Hon. et Mar., De Nuptiis Honorii et Mariae.
" Rapt. Pros., De Raptu Proserpinae.
Claud. Mam. Claudianus Ecdicius Mamertus, *Chr. writer*, " " 470
" Stat. An., De Statu Animae.
Cloat. Cloatius Verus, *grammarian*, " (?) " 100
Cod. Codex,
" Greg., Gregorianus. compiled (?) " 295
" Hermog., Hermogenianus. " (?) " 330
" Just. or Cod., Justinianeus. " " 530
" Theod., Theodosianus. " " 438
Col. L. Junius Moderatus Columella, *writer on husbandry*, fl " 50
Commod. Commodianus. *Chr. poet*, " " 245
" Apol., Carmen Apologeticum.
" Instr., Instructiones.
Consent. P. Consentius, *grammarian*, " " 475
Coripp. Fl. Cresconius Corippus, *poet and grammarian*, " " 565
" Johan., Johannis, sive de Bellis Libycis.
" Laud. Just., De Laudibus Justini Augusti.
Corn. Gall. Cn. Cornelius Gallus, *poet*, ob. B C. 25
Corn. Sev. Cornelius Severus, *poet*, " " 28
Cornif. Cornificus, *rhetorician* (acc. to Quintilian, the name of the writer of the four books of Rhetorica ad C. Herennium; usu. cited as Auct. Her.), fl. (?) " 80
Curt. Q Curtius Rufus, *historian*, " A.D. 50
Cypr. Thascius Caecilius Cyprianus, *Chr. writer*, ob. " 257
Dict. Cret. Interpres Dictyos Cretensis, about " 380
Dig. Digesta, i. e. Libri Pandectarum.
Diom. Diomedes, *grammarian*, fl. (?) " 375
Dion. Cato, The name inscribed on a collection of distichs de moribus, etc., probably of the third or fourth century.
Donat. or Don. Aelius Donatus, *commentator*, " " 350
Dracont. Dracontius, *poet*, " " 490
" Hexaëm., Hexaëmeron Creationis Mundi.
Eccl. Scriptores Ecclesiastici.
Enn. Q. Ennius, *poet*, ob. B.C. 169
" Ann., Annales.
" Trag., Tragoediae.
Ennod. Ennodius, *Chr. poet and biographer*, " A.D. 521
" Ep., Epistulae.
" Epithal., Epithalamium.
" Pan., Panegyricus.
" Vit. Epiph., Vita Epiphanii.
Eum. Eumenius, *orator and panegyrist*, fl. " 300
" Grat. Act., Gratiarum Actio Constantino.
" Pan. Const., Panegyricus Constantino Augusto dictus.
Eutr. Flavius Eutropius, *historian*, " " 375
Fab. Pict. Fabius Pictor, *historian*, " B C 214
Falisc. See Gratius Faliscus.
Favorin. Favorinus, *philosopher*, " A.D. 130
Fenest. L. Fenestella, *historian*, " " 36
Fest. Sext. Pompeius Festus, *grammarian*, about (?) " 150
Firm. Mat. or Firm. Julius Firmicus Maternus, *mathematician*, " " 340
Flor. L. Annaeus Florus, *historian*, " " 140
Fortun. or Ven. Fort. Venantius Fortunatus, *Christian poet*, " " 600

Front. or Frontin. S. Julius Frontinus, *engineer*, etc., obiit, A.D. 103
" Aquaed., De Aquaeductibus Urbis Romae.
" Strat., Strategematica.
Fronto or Front. M. Cornelius Fronto, *orator*, " " 168
" ad Marc., Epistulae ad M. Aurelium.
" ad Ver., Epistulae ad Verum Imperatorem.
" De Diff., De Differentiis.
" De Eloq., De Eloquentiâ.
Fulg. Fabius Planciades Fulgentius, *grammarian*, etc., " " 550
" De Aetat., De Aetatibus Mundi.
" Expos., Expositio Sermonum Antiquorum.
" Myth., Mythologiae.
" Verg. Cont., Vergiliana Continentia.
Gai. Gaius, *JCtus*, " " 180
" Inst., Institutiones Juris Civilis.
Gell. Aulus Gellius, *gramm.*, etc., " " 175
German. Caesar Germanicus, *poet*, " " 18
Gloss. Glossarium.
" Cyril., Cyrilli.
" Isid., Isidori.
" Philox., Philoxeni.
Grat. Gratius Faliscus, *poet*, flor. " 10
" Cyn. or Cyneg., Cynegetica.
Her. See Auctor ad Herennium.
Hier. Hieronymus, *Chr. writer*, ob. " 420
" Cant. Cantic., Homiliae in Cantica Canticorum.
" Cont. Pelag., Dialogi Contra Pelagianos.
" Ep., Epistulae.
" in Isa., in Iesaiam Commentarii.
" in Psa., in Psalmos Tractatus.
Hirt. Aulus Hirtius, *historian* (= Auct. B. G. 8, in continuation of Cæsar's commentaries; and Auct. B. Alex.), " B.C. 44
Hor. Q. Horatius Flaccus, *poet*, " " 8
" A. P., Ars Poetica.
" C., Carmina, or Odae.
" C. S., Carmen Seculare.
" Ep., Epistulae.
" Epod., Epodi.
" Od., Odae, or Carmina.
" S. or Sat., Satirae.
Hyg. C. Julius Hyginus, *poet and fabulist*, fl. " 10
" Astr., Astronomia.
" F., Fabellae.
Hyg. (Gromat.), Hyginus, *writer on surveying*, " A.D. 100
" Lim. or De Lim., De Limitibus Constituendis.
Inscr. Inscriptiones.
" Don., Donii.
" Fabr., Fabretti.
" Graev., Graevii.
" Grut., Gruteri.
" Gud., Gudii.
" Maff., Maffeii.
" Momms., Mommsenii.
" Murat., Muratorii.
" Neap., Regni Neapolitani (ed. by Mommsen).
" Orell., Orelli.
" Rein., Reinesii.
Inst. Institutiones.
Isid. Isidorus Hispalensis, *gramm.*, ob. " 640
" Orig., Origenes.
Javol. Javolenus Priscus, *JCtus*, fl. " 100
Jornand. Jornandes or Jordanis, *historian*, " " 552
Jul. Val. Julius Valerius, *historian*, " " 290
" " Res Gest. Alex., Res Gestae Alexandri Macedonis.
Julian. Salvius Julianus, *JCtus*, " " 130
Just. Justinus, *historian*, about " (?) " 150
Just. Justinianus, *emperor*, ob. " 565
" Inst., Institutiones.
Juv. D. Junius Juvenalis, *poet*, " " 130
Juvenc. C. Vettius Aquilinus Juvencus, *Chr. poet*, fl. " 325
Laber. C. Decius Laberius, *mimographer*, " B.C. 50
Lact. L. Caelius Lactantius Firmianus, *Chr. writer*, ob. A.D. 325
" De Irâ D., De Irâ Dei.
" Epit., Epitome Divinarum Institutionum.
" Inst. (or Lact. alone), Institutiones Divinae.
" Mort. Pers., De Mortibus Persecutorum.
Laev. Laevius, *lyric poet*, fl. (?) B.C. 100
Lampr. Aelius Lampridius, *historian*, ob. " 300
" Alex. Sev., Alexandri Severi Vita.
" Com., Commodi Vita.
" Elag., Elagabali Vita.
Leg. XII. Tab. Leges duodecim Tabularum, compiled " 450
Liv. Titus Livius, *historian*, obiit, A.D. 17
Liv. Andron. Livius Andronicus, *writer of tragedy*, " B.C. 204
Luc. M. Annaeus Lucanus, *poet*, " A.D. 65
Lucil. C. Ennius Lucilius, *satirist*, " B.C. 103
" Aetn., Aetna, v. Auctor Aetnae.
Lucr. T. Lucretius Carus, *poet and philosopher*, " " 55
Macr. Aurelius Theodosius Macrobius, *critic*, flor. A.D. 400
" S. or Sat., Saturnalia.
" Somn. Scip., Somnium Scipionis.
Mamert. Claud. Mamertinus, *panegyrist*, " " 362
Manil. M. Manilius, *poet*, " " 12
" Astron., Astronomica.
Marc. Emp. Marcellus Empiricus, *physician*, " " 400
Mart. M. Valerius Martialis, *poet*, ob. " 102
Mart. Cap. Martianus Minneus Felix Capella, *satirist*, fl. (?) " 425
Maxim. Maximianus, *poet*, " " 520
Mel. or Mela, Pomponius Mela, *geographer*, " " 45
Min. Fel. Minucius Felix, *Chr. writer*, " " 200
" Oct., Octavius.
Modest. Herennius Modestinus, *JCtus*, " " 240
Monum. Ancyr. Monumentum Ancyranum, an inscription placed on the wall of the pronaos at Ancyra, by Augustus Cæsar, " " 14
Naev. C. Naevius, *poet*, ob. B.C. 198
Nazar. Nazarius, *panegyrist*, fl. A.D. 320
" Pan. Const., Panegyricus Constantini.
Nemes. M. Aur. Olympius Nemesianus, *poet*, " " 260
" Cyn., Cynegetica.
" Ecl., Eclogae.
Nep. Cornelius Nepos, *biographer*, " B.C. 44
" Ages., Agesilaus.
" Alcib., Alcibiades.
" Arist., Aristides.
" Att., Atticus.
" Cat., M. Porcius Cato.
" Chabr., Chabrias.
" Cim., Cimon.
" Con., Conon.
" Dat., Datames
" Dion, Dion.
" Epam., Epaminondas.
" Eum., Eumenes.
" Ham., Hamilcar.
" Hann., Hannibal.
" Iph., Iphicrates.
" Lys., Lysander.
" Milt., Miltiades.
" Paus., Pausanias.
" Pelop., Pelopidas.
" Phoc., Phocion.
" Reg., De Regibus.
" Them., Themistocles.
" Thras., Thrasybulus.
" Tim. or Timol., Timoleon.
" Timoth., Timotheus.
Nigid. P. Nigidius Figulus, *gramm.*, " " 60
Non. Nonius Marcellus, *gramm.*, " (?) A.D. 280
Not. Tir. Notae Tironianae, a late collection of abbreviations ascribed to Cicero's freedman Tiro.
Nov. Novius, *writer of comedy*, " B.C. 90
Novat. or Nov. Novatianus, *Chr. writer*, " A.D. 250
Obseq. Julius Obsequens, *writer De Prodigiis*, " (?) " 375
Optat. Publilius Optatianus Porphyrius, *panegyrist*, " " 330
Orell. See Inscriptiones.
Oros. Paulus Orosius, *historian*, " " 410
Ov. P. Ovidius Naso, *poet*, ob. " 17
" A. A., Ars Amatoria.
" Am., Amores.
" Cons., Consolatio.
" F. or Fast., Fasti.
" H. or Her., Heroides.
" Hal., Halieuticon.
" Ib., Ibis.
" M. or Met., Metamorphoses.
" Med. Fac., Medicamina Faciei.
" Nux, Nux Elegia.
" P. or Pont., Epistulae ex Ponto.
" R. Am. or Rem. Am., Remedia Amoris.
" Tr. or Trist., Tristia.
Pac. or Pacuv. M. Pacuvius, *writer of tragedy*, " B.C. 132

Pacat.	Latinus Pacatus Drepanius, *panegyrist*,	flor. A.D. 389
"	Pan., Panegyricus.	
Pall.	Palladius Rutilius Taurus, *writer on husbandry*,	" (?) " 350
"	Apr., Aprilis Mensis, or Liber V.	
"	Aug., Augustus Mensis, or Liber IX.	
"	Dec., December Mensis, or Liber XIII.	
"	Febr., Februarius Mensis, or Liber III.	
"	Jan., Januarius Mensis, or Liber II.	
"	Jul., Julius Mensis, or Liber VIII.	
"	Jun., Junius Mensis, or Liber VII.	
"	Mai., Maius Mensis, or Liber VI.	
"	Mart., Martius Mensis, or Liber IV.	
"	Nov., November Mensis, or Liber XII.	
"	Oct., October Mensis, or Liber XI.	
"	Sept., September Mensis, or Liber X.	
Papin.	Aemilius Papinius, *JCtus*,	" " 200
Paul.	Julius Paulus, *JCtus*,	" " 200
Paul. Nol.	Pontius Paulinus Nolanus, *Chr. writer*,	obiit, " 431
"	Carm., Carmina.	
"	Ep., Epistulae.	
Paul. Petr.	Paulinus Petricordiensis, *poet*,	fl. " 470
Pers.	A. Persius Flaccus, *satirist*,	ob. " 62
Petr.	Petronius Arbiter, *satirist*,	fl. (?) " 60
"	S. or Sat., Satirae.	
Phaedr.	T. Phaedrus, *fabulist*,	" " 40
Pict.	See Fab. Pict.	
Placid.	Luctatius (or Lactantius) Placidus, *scholiast*,	" (?) " 450
Plaut.	T. Maccius Plautus, *writer of comedy*,	ob. B.C. 184
"	Am. or Amph., Amphitruo.	
"	As. or Asin., Asinaria.	
"	Aul., Aulularia.	
"	Bacch., Bacchides.	
"	Capt., Captivi.	
"	Cas., Casina.	
"	Cist., Cistellaria.	
"	Curc., Curculio.	
"	Ep. or Epid., Epidicus.	
"	Men., Menaechmi.	
"	Merc., Mercator.	
"	Mil., Miles Gloriosus.	
"	Most., Mostellaria.	
"	Pers., Persa.	
"	Poen., Poenulus.	
"	Ps., Pseudolus.	
"	Rud., Rudens.	
"	Stich., Stichus.	
"	Trin., Trinummus.	
"	Truc., Truculentus.	
Plin.	C. Plinius Secundus (major),	" A.D. 79
"	H. N., Historia Naturalis (usu. undesignated).	
Plin.	C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus (minor),	" " 113
"	Ep., Epistulae.	
"	Pan., Panegyricus.	
Plin. Val.	Plinius Valerianus, *physic.* (the last book is a later addition),	" (?) " 400
Pomp.	L. Pomponius, *writer of comedy*,	fl. B.C. 90
Pompon.	Sextus Pomponius, *JCtus*,	ob. A.D. 138
Porc. Latro,	M. Porcius Latro, *rhetorician*,	" B.C. 3
Priap.	Priapea, a collection of satiric and erotic poems and fragments appended to L. Müller's Catullus.	
Prisc.	Priscianus, *grammarian*,	fl " 500
Prop.	Sex. Aurelius Propertius, *poet*,	ob " 16
Prud.	Aurel. Prudentius Clemens, *Chr. poet*,	fl. A.D. 400
"	Cath., Cathemerina.	
"	c. Symm., contra Symmachum.	
"	Psych., Psychomachia.	
"	στεφ., περὶ Στεφάνων.	
Pub. Syr.	Publilius Syrus, *mimographer*,	" B.C. 44
Q. Cic.	Quintus Tullius Cicero,	ob " 43
"	Pet. Cons., De Petitione Consulatus.	
Quint.	M. T. Quintilianus, *rhetorician*,	" A.D. 95
"	Decl., Declamationes	
"	Inst. (or Quint. alone), Institutiones Oratoriae.	
Rhem. Fan.	Rhemmius Fanninus or Remius Favinus, *poet*,	fl. (?) " 400
"	Pond., De Ponderibus et Mensuris.	
Ruf.	Sextus Rufus, *historian*,	" " 350
Rufin.	Tyrannius Rufinus, *Chr. writer*,	ob. " 410
Rutil. Lup.	P. Rutilius Lupus, *grammarian*,	fl. (?) " 50
Rutil. or Rutil. Nam.	Claudius Rutilius Namatianus, *poet*,	" " 416

Sall.	C. Sallustius Crispus, *historian*,	obiit, B.C. 35
"	C. or Cat., Catilina.	
"	Fragm., Fragmenta.	
"	H. or Hist., Historia.	
"	J. or Jug., Jugurtha.	
Salv.	Salvianus, *Chr. writer*,	flor. A.D. 440
"	Avar., Adversum Avaritiam.	
"	Ep., Epistulae.	
"	Gub. Dei, De Gubernatione Dei.	
Scaev.	Q. Mutius Scaevola, *JCtus*,	" B.C. 95
Scrib.	Scribonius Largus, *physician*,	" A.D. 50
"	Comp., Compositiones Medicamentorum.	
Sedul.	Caelius Sedulius, *Chr. poet*,	" " 470
Sen.	M. Annaeus Seneca, *rhetorician*,	" " 15
"	Contr., Controversiae.	
"	Suas., Suasoriae.	
Sen.	L. Annaeus Seneca, *philosopher and tragedian*,	ob. " 65
	1. *Prose writings.*	
"	Apocol., Apocolocyntosis.	
"	Ben., De Beneficiis.	
"	Brev. Vit., De Brevitate Vitae.	
"	Clem., De Clementiâ.	
"	Cons. Helv., ad Helviam Matrem De Consolatione.	
"	Cons. Marc., ad Marciam De Consolatione.	
"	Cons. Polyb., ad Polybium De Consolatione.	
"	Const. or Const. Sap., De Constantiâ Sapientis.	
"	Ep., Epistulae.	
"	Mort. Claud. or Lud. Mort., De Morte Claudii Caesaris.	
"	Ot. Sap., De Otio Sapientis.	
"	Prov., De Providentiâ.	
"	Q. N., Quaestiones Naturales.	
"	Tranq., De Tranquillitate Animi.	
"	Vit. Beat., De Vitâ Beatâ.	
	2. *Tragedies.*	
"	Agam., Agamemnon.	
"	Herc. Fur., Hercules Furens.	
"	Herc. Oet., Hercules Oetaeus	
"	Hippol., Hippolytus, or Phaedra.	
"	Med., Medea.	
"	Octav., Octavia.	
"	Oedip., Oedipus.	
"	Phaedr., v. Hippol.	
"	Phoen., Phoenissae.	
"	Thyest., Thyestes.	
"	Troad., Troades.	
Ser. Samm.	Q. Serenus Sammonicus, *physic.*,	" (?) " 230
Serv.	Servius Honoratus, *gramm.*,	fl. " 390
Sev.	See Corn. Sev.	
Sid.	Apollinaris Sidonius, *Christian writer*,	ob. " 488
"	Carm., Carmina.	
"	Ep., Epistulae.	
Sil.	C. Silius Italicus, *poet*,	" " 101
Sisenn.	L. Cornelius Sisenna, *historian and orator*,	" B.C. 57
Sol. or Solin.	C. Julius Solinus, *grammarian*,	fl A.D. 260
Spart.	Aelius Spartianus, *biographer*,	" " 285
Stat.	P. Papinius Statius, *poet*,	ob " 96
"	Ach. or Achil., Achilleis.	
"	S. or Silv., Silvae.	
"	Th. or Theb., Thebais.	
Suet.	C. Suetonius Tranquillus, *biographer*,	" " 160
"	Aug., Octavius Augustus Caesar.	
"	Caes., Julius Caesar.	
"	Calig., Caius Caligula.	
"	Claud., Claudius.	
"	Dom., Domitianus.	
"	Galb., Galba.	
"	Gram., De Grammaticis.	
"	Ner., Nero.	
"	Oth., Otho.	
"	Rhet., De Rhetoricis.	
"	Tib., Tiberius.	
"	Tit., Titus.	
"	Vesp., Vespasianus.	
"	Vit., Vitellius.	
Sulp.	Sulpicius Severus, *Chr. writer*,	" " 425
Symm.	Q. Aurelius Symmachus, *orator*, etc.,	" " 420
Tac.	C. Cornelius Tacitus, *historian*,	" " 119
"	Agr., Agricola.	
"	A. or Ann., Annales.	
"	Dial., Dialogus de Oratoribus.	
"	G. or Germ., Germania.	
"	H. or Hist., Historia.	
"	Or., Dialogus de Oratoribus.	
Ter. or T.	P. Terentius Afer, *writer of comedy*,	" B.C. 159
"	Ad., Adelphi.	

Ter. or T. (cont.).	P. Terentius Afer, *writer of comedy*,	obiit, B.C. 159	
" And., Andria.			
" Eun., Eunuchus.			
" Heaut., Heautontimorumenos.			
" Hec., Hecyra.			
" Phorm., Phormio.			
Ter. Maur.	Terentianus Maurus, *gramm.*,	flor. (?) A.D. 290	
Tert.	Q. Septimius Florens Tertullianus, *Chr. writer*,	ob. " 220	
" ad Uxor., ad Uxorem.			
" Apol., Apologeticum.			
" Carn. Christ., De Carne Christi.			
" Cor. Mil., De Coronâ Militis.			
" Cult. Fem., De Cultu Feminarum.			
" Fug. in Pers., De Fugâ in Persecutione.			
" Idol., Idolotria.			
" Jejun., De Jejuniis.			
" Monog., Monogamia.			
" Paen., De Paenitentiâ.			
" Praes. Her., De Praescriptionibus Hereticorum.			
" Pudic., De Pudicitiâ.			
" Spect., De Spectaculis.			
" Virg. Vel., De Virginibus Velandis.			
Theod. Prisc.	Theodorus Priscianus, *physician*,	fl. (?) " 400	
Tib.	Albius Tibullus, *poet*,	ob. B.C. 18	
Tiro,	Tiro, *freedman of Cicero*,	fl. " 40	
Titin. or Titinn.	Titinnius, *writer of comedy*,	" " 160	
Treb. Pol.	Trebellius Pollio, *historian*,	" A.D. 306	
Turp.	Sex. Turpilius, *writer of comedy*,	" B.C. 130	
Ulp.	Domitius Ulpianus, *JCtus*,	ob. A.D. 228	
Val. Cato,	Valerius Cato, *poet*, about	B.C. 80	
" Dir., Dirae (by an unknown author; ascribed by some to Valerius Cato, and by others to Vergil).			
Val. Fl.	C. Valerius Flaccus, *poet*,	fl. A.D. 70	
Val. Max.	Valerius Maximus, *historian*,	" " 26	
Val. Prob.	M. Valerius Probus, *gramm.*,	" (?) " 60	
Varr.	M. Terentius Varro, *writer on husbandry*, etc.,	ob. B.C. 27	
" L. L., De Linguâ Latinâ.			
" R. R., De Re Rusticâ.			
Veg.	F. Vegetius Renatus, *writer on the art of war*,	fl. A.D 386	
" Mil., De Re Militari.			
Veg.	P. Vegetius,	" (?) " 420	
" Vet. or Art. Vet., De Arte Veterinariâ sive De Mulomedicinâ.			
Vell.	P. Velleius Paterculus, *historian*,	" " 30	
Ven. Fort.	Venantius Fortunatus, *Chr. poet*,	ob. " 600	
Ver. Flac.	Verrius Flaccus, *grammarian*,	" (?) B.C. 4	
Verg.	P. Vergilius Maro, *poet*,	" " 19	
" A. or Aen., Aeneis.			
" Cat., Catalecta.			
" Cir., Ciris.			
" Cop., Copa.			
" Cul., Culex.			
" E. or Ecl., Eclogae.			
" G. or Geor., Georgica.			
" M. or Mor., Moretum.			
Vib. Seq.	Vibius Sequester, *geographer*,	fl. (?) A.D. 500	
Vitr.	Vitruvius Pollio, *writer on architecture*,	flor. B.C. 10	
Vop.	Flavius Vopiscus, *historian*,	" A.D. 305	
Vulc. Gall.	Vulcatius Gallicanus, *historian*, about	" 295	
Vulg.	Biblia Vulgatae Editionis (a Latin version of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, first made toward the end of the second century, and revised by St. Jerome,—Hieronymus, A.D. 383–392).		
" Abd., Abdias.			
" Act., Actus Apostolorum.			
" Agg., Aggaeus.			
" Am. or Amos, Amos.			
" Apoc., Apocalypsis.			
" Bar., Baruch.			
" Cant., Canticum Canticorum.			
" Coloss., Epistula ad Colossenses			
" Cor., Epistula ad Corinthios.			
" Dan., Daniel.			
" Deut., Deuteronomium.			
" Eccl., Ecclesiastes.			
" Eccli., Ecclesiasticus, or Filius Sirach			
" Eph., Epistula ad Ephesios.			
" Esdr., Esdras.			
" Esth., Esther.			
" Exod., Exodus.			
" Ezech., Ezechiel.			
" Gal., Epistula ad Galatas.			
" Gen., Genesis.			
" Hab., Habacuc.			
" Heb., Epistula ad Hebraeos.			
" Isa., Isaias.			
" Jac., Epistula Jacobi.			
" Jer., Jeremias.			
" Joan., Evangelium Joannis; but 1, 2, 3 Joan., Epistula Joannis prima, etc.			
" Jon., Jonas.			
" Jos., Josue.			
" Jud., Epistula Judae.			
" Jud. or Judic., Judices.			
" Lev., Leviticus.			
" Luc., Evangelium Lucae.			
" Macc. or Mach., Machabaei.			
" Mal., Malachias.			
" Marc., Evangelium Marci.			
" Matt., Evangelium Matthaei.			
" Mich., Michaeas.			
" Nah., Nahum.			
" Neh., Nehemias, or II. Esdras.			
" Num., Numeri.			
" Os., Osee.			
" Par. or Paral., Paralipomena.			
" Petr., Epistula Petri.			
" Phil., Epistula ad Philippenses.			
" Philem., Epistula ad Philemonem.			
" Prov., Proverbia Salomonis.			
" Psa., Psalmi.			
" Reg., Reges.			
" Rom., Epistula ad Romanos.			
" Sap., Sapientia.			
" Soph., Sophonias.			
" Thess., Epistula ad Thessalonicenses			
" Tim., Epistula ad Timotheum.			
" Tit., Epistula ad Titum.			
" Tob., Tobias.			
" Zach., Zacharias.			

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC.

a. or act., active, -ly.
abbrev., abbreviated, -ation.
abl., ablative.
absol. or abs., absolute, -ly, i. e. without case or adjunct.
abstr., abstract.
acc., accusative or according.
access., accessory.
ad loc. or ad h. l., ad locum or ad hunc locum.
adj., adjective, -ly.
adv., adverb, -ial, -ially; or adversus.
agric. or agricult., agricultural.
a. h. v., ad hanc vocem.
al., alii or alia, others or other.
amplif., amplificative.
analog., analogous, -ly.
antiq., antiquities.
ap., apud (in).
appel., appellative.
append. or app., appendix.
Arab., Arabic.
archit., architecture, -tural.
art., article.
aug., augmentative.
Aug., Augustan.
c., cum (with).
c. c., coupled with.
cf., confer (compare).
chh., church.
class., classic, -al
Cod., Codex (MS.).
collat., collateral.
collect., collective, -ly.
com., commonly, comicus, comic, or in comedy.
comm. or c., common gender
commentt., commentators.
comp., compare or comparative.
compd., compound
concr., concrete.
conj., conjunction, conjunctive, or conjugation.
constr., construed, -ction.
contr., contracted, contraction, or contrary.
corresp., corresponding.
dat., dative.
decl., declension.
demonstr. or dem., demonstrative.
dep., deponent.
deriv., derived, -ative, -ation.
diff., differs or different.
dim., diminutive.
dissyl., dissyllable, -abic.
distr., distributive.
dub., doubtful.
eccl., ecclesiastical
ed., editio or editor.
e. g., exempli gratiâ.
ellipt., elliptical, -ly.
elsewh., elsewhere.
epic., epicene.
epit., epitaph.
equiv., equivalent.
esp., especially.
etc., et cetera.
etym., etymology, -ical.
euphon., euphonic, -ny.
ex., exs., example, examples.
expl., explanation, explained.
express., expression.
ext., externa.
extr., extremo (at the end).
f. or fem., feminine.
fig., figure, -ative, -atively.
fin. or ad fin., at the end.
finit., finite (opp. to infinitive).
foll., following.
fr., from.
Fr., French.
fragm., frgm., or fr., fragmenta.
freq. or fr., frequentative or frequent, -ly.
fut., future.
gen., genitive or general.
geog., geography, -ical.
Germ., German.
Goth., Gothic.
gr. or gram., grammar, -ian, -atical, grammatici.
Gr., Greek.
h., hence.
h. l., hic locus (this passage).
h. v., h. vv., this word, these words.
Heb., Hebrew.
hibr., hybrid.
hist., history, -ian.
ib., ibidem.
id., idem.
i. e., id est.
i. q., idem quod.
imper., imperative.
imperf., imperfect.
impers., impersonal, -ly.
inanim., inanimate.
in bon. part., in bonam partem.
in mal. part., in malam partem.
inch., inchoative, inceptive.
indecl., indeclinable.
indef., indefinite.
indic., indicative.
inf., infinitive.
init., in., or ad init., at the beginning.
inscrr., inscriptions.
intens., intensive.
interrog., interrogative, -tion.
intr., intransitive.
Ital., Italian.
JCtus, juris consultus.
jurid., juridical.
kindr., kindred.
l., lege or lectio.
l. c. or l. l., loco citato or laudato, in the place already cited.
lang., language.
Lat., Latin.
leg., legit, legunt.
lex., lexicon.
lit., literal, in a literal sense.
Lith., Lithuanian.
m. or masc., masculine.
math., mathematics, -ical.
med., medio (in the middle).
medic., medical or medicine.
metaph., metaphorical, -ly.
meton., by metonymy.
mid. or med., medial; in a middle or reflexive sense.
milit., military, in military affairs
MS., manuscript; MSS., manuscripts.
n. or neutr., neuter.
n. pr. or nom. propr., nomen proprium.
naut., nautical.
neg., negative, -ly.
no., numero.
nom., nominative.
num. or numer., numeral.
obj. or object., object, objective, -ly.
obl., oblique.
om., omit.
onomat., onomatopoeia.
opp., opposed to, opposite, -tion.
orig., originally.
p., page.
P. a., participial adjective.
part., participle.
partit., partitive.
pass., passive, -ly, or passage.
patr., patronymic.
per., period.
perf., perfect.
perh., perhaps.
pers., personal, -ly.
philos., philosophy, -ical, -ically, -opher
pl. or plur., plural.
pleon., pleonastically.
plqpf., plusquamperfectum.
plur. tant., used only in the plural.
poet., poetical, -ly.
polit., political, -ly.
posit. or pos., positive.
poss., possessive.
praef., praefatio.
praep., preposition.
preced., preceding.
pregn., pregnant, -ly.
prep., preposition.
pres., present.
prob., probably.
prol., prologus.
pron., pronoun.
prooem., prooemium.
prop., proper, -ly, in a proper sense.
prov. or proverb., proverbial, -ly.
qs., quasi.
q. v., quod videas.
rad., radical or root.
rar., rare, -ly.
ref., refer, -ence.
rel., relative or reliquiae.
respect., respectû.
rhet., rhetoric, -al; in rhetoric.
Rom., Roman.
saep., saepe.
saepis., saepissime.
sc., scilicet.
s. h. v., sub hac voce.
s. v., sub voce.
signif., signifies, -cation.
simp., simple.
Span., Spanish.
specif., specifically.
sq., sequens; sqq., sequentes (and the following).
subj., subjunctive.
subject. or subj., subject, subjective, -ly.
subst., substantive, -ly.
suff., suffix.
sup., superlative or supine.
syll., syllable.
syn., synonym, -ymous.
sync., syncopated.
tab., tabula (table, plate).
temp., tense or temporal.
term., terminus.
trag., tragicus, tragic, or in tragedy.
trans., translated, -tion.
transf., transferred.
trisyl., trisyllable, -abic.
trop., in a tropical or figurative sense.
t. t., technical term.
usu., usual, -ly.
v., verb, vide, or vox.
v. h. v., vide hanc vocem.
var. lect., varia lectio (different reading.
vb., verb
voc., vocative.

* A star before a *word* denotes that it is found but once; before a *meaning*, that the meaning is found but once; and before an *author's name*, that the word is used but once in his writings.

† This denotes that the word to which it is prefixed is borrowed from the Greek.

†† These indicate that a word is borrowed from some other language than the Greek.

‡ This shows that a word is found only in inscriptions, or in the old grammarians or lexicographers.

] Words enclosed in brackets, at the beginning of articles, relate to etymology; elsewhere, are of questionable authenticity.

Words italicized in the citations have been supplied by the conjecture of editors.

CATALOGUE

OF

EDITIONS OF ANCIENT AUTHORS, BOOKS OF REFERENCE, ETC.,

Used in editing this work, with the abbreviations by which they are cited. (Only the most important titles are mentioned; the citations of other works are so full as to be intelligible without special explanation.)

Abdy and Walker, J. T. Abdy and B. Walker, editors of the Commentaries of Gaius, Cambridge, 1870.
B. and K., J. G. Baiter and C. L. Kayser, editors of Cicero's works.
Bach, E. C. C., editor of the Metamorphoses of Ovid.
Baumg.-Crus., D. C. G. Baumgarten-Crusius, editor of Ovid, Livy, and Suetonius.
Benfey, Theod., Griechischer Wurzellexicon, Berlin, 1839–1842.
Bentl., Richard Bentley, editor of Horace, Cambridge, 1711; of Terence and Phædrus, Cambridge, 1726, and of Manilius, London, 1739.
Bonn., Edward Bonnell, editor of Quintilian.
Bopp, Francis, Glossarium Comparativum Linguae Sanscritae, 3d ed., Berlin, 1867.
Bramb., W. Brambach, Aids to Latin Orthography, translated by W. G. McCabe, New York, 1877.
Brix, Julius, editor of Plays of Plautus.
Büch., F. Bücheler, editor of Petronius, etc.
Bünem., J. L. Bünemann, editor of Lactantius.
Burm., P. Burmann, editor of Vergil, Ovid, etc.
" P. Burmann (Jun.), editor of Claudian, Propertius, and Anthologia Latina.
Buttm., Philip Buttmann, Lexilogus, etc.
Coningt., John Conington, editor of Vergil and Persius (the 10th and 12th bks. of the Aeneid edited by H. Nettleship, and the Persius published under his care).
Corss., W. Corssen.
"Ausspr., Ueber Aussprache, Vocalismus und Betonung der Lateinischen Sprache, 2d ed., 1868.
" Beitr., Kritische Beiträge zur Lateinischen Formenlehre, 1863.
" Nachtr., Kritische Nachträge zur Lateinischen Formenlehre, 1866.
Cruq., Jacobus Cruquius, editor of Cicero's Pro Milone and of Horace.
Curt., Georg Curtius.
" Gr. Etym., Grundzüge der Griechischen Etymologie, 4th ed., 1873.
Dict. Antiq., Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, edited by Wm. Smith, Ph. D., and Chas. Anthon, LL. D.
Dietsch, Rudolphus, editor of Sallust and Nepos.
Dillenb., W. Dillenburger, editor of Horace, 6th ed., 1875.
Dint., B. Dinter, editor of Cæsar.
Dober., A. Doberenz, editor of Cæsar.
Doed., Ludwig Doederlein, editor of Horace and Tacitus.
" Lat. Syn., Lateinische Synonymik und Etymologie.
Don., Aelius Donatus, commentator on Terence and Vergil, of the fourth century.
" Ti. Claudius Donatus, commentator on Vergil, contemporary with the foregoing.
Donald., J. W. Donaldson, Latin Grammar, Varronianus.
Donat., v. Don.
Draeg., A. Draeger, editor of Tacitus.
" Hist. Syn., Historische Syntax der Lateinischen Sprache.
Drak., Arnold Drakenborch, editor of Livy, Silius Italicus, etc.
Ellendt, Friedrich, editor of Cicero's De Oratore and Brutus.
Ellis, Robinson, editor of Catullus.
Ernest., J. A. Ernesti, editor of Cicero, Tacitus, and Suetonius.
" A. W. Ernesti, editor of Livy, Leipsic, 1827.
Eyssen., Franciscus Eyssenhardt, editor of Ammianus Marcellinus, Berlin, 1871.
Fabretti, A., Corpus Inscriptionem Italicarum et Glossarium Italicum, Turin, 1867.
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Fleck., Alfred Fleckeisen, editor of Plautus and Terence.
Forbig., Albert Forbiger, editor of Vergil.
Forcel., Facciolati et Forcellini Lexicon totius Latinitatis, new edition by Dr. F. Corradini, Padua, 1859–78: A–Phoenix.
Fritzsche, A. T. H., editor of the Satires of Horace.
Georg., K. E. Georges, Lateinisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch.
Gerber and Greef, A. Gerber and A. Greef, Lexicon Taciteum, Leipsic, 1877, 1878.
Gerl. or Gerlach, F. D. Gerlach, editor of Sallust, of Tacitus's Germania, and of Nonius Marcellus.
Gesenius, W., Hebrew Lexicon, transl. from the Latin by Edward Robinson, D. D.
Gesn., J. M. Gesner, editor of Pliny the Younger.
Gierig, G. E., editor of the Metamorphoses of Ovid and of Pliny the Younger.
Gildersleeve, B. L., editor of Persius.
Gronov. or Gronovius, I. F. Gronovius, editor of Plautus, Livy, and Tacitus, and author of Obss. Libri iv.
" Abraham Gronovius, editor of Justin, Tacitus, etc.
Grotefend, Aug., Lateinische Grammatik.
" Georg Friedrich, Altitalienische Dialecte.
Haas., F. Haase, editor of Seneca.
Habicht, E. C., Lateinische Synonymik, Lemgo, 1829.
Halm, Karl, editor of Cicero's Select Orations, of Nepos, Tacitus, Quintilian, and Velleius Paterculus.
Hand, Turs., F. Hand, Tursellinus seu de Particulis Latinis Commentarii (an incomplete work: Ab–Puta).
Heind., L. F. Heindorf, editor of the Satires of Horace.
Herm., K. F. Hermann, editor of Juvenal and Persius.
Hertz, Martin, editor of Livy and Aulus Gellius.
Heyn. or Heyne, C. G. Heyne, editor of Tibullus and Vergil.
Hildebrand, G. F., editor of Appuleius.
Hint., Valentin Hintner, Lateinische Etymologie, Brixen, 1873.
Hoffm., E. Hoffman, Die Construction der Lateinischen Zeit-Partikeln, 2d ed., 1873.
Hofm., F. Hofmann, editor of Cicero's Select Letters.
Huschke, Ph. Edw., Jurisprudentiae Antejustinianae quae supersunt, 3d ed., Leipsic, 1874.
Jahn, J. C., editor of Vergil and Horace.
" Otto, editor of Persius, Juvenal, etc.
Jan, L., editor of Pliny the Elder.
K. and H., O. Keller and A. Holder, editors of Horace, Leipsic, 1864; editio minor, 1878.
Keil, Heinrich, editor of Pliny the Younger, and of the Grammatici Latini.
Kennedy, B. H., author of the Public School Latin Grammar, 3d ed., London, 1875.
Key, T. Hewitt, Latin Grammar, London, 1856.
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Kopp, U. F., editor of Martianus Capella, Frankfort, 1836.
Kram., Friedrich Kramer, editor of Cæsar.
Krebs, Antibarb., J. Ph. Krebs, Antibarbarus der Lateinischen Sprache, 5th ed. by Allgayer, 1876.
Kühner, Raphael, editor of Cicero's Tusculanae and author of Ausführliche Grammatik der Lateinischen Sprache, Hannover, 1877, 1878.
Lachm., Karl Lachmann, editor of Lucilius, Lucretius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, etc.
Lamb., D. Lambinus, editor of Plautus, Lucretius, Cicero, and Horace.
Lor. or Lorenz, A. O. F. Lorenz, editor of Plays of Plautus.
Lübb., E. Lübbert, Beiträge zur Tempus- und Modus-Lehre des Aelteren Lateins.
Lübk., F. Lübker, Real-Lexicon des Classischen Alterthums.
Madv., J. N. Madvig, editor of Cicero's De Finibus, Cato Major, Laelius, and Select Orations, author of Emendationes Livianae, Adversaria Critica, etc.
" Gram., Latin Grammar, edited by Thacher.
Mann., Conrad Mannert, Geographie der Griechen und Römer.
Mayor, J. E. B., editor of Juvenal, 2d ed., London, 1869–78.
Merguet, H., Lexicon zu den Reden des Cicero, Vol. I., Jena, 1877.
Merk., Rudolph Merkel, editor of Ovid, Leipsic, 1852, 1853; Metamorphoses in new ed., 1875.
Momms., Theodor Mommsen, editor of the Digesta, and of the Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum.
" Röm. Gesch., Römische Geschichte.
Müll., Karl Ottfried Müller, editor of Festus and of Varro de Linguâ Latinâ.
" Lucian Müller, editor of Lucilius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, and Horace; and author of Orthographiae et Prosodiae Latinae Summarium, Petropoli, 1878.
Munro, H. A. J., editor of Lucretius and author of Criticisms and Elucidations of Catullus.
Neue, Formenl., Friedrich Neue, Formenlehre der Lateinischen Sprache, 2d ed., 1875 and 1877.
Nieb. Röm. Gesch., B. Niebuhr, Römische Geschichte.

Nipp. or Nipperd., Karl Nipperdey, editor of Nepos and Tacitus.
Orell., J. G. Orelli, editor of Cicero, Horace, Tacitus, etc.
Osann, Friedrich, editor of Fragmenta Appulei de Orthographiâ, and of Cicero's De Re Publicâ.
Oud., F. Oudendorp, editor of Cæsar and of Appuleius.
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Queck, Gustavus, editor of Statius.
Ramshorn, Ludwig, Lateinische Grammatik, Leipzig, 1830.
" Syn., Lateinische Synonymik, Leipzig, 1831.
Rib., Otto Ribbeck, editor of Vergil and of the Scenicae Romanorum Poësis Fragmenta, and author of a Brief Treatise on the Latin Particles.
Riese, Alexander, editor of Ovid, Leipsic, 1871–1874.
Ritschl, Friedrich, editor of Plautus; continued by G. Loewe, G. Goetz, and F. Schoell.
" Opusc., Opuscula Philologica.
Ritt., F. Ritter, editor of Horace and Tacitus.
Rob. or Roby, H. J. Roby, A Grammar of the Latin Language from Plautus to Suetonius.
Rose and Strübing, Valentin Rose and H. Müller-Strübing, editors of Vitruvius.
Roth, C. L., editor of Suetonius.
Rudd., Thomas Ruddiman, author of Grammaticae Latinae Institutiones, edited by Stallbaum, Leipsic. 1823.
Sandars, T. C., editor of the Institutes of Justinian, London, 1874.
Schmalfeld, Dr. Fr., Lateinische Synonymik, Altenburg, 1869.
Schmid, F. E. T., editor of the Epistles of Horace.
Schneid., J. G. Schneider, editor of the Scriptores Rei Rusticae Veteres.
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" F. G. Schneidewin, editor of Martial.
Schwartz, C. G., editor of Pliny the Younger.
Servius, Servius Honoratus, a commentator on Vergil, of the fourth century.
Seyffert, Moritz, editor of Cicero's Tusculanae and Laelius.
Sill., J. Sillig, editor of Pliny's Historia Naturalis.
Struve, K. L., Ueber die Lateinische Declination und Conjugation.
Teuff., W. Teuffel, Geschichte der Römischen Literatur, 2d ed., 1872; 3d ed., 1877.
Tisch., Constantinus Tischendorf, editor of Novum Testamentum Vulgatae Editionis.
Torrini, R. P. F. Gabr., Concordantiae Bibliorum Sacrorum Vulgatae Editionis, Prati, 1861.
Umpf., Franciscus Umpfenbach, editor of Terence, Berlin, 1870.
Uss. or Ussing, J. L. Ussing, editor of Plautus, Hauniae, Vol. I., 1875; Vol. II., 1878.
Vahl., Joannes Vahlen, editor of the Fragments of Ennius, Lucilius, etc.
Van., Alois Vanicek, Griechisch-Lateinisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch, 1877; Fremdwörter im Griechischen und Lateinischen, 1878.
Wagn. or Wagner, J. A. Wagner, editor of Valerius Flaccus.
" " Philip Wagner, editor of Vergil, ed. maj. 1830–1841; ed. min. 1841.
" " W. Wagner, editor of several plays of Plautus and of Terence.
Weissenb., W. Weissenborn, editor of Livy.
Wordsw., John Wordsworth, editor of Fragments and Specimens of Early Latin, Oxford, 1874.
Zumpt, Karl G., editor of Cicero's Orations against Verres, and De Officiis, and of Curtius.
" Gram., Latin Grammar, edited by Anthon.

LATIN DICTIONARY.

I. A, a, *indecl. n.* (sometimes joined with *littera*), the first letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding to the a, α of the other Indo-European languages: A primum est: hinc incipiam, et quae nomina ab hoc sunt, Lucil. ap. Terent. Scaur. p. 2255 P.: sus rostro si humi A litteram impresserit, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23: ne in A quidem atque S litteras exire temere masculina Graeca nomina recto casu patiebantur, Quint. 1, 5, 61.

II. The sound of the A is *short* or *long* in every part of the word; as, ăb, păter, ită; ā, māter, frustrā. During a short period (between about 620 and 670 A. U. C. = from 134 to 84 B.C.) *long a* was written *aa*, probably first by the poet L. Attius, in the manner of the Oscan language; so we find in Latin inscriptions: AA. CETEREIS (i. e. a ceteris), CALAASI, FAATO, HAACE, MAARCIVM, PAAPVS, PAASTORES, VAARVS; and in Greek writing, ΜΑΑΡΚΟΥ ΥΙΟΣ ΜΑΑΡΚΕΛΛΟΣ, ΚΟΙΝΤΟΝ ΜΑΑΡΚΙΟΝ (like Osc. aasas = Lat. āra, Osc. Paapi = Lat. Pāpius, Osc. Paakul = Lat. Pāculus, Pācullus, Pācuvius, etc.), v. Ritschl, Monum. Epigr. p. 28 sq., and cf. Mommsen, Unterital. Dialekte, p. 210 sq. (The Umbrian language has gone a step farther, and written *long a* by *aha*, as Aharna, Naharcom, trahaf, etc.; cf. Aufrecht and Kirchhoff, Umbrische Sprachdenkm. p. 76 sq.) Vid. also the letters E and U.

III. In etymological and grammatical formation of words, *short a* very often (sometimes also *long a*) is changed into other vowels.

A. *Short a* is changed, **1**, into *long a*—

a. In consequence of the suppression of the following consonants at the end or in the middle of the word: ăb, *ā*; vădis, *vās*; ăg-, ăg-men, *exāmen*; tăg-, *contāmino*; căd-, *cāsus*. Hence also in the *abl. sing.* of the first decl., and in the particles derived from it, in consequence of the suppression of the original ablat. end. *-d*: PRAEDAD (Col. Rostr.), *praedā*; SENTENTIAD (S. C. de Bacch.), *sententiā*; EXTRAD (ib.), *extrā*; SVPRAD (ib.), *suprā*.—Hence,

b. In perfect forms: scăb-o, *scābi*; căveo, *cāvi*; făv-eo, *fāvi*; păv-eo, *pāvi* (for scăbui, căvui, făvui, păvui).

c. In other forms: ăgo, *ambāges*; păc-, păc-iscor, *pācis* (pāx); săg-ax, *sāgus*, *sāga*; măc-er, *mācero*; făg- (φαγεῖν), *fāgus*. (Contrary to analogy, *ā* remains short in dănunt, from dă-in-unt, v. Ritschl, l. l. p. 17.)

2. *Short a* is changed into *ĕ* or *ē*—

a. Into *ĕ*. (α) Most frequently in the second part of compounds, particularly *before two consonants*: facio, *confectus*; jacio, *conjectus*; rapio, *dereptus*; dăm-, damno, *condemno*; făl-, fallo, *fefelli*; măn-, mando, *commendo*; scando, *ascendo*; ăp-, aptus, *ineptus*; ăr-, ars, *iners*, *sollers*; ăn-, annus, *perennis*; căpio, *auceps*; căput, *triceps*; ăgo, *remex*; jăcio, *objex*. And thus in Plautus, according to the best MSS., *dispenno*, *dispessus* from pando, *compectus* from compăciscor, *anteceptus* from capio (on the other hand, in Vergil, according to the best MS., *aspargo*, *attractare*, *detractare*, kept their *a* unchanged).

(β) Sometimes *ă* is changed into *ĕ* also before *one consonant* (but in this case it is usually changed into *ĭ*; v. infra, 3. a. α.): grădior, *ingrĕdior*; pătior, *perpĕtior*; părio, *repĕrio*; păro, *vitupĕro*; ăp-, *coepi* (i. e. co-ēpi); căno, *tubicĕn*, *tibicĕn*; in the reduplicated *carcĕr* (from carcar) *farfĕrus* (written also farfărus); and so, according to the better MSS., *aequipĕro* from păro, and *defĕtigo* from fătigo.

(γ) In words taken from the Greek: τάλαντον, *talĕntum*; φάλαρα, *phalĕrae*; σίσαρον, *sisĕr* (but, according to the best MSS., *camăra* from καμάρα, not *camĕra*).

b. *Short a* is changed to *ē* in some perfect forms: ăgo, *ēgi*; făcio, *fēci*; jăcio, *jēci*; frag-, frango, *frēgi*; căpio, cēpi, and păg-, pango, *pēgi* (together with *pepigi* and *panxi*, v. pango).

3. *Short a* is changed to *ĭ*, **a** (most frequently in the second part of compounds) (α) before *one consonant*: ăgo, *abĭgo*; făcio, *confĭcio*; cădo, *concĭdo*; sălio, *assĭlio*; răpio, *abrĭpio*; păter, *Juppĭter* (in Umbrian lang. unchanged, Jupater), *Marspĭter*; *Diespĭter*, *Opĭter*; rătus, *irrĭtus*; ămicus, *inĭmicus* (but *ă* remains unchanged in *adămo*, *impătiens*, and in some compounds of a later period of Roman literature, as *praejacio*, *calefacio*, etc.).—(β) Sometimes also before *two consonants* (where it is usually changed into *ĕ*; v. supra, 2. a. β.): tăg-, tango, *contingo*; păg-, pango, *compingo* (unchanged in some compounds, as *peragro*, *desacro*, *depango*, *obcanto*, etc.).

b. *ă* is changed into *ĭ* in the reduplicated perfect forms: *cădo*, *cecĭdi*; *căno*, *cecĭni*; tăg-, tango, *tetĭgi*; păg-, pango, *pepĭgi*.

c. Likewise in some roots which have *ă*: păg-, *pignus*; străg- (strangulo, στράγγω), *stringo*.

d. In words taken from the Greek: μηχανή, *machĭna*; πατάνη, *patĭna*; βυκάνη, *bucĭna*; τρυτάνη, *trutĭna*; βαλανεῖον, *balĭneum*; Κατάνα, *Catĭna* (written also Catana); Ἀκράγας, *Agrĭgentum*.

4. *Short a* is changed into *short* or *long o*.

a. Into *ŏ*: scăbo, *scobs*; păr, pars, *portio*; dăm-, *dŏmo*; Fabii, *Fŏvii* (v. Paul. ex Fest. p. 87); μάρμαρον, *marmŏr*; Mars, redupl. Marmar, *Marmor* (Carm. Fratr. Arv.).

b. Into *ō*: dă-, dōnum, dōs; ăc-, ăcuo, ōcior (v. this art.).

5. *Short a* is changed into *ŭ*—

a. In the second part of compounds, particularly before *l*, *p*, and *b*: calco, *inculco*; salsus, *insulsus*; salto, *exsulto*; capio, *occŭpo*; răpio, *surrupio* and *surruptus* (also written surripio and surreptus); tăberna, *contŭbernium*;—before other consonants: quătio, *concŭtio*; as, *decussis*; Mars, *Mamŭrius*, *Mamŭralia*; and once also *condumnari* (Tab. Bant. lin. 8, immediately followed by *condemnatus*, v. Klenze, Philol. Abhandl. tab. I., and Mommsen, Unterital. Dial. p. 149).

b. In words of Greek origin: Ἑκάβη, *Hecŭba*; σκυτάλη, *scutŭla*; κραιπάλη, *crapŭla*; πάσσαλος, *pessŭlus*; ἄφλαστον, *aplustre*; θρίαμβος, *triumphus*.

c. *ă* is perhaps changed into *ŭ* in ulciscor, compared with alc-, ἀλέξω (arc-, arceo).

B. *Long a* is sometimes changed into *ē* or *ō*.

1. Into *ē*: hālo, *anhēlo*; fās-, *fēstus*, *profēstus*; nām, *nēmpe*.

2. Into *ō*: gnā-, gnārus, ignārus, *ignōro*. (But in general *long a* remains unchanged in composition: lābor, *delābor*; gnāvus, *ignārus*; fāma, *infāmis*.)

IV. Contrary to the mode of changing Greek α into Latin *e*, *i*, *o*, *u* (v. supra), Latin *a* has sometimes taken the place of other Greek vowels in words borrowed from the Greek, as: λόγχη, *lancea*; κύλιξ, *călix*; Γανυμήδης, *Catămitus*.

V. The repugnance of the Latin language to the Greek combined vowels αο has caused the translocation of them in *Alumento* for Λαομέδων (Paul. ex Fest. p. 18 Müll.).—Greek α is suppressed in *Hercules* from Ἡρακλῆς (probably in consequence of the inserted *u*; in late Latin we find *Heracla* and *Heracula*, cf. Ritschl, in Rhein. Mus. Neue Folge, vol. 12, p. 108).

VI. Latin *ā* was early combined with the vowels *i* and *u*, forming the diphthongs *ai* and *au*; by changing the *i* into *e*, the diphthong *ai* soon became *ae*. So we find in the oldest inscriptions: AIDE, AIDILIS, AIQVOM, GNAIVOD, HAICE, DVELONAI, TABELAI, DATAI, etc., which soon gave place to aedem, aedilis, aequom, Gnaeo, haec, Bellonae, tabellae, datae, etc. (the Col. Rostr. has PRAESENTE, PRAEDAD, and the S. C. de Bacch. AEDEM. The tripthong *aei*, found in CONQVAEISIVEI (?), is very rare; Miliar. Popil. lin. 11, v. Ritschl, l. l. p. 21). In some poets the old gen. sing. of the first decl. (*-ai*) is preserved, but is dissyllabic, *āi*. So in Ennius: *Albāi Longāi*, *terrāi frugiferāi*, *frondosāi*, *lunāi*, *viāi*; in Vergil: *aulāi*, *aurāi*, *aquāi*, *pictāi*; in Ausonius: *herāi*.

B. *ae* as well as *au* are changed into other vowels.

1. The sound of *ae*, *e*, and *oe* being very similar, these vowels are often interchanged in the best MSS. So we find *caerimonia* and *cerimonia*, *caepa* and *cēpa*, *saeculum* and *sēculum*; *scaena* and *scēna*; *caelum* and *coelum*, *haedus* and *hoedus*, *maestus* and *moestus*; *cena*, *coena*, and *caena*, etc.

2. In composition and reduplications *ae* becomes *ī*: aequus, *inīquus*; quaero, *inquīro*; laedo, *illīdo*; taedet, *pertīsum* (noticed by Cic.); aestumo, *existumo*; caedo, *cecīdi*, *concīdo*, *homicīda*.

3. *ae* is also changed into *ī* in a Latinized word of Greek origin: Ἀχαιός (ἈχαιϜός), *Achīvus*.

4. The diphthong *au* is often changed to *ō* and *ū* (the latter particularly in compounds): *caudex*, *cōdex*; *Claudius*, *Clodius*; *lautus*, *lōtus*; *plaustrum*, *plōstrum*; *plaudo*, *plōdo*, *explōdo*; *paululum*, *pōlulum*; *faux*, *suffōco*; *si audes* (acc. to Cic. or acc. to others, si audies), *sōdes*, etc.; *claudo*, *inclūdo*; *causa*, *accūso*. Hence in some words a regular gradation of *au*, *o*, *u* is found: *claudo*, *clōdicare*, *clūdo*; *raudus*, *rōdus*, *rūdus*; *caupo*, *cōpa*, *cūpa*; *naugae*, *nōgae* (both forms in the MSS. of Plautus), *nūgae*; *fraustra*, *frode*, *frude* (in MSS. of Vergil); cf. Ritschl, in Wintercatalog 1854–55, and O. Ribbeck, in Jahn's Neue Jahrb. vol. 77, p. 181 sq.—The change of *au* into *oe* and *e* appears only in audio, (oboedio) *obēdio*.

5. *Au* sometimes takes the place of *av-*: *faveo*, *fautum*, *favitor*, *fautor*; *navis*, *navita*, *nauta*; avis, *auceps*, *auspex*. So Latin *aut* corresponds to Sanscr. *ave* (whence *-rā*, Lat. *-re*), Osc. *avti*, Umbr. *ute*, *ote*; and so the Lat. preposition *ab*, through *av*, becomes *au* in the words *aufero* and *aufugio* (prop. av-fero, av-fugio, for ab-fero, ab-fugio). Vid. the art. ab *init.*

VII. In primitive roots, which have their kindred forms in the sister-languages of the Latin, the original *a*, still found in the Sanscrit, is in Latin either preserved or more frequently changed into other vowels.

A. *Original a* preserved: Sanscr. *mâtri*, Lat. māter; S. *bhrâtri*, L. frāter; S. *nâsâ*, L. nāsus and nāris; S. *ap*, L. aqua; S. *apa*, L. ab; S. *nâma*, L. năm; S. ĉatur,

L. quattuor (in Greek changed: τέτταρες); S. *capûla*, L. căput (in Greek changed: κεφαλή, etc.).

B. *Original a* is changed into other Latin vowels—

1. Into *e:* S. *ad*, L. ed (ĕdo); S. *as*, L. es (esse); S. *pat*, L. pet (peto); S. *pâd*, L. pĕd (pês); S. *dant*, L. dent (dens); S. *ǵan*, L. gen (gigno); S. *mâ*, L. mê-tior; S. *saptan*, L. septem; S. *daśan*, L. decem; S. *śata*, L. centum; S. *aham*, L. ĕgo; S. *pâra*, L. per; S. *paśu*, L. pĕcus; S. *asva*, L. ĕquus, etc.

2. Into *i:* S. *an-*, *a-* (neg. part.), L. in-; S. *ana* (prep.), L. in; S. *antar*, L. inter; S. *sama*, L. similis; S. *agni*, L. ignis; S. *abhra*, L. imber; S. *panća*, L. quinque, etc.

3. Into *o:* S. *avi*, L. ŏvi (ovis); S. *vać*, L. vôc (voco); S. *pra*, L. pro; S. *pâ*, L. po (pôtum); S. *nâma*, L. nômen; S. *api*, L. ŏb; S. *navan*, L. nŏvem; S. *nava*, L. nŏvus, etc.

4. Into *u:* S. *marmara*, L. murmur.

5. Into *ai*, *ae:* S. *prati*, L. (prai) prae; S. *śaśpa*, L. caespes.

6. Into *different vowels* in the different derivatives: S. *mâ*, L. mê-tior, mŏdus; S. *prać*, L. prĕcor, prŏcus; S. *vah*, L. vĕho, via.

C. Sometimes the Latin has preserved the original *a*, while even the Sanscrit has changed it: Lat. pa-, pater, Sanscr. *pâ*, *pitri.*

2. As an abbreviation A. usually denotes the praenomen *Aulus;* A. A. = *Auli duo*, Inscr. Orell. 1530 (but A. A. = Aquae Aponi, *the modern Abano*, ib. 1643 sq.; 2620; 3011). The three directors of the mint were designated by III. VIRI A. A. A. F. F. (i. e. auro, argento, aeri flando, feriundo), ib. 569; 2242; 2379; 3134 al.; so also A. A. A., ib. 3441 (cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 13 *fin.*, and v. the art. Triumviri); A. D. A. *agris dandis adsignandis*, and A. I. A. *agris judicandis adsignandis;* A. O. *amico optimo;* A. P. *a populo* or *aediliciae potestatis;* A. P. R. *aerario populi Romani.* —Upon the voting tablets in judicial trials A. denoted *absolvo;* hence A. is called *littera salutaris*, Cic. Mil. 6, 15; v. littera. In the Roman Comitia A. (= *antiquo*) denoted the rejection of the point in question; v. antiquo In Cicero's Tusculan Disputations the A. designated one of the disputants = *adulescens* or *auditor*, opp. to M. for *magister* or *Marcus* (Cicero); but it is to be remarked that the letters A and M do not occur in the best MSS. of this treatise; cf. edd. ad Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 9.—In dates A. D. = *ante diem;* v. ante; A. U. C. = *anno urbis conditae;* A. P. R. C. *anno post Romam conditam.*

3. a, *prep.* = ab, v. ab.

4. ā, *interj.* = ah, v. ah.

Ăărōn (Ăărōn, Prud. Psych. 884), *indecl.* or ōnis, *m.*, אַהֲרֹן, *Aaron, brother of Moses*, and *first high-priest of the Hebrews*, Vulg. Exod. 4, 14; 6, 25 al.

ăb, ā, abs, *prep.* with *abl.* This Indo-European particle (Sanscr. apa or ava, Etr. av, Gr. ἀπό, Goth. af, Old Germ. aba, New Germ. ab, Engl. of, off) has in Latin the following forms: *ap*, *af*, *ab* (av), *au-*, *â*, *ă;* *aps*, *abs*, *as-*. The existence of the oldest form, *ap*, is proved by the oldest and best MSS. analogous to the prep. apud, the Sanscr. api, and Gr. ἐπί, and by the weakened form *af*, which, by the rule of historical grammar and the nature of the Latin letter *f*, can be derived only from *ap*, not from *ab.* The form *af*, weakened from *ap*, also very soon became obsolete. There are but five examples of it in inscriptions, at the end of the sixth and in the course of the seventh century B.C., viz.: AF VOBEIS, Inscr. Orell. 3114; AF MVRO, ib. 6601; AF CAPVA, ib. 3308; AF SOLO, ib. 589; AF LVCO, ib. 3036 (*afrolunt* = avolant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 26 Müll., is only a conjecture). In the time of Cicero this form was regarded as archaic, and only here and there used in account-books; v. Cic. Or. 47, 158 (where the correct reading is *af*, not *abs* or *ab*), and cf. Ritschl, Monum. Epigr. p. 7 sq.—The second form of this preposition, changed from *ap*, was *ab*, which has become the principal form and the one most generally used through all periods—and indeed the only one used before all vowels and *h;* here and there also before some consonants, particularly *l*, *n*, *r*, and *s;* rarely before *c*, *j*, *d*, *t;* and almost never before the labials *p*, *b*, *f*, *v*, or before *m*, such examples as *ab* Massiliensibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 35, being of the most rare occurrence.—By changing the *b* of *ab* through *v* into *u*, the form *au* originated, which was in use only in the two compounds *aufero* and *aufugio* for abfero, ab-fugio; *aufuisse* for afuisse, in Cod. Medic. of Tac. A. 12, 17, is altogether unusual. Finally, by dropping the *b* of *ab*, and lengthening the *a*, *ab* was changed into *â*, which form, together with *ab*, predominated through all periods of the Latin language, and took its place before all consonants in the later years of Cicero, and after him almost exclusively.—By dropping the *b* without lengthening the *a*, *ab* occurs in the form *ă-* in the two compounds *ă-bĭlo* and *ă-pĕrio*, q. v.—On the other hand, instead of reducing *ap* to *a* and *ă*, a strengthened collateral form, *aps*, was made by adding to *ap* the letter *s* (also used in particles, as in *ex*, *mox*, *vix*). From the first, *aps* was used only before the letters *c*, *q*, *t*, and was very soon changed into *abs* (as *ap* into *ab*): abs chorago, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 79 (159 Ritschl): abs quivis, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 1: abs terra, Cato, R. R. 51; and in compounds: aps-cessero, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 24 (625 R.); id. ib. 3, 2, 84 (710 R): abs-condo, abs-que, abs-tineo, etc. The use of *abs* was confined almost exclusively to the combination *abs te* during the whole ante-classic period, and with Cicero till about the year 700 A.U.C. (= B.C. 54). After that time Cicero evidently hesitates between *abs te* and *a te*, but during the last five or six years of his life *a te* became predominant in all his writings, even in his letters; consequently *abs te* appears but rarely in later authors, as in Liv. 10, 19, 8; 26, 15, 12; and who, perhaps, also used abs conscendentibus, id. 28, 37, 2; v. Drakenb. ad. h. l. (Weissenb. *ab*).—Finally *abs*, in consequence of the following *p*, lost its *b*, and became *ās-* in the three compounds *as-pello*, *as-porto*, and *as-pernor* (for asspernor); v. these words.—The late Lat. verb *abbrevio* may stand for adbrevio, the *d* of *ad* being assimilated to the following *b.*

The fundamental signification of *ab* is *departure from some fixed point* (opp. to *ad*, which denotes motion to a point). **I.** In space, and, **II.** Fig., in time and other relations, in which the idea of departure from some point, as from source and origin, is included; Engl. *from*, *away from*, *out of; down from; since*, *after; by*, *at*, *in*, *on*, etc.

I. Lit., in space: ab classe ad urbem tendunt, Att. ap. Non. 495, 22 (Trag. Rel. p. 177 Rib.): Caesar maturat ab urbe proficisci, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: fuga ab urbe turpissima, Cic. Att. 7, 21: ducite ab urbe domum, ducite Daphnim, Verg. E. 8, 68. Cicero himself gives the difference between *ab* and *ex* thus: si qui mihi praesto fuerit cum armatis hominibus extra meum fundum et me introire prohibuerit, non *ex* eo, sed *ab* (*from*, *away from*) eo loco me dejecerit. . . . Unde dejecti Galli? *A* Capitolio. Unde, qui cum Graccho fuerunt? *Ex* Capitolio, etc., Cic. Caecin. 30, 87; cf. Diom. p. 408 P., and a similar distinction between *ad* and *in* under ad.—Ellipt.: Diogenes Alexandro roganti, ut diceret, si quid opus esset: *Nunc quidem paululum*, inquit, *a sole*, *a little out of the sun*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92. —Often joined with usque: illam (mulierem) usque a mari supero Romam proficisci, *all the way from*, Cic. Clu. 68, 192; v. usque, I.—And with ad, to denote the space passed over: siderum genus ab ortu ad occasum commeant, *from . . . to*, Cic. N. D. 2, 19 *init.;* cf. *ab . . . in:* venti a laevo latere in dextrum, ut sol, ambiunt, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 128.

b. Sometimes with names of cities and small islands, or with domus (instead of the usual *abl.*), partic., in military and nautical language, to denote the marching of soldiers, the setting out of a fleet, or the departure of the inhabitants from some place: oppidum ab Aenea fugiente a Trojâ conditum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33: quemadmodum (Caesar) a Gergovia discederet, Caes. B. G. 7, 43 *fin.;* so id. ib. 7, 80 *fin.;* Sall. J. 61; 82; 91; Liv. 2, 33, 6 al.; cf.: ab Arimino M. Antonium cum cohortibus quinque Arretium mittit, Caes. B. C. 1, 11 *fin.;* and: protinus a Corfinio in Siciliam miserat, id. ib. 1, 25, 2: profecti a domo, Liv. 40, 33, 2; of setting sail: cum exercitus vestri numquam a Brundisio nisi hieme summâ transmiserint, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 32; so id. Fam. 15, 3, 2; Caes. B. C. 3, 23; 3, 24 *fin.:* classe quâ advecti ab domo fuerant, Liv. 8, 22, 6; of citizens: interim ab Roma legatos venisse nuntiatum est, Liv. 21, 9, 3; cf.: legati ab Orico ad M. Valerium praetorem venerunt, id. 24, 40, 2.

c. Sometimes with names of persons or with pronouns: pestem abige a me, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. v. 50 Vahl.): Quasi ad adulescentem a patre ex Seleucia veniat, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 41; cf.: libertus a Fufiis cum litteris ad Hermippum venit, Cic. Fl. 20, 47: Nigidium a Domitio Capuam venisse, id. Att. 7, 24: cum a vobis discessero, id. Sen. 22: multa merces tibi defluat ab Jove Neptunoque, Hor. C. 1, 28, 29 al. So often of a person instead of his house, lodging, etc.: videat forte hic te a patre aliquis exiens, *from the father*, i. e. *from his house*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 6: so a fratre, id. Phorm. 5, 1, 5: a Pontio, Cic. Att. 5, 3 *fin.:* ab eâ, Ter. And. 1, 3, 21; and so often: a me, a nobis, a se, etc., *from my*, *our*, *his house*, etc., Plaut. Stich. 5, 1, 7; Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 50; Cic. Att. 4, 9, 1 al.

B. Transf., without the idea of motion. To designate separation or distance, with the verbs *abesse*, *distare*, etc., and with the particles *longe*, *procul*, *prope*, etc. **1.** Of separation: ego te afuisse tam diu a nobis dolui, Cic. Fam. 2, 1, 2: abesse a domo paulisper maluit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 39: tum Brutus ab Româ aberat, Sall. C. 40, 5: absint lacerti ab stabulis, Verg. G. 4, 14.—**2.** Of distance: quot milia fundus suus abesset ab urbe, Cic. Caecin. 10, 28; cf.: nos in castra properabamus, quae aberant bidui, id. Att. 5, 16 *fin.;* and: hic locus aequo fere spatio ab castris Ariovisti et Caesaris aberat, Caes. B. G. 1, 43, 1: terrae ab hujusce terrae, quam nos incolimus, continuatione distantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 164: non amplius pedum milibus duobus ab castris castra distabant, Caes. B. C. 1, 82, 3; cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 103.—With *adverbs:* annos multos longinque ab domo bellum gerentes, Enn. ap. Non. 402, 3 (Trag. v. 103 Vahl.): cum domus patris a foro longe abesset, Cic. Cael. 7, 18 *fin.;* cf.: qui fontes a quibusdam praesidiis aberant longius, Caes. B. C. 3, 49, 5: quae procul erant a conspectu imperii, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87; cf.: procul a castris hostes in collibus constiterunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 17, 1; and: tu procul a patria Alpinas nives vides, Verg. E. 10, 46 (procul often also with simple *abl.;* v. procul): cum esset in Italia bellum tam prope a Sicilia, tamen in Sicilia non fuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 2, § 6; cf.: tu apud socrum tuam prope a meis aedibus sedebas, id. Pis. 11, 26; and: tam prope ab domo detineri, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 6.—So in Cæsar and Livy, with *numerals* to designate the *measure of the distance:* onerariae naves, quae ex eo loco ab milibus passuum octo vento tenebatur, *eight miles distant*, Caes. B. G. 4, 22, 4; and without mentioning the *terminus a quo:* ad castra contenderunt, et ab milibus passuum minus duobus castra posuerunt, *less than two miles off* or *distant*, id. ib. 2, 7, 3; so id. ib. 2, 5, 32; 6, 7, 3; id. B. C. 1, 65; Liv. 38, 20, 2 (for which: duo milia fere et quingentos passus ab hoste posuerunt castra, id. 37, 38, 5). —**3.** To denote the side or direction from which an object is viewed in its local relations, = a parte, *at*, *on*, *in:* utrum hacin feriam an ab laevâ latus? Enn. ap. Plaut. Cist. 3, 10 (Trag. v. 38 Vahl.); cf.: picus et cornix ab laevâ, corvos, parra ab dexterâ consuadent, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 12: clamore ab ea parte audito, *on this side*, Caes. B. G. 3, 26, 4: Gallia Celtica attingit ab Sequanis et Helvetiis flumen Rhenum, *on the side of the Sequani*, i. e. *their country*, id. ib. 1, 1, 5: pleraque Alpium ab Italiâ sicut breviora ita arrectiora sunt, *on the Italian side*, Liv. 21, 35, 11: non eadem diligentiâ ab decumanâ portâ castra munita, *at the main entrance*, Caes. B. G. 3, 25 *fin.:* erat a septentrionibus collis, *on the north*, id. ib. 7, 83, 2; so, ab oriente, a meridie, ab occasu; a fronte, a latere, a tergo, etc. (v. these words).

II. Fig. **A.** In time. **1.** From a

point of time, without reference to the period subsequently elapsed. *After:* Exul ab octava Marius bibit, Juv. 1, 49: mulieres jam ab re divinâ adparebunt domi, *immediately after the sacrifice*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 4: Caesar ab decimae legionis cohortatione ad dextrum cornu profectus, Caes. B. G. 2, 25, 1: ab hac contione legati missi sunt, *immediately after*, Liv. 24, 22, 6; cf. id. 28, 33, 1; 40, 47, 8; 40, 49, 1 al.: ab eo magistratu, *after this office*, Sall. J. 63, 5: a summâ spe novissima exspectabat, *after the greatest hope*, Tac. A. 6, 50 *fin.*—Strengthened by the adverbs primum, confestim, statim, protinus, or the adj. recens, *immediately after, soon after:* ut primum a tuo digressu Romam veni, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 4; so Suet. Tib. 68: confestim a proelio expugnatis hostium castris, Liv. 30, 36, 1: statim a funere, Suet. Caes. 85; and followed by statim: ab itinere statim, id. ib. 60: protinus ab adoptione, Vell. 2, 104, 3: Homerus qui recens ab illorum aetate fuit, *soon after their time*, Cic. N. D. 3, 5; so Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 2; Verg. A. 6, 450 al. (v. also primum, confestim, etc.).—Sometimes with the name of a person or place, instead of an action: ibi mihi tuae litterae binae redditae sunt tertio abs te die, i. e. *after their departure from you*, Cic. Att. 5, 3, 1: in Italiam perventum est quinto mense a Carthagine Novâ, i. e. *after leaving* (=postquam a Carthagine profecti sunt), Liv. 21, 38, 1: secundo Punico (bello) Scipionis classis XL. die a securi navigavit, i. e. *after its having been built*, Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 192.—Hence the poet. expression: ab his, *after this* (cf. ἐκ τούτων), i. e. *after these words, hereupon*, Ov. M. 3, 273; 4, 329; 8, 612; 9, 764.

2. With reference to a subsequent period. *From, since, after:* ab horâ tertiâ bibebatur, *from the third hour*, Cic. Phil. 2, 41: infinito ex tempore, non ut antea, ab Sullâ et Pompeio consulibus, *since the consulship of*, id. Agr. 2, 21, 56: vixit ab omni aeternitate, *from all eternity*, id. Div. 1, 51, 115: cum quo a condiscipulatu vivebat conjunctissime, Nep. Att. 5, 3: in Lycia semper a terrae motu XL. dies serenos esse, *after an earthquake*, Plin. 2, 96, 98, § 211 al.: centesima lux est haec ab interitu P. Clodii, *since the death of*, Cic. Mil. 35, 98; cf.: cujus a morte quintus hic et tricesimus annus est, id. Sen. 6, 19; and: ab incenso Capitolio illum esse vigesumum annum, *since*, Sall. C. 47, 2: diebus triginta, a quâ die materia caesa est, Caes. B. C. 1, 36.—Sometimes joined with *usque* and *inde:* quod augures omnes usque ab Romulo decreverunt, *since the time of*, Cic. Vat. 8, 20: jam inde ab infelici pugnâ ceciderant animi, *from the very beginning of*, Liv. 2, 65 *fin.*—Hence the adverbial expressions ab initio, a principio, a primo, *at, in,* or *from the beginning, at first;* v. initium, principium, primus. Likewise ab integro, *anew, afresh;* v. integer.—Ab . . . ad, *from* (a time) . . . *to:* ab horâ octavâ ad vesperum secreto collocuti sumus, Cic. Att. 7, 8, 4; cf.: cum ab horâ septimâ ad vesperum pugnatum sit, Caes. B. G. 1, 26, 2; and: a quo tempore ad vos consules anni sunt septingenti octoginta unus, Vell. 1, 8, 4; and so in Plautus strengthened by *usque:* pugnata pugnast usque a mane ad vesperum, *from morning to evening*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 97; id. Most. 3, 1, 3; 3, 2, 80.—Rarely ab . . . in: Romani ab sole orto in multum diei stetere in acie, *from . . . till late in the day*, Liv. 27, 2, 9; so Col. 2, 10, 17; Plin. 2, 31, 31, § 99; 2, 103, 106, § 229; 4, 12, 26, § 89.

b. Particularly with nouns denoting a time of life: qui homo cum animo inde ab ineunte aetate depugnat suo, *from an early age, from early youth*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 24; so Cic. Off. 2, 13, 44 al.: mihi magna cum eo jam inde a pueritiâ fuit semper familiaritas, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 9; so, a pueritiâ, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 27 *fin.;* id. Fam. 5, 8, 4: jam inde ab adulescentiâ, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 16: ab adulescentiâ, Cic. Rep. 2, 1: jam a primâ adulescentiâ, id. Fam. 1, 9, 23: ab ineunte adulescentiâ, id. ib. 13, 21, 1; cf. followed by ad: usque ad hanc aetatem ab ineunte adulescentiâ, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 20: a primis temporibus aetatis, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 3: a teneris unguiculis, *from childhood*, id. ib. 1, 6, 2: usque a togâ purâ, id. Att. 7, 8, 5: jam inde ab incunabulis, Liv. 4, 36, 5: a primâ lanugine, Suet. Oth. 12: viridi ab aevo, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 17 al.; rarely of animals: ab infantiâ, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 182.—Instead of the *nom. abstr.* very often (like the Greek ἐκ παίδων, etc.) with concrete substantives: a puero, ab adulescente, a parvis, etc., *from childhood*, etc.: qui olim a puero parvulo mihi paedagogus fuerat, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 90; so, a pausillo puero, id. Stich. 1, 3, 21: a puero, Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 115; id. Fam. 13, 16, 4 (twice) al.: a pueris, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57; id. de Or. 1, 1, 2 al.: ab adulescente, id. Quint. 3, 12: ab infante, Col. 1, 8, 2: a parvâ virgine, Cat. 66, 26 al.—Likewise and in the same sense with adject.: a parvo, *from a little child*, or *childhood*, Liv. 1, 39, 6 *fin.;* cf.: a parvis, Ter. And. 3, 3, 7; Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 9: a parvulo, Ter. And. 1, 1, 8; id. Ad. 1, 1, 23; cf.: ab parvulis, Caes. B. G. 6, 21, 3: ab tenero, Col. 5, 6, 20; and rarely of animals: (vacca) a bimâ aut trimâ fructum ferre incipit, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 13.

B. In other relations in which the idea of going forth, proceeding, from something is included.

1. In gen. to denote departure, separation, deterring, avoiding, intermitting, etc., or distance, difference, etc., of inanimate or abstract things. *From:* jus atque aecum se a malis spernit procul, Enn. ap. Non. 399, 10 (Trag. v. 224 Vahl.): suspitionem et culpam ut ab se segregent, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 42: qui discessum animi a corpore putent esse mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18: hic ab artificio suo non recessit, id. ib. 1, 10, 20 al.: quod si exquiratur usque ab stirpe auctoritas, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 180: condicionem quam ab te peto, id. ib. 2, 4, 87; cf.: mercedem gloriae flagitas ab iis, quorum, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: si quid ab illo acceperis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 90: quae (i. e. antiquitas) quo propius aberat ab ortu et divinâ progenie, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 26: ab defensione desistere, Caes. B. C. 2, 12, 4: ne quod tempus ab opere intermitteretur, id. B. G. 7, 24, 2: ut homines adulescentis a dicendi studio deterream, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 117, etc.—Of distance (in order, rank, mind, or feeling): qui quartus ab Arcesilâ fuit, *the fourth in succession from*, Cic. Ac. 1, 12, 46: tu nunc eris alter ab illo, *next after him*, Verg. E. 5, 49; cf.: Aiax, heros ab Achille secundus, *next in rank to*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 193: quid hoc ab illo differt, *from*, Cic. Caecin. 14, 39; cf.: hominum vita tantum distat a victu et cultu bestiarum, id. Off. 2, 4, 15; and: discrepare ab aequitate sapientiam, id. Rep. 3, 9 *fin.* (v. the verbs differo, disto, discrepo, dissideo, dissentio, etc.): quae non aliena esse ducerem a dignitate, Cic. Fam. 4, 7: alieno a te animo fuit, id. Deiot. 9, 24 (v. alienus).—So the expression ab re (qs. *aside from the matter, profit;* cf. the opposite, in rem), *contrary to one's profit, to a loss, disadvantageous* (so in the affirmative very rare and only ante-class.): subdole ab re consulit, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 12; cf. id. Capt. 2, 2, 88; more frequently and class. (but not with Cicero) in the negative, non, haud, ab re, *not without advantage* or *profit, not useless* or *unprofitable, advantageous:* haut est ab re aucupis, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 71: non ab re esse Quinctii visum est, Liv. 35, 32, 6; so Plin. 27, 8, 35; 31, 3, 26; Suet. Aug. 94; id. Dom. 11; Gell. 18, 14 *fin.;* App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31, 22 al. (but in Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 44, ab re means *with respect to the money matter*).

2. In partic. **a.** To denote an agent from whom an action proceeds, or by whom a thing is done or takes place. *By,* and in archaic and solemn style, *of.* So most frequently with *pass.* or *intrans. verbs* with pass. signif., when the active object is or is considered as a living being: Laudari me abs te, a laudato viro, Naev. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 67: injuriâ abs te afficior, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24, 38: a patre deductus ad Scaevolam, Cic. Lael. 1, 1: ut tamquam a praesentibus coram haberi sermo videretur, id. ib. 1, 3: disputata ab eo, id. ib. 1, 4 al.: illa (i. e. numerorum ac vocum vis) maxime a Graeciâ vetere celebrata, id. de Or. 3, 51, 197: ita generati a naturâ sumus, id. Off. 1, 29, 103; cf.: pars mundi damnata a rerum naturâ, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 88: magna adhibita cura est a providentiâ deorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 51 al.—With *intrans. verbs:* quae (i. e. anima) calescit ab eo spiritu, *is warmed by this breath*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138; cf. Ov. M. 1, 417: (mare) quâ a sole collucet, Cic. Ac. 2, 105: salvebis a meo Cicerone, i. e. *young Cicero sends his compliments to you*, id. Att. 6, 2 *fin.:* a quibus (Atheniensibus) erat profectus, i. e. *by whose command*, Nep. Milt. 2, 3: ne vir ab hoste cadat, Ov. H. 9, 36 al.—A substantive or adjective often takes the place of the verb (so with *de*, q. v.): levior est plaga ab amico quam a debitore, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7; cf.: a bestiis ictus, morsus, impetus, id. Off. 2, 6, 19: si calor est a sole, id. N. D. 2, 52: ex iis a te verbis (for a te scriptis), id. Att. 16, 7, 5: metu poenae a Romanis, Liv. 32, 23, 9: bellum ingens a Volscis et Aequis, id. 3, 22, 2: ad exsolvendam fidem a consule, id. 27, 5, 6.—With an *adj.:* lassus ab equo indomito, Hor. S. 2, 2, 10: Murus ab ingenio notior ille tuo, Prop. 5, 1, 126: tempus a nostris triste malis, *time made sad by our misfortunes*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 36.—Different from per: vulgo occidebantur: per quos et a quibus? *by whom and upon whose orders?* Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 80 (cf. id. ib. 34, 97: cujus consilio occisus sit, invenio; cujus manu sit percussus, non laboro); so, ab hoc destitutus per Thrasybulum (i. e. Thrasybulo auctore), Nep. Alc. 5, 4.—Ambiguity sometimes arises from the fact that the verb in the pass. would require *ab* if used in the active: si postulatur a populo, *if the people demand it*, Cic. Off. 2, 17, 58, might also mean, *if it is required of the people;* on the contrary: quod ab eo (Lucullo) laus imperatoria non admodum exspectabatur, not *since he did not expect military renown*, but *since they did not expect military renown from him*, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 2, and so often; cf. Rudd. II. p. 213. (The use of the active dative, or dative of the agent, instead of *ab* with the pass., is well known, Zumpt, § 419. It is very seldom found in prose writers of the golden age of Roman liter.; with Cic. sometimes joined with the participles auditus, cognitus, constitutus, perspectus, provisus, susceptus; cf. Halm ad Cic. Imp. Pomp. 24, 71, and ad ejusdem, Cat. 1, 7 *fin.;* but freq. at a later period; e. g. in Pliny, in Books 2–4 of H. N., more than twenty times; and likewise in Tacitus seventeen times. Vid. the passages in Nipperd. ad Tac. A. 2, 49.) Far more unusual is the *simple abl.* in the designation of persons: deseror conjuge, Ov. H. 12, 161; so id. ib. 5, 75; id. M. 1, 747; Verg. A. 1, 274; Hor. C. 2, 4, 9; 1, 6, 2; and in prose, Quint. 3, 4, 2; Sen. Contr. 2, 1; Curt. 6, 7, 8; cf. Rudd. II. p. 212; Zumpt ad Quint. V. p. 122 Spalding.—Hence the adverbial phrase a se=ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ, suâ sponte, *of one's own accord, spontaneously:* ipsum a se oritur et suâ sponte nascitur, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 78: (urna) ab se cantat quoja sit, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 21 (al. eapse; cf. id. Men. 1, 2, 66); so Col. 11, 1, 5; Liv. 44, 33, 6.

b. With names of towns to denote origin, extraction, instead of *gentile adjectives. From, of:* pastores a Pergamide, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 1: Turnus ab Aricia, Liv. 1, 50, 3 (for which Aricinus, id. 1, 51, 1): obsides dant trecentos principum a Corâ atque Pometiâ liberos, Liv. 2, 22, 2; and poet.: O longa mundi servator ab Albâ, Auguste, *thou who art descended from the old Alban race of kings* (=oriundus, *or* ortus regibus Albanis), Prop. 5, 6, 37.

c. In giving the etymology of a name: eam rem (sc. legem, Gr. νομον) illi Graeco putant nomine a suum cuique tribuendo appellatam, ego nostro a legendo, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 19: annum intervallum regni fuit: id ab re . . . *interregnum* appellatum, Liv. 1, 17, 6: (sinus maris) ab nomine propinquae urbis Ambracius appellatus, id. 38, 4, 3; and so Varro in his Ling. Lat., and Pliny, in Books 1–5 of H. N., on almost every page. (Cf. also the arts. ex and de.)

d. With verbs of beginning and repeating: a summo bibere, in Plaut. *to drink in succession from the one at the head of the table:* da, puere, ab summo, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 41; so, da ab Delphio cantharum circum, id Most. 1, 4, 33: ab eo nobis causa ordienda est potissimum, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 21: coepere a fame mala, Liv. 4, 12, 7: cornicem a caudâ de ovo exire, *tail-foremost*, Plin. 10, 16, 18: a capite repetis, quod quaerimus, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 18 al.

e. With verbs of freeing from, defending, or protecting against any thing: a foliis et stercore purgato, Cato, R. R. 65 (66), 1: tantumne ab re tuast oti tibi? Ter. Heaut. 1,

1, 23; cf.: Saguntini ut a proeliis quietem habuerant, Liv. 21, 11, 5: expiandum forum ab illis nefarii sceleris vestigiis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 11: haec provincia non modo a calamitate, sed etiam a metu calamitatis est defendenda, id. Imp. Pomp. 6, 14 (v. defendo): ab incendio urbem vigiliis munitam intellegebat, Sall. C. 32: ut neque sustinere se a lapsu possent, Liv. 21, 35, 12: ut meam domum metueret atque a me ipso caveret, Cic. Sest. 64, 133.

f. With verbs of expecting, fearing, hoping, and the like, *ab*=a parte, as, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 4: cum eadem metuam ab hac parte, *since I fear the same from this side;* hence, timere, metuere ab aliquo, not, *to be afraid of any one*, but, *to fear something* (proceeding from) *from him:* ei metui a Chryside, Ter. And. 1, 1, 79; cf.: ab Hannibale metuens, Liv. 23, 36; and: metus a praetore, id. 23, 15, 7; v. Weissenb. ad h. l.: a quo quidem genere, judices, ego numquam timui, Cic. Sull. 20, 59: postquam nec ab Romanis vobis ulla est spes, *you can expect nothing from the Romans*, Liv. 21, 13, 4.

g. With verbs of fastening and holding: funiculus a puppi religatus, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: cum sinistra capillum ejus a vertice teneret, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 3.

h. Ulcisci se ab aliquo, *to take vengeance on one:* a ferro sanguis humanus se ulciscitur, Plin. 34, 14, 41 *fin.*

i. Cognoscere ab aliquâ re, *to know* or *learn by means of something* (different from *ab aliquo*, to learn from some one): id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 22.

j. Dolere, laborare, valere ab, instead of the simple *abl.:* doleo ab animo, doleo ab oculis, doleo ab aegritudine, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 62: a morbo valui, ab animo aeger fui, id. Ep. 1, 2, 26; cf. id. Aul. 2, 2, 9: a frigore et aestu ne quid laborent, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 17; so, a frigore laborantibus, Plin. 32, 10, 46, § 133; cf.: laborare ab re frumentariâ, Caes. B. G. 7, 10, 1; id. B. C. 3, 9; v. laboro.

k. Where verbs and adjectives are joined with *ab*, instead of the simple *abl.*, *ab* defines more exactly the respect in which that which is expressed by the verb or adj. is to be understood, *in relation to, with regard to, in respect to, on the part of:* ab ingenio improbus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 59: a me pudica'st, id. Curc. 1, 1, 51: orba ab optimatibus contio, Cic. Fl. 23, 54; so Ov. H. 6, 156: securos vos ab hac parte reddemus, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24 *fin.* (v. securus): locus copiosus a frumento, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 2; cf.: sumus imparati cum a militibus tum a pecuniâ, id. ib. 7, 15 *fin.:* ille Graecus ab omni laude felicior, id. Brut. 16, 63: ab unâ parte haud satis prosperum, Liv. 1, 32, 2 al.; so often in poets ab arte = arte, *artfully*, Tib. 1, 5, 4; 1, 9, 66; Ov. Am. 2, 4, 30.

l. In the statement of the motive instead of ex, propter, or the simple *abl.* causae, *from, out of, on account of, in consequence of:* ab singulari amore scribo, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, B *fin.:* linguam ab irrisu exserentem, *thrusting out the tongue in derision*, Liv. 7, 10, 5: ab honore, id. 1, 8; so, ab irâ, a spe, ab odio, v. Drak. ad Liv. 24, 30, 1; 26, 1, 3; cf. also Kritz and Fabri ad Sall. J. 31, 3, and Fabri ad Liv. 21, 36, 7.

m. Especially in the poets instead of the *gen.:* ab illo injuria, Ter. And. 1, 1, 129: fulgor ab auro, Lucr. 2, 5: dulces a fontibus undae, Verg. G. 2, 243.

n. In indicating a part of the whole, for the more usual ex, *of, out of:* scuto ab novissimis uni militi detracto, Caes. B. G. 2, 25, 1: nonnulli ab novissimis, id. ib.; Cic. Sest. 65, 137; cf. id. ib. 59 *fin.:* a quibus (captivis) ad Senatum missus (Regulus).

o. In marking that from which any thing proceeds, and *to which it belongs:* qui sunt ab eâ disciplinâ, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 7: ab eo qui sunt, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7: nostri illi a Platone et Aristotele aiunt, id. Mur. 30, 63 (in imitation of οἱ ἀπό τινος).

p. To designate an *office* or *dignity* (with or without servus; so not freq. till after the Aug. period; in Cic. only once): Pollex, servus a pedibus meus, *one of my couriers*, Cic. Att. 8, 5, 1; so, a manu servus, *a secretary*, Suet. Caes. 74: Narcissum ab epistulis (*secretary*) et Pallantem a rationibus (*accountant*), id. Claud. 28; and so, ab actis, ab admissione, ab aegris, ab apothecâ, ab argento, a balneis, a bibliothecâ, a codicillis, a jumentis, a potione, etc. (v. these words and Inscr. Orell. vol. 3, Ind. xi. p. 181 sq.).

q. The use of *ab* before adverbs is for the most part peculiar to later Latinity: a peregre, Vitr. 5, 7 (6), 8: a foris, Plin. 17, 24, 37; Vulg. Gen. 7, 16; ib. Matt. 23, 27: ab intus, ib. ib. 7, 15: ab invicem, App. Herb. 112; Vulg. Matt. 25, 32; Cypr. Ep. 63, 9; Hier. Ep. 18: a longe, Hyg. Fab. 257; Vulg. Gen. 22, 4; ib. Matt. 26, 58: a modo, ib. ib. 23, 39; Hier. Vit. Hilar.: a nunc, Vulg. Luc. 1, 48: a sursum, ib. Marc. 15, 38.

☞ **a.** *Ab* is not repeated like most other prepositions (v. ad, ex, in, etc.) with *pron. interrog.* or *relat.* after *subst.* and *pron. demonstr. with ab:* Arsinoën, Stratum, Naupactum . . . fateris ab hostibus esse captas. Quibus autem hostibus? Nempe iis, quos, etc., Cic. Pis. 37, 91: a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit. Quibus? An iis, quae in juventute geruntur et viribus? id. Sen. 6: a Jove incipiendum putat. Quo Jove? id. Rep. 1, 36, 56: res publica, quascumque vires habebit, ab iis ipsis, quibus tenetur, de te propediem impetrabit, id. Fam. 4, 13, 5.—**b.** Ab in Plautus is once put after the word which it governs: quo ab, As. 1, 1, 106.—**c.** It is in various ways separated from the word which it governs: a vitae periculo, Cic. Brut. 91, 313: a nullius umquam me tempore aut commodo, id. Arch. 6, 12: a minus bono, Sall. C. 2, 6: a satis miti principio, Liv. 1, 6, 4: damnis dives ab ipsâ suis, Ov. H. 9, 96; so id. ib. 12, 18; 13, 116.—**d.** The poets join *a* and *que*, making *aque;* but in good prose *que* is annexed to the following *abl.* (a meque, abs teque, etc.): aque Chao, Verg. G. 4, 347: aque mero, Ov. M. 3, 631: aque viro, id. H. 6, 156: aque suis, id. Tr. 5, 2, 74 al. But: a meque, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 1: abs teque, id. Att. 3, 15, 4: a teque, id. ib. 8, 11, § 7: a primâque adulescentiâ, id. Brut. 91, 315 al. —**e.** A Greek noun joined with ab stands in the *dat.:* a parte negotiati, hoc est πραγματικῇ, removisse, Quint. 3, 7, 1.

III. In composition *ab*, **1.** Retains its original signif.: abducere, *to take* or *carry away* from some place: abstrahere, *to draw away;* also, *downward:* abicere, *to throw down;* and denoting a departure from the idea of the simple word, it has an effect apparently *privative:* absimilis, departing from the similar, *unlike:* abnormis, departing from the rule, *unusual* (different from *dissimilis, enormis*); and so also in amens=a mente remotus, alienus (*out of one's senses, without self-control, insane*): absurdus, *missounding*, then *incongruous, irrational:* abutor (in one of its senses), *to misuse:* aborior, abortus, *to miscarry:* abludo; for the privative force the Latin regularly employs *in-*, v. 2. in.—**2.** It more rarely designates completeness, as in absorbere, abutor (*to use up*). (The designation of the fourth generation in the ascending or descending line by *ab* belongs here only in appearance; as *abavus* for quartus pater, *great-great-grandfather*, although the Greeks introduced ἀπόπαππος; for the immutability of the syllable ab in abpatruus and abmatertera, as well as the signif. of the word abavus, grandfather's grandfather, imitated in abnepos, grandchild's grandchild, seems to point to a derivation from avi avus, as Festus, p. 13 Müll., explains *atavus*, by atta avi, or, rather, attae avus.)

Aba (or Abas), ae, *m.*, v. Aga.

(**Ababus,** false read. in inscrr., written for abavus.)

ăbactor, ōris, *m.* [abigo],=abigeus and abigeator, *one who drives off, a driver off* (late Latin): pecorum, Firm. Astr. 6, 31; cf. Isid. Orig. 10, 14; and boum, Min. Fel. Oct. 5; and *absol., a cattle-stealer* or *thief*, App. M. 7, p. 199 *med.* Elm.; Paul. Sent. 5, 18, 1.

1. ăbactus, a, um, *Part.* of abigo, q. v.

* **2. ăbactus,** ūs, *m.* [abigo], *a driving away, robbing* (of cattle, vessels, etc.), Plin. Pan. 20, 4.

* **ăbăcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [abacus], *a small cube* or *tile of colored glass for making ornamental pavements*, the Gr. ἀβακίσκοι, Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 199.

† **ăbăcus,** i (according to Prisc. 752 P. also **ăbax,** ăcis; cf. id. p. 688), *m.*,=ἄβαξ, ἄκος, prop. *a square tablet;* hence, in partic., **I.** *A sideboard, the top of which was made of marble, sometimes of silver, gold, or other precious material, chiefly used for the display of gold and silver vessels*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 16, § 35; 2, 4, 25, § 57; id. Tusc. 5, 21, 61; Varr. L. L. 9, § 46 Müll.; Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 14; Juv. 3, 204; perh. also called mensae Delphicae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 59 *init.* Zumpt; Mart. 12, 67. Accord. to Liv. 39, 6, 7, and Plin. 34, 3, 8, § 14, Cn. Manlius Vulso first brought them from Asia to Rome, B.C. 187, in his triumph over the Galatae; cf. Becker, Gall. 2, p. 258 (2d edit.).—**II.** *A gaming-board, divided into compartments*, for playing with dice or counters, Suet. Ner. 22; Macr. S. 1, 5.—**III.** *A counting-table*, covered with sand or dust, and used for arithmetical computation, Pers. 1, 131; App. Mag. p. 284; cf. Becker, Gall. 2, p. 65.—**IV.** *A wooden tray*, Cato, R. R. 10, 4.—**V.** *A painted panel or square compartment in the wall or ceiling of a chamber*, Vitr. 7, 3, 10; Plin. 33, 12, 56, § 159; 35, 1, 1, § 3, and 35, 6, 13, § 32.—**VI.** In architecture, *a flat, square stone on the top of a column*, immediately under the architrave, Vitr. 3, 5, 5 sq.; 4, 1, 11 sq.

Ābaddir (**Ābădir**), *indecl.* or iris, *m.* [Heb. אַבּ אַדִּיר, mighty father], *the name of an Oriental deity*, Prisc. p. 647 P.

Abaddon, *m. indecl.* [Heb. destruction], *the name of the angel of Tartarus*, Vulg. Apoc. 9, 11.

* **ăb-aestŭo,** āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* (prop. to wave down, hence), poet., *to hang down richly:* laetis ut vitis abaestuet uvis, Poët. (Tert. or Cypr.) de Jud. Dom. 1.

(**abagio,** ōnis, the supposed etymology of adagio, by Varr. L. L. 7, § 31 Müll.)

* **ăbagmentum,** i, *n.* [abigo], *a means for procuring abortion*, Prisc. Med. 2, 34 dub.

* **ăbălĭĕnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [abalieno], *a legal transfer of property* by sale or other alienation: abalienatio est ejus rei, quae mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexu aut in jure cessio, inter quos ea jure civili fieri possunt, Cic. Top. 5 *fin.*

ăb-ălĭēno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, orig. *to make alien from* one or *from* one's self, i. e. *to remove, separate.* **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen.: istuc crucior a viro me tali abalienarier, *to be separated from such a man*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 11; so id. Trin. 2, 4, 112 and 156 (but in Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 26, the correct read. is *alienavit*).—**B.** In partic. **1.** T. t., *to convey the ownership of a thing to another, to make a legal transfer, to sell, alienate* (cf. abalienatio): eam (picturam) vendat: ni in quadriduo Abalienārit, quo ex argentum acceperit, *has sold*, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 20; so, agros vectigales populi Romani, Cic. Agr. 2, 24, 64; cf. id. ib. 2, 27, 72: praedium, Dig. 10, 3, 14: pecus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119: sepulcrum, Inscr. Orell. 4357: aliquid ab se, ib. 3673.—* **2.** In med. lang.: membra morbis abalienata, i. e. *dead*, Quint. 8, 3, 75: opium sensus abalienat, *makes unconscious*, Scrib. Comp. 190; cf. id. ib. 192.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to separate, remove, abstract:* nisi mors meum animum aps te abalienavit, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 18; so, assueti malis abalienaverant ab sensu rerum suarum animos, *had abstracted their thoughts from*, Liv. 5, 42 *fin.:* deminuti capite, abalienati jure civium, *deprived of*, id. 22, 60, 15.

B. In partic., *to alienate, estrange, render disaffected* (Ciceron.; syn.: alienare, inimicissimum reddere, disjungere; opp. conciliare, retinere); constr. *aliquem* or *aliquid* with ab, the *abl.* or *acc.* only, or quite *absol.* (*a*) With *ab:* si in homines caros acerbius invehare, nonne a te judices abalienes? Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 304; so id. ib. 2, 48 *fin.;* 3, 25, 98; id. Fam. 1, 8, 4; id. Verr. 2, 4, 27: valde benevolentiam conciliant abalienantque ab iis, in quibus, etc., id. de Or. 2, 43, 182: animum ab se, Liv. 45, 6, 1.—(*β*) With *abl.:* quo erant ipsi propter judicia abalienati, Cic. de Or. 2, 48, 199 B. and K.: quod Tissaphernes perjurio

suo et homines suis rebus abalienaret et deos sibi iratos redderet, Nep. Ages. 2, 5 (cf. supra, II. A., the passage of Liv. 22, 60, 15). —(γ) The *acc.* only: qui nos, quos favendo in communi causâ retinere potuerunt, invidendo abalienârunt, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 7: totam Africam, *to estrange*, Nep. Ham. 2, 2; cf. id. ib. 2, 4: (noster amicus) mirandum in modum est animo abalienato, *alienated*, Cic. Att. 1, 3, 3; cf.: indigna patientium abalienabantur animi, Liv. 25, 38, 4.—(δ) *Absol.* (very rare): timebant ne arguendo abalienarent, Liv. 8, 2 *fin.* (for which, in the foll. ch.: ita Campanos abalienavit).

‡ **ăbambŭlantes:** abscedentes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 26, 10 Müll.

ăbămĭta, ae, *f.* [avus-amita], *sister of an* abavus, or great-great-grandfather; also called amita maxima, Dig. 38, 10, 3; 10, § 17.

‡ **ăbante** [ab-ante, like incircum, insuper, etc.; cf. also the Heb. מִלִּפְנֵי and the Engl. from before]. **I.** *Prep.* with *abl.*, *from before:* abante oculis parentis rapuerunt nymphae, *away before the eyes of the father*, Inscr. Grut. 717, 11.—**II.** *Adv.*, *before:* ne (quis) abante aliam (arcam) ponat, Inscr. Orell. 4396.

Ăbantīus, a, um, *adj.*, *of Abantia, another name of Eubœa:* classis, *Eubœan*, Stat. S. 4, 8, 46.

abarcet: prohibet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.; cf. abercet.

Ăbăris, ĭdis, *m.* **I.** *A Rutulian, slain by Euryalus; acc.* Abarim, Verg. A. 9, 344. —**II.** *A companion of Phineus, slain by Perseus; acc.* Abarin, Ov. M. 5, 86.

Ăbărĭtānus, a, um, *adj.*, *of Abaris, a place in Africa:* harundo, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 172.

Ăbas, antis, *m.* = Ἄβας. **I.** *The twelfth king of Argos, son of Lynceus and Hypermnestra, grandson of Danaüs, father of Acrisius, and grandfather of Perseus.* His shield was gained by Æneas, Verg. A. 3, 286.—**B.** Hence derivv. **1. Ăbantēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Abas*, Ov. M. 15, 164.—**2. Ăbantĭădēs,** ae, *m. patron., a male descendant of Abas.* **a.** *His son Acrisius*, Ov. M. 4, 607.—**b.** *His great-grandson Perseus* (by Danaë, daughter of Acrisius), Ov. M. 4, 673; 5, 138 al.—**II.** *A Centaur, son of Ixion*, Ov. M. 12, 306.—**III.** *An Ethiopian*, Ov. M. 5, 126.—**IV.** *A companion of Diomedes*, Ov. M. 14, 505.—**V.** *A companion of Æneas*, Verg. A. 1, 121.—**VI.** *A Tuscan chieftain*, Verg. A. 10, 170 and 427.

† **ăbascantus,** a, um, = ἀβάσκαντος, *unenvied:* aeon, Tert. adv. Gnost. 10.

(**abathon,** false read. in Vitr. for ἄβατον.)

Ăbătŏs, i, *f.*, = Ἄβατος (inaccessible), *a rocky island in the Nile*, not far from Philæ, to which the priests only had access, Luc. 10, 323 (in Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 7, written as Greek, Ἄβατος).

ăb-ăvĭa, ae, *f.* [avus, avia], *mother of a great-grandfather*, or *of a great-grandmother*, Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 6; 10, § 17.

ăb-ăvuncŭlus, i, *m.*, *great-great-uncle;* also called avunculus maximus, Dig. 38, 10, 3; 10, § 17.

ăb-ăvus, i, *m.* **1.** (= avi avus, cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 13 Müll.) *Great-great-grandfather*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 20; Cic. Brut. 58, 213; id. Har. Resp. 11, 22; 11, 38 (B. and K.); Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 6; 10, § 15; called by Vergil *quartus pater*, A. 10, 619.—**2.** In gen., *forefather, ancestor*, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 37; Sen. Clem. 1, 10.

abax, acis, v. abacus *init.*

Abba, ae, false read. in Liv. 30, 7, 10, instead of *Obba*, q. v.)

abba, *indecl.*, = ἀββᾶ [Chald. Abba, Heb. ab], *father*, Vulg. Marc. 14, 36; ib. Rom. 8, 15; ib. Gal. 4, 6.

abbās, ātis, *m.* [id.], *the head of an ecclesiastical community, an abbot* (eccl. Lat.), Sid. 16, 114; Inscr. Mommsen, 3485 (A.D. 468).—Hence, **abbātissa,** ae, *f.*, *an abbess*, Inscr. Mommsen, 3896 (A.D. 570); and **abbātia,** ae, *f.*, *an abbey* (eccl. Lat.), Hier.

Abbassus, i, *f.*, = Ἄμβασον, *Abbassus, a town in Phrygia*, Liv. 38, 15 *fin.*

abbrĕvĭātio, ōnis, *f.* [abbrevio], *an abbreviation, a diminution*, Vulg. Isa. 10, 23.

ab-brĕvĭo, āre, *v. freq. a.* [ab *or* adbrevio], *to shorten, abridge*, Veg. Mil. 3 prol.; Vulg. Isa. 10, 22; ib. Rom. 9, 28.

(**ab-cīdo,** ĕre, cīdi, an incorrect form for *abscīdo*, q. v.)

Abdalonymus (Abdol-), i, *m.*, *a Sidonian of royal descent, made king of Sidon by Alexander the Great*, Curt. 4, 1, 19 sq.; Just. 11, 10, 8.

Abdēra, ōrum, *n.*, and ae, *f.*, = Ἄβδηρα. **I.** *Abdera, a town on the southern coast of Thrace, not far from the mouth of the Nestus, noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants. It was the birthplace of the philosophers Protagoras, Democritus, and Anaxarchus; n.*, Liv. 45, 29, 6; Gell. 5, 3, 3; *f.*, Ov. Ib. 469; Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 94 dub.; 4, 11, 18, § 42: hic Abdera, non tacente me, *here was Abdera itself*, Cic. Att. 4, 17, 3 (4, 16, 6).—**2.** *Folly, stupidity, madness*, Cic. l. l. (cf.: id est Ἀβδηριτικόν, i. e. *stupid*, id. Att. 7, 7, 4, and Arn. 5, p. 164; Juv. 10, 50; Mart. 10, 25, 4).—**B.** Hence, derivv. **1. Abdērīta** and **Abdērītes,** ae, *m.*, = Ἀβδηρίτης, *an Abderite:* Democritus Abderites, Laber. ap. Gell. 10, 17: Abderites Protagoras, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 63; cf. id. Brut. 8: de Protagora Abderita, id. de Or. 3, 32, 128: Abderitae legati, Liv. 43, 4, 8; cf. id. § 12 sq.; Vitr. 7, 5, 6; Just. 15, 2 al.—**2. Abdērītānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Abdera*, meton. for *stupid, foolish:* Abderitanae pectora plebis habes, Mart. 10, 25, 4.—**II.** *A city of* Hispania Baetica, *on the southern coast*, now *Adra*, Mel. 2, 6, 7; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 8.

abdĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [abdico], *a renouncing, disowning.* **I.** Jurid. t. t.: hereditatis, Cod. Just. 6, 31, 6: liberorum, *disinheriting*, ib. 6, 8, 47; Quint. 7, 4, 27; 3, 6, 77; 7, 1, 15; Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 150 al.; cf. Dirksen, Versuch., etc., Leipz. 1823, p. 62 sq.—* **2.** Polit. t. t., *a renunciation of an office, abdication:* dictaturae, Liv. 6, 16 *fin.*

abdĭcātīvē, *adv.*, v. abdicativus.

abdĭcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [abdīco]. In later philos. lang. = negativus, *negative* (opp. to dedicativus, *affirmative*), Pseudo-Cysp. Dogm. Plat. p. 30 Elm. (266 Ord.); Mart. Cap. 4, p. 121.—*Adv.:* **abdĭcātīvē,** *negatively:* concludere, Mart. Cap. 4, p. 128.

abdĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that renounces* or *disclaims* any thing (eccl. Lat.): misericordiae (humanitas), Salv. adv. Avar. 11, p. 76.

1. ab-dĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (prop. *to indicate, announce* something as *not belonging* to one; hence), **I.** In gen., *to deny, disown, refuse, reject.*—With *acc.* and *inf.:* mortem ostentant, regno expellunt, consanguineam esse abdicant, *deny her to be*, Pac. ap. Non. 450, 30 (Trag. Rel. p. 84 Rib.): abdicat enim voluptati inesse bonitatem, Pseudo-Apul. de Dogm. Plat. 3 *init.*—With *acc.* (so very freq. in the elder Pliny): naturam abdico, Pac. ap. Non. 306, 32 (Trag. p. 120 Rib.): ubi plus mali quam boni reperio, id totum abdico atque eicio, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 102: legem agrariam, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 116: corticem, id. 13, 22, 43, § 124: ea (signa) in totum, id. 10, 4, 5, § 16; cf.: utinam posset e vita in totum abdicari (aurum), *be got rid of*, id. 33, 1, 3, § 6: omni venere abdicata, id. 5, 17, 15, § 73 al.

II. In partic. **A.** Jurid. t. t., *to renounce* one, partic. a son, *to disinherit* (post-Aug.): qui ex duobus legitimis alterum in adoptionem dederat, alterum abdicaverat, Quint. 3, 6, 97; cf.: minus dicto audientem filium, id. 7, 1, 14: ex meretrice natum, id. 11, 1, 82 al.: quae in scholis abdicatorum, haec in foro exheredatorum a parentibus ratio est, id. 7, 4, 11.—*Absol.:* pater abdicans, Quint. 11, 1, 59; cf.: filius abdicantis, id. 4, 2, 95; and: abdicandi jus, id. 3, 6, 77.—Hence, patrem, *to disown*, Curt. 4, 10, 3.

B. Polit. t. t.: abdicare se magistratu, or *absol.* (prop. to detach one's self from an office, hence), *to renounce* an office, *to resign, abdicate* (syn.: deponere magistratum): consules magistratu se abdicaverunt, Cic. Div. 2, 35, 74; so, se magistratu, id. Leg. 2, 12, 31; Liv. 4, 15, 4 al.: se dictaturâ, Caes. B. C. 3, 2; Liv. 2, 31, 10; 9, 26, 18 al.: se consulatu, id. 2, 2, 10; Vell. 2, 22, 2: se praeturâ, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 14: se aedilitate, Liv. 39, 39, 9 etc. Likewise: se tutelâ, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4; and fig.: se scriptu, Piso ap. Gell. 6, 9, 4; cf.: eo die (Antonius) se non modo consulatu, sed etiam libertate abdicavit, Cic. Phil. 3, 5, 12. — *Absol.:* augures rem ad senatum; senatus, ut abdicarent consules: abdicaverunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11.—**b.** With *acc.* a few times in the historians: (patres) abdicare consulatum jubentes et deponere imperium, Liv. 2, 28 *fin.:* abdicando dictaturam, id. 6, 18, 4.—In *pass.:* abdicato magistratu, Sall. C. 47, 3; cf.: inter priorem dictaturam abdicatam novamque a Manlio initam, Liv. 6, 39: causa non abdicandae dictaturae, id. 5, 49 *fin.*

2. ab-dīco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* A word peculiar to augural and judicial lang. (opp. addico). * **I.** Of an unfavorable omen, *not to assent to:* cum tres partes (vineae) aves abdixissent, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 31.—**II.** In judicial lang.: abdicere vindicias ab aliquo, *to take away by sentence* (= abjudicare), Dig. 1, 2, 24 (cf. Liv. 3, 56, 4).

abdĭtē, *adv.*, v. abdo, *P. a. fin.*

abdĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [abdo]. **I.** *Removed* or *separated from* = remotus, sejunctus: a patre, Plaut. Poen. prol. 65.—**II.** ABDITIVI: abortivi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll. (without an example).

abdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of abdo.

ab-do, ĭdi, ĭtum, 3, *v. a.* [2. do]. **I.** Lit., *to put away, remove:* and abdere se, *to go away, betake one's self* to some place: ex conspectu eri sui se abdiderunt, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 5: pedestres copias paulum ab eo loco abditas in locis superioribus constituunt, *removed, withdrawn*, Caes. B. G. 7, 79, 2; so with *ab:* ascensu abdito a conspectu, Liv. 10, 14, 14: procul ardentes hinc precor abde faces, *remove*, Tib. 2, 1, 82.—The *terminus ad quem* is usually expressed by *in* with *acc.:* abdidit se in intimam Macedoniam quo potuit longissime a castris, Cic. Fam. 13, 29, 4; so, se in contrariam partem terrarum, id. Mur. 41, 89: se in classem, Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 2: se in Menapios, *to depart*, Caes. B. G. 6, 5, 5: in silvam Arduennam, id. ib. 5, 3, 4: exercitum in interiora, *to withdraw*, Vell. 2, 110, 3: ea in insulam Seriphon abdita est (= ex humanâ societate quasi expulsa), *banished, exiled*, Tac. A. 2, 85: se in bibliothecam, i. e. *to retire to*, Cic. Fam. 7, 28; cf.: se totum in litteras, id. ib. 7, 33, 2.—Rarely with other *prepositions* or with *local adv.:* Audisne haec, Amphiaraë, sub terram abdite? *Poët.* (*Att.?*) *ap. Cic. Tusc.* 2, 25, 60; so with *sub*, Lucr. 4, 419: se rus, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 99: se domum, Cic. Pis. 38, 92: se Arpinum, id. Att. 9, 6, 1.

II. Transf., *to hide, conceal, keep secret*, etc. (syn.: occulto, recondo); constr. *aliquid*, without or with *in* and *abl.*, with other *prepositions*, with *abl.* only, or *dat.*, with a *local adv.* (α) *Aliquid:* quae partes corporis . . . aspectum essent deformem habiturae, eas contexit atque abdidit (natura), Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126: amici tabellas, id. Pis. 17, 39: lacrimas, operire luctum, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 6: abduntur (delphini) occultanturque incognito more, Plin. H. N. 9, 8, 7, § 22; cf.: occultare et abdere pavorem, Tac. H. 1, 88: pugnare cupiebant, sed retro revocanda et abdenda cupiditas erat, Liv. 2, 45, 7; so, sensus suos penitus, Tac. A. 1, 11: aliquid dissimulata offensione, id. ib. 3, 64. — (β) With *in* and *abl.:* cum se ille fugiens in scalarum tenebris abdidisset, Cic. Mil. 15, 40; cf.: qui dispersos homines in agris et in tectis silvestribus abditos . . . compulit unum in locum, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2: abditi in tabernaculis, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 4; cf.: in silvis, id. ib. 2, 19, 6: penitus qui in ferrost abditus aër, Lucr. 6, 1037 al.—(γ) With other *prepp.:* cultrum, quem sub veste abditum habebat, Liv. 1, 58 *fin.;* cf. Ov. M. 10, 715: ferrum curvo tenus hamo, id. ib. 4, 719.—(δ) With *abl.:* caput cristatâ casside, Ov. M. 8, 25: corpus corneâ domo, Phaedr. 2, 6, 5: gladium sinu, Tac. A. 5, 7: latet abditus agro, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 5: hunc (equum) abde domo, Verg. G. 3, 96: ita se litteris abdiderunt, ut, etc., Cic. Arch. 6, 12; v. Halm ad h. l.—(ε) With *dat.* (poet.): lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem, *he buried*, Verg. A. 2, 553.—(ζ) With *local adv.:* corpus humi, Flor. 4, 12, 38.—Hence.

abdĭtus, a, um, *P. a., hidden, concealed, secreted, secret* (syn.: reconditus, absconditus, occultus, retrusus): sub terram abditi, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 60: vis abdita quaedam, Lucr. 5, 1233: res occultae et penitus abditae, Cic. N. D. 1, 19: sunt innumerabiles de his rebus libri neque abditi neque obscuri, id. de Or. 2, 20, 84: haec esse penitus in mediā philosophiā retrusa atque abdita, id. ib. 1, 19, 87 al.: oppida, *remote*, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 14.—*Comp.* abditior, Aug. Conf. 5, 5; 10, 10.—*Sup.* abditissimus, Aug. Enchir. c. 16.—**II.** In the *neutr.*: **abditum,** i, *subst.*: terrai abdita, Lucr. 6, 809; so, abdita rerum (=abditae res), Hor. A. P. 49: in abdito coire, *in concealment, secretly*, Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 13.—*Adv.*: **abdĭtē,** *secretly*: latuisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 73, § 181; Ambros. Job et Dav. 1, 9, 29.

Abdŏlōnўmus, v. Abdalonymus.

abdōmĕn, ĭnis, *n.* [etym. uncertain; perh. for adipomen, from adeps, or perh. from abdo, to conceal, cover], *the fat lower part of the belly, the paunch, abdomen*, λαπάρα. **I.** Lit., of men and animals: abdomina thynni, Lucil. ap. Non. 35, 22; so Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 44; Cels. 4, 1 *fin.*; Plin. 6, 51, 77 *fin.*; 11, 37, 84 *fin.*; Juv. 4, 107; Aus. Idyll. 10, 104.—**II.** Meton. for *gluttony, sensuality*: ille heluo natus abdomini suo, non laudi, Cic. Pis. 17, 41; so, natus abdomini, Treb. Gall. 17; cf. also Cic. Pis. 27, 66; id. Sest. 51, 110.—With respect to carnal lust: jamdudum gestit moecho hoc abdomen adimere, Plaut. Mil. 5, 5; but opp. to lechery (libido): alius libidine insanit, alius abdomini servit, Sen. Ben. 7, 26, 4.

ab-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* (ABDOVCIT =abduit, in the epitaph of Scipio, Inscr. Orell. 550; *perf.* abduxti, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 16; *imper.* abduce, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 108; id. Curc. 5, 3, 15; Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 36; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 63; but also abduc, id. Eun. 2, 3, 86), *to lead one away, to take* or *bring with one, to carry off, take* or *bring away, remove*, etc.

I. Lit. **A.** In gen., of personal objects; constr. *aliquem, ab, ex, de; in, ad*: SVBIGIT . OMNE . LOVCANAM . OPSIDESQVE . ABDOVCIT (=subigit omnem Lucanam obsidesque abducit), epitaph of Scipio, l. l.: hominem P. Quinctii deprehendis in publico; conaris abducere, Cic. Quint. 19, 61: cohortes secum, Caes. B. C. 1, 15 *med.* al.: abduce me hinc ab hac, quantum potest, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 108: abductus a mari atque ab iis copiis, quas, etc. . . . frumento ac commeatu abstractus, Caes. B. C. 3, 78: tamquam eum, qui sit rhetori tradendus, abducendum protinus a grammaticis putem, Quint. 2, 1, 12: ut Hispanos omnes procul ab nomine Scipionis ex Hispaniā abduceret, Liv. 27, 20, 7: tu dux, tu comes es; tu nos abducis ab Histro, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 119: ut collegam vi de foro abducerent, Liv. 2, 56, 15: sine certamine inde abductae legiones, id. 2, 22, 2: credo (illum) abductum in ganeum aliquo, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 5: abduxi exercitum ad infestissimam Ciliciae partem, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 3: ipsos in lautumias abduci imperabat, id. Verr. 2, 5, 56 *fin.*; so, liberos eorum in servitutem, Caes. B. G. 1, 11, 3: servum extra convivium, Sen. Contr. 4, 25.—Poet. with *acc.* only: tollite me, Teucri; quascumque abducite terras (=in terras), Verg. A. 3, 601.—**b.** Of animals: donec (avem) in diversum abducat a nidis, Plin. 10, 33, 51 *fin.*—**c.** Sometimes also of inanim. objects: clavem, *to take away*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 8: pluteos ad alia opera, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: capita retro ab ictu, *to draw back*, Verg. A. 5, 428: togam a faucibus ac summo pectore, Quint. 11, 3, 145: aquam alicui (=deducere, deflectere), *to divert, draw off*, Dig. 39, 2, 26.—Poet.: somnos, *to take away, deprive of*, Ov. F. 5, 477.

B. In partic. **1.** *To take with one* to dine: tum me convivam solum abducebat sibi, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 17: advenientem ilico abduxi ad cenam, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 9 al.

2. *To take aside* (in mal. part.): aliquam in cubiculum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 7; so Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 33; Suet. Aug. 69; Just. 21, 2 *fin.* al.

3. *To carry away forcibly, to ravish, rob*: ad quem iste deduxerat Tertiam, Isidori mimi filiam, vi abductam ab Rhodio tibicine, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34; cf. id. ib. 2, 5, 31, § 81; Verg. A. 7, 362: aliquam alicui (marito, etc.), Suet. Oth. 3; Dig. 47, 10, 1 al.: aliquam gremiis, Verg. A. 10, 79.—So also of stolen cattle, *to drive away*: cujus (Geryonis) armenta Hercules abduxerit, Plin. 4, 22, 36 *fin.*; so, abducta armenta, Ov. H. 16, 359.

4. In jurid. lang.: auferre et abducere, *to take and drive away* (auferre of inanimate things, abducere of living beings, as slaves, cattle), Cic. Quint. 27, 84; Dig. 21, 2, 57, § 1.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to lead away, separate, distinguish*: animum ad se ipsum advocamus, secum esse cogimus, maximeque a corpore abducimus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31; so, aciem mentis a consuetudine oculorum, id. N. D. 2, 17: divinationem caute a conjecturis, id. Div. 2, 5, 13.

B. In partic. **1.** *To seduce, alienate* from fidelity or allegiance: legiones a Bruto, Cic. Phil. 10, 3, 6: exercitum ab illo, id. ib. 10, 4, 9: equitatum a consule, id. ib. 11, 12, 27 al.

2. From a study, pursuit, duty, etc., *to withdraw, draw off, hinder* (syn.: avoco, averto): vos a vostris abduxi negotiis, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 1; cf.: a quo studio te abduci negotiis intellego, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 5; and: abducuntur homines nonnumquam etiam ab institutis suis magnitudine pecuniae, id. Verr. 2, 4, 6, § 12 (followed by ab humanitate *deducere*); so, aliquem a meretricio quaestu, id. Phil. 2, 18: aliquem a populorum rebus, id. Rep. 5, 2: ab isto officio incommodo, id. Lael. 2, 8 al.

3. *To bring down, reduce, degrade* (Ciceron.): ne ars tanta . . . a religionis auctoritate abduceretur ad mercedem atque quaestum, Cic. Div. 1, 41, 92; so, aliquem ad hanc hominum libidinem ac licentiam, id. Verr. 2, 3, 90, § 210.

abductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abduco, I. B. 3.]. **I.** *A forcible carrying off, ravishing, robbing*, Cod. Th. 4, 8, 5, § 5; 11, 10, 1.—**2.** (Of a woman.) *Abduction*: in abductione Hesionae, Dares Phryg. 4.—**II.** *A retirement*, Vulg. Eccli. 38, 20.

abductus, a, um, *Part.* of abduco.

Abeātae, arum, *m., the Abeatæ*, inhabitants of Abea in Achaia, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 22.

ăbĕcĕdārĭus, a, um [a, b, c, d], *belonging to the alphabet, alphabetical* (late Lat.). **I.** *Adj.*: psalmi, Aug. Retract. 1, 20.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. ăbĕcĕdārĭus,** ii, *m., one who learns the a, b, c* (eccl. Lat.).—**B. ăbĕcĕdārĭa,** ae, *f., elementary instruction*, Fulg. Myth. 3, 10.—**C. ăbĕcĕdārĭum,** ii, *n., a, b, c, the alphabet* (eccl. Lat.).

Abēl, *indecl.* or ēlis, and **Abēlus,** i, *m., Abel, son of Adam*, Vulg.—Hence, Abelica virtus, Mythogr. Vatic. 3, 6, 15.

Abella, ae, *f., a town in Campania, near Nola, abounding in fruit-trees and nuts*, now *Avella*, Sil. 8, 545: malifera, Verg. A. 7, 740.—Hence, **Abellāna** nux or Avellana, also Abellina, *the filbert*, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 88; and **Abellani,** *the inhabitants of Abella*, Just. 20, 1.

Abellīnum, i, *n., Abellinum, a city of the Hirpini, in Italy*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; hence, **Abellīnātes,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Abellinum*, id. 3, 16, 11, § 105; another town of this name in Italy is referred to by Pliny, l. l.

Abellio, ōnis, *m., the name of a Gallic deity*, Inscr. Orell. 1952 sq.

‡ **ăbemĭto** significat demito vel auferto (*take away*); EMERE enim antiqui dicebant pro accipere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.; cf. adimo.

ăb-ĕo, ĭvi or ii, ĭtum, īre, *v. n.* (abin= abisne, Plaut. and Ter.; abiit, dissyl., v. Herm. Doctr. Metr. p. 153), *to go from* a place, *to go away, depart*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., constr. with *ab, ex*, the simple *abl.*, the *acc.* with *in*, the local adv. *hinc*, and *absol.*: abeo ab illo, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 70: abi in malam rem maxumam a me, id. Ep. 1, 1, 72 (v. infra); so id. Bacch. 4, 9, 107: abin e conspectu meo? id. Am. 1, 3, 20 (but also abin ab oculis? id. Trin. 4, 2, 149; id. Truc. 2, 5, 24): abituros agro Argivos, id. Am. 1, 1, 53: abire in aliquas terras, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 20: insanus, qui hinc abiit modo, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 61: abi prae, jam ego sequar, *go on, I will soon follow*, id. Am. 1, 3, 45.—With *supine*: abiit exsulatum, *into exile*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 6; Liv. 2, 15 *fin.*; cf.: abi deambulatum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 26.—*Absol.*: (Catilina) abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1: praetor de sellā surrexit atque abiit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65 *fin.*: quae dederat abeuntibus, Verg. A. 1, 196 al.: sub jugum abire, Liv. 3, 2, 8 *fin.*—With *inf.*: abi quaerere, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 26.—Of things: cornus sub altum pectus abit, *penetrates deeply*, Verg. A. 9, 700.

B. In partic. **1.** *To pass away*, so that no trace remains; *to disappear, vanish, cease*. **a.** Of man, *to die*: qui nunc abierunt hinc in communem locum (i. e. in Orcum), Plaut. Cas. prol. 19; cf.: ea mortem obiit, e medio abiit, Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 30; so also Cic.: abiit e vitā, Tusc. 1, 30, 74 al.—**b.** Of time, *to pass away, elapse*: dum haec abiit hora, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 50: menses, id. Ad. 4, 5, 57: annus, Cic. Sest. 33, 72: abit dies, Cat. 61, 195: tota abit hora, Hor. S. 1, 5, 14.—**c.** Of other things: per inane profundum, Lucr. 1, 1108: nausea jam plane abiit? Cic. Att. 14, 10, 2; so id. Fam. 9, 20; Ov. M. 7, 290 al.

2. *To be changed from* one's own ways or nature into something else, *to be transformed, metamorphosed*; always constr. with *in* (chiefly poet., esp. in Ov. M., as a constant expression for metamorphosis): terra abit in nimbos imbremque, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 24 Müll.: in corpus corpore toto, *to pass with their whole body into another*, Lucr. 4, 1111: aut abit in somnum, *is, as it were, wholly dissolved in sleep, is all sleep*, id. 3, 1066: E in V abiit, Varr. L. L. 5, § 91 Müll.: in villos abeunt vestes, in crura lacerti, Ov. M. 1, 236; id. ib. 2, 674: jam barba comaeque in silvas abeunt, id. ib. 4, 657; 4, 396; so id. ib. 3, 398; 8, 555; 14, 499; 14, 551 al.: in vanum abibunt monentium verba, *will dissolve into nothing*, Sen. Ep. 94 *med.*; hence, in avi mores regem abiturum, *would adopt the ways of*, Liv. 1, 32.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to depart from, to leave off, to turn aside*: ut ab jure non abeat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 44, § 114; so, ab emptione, Dig. 2, 14, 7, § 6; 18, 2, 14, § 2 sq.: a venditione, ib. 18, 5, 1: sed abeo a sensibus, *leave*, i. e. *speak no more of*, Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 9; so often with *longe*: non longe abieris, *you need not go far* to seek for examples, id. Fam. 7, 19; cf.: ne longius abeam, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47; id. Caec. 33, 95 al.: quid ad istas ineptias abis? *why do you have recourse to—?* id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47: abit causa in laudes Cn. Pompeii, Quint. 9, 2, 55: illuc, unde abii, redeo, *I set out*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 108: pretium retro abiit, *has fallen*, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 7.

B. In partic. **1.** With *abl.*, *to retire from* an office or occupation: abiens magistratu, Cic. Pis. 3, 6; id. Fam. 5, 2, 7; Liv. 2, 27 *fin.*; 3, 38 *fin.* al.; so, abire consulatu, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 5; cf. flaminio, Liv. 26, 23 *fin.*: sacerdotio, Gell. 6, 7, 4: honore, Suet. Aug. 26: tutelā, Dig. 26, 4, 3, § 8; cf.: tutelā vel curā, ib. 26, 10, 3, § 18 al.

2. Of the consequence or result of an action, *to turn out, end, terminate*: mirabar hoc si sic abiret, Ter. And. 1, 2, 4; cf.: non posse ista sic abire, Cic. Att. 14, 1; so id. Fin. 5, 3, 7; Cat. 14, 16 al.

3. In auctions, t. t., *not to be knocked down to one*: si res abiret ab eo mancipe, *should not fall to him*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54; cf.: ne res abiret ab eo, *that he may purchase it*, id. 2, 3, 64; so Dig. 18, 2, 1; 50, 17, 205.

4. The *imper.* abi is often a simple exclamation or address, either with a friendly or reproachful signif. **a.** Abi, ludis me, credo, *Begone, you are fooling me!* Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 32; so Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 25; cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 205.—**b.** *Begone! be off!* abi modo, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 20: abi, nescis inescare homines, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 12; hence in the malediction, abi in malam rem! *go be hanged!* Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 17: abin hinc in malam crucem? id. Most. 3, 2, 163 (cf. Cic.: quin tu abis in malam pestem malumque cruciatum? Phil. 13, 21); v. crux and cruciatus.

Abĕōna, ae, *f.* [abeo], *the goddess of departing* children, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 21.

* **ăb-ĕquĭto,** āre, *v. n., to ride away*: ut praetores pavidi abequitaverint Syracusas, Liv. 24, 31, 10; v. Weissenb. ad h. l.

‡ **ăbercet** = prohibet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.

ăberrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aberro, II. B.], *a relief* from something, *a diversion;* perh. only in Cicero (and in him only in two passages): a dolore, Att. 12, 38, 3 (cf. ib. § 1: non equidem levor, sed tamen aberro): a molestiis, id. Fam. 15, 18, 1.

ăb-erro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to wander from the way, to go astray.* **I.** Lit.: puer inter homines aberravit a patre, Plaut. Men. prol. 31: taurus, qui pecore aberrâsset, Liv. 41, 13, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** (Like abeo, II. A.) *To wander from, stray,* or *deviate from* a purpose, subject, etc. (Ciceronian): a regulā et praescriptione naturae, Cic. Acc. 2, 46, 140: ne ab eo, quod propositum est, longius aberret oratio, id. Caecin. 19; so id. Off. 1, 28; 1, 37; id. Fin. 5, 28 al.—Also without *ab:* vereor ne nihil conjecturâ aberrem, Cic. Att. 14, 22 (with a conjecturā, id. N. D. 1, 36, 100): etiam si aberrare ad alia coeperit, ad haec revocetur oratio, id. Off. 1, 37 *fin.:* rogo, ut artificem (sc. pictorem), quem elegeris, ne in melius quidem sinas aberrare, *that the painter should not depart from the original, even to improve it,* Plin. Ep. 4, 28 *fin.*—**B.** *To divert* the mind or attention, *to forget for a time:* at ego hic scribendo dies totos nihil equidem levor, sed tamen aberro, *I am indeed not free from sorrow, but I divert my thoughts,* Cic. Att. 12, 38; so id. ib. 12, 45 (cf. aberratio).

abfŏre and **abfŏrem**, v. absum.

‡ **abgrĕgāre** est a grege ducere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll.

(**abhĭēmo**, a false read. for hiemo, Plin. 18, 35, 81, § 354.)

ăb-hinc, *temp. adv.* **I.** Of future time, *henceforth, hence, hereafter* (ante-class.): seque ad ludos jam inde abhinc exerceant, Pac. ap. Charis. 175 P. (Trag. Rel. p. 80 Rib.); so, aufer abhinc lacrimas.—But more usu., **II.** Of past time, *ago, since;* with *acc.* or *abl.*, and the *cardin. num.* (except the comic poets most freq. in Cic., both in his Orations and Letters). (α) With *acc.:* sed abhinc annos factumst sedecim, Plaut. Cas. prol. 39; so Ter. And. 1, 1, 42; id. Hec. 5, 3, 24; id. Phorm. 5, 9, 28; cf.: abhinc triennium, Cic. Rosc. Com. 13: abhinc annos quattuordecim, id. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 34; cf. id. Balb. 6, 16; id. Phil. 2, 46, 119; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 36 al.—(β) With *abl.:* qui abhinc sexaginta annis occisus foret, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 63; so, abhinc annis xv., Cic. Rosc. Com. 13: comitiis jam abhinc diebus triginta factis, *thirty days ago,* id. Verr. 2, 2, 52 *fin.* In Lucr. 3, 967: aufer abhinc lacrimas, it is prob. only a fuller expression for hinc, as in Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 19: jurgium hinc auferas, since there is no other example where abhinc is used of *place.* Vid. upon this article, Hand, Turs. 1, 63-66.

ăb-horrĕo, ui, ēre, 2, *v. n.* and *a., to shrink back from* a thing, *to shudder at, abhor.* **I.** Lit. (syn. aversor; rare but class.); constr. with *ab* or *absol.*, sometimes with the *acc.* (not so in Cicero; cf. Haase ad Reisig Vorles. p. 696): retro volgus abhorret ab hac, *shrinks back from,* Lucr. 1, 945; 4, 20: omnes aspernabantur, omnes abhorrebant, etc., Cic. Clu. 14, 41: quid tam abhorret hilaritudo? Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 56: pumilos atque distortos, Suet. Aug. 83; so id. Galb. 4; Vit. 10.

II. Transf., in gen. **A.** *To be averse* or *disinclined to* a thing, *not to wish* it, usu. with *ab:* a nuptiis, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 92: ab re uxoriā, id. And. 5, 1, 10; and so often in Cic.: Caesaris a causā, Cic. Sest. 33: a caede, id. ib. 63: ab horum turpitudine, audaciā, sordibus, id. ib. 52, 112: a scribendo abhorret animus, id. Att. 2, 6: animo abhorruisse ab optimo statu civitatis, id. Phil. 7, 2: a ceterorum consilio, Nep. Milt. 3, 5 al.

B. In a yet more general sense, *to be remote from* an object, i. e. *to vary* or *differ from, to be inconsistent* or *not to agree with* (freq. and class.): temeritas tanta, ut non procul abhorreat ab insaniā, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: a vulgari genere orationis atque a consuetudine communis sensus, id. de Or. 1, 3, 12: oratio abhorrens a personā hominis gravissimi, id. Rep. 1, 15: ab opinione tuā, id. Verr. 2, 3, 20: Punicum abhorrens os ab Latinorum nominum prolatione, Liv. 22, 13; so id. 29, 6; 30, 44: a fide, *to be incredible,* id. 9, 36: a tuo scelere, *is not connected with,* Cic. Cat. 1, 7 al.—Hence, like dispar, with *dat.:* tam pacatae profectioni abhorrens mos, *not accordant with,* Liv. 2, 14.—**2.** *To be free from:* Caelius longe ab istā suspicione abhorrere debet, Cic. Cael. 4.—**3.** *Absol.* (α) *To alter:* tantum abhorret ac mutat, *alters and changes,* Cat. 22, 11.—(β) *To be unfit:* sin plane abhorrebit et erit absurdus, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85; cf.: absurdae atque abhorrentes lacrimae, Liv. 30, 44, 6; and: carmen abhorrens et inconditum, id. 27, 37, 13.

ăb-horresco, ĕre, = horresco (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. 2 Macc. 6, 12.

* **ăb-horrĭdē**, *adv.*, *in an unfit manner, improperly,* Charis. p. 41 P.

ăbĭcio or **abjĭc-** (in the best MSS. abicio; cf. ăbĭci, Ov. P. 2, 3, 37; ăbĭcit, Juv. 15, 17), ĕre, jēci, jectum, 3, *v. a.* [ab-jacio], *to cast away, to throw away, throw down.* **I.** Lit.: in sepulcrum ejus abjecta gleba non est, Varr. L. L. 5, § 23 Müll.: scutum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: insigne regium de capite, id. Sest. 27: socer ad pedes abjectus, id. ib. 34; so, se ad pedes, id. Phil. 2, 34, 86: se e muro in mare, id. Tusc. 1, 34; so, corpus in mare, id. Phil. 11, 2, 5: impelluntur, feriuntur, abiciuntur, cadunt, id. Tusc. 2, 15, 36: se abjecit exanimatus, *he threw himself down as if lifeless,* id. Sest. 37.—*Absol.:* si te uret sarcina, abicito, *throw it down,* Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 7.—Also with *in* and *abl.*, when the place from which a thing is thrown is designated: anulum in mari, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92 Madv. *N. cr.;* so, ut se abiceret in herba, id. de Or. 1, 7, 28: statuas in propatulo domi, Nep. Hann. 9, 3: cadaver in viā, Suet. Ner. 48; cf.: ubi cadaver abjeceris, Tac. A. 1, 22.

II. Fig. **A.** In gen., *to cast off, throw away, give up,* etc.: ut primum tenebris abjectis inalbabat, *as soon as the day, having dispelled the darkness, was beginning to brighten,* Enn. Ann. v. 219 Vahl.: nusquam ego vidi abjectas aedīs, nisi modo hasce, *thrown away,* i. e. *sold too low,* Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 3: psaltria aliquo abiciendast, *must be got rid off* (*il faut se defaire d'elle,* Dacier), Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 26: vitam, Cic. Att. 3, 19: salutem pro aliquo, id. Planc. 33: memoriam beneficiorum, id. Phil. 8, 11: versum, *to declaim it carelessly,* id. de Or. 3, 26 (cf. with id. ib. 3, 59: ponendus est ille ambitus, non abiciendus, *the period must be brought gradually to a close, not broken off abruptly*).

B. In partic. **1.** *To throw off, cast aside* care for, remembrance of, etc., *to give up, abandon:* abicimus ista, *we let that go,* Cic. Att. 13, 3: fama ingenii mihi est abicienda, *I must renounce,* id. ib. 9, 16: domum Sullanam desperabam jam . . . sed tamen non abjeci, *but yet I have not abandoned it,* i. e. its purchase, id. Fam. 9, 15: abjectis nugis, *nonsense apart,* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 141 (cf. amoto ludo, id. S. 1, 1, 27).

2. *To cast down to a lower grade, to degrade, humble,* Cic. Leg. 1, 9: hic annus senatus auctoritatem abjecit, *degraded* or *lowered the authority of the Senate,* id. Att. 1, 18; so also id. Tusc. 5, 18; id. de Or. 3, 26, 104.—Hence, abjectae res, *reduced circumstances* (opp. florentes), Nep. Att. 8; Cic. Quint. 30; Tac. A. 4, 68.

3. Abicere se, *to throw one's self away, degrade one's self,* v. Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: ut enim fit, etc.—Hence, **abjectus**, a, um, *P. a., downcast, disheartened, desponding; low, mean, abject, worthless, unprincipled.* **A.** Quo me miser conferam? An domum? matremne ut miseram lamentantem videam et abjectam? Gracch. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 56, 214: plura scribere non possum, ita sum animo perculso et abjecto, Cic. Att. 3, 2.—**B.** Nihil abjectum, nihil humile cogitare, Cic. Fin. 5, 20: contemptum atque abjectum, id. Agr. 2, 34: verbis nec inops nec abjectus, id. Brut. 62, 222 al.—*Comp.:* animus abjectior, Cic. Lael. 16; Liv. 9, 6.—*Sup.:* animus abjectissimus, Quint. 11, 1, 13 al.—*Adv.:* **abjectē.** **1.** *Dispiritedly, despondingly:* in dolore est providendum, ne quid abjecte, ne quid timide, ne quid ignave faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55; id. Phil. 3, 11, 28.—**2.** *Low, meanly:* quo sordidius et abjectius nati sunt, Tac. Or. 8: incuriose et abjecte verbum positum, *improperly,* Gell. 2, 6, 1.

ăbĭēgnus, a, um, *adj.* (poet., also trisyllabic; collateral form ABIEGNEVS, Inscr. Napol.) [abies], *made of fir-wood* or *deal:* trabes, i. e. *a ship,* Enn. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 22, 34: sors, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 32: equus, i. e. *the wooden horse before Troy,* Prop. 4, 1, 25 (cf. Verg. A. 2, 16): stipes, Att. ap. Fest. p. 219 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 170 Rib.): hastile, Liv. 21, 8, 10: scobis, Col. 12, 44, 4 al.

ăbĭens, euntis, *Part.* of abeo.

ăbĭēs, ĕtis (abietis, abiete, trisyllabic in poet., Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44; Verg. A. 2, 16 al.; so, abietibus, quadrisyl. sometimes, as Verg. A. 9, 674), *f.* [etym. uncer., perh. akin to ἀλδαίνω; cf. ἐλάτη = pinus], *the silver-fir:* Pinus picea, Linn.: ἐλάτη, *the tree* as well as *the wood* of it, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 48; Pall. 12, 15, 1: abies consternitur alta, Enn. ap. Macr. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 195 Vahl.): crispa, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 117 ib.): enodis, Ov. M. 10. 94. In Verg., on account of its dark foliage, called nigra: nigrā abiete, A. 8, 599: abietibus patriis aequi juvenes, *tall as their native firs,* id. ib. 9, 674 (imitation of Hom. Il. 5, 560: ἐλάτῃσιν ἐοικότες ὑψηλῇσιν).—**II.** Poet., meton. (cf. Quint. 8, 6, 20), like the Greek ἐλάτη, *any thing made of fir.* **1.** = epistula, *a letter* (written on a tablet *of fir*), Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 66 (cf. Engl. *book,* i. e. *beech*).—**2.** = navis, *a ship,* Verg. G. 2, 68; id. A. 8, 91; cf. id. ib. 5, 663.—**3.** = hasta, *a lance,* Verg. A. 11, 667.

ăbĭētārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [abies], *pertaining to fir-wood, deal:* negotio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll.—*Subst.:* **ăbĭētārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a joiner,* Vulg. Exod. 35, 35.

* **ăbĭga**, ae, *f.* [abigo], *a plant which has the power of producing abortion;* Greek χαμαίπιτυς, *ground-pine:* Teucrium iva, Linn.; Plin. 24, 6, 20, § 29.

* **ăbĭgĕātor**, ōris, *m.*, = abigeus or abactor, *a cattle-stealer,* Paul. Sent. 5, 18.

ăbĭgĕātus, ūs, *m.* [abigeus], *cattle-stealing,* Dig. 47, 14, 1 sq.; 49, 16, 5, § 2.

ăbĭgĕus, i, *m.* [abigo], *one that drives away* cattle, *a cattle-stealer,* Dig. 47, 14, 1; 48, 19, 16.

ăb-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3, *v. a.* [ago], *to drive away.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: abigam jam ego illum advenientem ab aedibus, *I will drive him away as soon as he comes,* Plaut. Am. prol. 150: jam hic me abegerit suo odio, *he will soon drive me away,* id. As. 2, 4, 40; so Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 47; Varr. R. R. 2, 1; Cic. de Or. 2, 60 al.: uxorem post divortium, *to remove from the house,* Suet. Tib. 7.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To drive away* cattle: familias abripuerunt, pecus abegerunt, Cic. Pis. 34; so id. Verr. 2, 1, 10; 3, 23; Liv. 1, 7, 4: 4, 21; Curt. 5, 13 al.—**2.** Medic. t. t. **a.** *To remove* a disease: febres, Plin. 25, 9, 59, § 106; 30, 11, 30 *fin.:* venenatorum morsus, id. 20, 5, 19.—**b.** *To force birth, procure abortion:* partum medicamentis, Cic. Clu. 11; so Plin. 14, 18, 22; Tac. A. 14, 63; Suet. Dom. 22 al.—**II.** Trop., *to drive away* an evil, *get rid of* a nuisance: pestem a me, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. v. 50 Vahl.): lassitudinem abs te, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 3: curas, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 19: pauperiem epulis regum, id. S. 2, 2, 44 al.—Hence, **ăbactus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Of magistrates, *driven away, forced to resign* their office, Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll.—**B.** Abacta nox, i. q. finita, *finished, passed,* Verg. A. 8, 407.—**C.** Abacti oculi, poet., *deep, sunken,* Stat. Th. 1, 104.

Ăbĭi, ōrum, *m.*, *a Scythian tribe in Asia,* Curt. 7, 6, 11; Amm. 23, 6, 53.

ăbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abeo], *a going away, departure.* **I.** In gen. (ante-class. for abitus), Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 19; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 16.—**II.** In partic., = mors, *death,* acc. to Gloss. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 380, 9 Müll.

* **ā-bīto**, ĕre, 3, *v. n.* [bēto, bīto], *to go away, depart:* ne quo abitat, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 72; cf. Lucil. ap. Vel. Long. p. 2225 P.

ăbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [abeo], *a going away, departure.* **I.** Lit., in abstr. (class.): cum videam miserum hunc tam excruciarier ejus abitu, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 5; 4, 4, 24; Lucr. 1, 457 and 677; * Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 125; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 311 al.—**II.** Transf., in concr., *the place through which one goes, the outlet, place of egress* (as aditus,

of entrance) omnemque abitum custode coronant *they surround the outlet with guards*, Verg A. 9, 380, so in *plur* circumjecti vehicula sepserant abitus, *barricaded the passages out*, Tac A 14, 37

abjectē, *adv*, v abicio, *P a fin*

abjectĭo, ōnis, *f* [abicio] * **I.** *A throwing away* or *rejecting* figurarum (opp additio), Quint 9, 3, 18 —* **II.** Abjectio animi, *dejection, despondency* (joined h l with debilitatio), Cic Pis 36, 88

abjectus, a, um, v abicio, *P a*

abjicio, v abicio

* **abjūdĭcātīvus,** a, um, *adj*, in later philos lang = negativus, *negative* Pseudo App Dogm Plat p 30 Elm (267 Oud)

ab-jūdĭco, āvi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to deprive* one *of* a thing *by judicial sentence, to declare that it does not belong to* one, *to abjudicate*, lit and trop (opp adjudico), constr with *aliquid* or *aliquem ab aliquo*, or *alicui* abjudicata a me modo est Palaestra, Plaut Rud 5, 1, 3, 4, 3, 100, id As 3, 3, 17 (Rullus) judicabit Alexandream regis esse, a populo Romano abjudicabit, Cic Agr 2, 16, cf. rationem veritatis, integritatis ab hoc ordine abjudicari, id Verr 2, 1, 2, § 4 sibi libertatem, id Caecin 34 (in Cic de Or 2, 24, 102, many since Budaeus, acc to the MSS, read *ab dico*, so B and K)

* **ab-jŭgo,** āre, 1, *v a*, lit, *to loose from the yoke*, hence, in gen, *to remove, to separate from* quae res te ab stabulis abjugat? Pac ap Non 73, 22 (Trag Rel p 104 Rib)

abjunctus, a, um, *Part* of abjungo

ab-jungo, xi, ctum, 3, *v a* **I.** Lit, *to unyoke* juvencum, Verg G 3, 518 — Hence, **II.** Transf, *to detach from* a thing, *to remove, separate* abjuncto Labieno, Caes B G 7, 56 Demosthenes se ab hoc refractariolo judiciali dicendi genere abjunxit, *abstained from*, * Cic Att 2, 1, 3

abjūrātĭo, onis, *f* [abjuro], *a forswearing*, Isid. Orig 5, 6, 20

* **ab-jurgo,** avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to deny* or *refuse reproachfully* arma alicui, Hyg Fab 107

ab-jūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* (abjurassit for abjuraverit, Plaut Pers 4, 3, 9), *to deny any thing on oath* rem alicui ne quis mihi in jure abjurassit, Plaut Pers 4, 3, 9 pecuniam, id Rud prol 14 creditum, Sall C 25, 4 —*Absol*, Plaut Curc 4, 2, 10, cf mihi abjurare certius est quam dependere, * Cic Att 1, 8, 3 — Poet abjuratae rapinae, *abjured, denied on oath*, Verg A 8, 263

ablactātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ablacto], *the weaning of a child*, Vulg Gen 21, 8 al

ab-lacto, are, 1, *v a*, *to wean* (eccl Lat)

ablăquĕātĭo, ōnis, *f* [ablaqueo], *a digging* or *loosening of the soil round the roots of a tree*, Col 4, 4, 2, 4, 8, 2, Plin 12, 15, 33, § 66 al — **II.** Concr, *the trench itself made by digging*, Col 5, 10, 17 Schneid.

ab-lăquĕo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [laqueus, a hollow], *to turn up the earth round a tree*, in order to form a *trench* for water, Cato, R R 5, 8, 29, Col 2, 14, 3, 4, 4, 2, Plin 17, 19, 31, § 140

ablātĭo, ōnis, *f* [aufero], *a taking away* (eccl Lat), Tert adv Marc 4, 19, Hier in Jovin 2, 11

ablātīvus, i, *m* [id], with or without casus, *the ablative case* (as denoting that from which something *is taken away*), Quint 1, 5, 59, 1, 7, 3, 1, 4, 26, 7, 9, 10 al

ablātor, oris, *m* [id], *one who takes away* (eccl Lat)

ablātus, a, um, *Part* of aufero

ablēgātĭo, onis, *f* [ablego], *a sending off* or *away* juventutis ad bellum, Liv 6, 39, 7 — A euphemism for *banishing, exile* (= relegatio) Agrippae, Plin 7, 45, 46, § 149

‡ **ablegmĭna:** partes extorum, quae diis immolantur, Paul ex Fest p 21 Müll

ab-lēgo, āvi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to send off* or *away, to remove* aliquem foras, Plaut Mil 3, 2, 55; so id Cas prol 62 aliquo mihi est hinc ablegandus Ter Hec. 3, 3, 54 pecus a prato, Varr R R 1, 47 honestos homines, *keep at a distance*, Cic Verr 2, 2, 32 consilium, id ib 2, 2, 30 and in the pun, haec legatio a fratris adventu me *ablegat, this embassy sends me away from*, i e *prevents me from being present at, his arrival*, id. Att 2, 18, 3 magna pars ablegati, Liv 7, 39 —With *sup* pueros venatum, Liv 1, 35, 2 —As a euphemism for in exsilium mittere, *to banish*, Just 1, 5, Cod. Th 16, 5, 57

† **ablepsĭa,** ae, *f*, = ἀβλεψία, *blindness*, Serv ad Verg A.7, 647 (in Suet Claud 39 written as Greek)

ab-līgūrrĭo (-gurio), īvi, ītum, 4, *v a* **I.** *To lick away, waste* or *spend in luxurious indulgence* bona, Enn ap Don. ad Ter Phorm 2, 2, 25 (Sat 29 Vahl), Ter Eun 2, 2, 4 patrimonium, App Mag p 313 (but in Cic Cat. 2, 5, 10, the correct read is *obligaverunt*) — **II.** In mal part, Suet Gram 23

* **ablīgūrrītĭo (-guri-),** ōnis, *f* [abligurrio], *a consuming* or *spending in feasting*, Capitol Macr 15

* **ablīgūrrītor (-guri-),** ōris, *m* [id], *one who consumes in feasting, a spendthrift*, Ambros Ep 42

* **ab-lŏco,** āvi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to lease out* or *let out on hire* domum, Suet Vit 7

* **ab-lūdo,** si, sum, 3, *v n*, meton (like the Greek ἀπᾴδειν), *not to agree with* or *resemble, to differ from, be unlike* haec a te non multum abludit imago, *is not much unlike thee*, Hor S 2, 3, 320 (= abhorret, discrepat)

ab-lŭo, ŭi, utum, 3, *v a*, *to wash off* or *away, to wash, cleanse, purify* **I.** Lit pulverem lymphis, Pac ap Gell 2, 26, 13 (Trag Rel p 108 Rib) Ulixi pedes abluens, Cic Tusc 5, 16, 46 donec me flumine vivo abluero, Verg A 2, 719· abluendo cruori balneas petit, Tac H 3, 32 —Poet abluere sitim, *to quench*, Lucr 4, 876, and abluere sibi umbras, *to remove darkness* (by bringing a light), id 4, 378 —Of the washing away of earth by a shower, Varr R R 1, 35 —In eccl Lat, of baptism munere divinitatis abluti, Cod Th 19, 6, 4 — **II.** Trop, of calming the passions omnis ejusmodi perturbatio animi placatione abluatur, *be removed* (fig derived from the religious rite of *washing in expiation of sin*), Cic Tusc 4, 28, 60 maculam veteris industriae laudabili otio, *to wash out*, Plin Ep 3, 7, 3 perjuria, Ov F 5, 681 al

ablūtĭo, ōnis, *f* [abluo], *a washing, cleansing*, Macr S 3, 7 — Of baptism, cf abluo, I *fin* (eccl Lat, in Plin 13, 12, 23, § 74, the correct reading is *adulatione*, v Sillig ad h l)

* **ablūtor,** oris, *m* [id.], *one that washes off* or *purifies* (eccl Lat)

ablūtus, a, um, *Part* of abluo

ablŭvĭum, i, *n* [abluo], = diluvium, *a flood* or *deluge*, Laber ap Gell 16, 7, 1 (Com Rel p 300, n 17 Rib), Front p 69 Goes, cf Isid in Magi Auct vi p 503

ab-mātertĕra, ae, *f*, *a great great great-aunt* on the mother's side, also called matertera maxima, Dig 38, 10, 3

* **ab-năto,** āre, 1, *v n*, *to swim off* or *away*, Stat Achill 1, 383

abnĕgātĭo, ōnis, *f* [abnego] *a denying, denial* (late Lat), Arn 1, p 18

abnĕgātīvus, a, um, *adj* [id], *negative* · adverbium, *a negative adverb*, Prisc p 1020 P al

abnĕgātor, oris, *m* [id], *a denier* (eccl Lat), Tert Fug 12

ab-nĕgo, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to refuse, be unwilling* (poet and in post Aug prose) conjugium alicui, Verg A 7, 424 imbrem Col (poet) 10, 51 comitem (se), Hor C 1, 35, 22, cf Sil 3, 110 depositum, *to deny*, Plin Ep 10, 97, so, partem pecuniae (pactae), Quint 11, 2, 11, cf Dig 16, 3, 11 al —With *inf* medicas adhibere manus ad vulnera pastor Abnegat, Verg G 3, 456, so id A 2, 637 —*Absol* Abnegat, inceptoque, etc., Verg A. 2, 654

ab-nĕpos, ōtis, *m*, *the son of a great grandchild*, Suet Tib 3, id Claud. 24, Dig 38, 10, 10, § 15 al

ab-neptis, is, *f*, *the daughter of a great grandchild*, Suet Ner 35, Dig 38, 10, 10, § 15 al

Abnŏba, ae, *m.*, *a mountain range in Germany, the northern part of the Black Forest, in which the Danube rises*, Plin 4, 12, 24, § 79, Tac G 1, cf Mannert, Germ. p 512 — **II.** Hence, **Abnŏba Diana,** or simply **Abnŏba,** ae, *f*, *the goddess of this mountain*, Inscr Orell 1986 and 4974

ab-nocto, āre, 1, *v n* [nox], *to pass the night abroad, to stay out all night*, Sen Vit. Beat 26, Gell 13, 12 *fin*, Dig 1, 18, 15

ab-nōdo, āre, 1, *v a*, *to cut off knots*, in the lang of gardening and the vintage, *to clear* trees *of knots*, Col 4, 24, 10, 4, 22, 4

* **ab-normis,** e, *adj* [norma, v ab, III 1], *deviating* or *departing from a fixed rule, irregular, abnormal* abnormis sapiens, Hor S 2, 2, 3 (i e qui in nullius verba juravit, *belongs to no distinct sect* or *party*, cf Cic Lael 5, 18 ad istorum normam sapientes)

ab-nŭĕo, v abnuo

* **abnŭĭtĭo,** ōnis, *f* [abnuo], = negatio, *negation*, Paul ex Fest p 108, 7 Müll

abnŭĭtūrus, a, um, = abnuturus, v abnuo

* **ab-nŭmĕro,** āre, 1, *v a*, *to cast up numbers, to reckon up*, Nigid. ap Gell 15, 3, 4

ab-nŭo, ŭi, ŭitum (hence abnŭiturus, Sall. Fragm 1, 37 Kritz), or utum, 3, *v a* and *n* (abnueo, Enn ap Diom p 378 P or Ann v 283 Vahl abnuebunt id ib or Trag v 371 id), lit, *to refuse by a nod* (cf Nigid ap Gell 10, 4 *fin*), hence, *to deny, refuse, to decline* doing a thing, *to reject* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen (syn recuso, opp concedo), constr *absol*, with the *acc*, the *inf*, *quin*, or *de* (α) *Absol* non recuso, non abnuo, Cic Mil 36, 100, so Plaut Capt 3, 1, 21, id. Truc prol 6, Hor S 2, 5, 52, Tac A 11, 12, id Agr 4 al —(β) With *acc* (in Cic only with general objects, as quid, nihil) cum intellegas quid quisque concedat, quid abnuat, Cic Fin 2, 1, 3 nihil umquam abnuit meo studio voluntas tua, *refused*, id Fat 2, 3, so, aliquid alicui regi pacem neque abnuere neque polliceri, Sall J 47 *fin* alia (opp probo), id ib 83 *fin* abnuere cognomen Bruti, Liv 1, 56, 8 imperium, id. 3, 66, 4, cf imperium auspiciumque, *to reject*, id 28, 27, 4 regulae rationem, Quint 1, 6 33 omen, Verg A. 5, 531 aliquem comitem inceptis, Sil 3, 110 —(γ) With *inf* certare abnueo, Enn l l nec abnuebant melioribus parere, Liv 22, 13 *fin*, so id 22, 37, 4 —With *acc* and *inf* · aeternam sibi naturam abnuit esse, Lucr 3, 641, cf abnueret a se commissum esse facinus, Cic Leg 1, 14, 40, and haud equidem abnuo egregium ducem fuisse Alexandrum, Liv 9, 17, 5, so id 5, 33, 4, 30, 20, 6, Quint 5, 8, 3, 6, 2, 11 (opp concedo), Verg A. 10, 8 al, cf also manu abnuit quidquam opis in se esse, Liv 36, 34, 6 —*Impers* nec abnuitur ita fuisse, Liv 3, 72, 6 —* (δ) With *quin* non abnuere se quin cuncta mala patefierent, Tac A 13, 14 — * (ε) With *de* neque illi senatus de ullo negotio abnuere audebat, Sall. J 84, 3

B. Esp, abnuens, like the Gr ἀπειπών, *declining service, giving up* (very rare) milites fessos itineris magnitudine et jam abnuentes omnia, Sall J 68, 3, cf fessos abnuentesque taedio et labore, *declining the combat*, Liv 27, 49, 3

II. Transf, of abstract subjects, *not to admit of, to be unfavorable* (poet and in post Aug prose) quod spes abnuit, Tib 4, 1, 25 quando impetus et subita belli locus abnueret, Tac H 5, 13 hoc videretur, nisi abnueret duritia, Plin 37, 10, 54, § 145

abnūtīvus, a, um [abnuo], = negativus, hence *subst* **abnūtīvum,** i, *n*, *a denying, refusal*, Dig 45, 1, 83, cf *Abnutivum* ἀπωμοτικόν, Gloss

ab-nūto, avi, ātum, 1, *v freq* [id] *to deny* (*by a nod*) *often, to refuse* quid te adiri (Vahl adirier, Rib adiri tam) abnutas, Enn ap Cic de Or 3, 41, 164 (where Cic censures the word as less forcible than *vetas, prohibes, absterres*, and the like):

quid mi abnutas? Tibi ego abnuto? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 79.

* **ăb-ŏlĕfăcĭo**, ĕre, =aboleo, *to destroy:* civitatem, Tert. Apol. 35 (al. *obolefacere*).

ăb-ŏlĕo, ēvi (ui), ĭtum, 2, *v. a.*, orig. (in contrast with ad-oleo) *to retard* or *to check the growth of;* hence, in a more extended sense, *to destroy, efface, abolish;* trop., *to terminate*, and, in the *pass.*, *to die, to decay* (not before the Aug. period). **I.** Lit.: cuncta viri monumenta, Verg. A. 4, 497: deum aedes vetustate aut igni abolitae, Tac. A. 2, 49; cf.: corpus alicujus igni, i. e. *to burn*, id. ib. 16, 6; so, libros, Plin. Ep. 7, 19, 6: Homeri carmina, Suet. Calig. 34 al.—In *pass.:* aboleri, *to die* (opp. nasci), Plin. 7, prooem. § 4.—Poet.: viscera undis, *to remove the poisonous flesh by washing*, Verg. G. 3, 560.—**II.** Fig.: dedecus armis, Verg. A. 11, 789; cf.: labem prioris ignominiae, Tac. H. 3, 24: memoriam, Suet. Calig. 60; Verg. A. 1, 720: magistratum alicui, Liv. 3, 38, 7: legem (=abrogare), Quint. 1, 5, 29; cf. decretum, Suet. Claud. 6; Galb. 23: crimen, Dig. 48, 6, 2, § 10: frumentationes, Suet. Aug. 42: vectigalia, id. Ner. 10: vim moremque asylorum, id. Tib. 37 al.: nonnulla ex antiquis caerimoniis paulatim abolita (=omissa, neglecta), Suet. Aug. 31; cf.: memoria nondum omnino abolita, id. Gram. 24.

ăb-ŏlesco, ēvi, no *sup.*, 3, *v. inch. n.* (vox Vergiliana) [aboleo], *to decay little by little, to vanish, cease* (like aboleo, not before the Aug. period): tantique abolescet gratia facti, * Verg. A. 7, 232: donec cum re nomen quoque vetustate abolevit, Liv. 1, 23, 3; cf.: cujus rei prope jam memoria aboleverat, id. 3, 55, 6; 9, 36, 1: poena, Gell. 20, 1 al.: abolescit, Crescite, etc., Tert. Exh. Cast. 6.

ăbŏlĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an abrogating, annulling, abolishing, abolition* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: tributorum, Tac. A. 13, 50; cf.: quadragesimae quinquagesimaeque, id. ib. 13, 51: legis, Suet. Aug. 34: sententiae, Tac. A. 6, 2 *fin.*—**II.** In partic. **A.** *An amnesty*, Suet. Tib. 4; Flor. 4, 7, 3: sub pacto abolitionis, Quint. 9, 2, 97.—**B.** In the Dig., *the withdrawal of an accusation* or *suit, suspension:* abolitio publica, ex lege, privata, Cod. Th. 9, 37, 3 sq.; Dig. 48, 16 al.; cf. Rein, Criminalrecht, p. 273 sq.

ăb-ŏlĭtor, ōris, *m.*, *one who takes away* a thing, or *casts it into oblivion:* mors, somnus, Tert. Hab. 3; Aus. Grat. 2.

ăbolla, ae, *f.* [ἀμβολή=ἀναβολή, prop. a throwing back and around], *a robe of thick woollen stuff* worn by soldiers, philosophers, etc. (called in Verg. A. 5, 421, duplex amictus; v. Serv. ad h. l.): toga detracta est et abolla data, Varr. ap. Non. 538, 16: purpurea, Suet. Calig. 35.—Of philosophers, Mart. 4, 53; 8, 48; Juv. 4, 76 al.: facinus majoris abollae, i. e. *a crime committed by a deep philosopher*, Juv. 3, 115.

‡ **aboloes**, for ab illis; antiqui enim litteram non geminabant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll.

ăbōmĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [abominor], *deserving imprecation* or *abhorrence, abominable*, Quint. Decl.; Vulg Lev. 11, 10

* **ăbōmĭnāmentum**, i, *n.* [id.], *a detestable thing*, Tert. adv. Jud. 13.

ăbōmĭnandus and **ăbōmĭnanter**, v. abominor *fin.*

ăbōmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abominor], *an abominating, an abomination*, Lact. 1, 17; also=abominamentum, Tert. adv. Jud. 5.

ăbōmĭno, āre, v. the foll. art.

ăb-ōmĭnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, *to deprecate* any thing *as an ill omen* (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: cum dixisset sepulcrum dirutum proram spectare, abominatus, etc., *when he had spoken the words "a ruined sepulchre," etc., wishing that this (the sepulchre, or the words spoken) might not be of evil omen*, Liv. 30, 25 *fin.;* so also id. 6, 18, 9; Suet. Claud. 46.—Hence: quod abominor, *which may God avert*, Ov. M. 9, 677; id. P. 3, 1, 105; Plin Ep. 6, 22, 7 al.—With *inf.:* haec universa habere abominabitur, Sen. Ben. 7, 8.—**II.** In gen. (opp. to opto), *to abominate, abhor, detest*, Liv. 30, 30, 9; Col. 6, prooem. § 1; Quint. 4, 1, 33.—Hence derivv., **1. ăbōmĭnanter**, *adv.*, *abominably, detestably*, Cod. Th. 3, 12, 13.—**2. ăbōmĭnandus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *abominable*, Liv. 9, 38 *fin.;* Sen. Ben. 1, 9; Quint. 8, 4, 22; 9, 2, 80.

☞ **1.** Collat. *act.* form **ăbōmĭno**, are: multam abomina, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 82.—**2. ăbōmĭnor** in *pass.* signif.: saevitia eorum abominaretur ab omnibus, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.—So *Part.:* abominatus, *abominated, accursed:* Hannibal, Hor. Epod. 16, 8: semimares, Liv. 31, 12, 8: bubo funebris et maxime abominatus, Plin. 10, 12, 16.

ăb-ōmĭnōsus, a, um, =ominosus, *full of ill omens, portentous:* Februarius, Sol. 1, 40: vox, Diom. p. 472 P.

Ăbŏrīgĭnes, um, *m.* [ab-origo], *the primeval Romans, the Aborigines*, the nation which, previous to historical record, descended from the Apennines, and, advancing from Carseoli and Reate into the plain, drove out the Siculi; *the ancestors of the Romans*, Cato ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 6; Varr. L. L. 5, § 53 Müll.; Cic. Rep. 2, 3; Sall. C. 6; Liv. 1, 1. **I.** Used as an appellative, *original inhabitants*, Plin. 4, 21, 36, § 120: Indigenae sunt inde . . . geniti, quos vocant *aborigines* Latini, Graeci *αὐτόχθονας*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 328.—**II.** Hence, **ăbŏrīgĭnĕus**, a, um, *adj.*, *aboriginal:* sacellum, Ter. Maur. p. 2425 P.

ăb-ŏrĭor, ortus, 4, *v. n. dep.* **I.** (Opp. of orior.) *To set, disappear, pass away* (very rare): infimus aer, ubi omnia oriuntur, ubi aboriuntur, Varr. L. L. 5, 7, § 66 Müll. —Of the voice, *to fail, stop:* infringi linguam vocemque aboriri, Lucr. 3, 155.—**II.** Of untimely birth, *to miscarry* (v. ab, III. 1.); Varr. ap. Non. 71, 27; Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 205.

* **ăb-ŏriscor**, ci, *dep.*=aborior (after the analogy of nanciscor, proficiscor), *to perish, die*, Lucr. 5, 732; v. Lachm. ad h. l.

* **1. ăborsus**, a, um [aborior, in the sense of misbirth], *that has brought forth prematurely:* aborsus abactus venter, Paul. Sent. 4, 9, 6.

2. ăborsus, ūs, *m.* [id.], =abortus, *miscarriage*, Tert. de Fig. 3 *fin.;* Non. 448, 3.

1. ăbortĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *premature delivery, miscarriage*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 98; Cic. Clu. 12; Dig. 48, 19, 38, § 5.

2. ăbortĭo, īre, 4, *v. n.* [id.] *to miscarry*, Vulg. Job, 21, 10; in Plin. 8, 51, 77, *aboriendi* is the true reading (Jan.).

* **ăbortĭum**, i, *n.*, =abortio (eccl. Lat.).

ăbortīvus, a, um, *adj.* [abortio], *pertaining to a premature delivery.* **I.** *Adj.* **A.** *Born prematurely*=abortus: Sisyphus, * Hor. S. 1, 3, 46; cf. Juv. 2, 32: ovum, *addled*, Mart. 6, 93.—**B.** *That causes abortion:* malvae, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 226; so id. 24, 5, 11, § 18: sternuisse a coitu abortivum, id. 7, 6, 5, § 42.—**II.** *Subst.:* **ăbortīvum**, i, *n.* **A.** *An abortion*, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 150; Vulg. 1 Cor. 15, 8 al.—**B.** (Sc. medicamentum.) *A means of procuring abortion*=abiga, Juv. 6, 368.

ăborto, āre, 1, *v. n.* [aborior], *to bring forth prematurely*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14; Firm. 3, 7, 6: filios, id. 6, 31 *fin.*

abortum, i, *n.*, v. the foll. art.

ăbortus, ūs, *m.* (**abortum**, i, *n.*, Dig. 29, 2, 30; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll.) [aborior], *an abortion, miscarriage.* **I.** Lit.: dicam abortum esse, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 38: Tertullae nollem abortum, *had not miscarried*, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 2: abortum facere, *to suffer abortion, miscarry*, Plin. Ep. 8, 10, 1; but also, *to produce* or *cause abortion*, Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 118; 21, 18, 69, § 116 al.—**B.** Meton., of plants, Plin. 12, 2, 6, § 13.—* **II.** Trop., of writings, *an unfinished piece*, Plin. praef. § 28.

ab-pātrŭus, i, *m.*, *a great-great-grand-uncle* on the father's side; also called *patruus maximus*, Dig. 38, 10, 3 al.

ab-rādo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to scratch off* or *away, to scrape away, rub off;* of the beard, *to shave.* **I.** Lit.: manibus quidquam abradere membris, Lucr. 4, 1103; so id. 4, 1110: supercilia penitus abrasa, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: barbam in superiore labro, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 162.—Of plants: partes radicum, *to grub up*, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 82; cf. arida, Col. 10, 3: abrasae fauces, *made rough*, Luc. 6, 115: abrasa corpora, *peeled off*, ἀποσύρματα, Scrib. Comp. 215.—**II.** Meton., *to take* or *snatch away, to seize, extort, rob*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 19: nihil a Caecinā litium terrore, Cic. Caecin. 7, 19: aliquid bonis, Plin. Pan. 37, 2.

Ābrăham or **Ābram**, *indecl.* or ae, *m.*, *Abraham* (eccl. Lat.).—**II.** Hence derivv. **A. Abrăhămīdes**, ae, *m.*, *a descendant of Abraham* (eccl. Lat.).—**B. Abrăhămēus** or **Abrāmēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *belonging to Abraham* (eccl. Lat.).

abrāsus, a, um, *Part.* of abrado.

* **abrĕlictus**, a, um, =derelictus, *deserted, abandoned*, Tert. adv. Jud. 1.

ab-rĕnuntĭo, āre, 1, *v. n.*, strengthened form of renuntio, *to renounce*, e. g. diabolo, in baptism (eccl. Lat.).

abreptus, a, um, *Part.* of abripio.

ab-rĭpĭo, pui, eptum, 3, *v. a.* [rapio], *to take away by violence, to drag away, to tear off* or *away* (stronger than its synn. abduco, abigo, abstraho). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: abripite hunc intro actutum inter manus, *hurry him away*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 38: puella ex Atticā hinc abrepta, *stolen*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 30; cf.: abreptam ex eo loco virginem secum asportâsse, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 107: de convivio in vincla atque in tenebras, id. ib. 2, 4, 10, § 24: ab complexu alicujus, Liv. 3, 57, 3: milites vi fluminis abrepti, Caes. B. C. 1, 64; cf. Mel. 3, 5, 8; Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 170; Verg. A. 1, 108: aliquem ad quaestionem, Cic. Clu. 33, 89; cf.: aliquem ad humanum exitum, id. Rep. 1, 16 *fin.;* with *acc.* only: Cererem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 111: cives, Nep. Milt. 4, 2: aliquid, id. Dat. 4, 2: abripere se, *to run, scamper away:* ita abripuit repente sese subito, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 21; so id. Curc. 5, 1, 8.—**B.** Transf., of property, *to dissipate, squander:* quod ille compersit miser, id illa universum abripiet, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 11.—**II.** Trop., *to carry off, remove, detach:* repente te quasi quidam aestus ingenii tui procul a terrā abripuit atque in altum . . . abstraxit, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 145: voluntate omnes tecum fuerunt; tempestate abreptus est unus, id. Lig. 12, 34 (the figure taken from those driven away in a storm at sea); so, abreptus amore caedum, Sil. 5, 229; cf. id. 6, 332: (filium) etiam si natura a parentis similitudine abriperet, i. e. *made unlike him*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12.

† **abrŏdĭaetus** (or better, **hab-**), i, *m.*, =ἁβροδίαιτος (living delicately), *an epithet of the painter Parrhasius*, Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 71.

ab-rōdo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to gnaw off*, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 13; Plin. 10, 62, 82, § 169; 37, 6, 21, § 82.

abrŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abrogo], *a formal repeal of a law*, Cic. Att. 3, 23, 2.

ab-rŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., polit. t. t.: *to annul in all its parts* a law now in force, *to repeal, to abrogate wholly* (whereas *derogo* means to abrogate partly and *abrogo* to counteract; v. these verbs), =ἀποκυρόω: rogando legem tollere, Front. Diff. 2195 P.; v. rogo (very freq. in Cic.): huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, *this law cannot be invalidated by an opposing one, nor modified by restrictions, nor wholly repealed*, Cic. Rep. 3, 22, from which example (cf. also id. ib. 2, 37; id. Att. 3, 23, 2, and many others in Liv.) it is evident that abrogare was constr. in the classical period with *acc.*, and not, as later, with *dat.;* cf. Liv. 9, 34 Drak.—**B.** Of a civil office: magistratum alicui, *to take it from one, to recall it:* si tibi magistratum abrogâsset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 57; id. Dom. 83; so id. Off. 3, 10: Cato legem promulgavit de imperio Lentulo abrogando, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 1 (so the correct read., not *Lentuli*).—**II.** Trop., in gen., *to take away, to deprive of:* male fidem servando illis quoque abrogant fidem, *deprive others of credit*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 41; so Cic. Rosc. Com. 15; id. Ac. 2, 11; Auct. ad Her. 1, 10.

abrōsus, a, um, *Part.* of abrodo.

† **abrŏtŏnītēs**, ae, *m.* [abrotonum], =ἁβροτονίτης, sc. οἶνος; *wine prepared with southernwood*, Col. 12, 35.

† **abrŏtŏnum** (or better, **hab-**), i, *n.*, **abrŏtŏnus**, i, *m.*, =ἁβρότονον, *a plant of a pleasant, aromatic smell, southern-*

wood; perh. Artemisia abrotonum, Linn.: abrotoni graves, Lucr. 4, 125; so *m.:* gravem serpentibus urunt abrotonum, Luc. 9, 921: abrotonum aegro non audet dare (as a medicine), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 114; cf. Plin. 21, 10, 34, §§ 60 and 160; Scrib. Comp. 7 sq., 167.

ab-rumpo, ūpi, uptum, 3, *v. a.*, *to break off* something violently, *to rend, tear, sever* (poet.; seldom used before the Aug. per., only once in Cic., but afterw. by Verg., Ov., and the histt. often). **I.** Lit.: vincla abrupit equus (transl. of the Homeric δεσμὸν ἀπορρήξας, Il. 6, 507), Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 509 Vahl.); so, nec Lethaea valet Theseus abrumpere caro vincula Pirithoo, * Hor. C. 4, 7, 27; cf. Verg. A. 9, 118: abrupti nubibus ignes, *torn from*, Lucr. 2, 214; cf. with the fig. reversed, in Verg.: ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes, A. 3, 199: abrupto sidere, i. e. *hidden by clouds*, id. ib. 12, 451: plebs velut abrupta a cetero populo, *broken off, torn from*, Liv. 3, 19, 9.—**II.** Trop.: (legio Martia) se prima latrocinio Antonii abrupit, *first freed itself*, Cic. Phil. 14, 12: abrumpere vitam, *to break the thread of life*, Verg. A. 8, 579; 9, 497; so later, abrumpere fata, Sen. Herc. Oet. 893, or, medios annos, Luc. 6, 610: abrumpere vitam a civitate, *to leave it, in order to live elsewhere*, Tac. A. 16, 28 *fin.*: fas, *to destroy, violate*, Verg. A. 3, 55: medium sermonem, *to break off, interrupt*, id. ib. 4, 388; cf. abruptus: omnibus inter victoriam mortemve abruptis, *since all means of escape, except victory or death, were taken from us*, Liv. 21, 44, 8.—Hence, **abruptus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *broken off from, separated*, esp. of places, *inaccessible*, or *difficult of access.* **A.** Lit., of places, *precipitous, steep* (syn.: praeceps, abscissus): locus in pedum mille altitudinem abruptus, Liv. 21, 36: (Roma) munita abruptis montibus, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 67; Tac. A. 2, 23: petra undique abscissa et abrupta, Curt. 7, 11.—Also *absol.*: **abruptum,** i, *n.*, *a steep ascent* or *descent;* cf. praeceps: vastos sorbet in abruptum fluctus, *she swallows down her gulf*, Verg. A. 3, 422.—**B.** Trop., *broken, disconnected, abrupt:* Sallustiana brevitas et abruptum sermonis genus, Quint. 4, 2, 45: contumacia, *stubborn*, Tac. A. 4, 20.—*Comp.*, Plin. 11, 37, 51, § 138; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1.—*Sup.*, Plin. Ep. 9, 39, 5.—*Absol.:* per abrupta, *by rough, dangerous ways*, Tac. Agr. 42 *fin.* (cf. supra: abrupta contumacia).—*Adv.:* **abruptē.** **1.** Lit., *in broken manner, here and there:* palantes flammarum ardores, Amm. 17, 7, 8.—**2.** Trop., of conduct, *hastily, inconsiderately*, Just. 2, 15, 4; of discourse, *abruptly*, Quint. 3, 8, 6; 4, 1, 79; also, *simply*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 19.—*Comp.*, Amm. 20, 11.

abruptē, *adv.*, v. abrumpo, *P. a. fin.*

abruptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abrumpo], *a breaking* or *tearing off, a rending asunder.* **I.** Lit.: corrigiae, *of a shoe-latchet*, * Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84.—**II.** Trop.: augurii, *interruption*, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 270 and 271 Müll.—Of divorce, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 11, 3, 1.

abruptus, a, um, v. abrumpo, *P. a.*

abs, *prep.*, v. ab.

abs-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *v. n.* (sync. abscēssem = abscessissem, Sil. 8, 109), *to go off* or *away, to depart.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: abscede hinc, sis, sycophanta, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 162: meo e conspectu, id. Capt. 2, 3, 74: numquam senator a curiā abscessit aut populus e foro, Liv. 27, 50, 4; so, a corpore (mortui), Tac. A. 1, 7; cf. id. ib. 3, 5: ut abscesserit inde (i. e. e castris) dictator, Liv. 22, 25, 9: illorum navis longe in altum abscesserat, Plaut. Rud. prol. 66.

B. In partic. **1.** Milit. t. t., *to march off, to depart, retire:* non prius Thebani Spartā abscessissent quam, etc., Nep. Iphicr. 2 *fin.*: longius ab urbe hostium, Liv. 3, 8, 8; cf.: a moenibus Alexandriae, id. 44, 19, 11.—*Absol.:* si urgemus obsessos, si non ante abscedimus quam, etc., Liv. 5, 4, 10; so Nep. Epam. 9.—*Impers.:* abscedi ab hoste, Liv. 22, 33, 10; cf. id. 27, 4, 1: nec ante abscessum est quam, etc., id. 29, 2, 16; so, a moenibus abscessum est, id. 45, 11, 7: manibus aequis abscessum, Tac. A. 1, 63.

2. *To disappear, withdraw, be lost from view:* cor (est) in extis: jam abscedet, simul ac, etc., *will disappear*, Cic. Div. 2, 16 *fin.*—Poet.: Pallada abscessisse mihi, *has withdrawn from me, from my power*, Ov. M. 5, 375.—Of stars, *to set*, Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 72 al.

3. Of localities, *to retire, recede, retreat:* quantum mare abscedebat, *retired*, Liv. 27, 47 *fin.*; so in architecture: frontis et laterum abscedentium adumbratio, *of the sides in the background*, Vitr. 1, 2, 2; so id. 1, 2, 7, praef. 11.

4. With respect to the result, *to retire, to escape:* abscedere latere tecto, *to escape with a whole skin*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5.

II. Fig., *to leave off, retire, desist from*, constr. with *ab*, the simple *abl.*, or *absol.:* labor ille a vobis cito recedet, benefactum a vobis non abscedet (followed by abibit), Cato ap. Gell. 16, 1 *fin.*; so, cito ab eo haec ira abscedet, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 15.—With *abl.* only: haec te abscedat suspicio, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 100: abscedere irrito incepto, *to desist from*, Liv. 20, 7, 1.—*Absol.:* aegritudo abscesserit, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 29; so, somnus, Ov. F. 3, 307: imago, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 6: ille abscessit (sc. petitione sua), *desisted from the action*, Tac. A. 2, 34: ne quid abscederet (sc. de hereditate), Suet. Ner. 34; so, semper abscedente usufructu, Dig. 7, 1, 3, § 2.

abscessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abscedo], *a going away, a separating:* cum ad corpora tum accessio fieret, tum abscessio, i. e. *diminution*, * Cic. Univ. 12; Dict. Cret. B. Tr. 1, 5.

abscessus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a going away, departure, absence:* solis, * Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24; Verg. A. 10, 445; Tac. A. 4, 57: continuus, *continued absence*, id. ib. 6, 38.—**II.** Medic. t. t., *an abscess*, Cels. 5, 7; in *plur.*, id. 5, 18.

abs-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3, *v. a.* [caedo], *to cut off* with a sharp instrument (diff. from *ab-scindo*, to break or tear off as with the hand); the former corresponds to *praecidere*, the latter to *avellere*, v. Liv. 31, 34, 4 Drak. **I.** Lit.: caput, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5; Liv. 4, 19; Verg. A. 12, 511 al.; so, membra, Lucr. 3, 642: bracchium, Liv. 4, 28, 8: collum, Sil. 15, 473: dextram, Suet. Caes. 68: linguam, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 7; Suet. Calig. 27 al.: comas alicui, Luc. 6, 568: truncos arborum et ramos, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 2.—**II.** Trop., *to cut off, deprive of; to detract:* spem (alicui), Liv. 4, 10, 4; 24, 30, 12; 35, 45, 6: orationem alicui, id. 45, 37, 9: omnium rerum respectum sibi, id. 9, 23, 12: omnia praesidia, Tac. H. 3, 78: vocem, Vell. 2, 66; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 85.—*Absol.:* quarum (orationum) alteram non libebat mihi scribere, quia abscideram, *had broken off*, Cic. Att. 2, 7.—Hence, **abscīsus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *cut off.* **A.** Of places, *steep, precipitous* (cf. abruptus): saxum undique abscisum, Liv. 32, 4, 5; so id. 32, 25, 36: rupes, id. 32, 5, 12.—**B.** Of speech, *abrupt, concise, short:* in voce aut omnino suppressā, aut etiam abscisā, Quint. 8, 3, 85; 9, 4, 118 Halm (al. abscissa): asperum et abscisum castigationis genus, Val. Max. 2, 7, 14: responsum, id. 3, 8, 3: sententia, id. 6, 3, 10; cf. in *comp.:* praefractior atque abscisior justitia, id. 6, 5, ext. 4.—*Sup.* prob. not used.—*Adv.:* **abscīsē,** *cut off;* hence, of speech, *concisely, shortly, distinctly*, Val. Max. 3, 7, ext. 6; Dig. 50, 6, 5, § 2.

ab-scindo, cīdi, cissum, 3, *v. a.*, *to tear off* or *away, to rend away* (v. preced. art.). **I.** Lit.: tunicam a pectore abscidit, *he tore the tunic down from his breast*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 1: cervicibus fractis caput abscidit, *cut off*, id. Phil. 11, 5.—With simple *abl.:* umeris abscindere vestem, Verg. A. 5, 685; with *de*, id. G. 2, 23: nec quidquam deus abscidit terras, *torn asunder, separated*, Hor. C. 1, 3, 21; cf. Verg. A. 3, 418; Ov. M. 1, 22 al.: venas, *to open the veins*, Tac. A. 15, 69; 16, 11.—**II.** Trop., *to cut off, separate, divide* (rare): reditus dulces, *to cut off*, Hor. Epod. 16, 35: inane soldo, *to separate*, id. S. 1, 2, 113: querelas alicujus, Val. Fl. 2, 160: jus, Dig. 28, 2, 9, § 2.

abscīsē, *adv.*, v. abscido, *P. a. fin.*

***abscissĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [abscindo], *a breaking off* in the midst of a discourse; rhet. fig., Auct. ad Her. 4, 53; 4, 54: vocis, Scrib. Comp. 100.

abscissus, a, um, *Part.* of abscindo.

abscīsus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. abscido.

abscondĭtē, *adv.*, v. abscondo, *P. a.*

absconditor, ōris, *m.* [abscondo], *one that hides* or *conceals*, Jul. Firm. 5, 15; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25.

abs-condo, condi and condĭdi, condĭtum and consum, 3, *v. a.* (abscondi, Tac. H. 3, 68; Curt. 6, 6; Gell. 17, 9; Caecil. and Pompon. ap. Non. 75, 25: abscondidi, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 25; Sil. 8, 192: absconsum, Quint. Decl. 17, 15), *to put away, conceal carefully, hide, secrete* (the access. idea of a careful concealment distinguishes this word from its synn. abdo, celo, abstrudo, etc.). **I.** Lit.: est quiddam, quod occultatur, quod quo studiosius ab istis opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41 *fin.*: nequiquam (eam) abdidi, abscondidi, abstrusam habebam, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 25: aurum secundum aram, Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 890 P.: fontes absconditi, Auct. ad Her. 4, 6, 9: ensem in vulnere, *to bury*, Sen. Thyest. 721 (cf.: lateri abdidit ensem, Verg. A. 2, 553; v. abdo, II. *e*); so, abscondit in aëre telum, i. e. *shot it out of sight*, Sil. 1, 316.—*Pass.*, of stars, *to set*, and thus become invisible, Verg. G. 1, 221.—Hence, **B.** In gen., *to make invisible, to cover:* fluvium et campos caede, Sil. 11, 522; so id. 17, 49.—**C.** Poet., *to put a place out of sight, to lose sight of, to depart from:* aërias Phaeacum abscondimus arces, *we leave behind*, Verg. A. 3, 291 (cf. id. ib. 4, 154: transmittunt cursu campos).—**II.** Trop.: fugam furto, *to conceal flight*, Verg. A. 4, 337: praenavigavimus vitam, et quemadmodum in mari, sic in hoc cursu rapidissimi temporis, primum pueritiam abscondimus, deinde adulescentiam, *leave behind, outlive* (cf. the prec., C.), Sen. Ep. 70, 2; Tac. A. 13, 16.—Hence, **abscondĭtus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *hidden, concealed, secret, unknown:* gladii absconditi, Cic. Phil. 2, 108: in tam absconditis insidiis, id. Cat. 3, 1, 3: jus pontificum, id. Dom. 54, 138.—*Adv.* **1. abscondĭtē,** of discourse. **a.** *Obscurely, abstrusely*, Cic. Inv. 2, 23.—**b.** *Profoundly*, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 2.—**2. absconsē** (from absconsus), *secretly*, Hyg. Fab. 184; Firm. Math. 2, 2.

‡**absegmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [ab-seco], according to Festus, s. v. penitam, ap. Naev., *a piece* (of flesh) *cut off*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 242, 6 Müll.

absens, entis (not apsens), *Part.* of absum.

absentĭa, ae, *f.* [absum], *absence:* confer absentiam tuam cum meā, Cic. Pis. 16, 37; Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 13, A; Quint. 4, 2, 70; Tac. A. 4, 64 al.: testimoniorum, *want of*, Quint. 5, 7, 1.

* **absentīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [absens], *long absent*, Petr. S. 33.

absento, āre, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [id.]. **I.** *Act.*, *to cause* one *to be absent*, i. e. *to send away:* patriis procul absentaverit astris, Claud. Pros. 3, 213 (others read amandaverit, or patriisque procul mandaverit), Cod. Th. 12, 1, 48.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to be absent:* absentans Ulixes, Sid. 9, 13 *fin.*

absīda, ae, v. absis *init.*

absīdātus, a, um, *adj.* [absis], *having an arch; arched, vaulted* (late Lat.): porticus, Paul. Vict. 4: caveae, Cassiod. Var. 4, 51.

ab-sĭlĭo, ii and ui, no *sup.*, 4, *v. n.* and *a.* [salio], *to leap* or *spring away, to leap off:* procul, Lucr. 6, 1217.—With *acc. rei* (as in Gr. φεύγειν τι): nidos tepentes absiliunt (aves), *fly from their warm nests*, Stat. Th. 6, 97.

ab-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj.* [ab, priv.], *unlike*, usually with a *neg.* and *dat.* (*α*) *Absol.:* falces non absimili formā muralium falcium, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 5.—(*β*) With *dat.:* (herba) neque absimilis bitumini, Col. 6, 17, 2; so Plin. 8, 33, 51, § 121; Suet. Oth. 1; id. Dom. 10 al.

absinthĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [absinthium], *containing wormwood:* poculum, i. e. *filled with wormwood-wine*, Sen. Suas. 6, p. 40 Bip.—*Absol.:* **absinthĭātum,** sc. vinum, *wormwood-wine*, Pall. 2, 32; Lampr. Hel. 21.

†**absinthītes,** ae, *m.*, = ἀψινθίτης, sc. οἶνος, *wormwood-wine*, Col. 12, 35; Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 109.

†**absinthĭum,** i, *n.* (also **absinthĭus,** i, *m.*, ap. Varr. acc. to Non. 190, 25), = ἀψίν-

θιον, *wormwood*, Plin. 27, 7, 28 sq.; Cato, R. R. 159; Varr. R. R. 1, 57; Col. 12, 35; Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 90: tetrum, Lucr. 1, 936; 2, 400; 4, 11 al.—Trop. for something bitter, but wholesome, Quint. 3, 1, 5.

† **absis** or **apsis**, ĭdis (collat. form **absīda**, ae, Paul. Ep. 12; cf. Isid. Orig. 15, 8, 7), *f.*, = ἁψίς, lit. *a fitting together* in a circular form, hence *an arch* or *vault*. **I.** Plin. Ep. 2, 17 (but in Plin. 36, 12, 17, the correct read. is aspidem, v. Sillig ad h. l.).—In a church, *the choir*, Isid. Orig. 15, 18, 7, and Paul. Ep. 12 (in both of which it is doubtful whether absis, idis, or absida, ae, should be read; cf. Areval upon Isid. l. c.). —**II.** *The circle which a star describes in its orbit*, Plin. 2, 18, 16, § 79; cf. id. 2, 15, 13, § 63.—**III.** *A round dish* or *bowl*, Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 6; ib. Fragm. 32, § 1.

ab-sisto, stiti, no *sup.*, 3, *v. n.* (like all the compounds of the simple active verb, used only in a neutr. signif.), *to withdraw* or *depart from, to go away*; constr. *absol.*, with *ab*, or the *simple abl.* (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: quae me hic reliquit atque abstitit, *who has left me behind here, and gone off*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 32: ab signis, Caes. B. G. 5, 17; v. Gron. ad Liv. 27, 45.—*Absol.*: miles abstitit, *went away*, Tac. 2, 31: ab ore scintillae absistunt, *burst forth*, Verg. A. 12, 101: limine, id. ib. 7, 610: luco, id. ib. 6, 259. —**II.** Trop. with *abl.* (of subst. or gerund.) or the *inf.*, *to desist from* an act, purpose, etc., *to cease, to leave off* (so, perh., first in the Aug. period, for the more common *desisto*): obsidione, Liv. 9, 15 Drak.: bello, Hor. S. 1, 3, 104: continuando magistratu, Liv. 9, 34: sequendo, id. 29, 33: ingratis benefacere, id. 36, 35: moveri, Verg. A. 6, 399: absiste viribus indubitare tuis, *cease to distrust thy strength*, id. ib. 8, 403; cf. morari, id. ib. 12, 676.

* **ab-sĭtus**, a, um, *adj.*, *lying away, distant*, Paul. Nol. 13, 5.

* **ab-sŏcer**, ĕri, *m.*, *a great-great-grandfather of the husband* or *wife*, Capitol. Gord. 2.

absŏlūtē, *adv.*, v. absolvo, *P. a.*

absŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [absolvo]. **I.** In judicial lang., *an absolving, acquittal*: sententiis decem et sex absolutio confici poterat, Cic. Clu. 27: annus decimus post virginum absolutionem, id. Cat. 3, 4: majestatis (for de majestate), *an acquittal from* crimen majestatis, id. Fam. 3, 11.—In Suet. in *plur.*: reis absolutiones venditare, Vesp. 16.—**II.** *Completion, perfection, consummation.* **A.** In gen.: virtus quae rationis absolutio definitur, Cic. Fin. 5, 14: hanc absolutionem perfectionemque in oratore desiderans, *this finish and perfection*, id. de Or. 1, 28, 130; so id. Inv. 2, 30.—**B.** Esp., in rhet., *completeness*, Cic. Inv. 1, 22, 32.

absŏlūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to acquittal, release*. **I.** *Adj.*: tabellae, damnatoria et absolutoria, Suet. Aug. 33: judicia, Gai, Dig. 4, 114.—**II.** *Subst.*: **absŏlūtōrĭum**, ii, *n.* (sc. remedium), *a means of deliverance from*: ejus mali, Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 63.

absŏlūtus, a, um, *P. a.*, from

ab-solvo, vi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to loosen from, to make loose, set free, detach, untie* (usu. trop., the fig. being derived from fetters, qs. a vinculis solvere, like vinculis exsolvere, Plaut. Truc. 3, 4, 10). **I.** Lit. (so very rare): canem ante tempus, Amm. 29, 3: asinum, App. M. 6, p. 184; cf.: cum nodo cervicis absolutum, id. ib. 9, p. 231: valvas stabuli, i. e. *to open*, id. ib. 1, p. 108 *fin.*: absoluta lingua (ranarum) a gutture, *loosed*, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 172.

II. Trop. **A.** *To release from a long story, to let one off quickly*: Paucis absolvit, ne moraret diutius, Pac. ap. Diom. p. 395 P. (Trag. Rel. p. 93 Rib.); so, te absolvam brevi, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 30.

B. *To dismiss by paying, to pay off*: absolve hunc vomitum . . . quattuor quadraginta illi debentur minae, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 120; so Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 13 and 18.—Hence, in gen., *to dismiss, to release*: jam hosce absolutos censeas, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 43; and ironic., id. Capt. 3, 5, 73.

C. *To free from* (Ciceronian): ut nec Roscium stipulatione alliget, neque a Fannio judicio se absolvat, *extricate* or *free himself from a lawsuit*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12: longo bello, Tac. A. 4, 23: caede hostis se absolvere, *to absolve* or *clear one's self by murdering an enemy*, id. G. 31.—With *gen.*: tutelae, Dig. 4, 8, 3; hence,

D. In judicial lang., t. t., *to absolve from* a charge, *to acquit, declare innocent*; constr. *absol.*, with *abl.*, *gen.*, or *de* (Zumpt, § 446; Rudd. 2, 164 sq.): bis absolutus, Cic. Pis. 39: regni suspicione, Liv. 2, 8: judex absolvit injuriarum eum, Auct. ad Her. 2, 13; so Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 29 al.: de praevaricatione absolutus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 16.—In Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 22: hic (Dionem) Veneri absolvit, sibi condemnat, are *dativi commodi*: *from the obligation to Venus he absolves him, but condemns him to discharge that to himself* (Verres).—With an abstract noun: fidem absolvit, *he acquitted them of their fidelity* (to Otho), *pardoned it*, Tac. H. 2, 60.

E. In technical lang., *to bring a work to a close, to complete, finish* (without denoting intrinsic excellence, like *perficere*; the fig. is prob. derived from detaching a finished web from the loom; cf.: rem dissolutam divulsamque, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 188).—So of the sacrificial cake: liba absoluta (as taken from the pan), *ready*, Varr. R. R. 2, 8; but esp. freq. in Cic.: ut pictor nemo esset inventus, qui Coae Veneris eam partem, quam Apelles inchoatam reliquisset, absolveret, Cic. Off. 3, 2 (cf. Suet. Claud. 3); id. Leg. 1, 3, 9; id. Att. 12, 45; cf. id. Fin. 2, 32, 105; id. Fam. 1, 9, 4; id. Att. 13, 19 al.—So in Sallust repeatedly, both with *acc.* and *de*, of an historical statement, *to bring to a conclusion, to relate*: cetera quam paucissumis absolvam, J. 17, 2: multa paucis, Cic. Fragm. Hist. 1, n. 2: de Catilinae conjuratione paucis absolvam, id. Cat. 4, 3; cf.: nunc locorum situm, quantum ratio sinit, absolvam, Amm. 23, 6.—Hence, **absŏlūtus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *brought to a conclusion, finished, ended, complete* (cf. absolvo, E.). **A.** In gen.: nec appellatur vita beata nisi confecta atque absoluta, *when not completed and concluded*, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 87; cf.: perfecte absolutus, id. ib. 4, 7, 18; and: absolutus et perfectus per se, id. Part. Or. 26, 94 al.—*Comp.*, Quint. 1, 1, 37.—*Sup.*, Auct. ad Her. 2, 18, 28; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 74; Tac. Or. 5 al.—**B.** Esp. **1.** In rhet. lang., *unrestricted, unconditional, absolute*: hoc mihi videor videre, esse quasdam cum adjunctione necessitudines, quasdam simplices et absolutas, Cic. Inv. 2, 57, 170.—**2.** In gram. **a.** Nomen absolutum, *which gives a complete sense without any thing annexed*, e. g.: deus, Prisc. p. 581 P.—**b.** Verbum absolutum, in Prisc. p. 795 P., *that has no case with it*; in Diom. p. 333 P., opp. inchoativum.—**c.** Adjectivum absolutum, *which stands in the positive*, Quint. 9, 3, 19.—*Adv.*: **absŏlūtē**, *fully, perfectly, completely* (syn. perfecte), *distinctly, unrestrictedly, absolutely*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 38; 5, 18, 53; id. Fin. 3, 7, 26; id. Top. 8, 34 al.—*Comp.*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 15.

absŏnē, *adv.*, v. absonus *fin.*

ab-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Deviating from the right tone, discordant, dissonant, inharmonious*: sunt quidam ita voce absoni, ut . . . in oratorum numerum venire non possint, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115: vox absona atque absurda, id. ib. 3, 11, 41.—Hence, **II.** In gen., *not harmonizing with a thing, not accordant with, unsuitable, incongruous*; constr. with *ab* or (= alienus) with *dat.* or *absol.*: nec absoni a voce motus erant, Liv. 7, 2: nihil absonum fidei divinae originis fuit, id. 1, 15: fortunis absona dicta, Hor. A. P. 112.—*Absol.*: nihil absonum, nihil agreste, Quint. 6, 3, 107; cf. id. 12, 10, 32.—*Adv.*: **absŏnē**, *discordantly, incongruously*, Gell. 15, 25; App. Mag. p. 277.

ab-sorbĕo, bui, rarely psi, ptum (absorbui, Plin. 9, 35, 58: absorpsi, Luc. 4, 100; cf. Vel. Long. 2233 P.), 2, *v. a.*, *to swallow down any thing, to devour*. **I.** Lit.: unda legiones, Naev. B. Pun. 4, 16: oceanus vix videtur tot res tam cito absorbere potuisse, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67: placentas, Hor. S. 2, 8, 24; so id. ib. 2, 3, 240 K. and H. (al. obsorbere and exsorbere): unionem, Plin. l. l. (Sill. *ob-*): res ad victum, *to devour*, Cic. Rep. 2, 5.—**II.** Trop., *to engross, absorb*: hunc absorbuit aestus gloriae, Cic. Brut. 81; so id. Leg. 2, 4, 9: ipse ad sese jamdudum vocat, et quodam modo absorbet orationem meam, *and, as it were, eats up my discourse* (i. e. *wishes it to treat of him only*), id. Sest. 6, 13: ea (meretrix) acerrume aestuosa absorbet, *devours* (i. e. *squanders one's property*, the figure taken from the sea), Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 67.

* **absorptĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [absorbeo], per met., *a drink, beverage*, Suet. Ner. 27 dub.

abs-pello, -porto, -portatio, v. asp-.

1. abs-que, *prep. gov. abl.* [from abs and the generalizing -que, like susque deque from sub and de; cf. Prisc. 999 P.] (ante- and post-class.), *without*. **I.** Ante-class. **A.** Denoting defect in conception, while the class. *sine* indicates defect in reality. In Plaut. and Ter. only in conditional clauses: absque me, te, eo, etc., esset = nisi *or* si ego, tu, is, etc., non fuissem; *without me*, i. e. without my agency, *if it had not been for me*: nam hercle absque me foret et meo praesidio, hic faceret te prostibilem, *if I had not stood by you*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 56; cf. id. Trin. 5, 2, 3: nam absque ted esset, numquam hodie ad solem occasum viverem, *if you had not aided me*, etc., id. Men. 5, 7, 33; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 3, 8; id. Trin. 4, 1, 13: absque eo esset, recte ego mihi vidissem, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 11. Somewhat different is, quam fortunatus ceteris sum rebus, absque una hac foret, *if it were not for this one thing*, id. Hec. 4, 2, 25.

B. After Plaut. and Ter., absque appears in the classic lang. only a few times in a kind of jurid. formula: absque sententiâ, *without judgment, contrary to it*: nullam a me epistulam ad te sino absque argumento ac sententiâ pervenire, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 1; cf.: an etiamsi nullâ ratione ductus est, impetu raptus sit et absque sententiâ? Quint. 7, 2, 44.

II. Post-class. **A.** Likewise in jurid. lang., i. q. sine, *without*: decerni absque libelli documento, Cod. Th. 11, 30, 40; so, absque praejudicio, Gell. 2, 2, 7: absque ullâ observatione, Cod. Th. 13, 5, 38: absque omni praerogativâ principum, Amm. 23, 5.

B. I. q. praeter, *except*: apud Aeschylum eundem esse versum absque paucis syllabis, Gell. 13, 18 (19), 4; so, absque paucis, Symm. Ep. 2, 36: absque his, Cod. Th. 6, 4, 18; 11, 16, 17: purpureus absque caudâ, *except the tail*, Sol. 46.—*Adv.*, = praeterquam, nisi: absque labra, *except the lips*, Amm. 23, 5; so, absque illud nomen, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 18.

2. absque = et abs: loca, templa . . . eorum relinquatis absque his abeatis, Form. ap. Macr. S. 3, 9.

* **abstantĭa**, ae, *f.* [absto], *distance*, Vitr. 9, 1, 11.

abs-tēmĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. temetum and temulentus], *abstaining from intoxicating drinks, temperate, sober*, ἄοινος. **I.** Lit.: sicca atque abstemia, Lucil. ap. Non. 68, 30: mulieres, Varr. ap. Non. ib.: vina fugit gaudetque meris abstemius undis, Ov. M. 15, 323 al.—Hence, **II.** In gen.: i. q. sobrius, *temperate, abstinent, moderate*: abstemius, herbis vivis et urticâ, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 7.—Pleon.: mulieres vini abstemiae, Plin. 22, 24, 54, § 115.—**B.** In later Lat. = jejunus, *who is yet fasting, has not breakfasted*, Aus. Idyll. praef. 11.

abstentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abstineo], *the holding back, retaining*: stercorum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18.

abstentus, a, um, *Part.* of abstineo.

abs-tergĕo, rsi, rsum, 2, *v. a.* (the form *abstergo, gĕre* rests upon spurious readings, except in eccl. Lat., as Vulg. Apoc. 21, 4), *to wipe off* or *away, to dry by wiping*. **I.** Lit.: labellum, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 52: sudorem, id. Men. 1, 2, 16: vulnera, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 9: lacrimas, Lucil. ap. Porphyr. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 68: fletum, Cic. Phil. 14, 34: everrite aedis, abstergete araneas, *brush away*, Titin. ap. Non. 192, 10.—* **B.** Transf.: remos (qs. to wipe away, i. e.), *to break, to dash to pieces*, Curt. 9, 9, 16.—**II.** Trop., *to wipe away* (any thing disagreeable, a passion, etc.), i. e. *to drive away, expel, remove, banish*: ut mihi abstersérunt omnem sorditudinem, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 10; esp. freq. in Cic.: dolorem, Q. Fr. 2, 9: senectutis molestias, Sen. 1:

metum, Fam 9, 16, luctum, Tusc 3, 18 suspicionem, Amm 14, 11

abs-terrĕo, ui, itum, 2, *v a*, *to drive away by terrifying, to frighten away, to deter* (by fear) patrem, Plaut Most 2, 1, 74, so Ter Andr 3, 1, 14 neminem a congressu meo neque janitor meus neque somnus absterruit, Cic Planc 27 homines a pecuniis capiendis, id Verr 2, 2, 58, so Hor S 2, 5, 83, Liv 5, 41, Suet Caes 20 al —With *de* ut de frumento anseres absterreret, Plaut Truc 2, 1, 41 — With *simple abl* lenonem aedibus, Titin ap Non 95, 1 teneros animos vitiis, Hor S 1, 4, 128, so Tac A 12, 45 al —**II.** Transf with an abstract object, *to take away, remove, withdraw* pabula amoris sibi, Lucr 4, 1064 satum genitalem cuiquam, id 4, 1233 auctum, id 5, 846

abstersus, a, um, *Part* of abstergeo

* **abstĭnax,** acis, *adj*, = abstinens, *abstinent*, Petr S 42, Symm Ep 1, 47

abstĭnens, entis, *P a*, v abstineo

abstĭnenter, *adv*, v abstineo, *P a*, *fin*

abstĭnentĭa, ae, *f* [abstineo], *abstinence, self restraint (the quality by means of which one abstains from unlawful desires, acts,* etc, *freedom from covetousness* (se ab re abstinet), it always has reference to the outward object from which one restrains himself, while the syn *continentia* designates merely subjective self restraint Yet as early as Cic these ideas passed into each other, *abstinentia* being used for *continentia*, and *continentia*—referring to an object—taking the place of *abstinentia*) **I.** In gen, *a refraining from* any thing conciliare benevolentiam multitudinis abstinentia et continentiâ, i e *by not violating the right of property* (alieno abstinent) *and by self control* (se continent), Cic Off 2, 22 possum multa dicere de provinciali in eo magistratu abstinentiâ, id Sest 3, id Verr 4, 46, id Q Rosc 17, so id Att 5, 17, Sall C 3 —**II.** In later Lat, *abstinence from food, fasting, starvation* = inedia (v abstineo) vitam abstinentia finivit, *he ended his life by starvation*, Tac A 4, 35, Sen Ep 70, 9, 77, 9, cf Cels 2, 16, febrem quiete et abstinentiâ mitigavit, Quint 2, 17, 9, so Plin 27, 55, 80 al —From

abs-tĭnĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2, *v a* and *n* [teneo], *to keep off* or *away, to hold back, to hold at a distance* In the comic writers and Cic this verb is in most cases purely active, hence constr with *aliquem* (or *se*) *re* or *ab re*, the neuter signif first became prevalent in the Aug per = se abstinere **I.** *Act* dum ted abstineas nuptâ, viduâ, virgine, etc, Plaut Curc 1, 1, 37 urbanis rebus te, id Cas 1, 1, 13, id Men 5, 6, 20, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 132 manus a muliere, Lucil ap Non 325, 32, cf manus abstineant, Plaut Trin 2, 2, 11 amor abstinendust (apstandust, R), id ib 2, 1, 30 me ostreis et muraenis facile abstinebam, Cic Fam 7, 26 ab alienis mentes, oculos, manus de Or 1, 43 manus animosque ab hoc scelere, id Verr 1, 12 *fin* se nullo dedecore, id Fin 3, 11, 38 se cibo, Caes B C 8, 44 ne ab obsidibus quidem iram belli hostis abstinuit, Liv 2, 16 aliquos ab legatis violandis, id 2, 22 se armis, id 8, 2 al —Hence manum a se, *to abstain from suicide*, Cic Tusc 4, 37 al

II. *Neutr* abstinere, *to abstain from* a thing, constr with *abl*, *ab*, *inf*, *quin* or *quominus*, the *gen*, or *absol* (α) With *abl* . haud abstinent culpâ, Plaut Men 5, 2, 18 Ritschl injuriâ Cic Off 3, 17, 72 fabâ (Pythagorei), id Div 2, 58, 119 proelio, Caes. B G 1, 22, 3 pugnâ, Liv 2 45, 8 senatorio ambitu, Tac A. 4, 2 manibus, id Hist 2, 44 auribus principis, *to spare them*, id Ann 13, 14 sermone Graeco, Suet Tib 71 publico abstinuit, *did not go out*, id. Claud 36 al —*Impers* ne a me quidem abstinuit, Cic de Or 3, 43, 171 ut seditionibus abstineretur, Liv 3 10, 7, so id 5, 50, 7 —(β) With *ab* ut ne a mulieribus quidem atque infantibus abstinerent, Caes B. G 7, 47, 5 —(γ) With *inf* dum mi abstineant invidere, *if they only cease to envy me*, Plaut Curc 1, 3, 2, so Suet Tib 23 —(δ) With *quin* or *quominus* aegre abstinent, quin castra oppugnent, Liv 2, 45, 10. ut ne clarissimi quidem viri abstinuerint, quominus et ipsi aliquid de eâ scriberent, Suet Gram 3 —(ε) With the *gen* (in Greek construction like the Greek ἀπέχεσθαί τινος) abstineto irarum calidaeque rixae, Hor C 3, 27, 69 (cf infra, abstinens) —(ζ) *Absol* te scio facile abstinere posse, Plaut Aul 2, 5, 19 non tamen abstinuit, Verg A 2, 534 —Esp in med, *to abstain* from food abstinere debet aeger, Cels 2, 12, 2 —Hence, **abstĭnens,** entis, *P a*, *abstaining from* (that which is unlawful), *abstinent, temperate*, constr *absol* with *abl*, or poet with *gen* esse abstinentem, continere omnes cupiditates praeclarum est, Cic Q. Fr 1, 1, 11 praetorem decet non solum manus, sed etiam oculos abstinentes habere, id Off 1, 40, 144 impubi aut certe abstinentissime rebus venereis, Col 12, 4, 3 animus abstinens pecuniae, Hor C 4, 9, 37, so, alieni abstinentissimus, Plin. Ep 6, 8, 5, and somni et vini sit abstinentissimus, Col 11, 1, 3 —*Comp*, Auson Grat Act 28.—*Sup*, Col and Plin l l —*Adv* **abstĭnenter,** *unselfishly*, Cic Sest 16, 37 — *Comp*, Augustin Mor Manich 2, 13

* **ab-sto,** are, 1, *v n*, *to stand off* or *at a distance from, to stand aloof* si longius abstes, Hor A P 361

* **abstractĭo,** onis, *f* [abstraho], *a separation* conjugis, Dict Cret 1, 4

abstractus, a, um, *P a* of

abs-trăho, xi, ctum, 3, *v a* (abstraxe = abstraxisse, Lucr 3, 650), *to draw away from* a place or person, *to drag* or *pull away* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen ut me a Glycerio miserum abstrahat, Ter And 1, 5, 8, so, liberos ab aliquo, Caes B G 3, 2, 5 aliquem de matris complexu avellere atque abstrahere, Cic Font 21 (17) aliquem e gremio e sinuque patriae, id Cael 24, 59, for which, aliquem gremio, Ov M 13, 658 aliquem raptim ex oculis hominum, Liv 39, 49, 12 naves e portu, id 37, 27, 6 (al a portu) aliquem a conspectu omnium in altum, Cic de Or 3, 36, 145 (corresp with, a terra abripuit) —*Absol* bona civium Romanorum diripiunt in servitutem abstrahunt, Caes B G 7, 42, 3 navem remulco abstraxit, id B C 2, 23 —**B.** Esp, *to withdraw, alienate from* a party copias a Lepido, Cic Fam 10, 18, 3 Germanicum suetis legionibus, Tac A. 2, 5

II. Trop, *to draw away, withdraw, divert* animus se a corpore abstrahet, Cic Rep 6, 26 a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit (for which in the preced, avocare), id de Sen 6 me a nullius commodo, id. Arch 6, 12 aliquem a malis, non a bonis, id Tusc 1, 34 *fin* al magnitudine pecuniae a bono honestoque in pravum abstractus est, Sall J 29, 2 omnia in duas partes abstracta sunt, respublica, quae media fuerat dilacerata, id ib 41, 5 —Hence, **abstractus,** a, um, *P a*, in the later philosophers and grammarians, *abstract* (opp concrete) quantitas, Isid Or 2, 24, 14

abs-trūdo, ūsi, ūsum, 3, *v a*, *to push* or *thrust away*, and hence *to conceal* (cf abdo) **I.** Lit aurum, Plaut Aul. 4, 6, 13, so ib 4, 5, 3 id Curc 5, 2, 8 in cerebro colaphos, *to thrust into the brain itself*, id. Rud. 4, 3, 68 (cf a similar passage from Verg under *abdo*) mane me in silvam abstrusi densam, Cic Att 12, 15 tectum inter et laquearia, Tac A 4, 69 —**II.** Trop in profundo veritatem, Cic Ac 2, 10 tristitiam, Tac A 3, 6 metum, id ib 15, 5 al —Hence, **abstrūsus,** a, um, *P a*, *hidden, concealed* **A.** Lit corpus abstrusum in flumine, Att ap Non 308, 8 (Trag Rel p 195 Rib) insidias, Cic Leg Agr 2, 49 terra, Ov H 7, 147 incendium, Vell 2, 130, 4 —With *dat* serpens abstrusa terrae, Vell 2, 129, 4 —**2.** In *neutr absol* in abstruso esse, *to be in concealment*, Plaut Poen 1, 2, 129, *to be unknown*, Amm 17, 7 —**B.** Trop dolor reconditus et penitus abstrusus, *a concealed and inwardly repressed sorrow*, Auct Or pro Dom 10 disputatio paulo abstrusior, *requiring a somewhat deeper investigation*, Cic. Ac 2, 10, 30 homo abstrusus, *reserved*, Tac A 1, 24 —*Sup* not used — *Adv comp* **abstrūsius,** Amm 28, 1, 49 semet amandarunt, *more closely*

(**ab-strŭo,** a false read in Tert adv. Marc 4, 27)

abstrūsē, *adv*, v abstrudo, *P a fin*

* **abstrūsĭo,** ōnis, *f* [abstrudo], *a removing, concealing* seminis, Arn 5, p 183

abstrūsus, a, um, v abstrudo, *P a*

* **abs-tŭlo,** ĕre, *v a*, an old form (from which is the perf abstuli), = aufero, *to take away* aulas abstulas, Plaut Fragm ap Diom P 376

(**absuētūdo,** inis, a false read in App Mag p 318 for assuetudo)

ab-sum, afui (better than abfui), afŭturus (aforem, afore), *v n*, in its most general signif, *to be away from, be absent* **I.** In gen **A.** *Absol* without designating the distance (opp *adsum*) num ab domo absum? Plaut Ep 5, 2, 16 me absente atque insciente, id Trin. 1, 2, 130 domini ubi absunt, *are not at home, not present*, Ter Eun 3, 5, 53 facile aerumnam ferre possum, si inde abest injuria, Caecil ap Non 430, 18 —**B.** With reference to the distance in space or time, which is expressed either by a definite number, or, in gen, by the advs *multum, paulum* (not *parum*, v below) *longe*, etc edixit, ut ab urbe abesset milia pass ducenta, Cic Sest 12, 29 castra, quae aberant bidui, id Att 5, 16 hic locus aequo fere spatio ab castris Ariovisti et Caesaris aberat, Caes B G 1, 43 haud longe abesse oportet, *he ought not to be far hence*, Plaut Am 1, 1, 166 legiones magnum spatium aberant, Caes B G 2, 17 menses tres abest, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 66 haud permultum a me aberit infortunium, Ter Heaut 4, 2, 1, Cic Fam 2, 7 —With the *simple abl* for ab paulumque cum ejus villa abessemus, Cic Ac 1, 1 Gorenz, but, ab ejus villa, B and K, cf nuptâ abesse tuâ, Ov R Am 774 — With *inter* nec longis inter se passibus absunt, Verg A 11, 907 —With *prope, propius, proxime*, to denote a short distance nunc nobis prope abest exitium, *is not far from*, Plaut Aul 2, 3, 8, so with est prope est a te Deus, tecum est, Sen Ep 41 loca, quae a Brundisio propius absunt, quam tu, biduum, Cic Att 8, 14 quoniam abes propius, *since you are nearer*, id ib 1, 1 ex istat aliquid, quod absit longissime a vero, id. Ac 2, 11, 36, so id. Deiot. 13; Caes ap Cic Att 9, 16 al — Hence the phrase tantum abest, ut—ut, *so far from —that*, etc (Zumpt, § 779) the origin of which is evident from the following examples from Cic (the first two of which have been unjustly assailed) id tantum abest ab officio, ut nihil magis officio possit esse contrarium, Off 1, 14 (with which comp the person expression equidem tantum absum ab ista sententia, ut non modo non arbitrer sed, etc, id de Or 1, 60, 255) tantum abest ab eo, ut malum mors sit, ut verear, ne, etc, id Tusc 1, 31, 76 ego vero istos tantum abest ut ornem, ut effici non possit, quin eos oderim, *so far am I from—that*, id Phil 11, 14, sometimes *etiam* or *quoque* is added to the second clause, Lentul ap Cic Fam 12, 15, 2, Suet Tib 50, more rarely *contra* Liv 6, 31, 4 Sometimes the second *ut* is left out tantum afuit, ut inflammares nostros animos somnum isto loco vix tenebamus, Cic Brut 80, 278, on the contrary, once in Cic with a third *ut* tantum abest ut nostra miremur, ut usque eo difficiles ac morosi simus, ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes, Or 29, 104

II. Hence, **A.** *To be away from* any thing unpleasant, *to be freed* or *free from* a multis et magnis molestiis abes, Cic Fam 4, 3 a culpa, id Rosc Am 20 a reprehensione temeritatis, Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 23

B. *To be removed from* a thing by will, inclination, etc, *to be disinclined to* (syn *abhorreo*) a consilio fugiendi, Cic Att 7, 24 ab istis studiis, id. Planc 25 ceteri a periculis aberant, *kept aloof from, avoided*, Sall C 6, 3 toto aberant bello, Caes B G 7, 63

C. *To be removed from a thing* in regard to condition or quality, i e *to be different from, to differ* = abhorrere abest a tua virtute et fide, Brut et Cass ap Cic Fam 11, 2 istae κολακεῖαι non longe absunt a scelere, id Att 13, 30 haec non absunt a consuetudine somniorum, id Divin 1, 21,

42.—Since improvement, as well as deterioration, may constitute the ground of difference, so absum may, according to its connection, designate the one or the other: nullā re longius absumus a naturā ferarum, *in nothing are we more elevated above the nature of the brute*, Cic. Off. 1, 16, 50; so also the much-contested passage, Cic. Planc. 7, 17: longissime Plancius a te afuit, i. e. valde, plurimis suffragiis, te vicit, *was far from you in the number of votes*, i. e. *had the majority;* v. Wunder ad Planc. proleg. p. 83 sq.; on the other hand, *to be less, inferior:* longe te a pulchris abesse sensisti, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 339, 23: multum ab eis aberat L. Fufius, id. Brut. 62, 222; so Hor. A. P. 370.

D. *Not to be suitable, proper*, or *fit for* a thing: quae absunt ab forensi contentione, Cic. Or. 11, 37: ab principis personā, Nep. Ep. 1, 2.

E. *To be wanting*, = desum, Pac. ap. Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31 (Trag. Rel. p. 122 Rib.): unum a praeturā tuā abest, *one thing is wanting to your praetorship*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 25: quaeris id quod habes; quod abest non quaeris, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 16; cf. Lucr. 3, 970 and 1095.—After Cicero, constr. in this signif. with *dat.:* quid huic abesse poterit de maximarum rerum scientiā? Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 48: abest enim historia litteris nostris, *history is yet wanting to our literature*, id. Leg. 2, 5.—So esp. in the poets: donec virenti canities abest morosa, Hor. C. 1, 9, 17; 3, 24, 64; Ov. M. 14, 371.— Hence the phrase non multum (neque multum), paulum, non (haud) procul, minimum, nihil abest, quin, *not much, little, nothing is wanting that* (Zumpt, Gr. § 540); but not parum, since *parum* in good classical authors does not correspond in meaning with *non multum*, but with *non satis* (v. parum): neque multum abesse ab eo, quin, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 2, 2; and *absol.:* neque multum afuit quin, id. B. C. 2, 35, 4: paulumque afuit quin, ib. § 2: legatos nostros haud procul afuit quin violarent, Liv. 5, 4 *fin.:* minimum afuit quin periret, *was within a little of*, Suet. Aug. 14: nihil afore credunt quin, Verg. A. 8, 147 al.

F. Abesse alicui or ab aliquo, *to be wanting to* any one, *to be of no assistance* or *service to* (opp. adsum): ut mirari Torquatus desinat, me, qui Antonio afuerim, Sullam defendere, Cic. Sull. 5: facile etiam absentibus nobis (*without our aid*) veritas se ipsa defendet, id. Ac. 2, 11, 36: longe iis fraternum nomen populi Romani afuturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 36. So also Cic. Planc. 5, 13: et quo plus interérat, eo plus aberas a me, *the more I needed your assistance, the more you neglected me*, v. Wunder ad h. l.; cf. also Sall. C. 20 *fin.*

G. Cicero uses abesse to designate his banishment from Rome (which he would never acknowledge as such): qui nullā lege abessem, Cic. Sest. 34, 37; cf.: discessus.—Hence, **absens**, entis (*gen. plur.* regul. absentium; absentum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 5), *P. a.*, *absent* (opp. praesens). **A.** In gen.: vos et praesentem me curā levatis et absenti magna solatia dedistis, Cic. Brut. 3, 11; so id. Off. 3, 33, 121; id. Verr. 2, 2, 17: quocirca (amici) et absentes adsunt et egentes abundant, id. Lael. 7, 23: ut loquerer tecum absens, cum coram id non licet, id. Att. 7, 15: me absente, id. Dom. 3; id. Cael. 50: illo absente, id. Tull. 17; id. Verr. 2, 60: absente accusatore, id. ib. 2, 99 al.—*Sup.:* mente absentissimus, Aug. Conf. 4, 4. — Of things (not thus in Cic.): Romae rus optas, absentem rusticus urbem tollis ad astra, Hor. S. 2, 7, 28; so, Rhodus, id. Ep. 1, 11, 21: rogus, Mart. 9, 77, 8: venti, Stat. Th. 5, 87: imagines rerum absentium, Quint. 6, 2, 29: versus, Gell. 20, 10.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In convers. lang. (α) Praesens absens, *in one's presence or absence:* postulo ut mihi tua domus te praesente absente pateat, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 29.—(β) Absente nobis turbatumst, *in our absence* (so also: praesente nobis, v. praesens), Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 7; Afran. ap. Non. 76, 19 (Com. Rel. p. 165 Rib.). — **2.** In polit. lang., *not appearing* in public canvassings as a competitor: deligere (Scipio) iterum consul absens, Cic. Rep. 6, 11; so Liv. 4, 42, 1; 10, 22, 9.—**3.** = mortuus, *deceased*, Plaut. Cas. prol. 20; Vitr. 7. praef. § 8.—**4.** Ellipt.: absens in Lucania, *absent in Lucania*, i. e. *absent and in Lucania*, Nep. Hann. 5, 3; so id. Att. 8, 6.

* **absūmēdo**, inis, *f.* [absumo], *a consuming* or *devouring consumption*, in a pun: quanta sumini absumedo! Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 3.

ab-sūmo, mpsi, mptum (not msi, mtum), 3, *v. a.* **I.** Orig., *to take away;* hence, *to diminish by taking away.* Of things, *to consume, to annihilate;* of persons, orig. *to ruin, to corrupt;* later, in a phys. sense, *to kill.* Thus Hercules, in the transl. of the Trachiniae, complains: sic corpus clade horribili absumptum extabuit, *consumed*, ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20; so Philoctetes in a piece of Attius: jam jam absumor: conficit animam vis vulneris, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19 (Trag. Rel. p. 209 Rib.): jam ista quidem absumpta res erit: diesque noctesque estur, bibitur, etc., Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 78: absumpti sumus, pater tuus venit, *we are lost, undone!* id. ib. 2, 1, 18; id. Am. 5, 1, 6: nisi quid tibi in tete auxili est, absumptus es, *you are ruined*, id. Ep. 1, 1, 76: dum te fidelem facere ero voluisti, absumptu's paene, id. Mil. 2, 4, 55: pytisando modo mihi quid vini absumpsit! *has consumed*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 48; so, absumet heres Caecuba dignior, Hor. C. 2, 14, 25: mensas malis, Verg. A. 3, 257; cf. id. G. 3, 268; and: absumptis frugum alimentis, Liv. 23, 30, 3: urbem flammis, *to consume, destroy*, Liv. 30, 7, 9; cf. Vell. 2, 130; Plin. Ep. 10, 42: plures fame quam ferro absumpti, Liv. 22, 39, 14; cf.: quos non oppresserat ignis, ferro absumpti, *killed*, id. 30, 6, 6; and: multi ibi mortales ferro igníque absumpti sunt, id. 5, 7, 3; so, nisi mors eum absumpsisset, id. 23, 30 *fin.;* and: animam leto, Verg. A. 3, 654. — Absumi, *to be killed:* ubi nuper Epiri rex Alexander absumptus erat, Liv. 9, 17 *fin.*—Absumi in aliquid, *to be used for any thing, to be changed into:* dentes in cornua absumi, Plin. 11, 37, 45 *fin.* — **II.** Fig., *to ruin:* cum ille et curā et sumptu absumitur, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 26: satietatem amoris, *to consume*, id. ib. 5, 5, 6.—Often of time: ne dicendo tempus absumam, *spend, pass*, Cic. Quint. 10; so, quattuor horas dicendo, Liv. 45, 37, 6: diem, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 114: biduum inter cogitationes, Curt. 3. 6, 8: magnam partem aetatis in hoc, Quint. 12, 11, 15.

* **absumptĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [absumo], *a consuming*, Dig. 7, 5, 5.

absumptus, a, um, *Part.* of absumo.

absurdē, *adv.*, v. absurdus.

* **absurdĭtas**, ātis, *f.* [absurdus], *dissonance, incongruity, absurdity*, (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. 3, 11; cf. Prisc. Op. Min. 102 Lindemann.

ab-surdus, a, um, *adj.* [ab, *mis-*, and Sanscr. svan = sonare; cf. susurrus, and σῦριγξ, = a pipe; cf. also absonus], *out of tune*, hence *giving a disagreeable sound, harsh, rough.* **I.** Lit.: vox absona et absurda, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41; so of the croaking of frogs: absurdoque sono fontes et stagna cietis, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 9. 15.—**II.** Fig., of persons and things, *irrational, incongruous, absurd, silly, senseless, stupid:* ratio inepta atque absurda, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 22: hoc pravum, ineptum, absurdum atque alienum a vitā meā videtur, id. ib. 5, 8, 21: carmen cum ceteris rebus absurdum tum vero in illo, Cic. Mur. 26: illud quam incredibile, quam absurdum! id. Sull. 20: absurda res est caveri, id. Balb. 37: bene dicere haud absurdum est, *is not inglorious*, per litotem for, *is praiseworthy, glorious*, Sall. C. 3 Kritz. — Homo absurdus, *a man who is fit* or *good for nothing:* sin plane abhorrebit et erit absurdus, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85: absurdus ingenio, Tac. H. 3, 62; cf.: sermo comis, nec absurdum ingenium, id. A. 13, 45. — *Comp.*, Cic. Phil. 8, 41; id. N. D. 1, 16; id. Fin. 2, 13. — *Sup.*, Cic. Att. 7, 13.—*Adv.:* **absurdē.** **1.** Lit., *discordantly:* canere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12.—**2.** Fig., *irrationally, absurdly*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 1, 6; Cic. Rep. 2, 15; id. Div. 2, 58, 219 al.—*Comp.*, Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 4.—*Sup.*, Aug. Trin. 4 *fin.*

Absyrtis, v. 2 Absyrtus.

1. Absyrtus, i, *m.*, = Ἄψυρτος, *a son of Æetes, king of Colchis, killed by his sister Medea in her flight with Jason; he was torn in pieces by her, and his limbs were scattered in the way to prevent her father's pursuit*, Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 6 sq.; Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48.

2. Absyrtus, i, *m.*, = Ἄψυρτος, *a river in Illyria which flows into the Adriatic Sea*, Luc. 3, 190 (al. *Absyrtis* or *Apsyrtis*).

(**ab-torquĕo**, a false read. ap. Att. instead of obtorqueo, Trag. Rel. p. 210 Rib.)

ăbundans, antis, *P. a.*, and **ăbundanter**, *adv.*, v. abundo, *P. a.*

ăbundantĭa, ae, *f.* [abundo], *abundance, plenty, fulness, richness* (syn. copia). **I.** In the Cic. and Aug. per. usu. with a *gen.* to define it more exactly: omnium rerum abundantia et copia, Cic. Lael. 23; id. Agr. 2, 97: otii, id. Fam. 7, 1: amoris, id. ib. 1, 9, 1 al.—**II.** *Absol.*, *pecuniary wealth, riches*, Cic. Cat. 2, 10; Tac. Agr. 6; id. H. 2, 94: laborare abundantiā, *from overloading the stomach*, Suet. Claud. 44 (cf. id. ib. 40).— Fig., of speech: multa ex juvenili abundantiā coërcuisse, Quint. 12, 1, 20.

* **ăbundātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an overflowing:* fossae, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 121.

ăbundē, *adv.* [as if from an obs. abundis, e], *in great profusion* or *abundance, abundantly, exceedingly, very;* constr., **A.** With *verbs:* perfuse atque abunde usi magnum pondus auri, Sisenn. ap. Non. 516, 31: abunde satis facere quaestioni, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 3: quibus mala abunde omnia erant, Sall. C. 21; so with esse (like satis, frustra, bene est, etc.), id. ib. 58, 9; id. J. 63, 2; cf.: mihi abunde est, si satis expressi, etc., *I am more than satisfied*, Plin. Ep. 4, 30 *fin.;* so, abunde est, si, id. ib. 7, 2 *fin.;* cf.: cum sit satis abundeque, si, etc., id. Pan. 44, 4; an.: abunde est, with *a subject-clause:* hoc dixisse abunde est, Col. 4, 19, 1; so id. 5, 3, 9; Cels. 1, 3; Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 7 al.: sufficere, Liv. 4, 22, 3: contingere, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 10: cavere, Ov. M. 15, 759: persequi aliquid, Vell. 2, 103, 3: abunde agnoscere, id. 2, 116, 3: mirari, id. 1, 16, 2; 2, 116, 3 al.—**B.** With *adj.:* abunde magna, Sall. J. 14, 18: abunde pollens potensque, id. ib. 1, 3: par, Liv. 8, 29, 4: constans, Curt. 6, 17, 13: pulchrum atque magnificum, Plin. H. N. praef. § 15: abunde similes, Quint. 10, 1, 25: disertus, id. 11, 1, 36: elatus spiritus, id. 10, 1, 104 al. — **C.** With *adv.:* abunde satis est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 59; so Quint. 12, 11, 19: abunde dixit bene, id. 12, 9, 7.—**D.** With *gen.* (like satis, affatim, etc.; cf. Rudd. II. p. 317): terrorum et fraudis abunde est, Verg. A. 7, 552: potentiae gloriaeque, Suet. Caes. 86: honorum, Front. ap. Charis. p. 177 P.: quibus abunde et ingenii et otii et verborum est, Gell. 6, 8, 4.

ăb-undo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* **I.** Lit., of a wave, *to flow* over and *down, to overflow* (while *redundo* signifies to flow over a thing with great abundance of water, to inundate): apud abundantem antiquam amnem, Att. ap. Non. 192, 4 (Trag. Rel. p. 175 Rib.): flumina abundare ut facerent, Lucr. 6, 267; cf. id. 1, 282; Verg. G. 3, 484; and in the beautiful figure in Plaut.: ripis superat mi atque abundat pectus laetitiā, *for joy, my heart swells above its banks and overflows*, Stich. 2, 1, 6: ita abundavit Tiberis, ut, etc., Liv. 30, 38, 10; cf.: quando aqua Albana abundāsset, id. 5, 15, 11; so, fons in omnem partem, Plin. 18, 22, 51, § 188.

II. Transf. **A.** Poet., of plants, *to shoot up with great luxuriance:* de terris abundant herbarum genera ac fruges, Lucr. 5, 920 (in Enn. ap. Macr. 6, 3, the better read. is *obundantes*, Enn. p. 65 Vahl.).

B. In gen., *to abound, to be redundant:* sive deest naturae quippiam, sive abundat atque affluit, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61: abundabant et praemia et operae vitae, Plin. H. N. 14, prooem. § 4.—Once with *dat.:* tenuioribus magis sanguis, plenioribus magis caro abundat, Cels. 2, 10.

C. *To overflow with any thing, to have an abundance* or *superabundance of, to abound in* (the most usual signif.); constr. with *abl.*, and once poet. with *gen.* (cf. Rudd. II. p. 189 n.). (α) With *abl.:* divitiis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 17: villa abundat porco, haedo, agno, etc., Cic. Sen. 16, 56: praeceptis philosophiae, id. Off. 1, 1: ingenio, otio, id. de Or. 1, 6, 22: mulier abundat audaciā, id. Clu. 84: cujus oratio omnibus

ornamentis abundavit id. Balb 7 equitatu, Caes B G 7, 14 magna copia frumenti, id ib 8, 40 aqua Auct B Alex 1 et aequalium familiaritatibus et consuetudine propinquorum, Cic Tusc 5, 20, 58 clientibus, Quint 5, 10 26 —Poet amore abundas, *you are too fortunate in love* (successu prospero affluis, Don), Ter Phorm 1, 3, 11, cf Lucil ille abundans cum septem incolumis pinnis redit, ap Don Ter l c —(β) With *gen* quarum et abundemus rerum et quarum indigeamus, Lucil ap Non p 498, 7 —Esp , *to abound in wealth, to be rich* (cf abundantia, II) et absentes adsunt et egentes abundant, Cic Lael 7, 23 Caietam, si quando abundare coepero, ornabo, id Att 1, 4, 3 — Hence, **ăbundans,** antis, *P a* , *overflowing* **A.** Lit , of rivers, fluids, etc fluvius abundantior aestate, i e *fuller*, Plin 2, 103, 106, § 227 abundantissimus amnis, Cic Rep 2, 19 menses (mulierum), Plin 22, 25, 71, § 147 —**B.** Transf **1.** *Existing in abundance, copious, abundant* non adesa jam, sed abundanti etiam pecunia sic dissolutus, Cic Quint 12, 40 —**2.** *Containing abundance, abounding, rich, full* , constr with *abl* , *gen* , or *absol* (α) With *abl.* vir abundans bellicis laudibus, Cn Pompeius, Cic Off 1, 22, 78 abundantior consilio, ingenio, sapientiā, id Pis 26, 62 rerum copiā et sententiarum varietate abundantissimus, id. de Or 2, 14, 58 —(β) With *gen* (via) copiosa omniumque rerum abundans, Nep Eum 8, 5 lactis, Verg E 2, 20 corporis, Claud ap Eutrop 2, 380 pietatis, id IV Cons Hon 113 —(γ) *Absol* non erat abundans, non inops tamen oratio, Cic Brut. 67, 238 abundantior atque ultra quam oportet fusa materia, Quint 2, 4, 7 abundantissima cena, Suet Ner 42, cf id Calig 17 —Also in a bad sense, of discourse, *pleonastic, superabundant*, Quint 12, 10, 18, 8, 3, 56 — Hence, *adv* ex abundanti, *superabundantly*, Quint 4, 5, 15, 5, 6, 2, Dig 33, 7, 12, § 46 al. — **b.** Esp , *abounding in wealth, rich* (syn dives, opp egens) (supellex) non illa quidem luxuriosi hominis, sed tamen abundantis Cic Phil 2, 27, 66 haec utrum abundantis an egentis signa sunt? id Par 6, 1, § 43 — Hence, *adv* **ăbundanter,** *abundantly, copiously* loqui, Cic de Or 2, 35 ferre fructum, Plin 24, 9, 42 —*Comp* , Cic Trop 10 —*Sup* , Suet Aug 74

ăbundus, a, um, *adj* [abunde, Hand, Turs I p 71] *copious* (post class) lavacris nitidis et abundis, Gell 1, 2, 2 aqua, Paul Nol 734 Murat.

ăbūsio, onis, *f* [abutor] **I.** In rhet lang , *a harsh use of tropes*, Gr καταχρησις, Auct Her 4, 33, 45, Cic Or 27, 94, Quint 8, 2, 5 per abusionem, id 3, 3, 9 al —**II.** In gen , *abuse, misuse* (eccl Lat)

ăbūsīvē, *adv* [abusivus] **I.** *By an improper use*, Quint 8, 6, 35, 9, 2 35 —**II.** *Slightly, not in good earnest*, Amm 24, 4

ăbūsīvus, a, um, *adj* [abutor], *misapplied* appellatio, Auct Pan ad Const 4

ăbūsor, oris, *m* [id], *he who misuses* (eccl Lat)

ăb-usque, *prep* (vox Vergil), *even from, as far as from*, like ab constr with *abl* Siculo prospexit abusque Pachyno, Verg A 7, 289 animalia maris Oceano abusque petiverat, Tac A 15, 37, so App Mag p 311 *med* , Amm 19, 4 al (in Plaut Am 1, 1, 97, the correct read is usque)

ăbūsus, us, *m* [abutor], *a using up, consuming, wasting*, Cic Top 3, Dig 7, 5, 5 al

ăb-ūtor, usus, 3, *v dep* , *to use up* any thing *to use to the end, to consume entirely* (utendo vel in usum consumere, Non p 76, 29), constr in ante class. period with acc. in class per with *abl* **I.** Lit (α) With *acc.* nos aurum abusos, Plaut Bacch 2, 3 126 , so, argentum, id Pers 2, 3, 10 qui abusus sum tantam rem patriam, id Trin 3, 2, 56 operam Ter And prol 5 Ruhnk meretricem, id Phorm 2, 3, 66 suam vim Lucr 5, 1032 —(β) With *abl* sumus parati abuti tecum hoc otio *to spend this leisure time with you*, Cic Rep 1, 9 Creuz , so, otio liberaliter, Vell 2, 105 1 omni tempore, Cic Verr 2, 1, 9, § 25 sole, id Att 12, 6, 2 studiis id Fam 9, 6 5 me abusum isto prooemio, id Att 16, 6, 4 al abuti aliquā re ad aliquid, *to make use of for any purpose, to take advantage of* abuti sagacitate canum ad utilitatem nostram, id. N D 2, 60, 151, cf id Lig 1, 1, id Mil 2, 6 —Hence, **II.** In a bad sense, *to misuse, to abuse* sapientiam tuam abusa est haec, Plaut Poen 5, 4, 29, so in the exordium of the first oration against Cat Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? *will you abuse our patience?* libertate, Cic Verr 2, 5, 43, § 113 intemperanter otio et litteris, id Tusc 1, 3, 6 iis festivitatibus insolentius, id. Or 52, 176 al legibus ac majestate ad quaestum, id Rosc Am 19, 54, cf id Verr 2, 2, 25, § 61, id. N D 1, 23, 64 al —**B.** Esp , in rhet (of words), *to use improperly*, Cic Or 27, 94, id de Or 3, 43, 169, Quint 5, 10, 6 al.

☞ *Pass* abusa, *consumed*, Plaut As 1, 3, 44, so also Varr utile utamur potius quam ab rege abutamur, ap Prisc p 792 P , and Q Hortensius, ib , abusis locis abutendus, Suet Galb 14

Ăbȳdus and **Ăbȳdos,** i (in MSS also **Aboedus**), *f* (*m* , Verg G 1, 207), = Ἄβυδος, *a town in Mysia, on the narrowest point of the Hellespont, opposite Sestos*, now perh *Avidos* or *Avido*, Mel 1, 9, 1, Auct Her 4, 54, 68 ostrifer, Verg G 1, 207 mea, Ov H 18, 127, 19, 30 al Abydum oppidum, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 141 — **II.** Hence deriv **Ăbȳdēnus,** a, um, *adj* , *belonging to Abydus* juvenis, i e Leander, Stat S 1, 2, 87, the same *absol* Abydenus, Ov H 18, 1 —In *plur* **Ăbȳdēni,** *the inhabitants of Abydus*, Liv 31, 16

Ăbȳla, ae, *f* , = Ἀβυλη, *a spur of a mountain in Africa, on the strait of Gibraltar*, one of the Pillars of Hercules, opposite Calpe, Mel 15, 3, Avien Perieg 111

† **ăbyssus,** i, *f* , = αβυσσος (sc λιμνη) **1.** *A bottomless pit an abyss*, Isid Orig 13, 20 — **2.** *The sea*, Vulg Gen 1, 2 — **3.** *The place of the dead, Orcus, Hades*, Vulg Rom 10, 7 —**4.** *Tartarus, hell*, where the wicked are confined, Vulg Luc 8, 31, ib Apoc 9, 1 So in eccl Lat

1. AC, a Latin root, denoting (**1**) *sharp* and (**2**) *quick*, kindred with the Greek ἀκ ρος and ὠκ-υς, Sanscr acu (= celeriter) Hence the Latin acer, acies, acuo acus, acutus, aquila, accipiter, acupedius (prob also equus), ocior, and oculus

2. ac, *conj* , v atque

† **ăcācĭa,** ae, *f* , = ακακια **I.** *The acacia tree, the Egyptian pod thorn* Mimosa Nilotica, Linn. , described by Plin 24, 12, 67, § 109 sq —**II.** *The juice* or *gum* of the same, Cels 6, 6, Plin. 20, 21, 85, § 233, Scrib Comp 23 al

† **ăcădēmĭa,** ae, *f* , = ἀκαδημεια, and less correctly ακαδημια, *the Academy*, a gymnasium about six stadia from Athens, named after the hero *Academos* or *Echedemos* (cf Plut Thes. 31), celebrated as the place where Plato taught , whence his scholars were called *Academici*, and his doctrine *Philosophia Academica*, in distinction from *Stoica, Cynica*, etc , Cic de Or 1, 21, 98, id Or 3, 12, id Fin 5, 1, 1 al —**II.** Meton **A.** For *The philosophy of the Academy* instaret academia, quae quidquid dixisses, id te ipsum scire negaret, Cic de Or 1, 10, 43, id Off 3 4, 20 al Academia vetus, id Ac 1, 4, 18, id Fin 5, 8, 21 recens id Leg 1 13, 39, cf recentior, id. de Or 3, 18, 68, and adulescentior id Fam 9 8, 1 nova, id Ac 1, 12, 46 al — **B.** Cicero, as a partisan of the Academic philosophy, named his estate on the way from Lake Avernus to Puteoli *Academia*, there also he wrote the *Academica* He had another *Academia* at his Tusculan villa, Cic Tusc 2 3, 3, 3, id Att 1, 4, 3 al. (The i long Cic Div 1, 13, 22, Tull Laurea ap Plin 31, 2, 3, § 8, short, Claud de Cons Mall Theod 94, Sid 15, 120)

(**Ăcădēmĭcē,** ēs in Cic Att 13, 16 , better written as Greek, Ἀκαδημικη συνταξις, i e *Academica, the Academics*, v academicus)

† **ăcădēmĭcus,** a, um, *adj* , = ἀκαδημικος, *relating to the Academy, Academic* philosophi, Gell 11, 5 —Hence *subst* **ăcădēmĭcus,** i, *m* , *an Academic philosopher*, Cic N D 2, 1, 1, and in *plur* , id ib 1, 1, 1, id Ac 2, 44, id Fin 2, 11, 34 al ; hence, quaestio, *inquiry on the Academic philosophy*, id Att 13, 19, 3 (v academia, II B) —In *neutr plur* **Ăcădēmĭca,** *one of Cicero's writings, the Academics*, Cic Off. 2, 2, 8, id Att 13, 19, 5, also called *Academici libri*, id Tusc 2, 2, 4

Ăcădēmus, i, *m* , = Ἀκαδημος, *a Grecian hero, from whom the Academia near Athens is said to have derived its name:* inter silvas Academi, Hor Ep 2, 2, 45

† **ăcălanthis,** ĭdis, *f* , = ἀκαλανθις, i q acanthis, *a very small bird of a dark-green color*, according to Voss, *the thistle-finch, goldfinch*, Verg G 3, 338

† **ăcălēphē,** es, *f* , = ἀκαληφη, *a nettle*, Macer de Virt Herb 2, 2

Ăcămas, antis, *m* , = Ἀκαμας **I.** *A son of Theseus and Phædra*, Verg A 2, 262. —**II.** *A servant of Vulcan*, Val Fl 1, 583 —**III.** *A promontory of Cyprus*, Plin 5, 31, 35, § 129

† **ăcănos,** i, *m* , = ἄκανος, *a plant, a kind of thistle* Onopordon Acanthium, Linn , Plin 22, 9, 10, § 23

† **ăcanthĭcē mastĭchē** = ἀκανθικη μαστιχη, *the juice of the plant* helxine, Plin 21, 16, 56, § 96

† **ăcanthillis,** ĭdis, *f* , = ακανθιλλις, *wild asparagus*, App Herb 84

ăcanthinus, a, um, *adj* [acanthus], *resembling the plant bear's foot*, Col 9, 4, 4, and Plin 25, 7, 38, § 78

† **ăcanthĭon,** i, *n* , = ἀκανθιον, *a species of thistle*, Plin 24, 12, 66, § 108

† **ăcanthis,** ĭdis, *f* , = ἀκανθις **I.** *A little bird of a dark green color, that lives in the thorn bushes, the thistle finch* or *goldfinch* (pure Lat carduelis) Fringilla carduelis, Linn , Plin 10, 63, 83, § 175, 10, 74, 95, § 205 —**II.** *A plant*, called also senecio *groundsel*, Plin 25, 13, 106, § 168

Ăcanthĭus, a, um, *adj* , *from Acanthus*, a town in Macedonia sal, Plin 31, 7, 41, § 85

1. † **ăcanthus,** i, *m* , = ἄκανθος **I.** *The plant bear's breech, bear's foot*, or *brank ursine* Acanthus mollis Linn , Verg E 3, 45, 4, 20 , id G 4, 123 , id A 1, 649, Plin 22, 22, 34, § 76 al —**II.** *Fem* , *a thorny evergreen tree of Egypt*, Verg G 2, 119 , Vell 2, 56, 2, Plin 24, 12, 66 sq

2. Ăcanthus, i, *f* , = Ἄκανθος, *a town of Macedonia, now Erisso*, Liv 31, 45 *fin* , Mel 2, 2, 9, Plin 4, 10, 17, § 38

† **ăcanthyllis,** ĭdis, *f* , = ἀκανθυλλις, *a little bird*, Plin 10, 33, 50, § 96

† **ăcapnos,** on, *adj* , = ακαπνος, *without smoke* ligna acapna, *wood so dry as to emit no smoke in burning*, Mart 13, 15 mel acapnon, *honey obtained without driving away the bees by smoke*, Col 6, 33, 2, Plin 11, 16, 15, § 45

Ăcarnān, ānis (acc. Acarnana, Liv 36, 11, 6, 37, 45, 17, acc plur Acarnanas, id Epit 33), *adj* , *pertaining to Acarnania, Acarnanian* amnis, i e *Achelous*, Sil 3, 42 (cf Ov M 8, 569), *subst.*, *an Acarnanian, an inhabitant of Acarnania*, Verg A. 5, 298, Liv l c , from

Ăcarnānĭa, ae, *f* , *Acarnania*, = Ἀκαρνανια, *the most westerly province of Greece*, Cic Pis 40, 96, Caes B C 3, 55, Liv 26, 25 al , Mel 2, 3, 4, Plin 4, 1, 2 sq —Hence, **Ăcarnānĭcus,** a, um, *adj* , *Acarnanian* conjuratio, Liv 26, 25, 18

ăcarnē, v acharne

Ăcastus, i, *m* , = Ἄκαστος **I.** *Son of Pelias, king of Thessaly, husband of Astydamia or Cretheis, and father of Laodamia*, Ov M 8, 306 , 11, 410 al. — **II.** *The name of one of Cicero's slaves*, Cic Att 7, 1 al

† **ăcătălectĭcus,** } a, um, = ἀκαταληκτικος,
† **ăcătălectus,** } τος, in prosody, *a verse in which no syllable is wanting in the last foot* (opp catalecticus), Diom p 501 P , Prisc 1216 P

† **ăcătĭum,** i, *n* , = ακατιον, *a light Greek boat* Plin 9, 30, 49, § 94

† **ăcătus,** i, *f* , = ἄκατος, *a light vessel* or *boat* (pure Latin, actuaria), Tert adv Marc 5, 1 *med*

acaunumarga, ae, *f* [a Celtic word

from agaunum, stone], *a kind of marl*, perhaps *stone-marl*, Plin. 17, 7, 4, § 44.

† **ăcaustus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀκαυστος, *incombustible;* hence *subst. m.* (sc. lapis), *the carbuncle*, since it was regarded as incombustible: acaustoe (i. e. ἀκαυστοι), Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 92; v. Sill. a. h. l.

Acbărus, i, *m.*, *a title of the Arabian kings, among the Greeks and Romans*, Tac. A. 12, 12; also written Abgarus and Abgar, Capit. Anton. 9; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 921.

Acca, ae, *f.* [cf. Sct. accā = mater, and the Gr. Ἀκκώ = mater Cereris]. **I. Lārentia**, *the wife of the shepherd Faustulus, who nursed and brought up the twins Romulus and Remus; mother of the twelve* Arvales Fratres, Varr. L. L. 6, 23; Gell. 6, 7. In her honor the Romans celebrated in December a feast called *Lārentālia*, or *Accālia* (v. Larentia).—**II.** *A companion of Camilla*, Verg. A. 11, 820.

Accālia, ium, *n.*, v. the preced. word and Larentia.

‡ **ac-căno** or **ac-cīno**, *to sing to* or *with* any thing, acc. to Varr. L. L. 6, § 75 Müll., and Diom. p. 425 P.

* **ac-canto**, āre, 1, *v. n.*, *to sing at:* tumulis, Stat. Silv. 4, 4, 55.

accantus, ūs, *m.*, = accentus, Mart. Cap. 3, p. 60; Bed. de Metris, p. 2358 Putsch.

* **accēdenter**, *adv.* [accedo], i. q. prope, *nearly*, Cassiod. (?).

ac-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *v. n.* (*perf. sync.*, accēstis, Verg. A. 1, 201), *to go* or *come to* or *near, to approach* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., constr. with *ad, in*, the local *adverbs*, the *acc., dat., infin.*, or *absol.* (α) With *ad:* accedam ad hominem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 14; so, ad aedis, id. Amph. 1, 1, 108: ad flammam, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 103: omnis ad aras, *to beset every altar*, Lucr. 5, 1199: ad oppidum, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: ad ludos, Cic. Pis. 27, 65: ad Caesarem supplex, id. Fam. 4, 4, 3: ad manum, *to come to their hands* (of fishes), id. Att. 2, 1, 7: ad Aquinum, id. Phil. 2, 41, 106; so, ad Heracleam, id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 129.—*Impers.:* ad eas (oleas) cum accederetur, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22.—(β) With *in:* ne in aedis accederes, Cic. Caecin. 13, 36: in senatum, id. Att. 7, 4, 1: in Macedoniam, id. Phil. 10, 6: in funus aliorum, *to join a funeral procession*, id. Leg. 2, 26, 66 al.—(γ) With *local adv.:* eodem pacto, quo huc accessi, abscessero, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 84: illo, Cic. Caecin. 16, 46: quo, Sall. J. 14, 17.—(δ) With *acc.* (so, except the names of localities, only in poets and historians, but not in Caesar and Livy): juvat integros accedere fontis atque haurire, Lucr. 1, 927, and 4, 2: Scyllaeam rabiem scopulosque, Verg. A. 1, 201: Sicanios portus, Sil. 14, 3; cf. id. 6, 604: Africam, Nep. Hann. 8: aliquem, Sall. J. 18, 9; 62, 1; Tac. H. 3, 24: classis Ostia cum magno commeatu accessit, Liv. 22, 37, 1: Carthaginem, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 3.—(ε) With *dat.* (poet.): delubris, Ov. M. 15, 745: silvis, id. ib. 5, 674: caelo (i. e. *to become a god*), id. ib. 15, 818, and 870. — (* ζ) With *inf.:* dum constanter accedo decerpere (rosas), App. M. 4, p. 143 *med.*—(η) *Absol.:* accedam atque hanc appellabo, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 17: deici nullo modo potuisse qui non accesserit, Cic. Caecin. 13, 36: accessit propius, ib. 8, 22: quoties voluit blandis accedere dictis, Ov. M. 3, 375 al.—*Impers.:* non potis accedi, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38 (Trag. v. 17 ed. Vahl.): quod eā proxime accedi poterat, Cic. Caecin. 8, 21.

B. In partic. **1.** *To approach a thing in a hostile manner* (like aggredior, adorior), *to attack:* acie instructa usque ad castra hostium accessit, Caes. B. G. 1, 51: sese propediem cum magno exercitu ad urbem accessurum, Sall. C. 32 *fin.:* ad manum, *to fight hand to hand, to engage in close combat*, Nep. Eum. 5, 2; Liv. 2, 30, 12: ad corpus alicujus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: Atque accedit muros Romana juventus, Enn. ap. Gell. 10, 29 (Ann. v. 527 ed. Vahl.): hostis accedere ventis navibus velivolis, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5 (Ann. v. 380 ib.); and, in malam part., Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 22.—**2.** Mercant. t. t.: accedere ad hastam, *to attend an auction*, Nep. Att. 6, 3; Liv. 43, 16, 2.—**3.** In late Lat.: ad manus (different from ad manum, B. 1), *to be admitted to kiss hands*, Capit. Maxim. 5.

II. Fig. **A.** In gen., *to come near to, to approach:* haud invito ad auris sermo mi accessit, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 32; so, clemens quidam sonus auris ejus accedit, App. M. 5, p. 160: si somnus non accessit, Cels. 3, 18; cf.: febris accedit, id. 3, 3 sq.: ubi accedent anni, Hor. S. 2, 2, 85; cf.: accedente senectā, id. Ep. 2, 2, 211.

B. In partic. **1.** *To come to* or *upon one, to happen to, to befall* (a meaning in which it approaches so near to *accido* that in many passages it has been proposed to change it to the latter; cf. Ruhnk. Rut. Lup. 1, p. 3; 2, p. 96; Dictat. in Ter. p. 222 and 225); constr. with *ad* or (more usually) with *dat.:* voluntas vostra si ad poëtam accesserit, Ter. Phorm. prol. 29: num tibi stultitia accessit? *have you become a fool?* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 77: paulum vobis accessit pecuniae, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 56: dolor accessit bonis viris, virtus non est imminuta, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 9: quo plus sibi aetatis accederet, id. de Or. 1, 60, 254 al.

2. With the accessory idea of increase, *to be added* = addi; constr. with *ad* or *dat.:* primum facie (i. e. faciei) quod honestas accedit, Lucil. ap. Gell. 1, 14; so ap. Non. 35, 20: ad virtutis summam accedere nihil potest, Cic. Fin. 4, 24: Cassio animus accessit, id. Att. 5, 20; 7, 3; id. Clu. 60 al.: pretium agris, *the price increases, advances*, Plin. Ep. 6, 19, 1.—*Absol.:* plura accedere debent, Lucr. 2, 1129: accedit mors, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 60; id. de Or. 2, 17, 73: quae jacerent in tenebris omnia, nisi litterarum lumen accederet, id. Arch. 6, 14 (so, not accenderet, is to be read).—If a new thought is to be added, it is expressed by accedit with quod (*add to this, that*, etc.) when it implies a logical reason, but with ut (*beside this, it happens that*, or *it occurs that*) when it implies an historical fact (cf. Zumpt, § 621 and 626): accedit enim, quod patrem amo, Cic. Att. 13, 21: so Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2; Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 22; id. Att. 1, 92 al.; Caes. B. G. 3, 2; 4, 16; Sall. C. 11, 5; on the other hand: huc accedit uti, etc., Lucr. 1, 192, 215, 265 al.: ad App. Claudii senectutem accedebat etiam ut caecus esset, Cic. de Sen. 6, 16; so id. Tusc. 1, 19, 43; id. Rosc. Am. 31, 86; id. Deiot. 1, 2; Caes. B. G. 3, 13; 5, 16 al. When several new ideas are added, they are introduced by *res* in the plur.: cum ad has suspiciones certissimae res accederent: quod per fines Sequanorum Helvetios transduxisset; quod obsides inter eos dandos curāsset; quod ea omnia, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 19. Sometimes the historical idea follows accedit, without ut: ad haec mala hoc mihi accedit etiam: haec Andria . . . gravida e Pamphilo est, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 11: accedit illud: si maneo . . . cadendum est in unius potestatem, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 1.

3. *To give assent to, accede to, assent to, to agree with, to approve of;* constr. with *ad* or *dat.* (with persons only, with *dat.*): accessit animus ad meam sententiam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 13; so Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 69; Nep. Milt. 3, 5: Galba speciosiora suadentibus accessit, Tac. H. 1, 34; so Quint. 9, 4, 2 al.

4. *To come near to in resemblance, to resemble, be like;* with *ad* or *dat.* (the latter most freq., esp. after Cic.): homines ad Deos nulla re propius accedunt quam salutem hominibus dando, Cic. Lig. 12: Antonio Philippus proximus accedebat, id. Brut. 147; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 3; id. de Or. 1, 62, 263; id. Ac. 2, 11, 36 al.

5. *To enter upon, to undertake;* constr. with *ad* or *in:* in eandem infamiam, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 84: ad bellorum pericula, Cic. Balb. 10: ad poenam, *to undertake the infliction of punishment*, id. Off. 1, 25, 89: ad amicitiam Caesaris, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: ad vectigalia, *to undertake their collection as contractor*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3. 42: ad causam, *the direction of a lawsuit*, id. ib. 2, 2, 38; id. de Or. 1, 38, 175 al. But esp.: ad rem publicam, *to enter upon the service of the state*, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28; id. Rosc. Am. 1 al.

* **accĕlĕrātio**, ōnis, *f.* [accelero], *a hastening, acceleration:* orationis enuntiandae, Auct. Her. 3, 13, 23.

ac-cĕlĕro, āvi, ātum (also **adc-**), 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act., to hasten, accelerate:* gressum adcelerasse decet, Att. ap. Non. 89, 25 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 139); so, gradum, Liv. 2, 43, 8: mortem, Lucr. 6, 772: iter, Caes. B. C. 2, 39; Liv. 31, 29: oppugnationem, Tac. A. 12, 46: consulatum alicui, id. ib. 3, 75.—*Pass.*, Tac. Agr. 43; id. H. 2, 85; id. A. 1, 50.—**II.** *Neutr., to hasten, to make haste:* si adcelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur, * Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 6: ipse quoque sibi acceleraret, Nep. Att. 22, 2; Liv. 3, 27, 8; Verg. A. 5, 675; 9, 221, 505; Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 74 al.: ad aliquem opprimendum, Liv. 27, 47, 8.—With local *accus.:* Cremonam, Tac. H. 2, 100.—*Impers.:* quantum accelerari posset, *as speedily as possible*, Liv. 3, 46, 5.

* **accendium**, ii, *n.* [accendo], *a kindling, a setting on fire*, Sol. 5 *fin.*

1. accendo, ōnis, *m.* [2. accendo], *an inciter, instigator;* read by Salmasius in Tert. de Pall. 6, where the old reading *cerdo* is to be preferred.

2. ac-cendo, ndi, nsum, 3, *v. a.* [cf. candeo], prop. *to kindle any thing above, so that it may burn downwards* (on the contr., *succendere*, to kindle underneath, so that it may burn upwards; and *incendere*, to set fire to on every side) (class., esp. in the *trop.* signif., very freq.). **I.** Lit., *to set on fire, to kindle, light:* ut Pergama accensa est, Liv. Andr. ap. Non. 512, 31 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 1): faces accensae, Cic. Pis. 5: lumen de suo lumine, *to kindle*, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51 (Trag. v. 388 ed. Vahl.); cf.: ita res accendent lumina rebus, Lucr. 1 *fin.;* and: Deus solem quasi lumen accendit, Cic. Univ. 9, 28; so, ignem, Verg. A. 5, 4 al.

B. Meton., *to light up, to illuminate:* luna radiis solis accensa, Cic. Rep. 6, 17 (cf. id. N. D. 1, 31, 87); so of the lustre of gold: et gemmis galeam clypeumque accenderat auro, Sil. 15, 681 (but in Cic. Arch. 6, 14, the correct read. is accederet, v. Halm a. h. l.).

II. Fig., *to inflame* a person or thing (by any thing), *to set on fire, to kindle, to incite, rouse up;* aliquem or aliquid aliqua re: placare hostem ferocem inimiciterque accensum, Att. ap. Non. 514, 22: quos meritā accendit Mezentius irā, Verg. A. 8, 50: nunc prece nunc dictis virtutem accendit amaris, id. ib. 10, 368 (7, 482, bello animos accendit, is more properly *dat.*). That to which one is excited is denoted by *ad:* ad dominationem accensi sunt, Sall. Jug. 31, 16; the person against whom one is excited, by *in* or *contra:* in maritum accendebat, Tac. A. 1, 53: quae res Marium contra Metellum vehementer accenderat, Sall. J. 64, 4; with *quare c. subj.:* accendis quare cupiam magis illi proximus esse, Hor. S. 1, 9, 53. The historians use this word very often, esp. with abstract substt.: certamen, Liv. 35, 10: discordiam, id. 2, 29: spem, Tac. Ann. 12, 34 (cf. Verg. A. 5, 183): dolorem, id. ib. 15, 1 al. In Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114, praeclare enim se res habeat, si haec accendi aut commoveri arte possint, *accendi* is obviously the first enkindling, rousing, of talent (syn. with commoveri); cf. id. de Or. 2, 47; id. Phil. 3, 7. And so perhaps Sen. Ben. 7, 9: crystallina . . . quorum accendit fragilitas pretium, signifies *vessels of crystal, whose fragility gives them value* (in the eyes of luxurious men).

ac-censĕo (ŭi), nsum, 2, *v. a.*, *to reckon to* or *among, to add to;* as a *verb. finit.* very rare: numine sub dominae lateo atque accenseor illi, i. e. *I am her companion*, Ov. M. 15, 546; and: *accensi*, qui his accensebantur, id est attribuebantur, Non. 520, 7.—But hence in frequent use, **accensus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *reckoned among*, or *subst.* **accensus**, i., *m.* **A.** *One who attends* another of higher rank, *an attendant, follower;* hence, *a state officer who attended one of the highest magistrates* (consul, proconsul, praetor, etc.) at Rome or in the provinces, for the purpose of summoning parties to court, maintaining order and quiet during its sessions, and proclaiming the hours; *an apparitor, attendant, orderly* (on account of this office, Varr. 6, § 83 Müll., would derive the word from *accieo*), Varr. ap. Non. 59, 2 sq.; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4 and 7; id. Att. 4. 16; Liv. 45, 29, 2; Suet. Caes. 20 al.—The person to whom one is accensus is annexed in *dat.* or *gen.:* qui tum accensus Neroni fuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 28: libertus, accensus Gabinii, id. Att. 4, 16, 12. The Decurions and Centurions also

had their *accensi* as *aids*, Varr L L. 7, § 58 Mull , also at funerals, as leader of the procession, Cic Leg 2, 24, 61 Cf on the accensi Necker's Antiq 2, 2, p 375 sq —**B. accensi,** *a kind of reserve troops who followed the army as supernumeraries* (= *ascripticii*, or, in later times, *supernumerarii*), to take the place of those who fell in battle They had no arms and were only clothed with the military cloak and hence called *velati* quia vestiti et inermes sequuntur exercitum, Paul ex Fest. p 369 Mull , they used in battle only slings and stones They were also employed in constructing public roads Cf Mommsen, *Degli Accensi Velati*, in Annali del Inst vol xxi (1849), p 209 sq , and Necker s Antiq 3, 2, p 242 sq

accensĭbĭlis, e, *adj* , prop *that may be burnt*, but in the one place where it occurs, it is *act* , *burning* Non accessistis ad accensibilem ignem, Vulg Hebr 12, 18

1. accensus, a, um **a.** *Part* of accendo, *kindled* —**b.** *P a* of accenseo, *reckoned among* , v these words

2. accensus, us, *m* [accendo] *a kindling* or *setting on fire* lucernarum, Plin 37, 7, 29, § 103 dub (al assensu) luminum, Symm 3, 48 , Plin 37, 7, 29, acc to Hard

* **accentĭuncŭla,** ae, *dim f* [accentus], *accent*, Gell 13, 6, as a transl of the Gr προσῳδία

ac-centor, oris, *m* [ad + cantor], *one who sings with another*, Isid. Orig 6, 19, 3

accentus, us, *m* [accino, the attuning a thing , hence] **I.** Lit **A.** In gen , *a blast, signal* (late Lat) aeneatorum accentu, Amm 16, 12, 36 id 24, 4, 22 , acutissimi tibiarum Solin 5 *fin* —**B.** In gramm , *the accentuation of a word, accent, tone* (post Aug) accentus, quos Graeci προσῳδίας vocant (so that it is a lit transl of the Gr word, πρὸς = ad and ᾠδή = cantus), Quint 1, 5, 22 , 12, 10, 33, Diom p 425 Putsch —**II.** Fig , *intensity violence* hiemis, Sid Ep 4, 6 doloris, Marc Emp 36

accepso, per sync for accepero, v accipio

accepta, ae, *f* [accipio] (sc. pars), *a portion of land granted to an individual by the state*, Sicul Fl p 22 Goed al

acceptābĭlis, e, *adj* [accepto], *acceptable, worthy of acceptance* (eccl Lat), Tert de Or 7 al

acceptator, oris, *m* [id] **I.** *One who accepts or approves* of a thing (Eccl) —**II** *An avenue, access, passage for admittance of the people*, Inscr Orell *no* 6589

acceptĭlātĭo, ōnis, also written separately, accepti latio, *f* [acceptum fero], *a formal discharging from a debt* (by the verbal declaration of the debtor acceptum fero), Gai 3, 169 , id 170, Dig 4, 2, 9, § 2, 34, 3, 3, § 3 , id. Lex 5, § 3 al , cf Rein s Privatrecht, p 3o9

acceptio, onis, *f* [accipio] **I.** *A taking, receiving,* or *accepting* neque deditionem neque donationem sine acceptione intellegi posse, * Cic Top 8, 37 frumenti, Sall J 29, 4 —**B.** In later philos lang *the acceptance*, i e *the granting of a proposition* Pseudo App Dogm Plat 3, p 34 *med* —**II.** *An esteeming, regarding* of a thing, Cod Th 1, 9, 2, of a person personarum, Vulg Paral 2, 19, 7 (transl of מַשֹּׂא פָנִים), cf 1 acceptor, *no* II B

* **acceptĭto,** are, *doub freq v a* [fr accepto, and that fr accipio] *to take, receive, accept* stipendium, Plaut ap Non 134, 29

accepto, avi, atum, 1, *v freq a* [accipio], *to take, receive, accept* argentum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2 32, so Quint. 12, 7, 9 , Curt. 4, 6, 5 , Dig 34, 1, 9 jugum, *to submit to*, Sil Ital 7, 41 (But in Plin 36 25, 64, the correct read is coeptavere , v Sillig a. h l)

1. acceptor, oris, *m* [id.] **I.** *One who receives a thing* (post-class) donationis, Cod T 8, 56, 10 —Hence, *absol* , *a receiver, collector*, Inscr Orell *no* 3199 and 7205 —**II.** Fig **A.** *One who receives a thing as true, grants* or *approves it*, Plaut. Trin 1, 2, 167 —**B.** *One who unjustly regards the person*, Eccl

2. acceptor, ōris, *m* , = accipiter, *a hawk* exta acceptoris, Lucil. ap Charis. p 76 P

* **acceptōrĭus,** a, um *adj* [acceptor], *that is fit* or *suitable for receiving* modulus, *for drawing water*, Frontin de Aq 34 *fin*

* **acceptrix,** icis, *f* [id.] *she that receives* neque datori neque acceptrici, Plaut. Truc 2, 7, 18

acceptum, i, *n* , v accipio, II E

acceptus, a, um, v accipio, *P a*

accerso, ĕre, v arcesso *init*

* **accessa,** ae, *f* , in later Lat = accessus, *the flood tide*, lect dub , Serv ad Verg A. 1, 244 (cf Salmas Exerc p 203)

accessĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [accedo], *accessible* (late Lat) Tert Adv Prax. 15

accessĭbĭlĭtas, atis, *f* [accessibilis], *accessibility*, Tert Adv Prax 15

accessio, onis, *f* [accedo], *a going* or *coming to* or *near, an approach* **I.** In gen quid tibi in concilium huc accessio est? *why comest thou hither?* Plaut Trin. 3, 2, 86, cf quid tibi ad hasce accessio est aedis prope? id Truc 2, 2, 3 , Cic Univ 12 ut magnas accessiones fecerint in operibus expugnandis, *sallies*, Caes B Alex 22 suo labore suisque accessionibus i e *by his labor of calling on people, by his visits*, Cic Verr 2, 2, 53 *fin* —**II.** In part **A.** In medicine, t t , *the access, attack*, or *paroxysm of a disease*, Cels 2, 12, 3, 3 sq , Sen Ep 85, 12, id N Q 6, 18, 6, Suet Vesp 23 al —**B.** *A coming to in the way of augmentation, an increase, addition* **1.** *In abstracto* paucorum annorum, Cic Lael. 3, 7 pecuniae, Nep Att 14, 2 fortunae et dignitatis, Cic Fam 2, 1, 7, 6, 10, 9, id Rep 2, 21 odii, Caes B Alex 48 dignitatis, Vell. 2, 130 *fin* —**2.** *The thing added, the addition*, or *accession* *in concreto* Scaurus accessionem adjunxit aedibus *added a new part* Cic Off 1, 39, 138, so id Att 16, 16 Thus Syphax is called, accessio Punici belli, as not being the chief enemy in the Punic war, but, as it were, an appendage to the war, Liv 47, 7, so in Pliny turbâ gemmarum potamus—et aurum jam accessio est, *and gold is only accessory, a mere appendage*, 33 prooem *fin* —**C.** In rhetor , *an addition that makes a definition complete* nisi adhiberet illam magnam accessionem, Cic Ac 2, 35, 112, so id Fin 2, 13 —**D.** *The addition to every kind of fee* or *tax* (opp *decessio*), Cato R R 144 decumae, Cic Rab 11, so id Verr 2, 3, 33, § 76, ib 49, § 116 al

* **accessĭto,** are, *doub freq v* [id], *to approach repeatedly* eodem ex agro, Cat ap Gell 18, 12

1. accessus, a, um, *Part* of accedo

2. accessus, us, *m* [accedo], *a going* or *coming to* or *near, an approaching, approach* (syn aditus, opp recessus, discessus) **I.** Lit accessus nocturnus ad urbem, Cic Mil 19 (bestiarum) ad res salutares (opp recessus), id. N D 2, 12 *fin* accessus prohibet refugitque viriles, Ov M 14, 636 solis accessus discessusque, Cic N D 2, 7, of the tide, id Div 2, 14 *fin* , of a disease, Gell 4, 2, of soldiers difficilis, Caes B Afr 5 maritimus, *from the sea* pedestris, *on the land side*, id. B Alex 26 loci, *to a place*, id B Hisp 38 —**B.** Transf **1.** Poet of permission to approach, *access, admittance* (cf aditus) dare accessum alicui, Ov Pont 2, 2, 41 negare, id Her 10, 64 —**2.** *The place by which one approaches, a passage, an entrance* (in *sing* and *plur*), Verg A. 8, 229 , Suet. Caes 58, Flor 2, 12 5, for ships, Liv 29, 27, 9 —**II.** Fig **A.** *An approaching, approach* ita pedetemptim cum accessus a se ad causam facti tum recessus, *an approach to the matter*, Cic Fam 9, 14, 7 —**B.** *An accession, increase* accessu istius splendoris, Cod Th 6, 35, 7

Accĭānus, a, um, v Attius (Attianus)

accĭdens, entis. **I.** *P a* fr accido —**II.** As *subst n.* **A.** *The accidental, non essential quality* of any thing τὸ συμβεβηκός (opp substantia, the Greek οὐσία) causa, tempus locus, occasio rerum sunt accidentia, *the accidental* or *extraneous circumstances*, Quint 5, 10, 23, so 3 6, 36 , 4, 2, 130 ex accidentibus (= epithetis), id 8, 3, 70 , hence, *an adjective*, Macr S 1, 4 —**B.** *An accident* or *chance* **1.** In gen , Dig 35, 2, 51 per accidens, *accidentally*, Firm Math 5, 4 —**2.** In part , *an unfortunate circumstance* accidentia (opp prospera), Pseudo Quint Decl

accĭdentĭa, ae, *f* [accido], *that which happens, a casual event a chance* esse illam naturae accidentiam, Plin 32, 2, 9, § 19 , Tert de Anim 11 al

1. ac-cīdo, cidi, cisum, 3, *v a* [caedo], *to begin to cut* or *to cut into* [cf adamo, addubito, etc), hence, *so to cut a thing that it falls, to fell, to cut* (as *verb finit* very rare) **I.** Lit accidunt arbores, tantum ut summa species earum stantium relinquatur, Caes B G 6, 27, 4 accisa ornus ferro, Verg A 2, 626 , cf velut accisis recrescenti stirpibus, Liv 26, 41, 22 accisis crinibus, *cut close*, Tac G 19 ab locustis genus omne acciditur frugum, *eaten up*, Arnob 1, 3 —Poet , *to use up* fames accisis coget dapibus consumere mensas, Verg A 7, 125 —**II.** Fig , *to impair, weaken* ita proelio uno accidit Vestinorum res, ut, etc , Liv 8, 29, 12 , so, post accisas a Camillo Volscorum res, id 6, 5, 2, cf 6, 12, 6 —Hence, **accīsus,** a, um, *P a* , *cut off* or *down* , *impaired, ruined* accisae res (opp integrae), *troubled, disordered*, or *unfortunate state of things* res, Cic Prov Cons 14 34, Liv 3, 10, 8 , 8, 11, 12 al copiae, Hirt B G 8, 31, Liv 8, 11 8 robur juventutis, id 7, 29 *fin* opes, Hor S 2, 2, 114 accisae desolataeque gentes, Sil 8, 590 reliquiae (hostium), Tac A. 1, 61

2. ac-cĭdo, cidi, no *sup* , 3, *v n* [cado] *to fall upon* or *down upon* a thing, *to reach it by falling* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen constr with *ad, in, local adverbs*, with *dat* or *absol* utinam ne accidisset abiegna ad terram trabes, Enn ap Auct Her 2, 22 (Trag p 281 ed Vahl , where it is accĕdisset, acc to the MSS , v Vahl. *N v*) signa de caelo ad terram, Plaut Rud prol 8 , so, tam crebri ad terram accidebant quam pira, id Poen 2, 38 trabs in humum accidens, Varr ap Non 494 *fin* , so, imago aetheris ex oris in terrarum accidat oras, Lucr 4, 215 rosa in mensas, Ov F 5, 360 quo Castalia per struices saxeas lapsu accidit, Liv Andr ap Fest. p 310 Mull (Rib Trag Rel p 5) ut missa tela gravius acciderent, *fall upon, hit*, Caes B G 3, 14 , so Liv 2, 50, 7 —**B.** Esp a. ad genua or genibus, of a suppliant, *to fall at one's knees* me orat mulier lacrimansque ad genua accidit, Enn ap Non 517, 15 (Com v 9 ed Vahl), so Ter Hec 3, 3, 18, Suet Caes 20 , id Claud 10 , for which genibus praetoris, Liv 44, 31 , also ad pedes, Cic Att 1, 14, 5, and *absol* quo accĭdam? quo applicem? Enn ap Cic Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag v 114 ed Vahl , where it is accedam) —**C.** Transf , *to strike the senses, to reach a thing by means of the senses* , constr with *ad*, the *dat* or *acc* vox, sermo accidit ad auris (or auribus , also, auris alicujus) *the voice, the speech falls upon* or *reaches the ear* nota vox ad auris accidit, Att ap Non 39, 5 nova res molitur ad auris accidere, Lucr 2, 1024 , and nihil tam populare ad populi Romani auris accidisse, Cic Sest 50, 107 auribus, Liv 24, 46, 5 , Quint. 12, 10, 75 auris, Plaut Stich 1, 2, 31, *absol* , Liv 10, 5, 2 , 27, 15, 16 sq , Curt 4, 4 5 al , cf also clamor accidit ad auris Liv 26, 40, 10, and *absol* clamor accidit, id 4, 33, 9 , 40, 32, 2 , likewise nomen famaque alicujus accidit ad aliquem, id 21, 10, 12 , v Fabri ad h l —Hence sometimes in Livy vox *or* fama accidit (ad auris *or* ad aliquem), with an *acc c inf* ut vox etiam ad hostes accideret captum Cominium esse, Liv 10, 41, 7 quia repente fama accidit classem Punicam adventare, *the report came*, id. 27, 29, 7 , v Weissenb a. h l

II. Fig **A.** In gen , *to fall out, come to pass, happen, occur*, and with *dat pers* , *to happen to, to befall* one (The distinction between the syn evenio, accido and contingo is this *evenio*, i e ex venio, is used of either fortunate or unfortunate events *accido*, of occurrences which take us by surprise, hence it is used either of an indifferent, or, which is its general use, of an unfortunate occurrence *contingo*, i e contango, indicates that an event accords with

one's wishes; and hence is generally used of fortunate events As Isid. says, Differ. 1: *Contingunt* bona: *accidunt* mala: *eveniunt* utraque): res accidit, Caes. B G 1, 14; Id acciderat, ut Galli consilium caperent, ib. 3, 2: si quid adversi acciderit, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 121; cf. ib. 1, 26, 57: nollem accidisset tempus, in quo, etc., id. Fam. 3, 10: si qua calamitas accidisset, id. Verr. 2, 3, 55: id. Rosc. Am 34: contra opinionem accidit, Caes. B G. 3, 9: pejus Sequanis accidit, ib. 1, 31: periculum accidit, ib. 3, 3: detrimentum accidit, ib 7, 52. Also of fortunate occurrences: omnia tibi accidisse gratissima, Cic. Fam. 3, 1; 11, 15: accidit satis opportune, Caes. B G. 4, 22; cf. Brem. Nep Milt. 1, 1; Herz. Caes. B G. 7, 3.—Constr. with *ut* (Zumpt, § 621), sometimes with *quod:* accidit perincommode, quod eum nusquam vidisti, Cic. Att 1, 17; or with *inf.:* nec enim acciderat mihi opus esse, id. Fam. 6, 11. Pleonast. in narrations: accidit ut, *it happened*, or *came to pass, that:* accidit ut una nocte omnes Hermae dejicerentur, *it happened that*, etc , Nep Alc. 3, 2; so Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 8; id. Att. 1, 5, 4 al —**B.** In part. **1.** Si quid cui accidat, *or* si quid humanitus accidat, euphemist. for *to die; if any thing should happen to one* (for which Ennius says: si quid me fuerit humanitus, Ann. v. 128 ed. Vahl.): si quid pupillo accidisset, Cic. Inv. 2, 21; Caes B G. 1, 18; si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, Cic. Phil. 1, 4; Dig. 34, 4, 30 § 2 al. (cf. the Greek εἴ τι πάθοι); so, *per aposiopesin,* sive—quod heu timeo, sive superstes eris, Ov. Her. 13, 164. (But Cic. Mil. 22, 58; Caes. B. G. 2, 35, and similar passages, are to be taken in the usual signif)—**2.** *To turn out* (this very rare): timeo "incertum" hoc quorsum accidat, Ter. And. 1, 5, 29: si secus acciderit, Cic. Fam. 6, 21, 2. —**3.** In gram., *to belong to:* plurima huic (verbo) accidunt (i. e. genus, tempora), Quint. 1, 5, 41 al.

* **ac-cĭĕo**, ēre, 2, *v. a.*, old form for accio, ire, *to fetch, to bring:* ego illum huc acciebo, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 61; dub. (Ritschl and Fleckeisen: oneratum runcinabo)

accinctus, a, um, *P. a.* of

ac-cingo, nxi, nctum, 3, *v a.* **I.** Lit., *to gird to or on, to gird round or about* (in prose, first after the Aug. per.; in poetry, a favorite word with Verg.): lateri ensem, Verg. A. 11, 489; and *med.*, *to gird one's self:* accingitur ense, id. ib. 7, 640; cf.: quo (ense) fuit accinctus, Ov. M. 6, 551; so, ferro, Tac. A. 6, 2.—**B.** Transf., *to arm, equip, furnish, provide:* facibus pubes accingitur, Verg A. 9, 74: gladiis accincti, Liv. 40, 13; hence: accinctus miles, *an armed soldier*, Tac A. 11, 18: ornat Phraaten accingitque (sc. diademate imposito) paternum ad fastigium, id. ib 6, 32: accinctus gemmis fulgentibus ensis, Val. Fl 3, 514

II. Fig **A.** In gen, *to endow, provide;* in medicine: magicas accingier artes, *to have recourse to*, Verg A. 4, 493 —**B.** In part: accingere se or accingi, *to enter upon or undertake a thing, girded,* i. e *well prepared, to prepare one's self, make one's self ready* (taken from the girding of the flowing robes when in active occupation); constr. *absol.*, with *ad, in, dat*, or *inf:* tibi omne est exedendum, accingere, *make yourself ready*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 4; so id. Eun. 5, 9, 30; Lucr. 2, 1043: illi se praedae accingunt, Verg. A. 1, 210: accingi ad consulatum, Liv. 4, 2; in Tac very often actively, *to make any one ready* for something: turmas peditum ad munia accingere, A. 12, 31: accingi ad ultionem, id. H. 4, 79: in audaciam, id. ib 3, 66 al.; with *inf.:* accingar dicere pugnas Caesaris, Verg. G. 3, 46; so: navare operam, Tac. A. 15, 51.—**b.** Also in the active form, as *v. neutr.* = se accingere: age, anus, accinge ad molas, Pompon. ap. Non 469, 28 (Rib Com. Rel. p. 235): accingunt omnes operi, *all go vigorously to the work*, Verg. A. 2, 235 —Hence, **accinctus**, a, um, *P. a., well girded* **A.** Lit.: cujus aut familiaris habitus condecentior aut militaris accinctior, Auson. Grat. Act. 27. —**B.** Fig., *ready, strict* (opp. negligens): tam in omnia pariter intenta bonitas et accincta, Plin. Pan. 30 *fin.:* comitatus, id. ib 20, 3.

‡ **ac-cĭno**, ĕre, *v. n* [cano]. *to sing to* any thing, acc to Diom p 425 P.; cf accano.

ac-cĭo, īvi, ītum, 4, *v a*, *to call* or *summon, to fetch* (rare but class) **I.** Lit.: cujus vos tumulti causâ acciērim, Att ap. Non. 484, 7 (Rib Trag. Rel. p 199): horriferis accibant vocibus Orcum, Lucr. 5, 996: tu invita mulieres, ego accivero pueros, Cic. Att. 5, 1, 3; 13, 48, 1; id. de Or. 3, 35, 141; Sall. J. 108; Liv. 2, 6; Tac. A. 1, 5 al. —**II.** Fig.: accire mortem, *to kill one's self*, Vell. 2, 38 *fin.;* Flor. 4, 2, 71: scientiam artemque haruspicum accibam, Tac. H. 2, 3; cf.: accitis quae usquam egregia, id. A. 3, 27; and: patrios mores funditus everti per accitam lasciviam, i. e. *borrowed*, id. ib. 14, 20 (but in Cic. Fin 5, 31, 93, the read. acciret is very doubtful; v. Madv. a. h. l.; Klotz reads faceret; B. and K., crearet).

ac-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3, *v a.* (*fut perf.* accepso = accepero, Pac. ap. Non. 74, 31, or Rib. Trag. Rel. 118) [capio], *to accept.* **I.** In gen., *to take a person* or *thing to* one's self: leno ad se accipiet hominem et aurum, *will take the man and his money to himself* (into his house), Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 51. **a.** Of things received by the hand, *to take, receive:* cette manus vestras measque accipite, Enn. ap. Non. 85, 1 (Trag. v. 320 ed. Vahl): ex tua accepi manu pateram, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 132; hence, trop. of the word given, the *promise*, with which a grasping of the hand was usually connected: accipe daque fidem, Enn ap Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 33 ed Vahl ; so in the Gr πιστὰ δοῦναι καὶ λαβεῖν); cf Plaut. Trin 2, 4, 87; so Verg. A 8, 150; in Ter. of a person to be protected: hanc (virginem) accepi, acceptam servabo, Ter. And. 1, 5, 62; cf Cic. Fam. 7, 5, and Sall. C. 6, 5, —**b.** Of things received or taken by different parts of the body: accipite hoc onus in vestros collos, Cato ap. Non. 200, 23: gremio, Verg. A. 1, 685: oculis aut pectore noctem (i. e. somnum), id. ib. 4, 531.—**c.** In gen., very freq., (α) as implying action, *to take, to take possession of, to accept* (Gr. δέχεσθαι); (β) of something that falls to one's share, *to get, to receive, to be the recipient of* (Gr. λαμβάνειν).—(α) *To take, accept:* hanc epistulam accipe a me, *take this letter from me*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 52; 4, 2, 26; cf. id. Ep. 3, 4, 26: persuasit aliis, ut pecuniam accipere mallent, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 82: condicionem pacis, Caes. B G. 2, 15: armis obsidibusque acceptis Crassus profectus est, *after he had taken into his possession the arms and hostages*, id. ib. 3, 23: divitias, Nep. Epam. 4, 3: aliquid a patre, *to inherit*, id. Timoth. 1, 1; id. Att. 1: accipe et haec, manuum tibi quae monumenta mearum sint, Verg. A. 3, 486 al.—Hence *to receive* or *entertain as guest:* haec (tellus) fessos placidissima portu accipit, Verg A 3, 78: Laurentes nymphae, accipite Aenean, id ib. 8, 71; 155; Ov. M. 8, 655 al.—Of admittance to political privileges: Nomentani et Pedani in civitatem accepti, Liv. 8, 14; cf. Cic Off. 1, 11, 35: magnifice volo summos viros accipere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 34: in loco festivo sumus festive accepti, id. ib. 5, 19; so id Cist 1, 1, 12; id. Men. 5, 2, 44; id. Pers. 1, 1, 32, etc.; Ter. Eun 5, 9, 52; Lucr. 3, 907; Cic. Att. 16, 6; Ov. F. 2, 725 al.—Hence also ironically, *to entertain, to treat, deal with:* ego te miseris jam accipiam modis, Plaut Aul. 4, 4, 3: hominem accipiam quibus dictis maeret, id. Men 5, 1, 7: indignis acceptus modis, Ter. Ad 2, 1, 12. Perh. also Lucil. ap. Non. 521, 1: adeo male me accipiunt decimae, *treat* or *use me ill, deal harshly with me;* and ib. 240, 8: sic, inquam, veteratorem illum vetulum lupum Hannibalem acceptum (Non. explains the latter in a very unusual manner, by *deceptum*) —(β) *To get, to receive, to be the recipient of*, Pac. ap. Non. 74, 31; Lucr. 1, 819, 909; 2, 762, 885, 1009: ictus, id. 4, 1048 (cf. Verg. A. 3, 243: vulnera accipiunt tergo): aridior nubes accipit ignem, *takes* or *catches fire*, Lucr. 6, 150; Caes. B. G. 1, 48: humanitatem iis tribuere debemus, a quibus accepimus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9: pecuniam ob rem judicandam, id. Verr. 1, 38: luna lumen solis accipit, id. de Or. 3, 45; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 17: praeclarum accepimus a majoribus morem, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 44. praecepta, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: accepi tuas litteras (in another sense than above), *I have received your letter, it has reached me* (allatae sunt ad me), Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 14; 2, 1, 1; 10, 1 al: acceptâ injuriâ ignoscere quam persequi malebant, Sall. C. 9, 3; Caes. B. G. 2, 33: calamitatem, ib. 1, 31: detrimenta, ib. 5, 22; cf. Cic. Mur. 21, 44 al. So often of dignities and offices: provinciam, id. Fam. 2, 10, 2: consulatum, Suet. Aug. 10: Galliam, id. Caes. 22 al.

II. In partic. **A.** *To take a thing* by hearing, i. e, **1.** *To hear, to perceive, to observe, to learn* (cf opp do = *I give* in words, i e. *I say*): hoc simul accipe dictum, Enn. ap Cic. Off 1, 12. 38 (Ann. v 204): quod ego inaudivi, accipite. Pac. ap Non 126, 22 (Rib Trag Rel. p 81): hoc etiam accipe quod dico, Lucil ap. Non. 240, 1: carmen auribus, Lucr. 4, 983 (so id 6, 164); 1, 270; cf. Verg. A. 2, 65: voces, Lucr. 4, 613 (so 6, 171): si te aequo animo ferre accipiet, Ter. And. 2, 3, 23: quae gerantur, accipies ex Pollione, Cic. Fam. 1, 6; 1, 9, 4; Liv. 1, 7. —Hence very freq. in the histt., *to get* or *receive intelligence* of any thing, *to learn:* urbem Romam, sicuti ego accepi, condidere atque habuere initio Trojani, *as I have learned*, Sall. C. 6, 1, and so al.—**2.** *To comprehend* or *understand any thing communicated:* haud satis meo corde accepi querelas tuas, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 18: et si quis est, qui haec putet arte accipi posse, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114: ut non solum celeriter acciperet, quae tradebantur, etc., Nep. Att. 1, 3; so Quint. 1, 3, 3; 2, 9, 3 al.—**3.** With the accessory idea of judging, *to take a thing thus or thus, to interpret* or *explain*, usually constr. with *ad* or *in c. acc.:* quibus res sunt minus secundae . . . ad contumeliam omnia accipiunt magis, *the more unfortunate one is, the more inclined is he to regard every thing as an insult*, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 15: in eam partem accipio, id. Eun. 5, 2, 37; cf. Cic. Fam. 10, 6; id Att. 16, 6; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 2: non recte accipis, *you put a wrong construction upon this*, id. And. 2, 2, 30: quae sibi quisque facilia factu putat, aequo animo accipit, Sall. C. 3, 2.—Hence: accipere aliquid omen, or in omen, *to regard a thing as a (favorable) omen, to accept the omen* (cf. δέχεσθαι τον οἰωνον), Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103; 2, 40, 83; Liv. 1, 7, 11; 21, 63 *fin.;* Tac. H. 1, 62; id. A. 1, 28; 2, 13; Flor. 4, 12, 14 al.—Hence poet: accipio agnoscoque deos, Verg. A 12, 260; cf. Ov. M. 7, 620.—**B.** *To take a thing upon* one's self, *to undertake* (syn. suscipio): accipito hanc ad te litem, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 23: meâ causâ causam accipite, Ter. Hec. alt. prol. 47; cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 24; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 22; Quint. 20 al.—Hence also, **C.** *To bear, endure, suffer* any thing disagreeable or troublesome: hanccine ego ut contumeliam tam insignem ad me accipiam? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 1: nil satis firmi video, quamobrem accipere hunc me expediat metum, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 96; 5, 1, 59; id. Eun. 4, 6, 24; id. Ad. 2, 1, 53; id. Ph. 5, 2, 4; Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 56: calamitatem, id. Off. 3, 26: injuriam, id ib 1, 11 al—**D.** *To accept a thing, to be satisfied with, to approve:* dos, Pamphile, est decem talenta; *Pam.:* Accipio, Ter. And. 5, 4, 48. accepit condicionem, dein quaestum accipit, id. ib. 1, 1, 52: visa ista . . . accipio iisque interdum etiam assentior, nec percipio tamen, Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 66: preces suas acceptas ab dis immortalibus ominati, Liv. 42, 30, 8 Drak. Cf. Herz, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: "equi te esse feri similem, dico." Ridemus et ipse Messius: "accipio." *I allow it, Exactly so*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 58.—**E.** In mercant. lang., t. t., *to receive* or *collect a sum:* pro quo (frumento) cum a Varinio praetore pecuniam accepisset, Cic. Fl. 45; hence *subst.:* **acceptum**, i, *n.*, *the receipt*, and in account-books *the credit side:* in acceptum referre alicui, *to carry over to the credit side, to place to one's credit*, Cic. Verr. 1, 36, 57; id. Rosc. Com. 2; id Phil. 2, 16; id. Caec. 6, 17; Hor. Ep 2, 1, 234 (opp. datum or expensum).—Hence also trop., *to owe* or *be indebted to one*, in a good or a bad sense: ut esset nemo qui non mihi vitam suam, liberos, remp. referret acceptam, Cic. Phil. 2, 5: omnia mala, quae postea vidimus, uni accepta referemus Antonio, *ascribe*, id. ib. 22; Caes. B. G. 8, 53; id. B. C. 3, 57: Acceptum

refero versibus, esse nocens, Ov Trist 2, 10 —**F.** In the gramm, *to take a word* or *phrase thus or thus*, *to explain a word* in any manner adversus interdum promis cue accipitur, Charis p 207 P al —(Syn nanciscor and adipiscor he to whom something is given, *accipit*, he who gets by a fortunate occurrence, *nanciscitur*, he who obtains it by exertion, *adipiscitur* "*Summus* ipsi *accipimus* ab alio," Vel Long p 2243 P —"Inter *tenere*, *sumere* et *accipere* hoc interest, quod *tenemus* quae sunt in nostra potestate *sumimus* posita *accipimus* data," Isid Diff 1) — Hence, **acceptus,** a, um, *P a*, *welcome*, *agreeable*, *acceptable* (syn gratus *Acceptus* is related to *gratus*, as the effect to the cause, he who is *gratus*, i e dear, is on that account *acceptus*, welcome, acceptable, hence the usual position gratus atque acceptus) —First, of persons essetne apud te is servus acceptissimus? Plaut Cap 3, 5, 56 plebi acceptus erat, Caes B G 1, 13, acceptus erat in oculis, Vulg 1 Reg 18, 5 — Of things dis et hominibus est acceptum quod, etc, Varr R R 3, 16, 5 quod vero approbaris id gratum acceptumque habendum, Cic Tusc 5, 15, 45 munus eorum gratum acceptumque esse, Nep Hann 7, 3 quorum mihi dona accepta et grata habeo, Plaut Truc 2, 7, 56 rem populo Romano gratam acceptamque, Cic Phil 13, 50, tempore accepto exaudivi, Vulg 2 Cor 6 2 —*Comp*, Plaut Pers 4, 4, 96, Cic Rep 6, 13, Tac A 6, 45 al —*Sup*, see above —*Adv* **accepte** does not occur

accipenser, v acipenser

accipiter, tris (earlier also tĕris, Prisc p 695 P), *m* (*f* Lucr 4 1006) [com de riv from accipio, see 2 acceptor, but cf ὠκυπτερος, swift winged], a general name for birds of prey, esp those of the falcon kind, Plin 10, 8, 9, § 21, Ter Ph 2, 2, 16, Lucr 5, 107, Cic N D 3, 19, Hor Ep 1, 16 50 al —**B.** In partic **I.** *The common hawk*, Falco Palumbarius, Linn, Hor C 1, 37, 17 sq, Ov M 5, 605 sq, Col 8, 4, 6, 3 8, 4 al sacer, because auguries were taken from it, Verg A 11, 721 (cf Hom Od 15 525 sq) —**2.** *The sparrow hawk*, Falco Nisus, Linn, used in fowling, Mart 14, 216 —**II.** Transf, of a rapacious man labes populi, pecuniai accipiter, Plaut Pers 3, 3, 5

* **accipitrina,** ae, *f* [accipiter] *hawk weed*, hieracium, Linn, App Herb 30

* **accipitro,** are, 1, *v a* [id], used by Laevius for lacerare, *to tear*, *to lacerate*, ap Gell 19, 7, 11

accisus, a, um, *P a* of accido

accitio, onis, *f* [accio], *a calling* or *summoning* (late Lat), Arn 4, p 134

1. accitus, a, um, *Part* of accio

2. accitus, us, *m* (only in *abl sing*) [accio], *a summoning to a place*, *a summons*, *a call* magistratus accitu istius evocantur, Cic Verr 2, 3, 28, § 68 accitu cari genitoris, Verg A 1, 677

Accius, ii, *m*, v Attius

acclāmātio (adc), onis, *f* [acclamo], *a calling to*, *an exclamation*, *shout* **I.** In gen acuta atque attenuata nimis, Auct Her 3, 12, 21, the calling of the shepherd, Col 7, 3, 26, so in *plur*, id 6, 2, 14 —**II.** In partic **A.** *A cry of disapprobation* (so esp in the time of the republic) ei contigit non modo ut adclamatione, sed ut convicio et maledictis impediretur, Cic Q Fr 2, 3, 2, 2, 1, 2, quanto jam levior est adclamatio, C Rabir 18, id de Or 2, 83, 339 etc, Suet Dom 23 al —**B.** On the contrary, esp later, *a shout of approbation* (e g on the appearance of a person honored by the people), *a huzza* adclamationes multitudinis assentatione immodica pudorem operantis, Liv 31, 15, 2, so Suet Caes 79, id Aug 58, id Oth 6 (made by the voice, while *plausus* is made with the hands Quint 8, 3, 3) —**C.** Rhetor a figure of speech = exclamatio, επιφωνημα, *exclamation*, Quint 8, 5, 11

(acclāmito, āre, a false read in Plaut Am 3, 2, 3, for occlamitat)

ac-clāmo (adc), avi, atum, 1, *v n*, *to raise a cry at*, *to shout at*, *to exclaim* (in a friendly or hostile manner) with and without the *dat*, also with the *acc* of *the thing* called **I.** *To shout at* in a hostile sense, *to disapprove* or *blame by shouting* (so particu in the time of the republic) non me tuo, ne mihi adclametis, *cry out against*, Cic Brut 73, 256, cf id Muren 8, id Piso, 65, id Verr 2, 48, id Caecin 28, so Sen Ep 47, 11, Suet Galb 20 al hostis omnibus, qui adclamassent, Cic Verr 2, 2, 20, so Vell 2, 4, 4, Suet Caes 70 al —**II.** After the Aug period, *to cry at with approbation*, *to shout applause*, *to approve with loud cries*, *to applaud*, *huzza* populus et miles Neroni Othoni adclamavit, Tac H 1, 78, Suet Claud 7, 27, id Dom 13 al prosequentibus cunctis servatorem liberatoremque adclamantibus, *they applaud him with loud acclamations as their saviour and deliverer*, Liv 34, 50 *fin*, so Tac A 1, 44 al —*Impers* ei adclamatum est, Plin Ep 4, 9, 18

* **ac-clāro** (adc), āvi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to make clear* or *evident*, *to show* or *make known*, in the lang of the augurs uti tu signa nobis certa adclarassis (i e adclaraveris), Liv 1, 18 *fin*

acclīnis, e, *adj* (also adc) [ad CLINO], *leaning on* or *against something*, *inclined to* or *toward* (poet and in post Aug prose), constr with *dat* **I.** Lit corpusque levabat arboris adclinis trunco, Verg A 10, 834, so Ov M 15, 737, Stat Silv 5, 3, 36 al —In prose, Plin 8, 15, 16, § 39, Just 28, 4 crates inter se acclines, Col 12, 15, 1 —**B.** Esp of localities, Amm 14, 8, 29, 5 —**II.** Trop, *inclined to*, *disposed to* (= inclinatus, propensus) acclinis falsis animus meliora recusat, Hor S 2, 2, 6

ac-clīno, avi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to lean on* or *against something* (not before the Aug period, mostly poet) **I.** Lit se acclinavit in illum, Ov M 5, 72 latus leoni, Stat Silv 4, 2, 51 —Most freq in *part pass* acclinatus colla acclinata Ov M 10, 268, cf terrae acclinatus, id ib 14, 666 castra tumulo sunt acclinata, Liv 44, 3, 6 maria terris, Stat Silv 5, 4, 5 —**II.** Trop, with se, *to incline to a thing* ad causam senatus, Liv 4, 48, 9

ac-clīvis, e, also (but much less freq) **-vus,** a, um, *adj* [ad + clivus], *up hill*, *mounting upwards*, *ascending*, *steep* stadium, Lucil ap Non 4, 11 ea viae pars valde acclivis est, Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 2, § 4, so, leniter acclivis aditus, Caes B G 2, 29 al *acclivus*, Ov M 2, 19

acclīvitas, atis, *f* [acclivis], *an ascending direction*, *an acclivity*, *ascent* pari acclivitate collis, Caes B G 2, 18, so Col 2, 4, 10 —Concr of the *rising place* itself, Amm 14 2, 13

acclīvus, a, um, v acclivis

Acco, onis, *m*, *a chieftain of the Senones*, Caes B G 6, 4, 44 al

ac-cognosco, ĕre, 3, *v a*, *to know* or *recognize perfectly*, Petr Fragm 69 Burm, Tert ad Ux 2, 6, adv Marc 4, 20 al

accŏla, ae, *c* [accolo], *a dweller by* or *near a place*, *a neighbor* (*incola*, one who dwells in a place) optati cives, populares, incolae, accolae, advenae, Plaut Aul 3, 1, 1 pastor accola ejus loci, Liv 1, 7, 5, 37, 53, Tac A 2, 68, Verg A 7, 729 al accolae Cereris, i e *dwellers at her temple*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 50, § 111 —In Tacitus, *adj*, of the tributary streams of the Tiber Tiberim accolis fluviis orbatum, *the neighboring rivers*, A 1, 79 (The Vulg uses this word in the sense of *incola* accola in terra, Psa 104, 23, Act 7, 6 terrae, Lev 18, 27)

ac-cŏlo (adc), cŏlui, cultum, 3, *v a*, *to dwell by* or *near*, constr with *acc* or *absol* (*a*) With *acc* Histrum fluvium, Naev ap Cic Or 45, 152 (Rib Trag Rel p 14) arcem Att ap Non 357, 14 (ib p 202) illum locum, * Cic Rep 6, 18 *fin* viam, Liv 28, 13 4 Macedoniam, id 39, 46, 7 Pontum, Tac H 3, 47 Nilum, Verg G 4, 288, cf Rhenum, Tac H 1, 51 nives Haemi, Ov F 1, 390 Capitoli saxum, Verg A 9, 448 al, hence, *pass* fluvius crebris oppidis accolitur, Plin 3, 1, 30, § 9 —(*β*) *Absol* vicine Apollo qui aedibus Propinquus nostris adcolis, Plaut Bacch 2, 1, 4 (the *dat* aedibus belongs to propinquus, not to adcolis, as Prisc p 1203 P seems to have construed) —Poet accolere vitem, *to be a cultivating neighbor of it*, Cat 62, 55 dub (Muller reads coluere)

accommŏdāte, *adv*, v accommodo, *P a fin*

accommŏdātio, onis, *f* [accommodo], *the fitting* or *adjusting of one thing to another* **I.** In gen a verborum et sententiarum ad inventionem, Cic Inv 1, 7, 9 —**II.** Esp, *the adapting of one's feeling* or *will to another's*, *compliance*, *complaisance*, *indulgence* ex liberalitate atque accommodatione magistratuum, Cic Verr 2, 3, 82, § 189

accommŏdātus, a, um, *P a* of

ac-commŏdo, avi, atum (better, adc), 1, *v a*, *to fit* or *adapt one thing to another*, *to lay*, *put*, or *hang on* (in good prose, esp in Cic, very freq), constr with *ad*, *dat*, or *absol* **I.** Lit coronam sibi ad caput, Cic de Or 2, 61, 250 clupeum ad dorsum, Plaut Trin 3, 2 93 gladium dextrae, Lucil ap Cic Tusc 4, 21, 48, so, hastam dextrae, Sil 5, 146 calauticam capiti, Cic Fragm Or in Clod 5, so, lateri ensem Verg A. 2, 393, *absol* insignia, Caes B G 2, 21, 5 —**B.** In gen *to prepare for any use* Arabus lapis dentifriciis adcommodatur crematus, Plin 36, 21, 41, § 153

II. Trop, *to adjust* or *adapt to*, *to accommodate to* meum consilium adcommodabo ad tuum, Cic Fam 9, 7, so id Att 10, 7, 12, 32, id Leg 3, 2 al —Hence, with se, *to adapt one's self to another's opinion*, *wishes*, etc, *to conform to*, *to comply with* omnes qui probari volunt, ad eorum qui audiunt arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt et adcommodant, Cic Or 8, 24 alicui de aliqua re, *to be compliant to one in any thing* peto a te ut ei de habitatione adcommodes, id Fam 13, 2 —**B.** In gen, *to bring a person* or *thing to something*, *to apply* testes ad crimen, Cic Verr 1, 18, 55 vim ad eloquentiam, id Or 7 curam pratis, etc, *to apply*, Quint 1, 12, 7 nonnullam operam his studiis, id 1, 10, 15, cf 1, 8, 19 verba alicui (equival to dare), id. 6, 1, 27, cf 11, 1, 39 al intentionem his, Plin Ep 2, 5, 2 al — Hence, with se (in a more general sense than above), *to apply* or *devote one's self to*, *to undertake* se ad rem publicam et ad res magnas gerendas Cic Off 1, 21, of property, *to lend it to one for use* si quid iste suorum aedilibus adcommodavit, id Verr 2, 4, 57 —Hence, **accommŏdātus,** a, um, *P a*, *fitted* or *adapted to suitable*, *conformable*, or *appropriate to* (only in prose, in poetry, *accommodus* is used), with *ad* or *dat* puppes ad magnitudinem fluctuum adcommodatae, Caes B G 3 13 oratio ad persuadendum accommodata, Cic Ac 1, 8 quae mihi intelligis esse adcommodata, *conformable to my interest*, id Fam 3, 3 —*Comp* oratio contionibus concitatis adcommodatior, id Clu 1, so Caes B G 3, 13 nobis accommodatior, Quint 4, 1, 5, Suet Ner 8 —*Sup* exemplum temporibus suis adcommodatissimum, Cic Fragm Corn 7, so Plin 13, 3, 6, § 26, Plin Ep 5, 19, 7, Quint 12, 10, 63 al —*Adv* **accommŏdāte,** *fitly*, *suitably*, *agreeably* dicere quam maxime adc ad veritatem, Cic de Or 1, 33, 149 —*Comp*, id Or 33, 117 — *Sup*, id Fin 5, 9, 24

ac-commŏdus (adc), a, um, *adj*, *fit*, *suitable* (vox Verg and poet for *adcommodatus*), with *dat* valles adcommoda fraudi, Verg A 11, 522, so, membra bellis, Stat S 4, 4, 65 nox fraudi, id Theb 10, 192 — Also in late prose, Cod Th 15, 1, 41, Pall Jul 8, 2, Veg 4, 2, 12 al —*Comp*, *sup*, and *adv* not found

* **ac-congĕro** (adc), essi, estum, 3, *v a*, *to bear* or *bring to* ego huic dona ad congessi, Plaut Truc 1, 2, 17

ac-corpŏro (adc), are, *v a* [ad + corpus] aliquid alicui, *to incorporate*, *to fit* or *join to* (late Lat), Amm 16, 8, 11, Sol 37

ac-crēdo (adc), dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, *v a* (*pres sub* adcred ias, Plaut Asin 5, 2, 4), *to yield one's belief to* another, i e *to believe unconditionally* (rare) (*a*) With *dat* quis nam istuc adcredat tibi? Plaut Asin 3, 3, 37 neque mi posthac quidquam adcreduas, id ib 5, 2, 4, so, tibi nos, Hor Ep 1, 15, 25 —(*β*) *Aliquid* facile hoc, Lucr 3, 856

-(γ) *Absol.:* vix adcredens, *Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3: primo non accredidit, Nep. Dat. 3, 4.

(**accrēmentum,** i, a false read. in Plin 9, 1, 2, for nutrimentum.)

ac-cresco (adc.), ēvi, ētum, 3, *v. n.*, *to grow, to become larger by growth, to increase.* **I.** Lit.: nobis jam paulatim adcrescere puer incipiat, Quint. 1, 2, 1; so, adcrescens imperator, Amm. 27, 6, 13: eruca, Plin. 11, 32, 37; ib. 35, 41: flumen subito, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 97; so, nondum adcrescente unda, Tac. A. 2, 8: caespes jam pectori usque adcreverat, id. ib. 1, 19.—*Part.:* adcretus, in pass sense, *wrapped up*, Plin 11, 32, 37.—**b.** Of abstract subjects: valetudo decrescit, adcrescit labor, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 4: amicitiam, quae incepta a parvis cum aetate adcrevit simul, Ter. And. 3, 3, 7: dolores, Nep. Att. 21, 4: invidia, Hor. S. 1, 6, 26: magnum facinus, Sen. Ben. 1, 10, 4.—**II.** Transf., in gen. **A.** *To be added to by way of increase* or *augmentation, to be joined* or *annexed to:* si decem jugera (agri) alluvione adcreverint, Dig. 19, 1, 13, § 14: veteribus negotiis nova adcrescunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 8, 3: sibi adcrescere putat, quod cuique adstruatur, id. Pan. 62, 8: trimetris adcrescere jussit nomen iambeis, Hor. A. P. 252: cum dictis factisque omnibus vana accresceret fides, Liv. 1, 54, 2.—Hence, **B.** Jurid. t. t., *to fall to one,* as an increase of his property, Gai. 2, 199; Dig. 12, 4, 12 al.: jus adcrescendi, *the right of increase*, Gai. 2, 126; Dig. 7, 2, 1, § 3 al.

***accrētio,** ōnis, *f.* [accresco], *an increasing, increment:* lunam accretione et deminutione luminis . . . significantem dies, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68.

Accŭa, ae, *f.*, *a town of Apulia*, Liv. 24, 20, 8; dub, v. Weissenb. a. h. l.

accŭbātio, ōnis, *f.* [accubo], a rare collat. form of accubitio, *a lying, reclining*, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128, acc. to the MSS.

***accŭbĭtālia,** ium, *n.* [id.], sc. stragula, *the coverings spread over the table-couches*, Trebell Claud. 14.

accŭbĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [accubito], *a reclining, lying at* the table, Spart. Ver. 5; cf. accubitio.

accŭbĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [accubo]. **I.** *A lying* or *reclining*, esp. at meals (in the Rom. manner, on the triclinium or accubitum): accubitio epularis amicorum, Cic. de Sen. 13, 45; cf. Non. 193, 30; so Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94 (but in Off. 1, 35, 128, the MSS. give accubatio).—**II.** Concr., *a couch*, Lampr. Sev. 34; cf accubitatio.

accŭbĭto, āre, = accubo, Eccl.

accŭbĭtōrius, a, um, *adj.* [accubo], *pertaining to reclining* vestimenta, Petr. 30

accŭbĭtum, i, *n.* [id], *a couch for a large number of guests to recline on at meals* (while the triclinium contained only three seats), Lampr. Heliog. 19, 25 al.

accŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.*, = accubitio. **I.** *A reclining at table*, Stat Ach. 1, 110 (quoted by Prisc. 863 P), id Theb 1, 714; and perh also Varr ap Isid Orig 20, 11, 19.—**II.** Per meton., *a couch*, Vulg Cant 1, 11, *a place on a couch*, ib Luc 14, 7

ac-cŭbo (adc.), āre, 1, *v. n.*, t. t (the forms accubui and accubitum belong to accumbo), *to lie near* or *by* a thing. **I.** In gen., constr with *dat.* or *absol.:* quoi bini custodes semper accubant, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 57: Furiarum maxima juxta accubat, Verg. A. 6, 606: accubantes effodiunt, Plin. 35, 6, 19, § 37.—Rarely with *acc.* lectum, App. M. 5, p. 160 —Of things, nigrum nemus, Verg. G 3, 334 · cadus (vini), Hor C. 4, 12, 18 —Also of places (for adjacere): theatrum Tarpeio monti accubans, Suet. Caes. 44.—Esp. **II.** *To recline at table* (in the Rom. manner): accubantes in conviviis, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10; so, in convivio, Nep. Pel. 3, 2; Cic. Tusc. 3, 23: morem apud majores hunc epularum fuisse, ut deinceps, qui accubarent, canerent ad tibiam, etc, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 3; cf.: regulus accubans epulari coepit, Liv. 41, 2, 12; so, *absol*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 53; Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 2; Suet. Caes. 49 al: cum aliquo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 72: infra, Liv. 39, 43, 3: contra, Suet. Aug. 98.—**B.** *To lie with*, Plaut Bacch. 1, 1, 39; 3, 3, 50; Suet. Vesp. 21.

***ac-cŭbŭo** (better, accubio, Lachm. ad Lucr. 5, 679 *fin.*), *adv.* [accubo], *lying near*, a word formed by Plautus to answer to assiduo (fr. sedeo), Truc. 2, 4, 68.

***ac-cūdo,** ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, lit. *to strike* or *stamp upon, to coin* (of gold; cf. cudo); hence, metaph., *to coin further, to add to a sum of money:* tris minas accudere etiam possum, et triginta sient, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 96.

ac-cumbo (adc.), cŭbui, cŭbitum, 3, *v. n*, *to lay one's self down at* a place; and hence, *to lie* somewhere. **I.** In gen. (so very rare): in via, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 13; of one swimming: summis in undis, Manil. 5, 429.—**II.** In part. **A.** *To recline at table*, in the manner in which the Romans (and finally even the Roman women, Val. Max. 2, 1, 2) reclined, after luxury and effeminacy had become prevalent. While they extended the lower part of the body upon the couch (triclinium, lectus triclinaris), they supported the upper part by the left arm upon a cushion (or upon the bosom of the one nearest; hence, in sinu accumbere, Liv. 39, 43; cf ἀνακεῖσθαι = εἶναι ἐν τῷ κόλπῳ τινός, Ev. Ioh. 13, 23), the right hand only being used in taking food: hoc age, adcumbe, Plaut. Pers 5, 1, 15; so id. Most. 1, 3, 150, etc.; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31; id. Mur. 35; Liv. 28, 18; *c. acc.:* mensam, Att. ap. Non. 415, 26; Lucil. Sat. 13; ib. 511, 16: cotidianis epulis in robore, Cic. Mur. 74: in convivio, id. Verr. 1, 66: in epulo, Cic. Vatin. 12: epulis, Verg. A. 1, 79; tecum, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 75; *absol.*, Cic. Deiot. 17. — Since three persons usually reclined upon such a couch (cf. Cic. Pis. 27), these expressions arose: in summo (or superiorem, also supra), medium and imum (or infra) adcumbere; and the series began on the left side, since they lay supported by the left arm. The whole arrangement is explained by the following figure:

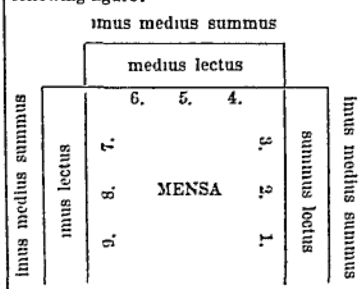

Among the three lecti, the lectus medius was the most honorable; and on each lectus, the locus medius was more honorable than the summus; and this had the preference to the imus or ultimus The consul or other magistrate usually sat as imus of the lectus medius (fig *no.* 6), in order that, by his position at the corner, he might be able, without trouble, to attend to any official business that might occur. The place *no.* 7 seems, for a similar reason, to have been taken by the host. See on this subject Salmas Sol p 886; Smith's Antiq ; Becker's Gall. 3, p. 206 sq. (2d ed), and Orell excurs. ad Hor. S. 2, 8, 20. This statement explains the passages in Plaut. Pers 5, 1, 14; id. Most. 1, 1, 42; id Stich. 3, 2, 37, etc , Cic Att. 1, 9; id Fam. 9, 26; Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 702 ; Hor. S. 2, 8, 20. — **B.** *In mal. part.* (rarely), Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 73; Men. 3, 2, 11; 5, 9, 82.

accŭmŭlāte (adc.), *adv.*, v. accumulo *fin*

***accŭmŭlātio** (adc), ōnis, *f.* [accumulo], *a heaping up*, only as t. t. in the lang. of gardening, of *the heaping up of earth round the roots of plants*, Plin. 17, 26, 39, § 246.

***accŭmŭlātor** (adc.), ōris, *m.* [id], *one who heaps up* or *accumulates:* opum, Tac. A. 3, 30.

ac-cŭmŭlo (adc.), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [cumulus], *to add to a heap, to heap up, accumulate, to augment by heaping up* (mostly poetical). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ventorum flatu congeriem arenae accumulantium, Plin. 4, 1, 2: confertos acervatim mors accumulabat, Lucr. 6, 1263.—*Absol.*, of heaping up money: auget, addit, adcumulat, *Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 59. (The syn. *augere* and *addere* are used of any object, although still small, in extent or number, after the increase; but *adcumulare* only when it becomes of considerable magnitude; hence the climax in the passage quoted from Cic.)—**B.** Esp, botan. t. t., *to heap up earth round the roots of plants, to trench up*, Plin. 17, 19, 31, § 139; 18, 29, 71, § 295; 19, 5, 26, § 83 al.—**II.** Trop., *to heap, add, increase:* virtutes generis meis moribus, Epitaph of a Scipio in Inscr. Orell. *no.* 554: caedem caede, *to heap murder upon murder*, Lucr. 3, 71: aliquem donis, *to heap offerings upon one*, Verg. A. 6, 886: honorem alicui, Ov. F. 2, 122: curas, id. H. 15, 70.—*Absol.:* quod ait (Vergilius) *sidera lambit* (A. 3, 574), vacanter hoc etiam accumulavit et inaniter, *has piled up words*, Gell. 17, 10, 16.—Hence, **accŭmŭlāte,** *adv.*, *abundantly, copiously* (very rare): id prolixe accumulateque fecit, Cic. Fl 89: accumulate largiri, Auct. Her. 1, 17 *fin.:* prolixe accumulateque pollicetur, App. M. 10, p. 212.

accūrāte, *adv.*, v. accuro, *P. a.*

accūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [accuro], *accuracy, exactness, carefulness* (very rare): mira in inveniendis componendisque rebus, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: ad omnem accurationem = accuratissime, Veg. 1, 56, 35.

accūrātus, a, um, *P. a.*, from

ac-cūro (adc.), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (arch. accurassis = accuraveris, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 29; id. Pers. 3, 1, 65), *to take care of, to do a thing with care.* **I.** In gen (in Plaut. and Ter. very often; more rare in the class. per., partic. in the *verb. fin.;* while the *P. a.* occurs very often in Cic , see below). (α) With *acc.:* prandium alicui, Plaut. Mer. 1, 3, 25: quod facto est opus, id. Cas. 3, 3, 25: rem sobrie aut frugaliter, id. Pers. 4, 1, 1 al.: melius adcurantur, quae consilio geruntur, quam quae sine consilio administrantur, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 58: virtus et cultus humanus sub tecto adcurantur, id. Fr. in Col. 12 praef.: barbam, Lampr. Heliog. 31.—(β) *Absol.:* ergo adcures: properato opus est, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 210, v. Ritschl a. h. l —(γ) With *ut* or *ne*. omnes bonos bonasque adcurare addecet, suspicionem et culpam ut ab se segregent, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 42; so with *ut*, Ter. And 3, 2, 14; with *ne*, id. Hec 5, 1, 12.—**II.** Esp.: ad curare aliquem, *to treat one carefully, regale a guest*, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 55.—Hence, **accūrātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *prepared with care, careful, studied, elaborate, exact* (never of persons, for which *diligens* is used; syn.: meditatus, exquisitus, elaboratus, politus): adcurata malitia, *a studied artifice*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 20: adcuratae et meditatae commentationes, Cic. de Or 1, 60, 257: adcuratius et exquisitius dicendi genus, id. Brut 82, 283: adcuratissima diligentia, id. Att. 7, 3 al. adcuratum habere = adcurare, *to take care, be at pains*, Plaut Bac. 3, 6, 21. —*Adv.:* **accūrāte,** *carefully, nicely, exactly* (syn.: diligenter, studiose, exquisite), Cic Att 16, 5; id Parad. 1, 4; id. Brut. 22 al —*Comp*, id. Att 8, 12; Caes. B. G. 6, 22; id. B Alex. 12.—*Sup.*, id. Fam. 5, 17; Nep. Lys 4, 2.

ac-curro (adc.), cŭcurri and curri, cursum, 3, *v n.*, *to run to* a place, *to come to by running, to hasten to.* **I.** Lit constr. *absol*, with *ad* and *in:* expeditus facito ut sis, si inclamāro ut accurras, Cic. Att. 2, 20; 12, 18 (accucurrisse); 13, 48: cupide ad praetorem accurrit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 3; so Caes B G. 1, 22; ib. 3, 5; Sall. J. 106, 2: in Tusculanum, Cic. Att. 15, 3: ad gemitum collabentis, Tac. A. 2, 31: in castra, Caes. B. Alex. 53: in auxilium accucurrerunt, Suet Calig. 58: ad visendum, Id Ner. 34: auxilio suis, Sall. J. 101, 10 —*Impers.:* accurritur ab universis, Tac. A. 1, 21.—**II.** Trop, of ideas: istae imagines ita nobis dicto audientes sunt, ut simul atque velimus accurrant, *come up, present themselves*, Cic Div. 2, 67, 138.

accursus (adc.), ūs, *m* [accurro], *a running* or *coming to:* Remi, Ov. F. 2, 3, 72: comitum, Stat. Th. 6, 511: populi, Tac. A. 4, 41: subitus militum, Val. Max. 6, 8, 6: tot provinciarum, Tac. H. 4, 25 al.: civium, Sen. Hipp. 894.

* **accūsābĭlis,** e, *adj* [accuso], *blame worthy, reprehensible* turpitudo, Cic Tusc 4, 35, 75

accūsātĭo, onis, *f* [id], *complaint, accusation, indictment* **I.** In abstr ratio judiciorum ex accusatione et defensione constat, Cic Off 2, 14 comparare and constituere accusationem, *to bring in*, Cic Verr 1, 1 intentare, Tac A 6, 4 capessere, id ib 4, 52 exercere id H 2, 10 factitare, *to pursue* or *urge*, Cic Brut 34 accusatione desistere, *to desist from, give up*, id Fragm Corn ap Ascon, later, demittere, Aur Vict 28, 2 accusationi respondere, *to answer*, Cic Clu 3 —**II.** In concr, *the bill of indictment, the action* or *suit* in accusationis septem libris, i e *in the Orations against Verres*, Cic Or 29, 103, so Plin 7, 30, 31, § 110

accūsātīvus, a, um [id, prop belonging to an accusation, hence], in gramm with or without casus, *the accusative case*, as if the defendant in a suit, Varr L L 8, § 67 Mull (in the prec § casus accusandi), Quint 7, 9, 10, and all the later writers —Hence, praepositiones accusativae, i e *those joined with the accusative*, Serv ad Verg A 1, 28 al

accūsātor, oris, *m* [id], orig *one who calls another to account*, hence, transferred to public life, *an accuser, a plaintiff*, esp in a state offence (while *petitor* signifies a plaintiff in private causes, yet accusator is often used for every kind of accuser, and then includes the petitor, v accuso *no* II A) **I.** In gen (very freq) accusatorem pro omni actore et petitore appello, Cic Part Or 32, 110 possumus petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere? id Quint 13 *fin*, cf Quint 6, 1, 36 accusatores multos esse in civitate utile est, ut metu contineatur audacia, Cic Rosc Am 20 acres atque acerbi, id Brut 36 vehemens et molestus, id ib 34 *fin* graves, voluntarii, id Leg 3, 20, 47 firmus verusque, id Div in Caecil 9, 29 al eundem accusatorem capitis sui ac judicem esse, Liv 8, 32, 9 ita ille imprudens ipse suus fuit accusator, Nep Lys 4, 3 graviter eos accusat quod, etc, Caes B G 1, 16, 5 accusatores tui, Vulg Act 23, 35, 25, 18 al —**II.** Esp, in silv age, *an informer, a denouncer* (= delator) accusatorum denuntiationes, Suet Aug 66, so Juv 1, 161

accūsātōrĭe, *adv*, v accusatorius

accūsātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [accusator], *pertaining to an accuser, accusatory* lex, Cic Mur 5 jus et mos, id Flacc 6, 14, artificium, id Rosc Am 17, 49 animus, id Clu 4, 11 vox, Liv 45, 10 spiritus, id 2, 61 vita, Quint 12, 7, 3 libelli, Dig 48, 5, 17, § 1 al —*Adv* **accūsātōrĭe,** *in the manner of an accuser*, Cic Verr 2, 2, 72, § 176, 2, 3, 70, § 164, Liv 40, 12, 6

accūsātrix, icis, *f* [id], *she who makes accusation against any one, a female accuser* (v accuso *no* I) tu mi accusatrix ades, Plaut As 3, 1, 10, so Plin Ep 10, 67, cf Prisc Op Min 102 Lind

* **accūsĭto,** are, 1, *v freq* [accuso], *to accuse* nil erit quod deorum ullum accusites, Plaut Most 3, 2, 23

ac-cūso (also with ss, cf Cassiod 2283 P), avi, atum, 1, *v a* [fr causa, cf cludo with claudo], orig = ad causam provocare, *to call one to account, to make complaint against, to reproach, blame* **I.** In gen, of persons si id non me accusas, tu ipse objurgandus es, *if you do not call me to account for it, you yourself deserve to be reprimanded*, Plaut Trin 1, 2, 59 quid me accusas? id As 1, 3, 21 meretricem hanc primum adeundam censeo, oremus, accusemus gravius, denique minitemur, *we must entreat, severely chide, and finally threaten her*, Ter Hec 4, 4, 94 sq ambo accusandi, *you both deserve reproach*, id Heaut 1, 1, 67 cotidie accusabam, *I daily took him to task*, id ib 1, 1, 50 me accusas cum hunc casum tam graviter feram Cic Att 3, 13, id Fam 1, 1 Manut me tibi excuso in eo ipso, in quo te accuso, id Q Fr 2, 2 ut me accusare de epistularum neglegentia possis, *that you may blame me for my tardiness in writing*, id Att 1, 6 —Also metaph of things, *to blame, find fault with* alicujus desperationem, Cic Fam 6, 1 inertiam adolescentium, id de Or 1, 58 (cf incusare, Tac H 4, 42), hence also culpam alicujus, *to lay the fault on one*, Cic Planc 4, 9, cf id Sest 38, 80, id Lig 1, 2, id Cael 12, 29 —Hence,

II. Esp **A.** Transferred to civil life, *to call one to account publicly* (ad causam publicam, or publice dicendam provocare), *to accuse, to inform against, arraign, indict* (while incusare means to involve or entangle one in a cause), t t in Roman judicial lang, constr with *aliquem alicujus rei* (like κατηγορεῖν, cf Prisc 1187 P) accusant ii, qui in fortunas hujus invaserunt, causam dicit is, cui nihil reliquerunt, Cic Rosc Am 5 numquam, si se ambitu commaculasset, ambitus alterum accusaret, id Cael 7 ne quis ante actarum rerum accusaretur, *that no one should be called to account for previous offences*, Nep Thras 3, 2, Milt 1, 7 Other rarer constructions are *aliquem aliquid* (only with *id, illud, quod*), Plaut Trin 1, 2, 59, cf Ter Ph 5, 8, 21 aliquo crimine, Cic Verr 1, 16, Nep Milt 8, id Lys 3, 4, id Ep 1 al de pecuniis repetundis Cic Clu 41, 114, cf de veneficiis, id Rosc Am 32, 90 inter sicarios, id ib 32, cf Zumpt, § 446, Rudd 2, 165 sq, 169, note 4 —The punishment that is implied in the accusation is put in *gen* capitis, *to accuse one of a capital crime*, Nep Paus 2, 6, cf Zumpt, § 447 —**B.** Casus accusandi, *the fourth case* in grammar, *the accusative case*, Var L L 8, § 66 Mull, v accusativus

Ācē, ēs, *f*, Ἄκη, *a town in Galilee*, afterwards called Ptolemais or Acca now *St Jean d'Acre*, Nep Dat 5, Plin 5, 19, 17, § 75

† **ăcēdĭor,** ari, 1, *v dep* [ἀκηδία], *to be morose, peevish*, Vulg Sir 6, 26, 22, 6

† **ăcentētus,** a, um, *adj*, = ἀκέντητος, *without points* or *spots* calix, Fronto de fer Als 3 —*Subst* **ăcentēta,** ōrum, *n*, = ἀκέντητα, used of crystals, Plin 37, 2, 10, § 28

ăcĕo, ui, 2, *v n* [v 2 acer], *to be sour* **I.** Lit (of wine) vinum, quod neque aceat neque muceat, Cato R R 148 —**II.** Fig, *to be disagreeable* (late Lat) mentio pectori acet, Sid Ep 7, 6 *a med*

† **ăcĕphălus,** i, *adj*, = ἀκέφαλος **I.** *Without head, without chief* or *leader* —*Subst* **Ăcĕphăli,** *a sect of heretics*, Isid Or 8, 5, 66, cf 5, 39, 39 sq —**II.** In prosody, of a hexameter which begins with a short syllable (e g ἐπειδή), Vel Long p 2219 P

1. ăcer, ĕris, *n* [kindred with Germ Ahorn] (*f* Serv ap Prisc p 698 P), *the maple tree*, Plin 16, 15, 26, § 66 sq —**II.** Transf, *the wood of the maple tree, maple wood*, used, on account of its hardness and firmness, for writing tablets, Plin 33, 11, 52, § 146, Ov Am 1, 11, 28

2. ācer, cris, cre, *adj* (*m* acris, Enn, *f* acer, Naev and Enn, acrus, a um, Pall, Veg, cf Charis 63 and 93 P) [cf ἀκίς, ἀκων, ἀκμή, ἄκρος, ὠκύς, ὀξύς, Sanscr açan = dart, açus = swift, Germ Ecke, Engl edge, to egg, and with change of quantity, ăcus, ăcuo, ăceo, ăcies, ăcer bus], *sharp, pointed, piercing*, and the like **I.** Prop, of the senses and things affecting them, *sharp, dazzling, stinging, pungent, fine, piercing* praestans valetudine, viribus, formā, acerrimis integerrimisque sensibus, Cic Tusc 5, 15, 45 So, **a.** Of the sight acerrimus sensus videndi, Cic de Or 2, 87, 357 acres oculi, id Planc 27 splendor, Lucr 4, 304 quidam colores ruboris acerrimi, Sen Q N 1, 14 al —**b.** Of the hearing voce increpet acri? Lucr 3, 953 aurium mensura, quod est acrius judicium et certius, Cic de Or 3, 47 acrem flammae sonitum, Verg G 4, 409 acri tibiā, Hor C 1, 12, 1 —**c.** Of smell, Lucr 4, 122 exstinctum lumen acri nidore offendit nares, id 6, 792, cf ib 1216 unguentis minus diu delectemur summa et acerrima suavitate conditis, quam his moderatis, Cic de Or 3, 25, 99 odor, Plin 12, 17, 40 —**d.** Of taste ut vitet acria, ut est sinapi, cepa, allium, Var ap Non 201, 13 acres humores, *sharp juices*, Cic N D 2, 23 lactuca innatat acri stomacho, *an acid stomach*, Hor S 2, 4, 59, cf ib 2, 8, 7 dulcibus cibis acres acutosque miscere, Plin Ep 7, 3 al —**e.** Of sensation in its widest extent aestatem auctumnus sequitur, post acer hiems fit, *sharp, severe*, Enn ap Prisc p 647 P (Ann v 406 ed Vahl —cf Lucr 3, 20, 4, 261), and so Hor solvitur acris hiems, C 1 4, 1 —**B.** Of the internal states of the human system, *violent, sharp, severe, gnawing* fames, Naev ap Prisc 1 1 (B Punic p 18 ed Vahl) somnus, Enn ap Prisc 1 1 (Ann v 369) morbus, Plaut Men 5, 2, 119 dolor, Lucr 6, 650 sitis, Tib 1, 3, 77 al

II. Of the states of mind *violent, vehement, passionate, consuming* mors amici subigit, quae mihi est senium multo acerrimum, Att ap Non 2, 22 acri ira percitus, Lucr 5, 400 cf 3, 312, 6, 754 (on the contrary, 5, 1194 iras acerbas) acres curae, Lucr 3, 463, and Var ap Non 241 luctus, ib 87 dolor, Verg A 7, 291 metus, Lucr 6, 1211, Verg A 1, 362 amor, Tib 2, 6, 15 acrior ad Venerem cupido, Curt 6, 5 al (Among unpleasant sensations, *acer* designates a *piercing, wounding by sharpness*, but *acerbus* the rough, harsh, repugnant, repulsive)—**B.** Applied to the intellectual qualities, *subtle, acute, penetrating, sagacious, shrewd* acrem irritat virtutem animi, Lucr 1, 70 acri judicio perpende, id 2, 1041 memoria, *strong, retentive*, Cic de Or 2, 87 vir acri ingenio, id Or 5, cf id Sest 20 al —**C.** Applied to moral qualities **1.** In a good sense, *active, ardent, eager, spirited, brave, zealous* milites, Cic Cat 2, 10 civis acerrimus, *an ardent patriot*, id Fam 10, 28 defensor, id ib 1, 1 studio acri ore esse, id de Or 1, 21 jam tum acer curas venientem extendit in annum rusticus, Verg G 2, 405 al —**2.** In a bad sense, *violent, hasty, hot, passionate, fierce, severe* (very freq) uxor acerrima, *enraged, angry*, Plaut Merc 4, 4, 56, Ter Ph 2, 1, 32 dominos acres, Lucr 6, 63, Nep Tim 3, 5, cf Brem Nep Eum 11, 1 Also, of animals Lucr 4, 421, 5, 860, Verg A 4, 156, Hor Epod 12 6, 2, 31, Nep Eum 11, 1 —**D.** Of abstract things (mostly poet), Ter Ph 2, 2, 32 egestas, Lucr 3, 65 poenas, id 6, 72 impetus, ib 128, 392 acerrimum bellum, Cic Balb 6 nox acerrima atque acerbissima, id Sull 18 acrius supplicium, id Cat 1, 1, in Quint acres syllabae, *which proceed from short to long*, 9, 4 —Acer is constr with *abl*, and also (esp in the histt of the *silv* age) with *gen*, Vell 1, 13, Tac H 2, 5 al, cf Ramsh § 107, 6 note With *in*, Cic Fam 8, 15, with *inf*, Sil 3, 338 —*Adv* **ācrĭter,** *sharply, strongly, vehemently, eagerly, zealously*, etc, in all the signif of the adj, Plaut Cist 1, 1, 110, id Ps 1, 3, 39, Lucr 6, 783, Cic Tusc 1, 30 al —*Comp*, Lucr 3, 54, 5, 1147, Hor S 2, 3, 92, Tac A 6, 45, 13, 3 —*Sup*, Cic Fl 11, id Fam 10, 28, 15, 4 —Also, **ācre,** Sall Fragm ap Non p 132, 25, App M 10, 32, and perh Pers 4, 34

1. ăcĕrātus, a, um, *adj* [acus, ĕris], *mingled with chaff* lutum, Fest p 20, and 187 Mull, cf Non 445, 14

2. † **ăcĕrātus,** a, um, *adj*, = ἀκέρατος, *without horns* cochleae Plin 30, 6, 15, § 46 dub (acc to others, ăcĕrătae = ἀκήρατοι, *complete*)

ăcerbe, *adv*, v acerbus *fin*

ăcerbĭtas, atis, *f* [acerbus], *sharpness, sourness, harshness, the harsh taste of fruits* **I.** Prop fructus non lactos et uberes, sed magna acerbitate permixtos tulissem, Cic Planc 38, 92 —Hence, **II.** Fig, *sharpness* **A.** Of moral qualities, *harshness, severity, rigor, moroseness* (opp comitas, lenitas, and the like) severitatem probo, acerbitatem nullo modo, Cic de Sen 18 acerbitas morum immanitasque naturae, id Phil 12, 11, so id Q Fr 1, 1, 13, Suet Caes 12, id Ner 44, cf Brem Nep Dion 6, 5 —Also *satirical severity* acerbitas et abunde salis, Quint 10, 1, 94, cf ib 96, 117 —Also *violence, anger* dissensio sine acerbitate, Cic Off 1, 25, id Lael 23, 87 —And *hatred* nomen vestrum odio atque acerbitati scitote nationibus exteris futurum, Cic Verr 2, 4, 30 —**B.** Of one's lot or fortune, *grief, sorrow, pain, anguish affliction*, and the like acerbitas summi luctūs, Cic Fam 5, 16 lacrimas, quas tu in meis acerbitatibus plurimas effudisti, Cic Planc 42, 101 omnes acerbitates, omnes dolores cruciatusque perferre,

id. Cat. 4, 1; so id. Sest. 38; id. Att. 9, 6; Nep. Alc. 6 al.

* **ăcerbĭtūdo,** inis, *f.* [id.], = acerbitas, acc. to Gell. 13, 3.

ăcerbo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.] (vox Vergil.). **I.** *To make harsh* or *bitter, to embitter;* lit. and trop. (very rare): gaudia, Stat. Th. 12, 75: mortem, Val. Fl. 6, 655.—Hence in an extended sense, **II.** *To augment* or *aggravate any thing disagreeable* (cf. acuo): formidine crimen acerbat, Verg. A. 11, 407: nefas Eteoclis, Stat. Th. 3, 214.

ăcerbus, a, um, *adj.* [fr. 2. acer, like *superbus* fr. *super*, yet the short ă should be noticed], *harsh to the taste*, of every object which has an astringent effect upon the tongue (opp. *suavis*, Lucr. 4, 661 sq.). **I.** Prop.: Neptuni corpus acerbum, *bitter, briny*, Lucr. 2, 472; and esp. of unripe fruit, *sharp, sour, harsh*, and the like: uva primo est peracerba gustatu, deinde maturata dulcescit, Cic. de Sen. 15: saporum genera tredecim reperiuntur: acer, acutus, acerbus, acidus, salsus, etc., Plin. 15, 27, 32; and since the harshness of fruit is always a sign of immaturity, so Varro, Cicero, Pliny, et al. use acerbus as a syn. for crudus, immaturus, *unripe, crude*, lit. and trop.: nondum matura uva est, nolo acerbam sumere, Phaed. 4, 2, 4; so Ov. Am. 2, 14, 24; and trop.: impolitae res et acerbae si erunt relictae, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14; cf. Gell. 13, 2.—Hence: virgo acerba, *not yet marriageable*, Varr. ap. Non. 247, 15; and esp. poet. (opp. to virgo matura, v. maturus): funus acerbum, as a translation of the Gr. θάνατος ἄωρος (Eur. Orest. 1030), Auct. Or. pro Dom. 16: ante diem edere partus acerbos, *premature*, Ov. F. 4, 647.—**B.** Transf. (α) to sounds, *harsh, hoarse, rough, shrill:* serrae stridentis acerbum horrorem, Lucr. 2, 410: vox acerbissima, Auct. Her. 4, 47; (β) to feeling, *sharp, keen:* frigus, *bitter*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 53.

II. Fig. **A.** Of men: *Rough, coarse, repulsive, morose, violent, hard, rigorous, severe:* melius de quibusdam acerbos inimicos mereri quam eos amicos, qui dulces videantur, Cic. Lael. 24: posse enim asotos ex Aristippi, acerbos e Zenonis schola exire, *for there may go forth sensualists from the school of Aristippus, crabbed fellows from that of Zeno*, id. N. D. 3, 31 (cf. acriculus): acerbissimi feneratores, id. Att. 6, 1; so of adversaries or enemies, *violent, furious, bitter*, Cic. Fam. 1, 4: acerbissimus hostis, id. Cat. 4, 6 *fin.;* so id. Fam. 3, 8: acerbus odisti, Hor. S. 1, 3, 85 K. & H.: quid messes uris acerba tuas? Tib. 1, 2, 98 al.—**B.** Of things, *harsh, heavy, disagreeable, grievous, troublesome, bitter, sad* (very often, esp. in Cic.): ut acerbum est, pro benefactis cum mali messem metas! Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 52; cf. Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 1; Att. ap. Non. 72, 29: in rebus acerbis, Lucr. 3, 54: acerbissimum supplicium, Cic. Cat. 4, 6: acerbissima vexatio, id. ib. 4, 1: acerba memoria temporis, id. Planc. 41: acerbissimā morte affectus, Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2 al.—Hence acerbum funus (diff. from above), *a bitter, painful death*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 35: acerbum funus filiae, id. As. 3, 3, 5, and so Nep. Cim. 4: vita ejus fuit secura et mors acerba, *afflicting, painful, unwelcome.*—In the *neutr. subst.:* **ăcerbum,** i, *calamity, misfortune*, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 21; Verg. A. 12, 500—acerba, *n. plur. adv.* acc. to the Gr. idiom, Lucr. 5, 34 (cf. acuta et al.), several times imitated by Verg. A. 12, 398; 9, 794; id. G. 3, 149.—*Adv.:* **ăcerbe,** *harshly, sharply, severely*, etc., in the trop. signif. of the adj., Cic. Fam. 1, 5; id. N. D. 2, 33; id. Planc. 1: idem acerbe severus in filium, id. Off. 3, 31, 112; Liv. 3, 50, 12; 7, 3, 9; Tac. A. 2, 87 al.—*Comp.*, Cic. Lael. 16; Suet. Tib. 25.—*Sup.*, Cic. Att. 11, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 2; also Cic. Planc. 35, 86, where, of an exclamation of severe grief, acerbissime for acerrime is defended against Lambinus and Ernesti by Wunder, Planc. l. c. p. 217; so B. & K.

ăcernĕus, a, um, *adj.* [1. ăcer], *of maple* (late Lat.): cancelli, Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 745, note 513: pocula, Ven. Ep. 1 ad Greg. Pap.; cf. acernus.

ăcernia, ae, *f.*, *an unknown fish*, Cassiod. Var. 2, 4.

ăcernus, a, um, *adj.* [1. ăcer], *made of maple:* equus trabibus contextus acernis, Verg. A. 2, 112; 9, 87: solio, ib. 8, 178: mensa, Hor. S. 2, 8, 10; cf. Mart. 14, 90: mensae, Ov. Met. 12, 254 al.

ăcĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ăcus, ĕris], *full of chaff:* far, *mixed with chaff*, Gr. αὐτόπυρος, Lucil. ap. Non. 445, 14: caenum, id. ib.; v. Fest. s. v. OBACERARE, p. 187 Müll.

ăcerra, ae, *f.* [etym. unc., perh. from ăcer = maple], *a casket in which was kept the incense used in sacrifices*, esp. in burning the dead, *an incense-box:* ne sumptuosa respersio, ne longae coronae, nec acerrae praetereantur, from the XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60: plenā veneratur larem, Verg. A. 5, 745; cf.: plena turis, Hor. C. 3, 8, 2; tacitā libabit acerrā, Pers. 2, 5; so also Ov. M. 13, 703; id. Pont. 4, 8, 39; Fratr. Arval. in Orell. I. L. 2270, p. 391 al. Cf. Fest. s. h. v. p. 18 Müll, who gives another signif.: "ACERRA, ara, quae ante mortuum poni solebat."

Ăcerrae, ārum, *f.* **I.** *A town in the interior of Campania*, N.E. of Naples, now *Acerra*, exposed to frequent inundations from the Clanius, on which it is situated; hence in Verg.: vacuis Clanius non aequus Acerris, G. 2, 225 Wagner; imitated by Silius, 8, 538.—Deriv., **B. Ăcerrāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of A.*, Liv. 27, 3, 6; Vell. 1, 14, 4; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63.—**II.** *A town in Umbria*, called, for the sake of distinction, Acerrae Vatriae, now *Gerrha*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.

† **ăcersĕcŏmēs,** ae, *m.*, = ἀκερσεκόμης, *with unshorn hair;* in Juv., *a young man, a youth*, 8, 128.

† **ăcĕrus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἄκηρος, *without wax:* mel acerum, *which flows spontaneously from the comb*, Plin. 11, 15, 15, § 38 lec. dub.

* **ăcervālis,** e, *adj.* [acervus], *that is heaped up*, used by Cic. in dialec. lang. for the Gr. σωρείτης, *a sophism by accumulation*, Div. 2, 4, 11.

ăcervātim, *adv.* [id.], *by heaping up* or *accumulation, by or in heaps.* **I.** Prop.: confertos ita acervatim mors accumulabat, Lucr. 6, 1263: stercus aspergi oportere in agro, non acervatim poni, Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 1; so Col. 9, 13, 4; acervatim se de vallo praecipitaverant, Caes. B. A. 31: cadere, Vulg. Sap. 18, 23; cf.: pulmentis acervatim, panibus aggeratim, poculis agminatim ingestis, App. M. 4, p. 146 Elm.—**II.** Fig.: i. q. summatim, *crowded together, briefly, summarily:* acervatim reliqua dicam, Cic. Clu. 10: multa acervatim frequentans, *crowding together many thoughts in one period*, id. Or. 25, 85; so Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 69: hactenus populus Romanus cum singulis gentibus, mox acervatim, Flor. 1, 17, 1.

* **ăcervātio,** ōnis, *f.* [acervo], *a heaping up, accumulation:* saporum, Plin. 11, 53, 117.

ăcervo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [acervus], *to form a heap, to heap* or *pile up, to amass* (rare, not in Cic.; per. not before the Aug. period). **I.** Prop.: jam pigritiā singulos sepeliendi promiscue acervatos cumulos hominum urebant, Liv. 5, 48, 3: aggerem, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1216: panicum praedensis acervatur granis, Plin. 18, 7, 10: acervantur muricum modo, *they gather* or *collect together*, id. 32, 9, 31.—**II.** Trop., *to accumulate, to multiply:* leges, Liv. 3, 34; Quint. 9, 3, 47; Plin. 26, 4, 10, § 21; 36, 15, 24, § 101 al.

ăcervus, i, *m.* [v. 2. acer], *a multitude of objects of the same kind, rising in a heap.* **I.** Prop. **A.** *A heap* considered as a body: frumenti, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 55; cf. id. Cas. 1, 1, 38; Att. ap. Non. 192, 3: altus, Lucr. 3, 198; 1, 775: ut acervus ex sui generis granis, sic beata vita ex sui similibus partibus effici debeat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15: acervi corporum, id. Cat. 3, 10: pecuniae, id. Agr. 2, 22: tritici, id. Ac. 2, 29: farris, Verg. G. 1, 185; thus Ovid calls Chaos: caecus acervus, M. 1, 24.—**B.** *A heap* considered as a multitude (cf. Germ. *Haufen* and Eng. colloq. *heap*): aeris et auri, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 47.—**II.** Fig. **A.** In gen., *a multitude:* facinorum, Cic. Sull. 27: officiorum negotiorumque, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 27: praeceptorum, Ov. Rem. Am. 424 al.—**B.** Esp., in dialectics, t. t., *a sophism formed by accumulation*, Gr. σωρείτης, Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 49; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 47; cf. acervalis.

ăcesco, acui, 3, *v. inch.* [aceo], *to become sour, to turn sour:* quodcumque infundis acescit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 54: lac, Plin. 20, 14, 53: musta, id. 7, 15, 13; id. 11, 16, 15, § 45; 11, 35, 41; Dig. 18, 1, 9, § 2 al.

Ăcĕsīnēs, ae, *m.*, = Ἀκεσίνης, *a river in India, which falls into the Indus*, now *the Chenaub*, Curt. 9, 3, 20; Mel. 3, 7, 6; Plin. 6, 20, 23 al.

Ăcĕsīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to the river Acesinus in the Tauric Peninsula* (*Crimea*): agmina, Val. Fl. 6, 69.

† **ăcĕsis,** is *f.*, = ἄκεσις, *a sort of borax*, used in medicine, Plin. 33, 5, 28, § 92.

Ăcesta, ae, also **Acestē,** es, *f.*, = Ἄκεστα and Ἀκέστη, *a town in the N.W. part of Sicily, near the coast;* earlier Egesta, later Segesta, *near the modern Alcamo*, Verg. A. 5, 718; 9, 218; cf. Serv. ad 1, 550, and Heyne Excurs. I. ad Aen. V.—**II.** Deriv. **A. Ăcestenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of A.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 36, § 83.—**B. Ăcestaei,** *the same*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Ăcestēs, ae, *m.*, *a mythical king of Sicily*, Verg. A. 5, 757; Ov. M. 14, 83.

ăcētābŭlum, i, *n.* [acetum], orig., *a vessel for vinegar*, Isid. 20 Orig. 4, 12; but in gen., **I.** *Any cup-shaped vessel*, Quint. 8, 6, 35; Vulg. Ex. 25, 29: acetabula argentea, id. Num. 7, 84; as a liquid or dry measure, *the fourth part of a* hemina, Cato R. R. 102; Plin. 18, 7, 14; 21, 34, 109; and with jugglers, *the cup* or *goblet* with which they performed their feats, Sen. Ep. 45, 7.—**II.** In anatomy, *the socket of the hip-bone*, Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 179.—**III.** In zoölogy, *the suckers* or *cavities in the arms of polypi*, Plin. 9, 29, 46; 30, 48.—**IV.** In botany, *the cup of flowers*, id. 18, 26, 65, § 245.

ăcētāria, ōrum, *n.* [id.], sc. olera, *that which is prepared with vinegar* and oil, *salad*, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 58; 20, 20, 81, § 212.

ăcētasco, tāvi, 3, = acesco [id.], *to become sour*, App. Herb. 3.

‡ **ăcēto,** āre, 1, *v. a.*, old form for agito, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll.; cf. the letter C.

ăcētum, i, *n.* [orig. *P. a.* fr. aceo, become sour, hence sc. vinum], *sour wine, wine-vinegar*, or simply *vinegar* (acc. to Varr. L. L. 9, § 66 Müll., only in the *sing.*). **I.** Lit.: cum aceto pransurus est et sale, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 32; Verg. M. 113: acre, Hor. S. 2, 3, 117: vetus, i.e. *spoiled*, id. ib. 2, 2, 62; Liv. 21, 37; Cels. 2, 18; 2, 21; Vulg. Joan. 19, 29 al.: mulsum aceti, *vinegar-mead*, v. mulsus.—**II.** Trop., of acuteness of mind, *sense, wit, shrewdness, sagacity* (like *sal, sales*, wit, witty sayings, witticisms, fr. *sal*, salt): *Ps.* Ecquid habet is homo aceti in pectore? *Char.* Atque acidissumi, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 49; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 1; Hor. S. 1, 7, 32; Pers. 5, 86 al.

Ăchaemĕnēs, is, *m.*, = Ἀχαιμένης, *the ancestor of the old Persian kings, grandfather of Cyrus:* dives Achaemenes, poet. for *great* or *Asiatic wealth* in gen., Hor. C. 2, 12, 21.

Ăchaemĕnĭdes (Ache), is, *m.*, *a companion of Ulysses*, Verg. A. 3, 614; Ov. M. 14, 161.

† **ăchaemĕnis,** idis, *f.*, = ἀχαιμενίς, *an amber-colored plant in India, used in magical arts*, Plin. 24, 17, 102; 26, 4, 9; App. Herb. 56.

Ăchaemĕnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Achaemenes q. v.], *Persian:* urbes, Ov. M. 4, 212; costum, Hor. C. 3, 1, 44 al.

Achaetus, i, *m.*, *a river of Sicily*, Sil. 14, 268.

1. Ăchaeus, i, *m.* **I.** *Son of Xuthus, brother of Ion, and ancestor of the Achaei.*—**II.** *A king of Lydia*, Ov. Ib. 301.

2. Ăchaeus, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀχαιός. **I.** *Belonging to Achaia; subst.*, *an Achaean:* Achaeis in finibus, Lucr. 6, 1114; Liv. 35, 13.—**B.** In gen., *Grecian; subst.*, *a Greek* (v. Achaia, II.), Juv. 3, 61; Stat. Th. 2, 164; Plin. 4, 7, 14.—**II.** *An inhabitant of a Greek colony on the Black Sea*, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 27.—**III.** Portus Achaeorum, *the har-*

bor before Troy, where the Greeks landed, Plin. 4, 12, 26.

Ăchāia or (in poets) **Ăchāīa** (quadrisyl.), ae, *f.* [Ἀχαΐα]. **I.** *The province of Achaia, in the northern part of the Peloponnesus, on the Gulf of Corinth,* earlier called Aegialea (maritime country), Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 5, 6.—Hence, **B.** In gen. (cf. the Homeric Ἀχαιοί), for *Greece*, opposite to Troja: et quot Troja tulit, vetus et quot Achaia formas, Prop. 2, 21, 53; cf. Ov. M. 8, 268; id. Her. 17, 209 al.—**II.** After the destruction of Corinth by Mummius, B.C. 146, Greece proper became a Rom. prov. under the name of *Achaia.*—Hence, **Ăchāīăs**, ădis, *adj., An Achaean* or *Greek woman,* Ov. H. 3, 71.—**Ăchāīcus**, a, um, *adj., Achaean, Grecian.* **I.** Poet., opp. to Trojan: manus, Verg. A. 5, 623: ignis, Hor. C. 1, 15, 35.—**II.** *Belonging to the Roman province Achaia:* homines, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1: negotium, id. Fam. 4, 4, 2: concilium, Liv. 43, 17, 4.—Hence L. Mummius obtained, for the destruction of Corinth and the complete subjugation of Greece, the honorary title of *Achaicus.* Vell. 1, 13, 2; Plin. 35, 4, 8, § 24; and so as surname of one of his descendants: Mummia Achaica, Suet. Galb. 3.—**Ăchāĭs**, ĭdis, *adj., f.* **I.** *Achaean, Grecian:* urbes, Ov. M. 5, 306.—**II.** *Subst.,* = Achaia, *Achaia, Greece,* Ov. M. 5, 577; 7, 504.—**Ăchāïus**, a, um, *adj.: Achaean, Grecian* (poet. for Achaicus and Achaeus): castra, Verg. A. 2, 462; so Sil. 14, 5; 15, 306.

ăchantum, i, *n., a kind of frankincense,* Veg. 1, 20.

ăchănum, i, *n.* [ἀχανής, *mute, stupid,* Gesner], *a disease of animals,* Veg. 3, 2.

Ăcharnae, ārum, *f., a demus* or *borough of Attica,* Stat. Th. 12, 623.—Hence, **Ăcharnānus**, a, um, *of Acharnae,* Nep. Them. 1.

ăcharnē, ēs, *f., a sea-fish,* Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145. (Al. acarne.)

Ăcharrae, ārum, *f., a town of Thessaly,* Liv. 32, 13, 13.

1. † **ăchātēs**, ae, *m.* and *f.*, = ὁ ἀχάτης, *the agate,* so called from Achates, a river in Sicily, where it was first found, Plin. 37, 10, 55; Sil. 14, 228.

2. Ăchātes, ae, *m., a river in the southern part of Sicily, between Thermae and Selinus,* now unknown, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90.

3. Ăchātes, ae, *m., the armor-bearer and faithful friend of Aeneas,* Verg. A. 1, 120; 174; Ov. Fast. 3, 603 al.

Ăchĕlōĭăs, ădis, *patron. f.* [Achelous], *daughter of Achelous;* hence (plur.), *the Sirens,* Ov. M. 14, 87: Parthenope, Sil. 12, 34; cf. the follg. art.

Ăchĕlōĭs, ĭdis, *patron. f.* [id.], *daughter of Achelous;* hence (plur.), *the Sirens,* Ov. M. 5. 552.

Ăchĕlōïus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Pertaining to the river Achelous,* Verg. G. 1, 9; Ov. H. 16, 265: Callirrhoë, *daughter of Achelous,* id. M. 9, 413.—**II.** *Aetolian:* heros, i. e. *Tydeus, the son of Oeneus, king of Aetolia,* Stat. Th. 2, 142.

Ăchĕlōūs, i, *m.*, Ἀχελῷος. **I.** *A celebrated river of Middle Greece, which, rising in Pindus, separates Aetolia from Acarnania, and empties into the Ionian Sea,* now the *Aspropotamo,* Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 1, 2 al.—Hence, **II.** *The river-god Achelous,* Ov. M. 8, 549 sq.; 10, 8 sq.; Prop 2, 34, 33 al.

Ăchĕmĕnĭdes, is, v. Achaem.

Ăchĕrīni, ōrum, *m., an unknown people in Sicily,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43.

Ăchĕron, ntis (collat. form Acheros, Liv. 8, 24, 11; the form Acheruns, untis, see below), *m.*, = Ἀχέρων (interpr. ὁ ἄχεα ῥέων, *the stream of woe*). **I.** *A river in Epirus, which flows through the Lake Acherusia into the Ambracian Gulf,* now *Suli,* Liv. 8, 24, 3; Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 4.—**II.** *A fabulous river in the Lower World:* illi qui fluere apud inferos dicuntur, Acheron, Cocytus, Styx, etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 17: via Tartarei quae fert Acherontis ad undas, Verg. A., 6, 295 al.—Hence. **B.** *The Lower World itself:* Acherontem obibo, ubi mortis thesauri objacent, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 201 Müll. (Trag. v. 278 ed. Vahl.): flectere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo, Verg. A. 7, 312: perrupit Acheronta Herculeus labor, Hor. C. 1, 3, 36. In prose: ut eum suo sanguine ab Acheronte, si possent, cuperent redimere, Nep. Dion. 10, 2.—Hence, **Ăchĕrontēus**, a, um, *adj., pertaining to the Acheron,* Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 351.

Ăchĕrontĭa, ae, *f., a small town of Apulia, near the frontiers of Lucania, situated on a hill,* now *Acerenza:* celsa, Hor. C. 3, 4, 14.

Ăchĕrontĭcus, a, um, *adj., belonging to the Acheron* or *the Lower World:* stagna, Prud. Cath. 5, 127: libri, *sacred books, written, according to tradition, by the Etruscan Tages,* prob. relating to the Acherontian rites of the dead, Arn. adv. Gent. 2, p. 87; cf. Serv. ad Aen. 8, 398; and Müll. Etrusc. 1, p. 77.

Ăchĕros, v. Acheron *init.*

Ăchĕruns, untis, *m.* [v. Acheron] (*f.*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 2; cf. Non. 191, 24; poet. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37; the u for o, as in Enn. and Lucr. *frundes* for frondes, *acc.* Gr. Acherunta, Lucr. 4, 170; 6, 251); a form much used by ante-class. poets, esp. by Plaut., **I.** For Acheron *no.* II. B.: adsum atque advenio Acherunte, poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37; Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 245; si ab Acherunte veniam, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 26; so Lucr. 3, 37; 628 al.—And with the ending *i* (as in Karthagini): si neque hic neque Acherunti sum, ubi sum? Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 21; so id. Capt. 3, 5, 31; 5, 4, 1.—Acheruntis pabulum, *food for Acheron;* said of a corrupt, abandoned man, in Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 12: Acheruntis ostium, disparagingly of bad land, id. Trin. 2, 4, 124: mittere aliquem Acheruntem, *to kill one,* id. Cas. 2, 8, 12; and: abire ad Acheruntem, *to die,* id. Poen. prol. 71: ulmorum Acheruns, jestingly of a slave, upon whose back rods had been broken, id. Am. 4, 2, 9 (cf. Capt. 3, 4, 117).—Hence, **Ăchĕruntĭcus**, a, um, *adj., belonging to,* or *fit for, Acheruns,* or *the Lower World:* regiones, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 21: senex, i. e. *with one foot in the grave,* id. Merc. 2, 2, 19; id. Mil. 3, 1, 33.

Ăchĕrūsĭa, ae, *f.* [Acheruns]. **I.** Acherusia Palus, **A.** *A lake in Epirus, through which the Acheron flows,* Plin. 4, 1, 1.—**B.** *A lake in Campania, between Misenum and Cumae,* now *Lago di Fusaro,* Plin. 3, 5, 9.—**II.** *A cave in Bithynia, from which Cerberus is said to have been dragged,* Mel. 1, 19, 7; Plin. 6, 1, 1; the same called **Ăchĕrūsĭs**, ĭdis, *f.*, Val. Fl. 5, 73.

Ăchĕrūsĭus (old writing Acherunsius), a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Pertaining to the Acheron in Calabria:* aqua, Liv. 8, 24.—**II.** *Pertaining to the Acheruns* (Acheron). or *the Lower World:* templa, *the Lower World,* Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 48 (Trag. v. 107 ed. Vahl.); in Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll.; and in Lucr. 1, 120; cf. Lucr. 3, 25 and 86: humor, Sil. 13, 398: vita, *a life of gloom,* Lucr. 3, 1024.—**III.** *Pertaining to Acheron in Epirus:* amnis, Just. 12, 2, 3.

† **ăchēta**, ae, *m.*, = ἀχέτης, ἠχέτης (sounding; pr. the chirper), *the male singing cicada,* Plin. 11, 26, 32, § 92.

Achilla, ae, v. Acholla.

Achillas, ae, *m., the murderer of Pompey,* Caes. B. C. 3, 104; 108; Luc. 8, 538.

ăchillēa, ae, *f., a plant,* perhaps the same as *achilleos,* Plin. 26, 15, 90.

Achillēĭdes, v. Achillides.

Achillēĭs, ĭdis, *f.* [Achilles], *a poem of Statius,* of which only two books were finished, *the Achilleid.*

ăchillēos, i, *f.*, = Ἀχίλλειος, sc. herba, *a medicinal plant, said to have been discovered by Achilles, milfoil* or *yarrow,* Plin. 25, 5, 19; cf. achillea.

Achilles, is, *m.*, = Ἀχιλλεύς (poet., after the manner of the Gr. *Nom.*, Achilleus, trisyl., Inscr. Grut. 669, 6.—*Gen.* Achillei, quadrisyl., Hor. C. 1, 15, 34; id. Epod. 17, 14; and Achilli, as Neocli, Lacydi from Neocles, Lacydes, Plaut. Bacch 4, 9, 14; Verg. A. 3, 87; cf. Val Prob. 1468 P.—*Acc.* Achillĕa, Luc. 10, 523.—*Voc* Achille, Prop. 4, 11, 40.—*Abl.* Achilli, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 43), *the celebrated Grecian hero in the Trojan war, distinguished for strength and beauty; son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and of Thetis,* Ov. M. 12 *fin.* and 13 *init.;* Stat. Achill. al. In the fine arts, Achilles is represented with hair long and erect, like a mane, a body straight and slender, nostrils (μυκτῆρες) distended with courage and pride, and a physical frame throughout noble and powerful, Müll. Arch. § 413.—**II.** As an appellative, *a handsome and powerful man,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 63; Verg. A. 6, 89; Gell. 2, 11.—Hence, **Achillēus**, a, um, *adj.*, Ἀχίλλειος, *of* or *pertaining to Achilles:* stirpis Achilleae fastus, Verg. A. 3, 326: manes, Ov. M. 13, 448: statuae, *statues like Achilles,* Plin. 34, 5, 10: cothurnus, *the lofty and grave tragic style* (since Achilles was a hero of the early epos and drama): Achilleo conponere verba cothurno, Prop. 3, 32, 41 (Aeschyleo, Müller).—Also, **Achillĭăcus**, a, um, Ven. 7, 8, 63.

Achillīdes, ae, *patron. m.* (more correct than Achilleides), = Ἀχιλλείδης, *a descendant of Achilles,* Ov. H. 8, 3.

Ăchīvus, a, um (*gen. plur.* Achivom, Verg. A. 11, 266), *adj.* [fr. Achaeus, with the Digamma, Achaefos, Achifus, Achivus], *Achaean, Grecian* (v. Achaia): tellus, Ov. Pont. 1, 4, 33: castra, id. H. 1, 21.—Hence, **Ăchīvi**, *the Greeks,* Cic. Div. 1, 14: quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi, *whatever wrongs the* (Grecian) *kings are guilty of* (before Troy) *their subjects must suffer for;* but it soon became a general proverb: *whatever errors the great commit, the people must atone for,* Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 14.

achlis, is, *f., a wild beast of the North,* which modern naturalists consider to be the same as the *alces.*—*Acc.* achlin, Plin. 8, 15, 16, § 39.

Ăcholla, ae, *f.* (also Achilla), *a town in Africa, in the vicinity of Thapsus,* now *El-Aliah,* Auct. B. Afr. 33.

† **ăchor**, ŏris, *m.*, = ἀχώρ, *the scab* or *scald* on the head, Macer. de Ruta, 1, 12; Theod. Prisc. 1, 5.

Achrădīna, or Acradina, ae, *f., a part of the city of Syracuse,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53; Liv. 25, 24, 10.

† **achras**, ădis and ădos, *f.*, = ἀχράς, *a wild pear-tree,* Col 7, 9, 6; 10, 15, 250.

ăcĭa, ae, *f.* [1. acus], *a thread for sewing,* ῥάμμα, Titin. ap. Non. 3, 21 (Rib. Com. Rel. p. 115); Cels. 5, 26, 23.

* **ăcĭcŭla**, ae, *f.* [id.], *a small pin for a head-dress,* Cod. Theod. 3, 16, 1; Inscr. Grut. 1004, 5.

Ăcīdălĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀκιδαλία, *an epithet of Venus,* perhaps from the Fountain Acidalius, in Boeotia, where the Graces, daughters of Venus, used to bathe, Verg. A. 1, 720 Serv.—Hence, **Ăcīdălĭus**, a, um, *adj., pertaining to Venus:* ludit Acidalio nodo, *with the girdle of Venus,* Mart. 6, 13: arundo, id. 9, 14: ales, i. e. *a dove,* Carm. ad Pis. 79.

ăcĭde, *adv.*, v. acidus *fin.*

* **ăcĭdĭtas**, ātis, *f.* [acidus], *sourness, acidity:* stomachi, Marcell. Emp. 20.

ăcĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj.*, dim. [acidus], *a little sour, sourish, acidulous:* sapor, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54: aqua, *mineral water,* id. 2, 103, 106, § 230; 31, 2, 5, § 9; so, fons, ib.

ăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [aceo], *sour, tart, acid.* **I.** Lit.: sapor, Plin. 15, 27, 32, § 106: sorba, Verg. G. 3, 380: inula, Hor. S. 2, 2, 43: lac, Plin. 28, 9, 36, § 135: caseus, ib. 9, 34, § 132: acidissumum acetum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 49.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Like acer, from taste to sound, *harsh, rough, shrill:* sonus acidior, Petr. 68; cf. canticum, ib. 31.—**2.** Acida creta, *chalk steeped in vinegar,* Mart. 6, 93.—**II.** Fig., *sharp, keen, pungent:* homo acidae linguae, Sen. Contr. 5, 34; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 53: quod petis, id sane est invisum acidumque duobus, *unpleasant, disagreeable,* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 64.—*Adv.:* **ăcĭde**, *bitterly, disagreeably:* non acide feras, Vulg. Ecclus. 4, 9.—*Comp.:* sibi acidius fuit, Petr. S. 92.

‡ **ăcĭēris**, is, *f.* [acies], "securis aerea, qua in sacrificiis utebantur sacerdotes," Paul. ex Fest. p. 10 Müll.

ăcĭēs, ēi, *f.* [v. 2. acer] (*gen.* acii and

acie, like dii and die faciı and facie, fr dies, facies, Cn Mat. ap Gell. 9, 14, Caes. B G 2, 23, Sall ap Serv ad Verg G 1, 208, or Sall Fragm ed. Kritz. p 118, cf. Prisc p 780 P), *a sharp edge* or *point.* **I.** Lit , of a sword, dagger, sickle, etc gladiorum, Plaut. Truc 2, 6, 11 Vulg Heb 11, 34 securium, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 43, § 113 falcis, Verg. G 2, 365 hastae, Ov M 3, 107 ferri, Plin. 7, 15, 13 —**B.** Transf **1.** Of the sense or faculty of sight, **a.** *Keenness of look or glance, sharpness of vision* or *sight* oculorum, Lucil ap Non 34, 32, cf Plaut. Mil 1, 1, 4, Lucr 1, 324, also acies alone, id. 2, 420, and in *plur* , id. 4, 693· ne vultum quidem atque aciem oculorum ferre potu isse, Caes. B G 1, 39 pupula ad te dirigit aciem, Cat. 63, 56· tanta tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic Tusc 1, 22 bonum incolumis acies, misera caecitas, id Fin 5, 28, 84, so ib 4, 24, Verg A. 12, 558 al.—Hence, **b.** Concr , *the pupil of the eye*, Lucr 3, 411, cf with 414 acies ipsa, quâ cernimus, quae pupula vocatur, Cic. N D 2, 57 in Albania gigni quosdam glaucâ oculorum acie, Plin. 7, 2, 2 (cf ib glaucis oculis), and poet (as pars pro toto) for *the eye*, Lucr 3, 363, 4, 249, 281, 358, 720 huc geminas nunc flecte acies, Verg A. 6, 789, 12 658 (hence the word is also used in the plur , cf below, 2.) —**c.** *A looking at an object with fixed attention, look, aim* ad eam rem habeo omnem aciem, Plaut Mil 4, 2, 38 —On the contr , prima acie, *at the first glance*, Lucr 2, 448 (cf. primo aspectu, Cic. de Or 3, 25, 98) —**2.** In milit lang , *the front of an army* (conceived of as the edge of a sword), *line of battle, battle array* **a.** In abstr (cf Vitr praef l. 7, p 154 Rod) quibus ego si aciem exercitus nostri ostendero, Cic Cat 2, 3, 5 aciem instruere, Caes B G 1, 22 dirigere, id. ib 6, 8 extra aciem procurrere, id B C 1, 55 statuit non proeliis, neque in acie, sed alio more bellum gerendum, Sall J 54, cf Liv 5, 41, 4, also of the arrangement of ships for a naval engagement, Nep Hann 11, cf Caes B C 1, 58 —Hence, metaph. **b.** *The battle array*, in concr , *an army drawn up in order of battle:* acies est instructa a nobis decem cohortium, Galba ap Cic Fam 10, 30 hostium acies cernebatur, Caes. B G 7, 62 altera pars acii vitassent fluminis undas, Matius ap Gell 9, 14 (as transl of Il 21 init) dubitavit acie pars, Sall. Fragm I 1. stabit ante aciem, Vulg. Deut 20, 2, 1 Par 12, 33 prima acies hastati erant, *the van, the first line*, Liv 8, 8 tertiam aciem laborantibus subsidio mittere, Caes. B G 1, 52 ab novissima acie, *from the rear:* ante signa procedere, Liv 8, 10 dextra acies (= dextrum cornu), *the right wing*, Liv 27, 48, 8 agmina magis quam acies pugnabant *in marching order, rather than in order of battle*, id. 25, 34 (acies is here, and in similar cases, considered as the sing used collectively , v Oud. and Herz Caes. B G 7, 62, yet the *plur* is more than probable) Rarely of cavalry, Liv 8, 3, Vell 2, 112.—Poet. acies Vulcania, of *a long line of fire*, Verg A. 10, 408 —**c.** *The action of the troops drawn up in battle array, a battle, engagement*, = pugna in acie celebri objectans vitam, Pac ap Non. 234, 25, Plaut. Mil 1 1, 4 mea facta in acie obliti, Att. ap Non. 502, 1 in acie Pharsalica, Cic. Lig 3, so id Fam 6 3 in aciem venire, Caes. B G 7, 29 dimicare, ib 7, 64 copias in aciem ducere Liv 31, 34 producere in aciem, Nep Milt 5 excedere acie, Caes. B C 2, 41, Liv 31 17 direxerunt aciem contra eos, Vulg. Gen. 14 8, 2 Par 18, 33 —**3.** Acies ferri, *steel*, Plin 34, 14, 41 —**4.** Poet., *sheen, brightness* obtun a stellarum, Verg G 1, 395

II. Fig **A.** (Acc to I B) (like *acumen*) *Acuteness of the mind, sharpness force power* (so very often in Cicero, but always with the *gen.* mentis animi, ingenii) (cum animus) exacuerit illam ut oculorum, sic ingenii aciem ad bona eligenda, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 23 60, so, ingenii id. Ac. 2 39, 122 mentis id. N D 2, 17, 45, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73 animi, id. Sen. 23, 83, id. Phil 12, 2, Vell 2, 118, 4, cf rerum diversitas aciem intentionis abrumpit Flor 1 prol , § 3 —**B.** *A verbal contest disputation discussion debate* orationis aciem contra conferam, Plaut. Ep 4 1, 20 ad philosophos me revocas qui in aciem non saepe prodeunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 60 nos jam in aciem dimicationemque veniamus, id. Or 13 *fin* , cf id. Opt. Gen. Or 5, 17, Quint. 2, 10, 8, 6, 4, 17, 10, 1, 29

Acilianus, a, um, *adj* , *pertaining to Acilius* annales, *the annals of C Acilius Glabrio*, Liv 25, 39, libri, id 35, 14.

Acilius, i, *m* , *the name of several Romans*, among whom was *M' Acilius Glabrio*, trib pleb , by whom the severe law *de pecuniis repetundis* was introduced, Cic Verr 1, 9 and 17 —C Acilius Glabrio, *the historian*, Cic Off. 3, 32, 115 —Hence, **Acilius,** a, um, *adj* , *Acilian* lex, Cic. Verr 1, 1

ăcina, v acinus.

† **ăcīnăcēs,** is, *m* , = ἀκινάκης, *the short sabre of the Persians, Medes, and Scythians, a scimitar*, Hor C 1, 27, 5, Curt 3, 3, 4, 4, 15, 17 al

* **ăcĭnārĭus,** a, um, *adj* [acinus], *pertaining to the grape* dolia *vessels for holding grapes*, Varr R R. 1, 22, 4.

ăcĭnātĭcĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *prepared from grapes* vinum, *made from dried grapes*, Pall 1, 6, 9, Dig 33, 6, 9

† **ăcĭnos,** i, *f* , = ἄκινος, *a fragrant plant*, perh *wild basil*, Plin. 21, 27, 101, § 174.

ăcĭnōsus, a, um, *adj* [acinus], *like or similar to grapes*, Plin. 12, 13, 27, § 47, id. 21, 17, 68, § 109

ăcĭnus, i, *m* , and **ăcĭnum,** i, *n* , partic. in *plur* acina, orum (also ăcina, ae, *f* , Cat 27, 4) **I.** *A berry*, esp *the grape*, Col. 11, 2, 60, also hederae sambucique, Plin. 15, 24, 29, § 100 sq cissanthemi, ib 25, § 116 ligustri, ib 24, 74 trychni, ib 21, § 177 —**II.** Per meton., *the stone of a berry*, Cic. Sen. 15, 52.

‡ **Acionna,** ae, *f* , *a Gallic deity*, Inscr Orell 1955

ăcĭpenser, ĕris, and **ăcĭpensis,** is (also aquip , not accipenser) *m* , = ἀκκιπήσιος, *a fish very highly esteemed in the age of the greatest luxury of the Romans*, perh *the sturgeon*, Cic Tusc. 3, 18, id. Fin. 2, 8, Hor S 2, 2, 47, Ov Hal. 132.

1. Ăcis, idis, *m* , = Ἄκις, *a river in Sicily, which rises in Mount Aetna, and falls into the sea*, now *Fiume di Iaci*, Ov F 4, 468, Sil. 14 221, Claud Rapt. Pros 3 332 al —Hence **II.** *A river god*, acc to the myth, *son of Faunus, beloved by Galatea on account of his beauty*, Ov M. 13, 750 sq

2. Ăcis, idis, *f* , *one of the Cyclades*, i q Siphnus, Plin. 4, § 66

ăcisco, ĕre, i q , acesco, Garg Mart ap Maj Auct. Class 3, p 419

‡ **ăcisculus,** i, *m* [perh. ascia and so more prop asciculus] *a little adze*, Isid. Gloss.—**II.** *As a surname*, Quint, 6 3, 53

‡ "**ăcisculārius,** i, *m* [acisculus], λατόμος" (*stone cutter*), Gloss

‡ **aclassis,** is, *f* , ' tunica ab humeris non consuta " Paul ex Fest. p 20 Müll.

aclys, ÿdis (better than aclis), = ἀγκυλίς (first used by Verg.) *a small javelin*, Verg A. 7, 730, Sil. 33, 362 al , cf. Non. 554, 3

Acmōn, ŏnis, *m* **I.** *A companion of Aeneas* Acmon Lyrnessius Verg A. 10, 128 —**II.** *A companion of Diomed*, Ov M 14 484, acc. Acmona, ib 497

Acmŏnensis, e, *adj* , *pertaining to Acmonia a town of Phrygia*, Cic. Fl. 15, 34, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 106

Acmŏnĭdes, is *m* , *one of Vulcan's workmen* Ov F 4 288

acnŭa or **acna,** ae, *f* [ἄκαινα or ἄκαινα] *a measure or piece of land*, 120 *feet square* Varr R. R. 1, 10, Col. 5, 1, 5, cf Isid. Orig 15, 15, 5

ăcoenonētus, i, *m* , v the foll.

† **ăcoenōnŏētus,** i, *m* , = ἀκοινονόητος, *one who has not common sense*, Juv 7, 218 communi carens sensu, Schol. ad h. l. (Herm. and Rib , but Jahn and Mayor here read ἀκοινωνητος (in Greek letters), perh. *not sharing* i e *selfish*)

† **ăcoetis,** is *f* , ἄκοιτις, *a bed fellow, a wife* Amphitryonis Lucil. ap. Non 26 5

† **ăcŏnae,** arum, *f* , = ἀκόναι, *pointed stones* nudae cautes. Plin. 27 3, 3 § 10

† **ăcŏnĭti,** *adv* , = ἀκονιτί, *without labor* (lit *without dust*, the figure taken from the athletae, Hor Ep 1, 1, 51), Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 139

† **ăcŏnītum,** i, *n* , = ἀκόνιτον, *a poisonous plant, wolf's-bane, monk's-hood, aconite*, Plin 27, 2, 2 , 6, 1, 1 *fin* · aconiton, Ov M. 7, 407 —In *plur* , Verg G 2, 152; Ov. M. 7, 419; Aus Idyll 12, 9, 11; Luc 4, 322. —For *a strong poison* in gen , Ov M 1, 147; Juv 10, 25

† **ăcontias,** ae, *m* , = ἀκοντίας **I.** *A quick-darting serpent*, Amm 22, 15, 27 — **II.** In *plur* , **ăcontiae,** arum, = ἀκοντίαι, *meteors* or *shooting stars with dart-like trains*, Plin 2, 25, 22, § 89

Ăcontius, i, *m* **I.** *A lover of Cydippe*, Ov Her 20, 239, and 21, 229 —**II.** *A mountain in Boeotia*, Plin 4, 7, 12

† **ăcontizo,** āre, *v n* , = ἀκοντίζω, lit , *to shoot a dart*, hence, intrans of blood, *to spout* or *gush forth*, Veg 1, 26 and 27

† **Ăcontizŏmĕnos,** i, *m* , = Ἀκοντιζόμενος (struck with a dart), *the title of a comedy of Naevius*, see the fragment in Rib Com Rel p 5

† **ăcŏpos, -us,** i, *m* , or **ăcŏpon, -um,** i, *n* , = ἄκοπος (removing weariness, pain, etc) **I.** *A kind of stone*, perh *crystalline quartz* or *spar*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 143 —**II.** *f* , *a plant useful in childbirth*, also called *anagyros*, id 27, 4, 13.—**III. Acopum** (sc medicamentum or unguentum), i, *n* , *a soothing salve*, Cels 4, 31 , 5, 24 , Plin 23, 8, 80 , 29, 3, 13 al

ăcor, oris, *m* [aceo], *a sour taste, sourness* **I.** Lit , Col 3, 21, 5, 7, 8, 1, Plin 11, 41, 96, 18, 11, 26, of meat, Quint 9, 3, 27 —**II.** Fig hortor ut jucundissimum genus vitae nonnullis interdum quasi acoribus condias, i e *excitements*, Plin Ep 7, 3 *fin*

† **ăcorna,** ae, *f* , = ἄκορνα, *a kind of thistle*, Plin 21, 16, 56, § 95

† **ăcŏrus,** i, *f* , and **ăcŏrum,** i, *n* , = ἄκορος and ἄκορον, *an aromatic plant, conjectured by some to be our sweet-flag* or *calamus* Plin 25, 13, 100, § 157 sq ; 26, 5, 15, § 28, Cels 3, 21, 2, 23 al In the form **acoros,** i, *f* , App Herb 6

ac-quiesco (adqu), ēvi, ētum, 3, *v n* , lit , *to become physically quiet, to come to physical repose ;* hence, in gen , *to repose* or *rest* (freq in Cic) **I.** Lit sine respirem, quaeso *Pe* Immo adquiesce, Plaut Ep 2, 2, 20, id As 2, 2, 60 vitandi caloris causa Lanuvii tris horas acquieveram, Cic Att 13, 34· a lassitudine, Nep Dat 11, 3 somno, Curt 9, 5, 16 , cf gravi sopore, id 6, 10, 6, and *absol* of sleep, id 8, 6, 3 cum aures extremum semper exspectent in eoque acquiescant, Cic Or 59 —By euphemism (as in all languages), *to die* (esp after a wearisome life) sic vir fortissimus multis variisque perfunctus laboribus, anno acquievit septuagesimo, Nep Hann 13, 1 , cf morte, Tac A. 14, 64; and in many epitaphs· HIC ADQVIESCIT, etc , Inscr Orell 2313; 4084 , 4491 al , so, quiesco, q v

II. Fig **A.** *To come to a state of repose in relation to one's wishes, desires*, etc , *to repose in , to find rest, pleasure*, etc , *in ; to rejoice in* , in Cic mostly with *in*, and of things in the historians and later writers, with *dat* or *abl* , and also of persons quae delectet, in qua acquiescam, Cic Att 4, 16 : senes in adulescentium caritate acquiescimus, id Lael 27 , id Fin 3, 2, 6 qui jam aetate provecti in nostris libris acquiescunt, id Div 2, 2, 5 Examples in Cic of a person tecum ut quasi loquerer, in quo uno acquiesco, Att 9, 10, and with *abl* qui maxime P Clodii morte acquierunt, id Mil 37, 102 cui velut oraculo acquiescebat, Suet Vit 14 uno solatio acquiescens, id Cal. 51, id Tib 56 amicos elegit, quibus etiam post eum principes acquieverunt, id Tit 7 —**B.** *To be satisfied with, to acquiesce in* or *give assent to* tu, cum es commotus, acquiescis, assentiris, approbas (where the climax of the ideas should be noticed, *you accede to them*, i e you cease to oppose them , *you assent to them*, i e you make known your approbation by words), Cic Ac 2, 46, 141 , so Suet Vit 14 , Dig 24, 3, 22, § 6; 38, 1, 7 al

ac-quiro (adqu), sivi, situm, 3, *v a.* [quaero], *to add to, to get* or *acquire* (in

addition), with *ad* or *dat.* (freq. in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: mihi quidem ipsi, quid est quod ad vitae fructum possit acquiri? Cic. Cat. 3, 12; 2, 8: vides quam omnis gratias non modo retinendas, sed etiam acquirendas putemus, *but even new favor is to be acquired*, id. Att. 1, 1; Sall. J. 13, 6; and poet.: viresque adquirit eundo, *and gains* (ever new and greater) *strength in her course*, Verg. A. 4, 175.—**II.** In gen. **A.** *To get, obtain, procure, secure:* quod ad usum vitae pertineat, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 22; id. Fam. 10, 3: famam, Phaedr. 1, 14: moram, Cic. Caecin. 2: vires, Ov. M. 7, 459: adquirere pauca (sc. nova verba), Hor. A. P. 55.—**B.** In later Lat., *absol.*, *to acquire* or *amass riches* or *money* (cf.: quaero, quaestus; abundo, abundantia) [mox adquirendi docet insatiabile votum, Juv. 14, 125]: acquirendi ratio, Quint. 12, 7, 10.

acquīsītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [acquiro], *acquisition.* **I.** *In abstr.*, Dig. 44, 4, 4, § 31; Tert. Exh. Cast. 12.—**II.** *Concr.*, *an increase, accession*, Frontin. Aquaed. 10; 69 sq.

† **acra,** ōrum, *n.*, also ae, *f.*, = ἄκρα, *a promontory* or *headland*, App. de Mundo prooem.: Acra Iapygia, *a promontory in Magna Graecia*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 100.

Acrae, ārum, *f.*, = Ἄκραι. **I.** *A city of Sicily, on a lofty hill near Syracuse, now Palazzolo*, Liv. 24, 36; Sil. 14, 206.—**II.** *A town in the Chersonesus Taurica* (Crimea), Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 86.

Acraephĭa, ae, *f.*, Ἀκραιφία, *a town of Boeotia, now Kardhiza*, Liv. 33, 29; Plin. 4, 8, 12, § 26.

† **Acraeus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀκραῖος, *dwelling on the heights; an epithet of Jupiter and of Juno, whose temples stood on heights*, Liv. 38, 2; 32, 23.

1. Ăcrăgās, antis, *m.*, Ἀκράγας (acc. Gr. Acraganta, Ov. F. 4, 475), *a mountain on the S. W. coast of Sicily, and a city upon it;* the city was also called Agrigentum, now *Girgenti*, Verg. A. 3, 703; Mel. 2, 7, 16; cf. Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89 (v. Agrigentum); *the birthplace of the philosopher Empedocles*, who was hence called *Acragantinus*, Lucr. 1, 716.

2. Acrăgas, antis, *m.*, *a celebrated graver* (caelator), Plin. 33, 12, 55, § 154.

† **ăcrātŏphŏrum,** i, *n.*, = ἀκρατοφόρον, *a vessel* (*a pitcher* or *flask*) *for holding unmixed wine*, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 5; Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 15.

ācre, *adv.*, v. 2. acer *fin.*

ācrēdo, inis, *f.* [fr. 2. acer, as dulcedo fr. dulcis], *a sharp* or *pungent taste*, Pall. 2, 15, 19: tollere, Plin. Val. 1, 25: humorum, Theod. Prisc. 1, 16.

ācrēdŭla, ae, *f.*, *the name of an unknown bird*, by which Cic. translates the ὀλολυγών of Aratus, Div. 1, 8, 14; acc. to some, *the thrush* or *the owl*, Auct. Carm. Phil. 15.

Acrĭae, ārum, *f.*, Ἀκριαί, *a town of Laconia*, Liv. 35, 27, 3.

ācrĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [2. acer], *somewhat sharp, testy:* ille acriculus senex Zeno, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 38 (cf. acerbus, and the passage there quoted fr. Cic. N. D. 3, 31).

ācrĭdĭum, ii, *n.*, *another name for the* scammonia, acc. to Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 64.

ācrĭfŏlium, ii, *n.* [2. acer + folium], *an unknown tree of ill omen*, Auct. ap. Macr. Sat. 2, 16.

Acrillae, ārum, *f.*, *a town in Sicily, on the road from Syracuse to Agrigentum*, Liv. 24, 35, 8.

ācrĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [2. acer], *sharpness* or *pungency* (so far as it has a quickening, animating power, diff. fr. *acerbitas*, which desig. a disagreeable sharpness). **I.** Lit., of taste: si ulcus acrimoniam brassicae ferre non poterit, *the pungency, irritation, smart*, Cato R. R. 157, 5: dulcis cum quadam acrimonia, Plin. 24, 14, 78, § 128; cf. sinapis, id. 18, 13, 34, § 128 al.—Of smell, Plin. 27, 13, 109, § 133.—**II.** Fig., *sharpness, acrimony, austerity* of character, *energy* of acting: "animi vivacitas," Non. 73, 17: mei feri ingeri iram atque animi acrem acrimoniam, Naev. ap. Non. 73, 18 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 11); cf.: vim, ferociam, animi, atrocitatem, iram, acrimoniam, Att. ib. (Ribbeck, p. 196): convenit in vultu pudorem et acrimoniam esse, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 26; cf. ib. 4, 13, 19; 24, 34: si Glabrionis patris vim et acrimoniam ceperis ad resistendum hominibus audacissimis, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 52.—Of abstract objects: vis et acrimonia causae, Cic. Inv. 2, 48, 143: licentiae, Auct. Her. 4, 37, 49.—Of discourse, *sharpness* of speech (opp. sermo): tum in sermone, tum in acrimonia, *now in common conversation, now in sharp talk*, Auct. Her. 4, 42, 54.

Ācrĭsĭōnē, es, *f.*, Ἀκρισιώνη, *the daughter of Acrisius*, i. e. *Danaē*, Verg. Cat. 11, 33.

Ācrĭsĭōnēus, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Acrisius:* arces, i. e. *Argos*, Ov. M. 5, 239: muri, i. e. *Ardea, built by Danaē, the daughter of Acrisius*, Sil. 1, 661; so, coloni, Verg. A. 7, 410 (where some improperly refer it to *Danaē*).

Ācrĭsĭōnĭădes, ae, *m. patron.*, Ἀκρισιωνιάδης, *a descendant of Acrisius*, i. e. *Perseus, son of Danaē*, Ov. M. 5, 70.

Ācrĭsĭus, ii, *m.*, Ἀκρίσιος, *King of Argos, son of Abas, and father of Danaē;* unintentionally killed by his grandson, Perseus, Ov. M. 4, 608 sq.; Verg. A. 7, 372; Hor. C. 3, 16, 5 al.

1. ācrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [2. acer], i. q. *acritudo*, Gell. 13, 3, 2: vis veritatis atque acritas, Att. ap. Non. 493, 14 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 196).

2. Ăcrĭtās, ae, *m.*, Ἀκρίτας, *the most southerly promontory in Messenia*, now *Capo di Gallo*, Mel. 2, 3, 8; 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15.

ācrĭter, *adv.*, v. 2. acer *fin.*

ācrĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [2. acer], *the quality of* acer, *sharpness.* **I.** Lit., of a fluid, Vitr. 2, 9, 12; 8, 3, 18 sq.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Liveliness, vivacity, force:* vigor et acritudo populi Romani, Gell. 10, 27: haut quisquam potis est tolerare acritudinem, Att. ap. Fest. p. 356 Müll. (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 196).—**B.** *Harshness* of character: morum, App. M. 9, 224.

† **acro** or **acrōn,** ōnis, *m.*, = ἄκρων, *the extremity of a thing;* so *of a member of the body*, Veg. 2, 28, 17; 5, 65, 2; *of the stem of a plant*, Apic. 4, 4.

† **ăcrŏāma,** ătis, *n.*, = ἀκρόαμα.—Prop., *that which is heard* with pleasure, *a gratification to the ear;* as music or reading; esp. used for entertainment at meals, with *music* or *reading*, Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 13; Suet. Vesp. 19; Petron. Fragm. Tragun. p. 297.—Hence, meton. (like the *plur.* in Greek), *the entertainer at table, by music* (*a performer*) or *by reading* (*a reader*); also *a buffoon:* cum ex Themistocle quaereretur, quod acroama aut cujus vocem lubentissime audiret, Cic. Arch. 9: nemo in convivio ejus (Attici) aliud acroama audivit, quam anagnosten, id. Att. 14, 1: non solum spectator, sed actor et acroama, Cic. Sest. 54: festivum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 22. Cf. Smith's Antiq., and Becker's Gall. 3, p. 203 (2d ed.).

† **ăcrŏāmătārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [acroama], *belonging to a musical* or *reading entertainment:* SER. ACROAMAT. GRAEC., i. e. serva acroamataria Graeca, Inscr. Orell. 2885.

ăcrŏāmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, read in the old edd. of Gell. 20, 5, where the MSS. give, in the same sense, *acroaticus*, q. v.

† **ăcrŏāsis,** is, *f.*, = ἀκρόασις (*a hearing, a listening to*), *the discourse delivered before an assembly, public lecture* (cf. the use of *contio* among Eng. and *collegium* among Germ. scholars, for *discourse*, etc.): ut eas vel in acroasi audeam legere, *in a public lecture*, Cic. Att. 15, 17, 2: Callias acroasin fecit, Vitr. 10, 22: plurimas acroases fecit, Suet. Gram. 2 (al. ἀκροάσεις).

† **ăcrŏātĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀκροατικός, *designed for hearing only, esoteric* (opp. ἐξωτερικός), in the Aristotelian philosophy, acc. to the interpreters, Gell. 20, 5.

Ăcrŏcĕraunĭa, ōrum, *n.* [fr. ἄκρος and κεραυνός; pr. Thunder-Heights], *a very rocky promontory in Epirus, running out into the Ionian Sea*, now *Glossa*, called by the Italians *Linguetta* (the mountain to which it belongs was called Ceraunii montes or Ceraunia; see this art.): infamis scopulos Acroceraunia, Hor. C. 1, 3, 20; the same in sing.: promontorium Acroceraunium, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 97; for *any dangerous place:* haec tibi sint Syrtes; haec Acroceraunia vita, Ov. R. Am. 739.

† **ăcrŏchordon,** ŏnis, *f.*, = ἀκροχορδών, *a kind of wart*, Cels. 5, 28, 14.

† **acrŏcōlēfĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ἀκροκωλήφιον, *the upper part of the foot of a swine*, Veg. 6, 1, 2.

acrŏcōlĭon, ii, *n.*, = ἀκροκώλιον, i. q. acro, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11; cf. Veg. 2, 47, 1.

Ăcrŏcŏrinthus (-us), i, *f.*, Ἀκροκόρινθος, *the citadel of Corinth, situated on a height, from which the two seas could be seen, the Aegean and Ionian*, Mel. 2, 3, 7; Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 11; Liv. 33, 31 *fin.*; 34, 50, 8; Stat. Th. 7, 106.

acrŏcŏrĭum, ii, *n.*, *a kind of onion*, Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 95.

† **acrŏlĭthus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀκρόλιθος (of stone at the extremity): statuae, *statues whose extremities only consisted of marble, the remainder of wood*, Treb. Poll. XXX. Tyr. c. 32 (in Vitr. 2, 8, 11 written as Greek); cf. Müll. Arch. § 48, 1; Winckelm. Hist. Art. 1, 2, 17.

Ăcron, ōnis, *m.* **I.** *A king of the Caeninenses, who, in the war with the Romans on account of the rape of the Sabines, was slain by Romulus*, Prop. 4, 10, 7.—**II.** *A Greek slain by Mezentius*, Verg. A. 10, 719.—**III.** *Helenius Acron*, a commentator on Terence, Horace, and perh. Persius; cf. Teuffel, Rom. Lit. II. § 370.

Acrōnĭus lacus, *a part of Lake Constance*, now *the Ueberlingen Lake*, Mel. 3, 2, 8.

Acrŏnŏma saxa, *an unknown place in Lower Italy*, Cic. Att. 13, 40, 2.

ăcrŏpŏdĭum, i, *n.* [ἄκρος, extreme, and πούς, foot], *the pedestal of a statue*, Hyg. F. 88.

ācror, ōris, *m.* [2. acer], = acritudo, Fulg. Cont. Verg. *init.*

Ăcrŏta, ae, *m.*, *king of the Albani, brother of Romulus Silvius*, Ov. M. 14, 617.

† **ăcrōtērĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, = ἀκρωτήρια, *the projecting* or *extreme part of a thing.* **I.** *Of a harbor*, Vitr. 5, 12.—**II.** In architecture, *the projecting parts of a pediment*, serving as a support for figures or statues, Vitr. 3, 5, 12 sq.; cf. Müll. Arch. § 284.

† **acrŏzȳmus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀκρόζυμος, *slightly leavened*, Isid. Or. 20, 2, 15.

1. acta, ae, *f.*, = ἀκτή, *the sea-shore*, as place of resort: in acta jacebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25; so id. Cael. 15; id. Att. 14, 8; id. Fam. 9, 6; Nep. Ages. 8, 2; Verg. A. 5, 613 al. (perh. also in Verg. Cul. 13; v. Sillig. *N. cr.*).

2. acta, ōrum, v. ago, *P. a.*

actaea, ae, *f.*, *a strong-smelling plant, herb Christopher*, Actaea spicata, Linn., Plin. 27, 7, 26, § 43.

Actaeōn, ŏnis, *m.*, Ἀκταίων, *a grandson of Cadmus, who, having seen Diana bathing naked with her nymphs, was torn to pieces by his own dogs*, Ov. M. 3, 230 sq.; ib. 720; id. Tr. 2, 105; Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 9; Hyg. F. 181 al.

Actaeus, a, um, *adj.*, Ἀκταῖος, *pertaining to Attica, Attic, Athenian:* in Actaeo Aracyntho, Verg. E. 2, 24 (as being on the border of Attica): arces, *of Athens*, Ov. M. 2, 720; fratres, i. e. *Clytos and Butes*, ib. 7, 681: mel Hymetti, Col. 10, 386: imbres, *a rain of honey*, Stat. Th. 4, 453.—Hence, *subst.:* **Actaei,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Attica*, Nep. Thras. 2, 1.—**Actaea,** ae, *f.*, *a female Athenian; of Orithyia*, Ov. M. 6, 711.

actārius, ii, *m.*, v. actuarius.

1. actē, ēs, *f.*, = ἀκτή, *a plant*, perh. = ebulum, Plin. 26, 11, 73, § 120; Ap. Herb. 91.

2. Actē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀκτή. **I.** Lit., *coastland* or *maritime country;* hence, *the earlier name for Attica*, the province of Middle Greece, in which Athens was situated, Plin. 4, 7, 11; Gell. 14, 6.—**II.** *One of the Horae*, Hyg. F. 183.—**III.** *A con-*

rubine of Nero, Suet. Ner. 28; Tac. A. 13, 12; Inscr. Orell. 735; 2885.

Actiăcus, a um, *adj.* [Actium], *relating to Actium*: victoria, *at Actium*, Suet. Aug. 18: ludi, *the games which Augustus revived at Actium in honor of his victory*, id. Tib. 6: Phoebus, who had a temple here, Ov. M. 13, 715: aequor, id. H. 15, 166: legiones, *which had fought at Actium*, Tac. A. 1, 42.

Actiăs, ădis, *f.* **I.** [Acte.] *Attic, Athenian*, Verg. G. 4, 463.—**II.** [Actium.] *Of Actium*: Cleopatra, *conquered at Actium by Augustus*, Stat. S. 3, 2, 120.

†actinŏphŏroe, *adj.* (Gr. *nom. plur.*), = ἀκτινοφόροι (bearing rays), *epithet of the* cochloe, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 147, v. Jan ad h. l.

actinōsus, a, um [ἀκτίς; pr. full of rays, hence], *glorious*: ecclesia, Ambros. in Psa. 41.

actĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ago], *a doing, performing, acting, action, act.* **I.** In gen.: non modo deos spoliat motu et actione divina, sed etiam homines inertes efficit, Cic. N. D. 1, 37; 2, 16; virtutis laus omnis in actione consistit, id. Off. 1, 6; id. Fin. 5, 19, 54.—With *subject. gen.*: ad eas res parandas, quibus actio vitae continetur, *active, practical life*, id. Off. 1, 5: corporis, id. Div. 1, 32: mentis, id. N. D. 1, 17; and with *object. gen.*: itaque nec actio rerum illarum (*the public performance of those things*) apertā petulantiā vacat, id. ib. 1, 35, 127; ib. 1, 43: actio ullius rei, id. Ac. 2, 33, 108; and so *plur.*: periculosae rerum actiones sunt, Off. 1, 2, 4; hence: actio gratiarum, *the giving of thanks*, id. Fam. 10, 19 (cf.: gratias agere).—**II.** Esp. **A.** *Public functions, civil acts, proceedings*, or *duties*. **1.** In gen., Cic. Fam. 9, 8: tribunorum, *their official duties*, Liv. 5, 11; so, consularis, id. 4, 55 al.: actiones nostras scriptis mandamus, Cic. Off. 2, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 5.—Hence *negotiation, deliberation*: discessu consulum actio de pace sublata est, Cic. Att. 9, 9.—Esp. **2.** Of judicial proceedings. **a.** *An action, suit, process* (*in abstr.*), with a *gen.* more precisely defining it, e. g. actio furti, injuriarum; also with *de*: actio de repetundis, de arboribus succisis, etc.: actionem alicui intendere, Cic. Mil. 14: instituere, *to bring an action against one*, id. Mur. 9: multis actiones (*processes, suits*) et res (*the property in suit*) peribant, Liv. 39, 18 al.—**b.** *The accusation* (*in concr.*), *the statement of the crime, the indictment, charge, accusation*: Inde illa actio, OPE CONSILIOQVE TVO FVRTVM AIO FACTVM ESSE, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74; cf. id. Caecin. 3; id. de Or. 1, 36, 167.—Hence, in gen., *judicial forms* (the omission of which rendered a suit null and void): actiones Manilianae, *forms relative to purchase and sale*; cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246: Hostilianae, ib. 1, 57, 245.—Hence, **c.** *A pleading of a case* (spoken or written); so Cic. calls his Orats. against Verres, actiones, *pleas*, simply dividing them into *actio prima* and *actio secunda*: actio causae, Cic. Caecin. 2, 4; actiones litium, id. Phil. 9, 5, 11; so, Suet. continuae actiones, Ner. 15: in prima parte actionis, Quint. 10, 1, 29 al.—**d.** *Permission for a suit*: dare alicui actionem (which was the right or duty of the praetor or judge), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 27.—**e.** *The judicial management of a suit, the trial, the day of trial*: prima, altera, tertia, Cic. Verr. 1, 30; 2, 2, 6.—**B.** *Gesticulation connected with oral delivery.* **1.** Of an orator; *the exterior air* or *bearing, the action, delivery*: Demosthenem ferunt ei qui quaesivisset quid primum esset in dicendo, actionem; quid secundum, idem et idem tertium respondisse, Cic. Brut. 38; cf. id. de Or. 1, 18; so that it often includes even the voice: actio ejus (Pompeii) habebat et in voce magnum splendorem et in motu summam dignitatem, id. Brut. 68; cf. id. Or. 17: est actio quasi sermo corporis, id. de Or. 3, 59; cf. ib. 2, 17 al.—Hence, also —**2.** Of an actor, *action*: in quo tanta commoveri actio non posset, id. de Or. 3, 26.—**C.** In dramatic lang., *the action, the connection* or *series of events, the plot*, in a play: habet enim (fabula) varios actus multasque actiones et consiliorum et temporum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 6.

actĭto, āre, *v. freq.* [ago], *to act* or *be employed in, often* or *much* (only of judicial or dramatic action): multas privatas causas, Cic. Brut. 70: tragoedias, id. Rep. 4, 35; so Tac. H. 3, 62; Suet. Galb. 3; cf. Gell. 9, 6.

Actĭum, i, *n.* **I.** *A promontory and town in Epirus, on the Ambracian Gulf* (now *La Punta*), where Augustus conquered Antony and Cleopatra, 31 B.C., and, in commemoration of it, repaired the temple of Apollo, which existed there, and revived the *Actian* games, Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5; Cic. Fam. 16, 6.—**II.** *A harbor in Corcyra*, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3.

***actiuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [actio], *a short judicial harangue*, Plin. Ep. 9, 15.

1. Actĭus, a, um, *adj.* poet. for Actiacus, *pertaining to Actium*: ludi, Verg. A. 3, 280; 8, 675; 704; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 61; Phoebus, as having *a temple at Actium* (v. Actium), Prop. 4, 6, 67.

2. Actĭus, i, *m.*, *a proper name*, Suet. Tib. 47.

actīve, *adv.*, v. the foll. art. *fin.*

actīvus, a, um, *adj.* [ago]. **I.** *Active*: philosophia, *practical* (opp. to contemplativa): philosophia et contemplativa est et activa; spectat simul agitque, Sen. Ep. 95, 10: (opp. to spectativus) thesin a causa sic distinguunt, ut illa sit spectativae partis, haec activae, Quint. 3, 5, 11: (rhetorice) quia maximus ejus usus actu continetur, dicatur activa, id. 2, 18, 5.—**II.** In gramm.: verba activa, *which designate transitive action* (opp. *neutra* or *intransitiva*), Charis. p. 138; Diom. p. 326 P. al.—*Adv.*: **active**, in gramm., *actively, like a verb active*, Prisc. pp. 794, 799 P.

1. actor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *One who drives* or *moves something*: pecoris actor, Ov. H. 1, 95: habenae, *a slinger*, Stat. Ach. 2, 419.—**II.** In gen., *he who does any thing, a doer* or *performer* (cf. ago, II.). **A.** In gen. of every kind of action: ut illum efficeret oratorem verborum actoremque rerum, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 57 (a translation of the Homer. πρηκτῆρα ἔργων, Il. 9, 443): Cato dux, auctor, actor rerum illarum fuit, id. Sest. 28 *fin.*; so Caes. B. C. 1, 26; Nep. Att. 3, 2 al.—**B.** In judicial lang., *one who brings an action, a plaintiff*: accusatorem pro omni actore et petitore appello, Cic. Part. 32; esp. of lawyers: Moloni Rhodio et actori summo causarum et magistro, id. Brut. 89 *fin.*; so Hor. A. P. 369 al.—Also, *one who conducts a suit, an advocate*, Cic. Caec. 1.—Hence, **C.** At a later period, *an agent* or *attorney*; in gen., an *administrator* or *manager* or *steward, overseer* of property or an estate.—So in Tac.: actor publicus, *he who administers the public property*, Ann. 2, 30; 3, 67: actor summarum, *a keeper of accounts* or *cashier*, Suet. Dom. 11, and so often in the Dig.: subactoribus, *overseers* (of a household), Vulg. Gal. 4, 2.—**D.** In rhetor. lang., *one who delivers any oral discourse*; and esp. *one who delivers an oration, an orator*: inventor, compositor, actor, Cic. Or. 19.—**2.** *A player, an actor*: actores secundarum et tertiarum partium, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15; so id. de Or. 1, 26; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16 (cf. ago, II., and actio, II. C.).

2. Actor, ŏris, m. **I.** *A companion of Aeneas*, Verg. A. 9, 500.—**II.** *An Auruncan*, ib. 12, 94; 96.—Hence, **Actŏrĭdes**, ae, patron. *m.*, *son* or *grandson of Actor*: *his son, Menoetius*, Ov. F. 2, 39; *his grandson, Patroclus*, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 29; id. M. 13, 273; *Erithos*, id. ib. 5, 79.—In *plur.*: **Actŏrĭdae**, i. e. *Eurytus and Cleatus, sons of Actor, King of Phthia*, id. ib. 8, 308.

1. actōrĭus, a, um, *adj.*, i. q. activus, Tert. An. 14.

2. Actōrĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman name*, Suet. Caes. 9 al.

actrix, īcis, *f.* [actor]. **I.** *A female plaintiff*, Cod. Th. 7, 16, 41.—**II.** *A stewardess*, Inscr. Murat. 913, 6.

***actŭālis**, e, *adj.* [id.], *active, practical*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 17.—*Adv.*: **actŭālĭter**, *actively*, Myth. Vatic. vol. 3, p. 181 ed. Bod.

actŭārĭa, ae, v. 1. actuarius.

actŭārĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [actuarius], *a small, swift vessel impelled by oars, row-boat, barge*, Cic. Att. 10, 11, 4; 16, 3, 6; 16, 6, 1.

actŭārĭum, ii, v. the foll.

1. actŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ago] *that which is easily moved, swift, agile*: navis, *a swift sailer*, Caes. B. G. 5, 1; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 535, 1, and Sisenn. ib. 534, 33; Liv. 25, 30: navigium, Caes. B. C. 1, 27; cf.: "actuariae naves sunt, quae velis simul et remis aguntur," Isid. Or. 19, 1, 24: also, *abs.* **actŭārĭa**, ae, *f.*, or **actŭārĭum**, ii, *n.*, the same, Cic. Att. 5, 9; cf. Gell. 10, 25: limes, *a road 12 feet wide between fields*, Hyg. de Lim. p. 151: canes, *hunting-dogs, hounds*, acc. to Vel. Long. 2234 P.

2. actŭārĭus, ii (written by some *actarius*, to distinguish it from the preceding, Vel. Long. 2234 P., and so found in Inss. ap. Grut. 260; ap. Henzen, 6284), sc. scriba, *m.* [2. actus, II. B. 1.]. **I.** *A short-hand writer*, Suet. Caes. 55; Sen. Ep. 33, 9; cf. Lips. Tac. Ann. 5, 4.—**II.** *One who writes out accounts*, Petr. 53.

actum, i, v. ago.

actŭōse, *adv.*, see the foll. art. *fin.*

actŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [actus], *full of activity, very active* (with the access. idea of zeal, subjective impulse; diff. from *industrius*, which refers more to the means by which an object is attained, Doed. Syn. 1, 123): virtus actuosa (est), et deus vester nihil agens expers virtutis (est), Cic. N. D. 1, 40; so id. Or. 36, 125; Sen. Ep. 39.—Hence, acc. to Fest. s. v. actus, p. 15, *subst.*, *an actor* or *dancer*.—*Adv.*: **actŭōse**, *in a lively manner, with activity*, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102.

1. actus, a, um, *P. a.*, from ago.

2. actus, ūs, *m.* [ago]. **I. A.** *The moving* or *driving of an object, impulse, motion*: linguae actu, Pacuv. ap. Non. 505, 17: mellis constantior est natura ... et cunctantior actus, Lucr. 3, 192: levi admonitu, non actu, inflectit illam feram, *by driving*, Cic. Rep. 2, 40: fertur in abruptum magno mons inprobus actu, Verg. A. 12, 687: pila contorsit violento spiritus actu, Sen. Agam. 432; hominum aut animalium actu vehiculum adhibemus, Cael. Aurel. Tard. 1, 1.—Hence, **B.** Transf. **1.** *The right of driving cattle through a place, a passage for cattle*: aquae ductus, haustus, iter, actus, Cic. Caec. 26; Ulp. Dig. 8, 3, 1.—**2.** *A road between fields; a cart-* or *carriage-way*, Dig. 8, 1, 5; 8, 5, 4; 43, 19, 1 al.—And, **3.** *A measure* or *piece of land* (in quo boves aguntur, cum aratur, cum impetu justo, Plin. 18, 59): actus minimus, 120 *feet long and 4 feet wide*: quadratus, 120 *feet square*; and duplicatus, 240 *feet long and* 120 *feet wide*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 34 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 10; Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll. Also *a division made by bees in a hive*, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 22.

II. *The doing* or *performing of a thing, an act, performance.* **A.** In gen. (so not in Cic.; for Leg. 1, 11, inst. of pravis actibus, is to be read, pravitatibus; but often in the post-Aug. per.): post actum operis, Quint. 2, 18, 1: in vero actu rei, id. 7, 2, 41: rhetorice in actu consistit, id. 2, 18, 2: donec residua diurni actus conficeret, Suet. Aug. 78; so id. Claud. 30: non consenserat actibus eorum, Vulg. Luc. 23, 51.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *Public employment, business of state*, esp. *judicial*: actus rerum, *jurisdiction*, Suet. Aug. 32; id. Claud. 15, 23; also *absol.* actus, Dig. 39, 4, 16; 40, 5, 41 al.—**2.** *The action accompanying oral delivery.* **a.** Of an orator: motus est in his orationis et actus, Quint. 9, 2, 4; 11, 3, 140.—**b.** Of an actor: *the representation of a play, a part, a character*, etc.: neque enim histrioni, ut placeat, peragenda est fabula, modo in quocunque fuerit actu, probetur, Cic. de Sen. 19, 70: carminum actus, *recital*, Liv. 7, 2: histrionum actus, Quint. 10, 2, 11: in tragico quodam actu, cum elapsum baculum cito resumpsisset, Suet. Ner. 24.—Hence, also, *a larger division of a play, an act*: primo actu placeo, Ter. Hec. prol. 31: neque minor quinto, nec sit productior actu Fabula, Hor. A. P. 189, and trop. (in Cic. very often): extremus actus aetatis, Cic. de Sen. 2; id. Marcell. 9: quartus actus improbitatis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6; so id. Phil. 2, 14; id. Fam. 5, 12 al.

actūtum, *adv.* ["ab actu" (as *astutus* from *astu;* or with *tum* as enclitic, *in der Handlung da*, Corss. Ausspr. II. 849), "id est, celeritate," Prisc. 1013 P.; so Hand, s. v. who explains: *uno actu, nulla re intercedente*; Lindem. de Adv. Lat. Spec. 4, p. 17, regards it as formed from an obs. vb. actuo, with the meaning *cum multo actu, non segniter;* cf.: ait et dicto citius placat, qs. *while in the act of speaking*, Verg. A. 1, 142; cf. Hor. S. 2, 2, 80]; *immediately, quickly, instantly* (in Plaut. very often, more rarely in Ter., and, except in Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 26; Verg. A. 9, 255; Ov. M. 3, 557; id. H. 12, 207; Liv. 29,14, 5; and Quint. 4, 3, 13, perh. not occurring in the class. per.): ite actutum, Naev. ap. Non. 323, 1: aut hic est aut hic adfore actutum autumo, Pac. ap. Non. 237, 11; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 198: redibo actutum . . . id actutum diu est, id. ib. 1, 3, 32; and so id. Curc. 5, 3, 49; id. Cap. 3, 5, 75 al.: vos ite actutum, Att. ap. Non. 357, 13; Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 26; id. Ph. 5, 6, 12; often in late Lat.: si bene aestimo, actutum merebitur, Symm. Et. 1, 41; 2, 64; 3, 43; 5, 35.

‡ **ăcŭārĭus**, i, *m.* [1. acus], *one who makes needles* or *pins*, Inscr. Orell. 4139.

ăcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little needle*, acc. to Cledon, p. 1896: frigit fricantem corpus acula (lect. dub.), Att. Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 195.

ăcŭlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [aculeus], *furnished with stings* or *prickles, thorny, prickly*. **I.** Lit., of animals and plants: animalia, Plin. 20, 22, 91: bruchus, Vulg. Jer. 51, 27: herbae, Plin. 24, 19, 119: ictus, *a puncture made by a sting*, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 223.—**II.** Fig. **A.** *Stinging, pointed, sharp:* istaec . . . aculeata sunt, animum fodicant, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 30: litterae, Cic. Att. 14, 18, 1.—**B.** *Subtle, cunning:* contorta et aculeata sophismata, Cic. Ac. 2, 24.

Ăcŭlĕo, ōnis, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen in the* gens Furia, Liv. 38, 55, 4.—C. Aculeo, *a famous lawyer, friend of L. Licinius Crassus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 191; 2, 1, 2 al.

ăcŭlĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [aculeus], *a little needle* or *pin:* aculeolos in cochleare tulit, an old reading in Mart. 8, 71, where now *acu levius vix* cochleare, is read.

ăcŭlĕus, i, *m.* [acc. to Prisc. 618 P. *dim.* from 1. acus, with the gender changed, like diecula fr. dies, cf. Val. Prob. 1463 P.], *a sting.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Of animals: apis aculeum sine clamore ferre non possumus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22; so Plin. 11, 17, 17: neparum, Cic. Fin. 5, 15 al.—Also, *the spur of fowls*, Col. 8, 2, 8: locustarum, Vulg. Apoc. 9, 10.—**B.** Of plants, *a spine* or *prickle:* spinarum, Plin. 13, 9, 19: carduorum, id. 20, 23, 99.—**C.** Of an arrow or dart, *the point*, Liv. 38, 21, 11.—**II.** Fig., *a sting.* **A.** Of a sharp, cutting remark: pungunt quasi aculeis interrogatiunculis, Cic. Fin. 4, 3; so id. Ac. 2, 31; id. Planc. 24 al.; Liv. 23, 42, 5.—**B.** Of harsh treatment: aculeos severitatis judicum evellere, Cic. Clu. 55 *fin.;* so id. Cael. 12, 29.—**C.** Of painful thought or care: meum ille pectus pungit aculeus, quid illi negoti fuerit ante aedis meas, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 158: domesticarum sollicitudinum, Cic. Att. 1, 18.

ăcūmĕn, inis, *n.* [acuo], *a point* to prick or sting with; diff. fr. *cacumen*, which designates merely the summit or extremity of a thing, Doed. Syn. 2, 103. **I.** Lit.: tum clupei resonunt et ferri stridit acumen, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 838 P. (Ann. v. 369 ed. Vahl.): coni, Lucr. 4, 431: nasi, id. 6, 1193 (i. e. *the pointed contraction of the nose before death;* cf. Bentl. ad Hor. S. 1, 3, 29): stili, Cic. de Or. 1, 33: ferrum Diana volanti abstulerat jaculo: lignum sine acumine venit, Ov. M. 8, 353; 3, 84.—Hence, also, *the sting of an animal:* scorpii, Cic. Arat. 685:—auspicium ex acuminibus, *a military omen of victory, when the spears stuck in the ground suddenly begin to burn or shine at the points*, Cic. Div. 2, 36, 77, and id. N. D. 2, 3; cf. Liv. 22, 1; 43, 13.—In Plin., of the taste: *sharpness* or *pungency*, 14, 20, 25.—**II.** Fig., of the mind, like acies. **A.** *Acuteness, shrewdness, keenness, acumen:* sermonis leporem, ingeniorum acumen, dicendi copiam, Cic. Fl. 4; so Nep. Alc. 11; Plin. 2, 27, 27, § 97.—Also without a *gen.:* ubi est acumen tuum? Cic. Tusc. 1, 6; so Lucr. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 2: Empedocles an Stertinium deliret acumen, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 20.—Poet. also in *plur.:* serus Graecis admovit acumina chartis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 161.—**B.** *Cunning, subtlety:* argutiae et acumen Hyperidis, Cic. Or. 31; so id. de Or. 2, 63.—Also in *plur.:* dialectici ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, id. de Or. 2, 38: meretricis acumina, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 55.—Hence,

ăcūmĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [acumen], *good for sharpening:* mola, *for sharpening weapons*, Schol. ad Stat. Th. 3.

ăcūmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make pointed, to sharpen*, in *verb finit.:* contextum spinae acuminavit in caudam, Lact. Opif. 7, 7.—*Part. perf.:* telum culicis, Plin. 11, 2, 1: cornu lunae, id. 18, 35, 79: corpus, id. 11, 24, 28.

ăcŭo, ui, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* (*part. fut.* acuturus, not used) [cf. 2. acer], *to make sharp* or *pointed, to sharpen, whet.* **I.** Lit.: ne stridorem quidem serrae audiunt, cum acuitur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40; so, ferrum, Verg. A. 8, 386; Hor. C. 1, 2, 21: enses, Ov. M. 15, 776: gladium, Vulg. Deut. 32, 41: sagittas, id. Jer. 51, 11.—Poet.: fulmen, Lucr. 6, 278: dentes, Hor. C. 3, 20, 10; cf. Tib. 4, 3, 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** First, of the tongue, qs. *to whet*, i. e. *to sharpen, exercise, improve:* acuere linguam exercitatione dicendi, Cic. Brut. 97: linguam causis, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 23; so Vulg. Psa. 139, 4; so in gen.: se, *to exercise one's self, to make one's self ready:* acueram me ad exagitandam hanc ejus legationem, Cic. Att. 2, 7: mentem, ingenium, prudentiam, etc.; *to sharpen:* multa, quae acuant mentem, multa quae obtundant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33; so id. Brut. 33; id. Phil. 2, 17; id. de Or. 1, 20.—**B.** Acuere aliquem (with or without ad aliquid), *to spur on, incite, stir up, arouse:* ad crudelitatem, Cic. Lig. 4; id. Fam. 15, 21: illos sat aetas acuet, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 49; Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 110: ita duae res, quae languorem afferunt ceteris, illum acuebant, otium et solitudo, id. Off. 3, 1; Liv. 28, 19: curis acuens mortalia corda, Verg. G. 1, 123: auditisque lupos acuunt balatibus agni, id. ib. 4, 435: quam Juno his acuit verbis, id. A. 7, 330.—**C.** Aliquid, *to rouse up, kindle, excite* (mostly poet.): saevus in armis Aeneas acuit Martem et se suscitat irâ, Verg. A. 12, 108: iram, Vulg. Sap. 5, 21: studia, Val. Max. 2, 2, *no.* 3.—**D.** In gramm.: acuere syllabam, *to give an acute accent to* (opp. gravem ponere), Quint. 1, 5, 22; cf. Prisc. Op. Min. 159 Lind.: accentus acutus ideo inventus est, quod acuat sive elevet syllabam.—Hence, **ăcūtus**, a, um, *P. a., sharpened, made pointed;* hence, **A.** Lit., *sharp, pointed* (*acer* denotes natural sharpness, etc.: *acutus*, that produced by exertion, skill, etc.: sermo acer, *impassioned, passionate;* sermo acutus, *pointed, acute discourse*): vide ut sit acutus culter probe, Plaut. Mil. 5, 4: ferrum, Hor. A. P. 304: cuspis, Verg. A. 5, 208: gladius, Vulg. Psa. 56, 5: carex, Verg. G. 3, 231; elementa, i. e. *pointed, jagged atoms* (opp. to perplexa, connected), Lucr. 2, 463: nasus, Plaut. Cap. 3, 4, 114: oculi, *of a pointed shape*, id. Ps. 4, 7, 121: aures, *pointed*, Hor. C. 2, 19, 4: saxa, id. ib. 3, 27, 61; so Verg. A. 1, 45.—**2.** Transf. **a.** Of the senses themselves, *sharp, keen:* oculos acris atque acutos, Cic. Planc. 66: nares, Hor. S. 1, 3, 29; Cels. 2, 6.—**b.** Of objects affecting the senses, *sharp, acute;* of the voice, *soprano* or *treble:* inde loci lituus sonitus effudit acutos, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll. (Ann. v. 522 ed. Vahl.): hinnitu, Verg. G. 3, 94: voces, id. Cir. 107; Ov. M. 3, 224: stridore, Hor. C. 1, 34, 15: vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipiunt, *from the highest treble to the lowest base*, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251; cf. ib. 3, 57, 216; Somn. Scip. 5; Rep. 6, 18.—**c.** In gen., of things affecting the body, of either heat or cold from their similar effects, *keen, sharp, violent, severe:* sol, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 17: radii solis, Ov. H. 4, 159: gelu, Hor. C. 1, 9, 4; cf. Lucr. 1, 495; Verg. G. 1, 93; so, febris, Cels. 2, 4: morbus, id. 3 (opp. longus), *rapid.*—*Subst.* with *gen.:* acuta belli, *violent, severe misfortunes of war*, Hor. C. 4, 4, 76 (= graves belli molestias).—**B.** Fig. **1.** Of intellectual qualities, *acute, clear-sighted, intelligent, sagacious* (very freq.): Antisthenes homo acutus magis quam eruditus, Cic. Att. 12, 37; so id. de Or. 1, 51; id. N. D. 1, 16; Nep. Dion. 8, 1: homo ingenio prudentiâque acutissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 39: acutae sententiae, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 2, 5: motus animorum ad excogitandum acuti, id. Or. 1, 113: studia, id. Gen. 50: conclusiones, Quint. 2, 20, 5.—**2.** In gramm.: accentus acutus, *the acute accent* (opp. gravis), Prisc. p. 159, ed. Lindem.—*Comp.* Plin. 13, 1, 2.—*Adv.:* **ăcūte**, *sharply, keenly, acutely:* cernere, Lucr. 4, 804; ib. 811: conlecta, Cic. Deiot. 33: excogitat, id. Verr. 4, 147: respondeo, id. Cael. 17: scribo, id. Verr. 3, 20; so, **ăcūtum:** cernis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 26: resonarent, ib. 8, 41; and, **ăcūta:** canis ululat, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 9 Müll. (Ann. 346 Vahl.).—*Comp.*, Cic. Inv. 2, 16.—*Sup.*, Cic. Off. 1, 44; id. Verr. 3, 20.

‡ **ăcŭpēdius**, "dicebatur, cui praecipuum erat in currendo acumen pedum," *swift of foot*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 9 Müll. [qs. acer + pes; cf. Gr. ὀξύπους, ὠκύπους].

1. ăcus, ūs, *f.* [cf. 2. acer]. **I.** *A needle* or *pin*, as being *pointed*, both for common use and ornament: "qua sarcinatrix vel etiam ornatrix utitur," Paul. ex Fest. p. 9 Müll. **A.** Lit.: mirabar vulnus, quod acu punctum videtur, Cic. Mil. 24.—Hence, acu pingere, *to embroider*, Verg. A. 9, 582; Ov. M. 6, 23; cf. Plin. 8, 48, § 191; Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 22.—Esp. *a hair-pin:* figat acus tortas sustineatque comas, Mart. 14, 24: foramen acûs, *the eye of a needle*, Vulg. Matt. 19, 24.—Also, *a surgeon's needle, a probe*, Cels. 7, 17.—Hence, **B.** Trop.: acu rem tangere, *to touch the thing with a needle;* in Engl. phrase, *to hit the nail on the head*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 19; so, to denote careful and successful effort: si acum quaereres, acum invenisses, id. Men. 2, 1, 13.—**II.** *The tongue of a buckle*, Treb. Poll. Claud. 14.—**III.** I. q. acus, ĕris, Col. 2, 10, 40.—**IV.** *An implement of husbandry*, Pall. 1, 43, 2.

2. ăcus, ĕris, *n.* (also, ūs, *f.*, v. 1. acus, III.) [kindred with acus, ûs, Goth. *ahana*, old Norse *agn*, old Germ. *Agana*], = ἄχυρον, *the husk of grain and of pulse;* *chaff*, Cato, R. R. 54, 2; Varr. R. R. 1, 52; 57; 3, 9, 8.

3. ăcus, i, *m.* [1. acus], *a kind of sea-fish with a pointed snout, the hornpike* or *gar-pike* (Gr. βελόνη): acus sive belone unus piscium, etc., Plin. 9, 51, 76, § 166: et satius tenues ducere credis acos, Mart. 10, 37, 6; cf. Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145, where *belonae* again occurs. (Some read *una* for *unus* in the passage from Plin., and *acûs* for *acos* in Mart., as if these forms belonged to 1. acus.)

Ăcūsĭlas, ae, *m.* [from Ἀκουσίλαος], *an Argive historian*, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 53.

ăcūtālis, e, *adj.* [acutus], *pointed:* terminus, Front. Col. p. 132 Goes.

ăcūtārus (for *acutarius*), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that sharpens instruments:* acutarus taber, Ins. ap. Henzen. 7216.

ăcūtātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *sharpened:* sagittæ, Veg. 1, 22, 4.

ăcūte, *adv.*, v. acuo, *P. a. fin.*

ăcūtor, ōris, *m.* [acuo], *one that sharpens, a sharpener*, Not. Tir. p. 120.

ăcūtŭle, *adv.*, see the foll. art. *fin.*

ăcūtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [acutus], *somewhat pointed, acute*, or *subtile:* conclusiones, Cic. N. D. 3, 7, 18: doctores, Gell. 17, 5.—*Adv.:* **ăcūtŭle**, *somewhat sharply*, Aug. Conf. 3, 7.

ăcūtum, *adv.*, v. acuo, *P. a.*

ăcūtus, a, um, v. acuo, *P. a.*

acva and **acvarivs**, in Inscrr. for aqua and aquarius.

† **ăcȳlos**, i, *f.*, = ἄκυλος, *the acorn of the holm-oak* (ilex), Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 19 (cf. Hom. Od. 10, 242).

† **ăcȳrŏlŏgĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ἀκυρολογία, in rhetoric, *an impropriety of speech;* e. g.: sperare for timere, Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 419 (in pure Lat. *improprium* or *impropria dictio* is used instead of it: (quod proprietati est contrarium) id apud nos *improprium*, ἄκυρον apud Graecos vocatur; quale est *tantum sperare dolorem;* Quint. 8, 2, 3; cf. Don. ap. Lind. Corp. Gr. 1, 28; Charis. p. 242; Diom. 2, p. 444).

ad, *prep.* with *acc.* (from the fourth century after Christ written also **at;** Etrusc. suf. -a; Osc. az; Umbr. and Old Lat. ar, as

in Eug. Tab., in S. C. de Bacch., as arveho for adveho; arfuerunt, arfuisse, for adfuerunt, etc.; arbiter for adbiter; so, ar me advenias, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 17; cf. Prisc. 559 P.; Vel. Long. 2232 P.; Fabretti, Glos. Ital. col. 5) (cf. *Sanscr. adhi; Goth. and* Eng. at; Celt. pref. ar, as armor, i. e. ad mare; Rom. a).

I. As antith. to *ab* (as *in* to *ex*), in a progressive order of relation, ad denotes, first, the direction toward an object; then the reaching of or attaining to it; and finally, the being at or near it.

A. In space. **1.** Direction toward, *to, toward*, and first, **a.** Horizontally: fugere ad puppim colles campique videntur, *the hills and fields appear to fly toward the ship*, Lucr. 4, 390: meridie umbrae cadunt ad septentrionem, ortu vero ad occasum, *to* or *toward the north and west*, Plin. 2, 13, and so often of the geog. position of a place in reference to the points of compass, with the verbs *jacere, vergere, spectare*, etc.: Asia jacet ad meridiem et austrum, Europa ad septentriones et aquilonem, Varr. L. L. 5, § 31 Müll.; and in Plin. very freq.: Creta ad austrum ... ad septentrionem versa, 4, 20: ad Atticam vergente, 4, 21 al.—Also trop.: animus alius ad alia vitia propensior, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 81.—**b.** In a direction upwards (esp. in the poets, very freq.): manusque sursum ad caelum sustulit, Naev. ap. Non. 116, 30 (B. Pun. p. 13, ed. Vahl.): manus ad caeli templa tendebam lacrimans, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 50 ed. Vahl.); cf.: duplices tendens ad sidera palmas, Verg. A. 1, 93: molem ex profundo saxeam ad caelum vomit, Att. ap. Prisc. 1325 P.: clamor ad caelum volvendus, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 104 Müll. (Ann. v. 520 ed. Vahl.) (cf. with this: tollitur in caelum clamor, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1, or Ann. v. 422): ad caelumque ferat flammai fulgura rursum, of Aetna, Lucr. 1, 725; cf. id. 2, 191; 2, 325: sidera sola micant; ad quae sua bracchia tendens, etc., Ov. M. 7, 188: altitudo pertingit ad caelum, Vulg. Dan. 4, 17.—**c.** Also in the direction downwards (for the usu. *in*): tardiore semper ad terras omnium quae geruntur in caelo effectu cadente quam visu, Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 216.

2. The point or goal at which any thing arrives. **a.** Without reference to the space traversed in passing, *to, toward* (the most common use of this prep.): cum stupro redire ad suos popularis, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 317 Müll. (B. Pun. p. 14 ed. Vahl.): ut ex tam alto dignitatis gradu ad superos videatur potius quam ad inferos pervenisse, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: ad terras decidat aether, Lucan. 2, 58.—Hence, (α) With verbs which designate going, coming, moving, bearing, bringing near, adapting, taking, receiving, calling, exciting, admonishing, etc., when the verb is compounded with *ad* the prep. is not always repeated, but the constr. with the *dat.* or *acc.* employed; cf. Rudd. II. pp. 154, 175 n. (In the ante-class. per., and even in Cic., *ad* is generally repeated with most verbs, as, ad eos accedit, Cic. Sex. Rosc. 8: ad Sullam adire, id. ib. 25: ad se adferre, id. Verr. 4, 50: reticulum ad naris sibi admovebat, id. ib. 5, 27: ad laborem adhortantur, id. de Sen. 14: T. Vectium ad se arcessit, id. Verr. 5, 114; but the poets of the Aug. per., and the historians, esp. Tac., prefer the dative; also, when the compound verb contains merely the idea of approach, the constr. with *ad* and the *acc.* is employed; but when it designates increase, that with the *dat.* is more usual: accedit ad urbem, *he approaches the city;* but, accedit provinciae, *it is added to the province.*)—(β) Ad me, te, se, for domum meam, tuam, suam (in Plaut. and Ter. very freq.): oratus sum venire ad te huc, Plaut. Mil. 5, 1, 12: spectatores plaudite atque ite ad vos comissatum, id. Stich. *fin.:* eamus ad me, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 64: ancillas traduce huc ad vos, id. Heaut. 4, 4, 22: transcundum est tibi ad Menedemum, id. 4, 4, 17: intro nos vocat ad sese, tenet intus apud se, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 86 P.: te oro, ut ad me Vibonem statim venias, Cic. Att. 3, 3; 16, 10 al.—(γ) Ad, with the name of a deity in the *gen.*, is elliptical for ad templum or aedem (cf.: Thespiadas, quae ad aedem Felicitatis sunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 4; id. Phil. 2, 35: in aedem Veneris, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 120: in aedem Concordiae, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 21; 2, 6, 12): ad Dianae, *to the temple of*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 43: ad Opis, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 14: ad Castoris, id. Quint. 17: ad Juturnae, id. Clu. 101: ad Vestae, Hor. S. 1, 9, 35 al.: cf. Rudd. II. p. 41, n. 4, and p. 334.—(δ) With *verbs which denote a giving, sending, informing*, submitting, etc., it is used for the simple *dat.* (Rudd. II. p. 175): litteras dare *ad* aliquem, *to send* or *write one a letter;* and: litteras dare *alicui, to give a letter to one;* hence Cic. never says, like Caesar and Sall., alicui scribere, which strictly means, *to write for one* (as a receipt, etc.), but always mittere, scribere, perscribere *ad* aliquem: postea ad pistores dabo, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 119: praecipe quae ad patrem vis nuntiari, id. Capt. 2, 2, 109: in servitutem pauperem ad divitem dare, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 48: nam ad me Publ. Valerius scripsit, Cic. Fam. 14, 2 *med.:* de meis rebus ad Lollium perscripsi, id. ib. 5, 3: velim domum ad te scribas, ut mihi tui libri pateant, id. Att. 4, 14; cf. id. ib. 4, 16: ad primam (sc. epistulam) tibi hoc scribo, *in answer to your first*, id. ib. 3, 15, 2: ad Q. Fulvium Cons. Hirpini et Lucani dediderunt sese, Liv. 27, 15, 1; cf. id. 28, 22, 5.—Hence the phrase: mittere or scribere librum ad aliquem, *to dedicate a book to one* (Greek, προσφωνεῖν): has res ad te scriptas, Luci, misimus, Aeli, Lucil. Sat. 1, ap. Auct. Her. 4, 12: quae institueram, ad te mittam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5: ego interea admonitu tuo perfeci sane argutulos libros ad Varronem; and soon after: mihi explices velim, maneasne in sententia, ut mittam ad eum quae scripsi, Cic. Att. 13, 18; cf. ib. 16; Plin. 1, 19.—So in titles of books: M. Tullii Ciceronis ad Marcum Brutum Orator; M. T. Cic. ad Q. Fratrem Dialogi tres de Oratore, etc.—In the titles of odes and epigrams *ad* aliquem signifies *to, addressed to.*—(ε) With names of towns after verbs of motion, ad is used in answer to the question Whither? instead of the simple *acc.;* but commonly with this difference, that ad denotes *to the vicinity of, the neighborhood of:* miles ad Capuam profectus sum, quintoque anno post ad Tarentum, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10; id. Fam. 3, 81: ad Veios, Liv. 5, 19; 14, 18; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 7; id. B. C. 3, 40 al.—Ad is regularly used when the proper name has an appellative in apposition to it: ad Cirtam oppidum iter constituunt, Sall. J. 81, 2; so Curt. 3, 1, 22; 4, 9, 9; or when it is joined with usque, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34, § 87; id. Deiot. 7, 19.—(When an adjective is added, the simple *acc.* is used poet., as well as with *ad:* magnum iter ad doctas proficisci cogor Athenas, Prop. 3, 21, 1; the simple *acc.*, Ov. H. 2, 83: doctas jam nunc eat, inquit, Athenas).—(ζ) With verbs which imply a hostile movement toward, or protection in respect to any thing, *against* = adversus: nonne ad senem aliquam fabricam fingit? Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 34: Lernaeas pugnet ad hydras, Prop. 3, 19, 9: neque quo pacto fallam, nec quem dolum ad eum aut machinam commoliar, old poet in Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73: Belgarum copias ad se venire vidit, Caes. B. G. 2, 5; 7, 70: ipse ad hostem vehitur, Nep. Dat. 4, 5; id. Dion. 5, 4: Romulus ad regem impetus facit (a phrase in which *in* is commonly found), Liv. 1, 5, 7, and 44, 3, 10: aliquem ad hostem ducere, Tac. A. 2, 52: clipeos ad tela protecti obiciunt, Verg. A. 2, 443: munio me ad haec tempora, Cic. Fam. 9, 18: ad hos omnes casus provisa erant praesidia, Caes. B. G. 7, 65; 7, 41; so with nouns: medicamentum ad aquam intercutem, Cic. Off. 3, 24: remedium ad tertianam, Petr. Sat. 18: munimen ad imbris, Verg. G. 2, 352: farina cum melle ad tussim siccam efficasissima est, Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 243: ad muliebre ingenium efficaces preces, Liv. 1, 9; 1, 19 (in these two passages *ad* may have the force of *apud*, Hand).—(η) The repetition of *ad* to denote the direction to a place and to a person present in it is rare: nunc tu abi ad forum ad herum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 100; cf.: vocatis classico ad concilium militibus ad tribunos, Liv. 5 47.—(The distinction between *ad* and *in* is given by Diom. 409 P., thus: *in* forum ire est in ipsum forum intrare; *ad* forum autem ire, in locum foro proximum; ut *in* tribunal et *ad* tribunal venire non unum est; quia ad tribunal venit litigator, in tribunal vero praetor aut judex; cf. also Sen. Ep. 73, 14, deus ad homines venit, immo, quod propius est, in homines venit.)—**b.** The terminus, with ref. to the space traversed, *to, even to*, with or without *usque*, Quint. 10, 7, 16: ingurgitavit usque ad imum gutturem, Naev. ap. Non. 207, 20 (Rib. Com. Rel. p. 30): dictator pervehitur usque ad oppidum, Naev. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 153 Müll. (B. Pun. p. 16 ed. Vahl.): via pejor ad usque Baii moenia, Hor. S. 1, 5, 96; 1, 1, 97: rigidum permanat frigus ad ossa, Lucr. 1, 355; 1, 969: cum sudor ad imos Manaret talos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 10: ut quantum posset, agmen ad mare extenderet, Curt. 3, 9, 10: laeva pars ad pectus est nuda, id. 6, 5, 27 al.—Hence the Plinian expression, petere aliquid (usque) ad aliquem, *to seek something everywhere, even with one:* ut ad Aethiopas usque peteretur, Plin. 36, 6, 9, § 51 (where Jan now reads ab Aethiopia); so, vestis ad Seras peti, id. 12, 1, 1.—Trop.: si quid poscam, usque ad ravim poscam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 10: deverberâsse usque ad necem, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 13; without usque: hic ad incitas redactus, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 136; 4, 2, 52; id. Poen. 4, 2, 85; illud ad incitas cum redit atque internecionem, Lucil. ap. Non. 123, 20: virgis ad necem caedi, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 29, § 70; so Hor. S. 1, 2, 42; Liv. 24, 38, 9; Tac. A. 11, 37; Suet. Ner. 26; id. Dom. 8 al.

3. Nearness or proximity in gen. = apud, *near to, by, at, close by* (in ante-class. per. very freq.; not rare later, esp. in the historians): pendent peniculamenta unum ad quemque pedum, *trains are suspended at each foot*, Enn. ap. Non. 149, 33 (Ann. v. 363 ed. Vahl.): ut in servitute hic ad suum maneat patrem, Plaut. Capt. prol. 49; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 98; 3, 5, 41: sol quasi flagitator astat usque ad ostium, *stands like a creditor continually at the door*, id. Most. 3, 2, 81 (cf. with same force, Att. ap. Non. 522, 25; apud ipsum astas): ad foris adsistere, Cic. Verr. 1, 66; id. Arch. 24: astiterunt ad januam, Vulg. Act. 10, 17: non adest ad exercitum, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 6; cf. ib. prol. 133: aderant ad spectaculum istud, Vulg. Luc. 23, 48: has (testas) e fenestris in caput Deiciunt, qui prope ad ostium adspiraverunt, Lucil. ap. Non. 288, 31: et nec opinanti Mors ad caput adstitit, Lucr. 3, 959: quod Romanis ad manum domi supplementum esset, *at hand*, Liv. 9, 19, 6: haec arma habere ad manum, Quint. 12, 5, 1: dominum esse ad villam, Cic. Sull. 20; so id. Verr. 2, 21: errantem ad flumina, Verg. E. 6, 64; Tib. 1, 10, 38; Plin. 7, 2, § 12; Vitr. 7, 14; 7, 12; and ellipt. (cf. supra, 2, γ): pecunia utinam ad Opis maneret! Cic. Phil. 1, 17.—Even of persons: qui primum pilum ad Caesarem duxerat (for apud), Caes. B. G. 6, 38; so id. ib. 1, 31; 3, 9; 5, 53; 7, 5; id. B. C. 3, 60: ad inferos poenas parricidii luent, *among*, Cic. Phil. 14, 13: neque segnius ad hostes bellum apparatur, Liv. 7, 7, 4: pugna ad Trebiam, ad Trasimenum, ad Cannas, etc., for which Liv. also uses the *gen.:* si Trasimeni quam Trebiae, si Cannarum quam Trasimeni pugna nobilior esset, 23, 43, 4.—Sometimes used to form the name of a place, although written separately, e. g. ad Murcim, Varr. L. L. 5, § 154: villa ad Gallinas, a villa on the Flaminian Way, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 37: ad urbem esse (of generals), *to remain outside the city* (Rome) *until permission was given for a triumph:* "Esse ad urbem dicebantur, qui cum potestate provinciali aut nuper e provincia revertissent, aut nondum in provinciam profecti essent . . . solebant autem, qui ob res in provincia gestas triumphum peterent, extra urbem exspectare, donec, lege lata, triumphantes urbem introire possent," Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 3, 8.—So sometimes with names of towns and verbs of rest: pons, qui erat ad Genavam, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: ad Tibur mortem patri minatus est, Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 10: conchas ad Caietam legunt, id. Or. 2, 6: ad forum esse, *to be at the market*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 136; id. Most. 3, 2, 158; cf. Ter. Ph. 4, 2, 8; id. And. 1, 5, 19.—Hence, adverb., ad dextram (sc. manum, partem), ad laevam, ad sinistram, *to the right, to the left*, or *on the right, on the left:* ad dextram, Att. Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 225; Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 1; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 44; Cic. Univ. 13; Caes. B. C. 1, 69: ad laevam, Enn. Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 51; Att. ib. p. 217: ad sinistram, Ter.

§ 211: radices, id. 20, 21, 84, § 225: vermiculos bracchio, id. 27, 10, 62, § 89.

Ădam, *indecl. m.*, Charis. 94 P., or *gen.* Adae, also **Ădāmus**, i, אָדָם, *Adam* (A common in quantity, cf. Prud. Apoth. 759 and 1078, with Aus. Idyll. 1, 14).

ădămantēus, a, um, *adj.* [adamas], *of hard steel, iron*, etc., or *hard as these:* catenae, *adamantine*, Manil. 1, 921: nares (taurorum), Ov. M. 7, 104.

† **ădămantĭnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀδαμάντινος, *hard as steel*, etc., *adamantine:* saxa, Lucr. 2, 447: duritia, Plin. 37, 11, 73.—Hence poet., *extremely hard, inflexible, invincible:* clavi, Hor. C. 3, 24, 5: tunica, id. ib. 1, 6, 13: juga, Prop. 3, 9, 9; cf. aënus.

ădămantis, ĭdis, *f.*, *a certain magic herb, which cannot be bruised* or *crushed* [ἀ-δαμάω], Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 162; App. Herb. 4.

† **ădămas**, antis, *m.* (*acc.* Gr. adamanti, adamantas), = ἀδάμας (invincible), *adamant, the hardest iron* or *steel;* hence poet., for *any thing inflexible, firm, lasting*, etc. (first used by Verg.): porta adversa ingens solidoque adamante columnae, Verg. A. 6, 552; cf. Mart. 5, 11; adamante texto vincire, *with adamantine chains*, Sen. Herc. F. 807.—Trop. of character, *hard, unyielding, inexorable:* nec rigidos silices solidumve in pectore ferrum aut adamanta gerit, *a heart of stone*, Ov. M. 9, 615: lacrimis adamanta movebis, *will move a heart of stone*, id. A. A. 1, 659; so id. Tr. 4, 8, 45: voce tua posses adamanta movere, Mart. 7, 99: duro nec enim ex adamante creati, Sed tua turba sumus, Stat. S. 1, 2, 69.—**II.** *The diamond:* adamanta infragilem omni cetera vi sanguine hircino rumpente, Plin. 20, prooem. 1; 37, 4, 15, § 55 sq.

ăd-ămātor, ōris, *m.*, *a lover*, Tert. Hab. Mul. 2.—In the Gloss. Graec. a transl. of ἐρωτικός.

ăd-ambŭlo, āre, 1, *v. n.*, *to walk about, at*, or *near a thing* (rare; used only before and after the class. per.): ad ostium, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 8.—Also with *dat.:* seni, App. M. 11, p. 261; so lateri, 3, 26.

Ădămĭāni, ōrum, *m.*, *certain heretics who imitated the nakedness of Adam before the fall*, Isid. Or. 8, 5, 14.

ăd-ămo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [ad, *intens.*], *to love truly, earnestly, deeply* (in the whole class. per. mostly—in Cic. always—used only in the *perf.* and *pluperf.;* first in Col. 10, 199, and Quint. 2, 5, 22, in the *pres.*): nihil erat cujusquam, quod quidem ille adamâsset, quod non hoc anno suum fore putaret, Cic. Mil. 32, 87; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 34; 2, 4, 45: sententiam, id. Ac. 2, 3, 9: Antisthenes patientiam et duritiam in Socratico sermone maxime adamârat, id. de Or. 3, 17, 62; cf. ib. 19, 71: laudum gloriam, id. Fam. 2, 4 *fin.;* cf. id. Flacc. 11: quem (Platonem) Dion admiratus est atque adamavit, Nep. Dion, 2, 3: agros et cultus et copias Gallorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: Achilleos equos, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 28: villas, Plin. Ep. 3, 7: si virtutem adamaveris, amare enim parum est (*amare*, as the merely instinctive love of goodness, in contrast with the acquired love of the philosophers, Doederl.), Sen. Ep. 71, 5.—**II.** Of unlawful love, Ov. A. A. 2, 109; Suet. Vesp. 22; Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 155; id. 36, 5, 4, § 23; Petr. S. 110 al.

ădamplĭātus, a, um, *P. a.*, from adamplio.

ăd-amplĭo, āre, 1, *v. a.* [ad, den. *increase*], *to widen, to enlarge, to increase:* adampliemus pondus, Vulg. Ital. Amos, 8, 5, where St. Jerome has *augeamus:* aediculam vetustate corruptam adampliavit, Inscr. Grut. 128, 5; 884, 8.

ăd-ămussim, *adv.*, v. amussis.

ăd-ăpĕrĭo, ui, ertum, 4, *v. a.* [ad, *intens.*], *to open fully, to open, throw open* (not in Cic.): adorti adapertas fores portae, Liv. 25, 30, 10 Drak. (cf. aperire foris, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 13); so Suet. Ner. 12; Curt. 9, 7, 24; Ov. Am. 1, 5, 3; 3, 12, 12.—**II.** Transf., *to uncover, to bare:* caput, Sen. Ep. 64; Val. Max. 5, 2, 9: caelum, *to make visible*, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 130: adaperta fides, *manifest*, Stat. Th. 1, 396: aures ad criminationem adapertae, *open to, ready to hear*, Curt. 9, 7, 24.

* **ădăpertĭlis**, e, *adj.* [adaperio], *that may be opened:* latus hoc adapertile tauri, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 46.

ădăpertĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], an uncovering; hence, fig., *a revealing, disclosure* (late Lat.): legis, August. Quaest. 83, 61.

ădăpertus, a, um, *Part.* of adaperio.

ădaptātus, a, um, *P. a.* of adapto.

ăd-apto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to fit, adjust*, or *adapt to a thing;* with *dat.* only in *part. pass.:* galericulo capiti adaptato et annexo, Suet. Oth. 12; id. Claud. 33.

ăd-ăquo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [aqua], *to bring water to, to give to drink* (post-Aug.), Vulg. Gen. 24, 46; 29, 10.—Of plants: amygdalas, Plin. 17, 10, 11, § 64: vites, Pall. 3, 33.—* In *pass.:* adaquari (different from the foll.), *to be brought to drink:* jumentum, Suet. Galb. 7.

ăd-ăquor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, *to bring* or *procure water for one's self, to fetch water:* nec sine periculo possent adaquari oppidani, Auct. B. G. 8, 41, where Dinter gives [*ad*]*aquari;* v. aquor.

† **ădarca**, ae, and **ădarce**, es, *f.*, = ἀδάρκη, ἀδάρκης, *a froth* or *efflorescence deposited on sedge*, etc., *forming a spongy growth*, also called calamochnus; form *adarca*, Plin. 32, 10, 52, § 140; id. 16, 36, 66, § 167; 20, 22, 88, § 241: form *adarce*, Veg. 3, 48, 2; 4, 28, 15; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

* **ăd-āresco**, rui, 3, *v. inch.* [ad, *intens.*], *to dry up:* ubi amurca adaruerit, vestimenta condito, Cato, R. R. 98.

ădārĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ad-ara], *serving at the altar:* MAGISTER ADARIARIVS, Burton, Inscr. p. 587.

ăd-ăro, āre, 1, *v. a.* [ad, *intens.*], *to plough carefully:* in an interpolation in Plin. 23, 1, § 2.

‡ **adasia** ovis vetula recentis partus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 12 Müll.; Gloss. Mai Clas. Auct. viii. p. 52.

ăd-aucto, āre, 1, *v. freq.* [adaugeo], *to augment much:* rem summam et patriam nostram, Att. ap. Non. 75, 3 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 283).

ăd-auctor, ōris, *m.*, *an augmenter*, Tert. de Anim. 2, where better *auctor*.

1. ădauctus, a, um, *Part.* of adaugeo.

2. ădauctus, ūs, *m.* [adaugeo], *an increasing, increase, growth:* quaecunque vides hilaro grandescere adauctu, Lucr. 2, 1122: lunae (opp. defectio), Sol. 23 *fin.*

ăd-augĕo, xi, ctum, 2, *v. a.*, *to make greater by adding to, to increase, augment.* **I.** In gen.: timet, ne tua duritia adaucta sit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 26: haec maleficia aliis nefariis cumulant atque adaugent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11; so id. Inv. 1, 3, 4; 2, 18; cf. id. Ac. 1, 5, 21; Auct. Her. 2, 25; Plin. Pan. 22; Cels. 4, 6 *med.*—**II.** Esp., in sacrifices, t. t., *to devote* (cf. augeo): decumam esse adauctam tibi quam vovi, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 62.

ăd-augesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [ad, *intens.*], *to begin to increase* or *augment, to grow, to thrive:* neque adaugescit quidquam neque deperit inde, Lucr. 2, 296; so also Cic. poet. in Div. 1, 7 *fin.*

ădaxint, v. adigo *init.*

ăd-bello, āre, *to make war upon* (late Lat.), Amm. 16, 9.

ad-bĭbo, bibi, bĭbĭtum, 3, *v. a.* [ad, *intens.*], *to drink* (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: quando adbibero, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 58; so Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 8; Gell. 2, 22.—**II.** Trop., of discourse, *to drink in*, Plaut. Mil. Gl. 3, 3, 10 (cf. devorare dicta, id. As. 3, 3, 59, and Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 14; Sid. Carm. 16, 126).—Hence of instruction, *to drink in eagerly, to listen to attentively:* nunc adbibe puro Pectore verba, puer, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 67.

* **ad-bīto**, ĕre, 3, *v. n.* [beto], *to come* or *draw near, to approach:* si adbites propius, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 72.

* **ad-blătĕro**, āre, 1, *v. a.* [ad, *intens.*], *to prattle, to chatter:* affanias, App. M. 9, p. 221, 25 Elm.

adc., words beginning thus, v. in **acc.**

† † **addax**, ăcis, *m.* (an African word, acc. to Plin., l. c.), *the name of a wild animal in Africa, with crooked horns*, Capra cervicapra, Linn.; Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 124.

ad-dĕcet, ēre, 2, *v. impers.* [ad, *intens.*], *it behooves, it becomes, it is fit* or *proper that* (used only in Enn. and Plaut., in the latter very often), constr. with *acc.* or with *acc.* and *inf.:* sed virum virtute vera vivere animatum addecet, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 17, 10 (Trag. v. 338, ed. Vahl.; Rib. p. 52): ut matrem addecet familias, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 80: meo me aequum est morigerum patri, ejus studio servire addecet, id. Am. 3, 4, 21; nam peculi probam nihil habere addecet Clam virum, id. Cas. 2, 2, 26; so id. Bacch. 1, 2, 20; id. Most. 4, 2, 21; id. Ps. 1, 5, 156; id. Trin. 1, 2, 41.

ad-dĕcĭmo, āre, *to take by the tenth part, to tithe* (v. decimo): vinearum reditus, Vulg. 1 Reg. 8, 15: greges vestros, ib. 8, 17.

ad-densĕo, ēre, and **ăd-denso**, āre (cf. Wagner ad Verg. G. 1, 248), 2 and 1, *v. a.*, *to make close, compact* (very rare): extremi addensent acies, Verg. A. 10, 432 Rib.—In *pass.*, of water, *to become thick, to thicken:* aquam radice ea addita addensari, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 230.

ad-dīco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* (*imp.* addice, for addic, Plaut. Poen. 2, 50; addixti, Mart. 12, 16), orig., *to give one's assent to a thing* ("addicere est proprie idem dicere et approbare dicendo," Fest. p. 13 Müll.), in its lit. signif. belonging only to augural and judicial language (opp. abdīco). **I.** Of a favorable omen, *to be propitious to, to favor*, usually with aves as subj., and without obj.: cum sacellorum exaugurationes admitterent aves, in Termini fano non addixere, Liv. 1, 55, 3; so, Fabio auspicanti aves semel atque iterum non addixerunt, id. 27, 16, 15; also with auspicium as *subj.:* addicentibus auspiciis vocat contionem, Tac. A. 2, 14; cf. Drak. Liv. 1, 36, 3; 27, 16, 15.—And with *acc.* of obj.: illum quem aves addixerant, Fest. p. 241 Müll.—In judicial lang.: alicui aliquid or aliquem, *to award* or *adjudge any thing to one, to sentence;* hence Festus, with reference to the adjudged or condemned person, says: "alias addicere damnare est," p. 13 Müll.: ubi in jus venerit, addicet praetor familiam totam tibi, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 57: bona alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 52: addictus erat tibi? *had he been declared bound to you for payment?* id. Rosc. Com. 14, 41; hence ironic.: Fufidium . . . creditorem debitoribus suis addixisti, *you have adjudged the creditor to his debtors* (instead of the reverse), id. Pis. 35: liberum corpus in servitutem, Liv. 3, 56.—Hence *subst.*, **addictus**, i, *m.*, *one who has been given up* or *made over as servant to his creditor:* ducite nos quo jubet, tamquam quidem addictos, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 87: addictus Hermippo et ab hoc ductus est, Cic. Fl. 20 *extr.;* cf. Liv. 6, 15, 20. (The addictus, *bondman*, was not properly a slave=*servus*, for he retained his *nomen*, *cognomen*, his *tribus*, which the *servus* did not have; he could become free again by cancelling the demand, even against the will of his *dominus;* the *servus* could not; the *addictus*, when set free, was also again *ingenuus*, the *servus* only *libertinus;* v. Quint. 7, 3, 27. The inhuman law of the Twelve Tables, which, however, was never put in execution, that one indebted to several creditors should be cut in pieces and divided among them, is mentioned by Gell. 20, 1: Niebuhr, Rom. Gesch. 1, 638; Smith's Antiq.): addicere alicui judicium, *to grant one leave to bring an action*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 61 Müll.: addicere litem, sc. judici, *to deliver a cause to the judge.* This was the office of the praetor. Such is the purport of the law of XII. Tab. Tab. I.: POST MERIDIEM PRAESENTI STLITEM ADDICITO, ap. Gell. 17, 2: judicem or arbitrum (instead of dare judicium), *to appoint for one a judge in his suit*, Dig. 5, 1, 39, 46 and 80: addicere aliquid in diem, *to adjudge a thing to one* ad interim, so that, upon a change of circumstances, the matter in question shall be restored in integrum, Dig. 18, 2; 6, 1, 41; 39, 3, 9.—**B.** In auctions, *to adjudge to the highest bidder, knock down, strike off, deliver to* (with the price in *abl.*): ecquis est ex tanto populo, qui bona C. Rabirii Po-

stumi nummo sestertio sibi addici velit, Cic. Rab. Post. 17; so id. Verr. 2, 1, 55; Suet. Caes. 50.—Addicere bona alicujus in publicum, i. e. *to confiscate*, Caes. B. C. 2, 18; hence in Plaut., of a parasite, who strikes himself off, as it were, i. e. promises himself to one as guest, on condition that he does not in the mean time have a higher bid, i. e. is not attracted to another by a better table, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 76 sq.—**C.** In gen., *to sell, to make over to:* addice tuam mihi meretricem, Plaut. Poen. 2, 50: hominem invenire neminem potuit, cui meas aedes addiceret, traderet, donaret, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 41: Antonius regna addixit pecunia, Cic. Phil. 7, 5, 15; so Hor. S. 2, 5, 109.—In a metaph. signif., **D.** *To deliver, yield,* or *resign a thing to one*, either in a good or a bad sense. **a.** In a good sense, *to devote, to consecrate to:* senatus, cui me semper addixi, Cic. Planc. 39, 93: agros omnes addixit deae, Vell. 2, 25; hence, morti addicere, *to devote to death*, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45: nolite . . . omnem Galliam prosternere et perpetuae servituti addicere, *to devote to perpetual slavery*, Caes. B. G. 7, 77.—**b.** In a bad sense, *to give up, to sacrifice, to abandon* (very freq.): ejus ipsius domum evertisti, cujus sanguinem addixeras, Cic. Pis. 34, 83: libidini cujusque nos addixit, id. Phil. 5, 12, 33; so id. Mil. 32; id. Sest. 17; id. Quint. 30; hence poet.: quid faciat? crudele, suos addicere amores, *to sacrifice, to surrender his love*, Ov. M. 1, 617 (where some read wrongly *abdicere*).—**E.** In later Latin, *to attribute* or *ascribe a work to one:* quae (comoediae) nomini eius (Plauti) addicuntur, Gell. 3, 3, 13.—Hence, **addictus**, *P. a.* (after II. D.), *dedicated* or *devoted to a thing;* hence, **a.** *Destined to:* gladiatorio generi mortis addictus, Cic. Phil. 11, 7, 16; cf. Hor. Epod. 17, 11.—**b.** *Given up to, bound to:* qui certis quibusdam destinatisque sententiis quasi addicti et consecrati sunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 14: Prasinae factioni addictus et deditus, Suet. Cal. 55.—*Comp., sup.*, and *adv.* not used.

addictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [addico], *the awarding* or *adjudging* (of the praetor or judge, v. addico, B.): bonorum possessionumque addictio et condonatio, * Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 12; so Gai. Inst. 3, § 189; Dig. 40, 5, 4, §§ 2, 5; ib. 49, 14, 50.

addictus, a, um, *P. a.* of addico.

ad-disco, didici, no *sup.*, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To learn in addition to, to learn further:* Quid? qui etiam addiscunt aliquid? ut Solonem versibus gloriantem videmus, qui se cotidie aliquid addiscentem senem fieri dicit, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26; so id. Fin. 5, 29; id. de Or. 3, 36; Ov. M. 3, 593 al. (cf. addocere, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 18).—**II.** In gen., *to learn, to be informed, to hear:* quos cum venire rex addidicisset, in fugam vertitur, Just. 2, 3, 13.

addĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [addo], *an addition, accession, increase:* inimicorum, * Cic. Sest. 31, 68: vitae, Sen. Ep. 17, 6: praeter nomen nihil est additamenti, Pseud.-Sall. ad Caes. de Rep. Ord. 2: pretii, App. M. 9, 6.

addĭtīcius (not -tius), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *added, annexed, additional*, Tert. de Rebus Carn. 52; Dig. 50, 16, 98.

addĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an adding to, addition:* figurarum additio et abjectio, Quint. 9, 3, 18: Sic corpori fit additio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37; Prisc. p. 978 P.

addĭtĭtius, v. additicius.

* **addĭtīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *added, annexed;* of the pronoun *ipse*, Prisc. p. 1095 P.

addĭtus, a, um, *P. a.* of addo.

* **ad-dīvīno**, āre, 1, *v. a.* [ad *intens.*], *to divine, to prognosticate:* quemdam ex facie hominum addivinantem, ex his dixisse futurae mortis annos, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 88 dub. (Cod. Bamb. and Sillig: divinantem).

ad-do, didi, ditum, 3, *v. a.* [2. do] (addues for addideris, Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll.), *to put, place, lay*, etc., *a person* or *thing to another*. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., NEVE AVROM ADDITO, *let no gold be put into the grave with the dead*, Fragm. of the XII. Tab. in Cic. de Leg. 2, 24: Argus, quem quondam Ioni Juno custodem addidit, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 20; so id. Mil. 2, 6, 69: adimunt diviti, addunt pauperi, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 47: spumantia addit Frena feris, Verg. A. 5, 818: Pergamaque Iliacamque jugis hanc addidit arcem, i. e. imposuit, id. ib. 3, 336; Hor. Epod. 8, 10: flammae aquam, *to throw upon*, Tib. 2, 4, 42: incendia ramis, Sil. 7, 161: propiorem Martem, *to bring nearer*, id. 5, 442.—With *in:* uram in ollulas addere, Varr. R. R. 2, 54, 2: glandem in dolium, id. ib. 3, 15, 2: eas epistulas in eundem fasciculum velim addas, Cic. Att. 12, 53: adde manus in vincla meas, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 1; id. A. A. 2, 672, 30.—Poet.: cum carceribus sese effudere quadrigae, addunt in spatia, i. e. dant se, Verg. G. 1, 513, v. Heyne and Forb.—Hence, **B.** Trop., *to bring to, to add to;* with *dat.:* pudicitiae hujus vitium me hinc absente'st additum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 179: fletum ingenio muliebri, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50; also *absol.:* operam addam sedulo, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 54; so id. Pers. 4, 4, 57: addere animum, or animos, *to give courage, make courageous:* mihi quidem addit animum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 31: sed haec sunt in iis libris, quos tu laudando animos mihi addidisti, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 4; so, animos cum clamore, Ov. M. 8, 388.—So also: addis mihi alacritatem scribendi, Cic. Att. 16, 3: verba virtutem non addere, *impart, bestow*, Sall. C. 58: severitas dignitatem addiderat, id. ib. 57: audaciam, id. J. 94: formidinem, id. ib. 37: metum, Tac. H. 1, 62; cf. ib. 76: ex ingenio suo quisque demat vel addat fidem, id. G. 3: ardorem mentibus, Verg. A. 9, 184: ductoribus honores, id. ib. 5, 249; hence, addere alicui calcar, *to give one the spur, to spur him on:* anticipate atque addite calcar, Varr. ap. Non. 70, 13: vatibus addere calcar, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 217 (cf.: admovere calcar Cic. Att. 6, 1, and adhibere calcar, id. Brut. 56).

II. Esp. **A.** *To add to by way of increase, to join* or *annex to, to augment*, with *dat.* or *ad* (the most common signif. of this word): etiam fides, ei quae accessere, tibi addam dono gratiis, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 37: verbum adde etiam unum, id. Rud. 4, 3, 68; cf. Ter. And. 5, 2, 19: non satis habes quod tibi dieculam addo? id. ib. 4, 2, 27; so id. Eun. 1, 1, 33; id. Ph. 1, 1, 8: illud in his rebus non addunt, Lucr. 3, 900: quaeso ne ad malum hoc addas malum, Caec. ap. Non. 154, 15: addendo deducendoque videre quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 59; so id. de Or. 2, 12 *fin.;* id. Fam. 15, 20; id Att. 1, 13: acervum efficiunt uno addito grano, id. Ac. 2, 16, 49: hunc laborem ad cotidiana opera addebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: multas res novas in edictum addidit, *he made essential additions to*, Nep. Cat. 2, 3: eaque res multum animis eorum addidit, Sall. J. 75, 9: addita est alia insuper injuria, Liv. 2, 2: novas litterarum formas addidit vulgavitque, Tac. A. 11, 13; cf. ib. 14 al.—Poet.: noctem addens operi, *also the night to the work*, Verg. A. 8, 411; ut quantum generi demas, virtutibus addas, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 22.—With *ad:* additum ad caput legis, Suet. Calig. 40; so Flor. 1, 13, 17.—Poet. with *inf.:* ille viris pila et ferro circumdare pectus addiderat, *he instructed them in addition*, Sil. 8, 550: addere gradum (sc. gradui), *to add step to step*, i. e. *to quicken one's pace:* adde gradum, appropera, Plaut. Tr. 4, 3, 3; so Liv. 3, 27; 26, 9; Plin. Ep. 6, 20; cf. Doed. Syn. 4, 58: addito tempore, *in course of time:* conjugia sobrinarum diu ignorata addito tempore percrebuisse, Tac. A. 12, 6; so also: addita aetate, *with increased age:* in infantia scabunt aures; quod addita aetate non queunt, *as they grow older*, Plin. 11, 48, 108, § 260.—**2.** Mercant. t. t., *to add to* one's bidding, *to give more:* nihil addo, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 255.—**B.** When a new thought is added to what precedes, as an enlargement of it, it is introduced by adde, adde huc, adde quod, and the like (cf. accedo), *add to this, add to this the circumstance that*, or *besides, moreover* . . . : adde furorem animi proprium atque oblivia rerum, adde quod in nigras lethargi mergitur undas, Lucr. 3, 828 sq. (cf. the third verse before: *advenit* id quod eam de rebus saepe futuris Macerat): adde huc, si placet, unguentarios, saltatores totumque ludum talarium, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: adde hos praeterea casus, etc., Hor. S. 2, 8, 71: adde huc populationem agrorum, Liv. 7, 30: adde quod pubes tibi crescit omnis, Hor. C. 2, 8, 17; id. Ep. 1, 18, 52: adde quod ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes Emollit mores nec sinit esse feros, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 49: adde huc quod mercem sine fucis gestat, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 83: adde super dictis quod non levius valeat, id. ib. 2, 7, 78.—So also when several are addressed, as in the speech of Scipio to his soldiers: adde defectionem Italiae, Siciliae, etc., Liv. 26, 41, 12.—Also with the *acc.* and *inf.:* addebat etiam, se in legem Voconiam juratum contra eam facere non audere, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 55; and with an anticipatory dem. pron.: Addit etiam illud, equites non optimos fuisse, id. Deiot. 8, 24: Addit haec, fortes viros sequi, etc., id. Mil. 35, 96 al.: addito as *abl. absol. with a subj. clause; with the addition, with this addition* (post-Aug.): vocantur patres, addito consultandum super re magna et atroci, *with this intimation, that they were to consult*, etc., Tac. A. 2, 28: addito ut luna infra terram sit, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 62 (cf.: adjuncto ut . . . haberentur, Cic. Off. 2, 12).—Hence, **addĭtus**, a, um, *P. a.* (addo I.), *joined to one as a constant observer;* so, **A.** *Watching* or *observing in a hostile* or *troublesome manner:* si mihi non praetor siet additus atque agitet me, Lucil. ap. Macr. Sat. 6, 4.—Hence, in gen., **B.** *Pursuing one incessantly, persecuting:* nec Teucris addita Juno Usquam aberit, Verg. A. 6, 90 Serv. (= adfixa, incumbens, infesta).

* **ad-dŏcĕo**, cui, ctum, 2, *v. a.*, *to teach something in addition to, to teach:* ebrietas addocet artes, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 18 (but in Cic. Clu. 37, 104, the correct read. is adducti, B. and K.).

* **ad-dormĭo**, īre, 4, *v. n.*, *to begin to sleep, to go to sleep:* rursus addormiunt, Cael. Aurel. 1, 11, 38.

* **ad-dormisco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to go to sleep:* quoties post cibum addormisceret, Suet. Claud. 8.

Addŭa, ae, *m.*, Ἀδούας (cf. Weichert Poët. Lat. 180), *a river in Upper Italy, which flows into the Po near Cremona, now Adde*, Plin. 2, 103, 106; 3, 16, 20 al.

‡ **addubānum** = dubium, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.

addŭbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [addubito], *a doubting*, a rhetor. fig., Mart. Cap. 5, p. 171; Cic. Off. 3. 4, 18, where *dubitatio* is the better reading (B. and K.).

ad-dŭbĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, pr., *to incline to doubt, to begin to doubt* (in Cic. several times, but never in his orations). **I.** *To be in doubt, to doubt;* constr. (α) With *de* or *in* aliqua re: de quo Panaetium addubitare dicebant, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: de legatis paululum addubitatum est, Liv. 2, 4: in his addubitare turpissimum est, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 18.—(β) With *pron.*, or *num, an*, etc.: ut addubitet, quid potius dicat, Cic. Or. 40: addubitavi, num a Volumnio senatore esset, id. Fam. 7, 32: an hoc inhonestum necne sit, addubites, Hor. S. 1, 4, 124; so Liv. 8, 10; cf. Drak. ad Liv. 2, 4, 7: illud addubitat, utrum, etc., Nep. Con. 5, 4 (acc. to Br. ad h. l.: *to leave it undecided;* cf. with dubitare, Cic. N. D. 1, 1).—(γ) With *acc.*, *to be doubtful of a thing, to call in question:* si plus adipiscare, re explicata, boni, quam addubitata mali, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83; so id. Div. 1, 47, 105.—(δ) With *inf.*, *to hesitate:* aptare lacertos addubitat, Sil. 14, 358.—(ε) *Absol.:* eos ipsos addubitare coget doctissimorum hominum tanta dissentio, Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 14; Liv. 10, 19, 13; Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 1.

ad-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* (adduce for adduc, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 15; Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 29; Afr. ap. Non. 174, 32: adduxti for adduxisti, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 15; id. Eun. 4, 7, 24: adduxe = adduxisse, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 3), *to lead to, to bring* or *convey to, draw to* any place or to one's self (opp. abduco, q. v.; syn.: adfero, apporto, adveho, induco). **I.** Lit.: quaeso, qui possim animum bonum habere, qui te ad me adducam domum, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 78: ille alter venit, quem secum adduxit Parmenio, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 27; Afr. ap. Non. 174, 32: quos secum Mitylenis Cratippus adduxit, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 5: Demetrius Epimachum secum adduxit, Vitr. 10, 22, 262.—With *ad:* ad lenam, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 65; cf. id. Mil. 3, 1, 193: ad cenam, Lucil. ap. Non. 159, 25 (cf.: abduxi ad cenam, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2-

9): adduxit ea ad Adam, Vulg. Gen. 2, 19; ib. Marc. 14, 53.—Or with a *local adv.:* tu istos adduce intro, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 54: quia te adducturam huc dixeras eumpse non eampse, id. Truc. 1, 2, 31; so Ter. And. 5, 3, 29: adduc huc filium tuum, Vulg. Luc. 9, 41. —**2.** In gen., without regard to the access. idea of accompanying, *to lead* or *bring* a person or thing *to* a place, *to take* or *conduct* from one place *to* another (of living beings which have the power of motion, while *affero* is properly used of things: attuli hunc. *Pseud.* Quid? attulisti? *Ca.* Adduxi volui dicere, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 21).—So of *conducting* an army: exercitum, Cic. Att. 7, 9: aquam, *to lead to*, id. Cael. 14.—With *in:* gentes feras in Italiam, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 2; cf. Oud. ad Caes. B. G. 4, 22, and Auct. B. G. 8, 35: in judicium adductus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28: adducta res in judicium est, id. Off. 3, 16, 67; so id. Clu. 17.—With *dat.:* puero nutricem adducit, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 4: qui ex Gallia pueros venales isti adducebat, Cic. Quint. 6.—Poet. with *acc.:* Diae telluris ad oras applicor et dextris adducor litora remis, Ov. M. 3, 598 (cf. advertor oras Scythicas, id. ib. 5, 649, and Rudd. II. p. 327): adducere ad populum, i. e. in judicium populi vocare, Cic. Agr. 2, 6.—Of a courtesan, *to procure:* puero scorta, Nep. Dion, 5: paelicem, Ov. Fast. 3, 483.—Poet. also of a place, which is, as it were, *brought near*. Thus Hor. in describing the attractions of his Sabine farm: dicas adductum propius frondere Tarentum, Ep. 1, 16, 11.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *To bring* a thing *to* a destined place *by drawing* or *pulling, to draw* or *pull to* one's self: tormenta eo graviores emissiones habent, quo sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24: adducto arcu, Verg. A. 5, 507; so, adducta sagitta, id. ib. 9, 632: utque volat moles, adducto concita nervo, Ov. M. 8, 357: adducta funibus arbor corruit, id. ib. 775: funem, Caes. B. G. 3, 14; so Luc. 3, 700: colla parvis lacertis, Ov. M. 6, 625: equos, id. Fast. 6, 586.—Hence trop.: habenas amicitiae, *to tighten*, Cic. Lael. 13, 45; cf. Verg. A. 9, 632, and 1, 63.—**2.** Of the skin or a part of the body, *to draw up, wrinkle, contract:* adducit cutem macies, *wrinkles the skin*, Ov. M. 3, 397: sitis miseros adduxerat artus, Verg. G. 3, 483; so, frontem (opp. remittere), *to contract:* interrogavit, quae causa frontis tam adductae? *a brow so clouded?* Quint. 10, 3, 13; so Sen. Benef. 1, 1.

II. Fig. **A.** *To bring* a person or thing *into* a certain condition; with *ad* or *in:* numquam animum quaesti gratiâ ad malas adducam partîs, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 38: rem adduci ad interregnum, Cic. Att. 7, 9: ad arbitrium alterius, id. Fam. 5, 20: ad suam auctoritatem, id. Deiot. 10, 29: numquam prius discessit, quam ad finem sermo esset adductus, Nep. Ep. 3: iambos ad umbilicum adducere, Hor. Epod. 14, 8: in discrimen extremum, Cic. Phil. 6, 7; cf. Liv. 45, 8: in summas angustias, Cic. Quint. 5: in invidiam falso crimine, id. Off. 3, 20: in necessitatem, Liv. 8, 7: vitam in extremum, Tac. A. 14, 61.—**B.** *To bring* or *lead one to* a certain act, feeling, or opinion; *to prompt, induce, prevail upon, persuade, move, incite to* it; with *ad, in*, or *ut* (very freq. and class., and for the most part in a good sense; while *seducere* and *inducere* denote instigating or seducing to something bad, Herz. Caes. B. G. 1, 3; although there are exceptions, as the foll. examples show): ad misericordiam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 42: ad nequitiem, id. Ad. 3, 3, 4: ad iracundiam, ad fletum, Cic. Brut. 93, 322: quae causa ad facinus adduxit, id. Rosc. Am. 31: in metum, id. Mur. 24: in summam exspectationem, id. Tusc. 1, 17: in spem, id. Att. 2, 22: in opinionem, id. Fam. 1, 1: in suspicionem alicui, Nep. Hann. 7: ad paenitentiam, Vulg. Rom. 2, 4; ib. 10, 19.—With *gerund:* ad suspicandum, Cic. Pr. Cons. 16: ad credendum, Nep. Con. 3.—With *ut:* adductus sum officio, fide, misericordia, etc., ut onus hoc laboris mihi suscipiendum putarem, Cic. Verr. 1, 2: nullo imbre, nullo frigore adduci, ut capite operto sit, id. de Sen. 10: id. Cat. 1, 2; id. Fam. 3, 9; 6, 10, etc.; Caes. B. G. 6, 12; Liv. 4, 49 al.—And *absol.* in *pass.:* quibus rebus adductus ad causam accesserim demonstravi, Cic. Verr. 1, 3: his rebus adducti, *being induced*, Caes. B. G. 1, 3; 6, 10.—With *quin:* adduci nequeo quin existimem, Suet. Tib. 21.—With *inf.:* facilius adducor ferre humana humanitus, Afr. ap. Non. 514, 20.—**C.** Adducor with *inf.*, or with *ut* and *subj.* = adducor ad credendum, πείθομαι, *to be induced to believe:* ego non adducor, quemquam bonum ullam salutem putare mihi tanti fuisse, Cic. Att. 11, 16: ut jam videar adduci, hanc quoque, quae te procrearit, esse patriam, id. Leg. 2, 3: illud adduci vix possum, ut . . . videantur, id. Fin. 1, 5, 14; id. ib. 4, 20, 55; Lucr. 5, 1341.—Hence, **adductus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Drawn tight, stretched, strained, contracted.*—Trop.: vultus, Suet. Tib. 68: frons in supercilia adductior, Capitol. Ver. 10; cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 16.—Hence, **B.** Of place, *narrow, contracted, strait:* (Africa) ex spatio paulatim adductior, Mel. 1, 4.—**C.** Of character, *strict, serious, severe:* modo familiaritate juvenili Nero et rursus adductus, quasi seria consociaret, Tac. A. 14, 4: adductum et quasi virile servitium, id. ib. 12, 7: vis pressior et adductior, Plin. Ep. 1, 16.—*Sup.* not used.—*Adv.* only in *comp.*

adductĭus, **1.** *More tightly:* adductius contorquere jacula, Aus. Grat. Act. 27.—**2.** Trop., *more strictly:* imperitare, Tac. H. 3, 7: regnari, id. Germ. 43.

adductĭus, *adv.*, v. adductus *fin.*

adductor, ōris, *m.*, *a procurer* (cf. adduco, I. 2. *fin.*), Petr. Afran. ap. Meyer, Anthol. II. p. 27.

adductus, a, um, *P. a.* of adduco.

ăd-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum (less correctly, adessum), 3, *v. a.* (adest = adedit, Luc. 6, 265; cf. ĕdo), *to begin to eat, to bite, to nibble at, to gnaw*, etc.—As *verb finite* very rare, and mostly poet.; not found in prose of Cic. **I.** Prop.: angues duo ex occulto allapsi adedere jecur, Liv. 25, 16, 2; so, adeso jecinore, Val. Max. 1, 6, 8: favos, Verg. G. 4, 242.—Hence metaph. of fire: cum me supremus adederit ignis, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 41: flamma plurima postibus haesit adesis, Verg. A. 9, 537.—**II.** In an enlarged sense (as a consequence of a continued biting, gnawing, etc.; and hence only in the *perf.* or *part. pass.;* cf.: accīdo, absumo, abrumpo), *to eat up, to consume entirely:* frumento adeso, quod ex areis in oppidum portatum est, Sisenn. ap. Non. 70, 32; so, extis adesis, Liv. 1, 7, 13; pisces ex parte adesi, Quint. 6, 3, 90: and metaph., *to use up, to consume, waste* (as money, strength, etc.): non adesa jam, sed abundante etiam pecunia, Cic. Quint. 12: adesis fortunis omnibus, Tac. A. 13, 21: bona adesa, id. H. 1, 4: adesus cladibus Asdrubal, Sil. 13, 680.—Hence, **ădēsus**, a, um, *P. a., eaten, gnawed;* hence poet., *worn away*, esp. *by water:* adesi lapides, *smooth, polished*, Hor. C. 3, 29, 36 (after Theocr. 22, 49; οὐς ποταμὸς περιέξεσε): scopulus, Ov. H. 10, 26: sale durus adeso caseus, poet. for *sale adesus caseus*, Verg. Mor. 98.

Ădelphi (**oe**), ōrum, *m.*, = ἀδελφοί, *The Brothers*, a comedy of Terence.

ădelphis, idis, *f.* [ἀδελφή, sister; so called as resembling the *caryotis*, or because they hung two together from a branch], *a kind of date*, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 45.

ădemptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adimo], *a taking away, a seizure:* civitatis, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 30: bonorum, Tac. A. 4, 6: provinciae, ib. 2, 76.

ădemptor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who takes away:* vitae, Aug. in Joann. Tract. 116.

ădemptus, a, um, *Part.* of adimo.

1. ăd-ĕo, ii, and rarely īvi, ītum (arch. adirier for adiri, Enn. Rib. Trag. p. 59), 4, *v. n.* and *a.* [acc. to Paul. ex Fest. should be accented ádeo; v. Fest. s. v. adeo, p. 19 Müll.; cf. the foll. word), *to go to* or *approach* a person or thing (syn.: accedo, aggredior, advenio, appeto). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., constr. (α) With *ad* (very freq.): sed tibi cautim est adeundum ad virum, Att. ap. Non. 512, 10: neque eum ad me adire neque me magni pendere visu'st, Plaut. Cur. 2, 2, 12: adeamne ad eam? Ter. And. 4, 1, 15; id. Eun. 3, 5, 30: aut ad consules aut ad te aut ad Brutum adissent, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 208, 5: ad M. Bibulum adierunt, id. Fragm. ap. Arus. p. 213 Lind.: ad aedis nostras nusquam adiit, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 24: adibam ad istum fundum, Cic. Caec. 29.—(β) With *in:* priusquam Romam atque in horum conventum adiretis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 26 ed. Halm.—Esp.: adire in jus, *to go to law:* cum ad praetorem in jus adissemus, Cic. Verr. 4, § 147; id. Att. 11, 24; Caes. B. C. 1, 87, and in the Plebiscit. de Thermens. lin. 42: QVO DE EA RE IN IOVS ADITVM ERIT, cf. Dirks., Versuche S. p. 193.—(γ) *Absol.:* adeunt, consistunt, copulantur dexteras, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 38: eccum video: adibo, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 5.—(δ) With *acc.:* ne Stygeos adeam non libera manes, Ov. M. 13, 465: voces aetherias adiere domos, Sil. 6, 253: castrorum vias, Tac. A. 2, 13: municipia, id. ib. 39: provinciam, Suet. Aug. 47: non poterant adire eum, Vulg. Luc. 8, 19: Graios sales carmine patrio, *to attain to*, Verg. Cat. 11, 62; so with *latter supine:* planioribus aditu locis, *places easier to approach*, Liv. 1, 33.—With *local adv.:* quoquam, Sall. J. 14: huc, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 60.—**B.** Esp., **1.** *To approach one* for the purpose of addressing, asking aid, consulting, and the like, *to address, apply to, consult* (diff. from aggredior, q. v.).—Constr. with *ad* or oftener with *acc.;* hence also *pass.:* quanto satius est, adire blandis verbis atque exquaerere, sintne illa, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 35: aliquot me adierunt, Ter. And. 3, 3, 2: adii te heri de filia, id. Hec. 2, 2, 9: cum pacem peto, cum placo, cum adeo, et cum appello meam, Lucil. ap. Non. 237, 28: ad me adire quosdam memini, qui dicerent, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: coram adire et alloqui, Tac. H. 4, 65.—*Pass.:* aditus consul idem illud responsum retulit, *when applied to*, Liv. 37, 6 *fin.:* neque praetores adiri possent, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5.—Hence: adire aliquem per epistulam, *to address one in writing, by a letter:* per epistulam, aut per nuntium, quasi regem, adiri eum aiunt, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 9 and 10; cf. Tac. A. 4, 39; id. H. 1, 9.—So also: adire deos, aras, deorum sedes, etc., *to approach the gods, their altars*, etc., *as a suppliant* (cf.: acced. ad aras, Lucr. 5, 1199): quoi me ostendam? quod templum adeam? Att. ap. Non. 281, 6: ut essent simulacra, quae venerantes deos ipsos se adire crederent, Cic. N. D. 1, 27: adii Dominum et deprecatus sum, Vulg. Sap. 8, 21: aras, Cic. Phil. 14, 1: sedes deorum, Tib. 1, 5, 39: libros Sibyllinos, *to consult the Sibylline Books*, Liv. 34, 55; cf. Tac. A. 1, 76: oracula, Verg. A. 7, 82.—**2.** *To go to* a thing in order to examine it, *to visit:* oppida castellaque munita, Sall. J. 94: hiberna, Tac. H. 1, 52.—**3.** *To come up to* one in a hostile manner, *to assail, attack:* aliquem: nunc prior adito tu, ego in insidiis hic ero, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 52: nec quisquam ex agmine tanto audet adire virum, Verg. A. 5, 379: Servilius obvia adire arma jubetur, Sil. 9, 272.

II. Fig. **A.** *To go to* the performance of any act, *to enter upon, to undertake, set about, undergo, submit to* (cf.: accedo, aggredior, and adorior).—With *ad* or the *acc.* (class.): nunc eam rem vult, scio, mecum adire ad pactionem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 25: tum primum nos ad causas et privatas et publicas adire coepimus, Cic. Brut. 90: adii causas oratorum, id. Fragm. Scaur. ap. Arus. p. 213 Lind.: adire ad rem publicam, id. de Imp. Pomp. 24, 70: ad extremum periculum, Caes. B. C. 2, 7.—With *acc.:* periculum capitis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38: laboribus susceptis periculisque aditis, id. Off. 1, 19: in adeundis periculis, id. ib. 24; cf.: adeundae inimicitiae, subeundae saepe pro re publica tempestates, id. Sest. 66, 139: ut vitae periculum aditurus videretur, Auct. B. G. 8, 48: maximos labores et summa pericula, Nep. Timol. 5: omnem fortunam, Liv. 25, 10: dedecus, Tac. A. 1, 39: servitutem voluntariam, id. G. 24: invidiam, id. A. 4, 70: gaudia, Tib. 1, 5, 39.—Hence of an inheritance, t. t., *to enter on:* cum ipse hereditatem patris non adisses, Cic. Phil. 2, 16; so id. Arch. 5; Suet. Aug. 8 and Dig.; hence also: adire nomen, *to assume the name bequeathed by will*, Vell. 2, 60.—**B.** Adire manum alicui, prov., *to deceive one, to make sport of* (the origin of this phrase is unc.; Acidalius conjectures that it arose from some artifice practised in wrestling, Wagner ad Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 8): eo pacto avarae Veneri pulcre adii manum, Plaut. Poen. 2, 11; so id. Aul. 2, 8, 8; id. Cas. 5, 2, 54; id. Pers. 5, 2, 18.

2. ăd-ĕō, *adv.* [cf. quoad and adhuc] (acc. to Festus, it should be accented adéo, v. the preced. word; but this distinction is merely a later invention of the grammarians;

cf. Gell. 7, 7). **I.** In the ante-class. per., **A.** To designate the limit of space or time, with reference to the distance passed through; hence often accompanied by usque (cf. ad), *to this, thus far, so far, as far.* **1.** Of space: surculum artito usque adeo, quo praeacueris, *fit in the scion as far as you have sharpened it,* Cato, R. R. 40, 3.—Hence: res adeo rediit, *the affair has gone so far* (viz., in deterioration, "cum aliquid pejus exspectatione contigit," Don. ad Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 5): postremo adeo res rediit: adulescentulus saepe eadem et graviter audiendo victus est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 61; cf. id. Ph. 1, 2, 5.—**2.** Of time, *so long* (*as*), *so long* (*till*), strengthened by *usque*, and with *dum, donec,* following, and in Cic. with *quoad:* merces vectatum undique adeo dum, quae tum haberet, peperisset bona, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 76; 3, 4, 72; id. Am. 1, 2, 10 al.: nusquam destitit instare, suadere, orare, usque adeo donec perpulit, Ter. And. 4, 1, 36; Cato, R. R. 67; id. ib. 76: atque hoc scitis omnes usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad scitum sit Sestium vivere, Cic. Sest. 38, 82.—**B.** For the purpose of equalizing two things in comparison, followed by *ut: in the same degree* or *measure* or *proportion . . . in which;* or *so very, so much, so, to such a degree . . . as* (only in comic poets), Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 38: adeon hominem esse invenustum aut infelicem quemquam, ut ego sum? Ter. And. 1, 5, 10.—Also followed by *quasi,* when the comparison relates to similarity: gaudere adeo coepit, quasi qui cupiunt nuptias, *in the same manner as those rejoice who desire marriage,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 12.—**C.** (Only in the comic poets) = ad haec, praeterea, *moreover, besides, too:* ibi tibi adeo lectus dabitur, ubi tu haud somnum capias (*beside the other annoyances*), *a bed, too, shall be given you there,* etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 80.—Hence also with *etiam:* adeo etiam argenti faenus creditum audio, *besides too,* id. Most. 3, 1, 101.—**D.** (Only in the comic poets.) Adeo ut, *for this purpose that, to the end that:* id ego continuo huic dabo, adeo me ut hic emittat manu; Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 32: id adeo te oratum advenio, ut, etc., id. Aul. 4, 10, 9: adeo ut tu meam sententiam jam jam poscere possis, faciam, etc., id. ib. 3, 2, 26 (where Wagner now reads *at ut*): atque adeo ut scire possis, factum ego tecum hoc divido, id. Stich. 5, 4, 15. (These passages are so interpreted by Hand, I. p. 138; others regard adeo here = *quin immo.*)—**E.** In narration, in order to put one person in strong contrast with another. It may be denoted by a stronger emphasis upon the word to be made conspicuous, or by *yet, on the contrary,* etc.: jam ille illuc ad erum cum advenerit, narrabit, etc.: ille adeo illum mentiri sibi credet, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 4 sq.; so id. Merc. 2, 1, 8 al.

II. To the Latin of every period belongs the use of this word, **A.** To give emphasis to an idea in comparison, *so, so much, so very,* with verbs, adjectives, and substantives: adeo ut spectare postea omnis oderit, Plaut. Capt. prol. 65: neminem quidem adeo infatuare potuit, ut ei nummum ullum crederet, Cic. Fl. 20, 47: adeoque inopia est coactus Hannibal, ut, etc., Liv. 22, 32, 3 Weiss.: et voltu adeo modesto, adeo venusto, ut nil supra, Ter. And. 1, 1, 92: nemo adeo ferus est, ut, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 39.—With *usque:* adeo ego illum cogam usque, ut mendicet meus pater, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 10: usque adeo turbatur, *even so much, so continually,* Verg. E. 1, 12; Curt. 10, 1, 42; Luc. 1, 366.—In questions: adeone me fuisse fungum, ut qui illi crederem? Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 49: adeone hospes hujus urbis, adeone ignarus es disciplinae consuetudinisque nostrae, ut haec nescias? Cic. Rab. 10, 28; so id. Phil. 2, 7, 15; id. Fam. 9, 10; Liv. 2, 7, 10; 5, 6, 4.—With a negative in both clauses, also with *quin* in the last: non tamen adeo virtutum sterile saeculum, ut non et bona exempla prodiderit, Tac. H. 1, 3; so Suet. Oth. 9: verum ego numquam adeo astutus fui, quin, etc., Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 13.—Sometimes the concluding clause is to be supplied from the first: quis genus Aeneadum, quis Trojae nesciat urbem? . . . non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Poeni, viz., *that we know not the Trojans and their history,* Verg. A. 1, 565: adeo senuerunt Juppiter et Mars? Juv. 6, 59.—Hence (post-Cic.): adeo non ut . . . adeo nihil ut . . . *so little that, so far from that . . .* (in reference to which, it should be noticed that in Latin the negative is blended with the verb in one idea, which is qualified by *adeo*) = tantum abest ut: haec dicta adeo nihil moverunt quemquam, ut legati prope violati sint, *these words left them all so unmoved that,* etc., or *had so little effect,* etc., Liv. 3, 2, 7: qui adeo non tenuit iram, ut gladio cinctum in senatum venturum se esse palam diceret, *who restrained his anger so little that,* etc. (for, qui non—tenuit iram adeo, ut), id. 8, 7, 5; so 5, 45, 4; Vell. 2, 66, 4; Curt. 3, 12, 22.—Also with *contra* in the concluding clause: apud hostes Afri et Carthaginienses adeo non sustinebant, ut contra etiam pedem referrent, Liv. 30, 34, 5. —**B.** Adeo is placed enclitically after its word, like *quidem, certe,* and the Gr. γέ, *even, indeed, just, precisely.* So, **1.** Most freq. with pronouns, in order to render prominent something before said, or foll., or otherwise known (cf. in Gr. ἔγωγε, σύγε, αὐτός γε, etc., Viger. ed. Herm. 489, vi. and Zeun.): argentariis male credi qui aiunt, nugas praedicant: nam et bene et male credi dico; id adeo hodie ego expertus sum, *just this* (τοῦτό γε), Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 1; so id. Aul. 2, 4, 10; 4, 2, 15; id. Am. 1, 1, 98; 1, 2, 6; id. Ep. 1, 1, 51; 2, 2, 31; 5, 2, 40; id. Poen. 1, 2, 57: plerique homines, quos, cum nihil refert, pudet; ubi pudendum'st ibi eos deserit pudor, is adeo tu es, *you are just such a one,* id. Ep. 2, 1, 2: cui tu obsecutus, facis huic adeo injuriam, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 68: tute adeo jam ejus verba audies, *you yourself shall hear what he has to say* (σύγε ἀκούσῃ), Ter. And. 3, 3, 27: Dolabella tuo nihil scito mihi esse jucundius: hanc adeo habebo gratiam illi, i. e. hanc, quae maxima est, gratiam (ταύτην γε τὴν χάριν), Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16: haec adeo ex illo mihi jam speranda fuerunt, *even this,* Verg. A. 11, 275.—It is often to be translated by the intensive *and, and just,* etc. (so esp. in Cic. and the histt.): id adeo, si placet, considerate, *just that* (τοῦτό γε σκοπεῖτε), Cic. Caec. 30, 87: id adeo ex ipso senatus consulto cognoscite, id. Verr. 2, 4, 64, 143; cf. id. Clu. 30, 80: ad hoc quicumque aliarum atque senatus partium erant, conturbari remp., quam minus valere ipsi malebant. Id adeo malum multos post annos in civitatem reverterat, *And just this evil,* Sall. C. 37, 11; so 37, 2; id. J. 68, 3; Liv. 2, 29, 9; 4, 2, 2: id adeo manifestum erit, si cognoverimus, etc., *and this, precisely this, will be evident, if,* etc., Quint. 2, 16, 18 Spald.—It is rarely used with *ille:* ille adeo illum mentiri sibi credet, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 6.—Sometimes with the *rel. pron.:* quas adeo haud quisquam liber umquam tetigit, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 57; Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 37. —With *interrog. pron.:* Quis adeo tam Latinae linguae ignarus est, quin, etc., Gell. 7, 17.—Adeo is joined with the pers. pron. when the discourse passes from one person to another, and attention is to be particularly directed to the latter: Juppiter, tuque adeo summe Sol, qui res omnes inspicis, *and thou especially, and chiefly thou,* Enn. ap. Prob.: teque adeo decus hoc aevi inibit, Verg. E. 4, 11; id. G. 1, 24: teque, Neptune, invoco, vosque adeo venti, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 73; and without the copulative: vos adeo . . . item ego vos virgis circumviniciam, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 25.—Ego adeo often stands for ego quidem, equidem (ἔγωγε): *tum libertatem Chrysalo largibere:* ego adeo numquam accipiam, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 30; so id. Mil. 4, 4, 55; id. Truc. 4, 3, 73: ego adeo hanc primus inveni viam, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 16: nec me adeo fallit, Verg. A. 4, 96.—Ipse adeo (αὐτός γε), for the sake of emphasis: atque hercle ipsum adeo contuor, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 24: ipsum adeo praesto video cum Davo, Ter. And. 2, 5, 4: ipse adeo senis ductor Rhoeteus ibat pulsibus, Sil. 14, 487.—**2.** With the *conditional conj.* si, nisi, etc. (Gr. εἰ γε), *if indeed, if truly:* nihili est autem suum qui officium facere immemor est, nisi adeo monitus, *unless, indeed, he is reminded of it,* Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 2: *Si.* Num illi molestae quippiam hae sunt nuptiae? *Da.* Nihil Hercle: aut si adeo, bidui est aut tridui haec sollicitudo, *and if, indeed,* etc. (not *if also,* for also is implied in aut), Ter. And. 2, 6, 7.—**3.** With *adverbs:* nunc adeo (νῦν γε), Plaut. As. 3, 1, 29; id. Mil. 2, 2, 4; id. Merc. 2, 2, 57; id. Men. 1, 2, 11; id. Ps. 1, 2, 52; id. Rud. 3, 4, 23; Ter. And. 4, 5, 26; Verg. A. 9, 156: jam adeo (δή γε), id. ib. 5, 268; Sil. 1, 20; 12, 534; Val. Fl. 3, 70. umquam adeo, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 23: inde adeo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 1: hinc adeo, Verg. E. 9, 59: sic adeo (οὕτως γε), id. A. 4, 533; Sil. 12, 646: vix adeo, Verg. A. 6, 498: non adeo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 57; Verg. A. 11, 436. —**4.** With *adjectives* = vel, *indeed, even, very, fully:* quot adeo cenae, quas deflevi, mortuae! *how very many suppers,* Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 59: quotque adeo fuerint, qui temnere superbum . . . Lucil. ap. Non. 180, 2: nullumne malorum finem adeo poenaeque dabis (adeo separated from nullum by poet. license)? *wilt thou make no end at all to calamity and punishment?* Val. Fl. 4, 63: tris adeo incertos caeca caligine soles erramus, *three whole days we wander about,* Verg. A. 3, 203; 7, 629.—And with *comp.* or the *adv. magis, multo,* etc.: quae futura et quae facta, eloquar: multo adeo melius quam illi, cum sim Juppiter, *very much better,* Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 3; so id. Truc. 2, 1, 5: magis adeo id facilitate quam aliâ ullâ culpâ meâ, contigit, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15.—**5.** With the *conjj. sive, aut, vel,* in order to annex a more important thought, or to make a correction, *or indeed, or rather, or even only:* sive qui ipsi ambissent, seu per internuntium, sive adeo aediles perfidiose quoi duint, Plaut. Am. prol. 71: si hercle scivissem, sive adeo joculo dixisset mihi, se illam amare, id. Merc. 5, 4, 33; so id. Truc. 4, 3, 1; id. Men. 5, 2, 74; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 9: nam si te tegeret pudor, sive adeo cor sapientia imbutum foret, Pacuv. ap. Non. 521, 10: mihi adeunda est ratio, quâ ad Apronii quaestum, sive adeo, quâ ad istius ingentem immanemque praedam possim pervenire, *or rather,* Cic. Verr 2, 3, 46, 110; Verg. A. 11, 369; so, *atque adeo:* ego princeps in adjutoribus atque adeo secundus, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9.—**6.** With the *imperative,* for emphasis, like *tandem, modo, dum,* the Germ. *so,* and the Gr. γέ (cf. L. and S.), *now, I pray:* propera adeo puerum tollere hinc ab janua, Ter. And. 4, 4, 20 (cf. ξυλλάβετέ γ' αὐτόν, Soph. Phil. 1003).—**C.** Like *admodum* or *nimis,* to give emphasis to an idea (for the most part only in comic poets, and never except with the positive of the *adj.;* cf. Consent. 2023 P.), *indeed, truly, so very, so entirely:* nam me ejus spero fratrem propemodum jam repperisse adulescentem adeo nobilem, *so very noble,* Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 123: nec sum adeo informis, *nor am I so very ugly,* Verg. E. 2, 25: nam Caii Luciique casu non adeo fractus, Suet. Aug. 65: et merito adeo, *and with perfect right,* Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 42: etiam num credis te ignorarier aut tua facta adeo, *do you, then, think that they are ignorant of you or your conduct entirely?* id. Ph. 5, 8, 38.—**D.** To denote what exceeds expectation, *even:* quam omnium Thebis vir unam esse optimam dijudicat, quamque adeo cives Thebani rumificant probam, *and whom even the Thebans* (who are always ready to speak evil of others) *declare to be an honest woman,* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 44.—Hence also it denotes something added to the rest of the sentence, *besides, too, over and above,* usually in the connection: -que adeo (rare, and never in prose; cf. adhuc, I.): quin te Di omnes perdant qui me hodie oculis vidisti tuis, meque adeo scelestum, *and me too,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 122; cf. id. 4, 2, 32: *haec adeo tibi me, ipsa palam fari omnipotens Saturnia jussit,* Verg. A. 7, 427.

III. After Caesar and Cicero (the only instance of this use adduced from Cicero's works, Off. 1, 11, 36, being found in a passage rejected by the best critics, as B. and K.). **A.** For adding an important and satisfactory reason to an assertion, and then it always stands at the beginning of the clause, *indeed, for:* cum Hanno perorâsset, nemini omnium cum eo certare necesse fuit: adeo prope omnis senatus Hannibalis erat; the idea is, *Hanno's speech, though so powerful, was ineffectual, and did not need a reply; for all the senators belonged to the party of Hannibal,* Liv. 21, 11, 1; so id. 2, 27, 3; 2, 28, 2; 8, 37, 2; Tac. Ann. 1, 50, 81; Juv. 3, 274; 14, 233.—Also for introducing a parenthesis: sed ne illi quidem ipsi satis mitem gentem fore (adeo ferocia atque indomita

ingenia esse) ni subinde auro . . . principum animi concilientur, Liv. 21, 20, 8; so id. 9, 26, 17; 3, 4, 2; Tac. A. 2, 28.—**B.** When to a specific fact a general consideration is added as a reason for it, *so, thus* (in Livy very often): haud dubius, facilem in aequo campi victoriam fore: adeo non fortuna modo, sed ratio etiam cum barbaris stabat, *thus not only fortune, but sagacity, was on the side of the barbarians*, Liv. 5, 38, 4: adeo ex parvis saepe magnarum momenta rerum pendent, id. 27, 9, 1; so id. 4, 31, 5; 21, 33, 6; 28, 19; Quint. 1, 12, 7; Curt. 10, 2, 11; Tac. Agr. 1: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, Verg. G. 2, 272.—**C.** In advancing from one thought to another more important=immo, *rather, indeed, nay:* nulla umquam res publica ubi tantus paupertati ac parsimoniae honos fuerit: adeo, quanto rerum minus, tanto minus cupiditatis erat, Liv. praef. 11; so Gell. 11, 7; Symm. Ep. 1, 30, 37.—**D.** With a negative after ne—quidem or quoque, *so much the more* or *less, much less than, still less* (post-Aug.): hujus totius temporis fortunam ne deflere quidem satis quisquam digne potuit: adeo nemo exprimere verbis potest, *still less can one describe it by words*, Vell. 2, 67, 1: ne tecta quidem urbis, adeo publicum consilium numquam adiit, *still less*, Tac. A. 6, 15; so id. H. 3, 64; Curt. 7, 5, 35: favore militum anxius et superbia viri aequalium quoque, adeo superiorum intolerantis, *who could not endure his equals even, much less his superiors*, Tac. H. 4, 80.—So in gen., after any negative: quaelibet enim ex iis artibus in paucos libros contrahi solet: adeo infinito spatio ac traditione opus non est, *so much the less is there need*, etc., Quint. 12, 11, 16; Plin. 17, 12, 35, § 179; Tac. H. 3, 39.—(The assumption of a causal signif. of adeo=ideo, propterea, rests upon false readings. For in Cael. Cic. Fam. 8, 15 we should read *ideo*, B. and K., and in Liv. 24, 32, 6, *ad ea*, Weiss.).—See more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 135–155.

Ădĕōna, ae, *f., the tutelary goddess of new-comers*, Aug. Civ. D. 4, 21.

ădeps, ĭpis, *comm.* (in Plin. and Serv., *m.*; in Cels., Quint., and Pallad., *f.*; in Col. *c.*; cf. Prisc. 657 and 752 P.; Rudd. I. p. 34; Koffm. s. v.) [from ἄλειφα with interch. of *d* and *l*], *the soft fat* or *grease of animals, suet, lard* (the hard is called *sevum*). **A.** Lit.: suilla, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 7: ursinus, Plin. 28, 11, 46, § 163: vulpinus, ib.: anserinus, ib. 48: caprina, Col. R. R. 6, 12, 5: ad creandas adipes, id. ib. 8, 14, 11.—And in the sense of *sevum:* adipe, qui prope omnes Italas lucernas illuminat, *the tallow*, Aug. de Mor. Manich. 2, 16.—Hence, **B.** Metaph. **1.** Of men: non mihi esse Lentuli somnum, nec Cassii adipes, nec Cethegi temeritatem pertimescendam, *the corpulence*, * Cic. Cat. 3, 7: dum sciat (declamator) sibi quoque tenuandas adipes, Quint. 2, 10, 6 (v. adipatus, crassus, crassedo).—**2.** Of fat or fertile earth, *marl*, Plin. 17, 6, 4, § 42.—**3.** In trees, *that part of the wood which is soft and full of sap*, also called *alburnum*, Plin. 16, 38, 72, § 182.

☞ The form *adipes*, assumed by Prisc. 752 and 1293 P., on account of Varr. R. R. 2, 11, rests upon an error, since not *adipes illa*, but *adeps suilla*, should be read there, v. Schneid. ad h. l.

ădeptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adipiscor], *an obtaining, attainment:* nos beatam vitam non depulsione mali, sed adeptione boni judicemus, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 41: bonorum (opp., malorum evitatio), Quint. 5, 10, 33: alicujus commodi, Cic. Part. Or. 32, 113.

1. ădeptus, a, um, *Part.* of adipiscor.

* **2. ădeptus**, ūs, *m.*, = adeptio, *an obtaining:* fidei, Paul. Nol. Ep. 32, 18 (in Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 48, Henry Stephens reads: ad virtutis adeptum, but the true reading is *habitum*, Madv.).

ăd-ĕquĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* **I.** *To ride to* or *toward* a place, *to gallop up to.*—With *ad:* equites Ariovisti propius tumulum accedere et ad nostros adequitare, * Caes. B. G. 1, 46.—With *in:* in primos ordines, Curt. 7, 4, 17.—With the local *adv. quo:* quo tam ferociter adequitâsset, inde se fundi fugarique, Liv. 9, 22, 6.—With *dat.:* portis, Liv. 22, 42, 5; so, portae Collinae, Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 76: vallo, Liv. 9, 22, 4: castris, Tac. A. 6, 34.—With *acc. of limit:* adequitare Syracusas, Liv. 24, 31: perarmatos adequitare coepit, Curt. 4, 9, 14 (Vogel now reads here *ad perarmatos*).—**II.** *To ride near to* or *by:* juxta aliquem, Suet. Cal. 25: vehiculo anteire aut circa adequitare, id. Aug. 64.

ăd-erro, āre, 1, *v. n., to wander to.*—With *dat.:* scopulis, Stat. S. 2, 2, 120.—Trop.: ululatus aderrat auribus, Stat. Th. 9, 178.

* **ăd-esco**, āre, 1, *v. a., to feed* or *fatten:* volantia adescata, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.

* **ădesdum** or **ădes dum** (imper. from adsum with dum; cf.: agedum, manedum, etc., v. dum), *come hither:* Sosia, adesdum; paucis te volo, Ter. And. 1, 1, 2.

* **ăd-ēsŭrĭo**, īvi, 4, *v. n.* [ad, *intens.*], *to be very hungry:* adesurivit et inhiavit acrius lupus, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 132.

ădēsus, a, um, v. adedo, *P. a.*

(**ăd-expĕto**, ĕre, false read. in Sen. Ep. 117, 4.)

adf. Words beginning thus, v. under aff.

adg. Words beginning thus, v. under agg.

(**ăd-hăbĭto**, āre, 1, *v. n.:* adhabites, a false reading for *adbites* in Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 72.)

ăd-haerĕo, haesi, haesum, 2, *v. n., to cleave* or *stick to* a thing. **I.** Lit., of iron adhering to a magnet: unus ubi ex uno dependet, subter adhaerens, Lucr. 6, 914; cf. id. 3, 557: tota adhaerens (lingua) crocodilis, *cleaving to* his palate, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 171.—With *in* and *abl.:* tela in tuis visceribus, Cic. Vatin. 5, 13; so Ov. M. 4, 693.—With *acc.:* cratera et corvus adhaeret, Cic. Arat. 541 (so Tert.: humerum, de Pall. 5).—With *abl.:* fronte cuspis, Ov. M. 5, 38.—With *dat.*, poet.: tonsis (ovibus) illotus sudor, Verg. G. 3, 443: veteri craterae limus adhaesit, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 80; and in later prose: navis ancoris, *is fastened to them*, Tac. A. 2, 23: stativis castris, id. ib. 3, 21; and: jumento, *to stick to*, Gell. 20, 1.—**II.** Fig. **A.** In gen., *to cling to, adhere to:* adhaesit homini ad intimum ventrem fames, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 83; and of fawning adherence to one, id. As. 1, 3, 59: cui canis ex vero dictum cognomen adhaeret, *adheres*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 56: nulli fortunae adhaerebat animus, i. e. inconstans fuit, Liv. 41, 20: obsidioni fortiter adhaerentes, Amm. 19, 3.—**B.** Adhaerere alicui, *to be close to a person* or *thing, to be near, to hang on, keep close to*, etc. (mostly post-Cic., esp. in the histt.): vineis modica silva adhaerebat, *was close to it, adjoined it*, Tac. H. 2, 25; so Amm. 18, 2.—Of persons: procul abesse Romanos: lateri adhaerere gravem dominum, i. e. *he* (the King of Macedon) *hangs on them, threatens them by his nearness*, Liv. 39, 25: nec umquam non adhaerentes, *and never departing from his side*, Suet. Galb. 14: comitem perpetuo alicui adhaerere, Plin. 10, 22, 26, § 51: tempus adhaerens, *the time in hand, just the present time*, Quint. 5, 10, 46: obvio quoque adhaerente, *while each one adhered to him*, Suet. Oth. 6; and so trop.: adhaeret altissimis invidia, Vell. 1, 9.—**C.** *To hang on* a thing, i. e. *to trail* or *drag after, to be the last*, sarcastically in Cic.: tenesne memoriâ te extremum adhaesisse? *hung on the end*, i. e. extremo loco quaestorem esse factum, Vat. 5 (cf. haerere, Liv. 5, 2 *fin.*, and Gron. ad h. l.); and without sarcasm, Curt. 10, 5, 19.

ăd-haeresco, haesi, haesum, 3, *v. inch.* [adhaereo], *to cleave* or *stick to, to adhere*, lit. and trop. (in the trop. sense almost exclusively belonging to Cic.). **I.** Lit., constr. with *ad, in*, and *abl.* or *ubi:* tragula ad turrim, Caes. B. G. 5, 46: ne quid emineret, ubi ignis adhaeresceret, id. B. C. 2, 9: tamquam in quodam incili, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 5: si potes in his locis adhaerescere, *if you can stick* (i. e. *stay* or *sojourn*) *in such places*, id. Att. 4, 4: in me omnia conjurationis nefaria tela adhaeserunt, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 24; cf. ib. 5; ad quamcunque disciplinam, tamquam ad saxum, adhaerescunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 3: argumentum ratio ipsa confirmat, quae simul atque emissa est, adhaerescit, sc. ad mentem, *sticks fast to, is fastened upon the memory* (the figure is derived from missiles), id. de Or. 2, 53.—With *dat.:* justitiae honestatique, *to be attached* or *devoted to*, Cic. Off. 1, 24.—And *absol.:* oratio ita libere fluebat, ut numquam adhaeresceret, *never was at a stand, faltered*, Cic. Brut. 79; cf. ib. 93 (v. haereo): adhaerescere ad columnam (sc. Maeniam); sarcastically, *to remain fixed at the debtor's columns*, i. e. *to be punished as a fraudulent debtor*, Cic. Sest. 8, 18; cf. Liv. 5, 47.—**II.** Fig., *to correspond to, to accord with, to fit to* or *suit:* si non omnia, quae praeponerentur a me ad omnium vestrûm studium, adhaerescerent, Cic. de Or. 3, 10, 37.

* **ădhaese**, *adv.* [adhaereo], *hesitatingly, stammeringly:* loqui, Gell. 5, 9.

* **ădhaesĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [adhaereo], *an adhering, adhesion:* complexiones et copulationes et adhaesiones atomorum inter se, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19, v. Madv. ad h. l.; Gloss. Placid. Clas. Auct. III. p. 427 Mai.

ădhaesus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *an adhering, adherence* (only in Lucr.): pulveris, Lucr. 3, 38; 4, 1242: membrorum, id. 5, 842: umoris, id. 6, 472; cf. Non. 73, 6.

* **ăd-hālo**, āre, *v. a., to breathe on:* si patescentes (fungos) primo (serpens) adhalaverit, Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 95.

ădhāmo, āre, 1, *v. a.* [hamus], *to catch, secure:* Qui serius honores adhamaverunt, vix admittuntur ad eos, Cic. ap. Non. 2, 5, where Mercer. better reads *adamaverunt.*

Adherbal, ălis, *m., a Numidian prince, the son of Micipsa, slain by Jugurtha*, Sall. J. 5 al.

ăd-hĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. a.* [habeo], *to hold toward* or *to, to turn, bring, add to;* with *ad, in, dat.* or *absol.* **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: cur non adhibuisti, dum istaec loquereris, tympanum, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 38: huc adhibete aurîs (ad ea) quae ego loquar, id. Ps. 1, 2, 20: ad mea formosos vultus adhibete carmina, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 37; cf. ib. 13, 15: manus medicas ad vulnera, Verg. G. 3, 455: odores ad deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 40: quos negat ad panem adhibere quidquam, praeter nasturtium, *to eat with it*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34: alicui calcaria, id. Brut. 56 (cf. addere calcar, v. addo): manus genibus adhibet, i. e. admovet, genua amplexatur, Ov. M. 9, 216: vincula captis, *to put them on them*, id. F. 3, 293.—**B.** Trop.: metum ut mihi adhibeam, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 20; cf. Quint. 1, 3, 15: nunc animum nobis adhibe veram ad rationem, Lucr. 2, 1023; Cic. Har. Resp. 10, 20: vacuas auris adhibe ad veram rationem, Lucr. 1, 51; cf. Ov. M. 15, 238; Verg. A. 11, 315: ut oratio, quae lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem afferat, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 50: est ea (oratio) quidem utilior, sed raro proficit neque est ad vulgus adhibenda, id. Tusc. 4, 28, 60: adhibere cultus, honores, preces, diis immortalibus, id. N. D. 1, 2; cf. Tac. A. 14, 53: alicui voluptates, Cic. Mur. 35: consolationem, id. Brut. 96: omnes ii motus, quos orator adhibere volet judici, *which the orator may wish to communicate to the judge*, id. de Or. 2, 45 al.—Hence = addere, adjungere, *to add to:* uti quattuor initiis rerum illis quintam hanc naturam non adhiberet, Cic. Ac. 1, 11, 39: ad domesticorum majorumque morem etiam hanc a Socrate adventitiam doctrinam adhibuerunt, id. Rep. 3, 3.

II. Esp. **A.** Of persons, *to bring one to a place, to summon, to employ* (cf. the Engl. *to have one up*): hoc temere numquam amittam ego a me, quin mihi testes adhibeam, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 2; so Cic. Fin. 2, 21; Tac. A. 15, 14: medicum, Cic. Fat. 12: leges, ad quas (sc. defendendas) adhibemur, *we are summoned*, id. Clu. 52: nec, quoniam apud Graecos judices res agetur, poteris adhibere Demosthenem, id. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: adhibebitur heros, *shall be brought upon the stage*, Hor. A. P. 227: castris adhibere socios et foedera jungere, Verg. A. 8, 56: aliquem in partem periculi, Ov. M. 11, 447: in auxilium, Just. 3, 6.—**B.** Adhibere ad or in consilium, *to send for one in order to receive counsel from him, to consult one:* neque hos ad concilium adhibendos censeo, Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 3: in consilium, Plin. Ep. 6, 11, 1; so also *absol.:* a tuis reliquis non adhibemur, *we are not consulted*, Cic. Fam. 4, 7; so ib. 10, 25; 11,

7; id. Off. 3, 29; id. Phil. 5, 9; Caes. B. G. 1, 20; Suet. Claud. 35; cf. Cortius ad Sall. J. 113, and ad Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 15. — But sometimes adhibere in consilium = admittere in cons., *to admit to a consultation.* —So trop.: est tuum, sic agitare animo, ut non adhibeas in consilium cogitationum tuarum desperationem aut timorem, Cic. Fam. 6, 1.—**C.** Adhibere aliquem cenae, epulis, etc., *to invite to a dinner, to a banquet,* etc., *to entertain:* adhibete Penatis et patrios epulis, etc., Verg. A. 5, 62; so Hor. C. 4, 5, 32; Suet. Caes. 73; Aug. 74: in convivium, Nep. praef. 7.—And *absol.*, *to receive, to treat:* quos ego universos adhiberi liberaliter dico oportere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 5: Quintum filium severius adhibebo, id. Att. 10, 12.—**D.** Adhibere se ad aliquid, *to betake* or *apply one's self to a thing,* i. e. *to devote attention to it:* adhibere se remotum a curis veram ad rationem, Lucr. 1, 44 (cf. above I. A.); and *absol.:* adhibere se, *to appear* or *to behave one's self* in any manner: permagni est hominis, sic se adhibere in tanta potestate, ut nulla alia potestas ab iis, quibus ipse praeest, desideretur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7.—**E.** Adhibere aliquid ad aliquid, alicui rei, or with *in* and *abl.*, *to put a thing to a determinate use, to apply, to use* or *employ for* or *in any thing definite* (therefore, with intention and deliberation; on the contr., *usurpare* denotes merely momentary use; cf. Cic. Lael. 2, 8; and *uti*, use that arises from some necessity, Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 1, 20): adhibere omnem diligentiam ad convalescendum, Cic. Fam. 16, 9; cf. ib. 6; Nep. Att. 21: cautionem privatis rebus suis, Cic. Att. 1, 19: medicinam aegroto, id. ib. 16, 15: humatis titulum, i. e. inscriptionem addere, Liv. 26, 25: belli necessitatibus patientiam, id. 5, 6: fraudem testamento, Suet. Dom. 2: curam viis, id. Vesp. 5: fidem et diligentiam in amicorum periculis, Cic. Clu. 42, 118: misericordiam in fortunis alicujus et sapientiam in salute reip., id. Rab. Perd. 2: flores in causis, id. Or. 19: curam in valetudine tuenda, Cels. 3, 18; and with *de:* curam de aliqua re, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 3: modum, *to set a limit to, to set bounds to:* vitio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17: sumptibus, Suet. Ner. 16: cf. id. Aug. 100; id. Tib. 34: voluptati, Quint. 9, 3, 74: memoriam contumeliae, *to retain it in memory,* Nep. Epam. 7.—**F.** Adhibere aliquid, in gen., *to use, employ, exercise:* neque quisquam parsimoniam adhibet, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 79: fidem, id. Rud. 4, 3, 104: celeritatem, Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 2: calumniam, fraudem, dolum, id. Auct. Or. pro Dom. 14, 36: modum quemdam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 38; Suet. Calig. 2: nulla arte adhibita, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: sollertiam, Tibull. 3, 4, 75: querelas, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: adhibere moram = differre, Pompon. Dig. 18, 6, 16.—**G.** In later Lat.: alicui aliquem, *to bring up, quote one to another as authority for an assertion:* is nos aquam multam ex diluta nive bibentis coërcebat, severiusque increpabat adhibebatque nobis auctoritates nobilium medicorum, Gell. 19, 5, 3.

ădhĭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adhibeo] (late Lat.). **I.** *An admission* (cf. adhibeo, II. C.): convivii, *to a banquet,* Gai. Inst. 1, 1.—**II.** *An employing, application* (cf. ib. II. F.): cucurbitarum, Marc. Emp. 15.

ădhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of adhibeo.

ăd-hinnio, īvi, or ĭi, ītum, 4, *v. n.*, *to neigh to* or *after.* **I.** Lit., constr. with *dat.* and *acc.*, also *ad* and *in* with *acc.:* fortis equus visae semper adhinnit equae, Ov. Rem. Am. 634; cf. id. A. A. 1, 280; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 95.—Hence, of lewd persons, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Mai. p. 19; Prud. ap. Symm. 1, 57: aliquem, August. de Mor. Manich. 2, 19: in aliquam, Arn. 4, p. 135: so, ad aliquam, Vulg. Jer. 5, 8 al.—**II.** Fig., *to strive after* or *long for with voluptuous desire:* admissarius iste ad illius orationem adhinnivit, *gave his passionate assent to, expressed his delight in,* etc., Cic. Pis. 28, 69: virginis delicatas voculas, App. M. 6, p. 185.

(**ăd-horrĕo**, ēre, a false read. in Albinov. 1, 221, for *inhorreo.*)

* **ădhortāmen**, ĭnis, *n.* [adhortor], *a means of exhortation, an exhortation:* multa mihi apud vos adhortamina suppetunt, App. Flor. 4, 18, p. 359.

ădhortātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an exhortation, encouragement* (class.): omissa nostra adhortatione veniamus ad eorum sermonem, * Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 11: cum clamore comprobata adhortatio esset, Liv. 4, 38; 9, 13; Curt. 3, 11, 9; Plin. 8, 42, 65, § 159; Quint. 11, 3, 64; Suet. Aug. 94 al.

ădhortātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [adhortor], *belonging to exhortation:* modus, *the mood of,* Diom. I. p. 328 P. al.

ădhortātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an exhorter, encourager, exciter:* operis, Liv. 2, 58.—*Absol.*, Liv. 7, 32; 9, 13; 32, 25.

1. ădhortātus, a, um, *Part.* of adhortor.

2. * ădhortātus, ūs, *m.* [adhortor], *an exhortation, persuasion:* meo adhortatu, App. Mag. p. 338.

ăd-hortor, āri, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, *to encourage, urge, exhort one to* a thing, constr. with *ad, in, de,* or *absol.:* nam me meae vitae consuetudo ad C. Rabirium defendendum est adhortata, Cic. Rab. Perd. 1: ne posset aliquando ad bellum faciendum locus ipse adhortari, id. Off. 1, 11, 35: aliquem ad certam laudem, id. Fam. 1, 7: loricatos ad discumbendum, Suet. Calig. 45: in bellum, Tac. H. 3, 61: in ultionem sui, Suet. Ner. 41: de re frumentaria Boios atque Aeduos adhortari non destitit, *he did not cease to incite and spur on the Boii and Aedui, in respect to a supply of corn,* Caes. B. G. 7, 17.—*Absol.:* milites, Cic. Phil. 4, 5: nullo adhortante sibi quisque dux et instigator, Tac. H. 1, 38.—Followed by *ut, ne,* or the simple *subj.:* adhort. adulescentes, ut turbulenti velint esse, Cic. Phil. 1, 9: tandem Bruto adhortante, ne jamdudum operientes destitueret, Suet. Caes. 81: adhortor, properent, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35: adhortari se, *to rouse* or *bestir one's self:* ferus ipse (leo) sese adhortans rapidum incitat animo, Catull. 63, 85.

☞ Pass.: adulati erant ab amicis et adhortati, Cassius ap. Prisc. 791 P.: punctione aliqua adhortati vel titillati, Cael. Aurel. Acut. 2, 3.

ăd-hospĭto, āvi, *v. a.*, *to entertain as guest.*—Only trop.: Martem atque Concordiam multis immolationibus sibi adhospitavere, *to propitiate,* Dict. Cret. 1, 15 *fin.*

ăd-huc, *adv.* **I.** Prop., of place, *to this place, hitherto, thus far* (designating the limit, inclusive of the whole space traversed: hence often joined with usque; cf. ad, A. 1. B.): conveniunt adhuc utriusque verba, *thus far, to this point, the statements of both agree,* Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 20: adhuc ea dixi, causa cur Zenoni non fuisset, Cic. Fin. 4, 16, 44; cf. Auct. Her. 1, 9, 16: his oris, quas angulo Baeticae adhuc usque perstrinximus, Mel. 3, 6, 1.—Hence, in the desig. of measure or degree, *so far, to such a degree:* et ipse Caesar erat adhuc impudens, qui exercitum et provinciam invito senatu teneret, Cic. Fam. 16, 11, 4; so Liv. 21, 18, 4; Quint. 2, 19, 2; 8, 5, 20.—More frequently,

II. Transf. **A.** Of time, *until now, hitherto, as yet* (designating the limit, together with the period already passed; cf. ad, 1. B.): res adhuc quidem hercle in tuto est, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 48: celabitur itidem ut celata adhuc est, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 20: sicut adhuc fecerunt, speculabuntur, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 6: ille vidit non modo, quot fuissent adhuc philosophorum de summo bono, sed quot omnino esse possent sententiae, id. Fin. 5, 6, 16: haec adhuc (sc. acta sunt): sed ad praeterita revertamur, id. Att. 5, 20; so ib. 3, 14 *fin.*; 5, 17, 46; id. Agr. 3, 1, 1: Britanni, qui adhuc pugnae expertes, Tac. Agr. 37; so Curt. 7, 7, 8 al.—With *usque* or *semper:* usque adhuc actum est probe, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 107; so id. Ps. 4, 7, 14; Ter. And. 1, 5, 27; id. Ad. 4, 4, 23; 5, 4, 5; id. Hec. 4, 1, 29; Cic. Rep. 2, 20: quod adhuc semper tacui et tacendum putavi, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 119.—With *dum* in subordinate propositions, for the purpose of more accurate desig. of time: quae adhuc te carens, dum hic fui, sustentabam, *what I have endured during the whole time that I have been here, until now,* Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 4: adhuc dum mihi nullo loco deesse vis, numquam te confirmare potuisti, Cic. Fam. 16, 4; so ib. 18.—Hence the adverbial expression (occurring once in Plautus): adhuc locorum, *until now, hitherto:* ut adhuc locorum feci, faciam sedulo, Capt. 2, 3, 25.—Adhuc denotes not merely a limitation of time in the present, but also, though more rarely, like *usque eo* and *ad id tempus,* and the Engl. *as yet,* in the past: adhuc haec erant, ad reliqua alacri tendebamus animo, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 4: Abraham vero adhuc stabat, Vulg. Gen. 18, 22: unam adhuc a te epistulam acceperam, Cic. Att. 7, 2: cum adhuc sustinuisset multos dies, Vulg. Act. 18, 18: scripsi etiam illud quodam in libello . . . disertos me cognôsse nonnullos, eloquentem adhuc neminem, id. de Or. 1, 21: una adhuc victoria Carus Metius censebatur, Tac. Agr. 45.—**B.** Adhuc non, or neque adhuc, *not as yet, not to this time:* nihil adhuc, *nothing as yet,* or *not at all as yet:* numquam adhuc, *never as yet, never yet:* cupidissimi veniendi maximis injuriis affecti, adhuc non venerunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 27, 65: me adhuc non legisse turpe utrique nostrum est, id. Fam. 7, 24, 7; so id. 3, 8, 25; 6, 14; 14, 6, 2; Mart. 7, 89, 10: cui neque fulgor adhuc nec dum sua forma recessit, Verg. A. 11, 70: nihil adhuc peccavit etiam, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 78: nihil adhuc est, quod vereare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 1: sed quod quaeris, quando, qua, quo, nihil adhuc scimus, Cic. Fam. 9, 7, 4; so 9, 17, 7; Caes. B. C. 3, 57; Nep. Milt. 5: numquam etiam quicquam adhuc verborum est prolocutus perperam, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 92; cf. id. Capt. 5, 2, 7.—**C.** For etiam nunc, *yet, still;* to denote continuance (apparently not used by Cic.): stertis adhuc? *are you still snoring?* Pers. 3, 58; adhuc tranquilla res est, *it is still quiet,* Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 15; so id. Ad. 1, 2, 42: Ephesi regem est consecutus fluctuantem adhuc animo, Liv. 33, 49, 7; so 21, 43, 14; Tac. A. 1, 8, 17; id. H. 2, 44, 73; 4, 17; id. Germ. 28; Suet. Aug. 56, 69; Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 1; Curt. 8, 6, 18: quinque satis fuerant; nam sex septemve libelli est nimium: quid adhuc ludere, Musa, juvat? *why play still, still more, or further?* Mart. 8, 3; so id. 4, 91.—**D.** Hence also to denote that a thing is still remaining or existing: at in veterum comicorum adhuc libris invenio, *I yet find in the old comic poets,* Quint. 1, 7, 22: quippe tres adhuc legiones erant, *were still left,* Tac. H. 3, 9; so id. G. 34; id. Ann. 2, 26; Mart. 7, 44, 1.—With *vb.* omitted: si quis adhuc precibus locus, exue mentem, Verg. A. 4, 319.—**E.** To denote that a thing has only reached a certain point, *now first, just now:* cum adhuc (*now for the first time*) naso odos obsecutus es meo, da vicissim meo gutturi gaudium, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 9: gangraenam vero, si nondum plane tenet, sed adhuc incipit, curare non difficillimum est, Cels. 5, 26, 34; so Mart. 13, 102.—Hence, with deinde or aliquando following: quam concedis adhuc artem omnino non esse, sed aliquando, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246: senatus priusquam edicto convocaretur ad curiam concurrit, obseratisque adhuc foribus, deinde apertis, tantas mortuo gratias agit, etc., Suet. Tit. 11; so Tac. A. 11, 23.—**F.** To denote that a thing had reached a certain limit before another thing happened (in prose only after Livy), *still, yet, while yet:* inconditam multitudinem adhuc disjecit, *he dispersed the multitude while yet unarranged,* Tac. A. 3, 42.—**G.** For *etiam, insuper, praeterea,* to denote that a thing occurs beside or along with another (belonging perhaps only to popular language, hence once in Plaut., and to the post-Aug. per.), *besides, further, moreover:* addam minam adhuc istic postea, Plaut. Truc. 5, 18: unam rem adhuc adiciam, Sen. Q. N. 4, 8: sunt adhuc aliquae non omittendae in auro differentiae, Plin. 33, 2, 10, § 37; so Quint. 2, 21, 6; 9, 4, 34; Val. Fl. 8, 429; Tac. A. 1, 17; id. Agr. 29; ib. 33; Flor. 1, 13, 17; Vulg. Amos, 4, 7; ib. Joan. 16, 12; ib. Heb. 11, 32.—**H.** In later Lat. adhuc is used like *etiam* in the Cic. per., = ἔτι, *yet, still,* for the sake of emphasis in comparisons; then, if it enhances the comparative, it stands before it; but follows it, if that which the comp. expresses is added by way of augmentation; as, *he has done a still greater thing,* and *he has still done a greater thing* (this is the view of Hand, Turs. I. p. 166): tum Callicles adhuc concitatior, Quint. 2, 15, 28: adhuc difficilior observatio est per tenores, id. 1, 5, 22: si marmor illi (Phidiae), si adhuc viliorem materiem obtulisses, fecisset, etc., Sen. Ep. 85, 34: adhuc diligentius, Plin. 18, 4: cui gloriae am-

ingenia esse) ni subinde auro . . . principum animi concilientur, Liv. 21, 20, 8; so id. 9, 26, 17; 3, 4, 2; Tac. A. 2, 28.—**B.** When to a specific fact a general consideration is added as a reason for it, *so, thus* (in Livy very often): haud dubius, facilem in aequo campi victoriam fore: adeo non fortuna modo, sed ratio etiam cum barbaris stabat, *thus not only fortune, but sagacity, was on the side of the barbarians*, Liv. 5, 38, 4: adeo ex parvis saepe magnarum momenta rerum pendent, id. 27, 9, 1; so id. 4, 31, 5; 21, 33, 6; 28, 19; Quint. 1, 12, 7; Curt. 10, 2, 11; Tac. Agr. 1: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, Verg. G. 2, 272.—**C.** In advancing from one thought to another more important=immo, *rather, indeed, nay:* nulla umquam res publica ubi tantus paupertati ac parsimoniae honos fuerit: adeo, quanto rerum minus, tanto minus cupiditatis erat, Liv. praef. 11; so Gell. 11, 7; Symm. Ep. 1, 30, 37.—**D.** With a negative after ne—quidem or quoque, *so much the more* or *less, much less than, still less* (post-Aug.): hujus totius temporis fortunam ne deflere quidem satis quisquam digne potuit: adeo nemo exprimere verbis potest, *still less can one describe it by words*, Vell. 2, 67, 1: ne tecta quidem urbis, adeo publicum consilium numquam adiit, *still less*, Tac. A. 6, 15; so id. H. 3, 64; Curt. 7, 5, 35: favore militum anxius et superbia viri aequalium quoque, adeo superiorum intolerantis, *who could not endure his equals even, much less his superiors*, Tac. H. 4, 80.—So in gen., after any negative: quaelibet enim ex iis artibus in paucos libros contrahi solet: adeo infinito spatio ac traditione opus non est, *so much the less is there need*, etc., Quint. 12, 11, 16; Plin. 17, 12, 35, § 179; Tac. H. 3, 39.—(The assumption of a causal signif. of adeo=ideo, propterea, rests upon false readings. For in Cael. Cic. Fam. 8, 15 we should read *ideo*, B. and K., and in Liv. 24, 32, 6, *ad ea*, Weiss.)—See more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 135–155.

Ădĕōna, ae, *f., the tutelary goddess of new-comers*, Aug. Civ. D. 4, 21.

ădeps, ĭpis, *comm.* (in Plin. and Serv., *m.;* in Cels., Quint., and Pallad., *f.;* in Col. *c.;* cf. Prisc. 657 and 752 P.; Rudd. I. p. 34; Koffm. s. v.) [from ἄλειφα with interch. of *d* and *l*], *the soft fat* or *grease of animals, suet, lard* (the hard is called *sevum*). **A.** Lit.: suilla, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 7: ursinus, Plin. 28, 11, 46, § 163: vulpinus, ib.: anserinus, ib. 48: caprina, Col. R. R. 6, 12, 5: ad creandas adipes, id. ib. 8, 14, 11.—And in the sense of *sevum:* adipe, qui prope omnes Italas lucernas illuminat, *the tallow*, Aug. de Mor. Manich. 2, 16.—Hence, **B.** Metaph. **1.** Of men: non mihi esse Lentuli somnum, nec Cassii adipes, nec Cethegi temeritatem pertimescendam, *the corpulence*, * Cic. Cat. 3, 7: dum sciat (declamator) sibi quoque tenuandas adipes, Quint. 2, 10, 6 (v. adipatus, crassus, crassedo).—**2.** Of fat or fertile earth, *marl*, Plin. 17, 6, 4, § 42.—**3.** In trees, *that part of the wood which is soft and full of sap*, also called *alburnum*, Plin. 16, 38, 72, § 182.

☞ The form *adipes*, assumed by Prisc. 752 and 1293 P., on account of Varr. R. R. 2, 11, rests upon an error, since not *adipes illa*, but *adeps suilla*, should be read there, v. Schneid. ad h. l.

ădeptio, ōnis, *f.* [adipiscor], *an obtaining, attainment:* nos beatam vitam non depulsione mali, sed adeptione boni judicemus, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 41: bonorum (opp., malorum evitatio), Quint. 5, 10, 33: alicujus commodi, Cic. Part. Or. 32, 113.

1. ădeptus, a, um, *Part.* of adipiscor.

* **2. ădeptus**, ūs, *m.*, = adeptio, *an obtaining:* fidei, Paul. Nol. Ep. 32, 18 (in Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 48, Henry Stephens reads: ad virtutis adeptum, but the true reading is *habitum*, Madv.).

ăd-ĕquito, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* **I.** *To ride to* or *toward* a place, *to gallop up to.*—With *ad:* equites Ariovisti propius tumulum accedere et ad nostros adequitare, * Caes. B. G. 1, 46.—With *in:* in primos ordines, Curt. 7, 4, 17.—With the local *adv. quo:* quo tam ferociter adequitasset, inde se fundi fugarique, Liv. 9, 22, 6.—With *dat.:* portis, Liv. 22, 42, 5; so, portae Collinae, Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 76: vallo, Liv. 9, 22, 4: castris, Tac. A. 6, 34.—With *acc. of limit:* adequitare Syracusas, Liv. 24, 31: perarmatos adequitare coepit, Curt. 4, 9, 14 (Vogel now reads here *ad perarmatos*).—**II.** *To ride near to* or *by:* juxta aliquem, Suet. Cal. 25: vehiculo anteire aut circa adequitare, id. Aug. 64.

ăd-erro, āre, 1, *v. n., to wander to.*—With *dat.:* scopulis, Stat. S. 2, 2, 120.—Trop.: ululatus aderrat auribus, Stat. Th. 9, 178.

* **ăd-esco**, āre, 1, *v. a., to feed* or *fatten:* volantia adescata, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.

* **ădesdum** or **ădes dum** (imper. from adsum with dum; cf.: agedum, manedum, etc., v. dum), *come hither:* Sosia, adesdum; paucis te volo, Ter. And. 1, 1, 2.

* **ăd-ēsŭrio**, īvi, 4, *v. n.* [ad, *intens.*], *to be very hungry:* adesurivit et inhiavit acrius lupus, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 132.

ădēsus, a, um, v. adedo, *P. a.*

(**ăd-expĕto,** ĕre, false read. in Sen. Ep. 117, 4.)

adf. Words beginning thus, v. under aff.

adg. Words beginning thus, v. under agg.

(**ăd-hăbĭto,** āre, 1, *v. n.:* adhabites, a false reading for *adbites* in Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 72.)

ăd-haerĕo, haesi, haesum, 2, *v. n., to cleave* or *stick to* a thing. **I.** Lit., of iron adhering to a magnet: unus ubi ex uno dependet, subter adhaerens, Lucr. 6, 914; cf. id. 3, 557: tota adhaerens (lingua) crocodilis, *cleaving to* his palate, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 171.—With *in* and *abl.:* tela in tuis visceribus, Cic. Vatin. 5, 13; so Ov. M. 4, 693.—With *acc.:* cratera et corvus adhaeret, Cic. Arat. 541 (so Tert.: humerum, de Pall. 5).—With *abl.:* fronte cuspis, Ov. M. 5, 38.—With *dat.*, poet.: tonsis (ovibus) illotus sudor, Verg. G. 3, 443: veteri craterae limus adhaesit, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 80; and in later prose: navis ancoris, *is fastened to them*, Tac. A. 2, 23: stativis castris, id. ib. 3, 21; and: jumento, *to stick to*, Gell. 20, 1.—**II.** Fig. **A.** In gen., *to cling to, adhere to:* adhaesit homini ad intimum ventrem fames, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 83; and of fawning adherence to one, id. As. 1, 3, 59: cui canis ex vero dictum cognomen adhaeret, *adheres*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 56: nulli fortunae adhaerebat animus, i. e. inconstans fuit, Liv. 41, 20: obsidioni fortiter adhaerentes, Amm. 19, 3.—**B.** Adhaerere alicui, *to be close to a person* or *thing, to be near, to hang on, keep close to*, etc. (mostly post-Cic., esp. in the histt.): vineis modica silva adhaerebat, *was close to it, adjoined it*, Tac. H. 2, 25; so Amm. 18, 2.—Of persons: procul abesse Romanos: lateri adhaerere gravem dominum, i. e. *he* (the King of Macedon) *hangs on them, threatens them by his nearness*, Liv. 39, 25: nec umquam non adhaerentes, *and never departing from his side*, Suet. Galb. 14: comitem perpetuo alicui adhaerere, Plin. 10, 22, 26, § 51: tempus adhaerens, *the time in hand, just the present time*, Quint. 5, 10, 46: obvio quoque adhaerente, *while each one adhered to him*, Suet. Oth. 6; and so trop.: adhaeret altissimis invidia, Vell. 1, 9.—**C.** *To hang on* a thing, i. e. *to trail* or *drag after, to be the last*, sarcastically in Cic.: tenesne memoriā te extremum adhaesisse? *hung on the end*, i. e. extremo loco quaestorem esse factum, Vat. 5 (cf. haerere, Liv. 5, 2 *fin.*, and Gron. ad h. l.); and without sarcasm, Curt. 10, 5, 19.

ăd-haeresco, haesi, haesum, 3, *v. inch.* [adhaereo], *to cleave* or *stick to, to adhere*, lit. and trop. (in the trop. sense almost exclusively belonging to Cic.). **I.** Lit., constr. with *ad, in*, and *abl.* or *ubi:* tragula ad turrim, Caes. B. G. 5, 46: ne quid emineret, ubi ignis adhaeresceret, id. B. C. 2, 9: tamquam in quodam incili, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 5: si potes in his locis adhaerescere, *if you can stick* (i. e. *stay* or *sojourn*) *in such places*, id. Att. 4, 4: in me omnia conjurationis nefaria tela adhaeserunt, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 24; cf. ib. 5; ad quamcunque disciplinam, tamquam ad saxum, adhaerescunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 3: argumentum ratio ipsa confirmat, quae simul atque emissa est, adhaerescit, sc. ad mentem, *sticks fast to, is fastened upon the memory* (the figure is derived from missiles), id. de Or. 2, 53.—With *dat.:* justitiae honestatique, *to be attached* or *devoted to*, Cic. Off. 1, 24.—And *absol.:* oratio ita libere fluebat, ut numquam adhaeresceret, *never was at a stand, faltered*, Cic. Brut. 79; cf. ib. 93 (v. haereo): adhaerescere ad columnam (sc. Maeniam); sarcastically, *to remain fixed at the debtor's columns*, i. e. *to be punished as a fraudulent debtor*, Cic. Sest. 8, 18; cf. Liv. 5, 47.—**II.** Fig., *to correspond to, to accord with, to fit to* or *suit:* si non omnia, quae praeponerentur a me ad omnium vestrûm studium, adhaerescerent, Cic. de Or. 3, 10, 37.

* **ădhaese,** *adv.* [adhaereo], *hesitatingly, stammeringly:* loqui, Gell. 5, 9.

* **ădhaesĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [adhaereo], *an adhering, adhesion:* complexiones et copulationes et adhaesiones atomorum inter se, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19, v. Madv. ad h. l.; Gloss. Placid. Clas. Auct. III. p. 427 Mai.

ădhaesus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *an adhering, adherence* (only in Lucr.): pulveris, Lucr. 3, 38; 4, 1242: membrorum, id. 5, 842: umoris, id. 6, 472; cf. Non. 73, 6.

* **ăd-hālo,** āre, *v. a., to breathe on:* si patescentes (fungos) primo (serpens) adhalaverit, Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 95.

ădhāmo, āre, 1, *v. a.* [hamus], *to catch, secure:* Qui serius honores adhamaverunt, vix admittuntur ad eos, Cic. ap. Non. 2, 5, where Mercer. better reads *adamaverunt.*

Adherbal, ălis, *m., a Numidian prince, the son of Micipsa, slain by Jugurtha*, Sall. J. 5 al.

ăd-hĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. a.* [habeo], *to hold toward* or *to, to turn, bring, add to;* with *ad, in, dat.* or *absol.* **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: cur non adhibuisti, dum istaec loquereris, tympanum, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 38: huc adhibete aurīs (ad ea) quae ego loquar, id. Ps. 1, 2, 20: ad mea formosos vultus adhibete carmina, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 37; cf. ib. 13, 15: manus medicas ad vulnera, Verg. G. 3, 455: odores ad deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 40: quos negat ad panem adhibere quidquam, praeter nasturtium, *to eat with it*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34: alicui calcaria, id. Brut. 56 (cf. addere calcar, v. addo): manus genibus adhibet, i. e. admovet, genua amplexatur, Ov. M. 9, 216: vincula captis, *to put them on them*, id. F. 3, 293.—**B.** Trop.: metum ut mihi adhibeam, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 20; cf. Quint. 1, 3, 15: nunc animum nobis adhibe veram ad rationem, Lucr. 2, 1023; Cic. Har. Resp. 10, 20: vacuas auris adhibe ad veram rationem, Lucr. 1, 51; cf. Ov. M. 15, 238; Verg. A. 11, 315: ut oratio, quae lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem afferat, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 50: est ea (oratio) quidem utilior, sed raro proficit neque est ad vulgus adhibenda, id. Tusc. 4, 28, 60: adhibere cultus, honores, preces, diis immortalibus, id. N. D. 1, 2; cf. Tac. A. 14, 53: alicui voluptates, Cic. Mur. 35: consolationem, id. Brut. 96: omnes ii motus, quos orator adhibere volet judici, *which the orator may wish to communicate to the judge*, id. de Or. 2, 45 al.—Hence = addere, adjungere, *to add to:* uti quattuor initiis rerum illis quintam hanc naturam non adhiberet, Cic. Ac. 1, 11, 39: ad domesticorum majorumque morem etiam hanc a Socrate adventitiam doctrinam adhibuerunt, id. Rep. 3, 3.

II. Esp. **A.** Of persons, *to bring one to* a place, *to summon, to employ* (cf. the Engl. *to have one up*): hoc temere numquam amittam ego a me, quin mihi testes adhibeam, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 2; so Cic. Fin. 2, 21; Tac. A. 15, 14: medicum, Cic. Fat. 12: leges, ad quas (sc. defendendas) adhibemur, *we are summoned*, id. Clu. 52: nec, quoniam apud Graecos judices res agetur, poteris adhibere Demosthenem, id. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: adhibebitur heros, *shall be brought upon the stage*, Hor. A. P. 227: castris adhibere socios et foedera jungere, Verg. A. 8, 56: aliquem in partem periculi, Ov. M. 11, 447: in auxilium, Just. 3, 6.—**B.** Adhibere ad or in consilium, *to send for one in order to receive counsel from him, to consult one:* neque hos ad concilium adhibendos censeo, Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 3: in consilium, Plin. Ep. 6, 11, 1; so also *absol.:* a tuis reliquis non adhibemur, *we are not consulted*, Cic. Fam. 4, 7; so ib. 10, 25; 11,

adipiscuntur, C. Fannius ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.: amitti magis quam adipisci, Fab. Maximus, ib.; so esp. adeptus, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4; Sall. C. 7; id. J. 101; Tac. A. 1, 7, 9; Suet. Tib. 38; cf. Gell. 15, 13; Prisc. 790 sq.; Rudd. I. p. 288; Kritz ad Sall. C. 7, 3.—**d.** With *gen.:* arma, quis Galba rerum adeptus est, Tac. A. 3, 55; ib. 6, 45 (here Halm reads *apisceretur*); Rudd. II. p. 120; Zumpt, § 466.

ădipsathĕon, i, *n.* [ἄδιψος-θεός, quenching the thirst of the gods], *a low, thorny shrub*, also called *erysisceptrum* or *diacheton*, Plin. 24, 13, 69, § 112.

† **ădipsos**, i, *f.*, = ἄδιψος (quenching thirst). **I.** *A species of date*, Plin. 12, 22, 47, § 103.—**II.** *Liquorice*, glycyrrhiza, Plin. 22, 9, 11, § 26.

ădĭtĭālis, e, *adj.* [aditus], *pertaining to entrance:* cena, *given by a magistrate when he entered upon his office, an inaugural feast*, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 6; Sen. Ep. 95, 41; 123, 4; Plin. 10, 20, 23, § 45; so, epulae, id. 29, 4, 14, § 58.

ădĭtĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], "parvus aditus," Fest. p. 29 Müll.—The same in the *fem.*, **ădĭtĭcŭla**, ae, Jul. Val. 3, 70 Mai.

ădĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. adeo]. **I.** *A going to, approach:* quid tibi hanc aditio est? (i. e. aditio ad hanc, the verbal substantive with the case of the verb; v. Zumpt, § 681), *why do you approach her?* Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 62: praetoris, Dig. 39, 1, 1 al.—**II.** hereditatis, *the entering upon an inheritance* (v. 1. adeo, II. A.), Dig. 50, 17, 77 al.

ădĭto, āvi, *v. freq.* [id.], *to go to* or *approach often:* ad eum aditavere, Enn. ap. Diom. 336 P. (Trag. v. 433 ed. Vahl.); perh. also Col. 8, 3, 4: aditet aviarius qui, etc. (instead of *habitet*): si adites propius, os denasabit tibi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 75; where Ritschl reads *adbites*.

1. ădĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of 1. adeo.

2. ădĭtus, ūs, *m.* [1. adeo], *a going to, approach, access.* **I.** Lit.: quorum abitu aut aditu, Lucr. 1, 677: urbes permultas uno aditu atque adventu esse captas, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 8: quo neque sit ventis aditus, Verg. G. 4, 9; so id. A. 4, 293, 423 al.—With *ad:* aditus ad eum difficilior, Cic. Att. 15, 8; so id. N. D. 2, 47 *fin.*; Ov. F. 1, 173; Tac. A. 2, 28.—With *in* (cf. 1. adeo): aditus in id sacrarium non est viris, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45; so Auct. Or. pro Dom. 42, 110 al.: aditus ad me minime provinciales, *which are not made in the manner customary* (*with the prætor*), Cic. Att. 1, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The possibility, leave, permission*, or *right of approaching*, or *of admittance, access* (cf. accessus): faciles aditus ad eum privatorum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 14: so id. Rosc. Am. 38; id. Fam. 6, 13; Nep. Paus. 3; Liv. 41, 23; Hor. S. 1, 9, 56: homo rari aditūs, *a man rarely accessible*, Liv. 24, 5.—Trop.: si qui mihi erit aditus de tuis fortunis agendi, Cic. Fam. 6, 10; so Caes. B. G. 5, 41; id. B. C. 1, 31.—**B.** Concr., *the place through which one approaches* a thing, *an entrance, avenue*, etc. (opp. abitus: cf. also accessus): primo aditu vestibuloque prohibere, Cic. Caecin. 12; id. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 160: aditus insulae muniti, id. Att. 4, 16; so id. Phil. 1, 10; Caes. B. G. 4, 20; id. B. C. 2, 16; Liv. 36, 10; Ov. M. 3, 226; id. F. 6, 157; id. H. 18, 44.—Hence trop. (in Cic. very freq.): quartus aditus ad initia rerum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 8 Müll.: aditus ad causam, Cic. Sull. 2: vestibula honesta aditusque ad causam illustres facere, id. Or. 15; so id. de Or. 1, 21, 47; 3, 2; id. Off. 2, 9; id. Font. 5; id. Caecin. 25, 72; id. Agr. 2, 15; id. Att. 2, 17 al.

adjăcentĭa, v. the foll. art.

ad-jăcĕo, cŭi, *no sup.*, 2, *v. n.*, *to lie at* or *near, to be contiguous to, to border upon* (most freq. used of the geog. position of a place).—Constr. with *dat.*, *acc.*, *ad*, or *absol.* (in the histt. very freq.).—(α) With *dat.:* Tuscus ager Romano adjacet, Liv. 2, 49, 9; mari, id. 26, 42, 4; Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 56; Front. Strat. 3, 9, 5: cum Romani adjacerent vallo, Tac. A. 1, 65: munitionibus, id. ib. 4, 48: adjacet undis moles, Ov. M. 11, 729: quae adjacent torrenti Jeboc, Vulg. Deut. 2, 37.—Trop.: velle adjacet mihi, Vulg. Rom. 7, 18; 7, 21.—(β) With *acc.:* gentes, quae mare illud adjacent, Nep. Tim. 2, 1: Etruriam, Liv. 7, 12, 6 (v. Alschefski and Weissenb. ad h. l.).—(γ) With *ad:* ad Syrtim, Mel. 1, 7, 2; so perh. also Caes. B. G. 6, 33, 2: quae (regio) ad Aduatucos adjacet (for the lect. vulg. *Aduatucos* or *Aduatucis*), and id. B. C. 2, 1; v. adigo *fin.*—(δ) *Absol.:* adjacet (via) et mollior et magis trita, Quint. 1, 6, 22: adjacente Tiberi, Tac. H. 2, 93; so, adjacentes populi, i. q. propinqui, *contiguous, neighboring*, Tac. A. 13, 55.—And **adjăcentĭa**, ium, *n.*, *the adjoining country:* lacum in adjacentia erupturum, Tac. A. 1, 79; 5, 14: projecto nitore adjacentia inlustrare, Plin. 37, 9, 52, § 137.

* **ad-jăcŭlātus**, a, um, *adj.*, *thrown* or *cast at:* fulgor, Mart. Cap. 2, p. 41.

adjectīcius or **-tĭus**, a, um [adjicio], *adj.*, *added besides* (late Lat.): incommoda, Cassiod. Varr. 11, 8.

adjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an adding to, addition, annexation.* **I.** In gen.: Romana res adjectione populi Albani aucta, Liv. 1, 30: illiberalis, *a small addition*, id. 38, 14 *ext.:* caloris, Sen. Ep. 189: litterarum, Quint. 1, 5, 16; also *the permission of adding*, etc. (cf.: accessus, aditus): Hispalensibus familiarum adjectiones dedit, *he granted to them the right of settling new families*, Tac. H. 1, 78.—More freq., **II.** Esp., as t. t. **A.** In archit. **1.** *A projection in the pedestal of columns, the cornice of the pedestal*, Vitr. 3, 2.—**B.** In medicine, *a strengthening, invigorating remedy:* quae (i. e. diseases) non detractionibus, sed adjectionibus curantur, Vitr. 1, 6, 3.—**C.** In rhet., *the repetition of the same word*, e. g. occidi, occidi, Quint. 9, 3, 28 (in Cic., adjunctio, q. v.).—**D.** In auctions, *the addition to a bid*, Dig. 18, 2, 17 al.; cf. adjicio.

adjectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], in gram., *that is added* to the noun substantive, *adjective:* et significat vel laudem vel vituperationem, vel medium vel accidens, ut justus, impius, magnus, albus, Prisc. p. 578 P.; cf. Macr. S. 1, 4.

(**adjecto**, āre, 1, *v. a.*, false reading in Apic. 8, 2.)

1. adjectus, a, um, *Part.*, of adjicio.

2. adjectus, ūs, *m.* [adjicio], *an adding* or *applying to:* odoris (ad naris), Lucr. 4, 673; so id. 1, 689: cuneorum, *addition* (opp. exemptus), Vitr. 9, 6.

ad-jĭcĭo (better **adicio**), jēci, jectum, 3, *v. a.* [jacio], *to throw* or *cast* a thing *to, to put* or *place at* or *near.*—Constr.: aliquid alicui rei. **I.** In gen.: rogum bustumve novum vetat propius sexaginta pedes adici aedes alienas, *to place nearer than*, Cic. Leg. 2, 24: hordei numero ad summam tritici adjecto, id. Verr. 3, 188: adjectoque cavae supplentur sanguine venae, Ov. M. 7, 291; so ib. 266; 14, 276.—More freq. trop.: quo ne imprudentiam quidem oculorum adici fas fuit, *to turn the eyes pryingly to, to direct the sight to*, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 14, 36: Parthus adjecit Armeniae manum, Vell. 2, 100: album calculum errori, *to approve*, Plin. Ep. 1, 2.—With *in:* virus in anguis, Ov. A. A. 3, 7: telum ex locis superioribus in litus, *to throw, to hurl*, Caes. B. G. 4, 23, 3.—**B.** Transf. to mental objects, *to turn* or *direct the mind, eye*, etc., *to, to fasten them upon* something.—With *dat.* or *ad:* qui amabilitati animum adiceret, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 1: animum militi, id. Mil. 3, 3, 34: ad virginem animum adjecit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 63: cum ad omnia vestra pauci homines cupiditatis oculos adjecissent, Cic. Agr. 2, 10: plane videbant adjectum esse oculum hereditati, id. Verr. 2, 2, 15, § 37 (diff. from adicere oculos, cited above): adjecit animum ad consilium, Liv. 25, 37: novo etiam consilio animum adjecit, id. 28, 33.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *To add or apply to a thing by way of increase, to increase*, = προστιθέναι (cf. addo).—Lit. and trop.; constr. with *ad* or *dat.:* ad bellicam laudem ingenii gloriam, Cic. Off. 1, 32: decus alicui, Vell. 2, 36: aliquantum ea res duci famae et auctoritatis adjecit, Liv. 44, 33; so id. 10, 7; 24, 5; Tac. Agr. 26; Suet. Oth. 11; id. Tib. 67; id. Calig. 15; id. Caes. 38 al.: morem ritusque sacrorum adiciam, Verg. A. 12, 837: adjecere bonae paulo plus artis Athenae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 43; so Ov. M. 10, 656; id. P. 1, 8, 56; Vulg. Matt. 6, 27 and 33; also *to add a new thought to* what has preceded (cf.: addo, accedo, advenio; hence, like addo, in the *sing.*, though several persons are addressed): huc natas adice septem, Ov. M. 6, 182.—**B.** Of a speaker, *to add to* what has already been said.—Constr. with *acc.* and *inf.* (only in Vell. and in the histt. after the Aug. per.): adiciens numquam defuturos raptores Italicae libertatis lupos, Vell. 2, 27, 2; so, adjecerat Tiberius non id tempus censurae nec defuturum corrigendi auctorem, Tac. A. 2, 33: adjecit in domo ejus venenum esse, id. ib. 4, 21.—Rarely followed by orat. directa: cum dixisset . . . adjecissetque: Si quid huic acciderit, etc., Vell. 2, 32, 1.—With *ut* and *subj.*, Liv. 2, 27.—**C.** In auctions, t. t., *to add to a bid, to out-bid:* liciti sunt usque adeo, quoad se efficere posse arbitrabantur; super adjecit Aeschrio, *bid on*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 77 B. and K.; but cf. Zumpt ad h. l.; Dig. 18, 2, 19.—**D.** In gen., in the Vulg. by Hebraism (cf. יָסַף), *to add to do, to do further:* adjecit Dominus loqui, *the Lord furthermore spake*, Isa. 7, 10: non adiciet, ut resurgat, ib. 24, 20: adiciens dixit parabolam, ib. Luc. 19, 11.

(**ad-jŭbĕo**, ēre, 2, *v. a.*, false read. in Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 50, instead of *ut jubeat* (Ritschl); and in Cat. 32, 4, inst. of *adjuvato.*)

adjūdĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adjudico], *a judicial adjudging of a matter, an adjudication*, Dig. 10, 2, 36; 28, 5, 78 al.

ad-jūdĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to grant* or *award* a thing *to* one, *as judge, to adjudge* (opp. abjudico).—With *acc.* and *dat.* **I.** Lit.: me est aequum frui fraternis armis mihique adjudicarier, Poët. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 26, 42: regnum Ptolemaeo, Cic. Agr. 2, 17; 2, 43: mulierem Veneri in servitutem, id. Div. in Caecil. 17, 56: Bruto legiones, id. Phil. 10, 6; so id. Off. 1, 10; Liv. 3, 72; Val. Max. 7, 3; Suet. Aug. 32 al.: nemo dubitabat, quin domus nobis esset adjudicata, Cic. Att. 42; so Caes. B. G. 7, 37; cf. Sen. Hipp. 109.—And poet. of Augustus: si quid abest (i. e. dicioni Romanorum nondum subjectum) Italis adjudicat armis, i. e. *like a judge, he subjects the nations to the Roman sway, merely by his arbitrary sentence*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 57: causam alicui, *to decide in one's favor*, Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 129.—**II.** In gen., *to assign* or *ascribe* a thing *to* one: Pompeius saepe hujus mihi salutem imperii adjudicavit, *has ascribed to me*, Cic. Att. 1, 19: optimum saporem ostreis Lucrinis adjudicavit, *conceded*, Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 168.

☞ For adjudicato in Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 6, Ritschl reads *tu judicato.*

adjuero = adjuvero, v. adjuvo.

ad-jŭgo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to yoke* or *fasten to* or *together, to unite.* **I.** Lit., in the lang. of gardening: palmites, Col. 4, 17, 6: pampinos adjugatae (vitis), Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 175.—**II.** In gen., *to join* or *add to* something: mater est terra, ea parit corpus, animam aether adjugat, Pac. ap. Non. 75, 11 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 88); so, blandam hortatricem adjugat Voluptatem, id. ib. 75, 13 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 100): adjugat corpora, of the sexes, Lact. Opif. Dei, 6.

adjūmentum, i, *n.* [a contraction of adjuvamentum, from adjuvo], *a means of aid; help, aid, assistance, support* (class.): nihil aderat (in illa puella) adjumenti ad pulchritudinem, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 55: esse alicui magno adjumento ad victoriam, Cic. Brut. 1, 4: Quam ad rem magnum attulimus adjumentum hominibus nostris, id. Off. 1, 1: adjumenta et subsidia consulatūs, id. Mur. 18: adjumenta salutis, id. Sen. 27: multis aliis adjumentis petitionis ornatus, id. Mur. 53: mihi honoribus, id. Imp. Pomp. 24; id. Fin. 5, 21; id. Fam. 13, 30; Sall. J. 43, 2; Quint. prooem. § 27; Ov. P. 4, 13, 31 al.

adjunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adjungo], *a joining* or *binding to, a union* or *conjunction* (Cicero; esp. in his rhet. writings). **I.** In gen.: si haec (sc. φυσικὴ ἡ πρὸς τὰ τέκνα) non est, nulla potest homini esse ad hominem naturae adjunctio, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 4; so, animi, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 6, 21.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *An addition:* virtutis, Cic. Fin. 2, 13,

39: verborum, id. Part. Or. 5, 16.—Hence, **B.** In rhet. **1.** *A limitation* or *restriction made by an addition, a limiting* or *restricting adjunct:* esse quasdam cum adjunctione, necessitudines . . . illic, in superiore, adjunctio (i. e. exceptio) est haec: nisi malint, etc., Cic. Inv. 2, 57, 171.—**2.** A figure of speech, acc. to Forcell. = συμπλοκή, *repetition of the same word*, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206 (as an example, v. Agr. 2, 9: Quis legem tulit? Rullus. Quis majorem partem populi suffragiis prohibuit? Rullus.); acc. to Auct. Her., we have an *adjunctio* when the verb stands either at the beginning or at the end of a clause, as opp. to *conjunctio*, i. e. when the verb is interposed amid the words, 4, 27, 38; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 33, and 9, 3, 62.

adjunctīvus, a, um, *adj.* [adjungo], *that is joined* or *added.*—In gram.: conjunctiones, *conjunctions that govern the subj. mood*, Prisc. p. 1028 P.: modus, *the subjunctive mood*, Diom. p. 331 P.

* **adjunctor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who adds, joins*, or *unites* (used only by Cic. in strong indignation): ille Galliae ulterioris adjunctor, i. e. Pompey, by whose influence Gallia Transalpina was granted to Cæsar, in addition to Gallia Cisalpina, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 3.

ad-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to add, join, annex*, or *bind to* any thing. **I.** Lit., of cattle, *to yoke, to harness* (cf.: jugo, jugum, jungo, etc.): adjunxere feras (preceded by bijugos agitare leones), Lucr. 2, 604: tauros aratro, Tib. 1, 9, 7: plostello mures, Hor. S. 2, 3, 247: tigribus adjunctis aurea lora dabat, Ov. A. A. 1, 552; so id. Am. 1, 1, 26; Gell. 20, 1.—Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** Of persons or things, *to join* or *add to.*—With *ad* or *dat.:* ad probos te adjunxeris, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 59; where the figure of yoking is closely adhered to (v. the connection): adjunge te ad currum, Vulg. Act. 8, 29: socium quaerit, quem adjungat sibi, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 22: comitem T. Volturcium, Cic. Cat. 3, 4: se comitem fugae, id. Att. 9, 10, 2: ei proxime adjunctus frater fuit, id. Brut. 28: viro se, Verg. A. 8, 13: adjuncti sunt Paulo et Silae, Vulg. Act. 17, 4: accessionem aedibus, Cic. Off. 1, 39: ulmis vites, Verg. G. 1, 2: classem lateri castrorum, id. A. 9, 69; so esp. freq. of places, *lying near, adjacent:* huic fundo continentia quaedam praedia et adjuncta mercatur, Cic. Caec. 4; Nep. Dion. 5; Curt. 8, 1; cf. id. 5, 4; Sil. 8, 642.—Trop.: ad malam aetatem adjungere cruciatum, Pac. ap. Non. 2, 1: imperium credat gravius esse, vi quod fit, quam illud quod amicitia adjungitur, *the command which is put upon him, given him, with kind feeling*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 42.—Hence, adjungere aliquem sibi, *to bind to* one's self, *to enter into friendship with, to make one a friend:* familiam colere, adjuvare, adjungere, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 4; Cic. Mur. 19; so Q. Cic. Pet. 7; Nep. Alc. 5, 9; id. Eum. 2; so, agros populo Romano, Cic. Agr. 1, 2: totam ad imperium pop. R. Ciliciam, id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: urbem in societatem, Liv. 37, 15: sibi aliquem beneficio, *to lay one under obligation to one's self, to oblige:* quem beneficio adjungas, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 47; also without beneficio: ut parentes propinquosque eorum adjungeret, Tac. A. 3, 43.—**B.** Met. of mental objects, *to apply to, to direct to* (very freq. and class.): animum ad aliquod studium, Ter. And. 1, 1, 29: fidem visis, *to give credit to*, Cic. Ac. 1, 11; id. Div. 2, 55: huc animum ut adjungas tuum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 61: diligentia vestra nobis adjungenda est, Cic. Clu. 1: ut aliquis metus adjunctus sit ad gratiam, id. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24: suspicionem potius ad praedam quam ad egestatem, *to direct suspicion rather to him who possesses the booty, than to him who lives in poverty*, id. Rosc. Am. 31.—**C.** *To add* or *join something to* a thing as an accompaniment, *to annex, to subjoin, to let follow* or *attend:* audi atque auditis hostimentum adjungito, *hear and let requital follow what is heard*, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. redhostire, p. 270 Müll. (Trag. v. 154 Vahl.): huic voluptati hoc adjunctum est odium, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 34: istam juris scientiam eloquentiae tamquam ancillulam pedisequamque adjunxisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 236.—Hence of a new thought or circumstance, *to add it to the preceding:* quod cum dicerem, illud adjunxi: mihi tecum ita, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 2: satis erit dictum, si hoc unum adjunxero, Nep. Epam. 10: His adjungit, Hylan nautae quo fonte relictum Clamassent, Verg. E. 6, 43 (v. addo, adjicio, etc.): ad ceteras summas utilitates, haec quoque opportunitas adjungatur, ut, etc., Cic. Imp. Pomp. 17, 50: Adjuncto vero, ut iidem etiam prudentes haberentur, id. Off. 2, 12.—Hence, **D.** In rhet.: **adjuncta,** *n.*, *collateral circumstances:* loci argumentorum ex adjunctis repeti possunt, ut quaeratur, quid ante rem, quid cum re, quid postea evenerit, Cic. Top. 12; so id. ib. 18; cf. consequens.—Hence, **adjunctus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Joined, added to*, or *connected with a thing:* quae propiora hujus causae et adjunctiora sunt, Cic. Clu. 10: ventum ad veram et adjunctissimam quaestionem, Arn. 7, p. 243.—Hence, **B. adjuncta,** ōrum, *n.*, *additional circumstances, adjuncts, things closely connected with, belonging* or *suitable to:* semper in adjunctis aevoque morabimur aptis, Hor. A. P. 178.—*Adv.* not used.

adjūrāmentum, i, *n.* [adjuro], *a conjuring, entreating* (late Lat.), Vulg. Tob. 9, 5.

adjūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a swearing to* something by something, *swearing, adjuration:* adjuratione suae salutis, *by swearing by her own safety*, App. M. 2, p. 123 *fin.*: divini nominis, Lact. 2, 17.

adjūrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who conjures a thing, a conjurer* (late Lat.), Alcim. 2, 312.

adjūrātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [adjurator], *pertaining to swearing:* cautio, Cod. 12, 26, 4, § 2; 12, 30, 3, § 3.

1. ad-jūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to swear to, to confirm by an oath.*—With *acc.*, or *acc.* and *inf.*, or *ut.* **I.** Lit.: eam suam esse filiam sancte adjurabat mihi, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 27; Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 26: adjurasque id te me invito non esse facturum, Cic. Phil. 2, 9; id. Q. Fr. 2, 8; 3, 5; id. 9, 19; Liv. 7, 5; Suet. Aug. 31; id. Ner. 24; id. Tit. 9; Ov. H. 20, 159; Stat. Th. 7, 129; Just. 24, 2.—*Absol.:* adjurat, Cic. Att. 2, 20.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To swear* by any person or thing: per omnes deos adjuro, ut, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 8: per omnes tibi adjuro deos numquam eam me deserturum, Ter. And. 4, 2, 11; Cic. Phil. 2, 4.—In the poetry of the Aug. per. after the manner of the Greek, with the *acc.* of that by which one swears (cf. ὄμνυμι τοὺς θεούς, in L. and S.): adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, Verg. A. 12, 816: adjuro teque tuomque caput, Cat. 66, 40.—**B.** *To swear to something in addition:* censores edixerunt, ut praeter commune jus jurandum haec adjurarent, etc., Liv. 43, 14.—**C.** In later Lat., *to conjure* or *adjure, to beg* or *entreat earnestly:* adjuratum esse in senatu Tacitum, ut optimum aliquem principem faceret, Vop. Flor. 1.—**D.** In the Church Fathers, *to adjure* (in exorcising): daemones Dei nomine adjurati de corporibus excedunt, Lact. 2, 15.

2. adjūro, i. q. adjuvero, v. adjuvo.

* **adjūtābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [adjuto], *helping, suited to aid, serviceable:* opera, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 8.

adjūto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq.* [adjuvo] (ante-class.; esp. in Plaut. and Terence, and in later Lat.), *to help, to be serviceable to, to assist:* aliquem, Att. ap. Non. 424, 2: istocine pacto me adjutas? Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 81; id. Cas. 3, 3, 17; id. Truc. 2, 5, 26; 2, 7, 8: Pamphilum, Ter. And. 1, 3, 4; id. Heaut. 3, 1, 7; 2, 35; id. Ad. prol. 16; id. Phorm. prol. 34: funus, id. ib. 1, 2, 49.—With two *acc.:* id adjuta me, quo id fiat facilius, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 70.—With *dat. pers.:* adjuta mihi, Pac. ap. Don. ad Ter. Ad. prol. 16; cf. Ruhnk. ad Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 24.—Also on a coin: deus adjuta Romanis, Eckh. D. N. 8, p. 223: saltem nobis adjutasses, Petr. Fragm. Trag. 62 Burm.—*Pass.:* adjutamur enim atque alimur certis ab rebus, Lucr. 1, 812.

1. adjūtor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, i. q. adjuto, and also ante-class. (found in Pac., Afran., and Lucil.): adjutamini et defendite, Pac. ap. Non. 74, 2; Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 89; Pac. ap. Non. 477, 26: me adjutamini, Afran. ib.: magna adjutatus diu, Lucil. ib.

2. adjūtor, ōris, *m.* [adjuvo], *one who helps, a helper, assistant, aider, promoter* (class. through all periods). **I.** In gen.: hic adjutor meus et monitor et praemonstrator, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 2: ejus iracundiae, id. Ad. 1, 1, 66: ad hanc rem adjutorem dari, id. Phorm. 3, 3, 26: adjutores ad me restituendum multi fuerunt, Cic. Quint. 9: in psaltria hac emunda, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 9: honoris, Cic. Fl. 1: ad praedam, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6; so id. de Or. 1, 59; id. Tusc. 1, 12: tibi venit adjutor, id. N. D. 1, 7: L. ille Torquatus auctor exstitit, id. Sull. 34; id. Off. 2, 16; 3, 33; id. Fin. 5, 30; id. Att. 8, 3; 9, 12; Caes. B. C. 1, 7; Sall. J. 82; Liv. 29, 1, 18: nolite dubitare libertatem consule adjutore defendere, *with the aid of the consul*, Cic. Leg. Agr. 16; and so often, id. Verr. 1, 155; id. Font. 44; id. Clu. 36; id. Mur. 84.—**II.** Esp., a common name of a military or civil officer, *an aid, adjutant, assistant, deputy, secretary*, etc.: comites et adjutores negotiorum publicorum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: dato adjutore Pharnabazo, Nep. Con. 4; so id. Chabr. 2; Liv. 33, 43; Suet. Aug. 39; id. Tib. 63; id. Calig. 26: rhetorum (i. e. hypodidascali), Quint. 2, 5, 3; Gell. 13, 9; and in the inscriptions in Orell. 3462, 3200 al.; under the emperors *an officer of court, minister* (v. Vell. 2, 127; cf. Suet. Calig. 26); usu. with *ab* and the word indicative of the office (v. ab *fin.*): adjutor a rationibus, Orell. Inscr. 32: a sacris, ib. 2847: a commentariis ornamentorum, ib. 2892.—Also with *gen.:* adjutor cornicularii, ib. 3517: haruspicum imperatoris, ib. 3420 al.—In scenic language, adjutor is the one who, by his part, sustains or assists the hero of the piece (πρωταγωνιστής), to which the class. passage, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, refers; cf. Heind. ad Hor. S. 1, 9, 46: in scena postquam solus constitit sine apparatu, nullis adjutoribus, *with no subordinate actors*, Phaedr. 5, 5, 14; Suet. Gramm. 18; Val. Max. 2, 4, *no.* 4.

adjūtōrium, i, *n.* [adjutor], *help, aid, assistance, support* (rare; prob. not before the Aug. per.): magnam Thracum manum in adjutorium belli secum trahebat, Vell. 2, 112 Ruhnk.: ignis, Sen. Ep. 31: juris, Quint. 3, 6, 83.—In *plur.*, Col. 12 praef.

adjūtrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that helps, an assistant, helper*, etc. **I.** In gen. (class.): aliqua fortuna fuerit adjutrix tibi, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 13; id. Trin. prol. 13: matres filiis in peccato adjutrices solent esse, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 39; id. Eun. 5, 2, 46: id. Hec. prol. alt. 24, 40; 4, 4, 83: Messana tuorum adjutrix scelerum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 8, § 17: Minerva adjutrix consiliorum meorum, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 57: quae res Plancio in petitione fuisset adjutrix, Cic. Planc. 1: assentatio vitiorum adjutrix, id. Lael. 24, 89: hanc urbem habebat adjutricem scelerum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 160.—**II.** Esp.: legiones adjutrices, *legions raised by the proconsul in the provinces for the purpose of strengthening the veteran army*, Tac. H. 2, 43; 3, 44; cf. Suet. Galb. 10; cf. Gruter, Ins. 193, 3; 414, 8; 169, 7 al.

1. adjūtus, a, um, *Part.* of adjuvo.

* **2. adjūtus,** ūs, *m.* [adjuvo], *help, aid:* unius adjutu, Macr. S. 7, 7.

ad-jŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1, *v. a.* (very rare juvavi, juvatum; hence, adjuvaturus, Petr. Sat. 18: adjûro or adjuero = adjuvero, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 1, 1: adjuerit = adjuverit, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 4), *to give aid to, to help, assist, support:* aliquem. (Adjuvare applies to every kind of help or support; while *auxiliari* is only used of one who, from his weakness, needs assistance, and *subvenire* of one who is in difficulty or embarrassment; cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 1, 7.) **I.** In gen.: O Tite, si quid te adjuero curamve levâsso quae nunc te coquit, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 1, 1 (Ann. v. 339 Vahl.): di me etsi perdunt, tamen esse adjutam expetunt, Pac. ap. Non. 97, 14 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 102): miseras, inopes, aerumnosas aliquo auxilio, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 39: operâ me adjuves, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 3: me adjuves in hac re, id. And. 3, 3, 10: id spero adjuturos deos (i. e. in ea re), id. ib. 3, 2, 42: ad verum probandum auctoritas adjuvat, Cic. Quint. 23: si nihil ad percipiendam colendamque virtutem litteris adjuvarentur, id. Arch. 7, 16: maerorem orationis lacrimis suis, id. de Or.

2, 47: Q. Hortensii operâ rem publicam adjutam (esse), id. Phil. 10, 26: si nos mediocris fortuna rei publicae adjuverit, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15: aliquem in filiarum collocatione, id. Off. 2, 16: auxiliis et copiis, i. e. militibus auxiliariis, id. Fam. 1, 7; cf. Liv. 29, 5: sua sponte eos adjutum profectus, Nep. Chabr. 2; id. Milt. 2; id. Phoc. 2: Antiochum Aetolosque adjuturos pronuntiat, Liv. 34, 37: fortis fortuna adjuvat, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 25, and Liv. 34, 37: aliquem ad bellum, id. 29, 1; cf. id. 27, 15 Drak.: adjutus casu, Suet. Tib. 13: suffragio, id. Vitell. 7: manu alicujus, id. Dom. 14: adjuvare preces, id. Ner. 21: pennis adjutus amoris, Ov. M. 1, 540; so Juv. 6, 504; Sil. 6, 249; cf. id. 5, 326.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *To help, cherish* (esp. a state of mind), *to sustain:* jam tu quoque hujus adjuvas insaniam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 166: ferendus error immo vero etiam adjuvandus, Cic. Att. 12, 43: clamore Romani adjuvant militem suum, *animate, encourage*, Liv. 1, 25; so Curt. 3, 6: ignem, Liv. 34, 39: formam curâ, Ov. M. 2, 732.—**B.** *Absol.* (very rare), *to profit, avail, be of use, be profitable* (syn.: utile est, operae pretium est, convenit). (α) *Impers.:* in re mala animo si bono utare, adjuvat, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 10.—(β) With *subject:* solitudo aliquid adjuvat, Cic. Att. 12, 14: alteri non multum adjuvabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: adjuvat hoc quoque, Hor. S. 2, 5, 73.

☞ Rare constructions. **a.** With a whole *subjective clause* with *quod* as subject: multum eorum opinionem adjuvat, quod (*the circumstance that*) sine jumentis . . . ad iter profectos videbant, Caes. B. C. 1, 69.—**b.** With two *acc.:* irrides in re tanta? neque me quidquam consilio adjuvas? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 29; cf. Rudd. II. p. 179, *n.* 75.—**c.** With *ut* or *ne:* ut amplissimum nomen consequeremur, unus praeter ceteros adjuvisti, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: adjuvato, nequis liminis obseret tabellam, Cat. 324.—**d.** With *inf.:* adjuvat enim (pater, *the male*) incubare, *helps to hatch*, Plin. 11, 24, 29, § 85.—**e.** With the *dat.* of the person and the *acc.* of the thing: operam mutuam dent et messem hanc nobis adjuvent, Gell. 2, 29; cf. adjuto.—Hence, **adjŭvans**, antis, *P. a., subst.* with *gen.:* non haec adjuvantia causarum, sed has ipsas esse omnium causas, Cic. Univ. 14.

adl. Words beginning thus, v. under all.

* **ad-mātūro**, āre, *v. a., to bring to maturity;* fig., *to mature, ripen:* admaturari defectionem civitatis, Caes. B. G. 7, 54, 2.

admensus, a, um, *Part.* of admetior.

* **ad-mĕo**, āre, *v. n., to go to* or *approach:* admeabunt monstra natatu, Paul. Nol. 17, 119.

ad-mētior, mensus, 4, *v. dep., to measure out to:* vinum emptoribus, Cato, R. R. 154: frumentum alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 31; so Suet. Aug. 41; Curt. 8, 12.—*Pass.:* quod (sc. vinum) admensum erit, *measured out*, Cato, R. R. 148.

Admētus, i, *m.* **I.** In mythology, *a king of Pheræ, in Thessaly, the husband of Alcestis, whose sheep Apollo was condemned by Jupiter to tend for a long time*, Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 9; id. A. 7, 761 (cf. Alcestis).—**II.** In hist., *a king of the Molossi, the friend and protector of Themistocles*, Nep. Them. 8.

* **ad-mĭgro**, āre, 1, *v. n.*, lit., *to go to* a place; hence, trop., *to come to, to be added to:* ad paupertatem si admigrant infamiae, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 19.

admĭnĭcŭlābundus, a, um [adminiculo], *supporting one's self*, Auct. Itin. Alex. 21 Mai.

* **admĭnĭcŭlātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who supports, a supporter, assistant;* trop.: Tirone Cicero adminiculatore et quasi administro in studiis litterarum usus est, Gell. 7, 3, 8.

admĭnĭcŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [adminiculum] (orig. belonging to agriculture and botany), *to prop up, to support.* **I.** Lit.: vites adminiculatae sudibus, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 13; so Col.: vitem adminiculato arborique jungito, de Arb. 16 (Cic. has for this adminiculor, q. v.).—**II.** Trop., = adjuvo (only ante- and post-class.): adminiculavi voluntatem tuam scribendo, Varr. ap. Non. 77, 16: tribunicio auxilio adminiculati, id. ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.: id ipsum, quod dicimus, ex illis quoque Homericis versibus adminiculari potest, i. e. confirmari, Gell. 2, 30; so id. 14, 2: Di vitam hominum adminiculantes, Censor. 3.—Hence Varr. L. L. 8, § 44 Müll., calls adverbs partes adminiculandi (orationem), *auxiliaries of discourse.*—Hence, **admĭnĭcŭlātus**, a, um, *P. a., supported;* hence, *well furnished* or *provided:* memoria adminiculatior, Gell. praef. 1. 1.

* **admĭnĭcŭlor**, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [id.], i. q. adminiculo, *to support, prop* (a vine): ars agricolarum, quae circumcidat, amputet, erigat, extollat, adminiculetur, etc., * Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39; v. Madv. ad h. l. (Priscian considers this *dep.* as the usual form, and hence gives the example cited from Varro under adminiculo as an exception, Prisc. p. 791 P.; cf. id. 927 ib.).

admĭnĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [ad-manus], prop., *that on which the hand* may rest, then in gen., *a prop, stay, support.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Orig. in the language of vine-dressers, *the stake* or *pole to which the vine clings, and by which it is supported:* vites claviculis adminicula, tamquam manibus apprehendunt, atque ita se erigunt, ut animantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: adminiculorum ordines, capitum jugatio, id. Sen. 15; so Plin. 17, 24, 36, § 215; cf. Drak. Liv. 6, 1, 4.—Hence, **B.** In gen., of any *prop, stay,* or *support, assistance:* adminicula hominum, i. e. *oxen, implements of agriculture*, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 17; Liv. 21, 36: motam (Junonem) sede sua parvi molimenti adminiculis, id. 5, 22: adminicula gubernandi addidit Tiphys, *means of steering, the rudder*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 209; cf. id. 11, 37, 61, § 162.—**II.** Trop., *support, aid, auxiliary, assistant* (class.): ad legionem cum itant, adminiculum eis danunt aliquem cognatum, *an assistant*, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 48: hanc igitur partem relictam explebimus, nullis adminiculis, sed, ut dicitur, Marte nostro, Cic. Off. 3, 7: natura solitarium nihil amat, semperque ad aliquod tamquam adminiculum adnititur, id. Lael. 23 *fin.:* quo primo adminiculo erecta erat (urbs), eodem innisa M. Furio principe stetit, Liv. 6, 1: id senectuti suae adminiculum fore, id. 10, 22: egere adminiculis, ut in commune consulat, Tac. A. 12, 5; so, in militia aut via fessus adminiculum oro, id. ib. 14, 54: nullius externi indigens adminiculi, Amm. 24, 8; 21, 12; 14, 6: Quibus debetis esse adminiculo, Vulg. Esth. 16, 20.

ad-mĭnister, tri, *m., he who is near to aid* or *assist, a servant, an attendant, assistant;* lit. and trop. (class.)—*Absol.:* Jovi se consiliarium atque administrum datum, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 43: cum neque bellum gerere sine administris posset, Sall. J. 74.—With *gen.:* puer victûs cotidiani administer, Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 77: administri et satellites Sexti Naevii, id. Quint. 25, 80: satelles atque administer audaciae, id. Cat. 1, 3, 4: administer ipsius cupiditatum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 54: rerum transactor et administer, id. ib. 2, 69: socius et administer omnium consiliorum, Sall. J. 29, 2.—With *ad:* administris ad ea sacrificia Druidibus utuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 16.

admĭnistra, ae, *f.* [administer], *a female servant, assistant,* or *helper, a handmaid.*—Lit. and fig.: "*Camillam* qui glossemata interpretati dixerunt administram," Varr. L. L. 7, § 34 Müll.: multae sunt artes eximiae hujus administrae comitesque virtutis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 13, 36.

admĭnistrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [administro]. **I.** Lit., *a ministration, aid, assistance:* quae nec haberemus, nisi manus et ars accessissent, nec his sine hominum administratione uteremur, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 12: aquae, *the right distribution of*, Vitr. 9, 8, 10.—Hence, **II.** Fig., *the direction, management*, or *administration of* a thing, i. q. curatio, procuratio: utrum (di) omni curatione et administratione rerum vacent, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2: rerum magnarum agitatio atque administratio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 163: mundi, id. N. D. 2, 34, 86; so id. Fam. 1, 9; 15, 1: portûs, *the use of*, Caes. B. C. 1, 25; 2, 2; Liv. 34, 6; Tac. Agr. 19; so *absol.:* Ideo habentes administrationem, *ministry*, Vulg. 2 Cor. 4, 1.

* **admĭnistrātĭuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [administratio], *a little administration*, Cod. Th. 8, 4, 10.

* **admĭnistrātīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [administro], *fit* or *suitable for the administration of a thing, practical:* (rhetorice ars) activa vel administrativa, Quint. 2, 18, 5.

admĭnistrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], lit., *he that is near to aid, assist*, etc., *in the care of a thing;* hence, *a manager, conductor* (cf. administro): (imperator est) administrator quidam belli gerendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210: rerum civitatis, Dig. 3, 4, 10 al.

admĭnistrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [administrator], *performing the duties of an assistant, helper; serving, ministering:* angeli, qui sunt administratorii spiritus, Hier. ad Jes. 46, 11; cf. Vulg. Hebr. 1, 14.

ad-mĭnistro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to be near as an aid, to attend upon, to assist, to serve* (ministrum esse ad aliquam rem): conductam esse eam, quae hic administraret ad rem divinam tibi, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 37: omnia per sacerdotes administrabuntur, Vulg. Num. 18, 7: David in sua generatione cum administrasset, ib. Act. 13, 36: mel ad principia convivii et in secundam mensam administratur, *is served up*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 5.—Hence, with esp. ref. to the object, **II.** Fig., *to take charge of, to manage, guide, administer, execute, accomplish, do, perform*, etc. (the most usual signif. of this word; very freq. in Cic. and the histt.): a nobis omnia populi R. semper et belli adjumenta et pacis ornamenta administrata sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 47; so, provinciam, *to govern*, id. ib. 2, 4, 64: leges et judicia, id. Div. in Caecil. 22: rem publicam, id. Off. 1, 25; so Liv. 6, 6, 11; cf. Drak. Liv. 6, 6, 11: bellum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2; id. Div. 2, 36 (a military t. t.); cf. with exercitus, id. Inv. 1, 34, 58; Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 2, 20, and Cortius ad Sall. J. 92, 9; Caes. B. G. 5, 50; id. B. C. 1, 25, 26; Nep. Chabr. 2; id. Eum. 5 al.: rem familiarem, Cic. Inv. 1, 25: negotium alicujus, id. Fam. 13, 11: neque ab uno omnia imperia administrari poterant, *be issued, given*, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: classem, id. B. C. 3, 18: navem, *to guide, steer*, id. ib. 3, 14: legionarii, qui dextram partem operis administrabant, i. e. *who conducted the siege on the right side*, id. ib. 2, 8: illustriores legationes, Nep. Dion. 1: oppida et fines alicujus, Sall. J. 22; cf. also Suet. Caes. 76; id. Tib. 8; id. Vitell. 5; id. Vesp. 4; so *absol.* (the *acc.* must be supplied from that which precedes): neque administrandi (sc. navigium) neque repellendi facultas dabatur, Hirt. B. Al. 21: milites neque pro opere consistere neque inter vineas sine periculo administrare poterant, *nor . . . pursue their work without peril*, Sall. J. 92, 9: si celeriter administraverint (sc. hoc opus), Vitr. 1, 5, p. 19 Rod. (others translate administrare in this place, *to put the hand to, to render service, to do one's duty*, etc.).—Unus.: virtutem, innocentiam, diligentiam alicujus, *to employ*, Cato ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 5.

admīrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [admiror]. **I.** *Worthy of admiration, admirable, wonderful:* admirabilis in dicendo vir, Cic. de Or. 1, 2: O clementiam admirabilem, id. Lig. 2, 6: gravitatem atque constantiam, id. Phil. 13, 41: scientia, id. ib. 9, 10.—Ironically: o admirabilem impudentiam, audaciam, temeritatem, Cic. Phil. 3, 7, 18; so, o admirabilior oratio, id. Or. 35: magnitudo pop. R. admirabilior adversis rebus quam secundis, Liv. 22, 37: admirabilem licentiam, Cic. Fat. 16: quam admirabile est nomen, Vulg. Psa. 8, 2: de tenebris vos vocavit in admirabile lumen suum, ib. 1 Pet. 2, 9.—**II.** *That produces wonder, wonderful, astonishing, strange, rare, paradoxical:* haec παράδοξα illi, nos admirabilia dicamus, Cic. Fin. 4, 27; cf. id. Par. praef. and Par. 4: admirabile genus (causae), a quo alienatus est animus eorum qui audituri sunt, id. Inv. 1, 15, 20: concursus, id. ib. 10, 7: gloria, id. ib. 3, 26.—*Comp.:* non esse admirabilius Romanos Graeciâ pelli quam Hannibalem Italiâ pulsum esse, Liv. 42, 50; also Flor. 4, 2, 47.—*Sup.* not used.—*Adv.:* **admīrābĭlĭter** (only in the *posit.*). **1.** *Admirably*, Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132; id. Opt. Gen. Or. 6, 37; id. Att. 5, 14, 2.—**2.** *Paradoxically, strangely*, παραδόξως, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16 *fin.*

admīrābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [admirabilis], *the quality that produces admiration* or

wonder, admirableness, wonderfulness (vis, quae admirationem excitat) quanta sit admirabilitas caelestium rerum atque terrestrium, Cic N D 2, 36 cum admirabilitate maxima, id. ib 2, 40 haec animi despicientia admirabilitatem magnam facit *excites great admiration of the possessor of this virtue*, id. Off 2, 11

admīrābĭlĭter, *adv*, v admirabilis

admīrandus, a, um, v admiror *fin*

admīrātĭo, onis, *f* [admiror] **I.** *An admiring, admiration.—Absol* tua divina virtus admirationis plus habet quam gloriae, Cic Marcell 26 qui (plausus) non numquam ipsa admiratione compressus est, id. Deiot 34 perspicua admiratione declaratur, id. Balb 2, id Off 2, 10, 36.—More freq with *gen* of object copiose sapienterque dicentis, Cic Off 2, 14 si quid fuit in isto studio admirationis, id Mur 25 admiratione afficiuntur ii, id ib 2, 10 admiratio nonnulla in bestiis aquatilibus, id. N D 2, 48, 124 al cuivis inicere admirationem sui Nep Iph 3 hominis admiratio, Cic Arch. 4 admiratio viri, Liv 9, 8, so id 7, 34; Suet Ner 52 al in magna admiratione esse, *to be greatly admired*, Plin 36, 5, 10, § 32 —In *plur* haec sunt, quae admirationes in bonis oratoribus efficiunt, Cic. de Or 1, 33, so id. Brut 84, 290, Vitr 7, 13 —**II.** *Wonder, surprise, astonishment* (cf admiror, admirabilis) hoc mihi maximam admirationem movet, Cic. Phil 10, 2, so, habere, id. Fam 5, 12, 18 divitiarum, id Off 2, 20, id de Or 2, 62, id. Or 3 al. admiratio ancipitis sententiae, Liv 21, 3 non sine admiratione, Suet Calig 19, so Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 56, 16, 26 44, § 107 ut admirationem faciam populo, Vulg Isa. 29, 14 miratus sum illam admiratione magna, ib Apoc 17, 6 —Also with *quod* (Decium) admiratio incessit, quod nec pugnam inirent etc, Liv 7, 34, 12

admīrātor, oris, *m* [id.], *an admirer* alicujus, Phaedr 4, 21, 21, Sen. Ep 94 70 mundi, id Cons ad Helv 8 antiquitatis nimius admirator, Quint 2, 5, 21 al

ad-mīror, atus, 1, v *dep*, *to wonder at to be astonished at, to regard with admiration, to admire*, to be in a state of mind in which something pleases us by its extraordinary greatness, its sublimity, or perfection, while *mirari* signifies to be surprised at, to have the feeling of the new, singular, unusual **I.** In gen. quorum ego copiam non modo non contemno, sed etiam vehementer admiror, Cic de Or 1, 51 ingenium tuum, Crasse, vehementer admirans, id ib 1, 20 *fin* res gestas id. Brut 94, 323 quem et admiror et diligo, id. Ac. 2, 35, so id Scaur 1 4 magnitudinem animi, id Fam 1, 7, Nep Dion. 2, id Alcib 11 illum Verg G 4, 215 (cf. mirari in Hor C 4, 14, 43, and the Gr θαυμάζειν, Eurip Med. 1144) — **II.** Esp **A.** *To gaze at passionately, to strive after a thing from admiration of it, to desire to obtain it* · nihil hominem nisi quod honestum decorumque sit, aut admirari aut optare aut expetere oportere, Cic Off 1, 20 nil admirari prope res est una, Numici, Solaque quae possit facere et servare beatum, *not to be brought by any thing into an impassioned state of mind*, or *into a state of desire* or *longing* (as in the Gr μὴ θαυμάζειν, acc. to Pythagoras the limit of all philos effort) Hor Ep 1 6, 1 —**B.** More freq, *to fall into a state of wonder* or *astonishment at a thing, to wonder at, be astonished at* —Constr with *acc. acc* with *inf*, *de*, *super* aliquam rem, with a *relat clause, quod, cur*, etc quid admirati estis? *why are you so surprised?* Plaut Am prol 99 admiratus sum brevitatem epistulae, Cic Att 6, 9 hoc maxime admiratus sum, mentionem te hereditatum ausum esse facere id. Phil 2, 16 *fin*; so Nep Alcib 1, id. Epam 6, 3 de diplomate admiraris, quasi, etc, Cic. Att 10, 17 de Dionysio sum admiratus qui etc., id ib 9, 12, so id Mur 19 super quae admiratus pater, Vulg Tob 5, 10, ib Act 13, 12 cave quidquam admiratus sis quā causa id fiat, Ter Heaut. 4 6 22 admirantium, unde hoc studium exstitisset, Cic. N D 1, 3 admiratur quidnam Vettius dicturus sit id. Verr 3 167 admiror, quo pacto, etc Hor S 1, 4, 99 admiratus sum, quod, etc., Cic. Att. 6, 9 ne quis sit admiratus, cur, etc., id. Off 2, 10, 35

Pass · Propter venustatem vestimentorum admirari, *to be admired*, Canutius ap. Prisc. 792 P —*Part fut pass* **admirandus,** a, um, *to be admired*, *admirable, wonderful* suspicienda et admiranda, Cic Div 2, 72, 148 quo magis pravitas eorum admiranda est Sall J 2, 4. —Hence also *adj*, = admirabilis patiens admirandum in modum, Nep Ep 3 exposuit quae in Italia viderentur admiranda, id. Cat *fin* admiranda spectacula, Verg G 4, 3 vir subtilis et in plurimis admirandus, Quint 3, 11, 22.—*Comp* and *adv* not used —*Sup* is found in Salv Ep 8 admirandissimi juvenes, cf Barth, Adv 35, 9

ad-miscĕo, scui, xtum (better than stum), 2, *v a.*, *to add to by mingling, to mix with, mingle with, to admix* (in *admiscere* there is a ref to a principal constituent, to which something is added, in *immiscere*, to the intimate union of the ingredients, in *permiscere*, to the removal of their distinct characteristics) **I.** Lit, constr with the *abl* of that with which any thing is mingled aer multo calore admixtus, Cic. N D 2, 10, 27 (cf on the contr ib § 26 aquae admixtum calorem, and soon after admixtum calorem) genus radicis admixtum lacte, Caes B C 3, 48.—With *in* with *acc* admixtis in heminam seminis resinae coclearibus duobus, Plin 26, 10, 66, § 104. — With *cum* admiscent torrefacta sesama cum aniso, Col 12, 15 — **II.** Transf **A.** Of things, *to mingle in, to mix with, to add to*, etc. nec tamen admiscent in eorum corpus inane, Lucr 1, 745 deus bonis omnibus mundum implevit, mali nihil admiscuit Cic Univ 3 se admiscere atque implicare hominum vitiis, id Fragm ap Aug de Trin 14, 19 sed hoc cum iis rationibus admisceri nolo, *be mixed up*, id. Att 7, 1 admiscere huic generi orationis illud alterum id. de Or 2, 49 versus admiscere orationi, id Tusc. 2, 11, 26 admiscenda venus est timori, Ov A. A. 3, 609 non admixtus fidei, Vulg Heb 4, 2, ib Eccli 23, 10 —**B.** Of persons. **1.** *To mix up with, to add* or *join to* his Antonianos milites admiscuerat, Caes B C 3 4 expeditos antesignanos admiscuit, id. ib 3 75 *fin* ad id consilium admisceor, Cic Phil 12, 16 admiscerenturne plebeii, i e *whether the plebeians should be admitted to the number of the decemvirs*, Liv 3, 32, 7 admixti funditoribus sagittarii, Curt 3, 9, Verg A. 7, 579 —**2.** *To involve* or *entangle in a thing* se, *to interfere* or *meddle with* ita tu istaec tua misceto, ne me admisceas, Ter Heaut 4, 5, 35 ne te admisce nemo accusat, Syre, te, id ib 5 2, 22 ad id consilium admiscear? Cic Phil 12, 7 Trebatium vero meum, quod isto admisceas nihil est, *implicate, involve in*, id. Q Fr 3, 1, 3 —Hence, **admixtus,** a, um, *P a*, *that is mingled with something, mixed, not simple* simplex animi natura est, nec habet in se quidquam admixtum, Cic. de Sen 21 nihil est animis admixtum nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex, id Tusc 1, 29 —*Comp*, *sup*, and *adv* not used.

admissārĭus, a, um, *adj* [admitto], sc equus, asinus etc., *a horse, ass*, etc., *that is used for breeding, a stallion* etc. equus, Varr R R 2, 7 asinus, id ib 2 8 —Hence, metaph *subst*, **II.** Of a sensual, lewd man scitus admissarius, Plaut. Mil 4 3 19 ad missarius iste sic ad illius orationem adhinnit, *Cic. Pis 28, 69 (cf. adhinnio), Sen Q N 1, 16.

admissĭo, onis, *f* [id] **I.** *An admitting of the male to the female* Varr R. R. 2, 1, 18 —**II.** *Admission to a prince an audience* (post Aug) quibus admissionis liberae jus dedissent Plin. 33, 3, 12, § 41 admissionum tuarum felicitas Plin. Pan. 47 primae et secundae admissiones, Sen Ben 6, 33, cf Lipsius ad Tac A. 6 9 (Special officers of reception were appointed, whose charge was called officium admissionis, *the office of chamberlain* Suet. Vesp 14, and the superintendent of them was called magister admissionum, *chief marshal lord chamberlain*, Amm 15, 5) — **III.** *The entrance upon an inheritance*, Cod. 6, 15 5

admissĭōnālis, is, *m* [admissio] *one who introduced those who came to an audience, an usher of the privy chamber, a seneschal* (late Lat.), Lampr Alex. Sev 4, Cod. Th. 6, 35, 7 al

‡ **admissīvae,** aves, *the birds which permitted* (admittebant) *to do that in reference to which they were consulted*, acc. to Paul ex Fest. p 21 Mull., cf admitto, II B

admissor, oris, *m* [admitto], *one that allows himself to do a thing, a perpetrator* (late Lat.), Lact. Epit 63, Aug Cic. Div 7, 3, cf. admitto, II C

admissum, i, *n.* [id.] *a wrong done, a trespass, fault, crime* judicia, quae etiam nullo admisso consequi possent, Cic. Part Or 35 tale admissum, Liv 25, 23 de admissis Poppeae, Tac. A 11, 4, cf admitto, II C

admissūra, ae, *f* [id], *the admitting of a male to a female*, Varr R R. 2, 1 *med.*, so id. ib 2 4, 8, Col. 6, 24, 1, Plin 8, 42, 66, § 164, Stat S 5, 2, 24, Vulg Gen 30, 42

1. admissus, a, um, *Part* of admitto

2. admissus, us, *m* [admitto] **I.** *A letting in* or *admission* solis admissu Pall. 4, 9, 4, 6, 2, 2.—**II.**=admissura, Veg Vet 4, 7, 3

admistĭo (better **admixt-,** q v), onis *f* [admisceo] *a mixture* olei admistione conspersus Vulg Lev 7, 12.

admistus, v admixtus.

ad-mitto, misi, missum, 3, *v a* (admisse *sync.* for admisisse, Plaut Mil 4, 7, 4 admittier *arch* for admitti, as Verg A 9, 231), orig *to send to*, hence with the access. idea of leave, permission (cf aditus, accessus), *to suffer to come* or *go to* a place, *to admit* —Constr with *in* and *acc.* (*in* and *abl.* is rare and doubtful), *ad*, or *dat* (class.) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. ad eam non admissa sum, Ter Hec. 2, 1, 41, so Eun 2, 2, 50 quam multis custodibus opus erit, si te semel ad meas capsas admisero Cic. Div in Caecil 16 · in cubiculum, id Phil 8, 10 lucem in thalamos, Ov A A. 3, 807 domum ad se filium, Nep Tim 1 plebem ad campestres exercitationes, Suet Ner 10 aliquem per fenestram, Petr Sat 79, cf Ov A A 3, 605 admissis intra moenia hostibus Flor 1, 1 —**B.** Esp **1.** Of those who admitted one on account of some business, and under the emperors, for the purpose of salutation, *to allow one admittance* or *access, to grant an audience* (the t t for this, v admissio, admissionalis, opp excludere, Cic. Cat 1, 4, 10, Plin. Pan. 48, cf Schwarz ad h 1 47, 3) nec quemquam admisit, *admitted no one to his presence*, Cic. Att 13, 52 domus clari hominis in quam admittenda hominum cujusque modi multitudo, id. Off 1, 39 Casino salutatum veniebant, admissus est nemo, id Phil 2, 41 105, Nep Con 3, id Dat. 3, Suet. Aug 79 spectatum admissi, Hor A.P 5 admittier orant, Verg A 9, 231 turpius eicitur quam non admittitur hospes, Ov Tr 5, 6, 13 vetuit ad eum quemquam admitti, Nep Eum 12, Curt 4 1, 25 promiscuis salutationibus admittebat et plebem, Suet. Aug 52.—Metaph ante fores stantem dubitas admittere Famam, Mart 1, 25 —**2.** Of a harlot ne quemquam interea alium admittat prorsus quam me ad se virum Plaut As. 1 3, 83, Prop 3, 20, 7 —Also of the breeding of animals, *to put the male to the female* (cf admissarius, admissura, admissus) Varr R R 3, 9, 22, 3, 10, 3, Plin 8, 43, 68 al., cf id 10, 63, 83, Just 1, 10, Col. 6, 37, 7, 2.—Also used of the female of animals, Varr R R 2, 7, and Non 69, 85 —**3.** Admittere aliquem ad consilium, *to admit one to counsel* or *consultation* nec ad consilium casus admittitur, Cic. Marc. 2, 7 horum in numerum nemo admittebatur nisi qui etc., Nep Lys 1 Halm —Hence admittere aliquem ad honores, ad officium, *to admit him to to confer on* Nep Eum 1, Suet Caes. 41, Prop 2 34, 16, Sen Herc. Oet 335 —**4.** Of a horse, *to let go* or *run to give loose reins to* (cf. remittere, immittere less emphatic than *concitare*, usu in the *part perf*) admisso equo in mediam aciem irruere, Cic. Fin. 2 19, 61 equites admissis equis ad suos refugerunt Caes B C 2 34 Considius equo admisso ad eum accurrit *came at full speed*, id. B G 1, 22 in Postumium equum infestus admisit Liv 2, 19, so Ov H. 1, 36, id M 6, 237 —Hence of the hair, *to let it flow loosely* admissae jubae, Ov Am 2, 16, 50 al

II. Fig. **A.** Of words, entreaties, etc., *to permit a thing to come, to give access* or *grant admittance, to receive:* pacis mentionem admittere auribus, Liv. 34, 49; so 30, 3: nihil quod salutare esset, ad auris admittebant, id. 25, 21: quo facilius aures judicum, quae post dicturi erimus, admittant, Quint. 4, 3, 10.—Hence also *absol.:* admittere precationem, *to hear, to grant,* Liv. 31, 5 Gron.; Sil. 4, 698: tunc admitte jocos, *give admittance to jesting,* i. e. *allow it,* Mart. 4, 8.—So also: aliquid ad animum, Liv. 7, 9: cogitationem, Lact. 6, 13, 8.—**B.** Of an act, event, etc., *to let it be done, to allow, permit* ("fieri pati," Don. ad Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 23).—With *acc.* of thing: sed tu quod cavere possis stultum admittere est, Ter. l. c.: quod semel admissum coërceri non potest, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 4: non admittere litem, id. Clu. 116: aspicere ecquid jam mare admitteret, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 17: non admittere illicita, Vulg. 2 Macc. 6, 20.—With *subj. clause:* hosti non admissuro, quo minus aggrederetur, Tac. H. 2, 40.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* non admisit quemquam se sequi, Vulg. Marc. 5, 37; so *acc.* of person alone: non admisit eum, ib. 5, 19.—Hence, in the language of soothsayers, t. t. of birds which give a favorable omen, = addīco, *to be propitious, to favor:* inpetritum, inauguratum'st, quovis admittunt aves, Plaut. As 2, 1, 11: ubi aves non admisissent, Liv. 1, 36, 6; id. 4, 18 al. (hence: ADMISSIVAE: aves, in Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.).—**C.** Of an unlawful act, design, etc., *to grant admittance to one's self;* hence, *become guilty of, to perpetrate, to commit* (it thus expresses rather the moral liability incurred freely; while *committere* designates the overt act, punishable by civil law, Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 3, 9; freq. and class.), often with a reflexive pron., in me, etc. (*acc.*): me hoc delictum admisisse in me, vehementer doleo, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 48: ea in te admisisti quae, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 19, 47: tu nihil admittes in te formidine poenae, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 53: admittere in se culpam, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 61; Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 40: scelera, quae in se admiserit, Lucil. 27, 5 Müll.: quid umquam Habitus in se admisit, ut, etc., Cic. Clu. 60, 167: quantum in se facinus, Caes. B. G. 3, 9.—And without such reflexive pron.: cum multos multa admisse acceperim, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 4: quid ego tantum sceleris admisi miser? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 83; so, si Milo admisisset aliquid, quod, etc., Cic. Mil. 23 *fin.:* dedecus, id. Verr. 1, 17: commissum facinus et admissum dedecus confitebor, id. Fam. 3, 10, 7: tantum dedecus, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: si quod facinus, id. ib. 6, 12: flagitium, Cic. Clu. 128: fraudem, id. Rab. 126: maleficium, id. Sext. Rosc. 62: scelus, Nep. Ep. 6: facinus miserabile, Sall. J. 53, 7: pessimum facinus pejore exemplo, Liv. 3, 72, 2: tantum dedecoris, id. 4, 2; so 2, 37; 3, 59 al.

admixtĭo (better than **admist-**), ōnis, *f.* [admisceo], *a mingling;* in concreto, *an admixture:* animus omni admixtione corporis liberatus, Cic. de Sen. 22, 79; so, terreni, Pall. 1, 5, 1: ardor nulla admixtione concretus, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 117.—In *plur.*, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 2 al.

1. admixtus (better than **admist-**), a, um, *P. a.*, from admisceo.

* **2. admixtus** (better than **admist-**), ūs, *m.* [admisceo], = admixtio, *a mingling;* in concreto, *an admixture:* nullo admixtu voluptatis, Macr. S. 2, 1.

admŏdĕrātē, *adv.*, v. admoderor.

* **ad-mŏdĕror,** āri, 1, *v. dep.*, *to keep to* or *within due limits, to moderate:* nequeo hercle equidem risu admoderarier, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 81. — Hence, * **admŏdĕrātē,** *adv.*, *fitly, suitably:* humanis rationibus admoderate tempora mutare annorum, *in conformity with the ways of men,* Lucr. 2, 169.

* **ad-mŏdŭlor,** āri, 1, *v. dep.*, in music, *to accord* or *harmonize with:* Padus electriferis admoduletur alnis, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 11.

ad-mŏdum, *adv.* [modus], prop., *to the measure* or *limit* (scarcely found in the poets, except the comic poets); as, postea ubi occipiet fervere, paulisper demittito, usque admodum dum quinquies quinque numeres, *quite to the limit till you count, until you count,* Cato, R. R. 156, 2 (like fere and omnino, freq. put after its word).—Hence, **I.** *To a* (great) *measure, in a high degree, much, very.*—With *adj.*, *P. adj.*, *vbs.*, and *adv.* (*a*) With *adj.:* admodum causam gravem, Lucil. 29, 19 Müll.: admodum antiqui, Cic. Phil. 5, 47: admodum amplum et excelsum, id. Verr. 4, 74: utrique nostrum gratum admodum feceris, id. Lael. 4, 16; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 10: nec admodum in virum honorificum, Liv. 6, 34, 8: in quo multum admodum fortunae datur, Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 12: neque admodum sunt multi, Nep. Reg. 1, 1: admodum magnis itineribus, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: admodum pauci, Cic. Phil. 3, 36; 14, 27; id. N. D. 3, 69; Tac. G. 18: pauci admodum, Liv. 10, 41: iter angustum admodum, Sall. J. 92: admodum nimia ubertas, *very excessive,* Col. 4, 21: admodum dives, Suet. Caes. 1: brevis admodum, id. ib. 56.—And strengthened by *quam*, q. v. (only before and after the class. per.): hic admodum quam saevus est, *very cruel indeed,* Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 43: voce admodum quam suavi, Gell. 19, 9 (on this use of quam, cf. Rudd. II. p. 307, *n.* 15).—(*β*) With *part. adj.:* admodum iratum senem, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 13: iratum admodum, id. Ad. 3, 3, 49: natio admodum dedita religionibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: prorae admodum erectae, id. ib. 3, 13: admodum mitigati, Liv. 1, 10: munitus admodum, Tac. A. 2, 80: admodum fuit militum virtus laudanda, Caes. B. G. 5, 8.—Esp. is it joined (like κομιδῇ in Dem.) with words denoting age; as, puer, adulescens, juvenis, senex, to enhance the idea (for which in some cases the *dim.* or the prefix *per-* is used; as, puellus, adulescentulus, peradulescentulus); Catulus admodum tum adulescens, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21; id. Off. 2, 13, 47; Tac. A. 1, 3: puer admodum, Liv. 31, 28; Sen. Brev. Vit. 7, 3; Quint. 12, 6, 1: admodum infans, Tac. A. 4, 13: juvenis admodum, id. H. 4, 5: fratres admodum juvenes, Curt. 7, 2, 12: admodum senex, Eutr. 8, 1: admodum parvulus, Just. 17, 3: non admodum grandem natu, Cic. Sen. 4, 10.—Also with *dim.:* neque admodum adulescentulus est, Naev. ap. Sergium ad Don. Keil, Gr. Lat. IV. p. 559 (Rib. Com. Fragm. p. 11): hic admodum adulescentulus est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 90; so Nep. Ham. 1, 1 (cf. peradulescentulus, id. Eum. 1, 4), and Tac. A. 4, 44.—(*γ*) With *verbs* (in earlier Latin, mostly with delectare, diligere, placere): haec anus admodum frigultit, Enn. ap. Fulg. p. 175: irridere ne videare et gestire admodum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 125: neque admodum a pueris abscessit, Naev. Rib. Com. Fragm. p. 11: me superiores litterae tuae admodum delectaverunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 19; id. Att. 7, 24: ejus familiarissimos, qui me admodum diligunt, id. Fam. 4, 13: stomacho admodum prodest, Plin. 20, 3, 7, § 13: bucinum pelagio admodum adligatur, id. 9, 38, 62, § 134: (familia) ipsa admodum floruit, Suet. Tib. 3: Marius auctis admodum copiis . . . vicit, Flor. 1, 36, 13 Halm.—(*δ*) With *adv.:* haec inter nos nuper notitia admodum est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 1: si quando demersimus, aut nihil superum aut obscure admodum cernimus, Cic. Ac. ap. Non. 7, 57: acipenser, qui admodum raro capitur, id. de Fato ap. Macr. S. 2, 12: raro admodum admonitu amicorum . . . uti solebat, Curt. 4, 13, 25: ubi satis admodum suorum animos est expertus, Liv. 34, 13, 4 Weissenb (Hertz cancels *satis*): quae maxime admodum oratori accommodata est, Auct. ad Her. 4, 12, 17 (Oudendorp regarded this as a mere pleonasm, and Hand seems to agree with him; Klotz and B. and K. adopt after Goerenz the reading *maxime ad modum oratoris*, but Hand condemned this form).—**II.** *To a* (full) *measure, fully, completely, wholly, quite, absolutely.* **A.** Of number (not used in this way by Cic., Tac., or Suet.): noctu turres admodum CXX. excitantur, *full* 120, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: sex milia hostium caesa; quinque admodum Romanorum, Liv. 22, 24. 14; 42, 65, 3; 44, 43, 8: mille admodum hostium utrâque pugnâ occidit, id. 27, 30, 2: in laevo cornu Bactriani ibant equites, mille admodum, *a round thousand,* Curt. 4, 12, 3: mille admodum equites praemiserat, quorum paucitate Alexander, etc., *a thousand, but not more* (as the context requires), id. 4, 9, 24: congregati admodum quingenti sponsos hostes consectantur, trucidatisque admodum novem milibus, etc., Just. 24, 1.

☞ The meaning, circiter, fere, *about, near,* or *nearly,* which used to be assigned to this head, as by Graevius ad Just. 24, 26, Gronovius ad Liv. 27, 30, 2, is rejected by recent scholars, as Hand, Turs. I. p. 175 sq., and by Corradini, Lex. Lat. s. h. v.

B. Of time: legati ex Macedonia exacto admodum mense Februario redierunt, *when February was fully ended,* Liv. 43, 11, 9: Alexandri filius, rex Syriae, decem annos admodum habens, *just ten years,* Liv. Epit. 55: post menses admodum septem occiditur, Just. 17, 2, 3.—**C.** With negatives, *just, at all, absolutely:* equestris pugna nulla admodum fuit, *no engagement with the cavalry at all,* Liv. 23, 29, 14: armorum magnam vim transtulit, nullam pecuniam admodum, id. 40, 59, 2: horunc illa nihilum quidquam facere poterit admodum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 65: Curio litterarum admodum nihil sciebat, Cic. Brut. 58, 210: oratorem plane quidem perfectum et cui nihil admodum desit, Demosthenem facile dixeris, id. 9, 35: alter non multum, alter nihil admodum scripti reliquit (by the latter is meant Antonius, who indeed, acc. to Brut. 44, 163, left a treatise *de ratione dicendi*, but *no written oration at all*, by which his eloquence could be judged), id. Or. 38, 132; id. Clu. 50, 140; id. Or. 2, 2, 8; εἰρωνεία a tropo genere ipso nihil admodum distat, Quint. 9, 2, 44; quia nihil admodum super vite aut arbore colenda sciret, Gell. 19, 12.—**D.** In emphatic affirmative or corroborative answers, = maxime (Gr. πάνυ γε), *exactly, just so, quite so, certainly, yes* (freq. in Plaut., only twice in Ter.); cf. the remark of Cic.: scis solere, frater, in hujusmodi sermone, ut transiri alio possit, dici *Admodum* aut *Prorsus ita est*, Leg. 3, 11, 26: nempe tu hanc dicis, quam esse aiebas dudum popularem meam. *Tr.* Admodum, *Certainly,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 36: num quidnam ad filium haec aegritudo attinet? *Ni.* Admodum, *It does.* id. Bacch. 5, 1, 24; 4, 1, 40; id. Rud. 1, 5, 10; 1, 2, 55; 3, 6, 2; id. Ps. 4, 7, 54: Advenis modo? *Pa.* Admodum, *Yes,* Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 8; id. Phorm. 2, 2, 1.

☞ Admodum with an *adj.* may have the same force as in II., in: quandam formam ingenii, sed admodum impolitam et plane rudem, *absolutely without polish and altogether rude,* Cic. Brut. 85, 294, compared with: (oratorem) plane perfectum et cui nihil admodum desit, id. ib. 9, 35, where the same adverbs occur.

* **ad-moenĭo,** īre, 4, *v. a.*, *to draw near the walls, to besiege, invest:* oppidum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 150 (but not id. ib. 2, 1, 11; cf. Ritschl ad h. l.; and id. Cist. 2. 2, 5, for admoenivi, *admovi* is a more correct reading; v. admoveo).

ad-mōlĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep.*, *to move* or *bring* one thing *to* or *upon* another (not in Cic.). **I.** In gen.: ubi sacro manus sis admolitus, *put the hand to, lay hands on,* Plaut. As. 3, 2, 24: manus moli, App. M. 6, 10: dejerantes sese neque ei manus admolituros, i. e. vim illaturos, id. Flor. 1, 7: velut de industria rupes praealtas admolita natura est, *has piled up,* Curt. 8, 10, 24: imagini regis manus admolitus, App. Flor. p. 344, 14 Elm.—**II.** Esp. as a mid. voice, *to exert one's self to reach* a place, *to strive* or *struggle toward* a place: ad hirundinum nidum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 6.

admŏnĕ-făcĭo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.* [admoneo], *to admonish,* dub. in Cic. Planc. 34, 85, where B. and K. read *admoneo;* cf. also Wunder ad h. l.: in the Gloss. Gr. Lat. it also occurs as a transl. of ὑπομνηματίζω.

ad-mŏnĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2, *v. a.*, *to bring up to one's mind, to put one in mind of* (in *a friendly manner*), *to remind, suggest, advise, warn, admonish* (by influencing more directly the reason and judgment; while in *adhortor* the admonition is addressed immediately to the will, Doed. Syn. 1, 164: "Moneo, et admoneo hoc differunt, quod *monemus* futura, *admonemus* praeterita; illa ut caveamus et discamus, haec ut recordemur," Aus. Popma, p. 29; cf. Ellendt ad Cic. Brut. 3, 11: "in monente benevolentia, in admonente memoria," Ernest. *no.* 1663). **I.** In gen., constr. *absol.* and with *aliquem alicujus rei* or *de aliqua re, aliquam rem* (Sallust employs them all); with *ut* or *ne*, when an action follows; with *acc.* and *inf.* or a *rel. clause*, when merely an histor-

ical fact is brought to view, Zumpt, § 439 and 615 (*a*) *Absol* qui admonent amice, docendi sunt, Cic N D 1, 3 amicissime admonere, id Att 7, 26 si sitis admoneret, profluente aquâ vitam tolerat, Tac. A 15, 45 *fin* admonitus in somnis, Vulg Matt 2, 22 —(*β*) *Aliquem alicujus rei* ad monebat alium egestatis, alium cupiditatis suae, Sall. C 21 quoniam nos tanti viri res admonuit, id J 95 admonere aliquem foederis, Liv 35, 13, 5, 51 judices legum et religionis Suet Tib 33 admonitus hujus aeris alieni, Cic Top 1, 5 aetatis et condicionis admoneri, Suet Dom 2, cf Drak ad Liv 2, 36, 6 —And with *acc* of person omitted adversae res admonuerunt religionum, Liv 5, 51, 5, 46, 6 veterum recentiumque admonens, Tac H 3, 24 —(*γ*) *Aliquem de aliqua re* de aede Telluris et de porticu Catuli me admones, Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 4 ut aliquid aliquando de doctrinae studiis admoneamur, id Rep 1, 9 de moribus civitatis tempus admonuit, Sall C 5 admonuit eos de auxilius Dei, Vulg 2 Macc. 8, 19 —Sometimes in passing from a subject already discussed to a new one, = docere, dicere, *to treat of, to speak of* de multitudine (verborum) quoniam quod satis esset admonui, de obscuritate pauca dicam, Varr L L 6, § 40 Mull —(*δ*) With two *acc* (in gen, only with illud, istuc, quod, multa, res, etc) ridiculum est te istuc me admonere, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 112 illud te esse admonitum volo, Cic Cael 3, 8 jam illud non sunt admonendi, ut, etc, id Off 2, 19, 68 illud me praeclare admones, id Att 9, 9 sin quippiam essem admonitus, id. Fam. 5, 8 multa praeterea ostentis, multa extis admonemur, id N D 2, 66 eam rem nos locus admonuit, Sall J 79 —(*ε*) With *acc* and *inf* admonuisti etiam dictum aliquod in petitionem tuam dici potuisse, Cic Planc 34, 85 B and K et me minerant et admonebant alii alios, supplicium ex se, non victoriam peti, Liv 28, 19 nostri detrimento admonentur diligentius stationes disponere, Auct B G 8, 12 —(*ζ*) With a *rel clause* meus me sensus quanta vis fraterni sit amoris, admonet, Cic Fam 5, 2 —(*η*) With *ut* or *ne* admonebat me res, ut, etc, Cic Off 2, 19, 67 Caninius noster me tuis verbis admonuit, ut scriberem, id Fam 9, 6 ea res admonet, ut, etc, Tac A 3, 25, so, corresp with moneo, Sen Ep 24, 16 —(*θ*) With the simple *subj* (in the historians) simulque admonerent liberis suis prospiceret, Nep Ph 1 nisi Seneca admonuisset venienti matri occurreret, Tac A 13, 5 admonuit negotiis abstineret, Suet Tib 50 illud me admones, cum illum video ne nimis indulgenter, et cum gravitate potius loquar, Cic Att 9, 9, 2 (where *ut* is to be supplied from the preceding *ne*) —(*ι*) With a simple *inf* (so most freq after the Aug per, but also in Cic) ut mos erat istius atque ut eum suae libidines facere admonebant, Cic Verr 2, 1, 24, § 63 easdem decedere campis admonuit, Verg G 4, 186, so, Matrem Admonuit ratibus sacris depellere taedas, id A 9, 109 sol acrior ire lavatum admonuit, Hor S 1, 6, 125, so Ov M 3 601, 6, 150 nihil agere quod non prosit, fabella admonet, Phaedr 3, 17, Tac A 15, 67 regrediendum (sc esse sibi), Tac Agr 25 —(*κ*) With *ad* and the *gerund.* ad thesaurum reperiendum, Cic Div 2, 65, 134 —(*λ*) With *abl of means* or *cause* de quibus (discordiis) ipsis his prodigiis a dis immortalibus admonemur, Cic. Har Resp 21, 44 proximi diei casu admoniti omnia ad defensionem paravenrunt, Caes B C 2, 14 divinâ admonitus plaga, Vulg 2 Macc. 9, 11 —**II.** Esp **A.** *To recall a thing to memory, to bring to remembrance* (without any accessory notion of admonition), with *acc or gen* cum memor anteactos semper dolor admonet annos, Tib 4 1, 189 Mull (some read here *admovet*) admonuit dominae deseruitque Venus, id 1 5, 40 nomen, quod possit equorum Admonuisse, Ov M 15, 543 —**B.** Of a creditor, *to remind* a debtor of his debt, *to ask payment, to dun* cum tibi cotidie potestas hominis fuisset admonendi verbum nullum facis Cic Quint. 12, so id Top 1 *fin* —**C.** In the poets and in later Lat., *to urge* or *incite to action* (cf admonitor) telo admonuit bijugos, Verg A 10, 586, so Spart. Sever 11 *fin* liberos verberibus, Sen Clem 1, 14, id Const. Sap 12 *fin*

admŏnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f* [admoneo] **I.** *A reminding, recalling to mind, suggestion* illud ne indignum quidem admonitione, in gens in epilogis verti discrimen, Cic Quint. 6, 1, 37 tanta vis admonitionis inest in locis, ut, etc., id Fin. 5, 1 qua admonitione succurrit quod Varro tradit, etc, Plin 19, 1, 2, § 8 unius admonitione verbi in memoriam reponuntur, Quint 11, 2, 19 unius admonitione verbi id. 6, 1, 37 — Hence, **transf** admonitio morbi, or doloris, *the returning sensations of a former sickness* si qua admonitio doloris supersit Plin 25, 8, 49, § 88 admonitionem morbi sentire id 24, 17, 101, § 158 —**II.** *A friendly, mild admonition* (cf Cic de Or 2, 83 admonitio quasi lenior objurgatio, v admoneo, 1) admonitio et praeceptum, Cic Off 1, 40 *fin*, so id. de Or 2, 70 si aliter sentirem certe admonitio tua me reprimere aut si dubitarem, hortatio impellere posset, Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 4 —**III.** *Correction, chastisement* plures admonitione notavit, Suet Aug 39 admonitio fustium, Dig 48, 19, 7

admŏnĭtor, oris, *m* [id] **I.** *He that reminds* or *admonishes* one of something, *a monitor* misi ad te quattuor admonitores non nimis verecundos, Cic Fam 9, 8, so id Top 1 *fin* —**II.** *One that urges to action, an admonisher* (cf admoneo, II C) admonitorque operum caelo clarissimus alto Lucifer ortus erat, Ov M 4, 664 admonitor praecepti, Cod Th 8, 8, 7

* **admŏnĭtōrĭum,** ii, *n.* [id], *an admonition, a reminding,* Dig Ep ad Trib 12

* **admŏnĭtrix,** icis, *f* [id], *she that reminds* or *admonishes, a female monitor* quid adhuc egeo tui, malum, admonitricis? Plaut Truc. 2, 6, 20

* **admŏnĭtum,** i, *n* [id], *a reminding, an admonition* cohortationes, consolationes, praecepta, admonita, Cic de Or 2, 15, 64 B and K, where others read *monita*

1. admŏnĭtus, a, um, *Part* of admoneo

2. admŏnĭtus, ūs, *m* [admoneo], used only in the *abl* **I.** *A reminding, suggestion* (class) acrius de claris viris locorum admonitu cogitamus, Cic Fin 5, 2, Ov R A 729 admonitu Allobrogum praetorem misi, Cic Cat. 3, 3, 8, Ov F 3, 612, Caes B C 3 92, Liv 1, 48, Curt 4, 13, 25, Tac H 3, 81 —**II.** *Instance, request* admonitu tuo perfeci libros, Cic. Att 13, 18 ut Attici admonitu eam reficiendam curaret, Nep Att 20, Liv 1, 48 —**III.** *Reproof* acrior admonitu est Ov M 3, 564

ad-mordĕo, rsum, 2, *v a* (*perf* admemordi, Plaut Aul Fragm ap Gell 6, 9, 6), *to bite at* or *gnaw, to bite into* (cf accido, to cut into) **I.** Lit admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix, Verg G 2, 379 —So of Cleopatra bracchia admorsa colubris, Prop 4, 10, 53 —**II.** Fig, of a miser, *to bite,* i e *get possession of some of* one's property, to fleece him lepidum est, triparcos, vetulos bene admordere, Plaut Pers 2, 3, 14 jam admordere hunc mihi lubet i e aggredi et ab eo aliquid corradere, id Ps 4, 7, 24.

1. admorsus, a, um, *Part* of admordeo

***2. admorsus,** ūs, *m* [admordeo], *a biting at, a gnawing, a bite*, trop vereor ne libellus iste admorsu duri dentis uratur, Symm Ep 1, 15

admōtĭo, onis, *f* [admoveo], *a putting, moving,* or *bringing to, an applying*, in music digitorum, *the application of the fingers* itaque ad pingendum, ad scalpendum, ad nervorum eliciendos sonos apta manus est admotione digitorum, Cic N D 2, 60 150, cf animis judicum admovere orationem tamquam fidibus manum, id Brut 54, 200 spongiarum cum aqua frigida expressarum admotio gutturi, Cael Aur Tard. 2, 6

admōtus, a, um, *Part* of admoveo

ad-mŏvĕo, movi, mōtum, 2, *v a* (admoram, admōrim, etc., sync. for admoveram, admoverim etc., Verg A 4, 367, Ov P 3, 7, 36), *to move* a person or thing, *to bring conduct, lead, carry* etc, *to* or *toward* a place (syn. adduco, adicio, adhibeo, appello) **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., constr with *ad* or with *dat* (in the histt, of an army, implements for besieging etc., class. at all periods) dum ne exercitum propius urbem Romam CC milia admoveret, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5 copias in locum, Liv 42 57 signa Achradinae, id. 25, 24 *ext*, so Flor 1, 24, 3, 23 castra, Sil 1, 296 —Hence, also, sometimes *absol*, *to draw near, to approach, to bring near* jam admovebat rex, Curt 9, 4 jam opera admoventi deditio est facta, Liv 32, 32 scalas moenibus, Tac A. 13, 39 —**Trop** quot admovi illi fabricas! quot fallacias! Plaut Cist. 2, 2, 5 (where formerly *admoenivi* was erroneously read) tam quam aliquâ machinâ admotâ, capere Asinii adulescentiam, Cic. Clu 13, so also ignes ardentesque laminae ceterique cruciatus admovebantur (sc civi Romano), id. Verr 2, 5, 63 dolorum faces, id Off 2, 10, 37 cumque quasi faces ei doloris admoverentur, id Tusc 2, 25, 61 fasciculum ad nares, id ib 3, 18 *fin* pecus flagrantibus aris, Verg A 12 171 admotae hostiae (sc. aris), Tac A 2, 69, so Suet Calig 32, Luc 7, 165 Hannibalem admotum, i e adductum altaribus, *led* or *conducted to,* Liv 21, 1 labra poculis, Verg E 3, 43 ignes tempplis, Tib 3, 5, 11 exercitum Ariminum, Liv 28, 46 vultum ad auditores, Auct Her 3, 15 animam admotis fugientem sustinet herbis, Ov M 10, 188 (opes) Stygiis admoverat umbris, id ib 1, 139 manus operi, *to apply,* id ib 10, 254 capiti diadema, Suet Caes 79 digitum scripturae id Aug 80 oscula, *to give a kiss,* Ov M 10, 644 aliquem ad munera publica, *to promote, advance,* Suet. Tib 10 infantes papillae, *to put to,* id Tib 44 al. gressum, *to approach nearer,* Stat. Th 11, 560 (cf addere gressum) —**B.** Esp **1.** *To bring one thing near to another,* and in the *pass* poet of places, *to lie* or *be situated near* nocturna ad lumina linum nuper ubi extinctum admoveas, Lucr 6, 901 quae nisi admoto ignem concipere possit, Cic de Or 2, 45 *fin* culina ut sit admota, i e *near* or *close by*, Varr R R 1, 13, 2 genus admotum Superis, *nearly related,* Sil 8, 295 admota Nilo Africa, Juv 10, 149 —Hence, aliquem alicui, *to bring one near another,* i e *to make friends, to reconcile* mors Agrippae admovit propius Neronem Caesari, Vell 2, 96 —**2.** With the access. idea of regard to an object to be attained, *to move, bring,* or *apply a thing to,* e g admovere aures (or aurem), *to lend an ear to* manus (or manum) operi, *to put one's hand to a work,* etc accessi, adstiti, animam (*my breath*) compressi, aurem admovi, Ter Phorm 5, 6, 28 admovere aures et subauscultando excipere voces, Cic de Or 2, 36 (cf aures adhibere, id. Arch 3 praebere aures, Ov Tr 3, 7, 25, and tenere aures, id ib 4, 10, 49), and aures, poet for auditores cum tibi sol tepidus plures admoverit aures, Hor Ep 1, 20, 19 admovent manus vectigalibus populi Rom, Cic Agr 1, 4, Ov M 15, 218, Liv 5, 22, 4 in marmoribus, quibus Nicias manum admovisset, *which he had put his hand to,* Plin 35, 11, 40 § 133, Curt 6, 7 ruderibus purgandis manus primus admovit, Suet Vesp 8 But sometimes manus admovere signif, *to lay violent hands on, to attack* or *assault* num quam deos ipsos admovere nocentibus manus, Liv 5, 11 *fin* al —**II.** Fig, of mental objects, *to put, apply,* or *direct to* any thing quid praedicem quot stimulos admoverit homini *put the goad to,* Cic Sest 5, 12 mulier saevissima est, Cum stimulos odio pudor admovet, Juv 10, 328 num admoveri possit oratio ad sensus animorum inflammandos, Cic de Or 1, 14, 60 animis judicum admovere orationem, tamquam fidibus manum, id Brut 54, 200 sed alia quaedam sit ad eum admovenda curatio (just before adhibenda oratio, cf adhibeo) id Tusc 4, 28, 61 mentem ad voces alicujus *to direct to, attend to,* Auct. Harusp Resp 10 serus enim Graecis admovit acumina chartis, *not until late did (the Roman) apply his wits to Greek literature,* Hor Ep 2, 1, 161 terrorem, *to strike with terror,* Liv 6, 10, 41, 17 spes est admota, Ov M 11, 454 spes cupiditati admota occaecavit animum, Liv 43 10, id 27, 43 desiderium patriae, *to instil* or *infuse,* Curt 6 2 al

ad-mūgĭo, ii 4, *v n*, of oxen, *to low* or *bellow to* admugit femina tauro Ov A A 1 279 submissis admugit cornibus Apis, Claud Cons Honor 4, 576, id Rap Pr 3, 443.

* **ad-mulcĕo,** ēre, 2 *v a*, *to stroke, caress* nares, Pall 4, 12 2.

admurmŭrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [admurmuro], *a murmuring, murmur.* **I.** In disapprobation: vestra admurmuratio facit, Quirites, ut agnoscere videamini, qui haec fecerint, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 13, 37: Qui non admurmuratione, sed voce et clamore abjecti hominis furorem fregistis, id. Pis. 14, 32; id. Verr. 6, 12, 27; 7, 16, 41.—**II.** In approbation: grata contionis admurmuratio, Cic. Verr. 2, 15, 45: secundae admurmurationes cuncti senatūs, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3.

ad-murmŭro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n., to murmur with approbation* or *disapprobation* (cf. acclamo): quam valde universi admurmurārint, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 16: admurmurante senatu neque me invito, id. Att. 1, 13, 2.—*Impers.:* cum esset admurmuratum, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285.

* **ad-murmŭror,** ātus, āri, *v. dep.* Same as preceding: ad hoc pauca admurmurati sunt, Front. ad Caes. Ep. 2, 1.

ad-mŭtĭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to crop* or *clip close, to shave;* hence, trop., *to defraud, cheat, fleece one of his money* (only in Plaut.): tu Persa's, qui me usque admutilavisti ad cutem, *you have shorn me to the skin,* Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 48; id. Mil. 3. 1, 173; id. Capt. 2, 2, 19 (cf. the simple verb, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 8).

adnascor, v. agnascor.

adnato, v. annato.

adnatus, a, um, v. agnascor.

adnavigo, v. annavigo.

adnecto, v. annecto.

ad-nĕpos (atn-), ōtis, *m., a son of the* abnepos or *of the* abneptis, i. e. *the grandson of a great-grandson,* or *of a great-granddaughter,* i. e. *a fourth-grandson;* corresponding in the descending line to *atavus* in the ascending. So in the epitaph of the emperor Commodus: DIVI NERVAE ADNEPOTI, Orell. Inscr. 887; so Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 7 al.

ad-neptis (atn-), is, *f., a daughter of the* abnepos or *of the* abneptis, i. e. *a granddaughter of a great-grandchild,* i. e. *a fourth granddaughter,* antith. to the atavia, Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 7.

adnomen, adnominatio, adnosco, v. agnomen, agnominatio, agnosco.

adn-. For all words in adn- not found here, v. under ann-.

ăd-obrŭo, ĕre, 3, *v. a., to cover up with earth, to bury:* alte circumfodere et adobruere, Col. 4, 15, 3; so 2, 11, 12; 5, 5, 2; 11, 2, 54 al.

adolabilis, v. adulabilis.

ădŏlātĭo, ōnis, *f.,* = adoratio, a read. in Tert. Apol. 25 *fin.*

‡ **ădŏlēfactus,** a, um, *set on fire, kindled:* ARBORES ADOLEFACTAE, fragm. of the Fratr. Arval., Grut. Inscr. p. 121 [1. adoleo-facio].

‡ **Ădŏlenda,** ae, *f.* [1. adoleo], appears to be *the name of a Roman goddess, who presided over the burning of trees struck by lightning:* (immolavit) ADOLENDAE. COMMOLENDAE. DEFERVNDAE. OVES II., etc., Frat. Arval., Orell. Inscr 961 and 2270.

1. ăd-ŏlĕo, ui, ultum, 2, *v. a.* [oleo]. **I.** *To magnify;* hence, in sacrificial language, to which this word chiefly belongs, *to honor, to worship,* or *to offer in worship, to sacrifice, burn,* according as it has such words as *deos, aras,* etc., or *hostiam, viscera,* and *tura,* for its object; v. explanation of this word in Non. 58, 21: "Adolere verbum est proprie sacra reddentium, quod significat votis ac supplicationibus numen auctius facere;" and "Adolere est urere, Verg. in Bucol. [8, 65], verbenasque adole pinguis et mascula tura. Adolere, augere, honorare, propitiare; et est verbum sacratum, ut macte, magis aucte," etc.; so Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 704: "Flammis adolere penates, i. e. colere, sed adolere est proprie augere. In sacris autem, κατ' εὐφημισμόν, adolere per bonum omen dicitur, nam in aris non adolentur aliqua, sed cremantur," and ad E. 8, 65: "Adole: incende, sed κατ' εὐφημισμὸν dicitur; nam adole est auge" (not used in Cic.): sanguine conspergunt aras adolentque altaria donis, *cover the altar with gifts,* Lucr. 4, 1237: castis adolet dum altaria taedis, Verg. A. 7, 71: verbenasque adole pingues et mascula tura, id. E. 8, 65 (on which Serv. l. l.): flammis adolere penates, id. A. 1, 704: viscera tauri, Ov. F. 3, 803; 1, 276: focos, Stat. Th. 1, 514: cruore captivo adolere aras, *to sprinkle the altars with the blood of captives,* Tac. A. 14, 30: precibus et igne puro altaria adolentur, id. H. 2, 3: adolere honores, *to honor the gods by offered gifts:* Junoni Argivae jussos adolemus honores, Verg. A. 3, 547: nullos aris adoleret honores, Ov. M. 8, 741.—**II.** In later Lat., in gen., *to burn, consume by fire:* ut leves stipulae demptis adolentur aristis, Ov. M. 4, 192: id (corpus) igne adoleatur, Col. 12, 31: ut Aeneida, quam nondum satis elimâsset, adolerent, Gell. 17, 10: quas (prunas) gravi frigore adoleri multas jusserat, Eutr. 10, 9.

* **2. ăd-ŏlĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* [oleo], *to give out* or *emit a smell* or *odor, to smell:* unde hic, amabo, unguenta adolent? Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 19 (cf. aboleo).

ădŏlesc-, v. adulesc-.

ăd-ŏlesco, ēvi (rare *ui,* Varr. ap. Prisc. 872 P.; adolêsse sync. for adolevisse, Ov. H. 6, 11), ultum, 3, *v. inch.* [1. adoleo], *to grow up, to grow* (of everything capable of increase in magnitude). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., of men, animals, plants; seasons, passions, etc.; but esp. of age: postquam adolevit ad eam aetatem, uti, etc., Plaut. Cas. prol. 47: ubi robustis adolevit viribus aetas, Lucr. 3, 450; cf. 4, 1035; 2, 1123: adultum robur, id. 2, 1131; 5, 798: postquam adoluerit haec juventus, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 872 P.: qui adoleverit, Cic. N. D. 1, 35: viriditas herbescens, quae sensim adolescit, id. Sen. 15, 51: ter senos proles adoleverat annos, Ov. F. 3, 59: adolescere ramos cernat, id. M. 4, 376: adolêsse segetes, id. H. 6, 11: simul atque adoleverit aetas, Hor. S. 1, 9, 34: cum matura adoleverit aetas, Verg. A. 12, 438.—Hence, transf. from age to the person, *to grow up, come to maturity, mature:* adulta virgo, Liv. 26, 50 al.: arundines non sine imbre adolescunt, Plin. 9, 16, 23, § 56: in amplitudinem, id. 12, 1, 3, § 7: in crassitudinem, id. 13, 7, 15, § 58; so 16, 34, 62, § 151; 8, 14, 14, § 36 al.: ac dum prima novis adolescit frondibus aetas, Verg. G. 2, 362: quoad capillus adolesceret, Gell. 17, 9.—**B.** Fig., *to grow, increase, augment, to become greater:* cupiditas agendi adolescit una cum aetatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 20: ratio cum adolevit, id. Leg. 1, 7: ingenium brevi adolevit, Sall. J. 63, 3: postquam res publica adolevit, id. C. 51, 40; id. J. 2: quantum superbiae socordiaeque Vitellio adoleverit, Tac. H. 2, 73: Cremona numero colonorum, adolevit, id. ib. 3, 34: ver adolescit, *advances,* id. A. 13, 36; 2, 50: caepe revirescit, decedente luna, inarescit adolescente, Gell. 20, 8.—**II.** Esp., in sacrificial lang., *to be kindled, to burn* (cf. 1. adoleo): Panchaeis adolescunt ignibus arae, Verg. G. 4, 379.— Hence, **ădŏlescens,** entis, v. adules-.—**ădultus,** a, um, *P. a., grown up, adult.* **A.** Lit. **1.** *Of living beings:* Ab his ipsis (virginibus), cum jam essent adultae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58; so, virgo, id. Brut. 96, 330; Liv. 26, 50; Hor. C. 3, 2, 8 al.; cf.: adultae aetate virgines, Suet. Aug. 69: pueri, Quint. 2, 2, 3: liberi, Suet. Tib. 10: filius, id. Claud. 39: catuli, Plin. 9, 8, 7, § 22: locustae, id. 11, 29, 35, § 105: fetus (apum), Verg. G. 4, 162.—*Comp.:* (hirundinum) pullorum adultiores, Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 92.—**2.** Of things (concrete and abstract): vitium propagine, Hor. Epod. 2, 9: crinis, Stat. S. 2, 122: lanugo, Amm. 16, 12 al.: aetas, Lucr. 2, 1123; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68, § 160: aestas, *advanced,* Tac. A. 2, 23: autumnus, id. ib. 11, 31: nox, id. H. 3, 23.—**B.** Fig., *grown, matured, adult:* populus adultus jam paene et pubes, Cic. Rep. 2, 11; so, qui non nascentibus Athenis, sed jam adultis fuerunt, id. Brut. 7, 27; cf.: nascenti adhuc (eloquentiae) nec satis adultae, Tac. Or. 25: res nondum adultae, Liv. 2, 1, 6: pestis rei publicae (of Catiline), Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30: auctoritas nondum adulta, Tac. A. 1, 46: conjuratio, id. ib. 15, 73; cf.: incipiens adhuc et necdum adulta seditio, id. H. 1, 31 al.

‡ **ădōmĭnātĭo,** ōnis, *f., a good* or *favorable omen,* in Gloss. Gr. Lat.

1. Ădōneus, ei, *m.* (trisyl.). **I.** = Adonis, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 35; App. M. 2, p. 126.—**II.** *An epithet of Bacchus,* Gr. Ἀδωνεύς, έως, Aus. Epigr. 30, 6; cf. id. ib. 28.

2. Ădōnēus, a, um, *adj., pertaining to* Adonis: caedes, Aus. Mon. de Hist. 3: lusus, Grut. Inscr. 1123, 7.

Ădōnĭa, ōrum, *n.,* τὰ Ἀδώνια, *the festival of Adonis.* It returned annually in June, about the time of the summer solstice, and was celebrated (even in Rome; cf. Manso, Essays on Myth.) with alternate lamentations and exultations, on account of the death of Adonis, Amm. 22, 9. This festival was a symbol of the dying and reviving again of nature; cf. Hier. ad Ez. 8; Creuz. Symb. 2, 86; Böttig. Sab. 1, 261 sq.

ădōnĭdĭum, ii, *n.,* v. adonium, II.

Ădōnis, nis or nĭdis, *m.,* = Ἄδωνις and Ἄδων (*nom.* Adon, Venant. Carm. 7, 12 and 18; *gen.* Adonis, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 49; *dat.* Adonidi, Cic. N. D. 3, 23; *acc.* Adonidem, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 16: Adonim, Prop. 3, 5, 37, acc. to Müller, Adonem: Adonem, Serv. ad Verg. E. 10, 18; Arnob. 4, p. 184; *voc.* Adoni, Ov. Met. 10, 542; *abl.* Adone, App. M. 8, p. 213). **I.** *A son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus, beloved by Venus on account of his extraordinary beauty;* he was torn in pieces in the chase by a wild boar, which Mars (acc. to some, Diana) sent against him out of jealousy, but was changed by Venus to a flower, which bore the name Adonium, and was yearly bewailed by her on the anniversary of his death, *Ov. M. 10, 503 sq.; Macr. S. 1, 21;* Serv. ad Verg. E. 8, 37; cf. with 10, 18, and Adonia: Adonis horti, Gr. κῆποι Ἀδώνιδος, *pots of lettuce and other plants, which blossom quick, but wither as soon,* Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 49; cf. Böttig. Sab. 1, 264.—**II.** *A name of the Sun-god among the Assyrians and Phœnicians,* Macr. S. 1, 21.—**III.** *A name of a fish,* i. q. exocoetus, Plin. 9, 19, 34, § 70.

† **ădōnĭum,** ii, *n.,* = ἀδώνιον. **I.** Acc. to some *a plant, a species of southernwood,* bearing a flower of golden color or blood-red, as if from the blood of Adonis; acc. to others, a mode of cultivating flowers, as if *Adonis horti,* the garden of Adonis, Plin. 21, 10, 34, § 60.—**II.** In gram., *the Adonic verse, composed of a dactyl and spondee,* — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏓, Serv. 1820 P.; Grot. 2, 104; e. g. Hor. C. 1, 4: terruit urbem; visere montes, etc., said to have been so named because used in the festival of Adonis; also **ădōnĭdĭum,** Mar. Vict. 2, p. 2518 P.

ăd-ŏpĕrĭo, ĕrŭi, ertum, 4, *v. a., to cover up* or *over* (not used before the Aug. per., and gen. in the *part. perf. pass.*): capite adoperto, Liv. 1, 26; id. Epit. 89, and Suet. Ner. 48: purpureo adopertus amictu, Verg. A. 3, 405: tempora adoperta cucullo, Juv. 8, 145: adopertam floribus humum, Ov. M. 15, 688; cf. id. ib. 8, 701: hiems gelu, id. F. 3, 235: aether nubibus, id. ib. 2, 75: lumina somno, id. M. 1, 714: tenebris mors, Tib. 1, 1, 70: foribus adopertis, *with closed doors,* Suet. Oth. 11.—In the *verb. finit.:* Quidam prius tuto sale sex horis (ova) adoperiunt, Col. 8, 6: pellem setis adoperuit, Lact. Op. Dei, 7.— Hence, **ădŏpertē,** *adv.,* v. the foll. art.

ădŏpertē, *adv.* [adoperio], *covertly, in a dark, mysterious manner:* denuntiare, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 303.

ădŏpertum, i, *n.* [id.], *that which is mysterious, a mystery,* App. M. 2.

* **ăd-ŏpīnor,** āri, *v. dep., to think, suppose,* or *conjecture further* (= opinando adicio): adopinamur de signis maxima parvis, Lucr. 4, 816.

ădoptātīcius (not **-titius**), a, um, *adj.* [adopto], *adopted, received in the place of a child;* only in Plaut., Poen. 5, 2, 85: Demarcho item ipse fuit adoptaticius, ib. 100.—Acc. to Festus, it signifies *the son of one who is adopted:* ex adoptato filio natus, p. 29 Müll.

ădoptātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.; access. form of adoptio, by which it was supplanted after the class. per.], *an adopting, receiving as a child,* υἱοθεσία: quid propagatio nominis, quid adoptationes filiorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31: adoptatio Theophani agitata est, id. Balb. 25, 57: ipsum illum adoptatione in regnum pervenisse, Sall. J. 11, 6: quod per praetorem fit, adoptatio dicitur; quod per populum, arrogatio, Gell. 5, 19; Tert. adv. Gent. 2, 1.

ădoptātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that*

adopts another, an adopter, Gell 5, 19, Dig 37, 9, 1, § 12 med

ădoptĭo, ōnis, f [v adoptatio], *a taking or receiving of one in the place of a child* (also *of a grandchild*, Dig 1, 7, 10), *an adopting, adoption* (properly of one still under paternal authority, in patria potestate, on the contr, *arrogatio* referred to one who was already independent, homo sui juris The former took place before the praetor or other magistrate and five witnesses, by a threefold mancipatio, i e sham sale, the latter could only be effected before the assembled people in the comitia curiata, Gell. 5, 19, Just Inst 1, 11, Dig 1, 7 More used than adoptatio, q v) emancipare filium alicui in adoptionem, Cic Fin 1, 7 dare se alicui in adoptionem, Vell 2, 8, 2, Suet Tib 2, cf Liv 45, 40 adscire aliquem per adoptionem, Tac A 1, 3, or, in adoptionem, id H 2, 1 inserere aliquem familiae per adoptionem, Suet Claud 39 *fin* adscitus adoptione in imperium et cognomen tum, Tac A 11, 11 adoptio in Domitium festinatur, id ib 12, 25 adoptionem nuncupare, *to make known, to announce*, id H 1, 17 adoptio consularis, *performed by a consul*, Quint prooem 6, 13 Spald al —**II.** Transf, of plants, *the ingrafting*, Plin prooem 1, 16 —Of bees, *the admittance to* or *reception in* a new hive ut tamquam novae prolis adoptione domicilia confirmentur, Col 9, 13, 9 —In eccl Lat, in spiritual sense of adoption as children of God adoptionem filiorum Dei, Vulg Rom 8, 23, ib Gal. 4, 5, ib Ephes 1, 5

ădoptīvus, a, um, adj [adopto], *pertaining to adoption, made or acquired by adoption, adoptive* filius, *an adopted son* P Scipio, Fragm ap Gell 5, 19 (opp naturalis, a son by birth) filiorum neque naturalem Drusum neque adoptivum Germani cum patria caritate dilexit, Suet Tib 52 pater adoptivus, *who has adopted one as son* (or *grandson*, v adoptio), *an adoptive father*, Dig 45, 1, 107 frater, soror, etc., *a brother, sister*, etc, *by adoption, not by birth*, ib 23, 2, 12, and 38, 8, 3, so also, familia, *the family into which one has been received by adoption*, ib 37, 4, 3 adoptiva sacra, *of the family into which one has been adopted* (opp paterna) neque amissis sacris paternis in haec adoptiva venisti, Cic Dom 13, 35 nomen, *received by adoption* (opp nomen gentile), Suet. Ner 41 nobilitas, *nobility acquired by adoption*, Ov F 4, 22 —Transf, of the ingrafting of plants (cf adoptio) fissaque adoptivas accipit arbor opes, *bears fruits not natural to it, ingrafted*, Ov Med Fac 5, Mart 13, 46 quae sit adoptivis arbor onusta comis, Pall. de Insit 20, cf 144, 160 (cf Verg G 2, 82 Miraturque (arbos) novas frondes et non sua poma)

ăd-opto, āvi, atum, 1, v a, *to take to one's self by wish, choice* (optando), *to choose, select* **I.** In gen sociam te mihi adopto ad meam salutem, Plaut Cist. 4, 2, 78 qui mansuetorem me adoptavit bonis, *who has chosen me as a guardian of his property* id. Truc 4, 4, 6 quem sibi illa (provincia) defensorem sui juris adoptavit, Cic Div in Caecin 16 *fin* eum sibi patronum, id. ib 20, 64 quem potius adoptem aut invocem, Vatin ap Cic Fam 5, 9 Frater, Pater, adde, Ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facetus adopta (i e adscisce, adjunge, sc tuo alloquio, Cruqu), *make him by thy greeting a father, brother*, etc, i e *call him*, Hor Ep 1, 6, 55 Etruscas Turnus adoptat opes, *strives after*, Ov F 4, 880 —Hence adoptare se alicui, *to give* or *attach one's self to* qui se potentiae causa Caesaris libertis adoptasset, Plin 12, 1, 5, § 12 —**II.** Esp as t t., *to take one* in the place of a child or grandchild, *to adopt* (diff from arrogo, v adoptio) **A.** Lit, constr with *aliquem* also with *ab aliquo aliquem* (from the real father, a patre naturali), Plaut Poen prol 74 (cf id. ib 4, 2 82) adoptat illum puerum subreptitium sibi filium, id Men prol. 60 filium senatorem populum Romanum sibi velle adoptare, Cic. Dom 14 adoptatus patricius a plebeio, id. Att 7, 7 is qui hunc minorem Scipionem a Paulo adoptavit, id Brut. 19, 77 adoptavit eum heredemque fecit ex dodrante, Nep Att 5, 2 adoptatus testamento, Suet Tib 6 adoptari a se Pisonem pronuntiat, Tac. H. 1, 18 Pisonem pro contione adoptavit, Suet. Galb 17 quem illa adoptavit, Vulg Exod 2, 10 —With *in* and *acc* in regnum, Sall. J 22, 3 in familiam nomenque, Suet Caes 83 in successionem, Just. 9, 2.—**B.** Fig servi in bona libertatis nostrae adoptantur, *are, as it were, adopted into freedom, are made participants of freedom*, Flor 3, 20, and of ingrafting (cf adoptivus) venerit insitio fac ramum ramus adoptet, Ov R Am 195, so Col 10, 38 Those who were adopted commonly received the family name of the adoptive father, with the ending anus, e g Aemilianus, Pomponianus, etc —Hence Cic says ironic. of one who appropriated to himself the name of another ipse se adoptat et C Stalenus, qui se ipse adoptaverat et de Staleno Aelium fecerat, *had changed himself from a Stalenus to an Ælius*, Brut 68, 241, and Vitruv Zoilus qui adoptavit cognomen, ut Homeromastix vocitaretur, *had himself called*, 7, 8 So ergo aliquod gratum Musis tibi nomen adopta, Mart 6 31, in Pliny, very often, adoptare aliquid (also with the addition of nomine suo or in nomen), *to give a thing its name* Baetis Oceanum Atlanticum, provinciam adoptans, petit, *while it gives to the province the name* (Baetica) Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 9 A Zmyrna Hermus campos facit et nomini suo adoptat, id. 5, 29, 31, § 119, so 25, 3, 7, § 22 in nomen, id 37, 3, 12, § 50, so also Statius Theb 7, 259

ădor, ŏris and ōris, n [cf 1 edo, ἔδομαι, Engl to eat, Goth ita, Sanscr admi, and Ang Sax ata = Engl oat, and Sanscr annam (for adnam) = food, corn] *a kind of grain, spelt*, Triticum spelta, Linn (acc to Paul ex Fest Ador farris genus edor quondam appellatum ab edendo, vel quod aduratur, ut fiat tostum, unde in sacrificio mola salsa efficitur, p 3 Müll Ador frumenti genus, quod epulis et immolationibus sacris pium putatur, unde et adorare, propitiare religiones, potest dictum videri, Non 52, 20) cum pater ipse domus palea porrectus in horna Esset ador loliumque, Hor S 2, 6, 89 adōris de polline, Aus Mon de Cibis p 238, Gannius ap Prisc. p 700 satos adōris stravisse, id ib ardor adoris, id ib (Ador is often indeclinable, acc to Prisc p 785, 100 P)

* **ădōrābĭlis,** e, adj [adoro], *worthy of adoration, adorable* beneficium deae, App M 11 p 265

ădōrātĭo, ōnis, f [id], *worship, adoration*, προσκύνησις (rare, not in Liv 30, 16, 5 where the correct read is adulationi, Weissenb) propitiare deos adoratione, Plin 29, 4, 20, § 67 —In *plur*, App M 4, p 155

ădōrātor, ōris, m [id], *one who adores, a worshipper*, Tert. de Spec 8, Vulg Joh 4, 23

* **ăd-ordĭno,** are, v a, *to set in order, to arrange* patellam, Apic 4, 2.

ădōrĕa, ae, and **ădōrĕum,** i, see the foll art, II A and B

1. ădōrĕus, a, um, adj [ador], *pertaining to spelt, consisting of spelt* **I.** Adj far adoreum = ador, Cato, R R 83, Varr R R 1, 9, 4, Col 11, 2, 74 sq semen Cato, R R. 34, Col 2, 6, 1 liba, Verg A 7, 109 bellaria, Stat S 1 6, 10 —**II.** Subst **A.** **ădōrĕa** (adoria, Paul ex Fest p 3 Müll, see below), ae, f (sc donatio), *a reward of valor* (in early ages this usually consisted *of grain*), hence, trop, *glory, fame, renown* gloriam denique ipsam a farris honore adoream appellabant, Plin 18 3 3, § 14, id. 8, 9 19, § 83 praeda agroque adoreaque affecit populares suos Plaut Am 1, 1, 38 pulcher fugatis Ille dies Latio tenebris, Qui primus almâ risit adoreâ, *in lordly honor*, viz by the defeat of Hasdrubal Hor C 4, 4 41 (Festus gives another explanation for the signif *honor, renown*, etc adoriam laudem sive gloriam dicebant, quia gloriosum eum putabant esse, qui farris copia abundaret, Fest p 3 Müll) —**B.** **ădōrĕum,** i, n. (sc far), i. q ador, *spelt*, Col 2, 8 5.

2. Adorĕus, i, m, *a mountain of Galatia, in the neighborhood of Pessinus, with the source of the river Sangarius*, now *El mah Dagh* Liv 38, 18, 8.

* **ăd-ŏrĭo,** īre, v a, the act. form of adorior, *to attack to assail* tunc ipsos adoriant, Naev ap Prisc p 801 P (Trag Rel. p 8 Rib) —Hence also *pass* adortus, Aur Fragm Naev ap Prisc p 791 P, and, acc to some, Flor 2, 6, 46, where Halm reads *adoratam*

ăd-ŏrĭor, ortus, 4, v dep (*part* adorsus Gell 9, 2, 10, see the passage at the end of this art, the second and third pers. of the *pres ind.*, acc to the fourth conj adoriris, adoritur, forms analogous to orīris, orītur, of the simple verb occur in Lucr 3, 513, Lucil ap Prisc. p 880 P), *to rise up for the purpose of going to some one* or *something*, or *of undertaking something great, difficult*, or *hazardous* (clandestinely, artfully, when a hostile approach is spoken of, while *aggredi* indicates a direct, open attack from a distance aggredimur de longinquo, adorimur ex insidiis et ex proximo, nam adoriri est quasi ad aliquem oriri, i e exsurgere, Don ad Ter Ad 3, 3, 50, cf the same ad Heaut 4, 5, 9) **I.** In gen, *to approach a person in order to address him to ask something of him, to accost*, etc. (cf accedo, adeo) cesso hunc adoriri? (quasi de improviso alloqui, Don), Ter Heaut 4, 5, 9 si ab eo nil fiet, tum hunc adorior hospitem, id Phorm 4, 2, 15 —**II.** Esp **A.** *To approach one with hostile intent, to assault, assail*, Lucil ap Prisc p 886 P inermem tribunum gladiis, Cic Sest 37 a tergo Milonem, id. Mil 10 navem, id. Verr 2, 5, 34 *fin* impeditos adoriebantur, Caes B G 4, 26 hos Conon adortus magno proelio fugat, Nep Con 4 urbem vi, Liv 1, 53 oppugnatio eos aliquanto atrocior quam ante adorta est, id. 21, 11, cf 21 28 praetorem ex improviso in itinere adortus, Tac. A 4, 45 variis criminationibus, id. ib 14, 52 minis, id H 1, 31 jurgio, Ter Ad. 3, 3, 50 senatum, Suet Caes. 9 —Also *absol*, Hirt B. Afr 69 —**B.** *To enter upon any course of action, esp to engage in* or *undertake any thing difficult* or *dangerous*, with *acc* or *inf* commutare animum quicumque adoritur, Lucr 3, 515 ne convellere adoriamur ea, quae non possint commoveri, Cic. de Or 2, 51, 205, id Att 13, 22 Ἡρακλείδιον, si Brundisium salvi, adoriemur (sc. scribere), id ib 16, 2, Auct Her 2, 4 majus adorta nefas, Ov P 2, 2, 16 hi dominam Ditis thalamo deducere adorti, Verg A 6, 397, cf id ib 7, 386, Cat 63, 11 —So esp in the histt, Nep Dion 6 hanc (Munychiam) bis tyranni oppugnare sunt adorti, id Thras 2, 5, so also Liv 2, 51, 28, 3, 37 5, 32, 40, 22, 43, 21, 44, 12, cf also 3, 44 hanc virginem Appius pretio ac spe pellicere adortus — Once in the form of the *part perf* adorsus qui Hippiam tyrannum interficere adorsi erant, Gell. 9, 2, 10

‡ **ădōrĭōsus,** adj, in the Gloss Gr Lat. as translation of ἔνδοξος, *that has often obtained the* adorea, *celebrated*

ădornātē, adv, v adorno *fin.*

ăd-orno, āvi, atum, 1, v a., *to prepare a thing for* some definite object, *to get ready, to furnish, provide, fit out, equip*, κοσμέω **I.** In gen (class, esp freq in Plaut and Cic) quin tu mihi adornas ad fugam viaticum, Plaut Ep 5, 1, 9 nuptias, id Cas. 2, 6, 67, so also id Aul 2, 1 35 fugam, Ter Eun 4, 4, 6 (cf fugam aut furtum parat, id Phorm 1, 4, 14) maria classibus et praesidiis, Cic Imp Pomp 12, 35 forum comitiumque adornatum, ad speciem magnifico ornatu, ad sensum cogitationemque acerbo et lugubri, id Verr 2, 1, 22 ut accusationem et petitionem consulatus adornet atque instruat, *prepare*, id Mur 22, 46 testium copiam, *to produce*, id Clu 6 invenire et adornare comparationem criminis, id ib 67 contra haec Pompeius naves magnas onerarias adornabat, Caes B C 1, 26 omni opulentia insignium armorum bellum adornaverant, Liv 10 38 —Ante class. constr with *inf* tragulam in te inicere adornat, Plaut Ep 5, 2, 25 —And *absol* adorna, ut rem divinam faciam, Plaut. Rud 4, 6, 2, Ter Eun 3, 5, 34 —**II.** *To put an ornament upon* one, hence, *to decorate adorn, embellish* with something (mostly in the Aug per, esp in the histt.) *aliquem aliqua re* (Numa) flaminem insigni veste et curuli regia sellâ adornavit, Liv 1, 20 triumphum, Vell. 2, 122, so Suet. Aug 29, id. Tib 43, id. Calig 45; id. Ner 12, 38

Curt. 3, 3, 13; 17 al.—Trop.: tantis adornatus virtutibus, Vell. 2, 2: praecipuis donis, id. 2, 121: bene facta suis verbis, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 15: adornata verbis, Tac. A. 1, 52: legem leviter (sc. verbis) adornabit, ut justam, Quint. 7, 1, 47.—Hence, * **ădornātē**, *adv.*: declamabat splendide atque adornate, *brilliantly and elegantly* (opp. circumcise ac sordide), Suet. Rhet. 6.

ăd-ōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** In the earliest per., *to speak to* or *accost* one, *to address; hence*, also, *to treat of* or *negotiate a matter with one*: adorare veteribus est alloqui, Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 677: immo cum gemitu populum sic adorat, App. Met. 2, p. 127; 3, p. 130: adorare apud antiquos significabat agere: unde et legati oratores dicuntur, quia mandata populi agunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll.; cf. oro and orator.—Hence, also, in judicial lang., *to bring an accusation, to accuse*; so in the Fragm. of the XII. Tab. lex viii.: SEI (si) ADORAT FVRTO QVOD NEC MANIFESTVM ERIT, Fest. s. v. NEC, p. 162 Müll.—**II.** In the class. per., *to speak to one* in order to obtain something of him; *to ask* or *entreat* one, esp. a deity, *to pray earnestly, to beseech, supplicate, implore*; constr. with *acc.*, *ut*, or the simple *subj.*: quos adorent, ad quos precentur et supplicent, Liv. 38, 43: affaturque deos et sanctum sidus adorat, Verg. A. 2, 700: in rupes, in saxa (volens vos Turnus adoro) Ferte ratem, id. ib. 10, 677: Junonis prece numen, id. ib. 3, 437: prece superos, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 41: non te per meritum adoro, id. H. 10, 141.—With the thing asked for in the *acc.* (like rogo, peto, postulo): cum hostiā caesā pacem deūm adorāsset, Liv. 6, 12 Drak.—With *ut*: adoravi deos, ut, etc., Liv. 7, 40; Juv. 3, 300: adorati di, ut bene ac feliciter eveniret, Liv. 21, 17: Hanc ego, non ut me defendere temptet, adoro, Ov. P. 2, 2, 55.—With the *subj.* without *ut*, poet.: maneat sic semper adoro, *I pray*, Prop. 1, 4, 27.—**III.** Hence, **A.** Dropping the idea of asking, entreating, *to reverence, honor, adore, worship* the gods or objects of nature regarded as gods; more emphatic than *venerari*, and denoting the highest degree of reverence (Gr. *προσκυνεῖν*); the habitus adorantium was to put the right hand to the mouth and turn about the entire body to the right (dextratio, q. v.); cf. Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 25; Liv. 5, 21; App. M. 4, 28.—Constr. with *acc.*, *dat.*, with *prepp.* or *absol.* (*a*) With *acc.*: Auctoremque viae Phoebum taciturnus adorat, Ov. M. 3, 18: Janus adorandus, id. F. 3, 881: in delubra non nisi adoraturus intras, Plin. Pan. 52: large deos adorare, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 62: nil praeter nubes et caeli numen adorat, Juv. 14, 97: adorare crocodilon, id. 15, 2.—In eccl. Lat. of the worship of the true God: adoravit Israel Deum, Vulg. Gen. 47, 31: Dominum Deum tuum adorabis, ib. Matt. 4, 10: Deum adora, ib. Apoc. 22, 9; so of Christ: videntes eum adoraverunt, ib. Matt. 28, 17; adorent eum omnes angeli Dei, ib. Heb. 1, 6.—(*β*) With *dat.* (eccl.): adorato (*imperat.*) Domino Deo tuo, Vulg. Deut. 26, 10: nec adorabis deo alieno, id. Ital. Ps. 80, 10 Mai (deum alienum, Vulg.): qui adorant sculptibus, ib. ib. 96, 7 Mai (sculptilia, Vulg.).—(*γ*) With *prepp.* (eccl.): si adoraveris coram me, Vulg. Luc. 4, 7: adorabunt in conspectu tuo, ib. Apoc. 15, 4: adorent ante pedes tuos, ib. ib. 3, 9; 22, 8.—(*δ*) *Absol.* (eccl.): Patres nostri in hoc monte adoraverunt, Vulg Joan. 4, 20 *bis.*; ib. Act. 24, 11.—And, **B.** The notion of religious regard being dropped, *to reverence, admire, esteem highly*: adorare priscorum in inveniendo curam, Plin. 27, 1, 1, § 1: Ennium sicut sacros vetustate lucos adoremus, Quint. 10, 1, 88: veteris qui tollunt grandia templi pocula adorandae rubiginis, Juv. 13, 148: nec tu divinam Aeneida tenta, Sed longe sequere et vestigia semper adora, Stat. Th. 12, 816.—**C.** Under the emperors the Oriental custom being introduced of worshipping the Cæsars with divine ceremony, *to worship, to reverence*: C. Caesarem adorari ut deum constituit, cum reversus ex Syria, non aliter adire ausus esset quam capite velato circumvertensque se, deinde procumbens, Suet. Vit. 2; App. M. 4, 28; Min. Fel. 2, 5: non salutari, sed adorari se jubet (Alexander), Just. 12, 7: adorare Caesarum imagines, Suet. Calig. 14: coronam a judicibus ad se delatam adoravit, *did obeisance before*, id. Ner. 12: adorare purpuram principis, i. e. *touched his purple robe and brought it to the mouth in reverence*, Amm. 21, 9.—Of adulation to the rabble, *to pay court to*: nec deerat Otho protendens manus, adorare volgum, Tac. H. 1, 36.

☞ This word does not occur in Cic.; for in Arch. 11, 28, where adoravi was given by Mai in Fragm. p. 124, Halm reads *adhortatus sum*, and B. and K. *adornavi*.

ădortus and **ădorsus**, a, um, *Part.* of adorior.

* **ăd-oscŭlor**, āri, *v. dep.*, *to give a kiss to, to kiss*: manus, Dict. Cret. 2, 51.

adp-. Words beginning thus, v. under app-.

adquĭesco, adquīro, adquīsītĭo, v. acquiesco, etc.

ad-quō, *adv.*, i. q. the later quoad reversed, *how far, as far as, as much as*; only in two examples: iratus essem ad quo liceret, Afran. ap. Non. 76, 9 (Com. Rel. p. 196 Rib.): ut scire possis, ad quo te expediat loqui, Afran. l. l. (p. 200 Rib.); cf. Hand, Turs. I. p. 178.

adr-, for all words in adr- not found here, v. under arr-.

† **adrachnē**, ēs, *f.* = ἀδράχνη, *the wild strawberry-tree*: Arbutus adrachne, Linn.; Plin. 13, 22, 40, § 120; 16, 21, 33, § 80; 17, 24, 37, § 234 (Sillig and Jan in all these passages read andrachle).

ad-rādo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.* [ad, *intens.*], *to scrape, shave,* or *pare close.* **I.** Lit.: scobina ego illam actutum adraserim, Plaut. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 68 Müll.: adrasum cacumen, *lopped off*, Plin. 17, 19, 30, § 138: scalpello acuto (sarmentum) in modum cunei adradito, Col. de Arb. 8: conspexit Adrasum quendam, *newly shaved*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 50.—**II.** Fig.: Λειτούργιον illud, nescio an satis, circumcisum tamen et adrasum est, i. e. *if it be not yet completed, still it is nearly so* (the fig. is prob. derived from sculpture), Plin. Ep. 2, 12 Keil.

Adrămyttēos, Adrămyttēum, Adrămyttĭum, i, *n.*, = Ἀδραμύττειον, *a maritime town in Mysia, not far from the foot of Ida*, now *Adramyti*, Mel. 1, 18, 2; Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 112; Cic. Fl. 28, 68; Liv. 37, 19, 8 al.; hence: **Adrămyttēnus,** a, um, *adj.*: homo, Cic. Fl. 13, 31: Xenocles, id. Brut. 91, 316.

Adrăna, ae, *f.*, *a river of Hesse, in Germany*, now *the Eder*, Tac. A. 1, 56.

Ădrastēa or **Ădrastīa**, ae, *f.*, = Ἀδράστεια. **I.** *The daughter of Jupiter and Necessity* (so called from an altar erected to her by Adrastus), *the goddess who rewards men for their deeds, and who esp. punishes pride and arrogance*: quod nec sinit Adrastea, Verg. Cir. 239: ineffugibilis, App. de Mund. p. 75; Amm. 14, 11.—**II.** *A city of Mysia*, later called Parium, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 141; Just. 11, 6, 10.

Ădrastēus or **-īus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Adrastus*: Arion, *the horse given to Adrastus by Neptune*, Stat. S. 1, 1, 52: Adrasteo pallore perfusus, Amm. 14, 11 (with ref. to Verg. A. 6, 480; cf. Adrastus).

Ădrastis, ĭdis, *patr. f.*, = Ἀδραστίς, *a female descendant of Adrastus*: Creon Adrastida leto Admovet, i. e. *Argia, daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Polynices*, Stat. Th. 12, 678.

Ădrastus, i, *m.*, = Ἄδραστος, *king of Argos, father-in-law of Tydeus and Polynices, who, acc. to the fable, saw them both die, and turned so pale from grief that he never recovered his former complexion*; hence: pallor Adrasti, Verg. 6, 480 Serv.; cf. Ov. P. 1, 3, 79; id. F. 6, 433; Stat. Th. 4, 74 al.

adrāsus, a, um, *Part.* of adrado.

adrectārĭus, a, um, v. arrectarius.

adrectus (arr-), a, um, *P. a.*, v. arrigo.

ad-rēmĭgo, āre, 1, *v. n.*, *to row to* or *toward*: litori classis, Flor. 1, 18, 4; so id. 3, 7, 3; 2, 8, 12.

Ădrĭa, Ădrĭăcus, Ădrĭānus, Ădrĭātĭcus, etc., v. Hadria, etc.

ad-rōro, āre, 1, *v. a.* [ros], *to bedew*: herbam vino, Marc. Emp. 34.

Adrūmē[illegible]um, v. Hadrum-.

‡ **ad-rūmo**, āre, 1. *v. n.*, acc. to Fest., *to make a noise*: quod verbum quidam a rumine, id est parte gutturis, putant deduci, Fest. p. 9 Müll.

* **ad-rŭo**, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to scrape up, to heap up*: terra adruenda, Varr. R. R. 1, 35.

adsc-. Words beginning thus, v. under asc-.

adse-, adsi-, adso-. Words beginning thus, v. under asse-, assi-, asso-.

adsp-. Words beginning thus, v. under asp-.

adst-. Words beginning thus, v. under ast-.

adsu-. Words beginning thus not found here, v. under assu-.

ad-sum (Ribbeck has written *assum* in Novius by conj. from *suum* of the MSS., Com. Trag. p. 262; in Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 67, *adsum* must be pronounced *assum*, as the pun on the word requires, Roby, I. p. 49), adfui (affui, Merkel, L. Müller), adesse, *v. n.* (arfui = adfui, S. C. de Bacch.; arf = adfuerunt, ib.; arfuise = adfuisse, ib.; v. ad *init.*; adsiem = adsim, Verg. Cat. 5, 6 (*dicam*, Rib.): adsiet, Cato, R. R. 141, 4; Plaut. As. 2, 4, 9; Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 11: adsient, id. Phorm. 2, 18, 3: adfore now and then takes the place of adfuturus esse, and adforem of adessem, which is written with one s, adesent, in S. C. de Bacch.), *to be at* or *near* a person or place, *to be* somewhere, *to be present* (opp. absum, to be distant, removed, absent). **I.** Lit. (*a*) *Absol.*: visus Homerus adesse poëta, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 51 (Ann. v. 6 Vahl.), imitated by Verg. A. 2, 271, and Ov. M. 7, 635; v. below: Hegio adsum; si quid me vis, impera, Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 1; so id. Truc. 2, 6, 33; 4, 3, 52: quasi adfuerim simulabo, id. Am. 1, 1, 45.—(*β*) With *adv.* or *adj.*: etsi abest, hic adesse erum Arbitror, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 11: Philolaches jam hic aderit, id. Most. 5, 1, 29; and id. Ps. 1, 2, 48: quod adest praesto, Lucr. 5, 1412: ut quasi coram adesse videare, cum scribo aliquid ad te, Cic. Fam. 15, 16; id. Att. 5, 18, 3; Verg. A. 1, 595: non quia ades praesens dico hoc, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 39.—(*γ*) With *prepp.*: ad exercitum, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 6: in tabernaculo, id. ib. 1, 1, 269: adsum apud te, id. Poen. 1, 2, 67: mulier ad eam rem divinam ne adsit, Cato, R. R. 83: ad portam, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: ante oculos maestissimus Hector Visus adesse mihi, Verg. A. 2, 271: ante oculos eadem mihi quercus adesse . . . visa est, Ov. M. 7, 635.—(*δ*) With *dat.*: adsum praesens praesenti tibi, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 27: DVM. NE. MINVS. SENATORIBVS. C. ADESENT. S. C. de Bacch. (see Append. to this dictionary): portis, Verg. A. 2, 330: senatui, Tac. A. 4, 55: convivio, Suet. Tib. 61 *fin.*: quaestioni, id. ib. 62: pugnae, id. Oth. 9.

II. Trop. **A.** Of time, *to be present, be at hand*: dum tempestates adsunt, Lucr. 1, 178: Vesper adest, Cat. 62, 1: jamque dies aderit, Ov. M. 3, 519; 9, 285; 12, 150: aderat judicio dies, Liv. 3, 12: cum jam partus adesset, Ov. M. 9, 674.—**B.** Of other abstr. things, *to be present, to be at hand* (incorrectly made syn. with the simple esse). (*a*) *Absol.*: nunc adest occasio benefacta cumulare, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 63: ad narrandum argumentum adest benignitas, id. Men. prol. 16: omnia adsunt bona, quem penes est virtus, id. Am. 2, 2, 21: ut tranquillitas animi et securitas adsit, Cic. Off. 1, 20: tanti aderant morbi vesicae et viscerum, ut, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 30.—(*β*) With *dat.*: hominum quis pudor paulum adest, Ter. And. 4, 1, 6: vigilantibus hinc aderant solacia somni, Lucr. 5, 1405: vis ad resistendum nulli aderat, Vell. 2, 61; 2, 21: vim adfore verbo Crediderat, Verg. A. 10, 547: tantus decor adfuit arti, Ov. M. 6, 18: simplicitas puerilibus adfuit annis, id. ib. 5, 400: quantus adest equis Sudor, Hor. C. 1, 15, 9: uti mox Nulla fides damnis adsit, id. Ep. 1, 17, 57: quousque patieris, Caesar, non adesse caput reipublicae? *to be in his place, to be present*, Tac. A. 1, 13 et saep.—**C.** Animo or animis, *to be present in mind, with attention, interest, sympathy*; also, *with courage* (cf. animus); *to give attention to* something, *to give heed, observe, attend to*; also, *to be fearless, be of good courage*: ut intellegeretis eum non adfuisse animo, cum ab illis causa ageretur, Cic. Caecin. 10 *fin.*: adestote omnes animis, qui adestis corporibus, id. Sull. 11, 33; id. Phil. 8, 10, 30 (cf. Ter. And. prol. 24, and Phorm. prol. 30: adeste aequo ani-

mo): quam ob rem adeste animis, judices, et timorem, si quem habetis, deponite, Cic. Mil 2, 4: ades animo et omitte timorem, id. Rep 6, 10 *fin* —**D.** Poet, *to be present with* one, *to be associated with, to attend*. Tu ducibus Latiis aderis, cum laeta Triumphum Vox canet, Ov M. 1, 560; of the cypress: aderis dolentibus, id. ib 10, 142. —**E.** *To be present with one's aid* or *support; to stand by, to assist, aid, help, protect, defend, sustain* (esp freq of advocati; cf absum): ibo ad forum atque aliquot mihi amicos advocabo, ad hanc rem qui adsient, Ter Phorm 2, 1, 82; id. Eun. 4, 6, 26: omnes enim hi, quos videtis adesse in hac causa, etc, Cic. Rosc. Am 1; id. Verr 2, 2, 29; id. Sull. 29, id. Phil. 2, 37, 95; Quint. 1, 4, 8, 30 et saep. ego tamen tuis rebus sic adero ut difficillimis, Cic. Fam 6, 14 *fin*; so id. Att. 1, 1: Camulogenus suis aderat atque eos cohortabatur, Caes. B G 7, 62: dictator intercessioni adero, Liv 6, 38: cui sententiae adest Dicaearchus, Plin. 2, 65, 65 Aderam Arrionillae, Timonis uxori, Plin. Ep 1, 5, 5; 2, 11, 2: quod ille adversus privatum se intemperantius adfuisset, *had taken part*, Suet Claud. 38 Bremi.—With *inf*. non Teucros delere aderam, Sil 9, 532, so of a protecting, aiding divinity, esp in invocations, adsis ad sit, etc: adsis, o Tegeaee, favens, Verg G 1, 18, id. A. 4, 578: adsis, o Cytherea, id. Cat 6, 11: ades, Dea, muneris auctor, Ov. M 10, 673; so, Huc ades, Tib 1, 7, 49: di omnes nemorum, adeste, Ov M 7, 198: nostris querelis adsint (dii), Liv 3, 25: frugumque aderit mea Delia custos, Tib 1, 5, 21 si vocata partubus Lucina veris adfuit, Hor Epod. 5, 6: origini Romanae et deos adfuisse et non defuturam virtutem, Liv. 1, 9, 5, 51 al.—*To be present* as a witness (testes) adsunt cum adversariis, Cic. Fl 23; promissi testis adesto, Ov M 2, 45; hence the t t. scribendo adesse, *to be present as a witness to some writing* or *contract* (usually placed at the beginning of the writing), S C de Bacch. ap Cic Fam 8, 8, 5 and 6 al.—**F.** Involving the idea of motion, *to come, to appear* (most freq in post Aug prose): adsum atque advenio Acherunte, Enn ap Cic. Tusc 1, 16, 37; jam ego hic adero, Plaut Aul 2, 3, 7, Ter. And. 4, 2, 32; id Heaut. 3, 1, 96; id. Eun. 4, 7, 41: hi ex Africa jam adfuturi videntur, Cic. Att 11, 15: Hymen ades o Hymenaee, Cat. 62, 5: Galli per dumos aderant Verg A. 8, 657; 11, 100. huc ades, o formose puer, id. E 2, 45; 7, 9, Ov. M 8, 598, 2, 513 (cf. also ades dum): ecce Arcas adest, *appears, is arrived*, id ib 2, 497, so 3, 102, 528; 4, 692, 5, 46, 8, 418; 9, 200, 304, 363, 760, 11, 349; 12, 341, 13, 73, 82, 662, 906. adfore tempus, quo, etc., id ib 1, 256; cum hostes adessent, i e appropinquarent, Liv 2, 10. truci clamore aderant semisomnos in barbaros, Tac. A. 4, 25: infensi adesse et instare, Sall. J 50 quod serius adfuisset, Suet Aug 94 al —In App with *acc.*: cubiculum adero, Met. 2, p 119 Elm scopulum aderunt, ib 5, p 160 —**G.** As judicial t t., *to appear* before a tribunal C Verrem altera actione responsurum non esse, neque ad judicium adfuturum . . . quod iste certe statuerat non adesse, Cic Verr. 2, 1, 1: augures adsunt, id. Dom 34: augurem adesse jusserunt, Vell 2, 10, cf Brisson de Form. V. p 446 —**H.** Of the senate *to attend, to convene*: edixit ut adesset senatus frequens a. d. viii. Kal. Decembris, Cic. Phil 3, 19 ne sine causa videretur edixisse, ut senatus adesset, id. ib 24.

adt-. Words beginning thus, v under att

Adŭātŭca, ae, *f* in the Tab Peuting,

Aduaca, *a fortress in the country of the Eburones, the Netherlands, between Maestricht and Louvain,* now *Tongres*, Caes. B G 6, 32.

Adŭātŭci or **Adŭātĭci,** ōrum, *m*, *a people of Cimbrian origin in* Gallia Belgica, whose capital, acc. to D'Anville, was Falais sur la Mehaigne (acc. to Reich. Orb Antiq this town was i. q Aduatuca), Caes. B G 2, 4; 2, 16, 29 al

ădūlābĭlis (not **adōl-**), e, *adj* [adulor], *suited to flatter, flattering, adulatory*: sermo, Amm 14, 11: sententia, id. 31, 12; cf Non 155, 30

ădūlans, antis, v adulor, *P. a.*

ădūlanter, *adv*, v adulor, *P a.*

ădūlātĭo, ōnis, *f* [adulor], *a fawning, like that of a dog* (adulatio est blandimentum proprie canum, quod et ad homines tractum consuetudine est, Non. 17, 4) —In the post Aug historians, esp in Tac., very freq for a servile respect exhibited by bowing the body = adoratio **I.** Lit: canum tam fida custodia tamque amans domino rum adulatio, Cic. N D 2, 63 —So of doves, *a billing*, Plin 10, 34, 52, § 104.—Of men toward animals, Col. 6, 2, 5 —**II.** Fig, *low, cringing flattery, adulation*: in amicitiis nullam pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, blanditiam, assentationem, Cic. Lael 25, 91: pars altera regiae adulationis (i e adulatorum) erat, Liv 42, 30 humi jacentium adulationes, id. 9, 18; cf. Curt. 8, 6, so Tac. A. 1, 13, 14; 2, 32; 3, 2, 4, 6; 5, 7; 15, 59; id. G 8, etc.; Suet Aug 53; Plin. Pan. 41, 3 al.

ădūlātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *a low, cringing flatterer, a sycophant* (homo fallax et levis, ad voluptatem facit ac dicit omnia, nihil ad veritatem, Cic. Lael 25, 91; cf. id. ib 25, 93): nolo esse laudator, ne videar adulator, Auct Her. 4, 21, so Quint 12, 10, 13, Suet Vit. 1 versabilium adulatorum, Amm 14, 11, 2.

ădūlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [adulator], *flattering, adulatory* (rare): dedecus, Tac. A. 6, 32 *fin* —*Adv*: **ădūlātōrĭē,** *flatteringly, fawningly*: agere rem, August Ep 148.

ădūlātrix, īcis, *f* [id.], *a female flatterer*: adulatrices exterae gentes, Treb Poll. Claud. 3, so Tert. Anim 51.

ădūlescens (only **ădōl-** in the *verb* and *part proper*), entis (*gen plur* usu. adulescentium, e g Cic. Tusc 5, 27 al: adulescentum, Plaut Ps. 1, 3, 130) **A.** *P a*, *growing up, not yet come to full growth, young*: eodem ut jure uti senem liceat, quo jure sum usus adulescentior, Ter Hec. prol alt 3: uti adulescentior aetati concederet, etc., Sall. H 1, 11 (Fragm ap Prisc. 902) —Trop, of the new Academic philosophy: adulescentior Academia, Cic. Fam 9, 8, 1 —*Sup* and *adv* not used.—**B.** *Subst comm gen*, *one who has not yet attained maturity, a youth, a young man, a young woman, a maiden* (between the puer and juvenis, from the 15th or 17th until past the 30th year, often even until near the 40th, but the same person is often called in one place *adulescens*, and in another *juvenis*, e. g Cic Fam 2, 1, with Att. 2, 12, cf id. Top 7; often the *adulescentia* passes beyond the period of manhood, even to *senectus*; while in other cases adulescentia is limited to 25 years, Cic. Tusc 2, 1, 2 Goer: "Primo gradu usque ad annum XV pueros dictos, quod sint puri, i e impubes. Secundo ad XXX. annum ab adolescendo sic nominatos," Varr ap Censor cap 14. "Tertia (aetas) adulescentia ad gignendum adulta, quae porrigitur (ab anno XIV.) usque ad vigesimum octavum annum," Isid. Orig 11, 2, 4. Thus Cicero, in de Or 2 2, calls Crassus adulescens, though he was 34 years old; in id. Phil 2, 44, Brutus and Cassius, when in their 40th year, are called adulescentes, and in id. ib 46, Cicero calls himself, at the time of his consulship, i. e. in his 44th year, adulescens; cf Manut. ap Cic Fam 2 1, p 146). tute me ut fateare faciam esse adulescentem moribus, Plaut Mil. 3, 1, 67 bonus adulescens, Ter And. 4, 7, 4: adulescens boni indole praediti, Cic. Sen 8, 26 adulescens luxu perditus, Ter Ad 4, 7, 42: adulescens perditus et dissolutus, Cic Tusc. 4, 25, Vulg Gen 34, 19; ib Matt. 19, 20 —Homo and adulescens are often used together amanti homini adulescenti, Plaut Trin 4, 2, 94, Ter Phorm 5, 9, 53, Cic. Fam. 2, 15: hoc se labore durant homines adulescentes, Caes. B G 6, 28; Sall. C 38; id. J 6; Liv. 2, 6 —*Fem.*: optimae adulescenti facere injuriam, Ter And. 3, 2, 8: Africani filia adulescens, Cic. Div 1, 18 *fin*. The young Romans who attended the proconsuls and propraetors in the provinces were sometimes called *adulescentes* (commonly *contubernales*), Caes. B C 1, 23; 1, 51 Sometimes adulescens serves to distinguish *the younger* of two persons of the same name: Brutus adulescens, Caes. B G 7, 87: P Crassus adulescens, id. ib 1, 52, and 3, 7: L. Caesar adulescens, id. B C 1, 8.

ădūlescentĭa (not **ădōl-**), ae, *f* [adulescens], *the age of the* adulescens, *the time between the age of the* puer and juvenis, i e. *from the 15th to the 30th year, the time of youth, youth*, = ἐφηβία, ἡλικία (cf. adulescens). quid enim? Citius adulescentiae senectus quam pueritiae adulescentia obrepit? Cic. Sen. 2. qui adulescentiam florem aetatis, senectutem occasum vitae velit definire, id. Top 7, 32 Nemo adulescentiam tuam contemnat, Vulg 1 Tim. 4, 12 ineunte adulescentia, Cic. Off 2, 32: jam a prima adulescentia, id. Fam. 1, 9 *fin*: ab adulescentia sua, Vulg Gen. 8, 21: in adulescentia = adulescens, Suet. Claud. 41

* **ădūlescentĭor** (not **ădōl-**), ari, *v dep* [id.], *to behave like an* adulescens: tu adhuc adulescentiaris, Varr ap. Non. 71, 30

ădūlescentŭla (not **ădōl-**), ae, *f dim* [id.], *a very young maiden*, also as a term of endearment for an adult: salve to, adulescentula, *good morrow, my child*, Plaut Rud. 2, 4, 3; Ter And. 1, 1, 91: adulescentula speciosa, Vulg 3 Reg 1, 3: adulescentula virgo, ib ib 1, 2: adulescentulae ib Tit 2, 4

ădūlescentŭlus (not **ădōl-**), i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a very young man*, = νεανίσκος (when 27 years old, Cicero calls himself adulescentulus, Or 30; cf. Gell. 15, 28, and Quint. 12, 6. So Sall C 49 calls Cæsar adulescentulus, although he was then 33, or perhaps 35 years old): neque admodum adulescentulust, Naev Com Rel p 11 Rib; id. ib p 29. Rhodius adulescentulus, Ter Eun 3, 1, 33: modestissimus, Cic Planc. 11; Vulg Gen 4, 23: adulescentulus et vir go, ib Ezech 9, 6.—Also, *a young soldier, a recruit*, Cic. Rep 1, 15 B; cf Nep Paus. 4 and Ham 1 Sometimes it indicates contempt: Proveniebant oratores novi, stulti adulescentuli, Naev ap Cic. Sen. 6, 20 imberbis adulescentulus, Cic. Dom 14.

***ădūlescentŭrĭo** (not **ădōl-**), īre, *v n* [id.], *to behave like an* adulescens in cipio adulescenturire et nescio quid nugarum facere, Laber ap Non. 74 15 (Com Rel. p 299 Rib)

ădūlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* (a rare form for adulor, hence Prisc. 791 P ranks this form, as an exception among the other active forms of the deponents, adipiscor, admiror, auxilior, etc; cf Don p 1756 P and Ars Consent. p 2054 P), *to fawn like a dog*: (canes) gannitu vocis adulant, Lucr 5, 1070 caudā nostrum adulat sanguinem (*the eagle*), *strokes*, i e *wipes off our blood*, Cic poët. ap Tusc. 2. 10, 24, as trans of Æschyl Prometh. Solut: Dionysium, Val. Max 4, 3, ext 4.—*Pass.*. *to be flattered* nec adulari nos sinamus, Cic. Off 1, 26, 91 tribunus militum adulandus erat, Val M 2, 7, 15 adulati erant ab amicis, Cass ap Prisc p. 791 P.

ădūlor, ātus, 1. *v dep* [acc. to Lobeck, the -ulo ulor is connected with ἴλλειν (cf. εἰλύω, ἐλύω, and volvo), and thus denoted orig the wagging of the tail and fawning of brutes, Fest p 21 Müll, thought adulor was a form of adludo, to play with; cf Ger wedeln and Eng to wheedle] *to cling to one fawningly, to fawn as a dog*, and trop, of cringing flattery, which is exhibited in words and actions *to flatter in a cringing manner, to fawn upon* (while *assentari* signified to yield to one in everything, to assent to what he says, and is used only of men; and *blandiri*, to be soft and pleasing in manner, to flatter by honeyed words as well as by captivating manners, cf Cic. Lael 25) —Constr with *acc.*, more rarely with *dat.*, Rudd II p 136; Zumpt. § 389 **I.** In gen: ferarum Agmen adulantum, Ov M 14, 45: Quin etiam blandas movere per aëra caudas, Nostraque adulantes comitant vestigia, id. ib 14, 257. caudam more adulantium canum blande movet, Gell 5, 14: hi (canes) furem quoque adulantur, Col. 7, 12.—Meton: horrentem, trementem, adulantem omnis videre te volui: vidi, Cic Pis. 41: aperte adulantem nemo non videt, id. Lael. 26: aut adulatus aut admiratus fortunam sum alterius, id. Div. 2, 2, 6; Liv 45, 31: quemcunque principem, Tac. H. 1, 32: Neronem aut Tigellium, id. A. 16, 19: dominum, Sen. de Ira, 2, 31; Nep, Liv, and Curt. have the *dat*: Antonio, Nep

Att. 8: praesentibus, Liv. 36, 7: singulis, Curt. 4, 1, 19.—In the time of Quint. the use of the *dat.* was predominant: *huic* non *hunc* adulari jam dicitur, 9, 3, 1; yet Tac. preferred the *acc.*, v. the passages cited above.—**II.** Esp. of the servile reverence paid to Asiatic kings, *προσκυνεῖν*; cf. adulatio: more adulantium procubuerunt: conveniens oratio tam humili adulationi fuit, Liv. 30, 16: more Persarum, Val. Max. 4, 7, ext. 2; so id. ib. 6, 3, ext. 2.—Hence, **ădūlans**, antis, *P. a.*, *flattering, adulatory:* verba, Plin. Pan. 26: quid adulantius? Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 27.—*Sup.* is wanting.—* *Adv.:* **ădūlanter,** *flatteringly, fawningly,* Fulg. Contin. Verg. p. 153.

1. ăd-ulter, ĕri, *m.*, and **ădultĕra,** ae, *f.* [alter, acc. to Fest.: adulter et adultera dicuntur, quia et ille ad alteram et haec ad alterum se conferunt, p. 22 Müll.], orig. *one who approaches another* (*from unlawful or criminal love*), *an adulterer* or *adulteress* (as an *adj.* also, but only in the poets). **I.** Prop.: quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter, quae mulier infamis, etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 4: sororis adulter Clodius, id. Sest. 39; so id. Fin. 2, 9; Ov. H. 20, 8; Tac. A. 3, 24; Vulg. Deut. 22, 22: adultera, Hor. C. 3, 3, 25; Ov. M. 10, 347; Quint. 5, 10, 104; Suet. Calig. 24; Vulg. Deut. 22, 22; and with mulier: via mulieris adulterae, ib. Prov. 30, 20; ib. Ezech. 16, 32.—Also of animals: adulter, Grat. Cyneg. 164; Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 304: adultera, Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 43.—Poet. in gen. of unlawful love, without the access. idea of adultery, *a paramour:* Danaën munierant satis nocturnis ab adulteris, Hor. C. 3, 16, 1 sq.; so id. ib. 1, 36, 19; Ov. Ib. 338.—**II.** Adulter solidorum, i. e. monetae, *a counterfeiter* or *adulterator of coin*, Const. 6, Cod. Th.—**III.** The offspring of unlawful love: nothus, *a bastard* (eccl.): adulteri et non filii estis, Vulg. Heb. 12, 8.

2. ădulter, -tĕra, -tĕrum, *adj.* (Rudd. I. p. 51, n. 36), for adulterinus, *adulterous, unchaste:* crines, *finely-curled hair, like that of a full-dressed paramour,* Hor. C. 1, 15, 19: mens, *that thinks only of illicit love,* Ov. Am. 3, 4, 5: clavis, *a key to the chamber of a courtesan,* id. A. A. 3, 643.—**II.** Transf., *counterfeit, false:* imitatio solidi, Cod. Th. 9, 22, 1.

ădultĕrātio, ōnis. *f.* [adultero], *an adulteration, sophistication:* croci, Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 32; so prooem. 1, 2.

ădultĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a counterfeiter:* monetae, Cod. Th. 11, 21, 1; Dig. 48, 19, 16 *fin.*

ădultĕrātrix, īcis, *f.*, = adultera, Gloss Gr. Lat. as trans. of *μοιχαλίς*.

ădultĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [adulter]. **I.** *Adulterous:* liberi adulterino sanguine nati, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 14; and of animals, *not full-blooded:* pullus adulterinus et degener, id. 10, 3, 3, § 10.—But oftener, **II.** *That has assumed the nature of something foreign* (cf. the etym. of adulter), *not genuine, false, counterfeit, impure:* symbolum, *a false seal,* Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 32; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p 23 Müll.: adulterina signa dicuntur aliena anulis facta; and Cic.: testamentum signis adulterinis obsignare, Clu. 14: nummus, id. Off. 3, 23: semina, Varr. R. R. 1, 40; claves, Sall. J. 12.

ădultĕrio, ōnis. A word formed by Laberius = adulter, acc to Non. 70, 5; or adulterium, acc. to Gell. 16, 7, the latter of whom censures this form.

ădultĕritas, ātis, = adulterium, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7.

ădultĕrium, ii, *n.* [adulter]. **I.** *Adultery:* Adulterium est cum aliena uxore coire, Quint. 7, 3, 10: qui in adulterio deprehenditur, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 275: mulierem in adulterio deprehensam, Vulg. Joan. 8, 3: cum aliqua facere, Cat. 67, 36: inire, Vell 2, 45: adulteria exercere, Suet. Aug. 69: adulterio cognoscere alicujus uxorem, Just. 22, 1: vasa adulteriis caelata, *decorated with immodest figures,* Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 140.—Of brutes: nec (elephanti) adulteria novere, Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 13; id. 10, 34, 52, § 104.—Of plants, *an ingrafting, inoculating,* Manil. 5, 266.—**II.** *Adulteration:* omnia in adulterium mellis excogitata, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80: mercis, id. 19, 3, 15, § 44.

ădultĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [id.], *to commit adultery, to pollute, defile.* **I.** Lit., *absol.* or with *acc.:* latrocinari, fraudare, adulterare, Cic. Off. 1, 35: jus esset latrocinari: jus adulterare: jus testamenta falsa supponere, id. de Leg. 16, 43: qui dimissam duxerit, adulterat, Vulg. Matt. 5, 32: matronas, Suet. Aug. 67; cf. id. Caes. 6.—Also of brutes: adulteretur et columba milvio, Hor. Epod. 16, 32.—As *verb. neutr.* of a woman: cum Graeco adulescente, Just. 43, 4.—Freq., **II.** Fig., *to falsify, adulterate,* or *give a foreign nature to a thing, to counterfeit:* laser adulteratum cummi aut sacopenio aut fabā fractā, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 40: jus civile pecuniā, Cic. Caecin. 26: simulatio tollit judicium veri idque adulterat, id. Lael. 25, 92; id. Part. 25, 90: adulterantes verbum, Vulg. 2 Cor. 2, 17.—Poet. of Proteus: faciem, *changes his form,* Ov. F. 1, 373.

ădultus, a, um, *P. a.*, from adolesco.

* **ădumbrātim,** *adv.* [adumbro], *sketched in shadow,* à la silhouette, *in general or in outline* (opp. adamussim): quasi adumbratim paulum simulata videntur, *as it were covered with shadows, dimly resembling,* Lucr. 4, 363.

ădumbrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a sketch in shadow,* à la silhouette, *a perspective sketch* or *draft* (cf. adumbro). **I.** Lit.: scenographia est frontis et laterum abscedentium adumbratio, Vitr. 1, 2.—**II.** Fig., *a sketch, outline:* nulla est laus oratoris, cujus in nostris orationibus non sit aliqua, si non perfectio, at conatus tamen atque adumbratio, * Cic. Or. 29.—Hence, **B.** *A false show, the semblance of a thing, pretence:* insidiosa beneficii adumbratio, Val. Max. 7, 3, 8; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 14, 44.

ăd-umbro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to bring a shadow over a thing, to cast a shadow on, to shade* or *overshadow by something.* **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., constr.: aliquid aliqua re (so only in later authors): palmeis tegetibus vineas, Col. 5, 5: adumbrantur stramentis uvae, id. 11, 2, 61.—**B.** Trop.: ut notae quoque litterarum, non adumbratae comarum praesidio, totae ad oculos legentium accederent, Petr. Sat. 105.—**II.** Esp. in painting, *to shade, to represent an object with the due mingling of light and shade,* σκιαγραφέω (therefore not of the sketch in shadow, as the first outline of a figure, but of a picture already fully sketched, and only wanting the last touches for its completion): quis pictor omnia, quae in rerum natura sunt, adumbrare didicit? Quint. 7, 10, 9: Quod pictor adumbrare non valuit, casus imitatus est, Val. Max. 8, 11 *fin.*—**B.** Fig. **1.** *To represent a thing in the appropriate manner:* quo in genere orationis utrumque oratorem cognoveramus, id ipsum sumus in eorum sermone adumbrare conati, Cic. de Or. 3, 4; 2, 47; id. Fin. 5, 22: rerum omnium quasi adumbratas intellegentias animo ac mente concipere, i. e. *preconceptions, innate ideas,* Gr προλήψεις, id. Leg. 1, 20.—**2.** *To represent a thing only in outline,* and, consequently, *imperfectly:* cedo mihi istorum adumbratorum deorum lineamenta atque formas, *these semblances, outlines of deities* (of the gods of Epicurus), Cic. N. D. 1, 27: consectatur nullam eminentem effigiem virtutis, sed adumbratam imaginem gloriae. *imperfectly represented,* id. Tusc. 3, 2.—Hence, **ădumbrātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Delineated only in semblance, counterfeited, feigned, false:* comitia (opp. vera), Cic. Agr. 2, 12, 31: indicium, id. Sull. 18 *fin.:* Aeschrio, Pippae vir adumbratus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 77: laetitia, * Tac. A. 4, 31.—Also, **B.** *Devised in darkness, dark, secret:* fallaciae, Amm. 14, 11.—*Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* not used.

ădūnātio, ōnis, *f.* (like the verb aduno, only in later authors), *a making into one, a uniting, a union,* ἕνωσις, Cyp. Ep. 57 (60 Oxon.), 61 (62 ib.); Cassiod. Ep. 4, 33 and 36.

ădūnātus, a, um, *Part.* of aduno.

ăduncĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aduncus], *the curvature of a point inwards, hookedness, aduncity:* rostrorum, * Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122; so, rostri, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 97; 10, 71, 91, § 196.

ăd-uncus, a, um. *adj.*, *bent in the manner of a hook, hooked:* nasus, *a hooked* or *aquiline nose,* * Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18 (on the contr. reduncus nasus, a snub or turned-up nose): serrula adunca ex omni parte dentium et tortuosa, Cic. Clu. 48: corpuscula curvata et quasi adunca, id. N. D. 1, 24: ungues, id. Tusc. 2, 10: baculum aduncum tenens, quem lituum appellaverunt, Liv. 1, 18: aliis cornua adunca, aliis redunca, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 125.—Poet.: magni praepes adunca Jovis, i. e. *the eagle,* Ov. F. 6, 196.—*Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* not used.

ăd-ūno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make one, to unite* (in Just. several times, elsewhere rare, except in the Chr. fathers): cum adunata omnis classis esset, Just. 2, 12; so 7, 1; 15, 4; Pall. 3, 29; 4, 10; Lact. Opif. D. 17 al. (Non. reads also, in Cic. Off. 3, 8, 35, erroneously, adunatam for *adjunctam*, B. and K.).

ăd-urgĕo, ēre, *v. a.*, *to press to* or *close to, press against.*—Lit.: dens digito adurgendus, Cels. 7, 12, 1.—Poet.: (aliquem) remis volantem, i. e. *to pursue closely,* Hor. C. 1, 37, 17.

ăd-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3, *v. a.*, *to set fire to, to kindle, to set in a flame, to burn, singe, scorch* (cf. accendo), etc. **I. A.** Lit., of food: hoc adustum est, * Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 71; so Hor. S. 2, 8, 68; 90: splendor quicunque est acer, adurit Saepe oculos, * Lucr. 4, 330: Dionysius candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 23; cf. id. Tusc. 5, 20, 58.—So of the Indian sages: sine gemitu aduruntur, *suffer themselves to be burned,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: ignes caelestes adussisse complurium vestimenta dicebantur, Liv. 39, 22.—So in Cels., of the burning or cauterizing of a diseased limb: os eodem ferramento adurendum, 8, 2; cf. id. 5, 26, 21; 33: flammis aduri Colchicis, Hor. Epod. 5, 24: in desertis adustisque sole, Plin. 19, 1, 4, § 19.—**B.** Transf., *to hurt, damage, consume;* of locusts: multa contactu adurentes, Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 104.—So of wind, *to blast,* from its effects: (arbores) aduri fervore aut flatu frigidiore, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 216.—And also of cold and frost, *to nip, to freeze:* ne frigus adurat, Verg. G. 1, 92: nec vernum nascentia frigus adurat poma, Ov. M. 14, 763: adusta gelu, id. F. 4, 918: rigor nivis multorum adussit pedes, Curt. 7, 3: (leonis adipes) sanant adusta nivibus, Plin. 23, 8, 25, § 89.—**II.** Fig., poet. of the fire (flame) of love, *to burn, inflame:* Venus non erubescendis adurit Ignibus, Hor. C. 1, 27, 14; cf.: ardores vincet adusta meos, Ov. H. 12, 180.—Hence, **ădustus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Burned by the sun;* hence, *scorched, made brown,* and, in gen., *brown, swarthy:* si qui forte adustioris coloris ex recenti via essent, Liv. 27, 47: adustus corpora Maurus, Sil. 8, 269: lapis adusto colore, Plin. 2, 58, 59, § 149.—**B.** *Subst.:* **ădusta,** ōrum, *n.*, *burns upon the flesh,* Cels. 5, 27.

ăd-usque, for usque ad (like abusque for usque ab); hence, **I.** *Prep.* with *acc.*, *to, quite* or *even to, all the way to, as far as* (rare, not used in Cic., and for the most part only in the poets of the Aug. per. (*metri gratiā*) and their imitators among later prose writers): adusque columnas, Verg. A. 11, 262: adusque Bari moenia piscosi, Hor. S. 1, 5, 96; 97; Gell. 15, 2.—**II.** *Adv.*, a strengthened form for usque, *throughout, wholly, entirely:* oriens tibi victus adusque qua, etc., Ov. M. 4. 20: adusque deraso capite, App. M. 2, p. 147 (cf. Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 7: attonsae hae quidem umbrae usque sunt), v. Hand, Turs. I. p. 189.

ădustio, ōnis, *f.* [aduro]. **I.** *A kindling, burning; a burn* (concrete only in Pliny): ulcera frigore aut adustione facta, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 34: adustiones sanat (lactuca), id. 20, 7, 26, § 61.—Also of plants, e. g. vines, *a rubbing, galling,* Plin. 17, 15, 25, § 116 al.—**II.** *An inflammation:* adustio infantium, quae vocatur siriasis, Plin. 30, 15, 47, § 135.—*Pass.*, *a burned state,* picis, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 127.

ădustus, a, um, *P. a.*, from aduro.

(**ăd-ūtor, -ūsus,** a false reading in Cato, R. R. 76, 4, instead of *abusus.*)

* **advectīcius** (not **-tius**), a, um, *adj.* [adveho], *brought to a place* from a distance, *foreign:* vinum, Sall. J. 44, 5.

* **advectio,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a bringing* or *conveying, transportation:* longa, Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 169.

* **advecto,** āre, *v. freq.* [id.], *to carry* or *convey to a place often:* rei frumentariae copiam, Tac. A. 6, 13.

advector, ōris, *m* [adveho], *one who conveys* or *carries a thing to a place, a carrier* advector equus, App Flor p 363 (but in Plaut As 2, 2, 92, the correct reading is *adventorem*, Fleck.)

1. advectus, a, um, *Part* of adveho

* **2. advectus,** ūs, *m* [adveho], = advectio, *a bringing* or *conveying to* a place haec de origine et advectu deae, Tac. H 4, 84

ad-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3, *v a* (advexti = advexisti, Plaut Merc 2, 3, 56, advexe = advexisse, id. ib 2, 2, 61), *to conduct, carry, convey, bear, bring*, etc., *a person* or *thing to a place*, and *pass*, *to be carried, to ride, to come to a place* upon a horse, in a carriage, ship, etc. (syn. invehere, inferre, deferre, class., and in the histt. very freq) eam huc mulierem in Ephesum advehit, Plaut Mil 2, 1, 35, id. Merc 2, 3, 56, so id. ib 2, 1, 35, id. Trin 4, 2, 88 al istam nunc times, quae advectast, Ter Eun 1, 2, 81 ex agris frumentum Romam, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 74 ad urbem advectus, id Phil 2, 31, 77 sacerdos advecta (curru) in fanum, id Tusc 1, 47 equo advectus ad fluminis ripam, id. Div 1, 28 sestertiūm sexagies, quod advexerat Domitius, Caes. B C 1, 23 vasa aerea advexerunt populi, Vulg Ezech 27, 13 Marius Uticam advehitur, Sall J 86 *fin* in eam partem citato equo advectus, Liv 2,47 quae (naves) advexerant legatos, id. 23, 38, 42, 37 al —So Tac A 2, 45, id. H 5, 16, id. G 2, Suet Ner 45, Curt. 6, 2, Verg A. 5, 864, 8, 11, Ov H 5, 90, Pers. 5, 134 al —Also humero advehit, Val. Fl 3, 69 —In Verg and Tac. also with *acc pers* advehitur Teucros, Verg A. 8, 136 equo collustrans omnia ut quosque advectus erat, etc., Tac A. 2, 45, so id. H. 5, 16

‡ **ad-vēlĭtātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [velitor], *a skirmish of words, logomachy* jactatio quaedam verborum figurata ab hastis velitaribus, Paul ex Fest. p 28 Müll

ad-vēlo, āre, 1, *v a*, *to put a veil on a person* or *thing, to veil*, poet, *to wreathe* or *crown* tempora lauro, * Verg A. 5, 246, and besides only Lampr Com 15

advĕna, ae (acc to Valer Prob 1439 and 1445 P, *m*., *f*, and *n*, like verna, cf, however, Prisc 677 P Inveniuntur quaedam ex communibus etiam neutri generi adjuncta, sed figurate per ἀλλοιότητα, ut advena, mancipium) [advenio], *one who comes to* a place, *a foreigner, stranger*, or *alien*, and *adj*, *strange, foreign, alien*, etc (syn peregrinus, externus, exterus, alienus alienigena, opp indigena, native, class. both in prose and poetry) **I.** Lit. defessus perrogitandod advenas Fuit de gnatis, Pac ap Prisc p 634 P (Trag Rel. p 116 Rib) advena anus paupercula, * Ter Heaut 1, 1, 44 volucres, Varr R. R. 3, 5 advenam gruem, Hor Epod. 2, 35 illas (ciconias) hiemis, has (grues) aestatis advenas, Plin 10, 23, 31, § 61 Zeno Citieus advena, Cic Tusc. 5, 11 *fin* advena possessor agelli, Verg E 9, 2 exercitus advena, id. A. 7, 38, id ib 10, 460 Tibris advena, *as flowing from Etruria into the Roman territory*, Ov F 2, 68 amor advena, *love for a foreign maiden* id A A. 1, 75 advenae reges, Liv 4, 3, Vulg Gen. 19, 9 ad venae Romani, ib Act. 2, 10 —**II.** Fig, *a stranger to a thing*, i e *ignorant, unskilled, inexperienced* = ignarus ne in nostra patria peregrini atque advenae esse videamur, Cic. de Or 1, 58, 249, cf non hospites, sed peregrini atque advenae nominabamur, id. Agr 2 34 *fin.*, hence, poet with *gen.* belli, Stat. Th 8, 556

ad-vĕnĕror, āri, 1, *v dep*, *to give honor to, to adore worship* Minervam et Venerem, Varr R R 1, 1, 6 · Prosequiturque oculis puer adveneratus (duces) euntes, Sil 13, 704.

* **advĕnĭentĭa,** ae, *f* [advenio], *an arrival* cohortium, Sisenn ap Non. 161 *fin*

ad-vĕnĭo, veni, ventum, 4, *v a.*, *to come to* a place, *to reach, arrive at* (syn. accedere, adventare, adire, appellere adesse), constr *absol*, with *ad, in*, or *acc.* **I.** Lit verum praetor advenit, Naev ap Non. 468, 27 (Bell Pun. v 44 Vahl) ad vos adveniens, Enn ap Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38 (Trag v 14 Vahl) ad forum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 6, so id. Curc. 1, 2, 55, id. Am prol 32, cf id. Men 5, 2, 6 ad venis modo? Admodum, Ter Hec. 3, 5, 8, Caecil. ap Non. 247, 6 procul a patria domoque, Lucr. 6, 1103 ad auris, id. 6, 166, so id. 3, 783, 4, 874, 6, 234 in montem Oetam, Att ap Non. 223, 2 in provinciam, Cic. Phil 11, 12 (so Ov M. 7, 155 somnus in ignotos oculos) ex Hyperboreis Delphos, Cic. N D 3, 23 est quiddam, ad venientem non esse peregrinum atque hospitem, id Att 6, 3, Verg A. 10 346, Ov Tr 1, 9, 41 —With simple *acc* Tyriam urbem, Verg A. 1, 388 unde hos advenias labores, Stat Th. 5, 47 (whether in Tac. A. 1, 18, properantibus Blaesus advenit, the first word is a *dat*, as Rudd II p 135, supposes, or an *abl absol*, may still be doubted).—Also with *sup* tentatum advenis, Ter Phorm 2, 3, 41, so id. ib 2, 3, 13 —**II.** Transf **A.** Poet., in adding an entire thought as an amplification of what precedes (for accedo, q v) praeter enim quam quod morbis cum corporis aegret, Advenit id quod eam de rebus saepe futuris Macerat, etc., *beside that it often suffers with the body itself, this often occurs, that it is itself tormented in regard to the future*, etc, Lucr 3, 825 —**B.** In the *perf*, the act of coming being considered as completed, *to have come*, i e *to be somewhere, to be present* (v adventus, B, cf Herz ad Caes. B G 2 27), of time interea dies advenit, quo die, etc., *appeared*, Cic Verr 2, 2, 15, so, ubi dies advenit, Sall J 113, 5 advenit proficiscendi hora, Tac. H 4, 62 tempus meum nondum advenit, Vulg Joan 7, 6 —**C.** *To come into one's possession, to accrue*, Sall. J 111, cf. Liv 45, 19 *med.* —**D.** *To come by conveyance, to be brought*, of a letter advenere litterae (for allatae sunt) Suet Vesp 7

adventīcius (not **-tius**), a, um, *adj* [advenio], *that is present by coming, coming from abroad foreign, strange* (extrinsecus ad nos perveniens non nostrum, aut nostro labore paratum, Ern Clav Cic., opp proprius, innatus, insitus, etc, in Cic very freq, elsewhere rare) **I.** In gen genus (avium), Varr R R 3, 5, 7 (cf advena) Mithridates magnis adventiciis copiis juvabatur, Cic Imp Pomp 9, 24, so, auxilium, id. Verr 2, 4, 37 externus et adventicius tepor, id N D 2, 10 externa atque adventicia visio, *proceeding from the senses*, id Div 2, 58, 128 doctrina transmarina et adventicia, id. de Or 3, 33 dos, *given by another than the father*, Dig 23, 3, 5 —**II.** Esp **A.** *That is added to what is customary*, or *happens out of course, unusual, extraordinary* fructus Liv 8, 28, so, casus, Dig 40, 9, 6 —**B.** *That is acquired without one's own effort* adventicia pecunia, *obtained, not from one's own possessions, but by inheritance, usury, presents*, etc, Cic. Inv 2, 21, id. Rab Post. 17 humor adventicius, *rain*, Varr R R. 1, 41, 3 adventiciae res, Sen ad Helv 5 —**C.** *That pertains to arrival* (adventus) adventicia cena, *a banquet given on one's arrival*, Suet. Vit 13 (cf adventorius) —*Adv phrase* ex adventicio, *from without, extrinsically* quidquid est hoc, quod circa nos ex adventicio fulget, liberi, honores, etc., Sen Consol. ad Marc. 10

advento, avi, ātum, 1, *v. freq* [id], *to come continually nearer to* a point (cotidianis itineribus accedere et appropinquare, Manut. ad Cic Fam 2, 6 *init*), *to come on, to approach, to arrive at* or *come to* (esp with the access. idea of speed, haste, only a few times in Cic, and never in his orations, in the histt. used esp of the advance of the enemy's army in military order, and the like, cf Herz ad Auct. B G 8, 20, hence without the signif of a hostile attack, which adoriri and aggredi have), constr *absol*, with *adv.*, *prepp*, the *dat*, or *acc*, cf. Rudd II p 136 (*a*) *Absol* multi alii adventant, Enn ap Macr 6, 15 (Trag v 73 Vahl.) te id admonitum advento, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 24 quod jam tempus adventat, *advances with rapid strides*, Cic. de Or 1, 45, 199 adventans senectus, id. Sen 1, 2 tu adventare ac prope adesse jam debes, id. Att 4, 17 Caesar adventare, jam jamque adesse ejus equites falso nuntiabantur, Caes. B C 1, 14, Auct. B G 8, 20 —(*β*) With *adv of place* quo cum adventaret, etc., Auct B G 8, 26 —(*γ*) With *prepp* ad Italiam, Cic Fam 2, 6, 1 ad urbem, Verg A. 11, 514 sub ipsam finem, id. ib 5, 428 in subsidium, Tac. A. 14, 32.—(*δ*) With *dat* adventante fatali urbi clade, Liv 5, 33 accipiendo Armeniae regno adventabat, Tac. A. 16, 23 portis, Stat. Th 11, 20 2.—(*ε*) With *acc.* (cf advenio) propinqua Seleuciae adventabat, Tac. A 6, 44 barbaricos pagos adventans, Amm 14, 10, so of name of town postquam Romam adventabant, Sall. J 28

adventor, ōris, *m* [advenio], *one that arrives, a guest, visitor* **I.** In gen, Plaut. As 2, 2, 92.—So in two inscriptions, Orell. 2287, and Grut 444, 8, cf Barth Adv p 1487 —**II.** Esp, *one that comes to a pot house, visitor, customer*, Plaut Truc 1, 2, 2 adventores meos non incuses, id ib 2, 7, 55, etc, so App M 10, p 248

adventōrĭa, ae, *f*, see the foll art II.

adventōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [adventor], *that pertains to an arrival* or *to a guest*, cf adventicius hospitium, *in which strangers were received*, Inscr ap Mur 470, 9 —**II.** *Subst* **adventōrĭa,** ae, *f* (sc. cena), *a banquet given on one's arrival*, Mart. 12 praef

adventus, ūs (*gen* adventi, Ter Phorm 1, 3, 2, cf Prisc. p 712 P), *m* [advenio], *a coming, an approach, arrival* (class, also in *plur*) **I. A.** Lit. Beluarum [haec] ferarum adventus ne taetret loca, Pac. ap Non 178, 8 (Trag Rel. p 114 Rib) adventum Veneris fugiunt venti, Lucr 1, 7 in adventu Titi, Vulg 2 Cor 7, 6 ad urbem, Cic Mil 19 in urbes, id. Imp Pomp 5 ut me levārat tuus adventus, sic discessus afflixit, id Att. 12, 50 praestolabor adventum tuum, Vulg Judic. 6, 18 adventibus se offerre, i e advenientibus obviam ire, Cic. Fam 6, 20 lucis, Sall. J 96 consulis Romam, Liv 22, 61 *fin* —Sometimes of the approach of an enemy nisi adventus ejus appropinquasset, Nep Iph 2, so Cic. Rep 2, 3, 6, Vulg 2 Macc. 14, 17 —**B.** Transf, *the state of having arrived, an arrival, the being present by arriving* (cf advenio, B) quorum adventu altera castra ad alteram oppidi partem ponit, Caes. B C 1, 18 horum adventu tanta rerum commutatio est facta, id. B G 2, 27 —**II.** Fig adventus in animos et introitus imaginum, Cic N D 1, 38, 105 malorum, id Tusc 3, 14 exspectantes adventum gloriae Dei, Vulg Tit. 2, 13 nuptiarum, Paul. Sent. 2, 21

* **ad-verbĕro,** are, *v a*, *to strike on* a thing, with *acc.* adverberat unguibus armos Stat. Th 9, 686

adverbĭālis, e, *adj* [adverbium] *pertaining to an adverb, adverbial* super et subter adverbiales sunt, i e *are sometimes used as adverbs*, Charis II p 182 P nomina, *derived from adverbs*, Prisc IV p 619 P adjectivum, *derived from an adverb*, as *externus* from *extra*, id II p 579

adverbĭālĭter, *adv* [id], in gram, *in the manner of an adverb, adverbially*, Diom p 403, Charis 197, Prisc. 1012 P

ad-verbĭum, ii, *n* [verbum] in gram, *an adverb*, ἐπίρρημα, acc. to Priscian's expl pars orationis indeclinabilis, cujus significatio *verbis adicitur*, p 1003 P, Quint. 1, 5, 48, 50, 9, 3 53, 11, 3, 87 al

(**ad-vĕrĕor,** eri, a false reading in Att. ap Non 280 5, instead of *at vereor*, v Trag Rel p 145 Rib)

(**ad-verro,** ĕre, a false reading in Stat. Th. 4, 712, instead of *advolvensque*)

adversārĭa, orum, see the foll art I

adversārĭus, a, um, *adj* [adversus] **I.** *Turned toward* one or *lying before* one's eyes, hence, **adversārĭa,** ōrum (sc. scripta), in mercantile language, *a book at hand in which all matters are entered temporarily as they occur, a waste book, day book, journal, memoranda*, etc. Quid est quod neglegenter scribamus adversaria? quid est, quod diligenter conficiamus tabulas? Qua de causa? Quia haec sunt menstrua, illae sunt aeternae haec delentur statim, illae servantur sancte, etc., Cic. Rosc. Com 2, 5 and 7

II. *Standing opposite* or *opposed to one, as an antagonist, in any kind of contest, in which the contending parties may be the best friends*, e g in elections, auctions *discussions*, etc (cf. Doed. Syn 4, 395, in gen, only of persons, while contrarius is used of things, Front. Differ 2198 P) **A.** *Adj* tribunus seditiosis adversarius, Cic Clu 34,

94· vis juri adversaria id. Caecin. 2 opinio oratori, id. de Or 2, 37 duces, id. Phil 3, 8 populus, adversarius invidus etiam potentiae, *in hostile opposition to those in power*, Nep Timoth 3 factio, id. Phoc 3 frater, Hor Ep 1, 18, 63 al —**B.** *Subst*

adversārius, i, *m*, *an antagonist, opponent, adversary, an enemy, rival* (the most usual class. signif. of the word) valentiorem nactus adversarium, Plaut Capt prol 64 injuria adversarium, Ter Hec. prol alt 14, cf. id. Ad. prol. 2 tribuni plebis illius adversarii, defensores mei, Cic Mil. 15, so id Quint 2, id. Vatin. 1, id. Har Resp. 16, 24, Nep Dion. 7, Hor S 1, 9, 75 —Of wrestlers and other athletæ pugiles etiam cum feriunt adversarium ingemiscunt Cic Tusc 2, 23 56, also, in auctions, of opposing bidders res major est quam facultates nostrae praesertim adversario et cupido et locuplete, Cic Att. 12, 43, cf id. ib 13, 31.—In Cic. also in the *fem* **adversāria**, ae est tibi gravis adversaria constituta et parata, incredibilis quaedam exspectatio, id. Fam 2, 4, 2, and in the *neutr plur* **adversāria**, ōrum, *the arguments, assertions of the antagonist*, Cic Or 35, 122.

☞ The histt more freq than Cic. and Hor use adversarius like hostis for *an enemy in war* adversarios in fuga esse, Nep Them 4 multitudo adversariorum, id. Dat 6 montem occupat, ne forte cedentibus adversariis receptui foret, Sall J 50, Suet Caes. 30, 36, 68, id Dom 1, Curt 3, 11, Vulg Deut. 20, 4, Aur Vict Vir Illustr 75, 8, 69, 2, cf advosem in Fest p 25 Müll

adversātĭo, onis, *f* [adversor], *an opposing, opposition*, Tert adv Gnost 5, id. de Pudic 15

adversātīvus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *adversative*, in gram conjunctiones adversativae, *which have an adversative signif* as opp to each other, as tamen, quamquam, etsi, etiamsi, etc., Prisc 1030 P, while quamquam, etsi, etc, we now designate as *concessive* in relation to *tamen*

* **adversātor**, ōris, *m* [id], *one who opposes a thing, an opponent* adversator malis, App de Deo Socrat p 44

adversātrix (archaic **advor-**), īcis, *f* [adversator], *a female antagonist* or *adversary* (in Plaut. and Ter, and then again in Tert.) nunc assentatrix, dudum advorsatrix, Plaut Most 1, 3, 100, Ter Heaut. 5, 3, 4, Tert de Anim 31 quin tu in ea re mihi fueris advorsatrix.

adversātus, a um *Part* of adversor

adversē, *adv*, v adverto, 1 adversus B *fin*

adversĭo, ōnis *f* [adverto], *a turning or directing* one thing *to* or *toward* another animi, Cic Arch 7, 16, Tert. adv Marc 2 13

‡ **adversĭpĕdes**, ἀντίποδες, *antipodes* Gloss Gr Lat

adversĭtas, ātis *f* [adversus], *opposition, contrariety* **I.** In gen. magnam adversitatem scorpionibus et stellionibus putant esse *a great natural hostility, antipathy* Plin 11, 25, 30, § 90 —**II.** Esp, *misfortune, suffering*, Cassiod.

‡ **adversĭtor** (archaic **advor-**), oris, *m* [adversus] *one who goes to meet another*, *a slave who went to meet his master, in order to conduct him home* "advorsum ierant proprie locutus est, nam adversitores dicuntur," Don. ad Ter Ad. 1, 1, 1, cf. also Plaut. Most 4, 1, 23, and 2, 32. Among the dramatis personæ of the Mostellaria of Plautus, PHANISCVS ADVORSITOR is found, but the word is nowhere used in the play itself.

adverso (archaic **advor-**) āre, *verb freq* [adverto] *to turn to* a thing animum advorsavi sedulo, ne, etc, Plaut. Rud 2, 2 1

adversor (archaic **advor-**), ātus, 1, *v dep* [adversus] alicui *to stand opposite to one, to be against* i. e. *to resist* or *oppose* (in his opinions, feelings intentions, etc., while *resistere* and *obsistere* denote resistance through external action Doed. Syn 4 303, cf adversarius, class., freq in Cic.), constr with *dat.* or *absol* idem ego arbitror nec tibi advorsari certum est de istac re umquam, soror, Plaut Aul. 2, 1, 21 meis praeceptis, id. As 3, 1, 5, so id. Trin 2 1, 108 mihi, Ter Hec 4, 4, 32, 2, 2, 3 hujus libidini, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 31, § 81 ornamentis tuis, id. Sull 18, 50 Isocrati, id. Or 51, 172 commodis, Tac A. 1, 27 adversantes imperio Domini, Vulg Deut. 1, 43 invita Minervâ, id est, adversante et repugnante natura, Cic. Off 1, 31 non adversatur jus, quo minus, etc, id. Fin. 3, 20 adversante vento, Tac. H 3, 42 adversantibus amicis, id Ann. 13, 12 adversans factio, Suet. Caes 11 adversantibus diis, Curt. 6, 10 non adversata petenti Annuit, Verg A. 4, 127, Vulg 2 Thess 2, 4 al

☞ **a.** In Tac. constr also adversari aliquem, H. 1, 1, 1, 38 —**b.** In Plaut. pleonastic, adversari contra, Cas 2, 3, 35, and adversari adversus aliquid, Mer 2, 3, 43

1. adversus (archaic **advor-**), a, um, *turned toward, opposite, in front of*, etc, v adverto, *P a* 1

2. adversus and **adversum** (archaic **advor-**), *adv* and *prep* *adv*, *opposite to, against*, *prep*, *toward, against, before*, etc., v adverto, *P a* 2

ad-verto (archaic **advor-**), ti, sum, 3, *v a.*, *to turn* a thing *to* or *toward* a place (in this signif, without animus, mostly poet., syn observare, animadvertere, videre, cognoscere) **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen, with *in* or *dat* illa sese huc advorterat in hanc nostram plateam, Ter Eun 2, 3, 51 in quamcunque domus lumina partem, Ov M 6, 180, cf id. ib 8, 482 malis numen, Verg A. 4, 611 huc aures, huc, quaeso, advertite sensus, Sil. 16, 213, cf id. 6, 105 —**B.** Esp, a naut. t t., *to turn, direct, steer a ship to a place* classem in portum, Liv 37, 9 Drak. terrae proras, Verg A. 7, 35, id. G 4, 117 al. Colchos puppim, Ov H. 12, 23 —*Absol* profugi advertere coloni, *landed*, Sil. 1, 288, hence also transf. to other things aequore cursum, Verg A. 7, 196 pedem ripae, id. ib 6, 386 urbi agmen, id. ib 12, 555 adverti with *acc* poet for verti ad Scythicas advertitur oras, Ov M 5, 649 (cf adducor litora remis, id. ib 3, 598, and Rudd. II p 327)

II. Fig **A.** Animum (in the poets and Livy also animos, rarely mentem) advertere, *absol*, or with *adv* or ad aliquid, or alicui rei, *to direct the mind, thoughts*, or *attention to a thing, to advert to, give attention to, attend to, to heed, observe, remark* si voles advortere animum, Enn ap Var L. L. 7, § 89 Müll. (Trag v 386 Vahl.) facete advortis animum tuum ad animum meum, Plaut Mil 1, 1, 39 nunc huc animum advortite ambo, id. ib 3, 1, 169 advertunt animos ad religionem, Lucr 3 54 monitis animos advertite nostris, Ov M 15, 140 animum etiam levissimis rebus adverterent, Tac. A. 13, 49 —With *ne* when the object of attention is expressed ut animum advertant, ne quos offendant, Cic Off 2, 19, 68 adverterent animos, ne quid novi tumultûs oriretur, Liv 4 45 —**B.** Animum advertere, *to observe a thing by directing the mind to it, to observe, to notice, to remark, to perceive* (in the class. period contracted to animadvertere, q v) —Constr with *two accusatives*, animum advertere aliquid (where aliquid may be regarded as depending on the prep in comp, Roby, § 1118, or on animum advertere, considered as one idea, *to observe*), with *acc* and *inf*, or *rel clause* (the first mode of construction, most frequent with the pronouns id, hoc, illud, etc, is for the most part ante class, and appears in Caes., Cic., and Sall. as an archaism) et hoc animum advorte, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 43 hanc edictionem, id. ib 1, 2, 10 haec animum te advertere par est, Lucr 2, 125 animum adverti columellam e dumis eminentem, Cic Tusc. 5 23, 65, id. Inv 2, 51, 153 Postquam id animum advertit, Caes. B G 1, 24, 4, 12 quidam Ligus animum advortit inter saxa repentis cocleas, Sall. J 93, 2. In Vitruv once with hinc ut etiam possumus hinc animum advertere, *as we can hence perceive*, Vitr 10, 22, 262.—With the *acc.* and *inf* postquam tantopere id vos velle animum advorteram, Ter Phorm 5 8 16 animum advertit magnas esse copias hostium instructas, Caes. B G 5, 18 cum animum adverteret locum relictum esse, Auct. B Alex. 31, ib 46 —With the *rel clause* nunc quam rem vitio dent, quaeso, animum advortite, Ter And. prol 8 quid ille sperare possit, animum adverte, Dolab ap Cic. Fam 9, 9 quam multarum rerum ipse ignarus esset animum advertit, Liv 24, 48 Sometimes advertere alone = animum advertere, so once in Cicero's letters nam advertebatur Pompeii familiares assentiri Volcatio, Fam 1, 1 (although here, as well as almost everywhere, the readings fluctuate between advertere and animadvertere, cf. Orell. ad h. l, *animadvertebatur*, B and K.) So Verg. in the *imp* qua ratione quod instat, Confieri possit, paucis, adverte, docebo, *attend!* Verg. A. 4, 115 —In the histt., esp Tac and Pliny, more frequently donec advertit Tiberius, Tac A. 4 54 Zenobiam advertere pastores, id. ib 12, 51 advertere quosdam cultu externo in sedibus senatorum, id. ib 13, 54 quotiens novum aliquid adverterat, id. ib 15, 30 al hirudo quam sanguisugam appellari adverto, Plin 8, 10, 10, § 29 ut multos adverto credidisse, id. 2, 67, 67, § 168 Still more rarely, advertere animo animis advertite vestris, Verg A. 2, 712 hanc scientiam ad nostros pervenisse animo adverto, Plin 25, 2, 3, § 5, cf Drak. ad Liv 4, 27, 8 —**C.** *To draw* or *turn something*, esp *the attention of another to* or *upon one's self* (in the histt.) gemitus ac planctus militum aures oraque advertere, Tac A 1, 41 octo aquilae imperatorem advertere, id. ib 2 17 recentia veteraque odia advertit, *drew them on* himself, id. ib 4, 21 al —**D.** *To call the attention of one to a definite act*, i e *to admonish of it, to urge to it* (cf II. A.) non docet admonitio, sed advertit, i e *directs attention*, Sen Ep 94 advertit ea res Vespasiani animum, ut, etc, Tac H. 3, 48 —**E.** Advertere in aliquem, for the more usual animadvertere in aliquem, *to attend to one*, i e *to punish one* (only in Tac) in P Marcium consules more prisco advertere, Tac. A. 2, 32 ut in reliquos Sejani liberos adverteretur, id. ib 5, 9 (cf. id. Germ 7, 3 animadvertere) —Hence, **1. adversus** (archaic **advor-**), a, um, *P a*, *turned to* or *toward* a thing, *with the face* or *front toward, standing over against, opposite, before, in front of* (opp aversus) **A.** In gen. solem adversum intueri, Cic. Somn. Scip 5 Iris Mille trahens varios adverso sole colores, Verg A. 4, 701, id. G 1, 218 antipodes adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia, Cic Ac. 2, 39 dentes adversi acuti (*the sharp front teeth*) morsu dividunt escas, Cic. N D 2, 54 quod is collis, tantum adversus in latitudinem patebat, quantum etc., Caes B G 2, 8 Herz. So, hostes adversi, *who make front against one advancing* or *retreating*, id. ib 2, 24 L Cotta legatus in adversum os fundâ vulneratur, *in front*, Caes B G 5, 35, cf Cic Verr 2, 5, 1, Liv 21, 7 *fin* al, hence, vulnus adversum, *a wound in front* (on the contr, vulnus aversum, *a wound in the back*), Cic Har Resp 19 adversis vulneribus, Aur Vict Vir Illustr 35, 4 judicibus cicatrices adversas ostendere, Cic de Or 2, 28 cicatrices populus Romanus aspiceret adverso corpore exceptas, id. Verr 5, 3 impetus hostium adversos, Auct. B Alex. 8 Romani adverso colle evadunt, *ascend the hill in front*, Sall J 52 adversa signa, Liv 30, 8 legiones quas Visellius et C Silius adversis itineribus objecerant, i e *marches in which they went to meet the enemy*, Tac A. 3, 42 sed adverso fulgore (*by a flash of lightning falling directly before him*) pavefactus est Nero, Suet. Ner 48 armenta egit Hannibal in adversos montes Quint 2, 17, 19, cf. Lucr 3, 1013, so Hor S 1, 1, 103, 2, 3, 205 qui timet his adversa, *the opposite of this*, id. Ep 1, 6, 9 al.—Hence of rivers flumine adverso, *up the stream, against the stream* in adversum flumen contendere Lucr 4, 423 adverso feruntur flumine, id. 6 720, so Verg G 1, 201 adverso amne Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 33, adverso Tiberi subvehi, Aur Vict Vir Illustr 22, 3 (opp to secundâ aquâ, *down stream, with the stream* rate in secundam aquam labente, Liv 21. 47, 3), and of winds, *opposed to* a vessel's course, *head winds, contrary winds*, consequently *unfavorable, adverse* navigationes adversis ventis praecluduntur, Auct B Alex. 8 adversissimi navigantibus venti, Caes. B C 3, 107 —*Subst* **adversum**, i *the opposite* hic ventus a septentrionibus oriens adversum tenet Athenis proficiscentibus,

holds the opposite to those sailing from Athens, i e *blows against them*, Nep Milt 1 (so Nipperdey, but v Hand, Turs. I p 183) —*Adv* ex adverso, also written exadverso and exadversum, *opposite to, over against*, ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντίου portus ex adverso urbi positus, Liv 45, 10 —With *gen* Patrae ex adverso Aetoliae et fluminis Eveni, Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 11 —Without case cum ex adverso starent classes, Just 2, 14, so Suet. Caes. 39, Tib 33 —In adversum, *to the opposite side, against* et duo in adversum immissi per moenia currus, *against each other*, Prop 3, 9, 23, so Gell 2, 30, cf Verg A 8, 237, in adversum Romani subiere, Liv 1, 12, 7, 23 —**B.** *In hostile opposition to, adverse to, unfavorable, unpropitious* (opp secundus, frequent and class.) conqueri fortunam adversam, Pac. ap Cic. Tusc 2, 21, 50 hic dies perversus atque advorsus mihi obtigit, Plaut Men. 5, 5, 1 advorsus nemini, Ter And. 1, 1, 37 mentes improborum mihi infensae et adversae, Cic. Sull 10 acclamatio, id. de Or 2, 83 adversa avi aliquid facere, vet. poet ap Cic. Div 1, 16 adversis auspiciis, Aur Vict. Vir Illustr 64, 6 adversum omen Suet Vit 8 adversissima auspicia, id Oth. 8 adversae res, *misfortune, calamity adverse fortune* ut adversas res, sic secundas immoderate ferre levitatis est, Cic. Off 1, 26, cf adversi casus, Nep Dat. 5 adversae rerum undae, *a sea of troubles*, Hor Ep 1, 2, 22 omnia secundissima nobis, adversissima illis accidisse, Caes. ap Cic. Att. 10, 9 (the *sup* is found also in Cæs. B C 3, 107) quae magistratus ille dicet, secundis auribus, quae ab nostrum quo dicentur adversis accipietis? Liv 6 40 adversus annus frugibus, id. 4, 12 valetudo adversa, i. e *sickness*, id. 10, 32 adversum proelium *an unsuccessful engagement*, id. 7, 29, cf. 8, 31 adverso rumore esse, *to be in bad repute, to have a bad reputation*, Tac Ann. 14, 11 adversa subsellia, *on which the opposition sit*, Quint 6 1, 39 —Sometimes met of feeling, *contrary to hated hateful, odious* quis omnia regna advorsa sint, Sall. J 83, cf Luc 2, 229 Bentl —*Comp* neque e t aliud adversius, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 35 —* *Adv* **adversē,** *self contradictorily*, Gell. 3, 16. —**adversum,** i, *subst*, esp in the *plur* adversa, *misfortune, calamity, disaster, adversity evil, mischief* advorsa ejus per te tecta sient Ter Hec. 3, 3, 28 nihil adversi, Cic. Brut 1, 4 si quid adversi accidisset, Nep Alc. 8, cf. Liv 22, 40, 35, 13 secunda felices adversa magnos probant, Plin Pan. 31, esp freq in Tac prospera et adversa pop Rom., Ann. 1, 1 adversa tempestatum et fluctuum, id Agr 25, so id. A. 3, 24, 45, 2, 69, 4, 13 al —*Subst* **adversus,** i, m, *an opponent, adversary* (rare) multosque mortalis ea causa advorsos habeo, Sall C 52, 7 —In Quint also once **adversa,** ae, *f*, *subst*, *a female opponent* or *adversary* natura noverca fuerit, si facultatem dicendi sociam scelerum adversam innocentiae, invenit, 12, 1, 2 —**C.** In rhet, *opposed to another of the same genus*, e g sapientia and stultitia "Haec quae ex eodem genere contraria sunt, appellantur adversa," Cic. Top 11.

2. adversus or **adversum** (archaic **advor-**) (like rursus and rursum, prorsus and prorsum, quorsus and quorsum) *adv* and *prep*, denoting *direction to* or *toward* an object (syn contra, in with *acc.*, ad. erga) **A.** *Adv* opposite to, *against to*, or *toward* a thing, in a friendly or hostile sense ibo advorsum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 29 facito ut venias advorsum mihi, id. Men 2, 3, 82 obsecro te, matri ne quid tuae advorsus fuas, Liv And. ap Non. s. v fuam, 111, 12 (Trag Rel. p 3 Rib) quis hic est, qui advorsus it mihi? Plaut. Men 3 2, 22 adversus resistere, Nep Pelop 1, 3 nemo adversus ibat Liv 37, 13, 8 al. In Plaut and Ter advorsum ire, or venire *to go to meet*, also of a slave *to go to meet his master and bring him from a place* (hence adversitor, q v) solus nunc eo advorsum hero ex plurimis servis, Plaut. Most 4, 1 23 ei advorsum venimus, id. ib 4, 2, 32, Ter Ad. 1, 1, 2 Ruhnk.—**B** *Prep* with *acc.*, *toward* or *against* in a friendly or a hostile sense **1.** In a friendly sense (α) Of place, *turned to* or *toward, opposite to, before facing, over against* qui cotidie unguentatus adversum speculum ornetur, *before the mirror*, Scipio ap Gell. 7, 12 adversus advocatos, Liv 45, 7, 5 medicus debet residere illustri loco adversus aegrum, *opposite to the patient*, Cels 3, 6 adversus Scyllam vergens in Italiam, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 87 Lerina, adversum Antipolim, id. 3, 5, 11, § 79 —(β) *In the presence of any one, before* egone ut te advorsum mentiar, mater mea? Plaut Aul. 4 7, 9 idque gratum fuisse advorsum te habeo gratiam, *I am thankful that this is acceptable before* (*to*) *thee*, Ter And. 1, 1, 15 paululum adversus praesentem fortitudinem mollitus, *somewhat softened at such firmness* (of his wife), Tac. A. 15, 63 —Hence very often with verbs of speaking answering, complaining, etc., *to declare* or *express one's self to any one, to excuse one's self* or *apologize* and the like te oportet hoc proloqui advorsum illam mihi, Enn. ap Non. 232, 24 (Trag v 385 Vahl.) immo si audias, quae dicta dixit me advorsum tibi, *what he told me of you*, Plaut Bacch 4 4 47 de vita ac morte domini fabulavere advorsum fratrem illius Afran ap Non. 232, 25 mulier, credo advorsum illum res suas conqueritur, Titin. ib 232, 21 utendum est excusatione etiam adversus eos, quos invitus offendas, Cic. Off. 2 19, 68, Tac. A. 3, 71 —With that to which a reply is made *to* (= ad) adversus ea consul respondit, Liv 4 10, 12, 22, 40, 1, cf. Drak. ad 3, 57, 1 —(γ) In comparison as if one thing were held *toward* set *against*, or *before* another (v ad, I D 4), *against, in comparison with, compared to* repente lectus adversus veterem imperatorem comparabitur, *will be compared with*, Liv 24 8 8 quid autem esse duo prospera bella Samnitium adversus tot decora populi Rom , id 7, 32, 8 —(δ) Of demeanor toward one, *to, toward* quonam modo me gererem adversus Caesarem, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 11 te adversus me omnia audere gratum est, i e *on my account, on my behalf, for my advantage*, id. ib 9, 22, 15 lentae adversum imperia aures Tac. A. 1, 65 —Esp often of friendly feeling love, esteem, respect *toward* or *for* one (cf Ruhnk. ad Ter And. 4, 1, 15, Manut ad Cic. Fam 9, 22, Heusing ad Cic Off 1, 11, 1, Hab Syn 49) est enim pietas justitia adversus deos, Cic. N D 1, 41, 116, id Off 3, 6, 28 adhibenda est igitur quaedam reverentia adversus homines, id. ib 1, 28 99 Beier sunt quaedam officia adversus eos servanda, a quibus injuriam acceperis, id ib 1, 11, 33 adversus merita in gratissimus, Vell. 2, 69, 5 summa adversus alios aequitas erat, Liv 3 33 8 ob egregiam fidem adversus Romanos, id 29, 8, 2, so id. 45, 8, 4 al beneficentia adversus supplices utendum, Tac. A. 11, 17 —More rarely (ε) of the general relation of an object or act to a person or thing (v ad I D 1.), *in relation in respect* or *in regard to* a thing epistula, ut adversus magistrum morum, modestior, *as addressed to a censor of manners*, Cic Fam 3, 13, 8 quasi adversus eos acquieverit sententiae, *in regard to the same*, Dig 49, 1, 3, 1 —**2.** In a hostile sense, *against* (the most usual class. signif of this word) "Contra et adversus ita differunt, quod contra, ad locum, ut contra basilicam, adversus, ad animi motum, ut adversus illum facio, interdum autem promiscue accipitur," Charis. p 207 P , cf. Cort. ad Sall. J 101, 8 advorsum legem accepisti a plurimis pecuniam Plaut Truc. 4, 2, 48 advorsum te fabulare illud, *against thy interest, to thy disadvantage*, id. Stich 4 2, 11 stultus est advorsus aetatem et capitis canitudinem id. ap Fest s. v canitudinem, p 47 advorsum animi tui libidinem, Ter Hec. 4 1 19 adversum leges, adversum rem publicam, Cic Verr 2, 3, 84 § 195 respondebat, si PARET ADVERSUM EDICTUM FECISSE id. ib 2 3, 28, § 69 me adversus populum Romanum possem defendere id. Phil 1, 13 al.—In the histt , of a hostile attack, approach etc gladiis districtis impetum adversus montem in cohortes faciunt, Caes. B C 1 46 adversus se non esse missos exercitus Liv 3 66 bellum adversum Xerxem moret, Aur Vict Caes. 24, 3 copiis quibus usi adversus Romanum bellum, Liv 8 2 5 adversus vim atque injuriam pugnantes, id. 26, 25 10 al T Quintius adversus Gallos missus est, Eutr 2 2 Athenienses adversus tantam tempestatem belli duos duces deligunt, Just 3, 6, 12 al —Among physicians, of preventives against sickness *against* (v ad I A. 2.) adversus profusionem in his auxilium est, Cels. 5, 26, 6, 27 al. frigidus jam artus et cluso corpore adversum vim veneni, Tac. A. 15, 64 —Trop egregium adversus tempestates receptaculum Plin. Ep 2, 17, 4, so id. ib 2, 15, 36 —Hence firmus, invictus, fortis adversus aliquid (like contra), *protected against a thing, firm, fixed, secure* adversum divitias animum invictum gerebat, Sall. J 43, 5 invictus adversum gratiam animus, Tac A. 15, 21 adversus convicia maloque rumores firmus ac patiens, Suet Tib 28 Adversus omnes fortis feras canis, Phaedr 5, 10, 1, and in opp sense infirmus, inferior adversus aliquid, *powerless against, unequal to* fama, infirmissimum adversus viros fortes telum, Curt 4, 14 infirmus adversum pecuniam, Aur Vict Caes 9 6 inferior adversus laborem, id. Epit. 40 20

☞ **a.** Adversus is rarely put after the word which it governs egone ut te advorsum mentiar, Plaut Aul 4, 7, 9 hunc adversus, Nep Con. 2, 2, id. Tim 4, 3 quos advorsum ierat, Sall J 101, 8 —**b.** It sometimes suffers tmesis Labienum ad Oceanum versus proficisci jubet Caes B G 6, 33 animadvortit fugam ad se vorsum fieri, Sall. J 58 animum advortere ad se vorsum exercitum pergere, id ib 69 ad Cordubam versus iter facere coepit, Auct. B Hisp 10 and 11, cf. *in versus* in Galliam vorsus castra movere, Sall. C 56, Sulp ap Cic. Fam 4, 12, Traj ap Plin. Ep 10, 78, the Eng *to ward* to us ward, P a. 40 5, and the Gr εἰς δε εἰς ἄλαδε, Hom Od. 10, 351

ad-vespĕrascit, avit, 3, *v impers* and *inch* , *it approaches evening, it is getting to be evening, twilight is coming on* advesperascit, Ter And. 3, 4 2, Vulg Luc. 24, 29 cum jam advesperasceret, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 65, etc , id. Fin. 4, 28 nisi advesperasset, Auct B Hisp 24 cum advesperavisset, Plin 7, 52, 53, § 178 advesperascente die, Vulg Prov 7, 9

ad-vĭgĭlo, āre, 1 *v n* , *to watch by* or *at, to keep guard over to be watchful, vigilant for*, constr with *ad* or *dat* , Rudd. II p 136. **I.** Lit ad custodiam ignis, Cic. Leg 2, 12 parvo nepoti, Tib 2 5, 93 vallo, Claud. Eutr 2 419 —**II.** Fig , *to bestow care or attention upon a thing, to watch, to watch for* (α) *Absol* exquire heus tu advigila, Plaut Pers. 4 4 63 tanto magis te advigilare aequomst, Ter Phorm 1, 4 26 si advigilaveris id And. 4, 1 19 —(β) With *pro* si advigilamus pro rei dignitate, Q Cic. Petr Cons *fin* —(γ) With *dat* stupris, Claud. L Stil 2, 140 sibi, Manil 1 81.

ad-vīvo, ĕre, *v n* **I.** *To live with one*, joined with cum by pleonasm CONIVGI DVLCISSIMO CVM QVO ADVIXIT SINE QVERELA PER ANNOS XX., Inscr Grut 1145, 8, 1115, 8 (Orell 3094) —**II.** *To live*, with the accessory idea of continuance, *to live on, to continue living* dum adviveret, Vulg Josh 4, 14 donec adviveret, Dig 34, 3, 28 quamdiu adviverit, ib 3, 4, 4, 30

advocamentum, i, *n* , = advocatio veniam advocamenti peto Plin Ep 5 8, 11, where the better read is *advocandi*, Keil.

advŏcātĭo, onis *f* [advoco] *a calling to* or *summoning* (in the class. per only as t t. in judicial lang) **I.** Lit. abstr., *legal assistance, judicial aid* (v advoco and advocatus) tu in re militari multo es cautior quam in advocationibus Cic. Fam 7, 10 —**II.** Transf **A.** Concr, *legal assistance, the whole body of assistants, counsel* (= *the bar*) haec advocatio, Cic Sest 56, so id. Quint 14, id Rosc Com 5, id. Caecin. 15, id. Sull 29, id. Verr 2 1, 49, id. Dom. 21, Liv 3, 47 al —**B.** *The time allowed for procuring legal assistance* ut binas advocationes postulent Cic. Fam 7, 11 Manut , Quint Decl. 290 —Hence **C.** *Any kind of delay* or *adjournment* (freq in Seneca) ratio advocationem sibi petit, ira festinat, Sen. de Ira, 1, 16, so id. Cons ad Marc. 10, id. Q N 7, 10 —**D.** *Consolation* Tert. Patient. 11, v advoco, II. C

advŏcātor, oris, *m* [id.] qui advocat, *an advocate* (eccl Lat.) Deus divitum aspernator, mendicorum advocator, Tert contr Marc 4 15

1. advŏcātus, a, um, *Part* of advoco

2. advŏcātus, i, *m*, *a legal assistant, counsellor*, etc, v advoco *fin*

ad-vŏco, āvi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to call or summon one to* a place esp for counsel, aid, etc, constr *absol*, with *ad*, *in*, or *dat* **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit. ego Tiresiam advocabo et consulam quid faciendum censeat, Plaut Am 5, 1, 76 contionem, Cic Verr 2, 3, 80 aliquem ad obsignandum, id. Att 12, 18, so Liv 1, 39 viros primarios in consilium, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 7, § 18, so Liv 42, 33 ego vos, quo pauca monerem, advocavi, Sall. C 60 eo (i e in aedem Concordiae) senatum advocat, id ib 47· (Deus) advocabit caelum desursum, Vulg Psa. 49, 4 advocari gaudiis, *to be invited*, Hor C 4, 11, 13 aegro, Ov R Am. 110 causis, Quint. 11, 1, 38 —**B.** Trop animum ad se ipsum advocamus, *we turn the mind upon itself, call the thoughts home*, Cic. Tusc 1, 31 non desiderat fortitudo advocatam iracundiam, id. ib 4, 23, so id. Ac 2, 27, id. Tusc 5, 38 —**II.** Esp **A.** In judicial lang, t t, *to avail one's self of* some one in a cause, *as aid, assistant, witness, counsellor*, etc, *to call in*· aliquem alicui, Plaut Cas 3, 3, 6, so id. Bacch 2, 3, 28, id. Ps. 4, 7, 59 aliquot mihi Amicos advocabo, Ter Phorm. 2, 1, 83 viros bonos complures advocat, Cic. Quint. 21 in his, quos tibi advocasti, id. ib 2 al —Also used of the friend of the plaintiff or defendant, who calls in his friends to aid in the suit Oppianicus in judicio Scamandri aderat, frequens advocabat, Cic Clu 19 —Hence, transf. to other things, *to call to one's aid, to call to for help to summon* desuper Alcides telis premit omniaque arma Advocat, Verg A 8, 249 secretas artes, Ov M 7, 138 ad conamina noctem, Sil 9, 82, Sen Troad. 613 aliquid in tutelam securitatis suae Vell. 2, 108 vires suas, Sen. Ben. 6, 2 —**B.** *To get a respite, to delay*, Plin. Ep 5, 8, v advocatio, II C —**C.** *To give consolation, to console* (in imitation of the Gr παρακαλεῖν), Tert adv Marc 14.

☞ In the phrase ADVOCAPIT CONCTOS, in the song of the Fratres Arvales, Grotef (Gr II 290) explains advocapit as an old *imperat*, instead of advocabite

Hence, **advŏcātus,** i, *m* **A.** In the class per, in judicial lang, *one who is called by one of the parties in a suit to aid as a witness or counsel, a legal assistant, counsellor* (diff. from patronus or orator, who spoke for a client engaged in a suit, from cognitor, who appeared in the name of such parties as had themselves been at first in court, and from procurator, who appeared for such as were absent, Ascon. ad Cic Div in Caecil 4, Ruhnk. ad Ter Eun. 2, 3 48, Heind. ad Hor S 2, 5, 38, v Smith's Dict Antiq) quaeso, ut advocatus mihi adsis neve abeas Plaut Am 4, 3, 3, so id. Men. 5, 2, 47, id. Mil 5, 26, id. Poen 3, 1, 23, 6, 11, id. Trin. 5, 2, 37 al. adversu-ne illum causam dicerem cui veneram advocatus? Ter Ad. 4, 5, 43, so id. Eun 2, 3 49, 4, 6, 26, id. Ad. 4, 5, 11 quis eum umquam non modo in patroni sed in laudatoris aut advocati loco viderat, Cic Clu. 40, id Phil. 1 7 venire advocatum alicui in rem praesentem, id. Off 1, 10, etc, Liv 42, 33, 1.—**B.** In the post Aug per, for patronus, orator, etc., who conducted a process for any one *an advocate, attorney* etc., Quint. 12, 1 13, cf id. 12, 1, 25, 5, 6 *fin*, 9, 3 22, Plin Ep 7, 22, Tac. A. 11, 5, 6, Suet Claud. 15 and 33 —**C.** Esp, in eccl. Lat, of Christ as our *intercessor, advocate* advocatum habemus apud Patrem, Jesum Christum, Vulg 1 Joan 2, 1 —**D.** Transf, in gen., *an assistant, helper, friend* se in fugam conferunt una amici advocatique ejus, Cic. Caecin. 8 22.

* **advŏlātus,** ūs, *m* [advolo], *a flying to* tristi advolatu Poët ap Cic Tusc. 2, 10 24, as a transl. from the Gr of Aeschyl. Prometh Solut.

advŏlĭtans, antis *Part* [advolito] *flying often to fluttering about* papilio luminibus advolitans * Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 65 advolitans noctua, * Prud. adv Symm. 2.

ad-vŏlo, avi, ātum 1, *v n* *to fly to* or *toward*, constr with *ad* *in* *dat* or *acc*, Rudd. II p 136. **I.** Lit., of birds avis advolans ad eas avis Cic. N D 2, 49 in agrum Volaterranum palumbium vis e mari advolat, Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 78 al. papilio luminibus lucernarum advolans, id. 28, 10, 45, § 162.—**II.** Metaph., of other things, *to fly to, run to, come to* (class) vox mihi advolavit ad auris, Plaut Am 1, 1, 69, so id. Rud. 2, 3, 3, id Merc 5, 2, 23 imago ad nos, * Lucr 4, 316 ad urbem, Cic Sest 4 *fin* in Formianum, id. Att. 2, 13 Larino Romam, id. Clu 6 ejus (Britanniae) εἴσω λόγ mihi advolabit ad pectus, id. Fam 15, 16 hostes ex omnibus partibus ad pabulatores, Caes B G 5, 17 classem advolaturam esse, id. B C 2, 43 in auxilium, Suet Galb 20 fama advolat Aeneae, Verg A. 10, 511, Manil. ap Prisc 760 P —With *acc* rostra Cato advolat, Cic. Att 1, 14 *med*, Val. Fl. 4, 300

ad-volvo, vi, vŏlutum, 3, *v a*, *to roll to* or *toward* **I.** In gen. robora focis, Verg G 3, 377, so id. A. 6, 182 advolvi (for advolvere se) ad ignem, Plin. 11, 37, 70, § 185 advolvit saxum magnum ad ostium, Vulg Matt 27, 60, Marc 15, 46 —**II.** Esp, of suppliants, *to throw one's self at* the feet of any one, *to fall at, fall prostrate before* genibus ejus advolutus e t, Vell 2, 80 omnium genibus se advolvens, Liv 8, 37 *fin* advolvi genibus, id. 28, 34 tuis advolvimur aris, Prop 4, 16, 1.—With *acc* genua patrum advolvuntur, Sall. Fragm ap Serv ad Verg. A. 1, 311 cum Tiberii genua advolveretur, Tac A. 1, 13, cf id. ib 6, 49, 15, 71 —Trop magnusque advolvitur astris clamor, *rolls*, i e *rises* or *ascends*, Stat Th. 5, 143

advorsum, advorsus, advorto, etc., v adversum, adversus etc

‡ **advosem:** "adversarium, hostem, dixere veteres" Fest p 25 Müll

† **ădўnămon** vinum = ἀδύνατος οἶνος, *weakened wine* (half wine and half water) ex ip o vino quod vocant adynamon, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 100

† **ădўtum,** i, *n*, = ἄδυτον (not to be entered), *the innermost part of a temple, the sanctuary which none but priests could enter, and from which oracles were delivered* **I.** Lit in occultis ac remotis templi, quae Graeci ἄδυτα appellant Caes B C 3, 105 aeternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem, Verg A. 2, 297 isque advtis haec tristia dicta reportat, id. ib 2, 115, 6, 98, Hor C 1, 16, 5 —In gen., *a secret place, chamber*, of the dead, *a grave, tomb*, in Verg A. 5, 84, and Juv 13, 205 descriptionem cubiculorum in advtis, *chambers in secret places*, i e *inner chambers*, Vulg 1 Par 28, 11 —**II.** Fig ex adyto tam quam cordis responsa dedere, *the inmost recesses*, * Lucr 1, 737

☞ In Attius also *masc.* adўtus ūs advtus augura, in Non. 488, 4 (Trag Rel p 217 Rib)

* **adzēlor,** ari, *v dep*, *to be zealous against one, to be angry with*, Vulg 4 Esdr 16, 49

ae, see the letter A.

Aea, ae, *f*, = Αἶα (land) In the fable of the Argonauts *a peninsula in Colchis round which the Phasis flowed*, Val. Fl 1, 742 and 5 426

Aeăcĭdēĭus, a um *adj.*, *pertaining to the Æacidæ* (the posterity of Æacus) regna, i e *Ægina*, Ov M. 7, 472

Aeăcĭdēs, ae, =Αἰακίδης, *patr m* (voc Aeacida, Enn. ap Cic Div 2, 56, Ov H. 3 87, Aeacide, id. ib 8, 7, *gen plur* Aeacidûm, Sil. 15 392), *a male descendant of Æacus, an Æacide* **I.** In gen. stolidum genus Aeacidarum, Enn. ap Cic. Div 2, 56, Ov M 8, 3, Sil. 15, 292, Ju t. 12 15 —**II.** Esp *his son Phocus* Ov M 7, 668 —*His sons Telamon and Peleus*, Ov M 8 4 —*His son Peleus alone*, Ov M 12, 365 —*His grandson Achilles* Verg A. 1, 99, Ov M. 12 82, 96, 365 —*His great-grandson Pyrrhus, son of Achilles*, Verg. A. 3 296 —*His later descendants Pyrrhus king of Epirus*, Enn. ap Cic. Div 2, 56 Aeacidarum genus, Cic. Off 1, 12, and *Perseus, king of Macedon, conquered by Æmilius Paulus*, Verg. A. 6, 839, Sil. 1, 627

Aeăcĭdīnus, a. um *adj*, *pertaining to the Æacide* (*Achilles*) Aeacidinis minis animisque expletus, Plaut As 2 3, 25

Aeăcius, a. um, *adj*, *Æacian* flos *the hyacinth* (as springing from the blood of Ajax grandson of *Æacus*) Col. 10 175

Aeăcus, i, *m*, = Αἰακός (Gr *acc.* Aeacon, Ov M 9, 434), acc to the fable, *son of Jupiter by Europa, king of Ægina, father of Peleus and Telamon, grandfather of Achilles and Ajax, on account of his just government made judge in the lower regions, with Minos and Rhadamanthus* quam paene judicantem vidimus Aeacum! Hor C 2, 13, 22, cf Ov M 3, 25

Aeaea, ae, *f*, = Αἰαίη, acc to fable, *the island in the Tyrrhene Sea where the Circe of Homer had her abode, and where*, acc to Plin 3, 5, 9, § 58, *the later Circeii was situated*, now called *Monte Circello* Acc to Mela, 2, 7 *med*, it was the abode of Calypso

Aeaeus, a, um, *adj*, = Αἰαῖος **I.** *Belonging to Æa, in Colchis, Colchian* Circe, since Circe is said to have been earlier in Colchis, Verg A. 3, 386, Ov M. 4, 205 —Hence, **B.** Transf, *belonging to Circe* artes, *magic arts, such as Circe practised*, Ov Am. 2, 15, 10 carmina, *magic words charms, spells*, id ib 1, 8, 5 —**II.** Aeaea puella, *Calypso*, because she had her residence in Aeaea, Prop 4, 11, 31.

Aeas, antis, *m*, *a river of Epirus*, Mela, 2, 3, 13, Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145, Ov M 1, 580, Luc. 6, 361

Aebūra, ae, *f*, *a city of Hispania Tarraconensis*, now *Cuerva*, Liv 40, 30, 3

Aebūtius, a, *name of a Roman gens*, Cic Att. 16, 2, 5, id. Caecin 1, id. Fl 37, 93 al —Hence **Aebūtia lex,** so called from its author, the tribune Aebutius, enacted A.U C 520, Cic Agr 2, 8, Gell. 16, 10, 8

Aecae, ārum, *f*, *a city of Apulia, southeast of Luceria*, now *Troja*, Liv 24, 20, 5 —Hence, **Aecani,** orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Æcae*, Plin 3, 11, 16, § 105

Aecŭlānum or **Aeclānum,** i, *n*, *a city of the Hirpini in Samnium*, now *Le Grotte*, Cic Att 7, 3, 1, id. ib 16, 2, 4, Inscr Orell. 5019 —Hence **Aecŭlāni,** ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Æc*, Plin. 3, 11 16, § 105, Inscr Grut 444, 5, and **Aecŭlānenses** or **Aeclānenses,** ium, the same as **Aecŭlāni,** Inscr Orell 838, 862, 3108 al.

aedepol, = edepol, v Pollux.

aedēs and **aedis** (the form *aedes* is found in Liv 2, 21, 7, 2, 8, 14, 2, 9, 43 al., and now and then in other writers, but *aedis* is more common, as in Cic Verr 4, 55, § 121, id. Par 4, 2, 31, Vitr 4, 7, 1, Varr 5, 32, 156 al., Liv 1, 33, 9 al., Plin. 36, 6, 8, § 50), is, *f*, *a building for habitation* [Aedis domicilium in edito positum simplex atque unius aditus Sive ideo aedis dicitur, quod in ea aevum degatur, quod Graece αἰών vocatur Fest p 13 Müll Curtius refers this word to αἴθω, aestus, as meaning originally, *fire place, hearth*, others, with probability, compare ἕδος, ἕδρα, and sēdes] **I.** Sing, *a dwelling of the gods a sanctuary, a temple* (prop, a simple edifice, without division into smaller apartments while templum is a large and splendid structure consecrated by the augurs, and belonging to one or more deities, cf Manut ad Cic Fam 4, 7, but after the Aug period aedes was used for templum, cf Suet Caes 78 with id ib 84) haec aedis, Varr ap Non. 494, 7 senatum in aedem Jovis Statoris vocavi, Cic Cat 2, 6 aedis Martis, Nep Fragm. ap Prisc p 792 P aedes Mercurii dedicata est Liv 2, 21 hic aedem ex marmore molitus est Vell 1, 11, 5 inter altare et aedem, Vulg Luc 11 51 aedem Concordiae, Plin 33, 1, 6, § 19 aedes Veneris genitricis Suet Caes. 78, v above, id. ib 10 aedem Baal, Vulg 4 Reg. 10, 27, ib Act. 19, 24 al. haec ego ludo, quae nec in aede sonent, i e *in the temple of the Muses*, or *of the Palatine Apollo where poems were publicly recited* Hor S 1, 10 38, cf. quanto molimine circumspectemus vacuam Romanis vatibus aedem id. Ep 2 2, 94 —*Plur* in this sense generally in connection with sacrae, divinae deorum, and only when several temples are spoken of aedes sacrae, Cic. Dom. 49, cf. Suet Aug. 30 100 Capitolii fastigium et ceterarum aedium, Cic de Or 3 46, cf Liv 38 41 Deorum aedes, Suet. Cat. 21, cf id. Ner 38, id. Claud. 21 al — **II.** *A dwelling for men, a house habitation*,

abode (syn domus, usu only in the plur, as a collection of several apartments, but in the earliest period the sing also may have had this signif, though but few certain examples of it have been preserved in the written language, cf Plaut As. 1, 3 67 hic noster quaestus aucupii simillimust aedis nobis areast, auceps sum ego) aedes probae et pulchre aedificatae, Plaut. Merc 5, 2, 60, id Most 1, 2, 18 ultimae, Ter Heaut 5, 1, 29 apud istum in aedibus, Cic Verr 2, 1, 19, § 50, and soon after in mediis aedibus, cf Verg A 2, 512 liberae, *a house that is rent free*, Liv 30, 17 privatae, Suet Ner 44 al —Hence sometimes used for a part of the domus, *a room, an apartment, chamber* insectatur omnes domi per aedis, Plaut. Cas 3 5, 31, Verg G 2, 462, cf id A 2, 487 (v also Gell 4, 14, Curt 8, 6, Hor C 1, 30, 4) —In Plaut, by comic license aedes for familia credo hercle has sustollat aedis totas atque hunc in crucem, Mil 2, 3, 39 ut ego suffringam his talos totis aedibus, *to break the legs of this whole house* (i e family), Truc 2, 8, 7 ab aedibus, denoting office (cf ab) *a castellan* CVM AB AEDIBVS ESSEM, Inscr Grut 697, 1 — * **B.** Met, *the cells* (or hive) *of bees* clausis cunctantur in aedibus, Verg G 4, 258 — * **C.** Trop fac, sis, vacivas aedis aurium, mea ut migrare dicta possint *the chambers of your ears*, Plaut. Ps 1, 5, 54 — * **D.** Aedes aurata, *a gilded funeral structure, on which the dead body of Cæsar was laid, a catafalque*, Suet Caes. 84

aedĭcŭla, ae, *f dim* [aedes], *a small building intended for a dwelling* **I.** For gods, *a chapel, a small temple* cum aram et aediculam et pulvinar dedicasset, Cic. Dom 53 Victoriae, Liv 35, 9, 35, 41 aediculam in ea (domo) deo separavit, Vulg Judic 17, 5, also *a niche* or *shrine for the image of a god* in aedicula erant Lares argentei positi, Petr Sat 29 *fin* aediculam aeream fecit, Plin 33, 1, 6, § 19, 36, 13, 19, § 87 —Hence on tombstones, *the recess in which the urn was placed*, Inscr Fabrett c 1, 68 —**II.** For men, *a small house* or *habitation* (mostly in *plur*, cf aedes, II), Ter Phorm 4 3, 58, Cic. Par 6, 3, Vulg 4 Reg 23, 7 —*Sing* in Plaut, *a small room a closet* in aediculam seorsum concludi volo, Epid 3, 3, 19 sq

aedĭfăcio, ere, 3, *v a.*, = aedifico Labeo, Dig 19, 260 Torrentinus, where others read *aedificare*

* **aedĭfex**, ficis, *m*, = aedificator, Tert Idol 12

aedĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f* [aedifico] **I.** Abstr, *the act of building, a building* or *constructing* (α) *Absol* si ad horum luxuriam dirigas aedificationem, Varr R R 1, 13 immensa et intolerabilis, Cic. Pis 21, so id Q Fr 2, 2, Vulg 2 Para. 16, 6 —(β) With *gen* urbium, Vulg Judith, 5, 10 — **II.** Concr, *a building, a structure, edifice*, Cato ap Gell 13, 23 domum tuam et aedificationem omnem perspexi, Cic Fam 5, 6 aedificationes templi, Vulg Matt 24, 1 —**III.** Fig, *building up, instructing, edification* (α) *Absol* loquitur ad aedificationem, Vulg 1 Cor 14, 3, 14 26 —(β) With *gen* ad aedificationem Ecclesiae, Vulg 1 Cor 14, 12; ib Eph 4, 12

* **aedĭfĭcātĭuncŭla**, ae, *f dim* [aedificatio], *a little building* ecquid de illa aedificatiuncula mandavisses, Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 2, § 5

aedĭfĭcātor, oris *m* [aedifico] **I.** *A builder* vocaberis aedificator saepium, Vulg Isa. 58, 12, in the class period only trop, = δημιουργός mundi, *the maker, architect*, Cic. Univ 2 aedificatores mundi, id N D 1, 9 —**II.** From the Aug period *adj* (cf Br Nep Ages 4, 2) with the accessory idea of inclination or passion, *that is fond of building* nemo illo minus fuit emax, minus aedificator, Nep Att. 13, Juv 14, 86, Col 1, 4, 8, Flor 1, 8, 4.

aedĭfĭcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [id], *pertaining to building* **I.** Lit aedificatoria somnia, Tert. Anim 47 — Hence, *subst*

aedĭfĭcātōrĭa, ae, *f*, = architectura, Boeth Aristot Top 3, 1, p 680 —**II.** Fig verbum aedificatorium mortis, i e *that was the cause of death*, Tert. Carn Christ 17

* **aedĭfĭcĭālis**, e, *adj*, *pertaining to a building* [aedes] Priamus ad aram Jovis aedificialis confugit (so called because he was worshipped in the building, cf Fest s v Herceus, p 101 Mull), Dict Cret 5, 12

aedĭfĭcĭum, i, *n* [aedifico], *a building of any kind, an edifice, structure*, even though not suitable for a dwelling (while aedes designates only a structure for habitation) —Hence aedes aedificiaque, Liv 38, 38, Cic Q Fr 3, 9 *fin* exstruere aedificium in alieno, id Mil 27 omnibus vicis aedificiisque incensis, Caes. B G 3, 29, Nep Att. 13, 2, Sall J 23, Liv 5, 41 aedificiorum prolapsiones Suet Aug 30, cf id Oth 8 regis, Vulg 3 Reg 9, 1 paries aedificii, ib Ezech 41, 12 —In late Lat, = aedificatio aedificium domûs Domini, Vulg 3 Reg 9, 1 murorum, ib 1 Macc 16, 23

aedĭfĭco, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* [aedes facio] lit *to erect a building, to build*, and in gen, *to build, raise, erect*, or *establish any thing* **I.** Lit aedificare cum sit proprie aedem facere ponitur tamen κατα χρηστικῶς in omni genere constructionis, Fest p 13 Mull, hence in the first signif for the most part (α) *Absol* aedificare diu cogitare oportet, Cato, R R 3, 1 ecce aedificat, Plaut Mil 2, 2, 56 ad quem (usum) accommodanda est aedificandi descriptio, Cic Off 1, 39, 138, id ib 2, 23, 83 tribus locis aedifico, reliqua reconcinno, id Q Fr 2, 6 lautius id Leg 2, 1, 3 belle, id Att 9, 13 al accuratius ad frigora atque aestus vitandos, Caes B G 6, 22 diruit, aedificat, mutat quadrata rotundis, Hor Ep 1, 1, 100, so id S 2, 3, 308 —(β) With *object* domum, Cic Q Fr 2, 4, so Vulg Exod 1, 21 casas, Hor S 2, 3, 247 —**II.** In gen, *to build, construct*, etc navim, Plaut Mer prol 87 piscinas, Varr R. R 3, 17, 5 navem, Cic Verr 2, 5, 18 urbem, id. ib 2, 4, 53, so Vulg Exod 1, 11 oppida, ib 2 Para. 26 6 turrim, ib Matt 21, 3 murum, ib 2 Para. 33, 14 porticum, Cic. Dom 43 hortos, id Att 9, 13 equum, Verg A 2, 16 mundum, Cic Tusc 1, 25 tot adhuc compagibus altum aedificat caput, i e *makes it, by bands and hair ornaments, a high tower*, Juv 6, 501 —**III.** Fig, *to build up, establish* rem publicam, Cic Fam. 9, 2 —And (eccl) in a religious sense, *to build up, instruct, edify* (α) *Absol* caritas aedificat, Vulg 1 Cor. 8, 1 non omnia aedificant, ib ib 16, 23 —(β) With *object* semetipsum, Vulg 1 Cor 14, 4 alterutrum, ib 1 Thess 5, 11

‡ **aedīlātus**, ūs, *m*, = aedilitas [aedilis], Fest p 13 Mull.

aedīlĭcĭus (not **aedīlit-**), a um, *adj* [id], *pertaining* or *belonging to an ædile* munus, Cic Off 2, 16 repulsa, i e in aedilitate petenda, id Planc 21 scriba, *of an ædile*, id Clu 45 largitio, Liv 25, 2, cf Cic Off 2, 16 vectigal aediliciorum, sc munerum, *paid to the ædiles to defray the expense of public exhibitions*, id Q Fr 1, 1, 9 —**aedīlĭcĭus**, i, *m* (sc. vir), *one who had been an ædile* (as consularis, who had been consul), *an exædile*, Varr R R 1, 7, 10 aedilicius est mortuus, Cic. Brut 28, so id. Vatin 7 edictum, *an ordinance of the ædile on entering upon his office* (v edictum), Dig 21, 1 aediliciae edictiones, Plaut Capt 4, 2, 43

aedīlis, is, *m* (*abl* aedili, Tac A 12, 64, Serv ad Verg A 7, 4, Dig 18, 6, 13, but aedile is more usual, Charis. p 96 P, Varr 1, 22, Cic Sest 44, 95, Liv 3, 31, Plin 7, 48, 49, § 158, Inscr Orell 3787, 8, cf Schneid Gr II p 221, Koffm s v) [aedes], *an ædile, a magistrate in Rome who had the superintendence of public buildings and works, such as temples, theatres, baths aqueducts, sewers, highways, etc*, also *of private buildings, of markets, provisions, taverns of weights and measures* (to see that they were legal), *of the expense of funerals, and other similar functions of police* The class. passages applying here are Plaut. Rud 2, 3, 42, Varr L. L. 5, § 81 Müll, Cic Leg 3, 3, id. Verr 2, 5, 14, id Phil 9, 7, Liv 10, 23, Tac A. 2, 85, Juv 3, 162, 10, 101, Fest s h v p 12, cf Manut ad Cic. Fam 8, 3 and 6 —Further, the aediles, esp the curule ædiles (two in number), were expected to exhibit public spectacles, and they often lavished the most exorbitant expenses upon them, in order to prepare their way toward higher offices, Cic Off 2, 16, Liv 24, 33, 27, 6 They inspected the plays before exhibition in the theatres, and rewarded or punished the actors according to their deserts, Plaut Trin 4, 2, 148, id Cist ep 3, for this purpose they were required by oath to decide impartially, Plaut Am prol 72 —It was the special duty of the aediles plebeii (of whom also there were two) to preserve the decrees of the Senate and people in the temple of Ceres, and in a later age in the public treasury, Liv 3, 55 The office of the aediles curules (so called from the *sella curulis*, the seat on which they sat for judgment (v curulis), while the aediles plebeii sat only on benches, subsellia) was created A U C 387, for the purpose of holding public exhibitions, Liv 6, 42, first from the patricians, but as early as the following year from the plebeians also, Liv 7, 1 — Julius Cæsar created also the office of the two aediles Cereales, who had the superintendence of the public granaries and other provisions, Suet. Caes 41 —The free towns also had ædiles, who were often their only magistrates, Cic Fam 13, 11, Juv 3, 179, 10, 102, Pers 1, 130, v further in Smith's Dict Antiq and Niebuhr's Rom Hist 1, 689 and 690

☞ Plaut uses the word once adject aediles ludi, *ædilic sports*, Poen 5, 2, 52

aedīlĭtas, ātis, *f* [aedilis], *the office of an ædile, ædileship* aedilitatem gerere, Plaut. Stich 2, 2, 29 petere, Cic Quint 25 aedilitate fungi, id Off 2, 16 munus aedilitatis, id Verr 3, 12, 36 praetermissio aedilitatis, id Off 2 17 curulis aedilitas, id Har Resp 13, 27 inire, Suet Caes 9, id Vesp 2, id. Claud. 38 al —*Plur* splendor aedilitatum, Cic Off 2, 16, 57

aedīlĭtĭus, a, um, v aedilicius

aedis, v aedes.

* **aedĭtĭmor** or **aedĭtŭmor** [an earlier form for aedituor], ari, *v dep*, *to keep* or *take care of a temple* aeditumor in templo tuo, Pompon ap Gell 12, 10 Nonius quotes the same passage, 75, 15, but reads *aedituor*

aedĭtĭmus (aedĭtŭ-) (an earlier form for aedituus, and first used in the time of Varro, v the first quotation), i, *m*, *one who keeps* or *takes care of a temple, the keeper* or *overseer of a temple*, ἱεροφύλαξ in aedem Telluris veneram, rogatus ab aeditumo, ut dicere didicimus a patribus nostris, ut corrigimur a recentibus urbanis ab aedituo, Varr R R 1, 2 Aeditimus Pro eo a plerisque nunc *aedituus* dicitur, Gell 12, 10, Varr R R 1, 69, id L L. 6, 2 *limi mum* productionem esse verbi (Servius) volt, ut in finitumo, legitumo, aeditumo, Cic. Top 8, 36

* **aedĭtŭa**, ae, *f* [aedituus], *a female overseer of a temple*, Inscr Orell 2444 — Trop cum omnes templum simus Dei, ejus templi aeditua et antistes pudicitia est, Tert Cult Fem 1

* **aedĭtŭālis**, e, *adj* [id], *pertaining to a temple keeper*, Tert. Pudic. 16

* **aedĭtŭens**, entis, *m*, = aedituus, *a keeper of a temple*, Lucr 6, 1275, referred to by Gell 12, 10 *fin*

aedĭtŭus, i, *m* [aedes tueor, quasi a *tuendis aedibus* appellatus Gell 12 10] *a keeper of a temple, a sacristan* ἱεροφύλαξ (first used in polite language in the time of Varro for aeditumus, v the word and the passage cited from Varr) **I.** Lit, Plaut Curc. 1, 3, 48 aeditui custodesque mature sentiunt, etc., * Cic Verr 2, 4, 44, Suet Dom 1 al It belonged also to the office of the aeditui to conduct strangers through the temple, and point out its curiosities, hence Horace says quales aedituos habeat virtus, *what panegyrists*, Ep 2 1, 230 —**II.** In gen, *priests, ministers* (eccl) erunt in sanctuario meo aeditui, Vulg Ezech 44, 1, ib Ose 10, 5

† **ăēdon** (trisyl), ŏnis, *f*, = ἀηδών, *the nightingale* tristis aedon Sen Agam 670, so Petr Sat 131, Calp Ecl 6, 8

ăēdŏnĭus, a, um, *adj* (pentasyl) [aedon], *pertaining to the nightingale* vox, Auct. Pan ad Pison 257, Lact. Phoenic 47

Aedŭi (Haed-), ōrum *m*, *a tribe in Gallia Celtica friendly to the Romans* now *Departements de la Côte d'Or, de la Nièvre*,

de Saône et Loire, et du Rhône, Caes. B G 1, 10, 11, 23, etc.; Cic. Att. 1. 19; Mel 3, 2, 4; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107 al.—Hence, **Aedŭĭcus (Haed-)**, a, um, *adj*, *pertaining to the Ædui:* stemma, Aus Par. 4, 3

Aeētaeus, a, um, *adj*, *belonging to Æetes, king of Colchis:* fines, i e. *Colchis*, Catull 64, 3; from

Aeētes, Aeētas, or **Aeēta**, ae, *m.*, = Αἰήτης, *king of Colchis*, acc to the fable, *son of Sol and Persa, daughter of Oceanus; father of Medea, by whose aid the Argonauts took from him the golden fleece*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21; Ov. H. 12, 29, 51; Hyg. 3, 22 and 23; Serv. ad Verg. G 2, 140 and 141 — Hence, **Aeētĭăs**, ădis, *patr. f.*, *daughter of Æetes*, i e. *Medea*, Ov. M. 7, 9; 326.—**Aeētīnē**, ēs, *f.*, the same as preced. (from Aeetes, as Nerine from Nereus), Ov. H. 6, 103 —**Aeētis**, idos, *patr. f.*, = Aeetias, *daughter of Æetes*, Val. Fl. 8, 233; Albin. 2, 110 —**Aeētĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Æetes*, = Aeetaeus, Val Fl. 8, 379.

Aegae, ārum, *f. plur.*, = Αἰγαί **I.** *A city of Cilicia*, now *Ayas*, Luc. 3, 227.—**II.** *A small town on the western coast of Eubœa*, now *Limni*, Stat Th 7, 371.

Aegaeon, ōnis, *m*, = Αἰγαίων. **I.** *A giant-monster, the other name of Briareus*, Verg A. 10, 565; Stat Ach. 1, 209 —**II.** *A sea god*, acc. to the fable, *the son of Pontus and Terra*, Ov. M. 2, 9 —**B.** Meton. for *the Ægean Sea*, Stat Th 5, 288

Aegaeus, a, um, *adj.*, *Ægean;* hence, **Mărĕ Aegaeum** (Αἰγαῖον πέλαγος, τό, or πόντος Αἰγαῖος, ὁ, Xen Oec 20, 27), *the Ægean Sea, extending eastwards from the coast of Greece to Asia Minor*, now called *the Archipelago*, and by the Turks the *White Sea*, to distinguish it from the Black Sea: insula Delos in Aegaeo mari posita, Cic Imp Pomp 18 —In the poets also *absol:* **Aegaeum**, i, *n*, for Aegaeum mare: in patenti Aegaeo, Hor C 2, 16, 1; Pers. 5, 142; cf Burm Prop. 3, 5, 51. [The etymol. was unknown even to the ancients Acc to some, from Ægeus, father of Theseus, who threw himself into this sea; acc to Varr. L L. 6, 2 *fin*, from αἶγες, goats, since the sea, from the many islands rising out of it, resembled a flock of goats; Strabo derives the name from Ægææ, a town in Eubœa.]—Hence, *adj.:* **Aegaeus**, a, um, *pertaining to the Ægean Sea:* gurges, Cic. Arat 422: tumultus, Hor. C. 3, 29, 63: Neptunus, Verg A 3, 74: Cyclades, which lie in it, Ov Tr 1, 11, 8: Venus, since she was said to have sprung from the Ægean Sea, Stat. Th 8, 478

Aegātes, um, *f*, *the Ægates, three islands in the Mediterranean, west of Sicily, not far from the promontory of Lilybæum, where the Carthaginians were conquered by the Romans*, 241 B C, Nep Ham 1; Liv 21, 10; Sil. 1, 60; 6, 684.

aeger, gra, grum, *adj* [Curtius proposes to connect it with ἐ- είγω, to press, drive, αἶγις, storm wind; αἶγες, waves; and Sanscr. egāmi, to tremble, trembling shaking being a common symptom of illness], designates indisposition, as well of mind as of body (while aegrotus is generally used only of physical disease; class; in Cic far more frequent than aegrotus; Celsus uses only aeger, never aegrotus) **I.** Lit., of the body, *ill, sick, unwell, diseased, suffering* (α) *Of men:* homines aegri morbo gravi, Cic. Cat. 1, 13 graviter aegrum fuisse, id. Div. 1, 25; id. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: infirma atque aegra valetudo, id. Brut. 48 *fin:* aegro corpore esse. id. ad Quir 1 *fin:* ex vulnere, id. Rep 2, 21: vulneribus, Nep Milt 7: pedibus, Sall. C 59, 4; so Liv. 42, 28; Tac. H 3, 38; Wernsd. Poët. L. Min 6, 197, 8: stomachus, Hor. S 2, 2, 43: anhelitus, *shortness of breath*, Verg A. 5, 432.—At a later period constr with *gen* or *acc.:* Psyche aegra corporis, animi saucia, App M. 4, 86, p 310 Oud. (cf. id. ib 5, 102, p 360 Oud: Psyche corporis et animi alioquin infirma; and Liv. Andron. ap Prisc. p 725 P.: inops, aegra sanitatis, where however, Bothe suspects aegra to be a gloss.): memini, me quondam pedes tunc graviter aegrum, Gell. 19, 10.—*Subst*, *a sick person*, Cic. Div 2, 3: ne aegri quidem omnes convalescunt, id. N. D 2, 4: aegro adhibere medicinam, id. de Or. 2, 44, 186: vicinum funus aegros exanimat, Hor S 1. 4, 126: ungebant oleo multos aegros, Vulg. Marc. 6, 16; ib. Act. 5, 16. —Hence, ab aegris servus, *an attendant on the sick, a nurse* (cf. ab): D. M. SEXTORIO AVG. LIB AB AEGRIS CVBICVLARIORVM, Inscr. Orell. 2886. —(β) *Of brutes:* sues aegri, Verg G. 3, 496; so Col 6, 5, 1: avidos inlidit in aegrum Cornipedem cursus, i. e. *wounded*, Stat Th 11, 517.—(γ) *Of plants*, *diseased:* seges aegra, Verg A. 3, 142: aegra arbor. Pall. Febr. 25, 23: vitis, id. Mart 7, 4.—**II.** Fig **A.** Of the mind, *troubled, anxious, dejected, sad, sorrowful*, etc., of any agitation of the passions or feelings, of love, hope, fear, anxiety, sorrow: aeger animus, Sall. J. 74: aegris animis legati supervenjunt, Liv. 2, 3, 5; cf Drak. ad h l.: scribendi cacoethes aegro in corde senescit, Juv. 7, 52: aegri mortales, i. e. miseri (δειλοὶ βροτοί, ὀιζυροί, πολύπονοι), Verg. A. 2, 268; constr. with *abl*, *gen*, and *ab* (α) With *abl:* Medea animo aegra, amore saevo saucia, Enn. ap Cic. Cael. 8 (the later edd. *animo aegro*, as B and K.): animus aeger avaritiā, Sall. J. 31: amore, Liv. 30, 11: curis, Verg. A. 1, 208 al.—(β) With *gen. of respect* (cf. Drak. ad Liv. 30, 15, 9; Rudd. II. p. 73; and Roby, II § 1321): aeger consilii, *infirm in purpose*, Sall. Fragm. ap Arusian, p 212 Lind, and Stat Th. 9, 141: animi, Liv. 1, 58; 2, 36; Curt. 4, 3, 11.—*Of cause:* rerum temere motarum, Flor. 3, 17, 9: morae, Luc. 7, 240: delicti, Sil. 13, 52: periclii, id. 15, 135: timoris, id. 3, 72.—(γ) With *ab:* A morbo valui, ab animo aeger fui, Plaut. Ep 1, 2, 26 —**B.** Trop, of a diseased condition of the state, *suffering, weak, feeble:* maxime aegra et prope deposita rei publicae pars, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 2: qui et semper aegri aliquid esse in re publica volunt, Liv. 5, 3; Flor. 3, 23 al.—Of the eyes, *evil, envious:* recentem aliorum felicitatem aegris oculis introspicere, Tac H. 2, 20 (Halm here reads *acribus*) —Of abstr. things, *sad, sorrowful, grievous, unfortunate* (class., but for the most part poet): numquam quidquam meo animo fuit aegrius, Plaut Am 3, 2, 29 (where *aegrius* may be the *adv.;* v. aegre below): dolores aegri, Lucr. 3, 905: luctus, id 3, 933: amor, Verg G. 4, 464: mors, id ib. 3, 512: spes, i e *faint, slight hope*, Sil. 9, 543: fides, *wavering*, id. 2, 392 al. — As *subst:* **aegrum**, i, *n:* plus aegri ex abitu viri quam ex adventu voluptatis cepi, *more pain*, Plaut. Am 2, 2, 11: sed cui nihil accidit aegri, Lucr. 5, 171.—*Adv:* **aegrē**.—Lit. **a.** Object. (α) *Uncomfortably:* nescio quid meo animost aegre, *disturbs my mind, vexes, annoys me*, Plaut Merc 2, 3, 35; so, aegre esse alicui, often in Plaut and Ter. (like bene or male esse alicui); Plaut. Bacch 5, 1, 26; id. Capt. 3, 5, 43, Ter Hec 2, 1, 63 al.; cf. opp volupe, volup si illis aegrest, mihi quod volup est, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 152.—*Absol.* aegre est, Ter Ad. 1, 2, 57.—Also aegre facere alicui, *to vex, hurt*, Plaut Cas 3, 4, 17; Ter. Eun 5, 5, 31, and aegre audire aliquid ex aliquo, *any thing annoying, disagreeable*, id. Hec. 5, 1, 39 —(β) *With difficulty* or *effort* (opp facile): omnis conglutinatio recens aegre, inveterata facile divellitur, Cic de Sen. 20, 72; cf.: inveteratio, ut in corporibus, aegrius depellitur quam perturbatio, id. Tusc 4, 37, 81; and. omne bellum sumi facile, ceterum aegerrime desinere, Sall J. 83, 1: nec magis versutus nec quo ab caveas aegrius, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 106: aegre rastris terram rimantur, Verg G. 3, 534 al: non aegre persequi iter, Col. 9, 8, 9; so, haud aegre. Curt 4, 3, 10; 10, 8, 22. —More freq, (γ) = vix, Gr. μόγις, *hardly, scarcely:* aegre nimis risum continui, Plaut. As 3, 2, 36: aegre me tenui, Cic. Att 16, 11: aegre fero, v. fero: aegre abstinere quin, etc., Liv. 2, 45: aegre stantes, Tac. Agr 36 al.—Hence often vix aegreque in connection, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 27; Flor. 2, 10; Macr. Somn. Scip 1, 7; id. S. 1, 7; App M. 1, p 111.—**b.** Subject., *with grief, regret, displeasure*, or *dislike, unwillingly, reluctantly:* discessit, aegre ferens, *distempered, vexed* (opp laetus), Cic Div. 1, 33 *fin.:* aegre pati, Liv. 1, 9 et saep: aegre tolerare, Tac. Agr. 13: si alibi plus perdiderim, minus aegre habeam, i e feram, Plaut Bacch. 5, 1, 16: aegre carere, Cic Imp Pomp 5, 13 —*Comp:* quod aegrius patimur, Liv. 7, 13: aegrius accipere, Tac. Ann. 4, 71. — *Sup.* aegerrime ferre, Sall J. 87: aegerrime pati, Poet ap Cic. Tusc 1, 44, 105.

Aegĕria, i. q. Egeria, q v.

1. Aegeus (dissyl.), ĕi, *m*, = Αἰγεύς, *son of Pandion, king of Athens, and father of Theseus*, Hyg Fab 37, 41; Serv. ad Verg A. 3, 74; Ov. M. 7, 402 sq; id F. 2, 41 al

2. Aegēus, a, um (trisyl), *adj*, i q Aegaeus.

Aegĭălē, ēs, *f.*, *daughter* or *granddaughter of Adrastus, wife of Diomedes, king of Argos*, Stat S 3, 5, 48; cf Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 9

Aegĭăleus (quadrisyl.), ĕi, *m*, = Αἰγιαλεύς. **I.** *Son of Æetes, brother of Medea, commonly called Absyrtus;* he was cut to pieces by his sister in her flight, and scattered upon the sea shore, Pac. ap Cic N. D. 3, 19, 48; Just 43. 3 —**II.** *Son of Adrastus, one of the Epigoni before Thebes, slain by Laodamas*, Hyg Fab 71.

Aegīdes, ae, *patr m.*, = Αἰγείδης, *a descendant of Ægeus.* **I.** *Theseus*, Ov. H. 4, 59; id. Tr. 5, 4, 26 —**II.** *Descendants in gen, children, grandchildren of Ægeus*, Ov. H. 2, 67.

Aegĭenses, ium, v. Aegium.

aegĭlōpa, ae, *f.*, v. aegilops.

† **aegĭlōpĭum**, i, *n.*, = αἰγιλώπιον, *a disease of the eyes, a lachrymal fistula, an ulcer in the inner corner of the eye*, Plin. 22, 21, 26, § 54: from

† **aegĭlops**, ōpis, and **aegĭlōpa**, ae, *f.*, = αἰγίλωψ. **I.** *A disease of the eyes, a lachrymal fistula, a tumor in the inner corner of the eye* (so called from αἴξ, αἰγός, goat, and ὤψ, eye, since goats are most subject to this disease), Cels 7, 7, 7; Plin. 35, 6, 14, § 34; the form aegilopa, id. 21, 19, 77, § 132. —**II.** *A kind of oak with edible acorns:* Quercus aegilops, Linn, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 22; 16, 8, 13, § 33 —**III.** *A weed* or *tare among barley:* Avena sterilis, Linn, or Aegilops ovata, Linn., Plin. 25, 13, 93, § 146; 18, 17, 44, § 155 —**IV.** *A kind of bulbous plant*, Plin 19, 5. 30, § 95 (Sillig, aegilipa).

Aegĭmūrus, i, *f.*, = Αἰγίμορος, *an island situated over against Carthage*, now *Zowamour* or *Zimbra*, Plin. 5, 7, 7, § 42; Liv 30, 24, 9; Auct. B Afr 44; Flor 2, 2, 30

Aegīna, ae, *f*, = Αἴγινα. **I.** *An island in the Saronic gulf, earlier called Œnone* or *Œnopia*, now *Eghina*, Mel 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4 12, 19, § 57; Cic. Off 3, 11, 46 al —Hence, **Aegīnensis**, e, *adj*, *of Ægina* — *Subst*, *a native* or *an inhabitant of Ægina*, Val. Max. 9, 2, 8 *ext.*—**Aegīnēta**, ae, *m*, i q the preceding, Cic. Off. 3, 11.—**Aegīnētĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, *pertaining to Ægina* aes, Plin 34, 2, 3, § 8 —**II.** *The mother of Æacus*, Ov M. 7, 474.

Aegĭniensis, is, *m*, *an inhabitant of Æginium* (see the foll art), Liv 44, 46, 3

Aegĭnium, ii, *n*, = Αἰγίνιον, *a fortress in Thessaly*, now *Stagus*, Caes B C 3, 79; Liv. 32, 15; 36, 13; 44, 46; 45, 27, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 33

Aegīpān, ānis, or Gr. ānos (*dat plur* Aegipanis, Mart Cap 6, p 215), *m*, = Αἰγίπαν. **I.** *Goat-Pan*, i e *goat shaped Pan, a well-known sylvan deity with goat's feet and rough body*, Hyg Astr. 2, 28.—**II.** Acc to Mel. 1, 4, 10, 1, 8, 10; and Plin 5, 8, 8, § 46, *a kind of goat-shaped men in Africa*, perh *the baboon*

Aegīra, ae, *f*, = Αἴγειρα. **I.** *A town in Achaia*, Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 5, 6. § 12. —**II.** Another name of *the island Lesbos*, Plin 5, 31, 39, § 139.

aegis, ĭdis, *f.*, = αἰγίς, ίδος. **I.** *The ægis* **A.** *The shield of Jupiter*, Verg A. 8, 354; Sil. 12, 729 —**B.** *The shield of Minerva, with Medusa's head*, Verg A. 8, 435: contra sonantem Palladis aegida, Hor. C 3, 4, 57; so Ov. M 2, 753; 6, 78 al.—Hence, **II.** Transf **A.** *A shield, defence.*—So only Ovid of the jewelry by which maidens try to conceal their ugliness: decipit hac oculos aegide dives Amor, R Am. 346.—**B.** In the larch-tree, *the wood nearest the pith*, Plin. 16, 39, 73, § 187.

* **aegi-sŏnus**, a, um, *adj* [aegis], *sounding with the ægis:* pectus (of Pallas) Val Fl. 3, 88.

Aegisthus, i, *m.*, = Αἴγισθος, *the son of Thyestes, who murdered Atreus and Agamemnon, with whose wife, Clytæmnestra, he lived in incest, and was finally slain by Orestes*, Cic. N. D. 3, 38; Ov. R. Am. 161.—Hence, Pompey called Cæsar Ægisthus, on account of his adulterous connection with Mucia, Suet. Caes. 50.

† **aegīthus**, i, *m.*, = αἴγιθος, *a small bird*, considered by some *the titmouse*, Parus caeruleus, Linn.; by others *the red linnet*, Fringilla linaria, Linn., Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 206; cf. Aristot. Hist. An. 9, 15.

Aegĭum, or **Aegĭon**, ii, *n.*, *a town in Achaia, one of the twelve Achæan cities, situated on the river Selinus*, now *Vostitza*, Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 13; Lucr. 6, 585; Liv. 38, 30.—Hence, **A. Aegĭenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Achaia*, Liv. 38, 30; Tac. A. 4, 13.—**B. Aegĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Ægium*: vitis, *a kind of vine*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42.

Aeglē, ēs, *f.*, = αἴγλη (brightness). **I.** *A nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Neæra*: Aegle Naiadum pulcherrima, Verg. E. 6, 21.—**II.** *One of the Hesperides, daughter of Atlas*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 484.—**III.** *A daughter of the Sun, sister of Phaëthon*, Hyg. Fab. 154 and 156.

† **aegŏcĕphălos**, i, *m.*, = αἰγοκέφαλος (goat's head), *an unknown bird*, in Plin. 11, 37, 80, § 204.

† **aegŏcĕras**, ătis, *n.*, = αἰγόκερας (goat's horn), *a plant, the fenugreek* (in pure Lat. *silicia* or *siliqua*), Trigonella foenum graecum, Linn., Plin. 24, 19, 120, § 184.

† **aegŏcĕrōs**, ōtis, *m.*, = αἰγόκερως, *the wild goat* (in pure Lat. *capricornus*), used only poet. as a sign of the zodiac, Lucr. 5, 615: humidus, Luc. 9, 536.

☞ Also **aegŏcĕrōs**, i, *m.*: sedem aegoceri, Caes. Germ. Arat. 213: Aegoceron Cancrumque tenet, Luc. 10, 213.

† **aegŏlēthron**, i, *n.*, = αἰγόλεθρον (goat's bane), *a plant in Pontus*, prob. Azalea pontica, Linn.; *injurious to cattle, and esp. to goats*, Plin. 21, 13, 44, § 74.

† **aegōlĭos**, i, *m.*, = αἰγώλιος, *an unknown bird*; acc. to Harduin, *a kind of screech owl*, Plin. 10, 60, 79, § 165.

Aegon, ŏnis, *m.*, = Αἴγων. **I.** *The Ægean Sea* (only in the poets), Stat. Th. 5, 56; Val. Fl. 1, 629; 4, 715.—**II.** *The name of a shepherd*, Verg. E. 3, 2; 5, 72.

† **aegŏnȳchos**, i, *f.*, = αἰγόνυξ (goat's hoof), *a plant*, usu. called lithospermon, Plin. 27, 11, 74, § 98.

† **aegophthalmos**, i, *m.*, = αἰγόφθαλμος (goat's eye), *an unknown gem*, Plin. 37, 11, 71, § 187.

Aegŏs Flūmen, *n.* [trans. of Αἰγὸς Ποταμοί, *Goat river*], *a river and town in the Thracian Chersonesus, not far from the Hellespont, where Lysander defeated the Athenians*, 404 B. C., Nep. Lys. 1; id. Alc. 8; id. Con. 1; Mel. 2, 2, 7; Plin. 2, 58, 59, § 149.

aegrē, *adv.*, v. aeger *fin.*

* **aegrĕo**, ēre [aeger], *v. n.*, *to be ill*: morbis cum corporis aegret, Lucr. 3, 824; cf. Lachm. and Munro ad h. l., and Prisc. p. 826 P.

aegresco, ĕre, 3, *v. inch. n.* [aegreo], *to become ill, to grow sick* (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: morbis aegrescimus isdem, * Lucr. 5, 349: aegrescunt corvi, Plin. 10, 12, 15, § 32.—**II.** Fig. **A.** *To grow worse*: violentia Turni exsuperat magis, aegrescitque (i. e. asperior fit) medendo, * Verg. A. 12, 45: in corde sedens aegrescit cura parentis, Stat. Th. 1, 400.—**B.** *To be troubled, anxious, afflicted, grieved*: rebus laetis, Stat. Th. 2, 18: his anxia mentem Aegrescit curis (mentem, *Gr. acc.*), id. ib. 12, 193: sollicitudine, Tac. A. 15, 25 *fin.*

aegrĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [aeger, as acrimonia from acer]. Only of the mind, *sorrow, anxiety, trouble*, etc.: aliquem aegrimoniā afficere, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 5: dum abscedat a me haec aegrimonia, id. Rud. 4, 4, 146: ferrem graviter, si novae aegrimoniae locus esset, * Cic. Att. 12, 38, 2: tristis, Hor. Epod. 17, 73: deformis, id. ib. 13, 18: vetus, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 103. (For its distinction from aerumna, v. that word.)

aegrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [aeger], *illness, sickness* (both of body and mind, while aegrotatio denotes only physical disease). **I.** Lit., of the body of men and brutes (only after the Aug. per.): visi sunt (elephanti) fessi aegritudine, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 3: metu et aegritudine fessus, Tac. A. 2, 29; so id. ib. 2, 69; Curt. 3, 5; Flor. 4, 7; Eutr. 9, 5 al.—Also of plants: sunt enim quaedam aegritudines (ficorum) et locorum, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 223.—Far oftener, **II.** Of mind, *grief, sorrow, care*, etc. (class.; freq. in the Ciceronian philos.), Pac. ap. Non. 322, 18; 13, 29: aegritudo animam adimit, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 84; so id. Bacch. 5, 1, 24; id. Capt. 4, 2, 2; id. Curc. 2, 1, 9; id. Men. prol. 35; id. Merc. 2, 3, 24 al.: praeclare nostri, ut alia multa, molestiam, sollicitudinem, angorem propter similitudinem corporum aegrorum, aegritudinem nominaverunt, and soon after: ut aegrotatio in corpore, sic aegritudo in animo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10; so id. ib. 3, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 26; 4, 7, 15; id. Fam. 5, 13 *fin.* al.; Sall. J. 84.—In the *plur.*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 28; Cic. Tusc. 3, 19; 4, 15; Sen. Ep. 50.

aegror, ōris, *m.* [aeger, as acror from acer], *illness, sickness, disease*, only in Lucr. 6, 1132 (for in id. 6, 1259, the correct reading is *maeror*, v. Lachm. ad h. l.).

aegrotaticius, a, um, *adj.* [aegroto], *that is often ill*, Gloss. Isid.

aegrōtātio, ōnis, *f.* [aegroto], *illness, sickness, disease, infirmity* (prop. only of the body, while aegritudo also desig. that of the mind; much used in the philos. writings of Cic.): ut aegrotatio in corpore, sic aegritudo in animo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10: cum sanguis corruptus est, morbi aegrotationesque nascuntur, id. ib. 4, 10: aegrotationes nostras portavit, Vulg. Matt. 8, 17; ib. Jer. 16, 4.—The distinction between aegrotatio and morbus Cicero gives as follows: Morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem, aegrotationem morbum cum imbecillitate, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29.—Only by catachresis, of the mind, *morbid state* or *condition, disease*, but never strictly for aegritudo.—Thus Cicero says, after giving, in the passage above quoted, the distinction between morbus and aegrotatio, in reference to the body: sed in animo tantum modo cogitatione possumus morbum ab aegrotatione sejungere.—So also: nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem et morbum, id est insanitatem et aegrotum animum, quam appellarunt insaniam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4; and: aegrotationes animi, qualis est avaritia, gloriae cupiditas, etc., id. ib. 4, 37, 79.—In Pliny, of plants, 17, 24, 37, § 231.

aegroto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [aegrotus], *to be ill, sick*. **I.** Lit., of men and brutes: vehementer diuque, Cic. Clu. 62: gravissime aegrotans, id. Fin. 2, 13: graviter, id. Tusc. 1, 35: leviter, id. Off. 1, 24: periculose, id. Att. 8, 2: aegrotavit usque ad mortem, Vulg. Isa. 38, 1: aegrotare timenti, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 4: morbo, id. S. 1, 6, 30: aegrotare coepit, Vulg. 2 Reg. 13, 6: quia armentum aegrotet in agris, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 6.—Of plants (vites) aegrotant, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 226: aegrotant poma ipsa per se sine arbore, id. 17, 24, 37, § 228.—**II.** Fig. **A.** Of the mind: ea res ex qua animus aegrotat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 79: aegrotare animi vitio, Hor. S. 2, 3, 307.—**B.** Of other abstr. things, *to languish*, etc. (cf. jaceo): in te aegrotant artes, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 34; 1, 1, 8: languent officia, atque aegrotat fama vacillans, *duties are neglected, reputation sickens and staggers*, * Lucr. 4, 1124.

aegrōtus, a, um, *adj.* [aeger], *ill, sick, diseased* (in Cic. rare). **I.** Prop., of the body: facile omnes, cum valemus, recta consilia aegrotis damus, Ter. And. 2, 1, 9: aegroto, dum anima est, spes esse dicitur, Cic. Att. 9, 10; id. Fam. 9, 14: cum te aegrotum non videam, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 2, 2; ib. Ezech. 34, 4: corpus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 48: leo, id. ib. 1, 1, 73 al.—**II.** Trop., of the mind: omnibus amicis morbum inicies gravem, ita ut te videre audireque aegroti sient, *sick of seeing and hearing you*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 39 (for the constr. of the *inf.* here, v. Roby, II. § 1360 sq.): animus, Att. ap. Non. 469, 23; Ter. And. 1, 2, 22; 3, 3, 27; Cic. Tusc. 3, 4.—So of the state: hoc remedium est aegrotae et prope desperatae rei publicae, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21, 70.

Aegyptiăcus, a, um, *adj.*, *Egyptian* (a later form for the class. Aegyptius): libri, Gell. 10, 10: lingua, Vulg. Gen. 41, 45: incantationes, ib. Exod. 7, 11: partes, Cod. Th. 13, 5, 14.—*Adv.* **Aegyptiăcē**, *after the Egyptian manner*: loqui, Treb. Poll. 30, Tyr. 30.

aegyptilla, ae, *f.*, *a precious stone once found in Egypt*, prob. *a kind of onyx*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 148; Isid. Orig. 16, 11, 3.

‡ **Aegyptīni**: Aethiopes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.

Aegyptĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = Αἰγύπτιος, *Egyptian* (the class. word for the later Aegyptiacus in Gell., Plin., and Treb.): rex, Cic. Pis. 21: acetum, *a superior kind of vinegar*, id. Hortens. ap. Non.: bellum, Nep. Dat. 3: litus, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 142: mare, id. 5, 9, 10, § 54: classes, Suet. Caes. 39: vir, Vulg. Gen. 39, 1: ancilla, ib. ib. 16, 1; ib. Act. 21, 38 al.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.* **Aegyptius**, ii, *m.*, *an Egyptian*: quid igitur censes? Apim illum sanctum Aegyptiorum bovem, nonne deum videri Aegyptiis? Cic. N. D. 1, 29; id. Rep. 3, 9; Caes. B. C. 3, 110; Vulg. Exod. 2, 14; ib. Act. 7, 22 al.

1. Aegyptus, i, *f.*, = Αἴγυπτος, *Egypt*, sometimes reckoned by the ancients as belonging to Asia: Asiae prima pars Aegyptus, Mel. 1, 9: proxima Africae incolitur Aegyptus, etc., Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 48; Cic. Agr. 2, 16; Caes. B. C. 3, 106; Vulg. Gen. 12, 10; ib. Matt. 2, 13.

2. Aegyptus, i, *m.*, acc. to the fable, *a king of Egypt, son of Belus* (acc. to others, of Neptune), *and brother of Danaüs. He had fifty sons, to whom the fifty daughters of Danaus were espoused*, Hyg. Fab. 168.

Aelĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, *originating from an Ælius*: oratiunculae, *composed by the Stoic philosopher L. Ælius*, Cic. Brut. 56 *fin.*: studia, of the same, id. de Or. 1, 43, 193: jus, *a code of laws, now lost, compiled by Sext. Ælius Pætus* in the sixth century A. U. C., Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 7; cf. Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 114.

† **aelĭnos**, i, *m.*, = αἴλινος (from the interj. αἰ and λίνος, cf. Suid. II. p. 449 Küst.), *a song of lament, a dirge*: aelinon in silvis idem pater, aelinon, altis Dicitur invitā concinuisse lyrā, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 23.

Aelĭus, a. **I.** *The name of a Roman gens.*—**II.** *Adj.*, *Aelian*; hence, **1.** Lex Aelia de comitiis, named after Q. Aelius Paetus, by whom it was proposed A. U. C. 596, Cic. Sest. 15, 33; id. Vatin. 9; id. Pis. 4; id. Att. 2, 9 al.—**2.** Lex Aelia Sentia, proposed by the consuls Sext. Aelius and C. Sentius, A. U. C. 757, containing regulations concerning the limitation of manumission, cf. Ulp. Fragm. tit. 1; Dig. 40, 2, 12, 15 and 10, etc.; Zimmern, Hist. of Law, 1, 81, and 761 sq.

Aellō, ūs, *f.*, = Ἀελλώ. **I.** *The name of a harpy* (from ἄελλα, tempest, because she came like it upon her prey): ales Aello, Ov. M. 13, 710.—**II.** *The name of a swift running dog*, Ov. M. 3, 219.

† **aelūrus**, i, *m.*, = αἴλουρος, *a cat*, Gell. 20, 8; Hyg. Astr. 2, 28; cf. Rupert. Excur. Juv. 15, 7.

‡ **aemidum**: tumidum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 24, 4 [αἷμα blood]; cf. aemidus: πεφυσημένος, Gloss. Labb.

Aemĭlĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [Aemilius], *relating to the Æmilian gens*, *Æmilian*. Thus Scipio Africanus Minor, the son of Paulus Aemilius, was called Aemilianus, Vell. 1, 10; Flor. 2, 15.—In *neutr. plur.* **Aemĭlĭāna** (sc. aedificia or loca), *a place just out of Rome, not far from the Campus Martius*, perh. thus named in honor of Scipio Aemilianus, Varr. R. R. 3, 2: There was also, in the seventh region of the city of Rome, an Aemilian street, Sext. Ruf. de Reg. Urb. Rom.; from

Aemĭlĭus, a, um, *adj.* [aemulor], *the name of a Roman gens greatly distinguished for the illustrious men whom it furnished*. The most celebrated of them was L. Aemilius Paulus, the conqueror of Perseus, and the father of Corn. Scipio Africanus Minor: domus, Manil. 1, 794: tribus, Cic. Att. 2, 14; Liv. 38, 36.—**Aemĭlĭa Via**, *the name of three several public roads*. **I.** One, constructed by M. Aemilius Lepidus as consul, A. U. C. 567, began at Placentia, and passed

through Parma, Regium, Mutina, Bononia, Forum Cornelii, Faventia, Forum Livii, and Caesena to Ariminum, where it joined the Via Flaminia, Liv 39 —**2.** One, constructed A.U C 645, by M Aemilius Scaurus, as censor, led from Bononia through Pisa and Luna, to Dertona, Strab 1, 5 —**3.** One extending from Ariminum to Aquileia (some, however, consider this as the same with the first), Mart 3, 4. — Sometimes *absol*, **Aemilia,** instead of Via Aemilia in ipsā Aemiliā diu pugnatum est, Galba ap Cic Fam. 10, 30 —From the public way, Martial calls the region between Ariminum and Placentia (commonly Gallia Cispadana) regio Aemilia, Mart. 6, 85 —Aemilius pons, so called after its builder, M Aemilius Scaurus, Juv 6, 32 Rupert —Poet. Aemilia ratis, *the ship on which the booty acquired by L Æmilius Paulus, in the war with Perseus, was conveyed to Rome,* Prop 4, 2, 8 —Aemilius ludus, *a gladiatorial exhibition introduced by P Æmilius Lepidus,* Hor A. P 32.

Aemilius Măcer, of Verona, *a poet, the friend of Virgil and Ovid, who wrote* De Serpentibus et Volucribus (and perh De Virtutibus Herbarum), *of which nothing is extant,* Ov Tr 4, 10, 43, Serv ad Verg E. 5, 1.

Aemŏnia, Aemŏnides, Aemŏnis, Aemŏnius, v Haemonia, etc

aemŭla, v aemulus.

aemŭlanter, *adv*, v aemulor *fin.*

aemŭlātio, ōnis, *f* [aemulor], *an assiduous striving to equal* or *excel another in any thing, emulation* (it denotes rather the mental effort while *imitatio* regards more the mode of action, but *rivalitas* is a jealous rivalry, and therefore used only in a bad sense, while *aemulatio* is employed both in a good and bad sense) Cic thus explains this word aemulatio dupliciter illa quidem dicitur, ut et in laude et in vitio nomen hoc sit, nam et imitatio virtutis aemulatio dicitur. . et est aemulatio aegritudo, si eo, quod concupierit, alius potiatur, ipse careat, Cic Tusc. 4, 8, 17 So, **I.** In a good sense, *emulation*: laudis, Nep Att 5; Vell. 1, 17: gloriae, Just praef, Tac. A. 2, 44; id. Agr 21, Suet Calig 19, id. Tib 11 secundum aemulationem, *in zeal,* Vulg. Phil 3, 6 —Transf, of the imitation of nature in painting. picturae fallax est et in aemulatione naturae multum degenerat transcribentium sors varia, Plin 25, 2, 4, § 8 —**II.** In a bad sense, *jealousy, envy, malevolence* δυσζηλία ae mulatio vitiosa, quae rivalitati similis est, Cic Tusc. 4, 26 56 infensa Tac. A. 13, 19 municipalis, id. H 3, 57 adversariorum, Suet Ner 23, cf id. 33 aemulatio nascitur ex conjunctione, alitur aequalitate, exardescit invidiā, cujus finis est odium, Plin Pan. 84 al ad aemulationem eum provocaverunt, *to jealousy* (said of God), Vulg Psa. 77, 58 contentiones aemulationes, *rivalries,* ib 2 Cor 12, 20

aemŭlātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *a zealous imitator, emulator* (in a good sense), ζηλωτής ejus (sc. Catonis) * Cic. Att. 2, 1 *fin* animus aemulator Dei, Sen. Ep 124 *fin*: virtutum aemulator fuit, Just 6, 3 aemulatores sunt legis Vulg Act. 21, 20; 1 Cor 14, 12. — Eccl., of God as jealous of his honor Deus est aemulator, (*the Lord*) *is a jealous God,* Vulg Exod 34, 14.

aemŭlātrix, īcis *f* [aemulator], *a female emulator* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var 7, 5

aemŭlātus, ūs, *m* Perh only in Tac. for the class. aemulatio *emulation, rivalry,* Hist. 3, 66 —In *plur*, Ann 13, 46. (But in Agr 46, aemulatu is only a conjecture of Heinsius, Orell. and Halm read *similitudine*)

* **aemŭlo,** āre, *v a* An active form for aemulor (q v) App M 1, p 112.

aemŭlor, ātus, 1, *v dep* [aemulus], *to rival, to endeavor to equal* or *to excel one, to emulate, vie with* in a good and bad sense, hence (as a consequence of this action), *to equal one by emulating* **I.** In a good sense, constr with *acc.*, v II quoniam aemulari non licet, nunc invides, Plaut. Mil. 3 2, 26 omnes ejus instituta laudare facilius possunt quam aemulari, Cic. Fl. 26, Nep. Epam. 5, Liv 1 18, cf. Tac. H. 3, 81: Pindarum quisquis studet aemulari, * Hor C 4, 2, 1, Quint. 10, 1, 62 severitatem alicujus, Tac H. 2, 68 virtutes majorum, id. Agr 15 et saep —Transf of things Basilicae uvae Albanum vinum aemulantur, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 30 —Prov. aemulari umbras, *to fight shadows,* Prop 3, 32, 19 (cf. Cic Att. 15, 20 qui umbras timet).—**II.** In a bad sense, *to strive after* or *vie with enviously to be envious of, be jealous of,* ζηλοτυπεῖν, constr with *dat*, while in the first signif. down to Quint with *acc*, v Spald. ad Quint. 10, 1, 122, Rudd. II p 151 iis aemulemur, qui ea habent, quae nos habere cupimus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, cf. 4, 26, Just 6, 9 —Also with *cum* ne mecum aemuletur, Liv 28, 43 inter se, Tac. H. 2, 81. —With *inf* aemulabantur corruptissimum quemque pretio inlicere, Tac. H 2, 62. — Hence, * **aemŭlanter,** *adv*, *emulously,* Tert. c Haer 40

aemŭlus, a, um, *adj* [cf. ἁμιλλάομαι and ἅμα, imitor, imago, Germ ahmen (Eng aim) in nachahmen = to imitate], *striving after another earnestly, emulating, rivalling, emulous* (cf. aemulatio and aemulor), in a good and bad sense, constr with *dat* or as *subst.* with *gen* **I.** In a good sense, Att ap Auct Her 2, 26, 42 laudum, Cic. Phil 2, 12 laudis, id. Cael. 14 aemulus atque imitator studiorum ac laborum, id. Marc 1 Timagenis aemula lingua, Hor Ep 1, 19, 15 itinerum Herculis, Liv 21, 41.—With *ne* and *subj* milites aemuli, ne dissimiles viderentur, Aur Vict Caes 8, 3 —**II.** In a bad sense, both of one who, with a hostile feeling strives after the possessions of another, and of one who, on account of his strong desire for a thing, envies him who possesses it, *envious, jealous, grudging* — With *gen* Karthago aemula imperii Romani, Sall. C. 10, Vell 2, 1 Triton Verg A 6, 173 quem remoto aemulo aequiorem sibi sperabat Tac A. 3, 8 Britannici, Suet Ner 6 —**III.** *Subst*, *a rival* = rivalis mihi es aemula *you are my rival* (i. e *you have the same desire as I*), Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 20, Ter Eun. 4, 1, 9, cf. id. ib 2. 1, 8 si non tamquam virum, at tamquam aemulum removisset, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 31 et si nulla subest aemula, languet amor, Ov A. A. 2, 436 —By meton. (eccl), *an enemy* vide bis aemulum tuum in templo, Vulg. 1 Reg 2, 32: affligebat eam aemula, ib 1, 6 — In gen., mostly of things without life, *vying with, rivalling a thing,* i. e *comparable to, similar to,* with *dat*, v Rudd. II p 70 (poet, and in prose after the Aug per). tibia tubae Aemula, Hor A. P 203. labra rosis, Mart 4, 42: Tuscis vina cadis, id. 13, 118, Plin. 9, 17, 29, § 63; id. 15, 18, 19, § 68 al. Dictator Caesar summis oratoribus aemulus, i e. aequiparandus, Tac. A. 13, 3

☞ Facta dictaque ejus aemulus for aemulans, Sall Fragm. Hist 3 (cf. celatum indagator for indagans in Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 15, unless celatum be here a *gen.*)

Aenāria, ae, *f*, *an island on the western coast of Campania, the landing place of Æneas,* now *Ischia,* Cic. Att. 10, 13, Liv 8, 22, Suet. Aug 92, Paul ex Fest. p 20 Müll.

1. Aenēa, ae, v Aeneas.

2. Aenēa or **Aenia,** ae, *f*, = Αἴνεια, *a city of Chalcidice, in Macedonia, opposite Pydna,* Liv 40 4, 44, 10, 32.— Hence, **A. Aenēātes,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Ænea,* Liv 40, 4, 4.—**B. Aenēātĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *belonging to Ænea*: abies, Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 197

Aenĕădēs, ae (*gen plur* Aeneadûm, Lucr 1, 1, Ov. Tr 2, 261), *patr m.* [Aeneas] **I.** *A descendant of Æneas; his son Ascanius,* Verg A. 9, 653 (*Aenides,* Rib) —**II.** In gen., *those who are related in any manner to Æneas*, hence, **A.** *A Trojan* Verg. A. 7, 616, 1, 565, but oftener, **B.** *A Roman,* Verg. A 8, 648, Ov M. 15, 682, 695 al —**C.** *An adulatory epithet of Augustus,* Ov P 1, 1, 35, *of Scipio,* Sil. 13, 767

Aenēae Portus, *a harbor near Torone and Mount Athos,* Liv 45, 30, 4.

Aenēas, ae, *m.* (also in the *nom.* Aenea, Varr ap Charis. p 50 P; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 61, *gen* sometimes Aeneā Apul. Orth § 23 Osann., *acc.* Aenean often, after the Gr Αἰνείαν, Ov F 5 563, id. H. 7, 36, *voc.* Aeneā Poet. ap Varr L. L 6, § 60 Müll., Ov H. 7, 9), = Αἰνείας, *Æneas, son of Venus and Anchises, the hero of Virgil's epic poem, and ancestor of the Romans, worshipped after his death as* Juppiter Indiges, cf. Nieb Röm Gesch. 1, 207 sq

Aenēātes, ium, v 2. Aenea, A.

Aenēātĭcus, a, um, v 2. Aenea, B

aenēātor, ōris, *m* [aes], *one who blows a horn in war, a trumpeter* Aeneatores cornicines dicuntur, id est cornu canentes, Paul. ex Fest. p 20 Müll., Suet. Caes 32.

Aenēis, ĭdis or ĭdos, *f* [Aeneas], *the Æneid, Virgil's celebrated epic, the hero of which is Æneas, the progenitor of the Romans* Aeneïdos auctor, Ov Tr 2, 533 nec tu divinam Aeneïda tenta, Stat. Th 12 *fin*: morbo oppressus (Vergilius) petivit a suis, ut Aeneïda quam nondum satis elimavisset, adolerent, Gell. 17, 10

Aenēĭus, a, um (quadrisyl.), *adj* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to Æneas* nutrix, Verg. A. 7, 1 virtus, Ov M. 14, 581 pietas, id. F 4, 799 fata, *his death,* Stat S 5, 3, 37

ăēnĕŏlus, a, um, *adj dim* [aeneus], *made of bronze*. aeneoli piscatores, *little figures of fishermen in bronze,* Petr S 73, cf Paul. ex Fest p 28 Müll.

‡ **Aenēsi,** orum, *m*, *the companions of Æneas,* Paul ex Fest. p 20 Müll.

ăēnĕus (less freq **ăhēn-**), a, um, *adj*, *of bronze* [aes] **I.** *Of copper* or *bronze*: equus, Cic. Off. 3, 9 statua, id. Phil. 9, 6 candelabra, id. Verr 2, 4, 26 loricae, Nep Iphicr 1, Hor C 3, 3, 65, 3, 9, 18, 3, 16, 1, id. Ep 2, 1, 248 ahenea proles, *the brazen age,* Ov M. 1, 125 aeneus (quadrisyl) ut stes, i e *that a bronze statue may be erected to thee,* id. Sat 2, 3, 183 —**II.** *Of the color of bronze* barba, Suet Ner 2, cf Aenobarbus

Aenĭānes, um, *m*, *a people of Thessalia, west of the* Sinus Maliacus Cic. Rep 2 4, Liv 28, 5, 15 (the Ἐνιῆνες of Homer, Il 2, 749)

Aenĭdēs, ae, *patr m* **I.** *A son of Æneas,* Verg A. 9, 653 —**II.** *A descendant of Æneus, lying on the Propontis* —In the *plur*, *the inhabitants of Cyzicus,* because a son of Æneus was the founder of that city, Val. Fl 3 4.

† **aenigmă,** ătis, *n*, = αἴνιγμα (*dat* and *abl plur* aenigmatis, Charis. p 38 P), *that which is enigmatical* or *dark in a figurative representation, an allegory,* acc. to Quintilian's expl. allegoria quae est obscurior, Inst. 8, 6, 52, Cic de Or 3, 42.—**II.** Of other things. **A.** *That which is dark, obscure,* or *inexplicable*, *a riddle, enigma, obscurity* regina Saba venit temptare eum in aenigmatibus, Vulg. 3 Reg 10, 1 obscuritates et aenigmata somniorum, Cic Div 2, 64: aenigma numero Platonis obscurius, id Att. 7, 13 legum, Juv 8, 50 palam et non per aenigmata Dominum videt, Vulg Num 12, 8, 1 Cor 13, 12 —**B.** *A mystery, a mystical tenet* or *dogma in religion,* Arn. 3 p 109

aenigmătĭcus, a, um, *adj* [aenigma], *like an enigma, obscure, enigmatic* ille clarum esse somnium dixit, et nihil aenigmaticum, nihil dubium continere, Cassiod. H. Eccl. 9, 4.

† **aenigmătista** and **-tes,** ae, *m*, = αἰνιγματιστής, *one that proposes riddles, one that speaks in riddles an enigmatist,* Sid. Ep 8, 6, Aug Quaest in Num. 4, 45

ăēnĭpes or **ăhēnĭpes,** ĕdis, *adj* [aeneus-pes], *that has feet of bronze, bronze-footed* χαλκόπους. boves Ov H. 6, 32: equi, Prud. adv Symm 1, 531.

aenitologium, i *n.* In metre, *a dactylic verse with an iambic penthemimeris,* e g Carmina bella magis vellem sonare, Serv in Centim 1825 P

Aēnŏbarbus (earlier, **Ahēn-**), i, *m.* [aeneus, II, and barba. Red beard] *a family name of the Domitian gens,* Suet. Ner 1 Oud., Inscr Orell. 3793

aēnŭlum, i, *n dim* [aenus], *a small bronze vessel,* Paul ex Fest. p 28 Müll.

1. Aenus or **-os,** i, *f*, = Αἶνος, *a city of Thrace, south east of the* Palus Stentoris, *through which one of the mouths of the Hebrus falls into the sea,* now *Enos,* Mel. 2, 2, 8, Plin. 4, 11, 18 § 43, Cic. Fl. 14, Liv 31, 16, 4.—Hence **II. Aenii,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Ænus,* Liv 37, 33, 38, 41; 45 27

2. Aenus, i, m, *the river Inn*, Tac H 3, 5

3. ăēnus (trisyl, less freq **ăhēn-**), a, um, *adj* [aes] *of copper* or *bronze* (only poet for aheneus, yet Hor uses the latter oftener than the former) **I.** Lit signa, *the bronze images of the gods*, Lucr 1, 316 ahēnis in scaphiis, id 6, 1045 falcis, id 5, 1293, cf Verg A 4, 513 lux, i e armorum aeno rum, id ib 2, 470 crateres, id. ib 9, 165 — Hence, **ăēnum** (sc vas), *a bronze vessel* litore aena locant, Verg A. 1, 213, so Ov M 6, 645, Juv 15, 81 al, of the bronze vessels in which the purple color was pre pared, Ov. F 3, 822, Sen Herc Oet 663, Stat S 1, 2, 151 (hence, aenulum) —**II.** Trop **A.** *Firm, invincible* (cf adaman tinus) manus, Hor C 1, 35, 18 —**B.** *Hard, rigorous, inexorable* corda, Stat Th 3, 380

Aeŏles (Aeolis, Varr), um, m, = Αἰολεῖς, *the Æolians*, orig in Thessaly, later in the Peloponnesus, on the coast of Asia Mi nor, in Lesbos, and other places, Varr L L 5, § 25, 102 Müll, id R R 3, 1, 6, 3, 12, 6, Cic Fl 27 Their more usual name is Aeolii, v Aeolius

Aeŏlĭa, ae, *f*, = Αἰολία **I.** *A group of islands near Sicily, so called after Æolus, who is said to have once reigned there*, now *the Lipari Islands*, Plin 3, 8, 14, § 92 sq — **II.** In mythol, *the abode of Æolus the god of the winds* Verg A 1, 52 —**III.** *A coun try of Asia Minor*, Nep Con 5

Aeŏlĭcus, a, um, *adj*, = Αἰολικός, *per taining to the Æolians Æolian, Æolic* gens, Plin 6, 2, 2, § 7 digamma, Quint 1, 4, 7 littera, id 1, 7, 27 dicta, id. 8, 3, 59

Aeŏlĭdes, ae, *patr* m, = Αἰολίδης, *a male descendant of Æolus his son Sisy phus*, Ov M 13, 26, *Athamas*, id ib 4, 511, *Salmoneus*, Ov Ib 473, *his grandson Cephalus*, id ib 7, 672, also *Ulysses*, whose mother, Anticlea is said to have had in tercourse with Sisyphus before her mar riage with Laertes, Verg A 6, 529, also *Phrixus* Val Fl 1, 286

* **aeŏlĭpĭlae,** arum, *f* [aeolus pila], *vessels* (or *instruments*) *for investigating the nature of the wind, eolipiles*, Vitr 1, 6

1. Aeŏlis, idis, *f*, = Αἰολίς, *a country in Asia Minor, north of Ionia*, Liv 33, 38, 3, 37, 8 12, Plin 5, 29, 27, § 103

2. Aeŏlis, idis, *patr f*, = Αἰολίς, *a female descendant of Æolus*, so his daugh ters *Halcyone*, Ov M 11, 579, *Canace*, id H 11, 34

Aeŏlĭus, a, um, *adj*, = Αἰόλιος, *per taining to Æolus, Æolia*, or *Æolis, Æo lian* **I.** *Pertaining to Æolus, the god of the winds*, or *to his posterity* Euri, Ov Am 3, 12, 29 venti, Tib 4, 1, 58 aurum, *the golden fleece* (of the ram) *on which Phrixus and Helle, the grandchildren of Æolus, fled*, Val Fl 8, 79 virgo, i e *Arne* or *Canace*, Ov M 6, 116 postes i e fores domūs Athamantis Aeoli filii, id ib 4 486 —**II.** *Pertaining to Æolia* or *Æolis* insu lae, Plin 36 21, 42, § 154 pontus, Sil 14, 233 —**Aeŏlii,** orum, m, = Aeoles, *the Æo lians, the inhabitants of Æolia, in Asia Minor*, Vell 1, 4, Mela, 1, 18, 1 — Hence, **III.** *Pertaining to the Æolians* puella i e *Sappho*, as a Lesbian woman, Hor C 4, 9, 12 carmen *a Sapphic* or *Alcaic ode*, id ib 4 3, 12, cf Aeolis fidibus queren tem Sappho, id ib 2 13, 24 lyra, Ov H 15, 200 plectrum, Prop 2, 3, 19

Aeŏlus, i, m, = Αἴολος **I.** *The god of the winds, son of Jupiter* (or Hippotas) *and of Menalippa, ruler of the islands be tween Italy and Sicily, where he kept the winds shut up in caverns, and, at the bid ding of Jupiter, let them loose* or *recalled them*, Verg A 1, 52 Aeolon Hippotaden, cohibentem carcere ventos, Ov M 14, 224 —**II.** *A king in Thessaly, son of Hellen and Doreis, grandson of Deucalion, father of Sisyphus, Athamas, Salmoneus*, etc, Serv ad Verg A 6, 585

† **aeōn,** ōnis, m, = αἰών (age eternity) Often used by Tert adv Haer 33, 34, 49, and adv Valentin, who invented much concerning the Thirty Æons, whom he maintained to be gods

Aepy, n, = Αἰπύ, *a city of Elis, men tioned by Homer* (Il 2, 592) Stat Th 4 180

aequābĭlis, e, *adj* [aequo] *that can be made equal, equal, similar, like* ("aequa lis alterius staturae par, aequabile quod ae quari potest," Front Differ 2198 P), class, in Cic very freq (syn. aequalis aequus, planus, par similis) **I.** Lit vis hostilis cum istoc fecit meas opes aequabiles *has made my property equal to his*, Plaut Capt 2, 2, 52 par (sc est jus), quod in omnes aequabile est, Cic Inv 2, 22, 68 praedae partitio, id. Off 2, 11 in descriptione ae quabili sumptus id Fl 14, so id N D 1, 19 et saep mixtura vitiorum atque virtu tum, Suet Dom 3 —**II.** Transf **A.** *Equal, consistent uniform equable* · ut haec patientia dolorum in omni genere se aequabilem praebeat, *may appear as constantly equal to itself*, Cic Tusc 2, 27 motus certus et aequabilis, id N D 2, 9 moderati aequabilesque habitus, id Fin 5, 12 fluvius, *which always continues with the same current*, id Rep 2, 5, so, pulvis, Sall J 53 aequabilior firmitas, Sen. Ep 74 ver aequabile, Lact 2, 11, 2 —Hence, of discourse aequabile et temperatum ora tionis genus, *even and moderate style* (opp vis dicendi major in orationibus, Cic Off 1 1) tractus orationis lenis et aequabilis, id de Or 2 13, 54 genus orationis fusum atque tractum et cum lenitate quadam ae quabile profluens, id ib 15, 64 —**B.** In relation to morals, *equitable, just, right*, constr with *in* and *acc* or *absol* status rei publicae non in omnes ordines civita tis aequabilis, Cic Rep 2 37 fidus Roma nis, aequabilis in suos, Tac A 6, 31 jus aequabile *that deals alike with all*, Cic Inv 1, 2 aequabilium legum conditor, Aur Vict Caes 20, 23 —*Comp*, Cic Att 5, 20 — *Adv* **aequābĭlĭter,** *uniformly, equally, in like manner*, Cato, R R 103, Varr R R 1, 6, 6, Cic Off 2, 11, id N D 2 45 et saep —*Comp*, Sall C 2 —*Sup* does not occur either in the *adj* or *adv*

aequābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f* [aequabilis], *the quality of* aequabilis *equality, uniformity, evenness equability* (in the class per, perh only in Cic, Lact 5, 14) **I.** In gen mo tûs, Cic N D 2, 5 universae vitae, tum sin gularum actionum, id Off 1 31, 111, cf id. ib 26 —**II.** Of law, *equity, justice, imparti ality* (cf aequabilis II B) in rebus causis que civium aequabilitatis conservatio, *im partiality* Cic de Or 1 42, 188 in laude jus titiae explicandum est quid cum fide, quid cum aequabilitate factum sit id ib 2 85 —Of the administration of the state, *an equal claim* or *title of all to the same po litical equality* · ipsa aequabilitas est ini qua, cum habeat nullos gradus dignitatis, Cic Rep 1, 27 —**III.** Of discourse, *uniform ity of style* (cf aequabilis, II) elaborant alii in lenitate et aequabilitate et puro quasi quodam et candido genere dicendi, Cic Or 16, 53

aequābĭlĭter, *adv*, v aequabilis *fin*

aequaevus, a, um, *adj* [aequus ae vum], *of equal age, just as old, coeval* (in gen only poet, esp freq in Claudian) amicus Verg A. 5 452, so id ib 2, 561 aequaevi gregis, Sen. Agam 673 majestas, Claud IV Cons Hon 121 urbs aequaeva polo, id Bell Get 54 et saep — In prose lotos aequaeva Urbi intellegitur, Plin 16, 44, 86, § 236 auditor, Suet Vit Pers

aequālis, e, *adj* [aequo], *that can be put on an equality with*, conseq, *equal, like*, constr with *dat*, *absol.* and as *subst* with *gen* (syn aequus, aequabilis, planus par, similis) **I.** Lit partem pedis esse aequalem alteri parti, Cic Or 56 188 pau pertatem divitiis etiam inter homines ae qualem esse id. Leg 2, 10, 24 aequalem se faciens Deo, Vulg Joan 5, 18 aequales an gelis sunt, *like*, ib Luc 20 36 nec enim aut linguā aut moribus aequales abhorrere (Bastarnas a Scordiscis) Liv 40 57, 7 ut sententiae sint membris aequalibus Quint 9, 3 80 aequalis ponderis erunt omnes Vulg Exod 30 34, ib Deut 19, 7, ib Apoc 21, 16 —As *subst* with *gen* Creticus et ejus aequalis Paeon, Cic Or 64 215 (Another constr, v II) — Hence, **II.** Transf **A.** *That can be compared in respect to age, of the same age, equally old* **1.** Of persons **a.** *Of the same age, equal in years* cum neque me aspicere aequales dignarent meae Pac ap Non 470, 20 (Trag Rel p 97 Rib) patris cognatum atque aequa lem, Archidemidem, nostine? Ter Eun. 2, 3, 35 adulescens ita dilexi senem, ut ae qualem, Cic Sen 4, 10 P Orbius, meus fere aequalis, id. Brut 48 init Aristides aequalis fere fuit Themistocli, Nep Arist. 1 al —**b.** In gen, *contemporary, coeval*; and *subst*, *a contemporary*, without defi nite reference to equality in age Livius (Andronicus) Ennio aequalis fuit, Cic. Brut. 18 Philistus aequalis illorum temporum, id Div 1, 20, Liv 8, 40 —**c.** In the comic poets, esp in connection with amicus, *of the same age* O amice salve mi atque aequalis, ut vales? Plaut Trin 1, 2, 10, 2, 2, 50, Ter Heaut 3, 1 8, so id Ad 3, 4, 26 ne cuiquam suorum aequalium sup plex siet, id Phorm 5, 6 47 —**2.** Of things, *coeval, coexistent* etc Deiotari benevolen tia in populum Romanum est ipsius ae qualis aetati, *is as old as himself, has grown up with him*, Cic Phil 11, 13 in memoriam notam et aequalem incurro, i e *which be longs to our time*, id Brut 69, id Leg 1 2· ne istud Juppiter sierit urbem in aeter num conditam fragili huic et mortali cor pori aequalem esse, i e *should exist for an equally short time*, Liv 28 28 —Rarely with *cum* aequali tecum pubesceret aevo, Verg A. 3, 491 fuit cum ea cupressus ae qualis, Plin 16 44, 86 § 236 —**B.** *That can be compared in respect to size or form*, *of equal size, looking alike, resembling, sim ilar* florentes aequali corpore Nymphae, Verg Cir 435 chorus aequalis Dryadum, *a chorus of Dryads alike*, id G 4, 460 — **C.** *Uniform equable, unvarying* virtutes sunt inter se aequales et pares, Cic de Or 1, 18, 3, 14 55 nil aequale homini fuit illi, Hor S 1, 3, 9 imber lentior aequaliorque, *and more uniform*, Liv 24, 46 aequali ictu freta scindere, Ov M 11, 463 Euphranor in quocumque genere excellens ac sibi ae qualis, *always equal to himself*, Plin 35, 11, 37, § 128 opus aequali quadam mediocri tate, Quint 10, 1, 54 —Hence, but rarely, = aequus, of place, *equal, uniform level smooth, even, plain*, both in a horizontal and ascending direction loca Sall J 79 terra, Ov M 1, 34 gentes esse sine naribus aequali totius oris planitie, Plin 6, 30, 35, § 187 mons aequali dorso continuus Tac A. 4, 47 — *Comp* prob not used —* *Sup*, aequalissima porticus, Tert Anim 17 — *Adv* **aequālĭter,** *equally, uniformly, in the same manner*, Cic Verr 2, 3, 70; id Ac 2 11, id Lael 16, 58, Caes B G 2, 18, Vulg Deut 19 3, ib 1 Par 24, 31, ib Sap 6, 8 —*Comp*, Tac A 15, 21 —*Sup* not used

aequālĭtas, ātis, *f* [aequalis], *equal ity, similarity, uniformity* (syn simili tudo planities, aequitas) **I.** In gen similitudo aequalitasque verborum, Cic Part Or 6 fraterna id. Lig 12, Vulg 2 Cor 8 13, 14 —**II.** In Tac freq of *political equality*, = ἰσοτιμία omnes exutā aequali tate jussa principis aspectare, Tac A 1 4, 3, 74, cf id ib 26 and id H 2, 38 —**III.** Of *equality in age* (cf aequalis II) et ae qualitas vestra et pares honorum gradus Cic Brut 42.—**IV.** *The equality, evenness of a place* maris, i e mare tranquillum, *a calm*, γαλήνην, Sen Ep 53 (Ocsypum) carnes excrescentes ad aequalitatem redu cit, Plin 30, 13, 39, § 113

aequālĭter, *adv*, v aequalis *fin*

* **aequāmen,** inis, *n* [aequo], *an in strument for levelling* or *smoothing*, as ex planation of amussis, and syn to levamen tum, Varr ap Non 9, 18

* **aequāmentum,** i, *n* [id], *an equal ling, requiting*, translation of hostimen tum, Non 3, 26

Aequāna, orum, *n* (sc juga), *a moun tain range near Sorrentum*, Sil 5, 466

‡ **aequānĭmis** [aequus animus] *adj*, in Vet Onomast = εὐγνώμων, *kind, mild.* — *Adv* · **aequānĭmĭter,** *calmly, with equanimity* (only in later Lat), Macr S. 2, 4, Sulp Dial 1, 14, Amm 19, 10, Tert. Patient. 8 al

aequānĭmĭtas, ātis, *f* [aequanimis] (rare for aequus animus) **I.** Before the class per *favor good will* (favor et pro pitius animus, Don ad Ter Ad. prol 24) bonitas vestra atque aequanimitas Ter Phorm prol 34, id Ad. prol 24.—**II.** In the post Aug per, *calmness, patience, equanimity*, Plin. 18, 12, 31, § 123 patien-

tia est malorum cum aequanimitate perlatio, Lact 5, 22 3

aequănĭmĭter, *adv*, v aequanimis

aequănĭmus, a, um [aequus animus], *adj*, *even tempered, patient, composed, calm* aequanimus fiam, Aus Sept Sap 3 nulla fuit res parva umquam aequanimis, id. Idyll 3, 9

aequātĭo, ōnis, *f* [aequo], *an equalizing, equal distribution* gratiae dignitatis suffragiorum, Cic Mur 23, cf Liv 34, 31. bonorum, *community of goods, communism*, Cic. Off 2, 21, 73. juris, Liv. 8, 4 al.

‡ **aequātor mŏnētae,** *one who, in the coining of money, examines the equality of its weight, an assizer*, Inscr Orell. 3228.

aequātus, a, um, *Part* of aequo

aequē, *adv*, v aequus *fin*

Aequi, ōrum, *m* **I.** *A warlike people of ancient Italy, in the neighborhood of the Latins and Volsci, on both sides of the Anio*, whose cities were Alba, Tibur, Praeneste, Carseoli, etc They were almost entirely destroyed by the dictator Cincinnatus Cic Rep 2, 20; Liv 1, 9; 4, 30 al.; cf Nieb Röm Gesch 1, 81.—Hence, **II. A. Aequĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *Æquian:* bellum, *with the Æqui*, Liv. 3, 4, 3, 10, 1, 7 —**B. Aequĭcŭlus,** a, um, *adj*, *Æquian:* gens, Verg A. 7, 747 · rura, Sil 8, 371.—Hence, *subst* **Aequĭcŭlus,** i, *m*, *one of the Æqui* asper, Ov F 3, 93; so Suet Vit 1 —**C. Aequĭcŭlāni** = Aequiculi, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107

* **aequĭcrūrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [aequus crus] = ἰσοσκελής, *of equal legs, isosceles*, in geom. of the triangle, Mart Cap 6, p 230

Aequĭcus, a, um, v Aequi

‡ **aequĭdiāle,** is, *n* [aequus-dies], old form for aequinoctiale, *the equinox*. "aequidiale apud antiquos dictum est, quod nunc dicimus aequinoctiale, quia nox diei potius quam dies nocti annumerari debet Graeci quoque in hoc consentiunt, ἰσημερίαν, id est aequidiale, dicentes," Paul. ex Fest p 24 Müll.

* **aequĭdiānus,** a, um, *adj* [aequidiale] i q aequinoctialis, *equinoctial*. ex ortus App de Mundo, p 62 (270 ed. min Hildebr)

aequĭdĭci (sc versus) [aequus dico], *verses containing corresponding words or expressions* (ἀντιθέτους), as (Verg E 2, 18) alba ligustra cadunt, vaccinia nigra leguntur "Albis enim nigra opposuit, ligustris autem vaccinia attribuit, et cadentibus legendi assignavit," Diom p 498 P

aequĭdistans, antis, *adj* [aequus disto] In math *parallel, equidistant* circuli, Mart Cap 3, p 276

aequĭformis, e, *adj* [aequus forma], *uniform* · versus, *composed of single, unconnected words* as (Verg A. 7, 171) urbe fuit media Laurentis regia Pici, where no two successive words are connected, Diom p 498 P

aequĭlanx, lancis [aequus lanx], *with equal scale* trutina aequilance ponderare, Fulg Cont Verg

* **aequĭlātātio,** ōnis, *f* [aequus latus], *the equal distance of two parallel lines from each other*, Vitr 9 8

* **aequĭlātĕrālis,** e, *adj* [id.], *equilateral*, Censor de D Nat 8

aequĭlātĕrus, a, um, *adj* [id.] In math *equilateral:* triangulus, Mart Cap 6, p 229 and 230

* **aequĭlātus,** ĕris, *adj* [id] In math *equilateral* · regula, Aus Idyll. 11, 50

‡ **aequĭlāvĭum,** i *n* [aequus lavo], *a half of the whole;* said of wool, when *half* of the weight remains after *washing*, Paul ex Fest p 24 Müll

* **aequĭlībrātus,** a um *adj* [aequus libra] = aequilibris, Tert. c. Hermog 41

* **aequĭlībris,** e, *adj* [id.] *in perfect equilibrium* or *equipoise level, horizontal*, Vitr 5 12.

* **aequĭlībrĭtas,** ātis *f* [aequilibris] (a word coined by Cic. as a transl. of the Epicurean ἰσονομία) *the equal distribution of the powers of nature* confugis ad aequilibritatem; sic enim ἰσονομίαν, si placet, appellemus, Cic N D 1, 39, 109 (cf id ib 19, 50, 1 ἰσονομίαν appellat Epicurus, id est, aequabilem tributionem)

aequĭlībrĭum, ii, *n* [aequilibris], *a level or horizontal position, equilibrium* · quaedam ligna ad medium submersa ad aequilibrium aquae, Sen. Q N 3, 25, so Col Arb 5, 2.—**II.** Trop, *a perfect equality* rumpendi pariter membri, Gell 20, 1

Aequĭmaelĭum (better than **Aequĭmēl-**), i, *n.*, *the open space in Rome below the Capitol, not far from the Carcer, where had stood the house of the turbulent tribune of the people, Sp Mælius, who was slain by Ahala during the dictatorship of Cincinnatus*, now in the *Via di Marforio* · Aequimaelium, quod aequata Maeli (Meli) domus publico, quod regnum occupare voluit is, Varr L. L 5, § 157 Müll., so Liv 4, 16, 1; 38, 28, 3 In Cicero's time a lamb market seems to have been there, Cic Div. 2, 17, 39 Cf on this locality, Nieb Rom Gesch 2, 474, Amm 28, and Becker's Antiq 1, p 485 sq

aequĭmānus, a, um, *adj* [aequus manus] *who can use both hands equally well, ambidextrous*, ἀμφιδέξιος, Aus Idyll. 12, Beda Orth. 2329 P—Trop, *of equal skill in two departments* or *in two pursuits:* περιδέξιος, Symm Ep 9, 101 (110)

aequĭnoctĭālis, e, *adj* [aequinoctium], *pertaining to the equinox, or the time of equal day and night, equinoctial* · circulus *the equator*, Varr L. L 9, § 24 Müll. · aestus, Sen. Q N 3, 28 (cf aequinoctium *fin*) horae, Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 216 meridies, Col. 1, 6, 2.

aequĭnoctĭum, i, *n* [aequus nox], *the time of equal days and nights, the equinox*, Cic Att 12, 28, 3, Caes B G 4 36, cf. id. ib 5, 23; Varr L. L. 6, § 8 Müll.. autumnale, Liv. 31, 47. vernum, id 33, 3· aestus duobus aequinoctiis maxime tumentes et autumnali amplius quam verno, etc, Plin 2, 97, 99, § 215

aequĭpar, ăris, *adj* [aequus par] *perfectly alike* or *equal;* only in later writers, e g Aus Idyll. 12; App Flor 3

aequĭpărābĭlis (better, **aequĭpĕr-**), e, *adj* [aequiparo], *that may be compared, comparable* (perh. only in Plaut), with *dat:* diis aequiperabile, Curc 1, 3, 11 —With *cum*, Trin. 2, 4, 65 (also in Non. 304)

aequĭpărantĭa (better, **aequĭpĕr-**), ae, *f* [id.], *a comparison* (late Lat), Tert. adv Val 16

aequĭpărātĭo (better, **aequĭpĕr-**), ōnis, *f* [id], *an equalizing, a comparison*. aequiperatio et paritas virtutum inter se consimilium, Gell 14 3 rex de aequiperatione aestimanda (*whether his army could be put on an equality with*) quaesierat, id 5, 5, 7

aequĭpăro (better **aequĭpĕr-;** cf. Dietrich in Zeitschr für vergl Sprachf 1, p 550), āvi, ātum 1, *v a* and *n* [aequipar] **I.** *Act*, *to put a thing on an equality with another thing, to compare, liken*, with *ad*, *cum*, or *dat* · suas virtutes ad tuas, Plaut Mil. 1, 1, 11: aequiperata cum P fratre gloria, Cic Mur 14, 31 · Jovis Solisque equis dictatorem, Liv 5, 23. Hadrianus Numae aequiperandus, Frontin Princ Hist p 317 Rom —**II.** *Neutr.*, *to place one's self on an equality with another in worth to become equal to, to equal come up to, attain to* (cf aequo and adaequo) constr with *dat*, but more frequently with *acc*, and *absol* (α) With *dat* nam si qui, quae eventura sunt, provideant aequiperent Jovi Pac. ap Gell 14 1, 34 —(β) With *acc.* nemo est qui factis me aequiperare queat, Enn ap Cic. Tusc. 5 17, 49 (Epigr 8, p 162 Vahl.) urbem dignitate, Nep Them 6, 1, so id. Alc. 11, 3, Liv 37 53 voce magistrum, Verg E. 5 48; Ov P 2, 5, 44 —(γ) *Absol*, Pac. ap Non 307, 11

aequĭpĕdus, a, um, and **aequĭpēs,** ĕdis, *adj* [aequus pes] *having equal feet, isosceles* (of a triangle) App Dogm Plat 1, p 5, and Diom. p 472 P

aequĭpĕro, v aequiparo

aequĭpollens, entis *adj* [aequus polleo], *of equal value* or *significance, equivalent*, a dialectic word, used several times in App de Dogm Plat 3, p 36 and 39

* **aequĭpondĭum,** i, *n* [aequus pondus], *an equal weight, a counterpoise*, Vitr 10, 8

aequĭtas, ātis, *f* [aequus] *the quality of being* aequus (syn aequalitas, jus, justitia, fas) **I.** *The uniform relation of one thing to others, equality conformity, symmetry* portionum aequitate turbata, Sen. Q N 3, 10 commoditas et aequitas (*proportion, symmetry*) membrorum, Suet Aug 79 —**II.** Trop **A.** *Just* or *equitable conduct toward others justice, equity fairness* ἐπιείκεια (governed by benevolence, while justitia yields to another only what is strictly due) pro aequitate contra jus dicere, Cic de Or 1, 56, 240 belli aequitas sanctissime fetiali jure perscripta est, id. Off 1, 11, 36 a verbis recedere et aequitate uti id Caecin 13, Nep Arist 2, 2 Br, cf id. Milt 2, Suet Claud. 15 But it is sometimes used for justitia summa bonitas et aequitas causae, Cic. Att 16, 16 quam habet aequitatem, ut agrum qui nullum habuit, habeat? id Off 2, 22 *fin.*—Eccl, *righteousness*, (α) of men, Vulg Deut 9, 5, ib Mal. 2, 6 —(β) Of God, Vulg Psa. 9, 9, ib Act 17, 31.—**B.** *A quiet, tranquil state of mind, evenness of temper, moderation, calmness, tranquillity, repose, equanimity*, often with animus quis hanc animi maximi aequitatem in ipsa morte laudaret, si? etc, Cic Tusc. 1, 40, 97 novi moderationem animi tui et aequitatem, id. de Sen 1, so id. Agr 1, 5 ut animi aequitate plebem contineant, Caes B G 6, 22, so Nep Thras 4 ubi pax evenerat aequitate, Sall C 9, 3

aequĭter, *adv*, v. aequus *fin*

aequĭternus, a, um, *adj* [aeque aeternus], *equally eternal, coeternal*, Claud. Mam Anim 2, 4, Sid. Ep 8, 13

* **aequĭ-vălĕo,** ēre, *v a* [aequus], *to have equal power, be equivalent*, Auct Carm de Phil 6

aequĭvŏcus, a, um, *adj* [aequus voco], in gram. verba aequivoca *of like signification, ambiguous, equivocal*, Isid. Orig 2, 26, so Mart Cap 4, 97

aequo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* and *n* [aequus] **I.** *Act*, *to make one thing equal to another*, constr with *cum* and (in gen in the hist) with *dat* and with *cop conj* (cf adaequo) (α) With *cum* inventum est temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari se putarent Cic. Leg 3, 10 cum suas quisque opes cum potentissimis aequari videat Caes B G 6, 22 numerum (corporum) cum navibus, Verg A. 1, 193 —(β) With *dat.* Insedabiliter sitis arida, corpora mersans, Aequabat multum parvis umoribus imbrem, *an unquenchable, burning thirst . made the most copious stream seem to them as only a few drops* Lucr 6, 1176 per somnum vinumque dies noctibus aequare, Liv 31, 41 aequavit togatus armati gloriam collegae, id. 4, 10, 8 cujus magnitudini semper animum aequavit, id. 33, 21 3 (but in id. 6, 20, 8, facta dictis aequando, dictis is *abl*, v Weissenb ad h l), Vell. 2 127 aequare solo templum *to level with the ground*, Tac A 1 51, so domum, Quint 3 7, 20 and Aur Vict Vir Illustr 17 5, and in an extended sense Scipio Numantiam excisam aequavit solo, Vell 2, 4 —Hence, trop solo aequandae sunt dictaturae consulatusque, *entirely abolished*, Liv 6 18 —(γ) With *cop conj* Curios aequare Fabriciosque, Aur Vict Caes 18, 2. —Poet si protinus illum Aequasset nocti ludum, *had played through the whole night* Verg A 9, 338 —Hence also, **B.** In comparison *to place a thing on an equality with, to compare*, in Cic with *cum*, later with *dat* aequare et conferre scelera alicujus cum aliis Cic. Verr 1, 1, 8 ne aequaveritis Hannibali Philippum, ne Carthaginiensibus Macedonas Pyrrho certe aequabitis Liv 31 7 Deum homini non aequabo Vulg. Job, 32, 21 quis in nubibus aequabitur Domino ib Psa. 88, 7 —**C.** Of places, *to make level, even* or *smooth* · aequata agri planities, Cic. Verr 2, 4 48; and trop aequato discrimine, *at an equal distance*, Lucr 5 690 aequato omnium periculo Caes. B G 1 25 aequato Marte Liv 1, 25 aequato jure omnium, id. 2, 3 —Poet ibant aequati numero,

divided into equal parts, Verg A 7, 698 foedera regum Vel Gabiis vel cum rigidis aequata Sabinis, i e aequis legibus icta, Hor Ep 2, 1, 25, cf si foedus est, si societas aequatio juris est cur non omnia aequantur? *placed in the same circumstances?* Liv 8, 4 —**D.** T t. **1.** Aequare frontem, milit. t., *to make an equal front*, Liv 5, 38 aequatis frontibus, Tib 4, 1, 102, v frons.—**2.** Aequare sortes, *to see that the lots are equal in number to those who draw, of the same material, and each with a different name.* The classical passage for this phrase is Plaut Cas. 2, 6, 35 conicite sortes uxor, aequa (sc. eas), v the preceding verses. So Cic. Fragm Or Corn. 1, p 449 Orell dum sitella defertur, dum aequantur sortes, dum sortitio fit, etc —**II.** *Neutr* or *act*, *to become equal to one, to equal, come up to, attain to* (mostly in the histt.), constr with *dat.*, but oftener with acc. (cf adaequo and aequipero, and Zumpt, § 389, 1) qui jam illis fere aequarunt, Cic Off 1, 1, 3, Ov M 6, 21 ea arte aequasset superiores reges, ni, etc., Liv 1, 53, so, cursu equum, id 31, 35, for which Curtius cursum alicujus, 4, 1 gloriam alicujus, Suet Caes 55 eam picturam imitati sunt multi, aequavit nemo, Plin 35, 11, 40, § 126, Luc 3, 456 —Poet sagitta aequans ventos, *like the winds* in swiftness Verg A. 10, 248 valet nondum munia comparis Aequare (juvenca), i e *cannot yet draw even with her mate*, Hor C 2, 5, 2.

aequor, ŏris, *n* [aequus] **I.** In gen, *an even, level surface* (ante Aug poet, only once in Cic and once in Sallust) speculorum aequor, *a plane surface*, as of a mirror, Lucr 4, 106, 291 in summo aequore saxi, *upon the polished, smooth marble surface*, id 3, 905 camporum patentium aequora, * Cic. Div 1, 42 campi, Verg A 7, 781, and without campus Daren ardens agit aequore toto, id ib 5, 456 at prius ignotum ferro quam scindimus aequor, id G 1, 50, 1, 97, of the desert, id. ib 2, 105 immensum spatiis confecimus aequor, id ib 541 primus in aequore pulvis, Juv 8, 61, and once of the heavens aequora caeli Sensimus sonere, Att ap Non 505, 8 (Trag Rel p 139 Rib) —**II.** Esp, *the even surface of the sea in its quiet state, the calm smooth sea* ("aequor mare appellatum, quod aequatum, cum commotum vento non est," Varr L L. 7, § 23 Mull quid tam planum videtur quam mare? ex quo etiam aequor illud poetae vocant, Cic Ac Fragm ap Non 65, 2 (cf πόντου πλάξ, Pind P 1, 24) — Also in gen, *the sea*, even when agitated by storms, Lucr 1, 719 turbantibus aequora ventis, id. 2 1 silvaeque et saeva quiêrant aequora, Verg A 4, 523 et saep per undosum aequor, id ib 313 contracta pisces aequora sentiunt, Hor C 3 1, 33 juventus Infecit aequor sanguine Punico, id ib 3, 6, 34 al —Sometimes pleonast with mare or pontus vastum maris aequor arandum, Verg A 2, 780 tellus et aequora ponti, id G 1, 469 —Of the surface of the Tiber, Verg A. 8, 89 and 96 (so, mare of the Timavus, id ib 1, 246, and unda of rivers, as of the Simoïs, id ib 1, 618) —In prose writers after the Aug per placidum aequor, Tac A 2, 23 penetrare aequora, Val Max 9, 1, 1, so Curt 4, 7, Plin 4, 12, 24, § 76, Mel 1, 2 Once even in Sallust aequore et terrā, Sall Fragm ap Don ad Ter Phorm 2, 1, 13 (p 390, n 81 Kritz) dub

aequŏrĕus, a, um, *adj* [aequor], *of or pertaining to the sea* (only poet) rex, *Neptune*, Ov M 8, 604 Britanni *the Britons surrounded by the sea*, id ib 15, 753 genus, *the ocean kind, fish*, Verg G 3, 243 aquae, Mart 10, 51 al

aequus (aecus, Pac 32 Rib, Lucr 5, 1023 Lachm and Munro, AIQVOS, S C de Bacch 1 26), a, um, *adj* [formerly referred to EIKΩ, ἔοικα, but Pott connects it with Sanscr eka = one, as if properly, *one and uniform*, others consider it as akin to aemulor, q v] **I. A.** Of place, *that extends or lies in a horizontal direction, plain, even, level, flat* (esp freq in the strategic descriptions of the histt., syn planus, aequalis, aequabilis, par, similis, justus) locus ad libellam aequus, *level*, Varr R. R. 1, 6 *fin.* aequus et planus locus, Cic. Caec. 17 *fin* in aequum locum se demittere, Caes. B G 7, 28 legio, quae paulo aequiore loco constiterat, id. ib 7, 51 in aequum locum deducere, Sall J 42 (cf in Gr εἰς τὸ ἴσον καταβαίνειν, Xen. Anab 4, 6, 18) —Trop sive loquitur ex inferiore loco sive aequo sive ex superiore, i e *before the judges, sitting on raised seats, or in the Senate, or in the assembly of the people from the rostra*, Cic de Or 3, 6, 23 meos multos et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habitos cum tuā summa laude, *from the tribune, and on private matters*, id Fam 3, 8 —In the histt., sometimes *subst.* **aequum,** i, *n*, with a *gen*, *level ground, a plain* facilem in aequo campi victoriam fore, Liv 5, 38 ut primum agmen aequo, ceteri per acclive jugum insurgerent, Tac Agr 35 in aequum digredi, id ib 18 in aequo obstare, id ib 36, id. H 4, 23 — Also, *an eminence*, if it rises without inequalities dum Romanae cohortes in aequum eniterentur, *up the slope*, Tac A 2, 80 —As a level place is more favorable for military operations than an uneven one, aequus has the signif, **B.** *Favorable, convenient, advantageous* (as its opp, iniquus, uneven, has that of unfavorable, etc) **1.** Of place locum se aequum ad dimicandum dedisse, Caes. B C 3, 73 etsi non aequum locum videbat suis, Nep Milt 5, 4 non hic silvas nec paludes, sed aequis locis aequos deos, Tac A 1, 68 —**2.** Of time judicium aequiore tempore fieri oportere, *more propitious*, Cic Corn Fragm ap Ascon. p 72 et tempore et loco aequo, Liv 26, 3 tempore aequo, Suet. Caes 35 —**3.** In gen., of persons or things (freq and class), *favorable, kind, friendly, benevolent*, etc, constr *absol* with *dat*, or *in* and *acc* (in poets *in* with *abl*) (α) *Absol* consequeris, ut eos ipsos quos contra statuas, aequos placatosque dimittas Cic. Or 10, 34 nobilitate inimica, non aequo senatu, id. Q Fr 2, 3 *med.* meis aequissimis utuntur auribus, id Fam 7 33 oculis aspicere aequis, Verg A 4, 372 O dominum aequum et bonum, Suet. Aug 53 boni et aequi et faciles domini, id Tib 29 —(β) With *dat* aequa Venus Teucris, Pallas iniqua fuit, Ov Tr 1, 2, 6, id A. A. 2, 310 —(γ) With *in* and *acc.* quis hoc statuit, quod aequum sit in Quintium, id iniquum esse in Maevium, Cic. Quint 14 —(δ) With *in* and *abl* victor erat quamvis, aequus in hoste fuit, Prop 4, 18, 28 —Hence **4. aequus,** i, *m subst*, *a friend* ego ut me tibi amicissimum esse et aequi et inimici intellegant curabo, *both friends and enemies*, Cic Fam 3 6 *fin* aequis iniquisque persuasum erat, Liv 5, 45

II. *That is equal to another in any quality, equal, like*, and of things divided into two equal parts, *a half* aequo censu censeri, Plaut. Trin 2, 4, 92 partis, Lucr 3, 125, so Aur Vict Orig 19, 1, and Vulg 1 Reg 30, 24 aequa erit mensura sagorum, ib Exod. 26, 8 pondera, ib Lev 19, 36 portio, ib 2 Mach 8, 30 aequa dementia, Lucr 1, 705 al aequa manu discedere, *to come off with equal advantage*, Sall C 39, so, aequo Marte pugnare, *with equal success*, Liv 2, 6, Curt 4, 15, 29, Flor 4, 2, 48 al urbs erit in summo nubibus aequa jugo, Ov P 4, 7, 24 aequum vulnus utrique tulit, id. M 9, 719 (cf id ib 7, 803 aequales urebant pectora flammae) sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis, Verg A. 2, 724 pars aequa mundi, Plin 2, 19, 17, § 81 utinam esset mihi pars aequa amoris tecum, i e aeque vicissim amaremus, Ter Eun. 1, 2, 12 non tertiam portionem, verum aequam Plin 3, 1, 1, § 5 al — Hence the adverbial phrases, **1.** Ex aequo, *in like manner, in an equal degree, equally* (= ἐξ ἴσου, Hdt, Dem), Lucr 1, 854 dixit et ex aequo donis formaque probata, etc, Ov H 16, 87, 20, 123, id Am 1, 10, 33, id A A 2, 682, id M 3, 145, 4, 62, Liv 36, 37 adversarum rerum ex aequo socii sunt (Fosi Cheruscis), cum in secundis minores fuissent, Tac. G 36 *fin* —**2.** In aequo esse or stare *to be equal* qui cogit mori nolentem in aequo est, quique properantem impedit Sen Phoen 98 ut naturam oderint quod infra deos sumus, quod non in aequo illis stetimus, id Ben. 2, 29 in aequo ponere aliquem alicui, *to make equal, to put on an equality, to compare* in aequo eum (Philopoemenem) summis imperatoribus posuerunt, Liv 39, 50 *fin* —**B.** Morally **1.** Of persons *fair, equitable, impartial in conduct toward others* (diff from justus, just, v aequitas, II), constr *absol*, with *dat.*, more rarely with *gen.* praetor aequus et sapiens, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 65, 2, 5, 59 aequissimus aestimator et judex, id. Fin 3, 2 praebere se aequum alicui, id Fam 2, 1 absentium aequi, praesentibus mobiles, *benevolent toward*, Tac. A. 6, 36 —**2.** Of things, *fair, right, equitable, reasonable* ITA SENATVS. AIQVOM. CENSVIT, S C de Bach 1 26 et aecum et rectum est, Pac. ap Non 261, 13 (Trag Rel p 81 Rib) aequa et honesta postulatio, Cic. Rosc Am 2 quod justum est et aequum, servis praestate, *just and fair*, Vulg Col. 4, 1 postulo primum id, quod aequissimum est ut, etc., Cic Clu 2 aequa lex et omnibus utilis, id Balb 27 aequissimis legibus monere, Aur Vict Caes. 9 5 aequae conditiones, Vell 2, 25, see Fischer, Gr II 611 —Hence, **3. aequum,** i, *n. subst*, *what is fair, equitable, or just, fairness, equity, or justice* etc. jus atque aequum, Enn. ap Non p 399, 10 (Trag v 224 Vahl) utilitas justi prope mater et aequi, Hor S 1, 3, 98 aequi studium, Aur Vict Caes 24, 6 —Often with comparatives, *more than is right, proper, reasonable* lamentari amplius aequo, Lucr 3, 966 injurias gravius aequo habere, *to feel too deeply*, Sall C 50 potus largius aequo, Hor Ep 2, 2, 215 —Hence, aequum est, *it is reasonable, proper, right*, etc, constr with *acc* and *inf*, in good prose also with *dat. pers* and *ut*, Rudd II p 235, n 21 nos quiescere aequom est, Enn ap Diom p 382 P (Trag v 199 Vahl.) quae liberum scire aequom est adulescentem, Ter Eun 3, 2, 25 significant Imbecillorum esse aecum misererier omnîs, Lucr 5, 1023 non est aequum nos derelinquere verbum Dei, Vulg Act 6, 2 aequius est mori quam auctoritatem imperii foedare, Aur Vict. Epit 12, 7 ut peritis? Ut piscatorem aequomst (sc. perire) fame sitique speque Plaut Rud. 2, 2, 7, so, sicut aequum est homini de potestate deorum timide et pauca dicamus, Cic Imp Pomp 16, 47 —In Plaut., with *abl* plus vidissem quam med atque illo aequom foret, *would be becoming in me and him*, Plaut Bacch 3, 3, 84, id Rud prol 47 —**4.** Aequum as *subst* very freq with bonum = aequitas, *equitable conduct toward others, fairness, equity*, etc. neque quidquam queo aequi bonique ab eo impetrare, *what is right and just*, Plaut Curc 1 1, 65 cum de jure civili, cum de aequo et bono disputaretur, Cic Brut 38 ex aequo et bono non ex callido versutoque jure rem judicari oportere, id Caecin 23 fit reus magis ex aequo bonoque quam ex jure gentium *in accordance with justice and equity*, Sall J 35 —Also without *et* illi dolum malum, illi fidem bonam, illi aequum bonum tradiderunt, Cic Top 17 —So also, aequius melius, *according to greater equity*, Cic Off 3, 15, id. Top 17 —**C.** Of a state of mind, *even, unruffled, calm, composed tranquil, patient, enduring* (cf aequitas, II B), esp freq with animus or mens animus aequos optumum est aerumnae condimentum, Plaut Rud. 2, 3, 71 concedo et quod animus aequus est et quia necesse est, Cic. Rosc. Am 50 quod adest memento Componere aequus, Hor C 3, 29, 32 tentantem majora, fere praesentibus aequum, id Ep 1, 17, 24, and so, aequam memento rebus in arduis Servare mentem, etc, id C 2, 3 1 —Esp freq in the *adv abl* aequo (aequiore, aequissimo) animo, *with even mind, with equanimity, patiently, calmly, quietly, with forbearance* ego, nisi Bibulus adniteretur de triumpho, aequo animo essem, nunc vero αἰσχρὸν σιωπᾶν, Cic. Att. 6, 8 carere aequo animo aliquā re, id. Brut 6 ferre aliquid Nep Dion 6 7, Aur Vict Orig 6 3 accipere, Sall C 3, 2 tolerare, id J 31 quo aequiore animo Germanicus celerem successionem opperiretur, Suet Tib 25 testem se in judiciis interrogari aequissimo animo patiebatur, id Aug 56 —In eccl Lat = bono animo aequo animo esto, *be of good cheer*, Vulg 3 Reg 21, 7 aequo animo (aliquis) est? Psallat, ib Jacob 5, 13 —Hence aequi bonique facere aliquid, *to regard as fair and reasonable* (prop, a *gen of value* Roby, § 1191) *to put up with be content with submit to acquiesce in*, etc istuc aequi boni que facio, Ter Heaut 4, 5, 40 tranquillissimus animus meus totum istuc aequi boni

facit, Cic. Att. 7, 7; Liv. 34, 22 *fin.:* aequi istuc faciam, *it will be all the same to me,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 189.—So also: aequi bonique dicere, *to propose any thing reasonable,* Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 32. — Hence, **aequē,** *adv., in like manner, equally, just as* = ex aequo, pariter, Gr. ἴσως, ὁμοίως (indicating the entire equality of two objects compared, while *similiter* denotes only likeness): eâ (benevolentiâ) non pariter omnes egemus... honore et gloriâ fortasse non aeque omnes egent, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 30: non possum ego non aut proxime atque ille aut etiam aeque laborare, id. Fam. 9, 13, 2: universa aeque eveniunt justo et impio, Vulg. Eccl. 9, 2. **1.** In the comic poets with *cum* or the *comp. abl.* (cf. adaeque); in Cic. and good class. authors gen. with *et, atque, ac, ac si;* less class. with *quam, ut, quam ut;* in Petr. with *tamquam.* (*a*) Aeque—cum: animum advorte, ut aeque mecum haec scias, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 66; id. Poen. prol. 47: novi aeque omnia tecum, Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 43. But in Plaut. As. 4, 1, 26, tecum una postea aeque pocla potitet, una belongs with tecum to potitet, and aeque is put *absol.* (sc. ut tu).—(β) Aeque with *comp. abl.:* nullus est hoc meticulosus aeque, *as this person,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 137: qui me in terrâ aeque fortunatus erit, id. Curc. 1, 2, 51.—(γ) Aeque—et or aeque—que (as in Gr. ἴσον καί, ἴσα καί, Soph. Oed. Tyr. 611; Thuc. 3, 14): nisi aeque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, *equally as ourselves,* Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67: versûs aeque prima et media et extrema pars attenditur, id. de Or. 3, 50, 192; id. Rosc. Com. 1, 2; so id. Mur. 13, 28; id. Clu. 69, 195; id. Tusc. 2, 26, 62 al.: quod Aeque neglectum pueris senibusque nocebit, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 26.—(δ) Aeque—atque, —ac, —ac si, *as... as; as much as, as:* vide ne, quem tu esse hebetem deputes aeque ac pecus, is, etc., Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: pumex non aeque aridus atque hic est senex, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 18; Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 43; Varr. R. R. 3, 8, 2: nisi haberes, qui illis aeque ac tu ipse gauderet, Cic. Lael. 6, 22: sed me colit et observat aeque atque patronum suum, id. Fam. 13, 69; 2, 2; so id. Brut. 71, 248; id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116; Cels. 6, 15; Tac. H. 4, 5; Suet. Caes. 12 al.: aeque ac si, with the *subj., just as if, altogether as if:* Egnatii absentis rem ut tueare, aeque a te peto ac si mea negotia essent, Cic. Fam. 13, 43, 3; Auct. Her. 2, 13, 19: quo factum est, ut jumenta aeque nitida ex castellis educeret ac si in campestribus ea locis habuisset, Nep. Eum. 5, 6; Liv. 10, 7, 4; 44, 22, 5 al.—(ε) Aeque—quam (only in Plaut. and prose writers from the Aug. per.; neither in Cic. nor in Caes.), *as... as, in the same manner as, as well... as, like,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 55: nullum esse agrum aeque feracem quam hic est, id. Epid. 2, 3, 1: nihil aeque eos terruit quam robur et color imperatoris, Liv. 28, 26, 14; 5, 6, 11; so 5, 3, 4; 31, 1, 3: in navibus posita aeque quam in aedificiis, Plin. 2, 81, 83, § 196; so 2, 70, 72, § 180; Tac. A. 14, 38; id. H. 2, 10; 4, 52; Suet. Aug. 64, 89; id. Galb. 4 al.—(ζ) Aeque—ut; a rare combination, and unworthy of imitation (in authors of the class. per. its reception rests, for the most part, upon false readings for aeque et or aeque ac), *as much as, like:* cui nihil aeque in causis agendis ut brevitas placet, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 1 Keil: accinctus aeque ut discinctus, Vulg. 3 Reg. 20, 11: Possidebitis eam (terram) singuli aeque ut frater suus, ib. Ezech. 47, 14: idemque proficeret aeque ut rosaceum, Plin. 23, 4, 45, § 89, where Jan reads: *proficeret quod rosaceum.* — In Plaut. once aeque — quasi for the class. aeque ac: quem videam aeque esse maestum quasi dies si dicta sit, Plaut. As. 5, 1, 11 Fleck.—(η) Sometimes aeque—aeque, *as well as, as much as:* aeque pauperibus prodest, locupletibus aeque, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 25: aeque discordiam praepositorum, aeque concordiam subjectis exitiosam, Tac. Agr. 15.—**2.** The comparison is often to be supplied from the whole sentence or context; hence, aeque stands *absol.* for aeque ac, etc. (ante-class. freq.; also in Cic. and Liv.), *equally, as much as, as:* eadem oratio non aeque valet, Enn. ap. Gell. 11, 4 (from Eurip. Hec. 295: λόγος... οὐ ταὐτὸν σθένει): satin habes, si feminarum nulla'st quam aeque diligam? Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 11: Aetna mons non aeque altus, id. Mil. 4, 2, 73; 4, 7, 10; id. Most. 1, 3, 85, etc.; Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 32; Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 1; so id. ib. 5, 21; id. Fin. 4, 33, 62: aeque sons, Liv. 29, 19, 2; so 29, 19, 4 al.: aeque non est dubium, *it is as little doubtful,* Plin. 2, 15, 13, § 68.—**3.** With omnes, uterque, and definite numerals, to indicate that a thing applies equally to all the objects designated, *equally:* non omnia eadem aeque omnibus suavia esse scito, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 51; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 2; so Cic. Off. 2, 8, 31; id. Fin. 4, 27, 75 al.: etsi utrique nostrum prope aeque gratae erant (litterae), id. Fam. 13, 18; so id. Quint. 28, 86; Verg. G. 3, 118; Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 33; id. Fast. 1, 226: aeque ambo pares, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 60: duae trabes aeque longae, Caes. B. C. 2, 10; Suet. Aug. 101. —**4.** Sometimes *absol.*, with several substantives, *alike, equally:* Tragici et comici Numquam aeque sunt meditati, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 4: imperium bonus ignavus aeque sibi exoptant, Sall. C. 11.—**5.** In Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 42, nec est mihi quisquam, melius aeque cui velim, *melius velle is,* perhaps, to be taken together as a phrase, and the comp. considered as used in a restricted sense, as in *melius est.* Others consider the comp. as used for the simple positive; cf. adaeque.—**B.** *Justly, with equity:* mihi id aeque factum arbitror, Plaut. Mil. 5, 22 dub. (Ritschl: jureque id factum arbitror).—*Comp.:* ferro quam fame aequius perituros, *more willingly,* Sall. H. Fragm.—*Sup.:* aequissime jus dicere, Aur. Vict. Epit. 11, 2: judicas ut qui aequissime, Sid. 15, Ep. 11.

☞ An old adverb. form, **aequiter,** also occurs: praeda per participes aequiter partita est, Liv. Andr. ap. Non. 512, 31; so Pac. ib., Att. ib., and Plaut. acc. to Prisc. 1010 P.

āër, āëris, *m.* (in Enn. once *fem.*, Gell. 13, 20, 14, as also ἀήρ in Gr., in the earliest per., was *fem.;* Gr. *gen.* aëros, Stat. Th. 2, 693; Gr. *acc.* aëra, Cic., Sen., Plin.; pure Lat. form, aërem, Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 65; Cato ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 184; Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 3; *plur. nom.* and *acc.* aëres, Vitr. 11; later aëra, Ven. Fort. Carm. 9, 1, 141; *dat.* aëribus, Lucr. 4, 289; 5, 643), = ἀήρ, *the air,* properly *the lower atmosphere* (in distinction from *aether*, the upper pure air): istic est is Juppiter quem dico, quem Graeci vocant Aërem, qui ventus est et nubes, imber postea, Atque ex imbre frigus, ventus post fit, aër denuo, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 65 Müll. (Epicharm. v. 9 Vahl.): terra circumfusa undique est hac animali spirabilique naturâ, cui nomen est aër, Graecum illud quidem, sed perceptum jam tamen usu a nostris; tritum est enim pro Latino, Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 91: itaque aër et ignis et aqua et terra primae sunt, id. Ac. 1, 7, 26: Anaximenes aëra Deum statuit, id. N. D. 1, 10: aërem in perniciem vertere, Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 3 al.—Also in *plur.:* aëribus binis, Lucr. 4, 291: aëres locorum salubres aut pestilentes, Vitr. 1, 1 *fin.* — **II.** Transf. **A.** Poet.: aër summus arboris, *the airy summit,* *for the highest point,* Verg. G. 2, 123; cf. Juv. 6, 99.—**B.** Also poet. for *a cloud, vapor, mist:* Venus obscuro gradientes aëre sepsit, Verg. A. 1, 411: aëre septus, Val. Fl. 5, 401.—**C.** With limiting *adj.* = *the weather:* crassus, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 81: fusus et extenuatus, id. N. D. 2, 39: purus et tenuis, id. ib. 2, 16: temperatus, id. Div. 2, 42.

1. † aera (dissyl.), ae, *f.*, = αἶρα, *a weed among grain; darnel, tare,* or *cockle,* Lolium temulentum, Linn.; Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 156.

2. aera, ae, *f.* [from aera, *counters;* v. aes, 2. E.], later Lat. **I.** In math., *a given number, according to which a reckoning* or *calculation is to be made,* Vitruvius (Vetrubius) Rufus ap. Salmas. Exercc. I. p. 483.— **II.** *An item of an account* (for the class. aera, plur. of aes, Ruf. Fest. in Breviar. *init.* The passage of Lucil. cited by Non. 2, 42, aera perversa, is also prob. plur.).—**III.** *An era* or *epoch from which time is reckoned,* Isid. Orig. 5, 36; cf. Inscr. Orell. II. p. 374.

aerāmen, inis, *n.* [aes], a late form for *aes, copper, bronze:* aeramen aut marmora, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 37: ferri vel aeraminis purgamenta, Theod. Prisc. 1, 9.

aerāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *that is prepared from copper* or *bronze;* hence, *a copper* or *bronze vessel* or *utensil,* Plin. 33, 5, 30, § 94; 35, 15, 51, § 182.

aerāria and **aerārium,** v. aerarius, under B. and C.

aerārius, a, um, *adj.* [aes]. **I.** *That pertains to* or *is made of copper, bronze,* etc.: aerarium metallum, *a copper-mine,* Vitr. 7, 9; Plin. 33, 5, 26, § 86: fornaces, *smelting-furnaces,* id. 11, 36, 42, § 119: fabrica, *the preparation of copper,* id. 7, 56, 57, § 197: faber, *a coppersmith,* id. 34, 8, 19, 6, § 61 (also aerarius alone; v. below).—**II.** *Of* or *pertaining to money:* propter aerariam rationem non satis erat in tabulis inspexisse quantum deberetur, *on account of the standard of coin,* Cic. Quint. 4: hinc dicuntur milites aerarii, ab aere quod stipendia facerent, Varr. L. L. 5, § 181 Müll.: tribunus, *who superintended disbursements of the public treasury:* aerarii tribuni a tribuendo aere sunt appellati, Paul. ex Fest. p. 2 Müll.; or, acc. to Varr.: *ab eo, quibus attributa erat pecunia, ut militi reddant, tribuni aerarii dicti,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 181 Müll.; v. tribunus.—Hence, *subst.:* **aerārius,** i, *m.* **1.** (Sc. faber.) *One who works in copper,* etc., *a coppersmith:* in aerariorum officinis, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 23: aerariorum marculi, Mart. 12, 57, 6; so Inscr. Orell. 4140.—**2.** (Sc. civis.) *A citizen of the lowest class, who paid only a poll-tax* (aera pendebat), *and had no right of voting.* Other citizens, upon the commission of great crimes, were degraded by the censors into this class, and deprived of all previous dignities. (Cf. Gell. 4, 12 and 29; Drak. ad Liv. 24, 18, 6; Smith's Dict. Antiq., and Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, 63 and 452.) Referre aliquem in aerarios, Cic. Clu. 43: eximere aliquem ex aerariis, id. de Or. 2, 66 *ext.;* Liv. 24, 18: omnes, quos senatu moverunt, quibusque equos ademerunt (censores) aerarios fecerunt et tribu moverunt, id. 42, 10 al.—**B. aerāria,** ae, *f.* **1.** (Sc. fodina, like argentaria and ferraria, Liv. 34, 21: auraria, Tac. A. 6, 19 al.) *A mine:* multis locis apud eos (sc. Aquitanos) aerariae structuraeque sunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 21 Herz. —**2.** (Sc. officina.) *A smelting* or *refining house,* Varr. L. L. 8, 33.—**3.** (Sc. fornax.) *A smelting-furnace,* Plin. 34, 13, 33, § 128.—**C. aerārium,** i, *n.* (sc. stabulum), *the place in the temple of Saturn at Rome, where the public treasure was kept, the treasury:* τὸ ταμιεῖον, τὸ κοινόν: Aerarium sane populus Romanus in aede Saturni habuit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 2 Müll.; cf. Plin. Pan. 92: referre pecuniam in aerarium, Cic. Agr. 2, 27 (for which deferre is often used in Liv. q. v.): dare alicui pecuniam ex aerario, id. Verr. 2, 3, 70.—Also for *the public treasure* or *finances:* C. Gracchus, cum largitiones maximas fecisset et effudisset aerarium, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 48; Nep. Arist. 3, 1; id. Att. 8.—In the time of the emperors the *aerarium* (public treasure) was distinguished from *fiscus* (the wealth of the emperor): bona Sejani ablata aerario, ut in fisco cogerentur, Tac. A. 6, 2; Plin. Pan. 36; Suet. Vesp. 16; v. fiscus. In the treasury the public archives were kept: factum senatus consultum, ne decreta patrum ante diem decimum ad aerarium deferrentur, Tac. A. 3, 51; cf. id. ib. 13, 28; Suet. Aug. 94; id. Caes. 28; and also the standards: signa ex aerario prompta, Liv. 4, 22.—The Quaestores aerarii (under Augustus and his immediate successors the Praetores) presided over the aerarium, with whom the Tribuni aerarii were associated as assistants; cf. Quaestor and Tribunus.—The aerarium contained also a fund, established after the invasion of Gaul, and augmented by the immense booty acquired in the wars with Carthage, Macedonia, Corinth, etc., as well as by the tribute of the manumissi, which could be used only in cases of extreme public necessity, hence with the epithet sanctius, Caes. B. C. 1, 24: aurum vicesimarium, quod in sanctiore aerario ad ultimos casus servaretur, promi placuit, Liv. 27, 10; cf. Cic. Att. 7, 21; id. Verr. 2, 4, 63 (of the Syracusans). Hence trop., Quint. 10, 3, 3: aerarium militare, destined by Aug. for defraying the expenses of war, Tac. A. 1, 78; Suet. Aug. 49; Plin. Pan. 92, 1.

aerātus, a, um, *P. a.* [from aero, āre, found in no example, and only mentioned in Priscian: a metallorum quoque nominibus solent nasci verba, ut ab auro, auro, as,

ab aere, aero as, unde auratus et aeratus, p 828 P] **I.** *Furnished* or *covered with copper* or *bronze* ratis, Naev ap Varr L L 7, § 23 Müll (Bell. Punic v 59 Vahl) lecti, *having bronze feet*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 26, § 60 naves, Hor C 2, 16, 21 porta Ov F 2, 785 — Poet acies, *armed ranks*, Verg A 9, 463 — **II.** *Made of bronze* catenae, Prop 3, 13, 11 —* **III.** Sarcastic of a *rich man* tribuni non tam aerati quam aerarii, Cic Att 1, 16, 8

1. aerĕus (trisyl), a, um, *adj* [aes] **I.** *Made of copper* cornua, Verg A. 7, 615 clavus, Plin 16 10, 20, § 51 tabulae, Suet Vesp 8 vasa, Vulg 2 Reg 8, 10 — **II.** *Furnished* or *covered with copper* or *bronze* clipeus, Verg A 12, 541, so (*with copper*) Vulg 1 Reg 17, 6 puppis, Verg A 5, 198 (cf aeratae naves, Hor C 2 16, 21) — **aerĕus**, i, *m* (sc nummus), *a bronze coin* aereos signatos constituere, Vitr 3 1. — **aerĕum**, i, *n*, *a copper color*, Plin 8, 52, 78, § 212

2. āĕrĕus, a, um, v aerius

* **aerifer** (trisyl), fĕra, fĕrum, *adj* [aes fero], *bearing copper* or *bronze*, i e *bronze cymbals*, of the attendants of Bacchus manus, Ov F 3 740

aerifĭcē, *adv* [aes facio] *with the art of the worker in bronze* Musae (i e Musarum statuae), quas aerifice duxti, Varr ap Non 69, 30 and 283, 31

‡ **aerifĭcium**: dictum, quod fit ex aere, Non. 69, 28

(**aerifŏdīna** ae, a false read. in Varr L L 5, § 7)

aerinus, a, um, *adj* [1 aera], *of darnel* or *cockle*, Plin 22, 25, 58, § 125, 24, 11, 59, § 100

aeri-pes, pĕdis *adj* [aes] **I.** *Bronze footed* (poet) tauri, Ov H 12, 93 cerva, Verg A 6, 802 (since, acc to fable, they had feet of bronze, hence we need not, with Charis p 249, Diom p 437 P, and Pomp p 449 Lind, take aeripedes for aeripedes from aer the air, and pes) — **II.** Metaph, *strong of foot*, hence, *swift of foot*, *swift footed* (as in Gr χαλκόπους sometimes = ἰσχυρόπους) cervi, Aus Idyll 11, 14

aeri-sŏnus (quadrisyl), a, um, *adj* [aes], *sounding with bronze* antra, i e *in which the Curetes beat their bronze shields*, Sil 2 93 mons, Val Fl 3, 28 al

āĕrĭus (quadrisyl), more rar **āĕrĕus**, a, um, *adj*, = ἀέριος **I.** *Pertaining to the air*, *aërial* (a poet word, which Cic uses only in higher flights of speech) volucres, Lucr 5, 825, Cic Univ 10 volatus avium atque cantus, id Top 20 aerias vias carpere, *their way in the air*, Ov A A 2, 44 aerias tentâsse domos, *the heavens*, * Hor C 1, 28, 5 al — Hence aerium mel, because the bee was believed to collect its honey from falling dew, Verg G 4, 1 — **II.** *Rising aloft*, *airy*, *high* — So esp of mountains Alpes, Verg G 3, 474, Ov M 2, 226 aerio vertice Taurus, Tib 1, 7, 15 (aetherio, Müll) cacumen, Cat 64, 240 al — Of trees quercus, Verg A 3, 680 ulmus, id E 1, 59 — Of other things arces, Verg A 3, 291 (capra) cornibus aeriis, Ov F 5, 119 — * **B.** Aeria spes, *airy*, i e *quickly flying away*, *vain*, *fleeting*, *transitory*, Arn 2, p 86

† **āĕrizūsa**, ae, *f*, = ἀερίζουσα (Part from ἀερίζω, to imitate or resemble air, to be as pure as air), *a kind of precious stone*, acc to Salmas, *the turquoise*, Plin 37, 8, 37, § 115

1. aero, āre, v aeratus

† **2. aero** (also written **ēro**), ōnis, *m*, = αἴρω, *a braided* or *wicker basket*, *hamper* aerones ex ulva palustri facti, Vitr 5, 12 aeronibus harenae plenis, Plin 36, 14, 21, § 96, Dig 19, 2, 31, cf Don ad Ter Phorm 1, 2, 72

† **āĕrŏīdēs**, ae, *m*, = ἀεροειδής, *of the color of the air*, *like air*, *sky blue* berylli, Plin 37, 5, 21, § 77

† **āĕrŏmantīa**, ae, *f*, = ἀερομαντεία, *divination from the state of the air*, *aëromancy*, Isid. Orig 8, 9

Āĕrŏpē, es, and **Āĕrŏpa**, ae, *f*, = Ἀερόπη, *the wife of Atreus*, Ov Tr 2, 391, Hyg Fab 86, 88

† **āĕrŏphŏbus**, i, *m*, = ἀεροφόβος, *one that fears the air*, Cael Aur Acut 3, 12

aerōsus, a, um, *adj* [aes] *full of copper* Cyprus, Paul ex Fest p 20 Müll aurum, *gold that contains many parts of copper*, Plin 33, 5, 29, § 93 ferrum, id 34, 14, 41, § 143 pecunia, Dig 46, 3, 102

aerūca, ae, *f* [aes], *a kind of verdigris*, Vitr 7, 12

aerūgĭno, avi, atum, 1, *v n* [aerugo], *to become rusty cankered* (eccl) aurum et argentum vestrum aeruginavit, Vulg Jac 5, 3 — **II.** Trop sicut aeramentum, aeruginat nequitia illius, Vulg Eccli 12, 10

aerūgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj* [id], *full of copper rust*, *rusty* (perh only in Seneca) manus, Contr 1, 2 *fin* lamellae, id. Brut Vit 12

aerūgo, inis, *f* [aes as ferrugo from ferrum] **I.** *Rust of copper* aes Corinthium in aeruginem incidit, * Cic Tusc 4 14, Plin 15, 8, 8, § 34, 34, 17, 48, § 160 — **B.** Transf **1.** *The verdigris prepared from the same* Aeruginis quoque magnus usus est, Plin 34, 11, 26, § 110 — **2.** In gen., *rust of gold and silver* aerugo eorum (auri et argenti) in testimonium vobis erit, Vulg Jac. 5, 3 — **3.** Poet (as pars pro toto, and sarcastic), *money*, Juv 13, 60 — **II.** Trop **A.** *Envy*, *jealousy*, *ill will* (which seeks to consume the possessions of a neighbor, as rust corrodes metals) haec est Aerugo mera, Hor S 1, 4, 101 versus tincti viridi aerugine, Mart 10, 33, 5, 2, 61, 5 — **B.** *Avarice*, which cleaves to the mind of man like rust animos aerugo et cura peculi Cum semel imbuerit, Hor A P 330

aerumna, ae (pleb **er-**), *f* [contr from aegrimonia, as to the suppressed *g*, cf jumentum from jugum, Doed Syn IV p 420 Others explain aerumna (with Paul ex Fest s v aerumnula, p 24 Müll) orig for a frame for carrying burdens upon the back, hence trop] *need*, *want*, *trouble*, *toil*, *hardship*, *distress*, *tribulation*, *calamity*, etc (objectively; while *aegrimonia*, like *aegritudo*, denotes, subjectively, the condition of mind, Doed l c., for the most part only ante class, except in Cic, who uses it several times, in order to designate by one word the many modifications and shadings of the condition of mental suffering, in Quintilian's time the word was obsolete, v Quint 8 3, 26) tibi sunt ante ferendae aerumnae, Enn ap Cic. Div 1, 20, 40 (Ann v 47 Vahl), cf Iliadia nepos, quas erumnas tetulisti, id ap Charis p 70 P (Ann. v 56 ib) quantis cum aerumnis exantlavi diem, id ap Non 292, 8 (Trag v 127 ib) uno ut labore absolvat aerumnas duas (of the pains of parturition), Plaut Am 1, 2, 26 animus aequos optimum est aerumnae condimentum, id Rud. 2, 3, 71, id. Ep 2, 1, 10, so, id Capt 5, 4, 12, id Curc 1, 2, 54, id Pers. 1, 1, 1 lapit cor cura, aerumna corpus conficit, Pac ap Non 23, 8, Ter Hec 3, 1, 8, Lucr 3, 50 aerumna gravescit, id 4, 1065 quo pacto adversam aerumnam ferant, Ter Phorm 2, 1, 12 maeror est aegritudo flebilis aerumna aegritudo laboriosa dolor aegritudo crucians, Cic. Tusc 4, 8, 18 Herculis aerumnas perpeti sic enim majores nostri labores non fugiendos tristissimo tamen verbo aerumnas etiam in Deo nominaverunt, id Fin 2, 35, cf id ib 5, 32, 95 mors est aerumnarum requies, Sall C 51, 20, so id J 13, 22 Luculli miles collecta viatica multis Aerumnis, ad assem Perdiderat, *with much difficulty*, * Hor Ep 2, 2, 26 multiplicabo aerumnas tuas, Vulg Gen 3, 16 in labore et aerumna (fui) ib 2 Cor 11, 27 — **II.** In later Lat for *defeat* (of an army), Amm 15, 4, cf id 15, 8 al

☞ At a later period, also, ĕrumna was written with short *e*, Paulin Petric Vit D Mart 1, 66 Hence, Enn. ap Charis p 76 P derives it from eruere (quod mentem eruat) Cf Doed. Syn IV p 420

aerumnābĭlis, e, *adj* [aerumna], *that may be regarded as wretched* or *miserable*, *full of trouble*, *calamitous*, * Lucr 6, 123, App M 1, p 102, 8, p 205

aerumnōsus, a, um, *adj* [id], *full of trouble* or *misery suffering*, *wretched*, *miserable* salum, Att ap Cic Tusc 3, 28, 67 inopes aerumnosae, Plaut Rud 1, 4, 39, so id Ep 4, 1, 32 miseros, afflictos, aerumnosos, calamitosos, Cic. Tusc 4, 38, 82, so id Par 2, id Att 3 23 *fin.*, once also in his Orations infelix et aerumnosus, id Verr 2, 5 62 nihil est aerumnosius, Sen de Ira, 2, 7 — *Sup* non huic aerumnosissimo venenum illud fuisset, Cic. Clu 71, 201; id. Att 3, 23

‡ **aerumnŭla**, ae, *f dim* [aerumna, q v] *a traveller's stick for carrying a bundle*, Paul ex Fest p 24 Müll

* **aeruscātor**, oris, *m* (aerusco), *one who roves about the country, and obtains his living by exhibiting sleight of hand tricks, an itinerant juggler*, Gell 14, 1, 2.

aerusco, are, *v a* [aes] *to get money by going about and exhibiting tricks of legerdemain, to play the juggler* aeruscare aera undique, id est pecunias, colligere, Paul ex Fest p 24 Müll — Esp, of mendicant philosophers, Gell 9 2, so Sen Clem 2, 7, 2

aes, aeris (often used in *plur nom* and *acc.*, *abl* aeribus, Cato ap Paul ex Fest p 27 Müll, and Lucr 2, 636, *gen* AERVM, Inscr Orell 3551), *n* [cf Germ Eisen = iron, Frz = copper, Goth aiz = copper, gold, Angl Sax ar, ær = ore, copper, brass, Eng iron, ore, Lat aurum, with the com notion of brightness, cf aurora, etc.] **I.** *Any crude metal dug out of the earth*, except gold and silver, esp, **a.** Aes Cyprium, whence cuprum, *copper* scoria aeris, *copper dross* or *scoria*, Plin 34, 11, 24, § 107 aeris flos *flowers of copper*, id 34, 11, 24, § 107 squama aeris *scales of copper*, Cels 2, 12 *init* aes fundere, Plin 33, 5, 30, § 94 conflare et temperare, id 7, 56, 57, § 197 India neque aes neque plumbum habet, id 34, 17, 48, § 163 aurum et argentum et aes, Vulg Ex 25, 3 — **b.** *An alloy, for the most part of copper and tin, bronze* (brass, *an alloy of copper and zinc*, was hardly known to the ancients For their bronze coins the Greeks adhered to copper and tin till B C 400, after which they added lead Silver is rare in Greek bronze coins The Romans admitted lead into their bronze coins, but gradually reduced the quantity, and under Calig, Nero, Vesp, and Domit, issued pure copper coins, and then reverted to the mixture of lead In the bronze mirrors now existing, which are nearly all Etruscan, silver predominated to give a highly reflecting surface The antique bronze had about 87 parts of copper to 13 of tin An analysis of several objects has given the following centesimal parts

	Copper	*Tin*	*Lead*	*Zinc*
Roman coin, B C 500	63	7	30	
Etruscan vessel	85	14		1
Old Attic coin	89	10	1	
Coin of Alexander, B C 335	87	13		
Coin of Ptolemy IX, B C 70	85	15		
Egyptian dagger	85	15		
Celtic weapon	86	13	1	
Gallo Roman axe	78	20	1	1)

statua ex aere, Cic Phil 9, 6 simulacrum ex aere factum, Plin 34, 4, 9, § 15 valvas ex aere factitavere, id 34, 3, 7, § 13 — Hence ducere aliquem ex aere, *to cast one's image in bronze*, id 7, 37, 38, § 125, and in the same sense poet ducere aera, Hor Ep 2, 1, 240 aes Corinthium, Plin 34, 2, 3, §§ 5–8, v Corinthius — **II.** Meton **A.** (Esp in the poets) For *everything made* or *prepared from copper*, *bronze*, etc (*statues*, *tables of laws*, *money*), and (as the ancients had the art of hardening and tempering copper and bronze) *weapons armor*, *utensils of husbandry* aes sonit, franguntur hastae, *the trumpet sounds*, Enn ap Non 504, 32 (Trag v 213 Vahl) Et prior aeris erat quam ferri cognitus usus Aere solum terrae tractabant, aereque belli Miscebant fluctus et vulnera vasta serebant, etc, Lucr 5, 1287 quae ille in aes incidit, in quo populi jussa perpetuasque leges esse voluit, Cic. Phil 1, 17, cf id Fam 12, 1, Tac A. 11, 14, 12, 53, id H 4, 40 aere (*with the trumpet, horn*) ciere viros, Verg A 6, 165 non tuba directi, non aeris cornua flexi, Ov M 1, 98 (hence also rectum aes the *tuba*, in contr with the crooked *buccina*, Juv 2, 118), *a brazen prow*, Verg A. 1, 35, *the brazen age*, Hor Epod 16 64 — In *plur* aera, Cato ap Paul ex Fest p 27 Müll, Verg A 2, 734, Hor C 4, 8, 2 al — **B.** *Money* the first Roman money consisted of small *rude masses* of copper, called aes rude, Plin 33, 3, 13, § 43, afterwards as *coined* aes signatum, Cic Leg 3, 3, Plin 33, 3 13, § 43, so aes alone si aes habent, dant mercem Plaut As 1, 3, 49 · ancilla aere suo empta, Ter Phorm. 3, 2, 26 aes circumforaneum *borrowed from the brokers in the forum*, Cic. Att. 2, 1 Hic meret aera liber Sosus, *earns them money*, Hor A. P

345: gravis aere dextra, Verg. E. 1, 36: effusum est aes tuum, Vulg. Ez. 16, 36: neque in zona aes (tollerent), ib. Marc. 6, 8: etiam aureos nummos aes dicimus, Dig. 50, 16, 159.—Hence, **1.** Aes alienum, lit. *the money of another;* hence, in reference to him who has it, *the sum owed, a debt,* Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 2: habere aes alienum, Cic. Fam. 5, 6: aes alienum amicorum suscipere, *to take upon one's self,* id. Off. 2, 16: contrahere, *to run up,* id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: facere, id. Att. 13, 46: conflare, Sall. C. 14, 2; 24, 3: in aes alienum incidere, *to fall into debt,* Cic. Cat. 2, 9: in aere alieno esse, *to be in debt,* id. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 6; so, aere alieno oppressum esse, id. Font. 1; so Vulg. 1 Reg. 22, 2: laborare ex aere alieno, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: liberare se aere alieno, *to get quit of,* Cic. Att. 6, 2; so, aes alienum dissolvere, id. Sull. 56: aere alieno exire, *to get out of,* id. Phil. 11, 6.—**2.** In aere meo est, trop., *he is, as it were, among my effects, he is my friend* (only in the language of common conversation): in animo habui te in aere meo esse propter Lamiae nostri conjunctionem, Cic. Fam. 13, 62; 15, 14.—* **3.** Alicujus aeris esse, *to be of some value,* Gell. 18, 5.—* **4.** In aere suo censeri, *to be esteemed according to its own worth,* Sen. Ep. 87.—**C.** Sometimes = as, *the unit of the standard of money* (cf. as); hence, aes grave, *the old heavy money* (as weighed, not counted out): denis milibus aeris gravis reos condemnavit, Liv. 5, 12: indicibus dena milia aeris gravis, quae tum divitiae habebantur, data, id. 4, 60; so, aes alone and in the *gen. sing.*, instead of assium: aeris miliens, triciens, *a hundred millions, three millions,* Cic. Rep. 3, 10: qui milibus aeris quinquaginta census fuisset, Liv. 24, 11.—Also for coins that are smaller than an as (quadrans, triens, etc.): nec pueri credunt, nisi qui nondum aere, i. e. quadrante, lavantur (those who bathed paid each a quadrans), Juv. 2, 152 (cf.: dum tu quadrante lavatum Rex ibis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 137).—**D.** *Wages, pay.* **1.** *A soldier's pay* = stipendium: negabant danda esse aera militibus, Liv. 5, 4. And soon after: annua aera habes: annuam operam ede.—Hence in *plur.*, = stipendia, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 33.—**2.** *Reward, payment,* in gen., Juv. 6, 125: nullum in bonis numero, quod ad aes exit, *that has in view* or *aims at pay, reward,* Sen. Ep. 88.—**E.** In *plur.:* **aera,** *counters;* hence also *the items of a computed sum* (for which, later, a *sing.* form **aera,** ae (q. v.), came into use): si aera singula probasti, summam, quae ex his confecta sit, non probare? Cic. ap. Non. 3, 18.

Aesăcus, i, and Gr. **-os,** i, *m.*, = Αἴσακος, *a son of Priam,* Ov. M. 11, 762.

† **aesălōn,** ōnis, *m.*, = αἰσάλων, *a species of falcon* or *hawk;* acc. to Billerbeck, *the rust-kite, moor-buzzard,* Falco aeruginosus, Linn., Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 205.

Aesar. **I.** *A name of God among the Etruscans,* Suet. Aug. 97.—**II. Aesar,** ăris, *m.*, *a river in Lower Italy, in the neighborhood of Crotona,* now Esaro, Ov. M. 15, 23.—Hence, **Aesărēus,** a, um, *adj., pertaining to the Æsar,* Ov. M. 15, 54.

Aeschĭnes, is, *m.*, = Αἰσχίνης. **I.** *A disciple of Socrates,* Cic. Inv. 1, 31; Quint. 5, 11, 27.—But more celebrated, **II.** *The orator Æschines, rival to Demosthenes,* Cic. de Or. 2, 23; 3, 56; Quint. 2, 1, 17; 10, 1, 22.—**III.** *A physician of Athens,* Plin. 28, 4, 10, § 44.

† **aeschrŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.*, = αἰσχρολογία, in rhet., *an expression improper on account of its ambiguity,* Diom. p. 445 P.

Aeschўlus, i, *m.*, = Αἰσχύλος. **I.** *The first great tragic poet of Greece, the originator of the Greek drama,* Hor. A. P. 278; Cic. Tusc. 2, 10.—**II.** *A rhetorician of Cnidos, a contemporary of Cicero,* Cic. Brut. 95.

† **aeschўnŏmĕnē,** ēs, *f.*, = αἰσχυνομένη (ashamed), *a plant which shrinks when touched, a sensitive plant,* Mimosa pudica, Linn., Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 167.

Aescŭlānus, i, *m.*, sc. deus [aes], *the god of copper* or *copper money,* Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 21.

Aescŭlāpĭum, i, *n.*, = Ἀσκληπιεῖον and Ἀσκληπιεῖον, *a temple of Æsculapius,* Vitr. 7 praef.—From

Aescŭlāpĭus, i, *m.*, = Ἀσκληπιός, acc. to fable, *the son of Apollo and the nymph Coronis, deified after his death on account of his great knowledge of medicine,* Cic. N. D. 3, 22; Cels. 1 praef. He had a temple at Rome, on the island in the Tiber. Upon the kind of worship paid to him, and his attributes, v. Festus, p. 82. Huic gallinae immolabantur, id. ib. The principal seat of his worship in Greece was Epidaurus. In his temple there was a magnificent statue of ivory and gold, the work of Thrasymedes, in which he was represented as a noble figure, resembling that of Zeus. He was seated on a throne, holding in one hand a staff, and with the other resting on the head of a dragon (serpent), and by his side lay a dog. There were also other representations, one even as beardless, very common at an earlier period, Müll. Archaeol. d. Kunst, S. 534 and 535. Serpents, prob. as symbols of prudence and renovation, were everywhere connected with his worship; cf. Spreng. Gesch. d. Medic. 1, 205.

☞ *Adj.:* anguis Aesculapius, Plin. 29, 4, 22, § 72.

aescŭlētum (not **esc-**), i, *n.* [aesculus], *a forest of winter* or *Italian oaks,* and poet., in gen., *an oak-forest,* Hor. C. 1, 22, 14.—**II.** Esp.: **Aescŭlētum,** i, *n.*, *a place in Rome,* acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 152 Müll.; Plin. 16, 10, 15, § 37.

aescŭlĕus (not **esc-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of the Italian oak,* and poet., in gen., *of oak:* aesculeae capiebat frondis honorem, i. e. *an oaken garland,* Ov. M. 1, 449; so Pall. 1, 9.

* **aescŭlīnus** (not **esc-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], = aesculeus, Vitr. 7, 1.

aescŭlus (not **esc-**), i, *f.* [may be connected with edo = to eat, as fagus = beech, φηγός = oak, with φαγεῖν, but the diphthong presents a difficulty; v. Curt. p. 187], *the tallest species of oak, the winter* or *Italian oak (with edible acorns), sacred to Jupiter,* Verg. G. 2, 16; 291; cf. Voss. ad h. l.: nec mollior aesculo, Hor. C. 3, 10, 17 al.

Aesernĭa (Es-), ae, *f.*, *a town in Samnium, on the river Vulturnus,* now *Isernia,* Cic. Att. 8, 11, D, § 2; Vell. 1, 14; Liv. Epit. 72, 73 al.—Hence, **Aesernīnus,** a, um, *adj. pertaining to,* or *a native of, Æsernia:* ager, Liv. 10, 31: turma, id. 44, 40.—Also *a surname of M. Marcellus, who was taken prisoner there by the Samnites,* Liv. Epit. 73; Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 12.—**Aesernīni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Æsernia,* Liv. 27, 10.—Aeserninus was also *the name of a renowned gladiator;* hence the proverb: Aeserninus cum Pacidiano, *one champion against another,* when two equally great men are compared together or engaged in mutual conflict, Lucil. ap. Non. 393, 28; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4; id. Opt. Gen. Orat. 6 (cf.: cum Bitho Bacchius, Hor. S. 1, 7, 20).

1. Aesis, is, *m.*, *a river in Umbria,* Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 241.

2. Aesis, is, *f.*, *a town in Umbria on the river Æsis:* COL. AESIS, Inscr. Orell. 3899.—Whence, **I. Aesĭnas,** ātis, *adj., of* or *pertaining to Æsis:* caseus, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 241.—**II. Aesĭnātes,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Æsis,* Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113.

Aesōn, ŏnis, *m.*, = Αἴσων, *a Thessalian prince, brother of king Pelias, and father of Jason, who, according to fable, was in extreme old age transformed by the magic arts of Medea into a youth,* Ov. M. 7, 2.—Whence, **I. Aesŏnĭdes,** ae, *patr. m.*, = Αἰσονίδης, *a male descendant of Æson,* i. e. *Jason,* Ov. M. 7, 164: Phasias Aesoniden, Circe tenuisset Ulixem, id. A. A. 2, 103: mobilis Aesonide, id. H. 6, 109 al.—**II. Aesŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Æsonian:* heros, i. e. *Jason,* Ov. M. 7, 156: domus, id. H. 12, 134.

Aesōpĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Aesopus], *Æsopic.* Acc. to Isid. Orig. 1, 39, fables are either Æsopic or Libystic (from *Libys,* a writer of fables, mentioned by Hesych.); Æsopic, when brute beasts or things inanimate are represented as discoursing together; Libystic, when the discourse is between men and brutes.

Aesōpĭus or **Aesōpēus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *Æsopic, Æsopian:* fabulae, Phaedr. 4 prol.: trimetria, Aus. Ep. 16, 74.

Aesōpus, i, *m.*, = Αἴσωπος. **I.** *Æsop, the Greek fabulist of Phrygia, in the time of Crœsus;* cf. Phaedr. 5 prol. The difference between Æsopic and Libystic fables, v. under Aesopicus.—Cf. Quint. 5, 11, 19: Gell. 2, 29.—**II.** *A tragic actor, friend of Cicero:* noster Aesopus, Cic. Fam. 7, 1; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 82; cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 25; id. Div. 1, 37.

Aesquilĭae, v. Esquiliae.

aestās, ātis, *f.* [akin to αἴθω = to burn, Varr. L. L. 6, § 9; cf.: aestus, aether, aethra; Sanscr. indh = to kindle, iddhas = kindled; O. H. Germ. eiten = to heat; Germ. Hitze = heat], in an extended sense, *the summer season, as one half of the year, from March twenty-second to September twenty-second* (the other half was *hiems,* the winter season); cf. Dig. 43, 19: aestas et hiems, nox et dies, Vulg. Gen. 8, 22: in a restricted sense, *the summer, the three months from the entrance of the sun into Cancer to the autumnal equinox* (the entrance into Libra): Arabes campos et montes hieme et aestate peragrantes, Cic. Div. 1, 42: (formica) parat in aestate cibum sibi, Vulg. Prov. 6, 8: aestate ineunte, *at the beginning of summer,* Cic. Att. 4, 2: nova, Verg. A. 1, 430: media, *midsummer,* Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: jam adulta, Tac. A. 2, 23; so Aur. Vict. Caes. 32, 3 Arntz.: summa, *the height of summer,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31: exacta, Sall. J. 65: finita, Vulg. Jer. 8, 20: cum affecta jam prope aestate uvas a sole mitescere tempus est, Cic. Oecon. ap. Non. 161, 2.—With anni, *summer-time,* Gell. 2, 21: aestate anni flagrantissima, id. 19, 5.—Since war among the ancients was carried on only in summer, aestas is sometimes (like θέρος in Gr.) used by the histt. for, **II.** *A year,* Vell. 2, 47; 82: quae duabus aestatibus gesta, Tac. A. 6, 39; so, te jam septuma portat omnibus errantem terris aestas, Verg. A. 1, 756.—**B.** *Summer air:* per aestatem liquidam, Verg. G. 4, 59; id. A. 6, 707.—**C.** *Summer heat:* ignea, Hor. C. 1, 17, 3.—* **D.** *Freckles* as caused by heat: aestates, Plin. 28, 12, 50, § 185, where Jan. reads *testas.*

aestĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [aestus-fero] **I.** *Act., bringing, causing,* or *producing heat:* ignis, Lucr. 1, 663; 5, 612: canis, Verg. G. 2, 353; Cic. Arat. 111; Sil. 1, 194; 14, 585 al.—**II.** *Pass., heated, sultry, hot:* Libyum arva, Luc. 1, 206: campi Garamantum, Sil. 17, 448.

Aestii (the correct read., not **Aestŭi**), ōrum, *m.*, *a Germanic people on the south-east* or *east of the Baltic, the Esthen,* Tac. G. 45 Halm.

* **aestĭmābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [aestimo], *worthy of estimation, valuable, estimable:* aestimabile esse dicitur id, quod . . . aliquod pondus habeat dignum aestimatione, contraque inaestimabile, quod sit superiori contrarium, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 20.

aestĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** *The estimating a thing according to its extrinsic (money) value, valuation, appraisement:* in censu habendo potestas omnis aestimationis habendae censori permittitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53: aestimatio frumenti, *the determination of the prætor (legate* or *quæstor), how much ready money one should pay, instead of the corn which he was to furnish,* id. ib. 2, 3, 92: erat Athenis reo damnato, si fraus non capitalis esset, quasi poenae aestimatio, i. e. *a commutation of corporal punishment for a fine,* id. de Or. 1, 54, 232.—So esp. litis or litium aestimatio, in Roman civil law, *an estimating, valuation of the contested matter;* in criminal law also, *the stating how much the convicted person had to pay, an assessment of damages,* Cic. Clu. 41, 116; id. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 45 (cf. lis aestimata, id. ib. 1, 13): lex de multarum aestimatione, Liv. 4, 30.—After the civil war, Cæsar, in order to enable debtors to cancel the demands against them, decreed an aestimatio possessionum, i. e. *an estimation* or *appraisement of real estate, according to the value which it had before the war,* and compelled the creditors to take this in payment instead of money; they were also obliged to deduct from the sum demanded any interest that had been paid; v. Caes. B. C. 3, 1; and Suet. Caes. 42. Hence, in aestimationem accipere, *to accept* or *agree to such a valuation,* or *payment by real estate at a high price:* a Marco Laberio C. Albinius praedia in aestimationem accepit, Cic. Fam. 13, 8.—And meton., with an allusion to the law of Cæsar: aestimationes

= praedia *the real estate received in payment* quando aestimationes tuas vendere non potes, Cic Fam 9, 18 Since the creditor was a loser by this regulation, aestimationem accipere, *to suffer injury* or *loss*, id ib 16 —**II.** Trop **A.** *A valuation*, i e *an estimation of a thing according to its intrinsic worth* (while *existimatio* denotes the consideration, regard due to an object on account of its nominal value) bonum hoc est quidem plurimi aestimandum, sed ea aestimatio genere valet, non magnitudine, Cic Fin. 3, 10 34, so 3, 13, 44, 3, 6 semper aestimationem arbitriumque ejus honoris penes senatum fuisse, Liv 3, 63 semper infra aliorum aestimationes se metiens, Vell 1, 127, 97, Plin 3, 5, 9, § 67 aestimatione rectā severus, deterius interpretantibus tristior habebatur, Tac H 1, 14 al —**B.** Poet, *the worth* or *value of a thing* Quod me non movet aestimatione, Cat 12, 12

aestĭmātor, ōris, *m* [aestimo] **I.** *One that estimates a thing according to its extrinsic value, a valuer, appraiser*. frumenti, Cic Pis 35 *fin* callidi rerum aestimatores prata et areas quasdam magno aestimant, id Par 6, 3 —**II.** Trop, *an estimator* or *valuer of a thing according to its intrinsic worth* (while *existimator* is a judge) nemo erit tam injustus rerum aestimator, qui dubitet, etc, Cic Marcell 5 justus rerum aestimator, id Or 41 immodicus aestimator sui, Curt 8, 1 al

aestĭmātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [aestimator], *regarding a valuer* or *taxer*, only in the jurists actio, Dig 19, 3, 1, and *absol*

aestĭmātōrĭa, ae, Dig 21, 1, 43, § 6 aestimatorium judicium, ib Fragm 18 al

aestĭmātus, ūs, *m* [aestimo], = aestimatio, found only in the *abl* aetatis, *in valuing, considering, the time*, Macr S 1, 16 in aestimatu est mel e thymo, *in value*, i e *much esteemed*, Plin 11, 15, 15, § 38 (cf in pretio habere, Tac G 5)

‡ **aestĭmĭa**, ae, *f* [id], = aestimatio, acc to Paul ex Fest p 26 Müll

aestĭmĭum, i, *n* [id], = aestimatio (late Lat), Hyg de Limit p 152 Goes, so besides only Front de Colon p 127 ib

aestĭmo (arch **aestŭ-**) avi, ātum, 1, *v a* [from aes, with the termination timo, which also appears in autumo, cf legitumus, finitumus, maritumus, later, legitimus, finitimus, maritimus, compare the Goth aistjan, to estimate] **I.** *To determine* or *estimate the extrinsic (money) value of a thing, to value, rate, appraise*, constr with *gen* or *abl* (v of price, Zumpt §§ 444 and 456) domum emit prope dimidio carius quam aestimabat, Cic Dom 44 frumentum III denariis, id Verr 2, 3, 92 aliquid tenuissime, id ib 2, 4, 16 prata magno, id Par 6, 3 perfecit (Aratus) aestimandis possessionibus, ut etc, id Off 2, 23, 82, hence, litem alicui or alicujus, *to estimate the value of an object in question, and thus determine how much the convicted person shall pay, to estimate* or *assess the damages*, cf Ascon ad Cic Verr 1, 13, 38, and Beier ad Cic Oratt Fragm Exc IV p 265, Cic Verr 1 1 —**II.** Trop, *to estimate the intrinsic (moral) worth of a thing, to weigh, value, hold*, etc (while *existimare*, as a consequence of *aestimare*, signifies to judge a thing in any way after estimating its value ex pretio rei judicare, cf Burm ad Phaedr 3, 4, Herz ad Caes B G 2, 17, Corte and Kritz ad Sall C 8, 2, Gronov ad Liv 4, 41, 34, 2, and aestimator) — Constr (α) That which serves as a standard by which a thing is estimated with *ex* or the *abl* vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimant, Cic Rosc Com 10 aliquem ex artificio comico, id ib cum in Aquitaniam pervenisset, quae pars, ex tertia parte Galliae est aestimanda, etc, i e *is to be reckoned as a third part*, Caes B G 3 20 amicitias inimicitiasque non ex re, sed ex commodo, Sall C 10, 5 — With simple *abl* virtutem annis, Hor Ep 2 1, 48 aliquid vitā *to measure a thing by life* i e *to hold it as dear as life*, Curt 5, 5 nec Macedonas veteri famā, sed praesentibus viribus aestimandos Just 30, 4 —(β) The value attached to a thing in estimating it, in the *gen* or *abl pretii* (cf I), poet also with *acc* nihil auctoritatem alicujus magni, Cic Att 7, 15 quod non minoris aestimamus quam quemlibet triumphum, Nep Cat 1. aliquid unius assis, Cat 5, 2 aliquid permagno, Cic Verr 2, 4 7, § 13 non magno, id Fin 3, 3, 11, so id Tusc 3, 4, 8 non nihilo aestimandum, id Fin 4, 23, 62 magno te aestimaturum, Liv 40, 55 magno aestimantibus se, id 40, 41 And with definite numerals which give the price current for which a thing may be had, cf Zumpt § 456, Sall Fragm p 974 Corte denis in diem assibus animam et corpus aestimari, Tac A 1 17 emori nolo, sed me esse mortuum nihil aestimo, Cic Tusc. 1, 8, 15 —(γ) Among the histt with a *rel clause* aestimantibus, quanta futuri spe tam magna tacuisset, Tac Agr 18 *fin* quantopere dilectus sit, facile est aestimare, Suet Aug 57 (but in Sall J 31, 19, the correct read is *existumabitis*, Dietsch)

aestīva, ōrum, v aestivus, II

aestīvālis, e, *adj*, = aestivus, *pertaining to summer, summer like* circulus, i e *the tropic of Cancer*, Hyg Astr 3, 24

aestīvē, *adv*, v aestivus *fin*

aestīvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v n* [aestivus] *to spend* or *pass the summer in a place* (like hiemo, to pass the winter, so in Gr θερίζω and χειμάζω), Varr R R 2, 1 mihi greges in Apuliā hibernabant, qui in Reatinibus montibus aestivabant, id. ib 2, 2 intra saepem aestivant pastores opacam, Plin 12, 5, 11, § 22, Suet Galb 4, id Vesp 24, Stat S 4, 4, 22

aestīvus, a, um, *adj* [aestas], *of* or *pertaining to summer, summer like, summer* (freq and class) Quo pacto aestivis e partibus Aegocerotis Brumalis adeat flexus, *turns from the hot region of heaven to the wintry sign of Capricorn*, Lucr 5, 615, so id 5, 639 aestivos menses rei militari dare, hibernos juris dictioni, Cic Att 5 14 tempora, dies, *summer time, summer days*, id Verr 2, 5, 31 sol, Verg G 4, 28 aura, Hor C 1, 22, 18 umbra, Ov M 13, 793 rus, Mart 8, 61 per aestivos saltus deviasque calles exercitum ducimus, *through woods, where flocks were driven for summer pasture*, Liv 22, 14 aves, *summer birds*, id 5, 6 animalia *the insects of summer*, Plin 9, 47, 71, § 154 expeditiones, *which were undertaken in summer*, Vell 2, 114 castra, *a summer camp* (constructed differently from a winter camp), Suet Claud 1 —Hence, **II.** *Subst* **aestīva**, orum, *n* **A.** For *a summer camp*, τὰ θερινά dum in aestivis essemus Cic Att 5, 17, id Fam 2, 13 aestiva praetoris, of *a pleasure camp, pleasure house*, Cic Verr 2, 5, 37 —**B.** *The time appropriate for a campaign* (cf aestas, often continuing until December, v Manut ad Cic Fam 2, 7), hence, *a campaign*, Cic Pis 40 aestivis confectis *after the campaign was ended* (which did not take place until the Saturnalia, XIV Kal Januar), id Fam 3, 9 *fin* perducere aestiva in mensem Decembrem, Vell 2, 105 —**C.** *Summer pastures for cattle* per montium aestiva, Plin 24, 6, 19, § 28 —Meton *for the cattle themselves* Nec singula morbi Corpora corripiunt, sed tota aestiva, Verg G 3 472 — Hence, * *adv* **aestīvē**, *in a summer like manner, as in summer* admodum aestive viaticati sumus, *we are furnished in a very summer like manner with money for our journey*, i e *we have but little* (the figure taken from the light dress of summer, or, acc to others, from the scanty provisions which soldiers took with them in summer), Plaut Men 2, 1, 30

* **aestŭābundus**, a, um, *adj* [aestuo], *foaming, fermenting* confectio, Pall 11, 17

aestŭans, antis, *Part* of aestuo

aestŭārĭum, i, *n* [aestus] **I.** *A part of the sea coast which, during the flood tide, is overflowed, but at the ebb tide is left covered with mud or slime, a marsh*, ἀναχύσις aestuaria sunt omnia, quā mare vicissim tum accedit, tum recedit Gloss ap Fest p 380 Müll pedestria esse itinera concisa aestuariis, Caes B G 3, 9 adfunditur autem aestuarium e mari flexuoso meatu, Plin 5, 1, 1, § 3, Plin Ep 9, 23 — Also, **II.** *A channel extending inland from the sea, and only filled with water at flood tide, a creek, inlet*, Varr R R 3, 17 in aestuaria ac paludes, Caes B G 2, 28 Herz, Tac A 2, 8, cf id Agr 22 —**III.** In mining t t, *an air hole, air shaft* secundum puteum dextra ac sinistra fodiunt aestuaria, Plin 31, 3, 28, § 49, cf. Vitr 8, 7, Pall 9, 9

aestŭātĭo, onis, *f* [aestuo], *a boiling up, foaming*, trop, *trouble* or *agitation of mind*, Plin 18, 1 1, § 5, where Jan reads *aestimatione*

aestŭo, avi atum, 1, *v n* [aestus] *to be in agitation* or *in violent commotion, to move to and fro, to rage, to toss, to boil up* **I.** Lit **A.** Of fire, *to rage, burn* aestuat ut clausis rapidus fornacibus ignis, *as the fire heaves and roars in the closed furnaces*, Verg G 4, 263 tectus magis aestuat ignis Ov M 4, 64 —Hence, **2.** Of the effect of fire, *to be warm* or *hot, to burn, glow*, both objectively, *I am warm* (Fr *je suis chaud*) and subjectively, *it is warm to me, I feel warm* (Fr *j'ai chaud*) **a.** *Object* nunc dum occasio est dum scribilitae aestuant (*while the cakes are warm*) occurrite, Plaut Poen prol. 43, Verg G 1, 107 torridus aestuat aer, *glows*, Prop 3, 24, 3, Luc 1, 16 —**b.** *Subject*, *to feel warmth* or *heat* (weaker than *sudare*, to sweat, and opp *algere*, to be cold, to feel cold, v Doed. Syn 3, 89) Lycurgi leges erudiunt juventutem esuriendo, sitiendo, algendo, aestuando, Cic Tusc 2, 14, 34 ille cum aestuaret, umbram secutus est, id Ac 2, 22 sub pondere, Ov M 12, 514, Juv 3 103 —**B.** Of the undulating, heaving motion of the sea, *to rise in waves* or *billows* (cf aestus) Maura unda, Hor C 2, 6, 4 gurges, Verg A. 6, 296 —**C.** Of other things, *to have an undulating, waving motion, to be tossed, to heave* in ossibus umor, Verg G 4, 308 ventis pulsa aestuat arbor, Lucr 5, 1097, Gell 17, 11, 5 —Of an agitated crowd, Prud 11, 228 —**II.** Trop **A.** Of the passions, love, desire envy, jealousy, etc, *to burn with desire, to be in violent, passionate excitement, to be agitated* or *excited, to be inflamed* quod ubi auditum est, aestuare (hist inf) illi, qui dederant pecuniam, Cic Verr 2, 2, 23 quae cum dies noctesque aestuans agitaret, Sall J 93 desiderio alicujus, Cic Fam 7, 18 invidiā, Sall C 23 ingens in corde pudor, Verg A 12, 666 at rex Odrysius in illa Aestuat, Ov M 6 490 (cf uri in id ib 7, 22, and ardere in id, ib 9 724), Mart 9, 23 aestuat (Alexander) infelix angusto limite mundi (the figure is derived from the swelling and raging of the sea when confined), Juv 10, 169, so Luc 6, 63 —**B.** Esp in prose, *to waver, to vacillate, to hesitate, to be uncertain* or *in doubt, to be undecided* dubitatione, Cic Verr 2, 2, 30 quod petiit, spernit, repetit quod nuper omisit, Aestuat et vitae disconvenit ordine toto, Hor Ep 1, 1, 99 sic anceps inter utramque animus aestuat, Quint 10, 7, 33, Suet Claud 4 aestuante rege, Just 1, 10

aestŭōsus, a, um, *adj* [aestus] *full of agitation* or *heat* **I.** *Very hot* aura, Pac ap Prisc p 710 P aestuosa et pulverulenta via Cic Att 5, 14, Hor Epod 16, 62 auster Plin 2, 47, 48, § 119 aestuosissimi dies, id 34, 12 28, § 116 Syrtes, *the burning Syrtes*, Hor C 1, 22, 5, hence, Oraclum Jovis inter aestuosi, i e *of Jupiter Ammon in the Libyan desert*, Cat 7, 5 —**II.** *Greatly agitated, in violent ebullition* freta, Hor C 2, 7, 16 —Hence, *adv* **aestŭōsē**, *hotly, impetuously*, Plaut Bacch 3, 3, 67 — *Comp*, Hor Epod 3, 18 — *Sup* prob not used.

aestus, us (archaic *gen* aesti, Pac 97 Rib, rare form of *nom plur* aestuus) *m* [kind with aestas and Gr αἴθω, v aestas], *an undulating, boiling, waving, tossing, a waving, heaving, billowy motion* **I.** Lit **A.** Of fire, hence, in gen, *fire, glow, heat* (orig in relation to its flashing up, while *fervor* denotes a glowing *ardor* a burning, and *calor* a warming heat, yet it was early used for warming heat, v the following example) nam fretus ipse anni permiscet frigus et aestum, *heat and cold are blended* Lucr 6, 364 (for which calor, id 6 366, 371 al) multa aestu victa per agros, id 5, 1104 exsuperant flammae furit aestus ad auras, Verg A. 2, 759 caniculae, Hor C 1, 17, 18, so id Ep 1, 8, 5 labore et aestu languidus, Sall J 51 —In *plur* neque frigora neque aestus facile tolerabat, Suet Aug 81 —So of *midday heat* aestibus at mediis umbrosam exquirere vallem, Verg G 3, 331 (cf Cic Ac 2, 22 ille cum aestuaret, umbram secutus est) —And of the heat of disease (of

wounds, fever, inflammation, etc.): ulceris aestus, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19: homines aegri cum aestu febrique jactantur, Cic. Cat. 1, 13.—**B.** *The undulating, heaving motion of the sea, the swell, surge:* fervet aestu pelagus, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39; hence, meton. for *the sea in agitation, waves, billows:* delphines aestum secabant, Verg. A. 8, 674: furit aestus harenis, id. ib. 1, 107: aestus totos campos inundaverant, Curt. 9, 9, 18.—In Verg. once of *the boiling up of water in a vessel:* exsultant aestu latices, Aen. 7, 464.—**C.** Esp., *the periodical flux and reflux* or *ebb and flow of the sea, the tide* (cf. Varr. L. L. 9, 19; Mel. 3, 1: aestus maris accedere et reciprocare maxime mirum, pluribus quidem modis, sed causa in sole lunâque, Plin. 2, 97, 99); Plaut. As. 1, 3, 6: quid de fretis aut de marinis aestibus dicam? quorum accessus et recessus (*flow and ebb*) lunae motu gubernantur, Cic. Div. 2, 14 *fin.*: crescens, Plin. 2, 100, 97, § 219: decedens, id. ib.: recedens, id. 2, 98, 101, § 220: secundus, *in our favor,* Sall. Fragm. ap. Gell. 10, 26, 2: adversus, *against us,* id. ap. Non. 138, 8.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *The passionate ferment* or *commotion of the mind, the fire, glow, ardor of any* (*even a good*) *passion* (cf. aestuo, II. A.): et belli magnos commovit funditus aestus (genus humanum), *has stirred up from their very bottom the waves of discord,* Lucr. 5, 1434: civilis belli aestus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 47 (cf. id. C. 2, 7, 15): repente te quasi quidam aestus ingenii tui procul a terrâ abripuit atque in altum abstraxit, Cic. de Or. 3, 36: hunc absorbuit aestus quidam gloriae, id. Brut. 81: stultorum regum et populorum continet aestus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 8: perstet et, ut pelagi, sic pectoris adjuvet aestum, *the glow of love,* Ov. H. 16, 25.—**B.** *A vacillating, irresolute state of mind, doubt, uncertainty, hesitation, trouble, embarrassment, anxiety:* qui tibi aestus, qui error, quae tenebrae, Cic. Div. in Caecin. 14: vario fluctuat aestu, Verg. A. 12, 486: amor magno irarum fluctuat aestu, id. ib. 4, 532; cf. id. ib. 8, 19: aestus curaeque graves, Hor. S. 1, 2, 110.—**C.** In the Epicurean philos. lang. of Lucretius, *the undulatory flow* or *stream of atoms, atomic efflux,* as the cause of perception (cf. affluo, I.): Perpetuoque fluunt certis ab rebus odores, Frigus ut a fluviis, calor ab sole, aestus ab undis Aequoris, exesor moerorum litora propter, etc., Lucr. 6, 926; and in id. 6, 1002 sq., *the magnetic fluid* is several times designated by aestus lapidis.

Aesŭla (Aesŏl-), ae, *f., a town in the neighborhood of Tibur,* Hor. C. 3, 29, 6 (Aefula, Müll.); cf. Müll. Roms Campagn. 1, 272.—Hence, **Aesŭlānus,** a, um, *adj., pertaining to Æsula:* arx, Liv. 26, 9 Madv.; and *subst.:* **Aesŏlāni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Æsula,* Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69 Jan.

aetas, ātis, *f.* [contr. from the anteclass. aevitas from aevum, q. v.; Prisc. 595 P.; cf. Welsh oet] (*gen. plur.* aetatum; but freq. also aetatium, Liv. 1, 43; 9, 17; 26, 9; cf. Oud. ad Suet. Aug. 31; Vell. 2, 89; Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 2; Gell. 14, 1). **I.** *The period of life, time of life, life, age* (divided, acc. to Varr. ap. Censor. 14, into *pueritia,* from birth to the 15th year; *adulescentia,* from that time to the 30th; *juventus,* to the 45th; the age of the *seniores,* to the 60th; and, finally, *senectus,* from that time till death. Others make a different division, v. Flor. 1 prooem.; Isid. Orig. 11, 2; Gell. 10, 28; 15, 20): a primo tempore aetatis, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13: prima aetas, id. Off. 2, 13: ineuntis aetatis inscientia, id. ib. 1, 34; so 2, 13: flos aetatis, *the bloom of life,* id. Phil. 2, 2; Liv. 21; Suet. Caes. 49; so, bona aetas, Cic. Sen. 14; and poet. in the *plur.:* ambo florentes aetatibus, Verg. E. 7, 4: quamquam aetas senet, satis habeo tamen virium, ut te arâ arceam, Pac. ap. Prisc. 1, 10; id. ap. Non. 159, 19: mala aetas, *old age,* Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 6; and *absol.:* aetas, aevitas = senectus, *old age,* SI MORBVS AEVITASVE VITIVM ESCIT, Fragm. of the XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 25: aetate (*through age*) non quis obtuerier, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 154; 1, 3, 130; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 5: sed ipse morbo atque aetate confectus, Sall. J. 9: graves aetate, Liv. 7, 39.—Sometimes also *absol.* = adulescentia, *youth:* fui ego illâ aetate et feci illa omnia, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 4; id. Most. 5, 2, 27: damna, dedecora aetas ipsius pertulit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12: tua autem aetas (of his son), id. Off. 2, 13: (mulier) non formâ, non aetate, non opibus maritum invenerit, Tac. G. 19: expers belli propter aetatem, Suet. Aug. 8: aetas consularis, *the legal age for the consulship,* i. e. the 43d year, Cic. Phil. 5, 17: id aetatis jam sumus, *we have now reached that time of life,* id. Fam. 6, 20, 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *the lifetime of man, without reference to its different stages; life,* Enn. ap. Gell. 18, 2, 16: aetas acta honeste et splendide, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25: gerere, id. Fam. 4, 5 al.: tempus aetatis, id. Sen. 19: aetatem consumere in studio aliquo, id. Off. 1, 1: conterere in litibus, id. Leg. 1, 20: degere omnem in tranquillitate, id. Fin. 2, 35; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 53 al.—In Ov. M. 12, 188, aetas = centum annos.—**B.** *A space of time, an age, generation, time:* heroicae aetates, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: haec aetas, id. ib. 1, 3, 5; id. Rep. 1, 1: alia, id. Lael. 27, 101 Beier: nostrâ aetate, *in our times,* Quint. 1, 4, 20: cum primis aetatis suae comparabatur, Nep. Iphicr. 1; Vell. 1, 16: incuriosa suorum aetas, Tac. Agr. 1: omnia fert aetas, *time,* Verg. E. 9, 51; so Hor. C. 4, 9, 10: crastina aetas, *the morrow,* Stat. Th. 3, 562.—*Of the four ages of the world* (*the golden age, silver age,* etc.), Ov. M. 1, 89 sq.; v. aureus, argenteus, etc.—**C.** Abstr. pro concreto, *the time* or *period of life,* for *the man himself; the age,* for *the men living in it* (mostly poet., and in prose after the Aug. per.; cf. saeculum): sibi inimicus magis quam aetati tuae, i. e. tibi, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 1: vae aetati tuae, id. Capt. 4, 2, 105: quid nos dura refugimus Aetas? Hor. C. 1, 35, 34: impia, id. Epod. 16, 9: veniens, Ov. F. 6, 639: omnis aetas currere obviam, Liv. 27, 51: omnis sexus, omnis aetas, Tac. A. 13, 16: innoxiam liberorum aetatem miserarentur, i. e. innocentes liberos, id. H. 3, 68: sexum, aetatem, ordinem omnem, Suet. Calig. 4.—**D.** Also of things without life, e. g. of wine, its *age:* bibite Falernum hoc: annorum quadraginta est. Bene, inquit, aetatem fert, *it keeps well,* Cic. ap. Macr. S. 2, 2, 3; Plin. 23, 1, 20, § 33; 15, 2, 3, § 7.—So of buildings: aetates aedificiorum, Dig. 30, 58.—**E.** Aetatem, adverb. (ante-class.). **1.** = semper, perpetuo, *through the whole of life, during lifetime, continually:* ut aetatem ambo nobis sint obnoxii, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 18: at tu aegrota, si lubet, per me aetatem quidem, id. Curc. 4, 3, 22: Quid, malum, me aetatem censes velle id adsimularier, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 38.—**2.** = diu, longo tempore, *an age, a long time, a long while:* an abiit jam a milite? Jamdudum aetatem, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 8: quod solis vapor aetatem non posse videtur efficere, *what the heat of the sun cannot perhaps effect for years,* Lucr. 6, 236.—**F.** In aetate, adverb. (ante-class.). **1.** *At times, sometimes, now and then,* Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 2.—**2.** *At any time, always, ever,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 61.

aetātŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [aetas], *a youthful, tender,* or *effeminate age:* in munditiis, mollitiis deliciisque aetatulam agere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 40: integra, Caecil. ap. Gell. 2, 23, 10 (Com. Rel. p. 52 Rib.): in primis puerorum aetatulis, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 55: monuit, ut parcius aetatulae indulgeret, Suet. Claud. 16 (cf. Galb. 20: cupide fruaris aetate tuâ).

aeternābĭlis, e, *adj.* [aeterno], *that can last forever, everlasting:* divitia, Att. ap. Non. 475, 24 (Trag. Rel. p. 143 Rib.): urbs, i. e. *Rome,* Cod. Th. 11, 20, 3 (cf. aeternus, II. A.).

aeternālis, e, *adj.* [aeternus], *enduring forever, everlasting* (often in inscrr.): aeternali somno sacrum, i. e. *to death,* Inscr. Grut. 752, 3: domus, Inscr. Orell. 4518: luctus, ib. 4604: memoria, ib. 200: lex temporalis et aeternalis, Tert. adv. Jud. 6.—*Adv.:* **aeternālĭter,** *forever* (late Lat.), Ad. ad H. Prud. March, p. 245.

aeternĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *eternity.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Of the past and future: fuit quaedam ab infinito tempore aeternitas, quam nulla temporum circumscriptio metiebatur, Cic. N. D. 1, 9: Tempus generale, quia nec initium nec finem habet, *aeternitas* est, quam Graeci αἰῶνα appellant, Victorin. in Lib. 1, 26: Tempus est pars quaedam aeternitatis, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: immutabilis aeternitas, id. Tim. 5: deum nihil aliud in omni aeternitate cogitantem, id. Div. 1, 41: haec dicit *excelsus et sublimis* (*Deus*) habitans aeternitatem, Vulg. Isa. 57, 15 al.—**B.** Of the past: ex or ab aeternitate, *from eternity:* hoc est verum ex aeternitate, Cic. Fat. 14: quod semper ex omni aeternitate rerum fuerit, id esse fatum (dicitis), id. N. D. 3, 6: si negas esse fortunam et omnia, quae fiunt quaeque futura sunt, ex omni aeternitate definita dicis esse fataliter, id. Div. 2, 7: ex omni aeternitate fluens veritas, id. ib. 1, 55: si nihil fieri potest, nisi quod ab omni aeternitate certum fuerit, quae potest esse fortuna, id. ib. 2, 7: egressus ejus ab initio, a diebus aeternitatis (fuerunt), Vulg. Mich. 5, 2.—**C.** Of the future: aeternitas animorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 39 (cf.: immortalitas animorum, id. ib. 50): de aeternitate (animorum) dicere, id. ib. 33, 81: quorum (sc. Herculis, etc.) cum remanerent animi atque aeternitate fruerentur, rite di habiti sunt, id. N. D. 2, 24, 62; id. Sen. 21: Confer nostram longissimam aetatem cum aeternitate, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: *in diem aeternitatis,* Vulg. 2 Pet. 3, 18; and *plur.:* in perpetuas aeternitates, ib. Dan. 12, 3: in domum aeternitatis suae, *to his everlasting home* (of death), ib. Eccl. 12, 5.—**II.** Meton., of the future, *duration, durability, immortality:* cedri materiae aeternitas, Plin. 13, 5, 11, § 53.—**III.** Trop., of the future. **A.** In gen.: mihi populus Romanus aeternitatem immortalitatemque donavit, Cic. Pis. 3; so id. Phil. 14, 13: Quidquid ex Agricola amavimus, manet mansurumque est in aeternitate temporum, famâ rerum, Tac. Agr. 46: cupido aeternitatis perpetuaeque famae, Suet. Ner. 55 al.—**B.** Spec., in the time of the emperors, *a title of the emperor* (like divinitas, majestas, and the like), *Eternity:* rogatus per aeternitatem tuam, ut, etc., Plin. Ep. 10, 87 ad Trajan.: adoratus aeternitatem nostram, Imp. Const. Cod. 11, 9, 2: Quae nostra sanxit aeternitas, Nov. 35 *fin.*

1. aeternō, *adv.,* v. aeternus *fin.* 3.

2. aeterno, āre, *v. a.* [aeternus], *to perpetuate, to immortalize* (rare, perh. extant only in the two foll. exs.): litteris ac laudibus aeternare, Varr. ap. Non. 75, 20: virtutes in aevum, * Hor. C. 4, 14, 5.

aeternus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from aeviternus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 11 Müll., from aevum, with the termination -ternus as in sempiternus, hesternus], *without beginning or end, eternal* (sempiternus denotes what is perpetual, what exists as long as time endures, and keeps even pace with it; aeternus, *the eternal, that which is raised above all time, and can be measured only by æons* (αἰῶνες, indefinite periods); for Tempus est pars quaedam aeternitatis, Cic. Inv. 1, 27, 39. Thus the sublime thought, without beginning and end, is more vividly suggested by *aeternus* than by *sempiternus,* since the former has more direct reference to the long duration of the eternal, which has neither beginning nor end. *Sempiternus* is rather a mathematical, *aeternus* a metaphysical, designation of eternity, Doed. Syn. I. p. 3). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of the past and future, *eternal:* deus beatus et aeternus, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 88: nihil quod ortum sit, aeternum esse potest, id. N. D. 1, 8: O Pater, o hominum rerumque aeterna Potestas, Verg. A. 10, 18: di semper fuerunt, nati numquam sunt, siquidem aeterni sunt futuri, Cic. N. D. 1, 32, 90: idem legis perpetuae et aeternae vim Jovem dicit esse, id. ib. 1, 15, 40: nomen Domini Dei aeterni, Vulg. Gen. 21, 33; ib. Rom. 16, 26: aeternum tempus, Lucr. 1, 582: causae immutabiles eaeque aeternae, Cic. Fat. 12, 48.—**B.** Of the future, *everlasting, endless, immortal:* natura animi . . . neque nata certe est et aeterna est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23: virorum bonorum mentes divinae mihi atque aeternae videntur esse, id. Rab. 29: aeternam timuerunt noctem, Verg. G. 1, 468: Quod semper movetur, aeternum est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23: Quidquid est illud quod sentit . . . caeleste et divinum ob eamque rem aeternum sit, necesse est, id. ib. 1, 27: ut habeam vitam aeternam, Vulg. Matt. 19, 16; ib. Joan. 3, 15; ib. Rom. 2, 7: in sanguine testamenti aeterni, ib. Heb. 13, 20: tu Juppiter bonorum inimicos aeternis suppliciis vivos mortuosque mactabis, Cic. Cat. 2, 13: ibunt in supplicium aeternum, Vulg. Matt. 25, 46:

aeternas poenas in morte timendumst, Lucr. 1, 111: mitti in ignem aeternum, Vulg. Matt. 18, 8.—**C.** Of the past: ex aeterno tempore quaeque Nunc etiam superare necessest corpora rebus, *from eternity*, Lucr. 1, 578: motum animorum nullo a principio, sed ex aeterno tempore intellegi convenire, Cic. Fin. 1, 6.—**D.** Spec. of objects of nature, which the ancients regarded as stable and perpetual, *everlasting, eternal:* aeterna templa caeli, Poet. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 11, p. 77 Müll.: aeternam lampada mundi, Lucr. 5, 402: micant aeterni sidera mundi, id. 5, 514: aeterna domus, i. e. caelum, Cic. Rep. 6, 23: donec veniret desiderium collium aeternorum, *the everlasting hills*, Vulg. Gen. 49, 26; ib. Ps. 75, 5; cf. ib. Ps. 103, 5.—**II.** Meton., of indef. long time. **A.** Of the future, *lasting, enduring, everlasting, perpetual:* aeterni parietes, Plin. 35, 14, 49, § 172: dehinc spero aeternam inter nos gratiam fore, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 33: aeternus luctus, Lucr. 3, 924: dolor, id. 3, 1003: vulnus, id. 2, 369; so Verg. A. 1, 36: aerumna, Cic. Sen. 34: mala, Verg. Cul. 130: bellum, Cic. Cat. 4, 22: dedecus, id. Font 88: imperium, id. Rab. 33; so Verg. A. 1, 230: versûs, Lucr. 1, 121: ignis sacerdotis, Cic. Font. 47: gloria, id. Cat. 4, 21: laus, id. Planc. 26: memoria, id. Verr. 4, 69: non dubitat Lentulum aeternis tenebris vinculisque mandare, id. Cat. 4, 10.—Comic: spero me ob hunc nuntium aeternum adepturum cibum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 13. Esp. of Rome: aeterna urbs, *the Eternal City*, Tib. 2, 5, 23; Ov. F. 3, 72; Cod. Th. 10, 16, 1; Symm. Ep. 3, 55; Inscr. Orell. 2, 1140.—*Comp.:* nec est ulli ligno aeternior natura, Plin. 14, 1, 2, § 9: aeterniora mala, Lact. Epit. 9.—**B.** Of the past, *of yore, of old:* ablue corpus alluvii aeternisque sordibus squalidum, Curt. 4, 1, 22.—**III.** Adv. phrases **1. in aeternum. A.** Lit., *forever, everlastingly:* et vivat in aeternum, Vulg. Gen. 3, 22: hoc nomen mihi est in aeternum, ib. Exod. 3, 15: Dominus in aeternum permanet, ib. Psa. 9, 8: vivet in aeternum, ib. Joan. 6, 52: Tu es sacerdos in aeternum, ib. Heb. 5, 6: non habebit remissionem in aeternum, ib. Marc. 3, 29.—**B.** Meton., of indef. long time, *forever, always:* urbs in aeternum condita, Liv. 4, 4: leges in aeternum latae, id. 34, 6: (proverbia) durant in aeternum, Quint. 5, 11, 41: delatores non in praesens tantum, sed in aeternum repressisti, Plin. Pan. 35: (famulos) possidebitis in aeternum, Vulg. Lev. 25, 46: (servus) serviet tibi usque in aeternum, ib. Deut. 15, 17: ut sceleris memoria maneat in aeternum, Lact. 1, 11.—**2. aeternum. A.** Lit., *forever:* sedet aeternumque sedebit Infelix Theseus, Verg. A. 6, 617: ut aeternum illum reciperes, Vulg. Phil. 15 (prob. here an adv.).—**B.** Meton., of indef. long time, *forever, always:* serviet aeternum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 41.—**C.** Of what is continually repeated, *constantly, again and again* (as in colloq. Engl., *everlastingly, eternally*): glaebaque versis Aeternum frangenda bidentibus, Verg. G. 2, 400: ingens janitor Aeternum latrans (of Cerberus), id. A. 6, 401.—**3. aeternō,** meton., of indef. long time, *forever, perpetually:* viret aeterno hunc fontem igneum contegens fraxinus, Plin. 2, 107, 111, § 240: BVSTA TVTA AETERNO MANEANT, Inscr. Orell. 4517.

aethălus, i, *m.*, = αἰθάλη, *a sort of grape in Egypt, the soot-grape*, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 74.

aether, ĕris (sometimes Gr. *gen.* aetheros; *acc.* reg. Gr. aethera; and so Stat. S. 4, 225; id. Th. 3, 525; but poetry and prose of that per. also use aetherem, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 13; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 58; *plur.* in late Lat. aethera, Ven. Fort. Carm. 3, 9, 7), *m.*, = αἰθήρ [v. aestas], *the upper, pure, bright air, the ether.* **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit. (opp. aër, the lower atmospheric air): restat ultimus omnia cingens et coërcens caeli complexus, qui idem aether vocatur, extrema ora et determinatio mundi; in quo cum admirabilitate maxima igneae formae cursus ordinatos definiunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 40: (astra) oriuntur in ardore caelesti, qui aether vel caelum nominatur, id ib. 2, 15.—**B.** Transf., in the poets, **1.** *Heaven:* Id, quod nostri caelum memorant, Graii perhibent aethera, Pac ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 17 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p 87 Rib): famâ super aethera notus, Verg. A. 1, 379: rex aetheris altus Juppiter, id. ib. 12, 140: regna profundi aetheros, Stat. Th. 3, 524.—**2.** *Air*, in gen.: clamor ad caelum volvendus per aethera vagit, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 104 Müll. (Ann. v. 520 Vahl.): ignem ignes procudunt aetheraque aether, Lucr. 2, 1115: ferar per liquidum aethera Vates, * Hor. C. 2, 20, 2: nudoque sub aetheris axe, Verg. A. 2, 512; 8, 28: apes liquidum trans aethera vectae, id. ib. 7, 65; Sil. 2, 513 al.—***3.** In opp. to the lower world, *the upper world, the earth:* aethere in alto duros perferre labores, Verg. A. 6, 436.—***4.** *The brightness surrounding a deity:* aethere plena corusco Pallas, Val. Fl. 5, 183.—**II. Aether** personified, *son of Chaos, and father of Cœlum*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17 al.; also *Jupiter*, Cic. Ac. 2, 41. So in the poets often: pater Aether, Lucr. 1, 250: pater omnipotens Aether, Verg. G. 2, 325.

aethĕrius (not **aethĕrĕus**), a, um, *adj.*, = αἰθέριος [aether], *pertaining to the ether, ethereal.* **I.** Lit.: sidera aetheriis affixa cavernis, Lucr. 4, 391: (truncus) vivit et aetherias vitalis suscipit auras, id. 3, 405: altissima aetheriaque natura, Cic. N. D. 2, 24 *fin.:* post ignem aetheriâ domo Subductum, * Hor. C. 1, 3, 29.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Pertaining to heaven, heavenly, celestial:* arces, Ov. M. 15, 858: umbrae, *the shade spread through the heavens*, Cat. 66, 55: pater, Mart. 9, 36: Olympus, id. 9, 4: Taurus mons aetherio vertice, i. e. *which touches heaven*, Tib. 1, 8, 15: aetherios animo conceperat ignes, i. e. *heavenly inspiration* (Gr. ἐνθουσιασμός), Ov. F. 1, 473.—**B.** *Pertaining to the air* in gen.: nubes, Lucr. 4, 182: aurae, id. 3, 406: aqua, i. e. *rain*, Ov. F. 1, 682.—**C.** *Pertaining to the upper world:* vesci aurâ Aetheriâ, Verg. A. 1, 546.—*Comp.:* aetherior, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 68 Mai.

Aethĭŏpĭa, ae, *f.*, = Αἰθιοπία [v. Aethiops], *Ethiopia, a country in Africa on both sides of the equator.* Its limits cannot be accurately defined; cf. Plin. 6, 30, 35; 6, 5, 8; Vulg. Gen. 2, 13; ib. Isa. 11, 11.—Hence, **Aethĭŏpĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Ethiopian*, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 196.

† **aethĭŏpĭs,** idis, *f.*, = αἰθιοπίς, *a species of sage*, prob. Salvia Aethiopis, Linn., *Ethiopian sage*, Plin. 27, 4, 3, § 11.

Aethĭŏpissa, ae, *f.*, *an Ethiopian woman*, Vulg. Num. 12, 1; Hier. ad Eust. Ep. 22, 1; from

Aethĭŏps (i long, Aethīops, Sid. Carm. 11, 18), ŏpis, *m.*, = Αἰθίοψ [the Gr. geographers derived this word from αἴθω-ὤψ, and applied it to all the *sunburnt*, dark-complexioned races above Egypt]. **I.** *Subst.*, *an Ethiopian*, Plin. 2, 78, 80, § 189; Vulg. 2 Par. 12, 3; ib. Act. 8, 7.—**B.** Appel. **1.** *A black man, negro:* derideat Aethiopem albus, Juv. 2, 23: Aethiopas videri, Plin. 32, 10, 52, § 141.—**2.** *A coarse, dull, awkward man, a blockhead:* cum hoc homine an cum stipite Aethiope, Cic. Sen. 6; Juv. 6, 600; Flor. 4, 7.—**II.** *Adj.*, *Ethiopian;* in the *masc.:* Aethiopes lacus, Ov. M. 15, 320: vir Aethiops, Vulg. Act. 8, 7.

Aethĭŏpus, i, *m.*, = Aethiops: rhinoceros. velut Aethiopus, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 689 P.

Aethōn, ōnis, *m.*, = αἴθων (burning). In mythology, *the name of a horse.* **I.** In the chariot of Phœbus, Ov. M. 2, 153.—**II.** In that of Pallas, Verg. A. 11, 89.—**III.** In that of Aurora, Serv. ad Verg. A. l. c.—**IV.** In that of Pluto, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1 *fin.*

1. aethra, ae, *f.*, = αἴθρα [v. aestas], *the upper, pure air, the bright, clear, serene sky:* aetheris splendor, qui sereno caelo conspicitur, Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 585 (poet.): flammea, Jul. ap. Macr. 6, 4 (Trag. Rel. p. 228 Rib.): siderea, Verg. A. 3, 585.—**II.** Transf., like aether, *the sky, air, heavens:* surgere in aethram, Lucr. 6, 467: volans rubrâ ales in aethra, Verg. A. 12, 247; so Sil. 4, 103; Stat. S. 1, 2, 135 al. (but in Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 42, the correct read. is *aethere*, B. and K.).

2. Aethra, ae, *f.*, = Αἴθρα. **I.** *Daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, mother of Hyas* (in Hyg. Fab. 192 called *Pleione*), Ov. F. 5, 171.—**II.** *Daughter of Pittheus and mother of Theseus*, acc. to Ov. H. 10, 131, and Hyg. Fab. 37.

† **aetiŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.*, = αἰτιολογία, *an allegation of reasons, a bringing of proofs*, Isid. Orig. 2, 21.

† **ăĕtītēs,** ae, *f.*, = ἀετίτης (from ἀετός, eagle), *a stone found in the nest of the eagle, eagle-stone*, to us unknown, Plin. 10, 3, 4, § 12; 30, 14, 44, § 130.

† **ăĕtītis,** idis, *f.*, = ἀετῖτις, *a precious stone of the color of the eagle*, Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

Aetna, ae (in Gr. form **Aetnē,** ēs, in good MSS. of Ov.), *f.*, = Αἴτνη [αἴθω, to burn]. **I.** *The celebrated volcano of Sicily*, now *Mongibello* or *Ætna*, in the interior of which, acc. to fable, was the forge of Vulcan, where the Cyclopes forged thunderbolts for Jupiter, and under which the latter buried the monster Typhōeus.—Form Aetna, Cic. Div. 2, 19; Ov. F. 4, 596; id. Tr. 5, 275.—Form Aetne, Ov. F. 4, 491 Riese.—**II.** *A nymph in Sicily*, acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 584.—**III.** *A town at the foot of Mt. Ætna*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23; 2, 3, 44.

Aetnaeus, a, um, *adj.* [Aetna]. **I.** *Pertaining to Ætna:* ignes, Cic. N. D 2, 38: fratres, *the Cyclopes who forged in Mt. Ætna*, Verg. A. 3, 678: fulmen, Prop. 4, 16, 21: Deus, i. e. *Vulcan*, who is said to have had his forge in Mt. Ætna, Val. Fl. 2, 420.—*Subst.:* **Aetnaei,** ōrum, *m.*, *those who dwell on* or *near Mt. Ætna*, Just. 22, 1.—Hence, **II.** Poet., pars pro toto, *Sicilian:* triumphi, Sil. 9, 196.

Aetnensis, e, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to the town of Ætna* (at the foot of Mt. Ætna, v. Strab. 6, p. 185): ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18.—Hence, **Aetnenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Ætna*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Aetōlĭa, ae, *f.*, = Αἰτωλία, *a province in Middle Greece, between Locri and Acarnania, south of Thessaly*, Cic. Pis. 37.—Hence, **1. Aetōlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Ætolian:* aper, *the Calydonian boar*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 3 (cf. Ov. M. 8, 270 sqq.): bellum, Liv. 37, 6.—***2. Aetōlis,** idis, *f.*, = Αἰτωλίς, *an Ætolian woman:* pulsâ Aetolide Dejanirâ, Ov. H. 9, 131.—***3. Aetōlĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, poet. for Ætolicus: heros, i. e. *Diomedes*, who first reigned in Ætolia, Ov. M. 14, 461.—**4. Aetōlus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Αἰτωλός, *Ætolian:* arma, i. e. *of Diomedes*, who first reigned in Ætolia, Ov. M. 14, 528; so id. R. Am. 159; Sil. 7, 484: urbs, i. e. *Arpi in Apulia*, built by Diomedes, Verg. A. 11, 239; hence: Arpi Aetoli, id ib. 10, 28: plagae, *hunting-nets*, with reference to Meleager and the Calydonian chase, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 46 Schmid.—Hence, **Aetōli,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Ætolia*, Paul. Capt. prol. 24 Fleck.; Liv. 37, 6; Verg. A. 11, 308.

aevĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aevum] (an old word, = aetas, which is contr. from it), *the time through which a person lives* or *a thing lasts, the time of existence.* **I.** Lit.: qua voluptate aevitatis extimam attigit metam aevitas, Varr. ap. Non. p. 193, 7: censores populi aevitates, suboles, familias pecuniasque censento, Cic. Leg. 3, 7: SI MORBVS AEVITASVE VITIVM ESCIT, Leg. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 25; Arn. 5, 8.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of the future, *time unending, immortality:* sed etiam mortales deos ad aevitatem temporis edidit, *for endless ages, to endure forever*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, 120.—**B.** Of the past: quid operis aut negotii celebrans anteacti temporis decurrerit aevitatem, *the time of yore*, Arn. 2, 22.

aevĭternus, = aeternus, q. v.

aevum (archaic **aevom**), i, *n.;* but *m.*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 14; Lucr. 2, 561; 3, 603 [αἰών; cf. αἰές or αἰέν, ἀεί, ἀΐδιος; Goth. aivs = time, aiv = ever, aiveins = everlasting; Germ. ewig, Ewigkeit; Eng. aye, ever]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *uninterrupted, never-ending time, eternity:* per aevom, Lucr. 1, 634; 1, 950 al.—Hence of the future: in aevum, *for all time*, Hor. C. 4, 14, 3; so Plin. 35, 2, 2, and Vulg. Eccli. 41, 16: nos peribimus in aevum, ib. Bar. 3, 3.—**B.** Esp., in a more restricted sense of a definite time, period, *lifetime, life, age:* aevom agitare, Enn. ap Gell. 12, 2, 3 (Ann. v. 308 Vahl.): in armis aevom agere, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 49 (Trag. Rel. p. 110 Rib.); so, aevom degere,

Lucr. 5, 1439: consumere, id. 5, 1430: meum si quis te percontabitur aevum, *my age* or *time of life*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 26: aevum omne et breve et fragile est, Plin. Pan. 78, 2: flos aevi, *the bloom of life* (cf. aetas, I.), Ov. M. 9, 435: integer aevi, Verg. A. 9, 255: primum aevum, Val. Fl. 7, 338. — Also (like aetas, q. v. I.) for *old age*: aevo confectus, Verg. A. 11, 85: obsitus aevo, id. ib. 8, 307: annis aevoque soluti, Ov. M. 8, 712. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *Age* or *generation*, Ov. P. 1, 3, 83: ter aevo functus (of Nestor), Hor. C. 2, 9, 13: ingenia nostri aevi, Vell. 2, 36: in nostro aevo, Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 92: nostro aevo, id. 2, 13, 10, § 57: simulacrum tot aevis incorruptum, id. 14, 1, 2, § 9.— Hence, **B.** *The men living in the same age* (cf. aetas, II. C.): de quibus consensus aevi judicaverit, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 72. — **C.** In a wider sense, *time*, in gen.: vitiata dentibus aevi omnia, Ov. M. 15, 235: quae per tantum aevi occulta, Tac. A. 16, 1.

† **Aex**, = αἴξ (Goat), *the name of a rocky island in the Ægean Sea, between Chius and Tenus:* Aex nomine a specie caprae, repente e medio mari exsiliens, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 51.

Āfer, fra, frum, *adj.* [v. Africa], *African:* litus, Ov. H. 7, 169: aequora, *the sea between Africa and Sicily*, id. F. 4, 289: avis, i. e. *a Numidian hen*, in high estimation on account of its size and rareness, Hor. Epod. 2, 53: Afro Murice tinctae lanae, i. e. *of Gætulia*, id. C. 2, 16, 35; cf. id. Ep. 2, 2, 181, and Ov. F. 2, 318. — Hence, *subst.:* **Āfer**, *an African*, and **Āfri**, ōrum, *m.*, *Africans*, Cic. Balb. 18: sitientes Afri, Verg. E. 1, 65: discincti, *ungirded*, i. e. *unwarlike*, id. A. 8, 724: dirus Afer, i. e. *Hannibal*, Hor. C. 4, 4, 42.—Poet.: medius liquor Secernit Europen ab Afro, i. e. *from Africa*, Hor. C. 3, 3, 47.

af-făber (better **adf-**), bra, brum, *adj.* **I.** *Made* or *prepared ingeniously* or *with art*, *ingenious:* affabrum: fabrefactum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.—Hence, *adv.:* **adfābrē**, *ingeniously, skilfully:* adfabre atque antiquo artificio factus, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 14; Prisc. 1009 P.—**II.** In *act.* sense, *skilled in art*, *skilful, ingenious:* litteras adfabra rerum vel natura vel industria peperit, Symm. Ep. 3, 17.

affābĭlis (better **adf-**), e, *adj.* [adfari], *that can be easily spoken to, easy of access, courteous, affable, kind, friendly*, Ter. Ad. 5, 6, 8: cum in omni sermone omnibus adfabilem esse se vellet, *Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113: adfabilis, blandus, Nep. Alcib. 1, 3: nec dictu adfabilis ulli, Verg. A. 3, 621 (cf. Att. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1: quem nec adfari queas): adfabilior, Sen. Ep. 79: adfabilem te facito, Vulg. Eccli. 4, 7.—*Sup.* prob. not used.—*Adv.:* **adfābĭlĭter**, *courteously, kindly*, Macr. S. 7, 2; Spart. ap. Carac. 3: adfabilissime, Gell. 16, 3.

* **affābĭlĭtas** (better **adf-**), ātis, *f.* [adfabilis], *the quality of* affabilis, *affability, courtesy, kindness:* comitas adfabilitasque sermonis, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48.

affābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. affabilis.

affābrē, *adv.*, v. affaber, I.

* **affābrĭcātus** (better **adf-**), a, um [*Part.*, as if from adfabrico], *fitted* or *added to by art:* consuetudo quasi adfabricata natura, Aug. Mus. 6, 7.

affāmen (better **adf-**), ĭnis, *n.* [adfari], *an accosting, address* (in App. for the usual adfatus): blando adfamine, App. M. 11, p. 260, 23 Elm.; id. ib. 11, p. 272, 39.

affānĭae, ārum, *f.* [perh. adfari], *empty, trifling talk, chatter, idle jests:* dicta futilia, gerrae; only in two passages in App.: affanias adblaterare, App. M. 9, p. 221, 25 Elm.: effutire, id. ib. 10, p. 243, 14 sq.

affātim (also **adf-**), *adv.* [Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 123, cites fatim = abundanter; cf.: fatiscor, defatiscor, fatigo; Corss. Ausspr. I. p. 158, refers fatim to the same root as χατίς, χῆρος]. **I.** *To satisfaction, sufficiently, abundantly, enough* (so that one desires no more, therefore subjective; while *satis* signifies sufficient, so that one needs nothing more, therefore objective, Doed. Syn. I. p 108 sq.): adfatim edi, bibi, lusi, Liv. Andron. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll., after Hom. Od. 15, 372 (Com. Rel. p. 4 Rib.): edas de alieno quantum velis, usque adfatim, *till you have enough*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 31: miseria una uni quidem homini est adfatim, id. Trin. 5, 2, 61 (where adfatim, as sometimes also satis, abunde, frustra, is constr. as an adj.): eisdem seminibus homines adfatim vescuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 51: adfatim satiata (aquila), id. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: adfatim satisfacere alicui, id. Att. 2, 16: parare commeatum adfatim, Sall. J. 43: de cytiso adfatim diximus, Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 148.—Acc. to Fest. p. 11, Terence uses it (in a passage not now extant) for ad lassitudinem, *to weariness, satiety*, which may be derived from the etym. above given.—Sometimes, like abunde and satis, as *subst.* with *gen.;* v. Roby, §§ 1294, 1296, and Rudd. II. p. 317: divitiarum adfatim est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 33: hominum, id. Men. 3, 1, 10: copiarum, Liv. 34, 37: vini, Just. 1, 8.—**II.** In later Lat. before an adj. (cf. abunde), *sufficiently, enough:* adfatim onustus, App. M. 9, p. 221, 31 Elm.: feminae adfatim multae, Amm. 14, 6.

☞ The poet and gram. Annianus, in Gell. 7, 7, 1, accented the word ádfatim, while at an earlier period it was pronounced adfátim, since it was considered as two words; cf. Doed. Syn. I. p. 110.

1. affātus (better **adf-**), *Part.* of adfari.

2. affātus (better **adf-**), ūs, *m.* [adfari], *a speaking to* or *addressing, address* (class. only in the poets; later also in prose): quo nunc reginam ambire furentem Audeat adfatu? Verg. A. 4, 284: adfatus reddere, Stat. S. 2, 4, 7; Sen. Med. 187: ora solvere ad adfatus, Sil. 17, 340 al.—In prose, Cod. Just. 5, 4, 23; Cod. Imp. Leo, 1, 26, 6 al.

affectātĭo (better **adf-**), ōnis, *f.* [adfecto], *a striving after* something (in a good or bad sense; for the most part only in post-Aug. prose). **I.** In gen.: philosophia sapientiae amor est et adfectatio, Sen. Ep. 89: magna caeli adfectatione compertum, i. e. perscrutatione, *investigation*, Plin. 2, 20, 18, § 82 (but Jan reads *adsectatio*): decoris, id. 11, 37, 56, § 154: Nervii circa adfectationem Germanicae originis (*in the endeavor to pass for Germans*), ultro ambitiosi sunt, Tac. G. 28: imperii, *aspiring to the empire*, Suet. Tit. 9.—**II.** Esp., in rhetoric, *a striving to give a certain character* or *quality to discourse without possessing the ability to do it*, also *an inordinate desire to say something striking, affectation, conceit:* (ad malam adfectationem) pertinent, quae in oratione sunt tumida, exsilia, praedulcia, abundantia, arcessita, exsultantia, Quint. 8, 3, 56: nihil est odiosius adfectatione, id. 1, 6, 11; 8, 3, 27; 9, 3, 54; 10, 1, 82; Suet. Gram. 10; id. Tib. 70.

affectātor (better **adf-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that strives for* something: justi amoris, Eutr. 10, 7.—In a bad sense: nimius risūs, Quint. 6, 3, 3 al.

* **affectātrix** (better **adf-**), īcis, *f.* [adfectator], *she that strives for* a thing: sapientia adfectatrix veritatis, Tert. Praescr. 1, 7.

affectātus (better **adf-**), a, um, *P. a.*, from affecto.

affectē (**adf-**), *adv.*, v. afficio, *P. a. fin.*

affectĭo (**adf-**), ōnis, *f.* [adficio]. **I.** *The relation to* or *disposition toward a thing produced in a person by some influence* (in this and the two foll. signif. almost peculiar to the philos. lang. of Cic.): comparantur ea, quae aut majora aut minora aut paria dicuntur; in quibus spectantur haec: numerus, species, vis, quaedam etiam ad res aliquas adfectio, *relation*, Cic. Top. 18, 68, and § 70; cf. id. ib. 2, 7.—**II. A.** *A change in the state* or *condition of body* or *mind, a state* or *frame of mind, feeling* (only transient, while *habitus* is lasting): adfectio est animi aut corporis ex tempore aliqua de causa commutatio ut, laetitia, cupiditas, metus, molestia, morbus, debilitas, et alia, quae in eodem genere reperiuntur, Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 36; 1, 2, 5; cf. 1, 2, 5, § 19. In Gellius = adfectus, as transl. of the Gr. πάθος, Gell. 19, 12, 3. — **B.** *A permanent state of mind, a frame of mind, a state of feeling*, Gr. διάθεσις: virtus est adfectio animi constans conveniensque, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34 Kühn (cf. in Gr. διάθεσις ψυχῆς συμφώνης αὑτῇ, Stob. Ecl. Eth. 2, p. 104); id. Fin. 3, 26, 65 Goer.: non mihi est vita mea utilior quam animi talis adfectio, neminem ut violem commodi mei gratiā, id. Off. 2, 6, 29 Beier.— Also of body, as anal. to the mind, *a fixed, permanent constitution:* tu qui definieris summum bonum firma corporis adfectione contineri, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 27. — And metaph. of the stars, *their position in respect to one another:* astrorum, *a constellation*, Cic. Fat. 4: ex qua adfectione caeli primum spiritum duxerit, id. Div. 2, 47 (cf. affectus, a, um, B.).—**C.** Esp., *a favorable disposition toward any one, love, affection, good-will* (post-Aug. prose): simiarum generi praecipua erga fetum adfectio, Plin. 8, 54, 80: egit Nero grates patribus laetas inter audientium adfectiones, Tac. A. 4, 15: argentum magis quam aurum sequuntur, nullā adfectione animi, sed quia, etc., id. G. 5; Just. 24, 3: Artemisia Mausolum virum amâsse fertur ultra adfectionis humanae fidem, Gell. 10, 18, 1.—Concr., *the loved object:* adfectiones, *children*, Cod. Th. 13, 9, 3.—**D.** In the Lat. of the Pandects, *ability of willing, will, volition, inclination* (cf. 2. affectus, II. D.): furiosus et pupillus non possunt incipere possidere, quia adfectionem tenendi non habent, Dig. 5, 16, 60.

* **affectĭōsus** (**adf-**), a, um, *adj.* [affectio], *full of attachment* or *affection*, Tert. Anim. 19. — * *Adv.:* **adfectĭōsē**, *affectionately*, Serv. ad Verg. E. 9, 27.

affecto (better **adf-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq.* [adficio]; constr. *aliquid*. **I.** *To strive after* a thing, *to exert one's self to obtain, to pursue, to aim to do:* adfectare est pronum animum ad faciendum habere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 2 Müll.—So, adfectare viam or iter, trop., *to enter on* or *take a way, in order to arrive at a destined point* (very freq. in Plaut. and Ter.): ut me defraudes, ad eam rem adfectas viam, *you are on your way to this*, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 12; id. Aul. 3, 6, 39: hi gladiatorio animo ad me adfectant viam, *set upon me*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 71; so id. Heaut. 2, 3, 60: quam viam munitet, quod iter adfectet, videtis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48. — So in other cases: cur opus adfectas novum? Ov. Am. 1, 1, 14: adfectare spem, *to cling to* or *cherish*, Liv. 28, 18; cf. Ov. M. 5, 377: navem, *to seize* or *lay hold of:* verum ubi nulla datur dextrā adfectare potestas (of the giant Polyphemus), Verg. A. 3, 670.—**II.** *To endeavor to make one's own, to pursue, strive after, aspire to, aim at, desire:* munditiem, non adfluentiam adfectabat, Nep. Att. 13, 5; Cic. Her. 4, 22: diligentiam, Plin. 17, 1, 1: magnificentiam verborum, Quint. 3, 8, 61: elegantiam Graecae orationis verbis Latinis, Gell. 17, 20: artem, Val. Max. 8, 7, n. 1 *extr.*—*Pass.:* morbo adfectari, *to be seized* or *attacked by disease*, Liv. 29, 10 *init.*—**B.** In a bad sense, *to strive after* a thing *passionately, to aim at* or *aspire to:* dominationes, Sall. Fragm. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 17: caelum, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 51: uniones, Plin. 9, 35, 56: regnum, Liv. 1, 46, 2; 2, 7, 6: imperium in Latinos, id. 1, 50, 4: cruorem alicujus, Stat. Th. 11, 539: immortalitatem, Curt. 4, 7.—Also with *inf.* as object, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 9: non ego sidereas adfecto tangere sedes, Ov. A. A. 2, 39; Stat. Th. 1, 132: Sil. 4, 138; Quint. 5, 10, 28: qui esse docti adfectant, id. 10, 1, 97.—**C.** In the histt., *to seek to draw to one's self, to try to gain over:* civitates formidine adfectare, Sall. J. 66: Gallias, Vell. 2, 39: Galliarum societatem, Tac. H. 4, 17; 1, 23; 4, 66; id. G. 37, 9; Flor. 2, 2, 3.—**D.** *To imitate a thing faultily*, or *with dissimulation, to affect, feign* (only post-Aug.): crebrum anhelitum, Quint. 11, 3, 56: imitationem antiquitatis, id. 11, 3, 10: famam clementiae, Tac. H. 2, 63: studium carminum, id. A. 14, 16; so Suet. Vesp. 23; Plin. Pan. 20. — Hence, **adfectātus**, a, um, *P. a.;* in rhetoric, *choice, select*, or *far-fetched; studied:* subtilitas, Quint. 3, 11, 21: scurrilitas, id. 11, 1, 30: (gradatio) apertiorem habet artem et magis adfectatam, id. 9, 3, 54: adfectata et parum naturalia, id. 11, 3, 10 (but in 12, 10, 45 the correct read. is effectius, acc. to Spald.). — *Adv.:* **adfectātō**, *studiously, zealously*, Lampr. Heliog. 17.

affector (**adf-**), ātus, 1, *verb. dep.* [adficio]. * **1.** *To strive eagerly after* something: adfectatus est regnum, Varr. ap. Diom. p. 377 P.—**2.** In later Lat., *to have an inclination for, to become attached to:* ad mulierem, App. Herb. 15.

affectŭōsus (**adf-**), a, um, *adj.* [adfectus], in later Lat., *full of inclination, affection*, or *love; affectionate, kind:* piam adfectuosamque rem fecisse, Macr. S. 2, 11; so

Cassiod. Ep 5, 2, Tert c Marc 5, 14 — *Adv* **adfectŭōsē**, *affectionately*, etc, Cassiod Ep 3, 4 —*Sup*, Sid Ep 4, 11

1. affectus (adf-), a, um, *P a*, nom afficio

2. affectus (adf-), us, *m* [afficio] **I.** *A state of body*, and esp *of mind produced in one by some influence* (cf. affectio, I), *a state* or *disposition of mind, affection, mood* adfectuum duae sunt species alteram Graeci πάθος vocant, alteram ἦθος, Quint 6, 2, 8 qualis cujusque animi adfectus esset, talem esse hominem, Cic Tusc 5, 16, 47 dubiis adfectibus errat, Ov M 8, 473 mentis, id Tr 4, 3, 32 animi, id ib 5, 2, 8 diversos adfectus exprimere, flentis et gaudentis, Plin 34, 8, 19, n. 10 adfectu concitati, Quint 6, 2 8 adfectus dulciores, id 10, 1, 101, 1, 11, 2, 6, 1 7 al —Of the body supersunt alii corporis adfectus, Cels 3, 18, 2, 15 —**II.** Esp **A.** *Love, desire, fondness, good will, compassion, sympathy* (post Aug) opes atque inopiam pari adfectu concupiscunt, Tac Agr 30 si res ampla domi similisque affectibus esset, Juv 12, 10 parentis, Suet Tit 8 adfectu jura corrumpere, Quint Decl 6, 11 —**B.** In Lucan and in later prose, meton for *the beloved objects, the dear* or *loved ones* (in *plur*, cf affectio, II C) tenuit nostros Lesbos adfectus Luc Phars 8, 132 milites, quorum adfectus (*wives and children*) in Albano monte erant, Capitol Maxim 23, id Anton Phil 24, hence, adfectus publici, *the judges* as representatives of the people Quint Decl 2, 17 al —**C.** In Seneca and Pliny, *low, ignoble passion* or *desire* adfectus sunt motus animi improbabiles subiti et concitati Sen Ep 75, Plin Pan 79, 3 —**D.** In the Latin of the Pandects, *ability of willing, will, volition* (cf affectio, II D) hoc edicto neque pupillum, neque furiosum teneri constat, quia adfectu carent, Dig 43, 4, 1, 44 7, 54, 3, 5, 19, § 2 al

af-fĕro (better **adf-**) attŭli (adt, better att), allatum (adl), afferre (adf), *v a*, constr *aliquid ad aliquem* or *alicui* **I.** In gen, *to bring, take, carry* or *convey a thing to* a place (of portable things, while *adducere* denotes the leading or conducting of men, animals, etc), lit and trop **A.** Lit lumen, Enn Ann 1, 40 viginti minas, Plaut As 1, 3, 78, 1, 3, 87 al adtuli hunc —Quid, adtulisti?—Adduxi volui dicere, id Ps 2, 4, 21 tandem bruma nives adfert, Lucr 5, 746 adlatus est acipenser, Cic ap Macr S 2, 12 adfer huc scyphos, Hor Epod 9, 33 nuces, Juv 5, 144 cibum pede ad rostrum veluti manu, Plin 10, 46, 63, § 129 pauxillum aquae, Vulg Gen 18, 4 caput ejus, ib Marc 6, 28 —With *de* in part sense adferte nobis de fructibus terrae, Vulg Num 13, 21, ib Joan 21, 10 (as lit rendering of the Greek) —So of letters adferre litteras, ad aliquem or alicui, Cic Att 8, 6, id Imp Pomp 2, Liv 22, 11 al adferre se ad aliquem locum, *to betake one's self to a place, to go* or *come to* (opp auferre se ab aliquo to withdraw from, to leave, only poet) huc me adfero Plaut Am 3, 4, 6, Ter And 4, 5, 12 Bentl Fatis huc te poscentibus adfers, Verg A 8, 477 sese a moenibus id. ib 3, 345 —So *pass* adferri urbem adferimur, *are driven come*, Verg A 7, 217, and adferre pedem abite illuc, unde malum pedem adtulistis, id Cat 14, 21 —*To bring near, extend*, =porrigo (eccl Lat) adfer manum tuam, *reach hither*, Vulg Joan 20, 27 —**B.** Trop, *to bring to, upon*, in a good or bad sense (α) In bon part pacem ad vos adfero, Plaut Am prol 32 hic Stoicus genus sermonum adfert non liquidum, i e *makes use of*, Cic de Or 2, 38, 159 nihil ostentationis aut imitationis adferre, id ib 3, 12, 45 non minus adferret ad dicendum auctoritatis quam facultatis id Mur 2, 4 consulatum in familiam, id Phil 9, 2 animum vacuum ad scribendas res difficiles, id Att 12, 38 tibi benedictionem, Vulg Gen 33, 11 Domino gloriam, ib 1 Par 16, 28, ib Apoc 21, 26 ignominiam, ib Osee, 4, 18 —(β) In mal part bellum in patriam, Ov M 12, 5 nisi etiam illuc pervenerint (canes), ut in dominum adferant dentes *to use their teeth against their master*, Varr R R 2, 9, 9 adferam super eos mala, Vulg Jer 23, 12 Quam accusationem adfertis adversus hominem hunc? id. Joan 18, 29 quod gustatum adfert mortem, ib Job, 6, 6 vim adferre alicui for inferre, *to use force against* or *offer violence to one*, Cic Phil 2, 7, id Verr 2, 1, 26, Liv 9, 16, 42, 29 Drak, Ov H 17, 21 Heins, id A A. 1, 679, Suet Oth 12 al manus adferre alicui, in a bad sense, *to lay hands on, attack, assail* (opp manus abstinere ab aliquo) pro re quisque manus adfert (sc. ad pugnam), Cic Verr 2, 1, 26 domino a familiâ suâ manus adlatas esse, id. Quint 27 intellegimus eum detrudi, cui manus adferuntur, id. Caecin 17 qui sit improbissimus, manus ei adferantur, effodiantur oculi, id. Rep 3, 17 Creuz al. sibi manus, *to lay hands on one's self, to commit suicide* Qui quidem manus, quas justius in Lepidi perniciem animâsset, sibi adferre conatus est, Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 23 —Also of things manus templo, *to rob* or *plunder*, Cic Verr 2, 1, 18 bonis alienis, id Off 2, 15 manus suis vulneribus, *to tear open*, id Att 3, 15 (a little before ne rescindam ipse dolorem meum) manus beneficio suo, *to nullify, render worthless*, Sen Ben 2, 5 *ext* —**II.** Esp **A.** *To bring, bear*, or *carry* a thing, as news, *to report, announce, inform, publish*, constr *alicui* or *ad aliquem aliquid*, or *acc* with *inf* (class, in the histt, esp in Livy, very freq) ea adferam eaque ut nuntiem, etc, Plaut Am prol 9 istud quod adfers, aures exspectant meae, id. As 2, 2, 65, Ter Phorm prol 22 calamitas tanta fuit, ut eam non ex proelio nuntius, sed ex sermone rumor adferret, Cic Imp Pomp 9, 25 si ei subito sit adlatum periculum patriae, id Off 1, 43, 154 nihil novi ad nos adferebatur, id. Fam 2, 14, id Att 6, 8 rumores, qui de me adferuntur, Cic Fil ap Cic Fam 16, 21 Caelium ad illam adtulisse, se aurum quaerere, id. Cael 24, so id. Fam 5, 2 al magnum enim, quod adferebant, videbatur, Caes B C 3, 15 Dint cum crebri adferrent nuntii, male rem gerere Darium, Nep 3, 3 haud vana adtulere, Liv 4, 37, 6, 31 exploratores missi adtulerunt quieta omnia apud Gallos esse, id 8, 17 Drak per idem tempus rebellâsse Etruscos adlatum est *word was brought*, id 10, 45 al idem ex Hispania adlatum, Tac. H 1, 76 esse, qui magnum nescio quid adferret, Suet Dom 16, Luc 1, 475 scelus adtulit umbris, Val Fl 3 172 al —So of instruction doctrinam, Vulg prol Eccli, ib 2 Joan 10 —**B.** *To bring a thing on* one, i e *to cause, occasion, effect, give, impart*, esp of states of mind aegritudinem alicui, Ter Heaut 4, 3, 2 alicui molestiam, id Hec 3, 2, 9 populo Romano pacem, tranquillitatem, otium, concordiam, Cic Mur 1 alicui multas lacrimas, magnam cladem, id N D 2, 3, 7 ipsa detractio molestiae consecutionem adfert voluptatis, id Fin 1, 11, 37, so, adferre auctoritatem et fidem orationi, id. Phil 12, 7 metum, id. Verr 2, 5 25 dolorem, id Sull 1 luctum et egestatem, id Rosc Am 5 consolationem, id Att 10, 4 delectationem, id Fam 7, 1 al detrimentum, Caes B C 2, 82 taedium, Plin 15, 2, 3, § 7 dolorem capitis, id 23, 1, 18 gaudium, Plin Ep 10, 2, 1 al —**C.** *To bring forwards, allege, assert, adduce*, as an excuse, reason, etc quam causam adferam? Ter Heaut 4, 3, 23 justas causas adfers, Cic Att 11, 15, also without causa rationes quoque, cur hoc ita sit, adferendas puto, id Fin 5, 10, 27, cf id. Fam 4, 13 idque me non ad meam defensionem adtulisse, id Caecin 29, 85 ad ea, quae dixi, adfer, si quid habes, id Att 7 nihil igitur adferunt, qui in re gerenda versari senectutem negant, *they bring forwards nothing to the purpose, who*, etc, id Sen 6, id de Or 2, 53, 215 quid enim poterit dicere? - an aetatem adferet? i e *as an excuse*, id ib 2, 89, 364 —Also *absol* Quid sit enim corpus sentire, quis adferet umquam ? *will bring forwards an explanation*, Lucr 3, 354 (cf reddo absol in same sense, id 1, 566) et, cur credam, adferre possum, Cic Tusc 1, 29, 70, 3, 23, 55 —**D.** Adferre aliquid = conducere, conferre aliquid, *to contribute any thing to* a definite object, *to be useful in* any thing, *to help, assist*, constr with *ad* with *dat*, or *absol* quam ad rem magnum adtulimus adjumentum hominibus nostris, Cic Off 1, 1 negat Epicurus diuturnitatem temporis ad beate vivendum aliquid adferre, id. Fin 2, 27, 87 quidquid ad rem publicam adtulimus, si modo aliquid adtulimus, id Off 1 44, 155 illa praesidia non adferunt oratori aliquid, ne, etc, id Mil 1 aliquid adtulimus etiam nos id. Planc 10, 24 quid enim oves aliud adferunt, nisi, etc., id. N D 2 63 —**E.** Very rare in class. period, *to bring forth as a product, to yield, bear, produce*, = fero agri fertiles qui multo plus adferunt, quam acceperunt, Cic. Off 1, 15 herbam adferentem semen, Vulg Gen 1, 29 arva non adferent cibum, ib Hab 3, 17 lignum adtulit fructum, ib Joel, 2, 22, ib Apoc. 22, 2 ager fructum, ib Luc. 12, 16 al

af-fĭcĭo (better **adf-**), affeci (adf), affectum (adf), 3, *v a* [facio] *to do something to one*, i e *to exert an influence on body* or *mind, so that it is brought into such or such a state* (used by the poets rarely, by Hor never) **1.** *Aliquem* **A.** Of the body rarely, and then commonly in a bad sense ut aestus, labor, fames, sitisque corpora adficerent, Liv 28, 15 contumeliis adficere corpora sua, Vulg Rom 1, 24 non simplex Damasichthona vulnus Adficit, Ov M 6, 255 aconitum cor adficit, Scrib Comp 188 corpus adficere M Antoni, Cic. Phil 3 pulmo totus adficitur Cels 4, 7, with *abl of spec* stomacho et vesicâ adfici, Scrib Comp 186 —In bon part corpus ita adficiendum est, ut oboedire rationi possit, Cic Off 1, 23 —**B.** More freq of the mind litterae tuae sic me adfecerunt, ut, etc, Cic Att 14, 3 2 is terror milites hostesque in diversum adfecit, Tac A 11, 19 varie sum adfectus tuis litteris, Cic Fam 16, 2 consules oportere sic adfici, ut, etc, Plin Pan. 90 adfici a Gratia aut a Voluptate, Cic. Fam 5, 12, id. Mil 29, 79 sollicitudo de te duplex nos adficit id. Brut 92, 332 uti ei qui audirent, sic adficerentur animis, ut eos adfici vellet orator, id de Or 1, 19, 87 B and K. adfici animos in diversum habitum, Quint 1, 10, 25 —**2.** With *acc* and *abl*, *to affect a person* or (rarely) *thing with something*, in a good sense, *to bestow upon, grace with*, in a bad sense, *to visit with, inflict upon*, or the ablative and verb may be rendered by the verb corresponding to the ablative, and if an adjective accompany the ablative, this adjective becomes an adverb —Of inanimate things (rare) luce locum adficiens, *lighting up the place*, Varr ap Non p 250, 2 adficere me dicamine vultum, Ov Med Fac 67 factum non eo nomine adficiendum, *designated*, Cic Top 24, 94 res honore adficere, *to honor*, id N D 1, 15, 38 non postulo, ut dolorem eisdem verbis adficias, quibus Epicurus, etc, id Tusc 2, 7, 18 —**3.** Very freq of persons (α) In a good sense Qui praedâ atque agro adoreaque adficit populares suos, Plaut Am 1, 1, 38 quem sepulturâ adficit, *buries*, Cic Div 1, 27, 56 patres adficerat gloriâ, id. Tusc 1, 15, 34 admiratione, id Off 2, 10, 37 voluptate, id Fin 3, 11, 37 beneficio, id Agr 1, 4, 13 honore, id Rosc Am 50, 147 laude, id Off 2, 13, 47 nomine regis, *to style*, id. Deiot 5, 14 bonis nuntiis, Plaut Am prol 8 muneribus, Cic Fam 2, 3, Nep Ages 3, 3 praemio, Cic Mil 30, 82 pretio, Verg A. 12, 352 stipendio, Cic Balb 27, 61 —(β) In a bad sense injuriâ abs te adficior indignâ, pater, *am wronged unjustly*, Enn ap Auct ad Heren. 2, 24, 38, so Ter Phorm 5, 1, 3 Quantâ me cura et sollicitudine adficit Gnatus, id. ib 2 4, 1, so Cic Att 1, 18 desiderio, id Fam 2, 12 timore, *to terrify*, id Quint 2, 6 difficultate, *to embarrass*, Caes. B G 7, 6 molestia, *to trouble*, Cic Att 15, 1 tantis malis, Vulg Num 11, 15 maculâ, Cic Rosc Am 39, 113 ignominiâ, id. ib 39, 123 contumeliis, Vulg Ezech 22 7, ib Luc 20, 11 rerum et verborum acerbitatibus, Suet Calig 2 verberibus, Just 1, 5 supplicio, Cic Brut 1 16, so Caes B G 1, 27 poenâ, Nep Hann 8, 2 exsilio, *to banish*, id. Thras 3 morte, cruciatu, cruce, Cic Verr 3, 4, 9 morte Vulg Matt 10, 21 cruce, Suet Galb 9 ultimis cruciatibus, Liv 21, 44 leto, Nep Regg 3, 2 —And often in *pass* sollicitudine et inopia consilii, Cic Att 3, 6 adfici aegritudine, id Tusc 3, 7, 15 doloribus pedum, id Fam 6, 19 morbo oculorum, Nep Hann 4, 3 inopiâ rei frumentariae, Caes B G 7, 17 calamitate et injuriâ, Cic Att 11, 2 magnâ poenâ, Auct B G 8, 39 vulneribus, Col R R 4, 11 torminibus et inflationibus, Plin 29, 5 33, § 103 servitute, Cic Rep 1, 44 —Hence, **affectus (adf-)**, a, um, *P a* **I.** In a peculiar sense, *that on which we have bestowed labor, that which we are now doing, so that it is nearly at an end*, cf Adfecta, sicut M Cicero et

veterum elegantissime locuti sunt, ea proprie dicebantur, quae non ad finem ipsum, sed proxime finem progressa deductave erant, Gell. 3, 16: bellum adfectum videmus et paene confectum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: in provinciā (Caesar) commoratur, ut ea, quae per eum adfecta sunt, perfecta rei publicae tradat, id. ib. 12, 29: cum adfectā prope aestate uvas a sole mitescere tempus, etc., *near the end of summer*, id. ap. Gell. l. c.: Jamque hieme adfectā mitescere coeperat annus, Sil. 15, 502: in Q. Mucii infirmissimā valetudine adfectāque jam aetate, Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 200; id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 95.—**II.** In nearly the same sense as the verb, *absol.* and with *abl.* **A.** *Absol.* (α) Of persons laboring under disease, or not yet quite recovered: Qui cum ita adfectus esset, ut sibi ipse diffideret, *was in such a state*, Cic. Phil. 9, 1, 2: Caesarem Neapoli adfectum graviter videam, *very ill*, id. Att. 14, 17; so Sen. Ep. 101: quem adfectum visuros crediderant, *ill*, Liv. 28, 26: corpus adfectum, id. 9, 3: adfectae vires corporis, *reduced strength, weakness*, id. 5, 18: puella, Prop. 3, 24, 1: aegra et adfecta mancipia, Suet. Claud. 25: jam quidem adfectum, sed tamen spirantem, id. Tib. 21.—(β) Of things, *weakened, sick, broken, reduced:* partem istam rei publicae male adfectam tueri, Cic. Fam. 13, 68: adfecta res publica, Liv. 5, 57: Quid est enim non ita adfectum, ut non deletum exstinctumque esse fateare? Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 3: sic mihi (Sicilia) adfecta visa est, ut hae terrae solent, in quibus bellum versatum est, id. Verr. 5, 18, 47: adfecta res familiaris, Liv. 5, 10: opem rebus adfectis orare, id. 6, 3; so Tac. H. 2, 69: fides, id. ib. 3, 65: spes, Val. Fl. 4, 60.—(γ) Of persons, in gen. sense, *disposed, affected, moved, touched:* Quonam modo, Philumena mea, nunc te offendam adfectam? Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 45: quomodo sim adfectus, e Leptā poteris cognoscere, Cic. Fam. 14, 17: ut eodem modo erga amicum adfecti simus, quo erga nosmetipsos, id. Lael. 16, 56; id. Fin. 1, 20, 68: cum ita simus adfecti, ut non possimus plane simul vivere, id. Att. 13, 23; id. Fin. 5, 9, 24: oculus conturbatus non est probe adfectus ad suum munus fungendum, *in proper state*, id. Tusc. 3, 7, 15: oculi nimis arguti, quem ad modum animo adfecti simus, loquuntur, id. Leg. 1, 9, 27; id. Off. 3, 5, 21; id. Att. 12, 41, 2.—(δ) As rhet. t. t.: affectus ad, *related to, resembling:* Tum ex eis rebus, quae quodam modo affectae sunt ad id, de quo quaeritur, Cic. Top. 2, 8 Forcellini.—**B.** With *abl.* chiefly of persons, in indifferent sense, in good or bad sense (cf.: Animi quem ad modum adfecti sint, virtutibus, vitiis, artibus, inertiis, aut quem ad modum commoti, cupiditate, metu, voluptate, molestiā, Cic. Part. Or. 10, 35). (α) In indifferent sense, *furnished with, having:* validos lictores ulmeis affectos lentis virgis, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 29: pari filo similique (corpora) adfecta figurā, Lucr. 2, 341: Tantāne adfectum quemquam esse hominem audaciā! Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 84: omnibus virtutibus, Cic. Planc. 33, 80.—(β) In bad sense: aegritudine, morbo adfectus, Col. R. R. 7, 5, 20: aerumnis omnibus, Lucr. 3, 50: sollicitudine, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: difficultatibus, Cic. Fam. 7, 13: fatigatione, Curt. 7, 11: frigore et penuriā, id. 7, 3: adfecta sterilitate terra, Col. R. R. praef. 1, 2: vitiis, Cic. Mur. 6, 13: ignominiā, id. Att. 7, 3: supplicio, Tac. A. 15, 54: verberibus, Curt. 7, 11: vulnere corpus adfectum, Liv. 1, 25: morbo, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 6: dolore, Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 201: febre, Suet. Vit. 14: pestilentiā, Liv. 41, 5: desperatione, Cic. Att. 14, 22: clade, Curt. 10, 6: senectute, Cic. de Or. 3, 18, 68: aetate, id. Cat. 2, 20; id. Sen. 14, 47: morte, Serv. ad Cic. Fam. 4, 12.—*Sup.:* remiges inopiā adfectissimi, Vell. 2, 84.—(γ) In good sense: beneficio adfectus, Cic. Fam. 14, 4: aliquo honore aut imperio, id. Off. 1, 41, 149: valetudine optimā, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 81: laetitiā, id. Mur. 2, 4, and ad Brut. 1, 4: munere deorum, id. N. D. 3, 26, 67: praemiis, id. Pis. 37, 90.—*Adv.:* **affectē** **(adf-)**, *with* (a strong) *affection, deeply:* oblectamur et contristamur et conterremur in somniis quam adfecte et anxie et passibiliter, Tert. Anim. 45.

***afficticius (adf-)** or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [affingo], *added to, annexed*, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 1.

afflictus (adf-), a, um, *Part.*, v. affingo.

af-fīgo (better **adf-**), ixi, ixum, 3, *v. a.* (affixet for affixisset, Sil. 14, 536), *to fix* or *fasten to* or *upon, to affix, annex, attach to;* constr. with *ad* or *dat.* **I.** Lit.: sidera aetherieis adfixa caverneis, Lucr. 4, 392: corpus, id. 4, 1104; 4, 1238: litteram ad caput, *to affix as a brand*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20 *fin.:* Minerva, cui pinnarum talaria adfigunt, id. N. D. 3, 23: Prometheus adfixus Caucaso, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 8: aliquem patibulo, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 4, 355: aliquem cuspide ad terram, Liv. 4, 19: aliquem cruci adfigere, id. 28, 37: signa Punicis Adfixa delubris, Hor. C. 3, 5, 19: lecto te adfixit, id. S. 1, 1, 81 (cf. Sen. Ep. 67: senectus me lectulo adfixit): radicem terrae, Verg. G. 2, 318: flammam lateri (turris), id. A. 9, 536 al. —**II.** Trop., *to fix on, imprint* or *impress on:* aliquid animo, *to impress upon the mind*, Quint. 2, 7, 18, and Sen. Ep. 11: litteras pueris, *to imprint on their memory*, Quint. 1, 1, 25.—Hence, **adfixus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Fastened to a person* or *thing, joined to;* constr. *alicui* or *ad rem:* jubes eum mihi esse adfixum tamquam magistro, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6: me sibi ille adfixum habebit, id. Fam. 1, 8: nos in exiguā parte terrae adfixi, id. Rep. 1, 17: anus adfixa foribus, Tib. 1, 6, 61: Tarraconensis adfixa Pyrenaeo, *situated close to*, Plin. 3, 2, § 6. —Trop., *impressed on, fixed to:* causa in animo sensuque meo penitus adfixa atque insita, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 53: quae semper adfixa esse videntur ad rem neque ab eā possunt separari, id. Inv. 1, 26 al.—**B.** In the Latin of the Pandects: **adfixa,** ōrum, *n.*, *the appendages* or *appurtenances belonging to a possession:* domum instructam legavit cum omnibus adfixis, *with all pertaining thereto, all the fixtures*, Dig. 33, 7, 18 *fin.*

***af-fĭgūro** (better **adf-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to form* or *fashion after* the analogy of something else: *disciplinosus, consiliosus, victoriosus*, quae M. Cato ita (i. e. like *vinosus, formosus*, etc.) adfiguravit, Gell. 4, 9, 12.

af-fingo (better **adf-**), inxi, ictum, 3, *v. a.*, *to form, fashion, devise, make*, or *invent* a thing *as an addition* or *appendage* to another. **I.** Lit. (esp. of artists). (α) With *dat.:* nec ei manus adfinxit, Cic. Tim. 6: saepta, adficta villae quae sunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 2.—(β) *Absol.:* Nullam partem corporis sine aliquā necessitate adfictam repperietis, Cic. Or. 3, 45, 179.—**II.** Trop., *to make up, frame, invent, to add falsely* or *without grounds:* faciam ut intellegatis, quid error adfinxerit, quid invidia conflārit, Cic. Clu. 4: vitium hoc oculis adfingere noli, Lucr. 4, 386: neque vera laus ei detracta oratione nostrā, neque falsa adficta esse videatur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 10; so id. Phil. 1, 3; id. Or. 22; id. Tusc. 3, 33: addunt ipsi et adfingunt rumoribus Galli, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: cui crimen adfingeretur, *might be falsely imputed*, Tac. A. 14, 62.—**III.** In a general signif. **A.** *To add* or *join to, to annex* (always with the accessory idea of *forming, fashioning, devising*): sint cubilia gallinarum aut exsculpta aut adficta firmiter, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 7: multa natura aut adfingit (*creating, she adds* thereto) aut mutat aut detrahit, Cic. Div. 1, 62, 118: tantum alteri adfinxit, de altero limavit, id. de Or. 3, 9, 36.—**B.** *To feign, forge:* litteras, App. M. 4, 139, 34 Elm.

af-fīnis (better **adf-**), e, *adj.* (*abl.* adfini, Cic. de Or. 1, 15, 66; once adfine, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 9; cf. Schneid. Gram. II. 222). **I.** Lit., *that is neighboring* or *a neighbor to one* (ADFINES: in agris vicini, Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll.), *bordering on, adjacent, contiguous:* gens adfinis Mauris, = confinis, Liv. 28, 17: saevisque adfinis Sarmata Moschis, Luc. 1, 430; also, *near by family relationship, allied* or *related to by marriage*, κηδεστεῖς; and *subst.*, *a relation by marriage* (opp. consanguinei, συγγενεῖς), as explained by Modestin. Dig. 38, 10, 4: adfines dicuntur viri et uxoris cognati. Adfinium autem nomina sunt socer, socrus, gener, nurus, noverca, vitricus, privignus, privigna, glos, levir, etc.: ego ut essem adfinis tibi, tuam petii gnatam, Att. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. numero, p. 170 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 201 Rib.): Megadorus meus adfinis, *my son-in-law*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 14; Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 63: tu me, adfinem tuum, repulisti, Cic. Red. in Sen. 7: ex tam multis cognatis et adfinibus, id. Clu. 14; id. ad Quir. 5: Caesarem ejus adfinem esse audiebant, Auct. B. Afr. 32: quanto plus propinquorum, quo major adfinium numerus, Tac. G. 20, 9: per propinquos et adfines suos, Sen. Caes. 1: adfinia vincula, Ov. P. 4, 8, 9.—**II.** Fig., *partaking, taking part in, privy to, sharing, associated with;* constr. with *dat.* or *gen.;* in Pac. with *ad:* qui sese adfines esse ad causandum volunt, Pac. ap. Non. 89, 11 (Trag. Rel. p. 80 Rib.): publicis negotiis adfinis, i. e. implicitus, particeps, *taking part in*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 55; Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 1: duos solos video adfines et turpitudini judicari, Cic. Clu. 45: huic facinori, id. Cat. 4, 3: culpae, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 18; id. Inv. 2, 44, 129; 2, 10: noxae, Liv. 39, 14.

affīnĭtas (adf-), ātis, *f.* [affinis] (*gen. plur.* adfinitatium, Just. 17, 3), *the state* or *condition of* adfinis. **I.** *Relationship* or *alliance by marriage*, esp. *between a father and son-in-law*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 12 Ruhnk. (cf. adfinis): adstringere inter aliquos, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 73: effugere, Ter. And. 1, 5, 12; so id. Hec. 4, 4, 101: caritas generis humani serpit sensim foras, cognationibus primum, tum adfinitatibus, deinde amicitiis, post vicinitatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 68: adfinitate se devincire cum aliquo, id. Brut. 26: cum aliquo adfinitate conjungi, Nep. Paus. 2, 3: in adfinitatem alicujus pervenire, id. Att. 19, 1: contrahere, Vell. 2, 44: facere inter aliquos, id. 2, 65: jungere cum aliquo, Liv. 1, 1: adfinitate conjunctus, *allied by marriage*, Suet. Ner. 35: in adfinitatis jura succedit, Just. 7, 3.—Meton., *the persons so related*, like *kindred* in Engl.: patriam deseras, cognatos, adfinitatem, amicos, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 75.—**II.** Fig., *relationship, affinity, union, connection* (rare), Varr. R. R. 1, 16: litterarum, Quint. 1, 6, 24: per adfinitatem litterarum, qui φώρ Graece, Latine fur est, Gell. 1, 18, 5: tanta est adfinitas corporibus hominum mentibusque, id. 4, 13, 4.

affirmanter (adf-), and **affirmātē (adf-)**, *advv.*, v. affirmo *fin.*

affirmātĭo (adf-), ōnis, *f.* [affirmo], *an affirmation, declaration, confirmation*, or *averment of a fact* or *assertion:* est enim jus jurandum adfirmatio religiosa, Cic. Off. 3, 29; so Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, and Cic. ib. 7: in spem venire alicujus adfirmatione de aliqua re, Caes. B. G. 7, 30: constantissima annalium adfirmatione, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 15: multā abfirmatione abnuere, Curt. 6, 11.

***affirmātīvus (adf-)**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], in gram., *affirming, affirmative:* species verborum, Diom. p. 390 P.

affirmātor (adf-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who asserts* or *affirms a thing* (only in late Lat.), Dig. 27, 7, 4; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 7; Min. Fel. Oct. 31.

af-firmo (better **adf-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To present* a thing in words, *as fixed, firm*, i. e. *certain, true; to assert, maintain, aver, declare, asseverate, affirm:* dicendum est mihi, sed ita, nihil ut adfirmem, quaeram omnia, Cic. Div. 2, 3; so id. Att. 13, 23; id. Brut. 1, 1: jure jurando, Liv. 29, 23: quidam plures Deo ortos adfirmant, Tac. G. 2; cf. id. Agr. 10: adfirmavit non daturum se, *he protested that he would give nothing*, Suet. Aug. 42.—*Impers.:* atque affirmatur, Tac. H. 2, 49.—Hence, **II.** *To give confirmation* of the truth of a thing, *to strengthen, to confirm, corroborate, sanction:* adfirmare spem alicui, Liv. 1, 1: opinionem, id. 32, 35: dicta alicujus, id. 28, 2: aliquid auctoritate sua, id. 26, 24: populi Romani virtutem armis, Tac. H. 4, 73: secuta anceps valetudo iram Deûm adfirmavit, id. A. 14, 22.—Hence, ***affirmanter** **(adf-)**, *adv.* (of the *absol. P. a.* affirmans), *with assurance* or *certainty, assuredly:* praedicere aliquid, Gell. 14, 1, 24; and: **affirmātē (adf-)**, *adv.* (of the *absol. P. a.* affirmatus), *with asseveration, with assurance, certainly, assuredly, positively:* quod adfirmate, quasi Deo teste promiserit, id tenendum est, Cic. Off. 3, 29.—*Sup.:* adfirmatissime scribere aliquid, Gell. 10, 12, 9.

affixĭō (adf-), ōnis, *f.* [affigo], *a joining* or *fastening to, an addition* (only in late Lat.): continua, Non. 1, 327.—Hence, *a zealous, ardent attachment to a thing:* philologiae, Capell. 1, p. 14.

affixus (adf-), a, um, *P. a.*, from affigo.

***afflāgrans (adf-)**, antis, *P. a.* [afflagro], *blazing* or *flaming up;* fig.: in tem-

pore adflagranti, i e *in an unquiet* or *turbulent time*, Amm 21, 12 *fin*

afflator (adf-), oris, *m* [afflo], *one who blows on* or *breathes into* (late Lat.), Tert. adv Herm 32

1. afflātus (adf-), a, um, *Part.*, of afflo

2. afflātus (adf-), us, *m* [afflo] **I.** *A blowing* or *breathing on, a breeze, blast, breath*, etc., *as of the wind, men* or *animals* afflatus ex terra mentem ita movens ut, etc, Cic. Div 2, 57, 117 adflatu nocent, *by the effluvia*, Ov M 7, 551 ambusti adflatu vaporis, Liv 28, 23 ignes caelestes adussisse levi adflatu vestimenta, id 39, 22 Favonii, Plin 6, 17, 21, § 57 noxius, id 4, 12, 26 al — Of animals frondes adflatibus (apri) ardent, *by his breath*, Ov M 8, 289 serpentis, Stat Th 5, 527 polypus adflatu terribili canes agebat, Plin 9, 30, 48, § 92 — And of the *aspiration* in speech Boeotii sine ad flatu vocant collis Tebas, i e without the *h*, Varr R R 3, 1, 6 — **B.** Esp, *a flash* or *glow of light* (cf afflo I) juncturae leni adflatu simulacra refovent, Plin 36, 15, 22, § 98 — **II.** Fig, *afflation of the divine spirit, inspiration* nemo vir magnus sine aliquo adflatu divino umquam fuit, Cic N D 2, 66 sine inflammatione animorum et sine quodam adflatu quasi furoris, id de Or 2, 46

***af-flecto** (better **adf-**), exi, 3 *v a*, *to turn, incline*, or *direct to* or *toward* huic si sol adflexerit axes, Avien Arat 734

af-flĕo (better **adf-**), ere, *v n.*, *to weep at* a thing ut adfleat, quom ea memoret, Plaut. Pers 1, 3, 72 ut adflet! id Poen 5, 2, 148 flentibus adflat Humani voltus, Hor A P 101, where Keller reads *adsunt*

afflictātĭo (adf-), onis, *f* [afflicto] *pain, torture, torment of body*, acc. to Cicero's explanation adflictatio (est) aegritudo cum vexatione corporis, Tusc. 4, 8, 18 sollicitudo, molestia, adflictatio, desperatio, id ib 7, 16

afflictātor (adf-), oris, *m* [id], *one who causes pain* or *suffering, a tormentor* (late Lat), Tert adv Marc 5, 16

***afflictĭo (adf-)**, onis, *f* [affligo], *pain, suffering, torment* irrita, Sen. Cons ad Helv 16

afflicto (better **adf-**), avi, atum, 1, *v a* [ad, intensive], *to disquiet greatly, to agitate, toss, to shatter, damage, harass, injure*, lit. and trop **I.** Lit (rare) naves tempestas adflictabat, Caes B G 4, 29 quod minuente aestu (naves) in vadis adflictarentur, *were stranded*, id ib 3, 12 Batavos, Tac H 4, 79 — Far oftener, **II.** Trop, *to trouble, disquiet, vex, torment, distress* ad flictari amore, * Lucr 4, 1151 homines aegri febri jactantur deinde multo gravius adflictantur, Cic. Cat 1, 13, so Suet. Tit 2 adflictatur res publica, id Har Resp 19 equites equosque adflictare, Tac H 3, 19 adflictare Italiam luxuriā saevitiāque, id A. 13, 30 — Hence, adflictare se or adflictari aliqua re, *to grieve, to be greatly troubled in mind about a thing, to be very anxious* or *uneasy, to afflict one's self* ne te adflictes, Ter Eun 1, 1, 31 cum se Alcibiades adflictaret, Cic. Tusc 3, 32, 3, 27 de domesticis rebus acerbissime adflictor, id Att 11, 1 mulieres adflictare sese, manus supplices ad caelum tendere Sall C 31, 3

*** afflictor (adf-)** oris, *m* [affligo], *one who strikes a thing to* the ground, and trop., *one who destroys* or *overthrows, a subverter* adflictor et perditor dignitatis et auctoritatis (senatus), Cic. Pis 27 *init*

1. afflictus (adf-), a, um, *P a*, from affligo

***2. afflictus (adf-)**, ūs, *m* [id.], *a striking on* or *against, a collision* nubes adflictu ignem dant, App de Mund p 63, 36 Elm

af-flīgo (better **adf-**), ixi, ictum, 3, *v a* (affixint = affixerint, Front. ad M Caes 3, 3) **I.** Lit, *to strike* or *beat a thing to* some point, *to cast* or *throw down* or *against, to dash* somewhere *by striking*, esp of ships which are driven or cast away by the wind — Constr with *ad* or *dat* te ad terram, scelus adfligam, *I will dash thee to the earth*, Plaut Pers 5, 2, 15, and id. Rud 4, 3, 71 nolo equidem te adfligi, id. Most. 1, 4, 19 statuam, *to throw down, overthrow*, Cic Pis 38, so, monumentum id Cael 32 domum, id pro Dom 40 (alces) si quo adflictae casu conciderint, Caes B G 6, 27 infirmas arbores pondere adfligunt, id. ib tempestas naves Rhodias adflixit, ita ut, etc, *dashed them about, shattered them*, id B C 3, 27 — So in descriptions of a battle equi atque viri adflicti, etc., Sall J 101, 11 ubi scalae comminutae, qui super steterant, adflicti sunt, *were thrown down* id ib 60, 7 ubi Mars communis et victum saepe erigeret et adfligeret victorem, Liv 28, 19 imaginem solo, Tac H 1, 41 caput saxo, *to dash against*, id. A 4, 45 aquila duos corvos adflixit et ad terram dedit, Suet Aug 96 Ruhnk, so id Dom 23 — Poet, Ov M 12, 139, 14, 206, Sil 9, 631 — **II.** Fig **A.** *To ruin, weaken, cast down, prostrate* cum prospero flatu ejus (fortunae) utimur, ad exitus pervehimur optatos, et cum reflavit, adfligimur, Cic. Off 2, 6 virtus nostra nos adflixit, *has ruined*, id. Fam 14, 4, id. Sest. 7 Pompeius ipse se adflixit, id Att 2, 19 senectus enervat et adfligit homines, id. Sen 70 opes hostium, Liv 2, 16 aliquem bello, id 28, 39 Othonianas partes, Tac H 2, 33 amicitias Suet Tib 51, so id Aug 66 et saep — **B.** *To reduce, lower*, or *lessen in value* (syn minuo) hoc oratoris esse maxime proprium, rem augere posse laudando, vituperandoque rursus adfligere, *to bring down*, Cic Brut 12 — Trop, of courage, *to cast down, dishearten, to diminish, lessen, impair* animos adfligere et debilitare metu, Cic Tusc. 4, 15, 34 — **C.** Adfligere causam susceptam, *to let a lawsuit which has been undertaken fall through, to give up, abandon*, Cic Sest. 41, 89 — Hence, **afflictus (adf-)**, a, um, *P a* **A.** *Cast down, ill used, wretched, miserable, unfortunate, distressed*, lit and trop naves, *damaged, shattered*, Caes B G 4, 31 Graecia perculsa et adflicta et perdita, Cic Fl 7 ab adflicta amicitiā transfugere et ad florentem aliam devolare, id Quint 30 non integra fortuna, at adflicta, id Sull 31 adflictum erigere, id. Imp Pomp 29 — *Comp* adflictiore condicione esse, id Fam 6, 1, hence res adflictae (like accisae and adfectae), *disordered, embarrassed, ruined circumstances, affairs in a bad state, ill condition* Sall J 76 6, so Luc 1, 496, Just 4, 5 copiae, Suet Oth 9 — **B.** Fig **1.** Of the mind *cast down, dejected, discouraged, desponding* aegritudine adflictus, debilitatus, jacens, Cic Tusc 4, 16 luctu, id Phil 9, 5 maerore, id Cat 2, 1 adflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam, Verg A 2, 92, Suet Oth 9 — **2.** Of character, like abjectus, *abandoned out cast, depraved, low, mean, base, vile* homo adflictus et perditus, Cic Phil 3, 10 nemo tam adflictis est moribus, quin, etc, Macr S 6, 7 — *Sup* and *adv* not used

af-flo (better **adf-**), avi, itum, 1, *v a* and *n* **I.** Lit, *to blow* or *breathe on*, constr with *acc* or *dat.* — Of the air udam (fabam) ventus adflavit, Plin 18, 17, 44 § 155 adflantur vineta noto, Stat S 5, 1, 146 crinem sparsum cervicibus adflare, Ov M 1, 542 adflatus aurā, Suet Tib 72 — Also of other things which exert an influence upon bodies, like a current of air, e g fire, light, vapor, etc. et calidum membris adflare vaporem, *and breathe a glow* (lit *a warm vapor*) *upon our limbs*, Lucr 5, 508 velut illis Canidia adflasset, Hor S 2, 8, 95 nos ubi primus equis oriens adflavit anhelis, Verg G 1, 250, cf id A 5, 739 ignibus (fulminum) adflari, Ov Tr 1, 9, 22 adflati incendio, *touched, scorched*, Liv 30, 6 flammā ex Aetna monte, id. Fragm Serv ad Verg G 1, 472 — So, adflari sidere = siderari, *to be seized with torpor* or *paralysis* (v sideror and sideratio), Plin 2, 41, 41, § 108 odores, qui adflarentur e floribus, *were wafted exhaled*, Cic Sen 17, Prop 3, 27, 17 — **II.** Trop, *to blow* or *breathe to* or *on.* **A.** As *v act.*, *to bear* or *bring to*, constr *alicui aliquid* sperat sibi auram posse aliquam adflari voluntatis, Cic Verr 2 1, 13 rumoris nescio quid adflaverat, frequentiam non fuisse, id Att. 16, 5 alicui aliquid mali faucibus adflare, Auct ad Her 4, 49 — So poet adflare alicui honores *to breathe beauty upon one*, i e *to impart to*, Verg A 1, 591 indomitis gregibus Venus adflat amores, Tib 2, 4, 57 — **B.** As *v neutr*, *to be favorable to, to be friendly* or *propitious to* Felix cui placidus leniter adflat Amor, Tib 2, 1, 80

affluens (adf-), entis, *P a*, of affluo

affluenter (adf-), *adv*, v affluo, *P a. fin*

afflŭentĭa (adf-), ae, *f* [affluo], *a flowing to*, Plin 26, 10, 61, § 94 — Trop, *affluence, abundance, copiousness, fulness, profusion* ex hac copiā atque rerum omnium adfluentiā, * Cic. Agr 2, 35 annonae, Plin Pan 29 — Hence also, *immoderate pomp* or *splendor in the management of one's household, extravagance* (opp mundities) munditiem, non adfluentiam affectabat, Nep Att 13, 5

af-flŭo (better **adf-**), xi, xum, 3, *v a.* and *n.*, *to flow* or *run to* or *toward*, with *ad* or *dat* **I.** Lit, of water aestus bis adfluunt bisque remeant, Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 212 Rhenus ad Gallicam ripam placidior adfluens, Tac A 4, 6 — In the lang. of the Epicurean philos, of the flow of atoms from an object, as the cause of perception (cf aestus II C), Cic N D 1, 19, 49 — Poet., of time Maecenas meus adfluentes Ordinat annos, *flowing on, increasing*, = accrescentes, Hor C 4, 11, 19 — **II.** Transf **A.** Of persons, *to come to in haste, to hasten to, to run* or *flock to* or *toward* (only poet and in the histt. from the Aug. per) ingentem comitum adfluxisse Invenio numerum, Verg A 2, 796 copiae adfluebant, Liv 39, 31 adfluentibus auxiliis Gallorum, Tac H 4, 25 multitudo adfluens, id A 4, 41 — Of food, *to flow down* cibo adfluente, Suet Claud 44 — Trop si ea sola voluptas esset, quae ad eos (sensus) cum suavitate adflueret et inlaberetur, Cic Fin. 1, 11 nihil ex istis locis litterarum adfluxit, id Q Fr 3, 3 incautis amor, Ov R A 148 opes adfluunt subito, repente dilabuntur, Val Max. 6, 9 *fin* — **B.** Aliqua re, *to flow with a thing in rich abundance, to overflow with, to abound in, to have in abundance* (more elevated than *abundo*, hence adfluens in Cic Oratt is much more freq than *abundans*) frumento, Plaut. Ps 1, 2, 57 divitiis honore et laude, Lucr 6, 13 voluptatibus, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 93 cui cum domi otium atque divitiae adfluerent, Sall C 36, 4 ubi effuse adfluunt opes, Liv 3, 26 — Hence, **afflŭens (adf-)**, entis, *P a.*, *flowing abundantly with a thing, having in abundance* or *superfluity, abounding in, abundant, rich, copious, numerous* Asiatico ornatu, Liv Andron. ap Prisc 1, 10 unguentis, Cic Sest 8 urbs eruditissimis hominibus, liberalissimisque studiis adfluens, id Arch 3, so id Rosc. Com 10, id Verr 2, 5, 54, id Clu 66, id Agr 2, 30, id de Or 3, 15, id Off 1, 43, id. Lael 16 al uberiores et adfluentiores aquae, Vitr 8, 1 — Poet homo vestitu adfluens, *in ample, flowing robes*, Phaedr 5, 1 22 ex adfluenti, *in abundance, profusely*, Tac. H 1, 57 al — *Sup*, Sol c 50, Aug Conf 2, 6 — *Adv* **afflŭente (adf-)**, *richly, copiously*, App M 4 — *Comp*, Cic. Tusc 5, 6, Nep Att. 14, Tac A 15, 54.

*** af-fŏdĭo** (better **adf-**), ĕre, *v a*, *to dig in addition to* vicini caespitem nostro solo Plin 2, 68, 68, § 175

af-for (better **adf-**), atus, 1, *v dep* (used only in the *pres indic*, but not in first person sing, in the *perf part*, the *inf*, and in the *imper*, second person), in gen only poet aliquem, *to speak to, to accost*, or *address one* quem neque tueri contra neque adfari queas, Att ap Macr 6, 1 licet enim versibus eisdem mihi adfari te, Attice, quibus adfatur Flamininum ille * Cic Sen 1 aliquem nomine, id Brut 72, 253, so id. ib 3, 13, Verg A. 3, 492 hostem supplex adfare superbum, id. ib 4, 424 aliquem blande, Stat Achill 1, 251 ubi me adfamini, Curt 4, 11 adfari deos, *to pray to the gods*, Att ap Non 111, 27, Verg A 2, 700 precando Ad famur Vestam, Ov F 6, 303 adfari mortuum, *to bid farewell to the dead at the burial, to take the last adieu* sic positum adfati discedite corpus, Verg A 2, 644 — So also adfari extremum, Verg A. 9, 484 — **II.** Esp in augurial lang, *to fix the limits of the auspices* effari templa dicuntur ab auguribus, adfantur qui in his fines sunt, Varr L L 6, § 53 Müll (where the *pass* use of the word should be observed, cf App M 11, p 265, 39 Elm)

affŏre (better **adf-**) and **affŏrem** (better **adf-**), v adsum

*** af-formīdo** (better **adf-**), are, *v n*, *to be afraid* magis cura'st magisque adformido, ne is pereat Plaut Bacch 4, 10, 3

af-frango (better **adf-**), ĕre (or **ad-**

fringo, ĕre), v a., *to strike upon* or *against* something, *to break against, break in pieces* (very rare, perh. only in Statius) duris ad frangunt postibus ungues, Stat Th. 10, 47 plenis parvos uberibus, id. ib 5, 150 hie mes bustis, *id.* S 5, 1, 36

af-frĕmo (better **adf-**), ĕre, 3, v n, *to roar, rage, growl,* or *murmur at* (only in post-Aug poets) adfremit his (Mars) Val. Fl. 1, 528 Boreas stridentibus adfremit alis, Sil. 14, 124

affrĭcātio (**adf-**), ōnis f [affrico], *a rubbing on* or *against* a thing, Cael Aur Morb Acut praef n 131, id. ib 1, 14, 106

af-frĭco (better **adf-**), āre, ui, ātum, v a., *to rub on* or *against* a thing alicui (only in post Aug. prose) **I.** Lit herbae se adfricans, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 99, so id. 29, 6, 38, § 122 unguedine diu palmulis suis adfricata, App M 3, 138 Elm —**II.** Trop, *to communicate* or *impart by rubbing* rubiginem suam alicui, Sen. Ep 7

* **affrictus** (**adf-**), us, m [affrico], *a rubbing on* or *against* Spuma aquae ad frictu verrucas tollit, Plin. 31, 6, 38, § 72.

affringo, v affrango

* **af-frio** (better **adf-**), āre, v a., *to rub* or *crumble to pieces*, or *to crumble over* alius aliud adfriat aut adspergit, ut Chalcidicam aut Caricam cretam, Varr R R. 1, 57

af-fulgĕo (better **adf-**), ulsi, 2 v n, *to shine on* a thing (poet., and in the Aug. and post Aug hist) **I.** Lit Non Venus adfulsit, non illa Juppiter hora, Ov Ib 213 nitenti Adfulsit vultu ridens Venus, Sil. 7, 467 instar veris vultus tuus Adfulsit, Hor C 4, 5, 6 —**II.** Fig, *to shine, dawn, appear* defensurum se urbem prima spes adfulsit, Liv 27, 28, cf. id. 23, 32 mihi talis fortuna, id. 30 30 lux civitati, id 9, 10 Cretensibus nihil praesidii, Val. Max. 7, 6, 1 *ext* occasio, Flor 4, 9 al.

af-fundo (better **adf-**), ūdi, ūsum, 3, v a. **I.** *To pour to, upon,* or *into, to sprinkle* or *scatter on* (poet and in post Aug prose) **A.** Lit adfusa eis aqua calida, Plin 12, 21, 46, § 102 adfuso vino, id 28, 9, 38, § 144, cf. id 16, 44, 91, § 242 Rhenum Oceano, Tac H 5, 23 adfundere alicui venenum in aquā frigida, id. A. 13, 16 —Hence amnis adfusus oppidis, *that flows by*, Plin 5, 29, 31, and oppidum adfusum amne, *washed by a river*, id 3, 3, 4, § 24 —**B.** Trop, *to add to, to send* or *despatch to* some place *in haste* equorum tria milia cornibus adfunderentur, Tac Agr 35 adfundere vitam alicui, *to give life, vitality, to*, id. A. 6, 28 —**II.** Adfundere se or adfundi, poet, *to cast one's self to* the ground adfusa (*stretched out, prostrate*) poscere vitam, Ov M 9, 605 adfusaeque jacent tumulo, *prostrate upon the tomb*, id. ib 8, 539, so Stat Th 686 —In prose Cleopatra adfusa genibus Caesaris, *throwing herself at*, Flor 4, 2

āfŏre and **āfŏrem,** for abfore and abforem, v absum

Afrānius, a, um, *adj*, *name of a Roman gens* —**I.** As *adj* Afrania fabula, i e *written by the poet Afranius*, Cic Cael 30 —**II.** As *subst* **A.** Lucius Afranius, *a celebrated Roman comic poet, contemporary with Terence or a little later, of whose works we possess only a few fragments* Cf. concerning him, Cic Brut 45, id. Fin. 1, 3, Hor Ep 2, 1, 57, Quint 10, 1, 100, Bähr, Rom Lit Gesch. S 70, and Teuffel, Röm Lit. §§ 121, 135 —**B.** Afranius, *a general of Pompey in Spain*, Cic. Fam 16, 12, Caes B C 1, 37, Vell 2, 48 —*Hence*, **Afrāniānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *pertaining to Afranius* legio, Auct B Hisp 7 —*Subst* **Afrāniāni,** orum, m, *soldiers of Afranius*, Caes. B C 1, 43

Afri, ōrum, v Afer

Africa, ae, f [the Romans received this name from the Carthaginians as designating their country, and in this sense only the Gr ἡ Ἀφρικη occurs] **I.** In a restricted sense, designated by the Greeks ἡ Λιβυη, *Libya, the territory of Carthage* Nilus Africam ab Aethiopia dispescens, Plin 5, 9, 10, § 53, 5, 4, 3 regio, quae sequitur a promontorio Metagonio ad aras Philaenorum, proprie nomen Africae usurpat, Mel 1, 7, cf. Cic. Imp Pomp 12, and id. Lig 7 —**II.** In an extended sense, *the whole of that quarter of the globe south of the Mediterranean Sea*, Mel. 1, 4.— By meton. for *its inhabitants* Africa, quae procul a mari incultius agebat, Sall J 89, 7 (cf id. ib 19, 5 alios incultius vagos agitare) —Hence, **1. Afrĭcānus,** a, um, *adj*, *pertaining to Africa, African* · bellum Africanum, *the war of Cæsar with the partisans of Pompey in Africa*, Cic. Deiot 9 rumores, *of the African war*, id. ib causa, id. Fam 6, 13 possessiones, *in Africa*, Nep Att 12 gallina, *a guinea hen*, Varr R. R 3, 9, cf Plin. 10, 26, 38, § 74. — *Subst* **Afrĭcānae,** ārum, sc ferae, *panthers*, Liv 44, 18, so Plin. 8, 17, 24 § 64, Plin. Ep 6, 34, Suet Cat 18, id. Claud 21 al.—Esp, **Afrĭcānus,** *surname of the two most distinguished Scipios* **A.** Of P Cornelius Scipio major, who defeated Hannibal at Zama (201 B C) —**B.** Of his grandson by adoption, P Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus minor, who conducted the third Punic war, destroyed Carthage (146 B C), and subjected the whole Carthaginian territory to the Romans —**2. Afrĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *African* (mostly poet for the prose Africanus) terra, Enn ap Cic de Or 3, 42, 167, so Liv 29, 23 *fin* bella, Sil 17, 11 Vicus, *a place in Rome, on the Esquiline Hill, where the Carthaginian hostages were held in custody*, Varr R R. 5, 32, 44 —But esp freq, **Afrĭcus ventus,** or *subst* **Afrĭcus,** i, m, *the south west wind*, Gr λιψ, blowing between Auster and Favonius (λιβονοτος and ζεφυρος), opp Vulturnus (καικιας), now called, among the Italians, *Affrico* or *gherbino*, cf. Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119, and Sen. Q N 5, 16 creberque procellis Africus, Verg A. 1, 86 praeceps, Hor C 1, 3, 12 luctans, id. ib 1, 1, 15 pestilens, id. ib 3, 23, 5 protervus, id. Epod. 16, 22.—*Adj* procellae, *the waves* or *storms caused by the Africus*, Hor C 3, 29, 57 —In Propert., Africus, *as the god of this wind*, is called pater, 5, 3, 48, but Müll. here reads *Aetheris*

āfui, afuturus, for abf, v absum

Ăgămēdēs, ae, m, = Ἀγαμηδης, *a brother of Trophonius, with whom he built the temple to the Delphic Apollo*, Cic Tusc 1, 47, 114

Ăgămemnon, ŏnis, m (*nom* Agamemno, Enn ap Cic Att 13, 47, Cic Tusc 4, 8, 17, Stat Achill 1, 553), = Ἀγαμεμνων, *king of Mycenæ, son of Atreus and of Aërope, brother of Menelaüs, husband of Clytæmnestra, father of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra, commander in chief of the Grecian forces before Troy, and murdered by his wife, with the aid of Ægisthus, her paramour* —Poet, for *his time* vixēre fortes ante Agamemnona Multi, Hor C 4, 9, 25–28 —Hence, **1. Ăgămemnŏnĭdēs,** ae, *patr* m., = Ἀγαμεμνονιδης, *a male descendant of Agamemnon*, *his son Orestes* par Agamemnonidae crimen, i. e *the matricide of Orestes*, Juv 8, 215 —**2. Ăgămemnŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj*, = Ἀγαμεμνονιος, *of* or *pertaining to Agamemnon* (poet) phalanges, i e *the Grecian troops before Troy*, *commanded by Agamemnon*, Verg A. 6, 489 Mycenae, *ruled by Agamemnon*, id. ib 6, 838 Orestes, *son of Agamemnon*, id. ib 4, 471 puella, *daughter of Agamemnon*, i e *Iphigenia*, Prop 5, 1, 111

ăgămus, a, um, *adj*, = ἀγαμος, *unmarried*, Hier adv Jovian 1 and 15

Ăgănippē, ēs, f, = Ἀγανιππη **I.** *A fountain in Bœotia, on Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses, and giving poetical inspiration* Aonie Aganippe Verg F 10, 12, Claud. Ep ad Ser 61 —Hence, **1. Ăgănippēus,** a, um, *adj* = Ἀγανιππειος, *of* or *pertaining to the fountain of Aganippe* lyra, i e Musarum, Prop 2, 3, 20, Claud. Laud. Ser 8 —**2.** * **Ăgănippis,** idis f, *that is sacred to the Muses* fontes Aganippidos Hippocrenes, Ov F 5, 7 — **II.** *The wife of Acrisius and mother of Danae*, Hyg Fab 63

† **ăgăpē,** ēs f, = ἀγαπη (love) **I.** *Christian love* or *charity*, Tert ad Martyr 2.—**II.** *The love feast of the early Christians*, Tert Apol 39 *fin*

† **ăgărĭcum,** i, n, = ἀγαρικον, *larch fungus, tinder fungus*, Plin. 25, 9, 57, § 103, 26 8, 48

ăgāso, ōnis, m [ago, as Sanscr agas from ag, v ago], *a driver*, but esp *one who drives and takes care of horses, a hostler, groom*, Plaut Merc 5, 2, 11. duo equi cum agasonibus, Liv 43, 5 agasonem cum equo, Plin. 35, 11, 40, n. 29 —**II.** Contemptuously, *a low servant, lackey* si patinam frangat agaso, Hor S 2, 8, 72, Pers 5, 76

Ăgăthŏcles, is, m, = Ἀγαθοκλης **I.** *A king of Sicily, son of a potter, celebrated for his war with the Carthaginians for the possession of the island*, cf Cic Verr 2, 4, 55, Val Max. 7, 4, 1 *ext*, and esp Just 22, 1 sq —Hence, **Ăgăthŏclēus,** a, um, *adj*, = Ἀγαθοκλειος, *of* or *pertaining to King Agathocles* tropaea, Sil 14, 652.—**II.** *The author of a history of Cyzicus*, Cic Div 1, 24.

† **ăgăthŏdaemon,** ŏnis, m, = ἀγαθοδαιμων (good genius), *a kind of serpent in Egypt to which healing power was ascribed*, Coluber Aesculapii, Linn, Lampr Heliog 28

Ăgăthyrna, ae, f., = Ἀγαθυρνον, Strab, *a town on the northern coast of Sicily, between Tyndaris and Calacta*, Liv 26, 40, 27, 12, Sil. 14, 259, Mel. 2, 5

Ăgăthyrsi, ōrum, m, = Ἀγαθυρσοι, *a Scythian people (in what is now Transylvania, and the Bannat of Temeswar) who commonly painted their faces and limbs*, hence Vergil picti Agathyrsi, A. 4, 146, cf. Plin 4, 12, 26, and Mel. 2, 1.

Ăgāvē or **Ăgauē,** ēs, f, = Ἀγαυη **I.** *A daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, wife of Echion, king of Thebes, who tore in pieces with her own hands her son Pentheus, because he cast contempt upon the orgies of Bacchus*, Ov M 3, 725, Hyg Fab 184 and 240 —**II.** *One of the Nereids*, Hyg praef. ad Fab —**III.** *One of the Amazons*, Hyg Fab 163

ăge and **ăgĕdum,** v ago, II 12.

‡ **ăgēa,** ae, f, *a gangway in a ship*, so called, acc to Festus, quod in eā maxime quaeque res agi solet, p 9 Müll.

† **Ăgĕlastus,** i, m, = ἀγελαστος (not laughing), *a surname of M Crassus, grandfather of the triumvir of the same name*, Plin. 7, 19, 18 § 79, cf Lucil ap Cic Fin. 5, 30, 92, and Tusc 3, 15, 31

ăgellŭlus, i, m [a double *dim* of ager, cf. asellulus], *a very small field*, Symm Ep 2, 30

ăgellus, i, m *dim* [ager], *a small piece of ground, a little field*, Agelli est hic sub urbe paulum quod locitas foras, Ter Ad. 5, 8 26 agellus non sane major jugero uno, Varr R R 3, 16 minora dii neglegunt, neque agellos singulorum nec viticulas persequuntur, Cic N D 3, 35

† **ăgēmă,** ătis, n, = ἀγημα, in the Macedonian army, *a corps* or *division of soldiers* addita his ala mille ferme equitum agema eam vocabant, Liv 37, 40, 42, 51, so id. 42, 58, Curt 4, 13, 26

Ăgendĭcum, i, n, *a town in Gallia Lugdunensis*, acc to the Tabul Peuting Agedicum, now *Sens*, Caes B G 6, 44, 7, 10

Ăgēnor, ŏris, m, = Ἀγηνωρ, *a son of Belus, king of Phœnicia, father of Cadmus and Europa, and ancestor of Dido*, hence, poet, Agenoris urbs, i. e *Carthage*, Verg A. 1, 338 —Agenore natus, i e *Cadmus*, Ov M 3, 51, 97, 257 — Whence, derivv **1. Ăgēnŏrēus,** a, um, *adj*, *pertaining to Agenor* bos, i e *Jupiter, who, in the form of a bull, carried off Europa, the daughter of Agenor*, Ov F 6, 712 aena, *Phœnician*, Sil. 7, 642, cf Mart 10, 16 —Also for *Carthaginian* (cf Agenor), Sil 1, 14 nepotes, i e *the Carthaginians*, id 17, 404 ductor, i e *Hannibal*, id. 17, 392 —**2. Ăgēnŏrĭdēs,** ae, *patr* m, *a male descendant of Agenor* **I.** *His son Cadmus*, Ov M 3 8, so id. ib 3, 81, 90, 4, 562, id. P 1, 3, 77.—**II.** *Perseus, whose grandfather, on the mother's side, Danaüs, was descended from Agenor*, Ov M 4, 771.

ăgens, entis v ago *P a*

ăger, gri, m [ἀγρος, Germ Acker, Eng acre, Sanscr agras=surface, floor, Grimm conjectured that it was connected with ago, ἀγω, a pecore agendo, and this was the ancient view, cf. Varr L. L. 5, § 34 Müll, and Don. ad Ter Ad. 3, 3, 47, so the Germ. Trift = pasture, from treiben, to drive] **I.** In an extended sense, *territory, district, domain, the whole of the soil belonging to a community* (syn. terra, tellus, arvum, solum, rus, humus, opp terra, which includes

many such possessions taken together, cf Nieb Rom Gesch 2, 694 sq) Ager Tusculanus, non terra, Varr L L 7, 2, 84 praeda atque agro adfecit familiares suos, Plaut Am 1, 1, 38 abituros agro Achivos, id ib 1, 53, 71 ut melior fundus Hirpinus sit, sive ager Hirpinus (totum enim possidet), quam, etc , Cic Agr 3, 2 fundum habet in agro Thurino, id Fragm ap Quint 4 2, 131 (pro Tull 14) Rhenus, qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit, Caes B G 1, 2 Herz ager Noricus, id ib 1, 5 in agro Troade, Nep Paus 3 in agro Aretino, Sall C 36, 1 his civitas data agerque, Liv 2, 16 in agro urbis Jericho, Vulg Josue, 5, 13 —In the Roman polity ager Romanus, *the Roman possessions in land* (distinguished from *ager peregrinus*, for eign territory) was divided into ager publicus, *public property, domains*, and ager privatus, *private estates*, v Smith's Dict Antiq , and Nieb Rom Gesch 2, 695 and 696, cf with 153 sq —**II.** In a more restricted sense **A.** *Improved* or *productive land, a field*, whether pasture, arable, nursery ground, or any thing of the kind, cf Doed. Syn 3, 7 sq , 1, 71, Hab Syn 68, and Herz ad Caes B G 7, 13 agrum hunc mercatus sum hic me exerceo, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 94 agrum de nostro patre colendum habebat, id Phorm 2, 3, 17 ut ager quam vis fertilis, sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest, Cic Tusc 2, 5, id Fl 29 agrum colere, id. Rosc Am 18 conserere, Verg E 1, 73 agrum tuum non seres, Vulg Lev 19, 19 (homo) seminavit bonum semen in agro suo, ib Matt 13, 24, ib Luc 12, 16 —*Of a piece of ground where vines or trees are planted, *a nursery* ut ager mundus purusque fiat, ejus arbor atque vitis fecundior, Gell 19, 12, 8 —Of a place of habitation in the country, *estate, villa* in tuos ne agros confugiam, Cic Att 3, 15 (so αγρος, Hom Od 24, 205) —**B.** *The fields, the open country, the country* (as in Gr αγρος or αγροι) like rus, in opp to the town, urbs (in prose writers generally only in the *plur*), Ter Eun 5, 5, 2 homines ex agris concurrunt, Cic Verr 2, 4, 44 non solum ex urbe, sed etiam ex agris, id Cat 2, 4, 8 annus pestilens urbi agrisque, Liv 3, 6, id 3 32 in civitatem et in agros Vulg Marc 5, 14 —And even in opp to a village or hamlet, *the open field* sanum hominem modo ruri esse oportet modo in urbe, saepiusque in agro, Cels 1, 1 —**C.** Poet , in opp to mountains, *plain, valley, champaign* ignotos montes agrosque salutat, Ov M 3 25 —**D.** As a *measure of length* (opp frons, *breadth*) mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum Hic dabat, *in depth*, Hor S 1, 8, 12

† **ăgērăton,** i, *n* , = αγηρατον (not growing old) *a plant that does not readily wither*, perhaps Achillea Ageratum, Linn , Plin 27, 4, 4, § 13 — **Āgerātos,** i *m* , *a designation of one of the Æons of Valentinus* Tert adv Val 8

Āgēsĭlāus, i, *m* , = Ἀγησίλαος **I.** *One of the most valiant of the Spartan kings, who conquered the Persian satrap Tissaphernes, and the Athenians and Bœotians at Coronea* Plutarch and also Nepos wrote his life —* **II.** *An epithet of Pluto* (from his driving (ἄγω) all people into his kingdom), Lact 1, 11, 31

ăgĕsis, i e age sis, v ago, II 12

ag-gaudĕo (adg-), ere, *v n* , *to be delighted with, to delight in* (late Lat.) ego eram, cui aggaudebat, Lact 4 6, transl of ἐγω ἡμην ἡ προσεχαιρεν, LXX. Prov 8, 30

ag-gĕmo (adg-), ĕre, *v n* , *to groan, wail, lament* at a thing, *absol* or with *dat* (only poet.) Adgemit Alcides Ov F 5, 400, where Riese has *Et gemit* Adgemit et nostris ipsa carina malis, id. Tr 1, 4, 10 uterque loquenti adgemit, Stat Th 11, 247

ag-gĕnĕro (adg-), are, *v a* , *to beget in addition to* (late Lat) alicui, Tert adv Marc 4, 19

aggĕnĭcŭlor (adg-), ari, *v dep* [genu, geniculum], *to bow the knee before, to kneel before* (late Lat) alicui Tert Poen 9

agger, ĕris, *m* [ad gero] **I.** *Things brought to a place in order to form an elevation above a surface or plain*, as *rubbish, stone, earth, sand, brushwood, materials for a rampart*, etc (in the histt., esp Cæs , freq , sometimes in the poets) ab opere revocandi milites, qui paulo longius aggeris petendi causâ processerant, Caes. B G 2 20 aggere paludem explere, id. ib 7, 58, cf id ib 7, 86 longius erat agger petendus, id B C 1, 42, 2 15 al superjecto aggere terreno, Suet. Calig 19, cf id ib 37 implere cavernas aggere, Curt 8, 10, 27 fossas aggere complent, Verg A. 9, 567 avis e medio aggere exit, *from the midst of the pile* of wood, Ov M 12, 524 —But far oftener, **II.** Esp **A.** *The pile formed by masses of rubbish, stone, earth, brushwood*, etc., *collected together*, acc to its destination, *a dam, dike, mole, pier, a hillock mound, wall, bulwark, rampart*, etc , esp freq in the histt of artificial elevations for military purposes tertium militare sepimentum est fossa et terreus agger, *a clay* or *mud wall*, Varr R R 1, 14, 2 aggeribus niveis (*with snow drifts*) informis Terra, Verg G 3, 354 atque ipsis proelia miscent Aggeribus murorum, pleon for muris, id A 10, 24, cf id. ib 10, 144 ut cocto tolleret aggere opus, of the walls of Babylon, Prop 4, 10, 22 —*A dike of earth* for the protection of a harbor (Ital molo), Vitr 5, 12, 122, Ov M 14, 445, 15, 690 —*A causeway* through a swamp aggeres umido paludum et fallacibus campis imponere, Tac A 1, 61 —*A heap* or *pile* of arms agger armorum, Tac H 2, 70 —Poet , for *mountains* aggeres Alpini, Verg A. 6 830, so, Thessalici aggeres, i e *Pelion, Ossa, Olympus*, Sen. Herc Oet 168 —*A funeral pile* of wood, Ov M 9, 234, and Sen Herc Fur 1216 —*A heap of ashes* ab alto aggere, Luc 5, 524 Weber —*A high wave* of the sea ab alto Aggere dejecit pelagi, Luc 5, 674 consurgit ingens pontus in vastum aggerem, Sen Hippol. 1015 (cf mons aquae, Verg A. 1, 105) —**B.** In milit lang **1.** *A mound erected before the walls of a besieged city, for the purpose of sustaining the battering engines, and which was gradually advanced to the town*, cf Smith's Dict Antiq , and Herz ad Caes B G 2, 12 aggere, vineis, turribus oppidum oppugnare, Cic Fam 15 4, id. Att 5, 20 esset agger oppugnandae Italiae Graecia, id Phil 10, 9 celeriter vineis ad oppidum actis, aggere jacto turribusque constitutis etc , Caes B G 2 12 jacere, *to throw up*, Sall J 37, 4 so Vulg Isa. 29, 3 aggerem exstruere, Caes. B G 2, 30 instruere, id. ib 8, 41 promovere ad urbem, *to bring near to the city*, Liv 5 7 —Hence, poet stellatis axibus agger Erigitur geminasque aequantis moenia turres Accipit, *a mound is built provided with wheels* (for moving it forwards), Luc 3, 455, imitated by Sil 13, 109 —Since such aggeres consisted principally of wood, they could be easily set on fire, Caes B C 2, 14 horae momento simul aggerem ac vineas incendium hausit, Liv 5, 7 —Trop Graecia esset vel receptaculum pulso Antonio vel agger oppugnandae Italiae, *rampart, mound*, Cic Phil 10, 4 Agger Tarquinii, *the mound raised by Tarquinius Superbus for the defence of the eastern part of the city of Rome*, in the neighborhood of the present *Porta S Lorenzo*, Plin 3, 5, 9, § 67, cf id 36, 15, 24 n 2, *Hor S 1, 8, 15, Juv 5, 153, so id 8, 43, Quint. 12, 10, 74 —Suet uses agger for *the Tarpeian rock* quoad praecipitaretur ex aggere, Calig 27 —**2.** *The mound raised for the protection of a camp before the trench* (fossa), *and from earth dug from it*, which was secured by a stockade (vallum) consisting of sharpened stakes (valli), cf Hab Syn 68, and Smith's Dict. Antiq in litore sedes, Castrorum in morem pinnis atque aggere cingit Verg A 7, 159, Plin 15, 14, 14, § 47 —**3.** *The tribunal, in a camp, formed of turf, from which the general addressed his soldiers* stetit aggere saltus Cespitis intrepidus vultum meruitque timeri, Luc. 5, 317 vix ea turre senex, cum ductor ab aggere coepit Stat Th 7, 374, cf Tac A 1, 18 Lips.—**4.** *A military* or *public road*, commonly graded by embankments of earth (in the class. per only in Verg and Tac , and always in connection with viae, agger alone belonging only to later Lat) viae deprensus in aggere serpens, Verg A. 5, 273 Aurelius agger, i e via Aurelia, Rutil Itiner 39 aggerem viae tres praetoriae cohortes obtinuere, Tac H 2, 24 and 42, 3 21 and 23

* **aggerātim,** *adv* [agger], *in heaps*, = acervatim, App M 4, p 146, 2 Elm

aggĕrātĭo (adg-), onis, *f* [1 aggero], *a heaping up*, in concr , *that which is heaped up, a mole, dike* (not before the Aug per) naves supra adgerationem, quae fuerat sub aqua, sederunt, Vitr 10, 22, 263; Just. 2, 1 *fin.*

1. aggĕro (adg-), avi, atum, 1, *v a.* [agger] **I.** Lit , *to form an* agger, or *to heap up like an* agger, hence, in gen , *to heap up, pile up* (cf cumulare, only poet. and in post Aug prose) aggerat cadavera, Verg G 3, 556 Laurentis praemia pugnae aggerat id A 11, 79 ossa disjecta vel aggerata, Tac A. 1, 61, 1, 63 —**II.** Transf. **A.** *To heap up*, i e. *to augment, increase* incenditque animum dictis atque aggerat iras, Verg A 4, 197, and 11, 342 omne promissum, Stat Th 2, 198 —**B.** *To fill, fill up* spatium Curt 4, 2 —**C.** Aggerare arborem, in gardening, *to heap up* earth *around a tree* in order to protect the roots, Col 11, 2, 46

2. ag-gĕro (adg-), gessi, gestum, 3, *v a* **I.** *To bear, carry, convey, bring to* or *toward* a place, with *ad* or *dat* (in Plaut freq , in the class. per rare, in Cic perh only once, more freq in Tac) quom eorum aggerimus bona, quin etiam ultro ipsi aggerunt ad nos, Plaut Truc 1, 2, 16 mihi his aggerunda etiam est aqua, id Rud 2, 5, 27, so id Cas 1, 1, 36, Varr R R 3, 17, 6 luta et limum aggerebant, Cic. ap Non 212, 16 ingens Aggeritur tumulo tellus, Verg A 3, 63 quadrantes patrimonio, Phaedr 4, 19 (20)· aggesta fluminibus terra, Plin 17, 4, 3, § 28 aggerebatur caespes, Tac A 1, 19 —Trop , *to bring forwards, lay to one's charge* probra, Tac A. 13, 14: falsa, id. ib 2, 57 —* **II.** *To stick together soft masses* haec genera (laterum ex terra cretosa factorum) non sunt ponderosa et faciliter adgeruntur, Vitr 2, 3, 35

* **aggestim (adg-),** *adv* [aggero], *in heaps abundantly*, Vulg 2 Macc 13, 5

aggestĭo (adg-), onis, *f* [id], *a bearing* to a place, *a heaping up*, in concr , *a mass of mud, heap of sand*, etc , Pall 2, 13, 12, 15

1. aggestus (adg-), ūs, *m* [id], *a bearing* or *carrying to a* place, *a collecting, an accumulation, collection* (post Aug and rare) pabuli, materiae, lignorum, Tac A 1, 35 copiarum, id. H 3, 60 harenae, Aur Vict Ep 3

2. aggestus, i, *m* , or **aggestum (adg-),** i, *n* [id], *an elevation formed like a dike* or *mound* prunas unius aggesti in seruere juncturis, Amm 20, 11, 19, 8.

ag-glŏmĕro (adg-), avi, atum, 1, *v a* , lit , *to wind on* (*as on a ball*), only poet , *to add* or *join to, to annex*, and se, *to join one's self to* et (se) lateri adglomerant nostro, Verg A 2, 341 cuneis, id ib 12, 458 Sigeaque pestis adglomerare fretum *raises it up (as a ball)*, i e *heaps it up* Val Fl 2 499

ag-glūtĭno (adg-), avi, itum, 1, *v a* , *to glue, paste, solder, or cement to* a thing, *to fit closely to, to fasten to* **I.** Lit tu illud (prooemium) desecabis, hoc adglutinabis, *you may remove that introduction, and add this instead of it*, * Cic Att 16, 6 aliquid fronti, Cels 6, 6, n 1, so id. 7, 26, n 4, Vitr 10, 13, 245 adglutinando auro, Plin 33, 5, 29, § 93 Fragmenta tepörata adglutinantur, id 36, 26, 67, § 199 adglutinabo pisces fluminum tuorum squamis tuis, Vulg Ezech 29, 4 —**II.** Fig ita mihi ad malum malae res plurimae se adglutinant, Plaut Aul 4, 10, 71, id Men 2 2 67 adglutinavi mihi omnem domum Israel, Vulg Jer 13, 11

ag-grăvesco (adg-), ĕre, 3, *v inch* , *to become heavy* **I.** Lit propinquitate parti, Pac ap Non 486, 5 (Trag Rel p 85 Rib) —**II.** Fig , of sickness *to become violent, severe, dangerous* ne Philumenae magis morbus adgravescat *grow worse, be aggravated*, Ter Hec 3, 2, 2

ag-grăvo (adg-) avi, atum, 1, *v a.* (first used in the Aug per , and only in prose writers, perh formed by Livy, who uses it very often), *to add to the weight of, to make heavier* **I.** Lit adgravatur pondus, Plin 18, 12 30, § 117 adgravavit jugum nostrum, Vulg 3 Reg 12 10 compedem meum, ib Thren 3, 7 —**II.** Fig **A.** In gen , *to make worse* or *more dangerous*,

to aggravate: quo (bello) si adgravatae res essent, Liv. 4, 12: odor adgravans capita, Plin. 12, 17, 40, § 79: ictus, id. 28, 4, 7, § 37: vulnera, id. 28, 3, 6, § 31: dolorem, Curt. 8, 10: proelium, Vulg. 1 Par. 10, 3: quare aggravatis corda vestra? i. e. *harden,* ib. 1 Reg. 6, 6.—**B.** Esp., *to oppress, to burden, annoy, incommode:* sine ope hostis, quae adgravaret, Liv. 44, 7 *fin.:* morbo adgravante (eum), Suet. Caes. 1: beneficia rationes nostras adgravatura, Sen. Ben. 4, 13: argumenta, quae per se nihil reum adgravare videantur, *appear to be without weight,* Quint. 5, 7, 18.

ag-grĕdĭo (adg-), ĕre (*act.* form of aggredior; cf. adorio), 3, *v. n., to go to, approach:* hoc si adgredias, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 40: scrupea saxea Bacchi templa prope adgredite, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 97, Ribbeck has *adgreditur,* but proposes *adgreditor*).—*Pass.:* ut adgrederer dolis, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 792, 22 P.: facillimis quibusque adgressis, Just. 7, 6.

ag-grĕdĭor (adg-), gressus, 3, *v. dep.* [gradior] (*second pers. pres.* adgredire, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 124; *inf.* adgrediri, id. Truc. 2, 5, 7: adgredirier, id. Merc. 2, 1, 24, and id. Rud. 3, 1, 9; *part. perf.* adgretus, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 6 Müll.), *to go to* or *approach* a person or thing (coinciding, both in signif. and constr., with adire; Horace never uses adgredi; Cic. and the histt. very freq.); constr. with *ad* or *acc.* (cf. Zumpt, § 387). **I.** In gen.: ad hunc Philenium adgredimur? Plaut. As. 3, 3, 90: adgredior hominem, id. Curc. 2, 3, 59.—With *loc. adv.:* non enim repelletur inde, quo adgredi cupiet, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Aliquem, *to go to* or *approach,* for the purpose of conversing or advising with, asking counsel of, entreating or soliciting something of; *to apply to, address, solicit,* etc.: quin ego hunc adgredior de illâ? Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 50: Locustam ego Romae adgrediar atque, ut arbitror, commovebo, *apply to,* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: Damasippum velim adgrediare, *to solicit,* id. Att. 12, 33: legatos adgreditur, Sall. J. 46, 4: adgredi aliquem pecuniâ, i. e. *to attempt to bribe, to tamper with,* id. ib. 28, 1: reliquos legatos eâdem viâ (i. e. pecuniâ) adgressus, id. ib. 16, 4: aliquem dictis, *to accost,* Verg. A. 4, 92: aliquem precibus, *to pray one,* Tac. A. 13, 37: animos largitione, id. H. 1, 78: acrius alicujus modestiam, id. A. 2, 26: crudelitatem Principis, *spur on, stir up,* id. ib. 16, 18.—**B.** *To go to* or *against* one in a hostile manner, *to fall on, attack, assault* (prop. of an open, direct attack, while *adorior* denotes a secret, unexpected approach): quis audeat bene comitatum adgredi? Cic. Phil. 12, 10: milites palantes inermes adgredi, Sall. J. 66, 3: adgressus eum interfecit, Vulg. 3 Reg. 2, 34: aliquem vi, Sall. C. 43, 2: unus adgressurus est Hannibalem, Liv. 23, 9: regionem, Vell. 2, 109: somno gravatum ferro, Ov. M. 5, 659; so id. ib. 12, 482; 13, 333: senatum, Suet. Aug. 19; so id. ib. 10; id. Calig. 12; id. Oth. 6; id. Dom. 17: inopinantes adgressus, Just. 2, 8.—**C.** *To go to* or *set about* an act or employment, *to undertake, begin* (so esp. often in Cic.); constr. with *inf., ad,* or *acc.* —With *inf.:* adgretus fari, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 6 Müll.: quâ de re disserere adgredior, Lucr. 6, 941; so id. 6, 981: quâ prius adgrediar quam de re fundere fata, id. 5, 111: quidquam gerere, id. 5, 168; once in Cic. with *inf.:* de quibus dicere adgrediar, Off. 2, 1. —With *ad:* si adgredior ad hanc disputationem, Cic. N. D. 3, 3: ad dicendum, id. Brut. 37: ad crimen, id. Clu. 3: ad petitionem consulatûs, id. Mur. 7: ad faciendam injuriam, id. Off. 1, 7 *fin.*—With *acc.:* cum adgredior ancipitem causam, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 186: magnum quid, id. Att. 2, 14: in omnibus negotiis priusquam adgrediare (sc. ea), id. Off. 1, 21, 73: adgrediar igitur (sc. causam), si, etc., id. Ac. 2, 20, 64: aliam rem adgreditur, Sall. J. 92, 4: adgrediturque inde ad pacis longe maximum opus, Liv. 1, 42: opus adgredior opimum casibus, Tac. H. 1, 2: multa magnis ducibus non adgredienda, Liv. 24, 19: ad rem publicam, Vell. 2, 33.—Poet.: magnos honores, *enter upon,* Verg. E. 4, 48: fatale adgressi avellere Palladium, id. A. 2, 165: Jugurtham beneficiis vincere adgressus est, Sall. J. 9, 3; so id. ib. 21, 3; 75, 2: Caesarem pellere adgressi sunt, Tac. Or 17: isthmum perfodere adgressus, Suet. Ner. 19; id. Calig. 13; id. Claud. 41.

ag-grĕgo (adg-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [grex, grego]. * **I.** *To bring* or *add to a flock:* ADGREGARE: ad gregem ducere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll.—Hence, **II.** *To add to* something: se adgregare, *to attach one's self to, to follow* or *adhere to* (more rare than *adjungere,* and only in prose, but class.): si secum suos eduxerit, et eodem ceteros naufragos adgregaverit, Cic. Cat. 1, 12: filium eodem indicio ad patris interitum, *to implicate in,* id. Vatin. 10, 25: te semper in nostrum numerum adgregare soleo, *to add to, reckon among,* id. Mur. 7, 16: meam voluntatem ad summi viri dignitatem adgregâssem, *had shown my zeal for the increase of his reputation,* id. Fam. 1, 9: se ad eorum amicitiam, *to join* or *ally themselves to,* Caes. B. G. 6, 12; Vell. 2, 91: oppidani adgregant se Amphotero, Curt. 4, 5; and instead of se adgregare, the *pass.:* ne desciscentibus adgregarentur, Suet. Ner. 43.

aggressĭo (adg-), ōnis, *f.* [aggredior]. **I.** *A going to* or *toward* a thing (very rare; in the class. per. only in rhet. lang. for a proœm, introduction to a speech, = prooemium): cumque animos primâ adgressione occupaverit, infirmabit excludetque contraria, * Cic. Or. 15, 50.—Also *a rhetorical syllogism, Gr.* ἐπιχείρημα, Quint. 5, 10, 4; 28, 14, 27.—**II.** *An attack, assault* (cf. aggredior, II. B.), App. M. 8, p. 208, 27 Elm.

aggressor (adg-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that attacks, an assailant, aggressor* (only in the Lat. of the Pandects), Dig. 29, 5, 1 *fin.;* also for *a robber,* ib. 48, 9, 7 al.

aggressūra (adg-), ae, *f.* [id.], *an attack, assault* (only in App. and in the Pandects), Dig. 49, 16, 5; so ib. 29, 5, 3; App. M. 7, p. 190, 41 Elm.

1. aggressus (adg-), a, um, *Part.* of aggredior.

2. aggressus (adg-), ūs, *m.* [aggredior]. * **I.** *An attack, assault* (cf. aggredior, II. B.), Dig. 36, 1, 17.—**II.** *An entering upon, beginning;* opp. exitus (cf. aggredior, II. C.), Firm. Math. 2, 10.

ag-gŭberno (adg-), āre, 1, *v. a.* [ad, intensive], *to guide, govern, manage.* **I.** Lit.: adguberno iter pedibus, Flor. 3, 5, 16. —**II.** Trop.: adgubernante fortunâ, Flor. 2, 8, 1.

ăgĭlis, e, *adj.* [ago]. **I.** *Pass., that can be easily moved, easily movable* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): qui restitissent agili classi naves tormenta machinasque portantes? Liv. 30, 10: haec querulas agili percurrit pollice chordas, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 27: factus inops agili peragit freta caerula remo, id. H. 15, 65; so, agilis rota, id. P. 2, 10, 34: aër agilior et tenuior, Sen. Q. N. 2, 10 al.—**II.** *Act.* **A.** *That moves easily or quickly; nimble, agile, quick, rapid:* sic tibi secretis agilis dea saltibus adsit, *swift* or *fleet-footed Diana,* Ov. H. 4, 169: sic super agilis Cyllenius, *swift-flying,* id. M. 2, 720.—Also of things, *quick, sudden:* agilem dari facilemque victoriam, Sisenn. ap. Non. 58, 1: argumentatio agilior et acrior et instantior, Quint. 11, 3, 164 al.—**B.** With the accessory idea of activity, *quick, hasty,* or *precipitate in action; prompt, active, busy* (with direct reference to the action, and hence used of inanimate things; while sedulus, *diligent, assiduous,* regards more the state of mind; both, however, refer to the simple idea of mobility, Doed. Syn. 1, 122; cf. Front. Differ. 2203 P.): Nunc agilis fio et mersor civilibus undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16 (= negotiosus, πρακτικός, Schol.): oderunt Sedatum celeres, agilem gnavumque remissi, id. ib. 1, 18, 90: ipse quid audes? Quae circumvolitas agilis thyma, *busy,* id. ib. 1, 3, 21: vir navus, agilis, providus, Vell. 2, 105; Ov. F. 2, 516 (opp. ignavus); id. Am. 1, 9, 45: animus agilis et pronus ad motus, Sen. Tranq. 2.—*Comp.,* Sen. Ep. 74.—*Sup.,* as given by Prisc. p. 606 P., and Charis. p. 89, is agillimus; but Charis. p. 162, agilissimus; both forms, however, are given without examples; cf. Rudd. I. p. 171, n. 12.—*Adv.:* **ăgĭlĭter,** Amm. 14, 2; 28, 2.—*Comp.,* Col. 2, 2.

ăgĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [agilis], *the condition of* agilis, *mobility, nimbleness, activity, quickness, fleetness, agility.* **I.** Lit.: navium, Liv. 26, 51: rotarum, Curt. 4, 6: cursus et agilitas alicujus, *mobility,* Quint. 11, 3, 180. —**II.** Trop.: agilitas, ut ita dicam, mollitiaque naturae, * Cic. Att. 1, 17, 4.

ăgĭlĭter, *adv.,* v. agilis.

ăgīna, ae, *f.* [ago], *the opening in the upper part of a balance, in which the tongue moves* (agitur), Paul. ex Fest. p. 10 Müll.; cf. also Tert. adv. Herm. 41; Pudic. 9.—Hence, ‡ **ăgīnātōres** dicuntur, qui parvo lucro moventur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 10 Müll.

‡ **ăgĭpēs,** pĕdis, *m.* [ago-pes], in Lucilius = pedarius senator, *a senator who silently passes over to him for* or *with whom he intends to vote,* Fest. s. v. pedarium, p. 210 Müll.; agipes ut vocem mittere coepit, Lucil. p. 145 Müll.

Āgis, idis (*acc.* Agin, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 80), *m.,* = Ἆγις. **I.** *A king of Sparta, murdered by his own subjects,* Cic. Off. 2, 23, 80; cf. Plut. Agis.—**II.** *Brother of Agesilaus and son of Archidamus,* Nep. Ages. 1, 4.—**III.** *A Lycian,* Verg. A. 10, 751.

* **ăgĭtābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [agito], *that can be easily moved, easily movable* (as an epitheton ornans of the air), *light:* aër, Ov. M. 1, 75.

ăgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *the state of being in motion, motion, movement, agitation* (in good class. prose). **I.** Lit.: agitationes fluctuum, Cic. Mur. 17: agitatio et motus linguae, id. N. D. 2, 54: lecticae, Liv. 27, 29: agitatione agitabitur terra, Vulg. Isa. 24, 20.—**II.** Trop. (mostly in philos. lang.), *activity:* numquam animus agitatione et motu esse vacuus potest, Cic. Div. 2, 62, 128: adhibenda est actio quaedam, non solum mentis agitatio, *contemplation, thought,* id. Off. 1, 5 *fin.:* magnarum rerum agitatio et administratio, id. Inv. 2, 54: studiorum, *prosecution,* id. Sen. 7: opus est sapienti agitatione virtutum, *the practice, exercise,* Sen. Ep. 109: agitatione rerum ad virtutem capessendam excitari, Val. Max. 7, 2, 1.

ăgĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], pr. *he that puts* a thing *in motion;* used exclusively of those who drive animals (asses, horses, etc.), *a driver* (cf. agaso): agitator aselli, poet. for *a peasant,* Verg. G. 1, 273: equorum Achillis, i. e. *the charioteer,* id. A. 2, 476: sustineat currum ut bonu' saepe agitator equosque, Lucil. p. 154 Müll.—Hence, **II.** Esp., *a charioteer, a combatant in the games of the circus,* Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 50: ego ut agitator callidus, priusquam ad finem veniam, equos sustinebo, Cic. Ac. 2, 20; Suet. Calig. 55; so Inscr. Orell. 2593 sq.: agitatores consopiti sunt, Vulg. Nah. 2, 3.

ăgĭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [agitator], *she that puts* a thing *in motion* (late Lat.): silvarum agitatrix Diana, i. e. *huntress,* Arn. 4, p. 141. —Trop., App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 6, 15 Elm.

ăgĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [agito], *a state of motion, a being in motion, movement, agitation* (only ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 5, § 12 Müll. dub. (Müll. reads: ubi id agitatur); id. ib. 6, § 41 Müll.: anima corpori praestat agitatum, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 12: si agitatu suo aquam moverit, id. Sat. 7, 8. —**II.** Trop.: mentis, *activity,* Varr. L. L. 6, § 42 Müll.

ăgĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [ago], as if the supine were *agitu;* cf.: quaero quaerito. **I.** Lit., *to put* a thing *in motion, to drive* or *impel* (mostly poet., or in more elevated prose; from poetry it passed, after the Aug. per., into common prose). **A.** Of cattle, *to drive, conduct* (cf. ago): calcari quadrupedem agitabo advorsum clivom, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 118: stimulo boves agitat, Vulg. Eccli. 38, 26: hanc in curru bijugos agitare leones, *drives her span of lions,* Lucr. 2, 602: agitantur quadrigae, Varr. L. L. 6, § 41 Müll.: ad flumina currus, Verg. G. 3, 18: jussit agitari currum suum, Vulg. 2 Macc. 9, 4: lanigeros greges hirtasque capellas, *to drive,* poet. for *to tend,* Verg. G. 3, 287: sacros jugales (dracones), Ov. M. 5, 661: quadrigas bigasque et equos desultorios, Suet. Caes. 39.—**B.** Of the motion of other things, *to move, impel, shake:* triremem in portu, Nep. Dion, 9, 2: alas, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 21: manibusque leves agitavit habenas, id. M. 7, 221: hastam, id. ib. 3, 667: caput, *to move the head (in token of assent* = annuere), id. ib. 1, 567: arundinem vento agitatam, Vulg. Matt. 11, 7.—Esp., of animals, *to hunt, chase, pursue:* etiamsi excitaturus

non sis nec agitaturus feras, Cic Off 3, 17 aquila insectans alias aves atque agitans, id. Div 2 70 trepidas columbas, Ov M 5, 606, 11, 300 damas, id. ib 10, 539 cursu timidos onagros, Verg G 3, 409 al —**C.** Of the motion caused by the wind, *to drive to and fro, toss about, agitate, disturb* ventus enim fit, ubi est agitando percitus aer, *when the air is violently agitated and driven*, Lucr 6 686 mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic Clu 49 *fin*, id. Univ 3, 7. freta ponti Incipiunt agitata tumescere, Verg G 1, 357 aristas, Ov A. A. 1, 553 Zephyris agitata Tempe, Hor C 3, 1, 24 ventis agitatur pinus, id ib 2, 10, 9 veteres agitantur orni, id ib 1, 9, 12 agitaret aura capillos, id. Epod. 15, 9 —**D.** Of the motion caused by the water. agitata numina Troiae *tossed* or *driven about upon the sea*, Verg A 6, 68, Prop 3, 21, 5 —**E.** In gen, of the motion caused by other things magnes (lapis) agitat (ferri ramenta) per aes, Lucr 6 1054 agitari inter se concursu, Cic N D 1, 39 pulsu externo agitari, Macr Somn. Scip 9 —Poet of mist, *to produce it by motion* or *agitation* · dejectuque (Peneus) gravi tenues agitantia fumos Nubila conducit, *and by its impetuous descent* (into the valley) *raises clouds producing mist*, Ov M 1, 571 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To rouse up, excite, move, urge, drive, impel one* to something *aliquem*, sometimes *in aliquid* (so in Florus very freq) in furias agitantur equae, *are excited to fury*, Ov A A 2, 487 agitare plebem, *to stir up, rouse*, Liv 3, 11 populum, Flor 2, 12, 2, so id. 11, 6, 2 al. agitatus cupiditate regni, id 3, 1 gens sacratis legibus agitata in exitium urbis, id. 1, 16, 7 —**B.** *To disquiet, disturb, to drive hither and thither, to vex, trouble, torment* (the fig taken from the sea agitated by storm, cf Gernh and Beier upon Cic Off 1, 24, 82) dii deaeque te agitant irati Plaut. Pers 4, 4, 115 atra bilis agitat hominem, id. Capt 3, 4, 64, so id. Curc. 1, 1, 92, 2, 1, 24 ut eos agitent furiae, neque usquam consistere patiantur, Cic Rosc Am 24 (cf Verg A 3, 331 scelerum furiis agitatus Orestes, id. ib 4 471) suum quemque scelus agitat amentiaque afficit, id ib 24 agitare et insequi poetas, Tac Or 4, 25 and 41 multis injuriis jactata atque agitata, Cic Quint 2 est magni viri, rebus agitatis (=perturbatis Beier) punire sontes, id Off. 1, 24, 82 agitabatur animus inopia rei familiaris et conscientia scelerum, Sall C 5, 7 quos conscientia defectionis agitabat, Tac Agr 16 commotus metu atque libidine diversus agitabatur, *was drawn in different directions*, Sall J 25, 6; Liv 22, 12 ne te semper inops agitet vexetque cupido, Hor Ep 1 18, 98 quos agitabat timor Tac Agr 16 timore et metu agitati, Vulg Judith, 15, 1 injuriis agitatus, Flor 1, 8, 7 seditionibus, Just 12, 4, 12 —**C.** *To assail with reproach, derision, insult, to reprove, blame, scoff, deride, insult, mock* agitat rem militarem, insectatur totam legationem, *attacks, ridicules*, Cic Mur 9, 21, id. Brut 28, 109 mea saevis agitat fastidia verbis, Hor Epod 12 13, without *verbis* agitant· expertia frugis id A P 341 vesanum poetam agitant pueri, id ib 456 —**D.** In gen, *to drive* or *urge on* a thing, *to accomplish* or *do, to drive at, to be employed in, be engaged in, to have, hold, keep, to celebrate*, v ago, II D (in the historians, esp Sallust, very freq) Haec ego non agitem? *should I not drive at?* Juv 1, 52 vigilias, *to keep*, Plaut Trin. 4, 2, 27, so, custodiam, id. Rud 3, 6, 20, so Tac A 11, 18 hoc agitemus convivium vino et sermone suavi, *let us celebrate*, Plaut As. 5, 1 7 Dionysia, Ter Heaut 4, 4, 11, so id Hec 1, 2, 18 convivia, Ov M 7, 431, Suet Claud 32 festa gaudia, Sil 15, 423 meum natalem, Plaut Pers 5, 1, 16, so festos dies, Cic Verr 2, 2 63 jocos, Ov M 3, 319 agraria lex a Flavio tribuno plebis vehementer agitabatur, *was powerfully urged, supported*, Cic Att. 1, 19 quae cum praecepta parentis mei agitarem, *was striving to comply with*, Sall J 14, 2 (modestius dictum pro studere, ut agerem, Cort) laeti pacem agitabamus, *were at peace, enjoyed the delights of peace*, id ib 14, 10 dicit se missum a consule venisse quaesitum ab eo pacem an bellum agitaturus foret id ib 109 2 quoniam deditionis mora induciae agitabantur, *there was a truce*, id ib 29, 4, id. C 24, 2 — Poet ceu primas agitant acies, certamina miscent, *as if they formed the front rank*, Sil 9, 330 —Hence of time esp life, *to pass, spend* (cf ago, II D 5) vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, Sall C 2, 1 agitare aevum, Verg G 4, 154, id. A. 10 235 festos dies, Tac H. 3, 78 —In Sall, Tac, Flor, et al., agitare *absol.*, *to live, dwell, abide, sojourn, be* hi propius mare Africum agitabant, Sall. J 18, 9, cf. id. ib 19, 5, id. Fragm. H 3, 11; so id. J 54, 2, 59, 1, 94, 4 laeti Germani agitabant, Tac A. 1, 50. secretus agitat, id. ib 11, 21 montium editis sine cultu atque eo ferocius agitabant, id ib 4, 46; Flor 4, 12, 48 —**E.** Of the mind: agitare *aliquid* or *de aliquā re* (in corde, in mente, animo, cum animo secum, etc), *to drive at a thing in the mind*, i e *to turn over, revolve, to weigh, consider, meditate upon*, and with the idea of action to be performed or a conclusion to be made, *to deliberate upon, to devise, contrive, plot, to be occupied with, to design, intend*, etc id ego semper mecum sic agito et comparo, Att ap Non. 256, 20 quom eam rem in corde agito, Plaut Truc 2, 5, 3 id agitans mecum, Ter Phorm 4, 3, 10, so Sall. J 113, 3 habet nihil aliud quod agitet in mente, Cic. N D 1, 41 est tuum sic agitare animo, ut etc, id. Fam 6, 1· quae omnes animo agitabant, Tac A. 6, 9 provincias secretis imaginationibus agitans, id ib 15, 36 in animo bellum Liv 21, 2, Vell. 1, 16, Quint. 12, 2, 28 —With *inf*, as *object* ut mente agitaret bellum renovare, Nep Ham 1, 4 —Poet aliquid jamdudum invadere magnum Mens agitat mihi, Verg A 9, 187. —Sometimes also without mente, animo, and the like, agitare *aliquid*, in the same signif quodsi ille hoc unum agitare coeperit, esse, etc, Cic Verr 2, 3, 96· rem a me saepe deliberatam et multum agitatam requiris, id. Ac 1, 2 oratori omnia quaesita, disputata, tractata, agitata (*well considered* or *weighed*) esse debent, id de Or 3, 14 fugam, Verg A. 2, 640 —So esp freq in Tac. Britanni agitare inter se mala servitutis, Agr 15 bellum adversus patrem agitare, id H. 4 86, id. A 1, 5, 1, 12 —With *de*, de bello, Tac H 2, 1 agitanti de Claudio, id A 6, 46 de tempore ac loco caedis agitabant, id. ib 15, 50; 1, 12, id. H 4, 59 —With *num*. agitavere, num Messalinam depellerent amore Silii, Tac A 11, 29, id. H. 1, 19 — With *ne* agitavere placeretne, etc, Tac H 3, 1 —With *an* an Artaxata pergeret agitavit, Tac. A 13, 41 —With *quomodo*, Tac A 2, 12 —With *ut* (of purpose)· ut Neronem pudor caperet, insita spe agitari, Tac A. 16 26 —**F.** *To treat* or *speak of* or *concerning a thing, to confer about, deliberate upon* Romae per omnis locos et conventus de facto consulis agitari (*impers*, for agitabatur), *discussions were had*, Sall J 30, 1 cum de foedere victor agitaret, Liv 9, 5, 30, 3 —* **G.** Sat agitare, with *gen*, in Plaut, = sat agere, *to have enough to do, to have trouble with* nunc agitas sat tute tuarum rerum, Bacch 4, 3, 23

Ăglăīă (trisyl.), ae, and **Ăglăīă** or **Ăglăīē**, *f*, = Ἀγλαΐα and Ἀγλαΐη (brightness, splendor), *one of the graces*, Sen Ben 1, 3, Verg Cat 11, 60

Aglăŏphōn, ontis, *m*, = Ἀγλαοφῶν, *a celebrated Greek painter, before Zeuxis*, Cic de Or 3, 7, Plin 35, 9, 36, § 60, Quint 12, 10, 3 Spald.

† **aglăŏphōtis**, idis, *f*, = αγλαοφωτις (splendidly bright) **I.** *A magic herb of a brilliant color* · aglaophotim herbam, quae admiratione hominum propter eximium colorem acceperit nomen Plin 24, 17, 102, § 160 —**II.** *The peony* (Paeonia officinalis, Linn), App Herb 65

† **aglaspis**, idis, *m*, = ΑΓΛΑΣΠΙΣ, i e αγλαος ασπις (with a glittering shield) *soldiers with bright shields*, Liv 44, 41 (others, as Weissenb and Madv perh. more correctly read *chalcaspides*, with brazen shields)

Aglauros, i, *f*, *a daughter of Cecrops, and sister of Herse and Pandrosos, changed by Mercury into a stone*, Ov M 2, 560, 739, 819 sq, Hyg Fab 166

agmĕn, inis, *n* [as if contr from agimen, from ago, cf tegimen, tegmen, from tego] **I.** Lit **A.** In gen, *a train*, i e *a collected multitude in motion* or *moving forwards*, of things of any kind, but esp (so most freq in prose) of men or animals —Of streams of water, *motion, course, current* quod per amoenam urbem leni fluit agmine flumen, Enn. ap Macr S. 6, 4· inde super terras fluit agmine dulci, Lucr 5, 272, cf. id. 6 638, also, in imitation of Enn., Virg and Val. Fl leni fluit agmine Thybris, Verg A 2, 782; cf Val. Fl 4, 721 —Of a train or succession of clouds denso sunt agmine nubes, Lucr 6, 100 —Of rain. immensum caelo venit agmen aquarum, *body, mass*, Verg G 1, 322. —Of atoms agmine condenso naturam corporis explent, *crowded into a compact mass*, Lucr 1, 607 —Of oars: agmine remorum celeri, *with quick plashing of oars*, Verg A 5, 211.—Of a flock of birds agmine magno Corvorum, Verg G 1, 381 —Of a snake winding onwards cum medii nexus extremaeque agmina caudae Solvuntur, Verg G 3, 424, cf id A. 2, 212.—Of clouds of dust following any thing in rapid motion, as men, animals, etc · agmina cervi Pulverulenta, Verg A. 4, 154.—And, as *subst.* concr, of birds turba Agminis aligeri, *of the winged band*, Verg A. 12, 249 —Of ants· frugilegas aspeximus agmine longo formicas, Ov M 7, 624, so id. ib 7, 638.—Of the stars diffugiunt stellae, quarum agmina cogit Lucifer, Ov M 2, 114, so id ib 11, 97 al —Esp of a company of persons *a multitude, troop, crowd, number, band:* ut a Brundisio usque Romam agmen perpetuum totius Italiae viderem, Cic. Pis. 22 magno senatorum agmine Tac H 3, 55 ingens mulierum agmen, Liv 2, 40 muliebre et miserabile agmen, Tac. A 1, 40· numero sum agmen reorum, Plin Ep 3, 9, and Tac H 4, 6 Eumenidum agmina, Verg A. 4, 469 —But particularly, **B.** *The train, procession, march, progress* of an army de castris, de agminibus etc, dicere, Cic de Or 1, 48, 210 ne miles gregarius in castris, neve in agmine servum aut jumentum haberet, Sall J 45, 2 pugnatum saepe directa acie, saepe in agminibus, saepe eruptionibus, Vell 2, 47 effuso agmine abire, Liv 44, 39 uno agmine victores cum victis in urbem irrupere, id 2, 30 uno agmine persequentes, Vulg Judith, 15, 4 al —**II.** Transf, concr, *an army*, and properly *considered as in motion, on the march* (while *exercitus* is a disciplined army, and *acies* an army in battle array) —As soon as the signal for marching was given, the Extraordinarii and the allies of the right wing with their baggage first put themselves in motion then the legions, and last the allies of the left wing, with a part of the cavalry, which either rode behind the army, ad agmen claudendum or cogendum, to close the train, i e to keep it together, or on the side in such an order (composito agmine, non itineri magis apto quam proelio) that it might be easily put into the line of battle if the enemy ventured to attack it, cf Sall J 46, 6 —An army in close ranks was called agmen justum, Tac H 1, 68, or agmen pilatum, Serv. ad Verg A. 12, 121 —When there was no apprehension of the enemy, less care was taken for the protection of the army agmine incauto, i e minus munito, ut inter pacatos ducebat, sc consul, Liv 35, 4 — The order of march was, however, different, according to circumstances and the nature of the ground Liv 35, 4, 27, 28, and cf Smith's Antiq —Sometimes the army marched in the form of a square, agmen quadratum, with their baggage in the middle, so as to be in battle array on meeting the enemy, hence agmen quadratum often means the same as acies triplex, *an army formed in line of battle*, only that the former indicates that they are on the march, and the latter that they are at rest —Hence, like acies, with the epithet *primum, the vanguard*, Liv 34 28, Tac. Agr 35 medium, *the centre*, Liv 10, 41; Tac H 4, 22. extremum, Liv 34, 28, Tac. H 2, 100, or, novissimum, *the rear, rearguard*, Liv 44, 33, so, extremi agminis, Vulg Deut 25, 18 ut inde agmine quadrato ad urbem accederet, *marching in a square*, Cic Phil 13, 8 pariter atque in conspectu hostium quadrato agmine incedere, Sall J 100, 1, cf id ib 46, 6, 7 Hannibal agmine quadrato amnem ingressus, Liv 21, 5, so id. 31, 36, 37, 39 quadrato agmine velut in aciem irent, Curt 5, 1, 19 al — Sometimes, esp in the poets in the *plur*, in gen

gense, = exercitus or copiae, *an army, host, troops* huic tanto agmini dux defuit, Just 12, 10 occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen, Hor C 3, 8, 18 agmina curru Proterit, Verg. A. 12, 329 barbarorum Claudius agmina diruit, Hor C 4, 14, 29, so id. S 2, 1, 14, id. Epod. 17, 9, Ov M 3, 535, 5, 151, 161, 6, 423. Dei agminum Israël, Vulg. 1 Reg 17, 45 agmina ejus dispergam, ib Ezech. 12, 14, 38, 6 —For *military service, warfare* rudis agminum Sponsus, Hor C 3, 2, 9 — **B.** Trop **1.** *An army, troop, band, multitude* educenda dictio est ex hac domestica exercitatione et umbra tili medium in agmen, in pulverem, in clamorem, in castra, aciemque forensem, i e *before the public*, Cic. de Or 1, 34, 157 e Brundisio usque Romam agmen perpetuum totius Italiae, *an unbroken train*, id. Pis. 22, 51 ingens mulierum agmen, Liv 2, 40, 9, 17 agmina Eumenidum, Verg A. 4, 469, 6, 572 agmina comitum, Ov Tr 14, 30 in angusto fidus comes agmine turbae, Tib 1, 5, 63 numerosum agmen reorum, Plin Ep 3, 9 agmen occupationum, *an army of*, id. ib 2, 8 —**2.** *March, movement* agmina fati et volumina, Gell. 6, 2, 5

agmĭnālis, e, *adj* [agmen] *pertaining to a march or train* (only in the Pandects) equi, *pack horses*, Dig 50, 4, 18, § 21.—*Absol.* agminales, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 6

agmĭnātim, *adv* [id.], *by troops, in trains, in crowds*, = gregatim (only in late Lat.) elephanti oberrant agminatim, Sol 25, App M 4, p 151, 35 Elm —Trop, App M p 146, 2 Elm

1. agna, ae (*abl plur* agnabus, Hier Retr 2, 55, 1), *f* [agnus], *a ewe lamb*, Varr R. R. 2, 2, 2, Vulg. Gen. 21, 28 humilis, Hor C 2, 17, 32 pulla, id. S 1, 8, 27. muta, id. ib 2, 3, 19 nitida, id. ib 2, 3, 214 novella, Ov P 1 118 pavens, id. M. 6, 527 tenera, Stat Th. 8, 576

‡**2. agna,** ae, *f*, *a blade, a straw*, Fest s v pennatus, p 211 Müll [kindr with 2 acus q v, cf. Aufrecht in Zeitschr für vergl Sprachf. 1, p 354]

‡ **Agnālia** (com **Agōnālia,** q v), ium, *n*, *a Roman festival* Pars putat hic festum priscis Agnalia dictum, Una sit ut proprio littera dempta loco, Ov F 1, 325

a-gnascor (adg-), nātus, 3, *v dep* [ad gnascor, nascor] **I.** *To be born in addition to*, commonly, **A.** Of children that are not born until after the father has made his will constat agnascendo rumpi testamentum, Cic. de Or 1, 57, 241, so id. Caecin. 25, Dig 25, 3, 3 —Metaph., **B.** Of adopted children *to accrue by adoption* qui in adoptionem datur, his, quibus agnascitur, cognatus fit, Paul. Dig 1, 7, 23, cf id. ib 1, 7, 10 — **II.** Of plants *to grow to, at* or *upon* something viscum in quercu adgnasci, Plin 16, 44, 93, § 245, 27, 11, 73, § 97 —**III.** Of teeth, *to grow afterwards*, Gell. 3, 10 —Of hair, Plin. 11, 39, 94, § 231. —Of limbs membra animalibus adgnata inutilia sunt, Plin. 11, 52, 113, § 272 — Of plants tubera et cetera quae subito adgnascuntur, Scrib Comp 82.—Hence, **agnātus (adg-),** a, um, *P a* **A.** Lit, *born to, belonging to*, or *connected with by birth*, and *subst*, *a blood relation* by the father's side (*father, son, grandson*, etc, *brother, brother's son, brother's grandson*, etc, *uncle, cousin, second cousin*, etc), accordingly of more limited signif than *cognatus*, which includes blood relations on the mother's side, the idea in *gentilis* is still more extended, including all the persons belonging to a *gens*, and bearing the same gentile name, e g the Cornelii, Fabii, Aemilii, etc, v Smith's Dict. Antiq, Gai Inst 1 156, Ulp 26, 1, 10, § 2, cf Zimmern, Röm. Priv Rechts gesch 1, 507 sq —Even the XII Tables mention the Agnati SI (PATERFAMILIAS) INTESTATO MORITVR CVI SVVS HERES NEC SIT ADGNATVS PROXIMVS FAMILIAM HABETO Cic Inv 2, 50, and Ulp Fragm Tit. 26, § 1 SI ADGNATVS NEC ESCIT (sit) GENTILIS FAMILIAM NANCITOR. Mos. et Rom. Leg Coll. Tit. 16, § 4 SI FVRIOSVS EST ADGNATORVM GENTILIVMQVE IN EO PECVNIAQVE EIVS POTESTAS ESTO, Cic. Inv 2, 5, Auct. ad Her 1, 13 —Hence, the proverb ad agnatos et gentiles est deducendus *for a madman or insane person*, Varr R R 1, 2 8 —**B. Agnāti,** orum, *subst.*, *children born after* the father has made his will (cf. I A.) numerum liberorum finire aut quemquam ex adgnatis necare flagitium habetur, Tac G 19, id. H. 5, 5

* **agnātīcius (adg-)** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj* [agnatus], *pertaining to the* agnati jus, *the right of the* agnati *to enter upon an inheritance*, Cod. Just 6, 58, 15, § 3

agnātĭo (adg-), ōnis, *f* [id.] **I.** *The relationship of the* agnatus, *consanguinity on the father's side* (v agnatus), Cic Leg 1, 7, 23 Creuz, 1, 8, 24 jura agnationum, id. de Or 1, 38, 173 —**II.** As a verbal *subst* from agnascor, I. A. **A.** *A being born after the last will* or *the death of the father*, Dig 40, 5, 24, § 11, Cod. Just 3, 8, 1 —**B.** *A growing on* or *to* a thing (acc to agnascor, II.), App Herb 59

* **agnellus,** i, *m dim* [agnus], *a little lamb, lambkin*, Plaut As. 3, 3, 77

agnicellus and **agnicellulus,** i, *m dim* [id.], *a lambkin*, Pomp Gr p 105 Lindem.

* **agnicŭlus,** i, *m dim* [id.], *a lambkin*, Arn. 7, p 219

agnīnus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *pertaining to a lamb*, ἀμνεῖος **I.** *Adj* lactes, Plaut Ps 1, 3, 85 exta, id. ib 1, 3, 95 coagulum, *rennet*, Varr R. R. 2, 11, 4 pedes, Plin. 30, 8, 21, § 68 jus, *lamb broth*, Scrib Comp 189 —**II.** *Subst* **agnīna,** ae, *f* (sc caro), *the flesh of a lamb as eaten, lamb* (like porcina, *pork*, Plaut Capt 4, 2, 69 ferina, *venison*, Verg A. 1, 215 vitulina, *veal*, Nep Ages 8, 4), Plaut Aul 2, 8, 4 et dupla (*at double price*) agninam danunt, id. Capt 4, 2, 39 Lind. patinas cenabat omasi Vilis et agninae, * Hor Ep 1, 15, 35

agnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f* [agnosco] **I.** *A recognition, acknowledgment, admission, acceptance* admissio bonorum possessionis, Dig 38, 15, 5 (cf. agnosco, II), *a recognizing* cadaveris, Plin. 10, 70, 90, § 194 nullus interesset alienus agnitioni mutuae, Vulg Gen. 45, 1.—**II.** *A knowing, perceiving, apprehending, knowledge*, in gen. ad agnitionem animi, *for the knowledge of the nature of mind*, * Cic N D 1, 1 Creuz ut impleamini agnitione, Vulg Col 1, 9, Macr Somn. Scip 1, 8, Cassian. Incarn. 4, 2, Serv ad Verg A. 8, 155

agnĭtĭōnālis, e, *adj* [agnitio], *that may be recognized, known, cognizable* forma (Christi), Tert adv Val. 27

agnĭtor, ōris *m* [agnosco], *one that recognizes, understands, perceives* (late Lat) mediocritatis Auct Itin. Alex. Magn. 3 cordis, id. Vulg Eccli 7, 5

agnĭtus (adg-), a, um, *Part* of agnosco

a-gnōmen (adn-), inis, *n* [gnomen, nomen], *a surname* (this word seems to have been first employed in later Lat by the gramm in order to distinguish the surname of individuals, e g Africanus, Asiaticus, Cunctator, and the like, from that belonging to all the members of a family (the agnati), e g Scipio, Cicero, Cato, and the like, while both these ideas were, through the whole class per, designated by *cognomen*, q v "propriorum nominum quattuor sunt species Praenomen, Nomen, Cognomen, Agnomen praenomen est quod nominibus gentilitiis praeponitur, ut Marcus, Publius, nomen proprium est gentilitium, id est quod originem gentis vel familiae declarat, ut Portius, Cornelius, cognomen est quod uniuscujusque proprium est et nominibus gentilitiis subjungitur, ut Cato, Scipio, agnomen vero est quod extrinsecus cognominibus adici solet, ex aliqua ratione vel virtute quaesitum, ut est Africanus, Numantinus, et similia," Diom p 306 P, so Prisc 578 P al., Capit Ver 3

* **agnōmentum (adn-),** i, *n*, = agnomen Igitur agnomenta ei duo indita, *Charon—Mezentius*, App Mag p 310

agnōmĭnātĭo (adn-), ōnis, *f*, *the bringing together two words different in meaning, but similar in sound, paronomasia*, a rhet fig, = παρονομασία venit a te antequam Romam venit Hunc avium dulcedo ducit ad avium. Si lenones tam quam leones vitasset. Videte judices, utrum homini navo an vano credere malitis, etc., Auct ad Her 4, 21, cf. Quint 9, 3, 66

† **agnŏs,** i, *f*, = ἄγνος (cf. ἁγνός, chaste), *a tall plant resembling the willow, the chaste tree* agnus castus Plin. 24, 9, 38, § 59

* **agnoscĭbĭlis,** e, *adj* [agnosco], *that can be known, cognizable*, Tert adv Val. 27

agnosco (adgn-; also **adn-;** cf Wagn. Orthog Verg. p 407), novi nitum (like cognitum from cognosco, cf. pejero and dejero from juro), 3, *v a* [ad, intens gnosco, nosco] (*part perf* agnotus, Pac ap Prisc p 887 P, *part fut. act* agnoturus, Sall. H. Fragm. 2, 31, cf Diom. 383 P, class., used very freq by Cicero) **I.** As if *to know a person* or *thing well*, as having known it before, to recognize *agnoscere* always denotes a subjective knowledge or recognition, while *cognoscere* designates an objective perception, another distinction v in II.) in turba Oresti cognitā agnota est soror, *was recognized by Orestes as his sister*, Pac ap Prisc 887 P virtus cum se extollit et ostendit suum lumen et idem aspexit agnovitque in alio, *and when she has perceived the same in another, and has recognized it*, Cic. Lael. 27, 100 id facillime accipiunt animi, quod agnoscunt Quint 8, 3, 71 cum se collegit (animus) atque recreavit, tum agnoscit illa reminiscendo, Cic Tusc 1, 24, 58 quod mihi de filiā gratularis, agnosco humanitatem tuam, id. Fam 1, 7 (cf on the contr id. ib 5, 2, where Cic, speaking of himself, says Cognosce nunc humanitatem meam, *learn from this*, etc) nomine audito extemplo agnovere virum, Liv 7, 39 veterem amicum, Verg A. 3, 82 matrem, id. ib 1, 405 Figulum in patriam suam venisse atque ibi agnosci, *and is there recognized* (by those who had already known him), Quint 7, 2, 26 formas quasdam nostrae pecuniae agnoscunt, Tac. G 5 agnoscent Britanni suam causam, id. Agr 32 nitorem et altitudinem horum temporum agnoscimus, id. Or 21 quam (tunicam) cum agnovisset pater, Vulg Gen. 37, 33 —**B.** Transf, as a result of this knowledge or recognition, *to declare, announce, allow*, or *admit a thing to be one's own, to acknowledge, own* qui mihi tantum tribui dicis, quantum ego nec agnosco (*neither can admit as due to me*) nec postulo, Cic Lael 9 natum, Nep Ages 1, 4 Aeacon agnoscit summus prolemque fatetur Juppiter esse suam, Ov M 13, 27 (cf in Pandects, 25, Tit 3 de agnoscendis vel alendis liberis) an me non agnoscetis ducem? *will you not acknowledge me as your general?* Liv 6, 7 agnoscere bonorum possessionem, *to declare the property as one's own, to lay claim to it*, Dig 26, 8, 11 (cf. agnitio, I.) agnoscere aes alienum, ib 28, 5, 1 facti gloriam, Cic Mil. 14 *fin* susciperem hoc crimen, agnoscerem, confiterer, id. Rab Perd. 6 fortasse minus expediat agnoscere crimen quam abnuere, Tac A. 6, 8 sortilegos, Cic Div 1, 58, 132 et ego ipse me non esse verborum admodum inopem agnosco, *and I myself confess, allow*, etc, id. Fam 4, 4 id ego agnovi meo jussu esse factum, id. ib 5, 20, 3 carmina spreta exolescunt, si irascare, agnita videntur, Tac A. 4, 34. — **II.** *To understand, recognize, know, perceive* by, from, or through something ut deum agnoscis ex operibus ejus, sic ex memoriā rerum et inventione, vim divinam mentis agnoscito, Cic Tusc 1, 28, 70, id. Planc 14, 35 ex fructu arbor agnoscitur, Vulg Matt 12, 33 inde agnosci potest vis fortunae, Vell 2, 116, 3 —Also, *absol* Augusti laudes agnoscere possis, *you can recognize the praises of Augustus*, * Hor Ep 1, 16, 29 accipio agnoscoque deos, Verg A. 12, 260 (cf accipio) agniti dempsere sollicitudinem, Tac H. 2 68 Germanicus, quo magis agnosceretur, detraxerat tegimen, id. A. 2, 21 terram non agnoscebant Vulg Act 27, 39 —In gen, *to become acquainted with, to know, to perceive, apprehend, understand, discern, remark, see* quin puppim flectis, Ulixe, Auribus ut de tuis possis agnoscere cantus, Cic Fin. 5, 18, 49 (as transl. of Hom. Od. 12, 185, νῆα κατάστησον, ἵνα νωϊτέρην ὄπ' ἀκούσῃς) haec dicta sunt subtilius ab Epicuro quam ut quivis ea possit agnoscere, *understand*, id. N D 1, 18 49, Verg A. 10, 843, Phaedr 2, 5, 19 alienis pedibus ambulamus alienis oculis agnoscimus, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 19

agnus, i, *m* (*gen plur* agnûm, Porc Licin. ap Gell. 19, 9, 13) [cf. ἀμνός, which

Benfey connects with οἶς = Sanscr avis, Lith ávinas = sheep], *a lamb*, usually for sacrifice TERTIA SPOLIA IANO QVIRINO AGNOM MAREM CAEDITO, from an ancient law (of Numa?), in Fest s v opima, p 190 IVNONI CRINIBVS DEMISSIS. AGNAM FEMINAM. CAEDITO, from a law of Numa in Gell 4, 33, and Fest s v pellices, p 121 jam ego te hic agnum faciam et medium distruncabo, Plaut Truc 2, 7, 54, Varr R R 2, 2, 4 al agnus absque maculā, Vulg Exod 12, 5 agnos immaculatos, ib Lev 14, 10 villa abundat porco, haedo, agno, Cic Sen 16, 56, id Div 2, 11, 39, Ov M 7, 320, Hor C 3, 18, 13 ara avet immolato Spargier agno, id ib 4, 11, 8 al —Prov Agnum lupo eripere velle, *to wish to rescue a lamb from a wolf*, i e *to wish what is impossible*, Plaut. Poen 3, 5, 31 —Eccl. Lat., of Christ quasi agni immaculati Christi, Vulg 1 Pet 1, 19 Ecce Agnus Dei, ib Joan 1, 29 ceciderunt coram Agno, ib Apoc 5, 8 al

ăgo, egi, actum, 3, *v a* (axim = egerim, Pac ap Non 505, 22, Paul ex Fest s v axitiosi, p 3 Müll, axit = egerit, Paul Diac. 3, 3, AGIER = agi, Cic Off 3, 15, agentūm = agentium, Vulc Gall Av Cass 4, 6) [cf ἄγω, Sanscr ag, aghami = to go, to drive, agmas = way, train = ὄγμος, agis = race, contest = ἀγών, perh also Germ jagen, to drive, to hunt], *to put in motion, to move* (syn agitare, pellere, urgere) **I.** Lit **A.** Of cattle and other animals, *to lead, drive.* **a.** *Absol* agas asellum, Scip ap Cic de Or 2, 64, 258 jumenta agebat, Liv 1, 48 capellas ago, Verg E 1, 13 Pars quia non veniant pecudes, sed agantur, ab actu etc, Ov F 1 323 caballum, Hor Ep 1, 18, 36 —**b.** With *acc of place, prep, sup*, or *inf* agere bovem Romam, Curt 1, 45 equum in hostem, id 7, 4 Germani in amnem aguntur, Tac H 5, 21 acto ad vallum equo, id A 2, 13 pecora per calles, Curt 7, 11 per devia rura capellas, Ov M 1, 676 pecus pastum, Varr L L 6, 41, p 88 Müll capellas potum age, Verg E 9, 23 pecus egit altos Visere montes, Hor C 1, 2, 7 —**B.** Of men, *to drive, lead, conduct, impel* **a.** *Absol* agmen agens equitum, Verg A 7, 804 —**b.** With *prep, abl*, or *inf* vinctum ante se Thyum agebat, Nep Dat 3 agitur praeceps exercitus Lydorum in populos, Sil 4, 720 (adulteram) maritus per omnem vicum verbere agit, Tac G 19, Suet Calig 27 captivos prae se agentes, Curt 7, 6, Liv 23, 1 acti ante suum quisque praedonem catenati, Quint 8, 3 69 captivos sub curribus agere, Mart 8, 26 agimur auguriis quaerere exilia, Verg A 3, 5, and simple for comp multis milibus armatorum actis ex ea regione = coactis, Liv 44, 31 —In prose agi, *to be led, to march, to go* quo multitudo omnis consternata agebatur, Liv 10, 29 si citius agi vellet agmen, *that the army would move*, or *march on quicker*, id 2, 58 raptim agmine acto, id 6, 28, so id 23, 36, 25, 9 —Trop egit sol hiemem sub terras, Verg G 4, 51 poemata dulcia sunto Et quocumque volent animum auditoris agunto *lead the mind*, Hor A. P 100 —Hence, poet se agere, *to betake one's self*, i e *to go, to come* (in Plaut very freq, also in Ter, Verg, etc) quo agis te? *where are you going?* Plaut Am 1, 1 294 unde agis te? id Most 1, 4, 28, so id. ib 3, 1, 31, id Mil 3, 2, 49, id Poen 1, 2, 120, id Pers. 4, 3, 13, id Trin 4, 3, 71 quo hinc te agis? *where are you going*, Ter And 4, 2, 25 Ecce gubernator sese Palinurus agebat, *was moving along*, Verg A 6, 337 Aeneas se matutinus agebat, id ib 8, 465 is enim se primus agebat, *for he strode on in front*, id ib 9, 696 —Also without *se* Et tu, unde agis? Plaut Bacch 5, 1, 20 Quo agis? id Pers. 2, 2, 34 Huc age, Tib 2, 5, 2 (unless age is here to be taken with veni at the end of the line) —**C.** *To drive* or *carry off* (animals or men), *to steal, rob, plunder* (usually abigere) Et redigunt actos in sua rura boves, Ov F 3, 64 —So esp freq of men or animals taken as booty in war, while *ferre* is used of portable things, hence, ferre et agere (as in Gr ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν, Hom Il 5, 484, and reversed, φέρειν καὶ ἄγειν, in Hdt. and Xen, cf rapiunt feruntque Verg A 2, 374 rapere et auferre, Cic Off 1, 14), in gen., *to rob, to plunder* res sociorum ferri agique vidit, Liv 22, 3 ut ferri agique res suas viderunt, id 38, 15, so id. 3, 37, so also rapere agereque ut ex alieno agro raperent agerentque, Liv 22, 1, 2, but portari atque agi means *to bear and carry, to bring together*, in Caes B C 2, 29 (as φέρειν καὶ ἄγειν in Plat Phaedr 279 C) ne pulcram praedam agat, Plaut Aul 4, 2, 3 urbes, agros vastare, praedas agere, Sall J 20, 8, 32, 3 pecoris et mancipiorum praedas, id ib 44, 5, so eccl. Lat agere praedas de aliquo, Vulg Jud 9, 16, ib 1 Reg 27, 8, cf Gron Obs 3 22, 633 —**D.** *To chase pursue, press* animals or men, *to drive* about or onwards in flight (for the usual agitare) **a.** *Of* animals apros, Verg G 3, 412 cervum, id A. 7, 481, cf id ib 4, 71 citos canes, Ov H 5, 20 feros tauros, Suet Claud. 21.—**b.** Of men ceteros ruerem, agerem, Ter Ad 3, 2, 21 (= prosequerer, premerem, Don) ita perterritos egerunt, ut, etc., Caes. B G 4, 12 Demoleos cursu palantis Troas agebat, Verg A. 5 265, cf id ib 1, 574 aliquem in exsilium, Liv 25, 2, so Just 2, 9, 6, 16, 4, 4, 17, 3, 17, 22, 1, 16 al aliquem in fugam, id 16, 2, 3 —**E.** Of inanimate or abstract objects, *to move, impel push* forwards, *advance, carry* to or toward any point quid si pater cuniculos agat ad aerarium? *lead make*, Cic Off 3 23, 90 egisse huc Alpheum vias, *made its way*, Verg A 3, 695 vix leni et tranquillo mari moles agi possunt, *carry, build out*, Curt 4, 2, 8 cloacam maximam sub terram agendam, *to be carried under ground*, Liv 1, 56, so often in the histt, esp Cæs and Livy, as t t, of moving forwards the battering engines celeriter vineis ad oppidum actis, *pushed forwards, up*, Caes B G 2, 12 Herz, so id. ib 3, 21, 7, 17, id B C 2, 1, Liv 8, 16 accelerant acta pariter testudine Volsci, Verg A. 9, 505 al . fugere colles campique videntur, quos agimus praeter navem, i e praeter quos agimus navem, Lucr 4, 391 in litus passim naves egerunt, *drove the ships ashore*, Liv 22, 19 ratem in amnem, Ov F 1, 500 naves in adversum amnem, Tac H. 4, 22 —Poet agere navem, *to steer* or *direct a ship*, Hor Ep 2, 1, 114, so, agere currum, *to drive a chariot*, Ov M 2, 62, 2, 388 al —**F.** *To stir up, to throw out, excite, cause, bring forth* (mostly poet.) scintillasque agere ac late differre favillam, *to throw out sparks and scatter ashes far around*, Lucr 2, 675 spumas ore, Verg G 3, 203, so Cic Verr 2, 4, 66 piceum Flumen agit, Verg A 9, 814 qui vocem cubantes sensim excitant, eandemque cum egerunt, etc, *when they have brought it forth*, Cic de Or 1, 59, 251 —Hence, animam agere, *to expel the breath of life, give up the ghost, expire* agens animam spumat, Lucr 3, 493 anhelans vaga vadit, animam agens, Cat 63, 31 nam et agere animam et efflare dicimus, Cic Tusc 1, 9, 19 Hortensius, cum has litteras scripsi, animam agebat, id Fam 8, 13 2, so Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 13 eodem tempore et gestum et animam ageres, Cic Rosc Com 8 Est tanti habere animam ut agam? Sen. Ep 101, 12, and with a play upon words semper agis causas et res agis, Attale, semper Est, non est, quod agas, Attale, semper agis Si res et causae desunt agis, Attale, mulas, Attale, ne quod agas desit, agas animam, Mart 1, 80 —**G.** Of plants, *to put forth* or *out, to shoot, extend* (salices) gemmas agunt, Varr R R 1, 30 florem agere coeperit ficus Col R R 5, 10, 10 frondem agere, Plin 18, 6, 8, § 45 se ad auras palmes agit, Verg G 2, 364 (platanum) radices trium et triginta cubitorum egisse, Varr R R 1 37, 15 per glebas sensim radicibus actis, Ov M 4, 254, so id ib 2, 583 robora suas radices in profundum agunt, Plin 16, 31, 56, § 127 —Metaph vera gloria radices agit, Cic. Off 2, 12, 43 pluma in cutem radices egerat imas, Ov M 2 582

II. Trop **A.** Spec., *to guide, govern:* Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur, Verg A. 1, 574, cf Forbig ad h l, who considers it the only instance of this use, and compares a similar use of ἄγω, v L and S s v II 2 —**B.** In gen, *to move, impel, excite, urge* to a thing, *to prompt* or *induce* to si quis ad illa deus te agat, Hor S 2, 7, 24 una plāga ceteros ad certamen egit, Liv 9, 41, 8, 7, 39, 15 quae te, germane, furentem Mens agit in facinus? Ov M 5, 14 totis mentibus acta, Sil 10, 191 in furorem agere Quint. 6, 1, 31 · si Agricola in ipsam gloriam praeceps agebatur, Tac. Agr 41 provinciam avaritia in bellum egerat, id A 14, 32 —**C.** *To drive, stir up, excite, agitate, rouse vehemently* (cf agito, II) me amor fugat, agit, Plaut Cist. 2, 1, 8 agunt eum praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum, Cic Verr 1, 3 perpetua naturalis bonitas, quae nullis casibus neque agitur neque minuitur, Nep Att 9, 1 Brem opportunitas, quae etiam mediocres viros spe praedae transversos agit, i e *leads astray*, Sall J 6, 3, 14, 20, so Sen Ep 8, 3 —*To pursue with hostile intent, to persecute, disturb, vex, to attack, assail* (for the usu agitare, mostly poet) reginam Alecto stimulis agit undique Bacchi, Verg A 7, 405 non res et agentia (i e agitantia, vexantia) verba Lycamben, Hor Ep 1, 19, 25 acerba fata Romanos agunt, id. Epod 7, 17 diris agam vos, id ib 5, 89 quam deus ultor agebat, Ov M 14, 750 futurae mortis agor stimulis, Luc 4, 517, cf Matth ad Cic. Mur § 21 —**D.** *To drive at* something, *to pursue a course of action*, i e *to make something an object of action*, either in the most general sense, like the Engl *do* and the Gr πράττειν, for every kind of mental or physical employment, or, in a more restricted sense, *to exhibit in external action, to act* or *perform, to deliver* or *pronounce*, etc, so that after the act is completed nothing remains permanent, e g *a speech, dance, play*, etc (while *facere*, to make, ποιεῖν, denotes the production of an object which continues to exist after the act is completed, and *gerere*, the performance of the duties of an office or calling) —On these significations, v Varr 6, 6, 62, and 6, 7, 64, and 6, 8, 72 —For the more restricted signif v Quint 2, 18, 1 sq, cf Manut ad Cic Fam 7, 12, Hab Syn 426 **1.** In the most gen signif, *to do, act, labor*, in opp to rest or idleness **a.** With the gen objects, *aliquid, nihil, plus*, etc numquam se plus agere quam nihil cum ageret, Cic Rep 1, 17 (cf with this, id Off 3, 1 numquam se minus otiosum esse quam cum otiosus esset) mihi, qui nihil agit, esse omnino non videtur, id N D 2, 16 46. post satietatem nihil (est) agendum, Cels. 1, 2 —Hence, **b.** Without *object* aliud agendi tempus, aliud quiescendi, Cic N D 2, 53, 132, Juv 16, 49 agendi tempora, Tac. H 3, 40 industria in agendo, celeritas in conficiendo, Cic Imp Pomp 10, 29 —**c.** In colloquial lang., *to do, to fare, get on* quid agis? *what are you doing?* M Tulli, quid agis? Cic Cat 1, 11 Quid agis? *What's your business?* Plaut Stich 2, 2, 9, also, *How goes it with you? How are you?* τί πράττεις, Plaut Curc 2, 1, 20, Cic Fam 7, 11 al, Hor S 1, 9, 4 vereor, quid agat, *how he is*, Cic Att. 9, 17 ut sciatis, quid agam, Vulg Ephes 6, 21 prospere agit anima tua, *fares well*, ib 3 Joan 2 quid agitur? *how goes it with you? how do you do? how are you?* Plaut Ps 1, 1, 17, 1, 5, 42, Ter Eun 2, 2, 40 Quid intus agitur? *is going on*, Plaut Cas 5, 2, 20, id Ps 1, 5, 42 al —**d.** With *nihil* or *non multum, to do*, i e *to effect, accomplish, achieve nothing*, or *not much* (orig belonging to colloquial lang, but in the class per even in oratorical and poet style) nihil agit, collum obstringe homini, Plaut Curc 5, 3, 29 nihil agis, *you effect nothing, it is of no use*, Ter Ad 5, 8, 12 nihil agis, dolor! quamvis sis molestus, numquam te esse confitebor malum, Cic Tusc 2, 25, 61 Kuhn, Matius ap Cic Fam 11, 28, 10 cupis inquit, abire, sed nihil agis, usque tenebo, Hor S 1, 9, 15 [nihil agis] nihil assequeris Cic Cat 1, 6, 15 B and K ubi blanditiis agitur nihil, Ov M 6, 685 egerit non multum, *has not done much* Curt ap Cic Fam 7, 29, cf Ruhnk ad Rutil Lup p 120 —**e.** In certain circumstances, *to proceed, do, act, manage* (mostly belonging to familiar style) *Thr* Quid nunc agimus? *Gn* Quin redimus, *What shall we do now?* Ter Eun. 4, 7, 41 hei mihi! quid faciam? quid agam? *what shall I do? how shall I act?* id Ad. 5, 3, 3 quid agam, habeo, id And. 3, 2, 18 (= quid respondeam habeo, Don) al sed ita quidam agebat, *was so acting*, Cic. Lig 7, 21 a Burro minaciter actum, *Bur-*

rus proceeded to threats, Tac. A. 13, 21.—**2.** *To pursue, do, perform, transact* (the most usual signif. of this word; in all periods; syn.: facere, efficere, transigere, gerere, tractare, curare): cui quod agat institutumst nullo negotio id agit, Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10, 12 (Trag. v. 254 Vahl.): ut quae egi, ago, axim, verruncent bene, Pac. ap. Non. 505, 23 (Trag. Rel. p. 114 Rib.): At nihil est, nisi, dum calet, hoc agitur, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 92: Ut id agam, quod missus huc sum, id. Ps. 2, 2, 44: homines quae agunt vigilantes, agitantque, ea si cui in somno accidunt, minus mirum est, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: observabo quam rem agat, *what he is going to do*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 114: Id quidem ago, *That is what I am doing*, Verg. E. 9, 37: res vera agitur, Juv. 4, 35: Jam tempus agi res, Verg. A. 5, 638: utilis rebus agendis, Juv. 14, 72: grassator ferro agit rem, *does the business with a dagger*, id. 3, 305; 6, 659 (cf.: gladiis geritur res, Liv. 9, 41): nihil ego nunc de istac re ago, *do nothing about that matter*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 8: postquam id actumst, *after this is accomplished*, id. Am. 1, 1, 72; so, sed quid actumst? id. Ps. 2, 4, 20: nihil aliud agebam nisi eum defenderem, Cic. Sull. 12: ne quid temere ac fortuitu, inconsiderate neglegenterque agamus, id. Off. 1, 29: agamus quod instat, Verg. E. 9, 66: renuntiaverunt ei omnia, quae egerant, Vulg. Marc. 6, 30; ib. Act. 5, 35: suum negotium agere, *to mind one's business, attend to one's own affairs*, Cic. Off. 1, 9; id. de Or. 3, 55, 211; so, ut vestrum negotium agatis, Vulg. 1 Thess. 4, 11: neque satis Bruto constabat, quid agerent, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: postquam res in Africâ gestas, quoque modo actae forent, fama divolgavit, Sall. J. 30, 1: sed tu delibera, utrum colloqui malis an per litteras agere quae cogitas, Nep. Con. 3, 8 al.—With the spec. idea of completing, finishing: jucundi acti labores, a proverb in Cic. Fin. 2, 32, 105.—**3.** *To pursue* in one's mind, *to drive at, to revolve, to be occupied with, think upon, have in view, aim at* (cf. agito, II. E., volvo and voluto): nescio quid mens mea majus agit, Ov. H. 12, 212: hoc variis mens ipsa modis agit, Val. Fl. 3, 392: agere fratri proditionem, Tac. H. 2, 26: de intrandâ Britanniâ, id. Agr. 13.—**4.** With *a verbal subst.*, as a favorite circumlocution for the action indicated by the *subst.* (cf. in Gr. ἄγω with verbal subst.): rimas agere (sometimes ducere), *to open in cracks, fissures, to crack*, Cic. Att. 14, 9; Ov. M. 2, 211; Luc. 6, 728: vos qui regalis corporis custodias agitis, *keep watch over, guard*, Naev. ap. Non. 323, 1; so Liv. 5, 10: vigilias agere, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 93; Nep. Thras. 4; Tac. H. 3, 76: excubias alicui, Ov. F. 3, 245: excubias, Tac. H. 4, 58: pervigilium, Suet. Vit. 10: stationem agere, *to keep guard*, Liv. 35, 29; Tac. H. 1, 28: triumphum agere, *to triumph*, Cic. Fam. 3, 10; Ov. M. 15, 757; Suet. Dom. 6: libera arbitria agere, *to make free decisions, to decide arbitrarily*, Liv. 24, 45; Curt. 6, 1, 19; 8, 1, 4: paenitentiam agere, *to exercise repentance, to repent*, Quint. 9, 3, 12; Petr. S. 132; Tac. Or. 15; Curt. 8, 6, 23; Plin. Ep. 7, 10; Vulg. Lev. 5, 5; ib. Matt. 3, 2; ib. Apoc. 2, 5: silentia agere, *to maintain silence*, Ov. M. 1, 349: pacem agere, Juv. 15, 163: crimen agere, *to bring accusation, to accuse*, Cic. Verr. 4, 22, 48: laborem agere, id. Fin. 2, 32: cursus agere, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 95: delectum agere, *to make choice, to choose*, Plin. 7, 29, 30, § 107; Quint. 10, 4, 5: experimenta agere, Liv. 9, 14; Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 18: mensuram, id. 15, 3, 4, § 14: curam agere, *to care for*, Ov. H. 15, 302; Quint. 8, prooem. 18: curam ejus egit, Vulg. Luc. 10, 34: oblivia agere, *to forget*, Ov. M. 12, 540: nugas agere, *to trifle*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 29; id. As. 1, 1, 78, and often: officinas agere, *to keep shop*, Inscr. Orell. 4266.—So esp.: agere gratias (poet. grates; never in *sing.* gratiam), *to give thanks, to thank;* Gr. χάριν ἔχειν (*habere gratiam* is to be or feel grateful; Gr. χάριν εἰδέναι; and *referre gratiam*, to return a favor, requite; Gr. χάριν ἀποδιδόναι; cf. Bremi ad Nep. Them. 8, 7): diis gratias pro meritis agere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 26: Haud male agit gratias, id. Aul. 4, 4, 31: Magnas vero agere gratias Thaïs mihi? Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 1: Dis magnas merito gratias habeo atque ago, id. Phorm. 5, 6, 80: Lentulo nostro egi per litteras tuo nomine gratias diligenter, Cic. Fam. 1, 10: immortales ago tibi gratias agamque dum vivam; nam relaturum me adfirmare non possum, id. ib. 10, 11, 1: maximas tibi omnes gratias agimus, *C. Caesar; majores etiam habemus*, id. Marcell. 11, 33: Trebatio magnas ago gratias, quod, etc., id. Fam. 11, 28, 8: renuntiate gratias regi me agere; referre gratiam aliam nunc non posse quam ut suadeam, ne, etc., Liv. 37, 37: grates tibi ago, summe Sol, vobisque, reliqui Caelites, * Cic. Rep. 6, 9: gaudet et invito grates agit inde parenti, Ov. M. 2, 152; so id. ib. 6, 435; 484; 10, 291; 681; 14, 596; Vulg. 2 Reg. 8, 10; ib. Matt. 15, 36 al.; and in connection with this, laudes agere: Jovis fratri laudes ago et grates gratiasque habeo, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 2: Dianae laudes gratesque agam, id. Mil. 2, 5, 2; so, diis immortalibus laudesque et grates egit, Liv. 26, 48: agi sibi gratias passus est, Tac. Agr. 42; so id. H. 2, 71; 4, 51; id. A. 13, 21; but oftener *grates* or *gratis* in Tac.: Tiberius egit gratis benevolentiae patrum, A. 6, 2: agit grates, id. H. 3, 80; 4, 64; id. A. 2, 38; 2, 86; 3, 18; 3, 24; 4, 15 al.—**5.** Of time, *to pass, spend* (very freq. and class.): Romulus in caelo cum dîs agit aevom, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28; so Pac. id. ib. 2, 21, 49, and Hor. S. 1, 5, 101: tempus, Tac. H. 4, 62; id. A. 3, 16: domi aetatem, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6: aetatem in litteris, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 3: senectutem, id. Sen. 3, 7; cf. id. ib. 17, 60: dies festos, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48; Tac. G. 17: otia secura, Verg. G. 3, 377; Ov. F. 1, 68; 4, 926: ruri agere vitam, Liv. 7, 39, and Tac. A. 15, 63: vitam in terris, Verg. G. 2, 538: tranquillam vitam agere, Vulg. 1 Tim. 2, 2: Hunc (diem) agerem si, Verg. A. 5, 51: ver magnus agebat Orbis, id. G. 2, 338: aestiva agere, *to pass, be in, summer quarters*, Liv. 27, 8; 27, 21; Curt. 5, 8, 24.—*Pass.:* menses jam tibi esse actos vides, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 2: mensis agitur hic septimus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 34, and Ov. M. 7, 700: melior pars acta (est) diei, Verg. A. 9, 156; Juv. 4, 66; Tac. A. 15, 63: acta est per lacrimas nox, Ov. H. 12, 58 Ruhnk.: tunc principium anni agebatur, Liv. 3, 6: actis quindecim annis in regno, Just. 41, 5, 9: Nona aetas agitur, Juv. 13, 28 al.—With *annus* and *an ordinal, to be of a certain age, to be so old:* quartum annum ago et octogesimum, *am eighty-four years old*, Cic. Sen. 10, 32: Annum agens sextum decimum patrem amisit, Suet. Caes. 1.—Metaph.: sescentesimum et quadragesimum annum urbs nostra agebat, *was in its 640th year*, Tac. G. 37.—Hence also *absol.* (rare), *to pass* or *spend* time, *to live, to be, to be* somewhere: civitas laeta agere, *was joyful*, Sall. J. 55, 2: tum Marius apud primos agebat, id. ib. 101, 6: in Africa, quâ procul a mari incultius agebatur, id. ib. 89, 7: apud illos homines, qui tum agebant, Tac. A. 3, 19: Thracia discors agebat, id. ib. 3, 38: Juxta Hermunduros Naristi agunt, Tac. G. 42: ultra jugum plurimae gentes agunt, id. ib. 43: Gallos trans Padum agentes, id. H. 3, 34: quibus (annis) exul Rhodi agit, id. A. 1, 4: agere inter homines desinere, id. ib. 15, 74: Vitellius non in ore volgi agere, *was not in the sight of the people*, id. H. 3, 36: ante aciem agere, id. G. 7; and: in armis agere, id. A. 14, 55 = versari.—**6.** In the lang. of offerings, t. t., *to despatch* the victim, *to kill, slay.* In performing this rite, the sacrificer asked the priest, agone, *shall I do it?* and the latter answered, age or hoc age, *do it:* qui calido strictos tincturus sanguine cultros semper, Agone? rogat, nec nisi jussus agit, Ov. F. 1. 321 (cf. agonia and agonalia): a tergo Chaeream cervicem (Caligulae) gladio caesim graviter percussisse, praemissâ voce, *hoc age*, Suet. Calig. 58; id. Galb. 20.—This call of the priest in act of solemn sacrifice, Hoc age, warned the assembled multitude to be quiet and give attention; hence hoc or id and sometimes haec or istuc agere was used for, *to give attention to, to attend to, to mind, heed;* and followed by *ut* or *ne, to pursue a thing, have it in view, aim at, design*, etc.; cf. Ruhnk. ad Ter. And. 1, 2, 15, and Suet. Calig. 58: hoc agite, Plaut. As. prol. *init.:* Hoc age. Hor. S. 2, 3, 152; id. Ep. 1, 6, 31: Hoc agite, of poetry, Juv. 7, 20: hoc agamus, Sen. Clem. 1, 12: haec agamus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49: agere hoc possumus, Lucr. 1, 41; 4, 969; Juv. 7, 48: hoccine agis an non? hoc agam, id. ib., Ter. And. 1, 2, 15; 2, 5, 4: nunc istuc age, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 47; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 3 al.: Hoc egit civis Romanus ante te nemo, Cic. Lig. 4, 11: id et agunt et moliuntur, id. Mur. 38: (oculi, aures, etc.) quasi fenestrae sunt animi, quibus tamen sentire nihil queat mens, nisi id agat et adsit, id. Tusc. 1, 20, 46: qui id egerunt, ut gentem . . . collocarent, *aimed at this, that*, etc., id. Cat. 4, 6, 12: qui cum maxime fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, *keep it in view, that*, id. Off. 1, 13, 41: idne agebas, ut tibi cum sceleratis, an ut cum bonis civibus conveniret? id. Lig. 6, 18: Hoc agit, ut doleas, Juv. 5, 157: Hoc age, ne mutata retrorsum te ferat aura, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 88: *Quid tuus ille destrictus gladius agebat? have in view, mean, Cic. Lig.* 3, 9: *Quid aliud egimus nisi ut*, quod hic potest, nos possemus? id. ib. 4, 10: Sin autem id actum est, ut homines postremi pecuniis alienis locupletarentur, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 137: certiorem eum fecit, id agi, ut pons dissolveretur, Nep. Them. 5, 1: ego id semper egi, ne bellis interessem, Cic. Fam. 4, 7.—Also, the opp.: alias res or aliud agere, *not to attend to, heed*, or *observe, to pursue secondary* or *subordinate objects: Ch.* Alias res agis. *Pa.* Istuc ago equidem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 57; id. Hec. 5, 3, 28: usque eo animadverti eum jocari atque alias res agere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22: atqui vides, quam alias res agamus, id. de Or. 3, 14, 51; id. Brut. 66, 233: aliud agens ac nihil ejusmodi cogitans, id. Clu. 64.—**7.** In relation to public affairs, *to conduct, manage, carry on, administer:* agere bellum, *to carry on* or *wage war* (embracing the whole theory and practice of war, while *bellum gerere* designates the bodily and mental effort, and the bearing of the necessary burdens; and *bellum facere*, the actual outbreak of hostile feelings, v. Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 28): qui longe aliâ ratione ac reliqui Galli bellum agere instituerunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: Antiochus si tam in agendo bello parere voluisset consiliis ejus (Hannibalis) quam in suscipiendo instituerat, etc., Nep. Hann. 8, 3; Curt. 4, 10, 29: aliena bella mercedibus agere, Mel. 1, 16: Bellaque non puero tractat agenda puer, Ov. A. A. 1, 182 (also in id. Tr. 2, 230, Gron. Observ. 2, 3, 227, for the usu. *obit*, with one MS., reads *agit;* so Merkel).—Poet.: Martem for bellum, Luc. 4, 2: agere proelium, *to give battle* (very rare): levibus proeliis cum Gallis actis, Liv. 22, 9.—Of offices, employments, etc., *to conduct, exercise, administer, hold:* forum agere, *to hold court*, Cic. Fam. 8, 6; and: conventus agere, *to hold the assizes*, id. Verr. 5, 11, 28; Caes. B. G. 1, 54; 6, 44; used of the governors of provinces: judicium agere, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 120: vivorum coetus agere, *to make assemblies of, to assemble*, Tac. A. 16, 34: censum agere, Liv. 3, 22; Tac. A. 14, 46; Suet. Aug. 27: recensum agere, id. Caes. 41: potestatem agere, Flor. 1, 7, 2: honorem agere, Liv. 8, 26: regnum, Flor. 1, 6, 2: rem publicam, Dig. 4, 6, 35, § 8: consulatum, Quint. 12, 1, 16: praefecturam, Suet. Tib. 6: centurionatum, Tac. A. 1, 44: senatum, Suet. Caes. 88: fiscum agere, *to have charge of the treasury*, id. Dom. 12: publicum agere, *to collect the taxes*, id. Vesp. 1: inquisitionem agere, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 18: curam alicujus rei agere, *to have the management of, to manage*, Liv. 6, 15; Suet. Claud. 18: rei publicae curationem agens, Liv. 4, 13: dilectum agere, *to make a levy, to levy* (post-Aug. for dilectum habere, Cic., Cæs., Sall.), Quint. 12, 3, 5; Tac. A. 2, 16; id. Agr. 7 and 10; id. H. 2, 16, 12; Suet. Calig. 43.—**8.** Of civil and political transactions in the senate, the forum, before tribunals of justice, etc., *to manage* or *transact, to do, to discuss, plead, speak, deliberate;* constr. *aliquid* or *de aliqua re:* velim recordere, quae ego de te in senatu egerim, quae in contionibus dixerim, Cic. Fam. 5, 2; 1, 9: de condicionibus pacis, Liv. 8, 37: de summâ re publica, Suet. Caes. 28: cum de Catilinae conjuratione ageretur in curiâ, id. Aug. 94: de poenâ alicujus, Liv. 5, 36: de agro plebis, id. 1, 46.—Hence the phrase: agere cum populo, of magistrates, *to address the people in a public assembly, for the purpose of obtaining their approval* or *rejection of a thing* (while

agere *ad populum* signifies *to propose, to bring before the people*) cum populo agere est rogare quid populum, quod suffragiis suis aut jubeat aut vetet, Gell 13 15, 10 agere cum populo de re publica, Cic Verr 1, 1, 12, id Lael 25, 96 neu quis de his postea ad senatum referat neve cum populo agat, Sall C 51, 43 —So also *absol* hic locus (rostra) ad agendum amplissimus, Cic Imp Pomp 1 Metellus cum agere coepisset, tertio quoque verbo orationis suae me appellabat, id Fam 5, 2 —Transf to common life **a.** *Agere cum aliquo, de aliquo* or *re* or *ut, to treat, deal, negotiate, confer, talk with one about a person* or *thing, to endeavor to persuade* or *move one, that,* etc nihil ago tecum (sc cum odore vini), ubi est ipsus (vini lepos)? *I have nothing to do with you,* Plaut Curc 1, 2, 11 Quae (patria) tecum, Catilina, sic agit, *thus pleads,* Cic Cat 1, 6, 18 algae Inquisitores agerent cum remige nudo, Juv 4, 49 haec inter se dubiis de rebus agebant, *thus treated together,* Verg A 11, 445 de quo et praesens tecum egi diligenter, et scripsi ad te accurate antea, Cic Fam 13, 75 egi cum Claudia et cum vestra sorore Muciâ, ut eum ab illa injuriâ deterrerent, id ib 5, 2 misi ad Metellum communes amicos, qui agerent cum eo, ut de illâ mente desisteret, id ib 5, 2 Callias quidam egit cum Cimone, ut eam (Elpinicen) sibi uxorem daret, Nep Cim 1, 3 —Also *absol* Alcibiades praesente vulgo agere coepit, Nep Alc 8, 2 si qua Caesares obtinendae Armeniae egerant, Tac A 15, 14 ut Lucretius agere varie, rogando alternis suadendoque coepit, Liv 2, 2 —In Suet once agere cum senatu, with *acc* and *inf*, *to propose* or *state to the Senate* Tiberius egit cum senatu non debere talia praemia tribui, Suet Tib 54.—**b.** With the *advv bene, praeclare, male,* etc, *to deal well* or *ill with one, to treat* or *use well* or *ill* facile est bene agere cum eis, etc, Cic Phil 14, 11 bene egissent Athenienses cum Miltiade, si, etc, Val Max 5, 3, 3 *ext;* Vulg Jud. 9, 16 praeclare cum aliquo agere, Cic Sest 23 Male agis mecum, Plaut As 1, 3, 21· qui cum creditoribus suis male agat, Cic Quinct 84, and tu contra me male agis, Vulg Jud 11, 27 —Freq in *pass*, *to be* or *go well* or *ill with one, to be well* or *badly off* intelleget secum actum esse pessime, Cic Verr 2, 3, 50 praeclare mecum actum puto, id Fam 9, 24, so id ib 5, 18 exstat cujusdam non inscitus jocus bene agi potuisse cum rebus humanis, si Domitius pater talem habuisset uxorem, *it would have gone well with human affairs been well for mankind, if,* etc, Suet Ner 28 —Also *absol* without *cum* agitur praeclare, si nosmet ipsos regere possumus, *it is well done if,* etc, *it is a splendid thing if,* etc, Cic Fam 4, 14 vivitur cum eis, in quibus praeclare agitur si sunt simulacra virtutis, id Off 1, 15 bene agitur pro noxia, Plaut Mil 5, 23 —**9.** Of transactions before a court or tribunal **a.** Aliquid agere ex jure, ex syngrapha, ex sponso, or simply the *abl* jure, lege, litibus, obsignatis tabellis, causâ, *to bring an action* or *suit, to manage a cause, to plead a case* ex jure civili et praetorio agere, Cic Caecin 12 tamquam ex syngrapha agere cum populo, *to litigate,* id. Mur 17 ex sponso egit, id Quint 9 *Ph* Una injuriast Tecum *Ch* Lege agito ergo, *Go to law, then,* Ter Phorm 5, 8, 90 agere lege in hereditatem, Cic de Or 1, 38, 175, Ov F 1, 48, Liv 9, 46 cum illo se lege agere dicebat, Nep Tim 5 summo jure agere, *to assert* or *claim one's right to the full extent of the law,* Cic Off 1, 11 non enim gladiis mecum, sed litibus agetur, id. Q Fr 1, 4 causa quam vi agere malle, Tac A 13, 37 tabellis obsignatis agis mecum, Cic Tusc 5, 11, 33 Jure, ut opinor, agat, jure increpet inciletque, *with right would bring her charge,* Lucr 3, 963, so Castrensis jurisdictio plura manu agens, *settles more cases by force,* Tac Agr 9 ubi manu agitur, *when the case is settled by violent hands,* id G 36 —**b.** Causam or rem agere, *to try* or *plead a case,* with *apud, ad,* or *absol* causam apud centumviros egit, Cic Caecin 24 Caesar cum ageret apud censores, Varr R R 1, 7, 10, so with *adversus* egi causam adversus magistratus, Vulg 2 Esdr 13, 11 orator agere dicitur causam, Varr L L 6, 42 causam isto modo agere, Cic Lig 4, 10, Tac Or 5, 11, 14, Juv 2, 51, 14, 132 agit causas liberales, Cic Fam 8, 9 qui ad rem agendam adsunt, M Cael. ap Quint 11, 1, 51 cum (M Tullius) et ipsam se rem agere diceret, Quint 12, 10, 45 Gripe, accede huc, tua res agitur, *is being tried,* Plaut Rud 4, 4, 104, Quint 8, 3, 13, and extra judicially rogo ad Caesarem meam causam agas, Cic Fam 5, 10 Una (factio) populi causam agebat, altera optimatum, Nep Phoc 3, so, agere, *absol*, *to plead* ad judicem sic agi solet, Cic Lig 10 tam solute agere, tam leniter, id. Brut 80 tu istuc nisi fingeres, sic ageres? id ib 80, Juv 7, 143 and 144, 14, 32 —Transf to common life, with *de* or *acc*, *to discuss, treat, speak of* Sed estne hic ipsus, de quo agebam? *of whom I was speaking,* Ter Ad 1, 1, 53 causa non solum exponenda, sed etiam graviter copioseque agenda est, *to be discussed* Cic Div in Caecil 12, id Verr 1, 13, 37 Samnitium bella, quae agimus, *are treating of,* Liv 10, 31 —Hence, **c.** Agere aliquem reum, *to proceed against one as accused, to accuse one,* Liv 4, 42, 24, 25, Tac A. 14, 18 reus agitur, id. ib 15, 20, 3, 13, and with the *gen of the crime,* with which one is charged agere furti, *to accuse of theft,* Cic Fam 7, 22 adulterii cum aliquo, Quint 4, 4, 8 injuriarum, id 3, 6, 19, and often in the Pandects —**d.** *Pass* of the thing which is the subject of accusation, *to be in suit* or *in question, it concerns* or *affects, is about,* etc non nunc pecunia, sed illud agitur, quomodo, etc, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 67 non capitis ei res agitur, sed pecuniae, *the point in dispute,* id Phorm 4, 3 26 aguntur injuriae sociorum, agitur vis legum, agitur existimatio, veritasque judiciorum, Cic Verr 2, 4, 51 si magna res, magna hereditas agetur, id Fin 2, 17 qua de re agitur, *what the point of dispute* or *litigation is,* id Brut 79 —Hence, trop, (α) Res agitur, *the case is on trial,* i e *something is at stake* or *at hazard, in peril,* or *in danger* at nos, quarum res agitur, aliter auctores sumus, Plaut Stich. 1, 2, 72 quasi istic mea res minor agatur quam tua, Ter Heaut 2 3, 113 agitur populi Romani gloria, agitur salus sociorum atque amicorum, aguntur certissima populi Romani vectigalia et maxima, aguntur bona multorum civium, Cic Imp Pomp 2, 6 in quibus eorum aut caput agatur aut fama, id Lael 17, 61, Nep Att 15, 2 non libertas solum agebatur, Liv 28, 19, Sen Clem 1, 20 al nam tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet, Hor Ep 1, 18, 84 (= in periculo versatur, Lambin) agitur pars tertia mundi, *is at stake, I am in danger of losing,* Ov M 5 372 —(β) Res acta est, *the case is over* (and done for) acta haec res est, perii, *this matter is ended,* Ter Heaut 3, 3, 3 hence, actum est de aliquo or aliqua re, *it is all over with a person* or *thing* actum hodie est de me, Plaut Ps 1, 1, 63 jam de Servio actum, Liv 1, 47 actum est de collo meo, Plaut Trin 3, 4, 194 —So also *absol* actumst, ilicet me infelicem, Plaut Cist 4, 2, 17 si animus hominem pepulit, actumst, id Trin 2, 2, 27, Ter And 3, 1 7, Cic Att 5, 15 actumst, ilicet, peristi, Ter Eun 1, 1, 9 perimus, actumst, id Heaut 3, 3, 3 —(γ) Rem actam agere, *to plead a case already finished,* i e *to act to no purpose* rem actam agis, Plaut Ps 1, 3 27, id Cist 4, 2, 36, Liv 28, 40, so, actum or acta agere actum, aiunt, ne agas, Ter Phorm 2, 3, 72 Cic Att 9, 18 acta agimus, id Am 22 —**10.** *To represent by external action, to perform, pronounce, deliver,* etc **a.** Of an orator, Cic de Or 1, 31, 142, cf id ib 2, 19, 79 quae sic ab illo acta esse constabat oculis, voce, gestu, inimici ut lacrimas tenere non possent, id ib 3, 56, 214 agere fortius et audentius volo, Tac Or 18, 39 —**b.** Of an actor, *to represent, play act* Ipse hanc acturust Juppiter comoediam, Plaut Am prol 88, so, fabulam, Ter Ad prol 12, id Hec prol 22 dum haec agitur fabula, Plaut Men. prol 72 al partis *to have a part in a play,* Ter Phorm prol 27 Ballionem illum cum agit, agit Chaeream, Cic Rosc Com 7 gestum agere in scaena, id de Or 2, 57 dicitur canticum egisse aliquanto magis vigente motu, Liv 7, 2 al —Transf to other relations, *to represent* or *personate one, to act the part of, to act as, behave like* has partes lenitatis semper egi, Cic Mur 3: egi illos omnes adulescentes, quos ille actitat, id. Fam 2, 9 amicum imperatoris, Tac. H 1, 30 exulem, id A 1, 4 socium magis imperii quam ministrum, id. H. 2, 83 senatorem, Tac A 16 28 —So of things poetically utrimque prora frontem agit *series as a bow,* Tac. G 44 —**11.** Se agere = se gerere, *to carry one's self, to behave, deport one's self* tanta mobilitate sese Numidae agunt, Sall J 56, 5 quanto ferocius ante se egerint, Tac H 3, 2 Halm qui se pro equitibus Romanis egerent, Suet Claud 25 non principem se, sed ministrum egit id. ib 29 neglegenter se et avare agere, Eutr 6, 9 prudenter se agebat, Vulg 1 Reg 18, 5 sapienter se agebat, ib 4 Reg 18, 7 —Also *absol* seditiose, Tac Agr 7 facile justeque, id ib 9 superbe, id. H 2, 27 ex aequo id. ib 4, 64 anxius et intentus agebat, id Agr 5 —**12.** *Imper* age, agite, Ter, Tib, Lucr, Hor., Ov., never using *agite,* and Catull never *age,* with which compare the Gr ἄγε, ἄγετε (also accompanied by the particles *dum, eia, en, ergo, igitur, jam, modo, nuncjam, porro, quare, quin sane, vero, verum,* and by *sis*), as an exclamation. **a.** In encouragement, exhortation, *come! come on!* (old Engl *go to!*) *up! on! quick!* (cf. I B *fin*) (α) In the *sing* age, adsta, mane, audi, Enn ap Delr Synt 1, 99 age i tu secundum, *come, follow me!* Plaut Am 2, 1, 1 age, perge quaeso, id Cist 2, 3, 12 age, da veniam filio, Ter Ad. 5, 8, 14 age, age, nunc experiamur, id ib 5, 4, 23 age sis tu delude, Plaut. As 3, 3, 89, id. Ep 3, 4, 39, Cic Tusc 2 18, id. Rosc Am 16 quanto ferocius ante se egerint, agedum eam solve cistulam, Plaut Am 2 2, 151, id. Capt. 3, 4, 39 Agedum vicissim dic, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 69, id. Eun 4, 4, 27 agedum humanis concede, Lucr 3, 962 age modo hodie sero, Ter Heaut 2 3, 103 age nuncjam, id And 5, 2, 25. En age, quid cessas, Tib 2, 2, 10 Quare age, Verg A 7, 429 Verum age, id ib 12 832 Quin age, id G 4, 329 en, age, Rumpe moras, id ib 3, 43 eia age, id. A 4, 569 —(β) In the *plur* agite, pugni, *up, fists, and at 'em!* Plaut Am 1, 1, 146 agite bibite, id. Curc 1, 1, 88, id Stich 1, 3, 68 agite in modum dicite, Cat 61, 38 Quare agite conjungite, id 64, 372, Verg A 1, 627 vos agite volvite, Val Fl 3, 311 agite nunc, divites, plorate, Vulg Jac 5, 1 agitedum, Liv 3, 62 —Also age in the *sing*, with a *verb* in the *plur* (cf ἄγε ταμνετε, Hom Od. 3, 332, ἀγε δη τραπειομεν, id Il 3, 441) age igitur, intro abite, Plaut Mil 3 3, 54 En agedum convertite, Prop 1, 1, 21 mittite, agedum, legatos, Liv 38, 47 Ite age, Stat Th 10, 33 Huc age adeste, Sil 11, 169 —**b.** In transitions in discourse, *well then! well now! well!* (esp in Cic Or very freq) So in Plaut for resuming discourse that has been interrupted age, tu interea huic somnium narra, Curc 2, 2, 5 nunc age, res quoniam docui non posse creari, etc, *well now, since I have taught,* etc, Lucr 1, 266 nunc age, quod superest, cognosce et clarius audi, id 1, 920, so id 1, 952, 2, 62, 333, 730, 3, 418, 4, 109 al age porro, tu, qui existimari te voluisti interpretem foederum, cur, etc., Cic Verr 2, 5, 22, so id Rosc Am 16, id. Part 12, id Att 8, 3 —And age (as in a) with a *verb* in the *plur* age vero, ceteris in rebus qualis sit temperantia considerate Cic Imp Pomp 14, so id Sull 26, id Mil 21, id Rosc Am 37 —**c.** As a sign of assent, *well! very well! good! right!* Age, age, mansero, Plaut As 2, 2 61 age, age, jam ducat, dabo, Ter Phorm 4, 3, 57 Age, veniam id And 4, 2, 30 age, sit ita factum, Cic Mil 19 age sane, Plaut Ps. 5, 2, 27, Cic Fin 2, 35, 119

☞ Position —Age, used with another verb in the imperative regularly stands before it, but in poetry, for the sake of the metre, it, **I.** Sometimes follows such verb, as, **a.** In dactylic metre Cede agedum, Prop 5, 9, 54 Dic age, Verg A. 6, 343, Hor S 2, 7, 92, Ov F 1, 149 Esto age, Pers 2, 42 Fare age, Verg A 3, 362 Finge age, Ov H 7, 65 Redde age, Hor S 2, 8, 80 Surge age, Verg A. 3, 169, 8, 59, 10, 241, Ov H 14, 73 Vade age, Verg A 3, 462, 4 422, so, agite Ite agite, Prop 4, 3, 7 —**b.** In other metres (very rarely) appropera age, Plaut Cas 2, 2, 38 dic age, Hor C 1,

32, 3; 2, 11, 22; 3, 4, 1.—So also in prose (very rarely): Mittite agedum, Liv. 38, 47: procedat agedum ad pugnam, id. 7, 9.—**II.** It is often separated from such verb: age me huc adspice, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 118; id. Capt. 5, 2, 1: Age ... instiga, Ter. And. 4, 2, 10; 5, 6, 11: Quare agite ... conjungite, Cat. 64, 372: Huc age ... veni, Tib. 2, 5, 2: Ergo age cervici imponere nostrae, Verg. A. 2, 707: en age segnis Rumpe moras, id. G. 3, 42: age te procellae Crede, Hor. C. 3, 27, 62: Age jam ... condisce, id. ib. 4, 11, 31; id. S. 2, 7, 4.—Hence, **1. ăgens,** entis, *P. a.* **A.** *Adj.* **1.** *Efficient, effective, powerful* (only in the rhet. lang. of Cic.): utendum est imaginibus agentibus, acribus, insignitis, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358: acre orator, incensus et agens, id. Brut. 92, 317.—*Comp.* and *sup.* not used.

☞ **2.** Agentia verba, in the grammarians, for *verba activa*, Gell. 18, 12.—**B.** *Subst.:* **ăgentes,** ium. **a.** Under the emperors, *a kind of secret police* (also called *frumentarii* and *curiosi*), Aur. Vict. Caes. 39 *fin.;* Dig. 1, 12; 1, 20; 21; 22; 23, etc.; Amm. 15, 3; 14, 11 al.—**b.** For agrimensores, *land-surveyors*, Hyg. Lim. p. 179.—**2. actus,** a, um, *P. a.* Lit., *that has been transacted* in the Senate, in the forum, before the courts of justice, etc.; hence, **A. actum,** i, *n.*, a public *transaction* in the Senate, before the people, or before a single magistrate: actum ejus, qui in re publicā cum imperio versatus sit, Cic. Phil. 1, 7: acta Caesaris servanda censeo, id. ib. 1, 7: acta tui praeclari tribunatūs, id. Dom. 31.—**B. acta publica,** or *absol.:* **acta,** ōrum, *n.*, *the register of public acts, records, journal.* Julius Cæsar, in his consulship, ordered that the doings of the Senate (diurna acta) should be made public, Suet. Caes. 20; cf. Ernest. Exc. 1; but Augustus again prohibited it, Suet. Aug. 36. Still the acts of the Senate were written down, and, under the succeeding emperors, certain senators were appointed to this office (actis vel commentariis Senatūs conficiendis), Tac. A. 5, 4. They had also public registers of the transactions of the assemblies of the people, and of the different courts of justice; also of births and deaths, marriages, divorces, etc., which were preserved as sources of future history.—Hence, diurna urbis acta, *the city journal*, Tac. A. 13, 31: acta populi, Suet. Caes. 20: acta publica, Tac. A. 12, 24; Suet. Tib. 8; Plin. Ep. 7, 33: urbana, id. ib. 9, 15; which were all comprehended under the gen. name acta. **1.** *With the time added:* acta eorum temporum, Plin. 7, 13, 11, § 60: illius temporis, Ascon. Mil. 44, 16: ejus anni, Plin. 2, 56, 57, § 147.—**2.** *Absol.*, Cic. Fam. 12, 8; 22, 1; 28, 3; Sen. Ben. 2, 10; 3, 16; Suet. Calig. 8; Quint. 9, 3; Juv. 2, 136: Quis dabit historico, quantum daret acta legenti, i. e. *to the* actuarius, q. v., id. 7, 104; cf. Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. 303.—**C. acta triumphōrum,** *the public record of triumphs*, fuller than the *Fasti triumphales*, Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 12.—**D. acta fŏri** (v. Inscr. Grut. 445, 10), *the records*, **a.** *Of strictly historical transactions*, Amm. 22, 3, 4; Dig. 4, 6, 33, § 1.—**b.** *Of matters of private right, as wills, gifts, bonds* (acta ad jus privatorum pertinentia, Dig. 49, 14, 45, § 4), Fragm. Vat. §§ 249, 266, 268, 317.—**E. acta mĭlĭtaria,** *the daily records of the movements of a legion*, Veg. R. R. 2, 19.

Agocc, es, *f.*, *a town in Æthiopia, on the borders of Egypt*, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 179.

† **ăgōgae,** ārum, *f.*, = ἀγωγαί (or -οί) (a conduit or aqueduct), in mines, *channels* or *passages for drawing off water*, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 76, v. Sillig ad h. l.

‡ **ăgŏlum,** i, *n.* [from ago, as cingulum from cingo], *a shepherd's staff* or *crook:* pastorale baculum, quo pecudes *aguntur*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll.

† **ăgōn,** ōnis, *m.*, = ἀγών, *gen.* ῶνος, *a contest or combat in the public games:* gymnicus, Plin. Ep. 4, 22: non esse restituendum Viennensibus agona, id. ib. 4, 22 *fin.:* musicus, Suet. Ner. 22; so id. ib. 23.—Hence, prov.: nunc demum agon est = νῦν γάρ ἐστιν ἀγών, *now we must act, now is the time for action*, Suet. Ner. 45.

Ăgōnālia, ium or ōrum (like Saturnalia, Parentalia, etc.), *n.*, *a festival in honor of Janus, celebrated in Rome on the 9th of Jan.* (V. Id. Jan.) *and 21st of May* (XII. Kal. Jun.).—Different derivations of the word were given by the ancients, concerning which see Ov. F. 1, 319-332. Ovid, in l. c., derives it from agonia, q. v. For other etym., v. the foll. art., and under agonium.

Ăgōnālis, e, *adj.*, *pertaining to the Agonalia* (cf. preced. art.): dies Agonales, per quos rex in regiā arietem immolat; dicti ab Agone (the leader, the chief), eo quod interrogatur a principe civitatis et princeps gregis immolatur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 12 Müll.: Janus Agonali luce piandus erit, Ov. F. 1, 318.

‡ **Ăgōnensis,** e, *adj.* **I.** Porta Agonensis, *one of the gates of Rome*, also called Collina and Quirinalis, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Agonium, p. 10 Müll.; cf. Smith's Dict. Antiq. —**II.** Salii Agonenses, *the priests who officiated upon the* Quirinalis (also called Agonus; v. Agonium), Varr. L. L. 6, § 14 Müll.

‡ **ăgōnia,** ae, *f.* **I.** *A victim*, v. agonium.—**II.** = Agonalia, Ov. F. 5, 721; cf. agonium.

† **ăgōnistă,** ae, *m.*, = ἀγωνιστής, *a combatant for a prize*, Aug. Serm. 343 *fin.*

‡† **ăgōnistarcha,** ae, *m.*, = ἀγωνιστάρχης, *the superintendent of public games*, Inscr. Grut. 38, 5.

‡ **ăgōnium,** ii, *n.:* dies appellabatur, quo rex (sacrificulus) hostiam immolabat. Hostiam enim antiqui agoniam vocabant. Agonium etiam putabant deum dici praesidentem rebus agendis; Agonalia ejus festivitatem, sive quia agones dicebant montes. Agonia sacrificia, quae fiebant in monte. Hinc Romae mons Quirinalis Agonus et Collina Agonensis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 10 Müll.; and immediately foll., id. ib: Agonium id est, ludum, ob hoc dictum, quia locus, in quo ludi initio facti sunt, fuerit sine angulo; cujus festa Agonalia dicebantur; Agonium Martiale, Masurius ap. Macr. S. 1, 4.

ăgōnŏthĕtă and **ăgōnŏthĕtēs,** ae, *m.*, = ἀγωνοθέτης, *the superintendent of public games*, Spart. Hadr. 13; Tert. Mart. 3 al.

‡ **Ăgōnus,** v. agonium.

† **ăgŏrānŏmus,** i, *m.*, = ἀγορανόμος (clerk of the market), *a Grecian magistrate, who had the inspection of provisions, and their purchase and sale;* the Aedilis plebis of the Romans, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 43; so id. Curc. 2, 3, 6.

Agrăgantīnus, a, um, *adj.*, i. q. Acragantinus and Agrigentinus, v. Acragas.

Agragas, antis, i. q. Acragas, q. v., and Agrigentum.

* **agrālis,** e, *adj.*, = agrarius: vocabula, Front. de Colon. *fin.*

† **agrammătos,** i, *m.*, = ἀγράμματος, *illiterate:* non debet esse architectus grammaticus, sed non agrammatos, Vitr. 1, 1, 13.

ăgrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ager], *of* or *pertaining to land;* hence, **I.** *Adj.:* cum operario agrario, Vulg. Eccli. 37, 13.—But in class. Lat. a legal term: Agrariae leges, *agrarian laws, relating to the division of public lands among the poorer citizens*, first proposed about 268 A.U.C., Liv. 2, 41; 4, 36; 48; 6, 11; Tac. A. 4, 32 al.; v. Smith's Dict. Antiq., and cf. Nieb. Rom. Hist. 2, 188; 197; 482; 490 al.; with particular appellations from their authors, Flaminii, Sempronia, Thoria, Rulli, Flavii, Philippi, Plotia, Caesaris Julia, etc.—Hence, agrariam rem tentare, *to urge a division of public lands*, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 78: Triumvir agrarius, *superintendent of the division of public lands*, Liv. 27, 21: agrariae stationes, in milit. lang., *outposts*, Amm. 14, 3; Veg. Mil. 1, 3.—In the Pandects: agraria via, *a way through the fields, private way*, Dig. 43, 8, 2.—**II.** *Subst.:* **ăgrārii,** ōrum, *m.*, *those who urged the agrarian laws, and sought the possession of public land, the partisans of the agrarian laws:* Gracchus, qui agrarios concitare conatus est, Cic. Cat. 4, 2; id. Phil. 7, 6; Liv. 3, 1.

* **agrātĭcum,** i, *n.* [ager], *a revenue from land, a land-tax*, Cod. Th. 7, 20, 11.

ăgrestis, e, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *pertaining to land, fields*, or *the country, country, rural, rustic, wild*, ἄγριος: Musa, Lucr. 5, 1397: te in Arpinati videbimus et hospitio agresti accipiemus, Cic. Att. 2, 16 *fin.:* vestitus, Nep. Pel. 2, 5: falx, Tib. 2, 5, 28 al.: poma, Verg. A. 7, 111: cum lactucis agrestibus, Vulg. Exod. 12, 8: ligna non sunt pomifera, sed agrestia, ib. Deut. 20, 20: herbas agrestes, ib. 4 Reg. 4, 39.—*Subst.:* **ăgrestis,** is (*gen. plur.* agrestûm, Ov. M. 14, 635), *a countryman, rustic, farmer, peasant*, Lucr. 5, 1382: non est haec oratio habenda aut cum imperitā multitudine aut in aliquo conventu agrestium, Cic. Mur. 29: collectos armat agrestes, Verg. A. 9, 11: Fictilia antiquus primum sibi fecit agrestis Pocula, Tib. 1, 1, 39: facinus admissum a quodam agresti, Tac. A. 4, 45: inopes agrestes, id. H. 2, 13; 4, 50.—**II.** Transf., and in mal. part. **A.** *Rustic*, in opp. to the refined citizen (*urbanus*, as ἄγριος is opp. to ἀστεῖος), *boorish, clownish, rude, uncultivated, coarse, wild, savage, barbarous*, of persons and things: sunt quidam vultu motuque corporis vasti atque agrestes, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115: O rem dignam, in quā non modo docti, verum etiam agrestes erubescant, id. Leg. 1, 14, 41: aborigines, genus hominum agreste, Sall. C. 6, 1: Ego ille agrestis, saevos, tristis, parcus, truculentus, tenax Duxi uxorem, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12: quis nostrûm tam animo agresti ac duro fuit, ut, etc., Cic. Arch. 8: dominus agrestis et furiosus, id. Sen. 14: exculto animo nihil agreste, nihil inhumanum est, id. Att. 13, 45; so Ov. M. 11, 767: rustica vox et agrestis, Cic. de Or. 2, 11; 2, 3.—Hence, agrestiores Musae, *ruder*, of the language of the bar, in opp. to more refined and polished eloquence, Cic. Or. 3, 11.—**B.** *Wild, brutish:* vultus, Ov. M. 9, 96: agrestem detraxit ab ore figuram Juppiter (of Io), Prop. 3, 31, 13.—*Comp.*, v. above.—* *Sup.* agrestissimus, Cassiod. Ep. 7, 4.—* *Adv. comp. neutr.* agrestius, Spart. Hadr. 3.

1. agrĭcŏla, ae, *m.* (Lucr. has *gen. plur.* agricolûm in 4, 586, but reg. form in 2, 1161; 6, 1260) [ager-colo], *a cultivator of land*, in the widest sense, *a husbandman, agriculturist* (including even *the vine-dresser, gardener;* also *one who takes pleasure in agriculture*, etc.); or in a more limited sense, *a farmer, ploughman, countryman, boor, peasant.* **I.** Prop.: bonum agricolam laudabant, Cato, R. R. 1, 2: agricolae assidui, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16: (Deiotarus) optimus paterfamilias et diligentissimus agricola et pecuarius, *devoted to agriculture and cattle-breeding*, id. Deiot. 9: sed venio ad agricolas, *the farmers*, id. Sen. 16: agricolam laudat juris peritus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 9: invisum agricolis sidus, id. ib. 1, 7, 26: sollers, Nep. Cat. 3: peritissimus, Col. R. R. 1, 11, 1: fortunati, Verg. G. 2, 468: indomiti, id. A. 7, 521: parvo beati, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 139: negotiosi, Col. R. R. 9, 2, 5: severi, Lucr. 5, 1356: miseri, Verg. A. 12, 292; Vulg. Gen. 4, 2; ib. Jacob. 5, 7.—Of the *vine-dresser, keeper of a vineyard:* locavit eam (vineam) agricolis, Vulg. Matt. 21, 33; ib. Joan. 15, 1.—Hence, **II.** Meton., of the gods, *patrons, tutelary deities of agriculture*, as *Ceres, Bacchus, Faunus*, etc.: agricolarum duces di, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 4: Redditur agricolis gratia caelitibus, Tib. 2, 1, 36.

2. Agrĭcŏla, ae, *m.*, *a Roman proper name:* Cn. Julius, *a celebrated Roman commander, father-in-law of Tacitus, who wrote his life*, v. Tac. Agr.

agrĭcŏlāris, e, *adj.* [1. agricola], *relating to farmers:* opus, Pall. Insit. 3.

agrĭcŏlātio, ōnis, *f.* [agricolor], = agri cultura, *agriculture, husbandry*, Col. 1, 1, 1; 1, 1, 12 al.

* **agrĭcŏlor,** āri, *v. dep.* [1. agricola], *to cultivate land, to pursue agriculture*, Capitol. Alb. 11 *fin.*

agricultio, ōnis, *f.*, better separately, **agri cultio,** *husbandry* (only twice in Cic.): si agri cultionem sustuleris, Verr. 2, 3, 97: qui se agri cultione oblectabant, id. Sen. 16.

agrĭcultor, ōris, *m*, better separately, **agri cultor,** *an agriculturist, farmer, husbandman* (in class per very rare) servos agri cultores rem publicam abduxisse, Liv 26, 35, so Dig 22, 3, 25, § 1

agricultūra, ae, *f*, better separately, **agri cultūra,** *agriculture* **I.** Lit in sitiones, quibus nihil invenit agri cultura sollertius, Cic Sen. 15, id Off 1, 42 agri culturae studere, Caes B G 6, 22 homo agri culturae deditus, Vulg 2 Par 26, 10 — **II.** Trop (eccl Lat) Dei agri cultura estis, *God's husbandry*, Vulg 1 Cor 3, 9

Agrĭgentum, i, *n*, *one of the largest and richest cities on the south coast of Sicily, near Cape Pachynum*, acc to the Greek (Ἀκραγας) sometimes called Acragas or Agragas, now *Girgenti* —Here was the temple of Juno Lucina, so renowned in antiquity, whose ruins are still to be seen oppidum Acragas, quod Agrigentum nostri dixere, Plin 3, 8, 14, § 89 alia judicia Lilybaei, alia Agrigenti restituta sunt, Cic Verr 2, 2, 26 —Hence, **Agrĭgentīnus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *from Agrigentum* sal, Plin 31, 7, 41, § 85 —Subst **Agrĭgentīni,** orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Agrigentum*, Cic Verr 2, 2 50

agri-mensor, oris, *m* [ager], *a land surveyor*, Amm 19, 11, Cassiod. Var 3, 52.

(**agrĭmōnĭa,** ae, a false read for argemonia, Plin. 25, 9, 56, § 102 Jan)

* **agriŏphyllon,** i, *n*, = ἀγριοφυλλον, *an herb, otherwise called* peucedanum (or us) = πευκέδανον (or ος), *hog's fennel, sulphurwort*, App Herb 95

agrĭpĕta, ae, *m* [ager peto], *one who strives for the possession of land*, either honorably or dishonorably (only in Cic), N D 1, 26, id Att 15, 29, 16, 1

Agrippa, ae, *m*, *a Roman family name* **I.** Menenius Agrippa, who related to the people upon Mons Sacer the fable of the Belly and the Limbs, Liv 2, 32.— **II.** Vipsanius Agrippa, *son in law of Augustus, husband of Julia and father of Agrippina*, Tac A. 4, 40, v Frandsen, Life of M Vipsanius Agrippa, Alton 1836—**III.** *The name of a king in Judæa*, Tac A. 12, 23

Agrippīna, ae, *f*, *the name of several Roman women* **I.** The wife of the emperor Tiberius granddaughter of Atticus Suet Tib 7 — **II.** A daughter of Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia, granddaughter of Augustus, wife of Germanicus, and mother of the emperor Caligula, Tac A 2, 54.— **III.** Daughter of the preced and Germanicus, wife of Cn Domitius Aenobarbus, and mother of the emperor Nero, Tac A. 4 75 From her a colony planted on the Rhine received the name Colonia Agrippina, Tac A 12, 27 or Agrippinensis, id. H 1, 57, 4, 55 (now *Cologne*), and *its inhabitants* were called Agrippinenses id G 28

† **1. agrĭus,** a, um, *adj*, = ἄγριος, *wild* (nitrum) sordidum terra, a qua appellant agrium, Plin 31, 10, 46, § 106

2. Agrĭus (**-os**), i, *m*, *son of Parthaon, and father of Thersites*, Ov H 9, 153

† **agrōstis,** is, *f*, = ἀγρωστις, *couch grass, quitch grass*, App Herb 77

* **agrōsus,** a, um, *adj* [ager], *rich in land*, Varr L L. 5, § 13 Müll

† **agrypnĭa,** ae, *f*, = ἀγρυπνια, *sleeplessness*, in pure Lat, insomnium or vigilia, Mart Cap 2, p 27

† **Ăgyīeus,** = Ἀγυιεύς (trisyl), ĕi or eos, *an epithet of Apollo, as guardian deity of the streets* (ἀγυιαί), since his statues stood in them levis Agyieu, Hor C 4, 6, 27

Ăgylla, ae, *f*, *a town in Etruria*, called later Caere, now *Cervetri*, Verg A 8, 479, Plin 3, 5, 8, § 51 —Hence, **Ăgyllīni,** *inhabitants of Agylla*, Verg A. 12, 281

Ăgyrium, i, *n*, *a very old town in Sicily, not far from Enna, the birthplace of Diodorus Siculus*, now *S Filippo d'Argiro*, Cic Verr 2, 3, 28 —Hence, **Ăgyrĭnenses,** ium, Cic Verr 2, 3, 28, or **Ăgyrīni,** orum, *inhabitants of Agyrium*, Plin 3, 8, 14, § 91

āh or **ā** (v Neue, Formenl II 812), *interj* [acc to Prisc 570 P contract from aha], *ah! alas! ha! ah me!* an exclamation **I.** Of pain or grief, Gr αἶ, αἴ ah nescis quam doleam, Ter Heaut 5 1, 61, Verg E 1, 15 —**II.** Of entreaty to avert an evil ah! noli *do not, I pray!* Plaut Am 1, 3, 22. —**III.** Of indignation or reproach ah stulte, Ter Ad. 4, 7, 6 ah, rogitas? id. And 5, 1, 9, 3, 1, 11 —**IV.** Of admonition ah, ne me obsecra, Ter And. 3, 3, 11 ah desine, id. ib 5, 6, 8 — **V.** Of consolation quid? ah volet, certo scio, Ter Eun. 5, 2 50 —**VI.** Of raillery or joy, Plaut Curc 1, 2, 39

ăhă, *interj* [acc to Prisc 570 P, primitive of the preced., but more rare], *aha! ah! haha!* an exclamation **I.** Of reproof or denial aha, tace, Plaut Truc 4, 4, 36, id Rud. 2 4, 6 aha, minime, id. Bacch 1, 1, 54.—**II.** Of laughter, Plaut Bacch 4, 7, 11

Ăhāla, ae, *m*, *a Roman family name*, e g C Servilius Ahala, who slew the turbulent Maelius, Cic Cat 1, 1, 3, id. Sen. 16, 56

Aharna, ae, *f*, *a town in Etruria*, Liv 10, 25

ăhēnātor, v aeneator

ăhenēus, ahenipes, etc, v aen

1. ai, in old Lat, corresponding to ae AIDILIS, CAISAR, AITERNOS, for Aedilis, Caesar, aeternus, also, still later, sometimes in the poets in the termination of the genitive of the first decl, but, as in Enn and Lucr, *per diaeresin* always dissyl. with long penult furit intus aquai, Verg A. 7, 464 aurai simplicis ignem, id ib 6, 747 terrai frugiferaï, Mart 11, 91, 5, cf Quint 1 7, 18, Spauld. Prisc 728, Prob 1438, Vel Long 2222, Mart Vict 2460 P —In prim syllables, as in *voc* Gaï, *di* could not be changed to *ae* if *i* was an ending, but *i* was changed to *i* cons, when the word received accession, e g *Gaius* —When a consonant followed *ai*, as in CNAIVOS for ΓΝΑΙϜΟΣ (v the Epitaphs of the Scipios, in the Append.), *ae* was written at a later per, as Gnaeus, hence from Γραιος both Graecus and Graius, from Αιακος, Aeacus, and Αιαξ, for Αἴας, were formed, just as Achaeus or Achivus with Achaius or Achaicus was used

2. * **ai** = αἰ, *interj*, denoting grief, *ah! alas!* Ov M 10, 215

3. ai, *imper*, from aio

aiens, v aio *fin*

* **aientĭa,** ae, *f* [aio], *an affirmation* (opp negatio), Mart Cap 4, p 75 Vulc

āio, *verb defect* The forms in use are *pres indic* āio, ăis, ait—aiunt, *subj* aias, aiat—aiant, *imperf indic.* throughout, aiebam, aiebas, etc, *imper* ai, rare, *part pres* aiens, rare, once in App M 6, p 178 Elm, and once as *P a* in Cic Top 11, 49, v below Cic wrote the *pres* aiio, acc to Quint 1, 4, 11 —From ais with the *interrog part* ne, ain is used in colloquial language For *imperf* also aibas, Plaut Trin 2, 4, 28, Ter Ad 4, 2, 22 aibat, Plaut Trin 4, 2, 33, 5, 2, 16 aibant, id. ib 1 2 175, 4, 2, 102, Ter And 3, 3, 3, ai is dissyl, but in the *imper* also monosyl, Plaut Truc 5, 49, cf Bentl ad Ter Ad. 4, 6, 5 Acc to Prisc 818 P, the *pres* ait seems to take the place of a perf, but acc to Val. Prob 1482 P, there was a real *perf* ai, aisti, ait, as aisti, Aug Ep 54 and 174 aierunt, Tert Fuga in Persec 6, the *pres inf* aiere is found in Aug Trin 9, 10 [cf ἠμί = I say, Sanscr *perf* 3d *sing* aha = he spake, adagium, adagio, negare for neigare, Umbr aitu = dicito, Engl aye = yea, yes, and Germ ja], *to say yes, to assent* (opp *nego*, to say no, with the ending *tumo*, aiutumo, contract autumo, opp negumo, v autumo) **I.** In gen vel ai vel nega, Naev ap Prisc 473 P vel tu mihi aias vel neges, Plaut Rud. 2, 4, 14 negat quis? nego Ait? aio, Ter Eun 2, 2 21 Diogenes ait, Antipater negat Cic. Off 3, 23 quasi ego id curem, quid ille aiat aut neget, id Fin 2, 22, so id Rab Post. 12, 34 —**II.** Esp **A.** *To say, affirm*, or *assert something* (while *dicere* signifies to speak in order to inform, and *affirmare*, to speak in affirmation, Doed Syn 4, 6 sq —Therefore different from *inquam*, I say, I reply, since aio is commonly used in indirect, and inquam in direct discourse, cf. Doed. as cited above, Herz. ad Sall C 48, 3, and Ramsh. Gr 800) **a.** In indirect discourse insanam autem illam (sc esse) aiunt, quia, etc, Pac. ap Cic Her 2, 23, 36, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 3 *Ch* Hodie uxorem ducis? *Pa* Aiunt, *they say so*, id. ib 2 1, 21 ait hac laetitia Deiotarum elatum vino se obruisse, Cic Deiot 9 debere eum aiebat, etc, id. Verr 2, 1, 18 Tarquinium a Cicerone immissum aiebant, Sall C 48, 8 Vos sapere et solos aio bene vivere, Hor Ep 1, 15, 45, id S 1, 2, 121, id Ep 1 1, 88, 1, 7, 22 — **b.** In direct discourse Ennio delector, ait quispiam, quod non discedit a communi more verborum, Pacuvio, inquit alius, Cic. Or 11, 36 Vos o, quibus integer aevi Sanguis, ait, solidaeque, etc, Verg A. 2, 639, 6, 630, 7, 121, 12, 156 O fortunati mercatores! gravis annis Miles ait, Hor S 1, 1, 4, id. Ep 1, 15, 40, 1, 16, 47, id S 2, 7, 72, 1, 3, 22 — **c.** With *acc.* Causa optumast, Nisi quid pater ait aliud, Ter And. 5, 4 47 Admirans ait haec, Cat 5, 3, 4, 63, 84 Haec ait, Verg A 1, 297, v B — **B.** Simply *to speak*, and esp in the form of transition, sic ait, *thus he speaks* or *says* (cf the Hom ὣς φατο) Sic ait, et dicto citius tumida aequora placat, Verg A 1, 142, 5, 365, 9, 749 — Also of what follows Sic ait in molli fixa toro cubitum "Tandem," etc, Prop 1, 3, 34.—**C.** Ut ait quispiam (regularly in this order in Cic), in quoting an unusual expression, *as one says* ut ait Statius noster in Synephebis, Cic Sen 7 ut ait Homerus, id. ib 10 ut ait Theophrastus id Tusc 1, 19, 45 ut ait Thucydides, Nep Them 2 ut ait Cicero, Quint 7, 1, 51, 8, 6, 73, 9, 4 40, 9, 56, 60 ut Cicero ait, id 10, 7, 14, 12, 3, 11 ut Demosthenes ait, id 11, 1, 22 ut rumor ait, Prop 5, 4, 47 uti mos vester ait, Hor S 2, 7, 79 —So without *def subject* ut ait in Synephebis, Cic. Tusc 1, 14, 31 — **D.** Aiunt, ut aiunt, quemadmodum or quod aiunt, in quoting a proverbial or technical phrase, *as they say, as is said, as the saying is* (Gr το λεγομενον, ὡς φασι, Fr on dit, Germ man sagt), either placed after it or interposed eum rem fidemque perdere aiunt, Plaut Curc 4, 2, 18 ut quimus aiunt, quando, ut volumus non licet, Ter And 4 5, 10 docebo sus, ut aiunt oratorem eum Cic. de Or 2, 57 Iste claudus, quemadmodum aiunt, pilam, id. Pis 28 B and K —Also in telling an anecdote conspexit ut aiunt, Adrasum quendam vacuâ tonsoris in umbrâ, Hor Ep 1, 7, 49, 1, 17, 18 — **E.** In judic lang ait lex, ait praetor, etc, *the law, the prætor says*, i e *prescribes*, *commands* ut ait lex Julia Dig 24, 3, 64 Praetor ait, in eadem causa eum exhibere, etc, ib 2, 9, 1 Aiunt aediles, qui mancipia vendunt, etc, ib 21, 1, 1 Ait oratio, fas esse eum, etc, ib 24, 1, 32 al — **F.** Ain? = aisne? also often strengthened ain tu? ain tute? ain tandem? ain vero? in conversational lang, a form of interrogation which includes the idea of surprise or wonder, sometimes also of reproof or sorrow, *do you really mean so? indeed? really? is it possible?* often only an emphatic *what?* Plaut Ep 3 4 73 *Merc.* Servus esne an liber? *Sos* Utcumque animo conlibitumst meo *Merc* Ain vero? *Sos* Aio enim vero, id. ib 3, 4, 188, id Am 1, 1, 128 *Phil* Pater, inquam, aderit jam hic meus *Call* Ain tu, pater? id. Most 2, 1, 36, id Ep 5 2, 33, id Aul 2, 2, 9, id Curc 2, 3, 44, Ter Hec 3, 4, 1, id Eun 3, 5, 19 al Ain tu? Scipio hic Metellus proavum suum nescit censorem non fuisse? Cic Att 6, 1, 4 5 al ain tute, Plaut. Truc 1, 2, 90 ain tandem ita esse, ut dicis? id Aul 2 4, 19, so id. As 5, 2, 47, id. Trin 4 2 145, Ter And 5, 3, 4 ain tandem? insanire tibi videris, quod, etc, Cic Fam 9, 21 Manut., id Att 6, 2 —Also with a *plur verb* (cf age with *plur verb*, s v ago, IV a) ain tandem? inquit num castra vallata non habetis? Liv 10, 25 —**G.** Quid ais? (as in conversation) — **a.** With the idea of surprise, astonishment, Τι λεγεις (cf Quid dixisti? Ter And. 3, 4, 14, id Eun 5, 6 16, Τι εἰπας), *what do you say? what? Merc.* Quis herus est igitur tibi? *Sos* Amphitruo, quicum nuptast Alcumena *Merc* Quid ais? Quid nomen tibist? Plaut Am 1, 1, 208, so Ter And 4, 1, 42, id. Heaut 5, 1, 27 — **b.** When one asks

another for his meaning, opinion, or judgment, *what do you mean? what do you say* or *think?* *Th.* Ita me di ament, honestust. *Pa.* Quid tu ais, Gnatho? Num quid habes, quod contemnas? Quid tu autem, Thraso? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 21: Hunc ais? *Do you mean this man?* (= dicis, q. v., II.) Pers. 4, 27.—**C.** When one wishes to try or prove another, *what is your opinion? what do you say?* Sed quid ais? quid Amphitruoni [dono] a Telebois datumst? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 262. — Hence, * **āiens**, entis, *P. a.*, *affirming, affirmative* (usu. affirmativus): negantia contraria aientibus, Cic. Top. 11, 49.

ain = aisne, v. aio, II. F.

† **āithăles**, *n.*, = ἀειθαλές (evergreen), *a plant, also called* Aizoon, *houseleek*, App. Herb. 123.

Āius Lŏquens or **Āius Lŏcūtius**, *a deity among the Romans, who made the announcement to them, The Gauls are coming!* Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 17, 2: Aius iste Loquens, quando, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 45: templum in Novā Viā Aio Locutio fieri, Liv. 5, 50; cf. id. 5, 32; cf. Becker, Antiq. vol. 4, p. 35.

† **āizōŏn**, i, *n.*, = ἀείζωον (ever-living), *an evergreen plant.* **I.** Majus, *live-forever, houseleek:* Sempervivum tectorum, Linn.; Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.—**II.** Minus or minusculum, *stone-crop:* Sedum album, Linn.; Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

Ājax, ācis, *m.*, = Αἴας, *the name of two Greeks renowned for their bravery.* **I.** Ajax Telamonius, *son of Telamon,* who contended with Ulysses for the possession of the arms of Achilles, and, when the former obtained them, became insane and killed himself. From his blood the hyacinth sprang up, Ov. M. 13, 395.—**II.** Ajax Oileus, *son of Oileus,* king of the Locri, who violated Cassandra, Verg. A. 1, 41; Cic. de Or. 2, 66.—**III.** *The title of an unfinished tragedy of the emperor Augustus,* Suet. Aug. 85.

ajūga: abiga, Scrib. 167; cf. Rhod. Lex.

āla, ae, *f.* [for axla, contr. from axilla, Cic. Or. 45, 153; cf. ἄγχος = ὦμος (Hesych.) = shoulder = O. H. Germ. Ahsala; Germ. Achsel]. **I.** Lit., *a wing*, as of a bird: galli plausu premunt alas, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 26; Verg. A. 3, 226 al.: *Me.* Vox mihi ad auris advolavit. *So:* Ne ego homo infelix fui, qui non alas intervelli, *that I did not pluck off its wings,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 170.—Poet., of the gods: Mors atris circumvolat alis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 58: volucris Fati Tardavit alas, id. C. 2, 17, 25: bibulae Cupidinis alae, Ov. A. A. 1, 233: furvis circumdatus alis Somnus, Tib. 2, 1, 89: me jocundis Sopor impulit alis, Prop. 1, 3, 45: Madidis Notus evolat alis, Ov. M. 1, 264.—Of sails: velorum pandimus alas, Verg. A. 3, 520.—Of oars: classis centenis remiget alis, Prop. 4, 6, 47: remigium alarum, Verg. A. 1, 301 (cf. Hom. Od. 11, 125); so inversely remi is used of wings: super fluctus alarum insistere remis, Ov. M. 5, 558 (cf. πτεροῖς ἐρέσσει, Eur. Iphig. Taur. 289; Aeschyl. Agam. 52; and cf. Lucr. 6, 743).—Of wind and lightning: Nisus Emicat et ventis et fulminis ocior alis, Verg. A. 5, 319 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In man, *the upper and under part of the arm, where it unites with the shoulder; the armpit,* Liv. 9, 41; 30, 34: aliquid sub alā portare, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 12: hirquinae, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 51: hirsutae, Hor. Epod. 12, 5: halitus oris et alarum vitia, Plin. 21, 20, 83, § 142: virus alarum et sudores, id. 35, 15, 52, § 185: sudor alarum, Petr. 128 (many Romans were accustomed to pluck out the hair from the armpits, Sen. Ep. 114; Juv. 11, 157; v. alipilus).—**B.** In animals, *the hollow where the foreleg is joined to the shoulder; the shoulder-blade.* — Of elephants, Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 324. — Of frogs, Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 159.—**C.** In trees and plants, *the hollow where the branch unites with the stem,* Plin. 16, 7, 10, § 29; so id. 22, 18, 21, § 45; 25, 5, 18, § 38 al.—**D.** In buildings, *the wings, the side apartments on the right and left of the court, the side halls* or *porches, the colonnades;* called also in Gr. πτερά, Vitr. 6, 4, 137; 4, 7, 92.—**E.** In milit. lang., *the wing of an army* (thus conceived of as a bird of prey), commonly composed of the Roman cavalry and the troops of the allies, esp. their horsemen; hence, *alarii* in contrast with *legionarii*, and separated from them in enumeration, also having a leader, called praefectus alae, Tac. H. 2, 59 al.; cf. Lips. de Milit. Rom. 1, 10 Manut.; Cic. Fam. 2, 17 *fin.*; Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 1, 51; Smith, Dict. Antiq.; Cincius ap. Gell. 16, 4, 6; cf. Gell. 10, 9, 1: Alae, equites: ob hoc alae dicti, quia pedites tegunt alarum vice, Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 121: peditatu, equitibus atque alis cum hostium legionibus pugnavit, Cato ap. Gell. 15, 9, 5; Cic. Off. 2, 13, 45: dextera ala (in alas divisum socialem exercitum habebat) in primā acie locata est, Liv. 31, 21; Vell. 2, 117 al.—An *ala*, as a military division, usu. consisted of about 500 men, Liv. 10, 29.

☞ Such *alae* gave names to several towns, since they were either levied from them, quartered in them, or, after the expiration of their time of service, received the lands of such towns.—So, Ala Flaviana, Ala Nova, et saep. (cf. castrum, II. 1. *fin.*).

Ălăbanda, ōrum, *n.* and ae, *f.*, *a city in the interior of Caria, distinguished for its wealth and luxury, founded by Alabandus, who was honored by the inhabitants as a deity;* now *Arab-Hissar; plur.* form, Cic. N. D. 3, 15; 3, 19; Liv. 33, 18; 38, 13; Juv. 3, 70; *sing.* form, Plin. Ep. 5, 29.—Hence, **Ălăbandenses**, Cic. N. D. 3, 19; Liv. 38, 13; or **Ălăbandēni**, *the inhabitants of Alabanda,* Liv. 45, 25. — **Ălăbandeus** (four syll.), a, um, *adj.*, *of Alabanda:* Hierocles, Cic. Brut. 95; Vitr. 7, 5.—**Ălăbandĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Alabanda,* Plin. 19, 9, 56, § 174; 21, 4, 10, § 16 al.—Also, **Ălăbandīnus**, a, um: gemma, *a precious stone,* named after Alabanda, Isid. Orig. 16, 13.

ălăbarches and **ălăbarchĭa**, ae, v. arabarches, arabarchia.

† **ălăbaster**, tri, *m.* (*plur.* also **ălăbastra**, *n.*), = ἀλάβαστρος, *plur.* -ρα. **I.** *A box* or *casket for perfumes, tapering to a point at the top, a box for unguents:* alabaster plenus unguenti, * Cic. Ac. Post. ap. Non. 545, 15: mulier habens alabastrum unguenti, Vulg. Matt. 26, 7; ib. Marc. 14, 3; ib. Luc. 7, 37: redolent alabastra, Mart. 11, 8, 9; Plin. 13, 2, 3, § 19.—Hence, **II.** *The form of a rose-bud, pointed at the top:* in virides alabastros fastigato, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 14.

† **ălăbastrītes**, ae, *m.*, = ἀλαβαστρίτης. **I.** *A stone, composed of carbonate of lime* (not of gypsum, like the modern alabaster), *alabaster-stone;* also called onyx and onychites, from which unguent and perfume boxes were made, Plin. 36, 8, 12, § 60. — **II.** *A precious stone found in the region of the Egyptian town Alabastron,* Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 143.

Ălăbastron oppidum (Ἀλαβαστρῶν πόλις, Ptol.), *a city of Egypt in the Thebais,* Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 61.

† **ălăbēta**, ae, *m.*, = ἀλαβής, *a fish found in the Nile:* Silurus anguillaris, Linn.; Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 51.

Ălăbis, is, *m.*, *a river in Sicily,* Sil. 14, 228.

ălăcer, cris, e, *adj.* (also in *masc.* alacris, Enn., v. below; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13, and Verg. A. 5, 380; cf. Charis. p. 63 P.—In more ancient times, alacer *comm.*; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 685, and 2. acer) [perh. akin to alere = to nourish, and olēre = to grow; cf. Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 17; Auct. ad Her. 2, 19, 29], *lively, brisk, quick, eager, active; glad, happy, cheerful* (opp. languidus; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, 247, and 4, 450.—In the class. per., esp. in Cicero, with the access. idea of joyous activity). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of men: ignotus juvenum coetus, alternā vice Inibat alacris, Bacchio insultans modo, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 214 P.: quid tu es tristis? quidve es alacris? *why are you so disturbed? or why so excited?* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13 (= incitatus, commotus, Ruhnk.): videbant Catilinam alacrem atque laetum, *active and joyous,* Cic. Mur. 24, 49: valentes imbecillum, alacres perterritum superare, id. Cael. 28: Aman laetus et alacer, Vulg. Esth. 5, 9: alacres animo sumus, *are eager in mind,* Cic. Fam. 5, 12 *fin.* Manut.; Verg. A. 6, 685 al.—With *ad:* alacriores ad reliquum perficiendum, Auct. ad Her. 2, 31: ad maleficia, id. ib. 2, 30: ad bella suscipienda alacer et promptus animus, Caes. B. G. 3, 19; so Sall. C. 21, 5: ad rem gerendam, Nep. Paus. 2, 6.—With *super:* alacri corde super omnibus, Vulg. 3 Reg. 8, 66.—In Sall. once for *nimble, active:* cum alacribus saltu, cum velocibus cursu certabat, Fragm. 62, p. 248 Gerl.—**B.** Of animals: equus, Cic. Div. 33, 73: bestiae, Auct. ad Her. 2, 19.—**II.** Transf., poet., of concrete and abstract things: alacris voluptas, *a lively pleasure,* Verg. E. 5, 58; so, alacres enses, *quick, ready* to cut, Claud. Eutr. 2, 280: involant (in pugnam) impetu alacri, *with a spirited, vigorous onset,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 90.—*Sup.* not used; cf. Charis. 88 P.; Rudd. I. p. 177, n. 48.—*Adv.:* **ălăcrĭter**, *briskly, eagerly,* Amm. 14, 2.—*Comp.*, Just. 1, 6, 10.

ălăcrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [alacer], *the condition* or *quality of* alacer, *liveliness, ardor, briskness, alacrity, eagerness, promptness, joy, gladness:* alacritas rei publicae defendendae, Cic. Phil. 4, 1: mirā sum alacritate ad litigandum, Cic. Att. 2, 7; so id. ib. 16, 3: alacritas studiumque pugnandi, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: *animi incitatio atque alacritas,* id. B. C. 3, 92: alacritas animae suae, Vulg. Eccli. 45, 29: finem orationis ingens alacritas consecuta est, Tac. Agr. 35: (naves) citae remis augebantur alacritate militum in speciem ac terrorem, id. A. 2, 6.—Of animals: canum in venando, Cic. N. D. 2, 63.—Of a joyous state of mind as made known by external demeanor, *transport, rapture, ecstasy:* inanis alacritas, id est laetitia gestiens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 36: vir temperatus, constans, sine metu, sine aegritudine, sine alacritate ullā, sine libidine, id. ib. 5, 16, 48.—With *obj. gen.*, *joy on account of something:* clamor Romanorum alacritate perfecti operis sublatus, Liv. 2, 10 *med.*—* In *plur.:* vigores quidam mentium et alacritates, Gell. 19, 12, 4.

ălăcrĭter, *adv.*, v. alacer *fin.*

Ălămanni, v. Alemanni.

Ălānus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to the Alani,* = Ἀλανοί, *a very warlike Scythian nation upon the Tanais and Palus Mæotis:* gens Alana, Claud. B. Get. 583.—*Subst.:* **Ălānus**, i, *m.*, *one of the Alani,* Luc. 10, 454.—*Com. plur.:* **Ălāni**, ōrum, *the Alani,* Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 80; Sen. Thyest. 629; Luc. 8, 223; Val. Fl. 642.

ălăpa, ae, *f.* [akin to -cello, to smite, as if calapa; cf. κόλαφος], *a stroke* or *blow upon the cheek with the open hand, a box on the ear:* ducere gravem alapam alicui, *to give,* Phaedr. 5, 3: ministri eum alapis caedebant, Vulg. Marc. 14, 65; ib. Joan. 18, 22; 19, 3; esp. among actors, for the purpose of exciting a laugh among their auditors, * Juv. 8, 192; * Mart. 5, 61, 11.—When a slave was emancipated, his master gave him an alapa; hence, poet.: multo majoris alapae mecum veneunt, i. e. *with me freedom is much more dearly purchased,* Phaedr. 2, 5, 25.

‡ **ălăpus**, i, *m.* [alapa], *a parasite, who submitted to the box on the ear for gold,* Gloss. Isid.; cf. Barth. Advers. 19, 22.

Ălărīcus, i, *m.*, *Alaric, a king of the Goths,* Claud. B. Get. 431.

ālārĭus, a, um (less freq. **ālāris**, e), *adj.* [ala].—In milit. lang., *that is upon the wing* (of an army), *of the wing* (opp. *legionarii*, v. ala, II. E.): cohortes alariae et legionariae, i. e. *of the allies,* Caes. B. C. 1, 73: cum cohortibus alariis, Liv. 10, 40 Weissenb.: alarii equites, id. 40, 40; so Tac. A. 3, 39; 4, 73; 12, 27 al.—*Subst.*, the form **ālārĭus**, * Cic. Fam. 2, 17: ut ad speciem alariis uteretur, *auxiliaries, allies,* Caes. B. G. 1, 51.—The form **ālāris**, e: inter legionarios aut alares, Tac. H. 2, 94: alares Pannonii, id. A. 15, 10: alares exterruit, id. ib. 15, 11.

Alasi, orum, *m.*, *a tribe of Libya,* Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 37.

† **Ălastor**, ŏris, *m.*, = ἀλάστωρ (a tormentor). **I.** *One of the companions of Sarpedon, king of Lycia, killed by Ulysses before Troy,* Ov. M. 13, 257.—**II.** *Name of one of the four horses in the chariot of Pluto,* Claud. R. Pros. 1. 284.

ălăternus, i, *f.* [perh. akin to Germ. Erle; Engl. alder], *a shrub:* Rhamnus Alaternus, Linn.; Col. 7, 6; Plin. 16, 26, 45, § 108.

ālātus, a, um, *adj* [ala], *furnished with wings, winged* (only poet)—Of Mercury plantae, *Verg A 4, 259 pes, Ov F 5, 666 Phoebus alatis aethera carpit equis, id ib 3, 416

ălauda, ae, *f* [Celtic, lit great song stress, from al, high, great, and aud, song, cf the Fr alouette, Breton al' choueder, v Diefenbach in Zeitschriften für vergl Sprachf IV p 391] **I.** *The lark*, Plin 11, 37, 44, § 121 —**II. Ălauda,** *the name of a legion raised by Cæsar, in Gaul, at his own expense* (prob so called from the decoration of their helmet) unam (legionem) ex Transalpinis conscriptam, vocabulo quoque Gallico (Alauda enim appellabatur) civitate donavit, Suet Caes 24 cum legione Alaudarum ad urbem pergit, Cic Att 16, 8 Huc accedunt Alaudae ceterique veterani, id Phil 13, 2

* **ălausa,** ae, *f* [Fr alose], *a small fish in the Moselle, the shad* Culpea alosa, Linn, Aus. Mos. 127

† **1. ălāzōn,** ŏnis, *m*, = ἀλαζών (boasting), *a braggart, boaster*, Plaut Mil 2, 1, 8

2. Ălāzon, ŏnos, *m*, *a river in Albania*, now *Alasan*, Plin 6, 10, 11, § 29, Val Fl 6, 102

* **1. alba,** ae, *f* [albus], *a white precious stone, the pearl*, Lampr Hel 21

2. Alba or **Alba Longa,** ae, *f* [v albus] **I.** *The mother city of Rome, built by Ascanius, the son of Æneas, upon the broad, rocky margin which lies between the Alban Lake and Mons Albanus*, destroyed by Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome, and never rebuilt, Enn Ann. 1, 34, 88, Verg A 1, 277, 8, 48, Liv 1, 27–30, cf Nieb Rom Hist 1, 220 sq, Müll Roms Camp 2, 97 sq —**II.** The name of several other towns **A. Alba Fucentĭa,** or *absol* **Alba,** *a town north west of Lacus Fucinus, on the borders of the Marsi*, now *Colle di Albe*, Caes B C 1, 15, Cic Att 9, 6, Pomp ap Cic Att 8 post ep 12, Plin 3, 12, 17, § 106 —**B. Alba Pompēĭa,** *in Liguria, on the river Tanarus*, now *Alba*, Plin 3 5, 7, § 49 —**C. Alba Helvĭa** or **Alba Helvōrum,** *in Gallia Narbonensis*, now *Viviers*, Plin 3, 4, 5, § 36

3. Alba, ae, *m* *the name of a king in Alba Longa*, Ov M 14, 612, id F 4, 43

4. Alba Aemilus, *m*, *a confidant of C Verres*, Cic Verr 3, 62, 145

5. Alba, ae, *m*, *a river in Hispania Tarraconensis*, Plin 3, 2, 3, § 22, v Albis

albāmentum, i, *n* [albus], *the white of the egg* = albor ovi, Apic 5, 3, id 6, 9

Albāna, ae, *f* (sc via), *a road leading to Capua*, Cic Agr 2, 34, 94, Val Max 9, 1

Albānĭa, ae, *f*, *a province on the coast of the Caspian Sea*, now *Daghestan and Leghistan*, Plin 6, 13, 15, § 36, Gell 9, 4, Sol 25

Albānus, a, um, *adj* [Alba] **I. A.** *Pertaining to the town of Alba, Alban* exercitus, Liv 1, 28 pax, *the peace between the Romans and Albans*, id 1, 27 —**B.** *Pertaining to Albania* mare Albanum, Plin 6, 13, 15, § 38 ora, Val Fl 5, 460 —**II.** Hence, **Albāni,** ōrum, *m* **A.** *The Albans, the inhabitants of Alba Longa*, Liv 1, 29 —**B.** *The Albanians, the inhabitants of Albania, on the Caspian Sea*, Plin 6, 13, 15, § 38 —Esp, **Lăcus Albānus,** *a deep lake in Latium*, south of Rome, and on the west side of old Alba, now *Lago di Albano*, Liv 5, 15 —**Mons Albānus,** *a rocky mountain in Latium*, now *Monte Cavo, lying eastward from the Alban Lake*, 2500 feet above the surface of the Tyrrhene Sea, on whose western declivity, extending to the lake, was the old Alba Longa Upon its summit, which afforded a noble view, stood the splendid temple of Juppiter Latiaris, up to which wound a paved way, still in part existing, for the festive processions in the holidays of the Latins (feriae Latinae), as well as for the ovations of the Roman generals, cf Müll Roms Camp 2, 139–146 —**Lăpis Albānus,** *the kind of stone hewn from Mount Alba*, called in Ital *peperino* or *piperno*, Vitr 2, 7, hence, Albanae columnae, *made of such stone*, Cic. Scaur 2, 45 —**Albānum,** i, *n*, *an estate at Alba*, Cic Att 7, 5, Quint 5, 13, 40, Suet Aug 72

albāris, e, *adj*, v the foll.

albārĭus, a, um, *adj* [albo], only in archit, *pertaining to the whitening of walls* —Hence, **albārĭum ŏpus,** or *absol.* **albārĭum,** *white stucco*, a mortar composed of lime, gypsum, and a little fine river sand, with which walls were covered and made white, Vitr 5, 2, 10, 7, 2, 3, Plin 35, 16, 56, § 194, 36 24, 59, § 183, also, with the form **albāris,** e OPVS ALBARE, Inscr Orell 4239 —**albārĭus tector,** *a worker in stucco, a plasterer*, Tert. Idol. 8, or *absol.* **albārĭus,** Cod. Th 13, 4, 2, and Inscr Orell 4142

albātus, a, um, *adj* [from albus, as atratus from ater], *clothed in white* cum ipse epuli dominus albatus esset, *Cic Vatin 13, *Hor S 2, 2, 61, so Suet Dom 12 —In the Circensian games, one party, which was clothed in white, was called albati, Plin 8, 42, 65, § 160 Hard (cf russatus, Juv 7, 114)

albēdo, ĭnis, *f* [id], *white color, whiteness*, only in eccl Lat, Sev Sulp H Sacr 1, 16, Cassiod Ep 12, 4

albĕo, ēre, *v n* [id], *to be white* (rare and orig poet, esp often in Ovid, but also in post-Aug prose) campi ossibus, *Verg A 12, 36 caput canis capillis, Ov H 13, 161 —Esp in the *part pres* albens, *white* albentes rosae, Ov A A 3, 182 spumae, id M 15, 519 vitta, id ib 5, 110 al, in prose equi, *Plin Pan 22, in Tac several times ossa, A 1, 61 spumae, id ib 6, 37 in pallorem membra, id. ib 15, 64 —The poet expression, albente caelo, *at daybreak, at the dawn*, was used (acc. to Caecilius in Quint. 8, 3, 35) in prose first by the hist Sisenna (about 30 years before Cæs), and after him by Cæs and the author of the Bell Afric, *Caes B C 1 68, Auct Bell Afric 11, ib 80, cf albesco

albesco, ĕre, *v inch* [albeo], *to become white* (mostly poet or in post-Aug prose, once in Cic), *Lucr 2, 773, so Verg A 7, 528 albescens capillus, *Hor C 3 14, 25 maturis messis aristis, Ov F 5, 357 aquilarum pennae, Plin 10, 3 4, § 13: flammarum tractus, Verg G 1, 367 mare, quia a sole collucet, albescit et vibrat, *Cic Ac 2, 33, 105 —Hence, of the appearance of daylight, of daybreak (cf albeo), *to dawn* lux, Verg A 4, 586. albescente caelo, Paul Dig 28, 2, 25

‡ **albēsia** (for albensia), ium, *n*, *a large shield used by the Albenses, a people of the Marsian race*, Paul ex Fest p 4 Müll

Albĭānus, a, um, *adj* [Albius], *pertaining to Albius*, only in Cic, judicium, Caecin. 10 pecunia, Clu 30

* **albĭcasco,** ĕre, *v inch* [albico], *to become white, to grow clear* albicascit Phoebus, Matius ap Gell 15, 25 Hertz

albĭcĕris, e, or **albĭcĕrus,** a, um, also **albĭcĕrātus,** a, um, *adj* [albus cera], prop *wax-white*, i e *light yellow* olea albiceris, Cato, R. R. 6, and Varr R R. 1, 24 · olea albicera, Cat ap Plin 15, 5, 6, § 20 albicerata ficus, Plin 15, 18 *init*, cf Col. 10, 417

albĭco, are, *v a* and *n* [albus] * **I.** *Act, to make white* rivus offensus a scopulo albicatur, *becomes white, foamy*, Poet. ap Non 75, 21 —**II.** *Neutr*, *to be white* (rare, poet or in post Aug prose) prata canis pruinis, *Hor C 1, 4, 4 albicans litus, Cat 63, 87 ex nigro albicare incipit, Plin 27, 5, 23, § 40 colos, id 25, 8, 50, § 89 albicans cauda, id. 10, 3, 3, § 6 —Hence, * **albĭcantius,** *adv comp*, *somewhat in the way of white* (hyacinthus lapis) albicantius in aquaticum eliquescit, Sol 30

* **albĭcŏlor,** ōris, *adj* [albus color], *of a white color* campus, Coripp 1, 429

* **albĭcŏmus,** a, um, *adj* [albus coma], *white haired* hence of flowers, *having white fibres*, Ven 4, 2

* **albĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj dim* [albidus], *whitish* color, Pall 3, 25, 12

albĭdus, a, um, *adj* [albus], *white* (very rare) spuma, *Ov M 3, 74 granum, Col R. R 2, 9, 13 ulcus, Cels 5, 26 pus albidius, id 5, 28, n 4 pus albidissimum, id 5, 26, n 20 color caeruleo albidior, Plin Ep 8, 20, 4 —*Adv* not used

* **albĭnĕus,** a, um, *adj* [id.], *white* color (equorum), Pall 4, 13

Albĭnĭus, ii, *m*, *the name of a Roman gens* C Albinius, Cic. Sest. 3, 6 —Hence, **Albĭnĭānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of or belonging to an Albinius* —*Subst* · **Albĭnĭāni,** ōrum, *m*, *adherents of Albinius*, Spart. Sev 10, Tert ad Scap 2

Albĭnŏvānus, i, *m*, *a Roman proper name* **I.** C Pedo Albinovanus *a contemporary and friend of Ovid* (v Pont 4, 10), *an epic poet*, of whose greater epic, which had for its subject the deeds of Germanicus, we have only a fragment remaining, under the title De navigatione Germanici per Oceanum Septentrionalem, in Sen Suas 1, p 11 —See Quint 10, 1, 90, Crinit. Poet. Lat. c 64, Bähr's Lit Gesch 83, 217 and 218, Weich Poët Lat 382 —**II.** Celsus Albinovanus, *a contemporary of Horace*, to whom the latter addresses one of his epistles (Ep 1, 8, v Schmid Einl.)

* **1. albīnus,** i, *m.*, = albarius, *one who covers walls with stucco* or *plaster, a plasterer* albini, quos Graeci κονιατας appellant, Cod Const 10, 64, 1

2. Albīnus, i, *m*, *a Roman family name.* **I.** *The name of a Roman usurer*, Hor A P 327 —**II.** A Postumius Albinus, censor, A U C 580, Cic. Verr 1, 41, 106, Liv 41, 27 —**III.** Esp A Postumius Albinus, *who was consul with Lucullus a short time before the third Punic war*, 603 *A U C*, *and the author of a Roman Hist in Greek*, cf Cic Brut. 21, 81, id Ac 2, 45, 137, Gell 11, 8, Macr S praef

1. Albĭon, ŏnis, *f* [v albus], *an ancient name for Britain*, in Ptol Ἀλουίων, Plin 4, 16, 30, § 102

2. Albĭon, onis, *m*, *a son of Neptune*, Mel 2, 6, 4

Albĭona ager trans Tiberim dicitur a luco Albionarum quo loco bos alba sacrificabatur, Paul ex Fest p 4 Müll

Albis, is, *m* [v albus], *a river of Germany*, now *the Elbe*, Tac G 41, id A 4, 44 Albin liquere Cherusci, Claud IV Cons. Hon 452 —Also **Alba,** ae, *m*, Vop Prob 13

albĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f* [albus], *white color, whiteness* capitis, Plaut Trin 4, 2, 32, v Non 73, 5 furfuris, App Herb 20

Albĭus, ii, *m* [id, cf Varr L L 8, § 80 Müll], *the name of a Roman gens.* —**Albĭus Tibullus,** the Roman elegiac poet, v Tibullus

* **albo,** āre, *v a* [id], *to make white* hoc albat gurgite nigras (lanas), Prisc Perieg 431

‡ **albŏgălērus,** i, *m* [albus galerus], *the white hat of the flamen Dialis*, Fest p 10, cf Varr ap Gell 10, 15 *fin*

* **albŏgilvus,** a, um, *adj* [albus gilvus], *whitish yellow*, Serv ad Verg G 3, 82

Albōna, ae, *f*, *a town in Liburnia*

albor, oris, *m* [albus] **I.** *Whiteness, white color* (eccl Lat.) si (caro) versa fuerit in alborem, Vulg Lev 13, 16, 13, 25; 13, 29 —**II.** *The white of an egg*, = albamentum (post class) ovorum, Pall 11, 14, 9, Apic 1, 6 ovi, Scrib Comp 24

albūcus, i, *m* **I.** *The bulb of the asphodel*, Plin 21, 17, 68, § 109 —**II.** *The plant itself*, App Herb 32

albŭēlis, is, *f*, *a kind of vine*, Cels ap Col 3, 2, 24, and Plin 14, 2, 4, § 31

albūgo, ĭnis, *f* [albus] (perh only in Pliny) **I.** *A white spot, a disease of the eye, film, albugo*, Plin 32, 7, 24, § 70 oculorum albugines, id 24, 5, 11, § 19 pupillarum, id. 29, 6, 38, § 117 habere in oculo, Vulg Lev. 21, 20 —* **II.** In the *plur*, *scurf upon the head*, Plin 26, 15, 90, § 160

Albŭla, ae, *f* [albulus], sc aqua. **I.** *An earlier name for the river Tiber, in Middle Italy* · amisit verum vetus Albula nomen, Verg A 8, 332, Ov F 4, 68 —**II.** **Albŭla,** ae, or **Albŭlae,** arum, sc aquae, *several sulphur springs near Tibur*, mentioned in Strabo and Pausanias, which were beneficial to invalids both for bathing and drinking Only three now remain, which form three small lakes, called *Bagni di Tivoli* Canaque sulfureis albula fumat aquis, Mart. 1, 13, Plin 31, 2, 6, § 10, so Suet Aug 82, id Ner 31, cf Müll Roms Camp 1, 161 sq

albŭlus, a, um, *adj dim* [albus], *whit-*

ish: columbus, Cat. 29, 8; esp. of the white color of water: freta, Mart. 12, 99, 4.

album, i, *n.*, v. albus, III.

* **albūmen**, inis, *n.* [albus], *the white of an egg, albumen:* ovi, Plin. 28, 6, 18, § 66.

albūmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *the white of an egg:* ovi, Veg. Vet. 2, 57.

Albūnĕa, also **Albūna**, ae, *f.* [v. albus], *a fountain at Tibur gushing up between steep rocks* (or poet., *the nymph who dwelt there*), near to which was the villa of Horace: domus Albuneae resonantis, * Hor. C. 1, 7, 12; * Verg. A. 7, 83; cf. Müll. Roms Camp. 1, 238 and 239.—**2.** *A sibyl worshipped in a grove at Tibur*, Lact. 1, 6, 12: Albuna, Tib. 2, 5, 69, where now Müll. reads *Aniena*.

* **alburnum**, i, *n.* [albus], *the soft, thin, white layer between the bark and wood of trees, sap-wood, alburnum*, Plin. 16, 38, 72, § 182.

* **1. alburnus**, i, *m.* [id.], *a white fish*, prob. *the bleak* or *blay*, Aus. Mos. 126.

2. Alburnus, i, *m.*, *a mountain in Lucania, not far from the river Silarus*, now *Monte di Postiglione*, * Verg. G. 3, 146.—Also *worshipped as a deity*, Tert. contr. Marc. 1, 18.

albus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. Umbr. alfu and Sab. alpus = white; ἀλφός = white rash; O. H. Germ. Elbiz = a swan; to this have been referred also Alba Longa, Albunea, Alpes from their snowy summits (Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.), Albion from its chalky cliffs, Ἀλφειός, and Albis = Elbe], *white* (properly *dead white*, not shining; e. g. hair, complexion, garments, etc., opp. *ater*, black that is without lustre; while *candidus* denotes a glistening, dazzling white, opp. *niger*, shining black.—Hence, trop., albus and ater, a symbol of good or ill fortune; on the other hand, candidus and niger of moral worth or unworthiness; cf. Doed. Syn. III. 193 sq.—So Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 82: aliud est candidum, i. e. quādam nitenti luce perfusum esse; aliud album, quod pallori constat esse vicinum; cf. Verg. E. 7, 38: Candidior cycnis, hederā formosior albā, with id. ib. 3, 39: diffusos hederā vestit pallente corymbos; but this distinction is freq. disregarded by the poets). **I.** Lit. **A.** Ingen.: barba, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 15: corpus, id. Capt. 3, 4, 115: color albus praecipue decorus deo est, maxime in textili, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45: albus calculus, *the small white stone used in voting*, as a sign of acceding to the opinion of any one, or of the acquittal of one who is under accusation (opp. ater calculus; v. calculus).—Hence, trop.: alicui rei album calculum adicere, *to allow, approve of, authorize*, Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 5.—In Enn. an epithet of the sun and moon: sol, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 92 Vahl.): jubar Hyperionis, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 658 P. (Ann. v. 547 ib.).—The following are examples of the opposition of albus and niger (instead of ater) as exceptions to the gen. rule; so always in Lucr. (who also uses albus and candidus or candens promiscuously), 2, 810; 822 sqq.; 731 sq.; 790; 767-771. Once in Cic.: quae alba sint, quae nigra dicere, Div. 2, 3; so Phaedr. 3, 15, 10; Ov. M. 2, 541; cf. with id. ib. 2, 534 and 535; also id. ib. 12, 403; 15, 46; id. H. 15, 37 al.: albi et nigri velleris, Vulg. Gen. 30, 35: non potes unum capillum album facere aut nigrum, ib. Matt. 5, 36.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *Pale*, from sickness, terror, care, and the like: aquosus albo Corpore languor, of dropsical persons, Hor. C. 2, 2, 15: pallor, id. Epod. 7, 15: vivat et urbanis albus in officiis, *pale from the cares of his public office*, Mart. 1, 56 *fin.* et saep.—**2.** Of clothing, *white:* alba decent Cererem; vestes Cerealibus albas Sumite, Ov. F. 4, 619: vidit duos Angelos in albis, Vulg. Joan. 20, 12; ib. Apoc. 3, 4.—Hence, poet. transf. to the person, *clothed in white*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 36: pedibus qui venerat albis, *who had come with white feet*, i. e. marked with chalk, as for sale, Juv. 1, 111 (cf. gypsatus and also Plin. 35, 17, 58, §§ 199-201; Mayor ad l. l.).—**3.** Prov. phrases. **a.** Dentibus albis deridere, *to deride one by laughing so as to show the teeth*, for *to deride much*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 48 (cf. id. Capt. 3, 1, 26).—**b.** Albus an ater sit, nescio or non curo, *I know not, care not whether he is white or black*, i. e. *he is entirely indifferent to me:* vide, quam te amārit is, qui albus aterve fueris ignorans, fratris filium praeteriit, Cic. Phil. 2, 16: unde illa scivit, ater an albus nascerer, Phaedr. 3, 15, 10; Cat. 93, 2; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 38.—**c.** Albo rete aliquid oppugnare, *to attack* or *seize upon something with a white net*, i. e. *in a delicate, skilful manner:* qui hic albo rete aliena oppugnant bona, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 22 (so the passage seems to be more simply explained than acc. to the opinion of Gron.: qui albo (by the register of the prætor) *tamquam rete*, which omission of the tamquam is a Horatian, but not a Plautinian idiom).—**d.** Albā lineā aliquid signare, *to make a white line upon a white ground*, i.e. *to make no distinction:* et amabat omnes, nam ut discrimen non facit . . . signat linea alba, Lucil. ap. Non. 282, 28 (where the common editions have neque before signare, which gives the expression a directly opposite sense): albā, ut dicitur, lineā sine curā discriminis convertebant, Gell. praef. 11.—* **e.** Alba avis, *a white sparrow*, for *something rare, uncommon, strange:* quasi avem albam videntur bene sentientem civem videre, Cic. Fam. 7, 28 (quasi novum quiddam; proverbium ex eo natum, quia rarae aves albae, Manut. ad h. l.).—* **f.** Filius albae gallinae, *fortune's favorite child*, Juv. 13, 141, prob. an allusion to the miracle that happened to Livia in regard to a white hen, v. Plin. 15, 30, 40; Suet. Galb. 1 (Ruperti ad h. l. refers this expression to the unfruitfulness of a white hen, and compares Col. R. R. 8, 2, 7).—* **g.** Equis albis praecurrere aliquem, *to excel, surpass one*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 8 (the figure being drawn from the white horses attached to a triumphal chariot; cf. Suet. Ner. 25; id. Dom. 2).—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Favorable, fortunate, propitious:* simul alba nautis Stella refulsit, i. e. *the twin-star Castor, favorable to sailors*, Hor. C. 1, 12, 27: dies, Sil. 15, 53: sint omnia protinus alba, Pers. 1, 110.—**B.** Poet. and *act.*, of the wind, *making clear* or *bright, dispersing the clouds;* hence, *dry:* Notus, Hor. C. 1, 7, 15 (as a transl. of the Gr. λευκόνοτος): iapyx, id. ib. 3, 27, 19 (cf.: clarus aquilo, Verg. G. 1, 460).—Whence, **III. album**, i, *n.*, *whiteness.* **A.** *White color, white:* maculis insignis et albo, Verg. G. 3, 56: sparsis pellibus albo, id. E. 2, 41: columnas polire albo, *to make white, whiten*, Liv. 40, 51.—Hence, **2.** Esp., **a.** *The white of the eye:* oculorum, Cels. 2, 6; so id. 7, 7, n. 6 and 12.—**b.** *The white of an egg:* ovi, Cels. 6, 6, n. 7.—**c.** In Col. 6, 17, 7, *a white spot on the eye*, i. e. a disease of it, = albugo.—**B.** In the lang. of polit. life, *a white tablet, on which any thing is inscribed* (like λεύκωμα in Gr.). **1.** *The tablets on which the* Pontifex Maximus *registered the principal events of the year*, the Annales maximi (v. annales): in album referre, *to enter* or *record in*, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 52; Liv. 1, 32, 2.—**2.** *The tablets of the prætor, on which his edicts were written*, and which were posted up in some public place, Paul. Sent. 1, 1, t. 14.—Hence, sedere ad album, *to be employed with the edicts of the prætor*, Sen. Ep. 48: se ad album transferre, Quint. 12, 3, 11 Spald.—**3.** Esp., *a list of names, a register*, e. g. Album senatorium, *the tablet on which the names of the senators were enrolled, the roll, register*, which, by the order of Augustus, was to be posted up annually in the senate-house, Diom. 55, 3, and Fragm. 137: aliquem albo senatorio eradere, Tac. A. 4, 42 *fin.*—Also, *the list of the judges chosen by the quæstors:* aliquem albo judicum eradere, Suet. Claud. 16; so id. Dom. 8.—And transf. to other catalogues of names: citharoedorum, Suet. Ner. 21.

Alcaeus, i, *m.*, = Ἀλκαῖος, *a renowned lyric poet of Mitylene, contemporary with Sappho*, 610 B.C., *inventor of the metre which bears his name, and which was imitated by the Latin poets, esp. by Horace;* v. Hor. C. 2, 13, 27; 4, 9, 7; id. Ep. 1, 19, 29; 2, 2, 99; Ov. H. 15, 29 sq.; Quint. 10, 1, 63.—Hence, **Alcăĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀλκαϊκός, *of* or *pertaining to Alcæus:* versus, *the Alcaic verse;* cf. Diom. 510 P.; Grotef. Gr. II. 107; Zumpt, Gr. § 866.

Alcămĕnes, is, *m.*, = Ἀλκαμένης, *a Greek sculptor of the school of Phidias*, Cic. N. D. 1, 30; Val. Max. 8, 11; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 72.

Alcander, ri, *m.* **I.** *A Trojan*, Ov. M. 13, 258.—**II.** *A companion of Æneas*, Verg. A. 10, 338.

Alcăthŏē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀλκαθόη, *the castle of Megara*, named after Alcathous; poet. for *Megara*, Ov. M. 7, 443 (cf. Paus. Attic. p. 98).

Alcăthŏus, i, *m.*, = Ἀλκάθοος, *son of Pelops, founder of Megara*, which was hence called Alcathoi urbs, Ov. M. 8, 8.

Alcē, ēs, *f.*, *a town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Alcazar de S. Juan*, Liv. 40, 48; 49.

† **alcĕa**, ae, *f.*, = ἀλκέα, *a species of mallows:* Malva alcea, Linn.; Plin. 27, 4, 6, § 21.

alcēdo (halc-), inis, later † **alcyon (halc-)**, inis, *f.*, = ἀλκυών [O. H. Germ. alacra; the forms halcedo, halcyon arose from a fancied connection with ἅλς = the sea], *the kingfisher, halcyon:* Alcedo hispida, Linn.: Alcedo dicebatur ab antiquis pro alcyone, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.: haec avis nunc Graece dicitur ἀλκυών, a nostris halcedo; sed hieme quod pullos dicitur tranquillo mari facere, eos dies halcyonios appellant (Gr. ἀλκυονίδες ἡμέραι, Aristoph. Av. 1594 Bergk), *halcyon-days*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 88 Müll.; Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 142; cf. Plin. 10, 32, 47.

alcēdŏnĭa (halc-), ōrum, *n.* [alcedo], *the fourteen winter days during which the kingfisher broods and the sea is calm*, v. alcedo.—Hence, trop., *a deep calm, profound tranquillity:* ludi sunt, tranquillum est, alcedonia sunt circum forum, Plaut. Cas. prol. 26: mare ipsum aiunt, ubi alcedonia sint, fieri feriatum, Front. Fer. Alc. 3.

alces, is, *f.* [ἄλκη; O. H. Germ. Elaho; Norse, elgr; Engl. elk], *the elk*, living in the northern regions: Cervus alces, Linn.; Caes. B. G. 6, 27; Plin. 8, 15, 16, § 39.

Alcestis, is, or **Alcestē**, ēs, *f.*, = Ἄλκηστις or Ἀλκήστη, *daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus, king of Pheræ*, for the preservation of whose life she resigned her own, but was afterwards brought back from the lower world by Hercules, and restored to her husband, v. Hyg. Fab. 51 and 251; Mart. 4, 75; Juv. 6, 652.—Also, *a play of Nævius*, Gell. 19, 7.

Alceus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Ἀλκεύς, *father of Amphitryo and grandfather of Hercules*, who was named Alcides from him, Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 392.

Alcĭbĭădes, is, *m.* (*gen.* Alcibiadi, Arn. adv. Gent. 6, p. 198; *voc.* Gr. Alcibiadē, Liv. 39, 36), = Ἀλκιβιάδης. **I.** *An Athenian general in the time of the Peloponnesian war*, distinguished for his beauty, wealth, and natural endowments, as well as for his changing fortunes and want of fixed principle, Cic. de Or. 2, 22; id. Tusc. 3, 22 (his life, v. in Plut., Nep., and Just.).—Hence, * **Alcĭbĭădēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to him*, Arn. 6, p. 198.—**II.** *The name of a later Greek in the time of the war with the Romans*, Liv. 39, 36.

Alcĭdĕmos, i, *f.*, v. 1. Alcis.

Alcīdes, ae, *m.*, = Ἀλκείδης, *a male descendant of Alceus;* usu. *his grandson Hercules*, Verg. E. 7, 61; id. A. 8, 203; 10, 321: quid memorem Alciden? id. ib. 6, 123; so Hor. C. 1, 12, 25; Tib. 4, 1, 12; Prop. 1, 20, 49: non fugis, Alcide, Ov. H. 9, 75; *voc.* also Alcidā, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1343.

Alcĭmăchus, i, *m.*, = Ἀλκίμαχος, *a famous Greek painter*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 139.

Alcĭmĕdē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀλκιμέδη, *a daughter of Autolycus, wife of Æson, and mother of Jason*, Ov. H. 6, 105; Hyg. Fab. 14; Val. Fl. 1, 317; Stat. Th. 5, 236.

Alcĭmĕdon, ontis, *m.*, *the name of an artist in wood-carving*, of whom nothing more is known; perh. contemporary with Vergil, Verg. E. 3, 37 and 44: ubi v. Wagn.

Alcĭnŏus, i, *m.*, = Ἀλκίνοος, *a king of the Phæacians, by whom Ulysses, in his wanderings, was entertained as guest*, Ov. P. 2, 9, 42; Prop. 1, 14, 24; Hyg. Fab. 23. 125. On account of the luxury that prevailed at his court, Horace called luxurious young men juventus Alcinoi, *voluptuaries*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 29 (cf. the words of Alcinous in Hom. Od. 8, 248). His love for horticulture (cf. Hom. Od. 7, 112 sq.) was also proverbial: pomaque et Alcinoi silvae,

fruit trees, Verg G 2, 87: Alcinoi pomaria, Stat S 1 3, 81.—Hence, Alcinoo dare poma, of any thing superfluous (as in silvam ligna ferre, Hor S 1, 10, 34, and in Gr γλαῦκ' εἰς Ἀθήνας) Ov P 4, 2, 10, Mart 7, 41

† **1. Alcis**, idis, *f*, = Ἄλκις [from ἀλκή, strength], *an appellation of Minerva among the Macedonians* Minervae quam vocant Alcidem, Liv 42, 51, where Weissenb reads *Alcidemon*

* **2. Alcis**, *m* [acc to some fr the Gr ἀλκή, acc to others, the Old Germ Elh = force], *a deity of the Naharvali*, Tac G 43, cf Ruperti ad h l

Alcisthĕnē, ēs, *f*, = Ἀλκισθένη, *a Greek female painter*, Plin 35, 11, 40, § 147

Alcĭthŏē, ēs, *f*, = Ἀλκιθόη, *one of the daughters of Minyas in Thebes, changed into a bat for ridiculing the orgies of Bacchus*, Ov M 4 1, 274, 389 sq, cf O Müll Gesch Hellen Stamme, 1, 167 sq

1. Alcmaeo, Alcmaeon, ŏnis, and **Alcmaeus**, i, *m* (Alcmaeo, Cic Ac 2, 28 Alcmaeus, Plaut Capt 3, 4, 30), = Ἀλκμαίων, *a son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle*, in obedience to the command of his father he killed his mother, and on this account was pursued by the Furies Hyg Fab 71, 73 and 245, Cic Tusc 3, 5, 11 —Hence, * **Alcmaeŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj* *pertaining to Alcmæon* furiae, Prop 4, 4, 41

2. Alcmaeo, ŏnis, *m*, *a Pythagorean philosopher of Croton*, Cic N D 1, 27

- **Alcmānium metrum**, *the kind of verse named after the Greek poet Alcman, Alcmanian*, *the* Hexapodia anapaestica catalectica, Serv 1818 P, cf Grotef Gr II 110 and 142, Munk, Metres, p 102

Alcmena or **Alcŭmēna**, ae, also **Alcmēnē**, ēs, *f* (always Alcumena in Plaut Am Alcmene, Ov M 9, 276, *gen*, Gr Dor Alcumenas, Plaut Am Argum, Alcmenes Sen Herc Oet 1825), = Ἀλκμήνη, *daughter of Electryon, wife of Amphitryo, and mother of Hercules by Jupiter, and of his twin brother Iphiclus by Amphitryo*, Plaut. Am, Hyg Fab 29 al

alcyon, v alcedo

Alcyŏnē (Halc-), ēs, *f*, = Ἀλκυόνη, *a daughter of Æolus, who, from love to her husband Ceyx, who had suffered shipwreck, threw herself into the sea and was changed into a kingfisher* (ἀλκυών, v alcedo), Ov M 11, 384, 710 sq

alcyŏnĕus and **-nĭus (halc-)**, a, um, *adj* [Alcyone], *pertaining to Alcyone* or *alcyon* (v alcedo) **a.** Alcyonei dies = alcedonia (q v), Col 11, 2 —**b.** Alcyoneum medicamen, or *absol* **alcyŏnēum**, i, *n*, or even **alcyŏnĭum**, *sea foam*, used as a remedy for spots on the face alcyoneo utuntur ad oculorum cicatrices, Plin 32, 8, 27, § 86, cf Cels 5, 6, 18, n 26

† **alcyŏnĭdes (halc-)** dies = ἀλκυονίδες ἡμέραι, the same as alcedonia (cf also alcedo), Plin 10, 32, 47, § 90

ālĕa, ae, *f* [of uncer origin, Curtius asserts an obscure connection with the words for bone, Sanscr asthi, Zend, açti, Gr ὀστέον, Lat os (ossis)] **I.** *A game with dice*, and in gen, *a game of hazard* or *chance* There were among the Romans two kinds of dice, tesserae and tali, Cic Sen 16, 58 The tesserae had six sides, which were marked with I II III IV V VI, the tali were rounded on two sides, and marked only on the other four Upon one side there was one point, unio, an ace like the ace on cards, called canis, on the opp side, six points called senio, six, sice, on the two other sides, three and four points ternio and quaternio In playing, four tali were used, but only three tesserae They were put into a box made in the form of a tower, with a strait neck, and wider below than above, called fritillus, turris, turricula, etc This box was shaken, and the dice were thrown upon the gaming board The highest or most fortunate throw, called Venus, jactus Venereus or basilicus was of the tesserae, three sixes and of the tali when they all came out with different numbers The worst or lowest throw, called jactus pessimus or damnosus, canis or canicula, was, of the tesserae, three aces, and of the tali when they were all the same The other throws were valued acc to the numbers When one of the tali fell upon the end (in caput) it was said rectus cadere, or assistere, Cic Fin 3, 16, 54, and the throw was repeated While throwing the dice, it was customary for a person to express his wishes, to repeat the name of his mistress, and the like Games of chance were prohibited by the Lex Titia et Publicia et Cornelia (cf Hor C 3, 24, 58) except in the month of December, during the Saturnalia, Mart 4, 14, 7, 5, 85, 14, 1, Suet Aug 71, Dig 11, 5 The character of gamesters, aleatores or aleones, was held as infamous in the time of Cicero, cf Cic Cat 2, 5, 10, id. Phil 2, 23, although there was much playing with aleae, and old men were esp fond of this game, because it required little physical exertion, Cic Sen 16, 58, Suet Aug 71, Juv 14, 4, cf Jahn, Ov Tr 2, 471, Rupert ad Tac G 24 5 provocat me in aleam, ut ego ludam, Plaut Curc 2, 3, 75 —Ludere alea or aleam, also sometimes in alea in foro alea ludere, Cic Phil 2, 23, 56, Dig 11, 5, 1 ludit assidue aleam, Poet ap Suet. Aug 70 aleam studiosissime lusit, Suet Claud 33, so id Ner 30, Juv 8, 10 repetitio ejus, quod in alea lusum est, Dig 11, 5, 4 —Hence, in alea aliquid perdere, Cic Phil 2, 13 exercere aleam, Tac G 24 indulgere aleae, Suet Aug 70 oblectare se alea, id Dom 21 prospere alea uti, *to play fortunately*, id Calig 41 —Trop Jacta alea esto, *Let the die be cast! Let the game be ventured!* the memorable exclamation of Cæsar when, at the Rubicon, after long hesitation, he finally decided to march to Rome, Suet Caes. 32, ubi v Casaub and Ruhnk —**II.** Transf, *any thing uncertain* or *contingent*, *an accident, chance, hazard, venture, risk* alea domini vitae ac rei familiaris, Varr R. R 1, 4 sequentes non aleam, sed rationem aliquam, id ib 1, 18 aleam inesse hostiis deligendis, Cic Div 2, 15 dare summam rerum in aleam *to risk*, Liv 42, 59 in dubiam imperii servitiique aleam ire, *fortune, chance*, id. 1, 23 alea belli, id 37, 36 talibus ad missis alea grandis inest, Ov A A 1, 376 periculosae plenum opus aleae, Hor C 2, 1, 6 M Tullius extra omnem ingenii aleam positus, *raised above all doubt of his talents*, Plin praef § 7 emere aleam, in the Pandects, *to purchase any thing uncertain, contingent* e g a draught of fishes, Dig 18, 1, 8, so ib 18, 4, 7

ālĕāris, e, *adj* [alea] *of* or *pertaining to a game of chance* tabula, Cael Aur Chron 2, 1

* **ālĕārĭus**, a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *pertaining to a game of chance* amicitiae, *formed at the gaming table*, Amm 28, 4, 21

ālĕātor, ōris, *m* [id], *a player with dice*, also *a gamester* in gen, Plaut Rud 2, 3, 29, Cic Cat 2, 10, 23, id Phil 2, 27 aleatoris castra, id Verr 2, 5, 13, so Sid Ep 5 17, Dig 11, 5, Cod 3, 43

ālĕātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [aleator] *pertaining to a gamester* aleatoria damna, *in gaming*, * Cic. Phil 2, 27 aleatorium forum calfecimus, *gaming board*, August ap Suet Aug 71 ritu, Gell 18, 13 —Hence, **ālĕātōrĭum**, ii, *n*, *the place where games of chance are played, a gaming house*, Sid. Ep 2, 2

Ālēbas, v Aleuas

‡ **ālebria**, ium, *n* [alo], *nourishing food*, = bene alentia, Paul ex Fest p 25 Müll

ālec (better, **allec; hallec** also in MSS), ēcis, *n*, or **ālex (hal-)**, ēcis, *f* and *m* (v Rudd I p 17, n 93, Schneid Gr 2, 110 and 128), acc to Plin. 31, 8, 44, § 95, *the sediment of a costly fish sauce*, garum, and in gen *the sauce prepared from small fish, fish pickle, fish brine* allec danunt, * Plaut Fragm ap Non 2 395, 120 3 faecem et allec, Hor S 2 4, 73, 2, 8, 9 K and H putri cepas hallece natantes, Mart 3, 77 Schneid.—The *plur* not in use, v Prisc p 686 P

Ālecto, ūs, *f*, = Ἀληκτώ, οῦς (found only in *nom.* and *acc*), *the name of one of the three furies*, Verg A 7, 341 Alecto torvam faciem Exuit, id ib 7, 415 luctificam Alecto ciet, id. ib 7, 324

* **ălectōrĭus**, a, um, *adj*, *pertaining to a cock* (ἀλέκτωρ) gemma *a gem found in the maw of a cock*, Plin 37, 10, 54 § 144

† **ălectŏrŏlŏphŏs**, i, *f*, = ἀλεκτορόλοφος, *an herb good for a cough, cock's comb* Rhinanthus crista galli, Linn, Plin. 27, 5, 23, § 40

ālēcŭla, ae, *f* *dim.* [alec], *fish sauce*, Col 8, 17; 6, 8

Ālēĭus, a, um, *adj*, = Ἀλήιος, *of* or *pertaining to Ale in Lycia* Aleii campi, *where Bellerophon, having been thrown from Pegasus, and blinded by the lightning of Jupiter, wandered and perished*, Hyg Fab 57, Ov Ib 259 qui miser in campis maerens errabat Aleis (*per synaeresin* for Aleiis), Cic Tusc 3, 26 63 (as transl of Ἤτοι ὁ κὰπ πεδίον τὸ Ἀλήιον οἶος ἀλᾶτο, Hom Il 6, 201, cf Plin 5, 27 22, § 91)

Ălĕmanni (Ălămanni and **Ălāmani)**, ōrum, *m* [= Alle Männer] *the Alemanni, German tribes who* (as their name indicates) *formed a confederation on the Upper Rhine and Danube*, from whom the Gauls transferred the name to the whole German nation, cf Aur Vict Caes 21, Claud II Cons. Stil 17, Sid 5 375 —**II.** Derivv **1. Ălĕmannĭa (Ălăm-)** ae, *f* [cf Fr Allemagne, Ital Alemagna] *the country of the Alemanni*, Claud I Cons Stil 234 —**2. Ălĕmannĭcus (Ălăm-)**, a, um, *adj*, *Alemannic pertaining to the Alemanni* tentoria, Amm 27, 2 —Hence, *a surname of Caracalla, on account of his victory over the Alemanni*, Spart Carac 10 —**3. Ălĕmannus (Ălăm-)** i, *m*, *a surname of the emperor Gratian on account of his victory over the Alemanni*, Aur Vict Epit 47

Ălĕmon, ŏnis, *m* [ἀλήμων, a wanderer], *a Greek, father of Myscelus, who built Crotona in Lower Italy*, Ov M 15, 18

* **Ălĕmōna (Ălĭm-)**, ae, *f* [alo], *a tutelar goddess of the fœtus*, Tert Anim 37

Ălĕmŏnĭdēs, ae, *m* *patr*, *the son of Alemon*, i e *Myscelus, who founded Crotona in Lower Italy*, Ov M 15, 26

ālĕo, ōnis, *m* (rare, for the class aleator), *a gamester*, Naev ap Fest 24 impudicus et vorax et aleo, Cat 29, 2, 6, 11, Tert Fug ap Pers. 13

Ălĕrĭa, ae, *f*, = Ἀλερία, *the oldest town of the island Corsica*, captured by L Scip io HEC CEPIT CORSICA(m) ALERIA(m) QVE VRBE(m), the second epitaph of the Scipios in Grotef 4, 298, cf Wordsw p 160, Mannert Ital 2, 516 sq

ālĕs, ălĭtis (*abl* aliti, Sen Med 1014; *gen plur* alitum, Mart 13, 6, and lengthened alituum, Lucr 2, 928, 5, 801, 1039, 1078, 6, 1216, Verg A 8, 27, Stat S 1, 2, 184, Manil 5, 370, Amm 19, 2) [ala ire, as comes, eques, etc, acc to some, but cf Corss Ausspr II p 209] *adj* and *subst* (poet and post Aug prose) **I.** *Adj* *winged* angues, Pac ap Cic Inv 1 19, cf Mos Cic Rep 3, 9 ales avis Cic N D 2, 44 (as transl of the Gr αἰόλος ὄρνις, Arat Phaen 275) equus i e *Pegasus*, Ov Am 3, 12, 24 deus, *Mercury*, id M 2, 714, so also Stat Th 4, 605 currus Sen Med 1024 fama, Claud I Cons Stil 2, 408 —And with a trope common in all languages, *quick, fleet, rapid, swift* rutili tris ignis et alitis Austri, Verg A 8, 430 passus, Ov M 10, 587 harundo, *the swift arrow*, Prud Psych 323 —**II.** *Subst com gen*, *a fowl, a bird* (only of large birds, while *volucris* includes also insects that fly) **A.** *Com gen* pennis delata, Lucr 6, 822 exterrita pennis, id 5 506 argentea, i e *the raven before its metamorphosis*, Ov M 2 536 superba, *the peacock*, Mart 14, 67, 9, 56 longaeva, *the phœnix* Claud 35, 83 famelica *the pigeon hawk*, Plin 10, 10, 12, § 28 —On the contr, *masc* Phoebeius, *the raven*, Ov M 2, 544 albus *the swan*, Hor C 2, 20 10 cristatus *the cock*, Ov F 1 455 al —**B.** *Fem*, as referring to a female bird Daulias ales = philomela, Ov H 15, 154 exterrita = columba, Verg A 5, 505 But ales, i e aquila as the bird of Jove, is sometimes *masc* fulvus Jovis ales *the eagle*, id ib 12, 247, called also minister fulminis Hor C 4, 4, 1 flammiger, Stat Th 8, 675 —Also *fem* aetheria lapsa plaga Jovis ales, Verg A 1, 394 regia ales, Ov M 4, 362 ales digna Jove, Manil 1, 443 —**C.** For *a deity as winged, masc* Cyllenius ales, i e *Mercury* Claud 33, 77, or even for men aureus ales, *Perseus*, Stat Th 1, 544 —**D.** Ales canorus, *a swan*, for *a poet*, Hor C 2, 20, 15 —Also *absol* ales Maeonii carminis ales, of the singer of a Mæonian (Homeric) song

Hor. C. 1, 6, 2 Jahn. (In Ov. M. 5, 298, if ales erant is read, ales is collect.; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 240; but the *sing.* seems to be more in accordance with the preceding hominem putat locutum, she supposing that she heard a man, but it was a bird, and Merkel here reads *Ales erat.*)—**E.** In the lang. of augury, alites are *birds that gave omens by their flight*, as the buteo, sanqualis, aquila, etc. (but oscines, by their voice, as the corvus, cornix, and noctua), Fest. p. 193 (cf. id. p. 3); Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: tum huc, tum illuc volent alites: tum a dextrā, tum a sinistrā parte canant oscines, id. Div. 1, 53, 120; cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 6, 6, p. 394; Plin. 10, 19, 22, § 43; Arn. adv. G. 7, 59.—Hence, poet.: ales, *augury, omen, sign*: cum bonā nubit alite, Cat. 61, 20: malā soluta navis exit alite, Hor. Epod. 10, 1: secundā alite, id. ib. 16, 23.

Ălēsa, v. Halesa.

ălesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [alo], *to grow up, increase* (only ante-class.), Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 4; 2, 4, 19: alescendi cacumen, * Lucr. 2, 1130.

Ălēsĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀλεσία, Diod. Sic., *a city of the Mandubii in Celtic Gaul*, now *Alise* in the *Dép. de la Côte d'Or*, Caes. B. G. 7, 68; id. B. C. 3, 47; Vell. 2, 47.—Also, **Alexĭa,** ae, *f.*, = Ἀλεξία Strabo, Flor. 2, 2; cf. Mannert Gall. 175.

Ălēsus, v. Halesus.

Ălēthīa, ae, *f.*, = ἀλήθεια (truth), *one of the Æons of Valentinus*, Tert. Valent. 12.

Ălētīnus, i, *m.*, *an inhabitant of the town* Aletium, *in the land of the Hirpini*, now *Calitri* (* acc. to others, *Lecce*), Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

Ălētrĭum, i, *n.*, *a town in Latium*, now *Alatri*; whence, **a. Ălētrīnas,** ātis, *adj.*, *pertaining to Aletrium*, Cic. Clu. 16.—**Ălētrīnātes,** *the inhabitants of Aletrium*, Cic. Clu. 20; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63.—**b.** Also, **Ălētrīnensis,** e, the same: foederatus, Cic. Balb. 22 dub.

† **ălĕtūdo,** inis, *f.* [alo], *fatness*, = corporis pinguedo, Fest. p. 23.

Aleuas, ae, *m.*, = Ἀλεύας. **I.** *A tyrant of Larissa, slain by his own servants*, Ov. Ib. 321 and 509 Merk.—**II.** *A worker in bronze*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 86.

1. Ălēus, another reading for Alius, = Elius, Plaut. Capt.; v. 1. Alius.

* **2. Ălēus,** a, um, *adj.*: Alea Minerva, *the Alean* or *Alic Minerva*, so called either from Aleus, king of Arcadia, or from Alea, a town in that country, Stat. Th. 4, 288.

ālex, v. alec.

Alexămĕnus, i, *m.*, = Ἀλεξαμενός, *a leader of the Ætolians*, Liv. 35, 24.

Alexander, dri, *m.* [Ἀλέξανδρος, hence, Charis. 64 P. asserts that there is also a *nom.* Alexandrus, but gives no example], *the name of many persons of antiquity*; among whom, **I.** *The most renowned is Alexander, son of Philip and Olympia, surnamed* Magnus, *the founder of the great Macedonian monarchy extending from Macedonia to the Indus* (v. his life in Plut. and Curt.)—**II.** *Alexander, son of Perseus, king of Macedonia*, Liv. 42, 52; 45, 39.—**III.** *A tyrant of Pheræ, in Thessaly*; hence also sometimes called Pheræus, Cic. Div. 1, 25; id. Inv. 2, 49; id. Off. 2, 7; Nep. Pelop. 5, 1.—**IV.** *A king of Epirus*, Liv. 8, 3.—**V.** *Another name of Paris, son of Priam*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 96; Cic. Fat. 15; Auct. ad Her. 4, 30; hence sometimes, Alexander Paris, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 76 al.

Alexandrēa (the form of Cicero's time, Cic. Phil. 2, 19; id. Fin. 5, 19; Prop. 4, 10, 33 (*Alexandria*, Müll.); Hor. C. 4, 14, 35 K. and H.; also **Alexandrīa** under the Empire; so, Antiochēa and Antiochīa; cf. Prisc. p. 588 P., Ochsn. Eclog. 143, and Osann ad Cic. Rep. p. 467), ae, *f.*, = Ἀλεξάνδρεια, *a name of several towns of antiquity*; among which, **I.** *The most distinguished is the city built by Alexander the Great, after the destruction of Tyre, upon the north coast of Egypt, the residence of the Ptolemies, and the emporium of Eastern trade during the Middle Ages, sometimes with the appellation* Magna, now *Iskenderieh* or *Alexandria*, Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 62.—**II.** *A town in Troas*, now *Eski Stamboul, sometimes called* Alexandria, Cic. Ac. 2, 4; Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 124; and sometimes Alexandria Troas, Liv. 35, 42; 37, 35; Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 128.—**III.** *A town in Aria, also called* Alexandria Ariōn (i. e. Arionum), now *Herat*, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 61; 6, 23, 25, § 93.—Hence, **Alexandrīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Alexandria*, **A.** In Egypt: vita atque licentia, *a luxurious and licentious life, like that of Alexandria, at that time a centre of luxury*, Caes. B. C. 3, 110; Petr. 31; Quint. 1, 2, 7 Spald.: Alexandrina navis, *an Alexandrian merchantship*, Suet. Aug. 98; id. Ner. 45; id. Galb. 10: Bellum Alexandrinum, *the history of the expedition of Cæsar into Egypt, after the battle at Pharsalus*, Auct. B. Alex. 1.—**B.** In Troas, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 131; 23, 8, 80, § 158.—*Subst.*: **Alexandrīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *inhabitants of Alexandria* (in Egypt): ad Alexandrinos istos revertamur, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 34; id. Pis. 21, 49.

† **ălexipharmăcon,** i, *n.*, = ἀλεξιφάρμακον, *an antidote for poison*, only in Plin. 21, 20, 84, § 146.

alga, ae, *f.* [from ligo, qs. alliga, as binding, entwining, Van.], *sea-weed*, comprising several kinds, of which one (Fucus vesiculosus, Linn.) was used for coloring red, Plin. 26, 10, 66; 32, 6, 22, § 66. Freq. in the poets, Hor. C. 3, 17, 10; Verg. A. 7, 590; so Mart. 10, 16, 5; Val. Fl. 1, 252; Claud. Ruf. 1, 387. In prose, Auct. B. Afr. 24 *fin.*—Hence also for *a thing of little worth*: vilior algā, Hor. S. 2, 5, 8: projectā vilior algā, Verg. E. 7, 42.

* **algensis,** e, *adj.* [alga], *that supports itself on sea-weed, lives upon it*, Plin. 9, 37, 91, § 131.

algeo, alsi, 2, *v. n.* [acc. to Fest. from ἀλγέω = to feel pain; cf. ἄλγος, algor, and algus], *to be cold, to feel cold*; cf. Consent. 2051 P. (opp. aestuare; accordingly a subjective coldness; while *frigere*, opp. calere, is objective, Doed. Syn. 3, 89): si algebis, tremes, Naev. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 286: erudiunt juventutem, algendo, aestuando, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 34: sudavit et alsit, Hor. A. P. 413: algentis manus est calfacienda sinu, Ov. A. A. 2, 214.—P o e t.: algentes togae, i. e. so torn to pieces, that those who wear them must suffer from cold, Mart. 12, 36.—T r o p.: probitas laudatur et alget, *virtue is praised, and yet freezes*, i. e. *is not cherished, is neglected*, Juv. 1, 74.—Hence, **algens,** *P. a.*, in the post-Aug. per., = algidus and frigidus, *cold*: pruinae, Stat. Th. 3, 469: loca, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 27; 16, 10, 19, § 46.

algesco, alsi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [algeo]. **I.** *To catch cold*: ne ille alserit, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 11 (cf.: frigus colligere, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 13, and perfrigescere, Juv. 7, 194).—**2.** Post-Aug. (cf. algens) of things, *to become cold*: (vites) aegrotant et, cum alsere, laesis uredine attonsarum oculis, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 226: rabies flammarum, Prud. Apoth. 142.

* **Algĭdensis,** e, *adj.* [2. Algidus], *growing upon Mount Algidus*, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 81.

Algĭdum, v. Algidus.

1. algĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [algeo], *cold*: algida, sc. regio, Naev. ap. Cic. Or. 45, 152: loca, Cat. 63, 70.—Whence,

2. Algĭdus, i, *m.*, *a high snow-capped mountain, and the forest upon it, south-east of Rome, between Tusculum and Velitræ*, now *Monte Compatri*, Liv. 26, 9, 12; Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 130: gelidus, Hor. C. 1, 21, 6: nivalis, id. ib. 3, 23, 9; id. C. S. 69.—Hence, **I. Algĭdum,** i, *n.*, *a town upon it*, now *Pava*, Flor. 1, 11.—**II.** *Adj.*: **Algĭdus,** a, um, *pertaining to Algidum*: terra, Ov. F. 6, 722: secessus, Mart. 10, 30.

** **algĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [algus-facio], *that makes cold, chilling*: quod timor omnis sit algificus, Gell. 19, 4.

algor, ōris, *m.* [cf. algeo], *cold* (that is felt), *coldness* (class., for the ante-class. algus or algu; acc. to Charis. 23 P., even in Cic.), Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 33: Prodit hiemps, sequitur crepitans hanc dentibus algor, Lucr. 5, 746 Lachm.: obest praegnantibus, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 10: corpus patiens inediae, vigiliae, algoris, * Sall. C. 5, 3 (cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 20: illam praeclaram tuam patientiam famis, frigoris, inopiae rerum omnium): confectus algore, * Tac. H. 3, 22. In Pliny for *cold* in gen. (even in the *plur.*): vites algore intereunt, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 217; 8, 39, 59, § 139: corpus contra algores munire, Plin. 15, 4, 5, § 19.

algōsus, a, um, *adj.* [alga], *abounding in sea-weed*: vivunt in algosis, sc. locis, Plin. 32, 9, 31, § 95: litus, Aus. Ep. 7, 42.

algus, ūs, *m.*, acc. to Prisc. p. 699 P.; Rudd. I. p. 122, or **algu,** *n.*, acc. to Charis. 23; 98 P.; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 342 sq. [algeo], *the feeling of cold* (subjective), *coldness* (usu. only in the *abl.*; hence the form of the *nom.* is uncertain; ante-class. for the class. algor). **I.** *Masc.*: algum, famem, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 699 P.—**II.** *Unc. gen.*: interficere aliquem fame atque algu, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 36: perire algu, id. Rud. 2, 7, 24; Att. ap. Non. 72, 9; Lucil. ib. 72, 9; Lucr. 3, 732.

ălĭā, *adv.*, v. alius, *adv.* B.

Ălĭacmon, v. Haliacmon.

ălĭas, *adv.*, v. alius, *adv.* C.

ălĭbī, *adv.* [contr. from aliubi; alius-ibi], *elsewhere*. **I. A.** *Elsewhere, otherwhere, somewhere else, in* or *at another place*, = alio loco, ἄλλοθι (very freq. in the post-Aug. per., esp. in Pliny; in Cic. only twice, and then in connection with nusquam and nec usquam. Never in Hor. or Juv.; in the other poets rare): *St.* Hiccine nos habitare censes? *Ch.* Ubinam ego alibi censeam? Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 72: scio equidem alibi jam animum tuum, id. Truc. 4, 4, 13: alibi gentium et civitatum, App. Flor. p. 356, 6; cf. id. ib. 360, 4.—Hence, **B.** E s p. **1.** Alibi . . . alibi (even several times), *in one place . . . in another; here . . . there* = hic . . . illic; hence also sometimes hic or illic . . . alibi: alibi pavorem, alibi gaudium ingens facit, Liv. 3, 18; 8, 32; Sen. Ep. 98 al.: exercitus, trifariam dissipatus, alibi primum, alibi postremum agmen, alibi impedimenta, inter vepres delituit, Liv. 38, 46; Plin. 2, 3, 3, § 8; so id. 5, 27, 27, § 99 al.: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, Arborei fetus alibi, Verg. G. 1, 54; Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 146. Once alibi . . . deinde, Curt. 7, 4, 26.—**2.** Joined with words of the same origin (alius; v. alius, aliter, etc.): alibi alius or aliter, *one here, another there; one in this, the other in that manner*: esse alios alibi congressus materiaī, Qualis hic est, *that matter has elsewhere other combinations, similar to that of the world*, Lucr. 3, 1065: exprobrantes suam quisque alius alibi militiam, Liv. 2, 23: pecora diversos alium alibi pascere jubet, id. 9, 2; so id. 44, 33: alius alibi projectus, Vulg. Sap. 18, 18: medium spatium torrentis, alibi aliter cavati, Liv. 44, 35.—**3.** Alibi atque alibi, *at one time here, at another there; now here, now there* (cf. aliubi, B.): haec (aqua) alibi atque alibi utilior nobilitavit loca gloriā ferri, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 144.—**4.** With negatives, *nec, non, nusquam, nec usquam*: nec tam praesentes alibi cognoscere divos, Verg. E. 1, 42: asperrima in hac parte dimicatio est, nec alibi dixeris magis mucrone pugnari, Quint. 6, 4, 4: nusquam alibi, Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 103: omnis armatorum copia dextrā sinistrā ad equum, nec usquam alibi, id. Att. 13, 52. And instead of a negative, an interrogation implying it: num alibi quam in Capitolio? Liv. 5, 52.—**5.** Alibi quam, indicating comparison, *elsewhere than*, commonly with a neg., *non, nusquam*, etc., *nowhere else than*: qui et alibi quam in Nilo nascitur, Plin. 32, 10, 43, § 125: posse principem alibi quam Romae fieri, Tac. H. 1, 4; id. A. 15, 20: faciliusque laudes vestras alibi gentium quam apud vos praedicārim, App. Flor. p. 360, 4: nusquam alibi quam in Macedoniā, Liv. 43, 9: ne alibi quam in armis animum haberent, id. 10, 20; Tac. A. 1, 77: nec alibi quam in Germaniā, * Suet. Aug. 23; so Col. R. R. 8, 11, 8.—**II.** T r a n s f. from place to other objects. **A.** *Otherwise, in something else, in other things, in other respects*: si alibi plus perdiderim, minus aegre habeam, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 16: neque istic neque alibi tibi erit usquam in me mora, Ter. And. 2, 5, 9; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 38: nec spem salutis alibi quam in pace, Liv. 30, 35, 11: alibi quam in innocentiā spem habere, id. 7, 41: alibi quam mos permiserit, *otherwise, in other things, than custom allows*, Quint. 11, 1, 47; 4, 1, 53.—**B.** Of persons, *elsewhere, with some other one* (very rare): priusquam hanc uxorem duxi, habebam alibi (sc. apud meretricem) animum amori deditum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 14: Quantum militum transportatum sit, apud auctores discrepat: alibi decem milia peditum, duo milia du-

centos equites, alibi parte plus dimidiā rem auctam invenio, Liv 29, 25 interdum alibi est hereditas, alibi tutela, Dig 26, 4, 1, so, in designating *another place in an au thor*, Quint. 4, 2, 110, 8, 3, 21 al — **C.** In post Aug prose sometimes, like alias (v that word), for alioqui, *otherwise* rhinocerotes quoque, rarum alibi animal, in iisdem montibus erant, *an animal otherwise rare* Curt. 9, 1, 5 nemus opacum arboribus alibi inusitatis, *with trees else rare*, id 9, 1, 13

ălĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [alo], *affording nourishment, nutritious, nourishing* (perh. only in Varr) lac, Varr R. R. 2, 11, 2 casei, id. ib 2, 11, 2, § 3 —*Pass* of that which readily grows or fattens ita pulli alibiliores fiunt, Varr R. R. 3, 9

ălĭca, ae, *f* [from alo, acc to Paul. ex Fest. p 7 Müll, akin to ἀλέω, ὀλαι acc. to Doed.] orig *adj*, *nourishing*, sc. farina. **I.** *A kind of grain, spelt*, Cato, R. R 76 *init*, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 50 —**II.** *Grits prepared from it, spelt grits*, Gr χόνδρος, later ἄλιξ, Cels. 6, 6, Plin. 22, 25, 61, § 128 — **III.** *A drink prepared from these grits*, Mart 13 6

ălĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj* [alica], *of* or *pertaining to spelt*, hence, **ălĭcārĭus,** i, *m*, *one who grinds spelt* nemo est alicarius posterior te, Lucil ap Charis p 75 P, and **ălĭcārĭa,** ae, *f*, *a prostitute* (as frequenting the place of the spelt-mills) alicariae meretrices appellabantur in Campaniā (where the best spelt-grits were prepared, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 109), Paul ex Fest p 7 Müll. pistorum amicas, reliquas alicarias, * Plaut Poen 1, 2, 54

* **ălĭcastrum,** i, *n*, sc. frumentum [id.], *a kind of spelt summer spelt* (i e sown in the spring), Col. 2, 6, 2 9, cf. Isid. Aug 17, 3

ălĭcŭbi (earlier written **ălĭquobi,** like *neutrobi*, acc. to Cassiod. Orth 2314 P, cf. Schneid Gr 1, 29), *adv* [aliquis ubi] *somewhere, anywhere at any place*, or *in any thing* (Inter alicubi et usquam hoc interest, quod alicubi absolute profertur, ut alicubi fuimus i e. in aliquo loco, usquam autem ad omnia loca refertur, Prisc. p 1058 P, very rare) si salvus sit Pompeius et constiterit alicubi, hanc νέκυιαν relinquas Att. ap Cic. Att 9, 10 **I.** In gen tu si alicubi fueris, dices hic porcos coctos ambulare, *if you shall be anywhere*, i e *wherever you may be*, Petr 45 —**II.** Esp **A.** Alicubi alicubi, repeated *in one place in another, here there*, like alius alias, alibi, etc. ut alicubi obstes tibi, alicubi irascaris, alicubi instes gravius, Sen Tranq 2, 2 tecta alicubi imposita montibus, alicubi ex plano in altitudinem montium educta, id. Ep 89, 21 (in both passages some read *alibi*, v Fickert) —**B.** Strengthened by other definite words utinam hic prope adesset alicubi, *somewhere here*, Ter Ad 3, 4, 7 hic alicubi in Crustumenio, Cic. Fl 29, 71 in quibus (scriptis) et suum alicubi reperiri nomen Suet. Gram 7

ălĭcŭla, ae *f* [ala] *a light upper garment* (quod alas nobis injecta contineat, Vel. Long 2230 P, but better acc. to Fer rar de Re Vest. 2 3, c. 1, from the collar or cape upon it) * Mart. 12, 82 alicula subornatus polymita *a light hunting dress*, Petr 40 5, *a child's coat*, Dig 34 2 24

ălĭcunde, *adv*, of place [aliquis unde], *from somewhere* = ab aliquo loco, Gr ἀμόθεν **I.** Lit. tu mihi aliquid aliquo modo alicunde ab aliquibus blatis, Plaut Ep 3, 1, 13, cf verse 10 venit meditatus alicunde ex solo loco, Ter And. 2, 4, 3 alicunde fluens alicunde extrinsecus aer, *streaming from some part from another source*, * Lucr 5, 522 praecipitare alicunde Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31, so id Caecin 16, 46 —**II.** Transf. **A.** Of persons alicunde exora mutuum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 44 non quaesivit procul alicunde Cic. Verr 2, 20, 48 — Hence, alicunde corradere *to scrape together from some source*, Ter Ad. 2, 2, 34, and alicunde sumere, *to get from somebody*, i e *to borrow from some one*, id. Phorm 2, 1, 70 —**B.** Of things nos omnes quibus est alicunde aliquis objectus labor, *from any thing*, Ter Hec. 3, 1 6 (In Cic Att. 10, 1, 3, B and K read *aliunde* for *alicunde*.)

ălid for **alĭud,** v 2. alius *init.*

* **Ălĭdensis,** e, *adj*, *of* or *pertaining to Alida* or *Alinda, a town in Caria, where splendid garments were manufactured*, hence, **ălĭdense** (sc. vestimentum), *a full dress, court dress*, Lucr 4, 1130, where Lachmann read *alidensia*, a word not elsewhere found in Latin or Greek, and Munro now reads *indusia*, v indusium.

ălĭēnātĭo, onis *f* [alieno] **I.** *Act*, *the transferring of the possession of a thing to another, so as to make it his property* Alienatio tum fit, cum dominium ad alium transferimus, Dig 18, 1, 67, Sen. Ben 5, 10 So, alienatio sacrorum, *a transfer of the sacred rites* (sacra) *of one family* (gens) *to another*, Cic. Or 42, 144, so id. Leg 3 20, 48 —**II.** *Neutr*, *the transferring of one's self*, i e *the going over to another*, hence, **A.** Trop, *a separation, desertion aversion, dislike, alienation* (the internal separating or withdrawing of the feeling of good will, friendship, and the like, while *disjunctio* designates merely an external separation) tuam a me alienationem commendationem tibi ad impios cives fore, Cic. Phil. 2 1 alienatio consulum, id. Q Fr 1, 4 alienatio disjunctioque amicitiae, id. Lael 21, 76 alienatio exercitūs (opp benevolentia), Caes. B C 2, 31 in Vitellium alienatio, Tac H. 2, 60 alienatio patrui, id A. 2 43 Numquid non perditio est iniquo et alienatio operantibus injustitiam, Vulg Job, 31, 3 —**B.** In medic lang alienatio mentis, *aberration of mind, loss of reason delirium*, Cels. 4 2, so Plin 21, 21, 89, § 155 continua, Dig 1, 18, 14, also without *mentis* alienatio saporque, Sen Ep 78 alienationis in commoda, Firm 4.1.

ălĭēnĭgĕna, ae, *m* (also, **ălĭēnĭgĕnus,** a, um, *adj*, cf. Prisc. p 677 P, and advena) [alienus gigno], *born in a foreign land*, hence, **I.** In gen, *foreign, alien*, and *subst.*, *a stranger, a foreigner, an alien* **A.** Of persons (very freq in Cic., esp in his orations) homo longinquus et alienigena, Cic. Deiot 3 alienigenae hostes, id. Cat 4 10, cf Liv 26, 13 testes, Cic. Font 10 dii, id. Leg 2, 10 mulieres, Vulg 3 Reg 11, 1 —*Subst* quid alienigenae de vobis loqui soleant, Cic Fl 27 si ipse alienigena summi imperii potiretur, Nep Eum 7, 1, Curt. 5, 11, 6, 3, Vulg Lev 22, 10, ib Luc. 17, 18 —**B.** Of things vino alienigena utere, Gell 2, 24, and with the *adj* form **ălĭēnĭgĕnus,** a, um pisces alienigeni, Col. 8 16, 9 fetus id 8, 5, 10 semina, id. 3 4, 1 ALIENIGENVM CORPVS, Inscr Orell 5048 ne alienigenae justitiae obliti videamur, Val Max. 6, 5, 1 *ext* exempla, id. 1, 6, 1 *ext* studia, id. 2, 1 *fin* sanguis, id. 6, 2, 1 *ext* conversationis, Vulg 2 Macc. 4, 13 — **II.** In Lucr, *produced from different materials, heterogeneous* scire licet nobis venas et sanguen et ossa [et nervos alienigenis ex partibus esse], Lucr 1, 860, 1, 865, 1, 869, 1, 874, 5, 880

ălĭēnĭgĕnus, a, um, v the preced.

ălĭēnĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n* [alienus loqui], *the talk of crazy persons* Varr Sent Mor p 28 Devit., cf. aliena loqui s. v alienus, B

ălĭēnĭtas, atis *f* [alienus] In medic. lang, **I.** *The causes* or *materials of disease in the human system, which are extraneous to it* auferre alienitatem Cael Aur Tard 5, 4 alienitatis obtrusio, id ib 5, 64 manens alienitas id. Acut 3 20 —**II.** For alienatio (q v B) mentis, Cael Aur Acut. 2, 39

ălĭēno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [id.] (purely prosaic, but class.) **I.** Orig, *to make one person* or *thing another* facere ut aliquis alius sit Thus in Plaut., Sosia says to Mercury, who represented himself as Sosia certe edepol tu me alienabis numquam, quin noster siem Plaut. Am 1, 1 243 So also Pliny sacopenium, quod apud nos gignitur, in totum transmarino alienatur, *is entirely other than, different from the transmarine one* Plin 20, 18 75, § 197 —Hence, of things *t t* in the Roman lang of business, *to make something the property of another, to alienate, to transfer by sale* (in the jurid. sense diff from *vendere* Aliena tum non proprie dicitur, quod adhuc in dominio venditoris manet? *venditum* tamen recte dicetur, Dig 50, 16, 67, the former, therefore, includes the idea of a complete transfer of the thing sold) pretio parvo ea, quae accepissent a majoribus, vendidisse atque alienasse, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 60 venire vestras res proprias atque in perpetuum a vobis alienari, id. Agr 2, 21, 54 vectigalia (opp. frui), id. ib 2, 13, 33, so Varr R. R. 2, 1, Dig 4, 7, 4.—Esp., *to remove, separate, make foreign* urbs maxuma alienata, Sall J 48, 1 —**II.** Transf to mental objects, and with esp reference to that from which any person or thing is separated or removed, *to cast off, to alienate, estrange, set at variance, render averse, make enemies* (Abalienatus dicitur, quem quis a se removerit, alienatus, qui alienus est factus, Paul. ex Fest p 25 Müll. class., esp freq in the *part.* alienatus) **A.** In gen. eum omnibus eadem res publica reconciliavit, quae alienarat Cic Prov Cons. 9 legati alienati, id. Pis. 96 alienati sunt peccatores Vulg Psa. 51, 4, ib. Col. 1 21 alienari a Senatu, Cic Att. 1, 14 studium ab aliquo, id. Pis. 76 si alienatus fuerit a me Vulg Ezech 14, 7 alienati a via Dei, ib Eph 4, 18 voluntatem ab aliquo, Cic. Phil. 2 38, id Fam 3, 6 tanta contumelia accepta omnium suorum voluntates aliena re (sc. a se) Caes. B G 7 10 voluntate alienati, Sall J 66, 2, Nep. Alcib 5, 1 falsa suspitione alienatum esse, *neglected, discarded* Sall C 35, 3 animos eorum alienare a causa, Cic. Prov Cons. 21 a dictatore animos, Liv 8, 35 sibi animum alicujus, Vell. 2, 112, Tac. H. 1, 59, Just. 1 7, 13 —**B.** Esp. **1.** Mentem alienare alicui, *to take away or deprive of reason, to make crazy, insane, to drive mad* (not before the Aug per, perh first by Livy) erat opinio Flaccum minus compotem fuisse sui vulgo Junonis iram alienasse mentem ferebant, Liv 42, 28 signum alienatae mentis, *of insanity* Suet. Aug 99 alienata mens, Sall Rep Ord 2, 12, 6 (cf. Liv 25 39 alienatus sensibus) — And *absol* odor sulfuris saepius haustus alienat, *deprives of reason*, Sen. Q N 2, 53 —Hence, *pass* alienari mente, *to be insane*, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 93 ita alienatus mente Antiochus (erat), Vulg 2 Macc 5 17 —**2.** In medic. lang alienari, of parts of the body, *to die, perish* intestina momento alienantur, Cels. 7 16, 8, 10, 5, 26, n 23 in corpore alienato, Sen Ep. 89 (spodium) alienata explet Plin 23, 4, 38, § 76 —**3.** Alienari ab aliqua re, *to keep at a distance from something*, i e *to be disinclined to, have an aversion for, to avoid* = abhorrere (only in Cic.) a falsa assensione magis nos alienatos esse quam a ceteris rebus Cic. Fin. 3 5, 18 alienari ab interitu iisque rebus, quae interitum videantur afferre, id. ib 3 5 16

ălĭēnus, a, um [2. alius]. **I.** *Adj* **A.** In gen, *that belongs to another person, place object*, etc., *not one's own, another's, of another, foreign, alien* (opp suus) NEVE ALIENAM SEGETEM PELLEXERIS Fragm XII Tab ap Plin 28, 2 and Serv ad Verg E. 8, 99 plus ex alieno jecore sapiunt quam ex suo, Pac ap Cic Div 1, 57, Plaut Mil 2, 2, 111, cf id ib 2, 2, 88, and Lind ib 2, 3, 3 quom sciet alienum puerum (*the child of another*) tolli pro suo, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 61 in aedis inruit Alienas id Ad. 1, 2, 9, id. And 1 1 125 alienae partes anni, Lucr 1, 162, so Verg G 2, 149 pecuniis alienis locupletari Cic. Rosc. Am 47 137 cura rerum alienarum id Off 1 9, 30, 2, 23, 83 alienos mores ad suos referre, Nep Epam 1 1 in altissimo gradu alienis opibus poni Cic. Sest. 20 semper regibus aliena virtus formidolosa est, Sall C. 7, 2 amissis bonis alienis opes expectare, id. ib 58 10 Herz. aliena mulier, *another man's wife*, Cic. Cael 37 mulier alieni viri sermonibus assuefacta, *of another woman's husband* Liv 1 46 virtutem et bonum alienum oderunt, id 35, 43 alienis pedibus ambulamus, alienis oculis agnoscimus, aliena memoria salutamus, alienā opera vivimus Plin 29, 1, 8, § 19 oportet enim omnia aut ad alienum arbitrium aut ad suum facere, Plin. Ep 6, 14, so Suet Claud 2 alienum cursum alienumque rectorem, velut captā nave sequi, Plin. Pan 82 3, Tac. A. 15 1 *fin* pudicitiae neque suae neque alienae pepercit, Suet. Calig 36 epistolis orationesque et edicta alieno formabat ingenio, i e *caused to be written by another*, id. Dom 20 te conjux aliena capit, Hor S 2 7, 46, 1, 1 110, so id ib 1 3, 110 vulnus *intended for another*, Verg A 10, 781 aliena

cornua, of Actæon transformed into a stag, Ov. M. 3, 139: alieno Marte pugnabant, sc. equites, i. e. *without horses, as footmen*, Liv. 3, 62: aes alienum, lit. *another's money; hence*, in reference to him who has it, *a debt;* cf. aes. So also: aliena nomina, *debts in others' names, debts contracted by others*, Sall. C. 35, 3.—**B.** Esp. **1.** In reference *to relationship or friendship, not belonging to one, alien from, not related* or *allied, not friendly, inimical, strange*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 43: alienus est ab nostrâ familiâ, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 28; id. Heaut. 5, 4, 6 Ruhnk.: multi ex finibus suis egressi se suaque omnia alienissimis crediderunt, *to utter strangers*, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: non alienus sanguine regibus, Liv. 29, 29; Vell. 2, 76.—Hence alienus and propinquus are antith., Cic. Lael. 5, 19: ut neque amicis neque etiam alienioribus desim, id. Fam. 1, 9 Manut.: ut tuum factum alieni hominis, meum vero conjunctissimi et amicissimi esse videatur, id. ib. 3, 6.—**2.** Trop.: alienum esse in or ab aliquâ re, *to be a stranger to a thing*, i. e. *not to be versed in* or *familiar with, not to understand:* in physicis Epicurus totus est alienus, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 17: homo non alienus a litteris, *not a stranger to, not unversed in*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 26.—**3.** *Foreign to a thing*, i. e. *not suited to it, unsuitable, incongruous, inadequate, inconsistent, unseasonable, inapposite, different from* (opp. aptus); constr. with *gen., dat., abl.*, and *ab;* cf. Burm. ad Ov. F. 1, 4; Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 5; Spald. ad Quint. 6, 3, 33; Zumpt, Gr. § 384. (α) With *gen.:* pacis (deorum), Lucr. 6, 69: salutis, id. 3, 832: aliarum rerum, id. 6, 1064: dignitatis alicujus, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 11: neque aliena consili (sc. domus D. Bruti), *convenient for consultation*, Sall. C. 40, 5 Kritz al.—(β) With *dat.:* quod illi causae maxime est alienum, Cic. Caecin. 9, 24: arti oratoriae, Quint. prooem. 5; 4, 2, 62; Sen. Q. N. 4 praef.—(γ) With *abl.:* neque hoc dii alienum ducunt majestate suâ, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 83: homine alienissimum, id. Off. 1, 13, 41: dignitate imperii, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 18: amicitiâ, id. Fam. 11, 27: existimatione meâ, id. Att. 6, 1: domus magis his aliena malis, *farther from*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 50: loco, tempore, Quint. 6, 3, 33.—(δ) With *ab:* alienum a vitâ meâ, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 21: a dignitate rei publicae, Tib. Gracch. ap. Gell. 7, 19, 7: a sapiente, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132: a dignitate, id. Fam. 4, 7: navigationis labor alienus non ab aetate solum nostrâ, verum etiam a dignitate, id. Att. 16, 3.—(ε) With *inf.* or *clause* as subject: nec aptius est quidquam ad opes tuendas quam diligi, nec alienius quam timeri, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 23: non alienum videtur, quale praemium Miltiadi sit tributum, docere, Nep. Milt. 6, 1.—**4.** *Averse, hostile, unfriendly, unfavorable to:* illum alieno animo a nobis esse res ipsa indicat, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 40; Cic. Deiot. 9, 24: a Pyrrho non nimis alienos animos habemus, id. Lael. 8 *fin:* sin a me est alienior, id. Fam. 2, 17: ex alienissimis amicissimos reddere, id. ib. 15, 4 al.: Muciani animus nec Vespasiano alienus, Tac. H. 2, 74.—Rar. transf. to things; as in the histt., alienus locus, *a place* or *ground unfavorable for an engagement, disadvantageous* (opp. suus or opportunus; cf. Gron. Obs. 4, 17, 275): alieno loco proelium committunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: alienissimo sibi loco contra opportunissimo hostibus conflixit, Nep. Them. 4, 5 Brem.—So of time *unfitting, inconvenient, unfavorable*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: ad judicium corrumpendum tempus alienum, Cic. Verr. 1, 5; id. Caecin. 67: vir egregius alienissimo rei publicae tempore exstinctus, id. Brut. 1; id. Fam. 15, 14.—Of other things: alienum (*dangerous, perilous, hurtful*) suis rationibus, Sall. C. 56, 5; Cels. 4, 5.—**5.** In medic. lang. **a.** Of the body, *dead, corrupted, paralyzed* (cf. alieno, II. B. 2.), Scrib. Comp. 201.—**b.** Of the mind, *insane, mad* (cf. alieno and alienatio): Neque solum illis aliena mens erat, qui conscii conjurationis fuerant, Sall. C. 37, 1 Herz.—**II.** *Subst.* **1.** **ălĭēnus**, i, *m., a stranger.* **a.** *One not belonging to one's house, family*, or *country:* apud me cenant alieni novem, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 21: ut non ejectus ad alienos, sed invitatus ad tuos isse videaris, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 23: quas copias proximis suppeditari aequius est, eas transferunt ad alienos, id. Off. 1, 14: cives potiores quam peregrini, propinqui quam alieni, id. Am. 5, 19: quasi ad alienos durius loquebatur, Vulg. Gen. 42, 7: a filiis suis an ab alienis? ib. Matt. 17, 24: cives potiores quam peregrini, propinqui quam alieni, Cic. Lael. 5: quod alieno testimonium redderem, in eo non fraudabo avum meum, Vell. 2, 76.—**b.** *One not related to a person* or *thing:* in longinquos, in propinquos, in alienos, in suos irruebat, Cic. Mil. 28, 76: vel alienissimus rusticae vitae, naturae benignitatem miretur, Col. 3, 21, 3.—**2.** **ălĭēnum**, i, *n., the property of a stranger:* Haec erunt vilici officia: alieno manum abstineant, etc., Cato, R. R. 5, 1: alieno abstinuit, Suet. Tit. 7: ex alieno largiri, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 8; so, de alieno largiri, Just. 36, 3, 9: alieni appetens, sui profusus, Sall. C. 5; Liv. 5, 5: in aliena aedificium exstruere, Cic. Mil. 27, 74 (cf.: in alieno solo aedificare, Dig. 41, 1, 7).—*Plur.*, **a.** *The property of a stranger:* quid est aliud aliis sua eripere, aliis dare aliena? Cic. Off. 2, 23; Liv. 30, 30: aliena pervadere, *a foreign* (in opp. to the Roman) *province*, Amm. 23, 1.—**b.** *The affairs* or *interests of strangers: Men.* Chreme, tantumne ab re tuast oti tibi, aliena ut cures, ea, quae nihil ad te attinent. *Chrem.* Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 23: aliena ut melius videant quam sua, id. ib. 3, 1, 95.—**c.** *Things strange, foreign, not belonging to* the matter in hand: Quod si hominibus bonarum rerum tanta cura esset, quanto studio aliena ac nihil profutura multumque etiam periculosa petunt, etc., Sall. J. 1, 5; hence, aliena loqui, *to talk strangely, wildly*, like a crazy person: Quin etiam, sic me dicunt aliena locutum, Ut foret amenti nomen in ore tuum, Ov. Tr. 3, 19: interdum in accessione aegros desipere et aliena loqui, Cels. 3, 18 (v. alieniloquium).

☞ *Comp.* rare, but *sup.* very freq.; no *adv.* in use.

ālĭger, gĕra, gĕrum (*gen. plur.* aligerûm, Val. Fl. 7, 171), *adj.* [ala-gero], *bearing wings, winged* (a poet. word of the Aug. per.). **I.** *Adj.:* amor, Verg. A. 1, 663: agmen, i. e. *of birds*, id. ib. 12, 249: aligero tollitur axe Ceres, *upon the winged chariot* (i. e. drawn by dragons), Ov. F. 4, 562: Jovis Nuntius, i. e. *Mercury*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 80; genus, Sen. Hippol. 338 al.—In the prose of Pliny, like many other poet. words: aligeri serpentes, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 85: Cupidines, id. 36, 5, 4, § 41.—***II.** **Ālĭgĕri**, *subst.*, *the winged gods of love, Cupids*, Sil. 7, 458.

Alii, ōrum, v. Alis and 1. Alius.

ălĭmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [alimentum], *pertaining to* or *suitable for nourishing* (a legal term; in the class. per. only once; later in the lang. of law and in epitaphs). **I.** *Adj.:* lex, *relating to the apportionment of provisions among the poor*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6 Manut.: causa, Dig. 2, 15, 8: ratio, ib. 48, 13, 4: res, Amm. 20, 8; cf. id. 21, 12.—**II.** *Subst.:* **ălĭmentārĭus**, i, *m., one to whom means of subsistence has been left by will*, Dig. 2, 15, 8 al.

ălĭmentum, i, *n.* [alo], *nourishment, nutriment;* and concr., *food, provisions, aliment* (in the poets only in the *plur.*). **I.** In gen.: alimenta corporis, Cic. Univ. 6: plus alimenti est in pane quam in ullo alio, Cels. 2, 18; so id. 8, 1; Plin. 17, 13, 20: alimenta reponere in hiemem, Quint. 2, 16, 16; Suet. Tib. 54; cf. Tac. A. 6, 23: alimenta petens, Vulg. Gen. 41, 55: alimenta negare, Ov. Tr 5, 8, 13: habentes alimenta et quibus tegamur, Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 8.—In the jurists: alimenta, *all things which pertain to the support of life, aliment, maintenance, support*, Dig. 34, tit. 1, De alimentis, and l. 6.—Poet. (very freq. in Ovid): picem et ceras, alimentaque cetera flammae, Ov. M. 14, 532: concipit Iris aquas, alimentaque nubibus affert, id. ib. 1, 271: lacrimaeque alimenta fuere, *tears were his food*, id. ib. 10, 75 (cf.: fuerunt mihi lacrimae meae panes die ac nocte, Vulg. Psa. 41, 4): ignis, Ov. M. 8, 837.—Trop.: vitiorum, Ov. M. 2, 769: furoris, id. ib. 3, 479: addidit alimenta rumoribus, *gave new support to the rumors*, Liv. 35, 23 *fin.:* alimentum famae, Tac. H. 2, 96: alimentum virtutis honos, Val. Max. 2, 6, 5.—**II.** Esp., for the Gr. τροφεῖα or θρέπτρα, *the reward* or *recompense due to parents from children for their rearing:* quasi alimenta exspectaret a nobis (patria), Cic. Rep. 1, 4 Mos. (in Val. Fl. 6, 570, this is expressed by *nutrimenta;* in Dig. 50, 13, 1, § 14, by *nutricia*).

‡ **alimodi:** pro alius modi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.

† **ălĭmŏn**, v. halimon.

ălĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [alo] (ante- and post-class. for alimentum), *nourishment, food, sustenance, support:* quaestus alimoniae, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 1: naturalis, Gell. 17, 15, 5: flammae, *fuel*, Prud. Cath. 5, 19; App. M. 2, p. 115: in alimoniam ignis, *for the food of the burnt-offering*, Vulg. Lev. 3, 16; ib. 1 Macc. 14, 10.

ălĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.; the termination as in testi-monium, parsi-monium, vadimonium] (ante-class. and post-Aug. for the class. alimentum), *nourishment, sustenance, support:* mellis, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 15; 3, 1, 8 *fin.;* 2, 1, 14; 5, 16: infectus alimonio, Tac. A. 11, 16: collationes in alimonium atque dotem puellae recepit, Suet. Calig. 42: quaerere, Juv. 14, 76: denegare, Dig. 25, 3, 4; Arn. 5, p. 167.

ălĭō, *adv.*, v. 2. alius, II. A.

ălĭōquī (Corssen, Ausspr. II. p. 839, questions the MS. authority for the forms **ălĭōquin** and **cētĕrōquin**, but if they are genuine, he believes they have the *prep.* in affixed, as in deoin), *adv.* (prop. *abl.* alioqui, i. e. alio quo modo, *in some other way;* used in the ante-Aug. per. only once in Lucr.; but freq. after that per., esp. by the histt., and by Pliny the younger). **I.** Lit., to indicate that something has its existence or right in all but the exception given, *in other respects, for the rest, otherwise;* Gr. ἄλλως, often with *adj.* standing either before or after it: milites tantum, qui sequerentur currum, defuerunt: alioqui magnificus triumphus fuit, Liv. 37, 46 Madv.; 8, 9: Hannibal tumulum tutum commodumque alioqui, nisi quod longinquae aquationis erat, cepit, id. 30, 29, 10: atqui si vitiis mediocribus ac mea paucis Mendosa est natura, alioquin recta, Hor. S. 1, 6, 66 K. and H.: solitus alioquin id temporis luxus principis intendere, Tac. A. 13, 20 Halm; so id. ib. 4, 37; Curt. 7, 4, 8; 8, 2, 2.—Sometimes concessive, hence also with *quamquam, quamvis, cum, as for the rest, besides:* triumphatum de Tiburtibus: alioqui mitis victoria fuit, i. e. *although in other respects the victory was*, etc., Liv. 7, 19: at si tantula pars oculi media illa peresa est, Incolumis quamvis alioqui splendidus orbis (*although in other respects uninjured and clear*) occidit extemplo lumen, Lucr. 3, 414 (Lachmann rejected this line; Munro receives it and reads *alioquoi*): ideo nondum eum legi, cum alioqui validissime cupiam, Plin. Ep. 9, 35 Keil; so Plin. 10, 69, 93, § 198.—**II.** Transf. **A.** To indicate that something exists, avails, or has influence in other cases beside those mentioned, *yet, besides, moreover* (syn.: porro, praeterea): sed haec quidem alioquin memoria magni professoris, uti interponeremus, effecit, Cels. 8, 4: ne pugnemus igitur, cum praesertim plurimis alioqui Graecis sit utendum, *very many other Greek words besides*, Quint. 2, 14, 4 Halm: non tenuit iram Alexander, cujus alioqui potens non erat, *of which he had not the control at other times*, Curt. 4, 2, 6; Tac. H. 3, 32: quâ occasione Caesar, validus alioquin spernendis honoribus hujuscemodi orationem coepit, id. A. 4. 37.—So in questions, Quint. 4, 5, 3.—Also et alioqui in Pliny: afficior curâ; et alioqui meus pudor, mea dignitas in discrimen adducitur, Plin Ep. 2, 9, 1; so id. ib. 10, 42, 2; id. Pan. 45, 4; 68, 7; 7, 9.—And in copulative clauses with *et . . . et, cum . . . tum*, etc., *both in general* (or *in other respects*) *. . . and:* et alioqui opportune situm, et transitus eâ est in Labeates, Liv. 43, 19: mors Marcelli cum alioqui miserabilis fuit, tum quod, etc., id. 27, 27, 11; so Quint. 5, 6, 4; 12, 10, 63.—**B.** To indicate that something is in itself situated so and so, or avails in a certain manner, *in itself, even in itself, himself*, etc.: corpus, quod illa (Phryne) speciosissima alioqui (*in herself even most beautiful*) diductâ nudaverat tunicâ, Quint. 2, 15, 9 Spald.; 10, 3, 13; 2, 1, 4.—**C.** Ellipt. like the Gr. ἄλλως, and commonly placed at the beginning of a clause, to indicate that something must happen, if the previous assertion or assumption shall not be (which fact is not

expressed), *otherwise else* (cf aliter, b γ) vidistine aliquando Clitumnum fontem? si nondum (et puto nondum aliogui narras ses mihi), Plin Ep 8, 8, 1, 20 Nec, si pugnent inter se, qui idem didicerunt, idcirco ars, quae utrique tradita est, non erit, alioqui nec armorum, etc, Quint. 2, 17, 33, so id 4, 2, 23 non inornata debet esse brevitas, alioqui sit indocta, id 4, 2, 46 Da mihi liberos, alioquin morior, Vulg Gen 30, 1, ib Matt. 6, 1, ib Heb 9, 17 languescet alioqui industria, si nullus ex se metus aut spes, Tac A 2, 38 —**D.** (Eccl Lat) As an *advers conj*, *but* (cf ceterum and the Gr ἀλλα) alioquin mitte manum tuam et tange os ejus et carnem, Vulg Job, 2, 5 Cf Hand, Turs I pp 234-241

ălĭorsum or **aliorsus,** also twice not contr **ălĭō-vorsum** and **ălĭō-versus,** *adv* **I.** Lit, *directed to another place* (*other men, objects*, cf. alias, alibi, alio, etc), *in another direction, elsewhither, elsewhere* (Aliorsum et illorsum sicut introrsum dixit Cato, Paul ex Fest p 27 Müll, only ante and post class) **A.** Of place mater ancillas jubet aliam aliorsum ire, Plaut Truc 2, 4, 47 (where aliam alior sum is like alius alio, etc) jumentum aliorsum ducere, Gell 7, 15 lupi aliorsum grassantes, App M 8, p 209 —**B.** Of persons infantis aliorsum dati facta amolitio, Gell 12, 1 —**C.** Of things sed id aliorsum pertinet, Gell 17, 1 —**II.** Fig, = in aliam partem or rationem, *in another manner, in a different sense*, so in Terence aliorsum aliquid accipere, *to receive something in another manner* or *otherwise, to take it differently* vereor, ne aliorsum atque ego feci acceperit, Ter Eun 1, 2, 1, cf Plaut Aul 2 4, 8, atqui ego istuc, Antrax, aliovorsum dixeram, *with another design, in a different sense* alioversus, uncontr in Lact 1, 17, 1. Cf Hand, Turs I pp 241 and 242

ălĭōversus, v the preced

ālĭpēs, ĕdis, *adj* (*abl* alipedi, Val Fl 5, 612, like aliti from ales) [ala pes] (poet. and rare, never in Hor) **I.** Lit, *with wings on the feet, wing footed* —As an epithet of Mercury sacra alipedis dei, Ov F 5 100, id M 11, 312, also simply Alipes for Mercurius mactatur vacca Minervae, Alipedi vitulus, id ib 4, 754 —So of *the horses in the chariot of the Sun*, Ov M 2, 48 — Hence, **II.** Transf, *swift, fleet, quick* (cf ales, I) cervi, * Lucr 6 766, equi, Verg A 12, 484, also alipes, *absol* for equus, id. ib 7, 277 alipedi curru, Val Fl. 5, 612, Sil 7, 700

Ālĭphae and **Ālĭphānus,** v Allifae

Ālĭphēra or **Ālĭphīra,** ae, *f*, = Ἀλιφηρα, Paus, Ἀλιφειρα, Polyb *a town in Arcadia*, Cic. Att 6, 2 3, Liv 28, 8, 32, 5, *its inhabitants* **Ālĭphīraei,** orum, *m*, Plin 4, 6 10 § 22

ălĭpĭlus, i, *m* [ala 1 pilus], *a slave who plucked the hair from the armpits of the bathers* (cf ala II) alipilum cogita tenuem et stridulam vocem, Sen Ep 56, 2 M. OCTAVIVS PRIMIGENIVS ALIPILVS A TRITONE, Inscr Grut. 812, 6 (cf Inscr Orell. 4302)

† **ălīptes** or **ălīpta,** ae, *m*, = ἀλειπτης, *the manager in the school for wrestlers*, who took care that the wrestlers anointed their bodies with unguents, in order to give them the necessary suppleness, and exercised them in the ring *master of wrestling*, or *of the ring* ut aliptae, virium et coloris rationem habere, * Cic Fam 1, 9, 15 Geometres, pictor aliptes, Juv 3, 76 alipta egere, Cels. 1, 1 Daremb

ălĭquā, *adv*, v aliquis, *adv* D

ălĭquam, *adv*, v aliquis, *adv* C.

ălĭquamdĭū, v aliquis, *adv* C 1

ălĭquandō, *temp adv* [aliquis, Corssen, Ausspr II p 856, regards the affix in this word and in quando as from an earlier da = dies] **I. A.** In opp to a definite, fixed point of time, *at some time or other, once, at any time, ever* (i e at an indefinite, undetermined time, of the past, present, and future, mostly in affirmative clauses, while umquam is only used of past and future time, and in negative clauses or those implying doubt, cf Beier ad Cic. Off 2, 14, 51) —Of the past neque ego umquam fuisse tale monstrum in terris ullum puto quis clarioribus viris quodam tempore jucundior? quis turpioribus conjunctior quis civis meliorum partium aliquando? Cic Cael 5, 12 Ad quem angelorum dixit aliquando, Sede etc, Vulg Heb 1, 13 —Of the future erit illud profecto tempus et illucescet aliquando ille dies etc, Cic. Mil. 26, 69 cave, ne aliquando peccato consentias, Vulg Tob 4, 6 huic uti nam aliquando gratiam referre possimus! Habebimus quidem semper, Cic Fam 14 4 ne posset aliquando ad bellum faciendum locus ipse adhortari, id Off 1, 11, 35 —Of the present de rationibus et de controversiis societatis vult dijudicari Sero verum aliquando tamen *but yet once*, in opp to *not at all, never*, Cic. Quint 13, 43 —**B.** With *non, nec* (eccl Lat) non peccabitis aliquando, Vulg 2 Pet 1, 10 nec aliquando defuit quidquam iis, ib 1 Reg 25, 7, 25, 15, ib Dan 14, 6, ib 1 Thess 2, 5 —**C.** In connection with *ullus*, and oftener, esp in Cic, with *aliquis* quaerere ea num vel e Philone vel ex ullo Academico audivisset aliquando, Cic Ac 2, 4, 11 Forsitan aliquis aliquando ejusmodi quidpiam fecerit id Verr 2, 32, 78. ego quia dico aliquid aliquando et quia, ut fit, in multis exit aliquando aliquid, etc, id Planc 14, 35 non despero fore aliquem aliquando, id. de Or 1, 21, 95 docendo etiam aliquid aliquando, id Or 42, 144 Nam aut erit hic aliquid aliquando, etc, id. Fam 7, 11, 2.—So with *quisquis* nec quidquam aliquando periit Vulg 1 Reg 25, 15, 25, 7 —**D.** Si forte aliquando or si aliquando, *if at any time, if ever*, or of a distant, but undefined point of time, *if once, at one time*, or *one day* si quid hujus simile forte aliquando evenerit, Ter Heaut 3, 2, 40 quod si aliquando manus ista plus valuerit quam vestra ac rei publicae dignitas, etc, Cic Cat 4, 10, 20. ampla domus dedecori saepe domino fit, et maxime si aliquando alio domino solita est frequentari, *once*, i e *at a former time*, id Off 1, 39, 139 —**E.** It is often used (opp in praesentiā, nunc adhuc) of an indefinite, past, or future time = olim, quondam, *once, formerly*, *in future time, hereafter* · quod sit in praesentia de honestate delibatum, virtute aliquando et industria recuperetur, Cic. Inv 2, 58, 174 aliquando nobis libertatis tempus fuisse, quod pacis vobiscum non fuerit nunc certe, etc., Liv 25, 29 Iol ad mare, aliquando ignobilis, nunc illustris, Mel 1, 6 Qui aliquando non populus, nunc autem populus Dei, Vulg 1 Pet. 2, 10, ib Philem 11 quam concedis ad huc artem omnino non esse, sed aliquando, etc, Cic de Or 1, 58, 246 —Sometimes the point of time in contrast can be determined only from the context quaerere num e Philone audivisset aliquando, Cic Ac Pr 2, 4, 11 · veritus sum deesse Pompeii saluti, cum ille aliquando non defuisset meae, id Fam 6, 6, 10 aut quisquam nostri misereri potest, qui aliquando vobis hostis fuit? Sall J. 14, 17 · Zacynthus aliquando appellata Hyrie, Plin. 4 12, 19, § 54, Plin Ep 6, 10 quae aliquando viderat, Vulg Gen 42, 9, ib 1 Pet. 3, 20 —**II.** Of that which at times happens, in contrast with that which never or seldom occurs, *sometimes, now and then* = non numquam, interdum (opp numquam, raro, semper, saepe) **A.** Te non numquam a me alienarunt, et me aliquando immutarunt tibi, Cic Fam 5, 8, 2 liceret ei dicere utilitatem aliquando cum honestate pugnare, id Off 3, 3 12 sitne aliquando mentiri boni viri? id de Or 3, 29 113, Quint. 5, 13, 31 multa proelia et aliquando non cruenta, Tac Agr 17, Suet Aug 43 —**B.** With *numquam, raro, semper, saepe, saepius, modo* in another clause convertit se aliquando ad timorem, numquam ad sanitatem, Cic. Sull 5, 17 senatumque et populum numquam obscura nomina, etiam si aliquando obumbrentur, Tac H 2, 32 quod non saepe, atque haud scio an umquam, in *aliqua parte eluceat aliquando*, Cic Or 2, 7 raro, sed aliquando tamen, ex metu deliri um nascitur, Cels. 3, 18, so id 8, 4, 1 praef aliquando. semper, Liv 45, 23, 8 aliquando fortuna, semper animo maximus, Vell 2, 18 Haud semper errat fama aliquando et elegit, Tac. Agr 9 aliquando saepe, Cels. 1 praef nec tamen ubique cerni, aliquando propter nubila, saepius globo terrae obstante, Plin 2, 13, 10, § 56, so Tac. A 3, 27, id Agr 38 —**C.** In partitive clauses, twice, or even several times, like modo—modo, sometimes also alternating with *non numquam* or *modo* (so only in the post-Aug per), *at one time at another, now. now* confirmatio aliquando totius causae est, aliquando partium, Quint. 5, 13, 58, Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 262, Sen. Q N 2, 36, 2 aliquando emicat stella, aliquando ardores sunt aliquando fixi et haerentes, non numquam volubiles, id. ib 1, 14, cf. Suet. Calig 52 Vespasianus modo in spem erectus, aliquando adversa reputabat, Tac. H 2, 74, id. A. 16 10 —**D.** In colloquial lang, to indicate that there is occasion for a certain thing, *once, for once, on this occasion, now:* aliquando osculando melius est, uxor, pausam fieri, Plaut Rud. 4, 6, 1 sed si placet, sermonem alio transferamus, et nostro more aliquando, non rhetorico loquamur, *now in our own way*, Cic. de Or 1, 29, 133 sed ne plura dicendum enim aliquando est, Pomponium Atticum sic amo ut alterum fratrem, *I must for once say it*, id Fam 13, 1, 14.—**E.** In commands, exhortations, or wishes, = tandem, *at length, now at last* · audite quaeso, judices et aliquando miseremini sociorum, Cic. Verr 1, 28, 72 modo scribe aliquando ad nos, quid agas id. Fam. 7, 12, 2 stulti, aliquando sapite Vulg Psa. 93, 8 ipse agat ut orbatum patres aliquando fulmina ponat, Ov M 2, 391 Aliquando isti principes sibi populi Romani auctoritati parendum esse fateantur, id. Imp Pomp. 22, 64, id Verr 4, 37, 81, Sall J 14, 21, Ov M. 2, 390 et velim aliquando, cum erit tuum commodum, Lentulum puerum visas, Cic. Att 12, 28 —Hence, **F.** Of that which happens after long expectation or delay, freq in connection with *tandem, finally at length, now at last* quibus (quaestionibus) finem aliquando amicorum auctoritas fecit Cic. Clu 67, 191 (dii) placati jam vel satiati aliquando, id Marcell 6, 18 collegi me aliquando, id Clu 18, 51 aliquando idque sero usum loquendi populo concessi, *finally*, i e after I have for a long time spoken in another manner, id. Or 48, 160 te aliquando collaudare possum, quod jam, etc, id Fam 7, 17, Suet Aug 70 diu exspectaverant dum retia extraherentur aliquando extractis piscis nullus infuit, id. Clar Rhet 1 —With *tandem* aliquando tandem huc animum ut adducas tuum, Ter Hec 4 4, 61 spes est et hunc aliquando tandem posse consistere, Cic. Quint 30, 94 tandem aliquando L Catilinam ex urbe ejecimus, id Cat 2, 1 ut tandem aliquando timere desinam, id. ib 1, 7, 18, id Quint. 30 94 servus tandem aliquando mihi a te exspectatissimas litteras reddidit id Fam. 16, 9 tandem aliquando refloruistis Vulg Phil 4, 10 —With *jam* utile esse te aliquando jam rem transigere, *now at length* Cic Att 1, 4

* **ălĭquantillum,** i, *n adj doub dim* [aliquantulus], *a very little indeed a little bit* foris aliquantillum gusto, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 28

ălĭquantisper, *adv temp* [aliquantus per, analog to paulisper] *for a moderate period of time* (neither too long nor too short), *for a while, for a time, for some time* (ante class and post Aug) concedere aliquantisper hinc mihi intro libet, * Plaut. Ps 1, 5, 158 Quor non ludo hunc aliquantisper? Ter Ad. 4, 5, 5 concedas aliquo ab ore eorum aliquantisper, id Heaut 3, 3, 11 si illi egestate aliquantisper jacti forent Caecil ap Non 511, 27, Flor 2, 18, 14 sed ille simulato timore diu continuit se, et insultare Parthos aliquantisper passus est, Just 42, 4, 8, so id 1, 8, 3

ălĭquantō and **ălĭquantum,** *adv*, v aliquantus

ălĭquantorsum, *adv* of place [aliquanto versum] *somewhat toward* (a place). Perlati aliquantorsum longius, quam sperabamus pergamus ad reliqua, *on some what* Amm 22 8, 48.

ălĭquantŭlum, *adv*, v aliquantulus.

ălĭquantŭlus, a, um, *adj dim* [aliquantus] *little, small* aliquantulus frumenti numerus, Hirt B Afr 21 —In the *neutr* as *subst* with *partit gen*, *a little*. aeris alieni Cic Quint 4, 15 suspitionis, id Inv 2, 9 muri, Liv 21, 12 agri, id 21, 31 aquae tepidae, Suet. Ner 48 — Hence, **ălĭquantŭlum,** and once, **ălĭquantŭlō,** *adv*, *somewhat, a little* pansam aliquantulum, Plaut Merc 3, 4, 55 quaeso tandem aliquantulum tibi parce

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fer. Heaut. 1, 1, 111: subtristis visust esse aliquantulum mihi, id. And. 2, 6, 16: auri navem evertat gubernator an paleae, in re aliquantulum, in gubernatoris inscitiā nihil interest, *something* (ironic. for aliquid, multum), Cic. Par. 3, 1: deflexit jam aliquantulum de spatio curriculoque consuetudo majorum, id. Lael. 12, 40: aliquantulum progredi, id. Div. 1, 33, 73: a proposito declinare, id. Or. 40, 138.—With *comp.:* stadia aliquantulum breviora, Gell. 1, 1: aliquantulo tristior, Vop. Aur. 38 Gruter.

ălĭquantus, a, um, *adj.* [alius-quantus; v. aliquis], *somewhat, some, moderate, tolerable; considerable, not a little* (designating the medium between much and little; cf. Ernest. ad Suet. Caes. 87; Wolf ad Suet. Caes. 10; Hotting. ad Cic. Div. 2, 1; Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 3, 13; 5, 10; Brut. ad Nep. Dion, 3, 3; Kritz ad Sall. C. 8, 2). **I.** In gen.: *M.* sed quaero, utrum aliquid actum superioribus diebus, an nihil arbitremur: *A.* Actum vero et aliquantum quidem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 15: Romani signorum et armorum aliquanto numero, hostium paucorum potiti, Sall. J. 74, 3: timor aliquantus, sed spes amplior, id. ib. 105, 4: spatium, Liv. 38, 27: iter, id. 25, 35: pecunia, App. Mag. p. 320, 1.—**II.** Esp. **A.** In the *neutr.* as *subst.:* ad quos aliquantum ex cotidianis sumptibus redundet, Cic. Cael. 57: Alienus ex eā facultate, si quam habet, aliquantum detracturus est, *somewhat,* id. Div. in Caecil. 15: ut aliquantum se arbitrentur adeptos ad dicendum, id. Off. 1, 1; id. Phil. 8, 27; and esp. with *partit. gen., some part, some:* aliquantum agri, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: nummorum aliquantum et auri, id. Clu. 179: temporis, id. Quint. 22: animi, id. Att. 7, 13 *fin.:* noctis, id. Fam. 7, 25 *fin.* al.: aliquantum negotii sustinere, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7: itineris, Caes. B. G. 5, 10 Herz.: equorum et armorum, Sall. J. 62, 5: famae et auctoritatis, Liv. 44, 33; 21, 28; 30, 8; 41, 16 al.; Suet. Caes. 81.—**B.** The *plur.* rare, and only in later Lat.: aliquanti in caelestium numerum referuntur, Aur. Vict. Caes. 33: aliquanta oppida, Eutr. 4 *fin.;* Spart. Hadr. 7 *fin.:* aliquantis diebus, Pall. 1, 19.—Whence, **ălĭquantum** and **ălĭquantō,** *adv.* (on the proportionate use of these forms with the *posit.* and *comp.* v. Beier ad Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38; Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 5, 10; Web. ad Luc. 2, 225; Zumpt, Gr. § 488), *somewhat, in some degree, a little, rather; considerably, not a little* (cf. aliquantus). **1.** In gen. (α) *Aliquantum: Ba.* Nam ut in navi vecta es, credo timida es. *So.* Aliquantum, soror, *somewhat so,* Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 73: quae (consolatio) mihi quidem ipsi sane aliquantum medetur, ceteris item multum illam profuturam puto, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 3: item qui processit aliquantum ad virtutis aditum (*has come somewhat near*), nihilominus, etc., id. Fin. 3, 14, 48: aliquantum commoveri, id. Clu. 140: quod nisi meo adventu illius conatus aliquantum repressissem, id. Verr. 2, 64: movit aliquantum oratio regis legatos, Liv. 39, 29; so id. 5, 23 al.: huc concede aliquantum (*a little*), Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 116: aliquantum ventriosus, id. As. 2, 3, 20: quale sit, non tam definitione intellegi potest (quamquam aliquantum potest), quam, etc., *to some extent, in some degree,* Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45: litteris lectis aliquantum acquievi, id. Fam. 4, 6: adjutus aliquantum, Suet. Tib. 13.—(β) *Aliquanto:* non modo non contra legem, sed etiam intra legem et quidem aliquanto, *not a little, considerably so,* Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 9: terra etsi aliquanto specie differt, etc., *Tac. G. 5.—**2.** Esp., with *compp.* it has greater or less force, acc. to the context, *much more* or *a little more, somewhat more* (the latter sometimes ironic. instead of the former; cf. Quint. 1, 12, 4 Spald.; in class. prose very freq.; most freq. prob. in Suet.; but never perh. in poetry, except in the examples from the ante-class. per.). (α) With *aliquanto: Ch.* Abeamus intro hinc ad me. *St.* Atque aliquanto lubentius quam abs te sum egressus, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 43: aliquanto amplius, id. As. 3, 3, 2; so Cic. Verr. 2, 1: aliquanto plus, id. ib. 2, 1: minus aliquanto, id. Div. in Caecil. 18: melius aliquanto, id. Brut. 78, 270: sed certe idem melius aliquanto dicerent, si, etc., id. de Or. 2, 24, 103: carinae aliquanto planiores quam nostrarum navium, *much flatter,* Caes. B. G. 3, 13 Herz.; so, aliquanto crudelior esse coepit, Nep. Dion, 3, 3: cum majore aliquanto numero quam decretum erat, Sall. J. 86, 4; so id. C. 8, 2; id. J. 79, 4: aliquanto superior, Liv. 5, 26, 6: ad majus aliquanto certamen redit, Liv. 5, 29, 5; so id. 27, 36, 7; Quint. 1, 12, 4; Suet. Caes. 10; 86; id. Tib. 62 al.: soluta est navis aliquanto prius, *some time before,* Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 15: maturius aliquanto lupinus seritur, Pall. R. R. 10, 5: aliquanto serius quam per aetatem liceret, Cic. Agr. 2, 3.—So with *ante* and *post:* aliquanto ante in provinciam proficiscitur, quam, Cic. Verr. 1, 149; 3, 44: ante aliquanto quam est mortuus, id. ib. 2, 46; id. Vatin. 25: ad illos aliquanto post venit, id. Verr. 4, 85: porticum post aliquanto Q. Catulus fecit, id. Dom. 102: atque ille primo quidem negavit; post autem aliquanto (*but some time afterwards*) surrexit, id. Cat. 3, 11: postea aliquanto, id. Inv. 2, 51, 154.—(β) With *aliquantum:* aliquantum ad rem est avidior, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51: fortasse aliquantum iniquior erat, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 27: aliquantum amplior augustiorque, Liv. 1, 7, 9: aliquantum taetrior, Val. Max. 5, 9, 3: Garumna aliquantum plenior, Mel. 3, 2, 5.

ălĭquātĕnus, *adv.* [aliquā-tenus] (post-Aug.). **I.** Of place, *for a certain distance, some way:* procedere, Mel. 1, 2: Padus aliquatenus exilis et macer, id. 2, 4, 4.—**II.** Of actions. **A.** *To a certain degree* or *extent, in some measure, somewhat:* aliquatenus, inquit, dolere, aliquatenus timere permitte: sed illud aliquatenus longe producitur, Sen. Ep. 116, 4: aliquatenus se confirmare, Col. 4, 3, 4; Symm. Ep. 6, 59.—**B.** *In some respects, partly:* sed istud (dicendi genus) defenditur aliquatenus aetate, dignitate, auctoritate (dicentium), Quint. 11, 1, 28; 11, 3, 78: hoc quoque Aristoteles aliquatenus novat, id. 3, 9, 5: Philistus, ut multo inferior, ita aliquatenus lucidior, id. 10, 1, 74: caules aliquatenus rubentes, Plin. 21, 12, 80, § 150: aliquatenus culpae reus est, Dig. 44, 7, 5, § 6; so ib. 1, 5, 14; Inst. 1, 68.

ălĭqui, aliqua, aliquod; *plur.* aliqui, aliquae, aliqua [alius-qui; v. aliquis] (the *nom. fem. sing.* and *neutr. plur.* were originally aliquae, analogous to the simple quae, from qui: tam quam aliquae res Verberet, Lucr. 4, 263, and Cic. Fam. 6, 20, 2 MS.; but the adj. signif. of the word caused the change into aliqua; on the other hand, a change of the *gen.* and *dat. fem. sing.* alicujus and alicui into aliquae, Charis. 133 P., seems to have been little imitated.—Alicui, trisyl., Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 7.—*Dat.* and *abl. plur.* aliquibus, Mel. 2, 5; oftener aliquis, Liv. 24, 42; 45, 32; Plin. 2, 12, 9, § 55; cf. aliquis), *indef. adj., some, any* (designating an object acc. to its properties or attributes; while by aliquis, aliquid, as *subst. pron.*, an object is designated individually by name; cf. Jahn in his Jahrb. 1831, III. 73, and the commentators on the passages below). **I.** In opp. to a definite object: quod certe, si est aliqui sensus in morte praeclarorum virorum, etc., Cic. Sest. 62, 131 B. and K.: nisi qui deus vel casus aliqui subvenerit, id. Fam. 16, 12, 1 iid.: si forte aliqui inter dicendum effulserit extemporalis color, Quint. 10, 6, 5 Halm: ex hoc enim populo deligitur aliqui dux, Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68 B. and K.: si ab eā deus aliqui requirat, id. Ac. Pr. 2, 7, 19 iid.: an tibi erit quaerendus anularius aliqui? id. ib. 2, 26, 86 iid.: tertia (persona) adjungitur, quam casus aliqui aut tempus imponit, id. Off. 1, 32, 115 iid.; so id. ib. 3, 7, 33 iid.: lapis aliqui, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 147 Zumpt: harum sententiarum quae vera sit, deus aliqui viderit, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23 B. and K.: aliqui talis terror, id. ib. 4, 16, 35, and 5, 21, 62 iid.: si te dolor aliqui corporis, etc., id. Fam. 7, 1 iid.; and many other passages, where transcribers or editors have ignorantly substituted aliquis; cf. also Heind. ad Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91: Ut aliqua pars laboris minuatur mihi, Ter. Heaut. prol. 42 Fleck.: in quo aliqua significatio virtutis adpareat, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 46 B. and K.: Cum repetes a proximo tuo rem aliquam, Vulg. Deut. 24, 10: numquam id sine aliquā justā causā existimarem te fecisse, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 7: aliquae laudes, aliqua pars, id. ib. 9, 14: aliquae mulieres, Vulg. Luc. 8, 2: aliquod rasum argenteum, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 33: rasum aënum aliquod, id. ib. 1, 1, 34: evadet in aliquod magnum malum, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 64: qui appropinquans aliquod malum metuit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35: esse in mentibus hominum tamquam oraculum aliquod, id. Div. 2, 48, 100: si habuerit aliquod juramentum, Vulg. 3 Reg. 8, 31: sive plura sunt, sive aliquod unum, or *some one* only, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 292: ne aliquas suscipiam molestias, id. Am. 13, 48; id. Off. 1, 36: necubi aut motus alicujus aut fulgor armorum fraudem detegeret, Liv. 22, 28, 8: ne illa peregrinatio detrimentum aliquod afferret, Nep. Att. 2, 3: me credit aliquam sibi fallaciam portare, Ter. And. 2, 6, 1: qui alicui rei est (sc. aptus), *who is fitted for something,* id. Ad. 3, 3, 4: demonstrativum genus est, quod tribuitur in alicujus certae personae laudem aut vituperationem, *to the praise* or *blame of some particular person,* Cic. Inv. 1, 7: alicui Graeculo otioso, id. de Or. 1, 22, 102: totiens alicui chartae sua vincula dempsi, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 7: invenies aliquo cum percussore jacentem, Juv. 8, 173 al.—**II.** In opp. to no, none, *some:* exorabo aliquo modo, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 41: ut huic malo aliquam producam moram, Ter. And. 3, 5, 9: olim quom ita animum induxti tuum, Quod cuperes, aliquo pacto efficiundum tibi, id. ib. 5, 3, 13 (= quoquo modo, Don.): haec enim ille aliquā ex parte habebat, *in some degree,* Cic. Clu. 24 *fin.;* so id. Fin. 5, 14, 38, and id. Lael. 23, 86: nihil (te habere), quod aut hoc aut aliquo rei publicae statu timeas, *in any condition whatever,* id. Fam. 6, 2: nec dubitare, quin aut aliquā re publicā sis futurus, qui esse debes; aut perditā, non afflictiore conditione quam ceteri, id. ib. 6, 1 *fin.:* gesta res exspectatur, quam quidem aut jam esse aliquam aut appropinquare confido, id. Fam. 12, 10, 2: intelleges te aliquid habere, quod speres; nihil quod timeas, id. ib. 6, 2: Morbus est animi, in magno pretio habere in aliquo habenda vel in nullo, Sen. Ep. 75, 10: quin ejus facti si non bonam, at aliquam rationem afferre soleant, Cic. Verr. 3, 85, 195; so id. Off. 1, 11, 35: si liberos bonā aut denique aliquā re publicā perdidissent, id. Fam. 5, 16, 3.—Pregn., *some* considerable: aliquod nomenque decusque, *no mean,* Verg. A. 2, 89; cf. aliquis, II. C.—**III.** With *non, neque,* and *non . . . sed:* si non fecero ei male aliquo pacto, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 23: si haec non ad aliquos amicos conqueri vellem, Cic. Verr. 5, 71: non vidistis aliquam similitudinem, Vulg. Deut. 4, 15; ib. Luc. 11, 36; ib. Col. 2, 23: quod tu neque negare posses nec cum defensione aliquā confiteri, Cic. Verr. 1, 55, 154; 4, 7, 14; id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6; Caes. B. C. 1, 85, 5: neque figuras aliquas facietis vobis, Vulg. Lev. 19, 28; ib. 2 Par. 22, 9: sceleri tuo non mentem aliquam tuam, sed fortunam populi Romani obstitisse, Cic. Cat. 1, 6; so id. Balb. 28, 64; Tac. Or. 6.—**IV.** With numerals, as in Gr. τις, and Engl. *some,* to express an indefinite sum or number: aliquos viginti dies, *some twenty days,* Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 47: quadringentos aliquos milites, Cato, Orig. ap. Gell. 3, 7, 6, and Non. 187, 24: aliqua quinque folia, Cato, R. R. 156, quoted in Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 28: introductis quibusdam septem testibus, App. Miles. 2: tres aliqui aut quattuor, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 62 (cf. in Gr. ἐς διακοσίους μέν τινας αὐτῶν ἀπέκτειναν, Thuc. 3, 111; v. Sturtz, Lex. Xen. s. v. τις, and Shäfer, Appar. ad Demosth. III. p. 269).—**V. A.** Sometimes with alius, *any other* (cf. aliquis, II. A.): quae non habent caput aut aliquam aliam partem, Varr. L. L. 9, 46, 147: dum aliud aliquid flagiti conficiat, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 5: hoc alienum est aut cum aliā aliquā arte est commune, Cic. de Or. 2, 9: aliusne est aliquis improbis civibus peculiaris populus, id. Sest. 58, 125 B. and K.; id. Inv. 1, 11, 15.—**B.** With alius implied (cf. aliquis, II. B.): dubitas ire in aliquas terras, *some other lands,* Cic. Cat. 1, 8: judicant aut spe aut timore aut aliquā permotione mentis, id. de Or. 2, 42; id. Tusc. 3, 14, 30; id. Tim. 5: cum mercaturas facerent aut aliquam ob causam navigarent, id. Verr. 5, 28, 72; id. Rep. 3, 14, 23.

(**ălĭquĭpĭam,** a false read. in Cic. Sest. 29, 63, and id. Tusc. 3, 9, 19, for alius quispiam, B. and K.)

ălĭquis, aliquid; *plur.* aliqui [alius-quis; cf. Engl. *somebody or other,* i. e. some person

obscurely definite, v Donald Varron p 381 sq] (*fem sing* rare) —*Abl sing* aliqui, Plaut Aul prol 24, id Most 1, 3, 18, id. Truc 5, 30, id. Ep 3, 1, 11 —*Nom plur masc* aliques, analog to ques, from quis, acc to Charis 133 P —*Nom* and *acc. plur neutr* always aliqua.—*Dat* and *abl. plur* aliquibus, Liv 22, 13, oftener aliquis, id 26, 15, 26, 49, Plin 2, 48, 49, § 131 —Alicui, trisyl, Tib 4, 7, 2), *indef subst pron*, *some one, some body, any one, something, any thing*, in the *plur*, *some, any* (it is opp to an object definitely stated, as also to no one, nobody The synn *quis, aliquis*, and *quidam* designate an object not denoted by name, *quis* leaves not merely the object, but even its existence, uncertain, hence it is in gen used in hypoth and conditional clauses, with si, nisi, num, quando, etc, *aliquis*, more emphatic than quis denotes that an object really exists, but that nothing depends upon its individuality, no matter of what kind it may be, if it is only *one*, and not *none*, *quidam* indicates not merely the existence and individuality of an object but that it is known as such to the speaker, only that he is not acquainted with, or does not choose to give, its more definite relations, cf Jahn ad Ov M 9, 429, and the works there referred to) **I. A.** In gen nam nos decebat domum Lugere, ubi esset aliquis in lucem editus, Enn ap Cic Tusc 1, 48, 115 (as a transl. of Eurip Cresph Fragm ap Stob tit 121, "Ἔδει γὰρ ἡμᾶς σύλλογον ποιουμένους Τὸν φύντα θρηνεῖν, etc.) Ervom tibi aliquis cras faxo ad villam adferat, Plaut Most 1, 1, 65 hunc videre saepe optabamus diem, Quom ex te esset aliquis, qui te appellaret patrem, Ter Hec 4, 4, 30 utinam modo agatur aliquid! Cic Att 3, 15 aliquid facerem, ut hoc ne facerem, *I would do any thing, that I might not do this*, Ter And 1, 5, 24, so id Phorm 5, 6 34 fit plerumque, ut ei, qui boni quid volunt adferre, adfingant aliquid quo faciant id, quod nuntiant laetius, Cic Phil 1, 3 quamvis enim demersae sunt leges alicujus opibus, id Off 2, 7, 24 quod motum adfert alicui, *to any thing* id Tusc 1, 23, 53 te donabo ego hodie aliqui (*abl*) Plaut Most 1 3, 18, so, gaudere aliqui me volo, *in some thing* (or *some way*), id Truc 5, 30 nec manibus humanis (Deus) colitur indigens aliquo, *any thing*, Vulg Act 17, 25 non est tua ulla culpa, si te aliqui timuerunt, Cic Marcell 6 *fin.* in narratione, ut aliqua neganda, aliqua adicienda, sic aliqua etiam tacenda, Quint 4, 2, 67 sunt aliqua epistulis eorum inserta, Tac Or 25 laudare aliqua, ferre quaedam, Quint 2, 4, 12 quaero, utrum aliquid actum an nihil arbitremur, Cic Tusc 5 6, 15 quisquis est ille, si modo est aliquis (i e *if only there is some one*), qui, etc, id. Brut 73, 255, so id Ac 2, 43, 132, etc, Liv 2 10 *fin.* nunc aliquis dicat mihi Quid tu? Hor S 1, 3, 19, so id ib 2, 2, 94, 2, 2, 105, 2, 3, 6, 2 5, 42, and id Ep 2 1, 206 —*Fem sing* Forsitan audieris aliquam certamine cursus Veloces superasse viros Ov M 10, 560 si qua tibi sponsa est haec tibi sive aliqua est id ib 4, 326 — **B.** Not unfrequently with *adj* Novo modo novum aliquid inventum adferre addecet, Plaut Ps. 1, 5, 156 novum aliquid adverte re Tac A 15 30 judicabant esse profecto aliquid natura pulchrum atque praeclarum Cic Sen 18, 43 mihi ne diuturnum quidem quidquam videtur, in quo est aliquid extremum, *in which there is any end*, id ib 19, 69, cf id ib 2, 5 dignum aliquid elaborare, Tac Or 9 aliquid improvisum, inopinatum, Liv 27, 43 aliquid exquisitum, Tac A 12, 66 aliquid illustre et dignum memoria, id Or 20 sanctum aliquid et providum, id G 8 insigne aliquid faceret eis Ter Eun 5, 5, 31 aliquid magnum, Verg A 9, 186, and 10, 547 quos magnum aliquid deceret, Juv 8 263 dicens se esse aliquem magnum, Vulg Act 8, 9 majus aliquid et excelsius, Tac A 3, 53 melius aliquid, Vulg Heb 11, 40 deterius aliquid, ib Joan 5 14 —Also with *unus*, to designate a single, but not otherwise defined person ad unum aliquem confugiebant, Cic Off 2, 12, 41 (cf id ib 2, 12, 42 id si ab uno justo et bono viro consequebantur, erant, etc) sin aliquis excellit unus e multis, effert se, si unum aliquid adfert, id. de Or 3, 33, 136, so id Verr 2 2, 52 aliquis unus pluresve divitiores, id. Rep 1, 32 nam si natura non prohibet et esse virum bonum et esse dicendi peritum cur non aliquis etiam unus utrumque consequi possit? cur autem non se quisque speret fore illum aliquem? *that one* Quint 12, 1, 31, 1 12, 2 — **C.** Partitive with *ex, de*, or the *gen* aliquis ex vobis, Cic Cael. 3 aliquem ex privatis audimus jussisse, etc, Plin 13, 3, 4, § 22 ex principibus aliquis, Vulg Joan. 7, 48, ib Rom 11, 14 aliquis de tribus nobis, Cic Leg 3, 7 si de iis aliqui remanserint Vulg Lev 26, 39, ib 2 Reg 9, 3 suorum aliquis, Cic Phil 8, 9 exspectabam aliquem meorum, id Att 13, 15 succurret fortasse alicui vestrum Brut ap Cic Fam 11, 1 trium rerum aliqua consequemur, Cic. Part 8, 30 impetratum ab aliquo vestrum, Tac Or 15, so Vulg 1 Cor 6, 1 principum aliquis, Tac. G 13 cum popularibus et aliquibus principum, Liv 22 13 horum aliquid, Vulg Lev 15, 10 — **D.** Aliquid (*nom* or *acc.*), with *gen.* of a *subst* or of a *neutr adj* of *second decl* instead of the *adj* aliqui, aliqua, aliquod, agreeing with such word aliquid pugnae, Plaut. Capt 3, 4 54 vestimenti aridi, id Rud 2, 6 16 consilii, id. Ep 2 2, 71 monstri, Ter And 1, 5, 15 scitamentorum, Plaut Men 1, 3, 26 armorum, Tac G 18 boni, Plaut Aul 4, 6, 5, Ter And 2, 3, 24, Vulg Joan 1, 46 aequi, Ter Ad 2 1, 33 mali, Plaut Ep 1, 1, 60, Ter Eun 5, 5, 29 novi, Q Cic Pet. Cons 1, 1, Vulg Act 17, 21 potionis, Plaut Men 5, 2, 22 virium, Cic Fam 11, 18 falsi, id Caecin 1, 3 vacui, Quint 10, 6, 1 indefensi Liv 26, 5 al —Very rarely in *abl* aliquo loci morari, Dig 18, 7, 1 — **E.** Frequently, esp in Cic, with the kindred words *aliquando alicubi, aliquo* etc, for the sake of emphasis or rhetorical fulness, Cic Planc 14 35 asperius locutus est aliquid aliquando id ib 13 33, id Sest 6, 14, id Mil 25, 67 non despero fore aliquem aliquando, id de Or 1, 21, 95, id Rep 1, 9, id Or 42, 144, id Fam 7, 11 *med* evadat saltem aliquid aliquâ quod conatus sum, Lucil ap Non. 293 1, App Mag p 295, 17 al — **F.** In conditional clauses with *si, nisi, quod si*, etc si aliquid de summa gravitate Pompeius dimisisset, Cic Phil 13, 1 si aliquid (*really any thing*, in contrast with nihil) dandum est voluptati, id Sen 13, 44 quod si non possimus aliquid proficere suadendo, Lucc. ap Cic Fam 5, 14, 5 Quod si de iis aliqui remanserint, Vulg Lev 26 39 si quando aliquid tamquam aliqua fabella narratur, Cic de Or 2, 59 si quis vobis aliquid dixerit, Vulg Matt 21, 3, ib Luc 19, 8 si aliquem cui narraret, habuisset, Cic Lael 23, 88 si aliquem nacti sumus, cujus, etc, id ib 8, 27 cui (puero) si aliquid erit, id Fam 14, 1 nisi alicui suorum negotium daret, Nep Dion, 8, 2 si aliquid eorum praestitit, Liv 24, 8 — **G.** In negative clauses with *ne* Pompeius cavebat omnia, ne aliquid vos timeretis Cic Mil 24, 66 ne si tibi sit pecunia adempta, aliquis dicat, Nep Epam 4, 4 ne alicui dicerent Vulg Luc 8, 46 — **H.** In Plaut and Ter collect with a *plur verb* (cf τις, Matth Gr 673) aperite atque Erotium aliquis evocate, open, *some one* (of you) etc, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 111 (cf. id Ps 5, 1, 37 me adesse quis nuntiate) aperite aliquis actutum ostium Ter Ad 4, 4, 27 — **I.** In Verg once with the *second person sing* Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Qui face Dardanios ferroque sequare colonos, Verg A 4 625

☞ In the following passages, with the critical authority added aliquis seems to stand for the *adj* aliqui, as nemo sometimes stands with a noun for the *adj* nullus nos quibus est alicunde aliquis objectus labos, Ter Hec 3, 1, 6 Fleck Et ait idem, ut aliquis metus adjunctus sit ad gratiam, Cic. Div in Caecil. 7, 24 B and K num igitur aliquis dolor in corpore est? id Tusc. 1, 34, 82 id ut aliquis nos deus tolleret, id Am 23, 87 id sin casus aliquis interpellarit, Matius ap Cic Fam 11, 28, 8 id si deus aliquis vitas repente mutâsset, Tac Or 41 Halm sic est aliquis oratorum campus, id ib 39 id sive sensus aliquis arguta sententiâ effulsit, id ib 20 id A similar use of aliquid for the *adj* aliquod was asserted to exist in Plaut by Lind. ad Cic Inv 2 6 399, and this is repeated by Klotz, s v aliquis, but Lemaire s Index gives only one instance ni occupo aliquid mihi consilium, Plaut. Men 5, 2, 94, where Brix now reads *aliquod*.

II. Esp **A.** With *alius, aliud some* or *any other, something else any thing else* dum aliud aliquid flagitii conficiat, Ter Phorm 5, 2 5 potest fieri ut alius aliquis Cornelius sit, Cic Fragm B VI. 21 ut per alium aliquem te ipsum ulciscantur, id. Div in Caecil 6, 22 non est in alio aliquo salus Vulg Act 4 12 aliquid aliud promittere Petr 10, 5 al — **B.** And with the idea of alius implied, in opp to a definite object or objects *some* or *any* other, *some thing* else, *any thing* else aut ture aut vino aut aliqui (*abl*) semper supplicat Plaut Aul prol 24 vellem aliquid Antonio praeter illum libellum libuisset scribere, Cic. Brut 44 aut ipse occurrebat aut aliquos mittebat, Liv 34 38 cum seditionem sedare vellem, cum frumentum imperarem , cum aliquid denique rei publicae causa gererem, Cic Verr 1 27, 20 commentabar declamitans saepe cum M Pisone et cum Q Pompeio aut cum aliquo cotidie id Brut. 90, 310, Vell 1, 17, Tac. A 1, 4 (Tiberius) neque spectacula omnino edidit, et iis, quae ab aliquo ederentur, rarissime interfuit, Suet Tib 47 — **C.** In a pregn. signif as in Gr τις, τι, *something considerable, important*, or *great* = *aliquid magnum* (v supra, I B, cf in Gr οἴεσθέ τι ποιεῖν οὐδὲν ποιοῦντες, Plat Symp 1 4) non omnia in ducis aliquid et in militum manu esse, Liv 45, 36 —Hence, esp, **1.** Esse aliquem or aliquid, *to be somebody* or *something*, i e *to be of some worth, value* or *note, to be esteemed* atque fac ut me velis esse aliquem Cic Att 3, 15 *fin* aude aliquid brevibus Gyaris dignum si vis esse aliquis, Juv 1, 73 an quidquam stultius quam quos singulos contemnas, eos esse aliquid putare universos? Cic Tusc 5, 36, 104 exstitit Theodas dicens se esse aliquem Vulg Act 5, 36 si umquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid Cic Att 4, 2 ego quoque aliquid sum id Fam 6 18 qui videbantur aliquid esse, Vulg Gal 2, 2, 2, 6 quod te cum Culeone scribis de privilegio locutum, est aliquid (*it is something, it is no trifle*) sed etc Cic Att. 3, 15 est istuc quidem aliquid, sed, etc, id Sen 3, id Cat 1 4 est aliquid nupsisse Jovi, Ov F 6, 27 Est aliquid de tot Graiorum milibus unum A Diomede legi, id M 13, 241 est aliquid unius sese dominum fecisse lacertae, Juv 3, 230 omnia sunt aliquid, Ov Am 1 12, 3, so crimen abesse id F 1, 484 Sunt aliquid Manes, Prop 5, 7, 1 est aliquid eloquentia, Quint 1, prooem *fin* — **2.** Dicere aliquid, like λέγειν τι, *to say something worth the while* diceres aliquid et magno quidem philosopho dignum, Cic Tusc 3 16, 35, cf Herm ad Vig 731, 755, so, assequi aliquid *to effect something considerable* Etenim si nunc aliquid assequi se putant, qui ostium Ponti viderunt, Cic Tusc 1, 20, 45 — **3.** In colloquial lang fiet aliquid, *something important* or *great will, may come to pass* or *happen* *Ch* In venietur, exquiretur, aliquid fiet *Eu* Enicas Jam istuc *aliquid fiet*, metuo Plaut Merc 2, 4 25 mane, aliquid fiet ne abi id Truc. 2 4, 15, Ter And 2 1, 14 — **D.** Ad aliquid esse in gram lang, *to refer* or *relate to something* else, e g pater, filius, frater, etc (v ad) idem cum interrogantur, cur aper apri et pater patris faciat illud nomen positum, hoc ad aliquid esse contendunt, Quint 1, 6 13 Halm — **E.** At que aliquis, poet in imitation of ὧδε δέ τις, *and thus some one* (Hom Il. 7, 178, 7, 201 al) Atque aliquis magno quaerens exempla timori, Non alios, inquit, motus etc, Luc 2 67 Web, Stat. Th 1, 171, Claud. Eutr 1, 350 — **F.** It is sometimes omitted before qui, esp in the phrase est qui, sunt qui praemittebatque de stipulatoribus suis qui perscrutarentur, etc, Cic Off 2, 7, 25 sunt quibus in satira videar nimis acer, Hor S 2, 1, 1 sunt qui adiciant his evidentiam, quae, etc, Quint. 4, 2, § 63 (cf. on the contr § 69 verum in his quoque confessionibus est aliquid quod ex invidia detrahi possit) — **G.** Aliquid like nihil (q v I γ), is used of persons Hinc ad Antonium nemo, illinc ad Caesarem cotidie aliquid transfugiebat, Vell 2, 84, 2 (cf in Gr τῶν δ ἄλλων οὔ πέρ τι οὔτε θεῶν οὔτ ἀνθρώπων, Hom H Ven 34 sq Herm.) — Hence the *advv* **A. ălĭquid** (prop *acc* denoting in what respect, with a *verb* or

adj.; so in Gr. τί), *somewhat, in something, in some degree, to some extent:* illud vereor, ne tibi illum succensere aliquid suspicere, Cic. Deiot. 13, 35: si in me aliquid offendistis, *at all, in any respect,* id. Mil. 36, 99: quos tamen aliquid usus ac disciplina sublevarent, *somewhat,* Caes. B. G. 1, 40: Philippi regnum officere aliquid videtur libertati vestrae, Liv. 31, 29: Nos aliquid Rutulos contra juvisse nefandum est? Verg. A. 10, 84: neque circumcisio aliquid valet, Vulg. Gal. 6, 15: perlucens jam aliquid, incerta tamen lux, Liv. 41, 2: aliquid et spatio fessus, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54; cf. Hand, Turs. I. p. 259; Ellendt ad Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 35.—**B. ălĭquō** (from aliquoi, old *dat.* denoting direction whither; cf.: eo, quo, alio, etc.). **1.** *Somewhither* (arch.), *to some place, somewhere;* in the comic poets sometimes also with a *subst.* added, which designates the place more definitely: ut aliquo ex urbe amoveas, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 94: aliquo abicere, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 26: concludere, id. Eun. 4, 3, 25 (cf. id. Ad. 4, 2, 13, in cellam aliquam concludere): ab eorum oculis aliquo concederes, Cic. Cat. 1, 17: demigrandum potius aliquo est quam, etc., id. Dom. 100: aliquem aliquo impellere, id. Vatin. 15: aliquo exire, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: aliquo advenire vel sicunde discedere, Suet. Calig. 4; Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 51; id. Men. 5, 1, 3: in angulum Aliquo abire, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 10; 3, 3, 6: aliquem rus aliquo educere, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3.—With a *gen.*, like *quo, ubi*, etc.: migrandum Rhodum aut aliquo terrarum, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 1, 5.—**2.** With the idea of alio implied, = alio quo, *somewhere else, to some other place* (cf. aliquis, II. B.): dum proficiscor aliquo, Ter. And. 2, 1, 28: at certe ut hinc concedas aliquo, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 11: si te parentes timerent atque odissent tui, ab eorum oculis aliquo concederes, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17; cf. Hand, Turs. I. p. 265.—**C. ălĭquam,** *adv.* (prop. *acc. fem.*), = in aliquam partem, *in some degree;* only in connection with *diu, multus,* and *plures.* **1.** Aliquam diu (B. and K.), or together aliquamdiu (Madv., Halm, Dietsch), *awhile, for a while, for some time;* also pregn., *for some considerable time* (most freq. in the histt., esp. Cæs. and Livy; also in Cic.). **a.** *Absol.:* ut non aliquando condemnatum esse Oppianicum, sed aliquam diu incolumem fuisse miremini, Cic. Clu. 9, 25: Aristum Athenis audivit aliquam diu, id. Ac. 1, 3, 12: in vincula conjectus est, in quibus aliquamdiu fuit, Nep. Con. 5, 3; id. Dion, 3, 1: quā in parte rex affuit, ibi aliquamdiu certatum, Sall. J. 74, 3; Liv. 3, 70, 4.—**b.** Often followed by *deinde, postea, postremo, tandem,* etc.: pugnatur aliquamdiu pari contentione: deinde, etc., Auct. B. G. 8, 19, 3: cunctati aliquamdiu sunt: pudor deinde commovit aciem, Liv. 2, 10, 9; so id. 1, 16: quos aliquamdiu inermos timuissent, hos postea armatos superāssent, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 6: controversia aliquamdiu fuit: postremo, etc., Liv. 3, 32, 7; 25, 15, 14; 45, 6, 6: ibi aliquamdiu atrox pugna stetit: tandem, etc., Liv. 29, 2, 15; 34, 28, 4 and 11; Suet. Ner. 6.—* **c.** With *donec,* as a more definite limitation of time, *some time . . . until, a considerable time . . . until:* exanimis aliquamdiu jacuit, donec, etc., Suet. Caes. 82.—**d.** Meton., *for a long distance;* most freq. of rivers: Rhodanus aliquamdiu Gallias dirimit, Mel. 2, 5, 5; so id. 3, 5, 6; 3, 9, 8 al.—Of the Corycian cave in Cilicia: deinde aliquamdiu perspicuus, mox, et quo magis subitur, obscurior, Mel. 1, 13.—**2.** Aliquam multi, or aliquammulti, *somewhat many, considerable in number* or *quantity* (mostly post-class.): sunt vestrûm aliquam multi, qui L. Pisonem cognôrunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 56 B. and K.: aliquammultos non comparuisse, * Gell. 3, 10, 17 Hertz: aliquammultis diebus decumbo, App. Mag. p. 320, 10.—Also *adv.:* aliquam multum, *something much, to a considerable distance, considerably:* sed haec defensio, ut dixi, aliquam multum a me remota est, App. Mag. p. 276, 7 dub.—And *comp.* * aliquam plures, *somewhat more, considerably more:* aliquam pluribus et amarioribus perorantem, Tert. Apol. 12 dub.; cf. Hand, Turs. I. p. 243.—**D. ălĭquā,** *adv.* (prop. *abl. fem.*). **1.** *Somewhere* (like mod. Engl. *somewhere* for *somewhither*): antevenito aliquā aliquos, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 66: aliquā evolare si posset, * Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 67: si quā evasissent aliquā, Liv. 26, 27, 12.—**2.** Transf. to action, *in some way* or other, *in some manner,* = aliquo modo: aliquid aliquā sentire, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 62: evadere aliquā, Lucil. ap. Non. 293, 1: aliquid aliquā resciscere, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 19, and 4, 1, 19: aliquā nocere, * Verg. E. 3, 15: aliquā obesse, App. Mag. p. 295, 17.—**E. ălĭquī,** *adv.* (prop. *abl.* = aliquo modo), *in some way, somehow:* Quamquam ego tibi videor stultus, gaudere me aliqui volo, Plaut. Truc. 5, 30 (but in this and like cases, aliqui may be treated as the *abl. subst.;* cf. supra, I. A.); cf. Hand, Turs. I. p. 242.

☞ The forms aliqua, *neutr. plur.*, and aliquam, *acc.*, and aliquā, *abl.*, used adverbially, may also be referred to the *adj.* **ălĭqui, ălĭqua, ălĭquod.**

ălĭquis-quam, ălĭquidquam, *pron. indef. subst., any one whatever, any thing whatever* (perh. only in the two foll. examples): qui negat, aliquidquam deos nec alieni curare nec sui, Cic. Div. 2, 50, 104, where B. and K. now read *quicquam:* nec ullos alicuiquam in servitutem dari placere, Liv. 41, 6 *fin.* Gron., where Weissenb. now reads *alii cuiquam.*

ălĭquō, v. aliquis, *adv.* B.

ălĭquŏt, *indef. indecl. num.* [alius-quot; cf. aliquis], *some, several, a few, not many* (undefined in number; while *nonnulli* indicates an indeterminate selection from several persons, Caes. B. G. 3, 2; cf. Wolf ad Suet. Caes. 10): dies, Ter. And. 2, 1, 13; Vulg. Jud. 14, 8; ib. Act. 9, 19; 10. 48: liberae, Ter. And. 4, 4, 32: amici, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 82: saecula, Cic. Univ. 1: epistulae, id. Fam. 7, 18: aliquot abacorum, id. Verr. 4, 57: aliquot de causis, Caes. B. G. 3, 2 al.—Without *subst.:* aliquot me adierunt, Ter. And. 3, 3, 2: ex quā aliquot praetorio imperio redierunt, Cic. Pis. 38: ille non aliquot occiderit, multos ferro, etc., id. Sex. Rosc. 100.

* **ălĭquotfārĭam,** *adv.* [prop. *acc. fem.;* cf. bi- quadri- multi- omni-fariam], *in some* or *several places:* In eo (Picentium) agro aliquotfariam in singula jugera dena cullea vini fiunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7.

ălĭquŏties (better **ălĭquŏtiens**), *adv.* [aliquot], *several times, at different times* (now and then in Cic.; elsewhere rare): aliquotiens causam agere, Cic. Quint. 1: audire, id. Font. 11: ferre, id. Prov. Cons. 46: mittere, id. Verr. 2, 171: postulare, id. Sex. Rosc. 77: domi esse, id. Caecin. 58: tangere locum, id. Leg. 2, 4, 9: defensus aliquotiens liberatus discesserat, Nep. Phoc. 2; so Vulg. 1 Macc. 16, 2: neque detrusus aliquotiens terretur, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Prisc. 1015 P.: aliquotiens usque ad mortem periclitatus sum, Vulg. Eccli. 34, 13: in campum descendere, Liv. 7, 18; Suet. Calig. 11; cf. Lion ad Gell. 1, 18, 2.

* **ălĭquō-vorsum,** *adv.* [verto, vorto], *toward some place, one way or other:* istam jam aliquovorsum tragulam decidero, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 18.

1. ălis, old form for alius; v. 2. alius *init.*

2. Ālis, idis, *f.*, = Elis, Ἆλις, Doric for Ἦλις (only in Plaut. Capt.), *a town in Achaia:* eum vendidit in Alide, Plaut. Capt. prol. 9; 25.—*Its inhabitants,* **Ālii,** ōrum, *m.*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 24.

Alisales, ium, *m.*, *a tribe of Spain,* Inscr. Orell. 156.

† **ălismă,** ătis, *n.*, = ἄλισμα, *an aquatic plant, water-plantain:* Alisma plantago, Linn.; Plin. 25, 10, 77, § 124.

Ăliso or **Ălison,** ōnis, *m.*, = Ἀλεισον, Ptolem., *a fortress built by Drusus near the present Wesel,* now *Liesborn,* Vell. 2, 120; Tac. A. 2, 7; cf. Mann. Germ. 81; 433.

Alisontia, ae, *f.*, *a tributary of the Moselle,* now *the Eltz,* or more prob. *the Alsitz,* Aus. Mos. 371.

ălĭtĕr, v. 2. alius, *adv.* D.

‡ **ălĭtūdo,** inis, *f.* [alo], in Gloss. Gr. Lat. as a transl. of τροφή, *nourishment.*

* **ălĭtūra,** ae, *f.* [id.], *a nourishing, rearing:* Maro alituram feram et saevam criminatus est, Gell. 12, 1, 20.

1. ălĭtus, *Part.* of alo.

2. ălĭtus, us, *m.* [alo], *nourishment, sustenance:* Parentibus quotannis aurum ad abundantem alitum mittebat, *support,* Don. Vit. Verg. 6, 25.

ălĭŭbi, *adv.* [2. alius-ubi], a rare form for the contr. alibi, *elsewhere* (once in Varr.; in Plin. far less freq. than alibi; never in connection with the negatives *non, nec, nec usquam;* a few times in Seneca and in the Digg.). **I.** Vetant hoc aliubi venti, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 14; so id. 13, 4, 7, § 28; 17, 2, 2, § 16.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Repeated in different clauses: aliubi . . . aliubi, *in one place . . . in another; here . . . there* (cf. alibi): aliubi cum decimo redeat, aliubi cum quinto decimo, Varr. R. R. 1, 44: aliubi pro aquā, aliubi pro pabulo pendunt, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 65; so id. 22, 18, 21, § 45; 34, 14, 41, § 145; Sen. Ben. 1, 5, 5.—**B.** Aliubi atque aliubi, *here and there, now here, now there:* Mutatio voluntatis indicat animum natare, aliubi atque aliubi apparere, prout tulit ventus, Sen. Ep. 35 *fin.:* aliubi atque aliubi diversa poena est, *in different places,* id. Ben. 3, 6, 2: eadem aquatilium genera *aliubi atque aliubi meliora,* Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 168.

ālium, i, *n.*, v. allium.

ălĭunde, *adv.* [2. alius-unde]. **I.** *From another place, person,* or *thing, from a different place, person,* or *thing,* ἄλλοθεν (most freq. in Cic.): sive aliunde ipsi porro (nomen) traxere, *from some other place,* Lucr. 3, 133; so id. 5, 522; 6, 1020: eum assumpto aliunde uti bono, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 39: ascendit aliunde (Gr. ἀλλαχόθεν), Vulg. Joan. 10, 1.—**II.** Esp. **A.** With *verbs* which are regularly constr. with *ab* or *ex,* like pendere, mutuari, sumere, stare, etc.: non aliunde pendere, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 2; id. Or. 24, 80: aliunde mutuati sumus, id. Att. 11, 13: audire aliunde, id. Lig. 1, 1: aliunde dicendi copiam petere, id. de Or. 2, 9, 38; Cat. 61, 149; Plin. 33, 8, 40, § 118: nec aliunde magis sues crassescunt, id. 13, 18, 32, § 110: Radice (thyi) nihil crispius nec aliunde pretiosiora opera, id. 13, 16, 30, § 102: adeo ut totum opus non aliunde constet, *of nothing else,* id. 30, 1, 2, § 5.—**B.** Repeated: aliunde . . . aliunde, *from one place,* etc., . . . *from another:* qui aliunde stet semper, aliunde sentiat, i. e. *to be on one side and take part with the other,* Liv. 24, 45: Sardonyches e ternis glutinantur gemmis aliunde nigro, aliunde candido, aliunde minio, etc., Plin. 37, 12, 75, § 197.—**C.** With the kindred words *alius, alio, aliter,* etc.: aliis aliunde est periculum, *danger threatens one from one source, another from another,* Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 19: qui alii aliunde coibant, Liv. 44, 12, 3: aliunde enim alio transfugiunt, *from one place to another,* Sen. Brev. Vit. 16, 2: aliunde alio commigratio est, id. Cons. ad Helv. 6, 6: aliunde alio transiliens, *from one subject to another,* id. Ep. 64, 1.—**D.** With *quam:* nec fere aliunde (invehitur ad nos) quam ex Hispaniā, *from any place except,* Plin. 33, 8, 40, § 118: sideri assidue aliunde quam pridie exorienti, id. 2, 97, 99, § 213: cum populatio morum atque luxuria non aliunde major quam e concharum genere proveniat, id. 9. 34, 53, § 104.—With a somewhat changed expression in Cic.: itaque aliunde mihi quaerendum est, ut et esse deos et quales sint di, discere possim, quam quales tu eos esse vis, for quam a te, Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 64.

1. Ālius (better **Ālēus**), a, um, *adj.*, = Elius (v. Alis and Elis), *Elian; subst.*, *a native of Elis, a town in Achaia* (only a few times in Plaut. Capt.): postquam belligerant Aetoli cum Aleis, Plaut. Capt. prol. 24; 27; 2, 2, 30.

2. ălĭus, a, ud, *adj.* and *subst.* (old form, alis, alid, after the analogy of quis, quid: alis rare, Cat. 66, 28; Sall. ap. Charis. 2, p. 133; Inscr. Orell. 2488: alid more freq., Lucr. 1, 263; 5, 257; 5, 1305; 5, 1456; Cat. 29, 15; cf. Prisc. 13, p. 959.—*Gen. sing. masc.:* alius, rare, and not used by Tac.; for which alterius is com. used (v. alter); also alii, Cato and Licin. ap. Prisc. 194 P.; Varr. R. R. 1, 2.—*Fem. gen.:* aliae, Lucr. 3, 918; Cic. Div. 2, 13, 30; Liv. 24, 27, 8; Gell. 2, 28, 1; Capito ap. Gell. 4, 10, 8.—*Masc. dat.:* ali, Lucr. 6, 1226: alio, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 13.—*Fem. dat.:* aliae, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 207; Gell. 9, 4, 8) [cf. ἄλλος; Osc. allo (*nom. sing. fem.*); Goth. alis; Erse, aile; O. H. Germ. alles, elles (*conj.*); Engl. else], *anoth-*

er, *other* (i e of many, whereas alter is one of two, v except under II. G), freq with the *indef pronn* aliquis, quis, aliqui, qui, quidam, and the *interrog* quis, qui, etc. **I.** **A.** In gen eorum sectam sequuntur multi mortales multi alii ex Troja strenui viri, Naev Bell. Pun 1, 16 alios multos, Vulg Matt. 15, 30, ib Marc. 7, 4 plures alios, ib ib 12, 5 cum aliis pluribus, ib Act 15, 35 an ita dissolvit ut omnes alii dissolverunt? Cic Font 1, Tac H 5 5 dum aliud aliquid flagiti conficiat, Ter Phorm 5, 2, 5 nec nobis praeter med alius quisquam est servos Sosia, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 244 nec quisquam alius affuit, id ib 1, 1, 269 panem vel aliud quidquam, Vulg 2 Reg 3, 35 utrum hanc actionem habebis an aliam quampiam, Cic Caecin 37 quidquid aliud dare, Vulg Lev 22, 25 ALIS NE POTESTO, Inscr Orell 2488 datum Mi esse ab dis aliis, Plaut Am prol 12 adulescentulo in alio occupato amore, Ter And 5, 1, 10 aut aliae cujus desiderium insideat rei, Lucr 3, 918 ne quam aliam quaerat copiam, Ter Heaut 5, 1, 54 nisi quid pater ait aliud, id And 5, 4, 47 si verum est, Q Fabium Labeonem seu quem alium arbitrum a senatu datum etc, Cic Off 1, 10, 33 quodcumque alid auget, Lucr 5, 257 Est alius quidam parasitaster paululus, Ter Ad. 5 2, 4, so Vulg Luc 22, 59 tuo (judicio) stabis, si aliud quoddam est tuum, Cic Or 71, 237 L Aemilius alius vir erat, Liv 44, 18 Genus ecce aliud discriminis audi, Juv 12, 24 alius, ne condemnaretur, pecuniam dedit, Cic Verr 5, 117, Tac Agr 39 nemo alius, Cic Pis 94, Vulg Joan. 15, 24 alius nemo, Cic Quinct 76 plus alimenti est in pane quam in ullo alio, Cels 2, 18 aliud esse causae suspicamur Cic Fl 39 Anne aliud tunc praefecti? Juv 4, 78 estne viris reliqui aliud, Sall Fragm 187, 19 aliud auxilii, Tac A 5, 8 aliud subsidii, id ib 12, 46 alia honorum, id ib 1, 9 alia sumptuum, id ib 15, 15 sunt alia quae magis timeam, Cic Phil 5, 29 Facete is quidem, sic ut alia, many *other things*, id Fin 1, 3, 7 Madv haec aliaque Tac H 3, 51 al —Hence, alio die, t t of the soothsayer, when he wished the Comitia postponed to another day, on the pretence of unfavorable omens quid gravius quam rem susceptam dirimi, si unus augur alio die dixerit? Cic Leg 2, 12, 31, id Phil 2, 33, 83 and 84 Wernsd. Perh there is a reference to the same thing in Plaut Poen 2, 52 ita res divina mihi fuit res serias omnes extollo ex hoc die in alium diem —With *aliquis*, *quisquam*, or *ullus* implied (cf aliqui, V B, and aliquis, II B) ut etiam si aliud melius fuit, tamen legatorum reditum exspectetis, Cic Phil 6, 6 utar post alio, si invenero melius, *something else* id Tusc 1, 7, 14, so si in aliud tempus differetur, Caes B C 1, 86 an alium exspectamus? Vulg Matt 11, 3, ib Marc. 4 36 siti magis quam alia re accenditur, Sall J 89, 5 neque sex legiones aliâ de causa missas in Hispaniam, Caes B C 1, 85 neque creatura alia poterit nos separare, Vulg Rom 8, 39

☞ Instances of the rare *gen* alius alius generis bestiae, Cic N D 2, 48, 123, Varr L L 9, 40, 67 dub alius ingenii, Liv 1, 56, 7 Madv by conj alius ordinis, Amm 30, 5 10 artificis aliusve, Front Controv Agr 2, 40, 27 alius coloris, Non p 450 nomine vel ejus pro quo aut alius qui, etc, Dig 39, 2, 24, § 6, v aliusmodi —**B.** In comparisons with *atque*, *ac*, or *et* more rarely with *nisi* and *quam*, with the latter, in good class authors, only when preceded by a neg clause, or by an interrog implying a neg, cf Ruhnk. ad Ter And 3 3, 13, instead of *quam*, the *comp abl* or praeter, and similar words, sometimes appear, *other than*, *different from*, etc (α) With *atque*, *ac* or *et* illi sunt alio ingenio atque tu, Plaut Ps 4, 7, 35 alium esse censes nunc me atque olim quom dabam? Ter And 3, 3, 13 potest non solum aliud mihi ac tibi, sed mihi ipsi aliud alias videri, Cic Or 71, 237 longe alia nobis ac tu scripseras nuntiantur, id Att 11, 10 res alio modo est ac putatur, id Inv 2, 6, 21 B and K qui longe alia ratione ac reliqui Galli bellum gerere coeperunt, Caes B G 3 28 non alius essem atque nunc sum Cic Fam 1, 9 longe aliam esse navigationem in concluso mari atque in vastissimo atque apertissimo Oceano perspiciebant, Caes B G 3, 9 aliud (se) esse facturum ac pronuntiasset, Nep Ages 3, 4 alia atque antea sentiret, id Hann. 2, 2 lux longe alia est solis et lychnorum, *is very different*, Cic. Cael 28 —(β) With *nisi* or *quam* (the latter is suspicious in Cic., cf Ochsn. Eclog 252, Orell. ad Cic Tusc 1, 31, 75) amare autem nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem ames, *nothing else than*, *only*, Cic Lael 27, 100 neque ulla fuit causa intermissionis epistularum nisi quod, etc, id Fam 7, 13 erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, id. de Or 2, 12 Quid est aliud tumultus nisi perturbatio tanta, ut, etc? id. Phil 8, 3 nihil aliud agerem, nisi eum, qui accusatus esset, defenderem, id Sull 12, id Att 5, 10 quid est aliud Gigantum modo bellare cum dis nisi naturae repugnare? id Sen. 2 5, id Sex Rosc 19, 54, id Rosc Am 5, 13, id Leg 1, 8, 25 pinaster nihil aliud est quam pinus silvestris, Plin 16, 10, Nep Arist 2, 2, id Paus 1, 4 Lysander nihil aliud molitus est quam ut omnes civitates in sua teneret potestate, id. Lys. 1, 4 neque aliud huic defuit quam generosa stirps, id Eum 1, 2 Nullo quippe alio vincis discrimine quam quod Illi marmoreum caput est, etc, Juv 8, 54 —Hence, nihil aliud nisi or quam, = οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἤ, followed by *finite verb*, *nothing else than*, *nothing but*, *only* (after these words, fecit, factum est may be supplied, or the phraseology changed to nullâ alia re facta, cf Matth Gr 903, Hoogev ad Vig p 475, Kühn Gr Gr II p 825) tribunitus P Sestii nihil aliud nisi meum nomen causamque sustinuit, Cic Sest 6, 13 ut nihil aliud nisi de hoste ac de laude cogitet, id. Imp Pomp 22, 64, Liv 2 8 et hostes quidem nihil aliud (i e nullâ aliâ re facta) quam perfusis vano timore Romanis citato agmine abeunt, id 2, 63, 31, 24 sed ab lictore nihil aliud quam prehendere prohibito, cum conversus in Patres impetus esset, id 2, 29 ut domo abditus nihil aliud quam per edicta obnuntiaret, Suet. Caes 20 mox nihil aliud quam vectabatur et deambulabat, id Aug 83 —So, quid aliud quam? *what other thing than? what else than?* quibus quid aliud quam admonemus cives nos eorum esse Liv 4 3 quid aliud quam ad bellum vocabantur? Flor 3, 23 *med*, so, Quid Tullius? Anne aliud quam sidus? Juv 7, 199 —In affirmative clauses rare, and only post Aug te alia omnia, quam quae velis, agere, moleste ferrem, Plin Ep 7, 15, 2 quod alium quam se cooptassent, Suet Ner 2 al —So with the simple interrogative, quis alius? quid aliud? Qui, malum, alii? Ter Eun 4, 7, 10 Quid te aliud sollicitat? id ib 1 2, 82 Quid aliud tibi vis? id Heaut 2, 3, 90 Numquid vis aliud? id Eun 1, 2, 111 Sed quis nunc alius audet praeferre? etc, Juv 12 48 Quid enim est aliud Antonius? Cic Phil. 2, 70 Quid est aliud furere? id Pis 47 Quid est alia sinistra liberalitas? Cat 29, 15 al —(γ) With *comp abl* (cf in Gr ἄλλα τῶν δικαίων, Xen Mem 4, 4, 25) qui quaerit alia his, malum videtur quaerere, *other than* Plaut Poen. prol 22 quod est aliud melle, Varr R R 3, 16 nec quidquam aliud libertate communi quaesisse, *nothing else but*, Brut et Cass ap Cic Fam 11, 2 neve putes alium sapiente bonoque beatum, Hor Ep 1, 16, 20 alius Lysippo id ib 2, 1, 240 accusator alius Sejano, Phaedr 3, prol 41 —(δ) With *praeter* nec nobis praeter me alius quisquam est servos Sosia, Plaut Am 1, 1, 249 nec quidquam aliud est philosophia praeter studium sapientiae, Cic Off 2, 2, 5 non est alius praeter eum, Vulg Marc 12, 32 rogavit numquid aliud ferret praeter arcam? Cic. de Or 2, 69 Num quid igitur aliud in illis judiciis versatum est praeter hasce insidias? id. Clu 62 nec jam tela alia habebant praeter gladios, Liv 38, 21, 5 —(ε) With *extra* (eccl Lat) neque est alius extra te Vulg 1 Reg 2 2, ib Soph 2, 15 —(ζ) With *absque* (eccl Lat) non est alius Deus absque te Vulg 1 Par 17, 20 —(η) With *praeterquam* cum aliud, praeterquam de quo retulissent, decemviri dicere prohiberent Liv 3, 40

II. Esp **A.** In distributive clauses repeated even several times and also interchanged with non nulli, quidam, ceteri, pars, partim, etc, *the one the other*, *plur*, *some others* quid potes dicere cur alia defendas, alia non cures? Cic Phil. 2, 111 latera tegentes alios, alios praegredientes amicos, id. ib 13, 4 cum alii fossas complerent, alii defensores vallo depellerent, Caes. B G 3, 25, id. B C 1, 55 alii experimentorum notitiam necessariam esse contendunt, alii non satis potentem usum esse proponunt, Cels. prooem quae minus tuta erant, alia fossis, alia vallis, alia turribus muniebat, Liv 32, 5, so Vulg Matt. 13, 5 sqq, ib 1 Cor 12, 10, Cels. 3, 3, enumerating the different kinds of fever, repeats aliae seventeen times cum aliis Q Frater legatus, aliis C Pomptinus legatus, reliquis M Anneius legatus etc., Cic. Fam 15, 4, 8 proferebant alii purpuram, tus alii, gemmas alii vina non nulli Graeca, id. Verr 2 5, 56, § 146 alias bestias nantes, alias volucres, serpentes quasdam, quasdam esse gradientes, earum ipsarum partim solivagas, partim congregatas, immanes alias quasdam autem cicures, non nullas abditas, id Tusc. 5 13, 38 principes partim interfecerant, alios in exsilium ejecerant, Nep Pelop 1, 4 nos alii ibimus Afros, pars Scythiam veniemus, Verg E 1, 65 alii superstantes proeliarentur, pars occulti muros subruerent, Tac H 4, 23 —Sometimes alius is omitted in one clause Helvetii eâ spe dejecti navibus junctis, alii vadis Rhodani, etc, Caes B G 1, 8 Veientes ignari in partem praedae suae vocatos deos, alios votis ex urbe sua evocatos, etc, Liv 5, 21, Plin 2, 43, 44, § 114 castra metari placuit, ut opus et alii proelium inciperent, Tac. A. 1, 63 —Also with aliquis alia sunt tam quam sibi nata, ut oculi, ut aures aliqua etiam ceterorum membrorum usum adjuvant, Cic Fin 3, 19, 63 [putat aliquis esse voluptatem bonum, alius autem pecuniam], id Tusc 5, 28, 60 B and K, cf Goer ad Cic Ac. 2, 10, 20 —Sometimes aliud aliud designate merely a distinction between two objects contrasted, *one thing another* Numquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit, Juv 14, 321 Fuit tempus, quo alia adversa, alia secunda principi, Plin Pan 72 aliud est male dicere, aliud accusare, Cic Cael 3, id. Lig 16 Quint. 10, 1, 53 aliud est servum esse, aliud servire, id 5, 10, 60 al jam sciunt longe aliud esse virgines rapere aliud pugnare cum viris, Liv 1, 12, cf infra, E —**B.** Alius repeated in another case, or with its derivatives, aliter, alias, alio, alibi, aliunde, etc (but never with its derivatives in Tac), in imitation of the Greek (cf L and S s v ἄλλος, and Ochsn Eclog 110) simul alis alid aliunde rumitant inter se, Naev ap Fest pp 135 and 225, cf Bothe, Fragm Comic p 25 alius alium percontamur, cuja est navis? *one another*, Plaut Stich 2, 2, 46 fallacia alia aliam trudit, Ter And. 4, 4, 40 fecerunt alii quidem alia quam multa, Cic. Phil 3, 20, 6 signa et ornamenta alia alio in loco intuebantur, *some in one place and some in another*, id Verr 2 1, 22 alius in aliâ est re magis utilis, id. Sex Rosc 111 alius ex alia parte, id Verr 1, 66 dies alios alio dedit ordine Luna felicis operum, Verg G 1, 276 ut ipsi inter se alii aliis prodesse possent, Cic Off 1, 7, 22, id Leg 1, 12 33 ideo multa conjecta sunt, aliud alio tempore, id Q Fr 3, 1, 7 habes Sardos venales, alium alio nequiorem, *one worse than another*, id Fam 7, 24 quo facto cum alius alii subsidium ferrent, *one to another*, Fr, l'un à l'autre, Caes B G 2, 26 Herz legiones aliae alia in parte resistunt, id ib 2, 22 alius alia causa illata, id ib 1, 39 cum ceteros alii alium alia de causâ improbarent, Suet. Vesp 6 alius alii subsidium ferunt, Caes B G 2 26 alius alio more viventes, *each in a different way*, Sall. C 6 2 alius alii tanti facinoris conscii, id ib 22, 2, so id ib 52, 28, id J 53, 8, Curt. 10, 5, 16, Just. 15, 2 alii autem aliud clamabant, Vulg Act. 19, 32 illi alias aliud isdem de rebus sentiunt, *now this, now that*, Cic de Or 2, 7 *fin* aliter ab aliis digeruntur, id. ib 2, 19, Vulg 3 Reg 22, 20 equites alii alia dilapsi sunt, *some in this way, some in that*, Liv 44, 43 cum alii alio mitterentur, id 7, 39 Aliis alibi stantes, omnes tamen adversis volneribus conciderunt, Sall ap Charis 2, p 133 jussit alios alibi fodere, Liv 44, 33, Vulg Sap 18, 18 —**C.** Alius ex alio, super alium post alium, *one after another*, so often of the connection between ideas ut aliud ex alio incidit, occurrit, etc, Ter Heaut 3, 3, 37 aliud ex alio succurrit mihi, Cic Fragm C 12 alid ex alio reficit natura, Lucr 1, 263, 5, 1305, 5, 1456 sed,

nt aliud ex alio, mihi non est dubium, quin, etc., Cic. Att. 16, 14, Plin Pan. 18, 1: ex alio in aliud vicissitudo atque mutatio, Cic Tusc. 5, 24, 69: alias ex aliis nectendo moras, Liv. 7, 39: aliam ex aliâ prolem, Verg. G 3, 65; id. Cir 364. nos alia ex aliis in fata vocamur, id. A. 3, 494· quae impie per biennium alia super alia es ausus, Liv. 3, 56; 23, 36. aliud super aliud scelus, id. 30, 26; Plin. Ep 7, 8; Suet. Ner 49: deinde ab eo magistratu alium post alium sibi peperit, Sall. J 63, 5 —**D.** Alius atque alius or alius aliusque, *the one and the other; now this, now that; different:* eadem res saepe aut probatur aut reicitur, alio atque alio elata verbo, Cic Or 22, 72: alio atque alio loco requiescere, *in different places*, Sall J. 72, 2. inchoata res aliis atque aliis de causis dilata erat, Liv 8, 23: aliud ejus subinde atque aliud facientes initium, Sen. Ep 32, 2: cum alia atque alia appetendo loca munirent, Liv. 1, 8: milites trans flumen aliis atque aliis locis traiciebant, id. 2, 2: luna alio atque alio loco exoritur, Plin 2, 10. febres aliae aliaeque subinde oriuntur, Cels. 3, 3: cancer aliis alisque signis discernitur, id. 5, 26. aliis atque aliis causis, Suet. Aug. 97 —In Sall also alius deinde alius or alius post alius. saepe tentantes agros alia deinde alia loca petiverant, J. 18, 7: alias deinde alias morae causas facere, id. ib 36, 2: aliis post aliis minitari, id. ib 55, 8.—**E.** *Of another kind* or *nature*, i e *different;* hence, alium facere, *to make different, to change, transform;* and alium fieri, *to become different, to be wholly changed:* nunc haec dies aliam vitam affert, alios mores postulat, Ter. And 1, 2, 18 (aliam vitam pro diversam, contrariam, Don.): alium nunc censes esse me atque olim cum dabam, id. ib. 3, 3, 13· Huic aliud mercedis erit, Verg E 6, 26: longe alia mihi mens est, Sall. C 52, 2: Vos aliam potatis aquam, Juv. 5, 52: lectus non alius cuiquam, id. 8, 178: ensesque recondit mors alia, Stat. Th. 7, 806· ostensus est in aliâ effigie, Vulg. Marc 16, 12; ib Rom 7, 23; ib Gal. 1, 6; ib Jac. 2, 25: alium fecisti me, alius ad te veneram, Plaut Trin 1, 2, 123: alius nunc fieri volo, id. Poen. prol *fin.:* homines alii facti sunt, Cic Fam 11, 12· mutaberis in virum alium, Vulg 1 Reg 10, 6; cf supra, II A *fin* —Hence, in alia omnia ire, transire, or discedere, sc. vota, *to differ from the thing proposed;* and in gen , *to reject* or *oppose it, to go over to the opposite side:* qui hoc censetis, illuc transite, qui alia omnia, in hanc partem his verbis praeit ominis videlicet causâ, ne dicat: qui non censetis, Fest. p 221; Plin. Ep 8, 14, 19 frequens eum senatus reliquit et in alia omnia discessit, Cic Fam 10, 12· de tribus legatis frequentes ierunt in alia omnia, id. ib 1, 2 Manut.: cum prima M. Marcelli sententia pronunciata esset, frequens senatus in alia omnia iit, Cael. ap Cic. Fam 8, 13 discessionem faciente Marcello, senatus frequens in alia omnia transiit, Hirt B G 8, 53: aliud or alias res agere, v ago, II. 7 —**F.** Of that which remains of a whole, = reliquus, ceteri, *the rest, the remainder* · Divitiaco ex aliis Gallis maximam fidem habebat, Caes B G 1, 41 inter primos atrox proelium fuit, alia multitudo terga vertit, Liv 7, 26 vulgus aliud trucidatum, id. 7, 19; 2, 23, so id. 24, 1 legiones in testudinem glomerabantur et alii tela incutiebant, Tac H 3, 31, id. A. 1, 30, 3, 42 cum alios incessus hostis clausisset, unum reliquum aestas impediret, id. ib 6, 33 al.—**G.** Like alter, *one of two, the other of two:* huic fuerunt filii nati duo, alium servus surpuit, etc , Plaut. Capt. prol 8; cf id. ib arg 2 and 9 eis genus, aetas, eloquentia prope aequalia fuere, magnitudo animi par, item gloria, sed alia alii, Sall C 54, 1 Kritz: duo Romani super alium alius corruerunt, *one upon the other*, Liv 1, 25, 5. ita duo deinceps reges, alius alia via, civitatem auxerunt, *each in a different way*, id. 1, 21, 6; 24, 27: marique alio Nicopolim ingressus, Tac. A. 5, 10 (*Ionio*, Halm); so alias partes fovere, *the other side*, id. H 1, 8 —Also in the enumeration of the parts of any thing: Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam Celtae, Caes. B G 1, 1 Herz.. classium item duo genera sunt: unum liburnarum, aliud lusoriarum, Veg. 2, 1 (cf. in Gr. μείναντες δὲ ταυ την την ἡμέραν, τῇ ἄλλῃ ἐπορευοντο, Xen Anab 3, 4, 1; and so the Vulg: Aliâ die profecti, *the next day*, Act. 21, 8) —Hence, alius with a proper name used as an appell (cf. alter): ne quis alius Ariovistus regno Gallarum potiretur, *a second Ariovistus*, Tac. H. 4, 73 *fin.:* alius Nero, Suet. Tit. 7.—**H.** A peculiar enhancement of the idea is produced by alius with a *neg* and the *comp:* mulier, quâ mulier alia nulla est pulchrior, *than whom no other woman is more beautiful, to whom no other woman is equal in beauty*, Plaut Merc 1, 1, 100. facinus, quo non fortius ausit aliis, Cat. 66, 28: Fama malum quâ non aliud velocius ullum, Verg A. 4, 174: quo neque melius neque amplius aliud in natura mortalium est, Sall. J 2, 4. quo non aliud atrocius visum, Tac. A. 6, 24· (Sulla) neque consilio neque manu priorem alium pati, Sall. J. 96, 3: neque majus aliud neque praestabilius invenias, id ib 1, 2; Liv. 1, 24. non alia ante Romana pugna atrocior fuit, id. 1, 27; 2, 31; Tac A. 6, 7 al.; cf. under aliter, 2 b ζ —Hence the *adv* **A. ălĭō**, *adv.* (an old *dat.* form, designating direction to a place; cf: eo, quo), *elsewhither* (arch.), *elsewhere, to another place, person*, or *thing*, ἄλλοσε (class , esp among poets; but not found in Lucr or Juv.) **1.** In gen. **a.** Of place· fortasse tu profectus alio fueras, Ter. Eun 2, 2, 49: ut ab Norbâ alio traducerentur, Liv. 32, 2 translatos alio maerebis amores, Hor Epod. 15, 23: decurrens alio, id. S 2, 1, 32 nam frustra vitium vitaveris illud, Si te alio pravum detorseris, id. ib 2, 2, 55 —With *quo:* Arpinumne mihi eundum sit, an quo alio *to some other place*, Cic. Att. 9, 17: si quando Romam aliove quo mitterent legatos, Liv 38, 30 —**b.** Of persons or things (cf. alias, alibi, aliunde, etc): illi suum animum alio conferunt, Ter Heaut 2, 4, 10 (cf Plaut Merc 2, 2, 62· ne ad illam me animum adjecisse sentiat) ne quando iratus tu alio conferas, id. Eun 3, 1, 60 Don · hi narrata ferunt alio, Ov. M 12, 57: tamen vocat me alio (*to another subject*) jam dudum tacita vestra exspectatio, Cic. Clu. 23, 63, id. Verr. 2, 1, 53, § 139: sed, si placet, sermonem alio transferamus, id. de Or. 1, 29, 133· quoniam alio properare tempus monet, Sall. J 19, 2; so Tac A 1, 18 al —**c.** Of purpose or design: appellet haec desideria naturae cupiditatis nomen servet alio, *for another purpose*, Cic Fin. 2, 9, 27: hoc longe alio spectabat, *looked quite elsewhere, had a far different design*, Nep Them 6, 3 —**2. a.** Alio . . alio, *in one way . . in another; hither . . . thither*, = huc . . . illuc: hic (i e in eâ re) alio res familiaris, alio ducit humanitas, Cic Off 3, 23, 89: alio atque alio, *in one way and another:* nihil alio atque alio spargitur, Sen. Brev. Vit. 11, 2 —**b.** Alius alio, *each in a different way, one in one way, another in another:* et ceteri quidem alius alio, Cic. Off 3, 20, 80: aliud alio dissipavit, id Div 1, 34, 76; so Liv. 2, 54, 9, 7, 39 —So, aliunde alio, *from one place to another:* quassatione terrae aliunde alio (aquae) transferuntur, Sen. Q N 3, 11, 1; cf aliunde —**c.** Like alius or aliter with a *negative* and the particles of comparison quam or atque; in questions with nisi· plebem nusquam alio natam quam ad serviendum, *for nothing but*, Liv 7, 18, 7 non alio datam summam quam in emptionem, etc , * Suet Aug 98 Ruhnk.. quo alio nisi ad nos confugerent? Liv 39, 36, 11, cf Hand, Turs I pp 232-234 —**B. ălĭā**, *adv* (sc via), *in another way, in a different manner* (in the whole ante-class. and class. per dub); for in Plaut Rud. prol 10, *aliuta* has been proposed, in Lucr. 6, 986, Lachm reads *alio;* in Liv. 21, 56, 2, Weissenb *alibi*, and in id. 44, 43, 2, via may be supplied from the preced context, certain only in Don. ad Ter Hec 1, 2, 5, cf. Hand, Turs I p 219 —**C. ălĭās**, *adv* (acc. to Prisc 1014 P, and Corss. Ausspr I p 769, an *acc.* form like foras, but acc to Herz. ad Caes. B G 5, 57, and Hab Syn. 79, old *gen* like paterfamilias, Alcmenas, etc In the ante class. per rare, only once in Plaut, twice in Ter, twice in Varro, in the class. per most freq in Cic., but only three times in his orations, also in Plin) **1.** Of time, *at a time other than the present*, whether it be in the past or (more freq) in the future **a.** *At another time, at other times, on another occasion* (alias: temporis adverbium, quod Graeci ἄλλοτε, aliter ἄλλως, Capitol Orth. 2242 P.; cf. Herz. and Hab , as cited above): alias ut uti possim causa hac integrâ, Ter Hec. 1, 2, 4, so id. And. 3, 2, 49 (alias = alio tempore, Don): sed alias jocabimur, Cic. Fam 7, 13, 2: sed plura scribemus alias, id. ib 7, 6· et alias et in consulatûs petitione vinci, id. Planc 18: nil oriturum alias, Hor Ep 2, 1, 17.—In the future, freq in contrast with nunc, in praesentiâ, tum, hactenus· recte secusne, alias viderimus, Cic Ac. 2, 44, 135: Hactenus haec· alias justum sit necne poema, Nunc, etc , Hor S 1, 4, 63. sed haec alias pluribus; nunc, etc., Cic Div 2, 2 *fin;* Liv. 44, 36 *fin*. quare placeat, alias ostendemus; in praesentia, etc., Auct. ad Her 3, 16, 28 —In the past: gubernatores alias imperare soliti, tum metu mortis jussa exsequebantur, Curt 4, 3, 18 alias bellare inter se solitos, tunc periculi societas junxerat, id. 9, 4, 15 —Freq with advv of time; as numquam, umquam, and the like: si umquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, aut etiam si *numquam alias fuimus, tum profecto, etc*, Cic. Att 4, 2, 2 consilio numquam alias dato, Hor C 3, 5, 45. numquam ante alias, Liv. 2, 22, 7: non umquam alias ante tantus terror senatum invasit, id 2, 9, 5; 1, 28, 4: si quando umquam ante alias, id. 32, 5 (where the four advv of time are to be taken together): Saturnalibus et si quando alias libuisset, modo munera dividebat, Suet Aug 75 —**b.** Alias . . . alias, as in Gr ἄλλοτε . . . ἄλλοτε; ἄλλοτε μεν . . . ἄλλοτε δέ, *at one time . . at another; once . . . another time; sometimes . . . sometimes; now . . . now* · Alias me poscit pro illa triginta minas, Alias talentum magnum, Plaut Curc. 1, 1, 63; so Varr L. L 8, § 76 Müll ; id. R R. 2, 1, 15; Cic Verr 1, 46, 120 nec potest quisquam alias beatus esse, alias miser, id. Fin 2, 27, 87 contentius alias, alias summissius, id. de Or 3, 55, 212 cum alias bellum inferrent, alias inlatum defenderent, Caes. B G 2, 29, so id. ib 5, 57 al , it occurs four times in successive clauses in Cic Inv 1, 52, 99 —Sometimes plerumque, saepe, aliquando, interdum stand in corresponding clauses nec umquam sine usura reddit (terra), quod accepit, sed alias minore, plerumque majore cum foenore, Cic. Sen. 15, 51· geminatio verborum habet interdum vim, leporem alias, id de Or. 3, 54, 206: hoc alias fastidio, alias contumaciâ, saepius imbecillitate, evenit, Plin. 16, 32, 58, § 134, 7, 15, 13, § 63 —Sometimes one alias is omitted. illi eruptione tentatâ alias cuniculis ad aggerem actis, etc , Caes B G 3, 21; Plin 26, 3, 7, § 13 —**c.** Alias aliter, alias alius, etc (cf. alius), *at one time in one way . . . at another in another; now so . . now otherwise; now this . . now that* · et alias aliter haec in utramque partem causae solent convenire, Cic Inv 2, 13, 45· alii enim sunt, alias nostrique familiares fere demortui, id. Att 16, 11 (Madv interprets this of time) illi alias aliud iisdem de rebus judicant, id. de Or 2, 7, 30; id. Or 59, 200 (deos) non semper eosdem atque alias alios solemus venerari, id Red. in Sen. 30. ut iidem versus alias in aliam rem posse accommodari viderentur, id Div 2, 54, 111 —**d.** Saepe alias or alias saepe . . nunc, nuper, quondam, etc , also cum saepe alias . . tum, etc (very common in Cic.). quod cum saepe alias tum nuper, etc , Cic. Tusc. 4, 4, 7 fecimus et alias saepe et nuper in Tusculano, id. ib 5, 4, 11 quibus de rebus et alias saepe . et quondam in Hortensii villa, id Ac 2, 3, 9 quorum pater et saepe alias et maxime censor saluti rei publicae fuit, id de Or 1, 9, 38 cum saepe alias, tum apud centumviros, id. Brut 39, 144 cum saepe alias, tum Pyrrhi bello, id Off 3, 22, 86; 3, 11, 47 neque tum solum, sed saepe alias, Nep Hann 11, 7 —In comparative sentences rare nunc tamen libentius quam saepe alias, Symm Ep 1, 90 —So, **e.** Semper alias, *always at other times* or *in other cases* (apparently only post-Aug) et super cenam autem et semper alias communissimus, multa joco transigebat, Suet Vesp 22, id. Tib 18; Gell 15, 1 —**f.** Raro alias, *rarely at other times, on other occasions* ut raro alias quisquam tanto favore est auditus, Liv. 45, 20, 3, 69; Tac H 1, 89 —**g.** Non alias, *at no other time, never*, = numquam (a choice poet. expression, often imitated by

the histt.): non alias caelo ceciderunt plura sereno Fulgura, *never at any other time did so much lightning fall from a clear sky*, Verg. G. 1, 487: non alias militi familiarior dux fuit, Liv. 7, 33; 45, 7: non alias majore mole concursum, Tac. A. 2, 46; 4, 69; 11, 31: non sane alias exercitatior Britannia fuit, id. *Agr. 5*: haud alias intentior populus plus vocis permisit, id. A. 3, 11, and 15, 46; Suet. Tit. 8; Flor. 3, 6.—**2.** Of place, *at another place, elsewhere;* or *in respect of other things, in other circumstances, otherwise* (only post-Aug.; v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 7): Idaeus rubus appellatus est, quoniam in Idâ, non alias, nascitur, Plin. 24, 14, 75, § 123 (Jan, *alius*): nusquam alias tam torrens fretum, *Just. 4, 1, 9: sicut vir alias doctissimus Cornutus existimat, Macr. S. 5, 19.—**3.** Alias for alioqui (only post-Aug.), to indicate that something is in a different condition in one instance, not in others, *except that, for the rest, otherwise:* in Silaro non virgulta modo immersa, verum et folia lapidescunt, alias salubri potu ejus aquae, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224; so id. 18, 6, 7, § 37; 19, 8, 48, § 163; 25, 2, 6, § 16 al.—**4.** Non alias quam, *for no other reason, on no other condition, for no other circumstances than, not other than;* and non alias nisi, *on no other condition, not otherwise, except* (prob. taken from the lang. of common life): non alias magis indoluisse Caesarem ferunt quam quod, etc., Tac. A. 3, 73: debilitatum vulnere jaculisse non alias quam simulatione mortis tutiorem, *by nothing safer than by feigning death*, Curt. 8, 1. 24; 8, 14, 16; Dig. 29, 7, 6, § 2: non alias (*on no other condition*) existet heres ex substitutione nisi, etc., ib. 28, 6, 8; 23, 3, 37; 23, 3. 29.—**5.** Alias like aliter, *in another manner;* first in the Lat. of the jurists (cf. Suet. Tib. 71 Oud.; Liv. 21, 56, 2 Drak.; Ter. And. 3, 2, 49 Ruhnk.), Dig. 33, 8, 8, § 8; cf. Hand, Turs. I. pp. 219-227.

—**D. ălĭtĕr,** *adv.* [alis; v. alius *init.*], *otherwise, in another manner*, ἄλλως. **1.** With comparative-clause expressed; constr. both affirm. and neg. without distinction. **a.** With *atque, ac, quam*, and rarely *ut, otherwise than, different from what*, etc., Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 23: sed aliter atque ostenderam facio, Cic. Fam. 2, 3, 4; Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 6: aliter ac nos vellemus, Cic. Mil. 9, 23: de quo tu aliter sentias atque ego, id. Fin. 4, 22, 60; id. Att. 6, 3: si aliter nos faciant quam aequum est, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 42: si aliter quippiam coacti faciant quam libere, Cic. Rab. Post. 11, 29; id. Verr. 2, 1, 19, § 24; id. Inv. 2, 22, 66: Sed si aliter ut dixi accidisset, qui possem queri? id. Rep. 1, 4, 7.—**b.** Non (or haud) aliter, *not otherwise* (per litoten),=*just as;* with *quam si, ac si, quam cum, quam, exactly, just as if:* Non aliter quam si ruat omnis Karthago, Verg. A. 4, 669: dividor haud aliter quam si mea membra relinquam, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 73: nihil in senatu actum aliter quam si, etc., Liv. 23, 4; 21, 63, 9: illi negabant se aliter ituros quam si, etc., id. 3, 51, 12: nec aliter quam si mihi tradatur, etc., Quint. prooem. 5: ut non aliter ratio constet quam si uni reddatur, Tac. A. 1, 6; 1, 49: Non aliter quam si fecisset Juno maritum Insanum, Juv. 6, 619; Suet. Aug. 40: non aliter quam cum, etc., Ov. F. 2, 209; so id. M. 2, 623; 4, 348; 6, 516 al.: nec scripsi aliter ac si, etc., Cic. Att. 13, 51; Suet. Oth. 6; Col. 2, 14 (15), 8: Non aliter quam qui lembum subigit, Verg. G. 1, 201: non aliter praeformidat quam qui ferrum medici, priusquam curetur, aspexit, Quint. 4, 5, 5; so id. 4, 5, 22; 2, 5, 11: neque aliter quam ii, qui traduntur, etc., id. 5, 8, 1: patere inde aliquid decrescere, non aliter quam Institor hibernae tegetis, Juv. 7, 220: successorem non aliter quam indicium mortis accepturum, Tac. A. 6, 30.—***c.** Aliter ab aliquo (analog. to alius with the *abl.*, and alienus with *ab*), *differently from any one:* cultores regionum multo aliter a ceteris agunt, Mel. 1, 9, 6.—**d.** Non aliter nisi, *by no other means, on no other condition, not otherwise, except:* qui aliter obsistere fato fatetur se non potuisse, nisi etc., Cic. Fat. 20, 48; id. Fam 1, 9: non pati C. Caesarem consulem aliter fieri, nisi exercitum et provincias tradiderit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14; so Lentulus ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 18; Liv. 35, 39; 45, 11; 38; Tac. Or. 32; Just. 12, 14, 7; Suet. Ner. 36; Dig. 37, 9, 6; 48, 18, 9. —**e.** Non aliter quam ut, *on no other condition than that:* neque aliter poterit palos, ad quos perducitur, pertingere, quam ut diffluat, Col. Arb. 7, 5; so Suet. Tib. 15; 24; id. Galb. 8; Curt. 9, 5, 23.—**2.** Without a comparative clause expressed. **a.** In gen., *otherwise, in another manner, in other respects;* and in the poets: haud aliter (per litoten), *just so:* vale atque salve, etsi aliter ut dicam meres, *though you deserve that I speak differently*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 86 Brix: tu si aliter existimes, nihil errabis, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 16: ut eadem ab utrisque dicantur, aliter dicuntur, *in a different sense*, Plin. Pan. 72, 7: Si quis aliter docet, Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 3: quae aliter se habent, ib. ib. 5, 25: Quippe aliter tunc vivebant homines, Juv. 6, 11: quod uterque nostrûm his etiam ex studiis notus, quibus aliter ignotus est, *otherwise*, i. e. personally, *unknown*, Plin. Ep. 9, 23, 3.—With *negatives:* non fuit faciendum aliter, Cic. Att. 6, 9; Tac. A. 15, 68: Ergo non aliter poterit dormire? Juv. 3, 281: aliter haud facile eos ad tantum negotium impelli posse, Sall. C. 44, 1; Curt. 8, 10, 27: haud aliter Rutulo muros et castra tuenti Ignescunt irae (the comparison of the wolf precedes), Verg. A. 9, 65: haud aliter (i. e. like a wild beast) juvenis medios moriturus in hostes Irruit, id. ib. 9, 554 al.; Ov. M. 8, 473; 9, 642: non aliter (i. e. than I) Samio dicunt arsisse Bathyllo Anacreonta Teïum, Hor. Epod. 14, 10: neque Mordaces aliter (i. e. than by means of wine) diffugiunt sollicitudines, id. C. 1, 18, 4: neque exercitum Romanum aliter transmissurum, Tac. H. 5, 19: nec aliter expiari potest, Vulg. Num. 35, 33. —So, fieri aliter non potest or fieri non potest aliter (not fieri non aliter potest): nihil agis; Fieri aliter non potest, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 13: assentior; fieri non potuit aliter, Cic. Att. 6, 6.—**b.** Esp. (α) Pregn., *otherwise, in the contrary manner: Pe.* Servos Epidicus dixit mihi. *Ph.* Quid si servo aliter visum est? i. e. if he does not speak the truth? Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 29: verum aliter evenire multo intellegit, Ter. And. prol. 4 (aliter autem *contra* significat, Don.): amplius cornibus et nigris potius quam aliter, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 1: ne aliter quid eveniat, providere decet, *otherwise* than harmoniously, Sall. J. 10, 7: dis aliter visum, Verg. A. 2, 428: sin aliter tibi videtur, Vulg. Num. 11, 15: adversi . . . saevaque circuitu curvantem bracchia longo Scorpion atque aliter (*in the opposite direction*) curvantem bracchia Cancrum, Ov. M. 2, 83: aliterque (*and in the opposite course*) secante jam pelagus rostro, Luc. 8, 197.—Hence, qui aliter fecerit, *who will not do that:* neu quis de his postea ad senatum referat, neve cum populo agat: qui aliter fecerit, etc., Sall. C. 51, 43; Just. 6, 6, 1; cf. Brisson. de Form. p. 200, and de Verb. Signif. p. 66.—(β) Aliter esse, *to be of a different nature, differently constituted* or *disposed:* sed longe aliter est amicus atque amator, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 70: ego hunc esse aliter credidi: iste me fefellit; ego isti nihilo sum aliter ac fui, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 44; id. Ad. 3, 4, 46; Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 137.—(γ) For alioqui (q. v. II. C.), *otherwise, else, in any other case:* jus enim semper est quaesitum aequabile: neque enim aliter esset jus (and just after: nam aliter justitia non esset), Cic. Off. 2, 12, 42; 1, 39, 139; id. Lael. 20, 74: si suos legatos recipere vellent, quos Athenas miserant, se remitterent, aliter illos numquam in patriam essent recepturi, Nep. Them. 7 *fin.:* aliter sine populi jussu nulli earum rerum consuli jus est, Sall. C. 29, 3 Kritz: aliter non viribus ullis Vincere poteris, Verg. A. 6, 147: veniam ostentantes, si praesentia sequerentur: aliter nihil spei, Tac. H. 4, 59: quoniam aliter non possem, Vulg. Sap. 8, 21.—(δ) Like alius (q. v. II. A.) repeated even several times in a distributive manner, *in one way . . . in another:* sed aliter leges, aliter philosophi tollunt astutias, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68; so id. ib. 1, 12, 38; id. Lael. 24, 89; id. Fam. 15, 21, 6: aliter utimur propriis, aliter commodatis, Tac. Or. 32: Aliter catuli longe olent, aliter sues, Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 9: aliter Diodoro, aliter Philoni, Chrysippo aliter placet, id. Ac. 2, 47, 143: idem illud aliter Caesar, aliter Cicero, aliter Cato suadere debebit, Quint. 3, 8, 49: Et aliter acutis morbis medendum, aliter vetustis; aliter increscentibus, aliter subsistentibus, aliter jam ad sanitatem inclinatis, Cels. prooem. p. 10.—(ε) With *alius* or its derivatives, *one in one way, another in another* (v. alius, II. B.): quoniam aliter ab aliis digeruntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 79; id. Att. 7, 8; Liv. 2, 21; so id. 39, 53: hoc ex locorum occasione aliter alibi decernitur, Plin. 18, 5, 6, § 30; so id. 25, 4, 10, § 29.—(ζ) Non aliter, analog. to non alius (v. alius, II. H.) with a *comp.* (only in Plin.): non aliter utilius id fieri putare quam, etc., Plin. 37, 2, 10, § 28: idque non aliter clarius intellegi potest, id. 37, 4, 15, § 59; so id. 22, 22, 36, § 78; 24, 11, 50, § 85; 28, 9, 41, § 148; cf. Hand, Turs. I. pp. 267-276.

ălĭus-mŏdi (better written separately) [2. alius-modus], *of another kind:* res alius modi est ac putatur, *Cic. Inv. 2, 6, 21 (*alio modo*, B. and K.): quem alius modi atque omnes natura finxit, Caes ap. Prisc. 694 P.: alius modi isti sunt, Gell. 17, 5, 14.

(**ălĭus-vīs,** a false read. for alium iis, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 1 B. and K.)

ălĭūta, *adv.* (orig. *acc. plur.* of aliutum, a lengthened form for aliud; like actutum, astutus, etc.; cf. Sanscr. anyathâ, aliter), *in another manner, otherwise:* aliuta antiqui dicebant pro aliter. . . . Hinc est aliud in legibus Numae Pompilii: SEI. QVIS. ALIVTA. FAXIT., Paul. ex Fest. p. 6 Müll. (ad Plaut. Rud. prol. 10, v. Fleck.).

al-lābor (adl-), lapsus, 3, *v. dep., to glide to* or *toward* something, *to come to, to fly, fall, flow, slide*, and the like; constr. with *dat.* or *acc.* (poet.—oftenest in Verg.—or in more elevated prose): viro adlapsa sagitta est, Verg. A. 12, 319: fama adlabitur auris, id. ib. 9, 474: Curetum adlabimur oris, *we land upon*, etc., id. ib. 3, 131; cf. id. ib. 3, 569: mare crescenti adlabitur aestu, *rolls up with increasing wave*, id. ib. 10, 292: adlapsus genibus, *falling down at his knees*, Sen. Hippol. 666—In prose: umor adlapsus extrinsecus, *Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58: angues duo ex occulto adlapsi, Liv. 25, 16.

al-lăbōro (adl-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (only twice in Hor.), *to labor* or *toil at a thing:* ore adlaborandum est tibi, Hor. Epod. 8, 20.—And with *dat.*, *to add to with labor* or *pains:* simplici myrto nihil adlabores, Hor. C. 1, 38, 5.

al-lăcrĭmo (adl-), also **allăcrȳmo,** āre, or as *dep.* **-or,** āri, *to weep at a thing* (only in the two foll. exs.): Juno adlacrimans, Verg. A. 10, 628: ubertim adlacrimans, App. M. 10, p. 239 Elm.

allaevo, v. 2. allēvo.

al-lambo (adl-), ĕre, *v. a.* (only post-class.), *to lick at* or *on* a thing, *to lick:* virides adlambunt ora cerastae, Prud. Ham. 135; Mart. Cap. 4. p. 63.—Trop., *to touch, come in contact with*, Aus. Mos. 359: adlambentes flammae, Quint. Decl. 10, 4.

1. allapsus (adl-), a, um, *Part.* of allabor.

2. allapsus (adl-), ūs, *m.* [allabor], *a gliding to, a silent* or *stealthy approach:* serpentium, Hor. Epod. 1, 20: fontis, App. M. 5.

al-lātro (adl-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, lit., *to bark at;* not used before the Aug. per., and trop. of persons, *to assail with harsh words, to revile, rail at;* and of the sea, *to break upon*, or *dash against, the shore* (the simple verb seems to be used for this in the lit. sense, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 64; Hor. Epod. 5, 59; id. Ep. 1, 2, 66; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 49, 2; v. latro): Cato adlatrare Africani magnitudinem solitus erat, Liv. 38, 54; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 9: adlatres licet usque nos, Mart. 5, 61; so id. 2, 61; Sil. 8, 292: oram tot maria adlatrant, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 19; so id. 2, 68, 68, § 173.

allātus (adl-), a, um, *Part.* of adfero.

*** al-laudābĭlis (adl-),** e, *adj* [allaudo], *worthy of praise:* dedisti operam adlaudabilem, Plaut. Pers. 4, 5, 1 dub.

*** allaudo (adl-),** āre, *v. a., to extol, to praise much:* ingenium adlaudat meum, Plaut. Merc. prol. 84.

*** allectātĭo (adl-),** ōnis, *f.* [allecto], *an enticing, alluring:* Chrysippus nutricum illi quae adhibetur infantibus adlectationi suum carmen (*a nursery song*) adsignat, Quint. 1, 10, 32 Halm (Ruhnk. proposed lallationi; cf. Spald. ad *h. l.*).

allectĭo (adl-), ōnis, *f.* [allicio] (late Lat.). **I.** *A choice* or *election for something*, esp. *a levying of troops*, Capitol. M. Anton. Phil. 11; Tert. Monog. 12; Capell. 1, p. 2.—**II.** In the lang. of civilians, *a promotion to*

a higher office before one has performed the duties of a lower: adlectionis quaerendus est honos, Cod. Th. 6, 4, 10; so Symm. Ep 7, 97.

allecto (adl-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v freq* [id.], *to allure, to entice* (prob only in the foll. exs.): ad agrum fruendum non modo non retardat, verum etiam invitat atque adlectat senectus, Cic. Sen. 16 *fin.*; id. Lael. 26, 98: boves sibilo, Col. 2, 3, 2.

1. allector (adl-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that entices* or *allures*: turdi quasi adlectores sint captivorum, * Col. 8, 10, 1.

‡ **2. allector,** ōris, *m.* [2. allĕgo]. **I.** *One that chooses others into a college,* Inscr. Orell. 779; 2406 —**II.** *A deputy under the emperors, who collected the taxes in the provinces,* Inscr. Orell. 369; 3654.

‡ **allectūra,** ae, *f.* [id.], *the office of an* allector, Inscr. Grut 375, 3.

1. allectus, a, um, *Part* of 2. allĕgo

2. allectus, a, um, *Part.* of allicio.

allēgātio (adl-), ōnis, *f.* [1. allēgo]. **I.** Lit., *a sending* or *despatching* to any one (in the class per. only twice in Cic.): cum sibi omnes ad istum adlegationes difficiles viderent, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 51, § 136; and in a pun: quibus adlegationibus illam sibi legationem expugnavit, id. ib. 17.—**II.** Fig. **A.** In gen, *an alleging* or *adducing by way of proof, excuse,* and the like: si maritus uxorem ream faciat, an lenocinii adlegatio repellat maritum ab accusatione? Dig 48, 5, 2; so ib 4, 4, 17; 23, 2, 60; App M. 10, p. 241, 26 —**B.** Esp, in the Lat. of the jurists, *an imperial rescript,* Cod. Th. 16, 5, 37.

allēgātus (adl-), ūs, *m* [id.], *an instigating to a deceit* or *fraud* (cf 1. allego, I. B): meo adlegatu venit, Plaut Trin. 5, 2, 18; cf. Gell. 13, 20, 19

1. al-lēgo (adl-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To send one away with a commission* or *charge, to despatch, depute, commission* (of private business, while *legare* is used in a similar signif of State affairs; most freq. in Plaut; elsewhere rare, but class): ne illi aliquem adlegent, qui mi os occillet, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 28 (cf. delegare, id. ib prol. 67 and 83); so id. Cas. prol. 52; 3, 4, 14; id. Ps 4, 7, 66; 135; id. Stich. 5, 3, 8: ego si adlegāssem aliquem ad hoc negotium, id. Ep 3, 3, 46: alium ego isti rei adlegabo, id. Am 2, 2, 42: amicos adlegat, Cic Verr. 2, 1, 57, § 149: homines nobiles adlegat iis, qui peterent, ne, etc, id. Rosc Am 9: adlegarem te ad illos, qui, etc., id. Fam. 15, 10; so id ib. 4 *fin.*: cum patrem primo adlegando, deinde coram ipse rogando fatigāsset, *first by the friends sent, and then by personal entreaties,* etc., Liv. 36, 11, 1 Gron. —Hence, **allēgāti** (adl-), ōrum, *m, deputies*: inter adlegatos Oppianici, Cic. Clu. 13, 39; id. Q Fr. 2, 3 —**B.** Sometimes in the sense of subornare, *to instigate* or *incite one to* an act of fraud or deceit: eum adlegaverunt, suum qui servum diceret cum auro esse apud me, Plaut Poen. 3, 5, 28: ut ne credas a me adlegatum hunc senem, * Ter And. 5, 3, 28 Ruhnk.; cf allegatus.—**II.** *To bring forward, to relate, recount, mention, adduce* (post-Aug.): exemplum, Plin. Ep 3, 15: hoc senatui adlegandum putasti, id. Pan. 70: decreta, id. ib 70 *fin*: merita, Suet. Aug 47; so id. ib 5: priorem se petitum ab Alexandro adlegat, Just. 16, 1; Stat. Achill. 2, 224.—And in a zeugma. (legati) munera, preces, mandata regis sui adlegant, *they bring* or *offer the gifts, entreaties, and mandates,* Tac. H. 4, 84; cf. orationem et per incensum deprecationem adlegans, Vulg Sap 18, 21 adlegare se ex servitute in ingenuitatem, a legal phrase, *to release one's self from servitude by adducing reasons, proofs,* etc., Dig 40, 12, 27.

2. al-lĕgo (adl-), ēgi, ectum, 3, *v a*, *to select for* one's self, *to choose* (qs. ad se legere; like adimere, = ad se emere); *to admit by election, to elect to* a thing, or *into* (a corporation; in the class. per. generally only in the histt.): Druidibus praeest unus ... hoc mortuo, si sunt plures pares, suffragio Druidum adlegitur, * Caes. B G. 6, 13 Herz. (Dinter here omits adlegitur): augures de plebe, Liv. 10, 6: octo praetoribus adlecti duo, Vell. 2. 89: aliquem in sui custodiam, Suet Aug 49; so, in senatum, id Claud. 24: inter patricios, id. Vit. 1 in clerum, Hier. adv. Jov. 1, n. 34 al.—Poet.: adlegi caelo, Sen Agam 804.—Hence, **allectus** (adl-), a, um, *P. a.* *Subst.*, **A.** *A member chosen into any corporation* (collegium): collegae, qui unā lecti, et qui in eorum locum suppositi, sublecti; additi Adlecti, Varr. L L. 6, § 66 Müll.—**B.** *Those who were added to the Senate from the equestrian order, on account of the small number of the Senators, were called* adlecti, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.; cf. Suet. Caes. 41; id. Vesp 9.

† **allēgŏrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἀλληγορία, *an allegory,* i. e *a figurative representation of a thought* or *of an abstract truth, under an image carried through to the end*: continuus (usus comparationis) in allegoriam et aenigmata exit, Quint. 8, 6, 14; so id. 8, 6, 52: quae sunt per allegoriam dicta. *are spoken allegorically,* Vulg Gal. 4, 24: allegoriarum explanationes, Arn. 5, p. 186 (in Cic. written in Greek, Or. 27, 94; id. Att. 2, 20)

† **allēgŏrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀλληγορικός, *allegorical*. lex, Arn. 5, p. 183: ambages, id. 5, p. 186 —*Adv.*: **allēgŏrĭcē,** *allegorically,* Arn. 5, p 183; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 5 *fin.*; Aug. ad Genes. tit. 4, 28.

allēgŏrīzo, āvi, āre, *v. n.*, = ἀλληγορέω, *to allegorize, to speak in allegories,* Tert. Res. Carn. 27; Hier. Ep 61 ad Pamm. 3

allēlūja, *interj.* [Heb הַלְלוּיָה = praise ye Jehovah] (the sec. syll. is short in Sid. Ep 2, 10; Prud. Cath. 4, 72), Vulg Psa. 104, 1; ib Apoc. 19, 1 al.

* **al-lēnimentum** (adl-), i, *n.* [lenio], *a soothing remedy*: tumultus, Amm. 27, 3, 9.

* **allĕvāmentum** (adl-), i, *n* [1. allĕvo], *a means of alleviating, alleviation*: sine ullo remedio atque adlevamento, Cic. Sull. 23 *fin*

allĕvātio (adl-), ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** *A raising up, elevating*: umerorum adlevatio atque contractio, Quint. 11, 3.—**II.** Trop, *an alleviating, assuaging, easing*: ut (doloris) diuturnitatem adlevatio consoletur, Cic. Fin. 1, 12, 40: nullam adlevationem, id. Fam 9, 1.

* **allĕvātor** (adl-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who lifts* or *raises up*: humilium, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36 (after the Heb מַגְבִּיהַּ שְׁפָלִים).

al-lĕvio (adl-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a* [lĕvis], = allĕvo, *to make light, to lighten* **I.** Lit: ut (navis) alleviaretur ab eis, Vulg Jonas, 1, 5; ib Act. 27, 38 —**II.** Trop, *to raise up, relieve*: alleviabit eum Dominus, Vulg. Jac. 5, 15: curas alicui, Just Nov. Const. 13 —Spec: alleviata est terra Zabulon, *is dealt lightly, leniently with,* Vulg Isa. 9, 1

1. al-lĕvo (adl-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. lĕvo]. **I.** Lit, *to lift up, to raise on high, to raise, set up* (in the ante-Aug per. very rare, perh. only twice in Sall. and Hirt.; later often, esp in Quint and the histt): quibus (laqueis) adlevati milites facilius ascenderent, * Sall J. 94, 2: pauci elevati scutis, *borne up on their shields* (others: adlevatis scutis, *with uplifted shields,* viz. for protection against the darts of the enemy), Auct. B. Alex. 20: gelidos complexibus adlevat artus, Ov. M 6, 249: cubito adlevat artus, id. ib 7, 343: naves turribus atque tabulatis adlevatae, Flor. 4. 11, 5: supercilia adlevare, Quint 11, 3, 79 (cf. the Gr τὰς ὀφρῦς ἀνασπᾶν); so, bracchium, id. 11, 3, 41: pollicem, id. 11, 3, 142. manum, id. 11, 3, 94; Vulg. Eccli 36, 3: oculos, Curt 8, 14: faciem alicujus manu, Suet Calig 36: adlevavit eum, *lifted him up* (of the lame man), Vulg Act. 3, 7 al —**II.** Trop **A.** *To lighten, alleviate, mitigate* physical or mental troubles; or, referring to the individual who suffers, *to lift up, sustain, comfort, console* (class). aliorum aerumnam dictis adlevans, old poet in Cic Tusc 3, 29, 71 (cf. Sophocl. Fragm. ap Brunck. p 588: Καλῶς κακῶς πράσσοντι συμπαραινέσαι): ubi se adlevat, ibi me adlevat, * Plaut Pers 2, 5, 3: Allevat Dominus omnes, qui corruunt, Vulg Psa. 144, 14 dejecistis eos, dum ad levarentur, ib ib 72, 18: onus, aliquā ex parte, Cic. Rosc. Am 4, 10: sollicitudines, id. Brut. 3, 12: adlevor cum loquor tecum absens, id. Att. 12, 39: adlevare corpus, id. ib 7, 1; Ov. Tr 3, 8, 31: adlevor animum (poet.), Tac A. 6, 43.—**B.** *To diminish the force* or *weight* of a thing, *to lessen, lighten*: adversariorum confirmatio diluitur aut infirmatur aut adlevatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 42, 78: adlevatae notae, *removed,* Tac. H. 1, 52. —**C.** *To raise up,* i. e. *to make distinguished*; *pass, to be* or *become distinguished*: C Caesar eloquentiā et spiritu et jam consulatu adlevabatur, Flor. 4, 2, 10.

2. al-lēvo (adl-), less correctly **al-laevo,** āre, *v. a., to make smooth, to smooth off* or *over* (only in Col): nodos et cicatrices adlevare, Col. 3, 15, 3: vitem ferro, id. 4, 24, 4: ea plaga uno vestigio adlevatur, id. 4, 24, 6.

* **1. allex,** icis, *m.*, acc to Isid. Gloss., *the great toe*; hence, in derision, of a little man: tune hic amator audes esse, allex viri? *thou thumb of a man, thumbling?* Plaut Poen. 5, 5, 31.

2. allex = alec, q. v.

Allĭa (more correct than **Alĭa**; cf. Wagner, Orthogr. Vergil. p 415 sq), ae, *f.*, *a little river eleven miles northwards from Rome, near Crustumerium, in the country of the Sabines,* passing through a wide plain (cf Mann. Ital. 1, 520; Müll. Roms Camp 1, 138; 141 sq); it was made memorable by the terrible defeat of the Romans by the Gauls A. U. C. 365, XV. Kal. Sextil. (18 July) —Hence, **Alliensis,** e, *adj*, *of* or *pertaining to* Allia: dies, *of this battle,* considered ever after as a dies nefastus, Liv. 5, 37-39; 6, 1; Cic. Att 9, 5; Verg. A. 7, 717; Luc. 7, 408; Suet. Vit 11; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.

* **alliātum,** i, *n.* [allium], orig *adj.*, sc. edulium, *a kind of food composed of,* or *seasoned with, garlic*: sine me alliato fungi fortunas meas, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 45.

allĭcĕfăcio (adl-), ĕre, *v. a.* [allicio-facio], = allicio, *to allure* (only in the two foll. exs.): quod invitat ad se et adlicefacit, Sen. Ep. 118 dub.: viros ad societatem imperii adlicefactos, Suet. Vit. 14.

al-lĭcio (adl-), lexi, lectum, 3 (acc. to Charis 217, and Diom. 364 P., also adliceo, ēre, *perf.* allicui, Piso ap Prisc 877 P., and Hyg. Astr. 2, 7), *v a.* [lacio]. **I.** Lit., *to draw to* one's self, *to attract* (in Cic freq., elsewhere rare; never in Ter., Hor., or Juv.): Si magnetem lapidem dicam, qui ferrum ad se adliciat et attrahat, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 86 —**II.** Trop: rex sum, si ego illum hodie hominem ad me adlexero, * Plaut. Poen 3, 3, 58: adlicit auris, * Lucr. 6, 183 (Lachm. here reads *adficit*): adlicere ad misericordiam, Cic. Imp Pomp 9, 24: nostris officiis benevolentiam, id. Verr. 2, 5, 71, § 182; so id. Mur. 35, 74; id Planc. 4, 11: adlicere hominum mentes dicendo, id. Orat 1, 8, 30: quae adliciant animum, * Vulg Deut. 17, 17; Cic Off 2, 14, 48; id. Tusc 1, 3, 6; id. Div. 1, 39, 86; id. Lael. 8, 28; id. Fam. 1, 9; 2, 15 al.: adliciunt somnos tempus motusque merumque, Ov. F. 6, 681: comibus est oculis adliciendus amor, id. A. A. 3, 510: gelidas nocturno frigore pestes, Luc 9, 844: Gallias, Tac H. 1, 61; 2, 5

al-lĭdo (adl-), si, sum, 3, *v. a* [laedo], *to strike* or *dash* one thing *upon* or *against* another. **I.** Lit.: tetra ad saxa adlidere, Att ap Non 488, 14 ut si quis, prius arida quam sit Cretea persona, adlidat pilaeve trabive, *who dashes an image of clay against a post,* etc, Lucr. 4, 298; so id 4, 572: (remigum) pars ad scopulos adlisa, Caes B C. 3, 27; so Vulg Psa. 136, 9. in latus adlisis clupeis, Claud IV Cons Hon. 627.—*Absol.*, Col 1, 3. 9; cf Schneid. ad h. l; Vulg Psa. 101, 11; ib Marc 9, 17. —**II.** Trop, *to bring into danger*; *pass, to suffer damage* (the figure taken from a shipwreck, cf. affligo): in quibus (damnationibus) Servius adlisus est, Cic. Q Fr 2, 6 *fin*; so Sen. Tranq 3 *fin*: dixerunt, si fundus praevaleat adlidi dominum, Col 1, 3, 9.

Alliensis, e, v Allia.

Allīfae (**Alīphae, Allīphae**), ārum, also **Alīfa,** ae, *f.*, = Ἀλλιφαί, *a town of Samnium, in a pleasant valley, near the left bank of the Vulturnus, early colonized by the Romans,* now *Alife*: Tria oppida in potestatem venerunt, Allifae, Callifae, Rubrium, Liv. 8, 25; 9, 42; 9, 38; 22, 18; cf. Mann Ital 1, 789 —Hence, **Allīfānus** (**Alīph-**), a, um, *adj*, *of* or *pertaining to*

Allifæ: ager Allifanus, Cic Agr 2, 25 vi num (in high estimation among the Romans), Sil. 12, 526.—**Allīfāni,** orum, *m* (sc calices), or **Allīfāna,** orum, *n* (sc. pocula), *large sized drinking cups made there,* Hor S 2, 8, 39 —**Allīfāni,** orum, *the inhabitants of Allifæ,* Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63

allĭgāmentum (adl-), i, *n* [alligo] = alligatura pisces habent inter se adligamentum luteum continens usque ad priores pedes, Schol. ad Germ Arat 240, v Hygin Astronom 3 29

allĭgātĭo (adl-), ōnis, *f* [id.] **I.** *A binding* or *tying to* (only in the foll exs.) arbustorum, Col. 11, 2.—Hence, **II.** Abstr pro concr, *a band,* Vitr 8, 7 *med*, so id. 7, 3

allĭgātor (adl-) oris, *m* [id], *one who binds to* (only in Col) adligatoris cura, Col 4, 13, 1, so id. 4, 17, 5, 4, 20, 1, 4, 26, 4

allĭgātūra (adl-), ae, *f* [id], *a band* or *tie* (very rare), Col Arb 8, 3, Scrib Comp 209, Vulg 2 Reg 16, 1, ib Eccli 6, 31

al-lĭgo (adl-), avi, atum, 1, *v a.* **I. A.** Lit, *to bind to* something ad statuam, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 42, § 90 ad palum id. ib 2, 5, 28, § 71, so in the witticism of Cic. Quis generum meum ad gladium adligavit? Macr S 2, 3 leones adligati, Sen Brev Vit 13 —In Col. of binding the vine to trees or other supports, 4, 13, so id. 4, 20 —**B.** In gen, *to bind, to bind up, bind round* dolia, Cato, R R. 39 So of the binding up of wounds vulnus, Poet ap Cic Tusc 2, 17, 39 adligatum vulnus, Liv 7, 24 oculus adligatus, Cic Div 1, 54, 123 —Of the binding of the hands, feet, etc. adliga, inquam, colliga Plaut Ep 5, 2, 26 cum adligasset Isaac filium, Vulg Gen. 22, 9, ib Act 21, 11 adligari se ac venire patitur Tac. G 24 adligetur vinculo ferreo, Vulg Dan 4, 12 catenis, ib Act 21, 33 —Hence, **allĭgāti (adl-)** (sc servi), *slaves that are fettered,* Col 1 9 —Of other things adligare caput lana, Mart. 12, 91 adligat (naves) ancora *makes* or *holds fast,* Verg A. 1, 169 —In Plin of fixing colors, *to fix, make fast* (alga) ita colorem adligans, ut elui postea non possit, 32 6, 22, § 66, 9, 38, 62, § 134 —Poet lac adligatum, *curdled,* Mart 8, 64.—**II.** Trop, *to bind, to hold fast, to hinder, detain,* or in a moral sense, *to bind, to oblige, lay under obligation* (cf obligo, very freq, but in the class per for the most part only in more elevated prose) caput suum, Plaut Ep 3, 2, 33 jure jurando adligare aliquem id Rud prol 46, Ter Ad 5, 3, 58 hic furti se adligat, *shows himself guilty,* id Eun 4, 7, 39 (astringit illaqueat, et obnoxium facit, Don, cf Plaut Poen. 3 4 27 homo furti se astringet, Cic Fl. 17, for this *gen* cf Roby, § 1324) adligare se scelere, Cic Planc 33 adligatus sponsu, Varr L L 6, 7 *med* nuptiis adligari, Cic Clu 179 lex omnes mortales adligat, id ib 54 non modo beneficio sed etiam benevolentiae significatione adligari, id. Planc 33, 81 stipulatione adligari, id Q Rosc 34 more majorum, id Sest 16 ne existiment ita se adligatos, ut, etc, id. Lael 12, 42 ne forte quare impediar et adliger, id Att. 8, 16 al —With *dat* (eccl Lat) adligatus es uxori, Vulg 1 Cor 7, 27 legi, ib Rom 7, 2, 1 Cor 7, 39 (= lege) —* Adligatus calculus, in games of chess, *a piece that cannot be moved* Sen Ep 17 *fin*

al-līno (adl-) levi, litum, 3, *v a* (upon the formation of the *perf* v Struve p 254 sq, *inf* adlinire Pall 1, 41 *fin*, Febr tit 33, Maj tit 8, 1) **I.** Lit, *to besmear, cover over, bedaub* = ἀλείφω (very rare) schedam, Plin 13 12 23, § 77 —**II.** Trop, *to draw over, to attach to, impart to* nulla nota, nullae sordes videbantur his sententiis adlini posse, * Cic. Verr 1 6, 17 in comptis (versibus) adlinet atrum signum, * Hor A. P 446 adline re alteri vitia sua, Sen Ep 7

Allĭphae, v Allifae

* **allīsĭo (adl-)** ōnis, *f* [allido] *a dashing against, a striking upon* digitorum, Treb XXX. Tyrann. 8

allīsus (adl-), a um, *Part* of allido

allĭum (better **alium;** v Plaut Most 48 Ritschl and Corp Ins. tit iv 2070), i, *n* [cf ἀλλᾶς, seasoned meat], *garlic* (much used for food among the poor) **I.** Lit oboluisti alium, Plaut Most 1, 1, 38, so id. Poen. 5, 5, 34 al, Hor Epod. 3 3, Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 101 —*Plur* alia, Verg E. 2, 11 —**II.** Trop: atavi nostri cum alium ac saepe eorum verba olerent, tamen optime animati erant, Varr ap Non. 201, 6 (where the double trope olere . animati is worthy of notice)

‡ **allivescit (adl-)** livere incipit, hoc est lividum fieri, Paul ex Fest p 28 Müll.

Allŏbrox, ogis, and *plur* **Allŏbrŏges,** um, *m* (*acc sing* Allobroga, Juv 7, 214), *the Allobroges,* in Ptol Ἀλλόβρυγες, *a warlike people in Gallia Narbonensis, on the east side of the Rhone, and to the north of l'Isere* now *Savoy,* Dép de l'Isère, and a part of the Dep de l'Ain, Caes. B G 1, 6 al, Cic. Div 1, 12, 21, Liv 21, 31, Flor 3, 2, cf Mann. Gall. 57 and 91 —The *sing* is found only in the poets, Hor Epod. 16, 6 qui totiens Ciceronem Allobroga (i e barbare loquentem) dixit Juv 7, 214 —Hence, deriv *adj* **Allŏbrŏgĭcus,** a, um, *Allobrogian* vinum, Cels. 4, 5 vitis, Plin 14, 2, 4, § 3 al.—Hence, *a surname of* Q Fabius Maximus, as conqueror of the Allobroges, Vell 2, 10

allŏcūtĭo (adl-), ōnis, *f* [alloquor] (post Aug) **I.** *A speaking to, an accosting, an address* vertit adlocutionem, Plin Ep 2, 20, 8 inchoatâ adlocutione, Suet. Tib 23 —**II.** Esp **A.** Like the Gr παραμυθία, *a consoling, consolation, comforting, comfort* qua solatus es adlocutione? *consoling words,* Cat 38, 5, so Sen Cons ad Helv 1 nec (habebunt) in die agnitionis adlocutionem, Vulg Sap 3, 18, 8, 9, 19, 12 —**B.** *An inciting to the conflict,* only upon coins, v Eckh. D N V 6, p 268

allŏcūtus (adl-), a, um, *Part* of alloquor

† **allŏphȳlus,** a, um, *adj*, = ἀλλόφυλος, *of another stock* or *race, foreign* (the orig long *y* is shortened in the poets) tenuerunt eum allophyli, Vulg Psa. 55, 1 conjugium allophylorum, Tert Pud. 7, so Hier Ep ad Eust 27 al. tyrannus, Prud Ham. 502, Paul Nol de S Fel Nat Carm 8, 23 70, Tert adv Marc 4, 37

allŏquĭum (adl-) ii, *n* [alloquor] *a speaking to, addressing, an address, exhortation, encouragement, consolation,* etc (post Aug) adloquio leni perlicere homines ad dedendam urbem, Liv 25, 24 fortunam benigno adloquio adjuvabat, id. 1, 34 blandioribus adloquiis prosequi, Plin. Ep 1, 8 adloquio militem firmare, Tac H 3 36, Ov Tr 1, 8, 18, * Hor Epod 13, 18 al —In Luc., in gen., = colloquium *conversation* longis producere noctem adloquiis, 10, 174.

al-lŏquor (adl-), cutus, 3, *v dep a* aliquem, *to speak to to address,* esp used in greeting, admonishing, consoling etc, hence also *to salute, to exhort, rouse, to console* (cf in Gr παραμυθέομαι, in the ante class and class per rare, in Cic only twice, more freq from the time of the Aug poets) **I.** *To speak to, to address* quem ore funesto adloquar? Att ap Non 284, 6 admones et adloqueris, Vulg Sap 2, 2 hominem blande adloqui, Ter Phorm 2, 1, 22, so id And. 2, 2 6 quem nemo ad loqui vellet Cic Clu 61, so Auct ad Her 4 15, 22, Ov M 15, 22, 8, 728, 11, 283, 13, 739, Verg A 6 466 al senatum, composita in magnificentiam oratione, adlocutus, Tac H 3, 37, so id A 16 91, id Agr 35 adlocutus est (eis) lingua Hebraea, Vulg Act 21, 40, 28, 20 —**II.** Esp **A.** *To address* the gods in thanksgiving and prayer dis gratias agere atque adloqui Plaut Am 1, 1, 26, 1, 1, 232, so patriam adlocuta maestast ita voce miseriter Cat 63, 49 —**B.** *To address,* as a general his troops, *to exhort to rouse* quae ubi consul accepit, sibimetipsi circumeundos adloquendosque milites ratus Liv 10 35 (Alexander) varia oratione milites adloquebatur, Curt 3, 10, 4 neque milites ad locuturo etc, Suet Galb 18, id. Caes 33 —**C.** In consolation, *to speak to, to console, to comfort* adlocutum mulieres ire aiunt, cum eunt ad aliquam locutum consolandi causâ, Varr L L. 6, 7, 66 adloqui in luctu, Sen Troad. 619 adflictum adloqui caput, id. Oedip 1029 P and R

* **al-lŭbentĭa (adl-),** ae *f* [lubet] *a liking* or *inclination to, a fondness for* jam adlubentia proclivis est sermonis et joci, et scitum est cavillum i e voluntas loquendi et jocandi, App M 1, p 105, 12 Elm

al-lŭbesco (adl-), ĕre, *v inch.* [lubet] **I.** With *dat.*, *to be pleasing to* (post class.) illa basiare volenti promptis saviolis adlubescebat, App M 7, p 192, 40, Mart Cap. 1, p 10 —* **II.** *Absol* Hercle vero jam adlubescit (femina) primulum Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 14 adlubescere aquis, *to find pleasure in, to drink with pleasure,* App M 9, p 218, 37

al-lūceo (adl-) xi, 2, *v n., to shine upon* (very rare), in the lit signif only post Aug) **I.** Lit. nisi aliqui igniculus adluxerit, Sen Ep 92 nobis adluxit Suet. Vit. 8 adluxerunt fulgura ejus orbi terrae, Vulg Psa. 97, 4 al.—**II.** Trop, as *v a* facculam adlucere alicujus rei, *to light a torch for something to give an opportunity for,* * Plaut. Pers. 4 3, 46

allūcĭnātĭo, allūcĭnor, v aluc

al-luctor (adl-), ari, *v dep, to struggle with* or *against* (only in App) deinde luctari et etiam saltare (me) perdocuit, App M 10, p 247 adluctantem mihi saevissimam fortunam superaram, id ib 11

al-lūdĭo, are (a less emphatic form of alludo), *to play, to jest with,* only twice in Plaut quando adbibero, adludiabo, Stich 2, 2, 58, and of dogs, *to caress* *Ad.* Etiam me meae latrant canes? *Ag* At tu hercle adludiato, Poen 5, 4, 64.

al-lūdo (adl-), usi, ūsum, 3, *v a* and *n* **I.** *To play* or *sport with* any thing, *to joke jest, to do* a thing *sportively,* with *ad* or *dat* (most freq after the Aug per, never in Plaut., and in Ter and in Cic. only once) * Ter Eun 3, 1, 34 Galba autem adludens (*discoursing in jests*) varie et copiose multas similitudines adferre, Cic de Or 1, 56, 240 occupato, Phaedr 3, 19 *fin*, Ov M 2, 864 nec plura adludens, Verg A 7, 117 Cicero Trebatio adludens, *jesting with,* Quint 3, 11, 18 Spald, Halm, so Suet Caes. 22 al —**II.** Trop, of the motion **A.** Of the waves, *to sport with, to play against, dash upon* mare terram appetens litori bus adludit, Cic N D 2, 39, 100 solebat Aquilius quid esset litus ita definire, quâ fluctus adluderet (B and K read *eluderet,* v eludo), id Top 7, 32, cf Quint. 5, 14 34 in adludentibus undis, Ov M 4, 342 —With *acc* omnia quae fluctus salis adludebant, Cat 64, 66 —**B.** Of the wind *to play with* summa cacumina silvae lenibus adludit flabris levis Auster, Val. Fl 6, 664 tremens Adludit patulis arbor hiatibus, Sen. Thyest 157

al-lŭo (adl-), ŭi, 3 *v n, to flow near to, to wash against, to bathe,* of the sea the waves, etc. (perh not used before the Cic. per) **I.** Lit non adluuntur a mari moenia, Cic Verr 2, 5, 37, § 96 ita jactantur fluctibus, ut numquam adluantur, id. Sex. Rosc 72 fluvius latera haec adluit, id Leg 2, 3, 6 flumen quo adluitur oppidum, Plin. 6, 4, Verg A 8, 149 amnis ora vicina adluens Sen Hippol 1232 adluit gentes Maeotis, id Oedip 475 —**II.** Fig (Massilia) cincta Gallorum gentibus barbariae fluctibus adluitur, Cic Fl. 26, 63

‡ **allus,** i, *m* pollex scandens proximum digitum, quod velut insiliisse in alium videtur, quod Graece ἅλλεσθαι dicitur, Paul ex Fest p 7 Müll., kindr with allex, q v

* **allūsĭo (adl-),** onis *f* [alludo], *a playing* or *sporting with,* Arn. 7, p 229

allŭvĭes (adl-), ei, *f* [alluo] **I.** *A pool of water occasioned by the overflowing of the sea* or *a river* in proxima adluvie pueros exponunt, * Liv 1, 4 —**II.** *Land formed by overflow, alluvial land* fluminum adluvie * Col 3, 11, 8 —In the *plur* mare quietas adluvies temperabat, App M 11, p 260 29 Elm

allŭvĭo (adl-), ōnis, *f* [id.] **I.** In gen, *a washing upon, an overflowing an inundation* adluvione paulatim terra consumitur Vulg Job 14, 19 terra aquarum saepe adluvionibus mersa, App Mund p 67, 41 —**II.** In the jurists, *an accession of land gradually washed to the shore by the flowing of water, alluvial land* quod per adluvionem agro nostro flumen adjecit jure gentium nobis adquiritur, Dig 41, 1, 7, 19, 1, 13 —Hence jura adluvionum et circumluvionum Cic de Or 1 38, 173, cf Dig 41 1, 12

* **allŭvĭus (adl-),** a, um, *adj* [id.] *alluvial* ager, Auct Var Lim p 293 Goes.

‡ **almĭtĭes** [almus], *benignity, kind behavior:* habitus almarum rerum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.; cf. Charis. p. 25 P.: ALMITIES, ALMITIEI: εὐπρέπεια.

Almo, ōnis, *m.*, *a small stream, almost entirely dry in summer, on the south side of Rome, which, crossing the* Via Appia *and* Via Ostiensis, *flows into the Tiber* (now the *Aquataccia*). In it the priests of Cybele annually washed the image and sacred implements of the temple of that goddess; v. Ov. F. 4, 337; 6, 340; Mart. 3, 47; Luc. 1, 600; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 588; Müll. Roms Campagn. 2, 400 sq.—*As a river-god, father of the nymph Lara*, Ov. F. 2, 601.

almus, a, um, *adj.* [alo], *nourishing, affording nourishment, cherishing* (poet. epithet of Ceres, Venus, and other patron deities of the earth, of light, day, wine, etc.; cf. Bentl. ad Hor. S. 2, 4, 13).—Hence, *genial, restoring, reviving, kind, propitious, indulgent, bountiful*, etc.: O Fides alma, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104 (Trag. v. 410 Vahl.): nutrix, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 79: Venus, Lucr. 1, 2; Hor. C. 4, 15, 31: mater terra, Lucr. 2, 992; 5, 231 al.: Ceres, Verg. G. 1, 7: Phoebe, id. A. 10, 215: Cybele, id. ib. 10, 220: ager, id. G. 2, 330: vites, *refreshing*, id. ib. 2, 233 al.: Faustitas, Hor. C. 4, 5, 18: Maia, id. ib. 1, 2, 42: Musae, id. ib. 3, 4, 42: dies, id. ib. 4, 7, 7: sol, id. C. S. 9: adorea, i. e. gloria, quae virtutem nutrit, id. C. 4, 4, 41: Pales, Ov. F. 4, 722: sacerdos, Prop. 5, 9, 51: ubera, Stat. Achill. 2, 383 al.

alnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [alnus], *of* or *made of alder:* palus, Vitr. 5, 12; 3, 3.

alnus, i, *f.* [akin to Swed. al; A. S. aler; Germ. Eller; Engl. alder, elder], *the alder*, which flourishes in moist places: Betula alnus, Linn.; cf. Plin. 16, 40, 79, § 218; Cat. 17, 18; Verg. G. 2, 110: alnorum umbracula, Cic. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4.—Poet., any thing *made of alder-wood;* so esp., *a ship*, since it was much used in ship-building: tunc alnos primum fluvii sensere cavatas, Verg. G. 1, 136; so id. ib. 2, 451; Luc. 2, 426: amica fretis, Stat. Th. 6, 106 al.; and of pales or posts, Luc. 2, 486; 4, 422.—The sisters of Phaëton, while bewailing his death, were changed to alders, acc. to Verg. E. 6, 62; cf. with it id. A. 10, 190; Claud. Fescenn. Nupt. Hon. 14.

ălo, ălŭi, altum, and ălĭtum, 3, *v. a.* (the ante-class. and class. form of the *part. perf.* from Plautus until after Livy is altus (in Cic. four times); alitus seems to have been first used in the post-Aug. per. to distinguish it from altus, the *adj.* Altus is found in Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 36; Varr. ap. Non. 237, 15; Cic. Planc. 33, 81; id. Brut. 10, 39; id. N. D. 2, 46, 118; id. Fam. 6, 1; Sall. J. 63, 3; on the contrary, alitus, Liv. 30, 28; Curt. 8, 10, 8; Val. Max. 3, 4, 4; 5, 4, 7; 7, 4, 1; 9, 3, 8; Sen. Contr. 3, praef. 10; Just. 44, 4, 12; Dig. 27, 3, 1; cf. Prisc. 897; Diom. 371; Charis. 220 P.; Wund. ad Cic. Planc. p. 201) [cf.: ἄν-αλτος = insatiable, ἄλσος = growth (of wood), L. ad-oleo, ad-olesco, elementum; Goth. alan = to bring up; Germ. alt = old; Engl. old, eld, elder, and alderman], *to feed, to nourish, support, sustain, maintain* (in gen. without designating the means, while *nutrire* denotes sustenance by animal food; cf. Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 1, 18; 7, 32; Doed. Syn. II. p. 99). **I.** Lit.: quem ego nefrendem alui, Liv. And. ap. Fest. s. v. nefrendes, p. 163 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 5 Rib.): Athenis natus altusque, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 36: alebat eos, Vulg. Gen. 47, 12: esurientes alebat, ib. Tob. 1, 20.—With natus, educatus, or a similar word, several times: Alui, educavi, Att. ap. Non. 422, 14 (Trag. Rel. p. 150 Rib.): cum Hannibale alto atque educato inter arma, Liv. 30, 28 (cf. II. infra): aut equos Alere aut canes ad venandum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 30; id. Hec. 4, 4, 49: alere nolunt hominem edacem, id. Phorm. 2, 2, 21: quoniam cibus auget corpus alitque, Lucr. 1, 859; 5, 221 al.: quae etiam aleret adulescentes, Cic. Cael. 38: milites, id. Verr. 5, 80: nautas, id. ib. 5, 87: exercitum, id. Deiot. 24: magnum numerum equitatus, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: cum agellus eum non satis aleret, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72; so Nep. Phoc 1, 4: locus ille, ubi altus aut doctus est, Cic. Planc. 33, 81: quibus animantes aluntur, id. N. D. 2, 19: (animus) aletur et sustentabitur isdem rebus, quibus astra sustentantur et aluntur, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 43 al.: latrociniis se suosque alebat, Caes. B. G. 8, 47; 1, 18: quos manus aut lingua perjurio aut sanguine civili alebat, Sall. C. 14, 3; cf. Kritz ad Sall. C. 37, 3; Nep. Arist. 3 *fin.*: ut nepotem elephantos alere prohiberet, Cic. Phil. 9, 4: canes, id. Sex. Rosc. 56: quod alerentur regiones eorum ab illo, Vulg. Act. 12, 20: velut amnis imbres Quem super notas aluere ripas, *have swollen*, Hor. C. 4, 2, 5: rhombos aequora alebant, id. S. 2, 2, 48 al.; Ov. M. 9, 339; 3, 411; and in a paradoxical phrase: infelix minuendo corpus alebat, *and sustained his body by consuming it*, i. e. *nourished himself by his own flesh*, id. ib. 8, 878 al.—Hence in *pass.* with the *abl.* = vesci, *to be nourished* or *sustained with* or *by something, to live* or *feed upon:* panico vetere atque hordeo corrupto omnes alebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: quia viperinis carnibus alantur, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 27: locustis eos ali, etc., id. 7, 2, 2, § 29: hoc cibo aliti sunt, Vulg. Exod. 16, 35.—**II.** Fig., *to nourish, cherish, promote, increase, strengthen:* honos alit artes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4: in eā ipsā urbe, in quā et nata et alta sit eloquentia, id. Brut. 10, 39: hominis mens alitur discendo et cogitando, id. Off. 1, 30: haec studia adulescentiam alunt, id. Arch. 7, 16; cf. Ochsn. Eclog. 134 al.: civitas, quam ipse semper aluisset, i. e. *whose prosperity he had always promoted*, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: vires, id. ib. 4, 1: nolo meis impensis illorum ali augerique luxuriam, Nep. Phoc. 1 *fin.:* alere morbum, id. Att. 21 *fin.:* insita hominibus libido alendi de industriā rumores, Liv. 28, 24: regina Vulnus alit venis, Verg. A. 4, 2: divitiis alitur luxuriosus amor, Ov. R. Am. 746: alitur diutius controversia, Caes. B. G. 7, 32: quid alat formetque poëtam, Hor. A. P. 307 al.—Hence, **altus**, a, um, *P. a.*, lit., *grown* or *become great, great* (altus ab alendo dictus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.; cf. the Germ. *gross* with the Engl. *grow*), a polar word meaning both *high* and *deep*. **A.** Seen from below upwards, *high*. **I.** Lit.: IN ALTOD MARID PVCNANDOD, etc., Columna Duilii; so, maria alta, Liv. Andron. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5, 10; id. ib. ap. Prisc. p. 725 P.: aequor, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 23 Müll.: parietes, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: sub ramis arboris altae, Lucr. 2, 30: acervus, id. 3, 198 al.: columellam tribus cubitis ne altiorem, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66: altior illis Ipsa dea est colloque tenus supereminet omnes, *taller*, Ov. M. 3, 181: altis de montibus, Verg. E. 1, 83: umbras Altorum nemorum, Ov. M. 1, 591 al.—With the *acc.* of measure: clausi lateribus pedem altis, *a foot high*, Sall. H. Fragm. 4, 39 Gerl.; cf. Lind. C. Gr. I. p. 215.—With *gen.:* triglyphi alti unius et dimidiati moduli, lati in fronte unius moduli, Vitr. 4, 3: majorem turrim altam cubitorum CXX., id. 10. 5: alta novem pedum, Col. 8, 14, 1: singula latera pedum lata tricenum, alta quinquagenum, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 4.—**II.** Trop., *high, lofty, elevated, great, magnanimous, high-minded, noble, august*, etc.: altissimus dignitatis gradus, Cic. Phil. 1, 6, 14; so id. Clu. 55; id. Dom. 37.—Of mind or thought: te natura excelsum quendam videlicet et altum et humana despicientem genuit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: homo sapiens et altā mente praeditus, *high-minded*, id. Mil. 8: qui altiore animo sunt, id. Fin. 5, 20, 57 al.—So of gods, or persons elevated in birth, rank, etc.; also of things personified: rex aetheris altus Juppiter, Verg. A. 12, 140: Apollo, id. ib. 10, 875: Caesar, Hor. C. 3, 4, 37: Aeneas, i. e. deā natus, id. S. 2, 5, 62: Roma, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 33: Carthago, Prop. 2, 1, 23 al.—*Of the voice, high, shrill, loud, clear:* Conclamate iterum altiore voce, Cat. 42, 18: haec fatus altā voce, Sen. Troad. 196: altissimus sonus, Quint. 11, 3, 23 (cf.: vox magna, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 24; Juv. 4, 32).—*Subst.:* **altum**, i, *n.*, *a height:* sic est hic ordo (senatorius) quasi propositus atque editus in altum, *on high*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41, § 98: aedificia in altum edita, Tac. H. 3, 71: quidquid in altum Fortuna tulit, ruitura levat, Sen. Agam. 100.—Esp. (*α*) (Sc. caelum.) *The height of heaven, high heaven, the heavens:* ex alto volavit avis, Enn. Ann. 1, 108: haec ait, et Maiā genitum demisit ab alto, Verg. A. 1, 297.—Still more freq., (*β*) (Sc. mare.) *The high sea, the deep, the sea:* rapit ex alto navis velivolas, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 224: ubi sumus provecti in altum, capiunt praedones navem illam, ubi vectus fui, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 39; so id. Men. 1, 2, 2; id. Rud. prol. 66; 2, 3, 64: terris jactatus et alto, Verg. A. 1, 3: in altum Vela dabant, id. ib. 1, 34: collectae ex alto nubes, id. G. 1, 324: urget ab alto Notus, id. ib. 1, 443 al.: alto mersā classe, Sil. 6, 665: ab illā parte urbis navibus aditus ex alto est, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 32: in alto jactari, id. Inv. 2, 31, 95: naves nisi in alto constitui non poterant, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: naves in altum provectae, id. ib. 4, 28: scapha in altum navigat, Sall. Fragm.—So in the *plur.:* alta petens, Verg. A. 7, 362.—Trop.: quam magis te in altum capessis, tam aestus te in portum refert, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 6: imbecillitas ... in altum provehitur imprudens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 42: te quasi quidam aestus ingenii tui in altum abstraxit, id. de Or. 3, 36, 145.—**B.** Seen from above downwards, *deep, profound.* **I.** Lit. (hence sometimes opp. summus): Acherusia templa alta Orci, salvete, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 81; Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 48: quom ex alto puteo sursum ad summum escenderis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 14: altissimae radices, Cic. Phil. 4, 5: altae stirpes, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: altissima flumina, Caes. B. C. 3, 77: altior aqua, id. ib. 1, 25: alta theatri Fundamenta, Verg. A. 1, 427: gurgite in alto, *in the deep whirlpool*, id. E. 6, 76: altum vulnus, id. A. 10, 857; Petr. 136; Sen. Troad. 48: altum totā metitur cuspide pectus, Sil. 4, 292; so id. 6, 580 al.: unde altior esset Casus, Juv. 10, 106.—With the *abl.* of measure: faciemus (scrobes) tribus pedibus altas, Pall. Jan. 10, 3.—**II.** Trop. (more freq. in and after the Aug. per.), *deep, profound:* somno quibus est opus alto, Hor. S. 2, 1, 8; so Liv. 7, 35: sopor, Verg. A. 8, 27: quies, id. ib. 6, 522: silentium, id. ib. 10, 63; Quint. 10, 3, 22: altissima tranquillitas, Plin. Ep. 2, 1: altissima eruditio, id. ib. 4, 30: altiores artes, Quint. 8, 3, 2.—*Subst.:* **altum**, i, *n.*, *the depth*, i. e. *what is deep* or *far removed:* ex alto dissimulare, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 16: non ex alto venire nequitiam, sed summo, quod aiunt, animo inhaerere, Sen. Ira, 1, 16 *med.* al.—Hence, ex alto repetere, or petere, in discourse, *to bring from far;* as *P. a.*, *far-fetched:* quae de nostris officiis scripserim, quoniam ex alto repetita sunt, Cic. Fam. 3, 5: quid causas petis ex alto? Verg. A. 8, 395 (*cf.:* alte repetere in the same sense, Cic. Sest. 13; id. Rep. 4, 4, and v. al. infra).—**C.** Poet., in reference to a distant (past) time: cur vetera tam ex alto appetissis discidia, Agamemno? Att. ap. Non. 237, 22 (altum: vetus, antiquum, Non.); cf. Verg. G. 4, 285.—With the access. idea of venerable (cf. antiquus), *ancient, old:* genus alto a sanguine Teucri, Verg. A. 6, 500: Thebanā de matre nothum Sarpedonis alti, id. ib. 9, 697: genus Clauso referebat ab alto, Ov. F. 4, 305: altā gente satus, Val. Fl. 3, 202: altis inclitum titulis genus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 338.—*Adv.:* **alte**, and very rarely **altum**, *high, deep* (v. supra, altus, *P. a. init.*). **A.** *High, on high, high up, from on high, from above* (v. altus, *P. a.*, A.). **I.** Lit.: alte ex tuto prospectum aucupo, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 188 Rib.: colomen alte geminis aptum cornibus, id. ib. p. 221: alte jubatos angues, Naev. ib. p. 9: jubar erigere alte, Lucr. 4, 404: roseā sol alte lampade lucens, id. 5, 610: in vineā ficos subradito alte, ne eas vitis scandat, Cato, R. R. 50: cruentum alte extollens pugionem, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 28: non animadvertis cetarios escendere in malum alte, ut perspiciant pisces? Varr. ap. Non. 49, 15: (aër) tollit se ac rectis ita faucibus eicit alte, Lucr. 6, 689: dextram Entellus alte extulit, Verg. A. 5, 443: alte suras vincire cothurno, *high up*, id. ib. 1, 337: puer alte cinctus, Hor. S. 2, 8, 10, and Sen. Ep. 92: unda alte subjectat arenam, Verg. G. 3, 240: Nihil tam alte natura constituit, quo virtus non possit eniti, Curt. 7, 11, 10: alte maesti in terram cecidimus, *from on high*, Varr. ap. Non. 79, 16: eo calcem cribro succretam indito alte digitos duo, *to the height of two fingers*, Cato, R. R. 18, 7; so Col. R. R. 5, 6, 6.—*Comp.:* quae sunt humiliora neque se tollere a terrā altius possunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: tollam altius tectum, id. Har. Resp. 15, 33: altius praecincti, Hor. S. 1, 5, 5: pulsus in arvis altius ingreditur, Verg. G. 3, 75: caput altius effert, id. ib. 3, 553: altius atque cadant imbres, id. E. 6, 38 ubi v. Forb.: altius aliquid tenere, Sen. Q. N. 1, 5.—*Sup.:*

cum altissime volässet (aquila), Suet. Aug. 94.—**II.** Trop.: alte natus, Albin. 1, 379 (cf.: altus Aeneas, supra, *P. a.*, A. II.): alte enim cadere non potest, Cic. Or. 28, 98: video te alte spectare, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 82; id. Rep. 6, 23, 25.—*Comp.:* altius se efferre, Cic. Rep. 6, 23, 25; 3, 3, 4: altius irae surgunt ductori, Verg. A. 10, 813: altius aliquid agitare, Cels. 1 prooem.: attollitur vox altius, Quint. 11, 3, 65: verbis altius atque altius insurgentibus, id. 8, 4, 27.—*Sup.:* Ille dies virtutem Catonis altissime illuminavit, Vell. 2, 35: ingenium altissime adsurgit, Plin. Ep. 8, 4.—**B.** *Deep, deeply* (v. altus, *P. a.* B.). **I.** Lit.: ablaqueato ficus non alte, Cato, R. R. 36: ferrum haud alte in corpus descendere, Liv. 1, 41: alte vulnus adactum, Verg. A. 10, 850; Ov. M. 6, 266; Curt. 4, 6, 18; Cels. 5, 26, 30: timidum caput abdidit alte, Verg. G. 3, 422: alte consternunt terram frondes, *deeply strew*, id. A. 4, 443: ut petivit Suspirium alte! Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 58 (cf.: ingentem gemitum dat pectore ab imo, Verg. A. 1, 485): inter cupam pertundito alte digitos primoris tres, Cato, R. R. 21, 2: minimum alte pedem, Col. de Arb. 30.—*Comp.:* ne radices altius agant, Col. 5, 6, 8: terra altius effossa, Quint. 10, 3, 2: cum sulcus altius esset impressus, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50: frigidus imber Altius ad vivum persedit, Verg. G. 3, 441: tracti altius gemitus, Sen. Ira, 3, 4, 2.—*Sup.:* (latronibus gladium) altissime demergo, App. M. 2, 32.—**II.** Trop., *deeply, profoundly, far, from afar:* privatus ut altum Dormiret, Juv. 1, 16: alte terminus haerens, Lucr. 1, 77: longo et alte petito prooemio respondere, Cic. Clu. 21, 58: ratio alte petita, Quint. 11, 1, 62: alte et a capite repetis, quod quaerimus, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 18; id. Rep. 4, 4, 4; id. Sest. 13, 31.—*Comp.:* qui altius perspiciebant, *had a deeper insight*, Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 19: quae principia sint, repetendum altius videtur, *must be sought out more deeply*, id. Off. 1, 16: altius repetitae causae, Quint 11, 1, 62: de quo si paulo altius ordiri ac repetere memoriam religionis videbor, Cic. Verr. 4, 105: Hisce tibi in rebus latest alteque videndum, Lucr. 6, 647: altius supprimere iram, Curt. 6, 7, 35: altius aliquem percellere, Tac. A. 4, 54: altius metuere, id. ib. 4, 41: altius animis maerere, id. ib. 2, 82: cum verbum aliquod altius transfertur, Cic. Or. 25, 82: Altius omnem Expediam primâ repetens ab origine famam, Verg. G. 4, 285; so, Tac. H. 4, 12: altius aliquid persequi, Plin. 2, 23, 31, § 35: hinc altius cura serpit, id. 4, 11, 13, § 87.—*Sup.:* qui vir et quantus esset, altissime inspexi, Plin Ep. 5, 15, 5.

† **ălŏē**, ēs, *f.* (*n.* in Veg. Art. Vet. 1, 14, 5; 1, 45, 5), = ἀλόη, *the aloe*, Plin. 27, 4, 5; used as a medicine, Cels. 1, 3; 2, 12; as a perfume, Vulg. Prov. 7, 17; ib. Cant. 4, 14; in embalming, ib. Joan. 19, 39.—On account of its bitterness, trop.: plus aloës quam mellis habet, * Juv. 6, 180.

Ălōeus (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Ἀλωεύς, *the name of a giant, father of Otus and Ephialtes*, Hyg. Fab. 28; Luc. 6, 410; Claud. B. G. 68.

† **ălŏgĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ἀλογία. **I.** *Irrational conduct or action, folly:* ne tibi alogias excutiam, Sen. Mort. Claud. 7.—**II.** *Dumbness, muteness*, Aug. Ep. 86.

† **ălŏgus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἄλογος. **I.** In gen., *destitute of reason, irrational:* animalia, Aug. Ep. 86.—**II.** Esp. **A.** In math.: aloga linea, *one that does not correspond with another*, Capitol. 6 *fin.*—**B.** In verse: alogus pes, *irregular, which corresponds with no kind of measure*, Capitol. 9, p. 329.

Ălōīdae, ārum, *m.*, = Ἀλωεῖδαι, *the sons of Aloeus*, i. e. *Otus and Ephialtes*, Verg. A. 6, 582; Ov. M. 6, 117; Claud. B. G. 73.

Ălōnē (Hal-), es, *f.* **I.** *An island between Teos and Lebedus*, Plin. 2, 87, 89, § 202.—**II.** *An island in the Propontis*, Plin. 5, 32, 44, § 151.—**III.** *A colony of Massilia in Hisp. Tarrac.*, Mel. 2, 6, 6.—**IV.** *A town in Britannia*, Itin. Ant.

Ălōni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Mesopotamia*, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 118.

Ălŏpē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀλόπη. **I.** *Daughter of Cercyon, and mother of Hippothoüs by Neptune, who changed her into a fountain*, Hyg Fab. 187.—**II.** *A town in Locris*, Liv. 42, 56; Plin. 4, 7, 12.

† **ălōpĕcĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ἀλωπεκία, *the fox-sickness, in which the hair falls off, the fox-mange*, a disease common among foxes (usu. in *plur.*), Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 239; 20, 5, 20, § 41.

† **ălōpĕcis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = ἀλωπεκίς, *a kind of vine which produces clusters resembling the tail of a fox:* caudas volpium imitata alopecis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42.

† **ălōpĕcūros**, i, *f.*, = ἀλωπέκουρος (fox-tail), *a kind of plant*, acc. to Sprengel, Saccharum cylindricum, Plin. 21, 17, 61, § 101.

† **ălōpex**, ĕcis, *f.*, = ἀλωπεκίας, *a kind of shark, also called*, in pure Lat., volpes marina, *sea-fox, thresher-shark:* squalus vulpes, Cuv.; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145; cf.: volpes marinae simili in periculo glutiunt, id. 9, 43, 67, § 145.

ălōsa, v. alausa.

Alpes, ium (rare in *sing.*, **Alpis**, is, = ἡ Ἄλπις; cf. Rudd. I. p. 157, n. 78), *f.*, = αἱ Ἄλπεις [v. albus], *High mountains;* and κατ' ἐξοχήν, *the high mountains of Switzerland, the Alps*, unknown to the Romans, in their whole extent, until the time of Augustus. The three principal ranges, running S.W. and N.E., are, **I.** The western division between Italy and France. **A.** Alpes Maritimae, *the Maritime Alps*, extending from the sources of the Var, in a S.E. direction, to the sea, between the present Nice and Piedmont. North of these are, **B.** Alpes Cottiae (so called from Cottius, a prefect in that region under Augustus), *the Cottian Alps*, west of Augusta Taurinorum, whose highest peak was Alpis Cottia, now *Mont Genevre*. Next to these, on the north, **C.** Alpes Graiae (Graiae, a Celtic word of uncertain signif., sometimes falsely referred to Hercules Graius, Nep. Hann. 3, 4), *the Graian Alps*, extending to Mont Blanc (Alpis Graia is *the Little St. Bernard*).—**II.** East of these, the middle division, as the northern boundary of Italy. **A.** Alpes Penninae (so called from the deity Penninus, worshipped there; acc. to some, with the orthog. Poeninae, erroneously, with reference to Hannibal), *the Pennine* or *Vallisian Alps*, between Vallais and Upper Italy, whose highest peak, Mons Penninus, *the Great St. Bernard*, seems to have been but little known even in the time of Cæsar; v. Caes. B. G. 3, 1.—Connected with these on the N.E. are, **B.** Alpes Lepontinae, *the Lepontine Alps*, the eastern continuation of which are, **C.** Alpes Rhaeticae, *the Rhætian* or *Tyrolese Alps*, extending to the Great Glockner.—**III.** The eastern division. **A.** Alpes Noricae, *the Noric* or *Salzburg Alps*.—**B.** Alpes Carnicae, *the Carnic Alps*.—**C.** Alpes Juliae (prob. so called from the Forum Julii, situated near), *the Julian Alps*, extending to the Adriatic Sea and Illyria.—Cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 31 sq.; I p. 263; I. p. 271; I p. 192; I. p. 189; id. Germ. p. 546: Alpes aëriae, Verg. G. 3, 474: hibernae, Hor. S. 2, 5, 41: gelidae, Luc. 1, 183: saevae Juv. 10, 166 al.—In *sing.:* quot in Alpe ferae, Ov. A. A. 3, 150: Alpis nubiferae colles, Luc. 1, 688: opposuit natura Alpemque nivemque, Juv 10, 152: emissus ab Alpe, Claud. B Gild. 82; id Cons. Stil 3, 285.—**IV.** Appel. for *any high mountain* (only poet.): geminae Alpes, *the Alps and Pyrenees*, Sil. 2, 333; Sid. Apol 5, 593; Prud. στεφ. 3, 538.—Of Athos, Sid. Apol. 2, 510; 9, 43.

† **alpha**, *n. indecl.*, = ἄλφα, *the Greek name of the first letter of the alphabet:* hoc discunt ante alpha et beta, *before their letters, before they learn to read*, Juv. 14, 209.—Hence, prov., *the first in any thing* (as **beta** was *the second*): alpha paenulatorum . . . beta togatorum, Mart. 5, 26; so by character instead of name: Ego sum A et Ω, principium et finis, Vulg. Apoc. 1, 8; 21, 6; 22, 13.

alphăbētum, i, *n.*, = ἄλφα-βῆτα, *the alphabet*, Tert. Haeret. 50; Hier. Ep. 125.

* **Alphēïăs**, ădis, *f.*, = Ἀλφηϊάς (sc. nympha), *the nymph and fountain Arethusa, which unites its waters with the river Alpheus*, Ov. M. 5, 487.

* **Alphĕsĭboea**, ae, *f.*, = Ἀλφεσίβοια, *daughter of the Arcadian king Phegeus, and wife of Alcmæon, who afterwards left her and married Callirrhoë.* When her brothers slew him on this account, she, from anger at the murder, killed them, Prop. 1, 15, 19.

Alphēus (trisyl.) or **Alphēŏs**, i, *m.*, = Ἀλφειός, *the chief river in the Peloponnesus*, now *Rufia*. It rises in the southern part of Arcadia, not far from Asea, unites with the Eurotas, and then losing itself under ground, makes its appearance again in Megalopolis. It afterwards flows, in a north-west direction, through Arcadia to Elis, and then turns west from Olympia, and falls into the Ionian Sea. At its mouth there was a grove consecrated to Diana or Alphiusa (Mann. Greece, 467 sq. 503). Its disappearance under ground gives occasion for the fable that it flows under the sea, and appearing again in Sicily, mingles with the waters of Arethusa.—Hence personified as *the lover of the nymph Arethusa*, Ov. M. 2, 250; 5, 599; id. Am. 3, 6, 29 (cf. Verg E. 10, 1 sqq.).—Hence, **Alphēus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀλφεῖος, *of* or *pertaining to the Alpheus:* Alpheae Pisae, founded by a colony from Pisa, in Elis, on the river Alpheus, Verg. A. 10, 179: Alpheae ripae, Claud. B. Get. 575.

† **alphus**, i, *m.*, = ἀλφός, *a white spot upon the skin*, Cels. 5, 28, 19; Prisc. de Diaeta, 15.

Alpĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Alpes], a rare form for Alpinus, *Alpine:* PER MONTES ALPICOS, Inscr. Orell. 1613.—*Subst. plur.*, *the inhabitants of the Alpine regions:* Alpicos conantes prohibere transitum concidit, Nep. Hann. 3, 4.

Alpīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to the Alps, Alpine:* rigor, Ov. M. 14, 794: nives, Verg E. 10, 47: Padus, *which rises among the Alps*, Valgius ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 457: gentes, *dwelling upon the Alps, Alpine people*, Liv. 21, 43: Alpinus hostis, *the Gauls who crossed the Alps and invaded Italy*, Ov. F. 6, 358: Alpini mures, *marmots*, Plin. 8, 37, 55, § 132.—Horace, on account of a bombastic line of the poet M. Furius Bibaculus, in relation to the Alps (Juppiter hibernas canâ nive conspuit Alpes), calls him jestingly Alpinus, S. 1, 10, 36; cf. id. 2, 5, 41; Weich. Poet. Latin. 334 sq.

Alpis, v. Alpes.

alsidena, *a kind of onion:* Caepe genera apud Graecos alsidena, Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 101.

Alsĭensis, e, *adj.* [v. 2. Alsius], *of* or *pertaining to the city of Alsium:* in Alsiensi (sc. agro), Cic. Mil. 20: populus, Liv. 27, 38.

† **alsīnē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἀλσίνη, *a luxuriant plant, perh. chickweed:* Stellaria nemorum, Linn.: Alsine, quam quidam myosoton appellant, nascitur in lucis, unde et alsine dicta est, Plin. 27, 4, 8, § 23.

alsĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. alsius], *easily freezing, susceptible to cold:* pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 6: Alsiosa (Habrotonum et Adonium) admodum sunt, Plin. 21, 10, 34, § 60.

1. alsĭus or **alsus**, a, um, *adj.* [algeo], *chilly, cold, cool* (only once in Lucr. and twice in Cic.): alsia corpora, *cold bodies*, Lucr. 5, 1015.—The form alsus only in the *comp. neutr.*: Antio nihil quietius, nihil alsius, nihil amoenius, Cic. Att. 4, 8: Jam ἀποδυτηρίῳ nihil alsius, nihil muscosius, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1; cf. Rudd. I. p. 179, n. 52.

2. Alsius, a, um, *adj.*, *belonging to the maritime city Alsium, in Etruria* (Vell 1, 14; cf. Mann. Ital I. p 380): litus, Sil. 8, 476: tellus, Rutil. Itin. Anton. p. 300.

altānus, i, *m.*, *a south-southwest wind, between the Africus and Libonotus*, Vitr. 1, 6, 10; cf. Plin. 2. 43, 44, § 114 (acc. to Isid. Orig. 13, 11, and Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 27, the sea winds were so called quod ab alto spirant).

altar and **altāre**, āris, *n.*, v altaria.

altārĭa, ium, *n.* (ante-class. and class. only in *plur.;* later in *sing.*, in three forms: **altāre**, is, *n.*, Fest. s. v adulescit, p. 5; Isid. Orig. 15, 4: **altar**, āris, *n.*, Prud στεφ. Vincent. 2, 515, and 9, 212; and **altārium**, ii, *n.*, Inscr. Orell. 2519; Hier. Ep 69.—*Abl.* altari, Petr. 135; Vulg. Gen. 33, 20; ib. Matt. 23, 20 al.) [cf. adoleo, adolesco, as sacrificial terms, Paul. ex Fest. p. 5 Mull., or altus

from its height, id. ib. p. 29; Serv. ad Verg. E. 5, 66]. **I.** *That which was placed upon the altar proper* (ara) *for the burning of the victim* (altaria sunt, in quibus igne adoletur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 5 Müll.; cf. id. ib. p. 29): celeres urunt altaria flammae, Tib. 4, 6, 17: structae diris altaribus arae, Luc. 3, 404: aris altaria imponere, Quint. Decl. 12, 26; Sol. 9.—Hence, **II.** Poet. (pars pro toto), *a high altar* (built and ornamented with more splendor than the ara; cf. Voss ad Verg. E. 5, 66; Hab. Syn. 129): Conspergunt aras adolentque altaria donis, Lucr. 4, 1237: en quattuor aras; Ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duas altaria Phoebo, *two high altars to Phœbus*, Verg. E. 5, 66 (ubi v. Wagn. and Voss): inter aras et altaria, i. e. in Capitolio, Plin. Pan. 1, 5: altaria thymiamatis, Vulg. Exod. 30, 27; ib. Rom. 11, 3 al.—*Sing.* (eccl. Lat.): aedificabit ibi altare Domino, Vulg. Gen. 12, 7; ib. Psa. 25, 6; ib. Matt. 5, 23: altare de terrâ facere, ib. Exod. 20, 24: altare lapideum, ib. ib. 20, 25: altare aureum, ib. Num. 4, 11; ib. Apoc. 8, 3 al. persaepe.—*Also plur. of a single altar:* a cujus altaribus, Cic. Cat. 1, 9 *fin.*: ab altaribus fugatus, id. Har. Resp. 5: amoveri ab altaribus juvenem jussisset, Liv. 2, 12: Hannibalem altaribus admotum, id. 21, 1: altaria et aram complexa, Tac. A. 16, 31: sumptis in manus altaribus, Just. 24, 2; Suet. Aug. 94.

altārĭum, ii, *n.*, v. altaria *init.*

altē, *adv.*, v. alo, *P. a. fin.*

* **altĕgrădĭus (altigr-)**, a, um, *adj.*, = alte gradiens, *walking erect*, Tert. Vel. Virg. 17.

‡ **Altellus**, i, *m.*, *a surname of Romulus*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.

alter, tĕra, tĕrum, *adj.* (the measure of the *gen. sing.* ăltĕrĭŭs as paeon primus is supported in good Latin only by examples from dactylic verse (but see alterĭus in trochaic measure, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 56), in which ipsĭŭs, illĭŭs, istĭŭs, ūnĭŭs, etc., are used as dactyls; on the contr., the regular measure ăltĕrīŭs, as ditrochaeus, is sufficiently confirmed by the foll. verses of Enn., Ter., and Ter. Maur.: mox cum alterius abligurias bona, Enn. ap. Donat. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 25 (Sat. 29 Vahl.): alterīus sua comparent commoda? ah! Ter. And. 4, 1, 4: nec alterius indigéns opis veni, Ter. Maur. p. 2432 P.; and sescupló vel una víncet alterīus singulum, id. ib. p. 2412 ib.; Prisc. p. 695 ib.; alterius is also commonly used as the *gen.* of alius, as alīus is little used (v. h. v. *fin.*).—*Dat. sing. f.*: alterae, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 45; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 30; Caes. B. G. 5, 27; Nep. Eum. 1, 6; Col. 5, 11, 10) [a *comp.* form of al-ius; cf. Sanscr. antara = alius; Goth. anthar; Lith. antras = secundus; Germ. ander; Gr. ἕτερος; Engl. either, other; also Sanscr. itara = alius], *the other of two, one of two, the other*, ὁ ἕτερος. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: nam huic alterae patria quae sit, profecto nescio, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 45: necesse est enim sit alterum de duobus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: altera ex duabus legionibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 20: mihi cum viris ambobus est amicitia; cum altero vero magnus usus, Cic. Clu. 42, 117: alter consulum, Liv. 40, 59: alter ex censoribus, id. 40, 52: in alterâ parte fluminis legatum reliquit, *on the other side*, Caes. B. G. 2, 5; id. B. C. 3, 54: si quis te percusserit in dexteram maxillam tuam, praebe illi et alteram, Vulg. Matt. 5, 39; 28, 1.—Hence: alter ambove, *one or both*; commonly in the abbreviation: A. A. S. E. V. = alter ambove si eis videretur: utique C. Pansa, A. Hirtius consules alter ambove S. E. V. rationem agri habeant, Cic. Phil. 5 *fin.* Wernsd.; cf. id. ib. 8, 11; 9, 7 *fin.*; 14, 14 *fin.*; cf. Brisson. Form. pp. 218 and 219: absente consulum altero ambobusve, Liv. 30, 23: ambo alterve, S.C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 100 *fin.*—**B.** Esp. **1. a.** In distributive clauses: alter . . . alter, *the one . . . the other* (cf. alius, II. A.): ὁ ἕτερος . . . ὁ ἕτερος: Si duobus praefurniis coques, lacunâ nihil opus erit. Cum cinere eruto opus erit, altero praefurnio eruito, in altero ignis erit, Cato, R. R. 38, 9: alteram ille amat sororem, ego alteram, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 68; id. Am. 1, 2, 19; 1, 2, 20; Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 50: quorum alter exercitum perdidit, alter vendidit, Cic. Planc. 35; so id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: namque alterâ ex parte Bellovaci instabant; alteram Camulogenus tenebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 59 Herz.: conjunxit alteram (cortinam) alteri, Vulg. Exod. 36, 10; 36, 22; ib. Joan. 13, 14; ib. Rom. 12, 5.—**b.** In same sense, unus . . . alter, *one . . . the other*, as in later Gr. εἷς μέν . . . ἕτερος δέ: vitis insitio una est per ver, altera est cum uva floret; ea optima est, Cato, R. R. 41, 1: *Phorm.* Una injuria est tecum. *Chrem.* Lege agito ergo. *Phorm.* Altera est tecum, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 90: uni epistolae respondi; venio ad alteram, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 6: nomen uni Ada, et nomen alteri Sella, Vulg. Gen. 4, 19; ib. Matt. 6, 24: Erant duae factiones, quarum una populi causam agebat, altera optimatium, Nep. Phoc. 3, 1; Liv. 31, 21: consules coepere duo creari, ut si unus malus esse voluisset, alter eum coërceret, Eutr. 1, 8: Duo homines ascenderunt in templum, unus pharisaeus et alter publicanus, Vulg. Luc. 18, 10 al.—**c.** Sometimes a *subst.*, or *hic*, *ille*, etc., stands in the place of the second alter: Epaminondas . . . Leonidas: quorum alter, etc. . . . Leonidas autem, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97; so Vell. 2, 71, 3: alter gladiator habetur, hic autem, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: quorum alteri Capitoni cognomen est, iste, qui adest, magnus vocatur, id. ib.: alterum corporis aegritudo, illum, etc., Flor. 4, 7.—Sometimes (*a*) one alter is entirely omitted (cf. alius, II. A.; ἕτερος, L. and S. I. 2.): duae turmae haesere: altera metu dedita hosti, pertinacior (sc. altera), etc., Liv. 29, 33: hujus lateris alter angulus ad orientem solem, inferior ad meridiem spectat, Caes. B. G. 5, 13; or (*β*) the form changed: dialecticam adjungunt et physicam, alteram quod habeat rationem. . . . Physicae quoque etc., Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 72, and 3, 22, 73.—Sometimes a further distributive word is added: alter adulescens decessit, alter senex, aliquis praeter hos infans, Sen. Ep. 66, 39: alter in vincula ducitur, alter insperatae praeficitur potestati, alius etc., Amm. 14, 11.—**d.** In *plur.*: nec ad vivos pertineat, nec ad mortuos; alteri nulli sunt, alteros non attinget, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 91: alteri dimicant, alteri victorem timent, id. Fam. 6, 3: binas a te accepi litteras; quarum alteris mihi gratulabare . . . alteris dicebas etc., *in one of which, . . . in the other*, id. ib. 4, 14: quorum alteri adjuvabant, alteri etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 17: duplices similitudines, unae rerum, alterae verborum, Auct. ad Her. 3, 20.—**e.** The second alter in a different case: alter alterius ova frangit, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: uterque numerus plenus, alter alterâ de causâ habetur, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2: qui noxii ambo, alter in alterum causam conferant, Liv. 5, 11: alteri alteros aliquantum attriverant, Sall. J. 79, 4; so id. ib. 42, 4; 53, 7 al.—Also with alteruter: ne alteruter alterum praeoccuparet, Nep. Dion. 4, 1.—With unus: quom inter nos sorderemus unus alteri, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 30: dicunt unus ad alterum, Vulg. Ez. 33, 30: ne unus adversus alterum infletur pro alio, ib. 1 Cor. 4, 6.—With uterque: uterque suo studio delectatus contempsit alterum, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 4: utrique alteris freti finitimos sub imperium suum coëgere, Sall. J. 18, 12.—With nemo, nullus, neuter: ut nemo sit alteri similis, Quint. 2, 9, 2: cum tot saeculis nulla referta sit causa, quae esset tota alteri similis, id. 7, prooem. 4: neutrum eorum contra alterum juvare, Caes. B. C. 1, 1, 3: ut neutra alteri officiat, Quint. 1, 1, 3.—After two *substt.*, the first alter generally refers to the first subst., and the second to the second: Philippum rebus gestis superatum a filio, facilitate vero superiorem fuisse. Itaque alter semper magnus, alter saepe turpissimus, Cic. Off. 1, 26; cf. Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 21; Brem. ad Suet. Claud. 20.—Sometimes the order is reversed: contra nos (summa gratia et eloquentia) faciunt in hoc tempore; quarum alteram (i. e. eloquentiam) vereor, alteram (i. e. gratiam) metuo, Cic. Quinct. 1; so id. Off. 3, 18; 1, 12; cf. Spald. ad Quint. 9, 2, 6.—**2.** As a numeral = secundus, *the second, the next*, ὁ ἕτερος: primo die, alter dies, tertius dies, deinde reliquis diebus etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7: proximo, altero, tertio, reliquis consecutis diebus non intermittebas etc., id. Phil. 1, 13 Wernsd.: quadriennio post alterum consulatum, id. Sen. 9: die altero, Vulg. Jos. 10, 32: alteris Te mensis adhibet deum, i. e. *at the dessert* (= mensâ secundâ), Hor. C. 4, 5, 31.—So, alterâ die, *the next day*, τῇ ἄλλῃ ἡμέρᾳ, τῇ ἑτέρᾳ: se alterâ die ad colloquium venturum, Caes. B. C. 3, 19; Vulg. Gen. 19, 34; ib. Matt. 27, 62: die altero, ib. Num. 11, 32; ib. Jos. 5, 11 al.—So in comparative sense: alterâ die quam a Brindisio solvit, in Macedoniam trajecit, Liv. 31, 14; Suet. Vit. 3: intermittere diem alterum quemque oportet, *every other day*, Cels. 3, 23; 3, 13; 4, 12: Olea non continuis annis, sed fere altero quoque fructum adfert, Col. R. R. 5, 8.—With *prepp.*: qui (Ptolemaeus) tum regnabat alter post Alexandream conditam, *next after*, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 82; so, fortunate puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo, *the second* or *next after him*, Verg. E. 5, 49: alter ab undecimo jam tum me ceperat annus, id. ib. 8, 39.—Hence, **b.** Also with tens, hundreds, etc.: accepi tuas litteras, quas mihi Cornificius altero vicesimo die reddidit, *on the twenty-second day*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25 Manut.: anno trecentesimo altero quam condita Roma erat, *in the three hundred and second year*, Liv. 3, 33: vicesima et altera laedit, Manil. 4, 466.—**c.** So of a number collectively: remissarios pedum XII., alteros pedum X., *a second ten*, Cato, R. R. 19, 2: ad Brutum hos libros alteros quinque mittemus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 121: basia mille, deinde centum, dein mille altera, dein secunda centum, Cat. 5, 7.—So with the numeral understood: aurea mala decem misi; cras altera (sc. decem) mittam, *a second ten*, Verg. E. 3, 71.—Hence, **d.** Unus et alter, unus atque alter, unus alterque, *the one and the other.* (*a*) For *two* (as in Gr. εἷς καὶ ἕτερος): unus et alter dies intercesserat, Cic. Clu. 26: adductus sum tuis unis et alteris litteris, id. Att. 14, 18: et sub eâ versus unus et alter erunt, Ov. H. 15, 182; so Suet. Tib. 63; id. Calig. 56; id. Claud. 12 (cf. id. Gram. 24: unum vel alterum, vel, cum plurimos, tres aut quattuor admittere).—(*β*) More freq. of an indef. number, *one and another*; and: unus alterve, *one or two*: Unus et item alter, Ter. And. 1, 1, 50: mora si quem tibi item unum alterumve diem abstulerit, Cic. Fam. 3, 9; so id. Clu. 13, 38; 13, 26: versus paulo concinnior unus et alter, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 74; so id. S. 1, 6, 102; 2, 5, 24; id. A. P. 15: ex illis unus et alter ait, Ov. F. 2, 394; id. Am. 2, 5, 22; Petr. 108; Plin. Pan. 45 Schwarz; cf. id. ib. 52, 2; Suet. Caes. 20; id. Galb. 14 al.: paucis loricae, vix uni alterive cassis aut galea, Tac. G. 6.—**e.** Alterum tantum, *as much more* or *again, twice as much* (cf. Gr. ἕτερον τοσοῦτον or ἕτερα τοσαῦτα): etiamsi alterum tantum perdundum est, perdam potius quam sinam, etc., Plaut. Ep. 3. 4, 81; so id. Bacch. 5, 2, 65: altero tanto aut sesqui major, Cic. Or. 56, 188: altero tanto longior, Nep. Eum. 8, 5; so Dig. 28, 2, 13: numero tantum alterum adjecit, Liv. 1, 36; so id. 10, 46: Auct. B. Hisp. 30; Dig. 49, 14, 3 al.—**f.** Alteri totidem, *as many more*: de alteris totidem scribere incipiamus, Varr. L. L. 8, 24 Müll.—**g.** To mark the similarity of one object to another in qualities, etc., *a second, another* (as in English, *a second father, my second self*, and the like). So, (*a*) With a proper name, used as an appellative (cf. alius, II. G.): Verres, alter Orcus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50: alterum se Verrem putabat, id. ib. 5, 33 *fin.*: Hamilcar, Mars alter, Liv. 21, 10.—(*β*) With a *com. noun*: me sicut alterum parentem observat, Cic. Fam. 6, 8: altera patria, Flor. 2, 6, 42 al.—(*γ*) Alter ego, *a second self*, of very intimate friends (in the class. per. perh. only in Cic. Ep.; cf. ὁ ἑταῖρος, ἕτερος ἐγώ, Clem. Al. 450): vide quam mihi persuaserim te me esse alterum, Cic. Fam. 7, 5: me alterum se fore dixit, id. Att. 4, 1: quoniam alterum me reliquissem, id. Fam. 2, 15; Aus. praef. 2, 15.—(*δ*) Alter idem, *a second self*, like ἕτεροι αὐτοί, Arist. Eth. M. 8, 12, 3 (on account of the singularity of the expression, introduced by tamquam): amicus est tamquam alter idem, Cic. Lael. 21, 82.—**3.** *The one of two, either of two*, without a more precise designation, for alteruter: *non uterque sed alter*, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132: fortasse utrumque, alterum certe, id. Att. 11, 18: melius peribimus quam sine alteris vestrûm vivemus, Liv. 1. 13: nec rogarem, ut mea de vobis altera amica foret, Ov. A. A. 3. 520: ex duobus, quorum alterum petis, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 7, 3: ex duobus (quorum necesse est alterum verum), etc., Quint. 5, 10, 69: ac si necesse est in alteram errare partem, malherim etc., id. 10, 1, 26; 1, 4, 24; 9. 3, 6 al.—Once also with a negative, *neither of two*: hos, tamquam me-

dios, nec in alterius favorem inclinatos, miserat rex, Liv 40, 20, 4 —**II.** Transf **A.** *Another* of a class = alius (as opp to one's self, to another), *subst*, *another*, *a neighbor*, *a fellow creature*, ο πέλας (so sometimes ἕτερος, Xen Cyr 2, 3, 17), cf Ochsn. Eclog 90 and 458 (alter designates the similarity of two objects, alius a difference in the objects contrasted) SI INIVRIAM FAXIT ALTERI, Fragm XII Tab ap Gell 20, 1 qui alterum incusat probri, eum ipsum se intueri oportet, Plaut Truc 1 2, 58, id Am prol 84 mox dum alterius abligurias bona, quid censes dominis esse animi? Enn ap Don ad Ter Phorm 2, 2, 25 ut malis gaudeant atque ex incommodis Alterius sua ut comparent commoda, Ter And 4, 1, 3 qui alteris exitium paret, etc, Att ap Cic Tusc 2, 17, 39 qui nihil alterius causa facit et metitur suis commodis omnia, Cic Leg 1, 14 ut aeque quisque altero delectetur ac se ipso, id Off 1, 17, 56, 1, 2, 4 scientem in errorem alterum inducere, id ib 3, 13, 55 et saep cave ne portus occupet alter, Hor Ep 1, 6 32 Schmid nil obstet tibi, dum ne sit te ditior alter, id S 1, 1, 40, 1, 5, 33 canis parturiens cum rogasset alteram, ut etc Phaedr 1, 19 nec patientem sessoris alterius (equum) primus ascendit, Suet Caes 61, id Tib 58 in quo judicas alterum, te ipsum condemnas, Vulg Rom 2, 1 nemo quod suum est quaerat, sed quod alterius ib 1 Cor 10, 24, 14 17 sic in semet ipso tantum gloriam habebit et non in altero ib Gal 6, 4 al —Hence, alter with a *neg*, or *neg question and comp*, as an emphatic expression (mostly ante class, cf alius, II H) scelestiorem nullum illuxere alterum Plaut Bacch 2, 3, 22 scelestiorem in terra nullam esse alteram, id. Cist 4, 1, 8 qui me alter audacior est homo? id. Am 1, 1, 1, id Ep 1, 1, 24 —**B.** *The other, the opposite* alterius factionis principes, *the leaders of the opposite party*, Nep Pelop 1, 4 (cf id ib 1, 2 adversariae factioni) studiosiorem partis alterius, Suet Tib 11 —**C.** In gen, *different* quotiens te speculo videris alterum, Hor C 4, 10, 6 abeuntes post carnem alteram (Gr ἕτερος, q v L and S III), Vulg Jud. 7 — **D.** In the lang of augury, euphem for infaustus, *unfavorable, unpropitious*, Fest. p 6 (v L. and S Gr Lex s v ἕτερος, III 2)

☞ The *gen* alterius commonly serves as *gen* of alius instead of alius, Cic Fam 15, 1, 1, id Att 1, 5, 1, 1, 20 2, Caes B G 1, 36, 1, Sall C 52, 8, Liv 21, 13, 3, 22, 14, 4, 26, 8, 2, 28, 37, 6 al, Col 8, 17 2, 11, 2, 87, 12, 22, 2, Sen Ep 72 10, 102, 3, id Ben 4, 3, 1, id Ot Sap 4, 1, id Brev Vit 16, 2, id Q N 2, 34 1 al, Quint 7 9, 8, 8, 3, 73 al, Tac A 15, 25, id H 2, 90, Plin Ep 10, 114, 2, Suet Caes. 61, id. Tib 58 al, Gell 2 28 al —It also stands as correlative to alius alius inter cenandum solutus est, alterius continuata mors somno est, Sen Ep 66, 39 cum inventum sit ex veris (gemmis) generis alterius in aliud falsas traducere, Plin 37, 12, 75, § 197, Plin Pan 2, 6 (Neue, Formenl II p 216)

☞ ‡ **altĕras,** *adv* [alter], for alias, acc to Paul ex Fest p 27 Müll

* **altercābĭlis,** e *adj* [altercor], *quarrelsome, contentious* sermo, Arn 5, p 156

altercātio, onis *f* [id], *a strife* or *contest in words*, *a dispute, debate*, either with or without passion ἀμοιβαῖος λόγος, Gloss Philox (perh not entirely dignified, since Cic uses it several times in his Epistt and philos writings, but in his Oratt *disceptatio* and *contentio* generally take its place) **I.** In gen in pauciores avidos altercatio est, * Plaut Aul 3, 5, 11 dies consumptus est altercatione Lentuli consulis et Caninii tribuni plebis, Cic Fam 1, 2 redeo ad altercationem, id Att 1, 16 *med*, so id ib 4, 13 oritur mihi magna de re altercatio cum Velleio, id N D 1, 6, 15, Liv 4 6 magna ibi non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio fuit, id 38 32, 1, 7, 10, 40, 35 17 Cn Domitius collegae suo altercatione orta objecit, quod etc, Val Max. 9, 1, 4, Tac H 4, 7 verborum altercatio, Scrib Comp 181 in altercatione barbam invadere, Suet Caes 71 —**II.** Esp, in rhet *an altercation*, a kind of discourse in a court of justice, which is not continuous, but where one seeks to vanquish his opponent by interposed questions, sometimes mingled with abuse (cf Quint 6 3, 4, 4, 1, 28, and altercor, II), Cic Brut 44, 164

altercātor, oris, *m* [altercor], *an orator who strives to conquer his antagonist by interrogatories, a disputant* (cf altercatio, II) bonus altercator vitio iracundiae careat, Quint 6 4, 10, so id. 6, 4, 15, Front Ver Imper 1

alterco, are, *act* form for altercor (ante and post class), *to wrangle, quarrel* cum patre altercasti, * Ter And 4, 1, 28 —*Pass* ne, dum de his altercatur, ipsius negotii disceptatio proteletur, Inst Just 4, 13, 10

altercor, atus, 1, *v dep* [alter] *to have a discussion* or *difference with another to dispute*, *to wrangle, quarrel*, etc (constr cum aliquo, inter se, and alicui with *acc.* and *absol*) **I.** In gen cur illa hic me cum altercata est° Pac ap Non 470, 7 Labienus altercari cum Vatinio incipit, Caes B C 3, 19 mulierum ritu inter nos altercantes Liv 3, 68 — Once with *acc* dum hunc et hujusmodi sermonem altercamur, App M 2, p 115, 40 nimium altercando veritas amittitur, P Syr ap Gell 17 14 — **II.** Esp, in rhet lang, *to strive to gain the victory over an opponent in a court of justice by putting questions for him to answer* (cf altercatio, II) Crassus in altercando invenit parem neminem, *in cross examining*, Cic Brut 43 —Hence poet, in gen *to contend, struggle with* altercante libidinibus pavore, * Hor S 2, 7, 57

alterculum or **altercum,** i, *n*, *henbane* quae (herba) Apollinaris apud Arabas altercum sive altercangenum, apud Graecos vero hyoscyamus appellatur, Plin 25, 4, 17, § 35, Scrib Comp 181 —Form **alterculum,** App Herb 4

alterim, *adv*, conjectured by Ritschl in Plaut Ps 1, 3, 123, after the analogy of illim, istim, utrimque, olim, v Ritschl ad h l

* **alternāmentum,** i, *n*, = alternatio, *alternation, change*. aeris, Claud Mam Stat Anim 3 8

alternātim, *adv* [alternatus], *alternately, by turns* gaudium atque aegritudinem alternatim sequi, Claud. Quadrig Ann. ap Non 76, 11, so Amm 29, 2 *fin*

alternātio, onis, *f* [alterno], *an interchange, an alternation* (post class) **I.** In gen per vices successio, Paul ex Fest p 7 Müll, Macr S 7, 5 pedes incertis alternationibus commovere App M 10 p 243, 12 —**II.** Esp, t t in the jurists, *an alternative, this or that*, Dig 47, 10, 7, 13, 4, 2, 11, 3, 9

alternē, alternīs, and **alternă,** *adv*, v alternus *fin*

alterno, avi, atum, 1, *v a* and *n* [alternus] aliquid *to do one thing and then another, to do a thing by turns, to interchange with something, to alternate* (first in the poets of the Aug per, later most freq in Pliny) alternare vices, Ov M 15, 409 alternant spesque timorque fidem, *make it at one time credible, at another not*, id H 6, 38 hirundines in fetu summa aequitate alternant cibum, i e *give to the young their food in succession*, Plin 10, 33, 49, § 92, so id 15, 3, 3, § 12, 29, 4 20, § 68, Col 5, 6, 4, Sil 1, 554, 9 354 11, 60, * Suet Ner 1 —Without an *obj* haec alternanti potior sententia visa est, *hesitating*, Verg A 4, 287 alternantes proelia miscent *fight by turns*, id G 3, 220 arborum fertilitas omnium fere alternat, *alternates*, i e *they bear every other year*, Plin 16 6, 7, § 18, so id 31, 3, 23, § 40, 37 10 60, § 167 —With *cum* cum symphonia alternasse, Plin 10, 29, 43 § 84

alternus, a, um, *adj* [alter] *one after the other by turns interchangeable, alternate* (class. and also poet) **I.** In gen (*Sem*) NIS ALTERNEI ADVOCAPIT CONCTOS (i e Semones alterni advocate cunctos) Carm Fr Arv 36 (v advoco *fin*) alternā vice inire, Enn ap Charis p 214 P (Trag v 151 Vahl) alternae arbores Plaut Trin 2, 4 138 Alterno tenebras et lucem tempore gigni, Lucr 5, 978 ex duabus orationibus capita alterna recitare, Cic Clu 51, 140 alternis trabibus ac saxis, *with beams and stones regularly interchanged* Caes B G 7, 23 Herz (bibere) alternis diebus modo aquam, modo vinum, Cels 3 2 Alterno terram quatiunt pede, Hor C 1, 4, 7 per alternas vices, Ov P 4, 2, 6 vix hostem, alterni si congrediamur, habemus, Verg A 12, 233, 6, 121 alternum foedus amicitiae, Cat 109, 6 alternus metus *mutual* or *reciprocal fear*, Liv 26, 25, cf id. 23, 26 alternas servant praetoria ripas, *the opposite*, Stat. S 1, 3, 25 aves, *the eagles which stand opposite to each other*, Claud Mall. Theod prol 16 (v the passage in its connection) alternis paene verbis T Manlii factum laudans, *with almost every other word*, Liv 8 30 alternis dicetis, amant alterna Camenae, *responsive song*, Verg E 3, 59 versibus alternis, Hor Ep 2, 1, 146 alternis aptum sermonibus, *alternate discourse*, i e *dialogue*, id A. P 81 — Of verses *interchanging between hexameter and pentameter, elegiac* pedes alternos esse oportebit, Cic de Or 3, 50, 193 epigramma alternis versibus longiusculis, id. Arch 10, 25, Ov H 15, 5 canere alterno carmine id. F 2, 121, so id Tr 3, 1 11, 3, 1, 56, 3 7, 10 (cf. modos impares, id. ib 2 220) —**II.** Esp in the Roman courts of justice the accused, and afterwards the accuser, could alternately reject all the judges appointed by the prætor, hence, alternā consilia or alternos judices reicere, *to reject by turns*, Cic Vatin 11, 27, id Planc. 15, 36 cum alternae civitates rejectae sunt, id. Verr 2, 2, 13 —*Comp* and *sup* are not used. —*Adv* (only in *post*) **a.** Form **alternē,** *alternately*, only in Sen Q N 7, 12 *med* —**b.** Form **alternīs** (*abl plur*, sc vicibus), *alternately, by turns* (poet and prose, freq in Lucr, not in Cic.) Lucr 1, 524, 1, 768, 1, 1011, 1, 1066, 3, 373, 4, 790, 6, 570, Varr R R 3 16, 9, Verg E 3, 59, id G 1, 71, 1 79, Liv 2 2 *med*, Sen Ep 120 *fin*, Plin Ep 18, 2 —* **c.** Form **alternă,** *neutr plur*, Plin. 11, 37, 51, § 138 Jan, App M 10, p 247, 8 Elm

‡ **alterplex,** plicis duplex, Paul ex Fest p 7 Müll

‡ **altertra:** alterutra, Paul ex Fest p 7 Müll.

altĕr-ŭter, altĕrŭtra (more freq than altera utra), altĕrŭtrum (more freq than alterum utrum) *adj* (in the *obliq cas* arch alterutrius, alterutri, etc, cf Prisc p 667, 693 P, *gen* and *dat f* alterutrae, Charis p 132 ib) **I.** *One of two the one* or *the other*, *either*, no matter which (rare but class) AD ALTERVTRVM SIBI REDD(*iderunt*), Carm Fr Arv 28 video esse necesse alterutrum, Cic Div in Caecil 18 si in alterutro peccandum sit, malo videri nimis timidus quam parum prudens id Marcell 7, so id Fam 6, 3, 9, 6, id Att 10, 1, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 8 *fin* Alterutrum velox victoria fronde coronet, * Hor Ep 1, 18 64, Nep Dion, 4, 1 —With both parts declined (prob only in the two foll exs) alteriusutrius causa Cato ap Prisc p 693 P longitudo alterius utrius Cic Prot Fragm ib —**II.** = uterque, *both* necessarium fuit alterutrum foris et sub dio esse, Col praef 12

alteruterque, v the foll art

* **altĕr-utrimque.** *adv*, *on both sides, in both cases* in causa alterutrimque modus est, Plin 20, 7, 26, § 64 where Jan reads *alterutrāque*

† **1. althaea,** ae, *f*, = ἀλθαία, *wild mallows, marsh mallows*, = hibiscum Althaea officinalis, Linn, Plin 20 21, 84, § 222, Pall Oct 14 11, App Herb 38

2. Althaea, ae *f* = Ἀλθαία, *daughter of Thestius wife of Œneus, king of Calydon, and mother of Meleager*, whom, in revenge for the death of her brothers slain by him in the Calydonian hunt she killed, by burning the brand on the preservation of which his life depended, Ov M 8, 446, 8, 511, 8 531, cf Hyg Fab 171

* **altĭcinctus,** a, um *adj* [alte cinctus] *high girded* i e *active busy* (cf accingo II B) ex alticinctis unus atriensibus, Phaedr 2, 5 11

* **altĭcŏmus,** a um, *adj* [alte coma], of trees, *having foliage high up* or *on the top* cupressus Tert Jud Dom c 8

* **altĭjŭgus,** a um, *adj* [alte jugum], *that has a lofty summit* montes, Paul. Nol Nat XIII S Fel 660 Mur

altĭlāneus, a, um, *adj* [alte lana], *of deep thick wool* BERBECES ARIETES Fragm Fr Arv ap Marin p 145 and Inscr Orell 1798, cf Serv ad Verg A 12, 170

altĭlĭārius, ii, *m* [altilis], *one that fattens* birds, esp fowls Inscr Orell 2866 In-

scr. Murat. 906, 9; cf. altiliarius: ὀρνιθοτρόφος, Gloss. Philox.

altĭlis, e, *adj.* [alo]. **I.** *Pass.* **A.** *Fattened*, esp. of domestic animals (syn. saginatus): boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20: cochleae, Plin. 9, 56, 56, § 174: avium altilium, Vulg. 3 Reg. 4, 23. — Hence, *absol.*: altilis (sc. avis), *a fattened bird*, esp. of fowls: satur altilium, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 35: minor altilis, Juv. 5, 168; 5, 115: carnes altilium, Vulg. Ez. 39, 18; and *neutr.*: altilia: tauri mei et altilia occisa sunt, ib. Matt. 22, 4.—**B.** *Fat, full, large*: gallina, Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 139; so id. 17, 24, 37, § 220; Auct. Priap. 32.—Of plants: asparagi, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 2.—Of athletae: homines, Tert. Spect. 18. — * **C.** In Plaut. once trop. for *rich, abundant*: divitiis maximis, dote altili atque opimā, *a fat and rich dowry*, Plaut. Cist. Fragm. ap. Non. 72, 18; cf. id. Capt. 2, 2, 31.— * **II.** *Act., nutritive, nourishing*: sanguis, Macr. S. 7, 4.

Altīnum, i, *n.*, = Ἄλτινον, *a town in the north of Italy, near Venice, at the mouth of the river Silis, upon the shore of the Adriatic Sea*, distinguished for its fat sheep and magnificent villas; now *Altino*, Mart. 14, 155; Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 118; 3, 18, 22, § 126; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 85, 86.—Hence, **Altīnus**, a, um, *adj., pertaining to Altinum*, Col. 6, 24.— **Altīnas**, ātis, the same, Col. 7, 2, 3. — **Altīnātes**, ium, *m., its inhabitants*, Plin. Ep. 3, 2.

altĭpendŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [alte-pendo], *hanging high*: aliquot reliquimus altipendulos vindemiae superstites, M. Aur. Ant. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 6.

* **altĭpĕta**, ae, *adj. comm.* [alte-peto], *aspiring, high-flying*: levitas, Paul. Nol. Ep. 12 *med.*

altĭpŏtens, ntis, *adj.* [alte-potens], *of high power, very mighty*, Mart. Cap. 2, p. 32.

altĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [alte-sonus]. **I.** *High-sounding, sounding from on high* (very rare and only poet.): cardo, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. Rel. p. 25 Rib.): in altisono caeli clupeo, id. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 19 Müll.: Juppiter, Cic. Carm. Div. 1, 47: parens, Sen. Herc. Oet. 530: maritus, * Claud. Ep. 2, 27.—**II.** Trop., *high, sublime*: Maro, * Juv. 11, 179.

altispex, spĭcis, *m.* [alte-specio], *looking down from a height*, Att. ap. Non. 357, 7 dub.

altĭtŏnans, antis, *adj.* [alte-tonans], *thundering from on high*: Juppiter, Enn. Ann. 2, 6: pater altitonans, i. e. *Jupiter*, Cic. Carm. Div. 1, 12.—Hence, in gen., of wind, *loud-roaring*: Volturnus, * Lucr. 5, 745.

* **altĭtŏnus**, a, um, *adj.* [alte-tonus], = altitonans: flammeae zonae, Varr. ap. Prob. ad Verg. E. 6, 31.

altĭtūdo, dinis, *f.* [altus], *height* or *depth* (cf. alo, *p. a. init.*). **I.** *Height, altitude* (syn.: altum, cacumen, culmen, vertex, apex). **A.** Lit.: altitudinem temperato, Cato, R. R. 22, 23: altitudo aedium, Cic. Off. 3, 16: montium, id. Agr. 2, 19; Vulg. Isa. 37, 24: in hac immensitate altitudinum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20: navis, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: muri, Nep. Them. 6, 5: moenium, Tac. H. 3, 20; so *absol.*: fore altitudines, quas cepissent hostes (sc. montium), *heights*, Liv. 27, 18.—**B.** Trop., *height, loftiness*: elatio atque altitudo orationis, Cic. Brut. 17: fortunae et gloriae, id. Rab. Post. 16: animi, *greatness of soul, nobleness of mind*, id. Fam. 4, 13, 7; so Liv. 4, 6 *fin.*; Gell. 17, 2 et saep.—**II.** *Depth* (syn.: altum, profundum). **A.** Lit.: spelunca infinitā altitudine, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48; so id. ib. 2, 5, 27; id. Div. 1, 43: fluminis, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: maris, id. ib. 4, 25: terrae, Vulg. Matt. 13, 5; ib. Marc. 4, 5: plagae, Cels. 7, 7, § 9.—**B.** Trop., *depth, extent* (eccl. Lat.): O altitudo divitiarum sapientiae et scientiae Dei, Vulg. Rom. 11, 33.—Spec., *depth* of soul, *secrecy, reserve*, Gr. βαθύτης: exercenda est facilitas et altitudo animi, quae dicitur, i. e. *a serenity or calmness that conceals the real feelings*, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88.—In mal. part.: ad simulanda negotia altitudo ingenii incredibilis, Sall. J. 95, 3: per illos dies egit altitudine animi, Tac. A. 3, 44; id. H. 4, 86: altitudines Satanae, *deep plots*, Vulg. Apoc. 2, 24.

altĭuscŭlē, *adv.*, v. altiusculus.

altĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [altus], *rather high, a little too high* (only in the foll. exs.): usus est calceamentis altiusculis, * Suet. Aug. 73.—*Adv.*: **altĭuscŭlē**, *somewhat highly*, App. M. 8 *fin.*; 2, p. 117, 34 Elm.

altĭvŏlans, antis, *adj.* [alte-volans], *flying high, soaring*: genus antivolantum (i. e. aves), Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 84 Vahl.): altivolans solis rota, * Lucr. 5, 433.

* **altĭvŏlus**, a, um, *adj.* [alte-volo], *flying high, soaring*: aves, Plin. 10, 19, 21, § 42.

alto, āre, *v. a.* [altus], *to make high, to raise, elevate* (only in the foll. exs.), Sid. Ep. 8, 9: sol altatus, id. ib. 2, 2.

altor, ōris, *m.* [alo]. **I.** *Subst., a nourisher, sustainer, foster-father*: omnium rerum educator et altor, * Cic. N. D. 2, 34: altore recepto, Ov. M. 11, 101: Curetes altores Jovis, * Sall. ap. Lact. 1, 21 *fin.*; so * Tac. A. 6, 37; Sen. Herc. Fur. 1247; * Stat. S. 2, 1, 69.—Worshipped as a god, Varr. Fragm. p. 226 Bip.; cf. Aug. Civ. Dei, 23 *fin.*—**II.** *Adj., nutritious*: suci altores, Nemes. Cyn. 257.

altrinsĕcus, *adv.* [for alterim-secus from alter-secus] (ante- and post-class.; ante-class. only in Plaut. in the foll. exs.). **I.** *At* or *on the other side*: quid, malum, adstas? quin retines altrinsecus? Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 36; so id. Ps. 3, 2, 73; 1, 3, 123; id. Rud. 4, 4, 114; id. Merc. 5, 4, 16: fenestrae, quae foris (*outwardly*) urbem prospiciunt, et altrinsecus (*within*) fores, etc., App. M. 1, p. 111, 41; so id. ib. 2, p. 122, 39.—With *gen.*: aedium, App. M. 3, p. 137, 2.—**II.** (Post-class.) *From* or *on both sides*, = ab utrāque parte: venientes altrinsecus, Lact. 8, 6; so Amm. 25, 7; Treb. Poll. Gall. p. 309; Fulg. Prisc. Serm. p. 560, 9: utrasque partes contra se altrinsecus posuit, *over against each other on each side*, Vulg. Gen. 15, 10: brachiola duo altrinsecus (fecit), *stays on each side*, ib. 2 Par. 9, 18. — Cf. Hand, Turs. I. pp. 282-284.

altrix, īcis, *f.* [altor], *a female nourisher, cherisher, sustainer* (mostly poet.; cf. alumnus): Calydonia altrix terra exsuperantum virum, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 18 Müll.: eorum eadem terra parens, altrix, patria dicitur, Cic. Fl. 26; id. Tim. 10: altricem Ulixi, Verg. A. 3, 273.—Without *terra*: altricis extra limen Apuliae, * Hor. C. 3, 4, 10; so once in Cic.: Romani nominis, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 12, 20: Idā altrice relictā (since Hermaphroditus had been brought up there), Ov. M. 4, 293: Sanguinis altricem non pudet esse lupam, * Prop. 5, 1, 38: bellorum bellatorumque virorum, Sil. 1, 218. —Esp., of *a wet-nurse*, Ov. M. 11, 683; so Stat. Th. 1, 602; Sil. 2, 1, 96; Sen. Hippol. 251; id. Herc. Oet. 450; Gell. 12, 20.

altrovorsum, contr. **altrorsus**, *adv.* [alter-versum], *on the other side*, = ab alterā parte: rerum altrovorsum quom meam mecum rationem puto, * Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 25: pudicissimā illā uxore altrorsus disclusā, App. M. 9, p. 230, 7.

altum, i, *n.*, v. altus, *P. a.* from alo.

1. altus, a, um, *P. a.* from alo.

* **2. altus**, ūs, *m.* [alo], *a nourishing, support*: terrae altu, Macr. S. 1, 20 *fin.*

ālūcĭnātĭo (all- or **hall-)**, ōnis, *f.* [alucinor], *a wandering of mind, dreaminess, revery* (acc. to Non. 121, 20, used even by the old writers (veteres); but, except in the passage quoted by him from an author not named, it is found only in the foll. exs.), Sen. Vit. Beat. 26; Arn. 4, p. 152, and 6, p. 194.

* **ālūcĭnātor (all-** or **hall-)**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who is wandering in mind, a dreamer, a silly fellow*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 75 Müll.

ālūcĭnor (better than **all-** or **hall-**; cf. Gron. ad Gell. 16, 12, 3), ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [prob. from ἀλύω, ἀλύσσω; ἄλη, ἀλύκη; cf. Gell. 16, 12, 3], *to wander in mind, to talk idly, prate, dream* (syn.: aberro, deliro, desipio, insanio): alucinari: aberrare et non consistere, atque dissolvi et obstupefieri atque tardari, Non. 121, 20 (apparently not used before the time of Cic., yet cf. alucinatio): quae Epicurus oscitans alucinatus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72: suspicor hunc alucinari, id. Att. 15, 29; Gell. 16, 12, 3: indicium vagi animi et alucinantis, id. 4, 20, 8: epistolae nostrae debent interdum alucinari, *to follow no definite train of thought, to digress freely*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9: alucinans pastor, Col. 7, 3, 26.

* **alūcĭta**, ae, *f.*; acc. to Fulg., *a gnat* = culex: vernales me alucitae molestabant, Petr. ap. Fulg. p. 566, 25 Lips.

alum (hal-), *n.*, or **alus**, i, *f.*, *a plant*. **I.** *Comfrey*: Symphytum officinale, Linn.; Plin. 27, 6, 24, § 41; 26, 7, 26, § 42; App. Herb. 59.—**II.** *A kind of garlic*, Plin. 19, 6, 34, § 116.

ălūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [Doed., Syn. VI. p. 16, compares ἄλοιμα ἄλειμμα = unguent], *alum*, Cels. 5, 5; 5, 6; Plin. 35, 15, 52, § 183 sqq.; Col. 6, 13, 1; Vitr. 2, 6; 8, 3; cf. Gell. 15, 1.

‡ **Alumento, Alumeto** (Lindem.), for Laomedon, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 18 Müll.; v. Müll. ad h. l.

ălūmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [alumen], *tinctured with alum*: aqua, Plin. 31, 6, 32, § 59; Marc. Emp. 25.

ălūmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *aluminous, full of alum*; only in Vitr. 8, 3; Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 48.

ălumna, ae, v. alumnus, I. B.

ălumno, āre, *v. a.* [qs. contr. of alumino, from alo], *to nourish, bring up, educate* (post-class.): puellam prodidit vicinis alumnandam, App. M. 10, p. 249, 41; so id. ib. 6, p. 182, 36; Mart. Cap. 9, p. 302.—In a *dep.* form: canes rabidos, quos ad tutelae praesidia curiose fuerant alumnati, App. M. 8, p. 209, 8 Elm.

ălumnus, a, um, *adj.* [qs. contr. of alomenos, from alo]. **I.** *That is nourished, brought up*; for the most part *subst.* **A.** **ălumnus**, i, *m.*, *a nursling, a pupil, foster-son*. **1.** Lit. (most freq. in the poets.): desiderio alumnûm (= alumnorum), Pac. ap. Non. 243, 6 (Trag. Rel. p. 116 Rib.): erus atque alumnus tuus sum, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 7: quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 8; Verg. A. 11, 33: Tityon, terrae omniparentis alumnum, id. ib. 6, 595; so Ov. M. 4, 524; cf. with 421: legionum alumnus, i. e. *brought up in the camp*, Tac. A. 1, 44; cf. id. 1, 41: Vatinius sutrinae tabernae alumnus, id. ib. 15, 34: suum flevit alumnum, Val. Fl. 8, 94: alumni hominum peccatorum, * Vulg. Num. 32, 14.—Of the inhabitants of a country (cf. altrix): Italia alumnum suum summo supplicio fixum videret, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66; of cattle: Faune, abeas parvis Aequus alumnis, Hor. C. 3, 18, 3; so id. ib. 3, 23, 7. — **2.** Trop.: ego itaque pacis, ut ita dicam, alumnus, Cic. Phil. 7, 3: alumnus fortunae, *a child of fortune*, Plin. 7, 7, 5, § 43.—Hence, of pupils: Platonis alumnus, *pupil, disciple*, Cic. Fin. 4, 26: alumnus disciplinae meae, id. Fam. 9, 14.—**B.** **ălumna**, ae, *f.*, *a foster-daughter, a pupil*: nostra haec alumna, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 96: Italia omnium terrarum alumna eadem et parens (i. e. quae ab aliis terris alitur), Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 39: aliquam filiam et alumnam praedicare, Suet. Claud. 39: trepidam hortatur alumnam, Val. Fl. 5, 358. — Of frogs: aquai dulcis alumnae, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1. 9, 15.—Trop.: cana veritas Atticae philosophiae alumna, *truth, the foster-child of Attic philosophy*, Varr. ap. Non. 243, 2: jam bene constitutae civitatis quasi alumna quaedam, eloquentia, *the foster-child of an already well-ordered state*, * Cic. Brut. 12, 45: cliens et alumna Urbis Ostia (as a colony of the same), Flor. 3, 21.—**C.** The *neutr.*: numen alumnum, Ov. M. 4, 421.—**II.** In late Lat., *act., nourishing*; or *subst., nourisher, one who brings up* or *educates*: cygnus alumna stagna petierat, Mart. Cap. 1, p. 11.—Hence Isidorus: et qui alit et alitur, alumnus dici potest, Orig. 10, 1.

Ăluntĭum (Hal-), i, *n.*, = Ἀλούντιον, Dion. Hal., Ἀλόντιον Ptol., *a town in the northern part of Sicily, not far from the coast*, now *S. Filadelpho*, Plin. 3. 8, 14, § 90; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, 410.—Hence, **Ăluntīnus (Hal-)**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Aluntium*: civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43.

ălūta, ae, *f.*, orig. *adj.* (sc. pellis) [prob. from alumen], *a kind of soft leather*, prob. *prepared by means of alum.* **I.** Lit.: alutae tenuiter confectae, * Caes. B. G. 3, 13: nigra, Mart. 7, 35.—Hence, **II.** *That which is made of it.* **A.** *A shoe*: nivea, Ov. A. A. 3, 271: nigra, Juv. 7, 192: rupta, Mart. 12, 26.—**B.** *A purse* or *pouch*: tumidā super-

bus alutâ, Juv 14, 282 —**C.** *A patch put on the face for ornament*, Ov A. A. 3, 202

ălūtācius, a, um, *adj* [aluta], *pertaining to soft leather* pellis, Marc. Emp 23 *fin*, so id. 26 (not used elsewhere)

* **ălūtārius,** a, um, *adj* [id.],=aluta cius· emplastrum, *a plaster made of soft leather*, Marc Emp 15 *med*

alveārium, ii, *n* (in Col four times **alveāre,** is, *n*) [alveus], a hollow vessel swelling out in the middle —Hence, **I.** *A beehive* · seu lento fuerint alvearia (four syl per synaeresin) vimine texta, Verg G 4, 33, *Cic Oecon Fragm ap Charis p 82 P, Plin 12, 20, 43, § 98 —**II.** *A beehouse, apiary* circum villam totam alvearium facere, Varr R R 3, 16, 12 —**III.** *A knead ing trough*, Tert adv Val 31

* **alveātus,** a, um, *adj* [id], *hollowed out like a trough* or *tray* sulcus, Cato, R. R. 43, 1 Schneid

* **alvĕŏlātus,** a, um, *adj* [alveolus], *hollowed out like a little tray, channelled*. stylobata, Vitr 3, 3

alvĕŏlus, i, *m dim* [alveus], *a small hollow* or *cavity* **I.** *A tray, trough, basin* alveolus ligneus, Phaedr 2, 5, *Liv 28, 45, so Juv 5, 88, Col 8, 5, 13 intriverat panes in alveolo, *Vulg Dan 13, 32 —**II.** (In Paul ex Fest p 8 Müll, as *neutr* alveolum ta bula aleatoria.) *A small gaming board, upon which the dice were thrown* (cf alveus, C), Varr ap Gell 1 20 alveolum poscere, *Cic Fin 5, 20 —**III.** *The small channel of a river*, Curt 6, 4 —**IV.** And from its shape, *a weaver's shuttle* (cf Germ Schiff), Hier Ep 130

alvĕus, i, *m* (alveum, *n*, ap Paul ex Fest s v naustibulum, p 169 Müll) [alvus], *a hollow, a cavity* **I.** In gen vitiosae ilicis alveo, Verg G 2, 453 —**II.** Esp **A.** *A hollow, deep vessel, a basket, trough, tray*, also, *a deep cavity, excavation*, Cato, R R 11, 5 in alveo, id. ib 11, 81 fluitans alve us, Liv 1 4, Plin 11, 10, 10, § 22 alveus scrobis Col 4, 4, 2 al —**B.** *The hold* or *hull of a ship* alveos navium, Sall J 18, 5 alvei navium quassati, Liv 23, 34 — Hence (pars pro toto), *a small ship a boat, skiff* cavatus ex materiâ alveus, Vell 2, 107 accipit al veo Aeneam, Verg A 6, 412 —**C.** *A hollowed gaming board*, Varr ap Non 108, 33· alveus cum tesseris lusoriis, Plin 37, 2, 6, § 13, Suet Claud 33 alveo et calculis va care, Val Max 8, 8, n 2 —**D.** =alvus and alvearium, *a beehive* (in Pliny, alvus (Jan), q v II C) gens universa totius alvei con sumitur, Col 9 4, 3, so id. 9, 4, 1, 9, 9, 4, App M 4, p 150, 37 —**E.** *A bathing tub* in balneum venit. ut in alveum descen deret, etc, Auct ad Her 4, 10, Cic Cael 28.—**F.** *The channel* or *bed of a river* flu minis alveo, Verg A 7, 33, id G 1, 203 fluminis Ritu feruntur, nunc medio alveo Cum pace delabentis etc., Hor C 3, 29, 34 nec quisquam citus aeque Tusco denatat alveo, id. ib 3, 7, 28 Müll (not elsewhere) pleno alveo fluere, Quint 2, 1, 4 alveo na vigabile perfodere angustias, i e *a canal*, Plin 4, 4, 5, § 10 per crepidinem alvei, Vulg Exod. 2, 5· reversae sunt aquae in al veum suum, ib Jos 4, 18 al

alvus, i, *f* (*m*, Att ap Prisc p 654 P, 718 ib, and Non 193, 26, Calv, Ael Cin, and Laber ap Charis p 61 P) [for aluus from alo venter feminae ab alendo dicta, Paul ex Fest. p 8 Müll and so Varr, acc to others kindr with Sanscr ulvam = ute rus, and this again connected with vulva, volvo, ἐλύω εἰλύω; Sanscr val = to turn; O H. Germ wallen = to roll], *the belly, the paunch, the bowels* **I.** Lit purgatio alvi, Cic N D 3, 22 forsitan purgat alvum, Vulg Jud 3, 24, 3, 22, cf Cic N D 2, 50 solvere, Cels. 1, 3 exonerare, Plin 10, 44, 61, § 126 inanire, id. 20, 3, 8, § 14 et saep non descen dit alvus, *is costive*, Cels 2, 7 cui satis al vus reddit cotidie, id 2, 12, n. 2 alvus cita, *active*, id 1, 6 alvum bonam facere, Cato, R R. 114 movere, id ib 115 citare, Col 7, 9, 9 adstringere alvum, *to make costive*, Cels. 1, 3, so also cohibere, comprimere, supprimere, firmare, sistere, inhibere, etc, *to bind, constipate*, etc —In *plur* · ad elici endas alvos, Plin 19, 5, 26, § 2 —Hence, for *excrement* alvus varia Cels 2, 6 alvus li quida, nigra, pallida, pinguis, id ib, and for *flux, diarrhœa* alvus corpus ac vires carpit, Col 6, 7. — **II.** Transf **A.** *The womb* in alvo gestare, Plaut. Stich 2, 1, 5, twice in Cic. · cum praegnans Diony sium alvo contineret, Cic Div 1, 20 spes in alvo commendata, id Clu 12, so Hor C 4, 6, 20, id A. P 340 al.—**B.** *The stomach, the digestive organs*, Cic N D 2, 54, so id ib 2, 50, Ov M 6, 651 —**C.** *A beehive* (very freq) media alvo, quâ introeant apes, Varr R R 3, 16, 15 alvi melle plenae, Plin 21, 12, 43, § 73 si plenae alvi fuerint, id. 11, 15, 15, § 40 (apes) alvo se continent, id 11, 16, 15, § 43, Col 9, 8, 1, 9, 14, 7, so id 9, 15, 11 —**D.** *Of the basin of the molten sea in the Jewish temple* (boves) alvum maris circuibant, Vulg 2 Par 4, 3

Ălyattes, is or ĕi, *m*, = Ἀλυάττης, *a king of Lydia, father of Crœsus*, Plin 2, 12, 19, § 53 regnum Alyattei, * Hor C 3, 16, 41

Ălymon, ŏnis, *m*, = Ἄλυμων, *father of Iphimedia*, Ov H 19, 133

† **ălypŏn,** i, *n*, = ἄλυπον, *a plant* acc to Spreng, Globularia alypum, Linn, *herb terrible*, Plin 27, 4, 7, § 22

† **ălyssŏn,** i, *n* [ἄλυσσος, curing (ca nine) madness], *a plant used for the bite of a mad dog, madwort*, Plin 24 11, 57, § 95

† **ălytarcha** and **-es,** ae, *m*, = ἀλυ τάρχης, *a magistrate who superintended re ligious exhibitions*, Cod Th 10, 1, 12 —Hence, **ălytarchia,** ae, *f*, *the office of such mag istrate*, Cod Just 1, 36, 1

Ălyzia or **Ălyzēa,** ae, *f*, = Ἀλυζία, Thuc and Strabo, Ἀλύζεια, Steph Byz, *a small town in Acarnania with a temple ded icated to Hercules*, now *Kandili* ad Aly ziam accesseramus, Cic Fam 16 2 Acar nanum urbes, Alyzia, Stratos etc., Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5, cf Mann Greece, 76 and 77.

am- and **am,** *prep*, v ambi

ăma, ae, *f*, v hama

ămābĭlis, e, *adj* [amo], *that deserves to be loved, worthy of love, lovely, amiable* (class) nimis bella es atque amabilis, Plaut As 3, 3, 84, so id Stich 5, 4, 54 nec sine te (sc Venere) fit laetum neque ama bile quicquam, *without thee nothing lovely is obtained*, * Lucr 1, 23 filiolam tuam et amo et amabilem esse certo scio, Cic. Att 5, 19. se ipsum amabilem facit, Vulg 2 Reg 1, 23, ib Prov 18, 24 amabilior mihi Velia fuit, Cic Fam. 7, 20 amabilissimum nodum amicitiae tollere, id Lael 14, 51 amabilis insania, Hor C 3, 4, 5, so, frigus, id ib 3, 13, 10 chori, id ib 4, 3, 14 seu con dis amabile carmen, *or dost build the lovely rhyme*, id. Ep 1, 3, 24 vocavit ejus nomen Amabilis - Domino, i e *Jedidiah*, Vulg 2 Reg 12, 25 al —*Adv* **ămābĭlĭter;** in *act* signif, *lovingly, amiably* si amabili ter in me cogitare vis, Cic Att 14, 13 spec tet amabilius juvenem, Ov A A 3, 675 lu sit, *pleasantly*, Hor Ep 2, 1, 148, Petr 112

ămābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f* [amabilis], *loveliness, amiableness* (only ante and post-class) si amabilitas nostra tibi placet, Plaut Stich 5, 4, 58 qui amabilitati ani mum adiceret, *devoted himself to loveliness*, id Poen 5, 4, 1 —Hence in late Latin as a term of endearment ad amabilitatem tuam litteras mitto, *to your Amiability*, Symm 7, 3

ămābĭlĭter, *adv*, v amabilis *fin*

Ămalthēa, ae, *f*, = Ἀμάλθεια **I.** *A nymph, daughter of Melissus, king of Crete, who fed Jupiter with goat's milk*, Hyg Fab 139 —Acc. to others, Amalthea is *the name of the goat itself*, one of whose horns, acci dentally broken off, was placed among the stars as the Cornu Amaltheae, or Cornu co piae, Hyg Astr 2, 13, 3, 12 From this horn nectar and ambrosia are said to have flowed, hence, it was the emblem of plenty, Ov F 5, 121, Hor C 1, 17, 14, id. C S 59, id Ep 1, 12, 28 —Hence, meton **Ămalthēa,** ae, *f*, or **Ămalthēum,** i, *n*, in Cic, *the name of a library* (acc. to others, *an old sanctuary of Amalthea near the villa of Atticus, in Epirus, adorned with inscrip tions, etc, by Atticus, in imitation of which Cicero made a similar one at Arpinum*) Amalthea mea te exspectat, Cic. Att 2, 1 *fin*, 1, 16 *fin* —**II.** *The name of the Cumæan sibyl* Quidquid Amalthea dixit, Tib 2, 5, 67; cf Lact 1, 6, Serv ad Verg A. 6, 72.

* **āmandātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [amando], *a sending away* relegatio atque amandatio, Cic Rosc. Am 15, 44

ā-mando, āvi, ātum, are, *v a*, *to send forth* or *away, to remove* (commonly with the access idea of contempt, in the ante Aug per only in Cic., and freq) an aman darat hunc? Cic. Rosc Am 15, 44 Matth: amandat hominem quo? Lilybaeum, id Verr 2 5, 27 amandati et repudiati colo ni, id Scaur Fragm p 205 Beier, so id. Dom 25, id Quir 4 *fin*, id N D 2, 56 *fin*; id Att 7, 13, Tac. H 4, 56, Gell 12, 1 *fin*.

* **Ămānienses,** ium, *m* [Amanus] *the inhabitants of the mountain Amanus*, Cic. Fam 2, 10

ămans, *P a* and *subst*, v amo

ămanter, *adv*, v amo, *P a*

Ămantia, ae, *f*, = Ἀμαντία, Ptol, *name of two towns of Illyricum*, one inland, and the other on the coast, now *Nivitza*, Cic. Phil 11, 11, Caes. B C 3, 40 —*Its inhabit ants*, **Ămantiāni,** ōrum, *m*, Caes. B C 3, 12 —**Ămantīni,** orum, *m*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35 —**Ămantes,** um, *m*, Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145

ămănŭensis, is, *m* [ab manus] *a clerk, secretary*, a manu servus (cf ab, II B 2 p), only in Suet Tib 3 and Ner 44

Ămānus, i, *m*, = Ἀμανός, *a mountain range, running from N E to S W, between Syria and Cilicia*, now *Jawur Dagh*, **Ămānĭcae pylae,** *the passes of Amanus*, Cic. Att 5, 20, id Fam 2, 10, Plin 5, 22, 18, § 80, Luc 3, 244 al

ămărăcĭnus, a, um, *adj* [amaracus], *of marjoram* oleum, Plin 21, 22, 93, § 163· unguentum, id 13, 1, 2, § 3, also *absol* · **ămărăcĭnum,** i, *n* (sc unguentum), *marjoram ointment*, Lucr 2, 847, 4, 1173; odious to swine, id 6, 974, hence the prov erb nihil cum amaracino sui, of people who will have nothing to do with a thing, Gell praef 19

† **ămărăcus,** i, *comm*, and **ămărăcum,** i, *n*, = ἀμάρακος, and ον, *marjoram* Origanum majorana, Linn, Plin 21, 11, 39, § 67, 21, 22, 93, § 163, 13 1, 2, § 14: suave olens, Cat. 61, 7 mollis, Verg A 1, 693

† **ămărantus,** i, *m*, = ἀμάραντος (un fading), *amaranth* Celosia cristata, Linn, Plin 21, 8, 23, § 47, Tib 3, 4, 33, Ov F. 4, 439

ămārē, *adv*, v amarus.

* **ămāresco,** ĕre, *v inch* [as if from amareo, amarus], *to become bitter*, Pall Jan. 15, 9

ămārĭco, āvi, ātum, āre *v a* [amarus], *to make bitter* (eccl Lat.) **I.** Lit (liber) faciet amaricari ventrem tuum, Vulg Apoc 10, 9, 10, 10 —**II.** Trop, *to excite, to irri tate* ecce repulsi sunt, qui amaricant, Aug Enn in Psa. 65, n. 15

* **ămārĭtas,** ātis, *f* [amarus], *bitter ness* suci, Vitr 2, 9 *med*

ămārĭter, *adv*, v amarus

* **ămārĭtĭes,** ēi, *f* [amarus], *bitterness:* dulcem curis miscet amaritiem, Cat 68, 18.

ămārĭtūdo, inis, *f* [id], *bitterness* **I.** Lit, of taste (opp dulcedo, not in Cic or the poets), Varr R R 1, 66, so Plin 21, 21, 92, § 16, 24, 14, 77, § 125, 24, 11, 64, § 105. Mara, id est, Amaritudinem, Vulg Exod 15, 23.—**II.** Trop., *bitterness, severity, acrimoniousness, sadness, sorrow, trouble:* ne in bilem et amaritudinem vertat injuria, Plin Ep 6, 8 quantum illis (versibus) le poris, dulcedinis, amaritudinis, amoris! id ib 1, 16 5 vocis, Quint 11, 3 169 Spald: in amaritudine animi meae, Vulg Isa. 38, 15, ib Thren 1, 4 —In *plur* divitiarum frons hilaris, multis intus amaritudinibus (i e miseriis) referta, Val. Max 4, 4, Vulg Job, 9, 18, ib Jer 31, 21 et saep

ămāror, ōris *m* [id], *bitterness* (poet. for the preced, rare) Lucr 4, 224, 6, 930, * Verg G 2, 247, cf Gell 1, 21

ămārŭlentus, a, um, *adj* [id], *very bitter, full of bitterness* —Trop, Timon, Gell 3 17, 4 dicacitas Macr S 1, 7 *fin*

ămārus, a, um, *adj* [cf ὠμός, Sanscr âmas = raw, amlas = sour, Germ Ampfer = sorrel, Curtius, cf Heb מַר, mar = bit ter], *bitter* (syn acerbus) **I.** Lit, of taste (opp dulcis) absinthi latex, Lucr 1, 941. 4,

15 amara atque aspera, id. 2, 404 sensus ju dicat dulce, amarum, Cic Fin. 2, 12, so id. N D 3, 13 salices, *pungent*, Verg E 1, 79 Doris amara, *brackish, i e the sea*, id. ib 10, 5 os, *bitter taste in the mouth*, Cels. 1, 3 calices amariores, i e *harsh wine*, Cat. 27 2 aquae amarissimae, Vulg. Num. 5, 18 —**B.** Transf **1.** Of the hearing, *rough, sharp, shrill* (cf. acer) sonitus, Stat. Th. 10, 553 and, **2.** Of smell, *disagreeable, offensive* fructus ama rus odore, Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 122.—**II.** Trop **A.** *Calamitous, unpleasant, sad* (mostly poet.) amara dies et noctis amarior umbra, Tib 2, 4, 11 casus, Ov Tr 5, 4, 15, so, amara mors, Vulg 1 Reg 15, 32 amores dulces aut amari, Verg E 3, 110 amarissimae le ges necessitatis, Val. Max. 7, 6. amaritudo mea amarissima, Vulg Isa 38, 17 —*Subst plur., bitterness, bitter things* et amara lae to Temperet risu, Hor C 2, 16, 26 amara curarum id. ib 4, 12, 19 —**B.** Of speech, *bitter, biting, acrimonious, sarcastic, caustic, severe* dictis amaris, Ov Tr 3, 11, 31, so, scriptis, id. P 4, 14 37 hostis, Verg A. 10, 900 sales, Quint 10, 1, 117 —**C.** Of con duct, *morose, ill natured, sour, irritable* mulieres * Ter Hec 4, 4, 88 · amariorem me senectus facit, Cic Att 14, 21.—*Adv*, *bitterly*, in three forms **a. ămārē**, Plaut. Truc 1, 2 78, Sen. Ben. 5, 23, Vulg. Isa 22, 4, ib Matt 26, 75 —*Comp*, Macr Somn. Scip 2, 1 —*Sup*, Suet Tib 54.—* **b. ămārĭter**, Hier Ep 23 —**c. ămārum**, App M. 6, p 178, 26, Amm 21, 9 *fin*

Amăryllis, idis or idos, *f* (acc Ama ryllida, voc Amaryllı) = Ἀμαρυλλίς, *name of a shepherdess*, Verg E 1, 31, 1, 37 al.

Amărynthis, idis, *f* [Amarynthus], *an epithet of Diana*, v the foll. art

Amărynthus, i, *f*, = Ἀμάρυνθος, *a village of Eubœa, with a temple of Diana*, hence called *Amarynthis*, Liv 35, 38, cf. Mann Graec 261.

‡ **ămasco**, ĕre, *v inch* [amo], *to begin to love*, Diom p 334 P

Amăsēnus, i, *m.*, *a small river in La tium, eastward from the Pontine Marshes, now Amaseno*, Verg A 7, 685, cf. Mann. Ital 1, 626, Müll Roms Camp 2, 235

Amăsia, ae, *f*, = Ἀμάσεια, *a town in Pontus, on the river Iris, the birthplace of Strabo*, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 8, 6, 3, 4, § 10, cf. Mann Asia Minor, 2, 461 sq

ămāsio, ōnis, *m*, = amasius, *a lover* (only post-class), App M 7, p 197, 20 Elm, Prud. περι στεφ 10, 181.

Amāsis, is, *m*, = Ἄμασις, *a king of Egypt*, Luc. 9, 155, Plin 5, 9, 11, § 60

ămāsiuncŭlus, a, *m* and *f dim* [amasio], *a fond lover*, Petr 45, 7, 45, 75 (Not found elsewhere)

ămāsius, ii, *m* [amo], *a lover* (syn. amator), Plaut Truc 3, 1, 13, id. Cas 3, 3, 27, Gell 7, 8, 19, 9

Amastris, is *f*, = Ἄμαστρις, *a town in Paphlagonia, on the shore of the Pontus Euxinus*, orig called Sesamum, now *Amas serah*, Cat 4, 13, Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 5, cf Mann. Asia Minor, 3, 25 sq —Hence, **Amastriăcus**, a, um *adj*, *of Amastris*, Ov Ib 331.—**Amastriāni**, orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Amastris*, Plin. Ep 10 99

Amāta, ae, *f* **I.** *The wife of King Latinus, and mother of Lavinia*, Verg A. 7, 343 —**II.** *The name of a vestal virgin*, Gell 1, 12 19

Amăthūs, untis, *f*, = Ἀμαθοῦς (acc Gr Amathunta, Ov M 10, 220) *a town in the southern part of Cyprus*, consisting of two ports one on the coast now *Old Li masol*, and the other on a hill inland now *Agios Tychanos*, Verg A. 10, 51, Ov M 10, 220, *sacred to Venus*, who is hence called **Amăthūsia**, Ov Am 3, 15, 15, Cat 68, 51, Tac A. 3, 62.—Hence, **Amăthūsiăcus**, a, um, *of Amathus* bidentes, Ov ib 10, 227 Merk. (Heins reads *Amathusiadas*, from Amathusias, ădis.)

ămātio, onis *f* [amo] *love, caressing fondling* (perh only in Plaut.) tua mihi odiosa est amatio, Plaut Cas. 2, 5, 20, so id. Poen. 5, 2 136, id Rud. 4 5, 14 neque in hac (fabula) amatio, *intrigue*, id. Capt. epil. 2 —In *plur*, Plaut Merc. 4, 4, 53

ămātor, oris, *m* [id.] **I.** *A lover, a friend*, in an honorable sense (syn. amans, amicus, studiosus) vir bonus amatorque noster, Cic Att 1, 20 urbis, Ruris, Hor Ep 1, 10, 1, so, sapientiae, Cic Tim *fin* pa cis, id. Att 14, 10 antiquitatis, Nep Att 18 amatores Catoni desunt, i e *readers of his writings*, Cic Brut 17, 66 (cf just before Catonem quis nostrorum oratorum legit?) —**II.** In a dishonorable sense, *a lover, paramour, gallant*, Plaut Rud. 2, 1, 28, so id. ib 2, 1 30 amator mulierum, id. Men 2, 1, 43 Philocomasio amator (*dat* for Philocomasii), id. Mil. 5, 38 adulter an amator, Cic. Cael. 20 aliud est amatorem esse, aliud amantem, id. Tusc 4, 12, 27, Hor Ep 1, 1, 38 al.—* Used as *adj* · amatores oculi, App M 5, p 169 *med*

* **ămātorcŭlus**, i, *m dim* [amator], *a little, sorry lover*, Plaut Poen. 1, 2, 27

ămātōrĭē, *adv*, v amatorius.

ămātōrius, a, um, *adj* [amator], *loving, amorous, relating to love* (sensual), *amatory* frui voluptate amatoria, Cic Tusc 4, 34, 73 Anacreontis tota poesis amatoria est, id. ib 4, 33, 71 virus, *a love potion*, Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 83, cf id. 9, 25, 41, § 79, so, medica mentum, Suet. Calig 50, and *absol.* **ămātōrium**, i, *n*, *a means of exciting love, a philter*, φίλτρον, Plin 13, 25 52, § 142, 28, 8, 27, § 106 ego tibi monstrabo amatorium si vis amari, ama, Sen Ep 9, Quint. 7, 8, 2 al.—*Adv* **ămātōrĭē**, *amorously*, * Plaut Merc. 3, 3, 20, * Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77

ămātrix, īcis, *f* [id.] *a female lover*, in an honorable and a dishonorable sense, *a mistress sweetheart* (syn. amans, amica) Sappho amatrix, Mart 7, 69, 9 dicacu la, Plaut As 3, 1, 8, id Poen. 5, 5, 25 —Used as *adj* amatrices aquae, *amorous*, Mart. 7, 15, 10, 4.

‡ **ămātŭrio**, ire, *verb desid* [amo], *to wish to love*, acc to Diom p 336, and Prisc p 825 P

Amāzon, ŏnis, *f*, = Ἀμαζών, *plur* Amazones (a Scythian word of dub signif, acc to an etymological fancy, as if from ἀ μαζος, without breast, Just 2 4, relates that their right breast was removed in childhood, to enable them to handle the bow more conveniently), *an Amazon*, and *plur*, *Amazons, warlike women, who dwelt on the river Thermodon* **I.** Lit Threi ciae Amazones, Verg. A. 11, 659 exsultat Amazon, id. ib 11, 648 Amazon Mavor tia, Val. Fl. 5, 89 peltata, Sen Agam 218 al —**II.** Metaph, *a heroine of love*, Ov A. A. 2, 743, 3, 1 —Hence, **a. Amāzŏnĭcus**, a, um, *Amazonian*, Mel 1, 19, 13, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 43, Suet Ner 44.—**b. Amāzŏnis**, idis, *f*, = Amazon, *an Amazon* Ama zonidum agmina, Verg A. 1, 490 Amazo nidum gens, Val. Fl 4, 602 Amazonidum turba, Prop 4 13, 13 —Also, *title of a poem composed by a poet named Marsus*, Mart 4, 29, 8 —**c. Amāzŏnius**, a, um, poet for Amazonicus, *Amazonian* securis Hor C 4, 4, 20, and Ov P 3, 1, 95 genus Sen. Hip pol 237 vir Amazonius, i e *Hippolytus*, the son of an Amazon by Theseus, Ov H. 4, 2.

amb-, v ambi

ambactus, i, *m* [Celt amb, Goth. andbahti = service, andbahts = servant], *a vassal, a dependent upon a lord* · am bactus apud Ennium lingua Gallica servus appellatur Paul. ex Fest p 4 Mull. pluri mos circum se ambactos clientesque ha bent, Caes. B G 6, 15, cf. Grimm, Gram 2, p 211, id. Antiq p 304.

amb-ăd-ēdo, ĕre, *v a*, *to eat* or *gnaw around, to eat up entirely* uxoris dotem ambadedis e, Plaut Merc 2, 1, 15 and 17

ambāges, is *f* (*nom* and *gen sing* dub, though mentioned in Charis. p 25 P and found in Tac H. 5, 13 MS, but found in *abl sing* ambage, Ov H. 7, 149, Plin. 2, 9, 6 § 41, Val. Fl. 1, 227, also, amba gine, Manil. 4, 304, the *plur* is complete, *gen* ambagum, Ov M 7, 761, cf. Schneid. Gr II p 403) [ambi ago] *a going round, a roundabout way* (poet, in prose only post Aug., syn ambago sinus flexus, circui tus) **I.** Lit. variarum ambage viarum (of the *windings* of the labyrinth), Ov M 8, 161, cf. dolos tecti ambagesque resol vit Verg A. 6 29 (Luna) multiformi am bage torsit ingenia contemplantium, Plin 2, 9, 6, § 41 itinerum ambages id. 36, 13 19, § 2 longis ambagibus Claud. IV Cons Hon 226 —**II.** Of speech **A.** *Circumlocu tion, evasion, digression* ambages mitte, Plaut Cist 4, 2, 81, so id. Ps. 5, 1, 10 (not elsewh. in Plaut.) ambages mihi Narrare occipit, * Ter Heaut 2, 3, 77 per ambages et longa exorsa tenere, Verg G 2, 46, Liv 9, 11 *fin* ne te longis ambagibus morer, Hor Ep 1, 7, 82 missis ambagibus, *with out circumlocution, directly*, id. S 2, 5, 9, Ov M 3, 692, 10, 19 —**B.** *Obscurity, ambi guity* (as kindr with ambiguus) —So of the Theban Sphinx immemor ambagum, Ov M 7, 761, id F 4, 261 —Of the lang of or acles ambage nexa Arcana tegere, Sen. Oedip 218 eā ambage Chalcedonii mon strabantur, Tac A 12, 63, 2, 54.—Also transf. to actions per ambages, *in an ob scure, enigmatical manner*, Liv 1, 56, 1, 54; Plin. 19, 8, 53 § 169

* **ambāgĭōsus**, a, um, *adj* [ambages], *full of windings* or *digressions* lubrica atque ambagiosa conjectatio, Gell. 14, 1, 33

* **ambāgo**, inis, *f*, = ambages rerum, Manil. 4, 303, cf Serv ad Verg. A. 2, 297

‡ **ambarvālis**, e, *adj* [ambi arvum], *that goes around the fields* ambarvales hostiae dicebantur, quae pro arvis a duo bus fratribus sacrificabantur, Paul. ex Fest p 5 Müll., cf Macr S 3, 5 ambarvale sa crificium dicitur, quod arva ambiat victi ma, Serv ad Verg E 3, 77, cf arvalis

‡ **ambaxio**: catervatim, Paul. ex Fest p 26 Mull. [amb ago]

* **ambĕcīsus**, ūs, *m* [ambi caedo], *a cutting around, a rounding off* ancilia dic ta ab ambecisu, Varr L. L. 7, § 43 Müll.

ambe-, insepar *prep*, v ambi

amb-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3 (*pres 3d pers* ambest, Paul. ex Fest. p 4 Mull.), *v a*, *to eat* or *gnaw around*, and with an extension of the idea (cf. adedo, aduro, accīdo), *to waste, consume* (very rare, not in Lucr 5, 396, where the correct read. is *lambens*, v Lachm ad h l.) flammis ambesa Robora, Verg A 5, 752 ambesas absumere men sas, id. ib 3, 257 vis locustarum ambede rat quidquid herbidum, Tac A. 15, 5, so Dig 41, 1 38

* **ambestrix**, īcis, *f* [ambedo] *a fe male consumer, waster* ursae saevae homi nis ambestrices, Amm 29, 3

ambēsus, *Part* of ambedo

ambi- (ambe-, Varr L. L. 7, § 30 Mull), abbrev **amb-, am-, an-. I.** Insepar *prep.* [Osc amfr; Umbr am, an, ampr, Gr ἀμφί, old Sax. umbi, old Germ umpi, mod. Germ um = around, Sanscr abhi = around], *around, round about*, used only in compo sition, before vowels usually amb amba ges, ambedo, ambigo, ambio, amburo, but amicio (for amjicio), once also amp am pulla, before consonants, ambi ambidens, ambifariam, ambivium, am amplector, amputo, amsegetes, amtermini, or amp ampsanctus, but before *c, q, h, f, t* an an ceps, anculus, anquiro, anhelo (q v), anhe lus, anfractus, etc.—**II.** Also **am, an,** arch. *prep*, *round, around* am fines, am sege tes, Charis 2, p 205 P an terminum, Cato, Orig ap Macr 1, 14, 5, cf Schneid. Gr I p 535 sq, Kühner, Ausf. Gr § 210, 8, Hand, Turs I pp 284 sq

‡ **ambi-dens**, *a sheep which has both upper and lower teeth*, Paul. ex Fest p 4 Mull

* **ambienter**, *adv* [as if from ambi ens, which is not in use] *with zeal, eager ly* expetere, Sid. Ep 7, 9

ambĭfārĭam, *adv*, v the foll. *fin*

ambĭ-fārius, a, um, *adj* [cf the Gr δι φασιος, τρι φασιος, and v aliquot fari am], *that has two sides of double meaning, ambiguous* (only post class) fabulae, Arn. p 181 obtentio, id. p 182.—Hence, **1.** * **ambĭfārĭē**, *adv*, *ambiguously*, Mam ert Stat Anim 1, 3 —**2. ambĭfārĭam**, *adv* (orig *acc fem* sc partem), *on two sides, in two ways, ambiguously*, = in utramque partem, App Flor 4, 18, p 360, 25, so id. Mag p 276, 2

ambĭ-formĭter, *adv* [forma], = am bigue, ambifarie, *ambiguously*, Arn. p 183

ambīgā, ae, *f* [ἄμβιξ, ικος], *the cap of a still* (post class.), Apic 6, 7, in Cael. Aur Tard. 4, 7, it is written as Greek.

amb-ĭgo, ĕre (*perf tense* not used), *v n* [ago] **I.** Lit., *to go about* or *around* ambigens patriam et declinans, Tac A. 6,

15 *fin* — **II.** Trop, *to wander about; to waver, hesitate, be undecided, to doubt, be in suspense* (syn dubito, class, but mostly in prose) —In this sense in Cic. either *impers* or *pass* **a.** *Impers* Quale quid sit, ambigitur, *is uncertain*, Cic de Or 2, 26 omnis res eandem habet naturam ambigendi, de quâ disceptari potest, i e *admits of arguments for and against*, id ib 3, 29 ambigitur, quotiens uter utro sit prior, Hor Ep 2, 1, 55 de nomine ipso ambigi video, Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 10 adspici aliquando eam volucrem, non ambigitur, *it cannot be doubted*, Tac A 6, 28 —**b.** *Personal* cui rei primum occurreret, ambigebat, Just 29, 4 Alexandrum regnum Asiae occupaturum haud ambigere, Curt 3, 3, Tac A. 12, 65 causa, de quâ tu ambigis, Gell 14, 2 ambigebant de illis, Vulg Act 5, 24 —**c.** *Pass* ambigitur status, in quo etc, Lucr 3, 1074 in eo jure, quod ambigitur inter peritissimos, *of which there is a doubt*, Cic de Or 1, 57, 2, 24 in eis causis, quae propter scriptum ambiguntur, id. ib 2, 26 — **III.** Transf **A.** *To argue, debate about something* ut inter eos, qui ambigunt, conveniat, quid sit id, de quo agatur, Cic Fin. 2, 2 ambigere de vero, id Or 36 —**B.** *To contend, dispute, wrangle*, etc. vicini nostri ambigunt de finibus, * Ter Heaut 3, 1, 90 ambigunt agnati cum eo, qui est heres, Cic Inv 2, 42 de fundo, id Caecin 8 de hereditate, id. Verr 2, 1, 45 de regno, Liv 40, 15

ambĭgŭē, *adv*, v ambiguus *fin*

ambĭgŭĭtas, atis, *f* [ambiguus], *equivocalness, double sense, ambiguity, uncertainty* sed nobis ambiguitas nominis, Cic Inv 1, 40 verbi, Liv 41, 18 in ambiguitatem incidere, Sen Ep 9, so Quint 5, 10, 106, 6, 3, 47, 7, 9, 3 omne quod (vir) loquitur, sine ambiguitate venit, *cometh to pass without uncertainty, surely*, * Vulg 1 Reg 9, 6 al —In *plur* relictis ambiguitatibus, Sen Ep 108, Quint. 1, 10, 5

ambĭgŭus, a, um, *adj* [ambigo], *going about, hither and thither* **I.** Lit per ambiguum favorem gratiam victoris spectare, i e *in that they show equal friendliness to both sides*, Liv 21, 52 ambiguus Proteus, *who sometimes takes one form, sometimes another, changeable*, Ov M 2, 9 ambiguus fuerit, modo vir, modo femina, Scython, id ib 4, 280 Inque virum soliti vultus mutare ferinos Ambigui prosecta lupi, *they sometimes assume the form of a wolf and sometimes that of a man*, id ib 7, 271 promisit Ambiguam Salamina, h l = alteram, *a second Salamis*, Hor C 1, 7, 29 —**II.** Transf **A.** *Uncertain, doubtful* (syn dubius, incertus) ambiguum est quod in ambas agi partes animo potest Hujus modi apud Graecos ἀμφίβολα dicuntur, Paul ex Fest p 17 Müll quidquid incerti mihi in animo prius aut ambiguom fuit, Nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, Plaut. Ps 2, 4, 69 etiam si dudum fuerat ambiguom hoc mihi, * Ter Hec 4, 4, 26 difficile et ambiguum, Vulg Deut 17, 8 haud ambiguus rex, i e sine dubio rex futurus, Liv 40, 8 —*Subst* **ambĭgŭum,** i *n*, *doubt, uncertainty* in ambiguo est, Plaut. Trin 2, 4, 193 in ambiguo relinquere, Lucr 4, 1133 non habui ambiguum, Brut ap Cic Fam. 11, 11 servet in ambiguo Juppiter, Hor Ep 1, 16, 28 non sane alias magis in ambiguo Britannia fuit, Tac Agr 5 —Also in *acc absol* in the Gr manner Ambiguum Clymene precibus Phaethontis an irâ Mota magis, *it being uncertain whether*, etc, Ov M 1, 765 (so, incertum, Tac Agr 7 dubium, id A 1, 5) —**B.** Of discourse, *obscure, dark, ambiguous* scriptum, Cic Top 25 verba ambigua distinximus, id Or 29, 102 oracula, id. Div 2, 56 responsa, Suet. Tib 24 divinatio, Vulg Ezech 12, 24 — *Subst* **ambĭgŭum,** i, *n*, *an obscure, dark saying* ambiguorum complura sunt genera, Cic de Or 2, 26, 111, 2, 61, 250; Auct. ad Her 1, 6, 1, 12 al voces, Verg A. 2, 98 — **C.** Trop, *uncertain, wavering; not to be relied on, untrustworthy* —So of moral conduct · esse ambiguâ fide, Liv 6, 2 puer acris ingenii sed ambigui, Plin Ep 4, 2 femina bonis atque honestis moribus, non ambigua pudicitia, Gell. 3, 16 per ambiguas vias, Ov H 10, 62 domum timet ambiguam Tyriosque bilinguis, Verg A. 1, 661 —Of fortune, *changing, fluctuating* ambiguarum rerum sciens, Tac A 1, 64.

☞ In Tac with *gen* ambiguus imperandi, *irresolute*, Tac. A 1, 7 pudoris ac metus, *wavering between shame and fear*, id. ib 2, 40 futuri, id H 3, 43 — *Adv* **ambĭgŭē,** *doubtfully, ambiguously*, Cic de Or 2, 26, id N D 1, 31, Aur Vict. 35 pugnare, *with doubtful success*, Tac A 2, 21 al

amb-ĭo, ivi, and ii, itum, 4, *v n* and *a.* (although from the root eo, it is regularly conjugated throughout, hence *part perf* ambitus, but ambitio and 2 ambitus follow the quantity of the simple verb, eo, itum, in the *imperf* ambiebat, also ambibat, Ov M 5, 361, cf Prisc p 910 P, Zumpt, Gram § 215) **I.** Lit. aliquid, *to go round* or *about a thing* (syn circumeo) ut terram lunae cursus proxime ambiret, Cic Tim 9 ambibat Siculae cautus fundamina terrae, Ov M 5, 361 jubet urbem ambiri, Luc 1, 592 —**II.** Transf **A.** *To surround, encircle, encompass* (syn circumdo, cingo) insula, quam amnis Euphrates ambiebat, Vell 2, 101 ambitae litora terrae, Ov M 1, 37 Thracam nec purior ambiat Hebrus, Hor Ep 1, 16, 13, Verg A 6, 550 (cf Sen Ben 4, 5 flumina campos cingentia, v ambitus, I) funiculus ambiebat gyrum ejus, Vulg 2 Par 4, 2 muros praealtum mare ambiebat, Curt 4, 2, so Tac A 1, 68, 15, 43, Suet Aug 95 (clipei) oras ambit auro, Verg A 10, 243 ambiente (gemmam) circulo coloris aurei, Plin 37, 10, 60, § 166 Judam suo ambiebat exercitu, Vulg 2 Par 13, 13 —**B.** T t to designate the manner in which candidates for office sought to procure votes (v ambitio), *to go round after, to solicit, canvass for votes* (syn. peto) virtute ambire oportet, non fautoribus, Plaut. Am prol 18 quod si comitia placet in senatu habere, petamus, ambiamus, Cic Phil 11, 8 ambiuntur, rogantur, id Rep 1, 31, id Planc 4 singulos ex senatu ambiundo nitebantur, ne etc, Sall J 13, 8 —With *acc* of the office magistratum sibi, Plaut Am prol 74 —**C.** In gen, *to solicit* one for something, for his favor, friendship, etc, *to strive for, seek to gain* (syn peto, sector) qui ambissent palmam histrionibus, Plaut Am prol 69 nisi senis amicos oras, ambis, * Ter And 2, 2, 36 reginam ambire affatu, Verg A 4, 284 conubiis ambire Latinum, id. ib 7, 333 te pauper ambit sollicita prece Ruris colonus Hor C 1, 35, 5 ambiebat Jason summum sacerdotium, Vulg 2 Macc 4, 7 —With *ut* or *ne* ambienti ut legibus solveretur, Suet Caes 18 ambirent multi, ne filias in sortem darent, id Aug 31 —With *inf* donec ultio ambiretur consulatum accipere, Tac A 2, 43 pauci, qui ob nobilitatem plurimis nuptiis ambiuntur, Tac G 18

Ambiŏrix, igis, *m*, *chief of the Eburones in* Gallia Belgica, Caes B G 5, 26 sq, 5, 38 sq, Flor 3, 10

ambĭtĭo, onis *f* [ambio] *a going round* **I.** In the time of the republic, t t (v ambio, II B), *the going about of candidates for office in Rome and the soliciting of individual citizens for their vote, a canvassing, suing for office* (by just and lawful means, while ambitus denotes unlawful means, as bribery, threats, etc) quid de nostris ambitionibus loquar? Cic Tusc 2, 26, 62 mea me ambitio ab omni illâ cogitatione abstrahebat, id Sull 4 cum ambitionis nostrae tempora postulabant id. Planc 18, 45 si infinitus forensium rerum labor et ambitionis occupatio decursu honorum etiam aetatis flexu constitisset, id de Or 1, 1, 1 hic magistratus a populo summa ambitione contenditur, id Verr 2, 53, 131 · tanta exarsit ambitio, ut primores civitatis prensarent homines, Liv 3, 35, 1 et saep —**II. A.** In gen, *a striving for one's favor* or *good will, an excessive desire to please, flattery, adulation* ambitione labi, Cic Brut 69, 244 sive aliqua suspitione sive ambitione adducti, id. Clu 28, 76 in Scipione ambitio major, vita tristior, id. Off 1, 30, 108 Heus, Beier, and Gernh Dionysius Platonem magnâ ambitione Syracusas perduxit, *in an ostentatious manner*, for the purpose of securing his favor, Nep Dion, 2, 2 Br and Dahn ambitio (i e studium Fabiis placendi) obstabat, Liv 5 36 ambitione relegatâ, *without flattery*, Hor S 1, 10, 84 ambitionem scriptoris facile averseris, obtrectatio et livor pronis auribus accipiuntur, Tac H 1, 1 nullo officii aut ambitionis genere omisso, i e nullis blanditiis, Suet. Oth. 4 coronas quam parcissime et sine ambitione tribuit, id. Aug 25 et saep —Hence, also *partiality* jus sibi per ambitionem dictum non esse, Liv 3, 47 —**B.** With the predom idea of the purpose or end, *a desire for honor, popularity, power, display*, etc., in bon. part., *ambition*, in mal part., *vanity* —So in Lucr of the ambitious efforts of men Angustum per iter luctantes ambitionis, *struggling to press through the narrow way of ambition*, Lucr 5, 1132 me ambitio quaedam ad honorum studium duxit, Cic. Att 1, 17 Miserrima omnino est ambitio honorumque contentio, id Off 1, 25 · a quo incepto studioque me ambitio mala detinuerat, Sall C 4, 2 aut ab avaritiâ aut misera ambitione laborat Hor S 1, 4, 26 Vitâ solutorum misera ambitione gravique, id ib 1, 6, 129, so id. ib 2, 3, 78, 2, 6, 18: inanis, id Ep 2, 2, 207 levis, Ov F 1, 103 al licet ipsa vitium sit ambitio, tamen frequenter causa virtutum est, Quint. 1, 2, 22 · perversa, id 10, 7, 20 funerum nulla ambitio, *no display, pomp*, Tac. G 27 — **C.** *Great exertion* cum admitti magnâ ambitione aegre obtinuisset, Just 1, 3 — **D.** *That which surrounds* (v ambio, 2, post-class for ambitus) vimineos alveos circumdant ambitione tergorum bubulorum, *with a wrapping of cowhide*, Sol 22 fulginem ambitio extimae cutis cohibet, id. 35 ita assedimus, ut me ex tribus medium lateris ambitione protegerent, Min. Oct 4

ambĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [ambitio] **I.** (Very rare and mostly poet.) *Going round, encompassing*, poet, *embracing, twining round* lascivis hederis ambitiosior, Hor C 1, 36, 20 (cf undique ambientibus ramis, Curt 4, 7, 16) — Of a river, *making circuits, having many windings* Jordanes amnis ambitiosus, Plin 5, 15, 15, § 71 — Of oratorical ornament, *excessive, superfluous* vir bonus ambitiosa recidet Ornamenta, Hor A P 447 —**II.** Transf. **A.** *That asks for a thing fawningly;* esp., *that solicits the favor, good will*, etc, *of any one*, in a good and bad sense, *honor loving, ambitious, courting favor, vain, vainglorious, conceited*, etc qui ita sit ambitiosus, ut omnes vos nosque cotidie persalutet, Cic Fl 18 homo minime ambitiosus, minime in rogando molestus, id Fam 13, 1 ne forte me in Graecos tam ambitiosum factum esse mirere, *desirous of the favor of the Greeks*, id Q Fr 1 2, 2 pro nostris ut sis ambitiosa malis, Ov P. 3, 1, 84 pro nato caerula mater Ambitiosa suo fuit, i e *begs fawningly of Vulcan for weapons for her son*, id. M 13, 289 malis artibus ambitiosus, *seeking to ingratiate one's self*, Tac H 2, 57 · salubris magis princeps quam ambitiosus, Suet Aug 42 al —**B.** *Pass*, *that is willingly solicited* or *entreated, ambitious, much sought, honored admired* ambitiosus et qui ambit et qui ambitur, Gell 9, 12 turba caelestes ambitiosa sumus, Ov F 5, 298 sexus muliebris saevus, ambitiosus, potestatis avidus, Tac A. 3, 33 si locuples hostis est, avari, si pauper, ambitiosi, id Agr 30: nota quidem sed non ambitiosa domus, *not sought after*, Ov Tr 1, 9, 18 Jahn ambitiosae pulchritudinis scortum, Just 30 2. —**C.** Of things, *vain, ostentatious* amicitiae, *founded merely on the desire to please, interested*, Cic. Att 1, 18 · rogationes, id. Fam 6, 12, so id ib 6, 6 gloriandi genus, Quint 11, 1, 22 preces, *urgent*, Tac H. 2, 49 sententiae, Suet Dom 8 mors *ambitious*, i e *to obtain fame*, Tac. Agr 42 medicina ars *boastful*, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 20 et quaesitorum pelago terraque ciborum Ambitiosa fames, Luc 4, 376 atria, *splendid, gorgeous*, Mart 12, 69 ambitiosis utilia praeferre, Quint 1, 2, 27 ambitiosius id existimans quam domi suae majestas postularet, *more condescending, submissive*, Suet. Aug 25 —**D.** In rhet · orator ambitiosus, *who seeks to rouse attention by obsolete* or *unusual expressions* · antigerio nemo nisi ambitiosus utetur, Quint 8, 3, 26 —Hence, *adv* **ambĭtĭōsē,** *ambitiously, ostentatiously*, etc de triumpho ambitiose agere, Cic. Att 15, 1 ambitiose regnum petere, Liv 1, 35 amicitias ambitiose colere, Tac.

H. 1, 10 al.—*Comp.*, Cic. Fam. 3. 7.—*Sup.*, Quint. 6, 3, 68.

ambĭtor, ōris, *m.* [ambio]. **I.** Lit., *a candidate* (post-class.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28.—**II.** Trop.: aeternae laudis, Paul. Nol. Ep. 13, 16.

ambĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [2. ambitus], *period of revolution:* reditūs, App. Trism. 31, p. 258.

Ambĭtŭi, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in Galatia*, Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146.

1. ambĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of ambio.

2. ambĭtus, ūs, *m.* [ambio]. **I.** Lit. *A going round, a moving round about, a revolution:* cum se octo ambitus ad idem caput rettulerint, Cic. Tim. 9: aquae per amoenos ambitus agros, Hor. A. P. 17 (cf. ambio, II. A.): alligata mutuo ambitu (i. e. amplexu) corpora, Petr. 132: ambitu breviore luna currit quam sol, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 86: saeculorum, Tac. A. 6, 28: verborum (i. e. ambages), Suet. Tib. 71.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Abstr. pro concr., *a circuit, circle, circumference, periphery, edge* of a circular object: ambitus parmae, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 4: folia ambitu serrato, id. 25, 6, 30, § 66: castra lato ambitu, Tac. A. 1, 61; 4, 49: ambitus lacus, Suet. Claud. 21.—Trop., of discourse, *periphrasis, circumlocution*, = ambages: multos circa unam rem ambitus facere, Liv. 27, 27.—Hence, *the open space left round a house:* ambitus est quod circumeundo teritur. Varr. L. L. 5, § 22 Müll.: P. Scaevola id solum esse ambitus aedium dixerit, quo etc., Cic. Top. 4: ambitus proprie dicitur inter vicinorum aedificia locus duorum pedum et semipedis ad circumeundi facultatem relictus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.—Also, *the small space around sepulchres*, Dig. 47, 12, 5.—**B.** *An unlawful striving for posts of honor*, or *canvassing for office;* esp. by bribery (cf. ambitio, I.), prohibited by the Lex Calpurnia, Caecilia, Fabia, Julia, Licinia, Tullia de ambitu, *against bribery, corruption*, etc.: legem ambitus flagitāsti, Cic. Mur. 23: punire ambitum, id. ib. 32, 67; cf. Sall. C. 18, 2 Kritz: accusare aliquem ambitus, Cic. Clu. 41: deferre nomen alicujus de ambitu, id. Cael. 31: interrogare aliquem legibus ambitus, Sall. C. 18, 2: damnatus ambitus, Cic. Clu. 41: condemnare de ambitu, Suet. Caes. 41 al.: effusae ambitus largitiones, Nep. Att. 6.—**C.** In gen., *the desire to make a display, ostentation, vanity, show, parade:* relinque ambitum: tumida res est vana, ventosa, Sen. Ep. 84: proprius quidam intellegendi ambitus, Quint. 12, 10, 3.—Of speech, *bombastic fulness, parade:* imagine et ambitu rerum, Quint. 10, 1, 16 Fr.; id. Decl. 4 *fin.*—**D.** In rhet., *a period:* comprehensio et ambitus ille verborum (si sic periodum appellari placet), Cic. Brut. 44, 162; id. Or. 12; so id. ib. 50.

Ambĭvarĕti, Ambĭlarĕti, or **Amblŭarĕti,** ōrum, *m.*, *a people of* Gallia Celtica, *in the neighborhood of the Ambarri*, Caes. B. G. 7, 75; 7, 90.

Ambĭvarĭti, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of* Gallia Belgica, *near the Meuse, in the region of the present Breda.* Caes. B. G. 4, 9.

* **ambĭ-vĭum**, ii, *n.* [via], *a double way, a place where two roads meet:* hic in ambivio navem conscendimus palustrem, Varr. ap. Non. 451, 2.

Ambĭvĭus, ii, *m.*, L. Turpio. **I.** *A very distinguished actor in the time of Terence, in most of whose pieces he acted*, v. Didascal. Fab. And., Eun., Heaut., Hec., and Phorm.; cf. Cic. Sen. 14; Varr. L. L. 7, 30; Symm. Ep. 1, 25.—**II. Ambĭvĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a keeper of a restaurant*, Cic. Clu. 59, 163; perh. also Col. 12, 4, 2.

ambō, bae, bo, *num.* (*nom. plur.* ambo for ambae, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 7; *acc. plur.* orig. ambo, analog. to the Gr. ἄμφω, but from the adj. use of the word ambos arose; *acc.* ambo is found in Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 8; 5, 1, 67; id. As. 3, 3, 121; id. Curc. 5, 3, 14; id. Cist. 2, 1, 49; id. Ep. 2, 2, 19; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 19; 5, 2, 69; id. Most. 3, 2, 140; id. Rud. 3, 5, 7; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 96 P.; Cic. (who never uses ambos) Fam. 5, 8; 9, 13; Caes. (who never uses ambos) B. C. 1, 48; Verg. (who never uses ambos) E. 6, 18; id. G. 4, 88; id. A. 12, 342; Hor. (who never uses ambos) S. 2, 3, 180; 2, 7, 62; Liv. 3, 62; 7, 19; 26, 7; 26, 26; 27, 27; 30, 14; 35, 22; 38, 53; 40, 46; 41, 18; 45, 19; Mart. 7, 40; Sil. 4, 175; 17, 427 al.; ambos is found in Afran. Com. Rel. p. 194 Rib. *bis;* Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 29; id. Ps. 1, 3, 21; Ter. (who never uses ambo) Eun. 5, 8, 39; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 33; 5, 2, 42; id. Ad. 1, 2, 51; 5, 9, 5; Prop. 3, 13, 18; Liv. 2, 10, 6; 22, 34, 10; Sall. (who never uses ambo) J. 21, 4; id. Fragm. 4, 19, 5 Kritz; Ov. (who never uses ambo) H. 10, 51; Tac. (who never uses ambo) A. 13, 54; Vulg. Tob. 3, 25; ib. Eph. 2, 16; cf. Charis. p. 95; Prisc. p. 744 P.; Rudd. I. p. 57; Kühn. ad Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110; Neue, Formenl. II. p. 145 sqq.) [ἄμφω, ἀμφότεροι, Paul ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.; kindr. with Sanscr. ubhāu, dual *nom.* = ambo; Zend. uba; Slav. oba; Lith. abū; Goth. bai, bajōths; Germ. beide; Engl. both], *both* (of two objects whose duality is assumed as already known; when not already known, they are designated by *duo.* The difference between *ambo* and *uterque* is thus given by Charis. p. 49 P.: Ambo non est dicendum, nisi de his, qui uno tempore quid faciunt, utpote reges Eteocles et Polynices ambo perierunt quasi unā; Romulus autem et Africanus non ambo triumphārunt, sed uterque; quia diverso tempore). **I.** Of objects naturally in pairs, as the parts of the body, *both:* manusque ambas, Verg. A. 6, 496; 10, 868: ambas palmas, id. ib. 5, 425; 10, 844: tinnient ambae aures ejus, Vulg. 1 Reg. 3, 11; ib. 4 Reg. 21, 12: circum unum ambove genua, Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 59 (but even here we find duo: sumes duos renes (vituli) et adipem, Vulg. Exod. 29, 13; 29, 22: duas manus, ib. Matt. 18, 8 *bis;* 18, 9: duae palmae manuum ejus, ib. 1 Reg. 5, 4: duorum luminum, *of both eyes*, ib. Jud. 16, 28; so Shaksp., her two eyes, Love's Lab. Lost, iv. 3; Haml. i. 4).—So of other things: Tristior illā Terra sub ambobus non jacet ulla polis, Ov. P. 2, 7, 64: Atridas Priamumque, et saevum ambobus Achillen, *angry with both parties*, id. ib. 1, 458.—**II.** In gen., of two objects and no more, *the two, both:* QVOM. PERORANT. AMBO. PRAESENTES. (i. e. actor et reus), Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 10: consules, alter ambove, si eis videretur, Cic. Phil. 5, 19, 53: ambo accusandi estis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 67: jam hisce ambo, et servos et era, frustra sunt duo, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 19: erroris ambo complebo, id. ib. 1, 2, 8: emit hosce ambos, id. Capt. prol. 34: ut eos ambos fallam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 33; so Vulg. Tob. 3, 25: hic, qui utrumque probat, ambobus debuit uti, Cic. Fin. 2, 7. 20: una salus ambobus erit, Verg. A. 2, 710: plebiscitis cautum, ne quis duos magistratus uno anno gereret, utique liceret consules ambos plebeios creari, Liv. 7, 42: Caesar atque Pompeius diversa sibi ambo consilia capiunt . . . eodemque die uterque eorum ex castris exercitum educunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 30: amborum verba, Tac. A. 3, 35: civitate Romanā ambos donavit, id. ib. 13, 54: ambo occisi, Suet. Aug. 11: errant autem ambo senes, Vulg. Gen. 18, 11; ib. Matt. 15, 14: applicuit ambos ad eum, ib. Gen. 48, 13; ib. Eph. 2, 16.—**III.** Poet. = duo: partis ubi se via findit in ambas, *into two*, Verg. A. 6, 540.

Ambrăcĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀμβρακία. **I.** *A town in the south of Epirus, upon the gulf of the same name*, now *Arta*, Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 4; Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 6; Caes. B. C. 3. 36; Liv. 38, 4.—Hence, **II. A. Ambrăcĭensis**, e, *adj.*, *Ambracian*, Liv. 38, 43.—*Subst. plur.*, *the inhabitants of Ambracia*, Liv. 38, 43.—† **B. Ambrăcĭōtēs**, ae, *m.*, = Ἀμβρακιώτης, *Ambracian;* hence, vinum . . . Ambraciotes (v. abrotonites), Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 76.—**C. Ambrăcĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Ambracian* (more freq. than Ambraciensis), Ov. H. 15, 164; Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 4: Sinus Ambracius, Liv. 38, 4; Mel. 2, 3, in which Octavius conquered Antony and Cleopatra in a naval engagement: Ambraciae frondes, i. e. *the laurel crown of the victors in the Actian games* (v. Actium and Actiacus), Stat. S. 2, 2, 8.

‡ **ambrīces:** regulae, quae transversae asseribus et tegulis interponuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.

† **1. ambrŏsĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ἀμβροσία. **I.** Lit., *ambrosia, the food of the gods* (as nectar was their drink): non enim ambrosiā deos aut nectare laetari arbitror, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65; Ov. P. 1, 10, 11: Suaviolum dulci dulcius ambrosiā, Cat. 99, 2.—Hence: orator ambrosiā alendus, prov. once in Cic., qs. *a god among orators*, of a distinguished orator (opp. faenum esse), Cic. de Or. 2, 57.—Also *food for the steeds of the gods:* equos ambrosiae suco saturos, Ov. M. 2, 120; 4, 215 (acc. to Hom. Il. 5, 368 and 369).—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The unguent of the gods* (so, ἀμβροσία, Hom. Il. 14, 170; 16, 670): ambrosiā cum dulci nectare mixtā Contigit os, Ov. M. 14, 606: liquidum ambrosiae diffundit odorem, Verg. G. 4, 415; id. A. 12, 419.—**B.** *The name of several plants*, esp. of the botrys or artemisia, *Turkish mugwort:* Choenopodium botrys, Linn.; Plin. 27, 4, 11, § 28.—Another plant of this name, Plin. 27, 8, 31, § 55.—**C.** *An antidote to poison*, Cels. 5, 23.

2. Ambrŏsĭa, v. Ambrosie.

* **ambrŏsĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.* [ambrosia], *ambrosial:* ambrosiaca vitis, on account of the sweetness of its grapes, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40.

Ambrŏsĭē, ēs, or **-a**, ae, *f.*, = Ἀμβροσίη, *Ambrosia, daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Hyades*, Hyg. Fab. 182 and 192; id. poët. Astr. 2, 21.

† **1. ambrŏsĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀμβρόσιος, *immortal, divine, ambrosial* (syn.: immortalis, divinus), in gen., all that pertains to the gods, and their prerogatives and endowments; hence, an epithet for every thing *lovely, pleasant, sweet*, etc. (in gen. only poet.): comae, Verg. A. 1, 403; so Stat. Th. 9, 731: dapes, Mart. 8, 39: suci, Sil. 7, 210; Col. 10, 408: sinus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 110: corpus, App. M. 8, p. 205, 26: pedes, id. ib. 11, p. 258, 39: color, id. ib. 10, p. 254, 4: nectar, Prud. Symm. 1, 276.

2. Ambrŏsĭus, i, *m.*, *a celebrated Church father of the fourth century, archbishop of Milan.*

Ambrȳsus or **Ambryssos**, i, *f.*, = Ἄμβρυσος or Ἄμβρυσσος, *a small town in Phocis*, now *Dhistomo*, Liv. 32, 18; Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 8.

ambūbāĭa, ae, usu. in the *plur.*, **ambūbāĭae**, ārum, *f.* [from Syr. אַנְבּוּבָא, *plur.* אַנְבּוּבַיָּא = tibia, Vulg. 1 Cor. 14, 7], *a class of Syrian girls in Rome, who supported themselves by their music and immorality:* ambubajarum collegia, * Hor. S. 1, 2, 1: ambubajarum ministeria, Suet. Ner. 27.—In *sing.*, Petr. 74, 13.

ambūbēĭa, ae, *f.*, *wild succory* or *endive*, Cels. 2, 30; Plin. 20, 8, 29, § 73; cf. id. 20, 8, 29, 1 ind. 20, 30, p. 68 Sillig.

ambŭlācrum, i, *n.* [ambulo], *a walk planted with trees*, commonly near a house (only ante- and post-class. for the class. ambulatio), Fest. p. 18: senex Gynaeceum aedificare volt hic in suis Et balineas et ambulacrum et porticum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 69: longa et mollia ambulacra, * Gell. 1, 2, 2; Pall. 1, 18, 2.

* **ambŭlātĭlis**, e, *adj.* [id.], *walking about;* hence, *movable*, Vitr. 10, 13.

ambŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a walking about, a walk* (only in prose, oftenest in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: ambulationem pomeridianam conficere in Academiā, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: compitaliciae, id. Att. 2, 3: ventum est in ambulationem, id. de Or. 1, 7, 26: recta, flexuosa, Cels. 1, 2.—Of the orator on the platform: conveniet etiam ambulatio quaedam propter immodicas laudationum moras, Quint. 11, 3, 126.—Hence, **II.** Transf., concr., *a walk, a place for walking, a promenade* (usu. near a dwelling; either covered or open): ambulatio sub dio pedes lata denos. Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 9; so Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; 3, 1, 2; Vitr. 5, 9; Col. 1, 6, 2; Plin. 36, 12, 18, § 83.

ambŭlātĭuncŭla, ae, *dim. f.* [ambulatio], *a short walk* (perh. only in the foll. passages of Cic.). **I.** Lit., Cic. Fam. 2, 12.—And, **II.** Concr., *a small place for walking:* tecta, Cic. Att. 13, 29.

ambŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [ambulo], *one that walks about*, i. e., **I.** *An idler, lounger:* vilicus ne sit ambulator, Cato, R. R. 5, 2 (cf. id. ib. 5, 2: minus licebit ambulare); Col. 1, 8, 7.—* **II.** *A pedlar, hawker:* Transtiberinus, Mart. 1, 42 (not found elsewhere).

ambŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ambulator], *that moves about* (rare; never in Cic.); hence, **I.** Of machines which can be moved to and fro, *movable:* praeterea alias (sc. turres) ambulatorias totidem tabulatorum

confixerant, *movable towers with an equal number of stories*, Auct B Alex 2 Moeb, Vitr 10 19, Plin 21, 14, 47, § 80 —Hence, trop, of the will, *wavering, fickle, changeable* voluntas, Dig 24, 1, 32, and of other things actio, *a cause that passes from one to another*, Cod. Just 6, 2, 22.—* **II.** *Suitable for walking in* porticus, Dig 8, 5, 8

* **ambŭlātrix,** icis, *f* [ambulator], *she that walks about, a female lounger*, etc vilica ne ambulatrix siet, Cato, R R 143, 1

ambŭlātūra, ae, *f* [ambulo], *a walking, a pace, step, amble*, only of horses (Fr *l'amble*, Ital *ambio, ambiadura*), Veg 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, 2, 5, 2.

* **ambŭlātus,** ūs, *m* [id.], *walking* Christus scitur ambulatum dedisse contractis i e *power to walk*, Arn 1, p 28

ambŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v n* [regarded by Doed. as a sort of dim of ambio but better regarded as comp of am and the root of *βαινω*, beto, bito, baculum = *βακτρον*, vado, venio, Sanscr ga = go, Germ gehen, Engl go Curtius] **I.** Lit **A.** In gen, *to go about, to walk* cum illi ne que cubat neque ambulat, Plaut. Bacch 4 8, 56 si non ubi sedeas locus est, est ubi ambules, id Capt prol 12 quem ad modum quis ambulet sedeat, Cic Fin. 5, 17, 47 sedetur, ambulatur, Varr L L 6, 1, p 72 Müll ambulatum est, Cic Leg 2, 1, 1, Sen Ep 113, 15 cum sedeatur, ambuletur, discumbatur, Gell 2, 2 standi ambulandi vices, Quint 11, 3, 44 ambulans aut jacens, Plin Ep 9, 36, Gell 2, 9 cum ambulantis Tiberii genua advolveretur, Tac A. 1, 13 aves aliquae ambulant, ut cornices, aliae saliunt, ut passeres, *walk*, Plin 10, 38, 54, § 111 Aegyptii mures bipedes ambulant, id. 10, 64 85, § 186 claudi ambulant, Vulg Matt 11, 5, ib Joan 1, 36, ib Apoc 2, 1, 9, 20 —Hence, **B.** Esp, *to walk for recreation, to take a walk* abiit ambulatum, Plaut Mil. 2, 2, 96 visus sum mihi cum Galbâ ambulare, Cic. Ac 2, 16, 51 · cum in sole ambulem etiamsi aliam ob causam ambulem, etc, id de Or 2, 14, 60 pedibus ambulare, Suet Dom 19 —**C.** *To go, to travel, to journey* (class), Plaut. Capt prol 12 quo ambulas tu? id Am 1, 1, 185, Ter Hec 5, 3, 17 biduo aut triduo septingenta milia passuum ambulare Cic Quint 25, id Att 9, 4 *fin* eo modo Caesar ambulat, ut etc, id ib 8 14 et saep —Hence in the comic poets, bene ambula, *farewell, a good journey to you*, a form oft used at the departure of any one bene ambula et redambula, *farewell and farewell back*, Plaut Capt 4, 2, 120 *Ty* Bene ambulato *Ph* Bene vale, id ib 2, 3, 92, and *absol* ambula, *go*, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 139 ambulare in jus, *to go into court, go to law* ambula in jus, Plaut Curc 5, 2, 23, Ter Phorm 5, 8, 43 —**D.** *To walk about with a certain gravity* or *importance* licet superbus ambules pecunia Hor Epod. 4, 5, id S 1, 2, 25, 1, 4, 66 —**E.** Of inanimate things amnis, quâ naves ambulant, Cato, R R 1, 3 Nilus immenso longitudinis spatio ambulans, Plin 5, 9, 10, § 51 velut intus ambulantem (lucem), id. 37, 9, 47, § 131 —Trop (only post-Aug) quod deinde caput translatum per omnes leges ambulavit, *was afterwards added to all laws* Plin 10, 50, 71, § 139, Dig 4, 4, 15 ambulat cum domino bonorum possessio, ib 37, 11, 2 —**F.** *Act*, esp with cognate objects, as iter, via etc., *to navigate, sail, pass over*, etc. cum Xerxes tantis classibus tantisque copiis maria ambulavisset terramque navigasset, Cic Fin 2, 34 perpetuas ambulat illa vias, Ov F 1, 122 (cf ire iter, viam, etc, Burm ad Prop 2, 19, 50) —*Pass* si bina stadia ambulentur, Plin 23, 1, 16, § 26 —**G.** In milit lang t t, *to march* ut ter in mense tam equites quam pedites educantur ambulatum, Veg Mil 1, 27 —**H.** In the jurists in opp to ire iter est jus eundi ambulandi hominis, *of one going and coming* Dig 3 8, 1 —**II.** Trop very freq in eccl Lat (like Heb הָלַךְ and N T Gr *περιπατεω*), *to walk* in the sense of *to live*, with an adjunct of manner or circumstances ambulavit Henoch cum Deo, Vulg Gen 5, 22 ut ambules in viis ejus (Dei) ib Deut 10, 12 qui ambulant in lege Domini, ib Psa. 118, 1 in circuitu impii ambulant, ib ib 11, 9 fraudulenter ambulare, ib Prov 11, 13 —So also very freq in N T, but only once in this sense in the Gospels quare discipuli tui non ambulant juxta traditionem seniorum? Vulg Marc 7, 5 qui non secundum carnem ambulant, ib Rom 8, 1 in carne ambulantes, ib 2 Cor 10, 3 honeste ambulare, ib Rom 13, 13 ut ambuletis digne Deo, ib Col 1, 10 quod non recte ambularent, ib Gal 2, 14 et persaepe

amburbāle, is, *n* (sc sacrificium), i q amburbium Serv ad Verg E 3, 77, cf the two foll articles

‡ **amburbiāles** hostiae, *the victims which were led round the city of Rome*, Paul ex Fest. p 5 Müll

amb-urbĭum, ii, *n* [urbs] *the expiatory procession round the city of Rome, at which sacrifices were offered* (v the preced.), Serv ad Verg E 3 77, Paul ex Fest p 17 Müll lustrata urbs, cantata carmina, amburbium celebratum, ambarvalia promissa, Vop Aur 20 (described in Luc 1, 592 sq)

amb-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3, *v a*, *to burn around, to scorch* (opp exurere, to burn entirely up), also, with an extension of the idea, *to burn wholly up to consume* (most freq in *part. perf*, class) **I.** Lit **A.** Hadrianus vivus exustus est Verres sociorum ambustus incendio, tamen ex illâ flamma periculoque evasit, Cic Verr 2, 1, 27 Herculis corpus ambustum, id Sest 68, 143 ‡ terret ambustus Phaethon avaras spes, Hor C 4, 11, 25 al —So Cicero jestingly calls the tribune of the people Munacius Plancus, at whose suggestion the enraged populace set fire to the senate house, tribunus ambustus, *the singed tribune of the people*, Cic Mil. 5, 12 Moeb —Of those whom the lightning had struck, but not killed Sen. Agam 537 tot circa me jactis fulminibus quasi ambustus, Plin Ep 3, 11, 3, so Plaut Ep 5, 2, 9, id. Mil 3, 2, 22 Cassius, quem fama est esse libris Ambustum propriis, Hor S 1, 10, 64 magna vis frumenti ambusta, Tac H. 5, 12 ambustum theatrum, Suet. Claud 21 al —Hence, **ambustum,** i, *n*, in medic lang, *a burn* in flammatio recentis ambusti, Plin. 24 8, 35, § 51 sedare ambusta id. 24, 4, 5, § 10 ambusta sanare, id 20, 20, 82, § 217 ambusta igne vel frigore, id 24, 8, 29, § 45 al. —**B.** From the similarity of effect, *to injure by cold, to nip, benumb* (cf aduro) ambusti multorum artus vi frigoris, Tac A. 13, 35 ambusta pruinis lumina, i e oculi, Val Fl 4, 70 —**II.** Trop **A.** Of property, ambustas fortunarum mearum reliquias, *the charred remains*, Cic Dom 43 —**B.** Of one who, when tried for an offence, comes off with great trouble qui damnatione collegae et sua prope ambustus evaserat, *had come off scorched*, Liv 22 35

* **ambustĭo,** onis, *f* [amburo] = ambustum *a burn* eruptionibus, ambustionibus (medetur myrteum oleum), Plin 23, 4, 44, § 87

* **ambustŭlātus,** a, um, *adj* [id], *burned* or *scorched around, roasted* Teque ambustulatum obiciam magnis avibus pabulum, Plaut Rud 3, 4, 65

‡ **ămĕci** and **ămĕcae** (a different orthography for amici and amicae), Paul. ex Fest p 15 Müll

Amelas, *a town in Lycia*, Plin 5, 27, 28, § 101

amellus, i, *m*, *the purple Italian star wort* Aster amellus Linn., Verg G 4, 271 (cf Serv ad h l), Col 9, 4, 4

āmen [אָמֵן, Gr *αμην*] (eccl. Lat) **I.** *Adj*, *true, faithful* (tu Deus) fecisti mirabilia, cogitationes fideles, amen (Heb אמן = verity), Vulg Isa. 25, 1 —**II.** *Subst*, *truth, faithfulness* qui benedictus est, benedicetur in Deo amen *in the God of faith fulness* Vulg Isa 65 16 haec dicit Amen (Gr ὁ Ἀμην), *He that is True* ib Apoc 3, 14 —**III.** Most freq *adv* **A.** Prop to confirm words spoken by one s self or an other, *So be it*, Fr *Ainsi soit il*, LXX. *γενοιτο*, *Amen* et respondebit omnis populus, Amen, Vulg Deut 27, 15, 5, 22 et saep Gratia vobiscum, Amen, ib 2 Tim 4, 21 cui (Deo) honor et gloria in saecula saeculorum, Amen, ib Rom 16, 27 et saep —**B.** In gen, *truly, surely, verily*, very freq in the phrase Amen dico vobis, Vulg Matt 5, 18 al; ib Marc 3, 28 al., ib Luc. 4, 24 al, and in St. John Amen, amen dico vobis ib Joan. 1 51 al (The *a* is long in Aus Eph ap Orat *fin*, and Prud. Cath. 4, 72, but short in Paul. Nol. Poëm. 17 ad Nicet 117)

Ămĕnānus, i, *m*, = Ἀμενανος, *a river in Sicily, at the southern declivity of Ætna*, Ov M 15, 279 —Also *adj* **Ămĕnānus,** a, um Amenana flumina, Ov F 4, 467

ā-mens, mentis, *adj* **I.** Lit., *out of one s senses, beside one's self, senseless, mad, insane, frantic, distracted* (of every kind of passionate excitement, while *insanus* designates one diseased in mind, and *excors* or *vecors*, one that is without mind, among the poets a favorite word with Verg and Ov) inceptio est amentium, haud amantium, Ter And 1, 3, 13 homo amentissimus atque in omnibus consiliis praeceps, Cic Phil. 5, 13 o vecors et amens, id. Pis 9 arma amens capio, Verg A. 2, 314 in dies amentior, Suet Aug 65 Ne trepides caeli divisis partibus amens, *that thou tremble not senselessly at the divided heavens*, Lucr 6, 86 lugubris et amens, Ov M. 2, 334 · cursuque amens, Verg A 2 321 · adspectu amens, id ib 4, 279, so id ib 12, 776, and with *gen* amens animi id. ib 4, 203 (cf Rudd II p 73) dolore amens, Ov Tr 1, 3, 92 terrore amens, Liv 32, 12 amens invidia, id. 8, 31 amens metu, id. 23, 9, 1, 48 periculi magnitudine amens et attonitus, Curt 6, 9 —**II.** Meton, *foolish, stupid* homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic. Verr 1, 3, 7 (cf a little before quod cum incredibili ejus audacia singularis stultitia conjuncta est) —Of things · amentissimum consilium, Cic Att. 7, 10 cogor amenti caeca furore, Cat. 64, 197 impetus amens, Luc 4, 279 al —*Adv* not used.

āmentātus, a um *Part* of amento

āmentĭa, ae, *f* [amens], *the being out of one's senses, beside one's self, madness, insanity* **I.** Lit animi adfectionem lumine mentis carentem nominaverunt amentiam eandemque dementiam, Cic Tusc. 3, 5, 10 Di monerint meliora atque amentiam averruncassint tuam, Pac ap Varr L L 7, § 102 Müll, and in Paul ex Fest. p 373 Müll. (Trag Rel p 90 Rib) heu cor ira fervit caecum, amentia rapior ferorque Att ap Non. 503, 7 (Trag Rel p 194 Rib) Quor meam senectutem hujus sollicito amentia, Ter And 5, 3, 16 Quae istast pravitas, Quaeve amentiast ? id Heaut 5, 2 21, id. Hec 4, 4 50 (not elsewhere in Ter) flagrare cupiditate atque amentiâ, Cic Verr 2, 4, 34 amentia atque audacia praeditus, id ib 2, 2, 42, Ov M 6, 511 tanta vis amentiae verius quam amoris mentem turbaverat, Liv 3, 47, 23, 9 Percutiat te Dominus amentia, Vulg Deut 28, 28, ib Zach 12, 4 —**II.** Meton **A.** *Folly, stupidity* (cf amens, II) si quem amentia verset, Hor S 2, 3, 249 —**B.** *Malice malignity* (eccl Lat) propter multitudinem amentiae (tuae), Vulg Os 9, 7

āmento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [amentum] **I.** Lit, *to furnish with a strap* or *thong*, esp of the javelin, to the middle of which a strap was fastened, so that it might be thrown with greater force (very rare only twice in Cic) hastae amentatae, Cic Brut 78, 271 —Trop, of discourse amentatae hastae (i e apta et parata argumenta), Cic de Or 1, 57, 242 (so Juv sagittae and jaculator, q v) — Hence, **II.** Transf, poet, *to hurl* or *dart the javelin* by means of a thong cum jaculum parvâ Libys amentavit habenâ, * Luc 6, 221 — And of the wind, which gives an impetus to motion, as a thong to the dart amentante Noto, Sil 14, 422

āmentum, i, *n* [*αμμα*, ἅπτω v apo], *a strap* or *thong*, esp upon missile weapons by means of which they were thrown with greater force (cf. amento) amenta, quibus, ut mitti possint vinciuntur jacula sive solearum lora Paul ex Fest p 12 Müll epistola ad amentum deligata, Caes B G 5, 48 Herz inserit amento digitos, Ov M 12, 321 amenta torquent, Verg A 9, 665 umor jaculorum amenta emollierat, Liv 37, 41 al —Rarely, *a shoe string* soleae sine amento, Plin 34, 6, 14, § 31

Ămĕrĭa, ae, *f*, = Ἀμερια *a very ancient town in Umbria* (acc to Cato, built

before the Trojan war), now *Amelia*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114, Cic. Rosc Am 7 al.—Hence, **Ămĕrīnus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *pertaining to Ameria:* municeps, Cic Rosc. Am. 6· corbulae, Cato. R. R. 1, 15: salix, Plin. 24, 9, 37, § 58; Verg. G 1, 265; Col. 4, 30 al.—**Ămĕrīni**, ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Ameria*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113—**Ămĕrīna**, ōrum, *n* (sc. mala or pira), *Amerian fruit*, Stat S. 1, 16, 18.

† **ămĕrimnŏn**, i, *n* [ἀμέριμνος, care-dispeller], *houseleek, also called* aïzoon majus, Plin 25, 13, 102, § 160

āmĕs, itis, prob *m* [cf. amentum], *a pole* or *fork*, esp for holding and spreading bird nets: amites· perticae aucupales, Paul. ex Fest p 12 Müll: aut amite levi rara tendit retia, * Hor. Epod. 2, 33; Pall Sept 12.—Also for bearing a litter or sedan: amites basternarum, Pall. Jun. 2, 3

Amestrătus, i, *f*, *a town on the north coast of Sicily*, mentioned only by Cic. and Steph. B, now *Mistretta*, is prob the same place as the Amastra of Sil. 14, 267; Cic Verr. 3, 39, 43; Steph. B s v.—Hence, **Amestrătini**, ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Amestratus*, Cic. Verr 3, 39, 89

ămĕthystĭnātus, a, um, *adj* [qs. from amethystino], *that wears a dress of the color of amethyst*, i. e *violet blue*, Mart 2, 57.

ămĕthystĭnus, a, um, *adj*. [amethystus] **I.** *Of the color of amethyst:* vestes, Mart 1, 97, 7—*Also absol:* amethystina (sc vestimenta), * Juv. 7, 136—**II.** *Set* or *adorned with amethyst:* trientes, Mart. 10, 49

† **ămĕthystizōn**, ontis, *adj*, *m*, = ἀμεθυστίζων, *resembling the amethyst in color:* carbunculi, prob our *violet ruby*, Plin 37, 7, 25, § 93

† **ămĕthystus**, i, *f*, = ἀμέθυστος. **I.** *The amethyst, a precious stone of violet blue color*, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 121 sqq; Vulg Exod. 28, 19; ib Apoc 21, 20—**II.** *A kind of vine*, Col. 3, 2, 24; cf Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 31.

† **ămētor**, ŏris, *comm*, = ἀμήτωρ, *motherless*, Tert Praescr cap 53

* **amflexus**, a, um, *Part* [qs from amflecto], *bent* or *curved round:* ora grandi circuitu amflexa, Mel. 3, 2, 1.

amfractus, v. anfr.

† **ămia**, ae, *f*., and **ămias**, ae, *m*, = ἀμία, *the tunny, a sea fish:* (piscem) amiam vocant cujus etc, Plin. 9, 15, 19, § 49—The form amias: *acc.* amian, Lucil. ap Varr L. L. 7, § 47 Müll, cf. Paul ex Fest p 21 ib

† **ămiantus**, i, *m*, = ἀμίαντος (unspotted, pure), *the amianth, a stone which may be separated into threads and spun, and is inconsumable by fire, asbestos, earth flax*, Plin. 36, 19, 31, § 139

ămica, v 2. amicus

ămīcābĭlis, e, *adj* [amicus], *friendly, amicable* (post class and rare), Firm Math. 5, 5—*Adv:* **ămīcābĭlĭter**, *in a friendly manner*, Jul Epit Nov 63, § 211.

ămīcālis, e, *adj* [id], *friendly* (post-class) affectio, Dig. 17. 1, 10, § 7: transactio Cod. 6, 58, 15, § 5: Deus hospitalis, amicalis, App de Mundo, p 75, 9

‡ **ămīcārius**, ii, *m* [amica], *one that procures a mistress, a procurer*, Diom p 313 P

ămīcē, *adv*, v 1 amicus *fin.*

ămĭcīmen, inis, *n* [amicio], *a garment*, = amictus (only post class) candidum, App M. 11, p 261, 9. rude, id ib 11, p 268, 32.

‡ **amicinum**, i, *n*, *the neck of a wine-sack*, Paul ex Fest p 15 Müll. (*neutr* by mistake, cf amicinus: ἀσκοῦ στόμα, Gloss)

ăm-ĭcĭo, icui, or ixi, ictum, 4, *v a* (*fut.* amicibor, Plaut Pers. 2, 5, 6, *perf* only in exs below; *inf. perf* amicisse, Front.) [jacio], *to throw round to wrap about* (cf. ἀμφιβάλλω); exclusively of upper garments (on the contr, *induere*, of clothes put or drawn on, *vestire*, of those for the protection or ornament of the body): se amicire or *pass* amiciri, *to throw round, veil one's self* **I.** Lit · amictus epicroco, Naev ap Var. 7, 3, 92· palliolatim amictus Plaut. Ps 5, 1, 29 amicibor gloriose id Pers. 2, 5, 6 pallium, quo amictus, soccos, quibus indutus esset, Cic. de Or 3, 32 amictus est pallio, Vulg 1 Reg 28, 14· amictus togâ purpureâ, Cic. Phil 2, 34: qui te toga praetextâ amicuit, Brut. ap Diom. p 364 P.· celerius mater amixit, Varr ib: dum calceabat ipse sese et amiciebat, Suet Vesp 21 al.—Poet.: nube umeros (Gr. *acc*) amictus, Hor C 1, 2, 31; Verg A. 1, 516: amictus nube, Vulg Apoc 10, 1· lumine, ib Psa. 103, 2: mulier amicta sole, ib ib 12, 1; so. (rex) amicietur terra Aegypti, sicut amicitur pastor pallio suo, ib Jer. 43, 12.—**II.** Trop, of other things, *to cover, clothe, wrap up:* nive amicta loca, Cat. 63, 70: colus amicta lanâ, id. 64, 311: amicitur vitibus ulmus, Ov P 3, 8, 13: et piper et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis, Hor Ep 2, 1, 270. amicta ossa lurida pelle, id. Epod. 17, 22. amicti vitibus montes, Flor 1, 16. partem alteram luce, alteram tenebris amicisse Jovem, Fronto, Fer. Als. p 188.

ămīcĭter, *adv*, v 1. amicus *fin*

ămīcĭtia, ae, *f* (*gen sing* amicitiaï, Lucr. 3, 83; *acc* amicitiem, id 5, 1019 Lachm.; cf. Charis p 94 P., and Neue, Formenl. I. p 372) [amicus], *friendship* (very freq in Cic, occurring more than 200 times). **I.** Lit. Est autem amicitia nihil aliud nisi omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum cum benevolentiâ et caritate summa consensio, Cic. Am. 6: eo ego ingenio natus sum: amicitiam atque inimicitiam in frontem promptam gero, Enn. ap Non. 129, 26: jam diu ego huic bene et hic mihi volumus, et amicitia est antiqua, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 4: Per te deos oro et nostram amicitiam, Ter And. 3, 3, 6. sperata voluptas Suavis amicitiae Lucr. 1, 142: vincula amicitiaï, id. 3, 83 The expressions usually connected with it are: amicitiam incipere, Ter. And. 3, 3, 7: amicitia nascitur, Cic Am 9, 29: amicitia exardescit, id. ib 27, 100: est mihi amicitia cum aliquo, id. Clu. 42: amicitia est inter aliquos id. Planc 33: esse in amicitia cum aliquo, Nep Hann 2, 4: in amicitiam recipere, Cic. Att. 2, 20· amicitiam colere, id. Fam 15, 14· contrahere, id. Am. 14: gerere, id. Fam 3, 8, and Nep Dat 10, 3: tueri, Cic. Fin. 1, 20: jungere, Lucr 5, 1019: Cic Deiot. 9; Vulg Exod. 34, 12: expetere, Cic. Am 13 comparare, id. Rosc Am 38 parere, Nep Alcib 7, 5 conferre se ad amicitiam alicujus, Cic. Brut. 81· dedere se amicitiae alicujus, Caes. B G 3, 22. accedere ad amicitiam alicujus, Nep Eum 1, 4: in amicitias incidere, Cic Am. 12, 42 amicitiâ alicujus uti, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 43· pervenire in intimam amicitiam alicujus, Nep Alcib 5, 3. manere in amicitiâ, Cic Verr 2, 5, 32 amicitiam violare, Liv. 34, 31: deserere jura amicitiae. Cic. Am 10: funditus evertere, id. Fin. 2, 25· dissociare, id. Am. 20· dimittere, dissuere, discindere, id. ib 21: dirumpere, id. ib 22 *fin:* dissolvere, Vulg Eccli 22, 5· deficere ab amicitiâ alicujus, Nep Con 2, 2· repudiare amicitiam alicujus, Cic Planc 19. renunciare amicitiam alicui, Liv 42, 25—**II.** Transf **A.** In the histt., *a league of friendship, an alliance* between different nations, = foedus: Ubii, qui amicitiam fecerant, Caes. B G 4, 16 amicitiam populi Romani colere, Sall. J 8, 2· in amicitiam Populi Romani venire, Liv 22, 37: reges bello victos in amicitiam recipere, Sall. J 14, 5 foedus et amicitia, id. ib 104, 5· amicitia et foedus, id. ib 104, 4: amicitia ac societas, Liv. 7, 31 amicitiae foedus, id. 42, 12 amicitiam petere, id. 38, 18: quae urbes in amicitia permanserant, id. 43, 21; 10, 45. *amicitias cum aliquo facere*, Vulg 2 Reg 31, 2. cum aliquo inire, ib 2 Par 20, 35 al.—**B.** In botany, of plants, *sympathy:* rutae cum fico, Plin. 19, 8, 45, § 156· inter has vitium amicitia accipitur ulmus, id. 16, 17, 29, § 72.—**C.** In post Aug Lat, *abstr. pro concr* = amici hospitem nisi ex amicitiâ domini quam rarissime recipiat. Col. 11, 1, 23 (cf before hospitem nisi amicum familiaremque domini necessarium receperit). quin et parte ejusdem epistulae increpuit amicitias muliebres, Tac A. 5, 2 omnes amicitias et familiaritates intra breve tempus adflixit, Suet. Tib 51

* **ămīcĭties**, ei, *f*, v. the preced. art

* **ămīco**, āre, *v a* [amicus], *to make friendly to one's self* Oeclides solitâ prece numen amicat, Stat Th 3, 470

‡ **ămīcōsus**, a, um, *adj* [id.], *rich* or *abounding in friends*, Diom p 313 P.

ămictōrius, a, um, *adj* [amicio], *suitable for throwing about one*· linteamen, Cod. Th 8, 5, 48, § 1.—Hence, *subst* · **ămictōrium**, i, *n*, *a garment which is thrown about* or *over* one, *a light, loose garment*, esp of women, *a scarf, a tie for the neck* Cod Th. 8, 5, 48; Hier ad Isa. 2, 3, v. 23

1. ămictus, a, um, *Part* of amicio

2. ămictus, ūs, *m* [amicio], orig *a throwing about* or *on* one of a garment; hence, **I.** *The manner of dressing, fashion:* amictum imitari alicujus, Cic de Or 2, 22, 91 (cf. Plin Ep 2, 3, 2). est aliquid in amictu, Quint 11, 3, 156—**II.** Meton., abstr pro concr, *the garment itself that is thrown about* or *on, any clothing, a mantle, cloak*, etc.: quam (statuam) esse ejusdem, status, amictus anulus, imago ipsa declarat, Cic Att 6, 1, 17: frustra jam vestes, frustra mutatur amictus Tib 1, 9, 13· velut amictum mutabis eos, Vulg Heb 1, 12· duplex, *made of a double texture*, Verg A. 5, 421. Tyrii, Ov. A. A. 2 297 amictus corporis, Vulg Eccli 19, 27 nec amictu ora velabis, ib Ez 24, 17· gloriam dedit sanctitatis amictum, *the garment of holiness*, i e *the sacred vestment*. ib Eccli 50, 12 et saep—**B.** Trop **1.** For *other kinds of covering*. caeli mutemus amictum, *the air which surrounds us*, i e to go into another region, * Lucr. 6, 1133: Phrygius, Verg A. 3, 545: nebulae amictus, id. ib 1, 412; Stat Th. 1, 631· caecus, Sil. 12, 613· jam virides lacerate comas, jam scindite amictus, i. e *the herbage that clothes the ground, weeds*, Col. 10, 70—**2.** Prov., quem mater amictum dedit, sollicite custodire, i e *not to give up the habits formed in early youth*, Quint. 5, 14, 31.

ămīcŭla, v. amiculus.

ămĭcŭlum, i, *n*. [amicio], *a garment that one throws about* or *on him, a mantle, cloak:* amiculum genus est vestimenti, a circumjectu dictum, Paul. ex Fest p 28 Müll · amicae amictus amiculo, Cic Div. 2, 69: agreste duplex amiculum, Nep Dat. 3, 2. cum aliquem videret minus bene vestitum, suum amiculum dedit, id. Cim. 4, 2· toga picta plerumque amiculo erat accumbenti Sall. Fragm. ap Macr S 2, 9: matrem familiae tuam purpureum amiculum habere non sines? Liv 34, 7; 27, 4.—Trop: novissimum homini sapientiam colenti amiculum est gloriae cupido, Fronto, Eloqu p 78 Nieb

ămīcŭlus, i, *m dim* [amicus], *a dear friend:* quid de Docimo amiculo meo? * Cic Verr. 2, 3, 34 te nil miseret, dure, tui dulcis amiculi? Cat 30, 2; * Hor. Ep 1, 17, 3—Hence, **ămīcŭla**, ae, *f*, *a dear (female) friend*· de amicula rixatus, * Cic de Or 2, 59, 244; so Plin Ep 3, 9, 13; Suet Calig 33

1. ămīcus (old form **ămēcus**, Paul ex Fest p 15 Müll.), a, um, *adj* [amo], *friendly, kind, amicable, favorable, inclined to, liking*, constr with *dat*, Zumpt, Gram § 410 animo esse amico erga aliquem, Ter Hec 3, 3, 29, Cic Fam. 1, 7, 3· tribuni sunt nobis amici, id Q Fr 1, 2 *fin* · homo amicus nobis jam inde a puero, Ter Ad. 3 3, 86 Pompeium tibi valde amicum esse cognovi Cic Fam 1, 8 5, id Att 9, 5 amicus non magis tyranno quam tyrannidi, Nep Dion, 3, 2; id. Att 9: male numen amicum, Verg A. 2, 735; Ov F 3, 834 (Fortuna) amica varietati constantiam respuit, Cic N D 2, 16: amica luto sus, *fond of*, Hor Ep 1, 2, 26—*Comp:* mihi nemo est amicior Attico, Cic Att 16, 16· amicior Cilicum aerariis quam nostro, id ib 7, 1, 6; id. Fam 3, 2, 1.—*Sup*· Deiotarum, fidelissimum regem atque amicissimum rei publicae nostrae. Cic Att 15, 2, 2. cum summi viri, tum amicissimi, id. Am 2, 8 amicissimi viri, Suet Caes 1 successor conjunctissimus et amicissimus, Cic Fam 3, 3 hoc libro ad amicum amicissimus de amicitiâ scripsi id. Am 1, 5; 23, 88 (but the *comp* and *sup* may sometimes be rendered as belonging to 2. amicus, *a greater friend, the greatest friend*, as in Cic Att 16, 16, and Am 1, 5; so in Gr βασιλεὺς etc)—**B.** Of things, *kindly pleasing* (mostly poet, so Cic rarely) nihil homini amico est opportuno amicius, Plaut Ep 3, 3, 44. secundum te nihil est mihi amicius solitudine, Cic Att 12, 15 portus intramus amicos, Verg A 5, 57 fessos opibus solatur amicis, id.

ib 5, 416 vento amico ferri, Ov Tr 1, 5, 17 per amica silentia lunae, Verg A. 2, 255 amici imbres, id. G 4, 115 sidus amicum, Hor Epod. 10, 9 sol amicum tempus agens, *bringing the welcome hour*, id. C 3, 6, 43 tempus fraudibus amicum, Stat. S 5, 2, 39 brevitas postulatur, qui mihimet ipsi amicissima est, Cic Quinct 34.—* **C.** Amicum est mihi (after the Gr φίλον ἐστί μοι, in pure Lat, mihi cordi est, etc), with *inf*, *it pleases me, it accords with my feelings* nec dis amicum est nec mihi te prius Obire, Hor C 2, 17, 2 —Hence, *adv*, *in a friendly manner, kindly, amicably* **a.** Old form **ămīcĭter,** Pac ap Non 510, 26, Plaut. Pers 2, 3, 3 —**b.** Class form **ămīcē:** facis amice, Cic Am 2, 9 haec accipienda amice, id ib 24, 88, id. Fin 1, 10, id Off 1, 26 —* *Comp*, Front ad M Caes. 1, 6 — *Sup*, Cic Div in Caecil 9, Caes B C 2, 17

2. ămīcus, i, *m* [from amo, as φίλος from φιλέω, and אוֹהֵב from אָהַב] (*gen plur* amicûm, Ter Heaut. prol 24) **A.** *A friend*, constr with *gen* or *poss adj*, v Zumpt, Gram § 410 est is (amicus) tam quam alter idem, Cic Am 21, 80 (cf id ib 25, 92, id Off 1, 17) amicum qui intuetur, tam quam exemplar intuetur sui, id Am 7, 23 Non tam utilitas parta per amicum, quam amici amor ipse delectat, id ib 14, 51 Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, Enn ap Cic ib 17, 64 boni improbis, improbi bonis amici esse non possunt, Cic ib 20, 74 ex omnibus saeculis vix tria aut quattuor nominantur paria amicorum, id ib 4, 15 tu ex amicis certis mi es certissimus, Plaut. Trin 1, 2, 54 and 57 vetus verbum hoc est, Communia esse amicorum inter se omnia, Ter Ad 5, 4, 18 Respicis antiquum lassis in rebus amicum, Ov P 2, 3, 93 Alba tuus antiquissimus non solum amicus, verum etiam amator, Cic Verr 2, 3, 63 *fin* hospitis et amici mei M Pacuvii fabula, id Am 7, 24 suis incommodis graviter angi non amicum sed se ipsum amantis est *of one loving not his friend, but him self*, id. ib 3, 10 ab amicis honesta petere, amicorum causâ honesta facere, id. ib 13, 44 paternus amicus ac pernecessarius, id Fl 6, 14 amicus novus id Am 19, 67 vetus, id ib, Verg A 3, 82, Hor S 2, 6, 81, Ov P 1 6 53 amici ac familiares veteres, Suet Tib 55 aequaevus Verg A 5, 452 ardens id ib 9, 198 dulcis, Hor S 1, 3, 69, Ov P 1, 8, 31 carus, Hor C 4, 9, 51, Ov Tr 3, 6, 7 jucundus, Hor S 1, 3, 93 amici jucundissimi et omnium horarum, Suet Tib 42 amicus propior, Hor Ep 1, 9, 5 fidelis, id ib 2, 2, 1, Vulg Eccli 6, 14 fidus, Hor Ep 1, 5, 24 verus, Cic Am 21, 82, Vulg Eccli 25, 12 mendax, Hor A P 425 secernere blandum amicum a vero, Cic. Am 25, 95 memor, Ov Tr 5, 9, 33 summus, Ter Phorm 1, 1, 1 primus, Vulg 1 Macc 10, 65 amici tristes, Hor C 1 7, 24 maesti, Ov Tr 1, 9, 5 dives, Hor Ep 1, 8, 24 inops, id S 1, 2, 5 inferioris ordinis amici, Cic Am 19, 69 communes amici, Cic Fam 5, 2 amice, salve! Ter Eun 3, 5, 12, so Cat 55, 7, Verg A 6, 507, Hor C 2, 14, 6, and Vulg Matt 20, 13 magnanimi veritatis amici, Cic Off 1, 19 amicos parare, Ter And. 1, 1, 39 amicos parare optimam vitae, ut ita dicam, supellectilem, Cic Am 15, 55 minus amicorum habens, Ter Eun 4, 6, 22 me unum atque unicum amicum habuit, Cat 73, 6, amicos habere, Cic Am 11, 36, so Vulg Prov 22, 11 nos sibi amicos junget, Ter Hec. 5, 2, 32, Hor S 1, 3, 54 amicum servare, id. ib amicum servare per durum tempus, Ov P 2, 6, 29 aliquo uti amico, *to have one as a friend*, Cic de Or 1, 14, 62, Hor S 1, 4, 96 sibi amicum facere, Vulg Luc 16 9 amicum diligere, Verg A 9, 430, Vulg Deut. 13, 6 amico inservire, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 8 amico parcere, Hor S 1, 4, 35 et monendi amici saepe sunt et objurgandi, Cic Am 24, 88 amico ignoscere, Hor Ep 2, 2, 110 angorem pro amico capere, Cic Am 13, 48 amici jacentem animum excitare, id ib 16 59 amicum consolari, Ov Tr 5, 4, 41 amico orbatus, Cic Am 3, 10 amicum offendere, Hor S 1, 3 73 non paucis munitus amicis, Ov P 2, 3, 25 — Also for patronus *patron, protector*, so Horace of Mæcenas Epod 1, 2 amicus potens, *powerful friend*, id C 2, 18, 12, so, magnus, Juv 3, 57, 6 313. Suet Aug 56 valentissimi, id ib 35 — And for socius, *companion* trepido fugam ex probravit amico, Ov M 13, 69 — **B.** In polit relations, *a friend of the State* (who was not always socius, *an ally*, but the socius was always amicus, cf amicitia) Deiotarus ex animo amicus, unus fidelis populo Romano, Cic Phil 11, 13 socio atque amico regi Liv 37, 54, 7, 30 et saep, Suet. Caes 11 —**C.** In and after the Aug per, *a counsellor, courtier, minister of a prince*, Nep Milt 3, 2 Dahn. fuerunt multi reges ex amicis Alexandri Magni, id Reg 3, 1, so Suet Caes 70, 72, 70, 79, id. Aug 16, 17, 35, 56, 66, id Calig 19, id. Ner 5, id. Galb 7 al, cf Ernest ad Suet. Excurs XV—Hence, **ămīca,** ae, *f* **A.** In bon part, *a female friend* (very rare, cf ἑταίρα in Hom, Aristoph, Plato) amicae, cognatae, Ter Hec 4, 2, 16 at haec amicae erunt, ubi, etc, id ib 5, 2, 24 Me (laedit) soror et cum quae dormit amica simul, Prop 2, 6, 12 ibit ad adfectam, quae non languebit, amicam Visere, Ov Am 2, 2, 21, cf Juv 3, 12, 6, 353, 6, 455, 6, 481, so Inscr Grut 865 17, 891, 4 —**B.** In mal part, = meretrix, *a concubine, mistress, courtesan* (esp freq in the comic poets, so in Gr ἑταίρα com in Att usage) eum suus pater ab amicâ ab duxit, Naev ap Gell 6, 8 mulierem pejorem quam haec amica est Phaedromi non vidi, Plaut Curc 5, 1, 3, so id Trin 3, 2, 25, 3, 4, 22, id Cist 2, 3, 28, id Ep 5, 2, 36, 5, 2, 39 al sive ista uxor sive amica est, Ter And 1, 3, 11, id Heaut 1, 1 52, 1, 2, 15, 3, 3 6, 4, 6, 15 et saep, Cic Att 10, 10, Dig 50 16, 144

Amilcar, v Hamilcar

Ămīnaeus (-ēus), a, um, *adj*, = Ἀμιναῖος, *of or pertaining to Aminæa, a region in the country of the Piceni*, distinguished for the culture of the vine vites, Verg G 2, 97, so Cato, R R 6 4, 7, 2, Varr R R 1, 25 Schneid, Col 3, 2, 7, 3 9, 3, Plin 14, 3, 4, § 8, Pall Febr 9, 4, Inscr Orell 3678

Ămīsĭa, ae **I.** *Masc, a river in Germany*, now *the Ems*, Tac A. 1, 60, 1, 63, 2, 23, in Plin 4, 14, 28, § 100, and Mel 3, 3, called **Ămīsĭus,** ii, cf Mann Germ 419 —**II.** *Fem, a fortress built by the Romans upon the Ems* (near the Fort Delf Zyl, in West Friesland), Tac A 2, 8, cf Mann Germ 82

āmissĭbĭlis, e *adj* [amitto] *that may be lost* (only in eccl Lat), Aug Trin 5, 4, so id ib 15, 13 al

āmissĭo, onis, *f* [id] *a losing, a loss* (several times in Cic, elsewh rare) oppidorum, Cic Pis 17, 40 dignitatis, id ib 18, 43 omnium rerum, id Fam 4, 3 filiorum, Plin 17, 2, 2, § 12 boni, rei, Sen Ep 4 duorum luminum, *of* (my) *two eyes*, Vulg Jud 16, 28 nullius animae, ib Act 27, 22, ib Rom 11, 15

1. āmissus, a, um, *Part* of amitto

* **2. āmissus,** ūs, *m*, for amissio, *a loss* Siciliae, Nep Alcib 6, 2

Ămīsus, i, *f*, = Ἀμισός, *a town in Pontus*, now *Samsoon* Cic Imp Pomp 8, Plin 37, 8, 37, § 115, Mel 1 19 —**Ămīsum,** i, *n*, Plin 6 2, 2, § 7 Cf Mann Asia Min 2, 448 sq —**Ămīsēni,** orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Amisus*, Plin Ep 10, 93

ămĭta, ae, *f* [cf abba, avus, and Engl aunt] (so the mother's sister is called matertera, from mater, cf Dig 38 10 10) *a father's sister, a paternal aunt*, Cic Clu 10, Liv 39, 11, Tac. A 12 64, 27, 16, Vulg Lev 20, 19 et saep —**II.** Hence, **A.** Amita magna, *a sister of a grandfather* (avi) *a great aunt* Tac. A. 2, 27, Paul l c —**B.** Amita major, *an aunt of a grandfather*, Paul l c. and Fest s. v Major, p 98 —**C.** Amita maxima, *an aunt of a great grandfather, also called* abamita, Paul l c and Fest s v Major, p 98

Ămĭternum, i, *n* [acc to Varr L L 5, 5, 12, from am = amb and Aternus], = Ἀμίτερνον, *a very ancient town built by the Aborigines, in the Sabine country*, now *San Vettorino*, cf Mann Ital. 1, 509, the birth place of the historian Sallust —Derivv **A. Ămĭternīnus,** a, um, *adj*, *belonging to Amiternum*, Col 10, 422 —**Ămĭternīni,** orum, *m subst*, *its inhabitants*, Varr L L 5, 28, p 11 Müll, Liv 28, 45, 19, Plin 3, 12, 17, § 107 —**B. Ămĭternus,** a, um, *adj*, poet. for Amiterninus cohors, Verg A 7, 710 ager, Mart 13, 20

Ămĭtīnum, i, *n*, *a town in Latium*, Plin 3 5, 9, § 68

ămĭtīnus, a, um, *adj* [amita], *descended from a father's sister*, hence, **ămĭtīni,** ōrum, *m*, and **ămĭtīnae,** arum, *f*, *cousins, cousins german*, Dig 38, 10, 1 and 10

ā-mitto, misi, missum, 3, *v a* (amisti, sync, = amisisti, Ter Eun 2 2, 10, id. Hec. 2, 2, 9 amissis, sync. = amiseris, Plaut. Bacch 5, 2, 70) **I. 1. A.** In gen, *to send away from* one's self, *to dismiss* (thus, ante class, freq in Plaut and Ter) quod nos dicimus dimittere, antiqui etiam dicebant amittere, Don ad Ter Heaut 3, 1, 71, Att. ap Non 75, 32 stulte feci, qui hunc (servum) amisi, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 66, id. ib 4, 5, 25, so id. ib 4, 5, 28 quo pacto hic servos suum erum hinc amittat domum, id. Capt. prol. 36 et te et hunc amittam hinc, id. ib 2, 2, 82, so id. Most. 2, 2, 2, id Men 5, 8, 6 al. ut neque mi jus sit amittendi nec retinendi copia, Ter Phorm 1, 3, 24, 5, 8, 27; id. And 5, 3, 27, id Heaut 4, 8, 17 al testis mecum est anulus, quem amiserat, *which he had sent away*, id Ad 3, 2, 49, Varr ap Non 83, 12.—**B.** Spec., *to let go let slip* praeda de manibus amissa, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 20 —With simple *abl* praedam ex oculis manibusque amittere, Liv 30, 24, 29, 32 et saep Sceledre, manibus amisisti praedam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 47 Ritschl.—**2.** Trop **A.** In gen. istam rem certum est non amittere, Plaut Am 2, 2, 217 tibi hanc amittam noxiam unam, *to remit, to pardon* id Poen 1, 2, 191 occasionem amittere, Ter Eun 3, 5 58, so Cic. Caecin 5, 15, id Att. 15, 11, Caes B G 3, 18 al (opp occasionem raptare, Cic. arripere, Liv complecti, Plin Min intellegere, Tac) servire tempori et non amittere tempus cum sit datum, Cic Att. 8, 3, 6 fidem amittere, *to break their word given on oath*, Nep Eun 10, 2 Dahn, Ov M 15, 556 al —**B.** Of trees, *to let go, let fall, to drop, lose* punica florem amittit, Plin 16, 26, 46 § 109: pyrus et amygdala amittunt florem et primos fructus, id ib ocissime salix amittit semen, id 16, 26, 46, § 110 —**II.** Esp, *to lose* (commonly without criminality, by mistake accident, etc, while *perdere* usually designates a losing through one's own fault, and *omittere*, to allow a thing to pass by or over which one might have obtained) Decius amisit vitam, at non perdidit de dit vitam, accepit patriam amisit animam, potitus est gloria, Auct ad Her 4, 44, 57 Multa amittuntur tarditie et socordia, Att ap Non 181, 21 (Trag Rel p 73 Rib) Simul consilium cum re amisti? Ter Eun 2, 2, 10 amittit vitam sensumque priorem, Lucr 3 769 et saep imperii jus amittere, Cic Phil 10, 5 *fin* ut totam litem aut obtineamus aut amittamus, id Rosc Com 4, 10 classes optimae amissae et perditae, id. Verr 1, 5, 13 filium amisit (sc per mortem), id Fam 4, 6, so Tac Agr 6, Suet Vesp 3, id Calig 12 oppidum Capsam et magnam pecuniam amiserat Sall J 97, 1 patrimoniis amissis, id C 37, 5 amittere optimates, i e favorem, animum eorum, Nep Dion, 7, 2 Dahn patriam, Liv 5, 53 exercitum, id. 8, 33 opera amissa (sc incendio) restituit, id 5, 7, so Suet Claud 6 si reperire vocas amittere certius, i e *to know more certainly that she is lost*, Ov M 5, 519 colores, Hor C 3, 5, 27, so id S 1, 1, 60, 2, 5, 2 (not elsewh in Hor)

† **ammi (ami)** and **ammium (amium),** ii, *n.*, = ἄμμι and ἄμμιον, *ammi, an umbelliferous plant* est cumino simillimum quod Graeci vocant ami, Plin 20, 15, 58, § 163, 20, 24 100, § 264 Jan (al *ammi um*) ammium, Scrib Comp 121 *ext*

Ammĭānus Marcellīnus, i, *m*, *a Latin historian of the 4th century* Of his work, Rerum gestarum libri XXXI, which extended from the beginning of the reign of Nerva (91 A D) to the death of Valens (378), the first thirteen books are lost, cf, concerning him, Bähr Lit Gesch 349 sq, and Teuffel, Rom Lit. § 421, 1-5

Ammĭnēus, i q Aminaeus.

ammiror and **ammitto,** v admiror, etc

ammium, v ammi

† **ammŏchrȳsus,** i, *m*, = ἀμμόχρυσος

(gold sand), *a precious stone unknown to us*, perh. golden mica, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 188.

† **ammŏdȳtēs**, ae, *m.*, = ἀμμοδύτης (sand-burrower), *a kind of serpent in Africa*, * Luc. 9, 716; Sol. 27 al.

Ammōn, better **Hammon**, ōnis, *m.* [Egypt. Amun], = Ἄμμων, *a name of Jupiter, worshipped in Africa under the form of a ram* (on the present oasis Siwah). Connected with his temple was an oracle often consulted by the ancients; cf. Cat. 7, 5 sqq.; Curt. 4, 7; Luc. 9, 511 al.—Whence Ammonis cornu, *a gold-colored precious stone of the shape of a ram's horn, ammonite*, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 167. — Hence, **II.** **Ammōnĭăcus**, a, um, *belonging to Ammon* (*Africa, Libya*): sal, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 79; Col. 6, 17, 7; Ov. Med. Fac. 94.— **Ammōnĭăcum**, i, *n. subst.*, *a resinous gum, which distils from a tree near the temple of Jupiter Ammon*: Ammoniaci lacrima, Plin. 12, 23, 49, § 107: Ammoniaci lacrimae, id. 20, 18, 75, § 197: Ammoniaci guttae, Scrib. Comp. 28, 35; Cels. 5, 5.

ammŏnĕo and **ammŏnĭtrix**, v. admoneo, etc.

† **ammŏnĭtrum (ham-)**, i, *n.*, = ἀμμόνιτρον, *natron mingled with sand*, Plin. 36, 26, 26, § 194.

amnăcum, i, *n.*, *an herbaceous plant, pellitory*, Plin. 21, 30, 104, § 176.

‡ **amnenses** or **amnēses**, ium, *f.* [amnis], *towns situated near a river*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.

† **amnestĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ἀμνηστία (a forgetting), *an amnesty, a forgiving* or *pardoning of a state crime*: haec oblivio, quam Athenienses ἀμνηστίαν vocant, Vop. Aur. 39 (Nep. Thras. 3, 2, uses for it oblivio; cf.: venia et oblivio, Suet. Claud. 11: abolitio facti, id. Tib. 4).

* **amnĭcŏla**, ae, *comm.* [amnis-colo], *that dwells upon* or *grows by a river*: salices, Ov. M. 10, 96.

* **amnĭcŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [amnis], *a small river, rivulet, brook*, Liv. 36, 22 *fin.*

amnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to a river* (only post-class.): calami, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 166: insula Metubarris amnicarum maxima, i. e. *of those formed by rivers*, id. 3, 25, 28, § 148: calami, id. 16, 36, 66, § 166: pisces, Sol. 37: terga, Aus. Mos. 205.

amnĭgĕna, ae [amnis-gigno]. **I.** *Born in a river*: pisces, Aus. Mos. 116.—**II.** *Born of a river-god*: Choaspes, Val. Fl. 5, 602.

amnis, is, *m.* (*fem.*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 18; Naev. and Att. ap. Non. 191, 33; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 9; cf. Prisc. pp. 652 and 658 P.; Rudd. I. p. 26, n. 37; Schneid. Gram. 2, 98; *abl.* regularly amne; but freq. amni in the poets, Verg. G. 1, 203; 3, 447; Hor. S. 1, 10, 62; Col. R. R. 10, 136; also in prose, Liv. 21, 5; 21, 27 al.; cf. Prisc. p. 766; Rhem. Pal. 1374 P.; Rudd. I. p. 85, n. 85) [qs. for apnis from Sanscr. ap = water; *n. plur.* āpas, Van.; v. aqua], orig., *any broad and deep-flowing, rapid water; a stream, torrent, river* (hence, esp. in the poets, sometimes for *a rapidly-flowing stream* or *a torrent rushing down from a mountain* = torrens; sometimes for *a large river*, opp. fluvius (a common river); sometimes also for *the ocean* as flowing round the land; it most nearly corresponds with our *stream*; in prose not often used before the histt. of the Aug. per.; in Cic. only in Aratus and in his more elevated prose; never in his Epistt.). **I.** Lit.: acervos altā in amni, Att., Trag. Rel. p. 178 Rib.: apud abundantem antiquam amnem et rapidas undas Inachi, Att. ap. Non. 192, 4 (Trag. Rel. p. 175 Rib.): Sic quasi amnis celeris rapit, sed tamen inflexu flectitur, Naev. Trag. Rel. p. 12 Rib.; Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 15: molibus incurrit validis cum viribus amnis, Lucr. 1, 288 (v. the whole magnificent description, 1, 282-290): Nilus unicus in terris, Aegypti totius amnis, id. 6, 714: ruunt de montibus amnes, Verg. A. 4, 164: amnes magnitudinis vastae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 19.—Also in distinction from the sea: cum pontus et amnes cuncti invicem commeant, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2.—On the contr. of the *ocean*, acc. to the Gr. Ὠκεανὸς ποταμός (Hom. Od. 11, 639): Oceani amnis, *the ocean-stream*, Verg. G. 4, 233: quā fluitantibus undis Solis anhelantes abluit amnis equos, Tib. 2, 5, 60: Nox Mundum caeruleo laverat amne rotas, id. 3, 4, 16 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Poet., of the constellation Eridanus: Eridanum cernes funestum magnis cum viribus amnem, Cic. Arat. 145 (as a transl. of the Gr. λείψανον Ἠριδανοῖο, πολυκλαύστου ποταμοῖο, Arat. Phaenom. 360): Scorpios exoriens cum clarus fugerit amnis, Germanic. Arat. 648; cf. id. ib. 362. —**B.** Also poet. and in post-class. prose, *any thing flowing, liquid*, Verg. A. 12, 417; 7, 465: amnis musti, Pall. 11, 14, 18.—**C.** Of a writer, whose eloquence is thus compared to a flowing stream (v. flumen, II. B. and fluo, II. 2. B. 1.): alter (Herodotus) sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus amnis (i. e. *a noiseless stream flowing on in majestic size and fulness*) fluit; alter (Thucydides) incitatior fertur, Cic. Or. 12, 39.—**D.** Like flumen, as abstr., *a current, stream*: secundo amni, *down* or *with the stream*, Verg. G. 3, 447: adverso amne, *up the stream*, Curt. 10, 1 al.

Amnon, *a river in Arabia Felix*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 151.

ămo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (amâsso = amavero, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 23; id. Curc. 4, 4, 22; id. Mil. 4, 2, 16; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.: amâsse = amavisse, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 11: amantum = amantium, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 4; Lucr. 4, 1077; Ov. A. A. 1, 439) [cf. Sanscr. kam = to love; ἅμα = Sanscr. sam = Germ. sammt; Engl. same, Lat. similis; with the radical notion of likeness, union], *to like, to love*, ἐράω, φιλέω (both in the higher and the lower sense, opp. odisse; while *diligere* (ἀγαπάω) designates esteem, regard; opp. neglegere or spernere; cf. Doed. Syn. IV. p. 97; in the high sense in the philos. writings and Epp. of Cicero; often in the low sense, esp. in the comic poets. In the Vulg. amo and amor are comparatively little used, prob. from their bad associations, amo being used 51 times and amor 20. Instead of these words, diligo, dilectio and caritas were used. Diligo (incl. dilectus) occurs 422 times, and dilectio and caritas 144 times in all; dilectio 43 and caritas 101 times). **I.** In gen.: quid autem est amare, nisi velle bonis aliquem adfici, quam maximis, etiamsi ad se ex iis nihil redeat, Cic. Fin. 2, 24: amare autem nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem ames, nullā indigentiā, nullā utilitate quaesitā, id. Am. 27, 100: videas corde amare (eos) inter se, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 60; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 42: liberi amare patrem atque matrem videntur, Gell. 12, 1, 23: qui amat patrem aut matrem, Vulg. Matt. 6, 5: ipse Pater amat vos, h. l. used of God, ib. Joan. 16, 27: Cicerones pueri amant inter se, *love each other*, Cic. Att. 6, 1: magis te quam oculos nunc amo meos, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 67: quem omnes amare meritissimo debemus, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 234.—So, amare aliquem ex animo, *to love with all one's heart*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: unice patriam et cives, id. Cat. 3, 5: aliquem amore singulari, id. Fam. 15, 20: sicut mater unicum amat filium suum, Vulg. 2 Reg. 1, 26: dignus amari, Verg. E. 5, 89.—Amare in contr. with diligere, as stronger, more affectionate: Clodius valde me diligit, vel, ut ἐμφατικώτερον dicam, valde me amat, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 1; id. Fam. 9, 14: eum a me non diligi solum, verum etiam amari, id. ib. 13, 47; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 421, 30 (Orell. IV. 2, p. 466); Plin. Ep. 3, 9.—But diligere, as indicative of esteem, is more emph. than amare, which denotes an instinctive or affectionate love: non quo quemquam plus amem, aut plus diligam, Eo feci, sed, etc., Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 16: homo nobilis, qui a suis et amari et diligi vellet, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23: te semper amavi dilexique, *have loved and esteemed*, id. Fam. 15, 7: diligis (ἀγαπᾷς) me plus his? Etiam, Domine, tu scis quia amo (φιλῶ) te. Vulg. Joan. 21, 15 sqq., ubi v. Alford, Gr. Test. al.—Hence in asseverations: ita (sic) me dii (bene) ament or amabunt, *so may the gods love me, by the love of the gods, most assuredly*: ita me di amabunt, etc., Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 30 (v. the pass. in its connection): ita me di ament, credo, Ter. And. 5, 4, 44: non, ita me di bene ament, id. Hec. 2, 1, 9: sic me di amabunt, ut, etc., id. Heaut. 3, 1, 54.—Hence also ellipt.: ita me Jupiter! (sc. amet or amabit), Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 31 (so in Engl. with different ellipsis, *bless me!* sc. *God*).—And as a salutation: *Me.* Salvus atque fortunatus, Euclio, semper sies. *Eu.* Di te ament, Megadore, *the gods bless you!* Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 6 al.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Amare se, of vain men, *to be in love with, to be pleased with one's self*, also, *to be selfish* (used mostly by Cic.): quam se ipse amans sine rivali! Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8: nisi nosmet ipsos valde amabimus, id. Off. 1, 9, 29; so id. Att. 4, 16 *med.*; id. Har. Resp. 9: homines se ipsos amantes, Vulg. 2 Tim. 3, 2. —**B.** Of unlawful love, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 30: ut videas eam medullitus me amare! id. Most. 1, 3, 86 et saep.: meum gnatum rumor est amare, Ter. And. 1, 2, 14; 1, 2, 20 al.: ibi primum insuevit exercitus populi Romani amare, potare, etc., Sall. C. 11, 6: quae (via) eo me solvat amantem, Verg. A. 4, 479: non aequo foedere amare, id. ib. 4, 520; Hor. S. 2, 3, 250 Heind.; Vulg. Jud. 16, 4; ib. 2 Reg. 13, 4 al. —**C.** Trop., *to love* a thing, *to like, to be fond of, to find pleasure in, delight in*: nomen, orationem, vultum, incessum alicujus amare, Cic. Sest. 49, 105: amavi amorem tuum, id. Fam. 9, 16: Alexidis manum amabam, id. Att. 7, 2: amabat litteras, Nep. Att. 1, 2: ea, quae res secundae amant, lasciviā atque superbiā incessere, Sall. J. 41, 3: amare nemus et fugere urbem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 77: amat bonus otia Daphnis, Verg. E. 5, 61: non omnes eadem mirantur amantque, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 58: mirā diversitate naturā, cum idem homines sic ament inertiam et oderint quietem, Tac. G. 15: pax et quies tunc tantum amata, id. ib. 40: qui amant vinum et pinguia, Vulg. Prov. 21, 17: amant salutationes in foro, ib. Luc. 20, 46: amat Janua limen, *loves to remain shut*, i. e. *is constantly closed*, Hor. C. 1, 25, 3; so, Nilus amet alveum suum, *keep to its bed*, Plin. Pan. 31, 4 al.—With *inf.* as object: hic ames dici pater atque princeps, Hor. C. 1, 2, 50: amant in synagogis orare, Vulg. Matt. 6, 5.—**D.** Amare aliquem de or in aliquā re, quod, etc., *to like one for something, to be obliged to one for something, to be under obligation, be thankful.* **a.** With *de*: ecquid nos amas De fidicinā istac? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 3: de raudusculo multum te amo, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 7.—**b.** With *in*: et in Attilii negotio te amavi, Cic. Fam. 13, 62.—**c.** With *quod*: te multum amamus, quod, etc., Cic. Att. 1, 3: amas me, quod te non vidi? Domit. Afer. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 93.—Also without *prep.* or *quod*: soror, parce, amabo. *Anter.* Quiesco. *Adelph.* Ergo amo te, *I like you, am much obliged to you*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 40: bene facis: Merito te amo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 23.—Hence in the ellipt. lang. of conversation, amabo or amabo te (never amabo vos, etc.), lit. *I shall like you* (*if you say, do*, etc., *that for me*).—Hence in entreaties = oro, quaeso, precor (with *ut* or *ne* foll.), *be so good, I pray, entreat you* (in Plaut. and Ter. very freq.; in the latter always amabo without te; in Cic. only in Epistt.): quis hic, amabo, est, qui, etc., Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 26: qui, amabo? id. Bacch. 1, 1, 19: quid, amabo, obticuisti? id. ib. 1, 1, 28 et saep.: id, amabo, adjuta me, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 70: id agite, amabo, id. ib. 1, 2, 50 al.; Cat. 32, 1: id, amabo te, huic caveas, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 10; id. Men. 4, 3, 4: amabo te, advola, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10: cura, amabo te, Ciceronem nostrum, id. Att. 2, 2.—With *ut* or *ne* foll.: scin quid te amabo ut facias? Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 71; 3, 3, 1: amabo, ut illuc transeas, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 31: amabo te, ne improbitati meae assignes, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4.—**E.** With *inf.*, *to do a thing willingly, to be wont* or *accustomed to* (cf. φιλέω; mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): clamore, vultu, saepe impetu, atque aliis omnibus, quae ira fieri amat, *delights to have done, is wont to do*, Sall. J. 34, 1; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 17: aurum per medios ire satellites Et perrumpere amat saxa potentius Ictu fulmineo, Hor. C. 3, 16, 9; so id. ib. 2, 3, 9; id. Epod. 8, 15; Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 28; Tac. A. 4, 9.—Hence, **ămans**, antis, *P. a.*, with *gen.* or *absol.* **A.** *Fond, loving, kind, feeling kindly to, benevolent, pleasing*; and subst., *a friend, patron*: continentem, amantem uxoris maxime, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 7: veterem amicum suum studiosum, amantem, observantem sui, Cic. Rab. Post. 16: homines amantes tui, id. Fam. 9, 6: cives amantes patriae, id. Att. 9, 19; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: amans cruoris, Ov. P. 2, 9, 46: ad nos amantissimos tui veni, Cic. Fam. 16, 7: Amantissimus Domini habitabit in eo, Vulg. Deut. 33, 12; ib. Amos, 5, 11: amantissima eorum non proderunt iis, *their most*

pleasant things, ib Isa 44, 9, so ib Os 9, 16 —**B.** Trop, of things, *friendly affectionate* nomen amantius indulgentiusque, Cic Clu 5 lenissimis et amantissimis verbis utens, id Fam 5, 15 al —**C.** Sometimes in a bad sense = amator or amica *a paramour*, cf Wolf ad Cic Tusc 4, 12, 27, cf Hor Ep 1, 1, 38 quis fallere possit amantem, Verg A. 4, 296, 4, 429 amantium irae amoris integratio est Ter And. 3, 3, 23 oblitos famae melioris amantis, Verg A 4, 221 perjuria amantûm, Ov A A. 1, 633 — Hence, **ămanter,** *adv*, *lovingly, affectionately*, Cic Fam 5, 19, id Att 2, 4 —*Comp*, Tac A 1, 43 —*Sup*, Cic Am 1

ā-mŏdo (better, separately), *adv* [formed after the Greek, v examples], *from this time forward, henceforth*, = ἀπὸ τούτου (only in eccl Lat) a modo et usque in sempiternum (Gr ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν) Vulg Isa. 9, 7, so ib ib 59, 21 non me videbitis a modo, donec etc. (Gr ἀπ' ἄρτι), ib Matt. 23 39, so ib ib 26, 29, ib Joan 13, 19 al, Hier Vit Hil. 51 p 157 Francf, Paul Nol. 8, 28, cf Hand Turs I p 286

ămoebaeus, a, um *adj*, = ἀμοιβαῖος, *alternate* (pure Lat alternus), hence, amoebaeum carmen = ᾆσμα ἀμοιβαῖον, *a responsive song*, Fest., Serv ad Verg E 3, 28, 59, 66 al —Hence in metre, pes amoebaeus ex duabus longis et totidem brevibus et longa, Diom p 478 P (e g incredibilis, opp antamoebaeus, q v)

Ămoebeus (trisyl), ĕi, *m*, = Ἀμοιβεύς, *a distinguished Athenian harp player*, Ov A A 3, 399

ămoenē, *adv*, v amoenus *fin*

ămoenĭtas, atis, *f* [amoenus], *pleasantness, delightfulness, loveliness* **I.** Lit, of places (as scenery a garden, river, etc, in the poets, except Plaut, rare, never in Ter, Lucr, or Hor) nunc domus suppeditat mihi hortorum amoenitatem, Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 4 fluminis, id. ib 3, 1, 1 amoenitates orarum et litorum, id N D 2, 39, so id Leg 2, 1, id. Rep 2, 4, Nep Att 13, Col 1, 4, 8, Flor 2, 11 4 al —**II.** Metaph **A.** Of other things (so in Plaut and the prose writers of the post Aug per, but not in Cic) amoenitates omnium venerum atque venustatum Plaut Stich 2, 1, 5 hic me amoenitate amoena amoenus oneravit dies, id Capt 4 1, 7 amoenitates studiorum, Plin. praef vitae Tac A 5 2 verborum, Gell 12 1 *fin* orationis, id 10, 3 al —**B.** As a term of endearment uxor mea, mea amoenitas quid tu agis? *my delight*, Plaut Cas. 2, 3 13 mea vita, mea amoenitas, meus ocellus, id Poen 1, 2, 152

ămoenĭter, *adv*, v amoenus *fin*

ămoeno, are, *v a* [amoenus] late Lat **I.** Lit of places, *to make pleasant* regio aut consita pomis aut amoenata lucis, Salv Gub Dei, 7 *med* —**II.** Trop, *to please, delight* amoenare oculos, Cypr Ep 2, 1 amoenare felices animas, Cassiod Ep 2, 40 al

ămoenus, a, um, *adj* [amo, some comp ἀμείνων] *lovely, delightful pleasant, charming* (in gen of objects affecting the sense of sight only, as a beautiful landscape, gardens, rivers, pictures etc amoena loca quod solum amorem praestent et ad se amanda adliciant, Varr ap Isid Orig 14 amoena sunt loca solius voluptatis plena, Serv ad Verg A. 5, 734, while *jucundus* is used both in a phys and mental sense, cf Doed Syn III p 36, class in prose and poetry) **I.** Lit amoena salicta, Enn ap Cic Div 1, 20, 40 (Ann v 40 Vahl) Ennius, qui primus amoeno Detulit ex Helicone perenni fronde coronam, *who first from the charming Helicon*, etc, Lucr 1, 117 fons id 4 1024 locus Cic. de Or 2, 71, 290 praediola id Att. 16, 3, 4 loca amoena voluptaria Sall C 11, 5 Kritz amoena piorum Concilia, Verg A 5, 734 Devenere locos laetos et amoena virecta Fortunatorum nemorum sedesque beatas, id ib 6, 638 rus Hor Ep 1, 10, 6 aquae, aurae, id C 3, 4, 7 hae latebrae dulces, etiam, si credis, amoenae, *delightful to me* (subjectively), *but also in and of themselves* (objectively) *pleasant*, id Ep 1, 16, 15 Schmid, cf Doed Syn. III p 35 amoenae Farfarus umbrae, Ov M 14, 330 where Merkel, *opacae* Farfarus *undae* amoenissima aedificia, Tac H 3, 30 pictura, Plin 35, 10, 37 *fin.* — In reproach cultus amoenior, *too showy coquetting*, Liv 4, 44, 11 —As *subst.*, **ămoena,** orum, *n* (cf abditus, etc), *pleasant places* per amoena Asiae atque Achaiae Tac. A 3, 7 amoena litorum, id H 3, 76 —**II.** Transf to other things (rare, and for the most part only post Aug) vita, Tac. A 15, 55 ingenium, id. ib 2, 64, so id ib 13, 3 animus, i e. amoenitatibus deditus, Aur Vict Epit 1 amoenissima verba, Gell 2, 26, 16, 3, 18, 5 al —Hence, *adv* * **a.** Old form **ămoenĭter:** hilare atque amoeniter vindemiam agitare *joyfully and delightfully*, Gell 20, 8 —**b.** Usu form **ămoenē;** * in respect to smell, *sweetly, fragrantly*, Plaut Mil 2, 5, 2, of a dwelling, *pleasantly* (in *sup*), Plin Ep 4, 23, of discourse (in *comp*), Gell 14, 1, 32

ā-mōlĭor, itus, 4, *v dep*, *to remove* a person or thing *from* a place (with effort or difficulty), *to move* or *carry away* amoliri dicuntur ea, quae cum magna difficultate et molimine summoventur et tolluntur e medio, Don ad Ter And 4, 2, 24 (never in Cic or Hor) **I.** Lit, Att ap Non 75, 31 amoliri omnia, Plaut Ps 3, 2, 67, so id Most 2, 1, 44 impedimentum omne, Sisenn ap Non 73, 15 omnia e medio, Plin 11, 10, 10, § 25 obstantia silvarum, Tac A. 1, 50 onus, Luc 5, 354 —Hence, amoliri se (ante class), *to take one's self away, to go away* non tu te e conspectu hinc amolire? Pac ap Non 73, 13, Plaut Truc 2, 7, 68, so id Ps 1, 5, 144 hinc vos amolimini, *begone*, Ter And 4, 2, 24 — **II.** Trop, *to put away, avert*, in rhet, *to refute, repel* religiosum id gestamen amoliendis periculis arbitrantur, Plin 32, 2, 11, § 23 invidiam crimenque ab aliquo, Tac H 3, 75 dedecus, id A 14, 14 amolior et amoveo nomen meum, i e omitto, *I pass over, lay no stress on*, Liv 28, 28 videndum etiam, simul nobis plura aggredienda sint, an amolienda singula, i e refutanda, *to be refuted, rebutted*, Quint 5, 13, 11, so id. 4, 1, 29, 4, 2, 27 al

☞ *Pass* Jube haec hinc omnia amolirier, Plaut Most 2, 1, 24 cum amolita objecta onera armatis dedissent viam, Liv 25, 36

* **āmōlītĭo,** ōnis, *f* [amolior], *a removing, putting away* ubi infantis aliorsum dati facta ex oculis amolitiost, Gell 12, 1, 22

āmōlītus, *Part*, of amolior

† **ămōmis,** idis *f*, = ἀμωμίς, *a plant similar to the genuine amomum, but inferior in fragrance*, Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 49

† **ămōmum** or **-on,** i, *n*, = ἄμωμον, *an aromatic shrub, from which the Romans prepared a costly, fragrant balsam* · Cissus vitiginea, Linn., Plin 12, 13, 28, § 48, 16, 32, 59, § 135 Assyrium vulgo nascetur amomum, Verg E 4, 25, so id. ib 3, 89, Ov P 1, 9, 52, Mart 5, 65, Pers 3, 104

ămor (old form **ămōs,** like honos labos, colos, etc., Plaut. Curc 1, 2, 2, v Neue Formenl I p 170), oris, *m* [amo] *love* (to friends parents, etc, and also in a low sense, hence in gen, like amo, while *caritas*, like diligere, is esteem, regard, etc, hence amor is used also of brutes, but caritas only of men, v amo *init*) Amicitiae caritate et amore cernuntur Nam cum deorum, tum parentum, patriaeque cultus, eorumque hominum, qui aut sapientia aut opibus excellunt, ad caritatem referri solet Conjuges autem et liberi et fratres et alii, quos usus familiaritasque conjunxit, quamquam etiam caritate ipsâ tamen amore maxime continentur Cic Part Or 25, 88, cf id ib 16 56, Doed Syn IV p 100 (but *amor* is related to *benevolentia* as the cause to the effect, since benevolentia designates only an external, friendly treatment, but amor *a real, internal love*) amor, ex quo amicitia nominata princeps est ad benevolentiam conjungendam, Cic Am 8, 26 nihil enim est quod studio et benevolentia, vel amore potius effici non possit, id Fam 3, 9, cf Doed Syn. IV p 105 (very freq in all periods, and in every kind of style, in a low sense most freq in the com and eleg poets, Petron, and similar authors, v amo *init*), constr with *in*, *erga*, or the *obj gen* (with the *gen* of the gerund, never in Cic, and perh in no prose writer, but it is so found in Lucr, Ovid, and Hor) **I.** Lit ab his initiis noster in te amor profectus, Cic Fam 13, 29 si quid in te residet amoris erga me, id ib 5 5 amori nostro (i e quo a te amamur) plusculum etiam, quam concedit veritas, largiare, id. ib 5, 12, Postquam primus amor deceptam morte fefellit, Verg A. 4 17 amabilis super amorem mulierum, Vulg 2 Reg 1, 26 in paternitatis amore, *brotherly love* (Gr φιλαδελφία), ib 1 Pet. 1, 22, ib 2 Pet. 1, 7 *bis* amplecti aliquem amore, Cic. Att. 7, 1 habere amorem erga aliquem, id. ib 9, 14 respondere amori amore, id. ib 15, 21 conciliare amorem alicui, id. de Or 2, 51 et saep —Of sexual love, whether lawful or unlawful Medea amore saevo saucia, Enn Med ap Auct ad Her 2, 22 (as a transl of the Gr ἔρωτι θυμὸν ἐκπλαγεῖσ' Ἰάσονος, Eur Med. prol. 8) videbantur illi (septem anni) pauci dies prae amoris magnitudine, Vulg Gen 29, 20, 29, 30 is amore projecticiam illam deperit, Plaut Cist 1, 3, 43 amore perdita est, id. Mil 4, 6, 38 in amore haec omnia sunt vitia, Ter Eun 1, 1, 14 aeterno devictus volnere amoris, Lucr 1, 35 qui vitat amorem, id 4, 1069 Nec te noster amor tenet? Verg A. 4, 307, 4, 395, Ov M 4, 256 ne sit ancillae tibi amor pudori, Hor C 2 4, 1 meretricis amore Sollicitus id S 2, 3, 252 ut majus esset odium amore, quo ante dilexerat, Vulg 2 Reg 13, 15 ambo vulnerati amore ejus, ib Dan 13, 10 al —In both significations also in the *plur* amores hominum in te, Cic Att 5, 10 amores sancti, id Fin 3 20, 68, cf id Tusc. 4, 34, 72 Ille meos, primus qui me sibi junxit amores Abstulit, Verg A 4, 28 est is mihi in amoribus, i e valde a me amatur, Cic Fam 7, 32 meos amores eloquar, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 2 meretricii amores Ter And 5, 4 10 quem amore venerio dilexerat, Nep Paus 4, 1 amores et hae deliciae, quae vocantur, Cic Cael 19 quando Dido tantos rumpi non speret amores, Verg A. 4, 292 Tabuit ex illo dementer amoribus usa Ov M 4, 259 insanos fateamur amores, id ib 9 519 et saep, Hor C 3, 21, 3 et saep — **II.** Meton **A.** For *the beloved object itself* amores et deliciae tuae, Cic Div 1, 36 Pompeius, nostri amores, id Att 2 19, 16, 6, and ironic. sed redeo ad amores deliciasque nostras, L Antonium, id Phil 6, 5, Plaut. Poen 1, 1, 79, Ov M 1, 617, 4, 137 al —**B.** Personified Amor, *the god of love, Love, Cupid*, Ἔρως O praeclaram emendatricem vitae poeticam, quae Amorem flagitii et levitatis auctorem in concilio deorum collocandum putet, Cic Tusc 4, 32, 69 Deum esse Amorem turpis et vitio favens finxit libido, Sen Phaedr 195 Illum conjugem, quem Amor dederat, qui plus pollet potiorque est patre, vet poet ap Cic Tusc 4 32, 69 Omnia vincit Amor, et nos cedamus Amori, Verg E 10, 69 Improbe Amor, quid non mortalia corpora cogis? id A 4, 412 · Paret Amor dictis carae genetricis, id ib 1, 689 Amor non talia curat, id E 10, 28 nec quid Amor curat, Ov M 1, 480 Amori dare ludum, Hor C 3, 12, 1, Prop 1, 2, 8 non tot sagittis, Spicula quot nostro pectore fixit Amor, id 3, 4, 2 pharetratus, Ov Tr 5, 1, 22 Notaque purpureus tela resumit Amor, id Am 2, 9, 34 movit Amor gemmatas aureus alas, id R Am 39 et saep — Also in the *plur*, *Cupids, Loves* corpora nudorum Amorum, Ov M 10, 516 lascivi Amores, Hor C 2 11, 7 parvi Amores, Prop 3, 1, 11 Amores volucres Ov Ep 16, 201 pharetrati, id R Am. 519 al —**C.** *A strong, passionate longing for something desire, lust* consulatûs amor, Cic Sull 26 73 gloriae, id Arch 11, 28 amicitiae, id Tusc 4, 33, 70 lactis, Verg G 3, 394 vini Liv 9, 18 auri, Verg A 1, 349 argenti Hor S 2, 3, 78 nummi, Juv 14 138 laudum, Verg A 9, 197 et saep: cognitionis, Cic Fin 4, 7, 18 —With *gerund* · edundi, Lucr 4, 870 habendi, Ov M 1, 131, and Hor Ep 1, 7, 85 scribendi, id S 2, 1, 10 —Poet, with *inf* si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros, Verg A 2, 10 seu rore pudico Castaliae flavos amor est tibi mergere crines, Stat Th 1, 698 — * **D.** Poet, *a love charm, philtre* quaeritur et nascentis equi de fronte revolsus Et matri praereptus amor, Verg A 4, 516, upon which passage Serv remarks Secundum Plinium, qui dicit in Naturali Historia (8, 42, 66, § 163 sqq) pullos equinos habere in fronte quandam carnem, quam eis statim natis adimit mater, quam si quis forte

praeripuerit, odit pullum et lac ei denegat; v. hippomanes.

* **ămōrābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [amor], *loving, amorous:* Laberius in Lacu Averno mulierem amantem verbo inusitatius ficto amorabundam dixit, Gell. 11, 15, 1.

Ămorgus or **-ŏs**, i, *f.*, = Ἀμοργός, *one of the Sporades in the Ægean Sea, the birthplace of the poet Simonides;* under the Roman emperors, a place for the banishment of criminals; now *Amorgo*, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 70; Tac. A. 4, 30; v. Mann. Gr. 734 sq.

* **ămōrĭfer**, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [amor-fero], *producing*, or *awakening love:* sagittae, Ven. 6, 2, 13.

* **ămōrĭfĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [amor-facio], *causing love*, App. Herb. 123.

ămōs, v. amor.

amosio: annuo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 26 Müll. (very dub.).

āmōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amoveo], *a removing, removal* (rare; only twice in Cic.): doloris, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37; 2, 3, 9: ordinis, Dig. 47, 10, 43.

āmōtus, a, um, *Part.* of amoveo.

ā-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, *v. a.*, *to remove from, to put* or *take away, to withdraw* (esp. with effort or trouble; syn.: dimoveo, abduco, averto, arceo, repello): proprie amovetur saxum de loco, Don. ad Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 14; cf.: amoveamus lapidem de ore putei, Vulg. Gen. 29, 8; v. amolior. **I.** In gen. (class.): me exinde amovit loco, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 64: Ubi erit empta, ut aliquo ex urbe (eam) amoveas, id. Ep. 2, 2, 94: testem hanc quom abs te amoveris, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 72: Age, tamen ego hunc amovebo, id. Ad. 4, 2, 14: illum ex istis locis amove, Cic. Att. 1, 12: juvenes amoverunt eum, Vulg. Act. 5, 6: lex Porcia virgas ab omnium civium corpore amovit, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 12: Ille est amotus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 64: amoto custode, Prop. 1, 11, 15: amotis longius ceteris, Curt. 7, 1: alia amovimus ab hostium oculis, Liv. 5, 51: imagines ex bibliothecis amovere, Suet. Calig. 34; id. Caes. 68; id. Ner. 47. — Hence: se amovere, *to retire, withdraw:* te hinc amove, *off with you!* Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 33: e coetu se amovissent, Liv. 3, 38: qui memet finibus umquam amorim Ausoniae, Sil. 17, 224: statuit repente recedere seque e medio quam longissime amovere, Suet. Tib. 10.—Trop. of abstract ideas, *to put away, cast off*, etc.: segnitiem amove, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 6: suspitionem ab aliquo, id. Trin. 3, 3, 54: socordiamque ex pectore, id. Ps. 1, 2, 11; so, crapulam, id. ib. 5, 1, 35: amoto metu, Ter. And. 1, 2, 10: qui istum amorem ex animo amoveas, id. ib. 2, 1, 7: opinionem, id. ib. 3, 2, 30: misericordiam, Vulg. 2 Macc. 6, 16: amove malitiam a carne, ib. Eccl. 11, 10: bellum, Liv. 5, 35: amoto quaeramus seria ludo, *jesting aside*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 27 al.—Poet., of time, *to take with itself:* quaecumque vetustate amovet aetas, * Lucr. 1, 225.—**II.** Esp. **A.** In and after the Aug. per., *to take away by stealth, to steal* (euphemist. for furari, furtum facere): boves Per dolum amotas, Hor. C. 1, 10, 10: si filia familiares res amoverit, Dig. 25, 2, 3: aliquid ex heredidate, ib. 29, 2, 70 al.—**B.** In post-Aug. prose (perh. only in Tac.), *to banish:* amotus Cercinam quattuordecim annis exilium toleravit, Tac. A. 1, 53: in insulam, id. ib. 4, 31: Cretam, id. ib. 4, 21: aemulationis suspectos per nomen obsidum amovere, id. ib. 13, 9; 14, 57.

† **ampĕlĭnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀμπέλινος, *of the vine*, Caecil. ap. Non. 548, 15.

† **ampĕlītis**, idis, *f.*, = ἀμπελῖτις, *a kind of bituminous earth, with which the vine was sprinkled in order to keep off worms*, Plin. 35, 16, 56, § 194.

† **ampĕlŏdesmŏs**, i, *m.*, = ἀμπελόδεσμος, *a plant used for tying up vines*, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 209.

† **ampĕlŏleucē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἀμπελολεύκη (*white vine*), *the white vine, bryony:* Bryonia alba, Linn.; Plin. 22, 1, 16, § 21.

ampĕlŏprăson, i, *n.*, = ἀμπελόπρασον, *a plant, probably field-garlic*, Plin. 24, 15, 86, § 136.

1. ampĕlŏs, i, *f.*, = ἄμπελος, *a vine, grape-vine* (used technically; in pure Lat. vitis). **I.** Ampelos agria, *wild vine* (in pure Lat. labrusca), Plin. 23, 1, 14, § 19. — **II.** Ampelos chironia, *greasewort;* in pure Lat. vitis nigra or bryonia, Plin. 23, 1, 17, § 27; 24, 4, 16, § 34.

2. Ampĕlŏs, i, *f.* **I.** *A city of Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 37.—**II.** *A headland and town in Crete*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59.

3. Ampĕlŏs, i, *m.*, *a beautiful youth, loved by Bacchus*, Ov. F. 3, 409.

‡ **ampendĭces**, *appendages*, so called by the ancients, acc. to Festus, quod circumpenderent, quos nunc appendices appellamus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.

† **amphēmĕrĭnŏs**, a, on, *adj.*, = ἀμφημερινος, *daily* (in pure Lat. cotidianus): genus febrium, *not intermittent*, Plin. 28, 16, 66, § 228.

Amphĭărāus, i, *m.*, = Ἀμφιάραος, *a distinguished Grecian seer, father of Alcmæon and Amphilochus.* Knowing that he was doomed to lose his life in the Theban war, he concealed himself in his house; but his wife, Eriphyle, was prevailed upon to betray him by the offer of a golden necklace, and he was compelled by Polynices to accompany him to the war, where he was swallowed up, with his chariot, in the earth, Cic. Div. 1, 40; Ov. P. 3, 1, 52.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Amphĭărēus** (five syll.), a, um, *adj.*, *Amphiarian:* quadrigae Amphiariae, Prop. 3, 32, 39.—**B. Amphĭărāĭdes**, ae, *m.*, *a male descendant of Amphiaraus*, i. e. *Alcmæon*, Ov. F. 2, 43 (al. Amphiărēīades).

† **amphĭbŏlĭa** (**amphĭbŏlŏgĭa**, in Charis. p. 243 P.; Diom. p. 444; Isid. Orig. 1, 33), ae, *f.*, = ἀμφιβολία (ἀμφιβολογία); in rhet., *ambiguity, double-meaning*, Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116; id. Fam. 7, 32; Auct. ad Her. 2, 11; Quint. 7, 9, 1 al.

† **amphĭbŏlus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀμφίβολος, *ambiguous*, Mart. Cap. 5, 149.

† **amphĭbrăchys**, yos, *m.*, = ἀμφίβραχυς (short before and after); in metre, *the foot* ⏑–⏑, Quint. 9, 4, 82 (later gramm. sometimes give the word the Latin ending, amphibrachus; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 105).

* **amphĭbrĕvis**, is, *m.*, for amphibrachys, Diom. p. 475 P.

Amphictyŏnes, um (*acc.* Gr. -ăs; v. infra), *m.*, = Ἀμφικτύονες, *the political and religious assembly of the confederated Greek States at Thermopylæ, later at Delphi, the Amphictyons* (cf. Tittm. Amphyct. Bund, Heeren Ideen, 3, 196): Thebani accusantur apud Amphictyonas, Cic. Inv. 2, 23; Quint. 5, 10, 111: decreto Amphictyonum, Tac. A. 4, 14.

Amphĭdămas, antis, *m.*, = Ἀμφιδάμας, *one of the Argonauts, son of Aleus, from Arcadia*, Hyg. Fab. 14; Val. Fl. 1, 376.

Amphĭlŏchĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀμφιλοχία, *a small province in Acarnania*, Cic. Pis. 40; Mann. Gr. 62 sq.—Hence, **Amphĭlŏchĭus** or **Amphĭlŏchĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Amphilochian:* Argos Amphilochium, Liv. 38, 10: Argos Amphilochicum, Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5. —**Amphĭlŏchi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Amphilochia*, Liv. 38, 3.

Amphĭlŏchus, i, *m.*, = Ἀμφίλοχος. **I.** *Son of Amphiaraus, founder of* Argos Amphilochium, *in Epirus*, Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 3. —**II.** *Son of Alcmæon and Manto, who, as a seer, had a temple at Oropus, in Attica*, Liv. 45, 27.

† **amphĭmăcrus**, i, *m.*, = ἀμφίμακρος (long before and after), *an amphimacer, the poetical foot* –⏑– (also called Creticus), Quint. 9, 4, 81.

† **amphĭmallum**, i, *n.*, = ἀμφίμαλλον (hairy on both sides), *woollen cloth, which was hairy* or *shaggy on both sides*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll.; Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 193.

Amphĭmĕdōn, ontis, *m.*, = Ἀμφιμέδων, *a Libyan who, while fighting for Cepheus against Perseus, was slain by the latter*, Ov. M. 5, 75.

Amphinŏmus, i, *m.*, = Ἀμφίνομος, *a youth of Catana who, with his brother Anapis, saved his parents upon his shoulders from the flames of Ætna; on account of which monuments were erected to both of them by their fellow-citizens*, Sen. Ben. 3, 37; Sil. 14, 197; Val. Max. 5, 4, ext. 4.

Amphīon, ŏnis, *m.*, = Ἀμφίων, *son of Antiope by Jupiter, king of Thebes, and husband of Niobe;* renowned for his music, by the magical power of which the stones came together for the building of the walls of Thebes, Hyg. Fab. 6 and 7; Hor. A. P. 394. He killed himself on account of grief for the loss of his children, who had been slain by the arrows of Apollo and Diana, Ov. M. 6, 221; 6, 271; 6, 402: Amphionis arces, i. e. *Thebes*, id. ib. 15, 427. — Whence, **Amphĭŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Amphionian:* Amphioniae lyrae, Prop. 1, 9, 10.

Amphĭpŏlis, is, *f.*, = Ἀμφίπολις, *a distinguished city in Macedonia*, now *Neokhorio*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38; Liv. 45, 9; 45, 29.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Amphĭpŏlītes**, ae, *m.*, = Ἀμφιπολίτης, *an Amphipolitan*, Varr. R. R. 1, 1.—**B. Amphĭpŏlītānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *belonging to Amphipolis*, Just. 14 *fin.*

† **amphĭprostȳlos**, i, *m.*, = ἀμφιπρόστυλος (with pillars before and behind), *a temple which had pillars in front and rear, but not at the sides*, Vitr. 3, 1.

† **amphisbaena**, ae, *f.*, = ἀμφίσβαινα, *a kind of serpent in Libya which can move either backwards or forwards*, Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85; Luc. 9, 719.

Amphissa, ae, *f.*, = Ἄμφισσα. **I.** *The ancient chief town in Locri Ozolæ, near Phocis*, now *Salona*, Luc. 3, 172; cf. Mann. Gr. 125.—**II.** *A promontory of Locri Epizephyrii, in Lower Italy;* whence, **Amphissius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Amphissa:* Amphissia saxa, Ov. M. 15, 703 Riese, where Merkel reads *Amphrisia*, the designation of a place now unknown.

Amphissus or **-ŏs**, i, *m.*, *son of Apollo and Dryope, builder of the town Œta, at the foot of Mt. Œta*, Ov. M. 9, 356.

amphĭtănē, ēs, *f.*, *a kind of precious stone, also called* chrysocolla, perh. a magnetic pyrites, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 147.

† **amphĭtăpa**, ae, *f.*, = ἀμφιτάπης, *a coverlet, shaggy on both sides:* dormire super amphitapa bene molli, Varr. ap. Non. 540, 30; Lucil. ib.; Dig. 34, 2, 24.

† **amphĭthălămŏs**, i, *m.*, = ἀμφιθάλαμος, *an antechamber:* quorum (cubiculorum) unum thalamos, alterum amphithalamos dicitur, Vitr. 6, 10 Rose and Müll. (al. antithalamus, a chamber opp. to the sleeping-chamber).

amphĭthĕātrālis, e, *adj.* [amphitheatrum], *of* or *pertaining to the amphitheatre, amphitheatrical:* spectaculum, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 84: magistri, Mart. 11, 70: pompa, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 293.

amphĭthĕātrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], i. q. amphitheatralis: charta, *made near the amphitheatre*, of little value, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 75: spectaculum, Symm. Ep. 4, 8.

† **amphĭthĕātrum**, i, *n.*, = ἀμφιθέατρον, *an amphitheatre, a circular* or *oval building in which each successive seat, raised above the last, furnished an unobstructed view.* From its shape it was sometimes called *circus.* In Rome it was used for public spectacles: for combats of wild beasts and of ships, but most frequently for gladiatorial shows. It was at first built of wood, but afterwards of stone, and with great splendor. The largest one, designed by Augustus, but begun by Vespasian and finished by Titus, was called the *Amphitheatrum Flavium*, or, since the time of Bede, the *Colosseum* or *Colisæum*, perhaps from the Colossus of Nero, which stood close by. This is said to have held eighty-seven thousand spectators, Plin. 19, 1, 6, § 24; Tac. A. 4, 62; id. H. 2, 67; Suet. Aug. 29; id. Calig. 18; id. Vesp. 9; id. Tit. 7; id. Tib. 40; id. Ner. 12; Isid. 15, 2, 35, p. 471 al.; cf. Smith, Class. Dict.

Amphĭtrītē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀμφιτρίτη, *Amphitrite, the wife of Neptune, and goddess of the Sea*, Col. 10, 201; hence an appel. for *the sea*, Ov. M. 1, 14; Cat. 64, 11.

Amphĭtrȳo (**-ūo**) or **ōn**, ōnis, *m.*, = Ἀμφιτρύων. **I.** *Son of Alceus and Hipponome, king of Thebes, and husband of Alcmene*, Ov. M. 6, 112.—Hence, **Amphĭtrȳōnĭădēs**, ae, *patr. m.*, *a male descendant of Amphitryo*, i. e. *Hercules*, Cat. 68, 112; Ov. M. 9, 140; 15, 49; Verg. A. 8, 214.—**II.** *The name of a comedy of Plautus.*

amphŏra, ae (*gen. plur.* as a measure, usually amphorūm, v. infra, II.; cf. Charis.

p 41 P) *f*, = ἀμφορεύς, *a vessel, usually made of clay, with two handles* or *ears*, for liquids, esp wine, *a flagon, pitcher, flask, bottle, jar*, etc., cf Smith, Dict Antiq **I.** Lit. amphoras implere, Cato, R. R 113, 2 amphora coepit Institui, Hor A P 22, so id C 3, 8, 11, 3, 16, 34, Petr 34 al — Also for holding wine amphora vini, Vulg 1 Reg 1, 24, ib Dan 14, 2, oil amphorae oleariae, Cato, R R 10, 2, honey aut pres sa puris mella condit amphoris, Hor Epod 2 15, water amphoram aquae portans, Vulg Luc 22, 10 — Poet for the *wine* contained therein, Hor C 3, 28, 8 — **II.** Transf **A.** *A measure for liquids* (also called quadrantal, cf Fest p 258 Mull), = 2 urnae, or 8 congii, etc = 6 gals 7 pts in singulas vini amphoras, Cic Font 5, 9, Plin 9, 30, 48, § 93 Since such a measure was kept as a standard at the Capitolium, amphora Capitolina signifies *an amphora of the full measure*, Capitol Max 4 — **B.** *The measure of a ship* (as the *ton* with us) naves, quarum minor nulla erat duûm mi lium amphorum, Lentul ap Cic Fam 12, 15, 2, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 82 navem, quae plus quam CCC amphorarum esset, Liv 21, 63

* **amphŏrālis**, e, *adj* [amphora] *containing the measure of an amphora* vas, Plin 37, 2 10, § 27

amphŏrārĭus, a um, *adj* [id], *contained in the amphora* vinum, *kept there in*, Dig 33, 6, 16

Amphrīsĭus, a, um, *adj*, v Amphrysa, II

Amphrȳsus or **-ŏs**, i, *m*, = Ἄμφρυσος, *a small river in the Thessalian province of Phthiotis, near which Apollo fed the flocks of Admetus*, Ov M 1, 580, 7, 229, Verg G 3, 2 — **II.** Derivv **A. Amphrȳsĭus**, a, um, *adj*, *belonging to Amphrysus*, or, poet transf, *to Apollo* vates, i e *the Sibyl*, Verg A. 6, 398 — **B. Amphrȳsĭăcus**, a, um, *adj*, the same gramen, Stat S 1, 4, 105

amplē, *adv*, v amplus *fin*

am-plector (old form **amploctor**, Prisc p 552, 39 P), exus 3, *v dep* (*act* form **amplecto**, Liv And Od ap Diom p 379 P, cf Prisc p 797 P, Struve, 114 — In *pass*, Plaut Mil 2, 6, 27, Lucil ap Prisc p 791 P) **I. A.** Lit, *to wind* or *twine round* a person or thing (aliquem, πλέκεσθαι ἀμφί τινα, hence with reference to the other object, cf adimo), *to surround, encompass encircle*, of living beings, *to embrace* (class. in prose and poetry) genua amplectens Liv And. Od ap Diom p 379 P (as transl of Hom Od 6, 142 γούνων λαβών) amplectimur tibi genua, Plaut Rud 1, 5, 16, so id Cist 2, 3, 25 exsanguem (patrem) amplexus, Tac H 3, 25 effigiem Augusti amplecti, id A. 4, 67 magnam Herculis aram, id ib 12, 24 serpens arboris amplectens stirpem, Lucr 5, 34 quorum tellus amplectitur ossa id 1, 135 manibus saxa, *to grasp* Liv 5 47 munimento amplecti, id 35, 28, so id 41, 5 et saep amplectitur intra se insulam, Plin 5, 1, 1, § 3 amplexa jugerum soli quercus id 16, 31, 56, § 130 et molli circum est ansas amplexus acantho, Verg E 3, 45 urbes amplecti muro Hor A P 209 et saep vis ne ego te ac tute me amplectare? Plaut Most 1, 4, 9, *Ter And 2 5, 19 ille me amplexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, Cic Somn Scip 3 (id. Rep 6 14, where Orell reads *complexus*) — **B.** Of space, *to embrace* spatium amplexus ad vim remigii, Tac A 12, 56 quattuor milia passuum ambitu amplexus est, id ib 4, 49 domus naturae amplectens pontum terrasque jacentes, Manil 1, 536 — **II.** Trop **A.** *To embrace* in mind or knowledge, i e *to comprehend, to understand* animo rei magnitudinem amplecti, Cic de Or 1, 5, 19 Quas (artes) si quis unus complexus omnes, id ib 1, 17 76 quae si judex non amplectetur omnia consilio, non animo ac mente circumspiciet, id Font 7, also simply *to reflect upon, to consider* cogitationem toto pectore amplecti, id Att 12 35 — **B.** In discourse, *to comprehend*, i e *to discuss to handle, treat* quod ego argumentum pluribus verbis amplecterer, Cic Rosc Com 12 actio verbis causam et rationem juris amplecti tur, id Caecin 14, 40 omnes res per scripturam amplecti, id Inv 2, 50 non ego cuncta meis amplecti versibus opto Verg G 2, 42 totius Ponti forma breviter amplectenda est, ut facilius partes noscantur, Plin 4, 12, 24, § 75 — Also of a name, *to comprehend* under quod idem interdum virtutis nomine amplectimur, Cic Tusc. 2, 13, 30, cf. si quis universam et propriam oratoris vim definire complectique vult, *to define the peculiar function of the orator and include the whole of it*, id de Or 1, 15, 64, so of a law, *to include* sed neque haec (verba) in principem aut principis parentem, quos lex majestatis amplectitur, Tac A. 4, 34 — **C.** Of study, learning, *to include, embrace* neque eam tamen scientiam, quam adjungis oratori, complexus es, *but yet have not included* in your attainments *that knowledge which*, etc, Cic de Or 1, 17, 77 Quod si tantam rerum maximarum arte suâ rhetorici illi doctores complecterentur, id. ib 1, 19, 86 — **D.** *To embrace in heart* i e *to love, favor, cherish* quem mihi videtur amplecti res publica Cic Cat 4 3 nimis amplecti plebem videbatur, id. Mil 72 alium quem amicissime, id Fam 6, 6 *fin*, Sall J 7, 6 hoc se amplectitur uno, i e se amat, *esteems himself*, Hor S 1, 2, 53 qui tanto amore possessiones suas amplexi tenebant, Cic Sull 20, opp repudiare id de Or 1, 24, opp removere, id Cat 4 7 amplecti virtutem, id Phil 10, 4 nobilitatem et dignitates hominum amplecti, id Fam 4, 8 mens hominis amplectitur maxime cognitionem, *delights in understanding*, id Ac pr 2, 10, 31 (episcopum) amplectentem eum fidelem sermonem, *Vulg Tit 1, 9 amplexus civitates (sc animo), *having fixed his mind on*, i e *intending to attack, seize*, Tac Agr 25 causam rei publicae amplecti, Cic Sest 93, and so playfully of one who robs the State treasury rem publicam nimium amplecti, id Fl 18 — **E.** In circumlocution magnam Brigantium partem aut victoria amplexus est aut bello *embraced in conquest*, i e *conquered*, Tac Agr 17

amplexor, atus, 1, *v dep freq* (*act* form **amplexo**, analog to amplecto Plaut Poen 5, 4, 60, Att ap Non 470, 11, Lucil ap Prisc. p 791 P, Petr 63) [amplector], *to embrace encircle* (more rare than the simple verb, for the most part only ante class, and in Cic and eccl Lat) **I.** Lit aram amplexantes, Plaut Rud 3, 3, 33 tenebit praedam et amplexabitur, *keep it fast*, Vulg Isa. 5, 29 — Esp, in love, at greeting, parting, etc, Plaut Truc 5, 33, id Mil 5 40 mitto jam osculari atque amplexari, *Ter Heaut 5, 1, 27 inimicum meum sic amplexabantur, sic fovebant, sic osculabantur, Cic Fam 1, 9 Arsinoe corpore suo puerorum corpora amplexata protexit Just 24, 3 amplexatus est eum Vulg Gen 33, 4, 45, 14, ib Jud 19 4 — **II.** Trop, *to love, honor, cherish, esteem* Appius totum me amplexatur, Cic Q Fr 2, 12 otium id Sest 45, 98, so id Clu 44, id de Or 3 17, id Fin 4 14 species (i e ἰδέας) mirifice Plato erat amplexatus, i e adamaverat suas fecerat, id Ac 1, 9 al quae amplexamini, Sall C 52, 5

1. amplexus, a, um, *Part* of amplector

2. amplexus, ūs, *m* [amplector] *an embracing, encircling, surrounding* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose) **I.** In gen amplexu terrarum *Lucr 5, 319 serpentis amplexu, *Cic Div 1, 36 exuit amplexus, *my embrace*, Ov M 9, 52 occupat (serpens) hos morsu, longis amplexibus illos, id ib 3, 48 oceanus qui orbem terrarum amplexu finit, Liv 36 17 so Plin 5, 9, 9 § 48, Stat Th 6, 255 al — **II.** Esp **A.** *A loving embrace, caress* (mostly in plur) cum dabit amplexus atque oscula dulcia figet, Verg A 1 687, Vulg Prov 7, 18 inter amplexus flevit, ib Gen 46 29 alium quem impedire amplexu Ov M 2 433 dum petis amplexus, id H. 14, 69 Ruhnk, Sen. Thyest 522, also amplexu petere alíquem Ov M 6, 605 longe fieri ab amplexibus, Vulg Eccl. 3, 5 circumfusus amplexibus Tiberii sui, Vell 2, 123 tenere aliquem amplexu, Tac A 12, 68 in amplexus alicujus ruere id. ib 16 32 in amplexus ejus effusus, id. ib 12 47 — **B.** Euphemist, Ov M 4 184, Juv 6, 64, Sil 11, 399 Drak.

ampliātio, onis, *f* [amplio] * **I.** *An extending, enlarging* addita est sacramento Tert Bapt. 13 — **II.** In law t t, *a deferring of the decision of the judge* ampliata est et ipsa ampliatio, Sen Contr 1, 3 *fin*, v Pseudo Ascon. ad Cic Verr p 164 Bait, cf. amplio, II

amplĭfĭcātĭo, onis, *f* [amplifico] *a widening*, hence, **I.** *An extending, enlarging increasing* (perh only in Cic) pecuniae, Cic Div 2, 14, 33 rei familiaris, id Off 1 8 25 — Trop honoris et gloriae Cic Off 2, 12, 42 — **II.** In rhet t t, *an exaggerated description of an object, an amplification*, Auct ad Her 2, 30, Cic Part. Or 15, Quint 2 5, 9, 5, 10 99, v amplifico, II

amplĭfĭcator, oris, *m* [id.], *he who enlarges an amplifier* (very rare) rerum, Cic Tusc. 5, 4, 10 MVNICIPII, Inscr Orell. 1025 VRBIS ROMAE, Inscr Grut. 282, 3 — Trop dignitatis, Cic. Fam 10, 12

* **amplĭfĭcātrix**, icis, *f* [amplificator], *she that enlarges* or *amplifies* amplificatrix veri vetustas Pacat Pan Theod 8

* **amplĭfĭcē**, *adv*, v amplificus

amplĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1, *v a.* [amplus facio], *to make wide, to widen extend, enlarge, increase* (class., but mostly in prose) **I.** In gen ingressum domûs et atrii amplificavit, Vulg Eccli 50 5 dolorem, Pac ap Cic Tusc 2, 21, 50 divitias, Cic. Rep 3, 12 fortunam, id Am 16 59 sonum, *to strengthen, increase*, id N D 2, 57 urbem, id. Cat 3, 1, Liv 1, 44 rem publicam, Cic N D 2, 3 civitatem, Vulg Eccli 50, 5 — Trop auctoritas amplificata, Cic Imp Pomp 16 Aeduorum auctoritatem apud omnes Belgas, Caes B G 2, 14 Amplificet Deus nomen Salomonis, Vulg 3 Reg 1 47 — Aliquem aliqua re (eos) festinatis honoribus amplificat atque auget, Plin Pan 69 honore et gloria amplificati, Cic Leg 3, 14 amplificatus auro et argento Vulg 1 Macc 2, 18 — **II.** Esp, in rhet t. t, *to place a subject in some way in a clearer light, to amplify, dilate upon, enlarge upon* summa laus eloquentiae est amplificare rem ornando Cic de Or 3, 26, 104, cf id ib 1, 51, 221, id Ac 2, 2 al, v amplificatio

* **amplĭfĭcus**, a, um, *adj* [id], *splendid* Fronto, Or 21 Fragm 3, p 259 Francof — Hence, * *adv* **amplĭfĭcē**, *splendidly* amplifice vestis decorata, Cat 64 265

amplio, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [amplus], *to make wider, to extend, enlarge, increase, amplify* (rare, esp before the Aug per, most ly in prose) **I.** In gen amplianda scalpello plaga est, Cels 7, 5 rem (familiarem), *Hor S 1 4, 32 de ampliando numero, Plin Pan 54, 4, so Suet Ner 22 orbem, Luc 3, 276 servitia, Tac H 2 78 amplia to vetere Apollinis templo, Suet Aug 18 al — **B.** Trop nomen, *to render glorious, to ennoble*, Mart 8, 66 Hannibalis bellicis laudibus ampliatur virtus Scipionis Quint 8, 4 20 pulcritudinem, Vulg Judith, 10, 4 — **II.** Esp, judic t t, *to delay judgment* or *decision, to adjourn*, in order to make further investigation (since the judges in such cases employed the expression AMPLIVS or NON LIQVET, v amplius, c and Rupert ad Tac Or 38, 1, p 455) **A.** *Absol* potestas ampliandi, Cic Caecin 10 lex ampliandi facit potestatem, id Verr 2, 1, 9, § 26 — **B.** With *acc of pers*, *to defer his business* istum hominem nefarium ampliaveritis, Auct ad Her 4, 36 virginem Liv 4, 44 bis ampliatus reus tertio absolutus est, id 43, 2 — **C.** With *acc of thing* causam, Val Max 8, 1, 16 poenam, Sen Contr 1, 3, cf ampliatio and comperendinatio

amplĭter, *adv*, v amplus *fin*

amplĭtūdo, inis, *f* [amplus], in space, *wide extent, breadth, width, amplitude size bulk* (class, but only in prose) **I.** Lit membrorum, Varr R R 2, 4 3 simulacrum modicâ amplitudine, Cic Verr 2, 4, 49 urbis, Liv 7, 30 oppidum stadiorum LXX. amplitudine, Plin 6, 26, 30, § 119 platanus adolescit in amplitudinem, id 12, 1, 3, § 7 corporis, Plin Ep 6, 16, 3 Apollo amplitudinis et artis eximiae, Suet Tib 74 margaritarum, id Caes. 47 valli, Tac. H 4, 22 numeri, Gell 19, 8, 12 al — In *plur* amplitudines bonorum, Cic. Fin 4 7, 18 — **II.** Trop **A.** With *gen*, *greatness* animi, Cic Tusc 2, 26, 64 harum rerum splendor, amplitudo, id Off 1 20 67 rerum gestarum, Nep Att 18 fortunae, Plin. praef 3

opum, id. 3, 4, 5, § 31. — In *plur* · amplitudines virtutum, Gell. 4, 9 — **B.** *Absol*, *dignity, grandeur, distinction, consequence* (more general than dignitas, auctoritas, etc, cf Manut ad Cic Fam 1, 5, Hab Syn. 363) amplitudo est potentiae aut majestatis aut aliquarum copiarum magna abundantia Cic Inv 2, 55, 166 homines, in quibus summa auctoritas est et amplitudo, id. Rosc Am. 1 majestas est amplitudo et dignitas civitatis, id. de Or 2, 39 ad summam amplitudinem pervenire, id. Brut 81, 281 amplitudinem suam retinere, id. Fam 1, 4 amplitudinem alicujus augere, Liv 39, 48 al. — **C.** In rhet, *copiousness and dignity of expression* in his finis est amplitudo, Cic Inv 2, 16 *fin.*, which see in full uberi dignitas atque amplitudo est, Gell. 6, 14 3 — Specifically amplitudo Platonis, Cic Or 1 *fin*, for the Gr πλατύτης τῆς ἑρμηνείας (Diog L. 3, 4), which is by Plin. Ep 1, 10, more literally called *Platonica latitudo* — So of metre amplitudo dactyli ac paeonis, *the fulness, richness*, Quint 9, 4, 136, cf id. 5, 14, 30

amplĭus, *adv*, v amplus

* **amplĭuscŭlus**, a, um, *adj* [amplus], *somewhat larger*, or *more magnificent* for tuna, App Mag p 322 19 Elm — * *Adv*

amplĭuscŭlē, *rather more*, Sid. Ep 3, 16

* **amplo**, are, *v a* [id.], old form for amplifico, *to extend, enlarge*, trop, *to make glorious* qui causam humilem dictis amplent, Pac ap Non. p 506, 26 (Trag Rel. p 120 Rib)

amploctor, v amplector *init*

amplus, a, um, *adj* [some regard this as a shortened form of ἀνάπλεως, = filled up, full, others, as for ambulus from amb, rounded out, as superus from super, etc, v Doed. Syn II p 113, but perh. it is better to form it from am and plus, akin to pleo, plenus, q v Pott], thus pr, *full all round*, hence, *great, large* — In space, of large extent, *great, large, wide, ample, spacious* (the forms amplus and amplior are very rare in the ante class per, and rare in all periods Amplius is com. in the ante class., freq in the class, and very freq in the post class per, the Vulg rarely using the other forms but using this 121 times Amplissimus belongs to prose, and is scarcely used before Cicero with whom it was a very favorite word. It was also used by Plin Maj and Min., but never by Tac, Sall (in his genuine works), nor the Vulg Catullus used only the form amplius, and Prop only amplus, while Tib and Pers never used this word in any form Ampliter is found mostly in Plaut, and ample and amplissime are used a few times by Cic and by writers that followed him, syn magnus, ingens, latus, late patens, spatiosus, laxus) **I.** Lit amplus et spectu protervo ferox, Pac Trag Rel p 94 Rib qui (Pluto) ter amplum Geryonen compescit unda, Hor C 2, 14 7 ampla domus decori domino fit, si est in ea solitudo, Cic Off 1 39, 139, so Verg A. 2, 310 admodum amplum et excelsum signum, Cic Verr 4, 74 collis castris parum amplus, Sall. J 98, 3 porticibus in amplis Verg A. 3 353 per amplum mittimur Elysium, id. ib 6, 743 vocemque per ampla volutant Atria, id. ib 1, 725 nil vulva pulchrius amplā, Hor Ep 1, 15 41 amplae aures, Plin. 11, 52, 111, § 274 milium amplum grano, id. 18, 7, 10, § 55 cubiculum amplum Plin Ep 2, 17, 6 baptisterium amplum atque opacum, id. ib 5, 6, 25 — *Comp* quanto est res amplior, Lucr 2, 1133 Amplior Urgo et Capraria, Plin 3, 6, 12, § 81 avis paulo amplior passere, id. 10, 32, 47, § 89 amplior specie mortali, Suet. Aug 94, id. Caes. 76 (for the *neutr* amplius, v infra) — *Sup* amplissima curia gymnasium amplissimum, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 53 urbs amplissima atque ornatissima, id. Agr 2 76 amplissimum peristylum, id. Dom 116 (candelabrum) ad amplissimi templi ornatum esse factum id. Verr 4, 65 mons Italiae amplissimus Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48 amplissimum flumen, Plin Ep 8, 8, 3 amplissimus lacus, id ib 10, 41, 2 amplissima insula, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 71 amplissimi horti Plin Ep 8 18 11 amplissima arborum, Plin. 16, 39, 76 § 200 est (topazon) amplissima gemmarum id. 37, 8, 32, § 109 amplissimum cubiculum, Plin. Ep 5, 6, 23 — **B.** Transf, *great, abundant, ample, much, long* bono atque amplo lucro, Plaut Am prol 6 and Ep 2 2, 117 pabula miseris mortalibus ampla, Lucr 5, 944 ampla civitas, Cic Verr 4 81, 4 96 civitas ampla atque florens, Caes B G 4, 3 gens ampla, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 125 amplae copiae, Caes B G 5, 19 ampla manus militum, Liv Epit 1, 4, 9 pecuaria res ampla, Cic Quinct 12 res familiaris ampla, id. Phil. 13, 8 (res) ampla, Sall. H. Fragm 3, 82, 20 Kritz patrimonium amplum et copiosum, Cic Sex Rosc 6, id Dom 146 id Phil. 2, 67 amplae divitiae, Hor S 2, 2, 101 esse patri ejus amplas facultates, Plin. Ep 1, 14, 9 in amplis opibus heres, Plin 9, 36, 59, § 122. — *Comp* amplior numerus, Cic Mil 57, Sall J 105, 3, Tac A 14, 53. ampliores aquae, Plin. 5, 9, 10 § 58 amplior exercitus, Sall J 54, 3, Suet Vesp 4 commeatus spe amplior, Sall. J 75, 8 amplior pecunia, Auct B Alex. 56 pecunia amplior, Plin. Ep 3, 11, 2 pretia ampliora, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 84 omnia longe ampliora invenire quam etc, Plin. Ep 1, 14, 10 ampliores noctes, *Plin. 18, 26 63, § 232* ut ampliori tempore maneret, Vulg Act 18, 20 — *Sup* peditatus copiae amplissimae e Gallia, Cic Font. 8 exercitus amplissimus, Plin. Ep 2, 13, 2, 9, 13, 11 amplissima pecunia, Cic. Rosc Am 31 amplissimae fortunae, id. Verr 2, 5, 8, id. Quinct 49, id. Phil. 10, 4 amplissimae patrimonii copiae, id. Fl. 89 amplissimas summas emptionibus occupare, Plin. Ep 8, 2, 3 opes amplissimae, id ib 8, 18, 4 amplissima dies horarum quindecim etc, *the longest day*, Plin 6, 34, 39, § 218 — Also *subst* in *comp neutr* (v amplius, *adv* infra), *more:* ut quirem exaudire amplius, Att Trag Rel. p 173 Rib si vis amplius dari, Dabitur, Plaut Trin. 2, 1, 18 jam amplius orat, id. ib 2, 1, 19 daturus non sum amplius, Cic Verr 2, 2, 29 non complectar in his libris amplius quam quod etc, id de Or 1, 6, 22 tantum adfero quantum ipse optat, atque etiam amplius, Plaut. Capt 4, 1, 10 ni amplius etiam, quod ebibit, id Trin 2, 1, 20 *Ph* Etiamne amplius? *Th* Nil, Ter Eun 1, 2, 63 *Tr* Dimidium Volo ut dicas *Gr.* Immo hercle etiam amplius, Plaut Rud. 4, 3, 21 *Th* Nempe octoginta debentur huic minae? *Tr* Haud nummo amplius, id. Most. 3, 3, 16 etiam amplius illam adparare condecet, Turp Com Rel. p 100 Rib hoc onere suscepto amplexus animo sum aliquanto amplius, Cic. Verr 2, 1: si sit opus liquidi non amplius urna, Hor S 1, 1, 54 omnis numerus amplius octingentis milibus explebat, Vell. 2, 110, 3 Segestanis imponebat aliquanto amplius quam etc, Cic Verr 4, 76 illa corona contentus Thrasybulus neque amplius requisivit, Nep Thras 4 3 amplius possidere, Plin. 18, 4, 3, § 17 Ille imperio ei reddito haud amplius, quam ut duo ex tribus filiis secum militarent, exegit, Curt. 8, 4, 21 dedit quantum maximum potuit, daturus amplius, si potuisset, Plin. Ep 3, 21, 6 cum hoc amplius praestet, quod etc., id ib 7, 25, 1 — Also with *part gen*, *more of, a greater quantity* or *number of* gaudeo tibi liberorum esse amplius, Plaut Cist 5, 4 te amplius bibisse praedicet loti Cat 39, 21 amplius frumenti auferre, Cic Verr 3, 49 expensum est auri viginti paulo amplius, id. Fl 6, 8 amplius negotii contrahi, id. Cat 4, 9 si amplius obsidum vellet, Caes B G 6, 9 ubi v Herz. quanto ejus amplius processerat temporis id. B C 3, 25 — **II.** Fig **A.** Of internal power or force, *great, strong violent, impetuous* pro viribus amplis, Lucr 5, 1174 amplae vires peditum, Plin 6, 20, 23, § 75, ampla nepotum Spes Prop 4, 22, 41 poena sera, sed ampla *full strict*, id. 4, 5, 32 — *Comp* haec irae factae essent multo ampliores, Ter Hec 3, 1 9 si forte morbus amplior factus siet, i e gravior, id. ib 3, 1, 50 amplior metus Cic Clu. 128 amplior potentia ferae Plin. 28, 10, 42, § 153 ampliorem dicendi facultatem consequi, Quint. 2, 3 4 amplior eoque acrior impetus, Flor 4 2, 66 spes amplior, Sall. J 105 4 amplius accipietis judicium, *severer*, Vulg Matt 23, 14 amplior auctoritas Plin 37, 3, 12, § 47 amplior virtus *higher merit*, Quint 8 3, 83 idem aut amplior cultus (dei), Plin 28, 2 4 § 18 amplior est quaestio, Quint 3, 5, 8 ampliora verba, *of larger meaning* id. 8 4, 2 scientia intellegentia que ac sapientia ampliores inventae sunt in te, Vulg Dan. 5, 14 quo legatis animus amplior esset, Sall C 40, 6, 59, 1 spiritus amplior, Vulg Dan 5, 12, 6, 3 — *Sup* (honos) pro amplissimis meritis redditur, Cic Phil. 5, 41 cujus sideris (Caniculae) effectus amplissimi in terrā sentiuntur, *very violent*, Plin 2, 40, 40, § 107 amplissima spes, Suet Caes 7 his finis cognitionis amplissimae, *most important trial*, Plin. Ep 2, 11, 23 — **B.** Of external splendor, *great, handsome, magnificent, splendid, glorious* illis ampla satis forma, pudicitia, *great enough*, Prop 1, 2, 24 haec ampla sunt haec divina, Cic Sest 102, id. Arch 23 res gestae satis amplae, Sall C 8, 2 cur parum amplis adfecerit praemiis, Cic Mil 57 ampla quidem, sed pro ingentibus meritis praemia acceperunt, Tac A. 14, 53 amplum in modum praemia ostentare, Aur Vict Caes 26, 6 amplis honoribus usi, Sall. J 25, 4 amplis honoribus auctos, Hor S 1, 6, 11 — Sometimes in mal part or ironically amplam occasionem calumniae nactus, *a fine opportunity* Cic Verr 2, 61 spolia ampla refertis Tuque puerque tuus, *glorious spoils* Verg A 4, 93 — *Comp* ne ullum munus aedilitatis amplius aut gratius populo esse possit, Cic Verr 2, 1, 5, id Mur 37 praemiis ad perdiscendum amplioribus commoveri, id. de Or 1, 4, 13 alicui ampliorem laudem tribuere, id Sest 27 in aliqua re esse laudem ampliorem, id Marcell 4 corporis membris plus dedit, id amplius atque augustius ratus (Zeuxis), Quint 12, 10, 5 ut Augustus vocaretur ampliore cognomine, Suet Aug 7 — *Subst* in potestatibus eo modo agitabat, ut ampliore, quam gerebat, dignus haberetur, *of something greater*, Sall J 63, 5 — *Sup* ut consules monumentum quam amplissimum faciundum curent, Cic. Phil. 14, 38, 14. 31, id. Verr 4, 82 hoc munus aedilitatis amplissimum, id. ib 1, 12, 36, Aur Vict. Vir Ill 1, 74 alicui amplissimas potestates dare, Cic Agr 2, 31 insignibus amplissimis ornatus, id. ib 2, 101 dona amplissima conferre, Plin 18, 3, 3, § 9 praemia legatis dedistis amplissima, Cic Cat. 4, 5, id Phil. 2, 32 spe amplissimorum praemiorum adduci, id. Mil 5, id de Or 1, 5, 16 velut praemium quoddam amplissimum longi laboris, Quint 10 7, 1 munera amplissima mittere, Caes B G 1, 43 vestris beneficiis amplissimis adfectus, Cic Imp Pomp 51, id. Dom 98 laudi amplissimae lauream concedere, id. Pis 74 laudibus amplissimis adficere, id Phil. 7, 11 amplissimam gloriam consequi, id. Prov Cons 39 ut eum amplissimo regis honore et nomine adfeceris, id. Deiot 14 amplissimis aliquem efferre honoribus, Aur Vict Epit 17, 3 amplissimis uti honoribus, Cic Fl. 45 amplissimos honores adipisci, id Verr 5, 181 honores adsequi amplissimos, id. Mil. 81 aliquem ad honores amplissimos perducere, id Am 20, 73 meus labor fructum est amplissimum consecutus, id Imp Pomp 2 mihi gratiae verbis amplissimis aguntur, *in the handsomest terms*, id. Cat 3, 14, id Phil 2, 13, id Quir 15 ei amplissimis verbis gratias egimus, id. Phil. 1, 3 provincia Gallia merito ornatur verbis amplissimis ab senatu, id. ib 4, 9 amplissimis verbis conlaudatus Suet Caes 16 amplissimo populi senatūsque judicio exercitus habuistis, Cic Agr 1, 12, id Fl 5, id. Dom 86, id. Planc 93 de meo consulatu amplissima atque ornatissima decreta fecerunt, id Dom 74 quam universi populi, illius gentis amplissimum testimonium (said of Cic), Plin 7, 30 31, § 116 — **C.** In respect of the opinion of others, *esteemed, renowned* etc quicquid est, quamvis amplum sit, id est parum tum cum est aliquid amplius, Cic Marcell. 26 quid hunc hominem magnum aut amplum de re publica cogitare (putare possumus), qui etc, *great or noble*, id. Imp Pomp 37 omnia quae vobis cara atque ampla sunt id Agr 2 9, id. Arch. 23 convenerunt corrogati et quidem ampli quidam homines id. Phil 3 20 hoc studium parvi properemus et ampli, *small and great* Hor Ep 1, 3 28 amplis doctoribus instructus Tac A 14, 52 sin autem sunt amplae et honestae familiae plebeiae, Cic Mur 7, 15 — *Comp* cum est aliquid amplius Cic Marcell 26 ampliores ordines Caes B C 1, 77, where Dinter reads *priores* quo (ingenio) neque melius neque amplius aliud in naturā mortalium est,

Sall J 2, 4 nihil amplius potes (tribuere) amicitia tua, Plin. Ep 2, 13, 10 quid amplius facitis? Vulg Matt 5, 47 —*Sup* ex amplissimo genere nubere, Cic. Cael 34 amplissimo genere natus, Caes. B. G 4, 12 genere copiisque amplissimus, id ib 6, 15 quam (familiam) vidit amplissimam Cic. Phil 13, 12 amplissimos patruos habere, id Sex. Rosc 147 amplissima civitas, id. Verr 5, 122 apud illos Fabiorum nomen est amplissimum, id Font 36, id Caecin 104, id Verr 3, 96, id Deiot 14 mihi hic locus ad agendum amplissimus est visus, id Imp Pomp 1 non adgrediar ad illa maxima atque amplissima prius quam etc., id Sest 5 licet tribuas ei quantum amplissimum potes nihil tamen amplius potes amicitia tua Plin. Ep 2 13 10 amplissimis operibus increscere, id ib 8, 4, 3 honores in amplissimo consilio collocare Cic Sen 2 amplissimi orbis terrae consilii principes, id. Phil 3, 34 honoris amplissimi puto esse accusare improbos *I esteem it to be the greatest honor*, etc , id Div in Caecil 70 promotus ad amplissimas procurationes, Plin Ep 7, 31, 3 praeter honores amplissimos cognomenque etc , Plin 7, 44, 45, § 142 spes amplissimae dignitatis, Cic Agr 2, 49, id Sen 19, 68, Suet Vit 2 —**D.** Hence, amplissimus (almost always thus in *sup*) as a title for persons holding great and honored offices, as consul senator, etc , or as an honorable epithet of the office itself or the body of officers *distinguished, very distinguished, honorable, right honorable most honorable*, etc is mihi videtur amplissimus, qui sua virtute in altiorem locum pervenit Cic. Sex Rosc 83 homo et suis et populi Romani ornamentis amplissimus, id. Mur 8 P Africanus rebus gestis amplissimus, id Caecin 69 ut homines amplissimi testimonium de sua re non dicerent, id. Sex Rosc 102, id Clu 197 Q Catuli atque ceterorum amplissimorum hominum auctoritas, id Imp Pomp 63 vir amplissimus ejus civitatis id. Verr 4, 17, id Fl 32 exercitum Cn Domitii, amplissimi viri, sustentavit, id Deiot 5, 14 cum habeas amplissimi viri religionem (of L Lucullus), id Arch 4, 8, id Lig 22 in quo consilio amplissimi viri judicarent id Mil 5, id Balb 1, id Dom 2 comitatus virorum amplissimorum, id. Sull 9 viros primarios atque amplissimos civitatis in *consilium advocare*, id Verr 3, 18 ordinis amplissimi esse, Aur Vict Caes. 13, 1, 37, 6 cives amplissimos legare, Cic Balb 42 hoc amplissimum nomen, i e senatorium, id Verr 3, 96 amplissimus honos i e consulatus id. Rep 1, 6, so, amplissimo praeditus magistratu, Suet. Aug 26 amplissimus ordo, i e senatorius, Plin. Ep 10, 3, Suet. Calig 49 amplissimi ordines i e senatus et equites, id Vesp 9 amplissimum collegium decemvirale, Cic Verr 2, 4, 49 an vero vir amplissimus, P Scipio, pontifex maximus, etc., id Cat. 1, 3 amplissimum sacerdotium, id Verr 2, 126, id. Phil 13 8 sacerdotium amplissimum, id Verr 2 127 —**E.** As rhet epithet amplus orator, *one that speaks richly and with dignity*, Cic. Or 9, id Brut. 68 herous (pes), qui est idem dactylus Aristoteli amplior, iambus humanior videatur, *grander, more stately*, Quint 9, 4, 88 amplius compositionis genus, *more copious style* id 9, 4, 129 — *Adv* (on the extent of the use of the different forms of the adverb, v supra *init*), *largely, abundantly, copiously*

I. Lit **a.** Form **ampliter:** benigne ei largi atque ampliter, Att Trag Rel p 173 Rib aptate munde atque ampliter convivium, Pomp Com Rel p 234 Rib extructam ampliter mensam, Lucil. 13, 7 Müll. opsonato ampliter, Plaut. Cas 2, 8, 65 adpositum est ampliter, id Mil 3, 1, 163 acceptus hilare atque ampliter, id Merc prol 98 modeste melius facere sumptum quam ampliter, id Stich 5, 4, 10 parum (digitulos) immersisti ampliter, *not deep enough*, id. Bacch 4, 4 26 —**b.** Form **amplē:** ex ornat ample magnificeque triclinium, Cic Verr 4, 62 qui ample valetudinarios nutriunt, *in great numbers* (v the context), Cels praef *med* —**II.** Trop , *fully, handsomely* **a.** Form **amplĭter:** ampliter dicere, *fully particularly*, Gell 10, 3 4 laudare ampliter, id 2, 6, 11 — **b.** Form **amplē:** duo genera sunt unum attenuate presseque, alterum sublate ampleque dicentium, *with great fulness, richly* (v amplus II. E), Cic Brut 55 201, so, elate ampleque loqui, id. Tusc. 5 9, 24 satis ample sonabant in Pompeiani nominis locum Cato et Scipio *full grandly filled the place of*, Flor 4, 2, 65 —*Comp* **amplĭus,** *more, longer, further, besides* (syn. ultra, praeterea), of time, number, and action (while *plus* denotes more in quantity, measure, etc , *magis* more, in the comparison of quality, and sometimes of action, and *potius*, rather, the choice between different objects or acts), constr *absol* , with *comp abl* , and, in the case of numerals, like minus, plus, propius, q v , without *quam* with the *nom* , *acc.*, or *gen* , or rarely with the *abl comp* , or with *quam*, but chiefly in the post Aug per , cf Zumpt, § 485, Madv § 305, Roby, § 1273, Herz. ad Caes B G 4, 12, and Draeger Hist Synt I p 52' sq

a. In gen deliberatum est non tacere [me] amplius Afran Com Rel p 199 Rib otium ubi erit, de istis rebus tum amplius tecum loquar, Plaut. Truc 4, 4, 18 cui amplius male fexim, id. Aul 3, 2, 6 *De* Etiam? *Li* Amplius id. As 1, 1, 29 *Ar* Vale *Ph* Aliquanto amplius valerem, si hic maneres id ib 3, 3, 2 etiam faxo amabit (eam) amplius, id Men. 5, 2, 40 multo tanto illum accusabo, quam te accusavi, amplius, id ib 5, 2, 49 quo populum servare potis sit amplius, Lucil 1, 15 Müll. At ego amplius dico, Cic Verr 2 26 amplius posse, Sall J 69, 2 irmis amplius valere, id ib 111, 1 si lamentetur miser amplius aequo Lucr 3, 953 tribus vobis opsonatumst an opsono amplius Tibi et parasito et mulieri? *besides* Plaut. Men 2, 2, 45 Quam vellem invitatum ut nobiscum esset amplius, Ter Heaut 1 2 11 in illo exercitu cuncta (pro bra) fuere et alia amplius, Sall J 44, 5 felices ter et amplius, Hor C 1, 13, 17 binas aut amplius domos continuare, Sall C 20, 11 ter nec amplius Suet. Caes. 25 cum non solum de his scripserit, sed amplius praecepta (reliquerit), Quint. 12, 11, 24 multa promi amplius possunt Plin 2 17, 15, § 77 si studere amplius possum Quint. 6, prooem 4 auram communem amplius haurire potui? id. 6, prooem 12 sagum, quod amplius est, Vulg Exod 26 12 — **b.** And so very often with the pron quid, etc , with the negatives nihil, non, neque nec, ne, and sometimes with nemo and haud. (*a*) With *quid*, etc Quid faciam amplius? Ter Ad. 4, 7, 14, and Cic Har Resp 42 quid dicam amplius? Quint 8 4, 7 quid a me amplius dicendum putatis? Cic Verr 3, 60 quid quaeris amplius? id Sex. Rosc 145, id Dom 41, id. Verr 2, 191 quid vultis amplius? id. Mil 35 quid amplius vis? Hor Epod. 17, 30 quid exspectatis amplius? Cic Verr 2, 174 quid amplius exspectabo, Vulg 4 Reg 6, 33 quid loquar amplius de hoc homine? Cic Caecin 25 quid amplius laboremus? Quint. 8 prooem 31 quid habet amplius homo? Vulg Eccl 1, 3, 6, 8 quid ego aliud exoptem amplius nisi etc., Plaut As 3 3, 134 quid amplius debeam optare? Quint. 4, 1, 51 *Lo* Num quid amplius? *Ly* Tantum est, Plaut Merc. 2, 2, 11, Ter And 2, 1, 25 *De* An quid est etiam amplius? *He.* Vero amplius id. Ad 3 4, 22 quid est quod tibi mea ars efficere hoc possit amplius? *more than this*, id And. 1, 1, 4 Etenim quid est, Catilina, quod jam amplius exspectes, si etc , Cic Cat 1, 3 6, id Sull 90 si quid amplius scit, Plaut Rud 2, 2, 23 si quid ego addidero amplius id. Trin 4, 2, 13 si amplius aliquid gloriatus fuero Vulg 2 Cor 10, 8 —And often hoc amplius where hoc is commonly an *abl* , but sometimes may be regarded as a *nom* or an *acc* hoc amplius si quid poteris, *any thing beyond this*, Cic de Or 1 10, 44 et hoc amplius (additur), quod etc , *and this further, that* etc., id. Sull 44, so Quint. 5, 13, 36 de paedagogis hoc amplius ut aut sint etc , id 1, 1, 8 Mario urbe Italiâque interdicendum, Marciano hoc amplius, Africa Plin Ep 2, 11, 19, Quint. 1 5 50, 1, 5, 55, sometimes in *plur* , his amplius his amplius apud eundem (est) etc , Quint 9, 3, 15, so rarely eo amplius inferiasque his annuâ religione publice instituit et eo amplius matri Circenses, Suet Calig 15 quaeris quid potuerit amplius adsequi Cic Planc 60 prius quam (hic) turbarum quid faciat amplius, Plaut. Men 5, 2, 93 quare jam te cur amplius excrucies? Cat. 76, 10 — (*β*) With *nihil*, etc. habet nihil amplius quam lutum, Lucil 9, 46 Müll nihil habui amplius quod praeciperem, Quint. 7, 1, 64 nihil enim dixit amplius, Cic. Deiot. 21 Nihil dico amplius causa dicta est, *I say no more , I have done with my case*, id. ib. 8 nihil amplius dico, nisi me etc., id. Planc. 96 nihil amplius dicam quam victoriam etc. id. Marcell 17 — Hence nihil dico or dicam amplius, when one fears to wound by declaring his opinion, etc., *I say no more, have nothing further to say* or *add* vetus est, Nihili cocio est. Scis cujus? non dico amplius Plaut As. 1, 3, 51 si, quod equitis Romani filius est, inferior esse debuit omnes tecum equitum Romanorum filii petiverunt. Nihil dico amplius, Cic Planc. 7 (tacite significat eos dignitate inferiores esse Plancio Manut ad h l) Alterius vero partis nihil amplius dicam quam id quod etc., id Marcell 6, 17 amplius nihil respondit, Vulg Marc 15, 5 nihil amplius addens, ib Deut 5, 22 nihil noverunt amplius, ib Eccl 9, 5 nihil amplius optet, Hor Ep 1, 2, 46 nihil amplius potes, Plin Ep 2, 13, 10 amplius quod desideres, nihil erit, *this will leave nothing to be desired*, Cic Tusc 1, 11 24 nil amplius oro nisi ut etc , Hor S 2, 6, 4 ipse Augustus nihil amplius quam equestri familia ortum se scribit Suet Aug 2 si non amplius ad lustrum hoc protolleret unum, Lucil 1 33 Müll non luctabor tecum Crasse amplius, Cic de O. 1 17 74, id. Tusc 5, 34, 98 verbum non amplius addam Hor S 1, 1 121 non amplius me objurgabis Quint 5, 10, 47 non amplius posse Sall Fragm Hist 3, 82 19 Kritz non habent amplius quid faciant, Vulg Luc 12 4 non videbitis amplius faciem meam, ib Gen 44 23, ib Heb 10, 17 amplius illa jam non inveniet, ib Apoc 18, 14 studium, quo non aliud ad dignitatem amplius excogitari potest, Tac Or 5 extra me non est alia amplius Vulg Soph 2, 15 neque hoc amplius quam quod vides nobis quicquamst Plaut Rud 1, 5 21 neque vadari amplius neque etc , Cic Quinct 23 nec jam amplius ullae Adparent terrae, Verg A. 3 192, 3, 260, 5, 8, 9, 426, 9, 519, 11 807, 12, 680, id G 4, 503 nec irascar amplius, Vulg Ezech 16, 42, ib Apoc. 7 16 ne amplius dona petas Cat 68, 14 urere ne possit calor amplius aridus artus, Lucr 4 874 ne quos amplius Rhenum transire pateretur, Caes B G 1, 43 ut ne quem amplius posthac discipulum reciperet, Suet Gram 17 ne amplius morando Scaurum incenderet Sall J 25, 10, id Fragm Hist. 1, 2, 10 Kritz, 3, 82, 17 ne amplius divulgetur Vulg Act. 4, 17 ut nequaquam amplius per eamdem viam revertamini ib Deut 17 16 nolite amplius accipere pecuniam, ib 4 Reg 12, 7 —(*γ*) With *nemo* cur non restipulatur neminem amplius petiturum? Cic. Q Rosc 12, 36 cum amplius nemo occurreret, *nobody further no one more*, Curt. 8 10 2, so, neminem amplius viderunt, Vulg Marc 9, 7 nemo emet amplius, *no one will buy any longer, any more*, ib Apoc 18, 11 (for cases of haud with amplius v c *a* and *γ*) — **c.** With numerals and numeral forms (*a*) Without *quam* amplius horam suffixum in cruce me memini esse, Cat 69, 3 horam amplius jam in demoliendo signo homines moliebantur, Cic Verr 4 95 amplius annos triginta tribunus fuerat Sall. C 59, 6 me non amplius novem annos nato Nep Hann 2, 3 per annos amplius quadraginta, Suet Aug 72 , 32 quid si tandem amplius triennium est? Cic Q Rosc 8 Tu faciem illius noctem non amplius unam Falle dolo, Verg A 1 683 inveniebat Sabim flumen non amplius milia passuum decem abesse, Caes B G 2, 16, 4, 12 reliquum spatium, quod est non amplius pedum sexcentorum, mons continet, id ib 1 28, 2, 29 amplius sestertium ducentiens acceptum hereditatibus rettuli Cic Phil 2, 40, id Fl. 68, so Plin. Ep 10 39, 1 huic paulo amplius tertiam partem denegem? id. ib 5, 7, 3 cum eum amplius centum cives Romani cognoscerent, Cic Verr 1, 14, 5 155 victi amplius ducenti ceciderunt, Liv 21, 29 3 non amplius quattuordecim cohortes Pompei ap Cic Att 8 12, C ex omni multitudine non amplius quadraginta locum cepere, Sall J 58 3 torrentes amplius centum,

Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 103; 9, 5, 4, § 10.—And very rarely placed after the numeral: qui septingentos jam annos amplius numquam mutatis legibus vivunt, Cic. Fl. 63: pugnatum duas amplius horas, Liv. 25, 19, 15 Weissenb.: duo haud amplius milia peditum effugerunt, id. 28, 2: decem amplius versus perdidimus, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 12: tris pateat caeli spatium non amplius ulnas, Verg. E. 3, 105. — (β) With the *comp. abl.* (rare but class.): cum jam amplius horis sex continenter pugnaretur, Caes. B. G. 3, 5; 4. 37: pugnatum amplius duabus horis est, Liv. 27, 12: neque triennio amplius supervixit, Suet. Caes. 89: uti non amplius quinis aut senis milibus passuum interesset, Caes. B. G. 1, 15; 1, 23; 2, 7; 6, 29: non amplius patet milibus quinque et triginta, Sall. Fragm. Hist. 4, 1, 34 Kritz: est ab capite paulo amplius mille passibus locus, Plin. Ep. 10, 90, 1: ab Capsā non amplius duum milium intervallo, Sall. J. 91, 3: (Catilina) cum initio non amplius duobus milibus (militum) habuisset, id. C. 56, 2; so, denas alii, alii plures (uxores) habent, set reges eo amplius, id. J. 80, 7.—And prob. the following ambiguous cases: cum mille non amplius equitibus, Sall. J. 105, 3: oppidum non amplius mille passuum abesse, id. ib. 68, 3.—(γ) With *quam* (post-Aug. and eccl.): non amplius, cum plurimum, quam septem horas dormiebat, Suet. Aug. 78: nec amplius quam septem et viginti dies Brundisii commoratus, id. ib. 17: Toto triennio semel omnino eam nec amplius quam uno die paucissimis vidit horis, id. Tib. 51: demoratus dies non amplius quam octo aut decem, Vulg. Act. 25, 6: ut non amplius apud te quam quarta (pars) remaneret, Plin. Ep. 5, 19: ut vexillum veteranorum, non amplius quam quingenti numero, copias fuderint, Tac. A. 3, 21: haud amplius quam ducentos misit, id. ib. 14, 32: insidiantur ei ex iis viri amplius quam quadraginta, Vulg. Act. 23, 21. — **d.** (α) Amplius, t. t. of judges when they deferred an important case for future examination: Amplius adeo prolixum temporis spatium significat, ut judices quotienscunque significarent, adhuc se audire velle, amplius dicebant. Itaque negotium differebant, unde hodieque ampliari judicium differri dicitur, Charis. 176 P.; so Don. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 39; cf. also amplio and ampliatio: cum consules re auditā amplius de consilii sententiā pronuntiavissent, Cic. Brut. 22, 86: antea vel judicari primo poterat vel amplius pronuntiari, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26: ut de Philodamo amplius pronuntiaretur, id. ib. 2, 1, 29. — And metaph.: ego amplius deliberandum censeo, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 17.—(β) Amplius non petere, judicial t. phr., *to bring no further action, to make no further claim:* quid ita satis non dedit, AMPLIVS [A SE] NEMINEM PETITVRVM? Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 35: Tibi ego, Brute, non solvam, nisi prius a te cavero amplius eo nomine neminem, cujus petitio sit, petiturum, id. Brut. 5, 18: sunt duo, quae te rogo: primum, ut si quid satis dandum erit, AMPLIVS EO NOMINE NON PETI, cures etc., id. Fam. 13, 28 A: quod ille recusārit satis dare amplius abs te non peti, id. Att. 1, 8, 1.—(γ) Hoc amplius, beside the general use given above (II. *Comp.* b. α), as t. phr. of senators when they approved a measure, but amended it by addition: Servilio adsentior et HOC AMPLIVS CENSEO, magnum Pompeium fecisse etc., Cic. Phil. 12, 21, 50: cui cum essem adsensus, decrevi HOC AMPLIVS, ut etc., id. ad Brut. 1, 5, 1; so Seneca: fortasse et post omnes citatus nihil improbabo ex iis, quae priores decreverint, et dicam HOC AMPLIVS CENSEO, Vit. Beat. 3, 2: Quaedam ex istis sunt, quibus adsentire possumus, sed HOC AMPLIVS CENSEO, id. Q. N. 3, 15, 1.—(δ) To this may be added the elliptical phrases, nihil amplius and si nihil amplius: nihil amplius, denoting that there is nothing further than has been declared: sese ipsum abs te repetit. Nihil amplius, Cic. Verr. 5, 49, 128; (res publica) ulta suas injurias est per vos interitu tyranni. Nihil amplius, id. Fam. 12, 1, 2; and, si nihil amplius, marking a limit, *if nothing more, at least:* excedam tectis? An, si nihil amplius, obstem? Ov. M. 9, 148.

☞ The form *amplius* has the ambiguity of the Engl. word *more*, which is sometimes an *adj.*, sometimes a *subst.*, and sometimes an *adv.*, and some of the above examples would admit of different classifications; as, non amplius dicere, *not to speak further* (adv.) or *not to say more* (subst.), Plaut. As. 1, 3, 51; but some of them would admit of only one explanation; as, ne quos amplius Rhenum transire pateretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 43.

Sup.: **amplissimē. I.** Lit., *very largely, most abundantly:* ut quibus militibus amplissime (agri) dati adsignati essent, *in the largest shares*, Cic. Phil. 5, 53: duumviri (deos) tribus quam amplissume tum apparari poterat stratis lectis placavere, Liv. 5, 13, 6 Weissenb.—**II.** Fig., *most generously, most handsomely:* qui amplissime de salute meā decreverint, Cic. Dom. 44: amplissime laudare, *in the handsomest style*, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 11; Suet. Calig. 15: honores amplissime gessit, Cic. Verr. 2, 112: pater cum amplissime ex praeturā triumphāsset, *with the greatest pomp*, id. Mur. 15: placere eum quam amplissime supremo suo die efferri, *should be carried forth with every possible solemnity*, id. Phil. 9, 7, 16. V. on this word, Hand, Turs. I. pp. 287–296.

Amp-sanctus (better than **Am-**), i, *m.*, *a lake in Italy, highly dangerous from its pestiferous exhalations* (hence, in the poets, the entrance to the infernal regions), now *Le Mofete* or *Lago d'Ansante*, Verg. A. 7, 565; Cic. Div. 1, 36; Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 208.

ampulla, ae, *f.* [amb- and olla, as having handles on both (opposite) sides, or an irreg. dim. of amphora]. **I.** *A vessel for holding liquids, furnished with two handles and swelling in the middle, a flask, bottle, jar, pot*, etc. (also made of leather), Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 86; id. Pers. 1, 3, 44; Cic. Fin. 4, 12 al. — * **II.** Prob. on account of its shape, like λήκυθος, of inflated discourse, *swelling words, bombast:* proicit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba, * Hor. A. P. 97; cf. Cic. Att. 1, 14, and ampullor.

ampullācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ampulla], *in the form of a flask, big-bellied:* a collo ampullacea (pira) appellant, *a tankard-pear*, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 55; so Col. 8, 2, 15.

ampullārĭus, i, *m.* [id.], *a flask-maker*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 51; besides only in Inscr. Orell. 4143.

* **ampullor**, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [id. II.], *to make use of a bombastic style of discourse*, =ληκυθίζω (prob. coined by Hor.): tragica ampullatur in arte, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 14.

ampŭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amputo], *a pruning, lopping off of branches, tendrils*, etc. **I.** Lit.: sarmentorum, * Cic. Sen. 15.—**II.** Meton., *the part that has been cut off, a cutting*, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 118.

am-pŭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to cut around, to cut away or off, to lop off, prune.* **I.** Lit., esp. of plants: amputata id est circum putata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.: vitem ferro, Cic. Sen. 15: mergum, Col. 4, 15, 4: cacumen (ulmi), Plin. 16, 32, 57, § 132.—Of other things: praeceidit caulem testisque una amputat ambo, Lucil. 7, 22 Müll.: pestiferum in corpore, Cic. Phil. 8, 5: umeros, *to mutilate*, Sen. Thyest. 761: ex ipso vertice capillos, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 12: caput, Suet. Galb. 20: manus, id. ib. 9: pollices, id. Aug. 24 et saep.— In Pliny also of things that are bitten off: caudas mugili, Plin. 9, 62, 88, § 185.—**II.** Trop., *to lop off, curtail, shorten, diminish:* amputata inanitas omnis et error, *removed, banished*, Cic. Fin. 1, 13: volo esse in adulescente, unde aliquid amputem, id. de Or. 2, 21: licet hinc quantum cuique videbitur circumcidat atque amputet, id. ib. 1, 15, 65: longa colloquia, Sen. Med. 530: numerum legionum, Tac. H. 2, 69. — In rhet.: amputata loqui, *in a disconnected manner, in abrupt sentences*, Cic. Or. 51: amputata oratio et abscisa, *concise*, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 18.

Ampȳcĭdes, ae, *m. patr.*, = Ἀμπυκίδης, *son of Ampycus*, i. e. *the seer Mopsus*, Ov. M. 12, 456; 8, 316.

Ampȳcus, i, *m.*, = Ἄμπυκος. **I.** *A priest of Ceres*, Ov. M. 5, 110 sq.—**II.** *Father of the seer Mopsus*, Hyg. Fab. 14; 128.

Ampyx, ȳcis, *m.*, = Ἄμπυξ. **I.** *One of the Lapithæ; acc.* Ampyca, Ov. M. 12, 450. —**II.** *One of the companions of Phineus, changed to stone by Perseus*, Ov. M. 5, 184.

‡ **am-sĕgĕtes:** quorum ager viam tangit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.

‡ **am-termĭni:** qui circa terminos provinciae manent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.

* **amtrŭo, antrŭo,** and **andrŭo,** āre, *v. n.* [v. andruo], *to dance around*, in the Salian religious festivals: praesul ut amtruet, inde vulgus redamtruat, Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 270 Müll.

ămŭlētum, i, *n.* (Arab. hamalet), *a sympathetic preservative against sickness*, etc., φυλακτήριον, *an amulet* (usu. hung around the neck): veneficiorum amuleta, Plin. 29, 4, 19, § 66; so id. 30, 15, 47, § 138 al.

Āmūlĭus, i, *m.*, = Ἀμούλιος, *son of Procas, king in Alba, who expelled his brother Numitor, and ordered his grandsons Romulus and Remus to be thrown into the Tiber;* hence, dirus, Ov. F. 4, 53; cf. Liv. 1, 3 sq.: injustus, Ov. M. 14, 772 al.

ămŭlum, v. amylum.

ămurca (better than **ămurga**), ae, *f.*, = ἀμόργη (cf. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 194), *the watery part that flows out in pressing olives, the lees* or *dregs of oil*, Cato, R. R. 91; 101; 103; Varr. R. R. 1, 64; Col. 12, 50, 5; *Plin. 15, 8, 8, § 33; Verg. G. 3, 448.*

* **ămurcārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [amurca], *pertaining to the lees of oil* (v. amurca): dolia, Cato, R. R. 10, 4.

† **ămūsĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ἀμουσία, *ignorance of music*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 171, 30.

† **ămūsos**, i, *m.*, = ἄμουσος, *one unskilled in music*, * Vitr. 1, 1 *med.*

ămussis, is, *f.* [etym. unc.; perh. from am- and assis=axis, a plank, i. e. something flat, straight, moved about a surface in adjusting it] (*acc.* amussim, v. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 198; *abl.* and *plur.* not used; only ante- and post-class.), *a rule* or *level*, used by carpenters, masons, etc.: amussis: tabula, quā utuntur ad saxa leviganda, Varr. ap. Non. p. 9, 17; Aus. Idyll. 16, 11; cf. Sisenn. ap. Charis. p. 178 P.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 6 Müll. —In class. Lat. in the adv. phrases, **I. ad ămussim** (also written as one word, **adămussim** or **ătamussim**), *according to a rule* or *level*, i. e. *accurately, exactly:* adamussim non est numerus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 26: talionem ad amussim aequiparare, Gell. 20, 1, 34 Hertz: ut judicium esse factum atamussim diceres, id. 1, 4, 1 id.—**II. exămussim,** *according to a rule, exactly, quite:* Ne ista edepol, si vera haec loquitur, examussimst optuma, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 213 (with the forms adamussim and examussim, cf. the Gr. ἐκποδών and ἐμποδών).

* **ămussĭto**, āre, *v. a.* [amussis], *to make according to rule*, i. e. *accurately, nicely:* amussitata indoles, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 38 Ritschl.

ămussĭum, i, *n.* [id.], *a horizontal wheel for denoting the direction of the wind*, Vitr. 1, 6.

Ămȳclae, ārum, *f.*, = Ἀμύκλαι. **I.** *A town in Laconia, in a beautiful, fertile region, the residence of Tyndarus and the birthplace of Castor and Pollux; also renowned on account of its temple and Colossus of Apollo*, now *Agios Kyriaki*, Mart. 9, 104; Ov. M. 8, 314; cf. Mann. Graec. 616. —**II.** *An unknown town in Latium, between Cajeta and Tarracina*, Verg. A. 10, 564, called tacitae, as being conquered because it was forbidden to announce the approach of an enemy; cf. Serv. ad h. l.; Sil. 8. 35, and Mann. Ital. 1, 681.—Hence, **III.** Derivv. **A. Ămȳclaeus,** a, um, *of Amyclæ* (*in Laconia*): canis, Verg. G. 3, 345: fratres, *Castor and Pollux*, Stat. Th. 7, 413; cf. Ov. H. 8, 71: corona, *which were received in pugilistic games*, very freq. in Amyclae, Mart. 9, 74.— Poet. for *Spartan*, Sil. 6, 504. — **B. Ămȳclānus,** a, um, *belonging to Amyclæ in Latium*, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 61.

Ămȳclīdēs, ae, *m. patr.*, *a male descendant of Amyclas, the builder of Amyclæ*, i. e. *Hyacinthus*, Ov. M. 10, 162.

† **ămycticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀμυκτικός, *scratching;* hence, of medical remedies, *sharp, biting*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 6; Theod. Prisc. 2, 5.

Ămȳcus, i, *m.*, = Ἄμυκος. **I.** *Son of Neptune, king of the Bebrycians*, Val. Fl. 4, 148.—**II.** *A centaur slain in the contest with the Lapithæ*, Ov. M. 12, 245.—**III.** *A Trojan*, Verg. A. 10, 704.

† **ămygdăla**, ae, *f.*, = ἀμυγδάλη. **I.** *An almond*, Cato, R. R. 8, 2; Col. 6, 10, 12;

Plin 12, 9, 19, § 36 — **II.** = ἀμυγδαλῆ, *an almond-tree*, Col. 5, 10 *fin*, Plin 16, 26, 42, § 103

* **ămygdălācĕus,** a, um, *adj* [amygdala] *similar to the almond tree* folium, Plin 26, 11, 69, § 111

* **ămygdălĕus,** a, um, *adj* [id], *of an almond tree* ramus, Pall Insit 157

ămygdălīnus, a, um, *adj* [id] **I.** *Of* or *from almonds* oleum, Plin 15, 7, 7, § 26 — **II.** Pruna, i e *ingrafted on an almond tree*, Plin 15, 13, 12, § 42

* **ămygdălītes,** ae, *m.* [id.], *like the almond tree*, Plin 26, 8, 44, § 70

† **ămygdălum,** i, *n*, = ἀμυγδαλον, i q amygdala **I.** *An almond, an almond kernel*, Ov A. A 3, 183, Pall 2, 15 *fin* — **II.** *An almond tree*, Col Arb 25

† **ămygdălus,** i, *f*, = ἀμυγδαλος, *an almond tree*, Pall 2, 15

ămylo, are, *v a* [amylum], *to mix with starch* (only post class) jus, Apic 7, 6 lac, Cael Aur Tard 2, 13

† **ămylum** or **ămūlum,** i, *n*, = ἀμυλον *starch*, Cato, R R 87, Cels 2, 20, Plin 18 7, 17, § 76

Ămӯmōnē, es, *f*, = Ἀμυμωνη **I.** *Daughter of Danăus, and grandmother of Palamedes*, Hyg Fab 169, Prop 3, 22, 27 — **II.** *A fountain near Argos*, Ov M 2, 240 — Hence, **Ămӯmōnĭus,** a, um, *pertaining to Amymone*, Hyg Fab 169

Amyntas, ae, *m*, = Ἀμυντας **I.** *The father of the Macedonian king Philip*, Nep Reg 2, Just 7, 4 — Hence, **Amyntĭădēs,** ae, *m patr*, *a descendant of Amyntas* i e *Philip*, Ov Ib 297 — **II.** *Name of a shepherd*, Verg E 3, 66

Amyntor, ŏris, *m*, = Ἀμυντωρ, *king of the Dolopians, and father of Phœnix*, Ov M 8, 307; id H 3, 27 — Hence, **Amyntŏrĭdes,** ae, *m*, *son of Amyntor*, i e *Phœnix*, Ov A A 1, 337

† **ămystis,** ĭdis, *f*, = ἄμυστις, *the emptying of a cup at one draught*, Hor C 1, 36, 14

Ămӯthāōn (also **Amith-**), ŏnis, *m*, = Ἀμυθαων, *a Greek, the father of Melampus*, Ov M 15, 325 — Hence **Ămӯthāŏnĭus,** a, um, *of Amythaon*, Verg G 3, 550, Prop 2, 4, 10

1. ăn, *conj* [etym very obscure, v the various views adduced in Hand, I p 296, with which he seems dissatisfied, if it is connected with the Sanscr anjas, = Germ ander = Engl other, we may comp the Engl other and or with the Germ oder, = or] It introduces the second part of a disjunctive interrogation, or a phrase implying doubt and thus unites in itself the signif of aut and num or ne, *or, or whether* (hence the clause with an is entirely parallel with that introduced by num, utrum, ne, etc, while aut forms only a subdivision in the single disjunctive clause, utrum aut—an aut, whether or, etc, cf Ochsn Eclog p 150, v also aut) **I.** In disjunctive interrogations **A.** Direct **a.** Introd by *utrum* (in Engl the introd particle *whether* is now obsolete, and the interrogation is denoted simply by the order of the words) Utrum hac me feriam an ab laeva latus? Plaut Cist 3, 10 sed utrum tu amicis hodie an inimicis tuis Daturu s cenam? id Ps 3, 2, 88, id Pers 3 1, 13, id Trin 1, 2, 138, id Cas 2 4, 11 Utrum sit annon voltis? id Am prol 56 quid facies? Utrum hoc tantum crimen praetermittes an obicies? Cic Div in Caecil 30 sq in plebem vero Romanam utrum superbiam prius commemorem an crudelitatem? id Verr 1, 122, id Deiot 23, id Fam 7, 13 Utrum enim defenditis an impugnatis plebem? Liv 5, 3 —And with an twice Utrum hoc signum cupiditatis tuae an tropaeum necessitudinis atque hospitii an amoris indicium esse voluisti? Cic Verr 2, 115, id Imp Pomp 57 sq, id. Rab 21 —With an three times Utrum res ab initio ita ducta est, an ad extremum ita perducta, an ita parva est pecunia, an is (homo) Verres, ut haec quae dixi, gratis facta esse videantur? Cic Verr 2, 61; 3, 83, id Clu 183, Liv 21, 10, and seven times in Cic Dom 56-58 —With *ne* pleon (not to be confounded with cases where utrum precedes as *pron*, as Cic Tusc 4, 4, 9) sed utrum tu masne an femina es, qui illum patrem voces? Plaut Rud. 1, 2, 16, id. Bacch 1, 1, 42, id Stich 5, 4, 26 Utrum studione id sibi habet an laudi putat Fore, si etc, Ter Ad. 3, 3, 28 Utrum igitur tandem perspicuisne dubia aperiuntur an dubiis perspicua tolluntur? Cic Fin 4, 24, 67 —And affixed to utrum, but rarely Utrumne jussi persequemur otium an hunc laborem etc, Hor Epod 1, 7, Plin 17, 1, 1, § 4, Quint 12, 1, 40 — **b.** Introduced by *ne* quid fit? seditio tabetne an numeros augificat suos? Enn Trag Rel p 23 Rib servos esne an liber? Plaut Am 1, 1, 186 idne agebas, ut tibi cum sceleratis an ut cum bonis civibus conveniret? Cic Lig 18, 23 custosne urbis an direptor et vexator esset Antonius? id Phil 3, 27, id Mur 88, id Sull 22 — So with an twice, Cic Cat 1, 28, id Att 16, 8, and five times, id Balb 9 — **c.** Introduced by *nonne* Nonne ad servos videtis rem publicam venturam fuisse? An mihi ipsi fuit mors aequo animo oppetenda? Cic Sest 47, id. Sex Rosc 43 sq, id Dom 26, 127 — So with an twice, Cic Phil 11, 36 — **d.** Introduced by *num* si quis invidiae metus, num est vehementius severitatis invidia quam inertiae pertimescenda? Cic Cat 1, 29, id Mur 76, id Sest 80 Num quid duas habetis patrias an est illa patria communis? id Leg 2, 2 — **e.** Without introductory particle quid igitur? haec vera an falsa sunt? Cic Ac 2, 29, 95 quid enim exspectas? bellum an tabulas novas? id Cat 2, 18 ipse percussit an aliis occidendum dedit? id Sex Rosc 74, id Verr 2, 106, id Imp Pomp 53, id Phil 2, 27 eloquar an sileam? Verg A 3, 37 auditis an me ludit amabilis Insania? Hor C 3 4 5 — So an twice, Cic Mil 54, three times, Plin Ep 2, 8, and six times Cic Rab 14, id Pis 40 — **B.** Indirect **a.** Introduced by *utrum* quid tu, malum, curas, Utrum crudum an coctum edim? Plaut Aul 3, 2, 16, id Cist 4, 2, 11, id. Bacch 3, 4, 1, id Mil 2, 3, 74 quaero si quis utrum is clemens an inhumanissimus esse videatur, Cic Cat 4 12 agitur, utrum M Antonio facultas detur an horum ei facere nihil liceat, id Phil 5 6, id Sex Rosc 72, id Imp Pomp 42, id Verr 1, 105 ☞ So once only in Vulg aut for an Loquimini de me utrum bovem cujusquam tulerim aut asinum, 1 Reg 12, 3 — And with *ne* pleon res in discrimine versatur, utrum possitne se contra luxuriem parsimonia defendere an deformata cupiditati addicatur, Cic Quinct 92 numquamne intelleges statuendum tibi esse, utrum illi, qui istam rem gesserunt, homicidaene sint an vindices libertatis? id Phil 2, 30 — **b.** Introduced by *ne* Fortunâne an forte repertus, Att Trag Rel p 159 Rib agitur autem liberine vivamus an mortem obeamus, Cic Phil 11, 24, id Verr 4, 73, id Mil 16 nunc vero non id agitur, bonisne an malis moribus vivamus etc Sall C 52, 10 — So with an three times, Cic Or 61 — **c.** Introduced by *an* haud scio an malim te videri an amicos tuos plus habuisse, Cic Pis 39 — **d.** Without introd particle vivam an moriar, nulla in me est metus, Enn Trag Rel p 72 Rib vivat an mortuus sit, quis aut scit aut curat? Cic Phil 13, 33, 3, 18, id Sex Rosc 88, id Red in Sen 14 — **C.** Sometimes the opinion of the speaker or the probability inclines to the second interrogative clause (cf infra, II E) and this is made emphatic, as a corrective of the former *or rather, or on the contrary* ea quae dixi ad corpusne refers? an est aliquid, quod te sua sponte delectet? Cic Fin 2, 33, 107 Cur sic agere voluistis? An ignoratis quod etc, Vulg Gen 44, 15 — Hence, in the comic poets, an potius cum animo depugnat suo, Utrum itane esse mavelit ut An ita potius ut etc, Plaut Trin 2, 2 31, id Stich 1, 2, 18, id Trin 2, 2, 25 an id flagitium est, An potius hoc patri aequomst fieri, ut a me ludatur dolis? Ter Eun 2 3, 94 — **D.** The first part of the interrogation is freq not expressed, but is to be supplied from the context, in this case, an begins the interrog, *or, or rather, or indeed, or perhaps* (but it does not begin an absolute, i e not disjunctive, interrog) *De* Credam ego istuc, si esse te hilarem videro *Ar* An tu esse me tristem putas? (where nonne me hilarem esse vides? is implied), Plaut As 5, 1, 10 *Ch.* Sed Thais multon ante venit? *Py* An abiit jam a milite? Ter Eun 4 5, 7 An ego Ulixem obliscar umquam? Att Trag Rel. p 199 Rib An parum vobis est quod peccatis? Vulg Josh. 22, 17 est igitur aliquid, quod perturbata mens melius possit facere quam constans? an quisquam potest sine perturbatione mentis irasci? Cic Tusc 4, 24, 54, cf id. Clu 22, id Off 3, 29 Debes hoc etiam rescribere, sit tibi curae Quantae conveniat Munatius, an male sarta Gratia nequiquam coit. ? *or is perhaps*, etc, Hor Ep 1, 3, 31 K. and H. — So esp in Cic, in order to make the truth of an assertion more certain, by an argumentum a minore ad majus cur (philosophus) pecuniam magno opere desideret vel potius curet omnino? an Scythes Anacharsis potuit pro nihilo pecuniam ducere, nostrates philosophi non poterunt? Cic Tusc 5, 32, 89 sq An vero P Scipio T Gracchum privatus interfecit, Catilinam vero nos consules perferemus? id Cat 1, 1, so id Rab Perd 5, id Phil 14, 5 12 Muret, id Fin 1, 2, 5, ubi v Madv —It sometimes introduces a question suggested by the words of another *He.* Mane Non dum audisti, Demea, Quod est gravissimum? *De* An quid est etiam amplius? *Is there then* etc, Ter Ad 3, 4, 21 sed ad haec nisi molestum est, habeo quae velim An me, inquam, nisi te audire vellem censes haec dicturum fuisse? Cic Fin 1, 8 28, 2, 22, 74, id. Tusc 5, 26 73, 5, 12, 35, id Brut 184, id Fat 2 4, v Madv ad Cic Fin 1, 8, 28 —It sometimes anticipates an answer to something going before At vero si ad vitem sensus accesserit, ut appetitum quendam habeat et per se ipsa moveatur, quid facturam putas? An ea, quae per vinitorem antea consequebatur, per se ipsa curabit? *shall we not say that, must we not think that* etc. Cic Fin 5, 14, 38, ubi v Madv — **E.** An non, and in one word, annon (in direct questions more freq than necne) isne est quem quaero an non? Ter Phorm 5, 6, 12 Hocine agis an non? id And 1, 2 15 Tibi ego dico an non? id ib 4, 4, 23 utrum sit an non voltis? Plaut Am prol 56 utrum cetera nomina in codicem accepti et expensi digesta habes annon? Cic Rosc Com 3 al — Also in indirect questions = necne, q v abi, vise redieritne jam an non dum domum, Ter Phorm 3, 4 5 videbo utrum clamorem opere conpleverint, an non est ita, Vulg Gen 18, 21, 24, 21 — **F.** An ne, usually written anne pleon for an **a.** In direct questions anne tu dicis qua ex causâ vindicaveris? Cic Mur 26 — **b.** In indirect questions nec, aequom anne iniquom imperet, cogitabit, Plaut Am 1, 1, 19, id Ps 1, 1, 122 percontarier, Utrum aurum reddat anne eat secum simul, id Bacch 4 1, 4 Nam quid ego de consulato loquar, parto vis, anne gesto? Cic Pis 1, 3 cum interrogetur, tria pauca sint anne multa, id Ac 2 29 Gabinio dicam anne Pompeio, an utrique id Imp Pomp 19, 57, so id Or 61, 206 Quid enim interest divitias, opes, valetudinem bona dicas anne praeposita, cum etc, id. Fin 4, 9, 23 Madv, August ap Suet Aug 69 al (for the omission of the second disjunctive clause or the particle necne representing it, v utrum, instances of this usage in eccl Lat are, Vulg Lev 13, 36, 14, 36, ib Num 11 23 al) —**II.** In disjunctive clauses that express doubt, *or* **A.** Utrum stultitiâ facere ego hunc an malitiâ Dicam, scientem an imprudentem, incertus sum Ter Phorm 4, 3, 54 ut nescias, utrum res oratione an verba sententiis illustrentur, Cic de Or 2, 13 56 honestumne factu sit an turpe, dubitant id. Off 1, 3 9 nescio gratuler ne tibi an timeam, id Fam 2 5, Caes B G 7 5 pecuniae an famae minus parceret, haud facile discerneres Sall C 25, 3, so id ib 52 10, Suet Aug 19, id Tib 10, id. Claud 15 cognoscet de doctrina, utrum ex Deo sit an ego a me ipso loquar, Vulg Joan 7, 17, ib Eccl 2, 19 al — **B.** An sometimes denotes uncertainty by itself, without a verb of doubting (dubito, dubium or incertum est, etc, yet in such cases the editors are divided between an and aut, cf Mos and Orell ad Cic. Rep. 1, 12) verene hoc memoriae proditum est

regem istum Numam Pythagorae ipsius discipulum, an certe Pythagoreum fuisse? Cic. Rep. 2, 15, where B. and K. read *aut certe*: Cn. Octavius est an Cn. Cornelius quidam tuus familiaris, summo genere natus, terrae filius; is etc., id. Fam. 7, 9 B. and K.: Themistocles quidem, cum ei Simonides an quis alius artem memoriae polliceretur, Oblivionis, inquit, mallem, *Simonides or some other person*, id. Fin. 2, 32, 104; id. Fam. 7, 9, 3; id. Att. 1, 3, 2; 2, 7, 3; v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 32, 104.—**C.** It often stands for sive (so esp. in and after the Aug. per.): quod sit an non, nihil commovet analogiam, *whether this be so or not*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 105 Müll.; Att. ap. Prisc. p. 677 P.; Ov. R. Am. 797: saucius an sanus, numquid tua signa reliqui, id. F. 4, 7: Illa mihi referet, si nostri mutua curast, An minor, an toto pectore deciderim, Tib. 3, 1, 20; Tac. A. 11, 26: sive nullam opem praevidebat inermis atque exul, seu taedio ambiguae spei an amore conjugis et liberorum, id. ib. 14, 59.—**D.** The first disjunctive clause is freq. to be supplied from the gen. idea or an may stand for utrum—necne (cf. supra, I. D.): qui scis. an, quae jubeam, sine vi faciat? (vine coactus is to be supplied), *how knowest thou whether or not he will do it without compulsion?* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 20: An dolo malo factum sit, ambigitur, Cic. Tull. 23: quaesivi an misisset (periplasmata), id. Verr. 4, 27: Vide an facile fieri tu potueris, cum etc., id. Fragm. B. 13, 2, 1: praebete aurem et videte an mentiar, Vulg. Job, 6, 28: de L. Bruto fortasse dubitaverim an propter infinitum odium tyranni effrenatius in Aruntem invaserit, *I might doubt whether or not*, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50; id. Verr. 3, 76: Quis scit an adiciant hodiernae crastina summae Tempora di superi? Hor. C. 4, 7, 17; Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 3; Quint. 2, 17, 38: Sine videamus an veniat Elias, Vulg. Matt. 27, 49: tria sine dubio rursus spectanda sunt, an sit, quid sit, quale sit, Quint. 5, 10, 53: dubium an quaesitâ morte, Tac. A. 1, 5; 6, 50; 4, 74: Multitudo an vindicatura Bessum fuerit, incertum est, Curt. 7, 5: diu Lacedaemonii, an eum summae rei praeponerent, deliberaverunt, Just. 6, 2, 4 et saep.—**E.** Since in such distrib. sentences expressive of doubt, the opinion of the speaker or the probability usually inclines to the second, i. e. to the clause beginning with *an*, the expressions haud scio an, nescio an, dubito an (the latter through all pers. and tenses), incline to an affirmative signification, *I almost know, I am inclined to think, I almost think, I might say, I might assert that*, etc., for *perhaps, probably* (hence the opinion is incorrect that an, in this situation, stands for an non; for by an non a negation of the objective clause is expressed, e. g. nescio an non beatus sit, *I am almost of the opinion that he is not happy*, v. infra, and cf. Beier ad Cic. Off. 1, Exc. XI. p. 335 sq.; Cic. uses haud scio an eleven times in his Orations; nescio an, four times): atque haud scio an, quae dixit sint vera omnia, Ter. And. 3, 2, 45: crudele gladiatorum spectaculum et inhumanum non nullis videri solet: et haud scio an ita sit, ut nunc fit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41; id. Fl. 26: testem non mediocrem, sed haud scio an gravissimum, *perhaps*, id. Off. 3, 29: constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam possim dicere, id. Lig. 9; id. Fam. 9, 19: ingens eo die res, ac nescio an maxima illo bello gesta sit, Liv. 23, 16; Quint. 12, 11, 7 al.: si per se virtus sine fortunâ ponderanda sit, dubito an Thrasybulum primum omnium ponam, *I am not certain whether I should not prefer Thrasybulus to all others*, Nep. Thras. 1 Dähne: dicitur acinace stricto Darius dubitâsse an fugae dedecus honestâ morte vitaret, i. e. *was almost resolved upon*, Curt. 4, 5, 30: ego dubito an id improprium potius appellem, Quint. 1, 5, 46; Gell. 1, 3 al.—Hence, a neg. objective clause must contain in this connection the words non, nemo, nullus, nihil, numquam, nusquam, etc.: dubitet an turpe non sit, *he is inclined to believe that it is not bad*, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50: haud scio an ne opus quidem sit, nihil umquam deesse amicis, id. Am. 14, 51: eloquentiâ quidem nescio an habuisset parem neminem, id. Brut. 33: quod cum omnibus est faciendum tum haud scio an nemini potius quam tibi, *to no one perhaps more*, id. Off. 3, 2, 6: meâ sententiâ haud scio an nulla beatior esse possit, id. Sen. 16; id. Leg. 1, 21: non saepe atque haud scio an numquam, id. Or. 2, 7 al.—**F.** Sometimes the distributive clause beginning with *an* designates directly the opposite, the more improbable, the negative; in which case nescio an, haud scio an, etc., like the Engl. *I know not whether*, signify *I think that not, I believe that not*, etc.; hence, in the object. clause, aliquis, quisquam, ullus, etc., must stand instead of nemo, nullus, etc. (so for the most part only after Cic.): an profecturus sim, nescio, *I know not* (i. e. *I doubt, I am not confident*) *whether I shall effect any thing*, Sen. Ep. 25: opus nescio an superabile, magnum certe tractemus, id. Q. N. 3, praef. 4; Caecil. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 6: haud scio an vivere nobis liceret, *I know not whether we*, etc., Cic. Har. Resp. 11, 22: doleo enim maximam feminam eripi oculis civitatis, nescio an aliquid simile visuris, for *I know not whether they will ever see any thing of this kind*, Plin. Ep. 7, 19; Val. Max. 5, 2, 9: nescio an ullum tempus jucundius exegerim, *I do not know whether I have ever passed time more pleasantly*, id. 3, 1: namque huic uni contigit, quod nescio an ulli, Nep. Timol. 1, 1; Sen. Contr. 3 praef.; Quint. 9, 4, 1: nostri quoque soloecum, soloecismum nescio an umquam dixerint, Gell. 5, 20 al. Cf. upon this word Hand, Turs. I. pp. 296–361, and Beier, Exc. ad Cic. Am. pp. 202–238.

2. an-, v. ambi.

3. -ăn. This word appears in forsan, forsitan, and fortasse an (Att. Trag. Rel. p. 151 Rib.) or fortassan, seeming to enhance the idea of uncertainty and doubt belonging to fors, etc., and is regarded by some as the Greek conditional particle ἄν, and indeed one of these compounds, forsitan, sometimes in the Vulgate, translates ἄν; as, Joan. 4, 10; 5, 46; 8, 19; and in 3, Joan. 9, it still represents the various reading, ἄν.

† **ănăbaptismus**, i, *m.*, = ἀναβαπτισμός, *a second baptism*, Aug. ad Psa. 38.

† **ănăbăsis**, is, *f.*, = ἀνάβασις, *a plant, horse-tail*: equisetum, Linn.; Plin. 26, 7, 20, § 36; 26, 13, 83, § 133.

† **ănăbathrum**, i, *n.*, = ἀνάβαθρον, *an elevated place for beholding public games*: quae conducto pendent anabathra tigillo, *tiers of benches that rest on hired beams*, * Juv. 7, 46.

‡ **ănăbŏlium**, ii, *n.* [ἀναβάλλω], *a surgical instrument*, Inscr. Orell. 1572.

ănăcampsĕrōs, ōtis, *m.*, = ἀνακαμψέρως (love-restoring), *an herb, the touch of which was said to have the power of bringing back lost love*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 167.

† **Ănăces**, um, *m.*, = Ἄνακες (v. ἄναξ, L. and S.), *an epithet of the Dioscuri* (*Castor and Pollux*), Cic. N. D. 3, 21.

† **Ănăcharsis**, is, *m.*, = Ἀνάχαρσις, *a distinguished Scythian philosopher in the time of Solon*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 209 al.

† **ănăchītes**, v. anancites.

† **ănăchōrēsis**, is or eos, *f.*, = ἀναχώρησις, *retirement, the life of an eremite*, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

† **ănăchōrēta**, ae, *m.*, = ἀναχωρητής, *a hermit, an eremite, recluse, anchorite*, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 18; Sid. Carm. 16, 97.

† **ănăclintērium**, i, *n.*, = ἀνακλιντήριον, *a cushion for leaning upon*, Spart. Ael. Ver. 5.

Ănăcrĕōn, ontis, *m.*, = Ἀνακρέων, *a distinguished lyric poet of Teos, who fl.* 540 B.C., Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 71; Hor. C. 4, 9, 9; id. Epod. 14, 10 al.—Hence, **Ănăcrĕontēus**, a, um, *adj.*, Diom. p. 512 P.; **Ănăcrĕontīus**, a, um, *adj.*, Quint 9, 4, 78; Gell. 19, 9; and **Ănăcrĕontĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, Fulg. Myth. 1.

† **ănactŏrium**, i, *n.*, = ἀνακτόριον, *a plant, sword-grass*, App. Herb. 78.

† **ănădēmă**, ătis, *n.*, = ἀνάδημα, *a band, a fillet, an ornament for the head*: Et bene parta patrum fiunt anademata, mitrae, *the well-earned property of fathers is converted into head-bands*, etc., * Lucr. 4, 1129; Dig. 34, 2, 27.

† **ănădiplōsis**, is or eos, *f.*, = ἀναδίπλωσις, *the reduplication* or *repetition of the same word* (in pure Lat., conduplicatio); as, Sequitur pulcherrimus Astur, Astur equo fidens, Verg. A. 10, 181; cf. Aquila, Rom. 32; Jul. Rufin. 7; Mart. Cap. 5, 175.

† **Ănădyŏmĕnē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἀναδυομένη (she that emerges), *an epithet of Venus emerging from the sea, a celebrated picture of the painter Apelles*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 12

† **ănăgallis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = ἀναγαλλίς, *a plant, pimpernel* or *chickweed*, Plin. 25, 13, 92, § 144.

† **ănăglyptĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀναγλυπτικός, *carved* or *engraved in bas-relief*: metallum, Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

† **ănăglyptus** or **-phus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀνάγλυπτος or -φος; in sculpture, *wrought* or *carved in bas-relief*, Inscr. Orell. 3838.—Hence, *subst.*: **ănăglypta**, ōrum, *n.*, *work in bas-relief*, Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 139, where the old form was *anaglypha*.

Ănagnĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀναγνία, *a town in Latium, the chief seat of the Hernici*, now *Anagni*, Cic. Att. 16, 8, 1; Liv. 45, 16; Plin. 34, 6, 11, § 23; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 665.—Hence, **Ănagnīnus**, a, um, *belonging to Anagnia*, Cic. Dom. 30.—*Subst.*: **Ănagnīnum**, i, *n.*, *an estate near Anagnia*, Cic. Att. 12, 1. —*Plur.*: **Ănagnīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *its inhabitants*, Cic. Phil. 2, 41; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63.

† **ănăgnostēs**, ae, *m.*, = ἀναγνώστης, *a reader*, com. among the ancients an educated slave (cf. acroama): noster, Cic. Att. 1, 12, where Orell. would write it as Greek; Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 2; Nep. Att. 13, 14; Gell. 3, 19; 18, 5.

† **ănăgȳros**, i, *f.*, = ἀνάγυρος, *a strong-scented, pod-bearing shrub, bean-trefoil*: Anagyris foetida, Linn.; Plin. 27, 4, 13, § 30

Ănăītis, ĭdis, *f.*, *an Armenian goddess*, said to be the name of Diana read backwards (Anaid), Plin. 33, 4, 24, § 84.

ănălecta, ae, *m.*, = ἀναλέκτης, *he that collected the crumbs*, etc., *left after a meal*, Mart. 7, 20; 14, 82.—**II.** Trop.: grammaticos habere analectas, *that picked up words* (said of parasites), Sen. Ep. 27.

* **ănălectris**, ĭdis, *f.* [ἀνά-λέκτρον], perh. *a cushion for the shoulders, used to improve the figure, a shoulder-pad*, Ov. A. A. 3, 273, where Merkel reads *analeptrides*; v. analeptris.

† **ănălemmă**, ătis, *n.*, = ἀνάλημμα, *a sundial which showed the latitude and meridian of a place*, Vitr. 9, 4.

ănăleptris, ĭdis, *f.*, = ἀναληπτρίς (ἀναλαμβάνω, to hold up), *a suspensory bandage*, Ov. A. A. 3, 273 Merkel; v. analectris.

† **ănălŏgĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ἀναλογία, *the resemblance* or *agreement of several things*; in gram., *the analogy of language, analogy*, Varr. L. L. 9, 4 al. (in Cic. Att. 6, 2, written as Greek).

† **ănălŏgĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [analogia], = ἀναλογικός, *pertaining to analogy*: in libris analogicis, Gell. 4, 16.

† **ănălŏgus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀνάλογος, *analogous, proportionate*, Varr. L. L. 10, § 37 (by Müll. written as Greek).

† **ănancaeum**, i, *n.*, = ἀναγκαῖον (that must be done), *a large drinking-cup, which must be drained on a wager, a brimmer* or *bowl*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 33; Varr. ap. Non. p. 547, 33 dub.

ănancītes, ae, *m.* [ἀν- ἄγχω, to free from distress], *a name of the diamond as a remedy for sadness and trouble of mind*: adamas et venena vincit et lymphationes abigit metusque vanos expellit a mente. Ob id quidam eum ananciten vocavere, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 61 Sillig, Jan; the old reading here was *anachiten*.

† **ănancĭtis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *a precious stone used in hydromancy*: Anancitide in hydromantiâ dicunt evocari imagines deorum, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 192.

ănăpaestĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [anapaestus], *consisting of anapæsts*, Sid. Ep. 4, 3; Serv. ad Verg. E. 8, 78.

† **ănăpaestus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀνάπαιστος (struck back). **I.** Pes, *the metrical foot, anapæst*: ⏑ ⏑ — (i. e. a reversed dactyl), Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37; id. de Or. 3, 47; also *absol.* without pes, id. Or. 56.—**II. ănăpaestum**, i, *n.* (sc. carmen), *a poem in*

anapæsts, Cic. Tusc. 3, 24, 57; id. Or. 56; Gell. praef. 20.

† **Ănăpauŏmĕnē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἀναπαυομένη (she that rests), *a painting of the Theban Aristides*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 99; cf. Anapauomenos.

† **Ănăpauŏmĕnos**, i, *m.*, = ἀναπαυόμενος (he that rests), *a painting of Protogenes, which represents a satyr as leaning idly against a tree*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 106.

Ănăphē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀνάφη, *an island that rose of itself* (i. e. volcanic) *in the Cretan Sea*, now *Namfi* or *Namfio*, Ov. M. 7, 461; Plin. 2, 87, 89, § 202; Amm. 17, 7.

† **ănăphŏră**, ae, *f.*, = ἀναφορά. **I.** *A rising* or *mounting up, the rising of the stars*, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 160; Firm. Math. 3, 3. —**II.** In rhet. **A.** *The bringing up* or *repetition of a word at the beginning of successive clauses*, e. g. Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10: Verres calumniatores apponebat. Verres adesse jubebat, Verres cognoscebat, etc., Don. p. 1773 P.; Charis. p. 250 P.; Diom. p. 440 P.—**B.** *The improper reference of a word to a preceding word*, e. g. Sall. C. 18, 1: conjuravere pauci, in quibus Catilina: de quâ (sc. conjuratione), etc., Diom. p. 440 P. (Kritz here reads *de quo*; cf. Kritz ad h. l.).

† **ănăphŏrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀναφορικός. **I.** In astronomy, *adjusted according to the rising of the stars:* horologium, Vitr. 9, 9.—**II.** In medicine, *bringing up blood, spitting blood*, Firm. Math. 3, 13.

Ānāpis, is, or **-us**, i, *m.* **I.** *Brother of Amphinomus*, q. v.—**II.** *A river in Sicily, which empties into the bay of Syracuse*, now *Anapo* or *Fiume di Sortino*, Ov. M. 5, 417; id. F. 4, 469.

† **ănăplērōtĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀναπληρωτικός, *suitable for filling up*, Veg. Vet. 2, 26.

Ānāpus, v. Anapis.

ănarrhīnon, v. antirrhinon.

Anartes, ium, or **Anarti**, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in Transylvania, on the Theis*, Caes. B. G. 6, 25.

1. ănăs, ănătis (*gen. plur.* anatum, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124; Plin. 25, 2, 3, § 6; rarely anatium, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14; 3, 11, 1) [kindr. with old Germ. Anut; Lith. antis; mod. Germ. Ente; perh. also with Sanscr. âtis, a waterfowl], *f.*, *the duck:* greges anatium, Varr. R. R. 3, 11: anatum ova, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124 al.: Anas fluviatilis, *wild-duck*, Ov. M. 11, 773.

2. ānās, ātis, *f.* [3. anus], *disease of old women:* anatem morbum anuum dicebant, id est, vetularum sicut senium morbum senum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll.; cf. Placid. p. 435 Mai.

3. Ănas, ae, *m.*, *a river in Spain*, now *Guadiana* (Arab., i. e. Wadi-Ana, = river Anas), Caes. B. C. 1, 38; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 3; 4, 22, 35, § 116; Mel. 2, 6; 3, 1; cf. Mann. Hispan. 325.

Anassum, i, *n.*, *a small river in the Venetian territory*, now *Stella*, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126 Hard.; *Anaxum*, Jan; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 82.

ănătārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [anas], *relating to a duck:* aquila, *the duck-eagle*, which stations itself by the water and carries off ducks: Falco haliaëtus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 7.

† **1. ănăthēmă**, ătis, *n.*, = ἀνάθημα, *an offering, a gift*, Prud. Psych. 540: in anathema oblivionis, Vulg. Judith, 16, 23.

† **2. ănăthĕmă**, ătis, *n.*, = ἀνάθεμα, a later form of ἀνάθημα, used in mal. part. (eccl. Lat.), pr. *an offering* not to be redeemed; and of a living thing, to be put to death, doomed; hence, *an accursed thing, a curse.* **I.** Concr., of things: vocavit nomen loci illius Horma, id est anathema, Vulg. Num. 21, 3; ib. Jud. 1, 17; ib. Deut. 13, 16.—**II.** *A curse of excommunication, anathema:* anathematis injuria, Aug. Ep. 75.—**III.** Meton. (like the Heb. חֵרֶם). **A.** *The person cursed:* nec inferes quippiam ex idolo in domum tuam, ne fias anathema, sicut et illud est, Vulg. Deut. 7, 26. —**B.** *The person excommunicated:* aliquem anathema dicere, Tert. adv. Haer. 6; Vulg. Rom. 9, 3; ib. 1 Cor. 12, 3; 16, 22; ib. Gal. 1, 8; 1, 9.

† **ănăthĕmătizo**, āre, *v. a.*, = ἀναθεματίζω. **I.** Lit., *to anathematize, to put under the ban:* aliquem or aliquam rem, Aug. Ep. 75.—**II.** In gen., *to curse*, Vulg. 1 Macc. 5, 5; ib. Marc. 14, 71.—**III.** *To detest:* aliquid, Hier. Ep. 75.—Form **ănăthĕmo**, Aug. Serm. 164; id. Temp. 3; id. Ep. 95.

ănăthĕmo, āre, v. anathematizo.

† **ănăthȳmĭāsis**, is, *f.*, = ἀναθυμίασις, *a rising vapor*, Petr. 47; Theod. Prisc. 2, 2, 1.

ănătĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [anas]. **I.** *A little duck, a duckling*, * Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42.—**II.** In Plaut., a term of endearment, *duckie*, * As. 3, 3, 103.

ănătīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to the duck:* Utinam fortunam nunc [ego] anatinam uterer, Uti quom exivissem ex aquâ, arerem tamen, * Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 49.—Hence, **ănătīna**, ae, *f.* (sc. caro), *duck-flesh, duck*, Petr. 56, 3.

† **ănătŏcismus**, i, *m.*, = ἀνατοκισμός, *interest upon interest, compound interest* (twice in Cic.): centesimae cum anatocismo anniversario, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 11; 5, 21, 12; Inscr. Orell. 4405.

† **ănătŏmĭa** or **ănătŏmĭca**, ae, also **ănătŏmĭcē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἀνατομία or ἀνατομική (sc. τέχνη); in medicine, *anatomy*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 8; Macr. S. 7, 15.—Hence, **ănătŏmĭcus**, i, *m.* (sc. medicus), *an anatomist*, Macr. S. 7, 13; Amm. 28, 4 *fin.*; Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 24.

† **ănătŏnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀνάτονος, *extending upwards* (opp. catatonus), Capitula, Vitr. 10, 15 *fin.*

ănătrēsis, is, *f.*, = ἀνάτρησις, *a boring through*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

ănaudĭa, ae, *f.*, = ἀναυδία, *loss of speech, dumbness*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10.

Anaurus, i, *m.*, = Ἄναυρος, *a river in Thessaly, that rises near the foot of Pelion*, Luc. 6, 370.

Anaxăgŏras, ae, *m.*, = Ἀναξαγόρας, *a distinguished Greek philosopher of Clazomenæ, teacher of Pericles and Euripides*, Lucr. 1, 830; Cic. de Or. 3, 34; id. Brut. 11; id. Ac. 2, 31; 2, 37 al.; Quint. 12, 2, 22; Val. Max. 5, 10; Gell. 15, 20 al.

Anaxarchus, i, *m.*, = Ἀνάξαρχος, *a philosopher of Abdera, and follower of the philosophy of Democritus*, Val. Max. 3, 3, n. 4; Ov. Ib. 573.

Anaxărĕtē, ēs, *f.*, *a rich and beautiful maiden of Cyprus, who, disdaining the love of Iphis, was changed to a stone*, Ov. M. 14, 699.

Anaximander, dri, *m.*, = Ἀναξίμανδρος, *a distinguished Ionian philosopher of Miletus*, Cic. Div. 1, 50; id. N. D. 1, 10 al.

‡ **ancaesa**, ōrum, *n.* [am-caedo], an old word for caelata: vasa sic dicta, quod circumcaedendo talia fiunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.

Ancaeus, i, *m.*, = Ἀγκαῖος, *an Arcadian, slain by the Calydonian boar*, Ov. M. 8, 315; 8, 401; 8, 519.

† **ancăla**, ae, or **-ē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἀγκάλη (the bent arm), *the bend of the knee, the knee*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

Ancălites, um, *m.*, *a people in Britain*, otherwise unknown, Caes. B. G. 5, 21.

anceps (once ancipes, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 114; cf. Charis. pp. 67 and 96 P.; Prisc. p. 754 P.; with this form cf. procapis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 Müll., and Corss. Ausspr. II. pp. 398, 591; *abl. sing.* always ancipiti), cipitis, *adj.* [an-caput; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll.]. **I.** Lit., *that has two heads, two-headed* (cf.: biceps, praeceps, etc.; so only in the poets): Janus, Ov. M. 14, 334; so id. F. 1, 95 (cf.: Janus bifrons, Verg. A. 7, 180). —Hence also of a mountain which has two summits, *two-peaked:* acumen, Ov. M. 12, 337.—**II.** In gen. **A. 1.** Of an object whose qualities have significance in two respects, *double, that extends on two opposite sides* (while duplex is an object that exists in separate forms, twice. Thus anceps sententia is *an opinion which wavers, fluctuates between two decisions*, while duplex sententia is a twofold opinion): Post altrinsecus ancipes securiculast, *the axe cuts on two sides, is two-edged*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 114; so, ferrum, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 245, 17, and Lucr. 6, 168: securis, Ov. M. 8, 397 al.—Also, poet., of the contrast between great heat and cold: Ancipiti quoniam mucroni utrimque notantur, *since things are marked by double point*, i. e. one at one, another at the other end, Lucr. 2, 520: bestiae quasi ancipites in utrâque sede viventes, *amphibious animals*, Cic. N. D. 1, 37; so in the histt. freq. of an attack, a contest, etc., on two different sides, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: ita ancipiti proelio diu atque acriter pugnatum est, *double*, because contending with enemies both in front and in the rear, id. ib. 1, 26 Herz.; so id. B. C. 3, 63; Nep. Them. 3, 3: periculum, Sall. J. 38, 5: ancipitem pugnam hostibus facere, *double*, as given by horse and foot, Tac. A. 6, 35: ancipiti metu et ab cive et ab hoste, *twofold*, Liv. 2, 24; so, anceps terror, id. 34, 21; Tac. Agr. 26: tumultus, Liv. 32, 30: tela, *shot* or *hurled from both sides*, id. 37, 11: ancipitia munimenta, *on two sides*, id. 5, 1 al.—**2.** Trop., *twofold:* propter ancipitem faciendi dicendique sapientiam, Cic. de Or. 3, 16: ancipites viae rationesque et pro omnibus et contra omnia disputandi, id. ib. 3, 36: adferre ancipitem curam cogitandi, *a twofold care of thought*, id. Off. 1, 3, 9; so Tac. A. 2, 40: jus anceps, *the uncertainties of law*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 34 al.—**B.** *Wavering, doubtful, uncertain, unfixed, undecided* (the prevalent signif. in Cic.): anceps fatorum via, Cic. Somn. Scip. 2: incertus exitus et anceps fortuna belli, id. Marcell. 5: anceps proelii fortuna, Tac. H. 3, 18: oraculum, Liv. 9, 3: proelium, id. 2, 62, and Tac. H. 3, 22; so esp. freq.: ancipiti Marte pugnare, *to contend without deciding the contest*, Liv. 7, 29; 21, 1 al.: causa anceps, Cic. de Or. 2, 44: genus causarum anceps, id. Inv. 1, 15, 20 (cf.: genus causarum dubium, Auct. ad Her. 1, 3: dubium vel anceps, Quint. 4, 1, 10): fides, *uncertain, wavering, fidelity*, Curt. 3, 8; so also, ancipites animi, Luc. 9, 46.—Also ellipt.: Lucanus an Apulus, anceps, *doubtful whether*, etc., * Hor. S. 2, 1, 34.—**C.** *Dangerous, hazardous, perilous, critical* (post-Aug.; esp. freq. in Tac.; never in Cic.): viae, Ov. M. 14, 438: loca, Nep. Dat. 7, 3: dubiâ et interdum ancipiti fortunâ, Vell. 2, 79: anceps periculum, Tac. A. 4, 59: ancipites morbi corporis, Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 149: cujus (Antonii) operâ ex ancipiti morbo convaluerat, Suet. Aug. 59: Ideo et purgātionibus (labruscum) ancipitem putant, Plin. 23, 1, 14, § 20: vox pro re publicâ honesta, ipsi anceps, *pernicious*, Tac. H. 1, 5: adulatio anceps si nulla et ubi nimia est, id. A. 4, 17.—So *subst.*, *danger, hazard, peril*, = periculum, discrimen: dubiâ suorum re in anceps tractus vim legionum implorabat, Tac. A. 4, 73: seu nihil militi seu omnia concederentur, in ancipiti res publica, id. ib. 1, 36: scelus inter ancipitia probatum, id. ib. 11, 26; 14, 22: facilius inter ancipitia clarescunt, id. G. 14: nova ambigua ancipitia malebat, id. H. 2, 86: inter ancipitia deterrimum est media sequi, id. ib. 3, 40.

☞ *Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* not used.

Anchārĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman family name*, Cic. Sest. 53; id. Pis. 38; id. ad Div. 13, 40.—Hence, **Anchărĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining thereto*, Cic. Quint. 4, 1, 74.

Anchīses (old orthog. **Agchīses**, Varr. L. L. Fragm. p. 264 Müll.; *nom.* Anchisa, Naev. B. Pun. Fragm. ap. Prob. Quint. 1, 5, 61; *acc.* Ancisem, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 220 Rib.; *abl.* Anchisâ, Verg. A. 5, 244), ae, *m.*, = Ἀγχίσης. **I.** *Son of Capys, father of Æneas, who bore him forth from burning Troy upon his shoulders*, Enn. Ann. 1, 30; Verg. A. 1, 617; 3, 710 sq.; Ov. M. 9, 425; 13, 640; 13, 680 al.—Hence, **II.** Derivv. **A. Anchīsēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Anchises:* tumulus, Verg. A. 5, 761; and **B. Anchīsĭădes**, ae, *m. patr.*, *son of Anchises*, i. e. *Æneas*, Verg. A. 6, 348.

anchŏra and **anchŏrālis**, v. ancora, etc.

† **anchūsa**, ae, *f.*, = ἄγχουσα, *a plant used as a cosmetic, ox-tongue:* Anchusa tinctoria, Linn.; Plin. 22, 20, 23, § 48.

ancīle (also **ancūle** after ἀγκύλιον in Plut. Num.), is, *n.* (*gen. plur.* ancilium, Tac. H. 1, 89; but anciliorum, Hor. C. 3, 5, 10; cf. Consent. p. 1898 P.) [prob. from ἀγκύλος, crooked, curved; v. ango], *a small oval shield*, Verg. A. 7, 188 Serv.; Luc. 9, 480; but specif. *the shield that was said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa*

(hence, caelestia arma, Liv. 1, 20), *and on the preservation of which the prosperity of Rome was declared to depend;* whereupon Numa caused eleven others exactly like it to be made by the artist Mamurius Veturius, so that if the genuine one was lost, the fact could not be known. These shields were carefully preserved by the Salian priests in the temple of Mars, and every year in March carried about in solemn procession (ancilia movere), and then returned to their place (ancilia condere), Ov. F. 3, 377; Liv. 1, 20; Verg. A. 8, 664; Tac. H. 1, 89; Suet. Oth. 8; Inscr. Orell. 2244; v. Smith, Dict. Antiq.

☞ *Adj.:* clipeis ancilibus, Juv. 2, 126: arma ancilia, Val. Max. 1, 1, 9.

ancilla, ae, *f. dim.* [ancula], *a maidservant, handmaid, female slave* (com. used *as fem.* of servus, instead of serva). **I.** Lit., Liv. Andron. ap. Non. p. 153 (Trag. Rel. p. 3 Rib.): *Am.* Quis me tenet? *Br.* Tua Bromia ancilla, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 25: ecqua ancilla est illi? id. Mil. 3, 1, 199: Servos, ancillas amove, atque audin? id. Trin. 3, 3, 70 et saep.: ancilla aere empta, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 26; so id. And. 3, 1, 3; 5, 1, 19; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 78; 5, 1, 20 et saep.: ancillarum beneficio emitti, Cic. Har. Resp. 42: ducebat ancillarum greges, id. Mil. 55: hunc servi ancillaeque amant, id. Verr. 2, 3, 4: cum ancillarum puerorumque comitatu, id. Mil. 10 al.: occultat se in tugurio mulieris ancillae, Sall. J. 12, 5; Hor. C. 2, 4, 1; id. S. 1, 2, 63; 1, 2, 117; 2, 3, 215; id. Ep. 1, 18, 72: nec (liberi) ancillis aut nutricibus delegantur, Tac. G. 20; id. Or. 29: ancilla dominā validior, id. A. 14, 63.—**II.** Trop.: terrā usus mortalium semper ancillā, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 155.—As a term of reproach, of one servilely devoted to any thing: Fufidius ancilla turpis, Sall. H. 1, 15, p. 218 Gerl.

ancillāriŏlus, i, *m.* [ancilla], *a lover of maid-servants* (very rare), Mart. 12, 58; Sen. Ben. 1, 9.

ancillāris, e, *adj.* [id.], *relating to maid-servants.* **I.** Lit.: artificium, *the service of a handmaid,* *Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: ancillaris vestis, Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 15.—**II.** Trop.: adulatio ancillaris, *servile flattery,* Amm. 26, 6.

* **ancillātus**, ūs, *m.* [ancillor], *the service of a female slave,* or in gen. *of a slave,* Arn. 7, p. 221.

ancillor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* and *n.* [ancilla], pr., *to serve as handmaid;* hence, in gen., *to serve, to attend upon, to be subservient to,* etc. (only ante-class. and post-Aug.): invita ancillans, Att. ap. Non. p. 72, 3: uxoribus ancillantur, Titin. ib.: aestus (maris) ancillantes siderum avido trahenti etc., Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 213: cetera membra ancillari et subservire capiti, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9, 17.

ancillŭla, ae, *f. doub. dim.* [id.], *a little serving-maid, a young female slave.* **I.** Lit., Plaut. Rud. prol. 74; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 11; so id. Eun. 1, 2, 86; id. Phorm. 5, 5, 10 al.: nec servus nec ancillula, Ov. R. Am. 639 al.—**II.** Trop.: juris scientiam eloquentiae tamquam ancillulam pedisequamque adjunxisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 55 *fin.:* praesto esse virtutes ut ancillulas, id. Fin. 2, 21, 69.

ancīpes, v. anceps.

1. * **ancīsus (amc-)**, a, um [qs *part.* of ancīdo], *cut around* or *away:* omnia ancisa recenti Volnere, *every part cut with fresh wounds,* Lucr. 3, 660.

(**2. ancīsus**, ūs, a false read. for ambecisus, Varr. L. L. 7, § 43 Müll.; v. ambecisus.)

‡ **anclābris**, is, *f.* [anclo], *a sacrificial table.* The vessels upon it were called anclabria: anclabris: mensa ministeriis divinis aptata. Vasa quoque in eā, quibus sacerdotes utuntur, anclabria appellantur, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 11. 51 Müll.

anclo or **ancŭlo**, āre, *v. a.* [anculus], *to serve with, to bring* something *as servant, to have the care of* (only in Liv. Andron.): antiqui anculare dicebant pro ministrare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.: carnis vinumque, quod libabant, anclabatur, ap. Prisc. p. 684 P.: florem anculabant, ap. Fest. l. c. (Trag. Rel. p. 4 Rib.).

† **1. ancōn**, ōnis, *m.* [v. ango], = ἀγκών (the bend of the arm), t. t., for the pure Lat. cubitum. **I.** *The arm of a workman's square,* Vitr. 3, 3 *fin.;* 8, 6.—**II.** *A stone in a wall, which projects above more than below, and supports something; a console* or *volute,* Vitr. 4, 6.—**III.** *The knobbed bars of a hydraulic engine,* Vitr. 10, 13.—**IV.** *Forked poles for spreading nets* (pure Lat., ames, Hor. Epod. 2, 33), Grat. Cyn. 87.—**V.** *The arm of a chair,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.—**VI.** *A kind of drinking-vessel in an alehouse,* Dig. 33, 7, 13.

2. Ancōn, ōnis, *f.* [v. ango], *a headland and bay,* as the name implies, *on the coast of Pontus, east of Amisus,* now *Derbend Bournow,* Val. Fl. 4, 600; cf. Apoll. Rhod. 2, 369.

3. Ancōn, ōnis, or **Ancōna**, ae, *f.* [v. ango], = Ἀγκών, *an ancient seaport town in the north of Picenum, situated on a promontory forming a remarkable curve* or *elbow,* as the name implies, *founded by the Syracusans, still called Ancona;* form **Ancōna**, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 23; id. Fam. 16, 12, 2; Caes. B. C. 1, 11; Plin. 2, 72, 74, § 182; 3, 13, 18, § 111 sq. al.—Form **Ancōn**, Mel. 2, 4, 5; Cat. 36, 13; Sil. 8, 438; Juv. 4, 40 al.; and in a pun: Cingulum nos tenemus; Anconem amisimus, Cic. Att. 7, 11, 1.

† **ancŏra**, ae (not **anchŏra**), *f.* [v. ango], = ἄγκυρα, *an anchor.* **I. A.** Lit.: Ancora fundabat naves, Verg. A. 6, 3: jacere, *to cast anchor,* Caes. B. G. 4, 28; so, mittere, *to let go,* Vulg. Act. 27, 29: extendere, *to put out,* ib. ib. 27, 30: naves deligare ad ancoras, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: navem tenere in ancoris, Nep. Them. 8, 7: consistere ad ancoram, *to lie at anchor,* Caes. B. C. 3, 102: naves in ancoris constiterunt, id. ib. 3, 28 et saep.: solvere, *to weigh anchor,* Cic. Att. 1, 13; so, tollere, Caes. B. C. 1, 31; so Vulg. Act. 27, 40; also, in gen., *to depart, go away,* Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 1: vellere, Liv. 22, 19: praecidere, *to cut the cables,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34 al.—**B.** Trop., as a symbol of security, *refuge, hope, support:* ancora jam nostram non tenet ulla ratem, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 42: ultima fessis ancora, Sil. 7, 24; cf.: spem, quam sicut ancoram habemus, Vulg. Heb. 6, 10.—**II.** Transf., *an iron in the form of an anchor,* Pall. 1, 40, 5.

* **ancŏrāgo**, inis, *m.* [prob. ancora], *a fish in the Rhine,* now unknown, Cassiod. Ep. 12, 4.

ancŏrālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to an anchor:* strophia, App. M. 11, p. 265, 7.—Hence, **ancŏrāle**, is, *n.*, *a cable,* Liv. 37, 30 *fin.;* so id. 22, 19; Plin. 16, 8, 13, § 34; cf. ancorarius.

* **ancŏrārius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to an anchor:* funes, *cables,* Caes. B. C. 2, 9.

ancŭla, ae. *f.* pr. *dim.* [anculus], *a maid-servant,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.

ancŭlo, āre, v. anclo.

ancŭlus, i, *m.* pr. *dim.* [v. 2. Ancus], *a man-servant,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.

1. ancus appellatur, qui aduncum bracchium habet et exporrigi non potest, Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll. [v. ango].

2. Ancus (Marcius), i, *m.* [v. ango] (prop. *a servant,* as bending, crouching; hence = ancus Martius = θεράπων Ἄρεως, *servant of Mars*), *the fourth king of Rome,* A.U.C. 116–140, said to have been the grandson of Numa by Pompilia, Cic. Rep. 2, 18, 33; 2, 3, 5; Varr. Fragm. p. 241 Bip.; Liv. 1, 32 sqq.; Verg. A. 6, 815; Hor. C. 4, 7, 15; Ov. F. 6, 803 al.

Ancȳra, ae, *f.*, = Ἄγκυρα. **I.** *A town in Galatia,* now *Angora,* where was a marble temple of Augustus, built in his lifetime, Liv. 38, 24; Curt. 3, 1; Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 98.—**II.** *A town in Phrygia,* Plin. 5, 32, 41, § 145.—Whence, **Ancȳrānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Ancyra,* Claud. in Eutr. 2, 416: Marmor or Monumentum Ancyranum, *a Latin inscription on the inside of the antæ of the temple of Augustus, containing a record of his deeds,* being a copy of the bronze tablets placed in front of his Mausoleum; cf. Suet. Aug. 101, and Wolf, Suet. II. p. 369 sq.; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 286.

andăbătă, ae, *m.*, *a kind of Roman gladiator, whose helmet was without openings for the eyes, and who therefore fought blindfolded for the amusement of spectators,* *Cic. Fam. 7, 10 Manut.: more andabatarum, Hier. adv. Helv. 3; id. adv. Jov. 1, 36; cf. Inscr. Orell. 2577.

Andanĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀνδανία, *a very ancient town of Messenia,* now *Andorossa,* Liv. 36, 31.

1. Andes, ium, or **Andecāvi** or **Andicāvi**, ōrum, *m.*, *a Gallic tribe in the region of the present Anjou,* with a town of the same name, now *Angers;* form **Andes**, Caes. B. G. 2, 35.—Form **Andecāvi**, Tac. A. 3, 41.—Form **Andicāvi**, Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107 Jan; cf. Mann. Gall. 163.

2. Andes, is, *m.*, *a village near Mantua, the birthplace of Vergil,* now *Pietola;* hence, **Andīnus**, a, um, *of* or *from Andes:* Andinus, i. e. *Vergil,* Sil. 8, 595.

Andīnus, v. 2. Andes.

† **andrachnē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἀνδράχνη, *a plant, purslane:* Portulacca oleracea, Linn.; Col. 10, 376; Plin. 25, 13, 103, § 162.

Andraemōn, ŏnis, *m.*, = Ἀνδραίμων. **I.** *The father of Amphissus and husband of Dryope, who was changed into a lotus,* Ov. M. 9, 333; 9, 363.—**II. Andraemōn** or **Andrēmon**, ŏnis, *m.*, *father of Thoas, a combatant before Troy,* Ov. M. 13, 357; cf. Hom. Il. 2, 638.

andrēmas = andrachne, App. Herb. 103.

Andrĭcus, i, *m.*, *a servant of Cicero,* Cic. Fam. 16, 14, 1.

Andriscus, i, *m.*, = Ἀνδρίσκος, *a slave who claimed to be the son of the Macedonian king Perseus and occasioned the third Macedonian war,* Liv. Epit. 49; Vell. 1, 11; Flor. 2, 14.

Andrĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *born at Andros, one of the Cyclades,* Ter. And. 5, 4, 3.—Hence, **Andrĭa**, ae, *f.*, *a woman of Andros; The Maid of Andros,* a comedy by Terence.

Andrŏcles, is, or **-clus**, i, *m.*, = Ἀνδροκλῆς, *the well-known slave who cured the foot of a lion and was afterwards recognized by the lion and saved from death,* Sen. Ben. 2, 19; Gell. 5, 14.

† **andrŏdămās**, antis, *m.*, = ἀνδροδάμας (man-subduing). **I.** *A species of bloodstone* (so called from its great hardness), Plin. 36, 20, 38, § 146.—**II.** *A silver-colored, quadrangular, and cubical precious stone* (acc. to Bruckmann, a cubical, silver-colored marcasite), Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 144.

Andrŏgeōn, ōnis, *m.*, i. q. Androgeos; acc. Gr. Androgeona, Prop. 2, 1, 62.—Hence, **Andrŏgeōnēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Androgeon:* caedis, Cat. 64, 77.

Andrŏgeōs, ō, and **-geus**, i, *m.*, = Ἀνδρόγεως, *son of the Cretan king Minos, whom the Athenians and Megarians slew; on account of which the enraged father made war upon them,* Ov. M. 7, 458; id. H. 10, 99; Verg. A. 6, 20.

† **andrŏgynē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἀνδρογύνη, *a masculine, heroic woman,* Val. Max. 8, 3, 1.

† **andrŏgynus**, i, *m.*, **-gynē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἀνδρόγυνος, ἀνδρογύνη, *a man-woman, hermaphrodite:* imberbus, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 493, 27; so *Cic. Div. 1, 43; Liv. 27, 11; Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 15; 7, 3, 3, § 34 al.; Lucr. 5, 839.

Andrŏmăchē, ēs, and **-a**, ae (Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 82 Müll., or Trag. v. 100 Vahl.), *f.*, = Ἀνδρομάχη, *a daughter of king Eëtion, and wife of Hector.* After the destruction of Troy, she was carried by Pyrrhus to Greece, and was subsequently married to Helenus, son of Priam, Verg. A. 3, 319; 3, 487.

Andrŏmĕda, ae, and **-ē**, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀνδρομέδη, *a daughter of the Ethiopian king Cepheus and Cassiope.* On account of the arrogance of her mother she was bound to a rock by the command of the oracle of Jupiter Ammon, in order that she might be destroyed by a sea-monster; but Perseus rescued and married her. After death she was placed as a constellation in heaven, Ov. M. 4, 671 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 64; Apollod. 2, 4, 3; Cic. N. D. 2, 43; Col. 11, 2, 59 al.

† **andrōn**, ōnis, *m.*, = ἀνδρών (ἀνήρ, a man). **I.** Among the Greeks, *the part of the house in which the men resided, the men's apartment;* also called andronitis (opp. gynaeceum, q. v.): locus domicilii, in quo viri

morabantur, Paul ex Fest p 19 Müll, cf Vitr 6, 10 — **II.** Among the Romans, *a passage between two walls* or *courts of a house*, Vitr 6, 10, Plin Ep 2, 17

Andrŏnīcus, i, *m*, *the cognomen of several Romans, among whom the most distinguished,* L Livius Andronicus, *the first dramatic and epic poet of the Romans, lived in the middle of the third century* B C, Cic Brut 18, Gell 17, 21 al, cf Bähr, Lit Gesch p 41 sq, 78, Teuffel, Rom Lit § 82

† **andrōnītis,** idis, *f*, = ἀνδρωνῖτις, v andron, I

Andrŏs and **Andrus,** i, *f*, = Ἄνδρος, *one of the largest of the Cyclades, in the Ægean Sea, south east of Eubœa,* now *Andro*, Ter And 1, 1, 43 al., Ov M 7, 469, 13, 649, cf Mann Greece, p 743

† **andrŏsăcĕs,** is, *n*, = ἀνδρόσακες, *a plant*, now unknown, perh zoophyte, Plin 27, 4, 9, § 25

† **andrŏsaemŏn,** i, *n*, = ἀνδρόσαιμον (man's blood), *a kind of St John's wort, with blood red juice* Hypericum perforatum, Linn, Plin 27, 4, 10, § 26 sq

‡ **andruāre,** *to run back* a Graeco verbo ἀναδραμεῖν, Paul ex Fest p 9 Müll

† **ăneclŏgistus,** a, um, *adj*, = ἀνεκλόγιστος (not giving account), *a guardian who was not obliged to give account of his proceedings, but had discretionary power*, Dig 26, 7, 5, § 7

ănellus (not **ann-**), i, *m dim* [anulus], *a little ring* aureolus, Plaut Ep 5, 1, 34, * Lucr 6, 911 cum tribus anellis, * Hor S 2, 7, 9

† **ănĕmōnē,** ēs, *f*, = ἀνεμώνη, *anemone*, i e *wind flower*, Plin 21, 11, 38, § 65, 21, 23, 94, § 164 (in the latter pass Pliny says it was so called because it opened its flowers only when the wind blew, it grows most abundantly in Alpine districts of warmer regions)

Ănĕmūrium, i, *n*, = Ἀνεμούριον, *a promontory and town of Cilicia,* now *Anemûr*, Liv 33 20, Plin 5, 27, 22, § 93 —Hence, **Ănĕmūriensis,** e, *adj*, *of or pertaining to* Anemurium Civitas, Tac A. 12, 55

† **ănēthum,** i, *n*, = ἄνηθον, *dill, anise* Anethum graveolens, Linn, Verg E 2, 48, Plin 19, 8 52, § 167, Vulg Matt 23, 23

† **ănētĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = ἀνετικός, *remitting, abating*, of sickness, Theod Prisc 3, 3

anfractŭōsus, a, um, *adj* [anfractus], *roundabout, prolix* locutio, Aug Serm 135

1. anfractus (not **amfr-**), a, um, *P a* [qs from anfringo], *winding, bending, crooked* spatia, Amm. 29, 5 — Hence, *subst* **anfractum,** i, *n*, *a winding, a crook, curve* (ante class for the class anfractus, us) terrarum anfracta, Att ap Varr L L 7, § 15 Müll (Trag Rel p 151 Rib) in anfracto, Varr ib cavata aurium anfracta, Varr ap Non p 193, 5

2. anfractus (not **amfr-**), us, *m* [id], pr *a breaking round*, hence, *a bending, recurving, turning* (in the ante class per rare, v the preced art) **I.** Lit quid pulchrius ea figura (sc sphaerica) quae nihil incisum anfractibus, nihil eminens, habere potest? Cic N D 2, 18, 47 — Hence of the circular motion of the sun (acc to the ancient belief) solis anfractus *a circuit, revolution*, Cic Rep 6, 12, cf id Leg 2, 8 —Of the crookedness of horns cornua convoluta in anfractum, Plin 11 37, 45, § 124 —Of the coils of a serpent, Val Fl 7, 523, Stat Th 5, 520 — Also freq, particularly in the histt., of the turning or winding of a road etc, *a tortuous, circuitous route* si nullus anfractus intercederet, Caes B G 7, 46 illa (via) altero tanto longiorem habebat anfractum, Nep Eum 8, 5 per anfractus jugi procurrere Liv 44, 4 anfractus viarum, id 33, 1 litorum anfractus, *the windings*, id 38, 7 al, Luc 1, 605 —**II.** Trop, of discourse, = ambages, *circumlocution, digression* quid opus est circuitione et anfractu? Cic Div 2, 61, 127 oratio circumscripta non longo anfractu, sed ad spiritum vocis apto id Part Or 6, 21 quae omnia infinitus anfractus habent, *ramifications*, Quint 6, 1, 15 where Bonn and Halm read *tractatus* —Of legal matters, *intricacies, prolixity* judiciorum, Cic Clu 56, 159 juris, Quint 12, 9, 3

angărĭa, ae, *f*, = ἀγγαρία [angarius], *the service of the* angarius, and, in gen, *service to a lord, villanage*, Dig 50 4, 18, § 29, 50, 5, 11 al, v on angaria and angarialis, Gloss Man art clabularis

* **angărĭālis,** e, *adj* [angaria], *of or pertaining to service* copia, Cod. Th 8, 5, 4

angărĭo, āre, *v a* [id] **I.** Lit, *to demand something* as angaria, *to exact villanage* Dig 49, 18, 4, so Aug Ep 5 *med* al —**II.** Meton, *to compel, constrain* (eccl. Lat) quicumque te angariaverit mille passus (vadere), vade cum illo et alia duo, Vulg Matt 5, 41 nunc angariaverunt, ut tollant crucem ejus, ib ib 27, 32, so ib Marc. 15, 21

Angăris, is, *m*, *a mountain in Palestine*, Plin 5, 13, 14, § 68

* **angărĭus,** i, *m*, = ἄγγαρος [introd into the Greek from the Persian] *a messenger, a courier*, Lucil ap Non p 21, 21

Angĕa, ae, *f*, *a town in Thessaly*, Liv 32, 13

† **angĕlĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = ἀγγελικός (suitable or pertaining to messengers) **I.** Angelicum metrum, *a dactylic measure* (so called on account of its rapidity of movement), Diom p 512 P, Victor p 2531 P —**II.** *Belonging to angels, angelic* habens vultum angelicum, * Vulg Jud 13, 6 panes, Prud Tetr 11

* **angĕlĭfĭcātus,** a, um, qs *part* of angelifico, *changed into an angel* caro, Tert Res. Carn 25

angellus, i, *m dim* [angulus], *a little angle* or *corner* (only ante and post class), * Lucr 2, 428, Arn 7, p 253

† **angĕlus,** i, *m*, = ἄγγελος **I.** *A messenger*, Sen. Ep 20 *med* dub, Vulg Matt 11, 10 — **II.** *An angel* **A.** In bon part very freq in the Vulg, the Church fathers, Aug, Tertull, Jerome, etc — **B.** In mal part Diabolus et angeli ejus Vulg Matt 25, 41 angelus Satanae, ib 2 Cor 12, 7 al

Angĕrōna (-ia, Macr), ae, *f* [ango], *the goddess of Suffering and Silence*, Plin 3, 5, 9, § 65, Macr S 1, 10, Inscr Orell 116 — Hence, **Angĕrōnālia,** ium, *n*, *her festival*, Varr L L. 6, § 23 Müll, Paul ex Fest p 17 Müll.

angīna (for the quantity of the pen, v the foll examples, and cf Wagner ad Plaut Trin 2, 4, 139), ae, *f* [ἀγχόνη, v ango] **I.** *The quinsy*, as suffocating Insperato abiit quam unā angina sustulit horā, Lucil ap Non p 35, 9 Sues moriuntur angina acri acerrume, Plaut Trin 2, 4, 139 Angina verō sibi mixtum sale poscit acetum, Ser Samm 282, Cels 2, 10, 4, 4, Plin 23, 2, 29, § 61 al anginam vinariam habere dicuntur, qui vino suffocantur, Paul ex Fest p 28 Müll — **II.** Trop angina mentis, *distress of mind, produced by physical disease*, Tert Anim 48

angĭportus, us, *m* (and **angĭportum,** i, *n*, cf Prisc p 714 P) [ang as in angustus, and portus, cf Varr L L 5, § 145 Müll, Paul ex Fest. p 17 Müll], *a narrow street, lane*, or *alley*, Paul ex Fest l l, cf Dig 16, 59, Plaut Cist 1, 2, 5, id Most 5, 1, 5 viae omnes angiportusque, Cic Div 1, 32, 69, * Hor C 1, 25, 10, Plaut Ps 4, 2 5, 4, 7, 137, id. Cist Fragm ap Non p 190, 10, Ter Ad 4, 2, 39, id Eun 5, 2 6 angiporto toto deerrare, Auct ad Her 4, 51, 64 in quadriviis et angiportis Cat. 58, 4

Angĭtĭa, ae, *f*, *sister of Medea and Circe, who received divine honors from the Marsi*, Verg A. 7 759 (acc to Serv ad Verg A 7, 750, *Medea herself*), Sil 8, 498, Inscr Orell 115, 116, 1846 — Hence, Nemus Angitiae, *the region consecrated to Angitia, near Lucus, in the Marsian territory*, now *Luco*, Verg l c, cf Mann Ital 1, 515

Angli, orum, *m*, *the Angli, a branch of the Suevi in Lower Germany*, Tac G 40, c A D 450 they united with the Saxons (hence the designation *Anglo Saxons*), conquered Britannia, and gave their name to the country, — Anglia, *England.*

Anglĭa, ae *f*, v Angli

ango, xi, ctum, and anxum, 3, *v a* (*perf* and *sup* rest only on the assertion in Prisc p 895 P, Diom p 366 P; *part* anctus, Paul ex Fest p 24 Müll, acc to Prisc. 1 c., the *sup* is sometimes anxum, cf Struve, 214) [the root of this word is widely diffused ἄγκος, a bend, hollow, whence, valley, ravine, from the notion of *closeness*, come ἄγχω = to press tight, to strangle, throttle, ango, Germ hangen, hängen, Engl hang, angustus anxius, anxietas, old Germ Angust, Germ Angst = Engl anguish, from the notion of *being bent*, come ancus anculus, a crouching slave, ancora = Gr ἄγκυρα, angulus = Germ Angel, Engl angle, old Germ Angul, a hook, Gael ingle = nook for the fire, fireplace, ancale = ἀγκάλη, Engl ankle, ancon, and the pr names Ancon and Ancona, uncus, curved, crooked, ungula, claw, unguis, claw, nail, cf Sanscr ahus, close, ahas, anguish, ankami to bend, ankas the lap (sinus), a hook, for the other Greek words belonging to this group v L and S s vv ἄγκος and ἄγχω] **I.** Lit, *to bind, draw*, or *press together*, of the throat, *to throttle, strangle* (so ἄγχω, in this signif antiquated, hence, in class perh only in the poets, in prose, instead of it, suffocare, cf Diom p 361 P) angit inhaerens Elisos oculos et siccum sanguine guttur, Verg A 8, 260, so id G 3, 497 cum colla minantia monstri Angeret Stat Th 4, 828, 6 270, Sil 13, 584 —Hence of plants, *to choke*, Col 4, 2 2, 6, 27, 7 al —**II.** Metaph **A.** *To cause* (physical) *pain*, hence, angi, *to feel* or *suffer pain*, Plin 10, 60, 79, § 164 — **B.** Most freq of the mind, *to distress, torment, torture, vex, trouble*, and angi, *to feel distressed, to suffer torment* etc illum incommodis dictis angam, Plaut Cas. 2, 1, 11 cura angit hominem, * Ter Phorm 1, 3, 8, * Lucr 4 1134 cruciatu timoris angi? Cic Off 2, 7, 25 multa sunt quae me sollicitant anguntque, id Att 1 18 angebar singularum horarum exspectatione, id ib 9, 1 et saep, Liv 2 7, 21, 1 al ne munere te parvo beet aut incommodus angat (cruciet, cum non vult dare quod poscis, Cruqu), Hor Ep 1, 18, 75 ad humum maerore gravi deducit et angit, id. A P 110 poeta, meum qui pectus inaniter angit, *puts in torturing suspense*, id Ep 2, 1, 211 al Pompeius curis animum mordacibus angit, Luc 2 680 sq Ea res animum illius anxit, Gell 1, 3 (aemula eam) vehementer angebat, Vulg 1 Reg 1, 6 —With *de* (in respect to) de Statio manumisso et non nullis aliis rebus angor, Cic Att 2, 18 *fin* de quo angor et crucior, id ib 7, 22 — Sometimes with *gen* (on this const cf Roby, II § 1321) absurde facis, qui angas te animi, Plaut Ep 3, 1, 6 (Sthenius) angebatur animi necessario, quod etc., Cic Verr 2, 34, 84 But Cic also uses the *abl* angor animo, Brut 2, 7 audio te animo angi, Fam 16, 142, and acc to some edd Tusc 1, 40, 96 Seyff (v further on this *gen* s v animus)

angor, oris, *m* [ango], = angina **I.** *A compression of the neck, a strangling* occupat fauces earum angor, *the quinsy*, Plin 8, 27, 41 § 100 aestu et angore vexata, i e aestu angorem ac prope suffocationem efficiente, Liv 5 48 —Far oftener, **II.** Trop, *anguish, torment, trouble, vexation* (as a momentary feeling, while *anxietas* denotes a permanent state) est aliud iracundum esse, aliud iratum, ut differt anxietas ab angore, neque enim omnes anxii, qui anguntur aliquando, nec qui anxii, semper anguntur, etc., Cic Tusc 4, 12, 27 angor est aegritudo premens, id ib 4 8, 18, Lucr 3 853 anxius angor, id 3 993, so id 6, 1158 animus omni liber cura et angore, Cic. Fin 1, 15, 49 angor pro amico saepe capiendus, id Am 13, 48, Tac. A 2, 42 angor animi Suet Tib 7, so id ib 49 al —In *plur* confici angoribus, Cic Phil 2, 15, id Off 2, 1, 2

Angrīvarii, orum *m*, *a German tribe in the neighborhood of the Teutoburg Forest, on both sides of the Weser*, Tac G 33 Rup, id A 2, 8, 2, 19, 2, 22, 2, 24, 2, 41

anguen, v anguis *init*

* **anguĕus,** a, um, *adj* [anguis] *of or pertaining to a serpent* lapsus, Sol 24

anguĭcŏmus (four syl), a, um, *adj* [anguis coma], *with snaky hair* (only in the poets) Gorgon Ov M 4, 699, cf id. ib 4, 801, Stat. Th 1 544

* **anguĭcŭlus,** i, *m dim* [anguis], *a small serpent*, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42

anguĭfer (trisyl.), fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [anguis-fero], *serpent-bearing:* caput, Ov. M. 4, 741: Gorgo, Prop. 2, 2, 8. — Hence, *subst.:* **Anguĭfer,** fĕri, *m.* (as transl. of 'Οφιοῦχος), *the serpent-bearer, the constellation Serpentarius* or *Ophiuchus*, Col. 11, 2, 49; cf. anguitenens.

* **anguĭgĕna,** ae, *m.* [anguis-gigno], *engendered of a snake* or *dragon*, an epithet of the Thebans, who sprang from dragons' teeth, Ov. M. 3, 531; cf.: draconigena urbs, i. e. *Thebes*, id. F. 3, 865.

anguilla, ae, *f. dim.* [anguis, Varr. L. L. 5, § 77 Müll.; but it may be directly con. with Gr. ἔγχελυς; v. anguis], *an eel.* **I.** Lit.: Muraena anguilla, Linn.; Plin. 9, 21, 38, § 74 al.; Juv. 5, 103.—**II.** Trop.: anguilla est, elabitur, *he is an eel; he slips away, is a slippery fellow*, prov. of a sly man, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 56. — **III.** *The hard skin of an eel, used as a whip in schools*, Verr. ap. Plin. 9, 23, 39; Isid. Orig. 5, 27.

anguĭ-mănus, a, um, *adj.* [anguis-manus], *with serpent-hand*, an epithet of the elephant, because he makes quick, serpent-like motions with his trunk (manus), perh. only in Lucr. 2, 537; 5, 1303.

anguĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [anguis], less freq. than the foll. **1.** *Of* or *pertaining to the serpent, snaky:* Gorgonis comae, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 12. — **2.** *Similar to a serpent in form, serpent-like:* cucumis, Col. 2, 9, 10; 7, 10, 5.

anguīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to the serpent, snaky:* cervix, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64: capillus Eumenidum, Cat. 64, 193: pellis, Cato, R. R. 73: cucumis, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 25: adeps, Plin. 30, 5, 12, § 37: vernatio, id. 30, 3, 8, § 24: cor, id. 30, 3, 8, § 23 al. — Hence, **anguīnum,** i, *n.* (sc. ovum), *a snake's egg*, Plin. 29, 3, 12, § 52.

* **anguĭ-pēs** (trisyl.), ĕdis, *adj.* [anguis-pes], *serpent-footed*, an epithet of Giants, Ov. M. 1, 184; cf.: serpentipedes Gigantes, id. Tr. 4, 7, 17.

anguis (dissyl.), is (rare form **anguen,** like sanguen for sanguis, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 29 Mai.—*Abl.* angue; but angui, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, or Trag. v. 51 Vahl.; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 30; Ov. M. 4, 483 MS.; cf. Prisc. p. 766 P.; in Cic. Div. 2, 31, 66, suspected by Schneid. Gram. II. 227, on account of angue just before; angue also, Enn. ap. Acron. ad Hor. C. 3, 11, 18, or Trag. v. 441 Vahl.; Varr. Atac. ap. Charis. p. 70; Cic. Div. 2, 30, 65; Prop. 4, 4, 40; Ov. H. 9, 94; id. Am. 3, 6, 14; id. M. 10, 349; 15, 390; Sen. Herc. Fur. 793; Stat. Th. 4, 85; cf. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 218), *m.* and *f.*; cf. Charis. p. 70 P.; Rudd. I. p. 25; Neue, Formenl. I. p. 612 [cf. ἔγχελυς; Lith. angis; old Germ. unc = adder; ἔχις; ἔχιδνα = adder; Sanscr. ahis; Germ. Aal = Engl. eel. Curtius], *a serpent, a snake* (syn.: serpens, coluber, draco). **I.** Lit.: angues jugati, Naev. ap. Non. p. 191, 18; Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 56: emissio feminae anguis . . . maris anguis, Cic. Div. 2, 29: vertatur Cadmus in anguem, Hor. A. P. 187 al.—As *fem.:* caerulea, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28: angues volucres vento invectae, Cic. N. D. 1, 36: torta, Varr. Atac. ap. Non. p. 191, 22; Tac. A. 11, 11 al.—*Masc.:* domi vectem circumjectus, Cic. Div. 2, 28: ater, Prop. 3, 5, 40: tortus, Ov. M. 4, 483, and id. Ib. 4, 79; Stat. Th. 4, 485.—Sometimes *serpent, snake*, as a hateful, odious object: odisse aliquem aeque atque angues, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 21: cane pejus et angui, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 30. — **II.** Transf. **A.** In fable, an emblem. **1.** Of terror; hence the snaky head of Medusa, Ov. M. 4, 803. — **2.** Of rage; hence the serpent-girdle of Tisiphone, Ov. M. 4, 483 and 511; her hair of snakes, Tib. 1, 3, 69; Prop. 3, 5, 40.—**3.** Of art and wisdom; hence the serpent-team of Medea, Ov. M. 7, 223, and of the inventive Ceres, id. ib. 5, 642; cf. Voss, Mythol. Br. 2, 55.—**B.** As a constellation. **1.** = draco, *the Dragon*, between the Great and the Little Bear, Hyg. Astr. 2, 3; 3, 2: flexu sinuoso elabitur Anguis, Verg. G. 1, 244: neu te tortum declinet ad Anguem, Ov. M. 2, 138.—**2.** = hydra, *the Hydra, water-serpent*, which extends over the constellations Cancer, Leo, and Virgo, carries on its back the Crater, and on its tail the Corvus, Ov. F. 2, 243; Manil. 1, 422; cf. Hyg. Astr. 3, 39.—**3.** *The Serpent*, which Anguitenens ('Οφιοῦχος) carries in his hand, Ov. M. 8, 182. — **C.** Prov.: Latet anguis in herbâ, *there's a snake in the grass*, of some concealed danger, Verg. E. 3, 93.

anguĭ-tĕnens, entis, *adj.* [anguis-teneo], *serpent-holding;* hence, *subst.*, *the constellation*, = anguifer, transl. of the Gr. 'Οφιοῦχος, *Serpent-bearer*, Cic. N. D. 2, 42; Manil. 5, 384.

angŭlāris, e, *adj.* [angulus], *having corners* or *angles, angular:* lapis, *a square stone*, Cato, R. R. 14, 1; Col. 5, 3, 2: lapis, *a corner-stone*, Vulg. Job, 38, 6; and, in trop. sense, ib. Isa. 28, 16; ib. Ephes. 2, 20; ib. 1 Pet. 2, 6: pilae, *corner pillars of an arcade*, Vitr. 7, 11.—Hence, *subst.:* **angŭlāris,** is, *m.*, *an angular vessel*, Apic. 5, 3 al.

angŭlātim, *adv.* [id.], *from corner to corner, from angle to angle* (post-class.): cuncta perlustrari, App. M. 9, p. 237, 26; so id. ib. 3, p. 103; Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

angŭlo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to make angular* or *cornered*, Ambros. Ep. 42. — Hence, * **angŭlātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *made angular; with angles, angular:* corpuscula, Cic. N. D. 1, 24.

angŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of corners* (post-Aug.; perh. only in Plin.): folia, Plin. 16, 23, 35, § 86: acini, id. 15, 24, 29, § 100: recessus, id. 4, 4, 5, § 9: gemmae, id. 37, 12, 75, § 196 et saep.

angŭlus, i, *m.* [cf. ἀγκύλος, crooked, bent, angular, Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll.; v. ango], *an angle, a corner.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Math. t. t., *an angle:* angulus optusus, Lucr. 4, 355: angulus acutus, Plin. 12, 3, 29, § 50: meridianus circulus horizonta rectis angulis secat, Sen. Q. N. 5, 17; so, ad pares angulos ad terram ferri, *at right angles, perpendicularly*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: Hoc ubi suffugit sensum simul angulus omnis, Lucr. 4, 360: figura, quae nihil habet incisum angulis, nihil anfractibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 18.—**B.** *A corner:* hujus lateris alter angulus qui est ad Cantium, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: extremus, *the extreme point, corner*, Ov. M. 13, 884; Hor. S. 2, 6, 8; Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 178: arcae anguli, Vulg. Exod. 25, 12: *quattuor anguli pallii, ib. Deut.* 22, 12: hic factus est in caput anguli, *the corner-stone*, ib. Matt. 21, 42: anguli oculorum, *the corners of the eyes*, Cels. 6, 6, 31; Plin. 24, 14, 77, § 126: anguli parietum, *the angles of walls*, id. 2, 82, 84, § 197; so, murorum, Vulg. 2 Par. 26, 13: in angulis platearum, ib. Matt. 6, 5: quattuor anguli terrae, *the four quarters of the earth*, ib. Apoc. 7, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A retired, unfrequented place, a nook, corner, lurking-place:* in angulum abire, *Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 10: nemo non modo Romae, sed nec ullo in angulo totius Italiae oppressus aere alieno fuit, quem etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 4 *fin.:* ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes Angulus ridet, Hor. C. 2, 6, 14: angulus hic mundi nunc me accipit, Prop. 5, 9, 65: gratus puellae risus ab angulo, Hor. C. 1, 9, 22; Vell. 2, 102, 3. — Contemptuously, of the schools or places of private discussion, in contrast with public, practical life: quibus ego, ut de his rebus in angulis consumendi otii causâ disserant, cum concessero, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 57: earum ipsarum rerum, quas isti in angulis personant, reapse, non oratione perfectio, id. Rep. 1, 2; Lact. 3, 16. — On the contr. without contempt, in Seneca, Ep. 95.—So also, detractingly, of a little country-seat, in opp. to the city: quod Angulus iste feret piper, *that hole*, said by the discontented steward, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 23 (so without detraction: recessus, Juv. 3, 230).—* Trop.: me ex hoc, ut ita dicam, campo aequitatis ad istas verborum angustias et ad omnes litterarum angulos revocas, *into every strait, embarrassment* (the figure is taken from a contest or game, in which one strives to get his antagonist into a corner), Cic. Caecin. 29.—**B.** *A projection of the sea into the land, a bay, gulf:* Gallicus, Cato ap. Charis. p. 185 P.

angustē, *adv.*, v. angustus *fin.*

angustĭae, ārum (rare in class. Lat. in *sing.* **angustĭa,** ae, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 61; cf. Charis. p. 20 P.; but freq. in eccl. Lat., Vulg. Gen. 42, 21; ib. Psa. 118, 143; ib. Rom. 2, 9; ib. 2 Cor. 2, 4 al.), *f.* [angustus]. **I.** Lit., *narrowness, straitness; a defile, strait* (perhaps only in prose; syn.: fauces, angustum). **A.** Of places: Corinthus posita in angustiis atque in faucibus Graeciae, Cic. Agr. 2, 32; so id. N. D. 2, 7; id. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: itineris, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: Italia coacta in angustias, Sall. Fragm. H. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 400 (97, II. p. 250 Gerl.): loci, id. C. 58, 20: quod intercidit et incuriâ coloni locique angustiâ, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 61: angustiae locorum, Nep. Dat. 8, 4, and Vulg. 2 Macc. 12, 21: angustiae saltibus crebris inclusae, Liv. 28, 1: diu in angustiis pugnatum est, id. 34, 46: itinerum, Tac. A. 15, 43 *fin.:* per angustias Hellesponti, Suet. Caes. 63: vicorum, id. Ner. 38; so id. Aug. 45; id. Claud. 12; id. Oth. 9 al.—**B.** Of other things: spiritûs, *shortness of breath*, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 181: urinae, *strangury*, Plin. 21, 21, 92, § 160. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Of time, *shortness, brevity, want, deficiency:* in his vel asperitatibus rerum vel angustiis temporis, Cic. de Or. 1, 1: edidi quae potui, non ut volui, sed ut me temporis angustiae coëgerunt, id. ib. 3, 61; id. Verr. 2, 1, 56; Cic. Fil. ad Tir. Fam. 16, 21, 7: in angustiâ temporum, Vulg. Dan. 9, 25.—**B.** Of money or other possessions, *scarcity, want:* aerarii, Cic. Agr. 2, 14: pecuniae publicae, id. Fam. 12, 30: rei frumentariae, Caes. B. C. 2, 17: fortunae, Tac. A. 2, 38: stipendii, id. ib. 1, 35: ad eas rei familiaris angustias decidit, Suet. Claud. 9.—Sometimes *absol.*, *want, indigence, poverty:* ex meis angustiis illius sustento tenuitatem, Cic. Fil. ad Tir. Fam. 16, 21, 4: paternae, Tac. A. 1, 75.—**C.** Of external circumstances, condition, etc., *difficulty, distress, perplexity, straits:* in summas angustias adduci, Cic. Quint. 5; so id. Fin. 2, 9, 28: cum in his angustiis res esset, Caes. B. C. 1, 54: vereri angustias, Cic. Planc. 22: angustiae petitionis, i. e. *the difficulty of obtaining the consular dignity*, id. Brut. 47. —So the Vulg. very freq. of external circumstances and of inward state, both in *sing.* and in *plur.:* videntes angustiam animi, Gen. 42, 21; so ib. Exod. 6, 9; ib. Rom. 2, 9; and ib. 2 Cor. 2, 4: tenent me angustiae, ib. 2 Reg. 1, 9; so ib. 2 Cor. 6, 4; 12, 10 al. —**D.** Of mind or feeling, *narrowness, contractedness:* non capiunt angustiae pectoris tui, Cic. Pis. 11: cujus animus tantis angustiis invidiae continetur, *by such meanness of envy*, Auct. ad Her. 4, 43.—**E.** Of scientific inquiries which go too deeply into details, and lay too much stress upon little things, *subtile* or *minute verbal criticisms:* me ex campo aequitatis ad istas verborum angustias revocas, *into a dilemma of verbal subtleties*, Cic. Caecin. 29: cur eam (orationem) in tantas angustias et in Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? *straits*, id. Ac. 2, 35.—**F.** Of discourse, *brevity, simplicity:* angustia conclusae orationis non facile se ipsa tutatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20 (v. the context). — So in *sing.*, Non. p. 73, 26.

* **angustĭclāvĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [angustus-clavus], *wearing a narrow* (*purple*) *stripe;* an epithet of a plebeian tribune, who, as a plebeian, could wear *only* a narrow stripe of purple on his tunic (while the tribune from the nobility had a broad stripe, v. laticlavius), Suet. Oth. 10.

angustĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [angustus], pr. *to make narrow, to straiten;* only trop. and in eccl. Lat. *to straiten, hamper, distress:* angustiatus prae pavore, Vulg. Jud. 13, 29: qui se angustiaverunt, ib. Sap. 5, 1: sed non angustiamur, ib. 2 Cor. 4, 8; 6, 12; ib. Heb. 11, 37.

angustĭtas, ātis, *f.*, = angustia, Att. ap. Non. p. 73, 25.

angusto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [angustus], *to make narrow, to straiten* (first used after the Aug. per.): Cujus (Hellesponti) iter caesis angustans corporum acervis, Cat. 64, 359: (puteus) ore angustatur, Plin. 17, 8, 4, § 45: servorum turba, quae quamvis magnam domum angustet, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 11: maris angustat fauces, Luc. 5, 232: angustare aëris meatus, id. 4, 327: animam in artus tumidos angustare, Stat. Th. 4, 827; 12, 665.—Trop., *to circumscribe, restrain:* gaudia sua, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 29: angustanda sunt patrimonia, id. Tranq. 8.

angustus, a, um, *adj.* [v. ango], *narrow, strait*, esp. of local relations, *close, contracted, small, not spacious* (syn.: artus, brevis, contractus; opp. latus, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 92).

I. Lit fretus, Lucr 1, 720 Angustum per iter, id 5, 1132, so Sall J 92, 7, and Vulg Judith, 4, 6, 7, 5 pontes angusti, Cic Leg 3, 17 domus, id Fin. 1, 20, 65 fauces portûs angustissimae, Caes B C 1, 25. fines, id B G 1, 2 Herz cellae, Hor S 1, 8, 8 rima, id. Ep 1, 7, 29 Principis angusta Caprearum in rupe sedentis, *on the narrow rock*, Juv 10, 93 Herm, where Jahn reads *augusta*, both readings yielding an apposite sense porta, Vulg Matt 7, 13, ib Luc 13, 24 al —*Subst* **angustum,** i, *n*, *narrowness* per angustum, Lucr 4, 530 angusta viarum, Verg A 2 332 pontes et viarum angusta, Tac H 4, 35 —**II.** Trop **A.** In angustum concludere, adducere, deducere, etc, *to reduce to a strait*, i e *to restrain, confine*, etc ab illâ immensâ societate humani generis in exiguum angustum que concluditur, Cic Off 1 17 amicitia ex infinita societate generis humani ita contracta est et adducta in angustum, ut, etc, id Am 5 — Of the passions, *to curb, restrain, moderate* perturbationes animi contrahere et in angustum deducere, Cic Ac. 1, 10 — **B.** Of other things clavus angustus, *the narrow purple stripe upon the tunic*, v clavus spiritus, *short, difficult*, Cic de Or 1, 61 odor rosae, *not diffused far*, Plin 21, 4, 10, § 14 —Once also of the point of an arrow=acutus, Cels 7, 5, n 2 — **C.** Of time, *short, brief* angustus dies, Ov Tr 5, 10, 8, Stat Th 1, 442 nox, Ov Am 3, 7, 25 tempus, Luc 4, 447 —**D.** Of means of living, and the like, *pinching, scanty, needy* pauperies, Hor C 3, 2, 1 res angusta domi, Juv 3, 164 mensa, Sen Thyest 452 domus, *poor*, i e *built without much expense*, Tac A 2, 33 —**E.** Of other external relations of life, *difficult, critical, uncertain* rebus angustis animosus atque Fortis adpare, Hor C 2, 10, 21 cum fides tota Italia esset angustior, *was weakened*, Caes B C 3, 1 — *Subst* **angustum,** i, *n*, *a difficult, critical, condition, danger* in angustum cogi, * Ter Heaut 4, 2, 2 res est in angusto, *the condition is perilous*, Caes B G 2, 25 spes est in angusto, *hope is feeble*, Cels 8, 4 —**F.** Of mind or character, *narrow, base, low, mean spirited* nihil est tam angusti animi, tam parvi, quam amare divitias, Cic Off 1, 20, 68 animi angusti et demissi, id Pis 24, 57 ecce autem alii minuti et angusti, aut omnia semper desperantes, aut malevoli, invidi, etc, id Fin 1, 18, 61 —**G.** Of learned investigations that lay too much stress upon little things, *subtle, hair splitting* minutae angustaeque concertationes, Cic de Or 3, 31 pungunt (Stoici) quasi aculeis, interrogatiunculis angustis, id Fin 4, 3, 7 —**H.** Of discourse, *brief, simple* et angusta quaedam et concisa, et alia est dilatata et fusa oratio, Cic Or 56, 187 Intonet angusto pectore Callimachus, i e *in simple style*, Prop 2, 1, 40 —*Adv* **angustē. I.** Lit, of space, quantity, or number, *within narrow limits, closely, hardly* recepissem te, nisi anguste sederem, *if I were not in close quarters*, Cic ap Macr S 2, 3 anguste putare vitem, *to prune close*, Col 4, 16, 1, so, anguste aliquid deputare, id 4, 22, 3 quâ (re frumentaria) anguste utebatur, *in small quantity*, Caes. B C 3, 16 tantum navium repperit, ut anguste quindecim milia militum, quingentos equites transportare possent, = vix, *scarcely fifteen thousand*, id. ib 3, 2.—*Comp* angustius pabulabantur, *with in narrower range*, Caes B C 1, 59 aliae (arbores) radices angustius diffundunt, Varr R R 1, 37, 5 quanto sit angustius imperitatum, Tac A 4, 4 eo anno frumentum propter siccitates angustius provenerat, *more scantily*, Caes B G 5, 24 —*Sup* Caesar (nitebatur) ut quam angustissime Pompeium contineret, Caes B C 3 45 furunculus angustissime praecisus, Col 4, 24, 17 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *within narrow limits* anguste intraque civiles actiones coercere rhetoricam, Quint 2 15, 36 — *Comp* haud scio an recte ea virtus frugalitas appellari possit, quod angustius apud Graecos valet, qui frugi homines χρησίμους appellant, id est tantum modo utiles, *has a narrower meaning*, Cic Tusc 3, 8, 16 Reliqui habere se videntur angustius, enatant tamen etc, *seem to be more hampered*, id ib 5, 31, 87 —**B.** Esp of speaking or writing, *closely, briefly, concisely, without diffuseness* anguste scribere, Cic Mur 13, 28 anguste et exiliter dicere, id Brut 84, 289 anguste disserere, id Part Or 41, 139 presse et anguste rem definire, id Or 33, 117 anguste materiem terminare, Quint 7, 4, 40 — *Comp* Pergit idem et urget angustius, Cic N D 2, 8 22 concludere brevius angustiusque, id ib 2, 7, 20

ănhēlātio, onis, *f* [anhelo] (post-Aug for the earlier anhelitus), *a difficulty of breathing, panting puffing* **I.** Lit piscium aestivo calore, *the panting of fish*, Plin 9, 7, 6, § 18 — As a disease = ἆσθμα, *asthma*, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 47 —**II.** Trop in iis (gemmis) caelestis arcûs anhelatio, *breathing, play of*, Plin 37, 6, 23, § 89

ănhēlātor, oris, *m* [id.] (only post Aug), *one who has a difficulty in breathing*, Plin 21, 21, 89, § 156, 22 23 49, § 105

ănhēlĭtus, ūs, *m* [id.] **I.** *A difficulty of breathing, panting, puffing* (class for the post Aug anhelatio) ex cursura anhelitum ducere, *to pant*, Plaut As 2, 2, 61 nimiae celeritates gressus cum fiunt, anhelitus moventur, *quickness of breathing is caused*, Cic Off 1, 36, 131 anhelitum vix sufferre Plaut Merc 1, 2 4 anhelitum recipere, id Ep 2, 2, 21 sublimis anhelitus, *deep*, * Hor C 1, 15, 31 creber, *quick*, Quint 11, 3, 55 vastos quatit aeger anhelitus artus, *painful panting*, Verg A 5, 432 aridus e lasso veniebat anhelitus ore, Ov M 10, 663, Sen Ep 54, Gell 12, 5 — As a disease, *the asthma* (cf anhelatio), Plin 35, 15, 51, § 180 —**II. A.** In gen, *breathing, breath* unguentorum odor, vini anhelitus, *breath smelling of wine*, Cic Red in Sen 7, 16 male odorati anhelitus oris *bad breath*, Ov A A. 1, 521 anhelitum reddere ac per vices recipere, *to breathe out and in*, Plin 9, 7, 6, § 16 al —**B.** Metaph, of other things, *breath, exhalation, vapor* credo etiam anhelitus quosdam fuisse terrarum, quibus inflatae mentes oracula funderent, Cic Div 1, 50, 115 placet Stoicos eos anhelitus terrae, qui frigidi sunt, cum fluere coeperint, ventos esse, id ib 2, 19, 44

ănhēlo, avi, atum, 1, *v n* and *a* [2 an and halo] **I.** *Verb neutr* **A.** Pr, *to move about for breath*, hence, *to draw the breath with great difficulty, to pant, puff, gasp*, etc anhelat inconstanter, Lucr 3, 490 cum languida anhelant, id 4 864 * Ter Hec 5, 3, 25 anhelans ex imis pulmonibus prae cura spiritus ducebatur, Auct ad Her 4, 33 anhelans Colla fovet, Verg A 10, 837, 5, 254 al nullus anhelabat sub adunco vomere taurus Ov F 2, 295 sudare atque anhelare, Col 2, 3, 2 — In gen, *to breathe* (cf anhelitus, II), Prud Apoth 919 —**B.** Metaph, of fire fornacibus ignis anhelat, *roars*, Verg A. 8, 421 — Of the earth subter anhelat humus, *heaves*, Stat S 1 1, 56 — Of the foaming of the sea Sil 9, 286 — Trop, of poverty *panting* for something anhelans inopia, Just 9, 1, 6 — **II.** *Verb act*, *to breathe out, to emit by breathing breathe forth, exhale* nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, nolo inflata et quasi anhelata gravius, Cic de Or 3, 11, 38 de pectore frigus anhelans Capricornus, vet poet ap Cic N D 2, 44 anhelati ignes, Ov F 4, 492, so id H 12, 15 rabiem anhelare, Luc 6, 92 anhelatis exsurgens ictibus alnus, *the strokes of the oars made with panting*, Sil 14, 379 — Trop, *to pursue, pant for, strive after something with eagerness* Catilinam furentem audacia, scelus anhelantem, *breathing out wickedness*, Cic Cat 2, 1 anhelans ex imo pectore crudelitatem, Auct ad Her 4, 55

☞ Some, as Corssen Ausspr II p 564 regard the prefix of this word as the Gr ἀνα, hence, pr *to draw up the breath*, cf antestor

ănhēlus, a, um *adj* [anhelo] *out of breath, panting, puffing, attended with short breath* (only in the poets) sic igitur tibi anhela sitis de corpore nostro Abluitur, * Lucr 4, 875 dub equi, Verg G 1, 250 and Ov M 15 418 pectus, Verg A. 6, 48 senes, *who suffer from shortness of breath*, id G 2, 135 cursus, *causing to pant*, Ov M 11, 347, so febres, id P 1, 10, 5 tussis, Verg G 3, 497 dies, Stat Th 4, 680 mons Claud Rapt. 3, 385 — With *gen* nec soli faciles, longique laboris anhelos Avertit patrius genti pavor, *panting on account of the long struggle*, Sil 15, 721 (for this *gen.* v Roby II § 1318)

† **1. ănhȳdros (ănȳdr-),** i, *f*, = ἄνυδρος (without water), *the narcissus*, as thriving in dry regions, App Herb 55

2. Anhydros (Anydr-), i, *f*, *an isl and in the Ægean Sea*, Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 137

† **ănĭātrŏlŏgētus,** a, um, *adj*, = ἀνιατρολόγητος, *ignorant of medicine*, Vitr 1, 1.

Anĭcĭānus, a, um, *adj*, *pertaining to Anicius, named from him*, Anician pyra, Cato, R R 7, Col 5, 10, Plin 15 15, 16, § 54 lapicidinae, Vitr 2, 7, Plin. 36, 22, 49, § 168 nota, *brand of a wine whose age extended back to the consulship of L. Anicius Gallus* (594 A U C), Cic. Brut. 83, 287 and 288 lectica, id Q. Fr 2 10

ănĭcilla (later **ănŭcella**), ae, *f* doub dim [anicula] *a little old woman*, Varr L. L 9, 45, 146, Front ad Amic. 1, 18 *fin*

ănĭcŭla (sync **ănĭcla,** Prud. π στεφ 6, 149), ae *f dim* [anus], *a little old woman* neque illi benivolens extra unam aniculam quisquam aderat Ter Phorm 1 2 48 importunitatem spectate aniculae, id And. 1, 4, 4 haec ne aniculae quidem existimant, Cic. Div 2, 15 ista sunt tota commenticia vix digna lucubratione anicularum id N D 1, 34, 1, 20, id Fl 36, Sen. Ep 77 al

* **ănĭcŭlāris,** e, *adj* [anicula] *worthy of an old woman, after the manner of an old woman* verba Aug in Psa. 38

Anidus (mons), i, *m*, *a mountain in Liguria*, Liv 40, 38, 3

Anĭēn, v Anio *init*

Anĭēnĭcŏlă, ae, *m* [Anio colo] *a dweller near the Anio* (poet) Catilli, Sil 4, 225 nymphae, id 12 751

Anĭensis, e, *adj* [Anio] *of* or *pertaining to the Anio* tribus, *in the Tiburtine region, through which the Anio flows*, Liv 10, 9 *fin*, Cic Planc 22

1. Anĭēnus, i, *m*, v Anio

2. Anĭēnus, a, um, *adj* [Anio] *of* or *pertaining to the Anio* fluenta, Verg G 4, 369 unda, Prop 1, 20, 8 lympha, id. 4, 15, 4

Anĭgrŏs, i, *m*, = *Ἄνιγρος, *a little river in Elis, rising on Mount Lapithus* now *Mauropotamo*, *its waters were muddy and of an unpleasant odor*, Ov M 15, 282, cf Mann. Greece, p 519

ănīlis, e, *adj* [anus], *of* or *pertaining to an old woman* **I.** Lit voltus Verg A 7, 416 passus, Ov M 13, 533 aetas Col 2, 1, 2 — **II.** Often in a contemptuous sense, *like an old woman, old womanish, anile* ineptiae paene aniles, Cic Tusc 1, 39, 93 superstitio imbecilli animi atque anilis, id Div 2 60, so id N D 2, 28, 3, 5, * Hor S 2, 6, 77, Quint 1 8 19 —*Comp* and *sup* not used —* *Adv* **ănīlĭter,** *like an old woman* dicere aliquid Cic N D 3, 39

ănīlĭtas, atis, *f* [anilis], *the old age of a woman anility* (very rare) cana, Cat 61, 158, cf Isid Orig 11, 2, 28

ănīlĭter, *adv*, v anilis *fin*

* **ănīlĭtor,** ari *v dep* [anilis], *to become an old woman*, App de Mundo, p 67, 39 Elm

ănĭma, ae, *f* (*gen* animaī, Lucr 1, 112, 3, 150 et saep, cf Neue, Formenl I p 12, Lachm ad Lucr 1, 29, *dat* and *abl plur* regul. animis Cic Fam 14 14, Lact Inst 6, 20, 19, 7, 2, 1, Arn 2 18, 2, 30, 2 33, Aug Civ Dei, 13, 18, 13, 19, id Ver Relig 22 43 animabus, only in eccl and later Lat Vulg Exod 30 12, ib Psa 77, 18, ib Matt 11, 29, ib Heb 13 17 et saep, Tert adv Marc. 4, 34, id Anim 33 al, Aug Civ Dei, 19 23, Prud c. Symm 1, 531, Aus Rer Odyss 11, Serv ad Verg A 6, 136 al, Neue, Formenl I p 29) [v animus] pr that which blows or breathes, hence **I.** Lit, *air, a current of air, a breeze, wind* (mostly poet) ne quid animae forte amittat dormiens Plaut. Aul 2 4 23 sq vela ventorum animae immittere Att ap Non p 234, 9 (Trag Rel. p 137 Rib) aurarum leves animae Lucr 5, 236 prece quaesit ventorum pavidus paces animasque secundas, *he anxiously implores a lull in the winds and a favoring breeze*, id 5, 1229 impellunt animae lintea, Hor C 4, 12, 2 Ne dubites quin haec animai turbida sit vis, Lucr 6, 693 Quantum ignes ani-

maeque valent (of the wind in the workshop of Vulcan), Verg. A. 8, 403.—Also of a flame of fire (blowing like the air): noctilucam tollo, ad focum fero, inflo; anima revivisct, Varr. ap. Non. p. 234, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *the air*, as an element, like fire, water, and earth (mostly poet.): aqua, terra, anima et sol, Enn. ap. Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 1: qui quattuor ex rebus posse omnia rentur, Ex igni, terrâ atque animâ, procrescere et imbri, Lucr. 1, 715: ut, quem ad modum ignis animae, sic anima aquae, quodque anima aquae, id aqua terrae proportione redderet. Earum quattuor rerum etc., Cic. Tim. 5: utrum (animus) sit ignis, an anima, an sanguis, id. Ac. 2, 39, 124: si anima est (animus), fortasse dissipabitur, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 24; 1, 25, 6: si deus aut anima aut ignis est, idem est animus hominis, id. ib. 1, 26, 65: animus ex inflammatâ animâ constat, ut potissimum videri video Panaetio, id. ib. 1, 18, 42: Semina terrarumque animaeque, Verg. E. 6, 32.—**B.** *The air inhaled and exhaled, breath* (concr.); while spiritus denotes orig. *breathing* (abstr.; *very freq. in prose and poetry*); cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: excipiat animam eam, quae ducta sit spiritu, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 44: animam compressi, aurem admovi, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 28 Ruhnk.: animam recipe, *take breath*, id. Ad. 3, 2, 26: cum spiritus ejus (sc. Demosthenis) esset angustior, tantum continendâ animâ in dicendo est assecutus, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261: ne circuitus ipse verborum sit longior quam vires atque anima patiatur, id. ib. 3, 49, 191; 3, 46, 181; id. N. D. 2, 54, 136: fetida anima nasum oppugnat, Titin. ap. Non. p. 233, 5 (Com. Rel. p. 136 Rib.); Caecil. ib. 9: qui non modo animum integrum, sed ne animam quidem puram conservare potuisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 58: animas et olentia Medi Ora fovent illo, *with this the Medes correct their breath*, etc., Verg. G. 2, 134: respiramen iterque Eripiunt animae, Ov. M. 12, 143; cf. id. F. 1, 425: animae gravitas, *bad smell of the breath*, Plin. 20, 9, 35, § 91; cf. id. 11, 37, 72, § 188; 22, 25, 64, § 132 al.: artavit clusitque animam, Luc. 4, 370; so Tac. A. 6, 50: spes illorum abominatio animae, Vulg. Job, 11, 20.—Of breath exhaled: inspirant graves animas, Ov. M. 4, 498.—Of the air breathed into a musical instrument, *a breath of air*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 233, 13.—Since air is a necessary condition of life, **C. 1.** *The vital principle, the breath of life*: animus est, quo sapimus, anima, quâ vivimus, Non. p. 426, 27 (hence anima denotes *the animal principle of life*, in distinction from animus, the spiritual, reasoning, willing principle; very freq. in Lucr. and class.): Mater est terra, ea parit corpus, animam aether adjugat, Pac. ap. Non. p. 75, 11 (Trag. Rel. p. 88 Rib.): tunc cum primis ratione sagaci, Unde anima atque animi constet natura, videndum, *whence spring life and the nature of the mind*, Lucr. 1, 131; 3, 158 sq.; so id. 3, 417 sq.; 3, 565; 3, 705; 2, 950; 4, 922; 4, 944; 4, 959; 6, 798; 6, 1223; 6, 1233 et saep.: deus totus est sensuus, totus visuus, totus audituus, totus animae, totus animi, totus sui, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 14 Jan: quaedam (animantia) animum habent, quaedam tantum animam, Sen. Ep. 58: anima omnis carnis in sanguine est, Vulg. Lev. 17, 14 al.—Hence, **2.** In gen., *life*: cum anima corpus liquerit, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 214 Rib.: Animae pauxillulum in me habet, Naev. Com. Rel. p. 14 Rib.: Date ferrum, qui me animâ privem, Enn. ap. Non. p. 474, 31 (Trag. Rel. p. 37 Rib.): me dicabo atque animam devôvo (i. e. devoveo) hostibus, Att. ap. Non. p. 98, 12 (Trag. Rel. p. 283 Rib.): conficit animam vis volneris, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 209 Rib.: adimere animam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 137; so id. Men. 5, 5, 7: exstinguere, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 16: relinquere, id. ib. 3, 4, 52: edere, Cic. Sest. 38: de vestrâ vitâ, de conjugum vestrarum ac liberorum animâ judicandum est, id. Cat. 4, 9, 18: si tibi omnia sua praeter animam tradidit, id. Rosc. Am. 50: libertas et anima nostra in dubio est, Sall. C. 52, 6: pauci, quibus relicta est anima, clausi in tenebris, etc., id. J. 14, 15; cf. retinere, id. ib. 31, 20: de manu viri et fratris ejus requiram animam hominis, Vulg. Gen. 9, 5; ib. Matt. 2, 20; ib. 1 Cor. 14, 7: animam agere, *to give up the ghost, to die*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19; so also efflare, *to expire*, id. ib.; id. Mil. 18 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 99; so, exhalare, Ov. M. 15, 528; and, exspirare, id. ib. 5, 106 (cf. in Gr. *θυμὸν ἀποπνέειν, ψυχὴν ἐκπνέειν, βίον ἀποψύχειν*, etc.): deponere, Nep. Hann. 1, 3: ponere, Vulg. Joan. 10, 17; 13, 27: amittere, Lucr. 6, 1233: emittere, Nep. Epam. 9, 3 Br. (so in Gr. *ἀφιέναι τὴν ψυχήν*): proicere, Verg. A. 6, 436: purpuream vomit ille animam, said of a wounded man, id. ib. 9, 349.—In Vulg. Matt. 16, 25 and 26, anima in v. 25 seems to pass to the higher meaning, *soul*, (cf. infra, II. D.) in v. 26, as *ἡ ψυχή* in the original also can do.—Poet.: anima amphorae, *the fumes of wine*, Phaedr. 3, 1: Ni ego illi puteo, si occepso, animam omnem intertraxero, *draw up all the life of that well*, i. e. draw it dry, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 41.—Trop.: corpus imperii unius praesidis nutu, quasi animâ et mente, regeretur, Flor. 4, 3: accentus quasi anima vocis est, Pompon. p. 67 Lind.—Prov.: animam debere, *to owe life itself*, of one deeply in debt: quid si animam debet? Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 56 (Graecum proverbium: *καὶ αὐτὴν τὴν ψυχὴν ὀφείλει*, Don.).—Metaph., applied to plants and other things possessing organic life, Sen. Ep. 58; so Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 152; 31, 1, 1, § 3; 14, 1, 3, § 16 al.—**3.** Meton., *a creature endowed with* anima, *a living being*: ova parere solet genu' pennis condecoratum, non animam, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 18: hi (deos) fibris animâque litant, Stat. Th. 2, 246; Vulg. Gen. 2, 7; ib. Josh. 11, 11; ib. Luc. 9, 56; ib. Act. 2, 43 et saep.: animae rationis expertes, Lact. 3, 8.—So esp. of men (as we also say *souls* for *persons*; poet. or in post-Aug. prose): egregias animas, quae sanguine nobis Hanc patriam peperere suo, etc., Verg. A. 11, 24: animae quales nec candidiores, etc., Hor. S. 1, 5, 41; Luc. 5, 322: vos Treveri et ceterae servientium animae, *ministering spirits*, Tac. H. 4, 32.—So in enumerations in eccl. Lat.: hos genuit Jacob sedecim animas, Vulg. Gen. 46, 18; 46, 22; ib. Act. 2, 41; 7, 14.—Of slaves (eccl. Lat.): merces animarum hominum, Vulg. Apoc. 18, 13 (after the use of *ἡ ψυχή* and נֶפֶשׁ).—Hence, also, *souls separated from the body, the shades of the Lower World, manes*: Unde (*ex Averno*) animae excitantur, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: tu pias laetis animas reponis Sedibus, Hor. C. 1, 10, 17; cf. id. S. 1, 8, 29: animamque sepulcro Condimus, Verg. A. 3, 67; Ov. M. 7, 612; so id. ib. 8, 488; 10, 41; 14, 411; 15, 158; Suet. Caes. 88; so, vita: tenuis sine corpore vitas volitare, Verg. A. 6, 292.—So in eccl. Lat. of *departed spirits*: timete eum, qui potest animam et corpus perdere in Gehennam, Vulg. Matt. 10, 28 bis: non derelinques animam meam in Inferno, ib. Act. 2, 27; ib. Apoc. 6, 9; 20, 4.—**4.** As expressive of love: vos, meae carissimae animae, *my dearest souls*, Cic. Fam. 14, 14; 14, 18: Pro quâ non metuam mori, Si parcent animae fata superstiti, *the dear surviving life*, Hor. C. 3, 9, 12; cf.: animae dimidium meae, id. ib. 1, 3, 8: meae pars animae, id. ib. 2, 17, 5.—**D.** Sometimes for animus, as *the rational soul of man*. **a.** *The mind as the seat of thought* (cf. animus, II. A.): anima rationis consilique particeps, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87: causa in animâ sensuque meo penitus affixa atque insita, id. Verr. 2, 5, 53: ingenii facinora, sicut anima, immortalia sunt, Sall. J. 2, 2.—So often in eccl. Lat.: ad te Domine, levavi animam meam, Vulg. Psa. 24, 1; 102, 1; 118, 129: magnificat anima mea Dominum, ib. Luc. 1, 46; ib. Act. 15, 24 al.—**b.** *As the seat of feeling* (cf. animus, II. B.): sapimus animo, fruimur animâ: sine animo anima est debilis, Att. ap. Non. p. 426, 29 (Trag. Rel. p. 175 Rib.): desiderat anima mea ad te, Deus, Vulg. Psa. 41, 2: tristis est anima mea, ib. Matt. 26, 38; ib. Joan. 10, 27 et saep.—**E.** For *consciousness* (cf. animus, II. A. 3. and conscientia, II. A.): cum perhibetur animam liquisse, Lucr. 3, 598; in this phrase animus is more common.

ănĭmābĭlis, e, Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 91; where others, as B. and K., read animalis, q. v.

ănĭmadversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [animadverto], *the perception* or *observation* of an object; *consideration, attention* (in good prose, most freq. in Cic.). **I.** In gen.: notatio naturae et animadversio peperit artem, Cic. Or. 55, 183: hoc totum est sive artis sive animadversionis sive consuetudinis, id. de Or. 2, 34, 147; so id. Fin. 1, 9, 30 al.—Hence, in *reference to one's self, self-inspection, watchfulness*: excitanda animadversio et diligentia, ut ne quid temere agamus, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103; and in gen. *inquiry*: quaestio atque animadversio in aliquem, Liv. 21, 18.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *Reproach, censure*: nec effugere possemus animadversionem, si, etc., Cic. Or. 57, 195.—**B.** *Chastisement, punishment*: animadversio Dollabellae in audaces servos, Cic. Phil. 1, 2: paterna, id. Rosc. Am. 24: omnis autem animadversio et castigatio contumeliâ vacare debet, id. Off. 1, 25, 88; so id. Verr. 1, 17; id. Fin. 1, 10, 35: in proelium exarsere, ni valens animadversione paucorum oblitos jam Batavos imperii admonuisset, *Tac. H. 1, 64; Suet. Aug. 24; id. Calig. 11 al.—So of the punishment decreed by the censors for crime committed (usu. called nota censoria): notiones animadversionesque censorum, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 111 B. and K.: censoriae, id. Clu. 42, 119; cf. id. ib. 42, 117.—And by the dictator: dictatoria, Vell. 2, 68, 5; cf. Suet. Tib. 19 Bremi.

***ănĭmadversor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an observer*: acres ac diligentes animadversores *vitiorum, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146.*

ănĭmadverto (archaic **-vorto**), ti, sum, 3, *v. a.* [contr. from animum adverto, which orthography is very freq. in the ante-class. period; cf. adverto, II. B.] (scarcely found in any poet beside Ter. and Verg.), *to direct the mind* or *attention* to a thing, *to attend to, give heed to, to take heed, consider, regard, observe*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: alios tuam rem credidisti magis quam tete animum advorsuros, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 3: atque haec in bello plura et majora videntur timentibus, eadem non tam animadvertuntur in pace, Cic. Div. 2, 27: sed animadvertendum est diligenter, quae natura rerum sit, id. Off. 2, 20, 69: dignitas tua facit, ut animadvertatur quicquid facias, id. Fam. 11, 27, 7; Nep. Epam. 6, 2.—With *ut*, *to think of*: illud me non animadvertisse moleste ferrem, ut ascriberem, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 5 (cf.: animos advertere, ne, Liv. 4, 45).—**B.** Esp., as t. t. **1.** Of the lictor, whose duty it was *to give attention, to see*, that the consul, when he appeared, should receive due homage (cf. Sen. Ep. 64; Schwarz ad Plin. Pan. 23, and Smith, Dict. Antiq., s. v. lictor): consul animadvertere proximum lictorem jussit, Liv. 24, 44 *fin.*—**2.** Of the people, to whom the lictor gave orders *to pay attention, to pay regard to*: consule theatrum introeunte, cum lictor animadverti ex more jussisset, Suet. Caes. 80 Ruhnk.—**II.** Transf., as a consequence of attention. **A.** *To remark, notice, observe, perceive, see* (in a more general sense than above; the most usu. signif. of this word). **a.** With *acc.*: Equid attendis? ecquid animadvertis horum silentium? Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 20: utcumque animadversa aut existimata erunt, Liv. praef. *med.*: his animadversis, Verg. G. 2, 259; 3, 123 et saep.: Equidem etiam illud animadverto, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37 Beier.: nutrix animadvertit puerum dormientem circumplicatum serpentis amplexu, id. Div. 1, 36, 79.—**b.** With *acc.* and *inf.*: postquam id vos velle animum advorteram, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 16: qui non animadverterit innocentes illos natos, etc., Nep. Epam. 6, 3: turrim conlucere animadvertit, Tac. H. 3, 38.—**c.** With *ind. quest.*: quod quale sit, etiam in bestiis quibusdam animadverti potest, Cic. Am. 8, 27.—**B.** In a pregn. sense, *to discern* something, or, in gen., *to apprehend, understand, comprehend, know* (less freq. than the synn. cognoscere, intellegere, etc.): boni seminis sues animadvertuntur a facie et progenie, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 4: nonne animadvertis, quam multi effugerint? Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 89: ut adsint, *cognoscant, animadvertant, quid de religione*... existimandum sit, id. ib. 1, 6, 14: animadverti enim et didici ex tuis litteris te, etc., id. Fam. 3, 5.—**C.** *To notice a wrong, to censure, blame, chastise, punish* (cf. the Engl. phrase *to attend to one*, for *to punish*): Ea primum ab illo animadvortenda injuriast, *deserves to be punished*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 129 (animadvortenda = castiganda, vindicanda, Don.): O facinus animadvortendum, *O crime worthy of punishment*, id. ib. 4, 4, 28: animadvertenda peccata, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40: res a magistratibus animadvertenda, id. Caecin. 12: neque animadvertere neque vincire nisi sacerdotibus permissum = morte multare, *to punish with death*, Tac. G. 7.—Esp. freq. in judicial proceedings *as t. t., constr. with in aliquem: qui in-*

stitueras animadvertere in eos, Cic Verr 2, 2, 23 imperiti, si in hunc animadvertis sem, crudeliter et regie factum esse dice rent, id. Cat 1, 12, 30 qui in alios animad vertisset indictâ causâ, id Fam 5, 2, so Sall C 51, 21, I iv 1, 26 in Marcianum Icelum, ut in libertum, palam animadver sum, Tac H 1, 46, 1, 68, 1, 85, 4, 49, Suet Aug 15, id Tib 61, id Calig 30, id Galb 20, Dig 48, 19, 8 al , hence, effect for cause, animadverti, *to offend, be censurable*, Cic Or 3, 12

ănĭm-aequus, a, um, *adj* [animus], *not easily moved*, also *of good courage* (eccl Lat) animaequior esto Vulg Bar 4, 5, 21, 30, ib Marc 10, 49 animaequiores estote filii, ib Bar 4, 27, ib Sap 18, 6, ib Act 27, 36

ănĭmăl, ālis (*abl* animali, but Rhem Palaem p 1372 P gives animale) *n* [as if for animale, which is found in Cic Fin 2, 10, 31 MS , Lucr 3, 635, cf animalis] *a living being, an animal* **I.** In the widest sense, ζῶον (cf ζωός = living) inanimum est omne, quod pulsu agitatur externo, quod autem est animal, id motu cietur in teriore et suo, Cic Tusc 1, 23, 54, where it is opp to the *adj* inanimum, and there fore is equivalent to *animale*, cf id Ac. 2, 12 uti possint sentire animalia quae que, Lucr 2, 973 cum omne animal pa tibilem naturam habeat, etc , Cic N D 3, 12, 29, 2, 47, 122 formicae, animal minu mum, Plin 7, 15, 13, § 65, 28, 4, 6, § 33 et saep — Of men animal providum et sagax homo, Cic Leg 1, 7, 22, so id Fin 2, 13 sanctius his animal, Ov M 1, 76 bicipites hominum aliorumve animalium, Tac A 15, 47 (Vitellius) umbraculis horto rum abditus, ut ignava animalia quibus ci bum suggeras, jacent torpentque, id H 3, 36, 4, 17 etiam fera animalia, si clausa te neas, virtutis obliviscuntur, id ib 4, 64; id Agr 34 animalia maris, id A 15, 37, Plin 10, 63, 83, § 171 — Also of the uni verse, considered as an animated exist ence hunc mundum animal esse, idque intellegens et divinâ providentiâ consti tutum, Cic Tim 3, 4 — **II.** Sometimes in a more restricted sense, as antith to man, *a beast* (as in Heb חַיָּה, animal, from חָיָה, to live) multa ab animalium vocibus tralata in homines Varr L L 7, 5, 100 alia animalia gradiendo, alia serpen do, etc , Cic N D 2, 47, 122 animalia inu sitata ceteris gentibus, nisi invecta, Curt 8, 9, 16, Sen Ep 76, 6 si quod animal in mustum inciderit, Col 12 31 si quod ani mal aurem intraverit, Plin 28, 4, 7, § 37 similitudo non ab hominibus modo peti tur, verum etiam ab animalibus Quint 6, 3, 57 —Hence, with contempt, of a man funestum illud animal ex nefariis stupris concretum *that pernicious brute* Cic Pis 9

ănĭmālis, e, *adj* [anima] **I.** *Consist ing of air, aerial* (cf anima, I and II A) simplex est natura animantis, ut vel ter rena vel ignea vel animalis vel umida, Cic N D 3, 14, 34 naturam esse quattuor om nia gignentium corporum terrena et humida reliquae duae partes, una ig nea, altera animalis, id Tusc. 1, 17, 40 ani malis spirabilisque natura, cui nomen est aer (B and K , others read animabilis), id N D 2 36, 91 spirabilis, id est animalis, id. Tusc 1 18, 42 —**II.** *Animate, living* (cf anima II C) **A.** In gen corpora, Lucr 2, 727 pulli id. 2, 927 colligata corpora vincu lis animalibus, Cic Tim 9 intellegentia, id Ac 2, 37 ut mutum in simulacrum ex ani mali exemplo veritas transferatur, *from the living original*, id Inv 2, 1 —**B.** In the lang of sacrifice hostia animalis, *an offer ing of which only the life is consecrated to the gods, but the flesh is destined for the priests and others*, Macr S 3, 5, Serv ad Verg A 3, 231, 4, 56 — Dii animales, *gods who were formerly men*, Serv ad Verg A 3, 168 —* *Adv* **ănĭmālĭter**, *like an ani mal* (opp spiritualiter) animaliter vivere, Aug Retr 1, 26 67

ănĭmans, v animo *P a*

ănĭmātĭo, onis *f* [animo], *a quicken ing, animating* (extremely rare) **I.** Lit arboris, Tert Anim 19 — **II.** Meton, concr , *a living being* divinae animatio nis species * Cic Tim 10, 31

ănĭmātor, oris, *m* [id], *he that quick ens* or *animates* (post class., oftenest in the Church fathers) animarum, Tert Apol 48, so Prud. στεφ 10, 788 — Trop marmoris signifex animator, Capitol. 1, p 13

* **ănĭmātrix**, icis, *f* [animator], *she that quickens* or *animates* confessionis, Tert adv Gnost. 12.

1. ănĭmātus, a, um, v animo, *P a*

* **2. ănĭmātus**, ūs, *m* [animo], *a breathing* animatu carere, Plin. 11, 3, 2, § 7

* **ănĭmĭcīda**, ae, *m* [anima caedo], *soul-destroyer*, as transl. of the Gr ψυχοφθόρος, Cod Just 1, 1, 6

‡ **ănĭmĭtus**, *adv* [animus], *heartily*, like oculitus, medullitus, Non. p 147, 27

ănĭmo, avi, atum, 1, *v a* and *n* [anima and animus] **I.** *Act* **A.** *To fill with breath* or *air* (cf anima, I and II) duas tibias uno spiritu, *to blow upon*, App Flor 3, p 341, 25 bucinas, Arn 6, p 196 — More freq , **B.** *To quicken, animate* (cf anima, II C) quicquid est hoc, omnia animat, format, alit, auget, creat, Pac ap Cic Div 1, 57, Lucr 2, 717 vitaliter esse animata, id 5, 145 formare, figurare colorare, animare, Cic N D 1, 39, 110 stellae divinis animatae mentibus, id Rep 6, 15, Plin 7, 15, 13, § 66 — **C.** *To endow with, to give a particular temperament or disposition of mind* (cf ani mus, II B 1 b) utcumque temperatus sit aer, ita pueros orientes animari atque for mari, ex eoque ingenia, mores, animum fingi, Cic Div 2, 42, 89 Mattiaci ipso ter rae suae solo ac caelo acrius animantur, i e ferociores redduntur, *are rendered more spirited*, * Tac G 29 —**D.** In Ovid in a preg nant signif aliquid in aliquid animare, *to transform a lifeless object to a living being, to change into by giving life* (cf anima, II C 3) guttas animavit in angues, Ov M 4, 619 in Nymphas animata classe marinas, id ib 14, 566 —**E.** Trop , of colors, *to en liven* si quid Apellei gaudent animâsse co lores, Stat S 2, 2, 64 —Of torches, *to light* or *kindle* animare ad crimina taxos, Claud. Rapt 3, 386 —Sometimes = recreare, *to re fresh revive* cibo potuque animavit, Hyg Fab 126 florem, Plin 11, 23, 27, § 77, so Pall 4, 10, or in gen., *to encourage, help* ope animari, Cod Th 6, 4 21, § 3 copiis, ib 14, 4, 10, § 5 —And with *inf* = incitare, *to move, incite to* Ut hortatu vestro Eusta thius, quae de scommate paulo ante dixe rit, animetur aperire, Macr S 7, 3 —Hence

ănĭmātus, a, um, *P a* **a.** *Animated* (cf anima, II C.) virum virtute vera vivere ani matum addecet Enn ap Gell 7, 17 —**b.** (Acc to C) *Brought* or *put into a particular frame of mind, disposed, inclined, minded* in some way (freq and class) hoc animo decet ani matos esse amatores probos, Plaut Men 1, 3, 20 avi et atavi nostri, quom allium ac caepe eorum verba olerent, tamen optime animati erant, Varr ap Non p 201, 7 (where the play upon olere and animati is to be noticed) animatus melius quam paratus *better disposed than prepared*, Cic. Fam 6, 6 socii infirme animati, id ib 15, 1 sic animati esse debetis, ut si ille adesset, id. Phil 9, 5 ut quem ad modum in se quisque, sic in amicum sit animatus, id Am 16, 57 insulas non nullas bene animatas confirma vit *well affected*, Nep Cim 2, 4, Liv 29, 17 male animatus erga principem exercitus, Suet Vit 7 circa aliquem, Just 14, 1 hostili animo adversus rem publicam ani matus, Dig 48 4, 1 animatus in necem alicujus, Macr S 1, 11 — In Plaut with *inf* si quid animatus es facere, Truc 5, 74 —**c.** *Endowed with courage, courageous, stout hearted* (cf animus, II 2 a and animosus, only in ante class. poetry) milites armati atque animati probe, Plaut Bacch 4, 9, 18 cum animatus iero, satis armatus sum, Att ap Non p 233, 18 hostis animatus id ib p 233, 18 —* *Sup* Auct Itin Alex 13 — *Adv* not used.—**II.** *Neutr* , *to be animate, living* (cf anima, II C), so only **ănĭmans**, antis (*abl* com animante, but ani manti in Cic Tim 6, *gen plur* animanti um in Cic , animantum in Lucr , Manil 4, 374 and App Mag 64 p 536), **a.** *P a* , *ani mate, living* quos (deos) Vitellius ne ani mantes quidem esse concedat, Cic N D 3 4, 11 mundum ipsum animantem sapien temque esse, id ib 1, 10, 23 animans com posque rationis mundus est, id ib 2, 8, 22 —Hence, **b.** *Subst.*, *any living, animate be ing, an animal* (orig in a wider sense than *animal*, since it included men, animals, and plants , but usu , like that word for ani mals in opp to men The gender varies in the best class writers between *masc.*, *fem* , and *neutr* When it designates man, it is *masc.*, brutes, com *fem* , in its widest sense, it is *neutr*) sunt quaedam, quae ani mam habent, nec sunt animalia, etc., Sen Ep 58, 10 sq , Lucr 2, 669, 2, 943 genus omne animantum, id 1, 4, so id 1, 194, 1, 350, 1, 1033, 1, 1038, 2, 78, 2, 880, 2, 921, 2, 943, 2, 1063, 2, 1071, 3, 266, 3, 417, 3, 720, 5, 431, 5, 855, 5, 917 animantium genera quattuor, Cic. Tim 10, 11 *fin* animantium aliae coriis tectae sunt, aliae villis vesti tae, etc., id N D 2, 47, 121 cum ceteras animantes abjecisset ad pastum, solum ho minem erexit, id Leg 1, 9, 26 animantia, quae sunt nobis nota, id Tim 4.—Of ani mals, *living beings*, as opp to plants Jam vero vites sic claviculis adminicula tam quam manibus adprehendunt atque ita se erigunt, ut animantes, Cic N D 2 47, 120 — Of man hic stilus haud petet ultro Quem quam animantem, * Hor S 2, 1, 40 —*Comp* , *sup* , and *adv* not used.

ănĭmōsē, *adv* , v 2 animosus *fin.*

ănĭmōsĭtas, atis, *f* [animosus] (only post class) **I.** *Boldness, courage, spirit* resistendi, Amm 16, 12 equi, Sid Ep 4 3 —**II.** *Vehemence, impetuosity ardor*, Macr Somn Scip 1, 6 , in *plur* , * id ib 2 12, Aug Ep 162 and Civ Dei, 14, 2 al — **III.** *Wrath, enmity* (eccl Lat) iracundia ani mositatis illius (Dei) subversio illius est, Vulg Eccli 1, 28, ib 2 Cor 12, 20, ib Heb 11, 27

1. ănĭmōsus, a, um, *adj* [anima] **I.** *Full of air, airy* (cf anima, I and II A) guttura *through which the breath passes* Ov M 6, 134 —Of the wind *blowing violently* Eurus, Verg G 2, 441 ventus, Ov Am 1, 6, 51 — **II.** *Full of life, living, animate*, of pictures etc (cf anima, II C) Gloria Lysippost animosa effingere signa, Prop 4, 8, 9 — *Comp* , *sup* , and *adv* of 1 animosus not used

2. ănĭmōsus, a, um, *adj* [animus] **I.** *Full of courage bold spirited, undaunted* (cf animus, II B 2 a) mancipia neque formidolosa neque animosa, Varr R R 1, 17, 3 in gladiatoriis pugnis timidos odisse solemus, fortes et animosos servari cupi mus, Cic Mil 34 ex quo fit, ut animosior etiam senectus sit quam adulescentia et fortior, *shows more courage and valor*, id. Sen 20 equus, Ov M 2, 84, id Tr 4, 6, 3 animosum (equorum) pectus, Verg G 3, 81 bella Ov F 5, 59 Parthus, Hor C 1, 19, 11 Hector, id S 1, 7, 12 rebus angustis animosus atque Fortis appare, id. C 2, 10, 21 frigus animosum *fear coupled with courage*, Stat Th 6 395 — **II.** *Proud* on account of something En ego (Latona) vestra parens, vobis animosa creatis *proud to have borne you* Ov M 6 206 spoliis id. ib 11, 552 — **III.** Adeo animosus corrup tor, *that fears* or *avoids no expense* or *dan ger in bribery*, * Tac H 1, 24 — So also, emptor animosus, *sparing* or *fearing no expense*, Dig 17, 1, 36 (cf Suet Caes 47 gemmas semper animosissime comparasse prodiderunt) —*Adv* **ănĭmōsē**, *in a spir ited manner, courageously eagerly* animo se et fortiter aliquid facere, Cic Phil 4, 2 magnifice graviter animoseque vivere *in dependently*, id Off 1, 26, 92, id Tusc 4, 23, 51 animose liceri, *to bid eagerly* Dig 10, 2, 29 —*Comp* animosius dicere Sen Ben 6 37 animosius se gerere, Val Max 8, 2 *fin* —*Sup* gemmas animosissime compa rare, Suet Caes 47

1. ănĭmŭla, ae, *f dim* [anima], *a lit tle soul, life* aegra et saucia Auct ap Gell 19, 11, 4 (Hertz anima) mulierculae, Sulp ap Cic. Fam 4, 5, 11 vagula blandu la, etc , Hadr Imp ap Spart Hadr 25, so Inscr Orell 2579 and 4761, Cic Att 9, 7

‡ **2. Ănĭmŭla**, ae, *f* urbs parvarum opum in Apulia, Paul ex Fest p 25 Müll , Plaut Mil. 3, 1, 53, cf Philarg ad Verg G 2, 134

ănĭmŭlus, i *m. dim* [animus] only in the voc as term of endearment (cf animus, II B 2 f) Mi animule, *my heart my darling*, Plaut Cas. 1, 46 Animule mi, id. Men 2, 3, 11

ănĭmus, i, *m.* [a Graeco-Italic form of ἄνεμος = wind (as ego, lego, of ἐγώ, λέγω); cf. Sanscr. an = to breathe, anas = breath, anilas = wind; Goth. uz-ana = exspiro; Erse, anal = breath; Germ. Unst = a storm (so, רוּחַ sometimes); but Curt. does not extend the connection to ΑΩ, ἄημι = to blow; a modification of animus—by making which the Romans took a step in advance of the Greeks, who used ἡ ψυχή for both these ideas—is anima, which has the physical meaning of ἄνεμος, so that Cic. was theoretically right, but historically wrong, when he said, ipse animus ab animâ dictus est, Tusc. 1, 9, 19; after the same analogy we have from ψύχω = to breathe, blow, ψυχή = breath, life, soul; from πνέω = to breathe, πνεῦμα = air, breath, life, in class. Greek, and = spirit, a spiritual being, in Hellenistic Greek; from spiro = to breathe, blow, spiritus = breath, breeze, energy, high spirit, and poet. and post-Aug. = soul, mind; the Engl. ghost = Germ. Geist may be comp. with Germ. giessen and χέω, to pour, and for this interchange of the ideas of gases and liquids, cf. Sol. 22: insula adspiratur freto Gallico, *is flowed upon, washed, by the Gallic Strait;* the Sanscr. âtman = breath, soul, with which comp. ἀϋτμή = breath; Germ. Odem = breath, and Athem = breath, soul, with which group Curt. connects αὔω, ἄημι; the Heb. נֶפֶשׁ = breath, life, soul; and רוּחַ = breath, wind, life, spirit, soul or mind]. **I.** In a general sense, *the rational soul in man* (in opp. to the body, *corpus*, and to the physical life, *anima*), ἡ ψυχή: humanus animus decerptus ex mente divinâ, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: Corpus animum praegravat, Atque affixit humo divinae particulam aurae, Hor. S. 2, 2, 77: credo deos immortales sparsisse animos in corpora humana, ut essent qui terras tuerentur etc., Cic. Sen. 21, 77: eas res tueor animi non corporis viribus, id. ib. 11, 38; so id. Off. 1, 23, 79: quae (res) vel infirmis corporibus animo tamen administratur, id. Sen. 6, 15; id. Off. 1, 29, 102: omnes animi cruciatus et corporis, id. Cat. 4, 5, 10: levantes Corpus et animum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 141: formam et figuram animi magis quam corporis complecti, Tac. Agr. 46; id. H. 1, 22: animi validus et corpore ingens, id. A. 15, 53: Aristides primus animum pinxit et sensus hominis expressit, quae vocantur Graece ethe, item perturbationes, *first painted the soul, put a soul into his figures*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 98 (cf.: animosa signa, *life-like statues*, Prop. 4, 8, 9): si nihil esset in eo (animo), nisi id, ut per eum viveremus, i. e. were it mere *anima*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 56: Singularis est quaedam natura atque vis animi, sejuncta ab his usitatis notisque naturis, i. e. the four material elements, id. ib. 1, 27, 66: Neque nos corpora sumus. Cum igitur *nosce te* dicit, hoc dicit, *nosce animum tuum*, id. ib. 1, 22, 52: In quo igitur loco est (animus)? Credo equidem in capite, id. ib. 1, 29, 70: corpora nostra, terreno principiorum genere confecta, ardore animi concalescunt, *derive their heat from the fiery nature of the soul*, id. ib. 1, 18, 42: Non valet tantum animus, ut se ipsum ipse videat: at, ut oculus, sic animus, se non videns alia cernit, id. ib. 1, 27, 67: foramina illa (*the senses*), quae patent ad animum a corpore, callidissimo artificio natura fabricata est, id. ib. 1, 20, 47: dum peregre est animus sine corpore velox, *independently of the body*, i. e. the mind roaming in thought, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 13: discessus animi a corpore, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18; 1, 30, 72: cum nihil erit praeter animum, *when there shall be nothing but the soul, when the soul shall be disembodied*, id. ib. 1, 20, 47; so, animus vacans corpore, id. ib. 1, 22, 50; and: animus sine corpore, id. ib. 1, 22, 51: sine mente animoque nequit residere per artus pars ulla animaï, Lucr. 3, 398 (for the pleonasm here, v. infra, II. A. 1.): Reliquorum sententiae spem adferunt posse animos, cum e corporibus excesserint in caelum pervenire, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: permanere animos arbitramur consensu nationum omnium, id. ib. 1, 16, 36: Pherecydes primus dixit animos esse hominum sempiternos, id. ib. 1, 16, 38: Quod ni ita se haberet, ut animi immortales essent, haud etc., id. Sen. 23, 82: immortalitas animorum, id. ib. 21, 78; id. Tusc. 1, 11, 24; 1, 14, 30: aeternitas animorum, id. ib. 1, 17, 39; 1, 22, 50 (for the *plur.* animorum, in this phrase, cf. Cic. Sen. 23, 84); for the atheistic notions about the soul, v. Lucr. bk. iii.—**II.** In a more restricted sense, the mind as thinking, feeling, willing, *the intellect, the sensibility*, and *the will*, acc. to the almost universally received division of the mental powers since the time of Kant (Diog. Laert. 8, 30, says that Pythagoras divided ἡ ψυχή into ὁ νοῦς, αἱ φρένες, and ὁ θυμός; and that man had ὁ νοῦς and ὁ θυμός in common with other animals, but he alone had αἱ φρένες. Here ὁ νοῦς and ὁ θυμός must denote *the understanding* and *the sensibility*, and αἱ φρένες, *the reason.* Plutarch de Placit. 4, 21, says that the Stoics called the supreme faculty of the mind (τὸ ἡγεμονικὸν τῆς ψυχῆς) ὁ λογισμός, *reason.* Cic. sometimes speaks of a twofold division; as, Est animus in partes tributus duas, quarum altera rationis est particeps, altera expers (i. e. τὸ λογιστικόν and τὸ ἄλογον of Plato; cf. Tert. Anim. 16), i. e. *the reason* or *intellect* and *the sensibility*, Tusc. 2, 21, 47; so id. Off. 1, 28, 101; 1, 36, 132; id. Tusc. 4, 5, 10; and again of a threefold; as, Plato triplicem finxit animum, cujus principatum, id est rationem in capite sicut in arce posuit, et duas partes (*the two* other *parts*) ei parere voluit, iram et cupiditatem, quas locis disclusit; iram in pectore, cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, i. e. *the reason* or *intellect*, and *the sensibility* here resolved into *desire* and *aversion*, id. ib. 1, 10, 20; so id. Ac. 2, 39, 124. *The will*, ἡ βούλησις, *voluntas, arbitrium*, seems to have been sometimes merged in *the sensibility*, ὁ θυμός, *animus, animi, sensus*, and sometimes identified with *the intellect* or *reason*, ὁ νοῦς, ὁ λογισμός, *mens, ratio*). **A. 1.** The general power of perception and thought, *the reason, intellect, mind* (syn.: mens, ratio, ingenium), ὁ νοῦς: cogito cum meo animo, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 13; so Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 55: cum animis vestris cogitare, Cic. Agr. 2, 24: recordari cum animo, id. Clu. 25, 70; and without cum: animo meditari, Nep. Ages. 4, 1; cf. id. Ham. 4, 2: cogitare volvereque animo, Suet. Vesp. 5: animo cogitare, Vulg. Eccli. 37, 9: statuere apud animum, Liv. 34, 2: proposui in animo meo, Vulg. Eccli. 1, 12: nisi me animus fallit, hi sunt, etc., Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 23: in dubio est animus, Ter. And. 1, 5, 31; id. ib. prol. 1; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 29: animum ad se ipsum advocamus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: lumen animi, ingenii consiliique tui, id. Rep. 6, 12 al.—For the sake of rhet. fulness, animus often has a synonym joined with it: Mens et animus et consilium et sententia civitatis posita est in legibus, Cic. Clu. 146: magnam cui mentem animumque Delius inspirat vates, Verg. A. 6, 11: complecti animo et cogitatione, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 117; id. de Or. 1, 2, 6: animis et cogitatione comprehendere, id. Fl. 27, 66: cum omnia ratione animoque lustraris, id. Off. 1, 17, 56: animorum ingeniorumque naturale quoddam quasi pabulum consideratio naturae, id. Ac. 2, 41, 127.—Hence the expressions: agitatio animi, attentio, contentio; animi adversio; applicatio animi; judicium, opinio animorum, etc. (v. these vv.); and animum advertere, adjungere, adplicare, adpellere, inducere, etc. (v. these vv.).—**2.** Of particular faculties of mind, *the memory:* etiam nunc mihi Scripta illa dicta sunt in animo Chrysidis, Ter. And. 1, 5, 46: An imprimi, quasi ceram, animum putamus etc. (an idea of Aristotle's), Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61: ex animo effluere, id. de Or. 2, 74, 300: omnia fert aetas, animum quoque; . . . Nunc oblita mihi tot carmina, Verg. E. 9, 51.—**3.** *Consciousness* (physically considered) or *the vital power*, on which consciousness depends (= conscientia, q. v. II. A., or anima, q. v. II. E.): vae miserae mihi. Animo malest: aquam velim, *I'm fainting, my wits are going*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 6; id. Curc. 2, 3, 33: reliquit animus Sextium gravibus acceptis vulneribus, Caes. B. G. 6, 38: Unâ eademque viâ sanguis animusque sequuntur, Verg. A. 10, 487: animusque reliquit euntem, Ov. M. 10, 459: nisi si timor abstulit omnem Sensum animumque, id. ib. 14, 177: linqui deinde animo et submitti genu coepit, Curt. 4, 6, 20: repente animo linqui solebat, Suet. Caes. 45: ad recreandos defectos animo puleio, Plin. 20, 14, 54, § 152.—**4.** *The conscience*, in mal. part. (v. conscientia, II. B. 2. b.): cum conscius ipse animus se remordet, Lucr. 4, 1135: quos conscius animus exagitabat, Sall. C. 14, 3: suae malae cogitationes conscientiaeque animi terrent, Cic. Sex. Rosc. 67.—**5.** In Plaut. very freq., and once also in Cic., meton. for judicium, sententia, *opinion, judgment;* mostly meo quidem animo or meo animo, *according to my mind, in my opinion*, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 17: e meo quidem animo aliquanto facias rectius, si, etc., id. Aul. 3. 6, 3: meo quidem animo, hic tibi hodie evenit bonus, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 69; so id. Aul. 3, 5, 4; id. Curc. 4, 2, 28; id. Bacch. 3, 2, 10; id. Ep. 1, 2, 8; id. Poen. 1, 2, 23; id. Rud. 4, 4, 94; Cic. Sest. 22: edepol lenones meo animo novisti, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 19: nisi, ut meus est animus, fieri non posse arbitror, id. Cist. 1, 1, 5 (cf.: EX MEI ANIMI SENTENTIA, Inscr. Orell. 3665: ex animi tui sententiâ, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108).—**6.** *The imagination, the fancy* (for which Cic. often uses cogitatio, as Ac. 2, 15, 48): cerno animo sepultam patriam, miseros atque insepultos acervos civium, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: fingere animo jubebat aliquem etc., id. Sen. 12, 41: Fingite animis; litterae enim sunt cogitationes nostrae, et quae volunt, sic intuentur, ut ea cernimus, quae videmus, id. Mil. 29, 79: Nihil animo videre poterant, id. Tusc. 1, 16, 38.—**B.** *The power of feeling, the sensibility, the heart, the feelings, affections, inclinations, disposition, passions* (either honorable or base; syn.: sensus, adfectus, pectus, cor), ὁ θυμός. **1. a.** In gen., *heart, soul, spirit, feeling, inclination, affection, passion:* Medea, animo aegra, amore saevo saucia, Enn. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 22 (cf. Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 36: animo hercle homo suo est miser): tu si animum vicisti potius quam animus te, est quod gaudeas, etc., Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 27–29: harum scelera et lacrumae confictae dolis Redducunt animum aegrotum ad misericordiam, Ter. And. 3, 3, 27: Quo gemitu conversi animi (sunt), Verg. A. 2, 73: Hoc fletu concussi animi, id. ib. 9, 498; 4, 310: animum offendere, Cic. Lig. 4; id. Deiot. 33; so Vulg. Gen. 26, 35.—Mens and animus are often conjoined and contrasted, *mind and heart* (cf. the Homeric κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν, *in mind and heart*): mentem atque animum delectat suum, *entertains his mind and delights his heart*, Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10: Satin tu sanus mentis aut animi tui? Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 53: mala mens, malus animus, *bad mind, bad heart*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 137: animum et mentem meam ipsâ cogitatione hominum excellentium conformabam, Cic. Arch. 6, 14: Nec vero corpori soli subveniendum est, sed menti atque animo multo magis, id. Sen. 11, 36: ut omnium mentes animosque perturbaret, Caes. B. G. 1, 39; 1, 21: Istuc mens animusque fert, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 8: Stare Socrates dicitur tamquam quodam recessu mentis atque animi facto a corpore, Gell. 2, 1; 15, 2, 7.—And very rarely with this order inverted: Jam vero animum ipsum mentemque hominis, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 147: mente animoque nobiscum agunt, Tac. G. 29: quem nobis animum, quas mentes imprecentur, id. H. 1, 84; and sometimes pleon. without such distinction: in primis regina quietum Accipit in Teucros animum mentemque benignam, *a quiet mind and kindly heart*, Verg. A. 1, 304; so, pravitas animi atque ingenii, Vell. 2, 112, 7 (for mens et animus, *etc.*, in the sense of *thought*, used as a pleonasm, v. supra, II. A. 1.): Verum animus ubi semel se cupiditate devinxit malâ, etc., Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 34: animus perturbatus et incitatus nec cohibere se potest, nec quo loco vult insistere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 41: animum comprimit, id. ib. 2, 22, 53: animus alius ad alia vitia propensior, id. ib. 4, 37, 81; id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1: sed quid ego hic animo lamentor, Enn. Ann. 6, 40: tremere animo, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4: ingentes animo concipit iras, Ov. M. 1, 166: exsultare animo, id. ib. 6, 514.—So often ex animo, *from the heart, from the bottom of one's heart, deeply, truly, sincerely:* Paulum interesse censes ex animo omnia facias an de industriâ? *from your heart or with some design*, Ter. And. 4, 4, 55; id. Ad. 1, 1, 47: nisi quod tibi bene ex animo volo, id. Heaut. 5, 2, 6: verbum

ex animo dicere, id. Eun. 1, 2, 95: sive ex animo id fit sive simulate, Cic. N. D. 2, 67, 168: majore studio magisve ex animo petere non possum, id. Fam. 11, 22: ex animo vereque diligi, id. ib. 9, 6, 2: ex animo dolere, Hor. A. P. 432: quae (gentes) dederunt terram meam sibi cum gaudio et toto corde et ex animo, Vulg. Ezech. 36, 5; ib. Eph. 6, 6; ib. 1 Pet. 5, 3.—And with *gen.* (α) With *verbs:* Quid illam miseram animi excrucias? Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 76; 4, 6, 65: Antipho me excruciat animi, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 10: discrucior animi, id. Ad. 4, 4, 1: in spe pendebit animi, id. Heaut. 4, 4, 5: juvenemque animi miserata repressit, *pitying him in her heart,* θυμῷ φιλέουσά τε κηδομένη τε (Hom. Il. 1, 196), Verg. A. 10, 686.—(β) With *adjj.:* aeger animi, Liv. 1, 58; 2, 36; 6, 10; Curt. 4, 3, 11; Tac. H. 3, 58: infelix animi, Verg. A. 4, 529: felix animi, Juv. 14, 159: victus animi, Verg. G. 4, 491: ferox animi, Tac. A. 1, 32: promptus animi, id. H. 2, 23: praestans animi, Verg. A. 12, 19: ingens animi, Tac. A. 1, 69 (for this *gen.* v. Ramsh. Gr. p. 323; Key, § 935; Wagner ad Plaut. Aul. v. 105; Draeger, Hist. Synt. I. p. 443).—**b.** Meton., *disposition, character* (so, often ingenium): nimis paene animo es Molli, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 49: animo audaci proripit sese, Pac. Trag. Rel. p. 109 Rib.: petulans protervo, iracundo animo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 1; id. Truc. 4, 3, 1: ubi te vidi animo esse omisso (omisso = neglegenti, Don.), Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 9; Cic. Fam. 2. 17 *fin.:* promptus animus vester, Vulg. 2 Cor. 9, 2: animis estis simplicibus et mansuetis nimium creditis unicuique, Auct. ad Her. 4, 37: eorum animi molles et aetate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, Sall. C. 14, 5: Hecabe, Non oblita animorum, annorum oblita suorum, Ov. M. 13, 550: Nihil est tam angusti animi tamque parvi, quam amare divitias, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68: sordidus atque animi parvi, Hor. S. 1, 2, 10; Vell. 2, 25, 3: Drusus animi fluxioris erat, Suet. Tib. 52.—**2.** In particular, some one specific emotion, inclination, or passion (honorable or base; in this signif., in the poets and prose writers, very freq. in the *plur.*).—**a.** *Courage, spirit:* ibi nostris animus additus est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 94; cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 31; id. And. 2, 1, 33: deficiens animo maesto cum corde jacebat, Lucr. 6, 1232: virtute atque animo resistere, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 8: fac animo magno fortique sis, id. ib. 6, 14 *fin.:* Cassio animus accessit, et Parthis timor injectus est, id. Att. 5, 20, 3: nostris animus augetur, Caes. B. G. 7, 70: mihi in dies magis animus accenditur, Sall. C. 20, 6; Cic. Att. 5, 18; Liv. 8, 19; 44, 29: Nunc demum redit animus, Tac. Agr. 3: bellica Pallas adest, Datque animos, Ov. M. 5, 47: pares annis animisque, id. ib. 7, 558: cecidere illis animique manusque, id. ib. 7, 347 (cf.: tela viris animusque cadunt, id. F. 3, 225) et saep.—Hence, bono animo esse or uti, *to be of good courage,* Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 5: *Am.* Bono animo es. *So.* Scin quam bono animo sim? Plaut. Am. 22, 39: In re malâ animo si bono utare, adjuvat, id. Capt. 2, 1, 9: bono animo fac sis, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 1: quin tu animo bono es, id. ib. 4, 2, 4: quare bono animo es, Cic. Att. 5, 18; so Vulg. 2 Macc. 11, 26; ib. Act. 18, 25; so also, satis animi, *sufficient courage,* Ov. M. 3, 559.—Also for *hope:* magnus mihi animus est, hodiernum diem initium libertatis fore, Tac. Agr. 30.—Trop., of the violent, stormy motion of the winds of Æolus: Aeolus mollitque animos et temperat iras, Verg. A. 1, 57.—Of a top: dant animos plagae, *give it new force, quicker motion,* Verg. A. 7, 383.—Of spirit in discourse: in Asinio Pollione et consilii et animi satis, Quint. 10, 1, 113.—**b.** *Haughtiness, arrogance, pride:* quae civitas est in Asiâ, quae unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere possit? *can bear the arrogance and pride,* etc., Cic. Imp. Pomp. 22, 66: jam insolentiam norâtis hominis: norâtis animos ejus ac spiritus tribunicios, id. Clu. 39, 109; so id. Caecin. 11 al.; Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 3 (cf.: quia paululum vobis accessit pecuniae, Sublati animi sunt, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 56).—**c.** *Violent passion, vehemence, wrath:* animum vincere, iracundiam cohibere, etc., Cic. Marcell. 3: animum rege, qui nisi paret Imperat, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 62: qui dominatur animo suo, Vulg. Prov. 16, 32.—So often in *plur.;* cf. οἱ θυμοί: ego meos animos violentos meamque iram ex pectore jam promam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 43: vince animos iramque tuam, Ov. H. 3, 85; id. M. 8, 583; Prop. 1, 5, 12: Parce tuis animis, vita, nocere tibi, id. 2, 5, 18: Sic longius aevum Destruit ingentes animos, Luc. 8, 28: coëunt sine more, sine arte, Tantum animis irâque, Stat. Th. 11, 525 al.—**d.** *Moderation, patience, calmness, contentedness,* in the phrase aequus animus, *an even mind:* si est animus aequos tibi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 10; id. Rud. 2, 3, 71; Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 145; and often in the *abl.,* aequo animo, *with even mind, patiently,* etc.: aequo animo ferre, Ter. And. 2, 3, 23; Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 93; id. Sen. 23, 84; Nep. Dion. 6, 4; Liv. 5, 39: aequo animo esse, Vulg. 3 Reg. 21, 7; ib. Judith, 7, 23: Aequo animo est? *of merry heart* (Gr. εὐθυμεῖ), ib. Jac. 5, 13: animis aequis remittere, Cic. Clu. 2, 6: aequiore animo successorem opperiri, Suet. Tib. 25: haud aequioribus animis audire, Liv. 23, 22: sapientissimus quisque aequissimo animo moritur; stultissimus iniquissimo, Cic. Sen. 23, 83; so id. Tusc. 1, 45, 109; Sall. C. 3, 2; Suet. Aug. 56: iniquo animo, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 150 Rib.; Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5; Quint. 11, 1, 66.—**e.** *Agreeable feeling, pleasure, delight:* cubat amans animo obsequens, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 134: indulgent animis, et nulla quid utile cura est, Ov. M. 7, 566; so, esp. freq.: animi causâ (in Plaut. once animi gratiâ), *for the sake of amusement, diversion* (cf.: haec (animalia) alunt animi voluptatisque causâ, Caes. B. G. 5, 12): Post animi causâ mihi navem faciam, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 27; so id. Trin. 2, 2, 53; id. Ep. 1, 1, 43: liberare fidicinam animi gratiâ, id. ib. 2, 2, 90: qui illud animi causâ fecerit, hunc praedae causâ quid facturum putabis? Cic. Phil. 7, 6: habet animi causâ rus amoenum et suburbanum, id. Rosc. Am. 46 Matth.; cf. id. ib. § 134, and Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 56; Cic. Fam. 7, 2: Romanos in illis munitionibus animine causâ cotidie exerceri putatis? Caes. B. G. 7, 77; Plin. praef. 17 Sill.—**f.** *Disposition toward any one:* hoc animo in nos esse debebis, ut etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 1 *fin.:* meus animus erit in te semper, quem tu esse vis, id. ib. 5, 18 *fin.:* qui, quo animo inter nos simus, ignorant, id. ib. 3, 6; so id. ib. 4, 15; 5, 2: In quo in primis quo quisque animo, studio, benevolentiâ fecerit, ponderandum est, id. Off. 1, 15, 49: quod (Allobroges) nondum bono animo in populum Romanum viderentur, *to be well disposed,* Caes. B. G. 1, 6 *fin.*—In the pregn. signif. of *kind, friendly feeling, affection, kindness, liberality:* animum fidemque praetorianorum erga se expertus est, Suet. Oth. 8: Nec non aurumque animusque Latino est, Verg. A. 12, 23.—Hence, meton., of a person who is loved, *my heart, my soul:* salve, anime mi, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 3: da, meus ocellus, mea rosa, mi anime, da, mea voluptas, id. As. 3, 3, 74; so id. ib. 5, 2, 90; id. Curc. 1, 3, 9; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 48; id. Most. 1, 4, 23; id. Men. 1, 3, 1; id. Mil. 4, 8, 20; id. Rud. 4, 8, 1; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 15 et saep.—**C.** *The power of willing, the will, inclination, desire, purpose, design, intention* (syn.: voluntas, arbitrium, mens, consilium, propositum), ἡ βούλησις: qui rem publicam animo certo adjuverit, Att. Trag Rel. p. 182 Rib.: pro inperio tuo meum animum tibi servitutem servire aequom censui, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 23: Ex animique voluntate id procedere primum, *goes forth at first from the inclination of the soul,* Lucr. 2, 270; so, pro animi mei voluntate, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 8 (v. Manut. ad h.l.): teneo, quid animi vostri super hac re siet, Plaut. Am. prol. 58; 1, 1, 187: Nam si semel tuom animum ille intellexerit, Prius proditurum te etc., Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 69: Prius quam tuom ut sese habeat animum ad nuptias perspexerit, id. And. 2, 3, 4: Sin aliter animus voster est, ego etc., id. Ad. 3, 4, 46: Quid mi istaec narras? an quia non audisti, de hac re animus meus ut sit? id. Hec. 5, 2, 19: qui ab auro gazâque regiâ manus, oculos, animum cohibere possit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 66: istum exheredare in animo habebat, id. Rosc. Am. 18, 52: nobis erat in animo Ciceronem ad Caesarem mittere, *we had it in mind to send,* etc., id. Fam. 14, 11; Serv. ad Cic. ib. 4, 12: hostes in foro constiterunt, hoc animo, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 28: insurrexerunt uno animo in Paulum, *with one mind,* Vulg. Act. 18, 12; 19, 29: perseque Jugurtham animus ardebat, Sall. J. 39, 5 Gerlach (others, *animo,* as Dietsch); so id. de Rep. Ord. 1, 8: in nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas, *my mind inclines to tell of,* etc., Ov. M. 1, 1.—Hence, est animus alicui, with *inf., to have a mind for* something, *to aim at,* etc.: omnibus unum Opprimere est animus, Ov. M. 5, 150: Sacra Jovi Stygio perficere est animus, Verg. A. 4, 639: Fuerat animus conjuratis corpus occisi in Tiberim trahere, Suet. Caes. 82 *fin.;* id. Oth. 6; cf. id. Calig. 56.—So, aliquid alicui in animo est, with *inf.,* Tac. G. 3.—So, inducere in animum *or* animum, *to resolve upon doing something;* v. induco.—**D.** Trop., of the principle of life and activity in irrational objects, as in Engl. the word mind is used. **1.** Of brutes: in bestiis, quarum animi sunt rationis expertes, *whose minds,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80: Sunt bestiae, in quibus etiam animorum aliquâ ex parte motus quosdam videmus, id. Fin. 5, 14, 38: ut non inscite illud dictum videatur in sue, animum illi pecudi datum pro sale, ne putisceret, id. ib. 5, 13, 38, *ubi* v. Madv.: (apes) Ingentes animos angusto in pectore versant, Verg. G. 4, 83: Illiusque animos, qui multos perdidit unus, Sumite serpentis, Ov. M. 3, 544: cum pecudes pro regionis caelique statu et habitum corporis et ingenium animi et pili colorem gerant, Col. 6, 1, 1: Umbria (boves progenerat) vastos nec minus probabiles animis quam corporibus, id. 6, 1, 2: si equum ipsum nudum et solum corpus ejus et animum contemplamur, App. de Deo Socr. 23 (so sometimes mens: iniquae mentis asellus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 20).—**2.** Of plants: haec quoque Exuerint silvestrem animum, i. e. naturam, ingenium, *their wild nature,* Verg. G. 2, 51.—**III.** Transf. Of God or the gods, as we say, *the Divine Mind, the Mind of God:* certe et deum ipsum et divinum animum corpore liberatum cogitatione complecti possumus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 51 (so mens, of God, id. ib. 1, 22, 66; id. Ac. 2, 41, 126): Tantaene animis caelestibus irae? Verg. A. 1, 11.

Ănĭo, ēnis, *m.,* = 'Ανίων, Strab., 'Ανίης, Plut. (the orig. form was **Anien:** non minus quam XV. milia Anien abest, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 684 P.; also in Stat.: praeceps Anien, S. 1, 5, 25; 1, 3, 20. Still Enn., acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 683, used the form Anio, ōnis, analogous to the Gr. 'Ανίων; cf. also Anionis in Front. Aquaed. § 92; and, ANIONIS, Inscr. Orell. 3203; and thus, during the whole class. per., Anio remained the principal form of the *nom.,* while the remaining cases of Anien were retained; only Aug. and post-Aug poets, e. g. Prop. 5, 7, 86; Stat S. 1, 3, 70, have as an access. form **Anĭēnus,** i; cf. Mart. Cap. 3, 72; Prisc. p. 684 P.; Phoc. Ars, p. 1691 P.; Schneid. Gram. II. 148; Rudd. I. p. 60; Neue, Formenl. I. pp. 163, 187), *the classic tributary stream of the Tiber, which, taking its rise in the Apennines, passes along the southern Sabine country, separating it from Latium; and at Tibur, beside its cataract* (hence, praeceps Anio, *Hor. C. 1, 7, 13), *it presents the most charming natural beauties;* now *Teverone,* Cic. Corn. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 684 P.: Anio spumifer, Prop. 5, 7, 81; Ov. M. 14, 329; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 109 al. The waters of the upper Anio are very pure, and in ancient times aqueducts conveyed them to Rome. The first, called Anio Vetus, was constructed B. C. 271, by M'. Curius Dentatus and Fulvius Flaccus; it began twenty miles from Rome, but wound about for forty-three miles. The second, built by the emperor Claudius, and known as Anio Novus, took up the stream forty-two miles from Rome, and was about sixty miles in length, preserving the highest level of all the aqueducts of Rome; cf. Front. Aquaed. §§ 6, 13, 15; Nibby, Dintorni, I. pp. 156–160; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 517; Müll. Roms Camp. 1, 157; 1, 229; 1, 241; 1, 306 al.

† **ănĭsŏcȳcla,** ōrum, *n.,* = ἀνισόκυκλα (with unequal rings or circles), *screws* or *elastic springs,* Vitr. 10, 1.

† **ănīsum (anc-),** i, *n.,* = ἄνισον, *anise:* Pimpinella anisum, Linn.: Et anesum adversum scorpiones ex vino habetur . . . ob has causas quidam anicetum id vocavere, i. e. ἀνίκητον, *all powerful,* Plin. 20, 17, 72, § 185 sq. Jan.

Ănĭus, ii, *m., a king and priest at De-*

lus, who hospitably entertained Æneas, Verg. A. 3, 80, ubi, v. Serv.; Ov. M. 13, 632; cf. Lycophr. Cassandr. 570.

1. Anna, ae, *f.*, חַנָּה (cf. Gesen. Gesch. Hebr. Spr. p. 228), *the sister of Dido*, Verg. A. 4, 9 et saep.; Ov. H. 7, 191; Sil. 8, 55 al.

2. Anna Perenna, ae, *f.*, *an old Italian goddess, the protector* or *bestower of the returning year* (acc. to Macr. S. 1, 12, offerings were made to her, ut *annare perennareque* commode liceat, and hence her name); cf. Inscr. Orell. II. 1847; II. p. 412; in later times she was identified with 1. Anna; cf. Ov. F. 3, 654; Sil. 8, 50 sq.

annālis, e, *adj.* [annus]. **I.** *Continuing a year, annual:* tempus, cursus, Varr. R. R. 1, 27, 1; so Dig. 14, 2, 1; 38, 17, 6.—**II. A.** *Relating to the year* or *the age:* Lex Villia Annalis, *the law passed* B.C. 180 *by L. Villius, which determined the age necessary for election to an office of state* (for the quæstorship, 31; for the office of ædile, 37; for the prætorship, 40; and for the consulship, 43 years): legibus annalibus grandiorem aetatem ad consulatum constituebant, Cic. Phil. 5, 17; cf.: eo anno (573 A.U.C.) rogatio primum lata est ab L. Villio tribuno plebis, quot annos nati quemque magistratum peterent caperentque. Inde cognomen familiae inditum, ut annales appellarentur, Liv. 40, 44; cf. also Cic. de Or. 2, 65.—**B. annālis**, is (*abl.* reg. annali, Cic. Brut. 15, 58; Nep. Hann. 13, 1; but annalei, Varr. ap. Charis. 1, 17, p. 97: annale, Ascon. ad Cic. Pis. 22, 52; v. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 224), *subst. m.* (sc. liber), most freq. in *plur.:* **annāles**, ium (sc. libri), *an historical work, in which the occurrences of the year are chronologically recorded, chronicles, annals* (diff. from *historia*, a philosophical narration, following the internal relation of events, Ver. Fl. ap. Gell. 5, 18; cf. Cic. Or. 20). **1.** Spec., from the most ancient per. down to the time of the Gracchi, when a literature had been formed, each pontifex maximus wrote down the occurrences of his year on tablets, which were hung up in his dwelling for the information of the public. Such tablets, accordingly, received the name of Annales Maximi (not to be confounded with the *Libri Pontificales* sive *Pontificii*, which contained instructions and liturgies for the holy rites). See the class. passages, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 51; id. Rep. 1, 16; Fest. s. v. *maximi*, and cf. Creuz. ad Cic. N. D. 1, 30; id. Leg 1, 2; Niebuhr, Rom. Hist. 1, 277 sq. From these sources the Rom. histt. drew, and hence called their works, in gen., Annales. The most renowned among the annalists of the ancient period are Q. Fabius Pictor, M. Porcius Cato, and L. Calpurnius Piso (cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 51); in the time of the emperors, Tacitus named one of his hist. works Annales, since in it the history of Rome, from the death of Aug. until the time of Nero, was given acc. to the *annual* succession of events; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 255 sq.; 301 sq.; 313 sq.; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 333, 1.—Annalis in *sing.*, Cic. Att. 12, 23; id. Brut. 15; Nep. Hann. 13, 1; Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 101.—*Adj.*, with *liber*, Ver. Fl. in the above-cited passage, and Quint. 6, 3, 68.—**2.** In gen., *records, archives, history:* carminibus antiquis, quod unum apud illos memoriae et annalium genus est, Tac. G. 2: annalibus traditum (est) coram rege, Vulg. Esth. 2, 23: annales priorum temporum, ib. ib. 6, 1.—**C. annālia**, ium, *n.*, *a festival observed at the beginning of the year*, Inscr. Grut. 116, 2.

annārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *relating to the appointed year:* annaria lex dicebatur ab antiquis, quâ finiuntur anni magistratus capiendi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll.: lex, Lampr. Com. 2; Arn. 2, p. 91.

annascor, v. agnascor.

an-nāto (better **adn-**), āre, *v. n.* **I.** *To swim to* or *toward:* ei insulae crocodili non adnatant, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 93; Jan here reads *adnant;* Sil. 10, 610.—With *ad:* ad manum hominis adnatare, Plin. 9, 29, 46, § 87; 9, 10, 12, § 38.—**II.** *To swim along by* or *by the side of:* comes lateri adnatat, Sen. Agam. 452.

an-nāvigo (better **adn-**), āre, *v. n.*, *to sail to* or *toward, to come to by ship.* **a.** *Absol.:* tres (pyramides) sane conspicuae undique adnavigantibus, Plin. 36, 12, 16, § 76.—**b.** With *quo:* quo cum adnavigāsset, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 11.

anne, v. 1. an, I. F.

an-necto (better **adn-**), nexui, nexum, 3, *v. a.*, *to tie* or *bind to, to connect, annex.* **I.** Lit.: (animum) corporibus nostris, *Lucr. 3, 688: funiculus scapham adnexam trahebat, Cic. Inv. 2, 51: ad linguam stomachus adnectitur, id. N. D. 2, 54; Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 770: adnexa (ratis) erat vinculis, Liv. 21, 28: continenti adnexuit, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 117, where Jan reads *adjecit:* epistulae adnexae pedibus columbarum, id. 10, 37, 53, § 110; Suet. Oth. 12: remedia corporibus aegrorum, *to apply*, Val. Max. 2, 5 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: rebus praesentibus adnectit futuras, Cic. Off. 1, 4: aliquod membrum adnexum orationi, id. Inv. 1, 18; cf. id. Top. 13.

annellus, v. anellus.

* **annexio (adn-)**, ōnis, *f.* [annecto], *a tying* or *binding to, a connecting*, Pall. Mart. 10, 36.

1. annexus (adn-), a, um, *Part.* of annecto.

***2. annexus (adn-)**, ūs, *m.* [annecto], *a tying* or *binding to, a connection:* Cremona annexu connubiisque gentium floruit, Tac. H. 3, 34.

Anniānus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to Annius* or *Annia*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46.—**II.** *The name of a Roman poet under the emperors Antonine and Adrian*, Gell. 7, 7; 20, 8; cf. Bähr, Röm. Gesch. 71 and 194; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 349, 3.

Annibal, v. Hannibal.

Annicĕrii, ōrum, *m.*, = Ἀννικέρειοι, *a philosophical sect of Cyrene, so called from its founder Anniceris*, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 116.

an-nicto (better **adn-**), āre, *v. n.*, *to wink with the eyes, to wink* or *blink to* or *at:* alii adnutat, alii adnictat, Naev. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 19 Rib.).

annicŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [annus], *a year old, of a year*, or *a yearling* (not in Cic.; freq. in Vulg.): nuces, Cato, R. R. 17, 2 Schneid.: taurus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 12: vituli, Vulg. Micah, 6, 6: agnus, ib. Ex. 12, 5: ovis, ib. Lev. 14, 10: capra, ib. ib. 15, 27: vinum, Varr. R. R. 1, 65: virgo vix annicula, *Nep. Att. 19, 4: aetas, Col. 7, 9, 2 al.

annĭfer, fera, ferum, *adj.* [annus-fero] (only in Plin. H. N.). **I.** *Bearing fruit the whole year:* Citreae et juniperus et ilex anniferae habentur, Plin. 16, 26, 44, § 107.—**II.** *Producing annually a new stalk* (in Theophrast. ἐπετειόκαυλα), Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 121, where Jan reads *seminifer.*

an-nĭhĭlo (adn-), āre, *v. a.*, *to bring to nothing, to annihilate;* introd. by Jerome: nullificāsti seu adnihilāsti vel adnullāsti, Hier. Ep. 135 *fin.*

1. annīsus (adn-), a, um, *Part.* of annitor.

***2. annīsus (adn-)**, ūs, *m.* [annitor], *a striving, exertion:* ut alieno adjuventur adnisu, Symm. Ep. 5, 74.

an-nītor (better **adn-**), nīsus or nixus, 3, *v. dep.* **I.** Lit., *to press upon* or *against, to lean upon;* with *ad* or *dat.* (most freq. after the commencement of the Aug. per.): natura ad aliquod tamquam adminiculum adnititur, Cic. Lael. 23, 88: hasta ingenti adnixa columnae, Verg. A. 12, 92: stant longis adnixi hastis, id. ib. 9, 229: Latona oleae adnisa, Tac. A. 3, 61.—**II.** Trop., *to take pains about* something, *to exert one's self, strive;* constr. with *ut* or *ne*, or a gerund with *ad* (mostly prose). (α) With *ut* or *ne:* quo mihi acrius adnitendum est, ut, etc., Sall. J. 85, 6; Liv. 6, 6: omni ope adnisi sunt, ut, etc., id. 8, 16; 22, 58; Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 186: omni ope adniti, ne quis e plebe, etc., Plin. Pan. 25 *fin.*—(β) Ad ea patranda omnis civitas summo studio adnitebatur, Sall. J. 43, 4; Liv. 27, 14.—Other constructions: (γ) With *de:* nisi Bibulus adniteretur de triumpho, Cic. Att. 6, 8; Liv. 5, 25.—(δ) With *pro:* patres non temere pro ullo aeque adnisi sunt, Liv. 2, 61.—(ε) With *acc. of pron.*, Plin. Ep. 6, 18.—(ζ) With *inf.:* adnitentibus retinere morem, Tac. H. 4, 8; 5, 8.—(η) *Absol.:* adnitente Crasso, Sall. C. 19, 1; so id. J. 85, 47; Liv. 21, 8.

☞ **adnītendus**, a, um, in *pass.* signif.: si in concordiâ adnitendâ (i. e. procurandâ), Gell. 2, 12, 5.

Annius, ii, *m.*, *name of a Roman gens*, e. g. T. Annius Milo, T. Annius Cimber, P. Annius Asellus al.—Hence, Annianus, v. Annianus, I.

annĭversārĭē, *adv.*, v. anniversarius.

annĭversārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [annusverto], *that returns, happens, is used*, etc., *every year, returning* or *renewed annually, annual, yearly:* sacra, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 39: Ecce solemnitas Domini est in Silo anniversaria, Vulg. Jud. 21, 19: festi dies, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48 *fin.:* (caeli) vicissitudines, *the changes of the seasons of the year*, id. N. D. 2, 38, 97; Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 4: arma, Liv. 4, 45; so, hostes, Flor. 1, 12: valetudines, Suet. Aug. 81: pervigilium, id. Galb. 4 al.—*Adv.:* **annĭversārĭē**, *annually*, Aug. Ep. 118 *fin.*

1. annixus (adn-), a, um, *Part.* of annitor.

2. annixus (adn-), ūs, v. 2. annisus.

1. an-no (better **adn-**), āre, *v. n.* **I.** *To swim to, toward*, or *along;* constr. with the *dat.*, *ad*, or *acc.* (α) With *dat.:* terrae, Verg. A. 6, 358: ei insulae crocodili non adnant, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 93 Jan.—(β) With *ad:* ad litus, Gell. 7, 8, 7.—(γ) With *acc.:* pauci milites, qui naves adnare possent, Caes. B. C. 2, 44.—*Absol.:* plures adnabunt thynni, *Hor. S. 2, 5, 44.—**B.** Trop.: quod ubique gentium est, ad eam urbem posset adnare, *come to, approach*, Cic. Rep. 2, 4.—**II.** *To swim with* or *along with:* pedites adnantes equis, Tac. A. 14, 29.

***2. anno**, āre, *v. a.* [annus], *to pass* or *live through a year*, Macr. S. 1, 12; cf. Anna.

3. Anno, v. Hanno.

an-nōdo (better **adn-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to cut off knots, to cut away suckers* or *shoots of the vine*, in the lang. of gardening and the vintage, Col. 4, 22, 4 Schneid.; for which, as also in id. 4, 24, 10 al., other edd. have *abnodo.*

annōmĭnātĭo, v. agnominatio.

annon, v. 1. an, I. E.

annōna, ae, *f.* [from annus, as pomona from pomum]. **I.** In gen., *the yearly produce, the annual income of natural products*, in the widest sense (cf.: cibaria annua, Cato, R. R. 60): vectigal novum ex salariâ annonâ, Liv. 29, 37: lactis, Col. 8, 17, 13: musti, id. 3, 21, 6; 3, 3, 10.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *Means of subsistence*, and, for the most part, *corn* or *grain:* annona nisi in calamitate pretium non habet, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 98: vilitas annonae ex summâ inopiâ et caritate rei frumentariae consecuta est, id. Imp. Pomp. 15, 44: uberrimus ager ad varietates annonae horreum populi Romani fore videbatur, Liv. 7, 31: clausis annonae subsidiis, Tac. H. 3, 48 *fin.:* provincia annonae fecunda, id. ib. 1, 11; cf. Suet. Aug. 18: annonae curam agere, id. Claud. 18; cf. id. Tib. 8: praebebant annonam regi, Vulg. 3 Reg. 4, 7; ib. 4 Reg. 25, 30; ib. Dan. 1, 5 al.—Sometimes contrasted with frumentum, as provisions in gen.: copia frumenti et annona tolerabilis rerum aliarum, *a supply*, Liv. 35, 44.—**B. 1.** Meton., *the price of grain* or *other food:* quom cara annona sit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 35; id. Stich. 1, 3, 25; Ter. And. 4, 4, 7; Cic. Div. 2, 27 *fin.:* annona est gravis, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 53; so Suet. Aug. 25: incendere annonam, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 16: jam ad denarios quinquaginta in singulos modios annona pervenerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 52: nihil mutavit annona, Liv. 5, 12 (cf. id. 2, 34: annona vetus): annona acris, Tac. A. 4, 6: gravitas annonae, id. ib. 6, 13: in annonae difficultatibus, Suet. Aug. 41: annona macelli, id. Tib. 34.—**2.** Trop., *the prices, the market:* Qui homines probi essent, esset is annona vilior, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 140: Vilis amicorum est annona, bonis ubi quid deest, *cheap indeed is the market of friendship*, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 24: his opibus numquam cara est annona veneni, Juv. 9, 100.—Hence sometimes, **C.** *Dearness:* cena hac annonâ est sine sacris hereditas, *at the present* (i. e. high) *market-price, at the present dear rate*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 83: ob annonae causam, Cic. Dom. 5.—**D.** In milit. lang., *provisions, supplies:* necessitas annonam pariter et arma portandi, Veg. Mil. 1, 19: annona decem et septem dierum, Amm. 17, 9.—Hence, meton., *the loaves of bread themselves, rations* (in this sense only in the *plur.*): ceteri annonas binas aut ternas ac-

cipiebant, Lampr Alex Sev 42, cf Cod Th. 7, 5 — **E.** Personified, *the goddess of the yearly produce* ANNONAE SANCTAE AELIVS VITALIO, etc, Inscr Orell 1810

annōnārius, a, um, *adj* [annona], *of or pertaining to provisions* frumentum, ceteraeque annonariae species, Veg Mil 3, 3 causa, Dig 49, 14, 46

* **annōnor**, ari, *v dep* [id], *to collect provisions*, Capitol Gord 29

annōsĭtas, ātis, *f* [annosus], *fulness of years, old age* (post class), Cod. Th 12, 1, 113, Aug Ep 251

annōsus, a, um, *adj* [annus], *of many years, aged, old* (a favorite word of the Aug poets and post Aug prose writers) anus, Ov F 2, 571 vetustas, id Tr 5, 2, 11 merum, Tib 3, 6, 58 bracchia, Verg A. 6, 282 robur, id ib 4, 441 ornus, id ib 10, 766 al cornix, Hor C 3, 17, 13 palatum, id S 2, 3, 274 volumina vatum, id Ep 2, 1, 26 (not elsewhere) gens, quos Hyperboreos appellavere, annoso degit aevo, Plin 4, 12, 26, § 89, 24, 1, 1, § 2 — *Comp*, Aug Conf 1, 7 — *Sup*, Aug Ep 3, 1 *fin* al

annŏtāmentum (adn-), i, *n* [annoto], *a remark, annotation* (perh only in Gell), Gell 1, 7, 18, 1, 17, 2

annŏtātĭo (adn-), onis, *f* [id], *a noting down in writing, a remark, annotation* (post Aug) **I.** In gen a te librum meum cum adnotationibus tuis exspecto, Plin Ep 7, 20, Gell praef — **II.** Esp **A.** In the jurists, *the registering of a person among the accused*, Dig 48, 17, 4 — **B.** *A rescript of the emperor, signed with his own hand*, Cod Th Fragm 1, 2, 1

annŏtātĭuncŭla (adn-), ae, *f dim* [annotatio] *a brief annotation* (only in Gell), Gell 19, 7, 12, 19 17, 21 *fin*

annŏtātor (adn-), oris, *m* [annoto] **I.** *An observer, remarker* (post Aug) Non ante medium diem distentus solitaria cena spectator adnotatorque convivis tuis immines, Plin Pan 49 — **II.** In the jurists, *the controller of the annual income*, Cod. Th 12, 6, 3

* **annŏtātus (adn-)** ūs, *m* [id], *a remark, mention* mortes dignae adnotatu, Val Max 9, 12, 1

annŏtĭnus, a, um, *adj* [from annus as diutinus from diu], *a year old, of last year* (only in prose and rare) cum annotinis (navibus), Caes B G 5, 8 (the paraphrast συν ταῖς τοῦ προσθεν ἔτους) ungues, Col 4, 24, 8 novus fructus cum annotino, Plin. 16, 26, 44, § 107

an-nŏto (better **adn-**), avi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to put a note to* something, *to write down* something, *to note down, remark, comment on* (only in post Aug prose, like its derivatives annotatio, annotator, annotamentum, etc) **I. A.** In gen ut meminisset atque adnotaret, quid et quando et cui dedisset, Col 12, 3, 4 in scriptis adnotare quaedam ut tumida, Plin Ep 9, 26, 5 liber legebatur, adnotabatur, id ib 3, 5, 10, so Suet Gram 24 quâ in re et aliud adnotare succurrit, Plin 7, 48, 49, § 157 quod annales adnotavere, id 34, 6, 11, § 24 de quibus in orthographia pauca adnotabo, Quint 1, 14, 7 al —Hence, **B.** = animadvertere, *to observe perceive* cum adnotasset insculptum monumento militem Gallum, etc, Suet Ner 41 — **C.** Adnotare librum, *to give a book some title, to entitle, denominate* ausus est libros suos φιλαληθεῖς adnotare, Lact 5, 3 *fin* — **D.** Annotari, *to be distinguished, noted for something* haec litora pisce nobili adnotantur, Plin 3, 5, 9, § 60 — **II.** Judic t t **A.** *To enter* or *register an absent person among the accused* absens requirendus, adnotandus est ut copiam sui praestet, Dig 48, 17, 1 — **B.** *To note* or *designate one, already condemned, for punishment* quos, quia cives Romani erant, adnotavi in urbem remittendos, Plin Ep 10, 97, so id ib 3, 16, 7, 20, id Pan 56 Schwarz, Suet Calig 27

annŭālis, e, *adj* [annus] *a year old* (post class and rare) agni, Paul Sent 3, 7 cum operario annuali, * Vulg Eccli 37, 14

an-nūbĭlo (better **adn-**), are, *v a*, *to involve in clouds, to overcast* velis adnubilat aura secundis, Stat S 5, 1, 146 —Trop, *to obscure* virtutem, Amm 27, 6

annŭlāris, annŭlārius, annŭlātus, annŭlus, v anularis, etc

an-nullo (better **adn-**), āvi, 1, *v a* [ad nullus], *to annihilate, annul* (eccl Lat) adnullabunt substantiam, Vulg Eccli 21, 5 adnullabitur superbia, ib ib, v annihilo

annŭmĕrātĭo (adn-) onis, *f* [annumero], *a numbering, counting* dierum, Dig 27, 1 13

an-nŭmĕro (better **adn-**), avi, atum, 1, *v a* **I. A.** Lit, *to count to, to count out to, to put to a person's account* mihi talentum argenti adnumerat, Plaut Merc. prol 88 argentum, * Ter Ad 3, 3, 15 et reddere pecuniam mulieri, Cic Div in Caecil. 17, 56 senatus singulos denarios alicui, id Verr 2, 3, 84 non adnumerare verba sed appendere, id Opt Gen 5 cuique sua, Col. 12, 3, 4 — **B.** *To add to, to include with, reckon with* (α) With *dat* his libris adnumerandi sunt sex de re publica, Cic Div 2, 1 his duobus adnumerabatur nemo tertius, id Brut 57, so Ov P 4, 16 4, Tac H 4, 5, Vulg 1 Reg 18, 27 —(β) With *in* in grege adnumeror, *I am counted with, numbered with, the multitude*, Cic Rosc Am 32, Ov Tr 5, 4, 20, Vulg Heb 7, 6 —Also (γ) With *inter* servos inter urbanos, Dig 32, 97 — (δ) With *cum* (eccl Lat) adnumeratus est cum undecim apostolis, Vulg Act 1, 26 — In Plin also, *to give the number of something* Mandorum nomen iis dedit trecentosque eorum vicos adnumerat, Plin 7, 2, 2, § 29 — **II.** Trop **A.** *To attribute, impute to* (only post class) imperitia culpae est adnumeranda, Dig 19, 2, 9 — * **B.** *To reckon for, consider equal to* agni chordi duo pro uno ove adnumerantur, Varr R R 2, 2, 5

annuntĭātĭo (adn-), not **annunciatio (adn-)**, onis, *f* [annuntio], *an announcing, announcement, annunciation* (eccl and late Lat), Vulg 1 Joan 1, 5, 3, 11, Lact 4, 21, Aug Serm Sanct 18, Arn 7, p 248

annuntĭātor (adn-), not **annuncĭātor (adn-)**, oris, *m* [id], *an announcer* (eccl Lat), * Vulg Act 17, 18, Tert adv Marc 4, 7, Aug Serm Sanct 14

an-nuntio (better **adn-**), not **annuncio (adn-)**, are, *v a*, *to announce, make known, relate, proclaim* (post Aug and mostly eccl, very freq in Vulg) **a.** With *acc* and *inf* adnuntiavere exanimatum illum, Plin 7, 52, 53, § 174 — **b.** With *quod* adnuntiavit ei, quod occidisset Saül sacerdotes, Vulg 1 Reg 22, 21 — **c.** With *ut* and *subj* gentibus adnuntiabam, ut paenitentiam agerent, Vulg Act 26, 20, 17, 30 — **d.** With *acc* adnuntiabo veritatem tuam, *I will declare*, Vulg Psa. 88, 2 adnuntia regnum Dei, *preach*, ib Luc 9, 60 qui Evangelium adnuntiant ib 1 Cor 9, 14 adnuntiantes Dominum Jesum ib Act 11, 21, so, sic adnuntiabat, App M 8 *init* — **e.** With *acc* and *dat* bona regi adnuntiant, Vulg 2 Par 18, 12, ib Isa 42 9, ib Joan 4, 25 — **f.** With *de* adnuntiantes ei de puteo, Vulg Gen 26, 32, ib Job, 36, 33, ib Joan 16, 25, ib Rom 15, 21

annuntĭus (adn-) not **annuncĭus (adn-)**, ii, *m* [annuntio] *that announces* or *makes known* (late Lat) signum, App de Deo Socr p 52, 28, Ambros Hexaem 5, 9

an-nŭo (better **adn-**), ŭi (ūvi, Enn ap Prisc p 882 P), ūtum, 3, *v n* [nuo, whence nutum, Gr νεύω, cf abnuo] *to nod to, to nod* **I.** In gen ne illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, adnuat, Plaut As 4, 1, 39 adnuerunt sociis, Vulg Luc 5, 7 simul ac adnuisset *at the first nod*, Cic Quint 5 adnuentibus ac vocantibus suis evadit Liv 1, 12 adnuit, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, Verg A 9, 106, *to ask by a wink* or *nod* (opp renuo), Tac A 15, 58 — **II.** Esp **A.** *To give assent* or *approval by nodding to nod assent to to approve, favor, allow, grant, promise to do* (constr with *dat of person* or with *acc of thing* and *dat of person*, opp abnuo, to dissent refuse) daturine estis an non? adnuunt, Plaut Truc prol 4 adnuo Terram intuens modeste, * Ter Eun 3, 5, 32 id quoque toto capite adnuit, Cic de Or 2, 70 285, id Phil 13, 3 non adversata petenti Adnuit, Verg A 4, 128 audacibus adnue coeptis, *be favorable to, smile on our undertakings*, id G 1, 40, id A 9 625, Plin Ep 1, 22 *fin* amicitiis adnuere, Vulg 2 Macc 14, 20 Adnuit precibus Lysiae, ib ib 11, 15 Omnia omnibus adnuit, Cat 61, 159 —With *acc of thing* quod cum rex adnuisset, Vulg 2 Macc 4, 10 —With *acc.* and *inf* adnuvit sese mecum decernere ferro, Enn ap Prisc. p 882 P ego autem venturum adnuo, Plaut Bacch 2, 2, 9, Liv 28, 17, Verg A. 11, 20 — **B.** Adnuere alicui aliquid, poet, *to promise* or *grant something to one* cacli quibus adnuis arcem, Verg A. 1, 250 sin nostrum adnuerit nobis Victoria Martem, *shall grant us a successful engagement*, id. ib 12, 187 ni divûm pater adnuisset rebus Aeneae potiore ductos alite muros, Hor C 4, 6, 22 adnuite nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, *give your assent*, etc, Liv 7, 30 — **C.** *To designate a person* or *thing*, (α) *By a nod* quos iste adnuerat, Cic Verr 2, 1, 61 —(β) *By a wink* quae adnuit oculo, Vulg Prov 10, 10, so *absol* adnuunt oculis, *they make signs with their eyes*, ib Psa 34, 19, ib Prov 6, 13, ib Eccli 27, 25 —(γ) *By the hand* adnuens eis manu, ut tacerent, Vulg Act 12, 17 adnuit manu ad plebem, ib ib 21, 40 —Hence, in gen, *to indicate, declare* falsa adnuere, Tac A 14, 60

annus, i, *m* [acc. to some, as Corssen, Beitr 16, for am nus, from 2 an am, or acc to others, directly from 2 anus, a ring, and kindred to the form appearing in ἐνι αυτος, δι ενος, τρι ενος] **I.** Lit, *a circuit, circular course, periodical return* tempus a brumâ ad brumam, dum sol redit, vocatur annus, quod, ut parvi circuli anuli, sic magni dicebantur circites ani, unde annus, Varr L L 6, § 8 Müll, cf for the same idea circum tribus actis annis, Lucr 5, 883 anno, qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, Liv 1, 19, 6, 1 quae (stellae) volvunt magnos in magnis orbibus annos Lucr 5, 644, so Verg A. 1, 234 multis solis redeuntibus annis, Lucr 1, 311, so Verg A. 8, 47, cf also Voss ad Verg G 2, 402, and the Heb חֹדֶשׁ = month, from חדשׁ = to renew, hence, *a year* (consisting among the Rom orig of ten months, ending with Dec. and beginning with Mart, but from the time of Numa of twelve) annos sexaginta natus, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 10 principio circum tribus actis impiger annis Floret equus, Lucr 5, 881 tempora mutare annorum, *the seasons*, id 2 170 anni tempus, Varr R R 1, 46 nemo est tam senex qui se annum non putet posse vivere, Cic Sen 7, 24 centum et septem complevit annos, id ib 5, 13 et saep anni fugaces, Hor C 2, 14, 1 anni mobiles, id A P 157 annus piger, id Ep 1, 1, 21 anni breves, id C 4, 13, 23 per exactos annos, id ib 3, 22, 6 initio anni, Liv 2 52 principio anni, id 2, 48 anno ineunte, Suet Calig 42, id Tib 54 anno exeunte, Cic Div 1, 25 extremo anno, Liv 2, 64 extremo anni, Tac A 6, 27 anno circumacto Liv 6, 1 vertente anno, Vulg 2 Reg 11, 1 annus totus, Hor S 2 3, 1 annus solidus, *a full year*, Liv 1, 19 —Poet pleno anno, *at the close of*, Hor C 3 18, 5, Plaut Stich 1, 1, 30, id Men 2, 1, 9 nondum centum et decem anni sunt, cum lata est lex, Cic Off 2, 21, 75 lex anno post quam lata sit abrogata, id Cornel Fragm ap Orell IV 2, p 448 — **B.** Adverb phrases **1.** Anno **a.** *A year ago, last year*, περυσι (for the most part ante class., not used by Cic), Plaut Am prol 91 quattuor minis ego emi istanc anno, id Men 1, 3, 22, id Truc 2, 4, 39 utrum anno an horno te abstuleris a viro, Lucil ap Non p 121, 8, so, ab anno priore, Vulg 2 Cor 8, 10, and ab anno praeterito, ib ib 9 2 — **b.** *A full* or *whole year*, Liv 3, 39 *fin* corpus ejus matronae anno luxerunt Aur Vict Vir Ill 10 *fin* (in Livy, instead of it, annum, v 2 infra) — **c.** *In each year, yearly* uno boum jugo conseri anno quadragena jugera, difficilis tricena justum est, Plin 18 18 48, § 173 — But *in* is freq added when it is related how often a thing happened during the year, Varr R R 2 11, 8 ter in anno Cic Rosc Am 46 semel in anno, Vulg Heb 9, 7 (cf semel per annum, ib Ex 30, 10) al (but without *in* ter et quater anno, Hor C 1, 31, 14 bis anno, Plin 2, 73, 75, § 184) — **2.** Annum, *a year, during a whole year* matronae annum eum luxerunt, Liv 2 7 — **3.** Ad annum, *for the coming year, a year hence* faciendum est ad annum Cic de Or 3, 24, 92 quem ad annum tribunum plebis videbam fore, id Att 5, 2 — **4.** In annum **a.** *For a year* prorogatum in annum im

perium est, Liv. 37, 2, 11: si quid Est (*gnaws*) animum, differs curandi tempus in annum? Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 39: provisae frugis in annum Copia, id. ib. 1, 18, 109.— **b.** *In the next year, the next year:* quod stercoratione faciunt in annum segetes meliores, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 12.— **5.** Per annos, *year by year, yearly:* arva per annos mutant, et superest ager, Tac. G. 26; so, per omnes annos, Vulg. Lev. 16, 34; ib. Luc. 2, 41.—**6.** Omnibus annis, *all the years, always,* Hor. Ep 1, 7, 21.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Poet., *a part of a year, a season of the year:* nunc frondent silvae, nunc formosissimus annus, *now the forest is clothed with verdure, now the year is most beautiful,* Verg. E. 3, 57; so, pomifer annus, Hor. C. 3, 23, 8: hibernus annus, id. Epod. 2, 29: Pisaeumque domus non aestuat annum, i. e. *the summer* (in which season of the year the Olympic games were celebrated at Pisa), Stat. S. 1, 3, 8.—**B.** *The produce of the year* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose; cf. annona, I.), Luc. 9, 437: agricolae annum flevere, id. 3, 452; 3, 70; Stat. Th. 4, 710; Val. Fl. 5, 424: nec arare terram aut exspectare annum, Tac. G. 14, ubi v. Rup.; cf. Schwarz ad Plin. Pan. 29.—**C.** *Time of life* (poet.): Dum vernat sanguis, dum rugis integer annus, *while your years are free from wrinkles,* Prop. 5, 5, 59: vitae longus et annus erit, *the years of life,* id. 3, 7, 38.—**D.** In polit. life, *the age to which one must attain in order to be appointed to an office* (cf. annalis, II.): quod hoc honore me adfecistis primā petitione, quod anno meo, Cic. Agr. 2, 2: subito reliquit annum suum seseque in annum proximum transtulit, id. Mil. 9, 24: qui anno suo petierint, id. ib. 9, 24; id. Att. 1, 1; id. Fam. 10, 25.—**E.** In astronomy: annus magnus or mundanus, *the period of time in which the constellations return to the same place;* acc. to Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 11, 15,000 years; v. Cic. N. D. 2, 20; Tac. Or. 16; and Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 102.

an-nūto (better **adn-**), āre, *v. freq.,* *to nod often to, to nod to* (ante- and postclass.): alii adnutat, alii adnictat, Naev. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 19 Rib.); Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 100; App. M. 10.

* **an-nūtrĭo** (better **adn-**), īre, *v. a., to nourish* or *train up at* or *near to:* arboribus vites, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 202.

annŭus, a, um, *adj.* [annus]. **I.** *That lasts a year* or *continues through a year, of a year's duration:* penus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 45: tempus, Cic. Att. 6, 5: provincia, id. Fam. 15, 14 *fin.:* magistratus, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: reges, Nep. Hann. 7, 4: imperium, Tac. H. 3, 46 al.: spatium, Hor. C. 4, 5, 11: cultura, id. ib. 3, 24, 14: annui victus, Plin. 7, 46, 47, § 151 et saep.—**II.** *That returns, recurs,* or *happens every year, yearly, annual.* **A.** *Adj.:* annuo in cursu, Att. ap. Non. p 20, 28: tempora, Lucr. 5, 618: commutationes, *changes of the seasons,* Cic. Inv. 1, 34: labor (agricolarum), id. Verr. 2, 3, 48: plenitudo annuae messis, Vulg. Jer. 5, 24: deponit flavas annua terra comas, Tib. 2, 1, 48: annua magnae Sacra refer Cereri, Verg. G. 1, 338: annuos reditus non dabunt, Vulg. 1 Esdr. 4, 13: annuā vice, *annually,* Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 92: annuis vicibus, id. 10, 20, 22, § 44 al.— Hence, **B.** *Subst.:* **annŭum,** i, and more freq. in the *plur.:* **annŭa,** ōrum, *n., an annuity, annual stipend, pension:* publici servi annua accipiunt, Plin. Ep. 10, 40; Suet. Vesp. 18; id. Tib. 50; id. Gram. 3, 23: si cui annuum relictum fuerit, Dig. 33, 1, 14; 33, 1, 10.

† **ănōdȳnŏs (-us),** a, on (um), *adj.,* = ἀνώδυνος, *stilling pain:* medicamentum, *an anodyne,* Cels. 5, 25; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1; cf. id. ib. 2, 4: **ănōdȳnon,** i, *n.,* Marc. Emp. 25.

† **ănōmălĭa,** ae, *f.,* = ἀνωμαλία, in gram., *irregularity, anomaly,* Varr. L. L. 9, § 3 sq. Müll.

† **ănōmălŏs (-us),** a, on (um), *adj.,* = ἀνώμαλος, in gram., *deviating from the general rule, irregular, anomalous,* Diom. p. 314 P.; Prisc. p 833 P.; Mart. Cap. 3, p 71 al.

ănōnis, v ononis.

ănōnŏmastos, on, *adj.* [ἀνονόμαστος, unnamed], designation of one of the æons: anon, Valent. ap Tert. adv. Valent. 35.

† **ănōnȳmŏs,** i, *f.,* = ἀνώνυμος (without name), *the designation of a plant,* Plin. 27, 4, 14, § 31.

anquīna, ae, *f., the rope by which the sail-yard is bound to the mast,* Cinna ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 4, 7; so also Lucil. ap. Non. p. 536, 8.

an-quīro, quīsīvi, sītum, 3, *v. a.* [2. an- and quaero], *to seek on all sides, to look about for, to search after.* **I.** Lit. and in gen.: anquirere est circum quaerere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.: anquirere aliquem, apud quem evomet virus, etc., Cic. Lael. 23, 87; so id. ib. 27, 102; id. Off. 1, 4, 11.—**B.** Trop., *to inquire about, to examine into:* aut anquirunt aut consultant, conducat id necne, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9: anquirentibus nobis omnique acie ingenii contemplantibus, id. de Or. 1, 33; so id. Fat. 9; Tac. A. 12, 6 al. —**II.** Esp. in judic. lang. t. t. **A.** *To institute a careful inquiry* or *examination:* de perduellione, Liv. 6, 20: de morte alicujus, Tac. A. 3, 12.—**B.** *To enter a complaint, to accuse one,* with the word designating the punishment in the *abl.* or *gen.:* capite anquisitus, Liv. 8, 33: pecuniā anquirere, id. 26, 3: cum capitis anquisissent, id. 2, 52; 26, 3.—Hence, **anquīsītē,** *adv., carefully* (only in Gell.): satis anquisite satisque sollicite, Gell. 1, 3, 9, where Hertz now reads *inquisite.*—*Comp.:* Theophrastus anquisitius super hac ipsā re et exactius pressiusque quam Cicero disserit, Gell. 1, 3, 21, where Hertz now reads *inquisitius.*

anquīsītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [anquiro, II.], *a judicial indictment:* anquisitionis M. Sergii, Varr. L. L. 6, §§ 90 and 92 Müll.

ansa, ae, *f.* [cf. χανδάνω, and pre-hendo, pre-hensum, and λαβή from λαβεῖν], *that by which something is taken hold of, a handle, haft;* of a vessel, pitcher, vase, and the like. **I.** Lit., Cato, R. R. 113; Verg. E. 3, 45; 6, 17; Ov. M. 8, 653; id. H. 16, 252; Mart. 14, 106 al.—Of other things, e. g. of *an iron handle of a door:* ansa ostii, Petr. 96.—Of *the loop on the edge of a sandal,* through which the shoetie was drawn, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 12; so Tib. 1, 8, 14.—Of *the handle of the rudder, the tiller,* Vitr. 10, 8.—Of *the cheeks of a balance in which the lever moves,* Vitr. 10, 8.— In architecture, *the cramp-iron* or *brace which holds several stones together,* Vitr. 2, 8; Prop. 5, 1, 142.—**II.** Trop., as also the Gr. λαβή, *handle, occasion, opportunity* (rare, and in the class. per. only in Cic.): illum quaerere ansam, infectum ut faciat? Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 119: reprehensionis ansa, Cic. Planc. 34: controversiarum, id. Caecin. 6 *fin.:* ansas sermonis dare, id. Sest. 10: sibi tamquam ansas ad reprehendendum dare, id. Am. 16, 59: alicui lucrandi ansam offerre, Amm. 28, 1.

Ansanctus, v. Amsanctus.

ansātus, a, um, *adj.* [ansa], *furnished with* or *having a handle:* capulae a capiendo, quod ansatae, ut prehendi possint, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35: vas, Col. 9, 15: tela, *darts having a thong,* Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 155 Vahl.).— Also, *absol.:* ansatae (sc. hastae), Enn. ap. Non. p. 556, 25 (Ann. v. 176 Vahl.): homo ansatus, *a man with handles,* i. e. *with his arms a-kimbo,* Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 7.

1. anser, ĕris, usu. *m.* [Sanscr. hasas; Gr. χήν; Germ. Gans; Engl. gander; Erse, goss = goose] (*f.,* Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 3; Col. 8, 14, 4; cf. Schneid. Gram. II. p. 7; Bentl. ad Hor. S. 2, 8, 88; Neue, Formenl. I. p. 612 sq.), *a goose;* sacred to Juno, and which preserved the Capitol in the Gallic war. Hence held in high honor by the Romans, Liv. 5, 47; Cic. Rosc. Am. 20; Plin. 10, 22, 26, § 81 al.—Anser Amyclaeus, *the swan, into which Jupiter changed himself at Amyclæ,* Verg. Cir. 488.

2. Anser, ĕris, *m., a petulant and obscene poet* (Ov. Tr. 2, 435), *a friend of the triumvir Antonius, who presented him with an estate at Falernum* (Cic. Phil. 13, 5). Acc. to Servius, Virgil makes a sportive allusion to him in Ecl. 9, 36: argutos inter strepere anser olores; cf.: ore canorus Anseris indocto carmine cessit olor, Prop. 3, 32, 84, and Weich. Poet. Lat. pp. 159–167.

* **ansercŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [anser], *a little goose, a gosling,* Col. 8, 14, 7.

ansĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to geese:* genus, Col. 8, 5, 10; Plin. 10, 22, 29, § 56: pedes, id. 11, 47, 107, § 257: adeps, *goose-grease,* id. 30, 8, 22, § 133 al.: lana, *down,* Dig. 32, 68.

Ansibarii, ōrum, *m., a Cheruscan tribe on the western shore of the Weser,* Tac. A. 13, 55; 13, 56; cf. Mann. Germ. 156 sq.

ansŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [ansa], *a little handle:* cymbii, App. M. 11, p. 258, 37.—*A small ring* or *hook,* App. M. 4, p. 143, 41.—*A small loop at the edge of sandals for the ties,* Val. Max. 8, 12 *fin.*

† **antăchātēs,** ae, *m.,* = ἀνταχάτης, *a precious stone,* Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 139, where Jan reads *aethachates;* others still, *autachates.*

antae, ārum, *f.* [perh. ante, q. v.], *pillars* or *pilasters on each side of* (i. e. opposite sides of) *doors* or *at the corners of buildings,* Vitr. 3, 1; 4, 4.—Hence, aedes in antis, *a temple with pilasters on the corners,* Vitr. 4, 7.

Antaeŏpŏlītes (nomus), ae, *m., a district of Upper Ægypt,* Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49.

Antaeus, i, *m.,* = Ἀνταῖος, *a huge giant in Libya, slain by Hercules,* Ov. M. 9, 184; Luc. 4, 590 sq.

† **antăgōnista,** ae, *m.,* = ἀνταγωνιστής, *an adversary, opponent, antagonist,* Hier. Vit. Hil. *fin.*

antămoebaeus, a, um, *adj.,* pes, in verse (opp. amoebaeus, q. v.), *composed of two short, two long, and a short syllable,* as, e. g. mănĭfēstārĕt; cf. Diom. 3, p. 478 P.

Antandrŏs (-us), i, *f.,* = Ἄντανδρος, *a maritime town in Mysia,* now *Antandro* (acc. to Thuc. 8, 108, an Æolic colony), Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 123; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, 418.—Hence, **Antandrius,** a, um, *adj., of Antandros,* Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.

† **antăpŏcha,** ae, *f.,* = ἀνταποχή, *the writing by which a debtor showed that he had paid a debt,* Just. Cod. 4, 21, 18 (opp. apocha).

† **antăpŏdŏsis,** is, *f.,* = ἀνταπόδοσις; in rhet., *the application of a similitude to the object compared,* Quint. 8, 3, 77; v. apodosis.

Antărădos (-us), i, *f., a harbor and town in the northern part of Phœnicia and over against the island of Aradus, whence its name,* Tab. Peuting. Itin. Ant.; cf. Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78.

† **antarctĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = ἀνταρκτικός, *southern,* Hyg. Astr. 1, 6; App. de Mundo, p. 57 (in Varr. L. L. 9, § 24 Müll., written as a Greek word).

‡ **antărium bellum:** quod ante urbem geritur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll. [ante].

antărĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ἀνταίρω, to raise against], *that serves for raising up:* funes, *the cables for raising a scaffold, stage, mast,* and the like, Vitr. 10, 3.

antĕ (old form **anti,** whence antidea, antideo, antidhac; v. antea, anteeo, and antehac) [Gr. ἀντί, over against, facing, ἄντα, ἄντην; Sanscr. anti = over against; Germ. ant- in Ant-wort = Goth. anda-vaurdi, an answer, anda-nahti, the night before], *prep.* and *adv.* (acc. to Max. Victor. p. 1953, as *prep.* with the grave accent; as *adv.* with the acute on the last syl.). **I.** *Prep.* with *acc., before* (syn.: prae, pro). **A.** In space, or trop. in regard to estimation, judgment, or rank (usu. only of objects at rest, while *prae* is used of those in motion; cf. Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 1, 21; v. exceptions infra). **1.** In space: quem ante aedis video, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 136: ante ostium Me audivit stare, Ter. And. 3, 1, 16; so Vulg. Lev. 1, 5: Ornatas paulo ante fores, Juv. 6, 227; so Vulg. Num. 3, 26: ante meum limen, Juv. 11, 190: ante suum fundum, Cic. Mil. 10: ut ante suos hortulos postridie piscarentur, id. Off. 3, 14, 58: ante sepulcrales infelix adstitit aras, Ov. M. 8, 480; so Verg. A. 1, 344; 3, 545; Juv. 10, 268: ante altaria, id. 8, 155; so Vulg. Deut. 26, 4; ib. Matt. 5, 24. —Of persons: ante hosce deos erant arulae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3: quis ante ora patrum contigit oppetere, Verg. A. 1, 95; id. G. 4, 477: ipsius unam (navem) ante oculos pontus in puppim ferit, id. A. 1, 114; 2, 531; 2, 773: ante se statuit funditores, Liv. 42, 58: Flos Asiae ante ipsum, Juv. 5, 56; Vulg. Matt. 17, 2: si luditur alea pernox Ante Numantinos, Juv. 8, 11.—Trop.: ante oculos collocata, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 192: ante oculos errat domus, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 57:

causam ante eum diceret, *before him as judge*, Cic. Verr 1, 3, 9; donec stet ante judicium, Vulg Josh 20, 6; ib Marc. 13, 9 —And in eccl Lat., after the Heb and Hel. Gr, *before, in the sight of, in the judgment of:* ante Dominum vilior fiam, Vulg 2 Reg 6, 21 sq · non te justifices ante Deum, ib Eccli 7, 5: justi ambo ante Deum, ib Luc. 1, 6; and fully. fecit Asa rectum ante conspectum Domini, ib 3 Reg 15, 11; ib Apoc. 12, 10 — Hence, homines ante pedes (in later Lat), *servants*, cf the annotators upon Juv 7, 143 —With verbs of motion· ante me ito, Plaut. As 3, 3, 70 equitatum omnem ante se mittit, Caes. B G 1, 21· ante ceteras cohortes extra aciem procurrere, id. B C 1, 55: praecurrit ante omnes, id. ib 2, 34; so Nep Dat. 3, 2; Liv. 7, 41, 45, 40 al; Vulg Lev 27, 11; ib 1 Reg 12, 2.—**2.** Trop of preference in judgment, or regulations in respect to rank, *before* (this is properly the signification of *prae*, q v.; hence more rare than that, and never used by Cic.)· quem ante me diligo, *before myself, more than myself*, Balbus ap Cic Att. 8, 15 —So ante aliquem esse, *to surpass, excel any one:* facundia Graecos, gloria belli Gallos ante Romanos fuisse, Sall C 53, 3, ubi v. Corte and Kritz tum me vero et ante Alexandrum et ante Pyrrhum et ante omnes alios imperatores esse, *superior to*, Liv 35, 14: necessitas ante rationem est, *necessity knows no law*, Curt. 7, 7, 10 —Hence very freq (but mostly poet and post class.), **a.** Ante alios, ante omnes, ante ceteros, etc., *before others, before all*, etc, to designate a comparative relation; also sometimes, for the sake of emphasis, with comparatives and superlatives· tibi, Neptune, ante alios deos gratias ago, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 5; so Ov M 10, 120 scito illum ante omnis minumi mortalem preti, Plaut As. 5, 2, 8 tua ante omnes experientia, Tac. A. 2, 76; 1, 27; Liv. 1, 9. Junoni ante omnīs candentis vaccae media inter cornua (pateram) fundit, Verg A 4, 59: Ipse est ante omnes, Vulg Col. 1, 17 O felix una ante alias Priameïa virgo, Verg A. 3, 321: ante omnes furor est insignis equarum, id. G. 3, 266: scelere ante alios immanior omnīs, id. A. 1, 347; Liv. 5, 42 ante alios pulcherrimus omnīs Turnus, Verg A. 7, 55, so Nep Att. 3, 3; Liv. 1, 15, cf Rudd. II p 82, II. p 101; II. p 305 —**b.** Ante omnia. (α) *Before all things, first of all:* alvus ante omnia ducitur, Cels. 7, 30. oportet autem ante omnia os nudare, id 8, 2. Ante omnia instituit, ut etc., Suet. Ner 32; id. Calig 21: Ante omnia autem, fratres, etc., Vulg Jac. 5, 12; ib 1 Petr 4, 8 —(β) Comparatively, *above all, especially, chiefly:* publica maestitia eo ante omnia insignis, quia matronae annum, ut parentem, eum luxerunt, Liv 2, 7; 7, 4· quae natura multis et ante omnia ursis, Plin 8, 35, 53, § 125: dulces ante omnia Musae, *the Muses pleasing above all things*, Verg G 2, 475; id. E 2, 72· deformem et taetrum ante omnia vultum, Juv 10, 191 —(γ) In entering upon the discussion of several particulars, or in adducing arguments, *first of all, in the first place* (similar to ac primum quidem, και πρῶτον μεν οὖν; cf. Spald. ad Quint. 4, 2, 4): ante omnia quid sit rhetorice, Quint. 2, 15, 1 ante omnia igitur imitatio per se ipsa non sufficit, id. 10, 2, 4; so id. 1, 2, 9; 4, 2, 40; 4, 2, 52, 5, 13, 6; 9, 1, 23 —**B.** Of time. **1.** *Before:* ANTE MERIDIEM CAVSAM CONICITO, Fragm XII Tab ap Auct. ad Her 2, 13, cf Dirks. Transl 177 sq · ante lucem a portu me praemisisti domum, Plaut. Am 2, 1, 55, so Cic de Or 2, 64, 259; id Inv 2, 4, 15, Suet. Galb 22; Vulg Luc. 24, 22 ante diem caupo sciet, Juv 9, 108· ante brumam, Ter Phorm 4, 4, 28· ante noctem, Hor. S. 1, 4, 51· pereundum erit ante lucernas, Juv 10, 339 ante haec omnia, Vulg Luc 21, 12.—The designation of time is often expressed paraphrastically. **a.** By a person who lived at the time· jam ante Socratem, *before the time of*, Cic Ac. 1, 12, 44: qui honos togato habitus ante me est nemini, *before me, before my time*, id. Cat. 4, 3· ante Jovem nulli subigebant arva coloni, Verg G 1, 125 vixere fortes ante Agamemnona Multi, Hor. C 4, 9, 25· ante Helenam, id. S 1, 3, 107: ante se, Tac. H 1, 50. quod ante eum nemo, Suet. Caes. 26 al —**b.** By other objects pertaining to a particular time: ante hoc factum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 64 ante has meas litteras, i e *before the receipt of this letter*, Cic. Fam 13, 17: per hunc castissimum ante regiam injuriam sanguinem juro, Liv. 1, 59. ante mare et terras, et quod tegit omnia, caelum, Ov. M. 1, 5· ante sidus fervidum, Hor Epod. 1, 27: ante cibum, id. S. 1, 10, 61, and Juv. 6, 428: Hoc discunt omnes ante alpha et beta, *before their A B C*, id. 14, 209. cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus? Verg A 11, 424: Tecum prius ergo voluta Haec ante tubas, Juv. 1, 169 —Also by the designation of the office of a person: ante aedilitatem meam, Cic. Att. 12, 17: ante sceptrum Dictaei regis, Verg G 2, 536· ante imperium ducis, Flor. 4, 2, 66: relictis multis filiis et in regno et ante regnum susceptis, Just. 2, 10 —And by the designation of office in app to the person. mortuus est ante istum praetorem, Cic. Verr. 1, 45, 115· docuerant fabulas ante hos consules, id. Brut. 18, 73: cum ante illum imperatorem clipeis uterentur, Nep Iphicr 1, 3. quos ante se imperatorem nemo ausus sit aspicere, id. Epam 8, 3 —*A part. perf.* or *fut pass* is freq added to such substantives for the sake of explanation: ante hanc urbem conditam, *before the founding of this city*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7 (opp post urbem conditam): non multo ante urbem captam, id. Div 1, 45: ante Epaminondam natum, Nep Epam 10, 4· ante te cognitum multis orantibus opem tuli, Sall J 110, 2. ante decemviros creatos, Liv. 3, 53 al.—**2.** Hence particular phrases. **a.** Ante tempus, (α) *Before the right time:* ante tempus excitatis suis, Liv 31, 36 —(β) *Before the appointed, proper*, or *lawful time:* factus est consul bis, primum ante tempus, Cic. Lael. 3· honores et ante tempus et quosdam novi generis cepit, Suet Aug 26: venisti ante tempus torquere nos? Vulg Matt. 8, 29 (cf. annus, II D) —**b.** Ante diem, poet., (α) *Before the time:* Caesaribus virtus contigit ante diem, Ov A. A. 1, 184: ante diem vultu gressuque superbo Vicerat aequales, Stat. S. 2, 1, 108 —(β) *Before the time destined by fate:* filius ante diem patrios inquirit in annos, Ov. M 1, 148· hic dolor ante diem Pandiona misit ad umbras, id ib 6, 675; id. A. A. 3, 739. sed misera ante diem subitoque accensa furore, etc, Verg A. 4, 697 (cf Soph Antig 461: ει δε τοῦ χρονου πρόσθεν θανοῦμαι) —**c.** Ante hunc diem, with a negative· istunc hominem numquam audivi ante hunc diem, *never before this day, never until now*, Plaut. Ep 3, 4, 60; 4, 2, 7· neque umquam ante hunc diem, Ter Hec. 4, 4, 19; 5, 4, 23· Novum crimen et ante hunc diem inauditum ad te Q Tubero detulit, Cic. Lig 1, 1 (cf. Plaut. Trin 5, 2, 17: neque eum ante usquam conspexi prius) —**3.** Ante diem (abbrev a. d) with an ordinal number gives the date, not of the foregoing, but of the present day, e g ante diem quintum (a. d. V.) Kalendas Apriles, *the fifth day before the calends of April* Orig the ante belonged to Kalendas, and they said either, ante die quinto Kalendas (i e. die quinto ante Kalendas), or ante diem quintum Kalendas, the latter phraseology became the prevailing one, and ante diem, being considered as one word, the *prepp in* and *ex* could be prefixed; cf Manut. ad Cic Fam 3, 12; Duker ad Liv. 27, 23; Rudd. II p 291; Madv Gr Suppl. I; Drak ad Liv. 45, 2, 12· me ante diem XIII Kalendas Januarias principem revocandae libertatis fuisse, *the thirteenth before the calends of January*, i. e. *the 20th of Dec.*, Cic. Phil 14, 7, 20· ante diem XII. Kalendas Novembres, *the 21st of Oct:* ante diem VI Kalendas Novembres, *the 27th of Oct*, id. Cat. 1, 3: ante diem VIII Kalendas Decembres, *the 24th of Nov*, id Phil. 3, 8· a. d IV. Id Mart. (ante diem quartum Idus Martias), i e *the 12th of March*, Liv. 40, 59· ante diem III Non Jan. M Cicero natus est, i e *on the 3d of Jan.*, Gell 15, 28 al: in ante diem quartum Kal. Dec. distulit, Cic. Phil 3, 8· caedem te optimatium contulisse in ante diem V Kal Nov., *to the 28th of Oct*, id Cat. 1, 3· ex ante diem VII Id Febr, Varr. R. R 1, 28, 1. nuntii venerant ex ante diem Non Jun usque ad prid Kal Sept., *from the 3d of June*, Cic. Att. 3, 17 supplicatio indicta est ante diem V. Id. Oct cum eo die in quinque dies, Liv. 45, 2, 12.—**4.** Sometimes to designate the whole time until the passing moment· ante id tempus et mari et terra duces erant Lacedaemonii, Nep Arist. 2, 3· qui honos huic uni ante id tempus contigit, id. Timoth. 2, 3: invictus ante eam diem fuerat, Curt. 5, 3, 22.—**5.** Ante annos, *before the destined time:* Ante suos annos occidit, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 46: Ante annos animumque gerens curamque virilem *beyond his years*, Verg A. 9, 311 (cf: suos annos praeterire, Sil. 4, 428; and: annos transcendere factis, id. 2, 348). —**6.** Ante hoc, for antea, antehac, belongs to the later Latin: ante hoc incognita, Luc. 6, 116· ante hoc domūs pars videntur, Tac. G 13

II. *Adv*, of space and time (the latter most freq) **A.** Of space, *before, in front, forwards:* post me erat Aegina, ante Megara, Sulp ap Cic. Fam 4, 5, 9: fluvius ab tergo, ante circaque velut ripa praeceps oram ejus omnem cingebat, Liv. 27, 18; 22, 5: coronatus stabit et ante calix, Tib 2, 5, 98· plena oculis et ante et retro, Vulg Apoc. 4, 6 —Of motion (cf. supra, I. A 1): si aut manibus ingrediatur quis aut non ante, sed retro, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35· pallida Tisiphone morbos agit ante metumque, Verg G 3, 552.—**B. 1.** Of time, *before, previously* (always in reference to another past time, while ante as *prep* is used in reference to the present) **a.** With *verbs:* nonne oportuit Praescisse me ante, Ter. And. 1, 5, 4: id te oro, ut ante eamus, id. ib 3, 3, 24; very freq in Cic.: quod utinam illi ante accidisset, Cic. Phil 11, 14· quae ante acta sunt, id. Verr. 1, 109: sicut ante fecimus, Vulg Jos. 8, 5; ib Jud 16, 20· fructus omnis ante actae vitae, Cic. Marcell 3; so Ov. M 12, 115, and Tac. A. 6, 16: apud vos ante feci mentionem, Cic. Agr 3, 4: faciam hoc non novum, sed ab eis ante factum, id Verr 1, 55; Verg E. 9, 63; Juv. 3, 243, 15, 320. illud de quo ante dixi, Cic. Sex. Rosc. 116: quos ante dixi, id Off 2, 14, 50: ut ante dixi, id Imp Pomp 16, id. Mil. 45: quem ad modum ante dixi, id Sex. Rosc. 91: additis, quae ante deliquerant, Tac. A 6, 9: filium ante sublatum brevi amisit, id Agr 6; id. G 10, id. A. 11, 7, id. H. 2, 43 —And often accomp by *jam* acceperam jam ante Caesaris litteras, ut etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 49, id. Marcell 12, id. Verr 2, 23 — Rarely accomp by *saepe* ut saepe ante fecerant, Cic. Balb 40, id. Rab Post. 13 —**b.** Rarely with *adj*. non filius ante pudicus, Juv. 3, 111: quos acciverat, incertum, experiens an et ante gnavos, Tac. A. 14, 7.—**c.** Often with *subst.* in the *abl* or *acc.* for a more accurate designation of time (cf also abhinc with the *abl* and *acc.*; in these cases ante was considered by the ancient critics as a *prep*, which could also govern the *abl.*, cf Charis. p 209 P, Serv ad Verg E. 1, 30 The position of ante is sometimes before and sometimes after the subst., and sometimes between the numeral and the subst.): illos septem et multis ante saeculis Lycurgum accepimus fuisse sapientes, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7 etsi perpaucis ante diebus (i e. before the departure of Theophilus, of whom mention is afterwards made) dederam Q Mucio litteras ad te, id. Fam 4, 9 paucis diebus ante, id Phil 2, 40 viginti annis ante, id. Lael 12, 42 voverat eam annis undecim ante, Liv 40, 52, 4 (cf id. 40, 51 quae bello Ligustico ante annis octo vovisset)· optimum erit ante annum scrobes facere, *a year before*, Col 4, 2, Plin Ep 8, 23, 7 Tyron urbem ante annum Trojanae cladis condiderunt, *a year before the fall of Troy*, Just. 18, 3, 5 ante quadriennium amissus es, *four years previously*, Tac. Agr 45 aliquot ante annos Suet. Caes. 12; v. id. ib 81 al —**d.** With the *adv multo, paulo, aliquanto, tanto, quanto*, and rarely *permultum:* multo ante prospexi tempestatem futuram, Cic. Fam 4, 3, 3: haud multo ante adventum, Tac. Agr 18 —And in the order ante multo: ante multo a te didicerimus, Cic. Sen. 2, 6 Venisti paulo ante in senatum, id Cat 1, 7, 16, id Marcell. 7; id. Mil. 7, Tac. G. 41; id. H 3, 68; Suet. Caes. 21; Vulg Sap 15, 8; ib 2 Macc. 3, 30, 6, 29 et saep —And in the order ante paulo: quae ante paulo perbreviter attigi, Cic. Rep. 2, 4. profectus est aliquanto ante furorem Catilinae, id Sull. 20, 56 *bis;* id Verr 1, 149 — And in the order ante aliquanto: ante aliquanto quam tu natus es, Cic. Fam

10, 4; id. Vatin. 25; id. Verr. 2, 46: tanto ante praedixeras, id. Phil. 2, 33: quod si Cleomenes non tanto ante fugisset, id. Verr. 2, 5, 34; 5, 78, 89; id. Cat. 3, 17; id. de Or. 1, 7, 26; so Quint. 2, 4, 28: quanto ante providerit, Cic. Sest. 8: permultum ante certior factus eram litteris, id. Fam. 3, 11; cf. Prisc. p. 1191 P.—**2.** Followed by *quam* (written also as one word, antequam; the form prius quam was more freq. in archaic Latin), *sooner than; before.* **a.** With *ind. pres.:* ante quam doceo id factum non esse, libet mihi, Cic. Quinct. 48: ante quam ad sententiam redeo, de me pauca dicam, id. Cat. 4, 20; id. Mil. 7; id. Deiot. 7; id. Clu. 6.—**b.** With *ind. perf.:* memini Catonem anno ante quam est mortuus mecum disserere, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: anno ipso ante quam natus est Ennius, id. Brut. 18, 72: ante aliquanto quam tu natus es, id. Fam. 10, 3: neque ante dimisit eum quam fidem dedit, Liv. 39, 10: ante quam ille est factus inimicus, Cic. Phil. 12, 9.—**c.** Rarely with *fut. perf.:* ante provinciam sibi decretam audiet quam potuerit tempus ei rei datum suspicari, Cic. Phil. 11, 24: neque defatigabor ante quam . . . percepero, id. de Or. 3, 36, 145.—**d.** With *subj. pres.:* ante quam veniat in Pontum, litteras ad Cn. Pompeium mittet, Cic. Agr. 2, 53: hac lege ante omnia veniunt, quam gleba una ematur, id. ib. 2, 71; id. Sest. 15; id. Phil. 1, 1; Verg. E. 1, 60 sqq.; Vulg. Gen. 11, 4; ib. 4 Reg. 2, 9; ib. Matt. 6, 8.—**e.** With *subj. imperf.:* Romae et ad urbem, ante quam proficisceretur, quaerere coepit, Cic. Verr. 2, 167: qui (sol) ante quam se abderet, fugientem vidit Antonium, id. Phil. 14, 27; 8, 1; id. Verr. 4, 147; Vulg. Gen. 2, 5; 13, 10; ib. Matt. 1, 18; ib. Joan. 8, 58.—**f.** With *subj. perf.:* ante vero quam sit ea res adlata, laetitiā frui satis est, Cic. Phil. 14, 1: domesticum malum opprimit ante quam prospicere potueris, id. Verr. 1, 39; id. Sull. 44; id. Planc. 40: nec ante vincere desierint quam Rubro mari inclusis quod vincerent defuerit, Liv. 42, 52: nec ante (barbam capillumque) dempserit quam vindicāsset, Suet. Caes. 67.—**g.** With *subj. pluperf.:* se ante quam eam uxorem duxisset domum, sperāsse etc., Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 71: qui ante quam de meo adventu audire potuissent, in Macedoniam perrexi, Cic. Planc. 98: ut consul ante fieret, quam ullum alium magistratum capere licuisset, id. Imp. Pomp. 62; id. Quinct. 9; id. Verr. 2, 55; 2, 171.—**h.** With *inf.:* dici vix potest quam multa sint quae respondeatis ante fieri oportere, quam ad hanc rationem devenire, Cic. Quinct. 54.—**i.** With *part.:* armati nullum ante finem pugnae quam morientes fecerunt, Liv. 21, 15, 4 (on the use of these different constructions, v. Roby, §§ 1671, 1462, 1672 etc.; Draeger, Hist. Synt. II. pp. 589 sqq.; and esp. Fischer, Gr. § 621).—In the poets sometimes with quam before ante: Respice item quam nil ad nos anteacta vetustas Temporis aeterni fuerit, quam nascimur ante, Lucr. 3, 972: Non ego signatis quicquam mandare tabellis, Ne legat id nemo quam meus ante, velim, Tib. 4, 7, 8; Mart. 9, 36, 6.—Also in the poets sometimes pleon. ante—prius—quam: sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat Ante, pudor, quam te violo aut tua jura resolvo, Verg. A. 4, 24; so, prius—quam—ante: Aut prius infecto deposcit praemia cursu, Septima quam metam triverit ante rota? Prop. 3, 20, 25.—**3.** For the designation of order, foll. by tum, deinde, etc., *first, in the first place* (only in later Lat. for the class. primum): ut ante caput, deinde reliqua pars auferatur, Cels. 7, 29: et ante dicam de his, quae, etc.: tum, etc., id. 5, 26: ante tonderi . . . deinde . . . tum, etc., id. 6, 6, 8; so Plin. 34, 13, 34, § 131 dub.—**4.** Very rarely used as *adj.* (in imitation of the Greek): neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum, *earlier, previous ills*, Verg. A. 1, 198 (cf. τῶν πάρος κακῶν, Soph. O. T. 1423): ille elegit, qui recipit ante meliorem, Quint. Decl. 1, 14; cf. Liv. 24, 32, 5 (on this use of the *adv.*, v. Kritz ad Sall. J. 76, 5).

III. In composition. **A.** Of space, *before, in front of, forwards:* antepono, antefigo, antefero, antemitto.—**B.** Fig. of preference, *before, above:* antepono.—**C.** Of degree, *before, above, more:* antepotens, antepollens.—**D.** In designations of time only with *adjj.* and *advv.:* antelucanus, antemeridianus, antehac, antelucio.

With *verbs*, ante is more correctly written separately: ante actus, ante factus, ante gestus, ante paro, etc., although editions differ in this respect. V. more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 361–390, and pp. 394–402.

antĕā, *temp. adv.* (old form ***antidĕā** or **anteidĕā**, MS., Liv. 22, 10, 6; v. Neue, Formenl. II. p. 680) [ante-eā like antehāc, posteā, posthāc, propterea, quāpropter, etc., in which Corssen, Ausspr. I. p. 769, regards the *pron.* as an old *acc.* with the *a* final long; Key, Gr. § 802, regards these suffixes as corrupted from the *acc.* of pronouns in -am; cf. quam], of some (past or pres.) time, *before, formerly, earlier, aforetime, in time past*, etc. (relative; while antehac demonstr. is used only in ref. to present time. The use of antea for prius is censured by Atticus in Cic. Att. 15, 13). **I.** *Absol.:* nam antea Qui scire posses aut ingenium noscere? Ter. And. 1, 1, 25: antea, cum equester ordo judicaret, improbi et rapaces magistratus in provinciis inserviebant publicanis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41: ac fuit antea tempus, cum, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 24: cum antea semper factiosus fuisset, Nep. Lys. 1, 3: et antea laudatus et hoc tempore laudandus, Cic. Phil. 10, 6, 13; so id. Fam. 12, 30; 13, 17 al.: hunc audiebant antea, nunc praesentem vident, etc., id. Imp. Pomp. 5; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 57; id. Fam. 9, 16; Liv. 5, 17; 13, 41 al.: si antea fuit ignotum, nuper est cognitum, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 23: quales antea fuerant, Vulg. Ex. 34, 4; ib. Jer. 36, 32; ib. Luc. 23, 12 et saep.—**II.** Freq. opp. to postea, post, posthac, tum, tunc, etc.: et clari fuerunt, et antea fuerant, nec postea defecerunt, Cic. Or. 2, 6; so id. Fam. 1, 9, 74; Suet. Dom. 2: hanc consuetudinem jam antea minuebamus, post Sullae victoriam penitus amisimus, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 27; so id. Att. 1, 11: non accusabimur posthac: neque antea neglegentes fuimus, id. ib. 7, 3: semper ille antea cum uxore, tum sine eā, id. Mil. 21; so Liv. 23, 19; so, antea . . . tunc, id. 29, 9.—**III.** Rarely for ante followed by deinde, mox, etc.: clipeis antea Romani usi sunt, deinde scuta pro clipeis fecere, *formerly, at an earlier period . . . then, in process of time*, etc., Liv. 8, 8: Poneropolis antea, mox Philippopolis, nunc Trimontium dicta, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41.—**IV.** Rarely also for ante, followed by quam: te antea, quam tibi successum esset, decessurum fuisse, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 2 B. and K.: Achaei non antea ausi capessere bellum, quam ab Romā revertissent legati, Liv. 35, 25, 3 Weissenb.

anteactus, a, um, and **anteago**; better written separately, **ante actus** and **ante ago**; v. ante and ago.

antĕ-ambŭlo (in poetry four syll.), ōnis, *m.* [ambulo, āre], *a forerunner, a servant that went before distinguished personages to clear the way*, etc.: anteambulo regis, Mart. 2, 18, 5; so id. 10, 74, 3; Suet. Vesp. 2.

antĕāquam or **antea quam**, v. antea, IV.

antĕbăsis, v. antibasis.

Antĕ-cănis, is, *m.*, transl. of Προκύων, *a constellation, the Lesser Dog-star*, so called as rising *before the Dog-star:* Antecanis Graio Procyon qui nomine fertur, Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 114; id. Arat. 222; cf. Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 268.

* **antĕ-cantāmentum**, i, *n.* [cantamen], *a prelude, overture*, App. M. 11, p. 261, 24 Elm.

antĕ-cantātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [canto], *of or pertaining to a prelude*, Marc. Vict. p. 2500 P.

antĕ-căpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3, *v. a.*, *to obtain before, to receive before.* **I.** In gen.: quam appellat πρόληψιν Epicurus, anteceptam animo rei quandam informationem, *an inborn, innate idea*, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43 B. and K. (cf. anticipatio, I.).—**II.** Esp. **A.** *To take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy:* multa antecapere, quae bello usui forent, Sall. C. 32, 3 Dietsch: pontem anteceperat, Tac. H. 4, 66 Halm.—**B.** *To anticipate:* noctem antecapere, Sall. C. 55, 1: ea omnia luxu antecapere, id. ib. 13, 4.

antĕ-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *v. n.*, *to go before, precede* (in space), *to take the lead, get the start;* with *dat.*, *acc.*, or *absol.* **I.** Lit. **a.** With *dat.:* ubi ambitionem virtuti videas antecedere, Titin. ap. Non. 499, 8: si huic rei illa antecedit, huic non antecedit, Cic. Top. 23.—**b.** With *acc.:* Pompeius expeditus antecesserat legiones, Cic. Att. 8, 9: biduo me Antonius antecessit, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13; Curt. 4, 7, 15: antecedite me, Vulg. Gen. 32, 16; ib. 1 Reg. 9, 27; ib. Matt. 2, 9, and so Vulg. always.—**c.** *Absol.:* magnis itineribus antecessit, Caes. B. G. 7, 35; Liv. 2, 6; Vell. 1, 4, 1: antecedente famā, Liv. 5, 37, 6: antecedens scelestus, *Hor. C. 3, 2, 31.—**II.** Fig. **A.** *To precede*, in time: haec (dies) ei antecessit, *Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 40: exercitatio semper antecedere cibum debet, Cels. 1, 2.—**B.** *To have the precedence of* any one, *to excel, surpass;* with *dat.* and *acc.* (cf. Rudd. II. p. 136). **a.** With *dat.:* virtute regi antecesseris, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 118: quantum natura hominis pecudibus antecedit, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105; so id. Brut. 21, 82.—**b.** With *acc.* of person or thing and *abl.* or *abl.* with *in:* scientiā atque usu nauticarum rerum ceteros antecedunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: nemo eum in amicitiā antecessit, Nep. Alcib. 9, 3: maltha duritiam lapidis antecedens, Plin. 36, 24, 58, § 18.—**c.** *Absol.*, *to distinguish one's self, to become eminent:* ut quisque honore et aetate antecedebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 64; so id. Inv. 2, 22.—Hence, **1. antĕcēdens**, entis, *P. a.* **a.** In gen.: hora, Cic. ad Octav. 3: annus, Plin. 13, 8, 16, § 59; so Suet. Tib. 5.—**b.** T. t. of philosophy, *the antecedent* (opp. consequens): causa, Cic. Fat. 11, 33; 15, 34.—In *plur.* as *subst.:* **antĕcēdentĭa**, ōrum, *n.:* locus ex antecedentibus, Cic. Top. 12; so id. Part. Or. 2; Quint. 5, 10, 45; 6, 3, 66.—**2. antĕcessus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *that goes before;* only in the connection, in antecessum dare, solvere, accipere, etc.; t. t., *to give, pay, receive*, etc., *beforehand, in advance* (post-Aug.): in antecessum dabo, Sen. Ep. 118: accipere, id. ib. 7: reponere, id. Ben. 4, 32: praedam dividere, Flor. 4, 12, 24 al.

antĕ-cello, ĕre (*perf.* and *sup.* not used), *v. n.* [-cello]; lit., *to project;* hence, trop., *to be prominent, to distinguish one's self;* and with *dat.* or *acc.*, *to distinguish one's self above* any one, *to surpass, excel, be superior to;* and with *abl. of respect* (a favorite word with Cic.; elsewhere rare): qui, quā re homines bestiis praestent, eā in re hominibus ipsis antecellat, Cic. Inv. 1, 4; so id. N. D. 2, 58, 145: facile omnibus terris, id. Imp. Pomp. 6; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 5; 2, 4, 53; id. Mur. 13; id. Arch. 3; Corn. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 897 P.; Cic. Verr. 3, 5, 10 al.: omnes, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 174: peregrinam stirpem, Tac. H. 2, 3; so id. A. 14, 55; Val. Max. 3, 8, n. 1.—Without the oblique case of the person: humanitate antecellens, Cic. Mur. 17: cognitione astrorum sollertiāque ingeniorum, id. Div. 1, 41.—**Pass.:* qui omnibus his rebus antecelluntur, Auct. ad Her. 2, 30, 48.

antĕ-cēnium, i, *n.* [cena], *a meal taken before the principal meal, a lunch, luncheon*, Isid. Orig. 20, 2; hence, trop., App. M. 2, p. 121, 29 Elm.

antĕceptus, *Part.* of antecapio.

antĕcessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [antecedo]. **I.** *A going before, preceding:* quae in orbibus conversiones antecessionesque eveniunt, Cic. Tim. 10.—**II.** *That which goes before, the antecedent cause*, as opp. to the final cause (perh. only in Cic.): homo causas rerum videt earumque progressus et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, *and understands their course forwards and backwards*, i. e. can reason from cause to effect and from effect to cause, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11: consecutio, antecessio, repugnantia, id. Top. 13.

antĕcessor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he that goes before;* hence, **I.** In milit. lang., antecessores, *the forerunners of the army, the advanced guard* (cf. antecursor): speculatores et antecessores, Auct. B. Afr. 12: agminis antecessores, *Suet. Vit. 17.—**II.** In the jurists, **A.** *Teachers or professors of law*, Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2.—**B.** *A predecessor in office* (opp. successor): ad antecessores meos Apostolos, Vulg. Gal. 1, 17; Dig. 5, 1, 55; 27, 9, 9.—**III.** Tert. thus designates the Holy

Ghost, Tert. Virg. Vel. 1 *fin.;* and also the Apostles, id. adv. Marc. 1, 20; 5, 3.

antĕcessus, a, um, *P. a.*, from antecedo.

antĕ-curro, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to run before:* stella solem antecurrens, Vitr. 9, 4.

antĕcursor, ōris, *m.* [antecurro], *he that runs before;* hence, **I.** In milit. lang.: antecursores, *the forerunners of the army, the advanced guard, precursors, pioneers,* Caes. B. G. 5, 47; id. B. C. 1, 16; 3, 36; so Vulg. Sap. 12, 8.—**II.** In Tert. John the Baptist is so named, as *the forerunner* of Christ, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 33.

antĕdīco and **antĕdictus,** better written separately, **ante dīco,** etc., v. ante and dico.

antĕ-ĕo, īvi or ii, īre, *v. n.* (old form **antīdeo**=anteeo, like antidea for antea, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 3; antidit=anteit, id. Trin. 2, 4, 145 Ritschl. In verse the *e* in ante blends with the foll. *e* or *i*, per synaloephen, into one syll.; hence, anteire trisyl., Lucr. 4 [141]; cf. Hor. C. 1, 35, 17; id. Ep. 1, 2, 70 al.; later we find the sync. forms: *pres. subj.* antĕat, Ov. A. A. 2, 726; *fut.* antībo, Tac. A. 5, 6; *pluperf. subj.* antīssent, id. ib. 3, 69; *inf.* antīsse, id. ib. 4, 40). **I.** In space, *to go before, precede, to take the lead;* with *dat.*, *acc.*, or *absol.* **a.** With *dat.:* interdum montes Montibus anteire (videntur), Lucr. 4 [141]: praetoribus anteeunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 34.—**b.** With *acc.:* te anteit necessitas, Hor. C. 1, 35, 17.—**c.** *Absol.:* barbarum jubebat anteire, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25; so Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 70; Liv. 1, 59; Tac. A. 3, 69; Suet. Caes. 57; id. Aug. 64.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To go before:* anteibit faciem tuam justitia, *Vulg. Isa. 58, 8.—**B.** *To excel, surpass* any one: virtus omnibus rebus anteit, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 18; Qui omnīs homines supero atque antideo cruciabilitatibus animi, id. Cist. 2, 1, 3: aliquem sapientiā, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 17: alicui aetate, Cic. Phil. 9, 1; id. Tusc. 1, 3, 5: aliquem virtutibus, Nep. Thras. 1, 3: aetatem meam honoribus vestris anteistis, Liv. 38, 51: candore nives, cursibus auras, Verg. A. 12, 84 al.—*Pass.:* se aequales tui, abs te anteiri putant, Cic. Sull. 8: a deterioribus honore anteiri, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 3; Tac. H. 2, 101.—More rare, **C.** *To anticipate, prevent any thing:* damnationem anteiit, Tac. A. 6, 29; id. ib. 15, 38.—**D.** *To oppose, resist:* auctoritati parentis, Tac. A. 5, 3.—***E.** Poet., *to know beforehand, to foreknow:* quid vellet crastinus Auster, Anteibat, Sil. 14, 455.

antĕfactus, a, um; better written separately, **ante factus,** v. ante and factus.

antĕ-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. a.* **I.** *To bear* or *carry before:* ut legum latarum tituli anteferrentur, Tac. A. 1, 8.—More freq., **II.** Trop., *to place before, to prefer, give the preference to,* aliquem alicui: longe omnibus unum Demosthenem, Cic. Or. 7; so id. Sull. 32; id. Att. 6, 8; id. Fam. 1, 9; 5, 20; 6, 6 al.: cum ipse ceteris esset omni honore antelatus, id. Prov. Cons. 11; Nep. Them. 1, 1.—***III.** *To anticipate:* quod dies est allaturus, id consilio anteferre debemus, i. e. *to consider beforehand, to reflect upon* (in order to diminish the overpowering effect of it), Cic. Fam. 5, 16.

antĕfixus, a, um, *Part.*, qs. from antefigo, *fixed* or *fastened before, nailed to* (rare): truncis arborum antefixa ora, Tac. A. 1, 61.—Hence, **antĕfixa,** ōrum, *n.;* subst., *the little ornaments, images, statues,* etc., *affixed to the roofs and gutters of houses* or *temples,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.: antefixa fictilia deorum Romanorum, Liv. 34, 4; 26, 23; cf. Müll. Etrusc. 2, 247; and id. Archaeol. § 284.

***antĕ-gĕnĭtālis,** e, *adj.*, *before birth:* experimentum antegenitale, *of that which was before our birth,* Plin. 7, 55, 56, § 190.

antĕgestus, a, um, better written separately, **ante gestus,** v. ante and gero.

antĕ-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3, *v. dep.* [-gradior], *to go before, to precede* (perh. only in Cic.): stella Veneris cum antegreditur solem, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53: quicquid est quod deceat, id tum adparet, cum antegressa est honestas, id. Off. 1, 27, 94; id. Fat. 10; id. Div. 1, 14.

***antĕ-hăbĕo,** ēre, *v. a.*, *to prefer:* incredibilia veris, Tac. A. 4, 11.

antĕ-hāc (old form **antĭdhāc,** like antidea for antea, and antideo for anteeo, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 79; id. Aul. 2, 8, 26; id. Cas. prol. 88; id. Cist. 1, 1, 1; 1, 3, 50; id. Ep. 4, 1, 12; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 10; id. Ps. 1, 1, 14; 2, 2, 26; id. Poen. 3, 5, 7.—Antehac, dissyl., Hor. C. 1, 37, 5) [v. antea], *before this* (present) *time, formerly, aforetime, in time past, previously* (demonstr.; on the contr. antea, before any fixed time, rel.; cf. antea): quod antehac imperitabam, nunc te oro, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 47; id. Mil. 4, 8, 56: magis me benigne nunc salutas, quam antidhac, id. Poen. 3, 5, 7; Ter. And. 1, 2, 16: antehac sperare saltem licebat, nunc etiam id ereptum est, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 6; Hor. C. 1, 37, 5: utque antehac flagitiis, ita tunc legibus laborabatur, Tac. A. 3, 25.—Sometimes for antea (rel.), *before any specified time, earlier, before that time:* Nam hic quidem omnem imaginem meam, quae antehac fuerat, possidet, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 302: ea saepe antehac fidem prodiderat, Sall. C. 25, 4.

anteidĕā=antidea, v. antea.

antĕlātus, a, um, *Part.* of antefero.

† **Antĕlii** (**Anthēlii**), ōrum, *m.*,= Ἀντήλιοι or Ἀνθήλιοι, *images of gods that stood before the house door,* Tert. Idol. 15.

***antĕlŏgium,** ii, *n.* [vox hybrida, from ante-λόγος], *a prologue* or *preamble:* Huic argumento antelogium quidem hoc fuit, Plaut. Men. prol. 13.

antĕ-lŏquium, ii, *n.* [loquor] (postclass. and rare). **I.** *The right of speaking before another,* Macr. S. 7, 4; 1, 24.—**II.** *A proem, preface,* Symm. Ep. 8, 23.

antĕ-lūcānus, a, um, *adj.* [lux], *before light, before day* (class.; only in prose): ex antelucano tempore, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: gutta roris antelucani, Vulg. Sap. 11, 23: industria, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: cenae, *which continue the whole night until daybreak,* id. Cat. 2, 10: lucubratio, Col. 11, 2, 55: spiritus, i. e. ventus, Vitr. 1, 6; so, aurae, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 2.—Hence, *subst.:* **antĕlūcānum,** i, *n.*, *the dawn* (eccl. Lat.): doctrinam quasi antelucanum illumino omnibus, *I make to shine as the dawn,* *Vulg. Eccli. 24, 44.

antĕ-lūcĭo, *adv.* [id.], *before daybreak* (only in App.): aufugere, App. M. 1, p. 107, 8 Elm.: recubare, id. ib. 9, p. 223, 30.

***antĕ-lūcŭlo,** *adv.* [id.], *before daybreak,* App. M. 1, p. 108, 36 Elm.

***antĕ-lūdium,** ii, *n* [ludo], *a prelude,* App. M. 11, p. 260, 31 Elm.

* **antĕ-mĕrīdiālis,** e, *adj* (a rare form for the foll.), *before mid-day* or *noon:* horae, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 195.

antĕ-mĕrīdiānus, a, um, *adj*, *before mid-day* or *noon:* sermo, Cic. de Or. 3, 6: ambulatio, id. ib. 3, 30: litterae, *received before mid-day,* id. Att. 13, 23.

antĕ-mitto, ĕre, *v a.*, *to send before, send forwards, send on* (rare; for praemittere): equitatum, Caes. B G. 1, 21, ubi v. Herz.: antemissis equitibus, id. B. C. 1, 51; Sol. 25.

Antemnae, ārum (*sing.* Antemna, Cato, Orig. ap. Prisc. p 716 P.; Sil 8, 367), *f.*, *a very ancient town of the Sabines,* so called from its situation on the river (ante amnem; cf. Interamna) Anio, where it empties into the Tiber, Varr. L. L. 5, § 28 Müll.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 631; cf. Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68; and Mann. Ital. 1, 662.—Hence, **Antemnās,** ātis, *adj.*, *belonging to Antemnæ;* **Antemnātes,** ium, *m.*, *its inhabitants,* Liv. 1, 9, 10.

***antĕ-moenio,** īre, *v. a.* [munio], *to furnish with a front* or *protecting wall, to provide with a rampart:* antemoeni aliquā, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 68 dub. (Ritschl, anteveni; v. Ritschl ad h. l.).

antĕ-mūrāle, is, *n.*, *a protecting wall, an outwork, breastwork* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Hom. 2: murus et antemurale, Vulg. Isa. 26, 1: luxitque antemurale, ib. Thren. 2, 8.

* **antĕ-mūrānus,** a, um, *adj* [murus], *that is before the wall:* vallum, Amm. 22 (12).

antenna (also **antemna**), ae, *f.* [akin to ἀνατείνω, acc. to Doed.], *a sail-yard:* funes, qui antemnas ad malos destinabant, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: malis antemnisque de nave in navem trajectis, Liv. 30. 10 Weissenb.: antemnae gemunt, *Hor. C. 1, 14, 6: Effugit hibernas demissa antemna procellas, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 9: cornua velatarum antemnarum, *the ends of the sail-yards covered with the sails,* Verg. A. 3, 549.—As pars pro toto=velum: pinus ... antemnis apta ferendis, Ov. M. 13, 783.

Antēnor, ŏris, *m.*,=Ἀντήνωρ. **I.** *A noble Trojan, who was in favor of restoring Helen and making peace with the Greeks; after the fall of Troy, he went to Italy and founded Patavium* (Padua), Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 247; Ov. M. 13, 201; id. F. 4, 75; Liv. 1, 1.—Hence, **II.** Derivv. **A. Antēnŏrĕus,** a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Antenor;* or, *Patavian, Paduan,* Mart. 1, 77; 4, 25.—**B. Antēnŏrĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *a male descendant of Antenor,* Verg. A. 6, 484; also, *an inhabitant of Padua,* Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 252.

antĕ-nuptiālis, e, *adj.*, *before marriage* (only in late Lat.), Justin. Novell. 2, 1 al.

anteoccŭpātio and **anteoccŭpo,** better separately, **ante occŭpātio,** etc.

antĕ-paenultĭmus (less correctly written **-pēn-**), a, um, *adj.;* in gram., *pertaining to the third syllable from the end, antepenultimate,* Diom. p. 425 P.; Mart. Cap. 3, p. 60 al.

antĕ-pagmentum or **antĭp-,** i, *n.* [pango]; in archit., *every thing that is used for garnishing the exterior of a house, as the ornaments about the doors, windows,* etc., Cato, R. R. 14; cf. Vitr. 4, 6; Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.; Müll. Archaeol. § 287.

antĕpăro and **antĕpartus,** more correctly, **antĕ păro,** etc.

* **antĕ-passio,** ōnis, *f.*, a transl. of the Gr. προπάθεια, *a presentiment of pain, suffering,* etc., Hier. Ep. 97 ad Salv. 9.

antĕ-pendŭlus, a, um, *adj.*, *hanging before* (only late Lat.): crines, App. M. 2, p. 125, 4 Elm.; 5, p. 168, 23 Elm.

antĕpĕrĕo, more correctly written **antĕ pĕrĕo.**

antĕ-pēs, pĕdis, *m.* ***I.** *The forefoot,* Cic. Arat. 454.—**II.** = anteambulo, *a forerunner,* etc., Agroet. Orthogr. p. 2274 P. (in Juv. 7, 143, the correct read. is *ante pedes,* Jahn).

antĕ-pīlānus, i, *m.* **I.** In milit. lang. **A.** *The soldiers who fought before the* pilani, i. e. *the hastati and the principes,* Liv. 8, 8.—**B.** In Ammianus, = antesignanus, *one who fought before the standards,* 16, 12, 20.—**II.** Trop., *a competitor, a rival,* Amm. 28, 1.

antĕ-pollĕo, ēre, *v n.*, *to be more powerful, to excel, surpass* (late Lat.): alicui, App. M. 1, p. 104, 20 Elm.: toto vertice cunctos, id ib. 7, p. 189, 35 Elm.

antĕ-pōno, pŏsui, pŏsitum, 3, *v. a.*, *to set* or *place before.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: equitum locos sedilibus plebis, Tac. A. 15, 32: propugnacula anteposita, id. ib. 12, 56.—**B.** Esp, *to set* (*food*) *before one* (com., pono, as Hor. S. 1, 3, 92; Juv. 1, 141 al.): prandium pransoribus, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 2; so id. Curc. 1, 1, 73; id. Rud. 2, 6, 25.—**II.** Trop., *to prefer, give the preference to:* longe Academiae illi hoc gymnasium anteponam, Cic. de Or. 1, 21 *fin.:* suo generi meum, id. Sull. 8, 25: amicitiam omnibus rebus humanis, id. Am. 5, 17; Nep Eum. 1, 3; Tac. A. 12, 69.

☞ With tmesis: pono ante: mala bonis ponit ante, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 71.

* **antĕ-pŏtens,** entis, *adj*, *superior in power* or *fortune:* voluptatibus gaudiisque antepotens, Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 2.

antĕquam and **antĕ quam,** v. ante, II. B. 2.

† **antĕrĭdes,** um, *f.*, = ἀντηρίδες; in archit., *counter-props set against a wall to support it, a buttress,* Vitr. 10, 1.

† **antĕrĭdion,** i, *dim. n*, = ἀντηρίδιον, *a little prop* or *support,* Vitr. 10, 17 *fin.* (dub.).

antĕrior, ōris, *adj. comp.* [ante] (only in late Lat.), *that is before, foremost:* pars, Amm. 16, 8; 25, 3.—Of time, *previous, former, anterior:* litterae tuae, Symm. Ep. 6,

59: reges, Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 1, 52 al.—• *Adv.*: **antĕrius,** *before,* Sid. Ep. 2, 9.

† **Antĕrōs,** ōtis, *m.*, = Ἀντέρως (an opponent of Eros). **I.** *An avenger of slighted love,* Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 60.—**II.** *A kind of amethyst,* Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 123.—**III.** *A slave of Atticus,* Cic. Att. 9, 14, 3; 11, 1, 1.

antes, ium, *m.* [etym. unc.; perh. from ante, as before, over against, one another], *rows,* e. g. of vines, Verg. G. 2, 417; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.—Also of plants, Col. 10, 376.—Of *ranks* of soldiers, Cato ap. Philarg. ad Verg. G. 2, 417.

* **antĕ-schŏlānus,** i, *m.* [schola], *a kind of teacher,* Petr. 81.

antescŏlārius, ii, *m.*, same as foregoing: ANTE SCOLARIS VIRGINVM (Vestalium), Inscr. Orell. 1175.

antĕ-signānus, i, *m.* [signum], *that is before the standard;* hence, **I.** Lit.: antesignani (sc. milites), *a chosen band of Roman soldiers who fought before the standards, and served for their defence,* Caes. B. C. 1, 43; 1, 57; Liv. 22, 5; 9, 39; Varr. ap. Non. p. 553, 10.—**II.** Transf., *a leader, commander:* in acie Pharsalicā, Cic. Phil. 2, 29; so App. M. 4, p. 147, 12.

ante-sto or **anti-sto,** stĕti, 1, *v. n., to stand before,* only in a trop. signif., *to excel, be superior to;* with *dat.* or *acc.;* also *absol., to distinguish one's self, to be distinguished:* brassica, quae omnibus holeribus antistat, Cato, R. R. 156: Crotoniatae omnibus corporum viribus et dignitatibus antestiterunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 12 B. and K.: quanto antestaret eloquentia innocentiae, Nep. Arist. 1, 2 Halm: virtute ceteris, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13: aliquem, Met. Numid. ap. Gell. 12, 9: Scandinavia magnitudine alias (insulas) antestat, Mel. 3, 6, 7: Herculis antistare si facta putabis, * Lucr. 5, 22 Lachm.

antestor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [acc. to Corssen, Ausspr. II. p. 564, from an-, the Gr. ἀνά, as in anhelo, q. v. *fin.*, and testor; acc. to others, from ante and testor], a word peculiar to judicial proceedings, *to call up as a witness before the opening of the cause, to call as a witness* (the formula was: licet antestari? and the person gave his assent by offering the tip of his ear, which the summoner touched; cf. Smith, Dict. Antiq.); so in 1 Fragm. in XII. Tab.: SI. IN. IVS. VOCAT. NI. IT. ANTESTATOR. IGITVR. EM. CAPITO: *Ph.* Licet te antestari? *Th.* Non licet, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 23; cf. id. ib. 5, 2, 25; id. Pers. 4, 9, 10; so id. Poen. 5, 4, 59; 5, 4, 60: magnā Inclamat voce, et *Licet antestari?* Ego vero Oppono auriculam, * Hor. S. 1, 9, 76: est in aure imā memoriae locus, quem tangentes antestamur, Plin. 11, 45, 103.—In Cic. once, in gen. sense, not pertaining to judic. proceedings: te, magne, antestaretur, quod nunc etiam facit, Mil. 25 *fin.*—In a *pass.* signif., Liv. Andron. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.—Hence, **antestātus,** a, um, *P. a.; subst., a witness,* Gai. Inst. 1, 6, 3.

† **antĕurbāna,** ōrum, *n.*: anteurbana: praedia urbi propinqua, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.

antĕ-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4, *v. n., to come before, get the start of, anticipate.* **I.** Lit., with *dat.* or *acc.* (cf. Rudd. II. p. 137): tempori, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 66 (tempus, Claud. 23, 152). exercitum, Sall. J. 48, 2; so id. ib. 56, 2: consilia et insidias (hostium), *to thwart,* id. ib. 88, 2.—*Pass.*: omni tempore anteventum est, Cato ap. Non. p. 87, 17.—**II.** Trop., *to exceed, surpass, excel* (very rare): amor omnibus rebus antevenit, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 1: per virtutem nobilitatem, Sall. J. 4, 7.—Also, *absol., to become greater, more distinguished:* beneficia, ubi multum antevenere, Tac. A. 4, 18.

antĕ-ventŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [venio], *coming before, hanging before,* = antependulus (perh. only in App.): comae, App. M. 9, 231, 5: crines, id. Flor. 3, p. 342, 2 Elm.

* **antĕversio,** ōnis, *f.* [anteverto], *an anticipating, preventing:* anteversio et praegressus, Amm. 21, 5 *fin.*

antĕ-verto (archaic **-vor-**), ti, sum, 3, *v. a.* (as *dep.* antevortar, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 5, 1), *to place one's self before, to go or come before, to precede.* **I.** Lit.: maerores antevortunt gaudiis, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 60: stella tum antevertens, tum subsequens, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53: itaque antevertit, id. Mil. 17.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To anticipate:* miror, ubi ego huic antevorterim, * Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 12: mihi Fannius antevertit, Cic. Am. 4, 16: damnationem veneno, Tac. A. 13, 30.—**B.** *To prefer, to place before:* rebus aliis antevortar, ut, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 3, 5, 1: Caesar omnibus consiliis antevertendum existimavit, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 7 (where omnibus consiliis are not, as Herz. ad h. l. supposes, the *abl.*, but analog. to rebus aliis in the preced. example, in the *dat.*, e. g.: prae omnibus aliis consiliis id efficiendum existimavit ut, etc., Fr.).

antĕ-vio, āre, *v. n.* [via], *to go before,* Ven. Fort. 4, 26.

antĕ-vŏlo, āre. *v. n., to fly before;* with *acc.* (only post-Aug.; in Verg. A. 9, 47, and 12, 455 Rib., it is written apart, ante volo): currum, Stat. Th. 3, 427: agmen, Sil. 12, 600: Zephyros, Claud. Phoen. 21.

Antĕ-vorta, ae, *f.* [verto], *the name of a goddess who reminds men of things past* (opp. Postvorta), Macr. S. 1, 7 (in Ov. F. 1, 633, and Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 336, called Porrima).

† **anthălium,** ii, *n.*, = ἀνθάλιον, *a kind of bulbous esculent root:* Cyperus esculentus, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 88.

† **1. anthĕdon,** ŏnis, *f.*, = ἀνθηδών, *a species of the medlar-tree, the Greek medlar:* Mespilus tanacetifolia, Linn.; Plin. 15, 20, 22, § 84.

2. Anthēdon, ŏnis, *f.*, = Ἀνθηδών. **I.** *A town and harbor in Bœotia, opposite the island Eubœa* (hence called Euboica), *the birthplace of Glaucus, and noted for its great traffic in sponges,* now *Paleo-kastro,* Ov. M. 13, 905; 7, 232; cf. Mann. Gr. 220.—Hence, **Anthēdŏnius,** a, um, *adj., Anthedonic,* Stat. Th. 9, 291; 9, 328.—**II.** *A maritime town in Palestine,* afterwards called *Agrippias,* Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68.—**III.** *A port on the Saronic Gulf, belonging to Argolis,* Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 18.

† **anthĕmis,** idis, *f.*, = ἀνθεμίς, *the herb chamomile:* Anthemis, Linn.; Plin. 22, 21, 26, § 53.

† **anthĕmum,** i, *n.*, = ἄνθεμον, *an herb good for calculi,* Plin. 26, 8, 55, § 9.

Anthĕmūs, untis, *f.*, = Ἀνθεμοῦς. **I.** *A region in Macedonia,* Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 36.—**II.** *A town in Mesopotamia,* Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 118; called also **Anthĕmūsias,** ădis (sc. urbs), Tac. A. 6, 41.—**III.** *A river of Colchis,* Plin. 6, 5, 5, § 15.—Hence, **Anthĕmūsius,** a, um, *adj., pertaining to Anthemus,* Eutr. 8, 2; Amm. 14, 9.

Anthĕmūsia, ae, *f., a town in Macedonia,* Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 86; also called **Anthemus,** q. v.

Anthĕmūsa, ae, *f., an old name of the island of Samos,* Plin. 5, 31, 37, § 135.

† **anthēra,** ae, *f.*, = ἀνθηρά (blooming), *a medicine composed of flowers,* Cels. 6, 11 *med.*; Plin. 24, 9, 42, § 69.

† **anthĕrĭcos,** i, *m.*, = ἀνθέρικος, *the stalk of the asphodel,* Plin. 21, 17, 68, § 109; 22, 22, 32, § 67.

† **anthĭas,** ae, *m.*, = ἀνθίας, *a sea-fish unknown to us, which was difficult to catch,* Plin. 9, 59, 85, § 180; Ov. Hal. 45.

† **anthĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀνθινός, *gathered from flowers:* mel, Plin. 11, 14, 14, § 34.

† **anthŏlŏgĭca,** ōrum, *n.*, = ἀνθολογικά, *anthology, a work consisting of choice thoughts, proverbs, poems,* etc., Plin. 21, 3, 9, § 13.

† **anthrăcias,** v. anthracitis.

† **anthrăcinus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀνθράκινος, *coal-black,* Varr. ap. Non. p. 550, 5.

† **anthrăcītes,** ae, *m.*, = ἀνθρακίτης, *a kind of blood-stone,* Plin. 36, 20, 38, § 148.

† **anthrăcītis,** idis, *f.*, = ἀνθρακῖτις, *a kind of carbuncle, the coal-carbuncle,* Plin. 37, 7, 27, § 99; in Sol. 37 *fin.* called **anthrăcias,** ae, *m.*, = ἀνθρακίας.

† **1. anthrax,** ăcis, *m.*, = ἄνθραξ (coal). **I.** *Natural cinnabar* (the color of which is like a burning coal), Vitr. 7, 8.—**II.** In medic., *a virulent ulcer* (in pure Lat., carbunculus), Aem. Macr. de Herb. c. de Sabina.

2. Anthrax, ăcis, *m.*, = Ἄνθραξ, *name of a slave,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 8.

† **anthriscus,** i, *f.*, or **-um,** i, *n.*, = ἄνθρισκον, *the southern chervil:* Scandix australis, Linn.; Plin. 22, 22, 38, § 81; 21, 15, 52, § 89.

† **anthrōpŏgrăphŏs,** i, *m.*, = ἀνθρωπογράφος, *portrait-painter,* an epithet of the painter Dionysius, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 113.

† **anthrōpŏlātra,** ae, *m.*, = ἀνθρωπολάτρης, *a man-worshipper,* Cod. Just. 1, 1, 5; 1, 1, 6.

† **anthrōpŏmorphītae,** ārum, *m.*, = ἀνθρωπομορφῖται, *heretics that attributed to God a human form,* Aug. Haeres. ad Quod vult Deum.—Hence, **anthrōpŏmorphĭtĭcus,** a, um, *adj., professing the error of such heretics:* haeresis, Isid. Orig. 8, 5.

† **anthrōpŏphăgus,** i, *m.*, = ἀνθρωποφάγος, *a man-eater, a cannibal,* Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 88; 6, 17, 20, § 53; 6, 30, 35, § 195.

† **anthus,** i, *m.*, = ἄνθος (cf. τὸ ἄνθος = blossom, brilliancy), *a small bird,* prob. *the yellow wagtail:* Motacilla flava, Linn.; Plin. 10, 42, 57, § 116; 10, 74, 95, § 1206.

† **anthyllion,** ii, *n.*, = ἀνθύλλιον, *a plant,* acc. to Sprengel, *the Cretan pitch-plant:* Cressa Cretica, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 51, § 84 (called in Plin. 21, 99, 103, § 175, also anthyllum).

† **anthyllis,** idis, *f.*, = ἀνθυλλίς, *a plant,* acc. to Sprengel, *the musk-ivy:* Teucrium iva, Linn.; Plin. 26, 15, 90, § 160.

† **anthўpŏphŏra,** ae, *f.*, = ἀνθυποφορά, *a rhetorical figure in which one anticipates the arguments of his antagonist, and refutes them,* Sen. Contr. 1, 7 (in Quint. 9, 2, 106, and id. 9, 3, 87, written as Greek, Halm).

antiae, ārum, *f.* (cf. Charis. p. 20 P.) [ante], *the hair growing upon the forehead, forelock;* of Apollo, App. Flor. 3, p. 342, 1; of lions, Tert. Pall. 4; of the hair of women, Paul. ex Fest. s. h. v. p. 15 Müll.

Antiānus, Antias, Antiātīnus, v. Antium.

† **antibacchīus,** i, *adj.*, = ἀντιβακχεῖος. **I.** Pes, *a poetical foot, the antibacchic* or *reversed Bacchius,* ⏑ — — (e. g. nĕpōtēs), Ter. Maur. p. 2414 P. (acc. to others, — — ⏑).—**II.** Versus, *a verse composed of this foot,* Diom. p. 513 P.; called palimbacchius by Quint. 9, 4, 82; Isid. Orig. 1, 16, p. 30 Lind.

† **antibăsis (antĕb-),** is, *f.*, = ἀντίβασις (counter-basis), *the hindmost small pillar at the pedestal of the ballista,* Vitr. 10, 17; cf. id. 10, 15.

† **antibŏrĕus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀντιβόρειος, *turned toward the north:* horologium, Vitr. 9, 9.

† **antĭcătēgŏrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἀντικατηγορία, *a recrimination, counter-plea,* Aug. 3: contra Cresc. 26; 74 *fin.* (in Quint. 3, 10, 4, and 7, 2, 9, written as Greek, Halm).

Antĭcăto, ōnis, *m., the title of Cæsar's reply to Cicero's panegyric of Cato Uticensis, the title of which was* **Cato,** Quint. 1, 5, 68; Juv. 6, 337; Gell. 4, 16; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. 267 and 462; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 182, 7.

† **Antichristus,** i, *m.*, = Ἀντίχριστος, *the Antichrist* (eccl. Lat.); Vulg. 1 Joan. 2, 18; 2, 22; 4, 3; ib. 2 Joan. 7; very freq. in the Church fathers.

† **antichthŏnes,** um, *m.*, = ἀντίχθονες, = antipodes (ἀντίποδες), *the antipodes,* Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 81; Mel. 1, 1; 1, 9.

antĭcĭpātio, ōnis, *f.* [anticipo]. **I.** *A preconception, the innate notion of a thing formed before receiving instruction concerning it,* Gr. πρόληψις (only in Cic.): deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43: sive anticipatio sive praenotio deorum, id. ib. 1, 17, 43.—**II.** *The first movements of the body before walking,* Arn. 3, p. 107.—**III.** In rhet., *a figure of speech, anticipation* = occupatio and πρόληψις, Jul. Ruf. p. 30 Pith.

anti-cĭpo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [ante-capio]. **I.** *To take before* one or *before* the time, *to anticipate* something. **a.** With *acc.*: vigilias, Vulg. Psa. 76, 5: nos, ib. ib. 78, 8: ita est informatum anticipatumque mentibus nostris, etc., *already known, innate,* Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 76 (cf. anticipatio; B. and K. here reject anticipatumque): qui anticipes ejus rei molestiam, quam triduo sciturus sis, id. Att. 8, 14: anticipata via, *travelled over before,* Ov. M. 3, 234: mortem, Suet. Tib. 61: saeculares anticipati (i. e. justo maturius editi), id. Claud. 21 al.—**b.** With *inf.* (eccl.

Lat.): anticipemus facere pacem, Vulg. 1 Macc. 10, 4.—**c.** *Absol., to anticipate:* sol Anticipat caelum radiis accendere temptans, Lucr. 5, 658; Varr. ap. Non. p. 70, 13: venti uno die anticipantes, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 122.—* **II.** *To surpass, excel:* alicujus acumen, Aus. Ep. 4, 69 (by conj. of Salmas.).

Anticlēa or **-īa**, ae, *f.*, = Ἀντίκλεια, *the mother of Ulysses*, Hyg. Fab. 201; App. de Deo Socr. 24, p. 55; Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 529; *in Cicero, erroneously put for the nurse of Ulysses, Euryclea*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46.

antīcus, a, um, *adj.* [ante], *that is in front, foremost*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 220 Müll.: antica (pars) ad meridiem, postica ad septentrionem, Varr. L. L. 7, § 7 Müll.: pars, * Cic. Tim. 10.

Antĭcȳra, ae, *f.*, = Ἀντίκιρρα, Dicaearch. and Strabo; Ἀντίκυρρα, Eustath.; and Ἀντίκυρα, which the Romans followed. **I.** *A town in Phocis, on a peninsula* (which Pliny and Gellius erroneously call an island), *on a bay of the Corinthian Gulf,* now *Aspra Spitia, famous for hellebore;* hence much frequented by hypochondriacs, Ov. P. 4, 3, 54; Liv. 26, 26; 28, 8; 30, 18; 32, 18; Plin. 22, 25, 64, § 133; 25, 5, 21, § 52.—**II.** *A town on the Sinus Maliacus, also noted for hellebore,* but less famous than the foregoing; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 83; 2, 3, 166; Gell. 17, 15.—**III.** *A town of Locris, at the entrance of the Corinthian Gulf,* often confounded with the Anticyra in Phocis, Liv. 26, 26 (Hor., A. P. 300, speaks as if all three places produced hellebore: tribus Anticyris Caput insanabile; and the *plur.* Anticyrae, in Pers. 4, 16, may be used in the same way, or the form may be here a mere poetic exaggeration; v. Gildersleeve ad h. l.).

† **antidactȳlus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀντιδάκτυλος: pes, *a reversed dactyl*, ⏑ ⏑ — (e. g. lĕgĕrēnt), Mar. Vict. p. 2488 P.

antidĕa or **anteīdea**, v. antea.

antidĕo, v. anteeo *init.*

antidhac, v. antehac *init.*

† **antidŏtum**, i, *n.*, and **-us** or **-ŏs**, i, *f.* (cf. Scrib. Larg. Comp. 99, 106, and passages cited there), = ἀντίδοτον (-ος), *a counterpoison.* **I.** Lit.: antidota raro, sed interdum necessaria sunt, Cels. 5, 23; Phaedr. 1, 14, 3: se antidotum daturum, Quint. 7, 2, 25; so Suet. Calig. 23; id. Ner. 34 al.: antidotus, Gell. 17, 16; Dig. 18, 1, 35.—Sometimes, in gen., *an antidote, remedy*, Spart. Hadr. 23.—**II.** Trop.: antidotum adversus Caesarem, Suet. Calig. 29.

Antiensis, v. Antium.

† **antigerio**, an ancient word for valde, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll. [perh. antegero]; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 40; 8, 3, 25.

Antignōtus, i, *m.*, = Ἀντίγνωτος, *an artist that cast statues*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 86.

Antĭgŏnē, ēs, or **Antĭgŏna**, ae, *f.*, = Ἀντιγονη. **I.** *A daughter of the Theban king Œdipus*, Hyg. Fab. 72: Antigones, Juv. 8, 228.—**II.** *A daughter of the Trojan king Laomedon:* Antigonen, Ov. M. 6, 93; Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 320.

Antĭgŏnēa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀντιγόνεια or Ἀντιγονία, *the name of several towns.* **I.** *In Epirus*, Liv. 32, 5; 43, 23.—Hence, **Antĭgŏnensis:** ager, Liv. 43, 23; and **Antĭgŏnenses**, ium, *m., its inhabitants*, Plin. 4, praef. 1, 1.—**II.** *In Macedonia*, Liv. 44, 10.—**III.** *In Arcadia*, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20.—**IV.** *In Troas,* afterwards called *Alexandria*, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 124.

Antĭgŏnus, i, *m.*, = Ἀντίγονος. **I.** *The name of several kings after Alexander the Great.* **A.** Antigonus I., *father of Demetrius Poliorcetes*, Nep. Eum. 5, 7; Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48; Just. 13.—**B.** Antigonus Gonatas, *son of Demetrius Poliorcetes*, Just. 17, 1; 24, 1 al.—**C.** Antigonus Doson, Liv. 40, 54; Just. 28, 3.—**II.** *Of other persons.* **A.** Antigonus *of Cymæ, a writer on Agriculture*, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8; Col. 1, 1, 9.—**B.** *A plastic artist*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 84.—**C.** *A messenger of king Deiotarus*, Cic. Deiot. 15, 41.—**D.** *A Roman freedman*, Cic. Fam. 13, 33.

Antilĭbănus, i, *m.*, = Ἀντιλίβανος, *a mountain range in Phœnicia, opposite to Libanus*, now *Jebel esh-Shurky*, Cic. Att. 2, 16; cf. Mann. Phoen. 270 sq.

Antilŏchus, i, *m.*, = Ἀντίλοχος, *a son of Nestor, slain by Hector before Troy*, Hor. C. 2, 9, 14; Ov. H. 1, 15; Juv. 10, 253.

Antĭmăchus, i, *m.*, = Ἀντίμαχος. **I.** *A Greek poet of Colophon, a contemporary of Socrates and Plato, and author of a Thebaid*, Cic. Brut. 51, 191; Cat. 95, 10; Prop. 3, 32, 45.—**II.** *A centaur slain by Cæneus in the contest with the Lapithæ*, Ov. M. 12, 460.—**III.** *A son of Ægyptus*, murdered by his bride, Idæa, Hyg. Fab. 170.—**IV.** *A statuary*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 86.

† **antimĕtăbŏlē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἀντιμεταβολή, a rhet. fig., *a reciprocal interchange*, in Auct. ad Her. 4, 28, 39, called commutatio, e. g.: non ut edam vivo, sed ut vivam edo, Isid. Orig. 2, 21, p. 81 Lind. (in Quint. 9, 3, 85, written as Greek, Halm).

† **antinŏmĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ἀντινομία, *a contradiction between laws*, Quint. 7, 7, 1; so id. 7, 10, 2; 3, 6, 45.

Antiŏchēa or **Antiŏchīa** (like Alexandrēa, Alexandrīa, q. v.; cf. Prisc. p. 588 P., and Ochsn. Eclog. 143), ae, *f.*, = Ἀντιόχεια, *Antioch.* **I.** *The name of several cities.* **A.** *The most distinguished is that founded by Seleucus Nicator, and named after his father Antiochus; the chief town of Syria, on the Orontes,* now *Antakia*, Just. 15, 4; Cic. Arch. 3, 4; cf. Mann Syr. 363.—**B.** *A town in Caria, on the Mæander;* also called Πυθόπολις, Liv. 38, 13; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 108.—**C.** *In Mesopotamia*, afterwards called *Edessa*, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 86.—**D.** *In Mygdonia* (Mesopotamia), Ἀντιόχεια ἡ Μυγδονική, now *Nisibin*, Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 42.—**E.** *In Macedonia; its inhabitants*, Antiochienses, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35.—**II.** *The province of Syria, in which Antiochia, on the Orontes, was situated*, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66; Mel. 1, 11, 12.

1. Antiŏchensis, e, *adj.* [Antiochia], *of* or *belonging to Antiochia:* plebs, Amm. 14, 7.—Hence, in *plur.:* **Antiŏchenses**, ium, *m., the inhabitants of Antiochia*, Caes. B. C. 3, 102; Tac. H. 2, 80; 2, 82 al.

* **2. Antiŏchensis**, e, *adj.* [Antiochus], *of* or *belonging to King Antiochus:* pecunia, *received from him*, Val. Max. 3, 7, 1 (cf. 2. Antiochenus).

1. Antiŏchēnus, a, um, *adj.* [Antiochia], *of* or *belonging to Antiochia:* ager, Ven. Fort. 8, 5 *fin.*

2. Antiŏchēnus, a, um, *adj.* [Antiochus], *of* or *belonging to King Antiochus:* pecunia, *received from him*, Gell. 4, 18; 7, 19 *fin.* (cf. 2. Antiochensis).

Antiŏchēus or **-īus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀντιόχειος, *of* or *pertaining to the philosopher Antiochus:* ista Antiochea contemnit, Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 115; id. Att. 13, 19.

Antiŏchīnus, a, um, *adj.* [Antiochus]. **I.** *Of King Antiochus Magnus:* bellum, Cic. Phil. 11, 7, 17; cf. Fasti Capitol. Baiter, p. xli.—**II.** *Of* or *pertaining to the philosopher Antiochus, the founder of the fifth Academy*, Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 1.

Antiŏchīus, v. Antiocheus.

Antiŏchus, i, *m.*, = Ἀντίοχος. **I.** *The name of several Syrian kings, among whom Antiochus Magnus was most distinguished, on account of his war with the Romans*, Liv. 31, 14; 33, 13 sq. al.; Nep. Hann. 2, 7; Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75; id. Verr. 1, 21; id. Sest. 27; id. Deiot. 13 al.—**II.** *The name of an Academic philosopher, a teacher of Cicero and Brutus*, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132; id. N. D. 1, 3, 6; id. Brut. 91, 315.

Antiŏpa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀντιόπη. **I.** *A daughter of Nycteus, wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, mother of Amphion and Zethus.* She was bound to the neck of a bull by Dirce, whom Lycus had married, but was released by her sons, Hyg. Fab. 7.—**II.** *The name of a tragedy of Pacuvius*, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; Pers. 1, 77.

Antipăter, tri (later form, ANTIPATRVS, Inscr. Orell 4727), *m.*, = Ἀντίπατρος. **I.** *One of the generals and successors of Alexander the Great, the father of Cassander*, Just. 11, 7; 11, 12; 13, 5 al.; Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48.—**II.** *His grandson, son of Cassander, and son-in-law of Lysimachus*, Just. 16, 1.—**III.** *The name of several philosophers.* **A.** *Of a Cyrenaic*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 107.—**B.** *Of a Stoic*, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51; id. Ac. 2, 6, 17; id. Div. 1, 3; 1, 20.—**C.** *Of a contemporary of Cicero, from Tyre*, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 86.—**D.** *A distinguished lawyer, friend of the orator L. Crassus*, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 54; id. Brut. 26, 102; id. Leg. 1, 2 al.

† **1. antipăthēs**, is, *f.*, = ἀντιπαθής (serving as remedy for suffering), *a black kind of coral used as a preventive of witchcraft*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 145.

2. antipăthēs, is, *n.*, = ἀντιπαθές, *a charm against pain*, Lael. ap. App. Mag 30.

† **antipăthīa**, ae, *f.*, = ἀντιπάθεια, *the natural aversion of two things to each other, antipathy* (opp. concordia), Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 59; so id. 20, 4, 13, § 28; 24, 9, 41, § 67 al.

Antipătrīa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀντιπατρία, *a town in Macedonia, on the borders of Illyria*, Liv. 31, 27.

Antiphātes, ae, *m.*, = Ἀντιφάτης. **I.** *A king of the Læstrygones, who sunk the fleet of the Greeks returning from Troy with Ulysses, and devoured one of his companions*, Ov. M. 14, 234 sq.; Juv. 14, 20; Sil. 8, 531.—**II.** *A son of Sarpedon, slain by Turnus*, Verg. A. 9, 696.

† **antipherna**, ōrum, *n.*, = ἀντίφερνα, *the return-present which the bridegroom brought to the bride*, Cod. Just. 5, 3, 20.

Antiphōn, ōntis, *m.*, = Ἀντιφῶν. **I.** *A renowned sophist of Rhamnus, a contemporary of Socrates*, Cic. Brut. 12, 47; Quint. 3, 1, 11; 12, 10, 22.—**II.** *The name of an interpreter of dreams*, Cic. Div. 1, 20; 1, 51.

† **antiphrăsis** (better written as Gr.), is, *f.*, = ἀντίφρασις, *the use of a word in a sense opposite to its proper meaning;* as, *lucus*, quod minime luceat, Diom. p. 458 P.; cf. Charis. p. 247 P. al.

† **antipŏdes**, um, *m.*, = ἀντίποδες, *the antipodes*, Lact. 3, 23; Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 9; Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 532; hence ironic. of *banqueters* who turn night to day, Sen. Ep. 122 (in Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123, written as Greek).

Antipŏlis, is, *f.*, = Ἀντίπολις. **I.** *A city in Gaul*, now *Antibes*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 35; Mel. 2, 5.—Hence, **Antipŏlitānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *from Antipolis:* thynni, *found in that region*, Mart. 13, 103; cf. id. 4, 89.—**II.** *An old settlement in Latium, afterwards Janiculum*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68.

† **antiptōsis**, is, *f.*, = ἀντίπτωσις, a gram. fig., *the putting of one case for another*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 577; 2, 283; 6, 727; 10, 653; 11, 56 al.

antiquārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [antiquus], *pertaining to antiquity.* **I.** *Adj.:* ars, *the art of reading and copying ancient MSS.*, Hier. Ep. ad Flor. 5, 1.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.:* **antiquārĭus**, ii, *m.* **A.** *One that is fond of* or *employs himself about antiquities, an antiquarian, antiquary* (post-Aug.): nec quemquam adeo antiquarium puto, ut, etc., Tac. Or. 21; * Suet. Aug. 86.—Also * **antiquārĭa**, ae, *f., she that is fond of antiquity, a female antiquarian*, Juv. 6, 454.—**B.** *One that understands reading and copying ancient MSS.*, Cod. Th. 4, 8, 2; Aus. Ep. 16 al.

* **antiquātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [antiquo]; in judicial lang., *an abrogating, annulling, repealing:* poenarum, Cod. Th. 6, 55, 4.

antiquē, *adv.*, v. antiquus.

antiquĭtas, ātis, *f.* [antiquus], *the quality of being* antiquus, *age, antiquity* (class., but only in prose). **I.** In gen.: antiquitas generis, Cic. Font. 14, 31; so Nep. Milt. 1, 1: non vestra (urbs) haec est, quae gloriabatur a diebus pristinis in antiquitate suā? Vulg. Isa. 23, 7.—**II.** Spec., *ancient time, antiquity.* **A.** Lit.: fabulae ab ultimā antiquitate repetitae, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 65: habet ut in aetatibus auctoritatem senectus, sic in exemplis antiquitas, id. Or. 50, 169: antiquitas dat dignitatem verbis, Quint. 8, 3, 24; Suet. Ner. 38 al.—**B.** Meton. **1.** *The occurrences of antiquity, the history of ancient times, antiquity:* tenenda est omnis antiquitas, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 18: memoria antiquitatis, id. Brut. 59, 214: antiquitatis iter, id. de Or. 1, 60, 256 al.: antiquitatis amator, Nep. Att. 18, 1 Bremi and Dähne; cf. id. ib. 20 al.—In *plur.*, *a title of historical* or *archæological works, antiquities;* cf. Plin. praef.; Gell. 5, 13: Varro in antiquitatibus rerum humanarum scripsit, etc., id. 11, 1 et saep.—**2.** *Men of former times, the ancients:* errabat multis in rebus antiquitas, Cic. Div. 2, 33; cf. Hand, Wopk. Lectt. Tull. p. 209; Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 27: antiquitas melius ea, quae erant vera, cernebat, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 26: fabulose narravit antiquitas, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 85; 19, 4, 19, § 1 al.—**3.** *The con-*

dition or *state of former times* (eccl. Lat.): Et soror tua Sodoma et filiae ejus revertentur ad antiquitatem suam, Vulg. Ezech. 16, 55 *ter*.—**II.** Esp., with the access. idea of moral excellence (cf. antiquus, II. C.), *the good old times, the honesty of the good old times, integrity, uprightness*, etc.: P. Rutilius documentum fuit virtutis, antiquitatis, prudentiae, Cic. Rab. Post. 10: his gravissimae antiquitatis viris probatus, id. Sest. 3: haec plena sunt antiquitatis, id. Planc. 18, 45; Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 209: exemplar antiquitatis, Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 1.

antīquĭtŭs, *adv.*, v. antiquus *fin.*

antīquo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [antiquus; cf.: veto, vetus]. **I.** In class. Lat. only a t. t. of civil life, *to leave it in its ancient state, to restore a thing to its former condition* (antiquare est in modum pristinum reducere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 26 Müll.).—Hence of a bill, *to reject it, not to adopt it:* legem agrariam antiquari facile passus est, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73; so Liv. 4, 58; 5, 30, 55 et saep.: Piso operam dat, ut ea rogatio antiquetur, Cic. Att. 1, 13; cf. id. ib. 1, 14; Liv. 31, 6; cf. id. 45, 35; 6, 39; 6, 40: legem antiquāstis, Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 38 (cf. the letter A, abbrev.): plebiscitum primus antiquo abrogoque, Liv. 22, 30.—**II.** In eccl. Lat., *to make old:* Dicendo novum, veteravit prius; quod autem antiquatur prope interitum est, * Vulg. Heb. 8, 13.

antīquus, a, um, *adj.* [a diff. orthog. for anticus, from ante] (of that which is before in time, while *anticus* denotes that which is before in space; cf. Vel. Long. p. 2223 P.), *that has been* or *has been done before, old, ancient, former* (opp. *novus*, that has not previously existed, new; while *vetus*, that has existed a long time, is opp. *recens*, that has not been long in existence, recent; cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 11, 21; Lind. ad Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 154, and id. Capt. 1, 2, 29; Doed. Syn. IV. p. 82 sq.). **I.** Lit.: Juppiter Alcumenam rediget in antiquam concordiam conjugis, *to her former harmony with her husband*, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 13: hoc timet, Ne tua duritia antiqua illa etiam adaucta sit, *thy former severity*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 26; so id. Hec. 1, 2, 17; Lucr. 2, 900: causam suscepisti antiquiorem memoriā tuā, Cic. Rab. Perd. 9, 25: tres epistulas tuas accepi: igitur antiquissimae cuique respondeo, id. Att. 9, 9: antiquior dies in tuis erat adscripta litteris, quam in Caesaris, *an earlier* or *older date*, id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3; Liv. 3, 58: Nilus antiquo sua flumina reddidit alveo, Ov. M. 1, 423 et saep.—Hence, *subst.* **A. antiqui,** ōrum, *m.*, *the ancients*, esp. *the ancient writers* (i. e. those whose age has been long past; while *veteres* denotes those who have lived and acted for a long time): antiquorum auctoritas, Cic. Am. 4, 13; so Hor. S. 1, 4, 117; 2, 2, 89 et saep.: quod decus antiqui summum bonum esse dixerunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55: habemus Scaurum in antiquis, id. Brut. 30, 116; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 78 et saep.—And so in gen.: in antiquis est sapientia, Vulg. Job, 12, 12: sapientia omnium antiquorum, ib. Eccli. 39, 1: dictum est antiquis, ib. Matt. 5, 21 al.: facere in antiquum, *to restore a thing to its former condition, to place on its old footing*, Liv. 33, 40 dub.—Antiquus and vetus are often conjoined: veterem atque antiquam rem (*old and antiquated*) novam ad vos proferam, Plaut. Am. prol. 118; id. Mil. 3, 1, 154; id. Most. 2, 2, 45; id. Poen. 5, 2, 18; id. Pers. 1, 2, 1; id. Trin. 2, 2, 106; Plin. Ep. 3, 6: vetera tantum et antiqua mirari, Tac. Or. 15: simultas vetus et antiqua, Juv. 15, 53; so id. 6, 21 al.—**B. antīquum,** i, *n.*, *antiquity, the things of olden times:* Nec quicquam antiqui Pico, nisi nomina, restat, Ov. M. 14, 396: novissima et antiqua, Vulg. Psa. 138, 5: antiqua ne intueamini, ib. Isa. 43, 18.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Poet., = praeteritus, *past, gone by, former:* vulnus, Ov. P. 1, 5, 38: vigor, id. Tr. 5, 12, 32: carcer, Luc. 6, 721; Val. Fl. 2, 394.—So often in eccl. Lat.: dies antiqui, Vulg. Deut. 4, 32; ib. Act. 15, 7: anni, ib. Mal. 3, 4: tempora, ib. Act. 15, 21.—**B.** In *comp.* and *sup.*, *that is before* or *first in rank* or *importance, more* or *most celebrated, famous, preferable*, or *better* (antiquior: melior, Non. p. 425, 32): genere antiquior, Att. ap. Non. p. 426, 3: quanto antiquius quam etc., Lucil. ib.; Varr. ib.: quod honestius, id mihi est antiquius, Cic. Att. 7, 3: antiquior ei fuit laus et gloria quam regnum, id. Div. 2, 37: antiquiorem mortem turpitudine habere, Auct. ad Her. 3, 3: neque habui quicquam antiquius quam ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 11, 5: ne quid existimem antiquius, id. Phil. 13, 3: neque prius neque antiquius quicquam habuit, quam ut, etc., Vel. 2, 52; Suet. Claud. 11: judiciorum causam antiquissimam se habiturum dixit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1: navalis apparatus ei antiquissima cura fuit, id. Att. 10, 8; 12, 5; Liv. 1, 32; cf. id. 9, 31 al.—**C.** With the access. idea of simplicity, purity, innocence, *of the old fashion, good, simple, honest*, etc. (cf. antiquitas, II. A., and our phrase *the good old times*): antiquis est adulescens moribus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 37; cf. id. Trin. 2, 2, 20: homo antiquā virtute et fide, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 88: homines antiqui, qui ex suā naturā ceteros fingerent, *people of the old stamp*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 26: vestigia antiqui officii, id. ib. 10, 27: vide quam sim antiquorum hominum, id. Att. 9, 15: vir sanctus, antiquus, Plin. Ep. 2, 9.—**D.** With the access. idea of veneration, honor, *old, venerable, illustrious:* antiquum veteres etiam pro nobili posuere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.: terra antiqua potens armis, Verg. A. 1, 531; 3, 164: urbs, id. ib. 11, 540: Longior antiquis visa Maeotis hiems, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 2: Sabinae, id. Med. 11: Amyclae, id. M. 8, 314.—So, *in eccl. Lat., after the Heb., of God:* Antiquus Dierum, *the Ancient of Days*, Vulg. Dan. 7, 9; 7, 13; 7, 22.—**E.** Sometimes = vetus, *that has been in existence a long time, old:* Athenae, antiquum opulentum oppidum, Enn. ap. Non. p. 470, 5: mos, id. ib. p. 506, 1: amnis, Att. ap. Non. p. 192, 6: hospes, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 17 (cf. Verg. A. 3, 82: veterem Anchisen agnoscit amicum); so, amicus, Vulg. Eccli. 9, 14: discipulus, ib. Act. 21, 16: artificium, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 5: genus, Nep. Dat. 2, 2: templa, Hor. S. 2, 2, 104: antiquissima scripta, id. Ep. 2, 1, 28: saxum antiquum (i. e. *which for a long time had lain in this place*), ingens, etc., Verg. A. 12, 897: ne transfer terminos antiquos, Vulg. Prov. 22, 28 et saep.—Hence, *subst.:* **antīquum,** i, *n.*, *an old custom* or *habit*. **a.** In mal. part.: antiquum hoc obtines tuum, tardus ut sis, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 102.—**b.** In bon. part.: O optume hospes, pol Crito antiquum obtines! Ter. And. 4, 5, 22: Ac tu ecastor morem antiquum atque ingenium obtines, id. Hec. 5, 4, 20.—**F.** *Aged:* antiqua erilis fida custos corporis, Enn. Medea, ap. Non. p. 39, 2 (as a transl. of the Gr. Παλαιὸν οἴκων κτῆμα δεσποίνης ἐμῆς): Cives antiqui, amici majorum meūm, Pac. ap. Cic. Or. 46, 155: Butes, Verg. A. 9, 647: antiqui Neleïa Nestoris arva, Ov. H. 1, 63; Dig. 50, 3, 1.—Hence, *adv.:* **antīquē** and **antīquĭtŭs** (formed from antiquus, as humanitus, divinitus, from humanus, divinus; cf. Prisc. p. 1015). **I.** *In former times, of old, anciently* (only in prose; most freq. in the histt.; never in Cic.). Form **antīquĭtŭs:** Belgas Rhenum antiquitus transductos, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 7, 32: tectum antiquitus constitutum, Nep. Att. 13, 2; Suet. Caes. 42; id. Aug. 60; 94; Vulg. Jos. 11, 10; ib. 1 Reg. 27, 8.—*Sup.:* Titanas in eā antiquissime regnāsse, Sol. 11.—**II.** *From ancient times;* form **antīquĭtŭs;** sometimes with *inde* or *ab ... ad*, Plin. Pan. 31: cum Pythagoras acceptam sine dubio antiquitus opinionem vulgaverit, Quint. 1, 10, 12: jam inde antiquitus insita pertinacia, Liv. 9, 29: hi sunt jam inde antiquitus castellani, etc., id. 34, 27; Plin. Pan. 82, 7: cum (hoc studium) antiquitus usque a Chirone ad nostra tempora apud omnes duraverit, Quint. 1, 10, 30.—**III.** *In the old way, style*, or *fashion;* form **antīquē:** nimis antique dicere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 66.—*Comp.:* simplicius et antiquius permutatione mercium uti, *in the simpler and more ancient manner*, Tac. G. 5.—Esp., *in the good old style, the way* or *fashion of former times:* quanto antiquius, quam facere hoc, fecisse videatis, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 426, 3.

† **antirrhīnon (-um),** i, *n.*, = ἀντίρριvov; also **ănarrhīnon,** i, *n.*, = ἀνάρρινον, *a plant, wild lion's-mouth:* Antirrhinum Orontium, Linn.: antirrhinum, Plin. 25, 10, 80, § 129 Jan; cf. App. Herb. 86.

† **antisăgōgē,** ēs, *f.*, = ἀντεισαγωγή, *a figure of speech by which one thing adduced is opposed to another, a counter-assertion*, Mart. Cap. 5, p. 172.

† **antiscii,** ōrum, *m.*, = ἀντίσκιοι (counter-shadows), *people on the other side of the equator, whose shadows are cast in the opposite direction from ours*, Amm. 22, 15 *fin.*

† **antisigmă,** ătis, *n.*, = ἀντίσιγμα. **I.** *A character*, Ↄ, *which the emperor Claudius wished to introduce into Latin for* ps = the Gr. ψ, Prisc. p. 558 P.; cf. Schneid. Gram. 1, 5; Wordsworth's Early Lat. p. 9.—**II.** *A critical mark*, Ↄ, *placed before a verse which is to be transposed*, Isid. Orig. 1, 20.

† **antisŏphista,** ae, *m.*, = ἀντισοφιστής, *a counter-sophist*, i. e. *a grammarian who takes the opposite side of a question* (only post-Aug.), Quint. 11, 3, 127; Suet. Tib. 11; so id. Gram. 9.

† **antispastus,** i, *m.*, = ἀντίσπαστος (reversed), in metre (sc. pes), *an antispast, a foot in verse*, ⏑ – – ⏑, i. e. the choriambus reversed, e. g. Mĕdūllīnă, Diom. p. 478 P.; hence: antispasticum metrum, *verse consisting of antispasts*, id. p. 505 P.

† **antispŏdos,** i, *f.*, = ἀντίσποδος, *ashes used instead of spodium*, Plin. 34, 13, 35, § 133.

Antissa, ae, *f.*, = Ἄντισσα, *a town in the southern part of the island of Lesbos*, now *Kalas Limneonas*, Liv. 45, 31; Ov. M. 15, 287; Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 89.—Hence, **Antissaei,** ōrum, *m.*, *inhabitants of Antissa*, Liv. 45, 31.

* **antistātus,** ūs, *m.* [v. antesto], *superiority in rank:* angelorum, Tert. adv. Val. 13.

antistĕs, ĭtis, *m.* and *f.* (*fem.* also **antistita,** ae, like hospita from hospes, sospita from sospes, clienta from cliens, Inscr. Orell. 2200; cf. Charis. p. 77 P.; Prisc. p. 650 P.) [antisto = antesto, q. v.; pr. *adj.*, standing before], *an overseer, president.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (rare): vindemiatorum, Col. 3, 21, 6: imperii Romani, Tert. Apol. 1.—In *fem.*, *a female overseer:* latrinarum, Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*—Far more freq., **B.** Esp., *an overseer of a temple, a high-priest:* caerimoniarum et sacrorum, Cic. Dom. 39, 104; id. Div. 2, 54 *fin.*: Jovis, Nep. Lys. 3, 3; Liv. 9, 34; 1, 7: sacrorum, Juv. 2, 113.—In the O. T. simply *a priest:* et sanctificarentur antistites, * Vulg. 2 Par. 29, 34.—In the Christian writers, *a bishop*, Cod. Just. 1, 3; 1, 18 et saep.—**C.** In *fem.*, *a female overseer of a temple, a chief priestess.*—Form **antistĕs:** adsiduae templi antistites, Liv. 1, 20; so id. 23, 24; 31, 14: perita antistes, Val. Max. 1, 1, n. 1: templi aeditua et antistes pudicitia, Tert. Cult. Fem. 1.—Form **antistĭta,** Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 10: Veneris antistita, Pollio ap. Charis. p. 77 P.; Att. ap. Non. p. 487, 19: fani antistitae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 45; cf. Gell. 13, 20, 22: antistita Phoebi, i. e. *Cassandra*, so called as prophetess, Ov. M. 13, 410: Cybeles antistita, Verg. Cir. 166; Corn. Sev. ap. Charis. p. 77 P.—**II.** Trop., *a master in any science* or *art*, as in Engl. *high-priest:* artis dicendi antistes, Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 202: cultor et antistes doctorum virorum, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 1: artium, Col. 11, 1, 10: sapientiae, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 110: philosophiae, Lact. 5, 2: juris, Quint. 11, 1, 69: justitiae, Gell. 14, 4: studiorum liberalium, Dig. 10, 46, 1.

Antisthĕnes, is and ae, *m.*, = Ἀντισθένης, *a pupil of Socrates, teacher of Diogenes, and founder of the Cynic philosophy:* Antisthenes, Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 32; so id. de Or. 3, 17, 62.—In *plur.:* Antisthenae multi, Gell. 14, 1, 29.

antistĭta, ae, v. antistes.

* **antistĭtium,** ii, *n.* [antistes], *the office of an antistes, the chief-priest's office*, Mart. Cap. 2, p. 34.

antisto, v. antesto

† **antistrŏphē,** ēs, *f.*, = ἀντιστροφή. **I.** In the chorus of the Greek and Roman tragedy, *the antistrophe answering to the strophe*, Victorin. p. 2551 P.—**II.** *A rhetorical figure, when several parts of a period end with the same word* = conversio, q. v.; Mart. Cap. 5, p. 175; Jul. Rufin. 35, p. 211.

† **antithĕsis,** is, *f.*, = ἀντίθεσις, a gram. fig., *the putting of one letter for another* (e. g. olli for illi, impete for impetu), Charis. p. 249 P.; Diom. p. 437 P.

† **antithĕton,** i, *n.*, = ἀντίθετον, op-

position, antithesis, a rhetor fig , Cic. Or 50, 166, Pers 1, 85 (e g frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis, Ov M 1, 19, cf Quint 9 3, 81)

† **antĭthĕus,** i, *m* ,=ἀντίθεος (a counter deity), *one who pretends to be God,* Arn 4, p 134 —Hence, *the devil,* Lact 2, 9

Antĭum, ii, *n* ,=Ἄντιον **I.** *An ancient town in Latium distinguished for the temple of Fortune* (Hor C 1, 35, 1), *not far from the sea coast,* now *Porto d' Anzio,* the birthplace of Nero, Plin 3, 5, 9, § 27, Inscr Orell 1738, cf Mann Ital 1, 618, Müll Roms Campagn. 2, 271 sq — Hence, **II.** Derivv **A. Antĭānus,** a, um, *adj* , *Antian* Hercules Antianus, *honored at Antium,* Cic. Fragm ap Non p 284, 1 — **B. Antĭas,** atis, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to Antium, Antian,* Liv 8, 14, so id 6, 9, 8, 12 al —So, Valerius Antias, *a historian before Livy,* Gell 1, 7, 10, cf Bähr, Lit Gesch 260, Teuffel, Rom Lit § 142, 3 — Hence, **Antĭātes,** um, *m* , *the inhabitants of Antium* naves Antiatum, Liv 8, 14 *fin* —**C. Antĭātīnus,** a, um, *adj* , *Antian* fortunae, Suet Calig 57 — **D. Antĭensis,** e, *adj* , the same templum, Val Max 1, 8, n 2

Antĭus, a, um, *adj* , *name of a Roman gens,* hence, Antia lex (by Antius Restio), against prodigality, Gell 2, 24, Macr S 2, 13

† **antizeugmĕnon,** i, *n* ,=ἀντιζευγμένον, *a grammatical figure, by which several clauses are referred to one verb,* Mart Cap 5, p 176

† **antlĭa,** ae, *f* ,=ἀντλία, *a machine for drawing water, worked with the foot, a pump,* Mart 9, 14, 3, * Suet Tib 51

antlo, v anclo

Antŏdĭcē, es, *f* , *one of the Danaids,* Hyg Fab 170

Antōnĭa, v Antonius

Antonĭānus, v Antonius

* **Antonĭaster,** tri, *m dim* [from Antonius, as surdaster from surdus, parasitaster from parasitus, cf Prisc p 628 P], *a servile imitator of the orator Antonius, a petty Antony* hic noster Antoniaster, Cic Varen Fragm ap Prisc p 617 P

Antōnīnus, i, *m* [Antonius], *Antonine, the name of several Roman emperors ,* among whom the most distinguished were Antoninus Pius and M Aurelius Antoninus Philosophus, Inscr Orell 834 sq , 856 sq —Hence, **Antōnīnĭānus,** a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to Antonine,* Eutr 8, 10 , Lampr Elag. 24 al

Antōnĭŏpŏlītae, ārum, *m* , *the inhabitants of Antoniopolis in Lydia,* Plin 5, 25, 30, § 111

Antonĭus, ii, m , *name of a Roman gens* **I.** M Antonius, *Marc Antony, a distinguished triumvir, conquered by Octavianus at Actium, a mortal enemy of Cicero* —**II.** M Antonius, *a celebrated orator just before the age of Cicero,* cf Cic. Brut 37 sq , Ellendt, Cic Brut p lxii sq , Bahr, Lit Gesch 355, Teuffel, Rom Lit § 139 —**III.** C Antonius, *Cicero's colleague in the consulship* —**IV.** *Fem* **Antōnĭa,** ae, *a daughter of the triumvir Antonius,* Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 16 —Derivv **A. Antōnĭus,** a, um, *adj* , *of* or *pertaining to Antonius* leges Antonias fregi, i e *proposed by the triumvir Antonius,* Lentul ap Cic Fam 12, 14 *fin* B and K — Hence, **Antōnĭi,** *the adherents of the triumvir Antonius,* Lepid ap Cic Fam 10, 34 — **B. Antōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj* **1.** *Of* or *pertaining to the triumvir Antonius* contra Antonianos, Cic. Fam 10, 34, 12, 25 *fin* , Vell 2, 74 , Sen Ben. 2, 25 , hence, also **Antōnĭānae,** arum, *f* (sc orationes), *the orations of Cicero against Antonius* (com called *Philippicae* , v Philippicus), Gell 7, 11 , 13, 1 and 21 —**2.** *Of* or *pertaining to the orator Antonius* dicendi ratio, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 13

† **antŏnŏmăsĭa,** ae, *f* . = ἀντονομασία, *a rhetorical figure, by which, instead of the name, an epithet of a person is employed* (e g instead of Scipio, Eversor Carthaginis, instead of Achilles, Pelides, instead of Juno, Saturnia, etc), Quint 8, 6, 29, 8, 6 43

antŏnŏmăsīvus, a, um, *adj* [antonomasia] *pertaining to* or *forming an antonomasia,* Serv ad Verg A 2, 171 , 2, 615

‡ **antroare:** gratias referre, *to requite,* Paul. ex Fest p 9 Müll , cf. Kuhn in Zeitschr für Vergl Sprachf 7, p 64 sq , Vanicek, Etym. p 291

Antrōn, onis *f* ,=Ἄντρων (Hom Il 2, 697), *a town in Thessaly* (Phthiotis), now *Fano,* Liv 42, 42, 42, 67

† **antrum,** i, *n* , = ἄντρον, *a cave, cavern, grotto* (almost entirely confined to the poets) **I.** Lit succedere antro, Verg E 5, 19 subire antra, Ov M 1, 121 occulere se antro, Val Fl 8, 315 ingens Verg A 6, 42 gratum, Hor C 1, 5, 3 gelida antra, Verg G 4, 509 silvestria, Ov M 13, 47 Dionaeo sub antro, Hor C 2, 1, 39 vos Caesarem Pierio recreatis antro, id. ib 3, 4 40 quibus antris audiar? id ib 3, 25, 4 harenosum Libyae Jovis antrum Prop 5, 1, 103 effossa antra Mart 13, 60, Stat S 4, 6, Sil 6, 149 et saep —In prose mostly in eccl Lat., Vulg Gen 23, 20, ib Jud 6, 2 , ib 1 Reg 13, 6 , ib Job, 37, 8 , 38, 40 per antra et cavas rupes Suet Tib 43 — **II.** Fig , of *the hollow of a tree* exesae arboris antrum, Verg G 4, 44 — Of *a sedan* clausum antrum, Juv 4, 21 —Later, of *any cavity* narium, Sid Ep 1, 2 palati, id ib 9, 13 pectoris, Prud Psych 6, 774

Ānūbis, is and idis (acc Anubin, Prop 4, 10, 41 Anubim, Plin 33, 9, 46, § 131 Jan), *m* ,=Ἄνουβις [Egyptian], *an Egyptian deity which was represented with the head of a dog* (cf Müll Archaeol § 408), *tutelary deity of the chase* latrator Anubis, Verg A 8, 698, so Ov Am. 2, 13, 11

ānŭlāris, e, *adj* [anulus], *relating to a signet ring ,* hence, anulare (sc genus coloris), *a white color prepared from chalk, mixed with glass beads, such as were worn in rings,* Plin 35, 6, 30, § 48 Cf anularius

ānŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *pertaining to a signet ring* creta = anulare (v anularis), Vitr 7, 14 * Scalae anulariae, *a place in Rome, in the eighth district* (the origin of the name is unknown) Suet Aug 72 — Hence, *subst* **ānŭlārĭus,** ii, *m* , *a ring maker,* Cic Ac 2, 26, 86

ānŭlātus, a, um, *P a.* [id], *furnished* or *ornamented with a ring* aures, * Plaut Poen 5, 2, 21 · anulati pedes, *fettered,* App M 9, p 222, 30, cf id. ib 9, p 234, 15

1. ānŭlus (not **ann-**), i, *m* [2 anus, like circulus from circum, not a *dim*], *a ring,* esp *for the finger, a finger ring,* and for sealing, *a seal ring, signet ring* **I.** Lit ille suum anulum opposuit, Plaut Curc 2, 3, 76 de digito anulum Detraho, Ter Heaut 4, 1, 37, id. Ad 3, 2, 49, id Hec 5, 3, 31 et saep , Lucr 1, 312, 6, 1008, 6, 1014 (Gyges) anulum detraxit, Cic Off 3, 9, 38 gemmatus, Liv 1, 11, Suet Ner 46, id Caes 33, id Tib 73 et saep anulo tabulas obsignare, Plaut Curc 2, 3, 67 sigilla anulo imprimere Cic Ac. 2, 26, 85, id ad Q Fr 1, 1, 4, Plin 33, 1, 5 sqq et saep —The right to wear a gold ring was possessed, in the time of the Republic, only by the knights (equites), hence, equestris, * Hor S 2, 7, 53 anulum invenit = eques factus est, Cic Verr 2, 3, 76 —So also jus anulorum = dignitas equestris, Suet Caes 33 donatus anulo aureo, id. ib 39, so id Galb 10, 14, id. Vit 12 al , cf Mayor ad Juv 7, 89, Smith Dict Antiq — **II.** Of other articles in the form of rings **A.** *A ring for curtains* velares anuli, Plin 13, 9, 18, § 62 — **B.** *A link of a chain,* Plin 34, 15, 43, § 150, cf Mart. 2, 29 —*Irons for the feet, fetters* anulus cruribus aptus, Mart 14, 169 — **C.** *A curled lock of hair a ringlet* comarum anulus, Mart 2, 66 —**D.** *A round ornament upon the capitals of Doric columns* anuli columnarum, Vitr 4, 3 — **E.** Anuli virgei, *rings made of willow rods,* Plin 15, 29, 37, § 124

* **2. ānŭlus,** i, *m dim* [1 anus], *the posteriors, fundament* Cato R R 159

1. ānus, i, *m* [for as nus, cf Sanscr as = to sit, seat one's self, ἧμαι (Dor ἡμαι) καθ ημαι, Varr , others refer it to 2 anus, from its form], *the posteriors, fundament* **I.** Lit , * Cic Fam 9, 22, Cels. 7, 30, Scrib Comp 227 —**II.** Meton , disease of the anus, *piles, hemorrhoids* (eccl Lat.) quinque anos aureos facietis i e representations of, Vulg 1 Reg. 6, 5 *bis* , 6, 11, 6, 17

* **2. ānus,** i, *m* [related to 2. an =ἀμφί, prim signif a rounding a circular form, hence also 1 anulus, cf Varr L.L. 6, 8 p 76 Müll], *an iron ring for the feet,* Plaut Men 1, 1, 9

3. ănus, ūs (also uis, Enn ap Non. p 474, 30, or Trag v 232 Vahl , Ter Heaut. 2 3, 46, Varr ap Non p 494, 24, cf. Gell 4, 16, Prisc p 718 P , v domus, fructus, victus), *f* [cf old Germ Ano, Ana, = great grandfather, great grandmother, Germ Ahn ancestor], *an old woman* (married or unmarried), *a matron, old wife, old maid* (sometimes in an honorable sense but com as a term of contempt) **I.** Lit. tremulis anus attulit artubus lumen, Enn ap Cic. Div 1, 20, 40 (Ann v 36 Vahl), Plaut Rud 2, 3, 75 quid nuntias super anu? id. Cist 4, 1, 8 ejus anuis causa, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 46 prudens, Hor Epod 17, 47 pia, Ov M 8 631 huic anui non satis Plaut Curc 1, 2, 16, Vulg Gen 18, 13, ib 1 Tim 5, 2 quae est anus tam delira, quae ista timeat? Cic Tusc 1, 21, 48 et saep —Sometimes for *a female soothsayer, sibyl,* Hor S 1, 9, 30, Ov F 4, 158 — **II.** Transf as *adj* , *old, aged* (cf senex, *old, old man,* sometimes *old woman*) anus matronae, Suet Ner 11 libertinam quamvis anum, id Oth 2 —Also of animals or inanimate things of the feminine gender cerva anus, Ov A. A 1, 766 charta, Cat 68 46 testa, Mart 1 106 terra, Plin 17, 3, 5, § 35 fici, id 15, 19, 21, § 82 al

anxĭe, *adv* , v anxius *fin*

anxĭĕtas, atis, *f* [anxius] **I.** *The quality* or *state of* anxius, *anxiety* (as a permanent condition, while *angor,* anguish, is only momentary, cf Hab Syn 108, and v angor), Cic Tusc 4 12, 27 perpetua anxietas, Juv 13, 211 —But sometimes = angor, *temporary anguish, fear, trouble,* etc animi, Ov P 1, 4, 8 Curt 4, 13 divortii anxietate mortuus, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 186 — **II.** *Anxious care, carefulness* in regard to a thing (only post Aug) quaerendi judicandi, comparandi anxietas, Quint prooem 8 *fin* anxietas et quasi morositas disputationis, Gell 1, 3, 12, cf anxius, B

anxĭĕtūdo, v anxitudo

anxĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj* [anxius fero], *causing* or *bringing anxiety* (only in Cic) curae, Cic Div 1, 13, 22 dolorum vertices, id Tusc 2 9, 21

anxĭo, are, *v a* [anxius], *to make uneasy* or *anxious* (only in late Lat) anxiatum iri, App M 4 p 155, 14 dum anxiaretur cor meum, Vulg Psa 60, 3 anxiatus est super me spiritus, ib ib 142, 4

* **anxĭōsus,** a, um, *adj* [id] *full of anxiety, act , causing anxiety, pain, uneasiness,* Cael Aur Tard 3, 2

anxĭtūdo, inis, *f* (mostly ante class), and **anxĭĕtūdo,** inis *f* (post class for the class anxietas) [id] *anxiety trouble, anguish* animi Pac ap Non p 72, 33, Att ib 28, 29 —Once also in Cic anxitudo prona ad luctum, Rep 2 41 macerabatur anxietudine, Aug Conf 9, 3 anxietudinis poena, Paul. Nol Ep 14

anxĭus, a, um, *adj* [v ango], *distressed, solicitous, uneasy, troubled, anxious* (as a permanent state of mind) **I.** Lit neque omnes anxii, qui anguntur aliquando nec qui anxii semper anguntur, Cic Tusc 4, 12, 27, cf anxietas and angor —But frequently momentary anxiae aegritudines et acerbae Cic Tusc 4, 15, 34 anxio animo aut sollicito esse id. Fin 2 17, 55 spiritus anxius, Vulg Bar 3, 1 senes morosi et anxii, Cic Sen 18 65 Oratio pauperis, cum anxius fuerit Vulg Psa 101 1 anxius curis, Ov M 9, 275 mentes, * Hor C 3, 21, 17 anxius angor, Lucr 3, 993, 6, 1158 anxium habere aliquem, *to bring one into trouble, to make anxious* or *solicitous,* Auct B Afr 71, Tac A. 2, 65 —With *gen* animi or mentis animi anxius, Sall J 55, 4 Cort , where Dietsch reads *animo,* and Gerl omits it altogether anxius mentis, Albin 1, 398 (for this *gen* v animus, II B 1) —The object on account of which one is anxious or solicitous is put (α) In *abl* gloria ejus, Liv 25, 40 omine adverso, Suet Vit 8 venturis, Luc 7, 20 —(β) In *gen* (diff from

the preced. *gen.* animi and mentis): inopiae, Liv. 21, 48: furti (i. e. ne furtum fiat), Ov. M. 1, 623: vitae, id. H. 20, 198: securitatis, Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 74: potentiae, Tac. A. 4, 12: sui, id. H. 3, 38; in *acc.* vicem, Liv. 8, 35.—(γ) With *de:* de famā ingenii, Quint. 11, 1, 50: de successore, Suet. Calig. 19: de instantibus curis, Curt. 3, 2; with *pro,* Plin. Ep. 4, 21.—(δ) With *ad:* ad eventum alicujus rei, Luc. 8, 592.—(ε) With *in* and *abl.:* noli anxius esse in divitiis, Vulg. Eccli. 5, 10.—(ζ) With *ne* and *an:* anxius, ne bellum oriatur, Sall. J. 6, 6: anxius, an obsequium senatūs an studia plebis reperiret, Tac. A. 14, 13.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In an *act.* sense, *that makes anxious, troubles, awakens solicitude, troublesome:* curae, Liv. 1, 56 (cf.: anxius curis, Ov. M. 9, 275): timor, Verg. A. 9, 89: accessu propter aculeos anxio, Plin. 12, 8, 18, § 33. — **B.** *Prepared with anxious care:* elegantia orationis neque morosa neque anxia, Gell. 15, 7, 3; cf. anxietas, II.—Hence, *adv.:* **anxiē,** *anxiously, with anxiety* (not in Cic.): aliquid ferre, Sall. J. 82, 3: auguria quaerere, Plin. 11, 52, 114, § 273: certare, Suet. Ner. 23: aliquam prosequi, Justin. 1, 4: loqui, Gell. 20, 1: anxie doctus, Macr. S. 5, 18; 7, 7.—*Comp.:* anxius, Gargil. Mart. p. 395 Mai; and formed by magis: magis anxie, Sall. ad Caes. Ord. Re Publ. 2 *fin.*

Anxur (rarely written **Anxyr,** Prob. p. 1459 P.), ŭris, *n.* (*m.*, Mart. 5, 1; 10, 58 al., as lying upon a mountain of the same name). **I.** *An ancient town in Latium, situated not far from the sea-shore,* afterwards also called Tarracina, now *Terracina,* Enn. ap. Fest. p. 19: Tarracina oppidum linguā Volscorum Anxur dictum, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59; Hor. S. 1, 5, 26; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 626 sq. (this town had its name from a fountain in the neighborhood, Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 799; Vitr. 27, 38.)—Hence, **II.** Derivv. **A. Anxūrus:** Juppiter, *who was worshipped at Anxur,* Verg. A. 7, 799; v. Serv. ad h. l.—**B. Anxūras,** ātis, *m., belonging to Anxur,* Liv. 27, 38.

ănydros, v. anhydros.

Anўtus, i, *m.*, =Ἄνυτος, *one of the accusers of Socrates,* Hor. S. 2, 4, 3.

Aoedē (trisyl.), ēs, *f., one of the first four Muses,* Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54.

Aŏnes, um, *m. adj.*,=Ἄονες, *Bœotian:* Aonas in montes, Verg. E. 6, 65.—Hence *subst., the inhabitants of Bœotia,* Serv. ad Verg. E. 6, 65.

Aŏnĭa, ae, *f.*, =Ἀονία. **I.** *A part of Bœotia, in which are the Aonian mountains, Mount Helicon, and the fountain Aganippe,* Serv. ad Verg. E. 6, 65; 10, 12.—Also in gen. for *Bœotia,* Gell. 14, 6.—Hence, **II.** Derivv. **A. Aŏnĭdes,** ae, *m. patr., an Aonid,* i. e. *Bœotian;* of the Theban Eteocles, Stat. Th. 9, 95.—**B. Aŏnis,** ĭdis, *f. patr., a Bœotian woman;* hence, in the *plur.:* Aonides, *the Muses,* as dwellers by Helicon and Aganippe (cf. Aonia), Ov. M. 5, 333; 6, 2; Juv. 7, 59.—**C. Aŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Aonia,* i. e. *Bœotia* (purely poet.), *Aonian, Bœotian,* Ov. M. 3, 339; 7, 763; 12, 24 al.—Hence, Aonius vir, *Hercules, a native of Thebes,* Ov. M. 9, 112: juvenis, *Hippomenes,* id. ib. 10, 589: deus, *Bacchus,* id. A. A. 2, 380: Aoniae aquae, *Aganippe,* id. F. 3, 456.—Also, *an epithet of the Muses* (cf. Aonis), *and of objects that have reference to them,* Ov. F. 4, 245; id. Tr. 4, 10, 39; id. Am. 1, 1, 12; id. A. A. 3, 547; Stat. Achill. 5, 1, 113 al.

Aornos, i, =Ἄορνος (without birds) or ἡ Ἄορνος λίμνη (v. Strab. 1, 26; 5, 244 sqq.). **I.** *Masc., the Lake of Avernus in Campania,* now *Averno,* Verg. A. 6, 242.—**II.** *Fem.* **A.** *A very high, steep rock in India,* Curt. 8, 11.—**B.** *A place in Epirus,* Plin. prooem. 4.

Aŏus, i, *m., a river of Illyria which falls into the Ionian Sea,* now *Vorussa* or *Lao,* Liv. 32, 5, 10; Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145.

† **ăpăgĕ,** the Greek *imp.* ἄπαγε, used as *interj., away with thee! away! begone! avaunt!* etc.; or also, *away with it! away! not surely!* constr. with *acc.* (like o, ah, en, etc.) or *absol.*, also with sis (=si vis) (only in the comic poets or in epist. style; never used by Cic.). **a.** With *acc.:* apage te a me, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 32; id. Cas. 2, 8, 23; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 65; Auct. ad Her. 4, 51, 64; Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10: apage istas a me sorores, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 5; id. Merc. 1, 2, 33.—**b.** *Absol.:* Apage, non placet me etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 154: apage, haud nos id deceat, id. Capt. 2, 1, 17.—**c.** With *sis:* apage, sis, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 15, and Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 18: apage, sis, Amor, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 30: apage me, sis, id. ib. 4, 1, 19. Cf. Hand, Turs. I. p. 403 sq.

† **ăpălă** (hăp-), *adj. n. plur.*, =ἁπαλά, *soft, tender,* only with ova, Apic. 7, 17; Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7; Scrib. Comp. 104.

Ăpămēa or **-īa,** ae, *f.*, =Ἀπάμεια. **I.** *One of the most distinguished towns in Cœle-Syria, on the Orontes,* in the Middle Ages, *Afamiah* or *Famit,* now *Famieh,* Liv. 38, 13 (where there is an allusion to the origin of the name), Cassiod. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 12; Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 81; cf. Mann. Syr. 360.—**II.** *A town in Bithynia,* earlier called Myrlea, now *Moudania,* Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 143; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, 560.—**III.** *A town in Phrygia the Great,* now *Dineir,* Cic. Att. 5, 16; id. Fam. 2, 17; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 106; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, 120 and 122.—Hence, **IV.** Derivv. **A. Ăpămēensis** or **Ăpămensis,** e, *adj., pertaining to Apamea* (in Phrygia Major): forum Apamense, Cic. Att. 5, 21: civitas, id. Fam. 5, 20, 2.—**B. Ăpămēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: regio, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 113: vinum, id. 14, 7, 9, § 75.—**C. Ăpămēus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Apamea* (in Bithynia); hence, **Ăpămēi,** ōrum, *m., its inhabitants,* Trajan. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 57.

† **ăparctĭas,** ae, *m.*, =ἀπαρκτίας, *the north wind* (in pure Latin, septentrio), Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119; cf. Gell. 2, 22.

† **ăpărīnē,** ēs, *f.*, =ἀπαρίνη, *a plant, cleavers:* Galium aparine, Linn.; Plin. 27, 5, 15, § 32.

† **ăpăthĭa,** ae, *f.*, =ἀπάθεια, *freedom from passion* or *feeling, insensibility, the Stoic principle of morals, Stoicism,* Gell. 19, 12 *fin.*

† **ăpātŏr,** ŏris, *adj.*, =ἀπάτωρ, *without father,* Tert. Praescr. c. 53 Melchis.

Ăpătūrĭus, ii, *m., a scene-painter of Allabanda,* Vitr. 7, 5, 5.

Ăpătūrŏs, i, *n., a place on the Cimmerian Bosporus, with a temple of Venus Apaturia,* Plin. 6, 6, 6, § 18.—Hence, **Ăpătūrĭa,** ōrum, *n., a festival of Venus Apaturia,* Tert. Apol. 39.

‡ **ape:** prohibe, compesce, Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.; v. apio.

† **ăpēlĭōtes,** ae, *m.*, =ἀφηλιώτης, Att., ἀπηλιώτης, *the east wind* (in pure Lat., subsolanus), Cat. 26, 3; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119.

Ăpella, ae, *m.* **I.** *The name of a Roman freedman,* Cic. Att. 12, 19; id. Fam. 7, 25; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 17.—**II.** *The name of a credulous Jew who lived in the time of Horace;* hence, appellative for *a credulous man,* Hor. S. 1, 5, 100.

Ăpelles, is (*voc.* Apella, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 101, as if from the Doric Ἀπελλᾶς), *m.*, =Ἀπελλῆς, *a distinguished Greek painter in the time of Alexander the Great,* Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 10; Cic. Brut. 18, 70; id. Off. 3, 2, 10; id. Fam. 1, 9; Prop. 4, 8, 11 al.—Hence, **Ăpellēus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Apelles:* opus, Mart. 7, 83: tabulae, Prop. 1, 2, 22 al.

‡ **Apello,** v. Apollo.

* **Ăpennīnĭcŏla,** ae, *comm.* [Apenninus-colo], *a dweller among the Apennines,* Verg. A. 11, 700.

Ăpennīnĭgĕna, ae, *comm.* [Apenninus-gigno], *born upon the Apennines, originating there,* Ov. M. 15, 432; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 505.

Ăpennīnus (better **Appennīnus,** Verg. A. 12, 703 Cod. Med.; also APENINVS, Inscr. Grut. 204, 18), i, *m.* [from the Celtic penn, mountain-summit], *the mountain-chain that passes through the length of Italy, the Apennines,* Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48; *conspicuous for height;* hence, celsus Appenninus, Hor. Epod. 16, 29: Appenninus nubifer, Ov. M. 2, 226.—Personified: gaudetque nivali Vertice se attollens pater Appenninus ad auras, Verg. A. 12, 703; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 264 sq.

1. ăper, pri, *m.* [cf. old Germ. Ebar; Germ. Eber; Angl.-Sax. bâr=aper, verres; Engl. boar; cf. Lat. caper, with change of meaning, and the Gr. κάπρος], *a wild boar.* **I. A.** Lit., Ov. M. 8, 282; 9, 192; 10, 550; 10, 715; Verg. E. 7, 29; 10, 56; id. A. 1, 324 al.: aper Erymanthius, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: Arcadius, *the Erymanthian boar slain by Hercules,* Mart. 9, 104: aper de silvā, Vulg. Psa. 79, 14.—Among the Romans a delicacy, Juv. 1, 140.—*Masc.* form used of the female in Varr. L. L. 8, 47, p. 183 Müll., though Pliny had formed *apra,* q. v.—**B.** Prov. **1.** Uno saltu duos apros capere, *to kill two birds with one stone,* Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 40.—**2.** Apros immittere liquidis fontibus, for something perverse, inconsiderate, Verg. E. 2, 59.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A standard of the Roman legions,* Plin. 10, 4, 5, § 16.—**B.** *A kind of fish,* Enn. ap. App. p. 486: is, qui aper vocatur in Acheloo amne, grunnitum habet, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 267 Jan.

2. Ăper, pri, *m., a Roman cognomen,* Tac. Or. 2; Lampr. Commod. 2; Inscr. Grut. 692, 8.

Ăpĕrantĭa, ae, *f.*, =Ἀπεραντία, *a small province in Thessaly, south of the Dolopians,* Liv. 36, 33; 38, 3; cf. Mann. Greece, 39.—Hence, **Ăpĕrantĭi,** ōrum, *m., its inhabitants,* Liv. 43, 22.

ăpĕrĭbĭlis, v. apertibilis.

ăpĕrĭo, ĕrŭi, ertum, 4, *v. a.* (*fut.* aperibo, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 50; Pompon. ap. Non. p. 506, 30) [ab-pario, to get from, take away from, i. e. to uncover, like the opp. operio, from ob-pario, to get for, to put upon, i. e. to cover; this is the old explanation, and is received by Corssen, Ausspr. I. p. 653; II. p. 410, and by Vanicek, p. 503], *to uncover, make* or *lay bare.* **I.** Lit.: patinas, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 51: apertae surae, Turp. ap. Non. p. 236, 16: apertis lateribus, Sisenn. ib. p. 236, 26: capite aperto esse, Varr. ib. p. 236, 25; p. 236, 28: ut corporis partes quaedam aperiantur, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129: caput aperuit, id. Phil. 2, 31; Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 236, 20: capita, Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 60: aperto pectore, Ov. M. 2, 339; and poet. transf. to the person: apertae pectora matres, id. ib. 13, 688: ramum, Verg. A. 6, 406 al.—Trop., *to make visible, to show, reveal,* Liv. 22, 6: dispulsā nebulā diem aperuit, id. 26, 17 (cf. just before: densa nebula campos circa intexit): dies faciem victoriae, Tac. Agr. 38: lux aperuit bellum ducemque belli, Liv. 3, 15: novam aciem dies aperuit, Tac. H. 4, 29: his unda dehiscens Terram aperit, *opens to view,* Verg. A. 1, 107.—From the intermediate idea of making visible, **II.** Metaph. **A. 1.** *To unclose, open:* aperto ex ostio Alti Acheruntis, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: aperite aliquis ostium, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 26; so id. Heaut. 2, 3, 35: forem aperi, id. Ad. 2, 1, 13: fores, id. Eun. 2, 2, 52; Ov. M. 10, 457; Suet. Aug. 82: januas carceris, Vulg. Act. 5, 19: fenestram, ib. Gen. 8, 6: liquidas vias, *to open the liquid way,* Lucr. 1, 373; so Verg. A. 11, 884: sucum venis fundere apertis, *to pour out moisture from its open veins,* Lucr. 5, 812: saccum, Vulg. Gen. 42, 27: os, ib. ib. 22, 28: labia, ib. Job, 11, 5: oculos, ib. Act. 9, 8: accepi fasciculum, in quo erat epistula Piliae: abstuli, aperui, legi, Cic. Att. 5, 11 *fin.*; so id. ib. 1, 13; 6, 3: aperire librum, Vulg. Apoc. 5, 5; 20, 12: testamentum, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 177 (cf.: testamentum resignare, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9); Suet. Caes. 83; id. Aug. 17: sigillum aperire, *to break,* Vulg. Apoc. 6, 3 al.: ferro iter aperiundum est, Sall. C. 58, 7: locum . . . asylum, *to make it an asylum,* Liv. 1, 8: subterraneos specus, Tac. G. 16: navigantibus maria, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 122: arbor florem aperit, id. 12, 11, 23, § 40 et saep.: aperire parietem, *to open a wall,* in order to put a door or window in it, Dig. 8, 2, 40: alicui oculos aperire, *to give sight to* (after the Heb.), Vulg. Joan. 9, 10; 9, 14 al.; so, aures aperire, *to restore hearing to,* ib. Marc. 7, 35.—**2.** Trop.: nec ita claudenda est res familiaris, ut eam benignitas aperire non possit, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 54: amicitiae fores, id. Fam. 13, 10: multus apertus cursus ad laudem, id. Phil. 14, 6 *fin.*: tibi virtus tua reditum ad tuos aperuit, id. Fam. 6, 11: philosophiae fontes, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6; id. Mil. 31, 85 et saep.: alicujus oculos aperire, *to open one's eyes, make him discern* (after the Heb.), Vulg. Gen. 3, 5; 3, 7; ib. Act. 26, 18; so, alicujus cor aperire, ib. ib. 16, 14: ven-

tus incendio viam aperuit, Liv 6, 2 occasionem ad invadendum, id. 4, 53, so id. 9, 27 si hanc fenestram aperueritis (i e *if you enter upon the way of complaint*), nihil aliud agi sinetis, Suet Tib 28 (cf Ter Heaut 3, 1,72 Quantam fenestram ad nequitiem patefeceris!) quia aperuisset gentibus ostium fidei, Vulg Act 14, 27, ib Col 4, 3 — So of the new year, *to open it*, i e *begin* annum, Verg G 1, 217 contigit ergo privatis aperire annum (since the consul entered upon his office the first of January), Plin Pan 58, 4 Gierig and Schaef. — So also of a school, *to establish, set up, begin*, or *open it* Dionysius tyrannus Corinthi dicitur ludum aperuisse, Cic Fam 9, 18, so Suet Gram 16, id. Rhet 4 — Poet fuste aperire caput, i e *to cleave, split the head*, Juv 9, 98 — **B.** Aperire locum (populum, gentes, etc), *to lay open a place, people*, etc, i e *to open an entrance to, render accessible* (cf patefacio), most freq in the histt, esp in Tacitus qui aperuerint armis orbem terrarum, Liv 42, 52, 42, 4 Syriam, Tac A 2, 70 omnes terras fortibus viris natura aperuit id H. 4, 64 novas gentes, id Agr 22 gentes ac reges, id G 1 Britanniam tamdiu clausam aperit, Mel 3, 6, 4, Luc 1, 465 Cort. Eoas, id 4, 352 pelagus, Val Fl 1, 169 — **C.** Transf to mental objects, *to disclose something unknown, to unveil, reveal, make known, unfold, to prove, demonstrate*, or gen *to explain, recount*, etc occulta quaedam et quasi involuta aperiri, Cic Fin 1, 9, 30 explicanda est saepe verbis mens nostra de quaque re atque involutae rei notitia definiendo aperienda est, id. Or 33, 116 alicui scripturas aperire, Vulg Luc 24, 32 tua probra aperibo omnia, Plaut Truc 4, 2, 50 ne exspectetis argumentum fabulae, hi partem aperient, Ter Ad prol 23 non quo aperiret sententiam suam, sed etc Cic de Or 1, 18, 84 eo praesente conjurationem aperit, Sall C 40, 6 naturam et mores, id ib 53 *fin*, so id ib 45, 1, 47, 1, id J 33, 4 lux fugam hostium aperuit, Liv 27, 2 aperiri error poterat, id 26, 10 casus aperire futuros, *to disclose the future*, Ov M 15, 559 futura aperit, Tac H 2, 4 — So also, se aperire or aperiri, *to reveal one's true disposition, character* tum coacti necessario se aperiunt, *show themselves in their true light*, Ter And. 4, 1, 8 studio aperimur in ipso, Ov A. A 3, 371 exspectandum, dum se ipsa res aperiret, Nep Paus 3, 7, Quint prooem § 3 — Sometimes constr with *acc* and *inf*, a *rel clause*, or *de* cum jam dirrectae in se prorae hostes appropinquare aperuissent, Liv 44, 28 domino navis, quis sit, aperit, Nep Them 8, 6, so id Eum 13, 3 de clementia, Auct ad Her 2, 31 — In a gen. sense (freq in epistt) in Cic Att 5, 1, 2 de Oppio factum est, ut volui, et maxime, quod DCCC aperuisti, *you promised*, i e *that it should be paid to him* (= ostendisti te daturum, Manut), cf the more definite expression de Oppio bene curasti, quod ei DCCC exposuisti, id ib 5, 4, 3 — Hence,

ăpertus, a, um, *P a.*, pr, *opened*, hence, *open, free* **A.** Lit **1.** *Without covering, open, uncovered* (opp tectus) naves apertae, *without deck*, Cic Verr 2, 5, 40, Liv 31, 22 *fin*, cf id 32, 21, 14 centum tectae naves et quinquaginta leviores apertae, et saep, v navis — Also, *without covering* or *defence, unprotected, exposed* locus, Caes B C 3, 84 — Poet, of the sky, *clear, cloudless* caelo invectus aperto, Verg A 1, 155 aether, id ib 1, 587 aperta serena prospicere, id G 1, 393 — **2.** *Unclosed, open, not shut* (opp clausus) Janua cum per se transpectum praebet apertum, *since this affords an open view through it*, Lucr 4, 272 oculi, id 4, 339 oculorum lumine aperto, id. 4, 1139 et saep nihil tam clausum, neque tam reconditum, quod non istius cupiditati apertissimum promptissimumque esset, Cic Verr 2, 4 20 caelum patens atque apertum, id Div 1, 1 (diff from 1), so Ov M 6, 693 vidit caelos apertos, Vulg Marc 1, 10 apertus et propatulus locus, Cic Verr 2, 4, 49 iter, Liv 31, 2 apertior aditus ad moenia, id 9, 28 campi, id 38, 3 per apertum limitem (viae), Tac H 3, 21, Ov M 1 285 fenestrae, Vulg Dan. 6, 10 ostia, ib ib 13, 39 aequor, Ov M 4, 527, so id ib 8, 165, 11, 555 et saep — Poet, of a battle nec aperti copia Martis Ulla fuit, *an action in the open field*, Ov M 13, 208 — Very freq **ăpertum**, *subst*, *that which is open, free*, *an open, clear space* in aperto, Lucr 3, 604 per apertum fugientes, Hor C, 3, 12, 10 impetum ex aperto facerent, Liv 35, 5 castra in aperto posita, id. 1, 33, so id 22 4 volantem in aperto, Plin 10, 8 9, § 22 in aperta prodeunt, id 8, 32, 50 § 117 disjecit naves in aperta Oceani, Tac A 2, 23 — **B.** Trop **1. a.** Opp to that which is concealed, covered, dark, *open, clear, plain, evident, manifest, unobstructed* nam nihil aegrius est quam res secernere apertas ab dubiis, *nothing is, indeed, more difficult than to separate things that are evident from those that are doubtful*, Lucr 4, 467, so id. 4, 596, 1, 915, 5, 1062 cum illum ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium conjecimus, Cic Cat 2, 1 · simultates partim obscurae, partim apertae, id. Manil 24 quid enim potest esse tam apertum tam que perspicuum? id N D 2, 2, 4 quid rem apertam suspectam facimus? Liv 41, 24 non furtim, sed vi aperta, id 25, 24 apertus animi motus, Quint 10, 3, 21 invidia in occulto, adulatio in aperto, Tac H 4, 4 et saep — So, in rhet, of *clear, intelligible* discourse multo apertius ad intellegendum est, si, etc. apertam enim narrationem tam esse oportet quam, etc, Cic de Or 2, 80, 328, cf id Inv 1, 20 — Hence, **b.** Esp as *subst* in aperto esse, (*a*) *To be clear, evident, well known, notorious*, ἐν τῷ φανερῷ εἶναι ad cognoscendum omnia illustria magis magisque in aperto, Sall J 5, 3 — (*β*) *To be easily practicable, easy, facile* (the figure taken from an open field or space) agere memoratu digna pronum magisque in aperto erat, *there was a greater inclination and a more open way to*, Tac Agr 1 hostes aggredi in aperto foret, id H 3, 56 vota virtusque in aperto omniaque prona victoribus, id. Agr 33 — **2.** Of character, *without dissimulation, open, frank, candid* animus apertus et simplex, Cic Fam 1, 9, id. Off 3, 13, 57. pectus, id. Lael 26, 97 — Hence, ironically ut semper fuit apertissimus *as he has always been very open, frank* (for *impudent, shameless*) Cic Mur 35 — Hence, **ăperte**, *adv*, *openly, clearly, plainly* **I.** In gen. tam aperte irridens, Ter Phorm 5, 8, 62 ab illo aperte tecte quicquid est datum, libenter accepi Cic Att 1, 14, 4, id Or 12, 38, id Am 18, 67 cum Fidenae aperte descissent, Liv 1, 27 aperte quod venale habet ostendit, Hor S 1, 2, 83 aperte revelari, Vulg 1 Reg 2, 27 non jam secretis colloquiis, sed aperte fremere, Tac A 11, 28 aperte adulari, Cic Am 26, 99 aperte mentiri, id Ac 2, 6, 18 aperte pugnare, id ap Aquil Rom 10 aperte immundus est, Vulg Lev 13, 26 — *Comp* cum ipsum dolorem hic tulit paulo apertius, Cic. Planc 34, id Att 16, 3, 5, Curt 6, 1, 11 · ab his proconsuli venenum inter epulas datum est apertius quam ut fallerent, Tac A 13, 1 — *Sup* hinc empta apertissime praetura, Cic Verr 1, 100 equite Romano per te apertissime interfecto id Har Resp 30 largiri, id ib 56 praedari, id Verr 1, 130 — **II.** Esp of what is set forth in words or writing, *plainly, clearly, freely, without reserve* · nempe ergo aperte vis quae restant me loqui? Ter And 1, 2, 24, id Phorm 4, 3, 49 aperte indicat (lex) posse rationem habere non praesentis, Cic ad Brut 1, 5, 3 Non tu istuc mihi dictura aperte es, quicquid est? Ter Eun 5, 1, 3 narrare, id Heaut 4, 3, 24 scribere, Cic Fam 5, 7, 3, Quint 1, 5, 43 — *Comp* Planius atque apertius dicam, Cic Rosc Com 14, 43 distinguere, Quint 3, 6, 45 — *Sup* istius injurias quam apertissime vobis planissimeque explicare, Cic Verr 2, 64, 156 aliquid apertissime ostendere, Quint 5, 12, 11

‡ **Aperta**, *a surname of Apollo* · quia patente (i e apertâ) cortina responsa ab eo darentur, Paul ex Fest p 22 Müll.

ăpertĭbĭlis, e *adj* [aperio], *opening, aperient*, med t, Cael Aur Acut 3, 3, 3, 4, where *aperibilis* also is read

ăpertĭo, ōnis, *f* [id] *an opening, unfolding* (only ante and post class) **a.** With *gen* floris, Pall 1, 6, 4 templi, App M 11, p 266, 22. oris, Vulg Eccli 20, 15, ib Ephes 6, 19 — **b.** *Absol* cum periculo introitur recenti apertione, Varr R R 1, 63 apertio, *the solemn opening of a temple*, Serv ad Verg A 4, 301

* **ăperto**, āre, *v freq* [id.], *to lay bare* · Quaeso, cur apertas brachium? Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 12

* **ăpertor**, ōris, *m* [id.], *he that opens, begins* (cf aperio, II A.) baptismi, Tert adv Marc 2, 3

ăpertum, i, *n*, v aperio

ăpertūra, ae, *f* [aperio] (only post Aug) **I.** *An opening* (abstr), Vitr 4, 6 *fin*, Dig 28, 5, 3 — **II.** *An opening* (concr), *aperture, a hole*, Vitr 5, 5, so id. 10, 9, Vulg Amos, 4, 3, 9 11

ăpertus, a, um, *P a*, from aperio

ăpex, icis, *m* [etym acc to Serv ad Verg A. 10, 270, and Paul ex Fest p 18 Müll, from apo, to join to, whence aptus, cf Van. Etym p 33], *the extreme end of a thing, the point, summit, top* (syn cacumen, summa, fastigium, culmen vertex), hence, **I.** Lit, *the small rod at the top of the flamen's cap, wound round with wool*, Serv ad Verg A. 2, 683, 10, 270 — Hence, **II.** Transf **A.** (As pars pro toto) *The conical cap of the flamen, ornamented with this rod* QVEI APICEM. INSIGNE DIALIS FLAMINIS GESISTEI, Epitaph Scip Grotef. 2, 299 apicem dialem, Liv 6, 41 apex e capite prolapsus, Val. Max 1, 1, n 4 — Hence, of the *priesthood* itself homo honestus non apice insignis, Sen. ap Lact 17, 6 — **B.** *Any hat* or *helmet, a crown* ab aquila Tarquinio apicem impositum putent, Cic. Leg 1, 1 regum apices, Hor C 3, 21, 20 ardet apex capiti, Verg A. 10, 270, 2, 683 — Of birds, *the crest*, Plin. 11, 37, 44, § 121 — **C.** *A projecting point* or *summit* **1.** Lit., of trees lauri, Verg A 7, 66 — Of a headland sublimis, Juv 12, 72 montis apex, Sil. 12, 709, so Vulg Judith, 7, 3 — Of the point of a sickle, Col 4, 25 1 — Of the summit of a flame, Ov M 10, 279 et saep — **2.** Trop, *the highest ornament* or *honor, the crown of a thing* apex est senectutis auctoritas, Cic Sen 17, 60 hinc apicem Fortuna sustulit, hic posuisse gaudet, Hor C 1, 34, 14 — **D. 1.** In gram, *the long mark over a vowel*, Quint 1, 7, 2, 1, 4, 10, 1, 5, 23, Victor p 2469 P — Hence, trop nullum apicem quaestionis praetermittere, Arn 3 *init* — **2.** *The forms* or *outlines of the letters* litterarum apices, Gell 13, 30, 10, 17, 9, 12 — Hence (per synecdochen), **E.** *A letter* or *any other writing* apicum oblator, Sid. Ep 6, 8 Augusti apices i e *rescripts*, Cod Just 2 8 6 *fin* — **F.** Of the point or apex of a Hebrew letter, put fig for *the least particle, tittle* (eccl Lat Gr η κεραια) iota unum aut unus apex non praeteribit a lege, Vulg Matt 5, 18, ib Luc 16, 17

ăpexăbo, ōnis, *m* [apex], *a kind of sausage* (perh only in the two foll examples), Varr L L 5, § 111 Müll, Arn. 7, p 229

† **ăphăca**, ae, *f*, = αφακη **I.** *A kind of pulse, field* or *chick pea* Lathyrus aphaca, Linn; Plin 27, 5, 21, § 38 — **II.** *A wild plant, the common dandelion* Leontodon taraxacum, Linn; Plin 21, 15, 52, § 89

Ăphaca, ae, *f*, = Ἀφαια, *an epithet of Britomartis* (q v), Verg Cir 303, ubi v Wagner

† **ăphaerēma**, ătis, *n*, = ἀφαιρεμα, *a coarse kind of grits*, Plin 18, 11, 29, § 2.

† **ăphaerĕsis**, is, *f*, = αφαιρεσις, a gram fig, *the dropping of a letter* or *syllable at the beginning of a word* (e g ruere for eruere, temnere for contemnere etc), Prob p 1438 P, Don p 1772 ib, Charis p 248 ib; Serv ad Verg A. 1, 546, 1, 669 al

Ăphăreus (trisyl.), ĕi, *m*, = Ἀφαρευς **I.** *A king of the Messenians*, hence his sons Lynceus and Idas are called Ăphăreia proles, Ov M 8, 304 — **II.** *A centaur*, Ov M 12, 341 sq

ăphē, v haphe

Ăphēsās, antos, *m*, = Ἀφεσας, *a mountain in Peloponnesus, near Nemea* now Fouka, Stat Th 3, 460 (in Plin 4, 5, 9, § 17, called Apesantus, Jan)

Ăphidnae, ārum *f*, = Ἀφιδναι, *a small place in Attica* Sen Hippol 24 — In *sing* Aphidna, Ov F 5, 708, cf Mann. Gr p 335

† **ăphractus**, i, *f.*, or **ăphractum**, i, *n.*, = ἄφρακτος (uncovered, sc. ναῦς, hence), *a long vessel without a deck* (in pure Latin, navis aperta; only in Cic.): Navigavimus tardius propter aphractorum Rhodiorum imbecillitatem, Cic. Att. 5, 13, 1: detraxit viginti ipsos dies aphractus Rhodiorum, id. ib. 6, 8, 4: aphracta Rhodiorum habebam, id. ib. 5, 11, 4; so id. ib. 5, 12, 1.

† **ăphrōdes**, *adj. comm.*, = ἀφρώδης, *foamy, like foam:* mecon, *a wild poppy*, Plin. 27, 12, 93, § 119; cf. App. Herb. 53 (in Plin. 20, 19, 79, § 207, called aphron).

† **Ăphrŏdīsĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, = Ἀφροδίσια, *a festival of Venus*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 62; 1, 2, 44.

† **ăphrŏdīsĭăcē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἀφροδισιακή, *a precious stone of a reddish-white color, unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 148.

1. Ăphrŏdīsĭăs, ădis, *f.*, = Ἀφροδισιάς. **I.** *A region in Asiatic Æolis*, Liv. 37, 21; Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122.—**II.** *A town and promontory in Caria, on the Mæander*, now *Geira*, Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 104.—**III.** *An island near Gades*, Plin. 4, 22, 36, § 120.—**IV.** *An island in the Persian Gulf*, now *Kaish*, Plin. 6, 25, 28, § 111.

2. ăphrŏdīsĭas = acorus, q. v.; perh. *sweet-flag, calamus*, App. Herb. 6.

Ăphrŏdīsĭum, ii, *n.*, = Ἀφροδίσιον. **I.** *A town on the coast of Latium, in the province of Lavinium, with a renowned temple of Venus, which was destroyed as early as the time of Pliny*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 57; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 617; Müll. Roms Camp. 2, 271.—**II. Ăphrŏdīsĭum** promontorium, *a promontory in Thessaly*, Plin. 31, 2, 7, § 10.—**III. Ăphrŏdīsĭum** flumen, *a river in Caria*, Plin. 31, 2, 7, § 10.

ăphron, v. aphrodes.

† **ăphrŏnĭtrum**, i, *n.*, = ἀφρόνιτρον, *the efflorescence of saltpetre*, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 3; Mart. 14, 58.

† **aphthae**, ārum, *f.*, = ἄφθαι, *an eruption in the mouth, the thrush*, Marc. Emp. 11 (in Cels. 6, 11, written as Greek).

ăphȳa, ae, or **-ē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἀφύη, *a small fish*, usu. called apua, acc. to some the *anchovy*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145; cf. id. 31, 8, 44, § 95.

Ăpĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀπία, *an old name of the Peloponnesus*, Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 9 (v. aqua *init.*).

ăpĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* [apium], *of* or *relating to parsley, similar to parsley:* brassica, Cato ap. Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 136 Jan; cf. Cato, R. R. 157, 2 (others read in the first passage *apianam*, in the latter *apia*).

ăpĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [apis], *belonging to bees, of bees.* **I.** *Adj.*, uva, loved by bees, *the muscatel*, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 3; cf. Col. 12, 39, 3; so, vitis, id. 3, 2, 17: vinum, id. 12, 47, 6.—**II.** *Subst.:* **ăpĭāna**, ae, *f.* (sc. herba), *chamomile*, App. Herb. 23.

ăpĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *relating to bees;* only *subst.*, **I. ăpĭārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a bee-keeper*, Plin. 21, 10, 31, § 56.—**II. ăpĭārĭum**, ii, *n.*, *a bee-house, beehive* (prob. first introd. by Columella into the written lang.; cf. Gell. 2, 20, 8), Col. 9, 5, 1; so id. 9, 3, 4; 9, 5, 6; 9, 7, 1; 9, 12, 4 al.

ăpĭastellum, i, *n.* **I.** *The plant* batrachion or herba scelerata, App. Herb. 8.—**II.** *The plant* bryonia, App. Herb. 66.

‡ **ăpĭastra**, ae, *f.* [apis], *a bird that lies in wait for bees, a bee-eater*, commonly called merops (for apiaster or merops apiaster, Linn.), Serv. ad Verg. G. 4, 14.

ăpĭastrum, i, *n.* [id.]. **I.** *Wild-parsley:* Selinum palustre, Linn.; Plin. 21, 12, 41, § 70; cf. Col. 9, 8, 12.—**II.** *Balm, a plant of which bees are fond:* melissophyllon, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 10; Plin. 21, 9, 29, § 53.

ăpĭātus, a, um [apium]. **I.** *Boiled with parsley:* aqua, Theod. Prisc. 2, 2.—**II.** *Like a parsley-leaf, crisped:* mensa, Plin. 13, 15, 30, § 96.

† **ăpĭca**, ae, *f.* (sc. ovis) [perh. ἀπεικώς, unfit, unnatural], *a sheep that has no wool on the belly*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 3; Plin. 8, 48, 75, § 198; Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.

* **ăpĭcātus**, a, um, *Part.*, as if from apico [apex], *adorned with the priest's cap:* Dialis, Ov. F. 3, 397.

1. ăpĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [apis], *sought by bees, liked by bees;* hence, *sweet, dainty*, = apianus, q. v.: uvae, Cato, R. R. 24, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 58; Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 46; Macr. S. 2, 16.—Hence, **ăpĭcium**, i, *n.*, sc. vinum, Cato, R. R. 6, 5; 7, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 25.

2. Ăpĭcĭus, ii, *m.* **I. A.** *A notorious epicure under Augustus and Tiberius*, Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 133; cf. Tac. A. 4, 1.—Hence, **B.** *The title of a Latin book on cookery, yet extant, in ten books*, whose author is unknown, v. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 521; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 278, 4.—**II.** Deriv.: **Ăpĭcĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Apicius:* coctura, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 143: patina, Apic. 4, 2: condimenta, Tert. Anim. 33.

ăpĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [apis], *a little bee*, * Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 10; Plin. 7, 21, 21, § 85; Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 8 Mai.

‡ **ăpĭcŭlum:** filum, quo flamines velatum apicem gerunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll.; cf. apex, I.

Ăpĭdănus, i, *m.*, = Ἀπιδανός, *a river in Thessaly, which, uniting with the Enipeus, flows into the Peneus*, now *Fersaliti*, Ov. M. 1, 580; 7, 228; Luc. 6, 373; Val. Fl. 1, 357.

Ăpīna, ae, *f.*, *a poor and small town in Apulia*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 144.—Hence, in the *plur.:* **ăpīnae**, prov. (as tricae, q. v.), *trifles, worthless things:* apinae tricaeque, Mart. 14, 1, 7; 1, 113, 2 (some regard this form as from ἀφανής, obscure, of no account).

ăpĭo, v. apo.

Apiŏlae, v. Appiolae.

1. ăpis or **-es**, is, *f.* (*nom. sing.* apis, Ov. M. 13, 928; Petr. Fragm. 32, 7; Col. 9, 3, 2; 9, 12, 1.—The form apes is given in Prisc. p. 613 and 703 P., and Prob. 1470 ib. as the prevailing one, to which the *dim.* apicula is no objection, since fides also has fidicula.—The *gen. plur.* varies between -ium and -um. The form apium is found, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 14; Liv. 4, 33, 4; 27, 23, 3; 38, 46, 5; Col. 9, 3, 3; 9, 9, 1 al.; Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 158; 11, 7, 7, § 7; 11, 11, 11, § 27; 11, 16, 16, § 46; 17, 27, 44, § 255 al.; Just. 13, 7, 10; Ov. M. 15, 383; Juv. 13, 68: the form apum, Liv. 21, 46, 2; 24, 10, 11; Col. 8, 1, 4; 9, 2, 2; Pall. Apr. 8, 2; id. Jun. 7, 1; Aug. 7. Of the seven examples in Cicero, Ac. 2, 17, 54; 2, 38, 120; Div. 1, 33, 73; Sen. 15, 54; Off. 1, 44, 157; Har. Resp. 12, 25 *bis*, the form apium is quite certain or has preponderating MS. authority) [kindred with old Germ. Bia, Imbi; Germ. Biene, Imme; Engl. bee], *a bee:* apis aculeus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: sicut apes solent persequi, Vulg. Deut. 1, 44: examen apium, *a swarm of*, Cic. Har. Resp. 12, 25: examen apum, Liv. 24, 10, 11, and Vulg. Jud. 14, 8: apes leves, Tib. 2, 1, 49; so Verg. G. 4, 54: florilegae, Ov. M. 15, 366: melliferae, id. ib. 15, 387: parcae, *frugal*, Verg. G. 1, 4: apis sedula, *the busy bee*, Ov. M. 13, 298 (cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 21): apum reges (their sovereign being regarded by the ancients as a male), Col. 9, 10, 1; so Verg. G. 4, 68 et saep.: Attica apis, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 30: fingunt favos, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157: confingunt favos, Plin. 11, 5, 4, § 11: condunt examina, Verg. G. 2, 452: exeunt ad opera, Plin. 11, 6, 5, § 14: insidunt floribus, Verg. A. 6, 708: tulit collectos femine flores, Ov. M. 13, 928: mellificant, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 59: mella faciunt, id. ib.: strident, Verg. G. 4, 556.—Their habits are described in Varr. R. R. 3, 16 sqq.; Verg. G. 4, 1 sqq.; Col. 9, 2 sqq.; Plin. 11, 5 sqq.; Pall. 1, 37 sqq. al.

2. Āpis, is (*abl.* Apide, Paul. Nol. 85), *m.*, = Ἆπις, *the ox worshipped as a god by the Egyptians, Apis*, Plin. 8, 46, 71, § 184 sqq.; Ov. Am. 2, 13, 14.

3. Apis vicus, *a harbor in Lake Mæotis*, Plin. 5, 6, 6, § 39.

ăpiscor, aptus, 3, *v. dep.* [apo] (class., but more rare than the compd. adipiscor; in the post-Aug. per. most freq. in Tac.), orig., *to reach after* something, *in order to take, seize,* or *get possession of* it (syn.: peto, sequor, adquiro, attingo); hence, in gen., **I.** *To pursue* (*with effort, zeal*, etc.): sine me hominem apisci, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 3.—And as the result of the pursuit, **II.** *To take, seize upon:* etenim nullo cessabant tempore apisci Ex aliis alios avidi contagia morbi, Lucr. 6, 1235.—**III.** *To reach, attain to, get, gain, acquire* (*by effort, trouble*, etc.; cf. adipiscor), both lit. and trop.: quod ego objectans vitam bellando aptus sum, Pac. ap. Non. p. 234, 25: hereditatem, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 8: cupere aliquid apisci, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 74, 30; so id. ib. p. 74, 23: aliquem, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 68, 25: maris apiscendi causā, Cic. Att. 8, 14 *fin.:* laudem, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5 *fin.:* aliquid animus praegestit apisci, Cat. 64, 145: spes apiscendi summi honoris, Liv. 4, 3: jus, Tac. A. 6, 3: summa apiscendi libido, id. ib. 4, 1: qui id flaminum apisceretur, id. ib. 4, 16: apiscendae potentiae properi, id. ib. 4, 59: cujus (artis) apiscendae otium habuit, id. ib. 6, 26 al.—Once in Tacitus with *gen.* like the Gr. τυγχάνειν τινός: dominationis, A. 6, 45.—Poet., *to reach something in mind*, i. e. *to perceive, understand:* Nec ratione animi quam quisquam possit apisci, Lucr. 1, 448.

☞ Apiscendus, *pass.*, Manil. 3, 145; Tac. A. 3, 31; 13, 20 al.; cf. adipiscor.

ăpium, ii, *n.* [apis], *parsley*, esp. liked by bees; an umbelliferous plant of several species (mountain-parsley, celery, etc.), Plin. 19, 8, 37, § 123 sq. The leaves of one species (water-parsley, our celery, the Apium graveolens, Linn.), were often used by the ancients for garlands, on account of their strong fragrance, Verg. E. 6, 68 Voss., esp. in drinking-bouts: vivax, *that long remains green*, Hor. C. 1, 36, 16; so id. ib. 2, 7, 24; 4, 11, 3 (cf. Theoc. 3, 23); and, among the Greeks, given as a prize to the victors in the Isthmian and Nemean games, Juv. 8, 226; cf. Plin. 19, 8, 46, § 158; Juv. 8, 226; Hyg. Fab. 74.

† **aplănēs**, *adj.*, = ἀπλανής, *not moving about, standing firm*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 9 and 11.

aplŭda (appl-), ae, *f.* [prob. from a and pludo or plaudo, that which is beaten off]. **I.** *Chaff*, Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 99: non hercle apluda est hodie quam tu nequior, Naev. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 10 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 23 Rib.).—**II.** *Bran:* apludam edit, Auct. ap. Gell. 11, 7, 3 sq.; cf. Non. p. 69.—**III.** Acc. to some, *a kind of drink:* Sunt qui apludam sorbitionis liquidissimum putent genus, Paul. ex Fest. l. l.

ăplustre, is, *n.* (*abl.* aplustri, Prisc. p. 769 P.; *nom. plur.* aplustra, Lucr. 2, 555, and Cic. ap. Prisc. p. 769 P.; *dat.* heterocl. aplustris, Lucr. 4, 437), = ἄφλαστον, *the curved stern of a ship, with its ornaments* (*ribbons, streamers, and little flags upon a pole*): fluitantia quaerere aplustra, Cic. Arat. ap. Prisc. l. l. (Orell. IV. 2, p. 522): fulgent aplustria, Caes. Germ. Arat. ap. Prisc. l. l. (v. 345 Orell.); Luc. 3, 586; 3, 672: torquet aplustribus ignes, Sil. 14, 422; 10, 324 Drak.: bellorum exuviae, lorica et buccula victaeque triremis aplustre humanis majora bonis creduntur, Juv. 10, 136, ubi v. Rupert and Mayor.

† **aplysiae**, ārum, *f.*, = ἀπλυσίαι, *an inferior kind of sponge*, Plin. 9, 45, 69, § 150.

ăpo (or **ăpio**, Isid. Orig. 19, 30), ĕre, *v. a.* [cf.: ἅπτω, apiscor, apex]. **I. A.** *To fasten, attach, join, bind, tie to* (syn.: ligo, adligo, jungo, conjungo, recto): comprehendere antiqui vinculo apere dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. apex, p. 18 Müll.; cf. apex; used only in *part. perf. pass.* aptus (the *P. a.* v. infra): uteri terrae radicibus apti, *fastened to the earth*, Lucr. 5, 808 (Lachm., *terram* and apti=adepti): bracchia validis ex apta lacertis, *united with the strong shoulders*, id. 4, 829: gladium e lacunari setā equinā aptum demitti jussit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: linguam vinclis de pectore imo aptis moveri, Gell. 1, 15.—**B.** Trop.: ex aliquā re (like pendere ex aliquā re), *depending upon, arising from* (so only in Cic.): rerum causae aliae ex aliis aptae et necessitate nexae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 25, 70: honestum, ex quo aptum est officium, id. Off. 1, 18, 60; id. Fin. 2, 14, 47: ex quā re (sc. virtute) una vita omnis apta sit, id. Ac. 2, 10, 31: causa ex aeternis causis apta, id. Fat. 15, 34: cui viro ex se apta sunt omnia, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 12, 36 (as transl. of Plat. Menex. p. 302: Ὅτῳ γὰρ ἀνδρὶ εἰς ἑαυτὸν ἀνήρτηται πάντα, etc.); cf. id. Fam. 5, 13.—Once also with pendere: non ex verbis aptum pendere jus, Cic. Caecin. 18.—Also without ex: vitā modicā et aptā virtute perfrui, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 56: rudentibus apta fortuna, id. Tusc. 5, 14,

40 —**II. A.** *Joined, bound,* or *tied together, connected*: aptum conexum et colligatum significat, Non p 234, 32 (so most freq in Lucr): conjugio corporis atque animae consistimus uniter apti, Lucr 3, 846; 5, 555; 5, 558: genus … validis aptum per viscera nervis, *bound together by the strong band of the sinews*, id 5, 928: quae me morare queam inter se singlariter apta, id. 6, 1067 al: facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata conectere, Cic Or 71, 235: quâ ex conjunctione caelum ita aptum est, ut, etc, id. Tim 5: qui tam certos caeli motus, tamque omnia inter se conexa et apta viderit, id N D 2, 38, 97; Gell 6, 2 —**B.** Trop: omnia inter se apta et conexa, Cic Fin 4 19, 53: apta inter se et cohaerentia, id N D 3, 1, 4: efficiatur aptum illud, quod fuerit antea diffluens ac solutum, id Or 70, 233 —Poet, with *abl.*, *endowed, furnished,* or *ornamented with something*: fides alma, apta pinnis, *furnished with wings, winged*, Enn ap Cic Off 3, 29, 105: stellis fulgentibus apta caeli domus, *the abode of heaven studded with glittering stars*, Lucr 6, 357 (cf id 5, 1205 stellis micantibus aethera fixum), imitated by Verg: caelum stellis fulgentibus aptum, Verg A 11, 202, and axis stellis ardentibus aptus, id ib 4, 482: veste signis ingentibus apta, Lucr 5, 1428: magis apta figura, id. 2, 814: lucus opacus teneris fruticibus aptus, Varr ap Non p 235, 9: Tyrio prodeat apta sinu, Tib 1, 9, 70 —Hence, **III. aptus**, a, um, *P a*, pr, *fitted* to something; hence, *suited, suitable, proper, apposite, fit, appropriate, adapted, conformable to* (cf accommodatus and appositus, 2) **A.** Ingen: aptus is, qui convenienter alicui junctus est, Paul ex Fest s v apex, p 18 Müll (so most freq after the Cic per), constr with *ad* or *dat*, of persons always with *dat* (α) With *ad*: ossa habent commissuras ad stabilitatem aptas, Cic. N D 2, 55, 139: in pulmonibus inest raritas quaedam ad hauriendum spiritum aptissima, id ib 2, 55, 136: locus ad insidias aptior, id Mil 20: calcei habiles et apti ad pedem, id. de Or 1, 54, 231: castra ad bellum ducendum aptissima, Caes B C 2, 37; so Vulg 1 Par 7, 40; ib 2 Par 26, 13: aptum ad proelium, ib 1 Reg 14, 52: fornices in muro erant apti ad excurrendum, Liv 36, 23, 3 al —(β) With *dat*: non omnia rebus sunt omnibus apta, Lucr 6, 961: aliis alias animantibus aptas Res, id 6, 773: initia apta et accommodata naturae, Cic. Fin 4, 17, 46: quod verum, simplex sincerumque sit, id esse naturae hominis aptissimum, id Off 1, 4, 13: haec genera dicendi aptiora sunt adulescentibus, id Brut 95, 223; so id ib 62, 326; id Tusc 1, 36, 87; id Or 22, 1 al: quod aetati tuae esset aptissimum, id Off 1, 2, 4; so Nep Att 16, 1: apta dies sacrificio, Liv 1, 45: venti aptiores Romanae quam suae classi, id 25, 37 al: notavi portus puppibus aptos, Ov M 3, 596; 4, 160: armis apta magis tellus, Prop 4, 22, 19: aptum equis Argos, Hor C 1, 7, 9: apta vinculo conjugali, Vulg Ruth, 1, 12; ib Luc 9, 62: aptus amicis, Hor S 2, 5 43 et saep — Other constrr (γ) With *in* (cf Rudd II p 96, n 60): in quod (genus pugnae) minime apti sunt, Liv 38, 21: formas deus aptus in omnes, *apt for, easily changed into*, Ov M 14, 765: in ceteros apta usus, Vulg Deut 20, 20: vasa apta in interitum ib Rom 9, 22 —(δ) With *qui* (cf Zumpt, § 568): nulla videbatur aptior persona, quae de illâ aetate loqueretur, Cic Am 1, 4: est mihi, quae lanas molliat, apta manus, Ov H 3, 70 —(ε) Poet, with *inf*: (Circe) apta cantu veteres mutare figuras, Tib 4, 1, 63: aetas mollis et apta regi, Ov A A 1 10 —Esp freq, (ζ) *Absol*, Sall H Frgm ap Non p 235, 16: amor, Prop 4, 22, 42: saltus, Ov M 2, 498: ars Tib 1, 7, 60: apta oscula, Tib 1, 4, 54; Ov H 15, 132: lar aptus, *an extensive, satisfying possession*, Hor C 1, 12, 43 — So in prose: aptus exercitus, *an army good in fight, ready for battle*, Liv 10, 25: tempus aptum, *the right time*, id 35, 19; so Vulg Eccli 20, 6 al —**B.** Esp, in rhet., of the fitness, appropriateness of discourse: quid aptum sit, hoc est quid maxime decens in oratione Cic de Or 3, 55, 210; so apta oratio, which has the appropriate rhet. fulness and periodic rounding: numerosa et apta oratio id Or 50 168; cf id ib 50, 70; so id. Brut 17, 68: Thucydides verbis aptus et pressus, *exact and brief in expression*, id. de Or 2, 13, 56 —Hence, **apte**, *adv*, *closely, fitly, suitably, nicely, rightly* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Absol*: atque ita apte cohaeret (mundi corpus), ut etc., Cic Tim 5: altera est nexa cum superiore et inde apteque pendens, id. ap Non p 235, 18: capiti apte reponere, Liv 1, 34, 8 —**B.** With *ad*: apte convenire ad pedem, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 46 —*Sup*, **C.** With *inter*: ut inter se quam aptissime cohaereant extrema (verba) cum primis etc, Cic Or 44, 149 —**II.** Trop, *fitly, suitably, properly, duly, rightly* **A.** *Absol*: facile judicabimus, quid eorum apte fiat, Cic Off 1, 41, 146: quod est oratoris proprium, apte, distincte, ornate dicere, id. ib 1, 1, 2: apte et quiete ferre, id. ib 4, 17, 38: non equite apte locato, Liv 4, 37, 8: Qui doceant, apte quid tibi possit emi, Ov Am 1, 8, 88. nec aliter imperium apte regi potest, Curt 8, 8, 13: floribus compositis apte et utiliter, Plin 11, 16, 16, § 46 —*Comp*: qualia aptius suis referentur locis, Plin 2, 62, 62, § 153: Aptius haec puero, quam tibi, dona dabis, Mart 13, 26 —**B.** With *dat*: si quid exierit numeris aptius, Quint 10, 12, 26 —*Sup*: seruntur Parilibus tamen aptissime, Plin 19, 3, 24 § 69 —**C.** With *ad* (ut) ad rerum dignitatem apte et quasi decore (loquamur), Cic. de Or 1, 32, 144: spolia ducis hostium caesi suspensa fabricato ad id apte ferculo gerens, Liv 1, 10, 5

† **ăpŏcălypsis**, is, *f*, = ἀποκάλυψις, *a disclosing, revelation* (eccl Lat): apocalypsim habet, Vulg 1 Cor 14, 26: apocalypsis Jesu Christi, ib Apoc. 1, 1: Joannis, *the Revelation, the Apocalypse*, Tert adv Marc 4, 5

† **ăpŏcartĕrēsis**, is, *f*, = ἀποκαρτέρησις, *a voluntary starvation*, Tert Apol 46 (in Quint 8, 5, 23, written as Greek, Halm, cf Cic Tusc 1, 34, 84)

† **ăpŏcătastăsis**, is, *f*, = ἀποκατάστασις, *a restoring to a former position*, in astronomy, *the return of the stars to their position of the preceding year*, App Ascl 84, 6 Elm (in Col 3, 6, 4, written as Greek)

† **ăpŏcătastăticus**, a, um, *adj*, = ἀποκαταστατικός, *returning*: Mars *to the position of the previous year* (cf apocatastasis), Sid Ep 8, 11.

† **ăpŏchă**, ae, *f*, = ἀποχή, *the receipt of a creditor acknowledging the payment of a debt*: apocha non alias contingit quam si pecunia soluta sit, *there is no receipt till the money is paid*, Dig 46, 4, 19; 47, 2, 27, 12, 6 67, § 3

† **Apoclēti**, orum, *m*, = ἀπόκλητοι (selected), among the Ætolians, *the members of the smaller council, a select committee*, Liv 35, 34; 36, 28

† **ăpŏcŏlŏcyntōsis**, is, *f*, = ἀποκολοκύντωσις, *the Metamorphosis into a Pumpkin*, the title of an insipid lampoon written by the philosopher Seneca upon Claudius Cæsar who acc to this title, instead of being transformed to a god, is changed to a pumpkin, cf Bähr, Lit. Gesch. pp 469 and 470, Teuffel Rom Lit § 284, 7

† **ăpŏcŏpē**, es, *f*, = ἀποκοπή in grammar, *the dropping of a letter* or *syllable at the end of a word* (e g bonu' for bonus, do for domo), Prob p 1438 P; Don p 1772 P; Charis p 248 P; Victor p 2499 P; cf Wagn ad Verg Cat 2

ăpŏcrĭsĭārius or **ăpŏcrĭsārius**, ii, *m* [ἀποκρίνομαι, to answer, ἀπόκρισις, an answer] (late Lat), *a delegate, deputy, who performs a duty in the place of another*, esp *of a high Church officer, called also responsalis*, Julian Epit. 6, 26; cf Just Nov 6, 2; Hon. Aug G Anim. 1, 185

† **ăpŏcrўphus**, a, um, *adj*, = ἀπόκρυφος (eccl t = spurious or uncanonical): libri, in the Church fathers, *the apocryphal books incorporated with the Bible.*

† **ăpŏcўnon**, i, *n*, = ἀπόκυνον (dog's bane) **I.** *A little bone in the left side of the venomous frog*, Plin 32, 5, 8 § 51 —**II.** *A plant, dog's bane*: Aconitum lycoctonum, Linn, Plin 24 11, 56, § 98

ăpŏdes, v apus.

† **ăpŏdicticus**, a um, *adj*, = ἀποδεικτικός, *proving clearly demonstrative*: argumentum, Gell 17, 5, 3

† **ăpŏdixis**, is, *f*, = ἀπόδειξις, *a conclusive proof, demonstration*, = evidens probatio, Quint. 5 10, 7; Petr 132, 10; Gell 17, 5, 5 (in Quint. 5, 10, 7 al, written as Greek)

ăpŏdŏsis, is, *f*, = ἀπόδοσις, *a subsequent proposition*, or *a clause which refers to one preceding* (protasis), *by which it is explained*, cf Don. ad Ter And 1, 5, 44.

Apŏdŏti, orum, *m*, *a people in Ætolia*, Liv 32, 34, 4

† **ăpŏdўtērium**, ii, *n*, = ἀποδυτήριον, *the undressing room in a bathing house*, *Cic ad Q Fr 3, 1, 1; Plin. Ep 5, 6; Inscr Orell. 3278

† **ăpŏgēus**, a, um, *adj*, = ἀπόγαιος, *that comes from the land*: venti, Plin 2, 43, 44, § 114

† **ăpŏgrăphon**, i, *n*, = ἀπόγραφον, *a transcript, a copy*: tabulae exemplar, quod apographon vocant, Plin 35, 11 40, § 125 (in Cic Att 12, 52, 3, written as Greek)

† **ăpŏlactizo**, are, *v a*, = ἀπολακτίζω, *to thrust from one with the foot*, hence *to spurn, scorn*: apolactizo inimicos omnis, *Plaut Ep 5, 2 13

† **ăpŏlectus**, i, *m*, = ἀπόλεκτος (picked out) **I.** *A kind of tunny fish when not a year old*, Plin 32, 11, 53, § 150 —**II.** Apolecti, *pieces for salting, cut from the tunny fish of that age* (pelamis), Plin 9, 15, 18, § 48

Apollĭnar, aris, *n* [instead of Apollinal from Apollo like Frutinal Supercal, Fagutal, etc], *a temple dedicated to Apollo*, Liv 3, 63 7, where Weissenb reads *Apollinarem*, v Apollinaris

* **ăpollĭnārĭa**, ae, *f*, *the plant commonly called* strychnos, App Herb 74

Apollĭnāris, e, *adj* [Apollo], *belonging* or *sacred to Apollo, of Apollo* **I.** *Adj*: laurea, Hor C 4 2 9: Apollinarem (aedem), Liv 3, 63, 7 Weissenb —Hence, Ludi Apollinares, *the games celebrated in honor of Apollo, annually, on the 5th of July*, Liv 25, 12; 27, 23; Cic Att 2 19; id Phil 10, 3; Plin 35, 10, 36, § 19 al —**II.** *Subst* **A. ăpollĭnāris**, is, *f* (sc herba), *the herb commonly called hyoscyamus*, Plin 26 14, 87, § 140 —**B.** *A species of solanum*, App Herb 22

Apollĭnĕus, a, um, *adj* [id], *relating* or *belonging to Apollo* (only poet): urbs, i e *Delos, where Apollo was born and specially honored*, Ov M 13 631: proles, i e *Æsculapius* id ib 15, 533: mater, i e *Latona*, Stat Th 11 12: vates, i e *Orpheus*, Ov M 11, 8: ars, both *the art of soothsaying*, id Ib 264, and *that of healing*, id. Tr 3, 3, 10: cantus id M 11, 155 et saep

Ăpollo, inis (earlier **Ăpello**, like hemo for homo, Paul ex Fest p 22 Müll; gen APOLONES Inscr Orell 1433, like salutes v salus; *dat* APOLLONI, Corp Inscr III 567; APOLENEI, ib I 167; APOLONE, Inscr Ritschl, Epigr Suppl 3, p 3; *abl* APOLONE, the *gen* Apollonis etc, is often found in MSS, as in Cic Tusc 1, 47, 114, and even Apollōnis is found in Plaut Men 5, 2 119, Neue Formenl I p 165), *m*, = Ἀπόλλων, *Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona, twin brother of Diana, and god of the sun* On account of his *omniscience, god of divination*, *on account of his lightnings* (βέλη), *god of archery* (hence represented with quiver and dart), *and of the pestilence caused by heat*, but, since his priests were the first physicians also *god of the healing art*, and since he communicated oracles in verse, *god of poetry and music presiding over the Muses*, etc., cf Hor C S 61 sq. In more ancient times, represented as a protecting deity, by a conical pillar in the streets and highways (Apollo Agyieus, v Agyieus and Müll Denkm 2): In the class period of the arts, represented with weapons, the cithara, a crown of laurel, etc, with hair commonly flowing down upon his neck but sometimes collected together and fastened up (ἀκερσεκόμης) as a blooming youth (μειράκιον), cf Müll Archaeol §§ 359 and 360: The laurel tree was sacred to him, Phaedr 3, 17, 3; Ov F 6, 91; hence, arbor Phoebi *the laurel tree*, id. ib 3, 139; cf arbor —After the battle at Actium, Augustus there consecrated a temple to Apollo, hence, Apollo Actiacus Ov M 13 715, and Actius Phoebus, Prop 5 6 67 (cf. Strabo, 10, 451, and v Actium and Acti

ue): Pythius Apollo, Naev. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5: crinitus Apollo, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89: dignos et Apolline crines, Ov. M. 3, 421: flavus Apollo, id. Am. 1, 15, 35: Apollinis nomen est Graecum, quem solem esse volunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68: Apollinem Delium, id. Verr. 1, 18, 48; Verg. A. 4, 162: Apollinem morbos depellere, Caes. B. G. 6, 17; Verg. E. 6, 73; Hor. C. 1, 7, 28: magnus Apollo, Verg. E. 3, 104: formosus, id. ib. 4, 53: pulcher, id. A. 3, 119: vates Apollo, Val. Fl. 4, 445: oraculum Apollinis, Cic. Am. 2, 7.—Hence, **II.** Esp. **A.** Apollinis urbs magna, *a town in Upper Egypt, also called* Apollonopolis, now the village *Edju*, Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 60; cf. Mann. Afr. I. 328. — **B.** Apollinis promontorium. **a.** *In Zeugitana in Africa*, a mile east of Utica, now *Cape Gobeah* or *Farina* (previously called promontorium pulchrum), Liv. 30, 24, 8; Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 23; cf. Mann. Afr. II. 293.—**b.** *In Mauretania*, Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 20.—**C.** Apollinis oppidum, *a town in the eastern part of Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 189.—**D.** Apollinis Phaestii portus, *a harbor in the territory of Locri Ozolæ*, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 7.—**E.** Apollinis Libystini fanum, *a place in Sicily*, now *Fano*. Macr. S. 1, 17.

Apollŏdōrus, i, *m.*, = Ἀπολλόδωρος. **I.** *A distinguished rhetorician, teacher of Augustus*, Suet. Aug. 89; Tac. Or. 19.—Hence, **Apollŏdōrēi**, *his pupils*, Quint. 2, 11, 2; 3, 1, 18 al.—**II.** *A distinguished grammarian of Athens, author of a work on mythology still extant*, Cic. Att. 12, 23; Macr. S. 1, 13.—**III.** *An Academic philosopher*, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 93.—**IV.** *A tyrant of Cassandrea*, Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 82.

Apollōnĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀπολλωνία. **I.** *The name of several celebrated towns.* **A.** *In Ætolia*, Liv. 28, 8, 9.—**B.** *In Crete*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59.—**C.** *In Thrace, on the Pontus Euxinus*, Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 39; 4, 11, 18, § 42; Mel. 2, 2.—**D.** *In Macedonia*, Liv. 45, 28; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 37.—**E.** *In Illyria*, Cic. Phil. 11, 11; Caes. B. C. 3, 12; Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145.—**F.** *In Cyrenaica*, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 31; Mel. 1, 8 al.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Apollōnĭātes**, ae, *a native of Apollonia* (in Crete): Diogenes Apolloniates, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29.—*Plur.:* **Apollōnĭātae**, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Apollonia* (in Caria), Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 109; in Illyria, Cic. Pis. 35, 86; Liv. 33, 3, 10; Plin. 2, 106, 110, § 238.—**B. Apollōnĭātes**, ium, *plur. m.*, *the inhabitants of Apollonia* (in Illyria), Caes. B. C. 3, 12; Liv. 24, 40, 10; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 100.—**C. Apollōnĭensis**, e, *adj.*, *belonging to Apollonia, Apollonian:* civitas (in Sicily), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43.—*Plur.:* **Apollōnĭenses**, ium, *m.*, *its inhabitants*, Just. 9, 2.—**D. Apollōnĭātĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: bitumen, *dug in the neighborhood of Apollonia* (in Epirus), Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 178.

Apollōnĭdenses, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Apollonis in Lydia* (*between Pergamus and Sardes*), Cic. Fl. 29; Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 126; Tac. A. 2, 47.

Apollōnĭdes, ae, *m.* **I.** *A ruler of Chios in the time of Alexander the Great*, Curt. 4, 5.—**II.** *A famous Greek graver*, Plin. 37, 1, 4, § 8.—**III.** *A writer in the time of Tiberius*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 17.

Apollōnĭus, ii, *m.*, = Ἀπολλώνιος, *a distinguished rhetorician in Rhodes*, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 126; Suet. Caes. 4.

† **ăpŏlŏgātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [from ἀπόλογος, with the Lat. ending, -atio], *a narration in the manner of Æsop*, Quint. 5, 11, 20.

† **Ăpŏlŏgētĭcus**, i, *m.*, = ἀπολογητικός (suitable for defence; sc. liber), *Apology, the title of a treatise by Tertullian in defence of Christianity.*

† **ăpŏlŏgĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ἀπολογία, *a defence, apology*, Hier. ap. Ruf. 2, 4; 2, 6 al. —Also, *the title of a work by Apuleius of Madaura;* cf. Bähr, Gesch. Röm. Lit. p. 411; Teuffel, Röm. Lit. § 362.

† **ăpŏlŏgo**, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, = ἀπολέγω, *to reject, spurn* (only once in Seneca): ipse illum apologavit, Sen. Ep. 47.

† **ăpŏlŏgus**, i, *m.*, = ἀπόλογος. **I.** *A narrative:* apologum agere, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 32; so id. ib. 4, 1, 38 and 64.—More freq. **II.** *A fable after the manner of Æsop, an apologue:* narrationes apologorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 264; so id. Inv. 1, 17; Auct. ad Her. 1, 6; Quint. 6, 3, 45; Gell. 2, 29.

Ăpŏnus, i, *m.*, = ἄπονος (pain-curing). **I.** *A warm, medicinal fountain in the vicinity of Padua*, now *Bagni d'Albano:* Patavinorum aquae calidae, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 227: Aponi fons, Suet. Tib. 14: Aponi fontes, Mart. 6, 42, 4; Cassiod. Var. 2, 39; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 91. — Hence, **II. Ăpŏnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Aponian:* tellus, Mart. 1, 62, 3: Aponinus, dub. in Vop. Firm. Sat. c. 3.

ăpŏphăsis, is, *f.*, = ἀπόφασις (denial), rhet. fig., *whereby one, as it were, answers himself*, Jul. Rufin. 8.

† **ăpŏphlegmătismos**, i, *m.*, = ἀποφλεγματισμός, *a remedy for expelling phlegm, an expectorant*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4; 2, 4.

† **ăpŏphŏrēta**, ōrum, *n.*, = ἀποφόρητα (to be borne away), *presents which guests received at table, especially at the Saturnalia, to carry home with them*, Suet. Calig. 55; id. Vesp. 19; cf. id. Aug. 75; or *which candidates distributed*, Symm. 2, 87 al.—Also, *title of the fourteenth book of the epigrams of Martial.*

† **ăpŏphygis**, is, *f.*, = ἀποφυγή; in archit., *the curve of a column at top* or *bottom, the apophyge*, Vitr. 4, 1; 4, 7.

† **ăpŏplectĭcus** or **ăpŏplectus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀποπληκτικός or ἀπόπληκτος, med. t., *apoplectic*, Firm. Math. 3, 14, n. 8; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5 al.

† **ăpŏplexĭa**, ae, or **-xis**, is, *f.*, = ἀποπληξία or ἀπόπληξις, med. t., *apoplexy;* form apoplexia, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5.—Form apoplexis, Tert. Anim. 53; Firm. Math. 3, 7, n. 8.

† **ăpŏprŏēgmĕnon**, i, *n.*, = ἀποπροηγμένον; in the philos. lang. of the Stoics, *that which is to be rejected* (opp. proegmenon): puto concedi nobis oportere, ut Graeco verbo utamur, si quando minus occurret Latinum, ne hoc ephippiis et acratophoris potius quam proëgmenis et apoproëgmenis concedatur, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 15.

† **ăpopsis**, is, *f.*, = ἄποψις (far-sight), *an eminence that furnishes an extensive view*, Fronto, Fer. Als. 3.

apor, a form of apud, q. v.

† **ăpŏrĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ἀπορία, *doubt, perplexity, embarrassment*, with the idea of confusion, disorder: aporia hominis in cogitatu illius, Vulg. Eccli. 27, 5 (in Cic. Att. 7, 21, 3 al., written as Greek).

ăpŏrĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aporior], *vacillation of mind, uncertainty, doubt*, Tert. adv. Haer. 49.

† **ăpŏrĭor**, āri, *v. dep.*, = ἀπορέω, *to be in uncertainty, to doubt, vacillate* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Isa. 59, 16; ib. Eccli. 18, 6; ib. 2 Cor. 4, 8.

† **ăposcŏpeuōn**, ontis, *m.*, = ἀποσκοπεύων (looking far off), *a painting by Antiphilus, in which a satyr is represented, with his hand shading his eyes, looking at something far off*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 138 Hard., Jan, where others read *aposcopon.*

† **ăpŏsĭōpēsis**, is, *f.*, = ἀποσιώπησις, *a breaking off in the midst of a speech*, a rhet. fig. (in pure Lat., reticentia, q. v.), Quint. 9, 2, 54 (e. g. Verg. E. 3, 9; id. A. 1, 135; Ov. H. 13, 164; 20, 51 al.).

† **ăposphrāgisma**, ătis, *n.*, = ἀποσφράγισμα, *the figure engraved upon a signet-ring*, Plin. Ep. 10, 16 *fin.*

† **ăpŏsplēnos**, i, *f.* [ἀπό-σπλήν], *rosemary*, App. Herb. 79.

† **ăpostăsĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ἀποστασία, *a departure from one's religion, apostasy*, Salv. Gub. Dei, 6, p. 128; Aug. c. Jul. 56.

† **ăpostăta**, ae, *m.*, = ἀποστάτης, *an apostate* (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Lit., Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 11; Sedul. 5, 138; Cod. Th. 16, 7, 1. —**II.** In gen., *a bad, wicked man:* qui dicit regi, apostata, Vulg. Job. 34, 18: homo apostata, vir inutilis etc., ib. Prov. 6, 12.

† **ăpostătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀποστατικός, *relating to apostasy, apostatizing*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5; Sedul. 5, 375.—*Adv.*, Cod. Just. 1, 1.

† **ăpostăto**, āre, *v. n.*, = ἀποστατέω, *to forsake one's religion, to apostatize* (eccl. Lat.): apostatare a Deo, Vulg. Eccli. 10, 14: apostatare faciunt sapientes, ib. ib. 19, 2; Cypr. Ep. 1, 2.

ăpostătrix, īcis, *f.* [apostato], *she that apostatizes* (eccl. Lat.); *adj.:* gentes, Vulg. Ezech. 2, 3.

† **ăpostēma**, ătis, *n.*, = ἀπόστημα (separation), the separation of corrupt matter into an ulcer, *an abscess, imposthume*, Plin. 30, 5, 12, § 40; 28, 15, 61, § 217.

ăpostŏlātus, ūs, *m.* [apostolus], *the office of an apostle, apostleship* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Act. 1, 25; ib. Rom. 1, 5 al.; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 20; Sid. Ep. 7, 4.

† **ăpostŏlĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀποστολικός, *relating to an apostle, apostolic* (eccl. Lat.): aetas, Tert. Praescr. adv. Haer. 32: doctrina, id. ib.—Hence, **Ăpostŏlĭci**, ōrum, *m.*, *the pupils and friends of the Apostles*, Tert. Praescr. adv. Haer. 32; *the name of a Christian sect*, Isid. 8, 5, p. 257 Lind. al.

† **ăpostŏlus**, i, *m.*, = ἀπόστολος (sent). **I.** In the jurists, *a notice sent to a higher tribunal* or *judge*, Dig. 50, 16, 106; Paul. Sent. 5, 33.—**II.** In the Vulg. and Church fathers, *an Apostle*, Vulg. Matt. 10, 2; ib. Marc. 6, 30; ib. Luc. 6, 13; ib. Joan. 13, 16; ib. Rom. 1, 1 et persaep.; Tert. Praescr. adv. Haer. 20; Prud. Ham. v. 508.

† **ăpostrŏphē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἀποστροφή (a turning away), *a rhetorical figure, when the speaker turns from the judges* or *his hearers, and addresses some other person* or *thing, an apostrophe*, Quint. 9, 2, 38; 9, 3, 24; Mart. Cap. 5, p. 171 (e. g. Cic. Lig. 3 sq.; id. Verr. 2, 1, 9 al.).

† **ăpostrŏphŏs (-phus)**, i, *f.*, = ἀπόστροφος; in gram., *a mark of elision, apostrophe*, Don. p. 1742 P.; Diom. p. 430 P.; Prisc. p. 1287 P.

† **ăpŏtĕlesma**, ătis, *n.*, = ἀποτέλεσμα (effect), *the influence of the stars upon human destiny*, Firm. Math. 8, 5, 18.

† **ăpŏthēca**, ae, *f.*, = ἀποθήκη [corrupted in Ital. to bottega, in Fr. to boutique, and in Germ. to Bude = booth, shop], *a place where things are put away, laid up, a repository, storehouse, magazine, warehouse*, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 27; so id. Vatin. 5; Dig. 33, 7, 12; esp. for wine, *a store-room* (not wine-cellar, since the ancients kept their wine in the upper part of the house), * Hor. S. 2, 5, 7; Plin. 14, 14, 16, § 49; 14, 6, § 57; Dig. 47, 2, 21; Arn. 7, p. 236; also for oil: apothecae olei, Vulg. 1 Par. 27, 28; for corn: apothecae frumenti, ib. 2 Par. 32, 28; ib. Joel, 1, 17; for armor, equipments: omnes apothecas supellectilis suae, ib. Isa. 39, 2.

ăpŏthēcārĭus, ii, *m.* [apotheca], *a warehouseman, a clerk*, Dig. 12, 58, 12, § 3.

* **ăpŏthēco**, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to lay up in a storehouse*, Ven. Ep. praef. Carm. 6, 1, 5.

† **ăpŏthĕōsis**, is, *f.*, = ἀποθέωσις, *a deification*, Tert. Apol. 34: Apotheosis Christi, *title of a poem of Prudentius;* v. Teuffel, Röm. Lit. § 430, 4.

ăpŏthĕsis, is, i. q. apophygis, q. v., Vitr. 4, 1.

Ăpoxyŏmĕnŏs, i, *m.*, = ἀποξυόμενος (se destringens, rubbing himself off, i. e. in the bath), *the name of a statue by Lysippus*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 62.

† **ăpŏzĕma**, ătis, *n.*, = ἀπόζεμα, *a decoction*, Aem. Mac. Herb. c. de Apio.

ăpozymo, āre, *v. a.* [ἀπό-ζυμόω], *to make ferment* (in pure Lat., fermento), Theod. Prisc. 119.

* **ap-pango (adp-)**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to fasten to*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.

‡ **appărāmentum (adp-)**, i, *n.* [apparo], *a preparing, preparation;* concr., *that which is prepared*, Inscr. Orell. 2332; cf. apparator.

appărātē (adp-), *adv.*, v. apparo, *P. a. fin.*

appărātĭo (adp-), ōnis, *f.* [apparo], *a preparing, preparation* (rare): adparatio popularium munerum, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56; Vitr. 2, 10. — Trop.: apparatio atque artificiosa diligentia, *preparation*, Cic. Inv. 1, 18; so Auct. ad Her. 1, 8; cf. apparatus, *P. a.* A.

‡ **appărātor (adp-)**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that prepares*, Inscr. Orell. 2325; cf. apparamentum.

appărātrix (adp-), īcis, *f.* [apparator], *she that prepares*, Hier. Ep. 18.

1. appărātus (adp-), a, um, *P a*, from apparo

2. appărātus (adp-), ūs, *m* [apparo] **I.** *A preparing, providing, preparation, getting ready*, abstr (class, but, except in Hor C 1, 38, 1, scarcely to be found in any poet) requiro omnem totius operis desig nationem atque adparatum, Cic N D 1, 8, 20 totius belli instrumentum et adpara tus, id Ac 2, 1, 3 sacrorum, id. Rep 2, 14 operum ac munitionum, Liv 21, 7 sacrifi cii, Suet Ner 56 —More freq, **II.** Meton, *a preparation, provision*, concr, *equip ment, apparatus* (*instruments, furniture, machines*, etc) **A.** In gen in reliquo Darei adparatu, *movables*, Plin 13, 1, 1, § 3, so, argenteus, id 22, 23, 47, § 99 apparatus (*military engines*) et munitiones, Nep Eum 5, 7, Caes B C 3, 41 al arma promta ex regio apparatu, Liv 5, 5 apparatus oppug nandarum urbium, id. 34, 33, so id 25, 14, 26, 47 —Also of men auxiliorum appara tus, Liv 9, 7 al —**B.** Esp, *magnificent prep aration, splendor, pomp, magnificence, state* magnifici adparatus vitaeque cultus cum elegantia et copiā, Cic Off 1, 8, 25 omitto festum diem, argento, veste, omni appara tu ornatuque virendo, id Vatin 13, id Or 25, 83, id Fam 9, 19 regio adparatu accep ti, etc, id Rep 6, 10, so Nep Paus 3, 2, so also of the pomp and parade attending public spectacles or other festive celebra tions ludorum venationumque adparatus, Cic. Off 2, 16, 55, Liv 27, 6, Suet Caes. 10 (cf apparo)

appārentĭa (adp-), ae, *f* [appareo], *a becoming visible, appearing, appearance* (only late Lat). Christi, Tert adv Marc 1, 19 —Trop, *the external appearance* bona, Firm Math 5, 8

ap-pārĕo (adp-, Ritschl, Fleck, B and K, **app-,** Lachm, Merk., Weissenb, Halm, Rib), ui, itum, 2, *v n*, *to come in sight, to appear, become visible, make one's appear ance* (class in prose and poetry) **I. A.** Lit ego adparebo domi, Plaut Capt 2, 3, 97 ille bonus vir nusquam apparet, Ter Eun 4, 3, 18, Lucr 3, 25, so id. 3, 989 rem contra speculum ponas, apparet imago, id. 4, 157 unde tandem adpares, Cic Fragm ap Prisc p 706 P, id. Fl 12 *fin* equus me cum una demersus rursus adparuit id Div 2, 68, so id Sull 2, 5 cum lux appareret (Dinter, adpeteret), Caes B G 7, 82 · de sulcis acies apparuit hastae, Ov M 3, 107 apparent rari nantes, Verg A. 1, 118, Hor C S 59 al —With *dat* anguis ille, qui Sullae adparuit immolanti, Cic Div 2, 30 *fin*, id Clu 53 Quis numquam candente dies adparuit ortu, Tib 4, 1, 65 —Once in Varro with *ad* quod adparet ad agricolas, R R 1, 40 —**B.** In gen, *to be seen, to show one's self, be in public, appear* · pro pretio facio, ut opera adpareat Mea, Plaut Ps 3, 2 60 fac sis nunc promissa adpa reant, Ter. Eun 2, 3, 20, cf id Ad 5, 9, 7 illud apparere unum, *that this only is apparent*, Lucr 1, 877; Cato, R R 2, 2 ubi merces apparet? i e illud quod pro tantā mercede didiceris, Cic Phil 2, 34 · quo stu diosus opprimitur et absconditur, eo ma gis eminet et apparet id Rosc Am 41 *fin* · Galbae orationes evanuerunt, vix jam ut appareant, id Brut 21, 82: apparet adhuc vetus inde cicatrix, Ov. M 12, 444; 2, 734 rebus angustis animosus atque fortis ap pare, Hor C 2, 10, 22 cum lamentamur, non apparere labores Nostros, *are not no ticed, considered*, id Ep 2, 1, 224, so id ib 2, 1, 250 al; Plaut Men 2, 1, 14, cf id Am 2, 2, 161 and 162 — Hence, apparens (opp latens) *visible, evident*. tympana non apparentia Obstrepuere, Ov M 4, 391 ap parentia vitia curanda sunt, Quint 12, 8, 10, so id 9, 2, 46 —**II.** Trop res appa ret, and far more freq *impers* apparet with *acc* and *inf* or *rel clause*, *the thing* (or *it*) *is evident, clear, manifest, certain*, δῆλον ἐστι, φαίνεται (objective certainty, while videtur δοκεῖ, designates subjective belief, Web Uebungssch 258) ratio adparet, Plaut Trin 2, 4, 17 res adparet, Ter Ad 5, 9, 7 apparet id etiam caeco, Liv 32, 34 cui non id apparere, id actum esse, etc., id 22, 34, 2, 31 *fin* ex quo adparet antiquior origo, Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 197 al adparet servom hunc esse domini pauperis Ter Eun 3, 2, 33 non dissimulat apparet esse commo tum, Cic Phil 2, 34 apparet atque exstat, utrum simus earum (artium) rudes, id. de Or 1, 16, 72 quid rectum sit, adparet, id Fam 5, 19, 4, 7 sive confictum est, ut ap paret, sive, etc, id Fl 16 *fin*, Nep Att 4, 1, Liv 42, 43 quo adparet antiquiorem hanc fuisse scientiam, Plin 35, 12, 44, § 153 al.—Also with *dat pers* quas impendere jam apparebat omnibus, Nep Eum 10, 3, and, by attraction, with *nom* and *inf*, as in Gr δῆλος ἐστι, Varr R R 1, 6, 2 mem bra nobis ita data sunt, ut ad quandam rationem vivendi data esse adpareant, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 23, ubi v Otto apparet ita dege nerasse Nero, Suet Ner 1, or without the *inf*, with an *adj* as predicate apparebat atrox cum plebe certamen (sc fore, immi nere, etc), Liv 2, 28, Suet Rhet 1 —**III.** *To appear as servant* or *aid* (*a lictor, scribe*, etc), *to attend, wait upon, serve*; cf appa ritor (rare) sacerdotes diis adparento, Cic Leg 2, 8, 21. cum septem annos Philippo apparuisset, Nep Eum 13, 1 cum appare ret aedilibus, Liv 9, 46 Drak. lictores ap parent consulibus, id 2, 55 collegis accen si, id 3, 33 tibi appareo atque aeditumor in templo tuo, Pompon ap Gell 12, 10 Jovis ad solium Apparent, Verg A. 12, 850 (= praestant ad obsequium, Serv)

ap-pārēsco (adp-), ĕre, *v inch* [ap pareo], *to begin to appear*, Ennod Ep 7, 9

* **ap-părĭo (adp-),** ĕre, *v a*, *to gain besides, acquire* unde Appareret spatium caeli domus, *gain a great space*, Lucr 2, 1110 Lachm

appārĭtĭo (adp-), ōnis, *f* [appareo, III] **I.** *A serving, service, attendance* in longā adparitione singularem fidem cogno vi, Cic Fam, 13, 54, so Aug Ep 75 —**II.** Meton, *household, domestics, servants* ex necessariis adparitionibus, Cic. ad Q Fr. 1, 1, 4; so Dig 4, 2, 23, Amm 15, 3

appārĭtor (adp-), ōris, *m* [id], *a ser vant*, esp *a public servant* (*lictor, scribe, military aid, priest*, etc), Cic Verr 2, 3, 25, id. Phil 2, 32 *fin*, id ad Q Fr 1, 1, 4, Auct B Afr 37, Liv 1, 8, 1, 40, 1, 48, Suet. Aug 14, id. Tib 11, id Dom 14; Cod Just. 12, 53 sq, cf Inscr Orell 3202, 1896, 2462, 2975, 4921 et saep

* **appārĭtūra (adp-),** ae, *f* [id], *a serving, service*, Suet Gram 9

ap-păro (adp-, Ritschl, Fleck, Bait; **app-,** Lachm, Kayser, Weissenb, Halm), avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to prepare* or *make ready for something* (esp with effort, care, ex pense), *to put in order, provide, furnish, equip*, etc (freq and class) **I.** Lit alicui prandium adparare, Plaut Men 1, 2 61 ce nam adparare, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 74 convivi um, id Ad 5, 9, 8. ornare et apparare convi vium, Cic Verr 2, 4 20, *Hor Epod 2 48, Suet Claud 33, cf id Caes 26 nuptias, Ter And 3, 2, 34; so id Phorm 4, 4, 20 bellum apparare, Cic Imp Pomp 12, 35 ludos mag nificentissimos, id Q Fr 3, 8 (cf apparatus, II B). iter ad caedem faciendam, id Mil 10, 28: aggerem, Caes B G 7, 17 bellum armaque vi summā, Liv 4, 1; 6, 21 —With *ad* ad hostes bellum apparatur, Liv 7, 7 — With *in*. in Sestium adparabantur crimi na, Cic ad Q Fr 2, 3, 6 —**II.** Trop · nunc hoc consilium capio et hanc fabricam ad paro, Plaut Poen 5, 2, 139 ut tibi auxilium adparetur, id Ep 3, 2, 18 —Constr with *inf* as object · delinire adparas, Plaut As 2, 4, 28. meam exscindere gentem apparat, Stat Th 4, 670 · tricere ex Sicilia, Suet Aug 47 —*Absol* (cf Ruhnk. Dict ad Ter And 1, 5, 19, Corte ad Sall C 6, 5, Bremi ad Nep Thras 2, 2) dum adparatur, Ter Eun 3, 5, 35 cum in apparando esset occupatus, Nep Hann 7, 1.—With *ut* ut eriperes ad parabas, Plaut Aul 5, 18 —Se apparare with *inf* in Plaut. · qui sese parere adparent le gibus, Plaut As 3, 3, 11 —Hence, **appărā tus (adp-),** a, um, *P a*, pr *prepared*, hence, **A.** Of persons, *prepared, ready:* ad paratus sum, ut vidsíis, Plaut Merc 5, 2, 10 adparatus et meditatus ad causam ac cedo, Cic. Leg 1, 4, 12 —**B.** Of things, *well supplied, furnished with every thing* do mus omnibus instructior rebus et appara tior, Cic Inv 1, 34 —Hence, *magnificent, splendid, sumptuous* (cf apparatus, II B) ludi apparatissimi et magnificentissimi, Cic Sest 54 apparatis accipere epulis, Liv 23, 4 Drak apparatissimae epulae, Sen Ep 83 apparatissimum funus, Suet Ner 9 munus apparatissimum largissimumque, id Tit 7 —Trop, of discourse, *too stud ied, far fetched labored* ut non apparata oratio esse videatur, Auct ad Her 1, 7, so, verba apparata, id ib (cf. apparatio) — *Adv* **appărātē (adp-),** *sumptuously* et edit et bibit opipare sane et adparate Cic Att 13, 52 ludi Romani scaenici eo anno magnifice apparateque facti (sunt), Liv 31, 4 —*Comp* Potes apparatius cena re apud multos, nusquam hilarius, Plin Ep 1, 15

* **ap-pectŏro (adp-),** are, *v a* [pec tus], *to press to the breast*, Sol 26 dub

appellātĭo, ōnis, *f* [2 appello] **I.** *A going to one* in order to accost or make a request of him (not found in earlier Lat) **A.** *An address, an accosting* hanc nactus appellationis causam, *this opportunity for an address* or *appeal*, Caes B C 2, 28.—Hence, **B.** In judicial lang, t. t., *an appeal* inter cessit appellatio tribunorum, i e ad tribu nos, Cic Quint 20 *fin*, so id Vatin 14 *fin* appellationem et tribunicium auxilium, Liv 9, 26 appellatio provocatioque, id. 3, 56, Suet Aug 33 ut omnes appellationes a ju dicibus ad Senatum fierent, id. Ner 17, so, ad populum, Plin 6, 22, 24, § 90 al —**II.** Esp **A.** *A calling by name, a naming* neque nominum ullorum inter eos appellatio est, Plin 5, 8, 8, § 45 —Hence, meton syn with nomen, *name, title, appellation* (most ly post Aug) voluit appellatione hac inani nobis esse par, Cic Att 5, 20, 4 regum ap pellationes venales erant, id. Dom 50 qui non aura, non procella sed mares appel latione quoque ipsā venti sunt, Plin 2, 45, 45, § 116, Tac A 3, 56, Suet Ner 55, id. Aug 100, id Dom 13, id Tib 67, id. Vesp 12 nihil esse rem publicam, appellatio nem modo, *a mere name*, id Caes 77 —**B.** In gram **1.** *Pronunciation* suavitas vo cis et lenis appellatio litterarum, Cic Brut. 74, 259, Quint 11, 3, 35 (cf 2 appello, II E) —**2.** *A substantive*, Quint. 9, 3, 9, cf id. 1, 4, 20, and Scaurus ap Diom p 306 P.

appellātīvus, a, um, *adj* [id.], in gram, *appellative, belonging to a species* nomen (opp nomen proprium), Charis p 126 P, Prisc p 579 P al

appellātor, oris, *m* [id], *one that ap peals, an appellant*, *Cic Verr 2, 4, 65 *fin*, Paul Sent 5, 4 *fin*, Cod Th 11, 31, 3

appellātōrius, a, um, *adj* [appella tor], *relating to an appellant* tempora, *within which an appeal is allowed*, Dig 49, 5, 5, Cod Th 11, 30, 2

appellĭto, āre, *v freq a* [2 appello], *to name often, to be accustomed to call* or *name* (only post Aug) montem Caelium appellitatum a Caele Vibenna, *Tac A 4, 65, Gell 18, 9 *fin*, so App Mag p 279, cf Paul. ex Fest p 27 Müll

1. ap-pello (adp-, Fleck, Halm (in Tac), **app-,** Merk, B and K, Rib, Weis senb, Halm (in Nep), pŭli, pulsum, 3, *v a* and *n*, *to drive, move* or *bring a person* or *thing to* or *toward* **I.** In gen **A.** Lit., constr with *ad*, or *in*, with the *dat*, with *quo*, or *absol* **a.** With *ad* ad ignotum arbitrum me adpellis, Plaut Rud 4, 3, 104 armentum ad aquam, Varr R R. 2, 5, 15, cf id ib 2, 2, 11 ad litora juvencos, Ov M 11, 353 visum in somnis pastorem ad me appellere, *to drive toward me*, i e *the herd, the flock*, Att ap Cic. Div 1, 22 turres ad opera appellebat, Caes B C 1, 26 —**b.** With *in* in flumen, Dig 43, 13, 1 —**c.** With *dat* Hinc me digressum vestris deus appulit oris, Verg A. 3, 715 —**d.** With *quo* quo numquam pennis appellunt Corpora sau cae Cornices, *Lucr 6, 752 — **e.** *Absol* dant operam, ut quam primum appellant, Lucil ap Non p 238, 28 postquam paulo appulit unda (corpus), *drove a little toward* me, *brought near*, Ov M 11, 717 al —**B.** Trop animum ad aliquid, *to turn, direct, apply* animum ad scribendum adpulit, Ter And prol 1, so id ib 2, 6, 15 —Also *to bring into any condition* argenti vigin ti minae me ad mortem adpulerunt *drove me to destruction* Plaut As 3, 3, 43, id Bacch 3, 1, 11 —**II. A.** Esp freq as a nau tical t t, *to bring* or *conduct a ship some where, to land* (in Cic only in this signif), constr appellere navem, nave, or *absol* in *act* and *pass*, also navis appellit, or ap pellitur (cf applico, II) **a.** With navem:

abitu appellant huc ad molem nostram naviculam, Afran. ap. Non. p. 238, 24: cum Persae classem ad Delum appulissent, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18: si ille ad eam ripam naves appulisset, id. Phil. 2, 11, 26 Wernsd.: cum ad villam nostram navis appelleretur, id. Att. 13, 21: Alexandrum in Italiam classem appulisse constat, Liv. 8, 3; so id. 28, 42: naves appulsae ad muros, id. 30, 10; 44, 44; 45, 5 al.—**b.** With nave: cum Rhegium onerariā nave appulisset, Suet. Tit. 5; cf. Gron. ad Liv. 30, 10.—**c.** *Act. absol.:* huc appelle, * Hor. S. 1, 5, 12: ad insulam appulerunt, Liv. 37, 21: cum ad litus appulisset, Quint. 7, 3, 31: cum ad Rhodum appulisset, Suet. Tib. 11; so id. Ner. 27.—**d.** *Pass. absol.:* alios ad Siciliam appulsos esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28: ripae suorum appulsus est, Vell. 2, 107.—**e.** Seldom in a *neutr.* sense: navis adpellit, *comes to land, arrives at*, Tac. A. 4, 27: Germanici triremis Chaucorum terram adpulit, id. ib. 2, 24; Suet. Aug. 98: Alexandrina navis Dertosam appulit, id. Galb. 10.—Poet.: appellere aliquem: me vestris deus appulit oris, Verg. A. 3, 715; so id. ib. 1, 377 (cf. id. ib. 1, 616: quae vis te immanibus applicat oris).—**B.** Trop.: timide, tamquam ad aliquem libidinis scopulum, sic tuam mentem ad philosophiam appulisti, Cic. de Or. 2, 37: nec tuas umquam rationes ad eos scopulos appulisses, id. Rab. Perd. 9, 25.

2. appello (adp-, Ritschl), āvi, ātum, 1 (*subj. perf.* appellāssis = appellaveris, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 15), orig. *v. n.*, as a secondary form of the preced. (cf.: jungere, jugare), *to drive to* or *toward, to go to in order to accost, make a request, admonish*, etc.; like adire, aggredi; hence like these constr. as *v. a.* with *acc.*, *to accost, address, to speak to, call upon* (very freq. and class.). **I.** In gen.: adgrediar hominem, adpellabo, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 26: accedam atque adpellabo, id. Am. 1, 3, 17: adeamus, adpellemus, id. Mil. 2, 5, 10; cf. id. Poen. 5, 2, 22; 5, 2, 30; 5, 2, 32: te volo adpellare, id. Aul. 2, 2, 23; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 50: quo ore appellabo patrem? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 22; id. Phorm. 5, 8 (9), 22: Lucil. ap. Non. p. 238, 23: aliquem hilari vultu, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: hominem verbo graviore, id. Verr. 2, 3, 58: legatos superbius, id. Imp. Pomp. 5: homines asperius, id. Agr. 2, 24: ibi a Virdumaro appellatus, *accosted*, Caes. B. G. 7, 54: Adherbalis appellandi copia non fuit, Sall. J. 22, 5: milites alius alium laeti appellant, id. ib. 53, 8; Tac. Agr. 40: senatu coram appellato, Suet. Ner. 41; id. Tib. 29 al.: nec audet Appellare virum virgo, Ov. M. 4, 682 al.—Also *to address by letter:* crebris nos litteris appellato, Cic. Fam. 15, 20.—**II.** Esp. **A. 1.** Freq. with the access. idea of entreating, soliciting, *to approach with a request, entreaty*, etc., *to apply to, to entreat, implore, beseech, invoke*, etc.: vos etiam atque etiam imploro et appello, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 188: quem enim alium appellem? quem obtester? quem implorem? id. Fl. 2: quem praeter te appellet, habebat neminem, id. Quint. 31; id. Fam. 12, 28: quo accedam aut quos appellem? Sall. J. 14, 17: appellatus est a C. Flavio, ut, etc., Nep. Att. 8, 3: appellatis de re publicā Patribus, Suet. Caes. 34.—**2.** Aliquem de aliquā re, *to address one in order to incite him to something* (*bad*): aliquem de proditione, Liv. 26, 38, 4: de stupro, Quint. 4, 2, 98.—Also without *de:* aliquem, Sen. Contr. 2, 15; Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 15.—**3.** In judic. language, t. t., *to appeal to one*, i. e. *to call upon him for assistance* (in the class. period always with *acc.;* also in Pandect. Lat. constr. with *ad*): procurator a praetore tribunos appellare ausus, Cic. Quint. 20, 64: tribuni igitur appellabantur, id. ib. 20, 63; so, praetor appellabatur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65; Liv. 9, 26: Volero appellat tribunos, id. 2, 55; Plin. 1, praef. 10: mox et ipse appellato demum collegio (*after he had appealed to the college of the tribunes*), obtinuit, etc., Suet. Caes. 23: adversarii ad imperatorem appellārunt, Dig. 4, 4, 39 et saep.—**B.** *To address* in order to demand something, esp. the payment of money, *to dun:* Tulliola tuum munusculum flagitat et me ut sponsorem appellat, Cic. Att. 1, 8 *fin.;* id. Quint. 12; with de pecuniā: appellatus es de pecuniā, id. Phil. 2, 29; and without *de:* magnā pecuniā appellabaris a creditoribus, Quint. 5, 13, 12; Alphius ap. Col. 1, 7, 2.—Trop.: cupressus in Cretā gignitur etiam non appellato solo, Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 142.—Later also appellare rem, *to demand, claim something:* mercedem appellas? Juv. 7, 158.—**C.** *To sue, inform against, complain of, accuse, to summon before a court:* ne alii plectantur, alii ne appellentur quidem, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 89; so, aliquem stupri causā, Val. Max. 6, 1, 11 al.—**D.** *To accost by any appellation* (cf.: centurionibus nominatim appellatis, Caes. B. G. 2, 25); hence, *to call by name*, or *to call, to term, entitle, to declare* or *announce as something* (cf. προσαγορεύω, and in Heb. קָרָא, to call, and also to name; *appellare* gives a new predicate to the subject, while *nominare* only designates it by name, without a qualifying word; cf. Hab. Syn. 958; Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 7, 4): vir ego tuus sim? ne me adpella falso nomine, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 181; so id. Mil. 2, 5, 26; Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 15: aliquem patrem, id. Hec. 4, 4, 30: pater a gnatis ne dulcibus umquam Appelletur, Lucr. 4, 1235; 1, 60; 5, 10: O Spartace, quem enim te potius appellem? Cic. Phil. 13, 10: unum te sapientem appellant et existimant, id. Am. 2, 6: hos viros bonos, ut habiti sunt, sic appellandos putemus, id. ib. 5, 19: cum fruges Cererem appellamus, vinum autem Bacchum, id. N. D. 2, 23, 60: suo quamque rem nomine appellare, id. Fam. 9, 22 al.: rex ab suis appellatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: me subditum et ex pellice genitum appellant, Liv. 40, 9: quem nautae appellant Lichan, Ov. M. 9, 229: victorem appellat Acesten, *declares him victor*, Verg. A. 5. 540 al.—Hence, *to call by name:* quos non appello hoc loco, Cic. Sest. 50, 108: multi appellandi laedendique sunt, id. Verr. 2, 1, 60; id. Caecin. 19; so, appellare auctores, *to declare, name*, Plin. 28, 1, 1, § 2.—Trop.: quos saepe nutu significationeque appello, *make known*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9 *fin.*—* **E.** Appellare litteras, *to pronounce*, Cic. Brut. 35, 133 (v. appellatio).

appendeo, v. appendo.

appendĭcium, ii, *n.*, a post-class. form kindr. with appendix, q. v., *an appendage*, Hier. Ep. 10.

*** appendĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [appendix], *a small appendage*, Cic. Rab. Post. 4.

appendix, icis, *f.* (acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll., earlier **ampendix,** *m.;* v. ampendices) [appendo]. **I.** *That which hangs to* any thing, *an appendage.* **A.** Lit., App. M. 8, p. 211, 27; 5, p. 169, 10.—More freq., **B.** Trop., *an addition, supplement*, or *accession to* any thing, Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 1; cf. id. ib. 3, 9, 2: vidit enim appendicem animi esse corpus, * Cic. Hort. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 42, 9: exigua appendix Etrusci belli, Liv. 9, 41 (cf. accessio): appendices majoris muneris, id. 39, 27: appendices Olcadum, id. 21, 5.—**II.** *A thorny shrub, the barberry-bush:* Berberis vulgaris, Linn.; Plin. 24, 13, 70, § 114.

ap-pendo (adp-, Jan), endi, ensum, 3 (kindr. with **appendeo,** ēre, Apic. 8, 7 *fin.*), *v. a.* **I.** *To hang* something *upon* something, *to suspend on* (eccl. Lat.): (Deus) appendit terram super nihilum, *hangeth the earth on nothing*, Vulg. Job, 26, 7.—**II.** Commonly *to weigh* something *to one, to weigh* (cf. pendo). **A.** Lit.: si tibi optimā fide sua omnia concessit, adnumeravit, appendit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 144: quodcumque trades, numera et appende, Vulg. Eccli. 42, 7: aurum alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 56: appendit pecuniam, Vulg. Gen. 23, 16: ut appendantur, non numerentur pecuniae, Cic. Phil. 2, 38: nondum omni auro appenso, Liv. 5, 49; so Col. 12, 3, 9: talentum auri appendebat, Vulg. Exod. 37, 24: appensum est argentum, ib. 1 Esdr. 8, 33: qui cenis Caesaris sex milia numero murenarum mutua adpendit, Plin. 9, 55, 81, § 171 Jan; Dig. 23, 3, 34.—* **B.** Trop., *to weigh, to consider:* non verba me adnumerare lectori putavi oportere, sed tamquam appendere, *to have regard not to their number, but to their weight* or *force*, Cic. Opt. Gen. 5: appendit corda Dominus, Vulg. Prov. 21, 2.

appensor (adp-), ōris, *m.* [appendo], *he that weighs out, a weigher* (only in Augustin.): verborum, Cres. 3, 73; so Tract. in Joan. 20 *fin.*

appensus (adp-), a, um, *Part.* of appendo.

ap-pertĭnĕo (adp-), ēre, *v. n.*, *to belong to, appertain to;* with *dat.* or *ad*, Innoc. p. 221 Goes.; p. 232 Goes.

appĕtens (adp-), entis, v. appeto, *P. a.*

appĕtenter (adp-), *adv.*, v. appeto, *P. a. fin.*

appĕtentĭa (adp-), ae, *f.* [appeto], *a longing after* something, *appetite:* adpetentia cibi, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 127: liberalium artium, id. 23, 1, 22, § 38: gloriae, Aur. Vict. Epit. 15.—Without *gen.*, *desire, longing:* libido effrenatam (efficit) adpetentiam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 15.

appĕtībĭlis (adp-), e, *adj.* [id.], *worthy of desire, desirable* (post-class.), App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 19; Macr. S. 1, 1.

***appĕtisso (adp-),** ĕre, *v. intens.* [id.], *to strive for, to seek earnestly*, Att. ap. Non. p. 237, 22 dub. (Ribbeck, Trag. Rel. p. 132, reads *appetis*).

appĕtītĭo (adp-), ōnis, *f.* [id.], * *a grasping at* something, *a reaching after.* **I.** Lit.: adpetitio solis, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *a passionate longing* or *striving for something, strong desire* or *inclination* (most freq. in Cic.): aliter adpetitio (eam enim esse volumus ὁρμήν), quā ad agendum impellimur et id adpetimus, quod est visum, moveri non potest, Cic. Ac. 2, 8, 24; so id. Fin. 3, 7, 23; id. N. D. 3, 13, 33: alieni, id. Off. 3, 6, 30: societatis, Sen. Ep. 9.—* **B.** Esp., *a desire for food, an appetite* (cf. abstinentia), Gell. 16, 3, 2.

appĕtītor (adp-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that strives* or *longs for something* (eccl. and late Lat.): alienorum, Vulg. 1 Pet. 4, 15: boni linteaminis, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 40; so Amm. 25, 5; Arn. 4, p. 136.

1. appĕtītus (adp-), a, um, *Part.* of appeto.

2. appĕtītus (adp-), ūs, *m.* [appeto]. * **I.** *An onset, attack, assault:* reprimebat barbaricos appetitus, Amm. 30, 5.—Far more freq., **II.** Trop. **A.** *A passionate, eager longing* or *desire for* a thing (in the class. per. perh. only in Cic.): adpetitus voluptatis, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105: sub te erit appetitus ejus, Vulg. Gen. 4, 7; ib. Ezech. 21, 16.—Hence, without *gen.*, **B.** *The power* or *faculty of desire:* duplex est vis animorum atque naturae: una pars in adpetitu posita est, quae est ὁρμή Graece, quae hominem huc atque illuc rapit, altera in ratione, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 28, 101; so id. N. D. 2, 47, 122; id. Div. 1, 32.—**C.** *The passions, appetites:* ut adpetitus rationi oboediant, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102; so id. N. D. 2, 12, 34.

1. ap-pĕto (adp-, Lachm., Baiter, Weissenb., Halm; **app-,** Ritschl, Kayser), īvi or ii, ītum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* (class.; in poetry rare); *act.*, *to strive after* a thing, *to try to get, to grasp after* (syn.: adfecto, nitor in aliquid). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: solem manibus adpetere, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46; so id. ib. 2, 41: placentam, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 183; so, adpetere manum osculis, *to seize upon the hand with kisses*, i. e. *in order to kiss it*, Plin. 11, 45, 103, § 250; hence, appeti, of old men whose hands one seizes and kisses: haec enim ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutari, adpeti, decedi, adsurgi, etc., Cic. Sen. 18, 63; hence (like accedere), *to go* or *come somewhere, to approach, arrive at:* urbem, Suet. Caes. 42.—Of things without life: mare terram adpetens, *pressing* or *rushing on*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: crescebat interim urbs, munitionibus alia atque alia adpetendo loca, *by continually advancing farther*, Liv. 1, 8: Thule, quam hactenus nix et hiems adpetebat, *only snow and frost had approached*, Tac. Agr. 10.—**B.** Esp., *to attack, to fall* or *seize upon, assault, assail* (syn.: peto, adgredior, adorior, invado): lapidibus appetere, Cic. Dom. 5, 13: ferro atque insidiis, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 30; id. Planc. 29 *fin.:* umerum gladio, Caes. B. C. 2, 35; Liv. 7, 26: aquila aquaticas aves adpetit, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 9: morsu, Tac. H. 4, 42; Dig. 38, 2, 14; 48, 5, 27 al.—Trop.: ignominiis omnibus appetitis, Cic. Quint. 31: me amor appetit, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 8: (uxor) falsā suspitione appetitur, Vulg. Num. 5, 14.—**C.** Trop,

to strive after earnestly, to desire eagerly, to long for (syn peto, cupio, expeto, opp declino, aspernor, v infra) aliut in dies magis adpetitur, * Lucr 5, 1279 ut bona natura adpetimus, sic a malis natura de clinamus, Cic Tusc. 4, 6, 13, cf id. N D 3, 13, 33 idem non modo non recusem, sed appetam etiam atque deposcam, id. Phil 3, 14 inimicitias potentium appetere, id. Mil 36, so id. Rosc Am 18, id Verr 2, 5, 2, id. Agr 2, 23 alterum esse adpetendum, alterum aspernandum, id Fin 1, 9, 31 al amicitiam, Caes B G 1, 40 adulescentium familiaritates, Sall C 14, 5 hereditates, Suet. Aug 60 divitias, Vulg Sap 8, 5, ib 1 Tim 6, 10 nihil ornamentorum, Suet Vesp 12 al alienum, Phaedr 1, 4, 1 nec abnuendum imperium nec adpetendum, Sen Thyest 472 et saep —Also of food, *to have an appetite for* (cf appetitio, II B) ap petitur vilis oliva, Mart 9, 27 pisciculos mi nutos, caseum, Suet Aug 76 —Constr with *inf* as object ut adpetat animus agere semper aliquid, Cic Fin 5, 20 55, Stat Th 1, 234, Pall 10, 13, 2 —**II.** *Neutr, to draw on* or *nigh, to approach, be at hand* (only of time and things having relation to it, syn venio, advenio, adpropinquo, adsum) cum appetit meridies, Plaut Most 3, 1, 116 dies adpetebat, Caes B G 6, 35 nox jam adpetebat, Liv 8, 38, so id. 5, 44, 10, 42 tempus anni, id. 34, 13, so id 22, 1, 29, 10 al lux, Tac A 4, 51 al partitudo cui appetit, Plaut Aul 1, 1, 36 consularia comitia adpetebant Liv 41, 28 adpetit finis, Sen Cons ad Marc 23 *fin* — Hence, **appĕtens (adp-)**, entis, *P a* (acc to II), pr *striving* passionately *after* something, hence, **A.** In gen, *desirous of, eager for*, constr with *gen* appetens gloriae atque avidus laudis, Cic Imp Pomp 3 nihil est adpetentius similium sui, id Lael 14, 50 studiosissimi adpetentissimi que honestatis, id Tusc 2, 24, 58, so Sall C 5, 4, id. J 7, 1, Plin. 31, 6, 36, § 69 turbidi et negotiorum adpetentes, Tac A 14, 57, id H 1, 49, 3, 39, 4, 6, 4, 83, Gell 16, 3 — **B.** Esp, *eager for money* (cf abundans), *avaricious* homo non cupidus neque ap petens, Cic Agr 2, 8 grati animi, non ap petentis, non avidi signa, id de Or 2, 43, 182 —*Adv* **appĕtenter (adp-)**, *eagerly, in a grasping spirit* or *manner* ne cupide quid agerent, ne adpetenter, Cic Off 1, 10, 33, App M 7, p 192, 40 Elm —*Comp* and *sup* not used

* **2. appĕto (adp-)**, ōnis, *m* [1 appe to], *he that strives eagerly for* a thing, La ber ap Non p 74, 8 (Com Rel p 251 Rib)

Appĭa, v Appius

1. Appĭānus, a, um, *adj* [Appia], *pertaining to Appia* (a town in Phrygia Ma jor) legati Cic Fam 3 7, and *subst* **Appĭāni**, ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Appia*, Plin 5, 29, 29, § 105

2. Appĭānus, a, um, *adj* [Appius], *of* or *pertaining to Appius* libido, Liv 3, 51 caedes, Tac A 11, 29 mala, *apples* (of great excellence) Plin 15, 14 15 § 49

3. Appiānus, a, um, *adj* [id], *Appian*, of a castle in Rhætia viride, quod Appia num vocatur, i e *a kind of poor green soil*, Plin 35, 6, 29, § 48

Appias, ădis, *f* [id] **I.** *An epithet of the nymph at the fountain of Aqua Ap pia* (v Appius), whose waters gushed forth near the temple of Venus Non illas lites Appias ipsa probat, Ov R Am 660, id A A 1, 82 —Hence transf, to *her statues*, found at the neighboring temple of Ve nus Appiadesque deae, Ov A A 3, 452 — **II.** *An epithet of Minerva* given by Cicero jestingly, to flatter Appius Pulcher, in imi tation of the appellative Pallas, Cic Fam 3, 1 Manut

* **Appĭĕtas**, ātis *f.* [id.], *the ancient no bility of the Appian family* a word formed jocosely by Cicero Appietas aut Lentuli tas, *the nobility of Appius* or *Lentulus*, Cic. Fam 3, 7, 5

1. ap-pingo (adp-, Baiter, K and H), ĕre, *v a*, *to paint upon* something (very rare) Delphinum silvis adpingit fluctibus aprum, * Hor A P 30 colorem vetusculum, Front Or 1 p 229, 2 p 257, Laud. Neglig 2, 371 —In Cic in epistolary style, also of writing *to add by writing, to write* adpinge aliquid novi, Cic Att 2, 8, 2

2. ap-pingo, ĕre, 3, *v a* [pango], *to fasten* or *joint to* aliquid alicui rei, Paul ex Fest p 8 Mull

Appĭŏlae (better **Apĭ-**), ae, *f*, *a city of Latium, probably near Bovillæ*, Liv 1, 35, 7 Weissenb

Appĭus, ii, *m*, and **Appĭa**, ae, *f* (abbrev App) **I.** *A Roman prænomen*, esp of persons of the gens Claudia, hence, **II. Appius**, a, um, *adj*, *Appian*. **A.** Ap pia via, *the Appian Way, a well known high road, begun by the censor Appius Claudius Cæcus* (about 442 A U C), which began in Rome at the Porta Capena, and passed in a direct line to the Albanian Mountains, and thence through the Pontine Marshes to Capua, later it was continued to Brundisium, perh by Trajan (the stones were large polygons of basaltic lava, parts here and there are yet in existence), Cic Imp Pomp 18, 55, id Mil 6, 15, id ad Q Fr 1, 1, 6, id Phil 7, 1, 1, Liv 9, 29, 6, Front Aquaed 5, Inscr Orell 131, cf. Müll. Roms Camp 2, 230 —Called also Appi via, Hor Ep 1, 6, 26, and simply Appia id. Epod. 4, 14 al, Cic Att 2, 12 —**B.** Appia aqua, *the aqueduct which this same Appius constructed*, Front Aquaed 5, cf Liv 9, 29 —**C.** Appii Forum, *a small market town in Latium, founded by the same Appius, on the left side of the Via Appia, in the midst of the Pontine Marshes*, now *Foro Appio*, Hor S 1, 5, 3, Vulg Act 28, 15, cf. Mann Ital I 637 and 638

ap-plaudo (post-class **applōdo**), **(adp-**, Ritschl, Fleck, Müll., **app-**, Merk), si, sum, 3, *v a* **I.** *To strike* one thing *upon* another, *to clap* cavis applauso corpore palmis, Ov M. 4, 352 adplauso tela sonat latere Tib 2, 1, 66, so Sil 16, 357 ovum ap plosum ad terram, Spart Get. 3, so Lampr Elog 6 terrae (*dat*), App M 6, p 184, 34, 9, p 236, 21 —**II.** Trop, *to clap the hands in approbation, to applaud* sacerdotes ap plaudebant manibus suis, Vulg Jer 5, 31 adplaudere atque adprobare fabulam, Plaut Ps 5, 2, 33 nobis clare adplaudite, id Men 5, 9, 100 agite, adplaudamus, id. Pers 5, 2, 13 cui generi civium maxime adplauda tur? * Cic Sest 54, where B and K read *plaudatur*

* **applausor (adp-)**, ōris, *m* [applau do], *one that expresses approbation by clap ping of hands, an applauder* Idem po pulus ille aliquando scaenici imperatoris spectator et applausor, Plin. Pan 46, where Keil now reads *plausor*

applausus (adp-), a, um, *Part* of ap plaudo

* **applex (adp-)**, ĭcis, *adj* [applico], *closely joined* or *attached to*. adpliciore nexu inhaerebat, App M 10 p 249, 21

applĭcātio (adp-), ōnis, *f* [id.] (only in Cic.) **I.** *A joining* or *attaching* one's *self to*, hence, trop, *an inclining to, incli nation* adplicatio animi, Cic Lael 8, 27 — **II.** Judic t. t., *a placing of one's self under the protection of a superior, clientship* jus applicationis, *the right of inheriting the ef fects of such a client*, Cic de Or 1, 39, 177 (cf applico, I B 2)

applĭcātus (adp-), a, um, v applico, *P a* 1

applĭcĭtus (adp-), a, um, v applico, *P a* 2

ap-plĭco (adp-, Ritschl, Fleck, Baiter, Weissenb, Halm, in Quint, **app-**, Merk, Kayser, Halm, in Nep Rib), avi and ui, ātum and itum, 1, *v a.* (applicui appears to have first become prevalent in the time of Cic, and is the com form in Vulg, cf Gell 1, 7 *fin*, applicavi is used by Pac ap Prisc p 860 P, Varr ib, Ter Heaut prol 23, Auct B Alex 17 *fin*, Cic Clu 16, 46, 24, 66, id de Or 1, 39, 177, 2, 13, 55, id Brut 91, 316, id Inv 2, 13, 43, 2, 51, 153, id Tusc 5, 27, 77, id Ac 2, 20, 65, and id. Fam 3, 11, 5, Val Max 4, 7, 4, Plin 11, 2, 1, § 2, Vulg 1 Reg 30, 7, ib Eccli 33, 12, ib Osee, 7, 6 It is found in the best MSS and edd, cf Zumpt ad Cic Verr p 240 and Neue Formenl II pp 477 and 479 Still later than applicui, the *sup* applicitum be came prevalent Inscr Neap I 6916, Inscr Orell. 4570, Col 4, 22, 1, 4, 24, 18, Quint 1, 2, 26, 2, 4, 30, 4, 2, 117, Plin Ep 2 17, 23, cf Neue, Formenl II p 551, and v *P a* infra, cf plico and its compounds complico, explico, implico, etc), orig, *to join, fasten*, or *attach to, to affix*, hence *to bring, add, put, place to* or *near to*, etc (very freq, esp in trop signif and in more elevated style, in Plaut twice, in Ter four times, in Cic. epistt only once, Cic Fam 3, 11, 3, never in Tac., syn. ad moveo adjungo, addo, adhibeo, adicio) **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit, constr usu with *ad*, rarely with *dat* **a.** With *ad* se ad arbo res, *to lean against*, Caes. B G 6, 27 (cf trunco se applicuit, Just. 12, 9, 9) appli cuit ambos ad eum, Vulg Gen 48, 13, ib 1 Macc 9, 3 umeros ad saxa, Ov M 5, 160 sinistrum (cornu) ad oppidum, Liv 27, 2 se ad flammam, *to approach*, Cic Tusc. 5, 27, 77 sudarium ad os, Suet Ner 25 al — **b.** With *dat* ratem (sc rati), Liv 21, 28, 5 flumini castra, id. 32, 30 corporibus ad plicantur, id. 23, 27 (asellum) ulmo, Ov F 3, 750 sanctos applicabit sibi, Vulg Num. 16, 5, ib 2 Par 2, 16 —Also with *local adv* boves illuc Ov F 1, 543 —**B.** Trop **1.** *To connect with, to add to* a thing ut ad honestatem adplicetur (voluptas), Cic Fin. 2, 12, 37 annum, Mart 6, 28, 9 adplicare verba verbis, Quint. 7, 10, 17, 7, 3, 19 —**2.** Se or animum, *to attach, apply*, or *devote one's self* or *one's mind to* a person or thing illae extemplo se (ad eos) adplicant, adglu tinant, Plaut Men. 2, 2, 67 hi se ad vos adplicant, Ter Heaut 2, 4, 13, id And 5, 4, 21 ad Siculos se adplicavit, Varr ap Prisc p 860 P se ad alicujus familiarita tem, Cic Clu 16, 46 Sicilia se ad amici tiam fidemque populi Romani applicavit, id Verr 2, 2, 1, so id Lael 9, 32, id de Or 1, 39, 177, id Fam 3, 11, 3 al ad Athe niensium societatem se applicare, Nep Arist 2 3 Certa res est ad frugem adpli care animum, Plaut Trin 2, 1, 34 animum aegrotum ad deteriorem partem adplicat, Ter And. 1, 2, 22 ad virtutem animus se adplicat, Cic Lael 14, 48 aures modis, Hor C 3, 11, 8, so id. C S 72 (cf ad movere aures, s v admoveo, and adhibe re aures, Cic Arch 3) sese ad convivia, Cato ap Gell 11, 2, 5 se ad studium mu sicum, Ter Heaut prol 23 me ad eun dem quem Romae audiveram Molonem ap plicavi, Cic Brut 91, 316 se ad philoso phiam, ad jus civile, ad eloquentiam, id. Off 1, 32, 115 se ad scribendam historiam, id. de Or 2, 13, 55 al —**3.** Crimen alicui, *to charge one with a crime*, Plin Ep 10, 66, 4 —**II.** Esp, naut t t, navem, or *absol* applicari, and in the *act* as *v n* (cf 1 ap pello, II), *to drive, direct, steer*, or *bring a ship anywhere, to land, to bring to* land na vim ad naufragum applicarunt, Cic Inv 2 51, 153 ad Heraeum naves adplicuit Liv 33, 17, 37, 12, 5 adplicatis nostris ad ter ram navibus, Caes B C 3 101 Held. Ciae telluris ad oras Applicor, Ov M 3, 598 ap plicor ignotis (sc terris), id H. 7, 117 Ruhnk and Loers —With *in* and *acc* applicor in terras, Ov H 16, 126 (cf appellere in ali quem locum, Liv 8, 3, and 28, 42) ad ter ram adplicat, Auct B Hisp 37 *fin*, so Just 2, 4, 21, 2, 12, 2, Dig 1, 16, 4 —With *acc of place whither* alia applicuimus Sa mum Vulg Act 20 15 — With *abl* quo cumque litore adplicuisse naves, Liv 44, 32, 4 —*Absol* et applicuerant, Vulg Marc 6 53 —Poet quo accedam? quo adplicem? Enn ap Cic Tusc 3, 19, 44 quae vis immani bus applicat oris, *drives* or *brings you*, etc, Verg A 1, 616 (cf nos Libycis tempestas adpulit oris, id ib 1, 377) sublimis rapi tur (Medea) et Creteis regionibus applicat angues i e *her dragon chariot*, Ov M 7, 223 —Hence, **1. applĭcātus (adp-)**, a, um *P a.* **a.** *Placed upon, lying upon* or *close to, attached to* aures, Varr R R 2, 7, 5 Leucas colli adplicata, Liv 33, 17, and Plin 4 4, 5, § 11 nervi adplicati ossibus, id 11, 37, 88, § 217 —**b.** *Inclined* or *adapted to, directed to* omne animal adplicatum esse ad se diligendum *inclined to self love*, Cic Fin 4 13, 34 vehemens ad aliquam rem applicata occupatio id Inv 1, 25, 36 — *Comp*, *sup*, and *adv* not used.—**2. ap plĭcĭtus (adp-)**, a, um, *P a*, *applied* or *joined to, attached to* adplicitum est cubi culo hypocauston, Plin Ep 2, 17, 23 trun co palus, Col. 4, 22, 2 vites arboribus ad

plicitae, Quint. 1, 2, 26.—Trop.: pressus et velut adplicitus rei cultus, Quint. 4, 2, 117.

applōdo (adp-), v. applaudo.

ap-plōro (K. and H.), āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to lament, deplore a thing, to weep at* or *on account of* (perh. only in the two foll. exs.). **a.** With *dat.*: querebar applorans tibi, Hor. Epod. 11, 12 K. and H.—**b.** *Absol.*: cum jam adploraveris, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2 Haase.

applōsus (adp-), a, um, *Part.* of applodo, v. applaudo.

applūda, v. apluda.

ap-plumbo (adp-), āre, *v. a.*, *to apply lead to, to solder*; only found in the *part. perf.*: vas, Scrib. Comp. 271: statua, Dig. 47, 12, 2; so ib. 19, 1, 17, § 8; 6, 1, 23.

ap-pōno (adp-, Ritschl, Fleck., Lachm., Baiter, Halm; **app-**, Merk., Kayser, K. and H., Weissenb.), pŏsŭi, pŏsitum, 3, *v. a.* (*perf.* apposivi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 31; App. ap. Prisc. p. 898 P.; cf. pono), *to place, put*, or *lay at, near* or *by the side of* a thing; *to apply to, add, unite*, etc. (class. in prose and poetry; syn.: addo, adicio, adjungo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: adpone hic mensulam, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 150: appositas instruxere epulis mensas, Ov. M. 8, 570; so id. ib. 8, 831: sitellam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 11: *Sy.* Onus urget. *Mi.* At tu adpone, *put it down then*, id. Poen. 4, 2, 35: illam alteram apud me, quod bonist, adponito, id. Trin. 4, 3, 60: munera eorum illis apponentur, Vulg. Bar. 6, 26: At istos rastros interea tamen adpone, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 37; so id. And. 4, 3, 10 al.: aër Omnibus est rebus circumdatus adposituque, Lucr. 6, 1036; 3, 373: omnes columnae machinā appositā dejectae, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55, § 144: notam ad malum versum, id. Pis. 30; so id. Fam. 13, 6; cf. Suet. Claud. 16: manus ad os (eorum more, qui secreto aliquid narrant, Manut.), Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1: scalis appositis urbem defenderunt, Liv. 37, 5: appositā aure ad glaciem, Plin. 8, 28, 42, § 103: adpositum *in* mensā lumen, Tac. A. 2, 31: paenulam ad vulnus, Suet. Ner. 49 et saep.: dominum Adpositum flavis in Simoenta vadis, Prop. 2, 9, 12. — So freq. of the putting on of garments, crowns, etc.: cur tamen appositā velatur janua lauro, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 39: gemmas toris, id. H. 9, 60 Loers; cf. the same, id. ib. 7, 100: meretrix Appositā populum submovet ante serā, id. Am. 3, 14, 10 (cf.: ponere seram, Juv. 6, 347): candelam valvis, i. e. *to set fire to*, Juv. 9, 98 al.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Freq. as t. t. of food, dishes, *to serve up, set before one* (cf. Gr. παρατίθημι; the simple verb pono is often so used, q. v.): adposita sit cena, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 69: apposuit eis mensam, Vulg. Act. 16, 34: adpositum est ampliter, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 160: apposuit patellam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22: Cenabat apud eum: argentum ille ceterum purum apposuerat, etc., id. ib. 4, 22, 49; id. Tusc. 5, 32, 91; id. Att. 6, 1; 14, 21; Liv. 1, 7; Plin. 8, 51, 78, § 210: convivis panem et obsonia apponere, Suet. Calig. 37; id. Caes. 43; id. Tib. 34; id. Galb. 12; Vitr. 13: Appositaque est eis ciborum magna praeparatio, Vulg. 4 Reg. 6, 23 al.; Albanum sive Falernum Te magis appositis delectat, Hor. S. 2, 8, 17; 2, 8, 69 al.—**2.** Aliquem alicui or alicui rei, *to appoint* or *designate one to any service* or *duty, to place in any station, to join to as an aid*: custodem Tullio me apponite, Cic Div. in Caecil. 16, 51; so Tac. A. 4, 60; cf.: adpositus custodiae (*dat.*), id. ib 1, 6; 2, 68: accusator apponitur civis Romanus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 29, § 74; so id. ib. 2, 1, 5, § 41 *fin.*: calumniatores, id. ib. 2, 2, 10: praevaricatorem, id. Phil. 2, 11: non illicitatorem venditor adponet, id. Off. 3, 15, 61; cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 54: custodes, Nep. Dion, 4, 5: moderator et magister consulibus appositus, Liv. 2, 18, 6; so, rectorem, Suet. Aug. 48: scrutatores, id. Claud. 35 al.—**3.** *To put to* something *by way of increase, to add to, superadd* (rare; cf. addo, adicio): nihil his novum adposivi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 31; id. Trin. 4, 3, 18: aetas illi, quos tibi dempserit, adponet annos, Hor. C. 2, 5, 15: exemplum, Gell. 1, 13, 9: si quis apposuerit ad haec, apponet Deus super illum etc., Vulg. Apoc. 22, 18; ib. Gen. 49, 32.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of the mind, *to apply* (eccl. Lat.): appone cor ad doctrinam, Vulg. Prov. 22, 17: apposui cor meum, ut etc., ib. Eccl. 8, 16. — **B.** In eccl. Lat., after the Hebrew, of an act, *to do further, also to do* something: non apponet, ut complacitior sit adhuc? Vulg. Psa. 76, 8; so ib. Act. 12, 3: apposuerunt adhuc peccare, ib. Psa. 77, 17; 88, 23.—**C.** With a *dat. of end, to set down for something, count, reckon*, or *consider as, to hold as* (very rare): cum is nil promereat, postulare id gratiae adponi sibi, Ter. And. 2, 1, 32 (addi in gratiam suam, Don.): aliquid lucro, Hor. C. 1, 9, 15.—Hence, **appŏsĭtus (adp-)**, a, um, *P. a.*, *put* or *applied to*, etc. **A.** Of relations of space, *placed* or *situated at* or *near to, contiguous to, bordering upon*; constr. with *dat.*: regio mari adposita, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126: platanus itineri, id. 12, 1, 5, § 9: castellum Lupiae flumini adpositum, Tac. A. 2, 7.—Trop.: audacia fidentiae non contrarium, sed appositum ac propinquum, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165.—**B.** Metaph. **1.** *Fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, apposite*, etc. (like aptus, q. v.; hence in MSS. freq. interchanged with it; cf. Spald. ad Quint. 3, 11, 9); constr. with *ad* (in this signif. very freq. in Varr. and Cic.; elsewhere very rare, perh. not found except in Quint. and Gell.): ager ad vitem adpositus, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 5: loca adposita ad faenum, ad vinum, ad oleum, id. ib. 1, 23, 1: equus ad medendum adpositus, id. ib. 2, 7, 5: (gallinae) adpositissimae ad partum, id. ib. 3, 9, 9; 2, 10, 4: menses ad agendum maxime appositi, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 11; 2, 5, 41 *fin.*; id. Att. 3, 14: multo appositior ad deferenda, id. Verr. 2, 4, 57: argumentatio appositissima ad judicationem, id. Inv. 1, 14. —* **2.** *Inclined to*; constr. with *dat.*: judex juri magis an aequo sit adpositus, Quint. 4, 3, 11 (cf.: adclinis falsis animus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 6).—**3.** *Subst.*: **appŏsĭtum**, i, *n.*, in rhet. and gram., *an epithet; adjective*: adposita, quae epitheta dicuntur, ut dulce mustum, Quint. 8, 2, 10; 2, 14, 3; 9, 4, 24. — Hence, **appŏsĭtē**, *adv.*, *suitably, fitly*, etc.: ad persuasionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 5; cf. Spald. ad Quint. 2, 15, 3: praeclare et apposite et facete scribere, Gell. 2, 23, 11 (*comp.* and *sup.* not used).

* **apporrectus (adp-)**, a, um, *P. a.* [as if from ap-porrigo], *stretched* or *extended near* a thing: draco, Ov. M. 2, 561.

* **apportātĭo (adp-)**, ōnis, *f.* [apporto], *a conveying, carrying to a place*: ad urbem, Vitr. 2, 9.

ap-porto (adp-, Ritschl, Fleck., Lachm., Baiter; **app-**, Kayser), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to bring, carry, conduct, convey to*; lit. and trop. (most freq. in ante-class. per. and in Cic.; in the latter only in its lit. signif.; and in poetry perh. only ante-class., later replaced by adferre; syn.: importo, adfero, adveho, inveho): alia adportabunt filiae, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 34: divitias domum, id. Stich. 3, 1, 11: Quid nam adportas? Ter. And. 5, 2, 17; id. Phorm. prol. 24 (cf. Plaut. Cas. prol. 70); so id. And. 1, 1, 46; id. Ad. 5, 4, 2; id. Heaut. 3, 1, 18; 4, 4, 25: insolitam rem auribus adportare, Lucr. 5, 100: bonum adporto nuntium, Vulg. 2 Reg. 18, 31: morbos, Lucr. 5, 221, and perh. not elsewhere: si nihil quicquam aliud viti adportes tecum, Caecil. ap. Cic. Sen. 8, 25, and Non. p. 247, 6: cochleas de Illyrico, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 4: signa populo Romano apportare, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21: multa undique adportans, id. Off. 1, 42, 151: Indicum adportatur ex Indiā, Plin. 35, 6, 25, § 43; Suet. Dom. 6.—In Plaut., adporto adventum, *to bring an arrival*, for advenio, *to arrive, come to*: Huc autem quom extemplo adventum adporto, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 5.

ap-posco (adp-), ĕre, *v. a.*, *to demand in addition to* something (only in the two foll. exs.): haec talenta dotis adposcunt duo, * Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 10 Bentl. and Ruhnk.: si plus apposcere visus (est), * Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 100.

appŏsĭtē (adp-), *adv.*, v. appono, *P. a. fin.*

appŏsĭtĭo (adp-), ōnis, *f.* [appono], *a setting before.* **I.** Lit.: epularum, * Vulg. Eccli. 30, 18: cucurbitae, *the application of*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5.—**II.** Trop.: criminis, *the imputation of crime*, Lampr. Com. 5.

appŏsĭtum (adp-), i, *n.*, v. appono, *P. a.* B. 3.

1. appŏsĭtus (adp-), a, um, v. appono, *P. a.*

2. appŏsĭtus (adp-), ūs, *m.* [appono]; in medicine, t. t., *an applying, application* (only in post-Aug. prose and in *abl. sing.*): (Mystidanum) volvae prodest adpositu, fotu et inlitu, Plin. 23, 9, 82, § 164; 24, 5, 13, § 22; 24, 6, 15, § 24; Arn. 2, p. 91.

* **ap-postŭlo (adp-)** [ad *intens.*], āre, *v. a.*, *to entreat* or *solicit importunately*: aliquid alicui, Tert. Mon. 10.

ap-pōtus (adp-), a, um, *adj.* (ad *intens.*), *drunk, intoxicated* (only in the foll. exs.), Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 126; id. Curc. 2, 3, 75; id. Rud. 2, 7, 8; cf. Gell. 7, 7, 7.

apprĕcĭo, v. appretio.

ap-prĕcor (adp-), āri, *v. dep.*, *to pray to, to adore, worship* (very rare, perh. only in Hor. and App.): Rite deos prius adprecati, * Hor. C. 4, 15, 28; App. M. 11, p. 266, 23: deam, id. ib. 11, p. 4, 1.

ap-prĕhendo (adp-, Fleck., Baiter, Halm; **app-**, Kayser) (poet. sometimes apprendo: adprendas, Caecil. ap. Gell. 15, 9; apprensus, Tac. A. 4, 8; Stat. S. 3, 4, 43; apprendere, Sil. 13, 653), di, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to lay hold upon, to seize, take hold of* (class., esp. in prose; syn.: prehendo, comprehendo, cupio, arripio, corripio). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: Alterum alterā adprehendit eos manu, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 64, where Fleck. reads *prehendit*: Pone (me) apprendit pallio, * Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 23: adprehendens pallium suum, Vulg. 3 Reg. 11, 30: atomi aliae alias adprehendentes continuantur, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: adprehendit cornu altaris, Vulg. 3 Reg. 2, 28: vites sic claviculis adminicula tamquam manibus adprehendunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: morsu, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 84: quantum adprehenderint tres digiti, Quint. 1, 2, 26.—So of *seizing hold of* the hand, or *embracing the person*: manum osculandi causā, Suet. Tib. 72 (prehendere manum is found in Cic. Quint. 31, and id. de Or. 1, 56, 240): manum adprehendere, Vulg. Gen. 19, 16; id. Isa. 41, 13; ib. Marc. 1, 31; ib. Act. 3, 7: quibus adprensis, Tac. A. 4, 8 al.: adprehensum deosculatur, Vulg. Prov. 7, 13.—Also in entreaty: conscientia exterritus adprehendit Caecilium, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 8.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of discourse: quidquid ego apprehenderam statim accusator extorquebat e manibus, *whatever I had brought forward, alleged*, Cic. Clu. 19, 52: nisi caute adprehenditur, *is laid hold of, employed*, Quint. 10, 2, 3.—**2.** *To grasp with the mind, to understand, comprehend*: passio apprehensa, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 5, 70; Tert. adv. Val. 11.—**3.** For complector, *to embrace, include*: casum testamento, Dig. 28, 2, 10: personam filii (sc. in stipulatione), ib. 45, 1, 56.—**II.** Esp., *to seize, to take*, or *lay hold of, to apprehend*: a militibus adprehensus, Gell. 5, 14, 26: furem adprehendere, Dig. 13, 7, 11: fugitivum, ib. 11, 4, 1. — Hence, **A.** * In milit. lang., *to take possession of*: adprehendere Hispanias, Cic. Att. 10, 8 *init.* (cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 112: Pharon prehendit); and in gen. *to lay hold of, to get, secure, obtain* (eccl. Lat.): adprehende vitam aeternam, Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 12; 6, 19: justitiam, *righteousness*, ib. Rom. 9, 30.—**B.** As med. t., of disease, *to seize*: Ubi libido veniet nauseae eumque adprehendit, decumbat etc., Cato, R. R. 156, 4.—So in gen. *of fear, pain, trouble* (eccl. Lat.): tremor adprehendit eam, Vulg. Jer. 49, 24: dolor, ib. 2 Macc. 9, 5: angustia, ib. Jer. 50, 43: stupor, ib. Luc. 5, 26: tentatio, ib. 1 Cor. 10, 13.

apprĕhensĭbĭlis (adp-), e, *adj.* [apprehendo], *that can be understood, intelligible* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 15; Tert. adv. Val. 11.

apprĕhensĭo (adp-), ōnis. *f.* [id.] (late Lat.). **I.** Lit., *a seizing upon, laying hold of*: arae, Macr. S. 3, 2.—**II.** Trop., *apprehension, understanding*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 8; 2, 28; id. Tard. 5, 4 al.

apprendo, v. apprehendo.

* **apprenso (adp-)**, āre, *v. freq.* [apprendo, i. e. apprehendo], *to seize something with eagerness*; of the air, *to catch, snuff up*: naribus auras, Grat. Cyn. 239 (cf. Verg. G. 1, 376: patulis captavit naribus auras).

ap-prĕtĭo (adp-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [pretium] (only in eccl. Lat.). **I.** *To value* or *estimate at a price, to appraise, rate*, Tert. Res Carn. 20 *med.* al.—**II.** *To pur-*

chase pretium adpretiati, *of him on whom a price was set, who was bought,* Vulg Matt 27, 9, in gen, *to appropriate to one's self,* Tert Res. Carn 9

apprīmē (adp-), *adv*, v apprimus

ap-prĭmo (better **adp-**), essi, essum, 3, *v a*, *to press to* (post-Aug and rare) ad ossa carnes adprimere, Plin 26, 1, 5, § 7 aliquid pectori, id 8, 36, 54, § 128, 24, 9, 41, § 68 al adpressit dextram ejus jugulos que occurrit, Tac. A 16, 15 scutum pectori adpressum, *fitting close to,* id ib 2, 21

ap-prīmus (better **adp-**), a, um, *adj* (ad *intens*), *the very first,* only once in Liv Andron Ibidemque vir summus adprimus Patroclus, Gell 6, 7, 11 — Hence, **ap-prīmē (adp-),** *adv*, *first of all, before all, especially, exceedingly, very* (most freq in ante and post class. per, in the class. per only in Nep Att 13 4, for in Cic Fin 3, 9, 32, the reading should be a primo, v Madv ad h l., syn in primis, praecipue, ante omnia), with *adj* and *verbs* **A.** With *adj* adprime nobilis, Plaut Cist 1, 2, 6, so Ter Eun 5, 4, 30 adprime probus, Plaut Rud. 3, 4, 30 adprime probo (genere), id. Trin 2, 2, 92 utile, Ter And. 1, 1, 34 obsequens, id. Hec. 2 2, 5 (vehementissime Don) adprime doctus, Varr R R. 3, 2, 17 adprime boni, * Nep Att 13, 3 — Once with the *sup* adprime summo genere gnatus, Quadrig ap Gell 7, 11, 7 — **B.** With *verbs* (post class.) adprime potuit obtingere Socrati, App de Deo Socr *fin*, so id. Flor 3 (in Verg G 2, 134, the reading of Servius and Arus Mess p 214 Lind is flos apprima tenax, apprima being here used as *adv*, like acerba, acuta al, for which, however, the best MSS and editt have *ad prima*, v Wagn and Rib ad h l)

apprŏbātĭo (adp-), onis, *f* [approbo] **I.** *An approving, allowing, assenting to, approbation, acquiescence* (most freq in Cic) id volgi adsensu et populari approbatione judicari solet, Cic. Brut 49, 185 id Tusc. 2, 1, 3 hoc decorum movet ad probationem id Off 1, 28, 98, id. Ac 2, 17 hominum, Liv 23, 23 — In *plur* non ad probationes solum movere, Cic. Or 71, 236 — Hence, approbatio testium, *approbation,* i e *reception,* Auct. ad Her 2, 6 — **II.** *Proof, confirmation* (only in Cic) haec propositio indiget approbationis, Cic. Inv 1, 36 and 37 assumptionis, *proof of the minor proposition,* id. ib 1, 34

apprŏbātor (adp-), oris, *m* [id], *one who gives his assent* or *approval, an approver* (perh only in the two foll exs.) quamvis non fueris suasor et impulsor profectionis meae, adprobator certe fuisti, * Cic. Att. 16, 7, 2 verbi, * Gell 5, 21, 6

apprŏbe (adp-), *adv*, v approbus

ap-prŏbo (adp-, Fleck, Bait, Halm, Weissenb, **app-,** Kayser), avi, atum, 1, *v a* **I.** *To assent to as good, to regard as good, to approve to favor* (freq and class., syn. probo laudo) id si non fama adprobat * Ter Phorm 4, 5 12 (populus Romanus) meum jus jurandum una voce et consensu approbavit, Cic Pis. 3, 7 approbata laudatăque Cottae sententiā, id Sest 34, 74 aliquid magno clamore, id. Arch 10 24 legiones clamore donum adprobantes, Liv 7, 37, 7, 41 consilium vehementer adprobare, Cic. ad Q Fr 3, 4 et saep — So of the gods, *to allow a thing to take place, to favor* (cf admitto, II B) quod actum est di adprobent, Cic Fam 2, 15, 1, 9, 19 musis omnibus adprobantibus id. ib 7, 23, 2, cf Plaut. Am prol 13 — **II.** *To show as being good and true, to make evident, to prove, demonstrate, confirm, establish* hoc autem nihil attinet approbari, Cic. Inv 1, 36 *fin.* innocentiam adprobare, Tac. A 1, 44 excusationem, id Agr 42 — With *acc* and *inf* vivere eos approbant, Plin. 9 57, 83 quo magis degenerasse eum a civili more approbaret Suet Aug 17 Cajo talem et se et exercitum approbavit, ut, etc., Suet. Galb 6 al — **III.** Aliquid alicui adprobare, *to make good to one, to render acceptable, satisfactory* opus manu factum regi adprobavit, Vitr 9, 3 prima castrorum rudimenta duci adprobavit, *his first military duties he learned to the satisfaction of his commander,* Tac Agr 5, Dig 19, 2, 24, cf Herz ad Caes. B G 7, 63

ap-prŏbus (adp-), a, um, *adj* [ad *intens*, cf apprimus] *very good* or *excellent,* as an *adj* once adulescens adprobus, Caecil. ap Gell 7, 7, 9 — Once as *adv* **ap-prŏbē:** ni me ille et ego illum novissem adprobe, *very well,* Plaut Trin 4, 2, 117

appromissor (adp-), oris, *m* [appromitto], *one who is security for another, security, bail* (only in jurid Lat), Dig 45, 1, 5, 46 3, 43, cf. Fest. p 13

* **ap-prōmitto (adp-),** ĕre, *v a*, *to promise in addition to,* i e *also in one's own name* cumque id ita futurum T Roscius Capito appromitteret, Cic Rosc. Am 9, 26

* **ap-prōno (adp-),** are, *v a*, *to bow down forwards,* hence, se, *to fall down* (upon the knees), *to kneel,* App M 1, p 111 Elm

ap-prŏpĕro (adp-, Ritschl, Fleck., Baiter, Halm, Weissenb, **app-,** Merkel, Kayser), avi, atum, 1, *v a.* and *n* **I.** *Act*, *to hasten, accelerate* (syn festino, accelero, maturo, volo, provolo, curro, accurro) opus adeo adproperatum est, ut, etc., Liv 4, 9 quae (res) summa ope adproperata erat, id. 26, 15, 27, 25 intercisis venis mortem adproperavit, * Tac. A. 16, 14 (cf. adcelerare mortem, Lucr 6, 773) — With *inf* as object portasque intrare patentes Appropera, Ov M 15, 584 — **II.** *Neutr*, *to fly, hasten, hurry somewhere* adde gradum, adpropera, Plaut. Trin 4, 3, 3 adproperat, * Ter And. 3, 1, 17 eum, ut adproperet, adhorteris, Cic. Att 4, 6, 4, id. ad Q Fr 2, 10 *fin* — Trop ad cogitatum facinus approperare Cic Mil 15

apprŏpinquātĭo (adp-), onis, *f* [appropinquo], *an approach* (in time), *drawing near* (very rare, perh. only twice in Cic) adpropinquatio mortis, Cic. Fin 5, 11, 33 Baiter, so id. Sen. 19, 66 partus Faustinae, Marc Aur ap Front ad M Caes. 5, 45

ap-prŏpinquo (adp-, Baiter, Weissenb, **app-,** Kayser), avi, atum, 1, *v n*, *to come near, draw nigh to, to approach* **I.** Of place **a.** With *ad* ad summam aquam adpropinquare, Cic. Fin 4 23, 64 ad portam, Auct. B Hisp 3, so id. ib 2 al ad juga montium adpropinquare, Liv 40, 58 — **b.** With *dat* finibus Bellovacorum adpropinquare, Caes B G 2, 10 *fin* munitionibus, id. ib 7, 82 cum ejusmodi locis esset adpropinquatum, id. B C 1, 79 (in id B G 4, 10, and Auct. B Hisp 5, the readings vary between the *dat* and *acc.*) moenibus, Flor 1, 13, 8 castris, Suet. Galb 10 *fin* al — Trop illi poena, nobis libertas appropinquat, Cic. Phil 4, 4 *fin* catulus ille qui jam adpropinquat, ut videat, *is near seeing, will soon see,* id. Fin. 3, 14, 48 Erant centuriones, qui jam primis ordinibus adpropinquarent, *were near obtaining the first rank,* Caes. B G 5, 44. — **II.** Of time jam que hiems adpropinquabat, Caes. B C 3, 9 cum dies comitiorum adpropinquaret, Liv 3 34, 7, 5, 39, 8 al tempus, Suet Dom 14 al. tuus adventus adpropinquat, Cic Fam 2, 6 rei maturitas id ad Q Fr 3, 8 al.

* **apprŏprĭātĭo (adp-),** onis, *f* [approprio] *a making one's own, appropriation* ciborum (i e. converting into blood, etc), Cael Aur Tard. 2, 13

* **ap-prŏprĭo (adp-)** are, *v n*, *to make one's own, to appropriate* cibum, Cael Aur Tard 4, 3 *fin*

* **ap-proxĭmo (adp-),** are, *v a*, *to be* or *draw near to, approach,* Tert adv Jud 11

ap-pugno (adp-, Halm), āre, *v a*, *to fight against, attack, assault* (only in Tac. in the three foll exs.) castra adpugnare, Tac A. 4, 48 castellum, id. ib 15, 13 classem, id. ib 2, 81

Appŭlēius (also, **Āpŭl-**), i, *m*, *the name of several Romans,* among whom the most distinguished were, **I.** L. Appuleius Saturninus, *a turbulent tribune of the people* (about A.U C 653) post Gracchos eloquentissimus, Cic. Brut 62, 224 — **II.** *A native of Madaura in Africa,* who was a spirited and flowery, but sometimes bombastic writer of the second century His principal work yet extant is called Metamorphoseon sive de Asino Aureo libri XI., cf Bahr Lit Gesch p 422 sq, Teuffel Rom Lit. § 362. — Hence, **III. Appŭlēius,** a, um, *adj*, *of Appuleius* lex, proposed by the tribune Appuleius, Cic. Balb 21, id. Leg 2, 6, Flor 3, 16.

Appūlĭa (better, **Āpŭl-;** v Mart. Lagun. Luc. 2, 608, cf. also Jahn ad Hor C 3, 4, 10), ae, *f* **I.** *A province in Lower Italy at the north of Calabria, and east of Samnium, on both sides of the Aufidus, which divides it into Daunia and Peucetia,* now *Puglia* Hor S. 1, 5, 77, id. C 3, 4, 10, id. Epod. 3, 16, Mart 14, 155, cf. Mann. Ital. 2, 3 — Hence, **II.** Derivv **A. Appŭlĭcus (Āpŭl-),** a, um, *adj*, *Apulian* mare Apulicum i e. *the Adriatic Sea,* Hor C 3, 24, 4 (K and H, *publicum*) — **B. Appŭlus (Āpŭl-),** a, um, the same gens Hor S 2, 1, 38 Daunus, id. C 4, 14, 26 Vultur, id. ib 3 4 9 al

1. appulsus (adp-), a, um, *Part* of 1 appello

2. appulsus (adp-), ūs, *m* [1 appello], *a driving to* some place **I.** In the lit signif only in the jurists pecoris, *a driving of a flock to drink,* Dig 43, 19, 1 — **II.** Transf **A.** *A landing, bringing to land* ab litorum appulsu arcere, Liv 27, 30 oppidum celerrimum adpulsu, Tac. A. 3, 1, 2, 6 utrinque prora paratam semper adpulsui frontem agit id. G 44. — **B.** *An approaching, approach,* in gen pars terrae adpulsu solis exarsit, Cic. N D 1, 10, 24 — **C.** *An effect influence caused by approach* frigoris et caloris adpulsus sentire, Cic. N D 2, 56, 141 deorum adpulsu homines somniare, id Div 1, 30 *fin*

‡ **ăpra,** ae, *f* [aper], *a wild sow,* Plin ap Prisc. p 698 P, v aper

ăprārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *relating to wild hogs* (in jurid Lat.) retia, Dig 33 7, 22, so Sent. 3 tit. 7

ăprīcātĭo, onis, *f* [apricor] *a basking in the sun, a sunning* (very rare) Unam mehercule tecum apricationem in illo lucrativo tuo sole malim quam etc., Cic Att 7, 11 1 ubi potest illa aetas (senectus) calescere apricatione melius? id. Sen. 16, 57 (perh not elsewhere in Cic), Col 8, 8, 4

ăprīcĭtas, atis, *f* [apricus] *the quality of* apricus, *sunniness, sunshine* (only post Aug) regio apricitatis inclytae, Plin 6, 16, 18, § 46 tepidi aeris, Just. 36 3 diei, *the clearness of the day, sunshine,* Col 7, 4, 5, 8, 15, 4

ăprīclus, v apriculus

ăprīco, are, *v a.* [apricus] *to warm in the sun* (late Lat), Pall. 1, 38, so Paul Nol Carm ad Cyther 13, 311

ăprīcor, ari, *v dep* [id.], *to sun one's self, bask in the sun* · in sole, Varr ap Non. p 76, 15 Alexander offecerat Diogeni apricanti, Cic Tusc 5, 32, 92, so Col 8, 4, 6, Plin 36, 25 60, § 184

ăprīcŭlus, i, *m dim* [aper] *a small fish, similar in appearance to the wild hog,* App Mag p 296, 34 Elm (Enn ib 299, 15, contracted, apriclus)

ăprīcus, a, um, *adj* [qs. contr from apericus from aperio, Doed Syn III p 170, for the long i, cf anticus, posticus, acc to others, kindr with old Germ ābar, mid Germ aeber, = dry, warm] orig., *lying open, uncovered* or, acc. to the second etymol, *warm* Qui tulit aprico frigida castra Lare, *under the open heaven,* Prop. 5, 10, 18, where Muller reads *e parvo* — Hence, with esp ref to the warmth of the sun *exposed to the sun* or *to the warmth of the sun open to the sun, sunny* **I. A.** Of places (class in prose and poetry) loci opaci an aprici, Cic Part. Or 10 *fin* hortus, id Fam 16, 18 (perh not elsewhere in Cic.) colles, Liv 21, 37 campus Hor C 1, 8, 3, id. A P 162 rura, id C 3 18, 2 agger, id S 1, 8, 15 et saep — **B.** *Subst* **ăprīcum,** i, *n*, *a sunny spot, place* **1.** Lit buxus amat aprica, Plin 16 16, 28, § 71 aprica Alpium, id 21, 7, 20, § 43 — And **2.** * Trop in apricum proferre *to bring to light* Hor Ep 1, 6, 24 (= in apertum, Cruq) — **C.** Poet., of other objects exposed to the sun, *delighting* or *growing in the sunshine* arbor, Ov M 4, 331 mergi, *basking in the sun* Verg A 5, 128 flores Hor C 1, 26 7 senex, Pers. 5, 179 al — **II.** Transf **A.** *Clear, pure* (only in Col) caeli status Col 11, 3, 27 apricissimus dies, id 9, 14, 13 — **B.** *Coming from the sunny quarter,* i e *from the south* flatus, *the south wind,* Col 1 5, 8 — *Comp*, Col 11, 3, 21 — *Adv* not used

Ăprīlis, is [qs. contr. from aperilis, from aperio; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, 33, p. 86 Müll.; Cincius ap. Macr. S. 1, 12; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 43] (orig. *adj.;* sc. mensis), *m.*, *the month of April* (as the month in which the earth *opens* and softens): Sex ubi luces Aprilis habebit, Ov. F. 4, 901. — With mensis expressed: mense Aprili, Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 100: Qui dies mensem Veneris marinae Findit Aprilem, Hor. C. 4, 11, 15.— *Adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to April:* Nonarum Aprilium, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 8; 1, 9, 8: Datis mane a. d. Id. April. Scriptis litteris, id. ad Brut. 2, 4, 1: Apriles Idus, Ov. F. 4, 621.

ăprīnĕus, a, um, *adj.*, v. aprinus.

ăprīnus, a, um, *adj.* [aper], *of* or *belonging to the wild boar:* viscus, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 63 P.: pulmo, Plin. 28, 16, 62, § 222: vesica, id. 28, 15, 60, § 215: fel, id. 28, 16, 62, § 221.—As a secondary form, Hyg. Fab. 69, has twice **ăprīnĕus**, a, um, if the reading is correct.

ăprōnĭa, ae, *f.*, *the plant usually called* bryonia, Plin. 23, 1, 17, § 27.

Ăprōnĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman* nomen. **I.** Q. Apronius, Cic. Verr. 3, 9, 22.—**II.** L. Apronius, Tac. A. 1, 29. — Hence, **Ăprōnĭā-nus**, a, um, *adj.*, *originating from Q. Apronius, named after him:* convivium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11: cerasa, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 102.

ăproxis, is, *f.*, *a plant whose root*, acc. to Pythagoras, *takes fire at a distance*, Plin. 24, 17, 101, § 158.

ăprūco, ōnis, *f.*, *the plant commonly called* saxifraga, App. Herb. 97.

ăprūgĭnĕus, a, um, v. aprugnus.

ăprūgnus (also **ăprūnus**), a, um, *adj.* [aper], *of* or *belonging to the wild boar:* aprugnum callum, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 4 Ritschl; cf. id. Poen. 3, 2, 2: aprunus adeps, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 167 Jan: lumbus, id. 8, 51, 78, § 210. —Hence, **ăprūgna** (**ăprūna**), ae, *f.* (sc. caro), *the flesh of a wild boar*, Capitol. Max. Jun. 2.—A secondary form, **ăprūgĭnĕus**, a, um, Sol. 32.

Ăprūsa, ae, *f.*, *a river in Umbria, near Ariminum*, Plin. 3, 15, 50, § 115.

apsinthium, v. absinthium.

apsis, v. absis.

Apsŏrŏs (**-us**), i, *f.*, *an island in the Adriatic Sea*, Mel. 2, 7, 13.

Apsus, i, *m.*, = Ἄψος, *a river of Illyria, falling into the Ionian Sea*, now *Crevata*, Caes. B. C. 3, 13; 3, 19; Liv. 31, 27.

† **apsyctŏs**, i, *f.*, = ἄψυκτος (uncooled), *a precious stone unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 148.

Apsyrtis, etc., v. 2. Absyrtus.

aptātus, a, um, v. apto, *P. a.*

aptē, *adv.*, v. apo, *P. a. fin.*

apto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq.* [apo], *to fit, adapt, accommodate, apply, put on, adjust*, etc. (cf. accommodo); *absol.*, with *dat.* or less freq. with *ad* (in Cic. only once, as *P. a.*).

I. Lit. **a.** *Absol.:* aptat cristas telaque, Verg. A. 11, 8: arma aptare, Liv. 5, 49, 3: remos, Curt. 9, 9, 12: tabulam, Col. 12, 56, 2: Jubas, Sil. 5, 166: armamenta, vela, Quint. 10, 7, 23. — **b.** With *dat.:* aliquid umeris, Verg. A. 9, 364: arma corpori, Liv. 44, 34, 8: vincula collo, Ov. M. 10, 381: claves foribus, Mart. 9, 47: sagittas nervo, Verg. A. 10, 131: dexteris enses, Hor. Epod. 7, 2: tela flagello, Verg. A. 7, 731: os cucurbitulae corpori, Cels. 2, 11: anulum sibi, Sen. Ben. 3, 25, 1: digito (anulum), Suet. Tib. 73. — **II.** Trop. **a.** With the access. idea of fitting: bella citharae modis, Hor. C. 2, 12, 4; cf. id. Ep. 1, 3, 13. — And with *ad:* sed usum nec ad commoditatem ferendi nec ad ipsius munitionis firmamentum aptaverunt, Liv. 33, 5, 5: ad transeundum omnia aptaverant, Curt. 7, 8, 8: ad militares remus aptatur manus, i. e. *is taken in hand by the soldiers*, Sen. Agam. 425.—**b.** Without the access. idea of fitting, *to prepare, get ready, furnish, put in order;* constr. *absol.*, with *dat.* or *ad.* (α) *Absol.:* aptate convivium, Pomp. ap. Non. p. 234, 30: idonea bello, Hor. S. 2, 2, 111.—(β) With *dat.:* arma pugnae, Liv. 22, 5; cf.: aptat se pugnae, Verg. A. 10, 588; and, animos aptent armis, id. ib. 10, 259.—(γ) With *ad:* Aptat et armiferas miles ad arma manus, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 14: ad pugnam classem, Liv. 22, 5: ad primum se velut aspectum orationis aptare, Quint. 10, 2, 16.—Hence, **c.** With *abl.* of that with which something is fitted, furnished, provided: oppidi partes testudinibus et musculis, Auct. B. Alex. 1: biremes remigio, Verg. A. 8, 80: classem velis, id. ib. 3, 472; so, pinum armamentis, Ov. M. 11, 456: ut quisque se aptaverat armis, *had fitted himself with arms*, i. e. *for battle*, Liv. 9, 31.—Hence, **aptātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, pr., *fitted* for something; thus, *suitable, fit, appropriate, accommodated* to (syn.: aptus, accommodatus): hoc verbum est ad id aptatum, quod ante dixerat, *Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 162: ad popularem delectationem, Quint. 2, 10, 11; so Sen. Contr. 6 al.: omnia rei aptata, id. Ep. 59.

† **aptōta** (nomina), ōrum, *n.*, = ἄπτωτα (without case); in gram., *substantives that are not declined, aptotes* (e. g. dicis, fas, frit, git, etc.), Diom. p. 287; Prisc. 5, p. 669.

aptus, a, um, v. apo, *P. a.*

apua, v. aphya.

ăpŭd (**apud** down to the time of Cæsar, Corp. Inscr. I. 30; I. 196; and after 45 B.C. both **apud**, Inscr. Orell. 206; 818, and **aput**, ib. 206; 15; 34; another form of apud was **apor**, Paul. ex Fest. p. 26 Müll. **apud**, Ritschl, Rib. in Trag. et Com. Rel., Müll. in Lucil., and Dietsch in Sall.; **aput**, Lachm., Fleck. in Plaut.; both **apud** and **aput**, Müll. in Cat. and Rib. in Verg.) [Corssen once regarded apud as connected with apisci, as juxta with jungo, Ausspr. I. p. 335, 1st ed., but afterwards, ib. 2d ed. I. p. 197, he adopted Pott's view, that it was comp. of Sanscr. api, = to, toward, near (Gr. ἐπί), and ad, old form ar, which view the form apor favors, and thus its strict meaning would be *on to, unto;* v. infra, IV.]; *prep. gov. acc.*, *with, at, by, near* (regularly with words denoting rest, and primarily of persons, while *ad* properly designates only direction, motion, extension, etc., and is chiefly used of places; the diff. between apud and penes is given in Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.: apud et penes in hoc differunt, quod alterum personam cum loco significat, alterum personam et dominium ac potestatem; v. penes, and cf. Nep. Them. 7, 2: ad ephoros Lacedaemoniorum accessit, penes quos summum imperium erat, atque apud eos (v. infra, I. B. 2. a.) contendit, etc.; and for the difference between ad and apud, cf. Lucil. 9, 58 sq. Müll.: apud se longe alid est, neque idem valet ad se: Intro nos vocat ad sese, tenet intus apud se; syn.: ad, prope, coram, inter, in with *abl.;* rare in early Lat.; very freq. in Plaut., less freq. in Ter., seven times in Verg., five times in Juv., three times in Catull., twice in Ov., and once in Hor. and Prop.; never in Tib. or Pers.; very freq. in Cic., the historians, and the Vulg.).

I. **A.** In designating nearness in respect of persons, *with, near:* apud ipsum adstas, Att. ap. Non. p. 522, 25: adsum apud te, genitor, id. ib. p. 522, 23: alteram (partem) apud me adponito, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 60: nunc hic apud te servio, id. Capt. 2, 2, 62: scriptorum non magnast copia apud me, Cat. 68, 33 Müll.: mane apud me, Vulg. Gen. 29, 19: Advocatum habemus apud Patrem, ib. 1 Joan. 2, 1: cum in lecto Crassus esset et apud eum Sulpicius sederet, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 12; so id. Pis. 26, and id. Rep. 3, 28.—**B.** Esp. **1. a.** With a *pron.* or *subst.*, apud me, te, se, aliquem, etc., *with me, in my house*, etc., *in one's house, at the house of a person;* Fr. *chez moi, chez vous, chez soi*, etc.: Quis heri apud te? Naev., Com. Rel. p. 9 Rib.: dico eum esse apud me, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 15; 4, 2, 73: hic apud me hortum confodere jussi, id. Aul. 2, 2, 66: si commodumst, apud me, sis, volo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 110: condixerant cenam apud me, Turp., Com. Rel. p. 108 Rib.: quid nunc virgo? Nempe apud test? Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 159: Quid sibi volunt homines isti apud te? Vulg. Num. 22, 9; ib. Matt. 26, 18: cenabis bene apud me, Cat. 13, 1: apud me habitavit, Cic. Clu. 33; id. Verr. 4, 111; 5, 77: apud te cenavit, id. Div. in Caecil. 58; id. Verr. 4, 49; id. Cael. 26; id. Deiot. 32: in curiā posita potius quam rure apud te, Titin., Com. Rel. p. 142 Rib.: mane apud me etiam hodie, Vulg. Jud. 19, 9: tenet intus apud se, Lucil. 9, 59 Müll.: Pompeius petiit, ut secum et apud se essem cot'die, Cic. Att. 5, 6: apud se fecit manere, Vulg. Jud. 19, 7; ib. Luc. 11, 37: de gladiis, quae apud ipsum erant deprehensa, Cic. Cat. 3, 10: Cum postridie apud eundem ventum exspectans manerem, id. Phil. 1, 8: mansit apud eum quattuor mensibus, Vulg. Jud. 19, 2; ib. Act. 28, 14: apud quem deversatus es, Cic. Verr. 4, 37: apud nympham Calypsonem, Liv. And. ap. Prisc. p. 685 (cf. Hom. Od. 4, 557: Νύμφης ἐν μεγάροισι Καλυψοῦς): habitāsti apud Heium Messanae, Cic. Verr. 4, 18; id. Cael. 51: Fuisti apud Laecam illā nocte, id. Cat 1, 4, 9; id. de Or. 1, 22, 104; id. Att. 1, 8: apud Ostorium Scapulam epulatur, Tac. A. 14, 48: apud Cornelium Primum juxta Velabrum delituit, id. H. 3, 74; 1, 14: Factum est, ut moraretur apud Simonem quendam, Vulg. Act. 9, 43: invenient hominem apud sororem tuam occultantem se, Cic. Dom. 83: qui apud te esset eductus, id. Quinct. 69: apud quem erat educatus, id. Lael. 20, 75: cum alter ejus filius apud matrem educaretur, id. Clu. 27: disciplinā C. Cassii, apud quem educatus erat, Tac. A. 15, 52: se apud Q. Mucium jus civile didicisse, id. Or. 30: apud eosdem magistratus institutus, Suet. Calig. 24: servorum manus tamquam apud senem festinantes, Tac. H. 1, 7: in convivio apud regem, id. A. 2, 57: Bene vale; apud Orcum te videbo, *in the abode of Orcus*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 16: sacrificāsse apud deos, i. e. in templis deorum, Tac. A. 11, 27: frater apud Othonem militans, *in the army of Otho*, id. H. 2, 26; so, nec solum apud Caecinam (cognoscebatur id damnum composuisse), id. ib. 2, 27: quorum sint legati apud se, *in his camp*, Caes. B. G. 4, 8; cf.: Quos cum apud se in castris Ariovistus conspexisset, id. ib. 1, 47: dici hoc potest, Apud portitores eas (litteras) resignatas sibi, *at the custom-house*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 64; 3, 3, 80: Quantillum argenti mihi apud trapezitam siet, *at the banker's*, id. Capt. 1, 2, 90: duo genera materiarum apud rhetoras tractantur, i. e. in scholis rhetorum, as he says just before, Tac. Or. 35.—Apud me etc. is sometimes added to domi or in aedibus, or interchanges with domi: *Me.* Ubi namst, quaeso? *Ch.* Apud me domi, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 21: a me insidias apud me domi positas esse dixerunt, Cic. Sest. 41: domi esse apud sese archipiratas dixit duos, id. Verr. 5, 73; so Vulg. Gen. 27, 15: quae (signa) cognovi apud istum in aedibus, Cic. Verr. 1, 50: esse illa signa domi suae, non esse apud Verrem, id. ib. 4, 16: nihil apud hanc lautum, pistor domi nullus, id. Pis. 67; id. Clu. 165. — Hence, **b.** Trop.: apud se esse, *to be at home*, i. e. *to be in one's senses, be one's self, be sane* (only in conversational lang.; most freq. in Ter.; cf. Gr. ἐν ἑαυτῷ εἶναι, Ar. Vesp. 642; opp. vecors, amens esse, *to be out of one's wits, beside one's self;* so Gr. φρενῶν ἐξεστάναι, Eur. Or. 1021): Sumne ego apud me? Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 36: Non sum apud me, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 26, and Afran., Com. Rel. p. 170 Rib.: Prae iracundiā, Menedeme, non sum apud me, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 48: Vix sum apud me: ita animus commotust metu, spe, gaudio, id. And. 5, 4, 34: Num tibi videtur esse apud sese? id. Hec. 4, 4, 85 (quasi ob amorem meretricis insanus, Don.): proin tu fac, apud te ut sies, id. And. 2, 4, 5 (= ut praeparatus sis, Don.); Petr. 129.—**2.** In respect of persons, in whose presence or before whom any thing is done or takes place, esp. of discussions or debates in which the persons have the right of decision (Web. Uebungsch. p. 33), *before, in the presence of*, = coram, ad. **a.** Of civil or military affairs, *before:* cum res agatur apud praetorem populi Romani et apud severissimos judices, Cic. Arch. 3: apud eosdem judices reus est factus, id. Clu. 22, 59: vis de his judicari apud me? Vulg. Act. 25, 9: accusavit fratres suos apud patrem, ib Gen. 37, 2; ib. 1 Macc. 7, 6; ib. Joan. 5, 45: hoc, quod nunc apud pontifices agis, Cic. Dom. 51; 117: istud ne apud eum quidem dictatorem quisquam egit isto modo, id. Lig. 12: qui hanc causam aliquotiens apud te egit, id. Quinct. 30; so id. Verr. 2, 100; 3, 114; id. Caecin. 69; id. Sest. 120: (populus Romanus) mihi potestatem apud se agendi dedit, id. Verr. 5, 173: Repulsior secundā collatione dixit Cato in eā, quae est contra Cornelium apud populum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 286 Müll.: tutoresne defendent apud istius modi praetorem? Cic. Verr. 1, 153; id. Clu. 126: apud te cum sim defensurus me, Vulg. Act.

26, 2 omnia apud praetores gererentur, Tac Or 38 causam nescio quam apud judicem defendebat, Cic Clu 74, so Tac A 3, 12, id Or 19 apud te defendit alium in ea voluntate non fuisse, in quâ te, Cic Lig 6 apud judicem causam dicere, id Quinct 43, id Verr 1, 26, id Sex Rosc 85· apud aliquem dicere, id Lig 6, id Deiot 4 verba apud senatum fecit, id Verr 2, 2, 20 habita apud senatum oratione, Tac A 12, 25, 6, 8 haec apud patres disseruit, id ib 2, 43, 4, 2, 4, 6 modeste apud vos socius populi Romani questus est, Cic Verr 4, 18 Quae est ergo apud Caesarem querella? id Lig 25 isne apud vos obtinebit causam, qui etc, id Caecin 38 petita multa est apud eum praetorem, id Verr 1, 155 causam contra aliquem apud centumviros dicere, id. de Or 2, 23, 98, Tac Or 38 numerus oratorum quot annis apud magistratus publice subscribitur, Cic Verr 3, 120 apud eorum quem qui manumitteretur, Liv 41, 9 apud proconsules aliquem manumittere, Marcian ap Dig 1, 162 —**b.** In extra judicial cases, *before* apud hunc confessus es et genus etc, Plaut Capt 2, 3, 52 nullam causam dico, quin mihi Et parentum et libertatis apud te deliquio siet, id ib 3, 4, 93 apud erum qui (servos) vera loquitur, id Am 2, 1, 43 apud novercam querere, id Ps 1, 3, 80 ego apud parentem loquor, Cic Lig 30 plura fateri apud amicos, Tac A. 14, 62 aliquid apud aliquem laudare, Cic Att 2, 25, Tac A 13, 46, so Vulg Gen 12, 15 aliquem apud aliquos vituperare, Cic Phil 2, 11 apud quem tu etiam nos criminari soles, id Vatin 29 —**c.** Of one's feelings, views, judgment, *with, in the view* or *sight of, before* (α) With *verbs* apud Tenedios sanctissimus deus habetur, Cic Fl 61, id Verr 1, 49 quod apud illos amplissimum sacerdotium putatur, id. ib 2, 126, 1, 69 si tutoris auctoritas apud te ponderis nihil habebat, id ib 2, 55, id. Planc 4 apud judicem grave et sanctum esse ducetur, id. Q Rosc 6 Quae omnia apud nos partim infamia ponuntur, Nep praef 5 justificatur apud Deum, Vulg Gal 3, 11 haec apud illos barbatos ridicula videbantur, Cic Mur 26, id. Dom 101 unus dies apud Dominum (est) sicut mille anni, et mille anni sicut dies unus, Vulg 2 Pet 3, 8 —(β) With *adj* fuisti apud pontifices superior, Cic Dom 4 qui honos est apud Syracusanos amplissimus, id. Verr 4, 137, id Font 36 quam clara (expugnatio) apud omnes id Verr 1, 50, 2, 50 Satis clarus est apud timentem quisquis timetur, Tac H 2, 76, id Or 7 hoc est apud Graecos prope gloriosius quam Romae triumphasse Cic Fl 31, Tac H 5, 17 quod aeque apud bonos miserum est id ib 1, 29 quae justa sunt apud nos, Vulg 1 Macc 11, 33, ib Rom 2, 13 tunc eritis inculpabiles apud Dominum, ib Num 32, 22 si is pretio apud istum idoneus esset, Cic Verr 2, 121 —(γ) With *substt* est tanta apud eos ejus fani religio atque antiquitas, ut etc, Cic Verr 1, 46 tanta nominis Romani dignitas est apud omnes nationes ut etc., id ib 5, 150 qua (hic) apud omnes Siculos dignitate atque existimatione sit, id ib 2, 111 Dymnus modicae apud regem auctoritatis et gratiae, Curt 6, 72 abominatio est uterque apud Deum, Vulg Prov 17, 15 —Apud animum, apud animum meum, etc sometimes stand for mihi, mecum, etc, or simply animo Ea tute tibi subice et apud animum propone, *before your mind, before you,* Sulp ap Cic Fam 4, 5 ipsi primum statuerint apud animos, quid vellent, Liv 6, 39 11 Sic apud animum meum statuo, Sall de Ord Rep 2 sic statuere apud animum meum possum, Liv 34, 2, 4 —So with *pers pron* in Vulg after the Greek haec apud se (πρὸς ἑαυτὸν) oravit, *within himself, to himself,* Luc 18, 11 Sciens apud semet ipsum (ἐν ἑαυτῷ), *in himself,* Joan 6, 62 statui hoc ipsum apud me (ἐμαυτῷ), ne etc, *with myself,* 2 Cor 2, 1, so, hoc cogitet apud se (ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ), ib 10, 7 —**d.** And simply *before, in the presence of* id apud vos proloquar, Plaut Capt prol 6 nemo est meorum amicorum, apud quem expromere omnia mea occulta audeam, Ter Heaut 3, 3, 14 se jactant apud eos, quos inviti vident, Cic Fl 61 licet mihi, Marce fili, apud te gloriari, ad quem etc, id Off 1, 22, 78 de vobis glorior apud Macedones, Vulg 2 Cor 9 2 plus quam apud vos commemorari velitis, Cic Caecin 77 non apud indoctos loquor, id Pis 68 ostendit, quae quisque de eo apud se dixerit, Caes B G 1, 19 quid apud magnum loquerentur Achillem, Ov M 12, 163 neque raro neque apud paucos talia jaciebat, Tac A 4, 7 loqui de se apud aliquem, Cic Att 1, 3 mentiri apud aliquem, Plaut Poen 1, 1, 24 apud aliquem profiteri Curt 7, 7, 24 Non est nobis haec oratio habenda apud imperitam multitudinem, Cic Mur 61 Caesar apud milites contionatur, Caes B C 1, 7 gratias agere alicui apud aliquem, Cic Sest 4, so Tac. A 15, 22 si quid (in me) auctoritatis est, apud eos utar, qui etc, Cic Imp Pomp 2, so id Lig 16, and id Red in Sen 24 Quae fundebat apud Samson lacrimas, Vulg Jud 14, 16 —**3.** Of a person *with whom, in whose case* something is, exists is done, *with, in the case of,* often = *in with abl* quom apud te parum stet fides, Plaut Ps 1, 5, 62 Et bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti, Verg A 4, 539 At fides mihi apud hunc est, Ter Heaut 3, 3, 10 *De* Quid est? *Ch* Itan parvam mihi fidem esse apud te? id Phorm 5, 3, 27 ut apud me praemium esse positum pietati scias, id Hec 4, 2, 8 alioqui mercedem non habebitis apud Patrem vestrum, Vulg Matt 6, 1 illa res quantam declarat ejusdem hominis apud hostes populi Romani auctoritatem, Cic Imp Pomp 46 (eum) Aeduorum auctoritatem apud omnes Belgas amplificaturum, Caes B G 2, 14 si M Petrei non summa auctoritas apud milites exstitisset, Cic Sest 12 Pompei auctoritas apud omnes tanta est quanta etc, id Fl 14, id Phil. 13, 7 ecquid auctoritatis apud vos socii populi Romani habere debeant, id Div in Caecil 17, so id Verr 2, 14, id Mur 38 (servi) apud eum sunt in honore et pretio, id. Sex Rosc 77, id Verr 5, 157, id Cat 3, 2 videmus quanta sit in invidia quantoque in odio apud quosdam virtus et industria, id Verr 5, 181 quo majore apud vos odio esse debet quam etc, id ib 1, 42 domi splendor, apud exteras nationes nomen et gratia, id Clu 154, id Mur 38 Dumnorigem, magna apud plebem gratia, Caes B G 1, 18 tanti ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit uti etc, id ib 1, 20 certe apud te et hos, qui tibi adsunt, veritas valebit, Cic Quinct 5, id Div in Caecil 17, id Lig 30, id Marcell 14, id Mil 34 utrum apud eos pudor atque officium aut timor valeret, Caes. B G 1, 40 apud quem ut multum gratia valeret, Nep Con 2, 1 video apud te causas valere plus quam preces, Cic Lig 31, so id Lael 4 13, and Tac H 3, 36 quod apud vos plurimum debebit valere, Cic Div in Caecil 11, so Caes B G 1, 17, and Tac H 4, 73 qui tantum auctoritate apud suos cives potuit ut etc, Cic Verr 2, 113 speravit sese apud tales viros aliquid posse ad etc, id Sex Rosc 141 (eum) apud finitimas civitates largiter posse, Caes B G 1, 18 quae (pecunia) apud me contra fidem meam nihil potuisset, Cic Verr 1, 19 quae (memoria) plus apud eum possit quam salus civitatis, id Phil 5, 51, id Verr 3, 131 qui apud eum plurimum poterat, id ib 3, 130 qui apud me et amicitia et beneficiis et dignitate plurimum possunt, id. Sex Rosc 4, so Caes. B G 1, 9 —So very rarely with *adj* faciles sunt preces apud eos, qui etc, Cic Har Resp 63 nihil me turpius apud homines fuisset, id Att 2, 19 apud quos miserum auxilium tolerabile miserius malum fecit Cels 3, 23 —**4.** Of persons, of inhabitants of cities or countries, among whom one is, or something is, is done or happens *among* = inter CONSOL QVEI FVIT APVD VOS, Epit Scip ap Grotef Gr II p 296 homines apud nos noti, inter suos nobiles, Cic Fl 52 Ut vos hic, itidem ille apud vos meus servatur filius, Plaut Capt 2, 2, 11; 2, 2, 62 qui (colonus) peregrinatur apud vos, Vulg Exod 12 49 qui regnabat apud vos, ib 1 Macc 12, 7, ib Matt 13, 56, ib Luc. 9, 41 si iste apud eos quaestor non fuisset, Cic Div in Caecil 4, 65 Apud eos fuisse regem Divitiacum Caes B G 2 4, 2, 2 qui (praetores) apud illos a populo creantur, Cic Fl 44 apud quos consul fuerat, id Div in Caecil 66, id Verr 2, 5, 4, 108 apud inferos illi antiqui supplicia impiis constituta esse voluerunt, id Cat 4, 8, id Tusc. 1 5, 10, so Vulg Eccli 14, 17 Sunt apud infernos tot milia formosarum, Prop 3, 2, 63 fateri quae quis apud superos distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem, Verg A. 6, 568, Vel 2, 48, 2 studiis militaribus apud juventutem obsoletis, Cic Font 42 qui apud socios nominis Latini censi essent, Liv 41, 9 qui apud gentes solus praestat, Naev, Com Rel. p 25 Rib quae sacra apud omnes gentes nationesque fiunt, Cic. Verr 4, 109 id (simulacrum) apud Segestanos positum fuisse, id ib 4, 80 si apud Athenienses non deerant qui rem publicam defenderent, id. Sest. 141, and Nep Milt 6, 2 ille est magistratus apud Siculos, qui etc., Cic. Verr 2, 131 si tu apud Persas deprehensus etc., id ib 5, 166 Apud Helvetios longe nobilissimus fuit Orgetorix, Caes B G 1, 2 apud omnes Graecos hic mos est, ut etc, Cic. Verr 2, 158, and id. Fragm B 7, 18 B and K quod apud Germanos ea consuetudo esset, ut etc, Caes B G 1, 50 aliis Germanorum populis usurpatum raro apud Chattos in consensum vertit, Tac. G 31 Cui (mihi) neque apud Danaos usquam locus (est), Verg A 2 71 apud Nahanarvalos antiquae religionis lucus ostenditur, Tac G 43, 32, 38, 44, id H 4, 56, 4, 61, id A 2, 1, 2, 45 apud Graecos magis quam in ceteris nationibus exculta est medicina, Cels praef 3, 9 —So of an army, *in, with,* where *in with abl* is commonly used qui apud exercitum cum Lucio Lucullo est, *in the army under L Lucullus,* Cic Verr 4, 49, so id Arch 11 apud exercitum mihi fueris tot annos, id Mur 45 quod Hannibalem etiam nunc cum imperio apud exercitum haberent, *in the army with a command,* Nep Hann 7, 3 simul manere apud exercitus Titum utile videbatur Tac H 5, 10 quod XII pondo argenti habuisset apud exercitum, *with his troops,* Plin 33 4, 50, § 143 —**5.** In designating the author of a work or of an assertion, apud aliquem *in by in the writings of, any one* (the work itself being designated by *in with abl,* as, de qua in Catone majore satis multa diximus, Cic Off 1, 42, 151 Socratem illum, qui est in Phaedro Platonis, id de Or 1, 7, 28 quo in libro, id ib 1, 11, 47) ut scriptum apud eundem Caelium est, Cic Div 1, 26, 55 apud Xenophontem autem moriens Cyrus major haec dicit, id Sen 22, 79 quod apud Platonem est in philosophos dictum, quod etc, id Off 1, 9, 28 apud Agathoclem scriptum in historiâ est, id Div 1, 24, 50 ut est apud poetam nescio quem, id Phil 2, 65 Quod enim est apud Ennium, etc, id Off 1, 8, 26 de quâ (ambitione) praeclare apud eundem est Platonem, simile etc, id ib 1, 25, 87 Apud Varronem ita est, etc, Plin 18, 35, 79, § 348 ut video scriptum apud Graecos, Cic Scaur 4 invenio apud quosdam auctores, Tac H 2, 37, so id A. 1, 81, 3, 3 reperio apud scriptores, id ib 2, 88 apud Solonem, i e *in his laws,* Cic Leg 2, 26, 64 cui bono est, si apud te Agamemnon diserte loquitur, i e in tragoediis tuis, Tac Or 9 —Also of speakers apud quosdam acerbior in conviciis narrabatur, Tac Agr 22 —**6. a.** Est aliquid apud aliquem = est alicui aliquid, apud aliquem being equivalent to *dat of possessor* quae (scientia auguralis) mihi videtur apud majores fuisse dupliciter, ut etc., Cic Leg 2 13, 33 juris civilis magnum usum apud multos fuisse, id Brut 41, 152 cum apud eum summum esset imperium populi, Nep Phoc 2, 4 omnis gratia, potentia, honos, divitiae apud illos sunt, Sall C 20 8 par gloria apud Hannibalem hostesque Poenos erat, Liv 22, 30, 8 apud quos nulla loricarum galeave tegmina (erant), Tac A 12 35 pecuniam ac dona majora apud Romanos (esse), id H 4 76 minorem esse apud victos animum, id ib 3, 1, 2, 75 quando quidem est apud te virtuti honos, Liv 2, 1, 15 Phoebo sua semper apud me Munera sunt, *Phœbus has his gifts with me,* i e *I have his gifts for Phœbus,* Verg E 3, 62, so Hor C 3, 29 5 apud te est fons vitae, Vulg Psa 35, 10 apud Dominum (est) misericordia, ib ib 129, 7 —**b.** Est aliquid apud aliquem also simply denotes that *something is in one's hands, in his power, at his disposal* erat ei apud me pauxillulum Nummorum, Ter Phorm 1, 1, 3 negasse habere se (phaleras) apud alium quoque eas habuisse depositas, Cic Verr 4, 29 multa (signa) deposita apud amicos, id ib 4, 36 apud quem inventus est scyphus, Vulg Gen 44, 16, ib

Exod. 22, 4; ib. Deut. 24, 12.—So also of persons: te pix atra agitet apud carnuficem, *in the hands of*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 65: qui (obsides) apud eum sint, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; 1, 33.—**c.** Apud aliquem = alicui, *the dat. of indir. obj.*: remanet gloria apud me, Att., Trag. Rel. p. 194 Rib.: nihil apud Siculum, nihil apud civem Romanum totā in Siciliā reliquisse, Cic. Verr. 4, 2: si (cura rei publicae) apud Othonem relinqueretur, Tac. H. 1, 13; 1, 20: qui judicia manere apud ordinem Senatorium volunt, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 8: neque praemia caedis apud interfectorem mansura, Tac. H. 2, 70; id. A. 15, 7: fidens apud aliquem obligare, Dig. 16, 1, 27.—So rarely with *adjj.*: Essetne apud te is servos acceptissimus? Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 56: non dicam amicum tuum, quod apud homines carissimum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 110: apud publicanos gratiosus fuisti, id. ib. 2, 169; 4, 38; id. Fl. 76; id. Lig. 31: Apud homines hoc impossibile est; apud Deum autem omnia possibilia sunt, Vulg. Matt. 19, 26; ib. Marc. 10, 27.

II. Transf. In designations of place, **A.** *At, near, about, around, before* (esp. freq. in the post-Aug. histt.) = ad, prope, circum, ante: tibi servi multi apud mensam adstant, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 893 P. (Com. Rel. p. 10 Rib.): verecundari neminem apud mensam decet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 77: Quid apud hasce aedis negotii est tibi? id. Am. 1, 1, 194: Quid illisce homines quaerunt apud aedis meas? id. Most. 4, 2, 26; id. Trin. 4, 2, 25: apud ignem adsidere, Turp. ap. Non. p. 522, 26 (Com. Rel. p. 100 Rib.); Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 86, 16: navem is fregit apud Andrum insulam, Ter. And. 1, 3, 17: apud Tenedum pugna illa navalis, Cic. Arch. 21: ut apud Salamina classem suam constituerent, Nep. Them. 3, 4: apud oppidum morati, Caes. B. G. 2, 7: agri in Hispaniā apud Karthaginem Novam, Cic. Agr. 1, 5: bellatum apud Actium, Tac. H. 1, 1; 1, 72; 3, 76: Pugnabant alii tardis apud Ilion armis, Ov. R. Am. 163: morabatur in castris apud Galgalam, Vulg. Jos. 10, 6: quidquid apud durae cessatum est moenia Trojae, Verg. A. 11, 288: apud vetustam turrem, Att., Trag. Rel. p. 189 Rib.: apud castellum consedisse, Tac. A. 4, 25: Vitelliani sua quemque apud signa, componunt, id. H. 3, 35: apud vexillum tendentes, id. A. 1, 17: trepidatur apud naves, id. H. 2, 15: hostis est non apud Anienem, sed in urbe, Cic. Mur. 84; id. Fam. 2, 10, 5: quam detraxerat apud rapidum Simoenta sub Ilio alto, Verg. A. 5, 261: apud abundantem amnem et rapidas undas Inachi, Att., Trag. Rel. p. 175 Rib.: apud gelidi flumina Hebri, Verg. A. 12, 331: octo apud Rhenum legiones, Tac. A. 1, 3: apud ripam Rheni, id. ib. 2, 83: probavi te apud Aquam Contradictionis, Vulg. Psa. 80, 8: repertus apud fretum Siciliae, Tac. A. 6, 14: propitiata Juno apud proximum mare, id. ib. 15, 44: apud promunturium Miseni consedit in villa, id. ib. 6, 50: Ut aput nivem et ferarum gelida stabula forem, for in nive etc., Cat. 63, 53 Müll.: apud altaria deûm pepigere, *before*, Tac. A. 11, 9: decernuntur supplicationes apud omnia pulvinaria, id. ib. 14, 12 (cf.: unum diem circa omnia pulvinaria supplicatio fuit, Liv. 41, 9): apud Caesaris effigiem procubuit, Tac. A. 12, 17; 13, 23: quartum apud lapidem substiterat, id. ib. 15, 60: laudavit ipse apud rostra (for pro rostris), Tac. A. 16, 6; so, apud forum (cf.: ad forum under ad, I. A. 3., and in Gr. Sophocl. Trach. 371, πρὸς μέσῃ ἀγορᾷ; on the other hand, id. ib. 423, ἐν μέσῃ ἀγορᾷ; id. ib. 524, τηλαυγεῖ παρ' ὄχθῳ): Quidam apud forum mihi vendidit, Pomp., Com. Rel. p. 270 Rib.: *Ch.* Qui scis? *By.* Apud forum modo e Davo audivi, Ter. And. 2, 1, 2; 1, 5, 18: Capuae multa apud forum aedificia de caelo tacta, Liv. 41, 9 (Weissenb., *in foro*): quod (templum) apud forum holitorium C. Duilius struxerat, Tac. A. 2, 49.—**B.** *At, in* = *in with abl.* or *gen.* or *abl. of place*: CONSVLES SENATVM CONSOLVERVNT N. OCTOB. APVD AEDEM DVELONAI, S. C. de Bacch. I.; so, ejus statuam majores apud aedem matris deûm consecravisse, Tac. A. 4, 64: apud villam est, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 1; so Cic. Verr. 4, 22, 48: Eum argentum sumpsisse apud Thebas ab danistā fenore, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 67: deponere apud Solos in delubro pecuniam, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 40: ut rationes apud duas civitates possim relinquere, id. Att. 6, 7, 2: qui menses Aprili apud Baias essent, id. Fragm. B. 13, 4, 1 B. and K.; 13, 4, 4 iid.: seditio militum coepta apud Sucronem, Liv. 28, 29: donum apud Antium statuitur, Tac. A. 3, 71: bellis civilibus Maecenatem equestris ordinis cunctis apud Romam atque Italiam praeposuit, id. ib. 6, 11: Titus in consecrando apud Memphim bove Apide diadema gestavit, Suet. Tit. 5: quod Judaeam praeterveniens apud Hierosolymam non supplicâsset, id. Aug. 93: apud Mediolanum, Lact. Mort. Persec. 48: eum pugionem apud Capitolium consecravit, Tac. A. 15, 74: Equitum Romanorum locos sedilibus plebis anteposuit apud Circum, id. ib. 15, 32: quae (effigies) apud theatrum Pompei locaretur, id. ib. 3, 72: qui (rei) apud aerarium pependissent, Suet. Dom. 9 Roth: cujus (scientiae) apiscendae otium apud Rhodum magistrum Thrasullum habuit, Tac. A. 6, 20; 4, 14; so Suet. Aug. 92; Eutr. 7, 13: ut civitati Cibyraticae apud Asiam subveniretur, Tac. A. 4, 13; 4, 18; 16, 15: apud Pharsaliam, Liv. Epit. 111: apud Palaestinam, Eutr. 7, 13: qui erant apud Helladam, Vulg. 1 Macc. 8, 9.—**III.** Of time. **A.** With words denoting time or occasion, *in, at* (rare): apud saeclum prius, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 15: aliquem apud judicium persequi, *at the trial*, Cic. Verr. 4, 104.—**B.** With words designating persons, *with, among, in the time of*: hostis apud majores nostros is dicebatur, quem nunc etc., Cic. Off. 1, 12, 36: fecerunt hoc multi apud majores nostros, id. Verr. 2, 118; 5, 148: Fuit eodem ex studio vir eruditus apud patres nostros, id. Mur. 36; id. Off. 2, 24, 85; id. Lael. 2, 6: Apud antiquos fuit Petron quidam, Cels. praef. 3, 9: aliam apud Fabricios, aliam apud Scipiones pecuniam (fuisse), Tac. A. 2, 33.—**IV.** For *ad* with words implying motion (very rare): APVT EVM PERVENIRE, Inscr. Grut. 786, 5: atque apud hunc eo vicinum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 70: Bito apud aurificem, Lucil. 30, 66 Müll.: apud legiones venit, Sall. Fragm. ap. Pomp. Commod. Don. p. 395 Lind.: (naves) apud insulas longius sitas ejectae, Tac. A. 2, 24: qui apud Romanos de societate functus est legatione, Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 11.

☞ Apud has some peculiarities of position, chiefly in Tac. (cf. ad, I. *fin.* b.) **a.** It is sometimes placed after its *subst.*: quae fiunt apud fabros, fictores, item alios apud, Varr. L. L. 6, 78, p. 104 Müll.: Is locus est Cumas aput, Lucr. 6, 747 Lachm.: montem apud Erycum, Tac. A. 4, 43: ripam apud Euphratis, id. ib. 6, 31: Misenum apud et Ravennam, id. ib. 4, 5 (in Suet. Dom. 9 the editt. vary between aerarium apud and apud aerarium; the latter seems preferable, and is adopted by Oudend., Bremi, Baumg.-Crus., and Roth).—**b.** It is sometimes placed between the *subst.* and *adj.*: barbaras apud gentes, Tac. A. 2, 88; 3, 26; 15, 60: non modo Graecis in urbibus, sed Romana apud templa, id. ib. 14, 14.—**c.** Twice in Verg. it stands before the secondary adjunct of its *subst.*: apud durae moenia Trojae, A. 11, 288: apud gelidi flumina Hebri, ib. 12, 331. Apud is never found in compound words. V. more on this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 405-416.

Āpūlēius, v. Appuleius.

Āpūlia, Āpūlicus, and **Āpūlus**, v. Appul-.

† **1. ăpūs**, pŏdis, *m.*, = ἄπους (footless), *a kind of swallow, said to have no feet, the black martin*: Hirundo apus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 39, 55, § 144.

2. Apus, *name of a town and river in Dacia*, now *Salavicza*, Tab. Peut.

ăpŭt, v. apud *init.*

ăpÿrētus, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀπύρετος, *without fever*, Theod. Prisc.

† **ăpÿrīnus** and **ăpÿrēnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀπύρηνος (without kernel), *with soft kernels* or *seeds*: fructus, Col. 5, 10, 15.—*Subst.*: **ăpÿrēnum**, i, *n.*, *a kind of pomegranate with soft kernels*, Plin. 13, 19, 34, § 112; cf. id. 23, 6, 57, § 106; Sen. Ep. 85; Mart. 13, 43.

† **ăpÿros**, on, *adj.*, = ἄπυρος, ον (without fire): apyron sulpur, *virgin-sulphur*, prepared without fire, Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 174: aurum, *obtained without smelting, pure*, id. 21, 11, 38, § 66.

ăqua, ae (ACVA, Inscr. Grut. 593, 5; *gen.* aquāï, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 71; Lucr. 1, 284; 1, 285; 1, 307; 1, 454 et saep.; Verg. A. 7, 464; poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 9, 15; Cic. Arat. 179; Prud. Apoth. 702; the *dat.* aquaï also was used acc. to Charis. p. 538; v. Neue, Formenl. I. pp. 9, 11, 12; pp. 14 sq.; aquae, as trisyl., Lucr. 6, 552 Lachm.), *f.* [cf. Sanscr. ap = water; Wallach. apa, and Goth. ahva = river; old Germ. Aha; Celt. achi; and the Gr. proper names Μεσσ-άπι-οι and γῆ Ἀπί-α, and the Lat. Apuli, Apiola; prob. ultimately con. with Sanscr. âçus = swift, ăcer, and ὠκύς, from the notion of quickly, easily moving. Curtius.]. **I. A.** *Water*, in its most gen. signif. (as an element, rain-water, river-water, sea-water, etc.; in class. Lat. often *plur.* to denote several streams, springs, in one place or region, and com. *plur.* in Vulg. O. T. after the Hebrew): aër, aqua, terra, vapores, Quo pacto fiant, Lucr. 1, 567: SI AQVA PLVVIA NOCET, Fragm. of the XII. Tab. ap. Dig. 40, 7, 21; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 486; so also of titles in the Digg. 39, 3; cf. ib. 43, 20: pluvialis, *rain-water*, Ov. M. 8, 335, and Sen. Q. N. 3, 1; so, aquae pluviae, Cic. Mur. 9, 22; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 233; Quint. 10, 1, 109 (and pluviae *absol.*, Cic. Att. 15, 16, B; Lucr. 6, 519; Verg. G. 1, 92; Ov. F. 2, 71; Plin. 2, 106, 110, § 227); so, caelestes aquae, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 135; Liv. 4, 30, 7; 5, 12, 2; Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 14; so, aquae de nubibus, Vulg. 2 Reg. 22, 12: aquae nivis, *snow-water*, ib. Job, 9, 30: fluvialis, *river-water*, Col. 6, 22; so, aqua fluminis, Vulg. Jer. 2, 18: aquaï fons, Lucr. 5, 602: fons aquae, Vulg. Gen. 24, 13: fontes aquarum, ib. Joel, 1, 20: flumen aquae, Verg. A. 11, 495: fluvius aquae, Vulg. Apoc. 22, 1: rivus aquae, Verg. E. 8, 87: rivi aquarum, Vulg. Isa. 32, 2: torrens aquae, ib. Macc. 5, 40; and *plur.*, ib. Jer. 31, 9: dulcis, *fresh-water*, Fr. *eau douce*, Lucr. 6, 890: fons aquae dulcis, Cic. Verr. 4, 118; and *plur.*: aquae dulces, Verg. G. 4, 61; id. A. 1, 167: marina, *sea-water* (v. also salsus, amarus), Cic. Att. 1, 16; so, aquae maris, Vulg. Gen. 1, 22; ib. Exod. 15, 19: dulcis et amara aqua, ib. Jac. 3, 11: perennis, *never-failing*, Liv. 1, 21; and *plur.*: quo in summo (loco) est aequata agri planities et aquae perennes, Cic. Verr. 4, 107: aqua profluens, *running-water*, id. Off. 1, 16, 52; so, currentes aquae, Vulg. Isa. 30, 25; so, aqua viva, *living-water*, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35; Vulg. Gen. 26, 19; and *plur.*: aquae vivae, ib. Num. 19, 17; and in a spiritual sense: aqua viva, ib. Joan. 4, 10; so, vitae, ib. Apoc. 22, 17: aquae viventes, ib. Lev. 14, 5: stagna aquae, *standing-water*, Prop. 4, 17, 2; and *plur.*, Vulg. Psa. 106, 35; so, stativae aquae, Varr. ap. Non. p. 217, 2: aqua de puteis, *well-water*, Vulg. Num. 20, 17: aqua de cisternā, *cistern-water*, ib. 2 Reg. 23, 16; so, aqua cisternae, ib. Isa. 36, 16: aquae pessimae, ib. 4 Reg. 2, 19: aqua recens, Verg. A. 6, 636: turbida, Vulg. Jer. 2, 18: crassa, ib. 2 Macc. 1, 20: munda, ib. Heb. 10, 22: purissima, ib. Ezech. 34, 18: aquae calidae, *warm-water*, ib. Gen. 36, 24; and *absol.*: calida, Cato, R. R. 156, 3; Plin. 25, 7, 38, § 77; Tac. G. 22; and contr.: calda, Col. 6, 13; Plin. 23, 4, 41, § 83: aqua fervens, *boiling-water*: aliquem aquā ferventi perfundere, Cic. Verr. 1, 67: aqua frigida, *cold-water*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 37; Vulg. Prov. 25, 23; ib. Matt. 10, 42; and *absol.*: frigida, Cels. 1, 5; Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 11; Quint. 5, 11, 31: aqua decocta, *water boiled* and then cooled with ice or snow, Mart. 14, 116; and *absol.*: decocta, Juv. 5, 50; Suet. Ner. 48 al.—**B.** Particular phrases. **1.** Praebere aquam, *to invite to a feast, to entertain* (with ref. to the use of water at table for washing and drinking), Hor. S. 1, 4, 88 (cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 69).—**2.** Aquam aspergere alicui, *to give new life* or *courage, to animate, refresh, revive* (the fig. taken from sprinkling one who is in a swoon): ah, adspersisti aquam! Jam rediit animus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 15.—**3.** Aqua et ignis, to express the most common necessaries of life: non aquā, non igni, ut aiunt, locis pluribus utimur quam amicitiā, Cic. Lael. 6, 22.—Hence aquā et igni interdicere alicui, *to deny intercourse* or *familiarity with one, to exclude from civil society, to banish*, Cic. Phil. 1, 9; so the bride, on the day of marriage, received from the bridegroom aqua et ignis, as a symbol of their union: aquā et igni tam interdici solet damnatis quam accipiunt nuptae, videlicet quia hae duae res humanam vitam maxime continent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 3 Müll. (this custom is differently explained in

Varr. L. L. 5, 9, 18): aquam et terram petere, of an enemy (like γῆν καὶ ὕδωρ αἰτεῖν), *to demand submission*, Liv. 35, 17: aquam ipsos (hostes) terramque poscentium, ut neque fontium haustum nec solitos cibos relinquerent deditis, Curt. 3, 10, 8.—Provv. **a.** Ex uno puteo similior numquam potis Aqua aquaī sumi quam haec est atque ista hospita, *you can't find two peas more like*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 6, 70 sq.—**b.** In aquā scribere = καθ' ὕδατος γράφειν, *to write in water*, of something transient, useless: cupido quod dicit amanti, In vento et rapidā scribere oportet aquā, Cat. 70, 4 (cf. Keats' epitaph on himself: Here lies one whose name was writ in water; and the Germ., etwas hinter die Feueresse schreiben).—**II.** *Water*, in a more restricted sense. **A.** *The sea:* coge, ut ad aquam tibi frumentum Ennenses metiantur, *on the sea-coast*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83: laborum quos ego sum terrā, quos ego passus aquā, Ov. P. 2, 7, 30: findite remigio aquas! id. F. 3, 586.—Trop.: Venimus in portum . . . Naviget hinc aliā jam mihi linter aquā, *in other waters let my bark now sail* (cf. Milton in the Lycidas: To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new), Ov. F. 2, 864.—**B.** = lacus, *a lake:* Albanae aquae deductio, Cic. Div. 1, 44 *fin.*—**C.** *A stream, a river:* in Tuscae gurgite mersus aquae, i. e. Albula, Ov. F. 4, 48: alii in aquam caeci ruebant, Liv. 1, 27: sonitus multarum aquarum, *of many streams*, Vulg. Isa. 17, 12; ib. Apoc. 1, 15; 19, 6: lignum, quod plantatum est secus decursus aquarum, *along the water-courses*, ib. Psa. 1, 3.—**D.** *Rain:* cornix augur aquae, Hor. C. 3, 17, 12: deūm genitor effusis aethera siccat aquis, Ov. F. 3, 286: multā terra madescit aquā, id. ib. 6, 198: aquae magnae bis eo anno fuerunt, *heavy rains, a flood, inundation*, Liv. 24, 9; 38, 28.—**E.** In the *plur.*, *medicinal springs, waters, baths.* **1.** In gen.: ad aquas venire, Cic. Planc. 27, 65; id. Fam. 16, 24, 2: aquae caldae, Varr. L. L. 9, 69, p. 219 Müll.: aquae calidae, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 227: aquae medicatae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25: aquae Salutiferae, Mart. 5, 1.—Hence, **2.** As *prop. noun, Waters.* Some of the most important were: **a. Aquae Apollĭnāres,** *in Etruria*, prob. the Phoebi vada of Mart. 6, 42, 7, now *Bagni di Stigliano*, Tab. Peut.—**b. Aquae Aurēlĭae,** *in the Black Forest in Germany*, now *Baden-Baden*, Inscr.—**c. Aquae Baiae,** *in Campania*, Prop. 1, 11, 30; earlier called **Aquae Cūmānae,** Liv. 41, 16.—**d. Aquae Călĭdae,** (α) *In Britain*, now *Bath;* also called **Aquae Sōlis,** Itin. Anton.—(β) *In Zeugitana on the Gulf of Carthage*, now *Hammam Gurbos*, Liv. 30, 24, 9; Tab. Peut.—(γ) *In Gallia*, now *Vichy* on the Allier, Tab. Theod.—**e. Aquae Cĭcĕrōnĭānae,** *at Cicero's villa at Puteoli*, Plin. 31, 2, 3, § 6.—**f. Aquae Mattĭăcae,** *among the Mattiaci in Germany*, now *Wiesbaden*, Amm. 29, 4; also called **Fontes Mattĭăci** in Plin. 31, 2, 17, § 20.—**g. Aquae Sextĭae,** *near Massilia*, once a famous watering-place, now *Aix*, Liv. Epit. 61; Vell. 1, 15; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36.—**h. Aquae Tauri** or **Tauri Thermae,** *in Etruria*, now *Bagni di Ferrata*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52. V. Smith, Dict. Geog., s. v. Aquae.—**F.** *The water in the water-clock:* From the use of this clock in regulating the length of speeches, etc. (cf. clepsydra), arose the tropical phrases, (α) Aquam dare, *to give the advocate time for speaking*, Plin. Ep. 6, 2, 7.—(β) Aquam perdere, *to spend time unprofitably, to waste it*, Quint. 11, 3, 52.—(γ) Aqua haeret, *the water stops*, i. e. *I am at a loss*, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117: in hac causā mihi aqua haeret, id. ad Q. Fr. 2, 7.—**G.** Aqua intercus, *the water under the skin* of a dropsical person; hence, as med. t., *the dropsy*, Plaut. Men 5, 4, 3: medicamentum ad aquam intercutem dare, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 92: decessit morbo aquae intercutis, Suet. Ner 5; cf. Cels. 2, 8.—Trop.: aquam in animo habere intercutem, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 37, 3.—**III.** Aqua, *the name of a constellation*, Gr. Ὕδωρ: hae tenues stellae perhibentur nomine Aquaī, Cic. Arat. 179 (as translation of τοὺς πάντας καλέουσιν Ὕδωρ); v. Orell. ad h. l.

ăquaeductĭo (ăquae ductĭo), ōnis, *f.*, *a conveyance of water*, Vitr. 7, 14; 8, 6; Dig. 39, 3, 13.

ăquaeductus (ăquae ductus; also **ductus ăquae,** Vitr. 8, 6: **ăquārum ductus,** Plin. 16, 42, 81, § 224; Vitr. 8, 6, 3; and **ductus ăquārum,** Suet. Claud. 20), ūs, *m.*, *a conveyance of water, an aqueduct, a conduit* (cf.: (Appius) aquam in urbem duxit, Liv. 9, 29): De aquae ductu probe fecisti, Cic. Att. 13, 6: usque ad Collem aquae ductūs, Vulg. 2 Reg. 2, 24: fecitque aquae ductum, ib. 3 Reg. 18, 32; ib. Isa. 7, 3 al.; also, *the right of conducting water to some place*, Cic. Caecin. 26; cf. Dig. 8, 3, 1. On the aqueducts of Rome, v. Smith, Dict. Antiq., s. v. aquaeductus.

ăquaelĭcĭum (ăquĭlĭcĭum), ii, *n.* [aqua-elicio], *a means (sacrifice, etc.) to produce rain:* aquaelicium dicitur, cum aqua pluvialis remediis quibusdam elicitur, ut quondam, si creditur, manali lapide in urbem ducto, Paul. ex Fest. p. 2 Müll.; Tert. Apol. 40.

* **ăquaemănālis,** e, *adj.* [aqua-manus], *pertaining to water for the hand*, i. e. *to water for washing;* hence, **ăquaemănālis,** is, *m.;* sc. urceus (cf. aqualis), *a basin for washing the hands, a wash-basin*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 547, 9.—For which in Paul Sent. 3, 6, **ăquĭmĭnāle,** is, *n.;* v. aquiminarium.

ăquăgĭum, ii, *n.* [aqua-ago], *a conveyance of water, an aqueduct*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 2 Müll.; Dig. 43, 20, 3; 8, 3, 15.

ăquālĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [aqualis]; lit., *a small vessel for water;* hence, **I.** *The stomach, maw*, Sen. Ep. 90; Veg. Vet. 1, 40.—**II.** *The belly, paunch:* pinguis aqualiculus, Pers. 1, 57.

ăquālis, e, *adj.* [aqua]. **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to water:* nubes aquales, Varr. ap. Non. p. 46, 2.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.:* **ăquālis,** is, *comm.* (sc. urceus or hama), *a vessel for washing, a basin, wash-basin, ewer:* ab aquā aqualis dictus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 119 Müll.: pertusi, Cat. ap. Fest. p. 169 Müll.: dare aqualem cum aquā, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 33: bibibris aqualis, id. Mil. 3, 2, 39.

ăquārĭŏlus, i, *m.* [aquarius], *an attendant of lewd women*, Paul ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.; App. Mag. 323, 35; Tert. Apol 43.

ăquārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [aqua]. **I.** *Of* or *relating to water:* rota, *for drawing water*, Cato, R. R. 11, 3: vas, Varr L. L. 5, § 119 Müll.: provincia, i. e. Ostiensis, * Cic. Vatin. 5 al.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.* **A. ăquārĭus,** ii, *m.* **1.** *A water-carrier:* venit et conductus aquarius, Juv. 6, 332.—**2.** *A conduit-master* (in aqueducts, etc.), *an inspector of the conduits* or *water-pipes:* cum tabernariis et aquariis pugnare, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6; so, AQVARIVS AQVAE ANIONIS, Inscr. Orell. 3203.—**3.** *The Water-bearer*, one of the signs of the zodiac, Gr. Ὑδροχόος: cervix Aquari, Cic. Arat. 56; 172; 176: inversum contristat Aquarius annum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 36.—**B. ăquārĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a watering-place for cattle*, Cato, R. R. 1, 3.

ăquātē, *adv.*, v. aquatus *fin.*

ăquātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [aqua]. **I.** *Living, growing*, or *found in* or *by the water*, *aquatic:* aves, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 101: arbores, id. 16, 37, 67, § 173: frutices, id. 16, 36, 64, § 156.—**II.** *Full of water, watery, moist, humid:* Auster, Ov. M. 2, 853; in aquaticis natus calamus, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 165: Agrestia in aquatica convertebantur, * Vulg. Sap. 19, 18.—**III.** *Resembling water:* color, *of the color of water*, Sol. 30 *fin.*

ăquātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.]. **I. A.** *Living, growing*, or *found, in* or *near water, aquatic:* vescimur bestiis et terrenis et aquatilibus et volantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151 B. and K.—**B.** *Subst.:* **ăquātĭlia,** ium, *n.*, *aquatic animals:* aquatilium in medicinā beneficia, Plin. 31, 1, 1, § 1.—**II.** *Having a watery taste*, ὑδαρής: sunt amari absinthi, aquatiles cucumeris, cucurbitae, lactucae, Plin. 19, 12, 61, § 186.—**III. ăquātĭlia,** ium, *n.*, *a disease of cattle, watery vesicles:* hydatides, Veg. Vet. 2, 49.

ăquātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aquor]. **I.** *A getting* or *fetching of water:* aquationis causā procedere, Caes. B. G. 4, 11; so, Auct. B. Afr. 51; id. B. Hisp. 8; Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 102.—**II.** Concr. **A.** *Watering, water:* mutare pabula et aquationes, Col. 7, 5.—Of plants, *a watering:* salices aquationibus adjuvandae, Pall. 4, 17 *fin.;* 3, 19 *fin.*—**B.** *Water, rains:* ranae multae varieque per aquationes autumni nascentes, Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 76.—**C.** *A place whence water is brought, a watering-place:* hic aquatio, * Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59.

ăquātor, ōris, *m.* [aquor], *one that fetches water, a water-carrier*, Caes. B. C. 1, 73; Liv. 41, 1.

ăquātus, a, um, *P. a.* [as if from aquo, āre], *mixed with water;* hence, *watery, thin:* lac vernum aquatius aestivo, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 124; so Sen. Q. N. 1, 3 *fin.;* Pall. 4, 1: vinum aquatissimum, Aug. Conf. 6, 2.—*Adv.:* **ăquātē,** *with water, by the use of water;* *comp.*: temperare aliquid aquatius, Plin. Val. 1, 10.—*Sup.:* aquatissime vinum temperare, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

Ăquensis, e, *adj.* [Aquae], *of* or *belonging to Aquæ.* **I.** To Aquae Taurīnae: Aquenses cognomine Taurini, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.—**II.** To Aquae Aureliae: CIVITAS, Inscr. Orell. 928; 949.—**III.** To Aquae in Aquitania, now *Bagnères:* VICANI, Inscr. Orell. 204.—**IV.** To Aquae Helveticae, now *Wettingen*, Inscr. Orell 457.

Ăquĭcaldenses, ium, *m.*, *a people in Spain, whose chief city was Aquæ Calidæ*, now *Caldes*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 23.

†† **aquicelus,** i, *m.*, among the Taurini, *pine-kernels boiled in honey*, Plin. 15, 10, 9, § 36

* **ăquĭdūcus,** a, um, *adj.* [aqua-duco], med. t., for the Gr. ὑδραγωγός, *drawing off water:* medicamina, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.

ăquĭfŏlĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. acus-folium, like antiquus from anticus, aquipenser from acipenser], *having pointed leaves;* hence, aquifolia ilex, or absol.: **ăquĭfŏlĭa,** ae, *f.*, or **ăquĭfŏlĭum,** ii, *n.*, *the holly-tree*, or *the scarlet holm*: Ilex aquifolium, Linn.; Plin. 16, 8, 12, § 32; 16, 18, 30, § 73; 16, 43, 84, § 230.—And p *adj.:* vectes aquifolii, *made of holly-wood*, Cato, R. R. 31.

* **ăquĭfŭga,** ae, *comm.* [aqua-fugio], *one fearful of water;* med. t., *one having hydrophobia*, ὑδροφόβος, Cael. Aur. Acut 3, 15.

* **ăquĭgĕnus,** a, um, *adj.* [aqua-gigno], *born in the water:* animalia, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12.

1. ăquĭla, ae, *f.* (*gen.* aquilāī, Cic. Arat 372) [perh. from aquilus, from its common color, Gr. μελανάετος; cf. Engl. eagle, Fr. aigle; Germ. Adler], *an eagle.* **I.** Lit.: Falco melanaëtus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 6 sqq.; Cic. Div. 1, 15, 26; 2, 70, 144; Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 4; Liv. 1, 34, 8; Verg. A. 11, 751; Ov. M. 1, 506; Hor. C. 4, 4, 32: aquilis velociores, Vulg. 2 Reg. 1, 23: si exaltatus fueris ut aquila, ib. Abd. 4: dilata calvitium tuum ut aquila, ib. Mich. 1, 16.—Poet., *the lightning-bearer of Jupiter:* Jovis satelles, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: armigera Jovis, Plin 1 l.; cf. Serv ad Verg A. 1, 398.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The eagle, as the principal standard of a Roman legion* (while signa are the standards of the single cohorts; cf. Schwarz ad Plin. Pan. 82; Web. ad Luc. 7, 164; Smith, Dict. Antiq.): aquila argentea, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24: aquilae duae, signa sexaginta sunt relata Antonii, Galba ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30; Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 23 et saep.—Poet.: ut locupletem aquilam tibi sexagesimus annus Adferat, *the office of a standard-bearer*, Juv. 14, 197.—Hence, meton., *a legion:* erat acies tredecim aquilis constituta, Auct. B. Hisp. 30; Luc. 5, 238.—***B.** In arch.: aquilae, as in Gr. ἀετοί and ἀετώματα, *the highest parts of a building, which supported the front of a gable:* sustinentes fastigium aquilae, Tac. H. 3, 71.—***C.** *The Eagle, a constellation.* Cic. Arat. 372.—**D.** *A species of fish, of the ray genus, the sea-eagle:* Raja aquila, Linn.; Plin. 9, 24, 40, § 78.—**E.** Aquilae senectus, prov., acc. to Donatus, of an old man fond of drinking (since it was believed that the eagle, in old age, drank more than it ate; but more prob., *a vigorous old age*), Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 10, ubi v. Don.

2. Aquĭla, ae, *m.*, *a Roman proper name.* **I.** L. Pontius Aquila, Cic. Phil. 11, 6.—**II.** Julius Aquila, Tac. A. 12, 15.—**III.** Vedius Aquila, Tac. A. 12, 15.—**IV.** Aquila

Romanus, author of a work *De Figuris Sententiarum et Elocutionis;* v. Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 384.—**V.** Julius Aquila, *a Roman jurist,* author of *Liber Responsorum,* of which there are extracts in Dig.; v. Bach, Hist. Jurisp. Rom. III. 3.—**VI.** Aquila, *the name of a Christian Jew,* Vulg. Act. 18, 2; ib. Rom. 16, 3.

Aquilaria, ae, *f., a town of Zeugitana,* now prob. *Alhowareah,* Caes. B. C. 2, 23.

ăquilĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [aqua-lego]. **I.** *Water-drawing:* rota, Tert. Anim. 33.—**II.** *Subst.* = aquilex, *a conduit-master,* Cassiod. Var. 3, 53 dub.

Aquilēia, ae, *f.,* = Ἀκυληΐα, *a town in Upper Italy,* still called *Aquileia, not far from Tergeste,* built by the Romans after the second Punic war, as a protection against the neighboring tribes, Liv. 40, 34; Caes. B. G. 1, 10; Mart. 4, 25; Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 127; Mel. 2, 4, 3; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 74 sq.—Hence, **Aquilēiensis,** *adj.:* ager, Liv. 39, 45; and **Aquilēienses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Aquileia,* id. 43, 17.

* **ăquilentus,** a, um, *adj.* [aqua], *full of water, humid, wet:* luna, *bringing rain,* Varr. ap. Non. 4, 318.

ăquilex, ĕgis (icis post-class., Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 5; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 109), *m.* [aqua-lego], *a conduit-master, water-inspector* (= indagator aquarum, Col. 2, 2, 20), Varr. ap. Non. p. 69, 21; Plin. 26, 6, 16, § 30; Plin. Ep. 10, 46; Sen. Q. N. 3, 15.

Aquiliānus (Aquill-), a, um, *adj., Aquilian, proceeding from the jurist Aquilius (a friend of Cicero):* quod si Aquiliana definitio vera est, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61.

ăquilicium, v. aquaelicium.

ăquilifer, fĕri, *m.* [aquila-fero], *an eagle-bearer, standard-bearer, an officer who carried the chief standard of the Roman legion,* Caes. B. G. 5, 37; id. B. C. 3, 64; Suet. Aug. 10; Inscr. Orell. 3389; 3477; 4729.

ăquilinus, a, um, *adj.* [aquila], *of or pertaining to the eagle, aquiline:* ungulae, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 63: aspectus, i. e. *sharp,* App. M. 2, p. 115.

Aquilius (on coins and in inscrr. **Aquill-**; in MSS. **Aquil-**), a, um, *adj., name of a Roman gens;* hence, **I.** *Subst.:* **Aquilius,** *m.* **1. A.** M. Aquilius Gallus, *consul* A. U. C. 653, Cic. Ac. 3, 54, 125; id. de Or. 2, 28, 124.—**B.** C. Aquilius Gallus, *a Roman jurist and orator,* Cic. Brut. 42, 154; id. Off. 2, 14, 50.—**C.** Aquilius Niger, *a Roman historian,* Suet. Aug. 11.—**2. Aquilia,** *f.*—**II.** *Adj.:* Aquilia lex de damno injuriâ dato, perh. introduced by the tribune Aquilius Gallus, Cic. Brut. 34, 131.

ăquilo, ōnis, *m.* [perh. from aqua, as bringing wet weather, or aquilus, dark, as bringing lowering and stormy weather]. **I.** **A.** Lit., *the north wind;* Gr. βορέας; *plur.,* Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; Ov. M. 2, 132; 5, 285; 10, 77 al.; acc. to accurate nautical designation, *north-one-third-east wind,* between the septentrio and vulturnus, opp. to Auster Africanus or Libonotus, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119 sq.: horrifer Aquilonis stridor gelidas molitur nives, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: cum ille vento Aquilone venisset Lemnum, Nep. Milt. 1, 5: Aquilo frigidus, Verg. G. 2, 404: densus, id. ib. 3, 196: stridens Aquilone procella, id. A. 1, 102: hiems aquilonibus asperat undas, id. ib. 3, 285: impotens, Hor. C. 3, 30, 3: clarus, Verg. G. 1, 460: Threicius, Hor. Epod. 13, 3: ad aquilonem et ad austrum, Vulg. 1 Par. 9, 24; ib. Luc. 13, 29: ad aquilonem et meridiem, ib. Gen. 13, 14 et persaepe (in the Vulg. only in *sing.*).—*Plur.:* Africum Decertantem aquilonibus, Hor. C. 1, 3, 13: Neptunus classes aquilonibus arcet, id. A. P. 64 al. persaepe.—**B.** Meton. for *the north:* spelunca conversa ad aquilonem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48.—**II. Aquilo,** ōnis, *m.;* in mythology, *the husband of Orithyia and father of Calais and Zetes,* who dwelt in a cave of Hæmus, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 3; Ov. M. 7, 3; Mel. 3, 5, 1; Val. Fl. 4, 432; Hyg. Fab. 14.

ăquilōnāris, e, *adj.* [aquilo]. **I.** *Northerly, northern:* regio tum aquilonaris, tum australis, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50 (but v. aquilonius).—**II.** Piscis aquilonaris, *a constellation, the Northern Fish,* Vitr. 9, 6; cf. Cic. Fragm. ix. 2, p. 580 Orell.

Aquilōnia, ae, *f., a town of the Hirpini, upon the river Aufidus,* now *Lacedogna,* Liv. 10, 38; 39, 41 sq.; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 797.—**Aquilōni,** ōrum, *m., its inhabitants,* Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

* **Aquilōnigĕna,** ae, *comm.* [aquilo-gigno], *born in the north, of northern extraction;* a poet. epithet of northern nations: Britanni, Aus. Mos. 407.

ăquilōnius, a, um, *adj.* [aquilo]. **I.** *Northern, northerly, of the north:* quae (regio) tum est aquilonia tum australis, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50 B. and K.: hiemis, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 12: luna, *toward the north,* id. 2, 97, 99, § 215: loca, id. 27, 13, 119, § 144: Aquilonius piscis, *a constellation* (cf. aquilonaris), Col. 11, 2, 24 and 63; Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 237.—**II.** (Acc. to aquilo, II.) *Of* or *pertaining to Aquilo* (as a person): proles, i. e. *Calais and Zetes,* Prop. 1, 20, 25; Val. Fl. 4, 462: pignora, Stat. Th. 5, 432.

ăquilus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. uncertain; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.], *dark-colored, dun, swarthy* (very rare): Aquilus color est fuscus et subniger, Paul. ex Fest. l. l.: Staturâ haud magnâ, corpore aquilo, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 152: color inter aquilum candidumque, * Suet. Aug. 79; Arn. 3, p. 108.

ăquimināle, v. aquaemanalis and aquiminarium.

ăquimĭnārium, ii, *n.* [aqua-manus] (post-class. for **āquaemānālis**), *a water-basin, wash-basin,* Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 12; 34, 2, 21 (Paul. Sent. 3, 6, has **ăquimināle,** is, *n.*).

Aquīnius (or **Aquīnus**), i, *m., an inferior poet, friend of Cicero:* Mihi fuit cum Aquinio amicitia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63.—As an appell.: Caesios, Aquinos, Cat. 14, 18.

Aquīnum, i, *n., a town in Latium, not far from Casinum,* now *Aquino,* the birthplace of the poet Juvenal, Cic. Phil. 2, 41; id. Fam. 16, 24; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; Juv. 3, 319; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 674.—Hence, **Aquīnas,** ātis, *adj., belonging to Aquinum:* colonia, Tac. H. 2, 63: nescit Aquinatem potantia vellera fucum, i. e. *the purple color manufactured at Aquinum,* Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 27.—**Aquīnātes,** ium, *m.* **I.** *The inhabitants of Aquinum,* Cic. Clu. 68; Inscr. Orell. 133; 3851.—**II.** *A community in the Saltus Gallianus in* Gallia Cispadana, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 116.

Aquītānia, ae, *f.* **I.** *A province in Southern Gaul, between the Loire and the Pyrenees,* Caes. B. G. 1, 1; 3, 20; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108 sq.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Aquītānus,** a, um, *adj., Aquitanian:* gens, Tib. 1, 7, 3.—**B. Aquītāni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Aquitania,* Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 97; Caes. B. G. 1, 1.—**C. Aquītānicus,** a, um, *adj., Aquitanian:* sinus, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108: provincia, id. 26, 1, 3, § 4.—**D. Aquītānensis,** e, *adj., Aquitanian,* Inscr. Grut. 440, 3.

ăquĭ-vergium, ii [vergo], *a place in which water is collected,* Agrim. Goes. pp. 225, 234.

ăquor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [aqua], *to bring* or *fetch water for drinking.* **I.** Lit. (a milit. t. t.): aquabantur aegre, Caes. B. C. 1, 78; Auct. B. G. 8, 40: miles gregarius castris aquatum egressus, Sall. J. 93, 2.—**II.** Meton., of bees, *to get water,* Verg. G. 4, 193; Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 61; Pall. Apr. 8, 1.—Of the earth, *to get water, be watered:* quam diutissime aquari gaudet (solum), ut praepinguis et densa ubertas diluatur, Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 162 (where some, but unnecessarily, regard aquari as a real passive).

ăquōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *abounding in water, rainy, moist, humid, full of water* (not used in Cic.): aquosissimus locus, Cato, R. R. 34; so Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 6; Col. 5, 10: aquosior ager, Plin. 18, 17, 46, § 163: hiems, *rainy winter,* Verg. E. 10, 66: nubes, *rain-clouds,* Ov. M. 4, 622; 5, 570; Verg. A. 8, 429; so, Orion, id. ib. 4, 52; Prop. 2, 16, 51: Eurus, Hor. Epod. 16, 54: Ida, id. C. 3, 20, 15: crystallus, i. e. *bright, clear, pellucid,* Prop. 4, 3, 52: languor, i. e. *the dropsy* (cf. aqua, II. G.), Hor. C. 2, 2, 15: Mater, i. e. *Thetis,* Ov. H. 3, 53: Aquosus Piscis, *a constellation,* id. M. 10, 165.

ăquŭla (archaic, **ăquŏla; ăcŭla**), ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little water, a small stream of water* (perh. only in the foll. exs.): sufundam aquolam, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 3 Fleck.; id. Cist. 3, 2, 38: quae (umbra) mihi videtur non tam ipsâ aquulâ, quae describitur, quam Platonis oratione crevisse, i. e. *the Ilissus,* Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28; where Ellendt and Sorof write *acula;* v. aqua *init.*—Trop.: non seclusa aliqua aquula, sed universum flumen, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 39.

ăr, an old form for ad; v. ad *init.*

āra, ae, *f.* (Osc. form aasa; Umbr. asa: PELLEX. ASAM. IVNONIS. NE. TAGITO., Lex Numae ap. Gell. 4, 3, 3; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 219; Macr. S. 3, 2) [perh. Sanscr. ās, Gr. ἧμαι, Dor. ἧσμαι = to sit, as the seat or resting-place of the victim or offering; v. Curt. p. 381 sq.], *an altar.* **I.** Lit.: Jovis aram sanguine turpari, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85 (Trag. v. 125 Vahl.): Inde ignem in aram, ut Ephesiae Dianae laeta laudes, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 1: omnis accedere ad aras . . . aras sanguine multo Spargere, Lucr. 5, 1199 sq.; so id. 1, 84: turicremas aras, id. 2, 353 (adopted by Verg. A. 4, 453); 2, 417: multo sanguine maesti Conspergunt aras adolentque altaria donis, id. 4, 1237 al.: ara Aio Loquenti consecrata, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101: ara condita atque dicata, Liv. 1, 7; cf. Suet. Claud. 2: ara sacrata, Liv. 40, 22; cf. Suet. Tib. 14: exstruere, id. Aug. 15; so Vulg. 4 Reg. 21, 4: construere, ib. 2 Par. 33, 3: facere, ib. ib. 33, 15: erigere, ib. Num. 23, 4: aedificare, ib. 3 Reg. 14, 23: ponere, ib. ib. 16, 32: destruere, ib. Exod. 34, 13, and ib. Jud. 6, 25: subvertere, ib. Deut. 7, 5: dissipare, ib. ib. 12, 3: suffodere, ib. Jud. 31, 32: demolire, ib. Ezech. 6, 4: depopulari, ib. Osee, 10, 2: interibunt arae vestrae, ib. Ezech. 6, 6 et saep.—Altars were erected not only in the temples, but also in the streets and highways, in the open air, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 20.—Esp. were altars erected in the courts of houses (impluvia), for the family gods (Penates), while the household gods (Lares) received offerings upon a small hearth (focus) in the family hall (atrium); hence, arae et foci, meton. for *home,* or *hearth and home,* and pro aris et focis pugnare, *to fight for altars and fires, for one's dearest possessions:* urbem, agrum, aras, focos seque dedere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 71: te amicum Deiotari regis arae focique viderunt, Cic. Deiot. 3: de vestris conjugibus ac liberis, de aris ac focis, decernite, id. Cat. 4, 11, 24; id. Sest. 42: nos domicilia, sedesque populi Romani, Penates, aras, focos, sepulcra majorum defendimus, id. Phil. 8, 3: patriae, parentibus, aris atque focis bellum parare, Sall. C. 52, 3: pro patriâ, pro liberis, pro aris atque focis suis cernere, id. ib. 59, 5: sibi pro aris focisque et deûm templis ac solo, in quo nati essent, dimicandum fore, Liv. 5, 30 et saep.—Criminals fled to the altars for protection, Don. ad Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 22: interim hanc aram occupabo, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 45: Priamum cum in aram confugisset, hostilis manus interemit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: eo ille confugit in aramque consedit, Nep. Paus. 4, 4: Veneris sanctae considam vinctus ad aras: haec supplicibus favet, Tib. 4, 13, 23.—Hence, trop., *protection, refuge, shelter:* tamquam in aram confugitis ad deum, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25: ad aram legum confugere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3: hic portus, haec ara sociorum, id. ib. 2, 5, 48; Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 2; 5, 6, 14; id. H. 1, 110; id. P. 2, 8, 68.—One who took an oath was accustomed to lay hold of the altar, in confirmation of it, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 46: qui si aram tenens juraret, crederet nemo, Cic. Fl. 36, 90; Nep. Hann. 2, 4 (cf. Liv. 21, 1): tango aras, medios ignes et numina testor, Verg. A. 12, 201; 4, 219: āra sepulcri, *a funeral pile,* regarded as an altar, Verg. A. 6, 177; Sil. 15, 388.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *The Altar, a constellation in the southern sky,* Gr. Θυτήριον (Arat. 403 al.): Aram, quam flatu permulcet spiritus austri, poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 114; so Cic. Arat. 202; 213 Orell.; Hyg. Astr. 2, 39, and id. ib. 3, 38: pressa, i. e. *low in the south,* Ov. M. 2, 139.—**B.** Arae, *The Altars.* **a.** *Rocky cliffs in the Mediterranean Sea, between Sicily Sardinia and Africa,* so called from their shape, Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 108; Quadrig. Ann. ib.: saxa vocant Itali, mediis quae in fluctibus, Aras, Verg. A. 1, 109.—**b.** Arae Philaenorum, v. Philaeni.—**III.** Transf., in gen., *a monument of stone:* ara virtutis, Cic. Phil. 14, 13: Lunensis ara, *of Lunensian marble,* Suet. Ner. 50 *fin.*—Also

a tombstone: ARAM D. S. P. R. (de suā pecuniā restituit), Inscr. Orell. 4521; so ib. 4522; 4826.

ărăbarches (this is the proper form, not **ălăbarches**; cf. Haeckermann in Jahn's Neue Jahrbb. 1849, 15, supplem., pp. 450-566; very likely some said *alabarches* and *alabarchia*, because of the foll. *r*, to avoid two *rs*), ae, *m.*, = ἀραβάρχης, *an officer of customs in Egypt*, Juv. 1, 130 Jahn, Hermann. — Sarcastically of Pompey, because he boasted that he had augmented the taxes so much: velim ex Theophane expiscere, quonam in me animo sit Arabarches, Cic. Att. 2, 17, 3.

ărăbarchĭa (not **ălăb-**; v. arabarches), ae, *f.*, *a kind of customs in Egypt*, Cod. Just. 4, 61, 9.

Ărăbĭa (on account of the long A in Prop. 3, 10, 16, erroneously written by many Arrabia; cf. Jahn ad Hor. C. 3, 4, 9), ae, *f.*, = Ἀραβία. **I.** In an extended sense, *the country Arabia, divided by the ancients into Petræa* (from its principal city, Petra), *Deserta, and Felix*, Plin. 5, 11, 12, § 65; Mel. 1, 10; Vulg. 3 Reg. 10, 15; ib. Gal. 4, 25 al. — **II.** In a more restricted sense, *a town in Arabia Felix*, Mel. 3, 8, 7. —Hence, **Ărăbĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Arabic, Arabian:* odor (i. e. tus), Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 2: sinus, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 168; Mel. 3, 8, 1: resina, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 122: adamas, id. 37, 4, 15, § 56: alites, id. 37, 10, 54, § 146: balanus, id. 12, 21, 46, § 102: lapicidinae, i. e. of alabaster, id. 36, 12, 17, § 78: spina, *the acacia*, id. 24, 12, 65, § 107: vectis, Curt. 7, 2, 17. — *Absol.:* **Ărăbĭca**, ae, *f.* (sc. gemma), *a precious stone, similar to ivory*, perh. a kind of chalcedony or onyx, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 145; Isid. Orig. 16, 14.—**Ărăbĭcē**, *adv.:* facite olant aedes Arabice, *make the apartments redolent with the perfumes of Araby* (*frankincense*, which was brought from Arabia), Plaut. ap. Diom. p. 378 P. (Arabice olet, id est ex odoribus Arabicis, Fest. p. 23): Arabice sacri vocantur, *in Arabic*, Sol. c. 33.

* **ărābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [aro], *that can be ploughed, arable:* campus nullis arabilis tauris, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 41.

Ărăbĭus (incorrectly **Arr-**, v. Arabia), a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀράβιος, a secondary form of Arabus and Arabs, *Arabian:* advecti ad Arabiam terram, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 88: odor, id. Poen. 5, 4, 6 (Charis. p. 99 P. reads Arabus): bombyx, Prop. 2, 3, 15: limen, *furnished with Arabian curtains*, id. 1, 14, 19: genus capparis, Plin. 13, 23, 44, § 127 Jan.

Ărabs, ăbis, *adj.* (*acc.* Gr. Arabas, Ov. M. 10, 478), = Ἄραψ, *proceeding from Arabia, Arabian:* pastor Arabs, Prop. 4, 12, 8: messor Arabs, Mart. 3, 65, 5.—Hence, *subst.*, *an Arab, Arabian:* Eoi Arabes, Tib. 3, 2, 24: Eoae domus Arabum, Verg. G. 2, 115; Vulg. 2 Par. 17, 11; ib. Act. 2, 11.—Meton., for *Arabia:* palmiferos Arabas, Ov. M. 10, 478.

1. Ărăbus, a, um, *adj.* [a parallel form with Arabs, as Aethiopus with Aethiops; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 605; Charis p. 99 P.], *Arabian*, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 99: ros, Ov. H. 15, 76 Heins.: lapis, Plin. 36, 21, 41, § 153.—**Ărăbi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Arabs, Arabians*, C. Cassius ap. Charis. p. 99; Verg. A. 7, 605.

2. Ărăbus, i, *m.*, = Ἄραβις, Ptol.; Ἀράβιος, Arrian; Ἄρβις, Strab, *a river in Gedrosia*, now *Korkes*, Curt. 9, 10, ubi v. Zumpt.

3. Ărăbus, i, *m.*, *the son of Apollo and Babylon*, represented as the inventor of the medical art, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 196.

† **ărăchidna**, ae, *f.*, = ἀράχιδνα, *a wild leguminous plant, a kind of chickling vetch:* Lathyrus amphicarpos, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 89.

Ărachnē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀράχνη (a spider). **I.** Myth., *a Lydian maiden, who challenged Minerva to a trial of skill in spinning, and, as a punishment, was changed by the goddess into a spider*, Ov. M. 6, 5 sq. (another form, **Ărachnēa**, ae, = Ἀραχνεία, like Calliopēa from Calliope, Manil. 4, 135). — **II.** Arachne, *a kind of sundial*, Vitr. 9, 9.

Ărāchōsĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀραχωσία. **I.** *A province of the Persian kingdom, separated from India by the Indus*, Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 82.—Hence, **II.** Derivv. **A. Ărăchōsĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Arachosia*, Just. 13, 4.—**B. Ărăchōtae**, ārum, *m.*, the same, Prisc. Perieg. 1003.

1. ărăcĭa, ae, *f.*, *a kind of white fig-tree*, Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 70, where Jan reads *aratia*.

2. Ărăcĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀρακία, *an island in the Persian Gulf*, now *Karek*, Plin. 6, 25, 28, § 111.

Ărăcynthus, i, *m.*, = Ἀράκυνθος. **I.** *A mountain in Ætolia* (acc. to some, in Acarnania), now *Zygos*, Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6.— **II.** *A mountain between Bœotia and Attica*, Prop. 4, 14, 42; Stat. Th. 2, 239; with the epithet Actaeus (*Attic*), Verg. E. 2, 24.

Ărădĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Aradus* (now *Ruad*), *a city on an island of the same name on the coast of Phœnicia* (Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78; Mel. 2, 7; cf. Mann. Phoenic. p. 309): quod genus endo marist Aradi fons, Lucr. 6, 891.—Hence, **Ărădĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Aradus*, Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78.

† **ăraeostȳlos**, on, *adj.*, = ἀραιόστυλος, *with columns standing far apart, areostyle*, Vitr. 3, 2 and 3.

ărānĕa, ae, *f.* [ἀράχνη]. **I.** *A spider:* aranearum perdere texturam, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 24: antiquas exercet aranea telas, Ov. M. 6, 145: tela aranearum, Vulg. Job, 8, 14; so ib. Isa. 59, 5; ib. Osee, 8, 6: araneae textura, Sen. Ep. 121: invisa Minervae aranea, Verg. G. 4, 247: anni nostri sicut aranea meditabuntur, Vulg. Psa. 89, 10.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *A spider's web, cobweb:* (aedes) oppletae araneis, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 6: ut aranea bratteaque auri, Lucr. 4, 727: arcula plena aranearum, Afran. ap. Fest. s. v. tanne, p. 154 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 217 Rib.): Catulli Plenus sacculus est aranearum, Cat. 13, 8: summo quae pendet aranea tigno, Ov. M. 4, 179; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 158.—**B.** Also, for *threads similar to spiders' webs:* salicis fructus ante maturitatem in araneam abit, Plin. 24, 9, 37, § 56.

* **ārānĕans**, antis, *Part.* [as if from araneo, āre], *containing spiders' webs:* fauces, i. e. *through which no food has passed for a long time*, App. M. 4, p. 152, 34.

* **ārānĕŏla**, ae, *f. dim.* [aranea], *a small spider*, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 113.

* **ărānĕŏlus**, i, *m. dim.* [araneus], i. q. araneola, Verg. Cul. 2.

ărānĕōsus, a, um, *adj.* [araneum]. **I.** Lit., *full of spiders' webs:* situs, Cat. 25, 3. —**II.** Meton., *similar to cobwebs:* fila, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 65: caulis araneosus in mandendo, id. 21, 15, 51, § 87: lanugo, id. 24, 12, 66, § 108 al.

ărānĕum, i, *n.*, v. 2. araneus.

1. ărānĕus, i, *m.* [ἀραχνός]. **I.** *A spider*, Lucr. 3, 383; Cat. 23, 2: aranei (apibus) hostiles, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 65: araneorum natura, id. 11, 24, 28, § 79: aranei textura, Sen. Ep. 121, 22 al.—**II.** *A sea-fish:* Draco trachinus, Linn.; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145.

2. ărānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [1. araneus]. **I. A.** *Pertaining to the spider, spider's-:* genus, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 156: texta, id. 29, 4, 27, § 86. — Hence, **B.** *Subst.:* **ărānĕum**, i, *n.*, *a spider's web*, = ἀράχνιον: tollere haec aranea quantum est laboris? Phaedr. 2, 8, 23.—**2.** *A disease of the vine and of the olive-tree*, Plin. 17, 24, 36, § 7.— **II.** Araneus mus, *a kind of small mouse*, acc. to some *the shrew-mouse*, Col. 6, 17, 1; Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 227.

arapennis, v. arepennis.

Ărar (also **Ărăris**, Claud. Ruf. 2, 111; Eutr. 1, 405; Inscr. Orell. 4018; *acc.* Ararim, Verg. E. 1, 63; Plin 3, 4, 5, § 33; and Ararin, Claud. B. Get. 298: *abl.* Arari, Caes. B. G. 1, 13; 1, 16 MSS.; Arare, Tac. A. 13, 53; id. H. 2, 59; Serv. ad Verg. E. 1, 63; cf. Schneid. Gr. II. pp. 214, 298; Neue, Formenl. I. pp. 639, 184 sq.; 228), is, *m.*, *a river in Celtic Gaul*, now *the Saone*, Caes. B. G. 1, 12; Tib. 1, 7, 11; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 33; Sil. 15, 504; Claud. M. Theod. 53; Eutr. 2, 269; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 76 (in Amm. 15, 11, called Saucona, whence comes the name *Saône*)

Ararauceles, ium, *m.*, *a people in Cyrenaica in Africa*, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 33.

ărāter, tri, *m.* (a rare form for aratrum), *a plough*, Hyg. Limit. p. 204 Goes.

Ărātēus (**Ărāti-**), a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀράτειος, *of* or *belonging to the Greek poet Aratus, Aratean:* lucernae, Cinna ap. Isid. Orig. 6, 12.—Hence, *absol.:* nostra quaedam Aratea, i. e. the Φαινόμενα of Aratus, translated by Cicero into Latin, Cic. Div. 2, 5, 14 B. and K.; of this translation we still possess large portions; v. Cic. Orell. IV. pp. 1014, 1033: carminibus Arateis, Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 104.

ărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aro]. **I.** *A ploughing*, and in gen. *the cultivation of the ground, agriculture:* iteratio arationis peracta esse debet, si, etc., Col. 11, 2, 64: aratione per transversum iterata, Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 180: ut quaestuosa mercatura, fructuosa aratio dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 86.—**II.** Meton. (abstr. for concr.), *ploughed land*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 47 (cf. aratiuncula): (calsa) nascitur in arationibus, Plin. 27, 8, 36, § 58.— Esp., in Roman financial lang., *the public farms* or *plots of land farmed out for a tenth of the produce* (cf. arator, I. B.), Cic. Phil. 2, 39 *fin.*; id. Verr. 2, 3, 98.

* **ărātĭuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [aratio], *a small arable field*, or *a small estate*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 46.

Ărātĭus, a, um, v. Arateus.

ărātor, ōris, *m.* [aro]. **I. A.** Lit., *one that ploughs, a ploughman;* freq. poet. = agricola, *a husbandman, farmer*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 38: caput quassans grandis suspirat arator Crebrius, * Lucr. 2, 1164: luce sacrā requiescat arator, Tib. 2, 1, 5: Concidere infelix validos miratur arator Inter opus tauros, Ov. M. 7, 538; 8, 218; 15, 553: neque jam stabulis gaudet pecus aut arator igni, * Hor. C. 1, 4, 3 et saep. — *Adj.:* taurus arator, Ov. F. 1, 698: bos arator, Suet. Vesp. 5; v. Zumpt, § 102.—**B.** In the Rom. lang. of finance, aratores, *the cultivators of public lands for a tenth of the produce;* cf. aratio, II. (usu. the Roman knights): aratorum penuria, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 55; so id. ib. 2, 1, 37; 2, 2, 13; 2, 2, 64; 2, 3, 20; 2, 3, 27; 2, 3, 50; id. Phil. 3, 9; Inscr. Orell. 3308; Suet. Aug. 42.— **II.** Meton., *The Ploughman, a constellation*, Nigid. and Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 19.

* **ărātro** and contr. **artro**, āre, *v. a.* [aratrum], *to plough* after sowing: quod nunc vocant artrare, id est aratrare, Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 182.

ărātrum, i, *n.* [ἄροτρον], *a plough* (the inventor of which was Byzyges, acc. to Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 199; or Triptolemus, acc. to Verg. G. 1, 19. The parts of it were temo, stiva, manicula, vomer, buris, aures, and dentale. For a description of it, v. Verg. G. 1, 162 sqq.; Pauly's Real-Ency. I. pp. 665 sq.; and Smith, Dict. Antiq.); Lucr. 1, 313; 5, 219: curvi moderator aratri, id. 5, 933, and id. 6, 1251; Cic. Rosc. Am. 18; id. Agr. 2, 25; id. N. D. 2, 63, 159; Verg. G. 1, 19; 1, 170 et saep.: imprimere aratrum muris, *to press the plough into the walls* (of a town), i. e. to turn a town into arable land, to destroy completely, Hor. C. 1, 16, 20; cf. Sen. Clem. 1, 26, 4; used for marking the boundaries of new towns, Cic. Phil. 2, 40: Aeneas urbem designat aratro, Verg. A. 5, 755, ubi v. Serv.; Cato ap. Isid. Orig. 15, 2; Inscr. Orell. 3683.

1. ărātus, a, um, *Part.* of aro.

2. Ărātus, i, *m.*, = Ἄρατος. **I.** *A Greek poet of Soli, in Cilicia, who fl. B.C. 250; author of an astronomical poem, entitled* Φαινόμενα, which Cicero, and afterwards Caesar Germanicus, translated into Latin, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 69; id. Rep. 1, 22, 56; id. N. D. 2, 41; Ov. Am. 1, 15, 16; Stat. S. 5, 3, 23 (Ărātūs, Paul. Nol. Carm. 19, 125; Sid. Carm. 23, 112).—**II.** *Aratus of Sicyon, a distinguished Greek general, founder of the Achæan League*, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81 (v. his life written by Plutarch).

Ărauris, is, *m.*, *a river in* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Herault*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32, where Jan reads *Araris;* Mel. 2, 5, 6; cf. Mann. Gall. 66.

Ărausĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *a town in* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Orange*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36; Mel. 2, 5, 2; cf. Mann. Gall. 93.

Ăraxes, is, *m.*, = Ἀράξης. **I.** *A river in Armenia Major*, now *Aras*, Verg. A. 8, 728; Prop. 4, 11, 8; Sen. Hippol. 47; Plin. 6, 9, 9, § 25; Mel. 3, 5, 5.—Trop., *a dweller on the Araxes:* pharetratus Araxes, Stat. S. 5, 2, 32.—**II.** *A river in Persia*, now *Bendemir*, Curt. 4, 5, 21.

Arbăces, is, m., = Ἀρβάκης, *the first king of Media*, Vell. 1, 6; called by Just. 1, 3, Arbactus.

Arbēla, ōrum, n., = Ἄρβηλα. **I.** *A town in Adiabene, a province of Assyria, now Arbil. Between this town and Gaugamela, Alexander the Great defeated Darius*, Curt. 4, 9; 5, 1; Amm. 23, 6. In Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 149, it designates the region of Arbela. — **II.** *A town in Sicily*, Sil. 14, 272, where MSS. also give *Arabela*.

†**arbilla**, ae, f., = arvina, id est pinguedo corporis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.

1. Arbis, is, f., *a town in Gedrosia, on the river Arbis*, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 97.

2. Arbis, is, m., *a river rising in Carmania, running through Gedrosia, and emptying into the Persian Gulf*, Plin. 6, 24, 28, § 109.

arbĭter, tri, m. [ar=ad (v. ad init.) and bito=eo], orig., *one that goes to something in order to see or hear it*; hence, *a spectator, beholder, hearer, an eye-witness, a witness* (class. through all periods; used several times by Plaut., but only twice by Ter.; syn.: testis, speculator, conscius). **I.** In gen.: aequi et justi hic eritis omnes arbitri, Plaut. Am. prol. 16: mi quidem jam arbitri vicini sunt, meae quid fiat domi, Ita per impluvium introspectant, id. Mil. 2, 2, 3: ne arbitri dicta nostra arbitrari (i. e. speculari, v. arbitror) queant, id. Capt. 2, 1, 28; so id. ib. 2, 1, 34; id. Cas. 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 55; id. Mil. 4, 4, 1; id. Merc. 5, 4, 46; id. Poen. 1, 1, 50, 3, 3, 50; id. Trin. 1, 2, 109: aut desine aut cedo quemvis arbitrum, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 43: quis est decisionis arbiter? Cic. Fl. 36: ab arbitris remoto loco, id. Verr. 2, 5, 31: remotis arbitris, *after the removal of*, id. Off. 3, 31, 112: omnibus arbitris procul amotis, Sall. C. 20, 1 Corte: arbitros eicit, Liv. 1, 41: remotis arbitris, id. 2, 4: sine arbitro, id. 27, 28: absque arbitris, Vulg. Gen. 39, 11: loca abdita et ab arbitris libera, Cic. Att. 15, 16 B; Just. 21, 4: secretorum omnium arbiter, i. e. conscius, Curt. 3, 12, 9: procul est, ait, arbiter omnis, Ov. M. 2, 458 (cf. id. ib. 4, 63: conscius omnis abest). — **II.** Esp. **A.** In judic. lang., t. t., prop., *he that is appointed to inquire into a cause* (cf. adire hiberna, Tac. H. 1, 52, and intervenio) *and settle it*; hence, *an umpire, arbiter, a judge*, in an actio bonae fidei (i. e. who decides acc. to equity, while the *judex* decides acc. to laws), Sen. Ben. 3, 7 (cf. Zimmern, Rechtsgesch. 3 B, § 8; 3 B, § 42; 3 B, § 60 sq., and the jurists there cited). — So in the fragments of the Twelve Tables: IVDICI. ARBITROVE. REOVE. DIES DIFFISVS ESTO, ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. reus, p. 227 Müll.: PRAETOR ARBITROS. TRES. DATO, ap. Fest. s. v. vindiciae, p. 376 Müll., and the ancient judicial formula: P. J. A. V. P. V. D., i. e. PRAETOREM JVDICEM ARBITRVMVE POSTVLO VTI DET, Val. Prob. p. 1539 P.; ibo ad arbitrum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 101; so id. ib. 4, 3, 104: Vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus: Me cepere arbitrum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 90 (arbiter dabatur his, qui de finibus regendis ambigerent, Don.); so, arbiter Nolanis de finibus a senatu datus, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33. —Of the Hebrew judges: subjacebit damno, quantum arbitri judicaverint, Vulg. Exod. 21, 22. —Hence, trop.: Taurus immensus ipse et innumerarum gentium arbiter, *that sets boundaries to numerous tribes*, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 97: arbitrum familiae herciscundae postulavit, Cic. Caecin. 7: arbitrum illum adegit (i. e. ad arbitrum illum egit, cf. adigo), id. Off. 3, 16, 66: quis in hanc rem fuit arbiter? id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12. —In the time of Cicero, when, acc. to the Lex Aebutia, the decisions were given in definite formulae of the praetor, the formal distinction between judex and arbiter disappeared, Cic. Mur. 12 *fin.* — **B.** Transf. from the sphere of judicial proceedings, *a judge, an arbitrator, umpire*, in gen.: arbiter inter antiquam Academiam et Zenonem, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: Judicet Dominus, arbiter hujus diei, inter etc., Vulg. Jud. 11, 27. —So of Paris: arbiter formae, Ov. H. 16, 69: pugnae, *the judge, umpire of the contest*, ὁ βραβευτής, Hor. C. 3, 20, 11: favor arbiter coronae, *which adjudged the prize of victory*, Mart. 7, 72, 10. — **C.** *He that rules over, governs*, or *manages* something, *a lord, ruler, master* (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; syn.: rex, dominus): arbiter imperii (Augustus), Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 47: armorum (Mars), id. F. 3, 73: bibendi, Hor. C. 2, 7, 25 (cf. id. ib. 1, 4, 18: nec regna vini sortiere talis, and in Gr. βασιλεὺς τοῦ συμποσίου): quo (sc. Noto) non arbiter Hadriae Major, *who rules over the sea*, id. ib. 1, 3, 15: arbiter Eurystheus irae Junonis iniquae, i. e. *the executor, fulfiller of her wrath*, Ov. H. 9, 45 al. — In prose, Tac. A. 1, 26: regni, id. ib. 13, 14, where Halm reads *arbitrium*: rerum, id. ib. 2, 73: di potentium populorum arbitri, id. ib. 15, 24: (JOVI) PEREVM RECTORI FATORVMQVE ARBITRO, Inscr. Orell. 1269 et saep.

arbĭtĕrium, v. arbitrium.

* **arbĭtra**, ae, f. [arbiter], *a female witness*: arbitrae Nox et Diana, Hor. Epod. 5, 50.

* **arbĭtrālis**, e, adj. [id.], *of an arbiter or umpire*: judicatio, Macr. S. 7, 1.

arbĭtrārĭō, adv., v. arbitrarius.

arbĭtrārĭus, a, um, adj. [arbiter]. **I.** *Of arbitration, arbitrating, done by way of arbitration*: formula, Gai Inst. 4, 163: actio, Dig. 13, 4, 2; cf. Zimmern, Rechtsgesch. 3 B, §§ 67 and 68. — Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** In Plaut. (with ref. to the distinction in law lang. between certus and arbitrarius: judicium est pecuniae certae, arbitrium incertae, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4; cf. Zimmern, Rechtsgesch. 3 B, § 57) = incertus, *uncertain, not sure*: hoc certum est, non arbitrarium, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 216. —*Adv.*: **arbĭtrārĭō**: nunc pol ego perii certo, non arbitrario, *there's no mistake about it*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 42 (the only *adv.* of this word in use). —**B.** *Depending on the will, arbitrary* (cf. precarius): motus in arteriā naturalis, non arbitrarius, Gell. 18, 10 *fin.*

arbĭtrātĭo, ōnis, f. [arbitror], *the judgment, will*, = arbitratus, Gell. 13, 20, 19; Imp. Valent. ap. Scriptt. R. Agr. p. 342 Goes.

arbĭtrātor, ōris, m. [id.], in late Lat. = arbiter, II. B., *a master, ruler, lord*: IVPPITER ARBITRATOR, Inscr. Gud. 7, 5. —Hence a place in the tenth district at Rome is called Pentapylon Jovis arbitratoris, Publ. Victor. Reg. 10.

* **arbĭtrātrix**, īcis, f. [arbitrator], *a mistress, female ruler*, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12 *fin.*

1. arbĭtrātus, a, um, *Part.* of arbitror.

2. arbĭtrātus, ūs, m. [arbitror]. **I.** *The judgment* (as will, not as opinion; accordingly=voluntas, not=sententia), *free will, inclination, pleasure, wish, choice, decision* (class.; cf. Gell. 13, 20, 19: hic allegatus et hic arbitratus pro allegatione proque arbitratione dicuntur. Quā ratione servata arbitratu et allegatu meo dicimus, which latter expression is most freq. used): viri boni arbitratu resolvetur, Cato, R. R. 149, 2; so id. ib. 145, 3: arbitratu domini, id. ib. 144, 1: nunc quidem meo arbitratu loquar libere, quae volam et quae lubebit, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 2: Vapulabis meo arbitratu et novorum aedilium, id. Trin. 4, 2, 148; so id. Capt. 3, 1, 35; id. Ep. 5, 2, 22; id. Men. 5, 5, 46; id. Mil. 4, 6, 6; id. Ps. 1, 5, 13: tuus arbitratus sit comburas, si velis, id. As. 4, 1, 21; so id. Rud. 5, 2, 68: *Er.* Agedum, excutedum pallium. *St.* Tuo arbitratu, id. Aul. 4, 4, 20; id. Am. 3, 2, 50; id. Most. 3, 2, 106; id. Capt. 4, 2, 87; id. Ps. 2, 2, 66; id. Truc. 5, 19: quas (sententias) exposui arbitratu meo, Cic. Lael. 1, 3: ut id meo arbitratu facerem, id. Fin. 1, 21, 72, and id. ib. 4, 1, 2; id. Fam. 7, 1, 5: tuo vero id quidem arbitratu, id. Fin. 1, 8, 28; so id. Brut. 11, 42, Tac. Or. 42 *fin.*: suo arbitratu, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 15: ejus arbitratu fieri, id. Rud. 4, 3, 95: arbitratu suo, Suet. Tib. 68: *Tr.* Quoius arbitratu nos vis facere? *Gr.* Viduli arbitratu, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 63 sq.; 4, 3, 66: se natūs arbitratu, Suet. Tib. 34; so id. Aug. 35. — **II.** *Direction, guidance*: considerare oportet, cujus arbitratu sit educatus, Cic. Inv. 1, 25; so Inscr. Grut. 185, 2.

arbĭtrium (in good MSS. and inscrr. sometimes **arbĭtĕrium**), ii, n. [from arbiter, as adulterium from adulter]. **I.** In gen., *a coming near, a being present, presence*; hence meton. for *persons present* (only in post-Aug. prose): locus ab omni liber arbitrio, Sen. Hippol. 602 and Id. Herc. Oet. 485: divina rerum cura sine arbitrio est, Auct. Aetnae, 195. — **II.** Esp. **A. 1.** *The judgment, decision of an arbitrator* (cf. arbiter, II.: arbitrium dicitur sententia, quae ab arbitro statuitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 13 Müll.): aliud est judicium, aliud arbitrium. Judicium est pecuniae certae: arbitrium incertae, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4: Q. Scaevola summam vim dicebat esse in omnibus iis arbitriis, in quibus adderetur ex fide bonā, id. Off. 3, 17, 70; so, arbitrium rei uxoriae, id. ib. 3, 15; id. Top. 17, 66; cf. Dig. 24, 3, 66 *fin.*; 46, 3, 82 *fin.*; Cic. Rosc. Com. 9: arbitrium pro socio condemnari solerent, id. Quinct. 4, 13 B. and K. (here some consider arbitrium as a gloss, others read *arbitrio, ad arbitrum, ad arbitrium*, and the like; v. Orell. ad h. l.) —**2.** Transf. from the sphere of judic. proceedings, *judgment, opinion, decision*: arbitrium vestrum, vestra existimatio Valebit, Ter. Heaut. prol. 25: cum de te splendida Minos Fecerit arbitria, Hor. C. 4, 7, 21: de aliquo arbitria agere, Liv. 24, 45: arbitria belli pacisque agere, id. 44, 15; cf. Tac. A. 12, 60: agere arbitria victoriae, Curt. 6, 1 *fin.*; cf. Gron. Observ. 4, c. 11, p. 427, and Liv. 31, 11; 32, 37. — Trop.: res ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctae, *matters, in which nothing is decided according to mere opinion*, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 108: si volet usus, Quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi, Hor. A. P. 72; Sen. Clem. 2, 7: arbitrio consilioque uti auris, *to determine by the ear*, Gell. 13, 20, 3. —**B.** *Mastery, dominion, authority, power, will, free will*: dedunt se In ditionem atque in arbitrium cuncti Thebano poplo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 103 (Fleck., *arbitratum*): esse in pectore nostro quiddam, Cujus ad arbitrium quoque copia materiaī Cogitur interdum flecti per membra, per artus, *and at whose bidding the accumulated materials must yield obedience in every joint and limb*, * Lucr. 2, 281: cujus (Jovis) nutu et arbitrio caelum, terra mariaque reguntur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: ad alicujus arbitrium et nutum totum se fingere et accommodare, id. Or. 8, 24; id. Verr. 1, 10, 30; 2, 5, 63 *fin.*; so Vulg. Lev. 13, 3; 13, 44: aliquid facere arbitrio suo, Cic. Phil. 6, 2: Mentes ad suum arbitrium movere, id. de Or. 2, 16, 70; so id. Par. 5, 1 *fin.*: quam (pecuniam) sponte et arbitrio cordis sui inferunt, Vulg. 4 Reg. 12, 4: vixit ad aliorum arbitrium, non ad suum, Cic. Mur. 9; so Hor. C. 3, 6, 40; 3, 2, 20; Tac. H. 1, 46; Suet. Caes. 9; 20; id. Aug. 28; id. Tit. 8; id. Galb. 14: in arbitrium vestrum diem constituistis ei, Vulg. Judith, 8, 13: orationem tibi misi: ejus custodiendae et proferendae arbitrium tuum, Cic. Att. 15, 13: munificentiam eorum in se ipsorum arbitrii debere esse, Liv. 37, 52: in arbitrio viri erit, ut faciat sive non faciat, Vulg. Num. 30, 14: tamquam congruere operationem eam serpentium humani sit arbitrii, Plin. 29, 3, 12, § 53; Suet. Tib. 18; id. Claud. 2: mox rei Romanae arbitrium (i. e. imperium, *dominion, power*) tribus ferme et viginti (annis) obtinuit, Tac. A. 6, 51; so, arbitrium orbis terrarum, Suet. Caes. 7; Nep. Con. 4, 1: huic deus optandi gratum, sed inutile fecit Muneris arbitrium, Ov. M. 11, 101: liberum mortis arbitrium, Suet. Dom. 8; 11; cf. Tac. A. 15, 60. —**C.** Arbitria funeris, *the expenses of a funeral* (fixed by an arbiter), Cic. Dom. 37; id. Pis. 9 *fin.*; id. Red. in Sen. 7; cf. Dig. 11, 7, 12, § 6.

arbĭtro, āre, v. arbitror *fin.*

arbĭtror (*act.* arbitro, v. infra; arch. *inf.* arbitrarier, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 21), ātus, 1, v. *dep.* [arbiter]. **I.** In gen., *to be a hearer* or *beholder* of something (v. arbiter, I.), *to observe, perceive, hear*, etc. (in this sense only ante- and post-class.): dicta alicujus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 24; id. Aul. 4, 1, 21; App. M. 10, p. 246, 16; 3, p. 138, 23; 7 *init.*: domus attiguae fortunas arbitraturus, id. ib. 4, p. 148, 8. —Hence of the mind, *to examine, consider, weigh*: diligentius carmina Empedoclis, Gell. 4, 11, 10. —**II.** Esp. **A.** T. t. of judic. lang. (cf. arbiter, II.), *to make a decision, give judgment* or *sentence*: si in eo quod utroque praesente arbitratus est, arbitrio paritum non esset, Dig. 4, 8, 44; 6, 1, 35. —Hence, fidem alicui arbitrari, *to adjudge*, i. e. *to give, credit to one, to put faith in*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 41. —Of witnesses, as t. t., *to testify, to declare* or *announce, give evidence*: qui testimonium diceret, ut arbitrari se diceret, etiam quod ipse vidisset, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 146: qui pri

mum illud verbum consideratissimum nostrae consuetudinis arbitror, quo nos etiam tunc utimur, cum ea dicimus jurati, quae comperta habemus, quae ipsi vidimus, ex toto testimonio suo sustulit, atque omnia se scire dixit, id. Font. 9: mortuum inde arbitrari, Liv. 3, 13, 3; 4, 40.—**B. 1.** In gen., *to be of the opinion, to believe, consider as*, = νομίζω (most freq in prose; a favorite word with Cic.): Bene facta male locata male facta arbitror, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62: gratum arbitratur esse id a vobis sibi, Plaut. Am. prol. 48: nefas esse arbitrari Gracchos laudare, Cic. Agr. 2, 10: Falsum arbitror radices arborum vetustate minui, Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 130: Justum autem arbitror suscitare vos, Vulg. 2 Pet. 1, 13: scelestissimum te arbitror, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 2: arbitraris me inimicum tuum, Vulg. Job, 13, 24; ib. Philipp 3, 8: si hoc minus ad officium tuum pertinere arbitrabere, suscipiam partes, quas alienas esse arbitrabar, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37: ut in ceteris artibus . . . similiter arbitror in hac ratione dicendi etc., id. de Or. 2, 16, 70; id. Quinct. 34; id. Verr. 2, 169; id. Clu. 17; id. Cat. 1, 17; id. Arch. 30; id. Deiot. 24; id. Mil. 21: tamen, ut arbitror, auctoritate advocatorum adducti in veritate manserunt, id. Clu. 63; so id, Sex. Rosc. 82; id. Imp. Pomp. 58; id. Clu. 176: ut ego arbitror, id. Sest. 16; id. Pis. 68: sicut arbitror, id. Clu. 50: ego quod ad me attinet (itemque arbitror ceteros) idcirco taceo, quod, etc., id. ad Q. Fr. 2, 1: arbitratus id bellum celeriter confici posse, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: Jugurtham esse arbitrati cum magno gaudio obvii procedunt, *thinking it to be Jugurtha*, Sall. J. 69, 1: non satis tuta eadem loca sibi arbitratus, Nep. Alcib. 9, 1; so id. Timoth. 3, 3 al.—**2.** *To think, suppose*, as opp. to knowing: Arbitror: Certum non scimus, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 30: si hunc noris satis, Non ita arbitrere, id. And. 5, 4, 12: *De.* Sanumne credis te esse? *Mi.* Equidem arbitror, id. Ad. 4, 7, 30: Quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrûm ignorare arbitraris? Cic. Cat 1, 1; id. Imp. Pomp. 31: arbitrantur se posse fugere, Vulg. Esth. 16. 4; ib. Matt. 10, 34.

☞ **a.** *Act.* form **arbĭtro,** āre: te si arbitrarem dignum, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 57: Probiores credo arbitrabunt, id. Stich. 1, 2, 87. —**b.** Arbitror in *pass.* signif.: continuo arbitretur (i. e. eligatur, quaeratur) uxor filio tuo, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 82: cum ipse praedonum socius arbitraretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 41; id. Mur. 16 *fin.*; id. Att. 1, 11; cf. Zumpt ad Cic. Verr. l. l.: quaestio in utramque partem a prudentibus viris arbitrata, i. e judicata, Gell. 1, 13: sumptus funeris arbitrantur pro facultatibus defuncti, *are estimated*, Dig. 11, 7, 12; so ib. 4, 8, 27; 2, 15, 8: ex scriptis eorum, qui veri arbitrantur, ὑπολαμβάνονται, Cael. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.

Arbŏcăla, ae, *f.*, *a town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv. 21, 5, 6.

1. arbor (arbŏs, Lucr. 1, 774; 6, 786 Lachm.; Ov. M. 2, 212; id. F. 1, 153 (but Merk. *arbor*, in both places); Verg. E. 3, 56; id. G. 2, 57; 2, 81; id. A. 3, 27; 6, 206 Rib. al.: *acc.* arbosem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.), ŏris, *f.* (*m.*, INTER DVOS ARBORES, Inscr. Lyon. I. 27) [v. arduus]. **I.** *A tree.* **A.** In gen.: arbores serere, *to plant*, Caecil. Stat. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31; Cic. Sen. 17, 59: poni, Verg. G. 2, 278: arbos se sustulit, id. ib 2, 57: arbores putare, Cato, R. R. 32, 1: arbores frondescere, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: arboribus frondes redeunt, Ov. F. 3, 237: arbos silvestris, Verg. E. 3, 70: ramosa, Lucr. 5 [1096]: umbrosa, Verg. G. 2, 66; so Ov. P. 4, 5, 41: ingens, Verg. G. 2, 81: alta, Ov. M. 15, 404: summa, Verg. G. 4, 557; so Ov. M. 12, 15: patula, id. ib. 1, 106: fertilis, Verg. G. 4, 142: in quibus (arboribus) non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 178: sub ramis arboris altae, Lucr. 2, 30, and Verg A. 7, 108: arborum rami, Vulg. Sap. 17, 17: arbor nuda sine frondibus, Ov. M. 13, 690; Vulg. Marc. 11, 8: arborum cortices, Vulg. Job, 30, 4: arbores ab radicibus subruere, Caes. B. G. 6, 27; Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 130; Vulg. Matt. 3, 10: quarum (arborum) baca, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31: jacent sua quâque sub arbore poma, Verg. E. 7, 54; Vulg. Lev. 26, 20: fructus arborum, Quint. 8, 5, 26; Vulg. Sap. 10, 7.—**B.** Spec. with *gen.* of species: alni, *the alder-tree*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 7: fici, *the fig-tree*, Cic. Fl. 17, 41; Vulg. Matt. 21, 19: arbores ficorum, Col. 11, 2, 59: arbor ficus (*nom.*), Vulg. Jud. 9, 10: abietis arbores, *fir trees*, Liv. 24, 3: arbor palmae, *the palm-tree*, Suet. Aug. 94: cupressûs, *the cypress*, id. Vesp. 5: arbor sycomorus, *a sycamore*, Vulg. Luc. 19, 4; so, arbor morus, ib. ib. 17, 6: arbores olivarum, *olive trees*, ib. Exod. 27, 20.—Poet.: Jovis, *the oak-tree*, Ov. M. 1, 106: Phoebi, *the laurel-tree*, id. F. 3, 139 (cf. id. ib. 6, 91: Apollinea laurus): Palladis, *the olive-tree*, id. A. A. 2, 518: arbor Herculea, *the poplar*, Verg. G. 2, 66 (cf.: Arborum genera numinibus suis dicata perpetuo servantur, ut Jovi aesculus, Apollini laurus, Minervae olea, Veneri myrtus, Herculi populus, Plin. 12, 1, 2, § 3; Phaedr. 3, 17) al.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *Things made of wood* (cf.: Mille sunt usus earum (arborum), sine quîs vita degi non possit. Arbore sulcamus, maria terrasque admovemus; arbore exaedificamus tecta; arborea et simulacra numinum fuere etc., Plin. 12, 1, 2, § 5). **1.** *A mast.* (*a*) With mali: adversique infigitur arbore mali, Verg. A. 5, 504.—(*β*) Without mali, Luc. 9, 332; Sil. 3, 129; Paul. Sent. l. 2, t. 3.—**2.** *The lever* or *bar of a press, press-beam*, Cato, R. R. 18, 4; 18, 12; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 317.—**3.** *An oar:* centenâque arbore fluctum Verberat adsurgens, Verg. A. 10, 207.—**4.** *A ship:* Phrixeam petiit Pelias arbor ovem, *the ship Argo*, Ov. H. 12, 8.—**5.** *The shaft of a javelin, a javelin*, Stat. Th. 12, 769.—**6.** Euphemist.: arbor infelix, *a gallows, gibbet:* caput obnubito, arbori infelici suspendito, Cic. Rab. 4 *fin.*; Liv. 1, 26, 7; cf. Plin. 16, 26, 45, § 108 (Niebuhr, Röm. Gesch. I. § 365, compares the words of the Fries. law: am argen vordern Baum henken; cf. in Engl. *to hang on the accursed tree*).—**B.** *The fabulous polypus*, which was fancied to have arms like the branches of a tree: In Gaditano Oceano arbor in tantum vastis dispansa armis, ut fretum numquam intrâsse creditur, Plin. 9, 4, 3, § 8.

2. Arbor infelix, *a town and castle in Rhætia*, now *Arbon*, Tab. Peut.

arbŏrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [arbor] (a technical form of arboreus), *of* or *pertaining to trees, tree-:* falx, i. e. *for pruning trees*, Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 31, 4; Varr. R. R 1, 22, 5: picus, *a woodpecker*, Plin. 30, 16, 53, § 47; proventus, Sol. 11 and 23.—Hence, **arbŏrārĭa** (sc. herba), ae, *f.*, *the black-ivy*, as growing on trees, App. Herb. 98.

arbŏrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a pruner of trees* (syn. frondator), Col. 11, 1, 12; Plin. 18, 33, 76, § 330.

* **arbŏresco,** ĕre, *v. inch.* [id.], *to become a tree, to grow to be a tree*, Plin. 19, 4, 22, § 62.

* **arbŏrētum,** i, *n.* [id.], i. q. arbustum, but an inferior word, *a place grown with trees:* arboreta ignobilius verbum est, arbusta celebratius, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 25.

arbŏrĕus (arbŏrĭus, Varr. L L. 5, § 137 Müll.), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to a tree:* frondes arboreae, Ov. M. 1, 632; 4, 637: radix, id ib. 8, 379: umbra, id. ib. 10, 129: fetus = poma, id. ib. 4, 125; 10, 665; 13, 820; 14, 625; 15, 97: fetus, Verg. G. 1, 55; Col. poët. 10, 401: fruges, Cornif. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 55: coma, *tresses, locks*, i. e. *leaves*, = frondes, Prop 3, 14, 28: comae, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 36: frondes, id. ib. 3, 5, 7: folia, Plin. 21, 15, 51, § 87: cornua cervorum, *branching*, Verg. A. 1, 190: telum coruscat, Ingens, arboreum, *huge, like a tree*, id. ib. 12, 888: Harundini Indicae (est) arborea amplitudo, *attains the size of a tree*, Plin. 16, 36, 65, § 162.

arbŏs, v arbor *init.*

1. arbuscŭla, ae, *f. dim* [from arbor, as majusculus, minusculus, from major, minor]. **I.** *A small tree, shrub.* **A.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 3, 15; Col. 5, 10, 7; 5, 11, 13; 11, 2, 79.—**B.** Transf., of a tuft of feathers: arbuscula crinita, i. e *the crown on the head of the peacock*, Plin. 11, 37, 44, § 121.—**II.** In mechanics, *a movable machine for propelling military engines*, Gr. ἁμαξόποδες, Vitr. 10, 20.

2. Arbuscŭla, ae, *f.*, *the name of a mimic actress in the time of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 4, 15; Hor. S. 1, 10, 77.

arbustīvus, a, um, *adj.* [arbustum] (only in Col.). **I.** *Planted with trees:* locus, Col. 3, 13, 6.—**II.** *Bound* or *fastened to a tree:* vitis, Col. 4, 1, 8; id. Arb. 4, 1; 16, 4: positio, id. 4, 1, 6: arbusti Aminei urna, id. 12, 41, 2: genus musti, id. 12, 41, 1.

* **arbusto,** āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to plant with trees:* Transpadana Italia, cornu, populo, quercu arbustat agros, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 201.

arbustum, i, *n.* [qs. for arbosetum from arbos, as virgultum for virgulotum, salictum for salicetum, etc.; an inferior form is arboretum, q. v.], *a place where trees are planted* (esp. trees, about which the vine was trained), *an orchard, plantation, vineyard planted with trees*, δενδρών (while *vinea* was one in which the vine lay upon the earth, or was supported by poles): Jam vinctae vites, jam falcem arbusta reponunt, Verg. G. 2, 416. **I.** Lit: vinea est prima . . . septimo silva caedua, octavo arbustum, nono glandaria silva, Cato, R. R. 1, 7: In fundo suum quicquid conseri oportet arbustoque vitem copulari, id. ib. 7, 1; Cic. Sen. 15, 54; Col. 5, 6, 37; 5, 7, 1; id. Arb. 1, 3; 16, 2; Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 207; Pall. Feb. 10, 1; Hor. C. 3, 1, 10; id. S. 1, 7, 29 al.—**II.** Transf., for the most part in the *plur.* collect. for arbores, in the poets, on account of its quantity, ărbŏrĕs; locos, Ingenio arbusta ubi nata sunt, non obsita, Naev. ap. Non. p. 323, 2 (Trag. Rel. p 10 Rib): e terrâque exorta repente arbusta salirent, *trees springing up suddenly from the earth, shot forth*, Lucr. 1, 187: florescunt tempore certo arbusta, *trees blossom at the appointed time*, id. 5, 671; so id. 1, 351; 1, 806; 1, 808; 2, 188; 2, 1016; 5, 912; 5, 1378; 6, 141; Verg. E. 1, 40; 2, 13; 4, 2; 5, 64; id. G. 3, 328; id. Copa, 27; id. A. 10, 363; Ov. M. 1, 286; 2, 710 al—So also perh. in the *sing.* for a single tree: cum me arbustum videre Miconis incidere falce, Verg. E. 3, 10.—In the Vulg. only in *plur.*, and there for rami, *boughs, branches:* arbusta ejus (vitis) cedros Dei, Psa. 79, 11: Multiplicata sunt arbusta ejus, Ezech. 31, 5; 31, 7; 31, 12.

arbustus, a, um, *adj.* [arbos, arbor]. **I.** *Set* or *planted with trees:* ager, * Cic. Rep. 5, 2: locus, Col. 3, 13, 6; Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 77.—* **II.** Arbusta vitis for arbustiva, *fastened to* or *trained upon a tree*, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 207.—* *Comp.:* arbustiores res, trop., *firmer, surer, more settled circumstances* (the figure drawn from vines, which are supported on trees more firmly than upon frames), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 29.

arbŭtĕus, a, um, *adj.* [arbutus], *of the arbute* or *strawberry-tree:* fetus, Ov. M. 1, 104: crates, Verg. G. 1, 166: liber, Stat. Th. 1, 584: virgae, Verg. A. 11, 65.

arbŭtum (arbĭtum, Lucr. 5, 941), i, *n* [id], *the fruit of the arbute* or *strawberry-tree, the wild strawberry.* **I.** Lit.: quae nunc hiberno tempore cernis Arbita puniceo fieri matura colore, Lucr. 5, 941: glandes atque arbuta vel pira lecta (as the food of man in the state of nature; cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 4), id. 5, 963; so Verg. G. 1, 148; 2, 520.—**II.** Meton. **A.** = arbutus, *the arbute* or *strawberry-tree:* jubeo frondentia capris Arbuta sufficere, i. e. frondes arbuti, *that you give the goats a supply of arbute-shoots*, Verg. G. 3, 300; cf. id. E. 3, 82; so id. G. 4, 181.—**B.** *A tree*, in gen., Rutil. Itin. 1, 31. (The gram. Phocas considers arbuta in the signif. A. and B. as heterogen. from arbutus; v. Phoc. Ars, p. 1706 P., p. 338 Lind)

arbŭtus, i, *f.* [kindr. with arbor, since the arbutus was abundant in Italy], *the wild strawberry-tree, the arbute, arbutus:* Arbutus unedo, Linn.; Ov. M. 10, 102; cf. Verg. G. 2, 69; Col. 7, 9, 6; 8, 10, 4; Plin. 15, 24, 28, § 99; 23, 8, 79, § 151 al.; its fruit, like that of the oak, was anciently the food of men; cf. arbutum. Under it the goats were fond of grazing: dulce satis umor, depulsis arbutus haedis, etc., Verg. E. 3, 82; so Hor. C. 1, 17, 5; and idle men of reposing: nunc viridi membra sub arbuto Stratus, Hor. C. 1, 1, 21.

arca, ae, *f.* [arceo: arca et arx quasi res secretae, a quibus omnes arceantur, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 262; v. arceo], *a place for keeping any thing, a chest, box.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: arca vestiaria, Cato, R. R 11, 3: ex illâ oleâ arcam esse factam eoque

conditas sortes, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86; Suet. Tib. 63: arca ingens variorum venenorum plena, id. Calig. 59 al.—Very freq.; **B.** Esp., **1.** *A box for money, a safe, a coffer*, and particularly of the rich, and loculi was their *purse, porte-monnaie*, while sacculus was the *pouch* of the poor, Juv. 1, 89 sq.; 11, 26; cf. id. 10, 25; 14, 259 Ruperti, and Cat. 13, 8; Varr. L. L. 5, § 182 Müll.: populus me sibilat: at mihi plaudo Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arcā, Hor. S. 1, 1, 67.—Hence, meton., like our purse, for *the money in it:* arcae nostrae confidito, *rely upon my purse*, Cic. Att. 1, 9; id. ad Q. Fr. 2, 12; id. Par. 6, 1; Cat. 23, 1; Col. 3, 3, 5; 8, 8, 9; Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 8; Sen. Ep. 26 *fin.*—Hence, ex arcā absolvere aliquem, *to pay in cash upon the spot* (opp. de mensae scripturā absolvere), Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 13 Don.; cf. id. Phorm. 5, 7, 29 Don., and arcarius.—And of *public money, state treasure, revenues* (late Lat.): frumentaria, Dig. 50, 4, 1, § 2: vinaria, Symm. Ep. 10, 42 al.—**2.** *A coffin* (cf. Smith, Dict. Antiq.), Liv. 40, 29; cf. Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 85; Val. Max. 1, 1: cadavera Conservus vili portanda locabat in arcā, Hor. S. 1, 8, 9; Luc. 8, 736; Dig. 11, 7; Inscr. Orell. 3560; 4429.—**II.** Transf. Of any thing in the form of a box or chest. **A.** *Noah's ark* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Gen. 6, 14 sqq.; ib. Matt. 24, 38; ib. Heb. 11, 7 al.—**B.** In Jewish antiq., *the Ark of the Covenant* (eccl. Lat.): arca foederis, Vulg. Deut. 10, 8: arca foederis Domini, ib. Num. 10, 33: arca testimonii, ib. Exod. 26, 34: arca testamenti, ib. Heb. 9, 4: arca testamenti Dei, ib. Jer. 3, 16: arca Domini, ib. Jos. 4, 4: arca Dei, ib. 1 Reg. 11, 17; and *absol.:* arca, ib. Exod. 30, 6; ib. Deut. 10, 5.—**C.** *A small, close prison, a cell:* (Servi) in arcas coniciuntur, ne quis cum iis colloqui possit, Cic. Mil. 22 *fin;* cf. Fest. p. 264 Müll.—**D.** In mechanics, *the water-box of a hydraulic machine*, Vitr. 10, 13.—**E.** *A water-cistern, a reservoir*, Vitr. 6, 3.—**F.** *A quadrangular landmark;* cf. Scriptt. Agrim. pp 119, 222, 223, 271 Goes.

Arcădēs, v. Arcas, II.

1. Arcădĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀρκαδία, *a mountainous province in the centre of the Peloponnesus*, the Greek Switzerland, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20; Verg. E. 4, 58; Ov. M. 2, 405; 9, 192 al.—Hence, derivv. **A. Arcădĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀρκαδικός, *Arcadian:* asinus, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 67; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14; cf. Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 167; Pers. 3, 9.—Arcadicus juvenis for *a simpleton* (since the Arcadians, as mostly mountaineers, were considered as a simple, uncultivated people), Juv. 7, 160.—**B. Arcădĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀρκάδιος, *Arcadian:* Arcadius sus, *the Arcadian boar*, * Lucr. 5, 25: dea, i. e. *Carmenta, who came from Arcadia to Italy*, Ov. F. 1, 462: virgo, i. e. *the nymph Arethusa*, id. Am. 3, 6, 30: deus, i. e. *Pan*, Prop. 1, 18, 20: rupes, id. 1, 1, 14: agri, id. 3, 24, 23: sidus, i. e. *the Great Bear*, Sen. Oedip. 476: virga, *the wand of Mercury* (who was born upon the Arcadian mountain Cyllene, and worshipped there), Stat. Th. 2, 70: galerus, *the helmet of Mercury*, id. ib. 7, 39.

2. Arcădĭa, ae, *f.*, *a town in Crete*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 11, 4; Plin. 31, 4, 30, § 53.

‡ **Arcae**, ārum, *f.*, *a Volscian town between Arpinum and Fabrateria*, now *Arce*, Inscr. Orell. 149; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 676.

arcānō, *adv.*, v. arcanus *fin.*

Arcānum, v. 2. Arcanus, B.

1. arcānus, a, um, *adj.* [v. arceo], orig., *shut up, closed;* hence, trop., **I.** *That keeps a secret, trusty:* dixisti arcano satis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 155: petiit, ut aliquem ex arcanis mitteret, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 178.—Hence, poet., of the night: omina arcanā nocte petita, *in silent night*, or *night that keeps secrets*, Ov. H. 9, 40; Stat. S. 1, 3, 71.—**II.** *Hidden, concealed, secret, private* (class., although very rare in Cic.): at quicum joca, seria, ut dicitur, quicum arcana, quicum occulta omnia, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 85: consilia, Liv. 35, 18; so Hor. C. 3, 21, 15: secretae et arcanae opes, Plin. Pan. 34, 3: fontis arcani aqua, Tac. A. 2, 54: libidines, Suet. Tib. 43 al.: littera celatos arcana fatebitur ignes, Ov. M. 9, 516: sensus, Verg. A. 4, 422 al.—Esp., in the lang. of religion, of things sacred and incommunicable: ARCANA VRBIS PRAESIDIA, Inscr. Orell. 2494: audivit arcana verba, quae non licet homini loqui, Vulg. 2 Cor. 12, 4; and of secret, mysterious usages: sacra, Ov. M. 10, 436: arcana cum fiunt sacra, Hor. Epod. 5, 52; so Stat. S. 3, 4, 92; Sil. 2, 427; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 402; and by poet. license transf. to the deity presiding over such mysteries: qui Cereris sacrum Volgavit arcanae, Hor. C. 3, 2, 27.—Hence, *subst.:* **arcānum**, i, *n.*, *a secret.* **A.** In gen.: nox arcanis fidissima, Ov. M. 7, 192: arcani Fides prodiga, Hor. C. 1, 18, 16: si quid umquam arcani sanctive ad silendum in curiā fuerit, Liv. 23, 22, 9: arcana regum, Curt. 4, 6, 5: revelare arcana, Vulg. Prov. 11, 13: denudare arcana amici, ib. Eccli. 27, 17.—**B.** Spec., *a sacred secret, a mystery:* fatorum arcana, Ov. M. 2, 639; so Verg. A. 7, 123: Pythagorae arcana, Hor. Epod. 15, 21; cf.: Jovis arcana, *the secret decrees of*, id. C. 1, 28, 9: deorum arcanum proferre, Plin. Pan. 23, 5: arcana quaedam, *secret rites* (of the diviners), Vulg. Exod. 7, 11: violabunt arcanum meum, *my secret place, sanctuary*, Vulg. Ezech. 7, 22 et saep.—*Adv.:* **arcānō** (cf. Charis. pp. 173 and 179 P.), *in secret, privately:* arcano tibi ego hoc dico, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 117: hunc (librum) lege arcano convivis tuis, Cic. Att. 16, 3 (cf. Charis. l. c.): arcano cum paucis familiaribus suis colloquitur, Caes. B. C. 1, 19.—* *Comp.:* arcanius judicare aliquid de aliquā re, Col. 3, 2 *fin.*—*Sup.* not used.

2. Arcānus, a, um, *adj.* [Arcae], *of* or *pertaining to Arcæ;* hence, *subst.* **A. Arcāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Arcæ*, Inscr. Orell. 4007.—**B. Arcānum**, i, *n.*, *a villa of Q. Cicero, in the neighborhood of Arcæ*, Cic. Att. 5, 1; id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1 al.

arcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [arca, I. B.], *of* or *pertaining to a money-box* or *ready money:* nomina, Gai. Inst. 1. 3, § 131 Goes.—Hence, **arcārĭus**, i, *m.*, *a treasurer* (late Lat.): arcarii gazae tuae, Vulg. Esth. 3, 9: arcarius civitatis, ib. Rom. 16, 23; Dig. 40, 5, 41.—Also, *a controller of public revenues*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 43.

Arcăs, ădis, *m.*, = Ἀρκάς. **I.** *Son of Jupiter and Callisto, the progenitor of the Arcadians*, after his death placed as a constellation (Arctophylax) in heaven, Ov. F. 1, 470; 2, 190; id. M. 2, 468; 2, 497; Hyg. Fab. 176, and Astr. 2, 4 (cf. Apollod. 3, 8, 2).—**II.** *An Arcadian; plur.* **Arcădēs**, um, *m.* (*acc.* Gr. Arcadăs, Verg. A. 10, 397), = Ἀρκάδες, *the Arcadians.* **A.** As the most ancient men, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 154; Ov. F. 2, 289 al.—**B.** As skilled in pastoral music: Tamen cantabitis, Arcades, inquit, Montibus haec vestris; soli cantare periti, Arcades, Verg. E. 10, 31: Arcades ambo, Et cantare pares et respondere parati, id. ib. 7, 4 (cf. id. ib. 4, 58 sq.; Theocr. 22, 157; Polyb. 4, 20).—Hence, Arcas, **C.** Κατ' ἐξοχήν. **1.** *Mercury, who was said to have been born on the Arcadian mountain Cyllene* (cf. 1. Arcadia, B.), Mart. 9, 35, 6; Luc. 9, 661; Stat. S. 5, 1, 107.—**2.** *Parthenopæus, the son of Atalanta from Arcadia*, Stat. Th. 8, 745; 12, 805.—**3.** Tyrannus, i. e. *Lycaon, grandfather of Arcas* (a poet. prolepsis), Ov. M. 1, 218.—**4.** Bipennifer, i. e. *Ancæus*, Ov. M. 8, 391.—**III.** *Adj.*, = Arcadius, *Arcadian*, Verg. A. 12, 518; Mart. 5, 65, 2; Stat. S. 5, 2, 123; id. Th. 7, 94; Sil. 6, 636.

* **arcātūra**, ae, *f.* [arca], = arca, II. F., *a square landmark of surveyors*, Cassiod. Var. 3, 52.

arcebĭon, i, *n.*, *a plant*, usu. called onochiles or anchusa, *a kind of ox-tongue;* cf. Plin. 22, 21, 25, § 11.

arcella, ae, *f. dim.* [arca; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.]; among surveyors, *a square landmark* (cf. arca, II. F., and arcatura), Front. Colon. pp. 119, 260, 303 Goes.

* **arcellacae vītes**, *a species of the vine*, now unknown, Col. 3, 21, 3.

‡ **arcellŭla**, ae, *f.*, *doub. dim.* [arcella, from arca], *a very little box*, Diom. p. 313 P.

arcĕo, cui, ctum (arcitum, acc. to Prisc. p. 1265 P.) [cf. ἀρκέω = to keep off, to suffice; ἄρκιος = sufficient, safe; arx = a stronghold; arca = a strong-box, chest; ἀλαλκεῖν = to keep off; ἀλκή = defence, strength. Curt.]. **I.** *To shut up, to enclose.* **A.** Lit.: arcere est continere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.: alvus arcet et continet quod recipit, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: orbis caelestis arcens et continens ceteros, id. Rep. 6, 17: nos flumina arcemus, dirigimus, avertimus, id. N. D. 2, 60, 152: hos quidem ut famulos vinclis prope ac custodiā arceamus, *shut in, confine*, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48 (cf. Doed. Syn. II. p. 426).—**B.** Trop.: videbam audaciam tam immanem non posse arceri otii finibus, Cic. Har. Resp. 3.—Also, *to keep in order:* arcendae familiae gratiā, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. noverca, p. 175 Müll.—**II.** *To keep* or *hold off, to prevent from approaching, to keep at a distance:* arcere prohibere est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.; constr. *absol.* aliquem, with *ab*, the simple *abl.*, poet. also with *dat.* (α) *Absol.* aliquem: ille tenet et scit ut hostium copiae, tu ut aquae pluviae arceantur, Cic. Mur. 9, 22; so, aquam pluviam, aquas pluvias arcere, Cic. Top. 10, 43, and Dig. 39, 3: platanus solem arcet, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 11: somnos ducere et arcere, Ov. M. 2, 735: Odi profanum vulgus et arceo, Hor. C. 3, 1, 1.—With an abstr. object: transitum hostis, *to arrest, hinder*, Liv. 26, 41.—Poet. and in post-Aug. prose, with *inf.* as object, *to hinder, prevent:* quae (dicta) clamor ad aures Arcuit ire meas, Ov. M. 12, 427: plagamque sedere Cedendo arcebat, id. ib. 3, 89; so id. P. 3, 3, 56; Stat. S. 2, 1, 34; id. Th. 1, 455; Sen. Hippol. 805; Sil. 13, 341 al.; Tac. A. 3, 72.—And without object: arcuit Omnipotens, Ov. M. 2, 505.—(β) With *ab:* tu, Juppiter, hunc a tuis aris ceterisque templis arcebis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13 *fin.:* homines ab injuriā, etc., id. Leg. 1, 14: haec aetas a libidinibus arcenda est, id. Off. 1, 34, 122: homines ab improbitate, id. Par. 3, 2, 23: famulas a limine templi, Ov. F. 6, 482: aliquem ab amplexu, id. M. 9, 751: ignavum, fucos, pecus a praesepibus arcent, Verg. G. 4, 168.—(γ) With the simple *abl.* (not with persons): primordia genitali concilio arceri tempore iniquo, Lucr. 1, 183: illum ut hostem arcuit Galliā, Cic. Phil. 5, 13 *fin.:* te dominus illis sedibus arcebit, id. ib. 2, 40 *fin.;* so id. Tusc. 1, 37, 89: Virginiam matronae sacris arcuerant, Liv. 10, 23: aliquem aditu, id. 42, 6; so Suet. Ner. 46; Luc. 10, 499: aquā atque igni arcebatur, Tac. A. 3, 23; so id. ib. 3, 50 (cf. aqua, I. B. 3.) al.: arceor aris, Ov. M. 6, 209: patriis penatibus, id. ib. 9, 446 al.: aliquem funesto veterno, i. e. *to protect, guard*, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 10: classes aquilonibus, id. A. P. 64 et saep.—(δ) With *dat.*, *to keep off something from:* oestrum pecori, Verg. G. 3, 155 (cf.: Solstitium pecori defendite, id. E. 7, 47: mortem fratri depulit, Ov. H. 14, 130; and the Gr. ἀμύνειν νηυσὶ θοῇσι πῦρ, Hom. Il. 9, 435; 9, 347; v. also Rudd. II. p. 150).

arcĕra, ae, *f.* [arca, Curt.], *a covered carriage for sick persons:* quod ex tabulis vehiculum erat factum ut arca, arcera dictum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 140 Müll.; Gell. 20, 1, 29; Non. p. 55, 26. So in the laws of the XII. Tables, Fragm. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 25; Varr. ap. Non. l. l. Acc. to Nonius ib. this word was found also in Cicero. At a later period the litter (lectica, sella) came into use, and hence arcera disappeared from the language.

Arcĕsĭlas, ae (**Arcĕsĭlāus**, i, Gell. 3, 5), *m.* (*acc.* Arcesilam, Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 76: Arcesilan, Mel. 1, 18, 1), = Ἀρκεσίλας (-αος). **I.** Arcesilas (mostly in this form), *a Greek philosopher of Pitane, a pupil of Polemon, and founder of the Middle Academy*, Cic. de Or. 3, 18, 67; id. Ac. 1, 12, 45; 2, 24, 76; id. Fin. 5, 31, 94; Sen. Ben. 2, 10; Pers. 3, 79 (cf. Diog. Laert. 4, 28).—**II.** Arcesilaus, *a sculptor of the first century* B.C., Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 155.—**III.** Arcesilaus, *an encaustic painter of Paros*, Plin. 35, 11, 38, § 122.—**IV.** Arcesilas, *a painter, son of Tisicrates*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 146.

Arcĕsĭus, ii, *m.*, = Ἀρκείσιος, *son of Jupiter, father of Laertes, and grandfather of Ulysses*, Ov. M. 13, 144.

arcessītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [arcesso], *a calling, summons:* dies propriae arcessitionis, i. e. *the day of death*, Cypr. de Mortal. *extr.*

arcessītor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that calls* or *fetches* another (perh. only in the two foll. exs.): nemo arcessitor ex proximo, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 45.—Hence, in judic. lang., *an accuser*, Amm. 29, 1, 44.

1. arcessītus, a, um, *Part.* of arcesso.

2. arcessītus, ūs, *m.* [arcesso], *a calling, summons* (very rare; only in *abl. sing.*): tuo arcessitu venio huc, Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 3:

cum ad eum ipsius rogatu arcessituque venissem, * Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 15; Amm. 31, 10.

arcesso (and **accerso**), ivi, itum, 3, *v. a.* (*inf.* arcessire and arcessiri, like lacessiri instead of lacessi, freq and in the best class. writers, though the MSS. and editt. vary very much; cf. Struve, p. 198.—The form accerso, used freq. by Sall., has been unjustly repudiated; cf. Doed. Syn. III. p. 281 sq.; Kritz ad Sall. C. 40, 6, and the grammarians cited by both; Dietsch, Sall. II. p. 145; Rib. prol. in Verg. p. 388) [causat. from accedo; cf. incesso from incedo; ar = ad]. **I.** Lit., *to cause any one to come, to call, send for, invite, summon, fetch* (while *accio* designates merely the calling, without indicating the coming of the person called, Doed. Syn. III. p. 283). **A.** In gen.: aliquem ad aliquem, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 1: Blepharonem arcessat, qui nobiscum prandeat, id. Am. 3, 2, 70: quaeso, hominem ut jubeas arcessi, id. Capt 5, 1, 29; so id. Bacch. 2, 3, 120; 4, 6, 26; id. Truc. 1, 2, 28; so, arcessiturus, id. Cas. 3, 2, 23; 3, 4, 11: arcessitum, id. Rud. 4, 4, 12: jussit me ad se accersier, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 4 Bentl., where Fleck. reads *arcessier*: obstetricem arcesse, id. Ad. 3, 2, 56; so id ib. 5, 7, 6; and id. Eun. 3, 5, 44 al.: cum ab aratro arcessebantur, qui consules fierent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18: sacra ab exteris nationibus ascita atque arcessita, id. Verr. 2, 4, 51 *fin.*; so id. ib. 5, 18: ejus librum arcessivi, id. Att. 16, 11: ex continenti alios (fabros) accersi jubet, Caes. B. G. 5, 11 Dinter: Gabinium accersit, Sall. C. 40, 6; so id. ib. 52, 24; 60, 4: cunctos senatorii ordinis accersiri jubet, id. J. 62, 4; so id. ib. 113, 4: Agrippam ad se arcessi jussit, Nep. Att. 21, 4: Pisonem arcessi jubet, Tac. H. 1, 14 al.: placere patrem arcessiri, Liv. 3, 45: aliquem ab Epidauro Romam arcessendum, id. 10, 47: Ityn huc arcessite, Ov. M. 6, 652; so id. ib. 15, 640; Hor. S. 2, 3, 261: sin melius quid (sc. vini) habes, arcesse, *order it, let it be brought*, id. Ep 1, 5, 6 al. — Trop.: Illic homo a me sibi malam rem arcessit jumento suo, prov., *this man brings misfortunes upon his own head*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 171: quies molli strato arcessita, Liv. 21, 4; so, somnum medicamentis, Cels. 3, 18: gloriam ex periculo, Curt. 8, 13 *fin.* al. — **B.** Esp. in judic. lang., *to summon, arraign one, before a court of justice*; hence, in gen., *to accuse, inform against*; constr. aliquem alicujus rei: ut hunc hoc judicio arcesseret, Cic. Fl. 6; so id. Rab Perd. 9: ne quem umquam innocentem judicio capitis arcessas, *to accuse of a capital crime*, id. Off. 2, 14, 51: aliquem capitis, id. Deiot. 11: pecuniae captae, Sall. J. 32, 1: majestatis, Tac. A. 2, 50: tumultus hostilis, id. ib. 4, 29: veneni crimine, Suet. Tib. 53; also *absol.*: arcessiri statim ac mori jussus est, id Claud. 37.—Trop.: inscitiae, Nigid ap Gell. 19, 14. —**II.** Transf. to mental objects, *to bring, fetch, seek*, or *derive* a subject, thought, quality, etc.: a capite quod velimus, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 117; so id. Top. 9: translationes orationi splendoris aliquid arcessunt, id. de Or. 3, 38, 156: ex medio res arcessere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 168: longe arcessere fabulas coepi; *to fetch from far*, Petr. 37.—Hence, arcessitus (in opp. to that which comes of itself, and is therefore natural), *far-fetched, forced, unnatural* (syn. durus): cavendum est, ne arcessitum dictum putetur, *that an expression may not appear forced, far-fetched*, Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256: frigidi et arcessiti joci, Suet. Claud. 21: in Lysiā nihil est inane, nihil arcessitum, Quint. 10, 1, 78; cf. id. 2, 4, 3; 9, 3, 74; 12, 10, 40 al.

† **arceuthīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀρκεύθινος, *of the juniper-tree*: ligna, Vulg. Par. 2, 2, 8.

Archaeŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, = Ἀρχαιόπολις, *a town in Lydia*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 117.

† **archangĕlus**, i, *m.*, = ἀρχάγγελος, *an archangel* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg 1 Thess. 4, 15; ib. Judas, 9; Hier. Ruf. 1, 6; Tert. adv. Val. 19.

† **archē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἀρχή (beginning). **I.** *One of the Æons of Valentinus*, Tert. adv. Val. 35.—**II. Archē**, *one of the four muses; a daughter of the younger Jupiter*, Cic N. D. 3, 21, 54.

Archĕlāus, i, *m.*, = Ἀρχέλαος. **I.** *A philosopher of Miletus, pupil of Anaxagoras, and teacher of Socrates*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10.—**II.** *A king of Macedonia, son of Perdiccas, and friend of Euripides*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 34; Just. 7, 4; Gell. 15, 20, 9.—**III.** *A king of Cappadocia, in the time of Tiberius, and author of a work*, Περὶ λίθων, Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 46; cf. Tac. A. 2, 42; Suet. Tib. 37 *fin.* —**IV.** *A general of Mithridates*, Gell. 15, 1, 4 sq.—**V.** *His son, the rival of King Ptolemy Auletes of Egypt, slain by Gabinius*, Cic. Rab. Post. 8.

† **archēōta**, ae, *m.*, = ἀρχειώτης, *a keeper of the archives, a recorder*, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 10.

† **archĕtȳpus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀρχέτυπος, *that was first made, original* (very rare): archetypos servare Cleanthas, i. e. *the original statues of Cleanthes*, Juv. 2, 7. So Martial calls the original MSS. of his epigrams, archetypae nugae, 7, 11, and in jest, friends that cost nothing, archetypi amici, 12, 69.—Hence, *subst.*: **archĕtȳpum**, i, *n.*, *an original*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 8; so Plin. Ep. 5, 10; Macr. S. 7, 14.

archezōstis, is, *f.*, *the bryony, also called* ampeloleuce: Bryonia alba, Linn.; Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 21.

Archĭas, ae, *m.*, = Ἀρχίας. **I.** Aulus Licinius, *a Greek poet of Antiochia, who became distinguished by Cicero's defence of him*; v. Cic. Or. pro Archia.—**II.** *A cabinet-maker*; hence, **Archĭăcus**, a, um: lecti, *a couch made by Archias*, and from the context, *a plain couch*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 1.

‡ **archĭātrĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ΑΡΧΙΑΤΡΙΑ, *the rank of chief physician*, Cod. Th. 13, 3, 8.

† **archĭātrus** (**-ŏs**), i, *m.*, = ἀρχίατρος; in the time of the emperors, *the chief physician, who was at the same time physician in ordinary to the emperor*, Cod. Th. 12, 13; Inscr. Orell. 3994; 4017; 4226 al.

‡ **archĭbūcŭlus** (**-būcŏl-**), i, *m.*, = ἀρχι-βούκολος, *a chief priest of Bacchus*, Inscr. Orell. 2335; 2351; 2352.

† **archĭdĭācŏnus**, i, *m.*, = ἀρχιδιάκονος, *an archdeacon*, Hier. ad Pamm. Ep. 61, 4; Sid. Ep. 4, 25.

† **archĭĕpiscŏpus**, i, *m.*, = ἀρχιεπίσκοπος, *an archbishop*, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 7.

† **archĭĕreus**, i, *m.*, = ἀρχιερεύς, *a chief priest*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28 *fin.*; so Inscr. Orell. 2160; 2543; 2627.

† **archĭĕrōsȳna**, ae, *f.*, = ἀρχιερωσύνη, *the chief priest's office*, Cod. Th. 12, 1, 112.

archĭgallus, i, *m.*, = ΑΡΧΙΓΑΛΛΟΣ (cf. Gallus), *a chief priest of Cybele*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 70; Tert. Apol. 25; Inscr. Orell. 2320 sq. al.

archĭgĕron, ontis, *m.*, = ΑΡΧΙΓΕΡΩΝ, *chief of the old men*, a title under the emperors, Cod. Th. 14, 27, 1.

† **archĭgŭbernus**, i, *m.*, = ΑΡΧΙΚΥΒΕΡΝΟΣ, *chief pilot* or *helmsman*, Dig. 36, 1, 46; Inscr. Orell. 3634.

Archĭlŏchus, i, *m.*, = Ἀρχίλοχος, *a Greek poet of Paros*, who, acc. to Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 3, lived in the age of Romulus; but, acc. to Nep. ap. Gell. 17, 21, 8, was a contemporary of Tullus Hostilius; he was the originator of iambic verse, and the author of very bitter satires, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 23 sq.; id. A. P. 79; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 60.—Hence, **Archĭlŏchĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Archilochian*: metrum, Diom. p. 509 sq. P.; Serv. Centim. p. 1819 sq. P.; also an appel. for *severe, bitter, acrimonius*: edicta, Cic. Att. 2, 21.

† **archĭmăgīrus**, i, *m.*, = ἀρχιμάγειρος, *a chief cook*, Juv. 9, 109.

† **archĭmandrīta**, ae, *m.*, = ἀρχιμανδρίτης, *a chief or principal of monks, an abbot*, Sid. Ep. 8, 14.

Archĭmēdes, is (*gen.* Archimedi, Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 21; 1, 14, 22; cf. Schneid Gr. II. 163 sq.; Rudd. I. p. 58, n 71; Neue, Formenl. I. p. 333; acc. Archimeden, Cic. Verr. 4, 58, 131; Liv. 25, 31, 9: Archimedem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64; Neue, Formenl I. p. 309 sq.), *m.*, = Ἀρχιμήδης, *a celebrated mathematician of Syracuse, who, with his burning-glasses, set fire to the ships of the Roman besiegers of his native city*, Liv. 24, 34; Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 63; id. Fin. 5, 19, 50; his monument, before unknown, was discovered by Cicero, id. Tusc. 5, 23.—Hence, **Archĭmēdēus** or **-ĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Archimedian*: manus, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 191: loculus, Marc. Vict. p. 2547 P.

† **archĭmīmus**, i, *m.*, = ἀρχίμιμος, *chief mimic actor* or *pantomime*, * Suet. Vesp. 19; so Inscr. Orell. 2625.—Hence, *fem.* ARCHIMIMA, ae, *chief mimic actress*, Inscr. Orell. 4760.

† **archĭpīrāta**, ae, *m.*, = ἀρχιπειρατής, *a leader of pirates*, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40; so id. Verr. 2, 5, 25; 2, 5, 29; Liv. 37, 11.

† **archĭpresbȳter**, ĕri, *m.*, = ἀρχιπρεσβύτερος, *the chief of the presbyteri, arch-priest*, Hier. Ep. 4 ad Rustic.

archĭ-săcerdos, ōtis, *m.* [vox hybrida], *chief priest*, Ven. Carm. 3, 13, 1.

archĭsȳnăgōgus, i, *m.*, = ἀρχισυνάγωγος, *the priest that was chief ruler of the synagogue*, Vulg Marc. 5, 22; ib. Luc. 13, 14; ib. Act. 18, 8 al.; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28 *fin.*; Cod. Th. 16, 8, 13 al.

archĭtecta, ae, *f.*, v. architectus, I. B.

archĭtecton, v. architectus, II.

† **archĭtectŏnĭcē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἀρχιτεκτονική (sc. τέχνη), *the art of building, architecture*, Quint. 2, 21, 8.

† **archĭtectŏnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀρχιτεκτονικός, *relating to architecture*: rationes, Vitr. 9, 4.

archĭtector, ātus, āri, *v. dep.* [architectus]. **I.** Lit., *to build, construct, make* (rare): situm loci cujusdam ad suum arbitrium fabricari et architectari, Auct. ad Her. 3, 19, 32: Olympium, Vitr. 7, praef. 17: cardines, id. 9, 4.—**II.** Trop., *to devise, invent, procure*: voluptates, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 52 (cf. id ib. 1, 10, 32: Epicurus architectus beatae vitae).

☞ *Pass.*: Aedes Martis architectata ab Hermodoro Salaminio, ἀρχιτεκτονευθεῖσα, Nep. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.

archĭtectūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *the art of building, architecture*, = ἀρχιτεκτονία. **I.** Lit., * Cic. Off. 1, 42, 151; Vitr. 1, 1; 1, 3 — **II.** Trop., of historical representation: Specus ipsa quā concameratur architecturā! Plin 11, 24, 28, § 82.

† **archĭtectus**, i, *m.*, = ἀρχιτέκτων (the usual form, while † **archĭtecton**, ŏnis, is rare). **I.** Form architectus. **A.** *A master-builder, architect*: fabri architectique, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 45: Philo architectus, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62; so id. Fam. 9, 2; Vitr. 1, 1; Plin. 34, 14, 42, § 148; Vulg. Eccli. 38, 28; ib. Isa. 3, 3; ib. 2 Macc. 2, 30: ut sapiens architectus, ib. 1 Cor. 3, 10 al.—**B.** Trop, *an inventor, deviser, contriver, author, maker*: bene factis Juppiter architectus, Plaut. Am. prol. 45 (= auctor atque opifex, Lambin.): inventor veritatis et quasi architectus beatae vitae Epicurus, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 32 (cf. id. ib. 2, 16, 52: architectari voluptates): princeps atque architectus sceleris, id. Clu. 22: Stoici architecti paene verborum, id Brut. 31, 118.—Hence, **archĭtecta**, ae, *f.*, *a female architect*: natura architecta vis, Plin. 10, 71, 91, § 196 —**II.** Form architecton. **A.** *A master-builder, architect*, etc.: nam sibi laudavisse hasce ait architectonem, Nescio quem, esse aedificatas has sane bene, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 73; Sen. Ep 90; Sol. 32 *fin* —**B.** Trop., *a master in cunning, a crafty man*: me quoque dolis jam superat architectonem, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 150.

‡ **Archĭtis**, idis, *f.*, *the name of Venus among the Assyrians*, acc. to Macr. S. 1, 21.

archĭ-triclīnus, i, *m.* [vox hybrida; triclinium], = triclinarcha, *one that presides at the table, the master of a feast*, Vulg. Joan. 2, 8; 2, 9 *bis*

† **archīum** or **archīvum**, i, *n.*, = ἀρχεῖον, *the archives* (post-class.), Dig. 48, 19, 9, § 6; Mel. 3, 8 *fin.*: antiquissimarum gentium archiva, Tert. Apol. 19; so id adv. Marc. 4, 7.

† **archōn**, ōntis, *m.*, = ἄρχων (a ruler), *the highest magistrate at Athens after the abrogation of royal authority, an archon*, * Cic. Fat 9, 19; cf. Vell. 1, 2 and 8.

Archȳtas, ae, *m.* (*nom.* Archȳtā, Sid. Carm. 2, 176), = Ἀρχύτας, *a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, and friend of Plato*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 78; 5, 23, 64; id. Sen. 12, 41; Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8; Vitr. 7, praef. 14 and 9; Hor. C. 1, 28, 2; Col. 1, 1, 7; Gell. 10, 12.

arcĭfīnālis, e, or **arcĭfīnĭus**, a,

um, *adj.* [arceo-finis]; among surveyors, agri, *lands received in possession and built upon by victors after expelling the previous owners* (whence the term), Sic. Fl. p. 3; Front. p. 88; Hyg. Lim. p. 160. Defined otherwise by Isid. Orig. 15, 13.

† **arcion,** i, *n.*, = ἀρκεῖον, *a plant* (in pure Lat., persollata), Plin. 25, 9, 66, § 113.

* **Arci-pŏtens,** entis, *adj.* [arcus], *skilful with the bow, a skilful archer*, an epithet of Apollo, Val. Fl. 5, 17.

‡ **arcirma** (this is the correct read., not **arcūma**), ae, *f.* [arcera], *a kind of small carriage*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.; v. Müll. ad h. l.

Arci-tĕnens (in MSS. also **arquitĕnens,** like arquus for arcus, quur for cur, etc.), entis, *adj.* [arcus-teneo], *carrying a bow, bow-bearing*, in imitation of the Gr. Τοξοφόρος. **I.** *A poet. epithet of Apollo and of Diana;* of Apollo, Naev. Bell. Pun. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5 (p. 14 Vahl.); Ov. M. 1, 441 (cf. Hor. C. S. 61: Phoebus fulgente decorus arcu); id. ib. 6, 265: pius Arcitenens, Verg. A. 3, 75 (Apollinem dicit, Serv.): Arquitenens dea, Att. ap. Non. p. 341, 25: Arquitenentes Diana et Apollo, Arn. 1, p. 20.—**II.** As a constellation, *the Archer*, Cic. Arat. Phaen. 405 B. and K.

arctē (correctly, **artē**), *adv.*, v. artus *fin.*

† **arctĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀρκτικός (pertaining to the constellation of the Bear, ἄρκτος; hence), *northern, arctic*: circulus, Hyg. Astr. 1, 6.

† **arction,** i, *n.*, = ἄρκτιον, *a plant, also called* arcturus, Plin. 27, 5, 16, § 33.

arcto, v. arto *init.*

† **Arctŏphylax,** ăcis, *m.*, = Ἀρκτοφύλαξ, *the Bear-keeper, a constellation*, usu. called Bootes, Cic. Arat. Phaen. 394 B. and K.; id. N. D. 2, 42, 109 (as transl. from Arat. 92); so Luc. 8, 180.

arctŏphyllum, v. caerefolium.

† **arctos** (*nom.* arctos, Verg. G. 1, 246; *acc.* arcton, Ov. M. 2, 132; 13, 293; id. F. 2, 192; Verg. G. 1, 138: arctum, Cic. N. D. 2, 42, 109 (in verse); *nom. plur.* arctoe (as in Ter. Adelphoe for Adelphi), Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 105, and Arat. Phaen. 441 B. and K.; C. German. Arat. 25 and 63), i, *f.* (cf. Rudd. I. p. 27; Neue, Formenl. I. pp. 650 sq.; 129; 131), = ἄρκτος. **I.** Lit., *the Great and the Lesser Bear* (Ursa Major et Minor; syn.: ursa, plaustrum, Septentrio), a double constellation (hence, geminae, Ov. M. 3, 45; Prop. 3, 15, 25) in the vicinity of the north pole; cf. Hyg. Astr. 2, 1 sq. Among the poets, on account of its place in the north, gelidae arcti, Ov. M. 4, 625; Verg. A. 6, 16; cf. Hor. C. 1, 26, 3; and since it never sets to our hemisphere, immunis aequoris, Ov. M. 13, 293: aequoris expers, id. ib. 13, 727: metuens aequore tingui, Verg. G. 1, 246 (an imitation of the Homeric: ἄμμορος λοετρῶν Ὠκεανοῖο, Il. 18, 489; Od. 5, 275; cf. also Arat. Phaen. 48: Ἄρκτοι κυανέου πεφυλαγμέναι Ὠκεανοῖο).—**II.** Metaph. **A.** *The north pole*, Ov. M. 2, 132.—**B.** *The night* (cf. luna), Prop. 3, 15, 25.—**C.** *The people dwelling in the north*, Luc. 3, 74: post domitas Arctos, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 246; id. VI. Cons. Hon. 336.—**D.** *The north wind*, Hor. C. 2, 15, 16.

† **arctōus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀρκτῷος, prop., *pertaining to* arctos (q. v.); hence, poet., *northern* (syn.: arcticus, aquilonius, Borealis), Mart. 5, 68; 10, 6, 2; Luc. 1, 53; 10, 250; Sen. Oedip. 604; id. Herc. Oet. 1566.

† **arctūrus,** i, *m.*, = ἀρκτοῦρος. **I.** As a star. **A.** *The brightest star in Bootes, whose rising and setting was supposed to portend tempestuous weather* (Plaut. Rud. prol. 71): stella micans radiis, Arcturus, Cic. Arat. 99; id. N. D. 2, 42, 110 (as a transl. of Arat. 95); cf. Hyg. Fab. 130; id. Astr. 2, 4; Verg. A. 1, 744; Vulg. Job, 9, 9; 37, 9; ib. Amos, 5, 8; introduced in Plaut. Rud. as Prologus.—Transf. **B.** *The whole constellation* (syn.: Bootes, Arctophylax), Verg. G. 1, 204 Voss.—**C.** *The rising of Arcturus*, Verg. G. 1, 68.—**II.** *A plant*, v. arction.

1. arctus, a, um, for artus, q. v.

2. arctus, i, *m.*, v. arctos.

arcŭārius, a, um, *adj.* [arcus], *pertaining to the bow:* fabricae, Veg. Mil. 2, 11.—Hence, *subst.*: **arcŭārius,** ii, *m.*, *a maker of bows*, Dig. 50, 6, 6.

* **arcŭātilis,** e, *adj.* [arcuo], *bow-formed*: caminus, Sid. Ep. 2, 2; cf. arcuatim.

arcŭātim, *adv.* [id.], *in the form of a bow* (perh. only in the foll. exs.): millepeda animal multis pedibus arcuatim repens, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 136: sanguis arcuatim fluens, Fest. s. v. Tullios, p. 352 Müll.

* **arcŭātio,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an arch* (only in Front.), Aquaed. 18; 121.

arcŭātus, a, um. **I.** *Part.* of arcuo.—**II.** = arquatus, q. v.

arcū-ballista (better than **balista**), ae, *f.* [arcus], *a ballista furnished with a bow;* only Veg. Mil. 2, 15; 4, 22.

* **arcūballistārius (balist-),** ii, *m.* [arcuballista], *he that shoots with an* arcuballista, Veg. Mil. 4, 21.

‡ **arcubii,** ōrum, *m.*: qui excubabant in arce [ar, = ad, and cubo], Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.; cf. Doed. Syn. II. p. 162.

arcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [arca], *a small chest* or *box, a casket*, etc. **I.** For unguents, ornaments, etc. **A.** *A small perfume-box, a jewel-casket*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 91: arculae muliebres, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25.—Hence, trop. of rhetor. ornament: omnes (Isocratis) discipulorum arculae, Cic. Att. 2, 1.—**B.** *A small money-box* or *casket:* arcula plena aranearum, Afran. ap. Fest. s. v. tanne, p. 154 (cf. Cat. 13, 8: Plenus sacculus est aranearum).—**II.** *The wind-box of an organ*, Vitr. 10, 13.—**III.** Arcula dicebatur avis, quae in auspiciis vetabat aliquid fieri, Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.

* **arcŭlārius,** ii, *m.* [arcula] *one that makes little boxes* or *jewel-caskets*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 45.

‡ **arcŭlāta,** ōrum, *n.* [Arculus], *sacrificial cakes made of flour*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.

‡ **arcŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [arcus], *a roll* or *hoop placed upon the head for the purpose of carrying the vessels at public sacrifices*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.

‡ **Arcŭlus,** i, *m.* [arca], *the god of chests, coffers*, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.

‡ **arcūma,** ae, v. arcirma.

arcŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [arcus], *to make in the form of a bow, to bend* or *curve like a bow* (not before the Aug. per.): curru arcuato vehi, i. e. *covered*, Liv. 1, 21: opus, Plin. Ep. 10, 46, 2: (millepeda) quae non arcuatur, *does not bend itself in the form of a bow*, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 137 (cf. arcuatim); Ov. M. 11, 590.

arcus, ūs, *m.* (the orthography, arquus (cf. arquatus), is freq. in MSS., like quum for cum, quur for cur, etc.; cf. Freund ad Cic. Mil. p. 31 sq. Thus Charis. p. 92 P. upon Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51, reads arcus; Prisc. p. 712 P. arci; and Non. p. 425, 5, upon Lucr. 6, 526, arqui; but the distinction which the latter gram. points out (arcus suspensus fornix appellatur; arquus non nisi qui in caelo apparet, quam Irim poëtae dixerunt) does not seem to be well founded.—*Abl. plur.* never found; acc. to the gram., Don. p. 1751, Diom. p. 285, Prisc. p. 779, Rhem. Palaem. p. 1371 P. al., it was arcubus; so Vulg. 2 Esdr. 4, 13; cf. Rudd. I. p. 104, n. 48.—*Gen. sing.* arqui, Lucr. 6, 526 Lachm., and Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51 B. and K.—*Dat.* arcu, Sil. 4, 18.—*Nom. plur.* ARCVVS, Corp. Inscr. V. 85; Inscr. Henz. 5313: arci, Varr. ap. Non. p. 77, 12.—*Acc.* ARCOS, Corp. Inscr. II. 3420.—*Fem.*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 712 P.; cf. id. 658 P.; and Serv. ad Verg. 6, 610, says that Catull. and others used it as *fem.;* v. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 679) (cf. Sanscr. arālas = bent, the bent arm, aratnis = Gr. ὠλένη; Lat. ulna; Germ. Ellbogen; Engl. elbow. Curt.], prop., *something bent;* hence, **I.** *A bow* (syn. cornu). **A.** For shooting: intendit crinitus Apollo Arcum auratum, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. v. 54 Müll.): arcus intentus in aliquem, Cic. Sest. 7: haec cernens arcum intendebat Apollo Desuper, Verg. A. 8, 704; 9, 665; so Vulg. Psa. 10, 3; 36, 14: arcum tendere, ib. 3 Reg. 22, 34; ib. 4 Reg. 9, 24: adductus, Verg. A. 5, 507: remissus, Hor. C. 3, 27, 67: arcum dirigere in aliquem, Pers. 3, 60: quom arcum et pharetram mi et sagittas sumpsero, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 98; so, arcum suscitare, Vulg. Hab. 3, 9 et saep.—**B.** *The rainbow* (fully: pluvius arcus, v. infra, II.), Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 712 P. (Ann. v. 393 Vahl.): Tum color in nigris existit nubibus arqui, Lucr. 6, 526 Lachm.: arcus ipse ex nubibus efficitur quodam modo coloratis, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51: ceu nubibus arcus Mille jacit varios adverso sole colores, Verg. A. 5, 88 Rib.; so Ov. M. 6, 63; 11, 632; 14, 838: pluvius describitur arcus, Hor. A. P. 18; Liv. 30, 2; 41, 21; Plin. 18, 35, 80, § 353; Sen. Q. N. 1, 5 and 6: arcum meum ponam in nubibus, Vulg. Gen. 9, 13 sqq. (in Vulg. Apoc. 4, 3; 10, 1, iris, q. v.) al.—**C.** *A bow* or *arch in building, a vault, arch, triumphal arch*, etc.: efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum, Ov. M. 3, 30; 3, 160; Juv. 3, 11; Suet. Ner. 25: marmoreus arcus, id. Claud. 1; so id. ib. 11; id. Dom. 13; cf. Plin. Pan. 59, 2 Schwarz.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Poet. or in post-Aug. prose, *any thing arched* or *curved like a bow;* of the breaking of waves: niger arcus aquarum, Ov. M. 11, 568.—Of the windings of a serpent: immensos saltu sinuatur in arcus, Ov. M. 3, 42.—Of a curve in flight: dea se paribus per cælum sustulit alis Ingentemque fugā secuit sub nubibus arcum, Verg. A. 5, 658.—Of the curving or bendings of a bay: sinus curvos falcatus in arcus, Ov. M. 11, 229 (cf.: inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos, Verg. A. 1, 161).—Of a harbor: Portus ab Euroo fluctu curvatus in arcum, Verg. A. 3, 533.—Of boughs of trees, Verg. G. 2, 26 et saep.—Of the back of a chair, Tac. A. 15, 57.—**B.** *The mathematical arc*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 10; Col. 5, 2, 9.—Hence, of the five parallel circles of the globe which bound the zones (or perhaps rather, the zones themselves): via quinque per arcus, Ov. M. 2, 129.

1. ardĕa, ae, *f.* [kindred with the Gr. ἐρωδιός and ῥωδιός; cf. the Sanscr. rud = sonare], *a heron* (in Pliny usu. ardeola, q. v.), Verg. G. 1, 364.

2. Ardĕa, ae, *f.* [v. arduus], = Ἀρδέα, *the capital of the Rutuli, six leagues south of Rome;* acc. to the myth, it was burned by Æneas, and from its ashes the heron (*ardea*) was produced, Ov. M. 14, 573; Verg. A. 7, 411; cf. Serv. ad h. l.; Mann. Ital. I. 617; Müll. Roms Camp. 2, 296–312.—Hence, Derivv., **A. Ardĕas,** ātis, *adj.* (old *nom.* Ardeātis, like Arpinātis, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 629 P.), *of* or *belonging to Ardea, Ardean:* in agro Ardeati, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 47: Ardeas templum, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 115.—Hence, in the *plur.*: **Ardeātes,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Ardea*, Liv. 5, 44; 4, 7.—**B. Ardĕātīnus,** a, um, *adj.* (rare for Ardeas), *Ardean:* praedium, Nep. Att. 14, 3 (Halm, *Arretinum*); *absol.*, in Ardeatino (sc. agro), Sen. Ep. 105.

Ardĕātis, is, *adj.*, v. Ardea.

ardĕlio, ōnis, *m.* [ardeo], prop. *a zealous person;* hence, in a bad sense, *a busybody, a meddler*, = πολυπράγμων, Phaedr. 2, 5, 1 sq.; cf. the epigrams of Mart. 2, 7; 4, 79.

ardens, entis, *P. a.*, from ardeo.

ardenter, *adv.*, v. ardeo *fin.*

ardĕo, rsi, rsum, 2, *v. n.* (*perf. subj.* ARDVERINT, Inscr. Fratr. Arval., of the time of the emperor Alexander Severus, in Inscr. Orell. 961) [cf. Sanscr. ghar = to shine. Sonne foll. by Curt.], *to take fire, to kindle;* hence, **I.** Lit., *to be on fire, to burn, blaze* (syn.: ardesco, exardeo, flagro, incendor, uror): Nam multis succensa locis ardent sola terrae, *for the soil is on fire in different places*, Lucr. 2, 592: tecta ardentia, id. 3, 1064: Ultimus ardebit, quem etc., i. e. *His home will burn last, whom* etc., Juv. 3, 201: ardente domo, Tac. A. 15, 50 *fin.*: radii ardentes, Lucr. 6, 618: circumstant cum ardentibus taedis, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. v. 51 Vahl.): caput arsisse Servio Tullio dormienti, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 121: vis ardens fulminis, Lucr. 6, 145: Praeneste ardentes lapides caelo decidisse, Liv. 22, 1: rogum parari Vidit et arsuros supremis ignibus artus, Ov. M. 2, 620; 2, 245; 14, 747: arsurae comae, Verg. A. 11, 77: videbat quod rubus arderet, Vulg. Exod. 3, 2; ib. Deut. 5, 23; ib. Joan. 15, 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of the eyes, *to flash, glow, sparkle, shine* (syn.: fulgeo, inardesco, mico): ardent oculi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 62; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66; 2, 5, 62; cf.: oculi ejus (erant) ut lampas ardens, Vulg. Dan. 10, 6.—**B.** Poet., transf. to color, *to sparkle, glisten, glitter, dazzle:* Tyrio ardebat murice laena, Verg. A. 4, 262: campi armis sublimibus ardent, id. ib. 11, 602.—**C.** In gen., of any passionate emo-

tion or excitement, *to burn, glow, be inflamed*, usu. with *abl.* (dolore, irâ, studio, invidiâ, etc.), but often without an *abl.*; *to be strongly affected*, esp. with love; *to be inflamed, burn, glow, to blaze, be on fire, be consumed*, etc. (syn.: ardesco, exardeo, furo). (*a*) With *abl.*: quippe patentia cum totiens ardentia morbis Lumina versarent oculorum, expertia somno, *they rolled around the open eyeballs glowing with heat*, Lucr. 6, 1180: In fluvios partim gelidos ardentia morbo Membra dabant, *their limbs burning with the heat of fever*, id. 6, 1172: ardere flagitio, Plaut. Cas. 5, 3, 1: amore, Ter. Eun. 1. 1, 27; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47: iracundiâ, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 12: curâ, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 9: dolore et irâ, Cic Att. 2, 19; cupiditate, id. Pis. 24: studio et amore, id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 2: desiderio, id. Mil. 15; id. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: podagrae doloribus, *to be tormented with*, id. Fin. 5, 31, 94: furore, Liv. 2, 29 *fin.* et saep.: cum arderet Syria bello, Cic. Att. 5, 6; id. Fam. 4, 1; Liv. 28, 24 *fin.* al. — (*β*) Without an *abl.*: ipse ardere videris, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 188 (incensus *esse*, B. and K.); cf. Quint. 11, 3, 145: omnium animi ad ulciscendum ardebant, *were fired, eager*, Caes. B. G. 6, 34: Ardet, Ov. M. 6, 609: ultro implacabilis ardet, Verg. A. 12, 3: ardet in arma, id. ib. 12, 71; so, in caedem, Tac. H. 1, 43.—Poet. with *inf.* as object (cf. infra), *to desire ardently to do a thing*: ruere ardet utroque, Ov. M. 5, 166: Ardet abire fugâ dulcisque relinquere terras, Verg. A. 4, 281; 11, 895; Val. Fl. 6, 45.—Esp., *to burn with love* (syn. uror): ex aequo captis ardebant mentibus ambo, Ov. M. 4, 62: deus arsit in illâ, id. ib. 8, 50 (cf.: laborantes in uno Penelopen vitreamque Circen, Hor. C. 1, 17, 19): arsit Virgine raptâ, Hor. C. 2, 4, 7; cf. id. ib. 3, 9, 6; and with *acc.* of the object loved (as supra, in constr. with the *inf.*): formosum pastor Corydon ardebat Alexin, *Corydon had a burning passion for*, etc., Verg. E. 2, 1: comptos arsit adulteri Crines, Hor. C. 4, 9, 13: delphini pueros miris et humanis modis arserunt, Gell. 6, 8; cf. Arusian. Mess. p. 209 Lind. ☞ **Pass.* arsus, *roasted*, Plin. Val. 2, 9.—**ardens,** entis, *P. a.*, prop. *on fire, burning*; hence, *glowing, fiery, ardent, hot*, etc., lit. and trop. **A.** Lit.: sol ardentissimus, Tubero ap. Gell. 6, 4, 3: ardentissimum tempus, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 123: Austri ardentes, id. 12, 19, 42, § 93: quinta (zona) est ardentior illis, *hotter*, Ov. M. 1, 46: ardens Africa, Luc. 9, 729.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of the eyes: oculi, *glowing*, Verg. G. 4, 451.—**2.** Of color: ardentissimus color, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 16: apes ardentes auro, *glowing, glittering as with gold*, Verg. G. 4, 99; so id. A. 10, 262.—**3.** Of wounds, *burning, smarting*: ardenti morsu premere dolorem, *with burning bite*, Lucr. 3, 663.—**4.** Of wine, *strong, fiery*: ardentis Falerni Pocula, Hor. C. 2, 11, 19; cf. Mart. 9, 7, 45.—**5.** Of passion or strong feeling, *burning, glowing, eager, impatient, ardent*: avaritia ardens, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 36: mortem ardentiore studio petere, id. ib. 2, 19, 61: ardentes in eum litteras ad me misit, id. Att. 14, 10 *fin.*: ardentissimus dux, Flor. 4, 2, 42; 1, 8, 2: ardentissimus amor, Vulg. 3 Reg. 11, 2: studia, Ov. M. 1, 199: Nonne cor nostrum ardens erat in nobis, Vulg. Luc. 24, 32: furor, ib. Isa. 30, 27: miserere ardentis (sc. amore), Ov. M. 14, 691.—Poet. with *gen.*: ardens caedis, Stat. Th. 1, 662.—In Cic. freq. of passionate, excited discourse: nec umquam is qui audiret, incenderetur, nisi ardens ad eum perveniret oratio, Cic. Or. 38, 132: verbum, id. ib. 8, 27 (cf. id. Brut. 24 *fin.*): nisi ipse (orator) inflammatus ad eam (mentem) et ardens accesserit, id. de Or. 2, 45, 190: orator gravis, acer, ardens, id. Or. 28, 99 al.—*Adv.* **ardenter,** only trop., *in a burning, fiery, eager, passionate manner, ardently, eagerly, passionately*: ardenter aliquid cupere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39; Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 6.—*Comp.*: ardentius sitire, *to have a more burning thirst*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: ardentius diligere, Plin. Ep. 7, 20, 7, id. Pan. 85, 7: ardentius amare, Suet. Calig. 25.—*Sup.*: ardentissime diligere, Plin. Ep. 6, 4, 3; Suet. Dom. 22.

ardĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [ardea], *a little heron*, Plin. 10, 60, 79, § 164; 11, 37, 52, § 140.

ardesco, arsi, 3, *v. inch.* [ardeo], *to take fire, to kindle, to be inflamed* (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; while exardesco is very freq.), lit. and trop. **I.** Lit.: ut omnia motu Percalefacta vides ardescere, Lucr. 6, 178: ardescunt caelestia templa, id. 6, 670: ne longus ardesceret axis, Ov. M. 1, 255; Plin. 37, 3, 12, § 51.—**II.** Trop., *to gleam, glitter*. **A.** Of rays of light: fulmineis ardescunt ignibus undae, Ov. M. 11, 523.—**B.** Of the gleaming of a sword: pugionem in mucronem ardescere jussit, Tac. A. 15, 54.—**C.** Most freq. of the passions, *to be inflamed, become more intense, increase in violence*: ardescere dirâ cuppedine, Lucr. 4, 1090; so id. 5, 897: in iras, Ov. M. 5, 41 (cf. Verg. A. 7, 445: exarsit in iras, and Luc. 3, 134: accensus in iram): in nuptias incestas, Tac. A. 11, 25: ardescit tuendo, Verg. A. 1, 713: stimulo ardescit, Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 181: quibus haec rabies auctoribus arsit, Luc. 5, 359.—So, *absol.*: fremitus ardescit equorum, Verg. A. 11, 607: ardescente pugnâ, Tac. H. 5, 18: in labiis ejus ignis ardescit, * Vulg. Prov. 16, 27.

* **ardĭfĕtus,** a, um, *adj.* [ardeo fetus], *pregnant with flame*; poet. of a torch: lampas, Varr. ap. Non. p. 243, 25; cf. id ib. p. 312, 6.

ardor, ōris, *m.* [ardeo], *a flame, fire, heat, burning heat*, lit. and trop. **I.** Lit.: solis ardor, Lucr. 2, 212: exortus est sol cum ardore, Vulg. Jac. 1, 11: ignium, Lucr. 5, 587: ignis, Vulg. 2 Pet. 3, 12: flammarum, Lucr. 5, 1093: flammaï, id. 5, 1099 al.: visas ab occidente faces ardoremque caeli, Cic. Cat. 3, 8: ardor caelestis, qui aether vel caelum nominatur, id. N. D. 2, 15, 41: ardore deflagrare, id. Ac. 2, 37, 119: ardores corporum in morbis, Plin. 14, 16, 18, § 99: Visitabo vos in egestate et ardore, *with burning fever*, Vulg. Lev. 26, 16 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of the flashing fire of the eyes, *brightness, brilliancy*: fervescit et ex oculis micat acribus ardor, *and fire gleams forth from the keen eyes*, Lucr. 3, 289: ille imperatorius ardor oculorum, Cic. Balb. 21, and id. N. D. 2, 42, 107.—Of the external appearance in gen.: in te ardor voltuum atque motuum, Cic. Div. 1, 37, 80: oris, *animation*, Vell. 2, 35.—**B.** Of the passions or feelings, *heat, ardor, glow, impatience, eagerness, ardent desire*: Sive voluptas est sive est contrarius ardor, i. e. dolor, *some tormenting pain*, Lucr. 3, 251: cupiditatum ardore restincto, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 43: ardor mentis ad gloriam, id. Cael. 31: quem ardorem studii censetis fuisse in Archimede, qui etc., id. Fin. 5, 19, 50: ardor animi non semper adest, isque cum consedit, id. Brut. 24, 93: vultus ardore animi micans, Liv. 6, 13: ardorem compescere, Tac. Agr. 8; Liv. 8, 16.—Transf. from the combatants to the weapons: tantus fuit ardor armorum, Liv. 22, 5: Ardorem cupiens dissimulare meum, *glowing love*, Tib. 4, 12, 6; so Ov. M. 7, 76.—With *obj. gen.*: at te ejusdem virginis ardor Perdiderat, Ov. M. 9, 101; 9, 140; Hor. Epod. 11, 27 al.—And meton., *the object of ardent affection, love, flame*: tu primus et ultimus illi Ardor eris, Ov. M. 14, 683.

Ardŭenna, ae (**Ardenna,** Ven. Fort. Carm. 7, 4), *f.* [v. arduus; cf. Welsh ardh, to raise up], *the forest-covered mountains in Gaul*, now *Ardennes*, Caes. B. G. 5, 3; 6, 29 Herz.; Tac. A. 3, 42; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 203.

* **ardŭĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [arduus], *steepness*: montium arduitas, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 3.

ardus, a, um, *adj.*, v. aridus.

arduus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to ΑΡΔΩ, ἄρδω = to water, to cherish; ἀλδαίνω = to make grow; ἀλδήεις = growing; alo, altus, q. v.; l. ad oleo, ad-olesco; related to arbor, arbutus as ἐρυθρός, Germ. roth, Engl. red, is related to ruber; Ardea was perh. so called from its lofty situation; cf. Arduenna], *high, elevated, lofty, steep* (syn.: altus, celsus, sublimis). **I.** Lit.: Pergama ardua, Enn ap. Macr. S. 6, 2: aether, Ov. M. 1, 151: sidera, id. ib. 1, 730: cedrus, id. Am. 1, 14, 12: cervix equi, Hor. S. 1, 2, 89: et campo sese arduus infert (Turnus), Verg. A. 9, 53.—Also in prose in Gell.: supercilia, i. e. *proudly elevated*, Gell. 4, 1, 1: confragosus atque arduus clivis, *steep*, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 4: ascensus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23: ardua ac difficilis ascensus, Liv. 25, 13: ardua et aspera et confragosa via, id. 44. 3: via alta atque ardua, Enn ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: mons, Ov. M. 1, 316: Tmolus, id. ib. 11, 150 al.—Hence, *subst.*: **arduum,** i, *n.*, *a steep place, a steep*: Ardua dum metuunt, amittunt vera viaï, Lucr. 1, 659: in ardua montis Ite, Ov. M. 8, 692: ardua terrarum, Verg. A. 5, 695: per arduum scandere, Hor. C. 2, 19, 21: in arduo, Tac. A. 2, 47: in arduis ponet nidum suum, Vulg. Job, 39, 27: ardua Alpium, Tac. H. 4, 70: castellorum, id. A. 11, 9: ingressi sunt ardua, Vulg. Jer. 4, 29.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *That is difficult to reach or attain, difficult, laborious, hard, arduous*: magnum opus omnino et arduum conamur, Cic. Or. 10, 33; rerum arduarum ac difficilium perpessio, id. Inv. 2, 54; so id. Leg. 1, 13: id arduum factu erat, Liv. 8, 16; Tac. A. 4, 4: victoria, Ov. M. 14, 453: virtus, Hor. C. 3, 24, 44: nil mortalibus arduum est, id. ib. 1, 3, 37.—*Subst.*: nec fuit in arduo societas, Tac. A. 12, 15.—**B.** *Troublesome, unpleasant*: in primis arduum videtur res gestas scribere, Sall. C. 3, 2. upon which Gellius remarks: Arduum Sallustius non pro difficili tantum, sed pro eo quoque ponit, quod Graeci χαλεπὸν appellant: quod est cum difficile tum molestum quoque et incommodum et intractabile, Gell. 4, 15: quam arduum onus, Tac. A. 1, 11.—**C.** Of fortune, *difficult, adverse, inauspicious*: aequam memento rebus in arduis Servare mentem, *in adversity*, Hor. C. 2, 3, 1.

☞ *Comp.* arduior: iter longius arduiusque erat, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 600 P.—*Sup.* arduissimus: asperrimo atque arduissimo aditu, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 600 P.; cf.: assiduus, egregius, industrius, perpetuus, and Rudd. I. p. 180, n. 58.—*Adv.* not used.

āre, v. arefacio.

ārĕa (in inscriptions freq. ARIA, Inscr. Orell. 4130, etc.), ae, *f.* [some comp. ἔραζε = on the ground; Germ. Erde; Engl. earth, hearth; others, as Varro and Festus, connected it with areo, as if pr. *dry land*, as terra may be connected with torreo; so Bopp and Curt.], *a piece of level ground, a vacant place*, esp. in the town (syn.: planities, aequor): in urbe loca pura areae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 38 Müll.: area proprie dicitur locus vacuus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll.: locus sine aedificio in urbe area; rure autem ager appellatur, Dig. 50, 16, 211. **I.** Lit., *ground for a house, a building-spot*: si Ponendae domo quaerenda est area primum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 13.: arearum electio, Vitr. 1, 7, 1: pontifices si sustulerint religionem, aream praeclaram habebimus, Cic. Att. 4, 1 *fin.*; Liv. 4, 16; 1, 55; Suet. Vesp. 8; Dig. 7, 4, 10 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A vacant space around or in a house, a court* (syn. spatium): resedimus in areâ domûs, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 4; so id. ib. 7, 27, 10; Vulg. 3 Reg. 22, 10; Dig. 43, 22, 1; 8, 2, 1 al.—**B.** *An open space for games, an open play-ground* (syn.: campus, curriculum), Hor. C. 1, 9, 18.—Hence, in gen., *a field for effort*, etc. (syn.: campus, locus, q. v.), Ov. Am. 3, 1, 26, and trop.: area scelerum, i. e. *where vices have full scope*, Cic. Att. 9, 18.—Also, *a race-ground*, Ov. F. 4, 10 (cf. id. ib. 2, 360); and trop., *the course of life*: vitae tribus areis peractis (i. e. pueritiâ, juventute, senectute), Mart. 10, 24.—**C.** *A threshing-floor* (among the ancients, an open space in the vicinity of the house). **1.** Lit.: neque in segetibus neque in areis neque in horreis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 8; Hor. C. 1, 1, 10; id. S. 1, 1, 45; Tib. 1, 5, 22; Vulg. Gen 50, 10; id. Isa. 21, 10. Its construction may be learned from Cato, R. R. 91 and 129; Varr. R. R. 1, 51; Verg. G. 1, 178 sqq. Voss; Col. 5, 1, 4; 5, 2, 20; and Pall. 1, 36 al.—**2.** Trop., *of the body of Christians, as subject to separation, judgment* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Matt. 3, 12; Aug. Ver. Rel. 5.—**D.** *The halo around the sun or moon*: tales splendores Graeci areas (i. e. ἅλωνας) vocavere, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2.—**E.** *A bed or border in a garden*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 64 Müll.; Col. 11, 3; Plin. 19, 4, 20, § 60; Pall. 1, 34.—**F.** *A fowling-floor*, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 64: aedes nobis area est; auceps sum ego, id. ib. 1, 3, 67.—**G.** *A burying-ground, church-yard*, Tert. ad Scap. 3.—**H.** *A bald spot upon the head, baldness*, Cels. 6, 4; Mart. 5, 50.

* **ārĕālis,** e, *adj.* [area], *of, or pertaining to a threshing-floor*: cribrum, Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 166.

Arĕātae, ārum, *m.*, *a Sarmatian tribe*, also called Arraei, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41.

Arectaeus, a, um, *adj.* [from אֶרֶךְ, acc. to O. T. Gen. 10, 10, an Assyrio-Baby-

lonian town; cf. Amm. 23, 21], *Babylonian:* campi, Tib. 4, 1, 142 (al. Arecces).

ārē-făcĭo (contr. **arfăcĭo,** Cato, R. R. 69; per anastrophen, facio are, Lucr. 6, 962; cf. Rudd. II. p. 392), fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [areo], *to make dry, to dry up* (ante-class. and post-Aug.; syn.: sicco, exsicco, coquo, uro), Cato, R. R. 69: principio terram sol excoquit et facit are, * Lucr. 6, 962; Varr. L. L. 5, § 38 Müll.; Vitr. 2, 1; Vulg. Job, 15, 30; ib. Jac. 1, 11. — *Pass.:* arefieri in furno, Plin. 32, 7, 26, § 32: caulis arefactus, id. 13, 22, 43, § 125; so id. 34, 13, 35, § 133; Cels. 5, 27, n. 7; * Suet. Vesp. 5: arefacta est terra, Vulg. Gen. 8, 14: ficulnea, ib. Matt. 21, 19. — **II.** Trop. (eccl. Lat.), *to wither up, break down:* gentem superbam arefecit Deus, Vulg. Eccli. 10, 18: arefacient animam suam, ib. ib. 14, 9.

Ărĕlas, ātis (**Ărĕlātē,** ēs, Suet. Tib. 4; Aus. Clar. Urb. 8), *f.*, = Ἀρέλαται or Ἀρέλατον, *a town in Southern Gaul, on the eastern branch of the Rhone,* now *Arles,* Caes. B. C. 1, 36; cf. Mann. Gall. 96.—Hence, **Ărĕlātensis,** e, *adj., Arelatian:* ager, Plin. 10, 42, 57, § 116; *plur.*, **Ărĕlātenses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Arelas,* Dig. 32, 2, 34.

Ărĕmŏrĭcae, v. Armoricae.

ărēna, ae, *f.*, v. harena.

ărēnācĕus, a, um, *adj.*, v. harenaceus.

Ărĕnācum (Ărĕnātium, Tab. Peut.; **Hărēnātium,** Itin. Anton.), i, *n., a town in Gallia Belgica,* now *Ærth* or *Arth, near Herwen,* Tac. H. 5, 20 sq.; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 531.

ărēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.*, v. harenarius.

ărēnātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, v. harenatio.

ărēnātus, a, um, *adj.*, v. harenatus.

ărēnĭ-fŏdīna, ae, *f.*, v. hareni-fodina.

ărēnĭ-văgus, a, um, *adj.*, v. harenivagus.

ărēnōsus, a, um, *adj.*, v. harenosus.

ārens, entis, *P. a.*, from areo.

ărēnŭla, ae, *f.*, v. harenula.

ārĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [akin to ardere], *to be dry* (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: ubi (amurca) aruit, Cato, R. R. 76; 69: uti, quom exivissem ex aquā, arerem tamen, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 50; 2, 7, 18: (tellus) sucis aret ademtis, Ov. M. 2, 211; so id. ib. 15, 268. — **II.** Trop. of things, *to be dried up* or *withered:* arentibus siti faucibus, Liv. 44, 38; so Sen. Ben. 3, 8: fauces arent, Ov. M. 6, 355: aret ager, Verg. E. 7, 57: pars, super quam non pluit, aruit, Vulg. Amos, 4, 7: omnia ligna agri aruerunt, ib. Joel, 1, 12; ib. Marc. 11, 21; ib. Apoc. 14, 15.—Rarely of persons, *to languish from thirst:* in mediā Tantalus aret aquā, Ov. A. A. 2, 606; so, Sic aret mediis taciti vulgator in undis, id. Am. 3, 7, 51. — Hence, **ārens,** entis, *P. a.* **I.** Lit., *dry, arid, parched:* saxa, Ov. M. 13, 691: arens alveus (fluminis), Vulg. Jos. 3, 17: arva, Verg. G. 1, 110: rosae, id. ib. 4, 268; id. A. 3, 350: harenae, Hor. C. 3, 4, 31: cetera (loca) abrupta aut arentia, * Tac. A. 15, 42. —**II.** Trop., *languishing* or *fainting from thirst, thirsty:* trepidisque arentia venis Ora patent, Ov. M. 7, 556; 14, 277: faux, Hor. Epod. 14, 4.—Poet. as an epithet of thirst itself: sitis, Ov. H. 4, 174; Sen. Thyest. 5 (cf.: sitis arida, Lucr. 6, 1175; Ov. M. 11, 129).

ārĕŏla (ārĭ-), ae, *f. dim.* [area]. **I.** (After area, I.) *A small, open place:* quae cenatio areolam aspicit, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 21: ARIOLA, Inscr. Grut. 584, 4. — **II.** (After area, II. E.) *A small garden-bed, garden,* or *cultivated place,* Col. 10, 362; 11, 2, 30: areolae aromatum, Vulg. Cant. 5, 13; 6, 1; ib. Ezech. 17, 7.

† **Ărĕŏpăgītes,** ae, *m.*, = Ἀρεοπαγίτης, *an Areopagite, a member of the court of the Areopagus at Athens* (v. Areopagus), Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 19 Müll. (Trag. v. 190 Vahl.); Varr. L. L. l. l.; Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 14; id. Balb. 12 *fin.*; id. Off. 1, 22, 75; id. Div. 1, 25, 54; Vulg. Act. 17, 34; Macr. S. 7, 1. — Hence, † **Ărĕŏpăgītĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀρεοπαγιτικός, *of* or *pertaining to an Areopagite:* gymnasia, Sid. Ep. 9, 9.

† **Ărĕŏpăgus (-ŏs),** i, *m.*, = Ἄρειος πάγος, *Mars' Hill at Athens, on which the Areopagus, the highest judicial assembly of the Athenians, held its sessions:* Areopagitae ab Areopago: is locus est Athenis, Varr. L. L. 7, § 19 Müll.; Cic. Div. 1, 25, 54; id. Off. 1, 22, 75; Sen. Tranq. 3 *fin.*; Vulg. Act. 17, 19 sqq. (in Cic. Att. 1, 14 used as a Greek word; in Tac. A. 2, 55, called Areum judicium; and in Juv. 9, 101, Curia Martis; cf. Ov. M. 6, 70).

†† **ărepennis,** is, *m.* [Gallic; in mod. Fr. arpent = an acre]; syn. with semijugerum, *a half acre of ground,* Col. 5, 1, 6: arapennis, Isid. Orig. 15, 15, p. 485 Lind.

Ăres, is, *m.*, = Ἄρης, *the war-god Mars* (in Plaut. jocosely made to correspond with bellator, warrior): si tu ad legionem bellator clues, at ego in culinā Ares, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 54. (For the *A*, which is always short in Lat., cf. Lucil. ap. Scaur. Orth. p. 2255 P., and Mart. 9, 12, with reference to Hom. Il. 5, 31.)

āresco, ĕre, *v. n. inch.* [areo], *to become dry.* **I.** Lit.: dum mea (vestimenta) arescunt, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 17: fluvius arescat, Vulg. Job, 14, 11: arescat aqua de mari, ib. Isa. 19, 5: arescente undā, Tac. A. 13, 57: quasi faenum, ita arescet, Vulg. Isa. 51, 12. — *Of tears:* cito arescit lacrima, praesertim in alienis malis, Cic. Part. Or. 17; so id. Inv. 1, 56 *fin.* — **II.** Trop., *to languish.* **A.** Of plants, *to dry up, wither:* nullo modo facilius arbitror posse herbas arescere et interfici, *to dry up,* Cic. Oecon. ap. Non. p. 450, 1; so Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 137: truncus (arboris), Tac. A. 13, 58: vitis, Vulg. Ezech. 17, 9; 17, 10: palmes, ib. Joan. 15, 6: manus (branch), ib. Job, 15, 32. — **B.** Of persons (eccl. Lat.), *to pine away in sickness:* (filius meus) stridet dentibus et arescit, Vulg. Marc. 9, 17.—So, *to sink, be overcome,* with fear: arescentibus hominibus prae timore, Luc. 21, 26.

Ărestŏrĭdes, ae, *m. patr.*, = Ἀρεστορίδης, *son of Arestor,* i. e. *Argus,* Ov. M. 1, 624.

† **ărĕtălŏgus,** i, *m.*, = ἀρεταλόγος, *a prattler about virtue, a babbler, boaster;* in gen. of a Cynic or Stoic, Suet. Aug. 74 Casaub.: mendax aretalogus, Juv. 15, 16; cf. ethologus.

Ărētē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀρήτη, *the wife of Alcinous, king of the Phæacians,* Hyg. Fab. 23.

Ărĕthon, ontis, and **Ărĕtho,** ōnis, *m.*, = Ἀρέθων, *a river in Epirus,* Liv. 38, 3 and 4.

Ărĕthūsa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀρέθουσα. **1.** *A celebrated fountain near Syracuse,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53; acc. to the fable, a nymph in the train of Diana, in Elis, pursued by the river-god Alpheus, fled to Sicily, Ov. M. 5, 573 (cf. Pausan. 5, 7); hence it was believed that it flowed under the sea with the Alpheus, and appeared again in Sicily, Verg. E. 10, 4 sqq.; id. A. 3, 694; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 225; 31, 5, 30, § 55; cf. Mann. Ital. II. 325, and Alpheus. — **2.** *A fountain in Eubœa,* Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64.—**3.** *A fountain in Bœotia,* Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64.—**4.** *A lake in Armenia Major,* Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 226 (Jan, *Aritissa*).—**5.** *A town in Macedonia,* Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38.—**6.** *A town in Syria, on the Orontes,* now *Rustan* or *Restun,* Itin. Anton. —**II.** Derivv. **A.** **Ărĕthūsaeus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to the fountain Arethusa* (in Sicily), *Arethusian,* Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 60. — **B.** **Ărĕthūsis,** idis, *adj., Arethusian,* a poet. epithet for Syracuse, near which was the fountain Arethusa, Ov. F. 4, 873 (cf. id. ib. 5, 7: Aganippis Hippocrene). — **C.** **Ărĕthūsĭus,** a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Arethusian;* hence poet. for *Syracusan:* proles, Sil. 14, 356. — **2.** *Subst.:* **Ărĕthūsĭi,** ōrum, *m.* **a.** *The inhabitants of Arethusa, in Macedonia,* Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35.—**b.** *The inhabitants of Arethusa, in Syria,* Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 82.

Ărētīnus (Arr-), a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to the town Aretium:* testa, Mart. 1, 54: vasa, id. 14. 98; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 2, 244. — **II.** *Subst.:* **Ărētīni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Aretium,* Cic. Att. 1, 14, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

Ărētĭum (ARRETIVM, Inscr. Orell. 3547 al.), ii, *n., a large town in Etruria,* now *Arezzo,* Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 160; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, 125; 1, 128; 1, 224; 1, 233 al.; Mann. Ital. I. 402.

Ărēus, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἄρειος, *pertaining to Mars:* judicium, *the Areopagus,* Tac. A. 2, 55; v. Areopagus.

‡ **arferia** aqua, quae inferis libabatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll. [ar, = ad, and fero].

Arganthōnĭus, ii, *m.*, = Ἀργανθώνιος, *a Tartessian king who lived to a great age,* Cic. Sen. 19, 69; Val. Max. 8, 13, ext. 4 (cf. Herod. 1, 163); Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 154; Censor. 17.—Hence, **Arganthōnĭăcus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to Arganthonius,* Sil. 3, 396.

Arganthus, i, *m., a mountain in Mysia, near Bithynia,* Gr. Ἀργανθώνιον ὄρος: Arganthi Pegae sub vertice montis, Prop. 1, 20, 33.

Argēi, ōrum, *m.* **I.** *A part of the city of Rome:* Argeorum sacraria in septem et XX. partes urbis sunt disposita, Varr. L. L. 5, § 45 sq.: Argea loca Romae appellantur, quod in his sepulti essent quidam Argivorum illustres viri, Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll. (v. Müll. ad h. l.): multa alia sacrificia locaque sacris faciendis, quae Argeos pontifices vocant, (Numa) dedicavit, Liv. 1, 21; Ov. F. 3, 791.—**II.** *Figures of men (twenty-three in number) made of rushes, which were annually, on the Ides of May, thrown into the Tiber from the* Pons Sublicius. Acc. to the belief of the ancients, it was necessary that these figures should take the place of the earlier human sacrifices, Varr. L. L. 7, § 44 Müll.; Ov. F. 5, 621 sq.: Argeos vocabant scirpeas effigies, quae per virgines Vestales annis singulis jaciebantur in Tiberim, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.; cf. Fest. s. v. sexagenarios, p. 334 ib.; Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 43 ib. (Ann. v. 124 ib.).

† **argĕma,** ătis, *n.*, = ἄργεμα [ἀργήεις, white; cf. albugo], *a small ulcer in the eye,* Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 40; 25, 13, 92, § 144.

† **argĕmon,** i, *n.*, = ἄργεμον, *an herb;* in pure Lat., lappa canaria, Plin. 24, 19, 116, § 176.

† **argĕmōnē,** ēs, *f.*, = ἀργεμώνη, *an herb;* in pure Lat., inguinalis, Plin. 26, 9, 59, § 92.

argĕmōnĭa, ae, *f., a plant* similar to the preceding, Plin. 25, 9, 56, § 102; Cels. 5, 27, 10.

‡ **argennon,** i, *n.* [ἀργεννός, white], *brilliant, white silver,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 14 Müll.

Argentānum, i, *n., a town of the Bruttii,* Liv. 30, 19.

argentārĭa, ae, *f.*, v. argentarius, II. B.

argentārĭum, ii, *n.*, v. argentarius, II. C.

1. argentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [argentum] **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to silver* (cf. argentum, I. A.): metalla, *silver-mines,* Plin. 33, 5, 26, § 86: plumbum, *a mixture of tin and lead,* id. 34, 9, 20, § 95, and 34, 17, 48, § 160: creta, *for polishing silver, tripoli, rotten-stone,* id. 35, 17, 58, § 199: faber, *a worker in silver, silver-smith,* Dig. 34, 2, 39.—**II.** *Of* or *pertaining to money* (cf. argentum, I. B. 2.): amore pereo et inopiā argentariā, *am dying of love and want of money,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 65; so, opes, *possessions in money,* id. Ep. 5, 2, 7: auxilium, *pecuniary assistance,* id. Ps. 1, 1, 103: sunt meretrices omnes elecebrae argentariae, *enticers away of money,* id. Men. 2, 3, 26: cura, *care of money,* Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 3: taberna, *a banker's stall, bank,* Liv. 26, 11; so, mensa, *a banking-table,* Dig. 2, 13, 4 al.—Hence *subst.* in all genders, like aerarius, harenarius, etc. (only thus in Cic., never as an *adj.*). **A.** **argentārĭus,** ii, *m.* **1.** *A money-changer, banker* (by whom much business was transacted, since all business transactions were committed to writing by them; cf. Dig. 2, 13, 10), Plaut. As. 1, 1, 103; so id. ib. 1, 1, 113; id. Aul. 3, 5, 53; id. Pers. 3, 3, 29 al.; Cic. Caecin. 6: argentarii tabulae, id. ib. 6; Suet. Aug. 2; id. Ner. 5.—**2.** (Sc. faber.) *A silver-smith,* Vulg. Jud. 17, 4; ib. Sap. 15, 9; ib. Isa. 40, 19: Demetrius, argentarius faciens aedes argenteas Dianae, ib. Act. 19, 24; Inscr. Orell. 913; 995; 4146.—**B.** **argentārĭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. taberna). **1.** *A banking-house, a bank,* Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 47; so id. ib. 1, 1, 51; id. Ep. 2, 2, 15; Liv. 9, 40; 26, 27; 40, 51.—**2.** (Sc. ars.) *The vocation* or *employment of a bank-*

er or *broker:* M. Fulcinius, qui Romae argentariam non ignobilem fecit, Cic. Caecin 4: argentariâ dissolutâ, *after the dissolution, closing up, of the bank,* id. ib. 4: exercere, Dig. 2, 13, 4: administrare, ib. 2, 13, 4.—**3.** (Sc. fodina; cf.: aeraria, harenaria, ferraria, etc.) *A silver-mine,* Liv. 34, 21; Tac. A. 6, 19 (conj. of Weissenb.).—* **C.** **argentārĭum,** ii, *n., a place for keeping silver, a cupboard* or *safe for plate,* Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 8.

2. Argentārĭus mons. **I.** *A promontory on the coast of Etruria, now Monte Argentaro,* Rutil. Itin. I. pp. 315-324.—**II.** *The part of Mons Orospeda, in which the Bœtis took its rise,* so called from its silver-mines, Avien. Or. Marit. 291.

argentātus, a, um, *adj.* [argentum] (cf. aeratus and auratus, and Prisc. p. 828 P.). **I.** *Plated* or *ornamented with silver* (cf. argentum, I. A.): sandalia, Albin. 2, 65: sella, Lampr. Elag. 4 *fin.:* milites, *whose shields were covered* or *plated with silver,* Liv. 9, 40.—**II.** *Furnished with money* (cf. argentum, I. B. 2.): semper tu ad me cum argentatâ accedito querimoniâ, *come always with silvered complaints,* i. e *bring money with your complaints,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 78.

argentĕŏlus (**argentĭŏlus,** Fronto de Or. 1), a, um, *adj. dim.* [argenteus], *of silver:* sicilicula, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 125.

1. argentĕus, a, um, *adj.* [argentum], **I.** *Of* or *from silver, made of silver* (cf. argentum, I. A.): polubrum, Liv. And. ap. Non. p. 544, 23: aquila, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24; brattea, Plin. 37, 7, 31, § 105: phalerae, id. 8, 5, 5, § 12: vasa, Hor. S. 2, 7, 73; so Vulg. Gen. 24, 53; ib. 2 Tim. 2, 20; Tac. G. 5: Triton, Suet. Claud. 21 *fin.:* dei, Vulg. Dan. 5, 4: leones, ib. 1 Par. 28, 17: simulacra, ib. Apoc. 9, 20: nummus, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 47; so Vulg. 1 Reg. 2, 36: denarius, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 38; also *absol.* argenteus, Tac. G. 5; so Vulg. Gen. 20, 16; ib. Matt. 26, 15 al.—**II.** Metaph. **A.** *Adorned with silver,* = argentatus: scaena, Cic. Mur. 19 *fin.:* acies, Liv. 10, 39 (cf. a little before: per picta atque aurata scuta; and v. argentatus, I.).—**B.** *Of a white, silver color, silvery:* niveis argentea pennis Ales, Ov. M. 2, 536: color, id. ib. 10, 213; so, fons, id. ib. 3, 407: undae, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 31: lilia, Prop. 5, 4, 25: anser, Verg. A. 8, 655: crinis, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 90 al.—**C.** *Of the silver age:* subiit argentea proles, Auro deterior, fulvo pretiosior aere, Ov. M. 1, 114.—**III.** In comic style, *of* or *from money* (cf. argentum, I. B. 2.): salus, *a silver salutation,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 44 sq.: amica tua facta est argentea, *is turned into money,* i. e *has been sold,* id. ib. 1, 3, 113.

2. Argentĕus, a, um, *adj., a standing epithet of a river in* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Argents:* flumen Argenteum, Lepidus ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34, 1: amnis Argenteus, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 35; with a *tête du pont* and castle: Pons Argenteus, Lepidus ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34, B.

Argentĭa, ae, *f., a place in upper Italy,* between Milan and Bergamo, Itin. Hieros.

* **Argentiextĕrĕbrōnĭdes,** ae, *m., a word formed by Plautus in jest, as the name of one who is skilled in extorting money* [argentum-exterebro], *a sponger,* Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 21 (cf. id. Capt. 2, 2, 35).

argentĭ-fŏdīna (also written separately, **argentī fŏdīna**), ae, *f.* [argentum], *a silver-mine,* Varr. L. L. 8, § 62; Vitr. 7, 7 al.: Odor ex argenti fodinis inimicus omnibus animalibus, sed maxume canibus, Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 98; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 22.

Argentīnus, i, *m.* [id.], *the god of silver money,* Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 21; cf. Aesculanus.

Argentŏrātus, i, *f., the name of a city,* now *Strasburg in Alsace,* Amm. 15, 11; cf. Mann. Gall. 270.—Hence, **Argentŏrātensis,** e, *adj., of* or *pertaining to Argentoratus:* campi, Aur. Vict. Ep. 42: pugna, Amm. 17, 1.

* **argentōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [argentum], *abounding in silver:* aurum, Plin. 33, 5, 29, § 93.

argentum, i, *n.* [ἀργήεις, ἀργής, Dor. ἀργᾶς, white, like Tarentum, from Τάρας, Doed. Syn. III. p. 193; prop. *white* metal; cf. Sanscr. argunas = bright; ragatam = silver; hence], *silver,* whose mineralogical description is found in Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 95. **I. A.** Lit.: argenti metalla, Plin. 33, 6, 33, § 101: argenti aerisque metalla, Vulg. Exod. 35, 24: argenti vena, Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 95: argenti fodina, v. argenti-fodina; argenti scoria, id. 3, 6, 5, § 105: spuma argenti, id. 33, 6, 35, § 106: argenti duae differentiae (sunt), id. 33, 10, 44, § 127: argentum candidum, rufum, nigrum, id. ib.: argentum infectum, *unwrought silver,* Liv. 26, 47; Dig. 34, 2, 19: argenti montes, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 73: argentum purum, Foedus ap. Gell. 6, 5: argento circumcludere cornua, Caes. B. G. 6, 28: Concisum argentum in titulos faciesque minutas, Juv. 14, 291: quod usquam est Auri atque argenti, id. 8, 123: argentum et aurum, Tac. G. 5; id. A. 2, 60, id. H. 4, 53; Vulg. Gen. 24, 35: aurum argentumque, Tac. H. 2, 82: aurum et argentum, Vulg. Gen. 13, 2.—**B.** Meton. **1.** *Wrought silver, things made of silver; silver-plate, silver-work:* tu argentum eluito, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 29: nec domus argento fulget auroque renidet, Lucr. 2, 27; so, ridet argento domus, Hor. C. 4, 11, 6: argenti quod erat solis fulgebat in armis, Juv. 11, 109: argentumque expositum in aedibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 15: navis plena argenti facti atque signati, *full of wrought and stamped silver,* id. ib. 2, 5, 25; so Liv. 34, 25 and 26: argentum caelatum, Cic. Verr. 4, 23, 52; id. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: apponitur cena in argento puro et antiquo, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 9: argentum et marmor vetus aeraque et artis Suspice, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 17; so id. ib. 1, 16, 76; 2, 2, 181; id. S. 1, 4, 28: argenti vascula puri, Juv. 9, 141; 10, 19: vasa omnia ex argento, Vulg. Num. 7, 85; ib Act. 17, 29: leve argentum, Juv. 14, 62: argentum paternum, id. 6, 355: argentum vetus, id. 1, 76: argentum mittere, id. 12, 43: Empturus pueros, argentum, murrina, villas, id. 7, 133 et saep.—**2.** *Silver as weighed out for money,* or *money coined from silver, silver, silver money;* and, as the most current coin, for *money* in gen.: appendit pecuniam, quadringentos siclos argenti, Vulg. Gen. 23, 16: Ratio quidem hercle adparet; argentum οἴχεται, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 15 sq. (quoted by Cic., Pis 25 *fin.*): expetere, id. Cist. 4, 2, 73: adnumerare, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 15; so id. Heaut. 4, 4, 15; id. Ad. 3, 3, 56; 4, 4, 20; 5, 9, 20 al.: argenti sitis famesque, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23; id. S. 1, 1, 86: quis audet Argento praeferre caput, Juv. 12, 49: tenue argentum venaeque secundae, id. 9, 31: hic modium argenti, id. 3, 220: venter Argenti gravis capax, id. 11, 41: Argentum et aurum non est mihi, Vulg. Act. 3, 6; 20, 35 et saep.—**II.** Argentum vivum, *quicksilver,* Plin. 33, 6, 32, § 100; Vitr. 7, 8, 1 sqq.; so, argentum liquidum, Isid. Orig. 16, 19, 2.

† **1. argestes,** is, *m.,* = ἀργέστης, acc. to Vitr. 1, 6, *the west-southwest wind;* acc. to Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120, *the west-northwest wind.*

2. Argestes, is, *m.,* = Ἀργέστης, *son of Astræus and Aurora,* Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 136.

Argēus, a, um, v. Argos, II. B.

Argi, ōrum, v. Argos *init.*

Argīa, ae, *f.,* = Ἀργεια. **I.** *Daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Polynices,* Stat. Th. 2, 266; 12, 113.—**II.** *Wife of Inachus and mother of Io,* Hyg. Fab 145

Argīlētum, i, *n.* [Argiletum sunt qui scripserunt ab Argolâ, seu quod is huc venerit ibique sit sepultus; alii ab argillâ, quod ibi id genus terrae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 157 Müll.: sane Argiletum quasi Argilletum multi volunt a pingui terrâ, Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 345; cf. Spald. ad Quint. 1, 6, 31], *a part of Rome, in the* Vicus Tuscus, *between the* Circus Maximus *and* Mons Aventinus, *where handicraftsmen and booksellers traded,* Cic. Att. 12, 32; Verg. A. 8, 345.—Also, acc. to the first explanation of the word, separated (per tmesin): Argique letum, Mart. 2, 17, 3; 1, 118, 9.—Hence, **Argīlētānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the place Argiletum:* aedificium, *standing upon the Argiletum,* Cic. Att. 1, 14 *fin.:* tabernae, Mart. 1, 4 (cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 1).

† **argilla,** ae, *f.,* = ἄργιλλος (ἀργής, white), *white clay, potter's earth, argil;* cf. Col. 3, 11, 9; Pall. 1, 34, 3: homulus ex argillâ et luto fictus, * Cic. Pis. 25: glandes ferventes ex argillâ fusili, * Caes. B. G. 5, 53 (ἐξ ἀργίλλης τετηγμένης, Paraphr.): idoneus arti Cuilibet, argillâ quidvis imitabitur udâ, * Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 8: Tenuis ubi argilla et dumosis calculus arvis, * Verg. G. 2, 180.

* **argillācĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [argilla], *clayey, of clay, argillaceous:* terra, Plin. 17, 7, 4, § 43.

argillōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of clay, abounding in clay:* terra, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 2; so Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 31, and Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 46; ib. 2 Par. 4, 17: collis, Col. Arb. 17.

Arginūsae or **Arginussae,** ārum, *f.,* = Ἀργινοῦσαι or Ἀργινοῦσσαι, *three small islands in the Ægean Sea, near Lesbos:* classem ab Arginusis removere, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84 B and K.: Arginussae ab Aege IIII. M. passuum distant, Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 140 Jan.—And in *sing.:* circa Arginussam, Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 225.

Argīphontes, is, *m.,* = Ἀργειφόντης (Hom. Il. 2, 103), *the Argus-slayer,* an epithet of Mercury, who slew the hundred-eyed Argus, Arn. 6, p. 209; cf. Macr. S, 1, 19.

Argīthĕa, ae, *f., a town in Athamania,* now *Knisovo,* Liv. 38, 1.

argītis, idis, *f.* [ἀργής = white], *a kind of vine with white clusters of grapes,* Col. 3, 2, 21 and 27; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 23.

Argīvus, v. Argos, II. A.

Argo, ūs, *f.* (*gen.* Argûs, Prop. 3, 22, 19; *acc.* Argo, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 94 P.; Argon, Prop 1, 20, 17 Müll.; *dat.* and *abl.* prob. not used), = Ἀργώ, *the name of the ship in which the Greek heroes, under the guidance of Jason, sailed to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece,* Enn. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 22 (Trag. v. 284 Vahl.); Verg. E. 4, 34 al. Later placed by Minerva as a constellation in heaven (cf. Hyg Fab. 14), Cic. Arat. 126; also id. N. D. 2, 44, 114, Col. 11, 2, 66: decimo Cal. Octobr. Argo navis occidit: tempestatem significat, interdum pluviam, id. 11, 2, 24.—Acc. to the first signif., **Argōus,** a, um, *adj.,* = Ἀργῷος, *pertaining to the Argo,* and in gen. *to the Argonauts,* Prop. 4, 22, 13; Hor. Epod. 16, 57; Val. Fl. 5, 436; 6, 116; 7, 573; 8, 294.

Argŏlĭcus, a, um, *adj.,* v. Argos, II. C. 2.

Argŏlis, ĭdis, *f.,* v. Argos, II. C. 1.

Argŏnautae, ārum, *m.,* = Ἀργοναῦται (the sailors of the Argo), *the Argonauts,* Val. Fl. 1, 353; Hyg. Fab. 14; Plin. 36, 15, 23, § 99; vehiculum Argonautarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: navis, id. de Or. 1, 38, 174: princeps, i. e. *Jason,* id. Tusc. 4, 32, 69 al.—Martial, in his Epigr. 3, 67, De pigris nautis, plays upon the word, deriving it from ἀργός, lazy, instead of Ἀργώ, making Argonautae = pigri nautae.—Hence, **Argŏnautĭcus,** a, um, *adj., relating to the Argonauts, Argonautic.*—**Argŏnautĭca,** ōrum, *n., the title of a poem by* Valerius Flaccus, *which has for its subject the Argonautic expedition;* cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 100; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 312.

Argŏs, *n.* (only *nom.* and *acc.*), more freq. in the *plur.* **Argi,** ōrum, *m.* (Varr. L. L. 9, § 89 Müll.: Graecanice hoc Argos, cum Latine Argei; cf. Prob. p. 1447 P.; Phocae Ars, p. 1707 P.), = Ἄργος. **I. A.** *Argos, the capital of Argolis, in the Peloponnesus, sacred to Juno, also called* Argos Hippium and Argos Dipsium or Inachium, Plin. 4, 5, 9; 7, 56, 57; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 641 sq.: quaerit Argos Amymonen, Ov. M. 2, 240; so id. ib. 6, 414; Hor. C. 1, 7, 9: securum per Argos, Ov. H. 14, 34; so Luc. 10, 60: patriis ab Argis Pellor, Ov. M. 14, 476; 15, 164; Verg. A. 7, 286; Hor. S. 2, 3, 132; id. Ep. 2. 2, 128; id. A. P. 118; Liv. 34, 25 et saep.—The *acc.* Argos, occurring in the histt., is best considered as *plur.,* since the *sing.* seems rather to belong to the poets and geographers (e. g. Plin. above cited); cf. Daehne and Bremi ad Nep. Them. 8, 1.—**B.** Poet., Argos is sometimes put for *the whole of Greece,* Luc. 10, 60.—Hence, **II.** Derivv., the *adjj.,* **A. 1. Argīvus,** a, um (i. e. ArgiFus from ArgeiFos, like Achivus from Ἀχαιός), *of Argos, Argive,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 53: Argivus orator, Cic. Brut. 13, 50: augur, i. e. *Amphiaraus,* Hor. C. 3, 16, 12

—*An epithet of Juno* (as in the Iliad 'Αργεία is an appel. of Here) *as tutelary goddess of Argos*, Verg. A. 3, 547.—**2.** Poet. for *Greek* or *Grecian* in gen.: castra, Verg. A. 11, 243: phalanx, id. ib. 2, 254: ensis, id. ib. 2, 393: Thalia, Hor. C. 4, 6, 25 (cf. id. ib. 2, 16, 38: Graja Camena).—And so Argivi for *the Greeks*: classis Argivûm, Verg. A. 1, 40; 5, 672; Hor. C. 3, 3, 67; Val. Max. 5, 1, ext. 4.—**B.** Without digamma, **Argēus (Argī-)**, a, um, *Argive* or *Grecian*: Argia sacerdos, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113 (B. and K., *Argiva*): Tibur Argeo positum colono (cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 670), Hor. C. 2, 6, 5 K. and H.; so, Tibur Argeum, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 46 Merk.—**C. Argŏlis**, idis, *f.*, = 'Αργολίς. **1.** *Argive*: Alcmene, Ov. M. 9, 276: puppis, id. R. Am. 735.—**2.** *Subst.* (sc. terra), *the province of Argolis, in Peloponnesus*, Plin. 4 prooem.; Mel. 2, 3.—Hence, **Argŏlĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = 'Αργολικός, *Argolic*: sinus, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 17: mare, Verg. A. 5, 52: urbes, id. ib. 3, 283: leo, *the Nemean lion*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1932 al.—Also *Grecian* in gen.: duces, *the Grecian leaders in the Trojan war*, Ov. M. 12, 627: classis, id. ib. 13, 659 al.—***D. Argus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Argive*: Argus pro Argivus, Plaut. Am. (prol. 98): Amphitruo natus Argis ex Argo patre, Non. p. 487, 31. (So the much-contested passage seems to be better explained than when, with Gronov. Observv. 4, 298, Argo is considered as *abl.* from Argos, *begotten of a father from Argos*, to which Argis in the *plur.* does not correspond.)

Argōus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Argo *fin.*

argūmentābĭlis, e, *adj.* [argumentum], *that may be proved*: propositio difficile argumentabilis, Boëth. Arist. Anal. 1, 27.

* **argūmentālis**, e, *adj.* [id.], *containing proof*: narratio, Ascon. ap. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1.—*Adv.*: **argūmentālĭter**, *by way of proof*, Aggen. Urb. Com. ap. Front. p. 64 Goes.

argūmentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [argumentor] (a rhet. t. t., most freq. in Cic.). **I.** *An adducing of proof, an argumentation*: argumentatio nomine uno res duas significat, ideo, quod et inventum aliquam in rem probabile aut necessarium, argumentatio vocatur et ejus inventi artificiosa expolitio, Cic. Inv. 1, 40: argumentatio est explicatio argumenti, id. Part. Or. 13: perspicuitas argumentatione elevatur, id. N. D. 3, 4, 9: probabilis, id. Fin. 5, 4, 9: expositio verbosior quibusdam argumentis, argumentis dico, non argumentatione, Quint. 4, 2, 79; 5, 14, 35; 11, 3, 164 al.—**II.** *The proof itself*: etiamne in tam perspicuis rebus argumentatio quaerenda est aut conjectura capienda? Cic. Rosc. Am. 35.

argūmentātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he that adduces proof, an arguer*; only in Tert. Anim. 38; id. Res. Carn. 24.

* **argūmentātrix**, īcis, *f.* [argumentator], *she that adduces proof, a female arguer*, Tert. Spect. 2.

argūmentor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [argumentum]. **I.** *To adduce proof of a thing, to prove*: ego neque in causis, si quid est evidens, de quo inter omnes conveniat, argumentari soleo, Cic. N. D. 3, 4, 9; id. Verr. 2, 1, 57; id. Att. 3, 12: cum essem argumentatus, id. Brut. 80, 277; Liv. 39, 36 *fin.*—**II.** *To adduce something as proof*: atque ego illa non argumentabor, quae sunt gravia vehementer, eum corrupisse, etc., Cic. Clu. 24: multa, Liv. 33, 28.—**III.** *To make a conclusion, to conclude*: de voluntate alicujus, Cic. Inv. 2, 44; cf. Auct. ad Her. 4, 35.

☞ *Pass.*: omnia argumentata nomina πιστωθέντα, Aufusius ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.

argūmentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Rich in proof* (v. argumentum, I. A.), Sid. Ep. 9, 9; Acron. ad Hor. S. 2, 3, 70.—**II.** *Rich in matter* or *material* (v. argumentum, II. A. a.): opus, Quint. 5, 10, 10.

argūmentum, i, *n.* [arguo]. **I. A.** *The means by which an assertion or assumption may be made clear, proved, an argument, evidence, proof* (and in particular, that which rests upon facts, while ratio is that which depends upon reasoning): argumentum est ratio, quae rei dubiae facit fidem, Cic. Top. 2, 7: quid est argumentum? Probabile inventum ad faciendam fidem, id. Part. Or. 2: argumentum est ratio probationem praestans, quâ colligitur aliquid per aliud, et quae, quod est dubium, per id quod dubium non est, confirmat, Quint. 5, 10, 11: de eâ re signa atque argumenta paucis verbis eloquar, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 35; 1, 1, 267; id. Rud. 4, 3, 84; id. Truc. 2, 6, 26 al.: commemorando argumenta fidem dictis conradere, Lucr. 1, 401; so id. 1, 417: argumenta multa et firma ad probandum, Cic. Brut. 78, 272: aliquid exemplis magis quam argumentis refellere, id. de Or. 1, 19, 88: argumento esse, Liv. 5, 44; 39, 51: litterae ad senatum missae argumentum fuere, etc., id. 8, 30: In argumentum fidei retentum pallium ostendit marito, Vulg. Gen. 39, 16; ib. Act. 1, 3: inopia fecerat eam (rem parvam) argumentum ingens caritatis, Liv. 5, 47: libertatis argumentum, Tac. G. 25: Est fides argumentum non apparentium, Vulg. Heb. 11, 22: addit pro argumento, Suet. Calig. 8: velut argumentum rursus conditae urbis, id. ib. 16: levibus utrimque argumentis, id. Galb. 7 et saep.—**B.** *A sign by which any thing is known, a mark, token, evidence*: animi laeti Argumenta, *signs, indications*, Ov. M. 4, 762: voti potentis, id. ib. 8, 745: unguentarii myrrham digerunt haud difficulter odoris atque pinguetudinis argumentis, *according to the indications of smell*, etc., Plin. 12, 15, 35, § 68: caelum quidem haud dubie caelati argumenti dicimus, id. 2, 4, 3, § 8: amoris hoc est argumentum, non malignitatis, Petr. 137, 8: argumenta viri, i. e. indicia, Juv. 9, 85 al.—**II.** *The matter which lies at the basis of any written* or *artistic representation, contents, subject, theme, argument*, ὑπόθεσις: Argumentum plura significat. Nam et fabulae ad actum scaenicarum composita argumenta dicuntur: et orationum Ciceronis velut thema ipse exponens Pedianus, argumentum, inquit, tale est: quo apparet omnem ad scribendum destinatam materiam ita appellari, Quint. 5, 10, 9 and 10. **A.** *Of every kind of representation in writing.* **1.** Lit.: argumentum est ficta res, quae tamen fieri potuit, Cic. Inv. 1, 19; id. Att. 15, 4, 3: tabulae novae, quid habent argumenti, nisi ut, etc., *what is their drift? what do they mean?* id. Off. 2, 23, 84: epistulae, id. Att. 10, 13; 9, 10; 1, 19. **a.** But esp. freq., *the subject-matter of a poem* or *fictitious writing, the subject, contents*: post argumentum hujus eloquar tragoediae, Plaut. Am. prol. 51; cf. id. ib. 96; so id. Trin. 3, 2, 81: argumentum narrare, Ter. And. prol. 6: fabulae, id. Ad. prol. 22: Livius Andronicus ab saturis ausus est primus argumento fabulam serere, i. e. *a scenic representation of a subject in its connection*, Liv. 7, 2: spectaculum, quo argumenta inferorum explicarentur, Suet. Calig. 57.—Hence, **b.** Meton. (*part for the whole*), *a poem* in gen.: explicare argumenti exitum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 53: hoc argumento se describi sentiat, Phaedr. 4, 8; so id. 4, 16; 5, 3; cf. Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 29 *fin.*: sumque argumenti conditor ipse mei, *I am myself the subject of my poem*, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 10.—**2.** Trop., *intrinsic worth, reality, truth*: haec tota fabella . . . quam est sine argumento, *without value, reality*, Cic. Cael. 27: non sine argumento maledicere, *not without some reason*, id. ib. 3 *fin.*—**B.** *The subject of artistic representations* (*sculpture, painting, embroidery*, etc.): ex ebore diligentissime perfecta argumenta erant in valvis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56: (cratera) fabricaverat Alcon Hyleus, et longo caelaverat argumento, Ov. M. 13, 684; cf. id. ib. 2, 5 sq.: vetus in telâ deducitur argumentum, id. ib. 6, 69; Verg. A. 7, 791: Parrhasii tabulae, Suet. Tib. 44.—In philos. lang., *a conclusion, a syllogism*: Nam concludi non potest nisi iis, quae ad concludendum sumpta erunt, ita probatis ut falsa ejusdem modi nulla possint esse, Cic. Ac. 2, 14, 44 al.

argŭo, ŭi, ūtum (ŭitum, hence arguiturus, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 882 P.), 3, *v. a.* [cf. ἀργής, white; ἀργός, bright; Sanscr. ârgunas, bright; ragatas, white; and rag, to shine (v. argentum and argilla); after the same analogy we have clarus, bright; and claro, to make bright, to make evident; and the Engl. clear, *adj.*, and to clear = to make clear; v. Curt. p. 171]. **I. A.** In gen., *to make clear, to show, prove, make known, declare, assert*, μηνύειν: arguo Eam me vidisse intus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 66: non ex auditu arguo, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 65: M. Valerius Laevinus . . . speculatores, non legatos, venisse arguebat, Liv. 30, 23: degeneres animos timor arguit, Verg. A. 4, 13: amantem et languor et silentium Arguit, Hor. Epod. 11, 9; id. C. 1, 13, 7.—*Pass.*, in a mid. signif.: apparet virtus arguiturque malis, *makes itself known*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 80: laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, *betrays himself*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 6.—**B.** Esp. **a.** With aliquem, *to attempt to show* something, *in one's case, against him, to accuse, reprove, censure, charge with*: Indicâsse est detulisse; arguisse accusâsse et convicisse, Dig. 50, 16, 197 (cf. Fest. p. 22: Argutum iri in discrimen vocari): tu delinquis, ego arguar pro malefactis? Enn. (as transl. of Eurip. Iphig. Aul. 384: Εἶτ' ἐγὼ δίκην δῶ σῶν κακῶν ὁ μὴ σφαλείς) ap. Rufin. § 37: servos ipsos neque accuso neque arguo neque purgo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41, 120: Pergin, sceleste, intendere hanc arguere? Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 27; 2, 2, 32: hae tabellae te arguunt, id. Bacch. 4, 6, 10: an hunc porro tactum sapor arguet oris? Lucr. 4, 487: quod adjeci, non ut arguerem, sed ne arguerer, Vell. 2, 53, 4: coram aliquem arguere, Liv. 43, 5: apud praefectum, Tac. A. 14, 41: (Deus) arguit te heri, Vulg. Gen. 31, 42; ib. Lev. 19, 17; ib. 2 Tim. 4, 2; ib. Apoc. 3, 19 al.—**b.** With the cause of complaint in the *gen.*; *abl.* with or without *de*; with *in with abl.*; with *acc.*; with *a clause as object*; or with *ut* (cf. Ramsh. p. 326; Zumpt, § 446). (*α*) With *gen.*: malorum facinorum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 56 (cf. infra, argutus, B. 2.): aliquem probri, Stupri, dedecoris, id. Am. 3, 2, 2: viros mortuos summi sceleris, Cic. Rab. Perd. 9, 26: aliquem tanti facinoris, id. Cael. 1: criminis, Tac. H. 1, 48: furti me arguent, Vulg. Gen. 30, 33; ib. Eccl. 11, 8: repetundarum, Tac. A. 3, 33: occupandae rei publicae, id. ib. 6, 10: neglegentiae, Suet. Caes. 53: noxae, id. Aug. 67: veneni in se comparati, id. Tib. 49: socordiae, id. Claud. 3: mendacii, id. Oth. 10: timoris, Verg. A. 11, 384: sceleris arguemur, Vulg. 4 Reg. 7, 9; ib. Act. 19, 40 al.—(*β*) With *abl.*: te hoc crimine non arguo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18; Nep. Paus. 3 *fin.*—(*γ*) With *de*: de eo crimine, quo de arguatur, Cic. Inv. 2, 11, 37: de quibus quoniam verbo arguit, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 29 *fin.*: Quis arguet me de peccato? Vulg. Joan. 8, 46; 16, 8.—(*δ*) With *in with abl.* (eccl. Lat.): non in sacrificiis tuis arguam te, Vulg. Psa. 49, 8.—(*ε*) With *acc.*: quid undas Arguit et liquidam molem camposque natantis? *of what does he impeach the waves?* etc., quid being here equivalent to cujus or de quo, Lucr. 6, 405 Munro.—(*ζ*) With an *inf.-clause as object*: quae (mulier) me arguit Hanc domo ab se subripuisse, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 62; id. Mil. 2, 4, 36: occidisse patrem Sex. Roscius arguitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: auctor illius injuriae fuisse arguebatur? id. Verr. 2, 1, 33: qui sibimet vim ferro intulisse arguebatur, Suet. Claud. 16; id. Ner. 33; id. Galb. 7: me Arguit incepto rerum accessisse labori, Ov. M. 13, 297; 15, 504.—(*η*) With *ut*, as in Gr. ὡς (post-Aug. and rare), Suet. Ner. 7: hunc ut dominum et tyrannum, illum ut proditorem arguentes, *as being master and tyrant*, Just. 22, 3.—**II.** Transf. to the thing. **1.** *To accuse, censure, blame*: ea culpa, quam arguo, Liv. 1, 28: peccata coram omnibus argue, Vulg. 1 Tim. 5, 20: tribuni plebis dum arguunt in C. Caesare regni voluntatem, Vell. 2, 68; Suet. Tit. 5 *fin.*: taciturnitatem pudoremque quorumdam pro tristitiâ et malignitate arguens, id. Ner. 23; id. Caes. 75: arguebat et perperam editos census, *he accused of giving a false statement of property, census*, id. Calig. 38: primusque animalia mensis Arguit imponi, *censured, taught that it was wrong*, Ov. M. 15, 73: ut non arguantur opera ejus, Vulg. Joan. 3, 20.—**2.** Trop., *to denounce as false*: quod et ipsum Fenestella arguit, Suet. Vit. Ter. p. 292 Roth.—With reference to the person, *to refute, confute*: aliquem, Suet. Calig. 8.—Hence, **argūtus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Of physical objects, *clear*. **1.** To the sight, *bright, glancing, lively*: manus autem minus arguta, digitis subsequens verba, non exprimens, *not too much in motion*, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 220 (cf. id. Or. 18, 59: nullae argutiae digitorum, and Quint. 11, 3,

119-123): manus inter agendum argutae admodum et gestuosae, Gell. 1, 5, 2: et oculi nimis arguti, quem ad modum animo affecti sumus, loquuntur, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: ocelli, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 9; 3, 2, 83: argutum caput, *a head graceful in motion*, Verg. G. 3, 80 (breve, Servius, but this idea is too prosaic): aures breves et argutae, *ears that move quickly* (not stiff, rigid), Pall. 4, 13, 2: argutā in soleā, *in the neat sandal*, Cat. 68, 72.—**2. a.** To the hearing, *clear, penetrating, piercing*, both of pleasant and disagreeable sounds, *clear-sounding, sharp, noisy, rustling, whizzing, rattling, clashing*, etc (mostly poet.): linguae, Naev. ap. Non. p. 9, 24: aves, Prop. 1, 18, 30: hirundo, *chirping*, Verg. G. 1, 377: olores, *tuneful*, id. E. 9, 36: ilex, *murmuring, rustling* (as moved by the wind), id. ib. 7, 1: nemus, id. ib. 8, 22 al.—Hence, a poet. epithet of the musician and poet, *clear-sounding, melodious*: Neaera, Hor. C. 3, 14, 21: poëtae, id. Ep. 2, 2, 90: fama est arguti Nemesis formosa Tibullus, Mart. 8, 73, 7: forum, *full of bustle or din, noisy*, Ov. A. A. 1, 80: serra, *grating*, Verg. G. 1, 143: pecten, *rattling*, id. ib. 1, 294; id. A. 7, 14 (cf. in Gr. κερκὶς ἀοιδός, Aristoph. Ranae, v. 1316) al. — Hence, of *rattling, prating, verbose* discourse: sine virtute argutum civem mihi habeam pro praeficā, etc., Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 14: [Neque mendaciloquom neque adeo argutum magis], id. Trin. 1, 2, 163 Ritschl.—**b.** Trop., of written communications, *rattling, wordy, verbose*: obviam mihi litteras quam argutissimas de omnibus rebus crebro mittas, Cic. Att. 6, 5; vereor, ne tibi nimium arguta haec sedulitas videatur, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1. —Transf. to omens, *clear, distinct, conclusive, clearly indicative*, etc.: sunt qui vel argutissima haec exta esse dicant, Cic. Div. 2, 12 *fin.*: non tibi candidus argutum sternuit omen Amor? Prop. 2, 3, 24. — **3.** To the smell; *sharp, pungent*: odor argutior, Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 18.—**4.** To the taste; *sharp, keen, pungent*: sapor, Pall. 3, 25, 4; 4, 10, 26.—**B.** Of mental qualities. **1.** In a good sense, *bright, acute, sagacious, witty*: quis illo (sc. Catone) acerbior in vituperando? in sententiis argutior? Cic. Brut. 17, 65: orator, id. ib. 70, 247: poëma facit ita festivum, ita concinnum, ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutius, id. Pis 29; so, dicta argutissima, id. de Or. 2, 61, 250: sententiae, id. Opt. Gen. 2: acumen, Hor. A. P. 364: arguto ficta dolore queri, *dexterously-feigned pain*, Prop. 1, 18, 26 al.—**2.** In a bad sense, *sly, artful, cunning*: meretrix, Hor. S. 1, 10, 40: calo, id. Ep. 1, 14, 42: milites, Veg. Mil. 3, 6.—As a pun: ecquid argutus est? *is he cunning?* Ch. Malorum facinorum saepissime (i. e. *has been accused of*), Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 56 (v. supra, I. B. a.). — Hence, *adv.*: **argūtē** (only in the signif. of B.). **a.** *Subtly, acutely*: respondere, Cic. Cael. 8: conicere, id. Brut. 14, 53: dicere, id. Or. 28, 98.—*Comp.*: dicere, Cic. Brut. 11, 42.—*Sup.*: de re argutissime disputare, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 18.—**b.** *Craftily*: obrepere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 132; Arn. 5, p. 181.

Argus, i, *m.*, = Ἄργος. **I.** *The hundred-eyed keeper of Io, after she was changed into a heifer by Jupiter*; slain by Mercury at the bidding of Jupiter. His hundred eyes were placed by Juno in the tail of the peacock, Ov. M. 1, 625 sq.; 15, 385; Prop 1, 3, 20 (cf. Eustath. ad Hom. Il. 2, p. 138; Schol. ad Eurip. Phoen. v. 1123; Heyne, Apollod. p. 249 sq.).—**II.** *The builder of the ship Argo*, Val. Fl. 1, 93 and 314. — **III. Argus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Argivus; v. Argos, II. D.

* **argūtātio**, ōnis, *f.* [argutor], *a rustling, creaking*: lecti, Cat. 6, 11.

* **argūtātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a subtle disputant*, Gell 17, 5, 13.

argūtātrix, icis, *f.* [argutator], *a prattling female*, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. lingulaca, p. 117 Müll.; v. Müll. a. h. l.

argūtē, *adv.*, v. arguo, *P. a. fin.*

argūtiae, ārum (the *sing.* argutia, ae, is rare and only among later writers; cf. Charis. p. 20, and Phocae Ars, p. 1708 P.), *f.* [argutus]. **I.** *That which is clear to the senses, vigor of expression, liveliness, animation*; of works of art: Parrhasius primus symmetriam picturae dedit, primus argutias vultūs, elegantiam capilli, etc., Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 37: argutiae operum, id. 34, 18, 19, § 65.—Of *the quick motion of the fingers* (cf. argutus): nulla mollitia cervicum, nullae argutiae digitorum, Cic. Or. 18, 59.—Of *the chattering notes of the nightingale*, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 85. — Of *chattering discourse*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 19; id. Most. 1, 1, 2.—**II.** Transf. to mental qualities. **A.** *Brightness, acuteness, wit, genius*: hujus (C. Titii) orationes tantum argutiarum, tantum urbanitatis habent, ut paene Attico stilo scriptae esse videantur. Easdem argutias in tragoedias transtulit, Cic. Brut. 45, 167: Demosthenes nihil Lysiae subtilitate cedit, nihil argutiis et acumine Hyperidi, id. Or. 31, 110. —**B.** *Slyness, subtlety, cunning, shrewdness in speech* or *action*: sed nihil est quod illi (Graeci) non persequantur suis argutiis, Cic. Lael. 13, 45: cujus loquacitas habet aliquid argutiarum, id. Leg. 1, 2, 7.—In this signif. also in the *sing.*: importuna atque audax argutia, Gell. 3, 1, 6: levis et quasi dicax argutia, id. 12, 2 (cf. argutiola); Pall. Insit. prooem. 1; so App. M. 1, 1.

argūtiŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [argutiae, q. v. *fin.*], *a piece of slyness* or *subtlety, a cavil, quirk*, or *quibble* (only in Gell.), Gell. 9, 14 *fin.*; 2, 7, 9; 18, 1, 12.

argūto, āre, v. argutor, I. *fin.*

argūtor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* (archaic *inf.* argutarier, Titin.; v. infra) [argutus] (except in Prop. only ante class.), *to make a noise.* **I.** With the voice, *to prattle, prate*: argutari dicitur loquacium proloqui, Non. p. 245, 26: exerce linguam ut argutarier possis, Enn. ap Non. l. c. (Trag. v. 345 Vahl.): totum diem argutatur quasi cicada, Novat. ib. (Com. Rel. p. 218 Rib.): superare aliquem argutando, Plaut. Fragm. ib. p. 67, 1; so Plaut. Am 1, 1, 193: agite, fures, mendaciā argutari, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 239, 15.—In the *act.* form: illa mihi totis argutat noctibus ignes, Prop. 1, 6, 7.—**II.** With the feet; of the fuller, *to stamp*: Terra istaec est, non aqua, ubi tu solitu's argutarier Pedibus, cretam dum compescis, vestimenta qui laves, *Titin. ap. Non. p. 245, 32 (Com. Rel. p. 137 Rib.).

argūtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id]. ***I.** *A little noisy, talkative*, or *loquacious* (v. argutus, A. 2. a.): famula, App. M. 1, p. 117, 20. — **II.** *Somewhat subtle, acute, keen* (v. argutus, B. 1.): libri, Cic. Att. 13, 18.

argūtus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. arguo.

Argynnus, i, *m.*, = Ἄργυννος, *a boy from Bœotia, loved by Agamemnon*; he was drowned in the river Cephisus, Prop. 4, 6, 22.

† **argyranchē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἀργυράγχη, *a sarcastic word formed in imitation of* συνάγχη (inflammation of the throat), *the silver quinsy*, Gell. 9, 9; cf. Pollux Onomast. 7, 24, and synanche.

† **argyraspis**, idis, *adj.*, = ἀργυράσπις, *having a silver shield, armed with a silver shield*, Liv. 37, 40; Curt. 4, 13, 15; cf. id. 8, 5, 4; Just. 12, 7.

Argyrippa or **Argyripa**, ae, *f.*, = Ἀργυρίππα (acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 246, compounded of Argos Hippion), *a town in Apulia*, afterwards called *Arpi*, now *Arpa*: Argyripa, Verg. l. c. Rib.; cf. Mann. Ital. II. 83; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 104 Jan.

Argyrippus, i, *m.*, = Ἀργύριππος, *the name of a man*, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 59.

† **argyrītis**, idis, *f.*, = ἀργυρῖτις (containing silver), *a kind of silver dross, litharge of silver*, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 106.

‡ † **argyrŏcŏrinthius**, a, um, *adj.*, *made of Corinthian brass* (which was similar in lustre to silver; cf. Plin. 34, 2, 3): CRATERA, Inscr. (A.D. 149) Orell. 1541.

† **argyrŏdămas**, antis, *m.*, = ἀργυροδάμας, *a silver-colored stone, similar to the diamond*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 144.

† **argyros**, i, *f.*, *a plant, otherwise called* mercurialis, App. Herb. 82.

arhythmus or **arhythmātus**, a, um, *adj.* [ἄρυθμος], *of unequal measure, inharmonious*, only in Mart. Cap. 9, pp. 327, 328.

1. Arīa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀρεία acc. to Arrian, or Ἀρία acc. to Strabo and Ptolem. (cf. Crusius, Lex. of Proper Names), *a Persian province between Hyrcania, Gedrosia, and India*, now the western part of Chorasan; hence, with the appel. Ariana, q. v., Manil 4, 802; Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 93. — **Arii**, ōrum, *m.* **I.** *The inhabitants of the above country*, Plin. 6, 25, 29, § 113. — **II.** *A tribe of the Lygii*, Tac. G. 43.

2. Aria, ae, *f.*, = Ἀρία, *an island in the Pontus Euxinus*, Mel. 2, 7, 2; Plin. 6, 12, 13, § 30.

Arĭadna, ae (*nom.* Ariadna, Cat. 64, 54; Prop. 2, 3, 18; Ov. A. A. 3, 35: Ariadne, Hyg. Fab. 255; 270: *gen.* ARIADNES, Corp. Inscr. 5, 3782: *acc.* Ariadnen, Hyg. Fab. 43; 224: *abl.* Ariadne, id. ib. 42), *f.*, = Ἀριάδνη, *daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who extricated Theseus from the Labyrinth, and accompanied him on his return to Greece, but was deserted by him at Naxos, where Bacchus fell in love with her and placed her crown as a constellation in the heavens*, Ov. A. A. 3, 35 (cf. id. H. 10); id. F. 3, 462; Prop. 3, 17, 8; 2, 3, 18.—Also in prose, Mel. 2, 7, 12.—Hence, **Arĭadnaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀριάδναῖος, *of* or *pertaining to Ariadne, Ariadnæan*: sidus, Ov. F. 5, 346: corona, Manil. 5, 21.

Arĭāna, ae, *f.*, *a general name of the eastern provinces of the great Persian kingdom*, now *Afghanistan*, Mel. 1, 2, 4; Plin. 6, 23, 25.—Hence, **Arĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Ariana*: regio, Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 93.—**Arĭāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Ariana*, Plin. 6, 25, 29, § 116

ărĭānis, idis, *f.* (sc. herba), = ἀριανίς, *a plant growing wild in Ariana*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 162.

Arĭānus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** From Ariana, q. v.—**II.** From 2. Arius, q. v.

Arĭcia, ae, *f.*, *an ancient town of Latium, in the neighborhood of Alba Longa, upon the Appian Way*, now *La Riccia*; acc. to Verg. A. 7, 762 (v. II. infra), named from the wife of its founder, Hippolytus. Near it was a grove consecrated to Diana, in which at a very early age human victims were sacrificed; hence, immitis, Sil. 4, 369 (cf. Nemus and Nemorensis), Plin. 19, 6, 33, § 110; Mart. 13, 19; Hor. S. 1, 5, 1; Sol. 2, p. 13; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 633; Müll. Roms Camp. 2, 147-189.—Hence, **B. Arĭcīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Aricia, Arician*: regio, Mart. 10, 68; vallis, Ov. M. 15, 488; nemus, Flor. 1, 11, 8.—*Subst.*: **Arĭcīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Aricia*, Liv. 2, 14.—**II.** Personified, *a nymph, the wife of Hippolytus and mother of Virbius*, Verg. A. 7, 762.

Arĭdaeus, i, *m*, = Ἀριδαῖος, *a natural son of Philip of Macedon by the dancer Philinna, brother and successor of Alexander the Great*, Just. 9, 8; 12, 15 al.; Curt. 10, 17.—Also called Philippus, Nep. Phoc. 3, 3; cf. Just. 13, 3.

ārĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aridus], *dryness, drought.* **I. A.** Lit.: ariditatem ampliare, Plin. 11, 35, 41, § 117: myrtus siccata usque in ariditatem, id. 15, 29, 37, § 123: ariditas aquae, Vulg. Judith, 11, 10. — In the *plur.*: ariditatibus temperamenta ferre, Arn. 2, 69.—**B.** In Pall. meton. (abstr. pro concr.), *any thing dry, withered*, or *parched*: cum fimi ariditate miscenda est, i. e. fimo arido, Pall. 3, 4: ariditatem recidere, *the dry, dead wood*, id. 3, 21, 2.—**II.** Trop., *a being withered, dryness*: stipula ariditate plena, Vulg. Nah. 1, 10: bracchium ejus ariditate siccabitur, ib Zach. 11, 17; and meton. (abstr. for concr.), of *meagre, scanty food*, Salv. 1, 1 sq.

* **ārĭdŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *somewhat dry*: labellae, Cat. 64, 317.

ārĭdus (contr. ardus, like arfacio from arefacio, Plaut. Aul 2, 4, 18; Lucil. ap. Non. p 74, 20; Inscr. Grut. 207), a, um, *adj.* [areo], *dry, withered, arid, parched.* **I.** Lit: ligna, Lucr. 2, 881: lignum, Hor. C. 3; 17, 13; so Vulg. Eccli. 6, 3; ib. Isa. 56, 3: cibus, Lucr. 1, 809; so id. 1, 864: ficis victitamus aridis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 59: folia, Cic. Pis 40, 97, and Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 46: ficus, Vulg Marc. 11, 20: Libye, Ov. M. 2, 238: quale portentum Jubae tellus leonum Arida nutrix, Hor. C. 1, 22, 16: terra arida et sicca, Plin. 2, 65, 66, § 166; so, terra arida, Vulg. Sap. 19, 7: arida terra, ib. Heb 11, 29; so *absol.*: arida (eccl. Lat.), ib. Gen. 1, 9; ib. Psa. 65, 6; ib. Matt. 23, 15: montes aridi sterilesque, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 67. — Also, *subst.*: **āridum**,

i, *n., a dry place, dry land:* ex arido tela conicere, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: naves in aridum subducere, id. ib. 4, 29.—M e t o n., of thirst: sitis, Lucr. 3, 917, and 6, 1175; so, os, Verg. G. 3, 458: ora, id. A. 5, 200: guttur, Ov. [ad Liv. 422].—Of a fever: febris, i. e. *causing thirst,* Verg. G. 3, 458 (cf. Lucr. 4, 875); so, morbus, Veg. Vet. Art. 1, 4. — Of color: arbor folio convoluto, arido colore, *like that of dried leaves,* Plin. 12, 26, 59, § 129.—And of a *cracking, snapping* sound, *as when dry wood is broken:* sonus, Lucr. 6, 119: aridus altis Montibus (incipit) audiri fragor, *a dry crackling noise begins to be heard in the high mountain forest,* Verg. G. 1, 357.—**II.** T r o p. **A.** Of things which are dried, *shrunk up, shrivelled, meagre, lean:* crura, Ov. A. A. 3, 272: nates, Hor. Epod. 8, 5: uvis aridior puella passis, Auct. Priap. 32, 1; so from disease, *withered:* manus, Vulg. Matt. 12, 10; ib. Marc. 3, 1; and *absol.* of persons: aridi, ib. Joan. 5, 3.—Hence, of food or manner of living, *meagre, scanty:* in victu arido in hac horridā incultāque vitā, *poor, scanty diet,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: vita horrida atque arida, id. Quinct. 30. — T r a n s f. to men, *indigent, poor:* cliens, Mart. 10, 87, 5.—**B.** Of style, *dry, jejune, unadorned, spiritless:* genus sermonis exile, aridum, concisum ac minutum, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159; so Auct. ad Her. 4, 11: narratio, Quint. 2, 4, 3: aridissimi libri, Tac. Or. 19.—M e t o n., of the orator himself: orator, Quint. 12, 10, 13: rhetores, Sen. Contr. 34: magister, Quint. 2, 4, 8. — Of scholars: sicci omnino atque aridi pueri, *sapless and dry,* Suet. Gram. 4; cf. Quint. 2, 8, 9.—**C.** In comic lang., *avaricious,* of a man from whom, as it were, nothing can be expressed (cf. Argentiexterebronides): pumex non aeque est aridus atque hic est senex, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 18: pater avidus, miser atque aridus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 15.— ***D.** In Plaut. as a mere natural epithet of metal: arido argentost opus, *dry coin,* Rud. 3, 4, 21.—*Adv.* not used.

* **ărĭēna**, ae, *f., the fruit of the Indian tree* pala, *the banana,* Plin. 12, 6, 12, § 24.

ărĭēs, ĭĕtis, *m.* (for the kindr. forms **arvix** and **harvix**, in Varr. and Fest.; v. arvix; poet. aries sometimes dissyl., like abies; hence, *a* long, Carey, Lat. Pros. § 47: ārĭĕtis, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: ărĭĕtes, trisyl., Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44; so, ărĭĕtĕ, Verg. A. 2, 492) [some derive this from ἄρην, ἄρρην, qs. the *male* sheep; others compare ὁ ἔριφος, a he-goat, buck, and ὁ ἔλαφος, a stag; and arna, q. v.], *a ram.* **I.** L i t., Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 24; 2, 2, 13; Col. 7, 2, 4; 7, 2, 5; 7, 3, 6; Vulg. Gen. 15, 9; ib. Lev. 4, 35 et persaepe.—Of the golden fleece: petebant (Argonautae) illam pellem inauratam arietis Colchis, Enn. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 22; Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 7; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 6 al.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** *The Ram, a sign of the zodiac,* Cic. Arat. 230; 244; Hyg. Fab. 133; id. Astr. 2, 20; Manil. 2, 246; Ov. M. 10, 165; Vitr. 9, 5; Plin. 18, 25, 59, § 221 al. —**B.** *An engine for battering down walls, a battering-ram:* v. Vitr. 10, 19; Veg. 4, 14, and Smith, Dict. Antiq.: quamvis murum aries percusserit, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35: ab ariete materia defendit, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: arietibus aliquantum muri discussit, Liv. 21, 12; so id. 31, 32; 31, 46; 32, 23; 38, 5; Vulg. Ezech. 26, 9; ib. 2 Macc. 12, 15 al. — **C.** *A beam for support, a prop* or *buttress:* quae (sublicae) pro ariete subjectae vim fluminis exciperent, *as a shore* or *prop,* * Caes. B. G. 4, 17 (δίκην κριοῦ, Paraphr.); corresp. to capreolus, Caes. B. C. 2, 10 q. v.—T r o p.: ex quo aries ille subicitur in vestris actionibus, Cic. Top. 17, 64.—**D.** *An unknown sea-monster, very dangerous to ships,* Plin. 9, 44, 67, § 145; 32, 11, 53 (where two kinds of them are mentioned); cf. id. 9, 5, 4: trux aries, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 163; cf. Aelian. H. A. 15, 2, and Oppian. Hal. 1, 372.

ărĭĕtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [aries], *relating to the battering-ram:* machina . . . testudo, Vitr. 10, 19.

* **ărĭĕtātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [arieto], *a butting like a ram,* Sen. Q. N. 5, 13.

ărĭĕtīnus, a, um, *adj.* [aries]. **I.** *Of* or *from a ram, ram's-:* ungula, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 83: pulmo, id. 30, 8, 22, § 72: cornua, Pall. 4, 10, 28.—**II.** *Similar to a ram's head:* cicer, Col. 2, 10, 20; Plin. 18, 12, 32, § 124; Petr. 35.—**III.** Arietinum oraculum, *an ambiguous oracle* (the figure taken from the divergent horns of a ram), Gell. 3, 3, 8 (cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 196).

ărĭĕto, āvi, ātum, 1 (arietat, trisyl., Verg. A. 11, 890; Sil. 4, 149; Val. Fl. 6, 368; cf. aries), *v. a.* and *n.* [aries], *to butt like a ram;* hence, in gen., *to strike violently* (poet. or post-Aug. prose, esp. freq. in Seneca). **I. A.** *Act.:* quis illic est, qui tam proterve nostras aedes arietat? *beats so violently at,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 1: arietare in terram, Curt. 9, 7, 11: arietata inter se arma, Sen. Ep. 56: arietatos inter se dentes, id. Ira, 3, 4: concurrentia tecta contrario ictu arietant, Plin. 2, 82, 84, § 198 al. —**B.** T r o p., *to disturb, harass, disquiet:* anima insolita arietari, Sen. Tranq. 1, § 11 Haase.—**II.** *Neutr.:* in me arietare, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: arietat in portus, Verg. A. 11, 890: et labaris oportet et arietes et cadas, *to stumble, totter,* Sen. Ep. 107.

* **ārĭfĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [areo-facio], *making dry, drying,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 1, where some read *rarifica.*

Ărĭi, ōrum, v. 1. Aria.

‡ **arilātor** or **arillātor**, ōris, *m., a haggler, chafferer,* = cocio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.; Gell. 16, 7, 12.

Ărĭmaspi, ōrum, *m.,* = Ἀριμασποί, *a Scythian people in the north of Europe,* Mel. 2, 1; Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 10; Gell. 9, 4, 6; *sing.,* Luc. 7, 756; cf. Mann. Nord. pp. 143, 275.

Ărīmĭnum, i, *n., a town in Umbria, on the shore of the Adriatic, at the mouth of a river of the same name;* the most northern place of Italy proper, connected with Rome by the Via Flaminia, now *Rimini,* Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 115; Luc. 1, 231; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 455. — Hence, **Ărīmĭnensis**, e, *adj., pertaining to Ariminum:* folia, Hor. Epod. 5, 42: ager, Plin. 10, 21, 25, § 50; *subst.:* **Ărīmĭnenses**, ium, *m., the inhabitants of Ariminum,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 14; id. Caecin. 35, 112.

†† **arinca**, ae, *f.* [Gallic], *a kind of grain, otherwise called* olyra, Plin. 18, 8, 19, § 81; 18, 10, 20, § 92; 22, 25, 27, § 121.—Acc. to Harduin, *rye* (in Dauphiné, now *riguet*); acc. to others, *the one-grained wheat:* Triticum monococcum, Linn.

Ărĭŏbarzānes, is, *m.,* = Ἀριοβαρζάνης, *a king of Cappadocia,* Cic. Att. 5, 20; id. Fam. 2, 17; 15, 2.

ărĭŏla, ărĭŏlātio, ărĭŏlor, ărĭŏlus, v. harĭŏla etc.

Ărīon, ŏnis, *m.* (*nom.* Ario, Gell. 16, 19; *acc.* Gr. Ariona, Ov. F. 2, 83 al.), = Ἀρίων. **I.** *A celebrated cithara player of Methymna, in Lesbos, rescued from drowning by a dolphin,* Ov. F. 2, 79 sqq.; Gell. 16, 19; cf. Herod. 1, 23.—Hence, **Ărīŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.,* = Ἀριόνιος, *belonging to Arion:* nomen, Ov. F. 2, 93: lyra, id. A. A. 3, 326; Prop. 3, 21, 18. —**II.** *A horse endowed with speech and the gift of prophecy, sent by Neptune to Adrastus;* hence, vocalis, Prop. 3, 32, 37: fata movens, Stat. Th. 11, 443: Adrastaeus, id. S. 1, 1, 52; cf. Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 555, and Hom. Il. 23, 346.

Ariovistus, i, *m., the king of a German tribe in the time of Cæsar,* Caes. B. G. 1, 31 al.

* **1. ăris**, ĭdis, *f.,* = ἀρίς, Galen (ἄρον, ἀρίσαρον, in Theophr. and Dioscor.), *a kind of arum, dragon-root* or *green dragon:* Arum arisarum, Linn.; Plin. 24, 16, 94, § 151.

2. Āris, is, *m., a Sardinian,* Cic. Scaur. 1, 6; 2, 7.

Ărisba, ae, or **-ē**, ēs, *f.,* = Ἀρίσβη. **I.** *A town in Troas,* Verg. A. 9, 264; Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 125.—**II.** *A town in the island of Lesbos,* Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 139.

ărista, ae, *f.* [perh. for acrista and akin to ăcer, q. v., or perh. to aro, q. v.; cf. Germ. Aehre; Engl. ear (of corn); Germ. Ernte, harvest; Engl. earnest, fruit, pledge] **I.** *The awn* or *beard of grain:* arista, quae ut acus tenuis longa eminet e glumā; proinde ut granitheca sit gluma, et apex arista, Varr. R. R. 1, 48; * Cic. Sen. 15, 51; Ov. H. 5, 111; id. Tr. 4, 1, 57.—**II.** M e t o n. (pars pro toto). **A.** *The ear itself:* maturae aristae, Ov. F. 5, 357: pinguis arista, Verg. G. 1, 8; 1, 111; id. A. 7, 720. — Also, *an ear of spikenard,* Ov. M. 15, 398. — Hence, **2.** P o e t., *summer:* Post aliquot, mea regna videns, mirabor aristas, *after some harvests,* Verg. E. 1, 70: necdum decimas emensus aristas Aggrederis metuenda viris, *having measured ten summers,* Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 371 (cf. at the next grass, for *next summer,* an expression still common in the north of England; so, seven years old at the next grass, Sylvester's Dubartas; just fifteen, coming summer's grass, Swift).—**B.** P o e t. transf., **1.** Of *the hair of men,* Pers. 3, 115. —**2.** Of *the bones of fishes,* Aus. Mos. 85; 119.—**3.** Of *plants* in gen., Val. Fl. 6, 365.

Ărĭstaeus, i, *m.,* = Ἀρισταῖος, *a son of Apollo and Cyrene, who is said to have taught to men the management of bees and the treatment of milk, and to have first planted olive-trees. He was the husband of Autonoë, and father of Actæon,* Verg. G. 4, 317 Serv.; Ov. P. 4, 2, 9; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57 Zumpt.

Ărĭstarchus, i, *m.,* = Ἀρίσταρχος, *a distinguished critic of Alexandria, who animadverted with special severity upon the poetry of Homer, and contended that many of his verses were spurious,* Cic. Fam. 3, 11; Ov. P. 3, 9, 24.—A p p e l. for *any critic,* Cic. Pis. 30: orationes meae, quarum tu Aristarchus es, id. Att. 1, 14.—Hence, **Ărĭstarchēi**, ōrum, *m., the disciples, followers of Aristarchus,* i. e. *severe critics,* Varr. L. L. 8, § 63 Müll.

* **ărĭstātus**, a, um, *adj.* [arista], *having ears of corn,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 280 Müll.

ărĭstē, ēs, *f., the name of a precious stone,* = encardia, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 159.

Ărĭstīdes, is, *m.,* = Ἀριστείδης. **I.** *An Athenian renowned for his integrity, a contemporary and rival of Themistocles,* Cic. Sest. 67, 141; id. Tusc. 5, 36, 105; Ov. P. 1, 3, 71; his life was written by Cornelius Nepos and Plutarch. — **II.** *A painter of Thebes, a contemporary of Apelles,* Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 98.—**III.** *A distinguished sculptor,* Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 50.—**IV.** *A mathematician of Samos,* Varr. Fragm. p. 256 Bipp. — **V.** *An obscene poet of Miletus, author of a poem* Milesiaca, Ov. Tr. 2, 413; 2, 443 Jahn.

ărĭstĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [arista-fero], *bearing ears of corn:* seges, Prud. Cath. 3, 51.

‡ **ărĭstĭger**, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [arista-gero], *ear-bearing,* an epithet of Ceres, as goddess of corn, Inscr. Orell. 1493.

Ărĭstippus, i, *m.,* = Ἀρίστιππος, *a philosopher of Cyrene, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic school:* qui voluptatem summum bonum dicit, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 18; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18. — Hence, **Ărĭstippēus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to Aristippus,* Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 18.

Ărĭstĭus, a, um, *adj., name of a Roman* gens, e. g. Aristius Fuscus, *a learned poet, rhetorician, and grammarian, and an intimate friend of Horace,* Hor. Ep. 1, 10 Schmid; id. C. 1, 22; id. S. 1, 9, 61; cf. id. ib. 1, 10, 83, and Bähr, Gesch. d. Röm. Lit. 52, n. 7; Teuffel, Röm. Lit. § 249, 1.

Ărĭstō, ōnis, *m.,* = Ἀρίστων, *a philosopher of Chios, a pupil of Zeno, founder of the sceptic philosophy, and contemporary of Cæsar,* Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 77; id. Leg. 1, 13.—Hence, **Ărĭstōnēus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to Aristo, Aristonean:* vitia, Cic. Fin. 4, 15, 40.

† **ărĭstŏlŏchĭa**, ae, *f.,* = ἀριστολοχία, *a plant useful in childbirth, birthwort,* Plin. 25, 8, 54, § 95 sqq.; Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16; 2, 20, 47.

Ărĭstōnēus, a, um, v. Aristo.

Ărĭstŏnīcus, i, *m.,* = Ἀριστόνικος. **I.** *A son of Eumenes II., king of Pergamus, who carried on war with the Romans, but was conquered by the consul M. Perpenna, and slain in prison,* Flor. 2, 20; Vell. 2, 4; Just. 36, 4; Eutr. 4, 9. — **II.** *Tyrant of Methymnæ in Lesbos,* Curt. 4, 5 sqq.

Ărĭstŏphănes, is, *m.,* = Ἀριστοφάνης. **I. A.** *The most distinguished comic poet of Greece, from Lindus, on the island of Rhodes, a contemporary of Socrates,* Hor. S. 1, 4, 1.—Hence, **B.** D e r i v v., **1. Ărĭstŏphănēus** or **-ĭus**, a, um, *adj., Aristophanean:* anapaestus Aristophanius, Cic. Or. 56, 190: metrum, Serv. Centim. p. 1818 P.—**2. Ărĭstŏphănīcus**, a, um, *adj.,*

the same, Hier ad Isa 1 15, c 54, v 11 — **II.** *A distinguished grammarian of Byzantium, pupil of Eratosthenes, and teacher of the critic Aristarchus*, Cic de Or 3, 33, 132, id Fin 5, 19, 50, id. Att 16, 11

‡ **ărĭstŏphŏrum** est vas, in quo prandium fertur, ut discus, Paul ex Fest p 23 Müll [ἄριστον = prandium, and φερω = fero]

* **ărĭstōsus,** a, um, *adj* [arista], *abounding in beards* or *awns* cibaria, Venant Ep 9, 3

Ărĭstŏtĕles, is (*gen* Aristoteli, Cic Att 13, 28, like Archimedi, Achilli, Pericli, *acc* Aristotelen, Quint 3, 6, 60, cf Rudd I 58, n 71, Neue, Formenl I pp 181, 311), *m*, = Ἀριστοτελης **I. A.** *Aristotle, a very learned and distinguished pupil of Plato, from Stagira, in Macedonia, teacher of Alexander the Great, and founder of the Peripatetic philosophy*, Cic Tusc 1, 10, 22, 3, 28, 69, id Ac. 1, 4, 17, id Fin. 5, 5, 12, id Off 3 8 35, id de Or 3, 35, 141 al —Hence, **B. Ărĭstŏtĕlius** and **-ēus,** a, um, *adj*, *Aristotelian* vis, Cic de Or 3, 19, 71 pigmenta, id Att 2 1 ratio, id. Fam 1, 9, 23 Topica Aristotelea id ib 7, 19 —**II.** *A guest of Cicero*, Cic Fam 13, 52

Ărĭstoxĕnus, i, *m*, = Ἀριστοξενος, *a philosopher and musician, pupil of Aristotle*, Cic Tusc 1, 10, 20, id. de Or 3, 33, 132 al

† **ărĭthmētĭca,** ae, and **-ē,** ēs, *f*, = ἀριθμητικη (sc. τεχνη) *arithmetic, the science of numbers* arithmetica, Sen. Ep 88, arithmetice, Vitr 1, 1, and Plin 35, 10, 36, § 76

† **ărĭthmētĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = ἀριθμητικος, *of* or *pertaining to arithmetic, arithmetical* ratio, Vitr 10, 16 — *Subst* **ărĭthmētĭca,** orum, *n*, *arithmetic* in arithmeticis satis exercitatus, Cic Att 14, 12 *fin*

† **ărĭthmus,** i, *m*, = ἀριθμος (number), *plur* Arithmi, *a name of the fourth book of Moses* (in pure Lat, Numeri), Tert adv Marc 4, 23 and 28

ārĭtūdo, inis, *f* [aridus], *dryness, aridity, drought* (ante class) ariditas, Enn ap Varr L. L 5, § 60 Müll (Epicharm v 2 Vahl p 167), Plaut Rud 2, 6, 40, also in Non. p 71, 21, Varr R R 1, 12, 3

1. Ārĭus, i, *m*, = Ἄρειος or Ἄριος, *a river in Aria*, now *Heri*, Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 93, in Amm 23 *fin* Arias

2. Ārĭus (**Arr-**), i, *m*, = Ἀρεῖος or Ἄριος, *a renowned heretic*, also Ārius, Prud Psych. 794 — Hence, **Ārĭānus,** a, um, *adj*, *pertaining to Arius, Arian*, Hier adv Lucif 7 —**Ārĭāni,** orum, *m*, *the followers of Arius, the Arians*, Hier adv Lucif 7, Aug Haeres 49

Ārĭūsĭus, a, um, *adj* vina, *wine of the region of Ariusia, in the island Chios* (Ἀριουσια χωρα, Strabo), Verg E 5, 71 pocula, Sil. 7, 210

arma, ōrum, *n* (*gen plur* armûm, Pac ap Cic Or 46, 155, Att ap Non p 495, 23, considered by Cic in the connection armûm judicium as less correct than armorum) [cf ΑΡΩ, αραρισκω = to fit, αρθρον = joint, αρμος = armus = joint shoulder, αρταω = artio, arto = to fit, to fit in closely, ἄρτιος = fit, exact, artus = close, narrow, ars (artis) = the craft of fitting things, artifex, artificium, Goth arms = O H Germ aram = Engl arm, Sanscr ar = to hit upon, attain, aram = fit, fast, irmas = arm Curt] **I.** Lit **A. 1.** *What is fitted to the body for its protection, defensive armor*, as the shield, coat of mail, helmet, etc tot milia armorum, detracta corporibus hostium, Liv 45, 39 induere arma, id 30, 31 arma his imperata, galea, clipeum, ocreae, lorica omnia ex aere id 1, 43 pictis et auro caelatis refulgens armis, id 7, 10 —**2.** Specifically, *a shield* at Lausum socii exanimem super arma ferebant, *on a shield*, Verg A. 10 841 caelestia arma, quae ancilia appellantur, Liv 1, 20 (v ancile), id 8, 30, 1, 37, cf Verg A 1, 119 Heyne, Tac G 11 Rup, Plin Ep 5, 6, 43 Aeneas se collegit in arma, *gathered himself under his shield* Verg A 12 491 —Hence, in a more extended sense, **B.** *Implements of war, arms, both of defence and offence* (but of the latter only those which are used in close contest, such as the sword, axe, club, in distinction from *tela* which are used in contest at a distance, hence, arma and tela are often contrasted, v the foll, and cf Bremi and Dähne ad Nep Dat 11, 3) arma rigent, horrescunt tela, Enn ap Macr S 6, 4, id ap Non p 469, 26 arma alia ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum, Cic Caec 21 armis condicione positis aut defetigatione abjectis aut victoria detractis, id. Fam 6, 2 illum dicis cum armis aureis, Quoius etc, Plaut Mil 1, 1, 16 ibi Simul rem et gloriam armis belli repperi, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 60 arma antiqua manus ungues dentesque fuerunt Et lapides, et item, silvarum fragmina, ramei, Lucr 5, 1283, so, Mutum et turpe pecus (i e primeval man), glandem et cubilia propter Unguibus et pugnis, dein fustibus, atque ita porro Pugnabant armis, quae post fabricaverat usus, Hor S 1, 3, 100 sqq capere, Cic Rosc Am 53 153, id. Phil 4, 3, 7, id. Rab Perd 6 and 7 sumere, id Planc 36, 88 Wund, id Tusc 2, 24, 58, Vulg Gen 27, 3, ib 3 Reg 22, 30 accipere, ib Judith 14, 2 adprehendere, ib Psa. 34, 2 resumere, Suet Calig 48 aptare, Liv 5, 49 induere, id 30, 31, Ov M 14, 798, id F 1, 521, Verg A. 11, 83, Luc 1, 126 accingi armis, Verg A. 6, 184, and Vulg Jud 18, 11 armis instructus, ib Deut 1, 41, ib 1 Par 12, 13 concitare ad arma, Caes B G 7, 42 descendere ad arma, id ib 7, 33 vocare ad arma Cic Rab Perd. 7, 21 vocare in arma, Verg A. 9, 22 ferre contra aliquem, Vell 2, 56 decernere armis Cic Att 7, 3 armis cum hoste certare, id Off 3, 22, 87, so, saevis armis, Verg A 12, 890 dimicare armis cum aliquo, Nep Milt 1, 2 esse in armis, Caes B G 1, 49, Suet Caes 69 ponere abicere, Cic Fam 6, 2 relinquere, Liv 2, 10 tradere, Nep Ham. 1, 5, Suet Vit 10 amittere, Verg A. 1, 474 proicere, Vulg 1 Macc 5, 43, 7, 44 deripere militibus, Hor C 3, 5, 19 dirimere, Luc 1, 104 et saep —Hence, arma virosque, per arma, per viros, etc, Liv 8, 25, 8, 30 al, v Burm ad Verg A. 1, 1, and cf Liv 9, 24 tela et arma armorum atque telorum portationes, Sall C 42, 2, Liv 1, 25, Col 12, 3, Tac G 29 and 33 armis et castris, prov (like remis velisque, viris equisque), *with vigor, with might and main*, Cic Off 2, 24, 84 —**II.** Trop, *means of protection, defence, weapons* tenere semper arma (sc eloquentiae), quibus vel tectus ipse esse possis, vel, etc, Cic de Or 1, 8, 32 prudentiae, id. ib 1 38, 172 senectutis, id Lael 4 9 tectus Vulcaniis armis, id est fortitudine, id Tusc 2, 14, 33 eloquentiae, Quint 5 12 21 facundiae id 2, 16, 10 justitiae, Vulg Rom 6, 13, ib 2 Cor 6, 7 arma lucis ib Rom 13, 12 horriferum contra Borean ovis arma mini stret, i e lanas, Ov M 15, 471 haec mihi Stertinius arma (i e praecepta) dedit, Hor S 2, 3, 297, cf id Ep 1, 16, 67 arma militiae nostrae non carnalia sunt, Vulg 2 Cor 10, 4 **a.** *War* (once in opp to pax, v infra) silent leges inter arma, Cic Mil 4, 10, id. Att 7, 3 5 arma civilia *civil war*, id. Fam 2, 16, and Tac A 1, 9 civilia arma, id Agr 16, id G 37 (otherwise, bella civilia, Cic Off 1, 25, 86, and Tac Agr 13) ab externis armis otium erat Liv 3, 14, 9, 1, 3 69 Drak., 9, 32, 42, 2, Tac H 2, 1 al a Rubro Mari arma conatus sit inferre Italiae, Nep Hann 2, 1 (for which more freq bellum inferre alicui, v infero) ad horrida promptior arma, Ov M 1, 126 qui fera nuntiet arma, id ib 5, 4, 14, 479 compositis venerantur armis Hor C 4 14, 52 So the beginning of the Æneid Arma virumque cano, cf Hor Ep 1, 19, 7 melius visum Gallos novam gentem pace potius cognosci quam armis, Liv 5, 35 *fin*, cf cedant arma togae, Cic Off 1, 22, 76 —Also for *battle, contest* in arma feror, Verg A 2 337, so id ib 2, 655 —**b.** (Abstr for concr) *The warriors themselves, soldiers, troops* nulla usquam apparuerunt arma Liv 41, 12 nostro supplicio liberemus Romana arma, i e Romanum exercitum id 9, 9, 21, 26 Hispanias armis non ita redundare, Tac H 2 32 expertem frustra belli et neutra arma secutum, *neither party*, Ov M 5 91 auxiliaria arma, *auxiliaries, auxiliary troops* = auxiliares (v auxiliaris I), id. ib 6, 424, cf id ib 14, 528 —**III.** Transf, poet (like ὅπλον and ἔντεα in Gr), *implements, instruments, tools, utensils*, in gen Of *implements for grinding and baking* Cerealia arma, *the arms of Ceres*, Verg A 1, 177 (cf Hom Od 7, 232 ἔντεα δαιτος) — Of *implements of agriculture* Ov M 11, 35 dicendum est, quae sint duris agrestibus arma, Quis sine nec potuere seri nec surgere messes, Verg G 1, 160 — Of *the equipments, tackle of a ship (mast, sails, rudder, etc)* colligere arma jubet validisque incumbere remis, Verg A 5, 15, 6, 353 —Hence used by Ovid for *wings* haec umeris arma parata suis, A. A 2 50 (cf in the foll verse his patria est adeunda carinis) —And so of other instruments, Mart 14, 36

† **armămaxa,** ae, *f*, = ἁρμαμαξα, *a covered Persian chariot, especially for women and children*, Curt 3, 3

armāmenta, ōrum, *n* [arma, III] *implements* or *utensils for any purpose* **I.** In gen armamenta vinearum, *props*, Plin 17, 21, 35, § 152 armamenta ad inclusos cantus, *reeds, pipes*, id 16, 36 66, § 170 Excussis inde tunicis iterum iisdem armamentis nudata conciditur medulla, i e *with mortar and pestle* = pila ligneа which he had used just before, id 18, 11, 29, § 112 — **II.** Esp, *the tackle of a ship (sails ropes, cables, etc)* armamentûm stridor Pac ap Serv ad Verg A 1 87 *Ac* Salvast navis ne time *Cha.* Quid alia armamenta? *Ac.* Salva et sana sunt Plaut Merc 1, 2, 62, 1, 2, 80 omnia caute armamenta locans, *Cic Arat 197 hic tormenta armamenta, arma, omnis apparatus belli est, Liv 26, 43 armamenta navis projecerunt *Vulg Act 27, 19 aptarique suis pinum jubet armamentis, Ov M 11, 456, Col 4 3, 1, Suet Aug 17 — Sometimes the sails are excepted cum omnis Gallicis navibus spes in velis armamentisque consisteret, Caes B G 3, 14, Liv 36, 44, Sen Ben 6 15

armāmentārium, ii, *n* [armamenta], *an arsenal, armory* ex aedibus sacris armamentariisque publicis arma populo Romano dantur, Cic Rab Perd. 7 qui (Philo) Atheniensibus armamentarium fecit, id de Or 1, 14, 62, Plin 7, 37, 38 § 125, Vulg 3 Reg 14, 28, ib 2 Par 11, 12, Liv 26, 43, 29, 35, 31, 23, 42, 12, Inscr Orell 975 al — Comically quidquid habent telorum armamentaria caeli, *the arsenals of heaven*, Juv 13, 83

armārĭŏlum, i, *n dim* [armarium], *a little chest* or *casket* (ante and post class) armariola Graeca, Plaut Truc 1, 1, 35 — *A small cabinet a bookcase*, Sid Ep 8, 16, Hier ad Matth 3, 21

armārĭum, ii, *n* [arma] *a closet, chest,* or *safe, for food, clothing, money etc* armarium promptuarium Cato, R R 11, 3 reclusit armarium, Plaut Capt 4, 4, 10, id Men 3, 3, 8, id Ep 2, 3, 3 cum esset in aedibus armarium, in quo sciret esse nummorum aliquantum et auri Cic Clu 64, so id Cael 21, 52, id Verr 2, 4 12 repositus in arcis armariisque, Plin 29, 5 32 § 101, Dig 33, 10, 3 armarium muricibus praefixum, *the box, set with sharp spikes, in which Regulus was put to death*, Gell 6, 4 *fin*

armātūra, ae, *f* [armo] *armor, equipment* **I. A.** Lit armatura varia peditatûs et equitatûs, Cic Fam 7, 1 cohortes nostra armatura, id Att 6, 1 Numidae levis armaturae *of light armor*, Caes B G 2, 10 universi generis armatura Vulg 2 Par 32, 5, ib Ezech 26, 9 —**B.** Meton (abstr pro concr), *armed soldiers*, and in class lang always with the *adj* levis, = velites, *light armed soldiers* (opp gravis armatus) Veg first used armatura *absol* for *young troops* nostrae sunt legiones, nostra levis armatura Cic Phil 10, 6 *fin* equites, pedites levis armatura id Brut. 37, 139 ad sequi cum levi armaturâ, Liv 27, 48, cf id 28 14, Flor 4, 2 49 equitum triginta, levis armaturae centum milia Suet Caes 66, Liv 21, 55, 22, 18 manipuli levis armaturae, id 27, 13 levis armaturae juvenes, id 44, 2 et saep —**II.** Trop **A.** Of discourse haec fuerit nobis tamquam levis armaturae, prima orationis excursio, nunc comminus agamus Cic Div 2, 10, 26 —**B.** *A kind of exercise in arms*, Amm 14, 11, Veg 1, 13, 2, 23 — **C.** In a religious sense (eccl Lat) induite armaturam Dei, *the armor of God*, Vulg Ephes 6, 11, 6, 13

1. armātus, a, um, *P. a.*, from armo.

2. armātus, ūs, *m.* [armo], *armor* (only in the *abl.*). **I.** Lit.: haud dispari, Liv. 33, 3: Cretico, id. 42, 55 *fin.*: armatu sustinendo assueti milites, Fronto, Prim. Hist. Fragm. 2, p. 341.—**II.** Meton., *armed soldiers* (cf. armatura, I. B.): gravi armatu, *with the heavy-armed*, Liv. 37, 41: magnā parte impedimentorum relictā in Bruttiis, et omni graviori armatu, id. 26, 5.

Arměnĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀρμενία. **I.** *A country of Asia, divided into* Armenia Major (eastern, now Turcomania and Kurdistan) and Minor (western, now Anatolia), Plin. 6, 9, 9, § 25: utraque, Luc. 2, 638: utraeque, Flor. 3, 5, 21.—*Absol.* Armenia, for Armenia Minor, Cic. Div. 2, 37, 79; id. Phil. 2, 37, 94.—Hence, **II.** Derivv. **A. Arměnĭăcus**, a, um. *adj.*, = Ἀρμενιακός, *Armenian*: bellum, Plin. 7, 30, 40, § 129: triumphus, id. 30, 2, 6, § 16: cotes, id. 36, 22, 47, § 164.—Hence, Armeniacus, *an epithet of the emperor Marcus Aurelius, on account of his conquest of Armenia*, Capitol. M. Anton. Philos. 9; Inscr. Grut. 253, 2.—Armeniacum malum, or *absol.* **Arměnĭăcum**, *the fruit of the apricot-tree, the apricot*, Col. 5, 10, 19 (id. 5, 10, 404, called Armenium).—**Arměnĭăca**, ae, *f.*, *the apricot-tree*, Col. 11, 2, 96; Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 41.—**B. Arměnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Armenian*: lingua, Varr. L. L. 5, § 100 Müll.: reges, Cic. Att. 2, 7: tigres, Verg. E. 5, 29: pedites, Nep. Dat. 8, 2: triumphi, Flor. 4, 2, 8.—**2.** *Subst.* **a. Arměnĭus**, ii, *m.*, *an Armenian*, Ov. Tr. 2, 227; Mart. 5, 59; Vulg. 4 Reg. 19, 37.—**b. Arměnĭum**, ii, *n.* (α) Sc. pigmentum, *a fine blue color, obtained from an Armenian stone, ultramarine*, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 4; Vitr. 7, 5 *fin.*; Plin. 35, 6, 12, § 30.—(β) Sc. pomum, *the apricot*, Col. 5, 10, 404.

armenta, ae, v. armentum.

armentālis, e, *adj.* [armentum], *pertaining to a herd of cattle* (except once in Verg., only post-class.): equa, * Verg. A. 11, 571: lac, Symm. Ep. 6, 17; 2, 2: viri, Prud. Cath. 7, 166 al.

armentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to a herd of cattle*: morbi, Sol. 11: equiso, App. M. 7.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.*: **armentārĭus**, ii, *m.* **A.** *A herdsman, neat-herd*, * Lucr. 6, 1252; Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 18: omnia secum Armentarius Afer agit, Verg. G. 3, 344: armentarius ego sum, * Vulg. Amos, 7, 14.—**B.** *A surname of the emperor Galerius Maximianus, whose ancestors were shepherds*, Aur. Vict. Ep. 40.

armentīcĭus (better, **-tius**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *relating to a herd of cattle* (perh. only in Varr.): pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 16: greges, id. ib. 2, 10, 3 (Schneid. in Veg. 1, 18 reads *armentiva*).

armentīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to a herd*, Plin. 28, 17, 68, § 232 Hard.; besides, only Veg. 1, 18 Schneid. var. lect.; v. armenticius *fin.*

* **armentōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *abounding in herds*: Italia armentosissima, Gell. 11, 1.

armentum, i, *n.* (old form **armenta**, ae, *f.*, Liv. Andron. and Enn. ap. Non. p. 190, 20; Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.) [contr. for arimentum from aro, Varr. L. L. 5, § 96 Müll.; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 2]. **I.** *Cattle for ploughing*; and collectively, *a herd* (but jumentum, contr. for jugimentum from jugum, draught-cattle; cf. Dig. 50, 16, 89); most freq. in the *plur.*: cornifrontes armentae, Liv. Andron. l. c.; Enn. l. c.: At variae crescunt pecudes, armenta feraeque, Lucr. 5, 228; cf. id. 1, 163: grex armentorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 7: greges armentorum reliquique pecoris, Cic. Phil. 3, 12 *fin.*; so Vulg. Deut. 28, 4: ut accensis cornibus armenta concitentur, Liv. 22, 17: armenta bucera, Ov. M. 6, 395.—In the *sing.*: armentum aegrotat in agris, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 6: pasci Armentum regale vides, Ov. M. 2, 842; 8, 882; 11, 348: armentum agens, Liv. 1, 7: ad armentum cucurrit, Vulg. Gen. 18, 7; ib. Exod. 29, 1; ib. Ezech. 43, 19 et saep.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of horses or other large animals: bellum haec armenta minantur, Verg. A. 3, 540.—In *sing.*: sortiri armento subolem, Verg. G. 3, 71; Ov. F. 2, 277; Col. 7, 1, 2; Plin. 8, 42, 66, § 165; 11, 49, 110, § 263: hos (cervos) tota armenta sequuntur, Verg. A. 1, 185: armenta immania Neptuni, *the monstrous beasts of Neptune*, id. G. 4, 395.—**B.** *A herd, drove*, as a collective designation; with *gen.*: armenta boum, Verg. G. 2, 195; so Vulg. Deut. 8, 13; ib. Judith, 2, 8: multa ibi equorum boumque armenta, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: cynocephalorum, id. ib. 7, 2, 2.—**C.** For *a single cow, ox*, etc.: centum armenta, Hyg. Fab. 118.

armĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [arma-fero], *bearing weapons, armed, warlike* (perh. first used by Ov.; for the distinction between it and armiger, v. armiger, II.). **I.** Lit., as an epithet of Mars and Minerva: armifer armiferae correptus amore Minervae, Ov. F. 3, 681: me armiferae servatum cura Minervae eripuit, id. M. 14, 475: Leleges, id. ib. 9, 645: gentes, Sil. 4, 45: labores, *labors of war, warfare*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 96: irae, id. Th. 6, 831.—**II.** Transf.: arvum, *the field in Colchis, sowed with dragons' teeth, from which armed men sprang up*, Sen. Med. 469 (for which armigera humus in Prop. 4, 10, 10, and armiger sulcus in Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 324; v. armiger, I. *fin.*).

armĭger (ARMIGERVS in a late inscr., Orell. 3631), gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [arma-gero], *bearing weapons, armed, warlike* (in this last sense rare, instead of armifer). **I.** Pennigero non armigero in corpore, Att. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 33: cum paucis armigeris, Curt. 3, 12: Phoebumque, armigerum deum (i. e. Martem), Sil. 7, 87: Colchis armigerā proelia sevit humo, Prop. 4, 10, 10: sulcus, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 324, i. q. armiferum arvum (v. armifer *fin.*).—**II.** *Subst.*, *an armor-bearer, shield-bearer, a female armor-bearer* (this is the prevailing signif. of the word). **A.** *Masc.*: armiger, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 11; id. Cas. prol. 55: Sergius armiger Catilinae, i.e. *an adherent*, Cic. Dom. 5: regisque Thoactes Armiger, Ov. M. 5, 148; so id. ib. 12, 363: hic (Butes) Dardanio Anchisae Armiger ante fuit, Verg. A. 9, 648: vocavit armigerum suum, Vulg. Jud. 9, 54; ib. 1 Reg. 14, 1; ib. 1 Par. 10, 4 et saep.: armiger Jovis, i. e. aquila, Ov. M. 15, 386; Verg. A. 9, 564 (cf. Hor. C. 4, 4, 1: minister fulminis ales): armiger hac magni patet Hectoris, i. e. *the promontory of Misenus*, named after Misenus, the armor-bearer of Hector, Stat. S. 2, 77.—**B.** *Fem.*: armigera, of the armor-bearer of Diana, Ov. M. 3, 165; 5, 619.

armĭlausa, ae, *f.* [acc. to Isid. Orig. 19, 22 *fin.*, contr. from armiclausa], *a military upper garment* (post-class.), Paul. Nol. Ep. 22; id. Ep. 17; Schol. ad Juv. 5, 143.

armīle, is, v. armillum *fin.*

armilla, ae, *f.* [acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll., from armus; acc. to Prisc. p. 1220 P., from arma]. **I.** *A circular ornament for the arm, a bracelet, armlet*, for men and women: armillae, quae bracchialia vocantur, Cic. ap. Prisc. l. c.: Ubi illae armillae sunt, quas unā dedi? Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 13; cf. Dig. 34, 2, 26: armillis decoratus, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 7: manipulum hastatorum armillis donavit, Liv. 10, 44; Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 172: armillas posui in manibus ejus, Vulg. Gen. 24, 47; ib. Ezech. 23, 42: monilia et armillae, ib. Isa. 3, 19.—**II.** *An iron hoop, ring, ferrule*, Cato, R. R. 21, 4; Vitr. 10, 6.

armillātus, a, um, *Part.* [armilla], *ornamented with a bracelet*: armillatum in publicum procedere, Suet. Calig. 52: armillata et phalerata turba, id. Ner. 30; so, armillati colla Molossa canes, i. e. *wearing on their necks the bracelets of their mistresses*, Prop. 5, 8, 24.

armillum, i, *n.* [acc. to Paul. ex Fest., from armus; v. infra], *a vessel for wine* (ante- and post-class.): armillum, quod est urceoli genus vinarii, Varr. ap. Non. p. 547, 15: armillum vas vinarium in sacris dictum, quod armo, id est humero deportetur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 2 Müll.—Hence the proverb. ad armillum revertere, or redire, or simply, ad armillum, *to return to one's old habits, to begin one's old tricks again*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 74, 13: at illa ad armillum revertit et ad familiares feminarum artes accenditur, App. M. 9, p. 230, 22.—With a more pointed reference, Appuleius, speaking of Cupid, changes armillum in the proverb into armile = armamentarium, *an armory*, M. 6, p. 132, 15.

Armĭlustrium, i, *n.*, *the Roman festival of the consecration of arms*; v. Armilustrum.

Armĭlustrum, i, *n.*, *a place in Rome* (in the 13th district), *where was celebrated the festival* Armilustrium, consecration of arms, ὁπλοκαθαρμός (19th Oct.; v. Inscr. Orell. II. p. 411): Armilustrum ab ambitu lustri, Varr. L. L. 5, § 153 Müll.; Liv. 27, 37: armilustrium ab eo, quod in armilustrio armati sacra faciunt, Varr. L. L. 6, § 22 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll.

Armĭnĭus, ii, *m.*, *a distinguished Cheruscan prince, who defeated Varus in the Teutoburg forest*, A.D. 9, *and thus freed Germany from the dominion of the Romans*, Vell. 2, 118; Flor. 4, 12, 32; Tac. A. 1, 55; 1, 60; 1, 63; 2, 9; 2, 17; 2, 21; 2, 88 al.

armĭ-pŏtens, pŏtentis, *adj.* [arma-potens], *powerful in arms, valiant, warlike*; a poet. epithet of Mars, Diana, etc.: Mavors, Lucr. 1, 32 sq.: Mars, Verg. A. 9, 717: diva, id. ib. 2, 425: Deiphobus, id. ib. 6, 500: genitor, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 655: Ausonia, Stat. S. 3, 2, 20: Syria, Dig. 50, 15, 1.

* **armĭpŏtentĭa**, ae, *f.* [armipotens], *power in arms, valor*, Amm. 18, 5.

armĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [arma-sono], *resounding with arms* (poet.): numina Palladis armisonae, Verg. A. 3, 544: antrum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 67.

‡ **armīta**, ae, *f.* [armus], *a virgin sacrificing, with the lappet of her toga thrown back over her shoulder*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.

‡ **armītes**: ὁπλῖται οἱ ἐν ἐσχάτῃ τάξει, *soldiers of the rear-rank*, Philox. Gloss.

armo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [arma]. **I. A.** Lit., *to furnish with weapons, to arm, equip*, aliquem or aliquem aliquā re: cum in pace multitudinem hominum coēgerit, armārit, instruxerit, Cic. Caecin. 12: milites armari jubet, Caes. B. C. 1, 28: ut quemque casus armaverat, sparos aut lanceas portabant, Sall. C. 56, 3: copias, id. J. 13, 2: agrestisque manus armat sparus, Verg. A. 11, 682: quos e gente suorum armet, Ov. M. 14, 464; 12, 614: milites iis armis armare, Pomp. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12: nunc tela, nunc saxa, quibus eos adfatim locus ipse armabat, etc., Liv. 9, 35: se spoliis, Verg. A. 2, 395: manus ense, Val. Fl. 2, 182: aliquem facibus, Flor. 3, 12, 13: apes aculeis, Plin. 11, 28, 33, § 46; so, aliquid aliquā re: ferrum armare veneno, Verg. A. 9, 773: calamos veneno, id. ib. 10, 140: pontum vinclis, Manil. 5, 657 al.—Followed by *in, contra, adversus*: egentes in locupletes, perditi in bonos, servi in dominos armabantur, Cic. Planc. 35; id. Mil. 25; id. Att. 8, 3, 3: delecta juventus contra Milonis impetum armata est, id. Mil. 25; for adversus, v. infra.—That for which one is armed, with *in* or *ad*: unanimos armare in proelia fratres, Verg. A. 7, 335: armate viros ad pugnam, Vulg. Num. 31, 3.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To arm, equip, furnish*: temeritatem concitatae multitudinis auctoritate publicā armare, Cic. Mil. 1: cogitavit, quibus accusatorem rebus armaret, id. Clu. 67: te ad omnia summum ingenium armavit, Caecil. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7: Pompeium senatūs auctoritas, Caesarem militum armavit fiducia, Vell. 2, 49: ferae gentes non telis magis quam suo caelo, suo sidere armantur, Plin. Pan. 12, 3: sese eloquentiā, Cic. Inv. 1, 1: se imprudentiā alicujus, Nep. Dion, 8, 3: irā, Ov. M. 13, 544: eā cogitatione armamini, Vulg. 1 Pet. 4, 1: Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo, Hor. A. P. 79: nugis armatus, *armed with nonsense*, id. Ep. 1, 18, 16: armata dolis mens, Sil. 1, 183; cf. id. 11, 6; 15, 682.—**2.** *To excite, stir up, rouse, provoke*; constr. with *adversus, ad* or *in*: (Hannibal) regem armavit et exercuit adversus Romanos, Nep. Hann. 10, 1: aliquem ad omnia armare, Cic. Fam. 6, 7: Claudii sententia consules armabat in tribunos, Liv. 4, 6; so id. 3, 57: Quid vos in fata parentis Armat? Ov. M. 7, 347: mixtus dolor et pudor armat in hostes, Verg. A. 10, 398: in exitium rei publicae, Flor. 3, 12, 13; 4, 2, 1.—**II.** *To furnish with something needful*, esp. *with the munitions of war, to fit out, equip*: ea, quae sunt usui ad armandas naves, ex Hispaniā adportari jubet, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: muri propugnaculis armabantur, Liv. 30, 9: Claudius triremes quadriremesque

et undeviginti hominum milia armavit, Tac. A. 12, 56.—Hence, **armātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *armed, equipped, fitted with armor* (opp. inermis, togatus, q. v.); also *subst.*: **armātus**, i, *m.*, *an armed man, a soldier*, = miles. **A.** *Adj.* **1.** Lit.: armatos, si Latine loqui volumus, quos appellare vere possumus? opinor eos, qui scutis telisque parati ornatique sunt, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: cum animatus iero satis armatus sum, Att. ap. Non. p. 233, 18; p. 495, 23: armati pergemus, Vulg. Num. 32, 32; ib. Judith, 9, 6: ab draconis stirpe armatâ exortus, Att. ap. Non. p. 426, 2: armata manus, Lucr. 2, 629; so id. 2, 636; 2, 640; 5, 1297; cf. id. 5, 1292: saepe ipsa plebes armata a patribus secessit, Sall. C. 33, 4: contra injurias armatus ire, id. J. 31, 6: facibus armatus, Liv. 5, 7: armatus falce, Tib. 1, 4, 8: classes armatae, Verg. G. 1, 255: armatus cornu, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 128.—**2.** Meton.: armati anni, i. e. *years spent in war*, Sil. 11, 591.—Trop.: excitati, erecti, armati animis, *armed, furnished*, etc., Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 26.—In the *sup.* only twice, and referring to the *pos.* armatus in connection with it (*comp.* and *adv.* never used), Cic. Caecin. 21, 61 (v. the passage in its connection): tam tibi par sum quam multis armatissimis nudi aut leviter armati, Sen. Ben. 5, 4.—**B.** *Subst.*: gravidus armatis equus (sc. Trojanus), Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Trag. v. 97 Müll.): armatos educere, id. ap. Non. p. 355, 16: navem triremem armatis ornat, Nep. Dion, 9, 2: decem milia armatorum, id. Milt. 5, 1; so Vulg. Exod. 38, 25: armatis in litora expositis, Liv. 37, 28; 42, 51; 9, 24; Suet. Caes. 30.

†† **armon** or **armŏs** = armoracia in the language of Pontus, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 82.

† **armŏrăcĭa**, ae, *f.* (**armŏrăcĕa**, Col. 6, 17, 8; Pall. 4, 9, 5; 11, 11, 4: **armŏrăcium**, ii, *n.*, Col. 12, 9 *fin.*), = ἀρμορακία, *horseradish*: Cochlearia armoracia, Linn.; Col. 9, 4, 5; 20, 4, 12; cf. Dioscor. 2, 138.

Armŏrĭcae (later form **Arēmŏrĭcae**, Aus. Ep. 9, 35; id. Prof. 10, 15), ārum, *f.*, = Ἀρμορικαί [ar, Celt. and old Lat., = at, on, and mor, Celt., = mare], *some of the northern provinces of Gaul, Bretagne, with a part of Normandy*, Caes. B. G. 5, 53; 7, 75; Hirt. 8, 31; cf. Mann. Gall. 160.

Armŏsăta (**Arsamŏsăta**, Tac. A. 15, 10; Plin. l. l.), ae, *f.*, = Ἀρμόσατα Polyb., Ἀρσαμόσατα Ptol., *a fortress in Armenia*, Plin. 6, 9, 10, § 26.

† **armus**, i, *m.*, = ἁρμός [ἄρω; v. arma *init.*], pr., *a joining together*; *the shoulder where it is fitted to the shoulder-blade, the fore quarter* (opp. suffrago), and, with few exceptions, *of the shoulder of an animal*, while *umerus* designates that of men. **I.** Lit.: solus homo bipes: uni juguli, umeri; ceteris armi, Plin. 11, 43, 98, § 243: digiti (Hippomenae in leonem mutati) curvantur in ungues: Ex umeris armi fiunt, Ov. M. 10, 700.—So, elephantis, Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 233: leonis, id. 11, 39, 94, § 229: pantherae, id. 8, 17, 23, § 62 et saep.: leporis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 44; 2, 8, 89: equi, id. ib. 1, 6, 106: arietis, Vulg. Num. 6, 19; ib. Exod. 29, 27.—Of men: latos huic hasta per armos Acta, Verg. A. 11, 644; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. armita, p. 4 Müll.—And of the arms of men, Luc. 9, 831.—* **II.** In a more extended sense, *the whole side of an animal*: spumantis equi fodere calcaribus armos, Verg. A. 6, 881; cf. Hor. S. 1, 6, 106.

Armuzia regio, *a region in Caramania*, Plin. 6, 23, 27, § 107.

1. Arna, ae, *f.*, *a town in Umbria, a mile east of Perusia*, now *Civitella d'Arno*, Sil. 8, 458; Inscr. Orell. 91; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 483.—Hence, **Arnātes**, um, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Arna*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113; Inscr. Orell. 90 and 5005.

‡ **2. arna**, ae, *f.*, *a lamb*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll. (v. aries *init.*).

† **arnăcis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = ἀρνακίς, *a garment for maidens, a coat of sheepskin*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 543, 1.

Arnātes, um, v. Arna.

1. Arnē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἄρνη. **I.** *A town in Bœotia*, Stat. Th. 7, 331.—**II.** *A town in Thessaly, a colony of Bœotia*, now *Mataranga*, Plin. 4, 7, 14, § 28.

2. Arnē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἄρνη, *a woman who betrayed her country (the island Siphnos), and was changed into a jackdaw*, Ov. M. 7, 465.

Arniensis, e, v. Arnus.

arnion, ii, = ἄρνιον, v. arnoglossa.

Arnōbĭus, ii, *m.* **I.** *An African Church father in the time of Diocletian*, c. A.D. 295. His work, Adversus Gentes, is distinguished by strength and purity of diction; cf. Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 639, 2.—**II.** **Arnōbĭus** (junior), ii, *m.*, *a theological author*, c. A.D. 460, who wrote a Commentary on the Psalms; cf. Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 462, 1.

† **arnoglossa**, ae, *f.*, = ἀρνόγλωσσον, *a plant, sheep's-tongue* or *plantain*: Plantago major, Linn.; App. Herb. 1 (also called arnion; Isid., Orig. 17, 9, 50, calls it arnoglossos).

Arnus, i, *m.*, = Ἄρνος, *a river of Etruria*, now the *Arno*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50; Tac. A. 1, 79 al.; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 328.—Hence, **Arniensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to the Arnus*: tribus, *situated on the Arnus*, acc. to Liv. 6, 5, settled A.U.C. 396, most distant from Rome, as Saburana was the nearest: a Saburanâ usque ad Arniensem, Cic. Agr. 2, 29.

ăro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [cf. ἀρόω = to plough, to till; ἄροτρον = aratrum; ἄροτος, ἄρουρα = arvum, = Welsh ar; ἀροτήρ = arator; armentum; Goth. arjan = to plough; O. H. Germ. aran = to ear], *to plough, to till*. **I. A.** Lit. **a.** *Absol.*: arare mavelim quam sic amare, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 21: in fundo Fodere aut arare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 17: si quidem L. Quinctio Cincinnato aranti nuntiatum est etc., Cic. Sen. 16, 56: bene et tempestive arare, Cato, R. R. 61, 1; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 174: bos est enectus arando, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 87: die septimo cessabis arare et metere, Vulg. Exod. 34, 21; ib. Luc. 17, 7; ib. 1 Cor. 9, 10.—**b.** With *acc.*: arare terram, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 16; Ov. F. 1, 703; cf. Col. 2, 4; Pall. 2, 3, 2: ager non semel aratus, sed novatus et iteratus, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131: cum terra araretur et sulcus altius esset impressus, id. Div. 2, 23, 50: vallem arari, Vulg. Deut. 21, 4: campum arare, Ov. Tr. 3, 328: olivetum, Col. 5, 9: Capuam, Verg. G. 2, 244: Campaniam, Prop. 4, 4, 5 et saep.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of a ship, *to plough*: aequor, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 76; so id. Am. 2, 10, 33 Heins.; Verg. A. 2, 780; 3, 495: aquas, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 36 (cf.: sulcare aquas, id. M. 4, 707).—**2.** Of age, *to draw furrows over the body*, i. e. *to wrinkle*: jam venient rugae, quae tibi corpus arent, Ov. A. A. 2, 118.—**3.** In mal. part.: fundum alienum, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 24; so id. Truc. 1, 2, 48 al.—**4.** Prov.: arare litus, for *to bestow useless labor*: non profecturis litora bobus aras, Ov. H. 5, 116; so id. Tr. 5, 4, 48; cf. Juv. 7, 49.—**II.** In a more extended sense. **A.** *To cultivate land*, and *absol. to pursue agriculture, to live by husbandry* (cf. agricola and arator): quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, virtuti omnia parent, i. e. in agriculturâ, navigatione, etc., omnia ex virtute animi pendent, Sall. C. 2, 7 Corte: arat Falerni mille fundi jugera, Hor. Epod. 4, 13: cives Romani, qui arant in Siciliâ, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 5.—**B.** *To gain by agriculture, to acquire by tillage*: decem medimna ex jugero arare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47 (where, Zumpt, from conjecture, has received *exarare* into the text; so B. and K.).

† **ărōma**, ătis, *n.* (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* aromatibus, also aromatis, App. Flor. 4, 19; v. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 291), = ἄρωμα, *a spice*; in *sing.*, Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7; Prud. στεφ. 8, 72; id. Apoth. 826; in *plur.*, *spices* (so only in Vulg.), Col. 12, 20, 2; Vulg. Gen. 37, 25; ib. Exod. 25, 6; ib. Marc. 16, 1; ib. Joan. 19, 40 et saepe.

ărōmătārĭus, ii, *m.* [aroma], *a dealer in spices*, Inscr. Orell. 114 and 4064.

† **ărōmătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀρωματικός, *composed of spice, aromatic, fragrant*, Spart. Had. 19; Sedul. 5, 324.

† **ărōmătītes**, ae, *m.*, = ἀρωματίτης. **I.** *A precious stone of the smell and color of myrrh, a kind of amber*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 145.—**II.** Aromatites vinum, *aromatic wine*, Plin. 14, 13, 15, § 92; 14, 16, 19, § 107.

* **ărōmătīzo**, āre, *v. n.*, = ἀρωματίζω, *to smell of spices*: aromatizans odorem dedi, Vulg. Eccli. 24, 20.

Ărōnēus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to the high-priest Aaron*, Paul. Nol. 22, 27.

†† **ăros**, i, *f.*, also **ăron** or **ărum**, i, *n.*, = ἄρον, *wake-robin*: Arum dracunculus Linn.: quod aron vocant, Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 96; and id. 24, 16, 91, § 142.

Arpi, ōrum, *m.*, *a city in Apulia*, earlier called Argyripa (q. v.), now *Arpa*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 104; cf. Mann. Ital. II. 82 sq.—Hence, **II.** Derivv.: **A. Arpīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *from Arpi*: Dasius Altinius Arpinus, Liv. 24, 45; **Arpini**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Arpi*, id. 24, 47.—**B. Arpānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Arpi*, Front. Col.; **Arpāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Arpi*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 103.

Arpīnum, i, *n.*, *a town in Latium, the birthplace of Cicero and Marius*, now *Arpino*, Cic. Att. 2, 8; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 676.—Hence, **II.** Derivv.: **A. Arpīnas**, ātis (*nom.* Arpinatis, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 629 P.; cf. Ardeatis), *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Arpinum*: fundus, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 8: aquae, id. Att. 1, 16: iter, id. ib. 16, 13.—*Subst.*: **Arpīnātes**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Arpinum*, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 21; so id. Att. 4, 7; 15, 15; so also Inscr. Orell. 571 (cf. Cic. Fam. 13, 11); Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63: Arpinas (per antonomasiam) for *Cicero*, Symm. Carm. Ep. 1, 1; and for *Marius*, the countryman of Cicero (cf. Arpinum), Sid. Carm. 9, 259.—**B. Arpīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Arpinum*: chartae, i. e. *Cicero's*, Mart. 10, 19.

Arpīnus, a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Of* or *from Arpi*, v. Arpi.—**2.** *Of Arpinum*, v. Arpinum, II. B.

arquātus, a, um, *adj.* [arquus = arcus = rainbow; v. arcus *init.*]: morbus, *the jaundice* (a disease in which the skin turns to the yellow color of the rainbow), Cels. 3, 24.—Hence, *subst.*: **arquātus**, i, *m.*, *one that has the jaundice*, Non. p. 425, 3: Lurida praeterea fiunt, quaecumque tuentur Arquati, Lucr. 4, 332 sq.; Varr. ap. Non. p. 35, 16; Col. 7, 5, 18; and Plin. 20, 11, 44, § 115.

Arquĭtĕnens, entis, *adj.*, v. Arcitenens.

‡ **arquĭtes** = sagittarii, *bowmen, archers*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll. [arquus = arcus].

arquus, us, *m.*, v. arcus.

arra, arrabo, arralis, v. arrha, arrhabo, arrhalis.

arrectārĭus (**adr-**), a, um, *adj.* [arrectus], *in an erect position, erect, perpendicular*; hence, arrectaria, *the upright posts of a wall* (opp. transversarii, cross-beams), only Vitr. 2, 8, and 7, 3.

arrectus (**adr-**), *P. a.*, from arrigo.

† **arrĕnĭcum** (**arrh-**, **arsĕn-**), i, *n.*, = ἀρσενικόν (ἀρρενικόν), *arsenic, orpiment*: vitia cum chartâ et arrhenico sanant, Plin. 28, 15, 60, § 214; 34, 18, 56, § 178 (Vitr. 7, 7, 7 *fin.* uses for it auripigmentum).

ar-rēpo (better, **adr-**), repsi, reptum, 3, *v. n.*, *to creep* or *move slowly to* or *toward* something, *to steal softly to*, lit. and trop.; constr. with *ad*; post-Aug. with *dat.* **I.** Lit.: mus aut lacerta ad columbaria, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 3; so Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 98: rubetae adrepentes foribus, id. 11, 18, 19, § 62; * Val. Max. 6, 8 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: sensim atque moderate ad amicitiam adrepserat, * Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68: leniter in spem Adrepe officiosus, * Hor. S. 2, 5, 48: qui animis mulierculărum adrepit, Tac. A. 3, 50: occultis libellis saevitiae principis adrepit, id. ib. 1, 74.

arreptĭcĭus (**adr-**) or **-tīus** (**adr-**), a, um, *adj.* [arreptus], *seized* in mind, *inspired* (in eccl. Lat.). **I.** In bon. part.: ut sis dux in domo Domini super omnem virum arreptitium et prophetantem, Vulg. Jer. 29, 26.—**II.** In mal. part., *raving, delirious*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 4 al.

(**arrepto**, āre, a false read. in Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 109, instead of obreptantibus, v. Sillig ad h. l.)

arreptus (**adr-**), a, um, *P. a.*, from arripio.

Arrētium, ii, v. Aretium.

† **arrha**, ae, *f.*, and **arrhăbo** (also without aspiration **arra** and **arrăbo**), ōnis, *m.* (the latter form ante-class.; cf. Gell. 17, 2, 21; in Cic. the word is never used), = ἀρραβών [from the Heb. עֵרָבוֹן from עָרַב, to give security], *the money given to ratify a contract, earnest-money, purchase-money, a pledge, an earnest* (*arrha* is a part of the purchase-money, while *pignus* is a pledge to be restored when the contract, for security of which it is given, has been performed, Isid. Orig. 5, 25). **I.** Lit.: arraboni has dedit quadraginta minas, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 115; id. Rud. prol. 46; id. Poen. 5, 6, 22: Ea relicta huic arrabonist pro illo argento, * Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 42: tantus arrabo, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 20 (i. e. sexcentos obsides, Gell.): dederis mihi arrabonem, Vulg. Gen. 38, 17: pro arrabone dari, ib. ib. 38, 18. — Jestingly shortened into rabo: rabonem habeto, mecum ut hanc noctem sies, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 20 sq. — **II.** Trop.: arrabo amoris, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 11; Dig. 18, 1, 35; Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 28; and so ironically: mortis arra, *money given to physicians*, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 21.

arrhăbo, ōnis, v. arrha.

* **arrhālis** (**arrāl-**), e, *adj.* [arrha], *of a pledge*: pactum, Diocl. Cod. 4, 49, 3.

arrhĕnĭcum, i, v. arrenicum.

† **arrhĕnŏgŏnon**, i, *n.*, = ἀρρενόγονον, *a species of the plant* satyrion, Plin. 26, 10, 63, § 99.

† **arrhētos**, i, *m.*, = ἄρρητος (unutterable), *one of the Æons of Valentinus*, Tert. adv. Val. 35.

Arrĭa, ae, *f.*, *the wife of Pætus, distinguished for her magnanimity*, Mart. 1, 14; Plin. Ep. 3, 16; Tac. A. 16, 34.

ar-rīdĕo (**adr-**, Lachm., B. and K., Halm, K. and H.; **arr-**, Fleck., Merk., Weissenb.), rīsi, rīsum, 2, *v. n.*, *to laugh at* or *with, to smile at* or *upon*, especially approvingly. **I.** Lit., constr. *absol.* or with *dat.*, more rarely with *acc.*; also *pass.* — (α) *Absol.*: si non arriderent, dentis ut restringerent, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 26: oportet lenam probam arridere Quisquis veniat, blandeque alloqui, id. Truc. 2, 1, 14: cum quidam familiaris (Dionysii) jocans dixisset: huic (juveni) quidem certe vitam tuam committis, adrisissetque adulescens, utrumque jussit interfici, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 60: Hic cum adrisisset ipse Crassus, id. de Or. 2, 56, 229; id. Rep. 6, 12 *fin.*; Tac. Or. 42 *fin.*: Cum risi, arrides, Ov. M. 3, 459: Cum adrisissent, discessimus, Tac. Or. 42; so * Vulg. Dan. 14, 6. — (β) With *dat.*: Tum mi aedes quoque arridebant, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 55: si dentibus adrident, Hor. A. P. 101: nulli laedere os, arridere omnibus, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 10; id. Eun. 2, 2, 19: vix notis familiariter arridere, Liv. 41, 20. — (γ) With *acc.*: video quid adriseris, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 79: Cn. Flavius id adrisit, *laughed at this*, Piso ap. Gell. 6, 9 *fin.*: vos nunc alloquitur, vos nunc adridet ocellis, Val. Cato Dir. 108. — (δ) *Pass.*: si adriderentur, esset id ipsum Atticorum, Cic. Opt. Gen. 4, 11 (B. and K., *riderentur*). — **II.** Trop. **A.** Subject., *to be favorable, kindly disposed to one*: cum tempestas adridet, Lucr. 2, 32: et quandoque mihi Fortunae adriserit hora, Petr. 133, 3, 12. — **B.** Object. (i. e. in reference to the effect produced), *to be pleasing to, to please*: inhibere illud tuum, quod valde mihi adriserat, vehementer displicet, Cic. Att. 13, 21: quibus haec adridere velim, Hor. S. 1, 10, 89.

ar-rĭgo (**adr-**, Dietsch, Halm; **arr-**, Fleck., Rib., Weissenb.), rexi, rectum, 3, *v. a.* [rego], *to set up, raise, erect* (not used by Cic., but for it he employs erigere). **I.** Lit.: leo comas arrexit, Verg. A. 10, 726; so id. ib. 4, 280: auris, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 6; so Ter. And. 5, 4, 30; Ov. M. 15, 516; Verg. A. 2, 303 (translatio a pecudibus, Don. ad Ter. l. c.; cf. opp. demittere aures, Hor. C. 2, 13, 35): linguam, Mart. 11, 62, 10: tollit se arrectum quadrupes, Verg. A. 10, 892; so id. ib. 5, 426; 2, 206 et saep. — **II.** Trop., *to encourage, animate, rouse, excite*: eos non paulum oratione suā Marius adrexerat, Sall. J. 84, 4: cum spes arrectae juvenum, *when hope was aroused*, Verg. G. 3, 105: arrectae stimulis haud mollibus irae, id. A. 11, 452: Etruria atque omnes reliquiae belli adrectae, *are in commotion, are roused*, Sall. H. 1, 19, p. 220 Gerl.: adrectā omni civitate, *excited with wonder*, Tac. A. 3, 11. — Esp. freq. arrigere aliquem or animos, *to incite, rouse the mind* or *courage to* something, *to direct to* something (sometimes with ad aliquam rem): vetus certamen animos adrexit, Sall. C. 39, 3 Kritz: sic animis eorum adrectis, id. J. 68, 4; 86, 1 al.; Liv. 45, 30: arrexere animos Itali, Verg. A. 12, 251: his animum arrecti dictis, id. ib. 1, 579: arrecti ad bellandum animi sunt, Liv. 8, 37 (cf. erigo). — Hence, **arrectus** (**adr-**), a, um, *P. a.*, *set upright*; hence, *steep, precipitous* (rare): pleraque Alpium ab Italiā sicut breviora, ita arrectiora sunt, Liv. 21, 35 *fin.*: saxa arrectiora, Sol. c. 14.

‡ **arrilātor**, v. arilator.

ar-rĭpĭo (**adr-**, B. and K.; **arr-**, Lachm., Ritschl, Fleck., Merk., Rib., K. and H., Weissenb., Halm), rĭpŭi, reptum, 3, *v. a.* [rapio], *to seize, snatch, lay hold of, draw* a person or thing *to* one's self (esp. with haste). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: ut eum eriperet, manum arripuit mordicus: Vix foras me abripui atque effugi, Plaut. Curc. 5, 1, 7; cf. the first of the words following, formed by Plaut. after the manner of Aristophanes: Quodsemelarripides Numquampostreddonides, Pers. 4, 6, 23 Ritschl: gladium, id. Capt. 4, 4, 7; Vulg. Gen. 22, 10: pugionem, ib. Num. 25, 7: securim, ib. Jud. 9, 48: arma, Liv. 35, 36: cultrum, id. 3, 48: telum, vestimenta, Nep. Alcib. 10, 5: arcus Arripit, Ov. M. 5, 64: ensem, id. ib. 13, 386: saxum, Curt. 6, 9: pileum vel galerum, Suet. Ner. 26: scutum e strage, Tac. A. 3, 23: sagittam et scutum, Vulg. Jer. 6, 23: clipeum, ib. Isa. 21, 5: aliquem barbā, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 64: manu, Liv. 6, 8: aliquam comā, Ov. M. 6, 552: caput capillo, Suet. Galb. 20: manum alicujus, Auct. B. G. 8, 23; Hor. S. 1, 9, 4. — **B.** Trop., *to take to* one's self, *procure, appropriate, seize*: Arripe opem auxiliumque ad hanc rem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 65: vox et gestus subito sumi et aliunde adripi non potest, Cic. Or. 1, 59, 252: cognomen sibi ex Aeliorum imaginibus adripuit, id. Sest. 32: non debes adripere maledictum ex trivio aut ex scurrarum aliquo convicio, id. Mur. 6: libenter adripere facultatem laedendi, id. Fl. 8, 19: aliquid ad reprehendendum, id. N. D. 2, 65, 162: impedimentum pro occasione arripere, Liv. 3, 35 al. — **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *to seize, lay hold of, take possession of, secure*: Sublimem medium arriperem, et capite pronum in terram statuerem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18: simul arripit ipsum Pendentem, Verg. A. 9, 561: medium arripit Servium, Liv. 1, 48: quando arripuerit te spiritus Domini malus, Vulg. 1 Reg. 16, 16; so ib. Luc. 8, 29: Existit sacer ignis et urit corpore serpens, Quamcumque arripuit partim, Lucr. 6, 661: quemcumque patrem familias adripuissetis ex aliquo circulo, *you might have taken*, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 159: nisi forte eum (dolorem) dicis, qui simul atque adripuit, interficit, id. Fin. 2, 28, 93: vitulum, Vulg. Deut. 9, 21: leones, ib. Dan. 6, 24: navem, ib. Act. 27, 15: arrepto repente equo, Liv. 6, 8: cohortes arreptas in urbem inducit, id. 34, 20. — Trop., of the mind, *to seize upon with eagerness* or *haste, to learn quickly* or *with avidity*: pueri celeriter res innumerabiles adripiunt, Cic. Sen. 21, 78: quas (sc. Graecas litteras) quidem sic avide adripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, id. ib. 8, 26; cf. id. Mur. 30: Quarum studium etsi senior arripuerat, Nep. Cato, 3, 2: quaerit Socrates unde animum adripuerimus, si nullus fuerit in mundo, Cic. N. D. 3, 11, 26: quod animus adriperet aut exciperet extrinsecus ex divinitate, id. Div. 2, 11, 26. — **B.** As a judicial t. t., *to bring* or *summon before a tribunal, to complain of, accuse* (cf. rapio; esp. freq. of those who are complained of after leaving their office): eum te adripuisse, a quo non sis rogatus, Cic. Planc. 22, 54: ad quaestionem ipse adreptus est, id. Clu. 33: tribunus plebis consules abeuntes magistratu arripuit, Liv. 2, 54: arreptus a P. Numitorio Sp. Oppius, id. 3, 58: arreptus a viatore, id. 6, 16: quaestor ejus in praejudicium aliquot criminibus arreptus est, Suet. Caes. 23: inter Sejani conscios arreptus, id. Vit. 2. — Hence, **C.** In Horace, *to attack with ridicule* or *reproach, to ridicule, satirize*: Primores populi arripuit populumque tributim, Sat. 2, 1, 69: luxuriam et Nomentanum arripe mecum, id. 2, 3, 224.

* **arrīsĭo** (**adr-**), ōnis, *f.* [arrideo], *a smiling upon with approbation*: alicujus adrisio, Auct. ad Her. 1, 6, 10.

* **arrīsor** (**adr-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who smiles on another, a flatterer, fawner*: stultorum divitum arrosor, et (quod sequitur) adrisor, et, quod duobus his adjunctum est, derisor, Sen. Ep. 27.

ar-rōdo (**adr-**, Kayser, Jan), rōsi, rōsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to gnaw* or *nibble at, to gnaw* (cf.: aduro, accendo, accīdo, adedo al.). **I.** Lit.: spartum, quod asellus adrodit, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 137: mures adrosis clipeis, etc., id. 8, 57, 82, § 221: semina adrosa, id. 11, 30, 36, § 109: sues spirantes a muribus adrosas, id. 11, 37, 85, § 213. — **II.** Trop.: ut illa ex vepreculis extracta nitedula rem publicam conaretur adrodere, * Cic. Sest. 33, 72: ecclesiasticas caulas, Sid. Ep. 7, 6.

arrŏgans (**adr-**), antis, *P. a.*, from arrogo.

arrŏganter (**adr-**), *adv.*, v. arrogo, *P. a. fin.*

arrŏgantia (**adr-**), ae, *f.* [arrogans]. **I. A.** *An assuming, presumption, arrogance, conceitedness* (syn.: superbia, insolentia, fastus): cum omnis adrogantia odiosa est, tum illa ingenii atque eloquentiae multo molestissima, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 11 *fin.*: P. Crassus sine adrogantiā gravis esse videbatur et sine segnitiā verecundus, id. Brut. 81, 282: illud γνῶθι σεαυτόν noli putare ad adrogantiam minuendam solum esse dictum, id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 6, 7 et saep.: Pallas tristi adrogantiā taedium sui moverat, Tac. A. 13, 2: adrogantiā depravatus, Vulg. Deut. 18, 20: adrogantia tua decepit te, ib. Jer. 49, 16. — **B.** *The proud, lordly bearing arising from a consciousness of real or supposed superiority, pride, haughtiness* (cf. arrogans): hujus adrogantiam pertinacia aequabat, Liv. 5, 8, 11: avaritia et adrogantia praecipua validiorum vitia, Tac. H. 1, 51: tristitiam et adrogantiam et avaritiam exuerat: nec illi, quod est rarissimum, aut facilitas auctoritatem aut severitas amorem deminuit, id. Agr. 9: cum magnitudinem et gravitatem summae fortunae retineret, invidiam et adrogantiam effugerat, id. A. 2, 72; id. Agr. 42: adrogantia ejus, Vulg. Isa. 16, 6; ib. Jer. 48, 29. — * **II.** *A pertinacity in one's demands, obstinacy*: cessurosque se potius adrogantiae Antipatri quam etc., Liv. 37, 56 *fin.*

arrŏgātĭo (**adr-**), ōnis, *f.* [arrogo], *a taking to* one's self; hence, as jurid. t. t., *the full adoption, in the* comitia curiata *in the presence of the* pontifices, *later of the emperor himself, of a* homo sui juris *in the place of a child* (cf. s. v. adoptio and the authors there cited): adrogatio dicta, quia genus hoc in alienam familiam transitus per populi rogationem fit, Gell. 5, 19, 8: adrogatio dicitur, quia et is, qui adoptat rogatur, id est interrogatur, an velit eum, quem adoptaturus sit, justum sibi filium esse, et is qui adoptatur, rogatur, an id fieri patiatur? Dig. 1, 7, 2: Claudius Tiberius Nero in Augusti liberos e privigno redactus adrogatione, Aur. Vict. Caes. 2.

arrŏgātor (**adr-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *he that adopts* one in the place of a child (cf. arrogatio). Dig. 1, 7, 2; 1, 7, 19; 1, 7, 22; 1, 7, 40.

ar-rŏgo (**adr-**, Fleck., B. and K., Dietsch, Halm, Weissenb.; **arr-**, Holder, Dinter; Keller uses both forms), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** Jurid. and polit. t. t. **A.** *To ask* or *inquire of one, to question*: Venus haec volo adroget te, * Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 45; cf. Dig. 1, 7, 2. — * **B.** Alicui, t. t., *to add one officer to another, to associate with, place by the side of*: cui consuli dictatorem adrogari haud satis decorum visum est patribus, Liv. 7, 25, 11. — **C.** *To take a* homo sui juris *in the place of a child, to adopt* (v. arrogatio), Gell. 5, 19, 4; cf. Dig. 1, 7, 1; 1, 7, 2; 1, 7, 22 al. — Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** *To appropriate* that which does not belong to one, *to claim as one's own, to arrogate to one's self, to assume*: quamquam mihi non sumo tantum, judices, neque adrogo, ut, etc., Cic. Planc. 1: non enim mihi tantum derogo, tametsi nihil adrogo, ut, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 32: sapientiam sibi adrogare, id. Brut. 85, 292: ego tantum tibi tribuo,

quantum mihi fortasse arrogo, id Fam 4, 1 *fin* Quod ex aliena virtute sibi adrogant, id mihi ex mea non concedunt, Sall J 85, 25 Nihil adrogabo mihi nobilitatis aut modestiae, Tac. H 1, 30 Nec sibi cenarum quivis temere arroget artem, Hor S 2, 4, 35 — **B.** Poet alicui aliquid, *to adjudge something to another as his own, to confer upon* or *procure for* (opp abrogare) Scire velim, chartis pretium quotus adroget annus, Hor Ep 2, 1 35 decus arrogavit, id C 4, 14, 40 nihil non arroget armis, *adjudge every thing to arms, think every thing must yield to,* id. A P 121 — Hence, **arrŏgans (adr-)**, antis, *P a*, acc to II A, *appropriating* something not one's own, hence, *assuming, arrogant* (syn superbus, insolens, ferox) **A.** Lit si essent adrogantes, non possem ferre fastidium, Cic Phil 10, 9 Induciomarus iste minax atque adrogans, id Font 12, id Verr 2, 1, 60 ne arrogans in praeripiendo populi beneficio videretur, Caes B C 3, 1 pigritia adrogantior, Quint 12, 3, 12 adrogantissima persuasio, id. Decl 8, 9 — **B.** As a consequence of assumption, *haughty, proud, overbearing, insolent* (cf. arrogantia, I B) proponit inania mihi nobilitatis, hoc est hominum adrogantium nomina, Cic Verr 1, 6 de se persuasio, Quint 2, 4, 16 crudelitas adrogans, Cic Fam 5, 4, 2 dictum, id. Sull 8, 25 consilium, id de Or 2, 39, 165 moderatio, Tac. A 1, 3 adversus superiores tristi adulatione, adrogans minoribus inter pares difficilis, id ib 11, 21 omnem adrogantem humilia, Vulg Job, 40, 6 abominatio Domino est omnis adrogans, ib Prov 16, 5 beatos dicimus adrogantes, ib Mal 3, 15 — *Adv* **arrŏganter (adr-)**, *with assumption, arrogantly, haughtily, proudly, insolently* aliquid dicere, Cic de Or 2, 83, 339, id Off 1, 1, 2, Quint 4, 2, 86 scribere, Cic. Att 6, 1 aliquid praejudicare, id ad Brut. 1, 4 petere, id Lig 10, 30 adsentire, id Inv 2, 3, 10 facere, Caes. B G 1, 40 adversarios sustinere, D Brutus ap Cic Fam 11, 13, 4 ingredi, *Vulg Soph 1, 9 consulere in dedi tos, Tac Agr 16 — *Comp* multo adrogantius factum, Suet. Caes 79 insolentius et adrogantius uti gloria artis, Plin 36, 10, 36, § 71 adrogantius et elatius praefari, Gell 9, 15 — *Sup*, Oros 7, 25, 7, 35

ar-rōro (adr-), are, *v n*, *to moisten, bedew* herbam vino, Marc Emp 34

* **arrōsor (adr-)**, oris, *m* [arrodo] *one who gnaws at* or *consumes* a thing, *a nibbler, consumer* stultorum divitum, Sen Ep 27

arrōsus (adr-), a, um, *Part* of arrodo

ar-rŏtans (adr-), antis, *adj* [qs *Part* of arroto, are, rota] *in a winding, circular motion, turning,* trop *wavering* arrotanti tactu, Sid. Ep 6, 1

Arrŏtrĕbae, arum, *f*, *a promontory in* Hispania, Plin 4, 20, 34, § 111.

Arrŭbĭum, ii, *n*, *a town on the Danubius in* Scythia Minor, Tab Peut Itin.

arrūgĭa, ae, *f* [akin to runco runcina, ὀρύσσω ὀρύξω, to dig, cf Corssen, Aus spr I p 543, v corrugus] *a shaft and pit in a gold mine,* Plin 33, 4, 21, § 70

Arruns, untis, *m*, v Aruns

Arruntĭus, ii, *m*, *a Roman* nomen **I.** L. Arruntius, *consul* A.U C 759, Tac A 1, 13, 3, 11, 6, 5, prob the same as the historian L. Arruntius, who composed a work on the Punic Wars, Sen Ep 114, 17 sqq — **II.** Arruntius, *a celebrated artist under Claudius Cæsar,* Plin 29, 1, 5, § 7 — **III.** Arruntius Stella, *a poet,* Stat S 1, 2, Mart 6, 21 — **IV.** Arruntius Caelius *a Lat in grammarian,* Diom I p 307 P, Prisc III p 607 P

arrŭo, ĕre, v adruo

ars, artis, *f* [v arma], *skill in joining something, combining, working it,* etc, with the advancement of Roman culture, carried entirely beyond the sphere of the common pursuits of life, into that of artistic and scientific action, just as, on the other hand, in mental cultivation skill is applied to morals, designating character, manner of thinking, so far as it is made known by external actions (syn doctrina, sollertia calliditas, prudentia, virtus, industria, ratio, via, dolus) **I.** *Skill in producing any material form, handicraft, trade, occupation, employment* (τέχνη) **A.** Lit Zeno censet artis proprium esse creare et gignere, Cic N D 2, 22, 57 quarum (artium) omne opus est in faciendo atque agendo, id. Ac 2 7, 22, id Off 2, 3, 12 sq — **B.** Transf **1.** With the idea extended, *any physical* or *mental activity, so far as it is practically exhibited, a profession, art* (*music, poetry, medicine,* etc), acc to Roman notions, the arts were either liberales or ingenuae artes, arts of freemen, the liberal arts, or artes illiberales or sordidae, the arts, employments, of slaves or the lower classes **a.** In gen Eleus Hippias gloriatus est nihil esse ulla in arte rerum omnium, quod ipse nesciret nec solum has artes, quibus liberales doctrinae atque ingenuae continerentur, geometriam, musicam, litterarum cognitionem et poetarum, atque illa, quae de naturis rerum, quae de hominum moribus, quae de rebus publicis dicerentur, sed anulum, quem haberet, pallium, quo amictus, soccos, quibus indutus esset, se sua manu confecisse, Cic de Or 3, 32, 127 Jam de artificiis et quaestibus, qui liberales habendi, qui sordidi sint, haec fere accepimus Primum improbantur ii quaestus, qui in odia hominum incurrunt, ut portitorum, ut feneratorum Illiberales autem et sordidi quaestus mercenariorum omniumque, quorum operae, non artes emuntur est enim in illis ipsa merces auctoramentum servitutis Opificesque omnes in sordida arte versantur Quibus autem artibus aut prudentia major inest aut non mediocris utilitas quaeritur, ut medicina, ut architectura, ut doctrina rerum honestarum, hae sunt iis, quorum ordini conveniunt, honestae, Cic Off 1, 42, 150 sq, cf id Fam 4, 3 artes elegantes, id Fin 3, 2, 4 laudatae, id de Or 1, 3, 9 bonae, Ov Tr 3, 7, 32 optimae, Cic Fin 2, 34, 111 magnae, id Or 1, 4 maximae, id. de Or 1, 2, 6 gravissimae id Fin 2, 34, 112 leviores artes, id Brut 1, 3 mediocres, id de Or 1, 2, 6 omnis artifex omnis artis, Vulg Apoc 18, 22 artifices omnium artium, ib 1 Par. 22, 15 — **b.** Esp, of a single art, and, (α) With an *adj* designating it ars gymnastica, *gymnastics,* Plaut Most 1, 2, 73 ars duellica, *the art of war,* id Ep 3, 4, 14 ars imperatoria, *generalship,* Quint 2, 17, 34 (artes) militares et imperatoriae, Liv 25, 9, 12: artes civiles, *politics,* Tac Agr 29 artes urbanae, i e *jurisprudence and eloquence,* Liv 9, 42· ars grammatica, *grammar,* Plin 7, 39, 40, § 128 rhetorica, Quint 2, 17, 4 musica, *poetry,* Ter Hec prol 23 musica, *music,* Plin 2, 25, 23, § 93 medicae artes, *the healing art, medicine,* Ov H 5, 145, so, ars Apollinea, id Tr 3, 3, 10 magica, Verg A 4, 493, and Vulg Sap 17, 7, so, maleficis artibus inserviebat, *he used witchcraft,* ib 2 Par 33, 6 al — (β) With a *gen* designating it ars disserendi, *dialectics,* Cic. de Or 2, 38, 157 ars dicendi, *the art of speaking,* id ib 1, 23, 107, and Quint 2, 17, 17, so, ars eloquentiae, id 2, 11, 4 ars medendi, Ov A A 2, 735 ars medentium, Stat S 5, 1, 158 medicorum ars, Vulg 1 Par 16, 12· pigmentariorum ars, *the art of unguents,* ib 2 Par 16, 4 ars armorum, *the art of war,* Quint 2, 17, 33 ars pugnae, Vulg Judith, 5, 27, so in *plur* belli artes, Liv 25, 40, 5 ars gubernandi, *navigation,* Cic Div 1, 14, 24, Quint. 2, 17, 33, so, ars gubernatoris, Cic Fin 1, 13, 42 — Sometimes the kind of art may be distinguished by the connection, so that ars is used *absol* of a particular art instruere Atriden num potes arte meā? i e arte sagittandi, Ov H 16, 364 tunc ego sim Inachio notior arte Lino, i e arte canendi, Prop 3, 4, 8 fert ingens a puppe Notus nunc arte (sc. navigandi) relicta Ingemit, Stat Th 3, 29, so Luc 7, 126, Sil 4 715 imus ad insignes Urbis ab arte (sc rhetorica) viros, Ov Tr 4, 10, 16 ejusdem erat artis, i e artis scaenofactoriae, Vulg Act 18, 3 — **2.** *Science, knowledge* quis ignorat, ii, qui mathematici vocantur, quantā in obscuritate rerum et quam recondita in arte et multiplici subtilique versentur, Cic. de Or 1, 3, 10 nam si ars ita definitur, ex rebus penitus perspectis planeque cognitis atque ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctis, scientiaque comprehensis, non mihi videtur ars oratoris esse ulla, id ib 1, 23, 108 nihil est quod ad artem redigi possit nisi ille prius qui illa tenet quorum artem instituere vult, habeat illam scientiam (sc dialecticam), ut ex iis rebus, quarum ars nondum sit, artem efficere possit, id ib 1, 41, 186 ars juris civilis id ib 1, 42, 190 (Antiochus) negabat ullam esse artem, quae ipsa a se proficisceretur Etenim semper illud extra est, quod arte comprehenditur Est enim perspicuum nullam artem ipsam in se versari, sed esse aliud artem ipsam, aliud, quod propositum sit arti id. Fin. 5, 6, 16, id. ad Q Fr 1, 1, 9, id Cael 30, 72, id Or 1, 4 vir bonus optimisque artibus eruditus, Nep Att 12, 4 ingenium docile, come, aptum ad artes optimas, id Dion, 1, 2 al — **C.** **1.** *The theory of any art* or *science* ars est praeceptio, quae dat certam viam rationemque faciendi aliquid, Auct ad Her 1, 1, Asper, p 1725 P non omnia, quaecumque loquimur, mihi videntur ad artem et ad praecepta esse revocanda, *not every thing is to be traced back to theory and rules,* Cic de Or 2, 11, 44 res mihi videtur esse facultate (*in practice*) praeclara, arte (*in theory*) mediocris, ars enim earum rerum est, quae sciuntur oratoris autem omnis actio opinionibus, non scientia continetur, id ib 2, 7, 30, id Ac 2, 7, 22. — In later Lat ars is used, **a.** *Absol* for *grammatical analysis, grammar* curru non, ut quidam putant, pro currui posuit, nec est apocope sed ratio artis antiquae, etc., Serv ad Verg A 1, 156, 1, 95 et hoc est artis ut (vulgus) masculino utamur quia omnia Latina nomina in *us* exeuntia, si neutra fuerint, tertiae sunt declinationis, etc, id ad eund ib 1, 149 secundum artem dicamus honor, arbor, lepor plerumque poetae r in s mutant, id ad eund ib 1, 153 al — Hence also **b.** As a title of books in which such theories are discussed, for *rhetorical* and, at a later period, for *grammatical treatises* (α) *Rhetorical* quam multa non solum praecepta in artibus, sed etiam exempla in orationibus bene dicendi reliquerunt! Cic. Fin 4, 3, 5 ipsae rhetorum artes, quae sunt totae forenses atque populares, id ib 3, 1, 4 neque eo dico, quod ejus (Hermagorae) ars mihi mendosissime scripta videatur, nam satis in ea videtur ex antiquis artibus (*from the ancient works on rhetoric*) ingeniose et diligenter electas res collocasse id Inv 1, 6 *fin* illi verbis et artibus aluerunt naturae principia, hi autem instituti et legibus, id Rep 3, 4, 7 artem scindens Theodori, Juv 7, 177 — (β) *Grammar* in artibus legimus superlativum gradum non nisi genitivo plurali jungi, Serv ad Verg A 1, 96 ut in artibus lectum est, id id eund ib 1, 535 — So Ars, as the title of the later Lat grammars *Donati Ars Grammatica, Cledonii Ars, Marii Victorini Ars,* etc, v the grammarians in Gothofred, Putsch, Lindem, Keil — **2.** *The knowledge, art, skill, workmanship, employed in effecting* or *working upon an object* (Fr *adresse*) majore quâdam opus est vel arte vel diligentia, Cic Ac 2, 14 *fin* et tripodas septem pondere et arte pares, Ov H 3 32 qui canit arte, canat, qui bibit arte bibat, id A A 2, 506 arte laboratae vestes, Verg A 1, 639 plausus tunc arte carebat, *was void of art, was natural unaffected,* Ov A A 1, 113 — **3.** (Concr) *The object artistically formed a work of art* clipeum efferri jussit Didyma onis artis, Verg A 5, 359 divite me scilicet artium, Quas aut Parrhasius protulit aut Scopas, Hor C 4 8, 5, id Ep 1, 6 17 — **4.** Artes (personified) *the Muses* artium chorus, Phaedr 3, prol 19 — **II.** Transf from mind to morals, *the moral character of a man, so far as it is made known by actions, conduct, manner of acting, habit, practice,* whether good or bad si in te aegrotant artes antiquae tuae, *your former manner of life, conduct* Plaut Trin 1, 2, 35, cf Hor C 4, 15, 12, Plaut Trin 2, 1, 6 Lind nempe tua arte viginti minae Pro psaltria periere, Ter Ad 4, 7, 24 quid est Quod tibi mea ars efficere hoc possit amplius? *my assiduity,* id. And 1, 1, 4 Hac arte (i e constantia, perseverantia) Pollux et vagus Hercules Enisus arces attigit igneas, Hor C 3, 3, 9 multae sunt artes (i e virtutes) eximiae, hujus administrae comitesque virtutis (sc. imperatoris), Cic Imp Pomp 13, id Fin 2, 34, 115, id Verr 2, 4, 37 Zumpt nam imperium facile his artibus retinetur, quibus initio partum est, Sall C 2 4 Kritz, so id. ib 5, 7 cultusque artesque virorum, Ov M 7 58 mores quoque confer et artes, id R Am 713 praeclari facinoris aut artis

bonae famam quaerere, Sall. C. 2, 9; so id. ib. 10, 4: animus insolens malarum artium, id. ib. 3, 4; so Tac. A. 14, 57.—Hence also, *absol.* in mal. part. as in Gr. τέχνη for *cunning, artifice, fraud, stratagem:* haec arte tractabat virum, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 125 (cf. Ov. H. 17, 142): capti eādem arte sunt, quā ceperant Fabios, Liv. 2, 51; 3, 35: at Cytherea novas artes, nova pectore versat Consilia, Verg. A. 1, 657; so id. ib. 7, 477: ille dolis instructus et arte Pelasgā, id. ib. 2, 152: talibus insidiis perjurique arte Sinonis Credita res, etc., id. ib. 2, 195: fraudes innectere ponto Antiquā parat arte, Luc. 4, 449: tantum illi vel ingenii vel artis vel fortunae superfuit, Suet. Tit. 1: fugam arte simulantes, Vulg. Jud. 20, 32: regem summis artibus pellexit, πάσῃ μηχανῇ, Suet. Vit. 2.

Arsăces, is, *m.*, = Ἀρσάκης, *the first king of the Parthians,* Just. 41, 5.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Arsăcĭdae**, ārum, *m.* (*gen. plur.* Arsacidûm, Luc. 10, 51), *successors of Arsaces,* Tac. H. 1, 40; Luc. 1, 108; 8, 217; 8, 306 al.—**B. Arsăcĭus**, a, um, *adj., Arsacian,* poet. for *Parthian,* Mart. 9, 36.

Arsamŏsăta, ae, v. Armosata.

arse verse, *a Tuscan-Latin incantation against fire:* ARSE VERSE averte ignem significat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 18 Müll. (cf. Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 20). A pure Tuscan inscr. found at Cortona with this formula reads: ARSES. VVRSES. SETHLANL., etc., i. e. Ignem averte, Vulcane, Inscr. Orell. 1384.

arsella, ae, *f., a plant, also called* argemonia, q. v., App. Herb. 31.

Arsēnārĭa, ae, *f., a Roman colony in* Mauretania Caesariensis, now *Arzew,* Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 19; it is called *Arsinna* in Mel. 1, 6, 1.

arsēnĭcum, i, v. arrenicum.

arsēnŏgŏnon, v. arrhenogonon.

Arsĭa, ae, *m., a small river of Istria,* which became the boundary between Italy and Illyricum under Augustus; the present *Arsa,* Plin. 3, 26, 29, § 150; Flor. 2, 5; cf. Mann. Thrace, p. 325.

Arsĭa Silva, ae, *f., a forest in Etruria, celebrated for a battle between the Tarquinii and the Romans,* Liv. 2, 7; Val. Max. 1, 8; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, 553.

* **arsinĕum**, i, *n., a woman's headdress,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.; Cato ap. Fest. p. 265 Müll.

Arsinna, ae, v. Arsenaria.

Arsĭnŏē, ēs, and **Arsĭnŏa**, ae, *f.*, = Ἀρσινόη. **I.** Arsinoa, *mother of the third Mercury,* Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 57.—**II.** Arsinoë, *daughter of Ptolemy Lagus and Berenice, wife of king Lysimachus, afterwards of her brother Ptolemy Philadelphus,* Just. 17, 1; 17, 2; 24, 2.—Hence, **Arsĭnŏēum**, i, *n., the monument erected to her by the latter,* Plin. 36, 9, 14, § 68.—**III.** *A daughter of Lysimachus, the first wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus; after her death worshipped as* Venus Zephyritis, Plin. 34, 14, 42, § 148.—**IV.** *A daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, sister of Cleopatra,* Auct. B. Alex. 4 and 33; Luc. 10, 521.—**V.** *One of the Hyades,* Hyg. Fab. 182.—**VI.** *The name of several towns,* **A.** *In Lower Egypt,* Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 61.—**B.** *In Cyrenaica,* Mel. 1, 8, 2; 3, 8, 7; Plin. l. c.—**C.** *In Cilicia,* Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92.—Hence, **Arsĭnŏētĭcus**, a, um, *adj., of or pertaining to Arsinoe:* aqua, Plin. 36, 22, 47, § 165.—**D.** *A town on the north side of Cyprus,* Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 130.

† **arsis**, is, *f.*, = ἄρσις, in metre, *the elevation of the voice;* opp. thesis, depression (in pure Lat., sublatio, Diom. p. 471 P.), Mart. Cap. 9, p. 328; Don. p. 1738 P.; cf. Ter. Maur. p. 2412 P., and Mar. Vict. p. 2482 P.

arsus, a, um, *Part.* of ardeo.

†† **artăba**, ae, *f., an Egyptian dry measure* = 3½ Rom. modii, Rhem. Fan. Pond. 89.

Artăbānus, i, *m.* **I.** *A Parthian king of the family of the Arsacidæ,* Just. 42, 2; Tac. A. 2, 3; 2, 58; 6, 31 sq.; 11, 8.—**II.** *A general of Xerxes,* Nep. Reg. 1, 5; Just. 3, 1.

Artăcĭē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀρτακίη (Hom. Od. 10, 108), *a fountain in the country of the Læstrygones,* Tib. 4, 1, 60.

artātus (not **arct-**), a, um, *P. a.*, from arto.

Artaxăta, ōrum, *n.* (**Artaxăta**, ae, *f.*, Tac. A. 2, 56), = Ἀρτάξατα, *the capital of Armenia Major, on the Araxes,* now *Ardaschad,* Juv. 2, 170.

Artaxerxes, is, *m.*, = Ἀρταξέρξης, *the name of several Persian kings,* Nep. Reg. 1, 3; Just. 3, 1; 10, 3 al.

artē (not **arctē**), *adv.*, v. 1. artus *fin.*

Artĕmis, ĭdis, *f.*, = Ἄρτεμις, *the Greek name of Diana,* Plin. 25, 7, 36, § 73; cf. Macr. S. 1, 15; 7, 16.

Artĕmĭsĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀρτεμισία. **I.** *Wife of King Mausolus, in Caria, to whom, after his death, she built the renowned Mausoleum,* Gell. 10, 18.—**II. artĕmĭsĭa**, ae, *f., the plant mugwort,* Plin. 25, 7, 36, § 73; App. Herb. 10.

Artĕmĭsĭum, ii, *n.*, = Ἀρτεμίσιον. **I.** *A promontory of the island Eubœa,* Nep. Them. 3, 2 and 4.—**II.** *A town in Eubœa,* Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64.

Artĕmīta, ae, or **Artĕmītē**, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀρτέμιτα. **I.** *A city of Assyria* or, perh. more strictly, *of Babylonia,* Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 117.—**II.** *Another name for Rhene, one of the Echinades,* Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 67.

† **artĕmon** (**artĕmo**, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 99 P.), ŏnis, *m.*, = ἀρτέμων. **I.** *A sail put upon the mast above the main-sail, a top-sail,* Dig. 50, 16, 242; * Vulg. Act. 27, 40.—**II.** *The guiding-pulley of a machine for raising weights,* * Vitr. 10, 5.

† **artērĭa**, ae, *f.* (**artērĭum**, i, *n.*, v. infra), = ἀρτηρία. **I.** *The windpipe:* arteria ad pulmonem atque cor pertinens, Plin. 11, 37, 66, § 175; 20, 6, 22, § 49; so id. 22, 25, 66, § 136; Gell. 17, 11, 2 al.—From its internal roughness, also called arteria aspera (Gr. τραχεῖα ἀρτηρία): cum aspera arteria (sic enim a medicis appellatur) ostium habeat adjunctum linguae radicibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136; Cels. 4, 1.—And since it consists of two parts, also in the *plur.:* laeduntur arteriae, Auct. ad Her. 3, 12: arteriae reticendo acquiescunt, id. ib. 3, 12; Plin. 22, 23, 48, § 100; Suet. Ner. 25; id. Vit. 2; Gell. 10, 26, 9.—Once in the *neutr. plur.:* **artērĭa**, ōrum, * Lucr. 4, 529.—**II.** *An artery:* sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur et spiritus per arterias, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138; cf. id. ib. *fin.;* Sen. Q. N. 3, 15: arteriarum pulsus citatus aut tardus, etc., Plin. 11, 37, 88, § 219: arteria incisa non coit neque sanescit, Cels. 2, 10.—Sometimes it interchanges with vena; cf. Gell. 18, 10, 4 sq.

† **artērĭăcē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἀρτηριακή, *a medicine for the windpipe,* Plin. 23, 7, 71, § 136; cf. Cels. 5, 25, 17; Scrib. Comp. 74 and 75.

† **artērĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀρτηριακός, *of* or *pertaining to the windpipe:* medicamenta, *that produce coughing,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 6.

† **artērĭŏtŏmĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ἀρτηριοτομία, *an opening* or *incision in an artery,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 *fin.*

† **arthrītĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀρθριτικός, *gouty, arthritic:* cocus, * Cic. Fam. 9, 23.

† **arthrītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = ἀρθρῖτις, *a lameness in the joints, gout* (in pure Lat., articularis morbus), Vitr. 1, 6.

artĭcŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [articulo], *the articulation of the limbs, a joint* (late Lat.), Scrib. Comp. 214; 206; 263.

artĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [articulus]. **I.** *Pertaining to the joints* (v. articulus, I.): morbus, *gout,* Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 195; Suet. Galb. 21; Scrib. Comp. 101.—**II.** In gram., *like the article* (v. articulus, II. A. *fin.*): pronomen, i. e. hic, iste, Prisc. p. 938 P.; 574 P.; Serv. p. 1785 P.

artĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to the joints:* morbus, *gout,* Cato, R. R. 157, 7; Plin. 23 prooem.; 22, 13, 15, § 34.

artĭcŭlātē, *adv.*, v. articulo, *P. a. fin.*

artĭcŭlātim, *adv.* [articulatus]. **I.** *Joint by joint, limb by limb, piecemeal:* aliquem concidere, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 52: membra (pueri) articulatim dividit, poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67; cf. Planck, Eur. Medea, p. 102: comminuere articulatim diem, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 5.—**II.** Trop., of discourse, *properly divided* (v. articulus, II. A.); hence, *clearly, distinctly, point by point:* verba discernere articulatim, Lucr. 4, 555: aliquid explicare, Varr. L. L. 10, 4, 179: aliquid articulatim distincteque dicere, * Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 36.

artĭcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [articulo] (belonging to the lang. of the vineyard). **I.** *The putting forth of new joints* or *knots,* Plin. 16, 25, 41, § 101; 17, 21, 35, § 163.—**II.** *A disease of the vine at the joints of the tendrils,* Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 226.

artĭcŭlātus, a, um, *P. a.*, from articulo.

artĭcŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [articulus], lit. *to divide into single members* or *joints;* used only trop. of discourse, *to utter distinctly, to articulate:* hasce voces mobilis articulat verborum daedala lingua, *the nimble tongue articulates,* Lucr. 4, 551: verba, App. Flor. 12, p. 349, 5: sonos, Arn. 3, p. 111.—Hence, **artĭcŭlātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, prop., furnished with joints; hence *distinct:* verba, Sol. c. 65: vox, Arn. 7, p. 217, and in gram.: articulata (vox) est, quae coartata, hoc est copulata, cum aliquo sensu mentis ejus, qui loquitur, profertur, Prisc. p. 537 P.; so Isid. Orig. 1, 14.—* *Adv.:* **artĭcŭlātē**, *distinctly, articulately:* loqui, Gell. 5, 9, 2.

artĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of joints,* or (of plants) *full of knots* (v. articulus, I.). **I.** Lit.: radix, Plin. 24, 16, 93, § 150.—**II.** Trop., of discourse (v. articulus, II. A.): vitanda concisa nimium et velut articulosa partitio, *full of minute divisions and subdivisions,* Quint. 4, 5, 24 (cf. just before: divisio in digitos diducta).

artĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [2. artus], *a small member connecting various parts of the body, a joint, knot, knuckle.* **I. A.** Lit.: nodi corporum, qui vocantur articuli, Plin. 11, 37, 88, § 217: hominis digiti articulos habent ternos, pollex binos, id. 11, 43, 99, § 244: summus caudae articulus, id. 8, 41, 63, § 153 al.: crura sine nodis articulisque, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: ipso in articulo, quo jungitur capiti cervix, Liv. 27, 49: auxerat articulos macies, i. e. *had made more joints, had made the bones visible,* Ov. M. 8, 807: articulorum dolores habere, i.e. *gouty pains,* Cic. Att. 1, 5 *fin.;* cf. Cels. 5, 18: postquam illi justa cheragra Contudit articulos, * Hor. S. 2, 7, 16; cf. Pers. 5, 58: gladiatorem vehementis impetus excipit adversarii mollis articulus, Quint. 2, 12, 2.—Hence, molli articulo tractare aliquem, *to touch one gently, softly,* Quint. 11, 2, 70.—Of plants: ineunte vere in iis (vitibus), quae relicta sunt, exsistit, tamquam ad articulos sarmentorum, ea quae gemma dicitur, Cic. Sen. 15, 53; Plin. 16, 24, 36, § 88: ante quam seges in articulum eat, Col. 2, 11, 9; so Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 159.—Of mountains, *a hill connecting several larger mountains:* montium articuli, Plin. 37, 13, 77, § 201.—**B.** With an extension of the idea, *a limb, member,* in gen. (cf. 2. artus), * Lucr. 3, 697.—Hence also for *a finger,* Prop. 2, 34, 80; so Ov. H. 10, 140; id. P. 2, 3, 18: quot manus atteruntur, ut unus niteat articulus! Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 158: ab eo missus est articulus manūs, Vulg. Dan. 5, 24: aspiciebat articulos manūs, ib. ib. 5, 5: erexit me super articulos manuum mearum, *on the fingers* or *palms of my hands,* ib. ib. 10, 10.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of discourse, *a member, part, division:* articulus dicitur, cum singula verba intervallis distinguuntur caesā oratione, hoc modo: acrimoniā, voce, vultu adversarios perterruisti. Auct. ad Her. 4, 19: continuatio verborum soluta multo est aptior atque jucundior, si est articulis membrisque (κόμμασι καὶ κώλοις) distincta, quam si continuata ac producta, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 186: (genus orationis) fluctuans et dissolutum eo quod sine nervis et articulis fluctuat huc et illuc, Auct. ad Her. 4, 11.—Hence, *a short clause,* Dig. 36, 1, 27; also, *a single word,* ib. 35, 1, 4: articulus Est praesentis temporis demonstrationem continet, ib. 34, 2, 35: hoc articulo Quisque omnes significantur, ib. 28, 5, 29.—In gram. the *pronn.* hic and quis, Varr. L. L. 8, § 45 Müll.; *the article,* Quint. 1, 4, 19.—**B.** Of time. **1.** *A point of time, a moment:* commoditatis omnes articulos scio, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 31.—With tempus: qui hunc in summas angustias adductum putaret, ut eum suis conditionibus in ipso articulo temporis astringeret, *at the most critical moment,* Cic. Quinct. 5, 19: in ipsis quos dixi temporum articulis, Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 216: si de singulis articulis

temporum deliberabimus, August ap Suet Claud. 4, also without tempus in ipso articulo, *at the fit moment, at the nick of time*, Ter Ad. 2, 2, 21 —With dies in articulo diei illius ingressus est, *on that very day*, Vulg Gen 7, 13 —And with res in articulo rerum, Curt 3, 5, also in articulo, *instantly, immediately*, = statim, Cod Just 1, 33, 3 —Hence with the idea extended, **2.** *A space, division of time* hi cardines singulis articulis dividuntur, Plin 18, 25, 59, § 222 · octo articuli lunae, id 18, 35, 79, § 350 articulus austrinus i e *in which auster blows*, id. 17, 2, 2, § 11 —**C.** Of other abstract things, *part, division, point* per eosdem articulos (i e per easdem honorum partes) et gradus producere, August ap Suet Claud 4 stationes in medis latitudinum articulis, quae vocant ecliptica, Plin. 2 15, 13, § 68, Dig 1, 3, 12 ventum est ergo ad ipsum articulum causae, i e ventum ad rei cardinem, *the turning-point*, Arn. 7, p 243

artĭfex, ficis, *m* [ars facio] **I.** *Subst* **A. 1.** *One that is master in the liberal arts* (while opifex is a master in the artes sordidae, cf ars, I B 1), *an artist, artificer* illi artifices corporis simulacra ignotis nota faciebant, Cic Fam 5 12 reponendarum (tegularum) nemo artifex (i e architectus) inire rationem potuit, Liv 42, 3 in armamentario multis talium operum (sc tormentorum) artificibus de industriā inclusis, id. 29, 35 ut aiunt in Graecis artifici bus eos auloedos esse, qui citharoedi fieri non potuerint, sic, etc., Cic Mur 13, 29, cf Ov M 11, 169 al.: artifices scaenici, Cic Arch 5, 10, id. Quinct 25, Suet Caes 84 artifex lignorum, *a carpenter*, Vulg 2 Reg 5, 11, so, artifex lignarius, ib Isa 44, 13 artifices lapidum, *masons*, ib 2 Reg 5, 11 artifex aerarius, *a worker in bronze*, ib 3 Reg 7, 14 (often thus used in Vulg for opifex) —Also *absol.* artifex Plaut Am prol 70 multi artifices ex Graecia venerunt, Liv 39, 22, so id. 5, 1, 5, 7, 5, 2, 41, 20, so Vulg Exod. 36, 4, ib Isa 40, 20, ib Act 19, 24 et saep —So of *a charioteer*, as in Gr τεχνίτης ne hoc gloriae artificis daretur (auriga standing just before), Plin 7, 53, 54, § 186 —Of *a physician*, Liv 5, 3 —Of *an orator* or *writer* Graeci dicendi artifices et doctores Cic de Or 1, 6, 23 cum contra talem artificem (sc Hortensium oratorem) dicturus essem id Quinct 24 *fin* politus scriptor atque artifex, id. Or 51, 172 —**2.** Trop, *a master in any thing, in doing any thing*, etc artifices ad corrumpendum judicium, Cic Verr 2, 5, 71 artifex callidus comparandarum voluptatum, id. Fin 2 35, 116. Cotta in ambitione artifex, Q Cic. Petit Cons 12, 47 serendae in alios invidiae artifex, Tac H. 2, 86 al. —**B.** *A maker, originator, author, contriver* si pulcher est hic mundus, si probus ejus artifex, etc, Cic Tim 2 cujus (civitatis) artifex et conditor (est) Deus, Vulg Heb 11, 10 artifex omnium natura, Plin. 2 1, 1, § 3 si indocta consuetudo tam est artifex suavitatis, id Or 48, 161 artificem (sc malorum) medus immittam Terea flammis, Ov M 6, 615 vadit ad artificem dirae Polymestora caedis, id. ib 13, 551 sceleris infandi artifex, Sen Agam 975 —Ironic O artificem probum! Ter Phorm. 2, 1, 29 — Also for *a sly, cunning contriver, inventor of a thing* (cf ars, II *fin*) et mihi jam multi crudele canebant Artificis scelus, Verg A. 2, 125, 11, 407 —**II.** *Adj* **A.** *Act*, *skilled in a thing, skilful, practised, ingenious, dexterous* Bomilcar et per homines talis negotii artifices itinera explorat, Sall J 35, 5 miles decollandi artifex, Suet Calig 32 artifex faber de silva, Vulg Sap 13, 11 tam artifices saltationis, Suet Tit 7 —Also of inanimate things artifices Natura manus admovit, Ov M 15, 218 Tellus artifices ne terat Osca manus Prop 5, 2, 62 artifex, ut ita dicam, stilus Cic Brut 25, 95 mobilitas ignea artifex ad formanda corpora, Plin 6, 30, 35, § 187 vir tam artificis ingenii, id. 8, 16, 21, § 55 al — Poet with *inf* venter, negatas artifex sequi voces, Pers prol 11 —**B.** *Pass*, *skilfully prepared* or *made, artistic, artificial ingenious* quattuor artifices vivida signa boves, Prop 3, 29, 8 tantae tamque artifices argutiae, Plin 10, 29, 4, § 85 artifex dimicatio, id 8, 40, 61, § 150 motus, Quint 9, 4 8 manus libratur artifici temperamento, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 115 artifex vultus, Pers 5, 40 plaga, Sol 35 al.—Poet of a horse, *broken, trained* Ov A. A 3, 556

artĭfĭcĭālis, e, *adj* [artificium], *of or belonging to art, artificial according to the rules of art* (perh only in Quint) probationes, Quint 5, 1, 1, so id 5, 9, 1, 12 8, 19 ratio, id. 6, 4, 4.—Once *subst* **artĭfĭcĭālia,** ium, *n*, *things conformable to the rules of art*, Quint 1, 8, 14.—*Adv* **artĭfĭcĭālĭter,** *according to art* (opp inartificialiter) se gerere, Quint. 2, 17 42

artĭfĭcĭōsē, *adv*, v artificiosus *fin*

artĭfĭcĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [artificium] **I. A.** *Act*, *accomplished in art, skilful, artistic* (perh found only in Cic and Auct ad Her) rhetores elegantissimi atque artificiosissimi, Cic Inv 1, 35 *fin* quod si artificiosum est intellegere, quae sunt ex arte scripta, multo est artificiosius ipsum scribere ex arte, Auct ad Her 4, 4, 7 ipsius mundi natura non artificiosa solum, sed plane artifex, Cic N D 2, 22, 58 Zeno naturam ita definit, ut eam dicat ignem esse artificiosum ad gignendum progredientem via, id. ib 2, 22, 58, § 57 —**B.** *Pass* (cf artifex, II B), *on which much art has been bestowed, made with art, artificial, ingenious* utraeque (sc venae et arteriae) vim quandam incredibilem artificiosi operis divinique testantur, Cic. N D 2, 55, 138 Epicurus autem nec non volt, si possit, plane et aperte loqui nec de re obscura, ut physici, aut artificiosā, ut mathematici, id Fin 2, 5, 15 —**II.** *According to the rules of art, artificial* (esp freq in opp to naturalis, *natural*) ea genera divinandi non naturalia, sed artificiosa dicuntur, Cic Div 1, 33, 72, so several times Auct ad Her 3, 16 sq al —*Adv* **artĭfĭcĭōsē,** *in skilful manner, skilfully* digerere aliquid, Cic de Or 1, 41, 186 dicere aliquid, id. Fin 3, 9 32 ambulare, id. N D 3, 11 27 commutare aliquid Auct ad Her 3, 10, 17 —*Comp* multo artificiosius efficere aliquid, Cic N D 2, 22, 57 —*Sup* artificiosissime facere, Auct ad Her 4 4, 7

artĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n* [artifex] **I.** In gen., *the occupation of an* artifex, *a profession, trade, an employment, a handicraft, an art* Jam de artificiis et quaestibus, qui liberales habendi, qui sordidi sint, etc, Cic. Off 1, 42, 150 ne opifices quidem tueri sua artificia possent, nisi, etc, id. Fin 3, 2 4 in artificio perquam tenui et levi (sc scaenico), id. de Or 1, 28, 129 sordidum ancillareque, id. Tusc 5, 20, 58, so Tac Or 32, Sen Ben. 6, 17 de hoc artificio est nobis acquisitio, *Vulg Act 19, 25 non tu in isto artificio accusatorio callidior es quam hic in suo, Cic Rosc Am 17, 49 al —**II.** Esp **A.** *Skill, knowledge, ingenuity in any thing* simulacrum Dianae singulari opere artificioque perfectum, Cic Verr 2, 4, 33, so id ib 2 4, 21 quae certis signis artificii notata sunt, Auct ad Her 4, 4.—**B.** *Theory, system* (cf. ars I C 1) non esse eloquentiam ex artificio, sed artificium ex eloquentia natum, Cic de Or 1, 32 146 existimant artificium esse hoc quoddam non dissimile ceterorum, cujus modi de ipso jure civili Crassus componi posse dicebat, id ib 2, 19, 83 scientia cujusdam artificii non numquam dicitur prudentia, Auct ad Her 3, 2 artificium memoriae, *mnemonics*, id. ib 4, 16 —**C.** *Skill serviceable in the attainment of any object, ingenuity, art, dexterity*, and in a bad sense, *craft, cunning artifice* (cf ars, II) id ipsum quod contra me locutus es, artificio quodam es consecutus, Cic de Or 1, 17, 74 opus est non solum ingenio, verum etiam artificio quodam singulari, id. Verr 2, 4 40 *fin* vicinitas non assueta mendaciis non fucosa non fallax non erudita artificio simulationis, id Planc. 9 non virtute neque in acie vicisse Romanos sed artificio quodam et scientia oppugnationis, Caes B G 7, 29 quorum artificiis effectum est, ut res publica in hunc statum perveniret, id. ap Cic Att 9, 8, C *fin*

1. artĭo, ivi itum 4, *v a* [1 artus] *to fit close, to drive in tight* (only ante class) surculum, Cato, R R 40 3, so id ib 41, 2 linguam in palatum, Nov ap Non. p 505, 30

2. artĭo, ire, *v a* [ars] *to indue with art*, only in the two foll exs artitus bonis instructus artibus, *skilled in arts*, Paul. ex Fest p 17 Mull (cf centum puer artium, Hor C 4 1, 15) —Hence also *endowed with cunning* (cf ars II *fin*), *artful* artiti viri Plaut. As. 3, 2, 19 in varr lectt

***artisellium,** ii, *n* [1 artus-sella] *an arm chair*, Petr 75, 4

* **artĭus,** a, um, *adj*, = ἄρτιος, *complete, perfect* si est artius (ut ita dicam) holocleros, quid est etc., Suet Claud. 4

arto (not **arcto**), avi, atum, 1, *v a.* [1 artus], *to draw* or *press close together, to compress, contract* (not found in Cic) **I.** **A.** Lit omnia conciliatu artari possunt, * Lucr 1, 576 libros Mart. 1, 3, 3, Col 12, 44, 2 vitis contineri debet vimine non artari, Plin 17, 23, 35, § 209 angustias eas artantibus insulis parvis, quae etc, id. 3, 6, 13, § 83 —**B.** Trop, *to contract, straiten, limit, curtail* fortuna humana fingit artat que ut lubet, i.e in angustias redigit, Plaut. Capt 2, 2, 54 Lind, Liv 45, 56 tempus *to limit, circumscribe*, Dig 42, 1, 2, 38, 9 1 se, *to limit one's self, to retrench*, ib 1, 11, 2 al —**II.** In gen, *to finish, conclude*, Petr 85, 4.—Hence, **artātus,** a, um, *P a.*, *contracted into a small compass*, hence, *narrow, close*, and of time, *short* pontus, Luc. 5, 234 tempus, Vell. 1, 16.

†**artŏcŏpus,** i, *m*, = ἀρτοκόπος, *a baker*, Firm Math. 8, 20

†**artŏcrĕas,** ătis, *n*, = ἀρτόκρεας, *a meat pie*, Pers 6, 50, cf Inscr Orell. 4937

artŏlăgănus, i, *m*, = ἀρτολάγανον, *a kind of bread* or *cake (made of meal wine, milk oil, lard, and pepper)*, Athen 3, 28), Cic. Fam 9 20

†**artopta,** ae, *m*, = ἀρτόπτης **I.** *A baker*, Juv 5, 72 Ruperti —**II.** *A vessel to bake in, a bread pan*, Plaut Aul. 2, 9, 4, cf. Plin 18, 11, 28, § 107

artoptīcius, a, um, *adj* [artopta, II], *baked in an* artopta panis, Plin 18, 11, 27, § 105

†**Artŏtrŏgus,** i, *m* [ἄρτος τρώγω, bread gnawer], *the name of a parasite in* Plaut Mil.

†**Artŏtȳrītae,** ārum, *m* [ἄρτος τυρός] *heretics who made offerings of bread and cheese*, Aug de Haeres. 25

artro, āre, v aratro

artŭa, v artus *init*

***artŭātim,** *adv* [2 artus], *limb by limb*, Firm Math 7, 1

artŭātus, a, um, *Part* [qs *Part* of artuo are] *torn in pieces*, Firm Math 6, 31

1. artus (not **arctus**), a, um, *adj* [v arm 1], prop *fitted*, hence, **I.** Lit, *close, strait, narrow, confined, short, brief* exierunt regionibus artis Lucr 6 120 claustra id 1, 70, so id. 3, 808 nec tamen haec ita sunt arta et astricta, ut ea laxare nequeamus, Cic. Or 65, 220 artioribus apud populum Romanum laqueis tenebitur, id Verr 2, 1, 5 nullum vinculum ad astringendam fidem jure jurando majores artius esse voluerunt, id. Off 3 31, 111 compages, Verg A. 1 293 nexus, Ov M 6, 242 arto stipata theatro, *pressed together in a contracted theatre*, Hor Ep 2 1, 60 toga, *a narrow toga without folds*, id ib 1 18, 30 (cf exigua toga, id. ib 1, 19, 13) nimis arta convivia, i e *with too many guests, who are therefore compelled to sit close together*, id ib 1, 5, 29 et saep —Hence, *subst* **artum,** i, *n*, *a narrow place* or *passage* ventus cum confercit, franguntur in arto montes nimborum, Lucr 6 158 Lachm multiplicatis in arto ordinibus, Liv 2, 50, so id. 34, 15 · nec desilies imitator in artum, *nor, by imitating leap into a close place*, Hor A. P 134 —**II.** Trop, *strict, severe, scanty, brief, small* sponte sua cecidit sub leges artaque jura, *subjected himself to the severity of the laws*, Lucr 5, 1147 Additae leges artae et ideo superbae quasque etc, Plin 16, 4, 5, § 12 vincula amoris artissima Cic Att 6, 2 artior somnus *a sounder* or *deeper sleep*, id Rep 6 10 arti commeatus, Liv 2 34, Tac H 4, 26, cf in arto commeatus, id ib 3, 13 artissimae tenebrae *very thick darkness* Suet Ner 46 (for which, in class. Lat densus v Bremi ad h l, and cf densus) al —So colligere in artum, *to compress, abridge* quae (volumina) a me collecta in artum, Plin 8, 16, 17, § 44.—Of hope, *small, scanty* spes artior aquae manantis Col 1, 5, 2 ne spem sibi ponat in arto, *diminish hope, expectation*,

Ov. M. 9, 683: quia plus quam unum ex patriciis creari non licebat, artior petitio quattuor petentibus erat, i. e. *was harder, had less ground of hope*, Liv. 39, 32; and of circumstances in life, etc., *straitened, distressing, wretched, needy, indigent* (so in and after the Aug. per. for the class. angustus): rebus in artis, Ov. P. 3, 2, 25: artas res nuntiaret, Tac. H. 3, 69: tam artis afflictisque rebus, Flor. 2, 6, 31; so Sil. 7, 310: fortuna artior expensis, Stat. S. 5, 3, 117: ne in arto res esset, Liv. 26, 17.—*Adv.*: **artē** (not **arcte**), *closely, close, fast, firmly*. **I.** Lit.: arte (manus) conliga, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 29: boves arte ad stipites religare, Col. 6, 2, 5: arte continere aliquid, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: aciem arte statuere, Sall. J. 52, 6: arte accubare, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 39. — *Comp.*: calorem artius continere, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: artius astringi, Hor. Epod. 15, 5: signa artius conlocare, Sall. C. 59, 2: artius ire, Curt. 4, 13, 34: artius pressiusque conflictari, Gell. 10, 6.—*Sup.*: milites quam artissime ire jubet, Sall. J. 68, 4: artissime plantas serere, Plin. 12, 3, 7, § 16.—**II.** Trop.: arte contenteque aliquem habere, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 63; id. Merc. prol. 64: arte et graviter dormire, *soundly*, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: arte appellare aliquem, *briefly, by shortening his name*, Ov. P. 4, 12, 10: artius adstringere rationem, Cic. Fat. 14, 32: abstinentiam artissime constringere, Val. Max. 2, 2, 8. — **III.** Transf.: arte diligere aliquem, *strongly, deeply*, Plin. Ep. 6, 8; so also id. ib. 2, 13.

2. artus, ūs, *m.* [id.], mostly *plur.* (artua, *n.*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 102; quoted in Non. p. 191, 12.—Hence, *dat.* acc. to Vel. Long. p. 2229 P. and Ter. Scaur. p. 2260 P. artibus; yet the ancient grammarians give their decision in favor of artubus, which form is also supported by the best MSS.; cf. arcus.—The singular is found only in Luc. 6, 754; Val. Fl. 4, 310, and Prisc. p. 1219 P.). **I. A.** Lit., *a joint*: molles commissurae et artus (digitorum), Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: suffraginum artus, Plin. 11, 45, 101, § 248: elapsi in pravum artus, Tac. H. 4, 81: dolor artuum, *gout*, Cic. Brut. 60, 217. — Sometimes connected with membra, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 102: copia materiaï Cogitur interdum flecti per membra, per artus, *in every joint and limb*, Lucr. 2, 282; 3, 703 al.; Suet. Calig. 28; cf. Baumg.-Crus., Clavis ad Suet.: cernere laceros artus, truncata membra, Plin. Pan. 52, 5.—**B.** Trop., *the muscular strength in the joints*; hence, in gen., *strength, power*: Ἐπιχαρμεῖον illud teneto; nervos atque artus esse sapientiae, non temere credere, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 10. — More freq., **II.** *The limbs* in gen. (very freq., esp. in the poets; in Lucr. about sixty times): cum tremulis anus attulit artubus lumen, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 36 Vahl.); so Lucr. 3, 7; cf. id. 3, 488; 6, 1189: artubus omnibus contremiscam, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: dum nati (sc. Absyrti) dissupatos artus captaret parens, vet. poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67: copia concita per artus Omnis, Lucr. 2, 267: moribundi artus, id. 3, 129 al.: rogumque parari Vidit et arsuros supremis ignibus artus, etc., Ov. M. 2, 620 al.: salsusque per artus Sudor iit, Verg. A. 2, 173; 1, 173 al.: veste strictā et singulos artus exprimente, *and showing each limb*, Tac. G. 17: artus in frusta concident, Vulg. Lev. 1, 6; 8, 20; ib. Job, 16, 8.—Of plants: stat per se vitis sine ullo pedamento, artus suos in se colligens, *its tendrils*, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 13, where Jahn reads *arcus*.

ārŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [ara]. **I.** *A small altar*: ante hosce deos erant arulae, * Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3; Vulg. Jer. 36, 22; 36, 23 *bis*; Jus Papir. in Macr. S. 3, 11; Arn. 3, p. 114; Inscr. Orell. 1630.—†† **II.** Perh. *the base* of an altar (eccl. Lat.): quos (anulos) pones subter arulam altaris, Vulg. Exod. 27, 5; 38, 4. — **III.** Among the Campanians, *the turf laid altar-like round an elm-tree*, Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 77.

ărum, i, v. aros.

† **ăruncus**, i, *m.*, = ἠρύγγιος (Dor. ἀρυγγος), *the beard of the goat*, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 203.

* **ărundĭfer**, **ărundĭnācĕus**, **ărundo** and its derivv., v. harundifer, etc.

ărundŭlātio, v. harundinatio.

Aruns, untis, *m.*, *an Etruscan name of the younger son*, while the elder was called Lar or Lars [in pure Etruscan, Arnth.; Gr. Ἄρρων or Ἀρροῦνς]. **I.** *A brother of Lucumo* (Tarquinius Priscus), Liv. 1, 34.—**II.** *A younger son of Tarquin the Proud*, Liv. 1, 56; 2, 6.—**III.** *A son of Porsenna*, Liv. 2, 14.—**IV.** *An Etruscan seer*, Luc. 1, 585; v. Müll. Etrusk. 1, pp. 405 and 409.

Ărūpium, ii, *n.*, = Ἀρούπεινον, Strabo, *a town in Illyria*, now *Auersperg*, Itin. Anton.—Hence, **Ărūpīnus**, a, um, *of* or *pertaining to Arupium*: Arupinis natus in arvis, Tib. 4, 1, 110.

† **ărūra**, ae, *f.*, = ἄρουρα, *a field, cornfield*, Marc. Emp. 8; Vel. Long. p. 2246 P.

ăruspex and derivv., v. haruspex, etc.

arvālis, e, *adj.* [arvum], *pertaining to a cultivated field*; hence, Fratres Arvales, *a college of twelve priests, who yearly made offerings to the field-Lares for the increase of the fruits of the field*: Fratres Arvales dicti sunt, qui sacra publica faciunt propterea, ut fruges ferant arva, Varr. L. L. 5, § 85 Müll.; cf. Non. p. 560, 24 sq.; Müll. Etrusk. 2, pp. 91 and 105. Extant inscriptions show that this college of priests continued in existence until the fourth century; cf. Inscr. Orell. I. 388 sq.; 5054; 807; 840; 858; 903; 947; 961 al.

ar-vĕho, exi, ectum, 3, *v. a.* (an old form for adveho, v. ad *init.*), *to bring, to procure* (only twice in Cato): arvehant ligna, Cato, R. R. 138: trapetum ubi arvectum erit, id. ib. 135, 7.

Arverni, ōrum, *m.*, = Ἀρβερνοί, Plut.; Ἀρουερνοί, Strabo, *a people of Gaul, in the present* Auvergne, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; 1, 45; 7, 7; Luc. 1, 427; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 130.—Hence, **Arvernus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Arvernian*: Arvernum genus (vini), Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 18.

arviga (harv-), v. arvix.

arvīna, ae, *f.* **I.** *Grease, fat, suet, lard.* **A.** In gen.: pinguis, * Verg. A. 7, 627 (secundum Suetonium arvina est durum pingue, quod est inter cutem et viscus, Serv.).—**B.** Esp. **a.** Of the victim in a sacrifice (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Exod. 29, 22; ib. Lev. 3, 15; so the *dim.* arvinula, * ib. ib. 8, 16.—**b.** Of a person: de latere ejus arvina dependet, Vulg. Job, 15, 27.—**II.** *Greasiness, fatness*, in gen., Prud. Cath. 7, 9; Sid. Ep. 8, 14.—**III. Arvīna**, *a surname of the dictator* A. Cornelius Cossus, Liv. 8, 38.

arvīnŭla, ae, v. arvina, I. B. a.

† **arvix** or **harvix**, igis, *f.*, = ΑΡΙΞ, with digamma ΑΡϜΙΞ, also as *fem.* **arviga (harv-)**, ae, *a ram for offering*: Aries qui etiam dicebatur Ares, veteres nostri Arviga, hinc Arvigas, Varr. L. L. 5, § 98 Lindem.: Harviga dicebatur hostia, cujus adhaerentia inspiciebantur exta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 100 Müll. (in Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 28, haruga; in Vel. Long. p. 2233 P. ariuga).

arvum, i, *n.*, v. arvus, II. B.

arvus, a, um, *adj.* [for aruus from aro]. **I.** *That has been ploughed, but not yet sown, ploughed, arable*: ager, arvus et arationes ab arando, Varr. L. L. 5, § 39 Müll.: arvum, quod aratum nec dum satum est, id. R. R. 1, 29; Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.: aut arvus est ager aut consitus aut pascuus aut florens, Isid. Orig. 15, 13: Non arvus hic, sed pascuus est ager, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 47: agri arvi et arbusti et pascui lati atque uberes, Cic. Rep. 5, 2, 3.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.* **A. arva**, ae, *f.* (sc. terra), *an arable field, cornfield*; only twice, ante-class., Naev. ap. Non. p. 192, 30; Pac. ib. — **B. arvum**, i, *n.* (sc. solum), *an arable field, cultivated land, a field, ploughed land, glebe* (cf. Doed. Syn. III. p. 8; class.): nec scibat ferro molirier arva, Lucr. 5, 934; 1, 314: sol lumine conserit arva, id. 2, 211; cf. id. 2, 1162; Ov. M. 1, 598; 11, 33; Verg. G. 2, 263 et saep.: ex arvo aeque magno, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 2: prata et arva et pecudum greges diliguntur isto modo, quod fructus ex eis capiuntur, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122: arva non afferent cibum, Vulg. Hab. 3, 17: Numidae pabulo pecoris magis quam arvo student, Sall. J. 90, 1: ne percunteris, fundus meus, optime Quincti, Arvo pascat erum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 2 (i. e. frugibus: arvum autem ab arando dictum est, Crucq.): arva per annos mutant, et superest ager, Tac. G. 26; Suet. Ner. 31; id. Dom. 7. — **2.** Meton. **a.** *A region, country*: Aspicis en praesens, quali jaceamus in arvo, Ov. P. 4, 7, 3.—**b.** Poet., in gen., *fields, plains, regions*: arva putria, Liv. And. ap. Fest. p. 181 Müll.: genus humanum multo fuit in arvis durius, Lucr. 5, 925; 2, 1154: nec pisces (queunt) vivere in arvis, id. 3, 785: Circaea arva, Ov. M. 14, 348: Peneïa, id. ib. 12, 209; so id. ib. 15, 52; 15, 276; 11, 62; 11, 196; Verg. A. 5, 703 et saep.: pomosa, Prop. 5, 7, 81: quā tumidus rigat arva Nilus, Hor. C. 3, 3, 48; id. Epod. 16, 54; so, arva deserti, Vulg. Jer. 23, 10: arva pacis, ib. ib. 25, 37. — Hence also, (α) For pascuum, *pasture-ground*: Arvaque mugitu sancite bovaria longo: Nobile erit Romae pascua vestra forum, i. e. *the Forum Boarium at Rome*, Prop. 5, 9, 19.—(β) Arva Neptunia, for *the sea*, Verg. A. 8, 695 (cf. id. ib. 6, 724: campi liquentes). —(γ) *Land, a shore, coast*: jamque arva tenebant (angues), Verg. A. 2, 209.

arx, arcis, *f.* [arx ab arcendo, quod is locus munitissimus urbis, a quo facillime possit hostis prohiberi, Varr. L. L. 5, § 151 Müll.; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 20; Isid. Orig. 15, 2, 32; Doed. Syn. IV. p. 428; v. arceo], *a stronghold, castle, citadel, fortress*, ἀκρόπολις; in Rome, *the Capitolium*. **I. A.** Lit.: arce et urbe orba sum, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 114 Müll.): optumates, Corinthum quae arcem altam habetis, id. ap. ejusd. Fam. 7, 6: edicite per urbem ut omnes qui arcem astuque accolunt, cives, etc.; Att. ap. Non. p. 357, 14: Illa autem in arcem [hinc] abiit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 59; so id. Ps. 4, 6, 2: In arcem transcurso opus est, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 17: Condere coeperunt urbis arcemque locare, Lucr. 5, 1107: arcis servator, candidus anser, id. 4, 683: munire arcem, Cic. Pis. 34 *fin.*: cum Tarento amisso arcem tamen Livius retinuisset, id. de Or. 2, 67, 273: arx intra moenia in immanem altitudinem edita, Liv. 45, 28: arx Sion, Vulg. 2 Reg. 5, 7: arx Jerusalem, ib. 1 Macc. 13, 49: Romana, Liv. 1, 12: Capitolina, id. 6, 20; cf. id. 3, 18: Sabinus arcem Capitolii insedit mixto milite, Tac. H. 3, 69; Suet. Claud. 44 et saep. As the place on which auguries were received (cf. auguraculum): ut cum in arce augurium augures acturi essent, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66; so Liv. 1, 18 and 24.—Hence, **B.** Trop., *defence, protection, refuge, bulwark*, etc.: Castoris templum fuit te consule arx civium perditorum, receptaculum veterum Catilinae militum, castellum forensis latrocinii, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: haec urbs, lux orbis terrarum atque arx omnium gentium, id. Cat. 4, 6; cf. id. Agr. 1, 6, 18: Africa arx omnium provinciarum, id. Lig. 7, 22: Stoicorum, id. Div. 1, 6, 10: arx finitimorum, Campani, Liv. 7, 29; 37, 18: tribunicium auxilium et provocationem, duas arces libertatis tuendae, id. 3, 45: arx ad aliquid faciendum, id. 28, 3: eam urbem pro arce habiturus Philippus adversus Graeciae civitates, id. 33, 14; Flor. 3, 6, 5: quasi arx aeternae dominationis, Tac. A. 14, 31.—**C.** As the abode of tyrants, a poet. designation of *tyranny* (cf. Ascon. ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5), Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 293 Heins.: cupidi arcium, Sen. Thyest. 342; cf. id. Contr. 4, 27: non dum attigit arcem, Juris et humani culmen, Luc. 7, 593 Corte; cf. id. 8, 490, and 4, 800; Tert. Apol. 4.—**D.** Prov.: arcem facere e cloacā, *to make a mountain of a mole-hill*, Cic. Planc. 40.—**II.** Since castles were generally on a height, meton., *a height, summit, pinnacle, top, peak* (usu. poet. and in Aug. and post-Aug. prose), lit. and trop. **A.** Lit.: summā locum sibi legit in arce, *upon the extreme height*, Ov. M. 1, 27; cf. id. ib. 12, 43. — So, **2.** In partic. **a.** Of mountains: Parnasi constitit arce, Ov. M. 1, 467: arce loci summā, id. ib. 11, 393: Rhipaeae arces, Verg. G. 1, 240: flērunt Rhodopeïae arces, id. ib. 4, 461: septemque unā sibi muro circumdedit arces, id. ib. 2, 535: primus inexpertas adiit Tirynthius arces, i. e. Alpes, Sil. 3, 496; cf. Drak. ad id. 15, 305; Val. Fl. 3, 565: impositum arce sublimi oppidum cernimus, Petr. 116; cf. id. 123, 205, and 209. — **b.** Of houses built on an eminence, Petr. 121, 107, and 293.—**c.** Of the citadel of heaven: quae pater ut summā vidit Saturnius arce, Ov. M. 1, 163: summam petit arduus arcem, id. ib. 2, 306: sideream mundi qui temperat arcem, id. Am. 3, 10, 21.—**d.** Of the heavens themselves: aethe-

riae arces, Ov Tr 5, 3, 19 arces igneae, Hor C 3, 3, 10 caeli quibus adnuis arcem, Verg A 1, 250, cf id ib 1, 259 — **c.** Of temples erected on an eminence dextera sacras jaculatus arces, Hor C 1, 2, 3 — **f** Of the head arx corporis, Sen Oedip 185, Claud IV Cons Hon 235 — **B.** Trop, *height, head, summit*, etc (rare) celsa mentis ab arce, Stat S 2, 2, 131 summae laudum arces, Sil 13, 771, Sid Carm 2, 173 ubi Hannibal sit, ibi caput atque arcem totius belli esse, *head and front*, Liv 28, 42 arx eloquentiae, Tac Or 10

† **ărytaena** or **ărūtaena,** also contr **artaena,** ae, *f*, = ἀρυταινη, *a vessel for taking up liquids* arytaenam sive artaenam vas ab hauriendo sic appellabant, Paul ex Fest. p 21 Müll artaenaeque et aquales, Lucil ap Charis p 95 (1, 35 Müll)

as, assis, *m* (*nom* assis, Don ad Ter Phorm 1, 1, 9, and Schol. ad Pers 2, 59, old form **assārius,** ii, *m*, and in the *gen plur* assariūm, Varr L L 8, § 71 Müll, Charis p 58 P) [εἷς, Dor αἱς, Tarent ἀς, Hinter] **I.** In gen, *unity, a unit*, as a standard for different coins, weight, measure, etc. (in Vitr 3, 1, p 61 Rode, perfectus numerus, the perfect number, fundamental number), acc to the duodecimal system, divided into 12 parts, or uncias, with the following particular designations

uncia = $\frac{1}{12}$ s duodecima (sc pars) ·

sextans = $\frac{2}{12}$ = $\frac{1}{6}$ s sexta ··

quadrans = $\frac{3}{12}$ = $\frac{1}{4}$ s quarta, also teruncius or triuncis ···

triens = $\frac{4}{12}$ = $\frac{1}{3}$ s tertia .... or ::

quincunx = $\frac{5}{12}$ s sextans cum quadrante ⁙

semissis s semis = $\frac{6}{12}$ = $\frac{1}{2}$ s dimidia ⁝⁝

septunx = $\frac{7}{12}$ s quadrans cum triente ⁝⁝·

bessis s bes = $\frac{8}{12}$ = $\frac{2}{3}$ for beis s binae partes assis ⁝⁝⁝

dodrans = $\frac{9}{12}$ = $\frac{3}{4}$ s terni quadrantes ⁝⁝⁝

dextans s. decunx = $\frac{10}{12}$ = $\frac{5}{6}$ s qui ni sextantes ⁝⁝⁝⁝

deunx = $\frac{11}{12}$ s. undecim unciae ⁝⁝⁝⁝

The uncia was again divided into smaller parts

semuncia = $\frac{1}{2}$ uncia = $\frac{1}{24}$ assis.
duella = $\frac{1}{3}$ uncia = $\frac{1}{36}$ assis
sicilicus (-um) = $\frac{1}{4}$ uncia = $\frac{1}{48}$ assis.
sextula = $\frac{1}{6}$ uncia = $\frac{1}{72}$ assis
drachma = $\frac{1}{8}$ uncia = $\frac{1}{96}$ assis
hemisecla = $\frac{1}{12}$ uncia = $\frac{1}{144}$ assis
scripulum = $\frac{1}{24}$ uncia = $\frac{1}{288}$ assis.

The multiples of the *as* received the following designations

dupondius = 2 asses
tripondius s tressis = 3 asses
(quadressis) = 4 asses
quinquessis = 5 asses
sexis (only in the connection decussis sexis in Vitr l c) = 6 asses.
septissis = 7 asses
octussis = 8 asses
nonussis (novissis?) = 9 asses.
decussis = 10 asses.
bicessis = 20 asses.
tricessis = 30 asses, and so on to
centussis = 100 asses (Cf Varr L L 5, § 169 sq Müll.)

II. Esp **A. 1.** As a copper coin, the as was, acc. to the ancient custom of weighing money, originally *a pound* (asses librales or aes grave), of the value of about $8\frac{8}{89}d.$, or $16\frac{2}{3}$ cents, and was uncoined (aes rude) until Servius Tullius stamped it with the figures of animals (hence pecunia, from pecus), cf Varr R R 2, 1 9, Plin 33, 3, 13, § 42 sqq In the first Punic war on account of the scarcity of money, the as was reduced to a sixth part of its original weight, i e two ounces, hence asses sextantarii (of the value of about $1\frac{103}{297}d.$, or 2 8 cents), and the state gained five sixths In the second Punic war, and the dictatorship of Fabius, the as was again reduced one half, to one ounce, hence asses unciales, about equal to $\frac{200}{297}d.$, or 1 4 cents Finally, the Lex Papiria (A U C 563, B C 191) reduced the as to half an ounce, hence asses semunciales = $\frac{100}{297}d.$, or 7 $9\frac{1}{3}$ mills, which continued as a standard even under the emperors In all these reductions, however, the names of coins remained, independent of the weight of the as uncia, sextans, quadrans, etc, cf Grotef Gr II p 253 sq — From the small value of the as after the last reduction, the following phrases arose quod non opus est, asse carum est, Cato ap Sen Ep 94 Quod (sc pondus auri) si comminuas, vilem redigatur ad assem, Hor S 1, 1, 43 viatica ad assem Perdiderat, *to the last farthing*, id Ep 2, 2, 27 ad assem impendium reddere, Plin Ep 1, 15 rumores Omnes unius aestimemus assis, Cat 5, 3 Non assis facis? id 42, 13 —Hence, **2.** The proverbs, **a.** Assem habeas, assem valeas, *your worth is estimated by your possessions*, Petr 77, 6 crumena plena assium, Gell. 20, 1 — **b.** Assem elephanto dare, *to give something* (as a petition, and the like) *with trembling to a superior* (a metaphor derived from trained elephants, which, after playing their parts, were accustomed to take pay for themselves, which was given them with fear by the multitude, cf Plin 8, 5, 5, § 14), Augustus ap Quint 6, 3 59, and Macr S 2, 4, Varr ap Non p 531, 10 sq —**B.** In inheritances and other money matters, where a division was made, the as, with its parts, was used to designate the portions Thus haeres ex asse, *sole heir*, haeres ex semisse, *he who receives one half of the inheritance*, haeres ex dodrante, *he who receives three fourths*, and so, haeres ex besse, triente, quadrante, sextante, etc, ex semunciā, ex sextula ex duabus sextulis, etc, Dig 28, 5, 50, 34, 9, 2, Suet. Caes 83, Cic Caecin 6 et saep Nerva constituit, ut tu ex triente socius esses, ego ex besse, Dig 17, 2, 76 bessem fundi emere ab aliquo, ib 26 21, 2, § 39 quadrans et semissis fundi, ib 6, 1, 8 al, hence, in assem, in asse, or ex asse, *in all entirely, completely*, Dig 36, 45 vendere fundum in assem, ib 20, 6, 9, so Col 3, 3, 8 and 9 in asse, id 2, 12 7 sic in asse fiunt octo menses et dies decem, id 2, 12, 7 ex asse aut ex parte possidere, Dig 2, 8, 15, Sid Ep 2, 1, 6, 12, 8, 6 al — **C.** As a measure of extent **a.** *An acre*, acc to the same divisions as above, from scripulum to the as, Col 5, 1, 9 sq proscindere semissem, iterare assem, Plin 18, 19, 49, § 178 — **b.** *A foot*, Col 5, 3 — **D.** Of weight, *a pound*, acc to the same division, cf. Fann Pond 41 In haec solide sexta face assis eat, Ov Med. Fac 60

☞ Mathematicians (v Vitr l c) called the number 6 perfectus numerus (since 1 + 2 + 3 = 6), and formed, accordingly, the following terminology

1 = sextans, as a dice number · unio
2 = triens binio
3 = semissis. ternio
4 = bessis (διμοιρος) quaternio
5 = quintarius quinio
6 = perfectus numerus senio
7 = ἔφεκτος, sex adjecto asse = 6 + 1
8 = adtertiarius, sex adjecta tertiā = 6 + 2 (επιτριτος)
9 = sesquialter, sex adjectā dimidiā = 6 + 3 (ημιολιος)
10 = bes alter, sex duabus partibus additis = 6 + 4 (ἐπιδιμοιρος)
11 = adquintarius, sex quinque partibus additis = 6 + 5 (ἐπιπενταμοιρος)
12 = duplio (διπλασιων)

āsa, v ara *init*

† **ăsărōtum,** i, *n*, = ἀσάρωτον, *a floor laid in mosaic*, Stat S 1, 3, 36, cf asarotos oecos (= ασαρωτος οἶκος), Plin 36, 25, 60, § 184, hence, asaroticus lapillus, *a little mosaic stone*, Sid. Carm 23, 56

† **ăsărum,** i, *n.*, = ἄσαρον, *hazelwort, wild spikenard* Asarum Europaeum, Linn, Plin 12, 13, 27, § 47

† **asbestĭnum,** i, *n* (sc linum), = ἀσβεστινον, *a kind of incombustible cloth*, Plin 19, 1, 4, § 19 sqq (written by Jan as Greek)

† **asbestŏs,** i, *m* (sc. lapis), = ἄσβεστος (incombustible), *a stone of an iron gray color, found in Arcadia, differing from the common asbestos*, perh amiantus, Plin 37, 10, 54 § 146

Asbŏlus, i, *m* [ασβολη, soot], *a black, shaggy dog of Actæon*, Ov M 3, 218.

ascălăbotes, ae, *m*, = ασκαλαβωτης, *a kind of lizard*, in pure Lat, stellio Lacerta gecko, Linn, Plin 29, 4, 28, § 90

Ascălăphus, i, *m*, = Ἀσκαλαφος, *a son of Acheron and Orphne, who made known to Pluto that Proserpine had eaten seven kernels of a pomegranate, on account of which he was changed by her into an ill boding owl* (bubo), Ov M 5, 539 sq, cf Serv ad Verg A 4, 462

† **ascălia,** ae, *f*, = ἀσκαλια, *the edible part of the artichoke*, Plin 21, 16, 57, § 97

Ascălo, onis, *f*, = Ἀσκαλων, *an important trading town in the southern part of Palestine, between Gaza and Azotus upon the sea*, now *Ascalon*, Mel 1, 11, 3, Plin 5, 13, 14, § 68, cf Mann Palaest 202 —Hence, *adj* **Ascălōnius,** a, um, *of Ascalon* caepa, *a shallot*, Col 11, 3, 57, 12, 10, 1, Plin 19, 6, 32, § 101 sqq

* **a-scalpo (ads-)** ĕre, *v n*, *to scratch at, to scratch* aurem, App M 6, p 176

Ascănia, ae, *f*, = Ἀσκανια, *a region in Phrygia*, Plin 5, 32, 40, § 144

1. Ascănius, a, um, *adj*, = Ἀσκανιος, *Ascanian* lacus, *in Bithynia, near Nicæa*, Plin 5, 32, 43, § 148 portus, *in Troas*, id 5, 30, 32, § 121 insulae, *in the Ægean Sea, over against Troas*, id 5, 31, 38, § 138

2. Ascănius, ii, *m*, = Ἀσκανιος, *son of Æneas and Creusa, king of Lavinium, and founder of Alba Longa* Verg A 1, 271, Liv 1, 3, cf Wagner ad Verg A l c, and id Exc id Aen 2, n XVII p 438

† **ascaules,** is, *m*, = ασκαυλης, *a bag piper*, Mart 10 3, 8 (called in Suet Ner 54 by the pure Lat word, utricularius)

ascendens (ads-), entis, *P a*, v ascendo *fin*

ascendĭbĭlis (ads-), e, *adj* [ascendo], *that can be ascended* or *climbed* semita, Pomp ap Schol ad Stat Th 10, 841

a-scendo (ads-, Jan, **ads-** and **as-,** Müller, **as-,** other editors), scendi, scensum 3, *v n* [scando], *to ascend, mount up, climb*, and in eccl Lat simply *to go up, to rise, to spring up, grow up* (syn scando, conscendo orior, surgo, prodeo) **I.** Lit (opp descendo, and diff from escendo, which designates a climbing mounting upon some high object, and involves the idea of exertion, cf Oud ad Caes B G 7, 27, Suet Caes 61, Ochsn Ecl pp 287 and 288, Doed Syn IV pp 60 and 61, it often interchanges with escendere in MSS, cf. e g Halm ad Nep Epam 4, 5, id Them 8, 6, and v examples below, class, in Cic. and in Vulg very freq), constr most freq with *in*, but also with *ad* with super, supra, contra, adversus, with *acc*, and *absol* (in Cic in the lit signif, except once with the *acc.*, always with *in with acc*, but in the trop signif in all constr) (*a*) With *in with acc* in navem ascendere Plaut Rud 2 2, 20, 2, 6, 54 Fleck ascendere in naviculam, Vulg Matt. 8, 23 in triremem ascendit, Nep Alcib 4, 3 (in id Epam 4, 5, and Them 8, 6 Halm now reads *escendere*) in arborem ascendere, Vulg Luc 19, 4 ut in Amanum (urbem) ascenderem Cic Fam. 15, 4, 8 ascende in oppidum, Vulg Jos. 8, 1 lex peregrinum vetat in murum ascendere, Cic. de Or 2, 24, 100 in equum, id Sen 10, 34 in caelum, id. Am 23, 88, so id Tusc 1, 29, 71 (B and K *escendere*), id Dom 28, 75, id Mil 35, 97 (cf id Leg 2, 8 ascensus in caelum) inque plagas caeli, Ov M 11, 518 cavete, ne ascendatis in montem Vulg Exod 19, 12, 24, 13, ib Matt 5, 1, ib Marc 3, 13 in tribunal ascendere, Cic Vatin 14, 34 (B and K, *escendere*), so Liv 2, 28 Drak (Weissenb, *escendere*) in contionem, Cic Att 4, 2, 3 (B and K, *escendit*), so Liv 3 49, 5, 50 (Weissenb, *escendere*, in both these pass) in Capitolium ascendere, id. 10, 7 sin vestram ascendis set in urbem Verg A 2, 192 —(*β*) With *ad* ad Gitanas Epiri oppidum, Liv 42, 38 ad laevam paulatim, Sall C 55, 3 — (*γ*) With *acc.* or *loc adv* navem ascendit, Ter Ad. 4, 5, 69, Phaedr 4, 22, 9, Vulg Marc 4, 1, ib Luc.

8, 37: ascendit classem, Tac. A. 2, 75. montis cum ascendimus altos, Lucr 6, 469 montem, Juv. 1, 82, and Vulg Psa. 103, 8; cf. summum jugum montis ascendere, Caes. B G 1, 21: fastigia montis anheli, Claud. Rapt Pros 3, 383: altitudinem montium, Vulg. Isa. 37, 24: currus, Lucr. 5, 1301 (Lachm *escendere*); so Vulg 3 Reg 12, 13: adversam ripam, Cic. Div 1, 28, 58: murum, Caes. B. G 7, 27; so Verg A. 9, 507, and Vulg Jer. 5, 10: equum, Liv. 23, 14; so Suet Caes. 61, and Vulg Psa. 75, 7: ascendit Capitolium ad lumina, Suet Caes 37: deus adscensurus, Olympum, Tib 4, 1, 12: magnum iter ascendo, Prop 4, 10, 3: illuc solita est ascendere filia Nisi, Ov. M. 8, 17; 11, 394: quo simul ascendit, id. ib. 7, 220 —Also *pass.*: si mons erat ascendendus, Caes B C. 1, 79: primus gradus ascendatur, Vitr. 3, 3: porticus ad scenduntur nonagenis gradibus, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 88 (Jan, *descenduntur*): ascenso simul curru, Suet. Tib 2 *fin.*: ne ascensis tanti sit gloria Bactris, Prop 4, 3, 63 —(δ) *Absol*, of persons: ex locis superioribus desuper suos ascendentes protegebant. Caes. B C 1, 79: quâ fefellerat ascendens hostis, Liv. 5, 47: Ascendit ergo Abram de Aegypto, Vulg. Gen. 13, 1; 19, 30: Ascende huc, ib Apoc. 4, 1; 12, 12 —Of things: fons ascendebat de terrâ, Vulg Gen. 2, 6: sicut ascendit mare fluctu, ib Ezech 26, 3: jam ascendit aurora, ib Gen. 32, 26: ascendit ignis de petrâ, ib Jud. 6, 21: ascendet fumus ejus, ib Isa. 34, 10, ib Apoc 8, 4: vidit ascendentem favillam de terrâ, ib Gen. 19, 28: ascendet sicut virgultum, ib Isa. 53, 2; 5, 6: germen eorum, ut pulvis, ascendet, ib ib 5, 24.—Also, after the Greek, *to go aboard ship, to go out to sea* (eccl. Lat.): ascendentes navigavimus, ἐπιβάντες, Vulg Act. 21, 2: Et ascenderunt, ἀνήχθησαν, ib Luc 8, 22 —**II.** Trop **A.** Constr in like manner, (α) With *in with acc.*: in summum locum civitatis ascendere, Cic. Clu 55: propter quem (ornatum) ascendit in tantum honorem eloquentia, *has grown into such reputation*, id. Or. 36, 125: ira ascendit in Israel, Vulg. Psa. 77, 21: Quid cogitationes ascendunt in corda vestra? ib Luc. 24, 38; ib Act 7, 23 —(β) With *ad*: sic a principiis ascendit motus et exit paulatim nostros ad sensus, Lucr. 2, 137: aut a minoribus ad majora ascendimus aut a majoribus ad minora delabimur, Cic. Part. Or. 4, 12 propius ad magnitudinem alicujus, Plin. Pan. 61, 2: ad honores, Cic Brut 68, 241: ad hunc gradum amicitiae, Curt. 7, 1, 14. —(γ) With *super with acc*: ira Dei ascendit super eos, Vulg Psa. 77, 31: ascendent sermones super cor tuum, ib Ezech. 38, 10 —(δ) With *acc.*: ex honoribus continuis familiae unum gradum dignitatis ascendere, Cic Mur 27: altiorem gradum, id Off. 2, 18, 62 cum, quem tenebat, ascenderat gradum, Nep Phoc. 2, 3. altissimum (gradum), Plin. Ep 3, 2, 4.—Poet: ascendere thalamum, i e matrimonium contrahere, Val Fl 6, 45 —(ε) *Absol* ad summam amplitudinem pervenisset, ascendens gradibus magistratuum, Cic. Brut. 81, 281, Plin. Pan 58, 3 altius ascendere, Brut ap Cic Ep ad Brut. 1, 4. gradatim ascendit vox, *rises*, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 227: usque ad nos contemptus Samnitium pervenit, supra non ascendit, i e alios non tetigit, Liv 7, 30: donec ascenderit furor Domini, Vulg 2 Par 36, 16. ascendet indignatio mea, ib Ezech. 38, 18 —**B.** Esp, super, supra aliquem or aliquid ascendere, *to rise above any person* or *thing, to surpass, to stand higher* (twice in Tacitus) (liberti) super ingenuos et super nobiles ascendunt, Tac. G 25 mihi supra tribunatus et praeturas et consulatus ascendere videor, id. Or 7. — Hence, **ascendens (ads-)**, entis, *P a.* * **A.** Machina, *a machine for ascending, a scaling ladder*, Vitr 10, 19 —**B.** In the jurists, ascendentes are *the kindred in an ascending line, ancestors* (*parents, grandparents*, etc., opp descendentes, *descendants, children, grandchildren*, etc.), Dig 23, 2, 68

* **ascensibilis (ads-)**, e, *adj* [ascendo], *that may be ascended* or *climbed* iter, Cael. Aur Tard. 3, 1

ascensio (ads-), ōnis, *f* [id.] *an ascending, ascent* (more rare than ascensus) **I. A.** Lit ad hirundininum nidum ascensionem ut faceret, Plaut. Rud 3, 1, 7: gradum, Vitr 9, 1, p 208 Rode via ascensionis, Vulg. 1 Par 26, 16: dies ascensionis suae de terrâ Aegypti, ib Osee, 2, 15 —**B.** Trop: quorum (oratorum) quae fuerit ascensio et quam in omnibus rebus difficilis optimi perfectio, etc, *a rising, soaring*, * Cic Brut. 36, 137: ascensiones in corde suo disposuit, Vulg. Psa. 83, 6 —**II.** Meton, *means of ascent*: aedificat in caelo ascensionem, Vulg. Amos, 9, 6

ascensor (ads-), oris, *m* [id.], *one that ascends* (eccl Lat.) **I.** In gen.: montis Dominici, Hier in Rufin. 1: caeli, Vulg Deut. 33, 26 —**II.** Esp, *one that mounts a horse, chariot*, etc, *a rider, charioteer*. ut cadat ascensor ejus (equi) retro, Vulg Gen. 49, 17: ascensor equi, ib Amos, 2, 15: equum et ascensorem dejecit, ib Exod. 15, 1; ib Job, 39, 18.—So *absol*: ascensores (sc. equorum), Vulg 4 Reg 18, 23, so, asini ascensor, ib Isa. 21, 7: cameli, ib ib collidam in te currum et ascensorem ejus, ib Jer 21, 51. subvertam quadrigam et ascensorem ejus, ib Agg. 2, 23

1. ascensus (ads-), a, um, *Part* of ascendo

2. ascensus (ads-), ūs, *m* [ascendo], *an ascending, ascent* **I. A.** Lit: primos prohibere ascensu coeperunt, Caes. B G 5, 32: homines audaces ab ejus templi aditu atque ascensu repulisti, Cic Dom 21: quod hosti aditum ascensumve difficilem praeberet, Liv 25, 36: summi fastigia tecti Ascensu supero, Verg A. 2, 303. ascensus muri, Vulg 2 Esdr. 12, 36: ascensus altaris, ib Eccli 50, 12: adscensus siderum, *a rising of the stars to our hemisphere*, Plin. 29, 4, 15, § 59: ascensus aurorae, Vulg. 2 Esdr 4, 21; ib Jon 4, 7 —Also in *plur*: hostes partim scalis ascensus tentant, Liv 36, 24. —**B.** Trop: ollisque ad honoris amplioris gradum is primus ascensus esto, Cic. Leg 3, 3: olla propter quae datur homini ascensus in caelum, id. ib 2, 8 —**II.** Meton. (abstr. for concr.; cf. aditus, accessus, etc), *a place by which one ascends, an approach, ascent*: inambulans atque ascensu ingrediens arduo, Cic de Or 1, 61, 261 difficilis atque arduus, id. Verr 2, 4, 23: riget arduus alto Tmolus in ascensu, Ov M 11, 151: quae aedes tribunal habent et ascensum, *a flight of stairs, ascent*, Vitr 4, 7, p 93 Rode, so id 5, 6, p 111 Rode —In *plur*: ut obtinerent ascensus montium, Vulg Judith, 2, 6, ib 1 Reg 14, 4. — Trop. in virtute multi ascensus, *many degrees*, Cic Planc. 25 Wund.

† **ascētēria**, ōrum, *n*, = ἀσκητήρια, *a place of abode for ascetics, a hermitage*, Cod. Just 1, 3, 33

† **ascētriae**, ārum, *f.*, = ἀσκήτριαι, *women that have taken vows, female ascetics*, Novell. Constit. Just. 123.

ascia, ae, *f* [kindred with ἀξίνη, an axe], *an axe for hewing wood, a carpenter's axe* (syn: securis, bipennis, ferrum). **I.** Lit: rogum ascia ne polito, Fragm XII Tab ap Cic Leg 2, 23; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198 tilia ascias retundit, id. 16, 40, 76, § 207. in securi et asciâ aliquid deicere, Vulg Psa. 73, 6. lignum de saltu praecidit opus manûs artificis in asciâ, ib Jer 10, 3 —Prov.. asciam sibi in crus impingere or illidere, *to cut one's own legs*, Petr 74, 16; cf. App M. 3, p 139, 6 —**II.** Transf. **A.** *A mattock, a hoe*: asciae in aversa parte referentes rastros, Pall. 1, 43 3 —**B.** *A mason's trowel*, Vitr 7, 2; Pall. 1, 14; upon monuments such a trowel is found pictured, and in the inscription the expression SVB ASCIA or AD ASCIAM DEDICATVM, i e consecrated while yet under the trowel (prob this was done in order to protect the empty sepulchre from injury), Inscr Orell. 249, 4464; 4465, 4466; 4467 PATER ET MATER FILIO DVLCISSIMO AD ASCIAM DEDICATVM POSVERVNT, ib 4468

Ascĭburgium, ii, *n*, *an ancient town in Gallia Belgica, on the Rhine*, now *Asburg* (but acc. to Mann. Gall. 250, now *Essenberg*, opp Duisburg), Tac G 3, id. H 4. 33

* **1. ascio**, āre, *v a* [ascia, II. B], *to work* or *prepare with a trowel*: calcem, Vitr 7, 2.

2. a-scio (adsc-, Rib, Halm), īvi (never ii), 4, *v a.*, like adopto, arrogo, etc., transf. from the sphere of civil law to common life, *to receive, admit* (like scio in this signif, very rare, perh only in Verg and Tac, cf. ascisco): si socios sum adscire paratus, Verg A 12, 38: generum, id. ib 11, 472: adsciri per adoptionem, Tac. A 1, 3: sibi Tiberium adscivit, id. ib 4, 57: adsciri in societatem Germanos, id. H 4, 24: adsciri inter comites, id. ib 4, 80. milites adscire, id. Agr 19

a-scisco (adsc-, Lachm, Baiter, Dietsch, Weissenb, K. and H., Halm in Tac; **asc-**, Merk., Kayser, Rib, Halm in Nep), īvi (in ante-class. and class Lat never ii), ītum, 3, *v a* **I. A.** Lit, *to take* or *receive a thing with knowledge* (and approbation), *to approve, receive as true*: cum jussisset populus Romanus aliquid, si id ascivissent socii populi ac Latini, etc., Cic Balb 8, 20 quas (leges) Latini voluerunt, asciverunt, id. ib 8, 20, § 21: quibus (scitis) adscitis susceptisque, id Leg. 2, 5: tu vero ista ne adsciveris neve fueris commenticiis rebus assensus, id Ac. 2, 40, 125: ne labar ad opinionem, et aliquid adsciscam et comprobem incognitum, id. ib 2, 45, 138 —**B.** Of persons, *to receive* or *admit one in some capacity* (*as citizen, ally, son*, etc). dominos acris adsciscunt, Lucr. 5, 87, 6, 63: perficiam ut hunc A Licinium non modo non segregandum, cum sit civis, a numero civium, verum etiam, si non esset, putetis asciscendum fuisse. Cic Arch. 2 *fin*, cf. id. Balb 13: [aliâ (civitate) ascitâ], Nep Att 3, 1 Halm: Numam Pompilium ... regem alienigenam sibi ipse populus adscivit eumque ad regnandum Romam Curibus adscivit, Cic Rep 2, 13: aliquem patronum, id. Pis 11, 25: socios sibi ad id bellum Osismios, etc, adsciscunt, Caes. B G. 3, 9, 10, so id. ib 1, 5, 4: socius adscitus, Sall C 47, 1. aliquem ducem, Auct B Alex. 59, 2: qui non asciverit ultro Dardanium Aenean generumque acceperit urbi, Verg A. 11, 471: gener inde provecto annis adscitus, Liv. 21, 2, so Tac H. 1, 59: ascivit te filium non vitricus, sed princeps, Plin Pan. 7, 4. tribuni centurionesque adsciscebantur, Tac. H 2, 5 *fin*: aliquem successorem, Suet Tib 23 *fin* al —In the histt also with *in* (in civitatem, societatem, senatum, nomen, etc): adsciti simul in civitatem et patres, Liv. 6, 40, 4. simul in civitatem Romanam et in familias patriciorum adscitus, Tac A. 11, 24. aliquem in numerum patriciorum, id ib 11, 25 inter patricios, id Agr 9 Chauci in commilitium adsciti sunt, id A 1, 60 aliquem in penates suos, id H 1, 15: aliquem in nomen, id. A. 3, 30; Suet. Claud. 39: aliquem in bona et nomen, id Galb 17 —**II.** Transf., in gen, *to take* or *receive a person to* one's self, of things, *to appropriate to one's self, adopt* (diff from adjungere and assumere, by the accessory idea of exertion and mediation, or of personal reflection; cf Herz ad Caes B G 3, 9, 10, Sall. C 24, 3) **1.** Of persons: nemo oppressus aere alieno fuit, quem non ad hoc incredibile sceleris foedus asciverit, Cic Cat 2, 4 *fin* exsulibus omnium civitatium ascitis, receptis latronibus, etc, Hirt B G. 8, 30. eâ tempestate plurimos cujusque generis homines adscivisse dicitur, Sall C 24, 3. Veientes re secundâ elati voluntarios undique ad spem praedae adsciverunt, Liv 4, 31, 3, Tac H. 2, 8 in conscientiam facinoris pauci adsciti, id ib 1, 25 —Poet: asciscere for asciscere se or ascisci, *to join* or *unite one's self to one* (cf: Accingunt omnes operi, Verg A 2, 235) ascivere tuo comites sub numine divae centum omnes nemorum, Grat Cyn 16 —**2.** Of things: Quae neque terra sibi adscivit nec maximus aether, *which neither the earth appropriates to itself nor* etc., Lucr 5, 473 Jovisque numen Mulciberi adscivit manus, Att ap Cic. Tusc 2, 10, 23 sibi oppidum asciscere, Cic Verr 2, 4, 10: Ceres et Libera . . quarum sacra populus Romanus a Graecis ascita et accepta tantâ religione tuetur, etc, id ib 2, 5, 72: so id. Har Resp. 13, 27; Ov M 15, 625 Heins., where Merk. reads *acciverit* (cf Web ad Luc. 8, 831) peregrinos ritus, Liv 1, 20 Spem si quam ascitis Aetolum habuistis in armis, Verg. A 11, 308: opimum quoddam et tamquam adipatae dictionis genus, Cic Or. 8, 25 nova (verba) adsciscere, * Hor Ep 2, 2, 119: quod ipsa natura adsciscat et reprobet, Cic Fin 1, 7, 23 (B and K, *sciscat et probet*): adsciscere aut probare amicitiam aut justitiam, id ib 3, 21, 70, id. Leg 1, 11 illa, quae prima sunt adscita naturâ, id. Fin. 3, 5, 17 (cf Beier ad Cic. Off 3, 3, 13, p 203): hanc consuetu-

dinem lubenter ascivimus, id Brut 57, 209 —**3.** Sibi, like arrogo, *to assume* or *arrogate something to one's self* (very rare) eos illius expertes esse prudentiae, quam sibi asciscerent, Cic de Or 1, 19, 87 eloquentiae laudem uni sibi, Tac A 14, 52, cf Cic Dom 36, 95 —* **B.** *To order, decree*, or *approve also* or *further*, = etiam sciscere al terum (genus sacerdotum) quod interpretetur fatidicorum et vatium ecfata incognita, quae eorum senatus populusque adsciverit, Cic Leg 2, 8, ubi v Moser — **ascītus,** *P a* (opp nativus, innatus, insitus), *derived, assumed, foreign* in eo nativum quemdam leporem esse non ascitum, Nep Att 4, 1 Halm proles, Stat S 1, 1, 23· genitos esse vos mihi, non ascitos milites credite, Curt 10, 3, 6 nec petit ascitas dapes, Ov F 6, 172

ascītes, ae, *m* , = ἀσκίτης (sc. ὕδρωψ), *a kind of dropsy* Cael Aur Tard 3, 8, Plin. Val. 3, 12 (in Cels 3 21, written as Greek)

1. ascītus (adsc-), a, um, *Part* of ascisco

* **2. ascītus (adsc-),** ūs, *m* [ascisco], *an acceptance, reception*. vacuitatem doloris alii censent primum ascitum et primum declinatum dolorem, Cic Fin 5, 7, 18, where Madvig reads *ascitam* , so B and K

† **ascĭus,** a, um, *adj* , = ἄσκιος (without shadow) loca, *countries under the equator*, Plin 2, 73, 75, § 185

Asclēpĭădes, ae, *m* , = Ἀσκληπιάδης **I.** *A distinguished physician of Prusa, in Bithynia, friend of Crassus*, Cic de Or 1, 14, 62, Cels. 3, 4, Plin 7, 37, 37, § 124, 26, 3, 8, § 15 sq , Cael Aur Tard. 3, 8 —**II.** *A blind philosopher of Eretria*, Cic. Tusc 5, 39, 113 —**III.** *A Greek poet, inventor of the metre named after him* metrum Asclepiadeum (e g Hor C 1, 1 Maecenas atavis edite regibus), Diom p 508 P

Asclēpĭădēus, a, um, *adj* , v Asclepiades, III

† **asclēpĭăs,** ădis, *f*, = ἀσκληπιάς, *the common swallowwort* Asclepias vincetoxicum, Linn., Plin 27, 5, 18, § 35

Asclēpĭŏdŏtus, i, *m* , *a biographer of Diocletian*, Vop Aur 44

† **asclēpĭon,** ii, *n* , *a medicinal herb named from Æsculapius*, Ἀσκλήπιος, Plin 25, 4, 11, § 30

Asclētārĭo, onis, *m* , *a mathematician in the time of Domitian* Suet Dom 15

Asclum, i, *n* , v Asculum

Ascŏnĭus, ii, *m* Q Asconius Pedianus, *a learned grammarian of Padua* (c A.D 3-88), *who devoted his studies especially to Cicero, Sallust, and Vergil, and whose valuable commentary upon five orations of Cicero is still extant* , cf Bahr, Lit Gesch § 260, Weich Poet Lat p 274 , Teuffel, Rom Lit. § 290

† **ascŏpēra,** ae *f*, = ἀσκοπήρα, *a leathern bag* or *sack*, Suet Ner 45 Imposuit abrae suae ascoperam vini, * Vulg Judith, 10, 5

Ascra, ae *f*, = Ἄσκρα **I.** *A village in Bœotia, near Mount Helicon the birthplace of Hesiod*, Ov P 4, 14, 31 —Hence, **II. Ascraeus,** a, um, *adj* , = Ἀσκραῖος **A.** *Ascræan* nemus, Prop 2, 13, 4 poeta i e *Hesiod*, id 2 34, 77 senex, the same, Verg E 6, 70 — Also *subst* **Ascraeus,** i, *m* , *Hesiod*, Ov Am 1, 15, 11 —**B.** *Of* or *pertaining to Hesiod* carmen i e *rural*, Verg G 2, 176, Col 10, 436 boves, *which Hesiod pastured*, Ov F 6, 14 —**C.** *Of Helicon, Heliconian* fontes, Prop 2 10, 25

a-scrībo (ads-, Baiter, Halm, Weissenb , K and H , **as-,** Kayser), psi, ptum, 3, *v a* , *to annex by writing, to add to a writing* (syn annumero, addo, insero, attribuo, tribuo) **I.** In gen **A.** Lit , constr *absol* or with *dat* , *in with acc* or *abl* **a.** *Absol* non solum illud perscribunt, quod tum prohibiti sunt, sed etiam causam ascribunt cur etc , Cic Verr 2 1, 35 illud minime auguris quod adscripsit, ob eam causam, etc , id Div 1, 16 29 —**b.** With *dat* Terentia salutem tibi plurimam adscribit, Cic Att 1, 5 *fin* coheredem sibi libertum ejus adscriptum, Suet Vit 14 —**c.** With *in with acc* or *abl* hoc tibi respondeo ascripsisse eundem Sullam in eandem legem si quid, etc nam nisi esset, hoc in omnibus legibus non ascriberetur, Cic Caecin 33, 95 (B and K., *in eâdem lege*) antiquior dies in tuis adscripta litteris, id. ad Q Fr 3, 1, 3 in altera epistula diem non adscribis, *do not add the date*, id. Att. 3 23 nomen suum in albo profitentium citharoedorum jussit adscribi, Suet Ner 21, id. Tib 51 al —Esp freq of superscriptions and inscriptions Recita epistulam TIMARCHIDES VERRIS ACCENSVS APRONIO Jam hoc quidem non reprehendo, quod ascribit ACCENSVS, Cic Verr 2, 3, 66 non credo ascripturum esse magno, id Agr 2, 20 novo si marmori adscripserunt Praxitelem suo, Phaedr 5, prol 6 tumulo publice exstructo adscripserant, pro libertate eos occubuisse, Suet Aug 12 *fin* ut qui statuarum titulis pronepotem se Q Catuli Capitolini semper adscripserit, id Galb 2, id Ner 45, id Aug 70 —**B.** Trop **1.** *To impute, ascribe, attribute to* one the cause of something hoc incommodum Scipioni ascribendum videtur, Cic Inv 1, 49 panaces diis inventoribus adscriptum Plin 25, 4, 11, § 30, Claud Laud Stil 2 81, and (per hypallagen, cf Rudd II p 393) cur autem ascribimus illum his lacrimis (instead of illi has lacrimas), id Rapt Pros. 3, 419, cf id Idyll 6, 81 nomini meo adscribatur victoria, Vulg 2 Reg 12, 28 —**2.** *To place to one's credit*, i e *to settle, fix, designate, appoint* eidem (servo) adscripsisse legatum, *bequeathed to him*, Plin Ep 4, 10 —Poet culpam lues, olim cum adscriptus venerit poenae dies, Phaedr 4, 11, 8 —**3.** Adscribere sibi aliquid, *to apply, refer something to one's self* qui facere quae non possunt, verbis elevant Adscribere hoc debebunt exemplum sibi, Phaedr 4, 3, 6 —**II. A.** Esp , t t , *to enroll, enter in a list* (*as citizen, soldier, colonist*, etc.) ascribi se in eam civitatem voluit *to be entered received as a citizen*, Cic Arch 4 si qui foederatis civitatibus ascripti fuissent, id ib urbanae militiae adscribebatur, Tac H 2, 94 adscribantur ex Judaeis in exercitu regis ad triginta milia virorum, Vulg 1 Macc 10, 36 adscripti dicebantur qui in colonias nomina dedissent, ut essent coloni, Paul ex Fest. p 13 Müll colonos Venusiam adscripserunt, Liv 31, 49, so id 32, 7, 33, 24; 34, 42, 35, 9 al coloniam deduxit adscriptis veteranis, Suet. Ner 9, so also of ambassadors, Phaedr 4, 17, 16 — **B.** Trop **1.** *To reckon* or *number in a class, include among* adscripsit Liber Satyris poetas, Hor Ep 1, 19, 4 (cf id ib 1, 9, 13 scribe tui gregis hunc) aliquem ordinibus deorum, id C 3, 3, 35 nationes Germanis an Sarmatis adscribam, dubito, Tac G 46 aliquem antiquis temporibus, id Or 17 —**2.** *To add* or *join to* ad hoc genus ascribamus etiam narrationes apologorum, Cic de Or 2, 66, 264 admiratus eorum fidem tyrannus petivit, ut se ad amicitiam tertium adscriberent id Off 3, 10, 45, so id Tusc 5, 22, 63, id ad Q Fr 1, 1, 5 tu vero ascribe me in talem numerum, id Phil 2, 13 suae alicujus sententiam, id Opt Gen 6 unus A Gabinius belli maritimi Cn Pompeio socius ascribitur, i e additur, id Imp Pomp 19 *fin* —Hence also of attributes of a deity Jovi aquila adscribitur, *is ascribed*, Plin 10, 5, 6, § 18

ascriptīcius (adscr-), a, um, *adj* [ascribo, II], *enrolled* or *received in any community* (*as citizen soldier*, etc) novi et adscripticii cives, * Cic N D 3, 15, 39 ascripticii veluti quidam scripti dicebantur, qui supplendis legionibus ascribebantur Hos et accensos dicebant quod ad legionum censum essent adscripti, Paul ex Fest p 14 Müll. , cf ascriptivus servi, *slaves bound to the soil, and transferred with it from one possessor to another*, Cod 11, 47, 6

* **ascriptĭo (adscr-),** onis, *f* [ascribo, I] *an addition in writing* declarat ipsa ascriptio esse aliquid, Cic Caecin 33, 95

ascriptīvus (adscr-), a, um, *adj* [ascribo, II] *enrolled as a (supernumerary) soldier* (cf ascripticius and accensus) Idem istuc aliis adscriptivis ad legionem fieri solet, Plaut Men 1, 3, 2, Varr L L 7, § 56 Müll

ascriptor (adscr-) ōris, *m* [ascribo, I] *he who willingly subscribes (his name)*, hence, trop , *he who subscribes to, agrees to, approves any thing* (perh only in the foll exs) ascriptores legis agrariae, Cic Agr 9 venalis ascriptor et subscriptor tuus, id Dom 19, id. Red in Sen 4, 9, 10, 26.

ascriptus (adscr-), a, um, *Part* of ascribo

Ascŭlum (Asclum, Sil 8, 440, and Itin Anton), i *n* , = Ἄσκουλον, more freq Ἄσκλον **I.** *The capital of Picenum, now Ascoli*, Plin 3, 13, 18, § 111, Flor 1 18, 9, 1, 18, 14, cf Mann Ital I p 492.—Hence, **Ascŭlānus,** a, um *adj* , *of Asculum, Asculanian* triumphus Plin 7, 43, 44, § 135 —**Ascŭlāni,** orum, *m* , *the inhabitants of Asculum*, Cic Font 14 — **II.** *A town in Apulia*, Flor 1 18, 9 Duker, hence, **Ascŭlīnus,** a, um, *adj* , *Asculinian* ager, Front Colon p 110

† **ascyrŏīdĕs,** is *n* , = ἀσκυροειδές, *a plant similar to the ascyron*, Plin. 27, 5, 20, § 37

† **ascyron,** i, *n* , = ἄσκυρον, *a plant, also called* androsaemon, *St John's wort*, Plin 27, 4 10, § 26

Asdrŭbal, v Hasdrubal

ăsella, ae, *f dim* [asina], *a small she ass* Ov A A. 3, 290

Asellĭo, onis *m* , *one of the early Roman historians*, Cic Leg 1, 2.

* **ăsellŭlus,** i, *m doub dim* [asellus], *a small young ass*, Arn 3, p 109

ăsellus, i, *m dim* [asinus], *a little ass, an ass's colt* **I.** Lit. dossuarius, Varr R R 2, 6 *fin* asellus onustus auro, * Cic Att 1, 16 tardus, Verg G 1, 273 lente gradiens Ov M 11, 179, so id ib 4, 27, Hor S 1, 9, 20, Vulg Num 16, 15, ib Joan 12, 14 al —Prov narrare fabellam surdo asello, *to preach to deaf ears*, Hor Ep 2, 1, 199 (an imitation of a Greek proverb, Ὄνῳ τις ἔλεγε μῦθον ὁ δὲ τὰ ὦτα ἐκίνει , cf Schmid ad Hor l c) —**II.** Transf **A.** Of a man addicted to sensuality Juv 9, 92, Petr 24 *fin* , Hier Vit S Hilar —**B.** Aselli, *two stars in Cancer* Sunt in signo Cancri duae stellae parvae Aselli appellati, Plin 18, 35, 80, § 353, cf Hyg Astr 2, 23 —**C.** *A sea fish much prized by the Romans*, perh *cod* or *haddock*, Varr L L 5, § 77, p 31 Müll , cf Plin 9, 17, 28, § 61 —Prov post asellum diaria non sumo, *after delicious fare I take no common food*, Petr 24 —**D.** Asellus, *a Roman cognomen*, Cic de Or 2, 64, 258, Liv 27, 41 al

† **ăsēmus,** a, um, *adj* , = ἄσημος (with out sign) tunica, *that has not the purple stripe* Lampr Alex Sev 33 *fin*

1. Ăsĭa, ae *f* (in regard to the quantity of the A, cf Jahn ad Ov M 5, 648), = Ἀσία **I. A.** Orig , *a town in Lydia*, afterwards *the region around it* , hence, **B.** *Adj* **Ăsĭus,** a, um, *of Asia* palus, *the marshy region on the river Cayster* Verg A 7, 701, cf id G 1, 383, and Hom Il 2 461, Asia, *a nymph*, Verg G 4, 343 , cf Hyg Fab prooem — **II. A.** In an extended signif , *Asia Minor*, Cic Imp Pomp 6, Hor Ep 1, 3, 5, Verg A 2, 557, Sen Troad 6 Vulg Act 19, 26, 21, 27 al — Hence also for Pergamos Liv 26 24, Vell 2, 4, and, as a Roman province, or Proconsular Asia, κατ' ἐξοχὴν (ἡ ἰδίως καλουμένη Ἀσία, Strabo, 17, p 118), Asia comprehended Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and Phrygia, cf Namque, ut opinor Asia vestra constat ex Phrygia Caria, Mysia Lydia, Cic Fl 27, id. Imp Pomp 6, Vulg Act 2 9, 6, 9, ib 1 Cor 16, 19 et saep — Hence, **B. Ăsĭus,** a, um, *adj* , *Asiatic* (cf Asiaticus) villa Varr ap Non p 466, 3 — For *Troas*, Ov M 13, 484 —**III.** In a still wider sense, *the whole of the quarter of the globe Asia* (hence the distinction Asia Minor, Oros 1 2) Plin 5, 9, 9, § 47 sqq —A poet form, **Ăsis,** idis, *Asia*, Ov M 5, 648, 9, 448

†† **2. asĭa,** ae, *f*, among the Taurini, *rye*, in pure Lat , secale, Plin 18, 16, 40, § 141

Ăsĭăgĕnes, is, *m* , = Ἀσιαγενής, *a surname of* Scipio Asiaticus Liv 39 44, Sid Carm 7, 80, cf Gron. Obs 4, 391 (p 531 Frotsch)

Ăsĭānē, *adv* , v Asianus

Ăsĭānus, a, um, *adj* , = Ἀσιανός **I.** *Asiatic, belonging to the Roman province of*

Asia: res, Liv. 31, 2.— Hence, *subst.:* **Ăsĭāni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of the province of Asia,* Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9; Plin. 21, 26, 98, § 171; Vulg. Act. 20, 4.—**II.** In rhet.: **Ăsĭāni,** *orators who employ a peculiarly bombastic* or *redundant style* (cf. Asiaticus, II.), Quint. 8 prooem. 17; 12, 10, 1; 12. 12, 16.—Hence, *adv.:* **Ăsĭānē,** *in the Asiatic style:* loqui, Quint. 12, 10, 17.

† **Ăsĭarcha,** ae, *m.,* = Ἀσιάρχης, *a high-priest, and overseer of games and theatrical exhibitions in the Roman province of Asia,* Cod. Th. 15, 9, 2.

Ăsĭātĭcĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [Asiaticus], *of the Asiatic style:* SCAENICI, Inscr. Orell. 2642.

Ăsĭātĭcus, a, um, *adj.,* = Ἀσιατικός, *Asiatic.* **I.** In gen.: bellum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7: mos, id. Or. 8, 27: creta, id. Fl. 16, 37: Graeci, id. ib. 25, 60: exercitus, Liv. 39, 6: mare, Plin. 5, 27, 28, § 102: Persica, *a fruit from Asia, a kind of peach,* id. 15, 12, 11, § 39; also *absol.:* Asiatica, Col. 10, 412: picturae genus, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 75.—**II.** Esp. as rhet. t., *Asiatic, bombastic:* genus dicendi. *a bombastic style of discourse,* peculiar to Asiatics, Cic. Brut. 95, 325: dictio. id. ib. 95, 325: oratores, id. ib. 13, 51; cf. id. Or. 8, 27, and Asianus, II.—*Subst.:* **Ăsĭātĭcus,** i, *m., the surname of Cornelius Scipio, who conquered Antiochus, brother of* Scipio Africanus, Liv. 37, 58; Gell. 7, 19; cf. Asiagenes.

† **ăsīlus,** i, *m., a gad-fly, horse-fly,* usu. tabanus (cf. Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 100); Gr. οἶστρος (cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 15), Verg. G. 3, 147 (cf. Hom. Od. 22, 300). (Even in Seneca's time the word was antiquated; v. Sen. Ep. 58; cf. Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 100.)

ăsĭna, ae, *f.* (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* asinabus rest only on the assertion of Prisc. p. 733 P.; Rhem. Pal. 1365 P., and Phoc. p. 1707 P.: asinis, Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 233, acc. to which it should be considered as *masc.;* cf. Schneid. Gr. II. p. 26; Charis. p. 39, and Rudd. I. p. 50, n. 31) [asinus]. **I.** *A she-ass,* Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 1 and 6; so Col. 6, 37, 4; Plin. 8, 44. 69, § 171; Pall. 1, 35 *fin.;* Vulg. Gen. 12, 16; ib. Num. 22, 21 sqq.; ib. Matt. 21, 2; ib. Joan. 12, 15 et persaepe: molendaria, Dig. 33, 7, 18.—**II.** Asina, *a Roman* cognomen, e. g. Cn. Scipio Asina, Macr. S. 1, 6.

Asĭnaeus, a, um, *adj.,* v. Asine.

* **ăsĭnālis,** e, *adj.* [asinus], *asinine, doltish, stupid* (v. asinus, II.): asinali verecundiā ductus, App. M. 4, p. 153, 3 Elm.

ăsĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining* or *belonging to an ass:* mola, *a millstone turned by an ass,* Cato, R. R. 10, 4; 11, 4; so Vulg. Matt. 18, 6; ib. Marc. 9, 41.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. ăsĭnārĭus,** ii, *m., a keeper of asses, an ass-driver,* Cato, R. R. 10, 1; 11, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 1.—**B. Ăsĭnārĭa,** ae, *f., the title of a comedy of Plautus.*—(That the Via Asinaria (Paul. ex Fest. s. v. retricibus, p. 282 Müll.), *a side branch of the* Via Latina, and the Porta Asinaria, were named from asinus, since upon this street and through this gate asses brought vegetables, fruit, etc., to Rome, is justly questioned in Platner's Gesch. d. Stadt Rom, p 663, in opp. to Müll. Roms Camp. I. pp. 3 and 4.)

Ăsĭnē, ēs, *f.,* = Ἀσίνη, *a town in Messenia,* Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15.—Hence, **Ăsĭnaeus,** a, um, *adj., of Asine:* sinus, Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15; cf. Mann. Gr. 546.

Asĭnĭānus, a, um, *adj.,* v. Asinius.

ăsĭnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [asinus], *of* or *produced by an ass:* stercus, Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 2: pullus, *ass's foal, a young ass,* id. ib. 2, 8: pilus, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 72, where Jan reads *asini:* pruna asinina cognominata a vilitate, id. 15, 13, 12, § 41.

Asĭnĭus, a, um, *adj., name of a Roman* gens; *the most celebrated was* Asinius Pollio, *a friend of Augustus, founder of the first library in Rome, and author of a history, now lost, of the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey,* Cic. Fam. 10, 31 sq. Manut.; Vell. 2, 125; Hor. C. 2, 1; Verg. E. 4; Tac. A. 4, 34; Suet. Caes. 30; id. Gram. 10; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. § 192; Weich. Poēt. Lat. pp. 155, 223. 327, 395; Teuffel. Röm. Lit. § 218.—Hence, **Asĭnĭānus,** a, um, *adj., pertaining to the* gens Asinia, or *to an Asinius:* crimen, Cic. Clu. 13.

ăsĭnus, i, *m.* [acc. to Benfey, I. p. 123, and Hehn foll. by Curtius, an oriental word, perh. the Heb. אָתוֹן, asina; cf. Goth. asilus; Lith. asilas; Erse, assul; Celt. asen or assen; Engl. ass; and Gr. ὄνος, which latter two forms the Lat. seems to have in combination], *an ass.* **I.** Lit., Cato, R. R. 10, 1; 11, 1; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14; 2, 6, 1 al.; Col. 6, 37, 8; 6, 7, 1 al.; Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 167 sqq. et saep.; Vulg. Gen. 12, 6; ib. Isa. 1, 3; ib. Luc. 13, 15; 14, 5 et persaepe.—Prov.: qui asinum non potest, stratum caedit, i. e. *he, that cannot find the offender, avenges himself on the unoffending,* Petr. 45, 8: in tegulis, of an odd appearance, id. 45, 63: ad lyram, of an awkward man, acc. to Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 16: sepulturā asini sepelietur, of a contemptible and unworthy man, Vulg. Jer. 22, 19.—**II.** Trop., *an ass, a dolt, simpleton, blockhead:* neque ego homines magis asinos umquam vidi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 4; Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4.—Hence, as a term of insult: Quid tu autem huic, asine, auscultas? Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 12; id. Eun. 3, 5, 50: Quid nunc te, asine, litteras doceam? Non opus est verbis, sed fustibus, Cic. Pis. 30.

ăsĭnusca, ae, *f.* [asinus], *a kind of grape of little value,* Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42; Macr. S. 2, 16.

ăsĭo, ōnis, *m., a horned owl,* Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 68; 29, 6, 38, § 117 (in both these passages Jan reads *axio*).

Ăsis, idis, v. 1. Asia *fin.*

Ăsĭus, a, um, v. 1. Asia, I. B. and II. B.

Asmīraea, ae, *f., a district and city in* Serica, Amm. 23, 6.

Asmūra, ae, *f., a town in* Hyrcania, Amm. 23, 6.

Asnaus, i, *m., a mountain in* Macedonia, Liv. 32, 5.

Asŏi, ōrum, *plur. m., a people of* India, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 78.

† **ăsōmătus,** a, um, *adj.,* = ἀσώματος, *incorporeal:* profatus, Mart. Cap. 3 *init.*

Ăsōpĭădes, ae, *m. patr.,* = Ἀσωπιάδης, *grandson of Asopus,* i. e. *Æacus,* Ov. M. 7, 484.

Ăsōpis, idis, *f.* (*gen.* Gr. Asōpidos, Ov. M. 7, 616; *acc.* Gr. Asopida, id. ib. 6, 113), = Ἀσωπίς. **I.** *Daughter of Asopus,* i. e. *Ægina, the mother of Æacus by Jupiter,* Ov. M. 6, 113; 7, 616.—**II.** *His daughter Evadne,* Ov. Am. 3, 6, 41.—**III.** *A name of the island Eubœa* (after Eubœa, the third daughter of Asopus), Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64.—**IV.** *Adj.* for *Bœotian* (v. Asopus), Stat. Th. 4, 370.

Ăsōpus (-os), i, *m.* (*nom.* Gr. Asopos, Stat. Th. 7, 315; *acc.* Gr. Asopon, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 33), = Ἀσωπός. **I.** *A river in Bœotia;* personified, *the father of Ægina, Evadne, and Eubœa, and grandfather of Æacus* (v. Asopis and Asopiades), Ov. Am. 3, 6, 33.—**II.** *A river in Thessaly,* Liv. 36, 22.—**III.** *In Phrygia,* Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 105.

† **ăsōtĭa,** ae, *f.,* = ἀσωτεία, *dissoluteness, sensuality,* Gell. 10, 17, 3; 19, 9, 8.

† **ăsōtus,** i, *m.,* = ἄσωτος, *a dissolute man, a debauchee* (only in Cic.), Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22; 2, 8, 23; id. N. D. 3, 31, 77.

† **aspălăthus,** i, *m.,* = ἀσπάλαθος, *a thorny shrub, whose bark and roots yielded a fragrant oil, which was used in the preparation of spiced wine* (vinum aromatites), *rosewood,* Plin. 12, 24, 52, § 110; 15, 7, 7, § 30.

† **aspălax,** ăcis, *m.,* = ἀσπάλαξ, *an herb now unknown,* Plin. 19, 6, 31, § 99, where Jan reads *spalax.*

Aspar, ăris, *m., a Numidian,* Sall. J. 108, 1; 112, 1.

Aspărāgĭum, ii, *n., a town in Illyria, on the river Genusus,* now *Iskarpar,* Caes. B. C. 3, 30 *fin.;* 3, 41; 3, 76.

† **aspărăgus (asph-,** App. Herb. 84), i, *m.,* = ἀσπάραγος (ἀσφ-). **I.** *Asparagus,* Cato, R. R. 6, 3; 6, 61; Col. 11, 3, 45; Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 145 sqq.; 19, 4, 19, § 54; Juv. 11, 69; Suet. Aug. 87 (perh. in Varr. ap. Non. p. 550, 11, *asparagos* should be read instead of *sparagos*).—**II.** *A sprout, a shoot,* like asparagus, Plin. 23, 1, 17, § 24; 21, 15, 54, § 91.

1. aspargo, ĕre, v. 1. aspergo.

2. aspargo, inis, v. 2. aspergo.

Aspăsĭa, ae, *f.,* = Ἀσπασία. **I.** *The accomplished friend of Socrates, afterwards wife of Pericles,* Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 51; Quint. 5, 11, 27.—**II.** *The mistress of the younger Cyrus,* Just. 10, 2.

aspectābĭlis (adsp-), e, *adj.* [aspecto] (perh. only in the foll. exs.). **I.** *That may be seen, visible,* Cic. Tim. 4: animal, id. ib. 4.—**II.** *Worthy of being seen:* nihil esse aspectabilius, App. Mag. p. 282, 14.

* **aspectāmen (adsp-),** inis, *n.* [id.], *a look, a sight,* Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 12.

* **aspectĭo (adsp-),** ōnis, *f.* [aspicio], *a look, a view,* Fest. s. v. spectio, p. 333 Müll.

aspecto (adsp-, Ritschl; **asp-,** Lachmann, Fleck., Rib., B. and K., Halm), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to look at attentively, with respect, desire,* etc. **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): hicine est Telamon, quem aspectabant, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 39: Quid me adspectas, stolide? Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 8: Estne ita ut tibi dixi? Adspecta et contempla, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 16; id. As. 5, 1, 13; id. Am. 1, 1, 114: Quid me aspectas? Quid taces? Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 12: Quid me aspectas? * Cic. Planc. 42: Illum aspectari, claro qui incedit honore, *is gazed upon,* * Lucr. 3, 76: Et stabula aspectans regnis excessit avitis, *and looking back upon* (*with regret*), etc., Verg. G. 3, 228; id. A. 6, 186; 10, 251.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To observe, regard, pay attention to a thing:* jussa principis aspectare, Tac. A. 1, 4.—**B.** Of places as objects, *to look towards, overlook, lie towards* (cf. specto): collis, qui adversas aspectat desuper arces, Verg. A. 1, 420: mare, quod Hiberniam insulam aspectat, Tac. A. 12, 32.

1. aspectus (adsp-), a, um, *Part.* of aspicio.

2. aspectus (adsp-), ūs, *m.* (*gen.* aspecti, Att. ap. Non. p. 485, 21; cf. Prisc. p. 712 P.; Rudd. I. p. 103, n. 46; *dat. sing.* aspectu, like jussu, manu, etc., Verg. A. 6, 465; cf. Schneid. Gr. II. 332) [aspicio]. **I. A.** *Act., a seeing, looking at, a look, sight.* **a.** *Absol.:* intellegens dicendi existimator uno aspectu et praeteriens de oratore saepe judicat, Cic. Brut. 54, 200: e quibus (litteris tuis) primo aspectu voluptatem cepi, quod erant a te ipso scriptae, id. Att. 7, 3, 1: hic primo aspectu inanimum quiddam se putat cernere, id. N. D. 2, 35, 90: urbs situ est praeclaro ad aspectum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 52 *fin.:* voci tamen et aspectui pepercit, Tac. A. 15, 61 et saep.—**b.** With *gen. of obj.* or *adj. for gen.:* carere aspectu civium, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: hominum aspectum lucemque vitare, id. Sull. 26, 74: aspectum civium gravari, Tac. A. 3, 59: se aspectu alicujus subtrahere, Verg. A. 6, 465: ab aspectu alicujus auferri, Vulg. Tob. 12, 21: aspectum alicujus fugere, Sen. Hippol. 734: aspectum alicujus rei exuere, Tac. A. 16, 28: si te aspectus detinet urbis, Verg. A. 4, 347: in aspectu earum, Vulg. Gen. 30, 38: violare sacra aspectu virili, i. e. virorum, Cic. Har. Resp. 5, 8: in aspectu tuo gaudebit, Vulg. Tob. 11, 8.—In *plur.:* sic orsus Apollo Mortales medio aspectus sermone reliquit, i. e. mortalium, Verg. A. 9, 657.—**B.** Physically, *the sight, glance:* lubricos oculos fecit (natura) et mobiles, ut aspectum, quo vellent, facile converterent, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: si contendemus per continuationem, acri aspectu utemur, Auct. ad Her. 3, 15, 27.—**C.** *The sense of sight:* Sed mihi ne utiquam cor consentit cum oculorum aspectu, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52: quicquid sub aspectum oculorum cadit, Vulg. Lev. 13, 12: caelum ita aptum est, ut sub aspectum et tactum cadat, Cic. Tim. 5: aspectum omnino amittere, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: res caecae et ab aspectūs judicio remotae, id. de Or. 2, 87, 357.—**II.** *Pass.* (i. e. transferred to the object seen). **A.** *The visibility, appearance:* adspectu siderum, Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 172: In sedecim partes caelum in eo adspectu divisere Tusci, id 2, 54, 55, § 143, where Jan reads *spectu.*—**B.** *The manner of appearance, appearance, look, aspect, presence, mien, countenance.* **1.** In gen.: quadrupes aspectu truci, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133: Horribili super aspectu mortalibus instans, Lucr. 1, 65: erat rotis horribilis aspectus, Vulg. Ezech. 2, 18: po-

morum jucundus aspectus, Cic N D 2, 63, 158, id Phil 2, 29 erat aspectus ejus sicut fulgur, Vulg Matt 28, 3 aspectus faciei illius immutatus est super Sidrach etc., ib Dan 3, 19 fuit (Iphicrates) et animo magno et corpore imperatoriaque forma, ut ipso aspectu cuivis iniceret admirationem sui, Nep Iphicr 3, 1 Canidia et Sagana horrendae aspectu, Hor S 1, 8, 26 apes horridae adspectu, Plin 11, 18, 19, § 59 (rex) erat terribilis aspectu, Vulg Esth 15, 9 lignum (erat) aspectu delectabile, ib Gen 3, 6 Bucephalus adspectu torvo, Plin 8, 42, 64, § 154 Oceanus cruento aspectu, Tac A 14, 32 al — Hence, **2.** Of shape, *the form, appearance* herba adspectu roris marini, Plin 24, 19, 113, § 173, 10, 39, 56 § 115 super similitudinem throni similitudo quasi aspectus hominis, Vulg Ezech 1, 26 quasi aspectus equorum, ib Joel, 2, 4 — **3.** Of color, *the color, appearance, look* carbunculi adspectûs nigrioris, Plin 37, 7, 25, § 95 discolor, id 31, 2, 20, § 30 Cum color albus in cute fuerit et capillorum mutaverit aspectum, Vulg Lev 13, 10, ib Ezech 1, 7, 1, 16

as-pello, ĕre (abspulsus, Fronto, Differ Vocab p 473), *v a.* [ab pello, cf ab *init*], *to drive away, remove* (only ante class) eos, qui advorsum eunt aspellito, Plaut Merc 1, 2, 5, so id Trin 3, 2, 46, id Am 3 4, 17, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 20 Bentl, Fleck.— Trop longe a leto aspellor, Att ap Cic Tusc 2, 10, 25 metum alicui, Plaut Capt 3, 3, 4

†**aspendĭos,** ii, *m*, = ἀσπένδιος, *a kind of vine,* Plin 14, 18, 22, § 117

Aspendos, i, *f*, = Ἄσπενδος, *a town built by the Argives, in Pamphylia, on the Eurymedon,* now *Minugat,* Cic Verr 1, 20, 53, Mel 1, 14, 1 — Also, **Aspendum,** i, *n*, Plin 5, 27, 26, § 96, cf id. 31, 7, 39, § 73 — Hence, **Aspendĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Aspendos* Aspendii, orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Aspendos* Liv 37, 23, Nep Dat 8, 2 A harper of Aspendos was distinguished in antiquity for playing with the fingers of the left hand (instead of the plectrum), and on the side of the instrument turned inwards, and accordingly concealed from the view of the spectators Hence, Aspendius was used proverbially of a man that took more thought for his own than for others' advantage Aspendius citharista, quem omnia intus canere dicebant, Cic Verr 2, 1, 20 Ascon, cf atque hoc carmen hic tribunus plebis non vobis, sed sibi intus canit, id Agr 2, 26

1. asper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* (aspra = aspera, Enn ap App Mag p 299, but Vahl ad Enn p 166 reads *spissa* instead of *aspra* aspris = asperis, Verg A 2, 379, aspro = aspero, Pall Insit. 67) (etym dub, Doed foll by Hinter connects it with ασπαιρω, to struggle, to resist, Corssen, Ausspr II p 593, regards asper (i e ab spe) as the proper opposite of prosper (i e pro spe), thus asper originally meant *hopeless, desperate*, v also id ib II p 870, cf the use of res asperae as the opposite of res prosperae], as affecting the sense of touch, *rough, uneven* (opp levis or lenis, syn scaber, acutus, insuavis, acerbus, amarus mordax, durus) **I. 1.** Lit lingua aspera tactu, Lucr 6, 1150, cf Verg G 3, 508, Ov M 7, 556, Luc 4, 325 mixta aspera levibus, Lucr 2, 471 in locis (spectatur) plani an montuosi, leves an asperi, Cic Part Or 10, 36 Quid judicant sensus? dulce amarum, lene, asperum, id Fin 2, 12, 36 tumulus asperi (sc saxibus) soli, Liv 25, 36 saxa, Enn. ap Cic Pis 19, Cic Tusc 1, 16, 37, Pac ap Mar Vict p 2522 P, Att ap Cic Tusc 2, 10, 23, Lucr 4, 147, Ov M 6, 76, cf Leucas Luc 1, 42 loca, Caes B C 3, 42, and Vulg Act 27, 29 viae asperae, ib Bar 4, 26 vallis aspera ib Deut 21, 4 et saep unda, Enn ap Macr S 6 2 glacies, Verg E 10, 49 hiems, Ov M 11, 490, Claud ap Prob Cons 270 Phasis, i e *frozen ice bound,* Prob ap Rufin I 375, and of climate aspera caelo Germania, *harsh, severe,* Tac G 2 arteria *the wind pipe* (v arteria), Cic N D 2 54, 136, Cels 4, 1 — Of raised work (i e bas relief etc, as being rough), as in Gr τραχύς (cf exaspero) aspera signis Pocula, Verg A 9, 263 Cymbiaque argento perfecta atque aspera signis, id ib 5, 267 signis exstantibus asper Antiquus crater, Ov M 12, 235 (cf stantem extra pocula caprum, Juv 1, 76) Summus inaurato crater erat asper acantho, Ov M 13, 701 aspera pocula Prop 2, 6, 17 ebur, Sen Hippol 899 balteus, Val Fl 5, 578 cingula bacis, Claud Laud Stil 2, 89, cf Drak. ad Sil 11, 279 nummus, *not worn smooth, new,* Suet Ner 44, cf Sen Ep 19 mare, *agitated by a storm, rough, tempestuous,* Liv 37, 16 — Of things that have *a rough, thorny, prickly* exterior barba, Tib 1, 8, 32 sentes, Verg A 2 379 rubus, id E 3, 89 mucro, Luc 7, 139 (cf Tac A. 15, 54 pugionem vetustate obtusum asperari saxo jussit, v aspero) — **2.** Meton, of food *He* Asper meus victus sanest. *Er* Sentisne essitas? *He My fare is very rough Er Do you feed on brambles?* Plaut Capt 1, 2, 85, cf id ib 3, 1, 37, also of a cough *producing hoarseness* quas (fauces) aspera vexat Assidue tussis, Mart 11, 86, 1 — **3.** *Subst* **aspĕrum,** i, *n*, *an uneven, rough place* latens in asperis radix, Hor Epod 5, 67 aspera maris, Tac A 4, 6 propter aspera et confragosa, Plin 3 5, 9, § 53 per aspera et devia, Suet Tib 60 erunt aspera in vias planas, Vulg Isa. 40, 4, ib Luc 3, 5 — Also in the *sup ab sol* asperrimo hiemis Ticinum usque progressus, Tac A. 3, 5 — **II.** Transf **1.** Of taste, *rough, harsh, sour, bitter, brackish, acrid, pungent* asperum, Pater, hoc (vinum) est aliud lenius, sodes, vide, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 49 asper sapor maris, Plin 2, 100, 104, § 222 allium asperi saporis, quo plures nuclei fuere, hoc est asperius, id 19, 6, 34, § 111 asperrimum piper, id 12, 7, 14, § 27 acetum quam asperrimum, id 20, 9, 39, § 97 — **2.** Of sound, *rough, harsh, grating,* etc (pronuntiationis genus) lene, asperum, Cic de Or 3, 57, 216 — Hence a poet epithet of *the letter R (also called* littera canina) Ov F 5, 481 — In rhetoric, *rough, rugged, irregular* quidam praefractam et asperam compositionem probant, virilem putant et fortem, quae aurem inaequalitate percutiat, Sen Ep 114, cf Cic Or 16, 53 duram potius atque asperam compositionem malim esse quam effeminatam et enervem, Quint 9, 4, 142 And in gram, spiritus asper, the *h* sound, *the aspirate,* Prisc p 572 P — **3.** Of smell, *sharp, pungent* herba odoris asperi, Plin 27, 8, 41, § 64. — **III.** Trop **A. a.** Of moral qualities, *rough, harsh, hard, violent, unkind, rude* (cf acerbus, acer, and Wagner ad Verg A 1, 14) quos naturâ putes asperos atque omnibus iniquos, Cic Planc 16 40 orator truculentus, asper, maledicus, id Brut 34, 129 aspera Juno, Verg A 1, 279 juvenis monitoribus asper, Hor A P 163 patres vestros, asperrimos illos ad condicionem pacis Liv 22, 59, cf id 2, 27 rebus non asper egenis Verg A 8, 365 cladibus asper, *exasperated,* Ov M 14, 485 asperaque est illi difficilisque Venus, *unfriendly,* Tib 1, 9, 20, cf id 1, 6, 2 (Galatea) acrior igni, Asperior tribulis, fetâ truculentior ursâ, Ov M 13, 803 Quam aspera est nimium sapientia indoctis hominibus Vulg Eccli 6, 21 asper contemptor divom Mezentius, Verg A. 7, 647 aspera Pholoe, *coy,* Hor C 1, 33, 6 — Of a *harsh, austere, rigid* view of life, or manner of living accessit istuc doctrina (sc Stoicorum) non moderata nec mitis sed paulo asperior et durior quam aut veritas aut natura patiatur, Cic Mur 29 (Stoici) horridiores evadunt, asperiores, duriores et oratione et verbis, id Fin 4, 28, 78 (v asperitas, II A) (Cato) asperi animi et linguae acerbae et immodice liberae fuit sed rigidae innocentiae, Liv 39, 40 (Karthago) studiis asperrima belli, Verg A 1, 14, ubi v Wagner Camilla aspera id ib 11, 664, cf gens laboribus et bellis asperrima, Just 2, 3 virgo aspera, i e *Diana,* Sen. Med 87 — **b.** Of animals, *wild, savage, fierce* (anguis) asper siti atque exterritus aestu, Verg G 3, 434 bos aspera cornu, i e minax, id. ib 3, 57, cf Hor Epod 6, 11 ille (lupus) asper Saevit, Verg A 9, 62 lupus dulcedine sanguinis asper, Ov M 11, 402 ille (leo) asper retro redit, Verg A 9, 794 tigris aspera, Hor C 1, 23, 9, 3, 2, 10 (equus) asper frena pati, Sil 3, 387 — **B.** Of things, *rough, harsh, troublesome, adverse, calamitous, cruel,* etc (most freq in the poets) in periculis et asperis temporibus, Cic Balb 9 qui labores, pericula, dubias atque asperas res facile toleraverant, Sall C 10, 2 mala res, spes multo asperior, *(our) circumstances are bad, (our) prospects still worse,* id. ib 20, 13 venatus, Verg A. 8, 318 bellum Sall J 48, 1, Hor Ep 2, 1, 7 pugna, Verg A 11, 635, 12, 124 fata, id ib 6, 882 odia, id ib 2, 96 — *Absol.* multa aspera, Prop 1, 18, 13, Hor Ep 1, 2, 21 al — Of discourse, *severe, abusive* asperioribus facetiis perstringere aliquem, Cic Planc 14, Tac. A. 15, 68 verba, Tib 4 4, 14, Ov P 2, 6, 8, Vulg Psa. 90, 3 vox, Curt 7, 1 — *Adv* **a.** Old form **asperĭter,** *roughly, harshly* cubare, Naev ap Non p 513, 21, Plaut ap Prisc. p 1010 P — **b.** Class form **aspĕrē** (in fig signif), *roughly, harshly, severely, vehemently,* etc. **1.** Transf loqui, Cic. de Or 3, 12 45, Quint 6, 5, 5 dicere, id 2, 8, 15 syllabae aspere coeuntes, id. 1 1, 37 — **2.** Trop aspere accipere aliquid, Tac A 4 31 aspere et acerbe accusare aliquem Cic. Fam 1, 5, 6 aspere agere aliquid, Liv 3, 50 aspere et ferociter et libere dicta Cic Planc 13, 33, Quint 6 3 28 aspere et vehementer loqui, Cic de Or 1, 53, 227 ne quid aspere loquaris, * Vulg Gen 31, 24.— *Comp* asperius loqui aliquid Cic de Or 1, 53, 227 asperius scribere de aliquo id Att 9, 15 — *Sup* asperrime loqui in aliquem, Cic. Att 2, 22 5 asperrime pati aliquid, Sen Ira, 3, 37, 1 asperrime saevire in aliquem, Vell 2, 7

2. Asper, eri, *m* **I.** *A cognomen of L Trebonius* L. Trebonius insectandis patribus, unde Aspero etiam inditum est cognomen, tribunatum gessit, Liv 3, 65, 4 — **II. Asper,** Aspri (Prob p 201 Keil), *m*, *a Latin grammarian,* two of whose treatises have come down to us, v Teuffel, Rom Lit § 474, 4

aspĕrātus, a, um, *Part*, v aspero

aspĕrē, *adv*, v asper *fin*

1. a-spergo (adsp-, Ritschl Jan, **asp-,** others, in MSS sometimes **aspargo,** v Cort ad Luc 1, 384, and Wagner ad Verg G 3, 419, and infra examples from Lucr and Hor, cf 2 aspergo) ersi, ersum, 3, *v a* [spargo] **I.** Aliquid (alicui rei), *to scatter, strew something on something,* or of liquids, *to sprinkle, spatter over* (syn adfundo initio, never in Ovid, but he often uses the simple spargo) **A.** Lit aequor Ionium glaucis aspargit virus ab undis Lucr 1, 719 Lachm Ah! adspersisti aquam, Jam redit animus, *you have dashed water on me, have revived me,* Plaut Truc 2, 4, 15 Euax, adspersisti aquam, id. Bacch 2, 3, 13 guttam bulbo (with a play upon the names Gutta and Bulbus) Cic Clu 26, 71 pigmenta in tabula id Div 1 13, 23 corpus ejus adustum adspergunt aliis carnibus, Plin 8, 38, 57, § 136 liquor adspersus oculis id 12 8, 18, § 34 Bubus glandem tum adspergi convenit, id 18 26, 63, § 232 corpus floribus aspersis veneratus est Suet Aug 18 pecori virus aspergere, *to infect, poison,* Verg G 3, 419 aspergens cinerem capiti, Vulg 2 Reg 13 15 huc tu jussos asperge sapores, Verg G 4, 62 Non nihil aspersis gaudet Amor lacrimis, Prop 1, 12, 16 sanguinem aspergere, Vulg 2 Par 29, 24 nivem ib Eccli 43, 19 — **B.** Trop cum clarissimo viro non nullam laudatione tuâ labeculam aspergas, *fasten upon,* Cic Vatin 17, 41 ne qua ex tua summa indignitate labes illius dignitati aspersa videatur, id ib 6, 15 non tam alicui, Dig 37, 14, 17 *fin* (cf allinere notam, Cic Verr 1, 6, 17) — So of an inheritance, *to bestow, bequeath* something *to, to set apart for* Aebutio sextulam aspergit, Cic Caecin 6, 17 — Poet alas lacteus extentas aspergit circulus alas, Claud VI Cons Hon 175 — In gen, *to add to, to join,* = adjungere si illius (sc Catonis majoris) comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatique asperseris, Cic Mur 31 *fin* huic generi orationis aspergentur etiam sales, id Or 26, 87, id ad Q Fr 2, 10 hos aspersi ut scires etc., id Fam 2, 16 *fin* — **II.** Aliquem or aliquid aliquâ re (cf Ramsh Gr p 362, Zumpt, Gr § 418), *to strew some person or thing with something, to splash over, besprinkle, bespatter, bedew,* lit and trop **A.** Lit ah, guttula Pectus ardens mihi adspersisti (cf supra, aquam), Plaut Ep 4, 1, 28 quas (sedes) nec nubila nimbis Aspergunt, Lucr 3, 20 ne aram sanguine aspergeret, Cic N D 3, 36, 88, so Vulg 4 Reg 9,

33, ib Apoc. 19, 13 sanguine menras, Ov M 5, 40, and with *de* asperget de sangui ne ejus (turturis) parietem altaris, Vulg. Lev 5, 9 vaccam semine, Liv 41, 13 Vinxit et aspersas altera vitta comas, *the sprinkled hair*, Prop 5, 11, 34 (Müller, †*acceptas*) im bre lutoque Aspersus, Hor Ep 1, 11, 12 K. and H, Claud. B Gild. 494 aqua, Vulg Num 8, 7, ib 2 Macc. 1, 21 hyssopo, ib Psa. 50, 9 cinere, ib Jer 25, 34 terra, ib 2 Macc 10, 25 al —**B.** Trop (Mons Idae) primo parvis urbibus aspersus erat, *dotted over with*, Mel. 1, 18, 2 aures gemitu, *to fill*, Val. Max. 3, 3, ext 1 auditiuncula quadam aspersus, i e imbutus, *instructed*, Gell. 13, 19, 5 aspersi corda a conscientia mala, Vulg Heb 10, 22.—F s p, *to spot, stain, sully, defile, asperse* hunc tu vitae splendo rem maculis aspergis istis? Cic. Planc 12, 30, so also *absol* leviter aspersus, id Fam 6, 6, 9 istius facti non modo suspitione, sed ne infamiâ quidem est aspersus, id. Cael 10, so Liv 23, 30 aspergebatur etiam infamia, quod, etc, Nep Alcib 3 *fin*, so Suet Ner 3 aliquem lingua, Auct ad Her 4, 49, 62 e quibus unus amet quavis aspar gere cunctos, i e quibusvis dicteriis per stringere, laedere, Hor S 1, 4 87 K. and H.

2. aspergo (Merk., Müller, Strüb, in MSS sometimes **aspargo,** Lachm, Rib, e g Verg A 3, 534, acc to Non. p 405, 5, and Vel Long p 2234 P, v 1. aspergo), Inis *f* (in the ante class. per *com* acc to Prisc p 658 P) [1 aspergo] **I.** *A sprinkling, besprinkling* (most freq in the poets, never in Cic., who uses aspersio, q v) aspergo aquarum, Ov M. 7, 108 aquae, Petr 102, 15 (Peneus) Nubila conducit, summasque aspergine silvas Impluit, Ov M 1, 572 sanguis virides aspergine tinxe rat herbas id. ib 3, 86, 3, 683 al. Asper gine et gelu pruinisque (lapides) rumpun tur, Plin 36, 22, 48, § 167 parietum, *the moisture, sweat, upon walls*, Cato, R R 128, so Vitr 5, 11, 1, and Plin 22, 21, 30, § 63 — Trop omni culparum aspergine liber, Prud. Apoth 1005 —**II.** Meton (abstr for concr), *that which is sprinkled, drops* hic ubi sol radiis Adversa fulsit nim borum aspargine contra, *opposite to the falling rain*, Lucr 6, 525 Lachm Objectae salsâ spumant aspargine cautes, *the spray*, Verg. A 3, 534 Flammiferâ gemini fumant aspergine postes, Ov M 14, 796 madaere graves aspergine pennae, id. ib 4, 729 ar borei fetus aspergine caedis in atram Ver tuntur faciem, *by means of the sprinkled blood*, id. ib 4, 125 al.

asperitas, ātis, *f* [asper], *the quality of* asper, *unevenness, roughness* (opp 2. levitas) **I.** Lit saxorum asperitates, Cic N D 2, 39, 98 asperitas viarum, id. Phil 9, 1, 2 locorum, Sall J 75, 2 angustiae lo corumque asperitas Liv 32, 12 *fin*, 43, 21, 44, 5 al. linguae, Plin 11, 37, 65, § 172 ventris, id. 11, 37, 79, § 201 squamarum, Gell. 2, 6 faucium, Plin. 30, 4, 11, § 32 ani mi asperitas seu potius animae, *hoarseness*, id. 22, 24, 51, § 111 ob asperitatem hie mis, *roughness severity*, Tac A. 4, 56 asperitas frigorum abest, id. Agr 12 den saque cedit Frigoris asperitas, Ov F 4, 88 al asperitas luti, *dryness, barrenness of the clay*, Vitr 2, 3 —Of raised work (cf. 1 asper, I. and exaspero) vasa anaglypta in asperitatemque excisa, *with figures in bas relief*, Plin 33, 11, 49, § 139 —**B.** Transf **1.** Of taste, *harshness, sharpness, acidity, tartness* vini, Plin. 14, 19, 24, § 120 pomi, id. 12, 10, 21, § 38 aceti, id. 9, 35, 58, § 120 aquarum, *the brackish taste of water*, id. 12, 9, 20, § 37 al —**2.** Of hearing, *roughness, harshness of tone* vocis, Lucr 4, 542 soni, Tac. G 3 —**3.** Of sight, *inequality, contrast* cum aspectus ejus scaenae propter asperitatem eblandiretur omnium visus, *on account of the contrast of light and shade*, Vitr 7, 5 intercolumniorum, id. 3, 3 —**II.** Trop **A.** Of moral qualities, *roughness, harshness, severity, fierceness, asperity* si quis ea asperitate est et immanitate natu rae, congressus ut hominum fugiat atque oderit, etc. Cic Lael. 23 87 avunculi, Nep Att 5, 1 patris Ov M 9, 752 artibus inge nuis Pectora mollescunt, asperitasque fugit, id. P 1, 6, 8 asperitatis et invidiae corrector, Hor Ep 2, 1, 129 —Of a rigid, austere man ner of life quam illorum (Stoicorum) tri stitiam atque asperitatem fugiens Panaetius nec acerbitatem sententiarum nec disse rendi spinas probavit, Cic. Fin. 4, 28, 79, cf. 1 asper, II A —And of *rudeness in external appearance*, opp to a polished, cultivated bearing asperitas agrestis, Hor Ep 1, 18, 6 —**B.** Of things, *adversity, reverse of fortune trouble, severity, difficulty* (cf. 1 asper, II B, and acerbitas) in his vel asperita tibus rerum vel angustiis temporis obse quar studiis nostris Cic de Or 1, 1, 3 aspe ritas belli, Sall J 29, 1 remedii, Tac A. 1, 44.—Of style, *roughness, harshness*, τραχυτης (cf. 1. asper, II B) oratio in qua aspe ritas contentionis oratoris ipsius humani tate conditur, Cic de Or 2, 53, 212 judicia lis asperitas, id. ib 2, 15, 64, so Quint 1, 8, 11, 10, 5, 14 (cf id. 11, 3, 23) verborum, Ov M 14, 526

asperiter, *adv*, v asper *fin.*

asperitudo, v aspritudo

aspernābilis, e, *adj* [aspernor], *worthy of contempt, despicable* (ante and post class), Att ap Non. p 179, 33, Gell 16, 8, 16, 16, 11, 3, 20, 1, 10, Arn. 6, p 203 — *Comp* aspernabilius Aug Mor Manich. 8

aspernāmentum, i, *n* [id.], *a despising*, only Tert adv Marc 4, 14, id. Pud. 8

aspernanter, *adv*, v aspernor *fin*

aspernātio, onis, *f* [aspernor], *a despising, contemning, disdain* (very rare) rationis, *Cic. Tusc 4, 14, 31 naturalis, Sen. Ep 121 *fin* illius, *Vulg Eccli 22, 1

***aspernātor,** ōris, *m* [id], *a despiser, contemner.* divitum, Tert adv Marc 4, 15

aspernor (wrongly **ads-**), ātus, 1, *v dep a* [for ab spernor, as pello for ab pello, as porto for ab porto, cf. ab *init*, Doed. Syn II p 179, and Vanicek, p 1182], lit, *to cast off* a person or thing (ab se spernari, cf. sperno and spernor), hence, *to disdain, spurn, reject, despise* (simply with the accessory idea of aversion = recuso, respuo, reicio, and opp to appe to, concupisco, on the other hand, con temnere, not to fear, is opp to metuere, timere, and despicere, not to value a thing, is opp to revereri, cf Doed. Syn. cited supra, class, very freq in Cic, more rare in the poets) alicujus familiam, Ter Phorm 2, 3, 24 (aspernari = recusare, averte re, non agnoscere, Don.) **I.** Lit gusta tus id, quod valde dulce est, aspernatur, Cic de Or 3, 25, 99 nemo bonus qui vos non oculis fugiat, auribus respuat, animo aspernetur, id. Pis. 20, so id. Fat 20, 47 regem ut externum aspernari, Tac A. 2, 1 matrem, id. ib 4, 57 de pace legatos haud aspernatus, id. ib 15, 27 hanc (proscripti onem) nisi hoc judicio a vobis reicitis et aspernamini, Cic Rosc Am 53 volupta tem appetit, ut bonum aspernatur dolo rem, ut malum, id. Fin. 2, 10, 31, so, ut quodam ab hospite conditum oleum pro viridi adpositum, aspernantibus ceteris, so lum etiam largius appetisse scribat, Suet Caes 53 si voluptatem aspernari ratione et sapientia non possemus, Cic Sen 12, 42 querimonias alicujus aspernari, contemne re ac neglegere, id. Verr 2, 4, 51 regis li beralitatem, id. Tusc 5, 32, 91 al., Sall. C 3, 4 diis aspernantibus placamina irae, Liv 7, 3 deditionem alicujus, id 8, 2, 9, 41 et saep · consilia, Tac G 8 sententiam, id. ib 11 honorem, id. ib 27 militiam, id. H 2, 36 disciplinam, id. A 1, 16 virtutem, id. ib 13, 2 panem, Suet Ner 48 *fin* im perium, Curt 10, 5, 13 et saep Interea cave sis nos aspernata sepultos, Prop 3, 5, 25 aspernabantur ceteros, *Vulg Luc. 18, 9 haud aspernanda precare, Verg A. 11, 106, Phaedr 5, 4, 4 —With *inf as object* illa refert vultu non aspernata rogari, Stat S 1, 2 105 dare aspernabantur, Tac A. 4, 46 —In Cic once, *to turn away, avert* (not from one's self but from something pertain ing to one's self) furorem alicujus atque crudelitatem a suis aris atque templis Clu. 68 *fin* —**II.** Trop qui colore ipso patri am aspernaris, *deny*, Cic Pis 1.—☞ Pass qui habet ultro appetitur, qui est pauper, aspernatur, *is held in contempt* Cic Fragm ap Prisc p 792 P regem ab omnibus asper nar, Auct B Afr 93 aspernata potio, Arn. 5 p 175 —Hence, **aspernanter,** *adv* (as from the *part* aspernans, which does not occur) *with contempt, contemptuously* ali quid accipere Amm 31, 4, so Sid. Ep 7, 2 — *Comp*, Aug Mus. 4, 9 —*Sup* prob not used.

aspĕro (aspro, Sid. Ep 4, 8, id. Carm. 2, 418), avi, atum, 1, *v a* [asper], *to make rough, uneven* **I. A.** Lit (very freq in the poets and Tac, but not found in Cic) asser culi asperantur, ne sint advolantibus lubri ci, Col 8, 3, 6 tum enim (apes) propter la borem asperantur ac macescunt, *become rough*, Varr R R 3, 16, 20 cum torpent apes, nec caloribus asperantur, Pall. 7, 7, 2 (vinum myrtites) limum dysentericae pas sionis medicabiliter asperare, i e excre menta solidiora reddere, id. 3, 31, 2 Et gla cialis hiemps aquilonibus asperat undas, *throws into commotion*, Verg A. 3, 285, so Luc 8, 195, Val. Fl 2 435 Minervae pec tus asperare hydris, Prud. περι στεφ 14, 275 —**B.** Transf, *to furnish with a rough, wounding exterior* (cf 1. asper, I) sagittas inopia ferri o sibus asperant, *to point*, Tac G 46 —Hence, also, *to whet, to sharpen* pugionem vetustate obtusum asperari saxo jussit, Tac A. 15, 54 abruptaque saxa asperat, Luc 6 801 (cf id 7, 139 nisi cau tibus asper Exarsit mucro, and exaspe ro) —**II.** Trop, *to make fierce, to rouse up, excite, exasperate* indomitos praeceps discordia fratres asperat, Stat Th 1, 137 hunc quoque asperavere carmina in saevi tiam, Tac A 1, 72 *fin*, 3 12 ubi aspera tum Vitellium satis patuit iis, qui etc, id. H 3, 38 ne lenire neve asperare crimina videretur, *to make more severe, to aggravate, heighten*, id. A 2, 29 iram victoris, id. H. 2, 48

aspersio, onis, *f* [aspergo] *a sprinkling upon, a sprinkling* **I.** Lit · asper sione aquae, Cic Leg 2, 10, 24, Macr S 3, 1 sanguinis aspersio, Vulg Heb 12, 24, ib 1 Pet 1, 2 pulveris, ib 3 Reg 20, 28 —Of *the laying on of colors* aspersio fortuita, Cic Div 1, 13, 23 —**II.** Trop ut sint in aquam aspersionis, *for a water of scattering, separation*, Vulg Num 19, 9

1. aspersus (adsp-), a, um, *Part* of aspergo

2. aspersus (adsp-, Jan), ūs, *m* [aspergo], *a sprinkling upon* (used only in the *abl*, and perh only in Plin) calidae aquae adspersu, Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 134 insecta olei adspersu necantur, id 11, 53, 115, § 279 aceti adspersu, id. 13, 12, 26, § 82 al.

aspĕrūgo, inis, *f* [asper], *a plant with prickly leaves* Asperugo procumbens, Linn. similis (lappaginis), sed asperiori bus foliis asperugo, Plin 26, 10, 65, § 102

†**asphaltion,** ii, *n*, = ἀσφάλτιον, *a kind of clover with long leaves, and of the odor of asphaltum*, among the Gr μινυανθες, prob *the common bituminous clover* Psoralea bituminosa, Linn, Plin 21, 9, 30, § 54 (in Col. 6, 17, 2, written as Greek)

Asphaltites, ae, *m*, = Ἀσφαλτίτης, also Asphaltites lacus = Ἀσφαλτῖτις λίμνη, *Lake Asphaltites (the Dead Sea)*, *in Palestine*, Plin. 5, 15, 15, § 71, 5, 16, 15, § 72, cf Mann. Palaest p 261.

†**asphŏdĕlus (-ilus,** Pall 1, 37, 2), i, *m.*, = ἀσφοδελος, *the asphodel, a kind of lily shaped plant with many tubercles at the root* Asphodelus ramosus, Linn, Plin 21, 17, 68, § 108 sqq (acc to Isid. Orig 17, 9, 84, in pure Lat, albutium)

a-spĭcio (adsp-, Jan, **asp-,** others except Halm, who uses both), spexi, spec tum, 3, *v a* (aspexit = aspexerit, Plaut As 4 1, 25), *to look to* or *upon* a person or thing, *to behold, look at, see* **I.** Lit, constr in the ante class per sometimes with *ad*, but afterwards with the *acc.*, with a *finite clause*, or *absol*, in eccl Lat, with *in with acc*, and *super with acc* (*a*) With *ad* aspice ad me, Plaut Capt. 3 4, 38 aspicient ad me Vulg Zach. 12 10 aspi cere ad terram, Plaut Cist 4, 2, 25 ad cae lum, Vulg 2 Macc 7, 28 Aspice nunc ad sini steram, Plaut Merc 5 2 38 (Ritschl, *spice*) ad Scrofam, Varr R R 1, 2, 26, cf. the epi taph of Pacuvius Adulescens, tametsi pro peras te hoc saxum rogat, Ut se[se] aspi cias etc, ap Gell 1, 24 *fin* —(*β*) With *acc.* Aspice hoc sublimen candens Enn. ap Cic N D 2, 25, 65 templum Cereris, id ap Varr L. L. 7, 2, 82 me, Pac ap Non. p 470, 20 aspicite (me) religatum asperis Vinctum que saxis, Att ap Cic. Tusc 2, 10, 23, Plaut As 4, 1, 25 me huc aspice, id. Am 2, 2 118 faciem alicujus, id. Ps 1, 2, 9 — In Plaut. twice with *contra* aspiciam aliquem

contra oculis, Cas 5, 3, 2 *Th* Aspicedum contra me *Tr* Aspexi *Th* Vides? *Tr* Video, Most 5, 1, 56, so, non audebat aspicere contra Deum Vulg Exod 3, 6 formam alicujus aspicere, Ter Heaut 4, 5, 25 tergum alicujus, Vulg Exod. 33, 8 aspicite ipsum contuemini os, etc, Cic Sull 27 me, Vulg Job, 7, 8 sic obstupuerant, sic terram intuebantur, sic furtim non numquam inter se aspiciebant, etc, Cic. Cat 3, 5, 13, so Vulg Jer 4 23 aspicis me iratus Cic Phil 2, 30 *fin* hominis omnino aspiciendi potestatem eripere id Lael 23, 87 ut nemo eorum forum aut publicum aspicere vellet, Liv 9, 7, 11 aliquid rectis oculis, Suet Aug 16 Aspicit hanc torvis (oculis), Ov M 6, 34 aspiciunt oculis Superi mortalia justis, id ib 13, 70 aliquid oculis aequis, Verg A. 4, 372 aspice vultus Ecce meos, Ov M 2, 92 al horrendae aspectu, Hor S 1, 8, 26 aspice nos hoc tantum, *look on us thus much only*, Verg A 2, 690 Wagner Aspico Felicem sibi non tibi, Romule, Sullam, poet ap Suet Tib 59 —In *pass* (rare) unde aliqua pars aspici potest, Cic Mil 3 pulvis procul et arma adspiciebantur, Tac H 2, 68, id G 13 super triginta milia armatorum aspiciebantur, id Agr 29, 40, id A 3, 45, 11, 14 Septentrionem ibi adnotatum prima tantum parte noctis adspici, Plin 2, 73, 75, § 185 quasi eum aspici nefas esset, Cic Verr 5, 67, 5, 187, id Har Resp 8 adspici humana exta nefas habetur, Plin 28, 1, 2, § 5 — (γ) *Absol* Vide amabo, si non, quom aspicias, os inpudens videtur, Ter Eun 5, 1, 22 postquam aspexi, ilico Cognovi, id Heaut 4, 1, 43 — (δ) With *in with acc* in terram aspicere, Vulg Psa 101 20, ib Isa. 5, 30 in caelum, ib Matt 14, 9 — (ε) With *super with acc* super castra aspicere, Vulg Judith, 9, 7 al — **B.** Transf **I. a.** Of things in space, *to look toward, lie toward* tabulatum aspiciat meridiem, Col 8, 8 2 cryptoporticus non aspicere vineas, sed tangere videtur, Plin Ep 5, 6, 29 ea pars Britanniae, quae Hiberniam aspicit, Tac Agr 24 terra umidior qua Gallias, ventosior quā Noricum aspicit, id G 5 — **b.** Of persons nobilissimi totius Britanniae eoque in ipsis penetralibus siti nec servientium litora aspicientes, Tac Agr 30 — **2.** With the access idea of purpose (cf adeo, aggredior, etc), *to look upon something in order to consider* or *examine it*, and in gen *to consider, survey, inspect* (freq in Liv) hujus ut aspicerent opus admirabile, Ov M 6, 14 Boeotiam atque Euboeam aspicere jussi, Liv 42 37 in Boeotiā aspiciendae res, id 42, 67 *fin* Ap Claudium legatum ad eas res aspiciendas componendasque senatus misit, id 42, 5, 26, 51, 32, 5 al — **II.** Trop **A.** In gen sic in oratione Crassi divitias atque ornamenta ejus ingenii per quaedam involucra perspexi, sed ea cum contemplari cuperem vix aspiciendi potestas fuit, Cic de Or 1, 35, 161 sic evolavit oratio, ut ejus vim atque incitationem aspexerim, vestigia ingressumque vix viderim *observed, noticed*, id ib 1, 35, 161 in auctorem fidei, Vulg Heb 12, 2 in remunerationem, ib ib 11, 26 —So esp, *to examine, reflect upon, to consider, weigh, ponder* (most freq in the imperat. aspice, *see, ponder, consider*, etc) **a.** With *acc* · Postea [tu] aspicito meum, quando ego tuum inspectavero, Plaut Rud 3, 4, 50 neque tanta (est) in rebus obscuritas, ut eas non penitus vir ingenio cernat, si modo (eas) aspexerit, *attends to them*, Cic de Or 3 31, 124 aspice, ait, Perseu, nostrae primordia gentis, Ov M 5, 190 — **b.** With a *finite clause* (α) In the *subj* qui semel aspexit, quantum dimissa petitis Praestent, *etc*, *has weighed, considered* Hor Ep 1, 7, 96 aspiciebant, quomodo turba jactaret aes etc, Vulg Marc 12, 41 aspiciebant, ubi (Jesus) poneretur, ib 15, 47 Quin tu illam aspice, ut placide adcubat, Plaut Most 3, 2, 168 quin aspice, quantum Aggrediare nefas, Ov M 7, 70 Aspice, venturo laetentur ut omnia saeclo! Verg E 4 52 Aspice, Plautus Quo pacto partes tutetur amantis ephebi, ut patris attenti Quantus sit dossennus Hor Ep 2 1 170 sqq Aspice, num mage sit nostrum penetrabile telum Verg A 10, 481 aspice si quid loquimur, Hor Ep 1, 17, 4 sq Aspice qui coeant populi, Verg A. 8, 385 Qualem commendes etiam atque etiam aspice, Hor Ep 1, 18, 76 aspice, Quanto cum fastu, quanto molimine circumspectemus etc, id ib 2, 2, 92 —(β) In the *indic* (rare) Aspice, ut antrum Silvestris raris sparsit labrusca racemis, Verg E 5, 6 Aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis Ingreditur, id A 6, 855 quantas ostentant, aspice, vires id. ib 6, 771 Aspice, quem gloria extulerat, id. Cat. 12, 1 aspicite, quae fecit nobiscum, Vulg Tob 13, 6 — Also, *to take into consideration, to have in view* si genus aspicitur, Saturnum prima parentem Feci, Ov F 6, 29 — **B.** Esp **1.** *To look upon with respect, admiration* erat in classe Chabrias privatus, sed eum magis milites quam qui praeerant, aspiciebant, Nep Chabr 4 1 — **2.** Aliquem, *to look one boldly in the face, to meet his glance* Lacedaemonii, quos nemo Boeotiorum ausus fuit aspicere in acie, Nep Epam 8, 3 (cf supra, I, the passage from Suet Aug 16) — **3.** Lumen aspicere, *to see the light* for *to live* odi celebritatem, fugio homines, lucem aspicere vix possum, Cic Att 3, 7, id Brut 3, 12, cf the foll number *fin* — **4.** Ad inchoative (as in addubito, addormio, aduro, etc), *to get a sight of, to see perceive, descry* perii, si me aspexerit, Plaut Am 1, 1, 164 forte unam aspicio adulescentulam, Ter And 1, 1, 91, id Ad 3 3, 19 respexit et equum alacrem laetus aspexit, Cic. Div 1, 33, 73, so id Har Resp 1, 2 tum vero Phaethon cunctis e partibus orbem Aspicit accensum, Ov M 2, 228, 7, 651 aspicit hanc visamque vocat, id ib 2, 443, 2, 714, 3, 69, 3, 356, 3, 486, 7, 384, 7, 791 et saep Quem simul aspexit scabrum intonsumque, Hor Ep 1, 7, 90 — Hence trop lumen aspicere, *to see the light* for *to be born* ut propter quos hanc suavissimam lucem aspexerit, eos indignissime luce privarit, Cic Rosc Am 22 *fin.*, cf. supra, II B 3

† **aspīlātes,** ae, *m*, = ἀσπιλάτης, *a precious stone of Arabia*, Plin 37, 10, 54, § 146, where Jan reads *aspisatis*

* **aspīrāmen (adsp-),** inis, *n* [aspiro], *a blowing, breathing*, hence poet., *a communicating* formae Val Fl 6 465

aspīrātio (adsp-), onis, *f* [id] **I.** In gen **A.** Lit., *a blowing* or *breathing to* or *upon* animantes adspiratione aëris sustinentur, *by the blowing* or *breathing of the air* (not *by respiration*, as it is commonly rendered), Cic N D 2, 33, 83 ventorum Lact 7, 3 *fin* — **B.** Trop superni numinis, *favor*, Amm 15, 2 — Hence, **II.** Esp **A.** *Evaporation, exhalation* quae omnia fiunt et ex caeli varietate et ex disparili adspiratione terrarum, Cic. Div 1, 36, 79, 1, 57, 130 — **B.** In gram, *the enunciation of a word with an h sound, a breathing, aspiration* ita majores locutos esse, ut nusquam nisi in vocali aspiratione uterentur, Cic Or 48, 160 per aspirationem apud nos potest quaeri, an in scripto sit vitium, si h littera est, non nota, Quint 1, 5, 19, 1 4, 9 Spald, 1, 6, 21, 6 3, 55 al, cf Apul de Nota Aspirat Osann — Hence meton. *the aspirate*, i e. *the letter H itself*, Prisc. p 547, 1038 al, Phoc. Aspir p 1721 sq P

a-spīro (adsp-, Baiter, Rib, Merk, K and H, **asp-,** Kayser, Halm, Müller), avi, atum, 1, *v n* and *a* **I.** *Neutr* **A.** *To breathe* or *blow upon*, constr with *ad*, the *dat*, or *absol* ad quae (granaria) nulla aura umida ex propinquis locis adspiret, Varr R R 1, 57 ut ne ad eum frigus adspiret, Cels. 2 17 pulmones se contrahunt adspirantes, *exhaling* Cic N D 2, 55, 136 Lenius aspirans aurā, Cat 68, 64 amaracus illum Floribus et dulci adspirans complectitur umbra, Verg A. 1, 694 adspirant aurae in noctem *rise at* or *toward night*, id ib 7, 8 si minuma adspirat aura, Plin 13, 22, 43, § 124 tibia adspirat choro, *accompanies*, Hor A P 204 al — **2.** Trop alicui, *to be favorable to, to favor, assist* (the figure taken from a fair breeze) aspira mihi Tib 2, 1, 35 quibus aspirabat Amor, id 2 3, 71 adspirat primo fortuna labori, Verg A 2, 385 adspirate canenti, id. ib 9, 525 di, coeptis adspirate meis Ov M 1 3 —Also *absol* magno se praedicat auxilio fuisse, quia paululum in rebus difficillimis aspiravit Auct ad Her 4 34 (cf afflo) — **B.** *To aspire to* a person or thing, *to desire to reach* or *obtain*, i e *to approach, come near* (esp with the access idea of striving to attain to), constr with *ad, in with acc*, the *dat*, a *local adv*, or *absol* (class, freq in Cic.) qui prope ad ostium adspiraverint, Lucil ap Non p 4 142 quid enim quisquam ad meam pecuniam me invito aspirat? quid accedit? Cic Verr 2, 1, 54 *fin*, so id Div in Caecil 5 *fin.* tu ad eum Ciceronem numquam aspirasti, id Pis. 5 *fin*, so id Fam 7, 10 omnes aditus tuos interclusi, ut ad me adspirare non posses, id Tusc. 5, 9, 27 aspirare in curiam, id Verr 2, 2, 31 in campum id Sull. 18, 52 ne non modo intrare verum etiam adspicere aut aspirare possim, id Caecin 14, Col. 8, 14, 9 nec equis adspirat Achillis, Verg A 12 352 sed non incendia Colchis adspirare sinit, Val Fl 7, 584 — Trop sed haec ad eam laudem, quam volumus, aspirare non possunt, *arrive at, attain to*, Cic Or 41, 140 bellicā laude aspirare ad Africanum nemo potest, id. Brut. 21, 84 haec etiam in equuleum coniciuntur, quo vita non adspirat beata, id. Tusc 5, 5, 13, Gell 14, 3, 10 — **C.** In gram, *to give the h sound, to aspirate* (cf. aspiratio, II B) consonantibus, Quint. 1, 5, 20 Graeci aspirare solent id. 1, 4, 14, Nigid. ap Gell 13, 6, 3 — **II.** *Act* **A.** *To breathe* or *blow upon, to infuse, instil*, lit and trop (poet or in post-Aug prose) Juno ventos adspirat eunti, *sends favoring winds* Verg A. 5, 607 adspiravit auram quandam salutis fortuna Amm 19, 6 dictis divinum amorem Verg A. 8, 373 novam pectoribus fidem, Claud. Fesc 14, 16 nobis tantum ingenii aspiret, Quint 4, prooem § 5 — * **B.** *To breathe* or *blow upon*, trop of the sea, *to wash* insula adspiratur freto Gallico, *is washed*, Sol 22

† **aspis,** idis, *f* (*acc* Gr aspida, Luc 9, 701, *plur* aspidas, Cic N D 3, 19, 47) [ἀσπίς com shield, rarely an asp, this order of frequency is reversed in Lat] **I.** *The asp, viper* Coluber, Linn, Plin 29, 4 18, § 65 aspide ad corpus admoto, Cic Rab Post. 9 si sceris aspidem occulte latere uspiam id Fin 2 18, 59, Isid Orig 12, 4, 12 — **II.** *A shield*, = ἀσπίς, Just Nov 85 *fin*

aspīsātis, is, *f*, v aspilates

† **asplenum** or **-on,** i, *n*, = ἄσπληνον, *miltwort, spleenwort* Asplenium ceterach, Linn. Asplenon sunt qui hemionion vocant, Plin 27, 5, 17, § 34, in Vitr 1 4, written as Greek, and in Isid Orig 17, 9, 87, *asplenos*

* **asportātio,** ōnis, *f* [asporto], *a carrying away* signorum, Cic Verr 2, 4, 49 *fin*

as-porto [abs porto, cf ab *init*] avi, ātum, 1 *v a*, *to bear, carry* or *take off* or *away* (in the class. per only in prose, cf Wagner ad Verg A 2, 778) — Com, **a.** Of things simulacrum e signo Cereris Cic Verr 2 4 49 *fin*, so id ib 2, 1, 20, id Div in Caecil 9, 28 multa de suis rebus, id Par 1 2 sua omnia Salamina, Nep Them 2 *fin*, Liv 2, 4, 42, 3, Vulg 2 Reg 12, 30 —Also, **b.** Of persons, *to carry away* (esp by ship) *to transport* aliquem trans mare, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 19 virginem id. Rud. prol. 67 quoquo hinc asportabitur terrarum, * Ter Phorm 3, 3 18 asportate ossa mea vobiscum, Vulg Gen 50, 24, ib Dan 5, 2

asprātilis, e *adj* [asper] *rough* (late Lat for asper) piscis, *with rough scales*, Plin Val 5, 8, 10 al, Edict Diocl p 15 terminus, of a rough, unpolished stone, Auct Lim p 305 Goes petra, id ib p 228

* **asprēdo,** inis *f* [id], *roughness*, only in Cels 5, 28, 2 Daremb

asprētum, i, *n* [id.] *an uneven, rough place* ad hoc saxa erant temere jacentia ut fit in aspretis Liv 9, 24, 6, 27, 18, 35, 28, 36, 15, Grat Cyn 241

aspritūdo (asperitūdo, App M 1, p 103, 20), inis, *f* [id] *roughness* modo circa totum corpus partemve aspritudo quaedam fit, Cels. 5 28 15 aspritudo oculorum, id 6, 6, 26, 7, 7, 15 Daremb al

* **a-spūo (adsp-),** ere *v a.*, *to spit at* or *upon* a nutrice adspui, Plin 28, 4, 7, § 39

assa, v assus a, um

Assabinus, i, *m* *a deity of the Ethiopians*, Plin 12, 19, 42, § 89

Assărăcus, i, *m*, = Ἀσσάρακος, *King of Phrygia son of Tros brother of Ganymede and Ilus father of Capys and grandfather of Anchises*, Ov M 11, 756 —Hence,

Assaraci nurus, *Venus*, Ov. F. 4, 123: Assaraci Frater, *Ganymede, a constellation (Aquarius)*, id. ib. 4, 943: Assaraci gens, i. e. *the Romans*, Verg. A. 9, 643.

* **1. assārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [asso], *roasted:* daps pecuina, Cato, R. R. 132, 2 Schneid.

2. assārĭus, ii, *m.*, v. as *init.*

assātūra, ae, *f.* [asso], *roasted meat* (late Lat.), Vop. Aur. 49; Apic. 7, 5; * Vulg. 2 Reg. 6, 19.

assĕcla (**ads-**, B. and K., Jahn; **ass-**, Halm), ae, *comm.* acc. to Charis. p. 37 P. (but examples are found only in *masc.*) [assequor], *a follower, an attendant, servant, sycophant* (with the accessory idea of contempt, different from assectator; cf. Ruhnk. ad Vell. 2, 83): assentatores eorum atque adseculae, Cic. Corn. Fragm. ap. Orell. IV. 2, p. 453: legatorum adseculae, id. Verr. 2, 1, 25: cum adseculae suo tetrarchian dedisset, id. Div. 2, 37, 79; id. Sest. 64 *fin.* Orell. (ed. min.); id. Att. 6, 3, 6: assecla praetoris, Nep. Att. 6, 4: adseculae, Juv. 9, 48 dub. Jahn.

assectātĭo (**ads-**), ōnis, *f.* [assector]. **I.** *An (assiduous, respectful) attendance* (as that of clients, etc.): in petitionibus opera atque adsectatio, Cic. Mur. 34: so Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9.—**II.** *Observation, study:* magna caeli adsectatio, Plin. 2, 20, 18, § 82.

assectātor (**ads-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *he that is in attendance upon* any one (*as friend, servant, client,* etc.), *a follower, an attendant* (in a good sense, while assecla is used in a contemptuous sense). **I.** Lit.: vetus adsectator ex numero amicorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 11: cum comitatu adsectatoribusque, id. Balb. 27 *fin.*: hujus autem rei (sc. adsectationis) tres partes sunt: una salutatorum, cum domum veniunt; altera deductorum, tertia adsectatorum, *who are always in attendance upon the candidates*, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9 al.: cancer dapis adsectator, Plin. 9, 42, 66, § 142.—**II.** Trop., *a disciple:* sapientiae, i. e. philosophus, Plin. 8, 17, 21, § 59: eloquentiae, id. 29, 1, 5, § 8: dicendi, id. 20, 14, 57, § 160: auditor adsectatorque Protagorae, Gell. 5, 10, 7.

as-sector (**ads-**, Kayser, Halm, K. and H.), ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* **I.** *To attend* one *with zeal, eagerness, etc., to accompany, follow, wait upon, be in attendance upon* (esp. of the friends of candidates for office): cum aedilitatem P. Crassus peteret, eumque major natu, etiam consularis, Ser. Galba adsectaretur, * Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 239: studia adulescentulorum in suffragando, in adsectando mirifice et magna et honesta sunt, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 8 *fin.*: cum adsectaretur: Num quid vis? occupo, Hor. S. 1, 9, 6: omnis inferioris Germaniae miles Valentem adsectabatur, Tac. H. 2, 93 *fin.*; id. A. 6, 19; id. Or. 2: cum celebritatem adsectarentur adulescentium scholae, Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 152; Suet. Caes. 19.—**II.** In jurid. Lat.: feminam, *to follow a woman* (considered as a wrong), Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 22.

☞ *Pass.*: adsectari se omnes cupiunt: adsectari passive, ἀκολουθεῖσθαι, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.

* **assĕcūtor** (**ads-**), ōris, *m.* [assequor], *an attendant:* Cupidinis, Mart. Cap. 9, p. 306.

‡ **assĕdo**, ōnis, *m.*, = assessor, Non. p. 63, 23.

assĕfŏlĭum, ii, *n.*, *a plant;* also called, after the Gr., agrostis, App. Herb. 77.

as-sellor (**ads-**), ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [sella], *to go to stool, to void* (perh. only in Veg.): multum stercoris assellatus, Veg. 2, 22, 2; 5, 44, 1; 5, 56, 1: sanguinem, id. 5, 9, 1.

as-sĕnesco (**ads-**), ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become old to* any thing: Ceren, Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 13.

as-sensĭo (**ads-**), ōnis, *f.* [assentior], *an assent, agreement, approbation, applause* (esp. in rhetor. and philos. lang.; beyond this sphere assensus is more usu.): orationis genus exile nec satis populari adsensioni accommodatum, Cic. Brut. 30, 114; id. Inv. 1, 31, 51: crebrae adsensiones, multae admirationes, id. ib. 84, 290; id. Mil. 5: plurium, Sen. Ep. 7: simulata, Quint. 6, 3, 73; so Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 4; 4, 12, 6 al.—In philos. lang., *an assent to the reality of sensible appearances:* nunc de adsensione atque adprobatione, quam Graeci συγκατάθεσιν vocant, pauca dicemus, Cic. Ac. 2, 12, 37: non sunt neque adsensiones neque actiones in nostrā potestate, id. Fat. 17 (v. the context, and id. ib. 19).

assensor (**ads-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *he that assents to* or *agrees with* any one: cotidie commemorabam te unum in tanto exercitu mihi fuisse adsensorem, Cic. Fam. 6, 21; Auct. ad Her. 3, 23: vindictae, Val. Max. 6, 3, 6: irae, Sen. Hippol. 1207.

1. assensus (**ads-**), a, um, *Part.* of assentior.

2. assensus (**ads-**), ūs, *m.* [assentior], *an agreement, assent, approval, approbation.* **I.** In gen.: adsensu omnium dicere, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4: volgi adsensu et populari approbatione, id. Brut. 49, 185: omnium adsensu, Liv. 5, 9; 8, 5; 8, 4 *fin.*; cf. id. 3, 72: adsensu senatūs, Plin. Pan. 71: adsensum consequi agendo, id. Ep. 7, 6, 13; so Tac. A. 14, 12; 15, 22; Suet. Aug. 68; id. Tib. 45 et saep.—In the *plur.*: dicta Jovis pars voce probant; alii partes assensibus implent, Ov. M. 1, 245; 8, 604: hinc ingentes exciri adsensus, Tac. Or. 10 *fin.*—Also *joyful, loud assent:* exposuit cum ingenti adsensu, Liv. 27, 51.—**II.** Esp. **A.** In philos. lang., like assensio, *an assent to the reality of sensible appearances:* concedam illum ipsum sapientem . . . retenturum adsensum, nec umquam ulli viso adsensurum, nisi, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 57: tollendus adsensus est, id. ib. 2, 18, 59; 2, 18, 33 *fin.*; id. Fin. 3, 9, 31 al.—**B.** Poet., *an echo:* Et vox adsensu nemorum ingeminata remugit, Verg. G. 3, 45: Aereaque adsensu conspirant cornua rauco, id. A. 7, 615; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 615.

assentātĭo (**ads-**), ōnis, *f.* [assentor]. **I.** *A flattering assent, flattery, adulation:* istaec illum perdidit adsentatio, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 7: nullam in amicitiis pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, blanditiam, adsentationem, Cic. Lael. 25, 94: adsentationes, blanditiae et pejor odio amoris simulatio, Plin. Pan. 85: Graeci diuturnā servitute ad nimiam adsentationem eruditi, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: se blanditiis et adsentationibus in Asinii consuetudinem penitus immersit, id. Clu. 13: inflatus adsentationibus, Liv. 24, 6 al.—**II.** Rarely in a good sense, *approbation, assent*, Vell. 2, 128: ad neutram partem adsentationem flectere, Petr. 17.

assentātĭuncŭla (**ads-**), ae, *f. dim.* [assentatio], *petty, trivial flattery:* adsentatiunculae ac perjuratiunculae parasiticae, * Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 75: non vereor, ne adsentatiunculā quādam aucupari tuam gratiam videar, * Cic. Fam. 5, 12.

assentātor (**ads-**), ōris, *m.* [assentor], *one who assents flatteringly, a flatterer* (most freq. in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: semper auget adsentator id, quod is, cujus ad voluntatem loquitur, vult esse magnum, Cic. Lael. 26, 98: ita fit, ut is adsentatoribus patefaciat aures suas maxime, qui ipse sibi adsentetur et se maxime ipse delectet, id. ib. 26, 97; id. Off. 1, 14, 42; 1, 26, 91; 2, 18, 63; id. Caecin. 5, 14: Adsentatores jubet ad lucrum ire poëta Dives agris, * Hor. A. P. 420.—**II.** Trop.: non auctor, sed adsentator mali, *one who connives at*, Tert. adv. Herm. 10.

* **assentātōrĭē** (**ads-**), *adv.* [id.], *in a flattering manner, fawningly:* dubitare te, non adsentatorie (i. e. non tibi indulgens), sed fraterne veto, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 15, b, 3.

* **assentātrix** (**ads-**), īcis, *f.* [assentator], *a female flatterer:* adsentatrix scelestast, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 100.

assentĭo (**ads-**), v. assentior.

as-sentĭor (**ads-**, Fleck., B. and K., Halm, Weissenb.; **ass-**, Merk.), sensus, 4, *v. dep.* [sentio] (the *act.* form **assentio**, īre, was out of use even in the time of Varro, Varr. L. L. Fragm. ap. Gell. 2, 25, 9; cf. Spald. ad Quint. 1, 5, 55. The middle use of the word corresponds far better with its signif. than the active; for while adsentio prop. signif. only sentiendo accedere ad aliquem or aliquid, to make known one's inclination or feeling toward any object, whether in favor of or against it; the middle, assentior, = sentiendo se applicare, designates a friendly joining of one's self to any one. The *act.* form, adsentio, is found in Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 192; id. Rud. 4, 3, 36; Att. and Pompon. ap. Non. p. 469, 16 sq.; Verg. A. 2, 130; in Cic. only three times in epist. style (which is worthy of notice; cf. absque), Fam. 5, 2, 9; Att. 9, 9; and ad Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2; cf. Diom. p. 377 P.; but after the time of the poets of the Aug. per. it is often found, particularly in the post-Aug. histt., together with the class. mid. form, used in like manner: assensit precibus Rhamnusia justis, Ov. M. 3, 406; 9, 259; 14, 592 al.: cum de aliis rebus adsentire se veteribus Gabinis diceret, Liv. 1, 54: Adsensere atque etc., Tac. H. 5, 3; id. A. 3, 51; 3, 23; Suet. Vesp. 6; Curt. 4, 13, 4; Gell. 6, 5, 5 al.), lit., *to join* one *in opinion, to agree with;* hence, *to assent to, give assent, to approve, give approval;* with *dat.* or *absol.*: adsensus sum homini, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 801: Adsentio, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 36: adsensi sunt omnes, Vulg. Gen. 34, 24: cum saepissime tibi senatus maximis sit de rebus adsensus, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214; id. Balb. 27: si ulli rei sapiens adsentietur, id. Ac. 2, 21, 67: cui (sententiae) sunt adsensi ad unum, id. Fam. 10, 16: quibus (verbis) adsensi sunt in conspectu meo, Vulg. Jer. 34, 24; ib. 2 Macc. 14, 26: in quibus adsentior sollicitam et periculosam justitiam non esse sapientis, Cic. Rep. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 801 P.: sapientem, si adsensurus esset, etiam opinaturum, etc., id. Ac. 2, 21, 67: verbo adsentiri, Sall. C. 52, 1: omnes adsensi sunt partibus dividundis, Liv. 25, 30; 41, 24 al.: cui non adsentior, Quint. 9, 3, 49 Spald.: ne adsentiri necesse esset, Suet. Caes. 80 et saep.—So of conduct, *to yield:* quam ob rem adsentire nobis, Vulg. Dan. 13, 20.—With *neutr. acc. aliquid, cetera*, etc.: non habeo autem quid tibi adsentiar, Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 64: vitiosum est adsentiri quidquam falsum, id. Ac. 2, 21, 68: cetera adsentior Crasso, id. de Or. 1, 9, 35: Mihi quoque adsunt testes, qui illut quod ego dicam adsentiant, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 192: illud quod a te dictum est, valde tibi adsentior, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 126; so id. ib. 3, 48, 182.

☞ *Pass.*: is (sapiens) multa sequitur probabilia, non comprehensa neque percepta neque adsensa, sed similia veri, *nor assented to as perceived by sense* (cf. assensio and assensus), Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 99.—And *impers.*: Bibulo adsensum est, Cic. Fam. 1, 2.

assentor (**ads-**; v. assentior *init.*), ātus, 1, *v. freq.* [irreg. for adsensor, from assentior], lit., *to join* one *in judgment* or *opinion* (opp. adversor); hence, always *to assent, to agree with* one in every thing, *to flatter* (in the class. per. only in prose); with *dat.*: Etiam tu quoque adsentaris huice? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 70; cf. assentatrix: (callidus adulator) etiam adversando saepe adsentetur et litigare se simulans blandiatur, etc., Cic. Lael. 26, 99; Vell. 2, 48: tibi adsentabor, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 89: Negat quis? nego: ait? aio. Postremo imperavi egomet mihi, Omnia adsentari, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 22; so id. Ad. 2, 4, 6; 5, 9, 31; id. Eun. 3, 2, 37: ita fit, ut is adsentatoribus patefaciat aures suas maxime, qui ipse sibi adsentetur et se maxime delectet, Cic. Lael. 26, 97: ut nihil nobis adsentati esse videamur, id. Ac. 2, 14, 45: quia mihi ipse adsentor fortasse, id. Fam. 3, 11: Baiae tibi assentantur, *flatters you*, i. e. *endeavors to ingratiate itself into your favor by its sanative powers*, id. ib. 9, 12: adsentante majore convivarum parte, Just. 12, 6: cui ergo consilio adsentabimur? Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 4.

* **assĕquēla** (**ads-**), ae, *f.* [assequor], *a succeeding, succession*, Mar. Vict. p. 2500 P.

as-sĕquor (**ads-**, Fleck., B. and K., Halm), sĕcūtus (or sĕquutus; v. sequor), 3, *v. dep.*, *to follow* one in order to come *up to* him, *to pursue.* **I. A.** In gen. (only ante-class. in the two foll. exs.): ne sequere, adsequere, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 73 Müll.: Adsequere, retine, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 89.—Far more freq., **B.** Esp., *to reach* one *by pursuing* him: sequendo pervenire ad aliquem: nec quicquam sequi, quod adsequi non queas, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 110.—Hence, *to overtake, come up with* a person or thing (with the idea of active exertion; while consequi designates merely a coming up with, a meeting with a desired object, the attainment of a wish; cf. Doed. Syn. III. p. 147 sq. According to gen. usage, adsequor is found only in prose; but consequor is freq. found in the poets): si es Romae jam me adsequi non potes, sin es in viā, cum eris me adsecutus, coram agemus, Cic. Att. 3, 5;

Lucr. 4, 974: pars terraï perusta solibus adsiduis, id. 5, 252: imbres, id. 5, 341; Cic. Att. 13, 16: motus, Lucr. 1, 995, and 4, 392; 2, 97: repulsus, id. 4, 106: casus, id. 5, 205: frequentia, Cic. Planc. 8 *fin.*; Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9, 37: febricula, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21 *fin.*: adsidua ac diligens scriptura, Cic. Or. 1, 33, 150: recordatio, id. Fin. 1, 12, 41: deorum adsidua insidens cura, Liv. 1, 21: deprecatio justi adsidua, Vulg. Jac. 5, 16: (portae) adsiduus custos, Liv. 34, 9: longa temporum quies et continuum populi otium et assidua senatûs tranquillitas, etc., Tac. Or. 38: sterilitates, Suet. Claud. 18: quantum (nominis) Octavius abstulit udo Caedibus adsiduis gladio, Juv. 8, 243: barbarorum incursus, Suet. Vesp. 8: vasa aurea adsiduissimi usûs, id. Aug. 71: ignis, Tib. 1, 1, 6: aqua, Prop. 2, 1, 68; 2, 19, 31; 3, 11, 56 al.: libidines, id. 2, 16, 14: Hic ver adsiduum atque alienis mensibus aestas, Verg. G. 2, 149: nubes, Ov. M. 1, 66: gemitus, id. ib. 2, 486 et saep.: Non feret assiduas potiori te dare noctes, * Hor. Epod. 15, 13.—Sometimes said with a degree of impatience, *constant, everlasting, eternal:* lapsus Tectorum adsiduos, Juv. 3, 8: obvius adsiduo Syrophoenix udus amomo, *with his everlasting perfume*, id. 8, 159 Jahn: adsiduo ruptae lectore columnae, id. 1, 13.—Hence *adv.*, *continually, constantly, without intermission.* **I.** Form **assĭdŭō (ads-)**: operam dare alicui, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 37: edere, id. Mil. 1, 1, 50: perpotare, id. Most. 4, 2, 60: esse cum aliquo, id. Truc. 2, 4, 68: quaerere aliquid, Plin. 26, 3, 8, § 16: adesse, Dig. 40, 4, 44.—Far more freq., **II.** Form **assĭdŭē (ads-)**: ubi sum adsidue, scio, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 20: in ore indisciplinatorum adsidue erit, Vulg. Eccli. 20, 26: Adsidue veniebat, Verg. E. 2, 4: homines nobiles adsidue unâ scribere, Ter. Ad. prol. 16: adsidue cantare, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74: alia, quae suis locis dicentur adsidue, Plin. 24, 1, 1, § 3: Cum assidue minores parentibus liberi essent, Quint. 6, 3, 67: agere *aliquid*, Ter. Heaut. prol. 29: ut oculis adsidue videmus, Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 104: audire aliquid, id. Mil. 34, 93: frequenter et adsidue consequi aliquid, Auct. ad Her. 4, 56, 69: laudare aliquid, Vulg. Eccli. 51, 15: interrogari, ib. ib. 23, 11: litteris uti, Cic. Fam. 5, 15: convivari, Suet. Aug. 74: frequentare aedem, id. ib. 91: gestare aliquem ornatum, id. Calig. 52: DEFLERE ALIQVEM, Inscr. Grut. 950. 8: adsidue recens, Plin. 11, 53, 115, § 277.—*Comp.* not found.—* *Sup.* **assĭdŭissĭmē (ads-)**: Adsiduissime mecum fuit Dionysius, Cic. Brut. 91, 316: salientes (aquae) adsiduissime interdiu et noctu, Sen. Cons. ap. Front. Aquaed. 2, p. 252; for the comparison of the *adj.* and *adv.* (as in arduus, exiguus, egregius, industrius, perpetuus, etc.), v. Rudd. I. p. 180, n. 58.

assignātĭo (ads-), ōnis, *f.* [assigno], *a marking, showing, assignment, allotment;* most freq. of the allotment of land to colonists (cf. assigno, I. A.); with and without agrorum: haec agrorum adsignatio, Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 14; 4, 4, 9; id. Agr. 2, 30 *fin.*: novae adsignationes, id. ib. 3, 3; so id. Fam. 13, 8, 2: popularis adsignationis modum non excessit, Val. Max. 4, 3, 7.—Of other things (cf. assigno, I. B.): aquae, Dig. 43, 20, 1.

* **assignātor (ads-)**, ōris, *m.* [id. I. B.], *an assigner, appointer*, Dig. 38, 4, 3.

as-signĭfĭco (ads-), āre, *v. a.* **I.** *To show, make evident:* olim tonsores non fuisse adsignificant antiquorum statuae, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 10.—**II.** *To denote, point out:* locum, Varr. ap. Gell. 10, 1.

assigno (ads-, B. and K., Halm, Weissenb., Jahn, K. and H.), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., *to mark out* or *appoint to* one, *to assign;* hence also, *to distribute, allot, give by assigning*, as t. t. of the division of public lands to the colonists (cf. assignatio; syn.: ascribo, attribuo): uti agrum eis militibus, legioni Martiae et legioni quartae ita darent, adsignarent, ut quibus militibus amplissime dati, adsignati essent, Cic. Phil. 5, 19 *fin.*; so id. ib. 2, 17, 43; id. Agr. 3, 3, 12: qui (triumviri) ad agrum venerant adsignandum, Liv. 21, 25; 26, 21; Sic. Fl. p. 18 Goes.—**B.** Transf., *to assign* something *to some one, to confer upon:* mihi ex agro tuo tantum adsignes, quantum corpore meo occupari potest, Cic. Att. 3, 19, 3: munus humanum adsignatum a deo, id. Rep. 6, 15 *fin.*: apparitores a praetore adsignati, id. Verr. 2, 3, 25: ordines, id. Pis. 36, 88: quem cuique ordinem adsignari e re publicâ esset, eum adsignare, Liv. 42, 33: equum publicum, id. 39, 19; so id. 5, 7: equiti certus numerus aeris est adsignatus, id. ib.: aspera bella componunt, agros adsignant, oppida condunt, *to assign dwelling-places* to those roaming about (with ref. to I. A.), * Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 8: natura avibus caelum adsignavit, *appointed, allotted*, Plin. 10, 50, 72, § 141: de adsignandis libertis, Dig. 38, 4, 1 sq.: adsignavit eam vivam, παρέστησεν, *he presented her*, Vulg. Act. 9, 41 al.—**C.** Trop., *to ascribe, attribute, impute to one as a crime*, or *to reckon as a service* (in the last sense not before the Aug. period; in Cic. only in the first signification). **a.** In mal. part.: nec vero id homini tum quisquam, sed tempori adsignandum putavit, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27: haec si minus apta videntur huic sermoni, Attico adsigna, qui etc., id. Brut. 19, 74: ne hoc improbitati et sceleri meo potius quam imprudentiae miseriaeque adsignes, id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 4; so id. Fam. 6, 7, 3; id. Att. 6, 1, 11; 10, 4, 6; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2: petit, ne unius amentiam civitati adsignarent, Liv. 35, 31: permixtum vehiculis agmen ac pleraque fortuita fraudi suae adsignantes, Tac. H. 2, 60; Nigid. ap. Gell. 4, 9, 2; and without *dat.*: me culpam fortunae adsignare, calamitatem crimini dare; me amissionem classis obicere, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50 Zumpt.—**b.** In bon. part.: nos omnia, quae prospera tibi evenere, tuo consilio adsignare; adversa casibus incertis belli et fortunae delegare, Liv. 28, 42, 7: Cypri devictae nulli adsignanda gloria est, Vell. 2, 38: sua fortia facta gloriae principis, Tac. G. 14: hoc sibi gloriae, Gell. 9, 9 *fin.*: si haec infinitas naturae omnium artifici possit adsignari, Plin. 2, 1, 1, § 3: inventionem ejus (molyos) Mercurio adsignat, id. 25, 4, 8, § 26 al.—**II.** Esp. **A.** With the access. idea of object, design, *to commit, consign, give over* a thing *to* one to keep or take care of (rare, mostly post-Aug.): quibus deportanda Romam Regina Juno adsignata erat, Liv. 5, 22: Eumenem adsignari custodibus praecepit, Just. 14, 4 *fin.*; Dig. 18, 1, 62; 4, 9, 1.—Trop.: bonos juvenes adsignare famae, Plin. Ep. 6, 23, 2; so Sen. Ep. 110.—**B.** *To make a mark upon something, to seal it* (post-Aug.): adsigna, Marce, tabellas, Pers. 5, 81: subscribente et adsignante domino, Dig. 45, 1, 126; 26, 8, 20: cum adsignavero iis fructum hunc, *shall have sealed* and sent, Vulg. Rom. 15, 28.—Trop.: verbum in clausulâ positum adsignatur auditori et infigitur, *is impressed upon*, Quint. 9, 4, 29.

as-sĭlĭo (ads-, Kayser; **ads-** and **as-**, Merk.), silui (cf. Prisc. p. 906 P., and Jahn ad Ov. M. 11, 526), sultum, 4, *v. n.* [2. salio], *to leap* or *spring to* or *upon* something. **I.** Lit. (most freq. poet.): Cum saepe adsiluit defensae moenibus urbis, Ov. M. 11, 526: adsiliens admissarius, Col. 6, 37, 9: torpedo adsultantes pisciculos attrahens, donec tam prope accedant, ut adsiliat, Plin. 9, 42, 67, § 143; Val. Fl. 1, 257: in ferrum, Sil. 10, 2 et saep.—Poet. freq. of water, *to leap* or *dash against* or *upon* a thing (cf. 2. salio): tactumque vereri Assilientis aquae, Ov. M. 6, 107, and id. F. 5, 612: Adsiliunt fluctus, id. ib. 3, 591: (insulae) quas spumifer adsilit Aegon, Stat. Th. 5, 56 al.—**II.** Trop.: nam neque adsiliendum statim est ad genus illud orationis, *to jump to*, * Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 213; Sen. Contr. 5 praef.

assĭmĭlanter (ads-), *adv.*, v. assimulo *fin.*

assĭmĭlātĭo (ads-), v. assimulatio.

as-sĭmĭlis (ads-, Ritschl, Baiter, Rib.; **ass-**, Merk.), e, *adj.*, *similar, like* (cf. ad, D. 4); constr. with *gen.*, *dat.* with *quasi*, or *absol.* (rare; mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; once in Cic.). **a.** With *gen.*: quicquam adsimile hujus Quasi tu numquam facti feceris, Plaut. Merc. 5, 3, 1: latuscula adsimili lateris flexurâ praedita nostri, Lucr. 4, 336 Lachm.: assimilis sui, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 27.—**b.** With *dat.*: silex cadenti imminet adsimilis, Verg. A. 6, 603: fratribus, Ov. P. 2, 2, 85: raritas adsimilis spongiis, * Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136: aeri adsimilis capillus, Suet. Ner. 1; so id. Galb. 18; id. Vesp. 7.—**c.** With *quasi:* Nam hoc adsimile est quasi de fluvio qui aquam derivat sibi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 12.—**d.** *Absol.:* Inde sequetur, Adsimili ratione alias ut postulet ordo, Lucr. 2, 493, and 4, 425.—* *Adv.:* **assĭmĭlĭter (ads-)**, *in like manner:* adsimiliter mi hodie optigit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 27.

assĭmĭlĭter (ads-), *adv.*, v. assimilis *fin.*

assĭmŭlanter (ads-), *adv.*, v. assimulo, *P. a. fin.*

assĭmŭlātīcĭus (ads-), a, um, *adj.* [assimulo], *imitated, not real;* hence *nominal, titular:* insignia, Cod. Th. 6, 22, § 8.

assĭmŭlātĭo (better **ads-**, not **assimilātio**; v. assimulo *fin.*), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an assimilating.* **I.** *A being similar, similarity, likeness:* prodigiosa adsimulatio, Plin. 11, 49, 109, § 262.—**II.** In rhet., *a feigned adoption of the opinion of one's hearers:* est (adsimulatio) cum id, quod scimus facile omnes auditures, dicimus nos timere, quomodo accipiant; sed tamen veritate commoveri, ut nihilo setius dicamus, Auct. ad Her. 4, 37, 49.—**III.** *A comparison* of one thing with others: dolosa, Dig. 2, 18, 19, § 24; Cod. Th. 16, 2, § 18.

as-sĭmŭlo (adsĭmŭlo, Ritschl, Lachmann, Fleck., B. and K., Rib., Halm in Tac.; **assĭmŭlo**, Merk.; **adsĭmĭlo**, Halm in Quint., Tisch.), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Lit., *to make* one thing *like* another, *to consider as similar, to compare* (in the class. period rare): Linquitur, ut totis animalibus adsimulentur, *that they are like complete animals*, Lucr. 2, 914: nolite ergo adsimulari iis, *be like them*, Vulg. Matt. 6, 8; 7, 24: simile ex specie comparabili aut ex conferendâ atque adsimulandâ naturâ judicatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42: pictor, perceptâ semel imitandi ratione, adsimulabit quidquid acceperit, Quint. 7, 10, 9: nec cohibere parietibus deos neque in ullam humani oris speciem adsimulare, Tac. G. 9: convivia assimulare freto, Ov. M. 5, 6: formam totius Britanniae bipenni adsimulavere, Tac. Agr. 10; so id. A. 1, 28; 15, 39: os longius illi adsimulat porcum, Claud. Eid. 2, 6: cui adsimilâstis me, Vulg. Isa. 46, 5; ib. Marc. 4, 30: quam (naturam) Gadareus primus adsimulâsse aptissime visus est, *to have designated by very suitable comparisons*, Suet. Tib. 57.—**II.** *To represent something that is not, as real, to imitate, counterfeit, to pretend, to feign, simulate;* constr. usu. with *acc.*; ante-class. with *inf.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, or with *quasi;* v. assimilis (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose). (α) With *acc.:* has bene ut adsimules nuptias, Ter. And. 1, 1, 141: clipeumque jubasque Divini adsimulat capitis, Verg. A. 10, 639: Assimulavit anum, Ov. M. 14, 656: odium cum conjuge falsum Phasias assimulat, id. ib. 7, 298: fictos timores, Sil. 7, 136: sermonem humanum, Plin. 8, 30, 44, § 106: me sic adsimulabam, quasi stolidum, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 40: se laetum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 15: amicum me, id. Phorm. 1, 2, 78.—(β) With simple *inf.:* furere adsimulavit, Pac. ap. Cic. Off. 3, 26, 98: amare, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 98.—(γ) With *acc.* and *inf.:* ego me adsimulem insanire, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 79: adsimulet se Tuam esse uxorem, id. Mil. 3, 1, 195: Nempe ut adsimulem me amore istius differri, id. ib. 4, 4, 27; id. Poen. 3, 1, 57; id. Truc. 2, 4, 36; 2, 5, 11; 2, 5, 19: venire me adsimulabo, Ter. And. 4, 3, 20; id. Phorm. 5, 6, 53 al.—(δ) With *quasi:* adsimulato quasi hominem quaesiveris, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 11: *Ad.* Ita nos adsimulabimus. *Co.* Sed ita adsimulatote, quasi ego sim peregrinus, id. Poen. 3, 2, 23; id. Stich. 1, 2, 27: adsimulabo quasi nunc exeam, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 8.—And *absol.:* Obsecro, Quid si adsimulo, satin est? Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 33.—☞ The much-discussed question, whether adsimilo or adsimulo is the best orthog. (cf. Gron. Diatr. Stat. c. 6, p. 72 sq., and Hand ad h. l.; Quint. 7, 10, 9 Spald.; id. 10, 2, 11 Frotscher; Suet. Tib. 57 Bremi; Tac. G. 9 Passow; id. Agr. 10 Walch; Bessel, Misc. Phil. Crit. 1, 5 al.), is perh. solved in the foll. remarks: Such is the affinity of the sound of *ŭ* and *ĭ* in Lat., that when they stand in two successive syllables, separated by the semivowel *l*, the *u* is accommodated to the *i*. Thus, from consŭl arises consilium; from exsŭl, exsilium; from famŭl, familia; so the terminations ilis and ulus, not ūlis and ilus (these few, mutilus, nubilus, pumi-

lus, rutilus, appear to be founded in the *u* of the first syllable; but for the heteroclites gracila, sterila, etc., a *nom. sing.* gracilus, sterilus, etc., is no more needed than for Bacchanaliorum, a *nom.* Bacchanalium, and for carioras, Manil. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 28 MSS., a form cariorus, a, um); and so it is also explained, that from the orig. facul and difficul arose faculter, facultas; difficulter, difficultas; not facĭlis, facĭliter, facĭlitas; difficĭlis, difficĭliter, difficĭlitas; but facilis, faciliter, facilitas; difficilis, difficiliter, difficilitas. This principle, applied to the derivatives of simul, shows the correctness of the orthography simulo, simulatio, simulator, with similis, similitudo, similitas; adsimulo, adsimulatio, adsimulator, with adsimilis; dissimulo, dissimulatio, dissimulator, with dissimilis and dissimilitudo, etc.; cf. Diom. p. 362 P.: *Simĭlo* non dicimus, sed *similis est.* Sane dixerunt auctores *simulat* per *u*, hoc est ὁμοιάζει. But since the copyists knew that the more rare signif. of *making like* was not generically connected in the words simulare and adsimulare with the more usual one of *imitating, dissembling,* they wrote, where the former was required, simĭlo, adsimĭlo, and gave occasion thereby to the entirely unfounded supposition that the ancients wrote, for the signif. *making like,* similo, adsimilo; for that of *imitating, feigning,* simulo, adsimulo Fr. — Hence, **assĭmŭlātus (ads-)**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Made similar, similar, like:* totis mortalibus adsimulata Ipsa quoque ex aliis debent constare elementis, Lucr. 2, 980: montibus adsimulata Nubila, id. 6, 189: litterae lituraeque omnes adsimulatae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77: Italia folio querno adsimulata, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 43: phlogines ochrae Atticae adsimulata, id. 37, 10, 66, § 179: favillae adsimilatus, Vulg. Job, 30, 19: adsimilatus Filio Dei, ib. Heb. 7, 3.—**B.** *Imitated,* i. e. *feigned, pretended, dissembled:* familiaritas adsimulata, Cic. Clu. 13: virtus, id. Cael. 6, 14: adsimulatā castrorum consuetudine, Nep. Eum. 9, 4: alia vera, alia adsimulata, Liv. 26, 19: minus sanguinis ac virium declamationes habent quam orationes, quod in illis vera, in his adsimilata materia est, Quint. 10, 2, 12; 9, 2, 31 al.—*Comp., sup.*, and *adv.* not in use.—* **assĭmŭlanter (ads-)**, *adv.* (qs. from the *P. a.* assimulans, which is not found), *in a similar manner:* dicta haec, Nigid. ap. Non. p. 40, 25.

‡* **assĭpondĭum,** ii, *n.* [as-pondus], *the weight of one as, a pound weight,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 169 Müll.

‡ **assīrātum,** i, *n., a drink composed of wine and blood;* as, acc. to Festus, the ancient Latins called blood *assir,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.

1. assis, is, *m.,*=as, v. as *init.*

2. assis, is, *m.* and *f.,*=axis, v. 1. axis.

as-sisto (ads-, Fleck., Lachm., B. and K., Rib., Halm; **ass-,** Merk.), astiti, no *sup.*, 3, *v. n.* (cf. absisto), *to place one's self somewhere, to stand, post one's self.* **I.** In gen.: Mane tu atque adsiste ilico, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 2: Adsistite omnes contra me, id. Ps. 1, 2, 23: ut adsisterent coram Domino, Vulg. Job, 1, 6; ib. 2 Par. 9, 7: adsiste altrinsecus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 123: hic propter hunc adsiste, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 15: Qui nunc hic adsistunt, Vulg. Zach. 3, 7: Accede, nate, adsiste, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: ut ipsi ad fores adsisterent, imperat, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26: ut contra omnes hostium copias in ponte unus (Cocles) adsisteret, id. Leg. 2, 4, 10: Quem Turnus super adsistens, Verg. A. 10, 490: Donec Laërtius heros Astitit, Ov. M. 13, 125. —**II.** Esp. **A.** As indicating a completed action, *to stand somewhere, to stand at* or *by:* ita jacere talum, ut rectus adsistat, *may stand erect,* Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 54: Nec refert quibus adsistas regionibus ejus, Lucr. 1, 964: lecto assistere, Ov. F. 5, 457: precanti, id. ib. 1, 631: adsisto divinis, * Hor. S. 1, 6, 114: neque enim scribenti, ediscenti et cogitanti praeceptor adsistit, Quint. 1, 2, 12.—With *acc.:* equos, Stat. Th. 3, 299.—Trop.: consulum tribunalibus Italia et publicae provinciae adsisterent, i. e. comparerent jura accepturi, Tac. A. 13, 4.—**B.** Alicui. **a.** *To stand by one* (as counsel) before a tribunal, *to defend, assist, aid* (post-Aug. for the class. adesse, q. v.): adsistebam Vareno, Plin. Ep. 7, 6, 3; 7, 10, 85; Dig. 6, 1, 54; App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 3.—**b.** *To stand before one* on trial, in judgment (eccl. Lat.): Caesari oportet te adsistere, Vulg. Act. 27, 23.

assistrix, v. assestrix.

1. assĭtus (ads-), a, um, *Part.*, v. 1. assero.

2. as-sĭtus (ads-), a, um, *adj.* [sino], *situated near* (post-class.): atria viridantibus adsita pratis, Aus. Mos. 335: neque longule dissita neque proxime adsita, App. Flor. 1.

Assĭus, a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to the city Assus* (in Troas): lapis, *a kind of limestone, which was used for coffins, and in which the body was soon consumed:* In Asso Troadis sarcophagus lapis fissili venā scinditur. Corpora defunctorum condita in eo absumi constat intra XL. dies exceptis dentibus, Plin. 36, 17, 27, § 131.

asso, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [assus], *to roast, broil* (late Lat.): assari, App. M. 2, p. 119, 12: assaverunt Phase super ignem, Vulg. 2 Par. 35, 13: assavit carnes ejus, ib. Tob. 6, 6: jecur, Apic. 2, 1.

as-sŏcio (ads-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to join to* or *unite with* a person or thing (post-Aug.): cornua summis Adsociant malis, Claud. B. Gild. 482: adsociati principali curae, Dig. 1, tit. 11.—Poet.: mente virens Phoeboque Melampus Associat passus, *goes with,* Stat. Th. 3, 454 Queck.

* **as-sŏcĭus (ads-)**, a, um, *adj., associating with:* Cassiod. Var. 3, 47.

as-sŏlĕo (ads-, Ritschl, Fleck., B. and K., Halm, Weissenb.; **ass-,** Roth), ēre, *v. n., to be accustomed* or *wont* (to do, to happen, etc.; only in the 3d person *sing.* and *plur.* and *impers.*): ponite hic quae adsolent (sc. poni), Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 7; id. Ep. 1, 1, 5: quae adsolent, quaeque oportet Signa esse ad salutem, omnia huic esse video, * Ter. And. 3, 2, 1 (adsolent ergo consuetudinis est; oportet rationis, Don.): cum multa adsoleat veritas praebere vestigia sui, Liv. 40, 54 *fin.*; 34, 44.—Hence the expression: ut adsolet, *as is wont to happen, as is customary, as usual,* Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: prima classis vocatur, renuntiatur; deinde, ita ut adsolet, suffragia, etc., id. Phil. 2, 33: sacrificio, ut adsolet, rite facto, Liv. 37, 14; 1, 28: ob quem imbrem novemdiale, ut adsolet, sacrum fuit, id. 23, 31 *fin.*: verbenas coronasque, ut illic assolet, obtulisse, Suet. Vesp. 7: cum in hortis D. Bruti auguris commentandi causā, ut adsolet, venissemus, Cic. Lael. 2, 7: legiones, non laetae, ut adsolet, neque insignibus fulgentes, Tac. A. 1, 24; 3, 1; Suet. Ner. 7, 34.

as-sōlo (ads-), āvi, 1, *v. a.* [ad-solum], *to level to the ground, to destroy,* Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10 *fin.*

as-sŏno (ads-, Jahn; **ass-,** Merk.), āre, *v. n., to sound to, respond to* (rare): plangentibus assonat Echo, Ov. M. 3, 507: reparabilis adsonat Echo, Pers. 1, 102.—With *acc.* of similar signif.: ut canorae aviculae concentus suaves adsonarent, *struck up,* App. M. 11, p. 260.

assuctus, a, um, *Part.*, v. assugo.

* **as-sūdasco (ads-)**, ĕre, *v. intens. n.* [from sudo, as capesso from capio, lacesso from lacio], *to fall into a violent sweat, to sweat profusely:* corculum adsudassit jam ex metu, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 9 dub. (perh. *assudescit*).

* **as-sūdesco (ads-)**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [sudo], *to begin to sweat,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 109 Müll.

assŭē-făcio (ads-, B. and K., Halm., Weissenb., Dinter), fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [assuetus], *to use* or *accustom to* something, *to habituate, inure;* constr., in Cicero's time, with *abl.*; later, with *dat.* or *ad,* with *in with abl.*, and with *inf.* (cf. assuesco). **a.** With *abl.:* aliquem puro sermone adsuefacere, Cic. Brut. 59, 213; so id. de Or. 3, 10, 39: alicujus rei exercitatione adsuefactus, id. Cat. 2, 5: armis, id. Brut. 2, 7; id. Fam. 4, 13, 3: nullo officio aut disciplinā adsuefactus, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: quodam genere pugnae adsuefacti, id. B. C. 1, 44: eruditus et adsuefactus alienis experimentis, Tac. Or. 34.—**b.** With *dat.:* operi, Liv. 24, 48: corvus adsuefactus sermoni, Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 121; so Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 15: parvulos probitati, modestiae, Tac. Or. 29: non luxui aut voluptatibus, id. A. 12, 5: quorum moribus, id. ib. 12, 10: aliquem lanificio, Suet. Aug. 64.—**c.** With *ad:* ad supplicia patrum plebem adsuefacere, Liv. 3, 52 *fin.*—**d.** With *in with abl.* (eccl. Lat.): homo adsuetus in verbis, Vulg. Eccli. 23, 20; ib. Jer. 2, 24.—**e.** With *inf.:* Caesar (ceteras nationes) domuit, imperio populi Romani parere adsuefecit, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13 *fin.*: equos eodem remanere vestigio adsuefaciunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: parva momenta levium certaminum adsuefaciebant militem paenitere, etc., Liv. 22, 12.

as-sŭesco (ads-, B. and K., Rib., Halm, Weissenb.; **ads-** and **ass-,** Merk.), ēvi, ētum, 3 (adsuētus, four syll., Phaedr. 3, prol. 14), *v. a., to use* or *accustom one to* something, *to habituate;* or, more freq., *v. n., to accustom one's self to, to be wont, to be accustomed to.* **I.** In gen.; constr. usu. with *abl.* or *inf.;* after the Aug. per. also with *ad, in with acc.*, or *dat.* (α) With *abl.* (a constr. unjustly censured by Wunder, Rhein. Mus. 1829, II. p. 288 sq. The idea of the *ad,* which would require the *acc.* or *dat.* case, is not, as at a later period, prominent in the word, but that of suesco; accordingly, pr., to adopt some custom, to addict or apply one's self to a custom or habit, to become accustomed to something; so that the *abl. of specification,* as in amore affici, pedibus laborare, etc., only designates more specifically the object which is the subject of that custom; cf. Gron. and Drak. ad Liv. 31, 35, 3; Kritz. ad Sall. C. 2, 9; Rudd. II. p. 137 sq.; Ramsh. p. 427; v. also assuefacio): homines labore adsiduo et cotidiano adsueti, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58; so, vicinitas non infuscata malevolentiā, non adsueta mendaciis, id. Planc. 9, 22: gens adsueta multo Venatu nemorum, Verg. A. 7, 746: Odrysius praedae assuetus amore, Ov. M. 13, 554: genus pugnae, quo adsuêrant, Liv. 31, 35 Gron.: adsuetae sanguine et praedā aves, Flor. 1, 1, 7; 4, 12, 17: adsuetus imperio et inmoderatā licentiā militari, Just. 31, 1, 8: gentes alterius imperio ac nomine adsuetas, Curt. 6, 3, 8; Front. Princ. Hist. Fragm. 2, p. 341. — (β) With *inf.:* fremitum voce vincere, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5: votis jam nunc adsuesce vocari, Verg. G. 1, 42: adsueti muros defendere, id. A. 9, 511: Candida de nigris et de candentibus atra Qui facere adsuêrat, Ov. M. 11, 315; 10, 533; id. Tr. 2, 504; id. M. 8, 335: adsuetus graecari, Hor. S. 2, 2, 11: auditor adsuevit jam exigere laetitiam, Tac. Or. 20; 34; id. H. 4, 34; Vell. 2, 33: (polypus) adsuetus exire e mari in lacus, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 92: reliquas (legiones) in hiberna dimittere assuerat, Suet. Aug. 49.—(γ) With *ad* or *in with acc.:* uri adsuescere ad homines ne parvuli quidem possunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 28; Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 707 P.: manus adsuetae ad sceptra, Sen. Troad. 152: Jam inde a puero in omnia familiaria jura adsuetus, Liv. 24, 5; Flor. 4, 12, 43.—(δ) With *dat.:* mensae adsuetus erili, Verg. A. 7, 490: Adsuescent Latio Partha tropaea Jovi, Prop. 4, 3, 6: caritas ipsius soli, cui longo tempore adsuescitur, *to which one is accustomed,* Liv. 2, 1: ex more, cui adsuerunt, Quint. 4, 2, 29: ut quieti et otio per voluptates adsuescerent, Tac. Agr. 21: adsuetus expeditionibus miles, id. ib. 16: adsueti juventae Neronis, id. H. 1, 7: quo celerius (libri senatorum) rei publicae assuescerent, Suet. Aug. 38: Jurationi non adsuescat os tuum, Vulg. Eccli. 23, 9.—Acc. to a rare constr., (ε) With *acc. rei* in the Gr. manner, εἴθισμαί τι: ne pueri, ne tanta animis adsuescite bella (for bellis), *accustom not your minds to such great wars,* Verg. A. 6, 833: Galli juxta invia ac devia adsueti, Liv. 21, 33: frigora atque inediam caelo soloque adsuerunt, Tac. G. 4 Baumst.—(ζ) With *gen.:* Romanis Gallici tumultūs adsuetis, Liv. 38, 17. — **II.** Esp.: alicui, in mal. part., Curt. 6, 5.—Hence, **assŭētus (ads-)**, a, um, *P. a., accustomed, customary, usual:* Tempus et adsuetā ponere in arte juvat, Ov. P. 1, 5, 36: otium des corpori, adsueta vicis, Phaedr. 3, prol. 14: adsuetos potare fontes, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 169: adsuetam sibi causam suscipit, Vell. 2, 120.—Hence with a *comp.* and *abl.:* longius adsueto lumina nostra vident, Ov. H. 6, 72: adsueto propior, Stat. Th. 12, 306.

assŭētūdo (ads-; v. assuesco *init.*), inis, *f.* [assuetus], *a being accustomed to a* thing, *custom, habit.* **I.** In gen. (rare; not in Cic.): amor adsuetudinis, Varr. L. L. 9,

§ 20 Müll longaque alit assuetudine flammas, Ov M 10, 173 Nil adsuetudine majus, id. A. A. 2, 345 adsuetudo mali, Liv 25, 26, 5, 27, 39, 44, 5 seu naturā sive adsuetudine suspensa et obscura verba, Tac A 1, 11 confarreandi adsuetudo, id ib 4, 16 adsuetudo voluptatum id H 2, 62 malorum, id A 6, 40 furandi, Gell. 11, 18, 17 —**II.** Esp in mal part (v assuesco, II), Tac A 13, 46

assŭētus (ads-), *P a.*, from assuesco

* **as-sūgo (ads-),** no *perf*, ctum, ĕre, *v a.*, *to suck* adsuctis labris, Lucr 4, 1194 Lachm

assŭla (in many MSS **astŭla**), ae, *f dim.* [axis] **I.** *A splinter, shaving, chip* at etiam cesso foribus facere hisce assulas, Plaut Merc. 1, 2, 20 Melandrya vocantur quercūs assulis similia, Plin 9, 15, 18, § 48 assula tenuis brevisque, id 16, 11, 22, § 54 —Of marble, *a chip, shiver*, Vitr 7, 6 —* **II.** *A shingle*, σχίδη Bibacul ap Suet. Gram 11

assŭlātim, *adv* [assula], *in shivers* or *splinters, piecemeal* Aperite hasce ambas foris Prius quam pultando assulatim foribus exitium dabo, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 52 hunc senem Osse tenus dolabo et concidam assulatim viscera, *will cut to bits*, id Men 5, 2, 105 Brix sumere cibum, Auct ap Non p 72, 24

* **assŭlōsē,** *adv* [qs from an *adj* assulosus, a, um, assula], *in shivers* or *splinters* calamus qui assulose frangitur, Plin 12, 22, 48, § 105

* **assultim (ads-),** *adv* [assilio], *by leaps* or *bounds* assultim ingredi, Plin 11, 24, 28, § 79 Sillig

assulto (ads-, Halm, Jan), avi, ātum, 1, *v freq* [id] *to jump* or *leap to* a place, *to jump* or *leap*, constr *absol*, with *dat* or *acc* (only post-Aug) **I.** In gen (canis elephanto) adsultans, Plin 8, 40 61, § 150 feminae pellibus accinctae adsultabant, ut sacrificantes Bacchae, Tac A 11, 31 —**II.** Esp, of warlike operations *to attack, assault* tertia vigilia adsultatum est castris Tac A 2, 13 telis adsultantes id ib 12, 35 adsultare ex diverso Tiridates, id ib 13, 40 adsultante per campos equite, id H 4, 22 latera adsultare, id A 1, 51 portarum moris frenis et hastis, Stat Th 4, 243, Sil 7, 401 —**III.** Transf, of things duo montes crepitu maximo adsultantes Plin 2, 83, 85, § 199

assultus (ads-), us, *m* [id], *a leaping to* or *toward, an attack, assault* locum variis adsultibus urget, Verg A 5, 442 adsultibus et velocitate corporum uti, Tac. A 2, 21

assum, v adsum

* **assumentum (ads-),** *i, n* [assuo], *that which is to be sewed upon* something *a patch* Nemo adsumentum panni rudis ad suit vestimento veteri Vulg Marc 2 21

as-sūmo (ads-, Lachm, Halm, B and K, Weissenb, K and H, **ass-,** Merk.), mpsi, mptum, 3, *v a*, *to take to* or *with* one's self, *to take up, receive, adopt, accept, take* **I.** In gen **A.** Lit Plura sibi adsumunt quam de se corpora mittunt, Lucr 2, 1124 cibus atque umor membris adsumitur intus, id 4 1091, so of nourishment, Cels 1 3, 5 27, n 17, Scrib Comp 200 numquam committet, ut id, quod alteri detraxerit, sibi adsumat, Cic Off 3, 5, 23 sacra Cereris adsumpta de Graecia id Balb 24 55 socius et administer omnium consiliorum ad sumitur Scaurus, Sall J 29, 2 eos in societatem consilii avunculi adsumunt, Liv 2, 4, 2 adulescentes conscii adsumpti, id ib in societatem armorum, id 2, 22, so, in consilium Plin Ep 3, 19, id. Pan 8 in consortium, id. Ep 7, 3 nec decet aliter filium adsumi, si adsumatur a principe, i e *is adopted*, id ib 7, 4, 8, 3 uxorem, id ib 83, 4 si rursum (uxor) adsumeretur, Tac A 12, 2 adsumptis duobus filiis ire perrexit Vulg Gen 48, 1, ib 2 Par 23, 20 Tunc adsumpsit eum Diabolus ib Matt. 4 5 adsumit Jesus Petrum, ib Marc 9, 1 quem (arietem) adsumens obtulit holocaustum pro filio, ib Gen 22, 13, ib Lev 14, 10 et saep in familiam nomenque, Tac A 1, 8 et saepe cautum dignos adsumere, *to take* or *choose as friends only those worthy* of you, Hor S 1, 6 51 adsumpsit Jesus duodecim, i e as his disciples, Vulg Luc 18 31 —So of the assumption of our Lord to heaven Dominus Jesus adsumptus est in caelum, Vulg Marc 16, 9, ib Act. 1, 2.—**B.** Trop libero tempore, omnis voluptas adsumenda est, omnis dolor repellendus, Cic. Fin 1, 10, 33 laudem sibi ex aliquā re, id Mur 14, 31 ut acer equus pugnae adsumit amorem, Ov M 3, 705 omne quod sumatur in oratione, aut ex suā sumi vi atque naturā aut adsumi foris, Cic de Or 2, 39, 163 alii (loci) adsumuntur extrinsecus, id Top 2, 8, id Planc 23, 56 Wund orator tractationem orationis sibi adsumet, id de Or 1, 12, 54 —Also, like arrogare, *to usurp, to claim, assume, arrogate* neque mihi quicquam assumpsi neque hodie adsumo, Cic. Fam 1, 9, 17, Auct ad Her 1, 1 cogam Assumptumque patrem commentaque sacra fateri, Ov M 3, 558 —Of discourse, *to take up, begin* (eccl Lat, after the Hebrew) At ille adsumptā parabolā sua ait, Vulg Num 23, 18, 23 7, ib Job, 27, 1, 29, 1 — **II.** Esp, **A.** Sometimes, like accipio, without the idea of action, *to receive, obtain* fetus Melliferarum apium sine membris corpora nasci, Et serosque pedes serasque assumere pennas, Ov M 15, 384 Qui sperant in Domino, adsument pennas sicut aquilae, Vulg Isa. 40, 31 a ventis alimenta adsumere, Ov M 7, 79 illas assumere robora gentes, id ib 15, 421 —**B.** *To take in addition to, to add to* si quis aliam quoque artem sibi adsumpserit, Cic de Or 1, 50, 217, 1, 37, 170 aliquantum jam etiam noctis adsumo, id Fam 7, 23 *fin* ne qui post ea adsumerentur, Liv 21, 19 Butram tibi Septiciumque et Sabinum adsumam Hor Ep 1, 5, 28 —**C.** In logic, t t, *to add* or *join to a syllogism the minor proposition* Ea (propositio vera ac perspicua) est hujus modi *Si quo die Romae ista caedes facta est, ego Athenis eo die fui, in caede interesse non potui* Hoc quia perspicue verum est, nihil attinet approbari, quā re adsumi statim oportet hoc modo *fui autem Athenis eo die* Cic Inv 1, 36, 63, id Div 2, 51, 106, 2, 53, 108 —**D.** In gram adsumpta verba **a.** *Epithets*, ἐπίθετα, Cic Part Or 7 —**b.** *Figurative expressions, tropes*, Quint 10, 1, 121

assumptĭo (ads-; v adsumo *init*), ōnis, *f* [assumo] **I.** In gen, *a taking, receiving, assumption* (post Aug and very rare) adsumptio culturae, Pall 1, 6, 12 quae adsumptio (eorum erit), nisi vita ex mortuis? Vulg Rom 11, 15 dies adsumptionis ejus (of the assumption of our Lord), ib Luc 9, 51 —**II.** Esp, **A.** *An eager reception, adoption* artes propter se adsumendas putamus, quia sit in his aliquid dignum adsumptione, Cic Fin 3, 5 18 —**B.** Meton (abstr for concr), *one that takes up* (eccl Lat) Dominus est adsumptio nostra, Vulg Psa. 88, 19 — Also (after the Hebrew), *that which is taken up, lifted up* (with the voice), *a prophecy* (prophetae) viderunt tibi adsumptiones falsas, Vulg Thren 2, 14 —**C.** In logic, t t, *the minor proposition of a syllogism* (v assumo, II C), Cic Inv 1, 37, 64 adsumptio quam πρόσληψιν idem (dialectici) vocant, id Div 2, 53, 108, Quint 5, 14, 5 sq, Isid Orig 2, 9, 2 — **D.** In jurid Lat, *an addition circumstance*, = circumstantia, Dig 28, 5, 46 *fin*

assumptīvus (ads-), a um, *adj* [id], *taken in addition* causa, t. t. of law, *which takes the defence of an action from an extraneous cause, assumptive, extrinsic* juridicalis (causa) in duas tribuitur partes, absolutam et adsumptivam, Cic. Inv 1, 11, 2 24, Auct. ad Her 1, 14, cf Quint. 7 4 7, Mart Cap 5, p 146, Isid Orig 2, 5, 5 — **Adv* **assumptīvē,** Mart Cap 5, p 147 dub

assumptus (ads-), a, um, *Part* of assumo

as-sŭo (ads-), ĕre, *v a*, *to sew on, patch on* incept s gravibus plerumque purpureus adsuitur pannus, Hor A P 16 K and H adsumentum vestimento veteri adsuere, Vulg Marc. 2, 21

as-surgo (ads-, B and K Rib, Merk, Halm, Weissenb, **ass-,** Roth) surrexi, surrectum, 3, *v n*, *to rise up, rise, stand up* (cf ad II B, class, freq in Verg, once in Ov, never in Hor, syn surgo, consurgo, insurgo, orior) **I.** Lit **A.** Of persons quae dum laudatio recitatur vos quaeso, qui eam detulistis, adsurgite, Cic Clu 69, 196 fratrem adsurrexisse ex morbo, Liv 3, 24 Valentem e gravi corporis morbo adsurgentem, Tac H 2, 99 intortis adsurgens arduus undis, Val. Fl 3, 476 desine viso adsurgere pulvere, Claud. Cons. Stil. 3, 3 —Hence, with *dat* or *absol*, *to rise up to one, to rise up*, out of respect. **a.** With *dat.* an quisquam in curiam venienti adsurrexit? Cic Pis. 12 Utque viro Phoebi chorus adsurrexerit omnis, Verg E 6, 66 Ruricolae Cereri teneroque adsurgite Baccho, * Ov Am 3, 2, 53 honori numinis, Stat. Th 2, 60 cum palam esset ipsum quoque iisdem et assurgere et decedere via, Suet. Tib 31 cum conaretur assurgere id. Caes. 78 al non adsurrexisse sibi, Vulg Esth 5 9, so with *coram* (eccl Lat) coram te adsurgere nequeo, Vulg Gen 31, 35 —**b** *Absol* neque assurgere neque salutare se dignantem, Suet Vesp 13, Claud Laud Stil 1, 48 et senes adsurgentes stabant, Vulg Job 29, 8 —In *pass impers* ut majoribus natu adsurgatur, Cic Inv 1, 30, 48 cum adsurrectum ei non esset, Liv 9, 46 ludos ineunti semper adsurgi etiam ab senatu in more est, Plin 16, 4, 5, § 13, Suet. Aug 56 so in a zeugma haec enim ipsa sunt honorabilia salutari, appeti decedi, adsurgi, deduci, etc. (decedi and adsurgi being *impers* here, the other verbs *pers*) Cic. Sen 18, 63 — Hence, trop, *to give the preference to, to yield to* sunt et Aminaeae vites Tmolius adsurgit quibus, *yields the palm*, Verg G 2, 98 —Poet jamque ad surgentis dextra plagamque ferentis Aeneae subnit mucronem, i e dextram attollentis, Verg A. 10, 797 —**B.** Of inanimate things colles adsurgunt, *rise*, Liv 22, 4, so Col 2, 2, 1, and Tac. A 13, 38 Pyramis adsurgit trecentis sexaginta tribus pedibus Plin 36 12, 17, § 80 Delos adsurgit Cynthio monte id. 4, 12, 22, § 66 —**II.** Transf **A.** *To mount up, to rise, to increase in size, swell, tower up* (poet) cum subito adsurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion, Verg A. 1 535 adsurgens nox aurea, Val Fl 5, 566 tumores oriuntur, deinde desinunt, deinde rursus adsurgunt Cels 2, 8 non coeptae adsurgunt turres Verg A. 4, 86 terra jacet aggeribus niveis informis septemque adsurgit in ulnas, *rises seven ells high*, id G 3, 355 Adsurgit ceu forte minor sub matre virente Laurus, Claud. Nupt Hon et Mar 244 —**B.** Of mental objects **1.** *To rise* nunc sera querellis Haud justis adsurgis, i e *break out in complaints*, Verg A 10, 95 adsurgunt irae, id ib 12, 494 in ultionem adsurgere, Flor 3, 1, 10 —**2.** *To rise in courage, to rise* (cf the opp affligi) gaudet in adversis animoque adsurgit Adrastus, Stat Th 10 227 — **3.** Of style etc, *to rise, soar* raro adsurgit Hesiodus, Quint 10, 1, 52 neque comoedia cothurnis adsurgit id 10, 2, 22, cf sublimitate heroici carminis animus adsurgat, id 1, 8, 5

assus, a, um, *adj* [qs artus, then arsus, then assus, cf areo, ardeo Van] *roasted* **I.** Lit elixus esse quam assus soleo suavior, Plaut Most 5 1 66 mergi Hor S 2, 2, 51 turdi id ib 2, 2, 73 passeris assi id ib 2, 8, 29 Bentl (K and H, *atque*) quibus (piscibus) assis Languidus in cubitum jam se conviva reponet id ib 2, 4, 38, so Vulg Luc 24, 42 res eadem magis alit jurulenta quam assa, magis assa quam elixa, Cels. 2, 18, so, pulmo, Plin 30, 15, 51, § 145 carnes assae igni, Vulg Exod 12 8 assa caro bubula, ib 1 Par 16 3 assum (quid) igni, ib Exod 12, 9 ova, Scrib Comp 221 —Also, *subst* **assum,** i, *n.*, *a roast, roasted* meat vitulinum, *roast veal*, Cic Fam 9, 20 —On the pun with assum = adsum, v adsum *init* —**II.** Meton (prop dried with heat, hence), *dry, simple mere* sudatio, *a steam* or *sweating bath*, Gr ξηροὶ ἱδρῶτες, Cels. 3, 27, also, *subst* **assa,** orum *n*, = sudatorium *a sweating bath sudatory* (without bathing) Cic ad Q Fr 3, 1, 1, cf assa cella αφιδρωτηριον Gloss Vet sol *a simple basking in the sun* without a previous anointing Cic Att 12, 6 —*Absol* or with nutrix, *a dry nurse* Hoc monstrant vetulae pueris repentibus assae, Juv 14 208 assae nutricis est infantem magis diligere quam adultum, Front. Ep ad Ant 1, 5 VOLVMNIAE DYNAMIDI NVTRICI ASSAE ET LIB, Inscr Murat 1512 6 lapides, *rough, unhewn stone*, Serv ad Verg G 2, 417 vox *the simple voice*, unaccompanied by any instrument Non pp 76 and 77, cf Ascon ad Cic Div in Caecil 17, inversely, assae tibiae,

pipes not accompanied by the voice, Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 417.

as-suspīro (ads-), āre, *v. n.*, *to sigh at* something; only twice in App. M. 4, p. 155.

Assȳrĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀσσυρία, *a country of Asia, between Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia*, now *Kurdistan*, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66 al.—Hence, **Assȳrĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀσσύριος, *Assyrian*, Verg. E. 4, 25; Luc. 6, 429; Stat. S. 3, 3, 212 al.; and **Assȳrĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Assyrians*, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 1; Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 41; Vulg. Gen. 2, 14; ib. Isa. 7, 17 al.—Sometimes poetic for *Median, Phrygian, Phœnician, Indian*, etc.; so, puella, i. e. *the Phœnician Europa*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 554: venenum, i. e., *Tyrian purple*, Sil. 11, 41: stagnum, i. e. *Lake Gennesareth, in Palestine*, Just. 18, 3: ebur, i. e. *Indian*, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 40: malus, i. e. Medica, *the citron-tree*, Plin. 15, 14, 14, § 48; cf. Voss ad Verg. G. 2, 126.

ast, *conj.*, v. at *init.*

asta, ae, *f.*, v. hasta.

Asta, ae, *f.*, = Ἀστα, *a town*. **I.** *In Liguria*, now *Asti*, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 49.—**II.** *In Hispania Bætica*, Liv. 39, 21; Mel. 3, 1, 4; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 11; cf. Mann. Hisp. p. 286.—Hence, **Astensis**, e, *adj.*, *of Asta*: ager, Liv. 39, 21; and **Astenses**, ium, *m.*, *the Astensians*, Auct. B. Hisp. 26.

Astăbŏres or **-as**, ae, *m.*, = Ἀσταβόρας, *a branch of the Nile in Ethiopia*, now *Tacazze* or *Albara*, Mel. 1, 9, 2; Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53 (Jan, *Astobores*).—In Vitr. 8, 2, **Astăbŏras**; cf. Mann. Afr. I. pp. 170 and 177.

† **1. astăcus**, i, *m.*, = ἄστακος, *a kind of crab*, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 97; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 9.

2. Astăcus, i, *m.*, = Ἄστακος, *the father of Menalippus, who is hence called* Astacides, Ov. Ib. 513; Stat. Th. 8, 725.

3. Astăcus (-ŏs), i, *f.*, = Ἄστακος or Ἀστακός, *a town in Bithynia*, Mel. 1, 19, 4: Astacum, unde et ex eo Astacenus sinus, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 148.

Astăpa, ae, *f.*, *a town in* Hispania Baetica, now *Estepa*, Liv. 28, 22 and 23; cf. Mann. Hisp. 309.

Astăpē, v. Astapus.

† **astăphis**, idis, *f.*, = ἀσταφίς. **I.** *A raisin*: Uva passa, quam astaphida vocant, etc., Plin. 23, 1, 12, § 15. — **II.** Astaphis agria, v. staphis.

Astăpus, i, *m.*, = Ἀστάπους, *the name of the Nile as it flows through Ethiopia*: (Nilus) medios Aethiopas secat cognominatus Astapus, quod illarum gentium linguā significat aquam e tenebris profluentem, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53.—Also called **Astusăpes**, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53 *fin.* (in Mel. 1, 9, 2, **Astăpē**; in Vitr. 8, 2, 6, **Astŏsabas**, ae, *m.*, = Ἀστοσάβας, Strab.; cf. Mann. Afr. I. 170; acc. to others, *a river of Ethiopia falling into the Nile*, now called *Abai*).

Astartē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀστάρτη (Phoen. עשתרת, Gesen. Gesch. d. Hebr. Spr. 229; Heb. עַשְׁתָּרוֹת), *a Syro-Phœnician goddess*; acc. to Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59, *the fourth Venus*; Vulg. 3 Reg. 11, 5; 11, 33.

† **astēïsmŏs**, i, *m.*, = ἀστεϊσμός; in rhet., *the more refined style of speaking*, = urbanitas, Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 547 (in Charis. p. 247 P., and Diom. p. 458 P., written as Greek).

Astensis, e, *adj.*, v. Asta.

† **aster**, ĕris, *m.*, = ἀστήρ. **I.** *A star*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14. — **II.** Esp. **A.** Aster Atticus, *the Italian starwort, aster*: Aster amellus, Linn.: aster ab aliquis bubonion appellatur, Plin. 27, 5, 19, § 36; App. Herb. 60. — **B.** Aster Samius, *a kind of Samian earth, whose nature and healing power are described in* Plin. 35, 16, 53, § 191.

astercum, i, v. astericum.

1. astĕrĭa, ae, *f.*, = ἀστερία, *a precious stone*, perh. *cat's-eye*, Plin. 37, 9, 47, § 131.—Called in Isid. Orig. 16, 10, 3, **astērites**; in Mart. Cap. 1, p. 19, **astrītes**.

2. Astĕrĭa, ae, or **-ē**, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀστερία. **I.** *The daughter of Polus and Phœbe, mother of the fourth Hercules*: Asteria, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: Asterie, Hyg. Fab. prooem.—**II.** *Daughter of the Titan Cœus, changed by Jupiter into a quail, and thrown into the sea*: Asterie, Ov. M. 6, 108; Hyg. Fab. 53.—In the place where she was cast down—the island of Delos—arose Ortygia (quail island); hence called, **III. Astĕrĭa**, Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 66.—**IV.** *An ancient name of the island of Rhodes*, Plin. 5, 31, 36, § 132.—**V. Astĕrĭē**, *a female proper name*, Hor. C. 3, 7.

† **astĕrĭăcē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἀστεριακή, *a simple medicine*, Cels. 5, 14.

† **astĕrĭas**, ae, *m.*, = ἀστερίας, *a kind of heron*: Ardiolarum tria genera, leucon, asterias, pellos, Plin. 10, 60, 79, § 164.

† **astĕrĭcum**, i, *n.*, = ἀστερικόν, *a kind of plant*, in pure Lat., urceolaris; Plin. 22, 17, 20, § 43 (Jan, *astercum*).

† **1. astĕrĭŏn**, ii, *n.*, = ἀστέριον, *a species of spider*, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 86.

2. Astĕrĭōn, ontis, *m.*, = Ἀστερίων, *a river in Argolis*, Stat. Th. 4, 122; 4, 714.

† **astĕriscus**, i, *m.*, = ἀστερίσκος, *a small star, an asterisk, as a typographical mark placed before imperfect, deficient passages of authors*: * asteriscus apponitur in his, quae omissa sunt, Isid. Orig. 1, 20, 2; so Hier. in Rufin. 2, 8; Aug. Ep. ad Hier. 10, 2 al.

† **astĕrītes**, ae, *m.*, = ἀστερίτης. **I.** *A kind of basilisk*, App. Herb. 128.—**II.** = 1. asteria, q. v.

* **a-sterno** (better **adst-**), ĕre, *v. a.*, *to strew upon*; hence, mid., *to stretch one's self, to lie stretched*: adsternunturque sepulchro, *they prostrate themselves upon*, Ov. M. 2, 343.

† **asthmătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀσθματικός, *afflicted with shortness of breath* or *coughing* [ἆσθμα; cf. Cels. 4, 4, 2], *asthmatic*: asthmaticis in vino (radicem altheae) bibendam dare, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 230 (Jan, *spasticis*); 26, 7, 19, § 34.

† **astĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀστικός, *of* or *pertaining to the city, city-*: ludi, *games celebrated in the city in honor of Bacchus*, Suet. Calig. 20 (al. *iselastici*; v. iselasticus).

astĭpŭlātio (adst-), ōnis, *f.* [astipulor]; lit., *an assent to* or *agreement with*; hence, **I.** *An assenting to, affirming the same facts*: quā de re exstat etiam Annaei Senecae adstipulatio, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 10.—**II.** *A modulation of the voice according to the sentiment*: Accedit enim vis et proprietas rebus tali adstipulatione, quae nisi adsit, aliud vox, aliud animus ostendat, Quint. 11, 3, 175.

astĭpŭlātor (adst-), ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *One who joins another in a stipulation*, Gai Inst. 3, 110; so id. ib. 3, 117.— Hence, **II.** *An assistant in a trial*, in gen.: testes tot . . . cum adstipulatore tuo comparabuntur? Cic. Quint. 18, 58; so id. Pis. 9.—And trop., *one who assents to* or *agrees with*: illud falsum esse et Stoici dicunt et eorum adstipulator Antiochus, Cic. Ac. 2, 21, 67: vanae opinionis, Val. Max. 7, 1 *fin.*

* **astĭpŭlātus (adst-)**, ūs, *m.*, = astipulatio, *an assenting to, assent*: Jovis adstipulatu, Plin. 7, 47, 48, § 152.

a-stĭpŭlor (adst-, Weissenb., Jan), āri, 1, *v. dep.* (*act.* **adstĭpŭlo**, āre, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 18), *to join in a stipulation, to stipulate with*, Gai Inst. 3, 112.—Trop., *to agree with one*, = adsentiri: adstipulari irato consuli, Liv. 39, 5: Hellanico adstipulatur Damastes memorans, etc., Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 154.

a-stĭtŭo (better than **adst-**), ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* [statuo], *to place* a person or thing *somewhere* (very rare, perh. only in the foll. exs.): Juben an non jubes astitui aulas? Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 66 Fleck.: reum ad lectum ejus (aegroti) astituemus, Auct. ad Her. 3, 20 B. and K.; App. M. 9, p. 222, 1; 3, p. 130.

a-sto (asto, Fleck., Rib., B. and K.; **adsto**, Ritschl, Lachm.), stiti, no *sup.*, 1, *v. n.*, *to stand at* or *near* a person or thing, *to stand by, stand* (syn.: adsisto, adsum, faveo). **I.** Lit. (very freq. and class.); constr. *absol.*, with *ad, juxta, propter, in* with *abl.*, *ante, coram, contra, supra*, etc.; with *dat.*, *acc.*, and *abl.*, and with *local adv.*: astitit illum locum, et illo, et illi, et circa illum, Prisc. p. 1181 P.: marinas propter plagas, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 309 Müll. (Sat. v. 41 Vahl.): si iste stabit, adstato simul, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 75: cum omnis multitudo adstaret, Vulg. Lev. 9, 5; ib. Psa. 2, 2; ib. Act. 22, 20: ante ostium, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 72; so id. Men. 4, 3, 2: ante aras, Lucr. 1, 90: ante oculos astare, Verg. A. 3, 150: adstare ante Dominum, Vulg. Tob. 12, 15; ib. Luc. 1, 19: intra limen adstate illic, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 16: ut mihi confidenter contra adstitit! id. Capt. 3, 5, 6: Postquam ille hinc abiit, tu adstas solus! id. Ps. 1, 4, 1; so id. Bacch. 5, 2, 16; id. Stich. 3, 2, 11; id. Mil. 2, 4, 5; 2, 5, 36; id. Poen. 1, 2, 49 al.: adsta atque audi, id. Cist. 2, 3, 53; so id. Ep. 1, 1, 61; id. Most. 1, 4, 11: cum patre astans, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 2: cum Alexander in Sigeo ad Achillis tumulum astitisset, Cic. Arch. 10, 24: in eopse adstas lapide, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 17: astat in conspectu meo, Cic. Cat. 4, 2: multis coram adstantibus, Vulg. Gen. 45, 1: adstat coram vobis, ib. Act. 4, 10: supra caput, Verg. A. 4, 702; 5, 10: nec opinanti Mors ad caput adstitit, Lucr. 3, 959: adstiterunt ad januam, Vulg. Act. 10, 17: adstiterunt juxta illos, ib. ib. 1, 10: qui campis adstiterant, Tac. A. 2, 17 Halm: tribunali, id. ib. 12, 36 *fin.*: mensae, Suet. Tib. 61; so Mart. 8, 56, 13: adstabo tibi, Vulg. Psa. 5, 5; ib. Act. 27, 23: aliquem adstare, Plin. Pan. 23, 2, where Keil reads *astaret*: limine divae Adstitit, Stat. Th. 9, 607.—**II.** Trop.: Certa quidem finis vitae mortalibus adstat, *awaits*, Lucr. 3, 1078.—Also, *to stand at* one's side as counsel or aid, *to assist* (cf.: assisto, adsum, etc.): Amanti supparisator, hortor, adsto, admoneo, gaudeo, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 10: Dum adsto advocatus cuidam cognato meo, id. Cas. 3, 3, 4.—Poet., of an object *still existing* or *remaining*: astante ope barbaricā, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (for this Verg. has: Priami dum regna manebant, A. 2, 22).—**III.** Transf., *to stand up, to stand upright* (cf. ad, I. 1.): squamis astantibus, Verg. G. 3, 545: Minerva, quae est in Parthenone adstans, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 54, where Jan reads *stans*.

Astŏmi, ōrum, *m.*, = Ἄστομοι (without mouths), *an Indian people, said to have no mouths*: Astomorum gens sine ore, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 25.

† **Astrăba**, ae, *f.*, = ἀστράβη, *a wooden saddle, a sumpter-saddle*; *the title of a lost comedy attributed to Plautus*; its authenticity was suspected even in ancient times; v. Gell. 11, 7; Non. p. 70; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. subscudes, p. 306 Müll.

Astraea, ae, *f.*, = Ἀστραία, *the goddess of Justice, who, during the Golden Age, lived on the earth, but finally abandoned it, and returned to heaven*, Ov. M. 1, 150; Juv. 6, 19; Sen. Oct. 424; cf.: Jam redit et Virgo, i.e. Astraea, Verg. E. 4, 6. — *As a constellation, Libra*; acc. to others, *Virgo*, Luc. 9, 534; cf. Arat. Phaen. 98.

Astraeus, i, *m.*, = Ἀστραῖος, *a Titan, husband of Aurora, and father of the winds, which are hence called* Astraei fratres, Ov. M. 14, 545; cf. Caes. German. Arat. 105; Hes. Theog. 378 sq.

† **Astrăgălīzontes**, um, *m.*, = οἱ ἀστραγαλίζοντες, *the dice-players* (children), a celebrated group of statuary by Polycletus, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 55.

† **astrăgălus**, i, *m.*, = ἀστράγαλος (the ankle-bone). **I.** In arch. **A.** *A little round moulding in the form of a ring, which encircles the upper part of a column, an astragal*, Vitr. 3, 3. — **B.** Lesbius, *a sort of moulding carved to represent a string of pearls, a festoon, a stem with seeds of grain* or *olives*, Vitr. 4, 6.—**II.** *A leguminous plant, Spanish tragacanth*: Astragalus Baeticus, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 29, § 46.

* **astrālis**, e, *adj.* [astrum], *relating to the stars*: fata, i. e. *revealed by the stars*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 7 *fin.*

* **a-strangŭlo (ads-)**, āre, *v. a.*, *to strangle*, Min. Felix, c. 30.

† **Astrăpē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἀστραπή, *The Flash of Lightning* (personified), *a painting by Apelles*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 96.

† **astrăpĭas**, ae, *m.*, = ἀστραπίας, *a precious stone, black in color, with gleams of light crossing the middle of it*, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 189.

† **astrăpŏplectus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀστραπόπληκτος, *struck by lightning*: tecta, Sen. Q. N. 1, 15.

* **astrĕans**, antis, *adj.* [qs. *P. a.* from

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astreo, āre, astrum] *gleaming like a star*, Mart Cap 8, p 273 dub

a-strĕpo (ads-, Halm), ĕre, *v n* and *a*. **I.** In gen, *to make a noise at* or *to* (only post Aug, freq in Tac) totum mare im mugit, omnes undique scopuli adstrepunt, Sen Hippol 1027 adstrepebat volgus di versis incitamentis, Tac. A 1, 18 volgus clamore et vocibus adstrepebat, id H 2, 90 —As *verb act* with *acc* irritis preci bus surdas principis aures adstrepebant, Plin. Pan 26, 2 (Keil, *obstrepebant*) eadem, Tac H 4, 49 quae pauci incipiant, reliquos adstrepere, id A 2, 12 — **II.** Esp, *alicui* adstrepere, like acclamo, *to shout applause to, to applaud, huzza* adstrepebat huic ala cre vulgus, Tac A. 11, 17 haec atque talia dicenti adstrepere volgus, id ib 12, 34

astrictē (ads-), *adv*, v astringo, *P a fin*

astrictĭo (ads-), ōnis, *f* [astringo] **I.** *A power of contracting, astringency* herba gustûs amari cum adstrictione, Plin 27, 10, 59, § 83 —**II.** *The act of sharpening*, Cod. Th 1, 4, 3

* **astrictōrĭus (ads-),** a, um, *adj* [id.], *binding, astringent* folia (paliuri) ad strictoriam vim habent, Plin 24, 13, 71, § 115

astrictus (ads-), a, um, v astringo, *P a*

† **astrĭcus,** a um, *adj*, = ἀστρικός, *pertaining to the stars* caeli choreae, Varr ap Non p 451, 11

* **a-strīdo (ads-),** ĕre, *v n*, *to hiss at* longe Ora reducentem premit adstridenti bus hydris, Stat Th. 11, 494

astrĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj* [astrum fero] **I.** *Starry* (poet and post Aug) axes, Stat Th 8, 83 umbrae, Val Fl 6, 752 — **II.** *Placed among the stars*, Mart 8, 28

* **astrĭfĭco,** are, *v a* [astrum facio], *to produce* or *make stars* Archimedea astri ficante manu, Mart Cap 6, p 191

astrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *star pro ducing* astrificis caelum scandebat habe nis nox, Mart Cap 2 *init*

astrĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj* [astrum gero], *starry* (poet and post Aug) axes, Stat. Th 10, 828, so Claud B Get 245

* **astrĭlŏquus,** a, um, *adj* [astrum lo quor], *talking of the stars* puella, Mart Cap 8, p 273

* **astrĭlūcus,** a, um, *adj* [astrum lu ceo], *shining* or *gleaming like stars* divi, Mart Cap 9 *init*

a-stringo (ads-, Ritschl, Baiter, Halm, Jahn, Keil, **as-,** Fleck, Merk, Kayser), inxi, ictum, 3, *v a*, *to draw close, to draw, bind*, or *tie together, to bind, to tighten, contract* (syn constringo, strin go, alligo, obligo, vincio) **I.** Lit. (hunc) adstringite ad columnam fortiter, Plaut Bacch 4, 7, 25 ad statuam astrictus est, Cic Verr 2, 4, 42 manus, Plaut Capt 3, 5, 9 vinculorum, id est aptissimum quod ex se atque de iis, quae adstringit quam maxime, unum efficit, Cic Tim 4 *fin* astringit vincula motu, Ov M 11, 75 la queos, Sen Ira, 3, 16 artius atque hedera procera adstringitur ilex, *is twined around with ivy*, Hor Epod 15, 5 adstringi funi bus, Vulg Ezech 27, 24 aliquem adstrin gere loris, ib Act 22, 25 pavidum in jus Cervice adstrictâ dominum trahat, *with a halter round his neck*, Juv 10, 88 (Jahn, *ob strictâ*) aspice Quam non adstricto per currat pulpita socco, *not drawn close, loose*, poet. for *a negligent style of writing*, Hor Ep 2, 1, 174 Ipse rotam adstringit multo sufflamine consul, *checks*, Juv 8, 148 balte us haud fluxos gemmis adstrinxit amictus, Luc 2, 362 frontem, *to contract, knit*, Mart 11, 40, Sen Ep 106 labra porriguntur et scinduntur et adstringuntur, Quint 11, 3 81 frondem ferro, *to cut off, clip*, Col 5, 6, 17 al, so, alvum, *to make costive* (opp solvere, q v), Cels 1, 3, 2, 30 —Of the contraction produced by cold nivibus quoque molle rotatis astringi corpus, Ov M 9, 222, so id Tr 3, 4, 48, id. P 3, 3, 26 ventis glacies astricta pependit, id M 1, 120 Sic stat iners Scythicas adstringens Bosporus un das, Luc 5, 436 vis frigoris (corpora) ita adstringebat, Curt 7, 3, 13, 8, 4, 6 —Hence, also, *to make colder, to cool, refresh* ex quo (puteo) possis rursus adstringere, Plin Ep 5, 6, 25 corpus astringes brevi Salone, Mart 1, 49, 11 (acc to Varr in a *pass* sense in the *perf*, adstrinxi for adstrictus sum, Varr L. L. Fragm ap Gell 2, 25, 7) — Of colors, *to deaden* ita permixtis viribus alterum al tero excitatur aut adstringitur, Plin. 9 38, 62, § 134 (diff from alligare, which precedes, v alligo, I B) —Also of an astringent, harsh taste radix gustu adstringit, Plin 27, 10, 60, § 85 — **II.** Trop, *to draw together, draw closer, circumscribe, to bind, put under ob ligation, oblige, necessitate* ubi adfinitatem inter nos nostram adstrinxeris, Plaut Trin 3, 2, 73 vellem, suscepisses juvenem re gendum, pater enim nimis indulgens, quic quid ego adstrinxi, relaxat, Cic Att 10, 6, so, mores disciplinae severitate, Quint 2, 2, 4 Spald ad adstringendam fidem, Cic Off 3, 31, 111 hac lege tibi meam astringo fidem, Ter Eun. 1, 2, 22 quo (jure juran do) se cuncti astrinxerant, Suet Caes 84 hujus tanti officii servitutem astringebam testimonio sempiterno, *to confirm, secure*, Cic Planc 30 *fin* Wund religione devinc tum astrictumque, id Verr 2, 4, 42 discipli na astricta legibus, id Brut 10, 40, id. ad Q Fr 1, 1, 3 lege et quaestione, id Clu 155 suis condicionibus, id Quinct 5 auditor nullâ ejus modi adstrictus necessitate, id N D 1, 7, 17 orationem numeris astrin gere, id de Or 3, 44, 173 et saep adstringi sacris, *to be bound to maintain*, id Leg 2, 19 inops regio, quae parsimoniâ astringe ret milites, Liv 39, 1 ad temperantiam, Plin Ep 7, 1 ad servitutem juris, Quint 2, 16, 9 illa servitus ad certa se verba adstrin gendi, id 7, 3, 16 milites ad certam stipen diorum formulam, Suet Aug 49, id Tib 18 me astringam verbis in sacra jura tuis, Ov H 16, 320, 20, 28 magno scelere se astrin geret, Cic Phil 4, 4, 9, id Sest 50 *fin*, so id Sull 29, 82, perh also id. Pis 39 *fin*, instead of this *abl* of class Latin, we some times find in comedy apparently the *gen* et ipsum sese et illum furti adstringeret, *made guilty of, charged himself with*, Plaut Rud 4, 7, 34 Homo furti sese adstringet, id Poen 3 4, 27 (cf Audin tu? hic furti se adligat, Ter Eun 4, 7, 39, Draeger, Hist Synt I § 209, regards this as a vulgar ex tension of the use of the *gen with verbs of accusing, convicting*, etc, but Klotz, s v astringo, regards it as really an old dative, furtoi furti, cf quoi cui) —Of reasoning or discourse, *to compress, abridge, bring into short compass* Stoici breviter adstringere solent argumenta, Cic Tusc 3, 6, 13 (cf id ib 3, 10, 22 Haec sic dicuntur a Stoicis, con cluduntur que contortius), id Fat 14, 32 premere tumentia, luxuriantia adstringere, Quint 10, 4, 1 Frotsch, Halm — Hence, **astrictus (ads-),** a, um, *P a*, *drawn to gether, tight, narrow, close* **A.** Lit limen astrictum, *shut*, Ov Am 3, 1, 50 alvus fusior aut astrictior, Cels 1, 3 corpus astrictum, i e alvus dura, id 3, 6 genus morbi astric tum, *costiveness*, id 1 praef gustu adstricto, *of a harsh, astringent taste*, Plin 27, 12, 96, § 121 —**B.** Trop **1.** *Sparing, parsimo nious, covetous* (not before the Aug per) astrictus pater, Prop 3, 17, 18 adstricti mo ris auctor, Tac A. 3, 55 parsimonia, Just 44, 2 —**2.** Of discourse, *compact, brief, concise, short* (opp remissus) dialectica quasi con tracta et astricta eloquentia putanda est, Cic Brut 90, 309 verborum astricta com prehensio, id ib 95, 327 est enim finiti mus oratori poeta, numeris astrictior pau lo, id de Or 1, 16, 70, 1, 16, 60 — *Sup* not used —*Adv* **astrictē (ads-),** *concisely, briefly* (only of discourse) astricte nume rosa oratio, Cic de Or 3, 48, 184 — *Comp* astrictius dicere, Sen Ep 8 *fin*, and Plin Ep 1 20, 20 scribere id ib 3, 18, 10 ille concludit adstrictius, hic latius, Quint 10, 1, 106 —*Sup* not used

† **astrĭon,** ii, *n* [ἀστήρ], *a crystalline precious stone, found in India*, considered by some *a kind of sapphire*, by others as our *adularia*, Plin 37, 9, 48, § 132, Isid Orig 16, 13, 7

* **astrĭ-sŏnus,** a, um, *adj* [astrum sono], *sounding with the stars* Juppiter, Mart Cap 9, p 308

astrītes, v 1 asteria.

Astrŏarchē, ēs, *f*, = Ἀστροάρχη, *the star queen, a Phœnician goddess*, Mart Cap 8, p 273

† **astrŏbŏlŏs,** i, *f* [ἀστήρ βάλλω], *a precious stone*, acc. to some, *a species of onyx*, acc to others, *chalcedon*, Plin. 37, 9, 50, § 133

† **astrŏītes,** ae, *m*, = ἀστροΐτης, *an unknown precious stone of magical power*, Plin 37, 9, 49, § 133

† **astrŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f*, = ἀστρολογία, *knowledge of the stars, astronomy* (class. for the later astronomia, while astrologia was used to designate *astrology* exclusively first in late Lat, Hier adv Pelag 1, 8, cf. Isid. Orig 8, 9), Cic Div 2, 42, 87 sqq, id. de Or 1, 16, 69, id. Off 1, 6, 19 astrologiam Atlas Libyae filius, ut alii Aegyptii, ut alii Assy rii invenerunt, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 203, also *a work upon astronomy* occasum matuti num vergiliarum Hesiodus, nam hujus quoque nomine exstat astrologia, tradidit fieri, id 18, 25, 57, § 213

† **astrŏlŏgus,** i, *m*, = ἀστρολόγος **I.** *An astronomer* (class for the later astrono mus, v the preced art), Varr R. R 2, 1, 7, 2, 3, 7, Cic Div 2, 42, 87, and in a pun (Verres) novus astrologus, qui non tam caeli rationem quam caelati argenti duce ret, etc, Cic Verr 2, 2, 52 —**II.** *A star in terpreter, astrologer* Astrologorum signa in caelo quaesit, observat, Enn Trag Rel p 42 Rib, Cic Div 1 58, 132, 1, 6, 12, 1, 39, 85, id Fam 6, 6, Juv 6, 554, Suet. Ner 36

† **astrŏnŏmĭa,** ae, *f*, = ἀστρονομία, *knowledge of the stars, astronomy* (for the earlier astrologia, q v), Sen Ep 95, Petr 88, 7, Macr Somn Scip 2, 4, Aug Civ Dei, 18, 39

† **astrŏnŏmĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = ἀστρονομικός, *astronomical* **Astrŏnŏmĭca,** ōrum, *n*, *the title of an unfinished poem by Manilius, and of a treatise by Hyginus*

† **astrŏnŏmus,** i, *m*, = ἀστρονόμος, *an astronomer* (for the earlier astrologus, q v), Firm Math 5, 13

‡ **astrōsus,** i [astrum], *born under an evil star, ill starred*, Isid Orig 10, 13

astructĭo (ads-), onis, *f* [astruo] (only in Capella) **I.** *An accumulation of proof*, Mart Cap 5, p 149 —**II.** *A putting together, composition*, Mart Cap 9, p 314

* **astructor (ads-),** oris *m* [id.], *one who adduces proof*, Venant de Vita Mart 2 *fin*

† **astrum,** i, *n* [perh ἄστρον borrowed, cf ἀστήρ, Sanscr staras (plur), Engl star, Germ Stern, Goth stairno, and stella, Kuhn compares Sanscr star, Lat sterno, Gr στρώννυμι, Engl strew, the stars be ing so called as strewn over the vault of heaven, as in Hor S 1, 5, 10], *a star, a constellation* (poet or in more elevated prose) **I.** Lit, Verg E 9, 47, id A 4, 352, 5, 838, 8, 590, Ov M 1, 73, 11, 309, Hor C 3, 21, 24, 3, 27, 31, id Epod 16, 61, id. Ep 2, 2, 187, Prop 2, 32, 50, 3, 16, 15, Mart 8, 21 al, Cic Rep 6, 22 24, id N D 2, 46, 118, id Tusc 1, 25, 62, id Tim 12 —In Vulg only *plur* astra caeli Deut 4, 10, 10, 22, 28, 62 donec egrediantur astra 2 Esdr 4, 21 astra matutina, Job, 38, 7 —**II.** Trop **A.** For *height* turris educta sub astra, Verg A 2, 460 Ter spumam elisam et ro rantia vidimus astra, id ib 3, 567 Mons ibi verticibus petit arduus astra duobus, Ov M 1, 316 super astra Dei exaltabo soli um meum, Vulg Isa 14, 13 al —**B.** *Heaven, and the immortality of the glory connected with it* sic itur ad astra, Verg A 9, 641 aliquem inferre astris, Ov M 9, 272, 15, 846 Daphnimque tuum tollemus ad astra, Daphnim ad astra feremus Verg E 5, 52 educere in astra Hor C 4 2, 23 absentem rusticus urbem Tollit ad astra, *praises to the skies*, id S 2, 7, 29 al Hortalus nostras laudes in astra sustulit, *extolled to the skies*, Cic Att 2, 25, 1 (cf the opp decidere ex astris, i e summam gloriam perdere, id. ib 2 21, 4)

a-strŭo (ads-, Merk, Halm, Dinter), struxi, structum, 3, *v a.*, *to build near* or *in addition to* a thing *to add* (mostly in prose and post Aug, never in Cic.) **I.** Lit cum veteri adstruitur recens aedifi cium, Col 1 5 *fin* utrique (villae) quae de sunt, Plin Ep 9, 7 *fin* sicut ante secunda fortuna tot victorias adstruxerat, ita nunc adversa destruens quae cumulaverat, Just 23, 3 medicamentum adstruere, Scrib Comp 227 —**II.** In gen **A.** *To add to* adstrue formae, Ov A. A 2, 119 victus ab

eo Pharnaces vix quicquam gloriae ejus adstruxit, Vell. 2, 55: aliquid magnificentiae, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 119; so, dignitati, Plin. Ep. 3, 2, 5: famae, id. ib. 4, 17, 7: felicitati, id. Pan. 74, 2: alicui laudem, id. ib. 46, 8: alicui nobilitatem ac decus, Tac. H. 1, 78: consulari ac triumphalibus ornamentis praedito quid aliud adstruere fortuna poterat? id. Agr. 44: adstruit auditis...pavor, Sil. 4, 8: ut quae Neroni falsus adstruit scriptor, *ascribes, imputes*, Mart. 3, 20: ut Livium quoque priorum aetati adstruas, i.e. annumeres, Vell. 1, 17. — **B.** *To furnish with something* (syn. instruo): contignationem laterculo adstruxerunt, *covered, fastened*, Caes. B. C. 2, 9. — Trop.: aliquem falsis criminibus, i.e. *to charge*, Curt. 10, 1.

☞ The signif. *affirmare*, which Agroet. p. 2268 P., and Beda, p. 2334 P. give, is found in no Lat. author; for in Plin. 12, 18, 41, § 83, instead of *adstruxerunt*, it is better to read *adseverant*; v. Sillig ad h. l.; so also Jan.

† **astu** (**asty,** Vitr. 8, 3; 7 praef.), *n.*, indecl., = ἄστυ, *a city*, esp. *Athens* (as urbs κατ' ἐξοχήν for Rome): omnes qui arcem astuque accolunt cives, Att. ap. Non. p. 4, 330: An in astu venit? Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 17: demigrare ex agris et in astu, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 5; Nep. Them. 4, 1; id. Alcib. 6, 4.

astŭla, v. assula.

a-stŭpĕo (**ads-,** Merk.), ēre, *v. n.*, *to be amazed at* or *on account of, to be astonished at* (rare, and mostly poet.; perh. not before the Aug. per.): Adstupet ipse sibi, Ov. M. 3, 418: Cui fida manus proceresque socerque Adstupet oranti, Stat. Th. 3, 406: divitiis, Sen. Tranq. Vit. 1, 8; Sid. Ep. 5, 5.—Of inanimate things: nemus adstupet, Stat. Th. 2, 13.

1. astur, ŭris, *m.*, *a species of hawk*, Firm. Math. 5, 7 *fin.*

2. Astur, ŭris, *adj. m.*, *of* or *belonging to the province of Asturia, in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *Asturian*: equus, Mart. 14, 199; v. Asturco: exercitus, Sil. 1, 252.—*Subst.*, *m.*, *an Asturian*: belliger Astur, Sil. 12, 748: regio Asturum, Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 111: conventus Asturum, id. 3, 3, 4, § 18: Cantabri et Astures validissimae gentes, Flor. 4, 12, 46 and 54.

Astŭra, ae, *m.*, = Ἄστυρα. **I.** *A river in Asturia*, now *Esla*, Flor. 4, 12, 54.—**II.** *A river* (and *f.*, *an island and town*) *in Latium, near which Cicero had a villa*, Cic. Att. 12, 40; id. Fam. 6, 19; Liv. 8, 13; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 57; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 620.

Asturco, ōnis, *m.* [Astur], *an Asturian horse, an ambler*, distinguished for the beautiful motion of its limbs (cf. the epigram, Mart. 14, 199, and Sil. 3, 336), Auct. ad Her. 4, 50; Sen. Ep. 81: Equini generis, hi sunt quos thieldones vocamus, minore formâ appellatos Asturcones, Plin. 8, 42, 67, § 166; Veg. 2, 28, 37. — Transf. to other horses possessing similar qualities: Asturco Macedonicus, Petr. 86.

Astŭrĭa, ae, *f.* **I.** *A province in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 112; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 353 sq.—Hence, **Astŭrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Asturian*: gens, Plin. 8, 42, 67, § 166; so Sil. 16, 584.—**II.** *Subst.*: **Astŭrĭca,** ae, *f.*, *the capital of Asturia, on the river Astura*, now *Astorga*: Asturica urbs magnifica, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 28; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 355.

1. astus, a, um, *adj.*, v. astutus.

2. astus, ūs, *m.* [Curtius suggests the Sanscr. aksh = to reach, hit, and ὀξύς, swift; and Vanicek, ascia and ἀξίνη, with the idea of sharpness; others ἀσκέω, to practise], *adroitness, dexterity*; hence, in malam partem, *craft, cunning* (as a single act, while *astutia* designates cunning as a habit; until the post-Aug. period found only in the *abl.*, astu, as an *adv.*; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 5 Müll., and Prisc. p. 1012 P.): Satin astu et fallendo callet? Att. Trag. Rel. p. 197 Rib.: Nisi ut astu ingenium linguâ laudem et dictis lactem lenibus, id. ib. p. 189: nam doli non doli sunt, nisi astu colas, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 30: Sed ut astu sum adgressus ad eas! id. Poen. 5, 4, 53; id. Trin. 4, 2, 123; id. Ep. 4, 1, 19; id. Poen. prol. 111: astu providere, Ter. And. 1, 3, 3: astu rem tractare, id. Eun. 5, 4, 2: Consilio versare dolos ingressus et astu, Incipit haec, Verg. A. 11, 704: ille astu subit, id. ib. 10, 522: aliquem astu adgredi, Tac. A. 2, 64: astus belli, Sil. 16, 32: libertae, Tac. A. 14, 2: oratio, quae astu caret, pondero modo et inpulsu proeliatur, Quint. 9, 1, 20.—In *plur.*: astus hostium in perniciem ipsis vertebat, Tac. A. 2, 20: praeveniens inimicorum astus, id. ib. 6, 44; 12, 45; Petr. 97: Ulixes nectit pectore astus callidos, Sen. Troad. 527: nunc advoca astus, anime, nunc fraudes, dolos, id. ib. 618: ad insidiarum astus, Gell. 11, 18, 17.

Astŭsăpes, v. Astapus.

astūtē, *adv.*, v. astutus *fin.*

astūtĭa, ae, *f.* [astutus], *the quality of* being astutus, orig. (like acumen, dolus, etc.) *dexterity, adroitness*, and also (eccl. Lat.) *understanding, wisdom*: Quibus (feris) abest ad praecavendum intellegendi astutia, Pac. ap. Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31 (Trag. Rel. p. 122 Rib.): ut detur parvulis astutia, Vulg. Prov. 1, 4: intellegite, parvuli, astutiam, ib. ib. 8, 5. — But very early used in a bad sense, *cunning, slyness, subtlety, craft* as a habit (most freq. in ante-class. and Ciceron. Lat.; afterwards supplanted by astus, q. v.): est nobis spes in hac astutiâ, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 53: nec copiast [Me expediundi], nisi si astutiam aliquam corde machinor, id. ib. 3, 3, 15 Fleck.; 3, 4, 7; id. Ep. 3, 2, 27; id. Mil. 2, 2, 82: nunc opus est tuâ Mihi ad hanc rem expromptâ malitiâ atque astutiâ, Ter. And. 4, 3, 8; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 32: quod si aut confidens astutia aut callida esset audacia, vix ullo obsisti modo posset, Cic. Clu. 65, 183: quae tamen non astutiâ quâdam, sed aliquâ potius sapientiâ secutus sum, id. Fam. 3, 10, 9: qui (Deus) adprehendit sapientes in astutiâ eorum, Vulg. Job, 5, 13; ib. 1 Cor. 3, 19; ib. Ephes. 4, 14.— Also *plur.*: in regionem astutiarum mearum te induco, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 78; so id. Ep. 3, 2, 39: Hem astutias, Ter. And. 3, 4, 25 Don.: aliter leges, aliter philosophi tollunt astutias, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68; 3, 17, 61.

* **astūtŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *somewhat sly* or *cunning*: anus, App. M. 6, p. 184, 29.

astūtus, a, um, *adj.* [a lengthened form of the ante-class. astus, like versutus from versus, cinctutus from cinctus; and astus itself has the form of a *P. a.*, q. v. *init.*], *shrewd, sagacious, expert*; or (more freq., cf. astutia) in mal. part., *sly, cunning, artful, designing*, etc. * **I.** Ante-class. form **astus,** a, um: asta lingua, Att. ap. Non. p. 1, 64.—**II.** Class. form **astūtus:** malus, callidus, astutus admodum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 112: Causam dicere adversus astutos, audacis viros, valentes virgatores, id. As. 3, 2, 19: non tam astutus, neque ita perspicax, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 1: verum ego numquam adeo astutus fui, Quin etc., id. Ad. 2, 2, 13: ratio, Cic. Verr. 1, 11 *fin.*: nihil astutum, id. Or. 19, 64: hoc celandi genus est hominis non aperti, non simplicis, non ingenui; versuti potius, obscuri, astuti, fallacis, id. Off. 3, 13, 57: astuti Getae, Prop. 5, 5, 44: Parthorum astutae tela remissa fugae, id. 4, 8, 54: ut est astuta et ingeniosa sollertia, Plin. 36, 26, 66, § 192, where Jan omits *astuta et*: gens non astuta, nec callida, Tac. G. 22 et saep.: pro bene sano Ac non incauto fictum astutumque vocamus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 62: homo sagax et astutus, Mart. 12, 88, 4: Est vir astutus multorum eruditor, Vulg. Eccli. 37, 21: vulpes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 186: consilium, Gell. 5, 10 al.—As *subst.* (eccl. Lat.): Astutus omnia agit cum consilio, Vulg. Prov. 13, 16; ib. Eccli. 18, 28.—*Comp.*: fallacia astutior, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 7: si qui me astutiorem fingit (followed by callidius), Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 6: qui custodit increpationes, astutior fiet, Vulg. Prov. 15, 5. — * *Sup.*: astutissimus adversarius, Aug. Serm. 17: astutissima calliditas, id. Civ. Dei, 21, 6. — *Adv.*: **astūtē,** *craftily, cunningly*: astute comminisci aliquid, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 96: docte atque astute captare, id. Most. 5, 1, 21: consulte, docte atque astute cavere, id. Rud. 4, 7, 14: Astute, *shrewdly* done, Ter. And. 1, 2, 12: astute labefactare aliquem, id. Eun. 3, 3, 3: satis astute adgredi aliquem, id. Phorm. 5, 8, 75: astute reticere aliquid, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1: astute nihil agere, Matius ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 3. — *Comp.*: astutius ponere aliquid, Varr. L. L. 9, 1 Müll.—*Sup.*: astutissime componere aliquid, Gell. 18, 4: astutissime excogitare, Lact. 1, 22: astutissime fingi, Aug. Civ. Dei, 19, 5.

asty, v. astu.

Astўăges, is, *m.*, = Ἀστυάγης. **I.** *King of Media, father of Mandane, and grandfather of Cyrus, by whom he was deprived of his throne*, Just. 1, 4 sq.—**II.** *An enemy of Perseus, changed by him to stone by means of Medusa's head*, Ov. M. 5, 203.

Astўănax, actis, *m.*, = Ἀστυάναξ (*acc.* Gr. Astyanacta, Verg. A. 2, 457). **I.** *Son of Hector and Andromache; at the destruction of Troy he was thrown from a tower by Ulysses*, Verg. A. 2, 457; Ov. M. 13, 415.—**II.** *A tragic actor in the time of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 6.

astўcus, v. asticus.

Astўlŏs, i, *m.*, = Ἄστυλος, *a centaur and soothsayer, who endeavored to dissuade the other centaurs from the war with the Lapithæ*, Ov. M. 12, 308 (called by Hes. Scut. Herc. 185, Ἄσβολος).

Astўpălaea, ae, *f.*, = Ἀστυπάλαια. **I.** *One of the Sporades, an island near Crete*, now *Stampalia*, Mel. 2, 7, 13; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 71; Ov. A. A. 2, 82. — **II.** Derivv. **A. Astўpălaeenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Astypalæa*, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45.— **B. Astўpălaeĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Astypalæan*: cochleae, Plin. 30, 4, 11, § 32; 30, 6, 15, § 45; 30, 14, 43, § 127. — **C. Astўpălēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*; a poet. form for the preced., Ov. M. 7, 461.

Astўra, ae, or **Astўrē,** ēs, *f.*, *a city of Mysia Major, not far from Adramyttium*, Mel. 1, 18, 2; Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122.

† **astўtis,** idis, *f.*, = ἀστυτίς, *a kind of lettuce*, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 127.

Asum, i, *n.*, *a town in Crete*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59.

† **asўla,** ae, *f.*, = ἀσύλη, *a plant*; otherwise called ferus oculus, Plin. 25, 13, 92, § 145.

† **ăsўlum,** i, *n.*, = ἄσυλον, *a place of refuge, a sanctuary, an asylum*: servus, qui in illud asylum confugisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 33: Romulus asylum aperit, Liv. 1, 8: lucum asylum referre, Verg. A. 8, 342: Junonis asylum, id. ib. 2, 761: asyla statuere, Tac. A. 3, 60: lucus asyli, id. H. 3, 71; Gell. 6, 2 *fin.*: de asylo procedere, * Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 34 al.

† **ăsymbŏlus** (**ăsum-,** Fleck.), a, um, *adj.*, = ἀσύμβολος, *that contributes nothing to an entertainment, scot-free* (in pure Lat., immunis, Hor. C. 4, 12, 23): Tene asumbolum venire unctum atque lautum e balneis, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 25; cf. Gell. 6, 13 (opp.: sumbolam dare, Ter. And. 1, 1, 61).

† **ăsyndĕton,** i, *n.*, = ἀσύνδετον, *a rhetorical figure by which the connecting particle is omitted* (in pure Lat., dissolutio), e. g. Veni, vidi, vici; cf. Diom. p. 440 P.—*Adj.*: **ăsyndĕtus,** a, um, in astronomy, of stars, *standing without any connection with, or reference to, a constellation*: Mercurius, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

at or **ast,** *conj.* [Curtius connects the Sanscr. ati, ultra, nimis, the Gr. ἔτι, the Lat. et, and at in atavus; Vanicek connects with these at, atque, and atqui. Thus the original idea of *addition* is prominent in ἔτι, et, and atque; and the idea of *opposition* in at and atqui, which agree with ἀτ-άρ in meaning as well as in form. After the same analogy, the Gr. πλέον, more, has become πλήν, but; and the Lat. magis has passed into the same meaning in the Fr. mais and the Ital. mai. The confusion in MSS. between at, ac, and et, and between atque and atqui, was prob. caused as much by their connection in idea as in form] (it was sometimes, for the sake of euphony, written ad; cf. Quint. 12, 10; 12, 32; 1, 7, 5; Charis. p. 203 P., where, instead of at conjunctionem esse, ad vero praepositionem, the reading should be, *ad* conjunctionem esse, *at* vero praepositionem, Fr.; v. the pass. in its connection; cf. also Vel. Long. p. 2230 P.; Cassiod. p. 2287 P.; Mar. Vict. p. 2458 P. The form ast is found in the old laws; it occurs once in Trag. Rel., but never in Com. Rel. nor in Lucil.; at is found in Plautus about 280 times, and ast about 10 times; in Ter. at about 100 times, and ast once; in Hor. at 60 times, ast 3 times; in Verg. at 168 times, ast 16; in Juv. at 17 times, ast 7; Catull., Tibull., and Prop. use only at, and Pers. (Jahn) only ast; in prose, Cic. uses

ast in his epistles It joins to a previous thought a new one, either antithetical or simply different, and especially an objection, while *sed* denotes a direct opposition, and *autem* marks a transition, and denotes at once a connection and an opposition) **I.** In adding a diff, but not entirely opp thought, a qualification, restriction, etc, *moreover, but, yet,* sometimes an emphasized (but never merely copulative) *and* **A.** In gen. SEI PARENTEM PVER VERBERIT AST OLE PLORASSIT PVER DIVEIS PARENTOM SACER ESTO, *if the son strike his father, and the father complain, let the son,* etc, Lex Serv Tullii ap Fest. s v plorare, p 230 Müll, Fragm XII Tab ap Cic. Leg 2, 24 Philosophari est mihi necesse, at paucis, *but only in a few words,* Enn, Trag Rel p 65 Rib DIVOS ET EOS QVI CAELESTES, SEMPER HABITI COLVNTO AST OLLA PROPTER QVAE etc., Cic. Leg 2, 8, 19, 3, 4, 11 hinc Remus auspicio se devovet atque secundam Solus avem servat At Romulus pulcer in alto Quaerit Aventino, Enn ap Cic Div 1, 48, 107 (Ann v 83 Vahl), Plaut Capt. 5, 4, 22 si ego hic peribo, ast ille, ut dixit, non redit, id ib 3, 5, 25 paret Amor dictis carae genetricis At Venus Ascanio placidam per membra quietem Inrigat, Verg A 1, 691 (Aeneas) finem dedit ore loquendi At, Phoebi nondum patiens, immanis in antro Bacchatur vates, id ib 6, 77, 11, 709 sq quo (odore) totum nati corpus perduxit, at illi Dulcis compositis spiravit crinibus aura, id G 4, 416, so id ib 4, 460, 4, 513, id A 3, 259, 3, 675, 7, 81, 8, 241, 9, 793, Prop 4, 4, 15, 4, 7, 11, Luc 3, 664, 4, 36 al —Also in prose (chiefly post Aug) una (navis) cum Nasidianis profugit at ex reliquis una praemissa Massiliam, etc, Caes B C 2, 7 ubi facta sunt, in unum omnia miscentur At pastilli haec ratio est, etc, Cels 5, 17, 6, 18 quamquam insideret urbem proprius miles, tres urbanae novem praetoriae cohortes Etruria ferme Umbriaque delectae aut vetere Latio et coloniis antiquitus Romanis At apud idonea provinciarum sociae triremes etc, Tac A 4, 5, 4, 6 negavit alia se condicione adlecturum, quam si pateretur ascribi albo, extortum sibi a matre At illa commota etc, Suet Tib 51, id Calig 15, 44, id Vesp 5, id Dom 4, id Galb 7 al —In the enumeration of particulars Cum alio cantat, at tamen alii suo dat digito litteras, Naev, Com Rel p 20 Rib dant alios aliae (silvae) fetus dant utile lignum Navigiis pinos At myrtus validis hastilibus et bona bello Cornus, Verg G 2, 447 Nam neque tum stellis acies obtunsa videtur At nebulae magis etc, id ib 1, 401, 3, 87, id A 7, 691 Hic altā Sicyone, ast hic Amydone relicta Hic Andro, etc., Juv 3, 69 —The Vulg often uses at as a mere continuative, where even et or atque might stand sciscitabur ab iis ubi Christus nasceretur At illi dixerunt ei In etc, Matt 2, 5, 4, 20, 8, 32, 14, 29, 15, 34 et persaep —In transition, **B.** Esp, **1.** To a new narration, like the Gr δε, so the commencement of the fourth book of the Æneid At regina gravi jam dudum saucia cura, etc (the third book closes with the narrative of Æneas), so the beginning of the third book of the Thebaid of Statius At non Aoniae moderator perfidus aulae, etc, Verg A 4, 504, 5, 35, 5, 545, 5, 700, 5, 779, 6, 679, 7, 5, 8, 370, 8, 608, 9, 503, 10, 689, 11, 597, 12, 134 et saep —Also in the post Aug histt and other prose writers, so after speaking of the Ubii etc, Tac says At in Chaucis coeptavere seditionem praesidium agitantes etc., A 1, 38, so ib 4 13, 12, 62, 14, 23 et saep —**2.** To a wonderful, terrible, unexpected, or exciting occurrence or circumstance clamores simul horrendos ad sidera tollit, etc At gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones Effugiunt, Verg A 2, 225, 3, 225 Lacte madens illic suberat Pan ilicis umbrae, Et facta agresti lignea falce Pales etc At qua Velabri regio patet etc., Tib 2, 5, 33, Verg G 4, 471 consurgit Turnus in ensem et ferit Exclamant Troes trepidique Latini, Arrectaeque amborum acies At perfidus ensis Frangitur in medio, id A 12, 731, 10, 763 adusque Supremum tempus, ne se penuria victūs Opprimeret metuebat At hunc liberta securi divisit medium, Hor S 1, 1, 99 Magnus quanto mucrone minatur Noctibus hibernis et sidera terret Orion At sonipes habitus etc., Stat S 1, 1, 46 —**3.** To a passionate appeal, etc., in which case the antecedent clause is not expressed, but must be considered as existing in the mind of the speaker, cf in Gr αλλα συ, συ δε **a.** In passing to an interrogation, exhortation, request At, scelesta, viden ut ne id quidem me dignum esse existumat? Plaut As 1, 2, 23, id Aul 1, 1, 8 At qui nummos tristis inuncat? Lucil. 15, 21 Müll *Me.* Sauream non novi *Li* At nosce sane, Plaut As 2, 4, 58 *Ca* Non adest *Ps* At tu cita, id Ps 1, 1, 30 satis habeo, at quaeso hercle etiam vide, id Merc 5, 4, 53 (Ritschl, *sat habeo Sed*) at unum hoc quaeso Ut, etc, id Capt. 3, 5, 89 at tu, qui laetus rides mala nostra caveto Mox tibi, Tib 1, 2, 87 Hunc ut Peleus vidit, At inferias, juvenum gratissime Crantor, Accipe, ait, Ov M 12, 367 at tu, nauta, vagae ne parce malignus arenae Ossibus et capiti inhumato Particulam dare, Hor C 1, 28, 23 —In prose at vide quid succenseat, Cic. Fam 7, 24, 2 itaque pulsus ego civitate non sum, quae nulla erat at vide, quam ista tui latrocinii tela contempserim, id Part Or 4, 1, 28, id Dom 44, App M 6, p 179, 18 —**b.** In expressions of passion, astonishment, indignation, pain, etc At ut scelesta sola secum murmurat, Plaut. Aul 1, 1, 13 *Sc* Nunc quidem domi certost certa res est Nunc nostrum opservare ostium, [ubi] ubist *Pa* At, Sceledre, quaeso, Ut etc., id Mil 2, 4, 46 At o deorum quidquid in caelo regit Terras et humanum genus, Quid iste fert tumultus? Hor Epod. 5, 1 At tibi quanta domus rutila testudine fulgens, etc, Stat S 2, 4, 11 —In prose horum omnium studium una mater oppugnat at quae mater? Cic Clu 70, id Verr 2, 2, 45 at per deos immortales! quid est, quod de hoc dici possit, id ib 2, 1, 46 instituti senatores, qui omnia indicum responsa perscriberent At quos viros! id. Sull 42, id Deiot. 19, 33 tangit et ira deos at non impune feremus, Ov M 8, 279, 10, 724 at tibi Colchorum, memini, regina vacavi, id H 12, 1 —**c.** In indignant imprecations At te di, omnes cum consilio, Calve, mactassint malo! Pomp, Com Rel p 245 Rib At te Juppiter diique omnes perdant! Plaut Most 1, 1, 37 At te di deaeque faxint cum isto odio, Laches, Ter Hec 1 2, 59 At te di perdant, id Eun 3, 1, 41 At tibi di dignum factis exitium duint, id And 4, 1, 42 At vobis male sit, Cat. 3, 13 At tibi, pro scelere, exclamat, pro talibus ausis Di persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant Debita! Verg A 2, 535 —In prose At vos, ait, devota capita, respiciant di perjuriorum vindices Just 14, 4, 10 —**d.** Rarely of friendly inclination, disposition At tibi di bene faciant omnes, Plaut Pers 4, 3, 18 At tibi di semper, adulescens, quisquis es, faciant bene, id Men. 5, 7, 32 At tu, Catulle, destinatus obdura, Cat 8, 19 —**e.** In entreaty At vos, o superi, miserescite regis, Verg A 8, 572 at tu, pater deūm hominumque, hinc saltem arce hostes, Liv 1, 12 —**II.** In adding an entirely opposite thought, *but, but indeed, but on the other hand, on the contrary,* etc (the strictly class signif of the word) **A.** In gen *at* differentiam rerum significat ut cum dicimus, Scipio est bellator, at M Cato orator, Paul ex Fest. p 11 Müll splendet saepe, ast idem nimbis interdum nigret, Att, Trag Rel p 170 Rib *So* Mentire nunc *Me* At jam faciam, ut verum dicas dicere, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 189 *So* Per Jovem juro med etc *Me* At ego per Mercurium juro, tibi etc, id ib 1 1, 280 Atque oppido hercle bene velle illud visus sum, Ast non habere quoi commendarem caprum, id. Merc. 2, 1, 22 fecit idem Themistocles. at idem Pericles non fecit, Cic Att 7, 11, 3 non placet M Antonio consulatus meus, at placuit P Servilio, id Phil 2, 5, 12 majores nostri Tusculanos Aequos in civitatem etiam acceperunt, at Karthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt, id Off 1, 11, 35 brevis a naturā nobis vita data est, at memoria bene redditae vitae sempiterna, id. Phil 14, 12, 32, id Cat 2, 2, 3, id Leg 2, 18 crebras a nobis litteras exspecta, ast plures etiam ipse mittito, id Att 1, 16 *fin* Rejectis pilis comminus gladiis pugnatum est. At Germani phalange facta impetus gladiorum exceperunt, Caes B G 1, 52 Postquam Caesar dicendi finem fecit, ceteri verbo alius alii varie adsentiebantur At M Porcius Cato hujusce modi orationem habuit, Sall. C 52, 1 hac iter Elysium nobis, at laeva ad impia Tartara mittit, Verg A 6, 542 *T* Ante leves ergo pascentur in aethere cervi *M* At nos hinc alii sitientis ibimus Afros, id E. 1, 65 *Dam* Malo me Galatea petit, lasciva puella.. *Men* At mihi sese offert ultro meus ignis Amyntas, id. ib 3, 66, 7, 35, 7, 55, id. G 1, 219, 1, 242, 1, 370, 2, 151, 2, 184, 3, 331, 4, 18, 4, 180, id A 2, 35, 2, 687, 3, 424; 5, 264, 6, 489 Ast ego nutrici non mando vota Pers. 2, 39 ast illi tremat etc., id. 6, 74 Ast vocat officium, id 6, 27 At Jesus audiens ait, Vulg Matt. 9, 12, 9, 22, 12, 3, 12, 48 et persaep —**a.** In order to strengthen a contrast, sometimes (esp in Plaut and Ter) with *contra, e contrario, potius, etiam, vero* (α) With *contra* Summis nitere opibus, at ego contra ut dissimilis siem, Lucil 26, 19 Müll Ergo quod magnumst aeque leviusque videtur. At contra gravius etc, Lucr 1, 366, so id. 1, 570, 1, 1087, 2, 235 L. Opimius ejectus est e patria At contra bis Catilina absolutus *est*, Cic Pis 95, id Verr 5, 66, id. Sex Rosc 131, id Quinct. 75 At tibi contra Evenit, etc, Hor S 1, 3, 27 (Cornutus) taedio curarum mortem in se festinavit at contra reus nihil infracto animo, etc, Tac A 4, 28 —(β) With *e contrario* apud nos mercenarii scribae existimantur, at apud illos e contrario nemo ad id officium admittitur, nisi, etc, Nep Eum 1, 5 in locis siccis partibus sulcorum imis disponenda sunt semina, ut tamquam in alveolis maneant At uliginosis e contrario in summo porcae dorso collocanda, etc, Col 11, 3, 44 —(γ) With *potius* at satius fuerat eam viro dare nuptum potius Plaut Cist 1, 1, 44 at potius serves nostram, tua munera, vitam, Ov H 3, 149 —(δ) With *etiam* At etiam, furcifer, Male loqui mi audes? *but do you even?* etc, Plaut Capt 3, 4, 31, id. Trin 4, 2, 151, id Rud 3, 4, 6 At etiam cubat cuculus Surge, amator, i domum, *but he is yet abed,* id As 5, 2, 73, so id Capt 2, 3, 98, id Mil 4, 4, 6 Exi foras, sceleste At etiam restitas, Fugitive? Ter Eun 4, 4, 1, 5, 6, 10 Proinde aut exeant, aut quiescant, etc. at etiam sunt, Quirites, qui dicant, a me in exsilium ejectum esse Catilinam, *on the contrary, there are indeed people who say* etc, Cic Cat. 2, 6, 12, id Phil 2 30, 76, id Quinct 56, id Verr 5, 77, id Dom 70 al —(ε) With *vero, but certainly* At vero aut honoribus aucti aut etc, Cic. N D 3, 36, 87, id Off 2, 20, 70, 2, 23, 80, id Fin 1, 10, 33, id Verr 2, 5, 17 al —(ζ) With *certe* Numquam ego te, vitā frater amabilior, Aspiciam posthac At certe semper amabo, Cat. 65, 11, 66, 25 —(η) So, quidem—at (very rare) = quidem—autem, Cic. Off 1, 22, 75 —**b.** Ironically *Th* Quid valeam? *Ly* At tu aegrota, si lubet, per me aetatem quidem, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 22 at, credo, mea numina tandem Fessa jacent, Verg A 7, 297, 7, 363, Ov H 1, 44 —**B.** Very freq in adding an objection, from one's own mind or another's, against an assertion previously made, *but, on the contrary, in opposition to this,* sometimes, *but one may say, it may be objected,* and the like Piscium magnam atque altilium vim interfecisti At nego Lucil 28, 43 Müll Quid tandem te impedit? Mosne majorum? At persaepe etiam privati in hac re publicā perniciosos cives morte multarunt An leges, quae de civium Romanorum supplicio rogatae sunt? At numquam in hac urbe etc, Cic Cat 1, 11, 28 Appellandi tempus non erat? At tecum plus annum vixit In Galliā agi non potuit? At et in provincia jus dicebatur et etc, id Quinct 41 Male judicavit populus At judicavit Non debuit At potuit. Non fero At multi clarissimi cives tulerunt, id Planc 11 sunt, quos signa quos caelatum argentum delectant At sumus, inquiunt, civitatis principes id Part. Or 5, 2, 36, id Fin 4, 25, 71, id Verr 2, 2 *fin* quid porro quaerendum est? Factumne sit? At constat A quo? At patet, id. Mil 6 15, id Phil. 2, 9 convivium vicinorum cotidie compleo, quod ad multam noctem, quam maxime possumus, vario sermone producimus At non est voluptatum tanta quasi titillatio in senibus. Credo sed ne desideratio quidem,

id. Sen. 14, 47: multo magnus orator praestat minutis imperatoribus. At prodest plus imperator. Quis negat? id. Brut. 73, 256; id. Div. 2, 29, 62; 2, 31, 67; 2, 32, 69 al.: Maxime Juppiter! At in se Pro quaestu sumptum facit hic, Hor. S. 1, 2, 18 al.—In this case freq. strengthened, **a.** By *pol, edepol, hercule:* At pol ego neque florem neque flocces volo mihi, Caecil., Com. Rel. p. 67 Rib.: *So.* Non edepol volo profecto. *Me.* At pol profecto ingratiis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 215; so id. As. 2, 2, 34; 4, 2, 14; id. Capt. 3, 4, 64; id. Cas. 2, 3, 15; id. Cist. 4, 2, 70; id. Trin. 2, 4, 73: *Ha.* Gaudio ero vobis. *Ad.* At edepol nos voluptati tibi, id. Poen. 5, 4, 61; 3, 1, 68: At hercule aliquot annos populus Romanus maximâ parte imperii caruit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 54; id. Sex. Rosc. 50: at hercle in eâ controversiâ, quae de Argis est, superior sum, Liv. 34, 31: At, Hercule, reliquis omnibus etc., Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 169: At, hercules, Diodorus et in morbo etc., id. 29, 6, 39, § 142: At hercule Germanicum Druso ortum etc., Tac. A. 1, 3; 1, 17; 1, 26; 3, 54: At, hercules, si conscius fuissem etc., Curt. 6, 10. 20 al.—**b.** By *enim,* which introduces a reason for the objection implied in at, *but certainly, but surely, but indeed,* etc., ἀλλὰ γάρ: At enim tu nimis spisse incedis, Naev., Com. Rel. p. 16 Rib.; Turp. id. p. 93: at enim nimis hic longo sermone utimur; Diem conficimus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 78: At enim istoc nil est magis etc., Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 21: At enim vereor, inquit Crassus, ne haec etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 188: cum dixisset Sophocles, O puerum pulchrum, Pericle. At enim praetorem, Sophocle, decet non solum manus, sed etiam oculos abstinentes habere, etc., id. Off. 1, 40, 144 Beier; so id. Mur. 35, 74; id. Inv. 2, 17, 52 al.: at enim inter hos ipsos existunt graves controversiae, id. Quinct. 1; so id. Imp. Pomp. 17, 51; 20, 60; id. Phil. 2, 2, 3; id. Ac. 2, 17, 52: At enim cur a me potissimum hoc praesidium petiverunt? id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 15: At enim quis reprehendet, quod in parricidas rei publicae decretum erit? Sall. C. 51, 25 Kritz: At enim quid ita solus ego circum curam ago? Liv. 6, 15; 34, 32: At enim eo foedere, quod etc., id. 21, 18; 34, 31; 39, 37: At enim nova nobis in fratrum filias conjugia; sed etc., Tac. A. 12, 6.—**c.** By *tamen:* Jam id peccatum primum magnum, *magnum,* at humanum tamen, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 53: Hi secretis sermonibus . . . conveniunt; nam publice civitas talibus inceptis abhorrebat. At tamen interfuere quidam etc., Tac. H. 4, 55: At certe tamen, inquiunt, quod etc., Cat. 10, 14.—**C.** With a preced. negative, sometimes no antithesis is appended by *at,* but it is indicated that if what has been said is not true, yet at least something else is true, *but yet;* sometimes with *tamen, but yet;* or *certe, but at least, yet at least:* Nolo victumas: at minimis me extis placare volo, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 95: Si tibi non cordi fuerant conubia nostra, . . . At tamen in vostras potuisti ducere sedes, Cat. 64, 158 sq.: Non cognoscebantur foris, at domi: non ab alienis, at a suis, Cic. Ac. 2, 11, 56: Liceat haec nobis, si oblivisci non possumus, at tacere, id. Fl. 25, 61: Si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma, At sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Verg. A. 1, 543; so id. ib. 4, 615, and 6, 406.—With *certe:* Haec erant . . . quorum cognitio studiosis juvenibus si non magnam utilitatem adferet, at certe, quod magis petimus, bonam voluntatem, Quint. 12, 11, 31; Cels. 2, 15; Suet. Calig. 12 al.—**D.** The antithesis is sometimes not so much in the clause appended by *at,* as in the persons or things introduced in it; so, (α) Esp. freq. in conditional clauses with *si, si non, si minus, etiam si,* etc.; cf. Herm. ad Viger. 241: Si ego hic peribo, ast ille, ut dixit, non redit; At erit mi hoc factum mortuo memorabile, *if I perish here, but he does not return, yet* etc., Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 26; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 131: si ego digna hac contumeliâ Sum maxime, at tu indignus qui faceres tamen, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 25: Si tu oblitus es, at di meminerunt, Cat. 30, 11: si non eo die, at postridie, Cato, R. R. 2, 1: si non paulo, at aliquanto (post petisses), Cic. Quinct. 40; 97; id. Mil. 93 al.: quanta tempestas invidiae nobis, si minus in praesens, at in posteritatem impendeat, id. Cat. 1, 22; id. Verr. 5, 69; id. Clu. 15: qui non possit, etiam si sine ullâ suspitione, at non sine argumento male dicere, id. Cael. 3, 8.—(β) With *etsi:* ei, etsi nequâquam parem illius ingenio, at pro nostro tamen studio meritam gratiam referamus, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 14; Tac. Or. 19.—(γ) With *quod si:* Quod si nihil cum potentiore juris humani relinquitur inopi, at ego ad deos confugiam, Liv. 9, 1; Tac. A. 1, 67.—**E.** At, like autem and δέ, sometimes serves simply to introduce an explanation: cum Sic mutilus miniteris. At illi foeda cicatrix etc., *now an ugly scar* etc., Hor. S. 1, 5, 60.—**F.** And also like δέ in Hom. and Hdt., it sometimes introduces an apodosis, **a.** With *si:* Bellona, si hodie nobis victoriam duis, ast ego templum tibi voveo, *if to-day thou bestow victory, then I* etc., ἐάν—δέ, Liv. 10, 19.—**b.** With *quoniam:* Nunc, quoniam tuum insanabile ingenium est, at tu tuo supplicio doce etc., *since your disposition is past cure, at least* etc., ἐπεί—δέ, Liv. 1, 28.

☞ **A.** At is sometimes repeated at the beginning of several clauses, **a.** In opposition each to the preceding clause: *Soph.* Tu quidem haut etiam octoginta's pondo. *Paegn.* At confidentiâ Militia illa militatur multo magis quam pondere. At ego hanc operam perdo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 47 sq.: Si ego hic peribo, ast ille, ut dixit, non redit: At erit mi hoc factum mortuo memorabile, id. Capt. 3, 5, 25 sq.; id. As. 5, 2, 6 sqq. (Cic., in Quir. 7 and 10, opposes *at* to *sed,* and Tac., in A. 12, 6, *sed* to *at*).—**b.** In opposition to some common clause preceding: At etiam asto? At etiam cesso foribus facere hisce assulas? Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 20: Quid tum esse existimas judicatum? Certe gratis judicâsse. At condemnârat; at causam totam non audierat; at in contionibus etc., Cic. Caecin. 113: Sit flagitiorum omnium princeps: at est bonus imperator, at felix, id. Verr. 5, 4; id. Sest. 47; id. Fragm. B. 16, 5 B. and K.: Nefarius Hippias Pisistrati filius arma contra patriam ferens; at Sulla, at Marius, at Cinna recte, imo jure fortasse, id. Att. 9, 10, 3: At non formosa est, at non bene culta puella; At, puto, non votis saepe petita meis? Ov. Am. 3, 7, 1 sq. Merk.: At quam sunt similes, at quam formosus uterque! id. F. 2, 395: rideri possit eo quod Rusticius tonso toga defluit: at est bonus ut melior vir Non alius quisquam; at tibi amicus; at ingenium ingens Inculto latet hoc sub corpore, Hor. S. 1, 3, 30 sqq. (cf. sed—sed, Cat. 64, 141; Juv. 5, 61; 8, 149; and a similar use of ἀλλά in Hellenistic Greek, as ἀλλά—ἀλλά, 2 Cor. 2, 17: ἀλλά—ἀλλά—ἀλλά, 1 Cor. 6, 11).—**B.** Though regularly occupying the first place in its clause or sentence, it sometimes stands second (cf. atque *fin.*): Saepius at si me, Lycida formose, revisas, Verg. E. 7, 67; id. G. 3, 331: Tutior at quanto merx est in classe secundâ, Hor. S. 1, 2, 47: Mentior at si quid, etc., id. ib. 1, 8, 37: Gramineis ast inde toris discumbitur, Val. Fl. 8, 255: Major at inde etc., Stat. Th. 4, 116.—See more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 417–451; Wagner, Quaest. XXXVII. ad Verg. IV. pp. 581–585.

Ātābŭlus, i, *m., a burning wind blowing in Apulia,* now called *sirocco,* Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 232; also mentioned by Horace, S. 1, 5, 78; and hence, Atabulus Horatianus, Gell. 2, 22, 25.

Ātăcīnus, a, um, *adj., pertaining to the river Atax,* in Gallia Narbonensis, *Atacian:* **Ātăcīni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of* Gallia Narbonensis, Mel. 2, 5, 2: P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, *a poet from that region, flourishing in the time of Cæsar, single fragments of whose writings are yet extant; the author of an* Argonautica, Hor. S. 1, 10, 46; cf. Ov. Am. 1, 15, 21; Prop. 3, 32, 85; Stat. S. 2, 7, 77; Quint. 10, 1, 87; Bähr, Röm. Lit. Gesch. p. 128, and Teuffel. Rom. Lit. § 208, 1. (Upon his measure and style, cf. Spald. and Frotsch. ad Quint. l. l.)

Ătălanta, ae (**-ē,** ēs, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 29; id. A. A. 3, 775), *f.,* = Ἀταλάντη. **I.** *A daughter of King Schœneus, in Bœotia, distinguished for her swiftness in running, conquered by Hippomenes* (acc. to others, *by Milanion*) *by stratagem, and married by him,* Ov. M. 10, 565 sqq.; 10, 598 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 185; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 113.—**II.** *A daughter of Iasius of Arcadia, a participant in the Calydonian boar-hunt, and passionately loved by Meleager,* Ov. H. 4, 99 (called, id. M. 8, 380, Tegeaea; and id. ib. 8, 426, Nonacria, v. h. v.).—**III.** Derivv. **A. Ătălantaeus** or **-ēus,** a, um, *adj., pertaining to Atalanta:* aures, Stat. Th. 4, 309: labores, Manil. 5, 179: Schoenos, *a town in Arcadia, in the vicinity of which Atalanta established foot-races,* Stat. Th. 7, 267.—**B. Ătălantĭădes,** ae, *m., a son of Atalanta and Meleager,* i. e. *Parthenopæus,* Stat. Th. 7, 789.

‡ **atanuvĭum** or **athanuvĭum,** i, *n., a kind of earthen bowl used by the Roman priests in offering sacrifices,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 18 Müll.; v. Müll. ad h. l.

Ătargătis, idis, *f.,* = Ἀτάργατις, *a Syrian deity, called also* Derceto (Δερκετώ), Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 81; Macr. p. 1, 23.

Atarnēa, ae, *f.,* = Ἀτάρνα, Steph. Byz.; more com. Ἀταρνεύς, *a town in Mysia,* Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122.—Hence, **Atarnēus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to Atarnea,* Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 156; cf. Mann. Asia Min. III. pp. 398 and 415.

† **ătăt** or **attat,** also several times repeated, atatatae, attatatatae, or atatte, atattate, etc., *interj.,* = ἀτταταί, ἀττατατταί, etc.; an exclamation of joy, pain, wonder, fright, warning, etc., *oh! ah! alas! lo! strange!* etc.: Quid salve, atattatattatae, rivalis, salve; quid istuc attatae advertisti tam cito? Naev. ap. Charis. p. 214 P.: attatatae, cave cadas, amabo, id. ib. p. 213 P.: Attat, perii hercle ego miser, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 8; id. Pers. 4, 7, 12; id. Poen. 4, 1, 5: Atat eccam! id. Truc. 2, 7, 21; so id. Aul. 4, 8, 12; id. Cas. 3, 4, 29; id. Curc. 3, 20: Atat hoc illud est, Ter. And. 1, 1, 98; id. Eun. 4, 5, 1 al.; cf. Hand, Turs. I. pp. 451 and 452; Bentl. ad Ter. And. 1, 1, 98.

ătăvia, ae, *f.* [atavus], *the mother of a great-great-grandfather* (abavus) or *great-great-grandmother* (abavia), *a fourth grandmother,* opp. to adneptis, Dig. 38, 10, 1; 38, 10, 10.

ătăvus (archaic, **-ŏs**), i, *m.* [at-avus], *the father of a great - great - grandfather* (abavus) or *great-great-grandmother,* opp. to adnepos. **I.** Lit., cf. Dig. 38, 10, 1, 38, 10, 10; Isid. Orig. 9, 5, 9 and 10; 9, 6, 23 and 25; Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 5; Cic. Cael. 14.—**II.** In gen., sometimes, like avus, abavus, etc., for *ancestor, forefather:* Turnus avis atavisque potens, Verg. A. 7, 56: Evocat antiquis proavos atavosque sepulchris, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 17: Maecenas, atavis edite regibus, Hor. C. 1, 1, 1.

Ătax, ăcis, *m.,* = Ἄταξ, *a small river in* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Aude,* Mel. 2, 5; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32; Luc. 1, 403; Sid. Carm. 9, 16; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 63.

Ātella, ae, *f.,* = Ἀτέλλα. **I.** *An ancient town of the Osci, in Campania, on the Clanius, near the present Aversa,* Cic. Agr. 2, 31; Suet. Tib. 75; Sil. 11, 14; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 779.—**II.** Derivv. **Ātellānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Atella, Atellan:* municipium, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 14 *fin.:* **Ātellāni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Atella,* Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63.—But esp. freq. Atellana fabula, fabella, or simply **Ātellāna,** ae, *f., a comic but not wanton kind of popular farce that originated in Atella, which, with the comedy borrowed from Greece, was highly relished at Rome, especially by the youth, and continued to be represented even to the time of the emperors;* the class. passage for it is Liv. 7, 2, 12; Juv. 6, 71; Suet. Tib. 45; id. Calig. 27; id. Ner. 39; Gell. 12, 10, 7; 17, 2, 8; Fest. s. v. personata, p. 217 Müll.; Diom. pp. 487 and 488 P.; Varr. L. L. 7, §§ 29, 84; 95 Müll.; Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7 al.; cf. Munk de Fabulis Atellanis, Lips. 1840, and Teuffel, Rom. Lit. §§ 6, 4 and 9 sq.—Hence, **III.** Derivv. **1. Ātellānus,** i, *m., an actor in an Atellan farce,* Suet. Galb. 13; Quint. 6, 3, 47; also as *adj.:* gesticulator, Tert. Spect. 17.—**2. Ātellānius,** a, um, *adj., pertaining to the Atellan farce:* versus, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 25: ars, Macr. S. 1, 10.—**3. Ātellānĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* the same: exodium, Suet. Tib. 45: versus, Petr. 68, 5.—**4. Ātellānĭŏla,** ae, *f. dim., a small Atellan piece,* M. Aur. ap. Fronto, Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 3.

1. āter, tra, trum, *adj.* [cf. αἴθω, to burn; Sanscr. idh; αἴθων αἰθήρ, Αἴτνη,

Aetna, aether, aestus, aestas) (pr. burnt black, black as a coal; cf.: Tam excoctam reddam atque atram quam carbost, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 63: hence), *black;* and specif., *coal-black, lustreless-black, sable, dark* (opp. albus, lustreless-white, and diff. from niger, glossy black, v. albus *init.;* class. and freq., but never in Vulg., which uses niger). **I.** Lit.: album an atrum vinum potas? Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 17: atrior multo Quam Aegyptii, id. Poen. 5, 5, 11: alba et atra discernere non poterat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: nigra scuta, tincta corpora; atras ad proelia noctes legunt, Tac. G. 43: Mos erat antiquus niveis atrisque capillis, etc., Ov. M. 15, 41; so id. ib. 15, 44; cf. albus: fauces, Lucr. 6, 1147: dens, Hor. Epod. 8, 3: nubes, Lucr. 6, 180; Hor. C. 2, 16, 2: lumen, with smoke, Verg. A. 7, 457: agmen, with dust, id. ib. 12, 450 Serv.: axis, with blood, Sil. 2, 186: Eridanus ater stragibus, id. 6, 107: bilis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 64, and Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11 (cf. the Gr. μελαγχολία): cruor, Hor. Epod. 17, 31: tempestas, Lucr. 6, 258 sq.; Verg. A. 5, 693: hiemps, id. ib. 7, 214: canis, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 25: corvus atro gutture, Cat. 108, 5: venena, Verg. G. 2, 130: Tartara, Lucr. 3, 966; so, Cocytus, Hor. C. 2, 14, 17: mare, *dark, stormy,* id. S. 2, 2, 16: fluctus, Verg. A. 5, 2: mons, v. 2. ater.—The proverb albus an ater, v. albus.—Poet., = atratus, *clothed in black:* lictores, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 6; cf. albus, I. B. 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *black, dark, gloomy, sad, dismal, unfortunate,* etc.: funus, Lucr. 2, 580: formido, id. 4 [173], and id. 6, 254; so, Timor, Verg. A. 9, 719: cupressus, id. ib. 3, 64: dies, id. ib. 6, 429; Prop. 3, 2, 4: mors, Hor. C. 1, 28, 13: fila trium sororum, id. ib. 2, 3, 16: Esquiliae (as a burying-place), *dismal,* id. S. 2, 6, 32: seu mors atris circumvolat alis, id. ib. 2, 1, 58: cura, id. C. 3, 1, 40; 3, 14, 13; 4, 11, 35: lites, id. A. P. 423: comes, id. S. 2, 7, 115: serpens, Verg. G. 1, 129; Ov. M. 3, 63 al.: genius ... vultu mutabilis, albus et ater, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 189.—In Roman civil life, dies atri are the days on which the state experienced some calamity, *unlucky days.* (This designation is said to have arisen from the Roman custom of marking every unfortunate day in the calendar with coal); Varr. L. L. 6, § 29; Liv. 6, 1; Gell. 5, 17; Fest. s. v. nonarum, p. 179 Müll.; id. s. v. religiosus, p. 278 Müll.; Ov. A. A. 1, 418; Macr. S. 1, 15 *fin.* and 16; Afran. ap. Non. p. 73, 33: si atro die faxit insciens, probe factum esto, Liv. 22, 10.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Rare and poet., of mind or feeling, *malevolent, malicious, virulent* (cf. niger, II. D., and the Gr. μέλας, II. 4 Lidd. and Scott): versus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 30: si quis atro dente me petiverit, id. Epod. 6, 15.—**2.** Also poet. of something difficult to be understood, *dark, obscure* (so μέλας, Anth. Pal. 11, 347): latebrae Lycophronis atri, Stat. p. 5, 3, 157.—*Comp.* v. supra, I.—*Sup.* and *adv.* not used.

2. Ăter mons, *a mountain in the interior of Africa, north of Phazania (Fezzan),* Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 35.

Ătĕrnĭus, ii, *m., a Roman family name:* Aternius Fontinalis, *a consul* A. U. C. 300, Cic. Rep. 2, 35, 60 Mai; from him proceeded the Lex Aternia (or Tarpeia; cf. Fest. s. v. peculatus, p. 237 Müll.): de multâ, Gell 11, 1, 2.

Ăternus, i, *m.,* = Ἄτερνος, *a river in Samnium emptying into the Adriatic Sea,* now *Pescara,* Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 44; 3, 12, 17, § 106.—At its mouth was the town **Āternum,** i, *n.,* = Ἄτερνον, named after it, now also called *Pescara,* Liv. 24, 47; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 468.—Hence, Aternensis ager, Front. Col. p. 120 Goes.

Ăteste, is, *n.,* = Ἀτεστέ (Ptol.), *a town in the country of the Venetians,* Plin 3, 19, 23, § 130; 17, 17, 26, § 122; Tac. H. 3, 6; later called Ad Este and Ab Este, whence arose the present name, *Este;* cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 97.—Hence, **Ătestīnus,** a, um, *adj., of Ateste,* Mart. 10, 93: ATESTINI, ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Ateste,* Inscr. Orell. 3110.

Ăthăcus, i, *f.,* = Ἄθακος, *a town in Macedonia,* Liv. 31, 34.

Ăthămānĭa, ae, *f.,* = Ἀθαμανία. **I.** *A district in Epirus, on or near Mount Pindus,* Liv. 36, 14.—Hence, **II.** Derivv. **A.** **Ăthămānes,** um, *m.,* = Ἀθαμᾶνες, *the inhabitants of Athamania,* Cic. Pis. 40; Liv. 31, 42; Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6.—**B.** **Ăthămānis,** ĭdis, *f., an Athamanian woman,* Ov. M. 15, 311 Jahn.—**C.** **Ăthămānus,** a, um, *adj., of Athamania:* litora, Prop. 5, 6, 15.

Ăthămas, antis, *m.,* = Ἀθάμας. **I.** **A.** *Son of Æolus, grandson of Hellen, king in Thessaly* (*first in Bœotia in* Ἀθαμάντιον πεδίον, among the Orchomeni, O. Müll. Orchom. I. p. 161), *the father of Helle and Phrixus by Nephele, and of Melicerta and Learchus by Ino;* in a fit of madness he pursued Ino, who, with Melicerta, threw herself into the sea, and both were changed to sea-deities, Ino to Leucothea (Matuta), and Melicerta to Palaemon (Portunus), Ov. M. 3, 564; 4, 420 sq.; id. F. 4, 903; 6, 489; Hyg. Fab. 2; Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 241; cf. Apollod. 3, p. 171; Paus. Att. p. 108: Athamante dementior, Cic. Pis. 20, 47.—**B.** Derivv. **1. Ăthămantēus,** a, um, *adj.,* = Ἀθαμαντεῖος, *pertaining to Athamas, named after him, Athamantic:* sinus, Ov. M. 4, 497: pinus, Stat. S. 5, 3, 143: aurum, i. e. *the golden fleece of Phrixus,* Mart. 8, 28.—**2.** **Ăthămantĭădes,** ae, *m. patr.,* = Ἀθαμαντιάδης, *son of Athamas,* i. e. *Palæmon,* Ov. M. 13, 919 (this word also stands by conj. of Hertzberg in Prop. 4, 6, 22).—**3.** **Ăthămantis** ĭdis, *f. patr.,* = Ἀθαμαντίς, *daughter of Athamas,* i. e. *Helle,* Ov. F. 4, 903; id. H. 18, 137.—**II.** *A mountain in Thessaly,* Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29.—Hence, **Ăthămanticus,** a, um, *adj.,* = Ἀθαμαντικός, *Athamantic:* meum, *a plant, bear's-wort:* Athamanta meum, Linn.; Plin. 20, 23, 94, § 253 (by many of the ancients referred to Athamas, I., as named by him, v. Plin. l. l.).

Ăthănāgĭa, ae, *f., a town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, now acc. to Ukert, *Agramant,* Liv. 21, 61; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 401.

Ăthănăsĭus, ii, *m.,* = Ἀθανάσιος, *a celebrated archbishop of Alexandria in the time of the emperor Constantine;* a zealous persecutor of the Arians, and by them much persecuted in return; he died A. D. 377.

Ăthănătus, i, *m.* [ἀθάνατος, immortal], *a man of gigantic stature and superhuman strength, in the time of Pliny,* Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83.

Ăthēnae, ārum, *f.,* = Ἀθῆναι. **I.** *Athens, the capital of Attica,* Cic. Off. 1, 1, 1; id. Leg. 2, 14, 36; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 194; Hor. S. 1, 1, 64; Juv. 3, 80; Vulg. Act. 17, 15; 17, 16; ib. 1 Thess. 3, 1 al.; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 308 sq., *the Grecian city of the Muses,* Cic. Fl. 26.—Hence sometimes meton. for *intelligence,* Juv. 15, 110; and Athenae Novae, as an appel. of honor for Mediolanum, Plin. Ep. 4, 13.—**II.** *The name of other cities in Laconia, Caria, Eubœa, Acarnania, Italy, Arabia,* etc., Varr. L. L. 8, § 35 Müll.; Liv. 45, 16 al.

‡ **Ăthēnaeŏpŏlītae,** ārum, *m., inhabitants of Athenæ, an otherwise unknown town,* Varr. L. L. 8, § 35 Müll.

Ăthēnaeum, i, *n.,* = Ἀθήναιον, *a fortress in Athamania,* Liv. 38, 1; 39, 25.

1. Ăthēnaeus, a, um, *adj.,* = Ἀθηναῖος. **I.** *Pertaining to the city of Athens, Athenian, of Athens:* Athenaeis in moenibus, Lucr. 6, 749; Plin. 1 in indic. lib. 8, 11, and 12 al.—**II.** *Of* or *pertaining to Athene* (*Minerva*): **Ăthēnaeum,** i, *n.,* = Ἀθήναιον, *a temple of Minerva at Athens, in which scholars and poets were accustomed to read their works* (as the Rom. poets in the temple of Apollo at Rome; cf. aedes, I.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 35; *a similar building for the same object, built by the emperor Adrian at Rome,* Aur. Vict. Caes. 14.

2. Ăthēnaeus, i, *m.,* = Ἀθηναῖος, *a Greek grammarian of Naucratis, in the time of the emperor M. Aurelius, author of the compilation entitled* Δειπνοσοφισταί.

Ăthēnĭensis, e, *adj.* [Athenae], *of* or *pertaining to Athens, Athenian:* populus, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 18; Val. Max. 4, 1: civis, Nep. Dion, 8, 1: Themistocles, Cic. Scaur. 2, 3; Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8; Nep. Milt. 1, 1.—**Ăthēnienses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Athens, the Athenians,* Cic. Fl. 26; id. Off. 1, 22, 75 al.; Sall. C. 2, 2; Nep. Milt. 1, 1; Liv. 31, 44, 9; Mel. 1, 14, 3; Vulg. 2 Macc. 9, 15; ib. Act. 17, 21; 17, 22 et saep.

Ăthēnĭo, ōnis, *m., a slave, leader in a slave-insurrection in Sicily* A. U. C. 652, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 26, and 2, 3, 54.—Applied contemptuously to Sex. Clodius, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 2.

† **ăthĕŏs** (-us), i, *m.,* = ἄθεος, *he that does not believe in God, an atheist:* Diagoras, atheos qui dictus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 63 B. and K. (Orelli writes it as Greek); so Arn. 3, p. 116; 5, p. 178.

† **ăthēra,** ae, *f.,* = ἀθήρα, *a medicine prepared from* arinca: Olyram arincam diximus vocari. Hac decoctâ fit medicamentum, quod Aegyptii atheram vocant, Plin. 22, 25, 57, § 121.

Ăthērĭānus, a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to a jurist Atherius, Atherian:* jus, Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 3 (Aterianus, Atterianus, Orell., B. and K.; al. Haterianus).

† **ăthērōma,** ătis, *n.,* = ἀθέρωμα (ἀθήρωμα), *a swelling upon the head, a tumor filled with matter,* Cels. 7, 6; Veg. Art. Vet. 2, 30.

Ăthēsis or **Ătēsis,** is, *m.* (*acc.* Athesim; *abl.* Athesi; v. Neue, Formenl. I. pp. 210, 228), = Ἄταγις, Strabo, *a river in Upper Italy,* now *the Adige:* Atesis, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 121 Jan: Athesim propter amoenum, Verg. A. 9, 680 Rib.; Sil. 8, 595; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 196; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 143.

Ăthis, ĭdis, *m.* (*acc.* Athin), *a son of Limnate, slain by Perseus,* Ov. M. 5, 47; 5, 63; 5, 72 Merk. (al. *Athys, Atys, Atis*).

athla, ae, v. athlon.

† **āthlēta,** ae, *com.* (*nom.* athletes, Stat. S. 53, 222; *acc.* athletam, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83; v. Neue, Formenl. I. pp. 32, 593), = ἀθλητής, *a wrestler, a prize-fighter, athlete,* Cic. Sen. 9, 27; id. Or. 68, 228; id. Tusc. 2, 23, 56; 2, 17, 40; Nep. Epam. 2, 4; Liv. 39, 22 al.—Trop., *one who, by exertion and practice, has acquired much skill in a thing, a champion, master* (only ante- and post-class.): pecuarii athletae, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 2: athletae comitiorum, id. ib. 3, 5 *fin.*

āthlētĭcē, *adv.,* v. athleticus *fin.*

† **āthlētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = ἀθλητικός, *of* or *pertaining to the athlete, athletic* (not in Cic.): victus, Cels. 4, 6 *fin.:* ars, Gell. 15, 16, 2; also without ars: **āthlētica,** ae, *f., the athletic art, athletics,* Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 205.—*Adv.:* **āthlētĭcē,** *athletically,* only in Plaut.: Pancratice atque athletice (valuit), Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 14: Valet pugilice atque athletice, id. Ep. 1, 1, 18.

† **āthlon,** i, *n* (**āthla,** ae, *f.,* Petr. 57 *fin.,* like schema, diadema, dogma; cf. Schneid. Gr. p. 274), = ἆθλον, *a struggle, a work, labor, pains,* Manil. 3, 162; 3, 172; 3, 193 al.; Hyg. Fab. 30.

Ăthŏs (upon the length of the o in Athos, cf. Wagner ad Verg. G. 1, 332; *nom.* also Atho, Athon; *gen.* not found, yet it may be assumed as Āthōnis; *dat.* Atho; *acc.* Atho, Athŏn, Athonem, and, acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 701, also Athona; *abl.* Athone; cf. Seyfert, Gr. §§ 1498–1500; Neue, Formenl. I. pp. 638, 344, 132), *m.,* = Ἄθως, later Ἄθων, ωνος, *Athos, a high mountain on the Strymonian Gulf, in Macedonia, opposite Lemnos,* now *Agion Oros* or *Monte Santo,* Mel. 2, 2, 9 and 10; 2, 7, 8; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 37; 4, 12, 23, § 72; 7, 2, 2, § 27; Liv. 44, 11; 45, 30; Verg. G. 1, 332 (as an imitation of Theocr. 7, 77); id. A. 12, 701; Ov. M. 2, 217; 11, 554; Val. Fl. 1, 664; Juv. 10, 174; Sen. Herc. Oet. 145; Claud. in Rufin. 1, 336; id. IV. Cons. Hon. 475; id. in Eutr. 2, 162; id. B. Get. 177; id. Gigant. 68; id. Laud. Stil. 1, 127.—In *plur.* Athōnes, Lucil. ap. Gell. 16, 9 *fin.*

Ātīlĭānus, a, um, v. Atilius.

Ātīlĭus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *A Roman gentile name,* e. g. M. Atilius Regulus, Atilius Rufus, Atilius Verus, etc.—**II.** Derivv. **A.** Atilia lex de dediticiis, *introduced by the tribune of the people L. Atilius,* A. U. C. 544, Liv. 26, 33 and 34.—**B.** **Ātīlĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Atilius, Atilian:* praedia, Cic. Att. 5, 1: virtus, *that of Atilius Regulus,* Val. Max. 4, 4, ext. 6.

Ătīna, ae, *f.,* = Ἄτινα. **I.** **A.** *A town in Latium,* still called *Atina,* Liv. 9, 28; Verg. A. 7, 630; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 675.—Hence, **B.** **Ătīnas,** ātis, *adj., of Atina, Atinatic,* or *Atinatian:* praefectura, Cic. Planc. 8.—*Absol.:* in Atinati, *in the Atinatic territory,* Cic. Att. 15, 3.—**Ătīnātes,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Atina,* Cic. Planc. 8.—**II.** *A*

town of the Venetians, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 131; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 95.—**III.** *A town in Lucania*, now *Atena;* hence, **Ātīnas**, ātis, *adj.*, *Atinatic:* in Atinate campo, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 225.

Ātinia ulmus, v. Atinius, II. B.

Ātīnĭus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Name of a Roman* gens, e. g. C. Atinius Labeo, etc.—**II.** Derivv. **A.** Atinia lex, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42; Gell. 17, 7; Dig. 41, 3, 4; cf. Hugo, Rechtsgesch. p. 381.—**B.** Atinia ulmus, *a kind of elm-tree, the loose-flowering elm:* Ulmus effusa, Willd.; Col. 5, 6, 2 and 9; id. Arb. 16, 1; Plin. 16, 17, 29, § 72.

Ātintānĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀτιντανία, *a region in Epirus, on the borders of Macedonia*, Liv. 27, 30; 29, 12; 45, 30.

Ātĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *name of a Roman* gens., e. g. M. Atius Balbus, etc., and **Ātĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the daughter of Atius Balbus, and mother of Augustus*, Suet. Aug. 4 and 94; cf. Atys.

† **ătizŏē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἀτιζώη, *a precious stone of a silver lustre*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 147.

Ătlantĭgĕna, ae, *f.* [Atlas-gigno], *begotten of Atlas, daughter of Atlas*, i. e. *Maia;* old poet in Anthol. Lat. Burm. 2, p. 364.

† **ătlantīon**, ii, *n.* [Atlas], *the lowest vertebra of the neck* (so called because on it rests the whole burden of the head and the remaining vertebrae of the neck): hunc spinae articulum sive nodum Atlantion vocant, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 99.

Ătlās, antis, *m.*, = Ἄτλας. **I.** *Atlas, a high mountain in Mauretania, in the northwest part of Libya, on which*, acc. to the fable, *heaven rested*, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 11 sqq.; Ov. M. 2, 296; 15, 149; id. F. 5, 83; Verg. A. 4, 247; 6, 796; Vitr. 6, 10; 8, 12; Hyg. Fab. 150 (cf. Hom. Od. 1, 52; 4, 385; Hdt. 3, 2; 4, 148; Apollod. 2, 5, 11; Diod. Sic. 3, 5).—**II.** In mythology, *a king of Mauretania, son of Iapetus and Clymene, a lover of astronomy*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 8; Ov. M. 4, 628 sq.; *changed by Perseus, with the aid of Medusa's head, into Mount Atlas, because he refused him a hospitable reception as guest*, Ov. M. 4, 657 sq. *He was the father, by Pleione, of the seven Pleiades, and, by Æthra, of the seven* (acc. to Hyg. five) *Hyades.*—Meton. for *a man of colossal height*, and iron. for *a dwarf*, Juv. 8, 32.—**III.** Derivv. **A.** **Ătlantĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Mount Atlas*, as a designation for *west-African, Libyan:* mare, *the Atlantic Ocean*, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 21: accola, *dwelling on Atlas*, Sil. 10, 185: munera, i. e. *citrus-wood*, Mart. 14, 89; cf. Atlantis, 1.—**B. Ătlantĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: litus, Sil. 13, 200: Olympus, i. e. *the heaven borne by Atlas*, Calp. 4, 83: profundum, Aus. Mos. 144.—**C. Ātlantēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Atlas*, and, (α) *Of Mount Atlas*, as a designation for *west-African, Libyan:* finis, Hor. C. 1, 34, 11: Oceanus, *the Atlantic Ocean*, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 280; cf. id. Prob. et Olyb. Cons. 35: gurges, Stat. Achill. 1, 223.—(β) *Of* or *belonging to King Atlas:* Pleiades, Ov. F. 3, 105.—**D. Ătlantĭădes**, ae, *m. patr.*, *a male descendant of King Atlas.* (α) *Mercury, the grandson of Atlas by Maia*, Ov. M. 2, 704; 2, 834; 8, 627 (cf.: nepos Atlantis, Ov. F. 5, 663; Hor. C. 1, 10, 1).—(β) *Hermaphroditus, great-grandson of Atlas and son of Mercury*, Ov. M. 4, 368.—**E. Ătlantĭăs**, ădis, *f. patr.*, *a female descendant of Atlas:* sorores, i. e. *Pleiades, daughters of Atlas*, Sil. 16, 136: Calypso, Auct. Priap. 69 (cf. Liv. And. ap. Prisc. p. 685 P.: apud nympham Atlantis filiam Calypsonem).—**F. Ătlantis**, idis, *f.* **1.** *Adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Mount Atlas:* silva, *a citrus forest*, Luc. 10, 144; cf. Atlanticus.—Also *subst.*, *the name of several islands in the Atlantic Ocean*, of which the largest, acc. to Plato, was said to have sunk (some consider this as America), Plin. 2, 90, 92, § 205; 6, 31, 36, § 190.—**2.** *Adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to King Atlas;* and *subst.*, *his female posterity;* thus the Pleiades and Hyades, connected as constellations in the heavens, are called *Atlantides*, Hyg. Fab. 192; id. Astr. 2, 21: Eoae Atlantides, *the Pleiades*, called Vergiliae, Verg. G. 1, 221 Serv.; Col. 10, 54; cf. Vitr. 6, 10.—In *sing.*, *an epithet of Electra*, one of the Pleiades, Ov. F. 4, 31; and *of Calypso*, Tib. 4, 1, 77.—**G. Ătlantĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a descendant of Atlas; Hermaphroditus, his great-grandson by Mercury* (cf. Atlantiades), Hyg. Fab. 271.—**IV. Ătlantes**, um, *m.*, *a Libyan people*, Mel. 1, 4, 4; 1, 8, 5; Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 44 sq.; Sol. 31. — **V.** Atlantes = Gigantes, Naev. Bell. Punic. ap. Prisc. p. 679 P.

† **ătŏcĭum**, ii, *n.*, = ἀτόκιον, *a medicine that prevents conception*, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 85.

† **ătŏmus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἄτομος. **I.** *Uncut, not to be cut, indivisible:* Graeci (tus) stagonian et atomum tali modo appellant, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 62.—Far more freq., **II.** *Subst.:* **ătŏmus (-ŏs)**, i, *f.*, = ἡ ἄτομος, *an indivisible element.* **A.** Of matter, *an atom, of which particles*, acc. to the doctrine of Democritus, *all things are composed* (the distinction between an atom, an ultimate particle of matter, and a molecule, the ultimate combination of matter, was of course unknown to the ancients; syn.: corpora, corpora parva, corpora minuta, corpuscula, Lucr., Cic.): atomi, id est corpora individua propter soliditatem, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 17; id. Tusc. 1, 18, 42; id. N. D. 1, 20, 54; id. Fat. 11, 24; id. N. D. 1, 24, 66; id. Ac. 1, 2, 6 al.; Vitr. 2, 2; Lact. de Ira Dei, 10 (where, as in Vitr. 2, 2, acc. to several editt., it stands as *masc.*); Isid. Orig. 13, 2, 1 sqq.—**B.** Of time: in atomo, after the Gr. ἐν ἀτόμῳ, *in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye*, Tert. Res. Carn. 42 and 51; id. adv. Marc. 3, 24; so in the Gr. Test. 1 Cor. 15, 52, but rendered *in momento* by the Vulg.

atque or **āc** (atque is used before vowels and consonants, ac, in class. lang., only before consonants; v. infra, I.), *conj.* [at has regularly in the compound atque a continuative, as in atqui it has an adversative force; pr. and further, and besides, and also; cf. in Gr. πρὸς δέ, πρὸς δὲ ἔτι, ἔτι καί, ἔτι δέ, and τὲ καί; v. at *init.*, and for the change of form atque, ac, cf. neque, nec; in MSS. and inscriptions sometimes written **adque**, and sometimes by confusion **atqui**], a copulative particle, *and also, and besides, and even, and* (indicating a close internal connection between single words or whole clauses; while *et* designates an external connection of diff. objects with each other, v. et; syn.: et, -que, autem, praeterea, porro, ad hoc, ad haec). **I.** In joining single words, which is its most common use. **A.** In gen. (The following representation is based on a collection of all the instances of the use of atque and ac in Cic. Imp. Pomp., Phil. 2, Tusc. 1, and Off. 1; in Caes. B. G. 1 and 2; in Sall. C.; and in Liv. 21; and wherever in the account either author or work is not cited, there atque or ac does not occur.) **1.** The form **atque. a.** Before vowels and *h.*—Before *a* (very freq.): sociorum atque amicorum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2, 6; 3, 7; id. Phil. 2, 13, 33; id. Tusc. 1, 34, 122; Caes. B. G. 1, 2; 1, 18; 1, 26; 2, 14; Sall. C. 5, 8; 7, 5; Liv. 21, 3; 21, 12.—Before *e* (very freq.): deposci atque expeti, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2, 5; 6, 16; 10, 28; id. Phil, 2, 21, 51; 2, 21, 52; id. Tusc. 1, 20, 46; Caes. B. G. 1, 6; 1, 15; 1, 18; 2, 19; Sall. C. 14, 6; 49, 4; Liv. 21, 4; 21, 37.—Before *i* (very freq.): excitare atque inflammare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2, 6; 3, 7; 7, 18; id. Phil. 2, 15, 37; 2, 21, 50; id. Tusc. 1, 20, 46; 1, 40, 97; Caes. B. G. 1, 17; 1, 20; 1, 22; 2, 1 *bis;* Sall. C. 2, 3; 3, 5; 14, 4; Liv. 21, 4; 21, 6; 21, 10.—Before *o* (freq. in Cic.): honestissimus atque ornatissimus, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 17; 8, 21; 11, 31; id. Off. 1, 25, 86; 1, 27, 94; Caes. B. G. 1, 40; 2, 14; Sall. C. 10, 6; Liv. 21, 8.—Before *u* (very rare), Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7; 5, 11; 6, 15; Caes. B. G. 1, 26; 2, 20; Sall. C. 31, 6; 42, 1.—Before *h* (not infreq.): Sertorianae atque Hispaniensis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 10; 7, 19; id. Tusc. 1, 28, 69; id. Off. 1, 24, 87; Caes. B. G. 1, 19; 2, 9; 2, 10; Sall. C. 6, 1; 12, 2; Liv. 21, 37.—**b.** Before consonants.—Before *b* (very rare): Gallorum atque Belgarum, Caes. B. G. 1, 6; so, Cassius atque Brutus, Tac. A. 3, 76.—Before *c* (infreq. in Cic., freq. in Sall.): in portubus atque custodiis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 16; 8, 21; id. Phil. 2, 8, 18; id. Tusc. 1, 18, 42; id. Off. 1, 25, 88; Sall. C. 2, 3; 7, 4; 16, 3; 26, 4; 29, 3.—Before *d* (infreq.): superatam esse atque depressam, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 8, 21; id. Phil. 2, 44, 114: id. Off. 1, 6, 19; 1, 25, 85; 1, 33, 119; Sall. C. 4, 1; 20, 7; 20, 10.—Before *f* (infreq.): vitiis atque flagitiis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 30, 72; id. Off. 1, 28, 98; 1, 28, 100; Caes. B. G. 1, 2; Sall. C. 1, 4; 2, 9; 11, 2.—Before *g* (very rare): dignitate atque gloria, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 11; 5, 12: virtute atque gloria, Sall. C. 3, 2; 61, 9.—Before *j* (very rare): labore atque justitia, Sall. C. 10, 1; 29, 3.—Before *l* (rare): hilari atque laeto, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 100; id. Off. 1, 19, 64; Sall. C. 14, 3; 21, 2; 28, 4.—Before *m* (infreq. in Cic., once in Caes.): multae atque magnae, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23; 17, 50; id. Phil. 2, 39, 100; id. Off. 1, 29, 103; 1, 31, 110; Caes. B. G. 1, 34; Sall. C. 18, 4; 31, 7; 34, 1; 51, 1.—Before *n* (infreq.): adventu atque nomine, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 13; 20, 60; id. Off. 1, 28, 101; Sall. C. 2, 2 *bis.*—Before *p* (infreq. in Cic.): magna atque praeclara, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 10; 11, 31; 16, 48; id. Off. 1, 44, 156; Sall. C. 4, 1; 4, 4; 16, 2; 20, 3.—Before *q* (does not occur).—Before *r* (rare): se conlegit atque recreavit, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 58.—Before *s* (rare in Cic.): provinciarum atque sociorum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 1, 24, 71; id. Off. 1, 9, 30; 1, 21, 72; Sall. C. 2, 5; 2, 7; 6, 1.—Before *t* (infreq.): parietum atque tectorum, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69; id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57; id. Off. 1, 35, 126; Sall. C. 42, 2; 50, 3; 51, 38.—Before *v* (infreq.): gravis atque vehemens, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23; 9, 25; id. Tusc. 1, 23, 54; Sall. C. 1, 1; 12, 3; 45, 4; Liv. 21, 4; 21, 30.—**2.** The form **ac** before consonants.—Before *b* (very rare): sentientes ac bene meritos, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 149: feri ac barbari, Caes. B. G. 1, 31 and 33.—Before *c* (very rare): liberis ac conjugibus, Liv. 21, 30: Romae ac circa urbem, id. 21, 62.—Before *d* (freq. in Cic.): periculum ac discrimen, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 12; 9, 23; 12, 33; id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40; 1, 28, 69; id. Off. 1, 14, 42: usus ac disciplina, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; 2, 31; Sall. C. 5, 4; 5, 8; 28, 1; Liv. 21, 10; 21, 18; 21, 19.—Before *f* (infreq.): opima est ac fertilis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 14; 7, 19; id. Tusc. 1, 1, 2; 1, 27, 66; id. Off. 1, 29, 103: potentissimos ac firmissimos, Caes. B. G. 1, 3; 1, 48; 2, 12; 2, 13: persuma ac flagitiosissima, Sall. C. 5, 9; Liv. 21, 17; 21, 20.—Before *g* (does not occur).—Before *j* (very rare): nobilitatis ac juventutis, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 37.—Before *l* (not infreq. in Liv.), Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 9; 23, 66; id. Phil. 2, 22, 54; Caes. B. G. 1, 12; 1, 23; 2, 23; Liv. 21, 13; 21, 14; 21, 35.—Before *m* (not infreq. in Cic.): terrore ac metu, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23; 18, 54 *bis;* 20, 59; id. Tusc. 1, 40, 95; id. Off. 1, 30, 106; Caes. B. G. 1, 39; 2, 14; Sall. C. 2, 4; 10, 1; Liv. 21, 8; 21, 60.—Before *n* (not infreq. in Cic.): insedit ac nimis inveteravit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: gentes ac nationes, id. ib. 11, 31; 12, 35 *bis;* id. Phil. 2, 21, 50; id. Tusc. 1, 21, 48; Caes. B. G. 1, 20; 2, 28; Liv. 21, 32.—Before *p* (not infreq. in Cic., Caes., and Liv.): celeberrimum ac plenissimum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33; 12, 35; 13, 36; id. Phil. 2, 15, 39; id. Tusc. 1, 17, 41; id. Off. 1, 20, 68; Caes. B. G. 1, 18; 1, 20; 2, 13; 2, 19; Sall. C. 5, 9; Liv. 21, 25; 21, 34; 21, 35.—Before *q* (does not occur).—Before *r* (infreq.): firmamenti ac roboris, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 10; 8, 21; 15, 45; id. Off. 1, 5, 15; Caes. B. G. 1, 25; Liv. 21, 41; 21, 44.—Before *s* (freq. in Cic. and Liv., infreq. in Caes.): vectigalibus ac sociis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2, 4; 4, 10; 11, 30; id. Phil. 2, 27, 66; Caes. B. G. 1, 25; 1, 31; 1, 33; 2, 24; Liv. 21, 4; 21, 33 *bis;* 21, 36.—Before *t* (infreq. in Cic., freq. in Liv.): tantis rebus ac tanto bello, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 27 *bis;* 19, 56; 20, 59; Caes. B. G. 1, 26; 1, 39; 2, 6; Liv. 21, 7 *ter;* 21, 10; 21, 14; 21, 25.—Before *v* (not in Cic., only once in Caes. and Sall., but freq. in Liv.): armatos ac victores, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: inconsulte ac veluti etc., Sall. C. 42, 2: opera ac vineae, Liv. 21, 7; 21, 22; 21, 40; 21, 43.—(So in the phrases treated below: atque adeo, atque alter or alius, atque eccum, atque eo, atque etiam, atque illuc, atque is or hic, atque iterum, atque omnia, atque ut, atque late, atque sic, atque velut, but ac ne, ac si, and ac tamen).—With *simul:* Britannorum acies in speciem simul ac terrorem editioribus locis constiterat, Tac. Agr. 35: in se simul atque in Herculem, id. G. 34: suos prosequitur simul ac deponit, id. ib. 30; so, sociis pariter atque hostibus, id. H. 4, 73: innocentes ac noxios juxta cadere, id. A. 1, 48.—Hence, sometimes syn. with *et—et, ut—ita, aeque ac; both—and, as—so, as well—as, as well as:* hodie sero ac ne-

quiquam voles, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 103 (cf Cic Quinct 25, 79 verum et sero et nequidquam pudet) copia sententiarum atque verborum, Cic Cael 19, 45 omnia honesta atque inhonesta, Sall C 30, 4 nobiles atque ignobiles, id. ib 20, 7 caloris ac frigoris patientia par, Liv 21, 4, 6, 41, Vell 2, 127 vir bonus et prudens dici delector ego ac tu Hor Ep 1, 16, 32 — **B.** Esp **a.** In a hendiadys utinam isto animo atque virtute in summâ re publicâ versari quam in municipali maluisset, *with this virtuous feeling*, Cic. Leg 3, 16, 36 de conplexu ejus ac sinu, *of his bosom embrace*, id Cat. 2, 10, 22 me eadem, quae ceteros, fama atque invidia vexabat, i e invidiosa fama, Sall C 3 *fin* clamore atque adsensu, *shout of applause*, Liv 21, 3 — **b.** In joining to the idea of a preceding word one more important, *and indeed, and even, and especially* (v Kritz ad Sall J 4, 3) (α) *Absol* *Pa* Nempe tu istic ais esse erilem concubinam? *Sc* Atque arguo me etc , *yea and I maintain that I* etc , Plaut. Mil 2, 3, 66 *Ph* Tun vidisti? *Sc* Atque his quidem oculis, id ib 2, 4, 15 *Ps* Ecquid habet is homo aceti in pectore? *Ch* Atque acidissimi, id Ps 2, 4, 49, so id Bacch 3, 6, 9, id Men 1, 2, 40 *Py* Cognoscitne (ea)? *Ch* Ac memoriter, Ter Eun 5, 3, 6 Faciam boni tibi aliquid pro ista re ac lubens, *and with a good will*, id Heaut 4, 5, 15 rem difficilem (dii immortales) atque omnium difficillimam, *and indeed*, Cic Or 16, 52 magna diis immortalibus habenda est gratia atque huic ipsi Jovi Statori, etc., *and especially*, id Cat 1, 5, 11 hebeti ingenio atque nullo, *and in fact*, id. Tusc 5, 15, 45 ex plurimis periculis et insidiis atque ex media morte, *and even*, id. Cat 4, 9 fratre meo atque eodem propinquo suo interfecto, *and at the same time*, Sall J 14, 11 intra moenia atque in sinu urbis, id. C 52, 35 —(β) With *adeo, and that too, and even* intra moenia atque adeo in senatu, Cic. Cat 1, 2, 5 qui in urbe remanserunt atque adeo qui contra urbis salutem etc , id. ib 2, 12, 27 insto atque urgeo, insector, posco atque adeo flagito crimen, id. Planc 19 *fin.* non petentem atque adeo etiam absentem, Liv 10, 5 —And with *autem* also added atque adeo autem quor etc., Ter Eun 5, 4, 42 —(γ) With *etiam* id jam populare atque etiam plausibile factum est, *and also*, Cic Div in Caecil. 3, 8 ne Verginio commeatum dent atque etiam in custodiâ habeant, Liv 3, 46 —(δ) With the *dem pron* hic, is negotium magnum est navigare atque id mense Quintili, *and besides, and that, and that too*, Cic Att 5 12, 1, 14 maximis defixis trabibus atque eis praeacutis Caes B C 1, 27 Asseres pedum XII cuspidibus praefixis atque hi maximis ballistis missi, id ib 2, 2 duabus missis subsidio cohortibus a Caesare, atque his primis legionum duarum, id B G 5, 15, id B C 3, 70 flumen uno omnino loco pedibus atque hoc aegre transiri potest, id. B G 5, 18 ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque paulo facit humiliores atque id eo magis, quod, etc , id ib 5, 1, cf without id (perh to avoid the repetition of the pron) qua (sc virtute) nostri milites facile superabant, atque eo magis, quod, etc , *and that the more because* etc , id ib 3, 8 *fin* dicendi artem aptâ trepidatione occultans atque eo validior, Tac H 1, 69 , 2, 37 , id A 4, 22 , 4, 46 — **II.** In comparisons **A.** Of equality (Rudd II p 94, Zumpt, § 340), with par, idem, item, aequus, similis, juxta, talis, totidem, etc , *as* et nota, quod ex hujus modi structurâ Graeca (sc ὅμοιος καί, etc) frequenter Latini ac et atque in significatione similitudinis accipiunt, Prisc pp 1192 and 1193 P , cf Gell 10, 29, Lidd. and Scott, s. v καί, III si parem sententiam hic habet ac formam, Plaut. Mil 4, 6, 36 quom opulenti loquuntur pariter atque ignobiles Enn ap Gell 11, 4 Ecastor pariter hoc atque alias res soles, Plaut Men 5, 1, 52 pariter nunc operâ me adjuves ac re dudum opitulata es, Ter Phorm 5, 3, 3 neque enim mihi par ratio cum Lucilio est ac tecum fuit, Cic N D 3, 1, 3 parique eum atque illos imperio esse jussit, Nep Dat 3, 5 magistrum equitum pari ac dictatorem imperio fugavit, id Hann 5, 3 pariter patribus ac plebi carus, Liv 2, 33 nam et vita est eadem et animus te erga idem ac fuit, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 24 In hanc argumentationes ex eisdem locis sumendae sunt atque in causam negotialem, Cic. Inv 2, 23, 70 equi quod alii sunt ad rem militarem idonei, alii ad vecturam non item sunt spectandi atque habendi, Varr R R 2, 7, 15, id. L L 10, § 74 Müll cum ex provincia populi Romani aequam partem tu tibi sumpseris atque populo Romano miseris, Cic Verr 2, 3, 19 Modo ne in aequo (jure) hostes apud vos sint ac nos socii, Liv 39, 37 (exs with aeque, v aeque, δ), Cic Verr 2, 3, 83 *fin* et simili jure tu ulcisceris patrui mortem atque ille persequeretur fratris sui, si, etc , id. Rab Perd 5 , id Phil 1, 4, id. Agr 1, 4 *fin* similem pavorem inde ac fugam fore, ac bello Gallico fuerit, Liv 6, 28 , Col 5, 7, 3 contendant, se juxta hieme atque aestate bella gerere posse, Liv 5, 6 , cf Drak. ad Liv 1, 54, 9 faxo eum tali mactatum, atque hic est, infortunio, Ter Phorm 5 9, 39, Cic Vatin 4, 10 cum totidem navibus atque erat profectus, Nep Milt 7, 4 — **B.** Of difference, with alius and its derivv , with dissimile, contra, contrarius, secus, etc., *than* illi sunt alio ingenio atque tu, *other than, different from*, Plaut Ps 4, 7, 35 al , v the passages under alius, I. B α aliter tuum amorem atque est accipis, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 23 al , v the passages under aliter, 1 a., cf. also aliorsum, II , and aliusmodi quod est non dissimile atque ire in Solonium, Cic Att 2, 3 simulacrum in excelso collocare et, contra atque ante fuerat, ad orientem convertere, id Cat 3, 8, 20 vides, omnia fere contra ac dicta sint evenisse, id Div 2 24 *fin* , id Verr 2, 1, 46 qui versantur retro, contrario motu atque caelum, id Rep 6 17, 17 membra paulo secus a me atque ab illo partita, id de Or 3, 30, 119 cujus ego salutem non secus ac meam tueri debeo, id. Planc 1 *fin* al , v contra, contrarius, secus, etc — **C.** Sometimes, in cases of equality or difference, atque with *ut* or ac with *si* (with aliter affirm Cic appears to connect only atque ut, not ac si, once, however, non aliter, ac si, Cic Att. 13, 51, v aliter, 1 b) pariter hoc fit atque ut alia facta sunt, Plaut Am 4, 1, 11 nec fallaciam Astutiorem ullus fecit poeta atque Ut haec est fabre facta a nobis, id Cas 5, 1, 6 sqq quod iste aliter atque ut edixerat decrevisset, Cic Verr 2, 1, 46 et qui suos casus aliter ferunt atque ut auctores aliis ipsi fuerunt, etc , id Tusc 3, 30 73 si mentionem fecerint quo aliter ager possideretur atque ut ex legibus Juliis, id. Att. 2 18, 2, 16 13, c, cf Wopk Lect. Tull 1, 15, p 118, Dig 43, 13, 11 Egnatii absentis rem ut tueare, aeque a te peto ac si mea negotia essent, *just as if*, Cic Fam 13, 43 tu autem similiter facis ac si me roges, etc , id. N D 3, 3, 8 reliquis officiis, juxta ac si meus frater esset sustentavit, id Post Red. in Sen 8, 20 quod dandum est amicitiae, large dabitur a me non secus ac si meus esset frater, id Mur 4 *fin.* haec sunt, tribuni, consilia vestra, non, hercule, dissimilia, ac si quis etc , Liv 5 5 *fin* al — **D.** More rare with nimis in partem, pro eo, etc , in Plaut. also with mutare or demutare = aliud esse nimis bellus, atque ut esse maxume optabam, locus Plaut Bacch 4, 4, 73 haud centensumam Partem dixi atque, otium rei si sit possim expromere, id Mil 3, 1, 168 sane quam pro eo ac debui graviter molesteque tuli, *just as was my duty* Sulp ap Cic Fam 4 5 debeo sperare, omnes deos, qui huic urbi praesident, pro eo mihi, ac mereor, relaturos gratiam esse, Cic Cat. 4, 2 pro eo ac si concessum sit, concludere oportebit argumentationem, id Inv 1, 32, 54 non possum ego non aut proxime atque ille aut etiam aeque laborare, *nearly the same as he*, id. Fam 9, 13, 2 neque se luna quoquam mutat atque uti exorta est semel, Plaut Am 1, 1, 118 num quid videtur demutare atque ut quidem Dixi? id Mil 4, 3, 37 — **E.** Sometimes the word indicating comparison (aeque tantopere, etc) is to be supplied from the connection (in the class per perh. used only once by Cassius in epist. style) nebula haud est mollis atque hujus est, Plaut Cas 4, 4, 21 quem esse amicum ratus sum atque ipsus sum mihi, id Bacch 3, 6, 20 quae suco caret atque putris pumex, Priap 32, 7 (Müll , *est putus que*) digne ac mereor commendatus esse, Cass ap Cic Fam 12, 13, Dig 2, 14, 4, 19, 2, 54 — **F.** Poet. or in post Aug prose with comparatives (for quam), *than* amicior mihi nullus vivit atque is est, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 56 non Apollinis magis verum atque hoc responsum est, Ter And. 4, 2, 15 Ruhnk. Illi non minus ac tibi Pectore uritur intimo Flamma, Cat 61, 172 haud minus ac jussi faciunt, Verg A 3, 561 Non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac meus, Hor S 1 1, 46 Bentl. and Heind (cf. infra nihilo plus accipias quam Qui nil portârit) qui peccas minus atque ego, id. ib 2, 7, 96 Artius atque hedera procera adstringitur ilex, id Epod 15, 5, Suet Caes 14 Ruhnk. —**G.** In the comparison of two periods of time most freq with *simul* (v examples under simul), ante or post class. with *principio, statim* principio Atque animus ephebis aetate exiit, *as soon as*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 40 judici enim, statim atque factus est, omnium rerum officium incumbit, Dig 21, 1, 25 quamvis, statim atque intercessit, mulier competierat, ib 16, 1, 24 — **III.** To connect a negative clause which explains or corrects what precedes , hence sometimes with *potius* (class., in Cic very freq., but rare in the poets), *and not, and not rather* **a.** *Absol.* Decipiam ac non veniam, Ter Heaut 4, 4 6 si fidem habeat, ac non id metuat, ne etc , id. Eun 1, 2, 60 perparvam vero controversiam dicis, ac non eam, quae dirimat omnia, Cic. Leg 1, 20, 54 quasi nunc id agatur, quis ex tanta multitudine occiderit, ac non hoc quaeratur, eum, etc , id Rosc Am 33 si (mundum) tuum ac non deorum immortalium domicilium putes nonne plane desipere videare? id. N D 2, 6 17 nemo erat, qui illum reum ac non miliens condemnatum arbitraretur, id Att 1, 16 si hoc dis suadere est, ac non disturbare ac pervertere, id Agr 2, 37, 101 si res verba desideraret ac non pro se ipsa loqueretur, id Fam 3, 2 *fin* hoc te exspectare tempus tibi turpe est ac non ei rei sapientia tua te occurrere, Serv ap Cic. Fam 4 5, 6 velut destituti ac non qui ipsi destituissent Liv 8, 27, 7, 3 *fin* si mihi mea sententia proferenda ac non disertissimorum, Tac Or 1 — **b.** With *potius* Quam ob rem scriba deducet, ac non potius mulio, qui advexit? Cic Verr 2, 3, 79 (B and K , *et*) quis (eum) ita aspexit, ut perditum civem, ac non potius ut importunissimum hostem? id Cat 2, 6, 12 — Pliny the elder commonly employs in this sense *atque non* not *ac non* concremasse ea (scrinia) optumâ fide atque non legisse, Plin 7, 25, 26 § 94, 22 24, 50, § 108, 29, 2, 9, § 29, 27, 9, 55 § 78, 31, 7, 39, § 73 et saep —**IV.** In connecting clauses and beginning periods **1.** In gen , *and and so, and even, and too* *Pamph* Antiquam adeo tuam venustatem obtines. *Bacch* Ac tu ecastor morem antiquom atque ingenium obtines *And you too*, Ter Hec 5, 4, 20 atque illi (philosopho) ordiri placet etc , Cic de Or 3 47, 183 Africanus indigens mei? Minime hercle. Ac ne ego quidem illius *And I indeed not*, etc , id Lael 9, 30, id Fin 5, 11, 33 cum versus facias, te ipsum percontor, etc . Atque ego cum Graecos facerem, natus mare citra Versiculos, etc., Hor S 1, 10, 31 multa quippe et diversa angebant validior per Germaniam exercitus, etc quos igitur anteferret? ac (i e similiter angebat), ne postpositi contumeliâ incenderentur, Tac. A 1, 47 Minime, minime, inquit Secundus atque adeo vellem maturius intervenisses, Tac. Or 14 ac similiter in translatione, etc , Quint 3, 6, 77 — **2.** In adducing new arguments of similar force in favor of any assertion or making further statements about a subject etc , cf Beier ad Cic. Off 3 11, 487 **a.** *Absol* maxima est enim vis vetustatis et consuetudinis atque in ipso equo, cujus modo mentionem feci si, etc , *and furthermore, and moreover*, Cic. Lael. 19, 68 Atque, si natura confirmatura jus non erit *virtutes omnes* tollentur, id Leg 1, 15, 42 B and K —**b.** Often with *etiam* Atque alias etiam dicendi virtutes sequitur, Cic Or 40, 139 Atque hoc etiam animadvertendum non esse omnia etc., id de Or 2 61, 251, so id. Off 1, 26 90, id N D 2, 11 30, Col. 2, 2, 3 —**c.** Sometimes with *quoque* Atque occidi quoque Potius quam cibum praehiberem Plaut. Ps 1, 3, 133, so Cic N D 2, 12, 32, Col 2, 13, 3 and Cels. 2, 3, 3, 22.— **d.** And even with *quoque etiam* Atque ego

quoque etiam, qui Jovis sum filius, Contagione etc., Plaut. Am. prol. 30.—**3.** In narration: aegre submoventes obvios intrare portam, qui adducebant Philopoemenem, potuerunt: atque conferta turba iter reliquum clauserat, Liv. 39, 49; 5, 21 *fin.*: completur caede, quantum inter castra murosque vacui fuit: ac rursus nova laborum facies, Tac. H. 3, 30; cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 28 *fin.* and 2, 29 *init.*—**4.** In introducing comparisons, *atque ut, atque velut* (mostly poet., esp. in epic poetry): Atque ut perspicio, profecto etc., Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 53: ac veluti magno in populo cum saepe coörta est Seditio.... Sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, etc., Verg. A. 1, 148; so id. G. 4, 170; id. A. 2, 626; 4, 402; 4, 441; 6, 707; 9, 59; 10, 405; 10, 707; 10, 803; 11, 809; 12, 365; 12, 521; 12, 684; 12, 715; 12, 908: Inclinare meridiem Sentis ac, veluti stet volucris dies, Parcis deripere etc., Hor. C. 3, 28, 6; Val. Fl. 6, 664; and so, Ac velut in nigro jactatis turbine nautis, etc.... Tale fuit nobis Manius auxilium, Cat. 68, 63 (for which Sillig and Müller read: Hic velut, etc.): Atque ut magnas utilitates adipiscimur, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16: Atque ut hujus mores veros amicos parere non potuerunt, sic etc., id. Lael. 15, 54.—**5.** In connecting two acts or events. **a.** In the order of time, *and then;* hence the ancient grammarians assume in it the notion of quick succession, and explain it, though improperly, as syn. with statim, ilico, without any accompanying copulative, v. Gell. 10, 29; Non. p. 530, 1 sq. (only in the poets and histt.): Atque atque accedit muros Romana juventus (the repetition of the atque represents the approach step by step), Enn. ap. Gell. and Non. l. l. (Ann. v. 527 Müll.): Quo imus unâ; ad prandium? Atque illi tacent, *And then they are silent*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 19: Ubi cenamus? inquam, atque illi abnuunt, *and upon this they shake their head*, id. ib. 3, 1, 21; id. Ep. 2, 2, 33: dum circumspecto atque ego lembum conspicor, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 45; so id. Merc. 2, 1, 32; 2, 1, 35; id. Most. 5, 1, 9: lucernam forte oblitus fueram exstinguere: Atque ille exclamat derepente maximum, *and then he suddenly exclaims*, id. ib. 2, 2, 57: cui fidus Achates It comes ... atque illi Misenum in litore sicco Ut venere, vident, etc., *and as they thus came*, etc., Verg. A. 6, 162: dixerat, atque illi sese deus obtulit ultro, Stat. Th. 9, 481; 12, 360; Liv. 26, 39, 16; Tac. H. 3, 17: tum Otho ingredi castra ausus: atque illum tribuni centurionesque circumsistunt, id. ib. 1, 82.—Sometimes with two imperatives, in order to indicate vividly the necessity of a quicker succession, or the close connection between two actions: cape hoc argentum atque defer, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 3: abi domum ac deos comprecare, id. Ad. 4, 5, 65: tace modo ac sequere hac, id. ib. 2, 4, 16: Accipe carmina atque hanc sine tempora circum hederam tibi serpere, Verg. E. 8, 12; id. G. 1, 40; 3, 65; 4, 330: Da auxilium, pater, atque haec omina firma, id. A. 2, 691; 3, 89; 3, 250; 3, 639; 4, 424; 9, 90; 10, 624; 11, 370. — **b.** In the order of thought, *and so, and thus, and therefore.* (α) *Absol.:* si nunc de tuo jure concessisses paululum, Atque adulescenti morigerâsses, *and so*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 10.—(β) With *ita* or *sic:* Ventum deinde ad multo angustiorem rupem, atque ita rectis saxis, etc., Liv. 21, 36; Plin. 10, 58, 79, § 158: ac sic prope innumerabiles species reperiuntur, Quint. 12, 10, 67.—**c.** Connecting conclusion and condition, *so, then* (cf. at, II. F.): non aliter quam qui adverso vix flumine lembum Remigiis subigit, si bracchia forte remisit, Atque illum praeceps prono rapit alveus amni, Verg. G. 1, 203 (here explained by *statim* by Gell. 10, 29, and by Servius, but thus its connective force is wholly lost; cf. also Forbig ad h. l. for still another explanation).—**6.** (As supra, I. c.) To annex a thought of more importance: Satisne videtur declarâsse Dionysius nihil esse ei beatum, cui semper aliqui terror impendeat? atque ei ne integrum quidem erat, ut ad justitiam remigraret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62; id. Tull. 4: hoc enim spectant leges, hoc volunt, incolumem esse civium conjunctionem, quam qui dirimunt, eos morte ... coërcent. Atque hoc multo magis efficit ipsa naturae ratio, id. Off. 3, 5, 23; id. Fam. 6, 1, 4: hac spe lapsus Induciomarus ... exsules damnatosque totâ Galliâ magnis praemiis ad se allicere coepit; ac tantam sibi jam iis rebus in Galliâ auctoritatem comparaverat, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 55 *fin.;* Nep. Hann. 13, 2; Quint. 1, 10, 16.—Hence also in answers, in order to confirm a question or assertion: Sed videone ego Pamphilippum cum fratre Epignomo? Atque is est, *And he it is, Yes, it is he*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 4; so id. Truc. 1, 2, 24: *Th.* Mihin malum minitare? *Ca.* Atque edepol non minitabor, sed dabo, id. Curc. 4, 4, 15: *Ch.* Egon formidulosus? nemost hominum, qui vivat, minus. *Th.* Atque ita opust, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 20. — **7.** In expressing a wish, atque utinam: Veritus sum arbitros, atque utinam memet possim obliscier! Att., Trag. Rel. p. 160 Rib.: videmus enim fuisse quosdam, qui idem ornate ac graviter, idem versute et subtiliter dicerent. Atque utinam in Latinis talis oratoris simulacrum repperire possemus! Cic. Or. 7, 22; so id. Rep. 3, 5, 8: Atque utinam pro decore etc., Liv. 21, 41, 13: Atque utinam ex vobis unus etc., Verg. E. 10, 35; id. A. 1, 575: Atque utinam ... Ille vir in medio fiat amore lapis! Prop. 2, 9, 47; 3, 6, 15; 3, 7, 25; 3, 8, 19 al.—**8.** To connect an adversative clause, and often fully with tamen, *and yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless.* **a.** *Absol.:* Mihi quidem hercle non fit veri simile; atque ipsis commentum placet, Ter. And. 1, 3, 20 Ruhnk. (atque pro tamen, Don.): ego quia non rediit filius, quae cogito! ... Atque ex me hic natus non est, sed ex fratre, id. Ad. 1, 1, 15 (Quasi dicat, ex me non est, et sic afficior: quid paterer si genuissem? Don.; cf. Acron. ap. Charis. p. 204 P.); Cic. Off. 3, 11, 48 Beier; id. Mur. 34, 71 Matth.: ceterum ex aliis negotiis, quae ingenio exercentur, in primis magno usui est memoria rerum gestarum ... Atque ego credo fore qui, etc., *and yet I believe*. Sall. J. 4, 1 and 3 Corte; id. C. 51, 35: observare principis egressum in publicum, insidere vias examina infantium futurusque populus solebat. Labor parentibus erat ostentare parvulos ... Ac plerique insitis precibus surdas principis aures obstrepebant, Plin. Pan. 26.—**b.** With *tamen:* nihil praeterea est magnopere dicendum. Ac tamen, ne cui loco non videatur esse responsum, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 85: discipulos dissimilis inter se ac tamen laudandos, id. de Or. 3, 10, 35; id. Rep. 1, 7, 12: Atque in his tamen tribus generibus etc., id. Off. 3, 33, 118; id. Pis. 1, 3; 13, 30; id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16; 7, 15 *fin.* (cf. in reference to the last four passages Wund. Varr. Lectt. p. lviii. sq.): ac tamen initia fastigii etc., Tac. A. 3, 29; 3, 56; 12, 56; 14, 21: pauciores cum pluribus certâsse, ac tamen fusos Germanos, id. H. 5, 16.—**9.** To connect a minor affirmative proposition (the assumption or propositio minor of logical lang.) in syllogisms, *now, but, but now* (while *atqui* is used to connect either an affirmative or negative minor premiss; v. atqui): Scaptius quaternas postulabat. Metui, si impetrâsset, ne tu ipse me amare desineres; ... Atque hoc tempore ipso impingit mihi epistulam etc., Cic. Att. 6, 1, 6. • Sometimes the conclusion is to be supplied: nisi qui naturas hominum, penitus perspexerit, dicendo, quod volet, perficere non poterit. Atque totus hic locus philosophorum putatur proprius (conclusion: ergo oratorem philosophiam cognoscere oportet), Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 53 and 54.—**10.** In introducing a purpose (freq. in Cic.). **a.** *A negative purpose*, and esp. in anticipating an objection: Ac ne sine causâ videretur edixisse, Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 24: Ac ne forte hoc magnum ac mirabile esse videatur, id. de Or. 2, 46, 191; so id. Fam. 5, 12, 30: Ac ne saepius dicendum sit, Cels. 8, 1: Ac ne forte roges, quo me duce, quo lare tuter, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 13: Ac ne forte putes, id. ib. 2, 1, 208: Ac ne forte putes etc., Ov. R. Am. 465 (Merkel, *Et*).—**b.** *A positive purpose:* Atque ut ejus diversa studia in dissimili ratione perspicere possitis, nemo etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 9: Atque ut omnes intellegant me etc.... dico etc., id. Imp. Pomp. 8, 20; 2, 4; id. Clu. 14, 43; id. Sull. 2, 5; id. de Or. 3, 11, 40: Atque ut C. Flaminium relinquam etc., id. Leg. 3, 9, 20; id. Fin. 3, 2, 4.—**11. a.** In continuing a thought in assertions or narration, *and, now, and now*, Plaut. Aul. prol. 18: audistis, cum pro se diceret, genus orationis, etc., ... perspexistis. Atque in eo non solum ingenium ejus videbatis, etc., Cic. Cael. 19, 45; so id. de Or. 3, 32, 130; 2, 7, 27; 3, 10, 39 al.; Caes. B. G. 2, 29; Nep. Ages. 7, 3; 8, 1; Eum. 10, 3 Bremi; Tac. A. 14, 64; 15, 3; Verg. A. 9, 1; Sil. 4, 1 al.: ac si, sublato illo, depelli a vobis omne periculum judicarem, *now if I*, etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 2, 3: atque si etiam hoc natura praescribit, etc., id. Off. 3, 6, 27; so Quint. 10, 1, 26; 10, 2, 8.—**b.** In introducing parentheses: vulgo credere, Penino (atque inde nomen et jugo Alpium inditum) transgressum, Liv. 21, 38: omne adfectûs genus (atque ea maxime jucundam et ornatam faciunt orationem) de luxuriâ, etc., Quint. 4, 3, 15 MSS., where Halm after Spalding reads *et quae*.—**c.** At the conclusion of a discourse (not infreq. in Cic.): Atque in primis duabus dicendi partibus qualis esset, summatim breviterque descripsimus, *And thus have we, then, briefly described*, etc., Cic. Or. 15, 50: Ac de primo quidem officii fonte diximus, id. Off. 1, 6, 19: Ac de inferendâ quidem injuriâ satis dictum est, id. ib. 1, 8, 27; id. Inv. 2, 39, 115 al.—**V.** In particular connections and phrases. **A.** Unus atque alter, *one and the other; alius atque alius, one and another; now this, now that:* unae atque alterae scalae, Sall. J. 60, 7: quarum (coclearum) cum unam atque alteram, dein plures peteret, id. ib. 93, 2: unum atque alterum lacum integer perfluit, Tac. H. 5, 6: dilatisque aliâ atque aliâ de causâ comitiis, Liv. 8, 23, 17; Col. 9, 8, 10: alius atque alius, Tac. H. 1, 46; 1, 50 (v. alius, II. D.).—Also separated by several words: aliud ejus subinde atque aliud facientes initium, Sen. Ep. 32, 2.—**B.** Etiam atque etiam, *again and again:* temo Stellas cogens etiam atque etiam Noctis sublime iter, Enn., Trag. Rel. p. 39 Rib.: etiam atque etiam cogita, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 11: etiam atque etiam considera, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 46: monitos eos etiam atque etiam volo, id. Cat. 2, 12, 27.—So, semel atque iterum, Cic. Font. 26; id. Clu. 49; Tac. Or. 17; and: iterum atque iterum, Verg. A. 8, 527; Hor. S. 1, 10, 39.—**C.** Huc atque illuc, *hither and thither*, Cic. Q. Rosc. 37; id. de Or. 1, 40, 184; Verg. A. 9, 57; Ov. M. 2, 357; 10, 376; Tac. Agr. 10; id. H. 1, 85.—**D.** Longe atque late, *far and wide*, Cic. Marcell. 29: atque eccum or atque eccum video, in colloquial lang.: Heus vocate huc Davom. Atque eccum, *but here he is*, Ter. And. 3, 3, 48: Audire vocem visa sum modo militis. Atque eccum, *and here he is*, id. Eun. 3, 2, 2; so id. Hec. 4, 1, 8.—**E.** Atque omnia, in making an assertion general, *and so generally:* Atque in eis omnibus, quae sunt actionis, inest quaedam vis a naturâ data, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 223: quorum (verborum) descriptus ordo alias aliâ terminatione concluditur, atque omnia illa et prima et media verba spectare debent ad ultimum, id. Or. 59, 200; id. de Or. 2, 64, 257: commoda civium non divellere, atque omnes aequitate câdem continere, *and so rather*, etc., id. Off. 2, 23, 83: nihil acerbum esse, nihil crudele, atque omnia plena clementiae, humanitatis, id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: Atque omnis vitae ratio sic constat, ut, quae probamus in aliis, facere ipsi velimus, Quint. 10, 2, 2.—**F.** With other conjunctions. **1.** After *et:* equidem putabam virtutem hominibus instituendo et persuadendo, non minis et vi ac metu tradi, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247: Magnifica vero vox et magno viro ac sapiente digna, id. Off. 3, 1, 1; id. Cael. 13: vanus aspectus et auri fulgor atque argenti, Tac. Agr. 32: denuntiarent, ut ab Saguntinis abstineret et Carthaginem in Africam traicerent ac sociorum querimonias deferrent, Liv. 21, 6, 4: ubi et fratrem consilii ac periculi socium haberem, id. 21, 41, 2: et utiliter demum ac Latine perspicueque, Quint. 8, 3, 3: Nam et subtili plenius aliquid atque subtilius et vehementi remissius atque vehementius invenitur, id. 12, 10, 67. —**2.** After *que*, as in Gr. τέ καί: litterisque ac laudibus aeternare, Varr. ap. Non. p. 75, 20: submoverique atque in castra redigi, Liv. 26, 10: terrorem caedemque ac fugam fecere, id. 21, 52: mus Sub terris posuitque domos atque horrea fecit, Verg. G. 1, 182; 3, 434; id. A. 8, 486. — **3.** Before *et:* caelum ipsum ac mare et silvas circum spectantes, Tac. Agr. 32.—**4.** After *neque* (only in the poets and post-Aug. prose): nec clavis nec canis atque calix, Mart. 1, 32, 4: naturam Oceani atque ae-

stûs neque quaerere hujus operis est, ac multi retulere, Tac Agr 10 mediocritatem pristinam neque dissimulavit umquam ac frequenter etiam prae se tulit, Suet. Vesp 12 — **G.** *Atque* repeated, esp in arch Lat Scio solere plerisque hominibus in rebus secundis atque prolixis atque prosperis animum excellere atque superbiam atque ferociam augescere atque crescere, Cato ap Gell 7, 3 Dicere possum quibus villae atque aedes aedificatae atque expolitae maximo opere citro atque ebore atque pavimentis Poenicis stent, Cato ap Fest p 242 Müll atque ut C Flamininum atque ea, quae jam prisca videntur, propter vetustatem relinquam, Cic Leg 3, 9, 20 omnem dignitatem tuam in virtute atque in rebus gestis atque in tuâ gravitate positam existimare, id. Fam 1, 5, 8 — Esp freq in enumerations in the poets Haec atque illa dies atque alia atque alia, Cat. 68, 152 Mavortia tellus Atque Getae atque Hebrus Verg G 4, 463 Clioque et Beroe atque Ephyre Atque Opis et Asia, id ib 4, 343 — And sometimes forming a double connective, *both—and* = et—et Multus ut in terras deplueretque lapis Atque tubas atque arma ferunt crepitantia caelo Audita Tib 2, 5, 73 complexa sui corpus miserabile nati Atque deos atque astra vocat crudelia mater, Verg E 5, 23, Sil 1, 93, v Forbig ad Verg l l

☞ Atque regularly stands at the beginning of its sentence or clause or before the word it connects, but in poetry it sometimes, like et and at, stands **a.** In the second place Jamque novum terrae stupeant lucescere solem, Altius atque cadant imbres, Verg E 6, 38 Rib , ubi v Forbig Accipite ergo animis atque haec mea figite dicta, id A 3, 250, and 10, 104 (animis may, however, here be taken with Accipite, as in id ib 5, 304) Esto beata, funus atque imagines Ducant triumphales tuum, Hor Epod 8, 11, id. S 1, 5, 4, 1, 6, 111, 1, 7, 12 (ubi v Fritzsche) — **b.** In the third place quod pubes hederâ virente Gaudeant pulla magis atque myrto, Hor C 1, 25, 18, cf at *fin* (Vid more upon this word in Hand, Turs I pp 452–513)

at-qui (in MSS sometimes **adqui,** e g Cic Rep 3, 5, 8 Mai, and often confounded with atque), *conj* (the form atquin is incorrect and post class , for Plaut Rud 3, 4, 55, should be read *at quin* separately, Fleck , cf Caper Orth p 2441) [qui, *abl* of *indef* quis, used adverbially, so pr *but anyhow*, cf alioqui, ceteroqui] **I.** In gen , serving to connect an adversative clause or assertion, *but anyhow, but any way* or *wise, yet, notwithstanding, however, rather, but now, but nevertheless, and yet,* ἀλλὰ δή, ἀλλὰ δήπου, ἀλλὰ μήν (a purely adversative particle, a more emphatic *at*, while atque is regularly copulative , v atque, syn at, sed, verum, autem , comparatively rare in all periods, it being scarcely more than an emphasized form of at) *Th* Quid ais, venefica? *Py* Atqui certo comperi, Ter Eun 5, 1, 9 *Sy* Gratiam habeo *De.* Atqui, Syre, Hoc verumst et re ipsa experiere propediem, id Ad 5, 5, 7 *Cl.* Satis scite promittit tibi *Sy* At qui tu hanc jocari credis? *but yet do you believe that she is jesting?* id Heaut 4, 4, 7 cum omnia vi et armis egeris, accuses eum, qui se praesidio munierit, non ut te oppugnaret, sed ut vitam suam posset defendere? Atqui ne ex eo quidem tempore id egit Sestius, ut, etc., *and yet,* Cic Sest 37, 79 tum, ut me Cotta vidit, per opportune, inquit, venis atqui mihi quoque videor, inquam, venisse, ut dicis, opportune, *rather I seem to myself,* etc , ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ ἐμοὶ δοκῶ, id. N D 1, 7, 16 vitas hinnuleo me similis Chloe atqui non ego te tigris ut aspera Gaetulusve leo, frangere persequor, *but yet,* ἀλλά τοι, Hor C 1, 23, 1–10 Jam vero videtis nihil esse tam morti simile quam somnum, atqui dormientium animi maxime declarant divinitatem suam, *but yet,* Cic Sen 22, 81 tum dixisse (Lysandrum), mirari se non modo diligentiam sed etiam sollertiam ejus a quo essent illa dimensa atque descripta et ei Cyrum respondisse Atqui (sc ne putes alium id fecisse) ego omnia ista sum dimensus, id ib 17, 59 — **II.** Esp **A.** In adding a thought confirmatory of a preceding one, but not antithetical (v at *init*), *but indeed, but certainly, by all means* *Do* Salvos sis, adulescens *Sa* Siquidem hanc vendidero pretio suo *To* Atqui aut hoc emptore vendes pulcre aut alio non potest, Plaut Pers 4, 4, 31 Et Philus praeclaram vero causam ad me defertis, cum me improbitatis patrocinium suscipere vultis Atqui id tibi, inquit Laelius, verendum est, *but certainly* (ironically), Cic. Rep 3, 5, 8 , id Leg 1, 1, 4 — Sometimes with *pol* or *sic* atqui pol hodie non feres, ni genua confricantur, Plaut As 3, 3, 80 *Py* Scis eam civem hinc esse? *Pa* Nescio *Py* Atqui sic inventast, Ter Eun 5, 4, 30 hunc ego non diligam? non admirer? non omni ratione defendendum putem? Atqui sic a summis hominibus eruditissimis accepimus, etc , *yet so we have certainly heard,* etc , Cic Arch 8, 18 — **B.** So also atqui si, adversative, *but if,* or continuative, *if now, if indeed* (cf quod si) sine veniat Atqui si illam digito attigerit, oculi illi ilico ecfodientur, *if, however, he do but touch her,* Ter Eun 4, 6, 1 (Fleck , Qui) quae et conscripta a multis sunt diligenter et sunt humiliora quam illa, quae a nobis exspectari puto *Att* Atqui si quaeris ego quid exspectem, etc , Cic Leg 1, 5, 15, id Fin 4, 23, 62 atqui, si ita placet, inquit Antonius, trademus etiam, *well now, if,* id de Or 2, 50, 204 atqui Si noles sanus, curres hydropicus, *but now if you are unwilling,* etc , Hor Ep 1, 2, 33 atqui si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, quae multa sunt, certe illud est, *but if now there is any time,* Cic Mil 4 *init* — **C.** To modify a preceding negation or negative interrogation, *yet, still, instead of that, rather* *Ni* Numquam auferes hinc aurum *Ch* Atqui jam dabis, *but,* Plaut Bacch 4, 7, 26 Non sum apud me *Se.* Atqui opus est nunc quom maxime ut sis, Ter Phorm 1, 4, 27 O rem, inquis, difficilem et inexplicabilem At qui explicanda est, *nevertheless,* Cic. Att 8, 3 , id Ac 2, 36, 114 magnum narras, vix credibile Atqui Sic habet, *but in fact, so it is,* Hor S 1, 9, 52 , Curt 6, 10, 5 modum statuarum haberi nullum placet? Atqui habeatur necesse est, Cic Verr 2, 2, 59 , 2, 3, 86 , id Parad 1, 1, 7 , Flor 4, 2, 53 , Curt 6, 10, 10 — **D.** To connect a minor proposition in a syllogism (both an affirmative and a negative, while atque only connects an affirm proposition), *but, but now, now* Ergo cum sol igneus sit, quia nullus ignis sine pastu aliquo possit permanere, necesse est aut ei similis sit igni, quem atqui ei, qui atqui hic noster ignis etc., Cic N D 2, 15, 40 and 41 qui fortis est, idem est fidens Qui autem est fidens, is profecto non extimescit Atqui in quem cadit aegritudo, in eundem timor Ita fit, ut fortitudini aegritudo repugnet, Cic Tusc 3, 7, 14 (mors) aut plane neglegenda est aut etiam optandi, si, etc. Atqui tertium certe nihil inveniri potest Quid igitur timeam si, etc , id. Sen 19, 66 , id Tusc 5, 14, 40 (Vid more upon this word in Hand, Turs I pp 513–524.)

Ătrăc-ĭdes, -is, -ius, v Atrax

† **ătractȳlis,** idis, *f*, = ἀτρακτυλίς, *a thistle like plant, woolly carthamus* Carthamus lanatus, Linn , Plin. 21, 15, 53, § 90, 21, 32, 107, § 184

ātrāmentārium, ii, *n* [atramentum], *an inkstand* atramentarium scriptoris, Vulg Ezech 9, 2 (as transl. of the Heb קֶסֶת), 9, 3, 9, 11

ātrāmentum, i, *n* [ater] *any black liquid* sepiae, Cic N D 2, 50, 127 **I.** *Writing ink, ink,* in Vitr 7, 10, and Plin 27, 7, 28, § 52, called atramentum librarium calamo et atramento temperato, Cic. ad Q Fr 2 15, 6 per atramentum et calamum scribere, Vulg 3 Joan 13, Petr 102, 13, Hor Ep 2 1, 236, Vulg Jer 36, 18, ib 2 Joan 12 — **II.** *A black pigment or color,* Vitr 7, 10, 7, 4, Plin 35, 6, 25, § 41, also *a fine, dark varnish, lacquer,* id 35, 10, 36, § 97 Indicum, *India* or *China ink,* id. 35, 6, 25, § 43 — **III.** *A blacking for coloring leather* atramentum sutorium, Plin 34, 12, 32, § 123, Cic Fam 9, 21 *fin* — **IV.** In comic language *Sc* Unâ operâ ebur atramento candefacere postulas *Phil* Lepide dictum de atramento atque ebore, i. e *you require something impossible,* Plaut Most. 1, 3 102.

Ătrāmītae, ārum, *m* , = Ἀδραμῖται, *a people in the eastern part of Arabia Felix, now Hadramaut,* Plin 6, 28, 32, § 154, 12, 14, 30, § 52 , cf Mann Arab 79 — Hence, **Ătrāmītĭcus,** a, um, *adj* , *of* or *from the country of the Atramitæ, Atramitic* myrrha Plin. 12, 16, 35, § 69

1. ātrātus, a, um, *P a* , as if from atro, are [ater], *clothed in black for mourning, dressed in mourning* cedo, quis umquam cenarit atratus? *Cic Vatin. 12 *fin.* plebes Tac A 3, 2 senex, Suet. Galb 18 — Also of suppliants an atratus prodiret in publicum proque rostris precaretur, Suet. Ner 47 — Poet of the horses in the chariot of the sun darkened in an eclipse Solis et atratis luxerit orbis equis, Prop 4, 4, 34 (cf id 3, 7, 32 Et citius nigros sol agitabit equos)

*** 2. Ātrātus,** i, *m* , *a small river in the vicinity of Rome,* Cic. Div 1, 43, 98 B and K.

Ătrax, ăcis, = Ἄτραξ **I. A.** *Masc., a river in Ætolia,* Plin 4, 2, 3, § 6 — **B.** Derivv **1. Ătrăces,** *those living near the Atrax,* Plin 4, 2, 3, § 6 — **2. Ătrăcĭus,** a, um, *adj* , *of Atrax, Atracian* oris, Prop 1, 8, 25 (Müll , *Antarus*) — **II. A.** *Fem , a town in Thessaly, or the Peneus, now Sidhiro peliko,* Plin 4, 8, 15, § 29, Liv 32, 15, 36, 10 — **B.** Derivv **1. Ătrăcius,** a, um, *Atracian,* poet for *Thessalian* ars, i e *magic art, which the Thessalians practised much,* Stat. Th 1, 105 venenum, Val Fl 6 447 — **2.** (A patronymic instead of a gentile nom , cf Loers ad Ov H 17, 248) **Ătrăcĭdes,** ae, *m* , *the Thessalian Cæneus,* Ov M 12, 209 — **3. Ătrăcis,** idis, *f* , *the Thessalian woman, Hippodamia,* Ov Am 1, 4, 8, id. H 17, 248, called also Ătrăcia virgo in Val Fl 1, 141

Ātrĕbātes, um, *m* , = Ἀτρεβάτοι Strab , Ἀτρεβάτιοι Ptolem , *a people in Gallia Belgica, now Artois* or *Dep du Pas de Calais,* Caes. B G 2, 4, 2, 16, 2, 23, 7, 75, Plin 4, 17, 31, § 106 — In *sing* **Ātrĕbas,** ătis, *m* , *an Atrebatian,* Caes. B G 4, 35 — Hence, **Ātrĕbātĭcus,** a, um, *adj* , *Atrebatian* sagum, Treb Gall 6

Ătreus (dissyl , cf Quint. 1 5, 24), ei *m.,* = Ἀτρεύς **I.** *A son of Pelops* (hence, Pelopeius, Ov H 8, 27) *and Hippodamia, brother of Thyestes, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, king of Argos and Mycenæ* Ov M 15, 855 — Atrea (*acc*), Ov Am 3, 12, 39 — Atreu (*voc*) Sen Thyest 486, 513 — **II.** Derivv **A. Ătrēĭus** or **Ătrēus,** a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to Atreus,* poet for *Argive,* Stat Th 8 743, cf Pompei Gram p 113 Lind. — **B. Ătrīdes** (Atridā in *nom.,* Prop 2, 14, 1), ae, *m* , *a male descendant of Atreus; Atrides, absol* usu for *Agamemnon,* in *plur* Atridae, *the Atrides,* i e *Agamemnon and Menelaus,* Plaut. Bacch 4, 9, 1 non minor Atrides, non bello major et aevo, i e *not Menelaus, not Agamemnon,* Ov. M 12, 623, cf id ib 13, 359, 15, 162 — In *dat* and *abl plur* · Atridis, Hor S 2 3, 203, Ov P 1, 7, 32 — In *acc. plur* Atridas superbos, Hor C 1, 10, 13 — In *sing*, (α) For *Agamemnon,* Prop 4, 6, 23, Hor C 2, 4, 7, id. Ep 1, 2, 12, id S 2, 3, 187, Ov M 13, 189, 13, 230, 13, 365, 13 439, 13, 655 et saep — (β) For *Menelaus* Hor Ep 1, 7, 43, Ov M. 15, 805 — Sarcastically Atrides of Domitian, as a haughty ruler of Rome, Juv 4, 65

ātrĭārĭus, ii, *m* [atrium], *a porter, door keeper,* Dig 4, 9, 1, 7, 1, 15

‡ **ātrĭcăpilla,** ae, *f* [atricapillus] *a bird of black plumage, the blackcap,* Paul. ex Fest s v melancoryphi, p 124 Müll

‡ **ātrĭcăpillus,** a, um, *adj* , = μελαγκόρυφος, μελανθρίξ, *black haired,* Gloss Lat. Gr

*** ātrĭ-cŏlor,** oris, *adj* [ater] *black colored* Cadmi filiolis atricoloribus i e. *letters written with ink,* Aus. Ep 7, 52

Ătrīdes, v Atreus, II B

ātrĭensis, is, *m* [atrium], *the overseer of the hall* or *court* (atrium), and in gen *of the house, a steward, major domo,* Plaut Poen. 5, 5, 4, so id. As 2, 1, 16, 2, 2, 80,

id. Ps. 2, 2, 15; Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38; id. Pis. 27 *fin.* (not elsewh. in Cic.; for in Parad. 5, 2, 36, atriensis et topiarii is a gloss; v. Orell. ad h. l.; so B. and K.); so Phaedr. 2, 5, 11; Col. 12, 3, 9; Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 3; Petr. 29, 9; 53, 10; 72, 8; Suet. Calig. 57.

ātrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a small hall, an antechamber,* Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; id. Att. 1, 10, 3; Inscr. Orell. 4509; Vulg. Ezech. 46, 21 *bis;* 46, 22; 46, 23.

ātrĭplex, plicis (more ancient form **ātrĭplexum,** i, *n.*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll.), *n.* (*m.*, Plin. Val. 4, 7; *f.*, Aemil. Macer Cap. de Atripl.), = ἀτράφαξις, *the orach, a kitchen vegetable,* Col. 10, 377; 11, 3, 42; Plin. 19, 6, 31, § 99; 19, 7, 35, § 117; 20, 20, 83, § 219; Pall. 5, 3, 3.

ātrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ater], *blackness,* Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 11; Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.; v. Müll. ad h. l.

(**atritus,** a, um, a false read. for atritas in Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.)

ātrĭum, ii, *n.* [acc. to Scaliger, from αἴθριον, subdiale, since it was a part of the uncovered portion of the house (but the atrium of the Romans was always covered); acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 161 Müll., from the Tuscan town Atria, where this style of architecture originated; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 13 Müll.; and Müller, Etrusk. 1, p. 254 sq.; but better from ater, acc. to the explanation of Servius: ibi etiam culina erat, unde et atrium dictum est; atrum enim erat ex fumo, ad Verg. A. 1, 730]. **I.** *The fore-court, hall, entrance-room, entry; that part of the Roman house into which one first came after passing the entrance* (janua); cf. Vitr. 6, 4; O. Müller, Archaeol. III. § 293, and Etrusk. above cited. In earlier times, the atrium was used as a dining-room, Cato ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 726. Here stood, opposite the door, the lectus genialis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 87; here sat the housewife with her maidens spinning, Arn. adv. Gent. 2, 67; here clients were in attendance, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 31; Juv. 7, 7 and 91; and here hung the family portraits and other paintings, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 55; Mart. 2, 90; Val. Max. 5, 8, 3; Vulg. Matt. 26, 58; ib. Marc. 14, 54; ib. Joan. 18, 15 al.—P o e t. in the *plur.*, of a single atrium: Apparet domus intus et atria longa patescunt, Verg. A. 2, 483; so Ov. M. 14, 260; Juv. 8, 20 al.—M e t o n. for *the house itself:* nec capient Phrygias atria nostra nurus, Ov. H. 16, 184; id. M. 13, 968. — So of *the entrance-room in the dwelling of the gods:* dextrâ laevâque deorum Atria nobilium (as it were clients, v. supra) valvis celebrantur apertis, Ov. M. 1, 172; Stat. Th. 1, 197.—**II.** In temples and other public buildings there was often an atrium, *a hall, court:* in atrio Libertatis, Cic. Mil. 22, 59; Liv. 25, 7; 45, 15; Tac. H. 1, 31; Suet. Aug. 29: Vestae, Plin. Ep. 7, 19, 2; also called atrium regium, Liv. 26, 27; cf. Ov. F. 6, 263; id. Tr. 3, 1, 30: atrium tabernaculi, Vulg. Exod. 27, 9; ib. Lev. 6, 26: in atriis Domûs Dei, ib. Psa. 91, 14; 134, 2; Smith, Dict. Antiq. — So atrium auctionarium, *an auction-hall, auction-room,* Cic. Agr. 1, 3; so Inscr. Orell. 3439; and *absol.*, atria: cum desertis Aganippes Vallibus esuriens migraret in atria Clio, Juv 7, 7. Such halls were the Atria Licinia, Cic. Quinct. 6, 25: ATRIVM SVTORIVM, *the shoemakers' hall,* a place in Rome, Calend. Praenest. Inscr. Orell. II. 386.

Ātrĭus, i, *m.*, Quintus Atrius, *an officer in Cæsar's army,* Caes. B. G. 5, 9.

ātrōcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [atrox], *the quality of* atrox, *harshness, horribleness, hideousness, hatefulness* (having reference to the form, appearance, while *saevitas* relates to the mind; hence the latter is used only of persons, the former of persons and things; v. Doed. Syn. I. p. 40; syn.: saevitas, duritia, acerbitas, crudelitas). **I.** Lit. (class., but only in prose): si res ista gravissima suâ sponte videretur, tamen ejus atrocitas necessitudinis nomine levaretur, Cic. Quinct. 16, 52: ipsius facti atrocitas aut indignitas, id. Inv. 2, 17, 53: facinoris, Suet. Calig. 12: sceleris, Sall. C. 22, 3: temporum, Suet. Tib. 48; id. Calig. 6: poenae, id. Dom. 11.—**II.** Of the mind or manners, *agitation* (like that of the sea, v. ater and atrocitas maris, Col. 8, 17, 10), *tumult, rage, savageness, barbarity, atrocity, cruelty, roughness:* ego quod in hac causâ vehementior sum, non atrocitate animi moveor (quis enim est me mitior?) sed, etc., Cic. Cat. 4, 6: hae litterae invidiosam atrocitatem verborum habent, id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6. So, morum, Tac. A. 4, 13: consilium nefandae atrocitatis, Suet. Calig. 48. — In phil. and jurid. lang. *severity, harshness:* atrocitas ista quo modo in veterem Academiam irruperit, nescio, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 136: atrocitas formularum, *the rigid strictness of judicial formulas,* Quint. 7, 1, 37 Spald.—In *plur.*, App. Met. 10, c. 28, p. 252.

ātrōcĭter, *adv.*, v. atrox *fin.*

Ātrŏpătēnē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀτροπατηνή (Strabo, 11, 506), *the northern, mountainous part of Media,* now *Aderbigian,* Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 42 (Jan, *Atrapatene*).—**Ātrŏpătēni,** ōrum, *m.*, *its inhabitants,* Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 42 (Jan, *Atrapateni*).

† **ātrŏphĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἀτροφία, *a wasting consumption, atrophy* (in pure Lat., tabes), Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14; 3, 7; Theod. Prisc. 2, 11; cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 7, 27 (in Cels. 3, 22, written as Greek).

† **ātrŏphus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἄτροφος (not thriving), *in a state of atrophy, consumptive,* Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 129; 31, 10, 46, § 122: membra, *consumptive,* id. 22, 25, 73, § 152.

Ātrŏpŏs, i, *f.*, = Ἄτροπος (not to be turned), *one of the three Parcæ,* Mart. 10, 44, 6; Stat. S. 4, 8, 18; id. Th. 3, 68.

† **ātrōtus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἄτρωτος, *invulnerable,* Hyg. Fab. 28.

ātrox, ōcis, *adj.* [from ater, as ferox from ferus, velox from velum. Atrocem hoc est asperum, crudelem, quod qui atro vultu sunt, asperitatem ac saevitiam prae se ferunt, Perott.; cf. Doed. Syn. I. p. 38 sq.], *dark, gloomy, frowning, horrible, hideous, frightful, dreadful;* and trop., *savage, cruel, fierce, atrocious, harsh, severe, unyielding* (of persons and things; while *saevus* is used only of persons; v. Doed. as cited supra; very freq. and class.): exta, Naev. ap. Non. p. 76, 6: (fortunam) insanam esse aiunt, quia atrox, incerta, instabilisque sit, Pac. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 23 (Trag. Rel. p. 125 Rib.): sic Multi, animus quorum atroci vinctus malitiâ est, Att., Trag. Rel. p. 141 Rib.: re atroci percitus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 17: res tam scelesta, tam atrox, tam nefaria credi non potest, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: saevissimi domini atrocissima effigies, Plin. Pan. 52 *fin.:* Agrippina semper atrox, *always gloomy,* Tac. A. 4, 52; 2, 57: filia longo dolore atrox, *wild,* id. ib. 16, 10: hieme, *severe,* Plin. 18, 35, 80, § 353: nox, Tac. A. 4, 50: tempestas, id. ib. 11, 31: flagrantis hora Caniculae, Hor. C. 3, 13, 9: atrocissimae litterae, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 3: bellum magnum et atrox, Sall. J. 5, 1: facinus, Liv. 1, 26: non alia ante pugna atrocior, id. 1, 27: periculum atrox, *dreadful,* id. 33, 5; so, negotium, Sall. C. 29, 2: imperium (Manlii), *harsh,* Liv. 8, 7: odium, *violent,* Ov. M. 9, 275 et saep.—Of discourse, *violent, bitter:* tunc admiscere huic generi orationis vehementi atque atroci genus illud alterum . . . lenitatis et mansuetudinis, Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 200: Summa concitandi adfectûs accusatori in hoc est, ut id, quod objecit, aut quam atrocissimum aut etiam quam maxime miserabile esse videatur, Quint. 6, 1, 15: peroratio, Plin. 27, 2, 2, § 4: et cuncta terrarum subacta Praeter atrocem animum Catonis, *stern, unyielding,* Hor. C. 2, 1, 24: fides (Reguli), Sil. 6, 378; so, virtus, id. 13, 369: ut verba atroci (i. e. rigido) stilo effoderent, Petr. 4, 3.—Hence of that which is *fixed, certain, invincible:* occisa est haec res, nisi reperio atrocem mi aliquam astutiam, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4. 7 Lind. (perh. the figure is here drawn from the contest; the atrox pugna and atrox astutia are ludicrously contrasted with occidit res, *the cause had been lost, if I had not come to the rescue with powerful art*).—*Adv.:* **atrōcĭter,** *violently, fiercely, cruelly, harshly* (only in prose): atrociter minitari, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62: fit aliquid, id. Rosc. Am. 53 *fin.:* dicere, id. Or. 17, 56: agitare rem publicam, Sall. J. 37, 1: invehi in aliquem, Liv. 3, 9: deferre crimen, Tac. A. 13, 19 *fin.:* multa facere, Suet. Tib. 59 al. —*Comp.:* atrocius in aliquem saevire, Liv. 42, 8; Tac. H. 1, 2; 2, 56: atrocius accipere labores itinerum, *reluctantly,* id. ib. 1, 23.—*Sup.:* de ambitu atrocissime agere in senatu, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 16: leges atrocissime exercere, Suet. Tib. 58.

* **atrusca,** ae, *f.*, *a kind of grape,* Macr. S. 2, 16.

‡ **1. atta,** like the Gr. ἄττα, *a salutation used to old men, father;* taken from the lang. of children (cf. Eust. ad Il. 1, 603), Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll.

2. Atta, ae, *m.*, *a surname for persons who walk upon the tips of their shoes,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll. (prob. from ἄττω = ἄσσω, to spring, to hop). So the comic poet, C. Quintius Atta († 652 A.U.C.), of whose writings fragments yet remain; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 71; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 120; Both. Fragm. Poet. Scen. II. p. 97 sq.; Fest. l. l. Upon the signif. of the name Horace plays with the words: Recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae Fabula, si dubitem, etc., Hor. Ep 2, 1, 79; cf. Weich. Poet. Lat. p. 345 sq.—The ancestor of the Gens Claudia was an Atta, Suet. Tib. 1.

1. attactus, a, um, *Part.* of attingo.

2. attactus, ūs, *m.* [attingo], *a touching, touch* (very rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): Corium attactu non asperum ac durum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8: ille volvitur attactu nullo, Verg. A. 7, 350; Pall. 1, 35, 11.

† **attăcus,** i, *m.*, = ἀττακός, *a kind of locust,* Vulg. Lev. 11, 22.

† **attăgēn,** ēnis, *m.* (cf. Schneid. Gr. 2. p. 131; Neue, Formenl. I. pp. 153, 318, 323 sq.) (**attăgēna,** ae, *f.*, Mart. 2, 37, 3, and 13, 61), = ἀτταγήν, *a meadow-bird, the hazel-hen* or *heath-cock:* Tetrao bonasia, Linn.: Attagen maxume Ionius celeber, Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 133: Non attagen Ionicus Jucundior, Hor. Epod. 2, 54.

†† **attăgus,** i, *m.*, among the Phrygians = hircus, *a he-goat,* Arn. 5, p. 199.

Attălēa or **Attălĭa,** ae, *f.*, = Ἀττάλεια, *name of a Greek city.* **A.** *In the region of Mysia,* Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 121.—**B.** *On the coast of Pamphylia,* Vulg. Act. 14, 25.—**C.** *In Galatia;* v. Attalenses.

Attălenses, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of the town Attalea* or *Attalia.* **A.** *In Pamphylia,* Cic. Agr. 1, 2; 2, 19. — **B.** *In the region of Mysia,* Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 126.—**C.** *In Galatia,* Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 147.

Attălis, idis, *f.*, = Ἀτταλίς, *the Attalian tribe in Athens, so called in honor of King Attalus* (v. Attalus), Liv. 31, 15.

Attălus, i, *m.*, = Ἄτταλος. **I. A.** *The name of several kings of Pergamos, the most renowned of whom, both from his wealth and his discovery of the art of weaving cloth from gold, was Attalus III., who made the Roman people his heir,* Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196; 33, 11, 53, § 148; Flor. 2, 20, 2; 3, 12, 3; Hor. C. 2, 18, 5. — Hence, **B.** **Attălĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Attalus, Attalian:* urbes, i.e. *Pergamean,* Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 5: Attalicas supera vestes, *woven with gold,* Prop. 4, 17, 19: Porticus aulaeis nobilis Attalicis, id. 3, 30, 12; Sil. 14, 659.— Also *absol.:* **Attălĭca,** ōrum, *n.* (sc. vestimenta), *garments of inwoven gold:* Aurum intexere in eâdem Asiâ invenit Attalus rex, unde nomen Attalicis, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196: torus, *ornamented with such cloth* or *tapestry,* Prop. 3, 5, 6; 5, 5, 24.—M e t o n., *rich, splendid, brilliant:* Attalicis condicionibus Numquam dimoveas, etc., Hor. C. 1, 1, 12: divitiae, Tert. Jejun. 15 *fin.*—**II.** *A general of Alexander the Great,* Curt. 4, 13. —**III.** *A Macedonian, enemy of Alexander,* Curt. 6, 9.

attămen, *adv.*, v. tamen.

at-tămĭno (**adt-**), āre, *v. a.* [ad-tamino, contr. instead of tagmino, from tago, tango; cf. contamino], *to touch;* and, in a bad sense, *to attack, rob* (only post-class. and rare), Capitol. Gord. 27.—Hence, also, *to dishonor, contaminate, defile:* virginem, Just. 21, 3: aliquem sacramentis Judaicis, Cod. Th. 3, 1, 5.—T r o p : facta et consulta alicujus imprudentia, Aur. Vict. Caes. 16.

attat and **attate,** v. atat.

attēgĭa, ae, *f.* [acc. to some, an Arab. word; acc. to others, as if from attego, ĕre, to cover; so Van.], *a tent:* Maurorum attegiae, Juv. 14, 196; Inscr. Orell. 1396.

‡ **attegrāre,** *to pour out wine in sac-*

rifices · attegrare enim est minus facere, ut integrare in statum redigere, Paul. ex Fest p 12 Müll (Festus seems to have written the word ategrare, and to have considered the *a* as privativum, the Cod Berol has also *alegrare* Fr)

Attēius (better **Atēius**), ii, *m*, *the name of several Latin grammarians* **I.** Ateius Philologus, *a distinguished rhetorician and grammarian, friend of Sallust and Asinius Pollio*, Suet Gram 7 and 10, Serv ad Verg A 1, 601, 1, 273, 5, 45, Fest pp 179, 182 187, 248 al , Charis p 102 P , cf Bähr, Lit Gesch. p 523, Teuffel, Rom Lit § 207, 1, *also an historian*, Suet Gram 10, cf Bähr, Lit. Gesch p 285 — **II.** Ateius Capito, *a contemporary of Augustus and Tiberius*, Suet Gram 10 and 22, Fest pp 176, 208, 227, 234 al , cf Bähr, Lit Gesch p 528, Teuffel, Rom Lit § 260, 3, *he was also the founder of a distinguished law school, and adversary of Antistius Labeo*, Tac A 3, 75, Gell. 1, 12, 8, 2, 24, 2, 4, 14, 1 al cf Bähr, Lit Gesch p 553, Hugo, Rechtsgeschichte, p 868, Zimmern, Rechtsgeschichte, 1 p 305 sq

† **attĕlăbus**, i, *m*, = ἀττέλαβος, *a very small locust without wings* locustarum minumae sine pinnis, quos attelebos vocant, Plin 29, 4, 29, § 92, cf Schneid. ad Aristot H A 5, 13, 2

at-tempĕrātē, *adv*, v attempero *fin*

* **at-tempĕries,** ei, *f*, = temperies, Cod Th 9, 3, 2

at-tempĕro (adt-, Haase), are, *v a*, *to fit, adjust, accommodate* (only in the foll exs) gladium sibi adtemperare, i e accommodare, Sen. Ep 30, 8 paenula, ut in fundibulum inversum, est attemperata, Vitr 10, 12, 2 — Hence, * **attempĕrātē,** *adv*, *opportunely seasonably*, = accommodate, commode Itane attemperate evenit, hodie in ipsis nuptiis Ut veniret, antehac numquam? Ter And 5, 4, 13

attendo (adt-, Dietsch), tendi, tentum, 3, *v a*, orig , *to stretch* something (e g the bow) *toward* something, so only in Appul arcum, Met 2, p 122, 5 — Hence, **I.** In gen., *to direct* or *turn toward* = advertere, admovere aurem, Att ap Non p 238, 10, Trag Rel p 173 Rib (cf infra, *P a*) attendere signa ad aliquid, i e *to affix*, Quint 11, 2, 29 (Halm, *aptare*), so, manus caelo, *to stretch* or *extend toward*, App Met. 11, p 263, 5 caput eodem attentum, Hyg Astr 3, 20 — Far more freq . **II.** Trop **A.** Animum or animos attendere, or *absol* attendere also animo attendere, *to direct the attention, apply the mind to something, to attend to, consider, mind, give heed to* (cf advertere animum, and animadvertere, freq and class) **1.** With *animum* or *animos* animum ad quaerendum quid siet Pac ap Non p 238, 15 dictis animum, Lucil ib animum coepi attendere, Ter Phorm 5, 6, 28 quo tempore aures judex erigeret animumque attenderet? Cic Verr 2, 1, 10 si, cum animum attenderis, turpitudinem videas etc., id Off 3 8, 35 animum ad cavendum, Nep Alcib 5, 2 jubet peritos linguae attendere animum, pastorum sermo agresti an urbano propior esset, Liv 10, 4 praeterea et nostris animos attendere dictis atque adhibere velis, Lucil ap Non. p 238, 11 attendite animos ad ea, quae consequuntur, Cic Agr 2, 15 — With a *rel. clause* as object nunc quid velim, animum attendite, Ter Phorm prol 24. — **2.** *Absol* postquam attendi Magis et vi coepi cogere, ut etc , Ter Hec. 2, 2, 25 · rem gestam vobis dum breviter expono, quaeso, diligenter attendite, Cic. Mil 9 · audi, audi atque attende, id. Planc 41, 98, so id. de Or 3, 13, 50, Phaedr 2, 5, 6; Juv 6, 66, 11, 16 al —With *acc of the thing* or *person* to which the attention is directed Glaucia solebat populum monere, ut, cum lex aliqua recitaretur, primum versum attenderet Cic. Rab Post 6 14 sed stuporem hominis attendite, *mark the stupidity*, id. Phil 2, 12 30; so id. de Or 1, 35, 161, Sall J 88, 2, Plin Ep 6, 8, 8, Luc 8, 623 al me de invidiosis rebus dicentem attendite, Cic Sull 11, 33, id Verr 2, 1, 10 Qua re attende te studiose, id. Fin 3, 12, 40 non attenderunt mandata, Vulg 2 Esdr 9, 34, ib Job, 21, 5, ib Isa. 28, 23 — *Pass* versus aeque prima et media et extrema pars attenditur, Cic de Or 3, 50, 192 —With *inf* or *acc. and inf* as object quid futurum est, si pol ego hanc discere artem attenderim? Pompon ap Non. p 238, 17 non attendere superius illud ea re a se esse concessum, Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 111 —With a *rel clause* or a *subjunct with a particle* cum attendo, qua prudentia sit Hortensius Cic. Quinct 20, 63 Hermagoras nec, quid dicat, attendere nec videatur, id. Inv 1, 6, 8 forte lubuit adtendere, quae res maxume tanta negotia sustinuisset, Sall C 53, 2 Oro, parumper Attendas, quantum de legibus queratur etc , Juv 10, 251 attende, cur, etc , Phaedr 2 prol 14 attendite ut sciatis prudentiam, Vulg Prov 4, 1 Attendite, ne justitiam vestram faciatis etc , ib Matt 6, 1, ib Eccli 1, 38, 13, 10, 28, 30 — With *de* cum de necessitate attendemus, Cic Part Or 24, 84 —With *dat* (post Aug) sermonibus malignis, Plin Ep 7, 26 cui magis quam Caesari attendant? id. Pan 65, 2, Sil 8, 591 attendit mandatis, Vulg Eccli 32, 28, ib Prov 7, 24 attendite vobis, *take heed to yourselves*, ib Luc 17, 3, ib Act 5, 35, ib 1 Tim 4, 16 — So in Suet several times in the signif *to devote attention to, to study*, = studere eloquentiae plurimum attendit, Suet Calig 53 juri, id Galb 5 extispicio, id. Ner 56 — With *abl with ab* (after the Gr προσέχειν ἀπό τινος, eccl. Lat) attende tibi a pestifero, *beware of*, Vulg Eccli 11, 35 attendite ab omni iniquo, ib ib 17, 11, ib Matt 7, 15, ib Luc 12 1, 20, 46 — **3.** With *animo* (ante and post-class and rare) cum animo attendi ad quaerendum, Pac , Trag Rel p 79 Rib nunc quid petam, aequo animo attendite, Ter Hec prol 20 quid istud sit animo attendatis App Flor 9 ut magis magisque attendant animo, Vulg Eccli prol , so, in verbis meis attende in corde tuo, ib ib 16, 25 — * **B.** *To strive eagerly for* something, *long for* puer, ne attenderis Petere a me id quod nefas sit concedi tibi, Att ap Non p 288, 19 (Trag Rel. p 173 Rib) — Hence,

attentus, a, um, *P a.* **A.** *Directed to* something, *attentive, intent on* Ut animus in spe attentus fuit, Ter And 2, 1, 3 Quo magis attentis auris animumque reposco, Lucr 6, 920 Verba per attentam non ibunt Caesaris aurem, Hor S 2, 1, 19 si attentos animos ad decoris conservationem tenebimus, Cic Off 1, 37, 131 cum respiceremus attenti ad gentem, Vulg Thren. 4, 17 eaque dum animis attentis admirantes excipiunt, Cic Or 58, 197 acerrima atque attentissima cogitatio, *a very acute and close manner of thinking*, id. de Or 3, 5, 17 et attentum monent Graeci a principio faciamus judicem et docilem, id. ib 2, 79, 323, 2, 19, 80, id. Inv 1, 16, 23, Auct ad Her 1, 4 Ut patris attenti, lenonis ut insidiosi, Hor Ep 2, 1, 172 judex circa jus attentior, Quint 4, 5, 21 — **B.** *Intent on, striving after* something, *careful, frugal, industrious* unum hoc vitium fert senectus hominibus Attentiores sumus ad rem omnes quam sat est, Ter Ad 5, 3, 48 nimium ad rem in senectā attente sumus id ib 5, 8, 31 tum enim cum rem habebas quaesticulus te faciebat attentiorem, Cic Fam 9, 16, 7 pater familias et prudens et attentus, id. Quinct 3 Durus, ait, Voltei, nimis attentusque videris Esse mihi, Hor Ep 1, 7, 91 asper et attentus quaesitis id S 2, 6, 82 vita, Cic Rosc Am 15 44 Math qui in re adventicia et hereditariā tam diligens, tam attentus esset, id Verr 2 2, 48 antiqui attenti continentiae, Val Max 2 5, 5 — *Comp* hortor vos attentiori studio lectionem facere, * Vulg Eccli prol.— Hence *adv* **attentē,** *attentively carefully*, etc attente officia servorum fungi Ter Heaut 1, 1, 14, audire, Cic Phil 2 5, id Clu. 3 *fin*, id de Or 2, 35, 148, id. Brut 54, 200 legere id Fam 7, 19 parum attente dicere Gell 4, 15 custodire attente, Vulg Jos. 22, 5 — *Comp* attentius audire, Cic Clu 23 acrius et attentius cogitare, id Fin 5 2, 4 attentius agere aliquid, Sall C 52, 18 spectare, Hor Ep 2, 1, 197 invicem diligere, Vulg 1 Pet 1 22 — *Sup* attentissime audire, Cic de Or 1 61, 259

* **attentātio,** onis, *f* [attento], *a trying, attempting*, Symm Ep 6, 9

attentē, *adv*, v attendo, *P a fin*

attentio, ōnis, *f* [attendo], *attentiveness, attention, application* **A.** With *animi* reliqua sunt in cura, attentione animi, cogitatione, vigilantiā, etc. Cic. de Or 2 35, 150 — **B.** *Absol* docilem sine dubio et haec ipsa praestat attentio Quint 4, 1, 34 cum (servos) tanta cruciasti attentione, Vulg Sap 12, 20

at-tento (adtempto, K and H , **attempto,** Kayser, Rib , Halm, Queck) avi, atum, 1, *v a.*, lit., *to strive after* something, *to attempt, essay, try make trial of*, *to solicit, to assail, attack* (class in prose and poetry) digitis mollibus arcum attemptat, *attempts to draw*, Claud. Rapt Pros. 3, 217 aliquem lacrimis *to attempt to move*, Val Fl. 4, 11 praeteriri omnino fuerit satius quam attemptatum deseri, *begun*, Cic de Or 3, 28, 110 attemptata defectio *the attempted revolt*, Liv 23, 15, 7 (Weissenb., *temptata*) omnium inimicos diligenter cognoscere colloqui, attemptare, Cic Verr 2 2, 54 Capuam propter plurimas belli opportunitates ab illa impia et scelerata manu attemptari suspicabamur, i e *moved by persuasion to revolt*, id Sest 4 ne compositae orationis insidiis sua fides attemptetur, id. Or 61, 208 mecum facientia jura Si tamen attemptas, i e *attempt to shake, attack*, Hor Ep 2, 2, 23 nec hoc testamentum ejus quisquam attemptavit, *sought to annul* Val Max. 7, 8 3, so, sententiam judicis Dig 12, 6, 23 pudicitiam, *to seek to defile* or *pollute*, ib 47, 10, 10 annonam, *to make dearer*, ib 47, 11, 6 — Of a hostile attack vi attemptantem repellere, Tac A. 13 25 jam curabo sentiat, Quos attentarit, Phaedr 5, 2, 7 haud illum bello attemptare juvencis Sunt animi, Stat Th. 4, 71 — Trop Quae aegritudo insolens mentem attemptat tuam? Pac ap Non p 322, 18 (Trag Rel. p 84 Rib)

1. attentus, a, um, v attendo *P a*

2. attentus (adt-), a, um, *Part* of attineo

attĕnŭātē (adt-), *adv*, v attenuo, *P a fin*

attĕnŭātio (adt-), onis, *f* [attenuo], *a diminishing, lessening* (only in the two foll exs) attenuatio suspitionis Auct ad Her 2, 2 verborum attenuatio, *simplicity*, id ib 4 11, cf attenuatus

attĕnŭātus (adt-), a, um *P a*, from attenuo

at-tĕnŭo (adt-, Lachm , Merk , Weissenb , **att-,** Kayser, K and H , L Müller), avi, atum, 1, *v a* , *to make thin* or *weak*, *to thin, attenuate*, *to weaken, enfeeble*, *to lessen, diminish* **I.** Lit aena Signa manus dextras ostendunt adtenuari Saepe salutantūm tactu, * Lucr 1, 317 (cf attritum mentum, Cic Verr 2, 4, 43) bellum (servile) exspectatione Pompeii attenuatum atque imminutum est, adventu sublatum ac sepultum Cic Imp Pomp 11, 30 legio proeliis attenuata Caes B C 3 89 diutino morbo viribus admodum adtenuatis Liv 39, 49 , 25, 11 fame attenuari, Vulg Job 18, 12, ib Jer 14, 18 macie attenuari, ib 2 Reg 13 4 sortes adtenuatae, *diminished*, Liv 21, 62 foliorum exilitate usque in fila attenuata, Plin 21 6, 16, § 30 (lingua) attenuans, lambendo cutem hominis, id. 11, 37, 65, § 172 al Non falx attenuat frondatorum arboris umbram, Cat 64, 41 adtenuant juvenum vigilatae corpora noctes, Ov A. A. 1, 735 (cf infra, *P a*) patrias opes id M 8, 844, so id P 4, 5 38 — **II.** Trop curas lyra Ov Tr 4, 1, 16, 4, 6 18 luctus, Albin ad Liv 342 insignem attenuat deus, *brings low, abases*, Hor C 1 34, 13 attenuabit omnes deos terrae Vulg Soph 2, 11 hujusmodi partes sunt virtutis amplificandae, si suadebimus , attenuandae, si ab his dehortabimur, Auct ad Her 3, 3, 6 attenuabitur gloria Jacob, Vulg Isa. 17, 4 —Hence, **attĕnŭātus (adt-),** a, um, *P a*, *enfeebled, weakened, reduced, weak.* **I.** Lit adtenuatus amore, Ov M 3, 489 continuatione laborum, August ap Suet Tib 21 fortuna rei familiaris attenuatissima Auct ad Her 4, 41 voce paululum attenuata *with a voice a little suppressed*, id ib 3, 14 acuta atque attenuata nimis acclamatio, id ib 12, 21 — *Comp* not in use — *Sup* fortunae familiares attenuatissimae, Auct ad Her 4, 41, 53 — **II.** Trop **A.** *Feeble destitute, poor* (eccl Lat) Si attenuatus frater tuus vendiderit etc , Vulg Lev 25, 25, 25, 35, 25, 47, ib 2 Esdr 5, 18. — **B.** Esp., of discourse **1.** *Shortened, brief* ipsa illa [pro Roscio] juvenilis redun-

dantia multa habet attenuata, Cic Or 30, 108 — **2.** *Too much refined, affected* itaque ejus oratio nimia religione attenuata doctis et attente audientibus erat illustris, *hence his discourse was so delicately formed, through excessive scrupulousness*, Cic Brut 82 — **3.** *Meagre, dry, without ornament* attenuata (oratio) est, quae demissa est usque ad usitatissimam puri sermonis consuetudinem, Auct ad Her 4, 8 attenuata verborum constructio, id. ib 4, 10, 15 — * *Adv* **at-tenuātē,** *simply* attenuate presseque dicere, Cic Brut 55, 201.

* **at-termĭno,** are, *v a*, *to set bounds to, to measure, limit* Deos filo humano, Arn. 3, p 107

at-tĕro (adt-, Dietsch), trivi, tritum, 3, *v a* (*perf inf* atteruisse, Tib 1, 4, 48, cf Vell. Long p 2234 P), *to rub one thing against another*, hence, in gen., *to rub away, wear out* or *diminish by rubbing, to waste, wear away, weaken, impair, exhaust* **I.** Lit. (most freq after the Aug per, in Cic only once as *P a*, v infra) insons Cerberus leniter atterens caudam, *rubbing against* or *upon* (sc Herculi), *Hor C 2, 19, 30 asinus spinetis se scabendi causa atterens, Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 204 aures, *Plaut Pers. 4, 9, 11 (cf antestor) bucula surgentes atterat herbas, *tramples upon*, Verg G 4, 12 opere insuetas atteruisse manus, Tib 1, 4, 48, so Prop 5, 3, 24, and Plin 2, 63, 63, § 158, so, dentes usu atteruntur, id. 7, 16, 15, § 70 attrivit sedentis pedem, Vulg Num 22, 25 vestem, Dig 23, 3, 10, Col. 11, 2, 16, Cels praef vestimenta, Vulg Deut. 29, 5, ib Isa. 51, 6 — Poet, of sand worn by the water flowing over it attritas versabat rivus harenas, Ov M 2, 456 — **II.** Trop, *to destroy, waste, weaken, impair* postquam utrimque legiones item classes saepe fusae fugataeque et alteri alteros aliquantum adtriverant, Sall. J 79, 4 magna pars (exercitūs) temeritate ducum adtrita est, id. ib 85, 46 Italiae opes bello, id ib 5, 4, so Tac H 1, 10, 1, 89, 2, 56, Curt 4, 6 *fin*; cf. Sil 2, 392 Drak. nec publicanus atterit (Germanos), *exhausts, drains*, Tac G 29 famam atque pudorem, Sall C 16, 2 et vincere inglorium et atteri sordidum arbitrabatur, *and to suffer injury in his dignity*, Tac Agr 9 Rupert eo tempore, quo praecipue alenda ingenia atque indulgentia quadam enutrienda sunt, asperiorum tractatu rerum atteruntur, *are enfeebled*, Quint 8, prooem 4 filii ejus atterentur egestate, Vulg Job, 20, 10 Nec res atteritur longo sufflamine litis, Juv 16, 50 — Hence, **attrītus,** a, um, *P a*, *rubbed off, worn off* or *away, wasted* **A.** Lit **1.** In gen ut rictum ejus (simulacri) ac mentum paulo sit attritius, *Cic Verr 2, 4, 43 ansa, Verg E 6, 17 vomer, *worn bright*, id. G 1, 46, cf. Juv 8, 16 Rupert caelaturae, Plin 33, 12, 55, § 157, Petr 109, 9 — **2.** In medicine, attritae partes or *subst* attrita orum, *n* (sc membra), *bruised, excoriated parts of the body* medetur et attritis partibus sive oleo etc, Plin. 24, 7, 28, § 43 attritis medetur cinis muris silvatici etc, id 30, 8, 22, § 70 — **B.** Trop attrita frons, *a shameless, impudent face* (lit *a smooth face, to which shame no longer clings*, cf perfrico) Juv 13, 242 Rupert, so, domus Israel attrita fronte, Vulg Ezech 3, 7 — *Sup* and *adv* not used.

* **at-terrānĕus (adt-),** a, um, *adj* [terraneus] *belonging to the earth* fulmina, i e *coming from the earth*, Sen. Q N 2, 49 dub

* **at-tertĭārĭus (adt-),** a um *adj*, = ἐπίτριτος, *the whole and a third*, Vitr 3, 1, cf as

* **at-tertĭātus (adt-),** a, um, as if *Part* of attertio, ire [adtertius] *boiled down to a third part* lixivium attertiatum, Plin Val. 1, 29

attestātĭo, ōnis *f* [attestor] *an attesting attestation testimony*, Macr Somn Scip 2, 9, Treb Pol. XXX. Tyr 30 juris jurandi, *Vulg Gen 43, 3

at-testor, ātus, 1, *v dep*, *to bear witness to, to attest, prove, confirm, corroborate* (very rare, and not before the Aug per, for in Cic Sull 29 *fin* the reading should be with Cod. Erf and Lambin, ad testandam omnium memoriam, v Frotsch ad h l, so B and K.) hoc attestatur brevis Aesopi fabula, Phaedr 1, 10, 3, Plin H N praef § 10 M Cato id saepenumero attestatus est, Gell 4, 12 attestata fulgura, in the lang. of omens, *lightnings which confirm that which was indicated by previous lightnings, confirmatory* (opp perемptalibus, which cancel, annul what was previously indicated) attestata (fulmina), quae prioribus consentiunt, Sen. Q N 2, 49 attestata dicebantur fulgura, quae iterato fiebant, videlicet significationem priorum attestantia, Paul ex Fest. p 12 Müll., cf Müll. Etrusk. 2, p 170

at-texo, texui, textum, 3, *v a* **I.** *To weave on* or *to* something (rare, and only in prose) turres contabulantur, pinnae loricaeque ex cratibus attexuntur, Caes B G 5, 40 attexti capite crines, App M 11, p 260, 35 — **II.** In gen., *to add* secundum actum, Varr R R 2, 5, 2 vos autem ad id, quod erit immortale, partem attexitote mortalem, Cic Tim 11 *fin*

Atthis (better than **Attis**), idis, *adj f*, = Ἀτθίς **I.** *Attic* or *Athenian* matres, Mart 11, 53. lingua, App M 1, praef. Oud — Hence, **II.** *Subst* **A.** *An Athenian woman*, Sen Hippol 107 — Esp, *Philomela*, and, since she was changed to a nightingale, meton. for *a nightingale*, Mart 1, 54, 9 Also *Procne, the sister of Philomela*, acc to the fable (cf Sen Herc Oet 200), changed into a swallow, hence, meton for *a swallow*, Mart. 5, 67 — **B.** *A female friend of Sappho*: Non oculis grata est Atthis, Ov H 15, 18 Merk ubi v Loers — **C.** *A name for Attica* Atthide temptantur gressus, Lucr 6, 1116, Sid Carm 5, 44, cf Mel 2, 3, 4, 2, 7, 10

Attiānus, v Attius

Attĭca, ae, or **Attĭcē,** ēs, *f*, = Ἀττική **I.** *The most distinguished province of Greece, situated in Hellas proper, with Athens as capital* **A.** Form **Attica,** Mel. 2, 3, 7, Ter Eun 1, 2, 30 — **B.** Form **Atticē,** Plin 4, 1, § 1, 4, 7, 11, § 23 — **II.** **Attica,** *the name of the daughter of T Pomponius Atticus*, Cic Att 12, 1, cf Atticula.

1. Attĭcē, *adv*, v Atticus, II A. *fin*

2. Attĭcē, ēs, *f adj*, = Ἀττική, *Attic* ochra, quae Attice nominatur, Cels 5, 18, 19 (cf Plin 37, 10, 66, § 179, Ochra Attica)

3. Attĭcē, es, v Attica.

† **attĭcisso,** are, *v n*, = ἀττικίζω, *to imitate the Athenian manner of speaking* hoc argumentum graecissat, tamen non atticissat, verum sicilicissitat, Plaut Men prol 12, App Flor n 18, p 362, 12.

Attĭcŭla, ae, *f*, *daughter of Atticus*, Cic. Att 6, 5, v Attica, II

† **Atticurges,** is, *adj*, = Ἀττικουργής, *made in the Attic manner* columna, Vitr 3, 3, 4, 6

Attĭcus, a, um, *adj*, = Ἀττικός **I.** In gen, *of* or *pertaining to Attica* or *Athens, Attic, Athenian* Athenae, Plaut Ps. 1, 5, 2, id. Rud. 3, 4, 36 al civis Attica atque libera, id Poen. 1, 2 159 civis Attica, Ter And 1 3, 16: disciplina, Plaut Cas 3, 5, 24 fines, Hor C 1, 3, 6 regio, Plin 10, 12, 15, § 33 thymum, id. 21, 10, 31, § 57 mel *of Mount Hymettus* id ib apis, Ov Tr 5, 4, 30 sal, Plin 31, 7, 41, § 87 columnae *formed in the Attic manner*, id 36, 23, 56, § 179 (cf atticurges) ochra, id 37, 10, 66, § 179 (cf 2. Attice) paelex, i e *Philomela*, Mart 10, 51, cf Ov M 6, 537 fides i e *sincere, firm*, prov, Vell 2, 23 4 profluvius, a disease of animals, *the glanders*, Veg Art Vet 1, 17 and 38 — **Attĭci,** ōrum, *m*, *the Athenians*, Phaedr 1 2, 6 — **II.** Esp **A.** Appel, to designate the highest grade of style, philosophy eloquence etc, Cic. Opt Gen 3 7 sqq, cf id Brut 82, 284 sqq Demosthenes quo ne Athenas quidem ipsas magis credo fuisse Atticas id. Or 7, 23 lepos, Mart 3, 20 — Hence *subst* Attici, *orators of the Attic stamp* (opp Asiani) et antiqua quidem illa divisio inter Atticos atque Asianos fuit cum hi pressi et integri, contra inflati illi et inanes haberentur, in his nihil superflueret, illis judicium maxime ac modus deesset, etc, Quint 12, 10, 16 sq — And transf to other things, *excellent, preeminent, preferable* logi, Plaut Pers 3, 1, 66 — Hence, **Attĭcē,** *adv*, *in the Attic* or *Athenian manner* dicere, Cic Brut 84, 290, id Opt Gen 3 8, 4, 11, Quint 12, 10, 18 loqui, id 8, 1, 2 pressi oratores, id. 12, 10, 18 — **B.** *A surname of T Pomponius, the intimate friend of Cicero, given to him on account of his long residence at Athens* His biography is found in Nepos — **C.** *A friend of Ovid*, Ov Am 1, 9, 2, id. P 2, 4, 2. — **D.** *Antonius Atticus, a Latin rhetorician*, Sen. Suas 2, p 19 Bip — **E.** *Vipsanius Atticus*, Sen Contr 2, 13, p 184 Bip

attĭgo (adt-), v attingo *init*

attĭgŭus (adt-), a, um, *adj* [attingo, as ambiguus, assiduus, continuus, from ambigo, assideo, contineo] *touching, bordering on, contiguous to* (only post class.) domus App M 4, p 148, 7 nemus, id. ib 6, p 178, 18, Paul. Nol Nat XIII. S Fel. 333 Murat

* **at-tillo (adt-)** are, *v a* [qs from titillo, hence titillo] *to tickle, please*, Jul Val. Rer Gest Alex M 3, 41

attĭlus, i, *m*, *a kind of large fish found in the Po* Acipenser huso, Linn., Plin 9, 15, 17, § 44 (called by the Italians *Ladano* or *Adello*)

Attin, v Attis.

at-tĭnae (adt-), ārum, *f* [attineo], *stones built up like a wall for a boundary mark*, Sic Fl. pp 4 and 6 Goes

at-tĭnĕo (adt-, Dietsch, Weissenb), tinui, tentum, 2, *v a* and *n* [teneo] **I.** *Act*, (so only ante class or in the histt., most freq in Plaut and Tac) **A.** *To hold to, to bring* or *hold near*, aliquem ante oculos attinere, Plaut Men 5, 1, 30 — **B.** *To hold* or *detain at some point* (class retinere), *to hold fast, keep hold of, to hold, keep, detain, hold back, delay* testes vinctos, Plaut Truc 4, 3, 63, id. Bacch 2, 2, 3 animum, id. Mil 4, 8, 17 lectos viros castris attinere, Tac A 2, 52, 6, 17 prensam dextram vi attinere, id ib 1, 35, 2, 10, 3, 71 *fin* cunctos qui carcere attinebantur, necari jussit, id. ib 6, 19, 3, 36 *fin*, 12 68, 13, 15, 13, 27, 15, 57 set ego conperior Bocchum Punica fide simul Romanum et Numidam spe pacis adtinuisse, *detained amused*, Sall J 108, 3 ad ea Corbulo satis comperto Vologesen defectione Hyrcaniae attineri, *is detained, hindered*, Tac A 13, 37 *fin*, 13 50, 14 33, 14, 56 *fin*, 16, 19, id H 2, 14 *fin* — **C.** *To hold possession of, to occupy keep, guard, preserve* Quamque attinendi magni dominatūs sient Ter Fragm ap Cic Or 47, 157 ripam Danubii, Tac A 4, 5 — **II.** *Neutr* **A.** *To stretch out to, to reach to* nunc jam cultros attinet, i e ad cultros *now he is reaching forth for*, Plaut Capt 2 2, 17 — Hence, of relations of place, *to extend* or *stretch somewhere* Scythae ad Borysthenem atque inde ad Tanaim attinent, Curt 6, 2, 9 — **B.** *To belong somewhere*, only in the third person hoc (res) attinet (more rare, haec attinent) ad me (less freq simply me), or *absol* hoc attinet, *this belongs to me, concerns me, pertains* or *appertains to me, relates* or *refers to me*, cf. Rudd. II p 209, Roby, § 1534 (the most usual class signif of the word) **1.** Attinet (attinent) ad aliquem negotium hoc ad me attinet, Plaut Bacch 2, 2 51 num quidnam ad filium haec aegritudo attinet? id. ib 5, 1, 24 nunc quam ad rem dicam hoc attinere somnium, id Rud 3 1, 19, id Most 1, 3, 4 Quid istuc ad me attinet? id Poen 3, 3, 24 Quid id ad me attinet? id. Trin 4 2, 136, and id. ib 4, 3, 58 quod quidem ad nos duas attinuit, id. Poen 5 4, 9 et saep comperiebam nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam attinere, Ter And 1, 1, 64, 1, 2 16 Scin tu ad te attinere hanc Omnem rem? id Eun 4, 6, 6, id. Ad 1, 2, 54, 2 1, 32, 3, 1 9, id. Phorm. 3, 1, 17 nunc nil ad nos de nobis attinet, Lucr 3, 852, 4 30 vobis alio loco, ut se tota res habeat, quod ad eam civitatem attinet, demonstrabitur, *in respect to that city*, Cic Verr 2, 2, 5 quod ad me attinet, id. ad Q Fr 2 1, so id Att 5, 17, id. Fam 1, 2 al quod ad provincias attineret, Liv 42, 10, 23, 26 al. tamquam ad rem attineat quicquam, Hor S 2 2, 27 al sed quid istae picturae ad me attinent? Plaut Men 1, 2, 36 *Do* Hae quid ad me? *Tox* Immo ad te attinent et tua refert id Pers 4, 3, 27 tantumne ab re tuast oti tibi, Aliena ut cures eaque nil quae ad te attinent? Ter Heaut 1 1 24 cetera quae ad colendam vitem attinebunt, Cic Fin 4, 14, 38 — And with nunc = ad hoc tempus (eccl Lat) Quod nunc attinet, vade, *and for this time* (Gr τὸ νῦν ἔχον) Vulg Act 24, 25 — **2.** Attinet (attinent) aliquem neque quemquam attine-

bat id recusare, Cic Quinct 19 de magnitudine vocis nihil nos attinet commonere, Auct ad Her 3, 11, 20 in his, quae custodiam religionis attinent, Val Max 1, 1, n 14 —**3.** Hoc attinet (haec attinent), and more freq attinet with an *inf* as subject (*act* and *pass*), *it concerns, it matters, is of moment, is of consequence, is of importance* ea conquisiverunt, quae nihil attinebant, Auct ad Her 1, 1, 1 nec patitur Scythas Parthum dicere, nec quae nihil attinent, Hor C 1, 19, 12 de quo quid sentiam, nihil attinet dicere, Cic Fam 4, 7, 3 nihil enim attinet quemquam nominari, id Leg 2, 17, 42 quia nec eosdem nominari adtinebat, Liv 23, 3, 13 nec adtinuisse demi securim, cum sine provocatione creati essent, interpretabantur, id 3, 36, 2, 41, 6, 23, 6, 38, 34, 3, 36, 11, 37, 15 Quid attinet tot ora navium gravi Rostrata duci etc , Hor Epod. 4, 17 al —And in pregn signif , *it is serviceable, useful,* or *avails for,* etc quid attinuit cum iis, quibuscum re concinebat, verbis discrepare ? Cic Fin 4, 22, 60 ea re non venit, quia nihil attinuit, id Att 12, 18 nec victoribus mitti adtinere puto, Liv 23, 13 sin (frumenta) protinus usui destinantur, nihil attinet reponi, Col. 2, 21, 6

at-tingo (not **adt-**), tigi, tactum, 3, *v a* [tango] (ante class form **attĭgo,** ĕre, v infra, attinge=attingam, acc. to Paul ex Fest p 26 Müll , v Müll ad h l , concerning attigo, are, v *fin*), *to touch, come in contact with*, constr with the *acc* , poet with *ad* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen mento summam aquam, vet poet ap Cic Tusc 1, 5, 10 vestem, Att. ap Non p 75, 32 Egone Argivum imperium attingam, id Trag Rel p 166 Rib suaviter (omnia) attingunt, Lucr 4, 623 nec enim ullum hoc frigidius flumen attigi, Cic Leg 2, 3, 6 prius quam aries murum attigisset, Caes. B G 2, 32 pedibus terram Nep Eum 5,5 quisquis (vas) attigerit, Vulg Lev 15, 23 nos nihil tuorum attigimus, id Gen 26, 29 (medicus) pulsum venarum attigit, Tac A 6, 50 se esse possessorem soli, quod primum Divus Augustus nascens attigisset, Suet Aug 5 (cf Ov Tr 4, 3 46 Tactaque nascenti corpus haberet humus acc to the practice of laying new born children upon the ground, v tollo) —Poet (Callisto) miles erat Phoebes, nec Maenalon attigit (*nor did there touch, set foot on*) ulla Gratior hac Triviae, Ov M 2, 415 usque ad caelum attingebat stans in terra, Vulg Sap 18, 16 —**B.** With partic access ideas **1.** *To touch* by striking, *to strike*, rarely in a hostile manner, *to attack assault* ne me attingas, Plaut As 2, 2 106, ne attigas me, id Truc 2 2, 21 ne attigas puerum istac caussa id. Bacch 3 3, 41 (quoted by Non p 75 33) Si tu illam attigeris secus quam dignumst liberam, Ter Phorm 2, 3, 91 — Of lightning ICTV FVLMINIS ARBORES. ATTACTAE ARDVERINT , Fragm Fratr Arval Inscr Orell 961 , cf Fest s v scribonianum, p 333 Müll and s v obstitum, p 193 si Vestinus attingeretur, i e ei bellum inferretur, Liv 8, 29 , so Suet Ner 38 — **2.** In mal part , aliquam *to touch* virginem, Ter Hec 1, 2, 61 , Cat 67, 20 — **3.** *To touch* in eating *to taste, crop* nulla neque amnem Libavit quadrupes, nec graminis attigit herbam, Verg E 5, 26 — **4.** Of local relations, *to come to* a place, *to approach, reach, arrive at* (class , esp freq in the histt) aedis ne attigatis, Plaut Most 2, 2, 37 ut primum Asiam attigisti, Cic ad Q Fr 1, 1, 8 cum primis navibus Britanniam attigit Caes B G 4, 23 Siciliam, Nep Dion, 5, 3 Syriam ac legiones, Tac A 2, 55 saltuosos locos, id ib 4, 45 Urbem, id Or 7 *fin* In paucis diebus quam Capreas attigit etc , Suet Tib 60, id Calig 44, id Vesp 4 al —**5.** Transf , *to touch, lie near, border upon, be contiguous to* Theseus Attigit injusti regis Gortynia tecta, Cat. 64, 75 Cappadociae regio, quae Ciliciam attingeret, Cic Fam 15, 4, 4, id Pis 16 *fin* (stomachus) utraque ex parte tonsillas attingens etc id N D 2, 54, 135 eorum fines Nervii attingebant, Caes B G 2, 15 ITEM COLLEGIA QVAE ATTINGVNT EIDEM FORO, Inscr Orell 3314 attingere parietem, Vulg Ezech 41, 6 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen , *to touch, affect, reach* nec de siderum nos attigit, Lucr 3, 922 (*adficit,* Lachm) ante quam voluptas aut dolor attigerit Cic Fin 3 5, 16 nimirum me alia quoque causa delectat, quae te non attingit id Leg 2, 1, 3 quo studio providit, ne qua me illius temporis invidia attingeret id Fam 3, 10, 10 si qua de Pompeio nostro tuendo cura te attingit, id Att 9, 11, A erant perpauci, quos ea infamia attingeret Liv 27, 11, 6 cupidus attingere gaudia *to feel*, Prop 1, 19, 9 vox sonus, attigit aures, Val Fl 2, 452, Claud B Get 412, Manil 1, 326 —**B.** Esp **1.** *To touch* upon in speaking, etc , *to mention slightly* paucis rem, Plaut Truc 4, 4, 11 summatim attingere, Lucr 3, 261 ut meos quoque attingam, Cat 39, 13 quod perquam breviter perstrinxi atque attigi, Cic de Or 2, 49 201, id Fam 2, 4 *fin* si tantummodo summas attigero, Nep Pelop 1, 1 invitus ea, tamquam vulnera, attingo, sed nisi tacta tractataque sanari non possunt, Liv 28, 27 ut seditionem attigit, Tac A 1, 35 familiae (Galbae) breviter attingam, Suet. Galb 3 al —**2.** *To touch,* i e *to undertake, enter upon* some course of action (esp mental), *to apply one's self to, be occupied with, engage in, to take in hand, manage* quae isti rhetores ne primoribus quidem labris attigissent, Cic de Or 1, 19, 87, cf id Cael 12, id Arch 8 egomet, qui sero ac leviter Graecas litteras attigissem, id de Or 1, 18, 82 orationes, id. Or 13, 41 poeticen, Nep Att 18, 5, so Suet Aug 85 liberales disciplinas omnes, id. Ner 52 studia, id Gram 9 ut primum forum attigi, i e accessi adii, *applied myself to public affairs,* Cic Fam 5, 8, 3 arma, Liv 3 19 militiam resque bellicas, Suet Calig 43 curam rei publicae, id. Tib 13 ad Venerem seram, Ov A A 2, 701 —**3.** (Acc to I B 4) *To arrive somewhere* quod ab illo attigisset nuntius, Plaut Bacch 2, 2, 19 (cf id ib 3, 5, 3 si a me tetigit nuntius) —**4.** (Acc to I B 5) *To come near to in quality to be similar, or to belong to, appertain to, to concern, relate to* quae nihil attingunt ad rem nec sunt usui, Plaut Merc 1, 1, 32 haec quemque attigit, id. ib 1, 1, 20 attingit animi naturam corporis similitudo, Cic Tusc 4, 13, 30, id Fam 13, 7, 4, id ad Q Fr 1, 1, 1 quae non magis legis nomen attingunt, quam si latrones aliqua sanxerint, id Leg 2, 5 Segestana, Centuripina civitas, quae cum officiis, fide, vetustate, tum etiam cognatione populi Romani nomen attingunt, id Verr 2, 5, 32 (labor) non attingit deum, id N D 1, 9, 22 primus ille (locus), qui in veri cognitione consistit, maxime naturam attingit humanam id Off 1, 6, 18, id Tusc 5, 33, 93, id. Fin 5, 9 —***5.** Si quid eam humanitus attigisset (for the usu euphemism, accidisset), *if any misfortune had happened to her*, App Mag p 337

☞ Ne me attiga atque aufer manum, Turp ap Non p 75, 30 dub (Rib here reads *attigas*, Com Rel p 98) custodite istunc, ne attigat, Pac., Trag Rel p 105 Rib

***at-tinguo** (**adt-**), no *perf* , tinctum, ĕre, *v a* , *to moisten, to sprinkle with a liquid*, Veg Art Vet. 1, 11, 7

Attis, idis (also **Atthis** or **Atys,** yos, and **Attin,** inis, Macr S 1, 21, p 313 Bip), *m* , = Ἄττις (Ἄττυς, Ἄτυς, Ἄττιν), *a young Phrygian shepherd, whom Cybele loved, and made her priest on condition of perpetual chastity, but he broke his vow, became insane, and emasculated himself*, Cat. 63, Ov M 10, 104, id F 4, 223, Serv ad Verg A 9, 116, Macr S 1, 21

***at-tītŭlo** (**adt-**), are, *v a* , *to name, entitle*, Rufin Orig

Attĭus or **Accĭus** (both forms are equally attested, Attius predominated under the empire and the Greeks always wrote Ἄττιος Teuffel) ii, *m* , = Ἄττιος, *a Roman proper name* **I.** L Attius, *a distinguished Roman poet of the ante class period, younger than Pacuvius and his rival in tragedy and comedy* Of his poems a considerable number of fragments yet remain, cf Bähr, Lit Gesch pp 44 and 45, Teuffel, Rom Lit. § 49, and Schmid ad Hor Ep 2, 1 56 —Hence, **B. Attiānus (Acc-),** a um *adj* , *of* or *pertaining to Attius* versus Cic Fam 9, 16 4 Attianum illud nihil credo auguribus, Gell 14 1, 34 —**II.** Attus Navius, *a soothsayer, who, in the presence and at the bidding of Tarquinius Priscus, cut in pieces a stone with a razor*, Liv 1, 36, Val Max 1, 4, n 1, Cic Div 1 17, 31 sqq , 2, 38, 80 — **III.** P Attius Varus *a praetor in Africa at the time of the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey* Caes. B C 1, 13, Cic Att. 7, 13 —Hence, **B. Attiānus,** a, um, *adj* , *of* or *pertaining to Attius* milites, Caes B C 1, 13 legiones, Cic. Att 7, 15 and 20 —**IV.** T Attius, *an orator of Pisaurum, in the time of Cicero,* Cic Clu 23

***at-tŏlĕro (adt-)** or **attŏllĕro,** are, *v a* , *to bear, support*, App M 2, p 116 Elm

at-tollo (attolo, arch) no *perf* or *sup* , 3, *v a* , *to lift* or *raise up, raise, elevate lift on high* (in the poets and post Aug prose writers very frequent, but not in Cic , syn tollo erigo) **I.** Lit. super limen pedes attollere, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4 1 signa, id ib 2, 6, 5 pallium attollere, i e accingere (v accingo), *Ter Eun 4 6, 31 illum (regem) omnes apes saepe attollunt umeris, Verg G 4, 217 Nec semel irrisus triviis attollere curat Fracto crure planum, *to raise up the juggler, to help him up,* * Hor Ep 1, 17, 58 Schmid parvumque attollite natum, *lift up*, Ov M 9, 387 caput, id ib 5, 503 oculos humo, id ib 2, 448 Et contra magnum potes hos (oculos) attollere solem, Prop 1, 15, 37 Sed non attollere contra Sustinet haec oculos, Ov M 6 605 Attollens Joseph oculos vidit etc , Vulg Gen 43, 29 timidum lumen ad lumina, Ov M 10, 293 vultus jacentes, id ib 4, 144 corpus ulnis, id. ib 7, 847 manus ad caelum Liv 10, 36 cornua e mari, Plin 9, 27, 43, § 82 attollite portas, principes, Vulg Psa. 23 7, 23, 9 mare ventis, Tac Agr 10, cf Euphratem attolli, *swollen*, id A 6, 37 se in femur, *raises himself on his thigh*, Verg A 10, 856 se in auras, Ov M 4, 722 se recto trunco, id ib 2, 822 attollentem se ab gravi casu, Liv 8, 7, 6 a terra se attollentem, Plin 21, 11 36, § 62 —With middle signif e mediis hunc (sc. Atlantem) harenis in caelum attolli prodidere, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 6 attollitur monte Pione, id. 5, 29, 31, § 115 —Of buildings, *to raise, erect, build* immensam molem, Verg A 2, 185 arcem, id ib 3, 134 attollitur opus in altitudinem XXXX cubitis, Plin 36, 5, 4, § 30 turres in centenos vicenos[que] attollebantur, Tac H 5, 11 —Poet cum die stativorum campum alacritate discursu pulvere attolleres, Plin Pan 14, 3, cf Verg A. 9, 714 —**II.** Trop , *to raise, elevate, exalt, sustain*, also, *to enlarge, aggrandize, to render prominent* or *conspicuous, to extol* (so esp freq in Tac) Punica se quantis attollet gloria rebus, Verg A 4, 49 ultro implacabilis ardet Attollitque animos, id ib 12, 4 ad consulatūs spem attollere animos, Liv 22, 26 rectos ac vividos animos non ut alii contundis ac deprimis sed foves et attollis, Plin Pan 44, 6 Frangit et attollit vires in milite causa, Prop 5, 6, 51 attollique suum laetis ad sidera nomen vocibus, Luc 7, 11 quanto Ciceronis studio Brutus Cassiusque attollerentur, *were distinguished* Vell 2, 65 Ruhnk (cf Cic Phil 11, 14 animadverti dici jam a quibusdam exornari etiam nimium a me Brutum, nimium Cassium ornari), so, insignibus triumphi, Tac A. 3, 72, id H 2 90, 3, 37, 4 59, id Agr 39 res per similitudinem, Quint. 8, 6, 68 his (frons) contrahitur, attollitur (*is drawn up* or *raised*), demittitur, id 11, 3, 78 belloque et armis rem publicam, Tac H 4, 52 cuncta in majus attollens, id A 15, 30 sua facta, suos casus, id Agr 25 —Form **attolo,** of doubtful meaning Quis vetat qu ne attolat? Pac , Trag Rel p 82 Rib Custodite istunc vos, ne vim qui attolat neve attigat, id ib p 105 (=auferre or afferre, Non)

at-tondĕo (better than **adt-**), tondi, tonsum, 2, *v a* (*perf redupl* sync attodisse = attotondisse or attondisse, Verg Cat 8, 9 * attondi = attonderi, Veg Art Vet 2 28, 36), *to shave, shear, clip, crop* (rare, and mostly poet , syn tondeo, carpo puto) rusticus Saturni dente relictam Persequitur vitem attondens *pruning, he cuts off the vine around*, Verg G 2 407 caput attonsum, Cels 4, 3, and Vulg Ezech 44 20 comam, ib Lev 19, 27, so, ad cutem Scrib Comp 10 —Poet , *to gnaw at, nibble* tenera attondent virgulta capellae, Verg E 10, 7 attonsa arva, i e *fed down*, Luc 6, 84 prata, Aus. Mos 203 —Trop consiliis nostris laus est attonsa Laconum, *shorn,*

i. e. *diminished, lessened,* vet. poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 49 (as transl. of the Gr. Ἡμετέραις βουλαῖς Σπάρτη μὲν ἐκείρατο δόξαν, Plut. 2, p. 1098): sic quoque attondentur, *cut off,* Vulg. Nahum, 1, 12: attondere aliquem, i. e. *to cheat, fleece* (cf. admutilo), Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 18; and in a pun: attonsae quidem ambae usque sunt (oves), id. Bacch. 5, 2, 7; 5, 1, 9: metuo, si senex resciverit, Ne ulmos parasitos faciat, quae usque attondeant, *rough-hew me,* id. Ep. 2, 3, 6 (cf. Horace's fuste dolat, S. 1, 5, 23).

attŏnĭtē (adt-), *adv.,* v. attono, *P. a. fin.*

attŏnĭtus (adt-), a, um, v. attono, *P. a.*

at-tŏno (better than **adt-**), ŭi, ĭtum, 1, *v. a., to thunder at;* hence, *to stun, stupefy* (a poet. word of the Aug per.; most frequent as *P. a.;* syn.: percello, perturbo, terreo): altitudo attonat, Maecen. ap. Sen. Ep. 19: quis furor vestras attonuit mentes! Ov. M. 3, 532; id. H. 4, 50. — Hence,

attŏnĭtus (adt-), a, um, *P. a., thundered at;* hence trop. as in Gr. ἐμβροντηθείς, ἐμβρόντητος. **A.** *Thunderstruck, stunned, terrified, stupefied, astonished, amazed, confounded:* attonitus est stupefactus. Nam proprie attonitus dicitur, cui casus vicini fulminis et sonitus tonitruum dant stuporem, Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 172: quo fragore edito concidunt homines, exanimantur, quidam vero vivi stupent, et in totum sibi excidunt, quos vocamus attonitos, quorum mentes sonus ille caelestis loco pepulit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 27: aures, Curt. 8, 4, 2; Petr. 101: talibus attonitus visis ac voce deorum, Verg. A. 3, 172: attonitus tanto miserarum turbine rerum, Ov. M. 7, 614; 4, 802; 8, 777; 9, 409 and 574; 11, 127; 8, 681 al.: alii novitate ac miraculo attoniti, Liv. 1, 47; 2, 12; 5, 46; 3, 68 *fin.;* 7, 36; 30, 30; 39, 15; 44, 10: subitae rei miraculo attoniti, Tac. H. 4, 49; so id. ib. 2, 42; 3, 13. —With *de:* mentis de lodice parandā Attonitae, *crazed, bewildered about getting a bed-blanket,* Juv. 7, 67. — Also without an *abl.:* Attonitae manibusque uterum celare volenti, Ov. M. 2, 463: mater... Attonitae diu similis fuit, id. ib. 5, 510; 6, 600; 12, 498: ut integris corporibus attoniti conciderent, Liv. 10, 29: attoniti vultus, Tac. H. 1, 40: circumspectare inter se attoniti, id. ib. 2, 29: attonitis etiam victoribus, id. ib. 4, 72: attonitā magis quam quietā contione, id. A. 1, 39: attonitis jam omnibus, Suet. Caes. 28; id. Claud. 38; id. Dom. 17: attonitos habes oculos, Vulg. Job, 15, 12; ib. Prov 16, 30.—Poet., with *gen.:* attonitus serpentis equus, Sil. 6, 231.—Also poet. transf. to inanimate things: neque enim ante dehiscent Attonitae magna ora domūs, Verg. A. 6, 53 (but acc. to Serv. in an *act.* sense, syn. with attonitos facientes, stupendae, *stunning, terrifying,* as pallida senectus, etc.): mensa, Val. Fl. 1, 45: arces, Sil. 4, 7 Drak.: quorundam persuasiones, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 28. —**B.** *Seized with inspiration, smitten with prophetic fury, inspired, frantic:* attonitae Baccho matres, Verg. A. 7, 580: Bacchus attonitae tribuit vexilla catervae, Stat. S. 5, 1, 116: Vates, * Hor. C. 3, 19, 14.—* *Adv.:* **attŏnĭtē,** *frantically,* etc.: Britannia hodieque eum attonite celebrat etc., Plin. 30, 1, 4, § 13 (Jan, *attonita*).

attonsus, a, um, *Part.* of attondeo.

* **at-torqueo,** ēre, *v. a., to hurl* or *swing upward* (*ad* designating direction upward, as in assurgo, attollo; cf. ad *init.*): jaculum attorquens emittit in auras, Verg. A. 9, 52.

at-torrĕo, ēre, *v. a., to bake, roast* (cf. assicco; only in Apic.): nuces, Apic. 4, 2; 7, 5.

attractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [attraho], *a drawing together, contraction* (very rare): litterarum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 6 Müll.: rugarum, Pall. Apr. 4 *fin.*

* **attractōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *having the power of attraction, attractive:* virtus (sulphuris) est attractoria, Aem. Mac. 4, 19.

1. at-tractus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of attraho.

* **2. attractus,** ūs, *m.* [attraho], *a drawing to, attraction,* Dictys, 5, 11.

at-trăho, traxi, tractum, 3, *v. a., to draw to* or *toward, to attract, drag with force, draw* (rare but class.; syn.: traho, duco, adduco). **I.** Lit.: adducitur a Veneriis atque adeo attrahitur Lollius, *is dragged by force,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25: te ipsum putare me attractum iri, si de pace agatur, id. Att. 10, 1, 3: aliquem Romam, id. Fam. 7, 10 *fin.:* tribunos attrahi ad se jussit, Liv. 29, 9 *fin.:* uncus alae iniciendus paulatimque attrahendus est, Cels. 7, 29: magnes attrahens ferrum, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 128: pulmo attrahens ac reddens animam, id. 11, 37, 72, § 188; so, spiritum attrahere, Vulg. Psa. 118, 131: vultus tuus colligit rugas et attrahit frontem, *contracts,* Sen. Ben. 6, 7 al.: quae causa attraxerit Arpos, Verg. A. 11, 250: sed quos fugit, attrahit unā, Ov. M. 14, 63: ducem Attrahite huc vinctum, id. ib. 3, 563: arcus, id. R. Am. 435: amnes attrahere auxilio sitientibus hortis, Col. 10, 24: attraxit eum in siccum, Vulg. Tob. 6, 4; ib. Ezech. 32, 20: jugum attrahere, *to draw, bear,* ib. Eccli. 28, 23.—**II.** Trop., *to draw, lead, bring, move, attract,* etc.: nihil esse quod ad se rem ullam tam iniciat et tam attrahat quam ad amicitiam similitudo, Cic. Lael. 14, 50: recepi causam Siciliae; ea me ad hoc negotium provincia attraxit, *prompted, moved, incited,* id. Verr. 2, 2, 1: quandoquidem in partes, ait, attrahor, *I am drawn by force to take sides,* Ov. M. 5, 93 (Merk., *abstrahor*): discipulos, id. F. 3, 830: ideo attraxi te miserans, Vulg. Jer. 31, 3.—Hence,

* **attractus,** a, um, *P. a., drawn* or *attracted;* of the brow, *contracted, knit:* frons attractior, Sen. Ben. 4, 31.

attrectātĭo (adt-), ōnis, *f.* [attrecto]. **I.** *A touching, handling* (post-Aug.), Gell. 11, 18, 23: boves frequenti manūs attrectatione mansuescere, Pall. Mart. 12, 1 al.—**II.** In gram., *a term applied to words which denote a taking of many things together;* as, fasceatim, Quint. 1, 4, 20.

* **attrectātus (adt-),** ūs, *m.* [id.], *a handling, touching, feeling:* nam attrectatu et quassu Saevum amplificatis dolorem, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50.

at-trecto (adt-, Weissenb., Halm; **att-,** Ritschl, Rib., Kayser), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [tracto], *to touch, handle,* freq. in an unlawful manner (syn.: contrecto, tracto, tango, palpo). **I.** Lit.: Ne me attrecta, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 45: aliquem nimium familiariter attrectare, id. Rud. 2, 4, 6: uxorem alicujus attrectare, Cic. Cael. 8 *fin.;* Suet. Ner. 26 (cf. contrecto): signum Junonis adtrectare, Liv. 5, 22: patrios penates attrectare, Verg. A. 2, 719: feralia adtrectare, Tac. A. 1, 62 *fin.:* libros contaminatis manibus, Cic. Har. Resp. 13: alienam rem, Sabin. Jus Civ. ap. Gell. 11, 16, 20: si attrectaverit me pater, Vulg. Gen. 27, 12.—*To feel after, grope for* (eccl. Lat.): quasi absque oculis parietem attrectavimus, Vulg. Isa. 59, 10.—**II.** Trop.: Facilis est illa occursatio et blanditia popularis; aspicitur, non attrectatur; procul apparet, non excutitur (the figure is derived from paintings or other works of art), *it is looked at, not touched,* Cic. Planc. 12 Wund.— Also, *to appropriate to one's self:* regias etiam adtrectamus gazas, Liv. 34, 4, 2: fasces securesque, id. 28, 24: indecorum, adtrectare quod non obtineret, Tac. A. 3, 52.—*To feel after, seek to find* (eccl. Lat.): quaerere Deum, si forte attrectent eum, Vulg. Act. 17, 27.

at-trĕmo, ĕre, *v. n., to tremble at a thing* (post-Aug., and very rare): alicui, Stat. Th. 8, 81: censurae alicujus, Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

* **at-trĕpĭdo,** āre, *v. n., to hobble along:* attrepidate saltem: nam vos approperare haud postulo, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 41.

* **at-trĭbŭlo,** no *perf.,* ātum, āre, *v. a., to press hard, to thresh:* folliculus attribulatus, Aem. Mac. 4, 6.

at-trĭbŭo (adt-, Weissenb., Jan; **att-,** B. and K., L. Müller), ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a., to associate, add* or *join to, to annex, assign, bestow, give* (class., but rare in the poets; syn.: tribuo, assigno, do, ascribo, addico). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: pueros attribue ei, quot et quos videbitur, Cic. Att. 12, 30: video, cui Apulia sit attributa, *assigned as a province,* id. Cat. 2, 3, 6: insulae Rhodiis attributae, *annexed, subjected,* id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11: Camunni finitimis adtributi municipiis, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 134: equos gladiatoribus, Caes. B. C. 1, 14: quae (Juventus) praesidio ejus loci adtributa erat, Liv. 24, 21: pontifici sacra omnia, id. 1, 20: possessionem, Vulg. Num. 36, 12: aliquem, ib. Deut. 29, 26.—Of the assigning of state domains or other possessions belonging to the public treasures: bona oppressorum in Vesvio restitutioni afflictarum civitatium attribuit, Suet. Tit. 8 al.—Hence of appropriations from the exchequer: pecuniam alicui, Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 16: ad aliquam rem pecuniam dare, attribuere, solvere, id. ib. 14, 14 *fin.;* so Liv. 40, 51.—Also of private assignments: Faberius si venerit, videbis, ut tantum attribuatur, quantum debetur, Cic. Att. 13, 2, 1.—Hence also aliquem, *to assign, make over to any one:* attributos quod appellas, valde probo, i. e. *my debtors, to whom I have referred you,* Cic. Att. 13, 22.—**B.** Trop.: timor, quem mihi natura pudorque meus attribuit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4: Suus cuique attributus est error, Cat. 22, 20: si alicui rei hujus modi, legi, loco, urbi, monumento oratio attribuetur, i. e. *if these are represented as speaking,* Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 100: curam alicujus rei adtribuere, Liv. 26, 49.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *To join in addition, to add:* non attribuere ad amissionem amicorum miseriam nostram, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30, 73.—**B.** Aliquid alicui, *to attribute* or *impute to one, to charge with, ascribe to* (cf. ascribo): si eruditius videbitur disputare, attribuito Graecis litteris, Cic. Sen. 1, 3: Hoc tu si cupidius factum existimas, Caesari attribues, id. de Or. 2, 3, 14: bonos exitus dis immortalibus, id. N. D. 3, 37, 89: aliis causam calamitatis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 41.—**C.** T. t., *to lay as a tax* or *tribute:* his rebus omnibus terni in milia aeris adtribuerentur, Liv. 39, 44.—Hence,

attrĭbūtus (adt-), a, um, *P. a.,* lit. *that is ascribed* or *attributed to a thing;* hence, *subst.:* **attrĭbūtum,** i, *n.* **A.** (Acc. to I.) *Money assigned from the public treasury,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 181 Müll.—**B.** In gram. lang., *a predicate, attribute:* Omnes res confirmantur aut ex eo, quod personis, aut ex eo, quod negotiis est attributum, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 34; 1, 25, 36 sqq.; Gell. 4, 1 *fin.*

attrĭbūtĭo (adt-), ōnis, *f.* [attribuo]. **I.** *The assignment of a money-debt* (cf. attribuo, I.). **A.** Lit.: de attributione conficies, Cic. Fam. 16, 24; id. Att. 15, 13. 5; so id. ib. 16, 1 and 3.—**B.** Trop.: Graeci Fatum ... Νέμεσιν vocant, quod unicuique attributio sua sit adscripta, i. e. *his fate is meted out,* App. de Mund. p. 754.—**II.** In gram., *a predicate, attribute,* = attributum ex his etiam attributionibus: sacer an profanus, publicus an privatus, etc., Cic. Inv 1, 26, 38.

attrĭbūtus (adt-), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of attribuo.

attrītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [attero], *a rubbing upon* or *against* something, *friction* (perh. only in the foll. exs.), Lampr. Elag. 19; Mart. Cap. 3, p. 50.

1. attrītus, a, um, *P. a.,* v attero.

2. attrītus, ūs, *m.* [attero], *a rubbing on* or *against* something (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: (sues) inter se dimicant indurantes attritu arborum costas, Plin. 8, 52, 78, § 212; 9, 45, 68, § 147; 16, 40, 77, § 208; 37, 3, 12, § 48; Sen. Ira, 3, 4.—**II.** Med. t., *an inflammation of the skin caused by rubbing* (cf. attero, *P. a.*): ulcera ex attritu facta, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 105; 26, 8, 58, § 91 (Jan, *trita*); 28, 16, 62, § 222

Attŭārii, ōrum, *m., a German tribe between the Rhine and the Elbe,* Vell. 2, 105; Amm. 20, 10 (perh. the Chasuarii of Tacitus, G. 34; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 179, and Rupert. ad Tac. l. c).

‡ **attŭbernālis,** is, *m.* [qs from attaberna, as contubernium from contaberna], *one that inhabits an adjoining hut,* Paul. ex Fest. p 12 Müll

at-tŭlo (adt-), ĕre, *v. a.,* a very ancient form for affero, *to bring to:* dotem ad nos nullam attulas, Nov ap. Diom. p. 376 P. (Com. Rel. p. 268 Rib.).

Attys, v. Attis and Atys

Ătūrus (on account of the length of the *u,* sometimes written Aturrus; cf. Arabia; once *ŭ,* Luc. 1, 420), i, *m.,* = Ἀτούριος, *a river in Aquitania,* now *Adour,* Aus. Parent. 4, 11; id. Mos. 468; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 116.

† **ătўpus,** um, *adj.,* = ἄτυπος, ον, *that stammers in speaking, stammering:* balbus autem et atypus vitiosi magis quam morbosi sunt, Cael. Sabin. ap. Gell. 4, 2, 5; so Dig. 21, 1, 10.

Atys or **Attys,** ўos, *m* , = Ἄτυς, Ἄττυς (diff from Attis, q v) **I.** *A son of Hercules and Omphale, father of Tyrrhenus and Lydus, and ancestor of the Lydian kings, who are therefore called* Atyadae, Tac A. 4, 55 —**II.** *The ancestor of the* gens Atia (cf Atius), Verg A 5, 568 Wagner —**III.** *A son of Alba, king of the Albani*, Liv 1, 3

au, *interj* , v 2 hau

aucella (aucilla), ae, *f dim* [as if for avicella, from avis], *a little bird* (only post class., Varro, L L 8, § 79 Müll , said expressly that this form was not in use, but avicella), App M p 656 Oud., and Apic 4, 5, 5, 3, 8, 7

* **auceo,** ēre, *v a.* [avis, analog to aucupo], *to observe attentively* aliquem, Mart Cap 2, p 46

auceps, cŭpis (cipis, acc to Vel Long Orthogr p 2235), *comm* [contr for aviceps, from avis capio], *a bird-catcher, fowler* **I.** Lit. Piscator, pistor apstulit, lanii, coqui, Holitores, myropolae, aucupes, Plaut. Trin 2, 4, 7 veluti merulis intentus decidit auceps In puteum, Hor A P 458 quasi avis de manu aucupis, Vulg Prov 6, 5, ib Jer 5, 26, ib Amos 3, 5 as *a bird seller* Edicit piscator uti, pomarius, auceps, Hor S 2, 3, 227 Non avis aucupibus monstrat, quâ parte petatur, Ov A A 3, 669 al —**II.** Trop , *a spy, eavesdropper* circumspicedum, ne quis nostro hic auceps sermoni siet, Plaut. Mil 4, 1, 9 (cf id ib 3, 1, 14 ne quis nostro consilio venator adsit cum auritis plagis) Numquis hic est alienus nostris dictis auceps auribus, id. Stich 1, 2, 45 voluptatum auceps, Cic Ac Fragm ap Aug contra Ac. 3, 7 (Orell IV 2, p 470) praeco actionum, cantor formularum, auceps syllabarum, *a minute and trifling critic, a caviller*, id. de Or 1, 55, 236

‡ **auceta,** v augeo *init*

Auchētae, ārum, *m* , = Αὐχάται, *a Scythian people in the present Ukraine*, Plin 4, 12 26, § 88 —In *sing* , acc to the Gr , **Auchātes,** ae, *an Auchatian*, Val Fl 6, 132

aucilla, v aucella

auctārium, ii, *n* [augeo], *an addition* or *augmentation* of a definite measure auctarium dicebant antiqui, quod super mensuram vel pondus justum adicie batur, Paul ex Fest p 14 Müll *Eu* Tanti quanti poscit, vin tanti illum emi? *Ch* Immo auctarium Adicito, Plaut Merc 2, 4, 23

* **auctĭfer,** fĕra, fĕrum *adj* [auctus fero] *fruit bearing, fruitful, fertile* terrae, Cic ap Aug Civ Dei, 5, 8 (Orell IV 2, p 515), as a free transl of Hom Od. 18, 135 and 136

auctĭfĭco, āre, *v a.* [auctus facio], *to increase, enlarge*, in the lang of sacrifice (like mactare and adolere), *to honor by offerings* (only in Arn) cibis novis deos, Arn 7, p 224 honorem deorum, id ib , so id ib p 223

* **auctĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj* [id], *increasing, enlarging* Nec porro rerum genitales auctificique Motus perpetuo possunt servare creata, Lucr 2, 571

auctio, ōnis *f* [augeo] **I.** *An increasing, increase*, αὔξησις auctio frumenti et tributorum Tac. Agr 19 dierum, Macr S 1, 14 rerum crescentium, Paul. ex Fest p 17 Müll —**II.** A sale by *increase* of bids, *a public sale, auction* Auctions were held either in an open place, or in particular rooms or halls called atria auctionaria (v auctionarius) or simply atria (Juv 7, 7) There was a spear (hasta) set up therein, as the legal sign of the sale, like our red flag, the price was called out by a crier (praeco), and the article sold was adjudged to the highest bidder by the magistrate who was present A money broker (argentarius) was also present to note down the price and receive the money or security for it, v Smith, Dict. Antiq (this is the class sig nif of the word) auctionem facere, Plaut Men 5, 9, 91-94, so id Poen 1, 3 2, 5, 6, 27, id Stich 2 2 60, Cic Quinct 4, id Att 12, 3 al Dicam auctionis causam, ut animo gaudeant, Ipse egomet quam ob rem auctionem praedicem, *announce* Plaut. Stich 1, 3 55, so, auctionis diem obire, Cic. Att 13, 14 proscribere, id. ib 13 37, and proponere, Quint 6, 3, 99 proferre *to defer, adjourn*, Cic Att 13, 13 amplissima praeda ex auctionibus hastae minimo addixit, *by the sales of the spear*, i e *by auctions* (v supra), Suet Caes 50 (cf praebere caput domina venale sub hastâ, Juv 3, 33) auctio hereditaria constituta, Cic. Caecin. 5 auctionis tabula, id. Agr 2, 25 (v auctionalis) auctio fortunae regiae, Liv 2, 14 vendere aliquid in auctione, *by auction* Plin 29, 4, 30, § 96 res in auctione venit, Gai 4, 126 ex auctione rem emere, Dig 31, 4, 2, § 8 auctionem dimittere, Quint 11, 2, 24 —**B.** Meton (abstr pro concr), *goods to be sold by auction* cum auctionem venderet, Cic Quinct 5, 19 (B and K , others, *auctione*)

* **auctĭōnālis,** e, *adj* [auctio], *of or pertaining to an auction*, hence, *subst* **auctĭōnālia,** ium, *n* , *catalogues of auction sales*, Dig 27, 3, 1, § 3 (others, *actionalia*)

auctĭōnārius, a, um, *adj* [id] *of or pertaining to an auction, auction* atria, *wherein auctions were held*, Cic Agr 1, 3, Inscr Orell 3883 (v atrium) tabulae, *catalogues of goods to be sold by auction*, Cic Cat 2, 8 18

auctĭōnor, ātus, 1, *v dep* [id] **I.** *Neutr , to hold an auction* or *public sale, make a sale by auction* ut in atriis auctionariis potius quam in triviis aut in compitis auctionentur, Cic Agr 1, 3 ait se auctionatum esse in Gallia, id. Quinct 6, 23 Rullum hasta posita cum suis formosis finitoribus auctionantem, id Agr 2, 20 difficultates auctionandi proponere, Caes B C 3, 20, 3 —* **II.** As *v a* , *to buy at auction* bona condemnatorum Ascon ad Cic Verr 2, 1, 23

auctĭto, āre, *v doub freq* [augeo, aucto], *to increase* or *augment much* (only in the two foll exs) **I.** Lit pecunias faenore, Tac A 6, 16 —**II.** In the lang of sacrifices (cf augeo, auctifico, adoleo, macto, etc), *to honor by offerings* sacris numinum potentiam Arn 7, p 220

aucto, āre, *v freq* [augeo] *to increase* or *enlarge much* (perh only in the foll exs) res rationesque vostrorum omnium Bono atque amplo auctare lucro, Plaut Am prol 6 Unde omnis natura creet res auctet alatque, Lucr 1, 56 Salve, teque bona Juppiter auctet ope, Cat 67, 2

auctor (incorrectly written **autor** or **author**), ōris, *comm* [id], *he that brings about the existence of any object, or promotes the increase or prosperity of it, whether he first originates it, or by his efforts gives greater permanence or continuance to it*, to be differently translated according to the object, *creator, maker, author, inventor, producer, father, founder, teacher, composer, cause, voucher, supporter, leader, head* etc (syn conditor, origo, consiliarius, lator, suasor, princeps, dux) **I.** Lit **A.** Of persons, *a progenitor, father, ancestor* L. Brutus praeclarus auctor nobilitatis tuae, *the founder, progenitor of your nobility*, Cic Tusc. 4, 1, 2 generis Verg A 4, 365, so Ov M 4, 640, and Suet Vit 2 tu sanguinis ultimus auctor, Verg A 7, 49, so Ov M 12, 558, and 13 142 tantae propaginis, id F 3 157 originis Suet Ner 1 gentis, id Claud 25 auctores parentes animarum, Vulg Sap 12, 6 auctore ab illo ducit originem, Hor C 3, 17, 5 Sive neglectum genus et nepotes Respicis auctor, id ib 1, 2, 36 mihi Tantalus auctor, Ov M 6, 172 auctores saxa fretumque tui, id H 10, 132 Juppiter e terra genitam mentitur, ut auctor Desinat inquiri, id M 1, 615 —Of animals, Col 6, 27, 1 —**B.** Of buildings, etc , *founder, builder* Trojae Cynthius auctor, Verg G 3, 36 murorum Romulus auctor Prop 5, 6, 43 (*augur*, Müll) auctor posuisset in oris Moenia, Ov M 15, 9 porticus auctoris Livia nomen habet, id A A 1, 72 amphitheatri, Plin 36 15, 24, § 118 omnia sub titulo tantum suo ac sine ulla pristini auctoris memoriâ Suet Dom 5 —**C.** Of works of art, *a maker, artist* statua auctoris incerti Plin 34 8, 19, § 93 apparuit summam artis securitatem auctori placuisse, id praef § 27 —**II.** Transf **A.** In gen , *the originator, executor, performer, doer, cause, occasion* of other things (freq interchanged with actor) tametsi haud quaquam par gloria sequitur scriptorem et auctorem rerum, tamen etc , Sall. C 3, 2 Kritz (cf without rerum Suam quisque culpam auctores ad negotia transferunt, id J 1, 4) praeclari facinoris, Vell. 2, 120, 6 facti, Ov M 9, 206, Vell 1, 8 cum perquirerent auctorem facti, Vulg Jud. 6, 29 optimi status auctor, Suet. Aug 28 honoris, Ov M 10, 214 vitae, Vulg Act. 3 15 salutis, ib Heb 2, 10 fidei, ib ib 12, 2 funeris, Ov M 10 199 necis id ib 8 449, 9, 214 mortis, id ib 8, 493 vulneris, id ib 5, 133, 8, 418 plagae, id ib 3 329 seditionis sectae, Vulg Act 24, 5 —Also, in gen , *one from whom any thing proceeds* or *comes* auctor in incerto est jaculum de parte sinistra venit i e *the sender*, Ov M 12, 419, so, teli, id ib 8, 349 muneris *the giver*, id. ib 2, 88, 5, 657, 7, 157 al meritorum, id ib 8, 108 al —**B.** *An author of scientific or literary productions* **1.** *An investigator* non sordidus auctor Naturae verique Hor C 1, 28, 14 —And as imparting learning *a teacher* quamquam in antiquissima philosophia Cratippo auctore versaris, Cic Off 2, 2, 8 dicendi gravissimus auctor et magister Plato, id Or 3, 10 divini humani que juris auctor celeberrimus, Vell 2, 26, 2 Servius Sulpicius, juris civilis auctor, Gell 2, 10, Dig 19, 1, 39, 40, 7, 36 —**2.** *The author of a writing, a writer* ii quos nunc lectito auctores, Cic. Att 12, 18 ingeniosus poeta et auctor valde bonus, id Mur 14 scripta auctori perniciosa suo, Ov Tr 5, 1 68 Belli Alexandrini Africique et Hispaniensis incertus auctor est, Suet. Caes 56, id Aug 31 sine auctore notissimi versus i e *anonymous verses*, id ib 70, so id Calig 8, id Dom 8 al —Meton of cause for effect, for *a literary production, writing, work* in evolvendis utriusque linguae auctoribus, etc , Suet Aug 89 —In partic , *the author of historical works, an historian* (with and without *rerum*) ego cautius posthac historiam attingam, te audiente, quem rerum Romanarum auctorem laudare possum religiosissimum, Cic Brut 11, 44, so, Matrem Antoniam non apud auctores rerum, non diurna actorum scriptura reperio ullo insigni officio functam, Tac A 3, 3, 3, 30 (diff from auctor rerum in II A) Polybius bonus auctor in primis, Cic Off 3, 32 113, so Nep Them 10 4, Liv 4, 20, Tac A 5, 9, 14, 64 al —With *historiae* (eccl Lat) historiae congruit auctori, Vulg 2 Macc 2, 31 —Hence, in gen , *one that gives an account of something, a narrator, reporter, informant* (orally or in writing) sibi insidias fieri se id certis auctoribus comperisse, Cic. Att 14, 8 celeberrimos auctores habeo tantam victoribus irreverentiam fuisse, ut, etc , Tac. H 3, 51 criminis ficti auctor, i e nuntius, Ov M 7, 824 Non haec tibi nuntiat auctor Ambiguus, id ib 11, 666, 12, 58, 12 61, 12, 532 —Hence, auctorem esse, with *acc* and *inf*, *to relate, recount* Auctores sunt ter novenis punctis interfici hominem, Plin 11, 21, 24, § 73 Fabius Rusticus auctor est scriptos esse ad Caecinam Tuscum codicillos, Tac A 13 20 Auctor est Julius Marathus ante paucos quam nasceretur menses prodigium Romae factum (esse) publice etc , Suet. Aug 94 et saep —**C.** *One by whose influence, advice, command*, etc , *any thing is done, the cause, occasion, contriver, instigator, counsellor adviser promoter*, constr sometimes with *ut*, *acc* and *inf*, or *gen gerund.* quid mihi es auctor (*what do you counsel me?*) huic ut mittam? Plaut Ps 1, 3, 2, 4, 7, 70, id Poen 1, 3, 1 idne estis auctores mihi? Ter Ad 5, 8, 16 mihique ut absim vehementer auctor est, Cic Att 15, 5 Gellium ipsis (philosophis) magno opere auctorem fuisse, ut controversiarum facerent modum, id Leg 1, 20, 53 ut propinqui de communi sententiâ coërcerent, auctor fuit, Suet Tib 35, id Claud. 25, id Calig 16 a me consilium petis, qui sim tibi auctor in Siciliane subsidas, an proficiscare, Cic Fam 6, 8 ego quidem tibi non sim auctor, si Pompeius Italiam reliquit, te quoque profugere, Att ap Cic Att 9, 10 ne auctor armorum dux que deesset, Auct B G 8 47 auctor facinori non deerat, Liv 2 54 auctores Bibulo fuere tantundem pollicendi, Suet Caes 19 auctores restituendae tribuniciae potestatis, id ib 5, so id. Dom 8 auctor singulis universisque conspirandi simul et ut communem causam juvarent, id Galb 10 al —So freq in the *abl absol* me te, eo auctore, *at my, your, his instance, by my*

advice, command, etc.: non me quidem Faciet auctore, hodie ut illum decipiat, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 23: an paenitebat flagiti, te auctore quod fecisset Adulescens? Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 12: quare omnes istos me auctore deridete atque contemnite, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 54: quia calida fomenta non proderant, frigidis curari coactus auctore Antonio Musâ, Suet. Aug. 81; 96; id. Galb. 19; id. Vit. 2 al.: agis Carminibus grates et dis auctoribus horum, *the promoters* or *authors of spells*, Ov. M. 7, 148.—**2.** Esp., in political lang., t. t. **a.** Auctor legis. (*α*) *One who proposes a law, a mover, proposer* (very rare): quarum legum auctor fuerat, earum suasorem se haud dubium ferebat, Liv. 6, 36: Quid desperatius, qui ne ementiendo quidem potueris auctorem adumbrare meliorem, Cic. Dom. 30, 80.—(*β*) *One who advises the proposal of a law, and exerts all his influence to have it passed, a supporter* (stronger than suasor; cf. Suet. Tib. 27: alium dicente, auctore eo Senatum se adisse, verba mutare et pro auctore suasorem dicere coegit): isti rationi neque lator quisquam est inventus neque auctor umquam bonus, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 34: cum ostenderem, si lex utilis plebi Romanae mihi videretur, auctorem me atque adjutorem futurum (esse), id. Agr. 2, 5; id. Att. 1, 19: quo auctore societatem cum Perseo junxerunt, Liv. 45, 31; Suet. Oth. 8; id. Vesp. 11 al.—Sometimes in connection with suasor: atque hujus deditionis ipse Postumius suasor et auctor fuit, Cic. Off. 3, 30, 109: Nisi quis retinet, idem suasor auctorque consilii ero, Tac. H. 3, 2 al.—(*γ*) Of a senate which accepts or adopts a proposition for a law, *a confirmer, ratifier*: nunc cum loquar apud senatores populi Romani, legum et judiciorum et juris auctores, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67.—Poet., in gen., *a law-giver*: animum ad civilia vertet Jura suum, legesque feret justissimus auctor, Ov. M. 15, 833; and of one who establishes conditions of peace: leges captis justissimus auctor imposuit, id. ib. 8, 101.—Hence, auctores fieri, *to approve, accept, confirm a law*: cum de plebe consulem non accipiebat, patres ante auctores fieri coëgerit, Cic. Brut. 14, 55: Decreverunt ut, cum populus regem jussisset, id sic ratum esset, si patres auctores fierent, Liv. 1, 17; 1, 22; 2, 54; 2, 56; 6, 42; 8, 12 al.—**b.** Auctor consilii publici, *he who has the chief voice in the senate, a leader*: hunc rei publicae rectorem et consilii publici auctorem esse habendum, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 211; 3, 17, 63.—Also *absol.*: regem Ariobarzanem, cujus salutem a senatu te auctore, commendatam habebam, *by your influence, and the decree of the senate occasioned by it*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 6; cf. Gron. ad Liv. 24, 43.—**D.** *One who is an exemplar, a model, pattern, type of any thing*: Caecilius, malus auctor Latinitatis, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 10: nec litterarum Graecarum, nec philosophiae jam ullum auctorem requiro, id. Ac. 2, 2, 5; cf. Wopk. Lect. Tull. p. 34: unum cedo auctorem tui facti, unius profer exemplum, i. e. *who has done a similar thing*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 26: Cato omnium virtutum auctor, id. Fin. 4, 16, 44 al.—**E.** *One that becomes security for something, a voucher, bail, surety, witness*: id ita esse ut credas, rem tibi auctorem dabo, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 70: auctorem rumorem habere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19: fama nuntiabat te esse in Syriâ; auctor erat nemo, id. Fam. 12, 4: non si mihi Juppiter auctor Spondeat, Verg. A. 5, 17: gravis quamvis magnae rei auctor, Liv. 1, 16: auctorem levem, nec satis fidum super tantâ re Patres rati, id. 5, 15 *fin.*: urbs auspicato deis auctoribus in aeternum condita, *under the guaranty of the gods*, id. 28, 28.—Also with *acc.* and *inf.*: auctores sumus tutam ibi majestatem Romani nominis fore, Liv. 2, 48.—**F.** In judic. lang., t. t. **1.** *A seller, vender* (inasmuch as he warrants the right of possession of the thing to be sold, and transfers it to the purchaser; sometimes the jurists make a distinction between *auctor primus* and *auctor secundus*; the former is the seller himself, the latter the bail or security whom the former brings, Dig. 21, 2, 4; cf. Salmas. Mod. Usur. pp. 728 and 733): quod a malo auctore emissent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 22: auctor fundi, id. Caecin. 10; Dig. 19, 1, 52: Impero (auctor *ego* sum), ut tu me quoivis castrandum loces, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 73 Wagn.; id. Ep. 3, 2, 21; id. Curc. 4, 2, 12.—Trop.: auctor beneficii populi Romani, Cic. Mur. 2.—**2.** *A guardian, trustee* (of women and minors): dos quam mulier nullo auctore dixisset, Cic. Caecin. 25: majores nostri nullam ne privatam quidem rem agere feminas sine auctore voluerunt, Liv. 34, 2: pupillus obligari tutori eo auctore non potest, Dig. 26, 8, 5.—**3.** In espousals, auctores are *the witnesses of the marriage contract* (parents, brothers, guardians, relatives, etc.): nubit genero socrus, nullis auspicibus, nullis auctoribus, Cic. Clu. 5.—**G.** *An agent, factor, spokesman, intercessor, champion*: praeclarus iste auctor suae civitatis, Cic. Fl. 22: (Plancius) princeps inter suos... maximarum societatum auctor, plurimarum magister, id. Planc. 13, 22: meae salutis, id. Sest. 50, 107: doloris sui, querelarum, etc., id. Fl. 22 *fin.*

☞ In class. Lat. auctor is also used as *fem.*: eas aves, quibus auctoribus etc., Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27: Et hostes aderant et (Theoxena) auctor mortis instabat, Liv. 40, 4, 15: auctor ego (Juno) audendi, Verg. A. 12, 159; Ov. M. 8, 108; id. F. 5, 192; 6, 709; id. H. 14, 110; 15, 3; Sen. Med. 968; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll. The distinction which the grammarians, Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 159, Prob. p. 1452 sq. P., and others make between auctor *fem.* and auctrix, that auctrix would refer more to the lit. signif. of the verb, augeo, while auctor *fem.* has more direct relation to the prevailing signif. of its noun, auctoritas, is unfounded.

auctōrāmentum, i, *n.* [auctoro]. **I.** *That which binds* or *obliges to the performance of certain services*; hence (in concr.), *a contract, stipulation*: illius turpissimi auctoramenti (sc. gladiatorii) verba sunt; uri, vinciri ferroque necari, Sen. Ep. 37.—More freq., **II.** *That for which one binds himself to some service* or *duty* (as that of soldiers, gladiators, etc.), *wages, pay, hire, reward*. **A.** Lit.: est in illis ipsa merces, auctoramentum servitutis, *Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150; so Tert. Apol. 39: rudiariis revocatis auctoramento centenûm milium, Suet. Tib. 7: jugulati civis Romani auctoramentum, Vell. 2, 28, 3; 2, 66, 3.—**B.** Trop., *reward*: nullum sine auctoramento malum est, Sen. Ep. 69: discriminis, Eum. Pan. ad Constant. 12.

auctōrĭtas (not **autōr-** nor **authōr-**), ātis, *f.* [auctor], acc. to the different signiff. of that word, **I.** In gen., *a producing, production, invention, cause* (very rare; syn.: auctoramentum, sententia, judicium, consilium, vis, pondus, favor, gratia): quod si exquiratur usque ab stirpe auctoritas (sc. rumoris), *originator, inventor*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 180: ejus facti qui sint principes et inventores, qui denique auctoritatis ejus et inventionis comprobatores, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 43: utrum poëtae Stoicos depràvârint, an Stoici poëtis dederint auctoritatem, non facile dixerim, id. N. D. 3, 38, 91.—**II.** Esp., **A.** *A view, opinion, judgment*: errat vehementer, si quis in orationibus nostris auctoritates nostras consignatas se habere arbitratur, Cic. Clu. 50, 139: reliquum est, ut de Q. Catuli auctoritate et sententiâ dicendum esse videatur, id. Imp. Pomp. 20; 22: Mihi quidem ex animo eximi non potest, esse deos, id tamen ipsum, quod mihi persuasum est auctoritate majorum, cur ita sit, nihil tu me doces, id. N. D. 3, 3, 7: plus apud me antiquorum auctoritas valet, id. Lael. 4, 13.—**B.** *Counsel, advice, persuasion, encouragement* to something (esp. if made with energy and sustained by the authority and influence of the counsellor; cf. auctor, I. C.): auctoritatem defugere, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 19: Jubeo, cogo atque impero. Numquam defugiam auctoritatem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 99 Ruhnk.: attende jam, Torquate, quam ego defugiam auctoritatem consulatûs mei, *how little pleased* (ironically) *I am that the occurrences of my consulship are ascribed to my exertions, my influence*, Cic. Sull. 11, 33: cujus (Reguli) cum valuisset auctoritas, captivi retenti sunt, id. Off. 3, 27, 100: jure, legibus, auctoritate omnium, qui consulebantur, testamentum fecerat, id. Verr. 2, 1, 42: ejus (Sexti) mihi vivit auctoritas, id. Att. 10, 1, 1: his rebus adducti et auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 3: ut per auctoritatem earum civitatium suae preces nuper repudiatae faciliorem aditum ad senatum haberent, i. e. agentibus, intervenientibus, Liv. 38, 3 al.—Also *consolatory exhortation, consolation, comfort*: his autem litteris animum tuum... amicissimi hominis auctoritate confirmandum etiam atque etiam puto, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 2.—**C.** *Will, pleasure, decision, bidding, command, precept, decree*: si ad verba rem deflectere velimus, consilium autem eorum, qui scripserunt, et rationem et auctoritatem relinquamus? Cic. Caecin. 18, 51: verba servire hominum consiliis et auctoritatibus, id. ib. 18, 52: legio auctoritatem Caesaris persecuta est, id. Phil. 3, 3: nisi legiones ad Caesaris auctoritatem se contulissent, *under his command, guidance*, id. Fam. 10, 28 *fin.*—Hence, **2.** Esp., in political lang., t. t. **a.** Senatûs auctoritas, (*α*) *The will of the senate*: agrum Picenum contra senatûs auctoritatem dividere, Cic. Sen. 4, 11.—More freq., (*β*) *A decree of the senate*, = Senatûs consultum: Senatûs vetus auctoritas de Bacchanalibus, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37: sine senatûs auctoritate foedus facere, id. Off. 3, 30, 109: Senatûs auctoritas gravissima intercessit, id. Fam. 1, 2 *fin.*: responditque ita ex auctoritate senatûs consul, Liv. 7, 31: imperio non populi jussu, non ex auctoritate patrum dato, id. 26, 2: Neminem exulum nisi ex Senatûs auctoritate restituit, Suet. Claud. 12: citra senatûs populique auctoritatem, id. Caes. 28 al.—Hence the superscription to the decrees of the Senate: SENATVS. CONSVLTI. AVCTORITAS., abbrev., S. C. A., Cic. Fam. 8, 8.—Sometimes between senatûs auctoritas and senatûs consultum this distinction is to be made, that the former designates a decision of the senate, invalidated by the protestation of the tribune of the people or by the people themselves; the latter, one that is passed without opposition, Cic. Fam. 8, 8; Liv. 4, 57.—**b.** Auctoritas populi, *the popular will* or *decision*: isti principes et sibi et ceteris populi universi auctoritati parendum esse fateantur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 22; so, publica, Vell. 2, 62, 3; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 4.—**c.** Auctoritas collegii (pontificum), Liv. 34, 44; cf. Cic. Leg. 2, 19 and 21.—**D.** *Liberty, ability, power, authority* to do according to one's pleasure: qui habet imperium a populo Romano auctoritatem legum dandarum ab senatu, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49: Verres tantum sibi auctoritatis in re publicâ suscepit, ut, etc., id. ib. 2, 5, 58: Invita in hoc loco versatur oratio; videtur enim auctoritatem adferre peccandi, id. N. D. 3, 35, 85: Senatûs faciem secum attulerat auctoritatemque populi Romani, id. Phil. 8, 8.—**E.** *Might, power, authority, reputation, dignity, influence, weight* (very freq.): ut vostra auctoritas Meae auctoritati fautrix adjutrixque sit, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 40: acquitate causae et auctoritate suâ aliquem commovere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48: id maximâ auctoritate philosophi adfirmant, id. Off. 3, 29, 105: Digna est memoriâ Q. Catuli cum auctoritas tum verecundia, Vell. 2, 32: optimatium auctoritatem deminuere, Suet. Caes. 11; so, auctoritatem habere, Cic. Phil. 11, 10 *fin.*; id. Sen. 17, 60: adripere, id. ib. 18, 62; id. N. D. 3, 35, 85: facere, *to procure, obtain*, id. Imp. Pomp. 15: Grandis auctoritatis es et bene regis regnum Israël, *Vulg. 3 Reg. 21, 7: imminuere, Cic. de Or. 2, 37 *fin.*: levare, id. Ac. 2, 22, 69: fructus capere auctoritatis, id. Sen. 18, 62: Quae sunt voluptates corporis cum auctoritatis praemiis comparandae? id. ib. 18, 64 et saep.—Transf. to things, *importance, significance, weight, power, worth, value, estimation*: bos in pecuariâ maximâ debet esse auctoritate, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: sunt certa legum verba... quo plus auctoritatis habeant, paulo antiquiora, *more weight, force*, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 18: totius hujusce rei quae sit vis, quae auctoritas, quod pondus, ignorant, id. Fl. 4: utilitatis species falsa ab honestatis auctoritate superata est, id. Off. 3, 30, 109: cum antea per aetatem nondum hujus auctoritatem loci attingere auderem, *of this* honorable *place*, i. e. *the rostra*, id. Imp. Pomp. 1: bibliothecas omnium philosophorum mihi videtur XII. tabularum libellus auctoritatis pondere superare, id. de Or. 1, 44, 195; id. Fam. 1, 7; Dolab. ap. Cic. ib. 9, 9 *fin.*: auctoritas praecipua lupo (pisci), Plin. 9, 17, 28, § 61: Post eum (Maecenatum) interiit auctoritas sapori (pullo-

rum asinorum), id 8, 43 68, § 170 Jan un guentorum, id 13 1, 2, § 4 auctoritas dig nitasque formae, Suet Claud 30 — Also of *feigned, assumed authority* nec cognovi quemquam, qui majore auctoritate nihil diceret, *that said nothing with a greater air of authority*, Cic Div 2, 67, 139 — **F.** *An example, pattern, model* omnium superio rum auctoritatem repudiare, Cic Verr 2, 3, 19 · memoria digna juventuti rei publicae capessendae auctoritas disciplinaque, id Sest 6, 14 valuit auctoritas, id Tusc 2, 22, 53, so id Verr 2 3, 93, 2, 5, 32 tu is es qui in disputando non tuum judicium sequare, sed auctoritati aliorum pareas, id Leg 1, 13, 36, id Rosc. Am 6, 16 al — **G.** *A warrant, security for establishing a fact, assertion*, etc , *credibility* cum ea (justi tia) sine prudentiā satis habeat auctorita tis, Cic Off 2, 9, 34 desinant putare, auc toritatem esse in eo testimonio, cujus auc tor inventus est nemo, id Fl 22, 53 Quid vero habet auctoritatis furor iste, quem di vinum vocatis? id Div 2, 54, 110 tollitur omnis auctoritas somniorum, id ib 2, 59, 123 cum ad vanitatem accessit auctoritas, id Lael 25, 94 — **2.** M e t o n , *the things which serve for the verification or establish ment of a fact* **a.** *A record, document* vi det legationes, cum publicis auctoritatibus convenisse, Cic Verr 1, 3, 7 nihil putas va lere in judiciis civitatum auctoritates ac lit teras, id ib 2, 3, 62, § 146 — **b.** *The name of a person who is security for something, au thority* . cum auctoritates principum con jurationis colligeret, Cic Sull 13, 37 sed tu auctoritates contemnis, ratione pugnas, id N D 3, 4, 9 — Hence for the *names* of persons present at the drawing up of a de cree of the senate quod in auctoritatibus praescriptis exstat, Cic de Or 3, 2, 5 (Sena tûs consultum, quod tibi misi, factum est auctoritatesque perscriptae, Cael ap Cic Fam 8 8 — **H.** *Right of possession* (cf auc tor II. F 1.) lex usum et auctoritatem fun di jubet esse biennium, Cic Caecin 19, 54 usûs auctoritas fundi biennium est, id Top 4, 23, so id Caecin 26, 74, id Har Resp 7, Lex Atin ap Gell 17, 6, cf Hugo, Rechts gesch p 217 sq — So in the laws of the XII Tables ADVERSVS HOSTEM AETERNA AVC TORITAS , *against a stranger the right of pos session is perpetual* (i e *a stranger cannot, by prescription, obtain the right of posses sion to the property of a Roman*), ap Cic Off 1, 12, 37 — **J.** In jurid lang , *a guaran ty, security*, Paul. Sent 2, 17

auctōro, avi, atum, 1, *v a* (access form **auctōror,** ari, Dig 26, 8, 4, 27, 6, 9, App M 9, p 225, 40, Tert ad Scap 1) [auctor] **I.** *To become security for, to give a pledge as bondsman*, Dig 27, 6, 9, 26, 8, 4 — T r o p , in the *pass* observatio satis auctorata consensûs patrocinio, *confirmed, supported*, Tert Cor Mil 2 — **II.** More freq se auctorare, or *pass* auctorari, *to bind or oblige one's self* to something, *to hire one's self out* for some service (mostly post Aug , never in Cic) vindemitor auctoratus, Plin 14, 1, 3, § 10 — E s p of gladiators Quid re fert, uri virgis ferroque necari Auctoratus eas, * Hor S 2, 7, 59 (qui se vendunt ludo (gladiatorio) auctorati vocantur, auctoratio enim dicitur venditio gladiatorum, Acro) proximo munere inter novos auctoratos fe rulis vapulare placet, Sen Apocol p 251 Bip auctoratus ob sepeliendum patrem, Quint Decl 302, Inscr Orell 4404 — Hence, in the pun ipsum magis auctoratum populum Romanum circumferens, i e *brought into greater danger than the gladiators*, Plin 36, 15, 24, § 117 — Hence, **B.** In gen , *to bind* eo pignore velut auctoratum sibi prodito rem ratus est, Liv 36, 10, Manil 5, 340 — * **C.** Sibi mortem aliquā re, *to bring death to one's self by some means*, Vell 2, 30

auctōror, āri, v auctoro *init*

auctrix, īcis, *f* [auctor] **I.** *She that originates a thing, an author* (very rare, and post class for auctor, q v *fin*) mate ria auctrix universitatis, Tert adv Herm 5 anima auctrix operum carnis, id adv Marc 5, 10 comoediae scelerum et libidi num auctrices, id Spect 18 — **II.** *A female seller* or *surety* (very rare, and post class), Cod Diocl et Max 8, 45, 16 , Tert Anim 57

auctumnālis (correctly **aut-**), e (old form **autumnal,** related as facul to faci le, volup to volupe, famul to famulus Varr ap Charis p 94), *adj* [auctumnus] *of* or *pertaining to the autumn, autumnal* ae quinoctium autumnal, Varr ap Charis 1 1 aequinoctium autumnale, Varr R R. 1, 28 *fin* , so Liv 31, 47 (aestuus) tumentes au tumnali (aequinoctio) amplius quam verno, Plin 2, 97, 99, § 215 tempus autumnale, Varr R R 1, 39, 1 lumen autumnale, * Cic Arat 285 agnus, Col 7, 3, 11 rosa, Plin 21, 4, 10, § 19 imbres, id 19, 3, 13, § 37 pruna, Prop 5, 2, 15 corna autumnalia, Ov M 8, 665, and 13, 816 et saep

* **auctumnescit** or **-nascit** (cor rectly **aut-**), *v inch impers* [id], *autumn approaches, is coming on*, Mart Cap 6, p 196

auctumnĭtas (correctly **aut-**), ātis, *f* [id] (only ante and post class) **I.** *The season of autumn, the autumn, harvest time* · Circum oleas autumnitate ablaqueato, Cato, R R 5, 8 prima autumnitate cum pluvius est, id ib 155, 1 autumnitas in anni tetra chordo mensem praeterierat, Varr ap Non p 71, 15 aestas atque autumnitas, Arn 2, p 96 — **II.** *The produce of autumn, the har vest* (cf 1 auctumnus, II) dapem autum nitatis uvidam, Varr ap Non p 71, 18 ex olivis atque vinetis plenam faciant autum nitatem fundi, Arn 1, p 12

auctumno (correctly **aut-**), āre, *v n* [id] *to cause* or *bring on autumn* (only in the two foll exs) corus autumnat, Plin 2, 47, 47, § 124 aer aestate nimbosā sem per quodam modo vernat vel autumnat, id 2, 50, 51, § 136

1. auctumnus (correctly **aut-**), i, *m* (**autumnum,** i, *n* , Varr ap Non p 71, 20) [This word was anciently referred to augeo, as the season of *increase*, as by Paul ex Fest p 23, 11 Müll , so Curtius But Corssen and others, in view of its correct form, *autumnus*, refer it to the Sanscr av, to do good to, to satisfy one's self , cf the Gr ἐνηνής (i e ἐνηϝής), good, kindly, and 2 aveo, to be well] *The season of abundance, the au tumn.* **I.** L i t (from the 22d of September to the 22d of December, acc to the designa tion of the ancients, from the entering of the sun into Libra until the setting of the Pleiades, comprising 91 days, Varr R R 1, 28) quae temporis quasi naturam notant, hiems, ver, aestas, autumnus, Cic Part Or 11 Vites autumno fundi suadente vide mus, Lucr 1, 175 Inde autumnus adit, id 5, 743 pomifer, Hor C 4, 7, 11 varius pur pureo colore, id ib 2, 5, 11 sordidus calca tis uvis, Ov M 2, 29 letifer, *sickly* (on ac count of the diseases that prevail in au tumn), Juv 4, 56 sub autumno, Ov A A 2, 315 autumno adulto, *about the middle of autumn*, Tac A 11, 31 vergente, *draw ing to a close*, id ib 11, 4 flexus autumni, id H 5, 23 al — In *plur* Frustra per au tumnos nocentem Corporibus metuemus Austrum, Hor C 2, 14, 15, Ov M 1, 117, 3, 327 — * **II.** M e t o n , *the produce of the au tumn, the harvest* et multa fragrat testa senibus autumnis, i e vino vetere, Mart 3, 58, 7

2. auctumnus (correctly **aut-**), a, um, *adj* [1 auctumnus], *autumnal* (poet or in post Aug prose) imber, Cato, R R 58 autumno frigore, Ov M 3, 729 (Merk., *au tumni frigore*) sidera, Manil 2, 269 tem pus, id 2, 425 pruinae, Aus Idyll 8, 10, Cod Th 2, 8, 2 aequinoctium, Plin 19, 6, 33 § 108 tempestas, Gell 19, 7, 2

1. auctus, a, um, v augeo, *P a*

2. auctus, ūs, *m* [augeo], *an increas ing, augmenting, increase, growth, abun dance* (esp freq after the Aug per , not in Cic , syn incrementum, post class aug mentum) **I.** L i t corporis auctus, Lucr 2, 482, 5, 1171 Hic natura suis refrenat viribus auctum, id 2, 1121, 5 846, 6, 327 auxilium appellatum ab auctu, Varr L L 5, § 90 Müll vos (Divi Divaeque) bonis auc tibus auxitis, Liv 29, 27, 4, 2 aquarum, Plin 4, 12, 24, § 79, Tac A 1, 56 diei, Plin 2, 19, 17, § 81 — P o e t caedere arboris auc tum, *the abundance of a tree*, for *a large tree*, Lucr 6 168, so, nec lorica tenet dis tenti corporis auctum, Luc 9, 797 — **II.** T r o p auctus imperii, Tac A 2, 33, so id H 4, 63 hujus viri fastigium tantis aucti bus fortuna extulit ut, etc Vell 2, 40, 4 bellum cotidiano auctu majus, id. 2, 129 *fin* immensis auctibus aliquem extolle re, Tac H 4, 28 augusta dicantur ab auctu, etc , *from the increase, enhancement of a prosperous condition*, Suet Aug 7 *fin*

* **aucŭpābundus,** a, um, *adj* [aucu por], = aucupans, *watching, lurking for*: animas, Tert Anim 39

* **aucŭpālis,** e, *adj* [aucupium] *per taining to bird catching* or *fowling* perti cae, Paul. ex Fest p 21 Müll

aucŭpātio, ōnis, *f* [aucupor], *bird catching, fowling*, Quint Decl 13, 8

aucŭpātōrius, a, um, *adj* [id], *be longing to*, or *useful in bird catching* ha rundo, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 172 Cum anno permansit inundatio, proficiunt in aucupa toriam amplitudinem, id 16, 36, 66, § 169 calami, Mart 14, 218, Plin 1 1.

* **aucŭpātus,** us, *m* [id], = aucupi um, *fowling*, Capitol Anton. Philos 4.

aucŭpium, ii, *n* [auceps], *bird catch ing, fowling* **I.** L i t piscatu, aucupio, venatione, etc , Cic Fin 2, 8, 23, Pall Dec. 6, 2 noctuae, id Sept 12 — P o e t aucu pium sagittarum, *bird taking with arrows*, Att ap Cic Fin 5, 11, 32 harundine sump tā Faunus plumoso sum deus aucupio Prop 5, 2, 34, cf Hermann Opusc III p 121 — T r o p , *a catching at, lying in wait for some thing* facere aucupium auribus, Plaut. Mil 4, 1, 44 (cf auceps and aucupor) hoc no vum est aucupium, *a new kind of fowling, new way of catching things*, Ter Eun 2, 2, 16 (cf the preced verse, quaestus) aucu pium delectationis, Cic Or 25, 84, 58, 197 aucupia verborum, *a catching at words, quibbling*, cf auceps, id Caecin 23, 65 nomenclationis, Col 3, 2, 31 — **II.** M e t o n. (abstr for concr), *the birds caught* qui tot res in se habet egregias, Aucupium, omne genus piscis, etc , * Cat 114, 3, Cels 2, 26, Sen Prov 3

aucŭpo, āre, v aucupor *fin*

aucŭpor, ātus, 1, *v dep* and *act.* [au ceps], *to go bird catching* or *fowling* **I.** L i t Alio loco ut seras ac colas silvam caeduam, alio ubi aucupare, Varr R R 1, 23, 5, Dig 41, 1, 3 — Also *of taking bees* spes aucupandi examinis, Col 3, 8, 8 — **II.** T r o p , *to chase, give chase to, strive for, be on the look out for, lie in wait for, watch for*, etc (a favorite figure in prose and poe try, in Cic perh twenty times, syn insi dior, sequor) Viden scelestus ut aucupatur? *how he gives chase?* Plaut Rud 4, 4, 49 nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupaturi eramus, Cic. Att 6, 8, 4 tempus, id Rosc Am 8, 22 alicujus imbecillitatem, id Fl 37, 92 ut omni ex genere orationem aucu per, et omnis undique flosculos carpam at que delibem, id Sest 56, 119, id Verr 1, 3, 9, id Or 2, 7 *fin* , 14, 59, 63, 256, 19, 63, id Fin 2, 22, 71 L Cassio omnes ramusculos popularis aurae aucupante, id. Leg 3, 16, 35, id. Fam 5, 12, 6 al occasionem, Auct B Afr 3 *fin* obtrectatione alienae scien tiae famam sibi, Plin H N praef § 30, 33, 2, 8, § 32 studium populi ac favorem, Flor 3, 13, 1 reconditas voces, Suet Aug 86 absentiam alicujus, Just 29, 4 somnos, Ov H 13, 107

☞ **a.** *Act* form **aucŭpo,** āre, *to watch for*, etc fructus verborum aures aucu pant, Enn ap Non p 467, 14 prospectum aucupo, Pac ib in consilio id reges Argi vom aucupant, Att ib id ego aucupavi, Titinn ib Paulisper mane Aucupemus ex insidiis clanculum quam rem gerant Plaut As 5, 2, 31 num quis est, Sermonem no strum qui aucupet, id Most 2, 2, 42, so Sen. Herc Oet 483 ex insidiis aucupa, Plaut Men 4, 1, 12 qui aucupet me quid agam, id Mil 4, 2, 5 Lepide mecastor, au cupavi, id Truc 5, 72 — * **b.** *Pass* form aucupor Multa divulgata ac per rumorem vicissim aucupata discuntur, Lact 5, 22

audācia, ae, *f* [audax], *the quality of being audax, boldness*, in a good, but oftener in a bad sense (syn fortitudo, audentia, animus, virtus) **I.** In a good sense, *dar ing, intrepidity, courage, valor* audacia in bello, Sall C 9, 3 audacia pro muro ha betur, id ib 58, 17 frangere audaciam, Liv 25, 38, 6 ipso miraculo audaciae ob stupefecit hostes, id 2, 10 nox aliis in audaciam, aliis ad formidinem opportuna, Tac A. 4, 51 unam in audacia spem salutis (esse), id H 4 49, so Just praef 2, 9 al in audaces non est audacia tuta Ov M 10

544: Quod si deficiant vires, audacia certe Laus erit, Prop. 3, 1, 5: sumpsisset cor ejus audaciam, Vulg. 2 Par. 17, 6 al.—**II.** In a bad sense, *daring, audacity, presumption, temerity, insolence, impudence:* O hominis inpudentem audaciam, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 13, and Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 72; Phaedr. 3, 5, 9: compositis mendaciis Advenisti, audaciai columen, *shamelessness, impudence,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 211: Tantâne adfectum quemquam esse hominem audaciâ! Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 84: audacia non contrarium (fidentiae), sed appositum est ac propinquum et tamen vitium est, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165: animus paratus ad periculum, si suâ cupiditate, non utilitate communi inpellitur, audaciae potius nomen habeat quam fortitudinis, id. Off. 1, 19, 63: incredibili importunitate et audaciâ, id. Verr. 2, 2, 30: audaciâ et impudentiâ fretus, id. Fl. 15; so id. Caecin. 1; id. Phil. 10, 5; 13, 13 *fin.;* id. Clu. 65; id. Inv. 1, 33 al.; Sall. C. 23, 2; 52, 11; 61, 1; id. J. 7, 5; 14, 11 al.; Liv. 28, 22; 44, 6 al.; Tac. A. 11, 26; id. H. 3, 66; 3, 73 al.; Suet. Vesp. 8; Curt. 6, 11; 8, 13; Vulg. Sap. 12, 17 et saep.—In *plur.* (abstr. for concr.), *daring deeds,* = audacter facta: quantas audacias, quam incredibiles furores reperietis, Cic. Sull. 27 *fin.:* audacias Cato pluraliter dixit, Paul. ex Fest. p 27 Müll.; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 89; id. Cat. 2, 5, 10; id. Att. 9, 7: quam (formam vitae) postea celebrem miseriae temporum et audaciae temporum fecerunt, Tac. A. 1, 74.—In a milder signif., *freedom, boldness:* licentia vel potius audacia, Cic. Lig. 8: vitare audaciam in translationibus, Suet. Gram. 10 *fin.*

audācĭter, *adv.*, v. audax *fin.*

audacter, *adv.*, v. audax *fin.*

audācŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [audax], *a little bold* (rare, and post-class.), Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll.: reprehensor audaculus verborum, Gell. 5, 21; Sulp. Apoll. ap. eund. 15, 5; Firm. 1 praef.

audax, ācis, *adj.* [from audeo, as ferax from fero, capax from capio], *daring,* in a good, but oftener in a bad sense, *bold, courageous, spirited; audacious, rash, presumptuous, foolhardy* (syn.: fortis, temerarius). **I.** Lit. **a.** *Absol.:* qui me alter est audacior homo, aut qui me confidentior? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 1: quae non deliquit, decet Audacem esse, id. ib. 2, 2, 207: o scelestum atque audacem hominem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 42: O hominem audacem! id. And. 4, 4, 30: rogitas, audacissime? id. Eun. 5, 4, 26: Verres homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 2 *fin.;* id. Rosc. Am. 1: temerarius et audax, id. Inv. 1, 3: petulans et audax, id. ad Q. Fr. 2, 4: alii audaces, protervi, id. Fin. 1, 18, 61: audaces, sibi placentes, Vulg. 2 Pet. 2, 10: de improbis et audacibus, Cic. Phil. 14, 3: adulescentes quosdam eligit cum audacissimos tum viribus maximis, Nep. Dion, 9, 3: da facilem cursum atque audacibus annue coeptis, Verg. G. 1, 40: poëta, *a poet who remains unmoved amid praise and blame,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 182 Schmid: audax Iapeti genus, id. C. 1, 3, 25; 3, 27, 28: conjunx timidi aut audacis Ulixis, Ov. M. 14, 671: furit audacissimus omni De numero Lycabas, id. ib. 3, 623 al.—**b.** Constr., (α) With *abl.:* viribus audax, Verg. A. 5, 67: audax juventâ, id. G. 4, 565.—(β) With *gen.:* audax ingenii, Stat. S. 3, 2, 64; 5, 3, 135: animi, id. Th. 10, 495; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 4; Sil. 14, 416.—(γ) With *inf.:* audax omnia perpeti, Hor. C. 1, 3, 25: leges inponere, Prop. 5, 5, 13: casus audax spondere secundos, Luc. 7, 246.—(δ) With *ad:* ad facinus audacior, Cic. Cat. 2, 5.—**II.** Transf. to things: audax facinus, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 2; so id. And. 2, 3, 27; id. Phorm. 1, 3, 4; so, animus, Sall. C. 5, 4: consilium, Liv. 25, 38: lingua, Vulg. Eccli. 21, 8: res, Liv. 26, 38: spes audacior, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 35: paupertas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 51: dithyrambi, id. C. 4, 2, 10: verba, *bold,* i. e. *unusual, poetic,* Quint. 10, 5, 4: hyperbole audacioris ornatūs, id. 8, 6, 67: volatus, Ov. M. 8, 223 al.—**III.** Meton., *violent, fierce, proud:* Nunc audax cave sis, * Cat. 50, 18: ambitiosus et audax, Hor. S. 2, 3, 165: Cerberus, Tib. 1, 10, 35: leones, Vulg. Sap. 11, 18: Hecate, Sen. Med. 844.—*Adv., boldly, courageously, audaciously;* in two forms, **a. audācĭter** (the original but unusual form; cf.: licet omnes oratores aliud sequantur, i. e. the form *audacter,* Quint. 1, 6, 17): Multa scelerate, multa audaciter, multa improbe fecisti, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 104 B. and K.; cf. Prisc. p. 1014 P.; Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Prisc. l. l.: audaciter se laturum fuisse de etc., Liv. 22, 25: audaciter negantem, id. 40, 55 Weissenb.; Sen. Prov. 4.—**b. audacter** (the usu. class. form): loquere audacter patri, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 82: monere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 6: audacter inter reges versari, Lucr. 2, 50; Cat. 55, 16; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54; id. Rosc. Am. 11; id. Fin. 2, 9, 28; id. Ac. 2, 25, 81; Liv. 9, 34; 44, 4: patrare, Vulg. Gen. 34, 30; ib. Jud. 20, 31; ib. Marc. 15, 43 al.—*Comp.:* quoi tuum concredat filium audacius, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 98; Cic. Or. 8, 26; 60, 202; Caes. B. G. 1, 15; 1, 18; Nep. Epam. 9, 1: scribere, Vulg. Rom. 15, 15.—*Sup.:* audacissume oneris quid vis inpone, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 28; Caes. B. G. 2, 10; 5, 15; Liv. 30, 30 (on these forms, v. Neue, Formenl. II. p. 661 sq.).

audens, entis, v. audeo, *P. a.*

audenter, *adv.*, v. audeo, *P. a. fin.*

audentĭa, ae, *f.* [audens], *boldness, courage, spirit,* in a good sense (only post-Aug. and rare; syn.: audacia, animus). **I.** Lit.: audacia et audentia hoc diversa sunt, quod audacia temeritatis est, audentia fortitudinis, Non. p. 431, 6: ut quisque audentiae habuisset, Tac. A. 15, 53: nec defuit audentia Druso Germanico: sed obstitit Oceanus, id. G. 34: usurpatum raro et privatâ cujusque audentiâ, id. ib. 31.—**II.** Trop., *freedom in the use of words, license:* si datur Homero et mollia vocabula et Graeca ad levitatem versus contrahere, extendere, inflectere, cur tibi similis audentia non detur? Plin. Ep 8, 4, 4.

audĕo, ausus, 2, *v. a.* and *n.* (*perf.* ausi = ausus sum, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 868 P.; hence freq. in the poets, and prose writers modelled after them, *subj.* sync. ausim, Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 21; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 45; 5, 2, 65; Lucr. 2, 178; 5, 196; Verg. E. 3, 32; id. G. 2, 289; Tib. 4, 1, 193; Prop. 2, 5, 24; 3, 12, 21; Ov. Am. 2, 4, 1; Stat. Th. 1, 18; 3, 165; id. Achill. 2, 266; Liv. praef. 1; Plin. Ep. 4, 4 *fin.;* Tac. Agr. 43: ausis, Att. ap. Non. p. 4, 62; Lucr. 2, 982; 4, 508; 5, 730; 6, 412; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll.: ausit, Cat. 61, 65; 61, 70; 61, 75; 66, 28; Ov. M. 6, 466; Stat. Th. 12, 101; id. Achill. 1, 544; Liv. 5, 3 *fin.:* * ausint, Stat. Th. 11, 126; cf. Prisc. l. l.; Struve, p. 175 sq.; Ramsh. Gr. p. 140; Neue, Formenl. II. pp. 333 sq., 542, 547 sq. al.) [acc. to Pott, for avideo from avidus, pr. to be eager about something, to have spirit or courage for it; v. 1. aveo], *to venture, to venture to do, to dare; to be bold, courageous* (with the idea of courage, boldness; while *conari* designates a mere attempt, an undertaking; syn.: conor, molior); constr. with *acc., inf., quin, in with acc.* or *abl.*, and *absol.* (α) With *acc.* (mostly in poets and histt., esp. in Tac.): Quâ audaciâ tantum facinus audet? Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 37; so, ut pessimum facinus auderent, Tac. H. 1, 28; 2, 85; Suet. Calig. 49: quid domini faciant, audent cum talia fures! Verg. E. 3, 16: ausum talia deposcunt, Ov. M. 1, 199; 13, 244: capitalem fraudem ausi, Liv. 23, 14; 3, 2; 26, 40; Vell. 2, 24, 5: erant qui id flagitium formidine auderent, Tac. A. 1, 69: ausuros nocturnam castrorum oppugnationem, id. ib. 2, 12; 4, 49; 11, 9; 12, 28; 14, 25; id. H. 1, 48; 2, 25; 2, 69; 4, 15 al.: ad audendum aliquid concitâsset, nisi etc., Suet. Caes. 8; 19; id. Tib. 37; id. Tit. 8; Just. 5, 9 al.; hence also *pass.:* multa dolo, pleraque per vim audebantur, Liv. 39, 8 *fin.:* auderi adversus aliquem dimicare, Nep. Milt. 4 *fin.:* agenda res est audendaque, Liv. 35, 35, 6; Vell. 2, 56 *fin.:* patroni necem, Suet. Dom. 14.—Also **ausus,** a, um, *pass.*, Tac. A. 3, 67 *fin.*—(β) With *inf.* (the usual constr.; freq. both in prose and poetry): etiam audes meâ revorti gratiâ? Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 23: Ecquid audes de tuo istuc addere? *do you undertake, venture upon?* id. ib. 1, 2, 40: commovere me miser non audeo, *I venture not to stir,* id. Truc. 4, 3, 44: Neque tibi quicquam dare ausim, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 65: nil jam muttire audeo, id. And. 3, 2, 25; 3, 5, 7; id. Heaut. 5, 1, 80; id. Phorm. 5, 1, 31: hoc ex ipsis caeli rationibus ausim confirmare, Lucr. 5, 196: auderent credere gentes, id. 2, 1036; 1, 68; by poet. license transf. to things: Vitigeni latices in aquaï fontibus audent Misceri, *the juice from the vine ventures boldly to intermingle with the water,* id. 6, 1072: Mithridates tantum victus efficere potuit, quantum incolumis numquam est ausus optare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 25: imperatorem deposcere, id. ib. 5, 12: ut de Ligarii (facto) non audeam confiteri! id. Lig. 3, 8: audeo dicere, *I dare say, venture to assert,* = τολμῶ λέγειν, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84 et saep.: qui pulsi loco cedere ausi erant, Sall. C. 9, 4; 20, 3: quem tu praeponere nobis Audes, Cat. 81, 6: refrenare licentiam, Hor. C. 3, 24, 28: vana contemnere, Liv. 9, 17, 9: mensuram prodere ausos, Plin. 2, 1, 1, § 3 al.: non sunt ausi persequi recedentes, Vulg. Gen. 35, 5; 44, 26; ib. Job, 29, 22; 37, 24; ib. Matt. 22, 46; ib. Act. 5, 13; ib. Rom. 5, 7 et persaepe.—* (γ) With *quin:* ut non audeam . . quin promam omnia, Plaut. As. 1, 1. 11.—(δ) With *in with acc.* or *abl.* (eccl. Lat.): Rogo vos ne praesens audeam in quosdam (Gr. ἐπί τινας), Vulg. 2 Cor. 10, 2: In quo quis audet, audeo et ego (Gr. ἐν ᾧ), ib. 2 Cor. 11, 21.—(ε) *Absol.:* (Romani) audendo . . . magni facti. Sall. H. Fragm. 4 (n. 12 *fin.* Gerl.): Nec nunc illi, quia audent, sed quia necesse est, pugnaturi sunt, Liv. 21, 40, 7: in ejus modi consiliis periculosius esse deprehendi quam audere, Tac. Agr. 15 *fin.:* duo itinera audendi (esse), seu mallet statim arma, seu etc., id. H. 4, 49: auctor ego audendi, Verg. A. 12, 159: Nam spirat tragicum satis et feliciter audet, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 166.—With an object to be supplied from the context: hos vero novos magistros nihil intellegebam posse docere, nisi ut auderent (sc. dicere, orationes habere, etc.), Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 94; Quint. 10, 1, 33 Frotsch.; 1, 5, 72: Judaei sub ipsos muros struxere aciem, rebus secundis longius ausuri (sc. progredi, *to advance further*), Tac. H. 5, 11; 2, 25; cf. Verg. A. 2, 347.—Hence, *P. a.*, **1. audens,** entis, *daring, bold, intrepid, courageous;* mostly in a good sense (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito, Verg. A. 6, 95: audentes deus ipse juvat, Ov. M. 10, 586; so id. A. A. 1, 608; id. F. 2, 782: spes audentior, Val. Fl. 4. 284: nil gravius audenti quam ignavo patiendum esse, Tac. A. 14, 58; id. H. 2, 2: audentissimi cujusque procursu, id. Agr. 33; id. Or. 14 al.—*Adv.:* **audenter,** *boldly, fearlessly, rashly:* liceat audenter dicere, * Vulg. Act. 2, 29; Dig. 28, 2, 29 *fin.*—*Comp.:* audentius jam onerat Sejanum, Tac. A. 4, 68: progressus, id. ib. 13, 40: circumsistere, id. H. 2, 78: inrupere, id. ib. 1, 79: agere fortius et audentius, id. Or. 18.—*Sup.* prob. not in use.—**2. ausus,** a, um, *ventured, attempted, undertaken;* hence *subst.:* **ausum,** i, *n.*, *a daring attempt, a venture, an undertaking, enterprise* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose; acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 351, perh. not before Verg.): At tibi pro scelere, exclamat, pro talibus ausis, Verg. A. 2, 535; 12, 351: fortia ausa, id. ib. 9, 281: ingentibus annuat ausis, Ov. M. 7, 178; 2, 328; 11, 12; 9, 621; 10, 460; 11, 242; id. H. 14, 49 al.; Stat. Th. 4, 368: ausum improbum, Plin. 2, 108, 112, § 147.

audĭens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. audio.

audĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [audio], *a hearing, a listening* to something; *audience, attention;* mostly in the phrase, audientiam facere, *to cause to give attention, to procure a hearing.* **I.** Lit.: exsurge, praeco; fac populo audientiam, i. e. *command silence,* * Plaut. Poen. prol. 11: Illi praeco faciebat audientiam, Auct. ad Her. 4, 55, 68: audientiam facere praeconem jussit, Liv. 43, 16: quantam denique audientiam orationi meae improbitas illius factura, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13, 42; so id. Sen. 9, 28; id. de Or. 2, 80, 325: tribuere, *to give a hearing,* App. M. 3, p. 131, 14: praebere, Cod. 7, 19, 7: impertiri, ib 2, 13, 1.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *The faculty of hearing, hearing,* Prud. στεφ. 954.—**B.** *The ears* (abstr. for concr.), Arn. 3, p. 117; 5, p. 178.

audĭo, ivi or ii, itum, 4, *v. a.* (*imperf.* audibat, Ov. F. 3, 507: audibant, Cat. 84, 8; *fut.* audibo, Enn. ap. Non. p. 506, 1: audibis, id. ib.; Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 86; id. Poen. 1, 2, 97; Caecil. ap. Gell. 7, 17 *fin.;* id. ap. Non. l. l.; cf. Struve, p. 137 sq.: audin = audisne, as ain = aisne; *inf. perf.* audisse better than audivisse, acc. to Quint. 1, 6, 17) [cf. the Lacon. αὖς = οὖς; auris; Lith. ausis; Goth. auso; Germ. Ohr, and Engl ear;

the Fr ouïr, and Lat ausculto, Curtius also compares the Gr ἀΐω, to hear, perceive, and the Sanscr av, to notice, to favor, v ausculto, 1 aveo *init*, and cf Varr L L 6, § 83 Müll], *to hear, to perceive* or *understand by hearing, to learn* (audio pr differs from ausculto as the Gr ἀκούω from ἀκροάομαι, the Germ hören from horchen, and the Engl to hear from to listen, the former of these words denoting an involuntary, the latter a voluntary act, other syn exaudio, sentio, cognosco, oboedio, dicor) **I.** **A.** In gen **a.** Aliquid auribus si parum audies terito cum vino brassicam, etc, Cato, R R 157 *fin* ubi molarum strepitum audibis maximum, Enn ap Non 1 1 (Com v 7 Vahl p 153) verba, Plaut Poen 1, 2, 97, Vulg Gen 24, 30 quae vera audivi, taceo, Ter Eun. 1, 2, 23 Mane, non dum audisti, Demea, Quod est gravissumum, id Ad 3, 4, 21 vocem, id Hec 4, 1, 2 vera an falsa, id And 5, 4, 19 mixtos vagitibus aegris Ploratus, Lucr 2, 579 voces, Verg A 4, 439, Hor C 3, 7, 22, Vulg Gen 3, 8, ib Matt 2 18 strepitus, Verg A 9, 394 sonitum, Hor C 2, 1, 31 haec, id ib 3, 27, 51· aquas, Ov Am 3, 11, 30 gemitus, id M 7, 839, Vulg Exod 2, 24 ait se omnia audivisse, Titinn ap Macr S 2, 12 ut quod te audisse dicis numquam audieris, Cic de Or 2, 70, 285 Nihil enim habeo praeter auditum, id. Off 1, 10, 33 quod quisque eorum de quaque re audierit, Caes B G 4, 5· Hac auditā pugnā maxima pars sese Crasso dedidit, id ib 3, 27 Auditis hostium copiis respicerent suum ipsi exercitum, Liv 42, 52, 10 quod cum audisset Abram, Vulg Gen 14, 14 auditis sermonibus, ib 4 Reg 22, 19, ib Heb 4, 3 clangorem tubae, ib Isa. 18, 3 symphoniam, ib Luc 15, 25 animal, ib Apoc 6, 3, 6, 5 al persaep **b.** Constr, the person from whom one hears or learns any thing, with *ex* (so most freq), *ab, de, acc and part, acc and inf, cum* or *dum* (α) With *ex* verbum ex aliquo, Ter Heaut. 5, 4, 8, so id And 2, 1, 2, 5, 4, 24, id. Eun 1, 2, 34, id Hec 4, 1, 35, id And 3, 3, 2 audivi ex majoribus natu hoc idem fuisse in P Scipione Nasica, Cic Off 1, 30, 109 hoc ex aliis, id Att 5, 17 ex obviis, Liv 28, 26, so Suet Caes 29, id Dom 12 al saepe audivi ex majoribus natu mirari solitum C Fabricium etc, Cic Sen 13, 43, so Suet. Claud 15 —(β) With *ab* a quibus cum audisset non multum superesse munitionis, Nep Them 7, 2 —(γ) With *de* equidem saepe hoc audivi de patre et de socero meo, i e *from his mouth*, Cic de Or 3, 33, 133, so id Off 3, 19, 77, id Brut 26, 100 —(δ) With *acc* and *part pres* (cf Zumpt, Gr § 636) ut neque eum querentem quisquam audierit neque etc, Nep Timol 4, 1, so Suet Calig 22, Cat 9, 6, 61, 125, 67, 41 al —(ε) With *acc. and inf* mihi non credo, quom illaec autumare illum audio, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 260 Audin (eum) lapidem quaeritare? id. Capt 3, 4, 70 erilem filium ejus duxisse audio Uxorem, Ter Phorm 1, 1, 5, 2, 1, 59 saepe hoc majores natu dicere audivi, Cic Mur 28 Gellius audierat patruom objurgare solere, Cat 74, 1, Verg A 1, 20, 4, 562 audiet cives acuisse ferrum, Audiet pugnas juventus, Hor C 1, 2, 21 sq audire videor pios Errare per lucos, id. ib 3, 4, 5 — Hence also *pass* with *nom and inf* (cf Zumpt, Gr § 607) Bibulus nondum audiebatur esse in Syriā, *was said*, Cic Att. 5, 18, so Caes B G 7, 79 —(ζ) With *cum* or *dum* (cf Zumpt, Gr § 749) id quidem saepe ex eo audivi, cum diceret sibi certum esse, Cic de Or 2, 33, 144 quis umquam audivit, cum ego de me nisi coactus ac necessario dicerem? id Dom 35, so id Brut 56, id Fin 5, 19, 54, id de Or 1, 28, 129, 1, 2, 99, Plin Ep 7, 24, 5 auditus est certe, dum ex eo quaerit, Suet Dom 4 — Diff from the preced. constr with *de* is audire de aliquo (aliquid), more freq in *pass* sense, *to hear* any thing *concerning any one* de psaltria hac audivit, Ter Ad. 3, 4, 5 illos etiam convenire aveo de quibus audivi et legi, Cic Sen 23, 83, so id Att 7, 20, id Ac 2, 2, 4, cf aliquid in aliquem, *to hear something against, something bad of any one*, id de Or 2, 70, 285 al — **B.** In conversation (α) Audi, as a call to gain attention, *hear, attend, give ear, listen* = hoc age audi cetera, Plaut Trin 2, 4, 127 audi heus tu, id ib 4, 3, 52 Dorio, audi, obsecro, Ter Phorm 3, 2, 1 Hoc audi, id And 3, 4, 11, 4, 1, 36· Quin tu audi, Plaut. Bacch 2, 3, 42 quin tu hoc audi, Ter And 2, 2, 9 —(β) Audis or audin = audisne? *do you hear?* atque audin? Plaut Trin 3, 3, 70 Equidem deciens dixi Et domi [nunc] sum ego, inquam, ecquid audis? id Am 2, 1, 27, id Trin 3, 2 91 Heus, audin quid ait? Quin fugis? id Capt 3, 4, 60 cura adversandum atque audin? quadrupedem constringito, Ter And 5, 2, 24, 1, 5, 64 Audin tu? Hic furti se adligat, id Eun 4, 7, 39. Audin quid dicam? id Hec 1, 2, 3 — **C.** Audito, with a clause for its subject, as *abl absol* in the histt, *upon the receipt of the news that, at the tidings that* audito, Q Marcium in Ciliciam tendere, *when news came that Q Marcius* etc, Sall H Fragm ap Prisc p 1130 P audito Machanidam famā adventūs sui territum refugisse Lacedaemonem, Liv 28, 7 audito venisse missu Agrippinae nuntium Agerinum, Tac A 14, 7 — **II.** Esp, **A. 1.** In a pregnant signif, *to listen to* a person or thing, *to give ear to, hearken to, attend* etsi a vobis sic audior, ut numquam benignius neque attentius quemquam auditum putem, Cic Clu 23, 63, so id de Or 1, 61, 259 sed non eis animis audiebantur, qui doceri possent, Liv 42, 48, 1, 32, 5, 6 ut legationes audiret cubans, Suet Vesp 24, id Caes. 32, id Ner 22, 23, Vulg Job 11, 2, ib Psa 33, 12, ib Matt 10, 14, ib Heb 3, 7 al — **2.** Aliquem, of pupils, *to hear a teacher*, i e *to receive instruction from, to study under* te, Marce fili, annum jam audientem Cratippum, Cic Off 1, 1, 1 Jam Polemonem audiverant adsidue Zeno et Arcesilas, id Ac 1, 9, 34; so id N D 1, 14, 37, 3, 1, 2, id. Fat 2, 4 Diogenes venientem eum, ut se extra ordinem audiret, non admiserat, Suet Tib 32, id Gram 10, 20 al —*Absol* possumne aliquid audire? (i e *will you communicate something to me?*) tu vero, inquam, vel audire vel dicere, Cic Fat 2, 3 ponere aliquid, ad quod audiam, volo, id ib 2, 4 —**3.** De aliquā re or aliquid, aliquem, of judges, *to listen* or *hearken to, to examine* nemo illorum judicum clarissimis viris accusantibus audiendum sibi de ambitu putavit, Cic Fl 39, 98 de capite, Sen Ben 2, 12 al —Trop de pace, Liv 27, 30 dolos, Verg A 6, 567 nequissimum servum, Suet Dom 11, so id. Aug 93, id Tib 73, id Claud. 15, id. Dom 14, 16, Dig 11, 3, 14 *fin*, 28, 6, 10, 39, 2, 18 et saep — **4.** Of prayer or entreaty, *to hear, listen to, lend an ear to*, i e *gard, grant* in quo di immortales meas preces audiverunt, Cic Pis 19 Curio ubi . neque cohortationes suas neque preces audiri intellegit, Caes B C 2, 42 velut si sensisset auditas preces, Liv 1, 12 audivit orationem eorum, Vulg Psa. 105, 44 audisti verba oris mei, ib ib 137, 1 Audiat aversa non meus aure deus, Tib 3, 3, 28 audiit et caeli Genitor de parte serenā Intonuit laevum, Verg A 9, 630 minus audientem carmina Vestam, Hor C 1, 2, 27, 4, 13, 1 audivit Dominus, Vulg Psa 29, 11 al —Also aliquem, *to hear one, to grant his desire or prayer* puellas ter vocata audis, Hor C 3, 22, 3, so id C S 34, 35 Ferreus orantem nequiquam, janitor, audis, Ov Am 1, 6, 27, id. M 8, 598 al Audi nos, domine, Vulg Gen 23, 6, 23, 8 semper me audis, ib Joan 11, 42 — **B.** Aliquem, aliquid, or *absol* audio, *to hear a person* or *thing with approbation, to assent to, agree with, approve, grant, allow* nec Homerum audio, qui Ganymeden ab dis raptum ait, etc, Cic Tusc 1, 26 65 Socratem audio dicentem cibi condimentum esse famem, sed qui ad voluptatem omnia referens vivit ut Gallonius, non audio, id Fin 2, 28, 90, id de Or 1, 15 68, 3, 28, 83, id. Marcell 8, 25 audio (*I grant it, well that I agree to, that is granted*) nunc dicis aliquid, quod ad rem pertineat, id. Rosc Am 18 *fin*, id Verr 2, 2, 59, 2, 5, 27 non audio, *that I do not grant*, id ib 2, 3, 34 —**C.** *To hear, to listen to, to obey, heed*, orig and class only with *acc*, but also with *dat*.—**a.** With *acc* · tecum loquere, te adhibe in consilium, te audi, tibi obtempera, Cic Fam 2, 7, 2, id N D 1, 20, 55 ne ego sapientiam istam, quamvis sit erudita non audiam, id Phil 13, 3, 6 si me audiatis, priusquam dedantur, etc, Liv 9, 9 Non, si me satis audias, Speres etc, Hor C 1, 13, 13, 4, 14, 50, id Ep 1, 1, 48 patris aut matris imperium, Vulg Deut 21, 18 al — Poet transf to inanimate things neque audit currus habenas, *heeds*, Verg G 1, 514, so Claud Cons Mall Theod 187 (cf Hor Ep 1, 15, 13 equi frenato est auris in ore, and Pind Pyth 2, 21 ἅρματα πεισιχάλινα) nec minus incerta (sagitta) est, nec quae magis audiat arcum, *which better heeds the bow*, Ov M 5, 382 teque languenti manu Non audit arcus? Sen. Herc. Oet 980, so Stat Th 5, 412, Luc 3, 594, 9, 931, Sil 14 392 —**b.** With *dat* nam istis qui linguam avium intellegunt, magis audiendum censeo, Pac ap Cic Div 1, 57, 131 (B and K *isti*) sibi audire, App Mag p 326, 34, so, dicto audientem esse, *to listen to* one's *word, to be obedient to* one's *word, to obey* (not in Ter) dicto sum audiens, *I obey*, Plaut Pers. 3, 1, 71, id. Trin. 4, 3, 55, id As. 3, 1, 40, id. Men 2, 3, 89 qui dicto audientes in tanta re non fuisset, Cic Deiot. 8, 23· sunt illi quidem dicto audientes, id Verr. 1, 88 quos dicto audientes jussi, id. ib 5, 104 — And, on account of the signif *to obey*, with a second personal *dat* dicto audientem esse alicui, to obey one (freq and class), cf Stalb ad Rudd Gr II p 124, n 38 vilicus domino dicto audiens sit, Cato, R R 142 si habes, qui te audiat, si potest tibi dicto audiens esse quisquam, Cic Verr 2, 1, 44, 2, 4 12, 2, 5, 32, id Phil 7, 2 dicto audiens fuit jussis absentium magistratuum, Nep Ages. 4, 2, id. Lys. 1, 2, id Iphicr 2, 1 interim Servio Tullio jubere populum dicto audientem esse Liv 1, 41, 4 26, 29, 20, 41, 10 al —Once pleon. with oboedio ne plebs nobis dicto audiens atque oboediens sit, Liv 5, 3 —**D.** *To hear thus and thus*, i e *to be named* or *styled somehow* (as in Gr ἀκούω, and in Engl to hear, as Milton Or hear'st thou rather pure ethereal stream, P L III 7), and with *bene* or *male* (as in Gr καλῶς or κακῶς ἀκούειν, cf Milton For which Britain hears ill abroad, Areop, and Spenser If old Aveugles sonnes so evil hear, F Q I 5, 23) *to be in good* or *bad repute, to be praised* or *blamed, to have a good* or *bad character* benedictis si certāsset, audisset bene (Bene audire est bene dici, laudari, Don), Ter Phorm prol 20 tu recte vivis, si curas esse quod audis, Hor Ep 1, 16, 17 rexque paterque Audisti coram, id ib 1, 7, 38, so id S 2, 6, 20, Ter Hec. 4, 2, 24, id Phorm 2, 3, 12, Cic Att 6, 1, id. Fin 3, 17, 57, id Leg 1, 19, Nep Dion 7, 3 Ille, qui jejunus a quibusdam et aridus habetur, non aliter ab ipsis inimicis male audire quam nimiis floribus et ingenii afluentia potuit, Quint 12, 10, 13 al —In a play upon words erat surdaster M Crassus, sed aliud molestius quod male audiebat, Cic Tusc 5, 40, 116, so, minus commode quod illorum culpa se minus commode audire arbitrarentur, id Verr 2, 3, 58 —**E.** *As it were to hear, to hear mentally*, i e *to understand, to supply*, something (later subaudio) cum subtractum verbum aliquod satis ex ceteris intellegitur, ut, stupere gaudio Graecus. Simul enim auditur *coepit, is understood, is to be supplied*, Quint 9, 3, 58, 8, 5 12 —Hence, **audiens**, entis, *P a subst.* **A.** (Acc to II A) *A hearer, auditor* (= auditor, q v, or qui audit, Cic Brut 80, 276): ad animos audientium permovendos, Cic. Brut 23, 89, 80, 279 cum adsensu audientium egit, Liv 21, 10 al — Hence, in eccl. Lat, *a catechumen*, Tert Poen 6 — **B.** (Acc to II C) With the *gen* tibi servio atque audiens sum imperii, *a hearer of*, i e *obedient to, your command*, Plaut Truc. 1, 2, 25

‡**audītāvi**: saepe audivi, Paul. ex Fest. p 24 Müll

audītio, onis, *f* [audio] **I.** *A hearing, a listening to* (syn auditus, auscultatio): (pueri) fabellarum auditione ducuntur, Cic. Fin 5, 15, 42 qui est versatus in auditione et cogitatione, quae studio et diligentiā praecurrit aetatem, id. de Or 2, 30, 131; Quint 2, 2, 11, 10, 1, 10 audite auditionem in terrore vocis ejus, *hear a hearing* (after the Heb), i e hear attentively, Vulg Job, 37, 2 —**II.** *Hearsay* hoc solum auditione expetere coepit, cum id ipse non vidisset? Cic Verr 2, 4, 46 — Hence, meton., (α) (Abstr pro concr) *A report, hearsay, news* (also in *plur*) si accepissent fama et auditione esse quoddam numen et vim deorum, Cic N D 2, 37, 95 fictae auditiones,

id. Planc. 23, 56: ne tenuissimam quidem auditionem de eā re accepi, *not even the slightest inkling*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1: His rebus atque auditionibus permoti etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 5; 7, 42: falsae auditiones, Tac. A. 4, 11 *fin.*: ab auditione malā non timebit, Vulg. Psa. 111, 7; ib. Nah. 3, 19.—And (β) Effect for cause, *the voice:* Domine, audivi auditionem tuam et timui, Vulg. Hab. 3, 2.—**III.** *The hearing of a pupil* (cf. audio, II. A. 2.); hence, meton. (abstr. pro concr.), *a lecture, lesson, discourse* (perh. only post-Aug.): Sedere in scholis auditionis operatos, Plin. 26, 2, 6, § 11: egressus ex auditione, Gell. 14, 1; 18, 2; 19, 8.—* **IV.** For auditus, *the sense of hearing, the hearing*, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 9, 27.

* **audītiuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [auditio]. *a brief discourse* (cf. auditio, III.): auditiunculā quādam de Catonis familiā aspersus es, *with some little account of*, Gell. 13, 20, 5.

audītor, ōris, *m.* [audio], *a hearer, an auditor* (syn.: qui audit, discipulus). **I.** In gen., Cic. Or. 8, 24; 35, 122; id. N. D. 3, 1, 2; id. Brut. 51, 191; id. Att. 16, 2; Suet. Aug. 86; Vulg. Num. 24, 4; ib. Job, 31, 35; ib. Rom. 2, 13; ib. Jac. 1, 22 al. (auditores in Cic. is freq. periphrased by qui audiunt, Sest. 44; de Or. 1, 5, 17; 1, 51, 219).—**II.** Esp., *one that hears a teacher, a pupil, scholar, disciple* (cf. audio, II. A. 2.): Demetrius Phalereus Theophrasti auditor, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 54; so id. N. D. 1, 15, 38; id. Ac. 1, 9, 34; id. Div. 2, 42, 87; Sen. Contr. 4, 25 *fin.*; Ov. P. 4, 2, 35.—**III.** Meton.; Varro uses auditor once of *a reader of a book*, as analogous to the hearing of an oral discourse, Varr. L. L. 6, § 1 Müll. (so vox of *a writer:* inconditā ac rudi voce memoriam servitutis composuisse, Tac. Agr. 3; cf.: epistolis obtundere, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 4).

audītōriālis, e, *adj.* [auditorium], *of or pertaining to a school* (post-class.): scholastici, Aug. c. Pelag. 6, 11.

audītōrius, a, um, *adj.* [auditor], *relating to a hearer or hearing.* **I.** As *adj.* only once: cavernae, *the auditory passages*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 3.—Far more freq., **II.** *Subst.:* **audītōrium**, ii, *n.* **A.** *A hearing of a cause at law, a judicial examination* (cf. audio, II. A. 3.), Dig. 4, 8, 41.—**B.** *The place where something* (a discourse, a lecture) *is heard, a lecture-room, hall of justice* (not in Cic.; perh. in gen. not before the Aug. period): cujus rei gratiā plenum sit auditorium, Quint. 2, 11, 3: domum mutuatur et auditorium exstruit etc., Tac. Or. 9; 10; 39: nonnulla in coetu familiarium velut in auditorio recitavit, Suet. Aug. 85; id. Tib. 11; id. Claud. 41; id. Rhet. 6; * Vulg. Act. 25, 23; Dig. 42, 1, 54; 49, 9, 1; 4, 4. 18 al.—Trop., of the forum: non rudibus dimicantes nec auditorium semper plenum, Tac. Or. 34.—**C.** *A school*, in opp. to public life: condicio fori et auditorii, Quint. 10, 1, 36.—**D.** *The assembled hearers themselves, the audience, auditory:* nuper adhibito ingenti auditorio, Plin. Ep. 4, 7; so App. Mag. p. 320, 33.

1. audītus, a, um, *Part.* of audio.

2. audītus, ūs, *m.* [audio]. **I.** *A hearing, listening* (so perh. only post-Aug.; syn.: auditio, auscultatio): ea plurium auditu accipi, Tac. A. 4, 69: brevi auditu, id. H. 2, 59: auditus auris, Vulg. 2 Reg. 22, 45; ib. Job, 42. 5: auditu audietis (by Hebraism), ib. Matt. 13, 14.—Hence, *the instruction listened to* (cf. audio, II. A. 2.): quis dignior umquam Hoc fuit auditu? Luc. 10, 183.—Also (like auditio, II.), *a rumor, report:* occupaverat animos prior auditus, Tac. H. 1, 76: Quis credidit auditui nostro? Vulg. Joan. 12, 38; ib. Rom. 10, 16.—**II.** *The sense of hearing, the hearing* (class.): auditus autem semper patet, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: num quid aliquo sensu perceptum sit, aspectu, auditu, tactu, odore, gustatu, Auct. ad Her. 2, 5: aures acerrimi auditūs, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 114; 23, 4, 42, § 85: Si totum corpus oculus, ubi auditus? Vulg. 1 Cor. 12, 17 *bis.* al.—In *plur.:* auditus hominum deorumque mulcens, i. e. aures, App. Dogm. Plat. 1.

Aufēius, a, um, *adj.*, *of or belonging to the* gens Aufeia: aqua, Plin. 31, 3, 24, § 41: lex (A.U.C. 630), named after a tribune of the people, Aufeius, Gell. 11, 10; cf. Meyer, Orat. Fragm. p. 121.

aufĕro, abstŭli, ablātum. auferre, *v. a.* [ab-fero; cf. ab *init.*], *to take or bear off* or *away, to carry off, withdraw, remove* (very freq. in prose and poetry; syn.: tollo, fero, rapio, eripio, diripio, adimo, averto). **I.** In gen. **A. 1.** Lit.: ab januā stercus, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 18: dona, id. Am. prol. 139: aurum atque ornamenta abs te, id. Mil. 4, 1, 36: abstulit eos a conspectu, Vulg. 4 Reg. 17, 18: auferas me de terrā hac, ib. Gen. 47, 30: vos istaec intro auferte, Ter. And. 1, 1, 1: Auferte ista hinc, Vulg. Joan. 2, 16: aether multos secum levis abstulit ignis, Lucr. 5, 459; 3, 230; 3, 439; 3, 717; 5, 205; 5, 725; 6, 622; Turp. ap. Non. p. 422, 21: multa domum suam auferebat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8 *fin.:* liberi per delectus alibi servituri auferuntur (a Romanis), *are carried away*, Tac. Agr. 31: quem vi abstulerant servi, Vulg. Gen. 21, 25.—So of sick persons, or those unable to walk: auferere, non abibis, si ego fustem sumpsero, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 202 (cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 298: lumbifragium hinc auferes): asoti, qui in mensam vomant et qui de conviviis auferantur, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23.—Auferre se, in colloquial lang., *to remove one's self, to withdraw, retire, go away:* Te, obsecro hercle, aufer modo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 93: aufer te domum, id. As. 2, 4, 63.—**2.** Of bodies that are borne away by wings, by the winds, waves, or any other quick motion, *to bear* or *carry away, sweep away*, etc. (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): aliquem ad scopulum e tranquillo auferre, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 8: unda rates, Prop. 1, 8, 14: auferor in scopulos, Ov. M. 9, 593: auferet, id. ib. 15, 292 al.: in silvam pennis ablata refugit, Verg. A. 3, 258; 11, 867: ne te citus auferat axis, Ov. M. 2, 75: vento secundo vehementi satis profecti celeriter e conspectu terrae ablati sunt, Liv. 29, 27: (Bubo) volat numquam quo libuit, sed transversus aufertur, Plin. 10, 12, 16. § 35: (milites) pavore fugientium auferebantur, Tac. A. 4, 73.—**B.** Trop., *to carry away, mislead:* te hortor, ut omnia gubernes prudentiā tuā, ne te auferant aliorum consilia, Cic. Fam. 2, 7: abstulerunt me velut de spatio Graecae res immixtae Romanis, i. e. *have diverted, withdrawn me, from the subject*, Liv. 35, 40: quae contemplatio aufert nos ad ipsorum animalium naturas, Plin. 27, 13, 120, § 145: auferre aliquem traversum, id. 28, 1, 1, § 1 Jan: ab intentione auferendus auditor, Quint. 4, 5, 6: somnus aufert, Hor. S. 1, 5, 83: auferimur cultu, i. e. decipimur, *are deceived, duped*, Ov. R. Am. 343.—**II.** Esp., **A. 1.** *To take* or *snatch away;* in a good, but more frequently in a bad sense, *to take by force, to remove, withdraw, take away violently, rob, steal*, etc.: aliquid eris, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 8: quod auri, quod argenti, quod ornamentorum in meis urbibus fuit, id mihi tu, C. Verres, eripuisti atque abstulisti, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5, 19: ab hoc abaci vasa omnia abstulit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 16; so, pecuniam de aerario, id. Att. 7, 21: pecuniam in ventre, *to eat up, to squander*, id. de Or. 2, 66, 265: auriculam mordicus, *to bite off*, id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 4: vestimentum, Vulg. Luc. 6, 29: hi ludi dies quindecim auferent, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 31: imperium indignis, Liv. 3, 67: legionem, Tac. H. 4, 48: consulatum, censuram, id. ib. 1, 52: auferat omnia irrita oblivio si potest, Liv. 28, 29: spem, voluntatem defensionis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7: fervorem et audaciam, Liv. 3, 12: obsequia, Tac. H. 1, 80: misericordiam, id. ib. 3, 84: spem veniae, id. A. 14, 23: studium, Cat. 68, 19 sq.; and so Hor. C. 3, 12, 5: metus, *to banish*, Verg. A. 12, 316: curas, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 26: somnos, id. C. 2, 16, 16; id. Epod. 5, 96: pudorem, Ov. M. 6, 617: fugam, *to hinder, prevent*, Flor. 3, 10, 3 al.—**2.** *To take off* or *away, to destroy, consume, kill, slay*, etc. (mostly poet. or in the Aug. histt.): Tam bellum mihi passerem abstulistis, Cat. 3, 15: abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem, Hor. C. 2, 16, 29; so id. Epod. 5, 66; id. S. 1, 9, 31: Auferat hora duos eadem, Ov. M. 8, 709; 15, 157: Labienum Varumque acies abstulit, Vell. 2, 55 *fin.:* Quidquid hinc aut illinc communis Mors belli aufert, Liv. 7, 8; Flor. 3, 17, 9 al.: Interea quodcumque fuit populabile flammae, Mulciber abstulerat. *had consumed*, Ov. M. 9, 263; 14, 575.—**3.** Of places, *to separate, sever, divide:* mare septem stadiorum intervallo Europam auferens Asiae, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 75: Armenia Euphrate amne aufertur Cappadociae, id. 6, 9, 9, § 25.—**B.** *To lay aside some action, manner of speaking*, etc.; *to cease from, desist from, leave off:* proinde istaec tua aufer terricula, Att. ap. Non. p. 227, 31: jurgium hinc auferas, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 19: aufer nugas, id. Truc. 4, 4, 8; id. Curc. 2, 1, 30: pollicitationes aufer, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 17: *Ge.* Id nosmet ipsos facere oportet, Phaedria. *Ph.* Aufer mi "oportet:" quin tu, quod faciam, impera, id. ib. 1, 4, 45 Ruhnk. (cf. Juv. 6, 170): Aufer abhinc lacrimas, Lucr. 3, 955: insolentiam, Phaedr. 3, 6, 8; so *absol.:* Insanis? Aufer! *away!* (where nugas may be supplied, as in Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 8), Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 14.—With *inf.* as object: aufer Me vultu terrere, Hor. S. 2, 7, 43.—**C.** Meton., effect for cause, *to carry off* (*as the fruit* or *result of one's labor, exertions, errors*, etc.), *to obtain, get, receive, acquire:* Ecquas viginti minas Paritas ut auferas a me? Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 71; 1, 5, 90; id. Curc. 5, 2, 21; id. Ep. 1, 2, 56; 2, 2, 9; id. Most. 4, 1, 32; Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 62: id inultum numquam auferet, id. And. 3, 5, 4; id. Ad. 3, 4, 8 (cf. id. And. 1, 2, 4): paucos dies ab aliquo, *to obtain a few days' respite*, Cic. Quinct. 5, 20: quis umquam ad arbitrum quantum petiit, tantum abstulit? id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12; so, responsum ab aliquo, id. de Or. 1, 56, 239: decretum, id. Att. 16, 16, A: diploma, id. Fam. 6, 12, 3: praemium, Suet. Gram. 17.—Also with *ut:* ut in foro statuerent (statuas), abstulisti, *you have carried the point that they* etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 59 (so, adsequi, ut, Tac. G. 35).—Trop., *to carry away the knowledge of a thing, to learn, understand:* quis est in populo Romano, qui hoc non ex priore actione abstulerit? *has not learned, does not know*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 8.

Aufĭdēna, ae, *f.*, = Ἀυφίδηνα, *a town in Samnium, on the river Sagrus*, now *Alfidena*, Liv. 10, 12 *fin.*—**Aufĭdēnātes**, ium, *m.*, *its inhabitants*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 801.

Aufĭdĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *the name of a Roman* gens; hence, **I.** Cn. Aufidius, *a contemporary of Cicero, but older, and the author of a Greek history*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 112; id. Fin. 5, 19, 54.—**II.** T. Aufidius, *a Roman orator*, Cic. Brut. 48, 179.—**III.** Sext. Aufidius, Cic. Fam. 12, 26 and 27.—Hence, **Aufĭdĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Aufidian:* nomen, *the debt of Aufidius*, Cic. Fam. 16, 19.—**IV.** Aufidius Luscus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 34; 2, 4, 24.

Aufĭdus, i, *m.*, = Αὔφιδος, *a river in Apulia, remarkable for its swift and violent course*, now *Ofanto:* longe sonans, Hor. C. 4, 9, 2: violens, id. ib. 3, 30, 10: acer, id. S. 1, 1, 58; on account of its divided outlet: tauriformis, id. C. 4, 14, 25; cf. Mann. Ital. II. p. 30 sq.—Hence, **Aufĭdus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Aufidus:* stagna, Sil. 10, 171.

aufŭgĭo, fūgi, 3, *v. n.* [ab-fugio; cf. ab *init.*], *to flee* or *run away, to flee from* (very rare, but class.; not used by Catull., Tib., Lucr., Verg., Hor., or Ovid, nor by Sall., and used only twice in Cic. Oratt., and once in Tac.; syn.: fugio, effugio, diffugio): quā plateā hinc aufugerim? Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 5: Tum aquam aufugisse dicito, id. Aul. 1, 2, 16; id. Mil. 2, 6, 99; id. Capt. 4, 2, 95: denique hercle aufugerim Potius quam redeam, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 10; id. Eun. 5, 2, 12: propter impudentissimum furtum aufugerit, Cic. Verr. 1, 35: si aufugisset (archipirata), id. ib. 5, 79: cum multos libros surripuisset, aufugit, id. Fam. 13, 77; so id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: ex eo loco, Liv 1, 25: aspectum parentis, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111 B. and K.: blanditias, Prop. 1, 9, 30: donec Sisenna vim metuens aufugeret, Tac. H. 2, 8: Aufugit mihi animus, Q. Cat. ap. Gell. 19, 14.

Augē, ēs, *f.*, = Αὔγη. **I.** *Daughter of Aleus and Neæra of Tegea, in Arcadia, and mother of Telephus by Hercules*, Ov. H. 9, 49; Sen. Herc. Oet. 367; Serv. ad Verg. E. 6, 72; Hyg. Fab. 101.—**II.** *One of the Horæ*, Hyg. Fab. 183.

Augēas, v. Augias.

augĕo, auxi, auctum, 2, *v. a.* and *n.* (*perf. subj.* auxitis = auxeritis, Liv. 29, 27: auceta: saepe aucta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll. h.; v. Müll. ad h. l.) [Gr. αὔξω αὐξάνω; Lith. augu, and augmu = growth; Sanscr. vaksh; Goth. vahsjan, and auka = growth; Germ. wachsen; Engl. wax; also allied to vegeo vegetus, vigeo vigor, vigil-

v Curt. pp 67, 186 sq, and Bopp, Gloss. p 304 b] **I.** *Act*, *to increase*, *to nourish* (orig, to produce bring forth that not al ready in existence, in which signification only the derivative auctor is now found) **A. 1.** *To increase*, *enlarge*, *augment*, *strengthen*, *advance that which is already in existence* (class in prose and poetry, syn adaugeo, amplio, amplifico) Quicquid est hoc, omnia animat, format, alit, auget, Pac ap Cic Div 1, 57, 131 cibus auget corpus alitque, Lucr 1 859 redductum (animale genus) daedala tellus alit atque auget generatim pabula praebens, id. 1, 229, 5, 220, 5, 322, 6, 946 viris, id. 6, 342 in augenda re, Cic Rab Post 2, 14, so, in augenda obruitur re, Hor Ep 1, 16, 68 rem strenuus auge, *increase your gains*, id. ib 1, 7, 71 opes Nep Thras 2, 4 possessiones, id Att 12, 2 divitias, Vulg Prov 22, 16 dotem et munera, ib Gen 34, 12 rem publicam agris, Cic. Rosc Am 18, so Tac. H. 1, 79 aerarium, id A 3, 25 vallum et turres, id. H 4, 35 classem, Suet Ner 3 tributa id. Vesp 16 pretium, Vulg Ezech 16, 31 numerum Suet Aug 37, and Vulg Deut 20 19 al morbum, Ter Hec 3, 1, 54 suspitionem, id Eun. 3, 1, 46, Suet Tit. 5 industriam, Ter Ad. prol 25 molestiam, Cic Fl 12 dolorem alicui, id Att 11, 22 vitium ventris id Cael 19 peccatum, Vulg Exod. 9, 34 furorem, ib Num 32, 14 benevolentiam, Cic Lael 9, 30 animum alicujus, *to increase one's courage*, id. Att 10, 14, so, animos, Stat Th 10, 23 vocem, *to strengthen*, *raise*, Suet Claud. 33, id Ner 20. hostias, *to increase*, *multiply*, id Aug 96 ego te augebo et multiplicabo, Vulg Gen 48, 4 al —Poet nuper et istae Auxerunt volucrum victae certamine turbam, i e *have been changed into birds*, Ov M 5, 301.—**2.** Trop, *to magnify*, *to exalt*, *to extol*, *embellish*, *to praise* (syn laudo, laude afficere, verbis extollere, orno). homo tenuis non verbis auget suum munus, sed etiam ex tenuat, Cic Off 2 20, 70 aliquid augere atque ornare, id de Or 1, 21, 94, so, rem laudando, id. Brut 12, 47 · munus principis, Plin Pan 38 al —**B.** Aliquem (aliquid) aliqua re, *to furnish abundantly with some thing*, *to heap upon*, *give to*, *to enrich endow*, *bless*, *load with* lunae pars ignibus aucta, *the part that is entirely filled with fire*, Lucr 5, 722, 3 630: Tanti laetitia auctus sum, ut nil constet poet ap Cic Fin 2, 4, 14 eaque vos omnia bene juvetis bonis auctibus auxitis, old form of prayer in Liv 29, 27 alter te scientia augere potest altera exemplis, *the one can enrich you with learning*, *the other furnish you with examples*, Cic Off 1, 1, 1 · aliquid divitiis id Agr 2, 26, 69 commodis id Phil 11, 14 *fin* senectus augeri solet consilio, auctoritate, sententia id Sen. 6 17 gratulatione, id. Phil. 14, 6 honore, id. ib 9, 6 honoribus, Hor S 1, 6, 11, so Tac. A. 6, 8 honoribus praemiisque, Suet Caes 52, id Vit 5 augeri damno, *to be enriched with a loss* (said comically) Ter Heaut 4, 1, 15 liberalitate, Tac A. 3, 8 largitione, id. ib 13, 18 nomine imperatorio, id. ib 1, 3 cognomento Augustae, id. ib 12, 26 et saep —Also without *abl* · Di me equidem omnes adjuvant, augent, amant Plaut Men. 3, 3, 27, and id. Ep 2, 2, 8 aliquem augere atque ornare, *to advance*, Cic. Fam 7, 17 aut augendi alterius aut minuendi sui causa aliquid dicere, id. Part Or 6, 22 solum te commendat augetque temporis spatium, *honors*, Plin. Pan 24, so id. ib 26, Suet Claud. 12 — **C.** In the lang of religion, t t. (like mactare adolere, etc), *to honor*, *reverence*, *worship by offerings*: Aliquid cedo, Qui vicini hanc nostram augeam aram [Apollinis], Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 10 si qua ipse meis venatibus auxi, etc., Verg A. 9, 407 — **II.** *Neutr*, *to grow*, *increase*, *become greater* (rare, syn augesco, cresco, incresco, on this use of vbs com *act*, v Fl is ad Cat. 22 11) eo res eorum auxit Cato ap Gell 18 12 7 usque adeo parcunt fetus augentque labore, Lucr 2, 1163 ignoscendo populi Romani magnitudinem auxisse Sall H 1 (Fragm Orat Philipp contra Lepid § 6) O decus eximium magnis virtutibus augens Cat. 64, 323 balnea Romae ad infinitum auxere numerum, Plin 36, 15 24, § 122, 2, 16, 13, § 71 veram potentiam augere, Tac A. 4 41 (Halm, *augeri*) — Hence, **auctus**, a, um *P a.*, *enlarged*, *increased*, *great*, *abundant*, in *posit.* only as *subst.* auctum vocabatur spatium, quod super definitum modum victoriae adjungitur, Paul. ex Fest p 14 Müll —*Comp* tanto mi aegritudo auctior est in animo, Plaut Capt 4, 2, 2 auctior est animi vis Lucr 3, 450 auctior et amplior majestas, Liv 4 2, 3, 68, 25 10 auctius atque Di melius fecere Hor S 2, 6 3 — * *Sup* auctissima basis, Treb Gall 18 —*Adv* probably not in use, for in App Met 4, p 290 Oud., *altius* is the correct reading

augesco, ĕre, *v inch* [augeo] *to begin to grow*, *to become greater*, *to grow*, *increase* (syn cresco, incresco), lit and trop quirem Romanam Latiumque augescere vultis, Enn. ap Acron ad Hor S 1, 2, 37 (Ann v 455 Vahl) mare et terrae, Lucr 2 1109, 2, 76, 2, 878, 5, 251, 5, 334, 6, 616 semina, Cic N D 2, 10, 26 quibus animantes alantur augescantque, id ib 2, 19, 50, id. Sen. 15, 53, Liv 27, 17 augescunt corpora dulcibus atque pinguibus et potu, Plin 11, 54, 118, § 283, Tac. Agr 3 augescente flumine, id H 2 34 mihi cotidie augescit magis De filio aegritudo, * Ter Heaut 3, 1, 14 Jugurthae Bestiaeque et ceteris animi augescunt Sall J 34 *fin* occurrendum augescentibus vitiis, Plin Ep 9, 37 3, id Pan 57 *fin* augescente licentia Tac H 4, 1 augescente superstitione, id ib 4 61

Augīas or **Augeas**, ae (**Augēus**, Hyg Fab 30 and App Orthog Fragm 33), *m*, = Αὐγείας, *a son of the Sun and Naupidame*, *the daughter of Amphidamas*, *king of Elis*, *one of the Argonauts*, Hyg Fab 14 His stable, containing three thousand head of cattle, uncleansed for thirty years was cleaned in one day by Hercules, at the command of Eurystheus, Serv ad Verg A. 8, 300 Hence the prov Cloacas Augiae purgare, *to cleanse an Augean stable*, i e *to perform a difficult and unpleasant labor*, Sen. Apocol (Gr, καθαίρειν τὴν κόπρον τοῦ Αὐγείου)

* **augĭfĭco**, are, *v a.* [augeo facio] *to increase* numeros, Enn ap Non. p 76, 1 (Trag v 105 Vahl.)

† **augīnŏs**, i, *f* [αὐγή], *a plant*, *also called* hyoscyamos, App Herb 4

† **augītes**, ae, *m*, = αὐγίτης, *a precious stone*, *acc* to many, *the turquoise*, Plin 37, 10, 54, § 147

augmen, inis, *n.* [augeo] *an increase*, *enlargement*, *augmentation*, *growth* (only ante and post class.) corporis, Lucr 2, 495, 3, 268 Augmine vel grandi vel parvo, id. 1, 435 augmine donare, id 2, 73, 5, 1307 · magni augminis coluber, Arn. 7, p 249 —In *plur* Sursus enim versus gignuntur et augmina (flammarum corpora) sumunt, Lucr 2, 188 cum sumant augmina noctes id. 5, 681, for Arn. 7, p 231, v augmentum *fin*

* **augmento**, are, *v a* [augmentum], *to increase* thesauros, Firm Math 5, 6

augmentum (in MSS. also **augŭmentum**), i, *n* [augeo] *an increase*, *growth*, *augmentation* (very rare, mostly post Aug) **I.** Lit augmentum corporis, Vulg Eph 4 16 crescit in augmentum Dei, ib Col 2 19 augmentum aut deminutio, Dig 2 13, 8 · fundi, ib 2, 30, 8 lunae, Pall 13, 6 al —*Plur* · dabit capiti tuo augmenta gratiarum, Vulg Prov 4, 9, ib 2 Macc 9, 11 —**II.** In the lang of religion (cf augeo, I C), *a kind of sacrificial cake*, Varr L L. 5, § 112 Müll, so Arn 7, p 231 (where others read *augmina*)

augur, ŭris (earlier also **auger**, Prisc p 554 P) *comm* (cf Prob p 1455 P, and Phoc p 1695 P) [avis and Sanscr gar to call, to show make known. Van] *an augur*, *diviner*, *soothsayer*, *at Rome*, *a member of a particular college of priests*, *much reverenced in earlier ages*, *who made known the future by observing the lightning the flight or notes of birds*, *the feeding of the sacred fowls*, *certain appearances of quadrupeds and any unusual occurrences* (v dirae) **I.** Lit Interpretes Jovis optumi maxumi, publici augures Cic Leg 2 8 20 Fest s v quinque p 26 Müll, Serv ad Verg A 3, 537, and others cited in Müll Etrusk. 2 p 116 sq, and Smith, Dict Antiq (diff from auspex orig as a general idea from a particular one, since the auspex observed only the flight of birds, cf Non. p 429, 26. Yet as this latter kind of augury was the most common the two words are frequently interchanged or employed in connection; cf. Enn. ap Cic Div 1, 48, 107 dant operam simul auspicio augurioque) — **II.** Transf, *any soothsayer*, *diviner*, *seer*, in gen. augur Apollo as *god of prophecy* (v. Apollo), Hor C 1, 2, 32, so, augur Phoebus id. C S 61 Argivus, i e *Amphiaraus*, id. C 3, 16, 11, id. Ep 1, 20 9, Prop. 3, 14, 3 veri providus augur Thestorides, i e. *Calchas*, Ov M 12, 18, 12, 307, 15, 596, 3, 349, 3, 512 al nocturnae imaginis augur, *interpreter of night-visions*, id. Am 3, 5, 31: pessimus in dubiis augur timor, *fear*, *the basest prophet*, Stat. Th 3, 6 —*Fem* aquae nisi fallit augur Annosa cornix, Hor C 3, 17, 12 simque augur cassa futuri Stat. Th. 9, 629, Vulg Deut. 18 14, ib Isa. 2 6; ib Jer 27, 9 augures caeli ib Isa. 47, 13

augŭra, v augurium *init*

‡ **augŭrācŭlum**, i, *n* [auguror], *the name by which the citadel of Rome was anciently called*, *because the augurs there observed the flight of birds*, Paul. ex Fest. p 18 Müll

augŭrālis (**augŭriālis**, App Not. Aspir § 8), e, *adj* [augur] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to augurs*, *relating to soothsaying* or *prophecy*, *augurial* libri, Cic. Div 1 33, 72, id. Fam 3, 4, cf Müll Etrusk. 1 p 122 jus, Cic. Brut. 77, 267 cena, *which the augur gave on his entrance into office*, Varr R R 3, 6, 6, Cic Fam 7 26 insignia Liv 10 7 sacerdotium, Suet Claud 4, id. Gram 12 verbum, Gell. 6, 6, 4 — Hence, **II.** *Subst* · **augŭrāle**, is, *n* **A.** *A part of the head quarters of a Roman camp where the general took auguries* structam ante augurale aram, Tac A. 15, 30 egressus augurali id ib 2, 13 —Hence (pars pro toto), *the principal tent* tabernaculum ducis augurale, Quint 8, 2, 8 — **B.** *The augur's wand* or *staff* = lituus, Sen Tranq 11

augŭrātio, onis *f* [auguror] **I.** *A divining*, *a soothsaying* quae tandem ista auguratio est ex passeribus? * Cic Div 2, 30, 65 — **II.** *The art of divining*, Lact 2, 16

augŭrāto, v auguror *fin*

augŭrātorium, ii, *n* [auguror] *a place where auguries were taken* (post Aug), Inscr Orell. 2286, P Vict. Region. Urb 10, Hyg Castr p 52 Schel.

augŭrātrix, icis, *f* [id] *a female soothsayer* or *diviner* (post class) Vulg Isa. 57, 3 (as transl of the Heb עֹנְנָה, but in Paul ex Fest. p 117, the correct reading is *argutatrix*, v Müll ad h l)

augŭrātus, us, *m* [id] **I.** *The office of augur* auguratus alicujus Cic. Vatin. 9 insigne auguratūs, id Div 1, 17, 30 scientia auguratus, id. ib auguratu praeditus Tac A 1, 62 auguratum accipere Plin Ep 4, 8, 1 —**II.** = augurium, *augury*, Tert Anim 26

augŭriālis, v auguralis

Augŭrīnus, i, *m*, *a surname of the* Minucii *in the* Fasti Capitolini

augŭrium, ii, *n* (*plur* augura heteroci, like aplustra from aplustre Att ap. Non p 488, 2, or Trag Rel p 217 Rib) [augur] *the observation and interpretation of omens*, *augury* (v augur and the pass. there cited) **I.** Lit pro certo arbitrabor sortes oracla adytus augura? Att, Trag Rel p 217 Rib agere Varr L L 6 § 42 Müll, Cic. Div 1 17, 32, id Off 3, 16, 66 capere, Suet Aug 95 quaerere, Vulg Num 24, 1: observare, ib Deut 18, 10, ib 4 Reg 21, 6 · non est augurium in Jacob ib Num 23, 23 · dare, Ov Tr 3, 1, 36 nuntiare, Liv 1, 7: decantare, Cic Div 1, 47, 105 accipere *to understand* or *receive as an omen* Liv 1, 34; 10, 40, Val Fl 1, 161 augurium factum, Suet Vit 18 augurio experiri aliquid, Flor 1, 5, 3 augurium salutis, *an augury instituted in time of peace for the inquiry whether one could supplicate the Deity for the prosperity of the state* (de salute) Cic Div 1, 47, 105, Suet Aug 31, Tac. A 12 23, cf. Dio Cass 37, 24, and Fabric. ad h l — **II.** Transf **A.** *Any kind of divination*, *prophecy soothsaying*, *interpretation*, auguria rerum futurarum, Cic Phil. 2 35, 89: conjugis augurio (*by the interpretation of*

quamquam Titania mota est, Ov. M. 1, 395: Divinatio erroris et auguria mendacia vanitas est, Vulg. Eccli. 34, 5.—And transf. to the internal sense, *presentiment, foreboding of future occurrences:* inhaeret in mentibus quasi saeclorum quoddam augurium futurorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 33; id. Fam. 6, 6: Fallitur augurio spes bona saepe suo, Ov. H. 16, 234: Auguror, nec me fallit augurium, historias tuas immortales futuras, Plin. Ep. 7, 33, 1 al.— **B.** Object., *a sign, omen, token, prognostic:* thymum augurium mellis est, Plin. 21, 10, 31, § 56: augurium valetudinis ex eā traditur, si etc., id. 28, 6, 19, § 68. — **C.** *The art of the augur, augury:* cui laetus Apollo Augurium citharamque dabat, Verg. A. 12, 394 (v. Apollo and augur): Rex idem et regi Turno gratissimus augur, id. ib. 9, 327; Flor. 1, 5, 2.

augŭrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to the augur, augural* (very rare): jus augurium, Cic. Sen. 4, 12; id. Fam. 3, 9, 3; Gell. praef. § 13.

augŭro, v. auguror *fin.*

augŭror, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* (class. for the ante-class. and poet. *act.* auguro, āre, v. infra) [augur]. **I.** *To perform the services* or *fill the office of an augur, to take auguries, observe and interpret omens, to augur, prophesy, predict* (hence with the *acc.* of that which is prophesied): Calchas ex passerum numero belli Trojani annos auguratus est, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72; so id. ib. 1, 15, 27; id. Fam. 6, 6: avis quasdam rerum augurandarum causā esse natas putamus, id. N. D. 2, 64, 160; Suet. Oth. 7 *fin.*; id. Gram. 1: in quo (scypho) augurari solet, Vulg. Gen. 44, 5: augurandi scientia, ib. ib. 44, 15; ib. Lev. 19, 26.—Transf. from the sphere of religion, **II.** In gen., *to predict, forebode, foretell;* or of the internal sense (cf. augurium, II. A.), *to surmise, conjecture, suppose:* Theramenes Critiae, cui venenum praebiberat, mortem est auguratus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: ex nomine istius, quid in provinciā facturus esset, perridicule homines augurabantur, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6: in Persis augurantur et divinant Magi, id. Div. 1, 41, 90: Recte auguraris de me nihil a me abesse longius crudelitate, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16, A: futurae pugnae fortunam ipso cantu augurantur, Tac. G. 3 al.: quantum ego opinione auguror, Cic. Mur. 31, 65: quantum auguror coniecturā, id. de Or. 1, 21, 95; so, mente aliquid, Curt. 10, 5, 13: Hac ego contentus auguror esse deos, Ov. P. 3, 4, 80: erant, qui Vespasianum et arma Orientis augurarentur, Tac. H. 1, 50: Macedones iter faciendo operi monstrāsse eam (beluam) augurabantur, Curt. 4, 4, 5.

☞ The *act.* subordinate form **augŭro**, āre (by Plin. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 273, erroneously distinguished from this in signif.). **1.** (Acc. to I.) Sacerdotes salutem populi auguranto, Cic. Leg. 2, 8. — Trop.: oculis investigans astute augura, *look carefully around you like an augur*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 26. — *Pass.:* res, locus auguratur, *is consecrated by auguries:* certaeque res augurantur, Lucius Caesar ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.: in Rostris, in illo augurato templo ac loco, Cic. Vatin. 10; so Liv. 8, 5: augurato (*abl. absol.*), *after taking auguries* (cf. auspicato under auspicor *fin.*): sicut Romulus augurato in urbe condendā regnum adeptus est, Liv. 1, 18; Suet. Aug. 7 *fin.* dub. Roth.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) Hoc conjecturā auguro, Enn. ap. Non. p. 469, 8 (Trag. v. 327 Vahl.); so Pac. ap. Non l. l.; Att. ib.; Cic. Rep. Fragm. ib. (p. 431 Moser): praesentit animus et augurat quodam modo, quae futura sit suavitas, id. Ep. ad Calv. ib. (IV. 2, p. 467 Orell.): si quid veri mens augurat, Verg. A. 7, 273: quis non prima repellat Monstra deûm longosque sibi non auguret annos? Val. Fl. 3, 356.

Augusta, ae, *f.* (*dat.* Augustai) [augustus]. **I.** Under the emperors, *a title of the mother, wife, daughter, and sister of the emperor;* like our *Imperial Majesty, Imperial Highness*, Tac. A. 1, 8; 15, 23; 4, 16; 12, 26; id. H. 2, 89; Suet. Calig. 10; 15; 23; id. Claud. 3; id. Ner. 35; id. Dom. 3; cf. Plin. Pan. 84, 6 Schwarz.—**II.** *The name of several towns*, among which the most distinguished were, **A.** Augusta Taurinorum, now *Turin*, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 123; Tac. H. 2, 66; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 191.—**B.** Augusta Praetoria, in Upper Italy, now (by a corruption of the word Augusta) *Aosta*, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 43; 3, 17, 21, § 123; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 186 sq. — **C.** In Treveris Augusta, now *Treves*, Mel. 3, 2, 4 (colonia Treverorum, Tac. H. 4, 72).— **D.** Augusta Vindelicorum, now *Augsburg*, Itin. Anton.; cf. Tac. G. 41, n. 4 Rupert.— **E.** Augusta Emerida *on the Anas, in Lusitania*, now *Merida*, Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 117; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 331.

‡ **Augustālĭcius**, ii, *m.*, *one clothed with the dignity of priest of Augustus* (v. Augustalis), Inscr. Fabr. 6, 163.—From

Augustālis, e, *adj.*, *relating to the emperor Augustus, of Augustus, Augustan:* ludi (or AVGVSTALIA in the Calendar in Inscr. Orell. II. p. 411), *celebrated on the 12th of October, in commemoration of the day on which Augustus returned to Rome*, Tac. A. 1, 15 and 54: sodales, *a college of twenty-five priests instituted in honor of Augustus, after his death, by Tiberius*, Tac. A. 1, 54; 3, 64; Suet. Claud. 6; id. Galb. 8; called also sacerdotes, Tac. A. 2, 83; and *absol.:* Augustales, id. ib. 3, 64; id. H. 2, 95; Inscr. Orell. 610. In the municipal cities and colonies there were such colleges of priests of Augustus, composed of six men, called Seviri Augustales, Petr. 30, 2; cf. Inscr. Orell. II. p. 197 sq.—*The prefect of Egypt was called* Praefectus Augustalis, Dig. 1, 17; cf. Tac. A. 12, 60; and: vir spectabilis Augustalis, Cod. 10, 31, 57 and 59.— Augustales milites, *those added by Augustus*, Veg. Mil. 2, 7.

Augustālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [Augustalis]. **I.** *The dignity of priest of Augustus*, Inscr. Orell. 1858; 3213; 3678. — **II.** *The dignity of prefect of Egypt*, Cod. Th. 13, 11, 11.

Augustamnica, ae, *f.* [Augustus-amnis], *a designation, after the time of Diocletian, of the eastern part of Lower Egypt, in which were the cities Pelusium, Rhinocolura*, etc., Amm. 22, 16; Cod. Th. 1, 14, 1.

Augustānus (Augustĭānus, Suet Ner. 25; Front. Col. pp. 1, 106, 139 Goes.; **Augustānĕus**, Auct. Limit. p. 265 Goes.), a, um, *adj.* [Augustus]. **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to Augustus:* colonia, Dig. 50, 15, 1: DOMVS, Inscr. Orell. 2350 and 2947.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to an emperor, imperial:* Augustani, *Roman knights appointed by Nero*, Tac. A. 14, 15; Suet. Ner. 25.— **III. Augustāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of cities which had the title Augusta*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 23 al.

augustātus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. augusto.

augustē, *adv.*, v. 1. augustus *fin.*

Augustēus, a, um, *adj.* [Augustus], *of* or *belonging to Augustus, Augustan:* lex, Front. Col. p. 121 Goes.: termini, id. ib. pp. 119, 121, 122: charta, also called regia, Isid. Orig. 6, 10, 2 (cf. Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 74): marmor, v. 2. Augustus, II.—Hence,

Augustēum, i, *n.*, *a temple built in honor of Augustus*, Inscr. Orell. 642.

Augustĭānus, v. Augustanus.

1. Augustīnus, a, um, *adj.* [Augustus], *of* or *pertaining to Augustus:* currus, *the chariot of Augustus*, Suet. Claud. 11.

2. Augustīnus, i, *m.* [id.], *a Roman cognomen*, as D. Aurelius Augustinus, *St. Augustine*, the greatest of the Latin fathers, A.D. 354–430; cf. Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 434.

augusto, āre, *v. a.* [1. augustus], *to render venerable, to glorify:* deos, Arn. 6, p. 201.—*P. a.:* **augustātus**, a, um, *adj.*, *made venerable*, i. e. *consecrated:* mensa, Jus Pap. ap. Macr. S. 3, 11 dub.

Augustobrīgenses, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of the city Augustobriga in Lusitania*, Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 118.

Augustŏdūnum, i, *n.*, *a town of the Ædui, in Gaul*, now *Autun*, Mel. 3, 2, 4; Tac. A. 3, 43 and 45.

1. augustus, a, um, *adj.* [from augeo, as angustus from ango; v. augeo], originally belonging to the language of religion, *majestic, august, venerable, worthy of honor* (class. in prose and poetry; in Cic. mostly in connection with sanctus; never in Plaut., Ter., Lucr., or Hor.; syn.: magnus, venerabilis, venerandus): sancta vocant augusta patres: augusta vocantur Templa, sacerdotum rite dicata manu, Ov. F. 1, 609 sq.: Πάντα γὰρ τὰ ἐντιμότατα καὶ τὰ ἱερώτατα Αὔγουστα προσαγορεύεται, Dio Cass. 53, 16: augurium, Enn. ap. Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 2 (Ann. v. 494 Vahl.): Cives ominibus faustis augustam adhibeant Faventiam, Att. ap. Non. p. 206, 1, and p. 357, 15 (Trag. Rel. p. 202 Rib): Eleusis sancta illa et augusta, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119: sanctus augustusque fons, id. Tusc. 5, 12, 37: Liber, qui augusta haec loca Cithaeronis colis, auct. inc., Trag. Rel. p. 268 Rib.: locus augustus, Suet. Dom. 53: templum, Liv. 1, 29, 5; 42, 3, 6: augustissimo et celeberrimo in templo, id. 42, 12, 6: fanum, id. 38, 13, 1: solum, id. 45, 5, 3: moenia, Verg. A. 7, 153 (augurio consecrata, Serv.); so, gravitas (caelestium), Ov. M. 6, 73; 9, 270: mens, id. ib. 15, 145 et saep.— Transf. to other things (so most freq. after the Aug. per.): tectum augustum, ingens, Verg. A. 7, 170. — Of bees: sedes, Verg. G. 4, 228 (augustum: abusive, nobile, quasi majestatis plenum, Serv.): ut primordia urbium augustiora faciat, Liv. praef. § 5: habitus formaque viri, id. 1, 7, 9; so, species, id. 8, 6, 9: conspectus, id. 8, 9, 10: ornatus habitusque, id. 5, 41, 8: augustissima vestis, id. 5, 41, 2: augustior currus, Plin. Pan. 92, 5: augustissimum tribunal, id. ib. 60, 2 al.—*Adv.:* **augustē**, *reverently, sacredly:* auguste sancteque consecrare, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 62: auguste sancteque venerari, id. ib. 3, 21, 53. — *Comp.:* non quo de religione dici posset augustius, Cic. Brut. 21, 83.—*Sup.* prob. not in use.

2. Augustus, i, *m.* [1. augustus]. **I.** *A surname of Octavius Cæsar after he attained to undivided authority* (acc. to Ov. F. 1, 590, after the year of Rome 727, Id. Jan.), and, after him, *of all the Roman emperors;* equivalent to *Majesty* or *Imperial Majesty* (cf. Suet. Aug. 7; Flor. 4, 12 *fin.*; Dio Cass. 53, 16: ἐξ οὗπερ καὶ Σεβαστὸν αὐτὸν καὶ ἑλληνίζοντές πως ὥσπερ τινὰ σεπτὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ σεβάζεσθαι προσεῖπον), Hor. C. 1, 12; 4, 5; 4, 14; 4, 15; id. Ep. 2, 1 al.; Ov. M. 15, 860; id. F. 1, 590; 4, 676; 5, 567; Vulg. Luc. 2, 1; ib. Act. 25, 21; 25, 25 et saep.; later: semper Augustus, Symm. Ep. 2, 30 al.— Hence, **II.** *Adj.:* **Augustus**, a, um, *of* or *relating to Augustus* or *the emperor, Augustan, imperial:* caput, i. e. Augustus, Ov. M. 15, 869: aures, id. P. 1, 2, 117: forum, id. ib. 4, 5, 10: postes, id. M. 1, 562: domus, id. P. 2, 2, 76: Principis augustā Caprearum in rupe sedentis, Juv. 10, 93 Jahn (where Hermann reads *angusta*): pax, Ov. P. 2, 5, 18; Vell. 2, 126: cohors, Vulg. Act. 27, 1 et saep.: marmor (in Egypt), Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 55 (cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 5, 4: Augusteum): laurus, also called regia, the best species of it, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 129; 17, 10, 11, § 60: ficus, Macr. S. 2, 16.—But esp. Mensis Augustus, *the month of August*, named after Augustus; earlier called Sextilis (cf. Macr. S. 1, 12 *fin.*, and Julius *fin.*), Juv. 3, 9: Kalendae, Col. 11, 12; Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 123 al.: Idus, Mart. 12, 68 et saep. — Augusta aula, i. e. Domitiani, Mart. 7, 40: historia, *the history of the Roman emperors*, Vop. Tac. 10.—In gen., *imperial, royal:* matrem regis ex augusto deposuit imperio, * Vulg. 2 Par. 15, 16.

† **1. aula**, ae, *f.* (*gen.* aulāī, Verg. A. 3, 354; v. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 11), = αὐλή. **I.** Lit., *the front court of a Grecian house* (mostly poet.; syn. atrium): janitor aulae, i. e. *Cerberus*, Hor. C. 3, 11, 16; also *a court for the cattle* (cf. αὐλή; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 60): vacuam pastoris in aulam, Prop. 4, 12, 39; so Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 66; Petr. 119; Grat. Cyn. 167.—Also *an inner court of a house, a hall*, = atrium, Verg. A. 3, 354: lectus genialis in aulā est, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 87. — **II.** Transf. **1.** *A palace, the castle of a noble, the royal court* (syn.: regia, palatium, basilica): illā se jactet in aulā Aeolus, Verg. A. 1, 140 (cf. Hom. Od. 10, 1 sq.): fuscae deus aulae, i. e. *Pluto*, Prop. 5, 11, 5; cf. Hor. C. 2, 18, 31: laeta Priami aula, id. ib. 4, 6, 16; 4, 14, 36 al.: rarissimam rem in aulā consequi senectutem, *in a court*, Sen. Ira, 2, 33; cf.: caret invidendā Sobrius aulā, Hor. C. 2, 10, 8.—Poet., of *the cell of the queen-bee:* aulas et cerea regna refingunt, Verg. G. 4, 202. — **2.** Meton. **a.** *Princely power, dignity:* rex omni auctoritate aulae communita imperium cum dignitate obtinuit, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: qui tum aulā et novo rege potiebatur, i. e. *possessed the highest influence at court*, Tac. A. 6, 43. —**b.** *The persons belonging to the court, the*

court, courtiers: prona in eum aula Neronis (erat) ut similem, Tac. H 1, 13 *fin* tum Claudius inter ludibria aulae erat, Suet. Ner 6.

2. aula, = olla, q v *init*

† **aulaeum,** i, *n.*, = αὐλαῖα (Plut), *a splendidly wrought* or *embroidered stuff, tapestry, arras*, esp *a covering, a curtain, hangings* aulaea genus vestis peregrinum, Varr de Vita populi Rom lib III, Non p 537 sq aulaea dicta sunt ab aulâ Attali, in quâ primum inventa sunt vela ingentia, Serv ad Verg G 3, 25 **I.** *A curtain, canopy* suspensa aulaea, Hor S 2, 8, 54, and so Prop 3, 30, 12 —In partic., *the curtain of a theatre*, which, among the ancients, contrary to modern usage, was lowered from the ceiling to the floor at the beginning of a piece or act, and at the conclusion was drawn up, cf Smith, Dict. Antiq, hence the expression, aulaeum tollitur, *is drawn up*, at the end of a piece (act), Cic. Cael 27, 65, Ov M 3, 111, on the contr mittitur, *is dropped* at the beginning, Phaedr 5, 7, 23 Usually such curtains were wrought with the figures of gods or men, esp of heroes, and in *drawing up* the curtain the upper part of the figures would first become visible, then the lower parts in succession, appearing, as it were, themselves to draw up the curtain, hence, utque Purpurea intexti tollant aulaea Britanni, *and how the Britons woven upon it lift the purple curtain*, Verg G 3, 25 Voss, cf also Ov M 1 1. Bach —**II.** *A covering for beds and sofas, tapestry* aulaeis jam se regina superbis Aurea composuit spondâ, Verg A 1, 697 Cenae sine aulaeis et ostro, Hor C 3, 29, 15, Curt. 8, 5, 21, 8, 9, 15 —**III.** *The drapery of a heavy upper garment.* pictae Sarrana ferentem Ex umeris aulaea togae *the folds of his embroidered toga*, Juv 10 39

aulax, acis, *f*, = αὖλαξ, *a furrow*, Veg Art Vet 2 28, 38, Aus Ep 10, 10 (old edd., *aulix*, the true form was restored by Schneider)

Aulerci, ōrum, *m*, = Αὐλιρκιοι, *a people in Celtic Gaul* Liv 5 34 5, acc. to Caesar, divided into three branches **I.** Aulerci Eburovīces or Eburones (in Ptolem Αὐλιρκιοι Ἐβουραικοί), whose chief city was Mediolanum, now *Dep de l'Eure* in Normandy, Caes B G 3, 17, Plin. 4 18, 32, § 107 —**II.** Aulerci Cenomani now *Dep de la Sarthe*, Caes B G 7, 75, Plin 4 18, 32, § 107 —**III.** Aulerci Brannovices, now *le Briennais*, Caes B G 7, 75

Aulestes, ae, *m*, *a Tuscan, a confederate of Æneas*, Verg A 12, 290

Aulētes, ae, *m*, *the flute-player, the surname of the exiled Egyptian king Ptolemy*, Cic. Rab Post 10, 28

† **aulētĭca,** ae, *f*, = αὐλητική, *a plant, also called* chamaemelon, App Herb 23

† **aulētĭcus,** a, um *adj*, = αὐλητικός, *suitable for a pipe* or *flute* calamus, Plin. 16, 36, 66 § 164

‡ **aulĭcŏcĭa,** v olla.

† **1. aulĭcus,** a um, *adj*, = αὐλικός [αὐλή], *of* or *belonging to a prince's court, princely* apparitus Suet Dom 4· luctatores, id Ner 45 —Hence *subst* **aulici,** ōrum, *m.*, *courtiers*, Nep Dat 5, 2, Suet Calig 9

† **2. aulĭcus,** a um, *adj*, = αὐλικός [αὐλός] *of* or *pertaining to the pipe* or *flute* suavitas, Mart. Cap 9, p 314

Aulis, is or idis, *f*, = Αὐλίς, *a seaport town in Bœotia, from which the Grecian fleet set sail for Troy*, Verg A. 4, 426 Aulin (*acc*) Luc. 5 236

aulix, icis, v aulax

† **auloedus,** i, *m*, = αὐλῳδός, *one who sings to the flute*, Cic Mur 13 *fin* (quoted by Quint. 8 3, 79), so Jul. Val. Rer Gest Alex M 1, 66

Aulon, onis *m* **I.** *A vine bearing mountain and adjacent valley in Calabria* Hor C 2 6, 18, Mart. 13, 125, cf Serv ad Verg A 3, 553 —**II.** *A town in Elis*, Plin 4, 5, 6, § 14

* **aulŭla,** ae, *f dim* [aula = olla] *a small pipkin* or *pot*, App M 5, c 20, p 167 dub (Hildebr, *caucula*)

Aulŭlārĭa, ae, *f* [aulula, *dim*, v aula = olla] *a comedy of Plautus, so called from the money pot of its avaricious hero*

† **1. aulus,** i, *m*, = αὐλός (flute), *a flute shaped kind of scollop*, Plin. 32, 9, 32, § 103

2. Aulus, i, *m*, *a Roman prænomen*, usu abbrev to A, e g A. Albinus, A. Cluentius Avitus, etc

aumātium, ii, *n* *a private place in the theatre*, Petr ap Fulg p 567 20, where some read *aumarium*, and others *armarium*.

† **aura,** ae (*gen. sing* auraï, Verg A. 6, 747, v Neue, Formenl. I. p 11, also, auras, like familias, custodias, terras, etc, Servius gives this in Verg A 11, 801, still all the MSS give aurae, and so Rib), *f*, = αὔρα [ΑΩ, ἄω, to blow] **I.** *The air*, as in gentle motion, *a gentle breeze, a breath of air* (syn. aer, ventus, spiritus) agitatus aer auram facit, Isid Orig 13, 11, 17 semper aër spiritu aliquo movetur, frequentius tamen auras quam ventos habet, Plin. Ep 5, 6, 5 flatus, qui non aura, non procella, sed venti sunt, Plin 2, 45, 45, § 116 et me . . . nunc omnes terrent aurae, *now every breeze terrifies me*, Verg A 2, 728 Concutiat tenerum quaelibet aura, Ov A A 2, 650 —Hence, **II.** Transf **A.** In gen, *a breeze, a wind* (even when violent) Et reserata viget genitabilis aura Favoni, Lucr 1, 11, cf. Aura parit flores tepidi fecunda Favoni Cat 64, 282 omnes, Aspice, ventosi ceciderunt murmuris aurae, Verg E 9, 58 aurae Vela vocant, id A. 3, 356 aura post meridiem, Vulg Gen 3, 8 aura tenuis, ib 3 Reg 19, 12. lenis, ib Job, 4, 16 petulans, Lucr 6, 111 ignarae, *brutish*, Cat 64, 164, ubi v Ellis rapida, Ov M 3, 209 stridens, Val Fl 2, 586 violentior, Stat Th 6, 157 aurae flatus, Vulg Act 27, 40 omnes eos tollet aura, ib Isa. 57, 13 et saep —Also *breath.* flammas exsuscitat aura, Ov. F 5, 507 —**B.** Trop · dum flavit velis aura secunda meis, *while a favorable breeze breathed on my sails*, i e so *long as I was in prosperity*, Ov P 2, 3 26 totam opinionem parva non numquam commutat aura rumoris, Cic. Mur 17: tenuis famae aura, Verg A 7, 646 quem neque periculi tempestas neque honoris aura potuit umquam de suo cursu aut spe aut metu demovere, Cic Sest. 47 *fin* levi aurâ spei objecta Liv 42, 39, 1 sperat sibi auram posse aliquam adflari in hoc crimine voluntatis defensionisque eorum, quibus, etc, *to ken of favor*, Cic Verr 2, 1, 13 nescius aurae (sc amoris) Fallacis, Hor. C 1, 5, 11 incerta Cupidinis aura, Ov Am. 2, 9, 33 —Hence freq aura popularis, *the popular breeze, popular favor*, Cic Har Resp 20 *fin*; Liv. 3, 33, 7, 30, 45, 6 al, Hor C 3, 2 20, Quint 11, 1, 45 (cf ventus popularis, Cic Clu. 47, 130), so aura favoris popularis Liv 22, 26, 4 —Also in *plur* nimium gaudens popularibus auris, Verg A. 6, 816, and *absol* adliciendo ad se plebem jam aura non consilio ferri, Liv. 6, 11, 7 —**C. 1.** *The air* (mostly poet. and *plur*) cum Nubila portabunt venti transversa per auris, Lucr 6, 190 Tenvis enim quaedam moribundos deserit aura, id. 3, 232 Aurarumque leves animae calidique vapores id 5, 236 (anima) discedit in auras, id 3, 400, 6, 1129 et saep —Hence, aurae aëris or aeriae aurae freq in Lucr: (res) Aeris in teneras possint proferrier auras, 1, 207, 1, 783, 1 801, 1, 803, 1, 1087, 2 203, 3, 456, 3, 570, 3, 591, 4, 693 liquidissimus aether Atque levissimus aërias super influit auras, id 5, 501, 1, 771, 4, 933 Nulla nec aërias volucris perlabitur auras, Tib 4, 1, 127· Qui tamen aërias telum contorsit in auras, Verg A 5, 520 —**2.** Esp, *the vital air* Vivit et aetherias vitalis suscipit auras, *breathes a breath of ethereal air*, Lucr 3 405, imitated by Verg haud invisus caelestibus auras Vitales carpis, A 1, 387 vesci vitalibus auris, i e vivere, Lucr 5 857, imitated by Verg, A. 1, 546, and 3, 339. so, haurire auram communem, Quint 6, pro oem § 12 captare naribus auras, *to snuff the air*, Verg G 1, 376.—Trop libertatis auram captare *to catch at the air of freedom*, i e *to seize upon any hope of liberty* Liv 3 37, 1 —**3.** Meton **a.** *The upper air, Heaven, on high* assurgere in auras, Verg G 3, 109, so id A 4 176 dum se laetus ad auras Palmes agit id G 2 363 ad auras Aetherias tendit id ib 2, 291, so id A 4 445 stat ferrea turris ad auras poet. for ad alta, *rises high*, id ib 6, 554 Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras Erigit alternos, id. ib 3, 422, 7, 466, 2, 759, 5 427 al, cf. Wagner, Quaest Verg X. 1.—**b.** In opp to the lower world, *the upper world* (cf aether, I B 3) Eurydice superas veniebat ad auras, Verg G 4 486, so id. A 6, 128 Ortygiam, quae me superas eduxit prima sub auras, Ov M 5, 641, 10 11 (cf Verg A. 6, 481 ad superos), so of child birth pondus in auras expulit, Ov M 9, 704 —In gen for *publicity, daylight* ferre sub auras, i e *to make known*, Verg A. 2, 158 reddere ad auras, *to restore*, id. ib 2, 259 fugere auras, *to seclude* or *hide one's self*, id ib 4, 388.—**D.** Transf to other atmospheric objects which exert an influence on bodies, as *light, heat, sound vapor*, etc. **1.** *A bright light, a gleam glittering* (cf φαεος αυγμη, Callim Hymn Dian 117) discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit, Verg A 6, 204 (splendor auri, Serv) —**2.** *The warmth of sunlight:* solis calidior visa est aura, Varr ap Non p 275, 25 —**3.** *Sound, tone, voice, echo* Si modo damnatum revocaverit aura puellae Prop 3 23 15 at illi Nomen ab extremis fontibus aura refert, id. 1, 20, 50 —**4.** *Vapor, mist, odor, exhalation* inolentis olivi Naturam, nullam quae mittat naribus auram, Lucr 2 851 at illi Dulcis compositis spiravit crinibus aura, *a sweet odor exhaled*, Verg G 4, 417, so Mart 3, 65, Val Fl 5, 589, cf. Heins. ad Ov M 15, 394 si tantum notas odor attulit auras, Verg G 3 251 pingues ab ovilibus aurae, Stat Th 10, 46

1. aurarĭus, a, um, *adj* [aurum] **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to gold golden, gold* statera, Varr ap Non p 455, 21 metalla, *gold mines*, Plin 37, 12, 74, § 193 fornax, *for smelting gold*, id. 34, 13, 34, § 132 negotium, Plaut Bacch 2, 2, 51 canon, *a tax upon purchase and sale*, Cod. 10, 47, 10, cf auraria pensitatio, ib 11, 61, 2; and *absol* auraria ib 12, 6 29 —Hence **II.** *Subst* **A. aurārĭus,** ii, *m*, *a worker in gold, a goldsmith* Inscr Orell 3096 — **B. aurarĭa,** ae *f* **a.** (Sc fodina.) *A gold mine*, Tac. A 6 19 —**b.** *A female worker in gold*, or *a gold dealer*, Inscr Orell 4065 (v Orell ad h l)

‡ **2. aurārĭus,** ii, *m*, *a patron* [aura, II B], acc. to Serv ad Verg A 6, 817

aurata, v auro, *P a*

* **aurātĭlis,** e, *adj* [auratus], *gold colored* pulviculus, Sol 15 *fin*

‡ **aurātor,** oris, *m*, = χρυσωτής, *a gilder*, Vet Gloss.

aurātūra, ae, *f* [aurum] *a gilding* Quint 8, 6, 28, and besides only in Inscr Grut 583, 4

auratus, a, um, v auro, *P a*

‡ **aurĕa,** ae, *f* [auris], *the bridle of a horse* aureas dicebant frenos quibus equorum aures religantur, Paul ex Fest p 27 Müll, cf id ib s. v aureax, p 8

* **aurĕātus,** a, um, *adj* [aureus] *adorned decorated with gold* in castris hedera ter aureatus, Sid Carm 9, 396.

‡ **aureax,** v auriga *init*

Aurēlĭānus, i, *m* **I.** Flavius Claudius, *a Roman emperor who reigned A D 270–275*, his life was written by Vopiscus, Inscr Orell 489, 1026 sq, 1535, 1856 —**II.** Deriv **A. Aurēlĭānus,** a, um *adj*, *of Aurelian* sodales, *a college of priests like the Augustales*, Capitol M Anton Philos 7 *fin* BALNEVM, *built by Aurelian* Inscr Grut 178, 3 — **B. Aurēlĭānensis,** e, *adj* urbs the present *Orleans* Sid. 8 15

Aurēlĭus (Ausēlĭus, Paul ex Fest. p 23 Müll.) a, um, *adj* **I. A.** *A Roman* nomen, e g M Aurelius Antoninus, L. Aurelius Cotta; hence **B.** Esp **1.** Aurelia Via, *the Aurelian Way made by a certain Aurelius*, otherwise unknown, it consisted of two parts VETVS ET NOVA, Inscr Orell. 3307, the former ran from the Porta Janiculensis (now *Porta di S Pancrazio*) of the northern coast to Pisa, later to Arelate the latter was a small branch which led from the Porta Aurelia (now *Castel S Angelo*) four thousand paces to the former The via vetus Cicero mentions in Cat 2, 4, 6, Phil 12, 9 —**2.** Aurelia lex (*a*) Judiciaria *of the prætor* L. Aurelius Cotta (A U C. 684), acc. to which the Senatores Equites, and Tribuni aerarii were invested with judicial power, Cic. Phil 1, 8 19 sq, Vell 2, 32, Ascon ad Div in Caecil 3 —(*β*) De am-

bitu, of unknown origin, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 3 *fin.*—**3.** Forum Aurelium, *a town in Etruria, on the* Via Aurelia, *near the present village Castellacio*, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 370.—**4.** Aurelium tribunal, *in the forum*, of unknown origin (perh. made by L. Aurelius Cotta), Cic. Sest. 15; id. ad Quir. 5, 14; also called Gradus Aurelii, id. Clu. 34, 93; id. Fl. 28.—**II.** Sextus Aurelius Victor, *a Roman historian of the fourth century;* cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 342 sq.; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 408.

aurĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [aureus]. **I.** Lit. **A.** *Of gold, golden:* anellus, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 34: ensiculus, id. Rud. 4, 4, 112: corona, Vulg. Exod. 25, 25; 30, 3; 37, 27: malum, Cat. 2, 12.—Hence, *subst.:* **aurĕŏlus**, i, *m.* (sc. nummus), *a gold coin*, Mart. 5, 19; 12, 36.—**B.** *Covered* or *ornamented with gold, gilded:* cinctus, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 553, 2: laquearia, Prud. περὶ στεφ. 9, 196.—**C.** *Gold-colored:* collum, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 4; cf. color, Col. 9, 3, 2.—**II.** Trop., *golden, splendid, brilliant, beautiful:* aureoli pedes, Cat. 61, 163: non magnus, verum aureolus et ad verbum ediscendus libellus, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 135: oratiuncula, id. N. D. 3, 17, 43.

* **auresco**, ĕre, *v. inch.* [aurum], *to become of the color of gold:* aër aurescit, Varr. L. L. 7, § 83 Müll.

aurĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Lit. **A.** *Of gold, golden* (syn.: aureolus, auratus, aurifer): patera, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 104 and 263: vasa, Vulg. Exod. 12, 35; ib. 2 Tim. 2, 20: torulus, Plaut. Am. prol. 144: imber, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 37: funis, Lucr. 2, 1154: torques, Vulg. Gen. 41, 42: simulacra, Lucr. 2, 24: mala Hesperidum, id. 5, 33: aurea mala, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 6: pelles, id. ib.: corona (a gift for distinction in war), Liv. 7, 37, 1; Inscr. Orell. 363; 3453; 3475: corona, Vulg. Exod. 25, 11: candelabra, ib. Apoc. 1, 12: nummus, and *absol.:* **aurĕus**, i, *m.*, *the standard gold coin of Rome, a gold piece* (first struck in the second Punic war), of the value of 25 denarii or 100 sestertii (weighing about 120 grains, and being about equal to £1, 1*s.* 1*d.* or $5.10), Cic. Phil. 12, 8: si (tibi) contigit aureus unus, Juv. 7, 122; fully, aureus nummus, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 47; Suet. Calig. 42; id. Claud. 21; id. Vit. 16; id. Oth. 4; id. Dom. 7 al.—Of the Hebrew *shekels* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. 4 Reg. 5, 5; ib. 2 Par. 9, 15; 9, 16.—Poet.: vis aurea tinxit Flumen, i. e. *the power of changing every thing to gold*, Ov. M. 11, 142.—**B.** *Furnished with gold, wrought, interwoven*, or *ornamented with gold, gilded:* victimam auream polcram immolabat, i. e. *with gilded horns*, Naev. 1, 12 (cf. Hom. Od. 3, 426): sella, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, and Prop. 5, 10, 28: cingula, Verg. A. 1, 492: Capitolia, id. ib. 8, 347: templa, Prop. 5, 1, 5: cuspis, Ov. M. 7, 673: Pactolus, *whose waters flowed with gold*, id ib. 11, 87; cf. Lucr. 5, 911 sq.—**C.** *Of the color of gold, glittering like gold, golden:* liquidi color aureus ignis, Lucr. 6, 205: Barba erat incipiens, barbae color aureus, Ov. M. 12, 395; Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 76; Gell. 2, 26, 5; Pall. Mart. 13, 4: lumina solis, Lucr 5, 461; so, aurea Phoebe, Verg G. 1, 431; Ov. M. 2, 723: luna, id. ib. 10, 448; Hor. Epod 17, 41: aureus sol, Verg. G 1, 232; 4, 51; so Ov. M. 7, 663: sidera, Verg A. 2, 488; 11, 832: caesaries, *golden locks*, id. ib 8, 659: coma, Cat. 61, 95, and Ov. M. 12, 395: aurea mala, Verg. E. 3, 71, and 8, 52: Aurea pavonum ridenti imbuta lepore Saecla, *the golden species of peacock, full of laughing beauty*, Lucr 2, 502.—**II.** Trop., of physical and mental excellences or attractions, *golden, beautiful, splendid:* aurea Venus, Verg. A. 10, 16; Ov M. 10, 277; 15, 761: Amor, id. Am. 2, 18, 36: Copia, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 28: Aurea Phoebi porticus, Prop. 3, 29, 1: litus, Mart 11, 80: aether, Ov. M. 13, 587: medicamentum, Col. 6, 14, 5 al.: dicta, vita, Lucr. 3, 12 and 13: mores, Hor. C 4, 2, 23: Qui nunc te fruitur credulus aureā, id. ib. 1, 5, 9: tua mater Me movet atque iras aurea vincit anus, Tib. 1, 6, 58: mediocritas, *the golden mean*, Hor. C. 2, 10, 5: aetas, *the golden age*, Ov. M. 1, 89: tempus, Hor. Epod. 16, 64.—Hence, Virgo = Astraea, Albin. 2, 23.

aurichalcum, v. orichalcum.

auricilla, v. oricilla.

‡ **aurĭcoctor**, ōris, *m.* [aurum-coctor], *he that melts* or *refines gold*, Inscr. Murat. 976, 6.

* **aurĭ-cŏlor**, ōris, *adj.* [aurum], *of the color of gold:* aethra, Juvenc. Evang. Bapt. Chr. 1, 359.

* **aurĭ-cŏmans**, antis, *adj.* [id.], *with golden hair*, χρυσοκόμης: crocus, Aus. Idyll. 6, 11.

aurĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [aurum-coma], *with golden hair:* sol, Val. Fl. 4, 92: Batavus, Sil. 3, 608.—Hence, poet., *with golden foliage:* fetus (arboris), Verg. A. 6, 141.

aurĭcŭla (or **ōrĭcŭla**, Trog. ap. Plin. 11, 52, 114, § 276; Balliol MS. Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 15 (Ellis ad Cat. 25, 2); cf. Fest. s. v. orata, p. 183 Müll.; cf. aurum *init.*), ae, *f. dim.* [auris]. **I.** *The external ear, the ear-lap:* sine te prendam auriculis, sine dem suavium, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 163: Praehende auriculis, id. As. 3, 3, 78: auriculam fortasse mordicus abstulisset, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 4: rubentes, Suet. Aug. 69: fractae, Plin. 20, 9, 40, § 103; Vulg. Matt. 26, 51; ib. Marc. 14, 47; ib. Joan. 18, 26.—On account of its softness, prov.: auriculā infimā mollior, *softer than the ear-lap*, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 15.—**II.** In gen., *the ear:* ut omne Humanum genus est avidum nimis auricularum, *have too itching ears*, Lucr. 4, 594; Auct. ad Her. 4, 10; Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 16; 1, 2, 53; id. S. 1, 9, 20; 1, 9, 77; 2, 5, 33; Pers. 2, 30; Vulg. 1 Reg. 9, 15; ib. 2 Par. 17, 25.

aurĭcŭlārĭus (also **ōrĭcŭlārĭus**, like oricula for auricula, Cels. 5, 26, 12; 7, 26, 5; 7, 30, 3 al.), ii, *m.* [auricula]. **I.** Medicus, *an aurist*, Dig. 50, 13, 1; Inscr. Orell. 4, 227.—**II.** *A counsellor*, Vulg. 2 Reg. 23, 23.—**III.** = ὠτακουστής, Vet. Gloss.

aurĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [aurum-fero], *bearing, producing*, or *containing gold, gold-bearing* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): amnis, i. e. *Pactolus*, * Tib. 3, 3, 29: arva, i. e. *Spain*, Sil. 16, 25: regio, Flor. 4, 12, 60: harenae, Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 115: nemus, id. 5, 1, 1, § 4: arbor, i. e. *bearing golden apples* (in the garden of the Hesperides), Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22; Sil. 4, 639.

aurĭfex, ficis, *m.* [aurum-facio], *a worker in gold, goldsmith*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34; id. Men. 3, 3, 2; 4, 3, 8; Varr. L. L. 8, § 68 Müll.; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 25; id. de Or. 2, 38, 159; Vulg. 2 Esdr. 3, 8; 3, 30; ib. Isa. 40, 19; 46, 6 al.

* **aurĭflŭus**, a, um, *adj* [aurum-fluo], *flowing with gold:* Tagus, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 604 (cf.: Tanti tibi non sit opaci Omnis harena Tagi quodque in mare volvitur aurum, Juv 3, 55).

aurĭ-fŏdīna, ae, *f* [aurum], *a gold-mine*, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 78; Dig. 3, 4, 1 al.

aurīga, ae (**aureax**, Paul. ex Fest p. 8 Müll.), *comm.* (cf. Prisc. p. 677 P.) [aurea-ago], pr., *he that handles the reins.* **I. A.** *A charioteer, driver* (syn.: agitator, agaso), Verg. A. 12, 624; Hor C. 1, 15, 26; id. S. 1, 1, 115; Ov. M. 2, 327; id. Am. 3, 12, 37; Vulg 3 Reg. 22, 34; ib. 4 Reg. 2, 12; ib. 2 Par. 18, 13 al.—Also, *a groom, hostler*, Verg. A. 12, 85.—In *fem.:* nec currus usquam videt aurigamque sororem, Verg. A. 12, 918.—Also, *one who contended in the chariot-race, a charioteer in the games of the circus* (the four parties of whom were distinguished by the colors, Veneta, *blue*, Prasina, *green*, Alba, *white*, and Russea sive Russata, *red;* cf. Cassiod. Var. 3, 51; Gesn Plin. Ep. 9, 6, 2): auriga indoctus, Cic. Rep Fragm. ap. Non. p. 292, 32 (p. 328 Mos.); so Suet. Aug. 43; id. Calig. 54; id. Vit. 12; id. Dom. 7.—**B.** Transf. **1.** As a constellation, *the Wagoner*, Gr. Ἡνίοχος, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 110; Hyg. Astr. 3, 12; Col. 11, 2, 73.—**2.** Poet., *a pilot, helmsman:* aurigam video vela dedisse rati, Ov. Tr 1, 4, 16.—**II.** Trop., *director, leader:* velut auriga rectrixque membrorum anima, Col. 11, 2, 9.

* **aurīgālis**, e, *adj* [auriga], *pertaining to a charioteer:* corrigia, Edict. Dioclet p. 26.

* **aurīgans**, antis, *P a.*, as if from aurigo, āre [aurum], *glittering with gold:* color, Jul Val. Rer. Gest Alex. M. 1, 58 *fin.*

aurīgārius, ii, *m.* [auriga] (for the class auriga), *a charioteer in the races of the circus*, Suet. Ner. 5; Inscr. Orell. 2596.

aurīgātio, ōnis, *f.* [aurigo], *a driving of a chariot in the course* (very rare), Suet. Ner. 35.—Trop., of the dolphin: lusus, gestationes, aurigationes, Gell. 7, 8, 4.

aurīgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (for the class. auriga), *one who contends in the chariot-race*, Inscr. Grut. 340, 3.—As a constellation, *the Wagoner*, Avien. Phaen. Arat. 405.

Aurĭgĕna, ae, *comm.* [aurum-gigno], *sprung* or *produced from gold, gold-begotten;* poet. epithet of Perseus, as son of Danaë by Jupiter transformed into a shower of gold, Ov. M. 5, 250; Sid. Carm. 6, 14 (cf. χρυσόπατρος, Lycophr. 838).

aurĭgĕr, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [aurum-gero], *bearing gold:* tauri, i. e. *with gilded horns*, Cic. Div. 2, 30, 63: arbor, *on which the golden fleece hung*, Val. Fl. 8, 110.

* **aurīgĭnĕus** (**aurūgĭn-**), a, um, *adj.* [aurugo], *jaundiced:* color, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 11.

‡ **aurīgĭnōsus** (**aurūgĭn-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *jaundiced*, ἰκτερικός, Gloss. Graec. Lat.; cf. Apul. Orth. Fragm. 41 Osann.

aurīgo, āvi, ātum, 1 (**aurīgor**, āri, *v. dep.*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 70, 17), *v. n.* [auriga], *to be a charioteer* or *a contender in the chariot-race, to drive a chariot, to contend in the chariot-race.* **I.** Lit. (post-Aug.; most freq. in Suet.), Plin. 33, 5, 27, § 90; Suet. Calig. 54; id. Ner. 24; 4; 22; 53; id. Calig. 18; id. Vit. 4; 17.—**II.** Trop., *to rule, direct:* quo natura aurigatur non necessitudo, Varr. ap. Non. l. l.: si (homines) nihil suā sponte faciunt, sed ducentibus stellis et aurigantibus, Gell. 14, 1, 23.

aurīgor, āri, v. aurigo *init.*

aurĭlĕgŭlus, i, *m.* [aurum-lego], *a gold picker, gold-collector*, Cod. Th. 11, 19, 9; Paul Nol. Carm. 17 ad Nic. 269.

Aurĭnĭa, ae, *f.*, *a prophetess held in great veneration by the Germans*, Tac. G. 8 *fin.* Rupert.

Aurĭnīni, ōrum, *m.*, *an older name for* Saturnini, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

aurĭ-pigmentum, i, *n.* [aurum], *orpiment;* composed of arsenic, sulphur, and earth, of a brilliant yellow color, Vitr. 7, 7; Cels. 5, 5; Plin. 33, 4, 22, § 79.

auris (*abl.*, aure, auri), is, *f.* [v. audio]. **I.** Lit., *the ear* as the organ of hearing, while auricula is the external ear, τὸ οὖς, Enn. ap. Non. p. 506, 1; Cato, R. R. 157, 16; Lucr. 4, 486; Plaut. Pers. 4, 9, 11; Vulg. Eccl. 1, 8; v. antestor.—In comic style: Face, sis, vocivas aedis aurium, *make the chambers of your ears vacant*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 52; cf. aedes.—Hence (usu. *plur.*, aures): adhibere, *to be attentive, to listen to*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 41; Cic. Arch. 3, 5: arrigere, Ter. And. 5, 4, 30; Verg. A. 1, 152: erigere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 3; id. Sull. 11: admovere aurem, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 28; Cic. de Or. 2, 36, 153: dare, *to lend an ear, listen*, id. Att. 1, 4; Sen. Hippol. 413; Val. Fl. 7, 419: dederet, Cic. Arch. 10, 26: applicare, Hor. C. 3, 11, 8; id. C. S 72: praebere aures, Liv 38, 52, 11; 40, 8, 3: praebuimus longis ambagibus aures, Ov. M. 3. 692; 5, 334; 6, 1; 15, 465; and: praebere aurem (esp. in the signif., *to incline the ears in order to hear, to listen to*), Ov. M. 7, 821; Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 8; Suet. Calig. 22; Hor. S. 1, 1, 22; Prop. 3, 14, 15; Vulg Job, 6, 28 al.; so, inclinare aurem, ib 4 Reg 19, 16; ib Psa. 30, 3: auribus accipere, i. e. *to hear*, Plaut. Trin 4, 1, 9; Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 3; Lucr. 4, 982; 6, 164; Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 218; Ov. M. 10, 62 al.: auribus percipite, Vulg. Judith, 5, 3; ib. Psa. 16, 2: te cupidā captat aure maritus, Cat. 61, 54; so, auribus aëra captat, Verg. A. 3, 514: auribus haurire, Ov. M. 13, 787; 14, 309: bibere aure, Hor. C. 2, 13, 32 al.: obtundere, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 120: tundere, id. Poen. 1, 3, 25: lacessere, Lucr. 4, 597: tergere, id. 6, 119: allicere, id. 6, 183: ferire, Cic. de Or. 2, 84, 344: implere, Tac. H. 1, 90 et saep.—Particular phrases: in or ad aurem, also in aure, dicere, admonere, etc., *to say something in the ear, softly* or *in secret, to whisper in the ear:* in aurem Pontius, Scipio, inquit, vide quid agas, Cic Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 3, 12; so Hor. S. 1, 9, 9; Mart. 1, 90; Petr. 28, 5: ut Voluptati ministrarent et eam tantum ad aurem admonerent, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 69: in aure dictare, Juv. 11, 59: aurem vellere, *to pull*, as an admonition: Cynthius aurem Vellit et admonuit, i. e. *admonished, reminded*, Verg. E. 6, 3; so, pervellere, Sen. Ben. 4, 36; id. Ep. 94: dare or servire auribus, *to gratify the ears, to flatter*, Treb. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 16; Caes. B. C. 2, 27: in

utramvis or in dextram aurem dormire, *to sleep soundly*, i e. *to be unconcerned* Ter Heaut 2, 3, 101 (cf. Menand. ap Gell 2, 23 Επ' αμφοτεραν μελλει καθευδησειν), Plaut. Ps. 1 1 122, Plin Ep 4. 29 aures alicujus aperire (eccl Lat after the Heb) *to open one's ears*, i e. to restore his hearing Vulg Marc. 7, 35 — **II.** Meton. **A.** (a) *The hearing* so far as it judges of the euphony of a discourse offendent aures, quarum est judicium superbissimum, Cic. Or 44, 150, so Auct. ad Her 4, 23, 32 Atticorum aures teretes et religiosae Cic. Or 9, 27, so id. Brut. 32, 124, id Font. 6, Hor A P 387 —(β) *Hearers, auditors* Cum tibi sol tepidus plures admoverit aures, Hor Ep 1, 20, 19 —* **B.** Also, from its shape, *the ear of a plough the mould* or *earth board by which the furrow is widened and the earth turned back* Verg G 1, 172 cf Voss ad h. l , Smith, Dict. Antiq , and Pall 1, 43

auriscalpĭum, ii n [auris-scalpo] **I.** *An ear pick*, Mart 14, 23 —**II.** *A surgical instrument, a probe*, Scrib Comp 41, 228, 230

* **aurītŭlus**, i, m. dim [auritus] *the long eared* animal, i e *the ass*, Phaedr 1, 11, 6.

aurītus, a, um, adj [auris] **I. A.** *Furnished with ears* (acc to auris, I), *having long* or *large ears* auritus a magnis auribus dicitur, ut sunt asinorum et leporum alias ab audiendi facultate, Paul ex Fest. p 8 Müll lepores Verg G 1, 308, so, asellus, Ov Am 2, 7, 15 si meus aurita gaudet glaucopide Flaccus, Mart. 7, 87, 1.— Hence, *subst* **aurītus**, i, m , the long eared animal i e *the hare*, Avien Phaen Arat. 788 — **B.** Trop **1.** *Attentive, listening* face jam nunc tu, praeco, omnem auritum poplum, Plaut. As. prol 4 ne quis Nostro consilio venator assit cum auritis plagis, id. Mil. 3, 1, 14.— So of the trees and walls which listened to the music of Orpheus and Amphion s lyre quercus, Hor C 1, 12, 11 muri, Sid. Carm 16, 4.—**2.** Testis auritus, *a witness by hearsay, who has only heard, not seen, something*, Plaut Truc. 2, 6, 8 —* **3.** *Pass* (as if *part.* of aurio ire), *heard* leges, Prud Apol. 835 —* **II.** *Formed like the ear, ear shaped* aurita aduncitas rostri, Plin. 10, 49, 70, § 136 — * **III.** (Acc. to auris, II B) *Furnished with an ear* or *mould board* aratra, Pall. 1, 43

auro, are, v a. [aurum] *to overlay with gold, to gild* a metallorum quoque nominibus solent nasci verba, ut ab auro auro auras, ab aere aero, aeras unde aeratus et auratus, etc., Prisc. p 828 P —As *finite verb* only in one (doubtful) example in Tert. Coron. Mil. 12 — But very freq **aurātus**, a, um, *P a* **A.** *Furnished, overlaid*, or *ornamented with gold, gilded gilt* auratus aries Colchorum, Enn ap Cic. Or 49, 163 aurata metalla, *metals rich in gold*, Lucr 6, 811 tecta, id 2, 28, and Cic. Part. Or 6, 3 tempora, *covered with a golden helmet*, Verg A. 12, 536 lacerti, Prop 4 12, 57 sinus, *ornamented with a golden buckle, clasp, pin*, etc., Ov F 2, 310 vestes, id M 8, 448 amictus, id. ib 14, 263 stolae, * Vulg 2 Macc. 5, 2 milites, *with golden shields* Liv 9, 40, 3 al.—*Comp* auratior hostia, Tert. Idol 6 *fin*.—**B.** *Of gold, golden* pellis, Cat. 64 5, Ov M 1, 470 monilia, id. ib 5, 52, cf regum auratis circumdata colla catenis, Prop 2, 1, 33 lyra, id. 4 2, 14, Ov M 8, 15 al. — **C.** *Gold colored* gemma nunc sanguineis, nunc auratis guttis, Plin. 37, 10, 66 § 179 — Hence, *subst.* **aurāta**, ae *f* (**ōrāta**, Paul ex Fest. pp 182 sq Müll , cf. aurum *init*, Schneid. Gr 1, p 59), *a fish, the gilt bream* Sparus aurata, Linn , Cels. 2 18, 2, 28 Plin 9, 16, 25, § 58, Mart 13, 90

† **aurōra**, ae *f* [acc. to Curtius a reduplicated form for auso a, from Sanscr ush, to burn, cf αὔως = ἠώς dawn, ἥλιος, the sun, and Etrusc. Usil the god of the sun, but its idea of brightness, splendor, easily connects it with the same group as aurum, v aes] **I. A.** *The dawn, daybreak, morning* (mostly poet.) est autem aurora diei clarescentis exordium et primus splendor aëris, quae Graece ἠώς dicitur, Isid. Orig 5, 31, 14 usque ab aurora ad hoc quod diei est Plaut. Poen. 1, 2 8 Nec nox ulla diem neque noctem aurora secutast, Lucr 2, 578, 4, 538, 4, 711, 5 657, Cic. Arat. 65 ad primam auroram, Liv 1 7 6, Plin. 11 12, 12, § 30 —**B.** Personified, *the goddess of the morning* Gr Ἠώς, *daughter of Hyperion* (hence Hyperionis Ov F 5, 159) *wife of Tithonus* (hence Tithonia conjunx, Ov F 3 403 and Tithonia, id. ib 4 943) *and mother of Memnon*, Verg A 4, 585 Aurora novo cum spargit lumine terras, Lucr 2 144, imitated by Verg 1 1 , 9, 459 Iamque rubescebat stellis Aurora fugatis id. ib 3, 521, 6, 535 , 7, 26 Proxima prospiciet Tithono Aurora relicto Ov F 1, 461, id. M 13 576 sq , she robbed Procris of her husband Cephalus, id. ib 7, 703, but gave him back, id. ib 7 713 —**II.** Meton., *the East, the Orient* ab Aurorae populis et litore rubro, Verg A 8, 686 Eurus ad Auroram Nabataeaque regna recessit, Ov M 1, 61 quae (terrae) sunt a Gadibus usque Auroram et Gangen, Juv 10 2 , cf. Verg A. 7 606 sq , so Claud. Laus Seren Reg 116, id. in Eutr 1, 427, also *the people of the East*, id Laud Stil. 1, 154 id. in Rufin. 2, 100, id. B Gild. 61, id. in Eutr 2, 527

aurōsus, a um, *adj* [aurum] *of the color of gold, like gold* (post class.) pulvis, Pall. 1 5, 1 harena, Lampr Elag 31 *fin* color, Veg Art. Vet. 3 17, 1

* **aurūgĭnĕus**, a, um, *adj* [aurugo] *jaundiced, yellow* color, Cael. Aur Tard 2, 11

* **aurūgĭno**, āre. v n [id.] *to be affected with the jaundice, to have the jaundice*, Tert Anim 17

aurūgo, inis, *f* [aurum] **I.** *The jaundice* (from its color) Isid. Orig 4, 8, 13 aurugo quam quidam regium, quidam arquatum morbum vocant, Scrib Comp 110, 127, App Herb 85, cf Apul Orth § 41, hence *sickly look, paleness* Vulg Jer 30, 6 —**II.** Of plants, *mildew*, Vulg 2 Par 6, 28, ib Amos, 4 9

aurŭla, ae, *f dim* [aura] *a gentle breeze*, trop (in eccl Lat) famae aurula, *a puff of fame*, Tert Anim 28 (an imitation of Vergil s tenuis famae aura, A 7, 646) Graecarum litterarum, *a whiff of*, Hier Ep. 34.

* **aurŭlentus**, a, um, *adj* [aurum], *of the color of gold* lux, Prud. περι στεφ. 6 49

aurum (Sab **ausum**, Paul. ex Fest. p 9 Müll , vulg Lat. **ōrum**, ib p 183, cf Ital and Span. oro and Fr or), i, n [v aes] **I.** *Gold*, as a mineral, v Plin 33, 4, 21, § 66 sqq auri venas invenire, Cic. N D 2, 60, 151 venas auri sequi, Lucr 6, 808, Tac. G 5 aurum igni perspicere, Cic. Fam 9, 16 eruere terra, Ov Am 3, 8, 53 auri fodina, Plin. 33 4, 21, § 78, Vulg Gen. 2, 11, ib 2 Par 2. 7, ib Matt. 2, 11, Naev ap Serv ad Verg A. 2, 797 ex auro vestis, id. 2, 22 (ap Isid Orig 19, 22, 20) et saep — Provv montes auri polliceri, *to promise mountains of gold*, Ter Phorm 1 2, 18 carius auro, *more precious than gold*, Cat. 107, 3 (cf κρεισσονα χρυσοῦ Aesch Choëph 372, χρυσοῦ χρυσοτερα, Sapph Fr 122. Ellis) — **II.** Meton **A.** *Things made of gold, an ornament of gold, a golden vessel, utensil*, etc. Nec domus argento fulget nec auro renidet, *gold plate*, Lucr 2, 27 So **1.** *A golden goblet* et pleno se proluit auro, Verg A 1, 739 Regales epulae mensis et Bacchus in auro Ponitur, Ov M 6, 488 tibi non committitur aurum, Juv 5, 39, 10, 27, Stat. Th 5, 188, and in the hendiadys pateris libamus et auro = pateris aureis, Verg. G 2, 192.—**2.** *A golden chain, buckle, clasp, necklace, jewelry* Oneratas veste atque auro Ter Heaut. 3, 1, 43 Donec eum conjunx fatale poposcerit aurum, Ov M 9 411, 14 394 —**3.** *A gold ring* Ventilet aestivum digitis sudantibus aurum Juv 1, 28 —**4.** *A golden bit* fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, Verg A. 7, 279, 5, 817 — **5.** *The golden fleece* auro Heros Aesonius potitur, Ov M 7 155 —**6.** *A golden hair band*, κρωβύλος crines nodantur in aurum, Verg A 4, 138 Serv —**7.** Esp freq , *gold as coined money* si quis illam invenerit Aulam onustam auri Plaut Aul 4, 2, 4 De Caelio vide quaeso, ne quam lacuna sit in auro, Cic. Att. 12 6 1 Aurum omnes victā jam pietate colunt, Prop 4, 12, 48 sq quid non mortalia pectora cogis Auri sacra fames? Verg A. 3, 56, cf. Plin. 37, 1, 3 § 6, so Hor C 2, 16, 8 , 2, 18, 36 , 3 16 9, id. S 2, 2, 25 , 2, 3, 109 , 2, 3, 142, id. Ep 2, 2, 179 , Vulg Matt. 10, 9, ib. Act. 3 6 et saep —**B.** *The color or lustre of gold, the gleam* or *brightness of gold* Ov M 9, 689 anguis cristis praesignis et auro (hendiadys, for cristis aureis), id ib 3 32 saevo cum nox accenditur auro, Val Fl. 5 369 (i e mala portendente splendore, Wagn), so fulgor auri of the face, Cat 64 100 ubi v Ellis.—**C.** *The Golden Age* redeant in aurum Tempora priscum Hor C 4 2, 39 subiit argentea proles, Auro deterior, Ov M 1, 115, 15 260

Aurunci, orum, m , = Ausones q v., = Αὐρουγκοι Tzetz. **I.** *The Aurunci*, Verg A. 11, 318, Plin. 3, 5 9, § 56.—Hence, **II. A. Aurunca**, ae, *f* , *an old town in Campania* (acc. to the fable, built by Auson, the son of Ulysses and Calypso, Fest. s. v Ausoniam, p 15) magnus Auruncae alumnus, i e. *the satirist Lucilius whose paternal city, Suessa Aurunca, was a colony of the Aurunci*, Juv 1, 20 Rup —Hence **B. Auruncus**, a, um, *adj* , *of* or *pertaining to Aurunca Auruncian* senes, Verg A. 7, 206 patres, id. ib 7, 727 manus id. ib. 7, 795 Suessa Aurunca, now *Sessa*, Vell. 1, 14

Auruncŭlēius, i, m. *a Roman* nomen L. Aurunculeius Cotta, Caes. B G 2, 11

Auruspi, ōrum m , *a people of Ethiopia*, Plin 6 30, 35, § 192.

‡ **auscŭlāri** and **auscŭlum**, v osculor and osculum.

auscultātĭo, onis *f* [ausculto]. **I.** *A listening, attending to* auscultatio et publicorum secretorumque inquisitio Sen. Tranq 12. — **II.** *An obeying* Quid mihi scelesto tibi erat auscultatio? Plaut. Rud 2, 6, 18

auscultātor, oris, m [id]. **I.** *A hearer, listener*, * Cic. Part. Or 3, 10 — **II.** *One who obeys* mandati App. M 7, p 195, 1

auscultātus, us, m [id] *a hearing, listening* auscultatu, App M 6, p 178, 21 auscultatibus, Fulg Cont. Verg p 142.

ausculto, avi, atum, 1, v *freq* [perh a union of two roots that of audio, auris ausis and of the Sanscr çru = to hear, v Bopp, Gloss. p 396 b], *to hear* any person or thing *with attention, to listen to give ear to*, ἀκροᾶσθαι (cf. audio *init.*, in the ante class. per freq , but not in Lucr , in the class. per rare) **I.** In gen. Ita est cupidus orationis, ut conducat qui auscultet, Cato ap Gell 1, 15, 9 ausculto atque animum adverto sedulo, Plaut. Stich 4, 1 40 In rem quod sit praevortaris quam re advorsa animo auscultes, id. Ps. 1, 3 8, id Trin. 3 3 50, id Truc. 2, 4, 46 nimis eum ausculto libens id Poen. 4 2 19, id Aul. 3 5, 22 Ausculta paucis nisi molestumst, Ter Ad. 5, 3, 20, id. And 3, 3 4 and 5 jam scies Ausculta id. Phorm 5 8 (9), 7 illos ausculto lubens, Afran ap Non p. 246, 15 Nec populum auscultare, * Cat. 67, 39 sermonem Vulg Gen 4, 23 verba, ib Tob 9, 1 aures diligenter auscultabunt ib Isa. 32, 3 —**II.** Esp **A.** *To listen to* something believingly, *to give credit to* etc. **a.** With *acc.* crimina, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 12.—**b.** With *dat of pers* cui auscultabant *gave heed*, Vulg Act. 8, 10—**B.** *To listen* in secret to something *to overhear* quid habeat sermonis, auscultabo Plaut. Poen. 4, 1 6 omnia ego istaec auscultavi ab ostio, id Merc. 2. 4 9 — **C.** Of servants *to attend* or *wait at the door* as in Gr ὑπακούειν ad fores auscultato atque serva has aedis Plaut. Truc. 1 2, 1 jam dudum ausculto et cupiens tibi dicere servus Pauca, reformido, * Hor S 2, 7, 1 Heind.—**D.** Alicui or *absol.*, *to hear* obediently, *to obey heed* (cf. audio) hi auscultare dicuntur qui auditis parent, Varr L. L. 6 § 83 Müll. auscultare est obsequi audire ignoti quod imperant soleo, non auscultare, Non p 246, 9 sq magis audiendum quam auscultandum censeo Pac. ap Cic. Div 1, 57, 131 Age nunc vincito me auscultato filio, Plaut. Bacch 4, 8, 14 Qui mi auscultabunt, id As. 1 1, 50, id. Curc. 2, 1, 8, id. Most 3, 1 58, 3 1, 99, id. Mil 2, 6, 16, id. Ps. 1, 5, 38, id Poen 1, 1, 69, 1, 2, 98, id Rud. 2, 6, 56, 3 3, 32, id Stich 1, 2, 89 seni auscultare, Ter And. 1, 3, 4 vin tu homini stulto mi auscultare? id Heaut. 3, 3, 24, id. Ad. 3 3, 66, 5, 8, 12 mihi ausculta vide, ne tibi desis * Cic. Ro c. Am 36, 104 —With *acc* nisi me

auscultas, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 36 (we should perhaps here, in accordance with the general idiom, read *mi;* so Ritschl).—In *pass. impers.: De.* Ad portum ne bitas, dico jam tibi. *Ch.* Auscultabitur, *you shall be obeyed, it shall be done,* Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 127.

☞ It is difficult to believe, in the verse of Afranius, videt ludos, hinc auscultavi procul, that auscultare is equivalent to videre, spectare, acc. to Non. p. 246, 16.

‡ **Ausēlĭus,** v. Aurelius.

Auser, ĕris (**Ausar,** Rutil. Itin. 1, 566), *m.,*=Αὔσαρ (Strabo), *a tributary stream of the river Arno, in Etruria, near Lucca,* now *Serchio,* Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 350.

Ausētānus, a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to the city Ausa, in* Hispania Tarraconensis: ager, Liv. 29, 2, 2.—Hence, **Ausētāni,** ōrum, *m., the Ausetani,* Caes. B. C. 1, 60; Liv. 21, 23, 2; 21, 61, 8; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 22; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 404.

ausim, v. audeo *init.*

Auson, ŏnis, v. Ausones, II. E.

Ausŏna, ae, *f., an ancient town of the Ausones, near Minturnæ,* Liv. 9, 25, 4.

Ausŏnes, um, *m.,*=Αὔσονες [prob. of the same root as Oscus or Opicus, Buttm. and Donald.]. **I.** *The Ausonians, a very ancient, perhaps Greek, name of the primitive inhabitants of Middle and Lower Italy;* of the same import prob. with Aurunci (Aurunici, Auruni = Ausuni, Ausones), Opici, and Osci: cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Ausoniam, p. 18 Müll.: Arist. ap. Polyb. 7, 10; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 727; Nieb. Rom. Gesch. 1, p. 71 sq.; Wachsmuth, Röm. Gesch. p. 65 sq.—Poet., *the general name for the inhabitants of Italy,* Stat. S. 4, 5, 37.—Hence, **II.** Derivv. **A. Ausŏnia,** ae, *f.,* = Αὐσονία, *the country of the Ausonians, Ausonia, Lower Italy,* Ov. M. 14, 7; 15, 647; and poet. for *Italy,* Verg. A. 10, 54; Ov. F. 4, 290 et saep.—**B. Ausŏnius,** a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Ausonian:* mare, on the southern coast of Italy, between the Iapygian Peninsula and the Sicilian Straits, Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 95; 14, 6, 8, § 69; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 13 sq.—**2.** In the poets, *Italian, Latin, Roman:* terra, Verg. A. 4, 349: Thybris, id. ib. 5, 83: coloni, id. G. 2, 385: urbes, Hor. C. 4, 4, 56: montes, Ov. F. 1, 542: humus, *Italy,* id. ib. 5, 658: Pelorum, id. M. 5, 350 (quod in Italiam vergens, Mel. 2, 7, 15): imperium, *Roman,* id. P. 2, 2, 72: os, *Ausonian lips,* i. e. *the Roman language,* Mart. 9, 87: aula, *the imperial court,* id. 9, 92.—*Subst.:* **Ausŏnii,** ōrum, *m.,*=Ausones, *the Ausonians,* or, poet., *the inhabitants of Italy,* Verg. A. 12, 834.—**C. Ausŏnĭdae,** ārum, *m.* **a.** *The inhabitants of Ausonia,* Verg. A. 10, 564.—**b.** Poet., *the inhabitants of Italy,* Verg. A. 12, 121; Luc. 9, 998.—**D. Ausŏnis,** idis, *adj. f., Ausonian;* and poet., *Italian:* ora, Ov. F. 2, 94: aqua, Sil. 9, 187: matres, Claud. B. Get. 627 al.—**E. Auson,** ŏnis, *m., the mythical progenitor of the Ausonians, son of Ulysses and Calypso,* Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Ausoniam, p. 18 Müll.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 171.—As *adj.:* Ausone voce, i. e. *Roman, Latin,* Avien. Arat. 102.

Ausŏnĭus, ii, *m;* Decimus Magnus Ausonius, *a distinguished poet, rhetorician, and grammarian of the fourth century, teacher of the emperor Gratian;* cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 227 sq.; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 414.

auspex, spĭcis, *comm.* [a contraction of avispex, from avis-spicio], *a bird inspector, bird-seer,* i. e. *one who observes the flight, singing,* or *feeding of birds, and foretells future events therefrom; an augur, soothsayer, diviner* (in a lit. signif. far more rare than augur). **I.** Lit.: latores et auspices legis curiatae, Cic. Att. 2, 7: ego cui timebo Providus auspex, Hor. C. 3, 27, 8.—Of the *birds from which auguries were taken:* (galli, gallinacei) victoriarum omnium auspices, Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 49.—Since little of importance was done in Rome without consulting the auspices, hence, **II.** Transf. **A. 1.** In gen., *an author, founder, director, leader, protector, favorer:* divis Auspicibus coeptorum operum, Verg. A. 3, 20: Dis equidem auspicibus reor etc., id. ib. 4, 45, and Ov. F. 1, 615: auspice Musā, i. e. *under the inspiration of the muse,* Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 13: Nil desperandum Teucro duce et auspice Teucro, id. C. 1, 7, 27.—**2.** Esp., as t. t., *the person who witnessed the marriage contract, the reception of the marriage portion, took care that the marriage ceremonies were rightly performed,* etc., παρανύμφιος: nihil fere quondam majoris rei nisi auspicato ne privatim quidem gerebatur, quod etiam nunc nuptiarum auspices declarant, qui re omissā nomen tantum tenent, Cic. Div. 1, 16, 28; cf. Val. Max. 2, 1, 1; Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 346; Plaut. Cas. prol. 86: nubit genero socrus nullis auspicibus, nullis auctoribus, etc., Cic. Clu. 5, 14; so Liv. 42, 12, 4: auspicum verba, Tac. A. 11, 27; 15, 37: alicui nubere dote inter auspices consignatā, Suet. Claud. 26: veniet cum signatoribus auspex, Juv. 10, 336 Schol.; Luc. 2, 371 Schol.—In *fem.,* Claud. in Rufin. 1, 1, 83; cf. pronubus; auctor, II. F. 3.; and Smith, Dict. Antiq.—**B.** *A beginning* (post-class.), Eum. Pan. Const. 3; Pacat. Pan. Theod. 3.—**C.** *Adj., fortunate, favorable, auspicious, lucky* (post-class.): clamor, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 610: victoria, id. VI. Cons. Hon. 653: purpura, id. Ep. ad Seren. 57.

auspĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [auspicor,], *of favorable omen, auspicious* (post-class.), Arn. 4, p. 131; 7, 3, 237.

auspĭcālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to divination, suitable for auguries, auspicial:* pisciculus, Plin. 32, 1, 1, § 4: dies, Mamert. Pan. Maxim. 6.—* *Adv.:* **auspĭcālĭter**=auspicato, *with the appropriate taking of auguries:* ponere gromam, Hyg. Limit. Constit. p. 153 Goes.

auspĭcātō, v. auspicor *fin.*

1. auspĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* v. auspicor.

2. auspĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [auspicor], *the taking of auspices, augury:* Pici in auspicatu magni, Plin. 10, 18, 20, § 40 (on Cic. Rep. 2, 29, 51, v. Moser).

auspĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [auspex], *divination by observing the flight of birds, augury from birds, auspices* (cf. augurium). **I. A.** Lit.: auspicia avium, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 203 (as if overlooking the origin of auspicium): praetor auspicat auspicium prosperum, Naev. ap. Non. p. 468, 28: Dant (Romulus et Remus) operam simul auspicio augurioque etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 81 sq. Vahl.): pullarium in auspicium mittit, Liv. 10, 40, 2: ab auspicio bono proficisci, of marriage, Cat. 45, 19 Ellis (cf. auspex, II. A. 2.) et saep.; cf. the class. passages, Cic. Div. 1, 47 sq.; 2, 34 sq.; Liv. 6, 41, 4 sq.—So auspicium habere, *to have the right of taking auspices* (which, in the performance of civil duties, was possessed by all magistrates, but, in time of war, only by the commander-in-chief): omnes magistratus auspicium judiciumque habento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 10: quod nemo plebeius auspicia haberet, Liv. 4, 6, 2.—Of the commander-in-chief: expugnatum oppidumst Imperio atque auspicio mei eri Amphitruonis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 37: Ut gesserit rem publicam ductu, imperio, auspicio suo, id. ib. 1, 1, 41; 2, 2, 25: qui ducto auspicioque ejus res prospere gesserant, Liv. 5, 46, 6; 8, 31, 1; 10, 7, 7; 41, 28, 1 al.; 21, 40, 3: recepta signa ductu Germanici, auspiciis Tiberii, Tac. A. 2, 41: Septentrionalis oceanus navigatus est auspiciis divi Augusti, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 167: alia ductu meo, alia imperio auspicioque perdomui, Curt. 6, 3, 2: domuit partim ductu partim auspiciis suis Cantabriam, etc., Suet. Aug. 21 Ruhnk.—And so *absol.:* vates rege vatis habenas, Auspicio felix totus ut annus eat (sc. tuo), Ov. F. 1, 26 Merk.—Hence for the *chief command, guidance:* tuis auspiciis totum confecta duella per orbem, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 254 Schmid: Illius auspiciis obsessae moenia pacem Victa petent Mutinae, Ov. M. 15, 822.—And, in gen., *right, power, inclination, will:* Me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam Auspiciis et sponte meā componere curas, etc., Verg. A. 4, 341: Communem hunc ergo populum paribusque regamus Auspiciis, id. ib. 4, 103 (aequali potestate, Serv.).—**B.** Transf., in gen., *a sign, omen, a divine premonition* or *token:* Liquido exeo auspicio foras, Avi sinistrā, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 2; so id. Ps. 2, 4, 72: optimum, id. Stich. 3, 2, 6: dicere ausus est optimis auspiciis ea geri, Cic. Sen. 4, 11: quae contra rem publicam ferrentur, contra auspicia ferri, id. ib.: melius, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 88: vanum, Prop. 1, 3, 28: infaustum, Verg. A. 11, 347: felix, Just. 1, 10 al.—So, auspicium facere, *of things which give signs, tokens, omens:* augurium haec (mustela) facit, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 10: cur aliis a laevā, aliis a dexterā datum est avibus, ut ratum auspicium facere possint? Cic. Div. 2, 38, 80: circa summum culmen hominis auspicium fecisse, Liv. 1, 34, 9.—Poet.: cui (diviti) si vitiosa libido Fecerit auspicium, *gave him a token* (viz. for changing), *urged him to a new decision,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 86.—**II.** Trop., = initium, *a beginning* (cf. auspicor, II., and auspex, II. B.): auspicia belli a parricidio incipientes, Just. 26, 2, 2: auspicia regni a parricidio coepit, id. 27, 1.

auspĭco, āre, v. auspicor *fin.*

auspĭcor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [from auspex, as auguror from augur], *to take the auspices.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: (Gracchus) cum pomoerium transiret, auspicari esset oblitus, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: tripudio auspicari, id. Div. 1, 35, 77; 2, 36, 77: Fabio auspicanti aves non addixere, Liv. 27, 16, 15; 4, 6, 3; 6, 41, 5 sq. al.—**B.** Esp., *aliquid* or *absol.,* also with *inf., to make a beginning, for the sake of a good omen, to begin, enter upon* (first freq. after the Aug. per.): ipsis Kal. Januariis auspicandi causā omne genus operis instaurant, Col. 11, 2, 98: auspicandi gratiā tribunal ingredi, Tac. A. 4, 36: non auspicandi causā, sed studendi, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 8: auspicatus est et jurisdictionem, Suet. Ner. 7: auspicabar in Virginem (aquam) desilire, Sen. Ep. 83, 5.—**II.** In gen., *to begin, enter upon a thing:* auspicari culturarum officia, Col. 11, 2, 3; 3, 1, 1: homo a suppliciis vitam auspicatur, Plin. 7, prooem. § 3: militiam, Suet. Aug. 38: cantare, id. Ner. 22.—Trop.: senatorium per militiam auspicantes gradum, *attaining, receiving it through military services,* Sen. Ep. 47, 10.

☞ **a.** *Act.* access. form **auspĭco,** āre, *to take the auspices:* praetor advenit, auspicat auspicium prosperum, Naev. 4, 2 (Non. p. 468, 28): (magistratus) publicae [rei] cum auspicant, Caecil. ap. Non. l. l. (Com. Rel. p. 66 Rib.): auspicetis: cras est communis dies, Atta, ib. (Com. Rel. p. 161 Rib.): Non hodie isti rei auspicavi, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 12: mustelam, *to receive, accept as an augury,* id. Stich. 3, 2, 46: super aliqua re, Gell. 3, 2.—**b.** *Pass.* (α) *Abl. absol.:* **auspĭcātō,** *after taking the auspices:* Romulus non solum auspicato urbem condidisse, sed ipse etiam optimus augur fuisse traditur, Cic. Div. 1, 2, 3: Nihil fere quondam majoris rei nisi auspicato ne privatim quidem gerebatur, id. ib. 1, 16, 28: qui et consul rogari et augur et auspicato, id. N. D. 2, 4, 11; id. Div. 2, 36, 72; 2, 36, 77: plebeius magistratus nullus auspicato creatur, Liv. 6, 41, 5 sq; 5, 38; 1, 36; 28, 28: Hunc (senatum) auspicato a parente et conditore urbis nostrae institutum, Tac. H. 1, 84; 3, 72 al.—(β) **auspĭcātus,** a, um, *part., consecrated by auguries:* auspicato in loco, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4: non auspicatos contudit impetus Nostros, Hor. C. 3, 6, 10: auspicata comitia, Liv. 26, 2, 2 al.—(γ) Acc. to auspicor, II., *begun:* in bello male auspicato, Just. 4, 5.—(δ) **auspĭcātus,** a, um, as *P. a., fortunate, favorable, lucky, prosperous, auspicious:* cum Liviam auspicatis rei publicae ominibus duxisset uxorem, Vell. 2, 79, 2.—*Comp.:* Venus auspicatior, Cat. 45, 26: arbor, Plin. 13, 22, 38, § 118.—*Sup.:* auspicatissimum exordium, Quint. 10, 1, 85; Plin. Ep. 10, 28, 2: initium, Tac. G. 11.—*Adv.:* **auspĭcātō,** *under a good omen, auspiciously:* ut ingrediare auspicato, *at a fortunate moment, in a lucky hour,* Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 57: Haud auspicato huc me appuli, Ter. And. 4, 5, 12: qui auspicato a Chelidone surrexisset, Cic. Verr. 1, 40, 144.—*Comp.* auspicatius: auspicatius mutare nomen, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105: gigni, id. 7, 9, 7, § 47.

* **austellus,** i, *m. dim.* [auster], *a gentle south wind,* Lucil. ap. Non. p. 98, 22.

1. auster, tri, *m.* [Sanscr. ush-, to burn; the burning, hot wind], *the south wind* (opp. aquilo, the north wind). **I.** Lit.: auster fulmine pollens, Lucr. 5, 745: validus, id. 1, 899; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 15: vehemens, Cic. Att. 16, 7: turbidus, Hor. C. 3, 3, 4: nubilus,

Prop 3, 8, 56 umidus, *bringing* or *producing rain*, Verg G 1, 462, so, pluvius Ov M 1, 66 frigidus, Verg G 4, 261, and Prop 3, 22, 16 hibernus, Tib 1, 1, 47 Vulg Cant. 4, 16, ib Luc. 12, 25 et saep —**II.** Meton, *the south country, the south* in aquilonis austrive partibus, Cic. Rep 6, 20, 22, so Varr L L 9, § 25 Mull , Plin 2, 9, 6, § 43, Vulg Exod 26, 16, ib Matt 12, 42

2. auster = austerus, q v

austĕrālis, is, *f*, *a plant, usually called* sisymbrium, App Herb 105

austerē, *adv*, v austerus *fin*

austĕrĭtas, atis, *f* [austerus] (perh. not before the Aug period) **I.** Lit **A.** Of taste, *harshness* sourness (syn. acerbitas, tristitia, severitas), Col 11, 2, 68. vini, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 24, 14, 6 8, § 65 · cae pae, id. 19, 6, 32, § 105 picis, id. 14, 1, 3, § 17, Pall 1, 35, 11, and in *plur*, id. 1, 35, 8 —**B.** Of colors *darkness, dinginess*, Plin 35, 10, 36, § 97, 9, 38, 62, § 134, 35, 10, 36, § 97, 35, 11, 40, § 134 —**II.** Trop, *severity, austerity, rigor* magistri, Quint 2 2, 5 qui a te hanc austeritatem exigo, Plin Ep 2 5, 5 cum austeritate imperare, Vulg Ezech 34, 4 ex bono esse austeritatem, ib 2 Macc. 14, 30

* **austĕrŭlus,** a, um, *adj dim* [id], *somewhat harsh*, trop cratera dialecticae, App Flor 20

† **austērus,** a, um, *adj* (auster, Scrib Comp 185, *sup* austerrimus, Messala, Corv Progen Aug 5),= αὐστηρός **I. A.** Lit., of taste, *harsh, sour, tart* (not before the Aug per, syn acer, acerbus, tristis, severus molestus) vinum nigrum, Cels. 3, 24 austerior gustus, Col 12, 12 2 herba austero sapore, Plin 25, 5, 20, § 45. vinum austerissimum, Scrib Comp 142 —**B.** Transf. ***1.** Of smell, *pungent* balsami sucus odore austerus, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 120 —**2.** Of color, *deep, dark* sunt autem colores austeri aut floridi, Plin 35, 6, 12, § 30 —*Comp* (pictor) austerior colore et in austeritate jucundior, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 134 —**II.** Trop **A.** *Severe, rigid, strict, stern, austere* (opp mollis, facilis, lenis, scarcely before Cic.) illo austero more ac modo Cic Cael 14, 33, id. de Or 3, 25, 98 austerior et gravior esse potuisset, id Pis 29, 71 Nec gravis austeri poena cavenda viri, Prop 4 13, 24 homo austerus es, Vulg Luc 19, 21, 19, 22.—Of discourse, *severe, grave, serious* ita sit nobis ornatus et suavis orator, ut suavitatem habeat austeram et solidam, non dulcem atque decoctam (the epithet borrowed from wine), *that he may have a severe and solid, not a luscious and effeminate sweetness*, Cic de Or 3, 26, 103 austera poemata, Hor A. P 342 oratio, Quint 9, 4 128 Spald.—Of style in statuary genus, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 66 —**B.** As the opp of kind, pleasant, *severe, gloomy, sad troublesome, hard irksome* (so first after the beginning of the Aug per) labor, Hor S 2, 2 12 Qualibet austeras de me ferat urna tabellas, Prop 5, 11, 49 aeger omnem austeram curationem recusans, Plin 24, 7, 28, § 43 — *Adv* * **austērē,** acc to II, *rigidly, austerely, severely* agit mecum austere et Stoice Cato, Cic Mur 35, 74 — *Comp* cum aliquo austerius agere * Vulg 2 Macc. 14 30

austrālis, e, *adj* [1 auster, II] *southern* (syn austrinus, meridianus) quae (regio) tum est aquilonia tum australis, Cic N D 2, 19, 50 cingulus, i e *the torrid zone*, id. Rep 6, 20, 21 ora, the same, id. Tusc 1, 28, 68 plaga, Vulg Gen 13, 11 terra, ib ib 24, 62 pars, ib Exod 40, 32 polus, *the south pole*, Ov M 2, 132 nimbi, id. P 4, 4, 1 annus *Egyptian*, Claud. Eutr 1, 403

Austrania, ae, *f*, *an island to the north of Germany*, also called *Glessaria*, now *the island of Ameland, in West Friesland*, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 97 (*Austeravia*, Sillig)

* **austrĭfer,** fera, ferum, *adj* [1 auster fero], *bringing the south wind* vertex, Sil 12, 2

austrīnus, a, um *adj* [1 auster, II], *southern* (poet, also freq in post Aug prose, esp in Pliny, syn australis meridianus) calores, Verg G 2, 271 dies, *on which the south wind blows*, Col 11, 2, 37, Plin 17, 2, 2, § 12 piscis (a constellation), Col 11, 2, 63 caelum, Plin 16 26, 46, § 109 flatus, id. 17, 2, 2, § 11 tempus, id. 2 47, 47, § 123 vertex, *the south pole*, id. 2, 68, 68, § 172 al — Also *subst* **austrīna,** ōrum, *n.* (sc. loca), *the southern regions of a country* Austrina Cypri, Plin 6, 34, 39, § 213 Sardiniae, id. 6, 34, 39, § 214 Cappadociae, id. 6, 34, 39, § 215

‡ **Austrō** Africus, i, *m* [1. auster], *the south southwest wind*, Gr Λιβόνοτος, between Auster and Africus, Isid Orig 13, 11, 7 (Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120, and Sen. Q N 5, 16 *fin* call it Libonotos, and the latter says Libonotos, qui apud nos sine nomine est)

‡ **austrō** nŏtius, ii, *m* [id.] (sc. polus), *the south pole*, Isid. Orig 3, 32, 3, 36, 13 5, 5 (in the latter passage also **austrō** nŏtus)

ausum, i, v audeo, *P a.*

1. ausus, a, um, v audeo, *P a.*

2. ausus, us, *m* [audeo] *a hazard, attempt*, Petr 123, 184, Impp Leo et Anthem Cod 1, 2, 14

aut, *conj* [aut, Osc. auti, Umbr ote, ute, may be a modification of autem, as at of et, the suffix t being a relic of the demonstrative tem, which appears in item, and is the same as dem in quidem, and dam in quondam, and of which the demonstrative adverbs, tam and tum, are absolute forms, the first part of these words may be compared with the Gr αὖ (cf. αὖτε and αὐτάρ), and with the Sanscr va = or, with which again may be compared ve and vel, v Corss. Ausspr II p 595, and also pp 130, 223, 411], *or*, and repeated aut aut, *either or*, so in Sanscr vâ va. **I.** In gen it puts in the place of a previous assertion another, objectively and absolutely antithetical to it, while *vel* indicates that the contrast rests upon subjective opinion or choice, i e *aut* is objective, *vel* subjective, or *aut* excludes one term, *vel* makes the two indifferent. **a.** Used singly, *or* omnia bene sunt ei dicenda, qui hoc se posse profitetur aut eloquentiae nomen relinquendum est, Cic. de Or 2, 2, 5 quibusnam manibus aut quibus viribus, Caes. B G 2, 30 Vinceris aut vincis, Prop 2, 8, 10 cita mors venit aut victoria laeta, Hor S 1, 1, 8 ruminat herbas aut aliquam in magno sequitur grege, Verg E 6, 55 et persaep (cf on the contrary, Tac G 8 quae neque confirmare argumentis neque refellere in animo est · ex ingenio suo quisque demat vel addat fidem) — **b.** Repeated, aut aut, *either or* Ubi enim potest illa aetas aut calescere vel apricatione melius vel igni, aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? Cic. Sen. 16, 57 Nam ejus per unam, ut audio, aut vivam aut moriar sententiam, Ter Phorm 3, 1, 19, id Heaut 3, 1, 11 sq aut, quicquid igitur eodem modo concluditur, probabitis, aut ars ista nulla est, Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 96 partem planitiae aut Jovis templum aut oppidum tenet, Liv 44, 6, 15 terra in universum aut silvis horrida aut paludibus foeda, Tac. G 5 hoc bellum quis umquam arbitraretur aut ab omnibus imperatoribus uno anno aut omnibus annis ab uno imperatore confici posse? Cic. Imp Pomp 11, 31 —**c.** More than twice repeated aut equos Alere aut canes ad venandum aut ad philosophos, Ter And 1, 1, 29 Uxor, si cesses, aut te amare cogitat Aut tete amare aut potare atque animo obsequi, id. Ad. 1, 1, 7 sq, so four times in Lucr 4, 935 sq, five times in Cic Off 1, 9, 28, id. N D 3, 12, 30, and Prop 4, 21, 26 sqq, and six times in Plin. 17, 10, 9, § 58 — **d.** Sometimes double disjunctive phrases with aut. aut are placed together Adsentior Crasso, ne aut de C Laelii soceri mei aut de hujus generi aut arte aut gloria detraham, Cic. de Or 1, 9 35 res ipsa et rei publicae tempus aut me ipsum quod nolim, aut alium quempiam aut invitabit aut dehortabitur, id Pis. 39, 94 — **e.** Repeated after negatives ne aut ille alserit Aut ceciderit atque aliquid praefregerit, Ter Ad. 1, 1, 11 ne tanti facinoris immanitas aut exstitisse aut non vindicata esse videatur, Cic. Cat 1, 6 14, id. Sull 43, id. Sest. 37, 39 neque enim sunt aut obscura aut non multa post commissa id Cat. 1, 6 15, id Off 1, 20, 66, 1, 11, 36, 1, 20, 68, id. de Or 2, 45, 189 nec mihi tes ad scelus missos aut numero validos aut animo promptos, Tac. A. 14, 58, id H 1 18, id. Or 12 nec erit mirabilis illic Aut Stratocles aut cum molli Demetrius Haemo, Juv 3, 98 sq neque aut quis esset ante detexit aut gubernatorem cedere ad versae tempestati passus est Suet. Caes. 58, id. Ner 34 Nec aut Persae aut Macedones dubitavere Curt. 4 15, 28 Non sum aut tam inhumanus aut tam alienus a Sardis, Cic. Scaur 39, id. Cat 1, 13 Nihil est tam aut fragile aut flexibile quam etc, id. Mil. 36 al —**f.** In interrogations quo modo aut geometres cernere ea potest, quae aut nulla sunt aut internosci a falsis non possunt aut is, qui fidibus utitur, explere numeros et conficere versus? Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 22, so id. do Or 1, 9, 37, id. Ro c. Am 40 118, id. N D 1, 43, 121 —**g.** In comparative clauses ta lis autem simulatio vanitati est conjunctior quam aut liberalitati aut honestati Cic. Off. 1, 15, 44.—**II.** Esp **A.** Placed singly, to connect to something more important that which is less so, *or at least* **a.** *Absol* Incute vim ventis submersasque obrue puppes, Aut age diversos et disjice corpora ponto, Verg A. 1, 69 sq Rib (furens Juno et irata, quod gravissimum credebat, optavit, deinde quod secundum intulit, Diom. p 411 P) quaero, num injuste aut improbe fecerit *or at least unfairly* Cic. Off 3 13, 54 a se postulari aut exspectari aliquid suspicantur, id. ib 2 20, 69 qua re vi aut clam agendum est, *or at least by stealth*, id. Att 10, 12 profecto cuncti aut magna pars Siccensium fidem mutavisent Sall. J 56, 6 Audendum est aliquid universis aut omnia singulis patienda, Liv 6, 18, 7 pars a centurionibus aut praetoriarum cohortium militibus caesi, Tac. A 1 30 potentia sua numquam aut raro ad impotentiam usus, Vell. 2, 29 —**b.** With *certe*, etc., v infra, F 2.—**B.** To connect something which must take place, if that which is previously stated does not, *or, otherwise, or else, in the contrary case*,= alioqui Reddue uxorem, aut quam obrem non opus sit cedo Ter Hec 4, 4, 76 id (principium) nec nasci potest nec mori, aut concidat omne caelum etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54 (Seyffert ad h l, but preferring *ut non*, B and K and Kühner, *vel*) nunc manet insontem gravis exitus aut ego veri Vana feror, Verg A 10, 630 effodiuntur bulbi ante ver. aut deteriores fiunt, Plin 19, 5 30, § 96 Mutatione recreabitur sicut in cibis Aut dicant iste mihi, quae sit alia ratio discendi, Quint 1, 12, 6, 2, 17, 9 —**C.** To restrict or correct an expression which is too general or inaccurate, *or, or rather, or more accurately* **a.** *Absol.* de hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor, Cic. Fin 5, 11, 33, 5, 20, 57, id Ac. 2, 8 23 Aut scilicet tua libertas disserendi amissa est, aut tu is es, qui in disputando non tuum judicium sequare id. Leg 1, 13 36 cenaene causâ, aut tuae mercedis gratiâ Nos nostras aedis postulas comburere? *or rather*, etc., Plaut Aul 2, 6, 11 —In this signification aut sometimes begins a new clause Potestne igitur quisquam dicere, inter eum, qui doleat, et inter eum, qui in voluptate sit, nihil interesse? Aut, ita qui sentiet non apertissime insaniat? *or is not rather*, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 20 Quid est enim temeritate turpius? Aut quid tam temerarium tamque indignum sapientis gravitate atque constantia, quam, etc., id. N D 1, 1, 1, id. Fin 4, 26, 72, Plin. Ep 1, 10, 3.—**b.** With *potius* (v infra, F 4) —**D.** Neque aut sometimes, but chiefly in the poets, takes the place of neque neque Neque ego hanc abscondere furto Speravi, ne finge, fugam, nec conjugis umquam Praetendi taedas aut haec in foedera veni, Verg A 4, 339 Si neque avaritiam neque sordes aut mala lustra Obiciet vere quisquam mihi Hor S 1, 6, 68 Bentl, but *ac*, K and H. Nunc neque te longi remeantem pompa triumphi Excipit aut sacras poscunt Capitolia lauros, Luc 1, 287 Nam neque plebeiam aut dextro sine numine cretam Servo animam, Stat S 1, 4, 66 Neque enim Tyrus Cynosura carinis Certior aut Grais Helice servanda magistris, Val Fl 1, 17, so also Tac itus nec litore tenus adcrescere aut resorberi, Agr 10, G 7 *ter*, H 1, 32, so after *non* Non eo dico, quo mihi veniat in dubium tua fides, aut quo etc., Cic. Quinct. 5 non jure aut legibus cognoscunt, Tac. Or 19, id. Agr 41, id. G 24, after *haud* Haud alias populus plus occultae vocis aut suspicacis silentii permisit, id. A 3, 11, after *nihil* nihil caedis aut praedae, id. A 15, 6, 13, 4, id H 1, 30 —**E.** The poets connect by aut vel, vel aut instead of aut aut, or vel . vel Quotiens te votui Argu

oppum Conpellare aut contrectare conloquive aut contui? Plaut. As. 3, 1, 19: aut appone dapes, Vare, vel aufer opes, Mart. 4, 78, 6 (this epigram is rejected by Schneid.): Non ars aut astus belli vel dextera deerat, Sil. 16, 32.—**F.** In connection with other particles. **1.** Aut etiam, to complete or strengthen an assertion, *or also, or even:* quid ergo aut hunc prohibet, aut etiam Xenocratem, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 51: conjectura in multas aut diversas, aut etiam in contrarias partes, id. Div. 2, 26, 55; id. Off. 1, 9, 28: si aut ambigue aut inconstanter aut incredibiliter dicta sunt, aut etiam aliter ab alio dicta, id. Part. Or. 14, 51: etsi omnia aut scripta esse a tuis arbitror, aut etiam nuntiis ac rumore perlata, id. Att. 4, 1.—So with one aut: quod de illo acceperant, aut etiam suspicabantur, Cic. Fam. 1, 19, 36; Cels. 4, 18: si modo sim (orator), aut etiam quicumque sim, Cic. Or. 3, 12; id. de Or. 1, 17, 76.—**2.** Aut certe, aut modo, aut quidem, or aut sane, to restrict a declaration, *or at least* (cf. II. A.). **a.** Aut certe: ac video hanc primam ingressionem meam aut reprehensionis aliquid, aut certe admirationis habituram, Cic. Or. 3, 11; id. Top. 17, 64: quo enim uno vincebamur a victâ Graeciâ, id aut ereptum illis est, aut certe nobis cum illis communicatum, id. Brut. 73, 254; so Dolabella ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 1; Liv. 2, 1, 4; 40, 46, 2; Cels. 1, 2; 5, 26; Prop. 4, 21, 29.—**b.** Aut modo: Si umquam posthac aut amasso Casinam, aut obcepso modo, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 22.—**c.** Aut quidem: Proinde desinant quidam quaerere ultra aut opinari ... aut quidem vetustissimâ nave impositos jubebo avehi, Suet. Caes. 66.—**d.** Aut sane: Afer aut Sardus sane, Cic. Scaur. 15.—**3.** Aut vero, to connect a more important thought, *or indeed, or truly:* Quem tibi aut hominem, aut vero deum, auxilio futurum putas? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 78: Quis enim tibi hoc concesserit, aut initio genus hominum se oppidis moenibusque saepsisse? Aut vero etc., id. de Or. 1, 9, 36. — **4.** Aut potius, for correction or greater definiteness, *or rather* (cf. II. C.): Erravit, aut potius insanivit Apronius? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 119: proditores aut potius apertos hostes, id. Sest. 35: nemo est injustus, aut incauti potius habendi sunt improbi, id. Leg. 1. 14, 40: Quae est ergo ista ratio, aut quae potius ista amentia? id. Verr. 3, 173.—**5.** Aut ne ... quidem: ego jam aut rem aut ne spem quidem exspecto, Cic. Att. 3, 22 *fin.*

☞ Aut regularly precedes the words of its clause, but sometimes in the poets it takes the second place: Saturni aut sacram me tenuisse diem, Tib. 1, 3, 18 Lachm.: Justos aut reperire pedes, id. 2, 5, 112: Persequar aut studium linguae etc., Prop. 4, 21, 27: Fer pater, inquit, opem! Tellus aut hisce, vel istam, etc., Ov. M. 1, 545 (Merk., *ait*): Balteus aut fluxos gemmis adstrinxit amictus, Luc. 2, 362, where some read *haud.* See more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp 525–558.

autem, *conj.* [v. aut *init.*], *on the other hand, but, yet, however, nevertheless;* sometimes an emphasized *and* (it is never found at the beginning of a clause, but after one or more words; v. *fin.;* like *at,* it joins to a preceding thought a new one, either entirely antithetical or simply different; it differs from the restricting *sed* in like manner with *at;* v. at *init.*, and cf.: [Popilius imperator tenebat provinciam; in cujus exercitu Catonis filius tiro militabat. Cum autem Popilio videretur unam dimittere legionem, Catonis quoque filium ... dimisit. Sed cum amore pugnandi in exercitu permansisset, Cato ad Popilium scripsit, etc.], Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36 B. and K. (most freq. in philos. lang.; rare in the histt., being used by Caes. only 59 times, by Sall. 23, and by Tac. 31, and very rare in the poets). **I.** In joining an entirely antithetical thought, *on the contrary, but*= at quidem, at vero, δὲ δή, esp. freq. with the pronouns ego, tu, ille, qui, etc.: Ait se obligâsse crus fractum Aesculapio, Apollini autem bracchium, Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 9: Nam injusta ab justis impetrari non decet, Justa autem ab injustis petere insipientiast, id. Am. prol. 35: ego hic cesso, quia ipse nihil scribo: lego autem libentissime, Cic. Fam. 16, 22; id. de Or. 1, 25, 115; Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 43: i sane cum illo, Phrygia; tu autem, Eleusium, Huc intro abi ad nos, id. Aul. 2, 5, 7; id. Capt. 2, 3, 4; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 58; id. Mil. 4, 4, 13; id. Ep. 5, 2, 7; Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 61: mihi ad enarrandum hoc argumentumst comitas, Si ad auscultandum vostra erit benignitas. Qui autem auscultare nolit, exsurgat foras, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 3; so id. Ep. 2, 2, 95; id. Capt. 3, 4, 24: Quid tu aïs, Gnatho? Numquid habes quod contemnas? Quid tu autem, Thraso? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 22: e principio oriuntur omnia; ipsum autem nullâ ex re aliâ nasci potest, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54.—**II.** In joining a thought that is simply different. **A.** In gen., *on the other hand, but, moreover.* **a.** *Absol.*, as the Gr. δέ: Vehit hic clitellas, vehit hic autem alter senex, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 91: cum Speusippum, sororis filium, Plato philosophiae quasi heredem reliquisset, duo autem praestantissimos studio atque doctrinâ, Xenocratem Chalcedonium et Aristotelem Stagiritem, etc., Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17; id. Off. 1, 5, 16: Alexandrum consultum, cui relinqueret regnum, voluisse optimum deligi, judicatum autem ab ipso optimum Perdiccam, cui anulum tradidisset, Curt. 10, 6, 16: Atque haec in moribus. De benevolentiâ autem, quam etc., Cic. Off. 1, 15, 46 sq.; 1, 23, 81: Sed poëtae quid quemque deceat ex personâ judicabunt; nobis autem personam imposuit natura etc., id. ib. 1, 28, 97; 1, 28, 98; 1, 43, 152: Quod semper movetur aeternum est; quod autem motum adfert alicui etc., id. Tusc. 1, 23, 53; 1, 28, 68 sq.; 1, 30, 74; 1, 36, 87.—So sometimes when one conditional sentence is opposed to another, si—sin autem, in Gr. εἰ μέν—εἰ δέ: Nam si supremus ille dies non exstinctionem, sed commutationem adfert loci, quid optabilius? Sin autem etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117; 1, 49, 118 al.—In adducing an example of a rule: Et Demosthenes autem ad Aeschinen orationem in prooemio convertit, et M. Tullius etc., Quint. 4, 1, 66 Spald.; also in passing from a particular to a general thought: Et sane plus habemus quam capimus. Insatiabilis autem avaritia est etc., Curt. 8, 8, 12. — **b.** Preceded by *quidem*, as in Gr. μέν—δέ (perh. most freq. in Cicero's philosophical works, under the influence of Greek style): Et haec quidem hoc modo; nihil autem melius extremo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 99: Sed nunc quidem valetudini tribuamus aliquid, cras autem etc., id. ib. 1, 49, 119; id. Off. 1, 7, 24; and thus in Tac. several times, but only in Ann. and Or.: bene intellegit ceteros quidem iis niti ... Marcellum autem et Crispum attulisse etc., Or. 8; 18 *bis;* 25; A. 3, 53; 3, 73; 4, 28.—So often in transitions from one subject to another: Ac de inferendâ quidem injuriâ satis dictum est. Praetermittendae autem defensionis etc., Cic. Off. 1, 8, 27 sq.; 1, 13, 41; 1, 45, 160.—So very often in Vulg. in direct reproduction of μέν—δέ: Ego quidem baptizo vos in aquâ in paenitentiam; qui autem post me etc., Matt. 3, 11; 9, 37; 13, 23; 13, 32; 17, 11 sq.; 23, 28; 25, 33; 26, 24. —**B.** Esp. **1.** In any kind of transition: M. Antonius in eo libro, quem unum reliquit, disertos ait se vidisse multos, eloquentem omnino neminem. Vir autem acerrimo ingenio (sic enim fuit) multa etc., Cic. Or. 5, 18: hic (pater) prout ipse amabat litteras, omnibus doctrinis, quibus puerilis aetas impertiri debet, filium erudivit: erat autem in puero summa suavitas oris, Nep. Att. 1, 2; also in questions: Quid autem magno opere Oppianicum metuebat, etc., Cic. Clu. 60, 167. Freq. several times repeated: Expetuntur autem divitiae cum ad usus vitae necessarios, tum ad perfruendas voluptates: in quibus autem major est animus, in iis pecuniae cupiditas spectat ad opes, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 8, 24 and 25; cf. Wopkens, Lectt. Tull. pp. 53 and 122: Orbis situm dicere adgredior ... Dicam autem alias plura et exactius, Mel. prooem. 2.—**2.** In repeating a word from a previous clause, in continuing a train of thought: admoneri me satis est: admonebit autem nemo alius nisi rei publicae tempus, Cic. Pis. 38, 94: discess quam diu voles; tam diu autem velle debebis, quoad etc., id. Off. 1, 1, 2: nunc quod agitur, agamus: agitur autem, liberine vivamus an mortem obeamus, id. Phil. 11, 10, 24. —So esp. in impassioned discourse, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 84: humanum amare est, humanum autem ignoscere est, id. Merc. 2, 2, 48; id. Ps. 4, 8, 1: quot potiones mulsi! quot autem prandia! id. Stich. 1, 3, 68; id. Ep. 5, 2, 6: quâ pulchritudine urbem, quibus autem opibus praeditam, servitute oppressam tenuit civitatem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 57.—**3.** Like sed, vero, igitur, etc., in resuming a train of thought interrupted by a parenthesis: Omnino illud honestum, quod ex animo excelso magnificoque quaerimus, animi efficitur non corporis viribus: exercendum tamen corpus et ita adficiendum est, ut oboedire consilio rationique possit in exsequendis negotiis et in labore tolerando: honestum autem id, quod exquirimus, totum est positum in animi curâ, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 23, 79; 1, 43, 153. — **4.** In introducing a parenthetical clause itself: quae autem nos ut recta aut recte facta dicamus, si placet (illi autem appellant κατορθώματα) omnes numeros virtutis continent, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 24: quod vitium effugere qui volet (omnes autem velle debent) adhibebit etc., id. Off. 1, 6, 18; 1, 33, 120; id. Tusc. 1, 33, 80; 1, 36, 88: In primis foedera ac leges (erant autem eae duodecim tabulae et quaedam regiae leges) conquiri etc., Liv. 6, 1, 10; Curt. 4, 6, 2: ex hoc Quodcumque est (minus est autem quam rhetoris aera) Discipuli custos praemordet, Juv. 7, 217.—**5.** In enumerations, for the purpose of adding an important circumstance: magnus dicendi labor, magna res, magna dignitas, summa autem gratia, *but, and indeed,* Cic. Mur. 13, 29: animis omnes tenduntur insidiae ... vel ab eâ, quae penitus in omni sensu implicata insidet, imitatrix boni, voluptas, malorum autem mater omnium, *yea, the parent of all evil,* id. Leg. 1, 17, 47; id. N. D. 2, 22, 58: docet ratio mathematicorum, luna quantum absit a proxumâ Mercurii stellâ, multo autem longius a Veneris, id. Div. 2, 43, 91.—**6.** In the syllogism, to introduce the minor proposition (the assumptio or propositio minor; cf. atque, IV. 9., and atqui, II. D.), *now, but; but now:* Aut hoc, aut illud: hoc autem non, igitur illud. Itemque: aut hoc, aut illud: non autem hoc: illud igitur, Cic. Top. 14, 56: Si lucet, lucet: lucet autem, lucet igitur, id. Ac. 2, 30, 96: Si dicis te mentiri verumque dicis, mentiris: dicis autem te mentiri verumque dicis: mentiris igitur, id. ib.; id. Top. 2, 9; id. Tusc. 5, 16, 47.—**7.** Like the Gr. δέ or δή in adding an emphatic question (freq. in the comic poets), *but, indeed.* **a.** In gen.: Quem te autem deum nominem? Plaut. As. 3, 3, 126: Perii: quid hoc autemst mali? Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 5: Qui istuc? Quae res te sollicitat autem? id. Heaut. 2, 3, 10: Quae autem divina? Vigere, sapere, invenire, meminisse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: Quo modo autem moveri animus ad appetendum potest, si id, quod videtur, non percipitur? πῶς δή, id. Ac. 2, 8, 25: Quo modo autem tibi placebit JOVEM LAPIDEM jurare, cum scias etc., id. Fam. 7, 12, 2: Veni ad Caesarem: quis est autem Caesar? Flor. 3, 10, 11.—So in exclamations: Quantâ delectatione autem adficerer, cum etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98.—**b.** In questions implying rebuke, reproach: *Ba.* Metuo credere. *Ps.* Credere autem? eho, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 70: *Th.* Ego non tangam meam? *Ch.* Tuam autem, furcifer? *yours do you say? yours indeed!* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 28.—**c.** In a question where a correction is made: Num quis testis Postumum appellavit? testis autem? (*witness did I say?*) num accusator? Cic. Rab. Post. 5, 10: Alio me vocat numerosa gloria tua: alio autem? quasi vero etc., Plin. Pan. 28: Quid tandem isti mali in tam tenerâ insulâ non fecissent? non fecissent autem? imo quid ante adventum meum non fecerunt? Cic. Att. 6, 2; 5, 13; 7, 1: *Adimas* etiam Hispanias? Et si inde cessero, in Africam transcendes. Transcendes autem dico? Liv. 21, 44, 7 Weissenb.—**8.** And in questions sed autem are sometimes both used, especially by the comic poets, *but indeed, but now,* like the Gr. ἀλλά — δέ ('Αλλὰ ποῦ δὲ βούλει καθεζόμενοι ἀναγνῶμεν; Plat. Phaedr. 228 E.): Sed autem quid si hanc hinc apstulerit quispiam Sacram urnam Veneris? Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 15; and separated: Sed quid haec hic autem tam diu ante aedis stetit? id. Truc. 2, 3, 14: Attat Phaedriae Pater venit. Sed quid pertimui autem, belua? Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 11: Sed quid ego haec autem nequiquam ingrata revolvo? *Verg. A. 2, 101.—Once ast autem: ast autem tenui

quae candent lumine Phatnae, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 1170 P. (IV. 2, p. 555 Orell.).—**9.** With interjections: Heia autem inimicos! Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 20: Ecce autem litigium, *but lo!* id. Men. 5, 2, 34; so id. Curc. 1, 2, 41; id. Most. 2, 1, 35; id. Mil. 2, 2, 48; id. Most. 3, 1, 131; 3, 1, 146: Ecce autem alterum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 6 Ruhnk.: Ecce autem subitum divortium, Cic. Clu. 5, 14; so id. Verr. 2, 5, 34; id. Leg. 1, 2, 5; id. Rep. 1, 35, 55; id. Or. 9, 30: Ecce autem aliud minus dubium, Liv. 7, 35, 10: Eccere autem capite nutat, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 52; so id. Pers. 2, 4, 29: eccui autem non proditur [revertenti]? Cic. Mur. 33, 68.

☞ In good prose writers autem is usu. placed after the first word of a clause; but if several words, a subst. and prep., the verb esse with the predicate, a word with a negative, etc., together form one idea, then autem stands after the second or third word. But the poets, especially the comic poets, allow themselves greater liberty, and sometimes place this particle, without any necessity in the nature of the clause, in the third, fourth, or fifth place; but autem is never found in good writers at the beginning of a clause or sentence; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 39. See more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 558–588.

† **authenta,** ae, *m.*, = αὐθέντης, *a chief prince, head*, Fulg. Cont. Verg. p. 161 Muncker.

† **authentĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = αὐθεντικός, *that comes from the author, authentic, original, genuine* (in the jurists and Church fathers; syn.: verus, germanus): testamentum, *the original will*, Dig. 29, 3, 12: tabulae, the same, ib. 10, 2, 4.—Also *subst.*: **authentĭcum,** i, *n.*, *the original writing, the original*, Dig. 22, 4, 2.

† **authepsa,** ae, *f.*, = αὐθέψης [αὐτός-ἕψω, a self-cooker], *a utensil for cooking* (somewhat like our tea-urns): in quibus (vasis) est authepsa illa, quam tanto pretio nuper mercatus est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: argenteae, Lampr. Elag. 19.

author, authōrĭtas, etc., v. auctor, auctoritas, etc.

† **autochthŏnes,** um, *m.*, = αὐτόχθονες, *aborigines*, = indigenae, App. M. 11, p. 259.

† **autŏgrăphus,** a, um, *adj.*, = αὐτόγραφος, *written with one's own hand, autograph*: Autographā quādam epistulā Cenavi, ait, mi Tiberi, cum īsdem, Suet. Aug. 71: litterae, id. ib. 87.—Also *subst.*: **autŏgrăphum,** i, *n.*, *an autograph*, Symm. Ep. 3, 11.

Autŏlŏles, um, *m.*, *a Gelulian people on the west coast of Africa, north and south of Mount Atlas*, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 9; 6, 31, 36, § 201; Luc. 4, 677; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 356; Sil. 3, 306; Sid. Carm. 5, 337.

Autŏlўcus, i, *m.*, = Αὐτόλυκος, *son of Mercury and Chione, father of Anticlea, and maternal grandfather of Ulysses* (cf. Hom. Od. 11, 85), *a very dexterous robber, who could transform himself into various shapes*, Ov. M. 11, 313; Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 79; Mart. 8, 59.—Hence, meton., *a thievish man*: Autolyco hospiti aurum credidi, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 41 Ritschl.

autŏmătārĭus, a, um, *adj* [v. automatus]. **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to an automaton, automatic*; hence, **II.** *Subst.* **A. autŏmătārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a maker of automata*, Inscr. Orell. 4150.—**B. autŏmătārĭum,** ii, *n.* (sc. opus), *automaton-work*, Dig. 30, 41 *fin.*

† **autŏmătus,** um (os, on), *adj.*, = αὐτόματος, *self-moving, voluntary, spontaneous*: plausus, Petr. 50, 1.—Hence, *subst.*: **autŏmătŏn** or **-um,** i, *n.*, *a self-moving machine, an automaton*, Vitr. 9, 9; Petr. 54, 4; 140, 10; * Suet. Claud. 34 *fin.*

Autŏmĕdōn, ontis, *m.*, = Αὐτομέδων. **I.** *A son of Diores and charioteer of Achilles*, Verg. A. 2, 477.—Hence, **II.** M e t o n. for *a charioteer*, in gen., Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 98; Juv. 1, 61.

Autŏnŏē, ēs, *f.*, = Αὐτονόη. **A.** *Daughter of Cadmus, wife of Aristæus, and mother of Actæon*, Ov. M. 3, 720; id. Ib. 469.—Hence, **B. Autŏnŏēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Autonoë*: heros = Actaeon, Ov. M. 3, 198.

† **autŏpўrus** (-ŏs), i, *m.*, = αὐτόπυρος, *a coarse bread made of unbolted flour*, Plin. 22, 25, 68, § 138; Petr. 66, 2.

autor, autōrĭtas, etc., v. auctor, etc.

autumnālis, -nesco, -nĭtas, -no, -num, -nus, v. auctumnalis, etc.

autŭmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [for aitumo, as a lengthened form of aio; cf. negumo for nego; for the termination -tumo, cf. aes, aestimo, q. v., aeditumus, finitumus, and maritumus]. **I.** L i t., *to say aye, to affirm* (mostly of questionable assertions, Ellis ad Cat. 44, 2; opp. nego, to say nay); hence, *to assert, aver, say, name* (chiefly ante-class.; esp. freq. in Plaut.; syn.: dico, affirmo, confirmo; used only once by Ter. and Hor., and never by Cic., Lucr., or Verg.): Ipsus sese ut neget esse eum qui siet, Meque ut esse autumet qui ipsus est, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 21: factum id esse hic non negat … et deinde facturum autumat, * Ter. Heaut. prol. 19: flexa non falsa autumare dictio Delphis solet, Pac. ap. Non. p. 237, 3; so Lucil. ib.: aut hic est aut hic affore actutum autumo, id. ib.: quas (res) si autumem omnis, nimis longus sermost, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 8; id. Am. 1, 1, 150; 1, 1, 260; id. Capt. 4, 2, 105; 4, 2, 117; 5, 2, 2; 5, 2, 8; id. Ep. 5, 1, 37; id. Bacch. 4, 7, 24; id. Men. prol. 8; id. Merc. 5, 2, 103; id. Pers. 1, 3, 71; 2, 2, 32; id. Ps. 4, 2, 28; id. Rud. 3, 3, 42; id. Trin. 2, 2, 48; 3, 2, 77; 3, 3, 15: te esse Tiburtem autumant, * Cat. 44, 2; Hor. S. 2, 3, 45: ab Elissā Tyriā, quam quidam Dido autumant, Carthago conditur, Vell. 1, 6, 4 Halm.—In *pass.*: quasi salsa muriatica esse autumantur, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 32.—**II.** M e t o n., effect for cause, *to think, believe*: bene quam meritam esse autumas, Dicis male mereri, auct. ap. Cic. Or. 49, 166; id. Top. 13, 55 (Trag. Rel. p. 265 Rib.).

Auvŏna, ae, *m.*, *a river in Britain*, now *the Avon*, Tac. A. 12, 31; cf. Mann. Brit. p. 179.

* **auxĭlĭābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [auxilior], *inclined to give help, aid, aiding, helping*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 48, 10 Elm.

auxĭlĭāris (AVXSILIARIS, Inscr. Momm. 5778), e, *adj.* [auxilium]. **I.** *Bringing help* or *aid, aiding, helping, assisting, auxiliary* (syn.: auxiliarius, opem ferens): undae, Ov. M. 1, 275: Dea (sc. Lucina), id. ib. 9, 699: numen, Luc. 6, 523: carmen, *a formula of incantation in aid of Jason*, Ov. M. 7, 138; cf. Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 21: arma (poet. periphrastically for the prose auxilia; v. infra), *auxiliaries*, Ov. M. 6, 424: aera, *the cymbals, trumpets, kettles*, etc., *by rattling which the ancients believed that they were able to drive away an eclipse of the moon*, id. ib. 4, 333: oleum auxiliare lethargicis, Plin. 23, 4, 40, § 82 al.: auxiliaria fulmina, quae advocata seu advocantium bono veniunt, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49 *fin.*: auxiliares milites, cohortes, etc.; or *absol.*: **auxĭlĭāres,** ium, *m.*, *auxiliary troops, auxiliaries* (freq. opp. legiones): auxiliares dicuntur in bello socii Romanorum exterarum nationum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.: cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 63; Tac. A. 12, 39: equites, id. ib. 1, 39 *fin.*: auxiliares, Caes. B. G. 3. 25; id. B. C. 1, 78; Vell. 2, 112; Liv. 30, 34, 5; Tac Agr. 18; Just. 2, 9, 9; and *sing.*: qui (Gannascus) auxiliaris et diu meritus Gallorum oram vastabat, Tac. A. 11, 18 Halm.—**II.** *Of* or *pertaining to auxiliaries*: auxiliaria stipendia, Tac. A. 2, 52.

auxĭlĭārĭus (AVXSILIARIVS, Corp. Inscr. III. 4753), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *bringing help, aiding, auxiliary* (less freq. than the preceding): magis consiliarius amicus quam auxiliarius, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 6.—In milit. lang., **A.** With milites, equites, cohors, *auxiliary troops, auxiliaries* (opp. legiones): miles, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32 *fin.*: cohors, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7; Sall. J. 87, 1; Auct. B. Alex. 62; Liv. 40, 40, 13: equites, Sall. J. 46, 7.—**B.** *Absol.* (eccl. Lat.): assumpsit sibi auxiliarios, Vulg. Judith, 3, 8: fortes auxiliarii, ib. 1 Macc. 3, 15.

* **auxĭlĭātio,** ōnis, *f.* [auxilior], *a helping, aiding*, Non. p. 4, 403 dub.

auxĭlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a helper, assistant* (post-Aug. and rare): litigantium, Quint. 12, 3, 2: haud inglorius, Tac. A. 6, 37: aegris auxiliator adest, Stat. S. 3, 4, 24: auxiliator tuus, Vulg. Deut. 33, 26: noster, ib. 2 Par. 32, 8; ejus, ib. Ezech. 30, 8 al.

auxĭlĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [auxiliator], *she that helps* or *aids, that which aids*: gratia, Cassiod. Ep. 2, 40: sapientia, Mythogr. Vat. 2, 113 Mai.

* **auxĭlĭātus,** ūs, *m.* [auxilior], *a helping, aid*: altuum genus videmus a pinnis tremulum petere auxiliatum, Lucr. 5, 1040.

auxĭlĭo, v. auxilior *fin.*

auxĭlĭor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [auxilium], *to give help* or *aid, to help, aid, assist, succor* (syn.: juvo, adjuvo, opitulor, subvenio, succurro). **I.** In g e n. (class. but rare; in Cic. perh. only once in his Epistt.), constr. with *dat.*: alicui, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 102: nonne id flagitiumst te aliis consilium dare, tibi non potis esse auxiliarier? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 50; Cic. Fam. 5, 4; Caes. B. G. 7, 50 *fin.*; 4, 29; Sall. J. 24, 3; Plin. 10, 8, 9, § 22; Vulg. 4 Reg. 14, 26; ib. Psa. 88, 44; ib. Heb. 2, 18: nihil Numantinis vires corporis auxiliatae sunt, Auct. ad Her. 4, 27.—**II.** E s p., of the aid of a physician, *to aid, to relieve, heal, cure*; constr. with *dat.* or *contra*: Nec (medicina) formidatis auxiliatur aquis, Ov. P. 1, 3, 24: ferulam quibusdam morbis auxiliari dicunt medici, Plin. 13, 22, 43, § 125: phalangites auxiliantur contra scorpionum ictus, id. 27, 12, 98, § 124.

☞ **a.** *Act.* access. form **auxĭlĭo,** āre, *to give aid*, etc.: alicui, Gracch. ap. Diom p. 395 P.; cf. Prisc. p. 797 P.—**b.** Auxilior in *pass.* signif.: a me auxiliatus, Lucil. ap. Prisc. pp. 791 and 927 P.: consonantes sunt in quibus (vox) ab imis auxiliata egreditur ad aures disertā verborum claritate, Vitr. 5, 8, 2.

auxĭlĭum, ii, *n.* [augeo], *help, aid, assistance, support, succor* (syn.: adjumentum, opes, praesidium, subsidium). **I.** I n g e n.: Fer mi auxilium, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89: quo praesidio fretus, auxiliis quibus? Pac. ap. Non. p. 262, 32: auxilium argentarium, Plaut. Ps 1, 1, 103; id. Ep. 1, 2, 14: non habeo ad auxilium copiam, Ter. And 2, 1, 20: navita indigus omni vitali auxilio, Lucr. 5, 224: venerunt ad auxilium, Vulg. Jud. 5, 23; ib. Isa. 10, 3 al.—Hence the phrases: auxilium esse alicui, *to assist one*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 17; and more freq.: auxilio esse alicui, Enn. ap. Non. p. 111, 16; Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 18; 5, 4, 107; Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 39; Nep. Milt. 5, 1; id. Att. 11, 1; Hor. S 1, 4, 141; Ov. M. 12, 90 al.: auxilium ferre alicui, *to bring assistance, to aid, succor*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 5; Ter. And. 1, 1, 115; id. Ad. 2, 1, 1; Lucr. 3, 1064; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3; (contra aliquem), id. Cat. 2, 9, 19; Caes. B. G. 1, 13; Hor. Epod. 1, 21; Ov. M. 2, 580; 4, 693; 13, 71; Vulg. Jud. 20, 14; ib. Job, 30, 13 al.; once adferre, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 2: dare, Verg. A. 2, 691; Vulg. Psa. 59, 13; 107, 13: praebere, ib. Jud. 12, 2; ib. 1 Par. 12, 21: auxilium sibi adjungere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 116: expetere, Ter. And. 2, 1, 19 sq.: unde auxilium petam? id. Phorm. 5, 1, 2: petere ab aliquo, Cic. Or. 41, 141; Ov. M. 7, 507; 5, 178; 14, 461; Vulg. 1 Esdr. 8, 22; ib. Judith, 6, 21 et saep.—In *plur.*: cum (mare) tumet, auxiliis adsidet ille (navita) suis, Ov. A. A. 3, 260: auxilia portare, Sall. C. 6, 5 Kritz: magna duo auxilia, *sources of aid*, Liv. 31, 33, 3: ne auxilia liberorum innocentibus deessent, Quint. 7, 1, 56 et saep.—M e t o n. (abstr. for concr.), *a place of succor, refuge* (eccl. Lat.): sex (oppida) erunt in fugitivorum auxilia separata, Vulg. Num. 35, 6.—**II.** E s p. **A.** In milit. lang. very freq., and commonly in *plur.*: **auxĭlĭa,** ōrum, *auxiliary troops, auxiliaries* (mostly composed of allies and light-armed troops; hence opp. to the legions): auxilium appellatum ab auctu, cum accesserant ei qui adjumento essent alienigenae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 90 Müll.; Veg. 2, 2; cf. auxiliares, and Smith, Dict. Antiq.: quibus (copiis) rex Deiotarus imperatoribus nostris auxilia mitteret, Cic. Deiot. 8, 22; so Sall. J 7, 2; Liv. 5, 5, 8 al.: auxiliis in mediam aciem conjectis, Caes B. G. 3, 24; so, dimittere, Sall. J. 8, 2: ab sociis et nomine Latino accersere, id. ib. 39, 2; cf. id. ib. 84, 2: facere mercede, Tac. A. 6, 33; Vulg. 1 Macc. 9, 52; ib. 2 Macc. 8, 15 et saep.—Opp. to the legions: sex legiones et magna equitum ac peditum auxilia, Cic. Part. Or. 6, 1; so Suet. Aug. 23; 49; id. Tib. 16; 30; id. Calig. 43; 44; id. Galb 10 al.—In *sing.*: Oroden auctus auxilio Pharasmanes vocare ad pugnam, Tac. A. 6, 34; Ov. M. 11, 387.—Borrowed from milit. lang.: Duodecim deis plus quam in caelo

deorumst inmortalium Mihi nunc auxilio adjutores sunt, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 10 sq.: Auxilia ac socios jam pacto foedere habebant, Lucr. 5, 1443.—In gen.: auxilia, *military force, power:* Caesar confisus famā rerum gestarum, infirmis auxiliis proficisci non dubitaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 106; Flor. 2, 8, 15; Just. 1, 6.—**B.** In medic. lang., *an antidote, remedy,* in the most extended sense of the word: corporis, Cels. 2, 9; so id. 2, 11 *fin.;* 4, 22; 5, 26, n. 21 al.: adversae valetudinis, id. 1 praef.; Plin. 25, 3, 6, § 20.—**C.** Auxilium as a personified existence, like Fides, Salus, etc., in Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 6.

†**auxilla:** olla parvula, *a small pot,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.; cf. olla.

auxim, is, it, etc., v. augeo *init.*

Auximum, i, *n., a town of the Piceni,* now *Osimo,* Caes. B. C. 1, 15; Vell. 1, 15; Inscr. Orell. 3868; 3899.— Hence, **Auximātes,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Auximum,* Caes. B. C. 1, 13; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 489 sq.

Auxo, ōnis or ūs, *f.,* = Αὐξώ, *one of the Hours, daughter of Jupiter and Themis,* Hyg. Fab. 183.

Auzēa, Auzīa, or **Audīa,** ae, *f., a place in* Mauretania Caesariensis, afterwards a Roman colony: castellum semirutum, cui nomen Auzea, Tac. A. 4, 25 Halm; Itin. Ant.

ava, ae, v. avia.

ăvārē, *adv.,* v. avarus *fin.*

Avărĭcum, i, *n., a large and fortified town of the Bituriges, in Gaul,* now *Bourges, in the Dép. du Cher,* Caes. B. G. 7, 13; 7, 31; 7, 47.—Hence, **Avărĭcensis,** e, *adj., of* or *pertaining to Avaricum:* praemia, Caes. B. G. 7, 47.

ăvārĭter, *adv.,* v. avarus *fin.*

ăvārĭtia, ae, *f.* [avarus], *a greedy desire* for possessions, *greediness, avarice, covetousness* (opp. abstinentia, Suet. Dom. 9; periphrastically, pecuniae cupiditas, id. Vesp. 16; syn.: aviditas, cupido). **I.** Lit.: Est autem avaritia opinatio vehemens de pecuniā, quasi valde expetenda sit, inhaerens et penitus insita, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26: avaritia est injuriosa appetitio alienorum, Auct. ad Her. 4, 25: avaritiam si tollere voltis, mater ejus est tollenda luxuries, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 171: avaritia hians et imminens, *a gaping and eager avarice,* id. Verr. 2, 2, 54: pueris talorum nucumque avaritia est: viris auri argentique et urbium, Sen. Const. 12: avaritiae (sc. nimiae parsimoniae) singulos increpans, Suet. Calig. 39 et saep.—In *plur.:* omnes avaritiae, *every kind of selfishness,* Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75. —**II.** Transf., of *eagerness* for food, *gluttony:* Quam siquis avidus poscit escam avariter, Decipitur in transennā avaritia sua, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 13.—Trop.: avaritia gloriae, *eager desire for renown* or *glory,* Curt. 9, 2.

ăvārĭtĭes, ēi, *f.,* for avaritia, *avarice:* avarities et honorum caeca cupido, Lucr. 3, 59; and besides perh. only Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 185; v. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 372.

ăvārus, a, um, *adj.* (*gen. plur. fem.* avarūm, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 9 dub.; Speng., *aurum*) [1. aveo, Gell. 10, 5, 13], *eagerly desirous* of something, esp. of possessions, *avaricious, covetous, greedy* (opp. largus, Quadrig. ap. Non. p. 510, 20: avarum et avidum ita discernuntur: avarum semper in reprehensione est; avidum autem malis aliquando, aliquando bonis adjungitur, Non. p. 442, 12 sq.; v. II.; syn.: avidus, cupidus, tenax, sordidus). **I.** Lit.: meretrix, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 5, and Cat. 110, 7; cf.: Carmine formosae, pretio capiuntur avarae, Tib. 3, 1, 7: leno, Ter. Heaut. prol. 39: avarus et furax homo, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 268: semper avarus eget, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 56: quantum discordet parcus avaro, id. ib. 2, 2, 194.—With *gen.:* publicae pecuniae, Tac. H. 1, 49: caedis, Claud. B. Get. 606 et saep.—Poet. transf. to inanimate things: fuge litus avarum, Verg. A. 3, 44 (= avarorum, Serv.): Troja, i. e. with reference to the perjured avarice of Laomedon, Ov. M. 11, 208 (cf.: perjura Troja, Verg. A. 5, 811; Ov. M. 11, 215): fraus, Hor. C. 4, 9, 37: spes, id. ib. 4, 11, 25: venter, id. Ep 1, 15, 32: mare, id. C. 3, 29, 61: Acheron, Verg. G. 2, 492: ignis, Prop. 3, 26, 10 al.—**II.** Transf., in the poets sometimes without the access. idea of reproach: Graiis praeter laudem nullius avaris, *eager only for glory,* Hor. A. P. 324: agricola, Verg. G. 1, 48.—*Comp.:* avariores magistratus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82: ruberes, Viveret in terris te si quis avarior uno, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 157. —*Sup.:* homo avarissime et spurcissime, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37.—*Adv., covetously, greedily, avariciously,* etc. **a.** Ante-class. form **ăvārĭter,** Cato and Quadrig. ap. Non. p. 510, 17: ingurgitare, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 35. —Of gluttony: si quis avidus poscit escam avariter, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 12; cf. avaritia, II.—**b.** Class. form **ăvārē:** avare pretium statui arti meae, Ter. Heaut. prol. 48: aliquid facere, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 37; Nep. Lys. 4, 1: superbe avareque imperitare victis, Liv. 21, 1, 3; cf. Curt. 4, 7.—*Comp., more eagerly, more greedily:* avarius exigere opus, Col. 1, 7, 1.—*Sup.:* avarissime horas suas servare, Sen. Ot. Sap. 32.

ā-vĕho (in MSS. **abvĕho;** v. ab *init.*), vexi, vectum, 3, *v. a.* (avexti = avexisti, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 24), *to carry off* or *away, to bear off* (of chariots, ships, horses, etc.; v. veho; class., but perh. not in Cic.; syn. aufero): *Pl.* Rogas? Quine eam hinc avexti? *La.* Non avexi, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 24; 3, 6, 25: aliquem a patriā, id. Men. 5, 9, 56: ex Samo, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 2: Athenis, id. Mil. 2, 1, 36: domum, Liv. 45, 33, 4: in finitimas urbes, id. 5, 51, 9: in alias terras, Tac. H. 5, 3; so Suet. Caes. 66; id. Tit. 8: ad aras, Stat. Th. 6, 188.—With the simple *acc.:* penitusque alias avexerat oras, Verg. A. 1, 512 Wagn.: equites Aegyptum avexit, Liv. 31, 43, 5.—*Pass., to be carried away, to ride away, to depart:* avectus (sc. equo) ab suis, Liv. 9, 27, 11: creditis avectos hostes? Verg. A. 2, 43 al.

Ăvella, v. Abella.

Ăvellānus, v. Abella.

ā-vello, velli or vulsi, vulsum or volsum, 3, *v. a.* (*pluperf.* avellerat, Curt. 5, 6, 5; *perf.* avulsi, Luc. 9, 764), *to tear off* or *away, to pull* or *rend off* (syn.: abripio, eximo). **I.** In gen. (class.): avellere tigna trabesque, *to tear away planks and beams,* Lucr. 6, 241: avolsaque saxa Montibus, *the rocks rent from the mountains,* id. 4, 141: avolsum umeris caput, Verg. A. 2, 558; so Ov. M. 3, 727; 2, 358: avolsos silices a montibus altis, Lucr. 5, 313: avolsus radicibus oculus, id. 3, 563: poma ex arboribus, si cruda sunt, vix avelluntur; si matura et cocta, decidunt, Cic. Sen. 19, 71; id. Verr. 2, 4, 49 *fin.:* Cum ripa simul avolsos ferat Aufidus acer, Hor. S. 1, 1, 58; 2, 8, 89: Avellit frondes, Ov. M. 2, 351: summitatem frondium ejus avulsit, Vulg. Ezech. 17, 4 al.: Ex eā avolsa postea Therasia, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 70: Euboea avolsa Boeotiae, id. 4, 12, 21, § 63.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *To take away by force, to tear away:* rus ab aliquo, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 14: pretium alicui, Hor. S. 1, 2, 104: fatale sacrato avellere templo Palladium, Verg. A. 2, 165: fundum emptori, Dig 23, 7, 17; 40, 7, 3: avellamus eum ad nos, Vulg. Isa. 7, 6; so of carrying off the bride, Cat. 62, 21 Ellis.—**B.** *To separate from something by pulling, to part, to remove:* aliquem de matris complexu avellere atque abstrahere, Cic. Font. 17: ab uberibus avellere, *to wean,* Vulg. Isa. 28, 9: ut sperem posse (eum) avelli, Ter. And. 3, 3, 21: Non potes avelli! simul, ah, simul ibimus, inquit, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 81: complexu avolsus Iuli, Verg. A. 4, 616: ut avellerentur castris, Tac. A. 1, 44: se, *to tear one's self away,* Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 39.— And in *pass.* without the notion of violence, *to withdraw:* Et ipse avulsus est ab eis, Vulg. Luc. 22, 41 Tisch.—Trop.: aliquem a tanto errore, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 83.

ăvēna, ae, *f.* [v. 1. aveo *init.;* orig. nourishment]. **I. A.** *Oats;* and specif., *common oats,* Gr. βρόμος: Avena sativa, Linn.; Verg. G. 1, 77; Col. 2, 10, 32; Hor. S. 2, 6, 84.—**B.** *Wild* or *barren oats,* a weed, Gr. αἰγίλωψ: Avena fatua, Linn.; Cato, R. R. 37, 4; Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 154; Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 149.—**II.** In gen. **A.** *Any stem* or *stalk of grass* or *grain, a straw,* etc.: (linum) tam gracili avenā, Plin. 19, 1, 1, § 5; 24, 18, 103, § 168.—Used for a shepherd's pipe, Ov. M. 8, 192.—**B.** Poet., *a shepherd's pipe, reed-pipe:* Silvestrem tenui Musam meditaris avenā, Verg. E. 1, 2: perlucenti cantus meditabar avenā, Tib. 3, 4, 71: est modulatus avenā Carmen, id. 2, 1, 53: pastor junctis pice cantat avenis, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 25: et structis cantat avenis, id. M. 1, 677: Angustā cantare licet videaris avenā, Dum tua multorum vincat avena tubas, Mart. 8, 3 *fin.*

ăvēnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [avena], *of oats, oaten:* farina, *oatmeal,* Plin. 22, 25, 67, § 137; 30, 8, 22, § 75.

* **ăvēnārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to oats,* Plin. 11, 26, 32, § 94.

Avēnio (Avennio, Tab. Peut., and **Avĕnion),** ōnis, *f.,* = Αὐενιών, *a town in* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Avignon,* Mel. 2, 5, 2; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 94.

ăvens, entis, v. 1. aveo, II.

ăventer, *adv.,* v. 1. aveo, *fin.*

Aventīnus, i, *m.* **I. A.** (Sc. mons.) *The Aventine, one of the seven hills of Rome, extending from the Palatine to the Cælian Mount;* until the reign of Ancus Marcius, without the city proper, Cic. Rep. 2, 18; Sen. Brev. Vit. 14; Gell. 13, 4. The origin of the name is uncertain; acc. to Liv. 1, 3, 9, it was named from Aventinus, an Alban king buried there; other etymologies are given by Varr. L. L. 5, § 43 Müll.; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 657, where, beside the etymologies given and referred to, another is given from Varro; cf. Creuz, Antiq. p. 23 sq; Smith, Dict. Antiq.—*Neutr.:* **Aventinum,** i, Liv. 1, 33, 1 and 5; 21, 62, 8.— Hence, **B.** The *adj.,* **1. Aventīnus,** a, um, *of Mount Aventine:* cacumen, Ov. F. 4, 816: jugum, id. ib. 3, 884: arx, id. ib. 6, 728: humus, id. ib. 6, 82: Remus, because he consulted the auspices there (therefore its summit was called Remuria; v. Remurinus), Prop. 5, 1, 50: Diana, because she had there an ancient and very distinguished temple, id. 5, 8, 29; cf. Hor. C. S. 69; Mart. 12, 18, 3; 7, 73, 1.—**2. Aventinensis** (Fest. s. v. nesi, p. 165 Müll.) or **Aventīniensis** (Val. Max. 7, 3, 1), e, *of* or *belonging to Mount Aventine:* Diana, who had a temple upon the Aventine Hill. —**II.** *A son of Hercules,* Verg. A. 7, 657.

1. ăvĕo, ēre, *v. a.* [from Sanscr. av, to love, to wish; to satisfy one's self, to be content, to do or fare well], *to wish, desire earnestly, to long for, crave* (syn.: volo, cupio): avere nihil aliud est quam cupere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 14 Müll.: ab ludis animus atque aures avent Avide exspectantes nuntium, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 70 (Trag. v. 70 Vahl.).—Constr. with *inf., acc.,* and *absol.* (α) With *inf.:* te imitari aveo, Lucr. 3, 6: Illud in his quoque te rebus cognoscere avemus, id. 2, 216: res exponere, id. 4, 778: rationem reddere, id. 3, 259: discedere aventes, id. 4, 1203: Non est mihi tempus aventi Ponere signa novis praeceptis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 1; 2, 6, 99: propiusque accedere aventi figere pectora, Ov. M. 2, 503: valde aveo scire quid agas, Cic. Att. 1, 15; 2, 18; id. Fin. 2, 14, 46; id. Off. 1, 4, 13; id. Div. 1, 6, 11: Jam mens praetrepidans avet vagari, Cat. 46, 7: avet (ara) spargier agno, Hor. C. 4, 11, 7: ipsum L. Paulum omnium oculi conspicere urbem curru ingredientem avebant, Liv. 45, 39, 8; 33, 32, 8; Col. 3, 21, 6: avebat animus antire statimque memorare exitus, Tac. A. 4, 71; 12, 36.—(β) With *acc.:* quia semper aves quod abest, praesentia temnis, Lucr. 3, 957; so id. 3, 1082; 3, 1083: parto, quod avebas, Hor. S. 1, 1, 94: aveo genus legationis ut, etc., Cic. Att. 15, 11 *fin.* (acc. to conj. of Gronov.; so B. and K.; v. Orell. ad h. l.); Sil. 9, 371.— (γ) *Absol.:* Et mora, quae fluvios passim refrenat aventes, *which restrains the eager river,* Lucr. 6, 531, where Lachm. and Munro read *euntis:* Talem dira sibi sceleris que dolique ministram Quaerit avens, Val. Fl. 2, 123; Aur. Vict. Caes. 3.—**II.** Avens = libens, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7.—**ăventer,** *adv., eagerly, earnestly* (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 2, 2; v. Amm. 18, 5 and 19.

2. ăvĕo (or, acc. to Quint. 1, 6, 21, **hăvĕo;** cf. Spald. ad l. l. and Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 185), ēre, *v. n.* [v. 1. aveo *init.*], *to be* or *fare well;* except once in Mamert., used only in the *imper.* ave, aveto, avete, and *inf.* avere, as a form of salutation, both at meeting and separating, like salve and χαῖρε (hence, Fest. p. 13 explains it by gaudeo). **I.** In gen., *Hail! God bless thee, farewell! adieu* (prob. not used by Cic.): Caesar simulatque, Have, mihi dixit, statim expo-

suit, i e *had saluted me*, Cael. ap Cic Fam 8, 16, 4 numquam dicis Ave, sed reddis etc., Mart. 3, 95, 1 Ave! gratia plena, Dominus tecum! Vulg Luc 1, 28 Jesus occurrit illis dicens Avete! ib Matt. 28, 9 — In mock homage (eccl Lat.) dixit Ave! Rabbi, Vulg Matt. 26, 49, 27, 29, ib Marc 15, 18, ib Joan 19, 3 — Haveto at the end of a letter, Cato ap Sall. C 35, 6, and Ave at the beginning, August ap Gell. 15, 7, 3 Marcus avere jubet, Mart 3, 5, 10 al — **II.** Esp **A.** As a morning greeting (diff from vale, a greeting at separating in the evening, cf Suet Galb 4 ut liberti servique mane salvere, vesperi valere sibi singuli dicerent) et matutinum portat ineptus ave, Mart 1, 56 6, 1, 56, 109 *fin*, 4, 79, 4, 7, 39, 2. — **B.** As a farewell to the dead, = vale Atque in perpetuom, frater, ave atque vale, * Cat 101, 10, and so frequently in inscriptions, Inscr Orell 2663, 4732, 4734, 4735, 4742 But in Martial avere is distinguished, as a greeting to the living, from valere, a greeting to the dead Jam satis est, Afer non vis avere vale! Mart 9, 7, 4 And thus the ambiguity of avere in the anecdote in Suet Claud 21 is to be explained Emissurus (Claudius) Fucinum lacum naumachiam ante commisit. Sed cum proclamantibus naumachiariis, Ave (*farewell*), Imperator, morituri te salutant respondisset, Avete vos (i e *as dying*) neque post hanc vocem quasi venia data (since they interpreted the exclamation as *live!*), quisquam dimicare vellet etc — **C.** As a mere expression of good will (eccl. Lat.) nec Ave ei dixeritis, *nor bid him God speed*, Vulg 2 Joan. 10, 11

☞ As *finite verb* aveo plane Imperator et avebo . cum is avere jubeat, qui jam fecit, ut averem, Mamert Grat. Act. ad Julian.

Avernālis, e, *adj* [Avernus] *of* or *pertaining to Lake Avernus* aquae, Hor Epod. 5, 26 Nymphae, Ov M 5, 540 Naiades, Stat S 2, 6, 101 Sibylla, i e *dwelling by the lake*, Prop 5, 1, 49

† **Avernus,** a, um, *adj*, = ἄορνος **I.** *Without birds* loca, *where no birds can live*, *on account of the pestiferous exhalations* Lucr 6, 738 sq, 6, 818 aestus, *the vapor of Avernus* id 6, 830 — But esp Avernus lacus or *absol* Avernus, *Lake Avernus, near Cumæ, Puteoli, and Baiæ, almost entirely enclosed by steep and wooded hills* (now *Lago Averno*) *whose deadly exhalations killed the birds flying over it*, therefore the myth placed near it the entrance to the lower world, Plin 3, 5, 9, § 61, Cic Tusc. 1, 16, 37, Lucr 6, 746, Verg A 6, 201 al, cf. Mann Ital I p 718 sq, Heyne, Excurs II ad Verg A 6 — The renowned Cumæan Sibyl also dwelt in a grotto near it. — Poet, *the lower world, the infernal regions*, Ov Am 3, 9, 27, Luc 6, 636, Mart 7, 46 al — Also = Acheron pigri sulcator Averni, Stat. Th. 11, 588 — Personified as *a deity*, acc. to Serv ad Verg G 2, 164 — Hence, **II.** Another *adj* **Avernus,** a, um **A.** *Belonging to Lake Avernus* luci, Verg A. 6, 118, 6, 564 valles, Ov M 10, 51 freta, *Lake Avernus*, Verg G 2, 164 — Also *absol*

Averna, orum, *n* (sc loca), Verg A 3, 442, 7, 91, Ov M 14, 105 — **B.** *Of* or *belonging to the infernal regions* stagna, Verg G 4, 493 tenebrae, Sil 15, 76 Juno, i e *Proserpina*, Ov M 14, 114, Sil. 13, 601 (cf Juno inferna, Verg A. 6, 138)

* **ā-verro,** verri, ēre, *v a*, *to sweep* or *brush off* or *away*, hence, in gen., *to take away*, Licin Macer ap Prisc. p 900 P

ā-verrunco, are, *v n*, a very ancient word, peculiar to the lang of religion, *to avert, remove* uti calamitates intemperiasque prohibessis, defendas averruncesque, Cato, R R. 141, 2 di averruncent Att ap Cic Att 9, 2, A. quorum (prodigiorum) averruncandorum causa supplicationes senatus decrevit, Liv 10, 23, 1, 8, 6, 11 haec procul a nobis averruncetur amentia, Arn 1, p 18 — So in the old Optat form averruncassint = averruncent Pac ap Varr L. L 7, § 102 Müll, in Paul ex Fest s v verruncent, p 373 Müll (Trag Rel p 90 Rib, by Non p 74, 23, erroneously ascribed to Lucilius), and in the very ancient *inf fut* possum ego istam capite cladem averruncassere, Pac ap Non p 74, 25 (Trag Rel p 106 Rib)

Averruncus, i, *m.* [averrunco], *an averting deity* avertendo Averruncare, ut deus, qui eis rebus praeest, Averruncus, Varr L L. 7, § 102 Müll, cf In istis diis, quos placari oportet, uti mala a nobis vel a frugibus natis amoliantur, Av[er]uncus quoque habetur Robigus, Gell 5, 12, 14 Hertz

āversābĭlis, e, *adj* [aversor], *that before which one is obliged to turn away, abominable* scelus, Lucr 6, 390 foeditas, Arn. 7, p 249

āversātĭo, ōnis, *f* [id], *a turning of one's self away, aversion* (post Aug and rare) tacita aversatio, Quint 8, 3, 65 alienorum processuum, Sen Tranq 2 *med*

* **āversātrix,** icis, *f* [id.], *she that turns away from, abominates* crudelitatis, Tert Anim 51

* **āversim,** *adv* [averto] *avertedly, sidewise* lineae aversim positae, Mamert Stat Anim 1, 25 dub

āversĭo, onis, *f* [id.] **I.** *A turning away*, only in the adverb phrases, **A.** Ex aversione, *from behind* illi de praesidio insecuti ex aversione legatos jugularunt, Auct. B Hisp 22 Moeb — **B.** In the Latin of the jurists per aversionem or aversione emere, vendere, locare, etc., *to buy, sell*, etc, *something, with a turning away, turned away*, i e without accurate reckoning, *in the gross, by the lot*, Dig 18, 6, 4, 18, 1, 62, 14, 2, 10, 19, 2, 36, 14, 1, 1 al. — **II. A.** In rhet, *a turning away, a figure by which the orator turns the attention of his hearers from the theme before them, a kind of apostrophe* (e g Cic. Cael 1, id Rosc Am 49, Verg A. 4, 425), Quint 9, 2, 39, Aquil Rom 9, p 102 Ruhnk Frotsch — **B.** Trop, *aversion loathing* (post class) non metu mortis se patriam deserere, sed Deorum coactum aversione, Dictys, Bell Troj 4, 18 aversione stomachorum di laborant, Arn. 7, p 231

1. āversor, atus, 1, *v dep freq* [id], *to turn one's self from, to turn away* (from displeasure, contempt loathing, shame, etc) **I.** In gen nulla vis tormentorum acerrimorum praetermittitur, aversari advocati et jam vix ferre posse, Cic Clu 63, 177 haerere homo, aversari, rubere, id Verr 2, 2, 76 *fin* — **II.** Esp aliquem or aliquid, *to turn away a person or thing from one's self, to send away, repulse, reject, refuse, decline, shun, avoid* filium (consul) aversatus, i e *not permitting his presence* Liv 8, 7, 14 Drak afflictum non aversatus amicum, Ov P 2, 3, 5 principes Syracusanorum, Liv 26, 31, 4 aversatur [dicentem], Tac Or 20 Halm petentes, Ov M 14, 672, 1, 478, 10, 394 al preces, Liv 3, 12, 9 effeminatas artes, Plin Pan 46, 4 Schwarz, so, crimina, Ov Am 3, 11, 38 honorem, id F 1, 5 sermonem, Tac A 6 26 adulationes, Suet Tib 27 Oud latum clavum id Vesp 2 imperium, Curt 3, 10 scelus, id 6, 7 — With *inf* aversati sunt proelium facere, *declined*, Auct B Hisp 14

☞ *Pass* vultu notare aversato, Aur Vict Epit. 28

* **2. āversor,** oris, *m* [id.], *a thief, pilferer, embezzler* (cf averto, I B) pecuniae publicae, Cic Verr 2 5, 58, § 152

āversus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from averto

† **āverta,** ae, *f*, = ἀορτής, *a portmanteau* or *saddle bags* (in pure Lat, mantica, cf Acron ad Hor p 1, 6, 106), Cod. Th 8, 5, 47, Imp Leo Cod. 12, 51 al

* **āvertārĭus,** ii, *m* [averta] (sc equus), *a horse that bears the* averta, Cod Th 8, 5, 22, § 1

ā-verto (arch **-vorto;** in MSS also **abverto;** cf ab *init.*), ti, sum, 3, *v a*, *to turn* something *away from a place, to avert, turn off, remove*, etc (opp adverto) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen **a.** Constr *aliquem ab* or with the simple *abl*, the limit designated by *in with acc* (more rarely by *ad*) ab saxo avortit fluctus ad litus scapham, Plaut. Rud 1, 2, 76 *Jup* Te volo uxor conloqui Quor ted avortisti? *Alc.* Est ita ingenium meum Inimicos semper osa sum optuerier id Am 3, 2, 18 (M Lepidus) Antonio diadema Caesari imponente se avertit, Cic Phil 5, 14, id Balb 5, 11 aliquid ab oculis id N D 2, 56 141 nos flumina arcemus dirigimus avertimus, *turn off*, id ib 2 60 152, so Liv 41, 11, 3 quod iter ab Arari Helvetii averterant, *had turned aside their march from*, Caes. B G 1, 16 et saep locis seminis ictum, Lucr 4, 1273 Italia Teucrorum regem, Verg A 1, 42 a ceteris omnium in se oculos, Liv 2 5, 6 in comitiorum disceptationem ab lege certamen, id 3, 24, 9 ab hominibus ad deos preces id. 6, 20, 10 se alicui, instead of ab aliquo Col. 6, 37, 10 — And poet with acc. quo regnum Italiae Libycas averteret oras, Verg A. 4, 106. — With *dat* Quod mihi non patrii poterant avertere amici, Prop 4, 24, 9, so Val Fl 3, 491 — Also without an antecedent *ab* (since this is included in the verb) with *in with acc.* in fugam classem, Liv 22, 19, 11 dissipatos in fugam, id 34, 15, 2, hence *absol* mille acies avertit avertetque (sc. in fugam), *put to flight*, id. 9, 19, 17 — **b.** *Pass* in mid signif with the *acc.*, in the Greek manner, *to turn away from* equus fontes avertitur, Verg G 3 499 (cf. the Gr ἀποστρέφεσθαι τὸ ὕδωρ, and aversari) oppositas impasta avertitur herbas, Stat Th 6, 192, Petr 124, 248. — **c.** As *v n* avertere = se avertere, *to turn* one's self *away, to retire* ob eam causam huc abs te avorti, Plaut Mil 4, 2, 83 ecce avortit, id ib 2, 2, 50 dixit et avertens rosea cervice refulsit, Verg A 1, 402 tum prora avertit, id ib 1, 104 avertit et ire in Capitolium coepit, Gell. 4, 18, 4 al — **B.** *To take away, drive away, carry off, steal, embezzle, to appropriate to one's self* pecuniam publicam, Cic Verr 2, 1, 4 compertum publicam pecuniam avertisse, Tac. H 1, 53 aliquid domum tuam, Cic Verr 2, 3, 19 praedam omnem domum avertebant Caes B C 3, 59 intellexistis innumerabilem frumenti numerum per triennium aversum a re publica esse ereptumque aratoribus, Cic Verr 2, 3, 69 *fin* auratam Colchis pellem, *to carry off*, Cat 64, 5 quattuor a stabulis tauros, Verg A 8, 208 averte re praedas, id ib 10, 78 cara pisces avertere mensa, Hor S 2, 4, 37 — **II.** Trop **A.** *To turn, divert* a person *from* a course of action, purpose, etc accusandi terrores et minae populi opinionem a spe adipiscendi avertunt, Cic. Mur 21 avertant animos a spe recuperandae arcis, Liv 9, 24, 11 qui mentem optimi viri a defensione mea salutis averterant, Cic Sest 31 ut nec vobis averteretur a certamine animus, Liv 1, 28, 5 animum a pietate, id 7, 5, 7 aliquem ab incepto avertit, id 23, 18, 9 a philosophia, Suet Ner 52 — **B.** Aliquem, *to turn away from one in feeling*, i e *to make averse* or *disinclined to, to alienate, estrange* legiones abducis a Bruto Quas? nempe eas, quas ille a C Antonii scelere avertit et ad rem publicam sua auctoritate traduxit, Cic Phil 10, 3 ipse Pompeius totum se ab ejus (sc Caesaris) amicitia averterat, *had quite alienated himself from*, Caes. B C 1, 4 civitates ab alicujus amicitia, id. ib 3, 79 popularium animos, Sall J 111, 2 futurum uti totius Galliae animi a se averterentur, Caes. B G 1, 20 nobis mentem deorum, Cat 64, 406 — Hence, **āversus,** a, um, *P a* **A.** *Turned off* or *away* aversum hostem videre nemo potuit, *turned away*, i e *turned in flight*, Caes B G 1, 26, hence *backwards, behind, back* (= a tergo, opp adversus), *distant* et adversus et aversus impudicus es *before and behind*, Cic. de Or 2, 63, 256 canities homini semper a priori parte capitis, tum deinde ab aversa, Plin 11, 37, 47, § 131, 11, 52, 113, § 272 ne aversos nostros aggrederentur, *fall upon our troops in the rear* Galba ap Cic Fam 10, 30, 3 ne aversi ab hoste circumvenirentur, *from behind, in the rear*, Caes. B G 2, 26 aversos proterere, id. B C 2, 41 aversi vulnerantur, Auct B Alex. 30, 32 aversum ferro transfixit, Nep Dat 11, 5 aversos boves caudis in speluncam traxit, *backwards*, Liv 1, 7, 5 (cf Prop 5, 9, 12 Aversos caudā traxit in antra boves) aversa hosti porta, Tac A 1, 66 scribit in aversā Picens epigrammata chartā *upon the back of the paper*, Mart. 8 62 (cf Juv 1, 6 liber scriptus in tergo), and so al — Trop milites aversi a proelio, *withdrawn from the battle*, Caes B C 2, 12 — *Subst.* **āversum,** i, *n*, *the hinder* or *back part, the back* (as *subst* only in the *plur*) per aversa castrorum receptus est, Vell 2 63 Ruhnk per aversa urbis fugam dederat, Liv 5, 29, 4 ad aversa insulae, id

37, 27, 2: aversa montis, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41: aversa Indiae, *the back* or *remoter parts of India*, id. 37, 8, 33, § 110.—So in adverb. phrase: in aversum, *backwards:* Cetera animalia in aversum posterioribus pedibus quam prioribus, Plin. 11, 45, 101, § 248 (Jan, *in diversum*): collum circum agit (lynx) in aversum, id. 11, 47, 107, § 256 (Jan, *in aversum se;* Sillig, *in adversum*). —**B.** *Disinclined, alienated, unfavorable, opposed, hostile, averse;* constr. with *ab*, with *dat.*, or *absol.* (α) With *ab* (so most frequently in Cicero): aversus a Musis, Cic. Arch. 9, 20: aversus a vero, id. Cat. 3, 9, 21: turbidi animorum motus, aversi a ratione, et inimicissimi mentis vitaeque tranquillae, id. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: Quintus aversissimo a me animo fuit, id. Att. 11, 5 *fin.;* Col. 11, 1, 14: aversissimus ab istis prodigiis sum, Sen. Ep. 50.—(β) With *dat.:* aversus mercaturis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 107: vilicus aversus contubernio, Col. 12, 1, 2: defensioni aversior, Quint. 7, 1, 11 (but acc. to the MSS., *adversior* seems here to deserve the preference; so Halm; cf. Spald. and Zumpt ad h. l.).—(γ) *Absol.:* aversa deae mens, Verg. A. 2, 170: aversa voluntas, id. ib. 12, 647: aversos soliti componere amicos, Hor. S. 1, 5, 29: aversus animus, Tac. H. 4, 80 et saep.: vultus aversior, Sen. Ira, 2, 24: aversi animis, Tac. A. 14, 26.—*Adv.* not used.

1. ăvĭa, or in late Lat., **ăva,** ae, *f.* [avus], *a grandmother on the father's or the mother's side:* Matres duas habet et avias duas, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 34: anus avia, Curt. 3, 11, 25; Vulg. 2 Tim. 1, 5: avia tam paterna quam materna, Dig. 38, 10, 10: Inter avam et neptem tu mediata agas, Ven. Fort. 8, Carm. 18, 8.—Meton., *a prejudice*, as it were, inherited from a grandmother: dum veteres avias tibi de pulmone revello, *old wives' fables*, Pers. 5, 92, ubi v. Gildersleeve.

2. ăvĭa, ae, *f.*, *a plant*, = senecio or erigeron, *groundsel*, Col. 6, 14, 3; 6, 14, 6; Veg. Art. Vet. 4, 14, 2; 4, 15, 4; cf. Schneid. ad h. l.

ăvĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [avis]. **I.** *Pertaining to birds, of birds, bird-:* rete, *bird-net*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 13.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.* (like apiarius, etc.). **A. ăvĭārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a bird-keeper*, Col. 8, 3, 4; 8, 5, 14; 8, 11, 12 al.—**B. ăvĭārĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a place where birds are kept, an aviary*, ὀρνιθών, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 7; 3, 4, 3; 3, 5, 5; Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; Col. 8, 1, 3 sq.; Plin. 10, 50, 72, § 141.—Also, *the abode of wild birds in the forest:* Sanguineisque inculta rubent aviaria bacis, Verg. G. 2, 430 (= secreta nemorum, quae aves frequentant, Serv.).

ăvĭcella, v. aucella.

ăvĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [avis], *a small bird:* aviculae nidulus, Gell. 2, 29, 2: canorae, App. M. 11, p. 260, 21.

* **ăvĭcŭlārĭus,** ii, *m.* [avicula], = aviarius, *a bird-keeper*, Apic. 8, 7.

ăvĭdē, *adv.*, v. avidus *fin.*

ăvĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [avidus], *an eagerness for* something (either lawful or unlawful), *avidity, longing, vehement desire.* **I.** In gen.: habeo senectuti magnam gratiam, quae mihi sermonis aviditatem auxit, potionis et cibi sustulit, Cic. Sen. 14, 46: aviditas legendi, id. Fin. 3, 2, 7: suscipere verbum cum omni aviditate, Vulg. Act. 17, 11: gloriae, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16: pecuniae, id. Part. Or. 6, 1: rapiendi per occasionem triumphi, Liv. 31, 48, 2: imperandi, Tac. H. 1, 52: vini, Suet. Tib. 42 al.: ad cibos, Plin. 20, 16, 65, § 173.—In *plur.:* bestiolarum aviditates, Plin. 11, 6, 5, § 15: feminarum, id. 20, 21, 84, § 227.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *Eagerness for money, covetousness, avarice:* Inhaeret etiam aviditas, desidia, injuria, etc., Plaut. Merc. prol. 29: (justitia) eas res spernit et neglegit, ad quas plerique inflammati aviditate rapiuntur, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 38: utrumque incredibile est, et Roscium quicquam per aviditatem appetisse et Fannium quicquam per bonitatem amisisse, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 21 (B. and K., *avaritiam*).—**B.** *Eagerness* in eating, *appetite:* lactuca in cibis aviditatem incitat inhibetque eadem, Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 64; so, aviditatem excitare, id. 23, 1, 7, § 12: facere, id. 23, 8, 75, § 144; Vulg. Eccli. 37, 33.

ăvĭdĭter, *adv.*, v. avidus *fin.*

ăvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [1. aveo], *longing eagerly for* something (either lawful or unlawful), *desirous, eager, earnest, greedy* (diff. from avarus, q. v.). **I.** In gen., constr. with *gen.*, *in with acc.*, *dat.*, or *absol.* (α) With *gen.:* cibi, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 16: Romani semper appetentes gloriae praeter ceteras gentes atque avidi laudis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: festinatio victoriae avida, id. Phil. 3, 1; so, potentiae, honoris, divitiarum, Sall. J. 15, 4: avidissimus privatae gratiae, id. H. Fr. (Orat. Cottae ad Popul. p. 245 Gerl.): turba avida novarum rerum, Liv. 1, 8, 6: avidus poenae (sc. sumendae), id. 8, 30, 13: libidinum, Hor. C. 1, 18, 11: futuri, id. A. P. 172 et saep.: belli gerundi, Sall. J. 35, 3: malefaciundi, id. H. Fr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 343 (p. 251, n. 116 Gerl.): avidior properandi, id. H. Fr. 4, 30 Gerl.: videndi, Ov. M. 10, 56 et saep.—Poet. with *inf.* (inst. of *gen. of gerund.*): avidi committere pugnam, Ov. M. 5, 75: cognoscere amantem, id. ib. 10, 472: Chaos innumeros avidum confundere mundos, Luc. 6, 696 al.—A more remote gen. relation is found in Lucr.: Humanum genus est avidum nimis auricularum, *in respect of*, Lucr. 4, 594.—(β) With *in with acc.:* avida in novas res ingenia, Liv. 22, 21, 2: avidae in direptiones manus, id. 5, 20, 6.—* (γ) With *dat.:* servorum manus subitis avidae, Tac. H. 1, 7.—(δ) *Absol.* and transf. to inanimate things: ita sunt avidae (aures meae), etc., Cic. Or. 29, 104: avidi cursus frena retentat equi, Ov. P. 3, 9, 26: avidae libidines, Cic. Sen. 12, 39: amor, Cat. 68, 83: cor, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 58: pectus, id. H. 9, 161: amplexus, id. M. 7, 143.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *Eager for gain, avaricious, covetous, greedy of money*, = avarus: me dices avidum esse hominem, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 34; id. Aul. prol. 9; 3, 5, 12; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 43: Sed habet patrem quendam avidum, miserum atque aridum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 15: divitiasque Conduplicant avidi, Lucr. 3, 71: aliquantum ad rem avidior, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51: grati animi, non appetentis, non avidi signa proferri perutile est, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 182; id. Rosc. Com. 7 *fin.:* avidae manus heredis, Hor. C. 4, 7, 19 al.—**B.** *Eager for* food, *hungry, greedy, voracious, gluttonous:* Avidos vicinum funus et aegros Exanimat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 126: convivae, id. ib. 1, 5, 75: Noli avidus esse in omni epulatione, * Vulg. Eccli. 37, 32.—Poet.: Efficit ut largis avidum mare fluminis undis, *insatiable*, Lucr. 1, 1031: Exitio est avidum mare nautis, Hor. C. 1, 28, 18: morbus, Lucr. 6, 1236: manus Mortis, Tib. 1, 3, 4: ignis, Ov. M. 9, 234; 12, 280: flammae, id. ib. 9, 172: morsus, id. ib. 4, 724 et saep.—**C.** In Lucr. of space as swallowing up objects, *wide, large, vast:* Inde avidei partem montes silvaeque ferarum Possedere, Lucr. 5, 202: avido complexu quem tenet aether, id. 2, 1066; so id. 5, 470.—*Adv.*, *eagerly, greedily*, etc. **a.** Ante-class. form **ăvĭdĭter:** invadere pocula, Val. Antias ap. Arn. 5, p. 155; so App.: merum ventri ingurgitare, Met. 4, p. 145, 27.—**b.** Class. form **ăvĭdē:** ab ludis animus atque aures avent avide exspectantes mentium, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 83 Müll. (Trag. v. 71 Vahl.); Lucr. 4, 1108: adripere Graecas litteras, Cic. Sen. 8, 26: adpetere aliquid, id. ib. 20, 72: exspectare aliquid, id. Att. 12, 40; 16, 10: jam bibit avide, Suet. Tib. 59: pransus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 127 al.—*Comp.:* avidius se in voluptates mergere, Liv. 23, 18, 11: procurrere, id. 34, 15, 4: avidius vino ciboque corpora onerant, id. 41, 2, 13: vesci, Suet. Calig. 18.—*Sup.:* avidissime exspectare aliquid, Cic. Phil. 14, 1: credere aliquid, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 4: adprehendere palmam, id. 14, 22, 28, § 147.

Ăvĭēnus, i, *m.:* Rufus Festus Avienus, *a Roman poet in the last half of the fourth century, whose most distinguished work is a* Metaphrasis Periegeseos Dionysii, *and a metaphrase of the Phænomena of Aratus;* cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. pp. 128 sq. and 153; Teuffel. Rom. Lit. § 413.

ăvĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [avis], *bird-footed, swift-footed:* avipedis animula leporis, Serenus ap. Mart. Cap. 5, § 518 (also in Ter. Maur. p. 2415 P., and in Mar. Vict. pp. 2546 and 2595 P.).

ăvis, is, *f.* (*abl. sing.* avi and ave; cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 66 Müll.; Prisc. p. 765 P.; Rhem. Palaem. p. 1374 P.; Neue, Formenl. I. pp. 218, 222; in the lang. of religion, the form avi is most common; v. infra) [cf. Sanscr. vâ (which may imply av), to blow (to wave); vis, a bird; Zend, vi; with which Curt. compares οἰ-ωνός, a large bird, and Benfey αἰ-ετός, an eagle]. **I.** Lit., *a bird;* or collect., *the winged tribe:* Liber captivos avis ferae consimilis est, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 7: videmus novis avibus canere undique silvas, Lucr. 1, 256: arguta, Prop. 1, 18, 30: istā enim avi (sc. aquilā) volat nulla vehementius, Cic. Div. 2, 70, 144: ave ad perfugia litorum tendente, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 9; Vulg. Gen. 1, 2; ib. Deut. 4, 17; ib. Marc. 4, 32; ib. Luc. 13, 34 et saep.—In Varr. once of bees: de incredibili earum avium naturā audi, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 3.—A description of birds is found ap. Plin. lib. 10; of their habits, ap. Varr. R. R. 3, 3 sq. and ap. Col. 8, 1 sq.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Esp., in reference to auguries, since the Romans took their omens or auguries from birds (v. augurium and auspicium): post quam avem aspexit templo Anchises, Naev. ap. Prob. ad Verg. E. 6, 31.—Hence, avis, meton., = omen, *a sign, omen, portent*, freq. with the epithets bona, mala, sinistra (= bona; v. sinister), adversa, etc.: liquido exeo foras Auspicio avi sinistrā, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 2: ducam legiones meas Avi sinistrā, auspicio liquido atque ex sententiā, id. Ps. 2, 4, 72: solvere secundo rumore adversāque avi, poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 16, 29, where B. and K. read *adversā:* malā ducis avi domum, *with a bad omen*, Hor. C. 1, 15, 5: este bonis avibus visi natoque mihique, Ov. F. 1, 513; so id. M. 15, 640: di, qui secundis avibus in proelium miserint, Liv. 6, 12, 9: Quā ego hunc amorem mihi esse avi dicam datum? Plaut. Cas. 3, 4, 26: Hac veniat natalis avi, Tib. 2, 2, 21.—In *abl.*, form ave: tunc ave deceptus falsā, Ov. M. 5, 147.—**B.** Comically, for a man in the garb of a bird: Sed quae nam illaec est avis, quae huc cum tunicis advenit? Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 15.—**C.** Avis alba, v. albus, I. B. 3. e.

ăvītē, *adv.*, v. avitus *fin.*

* **ăvītĭum,** ii, *n.* [avis], *the winged race:* tam pulcra ales, quae ex omni avitio longo praecellit, App. de Deo Socr. prol. p. 186 Hildebrand.

1. ăvītus, a, um, *adj.* [avus], *of or belonging to a grandfather, coming from a grandfather, ancestral.* **I.** Lit.: paternae atque avitae possessiones, Cic. Agr. 2, 30, 81: bona paterna et avita, id. Cael. 14, 34: res patria et avita, id. Verr. 1, 5, 13: patrita illa et avita philosophia, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 45: avitus ac patritus mos, Varr. ap. Non. p. 161, 5: leges avitae et patritae, id. ib.: hospitium, Cic. Fam. 13, 34: divitiae, Cat. 68, 121; so, res, Hor. S. 1, 6, 79: quae (pallium, sudarium etc.) palam soles habere tamquam avita, Cat. 25, 8: solium, Verg. A. 7, 169; Ov. M. 6, 650: fundus, Hor. C. 1, 12, 43: cellae, id. ib. 1, 37, 6: regnum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 8, 12; Liv. 1, 15: sanguis, Prop. 3, 19, 37: nomen, Ov. M. 6, 239: umbrae, id. F. 1, 43: nobilitas, Tac. A. 2, 38: spes, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 117 et saep.—**II.** Transf. to animals: asinus fortitudinem celeritatemque avitam refert, Col. 6, 37, 4: color, id. 6, 37, 4, § 7.—In gen., *very old* or *ancient:* merum, Ov. A. A. 2, 695.—*Comp.* and *sup.* not found; cf. Neue, Formenl. II. p. 230.—**Adv.:* **ăvītē,** *from ancient times*, Tert. adv. Val. 39 dub.

2. Ăvītus, i, *m.*, *a Roman* cognomen: A. Cluentius Avitus, Cic. Clu. 5, 11 sqq.

ā-vĭus, a, um, *adj.* [via], *that is out of the way, remote, out of the right way;* also, *untrodden, unfrequented, solitary, lonely*, etc. (while *devius* signifies leading from the right way; and *invius*, having no way, pathless; in the poets and histt. freq.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Silvani lucus extra murum est avius, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 8: Avia Pieridum peragro loca, nullius ante Trita solo, Lucr. 1, 926: nemora avia, id. 2, 145: virgulta, Verg. G. 2, 328: montes, Hor. C. 1, 23, 2: aviis itineribus, *through by-ways*, Sall. J. 54, 9: cujus (Caesaris) sibi species itinere avio occurrisset, Suet. Aug 96: solitudines, Vell. 2, 55: avia commeatibus loca, Liv. 9, 19, 16.—Also, **B.** *Subst.:* **ăvĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a by-way, a desert, wilderness;* in a pun with avium, from avis: hunc avium dulcedo ducit ad avium, Auct. ad Her. 4, 21, 29.—More freq. in *plur.:* **ăvĭa,** ōrum: avia cursu Dum sequor, et notā excedo regione viarum, Verg. A. 2, 737: per avia ac derupta, Tac. A. 6, 21: per avia, Ov. M. 1, 701; 2, 205.—So with *gen.:* avia

itinerum, Vell. 2, 75: nemorum, Ov. M. 1, 479: saltuum, Tac. A. 2, 68: Oceani, id. ib. 2, 15: Armeniae, id. ib. 13, 37.—**C.** Poet., of persons, *wandering, straying:* Continuo in montes sese avius abdidit altos, Verg. A. 11, 810.—**II.** Trop.: Avius a verâ longe ratione vagaris, *astray,* Lucr. 2, 82; 2, 229; 2, 740; 3, 463: init nunc avia coepto Consilia, i. e. *leading away from the undertaking,* Sil. 12, 493.

ăvŏcāmentum, i, *n.* [avoco], *a means of diverting from* pain, trouble, etc., *an alleviation, diversion, relaxation, recreation* (post-Aug.): omnia mihi avocamenta exemit dolor, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 1: admittere avocamenta, id. ib. 8, 5, 3; id. Pan. 82, 8; App. Mag. p. 498; Lact. Opif. Dei, 18; Arn. adv. Gent. 165.

ăvŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a calling off from* a thing, *a diverting of the attention, diversion, interruption* (very rare): avocatio a cogitandâ molestiâ, * Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 33: In his, quae me sine avocatione circumstrepunt, etc., Sen. Ep. 56, 4.

ăvŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that calls off* or *away* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Carn. Christ. 5 *fin.*

ăvŏcātrix, īcis, *f.* [avocator], *she that calls away* (eccl. Lat.): veritatis, Tert. Anim. 1.

ā-vŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (arch. *inf.*, AVOCARIER, C. I. L. I. p. 198), *to call off* or *away.* **I.** In gen.: partem exercitūs ad bellum, Liv. 4, 61, 3: pubem in arcem praesidio armisque obtinendam, id. 1, 6, 1: Consul ab omnibus magistratibus et comitiatum et contionem avocare potest Messala ap. Gell. 13, 16, 1.—With *dat.* (for ab aliquo): nec avocare alius alii posset, si contionem habere volunt, Messala ap. Gell. 13, 16, 1.—Trop.: a rebus occultis avocare philosophiam, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 15: ut (orator) a propriis personis et temporibus avocet controversiam, id. Or. 14, 45: quibusdam ad Antiochum multitudinis animos avocantibus, Liv. 37, 9, 1.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *To call one off from* an action, purpose, wish, etc., i. e. *to withdraw, divert, turn, remove, separate* (the usual signif. of the word): aliquem ab aliquâ re voluptas avocat, Cic. Arch. 6, 12: si te laus adlicere ad recte faciendum non potest, ne metus quidem a foedissimis factis potest avocare? id. Phil. 2, 45: aliquem ab alicujus conjunctione, id. ib. 2, 10: quos jam aetas a proeliis avocabat, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 90: senectus avocat a rebus gerendis, id. Sen. 5, 15; so id. Balb. 26, 59: qui omnino avocent a philosophiâ, id. Fin. 1, 1, 2; id. Leg. 2, 4, 9: hos a bello avocas, Nep. Epam. 5, 3: avocat a curâ vocis ille adfectus, Quint. 11, 3, 25; Suet. Aug. 40.—**B.** *To withdraw the attention, to distract, divert.* **1.** *To withdraw* by interrupting, *to interrupt, hinder:* multum distringebar frigidis negotiis, quae simul et avocant animum et comminuunt, Plin. Ep. 9, 2, 1.—**2.** *To divert* by cheering, *to divert, cheer, amuse:* ab iis quae avocant abductus, et liber et mihi relictus, Plin. Ep 9, 36, 2; hence, se, *to divert, entertain one's self,* Arn. 7, p. 215; and *pass.* with mid. sense: illic avocare et illic lude, * Vulg Eccli. 32, 15.—**C. 1.** In the Lat. of the jurists = revocare, *to reclaim, recall:* partem ejus, quod in fraudem datum esset, Dig 22, 3, 6; so, possessionem, ib. 19, 1, 3; also with *dat.* (for *ab aliquo*): non potest avocari ei res, ib. 35, 2, 1.—**2.** Trop.: factum, *to revoke, disavow,* Dig. 39, 5, 6: arma, *to make a feint in fighting,* Quint. 9, 1, 20.

ā-vŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n., to fly forth* or *away:* per aetherias umbras, Cat. 66, 55: auspicanti pullos avolâsse, Suet. Galb. 18 *fin.;* Dig. 41, 1, 5.—Hence, of persons, *to flee away, to go away quickly, to hasten away* (opp. advolare, to flee to): experiar certe, ut hinc avolem, Cic. Att. 9, 10: avolat ipse, Verg. A. 11, 712: citatis equis avolant Romam, Liv. 1, 57, 8; 3, 61, 7 (al. advolat).—So of dying: Critoni non persuasi me hinc avolaturum, *that I shall flee from this world,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 103.—Of the vanishing of pleasure: Fluit voluptas corporis et prima quaeque avolat, Cic. Fin. 2, 32, 106.

āvulsĭo (āvol-), ōnis, *f.* [avello]; in gardening, t. t., *a plucking off, tearing off of the branches of a tree:* Aut semine (arbores) proveniunt aut plantis radicis aut propagine aut avolsione, Plin. 17, 10, 9, § 58; 17, 13, 21, § 98.

* **āvulsor (āvol-),** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that tears off:* ubi (spongeae) avolsorem sensere, Plin. 9, 45, 69, § 148.

āvulsus or **āvolsus,** a, um, *Part.*, v. avello.

ăvuncŭlus (AVOMCVLVS and AVONCLVS, Fabr. Gloss. p. 227, a), i, *m. dim.* [avus; cf. Lith. avynas, uncle], *a mother's brother, maternal uncle* (a brother of the father, patruus) **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., Cic. de Or. 2, 84, 341; Verg. A. 3, 343; Plin. 5, 8, 6, § 20; Vulg. Gen. 28, 2; 29, 10: uxor patrui vel avunculi, ib. Lev. 20, 10; Isid. Orig. 9, 6, 17; cf. Dig. 38, 10, 10 P.—Hence, **B.** Esp. **1.** Avunculus magnus, *a grandmother's brother* (aviae frater), *great-uncle,* Cic. Brut. 62, 222; Dig 38, 10, 1; 38, 10, 10; Isid. Orig. 9, 16, 26.—**2.** Avunculus major, *a brother of the great-grandmother, great-great-uncle* (proaviae frater), Dig. l. l. (in Isid. Orig. l. l., proavunculus).—**3.** Avunculus maximus, *a brother of the great-great-grandmother* (abaviae frater), Dig. l. l. (in Isid. Orig. l. l., abavunculus).—In the histt. sometimes avunculus major = avunculus magnus, *brother of the grandmother,* Vell. 2, 59; Suet. Aug. 7; id. Claud 3; and avunculus *absol.* = avunculus major, Tac. A. 2, 43; 2, 53; 4, 75.—**II.** Transf., *the husband of the mother's sister,* Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 17.

ăvus (AVS, Inscr. Fabr. 389, also **ăvŏs**), i, *m.* [kindr. with Goth. avo, grandmother; old Norse, afi, grandfather; cf. Heb. אָב, âb, father; Chald. אַבָּא, ἀββᾶ; and Engl. abbot], *a grandfather, grandsire.* **I.** Lit.: pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 5; so Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 48; Cic. Cael. 14, 33; id. Mur. 7; Hor. S. 1, 6, 131; Vulg. Exod. 10, 6; cf. Dig. 38, 10, 1; 38, 10, 10; Isid. Orig. 9, 5, 9; 9, 6, 23.—Also transf. to animals (cf. 1. avitus, II.), Verg. G. 4, 209.—**II.** In gen. **A.** *Ancestor, forefather,* Hor. S. 1, 6, 3; Ov. F. 2, 30; id. H. 16 (15), 174; id. M. 9, 491; 15, 425; id. P. 4, 8, 18; Vulg. Gen. 28, 4 al.—**B.** *An old man,* Albin. 2, 4.

‡ **axāmenta,** ōrum, *n.* [axis, II. F., since they were inscribed on tables of wood], *religious hymns written in Saturnian measure, which were annually sung by the Salii,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 3 Müll.: axamenta: στίχοι ἐπὶ θυσιῶν Ἡρακλέους, Gloss.; cf. Smith, Dict. Antiq. The beginning of such a Salian hymn (in Varr. L. L. 7, § 86 Müll.) runs thus: Divom éxta cánte, Divom Dio súpplicante.

‡ **axāre:** nominare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.

‡ **axe agglŏmĕrāti:** universi stantes, id est cohortibus aut legionibus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.

* **axēdo,** ōnis, *m.*, = axis, II. F., *a board, plank,* Mart. Emp. 33 *fin.*

† **Axĕnus,** = ἄξενος (inhospitable): Axenus Pontus, *an earlier name of the Pontus Euxinus,* Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 55 sq.

* **axĭcĭa,** ae, *f.* [cf. ascia], *a pair of shears,* Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 22 Fleck.

axĭcŭlus (assĭc-), i, *m. dim.* [axis]. **I.** *A small axle tree,* Vitr. 10, 14.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A pin,* Vitr. 10, 21.—**B.** *A small beam* or *pole,* Col. 6, 19, 2.—**C.** *A small board* or *plank,* Amm. 21, 2; 16, 8.

‡ **axilla,** ae, v. ala.

axim, axit = egerim, egerit, v. ago *init.*

axīnŏmantīa, ae, *f.*, = ἀξινομαντεία, *a kind of divination from axes,* Plin. 36, 19, 34, § 142; cf. id. 30, 2, 5, § 14.

† **axĭōma,** ătis, *n.*, = ἀξίωμα, *a principle, axiom,* App. Dogm. Plat. 3; cf. Gell. 16, 8 (in pure Lat., proloquium, pronuntiatum, profatum, etc.; v. Gell. l. l.).

axis, is, *m.* [kindred with Gr. ἄξων; Sanscr. akshas = axle, wheel; old Germ. Ahsa; mod. Germ. Achse; Engl. axle, Bopp, Gloss. p. 2, a; cf. Aufrecht, Zeitschr. für vergl. Sprachf. 8, p. 71]. **I.** Lit., *an axle-tree, about which a round body,* e.g. *a wheel, turns:* faginus axis, Verg. G. 3, 172: axes aerii, Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 30; 7, 33: axis versatilis, ib. Eccli. 33, 5 al.—Meton. (pars pro toto), *a chariot, car, wagon,* Ov. M. 2, 59; id. H. 4, 160; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1442; Sil. 16, 360 al.—*Plur.*, Ov. M. 2, 148; 4, 634.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The axle of a water-clock,* Vitr. 9, 6.—**B.** *The axis of the earth:* mundum versari circum axem caeli, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 52; so id. Ac. 2, 39, 123; id. Tim. 10; Lucr. 6, 1107.—Hence, meton. **a.** *The pole,* Luc. 7, 422: axis inocciduus, id. 8, 175: meridianus, Vitr. 6, 1.—**b.** Esp., *the north pole,* Lucr. 6, 720; Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68; Verg. G. 2, 271; 3, 351; Ov. P. 4, 7, 2; Manil. 4, 589.—**c.** *The whole heavens:* maximus Atlas Axem umero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum, Verg. A. 4, 482; 6, 536; Ov. M. 1, 255; 2, 75; 2, 297; 6, 175; id. Tr. 1, 2, 46; Stat. Th. 5, 86; id. S. 3, 3, 76 al.—Hence, sub axe, *under the open heaven,* Verg. A. 2, 512; 8, 28.—**d.** *A region of the heavens, a clime:* boreus, *the north,* Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 41: hesperius, *the west,* id. M. 4, 214; Luc. 3, 359.—**C.** *A pin or hook on which a hinge turns,* Stat. Th. 1, 346.—**D.** *The valve of a pipe,* Vitr. 10, 12.—**E.** Axes volutarum, in archit., *the axes of a volute,* Vitr. 3, 3.—**F.** *A board, plank,* Caes. B. C. 2, 9; Vitr. 4, 2; 7, 1; Col. 6, 30, 2; Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 187; Luc. 3, 455; Gell. 2, 12 al.—**G.** *An unknown wild animal in India,* Plin. 8, 21, 31, § 76.

axītes mulieres sive viri dicebantur unâ agentes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 3 Müll. [ago].

axītĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *acting together, in combination; of a party:* Axitiosae annonam caram e vili concinnant viris, Plaut. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 66 Müll.: Mulier es, uxor—Cuja vis?—Ego novi: scio axitiosam, id. ib.

1. Axĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman nomen:* Q. Axius, a friend of Cicero's and Varro's, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 1; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 1; Suet. Caes. 9; Gell. 7, 3, 10.

2. Axĭus, ii, *m.*, = Ἄξιος, *a river in Macedonia,* now *the Vardar,* Liv. 39, 53, 15; 44, 26, 7 and 8; 45, 29, 7 sq.; cf. Mel. 2, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 34.

† **1. axon,** ŏnis, *m.*, = ἄξων. **I.** *A line upon the sundial, its axis,* Vitr. 9, 5.—**II.** *A part of the ballista,* Vitr. 10, 17.—**III.** Axŏnes, um, *the laws of Solon engraved on tables of wood* (axibus ligneis, Gell. 2, 12; v. axis, II. F.), Amm. 16, 5.

2. Axon, ŏnis, *m.*, *a river in Caria,* Plin. 5, 27, 29, § 103.

Axŏna, ae, *m.*, *a river in Gaul,* now *the Aisne,* Caes. B. G. 2, 5; Aus. Mos. 461; cf. Mann. Gall. 206.

axungĭa, ae, *f.* [axis-ungo], *axle-tree grease, wagon grease.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 135; 28, 10, 43, § 156.—Hence, **II.** In gen., *grease, fat,* Pall. 1, 17, 3; Veg. 4, 10, 3; 4, 12, 3.

Axȳlŏs terra [ἄξυλος], *a poorly wooded region in* Galatia, Liv. 38, 18, 4.

Aza, ae, *f.*, *a town in* Armenia Minor, Plin. 6, 9, 10, § 26.

Azăli, ōrum, *m.*, = Ἄζαλοι, *a people of* Pannonia, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 148.

Azan, ānis, *m.*, = Ἀζάν; *plur.*, **Azānes,** *a people in* Arcadia, Stat. Th. 4, 292.

† **azănĭae** nuces [ἀζάνω, to dry up], *pine-nuts, which open while yet on the tree,* Plin. 16, 26, 44, § 107.

Azānĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *Azanian,* i. e. *of* or *belonging to a region in* Aethiopia: sinus, Plin. 6, 24, 28, § 108: mare, id. 6, 28, 32, § 153.

† **azōni** di, = ἄζωνοι, *gods that possess no definite place in heaven* (in pure Lat., communes), Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 118; Mart. Cap. 1, p 17.

Azōrus, i, *f.*, = Ἄζωρος, *a town of Thessaly, at the foot of Mount Olympus,* Liv. 42, 53; 44, 2.

Azōtus, i, *f.*, = Ἄζωτος or Ἀζωτός, *a city of Palestine, near the coast,* the *Ashdod* of Holy Scripture, and now *Esdûd,* Mel. 1, 10; Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68; in Vulg., Asedoth, Jos. 10, 40; 12, 3.

† **azȳmus (azȳmon,** Prud. Apoth. 421), a, um, *adj.*, = ἄζυμος, *unleavened* (very freq. in Vulg.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: azymi panes, Vulg. Exod. 12, 8; ib. Jud. 6, 21: panis, Scrib. Comp. 133: lagana azyma, Vulg. Lev. 2, 4; ib. 1 Par. 23, 29; and so *subst.:* **azȳma,** ōrum, *n.*, Vulg. Exod. 12, 15; ib. Lev. 8, 2 al.—**B.** Esp., of the Jewish feast of unleavened bread: dies festus azymorum, Vulg. Luc. 22, 1: dies azymorum, ib. Act. 12, 3; 20, 6; also *absol.:* Erat pascha et azyma (Gr. Ἦν τὸ πάσχα καὶ τὰ ἄζυμα), ib. Marc. 14, 1.—**II.** Trop., *unleavened,* i. e. *morally uncorrupted, pure:* sicut estis azymi, Vulg. 1 Cor. 5, 7: in azymis sinceritatis, ib. ib. 5, 8.

B.

B, b, *indecl. n.*, designates, in the Latin alphabet, the soft, labial sound as in English, unlike the Gr. beta (Β, β), which approached the Engl. *v* in sound; v. Corss. Ausspr. I. p. 124 sqq. At the beginning of words it represents an original *dv* or *gv*, and elsewhere an original *gv, p, v*, or *bh* (*v*); v. Corss. Ausspr. I. pp. 134, 161. It corresponds regularly with Gr. β, but freq. also with π, and, in the middle of words, with φ; cf. brevis, βραχύς; ab, ἀπό; carbasus, κάρπασος; ambo, ἀμφί, ἄμφω; nubes, νέφος, etc.; v. Roby, Gram. I. p. 26; Kühner, Gram. § 34, 6. In Latin, as in all kindred languages, it was used in forming words to express the cry of different animals, as balare, barrire, baubari, blacterare, boare, bombitare, bubere, bubulare; children beginning to talk called their drink bua; so, balbus denoted the stammering sound, bambălio the stuttering, blatire and blaterare the babbling, blaesus the lisping, blandus the caressing. At the beginning of words *b* is found with no consonants except *l* and *r* (for bdellium, instead of which Marc. Emp. also wrote bdella, is a foreign word); but in the middle of words it is connected with other liquid and feeble consonants. Before hard consonants *b* is found only in compounds with *ob* and *sub*, the only prepositions, besides *ab*, which end in a labial sound; and these freq. rejected the labial, even when they are separated by the insertion of *s*, as abspello and absporto pass into aspello and asporto; or the place of the labial is supplied by *u*, as in aufero and aufugio (cf. ab *init.* and *au*); before *f* and *p* it is assimilated, as suffero, suppono; before *m* assimilated or not, as summergo or submergo; before *c* sometimes assimilated, as succedo, succingo, sometimes taking the form *sus* (as if from subs; cf. abs), as suscenseo; and sometimes *su* before *s* followed by a consonant, as suspicor. When *b* belonged to the root of a word it seems to have been retained, as plebs from plebis, urbs from urbis, etc.; so in Arabs, chalybs (=Ἄραψ, χάλυψ), the Gr. ψ was represented by *bs*; as also in absis, absinthium, etc. But in scripsi from scribo, nupsi from nubo, etc., *b* was changed to *p*, though some grammarians still wrote *bs* in these words; cf. Prisc. pp. 556, 557 P.; Vel. Long. pp. 2224, 2261 ib. Of the liquids, *l* and *r* stand either before or after *b*, but *m* only before it, with the exception of abmatertera, parallel with the equally anomalous abpatruus (cf. ab *init.* and *fin.*), and *n* only after it; hence *con* and *in* before *b* always become *com* and *im*; as inversely *b* before *n* is sometimes changed to *m*, as Samnium for Sabinium and scamnum for scabnum, whence the dim. scabellum. *B* is so readily joined with *u* that not only acubus, arcubus, etc., were written for acibus, arcibus, etc., but also contubernium was formed from taberna, and bubile was used for bovile, as also in dubius (=δοιός, duo) a *b* was inserted. *B* could be doubled, as appears not only from the foreign words abbas and sabbatum, but also from obba and gibba, and the compounds with ob and sub. *B* is reduplicated in bibo (cf. the Gr. πίω), as the shortness of the first syllable in the preterit bĭbi, compared with dĕdi and stĕti or stiti, shows; although later bibo was treated as a primitive, and the supine bibitum formed from it. Sometimes before *b* an *m* was inserted, e. g. in cumbo for cubo κύπτω, lambo for λάπτω, nimbus for νέφος; inversely, also, it was rejected in sabucus for sambucus and labdacismus for lambdacismus. As in the middle, so at the beginning of words, *b* might take the place of another labial, e. g. buxis for pyxis, balaena for φάλαινα, carbatina for carpatina, publicus from poplicus, ambo for ἄμφω; as even Enn. wrote Burrus and Bruges for Pyrrhus and Phryges; Naev., Balantium for Palatium (v. the latter words, and cf. Fest. p. 26).—In a later age, but not often before A.D. 300, intercourse with the Greeks caused the pronunciation of the *b* and *v* to be so similar that Adamantius Martyrius in Cassiod. pp. 2295–2310 P., drew up a separate catalogue of words which might be written with either *b* or *v*. So, Petronius has berbex for verbex, and in inscrr., but not often before A.D. 300, such errors as bixit for vixit, abe for ave, ababus for abavus, etc. (as inversely vene, devitum, acervus, vasis instead of bene, debitum, acerbus, basis), are found; Flabio, Jubentius, for Flavio, Juventius, are rare cases from the second century after Christ.—The interchange between labials, palatals, and linguals (as glans for βάλανος, bilis for fel or χολή) is rare at the beginning of words, but more freq. in the middle; cf. tabeo, τήκω, and Sanscr. tak, terebra and τέρετρον, uber and οὖθαρ; besides which the change of tribus Sucusana into Suburana (Varr. L. L. 5, § 48 Müll.; Quint. 1, 7, 29) deserves consideration. This interchange is most freq. in terminations used in forming words, as ber, cer, ter; brum or bulum, crum or culum, trum; bundus and cundus; bilis and tilis, etc.—Finally, the interchange of *b* with *du* at the beginning of words deserves special mention, as duonus for bonus, Bellona for Duellona, bellum for duellum, bellicus for duellicus, etc., and bis from duis.—As an abbreviation, B usually designates bonus or bene. Thus, B. D. = Bona Dea, Inscr. Orell. 1524; 2427; 2822: B. M. = bene merenti, ib. 99; 114; 506: B. M. P. = bene merenti posuit, ib. 255: B. D. S. M. = bene de se meritae, ib. 2437: B. V. V. = bene vale valeque, ib. 4816: B. M. = bonae memoriae, ib. 1136; 3385: B. M. = bonâ mente, ib. 5033; sometimes it stands for beneficiarius. and BB. beneficiarii, ib. 3489; 3868; 3486 al.

Băal, *m.*, *indecl.* בַּעַל (lord), *a Syrian deity:* Băal, Prud. Apoth. 393: Băal, Sedul. 5, 147; Vulg. 3 Reg. 18, 19 sqq.

† **băbae** or **păpae,** *interj.*, = βαβαί or παπαί, an exclamation of wonder and joy, *odds bodkins! wonderful! strange!* **I.** Form babae: huic babae! basilice te intulisti et facete, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 25; so id. Ps. 1, 3, 131; id. Cas. 5, 2, 26; id. Ep. 1, 1, 52; v. under II.; Petr. 37, 9.—**II.** Form papae: *Ep.* Cadum tibi veteris vini propino. *St.* Papae! Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 24; 5, 7, 3; id. Rud. 5, 2, 33; id. Bacch. 2, 2, 29; id. Men. 5, 5, 20; Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 23; 2, 2, 48; 3, 1, 26.

Babba, ae, *f.*, *a town in Mauritania, called, as a Roman colony, Julia Campestris,* Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 5.

Babel, ēlis, *f.*, *the capital city of Assyria,* Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 3, 11; cf. Vulg. Gen. 11, 9.

Babĭa, ae, *f.*, *a town of Lower Italy,* Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 69.

Babilus, i, *m.*, *an astronomer of the time of Nero,* Suet. Ner. 36.

Babullĭus, ii, *m.*, *a rich friend of Cæsar,* Cic. Att. 13, 48, 1.

babŭlus, i, *m.*, *a babbler, fool* (late Lat.), App. M. 4, p. 149, 7.

‡ **baburrus,** a, um, *foolish, silly,* Isid. Orig. 10, 31.

* **Băbȳlo,** ōnis, *m.* (prob. from Babylon, a Babylonian, foreigner), *the name of a slave,* Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 17 (acc. to others, *a man of Oriental wealth and luxury, a nabob;* cf. Bentl. ad loc.).

Băbȳlōn, ōnis, *f.* (*gen.* Gr. Babylonos, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 653; *acc.* Gr. Babylona, Prop. 3 (4), 11, 21; Mart. 9, 76; Plin. 6, 26, 30, §§ 120 and 124), = Βαβυλών, *Babylon, the ancient and renowned chief city of Babylonia, on both sides of the Euphrates, whose ruins are found at Hille, in Irak Arabi,* Mel. 1, 11, 2; Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 121 sq.; Curt. 5, 6, 9; Cic. Div. 1, 23, 47; 2, 67, 139; Ov. P. 2, 4, 27; Nep. Eum. 2, 1; Vitr. 8, 3, 8; Vulg. Gen. 10, 10.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Băbȳlōnĭa,** ae, *f.*, = Βαβυλωνία. **1.** *The Syrian province, named after its capital, Babylon, between the Euphrates and Tigris, Babylonia;* in a more extended sense, sometimes used for *all Syria, Assyria, and Mesopotamia;* now *Irak Arabi,* Mel. 1, 11, 1; Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 117 sqq.; Curt. 5, 1, 43; 8, 3, 17; Just. 20, 4, 3; Vulg. 1 Macc. 6, 4.—**2.** For Babylon, *the city Babylon,* Just. 1, 2, 7; 12, 13, 6; cf. Liv. 38, 17, 11; Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 122; Curt. 4, 6, 20.—**B. Băbȳlōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Babylonian* (pertaining as well to the city Babylon as to Babylonia): miles, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 19; Euphrates, Ov. M. 2, 248; moenia, Luc. 6, 50; arx, Curt. 5, 1, 25; Seleucia, *situated in Babylonia,* Plin. 6, 27, 31, §§ 129 and 133: juncus (produced in the region of Babylon, of particular excellence), id. 21, 18, 72, § 120.—*Subst.:* **Băbȳlōnĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Babylonians,* Cic. Div. 2, 46; Curt. 5, 1, 25; 5, 1, 38; Just. 13, 4, 23; Vulg. 4 Reg. 17, 30 al.—**2.** In *fem. sing.* Babylonia, *a Babylonian woman,* Ov. M. 4, 44; 4, 99.—And, since Babylonia was the primitive seat of astronomy and astrology, Babylonii numeri, Hor. C. 1, 11, 2 (cf. Cic. Div. 2, 47, 98: Chaldaicae rationes); and appel. for *skilled in astronomy and astrology:* me creat Archytae suboles Babylonius Horops, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 77.—**C. Băbȳlōnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Babylonius, *Babylonian:* peristromata (skilfully woven and inwrought with figures; cf. Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196); Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 53; so, picta superbe texta, Mart. 8, 28, 17.—Hence, *subst.:* **Băbȳlōnĭca,** ōrum (more rare in *sing.* **Băbȳlōnĭcum,** i, Publ. Syr. ap. Petr. 35, 3), *n.*, *Babylonian coverings* or *tapestry,* Lucr. 4, 1026; so Dig. 34, 2, 26; cf. Fest. s. v. solla, p. 298 Müll.: pelles, *coming from Babylonia* (a tribute in the time of the emperors), Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.—With reference to astrology (cf. II. B.): doctrina, Lucr. 5, 726.—**D. Băbȳlōnĭensis,** e, *adj.*, = Babylonius, *Babylonian* (only in Plaut.): miles, Truc. 1, 1, 66; 1, 2, 100; 2, 4, 38.—**E. Băbȳlōnĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Babylonius, *Babylonian:* undae, i. e. *the Euphrates,* Manil. 4, 578.

bāca (less correctly **bacca**), ae, *f.* [acc. to Benfey, for bacsa, kindred with Sanscr. bhaksh, edere, vorare; cf. also bhaxa, food; but v. Vaniček, Etym. Wörterb. 2, p. 561], *a small round fruit, a berry.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (cf.: acinus, glans): virgas murteas cum bacis servare, Cato, R. R. 101; Ov. M. 11, 234: lauri, Verg. G. 1, 306: tinus, Ov. M. 10, 98: ebuli, Verg. E. 10, 27: cupressi, Plin. 16, 27, 50, § 115: platani, id. 15, 7, 7, § 29: hyssopi, id. 26, 12, 76, § 124 al.—**B.** Esp. freq. *the olive:* agricola cum florem oleae videt, bacam quoque se visurum putat, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 16; Hor. S. 2, 4, 69; id. Ep. 1, 16, 2; Ov. M. 6, 81; 8, 295; cf. Mart. 13, 101.—**C.** Esp., *absol.*, in the poets of the olive, Hor. C. 2, 6, 16: quot Sicyon bacas, quot parit Hybla favos, Ov. P. 4, 15, 10.—As sacred to Minerva: ponitur hic bicolor sincerae baca Minervae, Ov. M. 8, 664; 13, 653.—And of the fruit of the wild olive-tree, Ov. M. 14, 525; cf. Verg. G. 2, 183.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *any fruit of a tree,* * Lucr. 5, 1363: arbores seret diligens agricola, quarum aspiciet bacam ipse numquam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31: fruges terrae, bacaeque arborum, id. Div. 1, 51, 116; so id. Sen. 2, 5: rami bacarum ubertate incurvescere, id. poët. ap Tusc. 1, 28, 69 (Trag. Rel. inc. inc. v. 135 Rib.); cf. id. de Or. 3, 38, 154: semen inclusum est in intimâ parte earum bacarum, quae ex quâque stirpe funduntur, id. N. D. 2, 51, 127: fruges atque bacae, id. Leg. 1, 8, 25: felices, Sil. 15, 535.—**B.** *That which is like a berry in shape.* **1.** *A pearl:* marita, quae Onusta bacis ambulet, Hor. Epod. 8, 14: aceto Diluit insignem bacam, id. S. 2, 3, 241; so Ov. M. 10, 116; 10, 265; Verg. Cul. 67; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 592; id. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 167; id. Laud. Stil. 2, 88; id. VI. Cons. Hon. 528.—**2.** *The dung of sheep* or *goats,* Pall. Jan. 14, 3.—**3.** *A link of a chain in the shape of a berry,* Prud. στεφ. 1, 46; so id. Psych. prooem. 33.

* **bācālĭa,** ae, *f.* [baca], *a kind of laurel abounding in berries,* Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 129.

bācālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *bearing berries:* laurus, Plin. 17, 10, 11, § 60.

bacalusĭa, ae, *f.*, *a kind of sweetmeat,* Petr. 41 *init.* (dub.; cf. Büchel. ad loc.).

Bacānal, v. Bacchanal *init.*

‡ **bacar,** *a wine-vessel similar to the* bacrio, *a wine-glass,* Fest. p. 25; cf. Commod. p. 344.

bācātus, a, um, *Part.* of a verb not otherwise in use, **bāco,** āre [baca, II. B. 1.], *set* or *adorned with pearls, pearl-* (very rare): monile, * Verg. A. 1, 655; Sil. 8, 134; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41.

bacca, baccālis, etc., v. baca, bacalis, etc.

† **baccar** (**bacchar**), ăris, *n.* (bac-

căris, is, *f*, Plin 12, 12, 26, § 45), = βακχάρις, *a plant having a fragrant root, from which an oil was expressed*, also called nardum rusticum (cf Plin 12 12, 26, § 45), acc to Sprengel it is the Celtic valerian Valeriana Celtica, Linn, Plin 21, 6, 16, § 29, Verg E 4 19 (baccar herba est, quae facinum depellit, Serv), 7, 27

1. Baccha (old orthog **Baca**; v S C Bacch, **Bacca**, Plaut Aul 3, 1, 4 Wagn, **Bacche**, Ov Tr 4, 1, 41), ae, *f*, = Βάκχη, cf also Μαινάς or Θυιάς, *a Bacchanet, a female attendant of Bacchus, who, in company with Silenus and the Satyrs, celebrated the festival of that deity with a raving madness carried even to insensibility, with an ivy crown upon her head, a fawn skin upon her left shoulder, a staff wound with ivy in her hand, and with hair loose and flying wildly about*, Plaut. Am 2, 2, 71; id Aul 3, 1, 3, id Cas. 5, 4, 9, id Bacch 3, 1, 4, 1, 1, 19, Varr L L 7, § 87 Müll; Ov M 4, 25, 6, 587 sq, 9, 642, 11, 89, id Tr 1 1, id H 10, 48, id F 6, 507, Prop 3 (4), 22, 33, Luc 5, 74 (Matres Edonides, Ov M 11, 69, v Bacchus) — Represented in paintings Bacchas istas cum Musis Metelli comparas, Cic Fam 7, 23, 2 Bacchis initiare aliquem, *to initiate into the festivals of Bacchus*, Liv 39, 9, 4 Weissenb ad loc, 39, 10, 2, 39, 14, 8 — In a pun with Bacchis (q v II) quia Bacchis, Bacchas metuo et Bacchanal tuom, Plaut Bacch 1, 1, 19, cf id ib 3, 1, 4, v Bacchis — Hence, **II.** Deriv **Bacchēus**, a, um, *adj*, = Βακχεῖος, *relating to the Bacchæ* or *Bacchantes, Bacchantian* vox, Col 10, 223 sanguis, *spilt by them*, Stat. Th 1, 328 bella, id ib 12, 791

‡**2. Baccha**, ae, *f*, *a kind of Spanish wine*, Varr L L 7, § 87 Müll

bacchābundus, a, um, *adj* [bacchor], *revelling in the manner of the Bacchantes, boisterous, noisy, ranting, raving* (post Aug and rare, cf bacchans) agmen, Curt 9, 10, 27, App Mag p 326 8

Bacchaeus = Baccheus, v Bacchus, II C

Bacchānal (old orthog **Bacānal**, v S C Bacch A V C 568, Wordsworth, Fragm and Spec p 172 **baccānal**, Plaut Aul 3, 1, 3), ālis, *n* [from Bacchus, like Fagutal, Frutinal, Lupercal, etc, v App 1 to the Pref], *a place devoted to Bacchus, the place where the festivals of Bacchus were celebrated* NE QVIS EORVM BACANAL HABVISE VELET, S C Bacch v 4 EA BACANALIA IN DIEBVS X FACIATIS VTEI DISMOTA SIENT, ib v 28 ad Baccas veni in Bacanal, Plaut Aul 3, 1, 3 aperire, id ib 8 Bacchanalia Liv 39, 18, 7 — **II.** Transf, in the *plur* **Bacchānālia**, ium (*gen* sometimes Bacchanaliorum Sall H 3, 79 Dietsch, Firm Mat Err Prof Relig 6, 9), *a feast of Bacchus, the orgies of Bacchus* (diff from the Roman festival of Liber, v Liberalia), celebrated once in three years, at night, and in the most tumultuous and licentious manner (cf Smith, Antiq), hence, prohibited in Rome, A U C 568, B C 186, by a decree of the Senate, Senatusconsultum de Bacchanalibus, which is yet preserved (v Wordsworth, Fragm and Spec p 172 sq), Liv 39, 8, 3, 39, 12, 4, 39, 16, 10, 39, 18, 7 sq, 39, 41, 6, Cic Leg 2, 15, 37, Tac H 2, 68 — Rarely in *sing* Bacchanal facere, Plaut Mil 3, 2 43 Lorenz ad loc, id Bacch 1, 1, 20, so, exercere, id Suppos Amph Tun' me mactes? v 12 habere, in the above mentioned S C — Poet. Bacchanalia vivere, *to live in the manner of the Bacchantes, to live riotously and wantonly*, Juv 2, 3

Bacchānālis, e, *adj* [Bacchus], *relating to Bacchus, Bacchanalian* sacra, Val Max 1, 3, n. 1 festum = Bacchanalia, Macr S 1, 4, Aur Vict Caes 3

bacchar and **bacchăris**, v baccar

Baccharia, ae, *f*, *the name of a lost play of Plautus*, Macr S 2, 12

* **bacchātim**, *adv* [bacchor] *in the manner of the Bacchæ* or *Bacchantes, in a riotous, wanton manner*, App M 1, p 108, 3

bacchātĭo, ōnis *f* [id] **I.** *A celebrating of the orgies of Bacchus*, Hyg Fab 4, 8 — Hence **II.** *A revelling, raving, in the manner of the Bacchæ* (rare) sileatur de nocturnis ejus baccationibus ac vigiliis, * Cic. Verr 2, 1, 12, § 33.

Bacchēis, ĭdis, *adj f*, *of* or *pertaining to Bacchis, the ancestor of the Corinthian Bacchiadæ*, hence, poet for *Corinthian* · Ephyres Baccheidos altum Culmen, i e *Corinth*, Stat S 2, 2, 34

Bacchēius, a, um, v 1 Bacchus, II D

Baccheus, a, um **I.** *Of Bacchus, Bacchic*, v 1 Bacchus, II C — **II.** *Bacchantian*, v 1 Baccha *fin*

‡**bacchĭa**, ae, *f*, *a kind of drinking vessel, a goblet, bowl*, Isid. Orig 20, 5, 4

Bacchĭădae, ārum, *m*, = Βακχιάδαι, *the Bacchiadæ, a very ancient royal family of Corinth, descended from Bacchis, one of the Heraclidæ, which, being expelled from the throne by Cypselus, wandered to Sicily, and founded Syracuse*, Ov M 5, 407, Plin 35, 12, 43, § 152 (cf Aelian, V H 1, 19, Pausan Corinth p 120, Strabo, 8, p 260)

Bacchĭcus, v 1 Bacchus, II A

Bacchĭlĭdium (metrum) constat dimetro (troch) hypercatalecto, ut est hoc floribus corona texitur, Serv Centim p 1819 P

Bacchis, ĭdis, *f*, = Βακχίς **I.** = 1 Baccha, q v — **II.** *The name of a woman in the* Hec and Heaut *of Terence*, and, in *plur*, Bacchides, *the name of a comedy of Plautus* (derived from the twin sisters, Bacchides, the chief personages of the piece) Bacchides non Bacchides, set Bacchae sunt acerrumae, Plaut Bacch 3, 1, 4

* **Bacchĭsŏnus**, a, um, *adj* [Bacchus sono], *sounding of Bacchus*, Paul Nol Nat XI S Fel 281 Murat

1. Bacchĭus, a, um, v 1 Bacchus, II B

2. Bacchīus, a, um, v 1 Bacchus, II E

3. Bacchīus, ii, *m*, = Βακχεῖος, *a Greek proper name*, esp, **I.** Bacchius Milesius, *a writer on agriculture*, Varr R R. 1, 1, 8, Col 1, 1, 9 — **II.** (Scanned Bacchius) *A gladiator*, Hor S 1, 7, 20

bacchor, ātus (*part pres gen plur* bacchantum, v I *fin* infra), 1, *v dep* [Bacchus] **I.** Lit, *to celebrate the festival of Bacchus* Baccha bacchans, Plaut Am 2, 2, 71 saxea ut effigies bacchantis prospicit Evoe, i e *which cries Evoe in the orgies*, Cat 64, 61, 64, 255 cum aliquo, Plin 3, 1, 3, § 8 — Hence, *P a* as *subst* **bacchantes**, um, *f*, Bacchae, *the Bacchantes* passis Medea capillis Bacchantum ritu, Ov M 7, 258, 3, 703, Curt 8, 10, 15, *gen* Bacchantium, id 9, 10, 24 — **B.** *Pass* (as in later Gr βακχεύεσθαι, βακχευθῆναι) of the place in which the orgies of Bacchus were celebrated virginibus bacchata Lacaenis Taygeta, Verg G 2, 487 Heyn bacchata jugis Naxos, id A 3, 125 Dindyma sanguineis famulum bacchata lacertis, Val Fl 3, 20 ita obsoletum sono furenter ab omni parti bacchatur nemus, Santra ap Non p 78, 28 ululatibus Ide bacchatur, Claud Rapt Pros 1, 206 — **II.** Transf, in gen, *to revel, rave, rant, like the Bacchæ* (of every species of mental excitement, love, hatred, joy, etc., mostly poet and in more elevated prose) quibus gaudiis exsultabis? quantâ in voluptate bacchabere? Cic Cat 1, 10, 26 furor in vestra caede bacchantis, id ib 4, 6, 11, id Har Resp 18, 39 non ego sanius Bacchabor Edonis Hor C 2, 7, 26, Col poet 10, 198, * Suet Calig 56, Claud Laud Stil 2, 213, id VI Cons Hon 192 — Of murderous fury tanta in illos caede bacchati sunt, Vulg Judic 20, 25 — So of poet inspiration, Stat S 1, 2, 258, and with carmen as object grande Sophocleo carmen bacchamur hiatu, Juv 6, 636, cf furebant Euhoe bacchantes, *raving to the cry of Euhoe*, Cat 64, 255, 64, 61 — Also, *to go* or *run about in a wanton, wild, raving*, or *furious manner* animans Omne, quod in magnis bacchatur montibu' passim, * Lucr 5, 822 saevit inops animi, totamque incensa per urbem Bacchatur, Verg A 4, 301 (= discursitat, Heyne) immanis in antro Bacchatur vates *raves, is inspired*, id ib 6, 78, 7, 385 infelix virgo tota bacchatur in urbe, id Cir 166. — Hence, **B.** Transf to inanimate things, *to be furious, rage with fury*, etc., *to be impetuous*, etc **1.** So of a vessel of wine that is filled very often ubi bacchabatur aula, casabant cadi, Plaut. Mil 3, 2, 41 Lorenz ad loc — **2.** Of winds Thraco bacchante magis sub interlunia vento, Hor C 1 25, 11, Ov Tr 1, 2, 29 — Of violent rain, Val Fl 6, 632 — **3.** Of a rumor concussam bacchatur fama per urbem, *spreads rapidly*, Verg A. 4, 666 — **4.** Of enthusiastic, raging discourse quod eos, quorum altior oratio actioque esset ardentior furere et bacchari arbitraretur, Cic Brut 80, 276 vitiosum dicendi genus, quod inanibus locis bacchatur, etc, Quint. 12, 10, 73

1. Bacchus, i, *m*, = Βάκχος, *son of Jupiter and a Theban woman, Semele*, Tib. 3, 4, 45; Ov F 6, 485 bis genitus (since, as Semele died before his birth, he was carried about by Jupiter in his hip until the time of his maturity), Curt. 8, 10, 12, Ov Tr 5, 3, 26, cf id M 3, 310, and bimatris, id ib 4, 12, v also Cic. Fl 26, 60, Verg G 4, 521, *the god of wine* (as such also called Liber, the deliverer, Lyæus (λυειν), the care dispeller, cf Enn ap Charis p 214 P, or Trag Rel v 149 Vahl, cf. Hor Epod 9 38, as intoxicating and inspiring, he is *god of poets*, esp of the highly inspired Ov Am 3, 1, 23, 3, 15, 17, id Tr 5, 3, 33 sq, Hor C 2, 19, 1, Juv 7, 64, who wore crowns of ivy, which was consecrated to him, Ov Tr 5, 3, 15 Bacchica verba (poetae), id ib 1, 7 2 — He was worshipped esp in Thrace and Macedonia, and particularly upon Mount Edon Hor C 2, 7, 27, hence, the Bacchæ are called matres Edonides, Ov M 11, 69, id Tr 4, 1, 42, v also Liber — Bacchus in the most ancient times, is represented as a god of nature by a Phallic Herma (v such a statue in O Müll Denkm 4), in the class per in the form of a beautiful youth (Tib 1, 4, 37, Ov F 3, 773) with a crown of vine leaves or ivy upon his head and sometimes with small horns upon his forehead (id ib 3, 481, 3, 767, 6, 483), hence, corymbifer, Ov F 1, 393, Tib 2, 1, 3, Paul ex Fest s v cornua, p 37 Müll, his soft hair fell in long ringlets upon his shoulders (depexus crinibus, Ov F 3, 465, cf id M 3, 421), with the exception of a fawn's skin (νεβρίς) thrown around him, he was usually represented naked but with high and beautiful buskins, the Dionysian cothurni, upon his feet, in his hand he, as well as his attendants (a satyr, Silenus and the Bacchæ), carried the thyrsus (id F 3, 764, cf id M 4, 7 sq), cf O Müll Arch § 383 — **B.** Meton **1.** *The cry* or *invocation to Bacchus*, Io Bacche! audito Baccho, Verg A 4, 302 — **2.** *The vine* apertos Bacchus amat colles, Verg G 2, 113, Manil 5 238, Luc 9, 433, Col 10, 38, cf fertilis, Hor C 2, 6, 19 — **3.** *Wine* Bacchi quom flos evanuit, Lucr 3, 222 madeant generoso pocula Baccho, Tib 3, 6 5 et multo in primis hilarans convivia Baccho, Verg E 5, 69, so id G 1, 344, 4, 279, id A 5, 77, Hor C 3, 16, 34, Ov M 4, 765, 6, 488, 7, 246, 7, 450, 13, 639, cf Bacchi Massicus umor Verg G 2, 143 — **II.** Hence, derivv **A. Bacchĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, = Βακχικός, *of Bacchus, Bacchic* serta, Ov Tr 1, 7, 2, Mart 7, 62 buxus, Stat Th 9, 479 Naxos, id Achill 2, 4 ritus, Macr S 1, 18 metrum, Diom p 513 P — **B. Bacchĭus**, a, um, *adj*, = Βάκχιος, *of Bacchus* sacra, Ov M 3, 518 — **C. Bacchēus**, a, um, *adj*, = Βακχεῖος, *Bacchic* ululatus, Ov M 11, 17 sacra, *the feast of Bacchus*, id ib 3, 691 cornua, Stat Th 9, 435 — **D. Bacchēĭus**, a, um, the same dona, i e *wine*, Verg G 2, 454 (prob a spurious verse, v Forbig ad loc) — **E. Bacchīus**, a, um, *adj*, *Bacchic* pes, *a metrical foot, a Bacchius*, ⏑ – – (e g Romānīs), Ter Maur p 2414 P, although others reverse this order, v Quint 9, 4, 82, Ascon Div in Caecil 7, Don p 1739 P

2. Bacchus, i, *m*, *a sea fish, also called* myxon, Plin 9 17, 28, § 61, 32, 7, 25, § 77, 32, 11, 53, § 145

Bacchȳlĭdēs, is, *m*, = Βακχυλίδης, *a Greek lyric poet of Ceos, a nephew of Simonides*, who lived about 470 B C, Amm 25, 4, 3 — Hence, **Bacchȳlĭdīus**, a, um, *adj*, *of Bacchylides* metrum, Serv Centim. 2, 5 p 1819 P

* **bacciballum** (**basioballum**), i, *n*, a word of uncertain meaning found only in Petr 61

baccĭfer, v bacifer

baccina, ae, *f*, *a plant, also called* Apollinaris, App Herb 22

Băcēnis (Βακέννη), *a great forest in Germany; doubtless the western part of the Thuringian Forest, in Fulda*, Caes. B. G. 6, 10.

* **bacĕŏlus**, used by Augustus for stultus [prob. from βάκηλος ὁ ἀνόητος, Hesych.], acc. to Suet. Aug. 87.

băcĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [baca-fero]. **I.** *Bearing berries:* taxus, Plin. 16, 10, 20, § 50 (al. leg. bacas fert): hedera, Sen. Oedip. 414.—**II.** Acc. to baca, I. B., *bearing olives:* Pallas, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 8: Sabinus, Sil. 3, 596.

băcillum, i, *n.* (**băcillus**, i, *m.*, Isid. Orig. 20, 13, 1) *dim.* [baculus], *a small staff, a wand*, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33; id. Div. 1, 17, 30 dub.; Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 2; Juv. 3, 28.—**II.** Esp., *the wand* or *staff of the lictor:* anteibant lictores, non cum bacillis, sed cum fascibus, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93.

1. Bacis, ĭdis, *m.* (Βάκις, ιδος, Pausan.), *a soothsayer of Bœotia*, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 34.

2. Bacis (**Bacchis, Pacis**), acc. Bacem, *a sacred bull, worshipped at Hermonthis in Upper Egypt*, Macr. S. 1, 21.

‡ **bacrio**, ōnis, *m.*, *a kind of vessel with a long handle, a ladle:* i. q. trulla, Paul. ex Fest. p. 31 Müll.

Bactra, ōrum (**Bactrum**, i, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 48), *n.*, = Βάκτρα, *the chief city of Bactria* or *Bactriana*, now *Balkh*, Verg. G. 2, 138; Prop. 3 (4), 1, 16; 3, 11 (4, 10), 26; Hor. C. 3, 29, 28; Curt. 7, 4, 31; cf. Sil. 13, 764; Amm. 23, 6, 58.—Transf., = Bactri, *the Bactrians*, Verg. A. 8, 688.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Bactri**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Bactriana*, Mel. 1, 2, 5; Varr. ap. Plin. 6, 17, 19, § 52; Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 48.—**B. Bactria**, ae, *f.*, *the country of the Bactrians, Bactria*, Plin. 8, 18, 26, § 67.—**C. Bactriānus**, a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Relating to the city of Bactra, of Bactra:* regio, Curt. 6, 6, 18: arx, id. 9, 7, 2: terra, id. 7, 4, 26: smaragdi, Plin. 37, 45, 17, § 65.—**2.** *Relating to the kingdom of Bactriana, Bactrian;* hence, **Bactriāni**, ōrum, *m.*, = Bactri, *the Bactrians*, Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 92; Curt. 7, 4, 13; 7, 4, 20; 7, 4, 25; Tac. A. 11, 8; Amm. 23, 6, 57.—In *sing.*, collect. for *the land of Bactriana*, Tac. A. 2, 60.—Also, **Bactriāna**, ae, *f.* (sc. terra), = Bactria, Plin. 12, 9, 19, § 35.—**D. Bactrīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Bactrian:* camelus, App. M. 7, p. 194, 4.—**E. Bactrĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: Halcyoneus, Ov. M. 5, 135.

† **bactrŏperita**, ae, *m.* [βάκτρον, a staff—πήρα, pouch], *furnished with* or *carrying staff and pouch; a nickname for a Cynic philosopher*, Hier. Matth. 10; cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 134; Mart. 4, 53.

Bactrum, v. Bactra *init.*

Bactrus (**-ŏs**), i, *m.*, = Βάκτρος, *a river near Bactra*, now *Dehas*, Curt. 7, 4, 31; Luc. 3, 267; cf. Isid. Orig. 13, 21, 14; 14, 3, 30; 15, 1, 11; 9, 2, 43.

băcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [baca], *a small berry*, Plin. 25, 8, 54, § 96; Arn. 1, p. 2; 2, p. 58; 5, p. 159.

băcŭlum, i, *n.* (**băcŭlus**, i, *m.*, rare, and not before the Aug. period; Ov. M. 2, 789; id. F. 1, 177; App. M. 7, p. 194, 30; Aus. Epigr. 53; Isid. Orig. 20, 13, 1; Vulg. Gen. 38, 25; id. Psa. 22, 4; cf. bacillum), [like βάκτρον, from root ba- of βάζω, βιβάζω, βαίνω, to go = Sanscr. ga], *a stick, staff, as a support in walking* (class.; while scipio is a staff for ornament, and fustis a stick for beating; Doed. Syn. III. p. 266 sqq.; but later used in all these signif.; cf. bacillum): proximus lictor, Sextius, converso baculo oculos misero tundere coepit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142: baculum agreste, Ov. M. 15, 655: pastorale, Sil. 13, 334; Ov. M. 8, 218; 14, 655; 15, 659; 6, 27; 8, 693; id. F. 1, 177; Claud. Epigr. 2, 3; 2, 26; 2, 484: baculi crassitudo, Plin. 20, 23, 96, § 255.—So, baculum (-us) et pera, *staff and pouch*, badges of Cynic philosophers, Mart. 4, 53; App. Mag. p. 288, 6; Aus. Epigr. 53 (cf. bactroperita); Cels. 8, 20; Vitr. 10, 6; Plin. 30, 14, 44, § 129 Gron.; cf.: in baculo me transivi Jordanum istum, i. e. *as a poor pilgrim*, Vulg. Gen. 32, 10.—Also, *the augural staff* or *lituus*, Liv. 1, 18, 7.—*A sceptre:* baculum aureum (regis) berylli distinguebant, Curt. 9, 1, 30; Flor. 3, 19, 10; cf. id. 4, 11, 3.—And of the sceptre on the stage, in tragic representations, Suet. Ner. 24 Oud.: corpora serpentum baculi violaverat ictu, Ov. M. 3, 325; Col. 2, 20 (21), 4: summa papaverum capita dicitur baculo decussisse, Liv. 1, 54, 6: baculorum subactiones, *blows with small staves, sticks*, Vitr. 2, 4; 7, 3.—**B.** In eccl. Lat. from baculus; trop., *a support, stay:* an speras in baculo arundineo, Vulg. 4 Reg. 18, 21: baculum senectutis nostrae, id. Tob. 10, 4.—**2.** As instrument of wrath, *rod*, Vulg. Isa. 10, 24.

Badĭa, ae, *f.*, *a town of* Hispania Baetica, now *Sa. Maria de Bedoza*, Val. Max. 3, 7, 1; called also **Budŭa**, Itin. Anton. 419.

† **bădisso**, āre, *v. n.*, = βαδίζω, *to go, to walk*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 116 Fleck. (MSS. badizas; v. Ussing ad loc.).

bădītis, ĭdis, *f.*, *the name of a plant*, = nymphaea, Marc. Emp. 33.

bădĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *brown, chestnut-colored* (rare; only of horses), Varr. ap. Non. p. 80, 2; Pal. Mart. 13, 4; Grat. Cyn. 536.

Baduhennae lūcus, *a forest in the north of Germany, in Friesland* (perh. now *Hold Pade*), Tac. A. 4, 73.

Baebĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *the name of a Roman* gens, e. g., **1.** M. Baebius, Cic. Pis. 36, 88.—**2.** Q. Baebius Tampilus, Cic. Phil. 5, 10, 27; Liv. 40, 17, 8 Drak.; v. also Val. Max. 1, 1, 12; 7, 2, 6.—**3.** G. Baebius, Sall. J. 33, 2; 34, 1.—Whence, Baebia lex de praetoribus creandis, Liv. 40, 44, 2; cf. Fest. s. v. rogat, p. 233.

Baecŭla, ae, *f.* **I.** *A small town in Spain, on the borders of Bœtica*, now *Baylen*, Liv. 27, 18, 1; 28, 13, 16.—**II.** *Another town in Spain, on the Ebro, in the territory of the Ausetani*, Βαίκυλα, Ptol. — Hence, **Baecŭlōnenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of* Baecula, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 23.

Baetĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [Baetis], *clothed in Bœtican wool*, Mart. 1, 97, 5.

Baetĭcŏla, ae, *adj.* [Baetis-colo], *dwelling on the river Bœtis*, Sil. 1, 146.

Baetĭgĕna, ae, *adj.* [Baetis-gigno], *born on the Bœtis:* viri, Sil. 9, 234.

Baetis (**Bētis**, Paul. Nol. Carm. ad Aus. 10, 236), is, *m.* (*acc.* Baetin, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 12 (al. Baetim); Mart. 9, 62, 2; Claud. Fesc. 12, 31; Mall. Theod. 285; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 238: BAETEM, Inscr. Grut. 153, 4; *abl.* Baete, Liv. 28, 22, 1: Baeti (al. Baete), Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 13; Amm. 23, 6, 21), = Βαῖτις, *a river in Southern Spain, called by the inhabitants Certis*, now *Guadalquivir*, Liv. 28, 16, 2; Mel. 3, 1, 5; Plin. 3, 1, 3, §§ 7 and 13.—**II.** Deriv.: **Baetĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *on* or *belonging to the Bœtis:* provincia, Tac. H. 1, 53: regiones, Col. 1, pr. 20: vocabulum, id. 5, 1, 5: oves, id. 7, 2, 4: lana, Mart. 12, 65, 4; Juv. 12, 40.—**B.** *Subst.:* **Baetica**, ae, *f.*, = Βαιτική, *the province of Bœtica, lying on the Bœtis, in Southern Spain, distinguished for its excellent wool*, now *Andalusia and a part of Granada*, Mel. 2, 6, 3; 2, 4, 7; 3, 1, 6; 3, 6, 1; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 7; 11, 37, 76, § 196; Tac. H. 1, 78 al. — Hence, **2.** *Adj.:* Baetica lana, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 191: lacernae, *made of the Bœtican wool*, Mart. 14, 133.—**Baetĭci**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Bœtica*, Plin. Ep. 1, 7.

Baetŭlo, ōnis, *m.*, *a river of* Hispania Tarraconensis, now *the Besos*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 22; Mel. 2, 6, 3.

† **baetŭlus** (**bēt-**), i, *m.*, = βαίτυλος, *a precious stone, round and of a dark color, a species of* ceraunia, Plin. 37, 9, 51, § 135.

Baetŭrĭa, ae, *f.*, = Βαιτουρία, *Bœturia, the north-west part of* Hispania Baetica, *between the Bœtis and Anas*, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 13.

Bagada, ae, *f.*, *a town of Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 178.

Bagaudae, ārum, *m.*, *a class of peasants in Gaul, who rebelled under the emperor Diocletian, and were finally conquered by Maximian*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 39; Eutr. 9, 20.—Hence, **Bagaudĭca** rebellio, *rebellion of the peasants*, Eum. pro Restaur. Schol. 4.

†† **Băgōus**, i, and **Băgōas**, ae, *m.*, = Βαγῶος and Βαγώας [Persian], *a eunuch at the Persian court:* Bagou (*gen.* Gr. = Βαγώου), Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 41.—Form Bagoas, Quint. 5, 12, 21. — Hence, *any guard of women*, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 1.

Băgrăda, ae, *m.*, = Βαγράδας, *a river in Zeugitana, in Africa, near Utica*, now *Mejerdah*, Caes. B. C. 2, 24; 2, 26; Liv. 30, 25, 4; Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 24; 8, 14, 14, § 36; Luc. 4, 588; its frequent overflow fertilized its banks, Sil. 6, 141 sqq.

baia, ae, *f.* [Copt. bai, whence βάϊς], *a palm-branch*, Hier. Jovin. 3, 18.

Bāiae (dissyl.), ārum, *f.*, = Βαίαι, *a small town in Campania, on the coast between Cumæ and Puteoli, a favorite resort of the Romans on account of its warm baths and pleasant situation;* acc. to the fable, built by one of the companions of Ulysses (Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 441; cf. Strabo, 5, p. 376): homo durus ac priscus invectus est in eos, qui mense Aprili apud Baias essent et aquis calidis uterentur, Cic. Fragm. in Clod. 4, 1; id. Fam. 9, 12; Prop. 1, 11, 1; 1, 11, 27; 3 (4), 18, 2; Hor. C. 2, 18, 20; 3, 4, 24; id. Ep. 1, 1, 83; 1, 15, 2 sqq.; 1, 15, 12; Sen. Ep. 56, 1 sqq.; also called Aquae Cumanae, Liv. 41, 16, 3.—*Adj.:* Baiae aquae, Prop. 1, 11, 30. — **B.** Meton., for *any watering-place*, Cic. Cael. 16, 38; so id. ib. 15, 35; 20, 47; 20, 49; Mart. 10, 13, 3; so Tib. 3, 5, 3 Huschk.—**II.** Deriv.: **Baiānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *belonging to Baiæ, of Baiæ, Baian:* sinus, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 227: lacus, id. 14, 6, 8, § 61: negotia, Cic. Att. 14, 8, 1: murex, *from the sea-coast*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 32: soles, Mart. 6, 43: Lucrinus, *the Lucrine lake, situated near Baiæ*, id. 13, 82 al.—**B.** *Subst.:* **Baiānum**, i, *n.*, *the region of Baiæ, the Baian territory*, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 9; Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 24; 9, 54, 79, § 168.

‡ **bājŭlātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [bajulo], = βασταγμός, *a carrying of burdens*, Gloss. Vet.

‡ **bājŭlātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], = βαστακτής, ἀχθοφόρος, *a carrier, porter*, Gloss. Cyril.

* **bājŭlātōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [bajulator], *of* or *belonging to a carrier:* sella, *a sedan*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11: sessio, id. ib. 1, 15, 133.

bājŭlo, āre, *v. a.* [bajulus], *to carry a burden, to bear something heavy*, βαστάζω (mostly ante- and post-class.): ferri proprie dicimus quae quis suo corpore bajulat, portari ea, quae quis in jumento secum ducit, agi ea, quae animalia sunt, Dig. 50, 16, 235; Non. p. 79, 9; Plaut. As. 3, 3, 70; id. Merc. 3, 1, 10: asinus bajulans sarcinas, Phaedr. 4, 1, 5; Auct. ap Quint. 6, 1, 47; Vulg. Marc. 14, 13.—**II.** Trop.: adjectionem debiti alieni, Cod. Th. 5, 15, 3: crucem suam, Vulg. Luc. 14, 27.

bājŭlus, i, *m.* [kindr. with φέρω, fero; Engl. bear; and with Germ. Bahre, Bürde; cf. Doed. Syn. I. p. 151, and bajulo], *he who bears burdens* (for pay), *a porter, carrier, day-laborer*, βαστακτής: quod genus Graeci ἀχθοφόρους vocant, Latine bajulos appellamus, Gell. 5, 3, 1: bajulos dicebant antiqui, quos nunc dicimus operarios, Paul. ex Fest. p. 35 Müll.; Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 17; Caecil. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 40: utrum de bonis est quaerendum, quid bajuli atque operarii, an quid homines doctissimi senserint? Cic. Par. 3, 2; so id. Brut. 73, 257: litterarum bajulus, Symm. Ep. 5, 7; Hier. Ep. 15 ad Damas. 5: stercorum, Firm. Math. 8, 20.—**II.** Esp., in late Lat., **A.** *A bearer at a funeral*, Amm. 14, 7, 17; Sid. Ep. 3, 12; Aug. Ep. 19 ad Hier. 2; cf.: vespillones dicti sunt bajuli, Fulg. Expos. Serm. p. 558.—**B.** *A letter-carrier*, Hier. Ep. 6 ad Julian. 1; Cod. Th. 2, 27, 1, § 2; cf.: boni nuntii, Vulg. 2 Reg. 18, 22.

† **bālaena** (**bālēna**), ae, *f.*, = φάλαινα, Engl. whale (cf. Fest. p. 25, and the letter B.), *a whale*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 61; Plin. 9, 8, 7, § 21; 9, 13, 15, § 41; 11, 40, 95, § 235; Ov. M. 2, 9; Juv. 10, 14; Aus. Mos. 144.

bālaenācĕus (**bālēn-**), a, um, *adj.* [balaena], *of whalebone:* virga, Petr. 21, 2.

bălănātus, a, um, *adj.* [balanus, II. 3.], *anointed* or *perfumed with balsam, embalmed*, Pers. 4, 37; cf. Prisc. p. 836 P.

† **bălănīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = βαλάνινος, *made* or *prepared from the fruit of the balsam* (v. balanus, II. 3.): oleum, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 8.

† **bălănītes**, ae, *m.*, = βαλανίτης (acorn-shaped), *an unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 149; Isid. Orig. 16, 15, 10.

† **bălănītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = βαλανῖτις, *shaped like an acorn:* castanea, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 93.

† **bălănus**, i, *f.* and rarely *m.* (*masc.*,

Plin 13, 4, 9, § 48, 15, 23, 25, § 93, Metell ap Macr S 2, 9, cf Rudd. I p 31), = βάλανος **I.** Lit, *an acorn* glans, Plin 16, 6, 8, § 21, 17, 20, 34, § 151, 13, 4, 9, § 42.— **II.** Transf **A.** *Any fruit of similar form* **1.** *A kind of large chestnut*, Plin 15 23, 25, § 93 — **2.** *The Phœnician and Cilician date*, Plin 13, 4, 9, § 48. — **3.** *A nut yielding a balsam*, *the Arabian behen* or *ben nut* Hyperanthera semidecandra, Vahl (called myrobalanus, Plin 12, 21, 46, § 100, 22, 20, 23, § 49) pressa tuis balanus capillis Hor C 3, 29, 4. — Also for *the tree itself*, Plin 13, 9, 17, § 61 — **B.** In gen, *any object in the form of an acorn* **1.** Medic. t., *a suppository*, Plin 20, 5, 20, § 43, 24, 6, 21, § 31, 26, 8, 34, § 54, Cael Aur Acut. 2, 12 — **2.** *A shell fish, a species of sea mussel*, Col 8, 16, 7, Plin 32, 11, 53, § 145, Plaut Rud. 2, 1, 8, Metell ap Macr S 2, 9

1. bălātro, ōnis, *m* [2. blatero], lit, *a babbler*, hence, *a jester, one who makes sport, a buffoon* (it seems to have designated a class of actors, perh *a harlequin, jester*, or something similar) · mendici, mimae, balatrones, hoc genus omne, Hor S 1, 2, 2, Vop Carin 21 —Facetè, in Varr as a designation of his friends when in dispute, Varr R R 2, 5, 1 Schneid

2. Bălātro, onis, *m nom prop*, *cognomen of* Servilius, Hor S 2, 8, 21, 2, 8, 33, 2, 8, 40, 2, 8, 64, 2, 8 83, cf in modum rustici Balatronis, Hier Ep 153, cf scurra.

bālātus, ūs, *m* [balo], *the bleating of sheep*, Lucr 2, 369 agni Balatum exercent, Verg A. 9 62, id G 3, 554, Ov M 7, 319, 7, 320, Stat Th 10, 46 —Also in *plur*, Ov M 7, 540 — Of *the bleating of goats*, Plin 20, 14, 55, § 156, Aus Epigr 76, 3

† **bălaustĭum,** ii, *n*, = βαλαύστιον, *the flower of the wild pomegranate*, Plin 13, 19 34, § 113, Col 10, 297, Scrib Comp 85 and 112, Veg Vet 3, 16, 1

balbē, *adv*, v balbus *fin*

Balbillus, i, *m*, *a scholar, prefect in Egypt* Sen Q N 4, 2, 13, Tac. A 13, 22, Plin 19, 1, prooem § 3 Jan. (al Balbilius, Babbilius)

1. balbus, a um, *adj* [kindr with balo, cf Sanscr barb, barrire, and barbarus], *stammering, stuttering* (opp planus, speaking fluently, without impediment) balba, loqui non quit? τραυλίζει, *does she (the loved one) stammer, can she not speak distinctly? (then he says) she lisps*, Lucr 4, 1164 Demosthenes cum ita balbus esset, ut ejus ipsius artis, cui studeret (sc rhetoricae), primam litteram (sc *r*) non posset dicere, perfecit meditando, ut nemo planius esse locutus putaretur, Cic de Or 1, 61, 260, and thus in ridicule, id Fam 2, 10, 1 os pueri, Hor Ep 2, 1, 126 senectus, id. ib 1, 20, 18, Dig 21, 1, 10, § 5 verba, Tib 2, 5, 94, Hor S 2, 3, 274 balbâ de nare loqui, *to speak through the nose*, Pers 1, 33 —Adv **balbē,** *stammeringly* etc., Lucr 5, 1021 — **2.** Transf, *obscurely*, Varr ap Non p 80, 7

2. Balbus, i, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen*, Cic. Att 8, 9, 4, id Balb passim, id. Cael 11, 27, id de Or 3, 21, 78 al

balbūtĭo (-uttio), ire, *v n* and *a.* [balbus] **I.** *Neutr*, *to stammer, stutter* balbutire est cum quadam linguae haesitatione et confusione trepidare Non p 80, 13, Cels 5, 26 31 lingua, Cod. 15, 6, 22 —Transf, of birds, *not to sing clearly* merula hieme balbutit, Plin 10, 29, 42, § 80 —**B.** Trop, *to speak upon something obscurely, not distinctly* or *not correctly* desinant balbutire (Academici), aperteque et clarâ voce audeant dicere, Cic Tusc. 5, 26, 75, id. Div 1, 3, 5 — **II.** *Act*, *to stutter, stammer*, or *lisp out something* illum Balbutit Scaurum pravis fultum male talis, *he, lisping* or *fondling, calls him Scaurus*, Hor S 1, 3, 48 —Trop, as above Stoicus perpauca balbutiens, Cic Ac 2, 45, 137

Balcĭa (Baltĭa) ae, *f*, acc. to Xenophon of Lampsacus, *a large island, three days' sail from the coast of Scythia*, called by Pythias *Basilia*, Plin 4, 13 27, § 95

Băliāres (better than **Bălĕāres**) insulae, or *absol* **Băliāres,** ium *f*, = Βαλιαρεῖς, *the Balearic Islands, Majorca and Minorca, in the Mediterranean Sea, whose inhabitants were famous slingers*, Auct. B Afr 23, Cic. Att. 12, 2 1, Inscr Orell 732, Liv 28, 37, 4 sq, Plin 10, 48, 68, § 133, Mel 2, 7, 20, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 77, 8, 58, 83, § 226 al —**II.** Derivv **A. Băliāris,** e, *adj*, *Balearic* terra, Plin 35, 19, 59, § 202 funda, Verg G 1, 309 habena Luc 3, 710 telum, Sil 7, 279 —*Subst* **Băliāres,** ium, *m*, = Βαλιαρεῖς, *the inhabitants of the Balearic Islands*, Caes. B G 2, 7, Liv 28, 37, 6 —In *sing* Baliaris, *a Balearian*, Sil. 3, 365 —**B. Băliārĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *Balearic* mare, Plin 3, 5, 10, § 74 grus, id. 11, 37 44, § 122 funda, Ov M 2, 727, 4, 709 — *Subst* **Băliārĭci,** ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of the Balearic Islands*, Plin 8, 55, 81, § 218 —*Sing.*, Inscr Orell. 168, and Baliaricus, *cognomen of* Q Caecilius Metellus, *on account of his conquest of these islands* A U C 631, Flor 3, 8, Cic. Div 1, 2, 4, id Rosc Am 50, 147

bălĭnĕae = balneae, v balneum, I. B

bălĭnĕārĭus, v balnearius *init*

bălĭnĕum, v balneum *init.*

Balinienses, ium, *m*, *a name given to the Trebulani*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.

* **balĭŏlus,** a, um, *adj* [balius = badius], *dark, swarthy, chestnut colored* amplexari baliolum (sc. Afrum), Plaut Poen 5, 5, 22 dub

1. balista, balistārĭus, balistĭa, v ballist-

2. Balista (Ballista), ae, *f*, *a mountain in Liguria*, Liv 39, 2, 7, 40, 41, 2.

‡ **ballātor,** ōris, *m* [ballo] *a dancer* SODALES BALLATORES CYBELAE., Inscr Orell 2337

ballēmătĭcus, a, um, *adj* [cf. ballo], *accompanying the dance*, Isid Orig 3, 21, 11

Ballio, onis, *m*, *the name of a worthless pimp in the Pseudolus of Plautus*, hence for designating *any worthless man*, Cic Phil 2 6, 15, id Rosc Com 7, 20 — Whence, **Balliōnius,** a, um, *adj*, *of Ballio*, Plaut. Ps 4, 6, 2

† **1. ballista** (better than **balista;** in Gloss. also **ballistra**), ae, *f* [βάλλω], *a large military engine, resembling a bow, stretched with cords and thongs, by which masses of stone and other missiles were thrown to a great distance, a machine for projectiles, the ballista* (orig diff from catapulta, which was used for throwing arrows, but afterwards often interchanged with it, cf Vitr 10, 16–18, Veg 4, 22) centenariae, *throwing stones of a hundred pounds weight*, Lucil ap Non. p 555, 25 ballistae lapidum et reliqua tormenta telorum eo graviores emissiones habent, quo sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius, *Cic Tusc 2, 24, 57, Caes. B C 2, 2, Liv 24, 40, 15, 21, 11, 10, Tac A 12, 56, 15, 9, id H 3, 23, 3, 29, 4, 23, Gell. 7 (6), 3, Sil 1, 334, Luc. 2, 686, Vulg 1 Macc. 6, 20, 6 51 —Sportively meus est ballista pugnus cubitus catapulta est mihi, umerus aries, Plaut Capt. 4, 2, 17 —For throwing other missiles Caes. B C 2, 2, Luc. 2, 686, 3, 465 — **II.** Transf, *the weapon thrown, a missile* Plaut Trin 3, 2, 42, Lucil. lib XXVIII ballistas jactans centenarias. Sisenn Hist. lib IIII ballistas quattuor talentarias, Non p 555 24 sq — **III.** Trop jam infortunii intenta ballista probe, *an instrument*, Plaut Poen 1, 1, 73, id Bacch 4, 4, 58

2. Ballista, ae, v 2 Balista.

ballistārĭum (balist-), ii, *n*, = ballista, or *the place where the ballista is worked*, Plaut Poen 1, 1, 74 (cf ballista *fin*)

ballistarĭus (balist-; and in Gloss **ballistrārĭus**), ii, *m* [1 ballista] **A.** *A maker of ballistæ*, Dig 50, 6 6 COLLEGIVM BALLISTARIORVM, Inscr Orell. 4066 — **B.** *One who discharges the ballista, a slinger*, Veg Mil 2, 2, Amm 16, 2, 5

† **ballistĭa (balist-),** ōrum, *n* [βαλλίζω, to dance], *music* or *songs accompanying dancing*, Vop Aurel. 6, where an example of such dancing songs is given

* **ballo,** āre, *v n* [βάλλω, βαλλίζω], *to dance*, Aug Serm 215 (hence, Fr *bal*, Engl *ball*)

Ballŏnōti, ōrum, *m*, *a Scythian tribe*, Val Fl 6, 160

† **ballōtē,** ēs, *f*, = βαλλωτή, *a plant, also called* porrum nigrum, *black horehound* Ballota nigra, Linn, Plin. 27, 8, 30, § 54.

†† **ballux (bal-),** ūcis, *f* [Spanish], *gold sand, gold dust*, χρυσάμμος, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 77, Just. 44, 1, 10 (less correctly palu dibus), Mart. 12, 57 9 (less correctly palu des), and Latinized **ballūca (bal-),** ae, *f*, Cod Valent. 11, 6, 1 and 2, Cod. Th. 10, 19, 3 and 4, Veg Vet. 1, 20, 2

balneae, v balneum

balnĕāris, e *adj* [balneum] *of or pertaining to a bath* (post Aug for the foll.) argentum, *silver utensils used in baths*, Dig 34, 2, 33 jocus, Spart. Had. 17 vestis, Lampr Alex Sev 42. — *Subst* **balnĕārĭa,** ium, *n*, *bathing utensils*, App. M 3, p 134, 36

balnĕārĭus (bălĭneārĭus, Inscr Grut. 171, 8), a, um, *adj* [id.], *of or pertaining to a bath* (class for the preced.) fur, *lurking about baths*, Cat 33 1, cf the title in Dig 47, 17 de furibus balnearis furtum, Dig 1 1 § 3 instrumentum, *a bathing implement*, ib 33, 7, 17 vapores, ib 43, 21, 3, § 6 — *Subst.* **balnĕārĭa,** ōrum, *n. plur*, *a place for bathing, a bath ing room, bath* nihil ei restabat praeter balnearia et ambulationem et aviarium, Cic Q Fr 3 1, 1, § 1, so id. Att 13, 29, 2, Col 1, 6, 2, Sen. Q N 4, 9, id. Tranq 9, 7

balnĕātĭcum, i, *n*, *a piece of money to be paid for a bath, bath money*, only in Schol Juv 2, 152, and in Vet Gloss. balneaticum βαλανικόν

balnĕātor, oris, *m* (acc to Serv ad Verg A. 12, 159, and Prob p 1452 P, *gen comm*, yet v balneatrix) [balneum], *one who has the care of a bath, a bath keeper*, βαλανεύς, Plaut Poen 3, 3, 90, id Truc. 2, 3, 4 balnearis, Cic. Cael 26, 62, id. Phil 13 12, 26, Plin 18, 17, 44 § 156, Dig 3, 2, 4, § 2, ib 19, 2, 30, § 1 al — Facetè, of Neptune edepol, Neptune, es balneator frigidus, Plaut Rud. 2, 6, 43

balnĕātōrĭus, a um *adj* [balneator], *of or pertaining to a bath*, = balnearius instrumentum, Paul Sent 3, 6, 65, Dig 33, 7, 17

balnĕātrix, īcis, *f* [id.], *she who has the care of a bath*, Petr ap Serv ad Verg A. 12, 159

balnĕŏlum, i, *n* (*plur* **balnĕŏlae,** arum, *f*), *dim* [balneum] *a small bath* balneolum angustum, tenebricosum, Sen. Ep 86, 4, Juv 7, 4 primus balneolas suspendit, Cic. Hortens. Fragm 69 B and K. (ap Non p 194, 13), Aug contra Ac. 3, 4

† **balnĕum,** i *n.* (in *plur* usu heterocl **balnĕae,** arum *f*, cf Varr L L. 8, § 48 Mull, since the Aug per sometimes **balnĕa,** orum, *n.*, cf Dor ad Plin Ep 2, 8, 2) [contr from **bălĭnĕum,** also in use, and in Plaut and post-Aug prose predominant, = βαλανεῖον, *plur* **bălĭnĕae;** the Lat. bal neum stands for bad neum kindr with Sanscr root bad, lavare, se lavare, Germ Bad, Engl bath] **I.** *A bath a place for bathing* (the public bath, as consisting of several apartments only in *plur*, Varr L. L. 9 § 68 Mull, cf aedes and aqua. Varro l l seems to assert that only the *sing* was used for private baths, but this was not without exception, at least in a subsequent age, cf Lorenz ad Plaut Most. 3, 2, 69, Plin 13, 3, 4, § 22, 33 12, 54, § 153, Mart. 12, 15, 2 al) **A.** Balneum, *plur* balneae, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 5, id. Pers 1, 3, 10, Ter Phorm 2, 2, 25 balneae Seniae, Cic Cael 25, 62 balneae Palatinae, id. Rosc Am 7, 18, id Clu 51, 141, id de Or 2, 55, 223, Caecil ap Non p 196, 12, Vitr 6 8, Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 22, Tac. H 3 11, id A. 15, 52. (Caesar) ambulavit in litore post horam octavam in balneum, Cic Att 13 52 1 de structurâ balnei cogitare, Pall 1, 40, 1 — **B.** Balineum, *plur* balineae balineum calfieri jubebo, Cic Att 2, 3 *fin*, 15 13, 5 (with the var lect. balneo) in balineas ire, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 90, id Rud 2, 3, 52, id Most. 3, 2 69, id. Merc 1, 2, 17 pensiles balineae, Plin 9, 54, 79, § 168, 22, 22, 43, § 87, 32, 10 38, § 115, 33, 12, 54, § 153, Plin Ep 2, 17, 11, 3, 14, 8, 8, 8, 6, 10, 75, 1, Suet Aug 76 Oud., 85, 94, id Ner 20, 31, 35, id Vesp 21, id. Calig 37, id. Galb 10, Tac H 2, 16, 3 32 al —**C.** *Plur* balnea, orum, *n*, Hor Ep 1, 1 92, 1, 11, 13, 1, 14,

15; id. A. P. 298; Ov. A. A. 3, 640; Liv. 23, 18, 12; Val. Max. 9, 1, 1; Sen. Ep. 86, 6; 90, 25; Cels. 1, 6; Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 248; 36, 15, 24, § 121; Juv. 1, 143; 6, 375; 6, 419; 7, 131; 7, 178; 7, 233 al.; Mart. 9, 19, 1; 10, 70, 13; 12, 50, 2; Inscr. Orell. 3324; 4816; Plin. Ep. 2, 8, 2; 7, 26, 2.—**II.** In Pliny, *a bath* (in abstracto); esp. in the connec. a balineis, *after the bath, after bathing*, Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 248; 13, 15, 30, § 99; 20, 14, 57, § 160; 24, 19, 118, § 181.

bālo (bēlo, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 7), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [root bal = bar; Sanscr. barb, barrire; Gr. βάρβαρος; cf. βληχή, ἔβραχε; but cf. also Paul. ex Fest. p. 30 Müll.], *to bleat*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 20; Ov. F. 4, 740; Quint. 1, 5, 72; Sil. 15, 706.—P o e t.: balantes hostiae = oves, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21 (Trag. v. 61 Vahl.): pecus balans, Juv. 13, 233; and *absol.* balans = ovis (so μηκάς from μηκάομαι), Lucr. 6, 1131: balantum grex, Verg. G. 1, 272; 3, 457.—Facetè, *to speak of sheep:* satis balasti, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 1.—**II.** T r o p., *to talk foolishly:* Cornificius balare convincitur, Arn. 3, p. 122.

Balsa, ae, *f., a town in Lusitania*, now *Javira*, Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 117; Mel. 3, 1, 6.

***balsămĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [balsamum], *balsamic, of balsam:* unguen, Auct. Carm. Phoen. 118.

† **balsămĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = βαλσάμινος, *of balsam:* oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 47, § 92.

† **balsămōdes** = βαλσαμώδης, *abounding in balsam:* casia, Plin. 12, 19, 43, § 97.

† **balsămum,** i, *n.*, = βάλσαμον. **I.** *A fragrant gum of the balsam-tree, balsam*, Verg. G. 2, 119; Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 8 sq.: balsama olet, Mart. 3, 63; Tac. G. 45; Just. 36, 3; Vulg. Ezech. 27, 17.—**II.** *The balsam-tree:* Amyris opobalsamum, *Linn.;* Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 111; Sol. 35; Tac. H. 5, 6.

‡ **baltĕārĭus,** ii, *m.* [balteus], *a maker* or *master of sword-belts*, Inscr. Orell. 3501.

***baltĕātus,** a, um, *Part.*, from **baltĕo,** āre, Gloss. Isid. [id.], *furnished with a girdle* or *belt, girded, belted*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 426.

***baltĕŏlus,** i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a small girdle*, Capitol. Max. 2, § 4.

baltĕus, i, *m.*, more rare **baltĕum,** i, *n.* (in *plur.* baltea was generally used in the poets metri gr.; and in ante-class. prose balteum, e. g. Varr. L. L. 5, § 116 Müll.; Non. p. 194, 21; Charis. p. 59 P.) [acc. to Varr. ap. Charis. l. l. a Tuscan word; but cf. O. H. Germ. balz; Engl. belt] (not in Cic.). **I.** L i t., *a girdle, belt; esp. a sword-belt*, or *the band passing over the shoulder* (cf. Quint. 11, 3, 140; Dict. of Antiq.): baltea, Att. ap. Non. p. 194, 21; Varr. ib.: infelix umero cum apparuit alto Balteus, Verg. A. 12, 942: lato quam circumplectitur auro Balteus, id. ib. 5, 313 Serv.; 12, 274: verutum in balteo defigitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: aurata baltea illis erant, Liv. H. ap. Non. p. 194, 21: gregarius miles viatica sua et balteos phalerasque loco pecuniae tradebant, Tac. H. 1, 57 *fin.;* Vulg. Exod. 28, 39: regum, ib. Job, 12, 18.—**B.** P o e t., like ζωστήρ, *a woman's girdle;* so of that of Amazonian queens at Thermodon, Ov. M. 9, 189; *the girdle of the wife of Cato*, Luc. 2, 362; *of Venus*, Mart. 14, 207.—**C.** *The girdle of the Jewish high-priest*, Vulg. Exod. 28, 4.—**D.** *The girdle* or *belly-band* of a horse, = cingula, Claud. Epigr. 21, 2; App. M. 10, p. 247, 37.—**II.** T r a n s f., *that which surrounds like a girdle, a border, rim, edge, circle.* **A.** *The belt of the heavens, the zodiac:* stellatus balteus, Manil. 1, 677; 3, 334.—**B.** *The edge, the crust of a cake*, Cato, R. R. 76, 3, and 78.—**C.** *The bark of the willow*, Plin. 16, 37, 68, § 174.—**D.** = praecinctio, and Gr. διάζωμα, *the vacant space between the seats in the amphitheatre*, Calp. Ecl. 4, 47; Tert. Spect. 3.—**E.** Baltei pulvinorum, in architecture, *the broad bands by which the cushions upon Ionic capitals are*, as it were, *held together*, Vitr. 3, 5, 7.—**F.** *A strapping, blow with a belt:* quoties rumoribus ulciscantur Baltea, Juv. 9, 112.

Baltia, v. Balcia.

baluca, balux, v. ball-.

Bambălĭo, ōnis, *m.* [cf. βαμβάλειν, to stammer, βομβύλη; Engl. bumblebee], = Βαμβαλίων, Dio Cass. 45, 47; 46, 7 and 28: M. Fulvius, *the father-in-law of Antonius*, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16; 2, 36, 90.

Bambȳcē, ēs, *f.*, = Βαμβύκη, *a town in Cœlosyria, also called Hieropolis*, Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 81.—Hence, *adj.:* **Bambȳcius,** a, um, *of* or *from Bambyce:* pisces, Avien. Arat. 542; 646.

banchus or **bancus,** i, *m.*, *a species of fish*, otherwise unknown, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

Bandŭsia, ae, *f.*, *a pleasant fountain near Venusia, the birthplace of Horace, celebrated by him in song*, C. 3, 13, 1 sq. Ritter and Orell. ad loc. (diff. from the celebrated Digentia of the Ep. 1, 16, 12 and 104, as is shown by the Privilegium Paschalis II. anni 1103 ap. Ughell. Ital. Sacra, tom. vii. col. 30, Ven. 1721; cf. Fea and Jahn upon Hor. C. 3, 13; Capmartin de Chaupy, Découverte de la maison d'Horace t. iii. pp. 364, 518 and 537).

Bangēni, ōrum, *m.*, *a race of Troglodytes in Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 176.

bannanica (sc. vitis), *a variety of the vine*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 37.

Bantĭa, ae, *f.*, = Βαντία, *a town of Apulia, in the vicinity of Venusia, on the southern declivity of the mountain*, now *Banzi*, Liv. 27, 25, 13.—Hence, **Bantīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Bantia:* saltus, Hor. C. 3, 4, 15.—**Bantīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Bantia*, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 98.

† **băpheus** (dissyl.), ĕi, *m.*, = βαφεύς, *a dyer*, Cod. Just. 11, 7, 2 (al. baphii).

† **băphīum (băphēum),** ii, *n.*, = βαφεῖον, *a dye-house*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 40; Cod. Th. 10, 20, 18; Inscr. Orell. 4272.

Baphȳrus, i, *m.*, *a river in Thessaly, near Mount Olympus*, Liv. 44, 6, 15.

Baptae, ārum, *m.*, = Βάπται [perh. so called from dyeing their hair; v. Meineke, Com. Fragm. I. p. 119], *priests of the Thracian, afterwards Athenian, goddess Cotytto, whose festival was celebrated in a very lewd manner*, Juv. 2, 92 Schol.; cf. Cotytto.

baptes, ae, *m.*, *an unknown precious stone*, perh. *colored amber*, Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 149.

† **baptisma,** ătis, *n.*, = βάπτισμα. **I.** *A dipping in, dipping under, washing, ablution*, Prud. Psych. 103; Apoth. 697; Vulg. Marc. 7, 4; 7, 8: mundi, i. e. *the general deluge*, Tert. Bapt. 8.—**II.** Esp., *Christian baptism*, Vulg. Eph. 4, 5; in the Church fathers very freq.—A parallel form **baptismus,** i, *m.*, Cod. Th. 16, 6, 1; Vulg. Marc. 11, 30 al.—**baptismum,** i, *n.*, Tert. Bapt. 15; Aug. Serm. Temp. 36; Vulg. Matt. 21, 25 al.

† **baptista,** ae, *m.*, = βαπτιστής, *a baptizer, baptist*, κατ' ἐξοχήν, *of John, the forerunner of Christ*, Sedul. Pasch. 2, 143; Vulg. Matt. 3, 1.

† **baptistērium,** ii, *n.*, = βαπτιστήριον. **I.** *A place for bathing* or *swimming, a vessel for bathing*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 25; 2, 17, 11; Sid. Ep. 2, 2.—**II.** In eccl. Lat., *a baptistery, a baptismal font*, Sid. Ep. 4, 15.

***baptīzātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [baptizo], *a baptizing*, Ambros. Serm. Temp. 17.

baptīzātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a baptizer* (cf. baptista): Joannes, Tert. Bapt. 12; Aug. Ep. 23.

† **baptīzo,** āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, = βαπτίζω, only in eccl. Lat., *to baptize*, Vulg. Judith, 12, 7; id. Matt. 3, 6; id. Marc. 1, 8; and Tert. Aug. Hier. al. saep.

Barăcē, ēs, *f.*, *a seaport of India*, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 105.

Baragaza, ae, *f.*, *a town of Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 175.

Baraomutae, ārum, *m.*, *a people of India*, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 77.

† **bărăthrum,** i, *n.*, = βάραθρον, *an abyss, chasm, a deep pit, the Lower World* (mostly poet.; cf. vorago), Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 12: o barathrum ubi nunc es? ut ego te usurpem lubens (words of one in despair), id. Bacch. 1, 2, 41; Lucr. 3, 966; Cat. 68, 108; 68, 117; 95, 5.—E s p., of *the infernal regions:* ferri in barathrum, Lucr. 6, 606: imus barathri gurges (Charybdis), Verg. A. 3, 421; 8, 245; Sil. 9, 497: poena barathri, Val. Fl. 2, 86; *a pit made by art, a deep dungeon*, Vitr. 10, 22, 11.—**B.** T r o p.: quid enim differt, barathrone Dones quidquid habes, an numquam utare paratis? *thou throwest into the abyss*, i. e. *squanderest*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 166.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** Jocosely or satirically, *a maw* (as insatiable), Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 29; Mart. 1, 88, 4.—Hence Horace calls a greedy man barathrum macelli, *an abyss, gulf of the provision market*, Ep. 1, 15, 31.—**B.** In mal. part., Mart. 3, 81, 1.

(**bărăthrus,** i, a false read. for barathrum, Lucr. 3, 966; v. Lachm. ad h. l.)

1. barba, ae, *f.* [cf. O. H. Germ. part; Germ. Bart; Engl. beard] **I.** L i t., *the beard*, of men: alba, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 15: hirquina, id. Ps. 4, 2, 12: mollis, Lucr. 5, 673: promissa, *long*, Nep. Dat. 3, 1; Liv. 5, 41, 9; Tac. A. 2, 31; id. G. 31: immissa, Verg. A. 3, 593; Ov. M. 12, 351; Quint. 12, 3, 12: stiriaque inpexis induruit horrida barbis, Verg. G. 3, 366: submittere (as a sign of mourning), Suet. Caes. 67; id. Aug. 23; id. Calig. 24: prima, Juv. 8, 166: barbam tondere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: maxima barba, id. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 62: major, id. Agr. 2, 5, 13: ponere, Hor. A. P. 298; Suet. Calig. 5; 10; id. Ner. 12: jam libet hirsutam tibi falce recidere barbam, Ov. M. 13, 766: abradere, *to clip off*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 162; cf. Baumg.-Crus. Suet. Caes. 45: rasitare, Gell 3, 4: barbam vellere alicui, *to pluck one by the beard* (an insult), Hor. S. 1, 3, 133: sapientem pascere barbam, *i. e. to study the Stoic philosophy*, id. ib. 2, 3, 35; Pers. 1, 133; 2, 28: capillatior quam ante barbâque majore, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 13; id. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 62: in gens et cana barba, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 6.—Sometimes in *plur.* of a heavy, long beard, Petr. 99, 5; App. M. 4, p. 157, 1.—The statues of the gods had barbas aureas, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83; hence, barbam auream habere = deum esse, Petr. 58, 6; cf. Pers. 2, 56.—The ancient Romans allowed the beard to grow long (hence, barbati, Cic. Mur. 12; id. Cael. 14, 33; id. Fin. 4, 23, 62; Juv. 4, 103; and: dignus barbâ capillisque Majorum, of an upright, honest man, Juv. 16, 31), until A.U.C. 454, when a certain P. Titinius Menas brought barbers to Rome from Sicily, and introduced the custom of shaving the beard, Varr R. R. 2, 11, 10; Plin. 7, 59, 59, § 211. Scipio Africanus was the first who caused himself to be shaved daily, Plin. l. l. Still, this custom seems to have become general first in the Aug. per.; cf. Boettig. Sabina, 2, p. 57 sq.; Goer. Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 62.—Young men allowed the beard to grow for some years; hence, juvenes barbatuli or bene barbati (v. barbatulus and barbatus). It was the custom to devote the first beard cut off to some deity, esp. to Apollo, Jupiter, or Venus, Petr. 29; Juv. 3, 186; Suet. Ner. 12.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** Of animals: hircorum, Plin. 12, 17, 37, § 74: caprarum, id. 26, 8, 30, § 47: gallinaceorum, id. 30, 11, 29, § 97: luporum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 42.—**B.** Of plants, *the wool:* nucum, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 89; cf. id. 17, 23, 35, § 202.—**C.** Barba Jovis, *a shrub, the silver-leaved woolblade:* Anthyllis barba Jovis, Linn.; Plin. 16, 18, 31, § 76.

2. Barba, ae, *m.*, *a Roman name*, e. g. Cassius Barba, *a friend of Cæsar and Antony*, Cic. Phil. 13, 1, 2 sq.; id. Att. 13, 52, 1.

Barbāna, ae, *m.*, *a river of Illyria*, Liv. 44, 31, 3.

barbăra, ae, v. barbarus, II. B *fin.*

barbărē, *adv.*, v. barbarus *fin.*

barbări, ōrum, v. barbarus.

barbărĭa, ae (poet., or in post-Aug. prose **barbărĭes,** *acc.* -em; so once in Cic. Brut. 74, 258), *f.* [barbarus]. **I.** L i t., *a foreign country*, in opposition to Greece or Rome. **A.** I n g e n: a quo (philosopho) non solum Graecia et Italia, sed etiam omnis barbaria commota est, Cic. Fin. 2, 15, 49; 5, 4, 11; id. N. D. 1, 29, 81; cf.: non solum cum exercitu suo, sed etiam cum omni immanitate barbariae bellum inferre nobis, id. Phil. 5, 13, 37; 13, 8, 18: quid tibi barbariem, gentes ab utroque jacentes Oceano numerem? Ov. M. 15, 829: in mediâ vivere barbarie, id. Tr. 3, 10, 4; Luc. 8, 812; Just. 9, 5, 7 al.—**B.** E s p., of a particular country, aside from Greece or Rome. Thus (in the mouth of a Greek), of *Italy*, as opp. to Greece (only in Plaut.), Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 21; id. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. vapula, p. 278.

— Of *Persia:* Themistoclem non in Graeciae portus, sed in barbariae sinus confugisse, Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 5.— Of *Phrygia:* Graecia barbariae lento collisa duello, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 7.—Of *Gaul*, in opp. to Rome, Cic. Font. 20, 44 (16, 34).—Of *Scythia* and *Britain*, Cic. N. D. 2, 34, 88; in gen.: quae barbaria Indiā vastior aut agrestior? id. Tusc. 5, 27, 77 al.—**II.** Meton., *mental* or *moral barbarism, according to the notion of the ancients.* **A.** *Rudeness, rusticity, stupidity:* barbaria forensis, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 118: grandis, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 4.— Hence of *barbarism in language:* omnes tum fere, qui nec extra urbem hanc vixerant, nec eos aliqua barbaries domestica infuscaverat, recte loquebantur, Cic. Brut. 74, 258. — And of faulty reading, Petr. 68, 5.—**B.** *Savageness, barbarousness, rudeness, uncivilized manners:* inveterata barbaria, Cic. Balb. 19, 43: ferum et immane facinus, quod nulla barbaria posset agnoscere, id. Phil. 14, 3, 8: ista vero quae et quanta barbaria est, id. ib. 2, 42, 108; 11, 2, 6: tanta barbaries (Sarmatorum) est, ut pacem non intellegant, Flor. 4, 12, 20; Just. 43, 4, 1; Quint. 11, 3, 69; Petr. 68.—**C.** = barbari: quale bellum nulla umquam barbaria cum suā gente gessit, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25; cf.: hoc poëtae nomen, quod nulla umquam barbaria violavit, id. Arch. 8, 19.

barbărĭcārĭus, ii, *m.* [barbarus], = Phrygio, *a gold-weaver, an embroiderer in gold, a gilder*, Cod. Just. 12, 24, 7; Cod. Th. 10, 22, 1; Inscr. Orell. 4152; Edict. Diocl. 16, 48, p. 84 Momms.; cf. Donat. ad Verg. A. 11, 777.

barbărĭcē and **barbărĭcum**, *adv.*, v. barbaricus *fin.*

† **barbărĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = βαρβαρικός [barbarus]. **I.** *Foreign, strange, outlandish, barbarous*, in opp. to Grecian or Roman (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** In gen.: alae, Luc. 1, 476: sermo, Amm. 18, 2, 1: pyra, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 56: equi, Veg. 6, 7, 1. — Hence, **2.** *Subst.*: **barbărĭcum**, i, *n.* **a.** *A foreign land* (post-class.): Albis in barbarico, longe ultra Rhenum est, Eutr. 7, 8; 9, 4; Spart. Sev. 47. — **b.** Barbaricum appellatur clamor exercitus, quod eo genere barbari utantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 31 Müll.—**B.** Esp., of a particular country, in opp. to Greece or Rome. **1.** Freq. for *Phrygian* (v. barbarus): astante ope barbaricā, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 120 Müll.): vestes, Lucr. 2, 500: barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi, Verg. A. 2, 504.—**2.** (In the mouth of a Greek.) For *Italian, Roman* (only in Plaut.): urbes, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 104: lex, id. ib. 3, 1, 32: cenare lepide nitideque volo: nihil moror barbarico ritu esse, *after the frugal manner of the ancient Romans*, id. Cas. 3, 6, 19.—**3.** For *German, Germanic:* nomina, Suet. Calig. 47. — **II.** (Acc. to barbarus, II.) *Rough, rude, unpolished* (very rare): vita, Claud. Eutr. 2, 226. —Trop.: silva barbarica id est conseminea, Col. 11, 2, 83; cf. Mart. 3, 58, 5.— Hence, *adv.* **a. barbărĭcum**, *barbarously:* barbaricum atque immane gemens, Sil. 12, 418.—**b. barbărĭcē**, *like a foreigner:* barba barbarice demissa, Capitol. Ver. 10, § 6.

barbărĭes, v. barbaria.

† **barbărismus**, i, *m.*, = βαρβαρισμός, *an impropriety of speech, barbarism;* esp. of pronunciation (acc. to Gell. 13, 6, 14; cf. id. 5, 20, 1, not in use before the Aug. per.; in Nigidius, instead of it, rusticus sermo), Quint. 1, 5, 5 sq.; Auct. Her. 4, 12, 17; Gell. l. l.; 5, 20, 4; Don. p. 1767 sq. P.; Charis. p. 237 sq.; id. Diom. p. 446 sq. P. al.; cf. the foll.

† **barbărŏlexis**, eos, *f.*, = βαρβαρόλεξις, *the perversion of the form of a word*, esp. *the change* or *inflection of a Greek word according to Latin usage* (while barbarismus is the erroneous pronunciation of a Latin word), Isid. Orig. 1, 31, 2 (in Charis. p. 237 P. used as Greek).

1. barbărum, i, *n.*, v. barbarus, I. A.

2. barbărum, i, *n.* [barbarus]; in medicine, *a plaster applied to raw wounds:* optimum ex his (emplastris) est, quod barbarum vocatur, Cels. 5, 19, n. 1; 5, 26, n. 23; Scrib. Comp. 207 (in Scrib. Lang. Comp. l. l. **barbăra**, ae, *f.*).

† **barbărus**, a, um (*gen. plur. m.* barbarum, Tac. A. 14, 39; 15, 25), *adj.*, = βάρβαρος [cf. barrio; balo, balbus; blatio]. **I.** Prop., *foreign, strange, barbarous*, opp. to Greek or Roman. **A.** In gen.: hospes, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 25: mixta facit Graiis barbara turba metum, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 28; Hor. C. 1, 29, 6: reges, id. ib. 1, 35, 11.—Hence, in Tac., in barbarum, adverb., *in the manner* or *according to the custom of foreigners* or *barbarians:* civitas potens, neque in barbarum corrupta, Tac. A. 6, 42; id. H. 5, 2.— As *subst.*: **barbărus**, i, *m.*, *a foreigner, stranger, barbarian:* sin hoc et ratio doctis et necessitas barbaris praescripsit, Cic. Mil. 11, 30; id. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 112; 2, 5, 60, § 157: quo neque noster adit quisquam, nec barbarus audet, Lucr. 6, 37: quippe simul nobis habitat discrimine nullo Barbarus, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 30: barbarorum soli prope Germani singulis uxoribus contenti, Tac. G. 18: barbari praestabant non modicam humanitatem, Vulg. Act. 28, 1.—**B.** Esp., of a particular people, in opp. to Greek or Roman or both; cf.: Romanus Graiusque ac barbarus induperator, Juv. 10, 138 (cf.: barbaria, barbaricus, and Fest. s. v. barbari, p. 36 Müll.). **1.** (In the mouth of a Greek, or in opp. to Greek.) *Italian, Roman, Latin* (never so used by the Romans): nam os columnatum poetae esse inaudivi barbaro (sc. Naevio) (words of the Ephesian Periplectomenes), Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 58; id. Stich. 1, 3, 40: *i*, stultior es barbaro Poticio, id. Bacch. 1, 2, 15: absurdum erat aut tantum barbaris casibus Graecam litteram (φ) adhibere, aut recto casu Graece loqui, Cic. Or. 48, 160. — So also, **b.** In the mouth of a Macedonian: cum alienigenis, cum barbaris aeternum omnibus Graecis bellum est eritque, Liv. 31, 29, 15.— And, **c.** In reference to the inhabitants of Pontus: barbarus hic ego sum, quia non intellegor ulli, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 37.—**2.** *Phrygian:* tibia, Cat. 64, 264; cf. Lucr. 4, 546 Forbig.: sonante mixtum tibiis carmen lyrae, Hac Dorium, illis barbarum, Hor. Epod. 9, 6; Verg. A. 11, 777; Ov. M. 14, 163.—**3.** *Persian, a Persian:* solere reges barbaros Persarum ac Syrorum pluris uxores habere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 76; Nep. Milt. 7, 1; id. Them. 3, 1; 6, 2; 7, 5; Curt. 3, 11, 16; 5, 10, 2.—Thus the king of the Persians is called barbarus, Nep. Them. 4, 4; id. Con. 4, 3; and high officers of the king, barbari, id. Ages. 3, 1; cf.: Romanum agmen ad similitudinem barbari incessus convertere, Tac. A. 3, 33.— **4.** In gen., for *any hostile people* (among the Romans, after the Aug. age, esp. the German tribes, as, among the Greeks, after the Persian war, the Persians): opinio, quae animos gentium barbararum pervaserat, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23; id. Sull. 27, 76; *of the Gauls*, Liv. 6, 42, 7; *the Germans*, Tac. H. 4, 29; 5, 14; id. A. 1, 64; Suet. Aug. 21; id. Tib. 9; id. Calig. 5; 47; 51; id. Galb. 6; id. Dom. 6; 12; Amm. 18, 2, 5: ut sunt fluxioris fidei barbari, id. 18, 2, 18; *the Thracians*, Nep. Alcib. 7, 4; Tac. A. 4, 47; 11, 51; *Carthaginians*, Nep. Timol. 1, 1; *Cilicians*, id. Thras. 4, 4; *Phœnicians* and *Cyprians*, id. Cim. 2, 3; *Parthians*, Suet. Vesp. 8; Tac. A. 2, 2; 13, 26; *Africans*, Cic. Att. 9, 7; Suet. Galb. 7; Claud. 42; Tac. A. 4, 25; *Britons*, id. ib. 16, 17; 12, 35; 14, 32; even of the *Dassaretians*, a Greek people, Liv. 31, 33, 5; while the Romans did not elsewhere use barbarus for Greek.—**II.** Transf., *foreign, strange*, in mind or character. **A.** In mind, *uncultivated, ignorant; rude, unpolished:* qui aliis inhumanus ac barbarus, isti uni commodus ac disertus videretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9, § 23: ecqua civitas est . . . aut tam potens aut tam libera aut etiam tam inmanis ac barbara, etc., id. ib. 2, 4, 11, § 24: nationes, Tac. H. 3, 5; Prop. 2, 16, 27: Maroboduus . . . natione magis quam ratione barbarus, Vell. 2, 108, 2. — *Comp.*, of verses: non sunt illa suo barbariora loco, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 72.—**B.** Of character, *wild, savage, cruel, barbarous:* neque tam barbari linguā et natione illi, quam tu naturā et moribus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 112: immanis ac barbara consuetudo hominum immolandorum, id. Font. 14, 31 (10, 21); id. Phil. 3, 6, 15; 13, 9, 21: gens, id. Sull. 27, 76: homines, id. Verr. 2, 1, 32, § 81: homo, id. ib. 2, 5, 57, § 148: pirata, id. Rosc. Am. 50, 146: praedones, id. Verr. 2, 4, 55, § 122; Tib. 2, 5, 48: tollite barbarum Morem, Hor. C. 1, 27, 2: Medea, id. Epod. 5, 61: domina, id. C. 3, 27, 66: libidines, id. ib. 4, 12, 7: ignis, Ov. M. 14, 574: populus, Vulg. Psa. 113, 1.— * *Comp.:* sacra barbariora, Ov. P. 3, 2, 78.— *Sup.* not in use.—Hence, *adv.*: **barbărē**. **A.** Prop., *as a foreigner would, in a foreign tongue:* Demophilus scripsit; Marcus vortit barbare, i. e. *into Latin*, Plaut. As. prol. 10; id. Trin. prol. 19; cf. barbarus, I. B. 1. —**B.** Transf. **a.** *Rudely, ignorantly, in an uncultivated way:* si grammaticum se professus quispiam barbare loqueretur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12: ut is, a quo insolenter quid aut minaciter aut crudeliter dictum sit, barbare locutus existimetur, Quint. 1, 5, 9: tota saepe theatra et omnem Circi turbam exclamasse barbare scimus, id. 1, 6, 45.—**b.** *Rudely, roughly, barbarously, cruelly:* dulcia barbare Laedentem oscula, Hor. C. 1, 13, 15: ferociter et barbare facere, Vulg. 2 Macc. 15, 2.

Barbatia, ae, *f.*, *a town in Arabia*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 146.

* **barbātōria**, ae, *f.* [barba], *a shaving of the beard:* facere, *to shave the beard for the first time*, Petr. 73, 6.

barbătŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [barbatus], *having a small* or *foppish beard:* concursabant barbatuli juvenes, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5; 1, 16, 10; Hier. Ep. 117, n. 6 and 10.— Transf. to fishes: barbatuli mulli, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38.

barbātus, a, um, *adj.* [barba]. **I.** *Having a beard, bearded.* **A.** Of men: dicere licebit Jovem semper barbatum, Apollinem semper imberbem, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83; 1, 36, 100: quos aut imberbes aut bene barbatos videtis, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22.—Poet. as a designation of age, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 25: equitare in harundine longā, Si quem delectet barbatum, i. e. *an adult*, * Hor. S. 2, 3, 249: sub Jove, sed Jove nondum barbato, i. e. *in the earliest time, when Jupiter was yet young*, Juv. 6, 16; 13, 56.—Hence, **2.** Meton. **a.** For *a Roman of the olden time* (in which the beard was not shaved, v. barba): aliquis mihi ab inferis excitandus est ex barbatis illis, non hac barbulā, sed illā horridā, quam in statuis et antiquis et imaginibus videmus, Cic. Cael. 14, 33: unus aliquis ex barbatis illis, exemplum imperii veteris, imago antiquitatis, etc., id. Sest. 8, 19: haec jam tum apud illos barbatos ridicula, credo, videbantur, id. Mur. 12, 26; id. Fin. 4, 23, 62: hic mos jam apud illos antiquos et barbatos fuit, id. Fragm. Or. II. pro Cornel. 18; Juv. 4, 103.—**b.** *A philosopher* (since they wore long beards), Pers. 4, 1; Juv. 14, 12; cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 133; and as *subst.* barbatus nudus, Mart. 14, 81.—**B.** Of animals, fishes, etc., *bearded:* hirculus, Cat. 19, 16; also *absol.* barbatus, *a goat*, Phaedr. 4, 9, 10: mulli, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 7 (cf. id. Par. 5, 2, 28, and Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 64): aquila, *a species of eagle, also called* ossifraga, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 11.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of plants (cf. barba, II. A.), *woolly, downy:* nux, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 14.—**B.** Of other things: ne toga barbatos faciat vel paenula libros, i. e. *wear out, make bearded*, Mart. 14, 84.—**C.** *A cognomen of* Lucius Corn. Scipio, Inscr.

‡ **barbesco**, ĕre, = γενειάζω, *to get a beard*, Gloss. Cyril.

barbĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [barba-gero], *wearing a beard, bearded* (only in Lucr.): capellae, Lucr. 6, 971: pecudes, id. 5, 898.

barbĭo, īre, 4, *v. n.* [barba], *to raise a beard* (late Lat.), Theod. Prisc. p. 4, 2.

barbĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], = barba, *the beard* (perh. only in App.), App. M. 5, p. 162, 21; 11, p. 260, 40.

barbĭtŏn, v. barbitos.

† **barbĭtŏs**, *m.* (*f.* in the spurious epistle of Sappho, Ov. H. 15, 8; v. infra; found only in *nom.*, *acc.*, and *voc.*; *plur.* barbita, *n.*, Aus. Ep. 44), = βάρβιτον (-ος), *a lyre, a lute* (not before the Aug. per.): age, dic Latinum, Barbite, carmen, Hor. C. 1, 32, 4; 1, 1, 34; 3, 26, 4; Claud. Praef. ap. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 10; Aus. Epigr. 44.—**II.** Meton., *the song played upon the lute:* non facit ad lacrimas barbitos ulla meas, Ov. H. 15, 8 (a spurious poem).

Barbosthĕnes, v. Barnosthenes.

barbŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [barba]. **I.** *A little beard* (as worn by the young Romans; v. barba, barbatus, and barbatulus): non hac barbulā, sed illā horridā, quam in statuis

antiquis videmus, *Cic. Cael. 14, 33.—**B.** Transf. to plants (cf. barba, II. A.), Plin. 27, 11, 74, § 98; 21, 8, 25, § 49.—**II.** *A cognomen of* Q. Aemilius, Liv. 9, 20, 7.

barbus, i, *m.* [barba], *a barbel, a river barbel:* Cyprinus barbus, Linn.; Aus. Mosell. 94 and 134 (cf. barbatulus mullus, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38, and barbati mulli, id. Att. 2, 1, 7).

barca, ae, *f., a small boat, a bark, barge* (post class.): barca est, quae cuncta navis commercia ad litus portat. Hanc navis in pelago propter nimias undas suo suscipit gremio, etc., Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 19; Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 95.

Barcaei, v. Barce.

Barcas (Barca), ae, *m.*, = Βάρκας [בָּרָק, a gleaming, or a gleaming sword, as an epithet of heroes; cf. Gesenius, Gesch. d. Hebr. Spr. und Schr. p 229], *ancestor of a distinguished family in Carthage to which Hamilcar and Hannibal belonged;* hence, *a surname of Hamilcar*, Nep. Ham. 1, 1.—Hence, **II.** Derivv. **A. Barcīnus**, a, um, *adj., of Barcas,* or *pertaining to the family* or *party of Barcas:* familia Barcina, Liv. 23, 13, 6: factio, id. 21, 9, 4.—*Subst.:* **Barcīni**, ōrum, *m., the Barcini*, Liv. 21, 3, 3.—Poet.: Barcina clades, *near the river Metaurus, where Hasdrubal was conquered and slain*, Sid. Carm. 2, 532.—**B. Barcaeus**, a, um, *adj., of Barcas, Barcæan:* juvenis, i. e. *Hannibal*, Sil. 10, 355; 12, 200.

Barcē, ēs, *f.*, = Βάρκη. **I.** *A town in the Libyan province Pentapolis, afterwards called Ptolemais*, now *Tolometa* or *Dolmeita* (acc. to others, *the ruins of Merdsjeh*), Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 32.—Hence, **Barcaei**, ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Barce, enemies of Dido* (poet. prolepsis), Verg. A. 4, 43.—**II.** *The nurse of Sichæus*, Verg. A. 4, 632.

Barcĭno or **-on**, ōnis, *f., the present city Barcelona, in Spain*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 22; Mel. 2, 6, 5; Aus. Ep. 24, 89; Prud. στεφ. 33.—Hence, **Barcĭnōnensis**, e, *adj., of Barcelona:* muria, Aus. Ep. 21 *init.*

Barcīnus, v. Barcas, II. A.

Bardaei, ōrum, *m., an Illyrian people* (in Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 2, Vardaei).—Hence, **Bardăĭcus**, a, um, *adj., Bardæan:* calceus, *a kind of soldier's boot;* poet. for *the soldiers themselves*, Juv. 16, 13 (cf. Caligula): cuculli, Capitol. Pertin. 8, 3; cf. bardocucullus.—*Absol.:* **Bardăĭcus**, i, *m., a soldier's boot*, Mart. 4, 4, 5.

bardītus, i, *m.* [bardus], *the war-song of the Germans*, Tac. G. 3 Holder ad loc.; cf. baritus.

bardŏcŭcullus, i, *m., a Gallic overcoat (cloak), with a hood* or *cowl, made of woollen stuff*, Mart. 14, 128; 1, 54, 5; Gallien. ap. Treb. Pol. Claud. 17, 6 (in Capitol. Pertin. cucullus Bardaicus); v. Bardaïcus, s. v. Bardaei *fin.*

Bardūlis, is, *m.*, = Βάρδυλις, *a king of Illyria, who waged war against Philip of Macedon*, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40.

1. bardus, a, um, *adj.* [root garu-, whence also gravis; Sanscr. gurû; cf. Gr. βαρύς, βραδύς, and Lat. brutus], *stupid, dull of apprehension* (rare), Fest. p. 28; cf. Non. p. 10, 3 sq.; Adamant. ap. Cassiod. p. 2299 P.: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 2; so id. Ep. 3, 3, 40; id. Pers. 2, 1, 2 (quoted by Non. l. l.): Zopyrus stupidum esse Socratem dixit et bardum, *Cic. Fat 5, 10: Pictor bardior, Tert. adv Herm. 36.—*Sup.* and *adv.* not in use.

†† **2. bardus**, i, *m.* [Engl. bard; Celtic, from Wal. bar, = spirit, or Armor. bar, = distinguished], *a poet and singer among the Gauls, a bard, minstrel:* bardus Gallice cantor appellatur, qui virorum fortium laudes canit, a gente Bardorum, de quibus Lucanus, 1, 449; Fest. p 28; cf. Amm. 15, 9, 5 and 8.

1. Barēa, ae, *f., a town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Cic. Att. 16, 4, 2; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 19.

2. Barēa, ae, *m., a Roman cognomen*, e. g. Q. Marcius Barea, consul A.U.C. 779: Barea Soranus, Tac. A. 16, 23; cf. Juv. 7, 91.

Bargullum, i, *n., a town of Epirus*, Liv. 29, 12, 13.

Bargus, i, *m., a river of Thrace, tributary to the Ebrus*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 50.

Bargūsii, ōrum, *m.*, = Βαργούσιοι, Polyb., *a people in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *near the Pyrenees*, Liv. 21, 19, 7; 23, 2 al.

Bargȳliae, ārum, *f.*, = Βαργύλια and Βάργυλα, τά, in Strabo; Βαργυλία, ἡ, in Stephan. Byzant., *a town in Caria*, Liv. 32, 33, 7; 33, 18, 18.—Hence, **II.** Derivv. **A. Bargȳliētĭcus**, a, um, *adj., of Bargyliæ:* sinus. Liv. 37, 17, 3: campi, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 113.—And from the parallel form **Bargȳlia**, ōrum, *n.*, = Βαργύλια, τά, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 107.—**B. Bargȳlētae**, ārum, *m., the inhabitants of Bargyliæ*, Cic. Fam. 13, 56, 2.

Bargylus, i, *m., a mountain of Phœnicia*, Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78.

Barīnē, ēs, *f., name of a freedwoman*, Hor. C. 2, 8, 2.

‡ **barinulae** = aquileges, Serv. Verg. G. 1, 109.

barippē, ēs, v. baroptenus.

†† **bāris**, idos, *f.* [Egyptian], *a small Egyptian row-boat*, βάρις, Prop. 3 (4), 11, 44 Kuin.

†† **barītus (barrītus** or **bardītus)**, ūs, *m.* [cf. bassio and O. Germ. bar, baren, to raise the voice], *the war-cry of the Germans;* and in gen., *battle-cry:* clamor, quem baritum vocant, Veg. Mil. 3. 18: cornuti et bracati baritum ciere vel maximum, Amm. 16, 12, 43; 21, 13, 15; 26, 7, 14; 31, 7, 11.—Of the battle-song: carmina, quorum relatu, quem barditum vocant, accendunt animos, Tac. G. 3 Halm; v. Comm. in h. l.

Barĭum, ii, *n.*, = Βάριον, *a town in Apulia, on the Adriatic Sea*, now *Bari*, Mel. 2, 4, 7; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 102; Liv. 40, 18, 8; Tac. A. 16, 9: piscosum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 97.

Barnosthĕnes, is, *m., a mountain in Laconia, east of Sparta*, Liv. 35, 27, 13 (MSS. **Barbosthenes**, Weissenb. ad loc.); 35, 30, 9.

bāro, ōnis *m.* [kindr with bardus, q. v.; cf. also Varro, varo], *a simpleton, blockhead, dunce* (four times in Cicero, elsewhere rare): haec cum loqueris, nos barones stupemus, tu videlicet tecum ipse rides, Cic. Fin. 2, 23, 76; so id. Div. 2, 70, 144; id. Fam. 9, 26, 3; id. Att. 5, 11, 6; Pers. 5, 138; Petr. 53, 11; 63, 7.

baroptĕnus, i, *f.*, or **barippē**, ēs, *f., an unknown precious stone of a black color, with white and red spots*, Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 150.

‡ **bārōsus** βάκηλος, σοβαρός, stultus, mulierosus, mollis, Gloss. Philox.

Barpăna, ae, *f., an island east of Corsica*, Mel. 2, 7, 19; Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 81.

* **barrīnus**, a, um, *adj* [barrus], *of* or *belonging to an elephant, elephantine:* aures, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

barrĭo, īre, *v. n* [id.], *to cry;* of elephants: barrire elephantes dicuntur, sicut oves dicimus balare, utique a sono ipso vocis: elephanti barriunt, ranae coaxant, equi hinniunt, Spart. Get. 5, 5; Auct. Carm. Phil. 53; cf. Paul. ex Fest p. 30 Müll.

1. barrītus, ūs, *m.* [barrio], *the cry of the elephant*, App. Flor. 16, p. 358, 2; Veg. Mil. 3, 24; cf. Isid. Orig. under barrus.

2. barrītus, v. baritus.

†† **1. barrus**, i, *m.* [Indian; Sanscr bhri, to bear], *an elephant:* apud Indos (elephantus) a voce (cf. barrio) barrus vocatur: unde et vox ejus barritus dicitur, Isid. Orig. 12, 2, 14; 16, 5, 19: Ἐλέφας, elephantus, barrus, Gloss. Philox.; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 592; *Hor Epod. 12, 1 Porphyr.

2. Barrus, i, *m., a cognomen of* T. Betucius, Cic. Brut. 46, 169

† **bărȳcĕphălus**, a, um, = βαρυκέφαλος, or **bărȳcus**, a, um, *adj* [βαρύς], in archit., *top-heavy, with low walls and broad roofs*, Vitr. 3, 3, 5.

† **bărȳpĭcron**, i, *n.*, = βαρύπικρον (very bitter), *a Greek epithet of wormwood:* absinthium, App. Herb. 100.

† **bărȳthon**, ōnis, *m.*, = βαρυθων, *a plant, also called* Sabina, App. Herb. 85.

† **bărȳtŏnŏs**, ŏn, *adj.*, = βαρύτονος, *not accented on the last syllable*, Macr. Diff. 4, 1; 5, 1 al.

Basaboiātes, um, *m., a people of* Gallia Aquitania, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108.

†† **basaltes**, is, *m.* [African], *a dark and very hard species of marble in Ethiopia*, Isid. Orig. 16, 5, 6; cf. Strabo, 17, p. 818.

† **bāsănites lăpis** = βασανίτης (βάσανος), *a touchstone, test-stone, a very hard stone, used as a test for the precious metals, for whetstones, and, in medicine, for mortars*, Plin. 36, 20, 38, § 147; 36, 22, 43, § 157; Isid. Orig. 16, 4, 36.—Also basanites alone, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 58.

†† **bascauda**, ae, *f.* [British; whence Engl. basket; cf. Wall. basget, basgawd; and Gr. βαστάζω, to carry], *an article of table-furniture*, prob. *a delicately woven mat*, or *dish-holder of basket-work*, Juv. 12, 46; Mart. 14, 99, 1.

* **băsella**, ae, *f. dim.* [basis], *a small base*, Pall. 1, 18, 2.

bāsĭātio, ōnis, *f.* [basio], *a kissing;* meton. (abstr. pro concr.), *a kiss* (rare; cf. osculum), *Cat. 7, 1; Mart. 7, 95, 17; 2, 23, 4.

bāsĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a kisser, one who kisses*, Mart. 11, 98, 1 sqq. (perh. not elsewhere).

Băsĭlēa (-ĭa), ae, *f., the town Basel* or *Bâle, in Switzerland*, Amm. 30, 3, 1.

1. Băsĭlia, ōrum, *n.*, = βασίλεια, τά (regal), *the name of the books of Kings in the Bible*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14.

2. Băsĭlia, ae, *f., another name for the island Balcia*, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 95; 37, 2, 11, § 36.

Băsĭlĭădae (-lidae), ārum, *m., a people of Sarmatia*, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 84; Mel. 2, 1, 4.

băsĭlĭca, v. basilicus, II. B.

băsĭlĭcē, *adv.*, v. basilicus, I. A. *fin.*

‡ **băsĭlĭcĭārĭus**, μαλακός, ἀγοραῖος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

băsĭlĭcŏla, ae. *f. dim.* [basilica], *a small church, a little chapel*, Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Sev 32, n. 17.

băsĭlĭcon, v basilicus, II. C. 2

† **băsĭlĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = βασιλικός, *kingly, royal, princely, splendid, magnificent*, = regalis (in this sense perh. only ante-class.). **I.** *Adj.* **A.** In gen.: basilicas edictiones atque imperiosas habet, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 31; id. Rud. 2, 4, 18: facinora, id. Trin. 4, 3, 23: victus, id. Pers. 1, 1, 32: status, id. Ps. 1, 5, 43.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Basilica vitis, *a kind of vine among the Dyrrhachians*, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 30; Col. 3, 2, 19; 3, 2, 28; 3, 7, 1; 3, 9, 1; 3, 21, 3: uva, Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 22.—**2.** Basilica nux, Macr. S. 2, 14, 7.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. băsĭlĭcus**, i, *m* (sc. jactus), = Venereus, *the king's throw, the best throw of dice* (v. alea), Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 80.—**B.** Esp. freq., **băsĭlĭca**, ae, *f.*, = βασιλική (sc. οἰκία s. στοά), *a public building in the forum with double colonnades, which was used both for judicial tribunals and as an exchange; a basilica, portico* (cf. regia; in the year of Rome 542 there were no such porticos there, Liv. 26, 27, 3; the first known was built by Cato in the year 568, and called Basilica Porcia, id. 39, 44, 7 Drak.; Aur. Vir. Ill. 47; the most considerable basilicae in the Aug. age were the Porcia, Opimia, and Julia; the latter, built by Julius Cæsar in the third year of his dictatorship, was the chief seat of judicial proceedings; v Vitr. 5, 1; O. Müll. Archaeol. § 291; cf. with § 180; Dict. of Antiq.): forum plenum et basilicas istorum hominum videmus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 152; 2, 4, 3, § 6; id. Mur. 34, 70; id. Att. 2, 14, 2; 4, 16, 14: Julia, Plin. Ep 5, 21, 1; Quint. 12, 5, 6; Suet. Calig. 37; so, Aemilia, Plin. 35, 3, 4, § 13: Pauli, id. 36, 15, 24, § 102; Tac. A. 3, 72; cf. Cic. Att. id. 4, 16, 14: porticus Caii et Lucii, Suet. Aug 29: completis undique basilicis ac templis, Tac. H 1, 40.—Pure Lat regia, Suet. Aug 31 *fin.;* Stat. S. 1, 1, 30; v regius.—In the fourth century churches were first built in the style of basilicas (cf Müll. Archaeol. § 194).—Hence, late Lat., basilica, *a metropolitan church, a cathedral, a basilica*, Sulp Sev H. Sacra, 2, 33 and 38.—**C. băsĭlĭcum**, i, *n.* **1.** *A princely robe*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 48.—**2.** In the Gr form **băsĭlĭcŏn**, i, *n.*, = βασιλικόν, *a black plaster*, Scrib Comp. 210; also called, 238, **băsĭlĭcē**, ēs.—**3.** *The best kind of nuts*, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 87; cf. I. B. 2. supra.—Hence, *adv.:* **băsĭlĭcē**, *royally*, etc: exornatus basilice, *in princely, mag-*

nificent style, Pers. 4, 2, 1; 1, 1, 29; 5, 2, 25.—Of severe pain: ut ego interii basilice! *how wholly, completely*, etc., Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 54.

Băsĭlis, is, *m.*, *a Greek geographer*, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 183.

† **băsĭlisca**, ae, *f.*, = βασιλίσκη, *a plant, an antidote for the bite of the basilisk, also called* regula, App. Herb. 128.

† **băsĭliscus**, i, *m.*, = βασιλίσκος. **I.** *A kind of lizard, a basilisk:* Lacerta basiliscus, Linn.; Plin. 8, 21, 33, § 78 sq.; App. Herb. 128; Sol. 27, 50; Vulg. Psa. 90 (91), 13. —For the deriv. of the word from βασιλεύς (king), v. Luc. 9, 726.—**II.** *A surname of* Cn. Pompeius, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 25.

‡ **băsĭlĭum**, ii, *n.* [βασίλειον], *a royal* or *princely ornament*, Inscr. Orell. 2510; cf. Inscr. Maff. Mus Veron. 293, 2.

băsĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [basium], *to kiss, to give a kiss* (poet. and rare; most freq. in Cat.; not in Plaut. or Ter.): basia multa basiare, Cat. 7, 9; 8, 18; 48, 1 sq.; Mart. 1, 94, 2; 7, 95, 7; 11, 98, 8; Petr. 18, 4; 135, 2.

băsĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a little kiss*, Petr. 85 *fin.*; App. M. 10, p. 248, 35.

† **băsis**, is and ĕos (*gen.* basis, Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 27; 7, 34: baseos, Vitr. 10, 15; *acc.* usu. basim, but BASEM, Inscr. Orell. 1263 al.: basidem, Ven. Fort. 8, 14; *abl.* usu. basi, but base, Treb. Pol. Gall. 18, 4; Inscr. Grut. 63, 3: BASIDE, ib. 16, 14; *gen. plur.* BASIVM, Inscr. Orell. 3272), *f.*, = βάσις, *a pedestal, foot, base.* **I.** In gen.: in basi statuarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 63, § 154; 2, 2, 66, § 160; 2, 4, 34, § 74; id. Phil. 9, 7, 16: quo (sc. ad sepulcrum) cum patefactus esset aditus, ad adversam basim accessimus, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: colossici Apollinis basis, Vitr. 10, 6: supra basim eriguntur regulae, id. 10, 13; Ov. P. 3, 2, 52; Phaedr. 2, epil. 2; Plin. 17, 25, 38, § 244; Suet. Vesp. 23; Inscr. Orell. 49; Vulg. Exod. 26, 19: villae, *the foundation-wall*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5.—**B.** Trop.: bases virtutis, *foundations*, Vulg. Ecclus. 6, 30.—**II.** In partic., prov.: aliquem cum basi suā metiri, *to measure a pillar together with its pedestal*, i. e. *to give false measure, to estimate too high*, Sen. Ep. 76, 31.—**III.** Esp. **A.** In math.: basis trianguli, *the base of a triangle*, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: arcus, *the chord of an arc*, Col. 5, 2, 9; 3, 13, 12.—**B.** In archit., *the lowest part of the shaft of a column*, Vitr. 4, 1, 6 (our pedestal is expressed by spira, q. v.).—**C.** In gram., *the primitive word, the root*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 79, 33.—**D.** Of cattle, *a track, footprint*, Veg. 1, 25, 6; 1, 26, 1; 1, 3, 46 al.

bāsium, ii, *n.* [for sāvium, suavium; cf. Engl. buss; O. Germ. bus], *a kiss.* **I.** In gen. (rare and mostly poet.; most freq. in Cat.; not in Plaut. or Ter.): da mi basia mille, Cat. 5, 7; 5, 13; 7, 9; 16, 12; 99, 16; Mart. 2, 21, 1; 11, 98, 9; 12, 55, 9; 12, 59, 1; Petr. 21, 2, 110: impingere alicui, id. 21, 2, 31.—**II.** Esp., *a kissing of the hand:* jactat basia tibicen, *throws kisses of the hand*, Phaedr. 5, 8, 28; so Juv. 4, 117.

Bassānia, ae, *f.*, *a town in Illyria*, now *Elbassan*, Liv. 44, 30, 7.—Hence, **Bassānitae**, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Bassania*, Liv. 44, 30, 13 and 15.

Bassăreus, ei, *m.*, = Βασσαρεύς [βασσάρα, a fox, fox-skin, as clothing of the Bacchantes], *a title of Bacchus:* candide Bassareu, * Hor. C. 1, 18, 11; cf. Macr. S. 1, 18. —**II.** Derivv. **A. Bassărĭcus**, a, um, adj., *of Bacchus:* comae, *the hair of Bacchus*, Prop. 3 (4), 17, 30: metrum, Mar Vict. p. 2545 P.—**B. Bassăris**, idis, *f.*, = Βασσαρίς, *a Bacchante*, Pers. 1, 101 Schol.

Bassus, i, *m.*, *a family cognomen;* e. g. **I.** *A poet, a friend of Martial*, Mart. 3, 76, 1 al. — **II.** Q. Caecilius Bassus, *quæstor* A.U.C. 695, Cic. Phil. 11, 13, 32; id. Att. 2, 9, 1; 14, 9, 3; id. Fam. 11, 1, 4; 12, 18, 1.—**III.** Lucilius Bassus, Cic. Att. 12, 5, 2.

† **bastăga** or **bastăgia**, ae, *f.*, = βασταγή [βαστάζω], *a carriage of baggage (a carrying of freight upon wagons)*, Cod. Arcad. et Honor 12, 58, 3; Cod. Th. 8, 4, 11.

bastăgārius, ii, *m.* [bastaga], *a baggage-master*, Cod. Th. 10, 20, 11; Cod. Valent. et Val. 11, 7, 4.

Bastarnae (also **Basternae**), ārum, *m.*, = Βαστάρναι, *a German tribe which became known to the Romans very early (in the war with Pyrrhus), whose abode extended from the sources of the Vistula to the Carpates, and from the Lower Danube to its mouth (Podolia, Galicia, Ukraine)*, Liv. 40, 5, 10; 40, 57, 2 sq.; 40, 58, 1 sq.; 41, 19, 4 sq.; 41, 23, 12; Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 81; Tac. A. 2, 65; id. G. 46.

basterna, ae, *f.*, *a sedan chair* or *litter, enclosed on all sides, and carried by mules*, Pall. 7, 2, 3; Lampr. Elag. 21; Amm. 14, 6, 16; Hier. Ep. 22 ad Eustoch. n. 16; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 12, 5.

basternārius, ii, *m.* [basterna], *a bearer of a sedan*, Symm. Ep. 6, 15.

Bastertini, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Lower Italy*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

Bastētānia, ae, *f.*, *a district in Spain*, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 10.

Bastitāni, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Basti in Spain*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 25.

Bastŭli (Bascŭ-), ōrum, *m.*, *a people of* Hispania Baetica, *near the Strait of Gibraltar*, Mel. 3, 1, 3. — *Sing.:* **Bascŭlus**, i, *m.*, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 4.

1. băt, a comic word formed to parody the *conj.* at: *Ps.* Potin aliam rem ut cures? *Cali.* At. *Ps.* Bat. *Cali.* Crucior, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 6 Lorenz ad loc.; cf.: at enim ... bat enim, id. Ep. 1, 1, 86 (95).

2. băt, sonus ex ore cornicinis lituum eximentis, Charis. p. 213 P.

* **bătālārĭa**, ae, *f.*, *a kind of war-ship*, Schol. Juv. 3, 134.

Bătāvia, ae, *f.*, = Βαταούα Dio, Βαταβία Zosim, *the peninsula Batavia, Holland*, Pac. Pan. ad Theod. 5 (in class. per. called only Batavorum Insula, Caes. B. G. 4, 10; Plin. 4, 15, 29, § 101; Tac. A. 2, 6; id. H. 5, 23).

Bătāvŏdūrum, i, *n.*, *a town in Holland*, now *Wyk by Duurstede*, Tac. H. 5, 20.

Bătāvus, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Batavia, Batavian, of Holland, Dutch:* spuma, Mart. 8, 33, 20.—Hence, **Batāvi**, ōrum, *m.*, = Βατάουοι, Ptol., *the Batavians, Hollanders, Dutch*, Tac. H. 4, 12; id. G. 29 al.: Batavorum Insula, v. Batavia.—With penult scanned short: Vangiones Bătăvique truces, etc., Luc. 1, 431.—*Sing.:* **Bătāvus**, i, *m.*, *one of the Batavi*, Mart. 14, 176. —Collectively, Juv. 8, 51; Sil. 3, 608.

Bateni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Asia, on the Oxus*, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 48.

bătĕnim, v. 1. bat.

Batha, ae, *f.*, *a town in Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 179.

Băthyllus, i, *m.*, = Βάθυλλος. **I.** *A Samian boy, beloved by Anacreon*, Hor. Epod. 14, 9; cf. Anacr. 22.—**II.** *A celebrated pantomime of Alexandria, a favorite of Mæcenas, and rival of the equally celebrated Pylades*, Tac. A. 1, 54 Gron.; Juv. 6, 63; Pers 5, 123 Schol.; Sen. Q. N. 7, 32, 5; cf. Suid. s. v. Ὄρχησις, tom. ii. p. 720 Kust.

Bathymi, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Arabia*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 149.

Bathynias, ae, *m.*, *a small river of Thrace, near Byzantium*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 46.

bătia, ae, *f.*, *an unknown kind of fish*, Plin. 32, 7, 25, § 77; 32, 11, 53, § 145.

bătĭăca, ae, *f.*, *a kind of drinking-cup:* scaphiis, cantharis, Batiacis bibunt, Plaut. Stich. 5, 3, 11 Ritschl, Fleck. (al. batiolis).

bătillum (in MSS. also **vatillum**), i, *n.* (**batillus**, i, *m.*, Marc. Emp. 27). **I.** *A shovel, a fire-shovel, coal-shovel, dirt* or *dung-shovel*, etc.: batilli ferrei, Plin. 33, 8, 44, § 127; 34, 11, 26, § 112; Treb. Pol. Claud. 14; Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 5.—**II.** *A fire-pan, chafing-dish, fumigating-pan, incense-pan:* prunae batillum, * Hor. S. 1, 5, 36 (Jahn, K. and H. vatillum).

bătĭŏla, ae, *f.*, *a small drinking-cup, a goblet:* batiolis bibere, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 11 (Ritschl, batiacis): batiola aurea, id. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 545, 20.

† **bătis**, idis, *f.*, = βατίς, *a plant, sea-fennel, samphire:* Crithmum maritimum, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 50, § 86; Col. 12, 7, 2; 12, 13, 2.

Bato, ōnis, *m.*, *a leader of insurrection in Dalmatia*, Ov. P. 2, 1, 46; cf.: maxima duobus Batonibus ducibus auctoritas erat, Vell. 2, 110, 4; 2, 114, 4.

† **bătrăchĭon**, ii, *n.*, = βατράχιον [βάτραχος = frog], *a medicinal plant, also called* ranunculus [rana = frog], Plin. 25, 13, 109, § 172; App. Herb. 8 and 9.

† **bătrăchītes**, ae, *m.*, = βατραχίτης, *a precious stone of a frog green color*, Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 149; Isid. Orig. 16, 4, 20.

Bătrăchŏmyŏmăchĭa, ae, *f.*, = Βατραχομυομαχία, *The Battle of the Frogs and Mice*, the title of a poem falsely attributed to Homer, Stat. S. praef.; Mart. 14, 183 *lemm.*

† **1. bătrăchus**, i, *m.*, = βάτραχος, *a fish, the sea-frog*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145.

2. Bătrăchus, i, *m.*, = Βάτραχος, *a Greek architect at Rome in the time of Pompey the Great*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 42.

‡ **battalia**, v. ‡ battualia.

Battara, ae, *m.*, *a Roman whose death is mentioned by Cicero* A.U.C. 700, Cic. Fam. 7, 9, 2.

Battiades, v. Battus, I. b.

Battis, idis, *f.*, = Βαττίς, *the sweetheart of the poet Philetas of Cos*, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 2; id. P. 3, 1, 58 (Merkel, Bittis).

Batton, ōnis, *m.*, *a Greek sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 73.

‡ **battŭālĭa** or **battālia**, ium, *n.* [battuo], *the fighting and fencing exercises of soldiers and gladiators:* inde etiam battuatores τοὺς βασανιστὰς dici puto, Adamant. ap. Cassiod. p. 2300 P.

‡ **battŭārĭum**, ii, *m.*, = κοπανιστήριον, *a mortar*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

battuo (bāt-), ui, ĕre, *v. a.* and *n.* [cf. Engl. beat, bat; Fr. battre; Ital. battere], *to strike, beat, hit* (very rare): battuit κατακόπτει, Gloss.; Naev. ap. Fulg. 562, 33; * Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 60.—Of bruising in a mortar, Marc. Emp. Medic. c. 36.—Of pounding flesh before cooking it, Apic. 4, 2, 108; cf. Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 104.—**II.** *Neutr.*, of fencing (like the Germ. schlagen): battuebat pugnatoriis armis, *he fenced with sharp weapons* (not with the foil), Suet. Calig. 54; 32.—In mal. part., Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4.

Battus, i, *m.*, = Βάττος. **I.** *A name given to Aristotle of Thera, the founder of Cyrene*, Sil. 8, 57; 17, 591; Just. 13, 7, 1.—Hence, **b. Battĭădes**, ae, *m.*, *an inhabitant of Cyrene*, Sil. 2, 61; 3, 252; 17, 592; and, κατ' ἐξοχήν, *the poet Callimachus, a native of Cyrene*, Cat. 65, 16; Ov. Tr. 2, 367; id. Ib. 55; id. Am. 1, 15, 13; Stat. S. 5, 3, 157.—**II.** *A herdsman of Neleus, in Triphylia, near Elis, in the Peloponnesus, who, on account of his betraying a theft of Mercury, was transformed by him into the stone* Index, Ov. M. 2, 688 sq.

Bătŭlum, i, *n.*, *a town in Campania, built by the Samnites*, Verg. A. 7, 739 Serv.; Sil. 8, 566.

bătŭo, v. battuo.

1. bătŭs (bătŏs), i, *f.*, = βάτος, *the blackberry-bush*, App. Herb. 87; Paul ex Fest. p. 30, 15 Müll.; esp., batos Idaea = βάτος Ἰδαία, *the raspberry-bush*, App. Herb. 87.

2. bătŭs, i, *m.*, = βάτος; Heb. בַּת, *a bath, a Hebrew measure for liquids, containing about nine gallons* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Ezech. 45, 10 al.

* **baubor**, āri, *v. dep.* [cf. Gr. βαΰζω]; of dogs, *to bark gently* or *moderately* (cf. latrare, to bark angrily): et quom desertei baubantur in aedibus, Lucr. 5, 1071; v. the context, and Munro ad loc.

Baucidiăs, ădis, *f.*, *a small island in the Gulf of Argolis*, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 56.

Baucis, idis, *f.*, = Βαυκίς. **I.** *The wife of Philemon, in Phrygia.* She, with her husband, entertained, in a very hospitable manner, Jupiter and Mercury, who came to them in the form of men; in return for which they were changed to two sacred trees before their hut, which became a temple, Ov. M. 8, 631 sq.—**II.** Meton., *an old woman*, Pers. 4, 21.

Baudŏs, i, *m.*, *a river in Syria*, Mel. 1, 12, 5.

Bauli, ōrum, *m.*, = Βαῦλοι (acc. to the fable, from βοῦς and αὐλή, since here Hercules shut up the cattle taken from Geryon; v. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 107; 7, 662; Symm. Ep. 1, 1, both of whom understand the original form as Boaulia), *a place near Baiæ*, now *Bacolo*, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 5; Cic. Ac. 2, 40, 125; 2, 3, 9; id. Fam. 8, 1, 4; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 61; 9, 55, 81, § 172; Tac. A. 14, 4; Suet. Ner. 34; Mart. 4, 63.

Bauma, ae, *f.*, *a town in Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 179.

Băvius, ii, *m.*, *a stupid poet, an enemy of Virgil and Horace:* qui Bavium non odit, amet tua carmina, Maevi, Verg. E. 3, 90 (pro poenā ei contingat, ut diligat Maevium pejorem poëtam. Nam Maevius et Bavius pessimi fuerunt poëtae, inimici tam Horatio quam Vergilio, Serv.; cf. id. ad Verg. G. 1, 210, where is found the attack of Bavius upon Verg. for using hordeum in the *plur.;* cf. also Philargyr. Verg. E. 1. 1., and Weich. Poët. Lat. Rel. p. 308 sq.).

† **baxĕa** and **baxa**, ae, *f.* [πάξ = ὑπόδημα εὐντόδητον, Hesych.], *a kind of woven shoe worn on the comic stage and by philosophers* (only ante- and post-class. and rare), Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 40; App. M. 2, p. 127, 6; 11, p. 260, 39; Flor. n. 9.—In *sing.*, Tert. Idol. 8; Pall. 4; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 34, 6 and 13.

‡ **baxĕārĭus (baxi-)**, i, *m.* [baxea], *a maker of woven shoes:* FABER SOLIARIVS BAXIARIVS, Inscr. Orell. 4085.

Bazăīra, ae, *f.*, *a district of Asiatic Scythia*, Curt. 8, 1, 10.

† **bdellĭum**, ii, *n.* (**bĕdella**, ae, *f.*, Marc. Emp. 19; cf. the letter B), = βδέλλιον, *an Asiatic plant, distinguished for its fragrant gum, the vine-palm:* Borassus flabelliformis, Linn.; Plin. 12, 9, 19, § 35; Isid. Orig. 17, 8, 6.—**II.** Meton., *the costly gum exuding from it:* Arabicum, Veg. 6, 14, 1 and 5: color bdellii, Vulg. Num. 11, 7.—Hence, as a term of endearment: tu crocinum et casia es, tu bdellium, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 7.

bĕātē, *adv.*, v. beatus *fin.* under beo.

bĕātĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [beatus-facio], *to make happy, to bless* (post-class.), Aug. Trin. 14, 14; Vulg. Isa. 9, 16; id. Jacob. 5, 11.

bĕātĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *blessing, making happy* (post-class.), App. Doct. Plat. 1, p. 3, 29; Aug. Conf. 2, 5.

bĕātĭtas, ātis, *f.* [beatus], *the condition of the beatus, happiness, a blessed condition, blessedness,* = beata vita, felicitas; a word first used by Cic.: aut ista sive beatitas, sive beatitudo dicenda sunt (utrumque omnino durum, sed usu mollienda nobis verba sunt), Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 95 (but he seems to have used neither of the two words again): apud Ciceronem beatitas et beatitudo, Quint. 8, 3, 32; so Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 9; App. Doct. Plat. 2.—*Plur.*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 17.

bĕātĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.], *the condition of beatus, happiness, felicity, blessedness, beatitude;* a word coined by Cic.; cf. beatitas, and pass. there cited. In the post-Aug. per. several times: animi, Petr. 8, 5: vitae, App. M. 6; Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Julian. 23 al.; Cod. 12, 47, 1; Vulg. Gen. 30, 13; id. Gal. 4, 15.

* **bĕātŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], as *subst., the sainted fellow* (iron.), Pers. 3, 103.

bĕātum, i, *n.*, v. beo, *P. a.* A. 3. *β.*

bĕātus, a, um, v. beo, *P. a.*

bĕber, bri, *m.*, *the beaver* (late Lat. for fiber), Schol. Juv. 12, 34.—Hence, **bĕbrīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of the beaver, beaver-*, Schol. Juv. 2, 106.

†† **bebra**, ae, *f.*, *a weapon of barbarous nations*, acc. to Veg. Mil. 1, 20.

Bebriacensis and **Bebriacum**, v. Bedr-.

* **bebrīnus**, a, um, *adj.* [beber = fiber, a beaver], *of* or *pertaining to a beaver:* pelles, Schol. Juv. 12, 34.

1. Bēbrȳces, cum (acc. -cas, Val. Fl. 4, 315), *m.*, = Βέβρυκες, *a people inhabiting Bebrycia, a province of Asia Minor, afterwards called Bithynia*, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 127; Val. Fl. 4, 315.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Bēbrȳcia**, ae, *f.*, = Βεβρυκία, *the province inhabited by the Bebrycians,* afterwards *Bithynia*, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 5, 373; Val. Fl. 5, 502; *y* long in Avien. Perieg. 974.—**B. Bēbryx**, ȳcis, *m.*, *a Bebrycian*, Val. Fl. 4, 315; and, κατ' ἐξοχήν, *an ancient king in Bebrycia, also called Amycus, who, being powerful in the contest with the cæstus, was accustomed to sacrifice foreigners whom he had vanquished, but was finally himself overcome by Pollux, and slain*, Val. Fl. 4, 261 and 290: Bebryca (acc. Gr.), Stat. Achill. 1, 190.—**C. Bēbrȳcius**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to the province Bebrycia, of Bebrycia:* gens, Verg. A. 5, 373: regnum, Val. Fl. 4, 99: fretum, id. 4, 220.—**2.** *Pertaining to King Bebryx:* harena, *upon which Pollux fought with Amycus*, Stat. S. 4, 5, 28: nemus, *in which Amycus lay in wait for foreigners*, id. Th. 3, 352: cruor, *the blood shed by him*, Tert. Carm. Sod. 2.—Also *pertaining to the Bithynian king Prusias:* hospes, Sid. Carm. 2, 304.

2. Bēbrȳces, cum, *m.*, = Βέβρυκες [perh. of kindred origin with the preced.], *a people in* Gallia Narbonensis, *on the Pyrenees*, Sil. 3, 423 sq. — **II.** Derivv. **A. Bēbryx**, ȳcis, *m.*, *a Bebrycian;* κατ' ἐξοχήν, *an ancient king of the Bebrycians, whose daughter Pyrene gave name to the mountains there*, Sil. 3, 423.—**B. Bēbrycĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to King Bebryx, Bebrycian:* aula, Sil. 3, 443: virgo, i. e. *Pyrene*, id. 3, 420.

† **beccus**, i, *m.* [Gallic; cf. Fr. bec; Engl. beak], *a beak, bill*, esp. of a cock; as *a cognomen of* Antonius Primus, Suet. Vit. 18.

† **bēchĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = βηχικός, *of* or *for a cough* (pure Lat. tussicularis): medicamen, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 17, 172.

† **bēchĭon**, ii, *n.*, = βήχιον, *a plant good for a cough, colt'sfoot:* Tussilago farfara, Linn.; Plin. 26, 6, 16, § 30.

Bĕchīres, um (**Bĕchīri**, ōrum, Avien. Descr. Orb. 945; **Bĕchēri**, Mel 1, 19, 11), *m.*, = Βέχειρες, *a Scythian people on the Pontus Euxinus;* perh. kindr. with the modern Bashkirs, Plin. 6, 4, 3, § 11.

Bedēsis, is, *m.*, *a river in* Gallia Cispadana, now *Bedese*, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 115.

Bēdrĭăcum (also **Bēbrĭăcum** and **Bētrĭăcum**), i, *n.*, = Βητριακοι, *a village in Upper Italy, between Verona and Cremona, distinguished in the civil war by two important battles between Otho, Vitellius, and the generals of Vespasian*, now *Cividale;* form Bedriacum, Tac. H. 2, 23, 39 sq.; 2, 23, 44; 2, 23, 49; 2, 3, 15; 2, 3, 20; 2, 3, 31. — Form Bebriacum, Juv. 2, 106; Oros. 7, 8.—Form Betriacum, Suet. Oth. 9; Aur. Vict. Epit. 7, 2; Eutr. 7, 17. — Hence, **Bēdrĭăcensis (Bētrĭ-)**, e, *adj.*, *of Bedriacum:* campi, Tac. H. 2, 70: via, id. ib. 3, 27: acies, id. ib. 3, 2; 3, 66; Suet. Vesp. 5: pugna, Tac. H. 2, 86: copiae et duces, Suet. Vit. 15: victoria, id. ib. 10: bella, Plin. 10, 49, 69, § 135.

bee, *the sound made by a sheep*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 7; cf. balo.

Beelzĕbūb, *indecl.*, or **Beelzĕbūl**, ūlis, *m.*, = Βεελζεβούβ or Βεελζεβούλ, Heb. בעל־זבוב or בַּעַל־זְבוּב; in eccl. Lat. *Beelzebub, the chief of evil spirits*, Vulg. Luc. 11, 15; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 26; Prud. στεφ. 2, 267.

Begorrītes lăcus, *a lake in Macedonia*, now *Lake of Kitrine*, Liv. 42, 53, 5.

belbus, i, *m.*, = hyaena, Capitol. Gord. III. 33, 1.

Belena = Helena, v. Quint. 1, 4, 15.

‡ **Belenus**, i, *m.*, *a deity worshipped in Noricum and Aquileia*, Tert. Apol. 24; id. adv. Nat. 2, 8; Capitol. Max. 22, 2; Inscr. Orell. 823; 1967.

Belgae, ārum, *m.*, = Βέλγαι [Balge, in Lower Germany, a low, swampy region], *the Belgians, a warlike people, of German and Celtic origin, in the north of Gaul*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; 2, 4; Mel. 3, 2, 4; Tac. A. 1, 43; 3, 40; id. H. 4, 17; 4, 76 al.—In *sing.:* **Belga**, ae, *m.*, *a Belgian*, Luc. 1, 426; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 226.—**II.** Deriv.: **Belgĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Belgic:* esseda, Verg. G. 3, 204: color, Prop. 2 (3), 18, 26: calami, Plin. 16, 36, 65, § 161: canis, Sil. 10, 80.—Hence, Gallia Belgica, or *absol.* Belgica, *the northern part of Gaul, between the Rhine, Seine, Marne, and the North Sea, inhabited by the Belgians*, Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 105; 7, 16, 17, § 76. —*Absol.*, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 103; Tac. H. 1, 12; 1, 58 al.

Belgĭum, ii. *n.*, *a part of* Gallia Belgica, *on both sides of the Somme, including the Bellovaci, Atrebates, and Ambiani*, Caes. B. G. 5, 12; 5, 24; 5, 25; 8, 46.

Belĭal, *indecl.* (**Belĭas**, ae, *m.*), = Heb. בְּלִיַּעַל, *Belial, a chief of the evil spirits*, Prud. Psych. 714; Tert. Cult. Fem. 1, 2; Vulg. Deut. 13, 13; id. 2 Cor. 6, 15.

Belias, v. Belial and Belus.

Belides, Belis, v. Belus.

belĭon, ii, *n.*, *a plant*, the same as polion, q. v., App. Herb. 58.

bellārĭa, ōrum, *n.*, *that which is used as a dessert, fruit, nuts, confectionery, sweet wine*, etc.; *the dessert*, τράγημα, Fr. dragée [from bellus, like bellissimum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 51 Don., and pulchralia, Fest. p. 210], Gell. 13, 11, 7; Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 27; Suet. Ner. 27.

☞ Here the corrupted passage ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 35 Müll. seems to belong: bellarium et bellaria res aptas bellis (epulis? acc. to Scal., or belle? Cod. Ber. and Lips. have belli) appellabant.

bellātor, ōris (ancient form **duellātor**, Plaut. Capt. prol. 68; cf. the letter B), *m.* [bello]. **I.** *A warrior, soldier* (as capable of fighting, while miles signifies a soldier by profession; class.): domi bellique duellatores optimi, Plaut. Capt. prol. 68: si tu ad legionem bellator clues, at ego in culinā Ares, id. Truc. 2, 7, 54; id. Mil. 4, 2, 85; id. Trin. 3, 2, 97; id. Curc. 4, 3, 21; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 3; id. Ep. 3, 4, 56; id. Truc. 2, 7, 68; Cic. Balb. 23, 54: quis est, qui aut bellatori, aut imperatori, aut oratori quaerat aliquid, etc., id. Tusc. 4, 24, 53; 4, 19, 43: ecqua pacifica persona desideretur an in bellatore sint omnia, id. Att. 8, 12, 4: adeo Sulla dissimilis fuit bellator ac victor, ut, etc., Vell. 2, 25, 3: primus bellator duxque, Liv. 9, 1, 2: fortes (opp. otiosi urbani), id. 5, 20, 6; 8, 8, 17; 7, 26, 13; 1, 59, 9; Tac. A. 1, 67; 4, 49; Ov. A. A. 3, 359; Juv. 8, 10; 13, 168; Claud. Cons. Stil. 3, 12; Vulg. Isa. 3, 2 al.—Humorously of champion drinkers, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 5. — **II.** Esp. (like amator, arator, venator, etc.; v. Zumpt, Gr. § 102; in close apposition with another *subst.*, and taking the place of an *adj.*), *warlike, ready to fight, martial, valorous* (mostly poet.): bellator Turnus, Verg. A. 12, 614: bellator deus, *the war-god Mars*, id. ib. 9, 721.—So esp. freq. equus, *a spirited, mettlesome horse*, Verg. G. 2, 145; id. A. 10, 891; 11, 89; Ov. M. 15, 368; id. F. 2. 12; Val. Fl. 2, 385; Tac. G. 14.—Also *absol.:* feroci Bellatore sedens, Juv. 7, 127: taurus, Stat. Th. 12, 603. — Transf., of inanim. things: campus, *the field of battle*, Stat. Th. 8, 378: ensis, Sil. 13, 376; and of a stone used in play, Ov. A. A. 3, 359.

bellātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [bellator], *warlike, martial, useful in warlike expeditions* (very rare): jumenta, Amm. 23, 5, 13: pugnax et quasi bellatorius stilus, *a pugnacious, polemic style*, * Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 7.

bellātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *a female warrior;* freq. in close apposition, and taking the place of an *adj.* (cf. bellator, II.), *warlike, skilled in war, serviceable in war* (mostly poet.). **I.** Lit.: Penthesilea, Verg. A. 1, 493: diva, i.e. *Pallas*, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 76: Minerva, id. M. 8, 264: Roma, id. Tr. 2, 321: Hispania, Flor. 2, 6, 38: cohors, Stat. Th. 6, 262: belua, i.e. *the elephant*, Sil. 9, 576.— **B.** Transf., of inanim. things: carinae, Stat. Th. 7, 57: glaeba, i. e. *producing warriors*, Val. Fl. 7, 612: pompa, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 2: aquilae, *ensigns, standards*, id. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 193. — **II.** Trop.: ista bellatrix iracundia, *this warlike rage*, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 24, 54; cf. ira, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 118.

* **bellātŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [bellus] (instead of bellulus for the alliteration), *pretty, neat:* Bella bellatula, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 28.

* **bellax**, ācis, *adj.* [bello], *warlike, martial:* gens, Luc. 4, 406; cf. Prisc. p. 1263 P.

bellē, *adv.*, v. bellus *fin.*

Bellĕrŏphōn, ontis (**Bellĕrŏphontes**, ae, Aus. Ep. 25 *fin.;* Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 118; 6, 288), *m.*, = Βελλεροφῶν, Theocr. (regularly formed Βελλεροφόντης), *son of Glaucus and grandson of Sisyphus;* he was sent by Prœtus, at the calumnious instigation of his wife Sthenebœa, with a letter to Iobates, in which the latter was requested to put him to death; he received from him the commission to slay the Chimæra, which he executed, riding upon the flying Pegasus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63; Hor. C. 3, 7, 15; 3, 12, 7; 4, 11, 28; Manil. 5, 97; Juv. 10, 325; Hyg. Fab. 2; 57; id. Astr. 2, 18; Serv. l. l.; Fulg. Myth. 3, 1. — Prov. for *any one who carries a message unfavorable to himself* (cf. Uriah's letter), Plaut.

Bacch 4, 7, 12 — Hence, **II. Bellĕrŏphontēus,** a um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Bellerophon* equus, i e *Pegasus*, Prop 3 (4), 3, 2 habenae, Claud. IV Cons Hon 560 sollicitudines, Rutil Itin 1, 449

bellĭcōsus (duellĭc-), a, um, *adj* [bellicus], *warlike martial, valorous* (mostly poet, usu of personal subjects, cf bellicus) gentes immanes et barbarae et bellicosae, Cic Prov Cons 13, 33 bellicosissimae nationes, id. Imp Pomp 10, 28, id Fam 5, 11 3, Caes B G 1, 10, 4, 1, Sall. J 18, 12, Nep Ham 4, 1, Hor C 2 11, 1, 3, 3 57 provincia Caes. B C 1, 85, Quint 1, 10, 20 civitas, Suet Gram 1 fortissimus quisque ac bellicosissimus, Tac G 15 —*Comp*, Liv 37, 8, 4.—Trop quod mul to bellicosius erat Romanam virtutem fero ciamque cepisse, i e fortius, Liv 9, 6, 13 bellicosior annus *a more warlike year*, id 10, 9, 10 (cf the opp imbellis annus, id. 10, 1, 4) —*Adv* not in use.

‡ **bellĭcrĕpa saltātio,** *an armed dance a dancing in arms*, Paul ex Fest p 35 Müll (Gr ενοπλιος ὄρχησις), cf Enn Ann v 105 Vahl

bellĭcus (duellĭcus) a, um, *adj* [bellum], *of* or *pertaining to war, war military* **I.** In gen **A.** Lit ars duellica, Plaut. Ep 3, 4, 14 bellicam rem administrari majores nostri nisi auspicato noluerunt, Cic Div 2, 36, 76, Hor C 4, 3, 6, Suet Calig 43 disciplina, Cic N D 2, 64, 161 jus, id Off 3, 29, 107 virtus, id Mur 10, 22 laus, *military glory* id. Brut 21, 84, Caes. B G 6, 24 laudes, Cic Off 1 22, 78 gloria, Tac. A 1, 52 caerimoniae Liv 1, 32 5 certamina, Flor 4, 12, 58 ignis, *proceeding from the enemy*, Liv 30, 5, 8 tubicen, Ov M 3, 705 rostra, Tib 2, 3, 40 navis, Prop 2 (3) 15 43 turba, id 3 (4), 14, 13 parma, id 2 (3) 25, 8 nomina, *appellatives obtained by valorous deeds in war* (as Africanus, Asiaticus, Macedonicus etc) Flor 3, 8, 1 nubes *the misfortune of war*, Claud Laus Seren 196 columella Fest p 27, cf Bellona — Hence, *subst* **bellĭcum,** i, *n*, *a signal for march* or *for the beginning of an attack* (given by the trumpet), always in the connection bellicum canere, *to give the signal for breaking up camp, for an attack, for commencing hostilities* Philippum, ubi primum bellicum cani audisset arma capturum, *at the first signal will be ready to take arms*, etc, Liv 35 18, 6 simul atque aliqui motus novus bellicum canere coepit, *causes the war trumpet to sound* Cic. Mur 14, 30, Just 12, 15, 11, App de Mundo, p 71, 37 —**B.** Trop idem bellicum me cecinisse dicunt, *aroused incited*, Cic Phil 7, 1, 3 — And of fiery, inflammatory discourse alter (Thucydides) incitatior fertur et de bellicis rebus canit etiam quodammodo bellicum, *sounds the alarm*, Cic Or 12, 39 non eosdem modos adhibent, cum bellicum est canendum et cum posito genu supplicandum est, Quint 9, 4 11, 10, 1, 33 —**II.** Transf, poet, = bellicosus, *warlike, fierce in war* Pallas Ov M 5, 46 dea, id ib 2 752, id. F 3, 814 virgo, id. M 4, 754 Mars id. F 3, 1 deus, i e *Romulus*, id ib 2, 478 civitas, *devoted to war*, Vell. 2, 38, 3 —Of animals equorum duellica proles, * Lucr 2, 661

Bellĭēnus, i *m*, *a Roman cognomen* **I.** C Annius Bellienus *a lieutenant of Fonteius*, Cic Font. 8, 18 (4, 6) —**II.** L. Bellienus, *a friend of Pompey*, Cic Fam. 8 15 2 16, 22 2 —**III.** C Bellienus, *an advocate*, Cic Brut. 47, 175

* **bellĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum *adj* [bellum fero] *making war, warlike* Italia, Claud. Eutr 1, 429

bellĭger, ĕra ĕrum, *adj* [bellum gero], *waging war, warlike, martial, valiant* (poet, esp freq in the post Aug per) gentes, Ov Tr 3, 11, 13 · viri, Sil 3, 124 Augustus, Claud in Prob et Olybr Cons. 74 Hannibal Sil. 1, 38 numen, i e *Mars*, Stat Achill 1, 504. fera, i e *the elephant used in war*, Sil. 8, 261 —**II.** Of inanim things manus, Ov A. A 2, 672 ensis, id M 3, 534 hasta, Mart 5, 25 acies, Stat Th 12, 717. tropaea, id. ib 10, 28 mens Sil 3, 162 · currus, id 1, 434 · axis id 17, 491 ars id 8, 261 labores, Val Fl 5, 617 lusus, Claud VI Cons Hon 621

bellĭgĕrātor, oris, *m* [belligero] *a warrior, combatant* (post class and rare) Arimaspae Avien. Perieg 55, Ven Vit Mart 3, 370, Vulg 1 Macc 15, 13, 16, 4

bellĭgĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* (**bellĭgĕror,** āri, *v dep*, Hyg Fab 274 *fin*) [bellum gero], *to wage* or *carry on war, to fight* (very rare) nec cauponantes bellum, sed belligerantes Enn ap Cic Off 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v 201 Vahl), Poet ap Quint 9, 4, 39 postquam belligerant Aetoli cum Aliis, Plaut Capt prol 24, id Truc. 2, 7, 67 excitandus nobis erit ab inferis quoniam nobis non solum cum his sed etiam cum fortunâ belligerandum fuit, * Cic Red. Quir 8, 19 (but ap Cic Font. 16, 36 the true read. is in bello gerendo, B and K) cum Gallis tumultuatum verius quam belligeratum, Liv 21, 16, 4 adversum accolas, Tac A. 4, 46, 2, 5, 3, 73, Suet Aug 94.— **II.** Trop cum Geniis suis, Plaut Truc 1, 2, 81 cum fortunâ, Cic Red Quir 8, 21

bellĭgĕror, āri, v belligero *init*

bellio, onis, *f*, *the yellow ox eye daisy* Chrysanthemum segetum, Linn, Plin. 21, 8, 25, § 49

bellĭpŏtens, entis, *adj* [bellum potens], *mighty* or *valiant in war* (poet and rare) bellipotentes sunt magis quam sapientipotentes, Enn ap Cic. Div 2 56, 116 (Ann v 188 Vahl) — *Subst* Bellipotens, i e *Mars*, Verg A 11, 8 diva, i e *Pallas*, Stat Th 2, 715, so Val Fl 1, 529, Claud III Cons Hon 144, id Laus Seren 40, Tert cont Jud 9, Firm p 27

bellis, idis, *f*, *the white daisy, ox eye* Bellis perennis, Linn, Plin 26, 5, 13, § 26, App Herb 57

* **bellĭsŏnus,** a, um, *adj* [bellum sono] *sounding of war* flumen, Paul Nol. Natal. S Fel. 8, 23 *fin*

‡ **bellĭtūdo,** inis, *f* [bellus], *beauty, loveliness*, Paul ex Fest p 35 Müll

Bellĭus, i, *m*, *a shortened form of the name Duellius*, Cic Or 45, 153, Quint 1, 4, 15

bello, avi, atum, āre, 1, *v n* [bellum] **I.** Prop, *to wage* or *carry on war, to war, to fight in war* (class, cf milito proelior) **A.** *Absol* fuit proprium populi Romani longe a domo bellare, Cic Imp Pomp 12, 32, 13, 36, id. Mur 14, 32 homines bellandi cupidi, Caes B G 1, 2, Nep Ham 3, 1, id Hann 2, 1 Romana arma primum Claudio principe in Mauretania bellavere, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 11 · verens ne bellare perseveraret, Nep Them 5, 1 neque prius bellare destitit, quam, etc, id Epam 8, 5, Auct B Afr 61 populus jam octingesimum bellans annum, Liv 9, 18, 9, 40, 47, 3, 42, 59, 10 bellante prior, jacentem Lenis in hostem, Hor C S 51 ad bellandum profecti, Tac H. 2, 40 — **B.** With *prepp* **1.** With *cum* cum Poenis, Cic Verr 2, 4, 33, § 72 cum diis id Sen. 2, 5 cum Ennio id. Arch 11, 27, Nep Hann. 1, 3, id Timol 2, 3, Liv 6, 42, 4, 9, 41, 4, Curt. 8, 12, 12 — **2.** With *adversum* or *adversus* adversum patrem tuum, Nep Them 9, 2 adversus Gentium, Liv 44 30, 1 —**3.** With *contra* has contra, Val Fl 6 373 —**4.** With *de* de eo olim, Tac A 12, 60 —**5.** With *pro* pro Samnitibus adversus Romanos, Liv 9, 42, 9 —**6.** With *inter se*, Curt. 9, 4, 15 —**C.** With *dat* (poet, cf Gr πολεμεῖν τινι) magno parenti, Stat Th. 8, 506, cf Sil 9, 503 — **D.** *Impers pass* quod in Italia bellabatur, Liv 29, 26, 4, 43, 4, 5 bellatum cum Gallis eo anno, Liv 6, 42, 5 —**E.** With *acc* (cf Gr πολέμοι πολεμεῖν) hoc bellum a consulibus bellatum quidam auctores sunt *conducted by*, Liv 8, 39, 16 (8, 40, 1) —**II.** Transf, poet, in gen, *to fight, contend* quem quoniam prohibent anni bellare loquendo Pugnat, Ov M 5, 101 —Esp, with *abl* of weapon etc (rare) ense Sil 3, 235 manu, id 8 498 nec caestu bellare minor, Stat Th. 6, 829, Claud Ep 1, 30, cf bellor

Bellocassi, orum (also **Velocasses,** ium, Caes B G 2, 4, and **Veliocasses,** Hirt B G 8 7), *m*, *a people on the right bank of the Seine from the mouth of the Oise to the town Le Pont de l'Arche*, Caes B G 7, 75

Bellōna (old form **Duellōna;** cf Varr L L 7, § 49 Müll, and the letter B), ae *f* [Bellona a bello nunc quae Duellona a duello, Varr L L 5, § 73 Müll] Ἐνυω Ερινυς, θεα πολεμικη, Gloss, *the goddess of war, sister of Mars, whose temple, built by Appius Claudius Cæcus* (Inscr Orell 539), *in the ninth district of the city, was situated not far from the Circus Maximus*, Publ. Vict Descr Urb —*A place of assemblage for the Senate for proceedings with persons who were not allowed entrance into the city*, Liv 26 21, 1, 28 9, 5, 30, 21, 12 al., Verg A. 8 703, Hor S 2, 3, 223 Bellona dicebatur dea bellorum, ante cujus templum erat columella, quae Bellica vocabatur, super quam hastam jaciebant, cum bellum indicebatur, Paul ex Fest p 33 Müll., cf Ov F 6, 201 sq, Serv ad Verg A 9, 53 cos. SENATVM CONSOLVERVNT N OCTOB APVD AEDEM DVELONAI, S C Bacch, v Append., Plaut Am prol 43, Ov M 5 155, Sen. Herc Oet 1313, Claud. in Prob et Olybr Cons. 121, id. in Ruf. 1, 342, 2, 263, id. IV Cons Hon. 12, Eutr 1, 314, 2, 110, 2, 145, Claud Laud Stil 2 371, id B Get. 34, 466, Petr 124, 256, Inscr Orell. 1903, 2316 Her priests (turba entheata Bellonae, Mart. 12 57, 11 **Bellōnārii,** orum, Acron. ad Hor S 2, 3 223 dub) and priestesses were accustomed, in their mystic festivals especially on the 20th of March (hence dies sanguinis Treb Claud. 6, cf Inscr Orell. 2318), to gash their arms and shoulders with knives, and thus to offer their blood, Tib 1, 6, 45 sq, Juv 4 123, Luc 1 565, Tert Apol 9, Lact. 1, 21, 16, Min Fel Oct. 30, 5

bellonārĭa, ae, *f*, *the plant* solanum, *used by the priests at the festival of Bellona* (v Bellona) App Herb 74

Bellōnārii, v Bellona.

bellor, ari, 1, *dep* (collat form of bello), *to carry on war, to war, to fight* (poet) et pictis bellantur Amazones armis, Verg A 11, 660 et nudis bellantur equis, Sil 2, 349, cf Non p 472, 9, Prisc. 8, 4, 24, p 796 P

* **bellōsus,** a, um, *adj* [bellum] *warlike* genus Caecil ap Non p 80, 33.

Bellŏvăci, orum *m*, = Βελλοακοι, Strab, Βελλουακοι, Ptol, *a people in Gallia Belgica in the modern Beauvais* Caes B G 2, 4, 2, 13, 7, 59, 7, 75, Hirt B G 8, 7, 8, 14, Plin 4 17, 31, § 106

bellua, belluālis, -ilis, -inus, v belua, etc

bellŭlē, *adv*, v bellulus *fin*

bellŭlus, a, um, *adj dim* [bellus], *pretty fine, lovely, beautiful* (ante and post class) edepol haec quidem bellula est, Plaut Mil 4, 1, 43, id Cas 4, 4, 22, id. Poen. 1, 2 134, Inscr Murat 1514 3— *Adv* **bellŭlē,** *prettily, finely*, etc, Plaut ap Paul ex Fest. p 36 Müll, App M 10, p 246 23, 11, p 272 34

bellum (ante class. and poet **duellum**), i, *n* [Sanscr dva, dvi, dus, cf Germ zwei, Engl two, twice, for the change from initial du to b, cf bis for duis and v the letter B, and Varr L. L. 5, § 73 Müll, 7 § 49 ib], *war* **I.** Form duellum duellum, bellum videlicet quod duabus partibus de victoria contendentibus dimicatur Inde est perduellis qui pertinaciter retinet bellum, Paul ex Fest p 66, 17 Müll bellum antea duellum vocatum eo quod duae sunt dimicantium partes Postea mutata littera dictum bellum, Isid. Orig 18, 1, 9 hos pestis necuit pars occidit illa duellis, Enn ap Prisc p 9, 861 P (Ann v 549 Vahl.) legiones reveniunt domum Exstincto duello maximo atque internecatis hostibus, Plaut Am 1, 1 35 quae domi duellique male fecisti, id As 3, 2 13 —So in archaic style, or in citations from ancient documents quique agent rem duelli, Cic Leg 2, 8 21 aes atque ferrum, duelli instrumenta, id ib 2, 18, 45 (translated from the Platonic laws) puro pioque duello quaerendas (res) censeo, Liv 1, 32 12 (quoted from ancient transactions), so, quod duellum populo Romano cum Carthaginiensi est, id 22 10, 2 victoriaque duelli populi Romani erit, id 23 11, 2 si duellum quod cum rege Antiocho sumi populus jussit, id 36, 2, 2, and from an ancient inscription duello magno dirimendo etc., id. 40, 52, 5 —Poet. hic. . Pacem duello miscuit, Hor C 3, 5 38 cadum Marsi memorem duelli, id ib 3, 14, 18 vacuum duellis Janum Quirini clausit, id ib 4, 15 8, cf id Ep 1, 2, 7, 2 1, 254, 2, 2, 98, Ov F 6, 201, Juv 1, 169 —

II. Form bellum. **A.** *War, warfare* (abstr.), or *a war, the war* (concr.), i.e. *hostilities between two nations* (cf. tumultus). **1.** Specifying the enemy. **a.** By *adjj.* denoting the nation: omnibus Punicis Siciliensibusque bellis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 47, § 124: aliquot annis ante secundum Punicum bellum, id. Ac. 2, 5, 13: Britannicum bellum, id. Att. 4, 16, 13: Gallicum, id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35: Germanicum, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: Sabinum, Liv. 1, 26, 4: Parthicum, Vell. 2, 46, 2; similarly: bellum piraticum, *the war against the pirates*, Vell. 2, 33, 1. — Sometimes the *adj.* refers to the leader or king of the enemy: Sertorianum bellum, Cic. Phil. 11, 8, 18: Mithridaticum, id. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: Jugurthinum, Hor. Epod. 9, 23; Vell. 2, 11, 1; similarly: bellum regium, *the war against kings*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 17, 50. —Or it refers to the theatre of the war: bellum Africanum, Transalpinum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: Asiaticum, id. ib. 22, 64: Africum, Caes. B. C. 2, 32 *fin.*: Actiacum, Vell. 2, 86, 3: Hispaniense, id. 2, 55, 2.—**b.** With *gen.* of the name of the nation or its leader: bellum Latinorum, *the Latin war*, i. e. *against the Latins*, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: Venetorum, Caes. B. G. 3, 16: Helvetiorum, id. ib. 1, 40 *fin.*; 1, 30: Ambiorigis, id. ib. 6, 29, 4: Pyrrhi, Philippi, Cic. Phil. 11, 7, 17: Samnitium, Liv. 7, 29, 2.—**c.** With *cum* and *abl.* of the name. (α) Attributively: cum Jugurthā, cum Cimbris, cum Teutonis bellum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 20, 60: belli causā cum Samnitibus, Liv. 7, 29, 3: hunc finem bellum cum Philippo habuit, id. 33, 35, 12: novum cum Antiocho instabat bellum, id. 36, 36, 7; cf. id. 35. 40, 1; 38, 58, 8; 39, 1, 8; 44, 14, 7.—(β) With *cum* dependent on the verb: quia bellum Aetolis esse dixi cum Aliis, Plaut. Capt. prol. 59: novi consules... duo bella habuere... alterum cum Tiburtibus, Liv. 7, 17, 2; esp. with gero, v. 2. b. α infra.—**d.** With *adversus* and *acc.* of the name. (α) Attributively: bellum adversus Philippum, Liv. 31, 1, 8: bellum populus adversus Vestinos jussit, id. 8, 29, 6.—(β) With *adversus* dependent on the verb: quod homines populi Hermunduli adversus populum Romanum bellum fecere, Cincius ap. Gell. 16, 14, 1: nos pro vobis bellum suscepimus adversus Philippum, Liv. 31, 31, 18: ut multo acrius adversus duos quam adversus unum pararet bellum, id. 45, 11, 8: bellum quod rex adversus Datamem susceperat, Nep. Dat. 8, 5.—**e.** With *contra* and *acc.*: cum bellum nefarium contra aras et focos, contra vitam fortunasque nostras... non comparari, sed geri jam viderem, Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 1: causam belli contra patriam inferendi, id. ib. 2, 22, 53.—**f.** With *in* and *acc.* (very rare): Athenienses in Peloponnesios sexto et vicesimo anno bellum gerentes, Nep. Lys. 1, 1.—**g.** With *inter* and *acc.*: hic finis belli inter Romanos ac Persea fuit, Liv. 45, 9, 2.—**h.** With *apud* and *acc.*: secutum est bellum gestum apud Mutinam, Nep. Att. 9, 1.—**k.** With *dat.* of the enemy after inferre and facere, v. 2. a. κ infra.—**2.** With verbs. **a.** Referring to the beginning of the war. (α) Bellum movere or commovere, *to bring about, stir up a war*: summa erat observatio in bello movendo, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 37: bellum commotum a Scapulā, id. Fam. 9, 13, 1: nuntiabant alii... in Apuliā servile bellum moveri, Sall. C. 30, 2: is primum Volscis bellum in ducentos amplius... annos movit, Liv. 1, 53, 2: insequenti anno Veiens bellum motum, id. 4, 58, 6: dii pium movere bellum, id. 8, 6, 4; cf. Verg. A. 10, 627; id. G. 1, 509; so, concitare, Liv. 7, 27, 5; and ciere (poet.), Verg. A. 1, 541; 6, 829; 12, 158.—(β) Bellum parare, comparare, apparare, or se praeparare bello, *to prepare a war*, or *for a war*: cum tam pestiferum bellum pararet, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 3: bellum utrimque summopere parabatur, Liv. 1, 23, 1; cf. id. 45, 11, 8 (v. II. A. 1. d. β supra); Nep. Hann. 2, 6; Quint. 12, 3, 5; Ov. M. 7, 456; so, parare alicui, Nep. Alcib. 9, 5: bellum terrā et mari comparat, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 3: tantum bellum... Cn. Pompeius extremā hieme apparavit, ineunte vere suscepit, mediā aestate confecit, id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 3, 5: bellum omnium consensu apparari coeptum, Liv. 4, 55, 7: numquam imperator ita paci credit, ut non se praeparet bello, Sen. Vit. Beat. 26, 2.—(γ) Bellum differre, *to postpone a war*: nec jam poterat bellum differri, Liv. 2, 30, 7: mors Hamilcaris et pueritia Hannibalis distulerunt bellum, id. 21, 2, 3; cf. id. 5, 5, 3.—(δ) Bellum sumere, *to undertake, begin a war* (not in Cæsar): omne bellum sumi facile, ceterum aegerrume desinere, Sall. J. 83, 1: prius tamen omnia pati decrevit quam bellum sumere, id. ib. 20, 5: de integro bellum sumit, id. ib. 62, 9: iis haec maxima ratio belli sumendi fuerat, Liv. 38, 19, 3: sumi bellum etiam ab ignavis, strenuissimi cujusque periculo geri, Tac. H. 4, 69; cf. id. A. 2, 45; 13, 34; 15, 5; 15, 7; id. Agr. 16.—(ε) Bellum suscipere (rarely inire), *to undertake, commence a war, join in a war*: bellum ita suscipiatur ut nihil nisi pax quaesita videatur, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 80: suscipienda quidem bella sunt ob eam causam ut, etc., id. ib. 1, 11, 35: judicavit a plerisque ignoratione... bellum esse susceptum, *join*, id. Marcell. 5, 13; id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 35 (v. supra): cum avertisset plebem a suscipiendo bello, *undertaking*, Liv. 4, 58, 14: senatui cum Camillo agi placuit ut bellum Etruscum susciperet, id. 6, 9, 5: bella non causis inita, sed ut eorum merces fuit, Vell. 2, 3, 3.—(ζ) Bellum consentire = bellum consensu decernere, *to decree a war by agreement, to ratify a declaration of war* (rare): consensit et senatus bellum, Liv. 8, 6, 8: bellum erat consensum, id. 1, 32, 12.—(η) Bellum alicui mandare, committere, decernere, dare, gerendum dare, ad aliquem deferre, or aliquem bello praeficere, praeponere, *to assign a war to one as a commander, to give one the chief command in a war*: sed ne tum quidem populus Romanus ad privatum detulit bellum, Cic. Phil. 11, 8, 18: populus Romanus consuli... bellum gerendum dedit, id. ib.: cur non... eidem... hoc quoque bellum regium committamus? id. Imp. Pomp. 17, 50: Camillus cui id bellum mandatum erat, Liv. 5, 26, 3: Volscum bellum M. Furio extra ordinem decretum, id. 6, 22, 6: Gallicum bellum Popilio extra ordinem datum, id. 7, 23, 2: quo die a vobis maritimo bello praepositus est imperator, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 15, 44: cum ei (bello) imperatorem praeficere possitis, in quo sit eximia belli scientia, id. ib. 16, 49: hunc toti bello praefecerunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 11 *fin.*: alicui bellum suscipiendum dare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 19, 58: bellum administrandum permittere, id. ib. 21, 61.—(θ) Bellum indicere alicui, *to declare war against* (the regular expression; coupled with facere in the ancient formula of the pater patratus), also bellum denuntiare: ob eam rem ego... populo Hermundulo... bellum (in)dico facioque, Cincius ap. Gell. 16, 14, 1: ob eam rem ego populusque Romanus populis... Latinis bellum indico facioque, Liv. 1, 32, 13: Corinthiis bellum indicamus an non? Cic. Inv. 1, 12, 17: ex quo intellegi potest, nullum bellum esse justum nisi quod aut rebus repetitis geratur, aut denuntiatum ante sit et indictum, id. Off. 1, 11, 36; id. Rep. 3, 23, 35: bellum indici posse existimabat, Liv. 1, 22, 4: ni reddantur (res) bellum indicere jussos, id. 1, 22, 6: ut... nec gererentur solum sed etiam indicerentur bella aliquo ritu, jus... descripsit quo res repetuntur, id. 1, 32, 5: cf. id. 1, 32, 9; 2, 18, 11; 2, 38, 5; Verg. A. 7, 616.—(κ) Bellum inferre alicui (cf. contra aliquem, 1. e. supra; also bellum facere; *absol.*, with *dat.*, or with *cum* and *abl.*), *to begin a war against (with), to make war on*: Denseletis nefarium bellum intulisti, Cic. Pis. 34, 84: ei civitati bellum indici atque inferri solere, id. Verr. 2, 1, 31, § 79: qui sibi Galliaeque bellum intulissent, Caes. B. G. 4, 16; Nep. Them. 2, 4; Verg. A. 3, 248: bellumne populo Romano Lampsacena civitas facere conabatur? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 31, § 79: bellum patriae faciet, id. Mil. 23, 63; id. Cat. 3, 9, 22: civitatem Eburonum populo Romano bellum facere ausam, Caes. B. G. 5, 28; cf. id. ib. 7, 2; 3, 29: constituit bellum facere, Sall. C. 26, 5; 24, 2: occupant bellum facere, *they are the first to begin the war*, Liv. 1, 14, 4: ut bellum cum Priscis Latinis fieret, id. 1, 32, 13: populus Palaepolitanis bellum fieri jussit, id. 8, 22, 8; cf. Nep. Dion, 4, 3; id. Ages. 2, 1.—Coupled with instruere, *to sustain a war*: urbs quae bellum facere atque instruere possit, Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 77.—Bellum facere had become obsolete at Seneca's time, Sen. Ep. 114, 17.—(λ) Bellum oritur or exoritur, *a war begins*: subito bellum in Galliā exortum est, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: aliud multo propius bellum ortum, Liv. 1, 14, 4: Veiens bellum exortum, id. 2, 53, 1.—**b.** Referring to the carrying on of the war: bellum gerere, *to carry on a war*; *absol.*, with *cum* and *abl.*, *per* and *acc.*, or *in* and *abl.* (cf.: bellum gerere in aliquem, 1. a. and f. supra): nisi forte ego vobis... cessare nunc videor cum bella non gero, Cic. Sen. 6, 18: cum Celtiberis, cum Cimbris bellum ut cum inimicis gerebatur, id. Off. 1, 12, 38: cum ei bellum ut cum rege Perse gereret obtigisset, id. Div. 1, 46, 103: erant hae difficultates belli gerendi, Caes. B. G. 3, 10: bellum cum Germanis gerere constituit, id. ib. 4, 6: Cn. Pompeius in extremis terris bellum gerebat, Sall. C. 16, 5: bellum quod Hannibale duce Carthaginienses cum populo Romano gessere, Liv. 21, 1, 1: alter consul in Sabinis bellum gessit, id. 2, 62, 3: de exercitibus per quos id bellum gereretur, id. 23, 25, 5: Chabrias bella in Aegypto suā sponte gessit, Nep. Chabr. 2, 1.—Sometimes bellum administrare only of the commander, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 15, 43; Nep. Chabr. 2, 1.—Also (very rare): bellum bellare, Liv. 8, 40, 1 (but belligerantes is *absol.*, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38; Ann. v. 201 Vahl.); in the same sense: bellum agere, Nep. Hann. 8, 3.—As a synonym: bello persequi aliquem, Nep. Con. 4, 1; cf. Liv. 3, 25, 3.—(β) Trahere or ducere bellum, *to protract a war*: necesse est enim aut trahi id bellum, aut, etc., Cic. Att. 10, 8, 2: bellum trahi non posse, Sall. J. 23, 2: belli trahendi causā, Liv. 5, 11, 8: morae quā trahebant bellum paenitebat, id. 9, 27, 5: suadere institui ut bellum duceret, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 2: bellum enim ducetur, id. ad Brut. 1, 18, 6; Nep. Alcib. 8, 1; id. Dat. 8, 4; similarly: cum his molliter et per dilationes bellum geri oportet? Liv. 5, 5, 1.—(γ) Bellum repellere, defendere, or propulsare, *to ward off, defend one's self against a war*: bellum Gallicum C. Caesare imperatore gestum est, antea tantummodo repulsum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 32: quod bellum non intulerit sed defenderit, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: Samnitium vix a se ipsis eo tempore propulsantium bellum, Liv. 8, 37, 5.—**c.** Referring to the end of a war. (α) Bellum deponere, ponere, or omittere, *to give up, discontinue a war*: in quo (i.e. bello) et gerendo et deponendo jus ut plurimum valeret lege sanximus, Cic. Leg. 2, 14, 34: (bellum) cum deponi victores velint, Sall. J. 83, 1: bellum decem ferme annis ante depositum erat, Liv. 31, 1, 8: nos depositum a vobis bellum et ipsi omisimus, id. 31, 31, 19: dicit posse condicionibus bellum poni, Sall. J. 112, 1: bellum grave cum Etruriā positum est, id. H. Fragm. 1, 9 Dietsch: velut posito bello, Liv. 1, 53, 5: manere bellum quod positum simuletur, id. 1, 53, 7: posito ubique bello, Tac. H. 2, 52; cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 93; Verg. A. 1, 291: omisso Romano bello Porsinna filium Arruntem Ariciam... mittit, Liv. 2, 14, 5.—(β) Bellum componere, *to end a war by agreement, make peace*: timerent ne bellum componeretur, Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 3: si bellum compositum foret, Sall. J. 97, 2: belli componendi licentiam, id. ib. 103, 3; cf. Nep. Ham. 1, 5; id. Hann. 6, 2; id. Alcib. 8, 3; Verg. A. 12, 109; similarly: bellum sedare, Nep. Dat. 8, 5.—(γ) Bellum conficere, perficere, finire, *to finish, end a war*; conficere (the most usual term) and perficere, = *to finish a war by conquering*; finire (rare), without implying success: is bellum confecerit qui Antonium oppresserit, Cic. Fam. 11, 12, 2: bellumque maximum conficies, id. Rep. 6, 11, 11: confecto Mithridatico bello, id. Prov. Cons. 11, 27; cf. id. Fam. 5, 10, 3; id. Imp. Pomp. 14, 42: quo proelio... bellum Venetorum confectum est, Caes. B. G. 3, 16; cf. id. ib 1, 30; 1, 44; 1, 54; 3, 28; 4, 16: bello confecto de Rhodiis consultum est, Sall. C. 51, 5; cf. id. J. 36, 1; 114, 3: neminem nisi bello confecto pecuniam petiturum esse, Liv. 24, 18, 11; cf. id. 21, 40, 11; 23, 6, 2; 31, 47, 4; 32, 32, 6; 36, 2, 3: bello perfecto, Caes. B. C. 3, 18, 5; Liv. 1, 38, 3: se quo die hostem vidisset perfecturum (i. e. bellum), id. 22, 38, 7; 31, 4, 2; cf. id. 3, 24, 1; 34, 6, 12; Just. 5, 2, 11: neque desiturum ante... quam finitum aliquā tolerabili condicione bellum videro, Liv. 23, 12, 10: finito ex maximā parte...

Italico bello, Vell. 2, 17, 1; Curt. 3, 1, 9; Tac. A. 15, 17; Just. 16, 2, 6; 24, 1, 8; Verg. A. 11, 116.— **d.** Less usual connections: bellum delere: non modo praesentia sed etiam futura bella delevit, Cic. Lael. 3, 11; cf. Nep. Alcib. 8, 4: alere ac fovere bellum, Liv. 42, 11, 5: bellum navare alicui, Tac. H. 5, 25: spargere, id. A. 3, 21; id. Agr. 38; Luc. 2, 682: serere, Liv. 21, 10, 4: circumferre, Tac. A. 13, 37: exercere, id. ib. 6, 31: quam celeriter belli impetus navigavit (= quam celeriter navale bellum gestum est), Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 34; so Flor. 2, 2, 17: bellum ascendit in rupes, id. 4, 12, 4: bellum serpit in proximos, id. 2, 9, 4; cf. id. 2, 2, 15: bella narrare, Cic. Or. 9, 30: canere bella, Quint. 10, 1, 91: bella legere, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28. — **3.** As object denoting place or time. **a.** Proficisci ad bellum, *to depart for the war.* (α) Of the commander: consul sortitu ad bellum profectus, Cic. Phil. 14, 2, 4; cf. id. Cat. 1, 13, 33: ipse ad bellum Ambiorigis profectus, Caes. B. G. 6, 29, 4: ut duo ex tribunis ad bellum proficiscerentur, Liv. 4, 45, 7; cf. id. 6, 2, 9: Nep. Alcib. 4, 1; Sall. H. 2, 96 Dietsch. —Post-class.: in bellum, Just. 2, 11, 9; Gell. 17, 9, 8.—(β) Of persons partaking in a war: si proficiscerer ad bellum, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 1. —**b.** Ad bellum mittere, of the commander, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 17, 50; 21, 62.—**c.** In bella ruere, Verg. A. 7, 782; 9, 182: in bella sequi, id. ib. 8, 547.—**d.** Of time. (α) In the locative case belli, *in war, during war;* generally with domi (= domi militiaeque): valete, judices justissimi, domi bellique duellatores, Plaut. Capt. prol. 68; so, domi duellique, id. As. 3, 2, 13 (v. I. supra): quibuscunque rebus vel belli vel domi poterunt rem publicam augeant, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 85: paucorum arbitrio belli domique agitabatur, Sall. J. 41, 7: animus belli ingens, domi modicus, id. ib. 63, 2; Liv. 2, 50, 11; 1, 36, 6; so id. 3, 43, 1; cf.: bello domique, id. 1, 34, 12: domi belloque, id. 9, 26, 21; and: neque bello, neque domi, id. 4, 35, 3.—Without *domi:* simul rem et gloriam armis belli repperi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 60 (where belli may be taken with gloriam; cf. Wagn. ad loc.): magnae res temporibus illis a fortissimis viris . . . belli gerebantur, Cic. Rep. 2, 32, 86.—(β) In bello or in bellis, *during war* or *wars, in the war, in the wars;* with *adj.:* ad haec quae in civili bello fecerit, Cic. Phil. 2, 19, 47; cf. id. ib. 14, 8, 22: in ipso bello eadem sensi, id. Marcell. 5, 14: in Volsco bello virtus enituit, Liv. 2, 24, 8: in eo bello, id. 23, 46, 6: in Punicis bellis, Plin. 8, 14, 14, § 37: in bello Trojano, id. 30, 1, 2, § 5.—Without *adj.:* ut fit in bello, capitur alter filius, Plaut. Capt. prol. 25: qui in bello occiderunt, Cic. Fam. 9, 5, 2: quod in bello saepius vindicatum est in eos, etc., Sall. C. 9, 4: non in bello solum, sed etiam in pace, Liv. 1, 15, 8; 2, 23, 2: in bello parta, Quint. 5, 10, 42; 12, 1, 28.—(γ) *Abl.* bello or bellis = in bello or in bellis (freq.); with *adjj.:* nos semper omnibus Punicis Siciliensibusque bellis amicitiam fidemque populi Romani secuti sumus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 47, § 124: bello Italico, id. Pis. 36, 87: Veienti bello, id. Div. 1, 44, 100: domestico bello, id. Planc. 29, 70: qui Volsco, Aurunco Sabinoque militassent bello, Liv. 23, 12, 11: victor tot intra paucos dies bellis, id. 2, 27, 1: nullo bello, multis tamen proeliis victus, id. 9, 18, 9: bello civili, Quint. 11, 1, 36. — With *gen.:* praesentiam saepe divi suam declarant, ut et apud Regillum bello Latinorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: suam felicitatem Helvetiorum bello esse perspectam, Caes. B. G. 1, 40 — Without attrib.: qui etiam bello victis regibus regna reddere consuevit, Cic. Sest. 26, 57: res pace belloque gestas, Liv. 2, 1, 1: egregieque rebus bello gestis, id. 1, 33, 9; so id. 23, 12, 11: ludi bello voti, id. 4, 35, 3: princeps pace belloque, id. 7, 1, 9: Cotyn bello juvisse Persea, id. 45, 42, 7: bello parta, Quint. 5, 10, 15; cf. id. 7, 4, 22; Ov. M. 8, 19.—(δ) Inter bellum (rare): cujus originis morem necesse est . . . inter bellum natum esse, Liv. 2, 14, 2: inter haec bella consules . . . facti, id. 2, 63, 1.—**4.** Bellum in attributive connection. **a.** Justum bellum. (α) *A righteous war,* Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36 (v. II. A. 2. a. θ supra): justum piumque bellum, Liv. 1, 23, 4: non loquor apud recusantem justa bella populum, id. 7, 30, 17; so Ov. M. 8, 58; cf.: illa injusta sunt bella quae sine causâ suscepta sunt, Cic. Rep. 3, 23, 35.—(β) *A regular war* (opp. a raid, etc.): in fines Romanos excucurrerunt, populabundi magis quam justi more belli, Liv. 1, 15, 1. — **b.** For the different kinds of war: domesticum, civile, intestinum, externum, navale, maritimum, terrâ marique gestum, servile, sociale; v. hh. vv.— **c.** Belli eventus or exitus, *the result of a war:* quicunque belli eventus fuisset, Cic. Marcell. 8, 24: haud sane alio animo belli eventum exspectabant, Sall. C. 37, 9: eventus tamen belli minus miserabilem dimicationem fecit, Liv. 1, 23, 2; cf. id. 7, 11, 1: exitus hujus calamitosissimi belli, Cic. Fam. 6, 21, 1: cum esset incertus exitus et anceps fortuna belli, id. Marcell. 5, 15; so id. Off. 2, 8, 26: Britannici belli exitus exspectatur, id. Att. 4, 16, 13: cetera bella maximeque Veiens incerti exitus erant, Liv. 5, 16, 8. — **d.** Fortuna belli, *the chances of war:* adeo varia fortuna belli ancepsque Mars fuit ut, Liv. 21, 1, 2; cf. Cic. Marcell. 5, 15 (v. c. supra). — **e.** Belli artes, *military skill:* cuilibet superiorum regum belli pacisque et artibus et gloriâ par, Liv. 1, 35, 1: haud ignotas belli artes, id. 21, 1, 2: temperata et belli et pacis artibus erat civitas, id. 1, 21, 6. — **f.** Jus belli, *the law of war:* jura belli, *the rights (law) of war:* in re publicâ maxime servanda sunt jura belli, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 34: sunt et belli sicut pacis jura, Liv. 5, 27, 6: jure belli res vindicatur, Gai. Inst. 3, 94.—**g.** Belli duces praestantissimos, *the most excellent captains, generals,* Cic. Or. 1, 2, 7: trium simul bellorum victor, *a victor in three wars,* Liv. 6, 4, 1 (cf.: victor tot bellis, id. 2, 27, 1). —**h.** Belli vulnera, Cic. Marcell. 8, 24.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of things concr. and abstr.: qui parietibus, qui tectis, qui columnis ac postibus meis . . . bellum intulistis, Cic. Dom. 23, 60: bellum contra aras et focos, id. Phil. 3, 1, 1: miror cur philosophiae . . . bellum indixeris, id. Or. 2, 37, 155: ventri Indico bellum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 8. — **2.** Of animals: milvo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: hanc Juno Esse jussit gruem, populisque suis indicere bellum, Ov. M. 6, 92.—**3.** With individuals: quid mihi opu'st . . . cum eis genere bellum, etc., Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 14: nihil turpius quam cum eo bellum gerere quîcum familiariter vixeris, Cic. Lael. 21, 77: cum mihi uni cum improbis aeternum videam bellum susceptum, id. Sull. 9, 28: hoc tibi juventus Romana indicimus bellum, Liv. 2, 12, 11: falsum testem justo ac pio bello persequebatur, id. 3, 25, 3: tribunicium domi bellum patres territal, id. 3, 24, 1; cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 57.—Ironically: equus Trojanus qui tot invictos viros muliebre bellum gerentes tulerit ac texerit, Cic. Cael. 28, 67.—**4.** In mal part., Hor. C. 3, 26, 3; 4, 1, 2.—**5.** Personified as god of war (= Janus): tabulas duas quae Belli faciem pictam habent, Plin. 35, 4, 10, § 27: sunt geminae Belli portae, etc., Verg. A. 7, 607: mortiferumque averso in limine Bellum, id. ib. 6, 279. — **6.** *Plur.:* bella, *army* (poet.): permanet Aonius Nereus violentus in undis, Bellaque non transfert (i.e. Graecorum exercitum), Ov. M. 12, 24: sed victae fera bella deae vexere per aequora, Sil. 7, 472: quid faciat bellis obsessus et undis? Stat Th. 9, 490.—**7.** *Battle,* = proelium: rorarii dicti a rore: qui bellum committebant ante, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 92: quod in bello saepius vindicatum in eos qui . . . tardius, revocati, bello excesserant, Sall. C. 9, 4: praecipua laus ejus belli penes consules fuit, Liv. 8, 10, 7: commisso statim bello, Front. Strat. 1, 11, 2: *Actia* bella, Verg. A. 8, 675: ingentem pugnam, ceu cetera nusquam Bella forent, id. ib. 2, 439; cf. Flor. 3, 5, 11; Just. 2, 12; 18, 1 *fin.;* 24, 8; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 98 (form duellum); Ov. H. 1, 1, 69; Verg. A. 8, 547; 12, 390; 12, 633; Stat. Th. 3, 666 —**8.** Bellum = liber de bello: quam gaudebat Bello suo Punico Naevius! Cic. Sen. 14, 50.

belluōsus, v. beluosus.

bellus, a, um, *adj.* [as if for benulus, from benus = bonus, Prisc. p. 556 P.]. **I.** In gen. **A.** Of persons, *pretty, handsome, charming, fine, lovely, neat, pleasant, agreeable,* etc. (of persons, things, actions, etc.; most freq. in the ante-class. per. and in the poets; in Cic. mostly in his epistt.): uxor, Varr. ap. Non. p. 248, 17: nimis bella es atque amabilis, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 84; id. Rud. 2, 5, 6; Cat. 8, 16; 43, 6: puella, id. 69, 8; 78, 4; Ov. Am. 1, 9, 6; Mart. 1, 65; 2, 87: Piliae et puellae Caeciliae bellissimae salutem dices, Cic. Att. 6, 4, 3: fui ego bellus (*civil, courtly, polite*), lepidus, bonus vir numquam, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 3: hospes, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 111; Cat. 24, 7; 78, 3; 81, 2: durius accipere hoc mihi visus est quam homines belli solent, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 4: homo et bellus et humanus, id. Fin. 2, 31, 102: Cicero bellissimus tibi salutem plurimam dicit, id Fam. 14, 7, 3.—Also *active, brisk, lively,* as the effect of health, etc., Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 20: fac bellus revertare, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 1.—**B.** Of things, places, etc.: socius es hostibus, socius bellum ita geris, ut bella omnia (*every thing beautiful, costly*) domum auferas, Varr. ap. Non. p. 248, 19: unum quicquid, quod quidem erit bellissimum, Carpam, *Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 51: vinum bellissimum, Col. 12, 19, 2: nimis hic bellus atque ut esse maxume optabam locu'st, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 74: illum pueris locum esse bellissimum duximus, Cic. Att. 5, 17, 3: bella copia, id. Rep. 2, 40, 67: recordor, quam bella paulisper nobis gubernantibus civitas fuerit, *in what a pleasant condition the State was,* id. Att. 4, 16, 10: malae tenebrae Orci, quae omnia bella devoratis, Cat. 3, 14: subsidium bellissimum existimo esse senectuti otium, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255: (epistula) valde bella, id. Att. 4, 6, 4: occasio bellissima, Petr. 25: fama, *Hor. S. 1, 4, 114: quam sit bellum cavere malum, *how delightful, pleasant it is,* Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247: bellissimum putaverunt dicere amissas (esse litteras), *thought it best,* i. e. *safest, most plausible,* id. Fl. 17, 39; cf.: bella haec pietatis et quaestuosa simulatio, *fine, plausible,* id. Verr. 2, 2, 59, § 145: mihi jampridem venit in mentem, bellum esse, aliquo exire, id. Fam. 9, 2, 3; id. Att. 13, 49, 2; Cod. 6, 35, 11.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *Gallant,* etc.: illam esse amicam tui viri bellissimi, Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 27; cf.: Gallus homo'st bellus: nam dulces jungit amores, Cat. 78, 3 — **B.** For bonus, *good:* venio nunc ad alterum genus testamenti, quod dicitur physicon, in quo Graeci belliores quam Romani nostri, Varr. ap. Non. p. 77, 30 (Sat. Menipp. 87, 3).—Hence, **bellē,** *adv., prettily, neatly, becomingly, finely, excellently, well, delightfully,* etc.: quare bene et praeclare, quamvis nobis saepe dicatur; belle et festive, nimium saepe nolo, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101; cf. id. Quint. 30, 93; so Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 35; *Lucr. 1, 644; Cic. Att. 1, 1, 5; 16, 3, 4; Quint. 6, 3, 48 al.: quod honeste aut sine detrimento nostro promittere non possumus . . . belle negandum est, *in a courtly, polite manner,* Q. Cic. Pet. Cons 11, 45; so Publ. Syr. ap. Gell. 17, 14, 10: belle se habere, Cic. Att. 12, 37: belle habere (cf.: εὖ καλῶς ἔχειν), *to be in good health, be well,* id. Fam. 9, 9, 1; so, bellissime esse, id. Att. 14, 14, 1: facere, in medical lang., *to operate well, to have a good effect,* Cato, R R. 157; Scrib. Comp. 136; 150 (cf. the uses of bene). —With *bellus:* i sane, bella belle, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 86; id. Curc. 4, 2, 35 (cf. καλὴ καλῶς, Ar. Ach. 253).— Ellipt., belle, for belle habere: sed ut ad epistolas tuas redeam, cetera belle, illud miror, *the others are well* or *right,* Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 2.—*Sup.:* haec ipsa fero equidem fronte, ut puto, et voltu bellissime, sed angor intimis sensibus, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 3; id. Fam. 14, 14, 1: navigare, id. ib. 16, 9, 1 al. (*comp.* perh. not in use).

‡ **bellūtus,** v. belutus.

‡ **belluus,** v. beluus.

bēlo, v. balo *init.*

* **bēlŏăcŏs** or **bēlŏtŏcŏs,** *a plant, also called* dictamnus, App. Herb. 62.

† **bĕlŏnē,** ēs, *f.,* = βελόνη, *a sea-fish, also called* acus, *hornpike, garfish,* Plin. 9, 51, 76, § 166.

bēlŭa (not **bellŭa**), ae, *f.* (belua, dissyl., Varr. ap. Non. p 201, 26) [perh. kindr. with θήρ, fera, as uber with οὖθαρ, and paulus with παῦρος], *a beast* distinguished for size or ferocity, *a monster* (as an elephant, lion, wild boar, whale, etc.; cf.: bestia, fera): elephanto beluarum nulla prudentior, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97; id. Fam. 7, 1, 3; Curt. 8, 9, 29: ea genera beluarum, quae in Rubro Mari Indiâve gignantur, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97: singulas *stellas numeras deos,* eosque beluarum nomine appellas, id. ib. 3, 16,

40; cf. * Lucr. 4, 143: fera et immanis, Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 108: vasta et immanis, id. Div. 1, 24, 49: saeva, Hor. C. 1, 12, 22: ingens, id. S. 2, 3, 316: centiceps, id. C. 2, 13, 34 al.— **B.** Esp. freq., κατ' ἐξοχήν, *the elephant*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 25 Ruhnk.: jam beluarum terror exoleverat, Flor. 1, 18, 9; cf. Graev. ib. 2, 6, 49; Sil. 11, 543: quis (gladiis) appetebant beluarum manus, Curt. 8, 14, 33 al. —Hence with the epithets, Inda, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 7: Gaetula, Juv. 10, 158.— **II.** Sometimes, in gen., *a beast, animal* (even of small and tame animals): quo quidem agno sat scio magis curiosam nusquam esse ullam beluam, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 26.— *The lower animals*, as distinguished from man: quantum natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque beluis antecedat, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105; 2, 5, 16 and 17; id. N. D. 2, 39, 99; 2, 47, 122.—**III.** Trop. **A.** As a term of reproach, *beast, brute* (class.), Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 112; id. Most. 3, 1, 78; id. Rud. 2, 6, 59: age nunc, belua, Credis huic quod dicat? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 37; id. Phorm. 4, 2, 11: sed quid ego hospitii jura in hac immani beluā commemoro? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 42, § 109: beluae quaedam illae immanes ac ferae, forma hominum indutae, exstiterunt, id. Sull. 27, 76; id. Pis. 1, 1; id. Phil. 8, 4, 13; id. Leg. 3, 9, 22; id. Off. 3, 6, 32; Liv. 7, 10, 3. —**B.** Of abstract objects: quod, ut feram et inmanem beluam, sic ex animis nostris adsensionem extraxisset, Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 108: amicos increpans, ut ignaros, quanta belua esset imperium, Suet. Tib. 24: avaritia, belua fera, Sall. Rep. Ordin. 2, 54 (p. 274 Gerl.).

* **bēlŭālis (bell-)**, e, *adj.* [belua], *bestial, brutish*: educatio, Macr. S. 5, 11, 15.

* **bēlŭātus (bell-)**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *ornamented* or *embroidered with figures of animals*: tapetia, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 14.

bēlŭīlis (bell-), e, *adj.* [id.], *bestial, brutal* (post-class.): beluile θηριῶδες, Gloss. Philox.: beluile saevientes, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 88; 3, 65.

bēlŭīnus (bell-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *brutal, bestial, animal* (post-class.): voluptates, Gell. 19, 2, 2: fauces, Prud. Cath. 7, 114: pars corporis, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 54.

Bēlūnum, i, *n.*, *the capital city of a people of Venetia*, now *Belluno*, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 110; Inscr. Orell. 69; 3549.

bēlŭōsus (bell-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *abounding in beasts* or *monsters*: Oceanus, * Hor. C. 4, 14, 47; so Avien. Ora Marit. 204.

Bēlus, i, *m.*, = Βῆλος; Heb. בַּעַל. **I.** *An Asiatic king of a primitive age, builder of Babylon and founder of the Babylonian kingdom*, Verg. A. 1, 621; 1, 729 sq.: priscus, Ov. M. 4, 213 (like Βῆλος ὁ ἀρχαῖος, Aelian. V. H. 13, 3).—**II.** *An Indian deity*, compared with Hercules of the Greeks, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42; cf. Robinson, Dict., under בַּעַל.—**III.** *A king of Egypt, father of Danaus and Ægyptus*.—**IV.** Derivv. **A.** **Bēlīdes**, ae (for the length of the *i*, cf. Prisc. p. 584 P.), *m.*, = Βηλίδης, *a male descendant of Belus*: Belidae fratres, i. e. *Danaus and Ægyptus*, Stat. Th 6, 291: surge, age, Belide, de tot modo fratribus unus, i. e. *Lynceus, son of Ægyptus*, Ov. H. 14, 73: Palamedes, Verg. A. 2, 82 (septimo gradu a Belo originem ducens, Serv.).—**B.** **Bēlis**, idis, *f.*, and usu. in *plur.*, **Bēlīdes**, um, *the granddaughters of Belus, the Belides*, = Danaides (v. Danaus), Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 62; id. A. A. 1, 74; id. M. 4, 463; 10, 44.—**C.** **Bēlĭās**, ădis, *f.*, = Belis, Sen. Herc. Oet. 961.—**V.** Beli oculus, *a precious stone, cat's-eye, a species of onyx*, Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 149.—**VI.** *A river of Galilee, on the borders of Phœnicia*, now *Nahr Naaman*, Plin. 5, 19, 17, § 75; Tac. H. 5, 7.

‡ **bēlūtus (bell-)**, a, um: bestiae similis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 34 Müll.

‡ **bēlŭus (bell-)**, a, um, = beluinus, Gloss. Isid.

Bembinadĭa, ae, *f.*, *a district in Arcadia*, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 21.

Bēnācus, i, *m.*, = Βήνακος, Strabo: lacus, *a deep and rough lake in* Gallia Transpadana, *near Verona, through which the Mincius* (Mincio) *flows*, now *Lago di Garda*, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224; 9, 22, 38, § 75; and *absol.* Benacus, Verg. G. 2, 160; id. A. 10, 205. — Hence, **Bēnācenses**, ium, *m.*, *the people dwelling near Lake Benacus*, Inscr. Grut. 260, 2.

Bendīdĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = Βενδίδειος, *of* or *pertaining to Bendis* (Βένδις, *the Thracian Diana* or *goddess of the moon*): templum, Liv. 38, 41, 1.

bĕnĕ, *adv.* of manner and intensity [bonus; the first vowel assimilated to the *e* of the foll. syllable; cf. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 366], *well* (*comp.* melius, *better*; *sup.* optime [v. bonus *init.*], *best*; often to be rendered by more specific Engl. adverbs). **I.** As adjunct of verbs. **A.** In gen. **1.** Of physical or external goodness, usefulness, ornament, and comfort: villam rusticam bene aedificatam habere expedit, Cato, R. R. 3: villam bonam beneque aedificatam, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 55: quid est agrum bene colere? Bene arare, Cato, R. R. 61: agro bene culto nihil potest esse ... uberius, Cic. Sen. 16, 57: ubi cocta erit bene, Cato, R. R. 157; 3; 4; 32 et saep.: te auratam et vestitam bene, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 50: ornatus hic satis me condecet? *Ps.* Optume, *it is very becoming*, id. Ps. 4, 1, 26: me bene curatā cute vises, *well tended*, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 15: bene olere, Verg. E. 2, 48: bene sonare, Quint. 8, 3, 16: neque tamen non inprimis bene habitavit, *in the very best style*, Nep. Att. 13, 1: a Catone cum quaereretur, quid maxime in re familiari expediret, respondet Bene pascere? Quid secundum? Satis bene pascere, Cic. Off. 2, 25, 89: so, bene cenare, Cat. 13, 17; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 56: bene de rebus domesticis constitutum esse, *to be in good circumstances*, Cic. Sest. 45, 97; similarly: rem (i. e. familiarem) bene paratam comitate perdidit, *well arranged*, Plaut. Rud. prol. 38.— **2.** With respect to the mind. **a.** Perception, knowledge, ability: quas tam bene noverat quam paedagogos nostros novimus, Sen. Ep. 27, 5: quin melius novi quam te et vidi saepius, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 22: novi optime (Bacchus) et saepe vidi, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 2: qui optime suos nosse deberet, Nep. Con. 4, 1; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 1; id. S. 1, 9, 22: satin' haec meministi et tenes? *Pa.* Melius quam tu qui docuisti, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 2: quod eo mihi melius cernere videor quo ab eo proprius absum, Cic. Sen. 21, 77: ut hic melius quam ipse illa scire videatur, id. de Or. 1, 15, 66; id. Or. 38, 132: cum Sophocles vel optime scripserit Electram suam, id. Fin. 1, 2, 5: gubernatoris ars quia bene navigandi rationem habet, *of able seamanship*, id. ib. 1, 13, 42: melius in Volscis imperatum est, *better generalship was displayed*, Liv. 2, 63, 6: nihil melius quam omnis mundus administratur, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 59: de medico bene existimari scribis, *that he is well thought* (*spoken*) *of*, i. e. *his ability*, id. Fam. 16, 14, 1: prudentibus et bene institutis, *well educated*, id. Sen. 14, 50: sapientibus et bene naturā constitutis, *endowed with good natural talent*, id. Sest. 65, 137: quodsi melius geruntur ea quae consilio geruntur quam, etc., *more ably*, id. Inv. 1, 34, 59: tabulas bene pictas collocare in bono lumine, *good paintings*, id. Brut. 75, 261: canere melius, Verg. E. 9, 67; Quint. 10, 1, 91: bene pronuntiare, id. 11, 3, 12: bene respondere interrogationibus, id. 5, 7, 28; 6, 3, 81.— **b.** Of feeling, judgment, and will: similis in utroque nostrum, cum optime sentiremus, error fuit, *when we had the best intentions*, Cic. Fam. 4, 2, 3; so id. ib. 6, 4, 2; so, bene sentire, id. ib. 6, 1, 3; so, bene, optime de re publicā sentire, *to hold sound views on public affairs*, id. Off. 1, 41, 149; id. Fam. 4, 14, 1; id. Phil. 3, 9, 23: bene animatas eas (insulas) confirmavit, *well disposed*, Nep. Cim. 2, 4: ei causae quam Pompeius animatus melius quam paratus susceperat, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 10; so, optime animati, Varr. ap. Non. p. 201, 7: quod bene cogitasti aliquando, laudo, *that you had good intentions*, Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 34: se vero bene sperare (i. e. de bello), *had good hopes*, Liv. 6, 6, 18: sperabis omnia optime, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 7: tibi bene ex animo volo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 6; so freq: bene alicui velle, v. volo: bene aliquid consulere, *to plan something well*: vigilando, agendo, bene consulendo prospera omnia cedunt, Sall. C. 52, 29: omnia non bene consulta, id. J. 92, 2. —**c.** Of morality, honesty, honor, etc. (α) Bene vivere, or bene beateque vivere (= καλῶς κἀγαθῶς), *to lead a moral and happy life*: qui virtutem habeat, eum nullius rei ad bene vivendum indigere, Cic. Inv. 1, 51, 93: in dialecticā vestrā nullam esse ad melius vivendum vim, id. Fin. 1, 19, 63: quod ni ita accideret et melius et prudentius viveretur, id. Sen. 19, 67; cf. id. Ac. 1, 4, 15; id. Fin. 1, 13, 45; id. Off. 1, 6, 19; id. Fam. 4, 3, 3 et saep. (for another meaning of bene vivere, cf. e. infra).—(β) Bene mori, *to die honorably, bravely, creditably, gloriously*: qui se bene mori quam turpiter vivere maluit, Liv. 22, 50, 7: ne ferrum quidem ad bene moriendum oblaturus est hostis, id. 9, 3, 3; so id. 21, 42, 4: tum potui, Medea, mori bene, Ov. H. 12, 5.—(γ) Bene partum, *what is honestly, honorably earned* or *acquired*: multa bona bene parta habemus, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 65: mei patris bene parta indiligenter Tutatur, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 5: res familiaris primum bene parta sit, nullo neque turpi quaestu, neque odioso, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92: diutine uti bene licet partum bene, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 15; Sall. C. 51, 42 (cf.: mala parta, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 65: male partum, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 22).—(δ) Apud bonos bene agier, an old legal formula: bonā fide agi (v. bonus), *to be transacted in good faith among good men*: ubi erit illa formula fiduciae ut inter bonos bene agier oportet? Cic. Fam. 7, 12, 2; id. Off. 3, 15, 61; 3, 17, 70.—(ε) Non bene = male, *not faithfully*: esse metus coepit ne jura jugalia conjunx Non bene servasset, Ov. M. 7, 716.—**d.** Representing an action as right or correct, *well, rightly, correctly*: bene mones, Ibo, *you are right* (*to admonish me*), Ter. And. 2, 2, 36: sequi recusarunt bene monentem, Liv. 22, 60, 17: quom mihi et bene praecipitis, et, etc., *since you give sound advice*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 55; so Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 6; 3, 3, 80; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 372, 7: bene enim majores accubitionem epularem amicorum convivium nominarunt, melius quam Graeci, Cic. Sen. 13, 45: hoc bene censuit Scaevola, *correctly*, Dig. 17, 1, 48.—**e.** *Pleasantly, satisfactorily, profitably, prosperously, fortunately, successfully*: nunc bene vivo et fortunate atque ut volo atque animo ut lubet, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 111: nihil adferrent quo jucundius, id est melius, viveremus, Cic. Fin. 1, 41, 72: si bene qui cenat, bene vivit, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 66: quamobrem melius apud bonos quam apud fortunatos beneficium collocari puto, *is better* or *more profitably invested*, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 71: perdenda sunt multa beneficia ut semel ponas bene, Sen. Ben. poët. 1, 2, 1: etiamsi nullum (beneficium) bene positurus sit, id. ib. 1, 2, 2: quando hoc bene successit, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 23: bene ambulatum'st? *Di.* Huc quidem, hercle, ad te bene, Quia tui vivendi copia'st, *has your walk been pleasant?* Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 18: melius ominare, *use words of better omen*, id. Rud. 2, 3, 7; Cic. Brut. 96, 329: qui se suamque aetatem bene curant, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 36.—So, bene (se) habere: ut bene me haberem filiai nuptiis, *have a good time at*, etc., Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 2: qui se bene habet suisque amicis usui est, *who enjoys his life and is a boon companion*, id. Mil. 3, 1, 128: nam hanc bene se habere aetatem nimio'st aequius, id. Merc. 3, 2, 6: bene consulere alicui, *to take good care for somebody's interests*: tuae rei bene consulere cupio, id. Trin. 3, 2, 9: ut qui mihi consultum optume velit esse, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 1: me optime consulentem saluti suae, Cic. Fam. 4, 14, 2: qui se ad sapientes viros bene consulentes rei publicae contulerunt, id. Off. 2, 13, 46.—So, bene mereri, and rarely bene merere, *to deserve well of one*, i. e. *act for his advantage*; *absol.* or with *de*: addecet Bene merenti bene referre gratiam, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 36: Licinii aps te bene merenti male refertur gratia? id. Ps. 1, 3, 86: ut memorem in bene meritos animum praestarem, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 10: cogor nonnumquam homines non optime de me meritos rogatu eorum qui bene meriti sunt, defendere, id. ib. 7, 1, 4: tam bene meritis de nomine Punico militibus, Liv. 23, 12, 5: si bene quid de te merui, Verg. A. 4, 317; cf. Cic. Opt. Gen. 7, 20; id. Sest. 1, 2; 12, 39; 66, 139; 68, 142; id. Mil. 36, 99; id. Phil. 2, 14, 36 et saep.; v. mereo, D. and *P. a.*—So esp. referring to price: bene emere, *to buy advantageously*, i. e. *cheaply*; bene vendere, *to sell advantageously*, i. e. *at a high price*: bene ego hercle vendidi te, Plaut.

Curc 4, 2, 34 · et quoniam vendat, velle quam optime vendere, Cic Off 3, 12, 51 ita nec ut emat melius, nec ut vendat quidquam, simulabit vir bonus, id. ib 3, 15, 61 vin' bene emere? *Do* Vin' tu pulcre vendere? Plaut Pers. 4, 4, 38 melius emetur, Cato, R R 1 quo melius emptum sciatis, Cic. ap Suet. Caes 50 *fin* qui vitâ bene credat emi honorem, *cheaply*, Verg A 9, 206, Sil 4, 756 — **f.** Expressing kindness, thanks, etc.. bene facis, bene vocas, bene narras, *I thank you, am obliged to you for doing, calling, saying* (colloq) merito amo te *Ph.* Bene facis, *thanks!* Ter Eun. 1, 2, 106, cf. in consuetudinem venit, bene facis et fecisti non indicantis esse, sed gratias agentis, Don ad loc placet, bene facitis, Plaut Rud. 3, 6, 43 dividuom talentum faciam *La.* Bene facis, id. ib 5, 3, 52 si quid erit dubium, immutabo *Da* Bene fecisti, id Ep 5, 1, 40 *Lo* Adeas, si velis. *La* Bene hercle factum vobis habeo gratiam Accedam propius, id. Rud 3, 6, 2, Ter Ad 4, 3, 10 —With *gratiam habere* · bene fecisti, gratiam habeo maximam, Ter Eun 5, 8, 61, cf bene benigneque arbitror te facere, Plaut Most 3, 2, 130 quin etiam Graecis licebit utare cum voles . Bene sane facis, sed enitar ut Latine loquar, *I thank you for the permission, but*, etc., Cic Ac 1, 7, 25 an exitum Cassi Maelique expectem? Bene facitis quod abominamini sed, etc, *I am much obliged to you for abhorring this, but*, etc, Liv 6, 18, 9 bene edepol narras, nam illi faveo virgini, *thanks for telling me, for*, etc, Ter Eun 5, 3, 7 (cf male hercule narras, *I owe you little thanks for saying so*, Cic. Tusc 1, 6, 10) bene, ita me di ament, nuntias, Ter Hec 4, 4, 20 bene narras, Cic Att 16, 14, 4, 13, 33, 2 tu ad matrem adi Bene vocas, benigne dicis Cras apud te, *thanks for your invitation, but*, etc., Plaut Merc 5, 2, 108 eamus intro ut prandeamus *Men* Bene vocas, tam gratia'st, id Men 2, 3, 41 —**g.** Of accuracy, etc., *well accurately, truly, completely* cum ceterae partes aetatis bene descriptae sint, Cic Sen 2, 5 cui bene librato . Obstitit ramus, Ov M 8, 409 at bene si quaeras, id ib 3, 141 tibi comprimam linguam Hau potes Bene pudice que adservatur, Plaut Am 1, 1, 196 bene dissimulare amorem, *entirely*, Ter And 1, 1, 105 quis enim bene celat amorem? Ov H. 12, 37 —So with a negation, = male restat parvam quod non bene compleat urnam, Ov M 12, 615 non bene conveniunt .. Majestas et amor, id ib 2, 846 — Redundant, with *vix* (Ovid) vix bene Castalio descenderat antro, Incustoditam lente videt ire juvencam (= vix descenderat cum, etc.), Ov M 3, 14 tactum vix bene limen erat, Aesonides, dixi, quid agit meus? id. H 6, 24 vix bene desieram, rettulit illa mihi, id. F 5, 277 — **h.** *Sup*, *most opportunely, at the nick of time* (comic) sed eccum meum gnatum optume video, Plaut Merc. 2, 2, 57 sed optume eccum exit senex, id. Rud. 3, 3, 44 optume advenienes, puere, cape Chlamydem, etc, id Merc 5, 2, 69 Davum optume Video, Ter And. 2, 1, 35, 4, 2, 3, Plaut Rud 3, 5, 25, 4, 5, 19, Ter Eun 5, 2, 66, id Heaut 4, 5, 9, 5, 5, 2 —**i.** Pregn bene polliceri = large polliceri, *to make liberal promises*. praecepit ut ceteros adeant, bene polliceantur, Sall C 41, 5, cf. bene promittere, *to promise success* quae autem inconstantia deorum ut primis minentur extis, bene promittant secundis? Cic Div 2, 17, 38 —**B.** In particular **1.** Bene dicere **a.** *To speak well*, i e. *eloquently* qui optime dicunt, *the most eloquent*, Cic de Or 1, 26, 119, 2, 2, 5 etiam bene dicere haud absurdum est, Sall C 3, 1 abunde dixit bene quisquis rei satisfecit, Quint 12, 9, 7, cf bene loqui, *to use good language, speak good Latin*, Cic. Brut. 58, 212, 64, 228 —**b.** *To speak ably!* multo oratorem melius quam ipsos illos quorum eae sint artes esse dicturum, Cic. Or 1, 15, 65, cf Hor Ep 1, 2, 4 bene dicendi scientia, Quint 7, 3, 12 — **c.** *To speak correctly* or *elegantly* eum et Attice dicere et optime, ut bene dicere id sit, Attice dicere, Cic. Opt Gen 4, 13 optime dicta, Quint 10 1, 19 — So, bene loqui ut esset perfecta illa bene loquendi laus, Cic Brut 72, 252 at loquitur pulchre Num melius quam Plato? id Opt Gen 5, 16 — **d.** *To speak well*, i e *kindly, of one, to praise him; absol* or with *dat.*, or *reflex*, with *inter* (less correctly as one word, benedicere). cui bene dixit umquam bono? *Of what good man has he ever spoken well*, or, *what good man has he ever praised*, Cic. Sest 52, 110 bene, quaeso, inter vos dicatis, et amice absenti tamen, Plaut Mil 4, 8, 31—Ironically · bene equidem tibi dico qui te digna ut eveniant precor, Plaut. Rud 3, 2, 26 nec tibi cessaret doctus bene dicere lector, Ov Tr 5, 9, 9 cui a viris bonis bene dicatur, Metell Numid. ap Gell 6, 11, 3 — And *dat* understood · si bene dicatis (i e mihi) vostra ripa vos sequar, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 18 omnes bene dicunt (ei), et amant (eum), Ter Ad 5, 4, 11 ad bene dicendum (i e alteri) delectandumque redacti, Hor Ep 2, 1, 155 —*Part* indignis si male dicitur, male dictum id esse duco, Verum si dignis dicitur, bene dictum'st, *is a praise*, Plaut Curc 4, 2, 27 sq nec bene nec male dicta profuerunt ad confirmandos animos, Liv 23, 46, 1, cf Ter Phorm prol 20 infra. —Bene audio = bene dicitur mihi, *I am praised* bene dictis si certasset, audisset bene, Ter Phorm prol 20, v audio, 5 —**e.** To use words of good omen (εὐφημεῖν) *Ol* Quid si fors aliter quam voles evenerit? *St* Bene dice, dis sum fretus (= fave lingua, melius ominare), Plaut Cas. 2, 5, 38 heja, bene dicito, id As 3, 3, 155 —**f.** Bene dixisti, a formula of approbation ne quando iratus tu alio conferas *Th* Bene dixti, *you are right*, Ter Eun 3, 1, 61 bene et sapienter dixti dudum, etc, *it was a good and wise remark of yours that*, etc, id Ad 5, 8, 30 — **g.** Bene dicta, *fine* or *specious, plausible words* (opp deeds) bene dictis tuis bene facta aures meae expostulant, Plaut Pers 4, 3 25, so, bene loqui male corde consultare Bene lingua loqui, *use fine words*, Plaut. Truc 2, 1, 16 — **2.** Bene facere **a.** Bene aliquid facere, *to do, make, something well*, i e *ably* (v I A 2 a. supra) vel non facere quod non optime possis, vel facere quod non pessime facias, Cic Or 2, 20, 86 non tamen haec quia possunt bene aliquando fieri passim facienda sunt, Quint 4, 1, 70 Jovem Phidias optime fecit, id 2, 3, 6, so, melius facere, Afran ap Macr 6, 1 —*P a.* quid labor aut bene facta juvant? *his labor and well done works are no pleasure to him*, Verg G 3, 525 —**b.** Bene facere, with *dat absol*, with *in* and *abl*, or with *erga*, *to do a good action, to benefit somebody, to impart benefits* (less correctly as one word, benefacio) (α) With *dat* bonus bonis bene feceris, Plaut. Poen 5, 4, 60 bene si amico feceris, ne pigeat fecisse, id. Trin 2, 2, 66 malo bene facere tantumdem est periculum quantum bono male facere, id Poen 3, 3, 20 homini id quod tu facis bene, id. Ep 1, 2, 33 tibi lubens bene faxim, Ter Ad 5, 5, 6, 5, 6, 8, 5, 8, 25 at tibi di semper faciant bene, *may the gods bless you*, Plaut Men 5, 7, 32 di tibi Bene faciant, Ter Ad 5, 7, 20, so Plaut Pers. 4, 3, 18 —*Pass* quod bonis bene fit beneficium, Plaut. Capt 2, 2, 108 pulchrum est bene facere reipublicae, Sall C 3, 1 ego ne ingratis quidem bene facere absistam, Liv 36, 35, 4 —Reflexively sibi bene facere, *enjoy one's self, have a good time*, genio indulgere (v I A 2 e supra) nec quisquam est tam ingenio duro quin, ubi quidquam occasionis sit sibi faciat bene, Plaut As grex 5 —(β) With *in* and *abl* · quoniam bene quae in me fecerunt, ingrata ea habui, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 30 — (γ) With *erga* si quid amicum erga bene feci, Plaut Trin 5, 2, 4 —(δ) With ellipsis of *dat*, *to impart benefits* ingrata atque irrita esse omnia intellego Quae dedi et quod bene feci, Plaut. As 1, 2, 11 quod bene fecisti, referetur gratia, id Capt. 5, 1, 20 ego quod bene feci, male feci, id. Ep 1, 2, 34, id Trin 2, 2, 41 si beneficia in rebus, non in ipsa benefaciendi voluntate consisterent, Sen Ben 1, 7, 1 · benefaciendi animus, id ib 2, 19, 1 —So esp in formula of thanks, etc bene benigneque arbitror te facere, *I thank you heartily*, Plaut Most 3, 2, 129 *Jup* Jam nunc irata non es? *Alc* Non sum *Jup* Bene facis, id Am 3, 2, 56, v Brix ad Plaut Trin 384 —*P a.* as *subst*

bĕnĕ facta, ōrum, *n*, *benefits, benefactions* (cf beneficium) bene facta male locata male facta arbitror, Enn. ap Cic Off 2, 18, 62 (Trag v 429 Vahl) pol, bene facta tua me hortantur tuo ut imperio pareant, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 65 pro bene factis ejus uti ei pretium possim reddere id. Capt. 5, 1, 20 bene facta referre, Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 182· tenere, id. ib 2, 42 —So freq in eccl writers et si bene feceritis his qui vobis bene faciunt, Vulg Luc. 6, 33 bene facite his qui oderunt vos, id. Matt. 5, 44 —(ε) *Absol*, *to do good, perform meritorious acts* (in *fin verb* only eccl. Lat) discite bene facere, Vulg Isa 1, 17 interrogo vos si licet sabbatis bene facere an male, id Luc. 6, 9 qui bene facit, ex Deo est, id Joan Ep 3, 11 — In *P a* (class) bene facta (almost always in *plur*), *merits, meritorious acts, brave deeds* bene facta recte facta sunt, Cic. Par 3, 1, 22 omnia bene facta in luce se collocari volunt, id Tusc 2, 26, 64, id. Sen 3, 9 bene facta mea reipublicae procedunt, Sall J 85 5, cf id C 8, 5, id H Fragm 1, 19 veteribus bene factis nova pensantes maleficia, Liv 37, 1 2; cf Quint 3, 7, 13, 12, 1, 41, Prop 2, 1, 24, Ov M 15, 850, Claud VI Cons Hon 386 —*Sing* bene factum a vobis, dum vivitis non abscedet, Cato ap Gell 16, 1, 4 —(ζ) In medical language, *to be of good effect, benefit, do good* id bene faciet et alvum bonam faciet, Cato, R R. 157, 6 —So with *ad* ad capitis dolorem bene facit serpyllum, Scrib Comp 1, so id ib 5, 9, 13, 41 —(η) In the phrase bene facis, etc., as a formula of thanks, v I A 2 f supra —(θ) Expressing joy, *I am glad of it, I am glad that* etc (comic) *Da* Tua quae fuit Palaestrae filia inventa'st mea. *La* Bene hercule factum'st, Plaut Rud 5, 3, 9 bis tanto valeo quam valui prius *Ly* Bene hercle factum et gaudeo id. Merc. 2, 2, 27, Ter And 5, 6, 11, id Hec 5, 4, 17, id Eun 5, 8, 7 bene factum et volup est hodie me his mulierculis Tetulisse auxilium, Plaut Rud 4, 1, 1, Ter Hec 3, 5, 11, so, bene factum gaudeo nam hic noster pater est. *Ant* Ita me Juppiter bene amet, benefactum gaudeo, Plaut. Poen 5, 5, 47, Ter Phorm 5 6 43, cf *Me* Rex Creo vigiles nocturnos singulos semper locat *So* Bene facit, quia nos eramus peregri, tutatu'st domum, *I am glad of it*, etc., Plaut. Am 1, 1, 19 bene fecit A. Silius qui transegerit neque enim ei deesse volebam, et quid possem timebam, *I am glad that A Silius*, etc., Cic Att 12, 24, 1 —**3.** With *esse* **a.** Bene est, *impers*, *it is well* (α) In the epistolary formula si vales bene est, or si vales bene est, (ego) valeo (abbrev S V B E V), Afran ap Prisc p 804 P, Cic Fam 5, 14, 1, 10, 34, 1, 4, 1, 1, cf id ib 5 7, 1, 5, 9, 1, 5, 10, 1, 10, 33, 1, 10 14, 8, 10, 14, 11, 14, 14, 1, 14, 14, 16 si valetis gaudeo, Plaut Pers. 4, 3, 41 —These formulas were obsolete at Seneca's time mos antiquis fuit, usque ad meam servatus aetatem, primis epistulae verbis adicere. Si vales, bene est, ego valeo, Sen Ep 15, 1 —(β) = bene factum est (cf I 2 h supra) oculis quoque etiam plus jam video quam prius *Ly* Bene est, Plaut. Merc 2, 2, 26 hic est intus filius apud nos tuus *De.* Optume'st id ib 5, 4, 49, Ter Ad 3, 3, 48, 5 5, 3, id Hec 5, 4, 31 —**b.** Bene est alicui, *impers*, *it is (goes) well with one, one does well, is well off, enjoys himself, is happy*. nam si curent bene bonis sit male malis, quod nunc abest, Enn. ap Cic N D 3, 32, 79 (Trag v 355 Vahl) bona si esse veis bene erit tibi Plaut Merc. 3, 1, 12 quia illi, unde hoc abvecta sum, malis bene esse solitum'st, id ib 3 1, 13. qui neque tibi bene esse patere, et illis quibus est invides, id Ps 4, 7, 35 (so id Trin. 2, 2, 71) num quippiam aluit me vis? *De.* Ut bene sit tibi, id. Pers 4, 8, 5, id Poen 4, 2, 90, Ter Phorm 1, 2, 101 nemini nimium bene est, Afran ap Charis p 185 P si non est, jurat bene solis esse maritis, Hor Ep 1, 1, 88 nec tamen illis bene erit, quia non bono gaudent Sen Vit Beat. 11, 4 BENE SIT NOBIS, Inscr Orell 4754, Plaut. Truc 2, 4, 95, 4, 2, 36, id Curc 4 2, 31, id Pers 5, 2, 74, id Stich 5, 5, 12, id. Merc 2, 2 55, Ter Ad 1, 1, 9 —*Comp* istas minas decem, qui me procurem dum melius sit mi des Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 40 spero ex tuis litteris tibi melius esse, *that your health is better*, Cic. Fam. 16, 22, 1, Plaut Most 3, 2, 1, Ter And 2, 5, 16 —With *dat* understood · patria est ubicumque est bene (i e cuique), *where one does well, there is his country*, Poet. ap Cic. Tusc 5, 37, 108 (Trag Rel inc p 248 Rib).

—With *abl.*, *to be well off in, to feast upon a thing:* ubi illi bene sit ligno, aqua calida, cibo, vestimentis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 39: at mihi bene erat, non piscibus, Sed pullo atque hoedo, Hor. S. 2, 2, 120.—**c.** Bene sum = bene mihi est: minore nusquam bene fui dispendio, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 20: de eo (argento) nunc bene sunt tuā virtute, id. Truc. 4, 2, 28: dato qui bene sit; ego ubi bene sit tibi locum lepidum dabo, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 51: scis bene esse si sit unde, id. Capt. 4, 2, 70.—**4.** Bene habere. **a.** With *subj. nom.* (α) *To enjoy*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 35 al.; v. I. A. 2. e. supra.—(β) *To be favorable, to favor:* bene habent tibi principia, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 82.—(γ) With *se, to be well, well off:* imperator se bene habet, *it is well with*, Sen. Ep. 24, 9; cf.: si te bene habes, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 122 Brix ad loc.—**b.** Hoc bene habet, or bene habet, *impers.* (= res se bene habet), *it is well, matters stand well:* bene habet: jacta sunt fundamenta defensionis, Cic. Mur. 6, 14: bene habet: di pium movere bellum, Liv. 8, 6, 4: atque bene habet si a collegā litatum est, id. 8, 9, 1; Juv. 10, 72; Stat. Th. 11, 557.—So *pers.:* bene habemus nos, si in his spes est; opinor, aliud agamus, *we are well off*, Cic. Att. 2, 8, 1.—**5.** Bene agere, with *cum* and *abl.* (α) *To treat one well:* bene egissent Athenienses cum Miltiade si, etc., Val. Max. 5, 3, ext. 3.—(β) *Impers.:* bene agitur cum aliquo, *it goes well with one, he is fortunate:* bene dicat secum esse actum, *that he has come off well*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 2: non tam bene cum rebus humanis agitur ut meliora pluribus placeant, Sen. Vit. Beat. 2, 1.—With ellipsis of *cum* and *abl.:* si hinc non abeo intestatus, bene agitur pro noxiā (sc. mecum), Plaut. Mil. 5, 23.—**6.** Rem (negotium) bene gerere. (α) *To administer well private* or *public affairs:* multi suam rem bene gessere et publicam patriā procul, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1 (Trag. Rel. v. 295 Vahl.): non ut multis bene gestae, sed ut nemini, conservatae rei publicae, Cic. Pis. 3, 6; so, qui ordo bene gestae rei publicae testimonium multis, mihi uni conservatae dedit, id. Phil. 2, 1, 2: rem publicam, id. Pis. 19, 45: Apollini republicā vestrā bene gestā servatāque ... donum mittitote, Liv. 23, 11, 3.—(β) *To be successful, meet with success, acquit one's self well;* usu. of war; also of private affairs: bello extincto, re bene gestā, vobis gratis habeo, etc., Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 2: quando bene gessi rem, volo hic in fano supplicare, id. Curc. 4, 2, 41: quasi re bene gestā, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 13: rem te valde bene gessisse rumor erat, *that you had met with great success*, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 7; id. Planc. 25, 61: conclamant omnes occasionem negotii bene gerendi amittendam non esse, Caes. B. G. 5, 57: haec cogitanti accidere visa est facultas bene rei gerendae, id. ib. 7, 44: res bello bene gestae, *success in war*, Liv. 23, 12, 11: laeti bene gestis corpora rebus Procurate, Verg. A. 9, 157; cf. Cic. Planc. 25, 61; Liv. 1, 37, 6; 4, 47, 1; 8, 30, 5; 22, 25, 4; 23, 36, 2.—**7.** Bene vertere, in wishes. (α) With the *rel. quod* or *quae res* as *subject, to turn out well; absol.* or with *dat.:* quae res tibi et gnatae tuae bene feliciterque vortat, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 58: quod utrisque bene vertat, Liv. 8, 5, 6: quod bene verteret, id. 3, 26, 9; cf. id. 3, 35, 8; 3, 62, 5; 7, 39, 10; v. verto; cf.: quod bene eveniat, Cato, R. R. 141.—(β) With *di* as *subject:* di bene vortant, *may the gods let it turn out well, may the gods grant success*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 5; cf. Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 10; id. Hec. 1, 2, 121; id. Phorm. 3, 3, 19; v. verto.—**8.** Bene, colloquially in leave-taking: bene ambula, *walk well*, i. e. *have a pleasant walk!* Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 166: *De.* Bene ambulato! *Ly.* Bene vale! id. Merc. 2, 2, 55: bene valete et vivite! id. Mil. 4, 8, 30: cives bene valete! id. Merc. 5, 2, 25; cf. id. Ep. 5, 1, 40; id. Merc. 2, 4, 28; 5, 4, 65; id. Curc. 4, 2, 30; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 115; id. Hec. 1, 2, 122: salvere jubeo te, mi Saturides, bene, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 35: LAGGE, FILI, BENE QVIESCAS, Sepulch. Inscr. Orell. p. 4755.—**9.** In invocations to the gods, often redundant (cf. bonus): ita me Juppiter bene amet, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 47: di te bene ament, Hegio, id. Capt. 1, 2, 29: ita me di bene ament, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 1; cf. id. ib. 5, 2, 43; id. Hec. 2, 1, 9; id. Phorm. 1, 3, 13: Jane pater uti te ... bonas preces bene precatus siem, Cato, R. R. 134: bene sponsis, beneque volueris in precatione augurali Messala augur ait significare sponderis, volueris, Fest. p. 351 Müll. (p. 267 Lind.).—**10.** Elliptical expressions. (α) Bene, melius, optime, instead of bene, etc., dicit, dicis, or facit, facis, etc.: bene Pericles (i. e. dixit), Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: bene (Philippus) ministrum et praebitorem, id. ib. 2, 14, 53: existimabatur bene, Latine (i. e. loqui), id. Brut. 74, 259; so id. Sen. 14, 47: at bene Areus, Quint. 2, 15, 36; cf. id. 10, 1, 56: nam ante Aristippus, et ille melius (i. e. hoc dixerat), Cic. Fin. 1, 8, 26: sed haec tu melius vel optime omnium (i. e. facies), id. Fam. 4, 13, 7; id. Fin. 1, 18, 61; 1, 19, 63; id. Off. 3, 11, 49; id. Sen. 20, 73; id. Opt. Gen. 6, 18; Quint. 10, 3, 25; 10, 2, 24; 6, 1, 3; 9, 4, 23.—(β) In applauding answers: bene and optime, *good! bravo! excellent!* euge, euge! Perbene! Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 75: huc respice. *Da.* Optume! id. ib. 3, 4, 3; cf. id. Merc. 1, 2, 114; 5, 4, 16.—(γ) In drinking health, with *acc.* or *dat.*, *health to you, your health!* bene vos! bene nos! bene te! bene me! bene nostram etiam Stephanium! Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 27; Tib. 2, 1, 31: bene te, pater optime Caesar, etc.; Ov. F. 2, 637: bene mihi, bene vobis, bene amicae meae! Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 21; Ov. A. A. 1, 601.—**11.** P r e g n., in ellipt. predicate: quod (imperium) si (ei) sui bene crediderint cives ... credere et Latinos debere, *if his own citizens did well to intrust the supreme power to him*, etc., Liv. 1, 50, 5: in Velia aedificent quibus melius quam P. Valerio creditur libertas, *to whom it will be safer to intrust liberty*, id. 2, 7, 11: melius peribimus quam sine alteris vestrum viduae aut orbae vivemus, *it will be better for us to perish*, id. 1, 13, 3: bene Arruntium morte usum, *that it was right for Arruntius to die*, Tac. A. 6, 48; Liv. 2, 30, 6; Quint. 9, 4, 92; Tac. A. 2, 44.—**II.** *Adv. of intensity*, = valde, *very*, with *adjj.* and *advv.* **1.** With *adjj.:* bene tempestate serenā, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82 (Ann. v. 517 Vahl.): foedus feri bene firmum, id. ap. Porphyr. ad Hor. C. 3, 24, 50 (Ann. v. 33 ib.); cf.: bene firmus, Cic. Fam. 16, 8, 1; id. Phil. 6, 7, 18: bene robustus, id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48: bene morigerus fuit puer, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 13: bene ergo ego hinc praedatus ibo, id. Ps. 4, 7, 39: bene lautum, id. Rud. 3, 3, 39: bene et naviter oportet esse impudentem, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 3: id utrum Romano more locutus sit, bene nummatum te futurum, an, etc., id. ib. 7, 16, 3: bene sanos, id. Fin. 1, 16, 52; 1, 21, 71; Hor. S. 1, 3, 61; 1, 9, 44: bene longinquos dolores, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94: sermonem bene longum, id. Or. 2, 88, 361: bene magna caterva, id. Mur. 33, 69: magna multitudo, Hirt. B. Hisp. 4: barbatus, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: fidum pectus, Hor. C. 2, 12, 15: cautus, Ov. H. 1, 44: multa, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 15: multi, Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4: homo optime dives, Sen. Vit. Beat. 23, 2.—**2.** With *advv.:* bene saepe libenter, Enn. Ann. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 4 (Ann. v. 239 Vahl.); cf.: bene libenter victitas, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 44: bene mane haec scripsi, Cic. Att. 4, 9, 2; 4, 10, 16: bene penitus, id. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 169: bene longe, Hirt. B. Hisp. 25: bene gnaviter, Sen. Ot. Sap. 1 (28), 5.—With adverb phrase: si ad te bene ante lucem venisset, Cic. Or. 2, 64, 259.

* **bĕnĕdīcē**, *adv.* of the *adj.*, not in use, **bĕnĕdīcus**, a, um [benedico], *with friendly words, kindly:* ad se illicere blandē ac benedice, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 54.

bĕnĕdīco, xi, ctum, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to speak well of any one, to commend, praise.* **I.** I n g e n., in class. Lat. always as two words, v. bene, I. B. 1.—**II.** E s p. **A.** In late and eccl. Lat. with *acc.* **1.** Deum, *to bless, praise,* or *adore* (Heb. בָּרַךְ), App. Trism. *fin.;* Vulg. Psa. 112, 2.—*Pass.:* benedici Deum omni tempore condecet, Tert. Orat. 3: Deus benedicendus, App. Trism. *fin.;* Vulg. Gen. 24, 48; id. Jacob. 3, 9.—Rarely with *dat.:* benedic Domino, Vulg. Psa. 102, 1 sq.—**2.** Of men and things, *to bless, consecrate, hallow* (Heb. בָּרַךְ and קִדֵּשׁ): requievit die septimo eumque benedixit, Lact. 7, 14, 11; cf. Vulg. Gen. 2, 3; id. Marc. 6, 41: altarium, Sulp. de Vita S. Martini, 2, 2: benedictum oleum, Hier. Vit. Hilar. *med.:* martyres, Tert. Mart. 1; Grut. 875, 3 al.—Sometimes with *dat.:* benedixit domui Israel, Vulg. Psa. 113, 12; 64, 12.—**B.** Herba benedicta, *the plant also called* lagopus or leporinus pes, App. Herb. 61.—Hence, **1. bĕnĕdictum,** i, *n.* (prop. as two words), v. bene, I. B. 1. g.—**2. bĕnĕdictus,** i, *m.*, *an approved person, blessed one* (eccl. Lat.): venite, benedicti Patris mei, Vulg. Matt. 25, 34 al.

bĕnĕdictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [benedico, II.] (eccl. Lat.), *an extolling, praising, lauding*, App. Trism. p. 82, 11; Vulg. Deut. 16, 10; Tert. Test. Anim. 2.—**B.** M e t o n., *a consecrated, sacred object:* benedictio crucis = frustum sanctae crucis, Paul. Nol. Ep. 32, c. 8.—**II.** *A benediction, blessing*, Sulp. de Vita S. Martini, 2, 12; Vulg. Gen. 26, 29; id. Gal. 3, 14.

bĕnĕdictum, v. bene, I. B. 1. g.

bĕnĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. n.*, better written as two words, v. bene, I. B. 2.

bĕnĕfactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [benefacio], *the performing of an act of kindness, a benefaction*, Tert. c. Marc. 4, 12 *fin.*

bĕnĕfactor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who confers a favor, a benefactor* (late Lat.), Coripp. Laud. Anast. Quaest. 19; id. Laud. Just. 1, 314.

bĕnĕfactum, v. bene, I. B. 2.

bĕnĕfĭcē, *adv.*, v. beneficus *fin.*

bĕnĕfĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [from beneficus, like magnificentia, munificentia, from magnificus, munificus; cf. Beier and Gernh. upon Cic. Off. 1, 7, 20], *the quality of* beneficus, *kindness, beneficence, an honorable and kind treatment of others* (opp. maleficentia, Lact. Ira Dei, 1, 1; several times in the philos. writings of Cic.; elsewh. rare): quid praestantius bonitate et beneficentiā? Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 121: beneficentia, quam eandem vel benignitatem vel liberalitatem appellari licet, id. Off. 1, 7, 20; 1, 14, 42 sq.; 2, 15, 52 and 53: comitas ac beneficentia, id. de Or. 2, 84, 343: uti beneficentiā adversus supplices, Tac. A. 12, 20: beneficentia augebat ornabatque subjectos, Sen. Ep. 90, 5; Vulg. Heb. 13, 16.

bĕnĕfĭcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [beneficium], *pertaining to a favor.* **I.** As *adj.* only once: res, Sen. Ep. 90, 2.—**II.** Freq. *subst.:* **bĕnĕfĭcĭārĭi,** ōrum, *m.;* in milit. lang., *soldiers who, through the favor of their commander, were exempt from menial offices* (throwing up intrenchments, procuring wood and water, foraging, etc.), *free* or *privileged soldiers:* beneficiarii dicebantur milites, qui vacabant muneris beneficio; e contrario munifices vocabantur, qui non vacabant, sed munus reipublicae faciebant, Fest. p. 27; cf. Comm. p. 347: beneficiarii superiorum exercituum, Caes B. C. 3, 88. Such beneficiarii were usually in attendance upon their commanders, and were promoted by them to office: Βενεφικιάλιοι οἱ ἐπὶ θεραπείᾳ τῶν Μαγιστράτων τεταγμένοι, Gloss.: beneficiarii ab eo appellati quod promoventur beneficio tribunorum, Veg. Mil. 2, 7; Caes. B. C. 1, 75; Plin. Ep. 10, 21 (32); 10, 27 (36); Inscr. Orell. 192; 929; 1394 et saep.

bĕnĕfĭcĭum (better than **bĕnĭfĭcĭum**), ii, *n.* [beneficus]. **I.** *A benefaction, kindness, favor, benefit, service,* εὐεργέτημα (sunt qui ita distinguunt, quaedam beneficia esse, quaedam officia, quaedam ministeria. Beneficium esse, quod alienus det: alienus est, qui potuit sine reprehensione cessare: officium esse filii, uxoris et earum personarum, quas necessitudo suscitat et ferre opem jubet: ministerium esse servi, quem condicio sua eo loco posuit, ut nihil eorum, quae praestat, imputet superiori, Sen. Ben. 3, 18, 1);—(in prose freq.; in poetry, for metrical reasons, only in play-writers; most freq. in Ter.). **A.** I n g e n.: nullum beneficium esse duco id, quod, quoi facias, non placet, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 12: beneficium accipere, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 1: pro maleficio beneficium reddere, id. Phorm. 2, 2, 22: immemor beneficii, id. And. 1, 1, 17: cupio aliquos parere amicos beneficio meo, id. Eun. 1, 2, 69: beneficium verbis initum re comprobare, id. And. 5, 1, 5: nec enim si tuam ob causam cuiquam commodes, beneficium illud habendum est, sed feneratio, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117; id. Off. 2, 20, 70: beneficio adligari: beneficio victus esse, Cic. Planc. 33, 81; cf.: Jugurtham beneficiis vincere, Sall. J. 9, 3: collocare, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49 al.; 2, 20, 69: dare, id. ib. 1, 15, 48; id. Fam. 13, 8, 3: deferre, id. Off. 1, 15, 49: conferre in ali-

quem, id. ib 1, 14 45 quia magna mihi de bebat beneficia, Cael. ap Cic Fam 8, 12, 1 in republica multo praestat benefici quam malefici immemorem esse, Sall J 31, 28 senatus et populus Romanus benefici et injuriae memor esse solet, id. ib 104 5, Petr 126, 4 in iis (hominibus) beneficio ac maleficio abstineri aecum censent, Liv 5 3, 8 immortali memoria retinere bene ficia, Nep Att 11, 5 al.—Of the *favor* of the people in giving their vote quidquid hoc beneficio populi Romani atque hac potesta te praetoriâ possum, Cic Imp Pomp 24, 69, and 71 —**B.** Esp **1.** Beneficio, *through favor, by the help, aid, support, mediation*. beneficio tuo salvus, *thanks to you*, Cic Fam 11, 22, 1, 13, 35, 1 nostri consulatûs beneficio, *by means of*, id. Q Fr 1, 1, 1, § 6 servari beneficio Caesaris, Vell 2, 71, 1 hoc beneficio, *by this means*, Ter Heaut 2, 4, 14 sortium beneficio, *by the lucky turn of*, Caes B G 1, 53 Herz. longissimae aetatis, Quint 3, 1, 9 ingenii, id 2, 11, 2, 5, 10, 121 elo quentiae, Tac Or. 8 al., cf fortunae bene ficium, Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 4, 2 —(β) In gen, *by the agency of* quod beneficio ejus contingit, Dig 39, 2, 40, § 1 beneficio furis, ib 47, 2, 46 pr —**2.** Alicujus bene ficii facere (habere, etc.), *to make depend ent on one's bounty* or *favor* (post Aug) commeatus a senatu peti solitos benefici sui fecit, Suet. Claud 23 ut munus im perii beneficii sui faceret, Just 13, 4, 9, cf adeo quidem dominis servi beneficia pos sunt dare, ut ipsos saepe beneficii sui fece rint, Sen Ben 3, 18, 4 sed nihil habebimus nisi beneficii alieni? Quint 10, 4, 6 —**II.** Transf to political life **A.** *A distinc tion, support, favor, promotion* (esp freq after the Aug per) coöptatio collegiorum ad populi beneficium transferebatur, Cic. Lael 25 96, id. Phil. 2, 36, 91 quibus om nia populi Romani beneficia dormientibus deferuntur, id Verr 2, 5, 70, § 180 in bene ficiis ad aerarium delatus, *among those rec ommended to favor*, id Arch 5, 11 Halm ad loc, id Fam 7, 5, 3. cum suo magno beneficio esset, *under great obligation to his recommendation*, id Phil. 8, 6 Wernsd, Flor 4, 2, 92, cf Suet Tit. 8 —So, **2.** Esp freq of *military promotions* (whence bene ficiarius, q v) quod scribis de beneficiis, scito a me et tribunos militaris et prae fectos delatos esse, Cic Fam 5, 20, 7 ut tribuni militum quae antea dicta torum et consulum ferme fuerant benefi cia, Liv 9, 30, 3 beneficia gratuita esse populi Romani, id. 45, 42, 11, Hirt B Afr 54, 5 per beneficia Nymphidii, *promoted, advanced through the favor of Nymphidius*, Tac H 1, 25, 4, 48 Lips beneficii sui cen turiones i e *his creatures*, Suet Tib 12 Liber beneficiorum or Beneficium, *the book in which the public lands that were bestowed were designated*, Hyg Limit Const p 193 Goes; Arcad ib p 260 —So, SERVVS A. COMMENTARIIS BENEFICIORVM, Inscr Grut 578, 1 —**B.** *A privilege, right* (post Aug) anulorum, Dig 48, 7, 42 religionis ib 3, 3, 18 militaris, ib 29, 1, 3 —Hence, libero rum, *a release from the office of judge, re ceived in consequence of having a certain number of children*, Suet Claud 15, Dig 49, 8, 1, § 2 —**C.** Personified as a god duos omnino (deos credere) Poenam et Beneficium, Plin 2, 7, 5, § 14

bĕnĕfĭcus (better than **bĕnĭfĭcus**), a, um, *adj* [bene facio] (*com* and *sup* reg ularly formed, beneficentior, Sen. Ben. 1, 4, 5, 5, 9, 2 beneficentissimus, Cic. Lael 14, 51, id. N D 2, 25, 64, ante class bene ficissimus, Cato ap Prisc p 603 P), *gen erous, liberal, beneficent, obliging, favorable* (rare but class) de Ptolemaeo rege opti mo et beneficissimo, Cato 1 1 beneficum esse oratione, Plaut Ep 1 2, 14 ubi bene ficus si nemo alterius causa benigne facit? Cic Leg 1, 18, 49 in amicum, id Off 1, 14, 42, 1, 14, 44 sunt enim benefici generi que hominum amici, id. Div 2, 49, 102 be neficus, salutaris mansuetus civis, id. Mil 8, 20, id Lael 9, 31, cf Gell 17, 5, 4 actio, Sen Ben 2, 34, 5 —* *Adv* **bĕnĕfĭcē,** *beneficently* facere, Gell 17, 5, 13

bĕnĕfīo, v benefacio

bĕnĕŏlentĭa, ae, *f* [bene oleo], *a smell ing agreeably* (late Lat), Hieron. in Din dym Spir Sanc 11

bĕnĕ-plăcĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v n*, *to please* alicui, Vulg 1 Cor 16, 2 —Hence, *P a* **bĕnĕplăcĭtus,** a, um, *pleasing, acceptable*, Vulg Ecclus 34, 21; Ambros. Isaac et An 7, 57 *init* —As *subst* **bĕnĕplăcĭtum,** i, *n*, *good pleasure, gracious purpose*, Vulg Eph. 1, 9 et saep

Bĕnĕventum, i, *n*, =Βενεουεντον and Βενουεντον, Strab [bene ventus], *a very an cient city of the Hirpini, in Samnium*, now *Benevento*, Liv Epit 15, Plin 3, 11, 16, § 105, acc to fable (Serv ad Verg A 8, 9, Sol c 11), founded by Diomedes, it became a flourishing Roman colony 485 A U C, Cic Verr 2, 1, 15, § 38, Hor S 1, 5, 71, Vell 1, 14, 7, Plin 32, 2, 9, § 59, called Maleven tum on account of its unwholesome air, Plin 3, 11, 16, § 105, cf Fest p 340, 8 Müll.; Paul ex Fest p 34, 14 ib, Liv 9, 27, 14, 10, 15, 1, situated on the high road towards the south of Italy, hence, much resorted to in warlike expeditions, as in the two Punic wars, after it was colonized by Augustus, it was called Julia Concordia, Front Colon p 103 (abounding in the ruins of a former age) —Hence, **Bĕnĕventānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Bene ventum* · ager, Cic Verr 2 1, 15, § 38 sutor, Juv 5, 46 —In *plur*. **Bĕnĕventāni,** ōrum, *m*, *the Beneventines*, Ascon ad Cic Verr 2, 1, 15

bĕnĕvŏlē, *adv*, v benevolus *fin*

bĕnĕ-vŏlens (in MSS also **bĕnĭvŏlens**), entis, *adj* [bene volo], *wishing well, benevolent, favorable, propitious, kind, oblig ing* (ante class for the class. benevolus, in Plaut very freq), Plaut Ps 2, 4, 7 and 8 ero benevolens, id. Truc. 2, 2, 61, id. Bacch 3, 6, 24 amicus multum benevolens, id. Merc. 5, 2 46 benevolentes inter se, id Cist 1, 1, 25 ite cum dis benevolentibus, id Mil 4 8, 41 benevolentem cum benevo lente perire, id Ep 1, 1, 72 sodalis, id Bacch 3, 3, 71 al —*Comp*, *sup* and *adv*, v benevolus —*Subst* **bĕnĕvŏlens,** ntis, *comm*, *a well wisher, friend*, Plaut Capt 2, 3, 30 alicui amicus et benevolens, id Most 1, 3, 38; id. Pers 4, 4, 98, id. Trin 5, 2, 24, 5, 2, 53 sua, id Cist 2, 3, 42 al illi beni volens, Ter Phorm 1, 2, 47 Fleck

bĕnĕvŏlentĭa (better than **bĕnĭvŏlentĭa**), ae, *f* [benevolus], *good will, be nevolence, kindness, favor, friendship* (diff from amor, q v, in good class prose, most freq in Cic, esp in Lael and Off) amor, ex quo amicitia nominata, princeps est ad benevolentiam conjungendam, Cic. Lael 8, 26, id Fam 3 9, 1, *Ter Heaut 1, 1, 63 (Fleck. sapientia) capere, movere, Cic Off 2, 9, 32 declarare, *to express*, id Fam 3, 12, 4 multitudinis animos ad benevolen tiam allicere, id. Off 2, 14, 48 comparare, id. ib 2, 15, 54 adjungere sibi, id Mur 20, 41 alicujus benevolentiam consequi, Nep Dat 5, 2 acquirere sibi, Quint 3, 8, 7 ca pere, Auct Her 1, 4, 6 contrahere, id ib 1, 5, 8 colligere, id. ib pro tua erga me benevolentia, Cic. Fam 13, 60, 2 deside rare benevolentiam, *good will, readiness, willingness*, id Or 1, 1 benevolentia singu laris, *an exceeding friendliness of feeling*, Suet Calig 3 cum aliquo benevolentia in aliquem certare, Tac A. 13 21 —**II.** Transf **A.** In the jurists, *mildness, be nignity, indulgence* interponere benevo lentiam, Dig 29, 2, 52, Just. Inst 2, 20 —**B.** In *plur* (post-class), *kind conduct, friendly services* · non in benevolentiis segnis, Spart Carac. 1, Arn 6 *init*

bĕnĕ-vŏlus (in MSS and inscrr often **bĕnĭvŏlus**), a, um, *adj* [volo], *well wish ing, benevolent, kind, friendly, favorable* (class for the ante class. benevolens, from which it borrows the *comp* and *sup*, cf malevolus) erga aliquem benevolus, Plaut Capt 2, 2, 100 facilis benivolusque tibi Ter Hec 5, 1, 33 Fleck benevolum effi cere auditorem, Auct Her 1, 5, 8 benevo los auditores habere, id ib 1, 4, 6 ut be nevolos beneque existimantes efficiamus, Cic de Or 2, 79, 322, Quint 3, 7, 24, 4, 1, 5, 10 1, 48, Cic Verr 1, 8, 23 benevolen tior tibi, id Fam 3, 12, 4, 13, 60, 1 offi cium benevolentissimi atque amicissimi, id ib 16 6 naturâ benevolentissimus, Suet. Tit 8 —**II.** Transf, of servants, *devoted, yielding willing service* servus domino benevolus Cic Clu 63, 176 —*Adv* **bĕnĕvŏlē,** *benevolently, kindly*, Cic Fin 1, 10, 34, id Fam 13, 21, 2.—*Sup*, Aug Ep ad Aur 64, id ib ad Hier 28.

Beni, orum, *m*, *a Thracian people on the Hebrus*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40.

bĕnignē, *adv*, v benignus.

bĕnignĭtas, atis, *f* [benignus], *the quality of one benignus an affable, kind bearing to others* **I.** Of feeling or exter nal conduct, *kindness, friendliness, courtesy, benevolence, benignity* si ad vortendum huc animum adest benignitas, Plaut Merc. prol. 11 justitia, cui sunt adjunctae pietas, boni tas, liberalitas, benignitas, comitas, quaeque sunt generis ejusdem, Cic. Fin 5, 23, 65 etsi me attentissimis animis summâ cum benignitate auditis, id Sest. 13 31, id. Caecin 3, 9, id. Dom 14, 32, id. Verr 2, 3, 83, § 191, id. Rosc. Com 12, 33 benignitas animi, Tac. H 2, 30, Dig 48, 19, 11, 1, 3, 25 —**II.** Of deeds, *kindness, liberality, bounty, favor* num solus ille dona dat? nunc ubi meam Benignitatem sensisti in te claudier? Ter Eun 1, 2, 84 (intellegit se et dona obtulisse et id benigne saepe fecisse, Don), Plaut. Truc 1, 2, 80 illa quanta be nignitas naturae, quod tam multa ad ve scendum tam varia, tamque jucunda gignit, Cic N D 2 53, 131 largitio, quae fit ex re familiari, fontem ipsum benignitatis ex haurit. Ita benignitate benignitas tollitur, id Off 2, 15, 52, 2, 15, 54 ne benignitas major esset quam facultates, id. ib 1, 14, 44 amicorum benignitas exhausta est in eâ re, id Att 4, 2, 7 (Volumnius) benigni tatem per se gratam comitate adjuvabat, Liv 9, 42 5 satis superque me benignitas tua Ditavit, *Hor Epod 1, 31, August. ap Suet Aug 71 benignitate deûm fractae hostium vires, Tac. H 4, 85, id. A. 14, 6 —In *plur* vides, benignitates hominum ut periere, Plaut Stich 4, 2, 54 —**B.** *Lenity, mercy* severitas legum cum aliquo tem peramento benignitatis, Dig 48, 19, 11 pr, 1, 3, 25

bĕnignĭter, *adv* (ante class. for be nigne), *kindly, benignly*, Titin ap Non. p 510, 13, Prisc p 1010 P

bĕnignor, ari, 1, *v dep* [benignus] *to rejoice, take delight* (eccl Lat) in operibus ejus, Vulg 3 Esd 4 39

bĕnignus, a, um, *adj* [as if benigenus, from bonus genus, anal with malignus and privignus] *of a good kind* or *nature, benefi cent, kind* **I.** Of feeling or deportment towards others, *kind, good, friendly, pleas ing, favorable, benignant* nam generi le nonio, Numquam ullus deus tam benignus fuit qui fuerit propitius, Plaut Pers. 4 4, 34 benignus et lepidus et comis, Ter Hec. 5, 3, 39 boni et benigni, id. Phorm 5, 2, 2 comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur, Cic Balb 16, 36 Apelles in aemulis benignus, Plin 35, 10, 36, § 88, id. praef § 21 divi, Hor C 4, 2, 52 numen, id ib 4, 4, 74, cf Plaut Pers 4, 4, 34 al.—**B.** Of things, *friendly favorable, pleasant, mild* animus, Ter Hec. 3, 5, 22 oratio, Cic. Off 2, 14, 48 sociorum comitas vul tusque benigni, Liv 9, 6, 8, 30, 14 3, Hor Ep 1, 11, 20 verba, Prop 1, 10, 24 benig niora verba Liv 21 19 11 —In the jurists, interpretatio *a mild favorable interpreta tion* (opp dura, which follows the strictness of the letter, cf Cic Off 1, 10, 31 sq), Dig 39, 5, 16 semper in dubiis benigniora prae ferenda sunt, ib 50 17, 56 benignior sen tentia, ib 37 6, 8 —**C.** Poet, = faustus, *lucky, propitious, favorable* dies, Stat. S 5, 1, 108 nox, id Th 10, 216 —**II.** More freq of action, *beneficent, obliging, that gives* or *imparts freely liberal, bounte ous*, etc erga te benignus fui atque opera mea Haec tibi sunt servata, Plaut Rud 5, 3, 33, id Trin 3, 3, 12, 2, 4, 58 fortuna Nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna, Hor C 3, 29, 52 qui benigniores volunt esse quam res patitur, peccant, Cic. Off 1, 14, 44 qui liberalis benignusque dicitur id Leg 1, 18 48 facilius in timore benigni quam in vic toriâ grati reperiuntur, id ad Brut 1, 15, 8 —Poet, with *gen* vini somnique be nignus, *a hard drinker and a lover of sleep*, Hor S 2, 3, 3 —Opp to bonae frugi = pro digus, *prodigal, lavish* est benignus potius quam bonae frugi Plaut Truc. 1, 1, 20 —**B.** Of things (mostly poet or in post Aug prose, cf malignus), *yielding liberally, abundant, fruitful, fertile, copious rich* et magnas messes terra benigna daret, Tib

3, 3, 6: ager, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 56: tellus, Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 1: vepres, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 8: cornu, id. C. 1, 17, 15: egens benignae Tantalus semper dapis, id. Epod. 17, 66: ingenî Benigna vena est, id. C. 2, 18, 10: praeda, Ov. F. 5, 174: benigna materia gratias agendi Romanis, Liv. 42, 38, 6: quem (ordinem) persequi longa est magis quam benigna materia, *fruitful*, or *suitable for exhibition*, Mel. prooem. § 1; so Seneca: primus liber ... benigniorem habuit materiem, Sen. Ira, 2, 1, 1: ipse materiâ risûs benignissima, id. Const. 18, 1 (cf. also in Gr. ἄφθονος): aestivam sermone benigno tendere noctem, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 11 (sermone multo et liberali et largo, Lamb.): benignissimum inventum, i. e. beneficentissimum, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 11. —Hence, *adv.:* **bĕnignē** (ante-class. collat. form **bĕnigniter**). **1.** *In a friendly manner, kindly, benevolently, courteously, benignly:* benigne et amice facere, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 109: me benignius Omnes salutant quam salutabant prius, id. Aul. 1, 2, 36: ecquid ego possiem Blande dicere aut benigne facere, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 24: viam monstrare, *courteously, politely*, Cic. Balb. 16, 36: salutare, id. Phil. 13, 2, 4: audire, id. Clu. 3, 8: polliceri, id. Fam. 4, 13, 3: servire alicui, Cat. 76, 3: respondere, Sall. J. 11, 1; Liv. 27, 4, 7: milites adpellare, Sall. J. 96, 2: habere, id. ib. 113, 2: alloqui, Liv. 1, 28, 1: audire aliquem, id. 1, 9, 4: excipere aliquem, id. 2, 35, 6; 21, 19, 7; Tac. A. 1, 57: arma capere, *readily, willingly*, Liv. 3, 26, 1: audire, Suet. Aug. 89.—In the ante-class. form benigniter, Titin. ap. Non. p. 510, 13, and Prisc. p 1010 P.—**b.** *Mildly, indulgently* (in jurid. Lat.): in poenalibus causis benignius interpretandum est, Dig. 50, 17, 155; ib. 44, 7, 1, § 13: benignissime rescripserunt, ib. 37, 14, 4.—**c.** Benigne dicis, or *absol.* benigne, used in colloquial lang. in thanking one for something, both when it is taken and when it is refused (the latter a courtly formula like the Gr. αἰνῶ σε, ζηλῶ σε, καλῶς, κάλλιστα; cf. recte), *you are very kind, I thank you very much, am under great obligation; no, I thank you.* (α) In receiving: *As.* Peregre cum advenis, cena detur. *Di.* Benigne dicis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 27; Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 62.—(β) In declining: frumentum, inquit, me abs te emere oportet. Optime. Modium denario. Benigne ac liberaliter: nam ego ternis HS non possum vendere, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 85, § 196: dic Ad cenam veniat ... Benigne Respondet. Neget ille mihi? etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 62; id. ib. 1, 7, 16 Schmid.—**2.** *Abundantly, liberally, freely, generously:* pecuniam praebere, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 37; id. Aul. 4, 4, 20; Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 1; Cic. Off. 2, 15, 52 and 53; Sall. J. 68, 3; Liv. 9, 31, 5; 9, 32, 2: benignius Deprome quadrimum, Hor. C. 1, 9, 6: paulo benignius ipsum Te tractare voles, id. Ep. 1, 17, 11. —**b.** Benigne facere alicui = bene facere, *to do a favor, to show favor*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 24 Ruhnk.; Cat. 73, 3: qui plurimis in istâ provinciâ benigne fecisti, Cic. Fam. 13, 67, 1; id. Off. 1, 14, 42; id. Inv. 1, 55, 109; Liv. 4, 14, 5; 28, 39, 18; Gell. 17, 5, 10 al.; cf. Rutil. Lup. p. 127 Ruhnk. (175 Frotscher).

Benjāmin, *m.*, *indecl.* **I.** *The young est son of the Hebrew patriarch Jacob*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 17, 21; Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 12, 1 sqq.; Vulg. Gen. 35, 18 al.—**II.** *The Jewish tribe of Benjamin*, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 29, 5.—Hence, **Benjămītae**, ārum, *m.*, *the Jews of the tribe of Benjamin*, Sulp. Sev Chron. 1, 29, 5.

‡ **benna**, ae, *f.* (Gallic), *a kind of carriage;* those who sat in the same benna were called combennones, Fest. p 27; cf. Comment. p. 347 (a wagon of wicker or basket-work is still called banne in Belgium, and benne in Switzerland).

‡ **bennārius**, σκηνάρχης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

bĕnus, a, um, *adj.*, v. bonus *init.*

bĕo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [akin to benus, bonus, and, acc. to Fick, connected with δείδω, δεινός], *to make happy, to bless* (as *verb. finit.* rare, and mostly poet. for fortuno, beatum efficio; not in Cic.). **I.** In gen., *to gladden, rejoice, refresh:* hoc me beat, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 12: foris aliquantillum etiam quod gusto, id beat, id. Capt. 1, 2, 34: ecquid beo te? *does that gladden thee?* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47.—Hence, in colloq. lang. beas or beasti, *that delights me, I am rejoiced at that*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 66; Ter. And. 1, 1, 79.—**II.** Aliquem aliquâ re, *to make happy, reward with, enrich:* caelo Musa beat, Hor. C. 4, 8, 29: seu te ... bearis Interiore notâ Falerni, id. ib. 2, 3, 7: ne dominus Munere te parvo beet, id. Ep. 1, 18, 75: Latium beabit divite linguâ, id. ib. 2, 2, 121.—Hence, **bĕātus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Happy, prosperous, blessed, fortunate* (very freq. in prose and poetry; cf.: felix, fortunatus): neque ulla alia huic verbo, cum beatum dicimus, subjecta notio est, nisi, secretis malis omnibus, cumulata bonorum complexio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 29: hic tyrannus ipse judicavit quam esset beatus, id. ib. 5, 20, 61: qui beatus est, non intellego, quid requirat, ut sit beatior: si est enim quod desit, ne beatus quidem est, id. ib. 5, 8, 23: beatus, ni unum hoc desit, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 18; Afran. ap. Non. p. 517, 17: beatus ille, qui procul negotiis, etc., Hor. Epod. 2, 1: nihil est ab omni Parte beatum, id. C. 2, 16, 28: beatissima vita, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 23.—**2.** Transf.: satisne videtur declarasse Dionysius nihil ei esse beatum, cui, etc., *a cause of happiness*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62.—**3.** *Subst.* (α) **bĕāti**, ōrum, *m.*, *the happy, fortunate persons:* istam oscitantem sapientiam Scaevolarum et ceterorum beatorum concedamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144: Phraaten numero beatorum Eximit Virtus, Hor. C. 2, 2, 18.—(β) **bĕātum**, i, *n.* (= beatitas, beatitudo, q. v.), *happiness, blessedness:* in quâ sit ipsum etiam beatum, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84: ex bonis, quae sola honesta sunt, efficiendum est beatum, id. Tusc. 5, 15, 45.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Of outward prosperity, *opulent, wealthy, rich, in good circumstances:* Dionysius tyrannus fuit opulentissumae et beatissumae civitatis (sc. Syracusarum), Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 81: res omnes quibus abundant ii, qui beati putantur, id. ib. 2, 37, 95; Plaut. Curc. 3, 1: ut eorum ornatus... hominis non beatissimi suspicionem praeberet, Nep. Ages. 8, 2; Hor. C. 2, 4, 13; 2, 18, 14; 3, 7, 3; 3, 16, 32; 3, 29, 11; id. S. 2, 8, 1; id. Epod. 16, 41; Ov. Am. 1, 15, 34.—As *subst.:* **bĕāti**, ōrum, *m.*, *the rich:* noli nobilibus, noli conferre beatis, Prop. 2, 9, 33.—**b.** Poet., of inanimate things, *rich, abundant, excellent, splendid, magnificent:* gazae, Hor. C. 1, 29, 1: arces, id. ib. 2, 6, 21: Cyprus, id. ib. 3, 26, 9: copia, id. C. S. 59: rus, id. Ep. 1, 10, 14.—With *abl.*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 139: nectar, Mart. 9, 12, 5; Cat. 68, 14: argentum felix omnique beatius auro, Ov. P. 2, 8, 5.—Trop.: ubertas, *overflowing*, Quint. 10, 1, 109: copia, id. 10, 1, 61: eventus, Tac. Dial. 9.—**2.** Late Lat., *blessed*, i. e. *deceased, dead:* quem cum beatum fuisse Sallustius respondisset, intellexit occisum, Amm. 25, 3, 21: beatae memoriae, *of blessed memory*, Hier. Ep. ad Marc. 24; cf.: si nobis, cum ex hac vitâ emigraverimus, in beatorum insulis inmortale aevum, ut fabulae ferunt, degere liceret, Cic. ap. Aug. Trin. 14, 9 (Fragm. Hortens. 40 B. and K.).—**3.** Beatissimus, in late Lat., *a title of the higher clergy*, Cod. 1, 4, 13; Auct. Collat. 9, 6; Novell. 123, 3 al. —Hence, *adv.:* **bĕātē**, *happily*, Cat. 14, 10: vivere, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 33; id. Div. 2, 1, 2; id. Tusc. 2, 12, 29; id. Fin. 2, 27, 86; id. Par. 1, 3, 15.—*Comp.*, Sen. Ep. 92, 24.—*Sup.*, Sen. Cons. Helv. 9, 4.

berber, perh. old *inf.*, = fervere, Carm. Frat. Arv.

berbex, v. vervex.

Bercorcātes, ium, *m.*, *a people of* Gallia Aquitanica, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108.

Bĕrĕcyntus, i, *m.*, = Βερέκυντος, *a mountain on the banks of the river Sangarius, in Phrygia, sacred to Cybele*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 784; 9, 82; Schol. Cruq. ad Hor. C. 4, 1, 22.—**II.** Derivv., the *adjj.* **A.** **Bĕrĕcyntius** (**Bĕrĕcynth-**), a, um, = Βερεκύντιος. **1.** *Of* or *pertaining to the mountain Berecyntus, Berecyntian:* tractus, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 108 (acc. to Pliny, in Caria): juga, Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 300: mater, i. e. *Cybele*, Verg. A. 6, 785; Stat. Th. 4, 782; and *subst.:* **Bĕrĕcyntia**, ae, *f.*, Verg. A. 9, 82; Ov. F. 4, 355.—**2.** *Of* or *pertaining to Cybele:* heros, i. e. *Midas, son of Cybele*, Ov. M. 11, 106: Attis, *her favorite*, Pers. 1, 93: tibia, *a flute of a crooked shape* (orig. employed only in her festivals), Ov. F. 4, 181; hence, for *a curved Phrygian flute*, in gen., Hor. C. 3, 19, 18; 4, 1, 22; Ov M. 11, 16; cf. cornu, Hor. C. 1, 18, 13: furores, *the madness of the priests of Cybele*, Mart. 4, 43, 8.—**B.** **Bĕrĕcyntiădes**, ae, *m.*, *Berecyntian:* venator, perh. Attis (v. Attis), Ov. Ib. 506 Heins.—**C.** **Bĕrĕcyntiăcus**, a, um, = Berecyntius, 2., *of* or *belonging to Cybele:* sacerdos, Prud. c. Sym. 2, 51.

Berĕgrāni, ōrum, *m.*, *the people of Beregria, a town in Picenum*, Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 111.

Bĕrĕlides, um, *f.*, *a group of small islands off the southern coast of Sardinia*, Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 85.

Bĕrĕnīcē (in MSS. also **Bĕrŏnīcē**), ēs, *f.*, = Βερενίκη. **I.** A female name. **A.** *Daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus and Arsinoë, and wife of her own brother, Ptolemy Euergetes; her beautiful hair was placed as a constellation in heaven* (Coma or Crinis Berenices), Hyg. Astr. 2, 24; cf. the poem of Catullus: de Coma Berenices, 66, 1 sqq. (Another constellation of the same name, Plin. 2, 70, 71, § 178.)—Hence, **2.** **Bĕrĕnīcēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Berenice:* vertex, Cat. 66, 8.—**B.** *The daughter of the Jewish king Agrippa I., accused of incest*, Juv. 6, 156 sqq.; Tac. H. 2, 2; 2, 81; Suet. Tit. 7; called uxor Titi, Aur. Vict. Epit. 10, 4; called **Bernīcē**, Vulg. Act. 25, 13.—**II.** The name of several towns. **A.** *In Cyrenaica*, earlier called *Hesperis*, now *Benghazi*, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 31; Sol. 27, 54; Amm. 22, 16, 4.—Hence, **2.** **Bĕrĕnīcis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *the region around Berenice:* ardens, Luc. 9, 524: undosa, Sil. 3, 249; cf. Inscr. Orell. 3880.—**B.** *A town in Arabia*, Mel. 3, 8, 7.—**C.** *A town on the Red Sea*, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 70; cf. Mel. 3, 8, 7.—**D.** *A town on the frontier of Egypt*, Plin. 6, 28, 26, § 108; 6, 29, 33, § 168.

Bergae, ārum, *m.*, *a people of Scythia*, Mel. 3, 5, 1; 3, 6, 9.

Bergi, ōrum, *m.*, *an island in the North Sea*, Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 104.

‡ **Bergĭmus**, i, *m.*, *a deity of the* Galli Cenomani, *in Upper Italy*, Inscr. Orell. 1971 sq.; 2194.

Bergistāni or **Vergistāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *a community of robbers in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv. 34, 16, 9; 34, 17, 5; 34, 21, 6.

Bergŏmum, i, *n.*, = Βέργομον, *a town in* Gallia Transpadana, now *Bergamo*, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124; Just. 20, 5, 8; Inscr. Orell. 65.—Hence, **Bergŏmas**, ātis, *adj.*, *of Bergomum:* MVNICIPIVM, Inscr. Orell. 3349: RESPVBLICA, ib. 3898; and **Bergomātes**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Bergomum*, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 125; 34, 1, 2, § 2; Cato, Orig. 2, 4.

Bernīcē, es, *f.*, v. Berenice, I. B.

Bĕrŏē, ēs, *f.*, = Βερόη. **I.** *The nurse of Semele*, Ov. M. 3, 278; Hyg. Fab. 167.—**II.** *One of the Oceanids*, Verg. G. 4, 341.—**III.** *The wife of Doryclus of Epirus*, Verg. A. 5, 620 Wagn.

Bĕroea (**Berrh-**) (trisyl.), ae, *f.*, = Βέροια (Βέρροια), *a town in Macedonia*, later called *Irenopolis*, *north of the river Aliacmon*, now *Verria*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 33; Liv. 44, 45, 2 and 5; 45, 29, 9; Cic. Pis. 36, 89. —Hence, **Bĕroeaeus**, i, *m.*, *a Berœan*, Liv. 23, 39, 3 (al. Boeotius); 42, 58, 7; and **Beroeenses**, ium, *m.*, *the Berœans*, Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 82.

Bĕrōnes, um, *m.*, = Βήρωνες, acc. to Strab. 3, p. 238, *a powerful people in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv. Fragm. 91, lin. 213 sq.; perhaps there is a reference to these Berones in the obscure passage, etc. Hirt. B. Alex. 53: semper enim Berones, etc. (perh. a body-guard of Berones; perh. also kindr. with the Gallic baro, acc. to the Schol. Pers. 5, 138: lingua Gallica barones vel varones dicuntur servi militum).

Bĕrŏnīcē, v. Berenice.

Bērōsus, i, *m.*, = Βηρωσσός, *a distinguished Babylonian astrologer of the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus*, Vitr. 9, 1, (4); Sen. Q. N. 3, 29, 1; Plin. 7, 37, 37, § 123; 7, 49, 50, § 160; Tert. Apol. 19.

Berresa, ae, *f.*, *a town in Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 29, 50, § 180.

Berrīcē, ēs, *f.*, *a large island north of Europe*, Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 104.

berŭla, ae, *f.*, *an herb, called also* cardamine, Marc. Emp. 36.

† **bēryllus** (beryllus, Prud. Psych. 855; **bērillus,** Isid. Orig. 16, 7, 5; **berullus,** Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 76 Jan.), i, *m.*, = βήρυλλος. **I.** *A precious stone of a sea-green color, coming from India, beryl,* Prop. 4 (5), 7, 9; Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 76 sqq.; Isid. Orig. l. l.; Sol. 53; Juv. 5, 37; Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.—**B.** Meton. for *a ring with a beryl,* Prop. 4 (5), 7, 9.—**II.** Beryllus aëroides, = βήρυλλος ἀεροειδής, *the sapphire,* Plin. l. l. § 77.

Bērȳtus (Bērȳtus, Avien. Descr. Orb. Terr. 1080; cf. Wernsdorf poet. Lat. Min. V. p. 1103), i, *f.*, = Βηρυτός, *a seaport town of Phœnicia, distinguished for its excellent wine; as a Roman colony, called* Felix Julia, now *Beirout,* Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78; Tac. H. 2, 81; Dig. 5, 15, 8; Prisc. Perieg. p. 853.—Hence, **II.** Derivv. **A. Bērȳtius** (Bērȳtius, Aus. Praef. ad Syagr. 20), a, um, *adj., of Berytus:* vinum, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 74: uva, id. 15, 17, 18, § 66.—**B. Bērȳtensis,** e, *adj., Berytensian, of Berytus:* colonia, Dig. 50, 15, 1, § 1; and **Bērȳtenses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Berytus,* Inscr. Orell. 1246; Cod. 1, 17, 2, § 9.

bes, bessis, *m.* (*nom.* bessis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 33 Müll.; Prisc. Ponder. p. 1348 P.) [be-is = binae partes assis]. **I.** *Two thirds of a unit* (the as); *eight* unciae, or *twelfths* (cf. as): bessis octo sunt unciae ($\frac{8}{12}=\frac{2}{3}$), triens quattuor, Paul. ex Fest. l. l. **A.** As a coin: fenus ex triente Idib. Quint. factum erat bessibus, i. e. instead of the previous monthly interest of $\frac{1}{3}$ %, $\frac{2}{3}$ % was now reckoned; thus, acc. to the present mode of calculating, for the year, the interest advanced from 4 % ($12\times\frac{1}{3}$) to 8 % ($12\times\frac{2}{3}$), * Cic. Att. 4, 15, 7.—**B.** In gen., *two thirds* of any whole. **1.** Of shares in a partnership: Nerva constituit, ut tu ex triente socius esses, ego ex besse, Dig. 17, 2, 76.—**2.** Of a sum of money: exsolvere bessem pretii, Dig. 17, 1, 12.—**3.** Of a tract of land: emere bessem fundi, Dig. 16, 21, 2, § 39: bisque novem, Nemeaee, dabis, bessemque (i. e. *eight months*) sub illis, Manil. 3, 367.—**4.** Of a jugerum: partes duae tertiae pedes decem novem milia et ducentos, hoc est bes, in quo sunt scripula CXCII., Col. 5, 1, 11.—**5.** Of a measure of capacity: bes sextarii, Scrib. Comp. 126.—**6.** Of a pound, = 8 *ounces:* in binos semodios farinae satis esse bessem fermenti, Plin. 18, 11, 26, § 102; Scrib. Comp. 157.—**7.** Of an inheritance: heres ex besse, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 2.—**C.** Meton. for *eight:* quincunces et sex cyathos bessemque bibamus, Caius ut fiat Julius et Proculus (i. e. *so many letters were comprised in these names;* cf. 1. bibo, 2. e.), Mart. 11, 36, 7 and 8.—**D.** Bes alter $=\frac{12+8}{12}=1\frac{2}{3}$, Fest. s. v. triens, p. 363 Müll.—**II.** In mathematics, where the cardinal number is six (cf. *as* ☞), bes = 4, Gr. δίμοιρος, Vitr. 3, 1, p. 61 Rod. and bes alter $=\frac{6+4}{6}=1\frac{2}{3}$, Gr. ἐπιδίμοιρος, id. ib.

Bēsā, ae, *m.*, = Βησᾶ, *an Egyptian divinity,* Amm. 19, 12, 3.

Besaro, *f., a town in Spain,* Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 15.

Besbicus, i, *f., a small island in the Propontis,* Plin. 2, 88, 90, § 204; 5, 32, 44, § 151.

Besĭdĭae, ārum, *f., a town in Bruttium,* perh. the present *Bisignano,* Liv. 30, 19, 10.

bessālis, e, *adj.* [bes], *comprising eight:* laterculus, *a tile eight inches long,* Vitr. 5, 10, 2; 7, 4, 2: scutula, Mart. 8, 71, 7: clausulae, Porphyr. prooem. ad Hor. Epod.—**II.** Meton. for *any thing of small value:* comula, Petr. 58, 5.

Bessi, ōrum, *m.*, = Βέσσοι, Strab.; Βησσοί, Herod., *a savage and marauding people in the north-eastern part of Thrace, about the Hæmus mountains, and in the vicinity of the Hebrus,* Veg. Mil. 2, 11; 4, 24; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40; Cic. Pis. 34, 84; Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 5; 4, 1, 67; Suet. Aug. 3; Isid. Orig. 9, 2, 91.—*Sing.:* **Bessus,** i, *m.*, Inscr. Orell. 3548; 3552.—Hence, **Bessĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of the Bessi:* gens, Cic. Pis. 34, 84.

Bessus, i, *m.* **I.** *A Bessian;* v. Bessi.—**II.** Βῆσσος, *a viceroy of Bactria, the murderer of Darius Codomannus,* Curt. 5, 8, 4; 5, 9, 2; Just. 12, 5, 10.

1. bestĭa, ae, *f.* [perh. akin to fera and to belua], *a beast* (as a being without reason; opp. to man; while animal, = a living being, includes man; bestia includes both fera, the beast as distinguished by fierceness, and belua, as distinguished by its size or ferocity; cf. Doed. Syn. 4, p. 290 sq.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (in the classical per. mostly in prose; esp. freq. in Cic., who uses it in its most extended signif., of every kind of living creature excepting man): disserens, neque in homine inesse animum vel animam nec in bestiā, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 21; 5, 13, 38; id. N. D. 2, 11, 31; id. Agr. 2, 4, 9: quod si hoc apparet in bestiis volucribus, nantibus, agrestibus, cicuribus, feris . . . quanto id magis in homine fit natura, etc., id. Lael. 21, 81; id. N. D. 2, 48, 124.—So of the serpent, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 75.—Of the crocodile and other amphibious animals, Cic. l. l.—Of the dog, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56.—Of the elephant (for the more usual belua), Liv. 33, 9, 7.—Of the ass, Suet. Aug. 96.—Of a caterpillar, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 62.—Of the ostrich: sequitur natura avium, quarum grandissimi et paene bestiarum generis struthiocameli, Plin. 10, 1, 1, § 1; cf. Dig. 3, 1, 1, § 6; 9, 1, 1, § 10.—With muta, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71; Liv. 7, 4, 6 (cf. mutae pecudes, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 8, 24).—And for the designation of a wild animal, with fera: vinctum ante se Thyum agebat, ut si feram bestiam captam duceret, Nep. Dat. 3, 2 Dähne; Liv. 26, 13, 12; 26, 27, 12; Auct Her. 2, 19, 29; Just. Inst 2, 1, 12 sq.—**2.** As a term of reproach (cf. belua and our beast): mala tu es bestia, Plaut. Bacch 1, 1, 21; id. Poen. 5, 5, 13.—And, humorously, of the odor of the armpits (cf. ala and caper), Cat. 69, 8.—**B.** Esp., when the contest with animals became more usual in the public spectacles at Rome (not yet customary A.U.C. 583, B.C. 171, Liv. 44, 9, 4), bestia designated, without the addition of fera, *a wild beast destined to fight with gladiators* or *criminals* (v. bestiarius; usually lions, tigers, panthers, etc.).—Hence, ad bestias mittere aliquem, *to send one to fight with wild beasts,* Cic. Pis. 36, 89; so, bestiis obicere aliquem, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3: condemnare aliquem ad bestias, Suet. Calig. 27; id. Claud. 14: dare aliquem ad bestias, Dig. 48, 8, 11; Gell. 5, 14, 27: ad pugnam bestiarum datus, Gell. l. l. § 10: tradere aliquem ad bestias depugnandas, Dig l. l.: bestiarum damnatio, *the condemnation to fight with wild beasts,* ib. 48, 13, 6 al.—Hence the expl.: bestiarum vocabulum proprie convenit leonibus, pardis et lupis, tigribus et vulpibus, canibus et simiis ac ceteris, quae vel ore vel unguibus saeviunt, exceptis serpentibus, Isid. Orig. 12, 2, 1 (but cf. supra, 1.).—**II.** Transf., as a constellation, *the wolf,* Vitr. 9, 4 (7) (called by Cic. Arat. 211 or 455, Quadrupes vasta).

2. Bestĭa, ae, *m., a cognomen in the Calpurnian family.* **I.** *The consul* L. Calpurnius Bestia, Sall. J. 27, 4 al.; Flor. 3, 1, 7.—**II.** *The tribune of the people* L. Bestia, Cic. Brut. 34, 128; id. de Or. 2, 70, 283.—**III.** Another *tribune of the people,* L. Bestia, *a confederate of Catiline,* Sall. C. 17, 3; 43, 1.

bestĭālis, e, *adj.* [bestia], *like a beast* (post-class. and rare): villi, Prud. Cath. 7, 153.—Trop., *fierce:* nationes, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

bestĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id. I. B.], *of* or *pertaining to beasts:* ludus, *a fight with beasts,* Sen. Ep. 70, 20; 70, 22.—Usu. as *subst.:* **bestĭārĭus,** ii, *m., one who fights with wild beasts in the public spectacles, a beast-fighter,* θηριομάχης (persons hired, or criminals: the former with weapons, and as victors rewarded; the latter, unarmed, and sometimes bound, Vop. Aur. 37; Tert. Pud. 22): praeclara aedilitas! Unus leo, ducenti bestiarii, Cic. Sest. 64, 135: gladiatoribus et bestiariis obsedere rem publicam, id. Vatin. 17, 40; so id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5; Sen. Ben. 2, 19, 1: ludus bestiariorum, Sen. Ep. 70, 17; * Suet. Claud. 34.

bestĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [bestia], *a small animal, a little beast,* Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123; id. Tusc. 1, 39, 94; Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 2; Sen. Ep. 70, 17; Plin. 11, 6, 7, § 17; 18, 17, 44, § 156; 22, 25, 81, § 163; Veg. R. R. 3, 15, 10 al.

Bestĭus, ii, *m.* [bestia], *a rough and miserly man,* otherwise unknown, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 37; Pers. 6, 37.

1. bēta, ae (**bētis,** is, Ser. Samm. 54, 9), *f.* [hence Fr. bette; Engl. beet], *a vegetable, the beet:* Beta vulgaris, Linn.; Plin. 19, 8, 40, § 132; 20, 8, 27, § 69; Col. 10, 254; 10, 326; 11, 3, 17 and 42; Pall. Febr. 24, 10; * Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 26; * Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 2; cf. * Cat. 67, 21; Mart. 13, 13; 3, 47, 9; Isid. Orig. 17, 10, 15.

† **2. bēta,** *n. indecl.* (beta, ae, *f.*, Aus. Technopaegn. c. Litt. Mon. v. 13), = βῆτα, *the Greek name of the second letter of the alphabet* (pure Lat. be; v. B): hoc discunt omnes ante alpha et beta puellae, * Juv. 14, 209.—Hence, prov., *the second in any thing* (as alpha is the first), Mart. 5, 26.

bētācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [1. beta], *from* or *of the beet:* pedes betacei, *beet-roots,* Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 27.—*Subst.:* **bētācĕus,** i, *m.* (sc. pes), *beet-root* (cf. Charis pp. 24 and 128 P.; Prisc. p. 618 ib.), Apic. 3, 2; Plin. Ep. 1, 15, 2 (where others, less correctly, read Baeticae); Arn. 4, p. 133 (others, betis).

Betăsi, ōrum, *m., a Belgian people,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106; Tac. H. 4, 56 and 66.

Bĕthlĕhem, Bĕthleēm, Bĕthlem, *n. indecl.*, and **Bĕthlĕhēmum,** i, *n.*, = בֵּית לֶחֶם, *a town of the tribe of Judah, the birthplace of David and of Christ,* now *Beit el Lahm;* form Bethlehem, Tert. adv. Jud. 13; Vulg. Gen. 35, 19.—Form Bethleem, Juvenc. 1, 149; 1, 153; scanned Bĕthlēēm, Prud. στεφ. 10, 737.—Form Bethlem, Prud. Cath. 7, 1; 12, 78.—Form Bethlehemum, Hier. Vit. Paulae.—Hence, **A. Bĕthlaeus,** a, um, *adj., of Bethlehem,* Sedul. Carm. 2, 73.—**B. Bĕthlēēmĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of Bethlehem,* Juvenc. 1, 260 dub.—**C. Bĕthlĕhēmītes,** ae, *m., an inhabitant of Bethlehem, a Bethlehemite,* Vulg. 1 Reg. 16, 1 al.—**D. Bĕthlĕmĭtĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of Bethlehem,* Hier. Vit. Paulae.

1. bētis, v. 1. beta.

2. Bētis, v. Baetis.

* **bētĭzare** (or **bētissare**), used by Augustus for languere [on account of the softness of the beet, 1. beta; cf. Cat. 67, 21: languidior tenera beta], acc. to Suet. Aug. 87 Ruhnk.

bēto (**baeto;** in Plaut. **bito**), ĕre, *v. n.* [kindr. with vado and βαίνω], *to go* (with its derivatives, abito, adbito, ebito, interbito, perbito, praeterbito, rebito, bitienses, only ante class.): in pugnam baetite, Pac. ap Non. p. 77, 21 (Trag. Rel. v. 255 Rib.): si ire conor, prohibet betere, id. ib.; Varr. ib.: ad aliquem, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 52: ad portum ne bitas, id. Merc. 2, 3, 127.

Betriacum, v. Bedriacum.

Betucĭus, ii, *m., a Roman proper name,* e. g. T. Betucius Bassus, *an orator of Asculum,* Cic. Brut. 46, 169.

betŭla (also **betulla**), ae, *f., the birch,* Plin. 16, 18, 30, § 75; 16, 37, 69, § 176.

betŭlus, v. baetulus.

† **bĭaeŏthănătus,** a, um, *adj.*, = βιαιοθάνατος, *dying by violence,* Tert. Anim. 57.

Bĭānor, ŏris, *m.* [βία-ἀνήρ]. **I.** *A centaur slain by Theseus at the marriage festival of Pirithŏus,* Ov. M. 12, 345.—**II.** *An ancient hero of Mantua,* Verg. E. 9, 60; acc. to Serv. in h. l. and upon A. 10, 198-200, *the founder of Mantua, and identical with Ocnus.*

† **bĭarchĭa,** ae, *f.*, = βιαρχία, *the office of a* biarchus, *a commissaryship,* Cod. Const. 1, 31, 1.

† **bĭarchus,** i, *m.*, = βίαρχος, *a commissary, superintendent of provisions,* Hier. adv. Joann. Hieros. n. 19; Imp. Leo Cod. 14, 20, 3.

Bĭās, antis, *m.*, = Βίας, *a Greek philosopher of Priene, one of the seven wise men of Greece,* Cic. Lael. 16, 59; id. Par. 1, 1, 8; Col. 1, 1, 9; Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 3.

Bĭbācŭlus, i, *m.* [bibax], *a Roman cognomen;* e. g. of the poet M. Furius; of the prætor L. Furius, Liv. 22, 49, 16.

Bibaga, ae, *f., an island near Gedrosia,* Plin. 6, 21, 23, § 80.

Bibali, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 28.

bĭbax, ācis, *adj.* [bibo], *given to drink*, Nigid. ap. Gell. 3, 12.

bĭber, v. bibo *init.*

Bĭbĕrĭus Caldius Mero [bibo-calidus-merum], *a name given in derision to the emperor Tiberius Claudius Nero on account of his love of drink*, Suet. Tib. 42.

‡ **Bĭbēsĭa,** ae, *f.*, *Drinkland*, a comically formed name, Plaut. Curc. 3, 74: Perediam et Bibesiam Plautus finxit suā consuetudine, cum intellegi voluit cupiditatem edendi et bibendi, Fest. p. 214, 28 Müll.; cf. Peredia.

* **bĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [bibo], *drinkable, potable:* cibus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 11, 81.

bĭbĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.], *a small insect generated in wine*, = mustio, Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 16; v. 2. bibo.—**II.** = vipio, q. v.

* **bĭbĭtor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a drinker, toper*, Sid. Ep. 1, 8.

bĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from bibo.

biblĭa, ōrum, *n.*, = Βιβλία, *the Bible*, eccl. Lat.; and very late, **biblĭa,** ae, *f.*

† **biblĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = βίβλινος (βύβλινος), *of* or *made from the Egyptian papyrus:* epistulae, Hier. Ep. 51, n. 1.

† **bibliŏpōla** (BYBLIOPOLA, Inscr. Orell. 4154), ae, *m.*, = βιβλιοπώλης, *a bookseller* (post-Aug.), Plin. Ep. 1, 2 *fin.*; 9, 11, 2; Mart. 4, 72; Isid. Orig. 6, 14, 1 al.

† **bibliŏthēca** (also **bĭblĭŏthēcē,** Cic. Fam. 13, 77, 3; Inscr. Grut. 584; and BYBL-, Inscr. Orell. 40; 41; 1172), ae, *f.*, = βιβλιοθήκη, *a library;* and, as in Greek and English, both *a library-room and a collection of books*, Fest. p. 28. The expl. of Isidorus applies to the first signif.: bibliotheca est locus, ubi reponuntur libri, βίβλος enim Graece liber, θήκη repositorium dicitur, Isid. Orig. 15, 5, 5; cf. id. ib. 18, 9, 3; 6, 3, 1. The first public library at Rome was collected by Asinius Pollio A.U.C. 715, B.C. 39, in the atrium of the Temple of Liberty, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 115; 35, 2, 2, § 10; Isid. Orig. 6, 5, 2; Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 71; Quint. 11, 3, 4. Augustus founded two others, the Octavian, named after his sister Octavia, A.U.C. 721, B.C. 33, near the Theatre of Marcellus, Plut. Vit. Marcell.; Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 60 and 69 Jahn; and five years after, the Palatine (Gr. and Lat.) Library, on the Palatine Hill, in the Temple of Apollo, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 17; Suet. Aug. 29; Dio, 53, 1; Inscr. Orell. 40 and 41. Besides these there were other considerable libraries in Rome, e. g. in the Temple of Peace, Gell. 16, 8, 2; in the house of Tiberius, id. 13, 19; but esp. one founded by Trajan, id. 11, 17, and united by Diocletian with his Thermis, Vop. Prob. 2. Individuals also possessed large libraries, Cic. Fam. 7, 28, 2; id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 5; id. Att. 4, 10, 1; id. Div. 2, 3, 8; id. de Or. 1, 44, 195; Quint. 10, 1, 104; 10, 1, 57; Plut. Lucull.; Hor. C. 1, 29, 13; Sen. Tranq. 9; Suet. Aug. 56; esp. at their country-seats, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 7; Mart. 7, 17; Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 8 al.—The books were arranged in cases or on shelves along the walls (armaria, foruli, loculamenta, capsae).—*The librarian*, or person who had the charge of the books, was called *a bibliothecā*, Inscr. Orell. 40 and 41, or *bibliothecarius*, v. Dict. of Antiq.

bĭblĭŏthēcālis, e, *adj.* [bibliotheca], *of* or *belonging to a library* (post-class.): thesaurus, *a repository of books*, Sid. Ep. 8, 4: copia, Mart. Cap. 2, § 139.

bĭblĭŏthēcārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.], *a librarian* (late Lat.), M. Aurel. ap. Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes 4, 5: bibliothecarius qui codices servat, Gloss. Isid.

* **bĭblĭŏthēcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small library, a collection of books*, Symm. Ep. 4, 18.

† **biblus,** i, *f.*, = βίβλος (βύβλος), *the papyrus, a sort of rush that grew largely in Egypt, from the inner bark of which paper was made* (poet. for the more usual papyrus): flumineae, Luc. 3, 222; cf. Plin. 13, 11, 22, § 71 sq.—M e t o n., *paper*, Sedul. 1, 6.

1. bĭbo, bĭbi (post-class. *part. fut.* bĭbĭtūrus, Hier. Isa. 8, 25, 8; Vulg. Matt. 20, 22; id. Act. 23, 12; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 1; *part. perf.* bĭbĭtus, a, um, Cael. Aur. Chron. 4, 3, 60; Capitol. Ver. 5, 3; Aem. Mac. c. de Porro; Plin. Val. 2, 18; *inf.* apocop. biber, Cato, Titin., and Fannii Annal. ap. Charis. p. 99), 3, *v. a.* [root bi; Gr. πι-, πίνω, πέπωκα; whence Lat. poto, as if from po; Sanscr. pî; Slav. piti; Lith. pota], *to drink* (usually from thirst, a natural want; poto, to drink from passion, habit, etc.; but poto is occasionally used of water, etc., e. g. Plin. 11, 37, 68, § 179; cf.: bibere naturae est, potare luxuriae, Isid. Diff. 1. 74; and the *partt.* potus and potatus are regularly used instead of the *partt.* of bibo). **I.** With *acc.* **1.** Of the liquid drunk: per aestatem boves aquam bonam et liquidam bibant semper curato, Cato, R. R. 73: jejunus heminam bibito, id. ib. 126: si voles vinum Choum bibere, licebit bibas, id. ib. 48: eapse merum condidicit bibere; foribus dat aquam quam bibant, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 4: vicit vinum quod bibi, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 1: Darius in fugā cum aquam turbidam bibisset, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: patrono malo suadebat ut mulsum frigidum biberet, id. de Or. 2, 70, 282: viveret, nisi illud (i. e. venenum) bibisset, Quint. 8, 5, 31: bibo aquam, id. 6, 3, 93: cur apud te vinum aetate tuā vetustius bibitur? Sen. Vit. Beat. 17, 2: nisi Hymettia mella Falerno Ne biberis diluta, Hor. S. 2, 2, 15: et Veientani bibitur faex crassa rubelli, Mart. 1, 103, 9: lac bibere, *to suck*, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 22; id. M. 9, 377; 9, 615.—Also nutricem bibere (i. e. lac de nutrice), App. M. 2, p. 115, 29.—P o e t.: Caecubam . . . Tu bibes uvam (i. e. vinum), Hor. C. 1, 20, 10: in usu radix tantum duabus drachmis bibenda (i. e. sucus radicis), Plin. 25, 6, 30, § 67.—**2.** Pocula or cyathos bibere. (*a*) P o e t., = vinum (cf. πίνειν κρατῆρας): tristia cum multo pocula felle bibat, Tib. 1, 5, 50: ipse bibebam Sobria suppositā pocula victor aquā, id. 1, 6, 28: plura pocula = plus vini, id. 1, 9, 59; so, nomismata and aera, id. 1, 26, 3.—(*β*) Of the number of cups drunk at a merry-making: vide quot cyathos bibimus: *St.* Tot quot digiti sunt tibi in manu, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 24.—E s p. of the custom of drinking names, i. e. as many cups as there are letters in a name proposed; the number is frequently expressed by fractional parts of the as (uncia = a cyathus; quincunx = 5 cyathi, etc.): quincunces et sex cyathos bessemque bibamus, Gaius ut fiat, Julius, et Proculus, Mart. 11, 36, 7: crebros ergo licet bibas trientes, id. 1, 106, 8: diluti bibis unciam Falerni, id. v. 3 (cf. with potare: sextantes et deunces, id. 12, 28).—Hence, nomen bibere, Julium, etc., bibere: ut jugulem curas, nomen utrumque bibam, Mart. 8, 57, 26: Laevia sex cyathis, septem Justina bibatur, Quinque Lycas, Lyde quattuor, Ida tribus, id. 1, 71, 1 sq.: Astyanacta bibes, id. 8, 6, 16.—**3.** Fluvium, undam, pruinas bibere (poet.). (*a*) = aquam ex flumine bibere: priusquam Pabula gustassent Trojae Xanthumque bibissent, Verg. A. 1, 473: jam crassus torrens . . bibitur tamen, Stat. Th. 4, 821: puram bibis amnibus undam, Claud. Laud. Herc. 74.—(*β*) T r o p., *to arrive at the region of the river:* non illum nostri possunt mutare labores, Nec si . . . Hebrumque bibamus Sithoniasque nives . . . subeamus (i. e. si Thraciam adeamus), Verg. E. 10, 65: ante . . . Aut Ararim Parthus bibet, aut Germania Tigrim Quam, etc., *sooner will the Parthians come to Germany, or the Germans to the country of the Parthians*, id. ib. 1, 63: turbaque Phasiacam Graia bibistis aquam, Ov. H. 12, 10.—Hence, (*γ*) Qui flumen bibunt, = *the inhabitants of the country through which the river passes:* qui Tiberim Fabarimque bibunt, Verg. A. 7, 715: qui profundum Danubium bibunt, Hor. C. 4, 15, 21: qui Nilum ex ipso protinus ore bibunt, Mart. 7, 88, 6: populosque bibentes Euphraten, Luc. 8, 213: qui te, Nile, bibit, Claud. Prob. et Olybr. 38.—So of an inland sea: caesamque bibens Maeotin Alanus, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 312.—Of a single person: extremum Tanaim si biberes, Lyce, Hor. C. 3, 10, 1.—Similarly, montium pruinas bibere, of the rivers fed by a mountain range: amniumque . . . quicunque Odrysias bibunt pruinas, Mart. 10, 7, 2: fluvios qui . . . Alpinasque bibunt de more pruinas, Claud. Prob. et Olybr. 255.—**4.** Bibere aquas, *to be drowned:* neu bibat aequoreas naufragus hostis aquas, Ov. H. 7, 62.—T r a n s f., of ships, *to founder, to be wrecked:* o utinam . . Argo funestas pressa bibisset aquas! Ov. Am. 2, 11, 6.—**5.** Sanguinem or cruorem bibere. (*a*) Sanguinem, in a figurative sense, = sanguinem sitire: cujus sanguinem (Antonium) non bibere censeatis? (sitire, animo bibere), Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 10.—(*β*) Cruorem bibere, *to draw blood, to kill:* hasta virgineum alte bibit acta cruorem, Verg. A. 11, 803; Claud. in Rufin. 1, 78.—**6.** T r a n s f. to things other than liquids. **a.** Of concrete things: dixit et ardentes avido bibit ore favillas, *breathed in, drew in* (of the sparks of a funeral pyre), Mart. 1, 42, 5: vigilandae noctes et fuligo lucubrationum bibenda, *inhale*, Quint. 11, 3, 23.—**b.** F i g u r a t i v e l y, of abstract things. (*a*) = cupide audire, legere: pugnas et exactos tyrannos . . bibit aure vulgus, *eagerly listens to*, Hor. C. 2, 13, 32: incipe: suspensis auribus ista bibam, Prop. 3, 4, 8: hinc ille justitiae haustus bibat, *imbibe* (by reading) the love of justice, Quint. 12, 2, 31: illa divino fruitur sermone parentis, maternosque bibit mores, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 231.—(*β*) *To imbibe, be affected with:* infelix Dido, longumque bibebat amorem, Verg. A. 1, 749: totisque novum bibit ossibus ignem, *the fire of love*, Stat. Achill. 1, 303.—(*γ*) *To draw out, exhaust:* nudae illae artes omnem sucum ingenii bibunt, Quint. prooem. 24.—**c.** *To swallow*, i. e. *forget:* quamquam ego vinum bibo, mandata hau consuevi simul bibere una, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 3.—**7.** T r a n s f., of inanim. subjects, *to absorb liquids, draw, imbibe them:* id si feceris metreta oleum non bibet, Cato, R. R. 100.—So trop.: claudite jam rivos . . . sat prata biberunt, Verg. E. 3, 111: inriguumque bibant violaria fontem, id. G. 4, 32: quae (terra) bibit humorem, *absorbs moisture*, id. ib. 2, 218: amphora fumum bibere instituta, Hor. C. 3, 8, 11: mista bibunt molles lacrimis unguenta favillae, Ov. F. 3, 561: tunc bibit irriguus fertilis hortus aquas, Tib. 2, 1, 44: lanarum nigrae nullum colorem bibunt, *take no color*, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 193; so, candorem (i. e. colorem candidum) bibere, id. 31, 11, 47, § 123: arcus bibit (aquas) and nubes bibunt (aquas), *the rainbow, the clouds draw water* (according to a popular belief among the ancients): cur bibit arcus aquas? Prop. 3, 5 (4, 4), 32: et bibit ingens Arcus, Verg. G. 1, 380.—And, jestingly, of an old woman given to drink: ecce autem, bibit arcus; hercle, credo, hodie pluet, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 39 (44): unde aures nubesque bibunt atque imbrifer arcus, Stat. Th. 9, 405.—So with object understood: bibite, festivae fores, *with reference to the wine spilled*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 88: palma toto anno bibere amat, i. e. aquam, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 28.—**II.** *Absol.* (the *obj. acc.* understood). **a.** Sc. aquam: nec sitis est exstincta priusquam vita bibendo (of those seized by the plague), Ov. M. 7, 569.—**b.** Of liquids in general: numquam sitiens biberat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: edendi mihi erit bibendique finis desideria naturae restinguere, Sen. Vit. Beat. 20, 5: ut nec bibant sine ambitione, nec edant, id. ib. 12, 5: conducit inter cibos bibere, Plin. 23, 1, 23, § 41: vino debemus homines quod soli animalium non sitientes bibimus, id. 23, 1, 23, § 42.—**c.** E s p. of wine: es, bibe, animo obsequere mecum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 82: quamquam illud est dulce, esse et bibere, id. Trin. 2, 1, 37: jam diu factum postquam bibimus: nimis diu sicci sumus, id. Pers. 5, 2, 45; id. Poen. 4, 2, 13: decet luxuriosum bibendo mori, Quint. 8, 5, 23: ut jejuni biberent, Plin. 14, 28 *med.*—*Pass. impers.* bibitur, *they drink, he drinks, people drink:* dies noctisque estur, bibitur, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 78: ab tertiā horā bibebatur, ludebatur, vomebatur, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 104: bibitur usque eo dum de solio ministretur, id. Pis. 27, 67.—**III.** With adverbs or adverbial phrases. **a.** Of manner: jucundius bibere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97; id. Att. 13, 52, 1: large, Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 105: fit invitatio ut Graeco more biberetur, i. e. propinando, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66.—**b.** With *num. adv.* denoting the number of cups: jam bis bibisse oportuit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 122: sic ago, semel bibo, id. Rud. 3, 6, 46: plus quam deciens, Sextiliane, bibis, Mart. 1, 26, 10: quare bis deciens, Sextiliane bibis? id. 1, 11, 2.—**IV.** With *abl.* or *prep.* and *abl.* **1.** Of the liquid, river, etc.: de eo vino . . . bibito ante cenam, Cato, R. R. 114: a fonte biba-

tur an lacu, Mart 9, 99 9 ab amne, id. 12, 11 ex aquā, Prop 2, 30, 32 ex fonte, id 4, 4, 14.—**2.** Of the vessel (α) *Abl* gemmā, i e poculo ex gemma facto, Verg G 2 506 caelato = e poculo caelato, Juv 12, 47 concha, id. 6 304 fictilibus, id 10, 25 testa, Mart 3, 82, 3 vitro, id 1, 37, 2, 4, 85, 1 ossibus humanorum capitum Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 12 —And bibere understood poscunt majoribus poculis, i e bibi Cic. Verr 2, 1, 26, § 66 —(β) With *ex* ex solido auro, L Varius ap Macr 6, 1 e gemma, Prop 3, 3, 26 —(γ) With *in* hac licet in gemma bibas Mart 14, 120 in Priami calathis, id 8, 6, 16 in auro, Sen Thyest 453 in argento potorio, Dig 34, 12, 21 in ossibus capitum, Flor 3, 4, 2 —**V.** Particular phrases **1.** Bibe si bibis = bibe nunc, si omnino bibere vis, a formula urging to drink, Plaut Stich 5 4, 33, 5, 4, 51 (cf age, si quid agis id ib 5 4, 35) —**2.** Dare bibere, *to give to drink*, a Grecism, perh only in the foll passages date illi biber, Titin ap Charis p 99 P (Com Rel v 78 Rib) jubebat biber dari, Fann Ann ib bibere da usque plenis cantharis Plaut Pers 5, 2, 40 (45) quod jussi ei dari bibere, Ter And. 3, 2, 4, cf. ut Jovi bibere ministraret, Cic. Tusc 1, 26, 65 ut bibere sibi juberet dari, Liv 40, 47, 5 cf dare with *subj* tum vos date bibat tibicini, Plaut Stich 5, 5, 16 —And with *rel* and *subj* nimium dabat quod biberem, Plaut Cist 1, 1, 19 dat aquam quam bibant, id Curc 1, 3, 4 —**3.** Prov aut bibat aut abeat, taken from the Greek banquets, in which the chairman (arbiter bibendi, Hor C 2, 7, 25) could demand unconditional submission to the drinking laws (ἢ πῖθι, ἢ ἄπιθι), Cic Tusc 5, 41, 118

***2. bĭbo**, ōnis, *m* [1 bibo], *a tippler, drunkard* Firm Math 5, 4 *fin* —**II.** Esp, *a kind of worm bred in wine*, Afran. ap Isid Orig 12, 8, 16 (Com Rel v 406 Rib , al bibiones)

‡ **bĭbōnĭus**, ii, *m* [id], πολυπότης, *a hard drinker, a tippler*, Vet. Gloss.

bĭbōsus, a, um, *adj* [id], *given to drinking, fond of drink*, Laber ap Gell 3, 12, 4, besides only in Nigidius, acc. to Gell 3, 12, 1

Bibracte, is (*abl* Bibracte, but ti, Caes. B G 7, 55) *n* , = Φρουριον Βιβρακτα, Strabo, Αὐγουστοδουνον, Ptolem , *the chief town of the Ædui*, later *Augustodunum*, now *Autun* en Bourgogne, Dep de Saône et Loire, Caes. B G 1, 23, 7, 55, 7, 63, 7, 90, 8, 1, cf Tac A 3, 43 — As *a goddess* DEAE BIBRACTI, etc Inscr Orell 1973

Bibrax, actis (**Bibe**, Tab Peuting), *f*, *a town in Gaul, in the territory of the Remi*, now *Bievre*, a small place between Laon and the river Aisne, Caes. B G 2, 6

bĭbrĕvis, e, *adj* [bis brevis], Latin transl. of the Gr διβραχυς in metre, *consisting of two short syllables* pes, *a pyrrhic*, Diom pp 471 and 472 P

Bibrŏci, orum, *m* , *a British people*, acc. to Camden, in the region of the present *Bray*, Caes. B G 5, 21

1. bĭbŭlus, a, um, *adj* [1 bibo] **I.** Lit., *drinking readily, freely* (poet. or in post Aug prose) bibulus Falerni, Hor Ep 1, 14, 34 potores id. ib 1, 18 91 —More freq , **B.** Transf , of inanim things, *that sucks in* or *absorbs moisture* harena, *sand that imbibes, drinks up moisture*, Lucr 2, 376, Verg G 1, 114, Ov M 13 901 lapis *a stone that absorbs moisture* Verg G 2, 348 (qui harenarius vocatur, Serv), Col 3, 15, 4 litus, Ov H. 16 (17), 139 favilla Verg A. 6 227 radix, Ov M 14 632 talaria, *moistened*, id. ib 4, 730 medulla, id. ib 4, 744 ollae bibulae aut male coctae, Col 12, 45, 3 papyrus, *growing in moist places*, Luc 4, 136 charta, *blotting paper*, Plin Ep 8, 15, 2, cf Isid Orig 6, 10, 1 taenia papyri, Plin 13, 12, 25, § 81 nubes, Ov M 14, 368 (cf 1 bibo, B 1) lanae, *absorbing* or *taking color*, id. ib 6, 9 (v poto) —**II.** Trop , of hearing (cf 1 bibo II) aures, *ready to hear, listening*, Pers 4, 50

2. Bĭbŭlus, i, *m* , *a proper name.* **I.** L. Publicius Bibulus *a military tribune in the time of the second Punic war*, Liv 22 53, 2 —**II.** M (in Appian Civ 2, 8, Λευκιος) Calpurnius Bibulus, *a contemporary of Cæsar, consul with him* A U C 695, Suet Caes 19, 20, 49, cf Cic. Vatin. 9, 21, id Fam 1, 9, 12, id Att 1, 17, 11, 2, 14, 1, 2, 19, 2, 6, 1, 13 , 6, 8, 5 — **III.** C Bibulus, *an ædile* A U C 775 Tac. A 3, 52

bĭcămĕrātus, a, um, *adj* [bis camera], *with a double vault, doubly arched* cella, Hier ad Jovin. 1, 17 ecclesia, Aug Civ Dei, 15, 26 —As *subst* **bĭcămĕrātum**, i, *n* , *a receptacle with two compartments*, Ambros Hexaëm 6 9, 72.

bĭceps, cipitis (old form **bĭcĭpes**, like ancipes for anceps acc. to Prisc. p 754 P , **bĭcepsŏs**, Varr L L. 5, § 50 Müll , **bĭcăpĭtes**, δικεφαλοι, Gloss. Philox), *adj* [bis caput] **I.** *Having two heads, two headed* (rare but class.) puella nata biceps * Cic Div 1, 53, 121 puer, Liv 41 21, 12 porcus, id 28, 11, 3 Janus, Ov F 1, 65, id. P 4 4, 23 serpens Plin 10, 62, 82, § 169 partus, Tac A. 15, 47 gladius, *with two edges*, Vulg Prov 5, 4 —Poet , of mountains, *with two summits* Parnasus, Ov M 2, 221, cf id ib 1, 316, Luc. 5, 72, Pers prol 2.—**II.** Trop , *divided into two parts* bicipitem civitatem fecit discordiarum civilium fontem, Varr ap Non p 454, 23, Flor 3, 17 3 argumentum, i e *a dilemma*, App Flor 4, n 18

bĭcessis, is *m.* [bis as], *twenty* asses, Varr L. L. 5, § 170 Müll., cf as, I

‡ **bĭcĭnĭum**, ii, *n* [bis cano] *a duet* cum duo canunt bicinium appellatur, cum multi, chorus, Isid Orig 6 19, 6

biclīnĭum, ii, *n* [vox hibrida, from bis κλινη, cf Quint 1, 5, 68], *a dining couch for two persons* (only in Plaut), Plaut Bacch 4, 4, 69 (3 84), 4, 4, 102 (3, 117)

bĭcōdŭlus, a, um, *adj* [bis cauda], *having two tails* inlex, App Mag 30, p 294, 13

bĭcŏlor, ōris (**bĭcŏlōrus**, a, um, Vop Aur 13), *adj* [bis color] *of two colors, two colored* (poet. or in post Aug prose) equus Verg A 5, 566 baca, *green and black*, Ov M 8, 664 myrtus, *steel-colored*, id. ib 10, 98, cf id. ib 11, 234, Plin 10, 52, 74, § 144

bĭcŏmis, e, *adj* [bis coma], *with hair falling down on both sides, with a double mane* equus Veg 2. 28, 36

* **Bĭcornĭger**, gĕri, *m* [bis corniger], *two horned* an epithet of Bacchus (v Bacchus), Ov H 13, 33

bĭcornis, e [bis cornu] **I.** *Adj* , *having two horns, two horned* (poet or in post Aug prose) animal, Plin. 11, 46 106, § 255 caper, Ov M 15, 304 fauni id H 4, 49, id F 2, 268, 5, 99 — Poet , of a *two pronged* fork furcae, Verg G 1, 264, Ov M 8, 647 ferrum Col poët 10, 148 — Of the new moon * Hor C S 35 —Of rivers with two mouths (perh. only epith ornans, cf amnis *init*) Rhenus, Verg A 8, 727 Granicus, Ov M 11, 763 —Of the top of Parnassus jugum, Stat Th 1, 63 (cf. biceps) —**II.** *Subst* **bĭcornes**, *horned animals for sacrifice* AVRATA. FRONTE BICORNES , Inscr Orell. 2335

bĭcorpor, ŏris, *adj* [bis corpus], *having two bodies, double bodied* (poet and very rare, late prose form **bĭcorpŏrĕus**, Firm Math 2, 12) bicorpores Gigantes, Naev Bell Pun. 2, 14 (ap Prisc p 679 P) Pallas bicorpor, Att ap Prisc. p 699 P , and so besides only in Cic. in a transl from Sophocl Trachin manus, Tusc 2, 9, 22

bĭcors, cordis, *adj* [bis cor], *with two hearts*, trop , *dissembling, false*, Commod. Instr 11, 8

‡ **bĭcoxum** [bis coxa] *having two thighs*, διμηρον Gloss Gr Lat

bĭcŭbĭtālis, e (access form **bĭcŭbĭtus**, a um, App Herb 72) *adj* [bis cubitus] *of two cubits* Plin 20, 23, 94, § 253 Sillig (Jan bipedali)

bĭdens (old form **duidens**), entis (*abl* bidenti Lucr 5, 209, Verg Cir 212, Pomp ap Gell 16 6, 7 bidente, Tib 2, 3, 6, Verg Cat. 8, 9, Plin 17, 21, 35, § 159, *gen plur* bidentium Hor C 3 23 14 bidentum Ov M 15, 575) *adj* [bis dens] *with two teeth* (not in Cic) **I.** *Adj* **A.** Lit amica. i e anus, Auct Priap 82 bos Paul ex Fest p 35 Müll hostiae Plin 8, 51, 77 § 206 — **B.** Transf., *with two prongs, points* etc ancora, Plin 7, 56, 57, § 209 forfex, Verg Cat 8, 9 ferrum = forfex id. Cir 212 — **II.** *Subst* **A.** *Masc* , *a heavy hoe* or *mattock with two crooked iron teeth*, Gr δικελλα valido bidenti ingemere, Lucr 5 209 Tib 1, 1, 29, 1, 10 49, 2 3 6 glaebam frangere bidentibus, Verg G 2, 400 duros jactare bidentis, id ib 2, 355 durus bidens et vomer aduncus Ov F 4 927 bidentibus soli terga convertere, Col 4, 14, 1, 4, 17 8, Pall Jul 5, cf id. ib 1, 43 1, Dig 33 7, 8 al.—Hence, meton. for *agriculture* bidentis amans, Juv 3, 228.—**B.** *Fem* (old form **duidens**, Paul. ex Fest. p 66 Müll., cf the letter B) *an animal for sacrifice* (swine, sheep, ox) bidentes hostiae, quae per aetatem duos dentes altiores habent Jul. Hyg ap Gell. 16 6, 14 bidentes sunt oves duos dentes longiores ceteris habentes, Paul. ex Fest. p 33 Müll., Isid. Orig 12 1, 9 It is more correct to understand by bidens *an animal for sacrifice whose two rows of teeth are complete*, cf Paul ex Fest. p 4 Müll. ambidens sive bidens ovis appellabatur, quae superioribus et inferioribus est dentibus, and in Heb שִׁנַּיִם, the dual of שֵׁן of the two rows of teeth, v Gesen Heb Lex. under שֵׁן mactant lectas de more bidentis Legiferae Cereri, Verg A 4, 57 Forbig ad loc., id. ib 7, 93, 12, 170, * Hor C 3, 23, 14, Ov M 10, 227, 15, 575, Pompon ap Gell 16, 6, 7, Plin 8, 51, 77, § 206 — Transf from the lang of offerings to a general use = ovis *a sheep*, Phaedr 1, 17, 8.

bĭdental, alis, *n* , in the lang of religion, *a place struck by lightning, consecrated by the haruspices and enclosed*, so called from the offering, bidens, with which the lightning was propitiated (v also puteal) Fest p 27, Non p 53, 26, cf O Müll Etrusk 2, p 171, v Dict of Antiq (perh. it is better to explain bidens here as = fulmen, from its forked form, thus Bidental = Fulminar, *the temple* or *the consecrated place of lightning*) triste bidental Moverit incestus * Hor A. P 471, Pers. 2, 27, Sid. Carm 9 191, App de Deo Socr p 46 41, Inscr Orell 2483, cf Luc 1 606, 8, 864.— *The priest of a* bidental BIDENTALIS Inscr Grut 96 5 and 6

‡ **bĭdentātĭo**, onis, *f* [bidens II A], *a harrowing* occatio, σκαφετος, Gloss Gr Lat

Bĭdis, is, *f*, *a small town in Sicily, north west of Syracuse*, Cic. Verr 2 2 22, § 53 —Hence **II.** Derivv **A. Bĭdīnus**, a um, *adj* of or *pertaining to Bidis* palaestritae, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 22, § 54.—**B. Bĭdīni**, orum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Bidis*, Cic Verr 2, 2, 22, § 53, Plin 3, 8 14, § 91

bĭdŭus, a, um, *adj* [bis dies] *continuing two days, of two days*, as *adj* only once with tempus, Liv 27, 24, 3, where tempus is prob to be omitted , v Weissenb ad loc. But very freq and class. as *subst* **bĭdŭum**, ii, *n* (sc. tempus), *a period* or *space of two days two days* sint to biduom aut triduom consudent (oves), Cato, R R. 96 1 biduum supererat Caes. B G 1 23, Ter And. 2 6, 9, Planc ap Cic. Fam 10, 17 in castra quae aberant bidui (sc spatio), id. Att. 5, 16, 4, 5, 17, 1, cf id. ib 8, 14, 1 eximant unum aliquem diem aut summum biduum ex mense, id Verr 2, 2, 52 § 129 rus ibo ibi hoc me macerabo biduum Ter Eun 1 2, 101 sq , 2 2, 52, 4, 2 8, Cic. Att. 8, 14, 1, Nep Att 22, 3, Tac. A 3, 13, 3 17 supplicationes in biduum decretae, Liv 10 23 1 per biduum, Cic N D 2 38, 96, Quint prooem. 7 per insequens biduum, Liv 30, 8, 4 uno die longior mensis aut biduo Cic. Verr 2 2, 52, § 129 biduo et duabus noctibus Adrumetum pervenit Nep Hann 6, 3 biduo post, Suet Caes. 16, so Caes B G 1, 47 *init* post biduum, Suet. Caes. 43 , id. Aug 10 biduo continenti, id. Calig 19 , Tac A. 11, 8, 14, 32.

bĭennālis, e *adj* [biennium], *continuing two years of two years* meta, Cod Just. 5, 37, 27 pensio Cod Th. 11, 20, 4, § 1 culpa ib 12 40 3

bĭennis, e *adj* [id] *of two years, lasting two years* (very rare) biennis quasi duorum annorum Beda p 2331 P , Macr S 6 9 6, Serv ad Verg A 4 57, Nigid ap Gell 16 6, 13 (but in the phrase bienni spatio Suet Galb 15, Plin 2 82 84 § 198 Jan , bienni is the *gen.* of biennium)

bĭennĭum, ii, *n* [bis annus] *a period* or *space of two years, two years* jam bien

nium est, cum, etc., Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 35: intra tempus biennii, Col. 3, 9, 6: hoc factum est ferme abhinc biennium, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 4 (imitated by Ps.-Plaut. Merc. prol. 12): biennium ibi perpetuum misera illum tuli, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 12; Caes. B. G. 1, 3; Cic. Phil. 5, 3, 7; Liv. 5, 14, 2: biennium provinciam obtinuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 93, § 216; 2, 4, 30, § 67: lex usum et auctoritatem fundi jubet esse biennium, id. Caecin. 19, 54; Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 1; id. Inst. 1, 12, 9: biennio postquam abii, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 1, 1: comitia biennio habita, Liv. 5, 14, 2: matres, quae biennio durant, Plin. 11, 21, 24, § 73; Suet. Galb. 7: consulatum biennio post ultro petiit, id. Aug. 26: intra tempus bienni, Col. R. R. 3, 9, 6: intra biennium, Quint. 1, 2, 9: ultra biennium, Tac. A. 1, 1.

bĭfārĭam, *adv.*, v. bifarius, A.

bĭfārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [bis, after the analogy of the Gr. διφάσιος; cf.: ambifarius, trifarius, multifarius, etc.], *twofold, double* (as *adj.* only post-class.): ratio, Amm. 18, 4, 3: illatio, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 39, 16 dub. (al. bifariam). — Hence, *adv.* in two forms. **A. bĭfārĭam** (*acc. fem.* sc. partem), *on two sides*, i. e. *twofold, double, in two ways, in two parts, in two places, twice*, etc. (class.): ut dispertirem obsonium hic bifariam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 3: annus bifariam divisus, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14; Liv. 25, 32, 7; 41, 19, 8: bifariam quattuor perturbationes aequaliter distributae sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 24: quam (inflexionem) bifariam contrarie simul procedentia efficiebat, id. Univ. 9: ita bifariam consules ingressi hostium fines, Liv. 3, 23, 7: gemina victoria duobus bifariam proeliis parta, id. 3, 63, 5: castra bifariam facta, id. 10, 21, 12; Dig. 38, 10, 4: bifariam laudatus est, Suet. Aug. 100: bifariam cum populo agi non potest, Messala ap. Gell. 13, 15, 8.—**2.** Trop. (rare): bifariam intellegere aliquid, *in both ways* or *senses*, Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 2; cf. App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 39, 16.—**B. bĭfārĭes,** *doubly*, Cassiod. de Or. 1 *fin.* p. 601 Garet.

‡ **bĭfax,** difax, *two-faced*, διπρόσωπος, Gloss. Lat. Gr. [bis-facies].

bĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bis-fero]. **I.** Lit., *bearing fruit twice a year:* arbor, malus, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 7: ficus, Col. 10, 403; 5, 10, 11; Plin. 13, 22, 41, § 121; 16, 27, 50, § 114; Suet. Aug. 76: biferique rosaria Paesti, Verg. G. 4, 119 (acc. to Serv. the rose blossomed twice in a year at Paestum).— ***II.** Transf., *of twofold form:* biferum Centauri corpus, *a horse and man*, Manil. 4, 230.

* **bĭ-festus,** a, um, *adj.* [bis], *doubly festive:* dies, *a twofold festival*, Prud. στεφ. 12, 66.

* **bĭfĭdātus,** a, um, *adj.* [bifidus], *cleft* or *divided into two parts* (v. bifidus): lateribus in sese bifidatis, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 30.

bĭfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-findo], *cleft* or *divided into two parts* (the usual form; rarer bifidatus and bifissus): bifidos relinquit Rima pedes, Ov. M. 14, 303: ridicae, Col. 4, 33, 4: lingua, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 171: stirps, id. 17, 20, 34, § 150: cursus venarum, id. 16, 39, 76, § 195: iter, Val. Fl. 1, 570.

‡ **bĭfĭlum,** i, *n.* [bis-filum], *a double thread*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 375.

* **bĭfissus,** a, um, *adj.* [bis-findo], *cleft* or *divided into two parts:* ungulae, Sol. 52 *med.* (v. bifidus).

bĭfŏris, e (**bĭfŏrus,** a, um, Vitr. 4, 6 *fin.*), *adj.* [bis-foris]. **I.** *Having two doors* or *folding-doors:* valvae, Ov. M. 2, 4: fenestrae, id. P. 3, 3, 5.—**II.** *Having two openings* or *holes, double:* via (narium), App. Dogm. Plat. 1.—Poet.: ubi assuetis biforem dat tibia cantum, Verg. A. 9, 618 (bisonum, imparem, Serv.); Aus. Cent. Nupt. 27: biforis tumultus, Stat. Th. 4, 668.

* **bĭ-formātus,** a, um, *adj.* [bis], *double-formed, two-shaped:* non biformato impetu Centaurus (poet. for biformatus Centaurus impetu), Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 8, 20 Kühner; v. biformis.

bĭformis, e, *adj.* [bis-forma], *double* or *two-formed, two-shaped* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): proles biformis Minotaurus, Verg. A. 6, 25: Scyllae, id. ib. 6, 286; Ov. M. 8, 156: Janus, id. F. 1, 89; 5, 424: (Hermaphroditus), id. M. 4, 387: pater, i. e. Chiron, id. ib. 2, 664: Nessus, id. ib. 9, 121: Hodites, id. ib. 12, 456: monstrum, id. ib. 8, 156: a Centaur, id. Am. 2, 12, 19; Claud. in Rufin. 1, 329 (cf. biformatus): Pan, Col. 10, 427: Glaucus, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 12: Cecrops, Just. 2, 6, 7.—Trop., *of a poet* (as man and swan): vates, * Hor. C. 2, 20, 3: biformes hominum partus, Tac. A. 12, 64.

bĭfŏrus, a, um, v. biforis.

bĭ-frons, ontis, *adj.* [bis], *with two foreheads*, or, in a more extended sense, *with two faces*, an epithet of Janus, Verg. A. 7, 180; 12, 198; Gav. Bass. ap. Macr. S. 1, 9, 13.

bĭfurcus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-furca], *having two prongs* or *points, two-pronged:* ramus, *two-forked*, Ov. M. 12, 442: surculi, Col. 5, 11, 3: ferramentum, id. 3, 18, 6: arbores, Plin. 16, 30, 53, § 122: valli, Liv. 33, 5, 9.—Also, *subst.:* **bĭfurcum,** i, *n.*, *a fork*, Col. 3, 18, 6.—Trop., of the place where two branches start, Col. 4, 24, 10.—Of the connection of two veins upon the head of draught-cattle, Veg. 2, 40, 2; hence, sudor mihi per bifurcum volabat, *over the cheeks down to the neck*, Petr. 62.

bīgae, ārum (in *plur.* through the whole ante-Aug. per.; cf. Varr. L. L. 9, 39, 142; 10, 2, 165; 10, 3, 177; Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 272; Charis. p. 20 P.; post-Aug. also in *sing.* **bīga,** ae; so Stat. S. 1, 2, 45; 3, 4, 46; id. Th. 1, 338; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1520; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 89; 35, 11, 40, § 141; Tac. H. 1, 86; Suet. Tib. 26; Val. Max. 1, 8; Inscr. Orell. 2545; Vulg. Isa. 21, 9; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 462; v. also trigae and quadrigae), *f.* [for bijugae from bis-jugum], *a pair of horses* or (rarely) *of other animals;* also, *a two-horsed car* or *chariot:* bigas primas junxit Phrygum natio: quadrigas Erichthonius, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202: Rhesi niveae citaeque bigae, Cat. 55, 26: Hector raptatus bigis, Verg. A. 2, 272: et nox atra polum bigis subvecta tenebat, id. ib. 5, 721; Val. Fl. 3, 211: roseae Aurorae, Verg. A. 7, 26 al.: cornutae, *a team for ploughing*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 164, 23; Isid. Orig. 18, 36, 1 and 2.—Stamped on a coin, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 46; v. bigatus.—*Adj.:* equis bigis meare, Manil. 5, 3.

‡ **bĭgămus,** *twice married* [vox hibrida, bis γαμέω]: a numero uxorum vocatus, quasi duabus maritus, Isid. Orig. 9, 7, 15; Ambros. Dignit. Sac. 4.

‡ **bīgārius,** ii, *m.* [bigae], *a driver of a pair of horses*, Inscr. Murat. 621, 2.

bīgātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *having the figure of a* bigae (exclusively of coin); *with the figure of a* bigae *stamped upon it* (cf. Dict. of Antiq.): argentum, Liv. 33, 23, 7; 33, 37, 11; 36, 21, 11.—Also, *subst.:* **bīgātus,** i, *m.* (sc. nummus), *a silver coin with the stamp of the* bigae, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 46: nummi quadrigati et bigati a figurā caelaturae dicti, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. grave aes, p. 98 Müll.; Liv. 23, 15, 15; Tac. G. 5.

bĭgĕmĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-geminus], *doubled*, Poët. ap. Mar. Vict. 2572 P.

bĭgemmis, e, *adj.* [bis-gemma]. ***I.** *Set with two precious stones:* anulus, Val. ap. Treb. Claud. 14.—**II.** Transf., of plants, *having two buds*, Col. 5, 5, 11.

bĭgĕner, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bis-genus, like degener from de-genus, and bicorpor from bis-corpus], *descended from two different races, hybrid, mongrel*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 33, 14 Müll.: muli et hinni bigeneri atque insitici, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 1.

Bigerra, ae, *f.*, *a town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *in the province of the* Bastitani, Liv. 24, 41, 11.

Bĭgerriōnes, um (**Bĭgerri,** ōrum, Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Aus. 10, 246; **Bĕgerri,** Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108), *m.*, *a Gallic people in Aquitania*, now *Bigorre*, Départ. des hautes Pyrénées, Caes. B. G. 3, 27.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Bĭgerrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to the Bigerriones:* turbo, *blowing from thence*, Sid. Ep. 8, 12.—In *fem. absol.:* **Bĭgerrĭca,** ae, *f.* (sc. vestis), *a warm shaggy garment*, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2, 1; Ven. de Vita S. Mart. 3, 49.—**B. Bĭgerrĭtānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of the Bigerriones:* patria, Aus. Ep. 11 *fin.*

‡ **bignae,** *female twins*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 33, 3 Müll. [contr. from bigenae, from bis-gigno].

‡ **bigrădum,** δίβαθμον: duos habens gradus, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bīgus, v. bijugus *init.*

bĭjŭgis, e, *adj.* [bis-jugum] (a rare form for bijugus). **I.** Lit., *yoked two together:* equi, * Verg. G. 3, 91: bijugum Colla lyncum, Ov. M. 4, 24: curriculum, *drawn by a pair of horses*, Suet. Calig. 10.—**II.** In gen., *double:* uno bijuges tolli de limine fasces, i. e. *two brothers, consuls from one family*, Claud. Prob. et Olyb. 233.

bĭjŭgus, a, um (contr. form **bīgus,** Manil. 5, 3; cf. also **bĭjŭgis,** e), *adj.* [id.], *yoked two together* (poet.): leones, Lucr. 2, 602; Verg. A. 10, 253: equi, Mart. 1, 13, 8: serpentes, Val. Fl. 7, 218: currus, *drawn by two horses*, Lucr. 5, 1299: temo, Stat. Th. 2, 723: certamen = bigarum, *the contest with the* bigae, Verg. A. 5, 144.—**II.** *Subst.:* **bĭjŭgi,** ōrum, *m.* (sc. equi), *two horses yoked abreast:* telo Admonuit bijugos, Verg. A. 10, 587; 10, 399: desiluit Turnus bijugis, i. e. *from his chariot drawn by two horses*, id. ib. 10, 453.

* **bĭ-lanx,** lancis, *adj.* [bis-lanx], *having two scales:* libra, Mart. Cap. 2, § 180.

Bilbĭlis, is, *f.* **I.** *A town in an elevated position in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the river Salo, the birthplace of the poet Martial*, now *Calatayud Vieja:* Bilbilis, Mart. 10, 103, 1: Bilbilim, id. 1, 50, 3; Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 144: Bilbilin, Mart. 4, 55, 11; 10, 104, 6; 12, 18, 9.—Hence, **B. Bilbĭlĭtānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Bilbilis:* aquae, *a medicinal spring in the vicinity of Bilbilis*, Itin. Anton.—**II.** *The river Salo, near Bilbilis*, now *Xalon*, Just. 44, 3, 13.

* **bilbo,** ĕre, *v. n.* [onomatop.], *to make a noise like that of a liquid agitated in a vessel:* bilbit factum est a similitudine sonitus, qui fit in vase. Naevius Bilbit amphora inquit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 34 Müll. (Com. Trag. v. 124 Rib.): bilbit βομβύζει, Gloss.

* **bĭlībra,** ae, *f.* [bis-libra], *two pounds:* bilibrae farris, Liv. 4, 15, 6.

‡ **bĭlībrālis,** διλιτριαῖος, *weighing two pounds*, Gloss. Cyril.

bĭlībris, e [bilibra], *of two pounds.* **I.** *Adj.* **A.** *Weighing two pounds:* offae, Plin. 18, 11, 26, § 103: mullus, Mart. 3, 45, 5.—**B.** *Containing two pounds:* aqualis, * Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 39: cornu, Hor. S. 2, 2, 61.—**II.** *Subst.*, *a quantity of two pounds*, Veg. Vet. 3, 6, 6; 3, 6, 10; Vulg. Apoc. 6, 6.

bĭlinguis, e, *adj.* [bis-lingua], *two-tongued, double-tongued.* **I.** Lit., *having two tongues;* humorously, of voluptuous persons kissing, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 15; cf. id. Poen. 5, 4, 65.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Tibiae, *with two keys*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 229, 24.—**2.** *Speaking two languages:* bilinguis δίγλωσσος, Gloss.: bilingues Bruttates Ennius dixit, quod Bruttii et Osce et Graece loqui soliti sint, Paul. ex Fest. p. 35 Müll.; cf. Commod. p. 350: corvinus, Canusini more bilinguis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 30: sed jam bilingues erant, paulatim a domestico externo sermone degeneres, Curt. 7, 5, 29.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Double-tongued, hypocritical, deceitful, false, treacherous:* tamquam proserpens bestia, est bilinguis et scelestus, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 28: edico prius, Ne duplicis habeatis linguas, ne ego bilinguis vos necem, id. Truc. 4, 3, 7 (cf. id. Poen. 5, 2, 74: bisulcilingua quasi proserpens bestia): quippe domum timet ambiguam Tyriosque bilinguis, Verg. A. 1, 661: homo, Phaedr. 2, 4, 25; Sil. 2, 56: os, Vulg. Prov. 8, 13: socii, Sil. 16, 157: insidiae, Claud. B. Gild. 284.—**B.** Fabulae, *having a double meaning, allegorical*, Arn. 5, p. 228.

bĭlĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [bilis], *full of bile, bilious:* alvus, Cels. 2, 8: sputum, id. 2, 6: biliosa reicere, Scrib. 168.—*Subst.:* **bĭlĭōsus,** i, *m.*, *a bilious person*, Cels. 1, 3.—Trop., *hypochondriac:* biliosus, quod sit semper tristis, ab umore nigro, qui bilis vocatur, Isid. Orig. 10, 30.

bīlis, is (*abl.* bili, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 95; Lucr. 4, 664; Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11; bile, Hor. C. 1, 13, 4; Petr. 124, 2; Plin. 22, 20, 23, § 49; Suet. Tib. 59; Pers. 2, 14; Juv. 13, 143; Inscr. Grut. 1040, 3), *f.* [kindr. with galbus, gilbus; Germ. gelb]. **I.** Lit., *bile* (the bilious fluid secreted by the liver, jecur, while fel is the vessel in which the fluid is contained): rufa, viridis, nigra, Cels. 7, 18; Lucr. 4, 664; Cato, R. R. 156, 4; Cic.

N D 2, 55, 137, id Tusc 4, 10 23 bilem pellere, Plin 23, 8, 74, § 142 trahere, id 27, 4, 10, § 27 detrahere, id 27, 12, 93, § 119 — In *plur* biles, *the yellow and black bile*, Plin. 20, 9, 34, § 84 purgare Scrib Comp 136 (cf poet purgor bilem, Hor A P 302) — **B.** Esp bilis suffusa, *the overflowing of bile*, i e *the jaundice*, Plin 22, 21, 26, § 54 (in Sen Ep 95, 16 called subfusio luridae bilis) — And so bile suffusus *having the jaundice, jaundiced*, Plin. 22, 20, 23 § 49 — **II.** Trop **A.** *Anger, wrath, choler, ire, displeasure, indignation* (v jecur) non placet mihi cena, quae bilem movet, Plaut Bacch 3, 6, 8, so Hor Ep 1, 19, 20 bilem alicui commovere, *to stir up excite*, Cic Att 2, 7, 2 bile tumet jecur, Hor C 1, 13, 4 meum jecur urere bilis, id. S 1, 9, 66 bilis maestuat praecordiis id. Epod. 11, 16 jus sit quod splendida bilis id. S 2, 3, 141 ex pulit bilem meraco, id. Ep 2, 2, 137 bilem effundere, *to vent*, Juv 5, 159 turgescit vi trea bilis, Pers. 3, 8 cui sententiae tantum bilis, tantum amaritudinis inest, ut, etc, Plin Ep 4, 11, 2 videte metuendam ini mici et hostis bilem et licentiam, Cic Fragm Clod et Cur 4, 4 B and K. — **B.** Atra (or nigra) bilis, *black bile*, for *melancholy, sadness, dejection*, μελαγχολία, Cic. Tusc 3, 5, 11 bilem atram generantes, quos μελαγχολικοὺς vocant, Scrib Comp 104 — Also as in Gr, = furor, *rage, fury, madness* Am Delirat uxor So Atra bili percita est, Plaut Am. 2, 2, 95, id. Capt 3, 4, 64 bilis nigra curanda est, et ipsa furo ris causa removenda, Sen Ep 94, 17

* **bĭlix,** licis, *adj* [bis licium], *with a double thread, two threaded* lorica, Verg A. 12, 375 Heyn., cf trilix.

‡†† **billis** apud Afros appellatur semen humanum humi profusum, Paul ex Fest. p 34 Müll.

‡ **bĭ-longus,** a, um, *adj* [bis], *doubly long* pes, *consisting of two long syllables*, Mar Vict. p 2486 P

bĭlustris, e, *adj* [bis-lustrum], *that lasts two* lustra, i e *ten years, of ten years' duration* (very rare) bellum, Ov Am 2, 12, 9, so Sid Carm 23, 299

bĭlychnis, e, *adj* [bis lychnus], *having two lights* (very rare) lucerna, Petr 30, 3, Inscr Orell 36, 78

* **bĭmammĭus,** a, um, *adj* [bis mamma], *having two breasts*, and trop, of the vine, *having double clusters* vites, Plin 14, 3, 4, § 40

bĭmăris, e, *adj* [bis mare], *lying between two seas* **I.** Lit., an epithet of Corinth (poet., a favorite word of Ovid) bimarisve Corinthi Moenia, * Hor C 1, 7, 2, Ov M 5, 407 Ephyre, id H 12 27 Isthmos id. M 7, 405, 6, 419 sq — **II.** Trop morbus, *of one who practises unnatural unchastity*, Aus Epigr 131

bĭ-mărītus, i, *m* [bis], *the husband of two wives* (a word coined by Laterensis, the accuser of Plancius) bimaritum appellas, ut verba etiam fingas, Cic. Planc 12, 30, and besides only in Hier adv Jovin. 1, n. 49

bĭmātris, e, *adj* [bis mater], *having two mothers*, poet. epithet of Bacchus (v Bacchus *init.*) satumque iterum solumque bimatrem, Ov M. 4, 12, Hyg Fab 167, Anthol Lat 1, 19, 2 (where it is scanned bĭ mater)

bīmātus, us, *m* [bimus], *the age of two years* (of animals and plants) ante bimatum, Varr R. R 2, 5, 17, Col 7, 3, 6, 7, 4, 4 (polypi) ultra bimatum non vivunt, Plin 9, 30, 48, § 89, 11, 21, 24, § 73 neque his bimatu longior vita id. 9, 30, 48, § 93 — Of children, Vulg Matt 2, 16

bĭmembris, e, *adj* [bis membrum], *having double members* puer, *half man, half beast* Juv 13, 64, most freq a poet. epithet of the Centaurs (*half man, half horse*, cf bicorpor and biformis) Centauri bimembres, Sil 3, 41 forma bimembris Ov H 9, 99 — **II.** *Subst* **bĭmembres,** ium, *comm*, = Centauri, *the Centaurs* nubigenae * Verg A. 8, 293 Heyn. and Jahn, Ov M 12, 240, 12, 494, 15, 283, Stat Th. 12, 554

‡ **bĭmenstruus** [bis mensis] = διμηνιαῖος, *of two months*, Gloss Cyril.

bĭmestris, e (*abl* regularly bimestri, Hor C 3, 17, 15, by poet license, bimestre, Ov F 6, 158, cf caelestis, perennis, etc.), *adj* [bis mensis], *of two months' duration, of two months* (rare) consulatus, Planc. ap Cic. Fam 10, 24, 7 stipendium Liv 9, 43, 6 triticum, *which may be reaped two months after sowing*, Plin 18, 7, 12, § 70 porcus, *two months old*, Hor C 3, 17, 15 porca, Ov F 6, 158

bĭmĕter, tra, trum, *adj* [bis metrum], = dimeter, *consisting of two metres* litterae, Sid Ep 9, 15 ars, id. ib 9, 13

bīmŭlus, a, um, *adj dim* [bimus] *only two years old* (very rare, and only of man), Cat. 17, 13, Suet Calig 8 *fin*

bīmus, a, um *adj* [prob contracted from bis hiems, of two winters, cf Eutych. ap Cassiod. p 2311 P, and Aufrecht, Zeitschrift fur vergl Sprachf 4, p 415], *two years old, of two years, continuing two years* nuces, Cato R. R. 17, 2, Varr R. R. 2, 1, 13 una veterana legio altera bima, octo tironum, Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 24, 3, so, semen, Plin 18, 24, 54, § 195 surculi id. 17, 14, 24, § 105 plantae, *biennial*, Pall Febr 25, 2 merum, * Hor C 1, 19, 15 nix, Ov Tr 3, 10, 16 pensio Mart 12, 32 3 honor, Ov P 4, 9, 64 aestimatio ususfructus, Dig 33, 2, 6 si legatum sit relictum annua, bima, trima die etc, i e solvendum intra annum, biennium triennium, etc, ib 33, 1 3, cf dies. — * **II.** In epist. style, as an abbreviated expression bima sententia, *the vote concerning the continuance of a provincial government for two years*, Cic Fam 3, 8 9

bīnārius, a, um, *adj* [bini], *that contains or consists of two* formae i e *coins of the value of two gold pieces*, Lampr Alex. Sev 39

Bingĭum, ii, *n*, *a town of Gaul, lying on the Rhine, opposite the modern Bingen*, on the west bank of the Nahe, Tac. H 4, 70, Amm 18, 2, 4.

bīni, ae, a (in *sing* only twice, Lucr 4, 452, and 5, 877, *gen plur* always binûm, Sisenn. ap Non. p 80 4, Sall. H 3, 22 Dietsch, Plin 31, 6, 31 § 57, Scrib Comp 8), *num distr* [bis] **I.** *Two by two, two to each, two each, two at a time* nam ex his praediis talenta argenti bina Statim capiebat *every year two talents*, Ter Phorm. 5 3, 6 describebat censores binos in singulas civitates Cic Verr 2, 2, 53, § 133 si unicuique bini pedes (campi) assignentur, *two to each* id. Agr 2, 31, 84 distribuit binos (gladiatores) singulis patribus familiarum, id. Att 7, 14, 2, Caes B C 1, 25 *fin* annua imperia binosque imperatores sibi fecere, Sall C 6, 7 Carthagine quotannis annui bini reges creabantur, Nep Hann 7, 4 illos binas aut amplius domos continuare, Sall. C 20, 11 si inermes cum binis vestimentis velitis ab Sagunto exire, Liv 21, 13 7 bini senatores singulis cohortibus propositi, id 3, 69, 8, 10, 30 10 dentes triceni bini viris attribuuntur, Plin 7, 16, 15 § 71, 36 9, 14, § 69 — **B.** Taking the place of the cardinal number duo, with *substt* which are *plur* only, or with those which have a diff signif in the *plur* from the *sing* (cf. Serv ad Verg A 8, 168) binae (litterae), *two*, Cic Att. 6, 1, 9 bina castra, id. Phil. 12, 11, 27 binae hostium copiae, id. Imp Pomp 4, 9, Val Max 1, 6, 2 inter binos ludos, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 52, § 130, cf binis centesimis faeneratus est, id. ib 2, 3, 70, § 165 bini codicilli, Suet Oth 10 — Esp bina milia, *two thousand*, Sisenn ap Non p 80, 4 bina milia passuum, Quint 6, 3, 77 — **II.** Of things that are in pairs or double, *a pair, double, two* boves bini, *a yoke of oxen*, Plaut. Pers 2 5 16, Lucr 5, 1299 si forte oculo manus uni subdita supter Pressit eum Omnia quae tuimur fieri tum bina tuendo, bina lumina Binaque supellex, etc, Lucr 4 449 sqq corpus, id. 5, 879 binos (scyphos) habebam, *a pair, two of like form*, Cic. Verr 2, 4 14, § 32 per binos tabellarios, id. Att 6, 1, 9, id. Fam 10, 33, 3 aeribus binis, Lucr 4 292 bina hastilia Verg A. 1, 313 aures, id G 1, 172 frena, id. A 8, 168 fetus, id. E 3, 30 — **B.** Without *subst* nec findi in bina secando *into two parts*, Lucr 1, 534 si bis bina quot essent didicisset, Cic N D 2, 18, 49 — **III.** Bini, in mal part (cf. βινεῖ), Cic Fam 9, 22, 3

‡ **bīnio,** onis, *m* [bini] *the number two, a deuce* jactus quisque apud lusores veteres a numero vocabatur, ut unio, binio, trinio, quaternio, quinio, senio, Isid. Orig 18, 65 biniones δηνάρια, Gloss. Philox.

bĭnoctĭum, ii, *n.* [bis nox], *a period or space of two nights, two nights* (post Aug. and rare, perh only in the two foll. exs.), * Tac. A. 3, 71 biduum et binoctium, Amm 30 1, 8

bĭnōmĭnis, e, *adj* [bis nomen, analog to cognominis from con nomen], *having two names* (only in Ov and in *gen sing*) binominis, cui geminum est nomen, ut Numa Pompilius Tullus Hostilius, Paul. ex Fest p 36 Müll Ascanius (also called Iulus) Ov M 14, 609 Ister (also called Danubius), id. P 1, 8, 11, id. Ib 415

bĭnūbus, i, *m* [bis nubo] *a doubly married man* (late Lat), Cassiod. Hist. Sacr 9, 38

bīnus, a, um, v bini

† **bĭŏcōlyta,** ae, *m*, = βιοκωλύτης, *one who protects against violence*, Jul. Epit. Nov 15, 60

Bĭōn (in the class. per perh. more correctly **Bĭo**, analog to Plato, Meno, Dio etc.) onis, *m*, = Βίων (ὁ Βορυσθενίτης, Strab), *a very witty philosopher of the Cyrenaic school, born at Borysthenes* facetum illud Bionis, Cic. Tusc 3, 26, 62 — Hence, **Bĭōnēus,** a, um, *adj*, *Bionian*, for *witty satirical, biting* hic delectatur iambis, Ille Bioneis sermonibus et sale nigro, Hor Ep 2, 2, 60 Orell ad loc. (Bioneis sermonibus, lividis jocis, id est, satira, Acro) — **II.** Bion Soleus or Soleusis, *a writer on agriculture*, Varr R R. 1, 1, 8, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 178.

Bĭŏpător, ŏris, *f*, *the name of a town founded by the Trojans in Epirus*, other wise unknown, Varr ap Serv ad Verg A. 3, 349

† **bĭŏs,** i, *m*, = βίος (life), *a very celebrated and wholesome Greek wine*, Plin. 14, 8, 10 § 77, 23, 1 26, § 53

† **bĭŏthănătus,** a, um, *adj*, = βιοθάνατος [βία θάνατος] *that dies a violent death*, Lampr Elag 33, Firm Math 3, 14 *fin*, 4, 1, Serv ad Verg A. 4, 386. — Collat. form **biaeŏthănătus,** from βιαιοθάνατος, Tert. Anim 57

† **bĭōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = βιωτικός, *of or belonging to common life, used in common life practical* epilogi Serv ad Verg A. 3, 718 metrum, Mar Vict. p 2494 P (in Diom p 470 ib written as Greek)

bĭpālĭum, ii, *n* [bis pala], *a double mattock* solum ad bipalium defodere, Col 11, 2, 17 Schneid ad loc (MSS **bĭpĕdālĭum**; elsewhere only in *abl. sing*) bipalio vertere terram, Cato, R R. 6, 3 bipalio agrum subigere id ib 45 1, Varr R R. 1, 37, 5, Col 3, 5, 3, 11, 3, 11, id. Arb 1, 5, Plin 17, 21, 35, § 159, 18, 26, 62, § 230

bĭpalmis, e (access. form **bĭpalmus,** a, um, App Herb 7), *adj* [bis palmus], *two spans long* or *broad, of two spans* (very rare) tabulae, Varr R. R 3, 7, 4 spiculum Liv 42, 65, 9

bĭ-partĭo (in MSS also **bĭ-pertĭo**) no *perf*, itum, 4, *v a* [bis] *to divide into two parts, to bisect* (as *verb finit* very rare, more freq in *part.* and *adv*) ver bipartitur, *is divided* (in respect to weather), Col 11 2, 36, so hiems bipertitur, id. 11, 2 5 Schneid *N cr* — Mostly *part pass* bipartita divisio, Varr L. L. 5, § 17 Müll genus bipartitum, Cic. Top 22, 85 bipertiti Aethiopes, Plin 5, 8, 8 § 43 ut faceres imperium bipartitum, Vulg Ecclus 47, 23 — Hence, **bĭpartīto (bĭpert-),** *adv*, *in two parts or divisions, in two ways* bipartito classem distribuere, Cic Fl 14, 32, id Phil. 10, 6, 13 signa inferre *to attack in two parties or divisions* Caes B G 1, 25 Oud *N cr* collocare insidias in silvis, id. ib 5, 32 equites bipertito in eos emissi magnam caedem edidere, Liv 40, 32, 6 secta bipartito cum mens discurrit utroque *in two different directions* Ov R. Am 443 — With esse or fieri (cf in Gr δίχα εἶναι γίγνεσθαι) ibi in proximis villis ita bipartito fuerunt ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset, Cic Cat 3, 2, 5 B and K id fit bipartito, id. Inv 2, 29, 86

bĭpătens, entis, *adj* [bis pateo] *opening in two ways open in two directions* (acc to Serv ad Verg A. 10, 5 used by Enn, cf Ann v 62 Vahl., but only two exs in Verg

are preserved): portis alii bipatentibus assunt, i.e. portis duarum valvarum, Verg. A. 2, 330 Wagn.—Of the doors of the dwellings of the gods: considunt tectis bipatentibus, Verg. A. 10, 5 (est autem sermo Ennianus tractus ab ostiis, quae ex utrâque parte aperiuntur, Serv.).

bĭpĕda, ae, *f.* [bis-pes], *a tile* or *flag-stone two feet long, for pavements* (several times in Pall., elsewh. very rare), Pall. 1, 19, 1; 1, 40, 2 and 5; id. Mai, 11, 2 (twice); Inscr. Fabr. p. 511, 159 (cf. Vitr. 7, 1 *fin.*: tegulae bipedales).

bĭpĕdālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *two feet long, broad,* or *thick* (class. in prose and poetry): fenestrae, Cato, R. R. 14, 2: trabes, *two feet thick*, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: materia, id. B. C. 2, 10: sol huic (Epicuro) bipedalis fortasse videtur, * Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: adulescentulus bipedali minor, * Suet. Aug. 43: tegulae, Vitr. 7, 1 *fin.*: modulus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 309: hiatus, Plin. 16, 12, 23, § 57: latitudo, Col. 8, 3, 7.—**II.** *Subst.*: **bĭpĕdāle,** is, *n.*, *a tile* or *flag-stone two feet long*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 500, 39.

bĕpĕdālĭum, ii, *n.* [bipedalis], a doubtful reading for bipalium, Col. 11, 2, 17 Schneid. ad loc.; v. bipalium.

bĭpĕdānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-pes], *two feet long, wide,* or *thick* (a rare access. form of bipedalis; most freq. in Col.): scrobs, Col. 4, 1, 2: spatia, id. 4, 30, 5: humus, id. 2, 2, 21 Gesn. and Schneid. *N. cr.*: latitudo, id. 5, 5, 2; 11, 2, 28: pastinatus, Plin. 17, 20, 32, § 143.

bĭpennĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [2. bipennis-fero], *bearing a two-edged axe* (only in Ov.): Lycurgus, Ov. M. 4, 22; id. Tr. 5, 3, 39: Arcas, id. M. 8, 391.

1. bĭpennis (-pinnis), e, *adj.* [bis-penna], *having two wings, two-winged* (very rare): insectum, Plin. 11, 28, 33, § 96 (cf. just before, binis advolat pinnis): plumae, Varr. ap. Non. p. 79, 17.

2. bĭpennis, e (*acc. sing.* reg. bipennem, Varr. ap. Non. p. 79, 19; Verg. A. 5, 307; 11, 651; Petr. 132, 8; Juv. 6, 657; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 333; Sil. 5, 64: bipennim, only in Ov. M. 8, 766, with the var. lect. bipennem.—*Abl. sing.* reg. bipenni, Verg. A. 2, 479; Ov. M. 12, 611; Petr. 89, 24; Sen. Herc. Oet. 800; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 345; id. Rapt. Pros. 3, 79; 3, 377; Sil. 16, 264; and in prose, Plin. 8, 8, 8, § 26: bipenne, only once, Tib. 1, 6, 47) [bis-pinna]. **I.** *Adj., having two edges, two-edged*: securis, Varr. ap. Non. p. 79, 19: ferrum, Verg. A. 11, 135.—Far more freq., **II.** *Subst.*: **bĭpennis,** is, *f.* (sc. securis; cf. Prisc. p. 652 P.), *an axe with two edges, a battle-axe* (mostly poet.; only found in the *nom.*, *dat.*, *acc.*, and *abl. sing.*, and in *nom.* and *abl. plur.*): bipennis dicitur, quod ex utrâque parte habeat acutam aciem, quasi duas pennas. Pennum autem antiqui acutum dicebant, Isid. Orig. 19, 19, 11; cf. id. ib. 11, 1, 46: a pinnâ (quod est acutum) securis utrinque habens aciem bipennis, Quint. 1, 4, 12: correptâ dura bipenni Limina perrumpit, Verg. A. 2, 479; 2, 627; 11, 135; id. G. 4, 331; Ov. M. 5, 79; 12, 611; Phaedr. 4, 6, 7; Tac. Agr. 10: duris ut ilex tonsa bipennibus, Hor. C. 4, 4, 57; so Claud. in Eutr. 2, 414; id. Laud. Stil. 1, 231; Plin. 8, 8, 8, § 26; Sil. 16, 264.

* **bi-pensĭlis,** e, *adj.* [bis], *that may be suspended on two sides*: forcipes, Varr. ap. Non. p. 99, 24.

bĭpertio, etc., v. bipartio, etc.

bĭpēs (⏑ ⏑, Aus. Idyll. 11, 39; *neutr. plur.* bipedia, Aug. Mor. Manich. 9), pĕdis, *adj.* [bis-pes], *two-footed* (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): equi, Verg. G. 4, 389: mensa, Mart. 12, 32, 11: Aegyptii mures bipedes ambulant, *on two feet*, Plin. 10, 65, 85, § 187: alium bipedem sibi quaerit asellum, *two legged ass*, Juv. 9, 92: animal genus, mortale species, terrenum vel bipes differens, Quint. 5, 10, 61.—**II.** *Subst.*, mostly contemptuously, of men: hoc ministro omnium non bipedum solum sed etiam quadripedum impurissimo, Cic. Dom. 18, 48: Regulus omnium bipedum nequissimus, *as great a rogue as walks on two legs*, Modest. ap. Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 14; Cic. Dom. 18, 48; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 9; cf.: bipes asellus, of a simple man, Juv. 9, 92: replevit eam (terram) bipedibus et quadrupedibus, Vulg. Baruch. 3, 32.

bĭpinna = pipinna, q. v.

bĭpinnis, v. 1. bipennis.

‡ **bĭplex,** duplex, διπλοῦν, *double*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bĭprōrus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-prora], of a ship, *having two prows* (cf. Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 82): navis, Hyg. Fab. 168; and besides only id. ib. 277.

bĭrēmis, e, *adj.* [bis-remus]. **I.** *Two-oared, having two oars* (rare): lembi, Liv. 24, 40 *init.*: scapha, * Hor. C. 3, 29, 62.—Also, **B.** *Subst.*: **bĭrēmis,** is, *f.*, *a small vessel with two oars*, Luc. 10, 56; 8, 562.—**II.** Freq. in an extended signif., *having two banks of oars*; only subst., *a galley with two banks of oars* (cf. Dict. of Antiq.; first used by the Erythræans, acc. to Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 207), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 20, § 51; 2, 5, 23, § 59; Caes. B. C. 3, 40; Tac. H. 4, 27; 5, 23; Claud. B. Gild. 369; id. Laud. Stil. 1, 367; Suet. Caes. 39; id. Aug. 16; id. Calig. 15 al.

bĭrŏtus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-rota], *two-wheeled, with two wheels* (post-class.): vehiculum, Non. p. 86, 30.—More freq. *subst.*: **bĭrŏta,** ae (*gen. plur.* birotûm, Cod. Th. 6, 29, 2, § 2; 8, 5, 9), *f.* (sc. raeda), *a cabriolet*, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 8, § 1 sqq.

† **birrus,** i, *m.* (**birrum,** i, *n.*, Aug. Serm. Divers. 49), = πυρρός (of yellow color), *a cloak to keep off rain* (made of silk or wool), Edict. Diocl. p. 20; cf. Salmas. Vop. Carin. 20; Burm. Anth. Lat. 2, p. 408; Cod. Th. 14, 10, 1, § 1; Schol. Juv. 8, 145; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 21, 4; Claud. Epigr. 42.

bis, *adv. num.* [for duis, from duo; like bellum from duellum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 66 Müll.; cf. Cic. Or. 45, 153, and the letter B], *twice, at two times, on two occasions, in two ways*, = δίς (very freq. in prose and poetry). **I.** In gen.: inde ad nos elisa bis advolat (imago), Lucr. 4, 315; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 6; Hor. Epod. 5, 33; id. A. P. 358; 440; Verg. A. 6, 32; Ov. M. 4, 517 al.: non semel sed bis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 77, § 179: semel aut bis, Quint. 11, 2, 34: bis ac saepius, id. 10, 5, 7; Nep. Thras. 2, 5: bis mori, Hor. C. 3, 9, 15: bis consul, *who has been twice consul in all* (diff. from iterum consul, who is a second time consul), Cic. Ac. 2, 5, 13; id. Lael. 11, 39; id. Verr. 2, 5, 23, § 59; Liv. 23, 30, 15; 23, 31, 6; 23, 34, 15; 25, 5, 3; cf. Val. Max. 4, 1, 3; Suet. Ner. 35.—Sometimes (among later writers) for iterum, *now a second time*: bis consul, Mart. 10, 48, 20; Prid. Kal. Febr.; Coll. Leg. Mos. et Rom. 1, § 11.—**2.** Bis is followed by, (α) Semel . . . iterum, Cic. Dom. 52, 134: bis dimicavit: semel ad Dyrrhachium, iterum in Hispaniā, Suet. Caes. 36; so id. Aug. 25; id. Tib. 6; 72; id. Claud. 6; cf. Wolf, ejusd. id. Tib. 6.—(β) Primo . . . rursus, Suet. Aug. 17; 28.—(γ) Et rursus, without a preceding primo, Suet. Aug. 22; id. Tib. 48.—**B.** Transf., *doubly, twofold, in two ways, in a twofold manner*: bis periit amator, ab re atque animo simul, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 26: nam qui amat cui odio ipsus est, bis facere stulte duco; laborem inanem ipsus capit, et illi molestiam adfert, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 8 sq.: in unā civitate bis improbus fuisti, cum et remisisti quod non oportebat, et accepisti quod non licebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 23, § 59: in quo bis laberis, primum, quod . . . deinde, quod, etc., id. Phil. 8, 4, 13: inopi beneficium bis dat qui dat celeriter, Publ. Syr. v. 235 Rib.: bis gratum est, id. v. 44 ib.: bis est mori alterius arbitrio mori, id. v. 50 ib.—**II.** Particular connections. **A.** Bis in die, mense, anno, etc., or bis die, mense, anno, etc., *twice a day, month, year*, etc.; cf. Suet. Aug. 31 Oud.; id. Galb. 4; id. Vit. Ter. 2: bis in die, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 100; Cato, R. R. 26; 87: bis die, Tib. 1, 3, 31; Verg. E. 3, 34; Hor. C. 4, 1, 25; Cels. 1, 1; 1, 8; 3, 27, n. 2; Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 146; cf. cotidie, Liv. 44, 16, 5: in mense, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 59; Suet. Aug. 35: in anno, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 7: anno, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 184.—**B.** With other numerals, and particularly with distributives (class. in prose and poetry): bis binos, Lucr. 5, 1299; Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 49: bis quinos dies, Verg. A. 2, 126; Mart. 10, 75, 3; Ov. F. 3, 124; bis senos dies, Verg. E. 1, 44: bis septeni, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 127: bis octoni, Ov. M. 5, 50: bis deni, Verg. A. 1, 381; Prop. 2 (3), 9, 3; Mart. 9, 78: bis quinquageni, id. 12, 67: bis milies, Liv. 38, 55, 12; Auct. B. Afr. 90; Val. Max. 3, 7, 1.—**2.** Esp., with cardinal numbers to express *twice* a given number (in the poets very freq., but not in prose): bis mille sagittae, Lucr. 4, 408; so Hor. Epod. 9, 17: bis sex, Varr. ap. Prob. Verg. E. 6, 31, p. 354 Lion.; Verg. A. 11, 9: bis quinque viri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 24; Ov. M. 8, 500; 8, 579; 11, 96: bis trium ulnarum toga, Hor. Epod. 4, 8: duo, Ov. M. 13, 642: centum, id. ib. 5, 208 and 209; 12, 188: quattuor, id. ib. 12, 15: sex, id. ib. 6, 72; 6, 571; 4, 220; 12, 553; 12, 554; 15, 39: septem, id. ib. 11, 302: novem, id. ib. 14, 253 al.—**C.** Bis terve, *two* or *three times, very rarely*: a te bis terve summum et eas perbrevis (litteras) accepi, Cic. Fam. 2, 1, 1: quem bis terve bonum cum risu miror, Hor. A. P. 358.—**D.** Bis terque, *several times, repeatedly*, Mart. 4, 82, 3; cf.: stulte bis terque, *utterly*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 6.—**E.** Bis tanto or tantum, *twice as great, twice as much*: bis tanto amici sunt inter se quam prius, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 62; id. Men. 4, 3, 6; id. Merc. 2, 2, 26: bis tantum quam tuus fundus reddit, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 15: Tartarus ipse Bis patet in praeceps tantum, quantus, etc., Verg. A. 6, 578.—**F.** Bis ad eundem (sc.: lapidem offendi, as in Aus. Ep. 11 *med.*); prov., *to commit the same error twice*, Cic. Fam. 10, 20, 2.—**G.** Bis minus, in an old enigma in Gell. 12, 6, 2, whose solution is Terminus (ter-minus): semel minusne an bis minus, non sat scio: at utrumque eorum, ut quondam audivi dicier, Jovi ipsi regi noluit concedere.

☞ In composition, bis, like the Gr. δίς, loses the *s*: biceps, bidens, bifer, bigener, bijugus, bilix, etc.; hence bissenus, Sen. Agam. 812; id. Herc. Fur. 1282; Stat. Th. 3, 574; and bisseni, id. ib. 12, 811; Aus. Monos. Idyll. 12, and Prud. Cath. 12, 192, are better written as two words: bis senus (seni); so either bisextus, or as two words, bis sextus (Stat. S. 4, 1, 9); v. bisextus.

* **bĭsaccĭum,** ii, *n.* [bis-saccus], *a double bag, saddle-bags*, Petr. 31, 9.

Bĭsaltae, ārum, *m.*, = Βισάλται, *a Thracian people on the Strymon*, Verg. G. 3, 461; Liv. 45, 29, 7; 45, 30, 3; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38.—Hence *the country they inhabited* was called **Bĭsaltĭca,** Liv. 45, 29, 6, or **Bĭsaltia,** Gell. 16, 15 (Βισαλτία, Thuc.).

Bĭsaltis, ĭdis, *f.*, = Βισαλτίς, *Theophane, daughter of Bisaltes, changed by Neptune into a ewe*: Bisaltida (Gr. *acc.*), Ov. M. 6, 117; cf. Hyg. Fab. 188.

Bisambrĭtae, ārum, *m.*, *a people on the Indus*, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 78.

Bĭsanthē, ēs, *f.*, = Βισάνθη, *a town in Thrace, on the Propontis, a colony of the Samians*, afterwards called Ῥαιδεστός, now *Rodosto*, Mel. 2, 2, 6; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 43; Nep. Alcib. 7, 4.

‡ **bĭsellĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [bisellium], *one who enjoys the honor of the* bisellium, Inscr. Orell. 4055.

‡ **bĭsellĭātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *the honor of a* bisellium, Inscr. Orell. 4043.

‡ **bĭsellĭum,** ii, *n.* [bis-sella], *a richly ornamented seat of honor* (so called because there was room for two persons upon it, although only one sat thereon, Varr. L. L. 5, § 128 Müll.). Such a bisellium has been found represented upon a Pompeian tomb with the inscription: C. CALVENTIO. . . . BISELLII. HONOR. DATVS. EST., Inscr. Orell. 4044; cf. ib. 4046; 4047; 4048.

‡ **bĭsēta** porca dicitur, cujus a cervice setae bifariam dividuntur, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 33 Müll. [bis-seta].

* **bĭsextĭālis,** e, *adj.* [bis-sextus], *containing two* sextarii: olla, Marc. Emp. 15.

* **bĭsextĭlis,** e, *adj.* [bisextus], *containing an intercalary day*: annus, Isid. Orig. 6, 17, 25.

bi-sextus (erroneously **bissextus**; v. bis *fin.*), i, *m.*, sc. dies (**bĭsextum,** i, *n.*, Censor. 20; Amm. 26, 1, 7) [bis], *an intercalary day*; so called, since the 24th of February = VI. Cal. Mart., was doubled: bisextus est post annos quattuor unus dies adjectus, Isid. Orig. 6, 17, 25; Dig. 50, 16, 98; 4, 4, 3, § 3; Macr. S. 1, 14; Aug. Trin. 4; Isid. Orig. 6, 17, 25-27.

Bisgargĭtāni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 23.

* **bĭsŏlis,** e, *adj.* [bis-solea], *having two (foot) soles*, Edict. Diocl. p. 20.

†† **bĭsōmum,** i, *n.* [vox hibrida, from bis-σῶμα], *a sarcophagus for two persons*, Inscr. Orell. 8; Inscr. Rein. 20, 40; 20, 116.

† **bĭson,** ontis, *m.*, = βίσων [acc. to Oppian. Cyn. 2, 155, named from the Thracian Βίστονες], *a species of wild ox living in northern regions, the Urus, the humpbacked ox, bison:* Bos bison, Linn.; Plin. 8, 15, 15, § 38; Sen. Hippol. 65; Mart. Spect. 23, 4; Sol. 20.

bĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-sono], *sounding twice*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 618.

bispellio, ōnis, *m.* [bis-pellis], only trop., *a man with two skins, a cunning man*, Dig. 47, 3, 72; also written **bisbellio,** Dig. 21, 2, 31.

bissēnus and **bissēni,** v. bis *fin.*

bissextus, v. bisextus.

Bistŏnes, um, *m.*, = Βίστονες, *the Bistones, a Thracian people south of Mount Rhodope, not far from Abdera*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 42. — In the poets, **B.** In gen., for *the Thracians*, Luc. 7, 569; *acc.* Bistonas, Val. Fl. 3, 83; Sil. 2, 76. — **II.** Derivv. **A. Bistŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Βιστόνιος, *pertaining to the Bistones.* **1.** *Bistonian:* plāgae, Lucr. 5, 30.—**2.** In gen., *Thracian:* rupes, Prop. 2 (3), 30, 36: viri, *the Thracians*, Ov. M. 13, 430: aqua, id. H. 2, 90: sarissae, id. P. 1, 3, 59: Minerva (as goddess of the warlike Thracians), id. Ib. 377: Tereus, Verg. Cul. 251: tyrannus, i. e. *the Thracian king Diomedes*, Luc. 2, 163: aves, i. e. grues, id. 3, 200: turbo, i. e. *a violent north wind*, id. 4, 767: ensis Tydei, Stat. Th. 2, 586: chelys, *the lyre of the Thracian Orpheus*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. praef. 2, 8 al.— *Subst.:* **Bistŏnĭa,** ae, *f.*, = Βιστονία, *Thrace:* Bistoniae magnus alumnus, i. e. *Orpheus*, Val. Fl. 3, 159.—**B. Bistŏnis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, = Βιστονίς, *pertaining to the Bistones*, for *Thracian:* ora, Ov. H. 15 (16), 344: terra, id. P. 2, 9, 54: ales . e. *Procne, wife of the Thracian king Tereus*, Sen. Agam. 670.—**2.** *Subst., a Thracian woman:* Bistonidum crines, *of the Thracian Bacchantes*, Hor. C. 2, 19, 20; so Verg. Cir. 164, ubi v. Sillig.

* **bĭsulcĭlingua,** ae, *adj.* [bisulcus-lingua], *with a cloven tongue;* trop., *of a hypocrite, a double-tongued, deceitful person:* bisulcilingua, quasi proserpens bestia, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 74.

bĭsulcus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-sulcus] (two-furrowed); hence, in gen., *divided into two parts, two-cleft, cloven* (poet. and in post-Aug prose): lingua, *forked*, Pac. ap. Non. p. 506, 17; Ov. M. 9, 65: pedes, *Lucr. 2, 356; Ov. M. 7, 113; Plin. 11, 45, 105, § 254: ungula, *a cloven hoof*, id. 8, 21, 30, § 73; 10, 1, 1, § 1: cauda, id. 9, 29, 46, § 85: forcipes, id. 11, 28, 34, § 97.—**II.** *Subst.:* **bĭsulca,** ōrum, *n.* (sc. animalia), *animals with cloven feet* (opp. to the solidipedes), Plin. 11, 37, 85, § 212: cornigera fere bisulca, id. 11, 46, 106, § 255; 10, 65, 84, § 184; 10, 73, 93, § 199. — Rare in *sing.:* bisulcum oryx, Plin. 11, 46, 106, § 255.

bĭsyllăbus, a, um, *adj.* [bis syllaba], *dissyllabic:* sic Socer, Macer, Varr. L. L. 9, 52, 151. — Spelled **bissyllăbus,** Macr. Diff. 6, 8; 8, 11.

Bithiae, ārum, *f.*, *the name of certain women in Scythia, said to have two pupils in each eye*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 17.

Bithȳnĭa, ae, *f.*, = Βιθυνία, *a very fruitful province in Asia Minor, between the Propontis and the Black Sea, where the Romans carried on a considerable trade* (its inhabitants were, acc. to Herod. 7, 75, Thracians, who had wandered there), now *Ejalet Anadoli*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27; id. Agr. 2, 18, 40; id. Imp. Pomp. 2, 5; id. Fam. 13, 9, 1; 12, 13, 3; Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 148; Tac. A. 1, 74; 16, 18; Flor. 3, 5, 6 and 12; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 247; Vulg. Act. 16, 7.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Bithȳnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Bithynian, of Bithynia:* societas, Cic. Fam. 13, 9, 2: civitates, Plin. Ep. 10, 115: Nicomedes, Flor. 3, 5, 3: Volusius, Juv. 15, 1. — Also *an agnomen of* Q. Pompeius, *as conqueror of Bithynia*, Fest. s. v. rutrum, p. 223; Cic. Brut. 68, 240.—And of the son of the same, Cic. Fam. 6, 16; 6, 17; 16, 23, 1. — **B. Bithȳnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Bithynian:* Diophanes, Col. 1, 1, 10. — And in *plur.:* **Bithȳnii,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Bithynia*, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 69. — **C. Bithȳnus** (once Bithȳnus, Juv. 7, 15 Jahn), a, um, *adj.*, *Bithynian:* carina, Hor. C. 1, 35, 7: mare, Tac. A. 2, 60: tyrannus, Juv. 10, 162: equites, id. 7, 15: caseus, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 241: negotia, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 33. — And in *plur.:* **Bithȳni,** ōrum, *m.*, = Βιθυνοί, *the inhabitants of Bithynia*, Mel. 1, 2, 6; 1, 19, 1; 2, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 32, 41, § 145; 5, 32, 43, § 150; Tac. A. 12, 22; 14, 46; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 201; 2, 239 and 467.—**D. Bithȳnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = Βιθυνίς. **1.** *A Bithynian woman*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 25. — **2.** *A town on the island* Thynias, *in the* Pontus Euxinus, Mel. 2, 7, 2. — **3.** *An otherwise unknown town in Thrace*, Mel. 2, 2, 6.—**E. Bithȳnĭon,** ii, *n.*, = Βιθύνιον, *a town in Bithynia*, afterwards called Claudiopolis, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 149.

Bĭtias, ae, *m.* **A.** *A Tyrian nobleman at Dido's court*, Verg. A. 1, 738.—**B.** *Son of Alcanor, and a companion of Æneas*, Verg. A. 9, 672; 11, 396.

‡ **bĭtienses,** ium, *m.* [beto], *those who are continually wandering about*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 35 Müll.

1. bīto, v. beto.

2. Bīto or **Bīton,** ōnis, *m.*, = Βίτων, *a son of the Argive priestess Cydippe, and brother of Cleobis, distinguished for his filial affection*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113; Val. Max. 5, 4, ext. 4 (cf. Herod. 1, 31).

Bittis, ĭdis, *f.*, = Βιττίς, *a woman beloved by the poet Philetas of Cos*, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 2; id. P. 3, 1, 58 Merkel (al. Battis).

Bituītus, i, *m.*, *a king of the Arverni*, Liv. Epit. 61; Flor. 3, 2, 5; Eutr. 4, 22; Val. Max. 9, 6, 3.

†† **bĭtūmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [cf. Sanscr. gatu, gum], *bitumen*, a kind of mineral pitch found in Palestine and Babylon, Gr. ἄσφαλτος, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 178 sq.; Tac. H. 5, 6; 5, 17; Just. 1, 2, 7; Vitr. 2, 6; Lucr. 6, 808; Verg. G. 3, 451; Ov. M. 9, 660; 14, 792; Vitr. 8, 3, 1 sqq.: Judaicum, Veg. 1, 20, 1; 3, 56, 2; 5, 83, 3; 6, 14, 1: Apollonium, id. 6, 14, 1; Vulg. Gen. 6, 14. — For magical or religious use, Verg. E. 8, 82; Hor. Epod. 5, 82; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 325.

* **bĭtūmĭnĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [bitumen], *consisting of bitumen, bituminous:* vires, a poet. circumlocution for bitumen, Ov. M. 15, 350.

bĭtūmĭno, āre, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to cover or impregnate with bitumen* (late Lat.), Ambros. Hexaëm. 6, 9, 72; cf.: bitumino, ἀσφαλτόω, Gloss. Lab.—Hence, *P. a.:* **bĭtūmĭnātus,** a, um, *impregnated with bitumen, bituminous:* aqua, Plin. 31, 6, 32, § 59.

bĭtūmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *abounding in bitumen, bituminous* (perh. only in the two foll. exs.): terra, Vitr. 8, 3, 9: fontes, id. 8, 3, 4.

Bĭtŭrĭges, um (in *sing.* Biturix, Luc. 1, 423), *m.*, = Βιτούριγες, *the Bituriges, a people in* Gallia Aquitania, *divided into two tribes.* **A.** Bituriges Cubi, Βιτ. Κοῦβοι, Strab., the present *Berry*, Départ. du Cher. et de l'Indre, whose capital was Avaricum, now *Bourges*, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109; and without Cubi, Caes. B. G. 7, 5; 7, 15; Hirt. B. G. 8, 3. — **B.** Bituriges Vivisci, Βιτ. Οὐϊσκοί, Ptol., whose chief city was Burdigala, now *Bordeaux*, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108.—*Sing.* Biturix, *one of the Bituriges*, Luc. 1, 423; Inscr. Orell. 190. — **II.** Deriv.: **Bĭtŭrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of the Bituriges:* vitis (very much valued), Col. 3, 2, 19; 3, 7, 1; 3, 9, 1; 3, 21, 3 and 10. Also in the form **Bĭtŭrĭgĭăcus,** a, um, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 27.

‡ **bĭūri,** ōrum, *m.* [vox hibrida, from bis-οὐρά, two-tailed], *the name of rodent animals found in Campania*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 30, 15, 52, § 146.

bĭvertex, icis, *adj.* [bis-vertex], *with two summits or peaks:* Parnassus, Stat. Th. 1, 628: mons, Sid. Carm. 15, 9.

bĭvira, ae, *f.* [bis vir], *a woman married to a second husband* (opp. univira), Varr. ap. Non. p. 79, 21 sq. (Sat. Menipp. 48, 5).

bĭvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-via], *having two ways or passages* (rare; not in Cic.): fauces, Verg. A. 11, 516.—So, calles, Val. Fl. 5, 395: di, deae, *worshipped at cross-roads*, Inscr. Orell. 2105.—Hence, *substt.* **A. bĭvii** (sc. di), Inscr. Orell. 389; 2104.—**B. bĭvium,** i, *n.*, *a place with two ways*, or *where two ways meet.* **1.** Lit.: in bivio portae, Verg. A. 9, 238: ad bivia consistere, Liv. 38, 45, 8; Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 144; Vulg. Marc. 11, 4. — **2.** Trop.: bivium nobis ad culturam dedit natura, experientiam et imitationem, *a twofold means* or *method*, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 7.— Of *a twofold love*, Ov. R. Am. 486.

Bizōnē, ēs, *f.*, *a town in Thrace*, Mel. 2, 2, 5; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 44.

Bizȳa, ae, *f.*, *a town in Thrace, once the royal residence*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 47.

blachnon (blech-), i, *n.*, = βλῆχνον, *a kind of fern* (filix), Plin. 27, 9, 55, § 78.

† **blactĕro,** āre, *v. n.* [cf.: balo, blatio], *to bleat*, of the ram, Auct. Carm. Philom. 56.

† **1. blaesus,** a, um, *adj.*, = βλαισός, *lisping, stammering, hesitating in utterance, speaking indistinctly* (most freq. in poetry): blaesus, cui litterae sibilantes (s, z) molestae sunt vitioseque pronunciantur, Popm. Differ. p. 133; Ov. A. A. 3, 294; Mart. 10, 65, 10.— Of a parrot: sonus, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 24. —Hence, *subst.:* **blaesus,** i, *m.*, *one who lisps*, Dig. 21, 1, 10. — Of intoxicated persons, Juv. 15, 48; cf. Ov. A. A. 1, 598.

2. Blaesus, i, *m.*, *a cognomen in the Sempronian gens*, Stat. S. 2, 1, 191; Tac. A. 1, 16; 1, 18; 1, 21 al.; 6, 40. — Hence, **Blaesiānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Blæsus*, Mart. 8, 38, 14.

Blanda, ae, *f.* **I.** *A maritime town in Lucania*, now *Maratea*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 72 (in Liv. 24, 20, 5, **Blandae,** ārum). — **II.** *A small maritime town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Blanes*, Mel. 2, 6, 5 (in Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 22, **Blandae,** ārum).

blandē, *adv.*, v. blandus *fin.* b.

‡ **blandĭcella,** ōrum, *n. dim.*, *coaxing* or *flattering words*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 35 Müll.

* **blandĭcŭlē,** *adv.* of an adj. not in use, blandiculus [blandus], *flatteringly, soothingly, courteously:* respondere, App. M. 10, p. 252.

* **blandĭdĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [blandus-dico], *speaking soothingly, coaxingly*, or *kindly*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 10.

* **blandĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [blandus-facio], *flattering, soothing:* fax, Mart. Cap. 9, § 888.

blandĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [blandus-fluo], *flowing or diffusing itself sweetly, pleasantly:* odor, Ven. Carm. 11, 10, 10.

* **blandĭlŏquens,** entis, *adj.* [blandus-loquor], *speaking courteously, flatteringly*, or *soothingly*, Laber. ap. Macr. S. 2, 7, 3.

* **blandĭlŏquentĭa,** ae, *f.* [blandiloquens], *coaxing language, softness of expression*, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 65 (Trag. v. 227 Rib., or v. 305 Vahl.).

* **blandĭlŏquentŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *speaking caressingly, fair-spoken*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 13.

* **blandĭlŏquĭum,** ii, *n.* [blandus-loquor], *soft words, flattering speech:* insidiosum, Aug. Ep. ad Hier. 19, 4.

blandĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *speaking smoothly* or *flatteringly, fair-spoken:* ut blandiloqu'est! Hei mihi metuo, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 54: vox, Sen. Agam. 289.

blandīmentum, i, *n.* [blandior]. **I.** *flattering words, blandishment, complimentary speech, flattery* (class.; most freq. in *plur.* and in Tac.): nec eam (virtutem) minis aut blandimentis corrupta deseret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 87: pessum dedisti me blandimentis tuis, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 23; id. Truc. 2, 2, 63: multa igitur blandimenta plebi per id tempus ab senatu data, Liv. 2, 9, 6: captus blandimentis, Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 4: per blandimenta juvenem aggredi, Tac. A. 13, 13; 12, 64: muliebribus blandimentis infectae epistulae, id. H. 1, 74. — In *sing.*, Tac. A. 14, 4. — And in poet. exuberance: cui blandimenta precesque Verbaque jactanti mitissima, desine, dixit, etc., Ov. M. 2, 815. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *Any thing that pleases the senses, an object that charms, an allurement, a pleasure, charm, delight:* multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, Cic. Cael. 17, 41: blandimenta vitae

(=res, quae vitam jucundam reddunt), Tac. A. 15, 64; id. H. 2, 53 (cf.: delinimenta vitae, id. A. 15, 63): aestivi caloris, Pall. Sept. 17: vecturae, Veg. 2, 28, 37. — Of *the spices, seasoning, condiments* in food, Petr. 141, 8; Tac. G. 23. — **B.** *Healing applications, cures:* alia quoque blandimenta excogitabat, Plin. 26, 3, 8, § 14. — **C.** *Careful culture:* hoc blandimento (i. e. blanda cultura) impetratis radicibus, Plin. 17, 13, 21, § 98.

blandĭo, īre, 4 (*act.* collat. form of blandior), *to caress, coax, court:* cur ego blandirem (mulierem), App. Mag. 87, p. 328 *fin.*—*Part. pass.:* blanditusque labor molli curabitur arte, Verr. ap. Prisc. 792 P.: blandiendo duce nutrivit malum, Sen. Hippol. 135.

blandĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep.* [blandus]. **I.** Prop., lit., *to cling caressingly to one, to fawn upon, to flatter, soothe, caress, fondle, coax* (class.). **1.** With *dat.:* matri interfectae infante miserabiliter blandiente, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 88. — **2.** With *inter se*, Plin. 10, 37, 52, § 109. — **3.** With *ut* and *subj.:* Hannibalem pueriliter blandientem patri ut duceretur in Hispaniam, Liv. 21, 1, 4.—**4.** *Absol.:* cessit immanis tibi blandienti Janitor aulae Cerberus, Hor. C. 3, 11, 15: tantusque in eo vigor, et dulcis quidam blandientis risus apparuit, ut, etc., Just. 1, 4, 12: et modo blanditur, modo . . . Terret, Ov. M. 10, 416. — **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *to flatter, make flattering, courteous speeches, be complaisant to.* **1.** With *dat.:* nostro ordini palam blandiuntur, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 37: blandiri eis subtiliter a quibus est petendum, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 90: cur matri praeterea blanditur? id. Fl. 37, 92: durae supplex blandire puellae, Ov. A. A. 2, 527: sic (Venus) patruo blandita suo est, id. M. 4, 532; 6, 440; 14, 705. — **2.** *Absol.:* quippe qui litigare se simulans blandiatur, Cic. Lael. 26, 99: lingua juvet, mentemque tegat. Blandire, noceque, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 103: in blandiendo (vox) lenis et summissa, Quint. 11, 3, 63: pavidum blandita, *timidly coaxing*, Ov. M. 9, 569: qui cum dolet blanditur, post tempus sapit, Publ. Syr. v. 506 Rib.—**3.** With *per:* de Commageno mirifice mihi et per se et per Pomponium blanditur Appius, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10 (12), 2.—**4.** With *abl.:* torrenti ac meditatā cotidie oratione blandiens, Plin. 26, 3, 7, § 12.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Blandiri sibi, etc., *to flatter one's self with something, to fancy something, delude one's self:* blandiuntur enim sibi, qui putant, etc., Dig. 26, 7, 3, § 2.—So often in Dig. et Codd.; cf.: ne nobis blandiar, *not to flatter ourselves, to tell the whole truth*, Juv. 3, 126.—**2.** Pregn., *to persuade* or *impel by flattery* (= blandiendo persuadeo or compello—very rare). **a.** With *subj.:* (ipsa voluptas) res per Veneris blanditur saecla propagent (=sic blanditur ut propagent), Lucr. 2, 173 Lachm.—**b.** With *ab* and *ad:* cum etiam saepe blandiatur gratia convivorum a veris indiciis ad falsam probationem, Vitr. 3 praef.—**III.** Trop. **A.** Of inanim. things as subjects, *to flatter, please, be agreeable* or *favorable to; to allure by pleasure, to attract, entice, invite.* **1.** With *dat.:* video quam suaviter voluptas sensibus nostris blandiatur, Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 139: blandiebatur coeptis fortuna, Tac. H. 2, 10. —**2.** *Absol.:* fortuna cum blanditur captatum venit, Publ. Syr. v. 167 Rib: blandiente inertiā, Tac. H. 4, 4: ignoscere vitiis blandientibus, id. Agr. 16; Suet. Ner. 20; Plin. 13, 9, 17, § 60. — **3.** With *abl.:* opportuna suā blanditur populus umbrā, Ov. M. 10, 555.—**B.** Of things as objects: cur ego non votis blandiar ipse meis? i. e. *believe what I wish*, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 54: nisi tamen auribus nostris bibliopolae blandiuntur, *tickle with flattery*, Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 6. — Hence, **A.** *Subst.:* **blandĭens,** entis, *m.*, *a flatterer:* adversus blandientes incorruptus, Tac. H. 1, 35. — **B. blandītus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *pleasant, agreeable, charming* (rare): rosae, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 72: peregrinatio, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 67.

blandĭter, *adv.*, v. blandus *fin.* a.

blandĭtĭa, ae (**blandĭtĭes,** ēi, in *abl.*, App. M. 9, p. 230, 11), *f.* [blandus]. **I.** *The quality of one* blandus; *a caressing, flattering, flattery* (mostly in an honorable sense; cf. on the contrary, assentatio and adulatio; class. in prose and poetry; most freq. in *plur.*). (α) *Sing.:* haec meretrix meum erum blanditiā intulit in pauperiem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 21: viscus merus vostra'st blanditia, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 16: in cive excelso atque homine nobili blanditiam, ostentationem, ambitionem notam esse levitatis, Cic. Rep. 4, 7, 7 (ap. Non. p. 194, 27): nullam in amicitiā pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, blanditiam, adsentationem, id. Lael. 25, 91: occursatio et blanditia popularis, id. Planc. 12, 29; cf. Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, 41; Prop. 1, 16, 16 al. —(β) *Plur., flatteries, blandishments, allurements,* = blandimenta: puerique parentum blanditiis facile ingenium fregere superbum, *caresses*, * Lucr. 5, 1018; Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 8: quot illic (sc. in amore) blanditiae, quot illic iracundiae sunt! id. Truc. 1, 1, 7: ut blanditiis suis suam voluptatem expleat, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 11: quam (benevolentiam civium) blanditiis et adsentando conligere turpe est, Cic. Lael. 17, 61: tantum apud te ejus blanditiae flagitiosae voluerunt, ut, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 26, § 65: hereditates . . . malitiosis blanditiis quaesitae, id. Off. 3, 18, 74; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 5: blanditiis ab aliquo aliquid exprimere, id. Att. 1, 19, 9: muliebres, Liv. 24, 4, 4: virorum factum purgantium, id. 1, 9, 16: fallaces, Tac. A. 14, 56: verniles, id. H. 2, 59; Suet. Aug. 53 al.; cf. also Tib. 1, 1, 72; 1, 2, 91; 1, 4, 71; 1, 9, 77; Prop. 4 (5), 6, 72; Ov. Am. 1, 4, 66; id. M. 1, 531; 4, 70; 6, 626; 6, 632; 6, 685; 7, 817; 10, 259; 12, 407; 14, 19; id. H. 13, 153; Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 14. — **II.** Trop., *pleasure, delight, enticement, charm, allurement* (cf. blandus, II. A., and blandior, II. B.): blanditiis praesentium voluptatum deliniti atque corrupti, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33: attrita cotidiano actu forensi ingenia optime rerum talium blanditia (i. e. lectione poëtarum) reparantur, Quint. 10, 1, 27.

blandĭtĭes, v. blanditia.

* **blandītim,** *adv.* [blanditus, from blandior], *in a flattering, caressing manner*, Lucr. 2, 173.

blandītor, ōris, *m.* [blandior], *a flatterer* (late Lat.), Itin. Alex. M. 39 (90).

blandītus, a, um, v. blandior, *P. a.*

* **blandŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [blandus], *pleasing, charming:* animula vagula, blandula, Hadrian. Carm. ap. Spart. Hadr. 25.

blandus, a, um, *adj.* [for mlandus; akin to μείλιχος, mollis, mulier; Goth. milds; Engl. mild], *of a smooth tongue, flattering, fawning, caressing* (class. and very freq.). **I.** Lit.: blanda es parum, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 21: nemini credo qui large blandu'st dives pauperi, id. Aul. 2, 2, 19: ut unus omnium homo te vivat numquam quisquam blandior, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 21: scis me minime esse blandum, Cic. Att. 12, 5, 4: unum te puto minus blandum esse quam me, id. ib. 12, 3, 1: blandum amicum a vero secernere, id. Lael. 25, 95: (Alcibiades) affabilis, blandus, temporibus callidissime inserviens, Nep. Alcib. 1, 3: an blandiores (mulieres) in publico quam in privato et alienis quam vestris estis? Liv. 34, 2, 10: tum neque subjectus solito nec blandior esto, Ov. A. A. 2, 411: canes, Verg. G. 3, 496: catulorum blanda propago, Lucr. 4, 999; Nemes. Cyneg. 215; 230: columba, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 56: tigres, Claud. IV. Cons Hon. 604; Quint. 9, 4, 133; 11, 1, 30; 11, 3, 72 al. — **b.** Poet. constr. (α) With *gen.:* precum, Stat. Achill. 2, 237. — (β) With *acc.:* genas vocemque, Stat. Th. 9, 155.—(γ) With *inf.:* blandum et auritas fidibus canoris Ducere quercus, Hor. C. 1, 12, 11; Stat. Th. 5, 456 —(δ) With *abl.:* chorus implorat . . . doctā prece blandus (= blande supplicans dis carmine quod poëta eum docuit, Orell. ad loc.), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 135. — **II.** Trop. (mostly of things). **A.** *Flattering, pleasant, agreeable, enticing, alluring, charming, seductive* (cf. blandior, II. B.; blanditia, II.): blandā voce vocare, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 51 Vahl.): ne blandā aut supplici oratione fallamur, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 26; Lucr. 6, 1245: voces, Verg. A. 1, 670; Cat. 64, 139: preces, Tib. 3, 6, 46; Hor. C. 4, 1, 8; id. A. P. 395; Ov. M. 10, 642: querelae, Tib. 3, 4, 75: laudes, Verg. G. 3, 185: verba, Ov. M. 2, 575; 6, 360: dicta, id. ib. 3, 375; 9, 156: os, id. ib. 13, 555: pectus, Afran. ap. Non. p. 515.—So, voluptas, Lucr. 2, 966; 4, 1081; 4, 1259; 5, 179; Cic. Tusc. 4, 3, 6: amor, Lucr. 1, 20; Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 49: Veneris blandis sub armis, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 137: amaracini liquor, Lucr. 2, 847: tura, Tib. 3, 3, 2: manus, Hor. C. 3, 23, 18; cf. Ov. M. 2, 691: aquae, id. ib. 4, 344: caudae, id. ib. 14, 258 al.: otium consuetudine in dies blandius, Liv. 23, 18, 12: blandiores suci, Plin. 12, 1, 2, § 4; Suet. Tib. 27: blandissima litora, Baiae, Stat. S. 3, 5, 96; Plin. 9, 8, 9, § 32: actio, Quint. 7, 4, 27: ministerium, Cod. Th. 10, 10, 12, § 1.— With *dat.:* et blandae superūm mortalibus irae, Stat. Th. 10, 836: neque admittunt orationes sermonesve . . . jucunda dictu aut legentibus blanda, Plin. 1, prooem. § 12.—**2.** Of persons: filiolus, Quint. 6, prooem. § 8; cf.: nam et voluptates, blandissimae dominae (*the most alluring mistresses*), majores partes animi a virtute detorquent, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 37. — **B.** *Persuading by caressing, persuasive:* nunc experiemur, nostrum uter sit blandior, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 56. —Hence, *adv.*, in three forms, *soothingly, flatteringly, courteously*, etc. **a.** Ante-class. form **blandĭter,** Plaut. As. 1, 3, 69; id. Ps. 5, 2, 3; Titin. ap. Non. p. 210, 6 (also id. ib. p. 256, 15), and ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P.— **b.** Class. form **blandē,** Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 9: compellare hominem, id. Poen. 3, 3, 72: me adpellare, id. Truc. 1, 2, 61: adloqui, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 22: dicere, id. Ad. 5, 4, 24; cf.: blande, leniter, dulciter dicere, Quint. 12, 10, 71; and blande ac benedice, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 54: rogare, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 49: excepti hospitio ab Tullo blande ac benigne, Liv. 1, 22, 5: quaerere, Suet. Calig. 32: linguā lambere, Lucr. 5, 1066: et satiati agni ludunt blandeque coruscant, id. 2, 320: colere fructus, *to treat carefully, gently*, id. 5, 1368 (cf. blandimentum, II. B.): flectere cardinem sonantem, *softly, carefully*, Quint. Decl. 1, 13 al.—*Comp.:* blandius petere, Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 112: ad aurem invocabat, Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 124: moderere fidem, Hor. C. 1, 24, 13 al. —*Sup.:* blandissime appellat hominem, Cic. Clu. 26, 72.—* **c. blandum** = blande: ridere, Petr. 127, 1.

† **blapsĭgŏnĭa,** ae, *f.*, = βλαψιγονία, *a disease which prevents bees from breeding*, Plin. 11, 19, 20, § 64.

Blascōn, ōnis, *f.*, = Βλάσκων, *an island off the coast of Gaul*, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 79; Avien. Or. Mar. 600.

blasphēmābĭlis, e, *adj.* [blasphemo] (eccl. Lat.), *that deserves reproach, censurable*, Tert. Cult. Fem. 12.

blasphēmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (eccl. Lat.), *a reviling*, Tert. Cult. Fem. 12.

† **blasphēmĭa,** ae, *f.* (**blasphēmĭum,** ii, *n.*, Prud. Psych. 715), = βλασφημία (eccl. Lat.), *a reviling, slander*, Vulg. Isa. 51, 7; towards God, *blasphemy*, Hier. Ep. 62, n. 2; Aug. Verb. Dom. Serm. 11; 14; 15; Vulg. 2 Par. 32, 17; id. Matt. 26, 65.

† **blasphēmo,** āre, *v. a.*, = βλασφημέω (eccl. Lat.), *to revile, reproach*, Vulg. 1 Par. 20, 7; God and divine things, *to blaspheme:* Christum, Prud. Apoth. 415: nomen Domini, Tert. adv. Jud. 13 *fin.*; Vulg. Lev. 24, 11; id. Matt. 9, 3; 26, 65.

† **blasphēmus,** a, um, *adj.*, = βλάσφημος (eccl Lat.), *reviling, defaming:* satelles, Prud. στεφ. 1, 75; and *subst.*, of God and divine things, *blasphemer*, Tert. Res Carn. 26; Hier. Ep. 9; Vulg. Lev. 24, 14 (as transl. of the Heb. הַמְקַלֵּל); id. 1 Tim. 1, 13.

blateas bullas luti ex itineribus, aut quod calceamentorum soleis eraditur appellabant, Paul ex Fest. p. 34 Müll.

blătĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [blatero], *a babbling* (late Lat.), Auct. Idiom. p. 576, 28 Keil.

blătĕrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a babbling, prating* (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 9, 11 *fin.:* canini, *whining*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 999.

1. blătĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [kindred with βλάξ, simple, stupid, Paul. ex Fest. p. 34 Müll.; cf. blactero]. **I.** *To talk idly* or *foolishly, to babble, prate* (colloq. and mostly ante- and post-class.), Pac. ap. Fulg. p. 561, 17; Afran. ap. Non p. 78, 32: illud memento, ne quid in primis blateres, id. ib.; Plaut. ap. Non. p. 44, 15: desine blaterare, Caecil. ap. Non. p. 79, 2: cum magno blateras clamore, furisque, * Hor. S. 2, 7, 35; Gell. 1, 15, 17: his et similibus blateratis, App. M. 4, p. 153, 18; so id. Mag. p. 275, 8; id. Flor. p. 345, 19.—**II.** Of the sounds of frogs, Sid.

Ep. 2, 2 *med.;* and of camels, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 34, 2 Müll.

‡ **2. blătĕro,** ōnis, *m.* [1. blatero], *a babbler, prater,* acc. to Gell. 1, 15 *fin.*

blătio, īre, *v. a.* [kindred with blatero], *to utter foolish things, to babble, prate* (ante-class. and late Lat.): nugas blatis, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 79; so id. Curc. 3, 82; id. Ep. 3, 1, 13; Tert. Pall. 2; cf. Non. p. 44, 11 sq.

1. blatta, ae, *f., an insect that shuns the light;* of several kinds, *the cockroach, chafer, moth,* etc., Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 139; 11, 28, 34, § 99: lucifuga, Verg. G. 4, 243 (per noctem vagans, Serv.); cf. Col. 9, 7, 5; Pall. 1, 37, 4; Hor. S. 2, 3, 119; Mart. 14, 37; cf. Voss, Verg. l. l.—On account of its mean appearance: amore cecidi tamquam blatta in pelvim, Laber. ap. Non. p. 543, 27.

2. blatta, ae, *f.:* blatta θρόμβος αἵματος, *a clot of blood,* Gloss.—Hence, **II.** (Access. form **blattea,** Ven. Carm. 2, 3, 19.) *Purple* (similar in color to flowing blood; cf. Salmas. Vop. Aur. 46, and Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 135; late Lat.): purpura, quae blatta, vel oxyblatta, vel hyacinthina dicitur, Cod. Th. 4, 40, 1: serica, ib. 10, 20, 18: blattam Tyrus defert, Sid. Carm. 5, 48; Lampr. Elag. 33; Cassiod. Var. Ep. 1, 2.

blattārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. blatta], *pertaining to the moth:* balnea, *for moths,* i. e. *dark bathing-rooms* (so called from the dislike of the moth to the light), Sen. Ep. 86, 7; cf. Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 99.—**II.** *Subst.:* **blattārĭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. herba), *moth mullein:* Verbascum blattaria, Linn.; Plin. 25, 9, 60, § 108.

blattea, v. 2. blatta, II.

blattĕus, a, um, *adj.* [2. blatta, II.], *purple-colored, purple:* tunicae, Vop. Aur. 46, 4: pallium, id. 45, 5: funes, Eutr. 7, 9.

blattĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [2. blatta, II.], *a dyer in purple,* Cod. Th. 13, 4, 2 dub.

* **blattĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [2. blatta, II., -fero], *wearing purple, clothed in purple:* senatus, Sid. Carm. Ep. 9, 16.

Blaudēnĭus, a, um, *adj., of the town* Blaudus (Βλαῦδος, Strab.), *in Phrygia Major:* Zeuxis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 4.

† **blēchnon,** v. blachnon.

† **blēchon,** ōnis, *m.,* = βλήχων, *wild pennyroyal,* Plin. 20, 14, 55, § 156.

Blemmyae or **Blemyae,** ārum (also **Blemyes,** Avien. Descr. Orb. 329; and **Blemyi,** ōrum, Prisc. Perieg. 209), *m.,* = Βλέμυες, *an Ethiopian people,* Mel. 1, 4, 4; 1, 4, 8 *fin.;* Vop. Aur. 33, 4; Prob. 17; Claud. Nil. 19; acc. to the fable, without head and eyes, and with the mouth in the breast, Mel. 8 *fin.;* Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 46; Isid. Orig. 11, 3, 17; Sol. 3, 4.

† **blendĭus** (in MSS. and edd. also **blennĭus,** corresponding more nearly to the Greek), ii, *m.* (**blendĕa,** ae, *f.,* Plin. 1 Ind. libr. 32, 32), = βλέννος Oppian., βέλεννος Athen., *an inferior kind of sea-fish,* Plin. 32, 9, 32, § 102.

† **blennus,** i, *m.,* = βλεννός, *a blockhead, dolt, simpleton:* stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 2; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 35 Müll.

Blĕphărōn, ōnis, *m.,* = Βλεφάρων [eye-lids], *a comic character in the Amphitruo of Plautus.*

blĭtĕus, a, um, *adj.* [blitum], *tasteless, insipid, silly, foolish, useless* (ante-class.), Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 1: belua, Laber. ap. Non. p. 80, 26.

† **blĭtum,** i, *n.* (**blĭtus,** i, *m.,* Pall. Mart. 9, 17: blitus seritur is written prob. from the corrupted or misunderstood blitūseritur, or perh. the obscure blitus eritur of the MSS.), = βλίτον, *a vegetable, in itself tasteless, but used as a salad, orache,* or *spinach:* Spinacia oleracea, Linn.; Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 26; Varr. ap. Non. p. 550, 15; Plin. 20, 22, 93, § 252; Pall. Mart. 4, 9 *fin.;* Paul. ex Fest. p. 348 Müll.; Isid. Orig. 17, 10, 15.

Blossĭus, ii, *m., a Roman proper name;* esp., C. Blossius *of Cumæ, a Stoic and a follower of Ti. Gracchus,* Cic. Lael. 11, 37; Val. Max. 4, 7, 1; cf. Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93.

bŏa (also **bŏva** in the MSS. of Pliny and Festus), ae, *f.* [bos; cf. βουβών], *a large Italian serpent:* in Italiā appellatae bovae in tantam amplitudinem exeuntes ut divo Claudio principe occisae in Vaticano solidus in alvo spectatus infans, Plin. 8, 14, 14, § 37; 30, 14, 47, § 138 sq.; Sol. 2; acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 30 Müll., *a water-serpent, so called because it milked cows,* Sol. 2, 33; or *because it could swallow an ox,* quas boas vocant, ab eo quod tam grandes sint ut boves gluttire soleant, Hier. Vit. Hil. Erem. 39.—**II.** *A disease producing red pustules, the measles* or *small-pox,* Plin. 24, 8, 35, § 53: boam id est rubentes papulas, id. 26, 11, 73, § 120: boas fimum bubulum abolet: unde et nomen traxere, id. 28, 18, 75, § 244; Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. tama, p. 360 Müll.—**III.** Crurum quoque tumor viae labore collectus bova appellatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 30 Müll. (the same author explains with these words the disease tama).

Boadicēa, v. Boudicea.

bŏārĭus (**bŏvārĭus,** Cic. Aem. Scaur. 11, 23), a, um, *adj.* [bos], *of* or *relating to neat cattle:* NEGOTIANTES, Inscr. Orell. 913: forum, *the cattle market at Rome* (in the eighth district of the city, near the Circus Maximus): in foro bovario, Cic. Aem. Scaur. 11, 23; Paul. ex Fest. p. 30, 5 Müll.; acc. to Ov. F. 6, 478, so called from the large brazen statue of an ox placed there; cf. Plin. 34, 3, 5, § 10; Tac. A. 12, 24; acc. to fable, because Hercules fed here the herd which he took from Cacus, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 19; Liv. 10, 23, 3; 33, 27, 4; 21, 62, 3; Val. Max. 1, 6, 5; 2, 4, 7: lappa boaria, *a plant,* unknown to us, Plin. 26, 11, 66, § 105.

bŏātus, ūs, *m.* [boo], *a loud crying, a bellowing* or *roaring:* praeconis, App. M. 3, p. 130, 17; Aus. Idyll. 20, 2; Mart. Cap. 2, § 98.

Boaulia, ae, v. Bauli.

bobsĕqua, ae, v. bubsequa.

‡ **bocas,** v. box.

Bocchar, ăris (in MSS. also **Bocchor,** ŏris), *m., a king of Mauritania at the time of the second Punic war,* Liv. 29, 30, 1; cf. id. 29, 32, 1.—Hence, poet. for *an African,* in gen., Juv. 5, 90.

Bocchărum, i, *n., a town on the larger of the Balearic islands,* Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 77.

Bocchus, i, *m., a king of Mauritania, father-in-law of Jugurtha, whom he gave up bound to Sulla,* Sall. J. 19, 7; 80; 81; 83; 97; 101 sqq.; Vell. 2, 12, 1; Val. Max. 8, 14, 4; Flor. 3, 1, 15; Mel. 1, 5, 5; Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 19; 8, 5, 5, § 15.—**2.** *A plant, so called in honor of him:* Βώχ, βοτάνης εἶδος, Hesych.; Verg. Cul. 404.—**II.** *A king of Mauritania, son of the former,* Auct. B. Afr. 25.

bōculus, bōcula, v. buculus.

Bodincus, i, *m.* [Ligurian, = bottomless], *the Ligurian name of the river Po,* Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 122.

Bŏdotrĭa, ae, *f.,* = Βοδέρια, Ptol., *a bay in Scotland on which the present Edinburgh is situated,* now *Firth of Forth,* Tac. Agr. 23.

Boduognātus, i, *m., a leader of the Nervii,* Caes. B. G. 2, 23.

Boebē, ēs, *f.,* = Βοίβη. **I.** *A village in the Thessalian province Pelasgiotis, on the shore of Lake Bœbeïs,* Ov. M. 7, 231.—**B.** Derivv. **1.** Lacus **Boebēïs** (Βοιβηὶς λίμνη, Hom. Il. 2, 711), *Lake Bœbeïs,* now *Karla,* Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30; because in the neighborhood of Ossa: Ossaea, Luc. 7, 176; and because Minerva was said to have once bathed her feet in it (cf. Hesiod. Fragm. 50, Göttl. in Strab. 9, p. 640): sanctae Boebeidos undae, Prop. 2, 2, 11: pinguis, Val. Fl. 1, 449.—**2. Boebēïus,** a, um, *adj., Bœbeian,* = *Thessalian:* proles, i. e. *the Thessalian nymphs,* Val. Fl. 3, 543.—**II.** Boebe palus = Boebeïs, *Lake Bœbeïs,* Liv. 31, 41, 4.

Boeōtarches, ae, *m.,* = Βοιωτάρχης, *one of the chief magistrates in Bœotia, a Bœotarch,* Liv. 33, 27, 8; 42, 43, 7 al.

Boeōtĭa, ae, *f.,* = Βοιωτία. **I.** *Bœotia, a district of Greece proper, whose capital was Thebes, the birthplace of Bacchus and Hercules,* Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 25; Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 49; Ov. M. 2, 239; Mel. 2, 3, 4; acc. to fable, so called either after Apollo's cow (Βοῦς), Ov. M. 3, 13, or from Bœotus, the son of Neptune, Hyg. Fab. 186.—Its inhabitants were noted for their stupidity, Cic. Fat. 4; Nep. Alcib. 11, 3; id. Epam. 5, 2; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 244; Liv. 42, 43 sqq.; Tert. Anim. c. 20; cf. the Comm. upon Aelian. Var. H. 13, 25; Schol. Apoll. Rhod. Argon. 3, 1241.—**B.** Derivv. **1. Boeōtĭus,** a, um, *adj.,* = Βοιώτιος, *Bœotian:* Bacis, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 34: vates, id. ib. 2, 26, 56; Nep. Liv. 44, 43, 6: Haemon, Prop. 2, 8, 21: moenia = Thebae, Ov. M. 3, 13: Thyas, Val. Fl. 5, 80.—In *plur.:* **Boeōtii,** ōrum, *m., the Bœotians,* Nep. Alcib. 11, 3; Liv. 33, 1, 1; Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 49.—**2. Boeōtus,** a, um, *adj.,* = Βοιωτός, *Bœotian* (poet.): tellus = Boeotia, Ov. M. 12, 9: flumina, Stat. Th. 7, 424: urbes, id. ib. 4, 360: duces, Luc. 3, 174: Orion, Ov. F. 5, 493.—In *plur.:* **Boeōti,** ōrum, *m., the Bœotians,* Liv. 33, 29, 1 sq.; 42, 43, 5 sq. al.: Boeotûm = Boeotorum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 244; Avien. Orb. Terr. 586; Prisc. Perieg. 428.—**3. Boeōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = Βοιωτικός, *Bœotian:* frumentum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 66: cucumis, id. 19, 5, 23, § 68: napus, id. 19, 5, 25, § 76.—**4. Boeōtis,** ĭdis, *f.,* = Βοιωτίς = *Bœotia,* Mel. 2, 3, 4.—**II.** *The wife of Hyas, and mother of the Pleiades,* Hyg. Astr. 2, 21.—**III.** *The Bœotian woman, the name of a lost comedy of Plautus,* Gell. 3, 3, 3.

Bŏēthĭus, ii, *m.:* Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus, *a distinguished philosopher and theologian of the post-classic period under Theodoric;* born about A.D. 470; beheaded in prison (A.D. 524), where he composed his most distinguished work, De consolatione philosophiae libri V.

† **1. bŏēthus,** i, *m.,* = βοηθός, *the aid* or *assistant of a scribe* (pure Lat. adjutor), Cod. Valent. 10, 69, 4.

2. Bŏēthus, *nom. prop.* **A.** *A distinguished sculptor and engraver in silver,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32; Plin. 33, 12, 55, §§ 154 and 155.—**B.** *A Stoic philosopher,* Cic. Div. 1, 8, 13; 2, 21, 47.

Bogud (in MSS. also **Bogus;** cf. Oud. ad Hirt. B. Alex. 62), ŭdis, *m., son of Bocchus and king of Mauritania, captured and slain by Agrippa* B.C. 31, Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 1; Liv. Fragm. lib. 112 ap. Prisc. p. 687 P.; Auct. B. Afr. 23; Suet. Caes. 54; Hirt. B. Alex. 59 and 62.—Hence, **Bogŭdiāna** Mauretania, *that was ruled by Bogud,* Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 19.

Bohemi, v. Boii.

Boia, ae, v. Boii.

bŏiae, ārum, *f.* [bos], *a collar for the neck,* κλοιός (orig. of leather; hence the name; but later of wood or iron), Fest. p. 29; Isid. Orig. 5, 27, 12: boia κλοιός, Gloss. Vet.: pedicae boiae, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 5: attrita bois colla, Prud. Psych. praef. 34.—For boiam terere, v. Boii *fin.*

Boicus ăger, v. Boii.

Boiemi or **Bohemi,** v. Boii.

Bŏii, ōrum, *m.,* = Βόιοι Polyb., Βόϊοι Strab., *a people in* Gallia Lugdunensis, now *the Bourbonnais,* Départ. de l'Allier, Caes. B. G. 1, 5; 1, 25; 1, 28; Liv. 5, 35, 2 et saep.; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107; 3, 15, 20, § 116; Tac. G. 28; *their chief town,* or, acc. to others, *their country,* was **Boia,** ae, *f.,* Caes. B. G. 7, 14.—A part of the Boii went to Upper Italy, and occupied the region of the present Parma and Modena, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124; Liv. 5, 34 sqq.; 10, 26 sqq.; Front. Strat. 1, 2, 7.—Hence, Boicus ager dicitur, qui fuit Boiorum Gallorum. Is autem est in Galliā citra Alpes, quae togata dicitur, Fest. p. 30.—In Germany also they established themselves, and were called there **Boiemi, Bohemi** or **Boihemi,** or, by collective term, **Boihaemum,** i (Halm), the present *Bohemians,* Tac. G. 28; cf. Vell. 2, 109, 3.—In *sing.:* **Boia,** ae, *f., a woman of the Boii,* in a pun with boia, the *sing.* of boiae: Boius est, Boiam terit, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 108.

Boiŏrix, īgis, *m., a king of the Boii,* Liv. 34, 46, 4.—**II.** *A king of the Cimbri,* Liv. Epit. 67; Flor. 3, 3.

Bōla, ae (in Liv. 4, 49, 6 sq. **Bōlae,** ārum), *f.,* = Βῶλα, *a very ancient town of the Æqui, in Latium,* now *Poli,* Verg. A. 6, 775.—Hence, **Bōlānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to Bola:* ager, Liv. 4, 49, 11.—And **Bōlāni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Bola,* Liv. 4, 49, 3; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69.

Bolbitĭnus, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the city of Bolbitine,* now *Rosetta, in*

Lower Egypt: ostium, *the Rosetta mouth of the Nile*, Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 64.—Later collat. form **Bolbiticus**, a, um: ostium, Mel. 1, 9, 9; Amm. 22, 15, 10.

† **bolbĭtŏn**, i, *n.*, = βόλβιτον, *the dung of cattle*, Plin. 28, 17, 68, § 232.

Bolbŭlae, ārum, *f.*, *a group of small islands near Cyprus*, Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 137.

bōlētārĭa, ium (post-class. in *sing.*: **bōlētar**, Apic. 2, 1; 5, 2; 8, 7; Treb. Claud. 17; cf. altaria), *n.* [boletus], *a vessel for mushrooms*, Mart. 14, 101 *lemm.*—**2.** In gen., *a vessel for cooking and eating in*, Apic. l. l.

† **bōlētus**, i, *m.*, = βωλίτης, *the best kind of mushrooms*, Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 92; Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 14; Mart. 1, 21; 14, 101; Juv. 14, 8; much valued by the Romans, Mart. 3, 60; 13, 48.—The emperor Claudius is said to have been poisoned by them, Plin. l. l.: Tac. A. 12, 67 dub.; Suet. Claud. 44; Juv. 5, 147.

† **bŏlis**, idis, *f.*, = βολίς (a missile, an arrow), *a fiery meteor of the form of an arrow*, Plin. 2, 26, 25, § 96.

† **bŏlites**, ae, *m.*, = βολίτης, *the root of the plant* lychnis, Plin. 21, 26, 98, § 171.

† **bōloe** (dissyl.), = βῶλοι (clods of earth), *a kind of precious stones*, Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 150.

† **bŏlōnae**, ārum, *m.* [from βόλος and ὠνέομαι]. **I.** *A draught of fishes set to sale* (post-class.), Don. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26.—**II.** *Dealers in fish, fish-mongers* (post-class.), Gloss. Isid.; Arn. 2, p. 70.

† **bŏlus**, i, *m.*, = βόλος, *a throw* or *cast* (ante- and post-class.; cf. jactus). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of dice in gaming, *a throw*: si vis tribus bolis ... *Th.* Quin tu in malam crucem cum bolis, cum bulbis, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 13: nimis lepide jecisti bolum, id. Rud. 2, 2, 30: enumerare bolos, Aus. Prof. 1, 26.—**B.** *A cast of the net* in fishing; and meton., *the cast*, i. e. *the draught* of fishes, *the haul*: bolum emere, Suet. Rhet. 1.—**II.** Trop., *gain, profit, advantage*; *a haul, winning, piece of fortune*, etc.: primumdum merces annua: is primus bolu'st, *that's her first haul*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 10: intus bolos dat, id. ib. 4, 2, 12: dabit haec tibi grandis bolos, id. Pers. 4, 4, 106; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 46, 13: magnum bolum deferunt aeris, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 5; 3, 2, 16.—Esp.: aliquem tangere bolo, *to cozen, wheedle of gain*: quia amare cernit, tangere hominem volt bolo, Plaut. Poen. prol. 101; cf.: verum hoc te multabo bolo, id. Truc. 4, 3, 70.—**B.** *A choice bit, nice morsel*: crucior bolum mihi tantum ereptum tam desubito e faucibus, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6 Wagn. ad loc.—(In some or all the passages under II. al. refer the word to Gr. ἡ βῶλος, *a clod*; cf.: bolus apud Graecos si per *o* scribitur, significat jactum retis; si per *ω*, glaebam terrae, vel fructum cujusque rei, Don. ad Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6; cf. Speng. ad Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 10.—But bolus is always *masc.* in Plaut. and Ter., and is scanned bŏlus; v. esp. Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 70; id. Poen. prol. 101).

† **bombax**, *interj.*, = βομβάξ (v. Eustath. Od. p. 1718, a), an exclamation of real or affected surprise, *indeed! strange!* *Ca.* Fur. *Ba.* Babae. *Ps.* Fugitive. *Ba.* Bombax, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 131 Lambin.

bombĭnātor, ōris, *m.*, *the buzzer, hummer*, of the bee, Mart. Cap. 9, § 999 Kopp. (al. bombitat ore).

‡ **bombio**, ire, = βομβῶ, *to buzz, hum*, Vet. Gloss.

bombĭto, āre, *v. n.* [bombus; cf. Gr. βομβῶ], *to buzz, hum*; of bees (cf.: bombio, bombitatio, bombus), Auct. Carm. Phil. 36; Mart. Cap. 9, § 999 Eyssenh.

‡ **bombĭzātĭo**, ōnis, *f.*, *the buzzing of bees*: est sonus apium ab ipso sonitu dictus: ut mugitus boum, hinnitus equorum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 30, 2.

Bombŏmăchĭdes (or **Bumb-**, Ritschl), ae, *m.*, *a name formed in ridicule of a boasting soldier*, from bombus = βόμβος and μάχομαι, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 14.

Bombos, i, *m.*, = Βόμβος, *a river of Cilicia*, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 93.

† **bombus**, i, *m.*, = βόμβος, *a hollow, deep sound, a booming, humming, buzzing*: Ennius sonum pedum bombum pedum dixit, Fortun. Dial. (v. Enn. p. 183 *fin.* Vahl.); of bees; of a horn; of the clapping of hands: si (apes) intus faciunt bombum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 32: cum tuba ... mugit, Et reboat raucum regio cita barbara bombum, Lucr. 4, 546: raucisonos efflabant cornua bombos, Cat. 64, 263: torva mimalloneis inplerunt cornua bombis, Pers. 1, 99 Coningt. ad loc.; Mart. Cap. 1, § 67; 2, § 197: organorum, Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 23: qui plausuum genera condiscerent (bombos et imbrices et testas vocabant), Suet. Ner. 20 Casaub.

† **bombȳcĭae hărundĭnes** = βομβυκίας κάλαμος (Theophr. H. P. 4, 12), *reeds suitable for flutes*, βόμβυξ (v. Lid. and Scott, s. v.), Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 170.

bombȳcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [bombyx], *of silk, silken* (cf. sericus): vestis, Plin. 11, 22, 26, § 76: panniculus, Juv. 6, 260: taenia, Mart. 14, 24; Dig. 34, 2, 23, § 1.—*Subst.*: **bombȳcĭna**, ōrum, *n.*, *silk garments*, Mart. 11, 50, 5; 8, 68, 7; App. M. 8, p. 214, 6.—And **bombȳcĭnum**, i, *n.*, *a silk texture* or *web*, Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 13.

† **bombȳlis**, is, *f.*, = βομβυλίς, *the silkworm in its chrysalis state*, Plin. 11, 22, 26, § 76.—Collat. form **bombȳlius**, ii, *m.*, = βομβύλιος, Ambros. Hexaëm. 5, 23, 77.

† **bombyx**, ȳcis, *m.* (*f.*, Plin. 11, 23, 27; Tert. Pall. 3), = βόμβυξ. **I.** *The silk-worm*, Plin. 11, 22, 25, § 75 sqq.; Mart. 8, 33, 16; Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 121; Isid. Orig. 12, 5, 8; 19, 27, 5.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *That which is made of silk, a silken garment, silk*: Arabius, *Arabian* (the best), Prop. 2, 3, 15: Assyria bombyx, Plin. 11, 23, 27, § 78.—**B.** In gen., for *any fine fibre*, e. g. *cotton*, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 14.

Bŏmilcar, ăris, *m.* **I.** *A Carthaginian general, contemporary with Agathocles*, Just. 22, 7, 8.—**II.** *One of Hannibal's generals*, Liv. 23, 41, 10; 24, 36, 7 al.—**III.** *A companion of Jugurtha, afterwards guilty of rebellion, and put to death by him*, Sall. J. 35; 61; 62; 70 sqq.

† **Bōmŏnīcae**, ārum, *m.*, = βωμονεῖκαι, *the Lacedæmonian youths who allowed themselves to be whipped at the altar of Artemis Orthia, in order to gain the honor of firmness*, Hyg. Fab. 261; Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 116.

Bŏna Dea (Dīva), *the good goddess, worshipped by the women of Rome as the goddess of chastity and fertility.* No man was permitted to enter her temple; but in later times it became the resort of unchaste women, and the scene of license, Macr. S. 1, 12, 21 sqq.; Ov. A. A. 3, 244; cf. also id. ib. 3, 637; Juv. 2, 84 sq.; 6, 314. Clodius invaded this sanctuary, and is hence called by Cicero the priest of the Bona Dea, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 2; id. Har. Resp. 17, 37.

† **bŏnăsus**, i, *m.*, = βόνασος, *a species of bull in Pæonia, with the hair of a horse, and with horns unfit for fighting*, hence saving itself by flight, Plin. 8, 15, 16, § 40; Sol. 40; cf. Aristot. H. A. 9, 45.

bŏnē, *adv.*, = bene, formerly read in Lucr. 2, 7; 4, 572; 6, 998, by Gifan. after some ancient MSS.; now replaced by bene.

‡ **bŏnĭfăcies**, = εὐπρόσωπος, *of a handsome face*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

‡ **bŏnĭfātus**, = εὔμοιρος, *lucky, fortunate*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

‡ **bŏnĭmōris**, = καλότροπος, *well-mannered*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bŏnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [bonus], *the good quality of a thing, goodness, excellence* (cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 28 Herz.; class., but mostly in prose). **I.** Of concrete objects: bonitas praediorum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: agrorum, id. Agr. 2, 16, 41; Caes. B. G. 1, 28: agri aut oppidi, Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 76: praediorum, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 20; Dig. 50, 16, 86: terrae, Lucr. 5, 1247: soli, Quint. 2, 19, 2: aquae, Phaedr. 4, 9, 8: vini, Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 55: arboris, id. 13, 9, 17, § 61: gemmarum, id. 37, 8, 37, § 116 al.; vocis, Cic. Or. 18, 59: verborum, id. ib. 49, 164: mutuum eādem bonitate solvatur quā datum est, Dig. 12, 1, 3: secunda bonitas (amomi), *the second quality*, Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 48; Dig. 45, 1, 75, § 2.—**II.** Of abstract objects: ingenii, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 14: causae, id. Dom. 22, 57: naturae, id. Off. 1, 32, 118: sapientiae, Quint. 6, 10, 75.—**B.** Esp. freq. of character, *good, honest*, or *friendly conduct*; *goodness, virtue, integrity, blamelessness*: neque ego nunc de illius bonitate, sed de generi impudentiā disputo, Cic. Agr. 3, 3, 13: rustici cum fidem alicujus bonitatemque laudant, dignum esse dicunt, quicum in tenebris mices, id. Off. 3, 19, 77: quae tuae fidei, justitiae bonitatique commendo, id. Fam. 13, 4, 3; id. N. D. 3, 30, 75: si recte vestram bonitatem atque prudentiam cognovi, id. Quint. 17, 54: nec justitiae ullus esset nec bonitati locus, id. Fin. 3, 20, 66: perennis, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 27: eam potestatem bonitate retinebat, *integrity*, Nep. Milt. 8, 3; so id. Timol. 5, 1.—**2.** *Kindness, friendliness, benevolence, benignity, affability*: perpetua naturalis bonitas (*kind-heartedness, benevolence*), quae nullis casibus neque agitur, neque minuitur, Nep. Att. 9, 1: te oro per mei te erga bonitatem patris, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 54; Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60: bonitas et beneficentia, id. ib. 1, 43, 121; 3, 34, 84: homo liberalis et dissolutus et bonitate affluens, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 27: utrumque incredibile est, et Roscium quicquam per avaritiam appetisse, et Fannium quicquam per bonitatem amisisse, id. ib. 7, 21: multas hereditates nullā aliā re quam bonitate consecutus est, Nep. Att. 21, 1: bonitas, humanitas, misericordia, Quint. 6, 1, 22; Tac. H. 1, 52.—**3.** Esp., *parental love, tenderness*: quid dicam ... de bonitate in suos, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: facit parentes bonitas, non necessitas, Phaedr. 3, 15, 18.

Bonna, ae, *f.*, *a city on the Rhine*, now *Bonn*, Tac. H. 4, 19; 4, 25; 70, 77; 5, 22; Flor. 4, 12, 26.—Hence, **Bonnensis**, e, *adj.*, *of Bonna*: castra, Tac. H. 4, 20; 4, 62: proelium, id. ib. 4, 20.

Bŏnōnĭa, ae, *f.*, = Βονωνία. **I.** *A town in* Gallia Cisalpina, *in the neighborhood of* Mutina, *a Roman colony founded* A. U. C. 563, Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 2; Liv. 37, 57, 7; Vell. 1, 15, 2; Sil. 8, 599; Mel. 2, 4, 2; *previously a Tuscan town called* Felsina, now *Bologna*, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 115; Interpr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 198; Liv. 33, 37, 3; Amm. 20, 1, 3; 27, 8, 6.—Hence, **B. Bŏnōnĭensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Bononia*: amnis Rhenus, Plin. 16, 36, 65, § 161; so, C. Rusticellus Bononiensis, *of Bononia*, Cic. Brut. 46, 169.—**II.** *A fortress in Pannonia*, now *Banostor*, Amm. 21, 9, 6; 31, 11, 6; Itin. Anton.—**III.** *A town in* Gallia Belgica, earlier called Gessoriacum, now *Boulogne*, Tab. Peuting.

bŏnum, i, *n.*, v. bonus, I. 5. and II. A. 5.

bŏnus (old form **dŭonus**, Carm. Sall. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 26 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 67 Müll.), a, um, *adj.* [for duonus, cf. bellum, bis, and cf. root dvi-; hence δείδω, δέος], *good*; *comp.* **melior**, us [cf. Gr. μάλα, μᾶλλον], *better*; *sup.* **optimus (optumus**, ante class. and often class.) [root op- of ops, opes; cf. copia, apiscor], *best*. **I.** Attributively. **A.** As adjunct of nouns denoting persons. **1.** Vir bonus. (*a*) *A man morally good* (καλὸς κἀγαθός): quoniam boni me viri pauperant, improbi alunt, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 60: omnibus virtutibus instructos et ornatos tum sapientes, tum viros bonos dicimus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 28: ille vir bonus qui ... intolerabili dolore lacerari potius quam aut officium prodat aut fidem, id. Ac. 2, 8, 23: sive vir bonus est is qui prodest quibus potest, nocet nemini, certe istum virum bonum non facile reperimus, id. Off. 3, 15, 64: qui se ita gerunt ut eorum probitas, fides, integritas, etc. ... hos viros bonos ... appellandos putemus, id. Lael. 5, 19: non intellegunt se de callido homine loqui, non de bono viro, id. Att. 7, 2, 4: ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime esse alios improbos suspicatur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 12: nec enim melior vir fuit Africano quisquam, nec clarior, id. Lael. 2, 6; id. Leg. 1, 14, 41; 1, 18, 48; id. Planc. 4, 9; id. Par. 3, 1, 21; id. Marcell. 6, 20; id. Fam. 7, 21; id. Off. 2, 16, 57.—(*β*) *An honest man*: justitia, ex quā viri boni nominantur, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 21; 1, 44, 155; 2, 11, 39; 2, 12, 42; 2, 20, 71; 3, 12, 50: cum is sponsionem fecisset ni vir bonus esset, id. ib. 3, 19, 77: quoniam Demosthenes nec vir bonus esset, nec bene meritus de civitate, id. Opt. Gen. 7, 20; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116.—(*γ*) *A man of good standing in the community*: id viri boni arbitratu deducetur, Cato, R. R. 143; so id. ib. 149: tuam partem viri bono arbitratu ... dari oportet, Dig. 17, 1,

65; 37, 6, 2, § 2: quem voles virum bonum nominato, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 55: vir bonus est . . . quo res sponsore, et quo causae teste tenentur, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 40.—Hence, ironically of wealthy men: praetores jus dicunt, aediles ludos parant, viri boni usuras perscribunt, Cic. Att. 9, 12, 3.—(δ) Ironically of bad men: sed eccum lenonem Lycum, bonum virum, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 52; Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 9; 4, 3, 18; id. Ad. 3, 4, 30: expectabam quinam isti viri boni testes hujus manifesto deprehensi veneni dicerentur, Cic. Cael. 26, 63: nam socer ejus, vir multum bonus est, id. Agr. 3, 3, 13; so especially in addresses (mostly comic.): age tu, illuc procede, bone vir! Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 1; id. Curc. 5, 2, 12; id. Ps. 4, 7, 48; id. Pers. 5, 2, 11; Ter. And. 3, 5, 10; 5, 2, 5; id. Ad. 4, 2, 17; id. Eun. 5, 2, 11: quid tu, vir optime? Ecquid habes quod dicas? Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 104.—(ε) Sometimes boni viri = boni, in the sense of optimates (v. I. A. 3.): bonis viris quid juris reliquit tribunatus C. Gracchi? Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 20.—(ζ) As a conventional courtesy: homines optimi non intellegunt, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 25: bone accusator, id. Rosc. Am. 21, 58: sic illum amicum vocasti, quomodo omnes candidatos bonos viros dicimus, *gentlemen*, Sen. Ep. 3, 1.—For bonus vir, *a good husband*, v. 3.; and for vir optimus, as a laudatory epithet, v. 5.—**2.** Boni homines (rare) = boni, *better classes of society*, v. II. A. 3: in foro infimo boni homines atque dites ambulant, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 14.—**3.** With nouns denoting persons in regard to their functions, offices, occupations, and qualities, denoting excellence: bonus consul, Liv. 4, 40, 6; 22, 39, 2 (different: consules duos, bonos quidem, sed dumtaxat bonos, amisimus, *consuls of good sentiments*, almost = *bad consuls*, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 3, 4): boni tribuni plebis, Cic. Phil. 1, 10, 25: bonus senator, id. Prov. Cons. 15, 37: senator bonus, id. Dom. 4, 8: bonus judex, id. Verr. 2, 4, 15, § 34: bonus augur (ironically), id. Phil. 2, 32, 80: bonus vates, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 27: bonus imperator, Sall. C. 60, 4: bonus dux, Quint. 12, 1, 43 (cf. trop.: naturam, optimam ducem, *the best guide*, Cic. Sen. 2, 5): bonus miles, Sall. C. 60, 4; Sen. Vit. Beat. 15, 5: bonus orator, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 10: optimus orator, id. Opt. Gen. 1, 3: poëta bonus, id. de Or. 1, 3, 11; 2, 46, 194; id. Fin. 1, 3, 10: scriptor bonus, Quint. 10, 1, 104: bonus advocatus, id. 5, 13, 10: bonus defensor, id. 5, 13, 3: bonus altercator, *a good debater*, id. 6, 4, 10: bonus praeceptor, id. 5, 13, 44; 10, 5, 22: bonus gubernator, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 100: optimus opifex, Hor. S. 1, 3, 133: sutor bonus, id. ib. 1, 3, 125: actor optimus, Cic. Sest. 57, 122: cantor optimus est modulator, Hor. S. 1, 3, 130: melior gladiator, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 33: agricola (colonus, dominus) bonus, Cato, R. R. prooem.; Cic. Sen. 16, 56: bonus paterfamilias, *a thrifty head of the house*, Nep. Att. 13, 1: bonus servus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 58; id. Am. 2, 1, 46; id. Men. 5, 6, 1; Cic. Mil. 22, 58: dominus bonus, Cato, R. R. 14: bonus custos, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 38.—Ironically, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 57: filius bonus, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 9: patres, Quint. 11, 3, 178: parens, id. 6, prooem. 4: bonus (melior, optimus), viz. *a good husband*, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 51 sq.; Liv. 1, 9, 15: uxor melior, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 52: amicus, id. Fam. 2, 15, 3: amicus optimus, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 18: optimus testis, Cic. Fam. 7, 27, 2: auctor, in two senses, *good authority*, id. Att. 5, 12, 3; and = bonus scriptor (post-class.), Quint. 10, 1, 74.—Esp.: bonus civis (rarely civis bonus): in re publicâ ea velle quae tranquilla et honesta sint: talem enim solemus et sentire bonum civem et dicere, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 124: eaque est summa ratio et sapientia boni civis, commoda civium non divellere, atque omnes aequitate eâdem continere, id. ib. 2, 23, 83: eum esse civem et fidelem et bonum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 15; Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 2; 1, 9, 10; 3, 12, 1; 6, 6, 11; id. Off. 1, 44, 155; Liv. 22, 39, 3; Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 10 Dietsch: optimus et fortissimus civis, Cic. Fam. 12, 2, 3; id. Sest. 17, 39.—**4.** Bonus and optimus as epithets of the gods. (α) In gen.: sed te bonus Mercurius perdat, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 23: fata . . . bonique divi, Hor. C. 4, 2, 38: divis orte bonis, id. ib. 4, 5, 1: O bone deus! Scrib. Comp. 84 *fin.*: BONORVM DEORVM, Inscr. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 84: totidem, pater optime, dixi, Tu mihi da cives, referring to Jupiter, Ov. M. 7, 627.—(β) Optimus Maximus, a standing epithet of Jupiter: (Juppiter) a majoribus nostris Optimus Maximus (nominatur), et quidem ante optimus, id est beneficentissimus, quam Maximus, Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 64: Jovem optimum et maximum ob eas res appellant, non quod, etc., id. ib. 3, 36, 87: in templo Jovis Optimi Maximi, id. Sest. 56, 129; id. Prov. Cons. 9, 22: nutu Jovis Optimi Maximi, id. Cat. 3, 9, 21; Liv. 1, 12, 7; id. 6, 16, 2.—(γ) Di boni, O di boni, expressing indignation, sorrow, or surprise: di boni, hunc visitavi antidhac! Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 16: di boni, boni quid porto! Ter. And. 2, 2, 1: di boni, quid hoc morbi est, id. Eun. 2, 1, 19; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 13; id. Ad. 3, 3, 86: alter, O di boni, quam taeter incedebat! Cic. Sest. 8, 19; id. Brut. 84, 288; id. Phil. 2, 8, 20; 2, 32, 80; id. Att. 1, 16, 5; 14, 21, 2; Val. Max. 3, 5, 1; Sen. Vit. Beat. 2, 3.—(δ) Bona Dea, etc., v. 6.—**5.** Optimus as a laudatory epithet. (α) Vir optimus: per vos nobis, per optimos viros optimis civibus periculum inferre conantur, Cic. Sest. 1, 2: virum optimum et constantissimum M. Cispium, id. ib. 35, 76: fratrem meum, virum optimum, fortissimum, id. ib.: consolabor hos praesentes, viros optimos, id. Balb. 19, 44; id. Planc. 21, 51; 23, 55; id. Mil. 14, 38; id. Marcell. 4, 10; id. Att. 5, 1, 5; Hor. S. 1, 6, 53.—(β) Femina bona, optima: tua conjunx bona femina, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16: hujus sanctissimae feminae atque optimae pater, id. ib.—(γ) Senex, pater, frater, etc.: optimus: parentes ejus, prudentissimi atque optimi senis, Cic. Planc. 41, 97: insuevit pater optimus hoc me, Hor. S. 1, 4, 105; 2, 1, 12: C. Marcelli, fratris optimi, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 6; id. Q. Fr. 2, 6 (8), 2; 2, 4, 2.—(δ) With proper names (poet.): optimus Vergilius, Hor. S. 1, 6, 54: Maecenas optimus, id. ib. 1, 5, 27: optime Quinti, id. Ep. 1, 16, 1.—(ε) Esp. as an epithet of the Roman emperors: quid tam civile, tam senatorium quam illud, additum a nobis Optimi cognomen? Plin. Pan. 2, 7: gratias, inquit, ago, optime Princeps! Sen. Tranq. 14, 4: ex epistulâ optimi imperatoris Antonini, Gai. Inst. 1, 102; cf.: bene te patriae pater optime Caesar, Ov. F. 2, 637: optime Romulae Custos gentis, Hor. C. 4, 5, 1.—**6.** Bonus and Bona, names of deities. (α) Bona Dea, the goddess of Chastity, whose temple could not be entered by males (cf. Macr. S. 1, 12; Lact. 1, 22): Bonae Deae pulvinaribus, Cic. Pis. 39, 95; id. Mil. 31, 86; id. Fam. 1, 9, 15; cf. in mal. part., Juv. 2, 86 sq.; 6, 314 sq.; 6, 335 sq.—(β) Bonus Eventus, Varr. R. R. 1, 1 *med.*; Amm. 29, 6, 19; Inscr. Orell. 907; 1780 sq.—(γ) Bona Fortuna: si bona Fortuna veniat, ne intromiseris, Plaut. Aul. 1, 3, 22: Bonae Fortunae (signum), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 7: FORTVNAE BONAE DOMESTICAE, Inscr. Orell. 1743 sq.—(δ) Bona Spes: Spes Bona, obsecro, subventa mihi, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 12: BONAE SPEI, Aug. Inscr. Grut. 1075, 1.—(ε) BONA MENS, Inscr. Orell. 1818 sqq.: Mens Bona, si qua dea es, tua me in sacraria dono, Prop. 3, 24, 19.

B. With nouns denoting things. **1.** Things concrete, denoting excellence: navis bona dicitur non quae pretiosis coloribus picta est . . . sed stabilis et firma, Sen. Ep. 76, 13: gladium bonum dices, non cui auratus est balteus, etc., sed cui et ad secandum subtilis acies est, et, etc., id. ib. 76, 14: id vinum erit lene et bono colore, Cato, R. R. 109; Lucr. 2, 418; Ov. Am. 2, 7, 9: tabulas . . . collocare in bono lumine, Cic. Brut. 75, 261: ex quâvis oleâ oleum . . . bonum fieri potest, Cato, R. R. 3: per aestatem boves aquam bonam et liquidam bibant semper curato, id. ib. 73; cf.: bonae aquae, ironically compared to wine, Prop. 2, 33 (3, 31), 28: praedium bonum caelum habeat, *good temperature*, Cato, R. R. 1: bonâ tempestate, *in good weather*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 4: (praedium) solo bono valeat, *by good soil*, Cato, R. R. 1: bonae (aedes) cum curantur male, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 24: villam bonam, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 55: bonus pons, Cat. 17, 5: scyphi optimi (= optime facti), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32: perbona toreumata, id. ib. 2, 4, 18, § 38: bona domicilia, *comfortable residences*, id. N. D. 2, 37, 95: agrum Meliorem nemo habet, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 12: fundum meliorem, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 52: fundos optimos et fructuosissimos, id. Agr. 3, 4, 14: equus melior, id. Inv. 1, 31, 52: bona cena, Cat. 13, 3: boni nummi, *good, not counterfeit*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 144; Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91: super omnia vultus accessere boni, *good looks*, Ov. M. 8, 678: mulier bonâ formâ, *of a fine form*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 13: equus formae melioris, Hor. S. 2, 7, 52: tam bona cervix, simul ac jussero, demetur, *fine, beautiful*, Suet. Calig. 33: fruges bonae, Cat. 34, 19: ova suci melioris, *of better flavor*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 13.—Trop.: animus aequus optimum est aerumnae condimentum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 71: bona dextra, *a lucky hand* (cf.: bonum omen, 2. e.), Quint. 6, 3, 69: scio te bonâ esse voce, ne clama nimis, *good, sound, loud voice*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 43; so, bona firmaque vox, Quint. 11, 3, 13.—**2.** Things abstract. **a.** Of physical well-being: ut si qui neget sine bonâ valetudine posse bene vivi, Cic. Inv. 1, 51, 93; Sen. Vit. Beat. 22, 2; Lucr. 3, 102; Val. Max. 2, 5, 6; Quint. 10, 3, 26; 11, 2, 35 et saep.: non bonus somnus de prandio est, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 8: bona aetas, *prime of life*, Cic. Sen. 14, 48: optimâ aetate, id. Fam. 10, 3, 3.—Ironically: bonâ, inquis, aetate, etc., Sen. Ep. 76, 1.—**b.** Of the mind and soul: meliore esse sensu, Cic. Sest. 21, 47: optima indoles, id. Fin. 5, 22, 61: bona conscientia, Quint. 6, 1, 33; 9, 2, 93; Sen Vit. Beat. 20, 5: bono ingenio me esse ornatam quam auro multo mavolo, *with a good heart*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 91; id. Stich. 1, 21, 59; Sall. C. 10, 5: mens melior, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 78; Cic. Phil. 3, 5, 13; Liv. 39, 16, 5; Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 4; id. Ep. 10, 4; Pers. 2, 8; Petr. 61.—Personified, Prop. 3 (4), 24, 19; Ov. Am. 1, 2, 31: duos optimae indolis filios, Val. Max. 5, 7, 2; Sen. Ben. 6, 16, 6; Quint. 1, 2, 5: bonum consilium, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 6; id. Rud 4, 3, 18; Cic. Off. 1, 33, 121: bona voluntas, *a good purpose*, Quint. 12, 11, 31: memoria bona, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 2: bona ratio cum perditâ . . . confligit, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: bonae rationes, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 50: pronuntiatio bona, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27.—**c.** Of moral relations: ego si bonam famam mihi servasso, sat ero dives, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 71; Cic. Sest. 66, 139; Liv. 6, 11, 7; Hor. S. 1, 2, 61 (cf. Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1; v. e. infra): si ego in causâ tam bonâ cessi tribuni plebis furori, Cic. Sest. 16, 36; id. Planc. 36, 87; Ov. M. 5, 220: fac, sis, bonae frugi sies, *of good, regular habits*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 35; id. Cas. 2, 4, 5; 2, 5, 19; id. Ps. 1, 5, 53; id. Truc. 1, 1, 13; id. Capt. 5, 2, 3 sq. (v. frux, II. B. 1. β.): vilicus disciplinâ bonâ utatur, Cato, R. R. 5: bona studia, *moral pursuits*, Auct. Her. 4, 17, 25: quidquid vitâ meliore parasti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 16: ad spem mortis melioris, *an honorable death*; so as an epithet of religious exercises: Juppiter, te bonas preces precor, Cato, R. R. 134; 139.—**d.** Of external, artistic, and literary value and usefulness: bono usui estis nulli, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 15: Optumo optume optumam operam das, id. Am. 1, 1, 122: bonam dedistis mihi operam, *a valuable service to me*, id. Poen. 2, 3, 70; 3, 6, 11; id. Pers. 4, 7, 11; id. Rud. 3, 6, 11 (in a different sense: me bonâ operâ aut malâ Tibi inventurum esse auxilium argentarium, *by fair* or *unfair means*, id. Ps. 1, 1, 102; v. e. infra): optima hereditas a patribus traditur liberis . . . gloria virtutis rerumque gestarum, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 121: bonum otium, *valuable leisure*, Sall. C. 4, 1: bonis versibus, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 74: versus meliores, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 81: meliora poemata, Hor. A. P. 303: in illâ pro Ctesiphonte oratione longe optimâ, Cic. Or. 8, 26: optimas fabulas, id. Off. 1, 31, 114: melius munus, id. Ac. 1, 2, 7.—**e.** *Favorable, prosperous, lucky, fortunate*: de Procilio rumores non boni, *unfavorable rumors*, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 5: bona de Domitio, praeclara de Afranio fama est, *about their success in the war*, id. ib. 7, 26, 1: si fuisset in discipulo comparando meliore fortunâ, id. Pis. 29, 71; cf. fortunâ optimâ esse, *to be in the best pecuniary circumstances*, id. ad Brut. 1, 1, 2: occasio tam bona, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 9: senex est eo meliore condicione quam adulescens cum, etc., Cic. Sen. 19, 68; id. Fam. 4, 32: bona navigatio, id. N. D. 3, 34, 83; esp. in phrase bona spes.—Object.: ergo in iis adulescentibus bonam spem esse dicemus et magnam indolem quos, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117.—Subject.: ego sum spe bonâ, Cic. Fam. 12, 28, 3; id. Cat. 2, 11, 25;

id. Att. 14, 1 a, 3; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 16: optimā spe, id. Fam. 12, 11, 2.—Pregn., = spes bonarum rerum, Sall. C. 21, 1; v. C. 1. c. infra: meliora responsa, *more favorable*, Liv. 7, 21, 6: melior interpretatio, Tac. H. 3, 65: cum laude et bonis recordationibus, id. A. 4, 38: amnis Doctus iter melius, i. e. *less injurious*, Hor. A. P. 68: omen bonum, *a good, lucky omen*, Cic. Pis. 13, 31; cf. Liv. praef. § 13: melius omen, Ov. F. 1, 221; optimum, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 2: bona scaeva, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 24: auspicio optumo, id. ib. 3, 2, 6; cf.: memini bene, sed meliore Tempore dicam = opportuniore tempore, Hor. S. 1, 9, 68.—**f.** Of public affairs: si mihi bonā re publicā frui non licuerit, Cic. Mil. 34, 93: optima res publica, id. Or. 1, 1, 1; id. Phil. 1, 8, 19: minus bonis temporibus, id. Dom. 4, 8; so, optimis temporibus, id. Sest. 3, 6: nostrae res meliore loco videbantur, id. ad Brut. 1, 3, 1: lex optima, id. Pis. 16, 37; id. Sest. 64, 137; id. Phil. 1, 8, 19.—**g.** *Good = large, considerable:* bono atque amplo lucro, Plaut. Am. prol. 6: bona librorum copia, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 109; cf.: bona copia cornu, Ov. M. 9, 88; v. bona pars, C. 8. γ.—**h.** *Noble;* with genus, *good family, noble extraction, honorable birth:* quali me arbitraris genere prognatum? *Eu.* Bono, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 35; so id. Ep. 1, 2, 4; 2, 1, 3; id. Pers. 4, 4, 94: si bono genere natus sit, Auct. Her. 3, 7, 13.—**k.** Referring to good-will, kindness, faithfulness, in certain phrases. (α) Bonā veniā or cum bonā veniā, *with the kind permission* of a person addressed, especially bonā veniā orare, expetere, etc.: primum abs te hoc bonā veniā expeto, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 31: bonā tuā veniā dixerim, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 34: orāvit bonā veniā Quirites, ne, etc., Liv. 7, 41, 3: obsecro vos . . . bonā veniā vestrā liceat, etc., id. 6, 40, 10: cum bonā veniā quaeso audiatis, etc., id. 29, 17, 6; Arn. c. Gent. 1, p. 5; cf.: sed des veniam bonus oro = veniā bonā oro, Hor. S. 2, 4, 5.—(β) Bona pax, *without quarrelling:* bona pax sit potius, *let us have no quarrel about that*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 7; so especially cum bonā pace, or bonā pace: Hannibal ad Alpis cum bonā pace incolentium . . . pervenit, *without a difficulty with the inhabitants*, Liv. 21, 32, 6; 21, 24, 5; 1, 24, 3; 28, 37, 4; 8, 15, 1; cf.: si bonam (pacem) dederitis, = *a fair peace, under acceptable conditions*, id. 8, 21, 4.—(γ) Amicitia bona = bonā fide servata, *faithful, undisturbed friendship:* igitur amicitia Masinissae bona atque honesta nobis permansit, Sall. J. 5, 5.—(δ) Bona societas, *alliance:* Segestes, memoriā bonae societatis, impavidus, Tac. A. 1, 58.

C. In particular phrases. **1.** Bonae res. **a.** = Vitae commoda, *comforts of life*, abstract or concrete: concedatur bonis rebus homines morte privari, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36, 87: optimis rebus usus est, *he had every most desirable thing*, Nep. Att. 18, 1.—**b.** = Res secundae, opp. res adversae, *prosperity:* bonis rebus tuis, meas irrides malas, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 45: in bonis rebus, Hor. C. 2, 3, 2.—**c.** Res bona = res familiaris bona, *wealth* (poet.): in re bonā esse, Laber. ap. Gell. 10, 17, 4.—Also an object of value: homines quibus mala abunde omnia erant, sed neque res neque spes bona ulla, *who had no property, nor the hope of any*, Sall. C. 21, 1.—**d.** *Costly things, articles of luxury:* capere urbem in Arabiā plenam bonarum rerum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 46; 4, 4, 82: nimium rei bonae, id. Stich. 2, 3, 55: ignorantia bonarum rerum, Nep. Ages. 8, 5: bonis rebus gaudere, Hor. S. 2, 6, 110: re bonā copiosum esse, Gell. 16, 19, 7.—**e.** *Moral, morally good:* illi cum res non bonas tractent, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 72: ut de virtutibus et vitiis, omninoque de bonis rebus et malis quaererent, id. ib. 1, 4, 15: quid habemus in rebus bonis et malis explorati? id. ib. 2, 42, 129; so id. Or. 1, 10, 42; id. Leg. 1, 22, 58: quae tamen omnia dulciora fiunt et moribus bonis et artibus, id. Sen. 18, 65.—**f.** In literary composition, *important* or *interesting matter, subjects*, or *questions:* res bonas verbis electis dictas quis non legat? Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 8: studiis generorum, praesertim in re bonā, Plaut. Am. 8, 26.—**2.** Bonae artes. (α) *A good, laudable way of dealing:* qui praeclari facinoris aut artis bonae famam quaerit, Sall. C. 2, 9: huic bonae artes desunt, dolis atque fallaciis contendit, id. ib. 11, 2: quod is bonarum artium cupiens erat, Tac. A. 6, 46.—(β) *Liberal arts and sciences:* litteris aut ulli bonae arti, Quint. 12, 1, 7: conservate civem bonarum artium, bonarum partium, bonorum virorum, Cic. Sest. 32, 77.—Esp.: optimae artes: optimarum artium scientia, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 4; id. Ac. 2, 1, 1; id. Cael. 10, 24; id. Marcell. 1, 4.—**3.** Bona fides, or fides bona. **a.** *Good faith*, i. e. *conscious honesty in acts* or *words:* qui nummos fide bonā solvit, *who pays* (the price of labor) *in good faith*, i. e. *as it is honestly earned*, Cato, R. R. 14: dic, bonā fide, tu id aurum non subripuisti? Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 46; 4, 10, 47; id. Capt. 4, 2, 111; id. Most. 3, 1, 137; id. Poen. 1, 3, 30; id. Pers. 4, 3, 16; id. Ps. 4, 6, 33: si tibi optimā fide omnia concessit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 144; Quint. 10, 3, 23.—Hence, bonae fidei vir, *a conscientious man*, Quint. 10, 7, 1.—**b.** Jurid. t. t. (α) *Good faith in contracts and legal acts* in general, opposed to dolus malus, *honesty and fairness in dealing with another:* ad fidem bonam statuit pertinere, notum esse emptori vitium quod nosset venditor, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 67.—Hence, alienam rem bonā fide emere, *to buy, believing the seller to be the rightful owner*, Dig. 41, 3, 10; 41, 3, 13, § 1: bonae fidei possessor (also possessio), *believing that he is the rightful owner*, ib. 5, 3, 25, § 11; 5, 3, 22; 41, 3, 15, § 2; 41, 3, 24: conventio contra bonam fidem et mores bonos, ib. 16, 31, § 7: bonam fidem praestare, *to be responsible for one's good faith*, ib. 17, 1, 10 prooem.—Hence, (β) Bonae fidei actiones or judicia, *actions in equity*, i. e. certain classes of actions in which the strict civil law was set aside by the prætorian edict in favor of equity: actiones quaedam bonae fidei sunt, quaedam stricti juris. Bonae fidei sunt haec: ex empto vendito, locato conducto, etc., Just. Inst. 4, 6, 28, § 19.—In the republican time the prætor added in such actions to his formula for the judex the words ex fide bonā, or, in full: quidquid dare facere oportet ex fide bonā, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66: iste dolus malus et legibus erat vindicatus, et sine lege, judiciis in quibus additur ex fide bonā, id. ib. 3, 15, 61; cf. id. ib. 3, 17, 70.—**4.** Bona verba. (α) *Kind words:* Bona verba quaeso, Ter. And. 1, 2, 33.—(β) *Words of good omen* (v. omen): dicamus bona verba, Tib. 2, 2, 1: dicite suffuso ter bona verba mero, Ov. F. 2, 638.—(γ) *Elegant* or *well-chosen expressions:* quid est tam furiosum quam verborum vel optimorum atque ornatissimorum sonitus inanis, Cic. Or. 1, 12, 51: verborum bonorum cursu, id. Brut. 66, 233: omnia verba sunt alicubi optima, Quint. 10, 1, 9.—(δ) *Moral sayings:* non est quod contemnas bona verba et bonis cogitationibus plena praecordia, Sen. Vit. Beat. 20, 1.—**5.** Bona dicta. (α) *Polite, courteous language:* hoc petere me precario a vobis jussit leniter dictis bonis, Plaut. Am. prol. 25.—(β) *Witticisms* (*bon-mots*): flammam a sapiente facilius ore in ardente opprimi, quam bona dicta teneat, Enn. ap. Cic. Or. 2, 54, 222: dico unum ridiculum dictum de dictis melioribus quibus solebam menstruales epulas ante adipiscier, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 22: ibo intro ad libros ut discam de dictis melioribus, id. Stich. 2, 3, 75.—**6.** Bona facta. (α) = bene facta (v. bene, I. B. 2. b.), *laudable deeds:* nobilitas ambobus et majorum bona facta (sc. erant), Tac. A. 3, 40.—(β) Bonum factum est, colloq., = bene est, bene factum est (v. bene, I. B. 2. b.): bonum factum est, ut edicta servetis mea, Plaut. Poen. prol. 16: haec imperata quae sunt pro imperio histrico, bonum hercle factum (est) pro se quisque ut meminerit, id. ib. 45.—Hence, (γ) Elliptically, introducing commands which cannot be enforced, = *if you will do so, it will be well:* peregrinis in senatum allectis, libellus propositus est: bonum factum, ne quis senatori novo curiam monstrare velit, Suet. Caes. 80: et Chaldaeos edicere: bonum factum, ne Vitellius . . . usquam esset, id. Vit. 14: hac die Carthaginem vici: bonum factum, in Capitolium eamus, et deos supplicemus, Aur. Vict. 49; cf.: o edictum, cui adscribi non poterit bonum factum, Tert. Pud. 1.—**7.** Bona gratia. (α) *A friendly understanding:* cur non videmus inter nos haec potius cum bonā Ut componantur gratiā quam cum malā? Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 17; so, per gratiam bonam abire, *to part with good feelings*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 33.—In jest: sine bonā gratiā abire, *of things cast away*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 15.—(β) Pleon., in the phrase bonam gratiam habere, = gratiam habere, *to thank* (v. B. 2. k.), Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 32; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 99.—**8.** Bona pars. (α) *The well-disposed part* of a body of persons: ut plerumque fit, major pars (i. e. of the senate) meliorem vicit, Liv. 21, 4, 1: pars melior senatūs ad meliora responsa trahere, id. 7, 21, 6.—(β) *The good party*, i. e. the optimates (gen. in *plur.*): civem meliorum partium, Cic. Sest. 32, 77: (fuit) meliorum partium aliquando, id. Cael. 6, 13: qui sibi gratiam melioris partis velit quaesitam, Liv. 2, 44, 3.—Paronom.: (Roscius) semper partium in re publicā tam quam in scaenā optimarum, i. e. *party* and *part in a drama*, Cic. Sest. 56, 120.—(γ) Of things or persons, *a considerable part* (cf. *a good deal*): bonam partem ad te adtulit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 43: bonam partem sermonis in hunc diem esse dilatam, Cic. Or. 2, 3, 14: bonam magnamque partem exercitūs, Val. Max. 5, 2, ext. 4: bona pars noctium, Quint. 12, 11, 19: bona pars hominum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 61: meae vocis . . . bona pars, id. C. 4, 2, 46; so id. A. P. 297; Ov. P. 1, 8, 74: melior pars diei, Verg. A. 9, 156.—(δ) Rarely, and mostly eccl. Lat.: optima pars, *the best part* or *lot:* nostri melior pars animus est, Sen. Q. N. 1, prooem. § 14; cf.: quae pars optima est in homine, *best, most valuable*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 67: major pars aetatis, certe melior reipublicae data sit, Sen. Brev. Vit. 18, 1: Maria optimam partem elegit, quae non auferetur ab eā, Vulg. Luc. 10, 42.—(ε) Adverb.: bonam partem = ex magnā parte, Lucr. 6, 1249.—(ζ) Aliquem in optimam partem cognoscere, *to know somebody from his most favorable side*, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 46: aliquid in optimam partem accipere, *to take something in good part, interpret it most favorably:* Caesar mihi ignoscit quod non venerim, seseque in optimam partem id accipere dicit, id. Att. 10, 3 a, 2; id. ad Brut. 1, 2, 3: quaeso ut hoc in bonam partem accipias, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 45.—**9.** Dies bonus or bona. (α) *A day of good omen, a fortunate day* (= dies laetus, faustus): tum tu igitur die bono, Aphrodisiis, addice, etc., Plaut. Poen. 2, 49: nunc dicenda bonā sunt bona verba die, Ov. F. 1, 72.—(β) *A beautiful, serene day*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 22, 3.—**10.** Bonus mos. (α) Boni mores, referring to individuals, *good, decent, moral habits:* nihil est amabilius quam morum similitudo bonorum, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 56: nam hic nimium morbus mores invasit bonos, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 6: domi militiaeque boni mores colebantur, Sall. C. 9, 1: propter ejus suavissimos et optimos mores, Cic. Phil. 3, 5, 13: cum per tot annos matronae optimis moribus vixerint, Liv. 34, 6, 9: mores meliores, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 18.—(β) Bonus mos or boni mores, in the abstract, *morality, the laws, rules of morality:* ei vos morigerari mos bonu'st, *it is a rule of morality that you should*, etc., Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 4: ex optimo more et sanctissimā disciplinā, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69: neglegentia boni moris, Sen. Ep. 97, 1.—Jurid. t. t.: conventio, mandatum contra bonos mores, *in conflict with morality*, Quint. 3, 1, 57; Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 7; Gai. Inst. 3, 157 et saep.—**11.** Adverbial phrases. **a.** Bono animo esse, or bonum animum habere. (α) *To be of good cheer* or *courage:* bono animo es! Liberabit ille te homo, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 33; so id. Aul. 4, 10, 61; id. Mil. 4, 8, 32; id. Rud. 3, 3, 17; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 4; id. Heaut. 4, 6, 18; id. Ad. 2, 4. 20; 3, 5, 1; 4, 2, 4; 4, 5, 62; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 72: animo bono es, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 103; id. Am. 2, 2, 48; 5, 2, 1: bono animo es, inquit Scrofa, et fiscinam expedi, Varr. R. R. 1, 26: bono animo sint et tui et mei familiares, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 1; 6, 10, 29: bono animo esse jubere eam consul, Liv. 39, 13, 7: habe modo bonum animum, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 58; so id. Am. 1, 3, 47; id. Truc. 2, 6, 44; id. Aul. 2, 2, 15: habe animum bonum, id. Cas. 2, 6, 35; id. Ep. 2, 2, 1; 4, 2, 31: bonum animum habe, Liv. 45, 8, 5: clamor ortus ut bonum animum haberet, id. 8, 32, 1; so Sen. Ep. 87, 38.—(β) Bono animo esse, or facere aliquid, *to be of a good* or *friendly disposition*, or *to do with good, honest intentions:* audire jubet vos imperator histricus, bonoque ut animo sedeant in subselliis qui, etc., Plaut. Poen. prol. 5: sunt enim (consules)

optimo animo, summo consilio, *of the best disposition*, Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 2: bono te animo tum populus Romanus . . . dicere existimavit ea quae sentiebatis, sed, etc., id. Imp. Pomp. 19, 56: quod nondum bono animo in populum Romanum viderentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6; Quint. 7, 4, 15.—(γ) Bonus animus, *good temper, patience:* bonus animus in malâ re dimidium mali est, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 37: vos etiam hoc animo meliore feratis, Ov. M. 9, 433.—**b.** Bono modo. (α) = placide, *with composure, moderation:* si quis quid deliquerit, pro noxâ bono modo vindicet, Cato, R. R. 5: haec tibi tam sunt defendenda quam moenia, mihi autem bono modo, tantum quantum videbitur, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 137.—(β) *In a decent manner:* neu quisquam prohibeto filium quin amet . . . quod bono fiat modo, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 62. —**c.** Jure optimo or optimo jure, *with good, perfect right:* te ipse jure optumo incuses licet, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 23; id. Rud. 2, 6, 53: ut jure optimo me deserere posses, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 6; Sen. Ot. Sap. 2 (29), 2.—With *pass.* or *intr. verb, deservedly:* ne jure optimo irrideamur, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 111; cf. id. ib. 1, 42, 151; id. Marcell. 1, 4; similarly, optimo judicio, Val. Max. 2, 9, 2.

II. As *subst.* **A. bŏnus,** boni, *m.;* of persons. **1.** In *sing.* or *plur.* orig. = bonus vir, boni viri; v. I. A. 1. a. β, supra, *a morally good man.* (α) *Plur.:* bonis quod bene fit haud perit, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 2; id. Capt. 2, 2, 108; id. *Trin.* 2, 1, 55; id. *Pers.* 4, 5, 2: melius apud bonos quam apud fortunatos beneficium collocari puto, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 71: verum esse ut bonos boni diligant, quamobrem . . . bonis inter bonos quasi necessariam (esse) benevolentiam, id. Lael. 14, 50: diverso itinere malos a bonis loca tætra . . . habere, Sall. C. 52, 13; 7, 2; 52, 22: oderunt peccare boni virtutis amore, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 52: tam bonis quam malis conduntur urbes, Sen. Ben. 4, 28, 4; so id. Vit. Beat. 15, 6; Quint. 9, 2, 76.—Rarely **bŏnae,** ārum, *f., good women:* quia omnes bonos bonasque adcurare addecet, etc., Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 41.—(β) *Sing.:* malus bonum malum esse volt ut sit sui similis, Plaut. Trin 2, 2, 8: nec enim cuique bono mali quidquam evenire potest, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 99; cf.: qui meliorem audax vocet in jus, Hor. S. 2, 5, 29.—**2.** Bonus, *a man of honor.* (α) *A brave man:* pro quâ (patriâ) quis bonus dubitet mortem oppetere si ei sit profuturus? Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57: libertatem quam nemo bonus nisi cum animâ simul amittat, Sall. C. 33, 5: fortes creantur fortibus et bonis, Hor. C. 4, 4, 29 (opp. ignavi): famâ impari boni atque ignavi erant, Sall. J. 57, 6; 53, 8; id. C. 11, 2. —(β) *A gentleman:* quis enim umquam, qui paululum modo bonorum consuetudinem nosset, litteras ad se ab amico missas . . . in medium protulit? Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 7.— **3.** Boni, *the better* (i. e. *higher*) *classes of society.* (α) In gen. (of political sentiments, = optimates, opp. populares, seditiosi, perditi cives, etc.; so usu. in Cic.): meam causam omnes boni proprie enixeque susceperant, Cic. Sest. 16, 38: audaces homines et perditi nutu impelluntur . . . boni, nescio quomodo, tardiores sunt, etc., id. ib. 47, 100: ego Kal. Jan. senatum et bonos omnes legis agrariae . . . metu liberavi, id. Pis. 2, 4: etenim omnes boni, quantum in ipsis fuit, Caesarem occiderunt, id. Phil. 2, 13, 29; id. Fam. 5, 2, 8; 5, 21, 2; id. Sest. 2, 5; 16, 36; 48, 103; id. Planc. 35, 86; id. Mil. 2, 5; id. Off. 2, 12, 43: maledictis increpat omnes bonos, Sall. C. 21, 4; 19, 2; 33, 3; Hirt. B. G. 8, 22; so, optimi, Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 37; and, ironically, boni identified with *the rich:* bonorum, id est lautorum et locupletum, id. Att. 8, 1, 3.—(β) Without reference to political views; opp. vulgus (rare): nihil ego istos moror fatuos mores quibus boni dedecorant se, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 22: semper in civitate quibus opes nullae sunt bonis invident, Sall. C. 37, 3: elatus est sine ullâ pompâ funeris, comitantibus omnibus bonis, maximâ vulgi frequentiâ, Nep. Att. 22, 2.—So, **mĕlĭōres,** um, *m., one's betters:* ut quaestui habeant male loqui melioribus, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 13: da locum melioribus, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 37.— **4.** Boni, bone, in addresses, as an expression of courtesy, Hor. S. 2, 2, 1; 2, 6, 51; 2, 6, 95; id. Ep. 2, 2, 37; *ironice,* id. S. 2, 3, 31.—**5.** Optimus quisque = quivis bonus, omnes boni. (α) Referring to morality: esse aliquid naturâ pulcrum quod optimus quisque sequeretur, *every good man,* Cic. Sen. 13, 43: qui ita se gerebant ut sua consilia optimo cuique probarent, optimates habebantur, id. Sest. 45, 96; id. Off. 1, 43, 154; id. Fin. 1, 7, 24; id. Sest. 54, 115; and = *even the best:* quare deus optimum quemque malâ valetudine adficit? Sen. Prov. 4, 8.—(β) Of the educated classes: adhibenda est quaedam reverentia adversus homines, et optimi cujusque et reliquorum, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 99; cf. id. ib. 1, 25, 85: Catilina plerisque consularibus, praeterea optumo cuique, litteras mittit, Sall. C. 34, 2: optimo cuique infesta libertas, Sen. Ot. Sap. 8, 2 (32 *fin.*).—(γ) *Honorable, brave:* optumus quisque cadere et sauciari, ceteris metus augeri, Sall. J. 92, 8.—(δ) In gen., *excellent:* optimus quisque facere quam dicere . . . malebat, Sall. C. 8, 5.—(ε) Distributively: ita imperium semper ad optumum quemque a minus bono transfertur, *to the best man in each instance,* Sall. C. 2, 6.—(ζ) Referring to another superlative (= quo quisque melior eo magis, etc.): hic aditus laudis qui semper optimo cuique maxime patuit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 1, 1; so id. Lael. 4, 14; id. Inv. 2, 11, 36; Sen. Vit. Beat. 18, 1.—(η) Attributively, with a noun: optimam quamque causam, Cic. Sest. 43, 93: optima quaeque dies, Verg. G. 3, 66.

B. bŏnum, i, *n., plur.* bona; **mĕlĭus,** ōris, *n.;* **optimum,** i, *n.* (v. infra); of things in gen. **1.** Bonum, or *plur.* bona, *a good,* or *goods* in a moral and metaphysical sense, *a moral good, a blessing:* sunt autem hae de finibus defensae sententiae: nihil bonum nisi honestum, ut Stoici; nihil bonum nisi voluptatem, ut Epicurus; nihil bonum nisi vacuitatem doloris, ut Hieronymus . . . tria genera bonorum, maxima animi, secunda corporis, externa tertia, ut Peripatetici, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 30, 84 sq.: quid est igitur bonum? . Si quid recte fit et honeste et cum virtute, id bene fieri vere dicitur, et quod rectum et honestum et cum virtute est, id solum opinor bonum, id. Par. 1, 1, 9: ut quis intellegat, quid sit illud simplex et verum bonum quod non possit ab honestate sejungi, id. Ac. 1, 2, 7: non est igitur voluptas bonum, id. Fin. 1, 11, 39: finis bonorum et malorum (τέλος ἀγαθῶν) = summa bona et mala: sunt nonnullae disciplinae quae, propositis bonorum et malorum finibus, officium omne pervertant. Nam qui summum bonum sic instituit ut, etc., id. Off. 1, 2, 5; cf. id. Par. 1, 3, 14; id. Ac. 2, 9, 29; 2, 36, 114; 2, 42, 129; id. Fin. 1, 9, 29; 1, 12, 42; id. Tusc. 4, 31, 66; Sen. Vit. Beat. 24, 5; id. Ep. 117, 1 et saep.—**2.** Bonum, what is *valuable, beneficial, estimable, favorable, pleasant,* physically or mentally: quoi boni Tantum adfero quantum ipsus a diis optat, Plaut. Capt 4, 1, 9: multa bona vobis volt facere, *will do you much good,* id. Poen. 5, 4, 60; id. Am. prol. 43, 49; id. Pers. 4, 8, 4; 2, 3, 14; id. Cas. 2, 8, 32: tum demum nostra intellegimus bona quom ea amisimus, id. Capt. 1, 2, 33: multa tibi di dent bona, id. Poen. 1, 1, 80; cf. id. ib 3, 3. 54; 3, 3, 74; id. Mil. 3, 1, 120; id. Men. 3, 3, 34; id. Pers 4, 3, 23; id. Truc. 1, 2, 23; id. Merc. 1, 2, 40; id. Most. 1, 1, 47: omnia Bona dicere, *to speak in the highest terms of one,* Ter. And. 1, 1, 70: sed ne vivus quidem bono caret, si eo non indiget, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36, 88: cum quaecumque bona Peripateticis, eadem Stoicis commoda viderentur, id. ib. 5, 41, 120: nihil enim boni nosti, *nothing that is good for any thing,* id. Phil. 2, 7, 16: mala pro bonis legere dementia est, Sen. Vit. Beat. 6, 1; Val. Max. 5, 3, ext. 3 *fin.;* Hor. S. 1, 2, 73: quia bonum sit valere, *a good thing,* Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 62 (cf. III. A. 5. infra): melius: quo quidem haud scio an . . . quidquam melius sit homini a dis immortalibus datum, id. Lael. 6, 20: meliora . . . Aristotelem de istis rebus scripsisse, id. Or. 1, 10, 43: optimum: difficillimum est formam exponere optimi, id. ib. 11, 36.—Here belongs the phrase boni consulere; v. consulo.—So after prepositions: in bonum vertere, v. under verto: in melius ire, *to change for the better,* Tac. A. 12, 68.—In the same sense: in melius aliquid referre, or reflectere (poet.), Verg. A. 1, 281; 11, 426; 10, 632: ad melius transcurrere, *to pass over to something better,* Hor. S 2, 2, 82.—**3.** Bonum or bona, *prosperity:* fortiter malum qui patitur, idem post patitur bonum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 58: nulli est homini perpetuum bonum, id. Curc. 1, 3, 33: unâ tecum bona, mala tolerabimus, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 23: quibus in bonis fuerint et nunc quibus in malis sint, ostenditur (= in secundis, in adversis rebus), Cic. Inv. 1, 55, 107.—**4.** *Good qualities, gifts:* omnia adsunt bona, quem penes'st virtus, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 30: magnis illi et divinis bonis hanc licentiam adsequebantur, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 148: nisi qui se suâ gravitate et castimoniâ . . . tum etiam naturali quodam bono defenderet, etc., id. Cael. 5, 11: hunc meâ sententiâ divinis quibusdam bonis instructum atque ornatum puto, id ib. 17, 39: non intellego quod bonum cuiquam sit apud tales viros profuturum, id. Balb. 28, 63: gaude isto tuo tam excellenti bono, id. Marcell. 6, 19; so id. Imp. Pomp. 16, 49.—**5.** *Advantage, benefit:* si plus adipiscare, re explicatâ, boni, quam addubitatâ mali, Cic. Off. 1. 24, 83: saepe cogitavi bonine an mali plus adtulerit . . . eloquentiae studium, id. Inv. 1, 1, 1; 2, 35, 106; id. Off 2, 2, 5; id. Sest. 10, 24: maximum bonum in celeritate ponebat, Sall C. 43, 4; so, bono publico (*abl.*), *for the public good:* hoc ita si fit, publico fiat bono, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 183; Liv. 2, 44, 3; Dig. 41, 3, 1.—**6.** With aequum, *what is fair and good, the fair* (*thing*), *fairness, equity:* si bonum aequomque oras, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 149; so id. Pers. 3, 1, 71; id. Rud. 1, 2, 94; id. Men. 4, 2, 11: si tu aliquam partem aequi bonique dixeris, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 32; id. Heaut. 4, 1, 29; id. Ad. 1, 1, 39: a quo vivo nec praesens nec absens quidquam aequi bonique impetravit, Cic. Phil. 2, 37, 94.—Hence, aequo et bono, or ex aequo et bono, *in* (*with*) *fairness, in equity,* Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 30; Auct Her. 2, 10, 14; 2, 12, 18; 2, 13, 20; Gai. Inst. 3, 137: aequi bonique, as *gen. of value,* with facere: istuc, Chreme, Aequi bonique facio, *I place a fair and proper value on it,* Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 40.—**7.** Bona, *one's property, fortunes,* almost always denoting the whole of one's possessions **a.** In gen.: paterna oportet reddi filio bona, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 120: bona sua med habiturum omnia, id. Truc. 2, 4, 49; cf. id. ib. 2, 7, 6; 4, 2, 29; id. Rud. 2, 6, 22; id. Most. 1, 3, 77; id. Trin. 4, 4, 3; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4: bona mea diripiebantur atque ad consulem deferebantur, Cic. Sest. 24, 54: cum de capite civis et de bonis proscriptio ferretur, id. ib. 30, 65: bona, fortunas, possessiones omnium, id. Caecin. 13, 38: at mulctantur bonis exsules, id. Tusc. 5, 37, 106; id. Off. 2, 23, 81; id. Par. 1, 1, 7; id. Sest. 19, 42; 43, 94; 52, 111; id. Phil. 2, 26, 64; Caes. B. G. 7, 3; Liv. 2, 3, 5; 2, 5, 5; 4, 15, 8; Tac. A. 2, 48; Quint. 6, 1, 19 et saep.—**b.** Bonorum possessio, *the possession of one's property by another.* (α) Bonorum possessio in consequence of bonorum cessio, i. e. *an assignment of one's property for the benefit of creditors,* Dig. 42, tit. 3.—(β) Bonorum possessio granted by the prætor against a contumacious or insolvent debtor (in bona mittere, in bona ire jubere, bona possidere jubere, etc.); cf. Dig 42, tit. 4: postulat a Burrieno Naevius ut ex edicto bona possidere liceat, Cic. Quint. 6, 25, and the whole of c. 8: edixit . . . neu quis militis . . . bona possideret aut venderet, Liv. 2, 24, 6: bona proscribere, *to offer the property thus transferred for sale,* Cic Quint. 6, 25.—(γ) Chiefly referring to the property of a defunct person (hereditas), where the prætor, till the heir had proved his right, granted a bonorum possessio secundum tabulas or contra tabulas, Dig 37, tit. 4; 37, tit. 11.—**c.** In bonis esse; with reference to the older civil law, which distinguished between civil property (habere rem ex jure Quiritium) and natural property (rem in bonis habere, res in bonis esst), Gai. Inst 2, 40, 41; Dig. 40, 12, 38, § 2; 37, 6, 2, § 1; 37, 6, 3, § 2; ib. Fragm. 1, 16; Gai. Inst 1, 22; 1, 35; 1, 222; 1, 167; Dig. 1, 8, 1; 27, 10, 10: neque bonorum possessorum, neque . . . res pleno jure fiunt, sed in bonis efficiuntur, ib. Fragm. 3, 80.—Hence, nullam omnino arbitrabamur de eâ hereditate controversiam eum habiturum, et est hodie in bonis, i. e.

the bonorum possessio has been granted to him, which did not give full ownership, but effected only that the hereditas was in bonis, Cic. Fam. 13, 30, 1.

III. Predicative use. **A.** With nouns or pronouns as subjects. **1.** Bonum esse, *to be morally good, honest:* nunc mihi bonae necessum est esse ingratiis, Quamquam esse nolo, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 82: bonam ego quam beatam me esse nimio dici mavolo, id. Poen. 1, 2, 93; so id. Capt. 2, 1, 44; id. Men. 4, 2, 6; id. Rud. prol. 29: itaque viros fortes magnanimos eosdem, bonos et simplices... esse volumus, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 63; cf. id. ib. 3, 21, 84; id. Att. 15, 6, 1: Cato esse quam videri bonus malebat, Sall. C. 54, 5: ut politiora, non ut meliora fiant ingenia, Val. Max. 5, 4, ext. 5 *fin.*—**2.** *To be beneficial, prosperous, advantageous, valuable, favorable, serviceable, correct,* with reference to both persons and things as subjects, and in regard to physical and mental relations: jam istuc non bonumst, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 29; Cato, R. R. 157: oleum viridius et melius fiet, id. ib. 3: vinum ut alvum bonam faciat, *to correct the bowels,* id. ib. 156: quid est homini salute melius? Plaut. As. 3, 3, 127: non optuma haec sunt, verum meliora quam deterruma, id. Trin. 2, 3, 1: quid est quod huc possit quod melius sit accedere? Cic. Fin. 1, 12, 41; 1, 18, 57; id. Tusc. 1, 41, 99: in quo (vestitu), sicut in plerisque rebus, mediocritas optima est, id. Off. 1, 36, 130; 2, 17, 59; id. Inv. 1, 31, 51; id. Or. 2, 6; 11, 36: meliorem tamen militem... in futura proelia id certamen fecit, Liv. 2, 51, 3: parvus ut est cygni melior canor, ille gruum quam Clamor, Lucr. 4, 181; 4, 191: si meliora dies, ut vina, poemata reddit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 34.—So in the optative formula: quod bonum, faustum, felixque sit, Liv. 1, 28, 7; 1, 17, 10; 39, 15, 1; 3, 54; 3, 34.—Also, quod bonum atque fortunatum mihi sit, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 50; and with a noun as subject: ut nobis haec habitatio Bona, fausta, felix, fortunataque evenat, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 3.—**3.** *To be kind:* bonus cum probis'st (erus), malus cum malis, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 22: hic si vellet bonus ac benignus Esse, Hor. S. 1, 2, 52.—**4.** With reference to the gods: ecastor ambae (Fortuna et Salus) sunt bonae, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 129: Palladis aut oculos ausa negare bonos (esse), Prop. 3, 24, 12 (2, 28, 12).—**B.** *Impers.* **1.** Bonum est (very rare for the class. bene est; v. bene). (*a*) Without a subject: bonum sit! *may it be fortunate, favorable!* Verg. E. 8, 106.—(*β*) With *subject inf.:* nam et stulte facere, et stulte fabularier in aetate haud bonum est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 61: bonum est pauxillum amare, insane non bonum est, id. Curc. 1, 3, 20.—**2.** Melius est. (*a*) With *subject inf.:* melius sanam est mentem sumere, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 51: nihil sentire est melius quam tam prava sentire, Cic. Ac. 2, 40, 125; cf. id. Fin. 1, 19, 62; id. Off. 1, 43, 156; so, melius fuit, fuisset, or fuerat, *it would have been better,* id. N. D. 3, 33; id. Sen. 23, 82; id. Off. 3, 25, 94: proinde quiesse erit melius, Liv. 3, 48, 3; 3, 41, 3; Verg. A. 11, 303.—(*β*) With *subject inf.-clause:* meliu'st te quae sunt mandata tibi praevortier, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 125; id. Men. 5, 9, 32.—(*γ*) With *ut-clause:* quid melius quam ut hinc intro abeam et me suspendam clanculum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 145; so id. Ps. 4, 7, 18.—(*δ*) With *subject-clause* in the *subjunctive:* nunc quid mihi meliu'st quam ilico hic opperiar erum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 22.—**3.** Optimum est. (*a*) With *subject inf.:* optimum visum est, captivos quam primum deportare, Liv. 23, 34, 8: si quis dicit optimum esse navigare, Sen. Ot. Sap. 8, 4 (32 *fin.*); so, optimum fuit, *it would have been better,* and optimum erat, *it would be better,* Quint. 6, prooem. 3; 11, 2, 33; Hor. S. 2, 1, 7.—(*β*) With *inf.-clause:* constituerunt optimum esse, domum suam quemque reverti, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: optimum visum est, in fluctuantem aciem tradi equos, etc., Liv. 6, 24, 10; 22, 27, 6.—(*γ*) With *ut* and *subj.:* hoc vero optimum, ut is qui, etc., id ultimum bonorum, id ipsum quid et quale sit nesciat, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 6.—(*δ*) With quod: illa vero optima (sunt) quod cum Haluntium venisset Archagathum vocari jussit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 51: optimum vero (est) quod dictaturae nomen in perpetuum de re publica sustulisti, id. Phil. 2, 36, 91.—(*ε*) With *second sup.,* in the phrase optumum factu est (where factu is redundant): sed hoc mihi optumum factu arbitror, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 16: optimum factu esse duxerant frumento... nostros prohibere, Caes. B. G. 4, 30: optumum factu credens exercitum augere, Sall. C. 32, 1 (Kritz, factum); 57, 5 (Kritz, factum).

IV. Ellipt. use: di meliora, i. e. dent or velint, i.e. *let the gods grant better things than what you say,* etc.; *God forbid!* in full: di melius duint, Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 16: di meliora velint! Ov. M. 7, 37.—Ellipt.: di meliora! inquit, Cic. Sen. 14, 47: id ubi mulier audivit, perturbata, dii meliora inquit, etc., Liv. 39, 10, 2; 9, 9, 6; Verg. G. 3, 513; similarly, di melius, i. e. fecerunt, Val. Max. 6, 1, ext. 3.

V. With *object* expressed, **1.** By *dat.* (*a*) = *good, useful, beneficial for:* ambula, id lieni optumum est, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 25: quia vobis eadem quae mihi bona malaque esse intellexi, Sall. C. 20, 3: bona bello Cornus, jaculis, etc., Verg. G. 2, 447.—(*β*) = benignus or propitius, *kind to:* vicinis bonus esto, Cato, R. R. 4: bene merenti mala es, male merenti bona es, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 3: vos o mihi Manes, Este boni, Verg. A. 12, 647.—(*γ*) = idoneus, *fit for, adapted to:* qui locus vino optimus dicetur esse, Cato, R. R. 6: tum erit ei rei optumum tempus, id. ib. 26: terra cui putre solum, Optima frumentis, Verg. G. 2, 205; 2, 319; 1, 286.—(*δ*) With *sum* and *dat.,* in the phrase alicui bono est, *it is of service to one, profits him:* accusant in quibus occidi patrem Sex. Roscii bono fuit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5, 13: bono fuisse Romanis adventum eorum constabat, Liv. 7, 12, 4.—Hence, with *rel. dat.:* cui bono (est), *for whose advantage it is:* quod si quis usurpet illud Cassianum cui bono fuerit, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 35: cui bono fuisset, id. Rosc. Am. 30, 84; id. Mil. 12, 32 Ascon. ad loc.; cf. ellipt. form cui bono? Prisc. p. 1208 P.—(*ε*) With *dat. gerund:* ager oleto conserundo qui in Favonium spectavit, aliis bonus nullus erit, Cato, R. R. 6; Varr. R. R. 1, 24: (mons) quia pecori bonus alendo erat, Liv. 29, 31; 9, 10.—**2.** By *ad* and *acc.:* refert et ad quam rem bona aut non bona sit, Varr. R. R. 1, 91: occasio quaeritur idoneane fuerit ad rem adoriendam, an alia melior, Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7: non campos modo militi Romano ad proelium bonos, etc., Tac. A. 2, 14.

bŏnuscŭla, ōrum, *n. dim.* [bonus], *small possessions, a little estate* (post-class.): de bonusculis avitis et paternis, Sid. Ep. 9, 6; Cod. Th. 10, 10, 29, § 1.

bŏo (with the digamma **bŏvo,** Enn.; v. infra), āre or ĕre, *v. n.* [from the root bo, kindr. with Sanscr. gu and the Gr. βοάω; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 104 Müll.; Non. p. 79, 4; acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 30 Müll. directly from the Gr.], *to cry aloud, roar* (mostly ante- and post-class., and in the poets). **a.** Bŏvo, āre: clamore bovantes, Enn. ap. Varr. l. l. (Ann. v. 571 Vahl.).—**b.** Bŏo, ĕre: clamore et sonitu colles resonantes bount, Pac. ap. Non. l. l. (Trag. Rel. v. 223 Rib.; Varr. ib.; perh. in both pass. we should read boant; cf. Ussing ad Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 77).—**c.** Bŏo, āre (the usual form): boat Caelum fremitu, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 77; Ov. A. A. 3, 450; App. Flor. 17.

†**bŏŏpes**, is, *n.,* = βοῶπες, *a plant,* pure Lat. caerefolium, App. Herb. 104.

Bŏōtes, ae (*gen.* Bootae, Ov. A. A. 2, 55; Luc. 2, 722; Juv. 5, 23; Mart. 4, 3, 5; cf. Rudd. I. p. 76, n. 48: Bootis, Hyg. Astr. 3, 24; Avien. Perieg. 364; 456; 856; Isid. Orig. 3, 70, 9: Booti, Cic. Arat. ap. Prisc. p. 706; v. 100 B. and K., and Cic. N. D. 2, 42, 110; *acc.* Booten, Ov. F. 5, 733; *voc.* Boote, id. M. 2, 176), *m.,* = Βοώτης, *the nearly stationary constellation Bootes, the Bear-keeper,* = Arctophylax (q. v.; cf. also arcturus), Cic. Arat. l. l.; Verg. G. 1, 229; Ov. M. 10, 447 al.: piger, id. F. 3, 405; Juv. 5, 23; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 190: tardus, Ov. M. 2, 176; Caes. Germ. Arat. 139; Val. Fl. 2, 68; Sen. Med. 315; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 123.

Bora, ae, *m., a mountain in Macedonia,* now *Nitje,* Liv. 45, 19, 8 sq.

Borcāni, ōrum, *m., a people of Apulia,* Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

bŏrĕālis, e, v. boreas, II. B.

bŏrĕas (**borras,** Prud. Psych. 847; Paul. Nol. Carm. 17, 245), ae, *m.,* = Βορέας or Βορρᾶς. **I.** *The north wind;* pure Lat. aquilo, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119: ventus Boreas, Nep. Milt. 2, 4: Boreae frigus, Verg. G. 1, 93: tellus boreā rigida spirante, id. ib. 2, 316; id. A. 3, 687: horrifer, Ov. M. 1, 65; praeceps, id. ib. 2, 185; 13, 418; 15, 471; Col. poët. 10, 288; Stat. S. 5, 1, 82.—*Acc.* Borean, Ov. M. 15, 471; id. F. 2, 147; Luc. 4, 61; 5, 543; 5, 705; 8, 183; 10, 289; Stat. S. 3, 2, 45; id. Th. 7, 6; Manil. 4, 644: Boream, Prop. 2 (3), 26, 51; Claud. Epigr. 9, 3.—**B.** Meton. **1.** *The north:* Boreae finitimum latus, Hor. C. 3, 24, 38.—**2.** Personified, *the son of the river-god Strymon, and father of Calais and Zetes by Orithyia, daughter of Erectheus, king of Attica,* Ov. M. 6, 682; 6, 711 sq.; Prop. 2, 26, 51 (3, 22, 31).—**II.** Derivv. **A. bŏrīus** or **bŏrĕus** = βόρειος, *pertaining to the north wind, northern:* sub axe boreo, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 41; so Isid. Orig. 3, 32, 1 Lind. *N. cr.;* 3, 36; 13, 5, 5: frigus, Prisc. Perieg. 271; 316; 789.—**Bŏrīon,** ii, *n.,* = Βόρειον: promonturium, Βόρειον ἄκρον, *in Cyrenaica,* Mel. 1, 7, 5; Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 28.—**B. bŏrĕālis,** e, *northern* (rare; perh. only in Avienus): flamina, *the north winds,* Avien. Phaen. Arat. 951; id. Perieg. 84 and 292.

bŏrĕōtis, ĭdis, *adj. f.,* = βορεῶτις, *northern; acc. plur.* boreotidas, Prisc. Perieg. 577.

bŏrĭa, ae, *f.,* = βόρεια (northern), *a kind of jasper,* Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 116.

Bŏrīon, v. boreas, II. A.

††**bŏrith** = בֹּרִית, *a plant purifying like soap, soapwort* (herbe savonnière, Jarchi Malach. 3, 2; cf. Ges. and Robinson's Heb. Lex. under בֹּרִית), Vulg. Jer. 2, 22, and Mal. 3, 2.

borras, v. boreas *init.*

borrio (bur-), īre, 4, *v. n., to swarm:* in stipite formicarum nidificia borriebant, App. M. 8, p. 211, 30.

Bŏrysthĕnes, is, *m.,* = Βορυσθένης, *a large but gently-flowing river in Sarmatia, which empties into the Black Sea,* now *the Dnieper,* Mel. 2, 1, 6; 2, 7, 2; Curt. 6, 2, 13; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 82 sq.; Gell. 9, 4, 6.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Bŏrysthĕnius,** a, um, *adj., pertaining to the Borysthenes:* amnis, poet. circumlocution for *Borysthenes,* Ov. P. 4, 10, 53.—**B. Bŏrysthĕnis,** idis, *f., adj.,* = Βορυσθενίς, the same: ora, Calvus ap. Val. Prob. p. 1395 P.—And *subst.:* **Bŏrysthĕnis,** idis, *f., a town on the Borysthenes, previously called Olbia, a colony from Miletus,* now *Kudak, in the region of the present Oczakow,* or *of Nikolajew,* Mel. 2, 1, 6 (here erroneously distinguished from Olbia).—**C. Bŏrysthĕnĭdae,** ārum, *m., the dwellers on or near the Borysthenes:* hiberni, Prop. 2, 7, 18.—**D. Bŏrysthĕnītae,** ārum, = Βορυσθενῖται, the same, Macr. S. 1, 11, 33.

bōs, bŏvis (prob. orig. form of *nom.* **bŏvis,** like bovare for boare, Petr. 62, 13; cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 74 Müll., where, acc. to Cod. B., the read. should be: nunc in consuetudine aliter dicere pro Jovis Juppiter, pro Bovis Bos, pro Strus Strues.—Hence, *gen. plur.* bŏvĕrum, Cato, R. R. 62 Schneid. *N. cr.;* cf. Varr. L. L. l. l.: alios dicere Boum greges, alios Boverum; v. Juppiter, nux, rex, sus, and Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 171.—Regular *gen.* boum very freq.; uncontracted form bovum, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 16 Halm; Cod. Sang. Colum. 6, 17, 6; 6, 37, 11, and Cod. Reg. ib. 6, 38, 4; cf. Prisc. p. 773 P.—*Dat. plur.* contr. bōbus, Hor. C. 3, 6, 43; id. C. S. 49; id. Epod. 2, 3; Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159, twice; cf. Prisc. p. 773 sq. P.; but more freq. and class. būbus, even Cato, R. R. 6, 3; 54, 1; 54, 60; 54, 70; 54, 73; once būbŭs, Aus. Epigr. 62, 2; cf. on the other hand, Serv. ad Verg. E. 8, 86.—Exs. of the uncontracted form bovibus are entirely wanting; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 280 sqq.; 1, 289), *comm.;* generally *masc.* in prose (hence, femina bos, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 17; Liv. 25, 12, 13; 27, 37, 11; Col. 6, 24, 3; Plin. 8, 46, 71, § 186; Tac. G. 40) [from the root bo-, prop. the roaring, kindr. with Gr. βοῦς, βῶς; Sanscr. gô, gu]. **I.** *An ox, a bull, a cow;* described by Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 176 sq.; Cato, R. R. 70 sq.; Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 1; 2, 1, 12 sq.; 2, 5, 7.—In gen.: quia boves bini hic sunt in crumenâ,

i e the price of them, Plaut Pers 2, 5, 16 Olympiae per stadium ingressus esse Milo dicitur, cum umeris sustineret bovem, Cic Sen 10, 33 consimili ratione venit bubus quoque saepe Pestilitas, Lucr 6, 1131 quae cura boum, qui cultus habendo Sit pecori, Verg G 1, 3 bos est enectus arando, Hor Ep 1, 7, 87, Verg G 3, 50 sq , Col lib 6, Pall Mart 11, 1 sq —In *fem* actae boves, Liv 1, 7, 6 bove eximia capta de grege, id 1, 7, 12, Ov M 8, 873, so, torva, Verg G 3, 52 cruda, Hor Epod 8, 6 intactae, id ib 9, 22 formosa Ov M 1, 612 incustoditae, id ib 2, 684 vidisti si quas Boves, id ib 2, 700 forda, fecunda, id F 4, 630 and 631 al —Prov bovi clitellas imponere, *to put a pack saddle upon an ox, i e to assign one a duty for which he is not qualified*, old Poet ap Cic Att 5, 15, 3 (in the form non nostrum onus bos clitellas (sc portabat), Quint 5, 11, 21 Spald), cf optat ephippia bos, piger optat arare caballus, Hor Ep 1, 14, 43 , and Amm 16, 5, 10 —Humorously, for *a whip cut from neat's leather, a raw hide* ubi vivos homines mortui incursant boves, Plaut As 1, 1, 20 bos Lucas, *the elephant*, v Lucani, D —**II.** *A kind of sea fish of the genus of the turbot*, Plin 9, 24, 40, § 78, Ov Hal 94, cf Plin 32, 11, 54, § 152

† **boscis**, ĭdis, *f*, = βοσκάς, *a kind of duck*, Col 8, 15, 1 (perh , acc to the Greek, more correctly **boscăs**, ădis, v Schneid. Comment in h l)

Bospŏrus and **Bosphŏrus** (in MSS sometimes **Bosfŏrus**), i, *m* (*fem* , Sulp Sev Dial 1, 26, Prop 3, 11, 68, v infra), = Βόσπορος and Βόσφορος (i e the heifer's ford, on account of Io s passage here as a heifer), *the name of several straits*, and particularly, **A.** Thracius, Gr Βόσπορος Θρᾴκιος, *between Thrace and Asia Minor*, now *the Strait* or *Channel of Constantinople*, Varr R. R 2, 1, 8, Mel 1, 1, 5, 1, 2, 2 and 6, 1, 19, 5 and 12, 2, 2, 6, 2, 7, 3, Plin 4, 12, 24, § 76 sq , 5, 32, 43, § 149 sq , Hor C 2, 13, 14, 2, 20, 14, 3, 4, 30, Val Fl 4, 345 —**B.** Cimmerius, *the Cimmerian Bosporus, leading from the Black Sea to the Azof*, now *the Strait of Kertsch* or *Jenikaleh*, Mel 1, 1, 5, 1, 19, 15, 1 19, 17, 1, 19, 18, 2, 1, 2 and 3, Curt 6, 2, 13, Plin 4, 12, 24, § 76 sq —*Voc* Bospore, *fem* , of the land adjoining the Bosporus Prop 3, 11 (4, 10), 68 —**II.** Derivv **A. Bospŏrius** (**Bospŏrēus**, Sid. Carm 2, 55), a, um, *adj* , = Βοσπόριος, *of the Bosporus* mare, Ov Tr 2, 298 Jahn —**B. Bospŏrĭcus**, a, um, the same mare, Gell. 17, 8 16 —**C. Bospŏrānus** (**Bosph-, Bosf-**), i, *m* , = Βοσπορανός, *a dweller on* or *near the* Bosporus Cimmerius, Cic Imp Pomp 4, 9, Tac A 12, 15 16 —Hence, *adj* · bellum, Tac A. 12, 15, 63

Bostar, ăris, *m* , *a Carthaginian proper name*, Cic Aem Scaur 2, 1 sqq , 4, 8, Liv 22, 22 9 sqq , 23, 34, 1, Sil 3, 647

Bostra, ae, *f*, = Βόστρα, *the capital of the Roman province of Arabia from the time of Trajan*, now *Bozra*, Amm 14, 8, 13 —Called **Bosra**, Vulg Isa. 34, 6, id Jer 48, 24 al — Hence, **Bostrēnus**, a, um, *adj* , *of Bozra* —Only *subst* **Bostrēnus**, i, *m* , *an inhabitant of Bozra* praetextatus, Cic Q Fr 2, 12, 3, *plur* , Inscr Orell 3440

† **bostrўchītes**, ae, *m* , = βοστρυχίτης, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin 37, 10, 55, § 150, 37, 11, 73, § 191

† **bostrўchus**, a, um, *adj* = βόστρυχος, *curled, in ringlets* crines, Firm Math 4, 12

‡† **bŏtănĭcum** herbarium dicitur, quod ibi herbae notentur, Isid Orig 4, 10, 4

† **bŏtănismus**, i, *m* , = βοτανισμός, *a weeding a pulling up of weeds*, Plin 18, 18, 47, § 169

bŏtellus, i, *m* dim [botulus], *a small sausage* (rare) Mart 5, 78, 9, 11, 31, 13, cf Apic 2 3, Sid Ep 8, 11

Boterdum, i, *n* , *a town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Mart 1, 49, 7, 12, 18, 11

† **bŏthŷnus**, i, *m* , = βόθυνος, *a fiery meteor in the form of a pit* sunt bothynoe (acc to the Gr form = bothyni, like adelphoe, arctoe, etc) cum velut coronā cingente introrsus ingens caeli recessus est similis effossae in orbem speluncae, Sen Q N 1, 14, 1 (Haas as Greek), App de Mundo, pp 58 and 64

‡ **bŏtrax** dicta quod ranae habeat faciem Nam Graeci ranam βότρακα (βάτραχον?) vocant, Isid Orig 12, 4, 35

† **bŏtrōnātus**, us, *m* [βότρυς], *an ornament for the hair of a female, in the form of a cluster of grapes*, Tert Cult Fem 10, Cypr Hab Virg p 98

bŏtrŭosus, a, um, *adj* [botrus], *full of clusters* (pure Lat racemosus), App Herb 66, Isid. Orig 17, 11, 8

botrus, v botrys, I

† **bŏtrўītis**, idis, *f* , = βοτρυῖτις and βοτρυώδης (cluster shaped), *a kind of calamine*, Cels 6 6, n 6, Plin 34 10, 22, § 101, Scrib Comp 24 and 220 —**II.** *A precious stone in the form of a cluster of grapes*, otherwise unknown, Plin 37, 10 55, § 150

† **bŏtrўo** (**bŏtrio**, Isid Orig 17, 5, 14), ōnis, *m* , a parallel form to botrys, = βότρυων = βότρυς, *a cluster of grapes*, Pall Febr 33, id. Sept 17, id. Nov 12, 1, Mart 11, 27, 4

† **bŏtrўōdes**, is, *adj* , = βοτρυώδης, *in the form of a cluster of grapes* cadmea, Veg 6 (4) 11, 1

† **bŏtrўon**, i, *n* , = βότρυον, *a medicine prepared from excrements*, Plin 28, 4, 10, § 44

† **1. bŏtrys**, ўos, *f* , = βότρυς **I.** Latinized **bŏtrus**, i, *f* (cf Isid Orig 17, 5, 14), *the grape* Vulg Mic 7, 1 (as transl of the Heb אשכול) —**II.** In the Greek form botrys *a plant, also called* artemisia, *mug wort*, Plin 25, 7, 36, § 74, 27, 4, 11, § 28

2. Bŏtrys, ўos, *f*, = Βότρυς, *a town in Phœnicia*, now *the village of Batron*, Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78, Mel 1, 12, 3

Bottiaea, ae, *f* , = Βοττιαία, *a small province in Macedonia*, Liv 26 25, 4 , *whose inhabitants are called* **Bottiaei**, = Βοττιαῖοι Plin 4, 11, 18, § 40 (acc to the same in Thrace)

* **bŏtŭlārius**, ii, *m* [botulus], *a sausage maker, a dealer in sausages*, Sen. Ep 56 3

bŏtŭlus, i, *m* (orig like φύσκη and the Ital budello, derived from the Lat , Fr boyau, an intestine, hence like the somewhat differently formed derivatives, Ital boldone and boldonuccio, Fr boudin, Engl pudding), *a sausage* (very rare, acc to Gell 17, 1, 11, a vulgar word, used by Laber for farcimen) botulus genus farciminis, Paul ex Fest p 35 Müll , Mart 14, 72, Petr 49 *fin* , Apic 2 5, Arn 2, 73, Tert Apol 9 —**II.** Meton , *a stomach filled with delicacies* Tert Jejun adv Psych c 1

Boudicēa or **Bouducēa**, ae, *f*, *queen of the Iceni, a British tribe*, Tac A 14, 31 sq , id. Agr 16 (al Boadicea, Boadica)

† **boustrŏphēdŏn**, *adv* , = βουστροφηδόν *from right to left and back again alternately, forwards and backwards*, an ancient way of writing, Mar Vict 1, 14, 6 Gaisf (al boustrophen, id. p 2499 P)

1. bova, v boa

2. bova, ae, *f*, *a swelling of the legs* crurum tumor viae labore collectus bova appellatur Fest p 25

bŏvarius (**boār-**), a, um, *adj* [bos], *of* or *relating to horned cattle* arva afterwards the site of the Forum Bovarium, Prop 4 (5), 9, 19 Forum, *the cattle market*, Varr L L 5, § 146 Müll horam sibi octavam, dum in foro bovario inquireret, postulavit, Cic Aem Scaur 11 23, cf Ov F 6, 473, Paul ex Fest p 30 Müll , Liv 21, 62, 3, 33, 27, 4 Weissenb ad loc , 35 40, 8, Val Max 1, 6, 5, 2 4, 7, Plin 34, 3, 5, § 10, Tac A 12 24 lappa boaria *a kind of bur*, Plin 26, 11, 66, § 105 NEGOTIANTES, Inscr Orell 913

bŏvātim, *adv* [id] *after the manner of oxen* or *cows* Nigid ap Non p 40, 25 (others read boatim)

Bŏvĭānum, i, *n* , = Βοίανον, *the name of two towns in Samnium* **I.** *The principal place of the Pentri*, now *Boiano* Cic. Clu 69, 197, Liv 9 28, 2 and 3, 9, 31, 4, 10, 43 15, in Plin 3, 12, 17, § 107, with the appel Vetus, to distinguish it from, **II.** Bovianum Undecumanorum, prob *a place in the neighborhood of the preceding, occupied by the veterans of the eleventh legion*, Plin. l l.—Hence, **Bŏvĭānius**, a, um, *adj* , *of Bovianum* castra, Sil 9, 566 —**Bŏvĭānus**, a, um, *adj* ager, Gromat. Vet p 259, 23

* **bŏvĭcīdium**, ii, *n* [bos-caedo], *a slaughtering of cattle*, Sol 1, § 10

bŏvīle, v bubile

‡ **bŏvilla**, βουστάσια, *a cattle stall*, Vet. Gloss.

Bŏvillae (**Bŏbellae**, Tab Peut. , **Bŏbillae**, Gromat. Vet p 231, 11), arum, *f* (**Bŏvilla**, ae, *f*, Front Colon p 103) **I.** *A small but very ancient town in Latium, a colony from* Alba Longa, *about twelve miles from Rome, on the Appian Way*, and, until some time in the Middle Ages the first station on it, it contained the Sacrarium of the Julian gens, Tac A 2 41, 15, 23, id. H 4, 2, 4, 46, Suet Aug 100, Flor 1, 11, 6, Schol. Pers. 6, 55 al , Vell 2, 47, 4 sub urbanae, Prop 4 (5), 1, 33, Ov F 3, 667, Plin 3, 5, 9, § 63, Inscr Orell 2625 —At an inn in this town Clodius previously attacked and wounded in the Temple of Bona Dea, was murdered by Milo, Ascon Cic Mil Argum (4) —**B.** Derivv **1. Bŏvillānus**, a, um, *adj* , *of Bovillæ* vicinitas, Cic Planc 9, 23 pugna, i e the killing of Clodius (with a play on the word bovillus), id Att 5, 13, 1 B and K —**2. Bŏvillenses**, ium, *m* , *inhabitants of Bovillæ*, Inscr Fabr p 456 n 74, so Fratr Arval Marin p 654 —**II.** Bovillanus fundus, Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 2, § 3, is referred to *another place of the same name in the territory of the Arpini*, otherwise unknown

bŏvillus, a, um, *adj* , a very ancient form of the class bubulus [bos] **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to oxen* or *cows* grex, in an old religious formula, Liv 22, 10, 3 carnes, Theod Prisc 1, 7 —No *comp* or *sup* —**II.** **Bŏvillus**, a, um, = Bovillanus, v Bovillae, I B 1 *fin*

bŏvīnātor, ōris, *m* [bovinor] **I.** *A brawler, blusterer, reviler*, acc to the Gloss bovinatores θορυβοποιοί, θρύλλον ποιοῦντες ἢ ταραχήν, v bovinor —**II.** = tergiversator, *one who seeks evasions* (the figure drawn perh from the holding back of draught cattle), Lucil ap Gell 11, 7, 9, cf Non p 79, 26

‡ **bŏvīnor**, ari, *v dep* [bos], *to bellow at brawl, revile* bovinatur = conviciatur, Paul ex Fest p 30, 12 Müll bovinator = conviciator, inconstans Bovinari = conviciari, damnare, clamare, Vocab Vet.

* **bŏvīnus**, a, um, *adj* , = bubulus [id], *of* or *pertaining to oxen or cows* medulla, Theod Prisc Diaeta, 15

bŏvis, v bos

bŏvo, v boo

‡ **bovus** non nisi singularem numerum capit, nam pluralem nemo dixit, Charis p 58 (the signif of this word, not used elsewh , is not given by Charis)

† **bōx**, bocis, *m* , = βώξ, βόαξ, *a sea fish*, otherwise unknown, Plin 32, 11 53, § 145 In Paul ex Fest p 30, 6 Müll (Jan boca), bocas bocas = genus piscis a boando id est vocem emittendo appellatur, cf Isid Orig 12 6, 9

† **brăbēum** or **-ium**, i, *n* , = βραβεῖον, *a prize in the games* (late Lat) Prud στεφ 5, 538, Tert adv Marc. 3, Vulg 1 Cor 9, 24

† **brăbeuta**, ae, *m* , = βραβευτής, *one who presided at the public games, an umpire, one who assigned the prizes* designatores quos Graeci βραβευτὰς appellant, artem ludicram non facere, Dig 3, 2, 4, § 1, * Suet Ner 53

brabyla, ae, *f* , *a plant*, otherwise unknown, Plin 27, 8 32, § 55

†‡ **brācae** (not **braccae**) arum (once in *sing* **brāca**, ae, Ov Tr 5 10, 34, and as access. form **brāces**, Edict Diocl p 20), *f* [Germ , Swed brok, Angl Sax broc, Engl breeches, Dutch broek], *trowsers, breeches*, orig worn only by barbarians, i e neither Greeks nor Romans barbara tegmina crurum, Verg A 11, 777, in the time of the emperors also among the Romans Ov Tr 5, 7, 49 Galli bracas deposuerunt, latum clavum sumpserunt, Poet. ap Suet Caes 80 al virgatae, Prop 4 (5), 10,

43: bracas indutus, Tac. H. 2, 20; Juv. 2, 169: pictae, Val. Fl. 6, 227: Sarmaticae, id. 5, 424: albae, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 40 *fin.* al.; Cod. Th. 14, 10, 2; cf. Burm. Anth. Lat. 2, p. 518, and bracatus.

Brācări, ūm, *m.*, *a tribe of Gauls in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 28; 4, 20, 34, § 112.—Hence, ‡ **Brācărus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of the Bracari:* CONVENTVS, Inscr. Orell. 2165.

brācărĭus, ii, *m.* [braca], *a maker of trowsers* or *breeches* (late Lat.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 24; Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1; Edict. Diocl. p. 20.

brācātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Wearing trowsers* or *breeches.* **A.** A gen. epithet for *foreign, barbarian, effeminate:* sic existimatis eos hic sagatos bracatosque versari, Cic. Font. 15, 33 (11, 23): nationes, id. Fam. 9, 15, 2: miles, Prop. 3 (4), 4, 17: turba Getarum, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 47 Jahn: Medi, Pers. 3, 53.—**B.** As a geog. designation of *the land and the people beyond the Alps*,= transalpinus, in distinction from togatus (q. v.): Gallia Bracata, afterwards called Gallia Narbonensis, Mel. 2, 5, 1; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 31; cf.: bracatis et Transalpinis nationibus, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 2.—Hence, sarcastically: O bracatae cognationis dedecus (kindr. with the people of Gallia Bracata, through his maternal grandfather, Calventius), Cic. Pis. 23, 53: bracatorum pueri, *boys from* Gallia Narbonensis, Juv. 8, 234. — **II.** In gen., *wearing broad garments:* Satarchae totum bracati corpus, Mel. 2, 1, 10.

bracchĭālis (brāch-), e, *adj.* [bracchium], *of* or *belonging to the arm:* nervus, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 99: crassitudo, *the thickness of an arm*, Plin. 17, 17, 27, § 123: torques, Vop. Aur. 7.— Hence, **II.** *Subst.*: **bracchĭāle**, is, *n.* (sc. ornamentum): argenteum, Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 82 sq.; 25, 10, 80, § 129; 32, 1, 3, § 8; and **bracchĭālis**, is, *m.* (sc. torques), Treb. Claud. 14, 5 (class. armillae); *an armlet, bracelet;* cf. Prisc. p. 1220 P.

bracchĭātus (brāch-), a, um, *adj.* [id. II. C.], *with boughs* or *branches like arms* (very rare): vineae, Col. 5, 5, 9; 5, 5, 12; 5, 5, 13: arbores, Plin. 16, 30, 53, § 123.

* **bracchĭŏlāris (brāch-)**, e, *adj.* [bracchiolum, II. A.], *pertaining to a muscle of a horse:* musculi, Veg. 1, 25, 5.

bracchĭŏlum (brāch-), i, *n. dim.* [bracchium] **I.** *A small, delicate arm:* puellulae, * Cat. 61, 181. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *A muscle in a horse's leg*, Veg 1, 25, 4 and 5; cf. id. 6, 1, 1; 6, 2, 2; 5, 27, 7; 5, 70, 2.—**B.** *The arm* of a chair or seat, Vulg. 2 Par. 9, 18.

‡ **bracchĭŏnārĭum (brāch-)**, ii, *n.*, =ψέλλιον ἀνδρός, *a bracelet*, Gloss. Gr. Lat. [βραχίων].

bracchĭum (less correctly **brāchĭum**; *gen.* bracchi, Lucr. 6, 434), ii, *n.* [perh. kindr. with Gr. βραχίων; but cf. Sanscr. bāhu; like frango, Sanscr. bhang, Bopp, Gloss. p. 239 a], *the arm;* particularly, **I.** Lit., *the forearm, from the hand to the elbow* (while lacertus is the upper arm, from the elbow to the shoulder), Lucr. 4, 830; 6, 397: bracchia et lacerti, Ov. M. 1, 501; 1, 550 sq.: subjecta lacertis bracchia, id. ib. 14, 305; Curt. 8, 9, 21; 9, 1, 29: (feminae) nudae bracchia et lacertos, Tac. G. 17 (opp. umerus); Cels. 8, 1, § 79 sqq.; 8, 10, § 55 sqq. — Far oftener, **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *the arm, the whole arm, from the shoulder to the fingers*, Pac. ap. Non. p. 87, 26, and Varr. L. L. 5, 7, p. 4 Müll.; id. ap. Gell. 16, 16, 4: quod eum bracchium fregisse diceret, Cic. de Or. 2, 62, 253; cf. Cels. 1, 10, 3: multi ut diu jactato bracchio praeoptarent scutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare, Caes B. G. 1, 25: bracchium (sc. dextrum) cohibere togā, Cic. Cael. 5, 11 (cf. Sen. Contr. 5, 6: bracchium extra togam exserere): eodem ictu bracchia ferro exsolvunt (i.e. venas incidunt, as, soon after, crurum et poplitum venas abrumpit), Tac A. 15, 63; 1, 41.—Of embraces: collo dare bracchia circum, *to throw the arms round the neck*, Verg. A. 6, 700; cf.: circumdare collo, Ov. M. 9, 459: implicare collo, id. ib 1, 762: inicere collo, id. ib. 3, 389: cervici dare, Hor. C. 3, 9, 2: lentis adhaerens bracchiis, id. Epod. 15, 6: Hephaestionis bracchium hastā ictum est, Curt. 4, 16, 31: ut in jaculando bracchia reducimus, Quint. 10, 3, 6: sinisteriore bracchio, Suet. Dom. 17: bracchia ad superas extulit auras, Verg. A. 5, 427: alternaque jactat Bracchia protendens (Dares), id. ib. 5, 377: juventus horrida bracchiis, Hor. C. 3, 4, 50.—Of a rower: si bracchia forte remisit, Verg. G. 1, 202: matri bracchia tendere, Ov. M. 3, 723: patrio tendens bracchia caelo, id. ib. 9, 210: tendens ad caelum bracchia, id. ib. 9, 293: precando Bracchia sustulerat, id. ib. 6, 262. — Prov.: dirigere bracchia contra Torrentem, *to swim against the current*, Juv. 4, 89. — **2.** Of the movement of the arms in speaking: bracchii projectione in contentionibus, contractione in remissis, Cic. Or. 18, 59; so Quint. 11, 3, 84: extento bracchio paululum de gestu addidit, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242: demissa bracchia, Quint. 2, 13, 9: a latere modice remota, id. 11, 3, 159: ut bracchio exserto introspiciatur latus, id. 11, 3, 118: aliqui transversum bracchium proferunt et cubito pronunciant, id. 11, 3, 93: bracchium in latus jactant, id. 4, 2, 39: si contendemus per continuationem, bracchio celeri, mobili vultu utemur, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27.—**3.** Of the motion of the arms in dancing: bracchia in numerum jactare, Lucr. 4, 769; imitated by Ov.: numerosa bracchia jactat (ducit, Jahn), Ov. Am. 2, 4, 29, and id. R. Am. 754; Lucr. 4. 790; imitated in Ov. A. A. 1, 595; Prop. 2 (3), 22, 6; imitated in Stat. S. 3, 5, 66; cf. of the labors of the Cyclopes: illi inter sese magnâ vi bracchia tollunt In numerum, Verg. G. 4, 174. — **4.** Trop.: levi or molli bracchio agere aliquid, *to do any thing superficially, negligently, remissly* (prob. peculiar to the lang. of conversation), Cic. Att 4, 16, 6; so, molli bracchio aliquem objurgare, id. ib 2, 1, 6 —Prov.: praebuerim sceleri bracchia nostra tuo, *lend a hand*, Ov. H. 7, 126.—**B.** *The limbs of animals analogous to the arms of men;* of *the claws of crawfish*, etc , Ov. M. 4, 625; 10, 127; 15, 369; Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 97: hence also of *the sign Cancer*, Ov. M. 2, 83; also of *Scorpio*, Verg. G. 1, 34; Ov. M. 2, 82; 2, 195.—Of *the claws of the nautilus*, Plin. 9, 29, 47, § 88, and *other sea-fish*, id. 11, 48, 108, § 258.—Of the lion: in feminum et bracchiorum ossibus, Plin. 11, 37, 86, § 214.—**2.** Comicé for armus or femur (as inversely armus = bracchium): *Ar.* Edepol vel elephanto in Indiā Quo pacto pugno perfregisti bracchium. *Py.* Quid? bracchium? *Ar.* Illud dicere volui femur, *the shoulder, the shoulder-blade of the elephant*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 26 sq. Brix ad loc.—**C.** *Objects resembling arms.* **1.** *The branches of trees* (cf. Ov. M. 1, 550: in ramos bracchia crescunt; v. also manus and coma): vitem sub bracchia ungito, Cato, R. R. 95 *fin.*; of the vine, Verg. G. 2, 368; Col. 4, 24, 2; 7, 8 sq.; 5, 5, 9 sq.; Pall. Febr. 9, 6; id. Mai, 2, 1: quatiens bracchia Quercus, Cat. 64, 105: differt quod in bracchia ramorum spargitur, Plin. 13, 9, 18, § 62: (aesculus) Tum fortes late ramos et bracchia tendens, etc , Verg. G. 2, 296; Ov. M. 14, 630; Val. Fl. 8, 114.—**2.** *An arm of the sea:* nec bracchia longo Margine terrarum porrexerat Amphitrite, Ov. M. 1, 13; Curt. 6, 4, 16. — **3.** *The collateral branches* or *ridges of a mountain:* Taurus ubi bracchia emittit, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 98.—**4.** Poet., = antenna, *the sail-yards:* jubet intendi bracchia velis, Verg. A. 5, 829; cf. Stat. S. 5, 1, 244. — **5.** In milit. lang, *a* (*natural* or *artificial*) *outwork* or *line for connecting two points in fortifications*, etc.; Gr. σκέλη: aliā parte consul muro Ardeae bracchium injunxerat, *a line of communication*, Liv. 4, 9, 14; 38, 5, 8; 22, 52, 1 Drak.; 44, 35, 13; Hirt. B. Alex. 30; id. B. Afr. 38; 49; 51; 56; id. B. Hisp. 5; 6; 13; Curt. 6, 4, 16; Luc. 3, 387; 4, 266.—So of *the side-works, moles, dikes, in the fortification of a harbor*, Liv. 31, 26, 8; cf. Just 5, 8, 5 Gron.; Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 15; Suet. Claud 20 —**6.** *The arm of a catapult* or *ballista*, Vitr. 1, 1; 10, 15 sq.

†† **bracē**, ēs (acc. -em), *f.*, *a Gallic name of a particularly white kind of corn*, acc. to Hard. *blé blanc de Dauphiné;* pure Lat. sandala, Plin. 18, 7, 11, § 62 (al. brance).

* **brācĕus**, a, um, *adj* [bracae], *pertaining to breeches:* mala, Auct. Priap. 74 (others read braccica).

‡ **brāchīle**, v. redimiculum.

Brachmānae, ārum; **-māni**, ōrum, and **-mānes**, ium, *m.*,= Βραχμᾶνες [Engl. Brahmins], *the priests and learned caste of the Hindoos, the present Brahmins;* form Brachmanae, Tert. Apol. 42.—Form Brachmani, Amm. 23, 6, 33; 28, 1, 13. — *Gen.* Brachmanūm, App. Flor. 2, n. 15 (in Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 64, mentioned as separate tribes or nations: multarum gentium cognomen Brachmanae).

† **brăchȳcătălēctum (brăchȳcătălēctĭcum**, Serv. Centim. p. 1817 P.), i, *n.* (sc. metrum), = βραχυκατάληκτον or βραχυκαταληκτικόν; in metre, *a verse that wants a whole foot* or *half a metre*, Diom. p. 501 P.

brăchȳpŏta, ae, *m.*,= βραχυπότης, *a small drinker*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 15, 120.

† **brăchȳsyllăbus**, i, *m.* (sc. pes),= βραχυσυλλαβος (of short syllables); in metre, another name of the tribrachys, ⏑ ⏑ ⏑, Diom. p. 475 P.; Mar. Vict. 2539 P.

brăcĭcus or **braccĭcus**, v. braceus.

‡ **brăcīle**, v. redimiculum.

bractĕa (also **brattĕa**), ae, *f.* [perh. kindr. with βράχω, to rattle], *a thin plate of metal, gold-leaf* (thicker plates of metal are called laminae; cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 18, 2: bractea dicitur tenuissima lamina): aranea bratteaque auri, * Lucr. 4, 729: leni crepitabat brattea vento, Verg. A. 6, 209: inspice, quam tenuis bractea ligna tegat, Ov. A. A. 3, 232; Mart. 8, 33, 6; Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 61; cf. argenteae, id. 37, 7, 31, § 105. — **B.** Poet.: viva, *the golden fleece of Spanish sheep*, Mart. 9, 62, 4.—**C.** Meton., *thin layers of wood, veneers* (opp. lamina): ligni, Plin. 16. 43, 84, § 232. — **II.** Trop., *show, glitter:* eloquentiae, Sol. praef. 2.

* **bractĕālis**, e, *adj.* [bractea], *of metallic plates:* fulgor, *golden*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 1024.

* **bractĕāmentum**, i, *n.* [id. II.], *glitter, splendor*, Fulg. Contin. Virg. p. 140.

bractĕārĭus, ii, *m.* [bractea], *a worker in gold-leaf, a gold-beater*, Firm. Math 4, 15; Inscr. Grut. 1074, 12; Inscr. Orell. 4153; 4067. — In *fem.:* **bractĕārĭa**, ae, Inscr. Don. cl. 8, n. 19; Inscr. Orell. 4153.

bractĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a goldbeater*, Firm. Math. 8, 16; Inscr. Don. cl. 9, n. 1.

bractĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *covered with gold-plate, gilt* (post-Aug. for the class. aureus): sellae, Sid. Ep. 8, 8: lacunar, id. ib. 2, 10. — **B.** In gen, *glistening like gold:* leo, i.e. *with a yellow mane*, Sen. Ep. 41, 6: comae, Mart. Cap. 1, § 75. — **II.** Trop. (cf. aureus, II.) **A.** *Splendid, golden:* O mentis aureae dictum bracteatum! Aus. Grat. Act. ad Gratian. 8.—**B.** *Shining only externally, gilded, delusive:* felicitas, Sen. Ep. 115, 9.

bractĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a thin leaf of gold*, * Juv. 13, 152; so Arn. 6, p. 205; Prud. Psych. 355; id. στεφ. 12, 49.

Bragae, ārum, *f.*, *an island on the coast of Arabia*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 150.

Brana, ae, *f.*, *a town of* Hispania Baetica, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 15.

brancē, v. brace.

† **branchĭae**, ārum (*sing* **branchia**, ae, Aus Mos. 266; Vulg Tob. 6, 4), *f.*, = τὰ βράγχια, *the gills of fish*, Col. 8, 17, 12; Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 16; 9, 18, 33, § 69.

Branchĭdae, ārum, *m.*,= Βραγχίδαι, *the posterity of Branchus, a son of Apollo, hereditary priests of the temple and oracle* (penetralia Branchi, Stat. Th. 8, 198) *of Apollo at Miletus*, Mel. 1, 17, 1; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 112; Curt. 7, 5, 16; 7, 5, 30; Amm. 29, 1, 31. — *Sing:* **Branchides**, ae, *m.*, *a surname of Apollo*, Mel. 1, 17, 1.

† **branchŏs**, i, *m*, = βράγχος, *hoarseness*, Cael. Aur Tard. 2, 7, 95; cf. Isid. Orig 4, 7, 13.

Branchus, i, *m*, = Βράγχος, *a son of Apollo;* or, *according to others, of Smicrus of Delphi, inspired by Apollo with prophecy*, v. Branchidae, Stat Th. 3, 479; 8, 198 Schol.

Brancosi, ōrum, *m*, *a people of India*, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 76

† **brasmătĭae** (access. form **brastae**, App. de Mundo, p. 65, 25), ārum, *f.*, = οἱ βρασματίαι (sc. ἄνεμοι) or βράσται, *a*

shaking of the earth, an earthquake: brasmatiae sunt (terrarum motus), qui terram molestius suscitantes sursum propellunt immanissimas moles, ut in Asiâ Delos emersit, etc., Amm. 17, 7, 13.

brassĭca, ae, *f., cabbage;* of several varieties (much prized by the ancients, and freq. employed in medicine), Cato, R. R. 156 sq.; Col. 10, 127 sq. Schneid.; 11, 3, 23; Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 136 sq.; 20, 9, 33, § 78 sq.; Pall. Febr. 24, 7; id. Jun. 4; id. Sept. 13, 1; id. Aug. 5, 3; Veg. 3, 15, 12; Plin. Val. 4, 29; Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 26; Prop. 4 (5), 2, 44 al. (in Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120, perh. a gloss; v. Orell. *N. cr.*).—*Plur.:* **brassicae,** ārum, *f., varieties of cabbage,* Cato, R. R. 187, 3; Plin. 20, 9, 37, § 96.

brastae, v. brasmatiae.

† **brathy,** ys, *n.,* = βράθυ, *the savin-tree* (pure Lat. herba Sabina), Plin. 24, 11, 61, § 102; App. Herb. 85; Scrib. Comp. 154.

brattea, v. bractea.

Brattia, ae, *f., an island of Dalmatia,* Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 152.

* **bratus,** i, *f., a tree similar to the cypress,* Plin. 12, 17, 39, § 78.

Bratuspantĭum, ii, *n., a town in* Gallia Belgica, *in the province of the* Bellovaci, afterwards called Caesaromagus, Itin. Anton., now *Breteuil,* Caes. B. G. 2, 13.

Brauron, ōnis, *m.* (**Braurōnia,** ae, *f.,* Mel. 2, 3, 6), = Βραυρών, *a village in Attica, not far from Marathon,* now *Vraona,* Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24; Stat. Th. 12, 615.

Breganticus, v. Briganticus.

†† **bregma** (**brechma**) [Indian], *a defect of pepper,* = abortus, Plin. 12, 7, 14, § 27.

Bregmentēni, ōrum, *m., a people of the Troad,* Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 126.

‡ **Brenda,** v. Brundisium.

Brenni, v. Breuni.

Brennus, i, *m.,* = Βρέννος, *a leader of the Gauls who defeated the Romans at the river Allia,* Liv. 5, 38, 3; Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 826.—Hence, **Brennĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of Brennus:* signa, Sid. Carm. 7, 561.—**II.** *A king of the Gauls who invaded Greece in the second century* B.C. *and attacked Delphi,* Cic. Div. 1, 37, 81; Just. 24, 5 sqq.; Val. Max. 1, 1, 18; Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 51.

Brentēsia, ae, *m., the river Brenta, in Upper Italy,* Messal. Aug. Progen. 10.—Called also **Brinta,** ae, *m.,* Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 677.

† **brĕphŏtrŏphēum** or **-īum,** *n.,* = βρεφοτροφεῖον, *a foundling hospital,* Cod. Just. 1, 2, 19.

† **brĕphŏtrŏphus,** i, *m.,* = βρεφοτρόφος, *one who brings up foundlings* (v. brephotropheum), Cod. Just. 1, 3, 42, § 9.

Breuci, ōrum, *m.,* = Βρεῦκοι, *a people in Pannonia, on the Save,* Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 147; Suet. Tib. 9; Inscr. Orell. 126; 2248.

Breuni (erroneously **Brenni**), ōrum, *m., a people in Rhætia, in the Upper Valley of the Inn, and bordering upon the* Genauni, *in the Lower Valley of the Inn,* Hor. C. 4, 14, 11; Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 136; Flor. 4, 12, 4.

brĕvĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [brevio], *abridged:* rationes, Dig 33, 8, 26.—More freq. *subst.:* **brĕvĭārĭum,** ii, *n., a summary, abridgment, abstract, epitome* (post-Aug.; cf. summarium): haec quae nunc vulgo breviarium dicitur, olim, cum Latine loqueremur, summarium vocabatur, Sen. Ep. 39, 1: omnis culturae, Plin. 18, 26, 62, § 230: rationum, Suet. Galb. 12: imperii, *statistical view, statistics,* id. Aug. 101 (cf. id. ib. 28: rationarium imperii; and id. Calig. 16: rationes imperii): rerum omnium Romanarum, id. Gram. 10: officiorum omnium breviaria, *official reports,* id. Vesp. 21; Tac. A. 1, 11; Eutr. tit.

brĕvĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a shortening* (late Lat.): dierum, Aug. Ep. ad Hesych. 18: chronicorum, Jornand. Get. praef.

brĕvĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], * **I.** *An abbreviator, epitomizer,* Ore[illegible]—* **II.** *The author of a* breviariu[illegible] = βόλ[illegible]), Novell. 105, 2, 4.

brĕvĭcŭlus, a, um, [illegible]dj. dim [brevis], *somewhat short or small* (rare): homo, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 54: pinnae, Fronto, Eloq: grabatulus, App. M. 1, p. 107, 18.—**B.** *Subst.:* **brĕvĭcŭlus,** i, *m.* (sc. liber), *a short writing, a summary,* Cod. Just. 1, 7, tit. 44, and Cod. Th. 1, 4, tit. 17 dub.—**II.** Transf., of time: tempus, App. M. 6, p. 183, 35.

* **brĕvĭlŏquens,** entis, *adj.* [brevis-loquor], *speaking briefly, brief,* Cic. Att. 7, 20, 1.

brĕvĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [brevis-loquentia], *brevity* of speech: breviloquentiam in dicendo colat, an expression of Cicero, censured by Seneca ap. Gell. 12, 2, 7.

brĕvĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [brevis-loquor], *brevity* in speech, Prisc. p. 754 P.; Fulg. Myth. praef. *fin.;* Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 561.

‡ **brĕvĭlŏquus** or **-quis,** = βραχυλόγος, *short* in speech, *speaking briefly,* Gloss. Lab.

brĕvĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [brevis], *to shorten, abbreviate, abridge,* βραχύνω brevio, Gloss. Vet. (post-Aug.; cf. Burm. Anth. Lat. 1, p. 76; most freq. in Quint.); Manil. 3, 461; 6, 431: breviare quaedam, Quint. 1, 9, 2: aliquid callide, id. 5, 13, 41 Spald. *N. cr.:* prolixa (in scribendo), Lact. Epit. 8, 6; Sev. Sulp. Hist. Sacr. 1, 1: breviatae horae, Paul. Nol. Carm. Nat. S. Fel. 24, 9, 13: umerorum raro decens allevatio atque contractio est. Breviatur enim cervix, Quint. 11, 3, 83: non breviatis augustatisque gradibus ascenditur, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.—**II.** Transf.: Syllabam, *to pronounce short,* Quint. 12, 10, 57.

brĕvis, e, *adj.* (*abl.* breve, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 2; *comp. abl.* breviore, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 22) [cf. βραχύς, Fest. p. 26], *short, little, of small extent,* in space and time (opp. longus); in space, in good class. prose, diff. from parvus, which designates that which fills a small space in length, breadth, and thickness; while brevis is used only of length in its different directions of breadth, height, or depth; and even of a circle, as merely a line, and without reference to the space enclosed, v. infra In poets and post-Aug. prose brevis sometimes = parvus). **I.** Lit., in space. **A.** In distance, extent, *short, little, small, narrow* (opp. latus), Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 92: brevior via, Nep. Eum. 8, 5; Tib. 1, 10, 4: via brevis, Verg. E. 9, 23; Ov. M. 5, 253; Juv. 14, 223: cursus brevissimus, Verg. A. 3, 507: brevius iter, Ov. P. 1, 4, 32: cursu brevissimus Almo, id. M. 14, 329: quid mihi, quod lato non separor aequore, prodest? Num minus haec nobis tam brevis obstat aqua? *so narrow a stream,* id. H. 18, 174; cf. also brevis unda, opp. latum mare, id. ib. 19, 141 and 142: non Asiam brevioris aquae disterminat usquam fluctus ab Europâ, Luc. 9, 957 (strictioris, Schol.); cf. id. 9, 317: brevissima terra, Plin. Ep. 10, 69, 2: in Euboico scopulus brevis emicat altō Gurgite, *a small, narrow rock,* Ov. M. 9, 226: brevibus Gyaris, Juv. 1, 73: scis In breve te cogi (sc. libellum), *that you are closely rolled together,* Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 8: quo brevius valent, *the nearer, the more powerful are they in conflict,* Tac. A. 6, 35.—**2.** Trop. of the journey of life: quid est, quod in hoc tam exiguo vitae curriculo et tam brevi tantis nos in laboribus exerceamus? Cic. Arch. 11, 28; cf.: vitae brevis cursus, gloriae sempiternus, id. Sest. 21, 47: tum brevior dirae mortis aperta via est, Tib. 1, 10, 4.—And poet. of the thread of life: fila vitae breviora, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 46.—**B.** In height, *short, small, low* (opp. altus and sometimes longus); of the human figure: sed sedebat judex L. Aurifex, brevior ipse quam testis, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 245: ut statura breves in digitos eriguntur, Quint. 2, 3, 8: forma, Ov. M. 5, 457: (puella) longa brevisque, id. Am. 2, 4, 36: brevis corpore, Suet. Galb. 3; id. Vit. Hor.—Of a maiden changed to a boy: et incomptis brevior mensura capillis, Ov. M. 9, 789.—Of other things: ut pleraque Alpium ab Italiâ sicut breviora, ita arrectiora sunt, *lower,* Liv. 21, 35, 11: brevior ilex, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1641: mus, *little,* Ov. F. 2, 574.—**C.** In depth, *small, little, shallow* (opp. profundus): puteus, Juv. 3, 226: vada, Verg. A. 5, 221; Sen. Agam. 570.—Hence, *subst.:* **brĕvia,** ium, *n.,* as in Gr. τὰ βραχέα, *shallow places, shallows, shoals:* tris Eurus ab alto In brevia et syrtis urget, Verg. A. 1, 111 (brevia vadosa dicit, per quae vadi pedibus potest, Serv.); Luc. 9, 338: neque discerni poterant incerta ab solidis, brevia a profundis, Tac. A. 1, 70: brevia litorum, id. ib. 6, 33 *fin.*—Perh. also in *sing.:* breve, Tac. A. 14, 29 Draeg ad loc. (Ritter, brevia; al. breve litus).—**2.** Trop.: brevia, in quibus volutatur, incerta, ancipitia, *difficulties,* Sen. Ep. 22, 7.—**D.** Of the line of a circle: ubi circulus (i.e. arcticus) axem Ultimus extremum spatioque brevissimus ambit, *makes the shortest path,* Ov. M. 2, 517; cf. of similar orbits, of stars: absides breviores, Plin. 2, 15, 13, § 63.—Of the circular course of a horse on the track: discit gyro breviore flecti, Sen. Hippol. 314.—**II.** Transf., of time. **A.** Lit. (the usu. signif. of the word), *short, brief, small, little.* **1.** In gen.: quanto, nox, fuisti longior hac proxumâ, Tanto brevior dies ut fiat faciam, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 51: breve spatium'st perferundi quae minitas mihi, id. Capt. 3, 5, 85: brevis hora, Lucr. 4, 179; so Ov. M. 4, 696: *Pa.* Brevin' an longinquo sermone? *Mi.* Tribus verbis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 30: occasio, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 57; Phaedr. 5, 8, 5: brevis hic est fructus homulleis, *short is this enjoyment for little men,* Lucr. 3, 927; cf.: MORS. PERFECIT. TVA. VT. TIBE. ESSENT. OMNIA. BREVIA. HONOS. FAMA. VIRTVSQVE. GLORIA. ATQVE. INGENIVM., Inscr. Orell. 558: omnia brevia tolerabilia esse debent, Cic. Lael. 27, 104; id. Fin. 1, 12, 40; 2, 29, 94; id. Tusc. 1, 39, 94; Sen. Ira, 3, 43, 5: quoniam vita brevis est, memoriam nostri quam maxime longam efficere, Sall. C. 1, 3; so, vitae summa brevis spem nos vetat incohare longam, Hor. C. 1, 4, 15; cf. id. ib. 1, 11, 6: aut omnia breviora aliquanto fuere, aut Saguntum principio anni captum, *occupied a shorter time,* Liv. 21, 15, 5: brevissimum tempus, id. 5, 6, 7: detrimentum, Quint. 11, 1, 10: arbitrium mortis, Tac. A. 15, 60: breves populi Romani amores, id. ib. 2, 41: tempus, Suet. Ner. 20 al.: nobis quom semel occidit brevis lux, nox est perpetua una dormienda, Cat. 5, 5: fructus, Lucr. 3, 914: aevum, Hor. C. 2, 16, 17; id. S. 2, 6, 97; id. Ep. 2, 1, 144; Plin. Pan. 78, 2: anni, Hor. C. 4, 13, 22: ver, Ov. M. 1, 118; 10, 85: flores rosae, *quickly withering, short-lived,* Hor. C. 2, 3, 13: lilium, id. ib. 1, 36, 16: cena, *frugal,* id. Ep. 1, 14, 35: mensa, id. A. P. 198: dominus, *living but a short time,* id. C. 2, 14, 24: stultitia, id. ib. 4, 12, 27: ira furor brevis est, id. Ep. 1, 2, 62: actio brevis atque concisa, Quint. 6, 4, 2: somnus, Sen. Troad. 441: nec gratius quicquam decore nec brevius, *nothing is more acceptable, but nothing more perishable, fading, than beauty,* Suet. Dom. 18: domus, Sen. Hippol. 762: fortuna, Sil. 4, 734.—**2.** Esp. **a.** *Comp.* brevius, with *subj.-clause, shorter,* i.e. *easier, more convenient:* brevius visum urbana crimina incipi, quorum obvii testes erant, Tac. A. 13, 43: modo ne existimes brevius esse ab urbe mitti, Trag. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 40 (49), 3.—**b.** In brevi spatio, brevi spatio, in brevi tempore, brevi tempore, and *absol.* brevi or in brevi, *in a short time, shortly* (before or after) (brevi tempore and brevi are class.; the latter, as in Gr. ἐν βραχεῖ, to be considered as neuter, without supplying tempore): inque brevi spatio mutantur saecla animantum, Lucr. 2, 77; so Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 2; Suet. Claud. 12; id. Ner. 30; cf.: in multo breviore temporis spatio, id. Aug. 22: multa brevi spatio simulacra geruntur, Lucr. 4, 160; Sall. J. 87, 3: spatio brevi, Hor. C. 1, 11, 6: res publica per vos brevi tempore jus suum recuperabit, Cic. Fam. 12, 2, 3; 5, 21, 2; id. Tusc. 2, 2, 5; Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 11; Nep. Milt 2, 1; id. Them. 1, 4; Suet. Caes. 3: sic ille affectus, brevi postea est mortuus, *soon after,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142 (Zumpt; acc. to MSS. perbrevi).—So brevi post = paulo post: brevi post Marcellus Romam venit, Liv. 33, 37, 9; 24, 3, 14: brevi deinde, id. 24, 4, 9: (Britanni) tantum usu cotidiano et exercitatione efficiunt, uti in declivi ac praecipiti loco incitatos equos sustinere et brevi (*in a short time,* i.e. *with great rapidity*) moderari ac flectere consuerint, Caes. B. G. 4, 33 *fin.* Herz. and Held.: fama tanti facinoris per omnem Africam brevi divolgatur, Sall. J. 13, 1; Nep. Them. 4, 4: mirantur tam brevi rem Romanam crevisse, Liv. 1, 9, 9: brevi omnia subegit, Suet. Caes. 34; so id. Aug. 17; 65; id. Vesp. 5; id. Gram. 3; Gell. 1, 15, 18: scire in brevi, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 186 P.; Flor. 1, 1, 15.—**c.** Brevi, *a short time, a little while:*

cunctatusque brevi, contortam viribus hastam in Persea misit, Ov. M. 5, 32; cf.: illa brevi spatio silet, id. ib. 7, 307; so, * breve, Cat. 61, 187.—**d.** Ad breve, *for a short time*, Suet. Tib. 68; cf.: ad breve quoddam tempus, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31. — **B.** Transf. to things done or taking place in a short time; so most freq. **1.** Of discourse, *short, brief, concise* (most freq. in Cic. and Quint.): narratio, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 28; id. de Or. 3, 50, 196: laudatio; comprehensio et ambitus ille verborum erat apud illum contractus et brevis, id. Brut. 44, 162; cf. id. de Or. 2, 80, 326: nunc venio ad illa tua brevia: et primum illud, quo nihil potest esse brevius: bonum omne laudabile, etc., id. Fin. 4, 18, 48: quam falsa re! quam brevia responsu! id. Clu. 59, 164: urbanitas est virtus quaedam in breve dictum coacta, Dom. Mars. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 104: Homerus brevem eloquentiam Menelao dedit, Quint. 12, 10, 64 (brevis = οὐ πολύμυθος, Hom. Il. 3, 214): breviores commentarii, Quint. 3, 8, 58: annotatio, id. 10, 7, 31: brevia illa atque concisa, id. 10, 7, 10; so, sententiae, id. 10, 1, 60: causae, id. 6, 1, 8: docendi compendia, id. 1, 1, 24: comprehensiones, id. 12, 2, 19: quod ut brevissimo pateat exemplo, id. 3, 6, 10: commendatio, *requiring few words*, i. e. *moderate*, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 240.—Meton. of a speaker or orator, *brief:* multos imitatio brevitatis decipit, ut cum se breves putent esse, longissimi sint, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 38: brevior in scribendo, id. Att. 5, 6, 2: brevis esse laboro, Obscurus fio, Hor. A. P. 25: in eloquendo brevis, Quint. 10, 1, 63: densus et brevis et semper instans sibi Thucydides, id. 10, 1, 73. — Hence, **brĕvi**, *adv., briefly, in few words* (freq. and class.): brevi pro breviter M. Tullius de Orat. ad Quintum fratrem (1, 8, 34): ac ne plura quidem quae sunt innumerabilia consecter, comprehendam brevi, Charis. p. 176 P.: id percurram brevi, Cic. Caecin. 32, 94: aliquid explicare, id. Planc. 40, 95 Wund.: circumscribere et definire, id. Sest. 45, 97; so id. ib. 5, 12 Orell. *N. cr.;* id. Fin. 1, 17; 55: complecti, id. de Or. 1, 42, 190: exponere, id. ib. 1, 46, 203: reprehendere, id. Inv. 1, 9, 12: reddere, id. Leg. 2, 14, 34: respondere, id. Fam. 3, 8, 1: perscribere, id. ib. 4, 5, 1; so Auct. Her. 4, 26, 35; 35, 47 al.; cf.: in brevi, Quint. 9, 4, 32.—So once in epistolary style: breve facere, *to be short* or *brief:* quid scribam? breve faciam, Cic. Att. 11, 7, 6; cf.: longum est ea dicere, sed hoc breve dicam, id. Sest. 5, 12.—Once, in breve cogere (diff. from I. A.), *to comprise in few words, bring into a small compass:* in breve coactae causae, Liv. 39, 47, 5; cf.: in breve coactio causae, Gai. Inst. 4, 15.—In late Lat. *subst.:* **brĕvis**, is, *m.* (sc. liber — acc. to another reading, **brĕve**, is, *n.*), *a short catalogue, summary*, = breviarium: brevis nominum, Vop. Aur. 36; so id. Bonos. 15; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 21; Hier. Ep. 5, n. 2 al. — **2.** Of a *short* syllable; rarely as adj.: Syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur iambus, Hor. A. P. 251: a brevis, gre brevis, faciet tamen longam priorem, Quint. 9, 4, 86 et saep.—More freq. *subst.:* **brĕvis**, is, *f.* (sc. syllaba): dactylus, qui est e longā et duabus brevibus, Cic. Or. 64, 217 sq.: in fine pro longā accipi brevem, Quint. 9, 4, 93; 9, 4, 86: plurimum habent celeritatis breves, id. 9, 4, 91.—Hence also once of a syllable long by position, but pronounced short: indoctus dicimus brevi primā litterā, insanus productā: inhumanus brevi, infelix longā, Cic. Or. 48, 159 Meyer *N. cr.;* cf. Gell. 2, 17 sqq., and Schütz Lex. Cic. s. v. brevis.—**C.** For parvus, exiguus, *little, small:* exigua pars brevisque, Lucr. 5, 591: Canidia brevibus implicata viperis, Hor. Epod. 5, 15: Alecto brevibus torquata colubris, Ov. H. 2, 119: brevi latere ac pede longo est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 93; cf. just before: breve quod caput, ardua cervix, v. 89, and brevis alvus, Verg. G. 3, 80 (on the other hand, Nemes. 244: parvae alvi): mus, Ov. F. 2, 574: forma (sc. pueri in stellionem mutati), id. M. 5, 457.—So, lapathi herba, Hor. S. 2, 4, 29 (brevis = parva, non excrescens in altum, Schol. Cruqu.): folia breviora, id. Ep. 1, 19, 26 (minor corona, Schol. Cruqu.): census, id. C. 2, 15, 13: pondus, id. S. 2, 2, 37: impensa, Ov. H. 7, 188 Ruhnk.: sigillum, id. M. 6, 86: insulae, Pall. 1, 28, 1; cf. Juv. 1, 73: vasculum, Pall. Apr. 8, 4: offulae, id. 1, 29, 4: pantheris in candido breves macularum oculi, Plin. 8, 17, 23, § 62. — With *nom. abstr.:* breve in exiguo marmore nomen ero, Prop. 2, 1, 72; Sen. Oedip. 935.—So, pondus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 37 al. — Hence, **brĕvĭter**, *adv., shortly, briefly*, etc. **1.** Of space (acc. to I.) (rare): seu libeat, curvo brevius convertere gyro, *shorter*, i. e. *in a smaller circle*, Tib. 4, 1, 94: parvo brevius quam totus, *a little less than the whole*, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 168: Sarmatae, omisso arcu, quo brevius valent, contis gladiisque ruerent, Tac. A. 6, 35.—Far more freq. in prose and poetry, **2.** (Acc. to II. A. b. and c.) Of time, *in a short time.* **a.** In gen.: iratum breviter vites, inimicum diu, Publ. Syr. v. 249 Rib.: sapiens, cum breviter et strictim colore atque vultu motus est, Gell. 19, 1, 20. — **b.** Esp. (α) In expression, *briefly, in brief, in few words, concisely, summarily:* sed breviter paucis praestat comprendere multa, Lucr. 6, 1082: multa breviter et commode dicta (sc. ἀποφθέγματα; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104) memoriae mandabam, Cic. Lael. 1, 1: rem totam breviter cognoscite, id. Verr. 2, 2, 69, § 169; 2, 3, 27, § 67; so id. de Or. 2, 83, 340: summatim breviterque describere, id. Or. 15, 50: breviter tangere, id. Off. 3, 2, 8 Beier *N. cr.:* breviter et modice disserere, Sall. J. 111, 1: adicere aliquid, Quint. 9, 3, 100; cf. also Verg. A. 2, 11; 4, 632; 6, 321; Ov. M. 2, 783: omnia soli Forsan Pacuvio breviter dabit (i.e. paucis testamenti verbis, quibus heres ex asse scribetur), Juv. 12, 125 Web. (cf. id. 1, 68: beatum exiguis tabulis).—*Comp.*, Cic. Fin. 4, 10, 26; Quint. 8, prooem. § 1; 8, 6, 61; 9, 2, 16; 10, 1, 49; 11, 1, 5 al.—*Sup.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 3; id. Div. 1, 32, 70; Quint. 1. 10, 1; 4, 2, 113 al.—(β) Of syllables: quibus in verbis eae primae litterae sunt quae in sapiente atque felice, producte dicitur, in ceteris omnibus breviter, Cic. Or. 48, 159.

brĕvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [brevis], *shortness.* **I.** Lit., in space (cf. brevis, I.) (rare): brevitas angusti freti, *the narrowness of the strait*, Gell. 10, 27, 6: hominibus Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevitas nostra contemptui est, *smallness of stature*, Caes. B. G. 2, 30; cf.: haec habilis brevitate suā est, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 35: spatii, Caes. B. C. 1, 82, 3: crurum, Plin. 8, 34, 52, § 123: chamaeplatani coactae brevitatis, Plin. 12, 2, 6, § 13: guttarum, Vitr. 7, 8, 2.—More freq., **B.** Transf. **1.** In time, *shortness, brevity:* ita diei brevitas conviviis, noctis longitudo in stupris continebatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 26: temporis, id. Att. 1, 10, 1: imperii, Tac. H. 1, 47: horae, Sil. 3, 141: vitae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 91; Sen. Brev. Vit. tit. et saep.—*Absol.:* confer nostram longissimam aetatem cum aeternitate; in eādem propemodum brevitate quā illae bestiolae reperiemur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94.—But most freq., **2.** Of discourse, *brevity, conciseness:* si brevitas appellanda est, cum verbum nullum redundat, brevis est L. Crassi oratio; sin tum est brevitas, cum tantum verborum est, quantum necesse est, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 326 sq.; id. Brut. 13, 50; 17, 66; id. Inv. 1, 20, 28 sq.; id. Verr. 2, 1, 40, § 103; id. Leg. 3, 18, 40: cujus tanta in dicendo brevitas fuit, id. Har. Resp. 19, 41: et a me brevitas postulatur, qui mihimet ipsi amicissima est, id. Quint. 10, 34: nos brevitatem in hoc ponimus, non ut minus, sed ne plus dicatur quam oporteat, Quint. 4, 2, 43: illa Sallustiana brevitas, id. 4, 2, 45; 10, 1, 32: brevitas quoque aut copia non genere materiae sed modo constant, id. 3, 8, 67; 10, 1, 46; 10, 5, 8; 6, 3, 45; 12, 10, 48: ea, quotiens causa poscit, ubertas, ea, quotiens permittit, brevitas, Tac. Or. 23: contionem imperatoriā brevitate pronuntiat, id. H. 1, 18: est brevitate opus, ut currat sententia, * Hor. S. 1, 10, 9; Phaedr. 2, prol. 12; 3, 10, 60: brevitatis causā, gratiā, *for the sake of brevity* or *conciseness*, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43; cf. Quint. 4, 2, 67: gratiā, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 214.—**3.** Of shortness of syllables: fluit numerus tum incitatius brevitate pedum, tum proceritate tardius, Cic. Or. 63, 212: brevitas celeritas syllabarum, id. ib. 57, 191: contractio et brevitas dignitatem non habet, id. ib. 57, 193.—In *plur.:* omnium longitudinum et brevitatum in sonis . . . judicium, etc., Cic. Or. 51, 173.—**II.** For exiguitas, parvitas (cf. brevis, II. C.), *littleness, smallness:* cujusvis in brevitate corporis, Lucr. 2, 483: vineae, Paul. Aug. 2: doni, Claud. Epigr. 20, 11.

brĕvĭter, *adv.*, v. brevis *fin.*

* **brīa**, ae, *f.*, *a wine-vessel*, εἶδος ἀγγείου, Gloss. Philox.; Arn. 7, p. 235; cf. Hildebr. ad App. Mag. 59 (acc. to Charis. p. 63, **hebria:** hebria est vas vinarium, unde ebrius et ebria dicitur).

Brĭārĕus (trisyl.), ei, *m.*, = Βριαρεύς, Callim. Del. 143 (old form Βριάρεως, Hom. Il. 1, 403; v. Crus. Wb. of Prop. Names), *the hundred-armed giant, also called Ægæon:* centumgeminus, Verg. A. 6, 287 Serv. and Heyne; cf. id. ib. 10, 565: ferox, Luc. 4, 596 Schol.: immensus, Stat. Th. 2. 596; cf. also Ov. M. 2, 10; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 304: vastus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 167.—Hence, **Brĭărēius**, a um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Briareus:* turba, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 188.

Brĭētes, is, *m.*, *a Greek painter*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 123.

1. brĭgantes, um, *m.*, *a species of small worm in the eyelashes*, Marc. Emp. 8.

2. Brĭgantes, um (acc. Brigantas, Tac. A. 12, 32), *m.*, *the most northern and powerful people in Roman Britain, subdued by Cerialis*, Tac. A. 12, 32; id. H. 3, 45; id. Agr. 17; Juv. 14, 196.—Hence, Julius Briganticus, *a son of the sister of Civilis*, Tac. H. 4, 70; 2, 22; 5, 21.

Brĭgantĭcus, i, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen*, Tac. H. 2, 22; 4, 70 (**Brĕ-**, Halm).

Brĭgantĭum, ii, *f.*, or **Brĭgantĭa**, ae, *f.* **I.** *A town in Rhætia*, now *Bregenz*, Amm. 15, 4, 1 and 3; Itin. Anton.—Hence, **Brĭgantīnus**, a, um, *adj.:* lacus, *the lake of Constance*, Plin. 9, 17, 29, § 63 (in Mel. 3, 2, 8, Lacus Venetus).—**II.** *The town of Briançon, in France*, Amm. 15, 10, 7.

Brĭgĭāni, ōrum, *m.*, *an Alpine tribe in Gaul*, Inscr. Trop. Aug. ap. Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 137.

Brīmo, ūs, *f.*, = Βριμώ (prop. *the angry one;* cf. Arn. 5, p. 170), *a name of Proserpine*, Prop. 2, 2, 12.—*Acc.* Brimo, Stat. S. 2, 3, 38.

Brĭnĭātes, um, *m.*, *a Ligurian tribe south of the Po, near the modern Brignolo*, Liv. 41, 19, 4.

brīsa, ae, *f.* [kindr. with the Gr. βρύτεα, τά], *the refuse grapes after they are pressed, grape-skins*, Col. 12, 39, 2.

Brīsaeus (**-sēus**), i, *m.*, = Βρισαῖος, *a name of Bacchus*, Macr. S. 1, 18; Mythogr. Lat. 3, 12, 2.—**II.** Transf., of the poet Attius, *antiquated*, Pers. 1, 76 Coningt. ad loc.

Brīsēïs, ĭdos (*acc.* Briseïda, Prop. 2, 8, 35; Ov. A. A. 3, 189 al.: Briseïdam, Hyg. Fab. 106; *voc.* Brisaeï, Ov. A. A. 2, 713), *f.*, = Βρισηΐς, *Hippodamia, daughter of Brises, and slave of Achilles, from whom she was taken by Agamemnon:* Varro, Sat. Men. 63, 4; Prop. 2, 22, 29; Hor. C. 2, 4, 3; Ov. Am. 2, 8, 11; id. H. 3, 137.

Brĭtanni, ōrum, *m.*, *the Britons, inhabitants of Great Britain*, Lucr. 6, 1105; Caes. B. G. 4, 21; 5, 14; 5, 21 et saep.; Tac. Agr. 11 sq.; id. A. 14, 29; Verg. E. 1, 67; Hor. C. 1, 35, 30; 3, 4, 33; 3, 5, 3 et saep.—In *sing.* Britannus catenatus, Hor. Epod. 7, 7.—**2.** *The inhabitants of Bretagne*, or *Brittany, in France*, Sid. Ep. 1, 7; 9, 9.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Brĭtannĭa** (**Brittānĭa** in MSS. and edd. of Sol. and Mart. Cap.), ae, *f.*, = Βρεττανία, *Great Britain*, in its most extended sense, *consisting of* Albion (*England and Scotland*) *and* Hibernia or Ibernia (*Ireland*), Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 102; hence, also, in *plur.* Britanniae, Cat. 29, 20; 45, 42; in a more restricted sense, *the larger island, England and Scotland*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 4; id. N. D. 2, 34, 88; Caes. B. G. 4, 21; 5, 8; 5, 12 sq.; Mel. 3, 6, 4; 3, 6, 6; Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 102 sq.; 25, 3, 6, § 21; Tac. Agr. 10 sq.; 21; 24; id. H. 1, 9 sq.—**B. Brĭtannus** (Britannus, Lucr. 6, 1105), a, um, *adj.*, *of Britain, British* (poet. Britannicus): esseda, Prop. 2, 1, 76: canes, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 301: litus, id. IV. Cons. Hon. 28: oceanus, id. B. Get. 202; Laus Ser. 40 et saep.—**C. Brĭtannĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Britannic, British:* aestus, *the British Channel*, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24: mare, Mel. 3, 6, 3: oceanus, id. 1, 3, 1; 2, 6, 1: inter Rhenum et Sequanam, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109: legiones, Tac.

H. 1, 9; 1, 60; 2, 57; 2, 65; 3, 22 al.: balaena, Juv. 10, 14: lingua, Tac. G. 45: herba, *water-dock:* rumex aquaticus, Plin. 25, 3, 6, § 20.—*Subst.:* **Brĭtannĭcus,** i, *m., a cognomen of the conquerors of Britain;* of the son of the emperor Claudius and Messalina, previously called Germanicus, Suet. Claud. 27; 43; Tac. A. 11, 4; 11, 11; 11, 26; 11, 32; 12, 2; poisoned by Nero, Tac. A. 13, 16; Suet. Ner. 33.—Of the emperor Commodus, Lampr. Commod. 8.—**D. Britto** or **Brĭto,** ōnis, = Britannus. **I.** *A Briton,* Aus. Epigr. 110. — **2.** *An inhabitant of Bretagne, in France,* Mart. 11, 21, 9. — *Plur.*, Juv. 15, 124 (al. Bistones). —**E. Brĭtannis,** idis, *f. adj., British, of Britain:* insulae, i. e. Albion et Hibernia, Prisc. Perieg. p. 577.—**F.** ‡ **Brĭtannĭcĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Britannic, transacting business in Britain,* Inscr. Rein. cl. 1, n. 177; Inscr. Orell. 2029.

Brĭtŏmartis, is, *f.,* = Βριτόμαρτις (Cretan, ΒΡΙΤΥ, rich in blessing, and ΜΑΡΤΙΣ, maiden, Sol. 11). **I.** *A Cretan nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Carme, inventress of the hunting-net;* when pursued by Minos, she cast herself into the sea, Verg. Cir. 285 sq.—**II.** *An epithet of the Cretan Diana:* ignea, Claud. III. Cons. Stil. 251: lucos Britomartis agit, id. ib. 303.

Brittii, v. Bruttii.

Brixellum (Brixillum, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 115; Inscr. Murat. 239), i, *n., a town in* Gallia Cisalpina, *on the Po, between Parma and Mantua,* now *Brescello,* Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 163; Tac. H. 2, 33; 2, 39; 2, 51; 2, 54; Suet. Oth. 9.— Hence, **Brixillānus,** a, um, *adj., of Brixellum,* Inscr. Orell. 3734.

Brixentes, um, *m.,* = Βριξάνται, *a people in Rhætia, in the modern Brixen,* Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 137.

Brixia, ae, *f.,* = Βριξία, *a town in* Gallia Cisalpina, now *Brescia,* Liv. 5, 35, 1; 32, 30, 6; Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 132; Just. 20, 5; Cat. 67, 32 (id. 33 and 34 suspicious; v. Sillig *N. cr.*).—**II.** Derivv. **A. Brixiānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to Brixia:* Galli, Liv. 21, 25, 14: porta, Tac. H. 3, 27.—*Subst.:* **Brixiāni,** ōrum, *the Brixians,* Inscr. Orell. 1971.—**B. Brixiensis,** e, *adj., of Brixia* (post-class.): episcopus, Aug. Ep. 222 (id. Haeres. 41: Brixianus).

Brixillum, v. Brixellum.

* **brocchĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [brochus], *a projection of the teeth in animals:* dentium, Plin. 11, 37, 64, § 169.

brŏchŏn, i, *n., the gum flowing from the* bdellium, Plin. 12, 9, 19, § 35.

1. brŏchus, brocchus, broccus, or **broncus,** a, um, *adj.* [root bor-; cf. voro] (ante-class. and rare). **I.** Lit., *of the* teeth of animals, *projecting:* dentes, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 3 Schneid.; 2, 9, 3.—**II.** Transf., *of animals, with projecting teeth,* Lucil. ap. Non. p. 25, 27 sq.; Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. valgos, p. 375 Müll.

2. Brŏchus, i, *m., a Roman cognomen:* Brochus (Brocchus), Cic. Lig. 4, 11; 11, 32 sq.

Brogitărus, i, *m., a Gallo-Grecian, son-in-law of King Deiotarus, to whom P. Clodius as tribune sold the office of high-priest at Pessinus and the title of king,* Cic. Sest. 26, 56; id. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 2; id. Har. Resp. 26, 56.—In *plur.* Brogitari, *to denote a class,* Cic. Har. Resp. 27, 59.

‡ **brōmătĭci,** ōrum, *m., those who loathe food,* Isid. Orig. 5, 35, 6 [βρῶμα, edacitas, id. ib.].

Brŏmē (Brŏmiē, Hyg. Fab. 182), ēs, *f., a nymph who, with her sister, brought up Bacchus,* Serv. ad Verg. E. 6, 15.

Brŏmĭus, ii (voc. Bromie, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 82), *m.,* = Βρόμιος (the noisy one), *a surname of Bacchus* (on account of the tumultuous celebration of his festivals), Enn. ap. Charis. p. 214 P.; Ov. M. 4, 11; Petr. 41, 6; Luc. 5, 73; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 132; id. IV. Cons. Hon. 132.—Hence, **II.** *Adj.* **A. Brŏmiālis,** e, *Bromian,* i. e. *Bacchic,* Mart. Cap. 8, § 804. — **B. Brŏmĭus,** a, um, *of Bacchus:* Bromia auctumnitas, Varr. ap. Non. p. 71, 18 (but Lachm. ad Lucr. 5, 1006, conj. Bromii); so, remi, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 365.

† **brŏmŏs,** i, *m.,* = βρόμος, *oats,* Plin. 18, 10, 20, § 93; 22, 25, 79, § 161.

† **brōmōsus,** a, um, *adj.,* = βρωμώδης, *stinking, fetid:* caro, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37: qualitas, id. Tard. 3, 2.

Brŏmus, i, *m.,* = Βρόμος, *a Centaur slain by Cæneus in the contest with the Centaurs,* Ov. M. 12, 459.

† **bronchĭa,** ōrum, *n.,* = βρόγχια, *the bronchial tubes,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 28, 147.

broncus, v. brochus.

† **Brontē,** ēs, *f.,* = Βροντή. **I.** *Thunder* (personified), Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 96.—**II.** As *nom. propr., the name of one of the horses of the Sun,* Hyg. Fab. 183.

brontēa, ae, *f.* [βροντή], *the thunder-stone, a precious stone,* Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 150. —Also called **brontia,** Isid. Orig. 16, 15, 24 (MSS. **bronia**).

Brontes, ae (acc. Brontem, Stat. S. 1, 1, 4), *m.,* = Βρόντης, *a Cyclops who labored in the workshop of Vulcan,* Verg. A. 8, 425; Ov. F. 4, 288; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 193.

brontia, v. brontea.

‡† **Bronton,** ontis, *adj.,* = Βροντῶν (the thunderer), *an epithet of Jupiter,* Inscr. Grut. 34, 5; 17, 12; Inscr. Orell. 1272.

Brŏtēas, ae, *m.,* = Βροτέας. **I.** *One of the Lapithæ, slain by the Centaur Gryneus at the marriage festival of Perseus,* Ov. M. 12, 262.—**II.** *Twin-brother of Ammon, and with him slain by Phineus,* Ov. M. 5, 107.—**III.** *A son of Vulcan and Minerva,* Ov. Ib. 516.

Brŭānĭum (Bryă-), ii, *n.,* = Βρυάνιον, *a town in Macedonia,* Liv. 31, 39, 5.

Bruchīon, ii, *n., the royal residence in Alexandria, containing the palace, museum, mausoleum,* etc., Amm. 22, 16, 15; Hier. Vit. St. Anton.

† **brūchus,** i, *m.,* = βροῦχος or βροῦκος, *a kind of locust without wings,* Prud. Ham. 229; Vulg. Lev. 11, 22 al.

Bructĕri, ōrum (*gen.* -terûm, Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 2), *m.,* = Βρούκτεροι, *a German people occupying the country between the Rhine, the Lippe, Ems, and Weser,* Tac. G. 33; id. A. 1, 51; 1, 60; 13, 56; id. H. 4, 21; 4, 77; 5, 18; Vell. 2, 105, 1.—In *sing.:* **Bructĕrus,** i, *m.,* Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 451; and *adj.* **Bructĕrus,** a, um: natio, Tac. H. 4, 61.

Brūges, v. Phryges.

brūma, ae, *f.* [for brevima, breuma = brevissima: dicta bruma quod brevissimus tunc dies est, Varr. L. L. 6, § 8 Müll.: bruma a brevitate dierum dicta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 31 Müll.; cf. Isid. Orig. 5, 35, 6; Gesn. Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 106; Ruhnk. ad Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 28]. **I.** Lit., *the shortest day in the year, the winter solstice,* * Lucr. 5, 746; Varr. L. L. l. l.; Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 28: circa brumam sementem non esse, Plin. 18, 24, 56, § 204 al.—*Plur.:* solis accessus discessusque solstitiis brumisque cognosci, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19; 2, 19, 50; Ov. F. 1, 163.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *the winter time, winter* (mostly poet.): musculorum jecuscula brumā dicuntur augeri, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: novissimus dies brumae, Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 191: ver proterit aestas, Interitura, simul Pomifer auctumnus fruges effuderit, et mox Bruma recurrit iners, Hor. C. 4, 7, 12; Phaedr. 4, 23, 19: serite hordea campis Usque sub extremum brumae intractabilis imbrem, *even to the last rain of rough winter,* Verg. G. 1, 211; 3, 321. — So, horrida cano gelu, Verg. G. 3, 443: frigida, id. A. 2, 472: hiberna, Tib. 1, 4, 5; Ov. Ib. 37; Prop. 1, 8, 9: tepidae, Hor. C. 2, 6, 18: nives illinet agris, id. Ep. 1, 7, 10: per brumam, id. ib. 1, 11, 19: brumae tempore, Juv. 3, 102; Val. Fl. 5, 602; Stat. S. 1, 3, 89 al.—**B.** In the most gen. sense (pars pro toto), poet., *a year; plur.*, Manil. 3, 607; Mart. 4, 40, 5; 10, 104, 9.

brūmālis, e, *adj.* [bruma]. **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to the winter solstice,* or *shortest day:* dies, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33; id. Fat. 3: polus, Varr. L. L. 9, § 24 Müll.: signum, *Capricorn,* Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 178: flexus, *the tropic of Capricorn,* Lucr. 5, 615; 5, 639: orbis, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 37: tempus, id. ib. 2, 44, 112: circulus, Plin. 2, 70, 70, § 177: oriens, Col. 1, 6, 1; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119: occasus, id. l. l.: meridies, Col. 9, 5, 1: revocatio, Cic. Univ. 9: hora, *the shortest* (since it was the twelfth part of the shortest day), Censor. 16: solstitium, Col. 11, 2, 94.—**II.** (Acc. to bruma, II.) *Wintry, of winter:* tempus, Cic. Arat. 61; Ov. Am. 3, 6, 95: brumales hiemis menses (hiemis, perh. gloss; cf. shortly after: etiam brumali mense), Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 146: horae, *the short winter hours,* Ov. M. 4, 199: frigus, Verg. A. 6, 205; Mart. 13, 16, 1: nix, Ov. P. 4, 5, 4: grando, id. ib. 4, 7, 34: venti, Luc. 5, 407.

* **brūmārĭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. herba) [bruma], *a plant, also called* leontopodium, App. Herb. 7.

Brunda, ae, v. Brundisium.

Brundĭsium (in many MSS., but less correctly **Brundŭsium;** cf. Suet. Caes. 34 Torrent.; Sil. 8, 576 Heins. and Drak.; Flor. 1, 20 Duker.; Luc. 2, 609 Cort.; Hor. S. 1, 5, 104 K. and H.), ii, *n.* (access. form **Brenda,** acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 33 Müll.; **Brunda,** Arn. 2, p. 50), = Βρεντέσιον or Βρεντήσιον [Βρένδον ἔλαφον, Hesych.; cf. Strab. 6, p. 432; Steph. Byz.; Isid. Orig. 15, 1, 49; from the harbor extending beyond the town like the antlers of a stag], *an ancient town in Calabria, with a very convenient harbor, the chief naval station of the Romans in the Adriatic, and their regular point of departure for Greece,* now *Brindisi,* Enn. ap. Gell. 6, 6, 6 (Ann. v. 478 Vahl.): redeuntes Graeciā, Brundisium navem advertimus, Gell. 16, 6, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 25; Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 7; id. Planc. 40, 96; 41, 97; id. Att. 4, 1, 4; 5, 5, 1; 5, 8, 1; Hor. S. 1, 5, 104; id. Ep. 1, 17, 52; 1, 18, 20; Mel. 2, 4, 7; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 99; Just. 12, 2; Luc. 2, 609 sq.; Vell. 1, 14 *fin.;* Flor. 1, 20.—**II.** Deriv. **Brundisīnus (Brundŭs-),** a, um, *adj., of Brundisium, Brundisian:* colonia, Cic. Sest. 63, 131; id. Att. 4, 1, 4: nuntii, id. ib. 8, 13, 1: portus, Liv. 23, 33, 4: foedus, Tac. A. 1, 10: ostrea, *taken in the harbor of Brundisium,* Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 61. —*Subst.:* **Brundisīni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Brundisium,* Cic. Sest. 63, 131; id. Att. 4, 1, 4; Liv. 27, 10; Gell. 16, 6, 1: in Brundisino (sc. agro), Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 2.

Brundŭsium, v. Brundisium *init.*

bruscum, i, *n., an excrescence on the maple-tree,* Plin. 16, 16, 27, § 68.

brūtesco, ĕre, *v. inch.* [brutus], *to become brutish, rough, unreasonable* (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 4, 1 *fin.;* Lact. 7, 12, 24; Ven. Ep. praef. carm. 6, 5.

Brutiānus, a, um, v. Bruttii, II. B., and Brutus, II. B. 2. a.

Brutidius, ii, *m., a Roman name;* esp. Brutidius Niger, *an historian of the time of Tiberius, and author of a work upon the death of Cicero, now lost,* Tac. A. 3, 66; Juv. 10, 83.

Brūtīnus, a, um, v. Brutus, II. B. 2. b.

‡ **Bruttātes,** v. Bruttii, II. C.

Bruttii (in MSS. also **Brutii, Brutti,** and **Brittii**), ōrum, *m.,* = Βρέττιοι Polyb., Βρούττιοι Steph., *the Bruttii, the inhabitants of the southern point of Italy,* Mel. 2, 4, 2; Caes. B. C. 1, 30; Liv. 22, 61, 11 al. —In *sing.:* **Bruttius,** ii, *m., a Bruttian,* collect., Liv. 31, 7, 11; Flor. 1, 18, 27; Sil. 8, 570; 11, 10.—**B.** Meton., *the country of the Bruttii,* Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 2: in Bruttiis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 132; id. Caecin. 19, 54; Caes. B. C. 1, 30; Liv. 32, 1, 7: ex Bruttiis, id. 32, 1, 11; Gell. 10, 3 *fin.:* in Bruttios, Liv. 34, 53, 1.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Bruttĭus,** a, um, *adj., of the Bruttii:* ager, *the country of the Bruttii, Bruttium,* Liv. 27, 51, 13; Mel. 2, 7, 14; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 71: promunturium, Mel. 2, 4, 8 and 9: angulus, Flor. 3, 20, 13: litus, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 72: pontus, Sen. Thyest. 578: tellus, Col. 10, 139: saxa, Pers. 6, 27: pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 56: pix (prepared there, of the best quality), Col. 12, 18, 7; Plin. 16, 11, 22, § 53; 24, 7, 23, § 37; Veg. 6, 14, 1; and *absol.* Bruttia, Calp. Ecl. 5, 8.—**B. Bruttiānus (Brutiān-),** a, um, *adj., of the Bruttii:* caules, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 141.—*Subst.:* **Bruttiāni,** ōrum, *m., a class of servants to the magistrates:* Bruttiani dicebantur, qui officia servilia magistratibus praestabant; eo quod hi primum se Hannibali tradiderant et cum eo perseveraverant usque dum recederet de Italiā, Fest. p. 26; Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17; cf. the expl. of the term by Gell. l. l. § 18 sq.—**2.** *Adj.:* Bruttianae parmae dicebantur scuta, quibus Bruttiani sunt usi, Fest. p. 26.—**C. Bruttātes** bilingues Ennius dixit, quod Bruttii et Osce

et Graece loqui soliti sint, Paul. ex Fest. p. 35 Müll. (Ann. v. 488 Vahl.).

1. brūtus, a, um, *adj.* [kindr. with βαρύς, perh. contr. from barutus, a lengthened form of barus, like actutum, astutus, cinctutus, versutus, from actu, astus, cinctus, versus; cf. also βριθύς, heavy, weighty; Fr. and Engl. brute, brutal]. **I.** Lit., *heavy, unwieldy, immovable* (rare): brutum antiqui gravem dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 31 Müll.: pondus, *falling down with heavy weight*, Lucr. 6, 105: tellus, * Hor. C. 1, 34, 9 (cf.: terra iners, id. ib. 3, 4, 45: immota tellus, Sen. Thyest. 1020: terra semper immobilis, Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 102: Unde Horatius. Et bruta tellus): corpora neque tam bruta quam terrea, neque tam levia quam aetheria, App. de Deo Socr. p. 47, 5.—**II.** Trop., *dull, stupid, insensible, unreasonable.* **A.** Of men: brutum dicitur hebes et obtusum . . . Pacuvius Hermiona: et obnoxium esse aut brutum aut elinguem putes, Non. p. 77, 31 sq.: fortunam insanam esse et caecam et brutam perhibent philosophi, Pac. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36: quod bruti nec satis sardare queunt, Naev. ap. Fest. s. v. sardare, p. 322 Müll. (Bell. Punic. v. 65, p. 18 Vahl.): T. Manlius relegatus a patre ob adulescentiam brutam atque hebetem, Sen. Ben. 3, 37, 4; App. M. 7, p. 191, 30: homo, Lact. 7, 4, 12; Prud. στεφ. 2, 66; cf. 2. Brutus, II. B.—Esp. in a play on the name, 2. Brutus, v. h. v.—**B.** Of animals, *irrational* (= ἀναίσθητος, Arist. Part. Anim. 3, 4) (so several times in Pliny the elder): animalium hoc maxime brutum (sc. sus), Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 207; 9, 29, 46, § 87; 11, 37, 70, § 183; 11, 39, 92, § 226.—But only late Lat. as a general designation of animals opp. to men, our *brute, irrational, dumb*, Greg. Mag. in Job, 10, 13, 23; 17, 30, 46 al.—**C.** Of inanimate things: bruta fulmina et vana, ut quae nulla veniant ratione naturae, qs. *striking blindly*, Plin. 2, 43, 43, § 113: scitum Caesaris, *thoughtless, inconsiderate*, Prud. στεφ. 5, 66. — * *Sup.*, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. Magn. 3, 67.

2. Brūtus, i, m., = Βροῦτος [1. brutus], *a Roman cognomen.* **I.** L. Junius, *the relative of Tarquinius Superbus, saved by his feigned stupidity* [whence the name], *and the deliverer of Rome from regal dominion*, Liv. 1, 56, 7 sq.; Ov. F. 2, 717; 2, 837; Verg. A. 6, 818; Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89 saep. After him, Brutus was *the cognomen of the patrician* gens Junia.—**II.** From the plebeian gens Junia, **A.** M. Junius, *son of Servilia, a half-sister of Cato Uticensis by M. Brutus* (not by Cæsar; v. Ellendt Cic. Brut. p. cxxvii.), *an intimate friend of Cicero about the 21st year of his age, and one of the murderers of Julius Cæsar*, Suet. Caes. 80 sq.; id. Aug. 10; Vell. 2, 56, 3; 2, 58, 1; Tac. A. 1, 2; Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 8; 1, 4, 9 and 10; 2, 12, 28 sq.; 2, 13, 31; id. Fam. 3, 4, 2; as a philos. and orator active and respected, id. Ac. 1, 3, 12; id. Fin. 1, 3, 8; id. Tusc. 5, 1, 1 sq.; id. Att. 12, 5, 3; 13, 9, 2; Plut. Brut. 4; Cic. Or. 71, 237; Quint. 10, 1, 123; Tac. Or. 17 sq.; 21; cf. Ellendt, above cited; Meyer, Fragm. Orat. 205. To him Cic. dedicated his writings: Orator, Brutus, de Deorum Naturâ, de Finibus, and Tusc. Quaestiones.—**B.** D. Junius, *a fellow-conspirator with the preceding*, Suet. Caes. 80 sq.; id. Aug. 10; Vell. 2, 56 sq.; Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 4; id. Fam. 10, 11, 2; id. ad Brut. 1, 2, 2; to him are addressed the letters, Cic. Fam. 11, 5 sqq.; 12 sqq. al.—To these two Cicero's witticism has reference: quid ergo? Ista culpa Brutorum? Minime illorum quidem, sed aliorum brutorum, qui se cautos ac sapientes putant, Cic. Att. 14, 14, 2; cf. id. Phil. 4, 2, 7; id. Att. 14, 20, 2; Liv. 1, 56, 8; Ov. F. 2, 717.—**2.** Derivv. **a. Brūtiānus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to* (*M. Junius*) *Brutus*: castra, Vell. 2, 72: Cassianaeque partes, id. 2, 74: bellum civile, Lact. 2, 7 *fin.*—**b. Brūtīnus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to Brutus* (*M. Junius*): consilia rei publicae liberandae, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 15.—**III.** D. Junius Brutus Callaicus, *consul with P. Corn. Scipio Nasica Serapio* A.U.C. 616, Cic. Brut. 28, 107; id. Leg. 3, 9, 20; id. Balb. 17, 40; Vell. 2, 5.—**IV.** D. Junius Brutus Julianus, *consul with Mamercus Æmilius Lepidus* A.U.C. 677, Cic. Brut. 47, 175; id. de Or. 2, 33, 142; id. Att. 12, 22, 2.—**V.** M. Junius Brutus, *the husband of Servilia, and father of the murderer of Cæsar, a distinguished lawyer*, Cic. Brut. 62, 222.

† **brȳa**, ae, *f.*, = βρύα, *a shrub, also called* myrice *and* tamarice, Plin. 13, 21, 37, § 116; 24, 9, 42, § 69.

Brȳănion, v. Bruanion.

Brȳaxis, is, *m.*, = Βρύαξις, *a Grecian sculptor*, Vitr. 7, praef. § 13; Col. 1, praef. 31; Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 42; 34, 8, 19, § 73 al.

Brȳăzon, ontis, *m., a river in Bithynia*, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 148.

Brȳăzus, i, *m., the name of a Bithynian god and of his temple*, Plin. 31, 2, 18, § 23.

Bryges, um, *m., a people of Macedonia, emigrants from Asia Minor*, Plin. 5, 32, 41, § 145.

Bryllion, ii, *n., a town in Mysia, on the Propontis*, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 144.

† **brȳon**, i, *n.*, = βρύον. **I.** *Moss*; esp. the kind otherwise called sphagnos, Plin. 12, 23, 50, § 108.—**II.** *The grape-formed blossom of the silver poplar*, Plin. 12, 28, 61, § 132.—**III.** *A plant growing upon the seashore, with leaves like lettuce*, Plin. 13, 25, 49, § 137; 27, 8, 33, § 56; 32, 9, 36, § 110.

† **brȳŏnĭa**, ae, *f.*, = βρυωνία, *a wild vine, the bryony*; of two kinds: *the white*, Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 24; Scrib. Comp. 59; *the black*, Plin. 23, 1, 17, § 27; Col. 10, 250; App. Herb. 66.

† **1. bu** = βου, *a Greek prefix, which, in composition, expresses the idea of greatness*: Graeci assueti magnis et amplis rebus praeponere βου, a magnitudine scilicet bovis. Hic est, quod grandes pueri βούπαιδας appellant et mariscam ficum βούσυκον, Paul. ex Fest. p. 109 Müll.; Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 4 [cf. Engl. horse-cucumber, elephant-folio, etc.].

‡ **2. bu**, v. bua.

‡ **bua**, ae, *f.* [bu, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. imbutum, p. 109 Müll.], *the natural sound made by infants in asking for their drink*, as pappa for their food, Varr. ap. Non. p. 81, 1 sq.; cf. vinibua.

būbălīnus, a, um, *adj.* [bubalus], *pertaining to the African gazelle*: laridum, Val. Imp. ap. Vop. Prob. 4.

† **būbălion**, ii, *n.*, = βουβάλιον, *a wild cucumber*, App. Herb. 113.

† **būbălus**, i, *m.*, = βούβαλος, *a kind of African stag* or *gazelle*, Plin. 8, 15, 15, § 38; Sol. 20, 5; Vulg. Deut. 14, 5.—Hence, **būbălus**, a, um, *adj., of the gazelle*: caro, Vulg. 2 Reg. 6, 19; id. 1 Par. 16, 3.—**II.** *The buffalo, wild-ox*, = urus, Sol. 20, 5; Mart. Spect. 23, 4; this use of the word is censured by Pliny, 8, 15, 15, § 38.—Collat. form **būfălus**, i, *m.*, Ven. Fort. Carm. 7, 4, 21.

Būbassus (**-ăsus**), i, *f.*, = Βύβασσος, Steph., *a town in Caria*, Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 104.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Būbassius**, a, um, *adj., of Bubassus*: sinus, Mel. 1, 16, 2.—**B. Būbăsis**, idis, *f. adj., of Bubassus*, Ov. M. 9, 644.

Būbastis, is, *f.*, = Βούβαστις. **I.** *A town in Egypt, on the Pelusian arm of the Nile*, now *Tel-Basta* (i. e. Hill of Bubastis), in the vicinity of the village Benalhassar, Mel. 1, 9, 9.—Hence, **Būbastītes nŏmŏs**, Βουβαστίτης νομός, Strab., Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49; Mel. 1, 9, 9.—**II.** *The goddess Bubastis, who was worshipped there*; corresponding to Diana, Ov. M. 9, 691; cf. Hdt. 2, 137; 2, 156.—Hence, **Būbastius**, a, um, *adj., of Bubastis*: sacra, Grat. Cyn. 42; *gen. plur.* BVBASTIVM, Inscr. Orell. 5974.

Bubeium, i, *n., a town in Africa*, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 37.

Bubetāni, ōrum, *m., a people of Latium*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69.

būbīle (access. form **bŏvīle**, unus. acc. to Varr. L. L. 8, § 54 Müll.; although used by Cato, acc. to Charis. p. 81; and by Veg. 4, 1, 3), is, *n.* [bos], *a stall for oxen*: (boves) reicere in bubile, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 18 Ritschl; Cato, R. R. 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 1; Col. 1, 6, 4; Phaedr. 2, 8, 4.

‡ **bubinare** (**buv-**) est menstruo mulierum sanguine inquinare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 32 Müll.; cf. Gloss. Isid.

‡ **bubleum**, i, *n., a kind of wine*, Paul. ex Fest. 32 Müll. [Βύβλινος οἶνος, Hesiod. Op. 587 Göttl.]

1. būbo, ōnis, *m.* (*f.* only once Verg. A. 4, 462; cf. Serv. ad loc.; Non. p. 194, 1.—Hence given erroneously by Prisc. p. 683 P. and Rhemn. Palaem. p. 1370 *fin.* ib. as *comm.*) [βύας, βύζα], *an owl, the horned owl*: Strix bubo, Linn., whose cry was considered as ill-boding, Plin. 10, 12, 16, § 34; Verg. A. 4, 462: ignavus bubo, Ov. M. 5, 550: profanus, id. ib. 6, 432 (cf. id. ib. 5, 543: profana avis): funereus, id. ib. 10, 453: Stygius (since Ascalaphus, son of Acheron or Styx, was changed to an owl; v. Ascalaphus), id. ib. 15, 791: rauci, id. Am. 1, 12, 19: bubone sinistro, Luc. 5, 396: trepidus, id. 6, 689: moestus, Sen. Med. 734: lucifer, id. Herc. Fur. 687: infaustus, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 407.

* **2. būbo**, āre, *v. n., to cry like a bittern*, Auct. Carm. Philom. 42 (al. butio).

Būbon, ōnis, *f.*, = Βουβών, *a town of Lycia*, Plin. 5, 27, 28, § 101.

Būbōna, ae, *f.* [bos], *the protecting goddess of cattle among the Romans*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 34.—Hence, **Būbetius**, a, um, *adj., of* or *for Bubona*: ludi, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 12.

† **būbōnium** (**-on**), ii, *n.*, = βουβώνιον, *a plant useful against swellings in the groin, also called* aster Atticus, Plin. 27, 5, 19, § 36.

bubsĕqua (also **bobsĕqua** and **būsĕqua**), ae, *m.* [bos-sequor], *a neatherd, herdsman* (post-class.), App. M. 8, p. 201, 13; id. Flor. 1, n. 3; Sid. Ep. 1, 6.

‡ **būbulcārius**, = βοώτης, *a ploughman*, Gloss. Gr. Lat. (= bubulcus).

būbulcĭto, āre, *v. n.* (**būbulcĭtor**, āri, *v. dep.*, Plaut.) [bubulcus], *to be a herdsman, to keep, feed,* or *drive oxen* (ante- and post-class., and very rare). **I.** Lit.: bubulcitarier, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 50; App. Flor. n. 6, p. 343, 14.—**II.** Trop., *to cry* or *bawl like an ox-driver*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 79, 29 (Sat. Men. 52, 1).

1. bŭbulcus, i, *m.* [bos, bubulus, βουκος]. **I.** In a restricted sense, *one who ploughs with oxen, a ploughman*, = arator (diff. from pastor and armentarius, a herdsman; so most freq. in the Script. rerr. rustt.), Varr. R. R. 2, prooem. § 4 sq.; Juv. 11, 151; cf. Col. 1, 6, 8; 1, 9, 2; 2, 2, 25; 2, 5, 2; 2, 12, 1 sq.; Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57; Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 30; Juv. 7, 116; 11, 151 al.—**II.** In a more general sense, *a herdsman* (rare, and not before the post-Aug. per.), Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 6.

2. Bŭbulcus, i, *m., the cognomen of several persons in the* gens Junia, Liv. 9, 20, 7; 27, 6, 8; Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 10.

būbŭlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [bos], for bubulus, *of cattle, ox-* (post-Aug.; only in Veg.): stercus, Veg. 1, 13, 3: fimum, id. 3, 28, 3: sevum, id. 4, 8, 2: urina, id. 4, 17.

* **būbŭlo**, āre, *v. n.* [bubo], *to cry, hoot,* or *screech like an owl*, Auct. Carm. Phil. 37.

būbŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [bos], *of* or *pertaining to cattle* or *oxen* (class.): cori, *thongs, straps of ox-hide*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 11; and humorously, cottabi, *the snapping of such ox-whips* (cf. cottabus), id. Trin. 4, 4, 4 Lind.; so also monimenta, for *lashes*, id. Stich. 1, 2, 6; and, exuviae, id. Most. 4, 1, 26: pecus, *neat cattle*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 13: armentum, Col. 1, praef. § 26: fimum, Cato, R. R. 40, 2; Liv. 38, 18, 5: utres, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 176: lac, *cow's milk*, id. 11, 41, 96, § 238: caseus, Suet. Aug. 76: cornu, Plin. 13, 25, 51, § 140; used esp. freq. in medicine, Cels. 5, 22, 2; 5, 25, 4; Veg. 6, 27, 6 al.: caro, *the flesh of neat cattle, beef*, Plin. 28, 10, 43, § 156; so *absol.*: **būbŭla**, ae, *f.* (sc. caro), Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 4; id. Curc. 2, 3, 88; Cels. 2, 24; Apic. 8, 5: jus bubulae, Scrib. Comp. 188 sq.: lingua, *a plant, also called* buglossa, *ox-tongue*, Cato, R. R. 40 *fin.*; Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 112.—No *comp.* or *sup.*

Būca, ae, *f., a town in Samnium*, Mel. 2, 4, 6; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106.—Hence, **Būcāni**, ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Buca*, Inscr. Murat. 1032, 4.

* **būcaeda**, ae, *m.* [bos-caedo], *one who is whipped with thongs of ox-hide* (cf. bos and bubulus), Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 1.

† **būcardia**, ae, *f.*, = βουκαρδία (ox-heart), *an unknown precious stone*, perh. *a kind of turquoise*, Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 150.

bucca (not **buccha**), ae, *f.* [kindred

with βύζω, βυκάνη; Fr. bouche]. **I.** *The cheek* (puffed or filled out in speaking, eating, etc.; diff. from genae, the side of the face, the cheeks, and from mala, the upper part of the cheek under the eyes; v. Plin. 11, 37, 57, § 156 sqq.; mostly in *plur.;* class.): buccam implere, Cato ap. Gell. 2, 22, 29: sufflare buccas, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 42: inflare, id. ib. 5, 6, 7: rumpere buccas, *to write bombast,* Pers. 5, 13: sufflare buccis, Mart. 3, 17, 4.—In violent anger (cf. in Gr. φυσᾶν τὰς γνάθους, δεινὰ φυσᾶν, etc.): quin illis Juppiter ambas Iratus buccas inflet, etc., *Hor. S. 1, 1, 21: pictus Gallus ... distortus, ejectā linguā, buccis fluentibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266; id. Red. in Sen. 6, 13: fluentes pulsataeque buccae, id. Pis. 11, 25 B. and K.: purpurissatae (*rouged*), Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 35.—In blowing the fire: buccā foculum excitat, Juv. 3, 262 al.—Hence, **b.** Dicere (scribere) quod or quidquid in buccam venit, a colloq. phrase, *to speak (write) whatever comes uppermost,* Cic. Att. 1, 12, 4; 7, 10 *fin.;* 14, 7, 2; Mart. 12, 24, 5.—Also ellipt.: garrimus quidquid in buccam, Cic. Att. 12, 1, 2.—**B.** Meton. **1.** *One who fills his cheeks in speaking, a declaimer, bawler:* Curtius et Matho buccae, Juv. 11, 34 (jactanticuli, qui tantum buccas inflant et nihil dicunt, Schol.); cf.: bucca loquax vetuli cinoedi, Mart. 1, 42, 13: homo durae buccae, Petr. 43, 3; so of a *trumpeter:* notaeque per oppida buccae, Juv. 3, 35.—**2.** *One who stuffs out his cheeks in eating, a parasite,* Petr. 64, 12.—**3.** *A mouthful:* bucca panis, Petr. 44, 2; Mart. 7, 20, 8; 10, 5, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** From men to animals; of croaking frogs, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 173.—**B.** In gen., *a cavity;* of the knee joint, Plin. 11, 45, 103, § 250.

***buccěa,** ae, *f.* [bucca], *a morsel, mouthful,* August. ap. Suet. Aug. 76 *fin.*

buccella, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small mouthful, morsel,* Mart. 6, 75, 3; Apic. 7, 6; Vulg. Ruth, 2, 14: panis, Vulg. Gen. 18, 5.—**II.** *Small bread divided among the poor,* Cod. Th. 14, 17, 5; cf. Salmas. Vop. Aur. 35.

buccellāris, e, *adj.* [buccellatum], farina, *meal ground from biscuit,* Plin. Val. 1, 6.—**II.** *Subst.:* **buccellāre,** is, *n., a cooking utensil,* Marc Emp. 23 (others, bucculari, from buccula, in the same signif.).

buccellātum, i, *n.* [buccella], *soldiers' biscuit,* Amm. 17, 8, 2; Vulcat. Gall. Avid. Cass 5, 4; Spart. Pesc. Nig. 10, 4; Cod. Th. 7, 4, 6; 7, 5, 2.

buccĭna, buccĭnātor, buccĭno, buccĭnum, and **buccĭnus,** v. bucina, etc.

bucco, ōnis, *m. amplif.* [bucca, one who has distended cheeks], *a babbler, blockhead, fool* (very rare): bucco = garrulus, quod ceteros oris loquacitate, non sensu exsuperat, Isid. Orig. 10, 30: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 2: macci et buccones, App. Mag. p. 325, 30.

buccōnĭātis vītis, *a species of vine in Thurium, the fruit of which is not gathered until after the first frost,* Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39.

buccŭla (būcŭla), ae, *f. dim.* [bucca]. **I.** *A little cheek* or *mouth,* *Suet. Galb. 4: pressa Cupidinis buccula, App. M. 6, p. 182, 17; 3, p. 137, 40; Arn. 2. p. 73.—**II.** In milit. lang. **A.** *The beaver, that part of a helmet which covers the mouth and cheeks,* παραγναθίς: bucculas tergere, Liv. 44, 34, 8; Juv. 10, 134; Capitol. Max. Jun. 3; Cod. Th. 10, 22, 1.—**B.** Bucculae, *two cheeks, one on each side of the channel in which the arrow of the catapulta was placed,* Vitr. 10, 15, 3.

buccŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [buccula, II.], *the maker of beavers for helmets,* Dig. 50, 6, 7 (6) dub. (Momms. bucularum structores).

***buccŭlentus,** a, um, *adj.* [buccula, I.], *having full cheeks* or *a large mouth,* Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 54.

Būcĕphălas, ae (**-lus,** i, Paul. ex Fest. p. 32 Müll.; **Būcĕphăla,** Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 11), *m.,* = Βουκεφάλας (Macedon. = Βουκέφαλος, that which is marked with the figure of a bullock's head—βοῦς, κεφαλή—or so called from the breadth of its forehead), *the horse of Alexander the Great,* Curt. 6, 5, 18; 9, 3, 23; Gell. 5, 2, 1; *acc.* Bucephalan, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 154.—Hence, **II. Būcĕphăla,** ōrum, *n.* (or **-la,** ae, *f.,* Curt. 9, 3, 23; or **-ia,** ae, *f.;* or **-ē,** ēs, *f.,* Just. 12, 8, 8; or **-lŏs,** i, *f.,* Gell. 5, 2, 5), = Βουκέφαλα, *a town in India, on the Hydaspes, built by Alexander, and named after his horse,* Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 77; Sol. 45.

Būcĕphălus, i, *m., a promontory in the Peloponnesus,* Mel. 2, 3, 8; Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 18.

†**būcĕras,** ătis, *n.,* = βούκερας, *a plant,* otherwise called faenum Graecum, *fenugreek,* Plin. 24, 19, 120, § 184.

būcĕrĭus, a, um, v. bucerus.

†**būcĕrus (būcĕrĭus,** Lucr. 2, 663), a, um, *adj.,* = βούκερως, *having the horns of a bullock, ox-horned* (perh. only in the foll. exs.): bucerum pecus de bubus dicimus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 32 Müll.: bucera saecla, *the race of horned cattle,* Lucr. 5, 864; so id. 6, 1236; imitated by Ovid: armenta, *Ov. M. 6, 395: buceriae greges, Lucr. 2, 663 (quoted by Non. p. 80, 27, and p. 208, 21).

būcētum (būcĭta, ōrum, *n.,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 164 Müll.), i, *n.* [bos], *a pasture for cattle, cow-pasture* (very rare), Luc. 9, 185; Gell. 11, 1, 1; Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

†**būcĭna** (not **buccĭna**), ae, *f.,* = βυκάνη, *a crooked horn* or *trumpet* (while tuba is usually the straight trumpet; cf. Veg. Mil. 3, 3, 5 Stewech.). **I.** Lit., *a shepherd's horn,* Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 20: bucina inflata, id. ib. 3, 13, 1; Col. 6, 23, 3; Prop. 4 (5), 10, 29.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A war-trumpet:* bello dat signum rauca cruentum Bucina, Verg. A. 11, 475: quā bucina signum Dira dedit, id. ib. 7, 519.—In gen., as a signal employed in changing the four night-watches, and for waking the soldiers (cf. Dict. of Antiq.): te gallorum, illum bucinarum cantus exsuscitat, Cic. Mur. 9, 22: ubi secundae vigiliae bucinā datum signum esset, Liv. 7, 35, 1; Prop. 4 (5), 4, 63; Sil. 7, 154.—**2.** Hence, meton.: ad primam, secundam, etc., bucinam (for vigiliam), *at the first, second,* etc., *watch:* ut ad tertiam bucinam praesto essent, Liv. 26, 15, 6.—It was also blown at the end of the evening meal, Tac. A. 15. 30 Nipp. ad loc.—**B.** In other spheres of life; so for calling assemblies of the people: bucina datur: homines ex agris concurrunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 96: bucina cogebat priscos ad verba Quirites, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 13; Curt. 3, 3, 8.—For designating the hours of the day (which were divided into four parts), Sen. Thyest. 799; cf. bucino.—**C.** Poet., *a kind of circular, winding shell on which Triton blew, Triton's shell,* Ov. M. 1, 335 and 337; cf. bucinator.—**D.** Trop.: foedae bucina famae, *the trump of ill fame,* Juv. 14, 152; cf. bucinator, II.

būcĭnātor (bucc-), ōris, *m.* [bucino], *one who blew the* bucina, *a trumpeter,* Caes. B. C. 2, 35; Petr. 26, 9; Varr. L. L. 6, § 75; Dig. 50, 6, 6; Inscr. Orell. 3522.—**II.** Trop. (cf. bucina, II. D.), *one who trumpets forth, blazes abroad:* bucinator existimationis meae, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 2; Inscr. Orell. 3232.

Bucinna, ae, *f., a small island near Sicily,* Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 92.

būcĭno (bucc-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [bucina], *to blow the* bucina, *to sound* or *give a signal with the trumpet* (mostly *impers.;* cf. Gr. σαλπίζειν): cum bucinatum est, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 20: saepe declamante illo ter bucinavit, Sen. Contr. 3 praef.: bucinate in neomeniā tubā, Vulg. Psa. 81 (80), 4: Triton conchā sonaci leniter bucinat, App. M. 4, p. 157, 3; cf. bucina, II. C.

būcĭnum (bucc-), i, *n.* [id.]. **I.** *The sound* or *blast of a trumpet,* Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103; 11. 10, 10, § 20.—Hence, ad Bucinum, *a quarter in Rome,* Dig. 14, 4, 5, § 16.—**II.** *A shell-fish used in dyeing purple,* Plin. 9, 36, 61, § 129 sq.

***būcĭnus (bucc-),** i, *m.* [id.], = bucinator, *a trumpeter;* of the cock, Petr. 74, 2.

†**būcŏlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = βουκολικός, *pertaining to shepherds, pastoral, bucolic.* **I.** In gen.: Bucolicōn poëma, *Virgil's pastoral poetry, the Bucolics,* Col. 7, 10, 8; and *absol.:* **Būcŏlĭca,** ōrum, *n.,* = τὰ Βουκολικά, *Bucolics,* Ov. Tr. 2, 538: Bucolica Theocriti et Vergilii, Gell. 9, 9, 4; cf. Serv. ad Verg. E. 1.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Bucolice tome = βουκολικὴ τομή; in metre, *the bucolic cæsura; that of an hexameter whose fourth foot is a dactyl, and ends a word* (e. g. Verg. E. 3, 1: Dic mihi, Damoeta, cujum pecus? an Meliboei?), Aus. Ep. 4, 88.—**B.** *A species of panaces,* Plin. 25, 4, 11, § 31.—**C. Būcŏlĭci,** ōrum, *m., a class of Egyptian soldiers, so called from their place of abode,* Bucolica, Capitol. Ant. Phil. 21; Vulcat. Avid. Cass. 6, 7.

Būcŏlĭum, ii, *n.,* = Βουκόλιοι, *a town in Arcadia,* Plin. 4, 6, 16, § 20.

†**būcrānĭum,** ii, *n.,* = βουκράνιον, *ox-head.* **I.** *A place of sacrifice,* Inscr. Orell. 2322.—**II.** *A plant like a bullock's head in shape,* App. Herb. 86.

būcŭlus (also **bōcŭlus**), i, *m. dim.* [bos], *a young bullock, a steer,* Col. 6, 2, 4; Front. Strat. 1, 5, 26.—More freq. and class., **II.** *Subst.:* **būcŭla,** ae, *f., a young cow, a heifer,* Verg. G. 1, 375; 4, 11; id. E. 8, 86.—**B.** As a work of art, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48. The statue of a brazen cow at Athens, the work of Myron, was especially distinguished, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135; id. Div. 1, 24, 48; cf. Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 57.

buda, ae, *f.,* colloq., = ulva, Anthol. Lat. 5, 189, 2; Aug. Ep. 88, 6; Don. ad Verg. A. 2, 135.

Budalia, ae, *f., a town of Lower Pannonia,* Eutr. 9, 4.

Būdīni, ōrum, *m., a people of Sarmatia,* Mel. 1, 9, 19; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 88.

būfălus, i, *m.,* = bubalus, q. v.

būfo, ōnis, *m.* [root bu-; cf. 2. bubo, bos], *a toad,* Verg. G. 1, 184.

būgillo, ōnis, *m., a plant, also called* ajuga reptans, Marc. Emp. 8.

†**būglossa** (būglossa, Aem. Mac de Buglossa, 1 and 10), ae (**būglossŏs,** i, Plin. 25, 8, 40, § 81), *f.,* = βούγλωσσον, *oxtongue, bugloss, an herb,* App. Herb. 11; Ser. Samm. 424.

†**būgōnĭa,** ae, *f.,* = βουγονία, *the generating of bees from the putrid carcasses of cattle, the title of a work of Archelaus,* Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 5.

†**būlăpăthum,** i, *n.,* = βουλάπαθον, *the herb patience,* Plin. 20, 21, 86, § 235.

Būlarchus, i, *m.,* = Βούλαρχος, *an ancient Grecian painter,* Plin. 7, 38, 39, § 126; 35. 8, 34, § 55.

***bulbācĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. bulbus], *that has bulbs, bulbous:* hyacinthi radix, Plin. 21, 26, 97, § 170.

bulbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a forming of bulbs,* v. l. for bullatio, q. v.

†**bulbīnē,** ēs, *f.,* = βολβίνη, *a kind of bulbous plant,* Plin. 20, 9, 41, § 107; 19, 5, 30, § 95.

bulbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. bulbus], *bulbous:* radix, Plin. 21, 21, 90, § 158; 21, 17, 62, § 102.

bulbŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a small bulb,* Pall. 3, 21, 3.

1. bulbus (bulbŏs), i, *m.* [βολβός]. **I.** *A bulb, bulbous root* (tulips, hyacinths, lilies, etc.), Plin. 19, 4, 21, § 61; cf. Cels. 2, 18; Plin. 17, 20, 33, § 144; 21, 5, 11, § 24; 22, 22, 32, § 67 sq.—**II.** *An onion;* a garden vegetable of several kinds, among which the Megarean was the best known, Cato, R. R. 8, 2; Ov. R. Am. 797; Col. 10, 106; 4, 32, 2; Plin. 19. 5, 30, § 93; in Apic. 8, 7, and in Edict. Diocl. p. 16, called bulbus fabrilis.

2. Bulbus, i, *m., a Roman name,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32, § 79.—With a play on 1. bulbus, Cic. Clu. 26, 72.

†**būlē,** ēs, *f.,* = βουλή, *the (Greek) council, the senate,* Plin. Ep. 10, 116 (117), 1; 10, 81 (85), 1; 10, 110 (111), 1; 10, 112 (113), 1.

†**būleuta,** ae, *m.,* = βουλευτής, *a councillor, a senator,* Plin. Ep. 10, 39 (48), 5; 10, 112 (113), 3; 10, 114 (115), 3; Spart. Sever 17.

†**būleutērĭum (-on),** ii, *n.,* = βουλευτήριον, *the place where the Greek senate assembled, the senate-house:* in curiā Syracusis, quem locum illi buleuterium nomine appellant, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 50: Cyzici et buleuterion vocant aedificium amplum sine ferreo clavo, etc., Plin. 36, 15, 23, § 100.

†† **bulga,** ae, *f.* [Gallic; now bougette], *a leathern knapsack, bag:* bulgas Galli sacculos scorteos appellant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 35 Müll.: bulga est folliculus omnis, quam et crumenam veteres appellarunt: et est sacculus ad bracchium pendens, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 78 (Sat. 2, 16, and 6, 1); Varr. ap. Non. 78, 2 (Sat. Men. 61, 3).—**II.** Humorously, *the womb*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 78, 14 (Sat. 26, 36).

Būlĭmĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen*, Inscr. Fabr. 125, 35.

būlĭmo, āre, āvi, ātum (βουλιμιῶ), 1, *v. n.*, *to have bulimy* or *insatiable hunger*, Pelag. Vet. 10; Theod. Prisc. 2, 29.

būlĭmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [bulimus], *afflicted with insatiable hunger*, Pelag. Vet. 10.

† **būlĭmus,** i, *m.*, = βούλιμος, *great hunger, bulimy;* hence also, *weakness of the stomach, fainting*, Gell. 16, 3, 9; cf. bu; Veg. 5, 34 (3, 35); 5, 37 (3, 38) (in Varr. 2, 5, 4, written as Greek).—Also written **būlĭma,** ae, *f.*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 32 Müll.

bulla, ae, *f.* [root vbal-; Gr. φαλ-; cf. φαλλός, φύλλον], *any object swelling up, and thus becoming round;* hence, **I.** *A water-bubble, bubble:* ut pluvio perlucida caelo Surgere bulla solet, Ov. M. 10, 734: crassior, Mart. 8, 33, 18; Plin. 31, 2, 8, § 12; App. M. 4, p. 145, 7.—Hence, **B.** Trop., *a bubble, trifle; vanity:* si est homo bulla, eo magis senex, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 1; Petr. 42, 4.—**II.** *Any thing rounded by art.* **A.** *A boss, knob* (upon a door, etc.): jussine in splendorem dari bullas has foribus nostris? Plaut. As. 2, 4, 20: bullas aureas ex valvis, auferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56, § 124 (by such door-studs fortunate or unfortunate days were designated, Petr. 30, 4).—**B.** *A stud* in a girdle: notis fulserunt cingula bullis Pallantis pueri, Verg. A. 12, 942; 9, 359; Aus. Cup. Cruc. 49; Prud. Psych. 476.—**C.** *The head of a pin in the water-clock*, Vitr. 9, 6, 9 sq.—**III.** Esp., *the* bulla, *a kind of amulet worn upon the neck* (*mostly of gold*), orig. an ornament of the Roman triumphers, in imitation of the Tuscan kings and Lucumones (Plut. Romul. 25; Fest. s. v. sardi, p. 252), but in the more brilliant era of the Romans worn by noble youths, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 152 (cf. Ascon. in h. l., acc. to whom bullae of leather were hung upon the necks of the children of freedmen); it was laid aside when they arrived at maturity, and consecrated to the Lares, Pers. 5, 30; cf.: Lares bullati, Petr. 60, 8; acc. to Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 10, first hung by Tarquinius Priscus upon the neck of his son; cf. also Macr. S. 1, 6, 9 sqq.; Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 127; Liv. 26, 36, 5; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 131; Suet. Caes. 84; Flor. 2, 6, 24.—From the Etruscan custom, called Etruscum aurum, Juv. 5, 163.—Hence the phrase bullā dignus for *childish:* senior bullā dignissime, Juv. 13, 33.—It was also hung upon the forehead of favorite animals, Ov. M. 10, 114.

bullātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [bullo], *a bubbling, forming of pebbles*, of a stone found in small detached fragments: sparsa bullatio magnetis (opp. cautes continua), Plin. 34, 14, 42, § 148 Sill. and Jan. (al. bulbatio).

bullātus, a, um, *adj.* [bulla]. **I.** (Acc. to bulla, I. B.) *Quickly passing;* acc. to others, *inflated, bombastic:* nugae, Pers. 5, 19.—**II.** (Acc. to bulla, II.) *Furnished with a boss* or *stud:* cingulum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 116 Müll.—Of the heavens, *studded with stars:* aether, Fulg. Myth. 1, p. 24 Munck.—**III.** (Acc. to bulla, III.) *Wearing a* bulla *about the neck:* puer, Scip. Afr. ap. Macr. S. 2, 10, 7: statua, *of a child*, Val. Max. 3, 1, 1: heres, *yet a child*, Juv. 14, 5; cf. Petr. 60, 8.

bullesco, ĕre, 3, *v. inch. n.* [bullo], *to bubble, form bubbles*, Ampel. 8.

Bullĭdenses, -ienses, -īni, and **-iōnes,** v. Bylli-.

bullĭo, īre, v. bullo.

* **bullītus,** ūs, *m.* [bullio], *the bubbling, gushing up of water:* aquae, Vitr. 8, 3.

bullo, āre, and **bullĭo,** īvi, ītum, 4, *v. n.* [bulla], *to be in bubbling motion, to be in a state of ebullition, to bubble.* (α) Form bullo, āre: ubi bullabit vinum, ignem subducito, Cato, R. R. 105; Cels. 2, 7; 7, 4, 2; Calp. Ecl. 1, 11; Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 18; 18, 31, 74, § 317.—(β) Form bullio, īre: bullientes fontes, Vitr. 8, 3; Cels. 5, 19, 28; Pers. 3, 34; Apic. 4, 119; 6, 212.—As *v. a.* in *part. pass.:* ammoniacum cum vino et melle mittis in ollam et bullita (*sodden*, i. e. *half-cooked*) atteres, dabisque ad bibendum, Veg. 2, 17, 5 (1, 45, 5).—**II.** Trop.: indignatione, *to boil with rage, fly in a passion*, App. M. 10, p. 250, 34: libidinum incendio bulliebant, Hier. ad Eustach. p. 236, 1, 1.

bullŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [bulla]. **I.** *A watery vesicle*, Cels. 2, 5 *fin.;* 5, 28, n. 17.—**II.** *A small neck-ornament* (bulla), Hier. in Isa. 2, 3, 18.

būmammus, a, um, *adj.* [bu-mamma, having large breasts], of the vine, *with large clusters:* uva, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 4; Macr. S. 2, 16, 7; Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 102.

† **būmastus,** i (**būmasta,** ae, Edict. Diocl. p. 18), *f.*, = βούμαστος, sc. ἄμπελος (having large breasts; cf. bumammus), *a species of grape with large clusters*, Verg. G. 2, 102 and Serv. ad loc.; id. Cul. 405; Col. 3, 2, 1; cf.: tument mammarum modo bumasti (acini), Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 15; 14, 3, 4, § 42.

† **būmĕlĭa,** ae, *f.*, = βουμελία, *a kind of ash-tree*, Plin. 16, 13, 24, § 63.

† **būnĭas,** ădis, *f.*, = βουνιάς, *a kind of Swedish turnip*, Col. 10, 422; *acc.* buniada, Plin. 20, 4, 11, § 21.—Another kind is called **būnĭon,** ii, *n.*, = βούνιον, Plin. l. l.—Hence, **būnītus,** a, um, *adj.*, *made from bunion:* vinum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 52.

būpaeda, ae, *m.* [βούπαις], *a huge youth*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 31; 9, § 908 Kopp. (al. pubeda).

Būpălus, i, *m.*, = Βούπαλος, *a statuary of Chios, who represented and exposed the deformed poet Hipponax, but in turn was severely satirized by him in his poems*, Hor. Epod. 6, 14; cf. Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 11.

† **būphthalmos,** i, *m.*, = βούφθαλμος. **I.** *Oxeye, a plant*, Plin. 25, 8, 42, § 82; Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 93.—**II.** *A species of* aizoon majus, *houseleek*, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

† **būpleuron,** i, *n.*, = βούπλευρον, *an umbelliferous plant, hare's-ear:* Bupleurum baldense, Host.; Plin. 22, 22, 35, § 77.

† **būprestis,** is, *f.*, = βούπρηστις (πρήθω, to swell up). **I.** *A venomous beetle, whose sting caused a swelling in cattle*, Plin. 30, 4, 10, § 30; 31, 10, 46, § 119; Veg. 5, 14, 10; 5, 77, 1; Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 5; Dig. 48, 8, 3, § 3.—**II.** *A kind of vegetable*, Plin. 22, 22, 36, § 78.

1. būra, ae, v. buris.

2. Būra, ae, *f.*, *a town in Achaia*, Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 12.

†† **burdo,** ōnis (collat. form **burdus,** i, Acron. ad Hor. C. 3, 27, 7), *m.*, = פֶּרֶד, *a mule* (*the offspring of a horse and she-ass*, while mulus is the offspring of an ass and a mare; v. Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 61), esp. used for carrying litters, Dig. 32, 49: onus duorum burdonum, Vulg. 4 Reg. 5, 17.

burdōnārius, ii, *m.* [burdo], *a mule-driver*, Edict. Diocl. p. 19.

burduncŭlus, i, *m.*, *a plant*, perh. *borage*, Marc. Emp. 5.

burgārii, ōrum, *m.* [burgus], *inhabitants of a castle, defenders of the borders* (late Lat.), Cod. Th. 7, 14, 1; cf. Isid. Orig. 9, 4, 28.

Burgundĭōnes, um, *m.*, and **Burgundii,** ōrum, *m.*, *a tribe of Goths, divided into the East Burgundians, who dwelt between the Oder and the Vistula, and the West Burgundians, upon the upper Main.* (α) Form Burgundiones, Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 99; Mamert. I. Pan. 5 *init.*—(β) Form Burgundii, Amm. 28, 5, 9 sqq.; Mamert. II. Pan. 17 *init.*—*Sing.:* **Burgundĭo,** ōnis, *m.*, *a Burgundian*, Sid. Carm. 7, 234.—As *adj.:* Burgundiones equi, Veg. Vet. 6, 6, 3.

†† **burgus,** i, *m.* [cf. πύργος; Germ. Burg, Berg; Engl. -burg, borough, -bury], *a castle, fort, fortress* (post-class.): castellum parvulum, quem burgum vocant, Veg. Mil. 4, 10: crebra per limites habitacula constituta burgos vulgo vocant, Isid. Orig. 9, 2, 99; 9, 4, 28; Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2, § 4; Cod. Th. 12, 19, 2; Sid. Carm. 22.

Buri or **Burii,** ōrum, *m.*, = Βουροί, *a German people in the neighborhood of the Marcomanni and Quadi*, Tac. G. 43; Capitol. Anton. Phil. 22 *init.*

1. būris, is, *m.* (**būra,** ae, *f.*, Varr. R. R. 1, 19, 2) [acc. to Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 170 (cf. also Isid. Orig. 20, 14, 2), contr. from βοῦς and οὐρά, ox-tail], *the curved hinder part of the plough of the ancients, the plough-beam*, Varr. ap. Serv. l. l.—*Acc.* burim, Verg. G. 1, 170 Serv. and Voss.; Varr. R. R. 1, 19, 2.

2. Būris, is, *f.*, *a city of Achaia; acc.* Burin, Ov. M. 15, 293.

burĭus, ii, *m.*, *a species of animal*, otherwise unknown, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 31.

burra, ae, *f.* [burrus]. **I.** *A small cow with a red mouth* or *muzzle*, acc. to Fest. s. v.—**II.** *A shaggy garment*, Anthol. Lat. 5, 133, 5.—Hence, *plur.:* **burrae,** ārum, *f.*, *trifles, nonsense* (post-class.): burras, quisquilias, ineptiasque, etc., Aus. praef. ad Latin. Pacat. 3.

‡ **burrānĭca pōtio** [id.], *a drink composed of milk and must*, so called on account of its red color, Fest. p. 30; cf. Ov. F. 4, 780.

‡ **burrānĭcum,** i, *n.* [prob. formed from the preced.], *a kind of vessel*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 36 Müll.

† **burrhīnon,** i, *n.* [βοῦς-ῥίν], *a plant, oxnose*, App. Herb. 86.

burrĭcus or **būrĭcus (-chus),** i, *m.* [burrus; Fr. bourrique], *a small horse*, Veg. 6, 2, 2; Paul. Nol. Ep. 29; cf. Schneid. ad Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 1.

‡ **1. burrus,** a, um [πυρρός], an old word, = rufus, rubens, *red*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 31 Müll.; cf. id. p. 36.—Collat. form **byrrus,** a, um, Prob. ad Juv. 3, 283.

2. Burrus, an old form for Pyrrhus, Cic. Or. 48, 160; Quint. 1, 4, 15.

Bursăōnenses, ium, *m.*, *a people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24; called **Bursăvōnenses,** Auct. B. Hisp. 22: **Bursăōnes,** um, Liv. lib. 91, Fragm. 20 Weissenb.

† **būsĕlīnum,** i, *n.*, = βουσέλινον, *a plant, ox-parsley*, Plin. 20, 12, 47, § 118.

būsĕqua, v. bubsequa.

Būsīris, īdis and ĭdos (īdis, Verg. G. 3, 5; ĭdos, Stat. Th. 12, 155; *acc.* Busiridem, Quint. 2, 7, 4; Hyg. Fab. 31; 56; Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 300: Busirin, Ov. A. A. 1, 649; id. M. 9, 183: Busirim, Amm. 28, 1, 46), = Βούσιρις. **I.** *Masc.*, *a king of Egypt, who sacrificed strangers, and was himself slain by Hercules*, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 15; Verg. G. 3, 5; Mythogr. Lat. 1, 65; 2, 157; Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 39; Macr. S. 3, 5, 9.—**II.** *Fem.*, *a considerable town in Lower Egypt, with a temple of Isis*, now *Abousir*, Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 64.—**B.** *A village near the Great Pyramid*, Plin. 36, 12, 16, § 76.

‡ **bustar,** aris, *m.* [bustum], *a place where dead bodies were burned*, Charis. p. 25 P.

bustĭcētum, i, *n.* [id.], post-class. for bustum, *a place where dead bodies were burned*, Arn. 1, p. 24; 7, p. 222.

* **bustĭrăpus,** i, *m* [bustum-rapio], *a robber of tombs*, a term of reproach: impudice, sceleste, verbero, bustirape, furcifer, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 127.

bustuālis, e, *adj.* [bustum], *of* or *pertaining to the place where dead bodies were burned*, Sid. Ep. 3, 12; Prud. Cath. 9, 52.

bustŭārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to the place where dead bodies were burned:* gladiator, *that fought at a funeral pile in honor of the dead*, Cic. Pis. 9, 19; Tert. Spect. 11; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 519 (Cicero so calls Clodius, in the passage cited, on account of a tumult which he caused at the funeral ceremonies that Cicero's brother made in honor of Marius): moecha, *she who prostitutes herself among tombs*, Mart. 3, 93, 15: altare, *upon which men were offered*, Tert. Pall. 4: latro = bustirapus, Amm. 28, 1, 12.

bustum, i, *n.* [buro = uro, whence also comburo; cf. burrus, red], orig. *the place where the bodies of the dead were burned and buried;* later also, in gen., for *a tomb:* bustum proprie dicitur locus, in quo mortuus est combustus et sepultus . . . ubi vero combustus quis tantummodo, alibi vero est sepultus, is locus ab urendo ustrina vocatur; sed modo busta sepulchra appellamus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 32 Müll.; cf. Serv. ad Verg.

A. 3, 22; 11, 201; Inscr. Murat. 1514, 3. **I.** *The place of burning and burying; the funeral-pyre after the burning of the body:* semiustaque servant Busta neque avelli possunt, Verg. A. 11, 201 Don. ad loc.; Lucr. 3, 906; Stat. S. 5, 1, 226; cf. Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 64. — **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *a mound, tomb* (most freq. in the poets): in busto Achilli, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 14: si quis bustum (nam id puto appellari τύμβον) violarit, Solon ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 64; Cic. Phil. 14, 13, 34; id. Tusc. 5, 35, 101; id. Att. 7, 9, 1; Cat. 64, 363; Verg. A. 11, 850; 12, 863; *Hor. C. 3, 3, 40; Prop. 3 (4), 6, 29; 1, 19, 21; 2 (3), 13, 33; Ov. M. 4, 88; 13, 452 al.; Suet. Caes. 84; id. Ner. 33, 38; Luc. 8, 748 —**2.** Trop., of things that, like a tomb, give up a body to destruction; so of *the maw of an animal that eats men:* viva videns vivo sepeliri viscera busto, *seeing the living body enclosed in the living grave,* Lucr. 5, 991.—So of Tereus, who devoured his son: flet modo, seque vocat bustum miserabile nati, Ov. M. 6, 665. — Sarcastically, of one who annulled the laws: bustum legum omnium ac religionum, Cic. Pis. 5, 11; and: bustum rei publicae, id. ib. 4, 9. — Of *a battle-field:* civilia busta Philippi, Prop. 2, 1, 27 Kuin. — **B.** Ad Busta Gallica, *a place in Rome, so called from the Gauls who were burned and buried there,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 157 Müll.; Liv. 5, 48, 3; 22, 14, 11. — **C.** Of a destroyed city, *the site, ruins,* Plin. 5, 17, 15, § 73 —**D.** *The burned body itself, the ashes,* Stat. Th. 12, 247.

būtĕo, ōnis, *m., a kind of falcon* or *hawk,* Plin. 10, 8, 9, § 21; 11, 49, 110, § 263; Arn. 7, p. 280; Paul. ex Fest. p. 32 Müll.; giving auguries by its flight, v. ales, II. E.

Būtes, ae (acc. Buten, Verg. A. 5, 372; 9, 647; 11, 690 sq.; Ov. M. 7, 500), *m.,* = Βούτης. **I.** *Son of Amycus, king of the Bebrycians, slain by Dares at the tomb of Hector,* Verg. A. 5, 372.—**II.** *An Argonaut, son of Teleon and Zeuxippe,* Hyg. Fab. 14 — **III.** *Son of the Athenian Pallas, sent with Cephalus to Æacus,* Ov. M. 7, 500. — **IV.** *An armor-bearer of Anchises,* Verg. A. 9, 647 sqq.—**V.** *A Trojan,* Verg. A. 11, 690 sqq.

Būthrōtum, i, *n.* (**Būthrōtŏs,** i, *f.,* Ov. M. 13, 721), = Βουθρωτόν and Βουθρωτός, *a town on the coast of Epirus,* now *Butrinto,* Caes. B. C. 3, 16; Verg. A. 3, 293 sq.; Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 4. — Hence, **Būthrōtĭus,** a, um, *adj., of Buthrotum:* ager, causa, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A, 4: Plancus, id. ib. 15, 29, 3; and *subst:* **Būthrōtĭi,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Buthrotum,* id. ib. 14, 11, 2; 15, 2, 2; 16, 16, A, 4.

† **būthȳsĭa,** ae, *f.,* = βουθυσία, *a sacrifice of oxen,* Suet. Ner. 12 *fin.*

Būtĭcus, v. Butos.

1. būtĭo, ōnis, *m., a bittern,* Auct. Carm. Philom. 42.

2. butĭo, īre, v. 2. bubo.

Būtōa, ae, *f., a small island near Crete,* Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 61.

Būtŏrĭdas, ae, *m.,* = Βουτορίδης, *a Greek writer on the Pyramids of Egypt,* Plin. 36, 12, 17, § 79.

Būtŏs, i, *f.,* = Βοῦτος, *the chief city of the* nomos Ptenethu *in Egypt, upon the Sebennytic mouth of the Nile; containing a famous temple and oracle of Latona* (*Buto*), Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 64.—Hence, **Būtĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of Butos:* linum, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 14.

Butrōtus, i, *m., a river of Bruttia,* now *the Bruciano,* Liv. 29, 7, 3.

buttuti, *interj.,* Plaut. ap. Charis. p. 216 P.

bŭtŭbatta = nugatoria, *trifles, worthless things,* Naev. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 36 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 25 Rib.); Charis. 2, 16, p. 216 P.; cf. Comment. p. 351 sq.

Butuntum, i, *n., a town of Calabria,* now *Bitonte;* hence, **Butuntinenses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Butuntum,* Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105; Front. Col. p. 111.

† **būtȳrum** (ȳ, Sid. Carm. 12, 7; **būtȳron,** Aen. Mac. Herb. c. de ruta. butyrum, Edict. Diocl. p. 15), i, *n.,* = βούτυρον [said to be a Scythian word, but prob βούτυρός; Engl. butter], *butter,* Cels. 4, 15; 4, 18; 5, 26, 30; Col. 6, 12, 5; Plin. 11, 41, 96, § 239; 28, 9, 35, § 133 sq.

buxans, antis, *adj.* [buxus], *of the color of boxwood:* pallor, App. M. 8, p. 211, 5; p. 180 Bip.

Buxentum, i, *f.,* = Πυξοῦς, *a town in Lucania, of Greek origin, colonized by the Romans after the second Punic war,* Vell 1, 15, 3; Liv. 34, 45, 2; now *Policastro,* Mel. 2. 4, 9; Liv. 39, 23, 3. — **II.** Derivv. **A.** **Buxentīnus,** a, um, *adj., of Buxentum:* ager, Front. Colon. p. 90. — **B.** **Buxentĭus,** a, um, *adj.,* the same: pubes, Sil. 8, 585.

buxētum, i, *n.* [buxus], *a plantation of boxwood,* Mart. 2, 14, 15: tonsile, id. 3, 58, 3.

buxĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to the boxwood-tree, made of boxwood, boxwood-:* luci, Sol. 52: forma, Col. 7, 8, 7: mola, Petr. 74, 5. — **II.** *Of the color of boxwood:* rostra (anatum), Varr. ap. Non. p. 460, 8: dentes, Mart. 2, 41, 7: anuli, perh. ironic. for *spurious* (on account of the paleness of boxwood), Petr. 58, 10; cf. pallor, App. M. 1, p. 110, 30: luror, id. ib. 9, p. 231, 4.

* **buxĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [buxus-fero], *bearing box-trees:* Cytorus, Cat. 4, 13.

* **buxōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [buxus], *like boxwood:* xylobalsamum, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 119.

buxum, i, *n.* [id.], *the wood of the box-tree* (cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, 509; 1, 625). **I.** In gen.: torno rasile, Verg. G. 2, 449: ora buxo Pallidiora, Ov. M. 4, 134: multifori tibia buxi, id. ib. 12, 158: buxoque simillimus Pallor, id. ib. 11, 417; cf. Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 70.—**II.** Esp. of objects made of boxwood. **1.** *A flute, pipe:* inflati murmur buxi, Ov. M. 14, 537: terebratum per rara foramina, id. F. 6, 697; id. P. 1, 1, 45: cava buxa, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 42: ad inspirata rotari Buxa, Stat. Th. 7, 171; Sen. Agam. 688.—**2.** *A top:* volubile, Verg. A. 7, 382: buxum torquere flagello, Pers. 3, 52.—**3.** *A comb:* crines depectere buxo, Ov. F. 6, 229: caput intactum buxo, Juv. 14, 194.—**4.** *A writing-tablet,* Prop 3 (4), 23, 8; Schol. ad Hor. S. 1, 6, 74. — **III.** Transf, = buxus, *the box-tree,* Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 231.

† **buxus,** i, *f.,* = πύξος (cf Prisc. p. 549, and the letter B). **I.** Lit., *the pale, evergreen box-tree,* Enn. ap. Phylarg. l. l.: buxus densa foliis, Ov. A. A. 3, 691: crispata, Claud. Rapt. Pros 2, 110: horrida, id. ib. 2, 268: perpetuo virens, Ov. M. 10, 97; Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 230; for its natural history, v. Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 70 sq.—**II.** For *things made of boxwood* (cf. Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 172), *a pipe* or *flute:* tympana vos buxusque vocant Berecyntia Verg. A. 9, 619 Forbig. ad loc.; Ov. M. 4, 30; Stat. Th. 2, 77; 9, 480; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 286; id. Rapt. Pros. 1, 209; 3, 130.

Buzae, ārum, *m., a people of India,* Plin 6, 20, 23, § 76.

Buzēri, ōrum, *m, a people of Pontus,* Mel. 1, 19, 11; Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 11.

Būzȳges, ae, *m.,* = Βουζύγης, *an ancient Athenian hero, the inventor of the plough and of ploughing with oxen,* = Triptolemus and Epimenides, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 199; cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 4; Aus. Ep. 22, 46; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 19.

byblĭŏthēca, v. bibliotheca.

Byblis, ĭdis, *f.* (voc. Bybli, Ov. M. 9, 580; 9, 651; *acc.* Byblida, id. ib 9, 453; 9, 467), = Βυβλίς, *a daughter of Miletus and Cyanee, who fell in love with her brother Caunus, and, being repulsed, was changed to a fountain,* Ov. M. 9, 452; cf. Theocr Id. 7, 114; acc. to Ov. A. A. 1, 283, and Hyg. Fab 243, she hanged herself.

Byblus (**-ŏs**), i, *f.,* = Βύβλος, *a very ancient town in Phœnicia celebrated for the worship of Adonis,* now *Dschebail,* Mel. 1, 12, 3; Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78; Curt. 4, 1, 15.

Byllis or **Bullis,** ĭdis, *f.,* = Βυλλίς Steph., Βουλλίς Ptol, *a town in Grecian Illyria,* Caes. B. C. 3, 40; Cic. Phil. 11, 11, 26. — **II.** Derivv. **A.** **Bullĭdenses,** Caes B. C. 3, 12; 3, 40. — **B.** **Bullienses,** Cic. Pis. 40, 96.—**C.** **Bulliōnes,** Cic. Fam. 13, 42, 1 (others, **Bullĭdenses**).— **D.** **Buliōnes,** um, *m.,* Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145. — **E.** **Bullini,** *the inhabitants of Byllis,* Liv. 44, 30, 10.

Byrsa, ae, *f.,* = Βύρσα, *the citadel of Carthage,* Verg A. 1, 367; Liv. 34, 62, 12.—Hence, *adj.:* **Byrsĭcus,** a, um, *Byrsic,* i.e. *Carthaginian,* Sid. Ep. 7, 17, 18.

† **byssĭnus,** a, um, *adj.,* = βύσσινος, *made of byssus:* linum, Plin. 19, 1, 4, § 21: vestis, App. M. 11, p. 269, 10; Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 15: opus, Dig. 39, 5, 16, § 7. — *Subst.:* **byssĭnum,** i, *n.* (sc. opus), *a garment of byssus;* trop.: vestite vos serico probitatis, byssino sanctitatis, purpurā pudicitiae, Tert. Cult. Fem. 13; Vulg. 2 Par. 5, 12 al.

† **byssus,** i, *f.* (**byssum,** i, *n.,* Isid. Orig. 19, 27, 4), = βύσσος [Heb. בּוּץ], *cotton, cotton stuff,* App. M. 11, p. 258, 20; Mart. Cap. 2, § 114; Vulg. Exod. 25, 4 al. (acc. to others, *a fine kind of flax, and the linen made from it;* v. Liddell and Scott's Lex.).

† **Bythŏs,** i, *m.,* = βυθός (depth), *one of the Æons of Valentinus,* Tert. adv. Val. 7; id. adv. Haer. 49 (access. form **Bythiŏs,** id. adv. Val. 8).

Bȳzăcĭum, ii, *n.,* = Βυσσᾶτις, *a province in Africa Propria, between the river Triton and the Lesser Syrtis,* Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 24; 17, 5, 3, § 41.—**II.** Derivv. **A.** **Bȳzăcēnus,** a, um, *adj., of Byzacium:* provincia, Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2; Cod. Th. 1, 27, 2.—As *subst.:* **Bȳzăcēni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Byzacium,* Cod. Th. 11, 1, 29.—**B.** **Bȳzăcĭus,** a, um, the same: rura, Sil. 9, 204.

Bȳzantĭum, ii, *n.,* = Βυζάντιον, *a city in Thrace, on the Bosphorus, opposite the Asiatic Chalcedon,* later Constantinopolis, now *Constantinople;* among the Turks, *Istamboul* or *Stamboul* (i.e. εἰς τὴν πόλιν), Mel. 2, 2, 6; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 46; 9, 15, 20, § 50 sq; Nep. Paus. 2, 2; Liv. 38, 16, 3 sq; Tac. A. 12, 63 sq.; id H. 2, 83; 3, 47 al.—**II.** Derivv. **A.** **Bȳzantĭus,** a, um, *adj., of Byzantium, Byzantine:* litora, *the Strait of Constantinople,* Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 31: portus, Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 51.—*Subst.:* **Bȳzantĭi,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Byzantium,* Cic. Prov. Cons. 3, 5; 4, 6 sq.; id. Verr. 2, 2, 31, § 76; Nep. Timoth 1, 2; Liv. 32, 33, 7. — **B.** **Bȳzantĭăcus,** a, um, *adj., of Byzantium:* lacerti, Stat. S. 4, 9, 13. — **C.** **Bȳzantīnus,** a, um, *adj.,* the same (post class): Lygos, Aus. Clar. Urb. 2: frigora, Sid. Ep. 7, 17.

C.

C, c, *n. indecl.,* or *f.,* the third letter of the Latin alphabet; corresponded originally in sound to the Greek Γ (which in inscrr., esp. in the Doric, was frequently written like the Latin C; v. O. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 295); hence the old orthography: LECIONES, MACISTRATOS, EXFOCIONT, [PU]CNANDOD, PVC[NAD], CARTACINIENSI, upon the Columna rostrata, for legiones, magistratos, effugiunt, pugnando, pugnā, Carthaginiensi; and the prænomina Gaius and Gnaeus, even to the latest times, were designated by C. and Cn., while Caeso or Kaeso was written with K; cf. the letter G. Still, even as early as the time of the kings, whether through the influence of the Tuscans, among whom Γ sounded like K, or of the Sabines, whose language was kindred with that of the Tuscans, the C seems to have been substituted for K; hence even Consul was designated by Cos, and K remained in use only before *a,* as in Kalendae; k. k. for calumniae causā, INTERKAL for intercalaris, MERK for mercatus, and in a few other republican inscrr., because by this vowel K was distinguished from Q, as in Gr. Kappa from Koppa, and in Phœnician Caph from Cuph, while C was employed like other consonants with *e.* Q was used at the beginning of words only when *u,* pronounced like *v,* followed, as Quirites from Cures, Tanaquil from Thanchufil, Thanchfil, Θανκϝιλ; accordingly, C everywhere took the place of Q, when that accompanying labial sound was lost, or *u* was used as a vowel; so in the gentile name of Maecenas Cilnius, from the Etrusk. Cvelne or Cfelne (O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 414 sq.); so in coctus, cocus, alicubi, sicubi; in relicŭŭs (four syl.) for reliquus (trisyl.): AECETIA = AEQUITIA, i. q. aequitas (v. AECETIA), etc., and as in the Golden Age cujus was written for quojus, and cui for quoi (corresponding to cum for quom); thus, even in the most ancient period, quor or cur was used together with

quare, cura with quaero, curia with Quiris, as inversely inquilinus with incola, and in S. C. Bacch. OQVOLTOD = occulto. Hence, at the end of words que, as well as ce in hic, sic, istic, illic, was changed to c, as in ac for atque, nec for neque, nunc, tunc, donec for numque, tumque, dumque; and in the middle of words it might also pass into *g*. as in negotium and neglego, cf. necopinus. Since C thus gradually took the place of K and Q, with the single exception that our *kw* was throughout designated by *qu*, it was strange that under the emperors grammarians began again to write *k* instead of *c* before *a*, though even Quint. 1, 7, 10, expressed his displeasure at this; and they afterwards wrote *q* before *u*, even when no labial sound followed, as in pequnia, or merely peqnia, for pecunia; cf. the letters Q and U. About the beginning of the sixth century of the city the modified form G was introduced for the flat guttural sound, and C thenceforth regularly represented the hard sound = our K. The use of aspirates was unknown to the Romans during the first six centuries, hence the letter C also represents the Gr. Χ, as BACA and BACANALIBVS, for Baccha and Bacchanalibus (the single C instead of the double, as regularly in the most ancient times); cf. also σχίζω with scindo, and πολύχροος with pulcer. But even in the time of Cicero scheda came into use for scida, and pulcher for pulcer; so also the name of the Gracchi was aspirated, as were the name Cethegus and the word triumphus, which, however, in the song of the Arval brothers, is TRIVMPVS; cf. Cic. Or. 48, 160, and the letter P. About this time the use of aspirates became so common, in imitation of Greek, that Catullus wrote upon it an epigram (84), which begins with the words: *Chommoda dicebat, si quando commoda vellet*; and in Monum. Ancyr. inchoo is used for the orig. incoho, acc. to which the ancient Romans also employed cohors for chors (v. cohors).

On account of the near relationship of *c* and *g*, as given above, they are very often interchanged, esp. when connected with liquids: Cygnus, Progne, Gnidus, Gnossus, from κύκνος, Πρόκνη, Κνίδος, Κνωσσός (even when *n* was separated from *c* by a vowel, as in Saguntum for Ζάκυνθος, or absorbed by an *s*, as in vigesimus and trigesimus for vicensimus and tricensimus); mulgeo for mulceo, segmen from seco, gummi for commi (κόμμι); gurgulio for curculio, grabatus for κράβατος, so that amurca was also written for amurga, from ἀμόργη, as inversely conger for gonger, from γόγγρος; but also with other letters; cf. mastruca and mastruga, misceo and μίσγω, mugio and μυκάομαι, gobius and κωβιός, gubernator and κυβερνήτης. Not less freq. is the interchange of *c* and *t*, which is noticed by Quint. Inst. 1, 11, 5, and in accordance with which, in composition, *d* or *t* before *qu*, except with *que*, became *c*, as acquiro, nequicquam, iccirco for idcirco, ecquis for etquis, etc. Hence is explained the rejection of *c* before *t*, as in Lutatius for Luctatius, and the arbitrariness with which many names were written with *cc* or *tt* for *ct*, as Vettones for Vectones; Nacca or Natta for Nacta (from the Gr. γνάπτω). It would be erroneous to infer, from the varied orthography of the names Accius, Attius, and Actius, or Peccius, Pettius, and Pectius, a hissing pronunciation of them; for as the Romans interchange the terminations *icius* and *itius*, and the orthography fetialis and fecialis, indutiae and induciae, with one another, they also wrote Basculi or Bastuli, anclare or antlare, etc. *Ci* for *ti* does not appear till an African inscr. of the third century after Christ, and not often before Gallic inscrr. and documents of the seventh century; *ti* for *ci* is not certainly found before the end of the fourth century; and *ci* before a vowel does not appear to have been pronounced as *sh*, except provincially, before the sixth or seventh century; cf. Roby, Gr. bk. 1, ch. 7; and so in gen., Corss. Ausspr. I. p. 33 sqq. C is sometimes interchanged with *p*: columba, palumbes; coquus, popa, popina (cf. in Gr. κότερος; Sanscr. katara; πότερος; Lat. uter). C is sometimes dropped in the middle of a word: luna for luc-na, lumen for luc-men; so also at the beginning of a word: uter for cuter; Sanscr. katara, v. supra.

As an abbreviation, C designates Gaius, and reversed, Ↄ, Gaia; cf. Quint. 1, 7, 28. As a numeral, C = centum, and upon voting tablets = condemno, Ascon. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24; cf. the letter A *fin.*; hence it is called littera tristis (opp. A = absolvo, which is called littera salutaris), Cic. Mil. 6, 15 Moeb.

căballa, ae, *f.* [caballus], *a mare*, Anthol. Lat. I. p. 628 Burm.

‡ **căballārĭus,** i, *m.* [id.], = κέλης, ἱππεύς, *a rider, horseman*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.: ἱπποκόμος (i. e. *a hostler*) caballarius, Gloss. Vet.; hence, Ital. *cavaliero*, Fr. *chevalier*.

căballātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *fodder for a horse* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 7, 4, 34; 12, 38, 14.

căballīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to a horse, horse-* (post-Aug.): caro, Plin. 28, 20, 81, § 265: dentes, id. 30, 8, 22, § 72: fimum, id. 30, 13, 38, § 112: fons, i. e. *Hippocrene*, Pers. prol. 1.

căballĭo, ōnis, *m. dim.* [id.], *a small horse, a pony*: marini, perh. = hippocampi, Veg. 1, 20, 2; 6, 12, 3.

căballĭon, i, *n.*, *a plant, also called* cynoglossa, *hartstongue, spleenwort*, App. Herb. 96.

† **1. căballus,** i, *m.*, = καβάλλης [perh. Celtic; hence Ital. cavallo, Fr. cheval, Engl. cavalry, cavalier, etc.; cf. cob, Germ. Gaul], *an inferior riding- or pack-horse, a nag* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tardus, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 86, 15; Varr. ib.: mediā de nocte caballum Arripit, *his nag*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 88; so id. S. 1, 6, 59; 1, 6, 103; id. Ep. 1, 18, 36; Juv. 10, 60; 11, 195; Sen. Ep. 87, 8; Petr. 117, 12; Dig. 33, 7, 15: Gorgoneus, jestingly for Pegasus, Juv. 3, 118.—**B.** Prov. **1.** Optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare caballus, i. e. *no one is content with his own condition*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 43.—**2.** Tamquam caballus in clivo, for *one who walks wearily*, Petr. 134, 2 (cf. Ov. R. Am. 394: principio clivi noster anhelat equus).

2. Căballus, i, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen*, in the pun: qui Galbam salibus tuis, et ipsum Possis vincere Sextium Caballum. Non cuicumque datum est habere nasum. Ludit qui stolidā procacitate, non est Sextius ille, sed caballus, Mart. 1, 42 *fin.*

Căbillōnum, i, *n.*, = Καβυλλῖνον, *a considerable town of the Ædui in* Gallia Lugdunensis, now *Chalons sur Saône*, Caes. B. G. 7, 42; 7, 90.—Hence, **Căbillōnensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Cabillonum*: portus, Eum. Pan. Const. 18.

Cabīra, ōrum, *n.*, = τὰ Κάβειρα, *a town in Pontus, a residence of Mithridates*, Eutr. 6, 8.

Căbīri, ōrum, *m.*, = Κάβειροι (v. Liddell and Scott, s.v.), *the Cabiri, deities worshipped by the Pelasgi as tutelary genii, in whose honor mysteries were celebrated at Lemnos and Samothrace; originally attendants of the great gods* (dei magni and potes, Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 18); *they were afterwards identified with these, and, with the Dioscuri, worshipped as guardian spirits* (cf. Samothraces, s.v. Samothracia): celsa Cabirûm Delubra tenes, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 11 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 526 Rib.).—*Sing.*: Cabiro patre, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58; Lact. 1, 15, 8.

† **căbus,** i, *m.*, = LXX. κάβος [Heb. kab], *a corn-measure*, answering to the χοῖνιξ, Vulg. 4 Reg. 6, 25 Müll.

Căbўlē, ēs, or **-la,** ae, *f.*, *a town in Thrace*, Eutr. 6, 8.—Hence, **Căbўlētae,** ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Cabyle*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40.

Căca, ae, *f.*, *a sister of Cacus*, Lact. 1, 20, 36; Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 190.

* **căcăbăceŭs (cacc-),** a, um, *adj.* [cacabus], *of* or *pertaining to a kitchen-pot*: motus, i. e. *like the liquid boiling in a pot*, Tert. adv. Herm. 41.

* **căcăbātus (cacc-),** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *black, sooty, besmeared like a cooking-pot*: aedificia (opp. immaculata), Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Serv. 32, 9.

căcăbo (⏑⏑⏑ Auct. Fragm. Aucup. 12), āre, *v. n.*, *to cackle*; Gr. κακκαβίζω, as the natural cry of the partridge: cacabat hinc perdix, Carm. Philom. 19.

căcăbŭlus (cacc-), i, *m. dim.* [cacabus], *a small cooking-pot, a pot, vessel*, Tert. Apol. 13; Arn. 6, p. 200; Apic. 4, 1.

† **căcăbus (cacc-),** i, *m.*, = κάκκαβος, *a cooking-pot*: vas ubi coquebant cibum, ab eo caccabum appellarunt, Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 36: aeneus, Col. 12, 46, 1: argenteus, Dig. 34, 2, 20; 33, 7, 18, § 3: novus, Col. 12, 48, 5: figuli, id. 12, 41, 2: fictilis, Scrib. Comp. 220; Stat. S. 4, 9, 45.

† **căcălĭa,** ae, *f.*, = κακαλία, *a plant, called also* leontice, acc. to Sprengel: Cacalia verbascifolia, Sibth.; acc. to Schneid. *colt's foot*, in pure Latin, tussilago, Plin. 25, 11, 85, § 135; 26, 6, 15, § 29.

* **căcātŭrĭo,** īre, *v. n. desid.* [caco], *to desire to go to stool*, Mart. 11, 77.

căcemphăton, i, *n.*, = κακέμφατον, *ill-sounding, a low* or *improper expression*, Isid. Orig. 1, 83, 5; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 47; Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 13.

căchecta, ae, *m.*, = καχέκτης (in bad physical condition), *one that is in a consumption; plur.*, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 125; 32, 10, 39, § 117.

† **căchectĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = καχεκτικός, *hectic, consumptive, cachectic*, Plin 32, 10, 39, § 117.

† **căchexĭa,** ae, *f.*, = καχεξία, *a consumption, wasting, cachexy*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 6, 80 sqq.; 4, 2, 18 (in Cels. 3, 32, as Gr.).

căchinnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [cachinno] (Appuleian). **I.** *Capable of laughing, laughing*: homo animal cachinnabile, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 33, 20.—**II.** *Of* or *pertaining to immoderate laughter*: risus, App. M. 3, p. 132, 20.

căchinnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a violent laughing, immoderate laughter*: sine ullā suspitione nimiae suspitionis, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25: ut si ridere concessum sit, vituperetur tamen cachinnatio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 66.

1. căchinno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [like καχάζω or καγχάζω; Sanscr. kakk; and our titter, onomatop.], *to laugh aloud, laugh immoderately*. **I.** Lit. (class. but rare): famulae furtim cachinnant, Lucr. 4, 1176; 1, 919; 2, 976: ridere convivae; cachinnare ipse Apronius, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62; Suet. Vesp. 5; Aur. Vict. Epit. 28.—With the *acc.* of that which one laughs at: exitum meum cachinnant, App. M. 3, p. 132, 25.—* **II.** Poet. (v. Liddell and Scott under καχλάζω, γέλως, γέλασμα, and Blomfield. Aesch. Prom. 90) of the sea, *to plash, ripple, roar*: suavisona echo crepitu clangente cachinnat, Att. ap. Non. p. 463, 16 (Trag. Rel. v. 572 Rib.).

* **2. căchinno,** ōnis, *m.* [1. cachinno], *one who laughs violently, a laugher, derider*, καγχαστής, Pers. 1, 12.

căchinnosus, a, um, *adj.* [cachinno], *given to loud laughter* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3, 41.

căchinnus, i, *m.* [id.], *a loud laugh, immoderate laughter, a laugh in derision, a jeering*. **I.** Lit. (class. in prose and poetry; also in *plur.*): tum dulces esse cachinni consuerant, Lucr. 5, 1396; so id. 5, 1402: in quo Alcibiades cachinnum dicitur sustulisse, *to have set up a loud laugh*, Cic. Fat. 5, 10; Suet. Aug. 98: tollere, Hor. A. P. 113: cachinnos irridentium commovere, Cic. Brut. 60, 216: res digna tuo cachinno, Cat. 56, 2; 31, 14; 13, 5: securus, Col. 10, 280: perversus, Ov. A. A. 3, 287: major, Juv. 3, 100; 11, 2: rigidus, id. 10, 31: temulus, Pers. 3, 87: effusus in cachinnos, Suet. Calig. 32: cachinnum edere, id. ib. 57: cachinnos revocare, id. Claud. 41.—* **II.** Poet., of the sea (cf. 1. cachinno, II.), *a plashing, rippling, roaring*: leni resonant plangore cachinni, Cat. 64, 273 (cf. Aesch. Prom. 90: Ποντίων τε κυμάτων ἀνήριθμον γέλασμα).

† **cachla,** ae, *f.*, = κάχλα, *a plant, also called* buphthalmos, *oxeye*, Plin. 25, 8, 42, § 82.

† **cachrys,** ȳos, *f.*, = κάχρυς (κάγχρυς). **I.** *An appendage to the catkin of certain trees in autumn, a cone*, Plin. 16, 8, 11, § 30; Cels. 5, 18, n. 5: admixta cachry, Plin. 22, 22, 32, § 71; 27, 13, 109, § 134.—**II.** *The capsule of rosemary*, Plin. 24, 11, 60, § 101.—**III.** *The white kernel of the plant* crethmos, Plin. 26, 8, 50, § 82.

căco, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. n.* and *a.*, = κακάω, *to go to stool, to be at stool*. **I.** *Neutr.*, Pompon. ap. Non. p. 84, 2: toto decies in

nno, Cat 23 20, *Hor S 1, 8, 38, Mart 12, 61, 10—**II.** *Act*, Pompon ap Non p 84, 1 (Com Rel p 209 Rib) canes odorem mixtum cum merdis cacant, Phaedr 4, 17, 25, Mart 3, 89 —Also, *to defile with excrement* cacata charta, Cat 36, 1 and 20

† **căcŏēthĕs,** is, *n*, =κακοηθες, το (bad state or habit), in medic lang, *an obstinate, malignant disease*, Cels 5, 28, n 2, Plin 24, 3, 3, § 7 —*Plur* cacoethe = κακοηθη τά, Plin 22 25, 64, § 132, 24, 10, 47, § 78 —Hence, **B.** Trop, *an incurable passion for writing* or *scribbling* insanabile Scribendi cacoethes, Juv 7, 52

căcŏmĕter or **căcŏmĕtrus,** a, um, *adj*, *faulty in metre, unmetrical*, Juba ap Prisc Mer Ter 58

Căcomnēmon, ŏnis, *m*, *title of a mime of Laberius*, Gell 16, 7, 8

căcŏphăton, i, *n*, *a union of two or more disagreeable sounds which form an equivocal word* or *expression, cacophony*, Quint 8 3

căcŏphōnia, ae, *f* [κακος φωνη], *a disagreeable sound formed by the meeting of syllables* or *words, cacophony*, Mod Lat

† **căcŏsynthĕton,** i, *n*, =κακοσυνθετον, in rhet, *an incorrect connection of words* (as, e g Verg A 9, 610) quod male collocatum, id κακοσυνθετον vocant, Quint 8, 3 59, cf Don p 1771 P, Charis p 243 ib, Serv ad Verg l l, Isid Orig 1, 33, 12, Lucil ap Vel Long p 2214 P

† **căcŏzēlia,** ae, *f*, =κακοζηλια, *a bad, faulty, awkward imitation*, Sen Contr 4, 24 *fin*, id Suas 7, Quint 2 3, 9 (written as Greek, id 8, 6, 73, cf κακοζηλον, id 8, 3, 56), cf Diom p 446 P

† **căcŏzēlus,** a, um, *adj*, =κακοζηλος, *a bad imitator* (cf cacozelia), *Suet Aug 86, Ascon Cic Caecil 6, 21, cf Quint 8, 3, 56 sqq

† **cactus,** i, *m*, =κάκτος, *a prickly plant with edible stalks*, etc, found in Sicily, *Spanish artichoke* Cynara cardunculus, Linn, Plin 21, 16, 57, § 97 —**II.** Trop, *anything thorny, unpleasant* eradicato omni cacto et rubo subdolae familiaritatis, Tert Pall 2 *fin*

căcŭla (cacula, Plaut Ps. Arg 2, 13 sq) ae, *m* [Sanscr cak, to help, cf calon, v Paul ex Fest s h v p 45 Mull, Fest s v procalare, p 225 ib], *a servant*, esp *the servant of a soldier* cacula = servus militis (militaris? cf the passage foll, from Plaut) Fest p 35 cacula δοῦλος στρατιωτου, Gloss video caculam militarem me futurum, Plaut Trin 3 2, 98, so id. Ps Arg 4, and perh, acc to the MSS also Juv 9, 61, where Jahn reads casulis, cf Weber, Juv Excurs in h l

‡ **căcŭlātum** = servitium *servitude*, Paul ex Fest p 46 Mull [cacula]

căcūmen, inis, *n* [etym dub], *the extreme end, extremity*, or *point of a thing, the peak, top utmost point* **I.** Lit (whether horizontal or perpendicular, while culmen is an extremity projecting in height, v Doed Syn, in the poets freq, in prose rare before the Aug per, not in Cic) ut altis Arboribus vicina cacumina summa terantur Inter se, *the extreme top*, Lucr 1, 898 —So of *tree tops* umbrosa cacumina Verg E 2, 3 fracta, id ib 9, 9, 6, 28, id G 2, 29, 2, 307, Ov M 1, 346, 1, 552, 1, 567, 8, 257, 8, 716, 8, 756, 9, 389, 10, 140, 10 193, 13, 833, 15, 396, Quint. 8 3 10, 1 2, 26 arborum cacumina, Plin 10 53 74 § 147 ficorum, pirorum, malorum, Col 3, 21, 11 olivae, id 5, 11, 14 and 15, 11, 3, 37, Pall Jan 15 15, id Febr 25, 28, id Mart 10, 23 10, 35, id Apr 1, Veg 4, 4 9 al harundinis, Plin 16, 36, 64, § 158 —Of grass *the points of the blades*, Ov Tr 3, 12 12 praeacutis (ramorum) cacuminibus, Caes B G 7, 73, Lucr 6 459 —Of *the summits, peaks of mountains* Liv 7, 34, 4, Lucr 6, 464, Cat 64 240, Verg A 3, 274, Hor Epod 16, 28, Ov M 1, 310, 1, 317, 1, 666, 6 311, 8, 797, 7 804, 9, 93, Luc 7, 75, Plin 3, 16, 20, § 117, 6, 7, 7, § 20 al —Of other things pilorum, Auct B Afr 47 atomi Lucr 1, 600 cujusque rei id 1, 750 ovi, Plin 10, 52 74, § 145, 10 54 75, § 151 metae id 36, 5, 4 § 31 pyramidis, id 36, 12, 17, § 79 membrorum id 11, 37 88, § 219 ignis, Luc 1, 551 incurvum, of the elephant's back, Sil 9, 584 —**II.** Trop **A.** *The end limit* donec alescundi summum tetigere cacumen, *until they have completely attained the limit of their growth*, Lucr 2, 1130 ad summum donec venere cacumen, *to the height of perfection* id 5, 1456 famae, Laber ap Macr S 2, 7 —**B.** As a gram t t, *the mark of accent placed over a letter*, Mart Cap 3, § 273

căcūmĭno, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [cacumen], *to point, make pointed* (prob formed by Ovid) summas cacuminat aures, Ov M 3, 195 saxoque cacuminat ensem, Sid Carm 7, 414 ova cacuminata, Plin 10, 52, 74, § 145 apex in conum cacuminatus, Sid Ep 2, 2

1. Căcus, i, *m*, =Κακος, *son of Vulcan, contemporary with Evander, a giant of immense physical strength, who dwelt in a cave on Mount Aventinus, and troubled the whole region around by his robberies, he robbed even Hercules of the cattle of Geryon, and was on that account slain by him* Ov F 1, 543 sq, Liv 1, 7, 5 sq, Verg A 8, 190 sq, and Serv in h l, Prop 4 (5) 9, 7, 4 (5), 9, 16, Col 1, 3, 6, Juv 5, 125, Sol 1, §§ 7 and 18

2. căcus, i, *m* [perh κακος, cf Engl villain, rascal, as designations of a servant] *a servant*, Inscr Vellerm 7, 1, 27

cădāver, ĕris *n* [cado, I B 2, cf Isid Orig 11, 2, 35, and the Gr πτῶμα, from πιπτω] **I.** Lit, *a dead body of man* or *brute, a corpse, carcass* (class) **A.** Of man taetra cadavera, Lucr 2 415, 3, 719, 4, 682, 6, 1154, 6, 1273 aqua cadaveribus inquinata Cic Tusc 5, 34, 97 —Freq of the bodies of slaves, criminals etc. Cic Mil 13 33, Hor S 1, 8, 8, 2, 5, 85 —Of the dead bodies of those who fell in war Caes B G 7, 77, Sall C 61, 4, 61 8, id J 101 *fin*, Flor 2 6, 18, 3 2 85, Val Max 7, 6, 5 —Of the body of Caligula, Suet Calig 59 semiustum id Dom 15 al informe, Verg A. 8 264 —Esp, as med t. t. for *a corpse* recentia Plin 2 103, 106, § 233, 11, 37, 70, § 184, Val Max 9, 2 ext 10, Sen Contr 10, 34.—**B.** Of brutes aggerat ipsis In stabulis turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo, Verg G 3, 557 —Hence, as a term of reproach of a despised, worthless man, *a carcass* ab hoc ejecto cadavere quidquam mihi aut opis aut ornamenti expetebam? Cic Pis 9, 19, 33, 82 —* **II.** Meton, *the remains, ruins of desolated towns* tot oppidûm cadavera, Sulp ap Cic Fam 4 5, 4

cădāvĕrīnus, a, um, *adj* [cadaver], *of carrion* nidores, Aug Civ Dei, 9, 16 — Hence, *subst* **cădāvĕrīna,** ae, *f* (sc caro), *the flesh of a carcass*, Tert Anim 32, 9

cădāvĕrōsus, a, um, *adj* [id] *like a corpse, ghastly, cadaverous* (ante and post class) facies, Ter Hec 3, 4, 27 (sublivida ac personata rubore et livore, Don) —Of persons Ambros in Psa 48 Serm 16, 28

Cādi, orum, *m*, *a town in Phrygia, on the borders of Lydia* Prop 4 (5) 6, 8

* **cădĭalis,** e, *adj* [cadus], *of* or *pertaining to a jar* resina, *contained in it*, Cael Aur Tard 2, 7, 108

cădīvus, a, um, *adj* [cado] (an access form of caducus) **I.** Of fruit, *falling of itself* mala Plin 15 16 18 § 59, 15 17, 18, § 60 —**II.** In medic lang, *having the falling sickness* or *epilepsy, epileptic*, Marc Emp 20

1. cadmēa, ae v cadmia

2. Cadmēa, v Cadmus I B 1 b

Cadmēis, etc, v Cadmus I B 3

† **cadmĭa** (**cadmēa,** Paul ex Fest. p 47 10 Mull) ae *f*, =καδμεια or καδμια, *an ore of zinc calamine, cadmia*, Plin 34, 1 2, § 2, 34, 10, 22, § 100, Paul ex Fest l l, Isid Orig 16, 20 2 and 11 —**II.** *The dross* or *slag formed in a furnace*, Plin 34, 10, 22 § 100 sq, Isid Orig 16, 20 12

cadmītis, is, *f*, *a kind of precious stone*, Plin 37, 10, 56, § 151

Cadmus, i, *m*, = Καδμος **I.** *Son of the Phœnician king Agenor, brother of Europa, husband of Harmonia father of Polydorus Ino, Semele, Autonoe, and Agave, founder of the* Cadmea *the citadel of the Bœotian Thebes*, Cic Tusc. 1, 12, 28, id N D 3 19, 48, Ov M 3, 14 sq, id F 1, 490, id P 4, 10 55, *the inventor of alphabetic writing*, Plin 7, 56, 57, § 192 sqq (hence letters are called Cadmi filiolae atricolores, Aus Ep 29, and Cadmi nigellae filiae, id. ib 21) He and his wife Harmonia were at last changed into serpents, Ov M 4, 572 sq, Hor A. P 187, cf Hyg Fab 6, 148, 179, 274 —Hence, Cadmi soror, i e *Europa* Ov P 4, 10, 55 —**B.** Deriv **1.** **Cadmēus,** a, um, *adj*, = Καδμεῖος, *of* or *pertaining to Cadmus, Cadmean* Thebae, Prop 1, 7, 1 juventus, i e Thebana, *Theban* Stat Th 8, 601 Dirce (because in the neighborhood of Thebes), Luc. 3, 175 mater, i e *Agave, the mother of Pentheus*, Sen Oedip 1005 cistae, i e *of Bacchus* (because Bacchus was the grandson of Cadmus by Semele), id Herc Oet 595 Tyros (because Cadmus came from Phœnicia) Prop 3 (4), 13, 7 —Also *Carthaginian* gens, stirps manus = Carthaginiensis Sil 1, 6, 1, 106, 17, 582.—**b.** *Subst* **Cadmēa,** ae, *f* (sc. arx), *the citadel of Thebes founded by Cadmus*, Nep Pelop 1, 2, id Epam 10, 3 —**2. Cadmēius,** a, um, *adj*, *Cadmean*. genitrix, i e *Agave*, Stat Th 4, 565: seges i e *the armed men that sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus*, Val. Fl 7, 282 heros, i e *the Theban Polynices*, Stat Th 3 366, so Haemon, id 8, 458 and 520 —**3. Cadmeis,** idis, *f adj* (acc. Cadmeidem and Cadmeida, Neue Formenl 1, 211, 1 305, *voc* Cadmei, ib 1, 293), = Καδμηΐς *of Cadmus Cadmean* domus, Ov M 4, 545 arx, id ib 6 217 matres i e *Theban women*, id ib 9, 304 —**b.** *Subst*, *a female descendant of Cadmus*, so of *Semele*, Ov M 3, 287, of *Ino* id F 6 553 —*Plur* Cadmeides, *the daughters of Cadmus Agave Ino, and Autonoe*, Sen Herc Fur 758 —**II.** *An historian of Miletus, said to have been the earliest prose writer*, Plin 5, 29, 31, § 112, 7, 56, 57, § 205 —**III.** *A bloodthirsty executioner in the time of Horace*, Hor S 1 6, 39, Schol Crucq —**IV.** *A mountain in Caria*, Plin 5, 29, 31, § 118.

cădo, cĕcĭdi, casum, 3 (*part. pres gen plur* cadentûm, Verg A 10, 674, 12 410), *v n* [cf Sanscr çad to fall away] **I.** Lit. **A.** In an extended sense, *to be driven* or *carried by one's weight from a higher to a lower point, to fall down, be precipitated, sink down go down, sink fall* (so mostly poet, in prose in place of it the compounds decido occido, excido etc., cf also ruo labor, opp surgo sto) tum arbores in te cadent, Plaut Men 2 3 25 (aves) praecipites cadunt in terram aut in aquam, *fall headlong to the earth* or *into the water*, Lucr 6 745, cf id 6, 828, imitated by Verg (apes) praecipites cadunt, Verg G 4 80 nimbus Ut picis e caelo demissum flumen in undas Sic cadit, etc, Lucr 6 258 cadit in terras vis flammea id 2 215, so with *in*, id 2 209, 4, 1282, 6 1006, 6, 1125, Prop 4 (5) 4 64 in patrios pedes Ov F 2, 832 —With a different meaning omnes plerumque cadunt in vulnus *in the direction of, towards their wound* Lucr 4, 1049, cf prolapsa in vulnus moribunda cecidit Liv 1 58 11 cadit in vultus, Ov M 5 292 in pectus id ib 4 579 — Less freq with *ad* ad terras, Plin 2 97, 99, § 216 ad terram Quint 5 10 84 —The place *from which* is designated by *ab ex, de* a summo cadere Plaut Mil 4, 4, 15 a mento cadit manus Ov F 3, 20 aves ab alto Plin 10, 38, 54, § 112 ut cadat (avis) e regione loci, Lucr 6, 824 ex arbore, Plin. 17, 20 34, § 148, Dig 50, 16 30, § 4, 18 1, 80, § 2 cecidisse de equo dicitur Cic Clu 62 175 cadere de equo, Plaut Mil 3 1 125 (for which Cæsar, Nepos, and Pliny employ decidere) de manibus arma cecidissent, Cic Phil 14 7, 21, cf de manibus civium delapsa arma ipsi ceciderunt, id Off 1 22, 77 cadunt altis de montibus umbrae Verg. E 1 84 de caelo, Lucr 5 791, Ov M 2, 322 de matre (i e nasci), Claud in Rufin. 1, 92 — With *per* per inane profundum, Lucr 2, 222 per aquas id 2 230 per salebras altaque saxa Mart 11 91, cf imbre per indignas usque cadente genas, Ov Tr 1, 3, 18 —With the adverb *altius* altius atque cadant summotis nubibus imbres, *and poured forth from a greater height*, etc, Verg E 6, 38 —And *absol.* folia nunc cadunt Plaut Men 2 3, 24, Ter Ad. 1, 1, 12, Lucr 6, 297 ut pluere in multis regionibus et cadere imbres, id 6, 415 cadens nix, id 3, 21, 3, 402 velut si prolapsus cecidisset, Liv 1, 56, 12 quaeque ita concus

sa est, ut jam casura putetur, Ov. P. 2, 3, 59: cadentem Sustinuisse, id. M. 8, 148: saepius, of epileptics, Plin. Val. 12, 58: casuri, si leviter excutiantur, flosculi, Quint. 12, 10, 73.—**2.** Esp. **a.** Of heavenly bodies, *to decline, set* (opp. orior), Ov. F. 1, 295: oceani finem juxta solemque cadentem, Verg. A. 4, 480; 8, 59; Tac. G. 45: soli subjecta cadenti arva, Avien. Descr. Orb. 273; cf. Tac. Agr. 12: quâ (nocte) tristis Orion cadit, Hor. Epod. 10, 10: Arcturus cadens, id. C. 3, 1, 27.—**b.** *To separate from something by falling, to fall off* or *away, fall out, to drop off, be shed*, etc.: nam tum dentes mihi cadebant primulum, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 57: dentes cadere imperat aetas, Lucr. 5, 671; Sen. Ep. 12, 3; 83, 3: pueri qui primus ceciderit dens, Plin. 28, 4, 9, § 41: barba, Verg. E. 1, 29: quam multa in silvis autumni frigore primo Lapsa cadunt folia, id. A. 6, 310; cf. Cat. 11, 22; Hor. A. P. 61: lanigeris gregibus Sponte suâ lanae cadunt, Ov. M. 7, 541: saetae, id. ib. 14, 303: quadrupedibus pilum cadere, Plin. 11, 39, 94, § 231: poma, Ov. M. 7, 586: cecidere manu quas legerat, herbae, id. ib. 14, 350: elapsae manibus cecidere tabellae, id. ib. 9, 571: et colus et fusus digitis cecidere remissis, id. ib. 4, 229.—**c.** Of a stream, *to fall, empty itself:* amnis Aretho cadit in sinum maris, Liv. 38, 4, 3; 38, 13, 6; 44, 31, 4: flumina in pontum cadent, Sen. Med. 406: flumina in Hebrum cadentia, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 50: tandem in alterum amnem cadit, Curt. 6, 4, 6.—**d.** Of dice, *to be thrown* or *cast, to turn up:* illud, quod cecidit forte, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 23 sq.; Liv. 2, 12, 16.—**e.** Alicui (alicujus) ad pedes, *to fall at one's feet* in supplication, etc. (post-class. for abicio, proicio), Sen. Contr. 1, 1, 19; Eutr. 4, 7; Aug. Serm. 143, 4; Vulg. Joan. 11, 32 al.—**f.** Super collum alicujus, *to embrace* (late Lat.), Vulg. Luc. 15, 20. — **B.** In a more restricted sense. **1.** *To fall, to fall down, drop, fall to, be precipitated*, etc.; *to sink down, to sink, settle* (the usual class. signif. in prose and poetry): cadere in plano, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 17 sq.: deorsum, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 89: uspiam, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 12: Brutus, velut si prolapsus cecidisset, Liv. 1, 56, 12; cf. id. 5, 21, 16; 1, 58, 12: dum timent, ne aliquando cadant, semper jacent, Quint. 8, 5, 32: sinistrâ manu sinum ad ima crura deduxit (Caesar), quo honestius caderet, Suet. Caes. 82: cadere supinus, id. Aug. 43 *fin.*: in pectus pronus, Ov. M. 4, 579: cadunt toti montes, Lucr. 6, 546: radicitus exturbata (pinus) prona cadit, Cat. 64, 109: concussae cadunt urbes, Lucr. 5, 1236: casura moenia Troum, Ov. M. 13, 375; id. H. 13, 71: multaque praeterea ceciderunt moenia magnis motibus in terris, Lucr. 6, 588: languescunt omnia membra; bracchia palpebraeque cadunt, *their arms and eyelids fall*, id. 4, 953; 3, 596; so, ceciderunt artus, id. 3, 453: sed tibi tamen oculi, voltus, verba cecidissent, Cic. Dom. 52, 133; cf.: oculos vigiliâ fatigatos cadentesque in opere detineo, Sen. Ep. 8, 1: patriae cecidere manus, Verg. A. 6, 33: cur facunda parum decoro Inter verba cadit lingua silentio? Hor. C. 4, 1, 36: cecidere illis animique manusque, Ov. M. 7, 347; Val. Fl. 1, 300; cf. II. F. infra. — **2.** In a pregn. signif. (as in most langg., to fall in battle, to die), *to fall so as to be unable to rise, to fall dead, to fall, die* (opp. vivere), Prop. 2 (3), 28, 42 (usu. of those who die in battle; hence most freq. in the histt.): hostes crebri cadunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 79 sq.: aut in acie cadendum fuit aut in aliquas insidias incidendum, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 3; Curt. 4, 1, 28; Ov. M. 7, 142: ut cum dignitate potius cadamus quam cum ignominiâ serviamus, Cic. Phil. 3, 14, 35: pauci de nostris cadunt, Caes B. G. 1, 15; id. B. C. 3, 53: optimus quisque cadere aut sauciari, Sall. J. 92, 8; so id. C. 60, 6; id. J. 54, 10; Nep. Paus. 1, 2; id. Thras. 2, 7; id. Dat 1, 2; 6, 1; 8, 3; Liv. 10, 35, 15 and 19; 21, 7, 10; 23, 21, 7; 29, 14, 8; Tac. G. 33; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 27; Ov. M. 7, 142: per acies, Tac. A. 1, 2: pro patriâ, Quint. 2, 15, 29: ante diem, Verg. A. 4, 620: bipenni, Ov. M. 12, 611: ense, Val. Fl. 1, 812.—Not in battle: inque pio cadit officio, Ov. M. 6, 250. — With *abl.* of means or instrument: suoque Marte (i. e. suâ manu) cadunt, Ov. M. 3, 123; cf. Tac. A. 3, 42 *fin.*: suâ manu cecidit, *fell by his own hand*, id. ib. 15, 71: exitu voluntario, id. H. 1, 40: muliebri fraude cadere, id. A. 2, 71: cecidere justâ Morte Centauri, cecidit tremendae Flamma Chimaerae, Hor. C. 4, 2, 14 sq.: manu femineâ, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1179: femineo Marte, Ov. M. 12, 610.—With *abl.* of agent with *ab:* torqueor, infesto ne vir ab hoste cadat, *should be slain by*, Ov. H. 9, 36; so id. M. 5, 192; Suet. Oth. 5: a centurione volneribus adversis tamquam in pugna, Tac. A. 16, 9.—And without *ab:* barbarae postquam cecidere turmae Thessalo victore, Hor. C. 2, 4, 9; imitated by Claudian, IV. Cons. Hon. 89; Grat. Cyn. 315.—**b.** Of victims, *to be slain* or *offered, to be sacrificed, to fall* (poet.): multa tibi ante aras nostrâ cadet hostia dextrâ, Verg. A. 1, 334: si tener pleno cadit haedus anno, Hor. C. 3, 18, 5; Tib. 1, 1, 23; 4, 1, 15; Ov. M. 7, 162; 13, 615; id. F. 4, 653. — **3.** In mal. part., = succumbo, *to yield to*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 104; Tib. 4, 10, 2; Sen. Contr. 1, 3, 7.—**4.** Matre cadens, *just born* (poet.), Val. Fl. 1, 355; cf. of the custom of laying the new-born child at the father's feet: tellure cadens, Stat. S. 1, 2, 209; 5, 5, 69.

II. Trop. **A.** *To come* or *fall under, to fall, to be subject* or *exposed to something* (more rare than its compound incidere, but class.); constr. usually with *sub* or *in*, sometimes with *ad:* sub sensus cadere nostros, i. e. *to be perceived by the senses*, Lucr. 1, 448: sub sensum, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48: in cernendi sensum, id. Tim. 3: sub oculos, id. Or. 3, 9: in conspectum, *to become visible*, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: sub aurium mensuram, id. Or. 20, 67: sponte suâ (genus humanum) cecidit sub leges artaque jura, *subjected itself to law and the force of right*, Lucr. 5, 1146; so id. 3, 848: ad servitia, Liv. 1, 40, 3: utrorum ad regna, Lucr. 3, 836; so, sub imperium dicionemque Romanorum, Cic. Font. 5, 12 (1, 2): in potestatem unius, id. Att. 8, 3, 2: in cogitationem, *to suggest itself to the thoughts*, id. N. D. 1, 9, 21: in hominum disceptationem, id. de Or. 2, 2, 5: in deliberationem, id. Off. 1, 3, 9: in offensionem alicujus, id. N. D. 1, 30, 85: in morbum, id. Tusc. 1, 32, 79: in suspitionem alicujus, Nep. Paus. 2, 6: in calumniam, Quint. 9, 4, 57: abrupte cadere in narrationem, id. 4, 1, 79: in peccatum, Aug. in Psa. 65, 13.—**B.** In gen.: in or sub aliquem or aliquid, *to belong to any object, to be in accordance with, agree with, refer to, be suitable to, to fit, suit, become* (so esp. freq. in philos. and rhet. lang.): non cadit in hos mores, non in hunc pudorem, non in hanc vitam, non in hunc hominem ista suspitio, Cic. Sull. 27, 75: cadit ergo in bonum virum mentiri, emolumenti sui causâ? id. Off. 3, 20, 81; so id. Cael. 29, 69; id. Har. Resp. 26, 56: haec Academica . . . in personas non cadebant, id. Att. 13, 19, 5: qui pedes in orationem non cadere quî possunt? id. Or. 56, 188: neque in unam formam cadunt omnia, id. ib. 11, 37; 57, 191; 27, 95; id. de Or. 3, 47, 182; Quint. 3, 7, 6; 4, 2, 37; 4, 2, 93; 6, prooem. § 5; 7, 2, 30 and 31; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 82: heu, cadit in quemquam tantum scelus? Verg. E. 9, 17; Cic. Or. 27, 95; 11, 37; Quint. 3, 5, 16; 3, 6, 91; 5. 10, 30; 6, 3, 52; 7, 2, 31; 9, 1, 7; 9, 3, 92: hoc quoque in rerum naturam cadit, ut, etc., id. 2, 17, 32: in iis rebus, quae sub eandem rationem cadunt, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 47; Quint. 8, 3, 56.—**C.** *To fall upon a definite time* (rare): considera, ne in alienissimum tempus cadat adventus tuus, Cic. Fam. 15, 14, 4: in id saeculum Romuli cecidit aetas, cum, etc., id Rep. 2, 10, 18.—Hence, in mercantile lang., of payments, *to fall due:* in eam diem cadere (*were due*) nummos, qui a Quinto debentur, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 4.—**D.** (Acc. to I. 1. e.) Alicui, *to fall to one* (as by lot), *fall to one's lot, happen to one, befall;* and *absol.* (for accidere), *to happen, come to pass, occur, result, turn out, fall out* (esp. in an unexpected manner; cf. accido; very freq. in prose and poetry). **1.** Alicui: nihil ipsis jure incommodi cadere possit, Cic. Quint. 16, 51: hoc cecidit mihi peropportune, quod, etc., id. de Or. 2, 4, 15; id. Att. 3, 1: insperanti mihi, cecidit, ut, etc., id. de Or. 1, 21, 96; id. Att. 8, 3, 6; id. Mil. 30, 81: mihi omnia semper honesta et jucunda ceciderunt, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1: sunt, quibus ad portas cecidit custodia sorti, Verg. G. 4, 165: haec aliis maledicta cadant, Tib. 1, 6, 85: neu tibi pro vano verba benigna cadunt, Prop. 1, 10, 24: ut illis . . . voluptas cadat dura inter saepe pericla, Hor. S. 1, 2, 40: verba cadentia, *uttered at random*, id. Ep. 1, 18, 12.—**2.** *Absol.*, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 195 P.; Cic. Leg. 2, 13, 33: verebar quorsum id casurum esset, *how it would turn out*, id. Att. 3, 24: aliorsum vota ceciderunt, Flor. 2, 4, 5: cum aliter res cecidisset ac putasses, *had turned out differently from what was expected*, Cic. Fam. 5, 19, 1: sane ita cadebat ut vellem, id. Att. 3, 7, 1; id. Div 2, 52, 107; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 3; Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 5; Caes. B. C. 3, 73, Nep. Milt. 2, 5 Dähne: cum, quae tum maxime acciderant, casura praemonens, a furioso incepto eos deterreret, Liv. 36, 34, 3; 22, 40, 3; 35, 13, 9; 38, 46, 6; Plin. Pan. 31, 1; Tac. A. 2, 80; 6, 8; Suet. Tib. 14 al.; Verg. A. 2, 709: ut omnia fortiter fiant, feliciter cadant, Sen. Suas. 2, p. 14: multa . . . fortuito in melius casura, Tac. A. 2, 77.—With *adj.:* si non omnia caderent secunda, Caes. B. C. 3, 73: vota cadunt, i. e. rata sunt, *are fulfilled, realized*, Tib. 2, 2, 17 (diff. from Prop. 1, 17, 4; v. under F.).—**3.** With *in* and *acc.:* nimia illa libertas et populis et privatis in nimiam servitutem cadit (cf. μεταβάλλει), Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68.—Esp.: in (ad) irritum or cassum, *to be frustrated, fail, be* or *remain fruitless:* omnia in cassum cadunt, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 147; Lucr. 2, 1166: ad irritum cadens spes, Liv. 2, 6, 1; so Tac. H. 3, 26: in irritum, id. A. 15, 39; cf. with irritus, *adj.:* ut irrita promissa ejus caderent, Liv. 2, 31, 5: haud irritae cecidere minae, id. 6, 35, 10.—**E.** *To fall, to become less* (in strength, power, worth, etc.), *to decrease, diminish, lessen:* cadunt vires, Lucr. 5, 410: mercenarii milites pretia militiae casura in pace aegre ferebant, Liv. 34, 36, 7.—More freq. in an extended signif. (acc. to I. B. 2.), **F.** *To lose all one's strength, worth, value*, etc., *to fall, to perish, vanish, decay, cease.* **1.** In gen.: pellis item cecidit, vestis contempta ferina, *declined in value*, Lucr. 5, 1417: turpius est enim privatim cadere (i. e. fortunis everti) quam publice, Cic. Att. 16, 15, 6; so id. Fam. 6, 10, 2: atque ea quidem tua laus pariter cum re publicâ cecidit, id. Off 2, 13, 45: tanta civitas, si cadet, id. Har. Resp. 20, 42: huc cecidisse Germanici exercitus gloriam, ut, etc., Tac. H. 3, 13: non tibi ingredienti fines ira cecidit? Liv. 2, 40, 7; Pers 5, 91: amicitia nec debilitari animos aut cadere patitur, Cic. Lael. 7, 23: animus, *to fail*, Liv. 1, 11, 3; Ov. M. 11, 537; cf. id. ib. 7, 347: non debemus ita cadere animis, etc., *to lose courage, be disheartened*, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 4: tam graviter, id. Off. 1, 21, 73; cf. Sen. Ep. 8, 3.—Esp., *to fail* in speaking: magnus orator est . . . minimeque in lubrico versabitur, et si semel constiterit numquam cadet, Cic. Or. 28, 98: alte enim cadere non potest, id. ib. —So in the lang. of the jurists, causâ or formulâ, *to lose one's cause* or *suit:* causâ cadere, Cic. Inv. 2, 19, 57; so id. de Or. 1, 36, 166 sq; id. Fam. 7, 14, 1; Quint. 7, 3, 17; Luc. 2, 554; Suet Calig. 39: formulâ cadere, Sen. Ep. 48, 10; Quint. 3, 6, 69.—With *in:* ita quemquam cadere in judicio, ut, etc., Cic. Mur. 28, 58.—Also *absol.:* cadere, Tac. H. 4, 6; and: criminibus repetundarum, id. ib. 1, 77: conjurationis crimine, id. A. 6, 14: ut cecidit Fortuna Phrygum, Ov. M. 13, 435: omniaque ingrato litore vota cadunt, i. e. irrita sunt, *remain unfulfilled, unaccomplished*, Prop. 1, 17, 4 (diff. from Tib. 2, 2, 17; v. above, D. 2.); cf.: at mea nocturno verba cadunt zephyro, Prop. 1, 16, 34: multa renascentur, quae jam cecidere, cadentque Quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula, *to fall into disuse, grow out of date*, Hor. A. P. 70. —Hence of theatrical representations, *to fall through, to fail, be condemned* (opp. stare, to win applause; the fig derived from combatants): securus cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176.—*Impers.:* periculum est, ne cadatur, Aug Don. Persev. 1.—**2.** Esp. of the wind (opp. surgo), *to abate, subside, die away*, etc.: cadit Eurus et umida surgunt Nubila, Ov. M. 8, 2: ventus premente nebulâ cecidit, Liv. 29, 27, 10: cadente jam Euro, id. 25, 27, 11: venti vis omnis cecidit, id 26, 39, 8: ubi primum aquilones ceciderunt, id. 36, 43, 11; cf.: sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, Verg. A. 1, 154: ventosi ceciderunt murmuris aurae, id. E. 9, 58; id G. 1, 354 Serv. and Wagn.—**G.** Rhet. and gram. t. t. of words, syllables, clauses, etc., *to be terminated, end, close:* verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt, Cic. Or. 57, 194; 67, 223: qua (littera

sc m) nullum Graece verbum cadit, Quint 12, 10, 31 plerique censent cadere tantum numerose oportere terminarique sententiam, Cic. Or 59, 199, so id Brut 8, 34 apte cadens oratio, Quint 9, 4, 32 numerus opportune cadens, id 9, 4, 27 ultima syllaba in gravem vel duas graves cadit semper, id. 12, 10, 33 Spald. similiter cadentia = ὁμοιόπτωτα, *the ending of words with the same cases* or *verbal forms*, diff from similiter desinentia = ὁμοιοτέλευτα, similar endings of any kind, Cic de Or 3, 54, 206, id Or 34, 135, Auct Her 4, 20, 28, Quint 9, 4, 42, cf id 9, 4, 18, 9, 3, 78, 9, 3, 79, 1, 7, 23, Aquil Rom Figur §§ 25 and 26

cādūcārĭus, a, um, *adj* [caducus], *relating to property without a master* lex Julia (introduced by Augustus), Ulp Lib Regul § 28 —**II.** *Epileptic* homines, Aug Vit Beat *med*

cādūcĕātor, ōris, *m* [caduceum] **I.** *A herald, an officer sent with a flag of truce* caduceatores = legati pacem petentes Cato caduceatori, inquit, nemo homo nocet, Paul ex Fest. p 47 bellantes ac dissidentes interpretum oratione sedantur, unde secundum Livium legati pacis caduceatores appellantur, Serv ad Verg A 4, 242, Liv 26, 17, 5, 31, 38, 9, 32, 32, 5, 37, 45, 4, 44, 46, 1, Curt 3, 1, 6, 4, 2, 15 al —**II.** *A servant to a priest*, Arn 5, p 174

‡ **cādūcĕātus**, a, um, *adj* [caduceus], *having* or *bearing the herald's wand*, Inscr Grut 927, 6

cādūcĕum, i, *n* (sc sceptrum or baculum), or **cādūcĕus**, i, *m* (sc scipio or baculus, which form was predominant in the class per is doubtful, since neither Cicero, Nepos, Livy, nor Pliny uses the word in the *nom*) [kindr with κηρύκειον, Æolic καρύκιον, — υ —, r changed to d, as ad = ar], *a herald's staff, the token of a peaceable embassy* (orig an olive stick, with στέμματα, which afterwards were formed into serpents, O Müll. Archaeol § 379 3) caduceus pacis signum, Var de Vita Pop Rom lib ii , Non p 528, 17 caduceo ornatus, * Cic de Or 1, 46, 202, so, cum caduceo, Nep Hann 11, 1, Liv 44, 45, 1 caduceum praeferentes, id 8, 20, 6, Plin 29, 3, 12, § 54 — Also *the staff* of Mercury, as messenger of the gods, Macr S 1, 19, Hyg Astr 2, 7, Serv ad Verg A 4, 242, and 8, 138, Petr 29, 3, Suet. Calig 52; App M 10, p 253, 34 Mercuriale, id ib 11, p 262, 4, cf Dict Antiq s v , v also caducifer

cādūcĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj* [caduceus fero], *bearing a herald's staff*, an epithet of Mercury in Ovid Atlantiades, Ov M 8, 627, and *absol* id ib 2, 708, id F 4, 605, 5, 449

cădūcĭter, *adv* , v caducus *fin*

cădūcus, a, um, *adj* [cado] **I.** *That falls* or *has fallen, falling, fallen* (mostly poet) bacae glandesque caducae, * Lucr 5, 1362, cf Dig 50, 16, 30 glans caduca est, quae ex arbore cecidit oleae, Cato, R R 23, 2 spica, *that fell in mowing*, Varr R R. 2, 2, 12 aqua, id ib 3, 5, 2 aquae, Ov P 2, 7, 39 frondes, Verg G 1, 368 frons Ov M 7, 840, id Tr 3, 1, 45 folia, id Am 2, 16, 45 lacrimae, id M 6 396 poma, Prop 2, 32, 40 oliva, Col 12, 52, 22 fulmen Hor C 3, 4, 44 te, triste lignum, te caducum In domini caput immerentis, id ib 2, 13, 11, cf ligna, Varr L L 6, § 66 Müll tela, Prop 4 (5), 2, 53 moro coma nigrior caduco, Mart 8, 64, 7 —**B.** Caduca auspicia dicunt cum aliquid in templo excidit, veluti virga e manu, Paul ex Fest p 64, 9 Müll —**2.** Caduci bello *that have fallen in war, slain in battle* bello caduci Dardanidae Verg A 6, 481 —**3.** In gen , *devoted to death, destined to die* juvenis, Verg A 10, 622 —**II.** *Inclined to fall, that easily falls* (rare) vitis, quae natura caduca est et nisi fulta sit ad terram fertur, Cic Sen 15, 52, cf id ib 2, 5 — Hence, **2.** Esp , in medic lang homo, *epileptic*, Firm Math 3, 6, n 8, Aemil Mac. c de Paeonia equus, Veg 1, 25, 2 asellus morbo detestabili caducus, App M 9, p 236, 12 morbus, *the falling sickness, epilepsy*, App Herb 60, Aemil Mac c Aristoloch , Isid Orig 14, 7, 5 —**B.** Trop **1.** In gen , *frail, fleeting, perishable transitory, vain* (class , esp in prose) in eo, qui ex animo constet et corpus caducus et infirmus Cic N D 1, 35, 98 ignis, *quickly extinguished* Sen Q N 2, 23, 2 res humanae fragiles caducaeque, Cic Lael 27, 102 quis confidit semper sibi illud stabile et firmum permansurum, quod fragile et caducum sit, id. Fin 2, 27, 86 nihil nisi mortale et caducum praeter animos, id Rep 6, 17, 17 alia omnia incerta sunt, caduca, mobilia, virtus est una altissimis defixa radicibus, id Phil 4, 5 13, id Lael 6, 20, id Dom 58, 146 tituli, Plin Pan 55, 8 tempus, id Ep 3, 7, 14 labores, id ib 9, 3, 2 fama, Ov P 4, 8, 46 spes, *vain, futile*, id M 9, 597 preces, *ineffectual*, id F 1, 181 pars voti, id Ib 88 —**2.** Esp , in law, caduca bona were *those possessions which did not fall to the heir mentioned in a will, because he was childless, but passed to other heirs* (in default of such, to the exchequer), *vacant, having no heir* (cf Hugo, Rechtsgesch p 760 sq) quod quis sibi testamento relictum, ita ut jure civili capere possit, aliqua ex causā deinde non ceperit, caducum appellatur, veluti ceciderit ab eo, etc , Ulp Lib Regul tit 10 hereditates, Cic Phil 10, 5, 11, Cod Th 10, 10, 30 pr , Dig 22, 5, 9 portio, Gai Inst 2, 206 — As *subst*

cādūcum, i, *n* , *property without an heir, an unowned estate* legatum omne capis nec non et dulce caducum, Juv 9, 88 caduca occupare, Just 19, 3, 6 vindicare, Gai Inst 2, 207 —**b.** Transf , of other things nostra est omnis ista prudentiae doctrinaeque possessio, in quam homines, quasi caducam atque vacuam, abundantes otio, nobis occupatis, involaverunt, Cic de Or 3, 31 122 (no *comp* or *sup*) — Hence, *adv* **cădūcĭter**, *precipitately headlong* caduciter = praecipitanter , Varro aquai caduciter ruentis, Non p 91, 1 sq

Cădurci, orum, *m* , = Καδοῦρκοι, *a people in* Gallia Narbonensis, *whose capital was Divona*, now *Cahors*, Caes B G 7, 4 sqq , Plin 4, 19, 33, § 109, 19, 1, 2 § 8, in Caes. B G 7, 75, with the appel Eleutheri (perh a division of the former people, in the present *Alby*) — Hence, **Cădurcus**, a, um, *adj* , *of* or *pertaining to the Cadurci* natales, Sid Carm 9, 282 sedes, Aus Prof n 17 — *Absol* **cădurcum**, i, *n.*, *a Cadurcian coverlet, a coverlet of Cadurcian linen* Juv 7, 221, and meton , *a bed ornamented with a Cadurcian coverlet, a marriage bed*, id 6, 537 Schol

† **cădus**, i (*gen plur* cadūm, v II infra), *m* , = κάδος [Slav kad, kadi , Serv kada, Magyar, kád, Rouman kadŭ] **I.** Lit , *a large vessel for containing liquids*, esp *wine, a bottle, jar, jug, mostly of earthen ware, but sometimes of stone*, Plin 36, 22, 43, § 158, or *even of metal*, Verg A. 6, 228 **A.** *A wine jar, wine flask* cadi = vasa, quibus vina conduntur, Non p 544, 11 cadus erat vini inde implevi hirneam, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 273, so id As 3, 3, 34, id Aul 3, 6 35, id Mil 3, 2, 36, 3, 2, 37, id Poen 1, 2, 47, id Stich 3, 1, 24 cadum capite sistere, *to upset*, id Mil 3, 2, 36 vertere, id Stich 5, 4, 39, 5, 4, 1 vina bonus quae deinde cadis onerarat Acestes Verg A 1, 195 fragiles, Ov M 12, 243 — Hence poet , *wine* Chius Tib 2, 1, 28, Hor C 3, 19, 5 nec Parce cadis tibi destinatis, id ib 2 7, 20, 3, 14 18 —**B.** For other uses for containing honey, Mart 1, 56, 10, oil, id 1, 44, 8, hence, olearii, *oil jars*, Plin 18, 30, 73, § 307, for fruits, id. ib , figs, id 15, 19, 21, § 82, aloes, id 27, 4, 5 § 14, cf id. 16, 8, 13, § 34 — As *a money pot*, Mart 6, 27, 6, also = urna *a funeral urn* aenus, Verg A 6, 228 Heyne —**II.** Transf , *a measure for liquids* (in this sense, *gen plur* cadum, Lucil and Varr ap Non p 544, 13 and 16, Plin 14, 14, 17, § 96), syn with amphora Attica (usu = 1½ amphorae, or 3 urnae, or 4½ modii, or 12 congii, or 72 sextarii) Rhemn Fann Ponder 84, Plin 14, 15, 17, § 96 sq , Isid Orig 16, 26, 13

Cădūsii (Cădūsi), orum, *m* , = Καδούσιοι, *a people in Media on the Caspian Sea* (Atropatene) Mel 1, 2, 5, Nep Dat 1 2, Liv 35, 48, 5, Just. 10, 3, 2, Curt 4 12, 12, Plin 6, 16, 18, § 48 — In *sing* **Cădūsus**, i , Avien Descr Orb 910 —**Cădūsĭa**, ae, *f* , *the country of the Cadusii*, Plin 6, 13, 15, § 36

† **cadytas**, ae, *m* , = καδύτας, *a Syrian parasitical plant*, Plin 16, 44, 92, § 244

* **caecātor**, oris, *m* [caeco, prop one who makes blind, hence] *he who stops* or *obstructs a fountain* Paul Nol Carm Nat. S Fel. 24, 9, 618 (with ref. to Genes. 26, 15)

Caeciae, ārum, *f* , *two small islands, opposite the promontory of Spiræum, in Argolis*, Plin 4, 12, 19, § 57

† **caecĭas**, ae, *m* , = καικίας, *the north east wind* (acc to more accurate nautical designation, *north east by east*), Plin 2, 47, 46, § 120 sq , 18, 34, 77, § 334, Vitr 1, 6, Gell. 2, 22, 24 (written as Greek, Sen Q N 5, 16, 4)

* **caecĭgĕnus**, a, um (caecigena τυφλογενής, Gloss. Philox.), *adj* [caeco gigno], *born blind*, Lucr 2, 741

caecĭlĭa, ae, *f* **I.** *A kind of lizard*, Col 6, 17, 1, 6, 17, 4, Veg 4, 21, 1 (in Plin 9, 51 76, § 166 caecus serpens), now Ital cecella, Sard cicigna.—**II.** *A kind of lettuce*, Col 10, 190, cf Caecilius, II B

Caecĭlĭānus, i, *m* , v Caecilius II B 2.

Caecĭlĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens.* **1.** C Caecilius, Cic Fl 36 —**2.** Q Caecilius Metellus, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 8, 5, Cic. Fin 5, 27, 82 —**3.** *His son of the same name, called also Balearicus, for his triumph over the Baleares* Cic Brut 74, 259, Flor 3, 8, 1 —**4.** Caia (Gaia) Caecilia, *the Roman name of* Tanaquil, Plin 8, 48, 74, § 194 —**5.** Caeciliae *daughters of Q Cæcilius Metellus the elder*, Cic. Dom 47, 123 —**6.** Caecilia, *daughter of Metellus Balearicus* Cic Div 1, 44, 99, and 2, 40, 83 —**7.** Caecilius Statius, *a Roman comic poet of the ante class per , of Gallic origin, contemporary with Ennius*, his comedies were by the ancients considered equal to those of Plaut and Ter , and by many even preferred to them, Varr ap Non p 374, 8, Cic. Opt Gen 1, 2, id de Or 2 10, 40, id Att 7, 3, 10, id Brut 74 258, Hor A P 54 sq , Quint 10, 1, 99, Vulcatius Sedigitus ap Gell 15, 24 —**II.** Derivv **A.** **Caecĭlĭus**, a, um, *adj* , *Cæcilian, of Cæcilius* familia, Vell 2, 11, cf lex de ambitu, Cic. Sull 22, 62 lex de repetundis Val Max 6, 9, 10 et Didia lex de legibus ferendis, Cic. Att 2, 9, 1, id Phil 5, 3, 8, id Dom 16, 41, 20, 53, id Sest 64, 135 —**B.** **Caecĭlĭānus**, a, um, *adj* , *Cæcilian* fabula, Cic. Att 1, 16, 15 senex (in a comedy of Cæcilius), id Rosc Am 16, 46 pater, Quint 11, 1, 39, Cic Tusc. 3, 23, 56 cerasa, Plin 15, 25, 30, § 102 lactuca (named after Q Cæcilius Metellus) id 19, 8, 38 § 127, cf Col 10, 182 — Also, **2. Caecĭlĭānus**, i, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen*, Tac A 3 37, 6, 7, 16, 34.

1. Caecīna (Cēc-), ae, *m* , *a surname in the* gens Licinia, *originating in Etruria* (pure Etrusc Ceicna, O Müll Etrusk 1, p 416) among whom the most celebrated is Licinius Cæcina, for whose Roman citizenship Cicero made the oration pro Caecinā, Cic Fam 6, 7, 1; 6, 6, 8, Suet Caes. 75, cf Sen Q N 2 39, 1, 2, 49, 1 — Hence, *adj* **Caecīnĭānus**, a, um Caeciniana oratio, Mart Cap 5 § 527

2. Caecīna (Cēc-), ae, *m* , *a river in Etruria*, now *the Cecina*, Plin 3, 5, 8, § 50 —**II.** *A town in Etruria*, Mel. 2, 4, 9

caecĭtas, ātis, *f* [caecus], *blindness* **I.** Lit (rare but in good prose) Cic. Tusc 5, 39, 113, 5, 38 111, id. Fin 5, 28 84, Plin 11, 37, 55, § 149, 12, 8, 18 § 34 —**II.** Trop furorem autem esse rati sunt mentis ad omnia caecitatem, Cic Tusc 3 5, 11 in furore animi et caecitate id Dom 50, 129 mentis, id ib 40, 105, cf an tibi luminis obesset caecitas plus quam libidinis, id Har Resp 18 38

* **caecĭtūdo**, inis, *f* [id], *blindness*, *plur* , Opilius Aur ap Fest s. v nuscicio sum, p 173 Müll

caeco, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* [id], *to make blind to blind* **I.** Lit. sol caecat Lucr 4 325 (300), Paul Nol Carm Nat S Fel 20, 7, 20, 292 unde caecatus est (Appius Claudius) Aur Vict Vir Ill 34 3 — Hence, in gardening oculum *to destroy*, Col 4, 9, 2, 4 24 16, cf caecus I C , and oculus —**B.** Trop qui largitione caecarunt mentes imperitorum, Cic. Sest. 66 139 ut (animi acies) ne caecetur erroribus, id Tusc. 5, 13, 39 caecati libidinibus id ib 1, 30, 72 cupiditate, id Dom 23 60 caecata mens subito terrore Liv 44 6 17 pectora serie caecata laborum, Ov P 2 7, 45 caecabitur spes vindemiae Pall 1, 6 11 timidos artus *to make senseless* Verg Cul 198 —**II.** Transf , *to make dark to obscure* caecantur silvae, Avien Per 504 —**B.** Trop , of

discourse: celeritate caecata oratio, *rendered obscure*, Cic. Brut. 76, 264.

Caecŭbum, i, *n.*, = Καίκουβον, *a marshy place in Southern Latium, near Amyclæ, distinguished for producing the most excellent kind of Roman wine*, Mart. 13, 115.—**II.** Deriv.: **Caecŭbus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Cæcuban:* ager, Col. 3, 8, 5; Plin. 2, 95, 96, § 209: agri, id. 3, 5, 9, § 60: vites, id. 17, 4, 3, § 31: vina, Hor S. 2, 8, 15.—And *subst.:* **Caecŭbum**, i, *n.* (sc. vinum), *Cæcuban wine*, Hor. C. 1, 20, 9; 1, 37, 5; id. Epod. 9, 1; 9, 36.—*Plur.*, Hor. C. 2, 14, 25; Mart. 13, 115. (From a neglect of the vines, and still more from a canal made by Nero, which drew off the water, the vineyards here, even in the time of Pliny the elder, were in a state of decay, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 61.)

* **caeculto**, āre, *v. n.* [contr for caecullto, from caecus, as ausculto for auscullto, from auris], *to be like one blind, to be dim-sighted:* caecultare est caecos imitari, Paul. ex Fest. p. 45 Müll.: caeculto ἀμβλυώττω, Gloss.; Plautus: numnam mihi oculi caecultant? Paul. ex Fest. p. 62 Müll.; cf. caecutio.

Caecŭlus, i, *m.*, *son of Vulcan, founder of Præneste*, Verg. A. 7, 678 sq. Serv; Mart. Cap. 6, § 642.

1. caecus (not **coecus**; sometimes in MSS. **cēcus**), a, um, *adj.* [akin to σκιά, σκότος; Sanscr. khāyā, shadow], *having no light, devoid of light.* **I.** *Act., not seeing, blind.* **A.** Lit.: Appius, qui caecus annos multos fuit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 112: traditum est enim Homerum caecum fuisse, id. ib. 5, 39, 114; Lucr. 5, 839: catuli, qui jam dispecturi sunt, caeci aeque et hi qui modo nati, Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 64: si facie miserabili senis, caeci, infantis, Quint. 4, 1, 42: caecum corpus, *the blind part of the body, the back*, Sall. J. 107, 1: perdices caecae impetu, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 102: gigni, Vell. 1, 5, 2.—**2.** Prov: ut si Caecus iter monstrare velit, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 4: apparet id quidem etiam caeco, *even a blind man can see that*, Liv. 32, 34, 3: caecis hoc, ut aiunt, satis clarum est, Quint 12, 7, 9.—**B.** Trop., *mentally* or *morally blind, blinded* (freq. in prose and poetry): o pectora caeca! Lucr. 2, 14: non solum ipsa Fortuna caeca est, sed eos etiam plerumque efficit caecos, quos complexa est, Cic. Lael. 15, 54; cf. casus, id. Div. 2, 6, 15: caecus atque amens tribunus, id. Sest. 7, 17: caecum me et praecipitem ferri, id. Planc. 3, 6: mater caeca crudelitate et scelere, id. Clu. 70, 199: cupidine, Sall. J. 25, 7: amentiā, Cic. Har Resp. 23, 48: quem mala stultitia Caecum agit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 44: amatorem amicae Turpia decipiunt caecum vitia, id. ib. 1, 3, 39: mens, Tac. Agr. 43.—With *ad:* caecus ad has belli artes, Liv. 21, 54, 3.—With *gen.:* caecus animi, Quint. 1, 10, 29; Gell. 12, 13, 4: fati futuri, *ignorant of*, Luc. 2, 14; cf. Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 138.—*Subst.:* **Caeci**, ōrum, *m.*, *the blind people*, i.e. *the people of Chalcedon*, according to the oracle at Delphi, Tac. A. 12, 63; cf. Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 149. —**2.** Meton. of the passions themselves: caeca honorum cupido, Lucr. 3, 59; Ov. M. 3, 620: ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2; id. Pis. 24, 57: exspectatio, id. Agr. 2, 25, 66: amor, Ov. F. 2, 762: amor sui, Hor. C. 1, 18, 14: festinatio, Liv. 22, 39, 22: furor, Hor. Epod. 7, 13: caeca et sopita socordia, Quint. 1, 2, 5: ambitio, Sen. Ben. 7, 26, 4.—**3.** Pregn., *blind*, i.e. *at random, vague, indiscriminate, aimless:* in hac calumniā timoris et caecae suspitionis tormento, Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 4: caeco quodam timore... quaerebant aliquem ducem, id. Lig. 1, 3: caecique in nubibus ignes Terrificant animos, Verg. A. 4, 209: caeca regens filo vestigia, id. ib. 6, 30: ne sint caecae, pater, exsecrationes tuae, Liv. 40, 10, 1: et caeco flentque paventque metu, Ov. F. 2, 822: lymphatis caeco pavore animis, Tac. H. 1, 82: cervus... Caeco timore proximam villam petit, Phaedr 2, 8, 3: timor, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 42.—**C.** Transf. **1.** Of plants, *without buds* or *eyes:* rami, Plin. 16, 30, 54, § 125; cf. caeco and oculus. —**2.** Of the large intestine: intestinum, *the cæcum*, Cels. 4, 1, 28; 4, 14, 1.—**II.** *Pass., that cannot be seen*, or trop., *that cannot be known, invisible, concealed, hidden, secret, obscure, dark.* **A.** Lit.: sunt igitur venti nimirum corpora caeca, *winds are accordingly bodies, although invisible*, Lucr. 1, 278; 1, 296; 1, 329; 2, 713: vallum caecum, Caes. B. C. 1, 28; cf.: caecum vallum dicitur, in quo praeacuti pali terrae affixi herbis vel frondibus occuluntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 44 Müll.; so, fossae, *covered*, Col. 2, 2, 9; Pall. Mai, 3, 1: in vada caeca ferre, Verg. A. 1, 536: fores, *private*, id. ib. 2, 453: spiramenta, id. G. 1, 89: colubri, Col. 10, 231: ignis, Lucr. 4, 929: venenum, id. 6, 822: tabes, Ov. M. 9, 174: viae, *blind ways*, Tib. 2, 1, 78: insidiae armaque, Ov. F 2, 214; cf. Sil. 5, 3: saxa, Verg. A. 3, 706; 5, 164: vulnus, *a secret wound*, Lucr. 4, 1116; but also, *a wound upon the back*, Verg. A. 10, 733; cf. in the same sense, ictus, Liv. 34, 14, 11; Sil. 9, 105 (cf.: caecum corpus, *the back*, I. A. supra): caeca manus, i.e. abscondita, Ov M. 12, 492: caecum domūs scelus, Verg. A. 1, 356.—**B.** Trop.: caecas exponere causas, Lucr. 3, 317: improba navigii ratio, tum caeca jacebat, *lay still concealed*, id. 5, 1004; so, venti potestas, id. 3, 248; 3, 270: fluctus, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 449, 10: caeca et clandestina natura, Lucr. 1, 779: res caecae et ab aspectūs judicio remotae, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 357: obscurum atque caecum, id. Agr. 2, 14, 36: fata, Hor. C. 2, 13, 16: sors, id. S. 2, 3, 269: tumultus, *secret conspiracies*, Verg. G. 1, 464: amor, id. ib. 3, 210; cf.: stimulos in pectore caecos Condidit, Ov. M. 1, 726. In Plaut. once, prob. taken from the vulgar lang.: caecā die emere, *upon a concealed* (*pay-*) *day*, i.e. *to purchase on credit* (opp. oculata dies, i.e. for ready money): *Ca.* Pereo inopiā argentariā. *Ba.* Emito die caecā hercle olivom, id vendito oculatā die, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 67.—**2.** By poet. license, transf. to the hearing: murmur, Verg. A. 12, 591 (as we, by a similar meton., say *a hollow sound;* cf. on the other hand, in Gr. τυφλὸς τὰ ὦτα); so, clamor, Val. Fl. 2, 461: mugitus terrae, Sen. Troad. 171.—**III.** *Neutr., that obstructs the sight*, or trop., *the perception; dark, gloomy, thick, dense, obscure.* **A.** Lit.: nox, Cic. Mil. 19, 50; Lucr. 1, 1108; Cat. 68, 44; Ov. M. 10, 476; 11, 521: caligo, Lucr. 3, 305; 4, 457; Cat. 64, 908; Verg. A. 3, 203; 8, 253: tenebrae, Lucr 2, 54; 2, 746; 2, 798; 3, 87; 6, 35; 3, 87: silentia, i.e. nox, Sil. 7, 350: latebrae, Lucr. 1, 409: iter, Ov. M. 10, 456: loca, Prop. 1, 19, 8: cavernae, Ov. M. 15, 299; Sil. 7, 372: latus, Verg. A. 2, 19: cubiculum si fenestram non habet, dicitur caecum, Varr. L. L. 9, § 58 Müll.; so, domus, *without windows*, Cic. Or. 67, 224: parietes, Verg A. 5, 589: pulvis, id. ib. 12, 444: carcer, id. ib. 6, 734: sardonyches, *not transparent, opaque*, Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 86: smaragdi, id. 37, 5, 18, § 68: acervus (of chaos), *chaotic, confused*, Ov M. 1, 24; Col. 4, 32, 4: chaos, Sen. Med. 741, Sil. 11, 456.—**B.** Trop., *uncertain, doubtful:* obscurā spe et caecā exspectatione pendere, i.e. *of an uncertain consequence* or *result*, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66: quod temere fit caeco casu, id. Div. 2, 6, 15: cursus (Fortunae), Luc. 2, 567: eventus, Verg. A. 6, 157: caeci morbi, quorum causas ne medici quidem perspicere queunt, Col. 1, 5, 6; so, dolores, Plin. 29, 2, 10, § 38; 29, 3, 13, § 55: crimen, *that cannot be proved*, Liv. 45, 31, 11.—*Subst.:* **caecum**, i, *n.*, *uncertainty, obscurity* (poet.): verum in caeco esse, Manil. 4, 304.—* *Comp.*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 91.—*Sup.* and *adv.* not in use.

2. Caecus, i, *m.;* agnomen of Appius Claudius Crassus, as being *blind*, Cic. Brut. 14, 55; cf. Liv. 9, 29, 11; Cic. Sen. 6, 16.

caecūtio, īre (no *perf.*), *v. n.* [from caecus, like balbutio from balbus], *to be blind, to see badly* (ante- and post-class.), Varr. ap. Non p. 35, 4; omnes quodammodo caecutimus, App. Flor. n. 2; utrum oculi mihi caecutiunt, Varr. ap. Non. p. 86, 12; Mart. Cap. 1, § 3.

caedes, is (*gen. plur.* regularly caedium, Liv. 1, 13, 3, Just. 11, 13, 9; Flor. 3, 18, 14 al.; but caedum, Sil. 2, 665; 4, 353; 4, 423; 4, 796; 5, 220; 10, 233; Amm. 22, 12, 1; 29, 5, 27; cf. Prisc. p. 771 P), *f.* [caedo]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *a cutting* or *lopping off* (post-class. and rare): ligni atque frondium caedes, Gell. 19, 12, 7: capilli, qui caede cultrorum desecti, App. M. 3.—**B.** Esp. (acc. to caedo, I. B. 1.; cf. cado, I. B. 2.), *a cutting down, slaughter, massacre, carnage;* esp. in battle or by an assassin; *murder* (usu. class. signif. of the word in prose and poetry; esp. freq. in the histt.; in Suet. alone more than twenty times): pugnam caedesque petessit, Lucr. 3, 648: caedem caede accumulantes, id. 3, 71: caedem (*the deadly slaughter, conflict*) in quā P. Clodius occisus est, Cic. Mil. 5, 12: caedes et occisio, id. Caecil. 14, 41: magistratuum privatorumque caedes, id. Mil. 32, 87: cum in silvā Silā facta caedes esset, id. Brut. 22, 85: notat (Catilina) et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum, id. Cat. 1, 1, 2: jam non pugna sed caedes erat, Curt. 4, 15, 32: caedes inde, non jam pugna fuit, Liv. 23, 40, 11: ex mediā caede effugere, id. 23, 29, 15: cum caedibus et incendiis agrum perpopulari, id. 34, 56, 10: silvestres homines.. Caedibus et victu foedo deterruit Orpheus, Hor. A. P. 392: magnā caede factā multisque occisis, Nep. Epam. 9, 1: caedes civium, id. ib. 10, 3: caedem in aliquem facere, Sall. J. 31, 13; Liv. 2, 64, 3: edere, id. 5, 45, 8; 40, 32, 6; Just. 2, 11: perpetrare, Liv. 45, 5, 5: committere, Ov. H. 14, 59; Quint. 5, 12, 3; 10, 1, 12; 7, 4, 43; Curt. 8, 2: admittere, Suet. Tib. 37: peragere, Luc. 3, 580: abnuere, Tac. A. 1, 23: festinare, id. ib. 1, 3: ab omni caede abhorrere, Suet. Dom. 9: portendere, Sall. J. 3, 2; Suet. Calig. 57 et saep.; cf. in the poets, Cat. 64, 77; Verg. A. 2, 500; 10, 119; Hor. C. 1, 8, 16; 2, 1, 35; 3, 2, 12; 3, 24, 26; 4, 4, 59; Ov. M. 1, 161; 4, 503; 3, 625; 4, 160; 5, 69; 6, 669.—**2.** *The slaughter of animals*, esp. of *victims:* studiosus caedis ferinae, i.e. ferarum, Ov. M. 7, 675; so id. ib. 7, 809; cf. ferarum, id. ib. 2, 442; 15, 106: armenti, id. ib. 10, 541: boum, id. ib. 11, 371: juvenci, id. ib. 15, 129: bidentium, Hor. C. 3, 23, 14: juvencorum, Mart. 14, 4, 1.—**II.** Meton. **A.** (Abstr. pro concreto.) *The persons slain* or *murdered, the slain:* caedis acervi, Verg. A. 10, 245: plenae caedibus viae, Tac. H. 4, 1.—**B.** Also meton. as in Gr. φόνος, *the blood shed by murder, gore*, Lucr. 3, 643; 5, 1312: permixta flumina caede, Cat. 64, 360: respersus fraternā caede, id. 64, 181: madefient caede sepulcra, id. 64, 368: tepidā recens Caede locus, Verg. A. 9, 456: sparsae caede comae, Prop. 2, 8, 34: caede madentes, Ov. M. 1, 149; 14, 199; 3, 143; 4, 97; 4, 125; 4, 163; 6, 657; 8, 444; 9, 73; 13, 389; 15, 174.—**C.** *An attempt to murder:* nostrae injuria caedis, Verg. A. 3, 256.—**D.** *A striking with the fist, a beating* (post-class.): contumeliosa, Don. Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 46: nimia, id. ib. 4, 2, 19; 2, 1, 18.

caedo, cĕcīdi (in MSS. freq. **caecīdi**, v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 460), caesum, 3, *v. a.* [root cīd- for scid-; cf. scindo; Gr. σχίζω]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. **1.** *To cut, hew, lop, cut down, fell, cut off, cut to pieces:* caesa abiegna trabes, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 75 (Trag. v. 281 Vahl.): frondem querneam caedito, Cato, R. R. 5, 8: arbores, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33; Ov. M. 9, 230: robur, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86; Ov. M. 8, 769: lignum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 63: silvam, Varr ap. Non. p. 272, 5; Lucr. 5, 1265; Caes. B. G. 3, 29; Ov. M. 8, 329; Suet. Aug. 94 *fin.;* Pall. Mai, 4, 1: nemus, Ov. M. 2, 418; cf. id. ib. 1, 94; 9, 230; 9, 374; 14, 535: harundinem, Dig. 7, 1, 59, § 2: arboris auctum, Lucr. 6, 167: comam vitis, Tib. 1, 7, 34: faenum, Col. 2, 18, 1: murus latius quam caederetur ruebat, Liv. 21, 11, 9: caesis montis fodisse medullis, Cat. 68, 111; so, caedi montis in marmora, Plin. 12, prooem. § 2: lapis caedendus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 147: silicem, id. Div. 2, 41, 85: marmor, Dig. 24, 3, 7, § 13: toga rotunda et apte caesa, *cut out*, Quint. 11, 3, 139: caedunt securibus umida vina, *with axes they cut out the wine* (formerly liquid, now frozen), Verg. G. 3, 364: volutas, *to carve* or *hollow out volutes*, Vitr. 3, 3: tineae omnia caedunt, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 272, 14.—**b.** Prov.: ut vineta egomet caedam mea, i. e. *carry my own hide to market*, Hor. Ep 2, 1, 220 (proverbium in eos dicitur, qui sibi volentes nocent, Schol. Crucq.; cf. Tib. 1, 2, 98; Verg. A. 5, 672).—**c.** Ruta caesa; v. ruo, *P. a.*—**2.** In gen., *to strike upon something, to knock at, to beat, strike, cudgel*, etc.: ut lapidem ferro quom caedimus evolat ignis, *strike upon with iron*, Lucr. 6, 314: caedere januam saxis, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 27, § 69: silicem rostro, Liv. 41, 13, 1: vasa dolabris, Curt. 5, 6, 5: femur, pectus, frontem, Quint. 2, 12, 10; cf. id. 11, 3, 123 al.: verberibus, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 45; so Ter. And. 1, 2, 28: pugnis, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3,

43 aliquem ex occulto, Ter Fun 4, 7, 17 at validis socios caedebant dentibus apri, *they fell with their strong tusks upon their own party*, Lucr 5, 1325, cf Plaut Poen 3, 3, 71 virgis ad necem caedi, Cic Verr 2, 3, 28, § 69, Hor S 1, 2, 42 populum saxis, id ib 2, 3, 128 ferulā aliquem, id ib 1, 3, 120 flagris, Quint 6, 3, 25 aliquem loris Cic Phil 8, 8, 24, Suet Ner 26, 49, id Dom 8 caeduntur (agrestes) inter potentium inimicitias, Sall H Fragm 3, 61, 27 Dietsch nudatos virgis, Liv 2, 5, 8 hastilibus caedentes terga trepidantium, id 35, 5, 10 servum sub furca caesum medio egerat circo, i e ita ut simul caederet, id 2, 36, 1 — **b.** Prov stimulos pugnis caedere, *to kick against the pricks, to aggravate a danger by foolish resistance*, Plaut. Truc 4, 2 55 — **c.** Trop in judicio testibus caeditur, *is pressed, hard pushed*, Cic Q Fr 3, 3, 3 — **B.** Pregn. **1.** (Cf cado, I B 2) *To strike mortally, to kill, murder* ille dies, quo Ti Gracchus est caesus, Cic Mil 5, 14 P Africanus de Tiberio Gracchο responderat jure caesum videri, id de Or 2, 25, 106, id Off 2, 12 43 caeso Argo, Ov M 2, 533, 5, 148, 12, 113, 12, 590, 12, 603, Suet. Caes 76 al —Poet, transf to *the blood shed in slaying* caeso sparsuros sanguine flammam, Verg A 11, 82 —Esp freq, **b.** In milit lang, *to slay a single enemy*, or, when a hostile army as a whole is spoken of, *to conquer with great slaughter, to cut to pieces, vanquish, destroy* (cf Oud, Wolf, and Baumg Crus upon Suet Vesp 4) exercitus caesus fususque, Cic Phil 14, 1, 1 Romani insecuti (hostem), caedentes spoliantesque caesos, castra regia diripiunt, Liv 32, 12 10, 2, 47, 9 infra arcem caesi captique multi mortales, id 4, 61, 6, 22, 7, 2 and 9, Quint 12, 10, 24, Suet Aug 21, 23, id Vesp 4 Indos, Curt 9, 5, 19 passim obvios, id 5, 6, 6 praesidium, id 4, 5, 17 propugnatores reipublicae, Quint 12, 10, 24 caesus (hostis) per calles saltusque vagando circumagatur, Liv 44, 36, 10 Kreyss consulem exercitumque caesum, id 22, 56 2 legiones nostras cecidere, id. 7, 30, 14, so Nep Dat 6, 4, Tac Agr 18, Suet Claud 1 — And poet, the leader is put for the army Pyrrhum et ingentem cecidit Antiochum Hannibalemque dirum, Hor C 3, 6, 36 —In poet hypallage caesi corporum acervi (for caesorum), Cat 64, 359 — **c.** *To slaughter animals*, esp *for offerings, to kill slay, sacrifice* caedit greges armentorum, Cic Phil 3, 12, 31 boves, Ov M 15, 141 deorum mentes caesis hostiis placare, Cic Clu 68, 194 caesis victimis id Att 1, 13, 1, Liv 8, 6 11, 10, 7, 10, 45, 7, 1, Tac A 2, 75, Suet Caes 81, id Calig 14, id Ner 25, id Oth. 8, id Galb 18, id Claud 25, Just 11, 5, 6 al, Verg A. 5, 96, Hor Epod 2, 59, Ov M 13, 637, Juv 6, 48, 6 447, 8, 156, 12, 3 al inter caesa et porrecta, v porricio —**d.** Hence since security for a person was anciently given by the deposit of sheep belonging to him, which were slaughtered in case of forfeiture leg t t pignus caedere (or concidere), *to declare the forfeiture of a security, to confiscate a pledge* non tibi illa sunt caedenda si L Crassum vis coercere, Crass ap Cic de Or 3, 1, 4 —**2.** In mal part (= concido, cf jam hoc, caede, concide nonne vobis verba depromere videtur ad omne genus nequitiae accommodata? Cic Verr 2, 3, 66 § 155), Cat 56 7, Auct Priap 25, 10, Tert Pall 4 — **II.** Trop caedere sermones, a Grecism, acc to Prisc 18, p 1118 P, = κοπτειν τα ρηματα, *to chop words, chat, talk, converse*, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 1, cf Non p 272, 13, and Prisc p 1188 P oratio caesa i e *asyndeton* Auct Her 4, 19 26, Aquil Rom §§ 18 and 19, Mart Cap 5, § 528—Hence **caesum,** i, *n*, subst in gram synon with comma *a stop, pause, comma*, Mart Cap 5 § 527, Aquil Rom § 19, Fortun Art Rhet 3, 10

caeduus, a, um, *adj* [caedo], *that can be cut without injury fit for cutting*, a t t of agriculture Dig 50, 16, 30 silva Cato R R 1 *fin*, Varr R R 1, 7, 9, Col 3 3, 1, cf natura, Plin 12, 19 42, § 89 fertilitas, id. 16, 37, 68, § 175, 17 20, 32, § 141, 17, 20, 34, § 147

caelāmen, inis, *n* [caelo], *a basso relievo* (prob formed by Ovid, rare) clipei caelamina, Ov M 13, 291, App Flor n 7, id. de Deo Socr p 40 30 Elm

caelātor, ōris, *m* [caelo], *an artisan in basso relievo, a carver, engraver*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 24, § 54, 2 4, 27, § 63, Quint 2, 21, 24. argenti caelatores Plin 34, 8, 19 § 85 curvus, Juv. 9, 145, Tert. Idol. 3, Inscr Grut. 583, 5 al

caelātūra, ae, *f* [id], *the art of engraving or carving bass reliefs in metals and ivory, engraving, celature* **I.** Lit caelatura, quae auro, argento, aere, ferro opera efficit nam sculptura etiam lignum, ebur, marmor, vitrum, gemmas, praeterea quae supra dixi, complectitur, Quint 2, 21, 8 caelatura altior, id 2, 4, 7, Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 156 —**B.** In other substances, e g in clay, Plin 35, 12, 46, § 158, cf id. 19, 4, 19 § 53, Dig 13, 1, 13, cf caelo, I B — **II.** Meton. (abstr pro concreto), *the engraved figures themselves, carved work*, Suet Ner 47 usque adeo attritis caelaturis, ne figura discerni possit, Plin 33, 12, 55 § 157, Sen Ep 5, 3, Quint 2, 17, 8, cf Paul. ex Fest p 98 Müll

caelebs (not **coelebs**), libis, *adj* [etym dub], *unmarried, single* (whether of a bachelor or a widower) **I.** Lit (censores) equitum peditumque prolem describunto caelibes esse prohibento, Cic Leg 3, 3, 7, Plaut Cas 2, 4, 11, Quint 5, 10, 26, Suet Galb 5 Baumg Crus caelebs senex, Plaut Stich 4 1, 37 caelebs quid agam Martiis Calendis, Hor C 3, 8, 1, id S 2, 5 47, Ov M 10, 245, Mart. 12 63, Gai Inst 2, 286, Tac H 1, 13, id A 3, 34 —**B.** Meton vita, *the life of a bachelor*, Hor Ep 1, 1, 88, Ov Tr 2, 163, Tac A. 12, 1, Gell 5, 11, 2 lectus, Cat 68, 6, Ov H 13, 107 —**II.** Transf **A.** Of animals caelebs aut vidua columba, Plin 10, 34, 52, § 104 —**B.** Of trees to which no vine is attached (cf marito) 'caelebs platanus Hor C 2, 15, 4, so Ov M 14 663 arbor, Plin 17, 23, 35, § 204

caelĕs (coel-), itis, *adj* [caelum, v Corss Ausspr II p 210] *heavenly, celestial* (poet, access form of caelestis, but not found in *nom sing*) di caelites Enn ap Cic Div 2, 50, 104 (Trag Rel v 353 Vahl) agricolae (= ruris dei) Tib 2, 1, 36 Venus (opp vulgaris), App Mag p 281, 14 regna, Ov F 1, 236 sub caelite mensa Paul Nol Carm 24, 9 al —Esp freq *subst.* **caelĭtes,** *the inhabitants of heaven, the gods*, Enn ap Varr L L 7, § 6 Müll (Trag Rel v 163 Rib), Pac ib § 34 ib (Trag Rel v 232 Rib), Att ap Non p 398, 19 (Trag Rel v 298 ib), Plaut Rud prol 2, Cic (poeta? v Moser) Rep 6, 9, 9, Cat 11, 13, 61, 48, 61, 49, Hor Epod 16, 56, Ov M 5, 322, 6, 151 caelitum populus, Plin 2, 7, 5, § 16, 7, 33, 33, § 119, Eum Pan Const 7, App M 3, p 139, 9 in aulam caelitum Mart. Cap 1, §§ 62 and 222 —So, rare in *sing*, Ov P 4 6 17, 4, 9, 132, Tert Pall 4, cf Quint 1, 6 36

Caelestini, orum, *m*, *a people of Umbria* Plin 3 14 19 § 114

‡ **1. caelestinus,** a, um *adj* [caelum], *heavenly* IOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO CAELESTINO, Inscr Fabr 430, 3

2. Caelestinus, i, *m* *a late Roman historian*, Treb Poll Val Jun. 8, 1

caelestis (coel-) e (*gen sing* CAELESTAE Inscr Neapol 2602, *abl sing* regularly, caelesti caeleste, Ov H 16, 277, id M 15, 743, cf bimestris, cognominis, perennis, patruelis etc, *gen plur* caelestum, but caelestium, Enn Epigr v 9 Vahl, Att ap Cic N D 3 26, 68, or id Trag Rel v 209 Rib, Varr L L 6, § 53 Müll, Lucr 6 1274, Cat 64 191, 64, 205, Verg A 7, 432, Ov M 1 150), *adj* [caelum] *pertaining to heaven or to the heavens, found in heaven, coming from heaven*, etc, *heavenly, celestial* (class and very freq) ignis fulminis, Lucr 2, 384, cf turbine correptus et igni id 6, 395 flammae, id 5 1093 urbes igne caelesti flagrasse Tac H 5, 7 arcus, *the rainbow*, Plin 11, 14, 14, § 37, Suet Aug 95 nubes Ov A A 2, 237 aqua, *rain* Hor C 3, 10, 20, cf aquae, id Ep 2 1, 135, Liv 4 30 7, Col 3, 12 2, 7, 4, 8, Plin 17, 2, 2, § 14, Dig 39, 3, 1 imbres, Col 3, 13 7 templa Lucr 5 1203, 6, 388, 6, 671 solum Ov M 1, 73 plagae, id ib 12 40 al astra, id ib 15 846 aerii mellis dona Verg G 4 1 prodigia, Liv 1, 34, 9, cf minae, Tac H 1, 18 caelestia auguria vocant cum fulminat aut tonat, Paul ex Fest p 64, 8 Müll fragor, Quint 12, 10, 4 orbes, quorum unus est caelestis, Cic Rep 6, 17, 17 — *Subst*. **caelestĭa,** ium, *n*, *the heavenly bodies* cogitantes supera atque caelestia, haec nostra, ut exigua et minima, contemnimus Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 127, Tac. H 5, 4, id A. 4 58 —**II.** Meton. **A.** *Divine*, and *subst*, *the deity* (most freq like caeles in *plur*), *the gods* **1.** *Adj* numen, Cat 66, 7, Tib 3, 4, 53, Ov M 1, 367 animi, Verg A. 1, 11 aula, Ov F 1, 139 irae Liv 2, 36, 6 ira, Sen. Herc. Oet. 441 origo, Verg A 6, 730 ortus, Quint. 3, 7, 5 stirps, Ov M 1 760, cf species, id ib. 15, 743 nectar, id ib 4, 252, cf. pabula, id. ib 4, 217 sapientia Hor Ep 1 3, 27 auxilium, *of the gods*, Ov M 15, 630 dona id. ib 13, 289 al: cognitio caelestium et mortalium, Quint 1, 10, 5, cf id 10, 1, 86 — *Comp neutr* nihil est caelesti caelestius, Sen Ep 66, 11 —**2.** *Subst.* **caelestis,** is, *m*, *a deity* quicumque dedit formam caelestis avarae, Tib 2, 4, 35 —Mostly *plur*, *the gods* divos et eos qui caelestes semper habiti colunto, Cic Leg 2 8, 19 caelestum templa, Lucr 6, 1273 in concilio caelestium, Cic Off 3, 5, 25, so id. Phil 4 4, 10, Liv 1, 16, 7, 9, 1, 3, Tac G 9, id. H 4 84, Cat 64, 191, 64, 205, 68 76, Tib 1, 9 5, Verg A 1, 387, 7, 432, Ov M 1, 150, 4, 594, 6, 72, 6, 171 — **3. Caelestis,** is, *f*, *a female divinity in Carthage*, Tert Apol 24, Capitol Pert 4, 2, Macrin 3, 1, Treb Pol Trig Tyr 29, 1 —**4. caelestĭa,** ium, *n*, *heavenly objects, divine things* haec caelestia semper spectato, illa humana contemnito, Cic Rep 6, 19, 20 sapientem non *modo cognitione caelestium vel mortalium* putant instruendum, Quint 1, 10 5, Tac. H 5, 5 —**B.** As in most languages an epithet of any thing splendid or excellent, *celestial, divine, god like, magnificent, preeminent*, etc (so most freq since the Aug per, esp as a complimentary term applied to eminent persons and their qualities, in Cic only once) caelestes divinaeque legiones, Cic Phil 5 11, 28 quem prope caelestem fecerint, Liv 6, 17, 5 ingenium, Ov A A 1, 185 mens id F 1, 534 in dicendo vir (sc Cicero), Quint 10, 2 18, cf caelestissimum os (Ciceronis), Vell 2, 66, 3 judicia, Quint 4, prooem § 2 Spald praecepta, Vell 2, 94, 2 anima id 2, 123 animus, id 2, 60, 2 caelestissimorum ejus operum, id. 2, 104, 3 quos Elea domum reducit Palma caelestes, *glorified, like the gods*, Hor C 4, 2, 18 —*Adv* not in use

Caeliānus, v Caelius I

‡ **caelĭbāris (caelĭbālis** hasta, Prisc. p 631 P) *a small spear or pin with the point of which the bride's hair was divided into six locks* Arn 2 6 7, Paul ex Fest p 62, 16 Müll. (Respecting the origin of this custom, v Ov F 2 560)

caelĭbatus (coel-) ūs *m* [caelebs], *celibacy, single life* (severely punished by the leges Julia and Papia Poppaea, only post Aug) Sen Ben 1 9, 4, Suet. Claud. 16, 26 id Galb 5, Gai Inst 2 144

caelĭcŏla (coel-), ae (*gen plur* caelicolum Enn ap Prisc p 1103 P or Ann v 483 Vahl, Verg A 3, 21, Prud Sym 1 170 caelicolarum Juv 13, 42), *adj* [caelum colo] **I.** *Dwelling in heaven*, poet designation of *a deity a god* Enn l l, Verg A. 2 641, 6, 554, 6 787, Ov M 1 174, 8, 637, Val Fl 5, 111, App de Deo Socr 6 —**II.** *A worshipper of the heavens*, Cod Th 16 5, 43, 16, 8, 19, Cod Just 1, 9, cf Juv 14, 97

Caelĭcŭlus, v Caeliolus

caelĭcus (coel-), a um, *adj* [caelum], = caelestis, II B, *celestial magnificent* (very rare) tecta Stat S 2 3 14, Mart. Cap 9, § 891, Paul Nol Nom Christ 64

caelĭfer (coel-) ĕra, ĕrum *adj* [caelum fero] *supporting the heavens* poet epithet of Atlas Verg A 6 796 —And of Hercules manus Sen Herc Fur 528 laudes, *extolling to heaven* Mart Cap 6, § 637

caelĭfluus (coel-) a um, *adj* [caelum fluo] *flowing from heaven* fontes, Paul Nol Nat S Fel 12 780

caelĭgĕnus (coel-), a um, *adj* [caelum gigno], *heaven born* Victoria et Venus Varr L L 5 § 62 Müll stellae, App de Mundo, p 57, 29

caelĭger (coel-), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [caelum gero] *heaven supporting* Atlas, Avien. Phaenom 575

caelĭlŏquus (coel-), a, um, *adj* [cae-

[um-loquor], *heavenly speaking* (late Lat.), Commod. 60, 3.

Caelimontium (Coel-), ii, *n.* [Caelius-mons], *the second region of Rome, including the Cælian Hill*, P. Vict. Reg. Urb. R. — Hence, *adj.*: **Caelimontānus (Coel-)**, a, um, *of* or *pertaining to Cælimontium*: porta, Cic. Pis. 23, 55: CAMPVS, Inscr. Orell. 2617.

Caelīna, ae, *f.*, *a town in Venetia*, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 131.

Caeliŏlus (Coel-), i, *m. dim.* [Caelius], *a part of the Cælian Hill*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 46 Müll. (in Cic. Har. Resp. 15, 32, **Caelicūlus;** Mart. 12, 18, 6. **Caelius Minor**)

* **caeli-pŏtens (coel-)**, entis, *adj. m.* [caelum], *powerful in heaven*: di, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 3.

Caelispex (Coel-), icis, *m.* [Caelius-spicio], *looking towards the Cælian Hill* Apollo, *a place at Rome*, perh. named after the statue of Apollo placed there, Sex. Ruf. and P. Vict. Reg. Urb. R.

caelĭtus (coel-), *adv.* [caelum]. **I.** *From heaven* (late Lat. for divinitus or caelo): omnia quae caelitus mortalibus exhibentur, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 8, 31; Lact. 4, 2 *fin.*; 4, 28; Amm. 23, 6, 34.—**II.** Transf., *from the emperor*, Cod. Th. 6, 32, 2; 10, 20, 16.

Caelius (Coel-), i, *m.* **I.** *A Roman gentile name.* **A.** *The orator* M. Caelius Rufus, *for whom Cicero made an oration*, and whose letters to Cicero are contained in the 8th book of the Epp. ad Famil.; Cic. Brut. 79, 273; Caes. B. C. 3, 20 sqq.; Vell. 2, 68, 1; Sen. Ira, 3, 8, 4; Quint. 10, 1, 115; v. Teuffel, Röm. Litt. § 206, 5 sqq. — Hence, **Caeliānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cælian*: orationes, Tac. Or. 21.—**B.** L. Caelius Antipater, *a distinguished historian and jurist in the time of the Gracchi, and teacher of Crassus*, Cic. Brut. 26, 102; id. de Or. 2, 12, 53; id. Leg. 1, 2, 6.—Hence, **Caeliāna,** ōrum, *n.*, *the writings of Cœlius*, Cic. Att. 13, 8; v. Teuffel, Röm. Litt. § 142. — **C.** C. Caelius Caldus, *an orator, contemporary with Crassus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 117; id. Planc. 21, 52; id. Leg. 3, 16, 36.—**D.** Caelius Aurelianus, *a physician of the post-classic period*, v. Teuffel, Röm. Litt. § 456. — **II.** Caelius Mons, *the Cælian Hill at Rome, south of* Palatinus, *and east of* Aventinus, named after the Tuscan Caeles Vibenna (pure Etrusc. Kaile Fipne), now *the Lateran Mount*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 46 Müll.; Cic. Rep. 2, 18, 33; id. Off. 3, 16, 66; Tac. A. 4, 65.—Called Caelius Major, Mart. 12, 18, 16; cf. Caeliolus.—*The soldiers of this* Caeles *are called* **Caeliāni,** Varr. L. L. 5, § 46 Müll.; cf.: CAELIANVS EXERCITVS, Inscr. Grut. 502, 1, 20.

caelo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. caelum]. **I.** Lit., answering to the Gr. τορεύω, *to engrave in relief upon metals* (esp. silver) or *ivory, to make raised work, to carve, engrave*; later also, *to cast* (cf. O. Müll. Archaeol. § 311 sq.; and v. Quint. 2, 21, 8, s. v. caelatura; Fest. s. v. ancaesa, p. 17; Isid. Orig. 13, 4, 1; 19, 7, 4; 20, 4, 7): ab initio sic opus ducere, ut caelandum, non ex integro fabricandum sit, Quint. 10, 3, 18: hanc speciem Praxiteles caelavit argento, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: galeas aere Corinthio, id. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 97: caelata in auro Fortia facta patrum, Verg. A. 1, 640: clipeo quoque flumina septem Argento partim, partim caelaverat auro, Ov. M. 5, 189; cf. id. ib. 2, 6; 13, 684: scuta auro, argento, Liv 9, 40, 2; 7, 10, 7: vasa magnifica et pretiose caelata, Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 116: vasa caelata, id. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 45; Liv. 34, 52, 5; 23, 24, 12: centauros in scyphis, Plin. 33, 12, 55, § 156: libidines in poculis, id. prooem. § 4 al.; Liv 23, 24, 12: caelatum aurum et argentum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61; id. Or. 70, 232; id. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 129; 2, 4, 23, § 52; id. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: caelata metus alios arma, Val. Fl. 1, 402: Phorcys caelatus Gorgone parmam, Sil. 10, 175.—**B.** *To carve* or *engrave on other materials* (cf. caelatura, I. B.); upon wood: pocula ponam Fagina, caelatum divini opus Alcimedontis, Verg. E. 3, 36; in marble: caelavit Scopas pteron ab oriente, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 31; cf.: (vitrum) argenti modo caelatur, id. 36, 26, 66, § 193; Vitr. 7, 3, 4. — **II.** Meton. of other works of art. **A.** Of skilful weaving or embroidering: velamina caelata multā arte, Val. Fl. 5, 6.—**B.** Of poetry: carmina compono, hic elegos. Mirabile visu Caelatumque novem musis (i. e. a novem musis) opus, *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 92.—**III.** Trop.: quem modo caelatum stellis Delphina videbas, i. e. the constellation, Ov. F. 2, 79.

1. caelum (cēlum, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 640), i, *n.* [caedo], *the chisel* or *burin of the sculptor* or *engraver, a graver*: caelata vasa ... a caelo vocata, quod est genus ferramenti, quem vulgo cilionem vocant, Isid. Orig. 20, 4, 7; Quint. 2, 21, 24; Varr. ap. Non. p. 99, 18; Stat. S. 4, 6, 26; Mart. 6, 13, 1.—*Plur.*, Aus. Epigr. 57, 6.

2. caelum (coelum; cf. Aelius ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 18 Müll.; Plin. 2, 4, 3, § 9; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 129), i, *n.* (old form **caelus,** i, *m.*, Enn. ap. Non. p. 197, 9; and ap. Charis. p. 55 P.; Petr. 39, 5 sq.; 45, 3; Arn 1, 59; cf. the foll. I. 2; *plur.* caeli, only poet., Lucr. 2, 1097, caelos; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 331; and in eccl. writers freq. for the Heb. שָׁמַיִם, v. infra, cf. Caes. ap Gell. 19, 8, 3 sq., and Charis. p. 21 P., who consider the *plur.* in gen. as not in use, v. Rudd. I. p. 109. From Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 3: unum caelum esset an innumerabilia, nothing can be positively inferred.—Form **cael:** divum domus altisonum cael, Enn. ap. Aus. Technop. 13, 17, or Ann. v. 561 Vahl.) [for cavilum, root in cavus; cf. Sanscr. çva-, to swell, be hollow; Gr. κόω, κοῖλος], *the sky, heaven, the heavens, the vault of heaven* (in Lucr alone more than 150 times): hoc inde circum supraque, quod complexu continet terram, id quod nostri caelum memorant, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 17 Müll.: ante mare et terras et quod tegit omnia caelum, Ov. M. 1, 5; cf.: quis pariter (potis est) caelos omnis convortere, Lucr. 2, 1097: boat caelum fremitu virum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 78; cf. Tib. 2, 5, 73; Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 1; cf. Cat. 62, 26: quicquid deorum in caelo regit, Hor. Epod. 5, 1 et saep.: lapides pluere, fulmina jaci de caelo, Liv. 28, 27, 16. — Hence the phrase de caelo tangi, *to be struck with lightning*, Cato, R. R. 14, 3; Liv. 26, 23, 5 Drak.; 29, 14, 3; Verg. E. 1, 17; Suet. Aug. 94; id. Galb. 1; Tac. A. 13, 24; 14, 12; so also, e caelo ictus, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16.—**2.** Personified: Caelus (Caelum, Hyg. Fab. praef.), *son of* Aether *and* Dies, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44; *father of Saturn*, Enn. ap. Non. p. 197, 9; Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 63; *of Vulcan*, id. ib 3, 21, 55; *of Mercury and the first Venus*, id. ib. 3, 23, 59; Serv ad Verg. A. 1, 297 al.—**3.** In the lang. of augury: de caelo servare, *to observe the signs of heaven*, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3; so, de caelo fieri, of celestial signs, *to appear, occur*, id. Div. 1, 42, 93.—**4.** Prov.: quid si nunc caelum ruat? of a vain fear, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 41 Don.; cf. Varr ap. Non. p. 499, 24: delabi caelo, *to drop down from the sky*, of sudden or unexpected good fortune, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 14, 41; cf.: caelo missus, Tib 1, 3, 90; Liv. 10, 8, 10; Plin. 26, 3, 7, § 13: decidere de caelo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 6 al.: caelum ac terras miscere, *to confound every thing, overturn all, raise chaos*, Liv 4, 3, 6; cf. Verg. A. 1, 133; 5, 790; Juv. 2, 25: findere caelum aratro, of an impossibility, Ov Tr 1, 8, 3: toto caelo errare, *to err very much, be much* or *entirely mistaken*, Macr. S. 3, 12, 10.—**5.** *Gen.* caeli in a pun with Caeli, *gen.* of Caelius, Serv. et Philarg. ad Verg. E. 3, 105.—**6.** In eccl. Lat. the *plur* **caeli,** ōrum, *m.*, is very freq., *the heavens*, Tert. de Fuga, 12, id. adv. Marc. 4, 22; 5, 15; Lact. Epit. 1, 3; Cypr. Ep. 3, 3; 4, 5; Vulg. Psa. 32, 6; 21, 32; id. Isa. 1, 2. — **II.** Meton. **A.** *Heaven*, in a more restricted sense; *the region of heaven, a climate, zone, region*: cuicumque particulae caeli officeretur, quamvis esset procul, mutari lumina putabat, *to whatever part of the horizon, however distant, the view was obstructed*, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 179; cf. Quint. 1, 10, 45: hoc caelum, sub quo natus educatusque essem, Liv. 5, 54, 3; so Plin. 8, 54, 80, § 216; 17, 2, 2, §§ 16 and 19 sq.; Flor. 4, 12, 62: caelum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 27.—**B.** *The air, sky, atmosphere, temperature, climate, weather* (very freq.): in hoc caelo, qui dicitur aër, Lucr. 4, 132; Plin. 2, 38, 38, § 102: caelum hoc, in quo nubes, imbres ventique coguntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: pingue et concretum caelum, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: commoda, quae percipiuntur caeli temperatione, id. N. D. 2, 5, 13; cf.: caeli intemperies, Liv. 8, 18, 1; Quint. 7, 2, 3; Col. prooem. 1: intemperantia, id. ib. 3: spiritus, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15: gravitas, id. Att. 11, 22, 2; Tac. A. 2, 85: varium caeli morem praedicere, Verg. G. 1, 51: varietas et mutatio, Col. 11, 2, 1: qualitas, Quint. 5, 9, 15: caeli solique clementia, Flor. 3, 3, 13: subita mutatio, id. 4, 10, 9 al. — With *adj.*: bonum, Cato, R. R. 1, 2: tenue, Cic. Fat. 4, 7: salubre, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: serenum, Verg. G. 1, 260: palustre, Liv. 22, 2, 11: austerum, Plin. 18, 12, 31, § 123: foedum imbribus ac nebulis, Tac. Agr. 12: atrox, Flor. 3, 2, 2 et saep.: hibernum, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 122: austrinum, id. 16, 26, 46, § 109: Italum, Hor. C. 2, 7, 4: Sabinum, id. Ep. 1, 7, 77; cf.: quae sit hiems Veliae, quod caelum Salerni, id. ib. 1, 15, 1. — **C.** *Daytime, day* (very rare): albente caelo, *at break of day*, Sisenn. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 35; Caes. B. C. 1, 68; Auct. B. Afr. 11; 80; cf.: eodem die albescente caelo, Dig. 28, 2, 25, § 1: vesperascente caelo, *in the evening twilight*, Nep. Pelop. 2, 5. — **D.** *Height*: mons in caelum attollitur, *toward heaven, heavenwards*, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 6; cf. Verg.: aequata machina caelo, Verg. A. 4, 89.—So of *the earth* or *upper world* in opposition to the lower world: falsa ad caelum mittunt insomnia Manes, Verg. A. 6, 896.—**E.** *Heaven, the abode of the happy dead*, etc. (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Apoc. 4, 2; 11, 15 et saep.; cf.: cum (animus) exierit et in liberum caelum quasi domum suam venerit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 51: ut non ad mortem trudi, verum in caelum videretur escendere, id. ib. 1, 29, 71.—**F.** Trop., *the summit of prosperity, happiness, honor*, etc.: Caesar in caelum fertur, Cic. Phil. 4, 3, 6; cf. id. Att. 14, 18, 1; 6, 2, 9: Pisonem ferebat in caelum, *praised*, id. ib. 16, 7, 5: te summis laudibus ad caelum extulerunt, id. Fam. 9, 14, 1; 12, 25, 7; Hor. Ep 1, 10, 9; Tac. Or. 19.—Of things: omnia, quae etiam tu in caelum ferebas, *extolled*, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 5: caelo tenus extollere aliquid, Just. 12, 6, 2: in caelo ponere aliquem, id. 5, 4, 14; and: exaequare aliquem caelo, Lucr. 1, 79; Flor. 2, 19, 3: Catonem caelo aequavit, Tac. A. 4, 34: caelo Musa beat, Hor. C. 4, 8, 29; cf.: recludere caelum, id. ib. 3, 2, 22; the opp.: collegam de caelo detraxisti, *deprived of his exalted honor*, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 107: in caelo sum, *I am in heaven*, i. e. *am very happy*, id. Att. 2, 9, 1: digito caelum attingere, *to be extremely fortunate*, id. ib. 2, 1, 7: caelum accepisse latebor, Ov. M. 14, 844: tunc tangam vertice caelum, Aus. Idyll. 8 *fin.*; cf.: caelum merere, Sen. Suas. 1 *init.* — **G.** In gen., *a vault, arch, covering*: caelum camerarum, *the interior surface of a vault*, Vitr. 7, 3, 3; Flor 3, 5, 30 dub.: capitis, Plin. 11, 37, 49, § 134.

caelus, i, v. caelum *init.* and I. 2.

caementa, ae, *f.*, v. caementum.

caementārius, ii, *m.* [caementum], *a stone cutter, a mason, a builder of walls*, Hier. Ep. 53, 6; Vulg. Amos, 7, 7.

caementicius (-tītius), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to quarried stones, consisting of them*: structurae, Vitr. 2, 4: parietes, id. 2, 8 *med.*: saxum *unhewn, quarry-stone* (opp quadratum), id. ib.

caementum, i, *n.* (access. form **caementa,** ae, *f.*, like armenta, ae, to armentum, Enn ap. Non. p. 196, 30, or Trag. v. 422 Vahl.; v 373 Rib) [contr. from caedimentum, from caedo; hence Engl. cement]. **I.** *A rough, unhewn stone, as it comes from the quarry, a quarry-stone*, used for walls. **A.** *Plur.* (so most freq.), Vitr. 1, 2, 8; 7, 6, 1; Cato, R. R. 38, 3; Varr. ap. Non. p. 96, 5 al.: in eam insulam materiem, calcem, caementa, arma convexit, Cic. Mil. 27, 74; so id. Div. 2, 47, 99; id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 7; Liv. 36, 22, 11; 21, 11, 8; Hor. C. 3, 1, 35; Tac. G. 16.—**B.** *Sing.*, Vitr. 1, 5, 8; 8, 6, 14; Tac. Or. 20; Plin. 35, 14, 48, § 169; Mart. 9, 76, 1.—**II.** Caementa marmorea, *pieces that fly off from marble in working, chips of marble*: caementa marmorea, sive assulae, Vitr. 7, 6, 1.

caena and its derivv., v. cena, etc.

Caeneus (dissyl.), ĕos (*gen.*, Stat. Th. 7, 644; *voc.* Caenĕ, Ov. M. 12, 470: Caeneu, id. ib. 12, 531), *m.*, = Καινεύς, orig. *a girl, named* Cænis, Ov. M. 12, 189; 12, 195; 12, 201; 12, 470 sq., *the daughter of Elatus, afterwards changed by Neptune into a boy;*

he was subsequently present at the Calydonian hunt and at the contest of the Centaurs and Lapithæ and finally was metamorphosed into a bird Ov M 12 189, 12 459 sq , 12 514 sq , Hyg Fab 14, acc. to Verg he again became a female Verg A 6, 448 Serv —**II.** *A companion of Æneas*, Verg A 9 573

Caenīna, ae, *f*, = Καίνινη *a small but very ancient town in Latium near Rome* now *Ciano* Plin 3 5, 9, § 68 —**II.** Derivv **A. Caenīnensis,** e, *adj* *of Cænina* SACERDOTIVM Inscr Grut. 436, 5 — *Subst* **Caenīnenses,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Cænina* Liv 1, 9 8, 1 10 2 and 3, Ov F 2 135 —**B. Caenīnus,** a, um *adj*, *of Cænina* arx, Prop 4 (5) 10, 9 Acron *king of the Cæninenses*, id. 4 (5), 10, 7 nomen = Caeninenses Liv 1, 10, 3

Caenis, idis, *f* **I.** V Caeneus.—**II.** *A mistress of Vespasian*, Suet Vesp 3, 23

Caenophrūrium (-frūrium), i, *n.*, *a town in Thrace on the road from Apollonia to Selymbria* now *Bivados*, Eutr 9, 15, Vop Aur 35 5, Lact Mort. Pers 6 2

caenōsitas (coen-), atis *f* [caenosus], *a dirty place*, only trop , Fulg Cont Virg p 156 Munk.

caenosus (coen-), a, um, *adj* [caenum], *muddy, dirty, foul, marshy* (rare) lacus Col 7, 10, 6 gurges (i e Styx) Juv 3, 266 — *Comp* caenosior liquor Sol 49 *fin* —**II.** Trop impuritas, Salv Gub Dei, 3 10

caenŭlentus (coen-) a, um, *adj* [id] *covered with mud, muddy, filthy* pedes Tert Pall 4

caenum (less correctly **coenum**), i, *n* [cunio] *dirt, filth, mud, mire* (always with access idea of loathsomeness diff from limus, lutum, etc omnes stultos insanire, ut male olere omne caenum, Cic Tusc 4, 24, 54, freq and class in prose and poetry), prop pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejus caeno collinunt, Plaut Most 1, 3, 133, cf id Poen. 1, 2, 93, 4 2, 4, Cic Att 2 21, 4 , id Verr 2, 5, 68, § 173 , Lucr 6, 977; Verg G 4 49; id. A 6, 296; Ov M 1, 418, *Hor S 2, 7, 27; Curt 3, 13, 11; 4 3, 25; Tac A. 1, 73, *Suet Vit 17 cloacarum, Col 2, 15, 6; 7, 4, 6; Plin 31, 6, 32, § 61, Stat. Th 9, 502; Paul Sent 5, 4, 13 — Prov mordicus petere e caeno cibum, Lucil ap Non p 138 22 —**II.** Trop, *filth, dirt, uncleanness* ut eum ex lutulento caeno propere hinc eliciat foras (sc ex amore meretricum) Plaut Bacch 3, 1, 17 in tenebris volvi caenoque Lucr 3 77; cf ex caeno plebeio consulatum extrahere, Liv 10 15, 9 —Also as a term of reproach, *dirty fellow, vile fellow*, Plaut Pers 3 3, 3; id. Ps 1, 3, 132, Cic Sest 8, 20, id Dom 18 47

caepa (also **cepa**), ae, *f*, and equally freq **caepe (cepe),** is, *n* (*gen* caepis, Charis p 43 P , without voucher, but the assertion of the gram Diom p 314 ib , Prisc p 681 ib , Phocae Ars, p 1706 ib , and Serg p 1842 ib , that caepe is indecl is also unsubstantiated since the form of the *gen* caepe cited by Prisc 1 1 from App is the well known later orthog for caepae, v Neue, Formenl 1 551, 1, 507 sq , 1 578, in *plur* only caepae or cepae arum *f*, cf Don p 1747 P , Prisc 1 1 , Phoq 1 1, Serg 1 1 , Rudd I p 114 n 36, a rare form **caepitium,** Arn 5 *init*) [etym dub, cf et capiti nomen debentia cepa v Lverg M 74, but acc to Charis p 43, from a n *m propr*], *an onion*, Gr κρόμμυον, cf P 1 19 6, 32, § 101 sq (*α*) Caepa, ae *f* Naev and Lucil ap Prisc 1 1 , Lucil and Varr ap Non p 201 8 sq , Cels 2 21, 2 27 Col 10 12 3, 12, 10 2, 12 8 1, Ov F 3 340 Isid Orig 17, 10 12, Petr 58, 2 Plin. 19 6 32 §§ 101 and 106 Pall 4, 10, 31 —(*β*) Caepe is *n* Enn ap Macr S 6 5 5, Naev Nov and Varr ap Prisc 1 1 Lucil and Varr ap Non p 201, 1 sq , Hor Ep 1 12, 21, Juv 15, 9, Pers 4 31 Gell 20 8 7 —(*γ*) Caepae arum *f*, Col 11 3 58 Plin 19 6, 32, § 107, 2, 7, 5 § 16, Mart 3 77 5, 12, 32, 20, Pall 3, 24 3 Among the Egyptians considered a sacred plant Plin 1 1, Juv 15 9

* **caepārĭa,** ae *f* [caepa] *a disease in the privy members* Marc Emp 33

* **1. caepārĭus,** ii, *m* [id] *a trader in onions* Lucil ap Non. p 201 10

2. Caepārĭus, ii, *m* , *a Roman proper name*, esp , M Caeparius *an adherent of Catiline*, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 14 , id. Fam 9, 23 Sall C 46 3

Caepasius, ii *m* *a Roman proper name*, esp , C and L. Caepasius *two orators*, Cic Brut 69 242, id. Clu 20, 57, Jul. Vict. Art Rhet 17

caepīna (cēp-), ae (**caepulla,** ae Pall Febr 24 2, id Oct 11 4), *f* [caepa , anal to napina, porrina rapina, lit , *adj* , sc planta], *a field* or *bed of onions*, Col. 11, 3, 56 sq

caepitium, ii, *n* , v caepa.

caepulla, ae, v caepina *init*

Caere, *n* *indecl* (*gen* Caeritis *f* Verg A 8, 597, *abl* Caerete id. ib 10, 183), = Καίρη Steph Καιρέα Strab , *a very ancient city of Etruria one of the twelve* previously called Agylla, now *Cerveteri*, Plin 3, 5, 8, § 51, Serv ad Verg A 8 597, 10, 183, Liv 1, 60, 2 —**II.** Derivv **A. Caeres,** itis and ētis, *adj* , *of* or *pertaining to Cære*, *Cæritic* populus Liv 7, 19, 6 aquae, Val Max. 1 6, 9, cf Liv 22, 1, 10 — In *plur* **Caerītes (Caerētes),** um, *m* , *the inhabitants of Cære*, Liv 7, 19, 8 and 10, 7, 20 1, 5, 50, 3 In consequence of assisting the Romans in the Gallic war they received the privilege of Roman citizenship, but without the jus suffragii Hence the catalogues of such quasi citizens were called tabulae Caerites or Caeritum , and Roman citizens in consequence of disfranchisement inflicted by the censor were enrolled in these, being deprived of the right of voting, hence the odious access idea of the expression in tabulas Caerites (um) referri *to be degraded* Ascon Cic Div in Caecil 3 8 , Gell 16 13, 7 sq — Hence Caerite cera (= tabula) digni Hor Ep 1, 6, 62 (nota infamiae et omni ignominia digni sumus, Schol Crucq) —**B. Caerētānus,** a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to Cære* amnis Plin 3, 5, 8, § 51 —*Subst* **1. Caerētānum,** i, *n* , *a country seat near Cære* Col. 3, 3, 3 — **2. Caerētana,** orum, *n* (sc vina), *wine from Cære*, Mart 13, 124 — **3. Caerētāni,** orum *m* *the inhabitants of Cære*, Val Max 1, 1, 1

† **caerĕfŏlium,** ii (**chaerĕphyllum,** Col 10 110) *n* [χαιρέφυλλον whence the Fr cerfeuil, and Germ Kerbel] *chervil*, Plin. 19, 8, 54 § 170 , Pall Febr 24, 9 , id. Sept. 13, 3, App Herb 104.

Caerētes, Caerētanus, v Caere

caerĭmōnia (cērĭ-; scanned cērimonia Prud. c. Symm praef 1 5) ae *f* (collat. form **caerimonium,** ii *n* Gloss Lat. pp 50 69 Hild , Inscr Orell 3188) [kindr with Sanscr root kri = facere, cf also creo cerus, Ceres strictly sacred work, divine rite, cf Bopp Gloss. p 79 a, Pott, I p 219, Mommsen Unterit Dial] *the sacred the divine that which has reference to the Deity* (in class. prose) **I.** Lit **A.** Objectively *sacredness sanctity* (in this sense rare and only in *sing*) sanctitas regum et caerimonia deorum Caes ap Suet Caes. 6 legationis Cic Rosc Am 39, 113, Tac. A 4 64 *fin* , 3 61 loci id ib 14, 22 *fin* —**B.** Subjectively *a holy dread, awe reverence veneration of the Deity* (external while religio has regard both to internal and external reverence for God, rare except in *sing*) Cic Inv 2 22 66 id Verr 2 5 14 § 36 id Leg 2 22 55 2 53 161 sacra summā religione caerimoniaque conficere id Balb 24 55 so id. Har Resp 10 21 17 37 Nep Them 8 4 Liv 29 18 2, 40 4 9 Gell 4 9 9 Tac A 4 55 esse in magnā caerimoniā *to be held in great veneration* Plin 6 27 31 § 135 also *plur* habere aliquid in caerimoniis id 37 7 28 § 100 —**II** Meton (abstr pro concr) *a religious usage a sacred rite religious ceremony* (while ritus designates both religious and profane rites so esp freq in the histt and mostly in *plur*) Ceres et Libera, quarum sacra longe maximis atque occultissimis caerimoniis continentur Cic Verr 2 5 72 § 187 religiones vero caerimoniae que omnium sacrorum fanorumque violatae id. ib 2 1 3 § 7 in sacerdotio caerimoniisque diligentissimus, id Rab Perd 10, 27 sepulcrorum, id. Tusc 1 12 27 caelestes Liv 1 20 4 and 7 polluere id 6, 41, 9, Tac H 1, 2, Suet Caes. 74 festales Liv 9, 11, 8 · auspiciaque id. 22 9, 7, Flor 1, 2, 2 novae, Tac. A. 1 54 vetustissimae id. ib 1 62 deorum id. ib 3 60, 16, 28 publicae, id. H 2 91, Suet. Caes. 6 antiquae id Aug 31 peregrinae, veteres ac praeceptae, id. ib 93 externae id. Tib 36. —In *sing* collatis militaribus signis quo more eorum gravissima caerimonia continetur Caes. B G 7 2, Suet Aug. 94 *med.*

* **caerimōniālis,** e, *adj* [caerimonia], *pertaining to religious rites ceremonial* officia. Arn 7, p 237

caerimōnior, āri, 1, *dep* *a.* [id] *to treat with due ceremony, to worship*, Aug Serm 309, Act St Cypr 3

caerimōniosus, a um *adj* [id] *pertaining* or *devoted to religious rites* dies Amm 22 15 17

Caerītes, um v Caere II A

Caeroesi (Caeraes-) orum *m* *a Belgian tribe*, Caes. B G 2, 4, called **Cerosi,** Oros 6 7

* **caerŭlans,** antis *adj* [caerulus = caeruleus], *dark colored, sky blue* Musa caerulanti peplo circumdata i. e. *astronomy*, Fulg Myth 1

* **caerŭlĕātus,** a, um *adj* [caeruleus] *dark colored, dark blue sky blue* Plancus i e *of the color of a sea god*, Vell. 2, 83, 2

1. caerŭlĕus, and in poetry equally common, **caerŭlus,** a, um, *adj* [cf caesius κύανος, and Sanscr çjamas = dark] **I.** Lit *dark colored dark blue dark green cerulean, azure*, κυάνεος , poet epithet of the sky, of the sea and other similar objects (as dark, opp albus and marmoreus color, Lucr 2, 771 sq and syn with ater, Verg A 3 64, v under II A) **A.** Of the sky caeli caerula templa Enn ap Cic. Div 1, 20 40 (Ann v 50 Vahl), id. ap Varr L L 7 § 6 Mull (Ann v 66 Vahl), cf (zonae) extremae Caeruleā glacie concretae, Verg G 1 236 — Also *subst* **caerŭla,** ōrum, *n* , Ov M 14, 814 per caeli caerula Lucr 1, 1089, 6, 96, and without caeli, id. 6, 482 —Of the universe magni per caerula mundi, Lucr 5 770, and of the bright ness of the stars bigae, Verg Cir 37 —Of mountain heights, Ov M 11, 158, cf candor Plin 35, 6 28 § 47 splendor, id 37, 9, 51, § 134 —**B.** Of the sea ponti plaga caerula, Lucr 5 482, cf id 2, 772 sq pontus, Cat 36, 11, Ov M 13, 838 mare Cic. Ac Frgm ap Non p 162 30 aequora Cat 64, 7, so campi = mare, Plaut Trin. 4 1 15 aquae Ov M 8, 229, 15 699 undae Tib 1, 3 37, 1 4 45, Varr ap Non p 254, 21 vada, Verg A. 7, 198 gurges Ov M 2 528 color (lacus) caerulo albidior, viridior et pressior, Plin Ep 8, 20 4 Oceani amictus Claud Laud. Stil 2, 249, App M 10 p 254 11 — Also *subst* **caerŭla,** orum *n* , *the sea, the blue surface of the sea* caerula verrunt Verg A. 4 583, 3 208, 8, 672, Stat Th. 3, 250 — Of objects that have relation to the sea di, *sea deities* Ov M 2 8 sq deus, κατ' ἐξοχήν *Neptune* Prop 3 (4) 7, 62, cf of the same Jovis frater, Ov M 1, 275 Triton id ib 1 333 Nereus id H 9 14 Thetis Tib 1 5 46, and of the same mater (sc Achillis) Hor Epod 13, 16, Ov M 13, 288 Psamathe *a sea nymph* id. ib 11, 398 oculi Neptuni Cic. N D 1, 30, 83 currus (Neptuni) Verg A 5 819 equi (Tritonis), Ov H 7 50 Scylla (navis), Verg A 5 123, cf color Ov M 14 555 puppis id F 2, 112 via Plaut Rud 1 5 10, Ov H 16 104 —**C.** Also of rivers and things that are connected therewith caeruleus Thybris Verg A. 8 64 amnis Tib 3 4, 18, Stat S 1, 5 51 Cydnus, Tib 1 7 14 crines Ov M 5, 432 guttae id. ib 5 633 — **D.** Of other dark blue objects omnes se Britanni vitro inficiunt quod caeruleum efficit colorem, atque hoc horridiores sunt in pugna aspectu, Caes B G 5 14 an si caeruleo quaedam sua tempora fuco Tinxerit idcirco caerula forma bona st? Prop 2 18 31 sq (3, 11, 9 sq) Mart. 11 53 1 olearum plaga Lucr 5 1372 draco Ov M 12 13 angues Verg G 4 482 colla id A 2 381 serpens, Ov M 3 38 guttae (serpentis) id. ib 4 578 vestis Juv 2 97 vexillum Suet. Aug 25 flos (heliotropi) Plin 22 21 29 § 57 oculi (Germanorum) Tac. G 4 , hence Ger

mania pubes, Hor. Epod. 16, 7.—Hence, *subst.*: **caerŭlĕum,** i, *n.*, *a blue color, steel-color*, both natural and artificial, Plin. 33, 13, 57, § 161 sq.; 35, 6, 28, § 47; Vitr. 7, 111; 9, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *dark, gloomy, dun, sable, black;* poet. epithet of death, the night, rain, etc.: stant Manibus arae Caeruleis moestae vittis, Verg. A. 3, 64 Serv.: imber, id. ib. 3, 194; 5, 10: caeruleus (color) pluviam denuntiat, id. G. 1, 453; so, equi (Plutonis), Ov. F. 4, 446: ratis fati, Prop. 2 (3), 28, 40: puppis (Charontis), Verg. A. 6, 410: mors, Albin. ad Liv. 1, 93; nox, Stat. S. 1, 6, 85: umbra noctis, id. Th. 2, 528; Verg. Cir. 214: panis, Juv. 14, 128: baca (lauri), Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 128: bacis caerula tinus, Ov. M. 10, 98.—**B.** *Dark green, green, greenish:* cucumis, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 43: coma, Ov. M. 11, 158: arbor Palladis, id. A. A. 2, 518: campi caerula laetaque prata, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3.

2. Caerŭlĕus, i, *m.*, *the name of an aqueduct at Rome*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 122; Suet. Claud. 20; Front. Aquaed. 13.

caesa, ae, *f.* [caedo] (only in the milit. lang. of Veget.), *a cut*, Veg. Mil. 1, 12.

† **caesăpon,** i, *n.*, *a kind of lettuce*, Plin. 1 ind. libr. xx. n. 25; 20, 7, 25, § 59.

Caesar, ăris (CAESERIS, C. I. L. 4, 2308; Inscr. Orell. 4205: CAESARVS, C. I. L. 1, 696), *m.*, = Καῖσαρ [a caeso matris utero, Plin. 7, 9, 7, § 47; cf. Non. p. 556, 32: a caesarie dictus, qui scilicet cum caesarie natus est, Fest. p. 44; cf. Comment. p. 383. Both etymm. also in Isid. Orig. 9, 3, 12, and Spart. Ael. Ver. 2. Better acc. to Doed. Syn. III. p. 17, from caesius, caeruleus, the color of the skin; cf. Rufus], *a cognomen in the* gens Julia. *Of these the most celebrated*, C. Julius Caesar, *distinguished as general, orator, statesman, and author, was assassinated by Brutus and Cassius*, B.C. 44. After him all the emperors bore the name Caesar, with the title Augustus, until, under Adrian, this difference arose: Augustus designated the ruling emperor; Caesar, *the heir to the throne, the crown-prince*, etc., Spart. Ael. Ver. 1, § 2; Aur. Vict. Caes. 13, § 12.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Caesărīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *relating to the triumvir Julius Cæsar, Cæsarian:* celeritas, Cic. Att. 16, 10, 1 Orell. *N. cr.*—**B. Caesărĭānus,** a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Of the triumvir Cæsar, Cæsarian:* bellum civile, Nep. Att. 7, 1.—Hence, **Caesărĭāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the adherents of Cæsar in the civil war* (as Pompeiani, his opponents), Hirt. B. Afr. 13: orationes, *orations of Cicero in which Cæsar was praised* (pro Marcello, Deiotaro, De Provinciis Consularibus, etc.), Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 131.—**2.** *Imperial*, Vop. Carin. *init.:* Pallas (esp. honored by Domitian), Mart. 8, 1.—Hence, *subst.* **a. Caesărĭāni,** ōrum, *m.* (α) *A class of provincial imperial officers*, Cod. Just. 10, 1, 5; 10, 1, 7; Cod. Th. 10, 7.—(β) *Partisans of Cæsar*, Auct. B. Afr. 13; Flor. 4, 3.—**b. Caesărĭānum,** i, *n.*, *a kind of eye-salve*, Cels. 6, 6, n. 27.—**C. Caesărĕus,** a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Of or pertaining to the triumvir Cæsar, Cæsarian* (mostly poet.): sanguis, Ov. M. 1, 201: Penates, id. ib. 15, 864: Vesta, id. ib. 15, 865: forum, *founded by him*, Stat. S. 1, 1, 85.—**2.** *Imperial:* amphitheatrum, *built by the emperor Domitian*, Mart Spect. 1, 7: leones, *presented by Domitian in the fight of wild beasts*, id. Epigr. 1, 7, 3.

Caesăraugusta, ae, *f.*, = Καισαραυγοῦστα, *a town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the Ebro, so called after the emperor Augustus, who colonized it;* acc. to some, the native town of Prudentius, now *Saragossa*, Mel. 2, 6, 4; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24.

Caesărēa (-īa), ae, *f.*, = Καισάρεια. **I.** *A very important town in Palestine*, previously called Stratonis turris, now *Kaisariyeh*, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 69; Tac. H. 2, 78; Eutr. 7, 10; Amm. 14, 8, 11.—Hence, **B.** Deriv.: **Caesărĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *of Cæsarea:* Colonia, Dig. 50, 15, 1.—**Caesărĭenses,** ium, *m.*, *its inhabitants*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 120; Dig. 50, 15, 8.—**II.** *A town in Mauritania*, earlier called Iol, now *Shershell* (or, acc. to others, *Tniz* or *Tenez*), Mel. 1, 6, 1; Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 20, Eutr. 7, 10.—Hence, **B. Caesărĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *of Cæsarea:* Mauretania, Tac. H. 2, 58 sq.—**III.** *The capital of Cappadocia*, now *Kaisariyeh*, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 8; Eutr. 7, 6, Auct. B. Alex. 66, 4.—**IV.** *A town in Phœnicia, in which Alexander Severus was born*, formerly Arca, Aur. Vict. Caes. 24, 1; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 1, 2.

Caesărĕus, a, um, v. Caesar, II. C.

Caesărĭānus, a, um, v. Caesar, II. B.

caesărĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [caesaries] (very rare). **I.** *Covered with hair, having long hair:* caesariati comati, Fest. p. 35: miles usque caesariatus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 171: Numidae equis caesariati, i. e. *with helmets ornamented with horse-hair*, Tert. Pall. 4.—* **II.** Trop., *ornamented with foliage or leaves:* terra, App. de Mundo, p. 67, 37; cf. coma.

Caesărĭensis, e, v. Caesarea, I. B. and II. B.

caesărĭes, ēi, *f.* [kindr. with Sanscr. kêsa, coma, caesaries, Bopp, Gloss. p. 85, a], *a dark* (acc. to Rom. taste, *beautiful*) *head of hair, the hair* (mostly poet.; only *sing.*). **1.** Of men (so most freq.), Plaut. Mil. 1, 2, 64: ipsa decoram Caesariem nato genitrix afflarat, Verg. A. 1, 590: nitida, id. G. 4, 337: flava, *Juv. 13, 165: pectes caesariem, *Hor. C. 1, 15, 14: umeros tegens, Ov. M. 13, 914: terrifica, id. ib. 1, 180: horrida fieri, id. ib. 10, 139: horrifica, Luc. 2, 372 et saep.—In prose: promissa, Liv. 28, 35, 6; Vulg. Num. 6, 5.—**2.** Of women, Cat. 66, 8; Verg. G. 4, 337 Forbig. ad loc.; Ov. Am. 3, 1, 32; id. M. 4, 492.—* **B.** Transf., *the hair of dogs*, Grat. Cyn. 272.—**II.** Barbae, *the hair of the beard* (very rare), Ov. M. 15, 656.

Caesărīnus, a, um, v. Caesar, II. A.

Caesărĭo, ōnis, *m.*, = Καισαρίων, *son of Cæsar by Cleopatra, put to death by the command of Augustus*, Suet. Aug. 17; cf. id. Caes. 52.

Caesēna, ae, *f.*, *a town in* Gallia Cispadana, now *Cesena*, Cic. Fam. 16, 27, 2; Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 116.—Hence, **Caesēnas,** ātis, *adj.*, *of Cæsena:* vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 67.

Caesennĭus, a, *a Roman* gens; esp., **I.** Caesennius Lento, *an adherent of Cæsar*, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 23.—**II.** Caesennius Paetus, *in Nero's time*, Tac. A. 15, 6 sqq.

Caesia Silva, *a forest in ancient Germany, in the western part of Westphalia*, now *Daemmerwald* and *Heserwald*, on the borders of Cleves and Münster, Tac. A. 1, 50.

caesĭcĭus, a, um, v. caesitius.

caesim, *adv.* [caedo], *by cutting, with cuts.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Of the cutting of plants by striking: major pars operis in vineā ductim potius quam caesim facienda est . . . qui caesim vitem petit, etc., Col. 4, 25, 2 and 3.—**B.** T. t. of milit. lang., *with the edge* (opp. punctim, with the point): punctim magis quam caesim petere hostem, Liv. 22, 46, 5; cf. Veg. Mil. 1, 12; Liv. 7, 10, 9: gladio caesim percutere aliquem, Suet. Calig. 58.—**II.** Trop., of discourse, *in short clauses:* membratim adhuc, deinde caesim diximus, Cic. Or. 67, 225 (cf. the same, and § 223, incisim aut membratim); Quint. 9, 4, 126; cf. id. 11, 3, 102 Spald. *N cr*

caesĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A cutting, lopping*, of trees. castanea fere usque in alteram caesionem perennat, Col. 4, 33, 1.—**II.** *A wounding, killing*, Tert. Apol. 39.

caesĭtas, ātis, *f.* [caesius], *blue, blueness:* oculorum, Boëth. ap. Porphyr. Dial. 2, p. 31; id. ap. Aristot. Categ. 3, p. 176.

* **caesītĭus (-cĭus),** a, um, *adj* [id.], *bluish, dark blue:* linteolum, Plaut. Ep 2, 2, 46; cf. Doed. Syn. III. p. 17.

1. caesĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. caeruleus], *bluish gray;* very rare, and only of the eyes, *cat-eyed:* virgo caesia, Ter Heaut. 5, 5, 18; v. Don. in h. l and Gell. 2, 26, 19: isto modo dicere licebit caesios oculos Minervae, caeruleos esse Neptuni, Cic. N D. 1, 30, 83 (cf. in Gr. γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη): caesia, Παλλάδιον, *has she gray eyes? she is the impersonation of Pallas*, * Lucr. 4, 1161: caesius, Ter Hec. 3, 4, 26 (glaucis oculis, quasi felis oculos habens et glaucos, Don.): hunc, judices, dico, rubrum, brevem, incurvum, canum, subcrispum, caesium, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 63: leo, Cat. 45, 7: sub septentrionibus nutriuntur gentes immanibus corporibus oculis caesiis, Vitr. 6, 1.—*Sup.* caesissimus, acc. to Varr. L. L. 8, § 76 Müll.—*Comp.* not in use.

2. Caesĭus, i, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen.* **I.** M. Caesius, Cic. Fam. 13, 11.—**II.** Another M. Caesius, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50, § 130.—**III.** P. Caesius, Cic. Balb. 22, 50.—**IV.** Sex. Caesius, Cic. Fl. 28, 68.—**V.** Caesius Bassus, *the friend to whom Persius addressed his sixth satire;* cf. Quint. 10, 1, 96.

Caeso (Kaeso, v. the letter K), ōnis, *m.* [a caeso matris utero dictus, Plin. 7, 9, 7, § 47; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 57 Müll.; Isid. Orig. 9, 3, 12, and v. Caesar *init.*], *a Roman cognomen in the* gens Fabia, Liv. 2, 43, 2; 2, 48, 3 and 4; 3, 11, 6 sq. et saep.

Caesōnĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens.—So, **I.** M. Caesonius, *ædile with Cicero*, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1; 1, 12, 11; id. Verr. 1, 10, 29.—**II.** Caesonius Paetus, *consul under Nero*, Tac. A. 14, 29.—Hence, **Caesōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, Col. 1, 4, 1.—**III.** Milonia Caesonia, *mistress and afterwards wife of Caligula*, Suet. Calig. 25; Juv. 6, 616.

caesor, ōris, *m.* [caedo], *one who hews something* (post-class.): lignorum caesores, *hewers of wood*, Hier. Ep. 53, n. 6, after the Vulg. Deut. 29, 11: lapidum, *stone-breaker*, Ambros. Luc. 2, 89 *fin.;* Vulg. 2 Par. 24, 12; cf. Val. Prob. II. p. 1458 P.

caespĕs (not **cespes**), ĭtis, *m.* [caesus, caedo]. **I.** *A turf, sod as cut out:* caespes est terra in modum lateris caesa cum herba, sive frutex recisus et truncus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 45 Müll.: caespes χορτόπλιθος, χορτόβωλος, πλίθος, Gloss.: non esse arma caespites, neque glebas, * Cic. Caecin. 21, 60.—Used for altars, mounds (of tombs), for covering cottages, huts, etc., Hor. C. 1, 19, 13; Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 9; id. M. 4, 753; 7, 240; 15, 573; Verg. A. 3, 304; Tac. G. 27; id. A. 1, 62; Verg. E. 1, 69 Voss; Sen. Ep. 8, 5; Luc. 1, 512; 3, 387; Suet. Aug. 24.—**B.** Meton. **1.** *A cot, hut, hovel, shed:* nec fortuitum spernere caespitem, Hor. C. 2, 15, 17.—**2.** *An altar:* positusque carbo Caespite vivo, Hor. C. 3, 8, 4; Juv. 12, 2; Tac. H. 4, 53; App. Flor. n. 1.—**3.** *Any object of similar form, a knot, knob*, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 153.—**4.** *A clump, group of plants*, Plin. 21, 7, 20, § 43; Verg. G. 4, 273 Forbig. ad loc.—**II.** In gen. **A.** *A grassy field, a green field, turf*, Verg. A. 11, 566: de caespite virgo se levat, Ov. M. 2, 427; 4, 301; 10, 556; 13, 931: sedere in caespite nudo, Suet. Tib. 18; Stat. Th. 12, 328; Petr. 120, 72; Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 128; 17, 4, 3, § 26.—**B.** Late Lat., *the earth, ground*, in gen., Avien. Perieg. 227; 388.

‡ **caespĭtātōres** suffusi equi, Serv ad Verg. A. 11, 671 dub.

caespītĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [caespes], *made of turf* (post-class.): tribunal, Vop. Prob. 10: murus, Capitol. Anton. Pius, 5.

* **caespōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *abounding in turf* or *grass:* litus, Col. 10, 130.

caestus (not **cestus**). ūs, *m.* (*dat. plur.* caestis, Varr. ap. Non. p. 492, 11) [caedo], *a strap of bull's hide loaded with balls of lead* or *iron, wound around the hands and arms, a gauntlet, boxing-glove for pugilists* (pugiles), Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40; Verg. A. 5, 69; 5, 379; 5, 479; Prop. 3 (4), 14, 9; Ov. F. 2, 367; Tac. A. 14, 20; Stat. Th. 6, 764; 6, 829; Val. Fl. 4, 251; Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 124; Sen. Med. 89; cf. Fest. p. 35; Dict. of Antiq.

‡ **caesullae,** ārum: a caesiis oculis, *having gray eyes*, Fest. pp. 274 and 275 Müll.

caesum, i, *n.*, v caedo *fin.*

caesūra, ae, *f.* [caedo] **I.** *A cutting, felling, hewing, hewing off* ligni, Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 230: silvae, id. 17, 20, 34, § 151—**B.** Meton. (abstr. pro concr.), *that which is hewn or cut off*, Plin. 8, 26, 40, § 96.—**II.** In metre, *a pause in a verse, cæsura; called also* incisio, Diom. p. 496 P; Bed. Metr. p. 2368 ib.

* **caesūrātim,** *adv.* [caesura], *with pauses in short clauses* (for the class. caesim): dictio caesuratim succincta, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

1. caesus, a, um, *Part.*, v. caedo.

* **2. caesus,** ūs, *m.* [caedo], *a cutting, a cutting off:* frondium, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. p. 102 Mai

caetĕrus, a, um, with its derivatives; v ceter.

†† **caetra** (better than **cētra**), ae, *f.* [prob. Spanish], *a short Spanish shield*, Verg. A. 7, 732 Serv.; Liv. 21, 27, 5; 28, 5, 11; Plin. 11, 39, 93, § 227; Tac. Agr. 36; Suet. Calig. 19; Luc. 7, 232; Sil. 3, 278; 3, 348 al.—

Prov quis rotundam facere cetram ne queat? Varr ap Non p 82, 18

caetrātus, a, um, *adj* [caetra], *armed with a caetra, shield bearing* (= πελταστης) cohors, Caes. B C 1, 39, so Liv 31, 36, 1 juventus, Sil 9, 231, and *subst* **caetrāti**, ōrum, Caes B C 1, 70, Liv 31, 36, 1, 33, 4, 4 et saep

1. Caeus, a, um = Ceus, v Cea.

2. Caeus, i, = Coeus, q v

Caeyx, ȳcis, = Ceyx.

1. Caia, v Caius.

‡ **2. caia**, ae [caio], *a cudgel*, acc to Isid. Orig 18, 7, 7

‡ **caiatio**, ōnis, *f* [caio] *a striking, a cudgelling* or *beating of children*, Fulg Cont Virg p 162 Munck.

Cāïcus (**Cāȳcus**, Ov M 12, 111), i, *m*, = Καικος **I.** *A river of Greater Mysia, which takes its rise on Mt Teuthras, passes near Pergamus, and flows into the sea opposite Lesbos*, now the *Bakhir Tchai*, Cic. Fl. 29, 72, Liv 37, 18 6, Mel 1, 18 1, Plin 5 30, 32, § 121, Verg G 4 370, Ov M 2, 243, 15, 278, Luc. 3, 203 — **II.** *One of the companions of Æneas*, Verg A. 1, 183, 9, 35

Cāiēta, ae (and **-ē**, ēs), *f*, = Καιητη **I.** *The nurse of Æneas*, Verg A. 7, 2, Ov M 14, 443 — **II.** *A town and harbor in Latium*, now *Gaeta*, Cic. de Or 2, 6, 22, id Imp Pomp 12, 33, Verg A 6, 900, Sil 8, 531, Serv ad Verg 1 1, Aur Vict. Orig Rom 10 — Hence, **Caietānus**, a, um, *adj*, *of Caieta* villa, Val. Max. 1 4, 5

* **cāio**, āre, *v a., to beat, cudgel*, Fulg Cont. Virg

Cāius, v Gaius.

† **cāla**, ae, *f* [κᾶλον], *a piece* or *billet of wood* scinde, puero calam ut caleas i e scinde fustes et fac focum, Lucil. ap Serv ad Verg A 6, 1 (Fragm Inc. 139)

‡ **calabarriunculos** dicit (Laberius) quos vulgus calabarriones, Gell. 16 7, 6 (the signif of these two words is unknown)

Cālābra Cūria, *a Curia at the Capitol so called from the proclamation* [calare] *of the calendar dates in this place by the priests* (hence the gloss, ἱππων βουλη, for which should be read, ἱερῶν βουλη), cf Varr L. L. 5, § 13, 6 § 27 Müll, Macr S 1, 15, Paul ex Fest. s v curia, p 49 Müll, and Serv ad Verg A 8, 654.

Cālābrĭa, ae, *f*, = Καλαβρια, *the country in Lower Italy from Tarentum to the promontory Iapygium*, now *Terra d'Otranto* Plin 3 11, 16, § 99, Hor C 1, 31, 5, Liv 23 34 3, 42, 48, 7 — **II.** Derivv **A.** **Cālāber**, bra um *adj*, *of Calabria, Calabrian* hospes, Hor Ep 1, 7, 14 pascua, id Epod 1, 27 apes, id C. 3, 16, 33 aquae Ov F 5 162 montes id A. A 3 409 litus Plin 3, 26, 30, § 151 oves (of superior quality) Col 7, 2, 3 Pierides, i e *poems of Ennius, who was a native of Calabria*, Hor C 4 8, 20 vellus Pers 2, 65 — And **2.** *Subst* **Cālābri**, orum, *m. the inhabitants of Calabria* Mel 2, 4, 2, Sil 12 396 — **B.** **Cālābrĭcus**, a um, *adj*, Calabrian (post Aug) oliva, Col. 12, 49 3 — *Subst* **Cālābrĭca**, ae, *f*, *a certain surgical bandage*, Plin Val 3, 13

cālābrix, icis *f*, *a shrub*, perh *the turkey berry, buckthorn, used in dyeing* Rhamnus infectorius, Linn, Plin 17, 10, 14, § 75, Pall Sept 14, 3

Cālactē, ēs, *f*, = Καλη ακτη (i e Fair Beach), *a town on the north coast of Sicily*, now *Caronia*, Cic. Verr 2 3, 43, § 101, Sil. 14, 251 — Hence, **II.** **Cālactīnus**, i, *m*, *an inhabitant of Calacte* Cic Verr 2, 4, 22, § 49, id. Fam 13, 37 — In *plur* Calactini, Cic Verr 2, 3, 43, § 101

Cālāgurris or **Cālāgūris**, is, *f*, = Καλαγουρις **I.** *A town in* Hispania Tarraconensis *in the region of the* Ilergetes *north of Osca*, now *Loarre*, Liv 39, 21, 8, Flor 3, 22, 9 — Hence, **B.** **Cālāgurrītāni**, *its inhabitants*, Caes. B C 1, 60, Suet Aug 49, acc to Plin 3 3, 4 § 24, with epithet Fibularenses. — **II.** *A town of the* Vascones, *in Spain, birthplace of Quintilian, and*, acc. to some, *of Prudentius*, now *Calahorra* Calagurritani Nassici, *its inhabitants* Plin. 1 1

Cālāis, is (acc to Prob Cath 1, 40 p 1462 P, cf Neue, Formenl 1, p 143, voc Calai, Serv ad Verg A. 3, 213) *m.*, = Καλαϊς, *the winged son of Boreas and Orithyia, and brother of Zetes, with whom he accompanied the Argonauts*, Ov M 6, 716, Hyg Fab 14, 19, Val. Fl 4, 465 sq, Serv ad Verg A. 10, 350, Prop 1, 20, 26 — **II.** *The name of a youth* Hor C 3, 9, 14.

cālāmārĭus, a, um, *adj* [calamus] *pertaining to a writing reed* theca, *a pen case*, Suet. Claud 35, cf Mart 19, 14

cālāmellus, i, *m dim* [id.], *a little reed* (late Lat), Arn in Psa. 150

cālāmentum, i, *n* [cala], *withered, dry wood on the vine*, Col 4, 27, 1

Cālāmīnae insūlae, *floating islands in Lydia*, Plin 2, 95, 96, § 209, cf. Varr R R 3, 17, 4, cf Mart. Cap 9, § 928 Kopp ad loc

† **cālāminthē**, es, *f*, = καλαμινθη, *a plant, a kind of mint*, App Herb 70 (in Plin. 19, 10, 57, § 176 Jan reads in zminthan, Sillig in mentam)

Cālāmis, idis, *m*, = Καλαμις, *a distinguished Greek sculptor and artificer in metals* (about Olymp 78), Cic Brut 18, 70, Quint 12, 10, 7, Plin 34, 7 18 § 47, 34, 8, 19, § 71, Prop 3 (4), 9, 10, Ov P 4, 1, 33

cālāmister, tri, *m* (ante and post class., *nom* not found, also **cālāmistrum**, i, *n*, Plaut Curc. 4, 4, 21, Varr L. L. 5, § 129 Müll., Non p 546, 16, Serv ad Verg A 12, 100, Isid. Orig 20, 13 4. — *Plur* calamistra, Varr ap Charis. p 61 P) [calamus], *a hollow, tubular iron for curling the hair, a curling iron crisping pin* **I.** Lit calamistrum quod his calfactis in cinere capillus ornatur, Varr L. L 1 1, Serv 1 1, cf Isid. Orig 1 1, 10, 57 meum, Plaut Curc. 1 1 calamistri vestigia Cic post Red in Sen 7, 16 crines calamistro convertere Petr 102, 15 L. (i e libertae) A CALAMISTRO *women who curl hair*, Inscr Murat. 991, 2. — **II.** Trop, *of discourse*, *excessive* or *artificial ornament flourish of words* tum removebitur omnis insignis ornatus quasi margaritarum ne calamistri quidem adhibebuntur, Cic Or 23 78, so id. Brut 75, 262 calamistri Maecenatis et tinnitus Gallionis, Tac. Or 26

cālāmistrātus, a, um, *adj* [calamister], *curled with the curling iron crisped curled* (of men, a reproach for effeminacy, cf Serv ad Verg A 12 100) cinaedus Plaut. As. 3, 3, 37 coma, Cic. Sest 8, 18 saltator, id post Red. in Sen. 6, 13 — Of fops pueri cincinnatuli et calamistrati, Hier Ep 130, 19, so Ambros Ep 4, 15

cālāmĭtas, ātis, *f* [cf. in columis] **I.** Lit, *loss, injury, damage mischief harm* sed ecca ipsa egreditur, nostri fundi calamitas (Ter Eun 1 1, 34) Proprie calamitatem rustici grandinem dicunt Don, cf the same on Ter Heaut 2 4, 15 robigo genus est vitii, quo culmi pereunt quod a rusticanis calamitas dicitur, Serv ad Verg G 1, 151 postquam calamitas plures annos arvas calvitur, Pac. ap Non p 192, 30, Plaut Cas 5 2 34, id Capt 4 3, 4 non ut legatus populi Romani sed ut quaedam calamitas pervadere videretur, Cic Verr 2 1, 17, § 44 (cf. calamitosus I A) in calamitate fructuum, *in the failure* id ib 2 3 98, § 227 gregem afficere magnâ calamitate, Varr R R. 2 1, 27 — **II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *loss, misfortune mishap injury, calamity, disaster, ruin, adversity* (freq in class prose and in iambic verse, excluded from hexameters by the measure) quanta Plaut Poen 4 2 101 ita eam oppressit calamitas Ter Hec prol 22 (30) nova, Cic. Agr 2 3, 8 videbam perniciem meam cum magna calamitate rei publicae esse conjunctam id Cat 1, 5, 11 alius causam calamitatis attribuere, id. Verr 2, 5 41, § 106 calamitatem capere, id. Div 1, 16 in calamitate esse, *distress* Sall C 44 5 calamitates perferre, Caes. B G 3, 19 tolerare Cic. Att 3, 14, 2 ferre Nep Timol 4 1, cf calamitates ferre, id Ham 1, 3 calamitate prohibere aliquem Cic. Imp Pomp 7, 18 ignominiam et calamitatem in domum referre id Off 1, 39 138, Phaedr 1 3 *fin*, cf id 3, prol 40 calamitates publicae Suet Calig 31, Col 1, 3, 7 — **B.** In the histt esp, *the misfortunes of war, disaster, defeat* magnam inde calamitatem pulsos accepisse, quibus proeliis calamitatibusque fractos, etc. Caes. B G 1, 31 magna clades atque calamitas rempublicam oppressisset, Sall C 39 4 accipere, Nep. Con 1, 3 accidit illa calamitas apud Leuctra, id. Ages. 6, 1 calamitates belli ferre, id. Hann 1, 3 calamitatem inferre alicui, Caes. B G 1, 12. — Hence opp to victoria, Suet. Caes. 60 — **III.** Transf. hostium adversus calamitates contendere, *against the prostrate enemy*, Just. 11, 12, 13

† **cālāmītes**, ae, *m*, = καλαμιτης, *the green frog*, Plin 32, 10, 42, § 122, so id. 32, 10, 50, § 139, 32, 7, 24, § 70

cālāmĭtōsē, *adv*, v the foll *fin*.

cālāmĭtosus, a, um, *adj* [calamitas]. **I.** Act, *that causes great damage* or *loss, ruinous, destructive* **A.** Lit. uti (regio) bonum caelum habeat, ne calamitosum siet Cato, R. R 1, 2 per omnes partes provinciae te tamquam aliquam calamitosam tempestatem pestemque pervasisse, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 38, § 96, cf. calamitas, I tempestas Dig. 19, 2, 15, § 2 — **B.** Trop, *destructive, disastrous, ruinous, pernicious, calamitous* acerbissimum et calamitosissimum bellum, Cic. Phil 11, 13, 34 hoc enim ipsum, utile putare quod turpe sit, calamitosum est, id. Off 3 12, 49 exitus hujus calamitosissimi belli, id Fam 6 21 1 fuga patriae calamitosa, id Div 1, 28, 59 plebi incendium Sall. C 48, 2 victor ac funestae populo Romano et calamitosae *Suet Calig 23 quid hac clade tristius? quid calamitosius? Flor 3, 18, 15 — **II.** Pass, *suffering great damage, exposed to injury, unfortunate, miserable, unhappy* **A.** Lit loca, Cato R. R. 35, 1, 1, 2 agri vectigal Cic. Agr 2 29, 80 hordeum, Plin. 18, 7, 18, § 79 — **B.** Trop calamitosum dicitur malis et calamitatibus praegravatum Non p 33, 26 homines miseri et fortuna magis quam culpa calamitosi, Cic. Fam 9 13, 3, so id Tusc. 4, 38, 82 calamitosum est bonis everti, calamitosius cum dedecore id. Quint 31, 95 id. Div in Caecil. 21, 70 otium, id Fin 5, 19, 54 res misera et calamitosa, id Rosc. Am 28 77 calamitosissimus omnium Regulus, Sen. Ep 71, 17 — * *Adv* **cālāmĭtosē**, *unfortunately*, Cic. Off 3, 29 105

† **cālāmochnus**, i, *m* [καλαμος-χνοῦς], *a kind of sea foam*, called in pure Latin adarca Plin. 32, 10, 52, § 140.

† **cālāmus**, i, *m*, = καλαμος **I.** Lit, *a reed cane* (pure Lat harundo, cf. canna), Plin 16, 36, 65, § 159 sq, 16, 21 33, § 80, Col 3 15, 1, 4, 4, 1, Pall Nov 22 3 al aromaticus (found in Syria and Arabia) *sweet calamus* Col. 12, 52, 2 odoratus Plin 12 22, 48, § 104, Veg 6 13, 3 — Also *absol* calamus Cato, R R. 105, 2, Plin 13, 1 2, § 8 sq Syriacus Veg 4, 13, 4 — **II.** Meton **A.** For *objects made of reeds* (cf. harundo, and Liddell and Scott under καλαμος) **1.** *A reed pen* (cf Dict of Antiq., class) quicumque calamus in manus meas inciderit eo utar tamquam bono Cic Q Fr 2 14 (15 b), 1 sumere id Att 6, 8 1 calamo et atramento militare, Cato ap Ruf. p 199 quoad intinguntur calami, Quint. 10 3, 31 transversus, Hor A P 447 scriptorius Cels. 7, 11, 7 27, Scrib 10, 47 — **2.** *A reed pipe, reed* (cf Lucr 5, 1380 sq, the form is described in Tib 2, 5 32, Ov M 1, 711) unco saepe labro calamos percurrit hiantes, *with curved lip runs over the open reeds*, Lucr 4, 590, 5, 1382, 5 1407, Verg E 2 34, 5, 48, 1 10, 2, 32, 5 2, Cat 63 22, Prop 3 (4), 17, 34, 4 (5), 1, 24, Ov M 11, 161 al — **3.** *An arrow* hastas et calami spicula Gnosii, Hor C 1, 15, 17, Verg E 3, 13, Prop 2 (3) 19 24, Ov M 7, 778, 8 30, Juv 13, 80, cf Plin 16, 36, 65, § 159 sq — **4.** *An angling rod fishing rod* calamo salientes ducere pisces, Ov M 3 587 — **5.** *A lime twig for snaring birds* Prop 3 (4) 13 46, Mart 13, 68, 14, 218, Sen Oct. 411 — **6.** *A signal pole* or *rod* Col. 3 15 1 sq — **7.** *A measuring rod* Vulg Ezech 40 5 al. — **B.** Transf to things of a similar form **1.** In gen, *any straw of grain a stalk, stem blade* lupini calamus Verg G 1, 76 calamus altior frumento quam hordeo, Plin 18 7, 10 § 61 — **2.** *A graft, a scion*, Plin 17, 14 24 § 102 sq, 17, 18 30 § 129, 24 14, 75 § 123, Col 4, 29 9 — **3.** *A small rod used in Egypt for pointing out the way* Plin 6, 29 33, § 166 — **4.** *The hollow arm of a candelabra*, Vulg Exod 25, 31 sq

călantĭca, ae, v. calautica.

Călānus (Callă-), i, *m.*, = Κάλανος, *an Indian philosopher (gymnosophist) in the time of Alexander the Great, who, in old age, burned himself on a funeral pile*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52; id. Div. 1, 23, 47; 1, 30, 65; Val. Max. 1, 8, ext. 10.

Călăris and **Călărĭtānus**, v. Caralis.

‡ **calasis**, *a kind of tunic which the Greeks call* καλάσιριν: alii dicunt nodum esse tunicae muliebris, Paul. ex Fest. p. 51 Müll.

Călătes, ae, *m.*, *a Grecian painter*, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 113.

călăthiāna vĭŏla, v. calatina.

† **călăthiscus**, i, *m.*, = καλαθίσκος, *a small wicker basket*: virgati calathisci, Cat. 64, 319; Petr. 41, 6 Burm.

† **călăthus**, i, *m.*, = κάλαθος. **I.** Lit., *a wicker basket, a hand-basket* (pure Lat. quasillum, made in the shape of a lily); acc. to diff. uses, *a flower-basket, a wool-basket, a thread-basket* or *a fruit-basket*, etc.; cf. Plin. 21, 5, 11, § 23; Vitr. 4, 1, 9; Verg. E. 2, 46; Ov. F. 4, 435: calathi Minervae, Verg. A. 7, 805; Ov. A. A. 2, 219; id. H. 9, 73; 9, 76; Juv. 2, 54; Ov. A. A. 2, 264; id. M. 12, 475.—**II.** Meton., any other vessel of similar form, of metal or wood. **A.** For milk, etc., *a milk-pail, bowl*, Verg. G. 3, 402; Col. 10, 397; cf. id. 7, 8, 3.—**B.** For wine, *a wine-cup*, Verg. E. 5, 71; so Mart. 9, 60, 15; 9, 14, 107.—**C.** Transf., *the cup* or *calix of a flower*, Col. 10, 99 Schneid.; so id. 10, 240; Aus. Idyll. 14, 31; cf. Plin. 21, 5, 11, § 23.

Călātĭa, ae (**Călātiae**, ārum, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63), *f.*, = Καλατια, *a town in Campania, on the Via Appia, between Capua and Beneventum*, now *Galazze*, Cic. Att. 16, 8, 1; Liv. 9, 2, 2; 23, 14, 13; 27, 3, 7; Sil. 8, 542; 11, 14 sq.—Hence, **II. Călātīni**, *its inhabitants*, Liv. 22, 61, 11 al.—In sing. Calatinus, *cognomen of M. Atilius*, Cic. Agr. 2, 24, 63; id. Sen. 17, 61.

călātĭna vĭŏla, *f.*, *a species of gentian*, Plin. 21, 6, 14, § 27 dub. (al. calathiana, calatiana).

* **călātĭo**, ōnis, *f* [calo], *a calling, summoning*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 13; cf. id. ib. 6, § 27 Müll.

călātor, ōris, *m.* [id.; a servant for calling, etc., a crier; hence], **I.** Lit., *a servant*, esp. *of priests*, Suet. Gram. 12; cf. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 268; Inscr. Orell. 2431 sqq.; so freq. in inscriptions.—**II.** In gen., *any servant, attendant*; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 38 and 225 Müll.: egomet mihi comes, calator, equus, agaso, armiger, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 11; id. Ps. 4, 2, 52; id. Rud. 2, 3, 5.

‡ **călātōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [calator], *relating to priests' servants*, Inscr. Fabr p. 449, n. 58.

călātus, a, um, *Part.*, v. calo.

Călaurĭa (Călaurēa, Ov. M. 7, 384), ae, *f.*, = Καλαύρεια or -ια, *an island on the eastern coast of Argolis*, now *Poro*, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 56.—*Consecrated to Latona*; hence, Calaurea Latois, Ov. l. l.

† **călautĭca** (in many MSS. and edd. erroneously **călantĭca**), ae, *f.* [of uncertain etym.; acc. to Beier, Cic. Clod. et Cur. 5, p. 107, perh. kindr. with καλύπτω, as auris, through the Cretan form αὖς, with οὖς], *a covering for the head of women, which fell down over the shoulders* (perh. a kind of veil): calautica est tegmen muliebre, quod capiti innectitur, Non. p. 537, 2 sq.: mitrae, semimitrae, calautica, etc.; cf. Mai and Orell. in h. l. (Orell. Cic. V. 2, p. 336); Cic. Fragm. Clod. et Cur. 5, 3 B. and K.; Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 10; cf. also Arn. 2, p. 59, and Gloss. Philox., Aus. Per. Odyss. 5: εἶδος ζώνης (Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 616, erron. considers it as of like signif. with mitra).

‡ **calbeŏs**, v. galbeum.

calcānĕum, i, *n.* (**calcānĕus**, i, *m.*, Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 14; Ambros. in Psa. 48) [calx] (a rare form for calx), *the heel*, Verg. M. 36: camelorum, Lampr. Elag. 20.

calcar, āris, *n.* [for carcar; cf. Sanscr kar, wound; and Lat. calx] **I.** Lit., *a spur as worn on the heel*: calcaria dicta, quia in calce hominis ligantur, ad stimulandos equos, Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 6 (class. in prose and poetry; esp. freq. trop.): calcari quadrupedem agitare, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 118: incendere equum calcaribus, *to spur one's horse*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48; so, concitare, Liv. 2, 6, 8; Curt. 7, 4, 18: stimulare, Val. Max. 3, 2, 9: subdere equo calcaria, Liv. 2, 20, 2; Curt. 3, 13, 8; 7, 2, 4: calcaribus subditis, Liv. 4, 19, 4; 4, 33, 7; Curt. 4, 16, 6: equi fodere calcaribus armos, Verg. A. 6, 881: calcaribus auferre equum, Sil. 10, 280.—**B.** Trop., *spur, stimulus, incitement*: calcaribus ictus amoris, *Lucr. 5, 1074: dicebat Isocrates se calcaribus in Ephoro, contra autem in Theopompo frenis uti solere, Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 36: alter frenis eget, alter calcaribus, id. Att. 6, 1, 12; cf. id. Brut. 56, 204; Quint. 2, 8, 11; 10, 1, 74: anticipate atque addite calcar, Varr. ap. Non. p. 70, 13; *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 217: immensum gloria calcar habet, Ov. P. 4, 2, 36.—So also of the driving winds: ventus calcar admovere, Varr. ap. Non. p. 451, 29.—Prov.: addere calcaria sponte currenti, *to spur a willing horse*, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 1.—**II.** Transf., *the spur on the leg of the cock*, Col. 8, 2, 8.

‡ **calcārĭārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [calcarius], *of* or *pertaining to burning lime*: NEGOTIANS, Inscr. Grut. 641, 1: EXONERATOR, ib. 1117, 5.

* **calcārĭensis**, is, *m.* [id.], *a lime-burner*, Cod. Th. 12, 1, 37.

calcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. calx], *of* or *pertaining to lime, lime-*: fornax, *a lime-kiln*, Cato, R. R. 38, 1; Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 53.—Also subst. **A. calcārĭa**, ae, *f.* (sc. fornax), *a lime-kiln*: de calcariā in carbonariam pervenire, Tert. Carn. Christ. 6.—**2.** (Sc. fodina.) *A lime-quarry*, Dig. 48, 19, 8, § 10.—**B. calcārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a lime-burner*, Cato, R. R. 16.

calcāta, ae, *f.*, an uncertain reading in Auct. B. Hisp. 16, which, acc. to the context, signifies *the material for filling ditches, fascines*; a marginal reading is crates; other MSS. cultatas and culcatas; v. Oud. in h. l.

calcātor, ōris, *m.* [calco], *one who treads something*, esp. *grapes, a treader of grapes* (very rare), Calp. Ecl. 4, 124: uvarum, Hier. Isa. 5, 16, n. 9.

calcātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a wine-press*, Pall. 1, 18, 1 and 2; cf. Isid. Orig. 15, 6, 8.

* **calcātrix**, īcis, *f* [calcator], *she who treads upon something*, i. e. trop. *despises it, she who contemns*: mundi, Prud. Psych. 587.

* **calcātūra**, ae, *f* [calco], *a treading*: operarum, Vitr. 10, 10, 1.

1. calcātus, a, um, *Part.*, v. calco.

2. calcātus, ūs, *m* [calco], *a treading* (very rare): calcatu assiduo, Pall. Jun. 13, 17; Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 77 Mai.

calcĕāmen (calcĭāmen), ĭnis, *n.* [a collateral and rare form of calceamentum], *a shoe*, Plin. 19, 2, 7, § 27; 15, 8, 8, § 34.

‡ **calcĕāmentārĭus**, ii, *m.*, = ὑποδηματάριος, caligarius, *a shoemaker*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

calcĕāmentum (calcĭām-), i, *n.* [calceo], *a covering for the foot, a shoe* (v. also the class. co-ordinate forms calceamen and calceatus), Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90; Cels. 8, 22; Suet. Aug. 73; Col. 12, 3, 1: induere, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 38: inferre, id. 36, 17, 27, § 131; 9, 17, 30, § 65; Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 4.

calcĕārĭa, ae, *f.* [calceus], *a shoe-shop*, Varr. L. L. 8, 30, § 55 Müll.

calcĕārĭum (calcĭār-), ii, *n.* [id., lit. adj. sc. argentum], *money for shoes, shoe-money*, Dig. 34, 1, 21; 2, 15, 8, § 14; Suet. Vesp. 8.

‡ **calcĕātor (calcĭāt-)**, ōris, *m.* [calceo], *a shoemaker*, Inscr. Murat. 909, 12.

1. calcĕātus (calcĭāt-), a, um, *Part.*, v. calceo.

2. calcĕātus (calcĭāt-), ūs, *m.* [calceo], *a covering for the foot, a sandal, shoe* (post-Aug. for the class. calceamentum): in calceatu, Plin. 8, 57, 82, § 221; 23, 6, 59, § 110; 28, 16, 62, § 222; 11, 45, 105, § 254; Suet. Calig. 52.

calceo (calcio), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [calceus], *to furnish with shoes, to put on shoes, to shoe* (class. in prose and poetry): calceati et vestiti, * Cic. Cael. 26, 62; Suet. Aug. 78: cothurnis, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83: soccis, id. 36, 5, 4, § 41: calceandi pedes, * Phaedr. 1, 14, 16; Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 181: fibrinis pellibus, id. 32, 9, 36, § 110: calceabat ipse sese, Suet. Vesp. 21 al.—**B.** Of animals (whose feet were furnished with shoes to be taken off and put on, not shod as with us): spartea quā animalia calceantur, Pall. 1, 24, 28: mulas, Suet. Vesp. 23: simias, Plin. 8, 54, 80, § 215: calceatis pedibus, Veg. 3, 58, 2.—**II.** Trop.: calceati dentes, *facetè, well prepared for biting*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 84: calceati pedes in praeparatione Evangelii, i.e. *ready messengers*, Vulg. Eph. 6, 15.

calcĕŏlārĭus (calcĭŏl-), ii, *m.* [calceolus], *one who makes shoes, a shoemaker*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 38.

calcĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [calceus], *a small shoe, half-boot*, ὑποδημάτιον (rare), * Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82; Memmius ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 261; Scrib. Comp. 208.

‡ **calces**, *leaden bottles*, Paul. ex Fest. p 46 Müll.

calcĕus (also **calcius**; cf. Burm. and Oud. Suet. Aug. 73, and Calig. 52), i, *m.* [calx], *a shoe, a half-boot* (covering the whole foot, while soleae, sandals, covered only the lower part, Gell. 13, 22, 5; v. solea, and cf. Liddell and Scott s. v. ὑπόδημα, and Dict. of Antiq.; very freq. and class.): calcei muliebres sint an viriles, Varr. L. L. 9, § 40 Müll.; Titin. ap. Fest. s. v. mulleos, p. 142 ib. (Com. Rel. p. 128 Rib.): calcei habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231: calcei et toga, id. Phil. 2, 30, 76: in calceo pulvis, id. Inv. 1, 30, 47; Quint. 11, 3, 137; cf. id. 11, 3, 143; 6, 3, 74: laxus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 32: laxatus, Suet. Oth. 6: sinister, dexter, id. Aug. 92: laevus, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 24: pede major subvertet, minor uret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 42.—When the Romans reclined at table they laid aside their shoes; hence, calceos poscere (like soleas poscere, v. solea), i. e. *to rise from table*, Plin. Ep. 9, 17, 3: calceos et vestimenta mutavit, *changed*, Cic. Mil. 10, 28; but also, because senators wore a peculiar kind of half-boot (cf. Becker, Gallus, III. p. 132, 2d ed.): calceos mutare, i. e. *to become senator*, Cic. Phil. 13, 13, 28.

Calchās, antis (*gen.* Calchae, Gell. ap. Charis. p. 50 P.; *acc.* Calcham, Pac. and Plaut. ib.; Calchanta, Verg. A. 2, 122; Val. Max. 8, 11, ext. 6; Stat. Achill. 1, 493; 2, 7; Calchantem, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7; id. Div. 1, 40, 87; 2, 30, 63; *abl.* Calchā, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 48; cf. Prisc. p. 702 P.; Ritschl prol. ad Plaut. Trin. p. 87), *m.*, = Κάλχας, *son of Thestor, the most distinguished seer among the Greeks before Troy*, Verg. A. 2, 122; 2, 182; Ov. A. A. 2, 737.

Calchēdon, v. Chalcedon.

calciārium, calciātus, etc., v. calcearium, etc.

calcĭfrăga, ae, *f.* [2. calx frango], *an herb said to be a remedy for the stone*, perh. *hartstongue*: Asplenium scolopendrium, Linn.; Plin. 27, 9, 51, § 75; Scrib. Comp. 150; 153; cf. Dioscorid. 3, 151.

calcio, v. calceo.

* **calcĭtrātus**, ūs, *m.* [calcitro], *a striking with the heel, a kicking*: mulae, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 174; cf. calcitro, I.

1. calcĭtro, āre, *v. n.* [1. calx]. **I.** Lit., *to strike with the heels, to kick*, of animals (very rare), Plin. 30, 16, 53, § 149; cf. calcitratus.—**B.** Trop., *to resist, to be stubborn* or *refractory*: calcitrat, respuit, *Cic. Cael. 15, 36.—**C.** Prov.: calcitrare contra stimulum, *to kick against the pricks*, Amm. 18, 5, 1; Vulg. Act. 9, 5; 26, 14; cf. 1. calx.—***II.** In gen., *to strike convulsively with the feet*, of one dying, Ov. M. 12, 240.

2. calcĭtro, ōnis, *m.* [1. calcitro]. **I.** *One who strikes with his heels, a kicker*: equus mordax, calcitro, Varr. ap. Non. p. 45, 2 (Sat. Men. 81, 3).—**II.** Of men, *a boisterous fellow, a blusterer*, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 11.

calcĭtrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. calcitro], *kicking, apt to kick*: juvencus, Col. 2, 2, 26; Dig. 9, 1, 1; 21, 1, 4.

calco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. calx], *to tread something* or *upon something, to tread under foot*. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit. (very freq.; mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.): astructos morientum acervos, Ov. M. 5, 88; 12, 391: calcata vipera, *trodden upon*, id. ib. 10, 23; 12, 391; 13, 804: alius manum aeger, ut pede ac vestigio Caesaris calcaretur, orabat, Tac. H. 4, 81: cineres ossaque legionum, id. ib. 5, 17: calcata lacinia togae, Suet. Calig. 35: uvam,

to tread grapes, Cato, R R 112 *fin*, Varr R R 1, 54, 2; Ov M 2, 29; id F 4, 897; Col 6, 15, 1 —*To stamp, beat* in mortario, Apic 2, 3 solum ferratis vectibus, Plin 36, 23, 52, § 173 —**B.** Trop **1.** *To tread down, to oppress, trample upon* (the figure is taken from a victorious warrior who tramples upon his prostrate opponents) amorem, Ov Am 3, 11, 5, cf hostem, Juv 10, 86 gentem, Just 12, 16, 11 libertas nostra in foro obteritur et calcatur, Liv 34, 2, 2 calcatum jus, Claud in Eutr 2, 125 —**2.** *To scorn, contemn, spurn, despise, abuse* insultetque rogis, calcet et ossa mea, Prop 2, 8, 20 aliquid quasi fastidiendo calcare, Quint 5, 13 22 calcatum foedus, Stat Th 3, 208 —**II.** Esp **A.** Of objects in space, *to tread, pass over* calcanda semel via leti, * Hor C 1, 28, 16, Petr 118, 5 scopulos, litora, Ov H 2, 121 durum aequor, *the frozen sea*, id Tr 3, 10, 39 campum, Claud VI Cons Hon. 515 calcatos lucos Jovi, *frequented by*, Sil 3, 675 —**B.** Of the cock, *to tread*, Col 8, 5, 24 —**C.** In gen, *to press close together, to press in* oleas in orculam calcato, Cato, R R 117 *fin* tomentum in culcita, Varr L L 5, § 167 Mull; Cato, R R 52, 1; 28, 2, Pall Jan 20; Plin 36, 23, 52, § 173; Verg G 2, 244

***calcŭlārĭus**, a, um, *adj* [calculus], *of* or *pertaining to calculation* error, *an error in reckoning*, Dig 50, 8, 8

1. calcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f* [calculo], *a computation, calculation, reckoning*, Cassiod Ep 1, 10, Ven ad Syagr Ep 5, 6

***2. calcŭlātĭo**, ōnis, *f* [calculus], *calculus, gravel, stone*, a disease, Cael Aur Tard 5, 4, 60

calcŭlātor, oris, *m* [calculo], *a computer, teacher of arithmetic*, = λογιστής (post Aug) Mart. 10, 62, 4; Acron ad Hor S 1, 6 72; Isid Orig 1, 3, 1; cf id ib 1, 10, 43 —**II.** *A book keeper, accountant*, Dig 38, 1, 7, § 5; 27, 1, 15, § 5

calcŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [calculator], *of* or *pertaining to an accountant* tabula, Schol ad Juv 7, 73

***calcŭlensis**, e, *adj* [calculus], *of* or *pertaining to stones* genus purpurarum a calculo maris, Plin 9 37, 61, § 131

1. calcŭlo, are, *v a* [id], *to calculate, compute, reckon* (late Lat) **I.** Lit, Prud στεφ 3, 131.—**II.** Trop, *to consider as, to esteem*, Sid Ep 7, 9

2. calcŭlo, onis, *m* [1 calculo], *a computer, accountant*, Aug Ord. 2, 12, Anthol Lat II p 268, 1

calcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj* [calculus] **I.** *Full of small stones* or *pebbles, stony, pebbly, gravelly* (post Aug) pomum, Cloat ap Macr S 2, 15 6 loca Col Arb 21 ager, id ib 3, 11 7 solum, Plin 35, 14, 49, § 170 —**II.** *Afflicted with calculus* or *stone* Cels 7, 26, n 2, Plin 28, 4, 9, § 42, Scrib Comp 150 and 153, Veg 2, 18

calcŭlus, i, *m dim* [2 calx, cf Paul ex Fest p 46] **I.** In gen, *a small stone a pebble* conjectis in os calculis, Cic de Or 1, 61, 261 Demosthenes calculos lingua volvens dicere domi solebat, Quint 11, 3, 54, Vitr 7, 2 argilla et dumosis calculus arvis, *gravel in the thorny fields*, Serv ad Verg G 2, 180, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 37, 28, 9, 33, § 124 —**B.** Trop, of discourse qui tenui venula per calculos fluunt, Quint 12, 10, 25 —**II.** Esp **A.** *A stone in the bladder* or *kidneys, the gravel, stone*, Cels 7, 26 curare, Plin 20, 21, 86, § 234 comminuere et eicere, id 20, 4, 13, § 23, cf eicere, Suet Aug 80 movere, Plin 20, 22, 91, § 248 exturbare, id 20, 10, 42, § 109 frangere, id 22, 21, 29, § 59 rumpere, id 23, 8, 80, § 153 —**B.** *A draughtsman, a stone* or *counter used in playing draughts* called duodecim scripta, in which, as in chess, by driving a piece from one square to another, the person beaten could not finally move at all (ad incitas redactus est) in lusu duodecim scriptorum cum prior calculum promovisset, etc, Quint 11, 2, 38, cf Ov A A 2, 207; 3, 357, id Tr 2, 478, Plin Ep 7, 24, 5, Mart 14, 20, Isid Orig 18, 67 calculorum ludus Cael Aur Tard 1, 5, 165 —**2.** Trop calculum reducere, *to take back a move* tibi concedo, quod in XII scriptis solemus ut calculum reducas, si te alicujus dati paenitet, Cic ap Non p 170, 28 (Hortens Fragm 51 B and K) qua re nunc saltem ad illos calculos revertamur, quos tum abjecimus, i e *those principles of action*, id Att 8, 12, 5 —**C.** *A stone used in reckoning on the counting board*, hence meton, *a reckoning, computing, calculating* calculi et rationes, Quint 11, 3, 59, 7, 4, 35, 8, 3, 14, 12, 11, 16 Spald calculos subducere, *to compute, reckon, cast up*, Cic Fin 2, 19, 60 ponere, Col. 3 3, 7 ponere cum aliquo, Plin Pan 20, 5 de posteris cogitanti in condicionibus deligendus ponendus est calculus, id. ib 1, 14, 9 amicitiam ad calculos vocare, *to subject to an accurate reckoning, hold to a strict account*, Cic Lael 16, 58 si ad calculos eum respublica vocet, *settles accounts, reckons*, Liv 5, 4, 7 revocare aliquid ad calculos, Val Max 4, 7, 1 ratio calculorum, Col 1, 3, 8 —**2.** Trop cum aliquā re parem calculum ponere, i e *to render equal for equal*, Plin Ep 5, 2, 1 quos ego movi calculos, *considerations which I have suggested*, id ib 2, 19, 9 —**D.** In the most ancient per, *a stone used in voting, a vote, sentence, decision, suffrage*, a white one for assent or acquittal a black for denial or condemnation, cf Ov M 15, 41 sq, App M 10, p 242 —Hence judicialis, Imp Just Cod 3, 1, 12 deteriorem reportare, i e *an adverse decision*, Impp Diocl et Max Cod 7, 62, 10 calculis omnibus, *by a unanimous vote*, App M 7, p 191, 21 —Trop si modo tu fortasse errori nostro album calculum adjeceris i e *approve*, Plin Ep 1, 2, 5 —**E.** The Thracians were accustomed to preserve the recollection of fortunate occurrences by white stones, and of unfortunate by black, Plin 7, 40, 41, § 131 —Hence, **2.** Trop o diem laetum, notandumque mihi candidissimo calculo! i e *a most happy day!* Plin Ep 6, 11, 3, cf Mart 12, 34, 9, § 53, Pers 2, 1 sq —**F.** In late Lat, *a small weight* calculus constat ex granis ciceris duobus, Auct Ponder ap Goes Agr p 322 (in Isid Orig 16, 25, 8, called calcus)

calcus, i, v the preced *fin*

calda, ae, v calidus, I B 1

caldāmentum, i, *n* [calidus], *a fermentation* (late Lat) Marc Emp 5

caldārĭŏla, ae, *f dim* [caldaria], *a small vessel for heating fluids* Schol ad Juv 5, 47 dub (Jan calvariolas)

caldārĭus (**călid-**), a, um, *adj* [caldus = calidus], *pertaining to* or *suitable for warming* cella, *a warm bath*, Plin Ep 5, 6, 26 —**B.** *Subst* **1. caldārĭa**, ae, *f* **a.** *A warm bath*, Marc Emp 25 —**b.** *A pot* for boiling, Vulg 1 Reg 2, 14, App Herb 59 —**2. caldārĭum**, ii, *n* **a.** *A hot bath*, Vitr 5, 10, 1, 8, 2, 4, Sen Ep 86, 11, Cels. 1, 4 —**b.** *A room containing warm water for bathing*, Vitr 5, 10, 1 —**II.** Esp caldaria maltha, *for plastering the walls in baths*, Pall 1, 41, 1 caldarium aes, *that is prepared by heat* or *fusion*, Plin 34, 8, 20, § 94

Caldĭus, i, *m* [calda], *a nickname formed from Claudius, and given to the emperor Tiberius, on account of his fondness for drink*, Suet Tib 42, cf Biberius and Mero

caldor, oris, *m* [caldus = calidus], *warmth, heat* (ante and post class), Varr R R 3, 9, 15, 1, 41, 1, 1, 55, 6, Gell 17, 8, 10, 19, 4, 4 and 5, Arn 7 240

caldum, i, v caldus

1. caldus, a, um, v calidus

2. Caldus, i, *m*, *a Roman cognomen*, v Cic Inv 2, 9, 28 —Esp C Caelius Caldus, quaestor A U C 704, Cic Fam 2, 19 tit

Călēdŏnĭa, ae, *f*, also **Căli-** [cf Welsh celydd, a woody shelter, and Lat celo], = Καληδονία, *the province of the ancient Britons*, now *the Highlands in the northern part of Scotland*, Tac Agr 10, 11, 25, 31 —**II.** Derivv **A. Călēdŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj*, *Caledonian* silva, Plin 4, 16, 30, § 102, Flor 3, 10, 18 saltus, id 1, 17, 3 ursus, Mart Spect 7 Britanni, id 10, 44 1, Luc 6, 68 Oceanus, Val Fl 1, 8 —**B. Călēdŏnĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, *Caledonian* angulus, Sol 22, 1 —**Călēdŏnes**, um, *m*, *a people in the Scottish Highlands*, Eum Pan Const 7

călĕ-făcĭo, or contr **calfăcĭo** (as calidus = caldus, calidarius = caldarius etc), feci, factum, 3 *v a* (in the time of Quint the contracted form seems to have been the prevailing one, v Quint 1, 6, 21, also Charis p 220 P gives as *pass* calfio In the poets usage varies according to the demands of the verse, e g, calfăcit, Ov F 4, 698, calfacienda, id A A 2, 214, calfacti, id. Ib 48, and călĕfecit, Lucr 6 687, căl facta, Verg A. 12 66, 12, 269 al In prose writers—e g Quint 5, 10 58—the best MSS vary between the two forms —*Imperat* calface, Cic. Fam 16 18, 2.—*Pass* regularly calefio, once by a solecism calefacientur, Vitr 5, 10, cf concalefaciuntur, id 4, 7) [caleo facio] **I.** Lit., *to make warm* or *hot, to warm, heat* ventus ubi percaluit calefecitque omnia *Lucr 6, 687 dolium calfacito, Cato, R. R. 69, 2 ad calefaciendum corpus, Cic. N D 2, 60, 151 igne focum, Ov F 4, 698 —*Pass* calamistris calefactis, Varr L. L. 5, § 129 Müll abi intro ac jube huic aquam calefieri, Plaut Ep 5, 1, 48 calefieri jussi reliquias, id Pers 1, 3, 25 fauces calefiunt, Auct Her 3, 12, 21 balineum calfieri jubebo, Cic Att 2, 3, 3 Algenti manus est calfacienda sinu, Ov A A 2 214 ovum cum porri suco calefactum, Plin 29, 3, 11, § 47 ora calefacta Verg A. 12, 66.—**II.** Trop **A.** In colloquial lang, *to trouble, vex* calface hominem Cic Fam 16, 18, 2 si Parthi vos nihil calfaciunt, nos hic frigore frigescimus, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 6 4 Gabinium calefecerat Memmius, Cic Q Fr 3, 2, 1 —**B.** Poet, of the passions, *to heat, to rouse up, excite* calefacta corda tumultu, Verg A 12, 269, Ov Ib 48 vino calefacta Venus, Claud B Gild 182.—**C.** *To pursue something with zeal* forum aleatorium calfecimus, Suet Aug 71 Ruhnk

călĕfactābĭlis, e, *adj* [calefacio] *that can be warmed, made hot* ignis, Boeth ap Aristot Interpr p 279, cf id. ib p 450

călĕfactĭo, onis, *f* [id] *a warming, heating* (post Aug) balnei publici, Dig 50, 4, 18, § 4 —In *plur* calefactiones thermarum, Dig 50, 4, 1, § 2

călĕfacto, āre, *v freq act* [id.], *to make warm, to warm, heat* (very rare, not in Cic) **I.** Lit aquam, Plaut Rud. 2, 3, 80 ahenum, * Hor Ep 2, 2, 169 corpora, Gell 17, 8, 12 —* **II.** Trop aliquem virgis, Plaut Cas 2, 6, 48

călĕfactōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [id], *having a warming* or *heating power*, Plin Val 1, 38, Theod Prisc de Diaeta, 10

1. călĕfactus or **calfactus**, a, um, *Part*, v calefacio

2. călĕfactus (**calfac-**), ūs, *m* [calefacio], *a warming, heating* (post Aug and rare) faucium tumorem calfactu obiter fovere, Plin 29, 3, 11, § 48, Lact Opif Dei, 14, 5

călĕfĭo, fiĕri, v calefacio

Călendae, v Kalendae.

Călendāris, v Kalendaris

călendārĭum, v kalendarium

Calentum (**Call-**), i, *n*, *a town in* Hispania Baetica, now prob *Cazalla* Plin 35, 14, 49, § 171 — Hence **Callenses**, ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Calentum*, Plin 3, 1, 3, § 14

Călēnum, i, and **Călēnus**, a, um, v Cales

călĕo, ui, 2, *v n* (*part fut act* călĭtūrus, Ov M 13 590 caleor = caleo, Caper ap Prisc p 797 P, prob only in reference to the impers caletur, Plaut Capt 1, 1, 12, id Truc 1, 1 46) [etym dub, cf Gr σκελ λω, σκληρός] *to be warm* or *hot, to glow* (object, opp frigere, to be cold, while aestuare, to feel experience warmth, opp algere, to feel cold, cf Doed Syn III p 89) **I.** Lit calet aqua, eamus hinc intro ut laves, Plaut Bacch 1, 1 73 sentiri hoc putat, ut calere ignem, Cic Fin 1, 9, 30 os calet tibi, Plaut Rud 5, 2, 39 sole calente, Tib 1, 5, 22 terrae alio sole calentes, Hor C 2, 16, 18 calens favilla, id ib 2, 6, 22 ture calent arae, Verg A 1, 417 calentibus aris, Ov M 12 152 caliturus ignibus aras, id ib 13, 590 guttae calentes id ib 7, 283 epulae, id ib 8, 671 sulphur, id ib 14, 86 —Poet sometimes for aestuare, subject, *to feel warm* ut fortunati sunt fabri ferrarii Qui aput carbones adsident semper calent, Plaut Rud 2, 6 47 febre, Juv 10, 218 rabie, Val Fl 3, 216, cf calluit et hodie Faustina, Aur ap Front Ep ad M Caes 5, 11 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To glow in mind, to be roused, warmed, inflamed*

are: in prose less freq. than ardere): (Venus) permixtā caede calentes, inflamed by indiscriminate slaughter, Lucr. 5, 1312; cf. id. 3, 643: Hirt. ap. Cic. Att. 15, 6, 2: admirando, irridendo calebat, Cic. Brut. 66, 234: in re frigidissimā cales, in ferventissimā gelas, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21: animis jam calentibus, Quint. 4, 1, 59: Romani calentes adhuc ab recenti pugnā proelium ineunt, Liv. 33, 39, 9: at illa utcumque animis dum spe calerent ratus, are animated, Curt. 4, 1, 29: feminā calere, to become enamored of, Hor. C. 4, 11, 33; cf.: Lycidan quo calet juventus, id. ib. 1, 4, 19: puellā, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 83: amore, id. A. A. 3, 571; Mart. 7, 32, 12: igne, id. 5, 55, 3: desiderio Conjugis abrepti, to be inflamed with desire, Ov. M. 7, 731; also, to be troubled, perplexed: haec velim explices; etsi te ipsum istic jam calere puto, Cic. Att. 7, 20, 2; Cael. ap. id. Fam. 8, 6, 51: alio mentis morbo, to labor under (the figure derived from fever, v. supra), Hor. S. 2, 3, 80; and so of the passion for scribbling: mutavit mentem populus levis et calet uno Scribendi studio, now the rage for writing and versifying is the general disease of our people, id. Ep. 2, 1, 108: narratur et prisci Catonis Saepe mero caluisse virtus, id. C. 3, 21, 12; Stat. Th. 5, 263.—(β) With *inf.*: tubas audire, Stat. Th. 4, 261; Claud. Nupt. Hon. 10, 287; id. Ep. 1, 29.—(γ) With *ad*: ad nova lucra, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 62.—**B.** Of abstract things, *to be carried on warmly, to be urged on zealously*: illud crimen de nummis caluit re recenti, nunc in causā refrixit, Cic. Planc. 23, 55: judicia calent, i. e. magnā diligentiā et ardore exercentur, id. Att. 4, 16, 3: calebant nundinae, id. Phil. 5, 4, 11: posteaquam satis calere res Rubrio visa est, i. e. *seemed sufficiently ripe for execution*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66: Veneris bella calent, *rage*, Tib. 1, 10, 53: et mixtus lacrimis caluit dolor, Stat. Th. 3, 383.—**C.** *To be yet warm, new*, or *fresh* (the figure taken from food): at enim nihil est, nisi, dum calet, hic agitur, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 92: illi rumores de comitiis caluerunt, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 2.—**D.** (Effectus pro causā.) Of a place, *to be eagerly sought, to be frequented* (rare): ungularum pulsibus calens Hister, *often trod*, Mart. 7, 7, 2.

Căles, ium, *f.* (as *sing.* in *acc.* Calen, as if from Cale, Sil. 12, 525: **Călēnum**, i, *n.*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60),=Καληνία, *a town in Southern Campania, celebrated for its good wine*, now *Calvi*, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95; id. Phil. 12, 11, 27; id. Att. 7, 14, 1; Hor. C. 4, 12, 14; Cato, R. R. 135, 1; Verg. A. 7, 728; Sil. 8, 514.—**II.** Deriv.: **Călēnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Cales, Calenian*: municipium, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 3.—*Absol.*, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 7: ager, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 230: vinum, id. 14, 6, 8, § 65: prelum, Hor. C. 1, 20, 9: falx, id. ib. 1, 31, 9; also *subst.*, **1. Călēnum**, i, *n.* (sc. vinum), *Calenian wine*: molle Calenum, Juv. 1, 69.—**2.** *Plur.*: **Călēni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Cales*: C. Gracchus ap. Gell. 10, 3, 3.—In *sing.*, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 2.

călesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [caleo], *to grow warm* or *hot*. **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): (vortex) suā cum Mobilitate calescit, Lucr. 6, 280: calescere vel apricatione vel igni, umbris aquisve refrigerari, Cic. Sen. 16, 57; id. N. D. 2, 55, 138: unda calescit, Ov. M. 15, 310; Curt. 4, 7, 22.—**II.** Trop., of the mind, *to become excited, to glow, be inflamed*; esp. with love (poet.), Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 5 Don.: quo propius nunc es, flammā propiore calesco, Ov. H. 18, 177; so id. M. 3, 372: est deus in nobis! agitante calescimus illo, id. F. 6, 5.

Calĕtes, um, and **Calēti**, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Belgic Gaul*, Caes. B. G. 7, 75; 2, 4; Hirt. ib. 8, 7; Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 8.

Caletrānus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Caletra in Etruria*: ager, Liv. 39, 55, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

calfacio, v. calefacio.

‡ **călĭcāta aedĭfĭcia**, calce polita, *plastered with lime*, Paul. ex Fest. 47 Müll.; cf. decalicatum.

călĭcellus, i, *m. dim.* [calix], *a little cup* (late Lat.), Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

‡ **călĭclārĭum**, ii, *n.* [id.], ποτηριοθήκη, *a place where cups stand, a cupboard, sideboard*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

călĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [calix], *a small cup*, Cato, R. R. 108, 1; Cels. 2, 11; Plin. 9, 39, 48, § 93; Pall. Nov. 7, 11.—**II.** Esp., *a little inkstand*, Cassiod. Var. 11, 38.

călĭda, ae, v. calidus, I. B. 1.

călĭdārĭum, etc., v. caldarius, B. 2.

călĭdē, *adv.*, v. calidus *fin.*

Călĭdĭus, a, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens*. **I.** M. Calidius, *an orator, contemporary with Cicero*, Cic. Brut. 79, 274 sqq.; id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 7; 3, 2, 1; id. Fam. 8, 4, 1.—**II.** Cn. Calidius, *a Roman knight, the father of a senator, plundered by Verres*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 42.—**III.** Q. Calidius, *the father of* L., Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 38; 2, 3, 25, § 63.

Călĭdŏnia, etc., v. Caledonia, etc.

călĭdus and **caldus**, a, um, *adj.* (contr. access. form caldus in the ante-Aug. per. is freq. only in Cato and Varr.; Lucr. and Cic. use only calidus; acc. to Quint. 1, 6, 19, caldus appears to have been predom. in the Aug. per., though used by Aug. poets only when demanded by the rules of prosody, as *comp.* caldior, Hor. S. 1, 3, 53) [caleo, like fervidus, frigidus, from ferveo, etc., aridus from areo, etc.], *warm, hot*. **I.** Lit.: fons luce diurnā Frigidus, et calidus nocturno tempore, Lucr. 6, 850; 6, 749; 6, 888: corpora secreta omnino calidi vaporis, *devoid of warmth*, id. 2, 844; 2, 858; 3, 127; 3, 216; 5, 568; 5, 595; 5, 796; 6, 859; 6, 949 al.: fervor, id. 6, 657; 5, 604: fornaces, id. 6, 148: lavacra, id. 6, 800: corpus, id. 6, 856: febres, id. 2, 34.—As epitheton ornans with ignis, Lucr. 1, 648; 1, 1087; 2, 431; 6, 516; 6, 689; with flamma, id. 3, 903: omne quod est calidum et igneum, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 23: calidior est enim, vel potius ardentior, animus, quam hic aër, id. Tusc. 1, 18, 42: calidissimae hiemes, Vitr. 2, 1: aestas, Sen. Hippol. 765: dies, Plin. 10, 54, 75, § 152; Quint. 11, 3, 27.—Contr. form in agro caldo, Cato, R. R. 6, 1; 6, 2: sole caldo, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 1: calda puls, id. L. L. 5, § 127 Müll.—*Comp.*: caldior est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 53.—*Prop. nom.*: **Călĭdae Aquae**, = Ὕδατα θερμά, *Hot Springs, a bathing place in Zeugitana*, now *Hammam Gurbos*, Liv. 30, 24, 9.—**B.** *Subst.* **1. călĭda** (**calda**), ae, *f.* (sc. aqua), *warm water*, Cato, R. R. 156, 3; Plin. 25, 7, 38, § 77; Tac. G. 22; cf. Just. 44, 2, 6; contr. calda, Col. 6, 13 *fin.*; 6, 30, 5; Plin. 23, 4, 41, § 83; Sen. Ep. 77, 9; 83, 5; Mart. 1, 12.—**2. călĭdum** (**caldum**), i, *n.*, = τὸ θερμόν (sc. ὕδωρ), *a hot drink* (a mixture of wine and boiling hot water), Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 14: calix a caldo, quod in eo calda puls apponebatur et caldum eo bibebant, Varr. L. L. 5, § 127 Müll.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *fiery, rash, eager, spirited, fierce, impassioned, vehement* (of living beings, only in the poets): equus calidus animis, *of a fiery spirit*, Verg. G. 3, 119: redemptor, *eager, active*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 72: calidus juventā, id. C. 3, 14, 27: caldior est, id. S. 1, 3, 53: rixa, id. C. 3, 27, 70.—**2.** Esp. freq. (also in prose): consilium, of a conclusion made under excitement, *inconsiderate, hasty, rash* = temerarium, praeceps (v. Ruhnk. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 89; Doed. Syn. II. p. 124; cf. also Lidd. and Scott under θερμός): reperias multos, quibus periculosa et calida consilia quietis et cogitatis et splendidiora et majora videantur, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 82; Hirt. ap. Cic. Att. 15, 6, 2: agitabanturque pro ingenio ducis consilia calidiora, Liv. 22, 24, 2: consilia calida et audacia primā specie laeta, tractatu dura, eventu tristia esse, id. 35, 32, 13; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 89; cf.: calidoque habitata Gradivo Pectora, Sil. 15, 337 Drak. ad loc.—Hence, **3.** As a *Roman proper name*, Caldus (*hot-head*): idcirco aliquem Caldum (al. Calidium) vocari, quod temerario et repentino consilio sit, Cic. Inv. 2, 9, 28.—So C. Caelius Caldus, Cic. Fam. 2, 19.—**B.** With the prevailing idea of haste, *quick, ready, prompt* (rare; perh. only ante-class.): huic homini opus est quadraginta minis celeriter calidis, *quickly procured*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 39: pedes, Varr. ap. Non. p. 263, 20.—Esp.: consilium, *quick, ready device* or *plan*: reperiamus aliquid calidi conducibilis consili, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 73: reperi, comminiscere, cedo calidum consilium cito, id. Mil. 2, 2, 73 Brix. ad loc.; cf.: calidum hercle audivi esse optumum mendacium, id. Most. 3, 1, 136.—Hence, * *adv.*: **călĭdē**, *quickly, promptly*, etc.: calide quicquid acturus, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 99.

călĭendrum (**călĭandrĭum**, Arn. 6, p. 209), i, *n.* [κάλλυντρον, ornament], *a high head-dress, made of layers of false hair; a head-dress worn by Roman women* (very rare): caliendrum κόσμιον κεφαλῆς, Gloss. Philox.; * Hor. S. 1, 8, 48 (caliendrum hoc est galericulum, Porphyr., acc. to whom it was also used by Varro; cf. Varr. Sat. Men. 95, 10); Arn. l. l.; Tert. Pall. 4.

călĭga, ae, *f.* [cf. calceus, from calx], *a shoe of leather, esp. that worn by the Roman soldiers* (cf. Dio. 48, 12; Smith, Antiq., and Becker, Gall. III. p. 134, 2d ed.), *a half-boot, a soldier's boot*. **I.** Lit., * Cic. Att. 2, 3, 1; Just. 38, 10, 3; * Suet. Calig. 52; * Juv. 16, 24; Edict. Diocl. p. 241.—**II.** Meton., *military service*, Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 135; Sen. Brev. Vit. 17, 6; id. Ben. 5, 16, 2; Inscr. Grut. 445, 9.

călĭgāris, e, *adj.* [caliga], *of* or *pertaining to the* caliga or *soldier's boot* (access. form of the foll.): clavus, Plin. 9, 18, 33, § 69; 22, 22, 46, § 94: formae, Edict. Diocl. p. 23.

călĭgārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to the soldier's boot*: clavus, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 143.—Hence, with sutor, Inscr. Grut. 649, 1.—As *subst.*: **călĭgārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a maker of soldiers' boots, a shoemaker*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33; Firm. Matth. 3, 12; Inscr. Spon. Misc. 220.

* **călĭgātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [2. caligo], *darkness, mistiness*, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 123.

călĭgātus, a, um, *adj.* [caliga], *wearing soldiers' boots, booted*: milites, Suet. Vit. 7 *fin.*; Dig. 3, 2, 2; 48, 3, 9; Inscr. Grut. 279, 3.—Of a peasant *in heavy shoes, brogans*, Juv. 3, 322.—**II.** *Subst.*: **călĭgātus**, i, *m.* (sc. miles), *a common soldier, a private*, = gregarius, Suet. Aug. 25; cf. Dig. 27, 1, 10.

* **călīgĭnĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. caligo], *dark, gloomy*: fumus, Grat. Cyn. 56.

călīgĭnōsus (post-class. **călīgōsus**, Mart. Cap. 8, § 803; cf. Kopp. ad id. 1, § 67; Ven. Fort. Carm. 5, 4, 25), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of mist, covered with mist, dark, obscure, gloomy* (rare, but class. in prose and poetry): caelum et umidum et caliginosum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: obscurior et quasi caliginosa stella (opp. illustris et pellucida), id. Div. 1, 57, 130: tractus, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 171: tenebrae, Val. Max. 1, 7, ext. 1.—**II.** Trop., *dark, uncertain, obscure*: nox, i. e. *an uncertain future*, * Hor. C. 3, 29, 30: caliginosissima quaestio, Aug. Ep. 7.—*Comp.* and *adv.* not in use.

1. călīgo (**call-**), ĭnis, *f.* [root cal-, cover; cf.: oc-culo, clam, cella], *a thick atmosphere, a mist, vapor, fog* (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): suffundere caelum caligine, Lucr. 6, 479; 6, 461; 6, 92: (ignis) piceā crassus caligine, Verg. G. 2, 309; cf. id. A. 9, 36; Liv. 29, 27, 7: densa caligo occaecaverat diem, id. 33, 7, 2; cf. Suet. Ner. 19: fumidam a terrā exhalari caliginem, Plin. 2, 42, 42, § 111: caligo aestuosa, Col. 11, 2, 53 (for which, id. 11, 2, 57: nebulosus aestus): pruinae et caligo, id. 3, 2, 4; cf. Pall. Febr. 9, 2.—Also in *plur.*: inter caligines, Col. 3, 1, 7.—Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** (Causa pro effectu.) *Darkness, obscurity, gloom* (produced by mist, fog, etc.; freq. with tenebrae; class. in prose and poetry): mi ob oculos caligo obstitit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 51: cum altitudo caliginem oculis obfudisset, i. e. *had caused dizziness*, Liv. 26, 45, 3: erat in tantā caligine major usus aurium quam oculorum, id. 22, 5, 3 Weissenb.: noctem insequentem eadem caligo obtinuit; sole orto est discussa, id. 29, 27, 7: nox terram caligine texit, Lucr. 6, [illegible] 5, 649: caeca noctis, id. 4, 457: caecas [illegible] bra, id. 3, 305; cf. Verg. A. 3, 203: [illegible] mul agnorunt inter caliginis umbr[illegible] 4, 455: ara obscurā caligine tecta [illegible] 194.—With tenebrae, Cic. A[illegible] Curt. 9, 4, 18; Lampr. Comm[illegible] writers also with a *gen.*: [illegible] rum, Quint. Decl. 18, 7; [illegible] Heins.; and inversely: [illegible] liginis impeditus, Ap[illegible] Trop. **1.** In gen. [illegible] *ness of perception*: [illegible] dem, sed quasi pe[illegible] erat aciem anim[illegible] 12, 2, 3; so id [illegible]

per caliginem video, Plin Ep 5, 8, 8: caeca mentem caligine consitus, *Cat 64, 207 Augustus . omnibus omnium gentium viris magnitudine sua inducturus caliginem, *to throw into the shade*, Vell 2, 37, 1 —**2.** Of dark, difficult circumstances, *calamity, affliction, gloom* vide nunc caliginem temporum illorum, Cic Planc 40, 96 superioris anni, id post Red in Sen 3, 5 an qui etesiis, qui per cursum rectum regnum tenere non potuerunt, nunc caecis tenebris et caligine se Alexandriam perventuros arbitrati sunt? id Agr 2 17, 44 illa omnis pecunia latuit in illa caligine ac tenebris, quae totam rem publicam tum occuparant, id Verr 2, 3, 76, § 177 ecce illa tempestas, caligo bonorum, tenebrae rei publicae, id Prov Cons 18, 43 tantum caliginis, tantum perturbationis offusum, Plin Ep 3, 9, 16 quaedam scelerum offusa caligo, Quint 9, 3, 47 —**C.** In medic lang, as a disease of the eyes, *dim sightedness, weakness of the eyes*, Cels 6, 6, n 32, Plin 20, 7, 26, § 61, 20, 23, 95, § 254, 25, 13, 92, § 144, 32, 9, 31, § 97, 34, 11, 27, § 114, Scrib Comp 179

2. cālīgo, are, *v n* [1 caligo] **I.** *To emit vapor* or *steam, to steam, reek* amnes aestate vaporatis hieme frigidis nebulis caligent, Col 1, 5, 4 aram tenui caligans vestiet umbra, Cic Arat 205 (449), cf omnem quae nunc Mortalis hebetat visus tibi et umida circum Caligat, nubem eripiam, Verg A 2, 606 — **B.** Transf **1.** *To be involved in darkness to be dark, gloomy* caligare oculos, *darkness covers the eyes*, Lucr 3, 157, Verg G 4, 468, Stat Th 1, 95 —**2.** Poet altae caligantesque fenestrae, *dizzy*, Juv 6, 31 — **II.** Trop, of the understanding, *to be blind, to be surrounded by darkness, to grope about* orbatae caligant vela carinae, Stat S 5, 3, 238 caligare ad pervidendum Sen Vit Beat 1 1 virtus inhorrescit ad subita, et caligabit, si, etc, id Ep 57, 4, Plin 30, 1 1, § 2, Quint Decl 18 *fin* rex caligare alto in solio, nec ponderа regni posse pati, Sil 14, 88 —Prov caligare in sole, *to grope in broad daylight*, Quint 1, 2, 19 —**B.** In medic lang, of the eyes, *to suffer from weakness, be weak*, Cels 6, 6, 32, Plin 20, 22, 87, § 239, cf id 11, 37, 54, § 147 —Transf, of the person, *to be dim sighted* caligans Thyestes, Mart 10, 4 1, Scrib Comp 184

cālīgōsus, v caliginosus

călīgŭla, ae, *f dim* [caliga], *a small military boot*, only post class ap Ambros Ep 7, 53, Hor S 1, 3, 128, Schol ad Juv 3, 67 —Hence, **II.** As *nom propr* **Călīgŭla,** ae *m*, *a cognomen of the successor of Tiberius, since from his earliest youth he was engaged in military service*, cf Suet Calig 9, Tac A 1, 41, 1, 69, Aur Vict Caes 3

calim, v clam

Calingae, arum, *m*, *a people of India*, Plin 6, 17, 21, § 64 sq, 6, 20, 23, § 72, 7, 2, 2, § 30

Calingii, orum, *m*, *a people of Arabia*, Plin 6, 28, 32, § 159

‡† **calĭptra,** *a kind of covering for the head*, Paul ex Fest p 47, 5 Müll [=καλυπτρα]

† **călix,** icis, *m* [root cal, cover, cf caligo, Germ Kelch] **I.** *A cup, goblet, a drinking vessel* κυλιξ poculi genus, quod nos una littera immutata calicem dicimus, Macr S 5, 21, Plaut Capt 4, 4, 8, Cic Pis 27, 67, id Tusc 3, 19, 44, Tib 2, 5, 98, Prop 2 (3), 33, 40, Hor S 2, 4, 79, 2, 6, 68, 2 8, 35, Plin 33, prooem 2, § 5, 36, 40, 66, § 195, Juv 11, 145 —**B.** Meton, *wine* =vinum, Cat 27, 2, Hor Ep 1, 5, 19 al —**II.** *A cooking vessel, pot*, Cato R R 39, 1, Varr R R 1, 8, 7, id L L 5, 27, 36, Ov F 5 509 — **III.** Of aqueducts, *a small pipe*, Front Aquaed 36

calla, v calsa

Callaecia, Callaecus, and **Callaicus,** v Gallaeci

† **callais,** idis, *f*, =καλλαΐς, *a sea green precious stone, the turquoise*, Plin 37, 10 56, § 151 (in Sol 20 called callaica) — Hence, **II. callaĭnus,** a, um, *adj*, *turquoise colored* lacernae, Mart 14 139 — *Subst* **callaĭna,** ae, *f*, *a precious stone of a pale green color*, Plin 37, 8 33 § 110 sq, 37, 10, 54, § 147, cf id 37, 10, 56, § 151

† **callărias,** ae, *m*, =καλλαρίας, *a kind of codfish*, Plin 9, 17, 28, § 61, 32, 11, 53, § 146 Sillig (Jan collyri, collyris)

callens, entis, v calleo, *P a*

callenter, *adv*, v calleo, *P a fin.*

calleo, ere, *v n* and *a* [callum] **I.** *Neutr* **A.** Lit, *to be callous, to be thick skinned* (rare) plagis costae callent Plaut Ps 1, 2, 4, Caecil ap Non p 258, 10 callent rure manus, Auct Aetn 260, Plin 11, 37, 84, § 211 —**B.** Trop ***1.** *To be hardened, insensible, unfeeling* in illis rebus exercitatus animus callere jam debet atque omnia minoris existimare Serv Sulp ap Cic Fam 4, 5, 2, cf callisco —**2.** *To be practised, to be wise by experience, to be skilful, versed in*, in a pun on the literal sense A supra callum aprugnum callere aeque non sinam Plaut Poen 3, 2, 2, cf id ib v 1, so id Pers 2, 5, 4 omnes homines ad suum quaestum callent, id Truc 5, 40 (cf id ib 2, 4, 62 callidus ad quaestum), Amm 15, 2, 4 melius quam viri callent mulieres, Att ap Non p 257, 31 (Trag Rel v 28 Rib) satin' astu et fallendo callet? id ib p 258, 6 (Trag Rel v 475 ib) quod periti sumus in vita atque usu callemus magis, id ib 258 5 si in re navali, cujus esset ignarus, offendisset eo plus in ea, quorum usu calleret, spei nactus, Liv 35, 26, 10 cottidiano usu ejus (negotii) callebant, Val Max 8, 12, 1, Plin 8, 25, 38 § 91, 9, 29, 46, § 86 augurandi studio Galli praeter caeteros callent, Just 24 4 3 arte, Ser ap Non p 258, 2, Sol 8 bellis callere, *by military experience*, Sil 6, 90 sq fidibus, App Flor n 18—**II.** *Act*, *to know by experience* or *practice, to know, have the knowledge of, understand* (freq, esp in the poets, in Cic very rare) memini et scio et calleo et commemini Plaut Pers 2, 1, 8, cf id ib 3, 1, 52, id Poen 3 1, 71 cuncta per docte callet id Most 1, 3, 122 alicujus sensum, Ter Ad 4, 1, 17 istaec malitiosa non tam calleo, Afran ap Non p 482, 10 (Com Rel v 124 Rib) in colubras callet cantiunculam, Pompon ib 482 9 (Com Rel v 118 ib) jura Cic Balb 14, 32, Gell 16, 10, 3 urbanas rusticasque res pariter, Liv 39, 40, 4 artem Tac A 13 3 legitimum sonum digitis callemus et aure Hor A P 274 al —(β) With *inf* as object multaque de rerum mixturā dicere callent, *Lucr 2, 978, Hor C 4 9, 49, Juv 4 142, Pers 5, 105 —(γ) With *acc* and *inf* quem Marcellini consiliarium fuisse callebant, Sisenn ap Non p 258 8 —(δ) With *rel clause* quo pacto id fieri soleat calleo, Ter Heaut. 3, 2, 37 — Hence, **callens,** entis, *P a.*, *acquainted with, versed in, skilful, expert* (very rare) qui sunt vaticinandi callentes, Plin 21, 31, 105, § 182 utriusque linguae, Gell 17, 5, 3 bellandi, Amm 16, 12, 32 —* *Adv* **callenter,** *skilfully, cunningly*, for the class callide, App M 4, p 150, 3

callĭblĕphărum (callĭblĕphărium, Marc Emp 8 *fin*), i *n*, =καλλιβλέφαρον (sc φαρμακον), *a dye for coloring the eyebrows* Varr ap Non p 218 22, Plin 21, 19, 73 § 123, 23 4 51, § 97, 33 6, 34 § 102 — Hence, † **callĭblĕphărātus,** a um, *adj*, *with beautiful eyelids* ostrea, Plin 32, 6, 21, § 61

callĭcia, ae *f*, *a plant that* acc to Pythagoras, *made water freeze*, Plin 24, 17, 99 § 156

Callĭciăs, ae *m*, *the name of a man*, Plaut Trin 4, 2 51

Callĭclēs, is, *m*, *a character in the* Trinummus *of Plautus*, Plaut Trin 4, 2 114, 4, 4, 2 al —**II.** *A Grecian painter in the time of Alexander the Great*, Plin 35, 10 37, § 114 —**III.** *A Grecian statuary*, Plin 34 8, 19 § 87

Callĭcrătĭdas, ae, *m*, =Καλλικρατίδας, *a Spartan general successor of Lysander, conquered and slain near the Arginusæ* Cic Off 1 24, 84, 1, 30 109

Callĭcŭla, ae, *f*, *a low mountain in Campania not far from Casilinum*, Liv 22, 15, 3, 22, 16 5

Callĭdămătēs, is, *m* *the name of a man*, Plaut Most 5, 2, 9

callĭdē, *adv*, v callidus *fin*

Callĭdēmĭdēs, is, *m*, =Καλλιδημίδης, *the name of a man*, Ter Hec 5, 3, 3

callĭdĭtas, ātis *f* [callidus], *the being* callidus, in a good or bad sense **I.** In a good sense, *shrewdness, skill, skilfulness, readiness, aptness* (so several times after the Aug period) calliditas ingenii, Nep. Eum 1, 3, Ov F 3, 380, Plin 37, 12, 74, § 195, Tac Agr 9, Flor 2 17, 15, Cic. Har Resp 9, 19 — Far more freq and class, **II.** In a bad sense, *cunning, craft, slyness, artfulness*. scientia, quae est remota ab justitia, calliditas potius quam sapientia est appellanda, Cic. Off 1 19 63, 3, 32, 113, id. Rosc. Com 7, 20, id Har Resp 9 19, id Or 39, 137, Quint 2 5, 7, 4, 2 126, Ov H 16, 300, 20, 126, Mart. 11, 50, 2 al —Of *stratagem in war*, Liv 42, 47, 7 calliditas ad robur accesserat, Flor 3, 4, 3 —Trop, *of oratorical artifice* genus ejusmodi calliditatis atque calumniae Cic. Part Or 39, 137 —In *plur* servi venere in mentem Syri Calliditates, Ter Heaut 5, 1, 14, Lact. 2, 12, 17

Callĭdrŏmus, i, *m*, =Καλλίδρομος, *a mountain in Locris, near Thermopylæ, part of the Œta range*, Liv 36, 15 sqq

* **callĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj dim* [callidus] *a little cunning* or *sly* fraus, Arn. 2, p 91

callĭdus, a um, *adj* [calleo], *that is taught wisdom by experience and practice, shrewd, expert, experienced, adroit, skilful* versutos eos appello quorum celeriter mens versatur callidos autem, quorum, tamquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit, Cic N D 3, 10, 25 **I.** *Ingenious prudent, dexterous, skilful* **A.** Ingen (class) ad suum quaestum, callidus Plaut As 1 3, 34, id Truc 2, 4, 62 (cf id ib 2, 5 40 omnes homines ad suum quaestum callent), id Ps 2 4 35, id Ep 3 3, 47, id Poen 1, 2, 25 callida Musa Calliope, *Lucr 6, 93 ego ut agitator callidus priusquam ad fidem veniam equos sustinebo, Cic Ac 2, 29, 94 naturā nihil potest esse callidius, id. N D 2, 57, 142 Demosthene nec gravior exstitit quisquam nec callidior, nec temperatior, id Or 7, 23 juvenis parum callidus, Plin Ep 7, 6 11 in disputando, Quint 12, 2, 14 —In reference to art, *excelling in art, skilful*, Hor S 2 3 23 Heind., 2, 7, 101, id Ep 1 10 26 —**B.** Particular constructions (α) With *gen* rei rusticae, Col 2, 2, 1 rerum naturae, id 7, 3, 12 rei militaris Tac. H 2 32 temporum, id A 4, 33 —(β) With *abl* junctura callidus acri Pers 5, 14.—(γ) In the Greek manner, with *inf* callidus Condere furto, Hor C 1 10 7, cf tuque testudo resonare septem Callida nervis, id ib 3 11, 4, Pers. 1, 118 —**C.** Meton, of things foramina callidissimo artificio natura fabricata, *very well contrived* or *wrought*, Cic. Tusc 1, 20, 47 inventum, Nep Eum 5, 4 junctura Hor A P 47 —**II.** *Crafty cunning, artful, sly* **A.** Of persons (class) itaque me malum esse oportet callidum, astutum Plaut Am 1, 1, 112 malum crudumque et callidum atque subdolum, id Poen 5, 2 148, id Pers 4 4, 70, id Cist 4 2, 61 ego hominem callidiorem vidi neminem Ter Phorm 4, 2, 1, id And. 1 2 27, id Eun 5, 6, 10, Petr 4 2, 1 hi saepe versutos homines et callidos admirantes, malitiam sapientiam judicant Cic Off 2 3, 10 Beier, id Caecin. 19, 55, cf id Off 3, 13 57, Quint 6 3 96 homo luteus etiam callidus ac veterator esse vult, Cic. Verr 2 3, 14 § 35 gens non astuta nec callida, Tac. G 22 ad fraudem callidi, Cic Clu 65, 183, cf Plaut As 2, 1, 9 in disputando mire callidos Quint 12, 2 14 amici accendendis offensionibus callidi Tac. A 2 57 —**B.** Meton, of things doli, Plaut Bacch 4, 4, 4 consilium Ter And. 3, 4, 10 audacia Cic Clu 65 183 callida et malitiosa juris interpretatio id Off 1, 10, 33 liberalitas, *crafty calculating* Nep Att 11, 3 malitia inimici Liv 38, 44, 1 cunctatio, Suet Tib 24 saevitia, id Dom 11 —**2.** Trop merx, of a woman Plaut. Cist 4, 2, 61 —Hence *adv* **callĭdē** (in both signif of the *adj* freq and class.) **1.** *Skilfully, shrewdly, expertly*, etc. callide nosse aliquem, *well*, Plaut As 2 2, 82 intellegere, Ter And 1, 2 30 callide arguteque dicere, Cic Or 28, 98 dicere id de Or 1, 20, 93 callide et perite versari id ib 1, 11, 48 sine quo nihil satis caute, nihil satis callide agi posset, id Caecin 5, 15 al —*Comp* Tac. A. 6,

37.—*Sup.*, Nep. Them. 1 *fin.*—**2.** *Cunningly, craftily*, etc.: callide et facete exordiri rem, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 7: accedere, Cic. Fl. 10, 22: occultare vitia sua, Sall. J. 15, 3: callide et cum astu confiteri aliquid, Gell. 12, 12, 1.

Callĭfae, ārum, *f.*, *a town in the region of the Hirpini*, now *Calvise*, Liv. 8, 25, 4.

callĭgo, v. 1. caligo.

† **callĭgŏnon**, i, *n.*, = καλλίγονον, *a plant, also called* polygonon mas, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113 (v. Sillig *N. cr.*).

Callĭmăchus, i, *m.*, = Καλλίμαχος. **1.** *A distinguished Greek poet and grammarian of Cyrene* (hence Battiades; v. Battus, I. b.) *who lived in Alexandria in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus*, B. C. 250, Quint. 10, 1, 58; Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 84; 1, 39, 93; id. de Or. 3, 33, 32; Ov. R. Am. 759; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 100; Prop. 2, 1, 40; Ov. P. 4, 16, 32.—Hence, **Callĭmăchīus**, a, um, *adj.*: metrum, i. e. *a choriambic tetrameter and an amphibrach*, Serv. Centim. p. 1823 P.—**2.** *A celebrated sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 92.—**3.** *A physician*, Plin. 21, 3, 9, § 12.

☞ Apollas Callimachus, in Quint. 11, 2, 14, is yet unexplained; v. Spald. in h. l.

† **callĭmus**, i, *m.*, = κάλλιμος (beautiful), *a kind of eagle-stone*, Plin. 36, 21, 39, § 151.

Callĭnīcŭs, i, *m.*, = Καλλίνεικος, *the name of a man*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 72.

† **callĭon**, ii, *n.*, = κάλλιον, *a plant*, called in pure Lat. vesicaria, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 177.

† **callĭōnȳmus**, i, *m.*, = καλλιώνυμος, *a sea-fish, also called* uranoscopus, Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 69.

Callĭŏpē, ēs (**Callĭŏpēa**, ae, Verg. E. 4, 57; Prop. 1, 2, 28; Ov. F. 5, 80; cf. Prisc. p. 563 P.), *f.*, = Καλλιόπη and Καλλιόπεια (fine-voiced), *the chief of the Muses, goddess of Epic poetry, and, in the poets, sometimes of every other kind of poetry* (e. g. *the lyric*, Hor. C. 3, 4, 1 sqq.; *of amatory poetry*, Ov. Tr. 2, 568; *of rural poetry*, Col. 10, 225; cf. Jahn, Trist. p. 198); *the mother of Orpheus by Œagrus*, Hyg. Fab. 14; acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 864, *the mother of the Sirens by Acheloüs*; Lucr. 6, 94; cf. Prop. 2, 1, 3; Ov. M. 5, 339; Aus. Idyll. 20, 7; Anthol. Lat. I. p. 73, 9; Mart. 4, 31, 8. To her Hor. C. 3, 4, is addressed.—**II.** Meton. **A.** (Per syllepsin.) *All the Muses*, Verg. A. 9, 525.—**B.** (Per synecdochen.) *Poetry*, Ov. Tr. 2, 568.—Hence, **Callĭŏpēĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Καλλιοπήιος, *of Calliope*: puer, i. e. Hymenaeus, Anthol. Lat. VI. p. 89, 77: musici, Firm. Math. 7, 25.

callĭpĕtălon, i, *n.*, = καλλιπέταλον, *a plant*, called in pure Lat. quinquefolium, App. Herb. 2.

Callĭpho, ōnis (*abl.* -ōne, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 18), *m.*, *a character in the Pseudolus of Plautus*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 43 et saep.

Callĭphōn (**-pho** in all pass. of Cic. acc to Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 19), ontis (*dat.* -ōni, Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 21; *acc.* -ōnem, id. Off. 3, 33, 119), *m.*, = Καλλιφῶν, ῶντος, *a Greek philosopher who considered virtue, joined with pleasure, as the highest good*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30, 85; id. Ac. 2, 42, 131; id. Fin. 2, 6, 19; 2, 11, 34; 4, 18, 50; 5, 8, 21; 5, 25, 73; Lact. 3, 7, 7; id. Epit. 33, 7.

Callĭpĭdes (**Callipp-**), ae, *m.*, = Καλλιππίδης, *a Grecian runner who made no progress*: quem cursitare ac ne cubiti quidem mensuram progredi proverbio Graeco notatum est, Suet. Tib. 38; cf. Cic. Att. 13, 12, 3.

Callĭpŏlis, is (*acc.* -im or -in), *f.*, = Καλλίπολις. **I.** *A Grecian city of Calabria*, now *Gallipoli*, Mel. 2, 4, 7.—**II.** *A town on the Thracian Chersonesus, opposite Lampsacus*, now *Gallipoli*, Liv. 31, 16, 6.—**III.** *A town on the Tauric Chersonese*, Liv. 36, 30, 4.

Callippŭs, i, *m.*, = Κάλλιππος, *the name of a man*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 71.

Callirrhŏē (in poets, **Callĭrhŏē**), ēs, *f.*, = Καλλιρρόη (epic, Καλλιρόη). **I.** *Daughter of the Acheloüs, and second wife of Alcmæon*, Ov. M. 9, 414 sq.—**II.** *The wife of Piranthus, and mother of Argus, Aristorides, and Triopas*, Hyg. Fab. 145.—**III.** *A daughter of Oceanus, wife of Chrysaor, and mother of Geryon*, Hyg. praef. and Fab. 151.—**IV.** *A celebrated fountain at Athens, south-east of the Acropolis*, Stat. Th. 12, 629, with the appell. Enneacrunos (Ἐννεάκρουνος, i. e. conducted by *nine channels* or *pipes* into the city), Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24.—**V.** *A warm medicinal fountain in Palestine, two hours west of Lake Asphaltites*, Plin. 5, 16, 15, § 72.—**VI.** *Another name of the Arabian city* Edessa, *from a fountain of that name*, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 86.

callis, is, *m.* (*fem.*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 10; Liv. 22, 14, 8; 31, 42, 8; 36, 15, 9; Curt. 3, 10, 10; 4, 16, 11; Amm. 30, 1, 15; 31, 10, 9; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 673) [etym. dub.; acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 405, and Isid. Orig. 15, 16, 10, from callum; cf. Doed. Syn. IV. p. 68], *a stony, uneven, narrow footway, a foot-path, a mountain-path*, etc.; most freq., *a path made by the treading of cattle*: callis est iter pecudum inter montes angustum et tritum, a callo pecudum perduratum, Isid. Orig. l. l.: callis = via pecorum vestigiis trita, Vet. Gloss. **I.** Lit.: per calles silvestres, Varr. R. R. 2, 9 *fin.*; 2, 10, 1 and 3; Cic. Sest. 5, 12 Orell.: inde prope inviis callibus ad dictatorem perfugerunt, Liv. 22, 15, 10; cf. id. 32, 11, 2; Verg. A. 4, 405; cf. Ov. M. 7, 626 al.: per calles ignotos, Liv. 31, 42, 8; 35, 27, 6; 36, 15, 9; 38, 2, 10; Curt. 7, 11, 7: secreti, Verg. A. 6, 443: surgens, Pers. 4 (3), 57.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A mountain-pasturage, alp, declivity, mountain-pass, defile* (cf. Vogel ad Curt. 3, 10, 10 *N. cr.*): rara per occultos lucebat semita calles, Verg. A. 9, 383 Heyne: nos hic pecorum modo per aestivos saltus deviasque callis exercitum ducimus, Liv. 22, 14, 8: per calles saltusque Macedonicorum montium, id. 44, 36, 10: in Ciliciae angustiis et inviis callibus dimicare, Curt. 4, 13, 6: angustis in Ciliciae callibus, id. 4, 9, 22; 5, 4, 4; 5, 4, 17; Liv. 35, 30, 10: quaestor, cui provincia vetere ex more calles evenerant, Tac. A. 4, 27 Orell. and Draeg. ad loc.; cf.: (provincia) semitae callesque, Suet. Aug. 19: calles consitae arboribus, Amm. 31, 10, 9.—**B.** *A way, path, road*, in gen., Val. Fl. 3, 568; 5, 394 (but in Lucr. 6, 92, the correct read. is calcis, not callis; v. Lachm. ad h. l.).

* **callisco**, ĕre, *v. inch.* [calleo], *to become dull, insensible*: aures nobis calliscerunt ad injurias, Cato ap. Non. p. 89, 27 sq. (Meyer, calliscunt, Or. Rom. Fragm. p. 118).

Callisthĕnes, is, *m.*, = Καλλισθένης, *a philosopher of Olynthus, sister's son and pupil of Aristotle, and a youthful friend of Alexander the Great; finally put to death by him for his freedom of speech*, Curt. 8, 5, 13 sqq.; 8, 6, 25; 8, 8, 21; Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 23. Theophrastus bewailed his death in the work entitled Καλλισθένης ἢ περὶ πένθους, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10, 21; 5, 9, 25; cf. Sen. Q. N. 6, 23, 1 sqq.; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 4.

Callisto, ūs (ōnis, Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 67), *f.*, = Καλλιστώ, *daughter of the Arcadian king Lycaon* (hence, Lycaonis, Ov. F. 2, 173: virgo Tegeaea, id. ib. 2, 167: Maenalia, id. ib. 2, 192: virgo Nonacrina, id. M. 2, 409), *and mother of Arcas by Jupiter; changed by Juno, on account of jealousy, into a she-bear, and then raised to the heavens by Jupiter in the form of the constellation* Helice or Ursa Major, Hyg. Fab. 176; 177; Prop. 2 (3), 28, 23; Col. 11, 2, 15; Ov. F. 2, 156 sq.; cf. id. M. 2, 401 sq.—*Acc.* Callisto, Hyg. Astr. 2, 1.—*Dat.* Callisto Lycaonidi, Cat. 66, 66.—*Abl.* Callisto, Hyg. Fab. 155.

Callistrătus, i, *m.*, = Καλλίστρατος. **I.** *A Grecian orator*, Nep. Epam. 6, 1.—**II.** *A Grecian statuary*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 52.—**III.** *A Grecian writer on natural history*, Plin. 37, 3, 12, § 51; 37, 7, 25, § 94.

† **callistrūthĭa**, ae (**callistrūthis**, idis, Col. 10, 416), *f.* (sc. ficus), = καλλιστρούθια, *a very delicate kind of figs, which sparrows were fond of* [Gr. στρουθός], Col. 5, 10, 11; Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 69; pure Lat. ficus passerariae, Capitol. Albin. 11, § 2.

† **callithrix**, trichos, *f.*, = καλλίθριξ (fair-haired). **I.** *A plant used for coloring the hair, also called* trichomanes, Plin. 26, 15, 90, § 160; 26, 14, 87, § 147; 25, 11, 86, § 135.—**II.** *Plur.*: **callitrĭches**, um, *a kind of ape or monkey in Ethiopia*; acc. to Lichtenstein, Simia faunus, Linn.; Plin. 8, 54, 80, § 216.

† **callĭtrĭchŏs**, i, *f.*, = καλλίτριχος (fair-haired), *a plant, commonly called* adiantum or Capillus Veneris, *maidenhair*, Plin. 22, 21, 30, § 62.

Callon, ōnis, *m.*, = Κάλλων. **I.** *A statuary of Ægina*, Quint. 12, 10, 7.—*Plur.*: Callones, i. e. *people like Callon*, Quint. 12, 10, 10.—**II.** *A statuary of Elis, who flourished about* 430 B. C., Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 49.

callōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [callosus], *hardness of skin, callousness* (post-class.), Scrib. Comp. 36: fistulae, Veg. 3, 27, 3.—Trop., *hardness, a hardening*: usus communis, Tert. Testim. Anim. 8: voluntarii erroris, id. adv. Nat. 2, 1.

callōsus, a, um, *adj.* [callum], *with a hard skin, hard-skinned, thick-skinned, callous* (not before the Aug. per.): ulcus, Cels. 6, 3: ulcera, Plin. 26, 14, 87, § 143: venter, id. 11, 37, 79, § 203: crassior callosiorque cutis, Plin. 11, 39, 92, § 226.—**II.** In gen., *solid, hard, thick*: ova, * Hor. S. 2, 4, 14: acini uvae, Col. 3, 1, 5: olivae, Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 13: tactus, Pall. Sept. 17: orae (ulceris), Cels. 5, 28.

callum, i, *n.* (**callus**, i, *m.*, Cels. 5, 18, 36; 5, 26, 31 al.; Domit. Mars. ap. Charis. p. 55; *plur.* calli, Scrib. Comp. 37; 205; Suet. Aug. 80) [cf. Gr. καλάμη; Lat. culmus, culmen]. **I.** *The hardened, thick skin upon animal bodies*: fere res omnes aut corio sunt Aut etiam conchis aut callo aut cortice tectae, Lucr. 4, 935: calceamentum solorum callum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: pedum, Plin. 22, 25, 60, § 127; cf. id. 9, 35, 54, § 108.—*Plur.*, Suet. Aug. 80.—Hence, **B.** Meton. **1.** *The hard flesh of certain animals*: aprugnum, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 2; id. Pers. 2, 5, 4; for which *absol.* callum, id. Capt. 4, 3, 4; id. Ps. 1, 2, 33: manus elephanti, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 31: locustarum, id. 9, 30, 50, § 95.—**2.** *The hard skin* or *the hard flesh of plants*: uvarum, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 14: pirorum ac malorum, id. 15, 28, 34, § 116: fungorum, id. 22, 23, 47, § 96: foliorum, id. 16, 22, 34, § 82; Pall. Mart. 10, 28 al.—**3.** *The hard covering of the soil*: terrae, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 33; 19, 2, 11, § 33; 31, 4, 30, § 53; also, *of the hardness of salt*: salis, id. 16, 12, 23, § 56.—**II.** Trop., *hardness, callousness, insensibility, stupidity* (rare; most freq. in Cic.): ipse labor quasi callum quoddam obducit dolori, *renders callous to pain*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 36; 3, 22, 53; id. Fam. 9, 2, 3: ducere, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 8, 2: inducere, Quint. 12, 6, 6.

† **1. călo** (as a very ancient word, with its derivatives also written **kălo**; v. the letter K), āre, *v. a.* [cf. Gr. καλῶ; Engl. call], *to call, call out, proclaim, call together, summon, convoke*; only as t. t. in reference to religious matters; v. Kalendae, and the ancient formulary in Varr. L. L. 6, § 27 Müll.; cf. Macr. S. 1, 15: calata comitia, *a kind of comitia held for the purpose of consecrating a priest* or *a king*. Of these, some were curiata, others centuriata, Laelius Felix ap. Gell. 15, 27 sq.: Calata in Capitolium plebe, Macr. S. 1, 15; Quint. 1, 6, 33.—Hence, sarcastically, on account of bribery, calatis granis (instead of comitiis), Cic. Sest. 33, 72 Orell.

2. cālo, ōnis, *m.* [κᾶλον, timber for burning or joiner's work; καίω, to burn], *a servant in the army, a soldier's servant*: calones militum servi dicti, qui ligneas clavas gerebant, quae Graece κᾶλα vocant, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 46 and 62 Müll.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 1; cf. Non. p. 62, 16; Veg. Mil. 3, 6; Dict. of Antiq.; so Caes. B. G. 6, 36; Liv. 27, 18, 12; 30, 4, 1; Tac. H. 1, 49; 3, 20 *fin.*; 3, 33; Suet. Calig. 51; id. Galb. 20.—On account of their stupidity: sambucam citius caloni aptaveris alto, Pers. 5, 95.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Any low servant, drudge*, Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 11; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 42; id. S. 1, 2, 44; 1, 6, 103; Sen. Ep. 110, 17.—**B.** Acc. to Isidorus, some called *the tragic buskins* calones, because they were made of willow, Isid. Orig. 19, 34, 6.

Călŏcissus, i, *m.* [καλός, κισσός, = beautiful ivy], *the name of a cup-bearer*, Mart. 9, 93, 3 Schneid.

1. călor, ōris, *m.* [caleo; cf. Varr. ap. Non. p. 46, 22], *warmth, heat, glow*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (very freq. in prose and poet.): neque mihi ulla obsistet amnis nec calor; nec frigus metuo, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 19; so (opp. frigus) Lucr. 2, 517; 6, 371; Cic. N. D.

2, 39, 101, Verg G 2, 344, 4, 36, (opp refrigeratio) Vitr 1, 4 calor ignis, Lucr 1, 425 solis, id 5, 571, 6, 514 fulminis, id 6, 234 —In *plur* Cic Off 2, 4, 13, id N D 2, 60, 151, Hor C 3, 24, 37 al —**B.** Esp **1.** *Vital heat*, so, vitalis, Lucr 3, 129, Cic. N D 2, 10, 27 ut omnia quae aluntur atque crescunt, contineant in se vim caloris, sine quâ neque ali possent neque crescere, id ib 2, 9, 23 omnis et una Dilapsus calor, Verg A 4, 705 — **2.** *Summer heat, the warmth of summer* vitandi caloris causâ Lanuvii tres horas acquieveram, Cic Att 13, 34 *init*, id de Or 1, 62, 265 — Hence also for *summer* (opp ver and autumnus), Lucr 1, 175, Col 11, 2, 48 medius calori bus, *in the midst of summer*, Liv 2, 5, 3, so *plur* ut tectis saepti frigora caloresque pellamus, Cic N D 2, 60, 152 —**3.** *The glow of a hot wind* (cf Lucr 6, 323 vis venti commixta calore) dum ficus prima calor que, etc, *the burning heat of the parching Sirocco*, Hor Ep 1, 7, 5 calores austrini, Verg G 2, 270 (cf calidi Austri, Ov M 7, 532) —**4.** *The heat of a fever*, Tib 4, 11, 2 — **II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *the heat of passion, fire, zeal, ardor, impetuosity, vehemence* (so perh not before the Aug per, esp freq in Quint, cf ardor, fervor) si calor ac spiritus tulit, Quint 10, 7, 13 Polus juvenili calore inconsideratior, id 2, 15, 28 calor cogitationis, qui scribendi mora refrixit, id 10, 3 6, cf id 9, 4, 113 calorem cogitationis exstinguere, id 8, praef § 27 et impetus, id 10, 3, 17 dicendi, id 11, 3, 130 lenis caloris alieni derisus, id 6, 2, 15 dicentis, Plin Ep 4, 9, 11, 2, 19, 2 pietatis, id Pan 3, 1 ambitionis calor abducit a tutis, Sen Ben 2, 14, 5 quod calore aliquo gerendum est, id Ira, 3, 3, 5 cohortationis, Val Max 2, 6, 2 iracundiae, Dig 50, 17, 48 Martius, Stat Achill 2, 26, Luc 2, 324 et saep — **B.** Esp, *ardent love, the fire of love* trahere calorem Ov M 11, 305, so id. H 19, 173, Sil 14, 223 —In *plur* (cf amores), Hor C 4, 9, 11, Ov A A 1, 237

2. Călŏr, oris, *m*, *a river in Samnium*, now *the Calore*, Liv 2, 14, 2, 25, 17, 1

călōrātus, a, um, *adj* [calor] (post class and rare) **I.** Lit, *hot, heated* ferrum, Isid 20, 16, 7 (al coloratum) Calabria, Porphyr ad Hor Epod 1, 27 dies caloratissimi, id. ad Hor S 1, 6, 126 — **II.** Trop, *hot, incited, furious* juventutis impetus, App M 6, p 182, 37 juventus, Fulg Myth 3, 4 *fin*

* **călōrĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj* [calor facio], *causing warmth, warming, heating* oleum calorificum est, Gell 17, 8, 12

‡ **calpar,** aris, *n* [κάλπη = κάλπις], *a vessel for liquids*, esp *for wine, a wine cask, wine pitcher*, Non p 546, 32 sq calpar genus vasis fictilis, Paul ex Fest p 46 Mull —**II.** Calpar = vinum novum, quod ex dolio demitur sacrificii causa, antequam gustetur, Paul ex Fest p 65 Mull

Calpē, ēs, *f*, = Κάλπη, *one of the pillars of Hercules in Hispania Baetica, now Rock of Gibraltar*, Mel 1, 5, 3, 2, 6, 8, Plin 3 prooem § 4, 3, 1, 3 § 7, Asin ap Cic Fam 10 32, 1 Ibera, Sen Herc Oet 1254, Luc 1, 555, 4, 71 (*abl* scanned Calpē Juv 14, 279) — **II.** Derivv **A. Calpētānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Calpe* gurges, Avien Progn 1620 —**B. Calpētītānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Calpe* vada, Avien Arat 1023

Calpurnĭus, a, um, *adj* [a Calpo Numae regis filio Fest p 36], *the name of the very distinguished Calpurnian gens* familia, Cic Pis 23, 53 —**II.** Esp, as *subst.* **A.** *Masc* **1.** C Calpurnius Piso *prætor* B C 186, Liv 39, 6, 1, 39, 30, 1 sqq, and *consul* B C 180, id 40, 35, 1, 40, 37, 1 —**2.** L Calpurnius Piso, *consul* B C 112, *and afterwards*, B C 107, *lieutenant of Cassius*, Caes B G 1, 6, 1, 12, 1, 14 —**3.** L. Calpurnius Bestia, *tribune of the people* B C 121, *consul* B C 111, *and a general against Jugurtha*, Cic Brut 34, 128, Sall J 27 sqq —**4.** C Calpurnius Piso, *son in law of Cicero*, Cic. Att 2, 24, 3, id Sest 24, 54 al —**5.** *The intimate friend of Antonius*, Anton ap Cic Att 10, 8 A, 2 — **6.** L Calpurnius Piso Frugi, *consul with* P Mucius Scaevola, A U C 621, Cic Verr 2 4, 49, § 108, id Brut 27, 106, id Tusc 3, 8, 16, Val Max 4, 3, 11 al —**B.** *Fem* **1. Calpurnĭa,** ae, *the wife of Cæsar*, Vell 2, 57, 2.—**2.** *The wife of Antistius and daughter of* Bestia, Vell 2, 26 *fin* al —Hence, **III.** Calpurnia lex. **a.** De pecuniis repetundis, *introduced by the tribune of the people* L Calpurnius Piso Frugi, A U C 605, Cic Verr 2, 3, 84, § 195, 2 4 25, § 56, id Brut 27, 106, id. Off 2, 21, 75 Beier —**b.** De ambitu, *by the consul* C Calpurnius Piso, A.U C 687, Cic Mur 23, 46, Corn Fragm Ascon (v 2, p 68 Orell), Tac A 15, 20 — **c.** Militaris Sisenn ap Non p 107, 16 — Deriv **Calpurnĭānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of or pertaining to a Calpurnius* equites, *serving under the prætor Calpurnius*, Liv 39, 31, 7

caltha, ae, *f* (**calthum,** i, *n*, Prud Cath 5, 114) [cf Gr χαλκανθος], *a strong smelling yellow flower*, prob our *pot marigold* Calendula officinalis, Linn, Plin 21, 6, 15, § 28, Verg E 2, 50, Col 10, 97, 10, 310

* **calthŭla,** ae, *f* [caltha, from its color, cf Non p 548, 21] *a yellow garment for women, a yellow robe*, Plaut Ep 2, 2, 47

† **călummă (călymm-),** ătis, *n*, = κάλυμμα, *a covering*, Mart Cap 1, § 67

călumnĭa (old form **kălumnĭa;** v the letter K), ae *f* [perh for calvomnia, from calvor, cf incilo], *trickery, artifice, chicanery, cunning device* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen per obtrectatores Lentuli calumnia extracta res est, Cic Q Fr 2 2, 3 (Lucullus) inimicorum calumnia triennio tardius quam debuerat triumphavit, id Ac 2, 1, 3 impediti ne triumpharent calumnia paucorum, quibus omnia honesta atque inhonesta vendere mos erat, Sall C 30, 4 Metellus calumnia dicendi tempus exemit, Cic Att 4, 3, 3 cum omni mora, ludificatione, calumnia senatûs auctoritas impediretur, id Sest 35, 75 — *Plur* res ab adversariis nostris extracta est variis calumniis, Cic Fam 1, 4, 1 —**B.** In partic **1.** *A pretence, evasion, subterfuge* juris judicium cum erit et aequitatis, cave in istâ tam frigidâ, tam jejunâ calumnia delitescas, Cic Caecin 21, 61 senatus religionis calumniam non religione, sed malevolentia comprobat, id Fam 1, 1, 1 Carneades itaque premebat alio modo nec ullam adhibebat calumniam, id Fat 14, 31 calumniam stultitiamque ejus obtrivit ac contudit, id Caecin 7, 18 illud in primis, ne qua calumnia ne qua fraus, ne quis dolus adhibeatur, id Dom 14, 36 quae major calumnia est, quam venire imberbum adulescentulum dicere se filium senatorem sibi velle adoptare? id ib 14, 37 —**2.** In discourse, etc, *a misrepresentation, false statement, fallacy, cavil* (cf cavillatio, perfugium) haec cum uberius disputantur et fusius, facilius effugiunt Academicorum calumniam, Cic. Ac 2, 7, 20 (Carneades) saepe optimas causas ingenii calumnia ludificari solet, id Rep 3, 5, 9 nec Arcesilae calumnia conferenda est cum Democriti verecundia, id Ac 2, 5, 14 si in minimis rebus pertinacia reprehenditur, calumnia etiam coercetur, id ib 2, 20, 65 altera est calumnia, nullam artem falsis adsentiri opinionibus Quint 2, 17, 18 si quis timen ad necessaria aliquid melius adjecerit, non erit hac calumnia reprendendus, id 12, 10, 43 —**3.** *A false accusation, malicious charge, esp a false* or *malicious information*, or *action at law, a perversion of justice* (= συκοφαντία) jam de deorum immortalium templis spoliatis qualem calumniam ad pontifices ad tulerit? *false report*, Liv 39, 4, 11 Scythae cum confecto jam bello supervenissent, et calumnia tardius lati auxilii mercede fraudarentur, *an unjust charge*, Just 42, 1, 2 quamquam illa fuit ad calumniam singulari consilio reperta ratio Quae res cum ad pactiones iniquissimas magnam vim habuit, tum vero ad calumnias in quas omnes inciderent, quos vellent Apronius Cic Verr 2, 3, 15, § 38 causam calumniae reperire, id ib 2, 2, 8, § 21 (Heraclius), a quo HS C milia per calumniam malitiam que petita sunt, id ib 2, 2, 27, § 66 mirari improbitatem calumniae id ib 2, 2 15, § 37 exsistunt etiam saepe injuriae calumniâ quadam et nimis callidâ juris interpretatione, id Off 1, 10, 33 iste amplam occasionem calumniae nactus, id Verr 2, 2, 25 § 61 quem iste in decumis, in rebus capitalibus, in omni calumnia praecursorem habere solebat et emissarium, id ib 2, 5, 41, § 108, 2, 2 9, § 25 ad rapinas convertit animum, vario et exquisit ssimo calumniarum et auctionum et vectigalium genere, Suet. Calig 38 *init*, cf the context calumniâ litium alienos fundos petere, Cic. Mil 27, 74 adeo illis odium Romanorum incussit rapacitas proconsulum, sectio publicanorum, calumniae litium, Just. 38, 7 8 calumniarum metum inicere alicui, Suet Caes. 20 principes confiscatos ob tam leve ac tam inpudens calumniarum genus ut etc., id. Tib 49 calumniis rapinisque intendit animum, id Ner 32 creditorum turbam nonnisi terrore calumniarum amovit, id Vit 7 fiscales calumnias magna calumniantium repressit, id Dom 9 *fin* —*Plur* istae calumniae, App Mag 1, p 273, 9, cf calumnia magiae, id ib 2, p 274, 10 —**4.** Hence, jurid t t., *the bringing of an action, whether civil or criminal, in bad faith* actoris calumnia quoque coercetur, *litigiousness on the part of the plaintiff*, Just Inst. 4, 16, 1 Sandars ad loc, Gai Inst 4, 174 vetus calumniae actio, *a prosecution for blackmail* or *malicious prosecution*, id ib calumniam jurare, *to take the oath that the action is brought* or *defence offered in good faith*, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 8, 3 sei juraverit calumniae cau*s*a non postulare, Lex Acil Repetund 19, Dig 39, 2, 7, cf praeter jusjurandum exigere non calumniae causa infitias ire, Gai Inst 4, 172 jusjurandum exigere non calumniae causa agere, id ib 4, 176 —Hence nec satis habere bello vicisse Hannibalem, nisi velut accusatores calumniam in eum jurarent ac nomen deferrent, Liv 33, 37, 5 Weissenb ad loc, so, de calumnia jurare, Dig 39, 2, 13, § 3 jusjurandum de calumniâ, Gai Inst 4, 179, Dig 12, 3, 34 al et quidem calumniae judicium adversus omnes actiones locum habet, *a conviction in a cross action for malicious prosecution*, Gai Inst 4, 175 turpissimam personam calumniae honestae civitati imponere, *to fasten the vile character of a malicious prosecutor upon*, Cic Verr 2, 2, 17, § 43 sine ignominia calumniae accusationem relinquere non posse, id Clu 31, 86 — The person convicted of this charge was branded on the forehead with the letter K, v calumniator —**II.** Transf, *a conviction for malicious prosecution* (= calumniae judicium, v I A 4 supra) hic illo privato judicio, mihi credite calumniam non effugiet, Cic Clu 59, 163 scito C Sempronium Rufum, mel ac delicias tuas, calumniam maximo plausu tulisse, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 8, 1 accusare alienae dominationis scelerisque socius propter calumniae metum non est ausus, Cic Dom 19 49 perinde poena teneri ac si publico judicio calumniae condemnatus, Tac A 14, 41 calumniam fictis eludere jocis Phaedr 3 prol 37 —**III.** Trop **A.** Of abstr things in hac igitur calumnia timoris et caecae suspitionis tormento, cum plurima ad alieni sensûs conjecturam, non ad suum judicium scribantur i e *when the writer's mind is made the fool of his fears*, Caecil ap Cic. Fam 6, 7, 4 —**B.** Contra se, *a mistaken severity towards one s self* inveni qui Ciceroni crederent, eum (Calvum) nimia contra se calumniâ verum sanguinem perdidisse, Quint 10, 1, 115 (referring to Cic Brut 82, 283 nimium inquirens in se atque ipse sese observans, metuensque ne vitiosum colligeret, etiam verum sanguinem deperdebat)

călumnĭātor (kălumnĭātor; v the foreg), oris, *m* [calumnior], mostly t t, *a contriver of tricks or artifices, a pettifogger, a perverter of law a chicaner* (sometimes, perhaps, branded on the forehead with the letter K = calumniator, cf Voss, Arist 1, 17, Ernest Clav Cic Ind Leg s.v Remmia) si calvitur et moretur et frustratur Inde et calumniatores appellati sunt, quia per fraudem et frustrationem alios vexarent litibus Dig 50 16 223 scriptum sequi calumniatoris esse boni judicis, voluntatem scriptoris auctoritatemque defendere, Cic Caecil 23, 65 calumniatores apponere id Verr 2, 1 10, § 27 calumniatorem quaerere id ib 2, 2 8, § 22, 2, 2, 10, § 26 egens id Clu 59 163, id Quint 28, 87, Phaedr 1 17, 2, Mart 11, 66, 1, Dig 3, 2, 4, § 4, Suet Rhet. 4 —**II.** Trop calumniator sui, *one who is too anxious in regard to his work, over scrupulous*, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 92, cf calumnia, III B, and calumnior, II B

călumnĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [calumniator], *she who plots against* or *makes false accusations*, Hier. Ep. 74, 4; Dig. 37, 9, 1, §§ 14 and 16.

călumnĭor (anciently **kăl-**; v. the letter K), ātus, 1, *v. dep. act.* [calumnia]. **I.** Jurid. t. t. **A.** *To accuse falsely, bring false information* against a person. **1.** *Absol.*: calumniari est falsa crimina intendere, Dig. 48, 16, 1, § 1; cf. ib. prooem.: ut hic quoque Apronio ... ex miseris aratoribus calumniandi quaestus accederet, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 15, § 38: cum aliquid habeat quod possit criminose ac suspitiose dicere, aperte ludificari et calumniari sciens non videatur, id. Rosc. Am. 20, 55: cum (defensor) accusatorem calumniari criminatur, Auct. Her. 2, 6, 9: nondum Romam accusator Eumenes venerat, qui calumniando omnia detorquendoque suspecta et invisa efficeret, Liv. 42, 42, 5: tabulae veterum aerari debitorum, vel praecipua magna calumniandi materia, Suet. Aug. 32: magna calumniantium poena, id. Dom. 9: minus objectus calumniantibus foret, Quint. 6, 3, 5: calumniatur accusator actione sacrilegii, cum privata fuerit (pecunia sublata) non sacra, id. 4, 2, 8: an petitorem calumniari, an reum infitiatorem esse, id. 7, 2, 50.—**2.** With *acc.*: si tamen alio crimine postuletur ab eodem, qui in alio crimine eum calumniatus est, puto non facile admittendum eum qui semel calumniatus est, Dig. 48, 2, 7, § 3: sed non utique qui non probat quod intendit calumniari videtur, ib. 48, 16, 1, § 3.—**B.** *To practise chicanery, trickery*, or *subterfuge*: jacet res in controversiis isto calumniante biennium, Cic. Quint. 21, 67: meque, etiam si diutius calumniarentur, redire jussistis, id. Red. in Sen. 11, 27.—**II.** In gen., *to depreciate, misrepresent, calumniate, to blame unjustly.* **A.** With personal object: nam, quod antea te calumniatus sum, indicabo malitiam meam, Cic. Fam. 9, 7, 1; cf.: nisi calumniari naturam rerum homines quam sibi prodesse mallent, Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 272: aliis tamen eum verbis calumniatur, Gell. 6 (7), 3, 23.—With *dat.* (late Lat.): non solum filio sed etiam patri, Ambros. Inc. Dom. Sacr. 8, 83.—**2.** Esp., with *se, to depreciate one's self, be unduly anxious* or *careful*: quibusdam tamen nullus est finis calumniandi se, et ... qui etiam, cum optima sunt reperta, quaerunt aliquid, quod sit magis antiquum, remotum, inopinatum, Quint. 8, prooem. § 31: neque eos ... ad infelicem calumniandi se poenam alligandos puto, id. 10, 3, 10.—**B.** *Absol.*: sed calumniabar ipse; putabam, qui obviam mihi venisset, suspicaturum, i. e. *indulged unreasonable fears*, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 3; cf. A. 2. supra.—**C.** With things as objects, *to misrepresent, interpret injuriously, set in a false light*: non calumniatur verba nec voltus; quicquid accidit, benigne interpretando levat, Sen. Ep. 81, 25: suspitionibus inquietantur medicisque jam sani manum porrigunt et omnem calorem corporis sui calumniantur, id. Tranq. 2, 1: festinationem alicujus, Quint. 2, 1, 12: id unum, Tac. H. 3, 75: jus civile, Dig. 10, 4, 19.

călumnĭōsē, *adv.*, v. calumniosus *fin.*

călumnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [calumnia], *full of tricks* or *artifices, swindling* (post-Aug.): calumniosus est, qui sciens prudensque per fraudem negotium alicui comparat, Paul. Sent. 1, 5, 1; 1, 5, 2: accusatio, Dig. 38, 2, 14: criminationes, Arn. 1 *init.*—*Sup.*, Aug. Ep. 152 *fin.* — **II.** *Subst.*: **călumnĭōsus,** i, *m., a person convicted of false information*, Dig. 48, 16, 3; cf. calumnia, I. B. 4.—*Adv.*: **călumnĭōsē,** *artfully, by trickery*, Dig. 46, 5, 7; Aug. Ep. 48. —*Sup.*, Symm. Ep. 10, 76.

calva, ae, v. calvus.

calvārĭa, ae, *f.* [calva, calvus]. **I.** *The skull* of man, Cels. 8, 1; Vulg. 4 Reg. 9, 35: calvariae locus, id. Matt. 27, 33; of beasts: canis, Plin. 30, 6, 18, § 53: equae, asinae, Pall. 1, 35, 16. — **II.** In eccl. Lat., *Calvary, the place where Jesus Christ was crucified*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 198.

calvārĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [calvaria], *a small cup*, Schol. ad Juv. 5, 48.

calvārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a kind of round sea-fish without scales*, Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299, 17.

calvātus, a, um, *adj.* [calvus], *made bald, bare* (late Lat.): Sampson, Ambros. Ep. 9, 71.—**II.** Transf.: si vinea a vite calvata erit, Cat. ap. Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 196 Jan. (but Cato, R. R. 33, 3, calva erit; v. calvus).

Calvēna, ae, *m.* [calvus], *a nickname of the bald-headed Matius, a friend of Cæsar*, Cic. Att. 14, 5, 1; 14, 9, 3; 16, 11, 1 (so id. ib. 14, 2, 2, the name Madarus = μαδαρός, bald).

* **calvĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* [id.], *to be bald*, Plin. 11, 37, 47, § 130.

calvesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [calveo], *to become bald* (post-Aug.), Col. 6, 14, 7; Veg. 3, 4, 27; Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 78.—**II.** Transf. to plants, *to grow up thin* or *far apart*, Col. 4, 33, 3.

Calvīna, ae, *f., the name of a notorious woman of rank*, Juv. 3, 133.

Calvīnus, i, *m., a Roman cognomen*; esp., **I.** Cn. Domitius Calvinus, *consul*, A. U. C. 701, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11 (13), 2; 2, 3, 6; id. Att. 4, 17, 3; id. Fam. 16, 12, 3 al.—**II.** C. Sextius Calvinus, *an eminent advocate*, Cic. Brut. 34, 130; id. de Or. 2, 60, 246.

calvio, īre, v. calvor.

Calvīsĭus, ii, *m., the name of several Romans*; esp., **I.** C. Calvisius Sabinus, *lieutenant of Cæsar, and afterwards prætor in Africa*, Caes. B. C. 3, 34 sq.; Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 26; cf. id. Fam. 12, 25, 1.—**II.** Calvisius Sabinus, *a very rich man*, Sen. Ep. 27, 4; Tac. A. 13, 21; perh. the same with Calvisius, *the accuser of Agrippina, Nero's mother*, Tac. A. 13, 19 sqq.—Deriv.: **Calvīsĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Calvisius*, Dig. 38, 5, 3; 38, 5, 5.

calvĭtĭes, ēi, *f.* [calvus], *baldness* (a rare form for calvitium): prae calvitie, *Suet. Galb. 20; Petr. 108, 1.

calvĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *baldness* (class.; access. form **calvĭtĭes**). **I.** Lit.: in luctu capillum sibi evellere, quasi calvitio maeror levaretur, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62; Plin. 11, 37, 47, § 131; Suet. Caes. 45; id. Dom. 18; Aus. Epigr. 72, 2; Tert. adv. Nat. 1, 10 *fin.* —**II.** Of places destitute of herbage, *bareness, sterility*, Col. 4, 29, 11.

calvor, 3, *v. dep. a.* (access. form **calvo,** ĕre, v. infra; **calvio,** īre, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 720). **I.** *To devise tricks, use artifice, attack one with artifice, to intrigue against, to deceive* (except in Sallust, only ante-class. for the class. calumnior): SI. CALVITVR. PEDEMVE. STRVIT., Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. struere, p. 313 Müll.; the same law is fragmentarily mentioned by Lucil. ap. Non. p. 7, 2, and Dig. 50, 16, 233.—**II.** In gen., *to deceive, delude*: me calvitur suspitio, Pac. ap. Non. p. 7, 6 (Trag. Rel. v. 137 Rib.): calamitas arvas calvitur, Pac. ap. Non. p. 192, 32 (Trag. Rel. v. 396 Rib.); Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 4: sed memet calvor, Att. ap. Non. p. 6, 33.

☞ *Pass.* (cf. calumnior *fin.*): te vocis calvi similitudine, Pac. ap. Non. p. 6, 29; Sall. H. 3, 78 Dietsch, and Prisc. p. 883 P.

1. calvus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. O. H. Germ. chalo; Germ. kahl], *bald, without hair* (whether by nature or by shaving or shearing; rare; not in Lucr., Cic., Hor., or Verg.): raso capite calvus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 306: senex, Petr. 27; Suet. Calig. 27: moechus, id. Caes. 51; Phaedr. 2, 2, 9; 5, 3, 1; 5, 6, 1.—**2.** *Subst.*: **calva,** ae, *f., the scalp without hair*, Liv. 23, 24, 12; Mart. 10, 83, 12; 12, 45, 12.—**B.** Venus Calva, *worshipped in a particular temple after the irruption of the Gauls* (as it is pretended, because at that time the women cut off their hair for bowstrings), Lact. 1, 20, 7; Cypr. Idol. Van. 2, 10; Veg. Mil. 4, 9; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 720.—**II.** Transf. to plants: vinea a vite calva, Cato, R. R. 33, 3 (cf. Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 196, s. v. calvatus): nuces, *with smooth shells*, Cato, R. R. 8, 2 (quoted in Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 90, where in MSS. the var. lect. galbas prob. arose from a false orthography of a later time; cf. the letter B *fin.*): calvae restes, Mart. 12, 32, 20.—Also, **B.** *Subst.*: **calva,** ae, *f., a nut with a smooth shell*, Petr. 66, 4.

2. Calvus, i, *m., a cognomen of several persons, especially of the poet and orator C. Licinius*; v. Licinius.

1. calx, calcis, *f.* (*m.*, Pers. 3, 105 dub.; Sil. 7, 696; cf. App. M. 7, p. 483 Oud.; Pers. 3, 105; Grat. Cyn. 278. Whether Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 72 P. belongs here or to 2. calx is undecided) [Sanscr. kar-, wound, kill; akin with λάξ, calcar, calceus], *the heel.* **I.** Lit.: calces deteris, *you tread on my heels*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 111: quod si ipsa animi vis in capite aut umeris aut imis calcibus esse posset, Lucr. 3, 792; 5, 136: incursare pugnis, calcibus, πὺξ καὶ λάξ, Plaut. Poen. 4, 1, 3; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 53: certare pugnis, calcibus, unguibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: uti pugnis et calcibus, id. Sull. 25, 71: concisus pugnis et calcibus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 56: subsellium calce premere, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68: ferire pugno vel calce, Quint. 2, 8, 13: quadrupedemque citum ferratā (al. ferrato) calce fatigat, Verg. A. 11, 714: nudā calce vexare ilia equi, Stat. S. 5, 2, 115; Sil. 7, 697; 13, 169; 17, 541: nudis calcibus anguem premere, Juv. 1, 43.—Also of the heels of animals, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8; Col. 8, 2, 8: quadrupes calcibus auras verberat, Verg. A. 10, 892.—Hence, caedere calcibus, *to kick*, λακτίζω, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 71: calce petere aliquem, *to kick*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 55: ferire, Ov. F. 3, 755: extundere frontem, Phaedr. 1, 21, 9: calces remittere, *to kick*, Nep. Eum. 5, 5; so, reicere, Dig. 9, 1, 5: aut dic aut accipe calcem, *take a kick*, Juv. 3, 295 al. — **2.** Prov.: adversus stimulum calces (sc. jactare, etc.) = λακτίζειν πρὸς κέντρον (Aesch. Agam. 1624; Pind. Pyth. 2, 174; W. T. Act. 9, 5), *to kick against the pricks*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 28 Don. and Ruhnk.; cf. Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 55, and s. v. calcitro: calcem impingere alicui rei, *to abandon any occupation*: Anglice, *to hang a thing on the nail*, Petr. 46.—**B.** Meton. (pars pro toto), *the foot*, in gen.: calcemque terit jam calce, Verg. A. 5, 324 Serv. and Heyne. —**II.** Transf. to similar things. **A.** In architecture: calces scaporum, *the foot of the pillars of a staircase*; Fr. patin de l'échiffre, Vitr. 9, praef. § 8.—**B.** Calx mali, *the foot of the mast*, Vitr. 10, 3, 5.—**C.** In agriculture, *the piece of wood cut off with a scion*, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 156.

2. calx, calcis, *f.* (*m.*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 199, 24, and Cato, R. R. 18, 7; Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 86; dub. Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 15; and id. Rep. Fragm. ap. Sen. Ep. 108 *fin.*; cf. Rudd. I. p. 37, n. 3; later collat. form **calcis,** is, *f.*, Ven. Fort. Carm. 11, 11, 10) [χάλιξ]. **I.** Lit. **A.** *A small stone used in gaming, a counter* (less freq. than the *dim.* calculus, q. v.), Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 86; Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 687 P.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 46 Müll.—**B.** *Limestone, lime*, whether slaked or not, Lucr. 6, 1067; Cic. Mil. 27, 74: viva, *unslaked, quicklime*, Vitr. 8, 7: coquere, *to burn lime*, Cato, R. R. 16; Vitr. 2, 5, 1: exstincta, *slaked*, id. l. l.: macerata, id. 7, 2; Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 177: harenatus, *mixed with sand, mortar*, Cato, R. R. 18, 7: materies ex calce et harenā mixta, Vitr. 7, 3.—Since the goal or limit in the race-ground was designated by lime (as later by chalk, v. creta), calx signifies, **II.** Trop., *the goal, end*, or *limit in the race-course* (anciently marked with lime or chalk; opp. carceres, the starting-point; mostly ante-Aug.; esp. freq. in Cic.): supremae calcis spatium, Lucr. 6, 92 Lachm.; Sen. Ep. 108, 32; Varr. ap. Non. p. 199, 24: ad calcem pervenire, Cic. Lael. 27, 101; so, ad carceres a calce revocari, i. e. *to turn back from the end to the beginning*, id. Sen. 23, 83: nunc video calcem, ad quam (al. quem) cum sit decursum, id. Tusc. 1, 8, 15: ab ipsā (al. ipso) calce revocati, id. Rep. Fragm. ap. Sen. l. l.; Quint. 8, 5, 30 dub.; v. Spald. *N. cr.*—**b.** Prov., of speech: extra calcem decurrere, *to digress from a theme*, Amm. 21, 1, 14.—**B.** In gen., *the end, conclusion* of a page, book, or writing (mostly post-class.): si tamen in clausulā et calce pronuntietur sententia, Quint. 8, 5, 30: in calce epistulae, Hier. Ep. 9; 26 *fin.*; 84 *init.*: in calce libri, id. Vit. St. Hil. *fin.*

Călycadnus, i, *m., a river and promontory of Cilicia*, Amm. 14, 2, 15; 14, 8, 1; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92; Liv. 38, 38, 9.

călycŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [calyx], *a small flower-bud, the cup* or *calyx of a flower*, Plin. 20, 19, 78, § 205; 27, 5, 20, § 37; App. M. 4, p. 143, 16. — **II.** Transf., *the outer skin, hide* of animals: echinorum, App. Mag. 35, p. 297, 4.

Călydon, ōnis, *f.*, = Καλυδών, *a very ancient town in Ætolia* (now *Kurt-aga*), on

the river Evenus, built by a hero of the same name, Ov M 8 495, the residence of Œneus, father of Meleager and Deianira, and grandfather of Diomedes, Mel 2 3 10, Plin 4, 2, 3, § 6, Ov M 6 415, 8, 270 sqq, Verg A. 11 270, Caes B C 3, 35, Mart 9, 49, acc Calydonem, Plaut Poen prol 72, Gr Calydona Verg A 7 306, Ov M 9, 147 — **II.** Derivv **A. Călȳdōnĭus,** a, um, adj, Calydonian sus, the Calydonian boar, sent by the enraged Diana, and killed by Meleager, Mart. 11, 19 heros, i e Meleager, Ov M 8, 324 amnis, i e the Acheloüs, id ib 8, 727, 9, 2 Tydidae hasta, of Diomedes, id ib 15, 769 regna the kingdom of Diomedes, in Lower Italy (Daunia), id ib 14, 512 — As subst. **Călȳdōnĭae,** arum, f, the Calydonian women, Sen Herc Oet 583 —* **B. Călȳdonĭăcus,** a, um, adj, Calydonian rupes Manil 5, 180 (al **Călȳdonēa**) — **C. Călȳdōnis,** idis, f, a Calydonian woman Calydonides matres Ov M 8, 527, cf Stat Th 2, 736 — And κατ' ἐξοχὴν = Deianira, Ov M 9, 112.

călymma, v calumma

Călymnē, ĭs, f, = Κάλυμνα, an island in the Ægean Sea, not far from Rhodes, distinguished for its honey, now Kalimno, Ov M 8, 222, id. A A 2 81 — Called **Călymnia,** ae, f, Mel 2, 7, 11

Călypso, us (e g Tib 4, 1, 77, Plin 3, 10, 15, § 96, Serv ad Verg A 3, 171 Calypsonis, App M 1, p 107, Macr S 5, 2, 10, acc regularly Calypso, Ov P 4, 10, 13, cf Quint 1, 5, 63, Plin ap Charis p 102 P, Prisc p 685 ib, Rudd I p 60, n 84, but Calypsonem, Liv And ap Prisc l l, and Calypsonem, Pac ib, and ap Charis p 47 P, Caes ap Quint 1, 5, 63, Macr S 5, 2, 10), f, = Καλυψώ, a nymph, daughter of Atlas (or Oceanus) who ruled in the Island Ogygia, Plin 3, 10, 15, § 96 (acc to Mel 2, 7, 18, erroneously, in Aeaea), in the Sicilian Sea, she received Ulysses as a guest, bore by him Auson (v Ausones) and, with the greatest unwillingness, allowed him to continue his voyage, Tib 4, 1, 77, Ov P 4, 10, 13, Cic Off 1, 31, 113, Prop 1, 15, 9, 2 (3), 21, 13

† **1. călyx,** ȳcis, m, = κάλυξ [καλύπτω, hence, any covering, husk, hull, shell], the bud, cup, or calyx of a flower **I.** Lit. narcissi, Plin 21, 5, 12, § 25 rosae, id 21, 4, 10, § 14, 21, 18, 73, § 121 papaveris, id 20, 18, 76, § 198 lilii, id. 21, 5 11, § 23 — **II.** Transf **A.** The shell of fruits, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 92, 15, 22, 24, § 86, 23, 4, 43, § 86 — **2.** An egg shell Plin 28, 2, 4, § 19 — **B.** The covering of shell fish, etc, the shell, Plin 9, 31, 51, § 100, 9, 56, 82, § 174, 32, 4, 14, § 39 — **C.** A covering of wax around fruit to preserve it, Plin 15, 17, 18, § 64

† **2. călyx,** ȳcis, f, = κάλυξ, a plant of two kinds, perh the monk's hood, Plin. 27, 8, 36, § 58 sq

‡ **cama,** ae, f [χαμαί = humi], a small bed near the ground, Isid. Orig 20, 11, 2.

cămăcum, v comacum

Camaldūnum (Camalod-), i, n, v Camuldunum

camara, ae, v camera.

Cămărīna (in MSS also **Cămĕrīna;** cf camera), ae, f (acc Gr Camarinan, Ov F 4, 477), = Καμάρινα, a city on the south west coast of Sicily, a colony from Syracuse, now Camarana, Plin. 3, 8 14, § 89, Serv ad Verg A 3, 701, Claud. Rapt Pros 2, 59

cămăro, v camero

camarus, i, for cammarus, q v

cambio, ire, v n (perf campsi, acc to Charis pp 219 and 233 P, and Prisc p 906 ib) [whence the Ital and mercantile cambio, cambiare, cambiatura, etc, Fr change, changer, etc, Engl change, etc] to exchange, barter muto, ἀμείβομαι, Charis l l (post class and very rare) App Mag p 284, Sicul Flacc Cond Agr p 13 Goes

‡ **cambītas,** atis, f [id], exchange, barter ἀντικατάλλαγη Gloss Gr Lat.

Cambūnii Montes, m, a mountain range on the boundary between Thessaly and Macedonia, Liv 42, 53 6, 44, 2, 6

Cambȳses, is, m, = Καμβύσης **I.** The husband of Mandane, and father of the elder Cyrus, Just 1, 4, 4 — **II.** The son and successor of the elder Cyrus, Just 1, 9, Mel 1 11, 3, Val Max. 6, 3, ext 3, Luc 10, 280 **A.** A river in Albania, which rises on the Caucasus and empties into the Cyrus, now Jora, Mel 3, 5, 6, Plin 6, 13, 15, § 39 — **B.** A river of Media, Amm 23, 6, 40

cămēla, ae, f [camelus], a female camel, Treb Claud 14 3

† **cămēlae,** arum, f [γαμήλιος, pertaining to γάμος = a marriage], of or pertaining to a marriage festival virgines, Paul ex Fest. p 63 Müll

cămēlārĭus, ii, m [camelus], a camel driver, Dig 50, 4, 18, § 11, Edict Diocl p 19

† **cămēlēlăsĭa,** ae, f, = καμηληλασία, camel driving, the care of the camels belonging to the State, Dig 50, 4, 18, § 11

cămēlīnus, a, um, adj [camelus], of or relating to a camel, camel's lac, Plin 28, 9, 33, § 123 genitale, id 11, 49, 109, § 161 ossa, Arn 6 p 200

cămella, ae f dim [camera], a kind of drinking vessel, a wine goblet, wine cup, cup, Laber ap Gell 16, 7, 9, Ov F 4, 779, Petr 135, 3, 137, 10, 64, 13, cf Pollux, id 10, 24

† **cămēlŏpardălis,** is, f (**cămēlŏpardălus,** i, m, Capitol Gord III 33, Vop Aur 33, Vulg Deut 14, 5 **cămēlŏpardus,** Isid Orig 12, 2, 19), = καμηλοπάρδαλις, a camelopard, giraffe Cervus camelopardalis, Linn, Varr L L 5, § 100 Müll, cf Plin 8 18, 27, § 69, Sol 30, 19

† **cămēlŏpŏdĭon,** ii, n, = καμηλοπόδιον, a plant, camel s foot, perh. horehound, App Herb 45

†† **cămēlus,** i, m (fem, Plin 8, 18, 26, § 67, 11, 37, 62, § 164, App M 7, p 194, 5, Vulg Gen 32 15, Paul Nol Ep 29, 2), = κάμηλος a camel, with either one or two humps, Plin 11, 37, 62, § 164, Varr L L 5, § 100 Müll, Cic N D 2, 47, 122, Liv 37, 40 12, Hor Ep 2, 1, 195, Tac A 15, 12, cf camela

Cămēna (not **Cămoena**), ae, f (old form **Casmena,** acc to Varr L L 7, § 27 Müll, Paul ex Fest s v dusmoso, p 67 ib, and pesnis, p 205 ib) [root kas, sing whence carmen], pure Lat (perh Ital.) name of the Gr Μοῦσα, a Muse (freq in Hor, not in Lucr), Liv And ap Gell. 18, 9, 5 acceptus novem Camenis Hor C S 62 amant alterna Camenae, Verg E 3, 59 (cf id ib 7, 19), Hor C 3, 4, 21, id. S 1, 10, 45, id Ep 1, 19, 5, id A P 275, Prop 3 (4), 10, 1, Ov M 14, 434, 15 482, Plin. H N praef § 1, Pers 5, 21 al Graiae, Hor C 2, 16, 38, Col 2, 2, 7 — Numa devoted a grove to the Muses in the vicinity of Rome before the Porta Capena, Liv 1, 21, 3, Vitr 8, 3, 1.—They had also probably in the same place, a temple, Plin. 34, 5, 10, § 19 — **B.** Meton, poetry a poem, song summa dicende Camena, Hor Ep 1, 1, 1, id. C 1, 12, 39, 4 9, 8, Ov P 4 13, 33, Tib 4 1, 24, 4, 1, 191; 4, 7, 3 — **II.** Deriv **Cămēnalis,** e, adj, of or relating to the Muses (post class) Hippocrene, Avien Phaen Arat 495 modi, Sid Ep 3, 3 famulia, Symm Ep 1, 53

† **cămĕra** (in MSS and editt also **cămăra;** cf Charis p 43 P), ae, f, = καμάρα [cf κάμπτω = to bend curve, Ital camera, Germ Kammer, Fr chambre, Engl. chamber] a vault, an arched roof, an arch, Varr R R 3, 7, 3, 3, 8 1; Lucr Fragm ap Charis l l, Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 1, § 1, Sall C 55, 4, Prop 3 (4) 2, 10, Varr R R 1, 59 2; 3, 7, 3, Col 4, 17, 8; 11 3, 60 camera vitrea, covered with glass Plin 36, 25, 64 § 189 — In ships Suet Ner 34, cf upon the manner of building them, Vitr 7, 3 camerae caelum the interior of a vault or arch, id. ib — **II.** Transf, a flat ship with an arched covering, used by those dwelling on the Black Sea, Tac H 3, 47, Gell 10, 25, 5

cămĕrārĭus (cămă-) a, um, adj [camera] cucurbitae, which climb over something, climbing (opp plebeiae, that creep upon the ground), Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 70

* **cămĕrātĭo,** onis, f [camero] prop an arching, hence, abstr pro concr, a vault arch, Spart Carac 9, 5

Cămĕrĭa, ae, f, = Καμερία, a town in Latium, Liv 1, 38, 4 (in Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68, and Tac A 11, 24, **Cămĕrĭum**) — **II.** Deriv **Cămĕrīnus,** a, um, adj, of Camerinus municipium, Sid. Ep 2, 9 — As subst **1. Cămĕrīni,** orum, m, the inhabitants of Cameria, Val Max. 6, 5, n 1. — **2. Cămĕrīnus,** i, m, a cognomen in the very distinguished gens Sulpicia, Liv 3, 31, 8; 5, 14, 5, 29, 2 al — Hence, for people of rank in gen., Juv 7, 90, 8, 38

Cămĕrīnum, i, n, a town in Umbria, on the borders of Picenum, now Camerino, Cic Att. 8, 12 B, 2, Caes. B C 1, 15 — **II.** Derivv **A. Cămers,** ertis, adj, of Camerinum ager, Cic Sull 19, 53 — Subst **Cămertes,** ium (Camertum, Sil. 4, 157), m, the inhabitants of Camerinum, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113, friends of the Romans, both in opp to the Etruscans, and later against Hannibal, Cic Balb 20, 47, Liv 9, 36, 7 and 8, 28, 45, 20 — In sing fulvum Camertem, Verg A 10, 562 laudande Camers, Sil 8, 463 —* **B. Cămertīnus,** a, um, adj, of Camerinum foedus, Cic Balb 20, 46

Cămĕrĭum, v Cameria.

cămĕro (cămă-), are, v a [camera], to vault or arch over, Plin. 10 30, 50, § 97 — Trop cameratum elogium, constructed with art, Cassiod Hist Eccl 1, 1

Cămēses, is, m, a mythic king in Italy, contemporary with Janus, Hyg ap Macr S 1, 7 19

1. camilla or **casmilla,** ae, f, v 1 camillus, II

2. Camilla, ae, f, a Volscian heroine who perished in the war between Æneas and Turnus, Verg A 7, 803, 11, 535

‡ **1. camillum,** v cumera.

2. camillum, i, n, in architecture = loculamentum Vitr 10, 15 dub (Rode supposes scamillum, a little bench, Bald Lex. Vitr batillum)

1. cămillus (also **casmilus;** cf Camena and Varr L L 7, § 34 Müll) i, m [with difficulty connected with the Samothracian Kabiren Hermes Κάδμιλος and Κάδμος, cf Varr L L 7, 3, § 34 Müll, and Macr S 3, 8, perh dim from root of Camena, cf carmen] a noble youth employed in the sacrifices of the Flamen Dialis and then, gen, in religious offices, Paul ex Fest p 43 Müll hiberno pulvere verno luto grandia farra Camille metes, Poet ib p 93 — The same verse is given with the expl, Camillus adulescens est, by Serv ad Verg G 1, 101 Romani pueros et puellas nobiles et investes Camillos et Camillas appellant, flaminicarum et flaminum praeministros, Macr S 3, 8 7, repeated by Serv ad Verg A 11, 543, cf also Paul ex Fest p 63 Müll s v cumeram — **B.** = pusillus, small, Quint 8, 3 19 — **II. camilla,** ae, f, a maiden of unblemished birth and character caelitum camilla, Pac. ap Varr L L 7, § 34 Müll (Trag Rel v 232 Rib) = administra since only such maidens were permitted to serve in the sacred rites, v Varr l l, Macr S 3 8 7, Serv ad Verg A. 11, 543

2. Cămillus, i, m, a cognomen of several persons in the gens Furia, the most distinguished of whom was M Furius Camillus who conquered Veii, and freed Rome from the Gauls, Liv 5, 19, 2 sq, Cic. Rep 1, 3 6

cămīno, no perf, ātum, 1, v a [caminus] to make like an oven or furnace (very rare, perh only in the foll pass) Plin. 16, 6, 8 § 23 caminata fossura, id 17, 11, 16, § 80

† **cămīnus,** i, m, = ὁ κάμινος [Germ Kamin, Fr cheminée, Engl chimney] a furnace. **I.** A smelting furnace for the working of metals a forge Ov M 7, 106, Pers 5, 10, Plin 33, 4, 21 § 69, 35 6, 16 § 35 crescunt (patrimonia) incude assidua semperque ardente camino i e by incessant labor, Juv 14 118 — **B.** Poet, the forge or smithy of Vulcan and the Cyclopes under Ætna, Verg A 3, 580, 6, 630, 8, 418 Ov F 4 473, Plin 2, 106, 110, § 237 — **II.** A furnace for heating an apartment Hor Ep 1, 11, 19, Suet. Vit 8 — Hence, **B.** Meton. = ignis, fire camino luculento uti Cic Fam 7, 10 2, Hor S 1, 5, 81, Sen Thyest 766 — **C.** Prov oleum addere camino, to pour oil upon the fire, to aggravate an evil, Hor S 2, 3, 321

Cămīrus or **-ŏs**, i, *m.*, = Κάμειρος. **I.** *Son of the fourth Hercules, brother of Jalysus and Lindus, and founder of the town named after him in Rhodes*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54; Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 36, § 132. — **II.** *A town on the west side of the island of Rhodes*, Mel. 2, 7, 4; cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54. — Hence, **Camīrenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Camirus*, Macr. S. 1, 17, 35; 1, 17, 45.

‡ **camīsĭa,** ae, *f.* [Gallic; whence Ital. camicia, Fr. chemise], *a linen shirt* or *night-gown:* camisias vocari, quod in his dormimus in camis id est stratis nostris, Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 29; cf. id. ib. 19, 21, 1; Hier. Ep. Vest. Mul. 64, n. 11; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. supparus, p. 310 Müll.

† **cammăron,** i, *n.*, = κάμμαρον, *a plant, also called* aconitum, Plin. 27, 3, 2, § 9.

† **cammărus (camărus, gammărus),** i, *m.*, = κάμμαρος, *a sea-crab, lobster* (so called from its vaulted back), Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 3; Col. 8, 15, 6; 8, 17, 4; Plin. 27, 3, 2, § 9; 31, 8, 44, § 96; Mart. 2, 43; Juv. 5, 84 al.

Cămoena, ae, v. Camena.

campa, ae, v. campe.

campăgus, i, *m.*, *a kind of boot worn by military officers* (late Lat.), Treb Gall. 16; Capitol. Max. jun. c. 2; Edict. Diocl. p. 24.

1. campana, ae, *f.* [Ital. campana, a bell; campanile, a belfry], *a bell* (late Lat.), Dig. 41, 1, 12.

2. Campāna, ae, *f.*, v. Campania, II. A. 1.

campānĕus or **campānĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [campus]; in the land surveyors = campestris, *of* or *pertaining to the fields:* loca, Innocent. ap. Goes. pp. 239 and 240.

Campānĭa, ae, *f.*, = Καμπανία [campus, i. e. the plain, the level country], *the very fruitful and luxurious* (Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95) *province of Campania, in Middle Italy, whose chief city was Capua*, now *Terra di Lavoro*, Mel. 2, 4, 2 and 9; Liv. 2, 52, 1; Tib. 1, 9, 33; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60; Flor. 1, 16, 3. — **II.** Derivv. **A. Campānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Campanian, of Campania:* ager, Cic. Agr. 1, 7, 20; 2, 32, 87; Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 3: rus, Mart. 9, 61, 4: colonia, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 85: matres, Liv. 26, 13, 15: merum, Mart. 1, 19, 6: Lyaeus, i. e. *wine*, id. 1, 13, 118: rosae, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 16; cf. Mart. 9, 61: aes, Plin. 34, 8, 20, § 95: supellex, i. e. *earthen*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 118: trulla, id. ib. 2, 3, 144: luxuria, Liv. 23, 45, 2: morbus, *a kind of wart* or *tumor endemic in Campania*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 62 (v. Schol. Crucq.): Campanus pons, *near Capua, leading over the* Savo *to* Sinuessa, Hor. S. 1, 5, 45; Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 62: urbs, i. e. *Capua*, Verg. A. 10, 145: Via, *a branch of the* Via Appia, Suet. Aug. 94; Vitr. 8, 3; Inscr. Grut. 374, 5; 611, 13 al. — *Subst.* **1. campāna,** ae *f.*, *a stilyard*, Isid. Orig. 16, 25, 6; Gloss. Vat. ap. Auct. Class. 7, p. 581 Mai. — **2.** *Plur.:* **Campāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Campania, the Campanians*, Cic. Agr. 1, 7, 20; 2, 35, 94 and 96 al. — **B. Campānĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Campanian:* aratra, Cato, R. R. 135, 2: fiscinae, id. ib. and 153: serta, id. 107, 1 (Plin. 21, 9, 29, § 53: sertula Campana): peristromata, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 13. — * **C. Campānĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Campanian:* terra = Campania, Tib. 1, 9, 33 (cf.: terra Arabia, Celtiberia, etc.). — * **D. Campans,** antis, *adj.*, *of Campania:* genus, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 144 Brix ad loc. (also ap. Non. p. 486, 24).

† **campē** (Col. poët. 10, 324; 10, 366), ēs (the Lat. form of the *nom.* campa is not used), *f.*, = κάμπη. * **I.** *A turning, writhing:* campas dicere, *to seek evasions*, Plaut. Truc. 5, 50. — **II.** *A caterpillar*, pure Lat. eruca, Col. l. l. (cf. id. 11, 3, 63, κάμπαι); Pall. 1, 35, 6 and 13.

Campensis [campus], *a surname of Isis, who had a temple on the Campus Martius*, App. M. 11, p. 270, 27.

campester (campestris, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 696 P.; Col. 3, 13, 8; 7, 2, 3; 3, 14, 1, is suspicious; v. Schneid. ad h. l.), tris, tre, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to a level field, even, flat, level, champaign*, opp. montanus and collinus; cf. Liv. 10, 2, 5; 40, 38, 2; 40, 53, 3 al.: tria genera simplicia agrorum campestre, collinum et montanum, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 2: campester locus, id. ib. § 6; cf.: vineae collinae et campestres, Col. 12, 21, 1: resina, Plin. 24, 6, 22, § 34: acer, id. 16, 15, 26, § 67 al.: locus, Col. 3, 13, 8: pars, id. 1, 2, 3: situs, id. 7, 2, 3: sationes, id. 11, 3, 21: positio, id. 1, 2, 4: culta, Plin. 25, 5, 18, § 39: campestres ac demissi loci, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: iter, id. B. C. 1, 66; Liv. 21, 32, 6: vici, id. 40, 58, 2: urbs, id. 23, 45, 10: oppidum, id. 27, 39, 12: barbari, *dwelling in plains*, id. 39, 53, 13; cf. Scythae, Hor. C. 3, 24, 9: hostis, *fighting on a plain*, Liv. 22, 18, 3 al. — **B.** *Subst.:* **campestrĭa,** ium, *n.*, *a plain, flat land, level ground*, Tac. G. 43: in campestribus, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 118. — **II.** *Relating to the Campus Martius.* **A.** *Of the athletic exercises held there:* ludus, Cic. Cael. 5, 11: proelia, *contests in the Campus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 54: exercitationes, Suet. Aug. 83; id. Ner. 10: decursio, id. Galb. 6 *fin.:* arma, *used in the contests held there*, Hor. A. P. 379. — Hence, **2.** *Subst.* **a. campestre,** is, *n.* (sc. velamentum), *a leather apron worn about the loins, a wrestling-apron* (orig. of the combatants in the Field of Mars; hence the name): campestria Latinum verbum est, sed ex eo dictum, quod juvenes, qui exercebantur in Campo, pudenda operiebant; unde qui ita succincti sunt campestratos vulgus appellat, Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 17. — Also worn in hot weather under the toga, in place of the tunic, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 18; Vulcat. Avid. Cass. 4 al. — **b. campestres,** ium, *m.*, *the deities who presided over contests*, Inscr. Orell. 1358; 1794; 2101; Inscr. Don. 59, 5. — **B.** *Pertaining to the comitia held in the Campus Martius:* quaestus, Cic. Har. Resp. 20, 42: gratia, Liv. 7, 1, 2: res ex campestri certamine in senatum pervenit, id. 32, 7, 11: operae, Suet. Aug. 3: temeritas, Val. Max. 4, 1, n. 14.

‡ **campestrātus,** i, *m.*, *clothed with the campestre* or *apron*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 17; v. campester, II. A. 2. a.

* **campĭ-cursĭo** (better as two words), ōnis, *f.* [campus], *military exercise in the Campus Martius*, Veg. Mil. 3, 4 (in Suet. Ner. 7, and id. Galb. 6, called decursio).

campĭ-doctor (better as two words), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who drills* or *exercises soldiers in the* Campus Martius, *a drill-master*, Veg. Mil. 3, 6; 3, 8; 1, 13; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 53; Amm. 15, 3, 10; Inscr. Orell. 1790; 3495.

campĭgĕni, ōrum, *m.* [campus-gigno], *well disciplined soldiers* (late Lat.), Veg. Mil. 2, 7.

campsanēma, ătis, *n.*, *a plant*, = ros marinus, App. Herb. 79.

* **campso,** āre, *v. a.* [κάμπτω, to bend, to turn], *to turn around a place, to sail by, to double:* Leucatam, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 906 P. (Ann. v. 334 Vahl.; cf. campter and flecto).

* **camptaules,** ae, *m.*, *an unknown kind of musician*, Vop. Carin. 19.

† **campter,** ēris, *m.*, = καμπτήρ, *a bending, turning, an angle*, Pac. ap. Non. p. 65, 1 (Trag. Rel. v. 48 Rib.).

1. campus, i, *m.* [cf. κῆπος, Dor. κᾶπος; perh. for scampus from σκάπτω, to dig, scabo; whence Campania, and perh. Capua; for the inserted *m*, cf. ΛΑΒ-' λαμβάνω]. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., of any open, level land, without reference to cultivation or use, *an even, flat place, a plain, field* (freq. and class.; cf.: ager, planities, aequor; opp. mons, collis, silva, etc.; cf. Doed. Syn. III. p. 8 sq.): saxum plani raptim petit aequora campi, Lucr. 3, 1015; cf. id. 5, 950: in camporum patentium aequoribus, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93: aequor campi, Verg. A. 7, 781; Sil. 5, 376: aequo dare se campo, id. 9, 56: in aequo campi, Liv. 5, 38, 4: campos pedibus transire, Lucr. 4, 460; cf. id. 5, 493: campos et montes peragrantes, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 94; cf. id. N. D. 2, 39, 98: spatia frugifera atque immensa camporum, id. ib. 2, 64, 161; Col. 1, 2, 4; Lucr. 5, 1372: campus in prata et arva salictaque et arundineta digestus, Col. 1, 2, 3; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 18, 25; Curt. 8, 1, 4; Lucr. 5, 782; Tib. 4, 3, 1: virentes, Lucr. 1, 19: frequens herbis et fertilis ubere, Verg. G. 2, 185: gramineus, id. A. 5, 287; Hor. C. 2, 5, 6: pingues Asiae, id. Ep. 1, 3, 5: redeunt jam gramina campis, id. C. 4, 7, 1: herbosus, id. ib. 3, 18, 9: herbidus aquosusque, Liv. 9, 2, 7: opimus, id. 31, 41, 7: campi frumenti ac pecoris et omnium copiā rerum opulenti, id. 22, 3, 3: pigri, Hor. C. 1, 22, 17 al. — Campus, like ager, is used in a wider or more restricted sense, as conveying a particular or more general idea: in agro publico campi duo milia jugerum immunia possidere, Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 22: agros Vaticanum et Pupinium, cum suis opimis atque uberibus campis conferendos, id. Agr. 2, 35, 96: si pinguis agros metabere campi, Verg. G. 2, 274 and 276; Lucr. 2, 324 sq.: certamina magna per campos instructa, id. 2, 5: campus terrenus, Liv. 33, 17, 8: dimicaturum puro ac patenti campo, id. 24, 14, 6: (praefecti regii) suas copias in campum Marathona deduxerunt, Nep. Milt. 4, 2: numquam in campo (*in the free, open field*) sui fecit potestatem, id. Ages. 3, 6; so id. Hann. 5, 4; Ov. M. 10, 151; cf. id. ib. 13, 579: insistere Bedriacensibus campis ac vestigia recentis victoriae lustrare oculis concupivit (Vitellius), Tac. H. 2, 70; so, Bebriaci Campo spolium affectare, *the battle-field*, Juv. 2, 106: campum colligere, Veg. Mil. 3, 25. — **2.** Meton., *the produce of the field:* morituraque ad sibila (serpentis) campus, Stat. Th. 5, 528. — **B.** Poet. like aequor, in gen., *any level surface* (of the sea, a rock, etc.): caeruleos per campos, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 15: campi natantes, Lucr. 5, 489; 6, 405; 6, 1141: liquentes, Verg. A. 6, 724; 10, 214: campus Liberioris aquae, Ov. M. 1, 41; 1, 43: latus aquarum, id. ib. 1, 315; 11, 356: immotā attollitur undā Campus (i. e. saxum), Verg. A. 5, 128. — **C.** Trop.: feratur eloquentia non semitis sed campis, *on the open field*, Quint. 5, 14, 31: (oratio) aequo congressa campo, *on a fair field*, id. 5, 12, 92: velut campum nacti expositionis, id. 4, 2, 39. — **II.** Esp. **A.** As geog. designation. **1. Campi Alēii,** *a plain in Lycia*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63. — **2. Campi Lăpĭdĕi,** *a stony plain near Marseilles*, now *La Crau*, Hyg. Astr. 2, 6; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 34; 21, 10, 31, § 57. — **3. Campi Macri,** *a district in* Gallia Cisalpina, *on the river Macra*, Varr. R. R. 2, prooem. § 6; Liv. 41, 18, 6; 45, 12, 11. — **4. Campi Magni,** *in Africa*, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167 (cf. Vahl. p. 167); Liv. 30, 8, 3. — **5. Campi Vĕtĕres,** *in Lucania*, Liv. 25, 16, 25. — **B.** *An open place in* or *near Rome.* **1. Campus Esquĭlīnus,** *on the Esquiline Hill*, Cic. Phil. 9, 7, 17; Suet. Claud. 25. — **2. Campus Flāmĭnĭus,** *on which stood the Circus Flaminius*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 32 Müll. — **3. Campus Scĕlĕrātus,** *near the Colline Gate*, Liv. 8, 15, 8; Fest. p. 333 Müll. — **4.** Far more freq. **Campus,** *a grassy plain in Rome along the Tiber, in the ninth district*, orig. belonging to the Tarquinii; after whose expulsion it was consecrated to Mars (Liv. 2, 5, 2); hence fully called **Campus Martius,** *a place of assembly for the Roman people at the* comitia centuriata, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11; id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1; id. Rab. Perd. 4, 11; Hor. C. 3, 1, 11; Quint. 11, 1, 47 al. — Hence, **b.** Meton., *the comitia themselves:* curiam pro senatu, campum pro comitiis, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167: fors domina campi, id. Pis. 2, 3: venalis, Luc. 1, 180; also, *much resorted to by the Romans for games, exercise, and recreation, a place for military drills*, etc. (cf. campicursio and campidoctor), Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104; id. Quint. 18, 59; id. Fat. 4, 8; 15, 34; id. de Or. 2, 62, 253; 2, 71, 287; Hor. C. 1, 8, 4; 1, 9, 18; 3, 7, 26; id. S. 1, 6, 126; 2, 6, 49; id. Ep. 1, 7, 59; 1, 11, 4; id. A. P. 162. — **III.** Trop., *a place of action, a field, a theatre, opportunity, subject for debate*, etc. (cf. area) (a favorite figure of Cic.): me ex hoc ut ita dicam campo aequitatis ad istas verborum angustias revocas, Cic. Caecin. 29, 84: cum sit campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio, cur eam tantas in angustias et in Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? id. Ac. 2, 35, 112; cf. id. de Or. 3, 19, 70: in hoc tanto tamque immenso campo cum liceat oratori vagari libere, id. ib. 3, 31, 124: magnus est in re publicā campus, multis apertus cursus ad laudem, id. Phil. 14, 6, 17: nullum vobis sors campum dedit, in quo excurrere virtus cognoscique posset, id. Mur. 8, 18; Plin. Pan. 31, 1: honoris et gloriae campus, id.

ib. 70, 8: rhetorum campus de Marathone, Salamine, Plataeis, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; Juv. 1, 19.

† **2. campus**, i, *m.*, = κάμπος, *a sea-animal:* marini = hippocampi, Mart. 9, 43, 1.

Camulŏdūnum, i, *n.*, *a town of the Trinobantes in Britain, the first Roman colony under Claudius*, now *Colchester*, Tac. A. 12, 32; 14, 31; also called **Camalŏdūnum**, Inscr. Orell. 208: **Camolŏdūnum**, Itin. Anton. p. 230 Parth.; and **Camaldūnum**, Plin. 2, 75, 77, § 185.

‡ **Cămŭlus**, i, *m.*, *a surname of Mars*, Inscr. Grut. 56, 11; 40, 9.

camum, i, *n.*, *a kind of beer*, Dig. 33, 7, 12; Edict. Diocl. p. 28.

camur, ra, rum, *adj.* [acc. to Macr. S. 6, 4 *fin.*, peregrinum verbum; prob. root of κάμπτω; cf.: camera, καμάρα, Non. p. 30, 8; Paul. ex Fest. p. 43 Müll.; Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 55; *nom.* camur, Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 35; 15, 8, 5], *crooked, turned inwards* (very rare): camuris hirtae sub cornibus aures, Verg. G. 3, 55 (camuris, i. e. curvis; unde et camerae appellantur, Serv.: camuri boves sunt, qui conversa introrsus cornua habent, Philarg.): arcus, *an arch, vault*, Prud. στεφ. 12, 53; cf. Jan. ad Macr. S. 6, 4, 21.

† **cāmus**, i, *m.*, = κημός (Dor. καμός). **I.** *A muzzle* for horses (only in eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Psa. 31, 9; Ambros. Hex. 6, 3.—* **II.** Perh. *a kind of collar for the neck*, Non. p. 200, 16 (Trag. Rel. v. 302 Rib.).

‡† **cana**, Gr. (* κάνεον, *plur.* κάνεα κάνη, a wicker basket) for canistra, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 45 Müll.

cānăba (or **cannăba**), ae, *f.* [kindr. with κάναβος and κάννα; acc. to others, with καλύβη], *a hovel, hut*, Aug. Serm. 61, de Temp.; Inscr. Orell. 39; 4077.

cānăbŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [canaba], *a small hovel*, Auct. Limit. p. 257 Goes.

Cănăcē, ēs, *f.*, = Κανάκη. **I.** *Daughter of Æolus, who, living in incest with her brother Macareus, bore a son to him, and was forced by her father to kill herself*, Ov. H. 11; id. Tr. 2, 384.—**II.** *The name of a dog*, Ov. M. 3, 217; Hyg. Fab. 181.

* **cănăchēni**, ōrum, *m.*, *a class of thieves*, Arn. 6, p. 207 dub.; cf. Öhler ad h. l.

Cănăchus, i, *m.*, = Κάναχος, *the name of two artists of Sicyon*, Cic. Brut. 18, 70; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 50.

Canae, ārum, *f.*, = Κάναι, *a town on the coast of Æolis, opposite Mytilene*, now *Kanot-Koli*, Liv. 36, 45, 8; cf. Mel. 1, 18; Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122.

cănālĭcĭus, a, um, v. canaliensis.

‡ **Cănālĭcŏlae**, ārum, *m.*, *poor or lazy people who used to lounge near the Forum, at a place called the Canalis*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 45 Müll.

cănālĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [canaliculus], *like a channel* or *pipe, channelled*, Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 119; 27, 9, 55, § 78.

cănālĭcŭlus, i, *m.* (**cănālĭcŭla**, ae, *f.* (ante- and post-class.), Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 198, 7; Gell. 17, 11, 2; cf. canalis), *dim.* [canalis], *a small channel, pipe*, or *gutter*. **I.** *A water-channel*, Vitr. 10, 14 *fin.*; Col. 8, 15, 6.—**II.** *A channel of a triglyph*, Vitr. 4, 3.—**III.** *The channel* or *groove of a catapult*, Vitr. 10, 15.—**IV.** In surgery, *a splint for broken bones*, Cels. 8, 2 *fin.*

cănālĭensis, e, and **cănālĭcĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *dug out of shafts* or *pits:* aurum, quod puteis foditur canalicium vocant, alii canaliense, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 68; *absol.* (sc. aurum), id. 33, 4, 23, § 80.

cănālis, is, *m.* (rarely ante- and post-class., *f.*, Cato, R. R. 18, 6; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 2; 3, 7, 8; 3, 11, 2; Auct. Aetn. 127 and 149; cf. the *dim.* canaliculus, etc., Rudd. I. p. 25, n. 35) [kindr. with Sanscr. root khan, fodere, perfodere; Gr. χαίνω, χαώ; Germ. gähnen, to yawn; or cf. canna, a pipe, reed; Fr. canale; Engl. canal; Sp. cañon]. **I.** In gen., *a pipe, groove, channel*, whether open or closed, esp. *a water-pipe* or *channel, a conduit, a canal*, Cato, R. R. 1. l.; Varr. R. R. l. l.; Verg. G. 3, 330; Caes. B. C. 2, 10; Verg. G. 4, 265; Liv. 23, 31, 9; Suet. Claud. 20; Vitr. 8, 7; Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 82; Stat. S. 1, 2, 205; Auct. Aetn. 127 al.—Of *a channel* or *trench in mines*, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 69.—Of *the windpipe:* animae, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 29.—Of *the cervix vulvae*, Cels. 4, 1, § 38.—Of *a sewer running to the* cloaca: (fore) in medio propter canalem, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 15; cf. canalicolae.—**B.** Trop. (not in Cic.), of vision: (pupillae) angustiae non sinunt vagari incertam aciem ac velut canali dirigunt, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 148; cf.: cujus limine transmeato ... jam canale directo perges ad regiam, App. M. 6, p. 180, 19.—And of *the flow of speech:* pleniore canali fluere, Quint. 11, 3, 167: certo canali cuncta decurrere, Gallicanus ap. Non. p. 198, 5.—**II.** Esp. **A.** In architecture, *the groove* or *fluting upon Ionic capitals*, Vitr. 3, 5, 7.—**B.** *The channel for missiles in a catapult*, Vitr. 10, 13, 7.—**C.** In surgery, *a splint for holding broken bones together*, Cels. 8, 10, § 65 sq.—**D.** *A household utensil of unknown form and use*, Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 21.—**E.** *A musical instrument, the reed pipe*, Calp. Ecl. 4, 76.

cănārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [canis], *of* or *pertaining to dogs, dog-:* augurium, i. e. *in which dogs were offered*, Auct. ap. Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 14; Fest. s. v. rutilae, p. 285 Müll. (cf. Ov. F. 4, 936; Col. 10, 342 sq.; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. catularia, p. 45 Müll.); herba, *a kind of grass;* acc. to Sprengel, *finger-formed panic:* Panicum dactylon, Linn.: lappa, Plin. 24, 19, 116, § 176.—**II.** Transf. **A.** As *adj. prop.:* **Cănārĭa insula**, *one of the* Insulae Fortunatae *in the Atlantic Ocean, so called from its large dogs*, Plin. 6, 32, 37, § 205; Sol. 56, 17.—*Plur.:* Canariae insulae, *the Canary islands*, Arn. 6, 5.—**B.** As *nom. prop.:* **Cănārii**, ōrum, *m.*, *a voracious people of Mauritania*, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 15.

‡ **cānaster**, μιξοπόλιος, *half-gray, grizzled*, Gloss. Gr. Lat. [canus].

‡ **cănātim**, *adv.* [canis], *in the manner of a dog, like a dog*, κυνηδόν, Nigid. ap. Non. p. 40, 26.

† **cancămum**, i, *n.*, = κάγκαμον, *an Arabian gum used for incense:* Amyris Kataf, Forsk.; Plin. 12, 20, 44, § 98.

1. cancellārĭus, ii, *m.* [cancelli; Engl. chancellor] (late Lat.). **I.** *A kind of porter, door-keeper*, Vop. Carin. 16.—**II.** *A secretary*, Cassiod. Var. 11, 6.

2. cancellārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cancelli], *living* or *kept behind bars:* turdus, Schol. Pers. 6, 24.

cancellātim, *adv.* [cancellatus, cancello], *lattice-formed, trellis-like* (post-Aug.; most freq. in Plin. the elder), Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 81; 9, 33, 52, § 103; 11, 37, 79, § 201; Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

cancellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cancello], in the agrimensores, *the fixing of boundaries, the measuring of land*, Front. Col. p. 109 Goes.; Sicul. Flacc. p. 16.

cancelli, ōrum (*sing.* cancellus, Dig. 43, 24, 9, § 1), *m. dim.* [2. cancer], *a lattice, enclosure, grating, grate, balustrade, bars, railings:* (= κιγκλίδες; Latini tamen cancellos non tantum fores τοῦ δικαστηρίου, sed etiam omne consaeptum appellant, Salmas. Hist. Aug. p. 483) scenici et theatri, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 4: aenei rivorum, Col. 8, 17, 6; *the bar in a court of justice*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59, § 135: tantus ex fori cancellis plausus excitatus, *the barrier in public spectacles*, id. Sest. 58, 124: circi, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 64: aedium, Dig. 30, 41, § 10; 33, 7, 12, § 26: fenestrarum, Aug. Trin. 11, 2: saepta cancellorum, Amm. 30, 4, 19.—Of the *reticulated skin* of the elephant, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 30; cf. cancello.—**B.** Trop., *boundaries, limits* (so perh. only in Cic.): si extra hos cancellos egredi conabor, quos mihi ipse circumdedi, Cic. Quint. 10, 36: esse certam rerum forensibus cancellis circumscriptam scientiam, id. de Or. 1, 12, 52: severitatis, Cod. Th. 1, 12, 8.—**II.** Meton., *the space enclosed by boundaries*, Auct. B. Afr. 15 *fin.*

cancello, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [cancelli] (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen., *to make like a lattice, to lattice:* solum, i. e. with vines, Col. 4, 2, 2: cancellata cutis (elephanti), Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 30; cf. cancelli: cancellato bracchiorum implexu, id. 9, 51, 74, § 164.—**II.** Esp., in the Lat. of the jurists, *to strike out a writing lattice-wise* (×), *to strike* or *cross out, to cancel:* testamentum, Dig. 28, 4, 2: chirographum, ib. 22, 3, 24: tabulae cautionesque cancellatae, ib. 47, 2, 84; 2, 14, 47, § 2; 29, 1, 15, § 1; Cod. 6, 33, 3.

cancellōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cancelli], *covered with bars* or *a railing:* postes, Cassiod. Var. 5, 42.

cancellus, i, *m.*, v. cancelli.

1. cancer, cri (*gen.* canceris, Lucr. 5, 616; Arn. 1, p. 30; *acc. plur.* canceres, Cato, R. R. 157, 3), *m.* (*neutr.* Claudius, Quadrig. ap. Prisc. p. 697 P.; Scrib. Comp. 206 and 240) [cf. καρκίνος; root kar-, to be hard; whence κάρυον, cornu], *a crab, a river-crab, sea-crab.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 97 sq.; 19, 10, 58, § 180; Pall. 1, 35, 7; Ov. M. 15, 369; Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 45; Verg. G. 4, 48; Col. 9, 5, 6; cancer femina, Plin. 32, 10, 46, § 134; Pall. 1, 35, 7.—* **B.** Meton., *hands that cling fast like the claws of crabs:* Orci cancri, App. M. 6, p. 176, 26.—**II.** As *nom. propr.*, *the Crab, the sign of the zodiac in which the sun is found at the time of the summer solstice*, Lucr. 5, 616; Ov. M. 2, 83; 10, 127; id. F. 6, 727; Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 110; Luc. 10, 259; cf. Hyg. Astr. 2, 23; Macr. S. 1, 17 *fin.;* acc. to the fable, *as an animal hostile to Hercules in the contest with the Lernæan hydra;* cf. Hyg. l. l. Hence, Lernaeus, Col. 10, 313.—**B.** Poet. for *the region of the south, the south*, Ov. M. 4, 625.—**C.** To designate *great* or *violent heat*, Ov. M. 10, 127.—**III.** In medicine, *a crawling, eating, suppurating ulcer, malignant tumor, a cancer*, Cels. 5, 26, 31; 6, 18, 3: malum immedicabile cancer, Ov. M. 2, 825; Cato, R. R. 157, 3; Claud. Quadrig. ap. Prisc. p. 697 P.

‡ **2. cancer**, cri, *m.* [root kar-, to bend, twist; whence corona, circus], *a lattice*, the radical form of cancelli, q. v., Paul. ex Fest. p. 46; cf.: inter Orci cancros, App. M. 6, p. 176, 25.

cancĕrasco, āvi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [cancer, III.], *to become cancerous, be afflicted with a cancer, to suppurate like a cancer* (post-class.; only in *perf.*), Plin. Val. 1, 10; App. Herb. 36; Marc. Emp. 9.—Hence, **cancĕrātus**, a, um, *cancerous:* vulnera, Plin. Val. 4, 32: ulcera, id. ib. 4, 51.

* **cancĕrātĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [canceratus, v. cancero], *like a cancer, cancerous:* foetor, Veg. 3, 43, 1.

† **cancĕrōma** (contr. **cancrōma**, Veg. 6, 19, 2; Salv. adv. Avarit. 1, p. 232, and corrupted **canchrēma**, Veg. 3, 22, 15), ătis, *n.*, = καρκίνωμα, *a cancer*, App. Herb. 19; 31.

Candăcē, ēs, *f.*, *a queen of Meroë*, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 186; *gen.* is, Vulg. Act. 8, 27.

(**candacus** or **caudacus**, a false read. in Varr. L. L. 7, § 107 Müll. ad h. l.)

Candāvĭa, ae, *f.*, = Κανδαουία, *a mountainous district in Illyria*, Caes. B. C. 3, 11; 3, 79; Sen. Ep. 31, 8; Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145; Cic. Att. 3, 7, 3; Luc. 6, 331.

candĕ-făcio, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [candeo]. **I.** (Cf. candeo, I., and candidus.) *To make dazzlingly white* (ante- and post-class.): argentum, Gell. 6, 5, 9; and jestingly: ebur atramento candefacere, of an impossibility, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 102; cf. atramentum.—**II.** *To make glowing, to make red hot* (very rare, not in Cic.): quae candefieri non possunt, Plin. 33, 3, 20, § 64: lapides candefactos, id. 34, 8, 20, § 96; 25, 10, 76, § 123; Cels. 6, 8, 1.

candĕfīo, v. cande-facio, II.

candēla, ae, *f.* [candeo; Fr. chandelle, Engl. candle; hence], *a light made of wax* or *tallow, a wax-light, tallow-candle, taper*. **I.** Lit., Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 727; Col. 2, 22, 3; as a light of the poor, diff. from lucerna, used by the rich, Mart. 14, 43.—Hence, brevis, Juv. 3, 287: ancilla lucernae, Mart. 14, 40; of peeled rushes, used in funeral processions, Plin. 16, 37, 70, § 178; Pers. 3, 103.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *Fire:* candelam apponere valvis, *to set fire to the doors*, Juv. 9, 98 (cf. id. 13, 146).—**B.** *A cord covered with wax* (which preserved it from decay): in alterā (arcā) duo fasces candelis involuti septenos habuere libros, Liv. 40, 29, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf. Hem. ap. Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 86; used in cleansing and polishing, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 122; cf. Vitr. 7, 9, 3.

candēlābrārĭus, ii, *m.* [candelabrum], *a maker of candlesticks* or *chandeliers*, Inscr. Orell. 4157.

candēlābrum, i, *n.* (old form **candēlăber**, *m.*, like arater for aratrum, acc. to Arn. 1, p. 36: **candēlābrus**, Petr. 75,

10.—*Acc.:* candelabrum ardentem, Caecil. Com. Fragm. 111, ap. Non. p. 202, 16) [candela]: in quo figunt candelam candelabrum appellant, Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 225; cf. id. L. L. 5, § 119 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 46 ib.; *a candlestick, a branched candlestick, a chandelier, candelabrum,* or also *lamp-stand, light-stand,* sometimes of exquisite workmanship, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 183; 2, 4, 26, § 60; 2, 4, 28, §§ 64 and 65; Vitr. 7, 5, 3; Quint. 6, 3, 99; Plin. 34, 3, 6, § 11 al.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 727; Mart. 14, 43.

Candēlĭfĕra, ae, *f.* [candela-fero], *Taper-bearer, a goddess supposed to assist at childbirth, for whom a symbolical candle* or *torch was lighted,* Tert. ad Nat. 2, 11.

candens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.,* v. candeo.

* **candentia,** ae, *f.* [candens], *a white, clear lustre, whiteness:* lunae, Vitr. 9, 2, 2.

candeo, ui, 2, *v. n.* [Sanscr candami, to be light; candra, the moon; connected with caneo as ardeo with areo], *to be brilliant, glittering, to shine, glitter, glisten* (cf. candidus and albus; mostly poet.). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Verb finit.:* candet ebur soliis collucent pocula mensae, Cat. 64, 45: ubi canderet vestis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 103: stellarum turba crasso lumine candet, Manil. 1, 753. —**B.** *Part.* and *P. a.:* **candens,** entis, = candidus, *shining, dazzling, white, bright, glowing:* candens lacteus umor, *the bright, milky fluid,* Lucr. 1, 259: marmor, id. 2, 767: lucidus aër, id. 4, 341: lumen solis, id. 6, 1196: lumen, id. 5, 720: luna, Vitr. 9, 4: ortus, Tib. 4, 1, 65. — *Comp.:* candentior Phoebus, Val. Fl. 3, 481.—*Sup.:* sidus candentissimum, Sol. 52.—**2.** Esp., = albus, *white:* ut candens videatur et album, Lucr. 2, 771: lana, Cat. 64, 318: lacerti, Tib. 1, 8, 33: umeri, Hor. C. 1, 2, 31: vacca, Verg. A. 4, 61: taurus, id. ib. 5, 236: cygnus candenti corpore, id. ib. 9, 563: candenti elephanto, i. e. *ivory,* id. ib. 6, 895: saxa, Hor. S. 1, 5, 26: lilia, Ov. M. 12, 411: candida de nigris et de candentibus atra facere, id. ib. 11, 315 al.—**II.** Transf., *to glow* with heat, *be glowing hot* (sometimes also in prose). **A.** *Verb finit.:* siccis aër fervoribus ustus Canduit, Ov. M. 1, 120; Col. 1, 4, 9. — **B.** *Part.* and *P. a.:* ut calidis candens ferrum e fornacibus olim Stridit, *as the glowing iron taken from the hot furnace hisses,* Lucr. 6, 148; imitated by Ov. M. 9, 170: candenti ferro, Varr. R. R. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 100 P.: Dionysius candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: candentes laminae, id. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163 (al. ardentes); Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 36: aqua candens, Col. 6, 5, 2 (while Veg. 1, 17, 14, calens aqua). —**2.** Trop., *glowing with passion, excited* (very rare): cum viscera felle canduerint, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 226: numquam Stilicho sic canduit ora, id. Laud. Stil. 2, 82 (both of these examples are by some referred to candesco).

candesco, ui, 3, *v. inch. n.* [candeo], *to become of a bright, glittering white, to begin to glisten* or *radiate* (rare; mostly poet.): ut solet aër candescere solis ab ortu, Ov. M. 6, 49; Tib. 1, 10, 43. — **II.** *To begin to glow, to grow red hot:* ferrum candescit in igni, Lucr. 1, 491; Ov. M. 2, 230; Vitr. 7, 9 *fin;* cf. candeo *fin.*

†† **candētum,** i, *n.,* a Gallic word signifying *a space of* 100 or 150 *square feet,* Col. 5, 1, 6; cf. Auct. Limit. p. 292 Goes.; Isid. Orig. 15, 15, 6.

(**candicantia,** ae, a false reading in Plin. 37, 13, 76, § 200; v. Sillig ad h. l.)

candĭco, āre, *v. n.* [candeo, like albico, from albeo], *to be whitish* or *white* (first used by Plin. the elder), Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 189; 34, 12, 32, § 127; App. M. 5, p. 168; Scrib. Comp. 237; Mart. Cap. 1, § 70; 7, § 728; Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 51: candicans vadum, id. 3, praef. § 4: gemma, id. 37, 10, 60, § 169: cardamomum, id. 12, 13, 29, § 50: nube candicante, id. 18, 35, 82, § 356: in ficticiis (geminis) scariphatio omnis candicat, Plin. 37, 13, 76, § 200 Jan. dub.; cf. Sillig ad loc.

‡ **candĭdārius** pistor, *a baker of white bread,* Inscr. Murat. 304, 3 [candidus].

* **candĭdātōrius,** a, um, *adj.* [candidatus], *of* or *pertaining to a candidate for office:* munus, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2.

1. candĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [candidus, like albatus, atratus, from albus, ater]. **I.** In *adj.* uses, **A.** Lit., *clothed in white* (only in Plaut. and in post-Aug. prose; Cic., Hor., and Plin. use albatus): aequius vos erat Candidatas venire hostiatasque, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 12: mastigia, id. Cas. 2, 8, 10; * Suet. Aug. 98; Prud. στεφ. 1, 67. — **B.** Trop.: farinulentā cinere sordide candidati homunculi, App. M. 9, p. 222, 33; cf. candido.— **II.** *Subst.* **A. candĭdātus,** i, *m., a candidate for office,* because clothed in *a glittering white* toga; cf. Dict. of Antiq. (class. and freq.). **1.** Lit.: praetorius, *a candidate for the prætorship,* Cic. Mur. 27, 57: tribunicii, id. Q. Fr. 2, 14 (15), 4; Liv. 4, 6, 10: consulatus, Plin. Pan. 95 *fin.;* Suet. Caes. 24; id. Aug. 4: aedilitatis ac mox praeturae, id. Vesp. 2: quaesturae, id. Tib. 42: summae equestris gradus, i.e. praefecturae, id. Galb. 14: sacerdotiorum, Sen. Ben. 7, 28, 2.— From their obsequious demeanor towards the electors, called officiosissima natio candidatorum, Cic. Pis. 23, 55: improbitati irasci candidatorum, id. Mil. 16, 42: aedilitas alicui candidato data, id. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 37: candidatus Caesaris, *a candidate especially recommended by Cæsar,* Vell. 2, 124, 4; cf. Suet. Caes. 41; id. Aug. 56; Tac. A. 1, 15.—Hence prov.: petis tamquam Caesaris candidatus, i.e. *certain of the result,* Quint. 6, 3, 62.—In the time of the emperors: candidati Principis, *quæstors appointed by the emperor himself to read his speeches and rescripts,* Dig. 1, 13; Sid. Ep. 2, 80; cf. Tac. A. 16, 27; Suet. Aug. 65; id. Tit. 6. — **2.** Trop., *he who strives after* or *aims at a thing, a candidate* or *a claimant of* something (post-Aug.): candidatus non consulatus tantum, sed immortalitatis et gloriae, Plin. Pan. 63, 1: majus est opus atque praestantius, ad quod ipse (sc. orator) tendit, et cujus est velut candidatus, Quint. 12, 2, 27: Atticae eloquentiae, id. prooem. § 13: crucis, i.e. *soon to suffer crucifixion,* App. M. 1, p. 108: aeternitatis, Tert. Res Carn. 58: philosophiae, Symm. Ep. 1, 41.—**B. candĭdāta,** ae, *f., one who seeks* or *solicits an office, a candidate* (rare and post-Aug.): sacerdotii, Quint. Decl. 252 *fin.*

2. candĭdātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a candidacy,* Cod. Th. 6, 4, 21, § 1.

candĭdē, *adv.,* v. candidus *fin.*

candĭdo, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [candidus], *to make glittering* or *bright, to make white* (eccl. Lat.): vestimenta sua, Tert. adv. Gnost. 12: albis vestibus candidari, Aug. Ep. 168.—*P. a.:* **candĭdans,** antis, *brilliantly white,* Isid. Orig. 14, 8, 21; cf. 1. candidatus, I. A.

candĭdŭlē, *adv.,* v. candidulus.

candĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [candidus], *shining white:* dentes, * Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46: grex, Prud. Cath. 3, 157.—* *Adv.:* **candĭdŭlē,** in trop. signif. (cf. candidus *fin.*), *candidly, sincerely,* Arn. 2, p. 50.

candĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [candeo], *of a shining, dazzling white, white, clear, bright* (opp. niger, a glistening black; while albus is a lustreless white, opp. ater, a lustreless black; cf. Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 82; Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 51; Doed. Syn. III. p. 193 sq.) (class., and in the poets very freq.; in Cic. rare). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. **1.** Of shining objects, *bright:* stella splendens candida, Plaut. Rud. prol. 3: sidera, Lucr. 5, 1209: luna, Verg. A. 7, 8: lux clara et candida, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 49; so, clarā loco luce, Lucr. 5, 777: stellae, Hor. C. 3, 15, 6: color candidus Saturni, Plin. 2, 18, 16, § 79: flamma, Val. Fl. 8, 247: Taurus (the constellation), Verg. G. 1, 217: dies, Ov. Tr. 2, 142: aqua, Mart. 6, 42, 19: lacte, Varr. ap. Non. p. 483, 6; cf. id. ib. p. 169, 14. — **2.** Hence, an epithet of the gods or persons transformed to gods: Cupido, *radiant,* Cat. 68, 134: Liber, Tib. 3, 6, 1: Bassareus, Hor. C. 1, 18, 11 (cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 31): Daphnis, Verg. E. 5, 56 Wagn.—**3.** Of birds, animals, etc., *white:* anser, Lucr. 4, 685: avis, i.e. *the stork,* Verg. G. 2, 320; cf. Ov. M. 6, 96: ales, i. e. cygnus, Auct. Aetn. 88: candidior cygnis, Verg. E. 7, 38: aries, id. G. 3, 387: agnus, Tib. 2, 5, 38: equi, Tac. G. 10.—**4.** Of the dazzling whiteness of snow: altā nive candidum Soracte, Hor. C. 1, 9, 1; 3, 25, 10; Ov. H. 16, 250; id. M. 8, 373.—**5.** Of resplendent beauty of person, *splendid, fair, beautiful:* Dido, Verg. A. 5, 571: Maia, id. ib. 8, 138 Serv.; cf. Serv. ad Verg. E. 5, 56: candidus et pulcher puer, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 4: puella, Cat. 35, 8; Hor. Epod. 11, 27: dux, id. ib. 3, 9: Lampetie, Ov. M. 2, 349: membra, id. ib. 2, 607: cutis, Plin. 2, 78, 80, § 189: pes, Hor. C. 4, 1, 27: umeri, id. ib. 1, 13, 9: bracchia, Prop. 2 (3), 16, 24: colla, id. 3 (4), 17, 29: cervix, Hor. C. 3, 9, 2: ora, Ov. M. 2, 861: sinus, Tib. 1, 10, 68: dentes, Cat. 39, 1 (cf. candidulus) al. — **6.** Of the hair, *hoary, white* (more poet. than canus), Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 27: candidior barba, Verg. E. 1, 29: crinis, Val. Fl. 6, 60; cf.: inducto candida barba gelu, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 22. — **7.** Of trees or plants: pōpulus, *the white* or *silver poplar,* Verg. E. 9, 41: lilia, id. ib. 6, 708; Prop. 1, 20, 38; Ov. M. 4, 355: folium nivei ligustri, id. ib. 13, 789: piper, Plin. 12, 7, 14, § 26. — **8.** Of textile fabrics, sails, dress, etc.: vela, Cat. 64, 235; tentoria, Ov. M. 8, 43: vestis, Liv. 9, 40, 9: toga, made brilliant by fulling (cf. Liv. 4, 25, 13; v. candidatus), Plin. 7, 34, 34, § 120; cf. Titinn. ap. Non. p. 536, 23.—So Cicero's oration: In Toga Candida, v. the fragments B. and K. vol. xi. p. 20–25; and the commentary of Asconius, Orell. vol. v. 2, p. 82 sq.—*Sup.:* candidissimus color, Vitr. 10, 7; cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 17 Müll. — **B.** Opp. niger, Lucr. 2, 733; Verg. E. 2, 16; id. G. 3, 387; Plin. 12, 10, 42, § 92.—Prov.: candida de nigris et de candentibus atra facere, *to make black white,* Ov. M. 11, 315; so, acc. to some: nigrum in candida vertere, Juv. 3, 30.— **C.** In the *neutr. absol.:* ut candido candidius non est adversum, Quint. 2, 17, 35; and with a *gen.:* candidum ovi, *the white of an egg,* Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 40 (twice); cf.: album ovi, under album.—* **D.** Poet. and causative, of the winds, *making clear, cloud-dispelling, purifying:* Favonii, Hor. C. 3, 7, 1. —**E.** Also poet. for candidatus (= albatus), *clothed in white:* turba, Tib. 2, 1, 16: pompa, Ov. F. 2, 654; 4, 906: Roma, i. e. Romani, Mart. 8, 65, 6.—**F.** Candida sententia = candidi lapilli, Ov. M. 15, 47; v. the pass. in connection, and cf. albus, and calculus, II. D. — **G.** Candidus calculus, v. calculus, II. E.—*Subst.:* **candĭda,** ae, *f., a game* or *play exhibited by a candidate for office* (late Lat.): edere candidam, Ambros. Serm. 81.—**II.** Trop., *pure, clear, serene, clean, spotless,* etc. **A.** Of the voice, *distinct, clear, pure, silver-toned* (opp. fuscus), Quint. 11, 3, 15; Plin. 28, 6, 16, § 58; perh. also Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146 (B. and K. with MSS. canorum; cf. Orell. *N. cr.*). — **B.** Of discourse, *clear, perspicuous, flowing, artless, unaffected:* elaborant alii in puro et quasi quodam candido genere dicendi, Cic. Or. 16, 53: candidum et lene et speciosum dicendi genus, Quint. 10, 1, 121; Gell. 16, 19, 1.—And meton. of the orator himself: Messala nitidus et candidus, Quint. 10, 1, 113: dulcis et candidus et fusus Herodotus, id. 10, 1, 73: candidissimum quemque et maxime expositum, id. 2, 5, 19.—**C.** Of purity of mind, character (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), *unblemished, pure, guileless, honest, upright, sincere, fair, candid, frank, open:* judex, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 1 (integer, verax, purus, sine fuco, sine fallaciā, Schol. Crucq.): Maecenas, id. Epod. 14, 5: Furnius, id. S. 1, 10, 86: animae, id. ib. 1, 5, 41: pectore candidus, Ov. P. 4, 14, 43: ingenium, Hor. Epod. 11, 11: habet avunculum quo nihil verius, nihil simplicius, nihil candidius novi, Plin. Ep. 2, 9, 4; Vell. 2, 116, 5: candidissimus omnium magnorum ingeniorum aestimator, Sen. Suas. 6, 22: humanitas, Petr. 129, 11.—**D.** Of conditions of life, *cheerful, joyous, happy, fortunate, prosperous, lucky:* convivia, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 71: nox, id. 2 (3), 15, 1: omina, id. 4 (5), 1, 67: fata, Tib. 3, 6, 30; Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 34: dies, id. ib. 2, 142: pax, Tib. 1, 10, 45: natalis, id. 1, 7, 64; Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 14.—Hence, *adv.:* **candĭdē. 1.** Acc. to I., *in dazzling white:* vestitus, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 10.—**2.** Acc. to II., *clearly, candidly, sincerely:* candide et simpliciter, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1; Quint. 12, 11, 8; Petr. 107, 13.—**III.** As *adj. propr.:* Candidum Promontorium, *in Zeugitana,* now *C. Bianco,* Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 23.

* **candĭfĭco,** āre, *v. a.* [candeo-facio], *to make dazzlingly white,* Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 7.

* **candĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [candifico], *that makes dazzlingly white:* pulvisculus, *tooth-powder,* App. Mag. p. 277.

candor, oris, *m.* [candeo, as algor from algeo, etc.] **I.** *A dazzling, glossy white ness, a clear lustre, clearness, radiance, brightness, brilliancy, splendor, glitter*, etc. (class.) aetherius sol irrigat adsidue cae lum candore recenti, Lucr 5, 283, 4, 232, cf. id. 2, 322 solis candor illustrior est quam ullius ignis, Cic N D 2, 15, 40 Lac teus hic nimio fulgens candore notatur, id. Arat 249 (493) splendidissimus, id. Rep 6, 16, 16, cf candore notabilis ipso (via lac tea), Ov M 1, 169 caeli Cic Tusc. 1, 28, 68 marmoreus, Lucr 2, 765 nivalis, Verg A. 3, 538 equi Qui candore nives anteirent, id. ib 12, 84 equi candore eximio, Suet Aug 64 niveus, Ov M 3, 423, and so *ab sol.* of the snow solis aestu candor quom liquesceret, Naev ap Non p 334 32 sim plex lanarum, Quint. 1, 1, 5 candore tuni carum fulgens acies, Liv 10, 39, 12 milites candidâ veste et paribus candore armis in signes, id. 9, 40, 9 —**2.** Of resplendent beau ty of person, *fairness, beauty* fusus ille et candore mixtus rubor (in Venere Coa), Cic. N D 1, 27, 75, cf Ov M 3, 491, 10, 594 candor hujus te et proceritas, voltus oculique pepulerunt, Cic. Cael 15, 36, Tib 3, 4, 29, Prop 1, 20, 45, 2 (3), 25, 41, 3 (4), 24, 8 al, Plin. 34, 18, 54, § 176 dentium, id. 22, 25, 65, § 134 —In *plur* hujus corporis, Plaut. Men 1, 2, 67 ulnarum nivei marmo reique candores, Arn 4, 22, cf. id. 7, 20 —**B.** Trop **1.** Of discourse. **a.** *Brilliancy, splendor* fucatus, Cic Or 23 79 —**b.** In opp to an artificial manner, affectation (cf candidus, II. B), *simplicity, naturalness* T Livius, in narrando mirae jucunditatis cla rissimique candoris Quint. 10 1, 101 Frotsch, cf. Spald. ad 2, 5, 19 —**2.** Of mind or char acter, *candor, purity, integrity, sincerity, openness, frankness* (poet or in post Aug prose) si vestrum merui candore favorem, Ov Tr 5, 3, 53 animi, id ib 3, 6, 7, 2, 467, id H 4, 32, id. P 2, 5, 5, 3, 4, 13, Phaedr 3, prol 63 justus sine mendacio, Vell 2, 116, 5 tua simplicitas tua veritas, tuus candor! Plin. Pan. 84 —**II.** (After can deo, II) *Glow, heat* (very rare) aestivus, Claud. Cons. Prob et Olyb 219 flammae, Hyg Astr 2, 35

†† **candosoccus**, i, *m* [Gallic], in hus bandry, *a layer of a plant*, pure Lat. mer gus, Col. 5, 5, 16

1. cānens, entis, *P a*, v caneo *init.*

2. cānens, entis, *Part*, v cano

3. Cānens, entis, *f*, *daughter of Janus, and wife of Picus*, Ov M 14, 333 sq

‡ **canentas** (Cod Mon. **canentes**), *an ornament for the head*, Paul. ex Fest p 46 Müll.

cāneo, ui, 2, *v n* [canus], *to be gray* or *hoary, be white* (poet or in post Aug prose), *P a* **cānens**, entis, *gray, grayish, hoary, white* temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus, Verg A. 5, 416, cf. Tac. G 31 ca nens senecta, Verg A. 10, 192 canet in igne cinis, Ov A. A 2, 440 canens gelu, *white*, id. Tr 5, 2 66, Sil 1, 206 pruina, id. 3, 534 canentia lilia Ov M 12, 411 dum gramina canent, Verg G 3, 325, 2, 13 canuerint herbae, Ov F 3, 880, Juv 14, 144, Ov M. 1, 110 (cf. id. ib 6, 456, and id. F. 5, 357), Sil. 4, 362.

† **Cānēphŏrŏs** (**-phŏra**, ae, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 70), *f*, = κανηφορος, *n* (she that bears a basket, v κανηφορος and cf. Hor S 1, 3, 10, Ov M. 2 711 sq), *paintings or stat ues of Greek artists, representing Athenian maidens, who, in the festivals of Juno, Dia na, Minerva, Ceres, and Bacchus, bore dif ferent sacred utensils in wicker baskets* (κανη) *on their heads*, *nom. sing* Canepho ros (a work of Scopas) Plin. 36, 5 4, § 25 — *Nom plur* Canephoroe = κανηφοροι (cf. Adelphoe, arctoe, etc), Cic. Verr 2, 4, 3, § 5 Zumpt *N cr* —*Acc. plur* Canephoros Cic Verr 2, 4, 3, § 5, 2, 4 8, § 18 Zumpt *N cr*, cf. Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 70 —A collat. Latinized form, Canifera, acc to Paul ex Fest p 65 Müll

cānes, is v canis

cānesco, ĕre i *inch n* [caneo] *to grow white, whiten* **I.** Lit, *to become gray* or *hoary* pabula canescunt (sc. calore) Ov M 2, 212, Plin 31, 10, 46 § 106 canescant aequora remis Ov H 3 65 canescunt tec ta, id Am 1, 8, 52, Col 3, 2 12 capilli ca nescunt, Plin 30, 15, 46 § 134, 7, 2, 2, § 23 in cujus (Minervae) aede ignes numquam ca nescunt in favillas, Sol 22, 18 —**II.** Transf., = senescere, *to grow old*, Ov M. 9, 422 ea que (quercus) canescet saeclis innumera bilibus, Cic Leg 1, 1, 2.—Trop, of dis course cum ipsa oratio jam nostra cane sceret, *was getting feeble*, Cic. Brut 2, 8, cf Quint. 11, 1, 31, Petr 2, 8

Cangi, orum, *m*, = Καγγανοι, *a people in the western part of Britain*, Tac. A. 12, 32

cania, ae, *f*, *a kind of wild nettle*, Plin. 21, 15, 55, § 92.

canicae, ārum, *f*, *a kind of bran* · ca nicae furfures de farre a cibo canum voca tae, Paul. ex Fest p 46 Müll., Lucil. ap Non p 88, 16 sq

cănĭcŭla, ae, *f dim.* [canis] **I.** *A small dog* or *bitch*, Plin 32, 7, 26, § 79 —Hence, **B.** Trop, of a passionate, quarrelsome wom an, Plaut Curc. 5, 1, 8, Gell. 4, 20, 3 —**II.** Transf **A.** Canis Minor, *the lesser dog star, in the mouth of the constellation* Canis, q v, Plin 2, 47, 47, § 123, 18, 28, 68, § 268 flagrans, Hor C 3, 13, 9 flammans, Manil. 5, 207 rubra, Hor S 2, 5, 39 sitiens, Ov A. A 2 231 insana, Pers. 3, 5 caniculae aestus Hor C 1, 17, 17 —Trop, of Dioge nes illa canicula Diogenes, Tert. adv Marc. 11, cf capella —**B.** *A kind of sea-dog* (cf canis, II B), Plin 9, 46, 70, § 151 sq —**C.** *The worst throw with dice, the dog throw*, opp to Venus (v canis, II C, and alea), Pers. 3, 49

cănīcŭlāris, e, *adj* [canicula, II A.], *of* or *pertaining to the dog star* (post class) dies, *dog days*, Pall Jul 1 and 7, Sol. Veg 5, 35 inclementia Sid. Ep 2, 2.

Canĭdĭa, ae, *f*, *a sorceress, often men tioned by Horace*, Hor Epod. 3, 8, id. S 1, 8, 24, 2, 1, 48, 2, 8, 95, to whom Epod. 5 and 17 are addressed.

Canĭdĭus, ii, *m*, *a Roman name*, esp, P Canidius Crassus, *a general under Lepi dus and Antony, put to death by Octavius*, Cic Fam 10 21, 4, Vell 2, 85, 2, 2, 87, 3

‡ **cānĭfĕra**, ae, *f* mulier, quae fert canuam, id est qualum, quod est cistae ge nus, Paul ex Fest. p 65 Müll, v Canepho ros.

* **cănĭformis**, e, *adj* [canis forma], *having the form of a dog, dog shaped* Anu bis, Prud. Apoth. 263

Canĭnĕfātes (**Cannin-**), um, *m.*, *a people dwelling upon the Batavian penin sula*, Vell 2, 105, Tac. H 4, 15, 4, 32, 4, 56, 4, 79, 4, 85, also called **Cannĕnĕfātes**, Plin. 4, 15, 29, § 101, and **Cannunĕfātes**, Inscr Orell 96 —In *sing* dux na tione Caninefas, Tac. A. 11, 18 —**II.** *Adj* **Caninĕfas**, atis, *of Caninefas* ala, Tac A. 4, 73 tumultus, id. H 4, 16 cohortes, id. ib 4, 19 al

Cănīnius, a, *the name of a plebeian gens at Rome.* **I.** C Caninius Rebilus, *lieu tenant of Cæsar in Gaul, consul for a few hours at the end of December*, A U C 709, hence the jest of Cicero Caninio consule scito neminem prandisse, Cic. Fam 7, 30 1, cf id. Att. 12 37, 4.—**II.** Caninius Rebilus, *perh a son of the preceding, notorious for his abandoned life*, Sen. Ben 2, 21, 5 —**III.** L Caninius Gallus, *accuser of Antony, after wards his son in law*, Cic. Fam 1, 2, 1, 1, 4, 1, 2, 8, 3, 7 1, 4, 9, 2, 1, Val Max. 4, 2, 6 —Hence, **Cănīnĭānus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *pertaining to Caninius Gallus* tempus, *the time when Caninius proposed that Pom pey should restore the dethroned king Ptol emy* Cic Fam 1, 7, 3 Manut.

cănīnus, a, um, *adj* [canis] *of* or *per taining to a dog, canine dog* **I.** Lit. lac, Ov Ib 227, Plin. 29, 6, 39 § 133 pellis, Scrib Comp 161 stercus Juv 14, 64 ric tus, id. 10 271 far, *spelt bread for dogs*, id. 5, 11 adeps, Plin 29, 6, 35, § 111 fel, id. 29, 6, 38, § 117 dentes, *eye teeth, dog teeth*, Varr R. R. 2, 7, 3, Cels 8, 1, Plin 11, 37, 61, § 160 scaeva canina, *a favorable augu ry taken from meeting a dog or from his barking*, Plaut Cas 5, 4, 4 —**B.** *Subst.* **canina**, ae *f* (sc caro) *dog's flesh* canis caninam non est Auct. ap Varr L L. 7, § 32 Müll.—**II.** Trop prandium *in which no wine is drunk, mean*, Varr ap Gell. 13 30, 12 sq (v the connection, and cf with our *dog cheap*) littera, i e *the letter* R, Pers. 1, 109 facundia, i e *abusive from its snarling sound, snarling*, Appius ap Sall. H. Fragm 2, 37 Dietsch (from Non. p 60, 24) eloquen tia, Quint. 12, 9, 9, Lact. 6 18, 26, cf. Spald. Quint. 1. 1. caninum studium locupletissi mum quemque adlatrandi, i. e. causidico rum Col. 1, praef § 9 verba, *cutting words*, Ov Ib 230 nuptiae, *canine, beastly* (cf. ca nis obscena, v canis), Hier Ep. 69 n. 2 philosophi = Cynici, Aug Civ Dei, 14 20, hence, caninae aequanimitatis stupor, Tert. Pat 2

‡ **cānīpa**, ae, *f*, = canistrum, *a fruit basket for religious uses*, Frat. Arv Marin 3

1. cānis (**cānes**, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 18, id. Trin. 1 2 133, 1, 2, 135, Enn. ap Varr L. L. 7 § 32 Müll., or Ann. v 518 Vahl., Lucil. ap Varr ib, cf Charis. 1, 17, p 118 P *abl.* always cane, *gen. plur* canum, v Neue, Formenl. pp 223, 258 sq), *comm.* [Sanscr çvan, Gr κυων, κυνος, Germ Hund, Engl. hound] **I.** Lit, *a dog* **A.** In gen., v Varr R. R. 1, 21, 2 9, 1 sqq, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 142 sqq, Col. 7, 12, 1 tantidem quasi feta canes sine dentibus latrat, Enn. ap Varr L. L. 7, § 32 Müll. (Ann. v 518 Vahl.) introiit in aedis ater alienus canis Ter Phorm 4, 4, 25 irritata canes, Lucil. ap Charis. 1, p 100 P canem irritatam imitarier, Plaut. Capt 3, 1, 25 in Hyrcania plebs publicos alit canes, optumates domesticos nobile autem genus canum illud scimus esse etc., Cic Tusc 1, 45, 108 si lupi canibus similes sunt, id. Ac. 2, 16 50 canes ut montivagae persaepe ferai Naribus inveniunt quietes, Lucr 1, 405 canis acer, Hor Epod. 12, 6 acres, Varr R R. 1, 21 acriores et vigilan tiores, Cato, R R. 124 assiduus Col. R. R. 7, 12 5 catenarius, Sen. Ira, 3, 37, 2 cate na vinctus, Petr 29 Molossi, Hor S 2, 6, 115, cf. Lucr 5, 1063 obscenae, Verg G 1, 470, Ov F 4, 936 pastoralis, Col. 7, 12 3 pecuarius, id. 7, 12, 8 pulicosa, id. 7, 13, 2 rabidi Lucr 5, 892, Sen Oedip 932 rabio sus, Plin. 29, 4, 32, § 98 saeva canum ra bies, Prop 3, 16 (4, 15), 17, Plin. 8, 40, 63, § 152 est veruncelus in linguâ canum, quo exempto nec rabidi fiunt, etc., id. 29, 4, 32, § 100 rabiosa, Hor Ep 2, 2, 75 venatici, Cic. Verr 2, 4 13, § 31, Nep Pel. 2, 5 alere ca nes ad venandum, Ter And. 1, 1, 30, Curt 9, 1, 31 vigiles, Hor C 3, 16, 2 canum fida custodia, Cic. N D 2, 63, 160 fida canum vis, Lucr 6, 1222 levisomna canum fido cum pectore corda, id 5, 864 caput mediae canis praecisae, Liv 40, 6, 1, cf Curt. 10, 9, 12 saepe citos egi per juga longa canes, Ov H. 5, 20 canibus circumdare saltus, Verg E. 10, 57 hos non immissis canibus agitant, id G 3, 371 leporem canibus ve nari, id ib 3, 410 —**B.** Esp **1.** As a term of reproach, to denote, **a.** *A shame less, vile person*, Plaut. Most. 1 1, 40, Ter Eun 4, 7, 33 Donat. ad loc., Hor Epod. 6, 1, cf. id. S 2, 2, 56, Petr 74, 9, Suet. Vesp 13 —**b.** *A fierce* or *enraged person*, Plaut Men 5, 1, 14, 5 1, 18, Hyg Fab. 3, cf. Cic. Rosc. Am 20, 57, Sen. Cons. Marc. 22 5 —**2.** As the regular designation of the hangers on or parasites of an eminent or rich Roman, *a follower, dog, creature* multa sibi opus esse, multa canibus suis quos circa se ha buit, Cic. Verr 2 1, 48, § 126 cohors ista quorum hominum est? Volusii haruspices et Canelii medici et horum canum quos tribunal meum vides lambere, id. ib 2, 3, 11, § 28 appomt de suis canibus quendam, id ib 2 4 19, § 40, 2, 5, 56, § 146, id Att. 6, 3, 6, id. Pis 10, 23 —**3.** In mythical lang **a.** Tergeminus i e. Cerberus Ov A. A 3, 322, id. Tr 4, 7, 16, called also viperius, id. Am 3, 12, 26 Tartareus, Sen Herc. Fur 649 triformis id. Herc. Oet 1202 Echid naea Ov M 7, 409, cf infernae canes, Hor S 1, 8 35, Verg A. 6, 257, Luc. 6 733 —**b.** Semidei canes, Anubis, Luc 8 832.— **4.** Prov **a.** Stultitia est venatum du cere invitas canes Plaut. Stich 1, 2 82.—**b.** Cane pejus et angui Vitare aliquid, Hor Ep. 1, 17, 30 —**c.** Ut canis a corio numquam absterrebitur uncto, *will never be frightened from the greasy hide*, Hor S 2 5, 83 —**d.** Canis caninam non est (cf Engl. *dog won't eat dog*) Auct. ap Varr L. L. 7 § 32 Müll.— **e.** A cane non magno saepe tenetur aper, Ov R. Am 422.—**5.** CAVE CANEM, *beware of the dog* a frequent inscription of warn ing to trespassers on doors, etc., Petr 29; Varr ap Non p 153, 1, Inscr Orell 4320 — Hence Cave Canem, *the title of a sat ire by Varro*, Non p 75, 22.—**II.** Transf

A. *A constellation; the Dog.* **1.** Esp.: Canis Major, or simply Canis, *a constellation of twenty stars*, Hyg. Astr. 3, 34; *of which the brighest is Sirius* or *Canicula*, Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 114; id. Arat. 108 (349); 123 (367); 138 (382); 276 (522); Vitr. 9, 5, 2; Verg. G. 1, 218; 2, 353; Hor. S. 1, 7, 25; id. Ep. 1, 10, 16; Tib. 3, 5, 2; Ov. F. 4, 904; Plin. 18, 26, 64, § 234 sqq.—**2.** Canis Minor, or Minusculus, *the Little Dog*, = Προκύων, commonly called Antecanis (hence the *plur.* canes), Vitr. 9, 52; Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 268; Ov. F. 4, 904.—Acc. to the fable, the dog of Erigone, daughter of Icarius; hence, Erigoneïus, Ov. F. 5, 723, and Icarius, id. ib. 4, 939.—**B.** *The sea-dog*, called canis marinus, Plin. 9, 35, 55, § 110; and mythically, *of the dogs of Scylla*, Lucr. 5, 890; Verg. A. 3, 432; Tib. 3, 4, 89; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 146; Luc. 1, 549 Cort.; Sen. Med. 351.—**C.** *The worst throw with dice, the dog-throw* (cf. canicula and alea): damnosi, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 46; Ov. Tr. 2, 474: canem mittere, Suet. Aug. 71; cf. Isid. Orig. 18, 65.—Prov.: tam facile quam canis excidit, Sen. Apocol. 10, 2.—**D.** *A Cynic philosopher:* Diogenes cum choro canum suorum, Lact. Epit. 39, 4.—**E.** *A kind of fetter*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 37 dub. (al. camum; v. camus); cf. 1. catulus.

2. Cănis, is, *m.*, *a small river tributary to the Po*, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 117.

cănistellum, i, *n. dim.* [canistrum, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. cana, p. 45, 19 Müll.], *a bread-basket, a fruit-basket:* argentea, Symm. Ep. 2, 81; 7, 76.

† **cănistrum**, i, *n.* [**cănistri**, ōrum, *m.*, Pall. Nov. 17, 1], = κάναστρα, *a basket woven from reeds* (κάννα), *a bread-, fruit-, flower-*, etc., *basket* (esp. for religious use in sacrifices), Cic. Att. 6, 1, 13; Tib. 1, 10, 27; Prop. 3 (4), 13, 28; 4 (5), 8, 12; Verg. A. 8, 180; id. G. 4, 280; Hor. S. 2, 6, 105; Ov. M. 2, 713; 8, 675; id. F. 2, 650; 4, 451; Col. 10, 277; Juv. 5, 74.—**II.** Canistra siccaria, *baskets in which wine stood upon a table*, acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 706.

cānĭtĭa, ae, v. canities *init.*

cānĭties (**cānĭtĭa**, Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 91; 11, 37, 64, § 169; cf. Charis. p. 41 P.), em, ē (other cases not in use), *f.* [canus], *a gray* or *grayish-white color, hoariness* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): lupi, Ov. M. 1, 238: folia lanatiore canitie, Plin. 21, 20, 84, § 147; 37, 11, 73, § 191: sparsa marmoris, id. 36, 7, 11, § 55.—Esp. freq. of the hair, Ov. M. 10, 425; 7, 289; Plin. 11, 37, 64, § 169; cf. id. 11, 37, 47, § 131.—Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** (Abstr. pro concr.) *Gray hair:* canitiem terrā atque infuso pulvere foedans, Cat. 64, 224; imitated by Ov. M. 8, 528; cf. also Verg. A. 12, 611: canitiem multo deformat pulvere, id. ib. 10, 844; 6, 300; Ov. M. 13, 492; Luc. 8, 57: femina canitiem Germanis inficit herbis, Ov. A. A. 3, 163.—**B.** (Effect. pro causa.) *A hoary age, old age* (cf.: canitiem sibi et longos promiserat annos, Verg. A. 10, 549: donec virenti canities abest morosa, Hor. C. 1, 9, 17; 2, 11, 8.

cānĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [id.] (ante-class. access. form of the preced.), *a gray color, hoariness:* capitis, Plaut. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 62 Müll.—*Absol.*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 82, 24.

Canius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name.* **I.** C. Canius, *a Roman of learning*, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58 sq.; id. de Or. 2, 69, 280.—**II.** Canius Rufus, *a poet*, Mart. 1, 61, 9; 8, 20, 1.

† **canna**, ae, *f.*, = κάννα, *a reed, cane* (less freq. than harundo), Col. 7, 9, 7; 4, 32, 3: palustris, Ov. M. 4, 298: tremulae, id. ib. 6, 326 al.—**II.** Transf., *any thing made of reed.* **A.** *A reed-pipe, flute*, Ov. M. 2, 682; 11, 171; Sil. 7, 439.—**B.** *A small vessel, gondola*, Juv. 5, 89; cf. Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 21; 7, 56, 57, § 206.—**C.** Canna gutturis, in later medical writers, *the windpipe*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 16, 97; id. Tard. 2, 12, 137.

† **cannăbĭnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = καννάβινος, *of hemp, hempen:* retis, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 11: tegeticulae, id. ib. 2, 8, 2: funes, Col. 6, 2, 3; 12, 50, 8.

† **cannăbis**, is, *f.*, and **cannăbum**, i, *n.* [kindr. with Sanscr. sana, the same, Bopp, Gloss. p. 343, a], = κάνναβις and κάνναβος, *hemp; nom.* cannabis, Col. 2, 10, 21; Plin. 19, 4, 22, § 63; 19, 9, 56, § 173; *acc.* cannabim, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 6; *abl.* cannabi, Plin. 19, 2, 8, § 29: cannabe, Pers. 5, 146.—*Nom.* cannabum, Isid. Orig. 19, 27, 3; *gen.* cannabi, Isid. 1. 1. 2; *acc.* cannabum, Pall. Febr. 5; Mart. 5; Isid. 1. 1. 3; *abl.* cannabo, Varr. ap. Gell. 17, 3, 4.

cannăbĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cannabis], *of hemp:* silvae, Grat. Cyn. 47.

Cannae, ārum, *f.*, = Κάνναι (Κάννα, Polyb.), *a village in Apulia, north of Canusium, famous for the victory of Hannibal over the Romans; it lay on the east side of the Aufidus* (which is hence called Amnis Canna by Marcius vates ap. Liv. 25, 12, 5), now *Canne*, id. 22, 44, 1 sq. (Polyb. 3, 113); Flor. 2, 6, 15; Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89: Cannarum pugna, Liv. 23, 43, 4; Sil. 9, 10.—Appellative: Capuam Hannibali Cannas fuisse, *a second Cannæ*, Liv. 23, 45, 4; Flor. 2, 6, 21.—**II.** Deriv.: **Cannensis**, e, *adj.*, *of Cannæ, Cannensian:* pugna, Liv. 23, 1, 1; 23, 1, 11; Prop. 3 (4), 3, 10 al.: acies, Liv. 23, 18, 13: calamitas, Cic. Brut. 3, 12: clades, Liv. 22, 50, 1; 25, 12, 5; 23, 30, 11: ruina, id. 23, 25, 3: dies, Flor. 4, 12, 35: exercitus, *which was cut to pieces at Cannæ*, Liv. 29, 24, 11: animae, *of those who fell at Cannæ*, Stat. S. 1, 4, 87.—Appel., of the proscription of Sulla: te pugna Cannensis accusatorem sat bonum fecit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 89; and of a revel: Cannensis pugna nequitiae, id. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 28; cf. Arn. 5, 38.—As *subst.:* **Cannenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Cannæ*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

cannētum, i, *n.* [canna], *a thicket of reeds*, Pall. Febr. 23, 2; 24, 13; Cassiod. Var. 2, 40.

* **cannĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *made of reeds, reed-:* tegetes, Col. 12, 50, 8 dub.

Cannĭnĕfātes, v. Caninefates.

cannŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [canna]. **I.** *A small, low reed*, App. M. 4, p. 145; Mart. Cap. 2, § 224.—* **II.** (Cf. canna, II. C.) Pulmonis, *the windpipe*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 152.

Cannutĭus (**Cānu-**), ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name.* **I.** P. Cannutius, *an orator in Cicero's time*, Cic. Brut. 56, 205; id. Clu. 10, 29; 18, 50; Tac. Or. 21.—**II.** Ti. Cannutius, *tribune of the people* A. U. C. 710, Cic. Fam. 12, 3, 2; 12, 23, 3; id. Phil. 3, 9, 23; Vell. 2, 64.

căno, cĕcĭni, cantum (ancient *imp.* cante = canite, Carm. Sal. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 37 Müll.; *fut. perf.* canerit = cecinerit, Lib. Augur. ap. Fest. s. v. rumentum, p. 270 ib.; *perf.* canui = cecini, acc. to Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 384, predominant in concino, occino, etc.—Examples of *sup.* cantum and *part.* cantus, canturus, a, um, appear not to be in use; the trace of an earlier use is found in Paul. ex Fest. p. 46 Müll.: canta pro cantata ponebant; once canituri, Vulg. Apoc. 8, 13), 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [cf. καναάσσω, καναχή, κόναβος; Germ. Hahn; Engl. chanticleer; κύκνος, ciconice; Sanscr. kôkas = duck; Engl. cock], orig. *v. n.*, *to produce melodious sounds*, whether of men or animals; later, with a designation of the subject-matter of the melody, as *v. a.*, *to make something the subject of one's singing or playing, to sing of, to celebrate*, or *make known in song*, etc. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to utter melodious notes, to sing, sound, play.* **A.** Of men: si absurde canat, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12; Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 9: celebrare dapes canendo, Ov. M. 5, 113: si velim canere vel voce vel fidibus, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 122; Quint. 5, 11, 124; 1, 8, 2; Gell. 19, 9, 3: quemadmodum tibicen sine tibiis canere non possit, Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 338; cf.: tibia canentum, Lucr. 4, 587; 5, 1384; Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; Quint. 1, 10, 14: curvo calamo, Cat. 63, 22: harundine, Ov. M. 1, 683; Suet. Caes. 32: cithara, Tac. A. 14, 14: lituus quo canitur, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 30; Verg. E. 2, 31: movit Amphion lapides canendo, Hor. C. 3, 11, 2; Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 417 al.; Cic. Brut. 50, 187.—**2.** Of the faulty delivery of an orator, *to speak in a sing-song tone:* inclinatā ululantique voce more Asiatico canere, Cic. Or. 8, 27; cf. canto and canticum.—**B.** Of animals (usu. of birds, but also of frogs), Varr. L. L. 5, § 76 Müll.: volucres nullā dulcius arte canant, Prop. 1, 2, 14; Cic. Div. 1, 7, 12: merula canit aestate, hieme balbutit, Plin. 10, 29, 42, § 80; 10, 32, 47, § 89: ranae alio translatae canunt, id. 8, 58, 83, § 227.—Of the raven, Cic. Div. 1, 7, 12.—Esp., of the crowing of a cock: galli victi silere solent, canere victores, *to crow*, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 56; v. the whole section; id. ib. 2, 26, 56, § 57; Col. 8, 2, 11; Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 49 (cf. also cantus): gallina cecinit, interdixit hariolus (the crowing of a hen being considered as an auspicium malum), Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 27.—In the lang. of the Pythagoreans, of the heavenly bodies (considered as living beings), *the music of the spheres*, Cic. N. D. 3, 11, 27.—**C.** Transf., of the instruments by which, or (poet.) of the places in which, the sounds are produced, *to sound, resound:* canentes tibiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22: maestae cecinere tubae, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 9: frondiferasque novis avibus canere undique silvas, *and the leafy forest everywhere resounds with young birds*, Lucr. 1, 256; Auct. Aetn. 295.

II. *Act.*, *to make something* or *some person the subject of one's singing* or *playing.* **A.** With carmen, cantilenam, versus, verba, etc., *to sing, play, rehearse, recite:* cum Simonides cecinisset, id carmen, quod in Scopam scripsisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 352: carmina quae in epulis canuntur, id. Brut. 18, 71: in eum (Cossum) milites carmina incondita aequantes cum Romulo canere, Liv. 4, 20, 2: Ascraeum cano carmen, Verg. G. 2, 176; Suet. Caes. 49; Curt. 5, 1, 22: canere versus, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 36 Müll. (Ann. v. 222 Vahl.); Cic. Or. 51, 171; id. Brut. 18, 71: neniam, Suet. Aug. 100: idyllia ἐρωτικά, Gell. 19, 9, 4, § 10: verba ad certos modos, Ov. F. 3, 388: Phrygium, Quint. 1, 10, 33 Spald.—The homog. noun is rarely made the subject of the *act.* voice: cum in ejus conviviis symphonia caneret, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 105.—**2.** Prov. **a.** Carmen intus canere, *to sing for one's self*, i. e. *to consult only one's own advantage*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20, § 53; id. Agr. 2, 26, 68; v. Aspendius.—**b.** Cantilenam eandem canis, like the Gr. τὸ αὐτὸ ᾄδεις ᾆσμα, *ever the old tune*, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 10; v. cantilena.—**B.** With definite objects. **a.** In gen., *to sing, to cause to resound, to celebrate in song, to sing of*, Lucr. 5, 328: laudes mortui, Varr. L. L. 7, § 70 Müll.: canere ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes atque virtutes, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 3; Quint. 1, 10, 10; 1, 10, 31; Liv. 45, 38, 12: puellis carmine modulato laudes virtutum ejus canentibus, Suet. Calig. 16 *fin.*: dei laudes, Lact. 6, 21, 9: deorum laudes, Val. Max. 1, 8, ext. 8.—So with *de:* canere ad tibicinem de clarorum hominum virtutibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 3 (cf. cantito): praecepta, Hor. S. 2, 4, 11: jam canit effectos extremus vinitor antes, Verg. G. 2, 417 Wagn. *N. cr.*: nil dignum sermone, Hor. S. 2, 3, 4: quin etiam canet indoctum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 9: grandia elate, jucunda dulciter, moderata leniter canit, Quint. 1, 10, 24; Cat. 63, 11: Io! magna voce, Triumphe, canet, Tib. 2, 5, 118; Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 52; cf. Hor. C. 4, 2, 47: haec super arvorum cultu pecorumque canebam, Verg. G. 4, 559 Wagn.: et veterem in limo ranae cecinere querelam, *croaked* (according to the ancient pronunciation, kekinere kuerelam, an imitation of the Aristophanic Βρεκεκεκέξ; v. the letter C), id. ib. 1, 378; Lucr. 2, 601: anser Gallos adesse canebat, Verg. A. 8, 656: motibus astrorum nunc quae sit causa, canamus, Lucr. 5, 510: sunt tempestates et fulmina clara canenda, id. 6, 84.—**b.** With pers. objects (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): canitur adhuc barbaras apud gentes (Arminius), Tac. A. 2, 88: Herculem . . . ituri in proelia canunt, id. G. 2: Dianam, Cat. 34, 3: deos regesve, Hor. C. 4, 2, 13: Liberum et Musas Veneremque, id. ib. 1, 32, 10: rite Latonae puerum, id. ib. 4, 6, 37; 1, 10, 5: plectro graviore Gigantas, Ov. M. 10, 150: reges et proelia, Verg. E. 6, 3; Hor. C. 4, 15, 32: arma virumque, Verg. A. 1, 1: pugnasque virosque, Stat. Th. 8, 553: maxima bella et clarissimos duces, Quint. 10, 1, 62.—Very rarely, *to celebrate*, without reference to song or poetry: Epicurus in quādam epistulā amicitiam tuam et Metrodori grata commemoratione cecinerat, Sen. Ep. 79, 13.—Esp. of fame, *to trumpet abroad:* fama facta atque infecta canit, Verg. A. 4, 190: fama digna atque indigna canit, Val. Fl. 217 al.—And prov., *to sing* or *preach to the deaf:* non canimus surdis, Verg. E. 10, 8: praeceptorum, quae vereor ne vana surdis auribus cecinerim, Liv. 40, 8, 10.—**C.** Since the responses of oracles were given in verse, *to prophesy, foretell, predict.* **a.** In poetry: Sibylla, Abdita quae senis fata canit pedibus, Tib. 2, 5, 16; cf.: horrendas ambages, Verg. A. 6, 99; 3,

444: fera fata, Hor. C. 1, 15, 4; cf. id. Epod. 13, 11; id. S. 2, 5, 58; Tib. 1, 7, 1; cf. id. 3, 3, 36; 1, 6, 50; Hor. C. S. 25: et mihi jam multi crudele canebant Artificis scelus, Verg. A. 2, 124; Hor. S. 1, 9, 30.—**b.** In prose: ut haec quae nunc fiunt, canere di immortales viderentur, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 18: non haec a me tum tamquam fata ... canebantur? id. Sest. 21, 47: eum, qui ex Thetide natus esset, majorem patre suo futurum cecinisse dicuntur oracula, Quint. 3, 7, 11; Just. 11, 7, 4; 7, 6, 1; Tac. A. 2, 54; id. H. 4, 54: cecinere vates, idque carmen pervenerat ad antistitem fani Dianae, Liv. 1, 45, 5; 5, 15, 4 sq.; 1, 7, 10; Tac. A. 14, 32; Liv. 30, 28, 2; cf. Nep. Att. 16, 4; cf. of philosophers, etc.: ipsa memor praecepta Canam, Hor. S. 2, 4, 11 Orell. ad loc.; cf.: quaeque diu latuere, canam, Ov. M. 15, 147.

III. In milit. lang., t. t., both *act.* and *neutr.*, of signals, *to blow, to sound, to give;* or *to be sounded, resound.* **A.** *Act.:* bellicum (lit. and trop.) canere, v. bellicus: classicum, v. classicus: signa canere jubet, *to give the signal for battle,* Sall. C. 59, 1; id. J. 99, 1: Pompeius classicum apud eum (sc. Scipionem) cani jubet, Caes. B. C. 3, 82.—*Absol.* without *signum,* etc.: tubicen canere coepit, Auct. B. Afr. 82; cf. Flor. 4, 2, 66.—**B.** *Neutr.:* priusquam signa canerent, Liv. 1, 1, 7: ut attendant, semel bisne signum canat in castris, id. 27, 47, 3 and 5; 23, 16, 12; 24, 46 (twice): repente a tergo signa canere, Sall. J. 94, 5; Liv. 7, 40, 10; Verg. A. 10, 310; Flor. 3, 18, 10: classicum apud eos cecinit, Liv. 28, 27, 15.—**2.** Receptui canere, *to sound a retreat:* Hasdrubal receptui propere cecinit (i. e. cani jussit), Liv. 27, 47, 2; Tac. H. 2, 26.—P o e t.: cecinit jussos receptus, Ov. M. 1, 340.—And in Livy *impers.:* nisi receptui cecinisset, *if it had not sounded a counter-march,* Liv. 26, 44, 4: ut referrent pedem, si receptui cecinisset, id. 3, 22, 6.—**b.** T r o p.: revocante et receptui canente senatu, Cic. Phil. 12, 3, 8: ratio abstrahit ab acerbis cogitationibus a quibus cum cecinit receptui, id. Tusc. 3, 15, 33: antequam (orator) in has aetatis (sc. senectutis) veniat insidias, receptui canet, Quint. 12, 11, 4.

☞ Examples for the signif. to practice magic, to charm, etc., found in the derivv. cantus, canto, etc., are entirely wanting in this verb.

† **cănon,** ŏnis, *m.* (*acc.* canona, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 55; *acc. plur.* canonas, Aus. Ep. 136; in Cic. Fam. 16, 17, 1, used as a Greek word), = κανών [κάννα, κάνη, a reed, cane]. **I.** *A marking* or *measuring line;* hence, *a rule, canon, model* (cf. Lidd. and Scott, under κανών).—**II.** Esp. **A.** *A wooden channel in hydraulic instruments,* Vitr. 10, 13 Rod.—**B.** Under the emperors, *an annual tribute, established by law, in grain, gold, silver, clothing,* etc., Spart. Sev. 8; Lampr. Elag. 27.—**C.** In eccl. Lat., *a catalogue of sacred writings, as admitted by the rule, the Canon,* Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 8; Hier. Prol. Gal. Aug. Civ. 17, 24; 18, 38; cf. Isid. Orig. 6, 15 and 16.—**D.** Also in late Lat., from their shape, in *plur.:* **cănōnes,** um, *cannon:* et illic figere gunnas suas, quas Galli canones vocant, quibus validius villam infestare posset, Thom. Walsingham in Henry V. p. 398.

cănŏnĭcārĭus, ii, *m.* [canon, II. B.], *the collector of an annual tribute,* Just. Nov. Const. 30; Cassiod. Var. 6, 8; 12, 13.

† **cănŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = κανονικός, *according to rule* or *measure.* **I.** In music; ratio, *the theory of harmony,* Vitr. 1, 1; 5, 3; cf. Gell. 16, 18, 5.—**II.** In astronomy: defectiones solis, *as following at regular intervals,* Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 15.—*Subst.:* **cănŏnĭci,** ōrum, *m., theorists,* Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 73; and **cănŏnĭca,** ōrum, *n.,* = canonica ratio, *theory:* luminum, Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 12.—**III.** *Of* or *pertaining to an annual tribute:* pensitationes, Cod. Just. 12, 62, 2: equi, ib. 11, 17, 3: vestes, ib. 11, 9, 1.—**IV.** Eccl. Lat., *of* or *belonging to the canon, canonical:* libri, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 36; id. Doctr. Christ. 2, 8.—**V.** In later eccl. Lat. *subst.:* **cănŏnĭcus,** i, *m., one of the rule* or *discipline,* i. e. clericus, *a clergyman,* as distinguished from laicus, *one of the people,* and monachus, *a recluse,* Antioch. Can. 2, 6, 11; hence the mod. *canon* or *prebendary.*—*Adv.:* **cănŏnĭcē,** *according to Church discipline, regularly,* Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 14.

cănŏnizo, āre, *v. a.* [canon, II. C.], *to put into the list* or *catalogue of saints, to canonize,* Alex. III. P.P. Ep. 3.

1. Cănōpus, i, *m.,* = Κάνωβος, rarely Κάνωπος; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 13. **I.** *An island-town in Lower Egypt, on the western mouth of the Nile;* acc. to the fable, named after the pilot of Menelaus, who died there: Canopus (Canobus in Serv. ad Verg. G. 4, 287), Mel. 2, 7, 6; Plin. 5, 31, 34, § 128; Tac. A. 2, 60: famosus, i. e. *notorious* for its luxury, Juv. 15, 46; cf. id. 1, 26; 6, 84; Sen. Ep. 37, 3.—**2.** M e t o n., *Lower Egypt;* cf. Prop. 3 (4), 11, 39; Verg. G. 4, 287 Heyne.—Also *the whole of Egypt,* Luc. 10, 64.—**II.** D e r i v v. **1. Cănōpĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of Canopus:* Nili ostium, Mel. 1, 9, 9; 2, 7, 6; Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 62 sq.; 5, 31, 34, § 128: arbor, id. 12, 24, 51, § 109.—**2. Cănōpēus** (four syll.), a, um, *adj., of Canopus:* litora, Cat. 66, 58.—**3. Cănōpītis,** e, the same: collyrium, Cels. 6, 6.—**4. Cănōpītānus,** a, um, the same: ostium, Sol. 31.—**5.** *Subst.:* **Cănōpītae,** ārum, *m., the inhabitants of Canopus,* Cic. ap. Quint. 1, 5, 13.

2. Cănōpus (-pŏs), i, *m.,* = Κάνωπος, *the brightest star in the constellation Argo* (visible in Southern Europe), Manil. 1, 215; Vitr. 9, 4 (7); Plin. 2, 70, 71, § 178; Luc. 8, 181 (scanned Cănŏpŭs, Mart. Cap. 7, § 808).

cănor, ōris, *m.* [cano], *tune, sound, song, melody* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose; rare). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of living beings, Quint. 1, 10, 22: cygni, Lucr. 4, 182; 4, 911: res est blanda canor; discant cantare puellae, Ov. A. A. 3, 315: mulcendas natus ad aures, id. M. 5, 561.—**B.** Of instruments, *the tone:* Martius aeris rauci canor, *martial clang,* Verg. G. 4, 71: lyrae, Ov. H. 16, 180.—**II.** T r o p.: bella truci memorata canore, *in heroic poetry,* Petr. 5, 19.

cănōrē, *adv.,* v. canorus *fin.*

cănōrus, a, um, *adj.* [canor], *of* or *pertaining to melody, melodious, harmonious, euphonious; neutr.* or *act.* (of sound, men, animals, instruments, etc.; class. in prose and poetry). **I.** *Neutr.:* profluens quiddam habuit Carbo et canorum, *flowing language and a melodious voice,* Cic. de Or. 3, 7, 28; Tac. A. 4, 61: voce suavi et canorā, Cic. Brut. 66, 234: vox Sirenum, Ov. A. A. 3, 311; Petr. 59, 3.—As a fault in delivery, *singing, sing-song, droning:* sine contentione vox, nec languens, nec canora, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 133; cf. cano, I. A. 2: canoro quodam modo proclamare, Quint. 11, 3, 170; Juv. 7, 18: hinnitus edere canoros, Suet. Ner. 46: versus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 76: nugae, *mere jingling* (Voss), id. A. P. 322: plausus, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olyb. 175.—As *subst.:* **cănōrum,** i, *n., melody, charm,* in speaking: omnino canorum illud in voce splendescit, Cic. Sen. 9, 28.—**II.** *Act.* **A.** Of men: canorus orator et volubilis et satis acer, Cic. Brut. 27, 105: turba, Ov. F. 6, 671: ut Gaditana canoro Incipiant prurire choro, *in song and dance,* Juv. 11, 162 Web.: Triton, Ov. M. 2, 8: Aeolides, i. e. Misenus, id. ib. 14, 102.—**B.** Of animals: cum hoc animal (gallus) sit canorum suā sponte, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57: aves, Verg. G. 2, 328: ales, i. e. cygnus, Hor. C. 2, 20, 15: olor, Prop. 2 (3), 34, 84: Peneus canorus avium concentu, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 31: cicadae, id. 11, 26, 32, § 92.—**C.** Of instruments: fides, Verg. A. 6, 120; Hor. C. 1, 12, 11: aes, i. e. tubae, Verg. A. 9, 503; Ov. M. 3, 704: chelys, Sen. Troad. 325: fila lyrae, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, praef 14.—Hence, **adv.:* **cănōrē,** *harmoniously:* musice mundus et canore movetur, App. Doctr. Plat. 1; cf. cano, I. B.

‡ **canta,** v. cano *init.*

cantābĭlis, e, *adj.* [canto], *worthy to be sung,* Cassiod. Var. 2, 40; id. 8, 9; Vulg. Psa. 118, 54.

cantăbrārĭus, ii, *m.* [cantabrum], *a standard-bearer on festive occasions,* Cod. Th. 14, 7, 2.

Cantăbras, ae, *m., a tributary of the Indus,* now *Tschandrabagha,* Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 71 (Cantabas, Sillig).

Cantăbrĭa, ae, *f.,* = Κανταβρία, *a province* in Hispania Tarraconensis, *east of Asturia, in the region of the present Biscaya,* Plin. 34, 14, 42, § 148; 34, 16, 47, § 158; Suet. Aug. 20; 81; id. Galb. 8; Flor. 4, 12, 48 — **II.** D e r i v v. **A. Cantăber,** bra, brum, *adj., Cantabrian:* Oceanus, Claud. Laud. Ser. 74.—Far more freq. *subst.:* **Cantăber,** ăbri, and in *plur.:* **Cantăbri,** ōrum, *m., the Cantabrians,* Caes. B. C. 2, 36; Mel. 3, 1, 9, § 10; Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 110 sq.; *an exceedingly wild and warlike people, whose subjugation was attempted in vain by Augustus* (729 A.U.C.), *but was accomplished, after a bloody battle, by Agrippa* (734 A.U.C.); hence, bellicosus, Hor. C. 2, 11, 1: indoctus juga ferre nostra, id. ib. 2, 6, 2: non ante domabilis, id. ib. 4, 14, 41: Agrippae virtute cecidit, id. Ep. 1, 12, 26: serā domitus catenā, id. C. 3, 8, 22; cf. Flor. 4, 12, 46; Just. 44, 5, 8.—**B. Cantăbrĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of Cantabria:* terrae, Mel. 3, 2, 1: litora, id. 3, 2, 7: populi, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 27: bella, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 55: bellum, Suet. Aug. 20; 85: expeditio, id. 29; id. Tib. 9.—**2.** *Subst.:* **Cantăbrĭca,** ae, *f., a plant, Cantabrian bind-weed:* Convolvulus Cantabrica, Linn.; Plin. 25, 8, 47, § 85.

Cantăbrĭcus, a, um, v. Cantabria, II. B. and cantabrum, I.

cantăbrum, i, *n.* [etym. unknown; the connection with Cantabria is a mere conjecture]. **I.** *A kind of bran* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2; 4, 3; Apic. 7, 1; Schol. Juv. 5, 11 (as an explanation of far caninum); hence, cantabricus sucus, Veg. 5, 56, 3.—**II.** *A kind of banner* or *standard under the emperors,* Min. Fel. Oct. 29; Tert. Apol. 16.

cantābundus, a, um, *adj* [canto], *singing* (rare: sedeo ego cantabundus et stellas numero, Petr. 62, 4: Gallus suā disciplinā scuto projecto cantabundus (constitit), Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 16 dub. (Hertz, cunctabundus).

cantāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [canto, III.; cf. cano, II.; cantus, II. B., and carmen; lit. a charming with words; hence, abstr. pro concr.], *a spell, charm, magic sentence, incantation* (very rare), Prop. 4 (5), 4, 51; App. M. 2, p. 114; id. Mag. 40, p. 299: magicum, Prud. adv. Sym. 2, 176.

cantātio, ōnis, *f.* [canto; lit. a singing, a playing; hence, abstr. pro concr.]. **I.** *Music, song,* mentioned by Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 75 Müll.; App. M. 2, p. 125; Vulg. Psa. 70, 6 (but in Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 19, the true reading is cantionem, Fleck.).—* **II.** *A charm, spell, incantation,* Firm. Math. 3, 6.

cantātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a musician, singer, minstrel* (mentioned by Varr. L. L. 8, § 57 Müll.): vetus et nobilior Ario cantator fidibus fuit, Gell. 16, 19 (transl of the Gr. κιθαρῳδός, Herod. 1, 23 Bähr): cantator cygnus funeris ipse sui, Mart. 13, 77.

cantātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [cantator] (post-class.). **I.** *Musical, singing:* choreae, Claud. B. Gild. 448.—*Subst.:* **cantātrix,** īcis, *f., a female singer,* Vulg. 2 Reg. 19, 35; cf. Prisc. p. 1225 P.—**II.** *Using enchantments:* anus, App. M. 2, p. 128, 1: aniculae, id. ib. 2, p. 123, 25.

Canteci, ōrum, *m., a people in* Sarmatia Asiatica, *near* Palus Maeotis, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 22.

* **cantērĭātus (canth-),** a, um, *adj.* [canterius], *supported by props, underpropped:* vineae, Col. 5, 4, 1.

cantērīnus (canth-), a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to a horse, horse-:* ritus, *like a horse,* Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 44: hordeum, i. e. *winter barley,* Col. 2, 9, 14; 2, 10, 31; Pall. Oct. 1, 2: lapathum = rumex, Plin. 20, 21, 85, § 231.

* **cantērĭŏlus,** i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a small trellis for supporting plants,* Col. 11, 3, 58.

cantērĭus, v. cantherius.

Canthăra, ae, *f., the name of a woman,* Ter. And. 4, 4, 30; Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 40.

† **canthărias,** ae, *m.* [κανθαρίς], *a precious stone having in it the figure of a Spanish fly,* Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

† **canthăris,** ĭdis, *f.,* = κανθαρίς. **I.** *A genus of beetle,* of several species; in pure Lat. scarabaeus parvus, Plin. 29, 4, 30, § 94; freq used in medicine, id. 11, 35, 41, § 118; 29, 4, 30, § 93.—E s p. *the* (very poisonous) *Spanish fly, cantharides:* Meloe vesicatorius, Linn.; Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117; id. Fam. 9, 21, 3; Ov. Ib. 306; cf. Plin. 29, 4, 30, § 94; 11, 35, 41, § 118.—**II.** *A worm injurious to the vine and rose,* Pall. 1, 35, 6 and 4; cf. Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 152.

† **canthărītes vīnum** = κανθαρίτης οἶνος, *a kind of wine*, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 75.

Canthărŏlĕthros, i, *m.*, = κανθαρόλεθρος (death to beetles), *a place in Thrace near Olynthus:* in quo unum hoc animal exanimatur, Plin. 11, 28, 84, § 99.

canthărŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [cantharus], *a small drinking-vessel*, Arn. 6, p. 209.—**II.** *A small candlestick*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 462.

† **canthărus**, i, *m.*, = κάνθαρος. **I.** Lit., *a large, wide-bellied drinking-vessel with handles, a tankard, pot* (very frequent in Plaut.), Plaut. As. 5, 2, 56; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 36; id. Men. 1, 2, 64; 1, 3, 5; id. Most. 1, 4, 33; id. Ps. 4, 2, 2; 4, 4, 13; 5, 1, 34; id. Pers. 5, 2, 22; 5, 2, 40; id. Rud. 5, 2, 32; id. Stich. 5, 4, 23; 5, 4, 48; Hor. C. 1, 20, 2; id. Ep. 1, 5, 23 al.—Esp. used by Bacchus and his followers, as scyphus, by Hercules, Verg. E. 6, 17 Voss; Macr. S. 5, 21, 14; Arn. 6, 25.—Hence Marius was reproached, because, after the conquest of the Cimbri, he drank from the cantharus like a triumphing Bacchus, Plin. 33, 11, 53, § 150; Val. Max. 3, 6, n. 6.—Gr. acc. cantharon, Nemes. Ecl. 3, 48.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A water-pipe*, Dig. 30, 41, § 11; Inscr. Grut. 182, 2.—**B.** In eccl. Lat., *a vessel of holy water*, Paul. Nol. 37, 150 (v. Quicherat ad loc.).—**C.** *A kind of sea-fish*, Ov. Hal. 103; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 146; Col. 8, 7, 14.—**D.** *A black spot* or *wart under the tongue of the Egyptian Apis*, Plin. 8, 46, 71, § 184.

canthērĭus or **cantērĭus**, ii, *m.* [perh. κανθήλιος, a beast of burden]. **I.** *A gelding*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 46 Müll.; Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 21; id. Capt. 4, 2, 34; Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 11; id. Fam. 9, 18, 4; Sen. Ep. 87, 9.—**B.** *An ass, mule*, Tert. Apol. 16; id. ad Nat. 1, 14.—Prov.: minime, sis, cantherium in fossam, *put the hack in the ditch*, when it is useless, Liv. 23, 47, 6 Weissenb. ad loc. — **II.** Meton. **A.** *A man impotent through age*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 83.—**B.** In architecture, *a spar under the roof, a rafter*, Fr. chevron, Vitr. 4, 2.—**C.** In the lang. of vine-dressing, *a pole furnished with cross-pieces for supporting the vine, a trellis*, Col. 4, 12, 1; 4, 4, 14; 11, 3, 62.—**D.** Among veterinary surgeons, *a kind of frame for suspending sick horses*, Veg. 3, 47, 3.

† **1. canthus**, i, *m.*, = κάνθος; lit. *the iron ring around a carriage-wheel, the tire*, Quint. 1, 5, 88, where it is considered as barbarian (African or Spanish).—Hence, **B.** Meton. (pars pro toto), *a wheel*, Pers. 5, 71.

2. Canthus, i, *m.*, = Κάνθος, *nom. propr., name of an Argonaut*, Hyg. Fab. 14; Val. Fl. 1, 3 and 6.

canticŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [canticum]. * **I.** *A little song, a sonnet:* Zephyri, Septim. Afer. ap. Ter. Maur. p. 2427 P.—**II.** *A short incantation*, Pomp. ap. Non. p. 482, 9.

canticum, i, *n.* [cantus]. **I.** Lit., *a song in the Roman comedy, sung by one person, and accompanied by music and dancing; a monody, solo:* nosti canticum (in Demiurgo Turpilii), meministi Roscium, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1: agere, Liv. 7, 2, 9: desaltare, Suet. Calig. 54: histrio in cantico quodam, id. Ner. 39: Neroniana, id. Vit. 11: Atellanis notissimum canticum exorsis, id. Galb. 13.—**II.** *A song*, in gen.: chorus canticum Insonuit, Phaedr. 5, 7, 25: canticum repetere, id. 5, 7, 31: omne convivium obscenis canticis strepit, Quint. 1, 2, 8; 1, 10, 23; cf. id. 1, 8, 2; 1, 12, 14; 9, 2, 35; 11, 3, 13.—**2.** Esp. Canticum Canticorum, *the Song of Songs, the Canticles*, Vulg.—Hence, **B.** *A singing tone* in the delivery of an orator, Cic. Or. 18, 57; Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 13; cf. Quint. 1, 8, 2; 11, 3, 13.—**III.** *A lampoon, a libellous song*, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 15; cf. App. Mag. 75, p. 322, 8.—**B.** *A magic formula, incantation*, App. Mag. p. 301, 12.

canticus, a, um, *adj.* [canto], *musical:* delinimenta, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 3.

cantilēna, ae, *f.* [cantillo]. **I.** In ante-class. and class. lang., *a song*, in a disparaging sense, *an old song;* vulg. for *silly, trite prattle, gossip:* ut crebro mihi insusurret cantilenam suam, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 8: totam istam cantilenam ex hoc pendere, ut quam plurimum lucri faciant, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 2: qui non Graeci alicujus cottidianam loquacitatem sine usu, neque ex scholis cantilenam requirunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 105.—Prov.: cantilenam eandem canis, = τὸ αὐτὸ ᾄδεις ᾆσμα, *ever the old song*, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 10. — **II.** Post-class. in a good sense, *a song*, in gen., Gell. 9, 4, 14; so id. 19, 9, 8: in cantilenis et proverbiis, Vulg. Ecclus. 47, 18: cantilenas meditari pro jubilo molliores, Amm. 22, 4, 6; of *a lampoon*, Vop. Aur. 7, 2; cf. Fest. p. 181, 16 Müll.

cantilēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cantilena], (post-class.), *pertaining to song, poetic:* nugae, Sid. Ep. 3, 14; 4, 1.

cantillo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. dim. a.* [canto], *to sing low, to hum* (post-class.; perh. only in App.), App. M. 4, p. 146; id. Flor. 1, p. 342, 8; 3, p. 388, 13 al.

cantĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cano, lit. a singing, playing; hence meton. abstr. pro concr.]. **I.** *A song* (rare; mostly ante-class.), Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 25; 5, 5, 19; 5, 6, 8; Suet. Ner. 25; of birds, App. Flor. 2, p. 349, 11; Fronto ad Ver. 1 (cf. cantatio).—**II.** *An incantation, charm, spell*, Cato, R. R. 160: subito totam causam oblitus est, idque veneficiis et cantionibus Titiniae factum dicebat, Cic. Brut. 60, 217; App. M. 1, 10, p. 106, 27.

cantĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. act.* [canto; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 75 Müll.; 8, 33, § 119], *to sing* or *play often* or *repeatedly* (rare): ut habeas quicum cantites, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 32: carmina in epulis esse cantitata a singulis convivis de clarorum virorum laudibus, Cic. Brut. 19, 75 (cf. cano, II. B.); Suet. Ner. 39: dulce cantitant aves, App. M. 6, p. 175.

Cantium, ii, *n.*, = Κάντιον, *a promontory of England*, now *Kent*, Caes. B. G. 5, 13; 5, 22.

* **cantiuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [cantio], *a flattering, alluring strain:* si cantiunculis (sc. Sirenum) tantus vir irretitus teneretur, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 49.

canto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [cano], *freq.* in form, but mostly agrees in meaning with cano. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to produce melodious sounds* (by the voice or an instrument), *to sound, sing, play* (class. in prose and poetry; rare in Cic.). **A.** Of men: Pamphilam Cantatum provocemus, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 53: saltare et cantare, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23: neque enim vocum suavitate videntur aut novitate quâdam cantandi revocare eos solitae (sirenes), id. Fin. 5, 18, 49: Arcades ambo Et cantare pares, Verg. E. 7, 5; 10, 32: cantando victus, id. ib. 3, 21; Tib. 2, 1, 66: adimam cantare severis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 9: ut (cantores) numquam inducant animum cantare rogati, id. S. 1, 3, 2; Suet. Tit. 3: non est Cantandum, *there is no occasion for singing*, i.e. *for imagination, fiction*, Juv. 4, 35.—Of an actor: cantante eo (Nerone) ne necessariâ quidem causâ excedere theatro licitum erat, Suet. Ner. 23; 20; id. Vesp. 4 al.; cf. under II. B. 2.: conducta veni, ut fidibus cantarem seni, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 64: structis avenis, Ov. M. 1, 677: ad chordarum sonum, Nep. Epam. 2, 1.—Less freq. of instrumental music, and only with *abl.* of the instrument (cf. cano): tibiis, Nep. Epam. 2, 1; id. ib. praef. § 1; Vulg. Luc. 7, 32: lituo, tubâ, Gell. 20, 2, 2: calamo, Sen. Ben. 4, 6, 5: ad manum histrioni, in comedy, *to sing and play while the actor accompanies the song with gestures* or *dancing*, Liv. 7, 2, 10; cf. Val. Max. 2, 4, 4.—*Pass. impers.:* in caelo cantatur et psallitur, Arn. 3, 21.—Prov.: surdo, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 47, and ad surdas aures, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 61, *to preach to deaf ears;* cf. cano, II. B.—**2.** Of the singing pronunciation of an orator, *to declaim in a singing tone, to sing, drawl:* si cantas, male cantas, si legis, cantas, C. Caesar ap. Quint. 1, 8, 2; 11, 1, 56; 11, 3, 57; 11, 3, 58; 11, 3, 59; 11, 3, 60; cf. Juv. 10, 178. — Hence, *to recite, declaim:* quaecumque sedens modo legerat, haec eadem . . . cantabit versibus isdem, Juv. 7, 153.—**B.** Of birds and fowls: prius quam galli cantent, *crow*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 96; so, deos gallis signum dedisse cantandi, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57: cantantes aves, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 30.—**C.** Transf., of instruments, *to sound, resound:* pastoris bucina cantat, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 30: cantabat fanis, cantabat tibia ludis, Ov. F. 6, 659 sq. — **II.** *Act.*, *to make some person* or *thing the subject of one's singing, playing*, or *song* (cf. cano, II.). **A.** With the song itself, *carmen, versus*, etc., as object, *to sing, play, recite:* carmina non prius Audita canto, Hor. C. 3, 1, 4: rustica verba, Tib. 2, 1, 52: Hymen cantatus, Ov. H. 12, 137; cf.: Hymenaeum qui cantent, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 7: obscena, Ov. F. 3, 676.—**B.** With particular persons or things, the subjects of song, as objects, *to sing, to celebrate* or *praise in song, sing of, write poetry upon*, etc.: celebrem deum, Tib. 2, 1, 83: absentem amicam, Hor. S. 1, 5, 15: rivos, id. C. 2, 19, 11: convivia, proelia virginum, id. ib. 1, 6, 19: Augusti tropaea, id. ib. 2, 9, 19: Pythia (sc. certamina), id. A. P. 414: cantari dignus, Verg. E. 5, 54: per totum cantabimur orbem, Ov. Am. 1, 3, 25; 2, 17, 33; cf.: illa meis multum cantata libellis, Mart. 9, 50, 1: cantatus Achilles, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 29: laudes tuas, id. F. 2, 658.—Esp., **2.** Of an actor, *to represent a part, to act* (cf. supra, I. A.): cantavit (Nero) Orestem matricidam, Oedipodem excaecatum, etc., Suet. Ner. 21: Nioben, id. ib. 21: tragoedias, id. ib. 21: fabulam, id. ib. 46 *fin.:* epinicia, id. ib. 43 *fin.*—**C.** Hence, because the oracles were of old uttered in verse, of any mysterious, prophetic, or warning utterance, *to predict, warn, point out, indicate, make known, say:* vera cantas? vana vellem, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 64.—Of inanimate things: urna haec litterata est: ab se cantat cuja sit, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 21: civi inmoeni scin quid cantari solet? id. Trin. 2, 2, 69; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 61.—**2.** *To bring something repeatedly to recollection, to reiterate, harp upon, forewarn of* or *against:* haec dies noctes canto, ut caveas, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 12: harum mores, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 19: nam, ut scis, jam pridem istum canto Caesarem, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11 (13), 1: quid fati provida cantet avis, Tib. 2, 5, 12: quae me juvene utique cantare solebant, Quint. 8, 3, 76.—**III.** In the lang. of religion, as *v. n.* or *a.*, *to use enchantments, charms, incantations, to enchant, to charm*, Cato, R. R. 160, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 27: frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis, Verg. E. 8, 71: cantata Luna, *exorcised by magic*, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 13: falx, Ov. H. 6, 84: herbae, id. M. 7, 98: ignis, Sil. 1, 430: tum quoque cantato densetur carmine caelum, *an incantation*, Ov. M. 14, 369.—**B.** *To call forth, produce by charms:* et chelydris cantare soporem, Sil. 8, 498: cantata umbra, Luc. 6, 767.

cantor, ōris, *m.* [cano], *a singer, poet.* **I.** In gen.: omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 1; so id. ib. 1, 3, 129; 1, 2, 3 (mutato nomine cantorem pro musico dicit, Acron.): Thamyras, Prop. 2 (3), 22, 19: cantor Apollo, Hor. A. P. 407 (cf. Apollo): (Caligula) Threx et auriga idem cantor atque saltator, Suet. Calig. 54. — In a contemptuous sense: cantor formularum, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 236; cf. Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 132.—And with *gen.* of the person (conformably to cano, II. B.), *an extoller, eulogist:* cantores Euphorionis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 45. — **II.** Esp., in the lang. of the drama, = χορευτής, *an actor, player* (cf. G. Herm. Opusc. I. p. 298), Cic. Sest. 55, 118: donec cantor vos plaudite! dicat, Hor. A. P. 155; Suet. Calig. 54.

cantrix, īcis, *f.* [cantor], *a female singer, a songstress*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 23; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 5.—*Adj.:* aves cantrices, *singing*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14.

* **cantŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [cantus], *a little song*, Firm. Math. 3, 12.

cantŭrio, īre, *v. desid. n.* and *a.* [cano], *to chirp* (post-class. and rare): canturire melicam, belle diverbia dicere (vulg.: canturire belle diverbia, adicere melicam), Petr. 64, 2 *N. cr.;* Paul. ex Fest. s. v. dagnades, p. 68.

cantus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the production of melodious sound, a musical utterance* or *expression*, either with voice or instrument; hence, *song, singing, playing, music* (while carmen is prop. the contents or substance of the song, etc.; cf.: qui enim cantus moderatâ oratione dulcior invenire potest? Quod carmen artificiosâ conclusione aptius? Cic. de Or. 2, 8, 34). **I.** In gen. **A.** Of persons. **1.** With the voice, *a singing, song;* in full, cantus vocum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 134: fit etiam saepe vocum gravitate et cantibus ut pellantur animi, etc., id. Div. 1, 36, 80: cantus vocis juvat sociatâ nervorum concordiâ, Quint. 5, 10, 124: oris, id. 11, 3,

23: Sirenum, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 49; Quint. 5, 8, 1; cf. Juv. 9, 150: comissationes, cantus, symphoniae, Cic. Cael. 15, 35; id. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 31; id. Fin. 5, 18, 49; Lucr. 5, 1406: felices cantus ore sonante dedit, Tib. 3, 4, 40: cantu tremulo (i.e. voce anili), Hor. C. 4, 13, 5: praecipe lugubres Cantus, id. ib. 1, 24, 3: longum cantu solata laborem, Verg. G. 1, 293; cf.: est etiam in dicendo quidam cantus obscurior, *musical play of voice*, Cic. Or. 17, 57.—**2.** With instruments, *a playing, music:* in nervorum vocumque cantibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134: citharae, Hor. C. 3, 1, 20: horribili stridebat tibia cantu, Cat. 64, 264: querulae tibiae, Hor. C. 3, 7, 30: dulcis tibia cantu, Tib. 1, 7, 47: bucinarum, Cic. Mur. 9, 22: simul ac tubarum est auditus cantus, Liv. 25, 24, 5: lyrae, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 72: tibicines, qui fidibus utuntur, suo arbitrio cantus numerosque moderantur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 104: cantu tubarum convocare concilium, Auct. B. G. 8, 20: raucisonoque minantur cornua cantu, Lucr. 2, 619: rauco strepuerunt cornua cantu, Verg. A. 8, 2.—Of an actor: tardiores tibicinis modos et cantus remissiores facere, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 254.—**B.** Of birds, etc.: raucisoni cantus, Lucr. 5, 1084: cantus avium et volatus, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 94; Hor. C. 3, 1, 20; App. Flor. 2, p. 349: volucrum, Quint. 10, 3, 24.—Of the nightingale, Phaedr. 3, 18, 2; Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 81.—Of the cock, *a crowing:* (galli) favent faucibus russis cantu plausuque premunt alas, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57 (Trag. Rel. v. 251 Vahl.); Cic. Mur. 9, 22; id. Div. 2, 26, 56: sub galli cantum, *at daybreak, cock-crowing*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 10: vigil ales cristati cantibus oris Evocat Auroram, Ov. M. 11, 597; Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 46; Quint. 11, 3, 51: fulix fundens e gutture cantus, Cic. Div. poët. 1, 8, 14: perdix testata gaudia cantu est, Ov. M. 8, 238: seros exercet noctua cantus, Verg. G. 1, 403: (cycni) cantus dedere, id. A. 1, 398.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *Prophetic* or *oracular song:* veridicos Parcae coeperunt edere cantus, Cat. 64, 306; cf. Tib. 1, 8, 4.—**B.** *An incantation, charm, magic song*, etc.: cantusque artesque magorum, Ov. M. 7, 195; 7, 201: at cantu commotae Erebi de sedibus imis Umbrae ibant, Verg. G. 4, 471: magici, Col. 10, 367: Haemoniis agitare cantibus umbras, Val. Fl. 6, 448: amores Cantibus solvere, Tib. 1, 2, 60; 1, 2, 45; 1, 2, 53: cantus e curru Lunam deducere tentat, id. 1, 8, 19; 4, 1, 63; 4, 4, 10; Ov. H. 12, 167; id. M. 4, 49.

‡ **canua,** ae, v. canifera.

Cănŭlēius, a, um, *the name of a Roman* gens. Thus, C. Canuleius, *a tribune of the people.* Acc. to a law proposed by him (Canuleium plebiscitum, Cic. Rep. 2, 37, 63) A.U.C. 310, marriage between patricians and plebeians was allowed; cf. Liv. 4, 1, 1 sq.; Flor. 1, 25.

cānus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. kas-, to shine; cf. cascus], *white, hoary* (mostly poet.). **I.** Lit.: fluctus, Lucr. 2, 767; Cic. Arat. 71; hence aqua, *foamy, frothy*, Ov. H. 2, 16: nix, *white*, Lucr. 3, 21; Hor. S. 2, 5, 41: gelu, Verg. G. 3, 442: montes, id. ib. 1, 43: pruina, *hoar-frost*, Hor. C. 1, 4, 4: grandine canus Athos, Ov. Ib. 200: salicta, id. M. 5, 590: segetes, id. ib. 10, 655: aristae, id. ib. 6, 456: lupus, id. ib. 6, 527; 7, 550: favilla, id. ib. 8, 524: color equi, Pall. Mart. 14, 4: arborum villi, Plin. 12, 23, 50, § 108: situs, id. 12, 25, 55, § 125.—**B.** Esp. freq. of *the gray hair of the aged:* cano capite atque albā barbā, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 15; id. As. 5, 2, 84; Cat. 68, 124; Tib. 1, 1, 72; Ov. F. 5, 57: capilli, Hor. C. 2, 11, 15; Ov. M. 1, 266; 2, 30; 4, 474; Phaedr. 2, 2, 10: crinis, Cat. 64, 350; Ov. M. 13, 427: barba, Mart. 4, 36 al.—Hence, *subst.* in *plur.:* **cāni,** ōrum, *m.* (sc. capilli), *gray hairs:* non cani, non rugae repente auctoritatem arripere possunt, Cic. Sen. 18, 62; Ov. M. 3, 275; in Aug. and post-Aug. poets (esp. freq. in Ovid) with *adjj.:* falsi, Ov. M. 6, 26: honorati, id. ib. 8, 9: positi, id. ib. 14, 655: rari, id. ib. 8, 567: sui, id. ib. 10, 391: miseri, Pers. 5, 65: venerandi, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1249.—Hence, **II.** Transf., of age and of aged persons, *old, aged:* senectus, *hoary*, Cat. 108, 1: anilitas, id. 61, 162: amator, Tib. 1, 8, 29: cana veritas, *venerable*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 243, 1: Fides, Verg. A. 1, 292: Vesta, id. ib. 5, 744.

Cănŭsium, ii, *n.* (**Cănŭsia,** ae, *f.*, Inscr. Murat. 1037, 3), *a very ancient town in Apulia*, now *Canosa, founded by the Greeks, and celebrated for its excellent wool*, Cic. Att. 8, 11, D, § 1; Liv. 22, 50, 4; 22, 52, 4; Mel. 2, 4, 7; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 104; 8, 48, 73, § 190 sq.; Hor. S. 1, 5, 91; 2, 3, 168.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Cănŭsīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Canusium, Canusian:* ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 2: rufae, Mart. 14, 129: birri, Vop. Carin. 20.—**2.** *Subst.* (α) **Cănŭsīnus,** i, *m.*, *an inhabitant of Canusium:* bilinguis, i. e. *speaking Greek and Latin*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 30.—(β) **Cănŭsīna,** ae, *f.* (sc. vestis), *garments made of Canusian wool*, Mart. 14, 127.—**B. Cănŭsīnātus,** a, um, *adj.*, *clothed in Canusian wool:* muliones, Suet. Ner. 30: Syrus, Mart. 9, 23, 9.

‡ **cānūtus,** πολιός, canus, Gloss. Philox.

căpābĭlis, e, *adj.* [capio], = capax (late Lat.): infirmitatis capabilis (Dei virtus), Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 14: malitiae capabilis, id. ib. 1, 14.—**II.** *Pass.*, *comprehensible*, Aug. contr. Maxim. 2, 9.

căpācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [capax], *a capability of holding much, capacity* (rare). **I.** In gen.: utrum capacitatem aliquam in animo putamus esse, quo tamquam in aliquod vas, ea, quae meminimus, infundantur? Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61: uteri, Plin. 10, 47, 66, § 131; Col. 12, 43, 10: moduli, Front. Aquaed. 26.—**II.** Esp., in the Lat. of the jurists, *a capability of entering upon an inheritance, right of inheritance* (cf. capio, I. B. 2. b. β; capax, II. B.), Dig. 31, 55, § 1; Cod. Th. 9, 42, 1 pr.—**B.** Intellectually, *capacity, comprehension*, Aug. Conf. 10, 9; Cod. Just. 1, 17, 1, § 1.

căpācĭter, *adv.*, v. capax *fin.*

Căpăneus (trisyl.), ei, *m.*, = Καπανεύς, *a son of Hipponous and Astynome*, Hyg. Fab. 70; *one of the seven before Thebes, struck with lightning by Jupiter*, Ov. M. 9, 404; Veg. Mil. 4, 21; Stat. Th. 10, 549; 10, 898 sq.—*Gen.* Capanei, Prop. 2 (3), 34, 40.—*Acc.* Capanea, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 144.—*Voc.* Capaneu, Ov. A. A. 3, 21.—**II.** Deriv.: **Căpănēus** (four syll.), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Capaneus, Capanean:* tela, Stat. Th. 10, 811: signa, id. ib. 10, 832.—And access. form **Căpănēia:** conjux, Stat. Th. 12, 545.

căpax, ācis, *adj.* [capio], *that can contain* or *hold much, wide, large, spacious, roomy, capacious* (in poets and in post-Aug. prose freq.; in Cic. perh. only once, and then trop.; v. infra). **I.** Lit.: mundus, *Lucr. 6, 123: conchae, Hor. C. 2, 7, 22: urna, id. ib. 3, 1, 16; Ov. M. 3, 172: capaciores scyphos, Hor. Epod. 9, 33: pharetram, Ov. M. 9, 231: putei, id. ib. 7, 568: urbs, id. ib. 4, 439: ripae, id. Am. 3, 6, 19: uterus, Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 93: portus, id. 4, 7, 12, § 26: spatiosa et capax domus, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 5: villa usibus capax, id. ib. 2, 17, 4: forma capacissima, Quint. 1, 10, 40: moles, Tac. A. 2, 21.—With *gen.:* circus capax populi, Ov. A. A. 1, 136: cibi vinique capacissimus, Liv. 9, 16, 13: flumen onerariarum navium capax, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 99; 12, 1, 5, § 11: magnae sedis insula haud capax est, Curt. 4, 8, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Capacious, susceptible, capable of, good, able, apt, fit for:* Demosthenes non semper implet aures meas: ita sunt avidae et capaces, etc., *Cic. Or. 29, 104: ingenium, *great*, Ov. M. 8, 533: animi ad praecepta, id. ib. 8, 243: animo majora capaci, id. ib. 15, 5: capax est animus noster, Sen. Ep. 92, 30.—With *gen.:* animal mentis capacius altae (i.e. homo), Ov. M. 1, 76: imperii, Tac. H. 1, 49; cf. id. A. 1, 13: aetas honorum nondum capax, id. H. 4, 42: molis tantae mens, id. A. 1, 11: secreti, *that can keep* or *conceal*, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 7: capacia bonae spei pectora, Curt. 8, 13, 11: magnorum operum, id. 6, 5, 29: ingenium omnium bonarum artium capacissimum, Sen Contr. 2, praef § 4: cujusque clari operis capacia ingenia, Vell. 1, 16, 2: bonum et capax recta discendi ingenium, id. 2, 29, 5: laboris ac fidei, id. 2, 127, 3: ingenia fecunda et totius naturae capacissima, Plin. 2, 78, 80, § 190: doli, *fit, suitable for*, Dig. 43, 4, 1.—**B.** In the Lat. of the jurists (cf. capio, II. F.), *that has a right to an inheritance*, Dig. 34, 3, 29.—*Adv.:* **căpācĭter,** Aug. Trin. 11, 2.

căpēdo (**căpūdo**), ĭnis, *f.* [capis], *a bowl* or *cup used in sacrifices*, Cic. Par. 1, 2, 11; id. Rep. 6, 2, 2; cf. the foll. and capis.

* **căpēduncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [capedo], *a small bowl* or *dish used in sacrifices*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43.

1. căpella, ae, *f. dim.* [caper; cf.: puer, puella], *a she-goat.* **I.** Lit., Col. 7, 6, 4; Cat. 19, 16; 20, 10; Tib. 1, 1, 31; Verg. E. 7, 3; 10, 7; Hor. Epod. 16, 49; id. S. 1, 1, 110; id. Ep. 1, 7, 86; Ov. M. 13, 691 al.—A piece of statuary, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 87.—**2.** As a term of reproach, *a dirty fellow*, Amm. 17, 12; 24, 8 (cf. canicula).—**II.** *A star on the left shoulder of the constellation Auriga* (usu. called capra), Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 248; *rising in the rainy season;* hence, sidus pluviale capellae, Ov. M. 3, 594: signum pluviale, id. F. 5, 113.

2. Căpella, ae, *m.*, *a Roman proper name.* **I.** *An elegiac poet*, Ov. P. 4, 16, 36.—**II.** Capella Antistius, *a teacher of rhetoric*, Lampr. Comm. 1, 6.—**III.** Martianus Mineus Felix Capella, *a learned grammarian of Madaura, in Africa, in the second half of the fifth century;* his Satyricon treats of the liberal arts.—Hence, **Căpellĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *belonging to a Capella*, Mart. 11, 31, 17.

* **căpellĭānus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. capella], *of* or *pertaining to kids, goats:* ruta, *readily eaten by them*, Mart. 11, 31, 17.

‡ **căpellus,** i, *m. dim.* [caper], *a small goat*, acc. to Prisc. p. 617.

Căpēna, ae, *f.*, *a Tuscan town founded by the Veientes, or at least dependent upon them*, now *S. Martino*, Cato ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 697; Liv. 22, 1, 10; *in their territory were the grove and temple of Feronia*, id. 27, 4, 14; 33, 26, 8.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Căpēnas,** ātis, *adj.* (old form **Căpēnātis lūcus,** Cato ap. Prisc. p. 629 P.), *of Capena:* fundus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 12, § 31: ager, id. Fam. 9, 17, 2: bellum, Liv. 5, 24, 3.—*Abl.* Capenati bello, Liv. 5, 16, 2: in agro Capenate, id. 27, 4, 14; and *absol.:* in Capenate, id. 33, 26, 8.—In *plur.:* Capenates, *the inhabitants of Capena*, Liv. 5, 8, 4; 26, 11, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.—In *sing.:* Capenas, also *a little stream in the grove of Feronia*, Sil. 13, 84.—**B. Căpēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Capena:* luci, Verg. A. 7, 697: Porta Capena, *a gate in Rome, in the eastern district*, now *Porta S. Sebastiano*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 7, 13; id. Att. 4, 1, 5; Mart. 3, 47; Juv. 3, 11.

căper, pri, *m.* [cf. κάπρος, wild boar], *a he-goat, a goat.* **I.** Lit., Col. 7, 6, 4; Verg. E. 7, 7; Hor. Epod. 10, 23; Ov. M. 15, 305; cf. Varr. ap. Gell. 9, 9; sacrificed to Bacchus (because injurious to the vine), Ov. M. 5, 329; 15, 114; Hor. C. 3, 8, 7.—**II.** Transf., *the odor of the armpits* (cf. capra), Cat. 69, 6; imitated by Ovid, Ov. A. A. 3, 193.—**B.** *A star in the left shoulder of the constellation Auriga* (also called capella), Manil. 2, 178; 2, 658; Col. 11, 2, 94.—**C.** *The name of a kind of fish found in the river Acheloüs said to make a grunting sound*, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 267.

Căpĕrenses, ium, *m.*, *a people of Lusitania*, Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 118.

căpĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [cf. Sanscr. kamp-, to tremble] (ante- and post-class.). **I.** *Act.*, *to wrinkle, to draw together in wrinkles:* rugis frontem contrahere, a frontibus crispis caprorum, Non. p 8, 31: frons caperata, Pac. ap. Non. p. 204, 30 (Trag. Rel. p. 107 Rib.): caperatum supercilium, App. M. 9, p. 224: vela, *furled*, id. Flor. n. 23.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to be wrinkled*, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 3 (also in Non. p. 9, 1).

căpesso (**căpisso,** Pac. ap. Non. p. 227, 1); īvi (Sall. H. 3, 68 Dietsch; Tac. A. 15, 49), or ii (Tac. A. 12, 30: capessi, given by Diom. p. 367 P., and by Charis. ap. Prisc. p. 902 ib., but apparently erroneously; cf. Struve, p. 198, and lacesso), ītum (acc. to Prisc. l. l. *part. fut.* capessiturus, Tac. A. 6, 48), 3, *v. desid. a.* [capio]. **I.** Lit., *to seize, take,* or *catch at eagerly, to snatch at, lay hold of* (capesso = desidero capere, Prisc. l. l.; rare but class.): alia animalia cibum partim oris hiatu et dentibus ipsis capessunt, partim unguium tenacitate adripiunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: pastus, id. ib.: arma, Verg. A. 3, 234; Ov. M. 11, 378.—**B.** Of relations of place, *to strive to reach a place* or *limit, to betake one's self to, to go to, to repair* or *resort to;* constr. usu. with *acc.;* ante-class.

also capere se in or ad aliquem locum. (*a*) With *acc.:* omnes mundi partes undique medium locum capessentes nituntur aequaliter, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 115: superiora capessere, id. Tusc. 1, 18, 42: Melitam, id. Att. 10, 9, 1: Italiam, Verg. A. 4, 346: turris, id. ib. 11, 466: montem, Val. Fl. 4, 316: aethera, Sil. 4, 480.—(*β*) Se in or ad aliquem locum: quam magis te in altum capessis, tam aestus te in portum refert, Plaut. Ae. 1, 3, 6: nunc pergam ... me domum capessere, id. Am. 1, 1, 106; Titin. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 346.—(*γ*) With *adverb. dat.:* quo nunc capessis te, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 5; id. Rud. 1, 2, 89; 1, 2, 83.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To take hold of any thing with zeal, to take upon one's self, take in hand, to undertake, enter upon, engage in, execute, manage* (the most usu. signif.; cf. I. A.): Pac. ap. Non. p. 227, 1: nunc ad senem cursum capessam, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 9: viam, Liv. 44, 2, 8: alicujus imperia, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 23: jussa, *to perform, execute,* Verg. A. 1, 77; Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 4; so, capessere rem publicam, *to undertake affairs of state, to engage in public affairs, administer* (differing, by the idea of zealous co-operation and activity, from accedere ad rem publicam, which designates merely the entering upon a public office or duty), Cic. Sest. 6, 14; id. de Or. 3, 29, 112; id. Att. 1, 17, 10; 16, 7, 7; Sall. C. 52, 5; id. J. 85, 47; Nep. Them. 2, 1; Liv. 3, 69, 5; Tac. A. 1, 24; 12, 41; 16, 26; id. H. 4, 5; 4, 39; Suet. Tib. 25; Quint. 12, 3, 1: civitatem, Plin. Pan. 39, 5: orbem terrae, Tac. A. 11, 34; 12, 5: magistratus, id. Agr. 6: imperium, id. A. 13, 4; 14, 26: vigintiviratum, id. ib. 3, 29: provincias, id. ib. 6, 27: officia in republicā, id. ib. 6, 14 Halm: curas imperii, Plin. Pan. 66, 2: laborem cum honoribus, Sall. H. 1, 48, 9 Dietsch: bellum, Liv. 26, 25, 5: pugnam, *to commence,* id. 2, 6, 8; 10, 5, 4; Tac. A. 12, 30; id. H. 3, 5, 17: proelium, Just. 2, 12: partem belli, Liv. 31, 28, 4: partem pugnae, id. 26, 5, 15: fugam, *to take to flight,* id. 1, 25, 7: principium facinoris, Tac. A. 15, 49: inimicitias, id. ib. 5, 11: noctem in castris tutam et vigilem, *to pass,* id. ib. 4, 48: diversa, Sall. H. 3, 68 Dietsch: tuta et salutaria, *to adopt,* Tac. A. 15, 29: parata, id. ib. 6, 37: meliora, id. ib. 6, 48 et saep.: libertatem, Sall. H. 3, 61, 2 Dietsch; Cic. Phil. 10, 9, 19: recta, * Hor. S. 2, 7, 7.—**2.** Esp., *to lay hold of with the mind, to comprehend, understand:* in capessendis naturae sensibus, Gell. 12, 1, 11.—**B.** *To betake one's self to, enter upon* (cf. I. B.): quam (filius) se ad vitam et quos ad mores praecipitem inscitus capessat, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 2.—**2.** With the idea of completed action, *to attain to, to reach a person* or *thing:* neque (te) posse corde capessere, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 44 Vahl.).

Căpĕtus, i, *m., a fabulous king of Alba,* Liv. 1, 3, 8; Ov. M. 14, 613.

Căphāreus or **Căphēreus** (trisyl.), ei, *m.,* = Καφαρεύς, *a rocky promontory on the southern coast of Eubœa, where the homeward-bound fleet of the Greeks was wrecked, being misled by Nauplius, king of the island, and father of Palamedes, who had been slain before Troy; now Capo del Oro,* or *Xylofago,* Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 260; Hyg. Fab. 116; Ov. M. 14, 472; 14, 481.—Gr. *acc.* Căphārēā, Ov. M. 14, 472; id. Tr. 1, 1, 83; *voc.* Caphareu, Val. Fl. 1, 371.—Form Caphereus, Verg. A. 11, 260; Mel. 2, 7, 9; Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64.—**II.** Derivv. **A.** **Căphārēus,** a, um (four syll.), *adj.,* = Καφήρειος, *of Caphareus:* aqua, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 36.—Scanned Căphārēa: saxa, Prop. 3 (4), 7, 39; Hyg. Fab. 116.—**B.** **Căphāris,** idis, *f. adj.,* = Καφηρίς, *of Caphareus:* petrae, Sen. Herc. Oet. 805.

‡ **căpĭdŭlum,** i, *n.* (**căpĕd-,** Placid. Gloss. p. 446 Mai), *a kind of covering for the head,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 48 Müll.

căpillācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [capillus], *hairy.* **I.** *Similar to hair, like hair:* coma arboris, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 114: folium, id. 13, 25, 48, § 136.—**II.** *Made of hair:* zona, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8.

* **căpillāgo,** inis, *f.* [id.], *the hair,* collect., Tert. Anim. 51.

căpillāmentum, i, *n.* [id.]. **I.** *The hair,* collect., Plin. 16, 10, 16, § 38; esp. *false hair, a peruke,* Suet. Calig. 11; Petr. 110, 5; Tert. Cult. Fem. 7.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The hairy threads* or *fibres of the roots* or *leaves of plants,* etc.: capillamenta vitis, Sen. Ep. 86, 20: seminum, Col. 4, 11, 1; 4, 22, 4: radicum, Plin. 19, 6, 31, § 99; 27, 12, 80, § 105.—**B.** *Hair-like streaks on precious stones:* rimae simile, Plin. 37, 2, 10, § 28; 37, 5, 18, § 68.

căpillāris, e, *adj.* [capillus], *of* or *pertaining to the hair:* herba, *the plant otherwise called* Capillus Veneris, App. Herb. 47: arbor, = arbor capillata; v. capillatus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 57 Müll.—**II.** *Subst.:* **căpillāre,** is, *n.* (sc. unguentum), *an unguent for the hair, pomatum,* Mart. 3, 82, 28.

căpillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [capillatus]. **I.** Prop., *the being hairy;* and then per meton., *the hair,* Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Sev. 23, 23.—**II.** *A disease of the urinary organs;* Gr. τριχίασις, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 60.

căpillātūra, ae, *f.* [id.]; prop., *the being hairy;* and then per meton., *the hair;* esp. *false hair* (post-Aug.), Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 190; Tert. Cult. Fem. 7; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 35; id. Acut. 1, 4, 79; 2, 9, 41.—**II.** Transf., *the hair-like streaks in precious stones,* Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 190.

căpillātus, a, um, *P. a.* of capillor, not in use, *having hair, hairy* (cf. barbatus): adulescens bene capillatus, *with a fine head of hair,* Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 58; Suet. Vesp. 23: capillatior quam ante, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 13.—As a designation of a primitive age (since the hair was not then shorn; v. barba and barbatus): (vinum) capillato diffusum consule, i. e. *very old wine,* Juv. 5, 30.—Prov.: fronte capillatā, post est occasio calva, Cato, Dist. 2, 26; cf. Phaedr. 5, 8, 1 sqq.—*Subst.:* **căpillāti,** ōrum, *m., young aristocrats,* Mart. 3, 57, 31.—**B.** Capillata vel capillaris arbor, *a tree on which the Vestal virgins suspended their shorn hair,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 57 Müll.; cf. Plin. 16, 44, 85, § 235.—**II.** Transf., of plants, *consisting of slender fibres:* radices, Plin. 19, 6, 31, § 98: folia, id. 16, 24, 38, § 90.

căpillĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [capillus], *the hair,* collect., Cels. 4, 2; App. M. 2, p. 115; Mart. Cap. 4, § 331.

1. căpillor, v. capillatus.

‡ **2. capillor,** species stativi augurii, cum auspicato arbor capitur et consecratur Jovis fulguri, Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 423.

* **căpillōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [capillus], *full of hair, very hairy:* sedimen, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 67.

* **căpillŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [id.], *fine, soft hair,* Corn. Gall. 6.

căpillus, i, *m.* (**căpillum,** i, *n.,* Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 97, acc to Non. p. 198, 20) [a *dim.* form, akin to caput and Gr. κεφαλή; lit., *adj.* sc. crinis]. **I.** Lit., *the hair of the head, the hair* (while crinis is any hair). **A.** Collect. (hence, acc. to Varr. ap. Charis. p. 80 P. in his time used only in the *sing.;* but the *plur.* is found once in Cic., and since the Aug. poets very freq.): capillus passus, prolixus, circum caput Rejectus neglegenter, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49; cf. id. Phorm. 1, 2, 56: versipellis, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 48: compositus (or -um, acc. to Non. l. l.), id. Most. 1, 3, 97; Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 4 Ruhnk.; 5, 2, 21: compositus et delibutus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 135: horridus, id. Sest. 8, 19: promissus, *long hair,* Caes. B. G. 5, 14: longus barbaque promissa, Nep. Dat. 3, 1: horrens, Tac. G. 38: ornatus, Prop. 1, 2, 1: tonsus, Ov. M. 8, 151: niger, Hor. A. P. 37: albus, id. Epod. 17, 23: albescens, id. C. 3, 14, 25: fulvus, Ov. M. 12, 273 (opp. barba): virgines tondebant barbam et capillum patris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: capillum et barbam promisisse, Liv. 6, 16, 4; Plin. 11, 39, 94, § 231.—**B.** *A hair* (*sing.* very rare): in imaginem capilli unius sat multorum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 11, 29.—So *plur.* (freq.), Cic. Pis. 11, 25; Prop. 1, 15, 11; 3 (4), 6, 9; Hor. C. 1, 12, 41; 1, 29, 7; 2, 11, 15; 3, 20, 14; Quint. 8, 2, 7; 11, 3, 160 (in Ov. M. alone more than fifty times).—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The hair of men* gen., both of the head and beard: Dionysius cultros metuens tonsorios, candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25 Beier (cf. id. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: ut barbam et capillum sibi adurerent): ex barbā capillos detonsos neglegimus, Sen. Ep. 92, 34; Suet. Ner. 1.—**B.** *The hair of animals:* cuniculi, Cat. 25, 1: apum, Col. 9, 10, 1; Pall. Jun. 7, 7: haedi, Gell. 12, 1, 15: membranae, Pers. 3, 10; cf. Macr. S. 5, 11.—**C.** *The threads* or *fibres of plants,* Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 33: capillus in rosā, id. 21, 18, 73, § 121; hence, capillus Veneris, *a plant, also called* herba capillaris, *maidenhair,* App. Herb. 47.

1. căpĭo, cēpi, captum (old *fut. perf.* capso, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 61: capsit, Enn. ap. Non. p. 66, 27, or Ann. v. 324 Vahl.; Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 6; Att. ap. Non. p. 483, 12, or Trag. Rel. v. 454 Rib.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 57 Müll.: capsimus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 15: capsis, acc. to Cic. Or. 45, 154, = cape si vis, but this is an error; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 66; old *perf.* cepet, Col. Rostr. 5; v. Wordsworth, Fragm. and Spec. p. 170), 3, *v. a.* [cf. κώπη, handle; Lat. capulum; Engl. haft; Germ. Heft; Sanscr. root hri-, take; cf. Gr. χείρ, Engl. and Germ. hand, and Goth. hinthan, seize]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *to take in hand, take hold of, lay hold of, take, seize, grasp* (cf.: sumo, prehendo): si hodie hercule fustem cepero aut stimulum in manum, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 9: cape hoc flabellum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 47: cepit manibus tympanum, Cat. 6, 3, 8: tu, genitor, cape sacra manu patriosque Penatis, Verg. A. 2, 717: cape saxa manu, cape robora, pastor, id. G. 3, 420: flammeum, Cat. 61, 8: acria pocula, Hor. S. 2, 6, 69: lora, Prop. 3 (4), 9, 57: baculum, Ov. M. 2, 789: colum cum calathis, id. ib. 12, 475: florem ternis digitis, Plin. 24, 10, 48, § 81: pignera, Liv. 3, 38, 12; Dig. 48, 13, 9, § 6; Gai Inst. 4, 29: ut is in caveā pignus capiatur togae, Plaut. Am. prol. 68: rem manu, Gai Inst. 1, 121: rem pignori, Dig. 42, 1, 15, § 7; cf. ib. 42, 1, 15, § 4: scutum laevā, Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 13: capias tu illius vestem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 79: cape vorsoriam, *seize the sheet,* i. e. *take a tack, turn about,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 19.—Very freq. of arms (cf. sumo); so in gen.: arma, *to take up arms,* i. e. *engage in war* or *battle,* Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 20 sq.; 9, 27; 11, 31; id. Planc. 36, 88; id. Phil. 4, 3, 7; Caes. B. G. 5, 26; 7, 4; Sall. C. 27, 4; 30, 1; 33, 2; 52, 27; id. J. 38, 5; 102, 12; Ov. M. 3, 115 sq.; 12, 91; 13, 221; and of particular weapons: ensem, Ov. M. 13, 435: tela, id. ib. 3, 307; 5, 366 et saep.—Of food, *to take, partake of:* quicum una cibum Capere soleo, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 61; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 77; Sall. J. 91, 2: lauti cibum capiunt, Tac. G. 22.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of living objects. **a.** *To take into possession, take captive, seize, make prisoner.* (*a*) Of persons: oppidum expugnavimus, et legiones Teleboarum vi pugnando cepimus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 258: summus ibi capitur meddix, occiditur alter, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll. (Ann. v. 296 Vahl.): quoniam belli nefarios duces captos jam et comprehensos tenetis, Cic. Cat. 3, 7, 16: ibi Orgetorigis filia atque unus e filiis captus est, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: reges capiuntur, Lucr. 4, 1013; Tac. A. 4, 33: capta eo proelio tria milia peditum dicuntur, Liv. 22, 49, 18: quos Byzantii ceperat, Nep. Paus. 2, 3; id. Alcib. 9, 2; id. Dat. 2, 5; Quint. 6, 3, 61: captos ostendere civibus hostes, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 33: captus Tarento Livius, Cic. Brut. 18, 72: servus ex hoste captus, Quint. 5, 10, 67.—Hence, *P. a.* as *subst.:* **captus,** i, *m.,* = captivus, *a prisoner, captive:* in captos clementiā uti, Nep. Alcib. 5, 7: inludere capto, Verg. A. 2, 64: quae sit fiducia capto, id. ib. 2, 75: ex captorum numero, Liv. 28, 39, 10; Tac. A. 6, 1; 12, 37; 15, 1.—Also, **capta,** ae, *f., a female captive:* dicam hanc esse captam ex Cariā, Ditem ac nobilem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 47.—(*β*) Of animals, birds, fish, etc., *to catch, hunt down, take:* quid hic venatu non cepit? Varr. ap. Non. p. 253, 31: si ab avibus capiundis auceps dicatur, debuisse ajunt ex piscibus capiundis, ut aucupem, sic piscicupem dici, id. L. L. 8, § 61 Müll.: hic jaculo pisces, illa capiuntur ab hamis, Ov. A. A. 1, 763: neque quicquam captum'st piscium, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 12; cf.: nisi quid concharum capsimus, id. ib. v. 18; Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58; Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 27: acipenserem, Cic. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12: cervum, Phaedr. 1, 5, 5; cf.: hic (Nereus) tibi prius vinclis capiendus, Verg. G. 4, 396.—**b.** *To win, captivate, charm, allure, enchain, enslave, fascinate;* mostly with *abl. of means: Ph.* Amore ardeo ... *Pa.* Quid agas? nisi ut te redimas captum quam queas Minumo, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 29: quod insit in iis aliquid probi, quod capiat ignaros, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 15:

animum adulescentis pellexit eis omnibus rebus, quibus illa aetas capi ac deleniri potest, id. Clu 5, 13 quamvis voluptate capiatur, id Off 1, 30, 105, Quint 5, 11, 19 quem quidem adeo suā cepit humanitate, Nep Alcib 9, 3 secum habuit Pomponium, captus adulescentis et humanitate et doctrinā, id Att 4, 1 nec bene promeritis capitur (deus), nec tangitur ira, Lucr 2, 651 ut pictura poēsis, erit quae si propius stes Te capiat magis, et quaedam si longius abstes, Hor A P 362 hunc capit argenti splendor, id S 1, 4, 28 te conjux aliena capit, id ib 2, 7, 46 Cynthia prima suis miserum me cepit ocellis, Prop 1, 1, 1 carmine formosae, pretio capiuntur avarae, Tib 3, 1, 7 munditiis capimur, Ov A A 3, 133, id M 4, 170, 6, 465, 7, 802, 8, 124, 8, 435, 9, 511, 10, 529, 14, 373 amore captivae victor captus, Liv 30, 12, 18 dulcedine vocis, Ov M 1, 709, 11, 170 voce nova, id. ib 1, 678 temperie aquarum, id ib 4, 344 (bos) herba captus viridi, Verg E 6, 59 amoenitate loci, Tac A 18, 52 auro, Hor C 2, 18, 36 neque honoris neque pecuniae dulcedine sum captus, Cic Fam 11, 28, 2 splendore hominis, id. Fin. 1, 13, 42 ne oculis quidem captis in hanc fraudem decidisti, nam id concupisti quod numquam videras, id Verr 2, 4, 45, § 102 — **c.** *To cheat, seduce, deceive, mislead, betray, delude, catch* sapientis hanc vim esse maximam, cavere ne capiatur, ne fallatur videre, Cic Ac 2, 20, 66 injurium autem'st ulcisci adversarios? Aut qua via te captent eadem ipsos capi? Ter Hec. 1, 1, 16 uti ne propter te fidemque tuam captus fraudatusque sim, form ap Cic Off 3, 17, 70 eodem captus errore quo nos, *involved in the same error*, Cic Phil 12, 2, 6, id. ap Non p 253, 25, cf ne quo errore milites caperentur, Liv 8, 6, 16 capere ante dolis Reginam, Verg A. 1, 673 captique dolis lacrimisque coactis (Sinonis) id. ib 2, 196 ubi me eisdem dolis non quit capere, Sall J 14, 11 adulescentium animi molles et aetate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, id C 14, 5 capi alicujus dolo, Nep Dat 10, 1 dolum ad capiendos eos conparant, Liv 23, 35, 2 quas callida Colchis (i e Medea) amicitiae mendacis imagine cepit, Ov M 7, 301 — **d.** *To defeat, convict, overcome* in a suit or dispute (rare) tu si me impudicitiae captas, non potes capere, Plaut Am 2, 2, 189 tu caves ne tui consultores, ille ne urbes aut castra capiantur (cf B 2 b infra), Cic Mur 9, 22 callidus et in capiendo adversario versutus (orator), id Brut 48, 178 — **e.** *To deprive* one *of his powers* or *faculties, to harm* (α) Of the physical powers, *to lame, mutilate, maim, impair* or *weaken* in the limbs, senses, etc (only *pass* capi, and esp in *part perf* captus) mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic Rab Perd 7, 21 ipse Hannibal altero oculo capitur, *loses an eye*, Liv 22, 2, 11 captus omnibus membris, id 2, 36, 8 capti auribus et oculis metu omnes torpere, id. 21, 58, 5 oculis membrisque captus, Plin 33, 4, 24, § 83 congerantur in unum omnia, ut idem oculis et auribus captus sit, Cic Tusc 5 40, 117 si captus oculis sit, ut Tiresias fuit, id Div 2, 3, 9, Verg G 1, 183 habuit filium captum altero oculo, Suet Vit. 6 censorem Appium deum ira post aliquot annos luminibus captum, Liv 9, 29, 11, Val Max 1, 1, 17 lumine, Ov F 6, 204 princeps pedibus captus, Liv 43, 7, 5; cf captum leto posuit caput, Verg A 11, 830, and of the mole aut oculis capti fodere cubilia talpae, id G 1, 183 — (β) Of the mental powers, *to deprive of sense* or *intellect*, only in *part perf* captus, usu agreeing with pers subj, and with *abl* mente, *silly, insane, crazy, crazed, lunatic, mad* labi, decipi tam dedecet quam delirare et mente esse captum, Cic Off 1, 27, 94 vino aut somno oppressi aut mente capti, id. Ac 2, 17, 53, Quint 8, 3, 4, rarely mentibu' capti Lucr 4, 1022, so, animo, Sen Herc Fur 107, very rarely with *gen* captus animi, Tac H 3, 73 — *Absol* virgines captae furore, Liv 24, 26, 12 — Less freq agreeing with mens or animus viros velut mente capta cum jactati one fanatica corporis vaticinari, Liv 39, 13, 12 captis magis mentibus quam conscele ratis similis visa, id 8, 18, 11, cf capti et stupentes animi, id 6, 36, 8 — **f.** *To choose, select, elect, take, pick out, adopt, accept* a person for a particular purpose or to sustain a particular office or relation de istac sum judex captus, Plaut Merc 4, 3, 33 Aricini atque Ardeates de ambiguo agro judicem populum Romanum cepere, Liv 3, 71, 2 me cepere arbitrum, Ter Heaut. 3, 1 91 te mihi patronam capio, Thais, id. Eun 5, 2 48 quom illum generum cepimus, id Hec. 4, 1, 22, cf non, si capiundos mihi sciam esse inimicos omnis homines *make them enemies thereby*, id. And 4, 2, 12 si quis magistrum cepit ad eam rem inprobum, id. ib 1, 2, 21 — So the formula of the Pontifex Maximus, in the consecration of a vestal virgin sacerdotem Vestalem quae sacra faciat ita te, Amata, capio, Fab Pict ap Gell 1, 12, 14, cf plerique autem capi virginem solam debere dici putant, sed flamines quoque Diales, item pontifices et augures capi dicebantur, Gell 1, 12, 15 jam ne eā causā pontifex capiar? ecquis me augurem capiat? Cat ib § 17 Amata inter capiendum a pontifice maximo appellatur, quoniam, quae prima capta est, hoc fuisse nomen traditum est, Gell ib § 19 rettulit Caesar capiendam virginem in locumOcciae, Tac. A. 2, 86, 4, 16, 15, 22 religio, quae in annos singulos Jovis sacerdotem sortito capi jubeat, Cic Verr 2, 2 51, § 127 C Flaccus flamen captus a P Licinio pontifice maximo erat, Liv 27, 8, 5 Weissenb ad loc — **2.** Of places. **a.** *To occupy, choose, select, take possession of, enter into*, mostly milit t t, *to take up a position, select a place* for a camp, etc loca capere, castra munire, Caes. B G 3, 23 castris locum capere, Liv 9, 17, 15, Suet Aug 94 *fin* locum capere castris Quint 12, 2, 5 ut non fugiendi hostis, sed capiendi loci causa cessisse videar, Cic de Or 2, 72, 294 ad Thebanos transfugere velle, et locum extra urbem editum capere, Nep Ages 6, 2 nocte mediā profectus, ut locum quem vellet, priusquam hostes sentirent, caperet, Liv 34, 14, 1 neminem elegantius loca cepisse, praesidia disposuisse, id. 35, 14, 9 erat autem Philopoemen praecipuae in ducendo agmine locisque capiendis solertiae atque usus, id 35, 28, 1 locum cepere paulo quam alii editiorem, Sall J 58, 3 duces ut quisque locum ceperat, cedere singulos, Dict Cret 2, 46, so, of position on the battle field quod mons suberat eo se recipere coeperunt Capto monte etc, Caes B G 1, 25 tenuit non solum ales captam semel sedem sed, etc, Liv 7, 26, 5 quem quis in pugnando ceperat locum, eum amissā animā corpore tegebat, Flor 4, 1, Sall C 61, 2, rarely with *dat of pers* tumulum suis cepit, Liv 31, 41, 9, for a tomb LOCVM SIBI MONVMENTO CEPIT, Inscr Grut 346, 6, for taking the auspices se (Gracchum) cum legeret libros, recordatum esse, vitio sibi tabernaculum captum fuisse, Cic N D 2, 4 11, cf Palatium Romulus, Remus Aventinum ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv 1, 6, 4, for refuge omnes Samnitium copiae montes proximos fuga capiunt, id 9, 43, 20 Anchises natum Conventus trahit in medios Et tumulum capit, Verg A 6, 753, 12, 562 ante locum capies oculis (= eliges), Verg G 2, 230 Serv ad loc nunc terras ordine longo Aut capere aut captas jam despectare videntur (cycni), *to select places on which to light*, or *to be just settling down on places already selected*, id A 1, 396 Forbig ad loc — **b.** *To take by force, capture, storm, reduce, conquer, seize* invadam extemplo in oppidum antiquom Si id capso, etc, Plaut. Bacch 4, 4, 61 oppidum vi, Cat ap Charis 2, p 191 P MACELLAM OPPVGNANDO, Col Rostr Inscr Orell 549 CORSICAM, Inscr Orell 551 oppida Enn ap Prisc 9, p 868 P (Ann v 487 Vahl) ad alia oppida pergit, pauca repugnantibus Numidis capit Sall. J 92, 3, Prop 3, 4 (4, 3) 16 Troja capta Liv 1, 1, 1, Hor S 2, 3, 191 Coriolos Liv 3 71, 7 urbem opulentissimam, id 5, 20, 1 ante oppidum Nolam fortissuma Samnitium castra cepit, Cic Div 1, 33, 72 castra hostium, Nep Dat 6, 7 concursu oppidanorum facto scalis vacua defensoribus moenia capi possent, Liv 42, 63, 6 plurimas hostium vestrorum in Hispania urbes id 28 39, 10 sedem belli, Vell 2 74, 3, cf Cic Mur 9 22 (B 1 d supra) — Trop oppressā captāque re publicā, Cic Dom 10, 26 qui, bello averso ab hostibus, patriam suam cepissent, Liv 3, 50 15 — **c.** *To reach attain, arrive at, betake one's self to* (mostly by ships, etc.) insulam capere non potuerant, Caes. B G 4, 26 *fin* onerariae duae eosdem quos reliqui portus capere non potuerunt, id. ib 4, 36 accidit uti, ex iis (navibus) perpaucae locum caperent, id ib 5, 23 nostrae naves, cum ignorarent quem locum reliquae cepissent id. B. C 3 28 praemiis magnis propositis, qui primus insulam cepisset, Auct. B Alex 17 — Trop qui tenere cursum possint et capere otii illum portum et dignitatis, Cic Sest. 46, 99 — **3.** Of things of value, property, money, etc **a.** In gen, *to take, seize, wrest, receive, obtain acquire, get*, etc AVRVM, ARGENTVM, Col Rostr Inscr Orell. 549 de praedonibus praedam capere Plaut. Truc 1, 2, 14 agros de hostibus, Cic. Dom 49, 128 ut ager ex hostibus captus viritim divideretur, Liv 4, 48, 2 quinqueremem una cum defensoribus remigibusque, Auct. B Alex 16, 7 naves, Nep Con. 4, 4 classem, id. Cim 2, 2 magnas praedas, id. Dat 10, 2 ex hostibus pecuniam, Liv 5, 20, 5, cf. e nostris spolia cepit laudibus, Cic. poët Tusc 2, 9, 22 signum ex Macedoniā, id. Verr 2, 4, 58, § 149 signum pulcherrimum Carthagine captum, id. ib 2 4, 38, § 82 sed eccam ipsa egreditur, nostri fundi calamitas nam quod nos capere oportet, haec intercipit, Ter Eun 1, 1, 35 cape cedo id Phorm 5, 8, 57 ut reliqui fures, earum rerum quas ceperunt, signa commutant, Cic. Fin 5, 25, 74 majores nostri non solum id, quod de Campanis (agri) ceperant, non imminuerunt, etc., id. Agr 2, 29, 81 te duce ut insigni capiam cum laude coronam Lucr 6, 95 — With abstr objects paupertatem adeo facile perpessus est ut de re publica nihil praeter gloriam ceperit Nep Epam 3, 4 ut ceteri, qui per eum aut honores aut divitias ceperant, id. Att 7, 2 quoniam formam hujus cepi in me et statum, *assumed*, Plaut Am 1, 1, 110 quare non committeret, ut is locus ex calamitate populi Romani nomen caperet, Caes. B G 1, 13 regnum Tiberinus ab illis Cepit *succeeded to* Ov M 14, 615 — **b.** In particular connections. (α) With *pecuniam* (freq joined with concilio, v infra) *to take illegally exact extort, accept a bribe take blackmail*, etc, esp of magistrates who were accused de pecuniis repetundis his ego judicibus non probabo C Verrem contra leges pecuniam cepisse? Cic Verr 2, 1, 4 § 10 HS quadringentiens cepisse te arguo contra leges id ib 2 2, 10, § 26, cf quicquid ab horum quopiam captum est, id. ib § 27 tamen hae pecuniae per vim atque injuriam tuam captae et conciliatae tibi fraudi et damnationi esse deberent, id ib 2, 3, 40 § 91 utrum (potestis), cum judices sitis de pecunia capta conciliata, tantam pecuniam captam neglegere? id. ib 2, 3, 94 § 218 quid est aliud capere conciliare pecunias si hoc non est vi atque imperio cogere invitos lucrum dare alteri? id ib 2, 3, 30, § 71 sequitur de captis pecuniis et de ambitu, id Leg 3, 20, 46 ita aperte cepit pecunias ob rem judicandam, ut, etc, id Fin 2, 16 54 quos censores furti et captarum pecuniarum nomine notaverunt, id Clu 42, 120 nondum commemoro rapinas, non exactas pecunias non captas non imperatas, id Pis 16, 38 si quis ob rem judicandam pecuniam cepisset neque solum hoc genus pecuniae capiendae turpe, sed etiam nefarium esse arbitrabantur, id Rab Post 7, 16, id. N D 3 30, 70, Sall J 32, 1 ab regibus Illyriorum, Liv 42, 45, 8 saevitiae captarumque pecuniarum teneri reum, Tac. A. 3, 67, 4, 31 — (β) Of inheritance and bequest, *to take, inherit obtain acquire, get, accept* si ex hereditate nihil ceperit, Cic Off, 3, 24 93 qui morte testamentove ejus tantundem capiat quantum omnes heredes, id. Leg 2, 19, 48 abdicatus ne quid de bonis patris capiat, Quint 3, 6 96 aut non jus tum testamentum est, aut capere non potes, id 5 14, 16 si capiendi jus nullum uxori Juv 1, 55 qui testamentum faciebat, ei, qui usque ad certum modum capere poterat, legavit, etc, Dig 22, 3, 27 quod ille plus capere non poterat, ib *fin* qui ex bonis testatoris solidum capere non possit, ib 28 6 6, 39, 6, 30 — (γ) Of regular income revenue, etc, rents, tolls profits, etc., *to collect, receive, obtain* nam ex

eis praediis talenta argenti bina Capiebat statim, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 7: capit ille ex suis praediis sexcenta sestertia, ego centena ex meis, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49: stipendium jure belli, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: quinquagena talenta vectigalis ex castro, Nep. Alcib. 9, 4: vectigal ex agro eorum capimus, Liv. 28, 39, 13: quadragena annua ex scholâ, Suet. Gram. 23: si recte habitaveris... fundus melior erit... fructûs plus capies, Cato, R. R. 4, 2.—**C.** Trop. **1.** Of profit, benefit, advantage, *to take, seize, obtain, get, enjoy, reap* (mostly in phrase fructum capere): metuit semper, quem ipsa nunc capit Fructum, nequando iratus tu alio conferas, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 59: honeste acta superior aetas fructus capit auctoritatis extremos, Cic. Sen. 18, 62: ex iis etiam fructum capio laboris mei, id. Div. 2, 5: ex quibus (litteris) cepi fructum duplicem, id. Fam. 10, 5, 1: multo majorem fructum ex populi existimatione illo damnato cepimus, quam ex ipsius, si absolutus esset, gratiâ cepissemus, id. Att. 1, 4, 2: fructum immortalem vestri in me et amoris et judicii, id. Pis. 14, 31: aliquem fructum dulcedinis almae, Lucr. 2, 971; 5, 1410; Luc. 7, 32.—In other connections: quid ex eâ re tandem ut caperes commodi? Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 25: utilitates ex amicitiâ maximas, Cic. Lael. 9, 32: usuram alicujus corporis, Plaut. Am. prol. 108.—**2.** Of external characteristics, form, figure, appearance, etc., *to take, assume, acquire, put on:* gestum atque voltum novom, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 50: faciem aliquam cepere morando, Ov. M. 1, 421; 13, 605: figuras Datque capitque novas, id. ib. 15, 309: formam capit quam lilia, id. ib. 10, 212; cf.: duritiam ab aëre, id. ib. 4, 751.—Transf., of plants, etc.: radicem capere, *to take root,* Cato, R. R. 51: cum pali defixi radices cepissent, Plin. 17, 17, 27, § 123: siliculam capere, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 3: maturitatem capere, Col. 4, 23, 1: radix libere capit viris, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 161: vires cepisse nocendi, Ov. M. 7, 417: (telinum) rursus refrigeratum odorem suum capit, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 13.—**3.** Of mental characteristics, habits, etc., *to take, assume, adopt, cultivate, cherish, possess:* cape sis virtutem animo et corde expelle desidiam tuo, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 24: quâ re si Glabrionis patris vim et acrimoniam ceperis ad resistendum hominibus audacissimis, si avi prudentiam ad prospiciendas insidias, etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 52: aliquando, patres conscripti, patrium animum virtutemque capiamus, id. Phil. 3, 11, 29: consuetudinem exercitationemque, id. Off. 1, 18, 59: misericordiam, id. Quint. 31, 97: quam (adsuetudinem) tu dum capias, taedia nulla fuge, Ov. A. A. 2, 346: disciplinam principum, Plin. Pan. 46.—With *dat.:* quorum animis avidis... neque lex neque tutor capere est qui possit modum, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 14 Wagn. ad loc.—**4.** Of offices, employments, duties, etc., = suscipio, *to undertake, assume, enter upon, accept, take upon one's self,* etc.: nam olim populi prius honorem capiebat suffragio, Quam magistro desinebat esse dicto oboediens, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 34: o Geta, provinciam Cepisti duram, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 23: in te cepi Capuam, non quo munus illud defugerem, *took command at Capua,* Cic. Att. 8, 3, 4: consulatum, id. Pis. 2, 3; Sall. J. 63, 2: honores, Nep. Att. 7, 2; Suet. Aug. 26: imperium, id. Claud. 10: magistratum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 21, 62; Liv. 2, 33, 1; Suet. Aug. 2: magistratus, Sall. H. 1, 41, 21 Dietsch; Nep. Phoc. 1, 1; Suet. Caes. 75: capiatque aliquis moderamina (navis), Ov. M. 3, 644: rerum moderamen, id. ib. 6, 677: pontificatum maximum, Suet. Vit. 11: rem publicam, Sall. C. 5, 6: neve cui patrum capere eum magistratum liceret, Liv. 2, 33, 1: ut ceperat haud tumultuose magistratum majore gaudio plebis, etc., id. 5, 13, 2.—Rarely with *dat. of pers., to obtain for, secure for:* patres praeturam Sp. Furio Camillo gratiâ campestri ceperunt, Liv. 7, 1, 2.—**5.** In gen., of any occupation, work, or undertaking, *to begin, enter upon, take, undertake,* etc.: augurium ex arce, Liv. 10, 7, 10: augurium capienti duodecim se vultures ostenderunt, Suet. Aug. 95; id. Vesp. 11: omen, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: in castris Romanis cum frustra multi conatus ad erumpendum capti essent, Liv. 9, 4, 1: rursus impetu capto enituntur, id. 2, 65, 5; Quint. 6, 1, 28; Suet. Aug. 42; id. Calig. 43: cursum, id. Oth. 6: a quibus temporibus scribendi capiatur exordium, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 8: experimentum eorum inversâ manu capitur, Plin. 13, 2, 3, § 19 (poet.): nec vestra capit discordia finem, Verg. A. 10, 106: fugam, *to take to flight, flee,* Caes. B. G. 7, 26; so, capere impetum, *to take a start, gather momentum:* ad impetum capiundum modicum erat spatium, Liv. 10, 5, 6; cf.: expeditionis Germanicae impetum cepit, *suddenly resolved to make,* Suet. Calig. 43: capere initium, *to begin:* ea pars artis, ex quâ capere initium solent, Quint. 2, 11, 1.—Transf., of place: eorum (finium) una pars, quam Gallos optinere dictum est, initium capit a flumine Rhodano, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: a dis inmortalibus sunt nobis agendi capienda primordia, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 7.—**6.** Of an opportunity or occasion, *to seize, embrace, take:* si occassionem capsit, Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 6: si lubitum fuerit, causam ceperit, Ter. And. 1, 3, 8: quod tempus conveniundi patris me capere suadeat, Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 9: si satis commode tempus ad te cepit adeundi, Cic. Fam. 11, 16, 1.—**7.** Of operations of the mind, resolutions, purposes, plans, thoughts, etc., *to form, conceive, entertain, come to, reach:* quantum ex ipsâ re conjecturam cepimus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 25 MSS. (Fleck. al. ex conj. fecimus); Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 32: cum jam ex diei tempore conjecturam ceperat, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: hujusce rei conjecturam de tuo ipsius studio, Servi, facillime ceperis, Cic. Mur. 4, 9.—*Absol.:* conjecturam capere, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130: nec quid corde nunc consili capere possim, Scio, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3. 12: capti consili memorem mones, id. Stich. 4, 1, 72: quo pacto porro possim Potiri consilium volo capere unâ tecum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 66; 5, 2, 28: temerarium consilium, Liv. 25. 34, 7: tale capit consilium, Nep. Eum. 9, 3.—With *inf.:* confitendum... eâdem te horâ consilium cepisse hominis propinqui fortunas funditus evertere, Cic. Quint. 16, 53; Caes. B. G. 7, 71 *init.*—With *ut:* subito consilium cepi, ut exirem, Cic. Att. 7, 10 *init.*—With *gen. gerund.* (freq.): legionis opprimendae consilium capere, Caes. B. G. 3, 2: obprimundae reipublicae consilium cepit, Sall. C. 16, 4.—With *sibi:* si id non fecisset, sibi consilium facturos, Caes. B. C. 2, 20: ut ego rationem oculis capio, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 2: cepi rationem ut, etc., Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 11.—**8.** Of examples, instances, proofs, etc., *to take, derive, draw, obtain:* ex quo documentum nos capere fortuna voluit quid esset victis extimescendum, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: quid istuc tam mirum'st, de te si exemplum capit? Ter. And. 4, 1, 26: exemplum ex aliquâ re, Cic. Lael. 10, 33: praesagia a sole, Plin. 18, 35, 78, § 341: illud num dubitas quin specimen naturae capi debeat ex optimâ quâque naturâ? Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 32.—**9.** Of impressions, feelings, etc., *to take, entertain, conceive, receive, be subjected to, suffer, experience,* etc.: tantum laborem capere ob talem filium? Ter. And. 5, 2, 29: omnes mihi labores fuere quos cepi leves, id. Heaut. 2, 4, 19: laborem inanem ipsus capit, id. Hec. 3, 2, 9: ex eo nunc misera quem capit Laborem! id. And. 4, 3, 4: miseriam omnem ego capio; hic potitur gaudia, id. Ad. 5, 4, 22: satietatem dum capiet pater Illius quam amat, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 10: plus aegri ex abitu viri quam ex adventu voluptatis cepi, id. ib. 2, 2, 9: cum illâ quâcum volt voluptatem capit, id. ib. prol. 114: angor iste, qui pro amico saepe capiendus est, Cic. Lael. 13, 48: quae (benevolentia) quidem capitur beneficiis maxime, id. Off. 2, 9, 32: laetitiam quam capiebam memoriâ rationum inventorumque nostrorum, id. Fin. 2, 30, 96: lenire desiderium quod capiebat e filio, id. Sen. 15, 54: opinione omnium majorem animo cepi dolorem, id. Brut. 1, 1: itaque cepi voluptatem, tam ornatum virum fuisse in re publicâ, id. ib. 40, 147: ex civibus victis gaudium meritum capiam, Liv. 27, 40, 9: ne quam... invidiam apud patres ex prodigâ largitione caperet, id. 5, 20, 2: ad summam laetitiam meam, quam ex tuo reditu capio, magnus illius adventu cumulus accedet, id. Att. 4, 19, 2 (4, 18, 3): laetitia, quam oculis cepi justo interitu tyranni, id. ib. 14, 14, 4: ex praealto tecto lapsus matris et adfinium cepit oblivionem, *lost his memory,* Plin. 7, 24, 24, § 90: virtutis opinionem, Auct. B. G. 8, 8: somnum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: taedium vitae, Nep. ap. Gell. 6 (7), 18, 11: maria aspera juro Non ullum pro me tantum (me) cepisse timorem, Quam, etc., Verg. A. 6, 352 Forbig. ad loc.: et in futurum etiam metum ceperunt, Liv. 33, 27, 10: voluptatem animi, Cic. Planc. 1, 1: malis alienis voluptatem capere laetitiae (cum sit), id. Tusc. 4, 31, 66: quaeque mihi solâ capitur nunc mente voluptas, Ov. P. 4, 9, 37.—**10.** Transf., with the feelings, experience, etc., as subj., *to seize, overcome, possess, occupy, affect, take possession of, move,* etc. (cf. λαμβάνω, in this sense and like 9. supra): nutrix: Cupido cepit miseram nunc me, proloqui Caelo atque terrae Medeaï miserias, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63 (Trag. Rel. v. 291 Vahl.): edepol te desiderium Athenarum arbitror cepisse saepe, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 14: numquam commerui merito ut caperet odium illam mei, id. ib. 4, 2, 4: sicubi eum satietas Hominum aut negoti odium ceperat, id. Eun. 3, 1, 14: nos post reges exactos servitutis oblivio ceperat, Cic. Phil. 3, 4, 9: te cepisse odium regni videbatur, id. ib. 2, 36, 91: Romulum Remumque cupido cepit urbis condendae, Liv. 1, 6, 3: cupido eum ceperat in verticem montis ascendendi, id. 40, 21, 2: etiam victores sanguinis caedisque ceperat satietas, id. 27. 49, 8; Mel. 3, 5, 2: qui pavor hic, qui terror, quae repente oblivio animos cepit? Liv. 27, 13, 2: oblivio deorum capiat pectora vestra, id. 38, 46, 12: tantane te cepere oblivia nostri? Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 11: ut animum ejus cura sacrorum cepit, Liv. 27, 8, 6: hostis primum admiratio cepit, quidnam, etc., id. 44, 12, 1: tanta meae si te ceperunt taedia laudis, Verg. G. 4, 332; cf. Anthol. Lat. I. p. 178; I. p. 196 Burm.: ignarosque loci passim et formidine captos Sternimus, Verg. A. 2, 384: infelix, quae tanta animum dementia cepit! id. ib. 5, 465; id. E. 6, 47: cum subita incautum dementia cepit amantem, id. G. 4, 488; cf. Anthol. Lat. I. p. 170, 15; I. p. 168, 14 Burm.: Tarquinium mala libido Lucretiae stuprandae cepit, Liv. 1, 57, 10: ingens quidem et luctus et pavor civitatem cepit, id. 25, 22, 1: tantus repente maeror pavorque senatum eorum cepit, id. 23, 20, 7: senatum metus cepit, id. 23, 14, 8: si me... misericordia capsit, Att. ap. Non. p. 483, 11 (Trag. Rel. v. 454 Rib.): nec tuendi capere satietas potest, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24 (Trag. Rel. v. 410 ib.): quantus timor socios populi Romani cepisset, Liv. 43, 11, 9.—**11.** Of injury, damage, loss, etc., *to suffer, take, be subjected to:* calamitatem, Cic. Div. 1, 16, 29: detrimenti aliquid in aliquâ re, Col. 1, 8, 2.—Esp., in the legal formula, by which dictatorial powers were conferred by the senate upon the consuls or the entire magistracy in times of extreme danger to the state; videant ne quid res publica detrimenti capiat: decrevit quondam senatus, ut L. Opimius consul videret ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4: Hernici tantum terrorem incussere patribus, ut, quae forma senatûs consulti ultimae semper necessitatis habita est, Postumio, alteri consulum, negotium daretur, videret, ne, etc., Liv. 3, 4, 9; cf. id. 6, 19, 2 sqq.: quod plerumque in atroci negotio solet, senatus decrevit, darent operam consules, ne quid, etc.... Ea potestas per senatum more Romano magistratui maxuma permittitur, exercitum parare, bellum gerere, coërcere omnibus modis socios atque civis, domi militiaeque inperium atque judicium summum habere, Sall. C. 29, 2 sq.

II. *To take in, receive, hold, contain, be large enough for.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: *Ph.* Sitit haec anus. *Pa.* Quantillum sitit? *Ph.* Modica'st, capit quadrantal, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 8: parte quod ex unâ spatium vacat et capit in se (ferrum), Lucr. 6, 1030: jam mare litus habet, plenos capit alveus amnes, Ov. M. 1, 344; cf.: terra feras cepit, volucres agitabilis aër, id. ib. 1, 75: dum tenues capiat suus alveus undas, id. ib. 8, 558: cunctosque (deos) dedisse Terga fugae, donec fessos Aegyptia tellus Ceperit, id. ib. 5, 324.—**2.** Esp., with negatives, *not to hold, to be too small for,* etc.; cf.: di boni, quid turba est! Aedes nostrae vix capient, scio, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 13: qui cum unâ domo jam capi non possunt, in alias domos exeunt, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54: nec jam se capit

unda, volat vapor ater ad auras, Verg A. 7, 466 non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac meus, Hor S 1, 1, 46 non capit se mare, Sen Agam 487 neque enim capiebant fu nera portae, Ov M 7, 607 officium populi vix capiente domo, id. P 4, 4, 42 si di habitum corporis tui aviditati animi parem esse voluissent, orbis te non caperet, Curt 7, 8, 12 ut non immerito proditum sit Graeciam omnem vix capere exercitum ejus (Xerxis) potuisse Just 2, 10, 19 — **B.** Trop **1.** *To swallow up, ingulf, take in* (rare) tot domus locupletissimas isti us domus una capiet? Cic Verr 2, 2, 4, § 7 — **2.** *To contain, hold, be large* or *strong enough for, bear* **a.** Affirma tively (rare) quidquid mortalitas capere poterat, implevimus, Curt 9, 3, 7 si puer omni cura et summo, quantum illa aetas capit, labore, scripserit, Quint. 2, 4, 17 dummodo ejus aetatis sit, ut dolum capiat, Dig 40, 12, 15 — **b.** With negatives non capiunt angustiae pectoris tui (tantam per sonam), Cic Pis 11, 24 leones, qui nec capere irarum fluctus in pectore possunt, Lucr 3, 298 nec capiunt inclusas pectora flammas, Ov M 6, 466 vix spes ipse suas animo capit, id ib 11, 118 ardet et iram Non capit ipsa suam Progne, id. ib 6, 610, cf sic quoque concupiscis quae non capis, Curt 7, 8, 13 majora quam capit spirat, id 6 9, 11 ad ultimum magnitudinem ejus (fortunae) non capit, id. 3, 12, 20 infirma aetas majora non capiet, Quint 1, 11, 13 — **3.** Transf, of things, *to admit of, be ca pable of, undergo* (post-Aug and rare) rimam fissuramque non capit sponte ce drus, Plin 16, 40, 78, § 212 molluscum si magnitudinem mensarum caperet id. 16, 16, 27, § 68 res non capit restitutio nem, cum statum mutat, Dig 4, 4, 19 — **4.** With *inf*, *to be susceptible of, to be of a nature to*, etc, = ἐνδέχεται (late Lat) nec capit humanis angoribus excruciari (Deus), Prud. Apoth 154 crimina quae non capi unt indulgeri, Tert Pud 1 *fin*, id Apol 17, id adv Haer 44 *fin*; Paul Nol Carm 9, 22 — **5.** Of the mind, *to take, receive into the mind, comprehend, grasp, embrace* (cf intellego, to penetrate mentally, have in sight into) sitque nonnumquam summit tenda et contrahenda oratio, ne judex eam vel intellegere vel capere non possit Quint 11, 1, 45 nullam esse gratiam tantam, quam non vel capere animus meus in ac cipiendo ... posset, id 2 6 2 quae quidem ego nisi tam magna esse fatear, ut ea vix cujusquam mens aut cogitatio capere pos sit, Cic Marcell 2 6, id N D 1, 19, 49 senatus ille, quem qui ex regibus constare dixit, unus veram speciem Romani senatus cepit, Liv 9, 17, 14 somnium laetius, quam quod mentes eorum capere possent, id 9, 9, 14 — *P a* as *subst* **Capta,** ae, *f*, *a surname of Minerva, as worshipped on the Cælian Mount* but for what reason is not known Ov F 3, 837 sq

2. căpĭo, ōnis, *f* [1 capio], in the Lat of the jurists, **I.** *A taking* dominii, Dig 39, 2, 18, Gell 6 (7), 10, 3 — **II.** = usu capio or usucapio *the right of property acquired by prescription*, Dig 41, 1, 48, § 1, 41, 3, 21, 41 5 4, v 1 usucapio

† **căpis,** idis, *f* [prob akin to capio, q v, but cf κυφος, bent, κυπελλον, cup, and κυω, to hold], *a bowl with one handle, especially used in sacrifices* invenitur eti am haec capis (capidis), cujus diminutivum est capidula et vide quod magis Graecum esse ostenditur, cum in as protulit accusa tivum pluralem, Prisc p 708 P, cf. also Paul ex Fest p 48 Müll, Varr ap Non p 547, 17, Liv 10, 7, 10, Plin. 37, 2, 7, § 18, Petr 52, 2, v capedo

căpisso, ere, v capesso

† **căpisterium,** ii, *n*, = σκαφιστήριον, *a vessel for cleansing grains of corn*, Col 2, 9, 11 Schneid

căpistrārius, ii, *m* [capistrum], *a halter maker*, Inscr Orell 4158

căpistro (avi), atum, 1, *v a* [id] **I.** *To halter, tie with a halter* jumenta, Col. 6, 19, 2, Plin 18, 19, 49 § 177, Ov H 2, 80, Sid. Carm 22, 23 — * **II.** Transf, of the vine, *to bind fast, to fasten*, Col 11, 2, 95

căpistrum, i, *n* [capio] **I.** *A halter, a muzzle of leather* for animals Gr φορβεια, Varr R. R. 2, 6, 4, Ov M 10, 125, Verg G 3, 188, 3, 399 — **B.** Trop maritale ca pistrum, *the matrimonial halter*, Juv 6, 43 — **II.** Transf, of plants, **A.** *A band for fastening up vines*, Col. 4, 20 3 — **B.** *A band for the wine press*, Cato, R R. 12.

căpĭtal, v capitalis.

căpĭtālis, e, *adj* [caput] **I.** *Relating to or belonging to the head.* In this signif extant only in the *subst.* capital, *a head dress of priests*, Varr L L. 5, § 130 Müll, but, capital linteum quoddam, quo in sa crificiis utebantur, Paul ex Fest p 48 ib — **II.** Transf **A.** *Relating to life, by which life is endangered, capital* pericu lum, *peril of life*, Plaut Trin. 4 3, 81, id Rud. 2, 3, 19 caedis id. Most 2, 2, 44 morbus, *endangering life, dangerous*, Gell 16, 13, 5 — **2.** Esp freq as jurid. t t of those crimes which are *punishable by death* or *by the loss of civil rights, capital*, v Dig 21, 1, 23, § 2, 48, 1, 2 accusare ali quem rei capitalis, *of a capital crime*, Cic Verr 2, 2, 28, § 68 qui in vinculis essent damnati rei capitalis, id. Sen 12, 42 cui rei capitalis dies dicta sit, Liv 3, 13, 4 reus rerum capitalium, Cic Verr 2, 2, 39, § 95 manifesti rerum capitalium, Sall C 52 *fin* rerum capitalium condemnati, id ib 36, 2 damnati, Tac A 1, 21 *fin* in rerum capi talium quaestionibus, Cic Verr 2, 2, 28, § 68 crimen, id. ib 2, 5, 9, § 23, Tac A. 3, 60 facinora, Cic poet. N D 1, 6 13, cf flagitia, Ter Ad. 4, 7, 5 maleficia, Dig 48, 8, 18 pr judex rei capitalis, Quint 7, 3, 33, Curt 6, 8, 25, Cic Dom 30, 78 capitalium rerum vindices, Sall C 55 al fraudem admittere, Cic Rab Perd. 9, 26 causae, Quint 8, 3, 14 judicia, id 4, 1, 57 noxa, Liv 3 55, 5 poena afficere aliquem, Suet Caes 48 con demnare, id. Dom 14 animadversione pu nire, id Aug 24 supplicio incesta coercere, id Dom 8 capitale nullum exemplum vin dictae, Plin 29, 1, 8 § 18 supplicium, Curt 3, 2, 17 capitalis locus ubi si quid viola tum est, caput violatoris expiatur, Fest p 50 judicium trium virorum capitalium, *who had charge of the prisons and of execu tions*, Cic Or 46, 156, Liv 39, 14, 10, 25 1, 10, cf id 32, 26, 17, and the joke of Cic Fam 7, 13, 2.—Also *subst* **căpĭtal** (post-Aug sometimes **căpĭtāle,** as also in poorer MSS of earlier authors) *plur* capi talia, *a death* (*real* or *civil*), *banishment*, etc, *in consequence of crime* capital = fa cinus quod capitis poena luitur, Fest p 37 capital κεφαλικη τιμωρια, Vet Gloss (α) Capital facere, Plaut Men 1, 1, 16, id. Merc 3, 4, 26 scimus capital esse irascier, Lucil ap Non p 38, 17 quique non paruerit ca pital esto, Cic Leg 2, 8, 21, id Inv 2, 31, 96 praesidio decedere apud Romanos ca pital esse, Liv 24, 37, 9 Gronov, Mel 1, 9, 7 Tzschuck, Curt 8, 4, 17, 8, 9, 34, Quint. 9, 2, 67 degredi viâ capital leges fecere, Plin 12, 14, 32, § 63, 10 23, 31, § 62, Just 2, 7, 8, Suet Calig 24 Oud. and Wolf, Sil 13, 155, cf Front 4, 6, 3 Oud — (β) Ca pitale capitale est obicere anteacta, Quint. 9, 2, 67, Tac. Agr 2 — (γ) *Plur* capitalia capitalia vindicanto, Cic Leg 3 3, 6 capi talia ausi plerique, Liv 26, 40, 17, Suet Tib 58 — **b.** Trop inimicus, *a mortal en emy*, Plaut Poen 4, 2, 57 hostis, *a deadly enemy* Cic Cat 2, 2, 3 adversarius, id Fin 4, 12, 31 odium, id. Lael 1, 2 ira, Hor S 1, 7, 13 inimicitiae, Dig 17, 1, 23, § 25 minae, Cod 2 20, 7 oratio, *very pernicious, dangerous*, Cic Off 2, 21, 73 capitalis et pestifer Antonii reditus, id Phil 4 1, 3 to tius autem injustitiae nulla capitalior quam eorum, etc., id. Off 1, 13, 41 nulla capita lior pestis quam, etc, id Sen 12, 39 — **B.** *That is at the head, chief, first* in something, *pre eminent, distinguished* (rare) capitale vocamus Ingenium sollers (as we often use *capital*), Ov F 3, 839 Siculus ille (sc Phi listus) capitalis creber acutus etc. *a writer of the first rank*, Cic. Q Fr 2, 11 (13), 4 jo cus *a capital joke*, Treb XXX. Tyrann 10 — *Comp* hoc autem erat capitalior, quod, etc., *more important*, Cic Verr 2, 2, 70, § 170 — Hence, *adv* **căpĭtālĭter,** *mor tally, capitally* · lacessere, Plin. Ep 1, 5 4 odisse, *mortally*, Amm 21, 16 11 — Esp, **2.** As judicial t t, of punishments, *capitally, so as to affect life or citizenship*, Cod. Th 3, 14 1, Veg Mil 2, 22.

* **căpĭtānĕus,** a, um, *adj* [caput], *chief in size large* litterae, *capitals*, Auct Rei Agr p 270 Goes

‡ **căpĭtārium aes** quod capi potest, Paul ex Fest p 65 Müll

căpĭtātio, onis, *f* [caput], in the Lat of jurists, *a poll tax*, Dig 50, 15 3, 50, 4, 18 *fin*, Amm 17, 3, 2 (ap Cic. Fam 3, 8, 5 exactio capitum) — **II.** *The outlay of the state for beasts used in the public service*, Cod. Th 7, 4, 8, 7, 4, 11.

căpĭtātus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *having a head* (rare) clavulus Varr R. R. 2, 9, 15 et crassa natrix Lucil. ap Non. p 65, 31 caepa, Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 105 porrum, id. 20, 6, 22, § 48, Pall Febr 24 11 herba, Plin. 24, 19, 113, § 173 cunila, id. 32, 10, 44 § 126 vinea, *a vine that grows in a head* (opp bracchiata), Col 5, 5, 9 and 11.

căpĭtellum, i, *n dim* [caput, capitu lum] (perh first post class, for in Plin. 24, 19, 113, § 173, and 36, 23, 56, § 178, the MSS and edd vary between capitellum and ca pitulum, not in use in the time of Varro, v Varr L. L. 8, § 79 Müll.) **I.** *A small head* paracenterii, Veg 3, 17, 2. — **II.** In architecture = capitulum *the capital of a column*, Coripp 4, 59, cf Isid Orig 15, 8, 15, 19, 10, 24, Vulg 3 Reg 7, 16.

căpĭtĭlāvium, ii, *n* [caput lavo] *a washing of the head* (late Lat), Isid. Orig 6, 18, 14

Căpĭtīnus, a um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the town Capitium* (Καπιτιον, Ptol, in Southern Sicily, now *Capizzi*) civitas, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 43, § 103

1. căpĭtium, ii, *n* [caput], *a covering for the head* capitia = capitum tegmina, Varr ap Non p 542, 25, also *an under vest*, as put over *the head*, though Varr derives it from capio capitium ab eo quod capit pectus, id est, ut antiqui dicebant, comprehendit, Varr L L 5, § 131 Müll in duis Laber ap Gell 16, 7, 9 (Com. Rel. v 61 Rib), Dig 34, 2, 24 — *A vestment of a priest*, Hier Ep 64 — **II.** *The opening in the tunic through which the head passed* (eccl Lat), Hier Ep 64, id Vest. Sacerd 14, Vulg Exod 28, 32, 39, 21, id. Job, 30, 18.

2. Căpĭtium, ii, *n.*, *a town in Sicily*, Cic. Verr 2 3, 43, § 103

1. căpĭto, onis, *m amplif* [caput] *one that has a large head, big headed* **I.** Lit., Cic. N D 1, 29, 80 — **II.** Transf **A.** *A sea fish with a large head called also* cepha lus, Cato, R R. 158, 1 — **B.** *A kind of fish with a large head* Cyprinus dobula, Linn., Aus Mos 85

2. Căpĭto, ōnis, *m.*, *a Roman cogno men*, Atteius Capito, v Atteius, esp in the gens Sestia, v Fast Capitol ap Grut 289, and sarcastically, *a name given to parasites*, Plaut Pers. 1, 2, 8, v the com mentt ad h l

Căpĭtōlīnus, a, um, *adj* [Capitolium] *of* or *pertaining to the Capitol, Capitoline* clivus, Cic Rab Perd 11, 31 sedes, id Div 1, 12, 19, 2, 20, 45 collis, Mart 12 21 area, Suet Calig 22, 34, Gell 2, 10, 2 — Of Ju piter, Auct Dom 57, 144, Suet. Caes 84, id Aug 30, 91, 94, id. Tib 53, id Dom 4 dapes, *that was given to Jupiter*, Mart 12, 48 Venus, Suet Calig 7 amphora, q v ludi, Liv 5, 50 4 certamen, Suet. Dom 13, cf id ib 4 quercus *a crown of oak given to victors in the Capitoline games* Juv 6, 387 — **B.** *Subst.* **1. Căpĭtōlīnus,** i, *m*, *the Capitoline Hill*, Auct Her 4, 32, 43 — **2. Căpĭtōlīni,** orum, *m*, *persons who had the charge of these games* Cic Q. Fr 2, 5, 2 — In *sing* *a cognomen of M Manlius on ac count of his rescue of the Capitol*, Aur Vict. Vir Ill 24

Căpĭtōlium, ii, *n*, = Καπιτώλιον [= capitulum, from caput], in a restricted sense, *the Capitol, the temple of Jupiter, at Rome, built on the summit of* Mons Satur nius *or* Tarpeius *by the Tarquinii, and af terwards splendidly adorned*, Liv 1, 55 1 sq, v Class Dict., Verg A 9 448, opp to the Arx, and separated from it by the Intermontium — In a more extended sense, *the whole hill* (hence called Mons or Clivus Capitolinus) *including the temple and citadel*, separated from the Palatine Hill by the Forum Romanum now *Campi doglio* Acc to a fanciful etym, this word is derived from the discovery of a man s head in laying the foundations of the tem ple, Varr L. L. 5, § 41 Müll, Liv 1, 55, 6,

which Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 345, and Arn. 6, p. 194, also give as the head of a certain Tolus or Olus. The Capitolium was regarded by the Romans as indestructible, and was adopted as a symbol of eternity, Verg. A. 9, 448; Hor. C. 3, 30, 8 sq. Orell. ad loc.—P o e t., in *plur.*, Verg. A. 8, 347; Ov. A. A. 3, 115; Prop. 4 (5), 4, 27; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 397.—**2. Căpĭtōlĭum Vĕtus**, *the Old Capitol*, an earlier temple of Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, on the Quirinal, Varr. L. L. 5, § 158; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, 713.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** *The citadel* of any town, e. g. in Capua, Suet. Tib. 40; id. Calig. 57; in Beneventum, id. Gram. 9; cf. also Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 19; Sil. 11, 267; Inscr. Orell. 68 (Veronae); 3314 (Faleriis); 6139 (Constantinae); 6978 sq.—**B.** In eccl. Lat., *any heathen temple*, Prud. contr. Symm. 1, 632.

căpĭtŭlāre, is, *n.* [prop. *adj.*, sc. vectigal; caput], *a head-* or *poll-tax*, Inscr. Orell. 3345.

căpĭtŭlārii, ōrum, *m.* [capitulare], *tax-gatherers and revenue-officers*, Cod. 12, 29, 2; Cassiod. Var. 10, 28.—**II.** *Recruiting-officers*, Cod. Th. 6, 35, 3.

‡ **căpĭtŭlārĭum,** ii, *n.* [id.], *a capitation tax*, Inscr. Orell. 3345.

căpĭtŭlārĭus, a, um [capitularii, II.], *relating to the recruiting of soldiers:* functio, Cod. Th. 11, 16, 14.

căpĭtŭlātim, *adv.* [caput], *by heads, summarily* (rare; perh. only in the foll. exs.): dicere, Nep. ap. Cato, 3, 4: attingere, Plin. 2, 12, 9, § 55.

căpĭtŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [capitulum], *having* or *ending in a small head:* costae, Cels. 8, 1: surculus, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 156.

1. căpĭtŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [caput]. **I.** L i t., *a small head*, of man or beast: operto capitulo bibere, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 14.—Hence, in the lang. of comedy, for *a man*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 89; and as a term of endearment: o capitulum lepidissimum, *most charming creature*, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 25: haedi, Cels. 2, 22.—**B.** Of plants: caepae, Col. 11, 3, 15: sarmenti, id. 3, 77, 4: torcularii, Cato, R. R. 18, 4 al. (perh. also ramulorum, Plin. 24, 19, 113, § 173; 27, 5, 20, § 37; cf. capitellum).—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** In architecture. **1.** *The capital* or *chapiter of a column*, Vitr. 3, 3; 4, 1; Plin. 36, 23, 56, § 178 sq.—**2.** *The capital of a triglyph*, Vitr. 4, 3, 8.—**3.** *The cross-beam of warlike engines*, Vitr. 1, 1; 10, 17.—**B.** In late Lat., *a covering for the head of females*, Isid. Orig. 19, 31, 3; cf. Varr. ap. Non. p. 542, 30.—**C.** Also late Lat., *a prominent part* or *division of a writing, a chapter, section*, Tert. adv. Jud. 9, 19; Hier. in Ezech. c. 47 *fin.*—**D.** *A section of a law*, Cod. Just. 5, 37, 28.—**E.** *The raising of recruits* (as an office), Cod. Th. 11, 16, 15.

2. Căpĭtŭlum, i, *n.*, *a town of the Hernici in Latium*, now perh. *Paliano*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63.—Hence, **Căpĭtŭlenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Capitulum*, Dig. 50, 15, 8, § 7.

† **căpĭtum** or **căpētum,** i, *n.*, = καπητόν, *fodder for cattle* (late Lat.), Aur. Imp. ap. Vop. Aur. 7; Cod. Th. 7, 4, 7 and 13.

† **capnĭas,** ae, *m.*, = καπνίας, smoky. **I.** (Sc. οἶνος.) *A kind of wine*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39.—**II.** *A precious stone of a smoky hue*, of several varieties. **A.** *A kind of jasper*, Plin. 37, 9, 37, § 118 (called, id. 37, 10, 56, § 151, capnitis = καπνίτης).—**B.** *A kind of chrysolite;* prob. our *smoky topaz*, Plin. 37, 9, 44, § 128.

† **capnĭon,** i, v. capnos.

† **capnĭŏs,** ii, *f.*, = κάπνιος (sc. ἄμπελος), *a species of wine, so called from the dark* or *smoky color of the grapes*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39.

† **capnītes,** ae, v. capnias, II. A.

† **capnītis,** idis, *f.*, = καπνῖτις, smoky; *a kind of cadmia*, Plin. 34, 10, 22, § 101.—**II.** *A smoke-colored precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 151.

† **capnŏs,** i, *f.*, = καπνός, smoke; *a plant, also called* in pure Lat. pes gallinaceus, *fumitory*, of several species, Plin. 25, 19, 98, § 155 sq.; 26, 8, 36, § 57 (also called **capnĭon** = καπνίον).

† **cāpo,** ōnis (access. form **cāpus,** i, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15; 3, 9, 3; Col. 8, 2, 3), *m.*, = κάπων, *a capon*, Varr. l. l.; Col. l. l.; Mart. 3, 58, 38; Pall. Nov. 1, 3; Apic. 4, 3.

Cappădŏcĭa, ae, *f.*, = Καππαδοκία, *a country of Asia Minor, north of Cilicia, between the Taurus and Pontus*, now called *Caramania*, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 8 sq.; Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 55; id. Att. 5, 18, 1; id. Fam. 15, 2, 1 sq.; Curt. 3, 1, 24; Nep. Eum. 2, 2.—**II.** D e r i v v. **A. Cappădox,** ŏcis, *m.*, = Καππάδοξ, *a Cappadocian*, Cic. Red. in Sen. 6, 14.—In *plur.*, Mel. 1, 2, 5; 3, 8, 5; Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 9; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 39; Gr. *acc.* Cappadŏcas, Pers. 6, 77; appos. equi, Veg. 4, 6, 3.—**B. Cappădŏcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Cappadocia, Cappadocian:* gens, Col. 10, 184; Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 6: catastae, Mart. 10, 76; cf. Pers. 6, 77: sal, Col. 6, 17, 7; cf. Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 73 sq.: lactuca, Col. 10, 191; cf. id. 10, 184; also *absol.* Cappadoca, Mart. 5, 78.—**C. Cappădŏcĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cappadocian:* lactuca, Col. 11, 3, 26; cf. the preced.: zizipha, Plin. 21, 9, 27, § 51.—**D.** CAPPADOCICVS EXERCITVS, upon a coin of Adrian, in Eckh. Doct. Num. 6, p. 493.—**E. Cappădŏcarchĭa,** ae, *f.*, = Καππαδοκαρχία, *the priest's office in Cappadocia*, Dig. 27, 1, 6.

Cappădox, ŏcis, *m.*, = Καππάδοξ. **I.** *A river in Cappadocia, from which this province is said to have derived its name*, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 9.—**II.** *A Cappadocian;* v. Cappadocia, II. A.

cappăra, ae, *f.*, *a plant, also called* portulacca, App. Herb. 103.

† **cappăris,** is, *f.* (*acc.* -im, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 90; Varr. ap. Charis p. 79 P.; *acc.* -in, Mart. 3, 77; Cels. 4, 9), and (rare) **cappări,** *indecl. n.*, = κάππαρις or κάππαρι, *the caper-bush*, Col. 11, 3, 17; 11, 3, 54; Plin. 13, 23, 44, § 127; Pall. Oct. 11, 4: capparis cortex, Cels. 5, 17, 19.—**II.** *The fruit of the caper-bush, the caper*, Plaut l. l.: capparin et cepas voras, Mart. l. l.: urinam movet, Cels. 2, 31.

‡ **cappas,** marinos equos Graeci a flexu [κάμπτω = to bend] posteriorum partium appellant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 44 Müll.; v. hippocampus.

capra, ae, *f.* [caper], *a she-goat*, Cato ap. Charis. p. 79 P.; Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 1 sq.; Col. 7, 6 sq.; Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 200; Cic. Lael. 17, 62 al.: fera = caprea, Verg. A. 4, 152.—*A nickname for a man with bristly hair*, Suet Calig. 50; cf. caper.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** *A star in the constellation Auriga* (which is Amalthea, transf. to heaven), Hor. C. 3, 7, 6; Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 43, 110.—**B.** *The odor of the armpits* (cf. ala and caper), Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 29.—**C.** *A cognomen of the* Annii, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 10.—**D.** Caprae Palus, *the place in Rome where Romulus disappeared in the Campus, where afterwards was the Circus Flaminius*, Liv. 1, 16, 1 (in Ov. F. 2, 491, Caprea Palus; acc. to Fest. p. 49, also called Capralia).

caprā-gĕnus (caprŭg-), a, um, *adj.* [capra], *of the flesh of the wild goat:* lumbi, Macr. S. 2, 9, 12.

* **căprāgo,** inis, *f.*, *a plant, also called* cicer columbinum, App. Herb. 108.

căprārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [capra], *of* or *pertaining to the goat:* pastus, Sol. 1, § 97: mutilago, *a species of tithymalus*, App. Herb. 108.—*Subst.:* **căprārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a goatherd*, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 10; Col. 3, 10, 17.—**II. Caprārĭa,** ae, *f.* **A.** *An island near the south point of the Balearis Major*, now *Caborra*, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 78; Mart. Cap. 6, § 643.—**B.** *One of the* Fortunatae Insulae, Mart. Cap. 6, § 702.—**C.** *A small island in the Tuscan Sea, near the northern point of Corsica, abounding in wild goats* (Gr. Αἰγίλον), now *Capraja*, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 81; Mel. 2, 7, 19; Rutil. 1, 439; Mart. Cap. 6, § 644; called also **Caprāsia,** Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 3.—Hence, **Caprārĭensis,** e: plumbum, Plin. 34, 17, 49, § 164.

Caprāsĭa, ae, *f.* **I.** = Capraria, q. v. C.—**II.** *One of the mouths of the Po*, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 120.

căprĕa, ae, *f.* [capra], *a kind of wild she-goat, a roe*, cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 101 Müll.; Hor. C. 3, 15, 12; 4, 4, 13; id. S. 2, 4, 43; Plin. 8, 53, 79, § 214; 11, 37, 45, § 124; Verg. G. 2, 374; id. A. 10, 725; Ov. F. 5, 372; Mart. 13, 99; on account of the hostility between it and the wolf, prov.: jungere capreas lupis, of something impossible, Hor. C. 1, 33, 8.—**II.** Caprea Palus, v. capra, II. D.

Căprĕae, ārum, *f.*, *an island in the Tyrrhene Sea, near Campania*, now *Capri*, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 82; Verg. A. 7, 735; Ov. M. 15, 709; Sil. 8, 541; celebrated as the dwelling-place of the emperor Tiberius, Tac. A. 4, 67; 6, 1; 6, 2; 6, 10; Suet. Tib. 39; 40; 60; 62; 74; Juv. 10, 72; 10, 93; who was thence, and in derision of his wantonness, called **Caprinĕus,** Suet. Tib. 43.—Hence, **Caprĕensis,** e, *adj.:* secessus, Suet. Tib. 43.

* **căprĕĭda,** ae, *f.*, *a diuretic plant*, Cato, R. R. 122.

‡ **căprĕŏla,** ae, *f. dim.* [caprea], δορκάς, *the roe, doe*, Gloss. Philox.

* **căprĕŏlātim,** *adv.* [capreolus], *in a winding, twining manner*, App. M. 11, p. 268.

căprĕŏlus, i, *m.* [as if from capreus, caprea]. **I.** *A kind of wild goat, chamois, roebuck*, Verg. E. 2, 41; Col. 9, 1, 1.—**II.** T r a n s f., named from the form of their horns, **A.** *An implement with two prongs for cutting up weeds, a weeding-hoe*, Col. 11, 3, 46.—**B.** In *plur.:* capreoli, in mechanics, *short pieces of timber inclining to each other, which support something, supports, props, stays*, Vitr. 4, 2; 5, 1; 10, 15; 10, 20; 10, 21; Caes. B. C. 2, 10; Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 11.—**C.** Of vines, *the small tendrils which support the branches*, Col. 1, 31, 4; Paul. ex Fest. p. 57 Müll.; Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 208.

Căprĭcornus, i, *m.* [caper-cornu; cf. in Gr. αἰγοκερεύς], *Capricorn* (having a goat's horns), *the sign of the zodiac which the sun enters at the winter solstice* (opp. Cancer), Varr. 2, 1, 8; Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 112; id. Arat. 59 (293); Hor. C. 2, 17, 20; Ov. F. 1, 651; Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 64 sq.; Macr. S. 1, 17; Hyg. Fab. 196; id. Astr. 2, 28.

căprĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [caprifico], *a ripening of figs by the stinging of the gall-insect*, Plin. 15, 19, 21, § 81; 17, 27, 43, § 254.

căprĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [caprificus], *to ripen figs by the stinging of the gall-insect*, Plin. 16, 27, 50, § 114; Pall. Mart. 10, 28.

căprĭ-fīcus, i, *f.* [caper-ficus, goat-fig], *the wild fig-tree:* illi ubi etiam caprificus magna est, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 38; Hor. Epod. 5, 17; Prop. 4 (5), 5, 76; Plin. 16, 25, 40, § 95: arbor, id. 34, 13, 35, § 133; Mart. 10, 2, 9; and in a play upon the word with caper and ficus, Mart. 4, 52, 2. The gall-insect, Cynips psenes, Linn., springing from this tree, ripens by its sting the fruit of the cultivated fig-tree, ficus (cf. Plin. 17, 27, 44, § 256, caprifico and caprificatio); hence poet., in allusion to the fact that the wild fig-tree strikes root in the cracks of stones, etc., and breaks them, Pers. 1, 25; cf. Juv. 10, 145.—**II.** *The fruit of the wild fig-tree, the wild fig*, Col. 11, 2, 56; Plin. 11, 15, 15, § 40: caprificus vocatur e silvestri genere ficus numquam maturescens, id. 15, 19, 21, § 79.

căprĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [caper-gigno], *proceeding from a goat, of the goat kind* (poet.): genus, Pac. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5; and ap. Prisc. p. 677 P.: pecu, Cic. Progn. Fragm. ap. Prisc. l. l.—*Subst.:* **căprĭgĕni, ae,** *goats*, = capri, ae: caprigenum (= caprigenorum or -arum) trita ungulis, Att. ap. Macr. S. l. l. (Trag. Rel. v. 544 Rib.): caprigenum pecus, Verg. A. 3, 221; cf. Prisc. l. l.—To the sickliness of the goat (cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 5; Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 202) Plautus refers humorously, Ep 1, 1, 16.

căprīle, is, *n.* [caper, like equile, ovile, bubile, etc.], *an enclosure* or *stall for goats*, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 8; Col. 7, 6, 6; Plin. 28, 10, 42, § 153; Vitr. 6, 9.—*Adj.:* **căprīlis,** e, *of* or *pertaining to the goat:* semen, i. e. capellae, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 3.

Căprīlĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 10.

căprĭmulgus, i, *m.* [caper-mulgeo]. * **I.** *A milker of goats*, poet. for *countryman*, Cat. 22, 10.—**II.** *A bird supposed to suck the udders of goats, the goat-sucker*, Plin. 10, 40, 56, § 115.

Caprinĕus, i, *m.*, v. Capreae.

căprīnus, a, um, *adj.* [caper], *of* or *pertaining to goats:* grex, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 1; 2, 10, 3; Liv. 22, 10, 3: genus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 19:

pecus, Col 7, 6, 7, 7, 1 stercus, Cato R R 36, Varr R. R. 1, 38, 2 pellis, Cic N D 1, 29, 82 lac, Plin 28, 9, 33, § 124, 30, 11, 30, § 99 sanguis id 28, 17, 68 § 232 —Prov rixari de lana caprina, *to contend about trifles*, Hor Ep 1, 18, 15 —**II.** *Subst* **căprīna,** ae, *f* (sc. caro), *goat's flesh*, Val. Imp ap Vop Prob 4

căprĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *adj* [caper], *goat foot ed*, a poet epithet of rural deities Satyri, * Lucr 4, 582, * Hor C 2, 19, 4 Panes, Prop 3, (4), 17, 34

căprōnae (in MSS also **-nĕae**), arum, *f* [caput pronus], *the hair of men and animals hanging down upon the forehead, forelocks* (cf antiae) (ante and post-class, and rare) capronae dicuntur comae, quae ante frontem sunt quasi a capite pronae, Lucil ap Non p 22, 3 sq, App Flor 3, p 342, Paul ex Fest p 48 Müll

Căprōtīna, ae, *f*, *a surname of Juno at Rome*, in whose honor an annual feast was held on the Nonae Caprotinae, July 17, to commemorate the delivery of Rome from the Gauls by slaves who gave warning from a caprificus or wild fig tree, Varr L L 6, § 18 Müll, cf Macr S 1, 11, Aus. Ecl. Fer Rom 9

‡ **capruncŭlum,** i, *n* [cf capeduncula and capedo], *an earthen vessel*, Paul ex Fest p 48 Müll

1. capsa, ae, *f* [capio, Fr caisse, Engl case], *a repository, box*, esp for books, *bookcase, satchel* * Cic. Div in Caecil 16, 51, Hor S 1, 4, 22, 1, 10, 63, id Ep 2, 1, 268, Juv 10, 117, also for fruit, Plin 15, 17, 18, § 65, 15, 19, 21, § 82, Mart 11, 8

2. Capsa, ae, *f*, *a town in Africa, in the district of Byzacium, surrounded by vast deserts, plundered by Marius in the Jugurthine war*, Sall J 89, 4, 91 sq, Flor 3, 1, 14 —Hence, **II. Capsenses,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Capsa*, Sall J 92, 3 sq, in Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 30, called **Capsītāni.**

capsārius, ii, *m* [capsa] **I.** *A slave who carried the satchels of boys going to school*, Suet Ner 36, Dig 40, 2, 13 —**II.** *The maker of satchels*, Dig 50, 6, 6 —**III.** *A slave who took care of the clothes in baths*, Dig 1, 15, 3, § 5, Edict Dom p 22

capsella, ae, *f dim* [id.], *a small box* or *coffer*, Petr 67, 9, Dig 33, 7, 12, § 1, Vulg 1 Reg 6, 8 sqq

Capsenses and **Capsītāni,** v 2 Capsa, II

capso, is, it, etc., v 1 capio *init*

capsŭla, ae, *f dim* [capsa], *a small box* or *chest*, Fab Pictor ap Gell 10, 15, 14, Cat 68, 36, Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 102 —Hence, homo de capsula, *one who is excessively neat, nice* juvenes barba et comā nitidi de capsula toti, *quite from the bandbox*, Sen. Ep 115, 2

capsus, i, *m* [id.] **I.** *A wagon body, coach body*, Vitr 10, 14, Fest. s. v ploxinum, p 230 Müll. cf Isid. Orig 20, 12 3 —**II.** *An enclosure for animals, a pen*, Vell. 1, 16, 2

capta, v 1 capio *fin*

captābĭlis, e, *adj* [capto], *that can take* res contrariorum, Boeth Categ 1, p 144

captātio, ōnis, *f* [id], *a reaching after* or *catching at something* (rare) verborum, Cic. Part. Or 23, 81 puerilis vocum similium, Quint 8, 3, 57 testamenti, *legacy hunting*, Plin. 20, 14, 57, § 160, Quint. 8, 6 51 —**II.** In fencing, t t., *a feint*, Quint. 5, 13, 54

captātor, ōris, *m* [id], *one who eagerly reaches after, endeavors to obtain* or *strives for something* (rare, not in Cic) **I.** Lit. only in Prud στεφ 5, 17 — **II.** Trop aurae popularis, *that courts the popular breeze*, Liv 3, 33, 7 — Esp, *one who hunts after legacies, a legacy hunter*, Hor S 2, 5, 57, Petr 141, Juv 5, 98, 10, 202.

captātōrius, a, um, *adj* [captator], in the Lat. of the jurists, *of* or *pertaining to legacy hunters* institutiones, *the establishing of a person as one's heir on condition of being also made heir by him*, Dig 28, 5, 70, 28, 5 69 scripturae, ib 28, 30, 63

* **captātrix,** icis *f* [id.], *she who strives after* or *aims at any thing* scientia, captatrix veri similium, App Dogm Plat p 16

captensŭla, ae, *f* [captio], *a fallacious argument, a sophism*, Mart Cap 4, § 423

captio, onis, *f* [capio] **I.** Lit, *a catching* pignoris, Gai Inst. 4, 12, 4 29, cf. Gell 7, 10, 3 odoris, Lact Opif Dei, 10 — **B.** *A seizing, apprehension* domini, Ambros Ob Valent 35 —**II.** Trop, *a deceiving, deception, fraud, deceit*, Plaut Ep 2, 2, 112, 5, 2, 36, id Most. 5, 2, 23, id Truc 2, 7, 65 si in parvula re captionis aliquid vererere, Cic Quint 16, 53 incidere in captionem, Dig 4, 1, 1 consilium multis captionibus suppositum, ib 4, 4, 1, Paul Sent 5, 33, 2 —**B.** Esp freq in dialectics, *a fallacious argument, a sophism* omnes istius generis captiones eodem modo refelluntur, Cic Fat 13, 30 praestigiis quibusdam et captionibus depelli, id. Ac 2, 14, 45 dialecticae, id. Fin 2, 6, 17 captiones discutere, id. Ac 2, 15, 46 metuere, Plaut As. 4, 1, 45 inducere se in captiones, Cic. Div 2, 17, 41 in captione haerere, Gell. 16, 2, 5 explicare, Cic Div 2, 17, 41, id Brut. 53, 198, cf id ib § 197, id Att. 10, 15, 2 — **C.** Meton (causa pro effectu, cf fraudi esse) *an injury, a disadvantage* ne quid captioni mihi sit, Plaut Most. 3, 3, 19 Lorenz ad loc mea captio est, si quidem ejus inopia minus multa ad me scribis, Cic. Att 5, 4, 4, Dig 29, 3, 7, 50, 17, 200

captiōsē, *adv*, v captiosus *fin.*

captiōsus, a, um, *adj* [captio] **I.** *Fallacious, deceptive* societas, Cic Rosc. Com 10, 29 beneficium, Dig 46, 5 8 pr liberalitas, ib 2 15, 8 — *Comp*, Cic. Rosc. Com 17, 52.—**II.** (Acc. to captio, I B) *Captious, sophistical* (most freq in Cic) animi fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscripti atque decepti, Cic Ac 2, 15, 46, so Gell 16, 2, 13 probabilitas Cic Fin 3, 21, 72 genus, id. Ac 2, 16, 49, so in *sup*, id. ib — *Subst* **captiōsa,** orum, *n*, *sophisms*, Cic Fin 1, 7, 22 — *Adv* **captiōsē,** *captiously, insidiously* interrogare, Cic. Ac. 2, 29 94

captīto, avi, 1, *v freq a* [capto, capio], *to strive eagerly after, to snatch at any thing* (very rare), App de Deo Socr p 52, cf Gell 9, 6, 3

captiuncŭla, ae, *f dim* [captio], *a quirk, sophism, fallacy*, Cic. Att 15, 7 *fin*, Gell 16, 2, 8.

captīva, ae, *f*, v captivus, I A 2 b

captīvātio, onis, *f* [captivo], *a subjugation, enslavement* elephanti, Cassiod. Var 10, 30

* **captīvātor,** ōris, *m* [id.], *he that takes captive*, Aug Ep 199

captīvĭtas, atis, *f* [captivus], *the condition of* captivus (post-Aug, cf Madvig Cic. Cornel Fragm ap Orell. V 2, p 71) **I.** Lit. **A.** Of living beings, *captivity, bondage*, Sen Ep 85, 27, Tac A. 12, 51, 4, 25, 11, 23, id H 5, 21, Just 3, 5, 2, 4, 3 3, 4, 5, 12, 11, 3, 7, 11, 14, 11 — Also of animals, Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 134, Flor 1, 18, 28 —**B.** Collect. nisi coetu alienigenarum, velut captivitas, inferatur, Tac A. 11, 23 — **C.** Of inanim things, *a taking, capture* urbium, Tac. A. 16, 16, id. H 3, 83 Africae, Flor 2, 6 8 — Also in *plur* urbium, Tac. H 3, 70 —**II.** (Acc to capio II A 2 a.) Oculorum, *blindness*, App M 1, p 104, 36 Elm

captīvo, āre, *v a.* [id.], *to take captive* (eccl. Lat), Aug Civ Dei, 1, 1, Vulg Rom 7, 23

captīvus, a, um, *adj* [captus, capio, II A. 1] **I.** Of living beings **A.** Of men, *taken prisoner, captive.* **1.** In gen. (rare) urbs regi, captiva corpora Romanis cessere, Liv 31, 46, 16, cf vix precibus, Neptune, tuis captiva resolvit Corpora, Ov A A. 2, 587 multitudo captiva servorum, Liv 7, 27, 9 mancipia, id 32, 26, 6 Tecmessa, Hor C 2, 4, 6 pubes, id ib 3, 5, 18 matres, Ov M 13, 560 —**2.** *Subst* **captīvus,** i, *m*, *a captive in war, a captive, prisoner* (freq and class.), Cic. N D 3, 33, 82, id Phil. 8, 11, 32, id Tusc. 3, 22, 54, id Off 1, 12, 38, 1 13, 39, id Fam 5, 11, 3, Caes. B G 1, 22, 1, 50, Nep Hann. 7, 2, Quint 5, 10, 115 al., Verg A. 9, 273, Hor S 1, 3, 89, id Ep 1, 16, 69, Ov M 13, 251, Juv 7, 201 —**b. captīva,** ae, *f* tristis captiva, Ov Am 1, 7, 39, id M 13, 471, Curt. 6, 2, 5, 8, 4, 26, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 264

—**B.** Transf, poet., *that pertains* or *belongs to captives* sanguis, Verg A 10, 520. cruor, Tac. A. 14, 30 crines, Ov Am 1, 14, 45 lacerti, id. M 13, 667 colla, id. P 2, 1, 43 sitis, Mart. 11, 96, 4 bracchia, Sen. Herc. Oet. 109 al. — **C.** Of animals *caught* or *taken* pisces, Ov M 13 932 ferae, id. ib 1, 475 vulpes, id. F 4, 705 crocodili, Plin. 8 25, 38, § 93 mullus, Mart 10, 37 al.—**II.** Of inanim things, *captured plundered, taken as booty, spoiled, taken by force* naves Caes. B C 2, 5, Liv 26, 47, 3 navigia, id 10, 2, 12 carpenta, id. 33, 23 4 pecunia, id 1, 53, 3, 10, 46, 6 aurum argentumque, id. 45, 40, 1 signa, id 7, 37, 13 arma, id. 9, 40 15 solum, id. 5, 30, 3 ager, id 2 48, 2, Tac. A 12, 32 res, Plin 33, 1, 3, § 7 vestis, Verg A. 2 765 portatur ebur, captiva Corinthus, Hor Ep 2, 1, 193 currus Verg A 7, 184 caelum, Ov M 1, 184 al —**B.** Trop captiva mens i e *by love*, Ov Am 1, 2, 30

capto, avi, atum, 1, *v freq act* [capio] **I.** Prop, *to strive to seize, lay hold of a thing with zeal, longing*, etc., *to catch at, snatch, chase*, etc (syn. aucupor, venor) Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat Flumina, Hor S 1, 1, 68, so id ib 1, 2 108, Ov M 3, 432, 10 42, cf aquam hianti ore, Curt. 4, 16, 12, and imbrem ore hianti, id. 4, 7, 14 laqueo volucres, harundine pisces, Tib 2, 6, 23, Verg G 1, 139, Hor Epod 2, 36, Ov M 8 217, cf (meretrices) occurrebant amatoribus Eos captabant Plaut. Ep 2, 2, 31 muscas, Suet Dom 3 modo cervicem, modo crura, Ov M 9, 37 collum, id ib 3, 428 patulis naribus auras, Verg G 1, 376, Ov M 7, 557, 4 72 plumas ore, id ib 8 198 umbras et frigora, Verg E 2, 8, cf id ib 1, 53 auribus aera, *to catch the breeze*, id A 3, 514 captata Hesperie, *watched, sought for*, Ov M 11, 768 —**II.** Figuratively **A.** In gen, *to strive after, long for, desire earnestly, try* or *seek to obtain* (syn consector, appeto, aucupor, class) sermonem, *to watch, listen to*, Plaut. Cas 2, 8, 8, cf Ter Phorm. 5, 6, 29 sonitum aure admota, Liv 38, 7, 8, solitudines, Cic Tusc 3, 26, 63 quid consili, *to adopt*, Plaut As. 2, 2, 91, Ter And 1, 1, 143, 2, 4, 1 assensiones alicujus, Cic. Inv 1, 31, 51 plausus, *to covet*, id. Pis. 25, 60 misericordiam, id Phil 2, 34, 86, id. Inv 1, 55, 106 voluptatem, id Fin 1, 7, 24 (opp praeterire) risus, *to provoke, strive to excite*, id Tusc 2, 7, 17, Quint. 6, 3, 26, Phaedr 1, 29, 1 favorem, Quint 6, 1, 25, Suet. Tib 57 nomen imperatorium, D Brut. ap Cic. Fam 11, 4 incerta pro certis, Sall. C 20, 2, cf nubes et inania, Hor A P 230 libertatis auram, Liv 3, 37, 1, cf auram incertae famae Curt 4 5, 8 occasionem, *to watch for*, Liv 38, 44, 3, Suet. Caes 7 tempus rei, Quint 4, 2, 70, Liv 4, 36 3 tempestates, id 5, 6, 4 brevitatem, Quint. 10, 1, 32 elegantiam actoris, id. 11, 3, 184 leporem propositionum ac partitionum, id 11, 1, 53 solas sententias multas, id 8, 5, 30 auctoritatem contemptu ceterorum, id 12, 3, 12, 9, 2, 98, cf id 11, 3, 142 vox non captata, sed velut oblata, id 9, 3, 73 —With *inf* as object prendique et prendere captans, Ov M 10, 58 laedere aliquem, Phaedr 4, 8, 6 opprimere, id 5, 3, 2 acquirere voluptates, Col 8, 11, 1 — With a clause as object cum, an marem editura esset varus captaret (i e magno studio quaereret) ominibus Suet. Tib 14 — **B.** In partic. **1.** (Acc to capio, II 2) *To seek to catch* or *take one in a crafty manner, to lie in wait for, seek to entrap, to entice, allure* (constr *quem, quod quem cujus rei, cum quo, inter se* or *absol*) magnum hoc vitium vino'st Pedes captat primum, luctator dolosu'st, Plaut Ps 5, 1, 6, cf. captatio qua via te captent, eadem ipsos capi? Ter Hec. 1, 1, 16 tu si me impudicitiae captas, capere non potes, Plaut. Am 2, 2, 189, 1, 1, 266, 2, 2 163, id. Men 4 2 83 astutē mihi captandum 'st cum illoc id. Most. 5, 1, 21 quid ad illum qui te captare vult, utrum tacentem irretiat te an loquentem? Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 94 est quiddam quod suā vi nos adliciat ad sese, non emolumento captans aliquo sed trahens sua dignitate, id. Inv 2, 52, 157 hostem insidiis, Liv 2, 50, 3 inter se, id. 44, 24, 8, 44, 25 12 verba (*to interpret sophistically*, cf captio), Dig 10, 4, 19 —*Absol* contra est eundum cautim et captandum mihi, Att. ap Non p 512, 12, p 512, 50 in colloquiis insidiari

et captare, Liv. 32, 33, 11 (= captionibus uti, studere fallere). — Hence, **2.** A standing expression, *to practise legacy-hunting, to hunt for legacies* (aliquem or aliquod): testamenta senum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 23; cf. hereditatem, Dig. 29, 6, 1: homines, Petr. 116, 6; Mart. 6, 63; Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 7; 4, 2, 2; Juv. 16, 56 al.; cf. captator and captatorius.— **3.** *To take up, begin,* of discourse: ubi captato sermone diuque loquendo ad nomen venere Jovis, Ov. M. 3, 279.

* **captor,** ōris, *m.* [capio], *he who catches (animals), a hunter, huntsman,* Poët. Anth. Lat. 5, 162, 8.

* **captrix,** īcis, *f.* [captor], *she that takes, catches;* trop., *she that despoils:* virium captrices, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 39, 226.

captūra, ae, *f.* [capio] (post-Aug.). **I.** *A taking, catching (of animals);* abstr.: piscium, Plin. 9, 19, 35, § 71: piscium et alitum, id. 19, 1, 2, § 10: pantherae, id. 28, 8, 27, § 93. —**II.** Meton. (abstr. pro concr.). **A.** *That which is taken, the prey:* pinxit venatores cum capturā, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 99; 10, 40, 56, § 115; Suet. Aug. 25.—Hence, **B.** *Gain, profit* (acquired by low or immoral employments), *reward, pay, hire, wages:* prostitutarum, Suet. Calig. 40: inhonesti lucri, Val. Max. 9, 4, 1; so id. 3, 4, 4; 6, 9, 8; Plin. 24, 1, 1, § 4; Sen. Contr. 1, 2 *init.*

1. captus, a, um, *Part.*, from capio.

2. captus, ūs, *m.* [capio]. **I.** *A taking, seizing; that which is taken* or *grasped* (so post-Aug. and rare): flos (ederae) trium digitorum captu, i. e. *as much as one can grasp with three fingers, a pinch,* Plin. 24, 10, 47, § 79: piscium vel avium vel missilium, *a draught,* Dig. 18, 1, 8, § 1: bonorum, Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 7.—**II.** (Acc. to capio, II. B. 4.) *Power of comprehension, capacity, notion* (this is the usu. class. signif. in the phrase ut est captus alicujus, *according to one's capacity* or *notion*): hic Geta, ut captus est servorum, non malus Neque iners, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 34 (ut se habet condicio servorum, Don.); so Afran. ap. Don. ib.: civitas ampla atque florens, ut est captus Germanorum, *according to German notions* (ὥς γε κατὰ Γερμανούς, Metaphr.), Caes. B. G. 4, 3: Graeci homines non satis animosi, prudentes, ut est captus hominum, satis, *for this people's capacity,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 65.—With *pro* or *supra* (post-class.): pro captu, Gell. 1, 9, 3; App. Mag. p. 277; Cod. Th. 6, 4, 21, § 5: SVPRA CAPTVM, Inscr. Grut. 1120, 7. —**B.** Of physical power (very rare): iracundissimae ac pro corporis captu pugnacissimae sunt apes, *in proportion to* or *in view of their bodily size,* Sen. Clem. 1, 19, 2.

Căpŭa, ae, *f.*, = Καπύη [kindred with campus, q. v.], *the chief city of Campania, celebrated for its riches and luxury,* now *Sta. Maria di Capua,* Mel. 2, 4, 2; Cic. Pis. 11, 24; 11, 25; id. Agr. 1, 6, 18 sq.; 2, 32, 87; Verg. G. 2, 224; Hor. Epod. 16, 5; id. S. 1, 5, 47; id. Ep. 1, 11, 11: Capua ab campo dicta, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; cf. Liv. 4, 37, 1; other fabulous etymologies v. in Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 145, and Paul. ex Fest. p. 43 Müll.: Capuam Hannibali Cannas fuisse, Flor. 2, 6, 21; cf. Cannae.—**II.** *Adj.* **A.** **Campanus,** v. under Campania, 2. a.— **B.** **Căpŭensis,** e, *of Capua* (late Lat.), Inscr. Orell. 3766.—*Plur.:* Capuenses, *the inhabitants of Capua,* Schol. Bobiens. Cic. post Red. in Sen. p. 249 Orell.—**C.** **Căpŭānus,** *of Capua,* used by some acc. to analogy, Varr. L. L. 10, § 16, p. 163 Bip.

căpūdo, inis, v. capedo.

căpŭla [*dim.* from capis; cf. capedo], *a small bowl with handles,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 12 Müll.

căpŭlāris, e, *adj.* [capulus], *pertaining to* or *destined for a bier:* capularem dici voluerunt senem jam morti contiguum; sed et reos capulares dicebant, qui capulo digni forent, Fulg. p. 563, 11 sq.: cadaver, Lucil. ap. Fulg. l. l.: tam oppido Acherunticus? Tam capularis, *near the grave,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 33 (Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 222; 11, 64).

căpŭlātor (contr. CAPLATOR, Inscr. Orell. 2239; 3765), ōris, *m.* [capulo], *he that pours out of one vessel into another, a decanter,* Cato, R. R. 66, 1; Col. 12, 50, 10.

1. căpŭlo, āre, *v. a.* [capula], *to pour off (oil, wine,* etc.), Cato, R. R. 66, 1; Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 22.

2. capŭlo, āre, *v. a* [capulus, IV.]; of animals, *to catch,* Mel. 2, 5, 7; Col. 6, 2, 4; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 5.

căpŭlus, i, *m.* (acc. to Gramm. also **căpŭlum,** i, *n.*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 61 Müll.; Non. p. 4, 21 sq.; Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 5) [capio; prop. the holder]. **I.** *A sarcophagus, bier, sepulchre, tomb:* capulum ... vocatur et id, quo mortuo efferatur, Paul. l. l.: capulum dicitur quicquid aliquam rem intra se capit: nam sarcophagum, id est sepulchrum, capulum dici veteres volunt, quod corpora capiat ... Novius ... Prius in capulo quam in curuli sellā. Lucilius Satyrarum libro secundo, quem illi quom vidissent ... in capulo hunc non esse, aliumque cubare. Var. Cosmotorque, Propter cunam capulum positum nutrix tradit pollictori, Non. p. 4, 21 sqq.; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 222: (feretrum) Latine capulus dicitur, id. ib. 11, 64: dum funera portant, Dum capulo nondum manus excidit, Stat. Th. 3, 362: monumentum quoddam conspicamur. Ibi capulos carie et vetustate semitectos, quis inhabitabant pulveres et jam cinerosi mortui, App. M. 4, p. 150, 27: capuli lecti funerei vel rogi in modum arae constructi, Placid. Gloss. tom. III. p. 451.— Hence: ire ad capulum, *to go to the grave,* Lucr. 2, 1174; and sarcastically: capuli decus, *one who deserves a bier* = capularis, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 42.—**II.** *That by which any thing is seized* or *held, the handle:* aratri, Ov. P. 1, 8, 57: sceptri, id. M. 7, 506.—Esp., *the hilt of a sword,* Cic. Fat. 3, 5; Verg. A. 2, 553; 10, 536; Ov. M. 7, 422; 12, 133; 12, 491; Petr. 82, 2; Tac. A. 2, 21; App. M. 1, p. 108 al.; cf.: capulum manubrium gladii vocatur, Paul. l. l. —Hence, **III.** = membrum virile, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 29; with the addition of coleorum, Auct. Priap. 24, 7.—**IV.** Capulum, *a halter for catching* or *fastening cattle, a lasso,* Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 5; cf. capulo.

cāpus, i, v. capo.

căpŭt (**kăp- căpud**), ĭtis (*abl. sing.* regularly capite: capiti, Cat. 68, 124; cf. Tib. 1, 1, 72 Huschk., where the MSS., as well as Caes. German. Arat. 213, vary between the two forms), *n.* [kindr. with Sanscr. kap-āla; Gr. κεφ-αλή; Goth. haubith; Germ. Haupt]. **I.** *The head,* of men and animals: oscitat in campis caput a cervice revolsum, Enn. Ann. 462 Vahl.: i lictor, conliga manus, caput obnubito, form. ap. Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 13; cf. Liv. 1, 26, 6: tun' capite cano amas, homo nequissume? Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 34; so, cano capite, id. As. 5, 2, 84; id. Cas. 3, 1, 4; Tib. 1, 1, 72; Pers. 1, 83 al.; cf. Tib. 1, 10, 43, and: capitis nives, Hor. C. 4, 13, 12, and Quint. 8, 6, 17 Spald.: raso capite calvus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 306: irraso, id. Rud. 5, 2, 16: intonsum, Quint. 12, 10, 47: amputare alicui, Suet. Galb. 20; Vulg 1 Par. 10, 9: capite operto, Cic. Sen. 10, 34, 34: obvoluto, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77 Klotz: caput aperire, id. ib: abscindere cervicibus, id. ib. 11, 2, 5: demittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 32; Cat. 87, 8; Verg. A. 9, 437: attollere, Ov. M. 5, 503: extollere, *to become bold,* Cic Planc. 13, 33: efferre, *to raise one's head, to be eminent,* Verg E. 1, 25 al.—Of animals, Tib. 2, 1, 8; Hor S. 1, 2, 89; 2, 3, 200; id. Ep. 1, 1, 76 al.—**b.** Prov.: supra caput esse, *to be over one's head,* i. e. *to be at one's very doors, to threaten in consequence of nearness* (= imminere, impendere), Sall. C. 52, 24; Liv. 3, 17, 2; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6; Tac. H. 4, 69; cf. Kritz ad Sall. l. l.: capita conferre (like our phrase *to put heads together,* i. e *to confer together in secret*), Liv. 2, 45, 7: ire praecipitem in lutum, per caputque pedesque, *over head and ears,* Cat. 17, 9: nec caput nec pedes, *neither beginning nor end, good for nothing,* Cic. Fam. 7, 31, 2; cf. Cato ap. Liv. Epit. lib. 50; Plaut. As. 3, 3, 139 sq.—**c.** Capita aut navia (al. navim), *heads* or *tails,* a play of the Roman youth in which a piece of money is thrown up, to see whether the figure-side (the head of Janus) or the reverse-side (a ship) will fall uppermost, Macr. S. 1, 7; Aur. Vict. Orig. 3; cf. Ov. F. 1, 239; Paul. Nol. Poëm. 38, 73.—**d.** Poet., *the head,* as the seat of the understanding: aliena negotia Per caput saliunt, *run through the head,* Hor. S. 2, 6, 34; so id. ib. 2, 3, 132; id. A. P. 300.—**e.** Ad Capita bubula, a place in Rome in the tenth region, where Augustus was born, Suet. Aug. 5.—**2.** Transf., of inanimate things. **a.** In gen., *the head, top, summit, point, end, extremity* (beginning or end): ulpici, Cato, R. R. 71: allii, Col. 6, 34, 1: porri, id. 11, 3, 17: papaveris, Liv. 1, 54, 6; Verg. A. 9, 437: bulborum, Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 94: caulis, id. 19, 8, 41, § 140 al.: jecoris (or jecinoris, jocinoris), Cic. Div. 2, 13, 32; Liv. 8, 9, 1; cf. id. 27, 26, 14; 41, 14, 7; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 244 Müll.: extorum, Ov. M. 15, 795; Luc. 1, 627; Plin. 11, 37, 73, § 189: pontis, *tête de pont,* Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 4; cf. Front. Arat. 2, 13, 5: tignorum, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: columnae, Plin. 34, 3, 7, § 13: molis, *the highest point of the mole,* Curt. 4, 2, 23: xysti, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 20: porticus, id. ib. 5, 6, 19 al.—**b.** Esp., of rivers, (α) *The origin, source, spring (head):* caput aquae illud est, unde aqua nascitur, Dig. 43, 20, 1, § 8; so Lucr. 5, 270; 6, 636; 6, 729; Tib. 1, 7, 24; Hor. C. 1, 1, 22; id. S. 1, 10, 37; Verg. G. 4, 319; 4, 368; Ov. M. 2, 255; Hirt. B. G. 8, 41; Liv. 1, 51, 9; 2, 38, 1; 37, 18, 6: fontium, Vitr. 8, 1; Mel. 3, 2, 8; Plin. Ep. 8, 8, 5; 10, 91, 1 al.—(β) (more rare) *The mouth, embouchure,* Caes. B. G. 4, 10; Liv. 33, 41, 7; Luc. 2, 52; 3, 202.—**c.** Also of plants, sometimes *the root,* Cato, R. R. 36; 43; 51: vitis, id. ib. 33, 1; 95, 2; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 195; Verg. G. 2, 355.—**d.** Also, in reference to the vine, *vine branches,* Col. 3, 10, 1; Cic. Sen. 15, 53.—Poet., also the *summit, top* of trees, Enn. ap. Gell. 13, 20, and ap. Non. 195, 24; Ov. M. 1, 567; Poët. ap Quint. 9, 4, 90; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 370. —**e.** Of mountains, rocks, Verg. A. 4, 249; 6, 360.—**f.** Of a boil that swells out, Cels. 8, 9; hence, facere, *to come to a head,* Plin. 22, 25, 76, § 159; 26, 12, 77, § 125; cf.: capita deorum appellabantur fasciculi facti ex verbenis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 64 Müll.—**II.** Per meton. (pars pro toto), *a man, person,* or *animal* (very freq. in prose and poetry; cf. κάρα, κεφαλή, רֹאשׁ, in the same signif.; v. Liddell and Scott and Robinson): pro capite tuo quantum dedit, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 64; id. Pers. 1, 1, 37: hoc conruptum'st caput, id. Ep. 1, 1, 85: siquidem hoc vivet caput, i. e. ego, id. Ps. 2, 4, 33; so id. Stich. 5, 5, 10; cf. id. Capt. 5, 1, 25: ridiculum caput! Ter. And. 2, 2, 34: festivum, id. Ad. 2, 3, 8: lepidum, id. ib. 5, 9, 9: carum, Verg. A. 4, 354; Hor. C. 1, 24, 2: liberum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32, § 79: vilia, Liv. 25, 6, 9: viliora, id. 9, 26, 22: vilissima, id. 24, 5, 13: ignota, id. 3, 7, 7; cf. id. 2, 5, 6: liberorum servorumque, id. 29, 29, 3 al.—In imprecations: istic capiti dicito, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 47; cf.: vae capiti tuo, id. Most. 4, 3, 10; so id. Poen. 3, 3, 32; Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 6; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4; Tib. 1, 2, 12; Verg. A. 8, 484; 11, 399 al.—With numerals: capitum Helvetiorum milia CCLXIII., *souls,* Caes. B. G. 1, 29; 4, 15: quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum Milia, Hor. S. 2, 1, 27; id. Ep. 2, 2, 189; cf id. C. 1, 28, 20 al.; so, in capita, in distribution, *to* or *for each person* (cf. in Heb. also לְגֻלְגְּלֹת, for each head, poll, = for each individual, v. Robinson in h. v.), Liv. 2, 33, 11; 32, 17, 2; 34, 50, 6 al. (cf.: in singulos, id. 42, 4, 5).—Of the poll-tax: exactio capitum, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5; so, capite censi, v. censeo.—Of animals, Verg. A. 3, 391; Col 6, 5, 4 *fin.*; 8, 5, 4; 8, 5, 7; 8, 11, 13; Veg Vet. 1, 18.—**III.** Trop. **1.** *Life,* and spec., **a.** *Physical life:* carum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 33 sq.; 5, 1, 26: si capitis res siet, *if it is a matter of life and death,* id. Trin. 4, 2, 120: capitis periculum adire, *to risk one's life,* Ter. And. 4, 1, 53: id. Hec. 3, 1, 54; cf. id. Phorm. 3, 2, 6 Ruhnk.: capitis poena, *capital punishment,* Caes B. G. 7, 71: pactum pro capite pretium, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107: cum altero certamen honoris et dignitatis est, cum altero capitis et famae, id. ib. 1, 12, 38: cum dimicatione capitis, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 23; cf.: suo capite decernere, id. Att. 10, 9, 2; so Liv. 2, 12, 10; Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 64; Liv 9, 5, 5: caput offerre pro patriā, Cic. Sull. 30, 84: patrum tibi crede caput, i. e. patris vitam et salutem, Ov. M. 8, 94; so, capitis accusare, *to accuse of a capital crime,* Nep. Paus. 2 *fin.*: absolvere, id. Milt. 7, 6: damnare, id. Alcib 4, 5; id. Eum. 5, 1: tergo ac capite puniri, Liv 3, 55, 14: caput Jovi sacrum, id. 3, 55, 7: sacratum, id. 10. 38, 3 al; cf. Ov. M. 9, 296.— **b.** *Civil* or *political life,* acc. to the Roman idea, including the rights of liberty, citi-

zenship, and family (libertatis, civitatis, familiae) its loss or deprivation was called deminutio or minutio capitis, acc. to the foll jurid. distinction capitis deminutio nis tria genera sunt maxima, media, minima, tria enim sunt, quae habemus libertatem, civitatem, familiam Igitur cum omnia haec amittimus (as by servitude or condemnation to death), maximam esse capitis deminutionem, cum vero amittimus civitatem (as in the interdictio aquae et ignis) libertatem retinemus mediam esse capitis deminutionem, cum et libertas et civitas retinetur, familia tantum mutatur (as by adoption, or, in the case of women by marriage) minimam esse capitis deminutionem constat, Dig 4, 5, 11, cf Just Inst 1, 16, 4, Cic de Or 1, 40, 181, 1, 54, 231, id Tusc 1, 29, 71, Liv 3, 55, 14, 22, 60, 15 capitis minor, Hor C 3, 5, 42 servus manumissus capite non minuitur, quia nullum caput habuit Dig 4, 5, 3, § 1 —Of the deminutio media, Cic Brut 36, 136, id Verr 2, 2, 40, §§ 98 and 99, id Quint. 2, 8 al —Of the deminutio minima, Cic Top 4, 18, cf Gai Inst 1, 162 —**2.** *The first* or *chief person* or *thing, the head, leader, chief, guide* (very freq) (α) With *gen* scelerum, *an arrant knave*, Plaut Curc 2 1, 19, id Bacch 4, 7, 31, id Mil 2, 6, 14, id Ps 1, 5 31, 4, 5, 3, id Rud 4, 4, 54 perjuri, id ib 4, 4, 55 concitandorum Graecorum, Cic Fl 18, 42 consilii, Liv 8, 31 7 conjurationis, id 9, 26, 7 caput rei Romanae Camillus id 6, 3, 1, cf caput rerum Massinissam fuisse id 28, 35, 12, so id 26, 40, 13 reipublicae, Tac A 1 13 nominis Latini, *heads, chiefs*, Liv 1, 52 4 belli, id 45, 7, 3 Suevorum *chief tribe*, Tac G 39 *fin* al —The predicate in *gen masc* capita conjurationis ejus virgis caesi ac securi percussi, Liv 10, 1, 3 —(β) With *esse* and *dat* ego caput fui argento reperiundo, Plaut As. 3, 3, 138, cf illic est huic rei caput *author, contriver*, Ter And 2, 6, 27, so id Ad 4, 2, 29 al —(γ) *Absol* urgerent philosophorum greges, jam ab illo fonte et capite Socrate, Cic de Or 1, 10, 42 corpori valido caput deerat, *guide, leader*, Liv 5, 46, 5 esse aliquod caput (i e regem) placebat, id 1, 17, 4, cf id 1, 23 4, Hor S 2, 5, 74 al —Of things, *head, chief, capital*, etc, thus of cities Thebas caput fuisse totius Graeciae, *head, first city*, Nep Epam 10 *fin*, so with *gen*, Liv 9, 37, 12, 10, 37, 4 Weissenb ad loc; 23, 11, 11, 37, 18 3 (with arx), cf pro capite atque arce Italiae, urbe Romana, Liv 22, 32, 5, and with *dat* Romam caput Latio esse, id 8, 4, 5, and brevi caput Italiae omni Capuam fore, id 23, 10 2 Drak *N cr* —Of other localities castellum quod caput ejus regionis erat, *the head, principal place*, Liv 21, 33, 11 —Of other things jus nigrum, quod cenae caput erat, *the principal dish*, Cic Tusc 5, 34, 98, cf id Fin 2, 8, 25 patrimonii publici, id Agr 1, 7, 21, cf id ib 2, 29, 80, Liv 6, 14, 10 caput esse artis, decere, *the main* or *principal point*, Cic de Or 1, 29, 132 caput esse ad beate vivendum securitatem, id Lael 13, 45 ad consilium de re publica dandum caput est nosse rem publicam, ad dicendum vero probabiliter, nosse mores civitatis, id de Or 2, 82, 337, 1, 19, 87 litterarum, *summary, purport, substance*, id. Phil 2, 31, 77 caput Epicuri, *the fundamental principle, dogma*, id. Ac 2, 32, 101, cf Quint 3, 11, 27 rerum, *the chief* or *central point, head*, Cic Brut 44, 164 —So in writings, *a division, section, paragraph, chapter*, etc a primo capite legis usque ad extremum, Cic Agr 2, 6 15, cf id ib 2, 10, 26, id Verr 2, 1, 46, § 118 Ascon, id. Fam 3, 8, 4, Gell 2 15 4 al, Cic de Or 2, 55, 223, id Fam 7, 22 *med*, Quint 10, 7, 32 id quod caput est Cic Att 1, 17, 4, so id Fam 3, 7, 4 —Of money, *the principal sum, the capital, stock* (syn sors, opp usurae), Cic Verr 2, 1, 4, § 11, 2, 3, 35, § 80 sq, id Att 15 26 4, Liv 6 15, 10, 6, 35, 4, Hor S 1, 2, 14 al

Căpys, ўos, *m*, = Κάπυς **I.** *Son of Assaracus, and father of Anchises*, Ov F 4, 34 —**II.** *A companion of Æneas*, Verg A 1, 183, 2, 35, 9, 576, 10, 145 Serv —**III.** *A king of Alba in Latium*, Ov M 14, 613 sq, Liv 1, 3, 8, Verg A 6, 768 —**IV.** *A king of Capua*, Liv 4, 37, 1, Serv ad Verg A 1, 242

Car, Caris, v Caria, I B 1

1. cārăbus, i, *m*, = κάραβος, *a kind of sea crab*, acc. to Beckmann Cancer cursor, Linn, Plin 9, 31, 51, § 97

2. cārăbus, *a small wicker boat, covered with raw hide*, Isid Orig 19, 1, 26, cf Vossius in Caes. B C 1, 54 Oud

†† **cărăcalla,** ae, and **cărăcallis,** is, *f* [Celtic], *a long tunic* or *great coat with a hood, worn by the Gauls, and made of different materials*, Spart Sev 21, Edict Diocl p 21, Hier Ep 64, n 15 (in Mart 1, 93, 8 Gallica palla) —From this garment, introduced by him, was named, **II.** *Masc*, the emperor Antoninus Caracalla Spart 1 1, id Car 9, Aur Vict. Caes 21, id Epit 21, Aus Caes 9, 22

Caractăcus, v Caratacus

† **căragogŏs,** i, *f* [κάρα ἄγω, carrying off from the head], *a medicinal plant*, App Herb 27

Cărălis (in MSS also **Călăris**), is, *f*, = Κάραλις, *the chief city of Sardinia*, now *Cagliari*, Mel 2, 7, 19 (Parthey, Cararis), Plin 2, 108, 112, § 243, Flor 2 6, 35, Claud B Gild 521 —*Acc* Caralim, Flor 2, 6, 35, Claud B Gild 500 sq —Access form **Carāles,** um, Liv 23, 40, 8 sq, 30, 39, 3, and Auct B Afr 98 —**II.** Deriv **Cărălītānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Caralis* ager, Liv 27, 6, 14 promonturium, Plin 3, 7, 13, § 84, and id 3, 8, 14, § 87 ΑΛΙΛΥΝΟ Inscr Momms 6810 —In *plur subst* **Cărălītāni,** orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Caralis*, Caes B C 1, 30, Plin 3 7, 13 § 85

Cărălītis Pălūs, *in Lycaonia*, Liv 38, 15, 2 (perh Coralitis, acc to Κοραλίς, Strab 12, p 568)

Cărambis (**Cēr-**), is, *f*, = Κάραμβις, *a promontory and town of the same name in Paphlagonia*, now *Kerempi Bukna* or *Kerembeh*, Mel 1, 19, 8, Plin 6, 2, § 6, Val Fl 5, 107, *acc* Carambin, id 8, 214 —*Adj* **Cărambĭcus,** a, um, Mel 2, 1, 3, Plin 4, 12 26, § 86

Cărānus, i, *m* **I.** *King of Macedonia*, Liv 45, 9, 3, Vell 1 6, 5, Just 7, 1, 7 —**II.** *General of Alexander the Great*, Curt 7, 3, 2, 7, 4, 32

Caratăcus (**Caractăcus** and **Cataratacus,** v Nipp ad Tac. A 12, 33), i, *m*, *king of the Silures in Britain*, Tac 1 1 sq, id H 3, 45

Carbas, ae, *m*, *the east northeast wind*, Vitr 1, 6 10

carbăsĕus (accessory form **carbăsĭnĕus,** Varr ap Non p 541, 21, and **carbăsĭnus,** Plin 19, 1, 6, § 23, App M 8, p 214, Mart Cap 2, § 136), a, um, *adj* [carbasus], *of* or *made of carbasus* or *fine linen* vela, Cic Verr 2, 5 12 § 30, 2 5, 31, § 80 sinus Verg A 11, 776, Stat Th 7, 658, cf also Tib 3, 2, 21 color i e *red*, Vulg Esth 1, 6 —*Subst* **carbăsĭnum,** i, *n*, *a linen garment*, Caecil ap Non p 548, 15

carbăsum, i v carpasum

† **carbăsus,** i, *f* (*m*, Val Max 1, 1, 7, *acc sing n* carbasum leve, Pacat Paneg in Theod 33), *plur* heterocl carbăsa, orum, *n* (*acc m* carbasos supremos, Amm 14, 8, 14), = κάρπασος [Heb כַּרְפַּס, Sanscr karpâsa, cotton] *very fine Spanish flax* (unwrought or woven) *fine linen cambric* Plin 19, 1, 2, § 10, Cat 64, 227, *plur* carbasa, Col 10, 17 (Bip galbana) —**II.** Transf, of things made of carbasus, **A.** *A fine linen garment* Verg A 8 34 Serv, cf Non p 541 13 sq, Curt 8 9, 21, Val Max 1, 1, 7, cf Prop 4 (5) 11, 54 —In *plur* carbasa, Ov M 11, 48, Luc 3, 239, Val Fl 6, 225, and *adj* carbasa lina, Prop 4 (5) 3, 64 —**B.** *A curtain*, Lucr 6, 109 —**C.** *A sail*, as the Engl *canvas*, Enn Ann 560 Vahl, Verg A 3 357, 4 417 —In *plur*, Ov M 6, 233 11, 477, 13 419, 14, 533, id H 7, 171, id. F 3, 587, Luc 3, 596 al —**D.** *The Sibyl line books, written upon linen*, Claud B Get 232

† **carbătĭna,** ae, *f*, = καρβατίνη *a kind of rustic leather shoe*, Cat 98 (97), 4

1. carbo, ōnis, *m* [Sanscr çra coque re, cf cremo], *a coal, charcoal* (dead or burning), of *dead coals* Cato, R R 38 *fin*, Plaut Truc 5 12, Ter Ad 5, 3, 63, Varr R R 1, 7, 8 al —Of *glowing, burning coals*, Cato, R R 108, Plaut Rud 2, 6, 48, Lucr 6, 802, Cic. Off 2, 7, 25, Plin. 2, 20, 18, § 82, 16, 10, 19, § 45, Hor C. 3, 8, 3 al. —**II.** Meton **A.** From the black color of coals are derived the trop expressions impleantur elogiorum meae fores carbonibus i e *with scurrilous verses*, Plaut. Merc 2, 3, 73. sanin creta an carbone notati? Hor S 2 3 246, imitated by Pers. 5, 108 (cf opp albus) miror Proelia rubrica picta aut carbone Hor S 2, 7, 98 —**B.** For *something of little value*, hence prov carbonem pro thesauro invenire, *to be deceived in one's expectation* Phaedr 5, 6, 6 —**C.** *A bad tumor*, Ser Samm 39, 725, cf. carbunculus, C

2. Carbo, ōnis, *m* *a Roman surname in the* gens Papiria, Cic Fam. 9, 21, 3, cf. Plin 7, 16, 15, § 68 al.

carbōnārĭus, a, um, *adj* [1 carbo] *of* or *relating to charcoal* negotium *traffic in charcoal*, Aur Vict Vir Ill. 72 —**II.** *Subst* **A. carbōnārĭus,** i, *m*, *a burner of charcoal, a collier*, Plaut. Cas 2, 8, 2, Inscr Orell 4302 —**B. carbōnārĭa,** ae, *f* **1.** (Sc fornax) *A furnace for char coal*, Tert Car Christ 6 —**2.** (Sc. femina.) *The Charcoal Woman, the title of a lost play by Plautus*, Fest p 30, 27 Müll.

carbōnesco, ĕre, v inch n [id.] *to become charcoal*, Cael Aur Tard. 2, 13, 168, 5, 1, 20

carbuncŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f* [carbunculo], *a disease of trees* Plin 17, 24, 37, § 222, cf. carbunculus, C 2

carbuncŭlo, āre, v n [carbunculus] *to have a* carbunculus. **A.** Of men Plin 24 13 69 § 113, 23, 3 34 § 70 —**B.** Of plants, Plin 18, 28, 68, § 272, 10 7, 14, § 27, and in a *dep* form, id 14, 2, 4 § 33

carbuncŭlor, ari, v carbunculo *fin.*

* **carbuncŭlosus,** a, um, *adj* [carbunculus, II] *containing red toph stone* ager, Col 3, 11, 9

carbuncŭlus, i, *m dim* [1 carbo] **I.** *A small coal*, Auct Her 4, 6, 9 —**b.** Trop, *a burning* or *devouring sorrow* amburet ei misero corculum carbunculus Plaut Most 4 2, 70 Lorenz ad loc.—**II.** Meton **A.** *A kind of sandstone, red toph stone* Varr R R 1, 9 2 Schneid, Vitr 2, 4, 2, 6, 8 1, Plin 17, 4, 3 § 29, Pall 1, 10, 1 —**B.** *A reddish, bright kind of precious stone* (prob comprising the ruby, carbuncle, hyacinth, garnet etc) Plin 37 7, 25 § 92 sq, Isid. Orig 16 14 1, Vulg Exod 28, 18, id Ezech 28, 13, Inscr Orell 2510 —Hence ut scintillet probitas e carbunculis i e *be adorned with jewels*, Publ Syr ap Petr 55 Bücheler —**C.** *A disease* **1.** Of men, *a kind of tumor, a carbuncle*, Cels 5, 28, 1, 6, 18, 1, *a disease in* Gallia Narbonensis, *le charbon provençal* Plin 26 1, 4, § 5 —**2.** Of plants *a disease caused by hoar frost*, Col 3 2, 4, Plin 18, 28, 68, § 272, 18, 29, 70, § 293

Carcăso, ōnis, *f* (**Carcăsum,** i, *n*, Plin 3, 4, 5 § 38), *a city of* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Carcassone*, Caes. B G 3, 2 al., Itin Hieros. p 551

carcer, ĕris, *m* [Sicilian κάρκαρον, cf. O Müll Etrusk 1, p 13, etym dub, cf scrinium] *an enclosed place*, hence, **I.** *A prison, jail* (syn custodia, vincula) si tresviri me in carcerem conpegerint Plaut. Am 1 1, 3, id Poen 3, 3, 79, Lucr 3 1016, Cic Verr 2, 5, 9, § 22 sq, Liv 6, 36, 112 al carcer, quem vindicem scelerum majores nostri esse voluerunt Cic. Cat 2, 12, 27 **A.** Poet, of the custody of the winds Verg A 1, 54, Ov M 4, 663, 14, 224, id F 2, 456, and of the lower world carcer inferorum, Sen Herc. Fur 1222 Ditis Luc 6, 797 —Trop, of the chains of the body qui ex corporum vinculis tam quam e carcere evolaverunt Cic Rep 6, 14, 14, so id Tusc 1 30, 74, Luc 6, 721 —**B.** Esp, *the Roman State prison*, close to the Forum, at the foot of the Capitoline Hill, on the right of the Sacra Via built by Ancus Marcius Liv 1, 33 8, extended under ground by Servius Tullius, hence this part of the prison is called *Tullianum* Varr L L 5, § 151, p 42 Bip, Cic. Sull 25, 70, Sall C 55, 3, Liv 1, 33, 8, Tac A 3, 51 al, cf in inferiorem demissus carcerem, Liv 34, 44, 8 in carcerem conditi id 29 22 7, cf also Fest p 356 Müll, and Becker, Antiq 1 262 sq, v also Tullianum and robur, II A —**C.** Meton. **a.** *The imprisoned criminals* in me carcerem ef

fudistis, Cic. Pis. 7, 16.—**b.** As a term of reproach (= carcerarius), *jail-bird, scape-gallows:* carcer vix carcere dignus, Lucil. ap. Don. Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 26; Ter. Phorm. 1, 1.—**II.** *The barrier* or *starting-place in the race-course* (opp. meta or calx; v. h. vv.); usu. in *plur.*, carceres, Varr. L. L. 5, § 153 Müll.; Lucr. 2, 264; 4, 990; Cic. Brut. 47, 173; Verg. G. 1, 512; * Hor. S. 1, 1, 114 al. —In *sing.* (mostly poet.), Enn. Ann. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (v. 88 Vahl.); Tib. 1, 4, 32 (imitated by Ov. H. 18, 166); Auct. Her. 4, 3, 4; Verg. G. 3, 104; id. A. 5, 145 Serv.; Ov. M. 10, 652; id. Tr. 5, 9, 29; 5, 12, 26; Suet. Caes. 21; Stat. Th. 6, 522.—**B.** Trop., *the commencement, beginning,* of a course of action or of a condition: a quibus carceribus decurrat ad metas, Varr. R. R. 1, 3; so id. ib. 2, 7, 1: ad carceres a calce revocari, i. e. *to begin life anew*, Cic. Sen. 23, 83; cf.: cum aequalibus, quibus cum tamquam e carceribus emissus sis, id. Lael. 27, 101.

carcĕrālis, e, *adj.* [carcer], *of* or *pertaining to a prison* (post-class.): caecitas, Prud. στεφ. 5, 269: stipes, id. 5, 551; Cod. Th. 9, 3, 6.

carcĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a prison:* quaestus, *of keeping a prison*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 20.—Hence, *subst.:* **carcĕrārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a prison-keeper, jailer*, Inscr. Grut. 80, 5; Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 26; cf. carcer, I. C. b.

carcĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to a prison* (post-class.; like carceralis): catena, Prud. στεφ. 6, 16: antrum, id. adv. Symm. 2, 468.

carcĕro, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to imprison, incarcerate* (post-class.), Salv. Prov. 2, p. 53; Auct. Prog. Aug. 29.

† **carchărus**, i, *m.*, = καρχαρίας, *a kind of dog-fish:* Squalus carcharias, Linn.; al. carcharias vulgaris, Col. 8, 17, 12.

† **Carchēdŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Καρχηδόνιος, *Carchedonian*, i. e. *Carthaginian* (since Καρχηδών = Carthago): carbunculus, *a brilliant precious stone frequently found in the country of the Carthaginians*, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 92 sq. — Hence, *subst.:* **Carchēdŏnĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a Carthaginian*, Plaut. Poen. prol. 53.

† **carchēsĭum**, ii, *n.*, = καρχήσιον. **I.** *A Greek drinking-cup* or *beaker, slightly contracted in the middle, with slender handles which reached from the rim to the bottom* (usu. in *plur.*), Verg. G. 4, 380; id. A. 5, 77; Ov. M. 7, 246; Val. Fl. 2, 656; Sil. 11, 301 al.; cf. Müll. Arch. § 299, a.—**II.** *The similarly formed upper part of a mast, mast-head, scuttle;* in *plur.*, Lucil. and Cat. ap. Non. p. 546, 23; Luc. 5, 418; cf. Macr. S. 5, 21. — In *sing.:* insigne, App. M. 11, p. 264, 40; id. Flor. 4, p. 364, 8.—**III.** *The upright beam of a crane*, Vitr. 10, 5; 15, 22 Schneid.

Carcīne, es, *f.*, *a town of European Scythia*, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 84; Mel. 2, 1, 4.

† **carcĭnēthron**, i, *n.*, = καρκίνηθρον, *a plant, also called* polygonon, and pure Lat. geniculata, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113.

† **carcĭnĭas**, ae, *m.*, = καρκινίας, *a precious stone of the color of the sea-crab*, Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

† **carcĭnōdes**, is, *n.*, = καρκινῶδες, *a cancerous disease:* navium, Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 187.

† **carcĭnōma**, ătis, *n.*, = καρκίνωμα, *a cancerous ulcer* (pure Lat. cancer), *a cancer*, Cato, R. R. 157, 4; Cels. 5, 28, 2; Plin. 22, 13, 15, § 32 al.—As a term of reproach applied by Augustus to Julia and her son Agrippa, on account of their incorrigible wickedness, Suet. Aug. 65.

† **Carcĭnŏs**, i, *m.*, = Καρκίνος, *the constellation Cancer*, Luc. 9, 536.

† **carcĭnōthron**, i, *n.*, = καρκίνωθρον, *the plant also called* polygonon, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113.

Carda, ae, v. Cardea.

Cardăces, um, *m.*, = Κάρδακες [carda (Persian), strong, warlike, acc. to Strabo, 15, 3], *a class of Persian soldiers; acc.* Cardacas, Nep. Dat. 8, 2.

† **cardămĭna**, ae, *f.*, = καρδαμίνη, *a cress-like plant*, i. q. nasturtium, App. Herb. 20.

† **cardămōmum**, i, *n.*, = καρδάμωμον, *a spice, cardamon*, Cels. 3, 21; 5, 2; Plin. 12, 13, 29, § 50; 13, 1, 2, § 8.

† **cardămum**, i, *n.*, = κάρδαμον, *a kind of cress* (pure Lat. nasturtium), Scrib. Comp. 129; App. Herb. 20; Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 13.

Cardĕa or **Carda**, ae, *f.*, *a goddess who presided over the hinges of doors* (i. e. *over family life*), Tert. adv. Gnost. 10; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8; Cypr. Idol. Van. 2; cf. Carna.

Cardĭa, ae, *f.*, = Καρδία, *a town on the Thracian Chersonesus, on the gulf* Melas, *the birthplace of Eumenes*, Mel. 2, 2, 8; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 48.—Deriv.: **Cardĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Cardia:* Eumenes, Nep. Eum. 1, 1.

† **cardĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = καρδιακός, *of* or *pertaining to the heart* or *stomach:* morbus, *cardialgia* or *heart-burn*, Cels. 3, 19; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 30 sq.; Plin. 11, 37, 71, § 187: amicus, *suffering from a disease of the stomach*, Juv. 5, 32: equus, Veg. Vet. 1, 25, 2: bos, id. ib. 1, 51, 1.—Hence, *subst.:* **cardĭăcus**, i, *m.*, *one who has heart-burn* or *stomach-ache*, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 81; Hor. S. 2, 3, 161; Sen. Ep. 15, 3; cured by wine, Cels. 1, 1; Plin. 23, 1, 23, § 44; Juv. 1, 1.

cardĭmōma, ae, *f.;* cf. καρδιωγμός, *a pain in the stomach*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 35, 187.

cardĭnālis, e, *adj.* [cardo]. **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to a door-hinge:* scapi, Vitr. 4, 6, 4.—**II.** Trop., *that on which something turns, depends*, i. e. *principal, chief:* venti, *the principal* or *cardinal winds*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 131; Isid. Orig. 13, 11, 14; cf. virtutes, Hier. ap. Macr. S. 1, 16-19; Ambros. ap. Luc. 5, § 49 al.—Hence, in late Lat.: cardinalia Christi opera, Cypr.—**B.** Esp. **1.** As eccl. term; *subst.*, *a chief presbyter*, as opp. to one who ministered in an *Oratorium;* and esp. of such forming the council of the Pope at Rome, which afterwards consisted only of bishops, *cardinals*, Anast. p. 95.—**2.** In gram.: numeri, *the Cardinal Numbers* (unus, duo, tres, etc., from which the *Ordinals* and *Distributives* are formed), Prisc. Pond. p. 1351 P. — Hence, * **cardĭnālĭter**, *adv.*, *chiefly, principally:* praesidere, *especially*, Firm. Math. 410.

* **cardĭnātus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *hinged, mortised to:* tignum, Vitr. 10, 21, 4.

* **cardĭnĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to a door-hinge:* tumultus, Sept. Afer. ap. Ter. Maur. p. 2424 *fin.* P.

cardo, ĭnis, *m.* [cf. κράδη, a swing; κραδαίνω, to swing, wave; Sanscr. kurd, a spring, a leap; old Germ. hrad, lively, and Germ. reit in bereit, ready] (*f.*, Gracch. ap. Prisc. p. 683 P.; Graius ap. Non. p. 202, 20; cf. infra in Vitr.), *the pivot and socket, upon which a door was made to swing at the lintel and the threshold, the hinge of a door* or *gate*, Enn. Trag. 119 Vahl.: paene ecfregisti foribus cardines, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 6; id. As. 2, 3, 8: postis a cardine vellit Aeratos, Verg. A. 2, 480: cardo stridebat, id. ib. 1, 449; cf. id. Cir. 222: num muttit cardo? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 94: immoti, Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 230: singuli, id. 36, 15, 24, § 117: facili patuerunt cardine valvae, Juv. 4, 63: versato cardine Thisbe Egreditur, *opening the door*, Ov. M. 4, 93; cf. Verg. A. 3, 448: nec strepitum verso Saturnia cardine fecit, Ov. M. 14, 782 al.—**B.** Meton. **1.** Cardines, in mechanics, *beams that were fitted together;* and specifically, cardo masculus, *a tenon*, Vitr. 9, 6, and cardo femina, *a socket, a mortise*, id. 9, 6: cardo securiclatus, *axe-shaped tenon, a dovetail*, id. 10, 15, 3.—Hence, **b.** In garlands, *the place where the two ends meet*, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 18.—**2.** In astron., *the point about which something turns, a pole.* So of *the North pole:* caeli, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4: mundi, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 89; cf.: extremusque adeo duplici de cardine vertex Dicitur esse polus, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 41, 105; Ov. P. 2, 10, 45; Stat. Th. 1, 349: cardo glacialis ursae, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1139: Arctoae cardo portae, Stat. Th. 7, 35; hence anal. to this, with the agrimensores, *the line limiting the field, drawn through from north to south*, Plin. 18, 33, 76, § 326; 17, 22, 35, § 169; cf. Fest. s. v. decimanus, p. 71 Müll., and accordingly the mountain Taurus is called cardo, i. e. *line* or *limit*, Liv. 37, 54, 23; cf. id. 40, 18, 8; 41, 1, 3.—Of *the four cardinal points of the world*, Quint. 12, 10, 67; so, Hesperius Eous, Luc. 5, 71; Stat. Th. 1, 157: occiduus, Luc. 4, 672: medius, id. 4, 673.—Of *the earth as the centre of the universe*, acc. to the belief of the ancients, Plin. 2, 64, 64, § 160; 2, 9, 6, § 44.—Of *the intersection of inclined surfaces:* reperiuntur (aquae) . . . quodam convexitatis cardine aut montium radicibus, Plin. 31, 3, 26, § 43.—Of *the summer solstice:* anni, Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 264; and so of *the epochs of the different seasons:* temporum, id. 18, 25, 58, § 218; 18, 25, 59, § 220.—Hence, of *the time of life:* extremus, *old age*, Luc. 7, 381.—**II.** Trop., *that on which every thing else turns* or *depends, the chief point* or *circumstance* (so not before the Aug. per.): haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum, *at such a turn of affairs, so great a crisis, in so critical a moment, decisive*, Verg. A. 1, 672 (hoc est in articulo, Serv.; cf. Isid. Orig. 15, 7, 6; Gr. ἀκμῇ): fatorum in cardine summo, Stat. Th. 10, 853: litium, Quint. 12, 8, 2: causae, id. 5, 12, 3: satellitem in quo totius dominationis summa quasi quodam cardine continetur, Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 5: unum eligamus in quo est summum ac principale, in quo totius sapientiae cardo versatur, Lact. 3, 7, 6.

cardŭēlis, is, *f.* [carduus], *the thistle-finch, goldfinch:* Fringilla carduelis, Linn.; Plin. 10, 42, 57, § 116; Petr. 46, 4; cf. Serv. et Prob. Verg. G. 3, 338; Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 74.

cardŭētum, i, *n.* [id.], *a thicket of thistles*, Pall. Mart. 9, 4.

carduus, i (access. form **cardus**, ūs, Edict. Diocl. p. 17; cf. Charis. p. 57 P.), *m.*, *the thistle.* **1.** *The wild thistle*, Verg. G. 1, 152; Col. 7, 8, 1; Plin. 20, 23, 99, § 262; Veg. 1, 7, 14.—**2.** *The esculent thistle* or *artichoke*, = cinara, Plin. 19, 8, 43, § 152 sq.; Pall. Mart. 9, 1, 3; id. Oct. 11, 1.

cārē, *adv.*, v. carus *fin.*

cārectum, i, *n.* [carex], *a place covered with sedge* or *rushes, a sedge-plot*, Verg. E. 3, 20; Col. 6, 22, 2; Pall. Aug. 3.

cărēnārĭa, ae, *f.* (sc. lagena or olla) [carenum], *a vessel for making* carenum, Pall. Jul. 7 Schneid.

† **cărēnum** (or **caroenum**), i, *n.*, = κάροινον, *a sweet wine boiled down one third*, Pall. Oct. 18; Apic. 2, 1; 1, 33 al.

căreo, ui, itum (caritūrus, Ov. H. 4, 1; id. M. 2, 222; 14, 132; Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 1; Curt. 10, 2, 27; Just. 4, 5, 1; Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 224.—*Part. pr. gen. plur.* carentum, Lucr. 4, 35; Verg. G. 4, 255; 4, 472), 2 (*pres. subj.* carint = careant, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 1. — *Dep.* form careor, acc. to Caper ap. Prisc. p. 797 P.), *v. n.* [cf. κείρω, καρῆναι; Germ. scheeren; Engl. shear], *to be cut off from, be without, to want, be in want of, not to have*, whether in a good or bad sense; but κατ' ἐξοχήν, *to be devoid of, to want, to be without some good;* and with reference to the subjective state of mind, *to miss* it (accordingly, of a good that is merely desirable, while egere is used of the want of that which is necessary); constr. regularly with *abl.;* in ante-class. poets also with *gen.* or *acc.* (the latter also in late Lat.). **I.** *To be without, devoid of, not to have, to be free from* (corresp. with abesse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55; and opp. frui, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 40). **A.** Of living subjects: carere culpā, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 1; Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 41: calumniā, Quint. 9, 4, 57: malis, Lucr. 2, 4: dolore, Cic. Lael. 6, 22; id. Fin. 1, 11, 38: febri, id. Fam. 16, 15, 1, and by poet. license with an inverted construction: caruitne febris te heri? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 17: morbis, Cic. Ac. 1, 10, 38: malo, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 40: suspicione, id. Rosc. Am. 20, 55; Quint. 2, 2, 14: vitiis, Hor. C. 3, 27, 39; Quint. 8, 3, 1; 8, 3, 41: stultitiā, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 42: ambitione, id. ib. 2, 2, 206: appellatione, Quint. 8, 2, 5: omnibus his quasi morbis voluit carere sapientem, Cic. Ac. 1, 10, 38: calumniā, Quint. 9, 4, 57: conspiratione et periculo, Suet. Aug. 19: stultitiae atque ignorantiae crimine, Auct. B. G. 8 praef.: communi sensu, Hor. S. 1, 3, 66: morte, *to be immortal*, id. C. 2, 8, 12; Ov. M. 15, 158: suis figurā, id. ib. 14, 286; cf. of virtue, personified: culpāque omni carens praeter se ipsam nihil censet ad se pertinere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 4.—**2.** *To be without a thing from free-will*, i. e. *to deprive one's self of a thing,*

not to make use of it, to deny one's self a thing, to abstain from (syn abstineo, ab sum, hence opp utor, v the foll) teme to, Plaut Truc 4, 3, 59, Cic Rep Fragm ap Non p 5, 18, cf vino, Plaut As 4, 1, 57: nec Veneris fructu, *renounces not* Lucr 4, 1073 lubidinibus, Sall C 13, 5 ami corum facultatibus, Nep Epam 3, 4 mu lieribus facile, id Phoc 1, 3, cf *absol* sa tiatis vero et expletis jucundius est carere quam frui, Cic Sen 14, 47 —With *acc* Tandem non ego illam caream, si sit opus, vel totum triduom? Ter Eun 2, 1, 18 — Hence, **3.** Of localities, *to hold one's self aloof from, not to go to,* or merely, *to be absent from* (cf abstineo, II) foro, senatu, publico, Cic Mil 7, 18, cf provincia do moque, id Verr 2, 4, 19, § 41 aspectu civi um, id Cat 1, 7, 17. declamationibus nos tris, id Fam 7, 33, 1 forensi luce, id. Brut 8, 32 patria, Nep Pelop 1, 4, Tac A 4, 58 Roma, Cic Att 9, 19, 1 —**B.** Of inanimate subjects terra caret vero sensu, Lucr 2, 652, cf id 2, 990, and 1, 573 haec duo tempora carent crimine, Cic Lig 2, 4 carere omni malo mortem, id Tusc 1, 12, 26 an ulla putatis Dona carere dolis Da naum? Verg A 2, 44 nec lacrimis caruere genae, id ib 5, 173 pars quae peste caret, id ib 9, 540 oratio, quae astu caret, Quint 9, 1, 20 oeconomia nomine Latino caret, id 3, 3, 9 quae caret ora cruore nostro? Hor C 2, 1, 36 caret Ripa ventis, id ib 3, 29, 23. aditu carentia saxa, Ov M 3, 226 nivibus caritura Rhodope, id ib 2, 222 naturae vero rerum vis atque majestas in omnibus momentis fide caret, Plin 7, 1, 1, § 7 —**II.** *To be deprived of, to be without, to feel the want of, to want* something that is desirable· voluptate virtus saepe caret, nunquam indiget, Sen Vit Beat 7, 2 pa tria, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 85 quam huic erat miserum carere consuetudine amicorum, societate victus, sermone omnino familiari Cic Tusc 5, 22, 63 hac luce, id ib 1, 6, 12 voluptatibus, id Sen 3, 7 commodis omni bus, id Rosc Am 15, 44 provinciis atque oris Italiae maritimis ac portibus nostris, id Imp Pomp 18, 55 tali munere, Verg A. 5, 651 cithara, Hor C 1, 31, 20 vate sacro, id ib 4, 9, 28 patrio sepulcro, id S 2, 3, 196 libertate, id Ep 1, 10, 40 honore Ov M 15, 614 laude, Quint 2, 20, 10 al caret omni Majorum censu, *has lost, dissipated,* Juv 1, 59 —**b.** With *gen* tui carendum quod erat, Ter Heaut 2, 4, 20, so Laev ap Gell 19, 7, 7 —**c.** With *acc* quia Id quod amo careo, Plaut Curc 1, 2, 49, cf id Poen 4, 1, 4 eos parentes careo, Turp ap Non p 466, 8 DVLCEM CARVI LVCEM CVM TE AMISI, Inscr Grut 572, 7, so ib 770, 9, hence careri, *pass.,* Marc Emp 36 *med* , cf virque mihi dempto fine carendus abest, Ov H 1, 50 —**B.** With the access idea of the subjective state of mind or feeling, *to feel the want of* a thing *to miss* triste enim est nomen ipsum carendi, quia subi citur haec vis, habuit, non habet, deside rat requirit, indiget, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36, 87, cf the context carere igitur hoc significat, egere eo quod habere velis, id ib § 88 non caret is qui non desiderat, id Sen 14, 47

‡ **cărĕor,** eri, *dep* collat form of careo in old writers, acc. to Prisc p 797 P

cărĕōta, v caryota.

Cāres, um, v Caria, I B 1

‡ **căresco,** ĕre, *v inch n* [careo], *to want,* στερομαι, Gloss Philox

† **cārĕum,** i, *n,* = καρον, *cumin, cara way* Carum carvi, Linn , Col 12, 51, 2 Schneid *N cr ,* Plin 19, 8, 49, § 164, Dig 33, 9, 5 al

cārex, icis, *f*, *reed grass, rush,* or *sedge,* Verg G 3, 231, Cat 19, 2, Col 11, 2, 62, Pall 1, 22

carfĭāthum (carphĕōthum), i, *n* , *a superior kind of incense,* Plin 12, 14, 32, § 60

Cārĭa, ae, *f*, = Καρια **I.** *A province in Asia Minor, south of Lydia,* now *the prov inces Aidin and Mentesche in Ejalet Ana doli,* Mel 1, 2, 6, 1, 16, 1, 2, 7, 4, Plin 5, 27, 29, § 103 sq , Ter Eun 1, 2, 46, Cic Fl 27, 65, id Or 8, 24, 18, 57, id Div 1, 41, 91, Nep Ages 3, 1, Curt 10, 10, 1 al —**B.** Hence, **1. Car,** Caris, *a Carian,* Cic Fl 27, 65 , Nep Dat. 1, 3 — Orig , *the sup posed father of the Carian race, and in ventor of augury by observing the flight* *of birds,* Plin 7, 56, 57, § 203 — And in *plur* **Cāres,** um, *m* , *the inhabitants of Caria, the Carians,* Liv 33, 18, 9 — *Acc* Gr Carās, Plaut Curc 3, 73, Liv 38, 13, 7, 44, 15, 1, Sen Ben 5, 6, 1, Verg A 8, 725, Ov M 4, 297, 9, 645, notorious for their treach ery, hence the proverbial expression quid? de tota Caria nonne hoc vestrâ voce vulgatum est, si quid cum periculo expe riri velis, in Care id potissimum esse faci endum? Cic 1 1 —**2. Cārĭcus,** a, um, *Carian* creta, Varr R R 1, 57, 1, Plin 18, 30, 73, § 305 —*Subst* **Cārĭca,** ae (sc ficus), *a kind of dry fig,* Pall 1, 26, 2, 1, 30, 4, Cic Div 2, 40, 84, Stat S 4, 9, 26, also for *dried figs,* in gen , Ov M 8, 674, id F 1, 185, Plin 13, 5, 10, § 51 —**II.** *A town in Caria, called also Hydrela,* Liv 37, 56, 3 — **III.** *A harbor in Thrace,* Mel 2, 2, 5

cărĭans, antis, *adj* [caries], *defective, decayed, rotten* tripus, Mart Cap 1, § 10

Cārĭca, v. Caria.

cărĭes, em, e (other cases appear not to be in use), *f* **I.** *Decay, caries* (prop of a hard, dry decay, not of rottenness), of wood, Varr ap Non p 83, 12, Vitr 7, 3, Col 11, 2, Plin 16, 39, 74, § 188, 16, 39, 76, § 197, 16, 40, 78, § 212, Ov Tr 5, 12, 27 — Of walls, Amm 16, 2, 1 —Of bones, Lucil ap Non p 21, 24, Cels. 8, 2 — Of dry soil, Col 3, 11 —Of the taste of old wine, *flatness* Col 3, 2, 17, Plin 15, 2, 3, § 7, 23, 1, 22, § 40, 14, 4, 6 § 55 —Of old fruit, Mart 13, 29, 1 —Hence, **II.** Trop , in ridicule, of old, withered per sons nemo illa vivit carie cariosior, Afran ap Non p 21, 27, Turp ib

1. cărīna, ae, *f* [cf καρυον, cornu] **I.** *The keel of a ship,* Plaut Mil 3, 3, 42, Caes B G 3, 13, id B C 1, 54, Liv 22, 20, 2, 28, 8, 14, Tac A 2, 6, Curt 7, 3, 9, 10, 1, 19, Ov M 14, 552, id P 4, 3, 5 —In the poets very freq (in Ovid's Met alone about thirty times) —**II.** Meton **A.** (Pars pro toto) *A vessel, boat, ship,* Enn Ann 379, 476, 560 Vahl , Cat 64, 10, 64, 250, Prop 3 (4), 9, 35, Verg G 1, 303, 1, 360, 2, 445, id A. 2, 23, 4, 398, 5, 158, Hor C 1, 4, 2, 1, 14, 7, id Epod 10, 20, Ov M 1, 134—**B.** Transf, of objects of similar form, of *the shells of nuts,* Plin 15, 22, 24, § 88, of *the bodies of dogs,* Nemes. Cyneg 110 Wernsd , cf Schol Stat Th 11, 512 and 2 carino —**2.** Esp freq as *nom propr* **Cărīnae,** arum, *f*, *the Keels, a celebrated quarter in the fourth region of Rome, between the Cælian and Es quiline Hills,* now *S Pietro in vincoli,* Varr L L 5, § 46 sq , Cic Q Fr 2, 3, 7, Liv 26, 10, 1, Hor Ep 1, 7, 48, Suet Gram 15 al , cf Becker, Antiq 1, p 522 sq lautae, Verg A 8, 361 Serv —Here stood also the house of Pompey, Suet Tib 15, id Gram 15, hence the humorous play upon the word carinae, *ships' keels,* Vell 2, 77, 1, Aur Vict. Vir Ill 84, cf Dio Cass 48, 38, p 555

2. Cărīna, ae, *f*, *a town of Troas,* Plin 5 32, 41, § 145

3. Cărīna, ae, *m* , *a mountain in Crete,* Plin 21, 14, 46 § 79

† **cărīnārĭus,** ii, *m* [καρος = κηρος, cera, wax] *he who colors wax color, a dyer of yellow,* Plaut Aul 3, 5, 36, cf Ov A A 3, 184

Cărīnas, ātis, *m* , *a Roman surname,* Varr L L 8, § 84, Cic Att 13, 33, 4

1. cărīno, āre, *v a* [for scarinare, root in scortum], *to abuse, revile blame* (= irri deo), Enn Ann 181, 229 Vahl , cf Serv ad Verg A 8, 361, and Paul ex Fest p 47 Müll carinantes = illudentes, Gloss Isid

2. cărīno, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [carina, II B], *to supply with a shell* , with *se,* of mus sels, *to get shells,* Plin 9, 33, 52, § 103 — Hence, *P a.* **cărīnātus,** a, um, *keel formed, shell formed* conchâ acatii modo, Plin 9, 30, 49, § 94 pectus animalium, id 11, 37, 82, § 207

cărĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [caries] *decayed, rotten* **I.** Prop palmula, Varr R R 1, 67 terra *too loose, porous,* Cato, R R 5, 6, 34, 1, 37, 1 Cato's expression, terra cario sa, is explained by Pliny as meaning ari da, fistulosa scabra, canens, exesa, pumi cosa, Plin 17, 5, 3, § 34, but better by Col 2, 4, 5, as = varia, i e *wet on the surface and dry below* —os, Cels 8, 2 dentes, Phaedr 5, 10, 5, Plin 32, 7, 26, § 82 vina, *flat,* Mart 13, 120 amphora Falerni, id 11, 50 —**II.** Trop (cf caries, II), *withered, dry by old age* nemo illa vivit carie cari osior, Afran ap Non p 21, 27 senectus, Ov Am 1, 12, 29 vetustas, Prud Cath. 10, 149 dii, i e statuae deorum, id. ap Symm 1, 435 dotes perfidia cariosi, Ambros. Ep. 10, 3 —*Sup* and *adv* not found.

† **cāris,** idis, *f*, = καρις, *a kind of sea crab,* Ov Hal 130

carisa, ae, *f*, *an artful woman,* Paul. ex Fest p 44 Müll

cărīstĭa, v charistia.

cārĭtas, atis, *f* [carus] **I.** Prop, *dearness, costliness, high price,* etc. (opp. vilitas) annonae, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 18, § 47; 2, 3, 92, § 215 , id. Off 3 12, 50, Liv 44, 7, 10, Suet Ner 45 rei frumentariae (opp vilitas annonae), Cic Imp Pomp 15, 44. nummorum, id Att 9, 9, 4 olei, Plin 18, 28, 68, § 273 vini, Suet. Aug 42 —Also *ab sol* caritas (sc annonae), *high prices,* Cato, R. R 3 ut tum vendas cum caritas est, Varr R R. 1, 69 cum alter annus in vilita te, alter in summa caritate fuerit Cic Verr 2, 3, 93, § 216, id. Off 2, 17, 58 —**II.** Trop, *regard, esteem, affection, love* (cf. amor, I ; in good prose, syn benevolentia, favor, studium) cum deorum tum parentum pa triaeque cultus eorumque hominum, qui aut sapientia aut opibus excellunt, ad ca ritatem referri solet conjuges autem et liberi, et fratres et alii, quos usus familia ritasque conjunxit, quamquam etiam cari tate ipsa tamen amore maxime continen tur, Cic Part Or 25, 88, hence, opp amor, as *esteem* to personal affection si id vide are, quod sit utile ipsis, defendere haec res amorem magis conciliat, illa virtutis defensio caritatem, id de Or 2 51, 206, cf Treb ap id Fam 12 16, 2, Liv 24, 4, 8 ut qui pacem belli amore turbaverant, bel lum pacis caritate deponerent, Tac H 2, 37 amor παθος, caritas ἦθος, Quint 6 2, 12 caritas, quae est inter natos et parentes, Cic. Lael 8, 27, Quint prooem § 6 liberalitate qui utuntur benevolentiam sibi conciliant et caritatem, id Fin 1, 16, 52, id Lael 27, 102, Quint 11, 1 72 ingenita erga patriam caritas, Liv 1, 34, 5 retinere caritatem in aliquem, Cic Lael 19, 70 sanguine et cari tate propior, Tac A 6, 46 caritatem para verat loco auctoritatis, id Agr 16 *fin* — The subjoined *gen* is usu objective pa triae et suorum, Cic Off 3, 27, 100, id Sest. 24, 53, Nep Alcib 5, 1 rei publicae, Cic. Phil 12, 8, 20, Liv 2, 2, 5 domini, id 1, 51 8 Syracusanorum, id 25, 28, 7 Hieronis, id 24, 5, 1 liberum, id 8, 7, 18 filiae, Tac. A 12, 4 ipsius soli, Liv 2, 1, 5 sedium sua rum, id 5, 42, 2, Quint 6, 2, 14 —But some times also subjective, *love entertained by one* hominum, deorum, Cic N D 1, 44, 122, id de Or 2, 58, 237 civium, id Phil. 1, 12, 29, Liv 24, 4, 8 (with amor), or, more rarely, of the cause or ground of the love caritas illius necessitudinis Cic Sest. 3, 6 benevolentiae, id Lael 9, 32 —In *plur* of the different species of affection omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, Cic Off 1, 17, 57, id Fin 3, 22, 73 libe rum, App M 5, p 171 —**B.** In late Lat, meton , caritates = cari, *the loved persons,* Amm 18, 8, 14, 24 1, 9

‡ **cārĭtōres** [1 caro], *wool carders,* Gloss Papiae

Carmāni, orum, *m* , = Καρμανοι, *a people on the Persian Gulf,* now *Kerman* and *Laristan,* Mel 3, 8 4 and 6, Plin 12, 17, 40 § 79, Luc 3, 250, *whose country was* called **Carmānĭa,** now *Kirman,* Plin 6, 23, 25, § 95, Curt. 9, 10 20

Carmēlus, i, *m* , כַּרְמֶל, = Κάρμηλος **I.** *Mount Carmel, a high, steep mountain in Phœnicia, on the sea coast,* now *Karmel* or *Karmul* , also *the town on and the god of, this mountain,* Tac H 2 78, Suet Vesp 5 Carmelum promontorium et oppidum, Plin 5, 19, 17, § 75 —Also called **Carmel,** Vulg Isa 29, 17 —**II.** *A small town in Judæa with a mountain of the same name, near the Dead Sea,* Vulg Josh 15, 55, id 1 Reg 15, 12, 25, 2 al —Hence, **Carmēlites,** ae, *m* , *an inhabitant of Mount Carmel a Car melite,* Vulg 1 Par 11, 37, and **Carmēlitis,** idis, *f*, *a woman of Mount Carmel,* Vulg 1 Par 3, 1

1. carmen, inis, *n* (old form **casmen,** Varr L L p 86 Bip) [Sanscr ças

to declaim, praise; cf.: camilla, censeo], *a tune, song; poem, verse; an oracular response, a prophecy; a form of incantation* (cf.: cano, cantus, and canto). **I.** In gen., *a tune, song, air, lay, strain, note, sound,* both vocal and instrumental (mostly poet.; in prose, instead of it, cantus; cf. also versus, numeri, modi): carmen tuba ista peregit (= sonus), Enn. Ann. 508 Vahl.: carmine vocali clarus citharâque Philammon, Ov. M. 11, 317; cf. vocum, id. ib. 12, 157: per me (sc. Apollinem) concordant carmina nervis, id. ib. 1, 518; cf. id. ib. 11, 5; 5, 340: solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo Saepe queri, Verg. A. 4, 462; so id. G. 4, 514; Ov. M. 10, 453: cygnorum, id. ib. 5, 387; cf. id. ib. 14, 430; Mart. 13, 77: citharae liquidum carmen, Lucr. 4, 981; cf. id. 2, 506; Hor. C. 1, 15, 15: lyrae carmen, Prop. 2, 1, 9 Hertzb.: canere miserabile carmen, Ov. M. 5, 118: harundineum, id. Tr. 4, 1, 12: socialia carmina, id. H. 12, 139: barbaricum, id. M. 11, 163.—With allusion to playing on the cithara: hoc carmen hic tribunus plebis non vobis sed sibi intus canit, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 68; cf. Aspendius.—Also *the sound of waves,* Claud. Cons. Mall. Th. 319; cf. Auct. Aetn. 295.—**II.** Esp., *a composition in verse, a poem; poetry, verse, song,* whether in a broader sense, of *every kind of poetic production,* epic, dramatic, lyric (opp. to prose and to cantus, the melody), or, in a more restricted sense, for *lyric poetry.* **A.** Cum hanc felicitatem non prosa modo multi sint consecuti sed etiam carmine, Quint. 10, 7, 19; cf. id. 1, 8, 2; 8, 6, 27; 10, 1, 95: perspicuum est, et cantus (melodies) tum fuisse rescriptos vocum sonis et carmina (words), Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 3; id. de Or. 2, 8, 34; 3, 51, 197: carminibus cum res gestas coepere poetae Tradere, Lucr. 5, 1444: Maeonii carminis alite, Hor. C. 1, 6, 2: epicum carmen, Quint. 10, 1, 62: heroici sublimitas, id. 1, 8, 5; cf. Prop. 3 (4), 3, 16: Iliacum, Hor. A. P. 129: historia quodammodo carmen solutum, Quint. 10, 1, 31: Pierium, Lucr. 1, 946; 4, 21: tragicum, Hor. A. P. 220: carmina Livi, id. Ep. 2, 1, 69; cf. Tac. A. 11, 13: Saliorum carmina, Varr. L. L. 3, 26; 9, 61; Quint. 1, 6, 40; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 86 Schmid.; cf. Liv. 1, 20, 4 al.: lyricorum carmina, Quint. 9, 4, 53; Prop. 4 (5), 6, 32: Aeolium, Hor. C. 3, 30, 13: Lydis remixto carmine tibiis, id. ib. 4, 15, 30; cf. id. Epod. 9, 5: carmen funebre proprie Naenia, Quint. 8, 2, 8: carmina quae in Phaeacum epulis canuntur, Cic. Brut. 18, 71; cf. id. ib. 19, 75: lascivum, Quint. 9, 4, 108: obscena, *satirical, abusive poems, libels,* Prop. 1, 16, 10; the same: famosum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 31 Schmid.: malum, id. ib. 2, 1, 153; id. S. 2, 1, 82 Heind.: obliquum, Stat. S. 1, 2, 27: probrosum, Tac. A. 4, 31; cf.: si quis carmen condidisset quod infamiam faceret flagitiumve alteri, Cic. Rep. 4, 10, 12; and Fragm. XII. Tab. 8, 1, ap. Wordsw. Fragm. and Spec. p. 259 sq.; Fischer ad Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 4.—Phrases: canere, Cic. Brut. 18, 71; Liv. 1, 20, 4 al.: cantare cui, Hor. C. 3, 1, 4: cantitare, Cic. Brut. 19, 75: CONDERE, XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Rep. 4, 10, 12; Lucr. 5, 1; Hor. S. 2, 1, 82; id. A. P. 436: contexere, Cic. Cael. 8, 18: disponere, Lucr. 3, 420: pangere, id. 1, 934; 4, 9: fingere, Hor. C. 4, 2, 32; id. Ep. 2, 1, 227; id. A. P. 331: dicere, id. C. 4, 12, 10; id. C. S. 8: dictare, id. S. 1, 10, 75; id. Ep. 2, 1, 110: docere, id. C. 2, 19, 1: ad umbilicum adducere, id. Epod. 14, 7: deducere ad sua tempora, Ov. M. 1, 4: fundere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 64: componere ad lyram, Quint. 1, 10, 29; cf. id. 11, 2, 11.—**B.** Esp. **1.** In a restricted sense for *lyric* or *epic poetry:* carmine tu gaudes, hic delectatur iambis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 59 Schmid.; cf.: carmina compono, hic elegos, id. ib. 2. 2, 91: amabile carmen, i. e. *a love poem* or *song,* id. ib. 1, 3, 24.—And opp. to the drama for *an epic* or *lyric poem:* fabula, quae versatur in tragoediis atque carminibus, Quint. 2, 4, 2.—**2.** *A part of a great epic poem, a book, canto:* in primo carmine, Lucr. 6, 937.—**3.** *A poetic inscription:* et tumulum facite et tumulo superaddite carmen: Daphnis ego, etc., Verg. E. 5, 42; id. A. 3, 287; Ov. M. 14, 442; id. F. 3, 547 al.—**4.** *A response of an oracle, a prophecy, prediction:* ultima Cumaei venit jam carminis aetas, Verg. E. 4, 4; so Ov. M. 6, 582; Liv. 1, 45, 5; 23, 11, 4; 25, 12, 4; 29, 10, 6; 38, 45, 3; Tac. A. 3, 63; 4, 43; 6, 12 al.—**5.** *A magic formula, an incantation:* MALVM, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 17; cf. Fragm. XII. Tab. 8, 1, a. ap. Wordsw. Fragm. and Spec. p. 260: polleantne aliquid verba et incantamenta carminum, Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 10: carmina vel caelo possunt deducere lunam; Carminibus Circe socios mutavit Ulixi, Verg. E. 8, 69 sq.; so id. A. 4, 487; Hor. Epod. 5, 72; 17, 4; id. S. 1, 8, 19; Prop. 2 (3), 28, 35; Ov. M. 7, 137; 14, 58; Quint. 7, 3, 7; Tac. A. 2, 69; 4, 22 al.—**6.** On account of the very ancient practice of composing forms of religion and law in Saturnian verse, also *a formula in religion* or *law, a form:* diro quodam carmine jurare, Liv. 10, 38, 10; 10, 41, 3; 31, 17, 9; 1, 24, 6 and 9; Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 12: cruciatus carmina, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 13; cf. id. Mur. 12, 26: lex horrendi carminis erat: duumviri perduellionem judicent, etc., *of a dreadful form,* Liv. 1, 26, 6: rogationis carmen, id. 3, 64, 10.—**7.** *Moral sentences* composed in verses: Appii Caeci carmen, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 4; cf.: liber Catonis qui inscriptus est Carmen de moribus. Gell. 11, 2, 2: ut totum illud, VTI. LINGVA. NVNCVPASSIT., non in XII. tabulis, sed in magistri carmine scriptum videretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 245: necessarium, id. Leg. 2, 23, 59.

2. carmen, inis, *n.* [1. caro], *a card,* for wool or flax, Venant. Ep. Praem. Carm. 6, 5.

Carmenta, ae, v. Carmentis.

Carmentālĭa, ium, **-is,** e, and **Carmentārii,** v. Carmentis.

Carmentis, is (**Carmenta,** ae, Liv. 1, 7, 8 Weissenb. ad loc.; Hyg. Fab. 277), *f.* [carmen, q. v.], *a Roman goddess of prophecy, acc. to mythologists, the mother of Evander, who went with him from Arcadia to Latium* (hence Arcadia dea, Ov. F. 1, 462: Parrhasia dea, id. ib. 1, 618: Tegeaea parens, id. ib. 1, 627: Tegeaea sacerdos, id. ib. 6, 531, and Maenalis nympha, id. ib. 1, 634), *and uttered oracles on the Capitoline Hill,* Ov. F. 1, 462 sq.; Liv. l. l.; 5, 47, 2; Hyg. Fab. 277; Verg. A. 8, 336 sq., and Serv. ad h. l.—Also represented as two goddesses, Carmentes, and under the especial names Postverta and Prorsa (the backwards and forwards looking goddess), Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 16; Serv. ad Verg. l. l.—Hence, **1. Carmentālis,** e, *of* or *pertaining to Carmentis:* flamen, Cic. Brut. 14, 56: porta, *a gate at Rome, near the temple of Carmentis, in the eighth district, through which the Fabii marched to the contest so destructive to themselves,* Liv. 2, 49, 8; 24, 47, 15; 25, 7, 6; Verg. A. 8, 338; hence, as ominous, also called Porta Scelerata, Fest. p. 334, a; 335 and 284, a Müll.; cf. Ov. F. 2, 201, and Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, p. 222.—**2.** *Subst.* **A. Carmentālia,** ium, *n., the festival of Carmentis,* celebrated on the 11th and 15th of January, Varr. L. L. 6, § 12; Kalend. ap. Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 382; cf. Macr. S. 1, 16.—**B. Carmentārii,** *the priests of Carmentis,* Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 336.

carmĭnābundus, a, um, *adj.* [1. carmino], *versifying,* Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

carmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. carmino], *a carding:* unguium, *with the claws,* Plin. 11, 23, 27, § 77.

‡ **carmĭnātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a carder,* Inscr. Orell. 4103.

1. carmĭno, āre, *v. a.* [1. carmen], *to make verses* (post-class.): votivum quippiam, Sid. Ep. 1, 9: verba Graia, id. ib. 9, 15.

2. carmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [2. carmen], *to card:* lanam, Varr. L. L. 7, § 54; Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 134: linum, id. 19, 1, 3, § 18.

Carmo, ōnis, or **Carmōna,** ae, *f., a city of* Hispania Baetica, now *Carmona,* Liv. 33, 21, 8 (acc. to Cod. Bamb.); Auct. B. Alex. 57.—**Carmonenses,** *its inhabitants,* Caes. B. C. 2, 19.

Carna, ae, *f.* [cf. Cardea], *a goddess,* previously called Crane, *guardian of door-hinges* (i. e. *of domestic life*) *and the life of man,* Ov. F. 6, 101 sq.; Macr. S. 1, 12.

carnālis, e, *adj.* [2. caro], *fleshly, carnal* (opp. to spiritalis; eccl. Lat.): delicta, Tert. Poen. 3: oculi, Min. Fel. Oct. 32: stirps, Prud. Apoth. 1051.—*Subst.:* **carnālia,** um, *n., carnal things* (opp. spiritalia), Lact. 4, 17, 21.—*Adv.:* **carnālĭter,** *carnally,* Tert. Bapt. 7 *fin.;* Hier. Ep. 54, n. 9; Prud. Apoth. 436.

carnālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [carnalis], *fleshliness, carnality* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Serm. 186; id. Temp. 2.

carnālĭter, *adv.,* v. carnalis *fin.*

carnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. caro], *of* or *belonging to flesh; subst.* **I. carnārius,** ii, *m.* **A.** Carnarius κρεωπώλης, *a dealer in flesh, a butcher,* Gloss. Vet.—**B.** Humorously, *one who admires a plump habit of body, a lump of flesh,* Mart. 11, 100, 6.—**II. carnārium,** ii, *n.* **A.** *A frame furnished with hooks to hang up meats over the hearth for smoking* or *drying,* etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 64; 1, 2, 66; Cato, R. R. 13, 1; 14, 2; Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 3; id. ap. Non. 400, 14; 545, 12; Col. 12, 53, 3; 135, 4; 136, 1.—**B.** *A larder, pantry,* Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 6; id. Curc. 2, 3, 45; Plin. 18, 25, 60, § 227; 19, 4, 19, § 57.

* **carnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *fleshiness, corpulency,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 113.

* **carnātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *fleshy, fat, corpulent,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 95.

Carnĕădes, is, *m.,* = Καρνεάδης, *a distinguished philosopher of Cyrene, a pupil of the Stoic Diogenes, the founder of the New Academy in Athens,* Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 16; 2, 42, 131; 2, 45, 137 sq.; id. Tusc. 4, 3, 5; id. de Or. 1, 11, 49; 2, 38, 161; Gell. 17, 15, 1; 17, 21, 1; Quint. 12, 3, 35; Lact. 5, 14.—Hence, **II. Carnĕădēus** or **-dīus,** a, um, *adj., of Carneades:* sententia, Cic. Ac. 2, 48, 148: divisio, id. Fin. 5, 6, 16: finis, id. ib. 4, 18, 49: vis, id. de Or. 3, 19, 71 al.

carnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [2. caro], *of flesh* (post-class.). **I.** Prop.: tunica, Aug. Serm. 344: membra, Maximian. Gall. 1, 85.—**II.** Trop., *carnal* (opp. spiritalis): lex, Prud. Apoth. 370.

Carni, ōrum, *m., a Celtic people in Upper Italy, east of Aquileia, extending to Cärnthen,* now *Krain,* Mel. 2, 4, 2; Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 127; Inscr. Orell. 4040; *their chief town was* **Carnus,** untis, Liv. 43, 1, 2.—Hence, **Carnĭcus,** a, um: Alpes, *the Carnic Alps,* Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 147.

‡ **carnĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [2. caro], *flesh,* Prisc. p. 684 P.

carnĭfex or **carnŭfex,** ficis, *m.* [v. caro-facio], *an executioner, hangman,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 37; id. Capt. 5, 4, 22; id. Rud. 3, 6, 19; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 118; id. Phil. 11, 3, 7; id. Quint. 15, 50; id. Rab. Perd. 4, 12; Quint. 5, 10, 59; Lucr. 3, 1017; Cat. 97, 12; Juv. 8, 175 al.; *this office was considered so disgraceful that he was not permitted to live in the city,* Cic. Rab. Perd. 4 sq.; *but in the Subura,* Mart. 2, 17, 1 sqq.—**b.** As a term of reproach, *scoundrel, villain, rascal,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 220; 2, 1, 41; Ter. And. 1, 2, 12; id. Eun. 4, 4, 3; Cic. Pis. 5, 11.—**II.** Trop., *tormenter, murderer,* Ter. And. 4, 1, 27 Don.; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 9; Liv. 2, 35, 1; 2, 56, 8; 2, 42, 23 *fin.:* Fortuna gloriae carnifex, *murderer, destroyer of fame,* Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 39.—Poet., *adj., murderous, killing:* carnifex avis, Mart. 11, 84, 10: pedes (sc. podagrici), id. 12, 48, 10: manus, Sil. 1, 173: epulae, *deadly,* Claud. B. Gild. 178: libido, Arn. 1, 41.

carnĭfĭcīna (carnŭf-), ae, *f.* [carnifex]. **I.** *The office of executioner* or *hangman; capital punishment, execution:* carnificinam facere = carnificem esse, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 23; cf. id. Cist. 2, 1, 1: locus carnificinae, Suet. Tib. 62.—Hence, **II.** Per meton., *the rack, torture, torment:* dolores atque carnificinas facere, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17; and ap. Non. p. 187, 30; so, carnificinam subire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 78: in ergastulum et carnificinam duci, Liv. 2, 23, 6.—**B.** Trop.: cum omnis perturbatio miseria est, tum carnificina est aegritudo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 27; cf. id. Sest. 65, 135 (= crudelitas).

carnĭfĭco (carnŭf-), ātus, āre, *v. a.* (**carnĭfĭcor,** āri, *v. dep.,* acc. to Prisc. p. 791 P.) [id.], *to execute, behead:* carnificati (hostes) jacentes, *to be cut in pieces, mangled,* Liv. 24, 15, 5: vitam cum dolore et insigni cruciatu carnificatus amisit, Sisenn. ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 2.

carnĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [2. caro-gero], *bearing flesh:* deus, Cassiod. Eccl. Hist. 7 *fin.*

carnis, is, v. 2. caro.

carnĭvŏrus, a, um, *adj.* [2. caro-voro]; of animals, *feeding on flesh, carnivorous.*

perh only Plin 9, 24, 40, § 78, 10, 73, 93, § 199

carnōsus, a, um, *adj* [2 caro], *abounding in flesh, fleshy* **A.** Of animals cervix, Cels 4, 1 palatum aquatilium, Plin 11, 37, 65, § 171 manus, id 11, 43, 98, § 243 crura, id 11, 45, 105, § 253 candor carnosus sanguineis venis, id 11, 37, 54, § 144 —*Comp*, Plin 27, 8, 40, § 63 —**B.** Of plants resina, Plin 14, 20, 25, § 123 folia, id 16, 24, 38, § 90 radices, id 16, 31, 56, § 127 misy carnosius, id 19, 3, 12, § 36 carnosissimae olivae, id 15, 3, 4, § 15, so also cortex, id. 25, 5, 21, § 53

carnŭlentus, a, um, *adj* [id], *like flesh* (post class) tactus, Sol 2, 41 pectora, Prud στεφ 10, 372

Carnuntum, i, *n*, *an old Celtic town of Upper Pannonia, on the Danube* (now near *Haimburg*), Vell 2, 109, 5, Plin 4, 12, 25, § 80, Inscr Orell 2288 al

Carnūs, untis, v Carni

Carnūtes, um, *m*, = Καρνοῦτοι, *a people in Gaul, on both sides of the Liger, whose chief town was Autricum*, now *Chartres*, in the *Depart d'Eure et Loire*, Caes B G 2, 35, 5, 25, 5, 56, 6, 2, 6, 4, 7, 2, 8, 31, ap Tib 1, 7, 12 —*Adj* **Carnŏtēnus,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to the Carnutes*, Sulp Sev Dial 3, 2 al —As *subst.* **Carnūtēni,** orum, *m*, = Carnutes, Plin 4, 18, 32, § 107 Jan

1. cāro, ĕre, *v a* [cf Gr κείρω, Germ scheren, Engl sheer], *to card* (very rare), Plaut Men 5, 2, 46, and in Naev acc to Varr L L 7, § 54 Müll, p 92 Bip (cf caritores, 2 carmen, 2 carmino, etc)

2. căro, carnis (*nom* carnis, Liv Andron ap Prisc p 684 P, Liv 37, 3, 4, *abl* carni, Plaut Capt 4, 4, 6), *f* [Sanscr kravya, Gr κρέας; Germ Kern], *flesh* (animal or vegetable) **I.** Lit, of animals detur bavit totum cum carni carnarium, Plaut Capt 4, 4, 6 carnem Latinis petere, Cic Planc 9, 23, id Pis 27, 67 alicui carnem dare, Liv 32, 1, 9, 37, 3, 4 lacte et carne vivere, Caes B G 5, 14, 6, 22 ferina, *venison*, Sall J 89, 7 cruda, Suet Ner 37 tosta, Ov M 12, 156 al, cf humana, Plin 6, 30, 35, § 195 —So also freq in *plur*, Enn Ann 327 Vahl, Ov M 2, 769, 14, 208, Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 126 et saep —*The flesh, pulp, of fruits*, Plin 15, 24, 27, § 96, 28, 14, 58, § 205, Pall Febr 25, 12, id Nov 17, 1 —Also *the inner, white part of the wood of trees, under the alburnum*, Plin 16, 38, 72, § 181 —**2.** Esp, of the human *body* (in opp to the spirit), as the seat of the passions animus liber habitat numquam me caro ista compellet ad metum, Sen Ep 65, 22 —In contempt caro putida, *of a stupid person*, Cic Pis 9, 19 —**B.** Meton, of precious stones, the Gr σαρκίον, *the soft part*, Plin 37, 5, 18, § 73 —**II.** Trop, of discourse, *richness* Aeschines carnis plus habet, minus lacertorum, Quint 10, 1, 77 Spald and Frotsch

3. cārō, *adv*, v carus *fin*

cāroenum, i, v carenum

cărŏs, i, *m*, = κάρος, *heavy sleep, torpor, sleep of death*, Cael Aur Acut 3, 5 —**II.** *The seed of the hypericon*, Plin 26, 11, 73, § 119

cărōta, ae, *f*, *a carrot*, Apic 3, 21

carpăsum, i, *n*, = κάρπασον, *a plant with narcotic juice*, Dig 39 4, 16, § 7, Col 10, 17, the same, called **carpăthium,** Plin 32, 5, 20 § 58

carpăthium, ii, v carpasum

Carpăthius, a, um, v Carpathus.

Carpăthus (-ŏs, Mel 2, 7, 13), i, *f*, = Κάρπαθος, *an island in the Ægean Sea, between Crete and Rhodes*, now *Scarpanto*, Plin 4, 12, 23, § 71, 5 31, 36, § 133 —**II.** Deriv **Carpăthius,** a, um, *adj*, = Καρπάθιος, *Carpathian* mare, *the sea named from Carpathus* Mel 2, 7, 13, Plin 4, 12, 23, § 71, Prop 3 (4), 7, 12, Verg A 5, 595, Hor C 4, 5, 10 gurges Verg G 4, 387, and pelagus, Hor C 1, 35, 8, Col 8, 16, 10 undae, Prop 2, 5, 11 vates, i e *Proteus, who had his abode there*, Ov M 11, 249, cf Verg l l and Serv, so also senex, Ov Am 2, 15, 10

carpătĭna, v carbatina

carpentārius, a, um, *adj* [carpentum], *of* or *pertaining to a wagon* or *chariot* fabricae, Plin 16, 8, 13, § 34 artifex, *a wagon* or *carriage maker*, Lampr Alex Sev 52, cf fabri, Dig 50, 6, 6 vehiculum = carpentum, Treb XXX Tyrann 29 —**II.** Subst **A. carpentārĭus,** ii, *m*, *a carriage driver, coachman*, Cod Th 8, 5, 31 —**B. carpentārĭa,** ae, *f* (sc fabrica), *a wagon* or *carriage maker's workshop*, Firm 2, 10

carpentum, i, *n*, *a two wheeled, covered carriage, coach*, or *chariot*, esp used in town and by women, Prop 4 (5), 8, 23, Ov F 1, 619, Liv 5, 25, 9, 1, 48, 6, 34, 3, 9, Tac. A 12, 42, Juv 8, 147 al, cf Becker, Gallus, 3, p 10, Dict of Antiq funebre or pompaticum, Suet Calig 15, id Claud 11, Isid Orig 20, 12, 3 Gallica, Liv 31, 21, 17, cf Flor 1, 18, 27 Cimbrorum, id 3, 3, 16 Britannorum, id 3, 10, 17 —**II.** *A wagon* or *cart* for agricultural use (post Aug) stercoris, *a dung cart*, Pall Sept 1, 2

Carpēsii or **Carpētāni,** orum, *m*, *a people in Hispania Tarraconensis, the south western neighbors of the Celtiberi*, Liv 23, 26, 5, 21, 5, 11 and 16, Plin 3, 3, 4, § 19 —Hence, **Carpētānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of the Carpetani* juga, Plin 3, 1, 2, § 6, and **Carpētānĭa,** ae, *f*, *the country of the Carpetani*, Plin 3, 3, 4, § 25

†† **carphĕŏtum,** i, *n*, *an excellent kind of white frankincense*, Plin 12, 14, 32, § 60 (carfiathum Sillig)

† **carphŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f*, = καρφολογία, of sick persons, *a picking of pieces of straw from the (mud) walls*, Cael Aur Acut 1, 4 and 5

† **carphŏs,** *n*, = κάρφος, *a plant*, in pure Lat faenum Graecum, *goat's thorn, fenugreek*, Plin 24, 19, 120, § 184

Carpi, orum, *m*, *a people on the Danube, in Dacia*, Eutr 9, 25, Vop Aur 30, Lact Mort Pers 4, 3

Carpinātius, i, *m*, *the pro magister of the Publicani in Sicily under Verres, and one of the chief agents in his robberies*, Cic Verr 2, 3, 71, § 167 al

carpĭnĕus, a, um, *adj* [carpinus], *made of hornbeam* manubria, Col 11, 2, 92

carpīnus, i, *f*, *hornbeam* of two species, **I.** Alba or carpinus alone Carpinus betulus, Linn, now *carpino bianco*, Vitr 2, 9, 12 p 74 Bip, Col 5, 7, 1, Plin 16, 15, 26 § 67, 16, 18, 30, § 74, 16, 43, 83, § 227 —**II.** Atra, now called *sappino* Carpinus ostrya, Linn, Cato, R R 31, cf Plin 16, 39, 75, § 193

carpiscŭlus or **carpuscŭlus,** i, *m* [κρηπίς, crepida] **I.** *A kind of shoes*, Vop Aur 30 —**II.** In architecture, *groundwork, basement*, Inscr Orell 3272

carpistes, ae, *m* [καρπιστής], *one of the Æons of Valentinus*, i q horos, Tert. adv Val 9

carpo, psi, ptum, 3 [cf rapio, ἁρπάζω, καρπός, Engl grab, grip, grasp] **I.** Lit, of plants flowers, fruits, etc., *to pick, pluck, pluck off, cull, crop, gather* (class, in prose and poetry, esp in the latter very freq, syn decerpere) **A.** In gen (flos) tenui carptus ungui, Cat 62, 43, Hor C 3, 27, 44, Ov M 9, 342 ab arbore flores, id ib 9, 380, cf infra, II rosam, poma, Verg G 4, 134 violas et papavera, id E 2 47 violas, lilia Ov M 5, 392 frondes uncis manibus, id G 2, 366 plenis pomaria ramis Ov H 4, 29 vindemiam de palmite, Verg G 2, 90 fructus, id ib 2, 501 frumenta manu, id ib 3, 176 —**B.** Esp **1.** Of animals, *to take something as nourishment* (cf Burm ad Phaedr 1, 28, 4), first, of nourishment from plants, *to crop, pluck off, browse, graze on*, etc (syn depascere), also of flesh, *to eat, devour* (rare) alia (animalia) sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant alia mandunt, Cic N D 2, 47, 122 carpunt gramen equi, Verg A 9, 353, id G 2, 201, Ov M 1, 299 herbam, Verg G 3, 296, 3, 465, Ov M 13, 927 pabula, id ib 4, 217, id F 4, 750 alimenta, id M 15, 478 apes carpunt ex oleā arbore ceram, e fico mel, etc, *gather*, Varr R R. 3, 16, 24 sq, cf apis carpens thyma, Hor C 4, 2, 29 —Poet Invidia (personif envy) summa cacumina carpit, Ov M 2, 792 nec carpsere jecur volucres id ib 10, 43, cf Phaedr 1, 28, 4 —Sometimes transf, of men prandium, Ter Ad 4 2, 52 carpe cibos digitis, Ov A. A 3, 755. pisces, pulles, Mart. 3, 13, 1 —Also, *to carve*, hence the pun in Petr 36 *fin.* —**2.** Poet., of other things, *to tear off, tear away* summas carpens media inter cornua saetas, Verg A 6, 245 —Of wool, *to pluck*, hence, poet, *to spin* vellera, Verg G 4, 335 pensa, id ib 1, 390, Prop 3 (4) 6, 16, Hor C 3, 27, 64 lana carpta, *carded*, Cels 6, 6, 1 (hence, facete stolidum pecus, *to pluck*, i e *to fleece rich lovers*, Prop 2 (3), 16, 8, Ov A. A. 1, 420) ex collo furtim coronas, *to pull off*, Hor S 2, 3, 256 crinem genasque, *to tear, rend, lacerate*, Val Fl 8, 7, so acc. to Servius's inaccurate account, in a fragment of the Twelve Tables mulier faciem ne carpito, Serv ad Verg A 12 606 (instead of the real words MVLIERES. GENAS. NE RADVNTO, cf Dirks Fragm XII Tab p 668) artus in parva frusta, Sen Thyest 1061 —**II.** Trop **A.** (Acc to I. A) *To pluck, snatch*, etc. ut omni ex genere orationem aucuper, et omnes undique flosculos carpam atque delibem, Cic. Sest. 56, 119, id de Or 1, 42, 191 atque in legendo carpsi exinde quaedam, Gell 9, 4, 5 oscula *to pluck*, as it were, *from the lips, to snatch*, Prop 1, 20 27, Ov H 11, 117 Loers *N cr*, id M 4, 358, Phaedr 3, 8, 12 al basia, Mart 5, 46, 1 gaudia Ov A A 3, 661 dulcia, Pers 5, 151 regni commoda carpo mei, Ov F 3, 622 fugitivaque gaudia carpe, *and snatch pleasures as they fly*, Mart 7, 47, 11 delicias, Prop 2 (3), 34, 74 —**B.** Esp **1.** (Acc to I B 1) In a good sense, *to enjoy, use make use of* (mostly poet, syn fruor, capio) breve ver et primos carpere flores, Ov M 10, 85 (cf flore aetatis frui Liv 21, 3, 4) illa mihi sedes, illic mea carpitur aetas, *spent, lived, passed*, Cat 68, 35 diem Hor C 1, 11, 8 honores virtutis, Val Fl 1, 177 auras vitales, Verg A 1, 388, cf Sil 3, 712 sub dio somnos, Verg G 3, 435 quietem, id A 7, 414 soporem, id ib 4, 522 noctes securas, Val Fl 5, 48, a poet. circumlocution for vivere, degere, etc —**b.** In a bad sense (*α*) *To gnaw at* or *tear* character or reputation, *to carp at, slander, calumniate, revile* more hominum invident, in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant non illo inimico, sed hoc maledico dente carpunt, Cic Balb 26 57 nam is carpebatur a Bibulo, Curione, Favonio, id. ad Q Fr 2, 3, 2 Paulum obtrectatio carpsit, Liv 45, 35, 5 imperatorem, id 44 38 2 quae non deserunt carpere maligni, Quint 11, 1, 24 maligno sermone, Suet Aug 27 obliquis orationibus id Dom 2 nonnihil vocibus, Caes B G 3, 17 aliquem sermonibus Liv 7, 12, 12 sinistris sermonibus, Plin Ep 1, 9 5 Ciceronem in his, Quint 9, 4, 64 te ficto quaestu, Cat 62 36 and 37 et detorquere recte facta, Plin Ep 1, 8 6 famam vitamque id Pan 53 4, Suet Calig 34 —(*β*) *To rob of strength, to weaken, enfeeble, wear away, consume*, or poet, with the idea extended (cf absumo), *to consume completely, to destroy* vires, Verg G 3, 215, Liv 9, 27, 6 quid si carpere singula (jura) et extorquere patiemini, id 34, 3, 2, esp of inward care, anxiety, longing etc at regina gravi jamdudum saucia cura Volnus alit venis et caeco carpitur igni, Verg A 4, 2, Ov M 3, 490, 10, 370 solane perpetua maerens carpere juventa? Verg A 4, 32 curā carpitur ista mei, Ov A A 3, 680 aegra assiduo mens carpitur aestu, Val Fl 3, 305, Lucr 9, 744, Sil 15, 1 invidia carpit et carpitur una, Ov M 2, 781, cf Prop 3 (4), 5, 3 non ego Tot tuos patiar labores carpere lividas Obliviones *to wear away*, Hor C 4, 9, 33, cf otia corpus alunt, animus quoque pascitur illis, Inmodicus contra carpit utrumque labor, Ov P 1, 4 21 sq aras etiam templaque demolitur et obscurat oblivio, neglegit carpitque posteritas Plin Pan 55 9 totum potest excedere quod potest carpi, Sen N Q 2, 13, 2 —So, (*γ*) In milit lang, *to inflict injury upon an enemy* (esp by single, repeated attacks), *to weaken, harass* agmen adversariorum, Caes B C 1, 63 hostes carpere multifariam vires Romanas, Liv 3 5 1, 22, 32 2, 27 46, 6, cf id 3 61, 13 infra, Weissenb ad Liv 22 16, 2, Tac A 12, 32, Luc 4, 156 novissimum agmen, Caes B C 1, 78 *fin* novissimos, Liv 8, 38, 6 extrema agminis, id 6 32, 11 —**2.** *To separate a whole into single parts, to cut to pieces, divide* (syn dividere, distribuere) neque semper utendum est perpetuitate, sed saepe carpenda membris mi

nutioribus oratio est, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190: in multas parvasque partes carpere exercitum, Liv. 26, 38, 2: summam unius belli in multa proelia parvaque, id. 3, 61, 13: Erymanthus ... ab accolis rigantibus carpitur, *is drawn off into canals*, Curt. 8, 9, 410. —With a reference to the meaning (a) supra: si erunt plures qui ob innocentem condemnandum pecuniam acceperint, tu non animadvertes in omnis, sed carpes ut velis, et paucos ex multis ad ignominiam sortiere? *distinguish, single out*, Cic. Clu. 46, 129; cf.: in multorum peccato carpi paucos ad ignominiam, id. ib.—**3.** Viam, iter, etc., or with definite local substantives, terram, mare, litora, etc., *to go, tread upon, pass over, navigate, sail along* or *through, to take* or *pursue one's way* (syn. ire): viam, Verg. A. 6, 629; Hor. S. 2, 6, 93; Ov. M. 8, 208; 11, 139: iter, Hor. S. 1, 5, 95; Ov. H. 18, 34; id. M. 2, 549; 10, 709: supremum iter = mori, Hor. C. 2, 17, 12: gyrum, *to go in a circle*, Verg. G. 3, 191: fugam, *to fly*, Sil. 10, 62; cf.: prata fugā, Verg. G. 3, 142: pede viam, Ov. A. A. 2, 230: pede iter, id. F. 3, 604: pedibus terras, pontum remis, Prop. 1, 6, 33: pede campos, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 23: mare, id. M. 11, 752: litora, id. ib. 12, 196; 15, 507: aëra alis, id. ib. 4, 616; cf. Verg. G. 4, 311: aethera, Ov. M. 8, 219: carpitur acclivis per muta silentia trames, id. ib. 10, 53.

† **carpŏphyllŏs**, i, *f.* [καρπός-φύλλον], *a shrub similar to the laurel-tree*, prob. the Ruscus hypophyllum, *called also* hypoglottion, hypelate, danaë, etc., q. v., Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 131.

carptim, *adv.* [carptus, carpo] (in the ante-Aug. per. very rare; not in Cic.), *by pieces, by detached parts, in parts, separately*: favos congerere in qualum, Col. 9, 15, 12: res gestas carptim perscribere, Sall. C. 4, 2 Kritz; cf. Plin. Ep. 6, 22, 2; 8, 4, 7: carptim divisis agris, *into small pieces*, Suet. Dom. 9: carptim breviterque perstringi, Plin. Pan. 25, 1 Schwarz.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *At different places* or *points, on different sides*: aggredi, Liv. 44, 41, 7: carptim Poeni pugnavere, id. 22, 16, 2: superesse, Suet. Dom. 9.—**B.** Opp. to that which happens at once, *at different times, at one time and another, now and then*: ut ad stipendium petendum convenirent Carthaginem, seu carptim partes, seu universi mallent, Liv. 28, 25, 10: dimissi carptim ac singuli, Tac. H. 4, 46: si (corvi) carptim vocem resorbebunt, *at intervals*, Plin. 18, 35, 87, § 362.

* **carptor**, ōris, *m.* [carpo], *a carver of food*, Juv. 9, 110; cf. scissor.

* **carptūra**, ae, *f.* [id.]; of bees, *a sucking* or *gathering from flowers*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 26.

carptus, a, um, *Part.*, from carpo.

Carpus, i, *m.* [carpo], *the name of a carver*: qui obsonium carpit Carpus vocatur. Itaque quotiescunque dicit Carpe, eodem verbo et vocat et imperat, Petr. 36 *fin.*; 40.

carpuscŭlus, v. carpisculus.

‡ **carrăcūtium**, ii, *n.* [carrus], *a kind of two-wheeled carriage*, Isid. Orig. 20, 12, 3.

Carrae or **Carrhae**, ārum, *f.*, *a city of Mesopotamia, the Charan* or *Haran of the Scriptures* (Gen. 11, 31), *where Crassus was defeated by the Parthians*, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 86; Val. Max. 1, 6, 11; Luc. 1, 105; Flor. 3, 11, 8; Spart. Carac. 6, 6.

carrāgo, inis, *f.* [carrus], *a fortification* or *barricade made of wagons* (post-class.), Amm. 31, 7, 7; Treb. Gall. 13; Veg. Mil. 3, 10.

Carrīnas, ātis, *m.*, *a Roman proper name.* **I.** Secundus, *a rhetorician, sent under Nero to Achaia, and expelled from Rome by Caligula*, Tac. A. 15, 45; Juv. 7, 204; *died by poison*, Schol. Juv. ad loc.—**II.** T. Carrinas, *the name of a bore mentioned by* Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4.

carrŏ-ballista (**-bālista**), ae, *f.* [carrus], *a ballista mounted on a carriage*, Veg. Mil. 3, 24; 2, 25.

†† **carrŏco**, ōnis, *m.* [Celtic], *a sea-fish, perh. a sturgeon*: Acipenser sturio, Linn.; Aus. Ep. 4, 57.

1. carrūca and **carrūcha**, ae, *f.*, *a sort of four-wheeled travelling and state coach* (not before the empire), Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 140; Suet. Ner. 30; Mart. 3, 47, 13; 3, 62, 5; 12, 24, 2; Lampr. Elag. 31 al.; cf. Becker, Gall. 3, p. 12 sq.

2. Carrūca, ae, *f.*, *a town in* Hispania Baetica, *north of Munda*, Auct. B. Hisp. 27, 5.

carrūcārius, a, um, *adj.* [1. carruca], *pertaining to the* carruca: mulae, Dig. 21, 1, 38: mulio, Capitol. Max. jun. 4.—*Subst.*: **carrūcārius**, ii, *m.*, *a coachman*, Dig. 19, 2, 13.

carrŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [carrus], *a little wagon* or *cart*, Dig. 17, 2, 52, § 15.

carrus, i, *m.* (**carrum**, i, *n.*, Auct. B. Hisp. 6; cf. Non. p. 195, 26, and Isid. Orig. 20, 12, 1), *a kind of two-wheeled wagon for transporting burdens*, Varr. and Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 195, 26 sq.; Caes. B. G. 1, 3; 1, 6; 1, 26; 3, 51; Hirt. B. G. 8, 14; Liv. 10, 28, 9; Veg. 3, 10; Cod. Th. 8, 5, 47.

Carsĕŏli, ōrum, *m.*, = Καρσέολοι, *a town of the Æqui, in Latium*, now the village *Carsoli*, Liv. 10, 3, 2; 10, 13, 1; 10, 27, 9; 10, 29, 15; Vell. 1, 14, 5; Ov. F. 4, 683.—Hence, **B. Carsĕŏlānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Carseoli*: ager, Col. 3, 9, 2: lex, Ov. F. 4, 710.—*Subst.*: **Carsĕŏlāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Carseoli*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106.—And in *neutr.*: in Carseolano, *in the region of Carseoli*, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 213.

Carsŭlae, ārum, *f.*, *a town of Umbria*, now *Casigliano*, Tac. H. 3, 60.—Hence, **II. Carsŭlāni**, ōrum, *the inhabitants of Carsulæ*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113.—And *neutr.*: in Carsulano (sc. praedio), *in an estate near Carsulæ*, Plin. Ep. 1, 4.

cartallus, i, *m.*, = κάρταλλος, *a basket*, Vulg. Deut. 26, 2; id. Jer. 6, 9.

Cartēia, ae, *f.*, = Καρτηΐα. **I.** *A very ancient seaport town in* Hispania Baetica, now near *Rocadillo*, Mel. 2, 6, 9; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 7; Cic. Att. 12, 44, 3; Liv. 28, 30, 3 sq.; 43, 3, 3.—**B.** Hence the *adjj.*, **1. Cartēiānus**, a, um, *Carteian, of Carteia*: ora, Plin. 3, 2, 3, § 17.—**2. Cartēiensis**, e, the same: legati, Auct. B. Hisp. 36; *absol.*, Liv. 43, 3, 4.—**II.** *The chief town of the Olcades, in* Hispania Tarraconensis (acc. to others, Cartāla), Liv. 21, 5, 4; cf. Alschefski ad h. l.

Carthaea, ae, *f.*, = Καρθαία, *a town on the south coast of the Cycladic island Ceos* or *Cea*, now *Poles*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 62.—**II.** Hence, **Carthēus** and **Carthēius**, a, um, *Carthæan, of Carthæa*: arva, Ov. M. 10, 109: moenia = Carthaea, id. ib. 7, 368.

1. Carthāgo (**Karth-**, and without asp. **Kartāgo**), inis (*locat.* Carthagini, like Tiburi, ruri, domi, etc., Plaut. Cas. prol. 71; Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90; Liv. 28, 26, 1 sq.; 31, 11, 7 al.; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 236; Zumpt, Gr. § 63, note), *f.*, קרת חדשת (prop. new town: istam urbem Carthadam Elissa dixit, quod Phoenicum ore exprimit Civitatem Novam, Sol. c. 40 (27, 10 Bip.); cf. Gesen. Gesch. d. Hebr. Spr. and Schr. pp. 228 and 229; and Robinson, Lexic. s. v. קֶרֶת). **I.** *The city of Carthage, in Northern Africa* (Gr Καρχηδών), *whose ruins are in the vicinity of Tunis*; also with the app Magna, Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin 5, 1, 1, § 4; 5, 4, 3, § 24; Cato ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 683 al.—Hence, **B. Carthāginiensis** (upon the Column. Rostr. CARTACINIENSIS), e, *adj*, *Carthaginian*: COPIAE, Column. Rostr.: res, Liv. 21, 2, 5 et saep.—*Subst*, *a Carthaginian*, Enn. Ann. 230 and 234 Vahl.; Cat. ap. Gell. 10, 24, 7.—**II.** Carthago, also with the appel. Nova, *a large seaport town founded by the Carthaginians after the first Punic war, in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *New Carthage*, now *Cartagena*, Liv. 26, 42, 2 and 6 sq.; Mel. 2, 6, 7: Nova, Liv. 21, 5, 4; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 19.—Hence (cf. I.), **B. Carthāginiensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to New Carthage*: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 2: conventus, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 18.—In the form CARTHAGINENSIS, Inscr. Orell. 3040.

2. Carthāgo (**Karth-**), inis, *f.*, *the daughter of the fourth Hercules*, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42.

Carthēius, a, um, v. Carthaea, II

‡ **cartibŭlum** (**-blum**), i, *n.*, *a kind of oblong table of stone, standing on a pedestal*: a gerendo gertibulum, unde cartibulum post dictum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 125 Müll. p. 35 sq. Bip.

cartilāgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cartilago], *cartilaginous, gristly*, Plin. 9, 24, 40, § 78; 11, 37, 87, § 215; 19, 5, 23, § 64.

cartilāgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of cartilage, very gristly*: pars, umerus, caput os, Cels. 8, 1: galbanum, Plin. 12, 25, 56, § 126.

cartilāgo, inis, *f.* [Sanscr. kart, to spin; cf. κάρταλος, cratis], *cartilage, gristle*; in animals, Cels. 8, 1; Plin. 11, 37, 87, § 216; 9, 24, 40, § 78; 11, 4, 3, § 9.—**II.** Transf., in plants, *a substance harder than pulp but softer than woody fibre*, Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 116; 16, 36, 64, § 158.

Cartismandŭa (**Cartim-**), ae, *f.*, *queen of the Brigantes in Britain*, Tac. A. 12, 36; 12, 40; id. H. 3, 45.

cărunculă, ae, *f. dim.* [2. caro], *a little piece of flesh*, * Cic. Div. 2, 24, 52; Cels. 2, 7; 8, 4; Val. Max. 3, 7, ext. 6.

1. cārus (not **chārus**; in Inscrr. often **kārus**, Inscr. Orell. 1175; 2417 al.), a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. kan, to be beloved; kāru, agreeable], *dear, precious, valued, esteemed* (*pass.*, freq. and class. in prose and poetry; syn.: dilectus, amatus, acceptus, gratus; opp. vilis, neglectus, contemptus; carum esse; syn. diligi); *act.*, *loving, affectionate*, Verg. A. 1, 646: carum ipsum verbum est amoris, ex quo amicitiae nomen est ductum, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122; id. Off. 2, 8, 29; id. Fin. 3, 20, 66; 5, 10, 29: ego illum scio, quam carus sit cordi meo, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 21; id. Ep. 1, 2, 30: neque meo cordi esse quemquam cariorem, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 121: ut dis immortalibus cari simus et ab iis diligamur, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 66: dis carus ipsis, Hor. C. 1, 31, 13: laeta pax cariores Sabinas viris fecit, Liv. 1, 13, 6: populo carus atque jucundus, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: patriae, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 29; Lucr. 1, 730: parentes, id. 3, 85: cari sunt parentes, cari liberi, propinqui, familiares: sed omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, Cic Off. 1, 17, 57: mater carissima, Asin. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 34.—So pater, Verg. A. 2, 707; Ov. M. 2, 649: genitor, Verg. A. 10, 789; Ov. M. 1, 486: genitrix, Verg. A. 1, 689: nutrix, id. ib. 4, 634: conjux, Ov. M. 11, 727: Thisbe, id. ib. 4, 143: nata, id. ib. 4, 222: nepotes, Cat. 64, 381: pignora, nati, Ov. F. 3, 218; so also pignora, nepotes, id. M. 3, 134; cf.: caput nepotis, Cat. 68, 120: frater carissimus atque amantissimus, Cic. Cat. 4, 2, 3: homines mihi carissimi et amicissimi, id. de Or. 2, 4, 15: illa, quam Ego animo Egregie caram habuerim, Ter. And. 1, 5, 38; so, carum habere aliquem, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 11 *fin.* (with amare); id. Balb. 26, 59 (with diligere): omnis suos caros habet, me quidem se ipso cariorem, id. Att. 10, 11, 1: parentes carissimos habere, id. Red. Sen. 1, 2; Nep. Att. 10, 5; Quint. 5, 10, 74: ex decessu carissimorum, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 7, 1: omnium societatum nulla est carior, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57: patria, Hor. S. 2, 2, 104: Athenae, Cat. 64, 81: carmina legenti, Prop. 3 (4), 2, 13: crines, id 1, 17, 21: simulacra, Ov. M. 14, 112: amplexus, id. ib. 9, 750 et saep.—Prov. uses: patria mihi vitā meā multo est carior, Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 27; so id Sest. 20, 45; cf. Cat. 68, 159: carius oculis, id. 82, 2; 104, 2; Ov. M. 7, 847 al.—*Subst.*: **cāri** mei, *my loved ones*, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 29 al.—In a double sense with II., Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 76 sq.; id. Men. 1, 1, 29 sq.; cf.: hoc est gratum nobisque est carius auro, Cat. 107, 3.—**II.** Prop. (opp. vilis), *dear, costly, of a high price*: venio ad macellum, rogito pisces: indicant Caros, agninam caram, caram bubulam, cara omnia, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 3 sq.: quod ei amorem Carissimum ... eum confeci sine sumptu, Ter Eun. 5, 4, 5: quom cara annona sit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 35: coquos carissimus, id. Ps 3, 2, 59.—So annona, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 25; Ter. And. 4, 4, 7; (*comp.*) Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59; (*sup.*) id. Dom. 6, 14 et saep.: aurum argentumque caelando carius fecimus (cf. just before: auximus pretia rerum), Plin. 33, praef. 2, § 4; cf.: cariora pretia facere, Just. 16, 4, 19.—With *abl. pretii*: quod non opus est, asse carum est, Cato ap. Sen. Ep. 94, 28; so, trecentis, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 118.—*Adv.* (rare). **A. cārē. 1.** *Dearly, at a high price*: vēnire, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 2; *comp.*, Cic. Dom. 44, 116; Suet. Calig. 27;

sup, Sen Ep 42, 5 —**2.** *Highly* carius aestimare, Plancus ap Cic. Fam 10, 4, 2 — **B. cārō** (acc to II), *dearly, at a high price*, Dig 19, 1, 13, § 3

2. Cārus, i, *a Roman cognomen* **I.** T Lucretius Carus, *the poet*, v Lucretius — **II.** M Aurelius Carus, *the Roman emperor*, Eutr 9, 12 al —**III.** Another poet, Ov P 4, 16, 7

Carventāna arx, *the citadel of Carventum near Velitræ, in Latium*, Liv 4, 53, 9, and 55, 8

Carvilius. I. *The name of a Roman gens* **1.** Sp Carvilius Maximus, *consul* B C 293 and 272, Liv 10, 9, 12, and 39, 1 sq al —**2.** Sp Carvilius Ruga, *consul* B C 234, *the first person at Rome who divorced his wife*, Cic Sen 4, 11, Liv 23, 22, 4, Val Max 2, 1, 4, Gell 4, 3, 2 —Hence, **Carviliānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Carvilius* divortium, Gell 4, 3 *in lemm* —**3.** Carvilius Pollis, Plin 9, 11, 13, § 39, 33, 11, 51, § 144 —**II.** *One of the four kings in Cantium* (Kent), *in the time of Julius Cæsar*, Caes B G 5, 22

Căryae, arum, *f*, = Καρύαι, *a village in Laconia, with a temple of Diana Caryatis* (now still *Karyes*), Liv 34, 26, 9, 35, 27, 12 —In *sing* **Cărya,** Vitr 1, 1, 5 —**II.** Hence, **A. Căryātes,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Caryæ*, Vitr 1, 1 *bis* — **B. Căryātis,** idis, *f*, = Καρυᾶτις **1.** *An epithet of Diana*, Serv ad Verg E 8, 30 —**2. Căryātides,** *the maidens of Caryæ serving in the temple of Diana*, a statue of Praxiteles, Plin 36, 5, 4, § 23 —(β) In architecture, *female figures used instead of columns in buildings, Caryatides*, Vitr 1, 1, 5 (v the representation of such a Caryatide from the temple of Pallas Polias at Athens, in O Müller, Denkm d alt Kunst, 101, and Dict of Antiq) — **3. Căryus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Caryæ* Diana, Stat Th 4, 225

Căryanda, ae, *f*, *a town on the coast of Caria*, now *Karatojan*, Mel 1, 16, 3, Plin 5, 29, 29, § 107, 5, 31, 36, § 134

† **căryĭnŏs,** ŏn, and **-us,** a, um, *adj*, = καρύινος, *made from nuts* oleum, Plin 15, 7, 7, § 28, 23, 4, 45, § 88

† **căryītes,** ae, *m*, = καρυΐτης, *a species of the plant* tithymalus, Plin 26, 8, 40, § 66

† **căryon,** ii, *n*, = κάρυον, *a nut*, Plin 15, 22, 24, § 87

† **căryōta,** ae (**căryōtis,** idis, Mart 11, 31, Stat S 1, 6 20), *f*, = καρυωτίς, *a kind of nut shaped date*, Varr R. R. 2, 1, 27, Plin 15, 28, 34, § 116, 19, 5, 29, § 91, Plin Ep 1, 7, 6 al, these the Romans were accustomed to send on the Saturnalia and New Year's day as a present to their friends and patrons, Mart 8, 33, 11, 13, 27, 1

Cărystŏs and **-us,** i, *f*, = Κάρυστος **I.** *A very ancient town on the south coast of Eubœa, famous for its marble*, now *Karysto* or *Castel Rosso*, Mel 2, 7, 9, Plin 4, 12, 21, § 64, Liv 32, 17, Tib 3, 3, 14 al. —**B.** Derivv **1. Cărystēus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Carystos, Carystian* vada, Ov F 4, 282 marmor, Isid Orig 6, 11, 2, 16, 5, 15 —**2. Cărystius,** a, um, *adj*, the same marmor, Plin 4, 12, 21, § 64, 36, 6, 7, § 48 columellae, Plin Ep 5, 6, 36 LAPIDICINAE, Inscr Orell 2964.—In *plur subst* **Cărystii,** ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Carystos*, Liv 32, 16, 8 — **II.** *A town in Liguria*, now *Carosio*, Liv 42, 7, 3

Căryus, a, um, v Caryae, II B 3

căsa, ae *f* [Sanscr khad, to cover, cf cassis, castrum], *any simple or poorly built house, a cottage, hut, cabin, shed* etc, Varr R R 2, 10, 6, Lucr 5, 1011, 6, 1254, Cic Tusc 5, 34, 97, Vitr 2, 1, Verg E 2, 29, Tib 2, 1, 24 et saep, Cic Fam 16, 18, 2, *a small country house*, Mart 6, 43, Caes B G 5, 43 Herz, Veg Mil 2 10 — Of baby houses, Hor S 2, 3, 247 —**b.** Casae, in late Lat. meton, *a country estate, a farm*, Cassiod Var 5, 14 —**B.** Prov ita fugias, ne praeter casam, i e *do not run so far as to pass the safest hiding place*, in allusion to a game of hide and seek, Ter Phorm 5, 2, 3 —**II.** Esp casa Romuli, *the thatched cottage of Romulus on the Capitoline Hill*, Vitr 2, 1, cf Verg A 8, 654, Ov F 3, 183 sqq

cāsābundus (in the best MSS **cassāb-,** on account of the first long *a*, like cassus, caussa, Juppiter, etc), a, um, *adj* [caso] *ready to fall, tottering*, Naev ap Varr L L 7, § 53 Müll, Macr S 6, 21, 16, cf Paul ex Fest p 48 Müll

casami, casamo, etc, v 2 casnar

căsārius, a, um, *adj* [casa], *of* or *belonging to a cottage*, only *subst*, **I. Căsārius,** ii, *n*, *a dweller in a cottage, a cottager*, Cod Th 9, 42, 7 — **II. Căsāria,** quae custodit casam, Paul ex Fest p 48 Müll

Casca, ae, *m*, *a Roman cognomen in the gens* Servilia, Cic Att 13, 44, 3, 16, 15, 3, id Phil 13, 15, 31, 2, 11, 27, Suet Caes 82, cf Varr L L 7, § 28 Müll

cascē, *adv*, v cascus *fin*

Cascellius (**Casell-**), a, *the name of a Roman* gens, Varr L L 9, § 71, p 145 Bip, Cic Balb 19, 45, id. Q Fr 1, 2, 2 § 5 —Esp A Cascellius, *a distinguished Roman lawyer in the time of Augustus*, Hor A P 371, Macr S 2 6, Val Max 6, 2, 12, Dig 1, 2, 2, § 45, Spald ad Quint 6 3, 87 —Hence, Cascellianum judicium, Gai Inst 4 166, cf id ib 4, 169

cascus, a um, *adj* [cf canus], *old* cascum significat vetus ejus origo Sabina quae usque radices in Oscam linguam egit, Varr L L 7, § 28, cf Müll Etrusk 1, p 41 and v casnar quam prisci casci populi tenuere Latini, Enn Ann 24 Vahl, cf Cic Tusc 1, 12, 27, so Manil and Papin ap Varr l l, Att ib sal, Aus Ep 22, 27 — Hence, * **cascē,** *adv* casce nimis et prisce loquens, *in an old fashioned manner*, Gell 1, 10 *in lemm*

cāsěārius, a, um, *adj* [caseus] *pertaining to cheese, cheese* taberna *in which cheese was smoked and kept*, Dig 8, 5, 8, § 5

cāsěātus, a, um, *adj* [id], *mixed with cheese* polenta, App M 1, p 103, 35 montes, *where much cheese was made*, Hier Ep 66, 10

căsellŭla, ae, *f dim* [casa], *a little hut* (late Lat), Ennod. Ep 8, 29

* **cāsěŏlus,** i, *m dim* [caseus], *a small cheese*, Verg Copa, 17

cāsěus, i, *m* (**cāsěum,** i, *n*, Cato, R R 76, 3 and 4, Plaut and Nov ap Non p 200, 9 sq), *cheese*, Varr R R 2, 11, 3, Col 7, 8, 1, 12, 12 sq, Pall Mai, 9, Plin 11, 42, 97, § 240 sq, Plaut Capt 4, 2, 72, Cic Sen 16, 56, Ov F 4, 371 al facere, Varr l l premere, Verg E 1, 35 figurare, Plin 16, 38, 72, § 181 —As a comic term of endearment molliculus and dulciculus caseus, Plaut Poen 1, 2 157 and 179

† **căsia** (rarely **cassia,** e g Pall Oct 14, 13, Veg 6 13, 3 and 4), ae, *f*, = κασία or κασσία **I.** *A tree with an aromatic bark, similar to cinnamon*, prob *the wild cinnamon* Laurus cassia, Linn, Plin 12, 19, 42, § 85, and 12, 19, 43, § 95 sq, Verg G 2, 466, Plaut Curc 1, 2, 6, Cels 5 23, 1 and 2, Scrib Comp 93, 125 al — **II.** *A fragrant, shrub like plant, mezereon, also called* cneoron *or* thymelaea, q v, Plin 21, 9, 29, § 53, 21, 12, 41, § 70, Verg E 2, 49, id G 2, 213, 4, 30, 4, 182, Ov F 4, 440, Mart 10, 97, 2

căsignētē, es, *f*, = κασιγνήτη, *the name of a plant*, Plin 24, 17, 102, § 165

Căsilinum, i, *n*, *a town in Campania on the Vulturnus near the ancient Capua* In its place stands the present Capua, Liv 22, 15, 3, 23, 17, 8 sq, and 19, 1 sq, Cic Att 16, 8, 1, id Phil 2, 40, 102, Caes B C 3, 21, Plin 3, 5 9, § 70 — **II.** Hence, **A. Căsilinenses,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Casilinum*, Cic Inv 2, 57, 171 — **B. Căsilinātes,** ium, *m*, the same, Val Max 7, 6, 2 —**C. Căsilinus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Casilinum* limina, i e Casilini portae, Sil 12, 426

Căsina, ae, *f the name of a comedy of Plautus, from its heroine*, cf Paul ex Fest p 61 Müll

Căsinum, i, *n*, *a town of Latium, east of Aquinum*, now ruins near *S Germano* its citadel the present *Monte Casino*, Varr L L. 7, § 29, p 86 Bip, id. R R 3, 4, 2, Plin 3, 5, 9, § 63 — **II.** Hence the *adjj*, **A. Căsinas,** ātis, *of Casinum* ager, Cato, R R 136, Cic Agr 2, 25, 65, fundus, id Phil 2, 40, 103, and *absol* in Casinati or Casinate *in the region of Casinum*, Varr R. R 2, 3, 11, Plin 2, 103, 106, § 227 —**B. Căsinus,** a, um, *of Casinum* Nymphae, Sil 12, 527 dub (others, Casini Nymphae)

* **cāsito,** avi, are, *v freq* [cado], *to fall repeatedly, to drop down* si ex tegula casitaverit stillicidium, Dig 8, 2, 20, § 3 sq

Căsius mons, = Κάσιον ὄρος **I.** *A very high mountain in Syria, on the Orontes*, now *Jebel-Okrab*, Plin 5 22, 18, § 80, Amm 14, 8, 10, 22, 14, 4 —**II.** *A mountain between Lower Egypt and Arabia, with a temple of Jupiter, near which Pompey was murdered*, now *El Kas* or *El Katieh*, Mel 1 10, 3, 8, 3, Plin 5, 12, 14, § 68 —Hence, **Căsius,** a, um, *adj* rupes, Luc. 10, 434 harenae, id 8, 539 Juppiter, Enn Eutr 54 Vahl, Plin 5, 12, 14, § 68

Casmēna, v Camena

casmilus, v 1 camillus.

‡ **1. casnar,** in the lang of the Osci, *an old man*, Varr L L, 7, § 29, p 86 Bip, Paul ex Fest p 47 Müll Here belongs the fragment of Varr ap Non p 86 20 cum more majorum ultro carnales arripiunt, where others prefer the reading casnares, cf Momms Unt Dial p 268 (carnales is perh a euphonic form for casnares, from a Lat *sing* carnal = casnar, as foedesum, plusima, asa, asena = foederum, plurima, etc, cf the letter R)

‡ **2. casnar,** acc to Quint. 1, 5, 8 Gallic, = assectator, *attendant* (Meyer, l l and Or Rom Fragm p 530 compares the old French, casnard, flatteur, adulateur, casnarder, aduler, idolatrer But it is to be remarked that the best MSS of Quint. l l. give **casami, casamo, casamum,** and the like, v Spald and Zumpt *N cr* ad h l)

cāso, v casso

Caspĕria, ae *f*, *an old but small town of the Sabines* now prob *Aspra*, Verg A 7, 714, Sil 8, 417

Caspium măre, = τὸ Κάσπιον πέλαγος, *the Caspian Sea*, Mel 1, 2 1, 3, 5, 3, 3, 6, 10, Plin 6, 11, 12, § 31, Hor C 2, 9, 2 pelagus, Mel 1, 19, 13 Caspius oceanus Plin 6, 13, 15, § 36 Caspium aequor, id 5, 27, 27, § 97 al —**II.** Hence *adjj*, **A. Caspius,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to the Caspian Sea, Caspian* sinus, Mel 1, 2, 3 and 4, 3, 5, 3, 4 and 8, Plin 2, 68, 68, § 173 litora id 6, 25, 29, § 112 mons, i e *a part of Taurus*, Mel 1, 19, 13 — And as *subst* **Caspius,** ii, *m* (sc mons) Plin 5, 27, 27, § 99, hence pylae or portae, *narrow passes in the Taurus*, id 1, 15 2, Plin 6, 11, 12, § 30, 6, 14, 17, § 43, 6, 13, 15, § 40, Suet Ner 19, so also via Tac A 6, 33 — And *subst* **Caspiae,** arum (sc portae), Tac H 1, 6, Plin 6, 16, 18, § 46 regna *the country on the Caspian Sea*, Verg A 6, 798 tigris Stat Th 10, 288 iaspis, Plin 37, 8, 37, § 115 gens, *the inhabitants on the Caspian Sea*, id 6, 15, 17 § 45, 6, 13, 15, § 40 —As *subst* **Caspii,** ōrum, *m*, = gens Caspia, Mel 3 5 4, Plin 6, 13, 15, § 39 — **B. Caspiāni,** orum, *m*, the same people Mel 1, 2, 4, Curt. 4, 12 — **C. Caspiădae,** arum, *m*, the same, Val Fl 6, 106 — **D. Caspiăcus,** a, um porta = Caspia porta, Stat S 4, 4, 64

cassābundus, a, um, v casabundus

Cassander, dri, *m*, = Κάσσανδρος **I.** *A son of Antipater, and king of Macedonia after the death of Alexander the Great*, Just 15, 1 sq, Curt 10, 10, 9, Cic Off 2, 14, 48, Nep Eum 13 3 — After him was named the town Cassandrea, Liv 44, 11, 2 —**II.** *A Greek astrologer*, Cic Div 2, 42, 88

Cassandra (acc to Quint 1, 4, 16, cf Alexanter, in the most ancient period written in the Etruscan manner, Cassantra), ae, *f* = Κασσάνδρα, *a daughter of Priam and Hecuba, who continually proclaimed the approaching evil, but was believed by no one. After the destruction of Troy she became the bondmaid of Agamemnon, and was murdered with him by Clytæmnestra*, Cic. Div 1, 39, 85; Verg A. 2

404; 2, 246 Serv.; 3, 187; 5, 636; Ov. H. 16, 119; Hyg. Fab. 93 and 117.

Cassandrēa or **-īa,** ae, *f.*, *a town in Macedonia, upon the peninsula Pallene, previously called Potidæa, but rebuilt by Cassander*, Liv. 28, 8, 14; 44, 11, 1 sq.; Mel. 2, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 36. — **II.** Hence, **A. Cassandrenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Cassandrea*, Liv. 44, 10, 12; Dig. 50, 15, 8. — **B. Cassandreus** (trisyl.), ei, *m.*, = Κασσανδρεύς, *of Cassandrea, a surname of the tyrant* Apollodorus, *who reigned there*, Ov. P. 2, 9, 43.

(**cassē,** a false conjectural reading for the MS. cassae, Liv. 24, 26, 10 Drak.; v. Weissenb. ad loc.)

casses, ium (in *sing. acc.* cassem, Grat. Cyn. 28; *abl.* casse, Ov. A. A. 3, 554; Sen. Agam. 885, p. 893 Bip.), *m.*, *a hunting-net, a snare, toil* (poet.; in prose: plaga, retia), Verg. G. 3, 371; Tib. 4, 3, 17; Prop. 4 (5), 2, 33; Ov. M. 5, 579 al.—**B.** Meton., *a spider's web*, Verg. G. 4, 247; Mart. 3, 93, 5; Arn. 6, 202.—**II.** Trop., *snares, plots:* casses tendere alicui, Tib. 1, 6, 5; Ov. A. A. 3, 554.

Cassi, ōrum, *m.*, *a tribe of Britain*, now *Herts*, Caes. B. G. 5, 21.

cassia, v. casia.

Cassiānus, a, um, v. Cassius, B.

cassicŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [casses], *a small net, a cobweb*, Hier. Ruf. 3, 6; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 48 Müll.

cassīda, ae, v. 1. cassis.

‡ **cassīdārius,** ii, *m.*, *a helmet-maker*, Inscr. Orell. 4160.

cassīdīle, is, *n dim.* [1. cassis], *a small bag* or *wallet*, Vulg. Tob. 8, 2.

Cassiĕpēa and **-peia,** v. 1. Cassiope.

‡ **cassila,** v. 1. cassis.

Cassiŏdōrus, i, *m.*, Magnus Aurelius, *a learned Roman, minister under Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, and author of several works in Latin;* esp. Variarum (Epistt.), Libri XII.

1. Cassiŏpē, ēs (**Cassiŏpēa,** ae, Manil. 1, 354; **Cassiĕpēa** or **Cassiĕpeia,** Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111; Hyg. Astr. 2, 10), *f.*, = Κασσιόπη, Κασσιόπεια, and Κασσιέπεια, *the proud wife of Cepheus, and mother of Andromeda, who was punished on her account; made finally a constellation*, Hyg. Fab. 64; id. Astr. 2, 10; 3, 10; Prop. 1, 17, 3; Ov. M. 4, 738; Cic. l. l.

2. Cassiŏpē, ēs, *f.*, = Κασσιόπη, *a town in Corcyra*, now *Cassopo* or *Cassiope*, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 1; Suet. Ner. 22; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 52. — Called **Cassiŏpa,** ae, *f.*, Gell. 19, 1, 1. — Hence, **Cassiŏpĭcus,** a, um, *of Cassiope:* filix, Plin. 27, 9, 55, § 80.

1. cassis, īdis (access. form **cassīda,** ae, like chlamyda from chlamys, Prop. 3 (4), 11, 15; Verg. A. 11, 775; cf. Prob. II. p. 1473 P. Lind.; Charis. p. 80 P.; Prisc. p. 698 ib. Also Paul. ex Fest. p. 48, instead of cassilam, the reading should be cassidam), *f.* [Etruscan, acc. to Isid. Orig. 18, 14, 1; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 392; cf. Sanscr. khad, to cover, and Lat. castrum, casa], *a helmet, commonly of metal* (as galea was of leather, Isid. Orig. 18, 14, 1; cf. Tac. G. 6), Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 100; Caes. B. G. 7, 45; Ov. M. 12, 89; 13, 107: fracta, Juv. 10, 134: caelata, id. 11, 103. — But also promiscuously for galea, Ov. M. 8, 25 (cf.: aerea galea, Verg. A. 5, 490). — **b.** Meton., *war:* sub casside sumere unguenta, Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 23: aetas patiens cassidis, Juv. 7, 33.

2. cassis, is, v. casses.

cassĭta, ae. *f* [1. cassis, like galerita from galerus], *the crested* or *tufted lark:* Alauda cristata, Linn.; Gell. 2, 29, 3 sqq.

Cassĭtĕrĭdes, um, *f.*, = Κασσιτερίδες, *the tin-islands, Cassiterides*, now prob *the Scilly Islands*, Mel. 3, 6, 2; Plin. 4, 22, 36, § 119; named from the *tin* found there; v. cassiterum.

† **cassĭtĕrum** (**-ron**), i, *n.*, = κασσίτερος, orig. *a mixture* or *alloy of lead, silver, and other metals;* afterwards *tin* (= plumbum album), Plin. 34, 16, 47, § 156; Avien. Or. Mar. 260; cf. Charis. p. 21 P.; Diom. p. 315 ib.—Hence, **cassĭtĕrĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = κασσιτέρινος, *made of tin:* lamella, Pelagon. Vet. 7.

Cassius, a [old form **Casseius;** hence, Cassīus, and from this Cassius is formed; cf. Ritschl de Sepulcro Fur.], *the name of a Roman* gens; esp. distinguished, **I.** L. Cassius Longinus Ravilla, *a very severe judge;* from him the Lex tabellaria Cassia proceeded, A.U.C. 617, by which the judges were obliged to vote with little tablets, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 35; id. Sest. 48, 103; id. Brut. 25, 97; 27, 106; and Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 10, § 30. — **B.** Hence, **Cassiānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Cassius*, Cic. Mil. 12, 32; id. Phil. 2. 14, 35. — **II.** *The consul* L. Cassius, *who*, A.U.C. 647, *was conquered and slain by the Helvetii*, Caes. B. G. 1, 7 and 12.—Hence, bellum Cassianum, Caes. B. G. 1, 13.—**III.** C. Cassius Longinus, *one of the murderers of Cæsar*, Vell. 2, 46; 2, 56 sq.; Suet. Caes. 80 sq.; id. Aug. 10; Tac. A. 1, 2; 1, 10; 4, 34; id. H. 2, 6 al. To him were addressed Cic. Fam. 12, 1-10; from him to Cic., ib. 12, 11-13. — Hence, Cassianae partes, *his adherents*, Vell. 2, 74.—**IV.** C. Cassius Longinus, *a distinguished jurist under Claudius;* his adherents were Cassiani and Cassiana schola, Dig. 1, 1, 2; Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 8; Tac. A. 12, 12.—**V.** After a Cassius not now known was named the Cassia Via, *a branch of the* Via Flaminia, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 48 Müll.

Cassivellaunus, i, *m.*, *a British chief, defeated by Cæsar*, Caes. B. G. 5, 11; 5, 18.

1. casso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [cassus] (late Lat.). **I.** In gen., *to bring to naught, destroy*, trop., Sid. Ep. 1 *fin.*—**II.** In the Lat. of the jurists, *to annul, make null* or *void*, = abrogo, Cod. Th. 11, 1, 3 al.

2. casso (caso), avi, atum, 1, *v. n.*, rare collat. form of quasso (only in Plautus), *to shake, waver:* ubi bacchabatur aula, cassabant cadi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 41; cf. v. 37: capitibus cassantibus, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 71; cf. quasso, II.

cassus, a, um, *adj.*, *empty, void, hollow.* **I.** Prop. (syn.: inanis, vacuus; mostly poet.). **A.** *Absol.:* nux, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 137; Hor. S. 2, 5, 36: glans, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 37: canna, *unfruitful*, Ov. F. 6, 406: granum inane cassumque, Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 161: anulus, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 6.—*Subst.:* palearum cassa, Sol. c. 52 *fin.*—**B.** Expressing that of which the subject is empty, etc., *wanting, devoid of, deprived of, without.* **1.** With *abl.:* sanguine cassa (cochlea), *bloodless*, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133; so, virgo dote cassa, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 14: lumine aër, Lucr. 4, 368: lumine corpus, id. 5, 719; 5, 757: animâ corpus, id. 3, 562.—Poet.: cassus lumine (= vitâ), *deprived of life, dead*, Verg. A. 2, 85; imitated by Stat. Th. 2, 15; and in like sense aethere cassus, Verg. A. 11, 104: simulacra cassa sensu, Lucr. 4, 127.—**2.** With *gen.:* cassus luminis ensis, Cic. Arat. 369. — **3.** With *ab:* elementum ab omnibus, App. de Deo Socr. p. 46.—**II.** Trop., *vain, empty, useless, futile, fruitless* (syn.: inanis, irritus): cassum quiddam et inani vocis sono decoratum, * Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 119; so, copia verborum, Lucr 4, 511: vota, Verg A. 12, 780: fertilitas terrae, Ov. M. 5, 482: fraus, Luc. 5, 130: consilia, Sen. Troad. 570: viae, *vain, profitless*, Stat. Th. 11, 449. labores, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 6: manus, *without effect*, Stat. Th. 9, 770: augur futuri, *false, erring*, id. ib. 9, 629: omen, id. ib. 5, 318.— *Subst.:* **cassa,** ōrum, *n.*, *empty things:* palearum, Sol. 52; esp. of speech: cassa memorare, *to talk idly*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 16; so, cassa habebantur quae, etc., *were thought vain, futile*, Tac. H. 3, 55; Sen. Herc. Oet. 352.—Esp. freq. in poetry (in prose, but not in Cic.), in cassum, or, in one word, **incassum,** adverb., *in vain, uselessly, to no purpose:* ex multis omnia in cassum cadunt, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 147; cf. Lucr. 2, 1165: temere, in cassum frustraque, *without aim* or *purpose, fortuitously*, id. 2, 1060; so id. 5, 1002; 5, 1430: furere, Verg. G. 3, 100: longos ciebat Incassum fletus, id. A. 3, 345: tot incassum fusos patiere labores? id. ib. 7, 421.—In prose: quae profecto incassum agebantur, Sall. H. 3, 61, 11 Dietsch: vana incassum jactare tela, Liv. 10, 29, 2: incassum missae preces, id. 2, 49, 8: aliquid incassum disserere, Tac. A. 1, 4; Just. 11, 15, 6; Lact. 6, 9, 17; Sen. Brev. Vit. 11, 1: frustra in cassumque, Mart. Cap. 1, § 10.—Also **cassum:** quid cassum times? Sen. Herc. Oet. 353; cf.: μάτην, frustra, nequicquam, cassum, Gloss. Cyrill.

Castăbāla, ōrum, and **-lum,** i, *n.*, *a town of Cilicia*, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 93; Curt. 3, 7, 5.—**Castăbălenses,** *its inhabitants*, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 143.

Castălia, ae, *f.*, = Κασταλία, *a fountain on Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses*, Liv. Andron. ap. Fest. p. 310, b Müll.; Verg. G. 3, 293; Hor. C. 3, 4, 61; Stat. Th. 1, 698.—**II.** Hence the *adj.*, **A. Castălius,** a, um, *Castalian:* fons, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 8; Sen. Oedip. 229; cf. fontes, Stat. Th. 1, 565: arbor, *the laurel*, Prop. 3 (4), 3, 13; hence, umbra, Tib. 3, 1, 16: antrum, i. e. *the cave of the oracle at Delphi*, Ov. M. 3, 14.—**B. Castălis,** īdis, *f.*, *Castalian:* unda, Mart. 9, 19 *fin.:* sorores, i. e. *the Muses*, id. 4, 14; also as *subst.:* Castalidum grex, id. 7, 12, 10.

Castana, ae, *f.*, *a town in Magnesia*, Plin. 4, 9, 16, § 32; cf. Mel. 2, 3, 1.

† **castănĕa,** ae, *f.*, = κάστανον. **I.** *The chestnut-tree*, Col. 4, 33; 5, 10, 14; Pall. Febr. 25, 33; id. Nov. 7, 17; Plin. 16, 40, 78, § 212; 17, 20, 34, § 147 sq.; Verg G. 2, 15; 2, 71.—**II.** *A chestnut*, Verg. E. 1, 82; 7, 53; Plin. 13, 18, 32, § 110; 15, 28, 34, § 112; cf. appos. castaneae nuces, Verg. E. 2, 52; Ov. A. A. 2, 26, 8.

castănētum, i, *n.* [castanea], *a chestnut-grove*, Col. 4, 30, 3; 4, 33, 3; Pall. Nov. 7, 21.

castē, *adv.*, v. castus *fin.*

castellānus, a, um, *adj.* [castellum], *of* or *pertaining to a fort* or *castle:* triumphi, *for the capture of a castle*, * Cic. Brut. 73, 256: miles, Cod. Th. 7, 15, 2.—**II.** As *subst.:* **castellāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the occupants of a castle*, Sall. J. 92, 7; Hirt. B. Alex. 42, 3; Liv. 34, 27, 2; 38, 45, 9.

castellārius, ii, *m.* [id.], *the superintendent of a reservoir*, Front. Aquaed. 117; Inscr. Orell. 2899 al.

castellātim, *adv.* [id.], *castle-wise:* dissipati, *scattered about*, qs. *in different fortresses*, i.e. *in separate detachments*, Liv. 7, 36, 10: grumulis imponere allium, i. e. *in clusters* or *hills*, Plin. 19, 6, 34, § 112.

castellum, i, *n. dim.* [castrum], *a castle, fort, citadel, fortress, stronghold*, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 514, 7; Caes. B. G. 2, 30; id. B. C. 3, 36; Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 9; id. Caecin. 7, 20; Sall. J. 54, 6; Nep. Milt. 2, 1; id. Alcib. 7, 4; Liv. 10, 46, 11; 21, 11, 10; Verg. A. 5, 440; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 34 al.; also of a single *bulwark, bastion*, Caes. B. G. 1, 8; 2, 8; 7, 69; id. B. C. 3, 44; and poet. of *a dwelling in an elevated position*, Verg. G. 3, 475. — **B.** In mechanics, *a structure in which the water of an aqueduct is collected, to be distributed by pipes* or *channels in different directions, a reservoir*, Vitr. 8, 6; Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 121; Front. Aquaed. 35; Dig. 19, 1, 17; 43, 20, 1; Inscr. Orell. 3203 al.—**II.** Trop., *shelter, stronghold, defence, refuge* (cf. arx, I. B.): templum Castoris fuit arx civium perditorum . . . castellum forensis latrocinii, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: urbem philosophiae, mihi crede, proditis, dum castella defendis, id. Div. 2, 16, 37: tribunal Appii castellum omnium scelerum, Liv. 3, 57, 2.

* **castĕrĭa,** ae, *f.*, *a part of a ship where rowers were accustomed to rest, the rowers' room*, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 10 (16); cf. Non. p. 85, 26.

castĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [castificus], *to purify, make pure* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Pud. 19; Aug. Conf. 9, 9 al.

castĭfĭcus, a, um [castus-facio]. ***I.** *Purifying:* lavacrum = baptisma, Paul. Nol. Carm. 25, 188.—***II.** *Pure:* mens, Sen. Hippol. 169.

* **castīgābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [castigo], *deserving punishment:* culpa, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 6.

castīgātē, *adv.*, v. castigo *fin.*

castīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [castigo], *a correcting, chastising, punishment, correction*, etc. (in good prose). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen., of blows, etc. (rare, and always with *gen.:* fustium, Dig. 1, 15, 3: flagellorum, ib. 48, 19, 7.—**2.** Of verbal chastisement, *reproof*, etc. (class. and freq.): omnis et animadversio et castigatio contumeliâ vacare debet, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88; cf. id. ib. 1, 38, 137: admonitio frequens, interdum et castiga-

tio, vindicta rarissima, Vell 2, 114, 3, Quint 1, 3, 14, 3, 8, 54 tacita, Liv 27, 10, 10, Sen Ira, 1, 6, 1, 1, 15, 1, 2, 27, 3, id Ep 94, 36 censoria, Plin 18, 6 7, § 32, Vulg Psa 72, 14 — In *plur*, Cic Tusc 4, 20, 45, Liv 31, 46, 11 al.—With *gen* verborum, Liv 27, 15, 2 — **B.** Transf, in gardening, *a trimming, lopping of plants*, Plin 17, 22 35, § 173 — Of the exposure of their roots to the cold, Plin 17, 28 47, § 262 — **II.** Trop loquendi, *the tempering, moderating of the speech*, Macr S 2, 4, 12

castīgātor, ōris, *m* [castigo], *one who corrects* or *chastises, a corrector, reprover* (not in Cic), Plaut Trin 1, 2 150, 3, 1, 13 lacrimarum atque inertium querelarum, Liv 1, 59, 4 · castigator censorque minorum, * Hor A P 174 tot saeculorum, Col 8, 16, 6, cf Sen Ira, 1, 15, 3, Plin Pan 40, 1

castīgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [castigator], *after the manner of reprovers* or *correctors, reproving, censuring* (post Aug and very rare) solatium, Plin Ep 5, 16, 10 severitas, Sid Ep 4, 1

castīgo, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [castum ago, as purgo = purum ago], *to set right by word* or *deed, to correct, chastise, punish, to blame, reprove, chide, censure find fault with* (syn animadvertere, punire, more forcible than reprehendere and vituperare, weaker than culpare, class in prose and poetry) pueros non verbis solum, sed etiam verberibus, Cic Tusc 3, 27, 64, so, verberibus, Plin 8, 3, 3, § 6, cf Liv 26, 27, 8, Curt 8, 6, 5 magnā clade, Liv 39, 1 4 baculo, Front Strat 1, 1, 3 quo saepius (magister) monuerit, hoc rarius castigabit, Quint. 2, 2, 5 laudat Pompeius segniores castigat atque incitat, Caes B C 1, 3, so opp laudare, Liv 27, 8, 18, Tac Agr 21 castigando increpandoque plus quam leniter agendo, proficere, Liv 27, 9, 8 servos exuviis bubulis, Plaut Most 4, 1, 26 aliquem dictis plurumis, id Bacch 4, 8, 67, Verg A 5, 387 verbis, Cic. Off 1, 25, 88, Liv 36, 20, 4 litteris, Caes B C 3, 25 per litteras, Tac A 3, 35 leniter, Liv 30, 15, 10, 36, 31, 8 vehementissime, Petr 109, 1 in hoc me ipse castigo quod, etc., Cic Tusc 5, 1, 4 segnitiem hominum atque inertiam, id de Or 1, 41, 184, Liv 31, 6, 5 nimiam lenitatem id 39, 55, 1 moras, Verg A 4, 407 dolos, id ib 6, 567 vitia, Juv 2, 35, Vulg Psa 117, 18, id Heb 12, 6 al — **II.** Esp **A.** *To correct some error, to set right, mend* (poet or in post Aug prose) (= corrigere emendare) carmen, * Hor A P 294 amicae verba, Juv 6, 455 examen improbum in trutinā, Pers 1, 6 vitia sua, Plin Pan 46, 6 — **B.** *To hold in check, to restrain*, lit and trop (rare for the more usu coercere, cohibere, etc) quid illum credis facturum, nisi eum . servas, castigas, mones? Ter Heaut 3, 3, 31 equum tenacem, non parentem frenis asperioribus castigare, Liv 39, 25, 13, Tac A. 6, 13 castigatus animi dolor, Cic Tusc 2, 21, 50 risum crebris potiunculis, Petr 47, 7 lapsus, Stat Th 6, 700, cf under *P a* — Hence, **b.** Of relations of space, *to enclose, surround, encompass, confine, shut in* insula castigatur aquis, Sil 12, 355 — Hence, **castīgātus,** a, um, *P a* (poet or in post Aug prose), *confined, compressed*, hence, **1.** As a designation of physical beauty, *small, slender, close* pectus, Ov Am 1, 5, 21 frons, Stat S 2, 1, 43 — **2.** Trop, *restrained, checked* luxuria tanto castigatior, quanto posset esse liberior, Aug Civ Dei, 5, 24 castigatissima disciplina, *the strictest*, Gell 4, 20, 1 Hertz (Cod Reg castissima) —*Adv* **castīgātē. a.** (Acc. to castigatus, 1) *Compressedly, briefly* castigatius, Macr Somn Scip 1, 6 castigatius eloqui, Aug Doctr Christ 4, 14 — **b.** (Acc to 2) *Restrainedly, within bounds* vixit modeste, castigate, etc , Sen Contr 6, 8 vivere, Amm 22, 3, 12

castīmōnĭa, ae, *f* (**castīmōnĭum,** i, *n* , App M 11 p 266, 9, cf castimonium ἁγνεία, Gloss Philox) [castus like acrimonia, aegrimonia, etc.] * **I.** In gen, *purity of morals morality*, Cic. Cael 5, 11 — **II.** Esp, *purity, such as is requisite for religious services* (abstaining from sexual intercourse, from delicate food, etc), *purity, chastity, abstinence* (rare but class) quae sacra per summam castimoniam virorum ac mulierum fiant, eadem per istius stuprum ac flagitium esse violata, Cic Verr 2, 4, 45, § 102 Zumpt caste jubet lex adire ad deos, animo videlicet, in quo sunt omnia, nec tollit castimoniam corporis, id Leg 2, 10, 24 decem dierum, Liv 39, 9, 4 superstitio castimoniarum, Plin 31, 8, 44, § 96 inanima, *abstinence from animal food*, App M 11, p 272, 29

* **castīmōnĭālis,** e, *adj* [castimonia], *pertaining to abstinence* or *continence* hiquamen, Pall Febr 25, 12, p 92 Bip

‡ **castīmōnĭum,** v castimonia

castĭtas, atis, *f* [castus], *purity* **I.** In gen, *purity of morals, morality* (post class) vitae, Gell 15, 18, 2 — **II.** Esp **A.** *Purity of body, chastity* (rare but class , syn pudicitia) ut sentiant mulieres naturam feminarum omnem castitatem pati, * Cic Leg 2, 12, 29 Mos. , so * Hor C 3, 24, 23, Plin 24, 9, 38, § 59, Plin. Pan 20, 2, Tac Agr 4, id. A 1, 33, Val Max 9, 1, 2 —Hence, person **Castĭtas,** *the goddess of Chastity*, = Minerva, Pall 1, 6, 14 — **B.** *Purity* with regard to gain, *disinterestedness* (opp avaritia), Vitr 1, 1 praeturae, Macr S 7, 3, § 15

* **castĭtūdo,** inis, *f* [id] (ante class access form to castitas, cf bellitudo, candidudo, etc), *moral purity* antiqua, Att ap Non p 85, 11

† **1. castor,** ŏris, *m* , = κάστωρ, *the castor, beaver*, pure Lat fiber Castor fiber, Linn , Plin 32, 3, 13, § 26, cf id 8, 30, 47, § 109, Cic ap Isid Orig 12, 2, 21, Ov Nux 166, *acc* castorem, App M 1, p 106, 10 castora Juv 12, 34

2. Castor, ŏris (acc to some gramm Castoris, Quint 1, 5, 60), *m* , = Κάστωρ **I.** *The son of the Spartan king Tyndarus and Leda, brother of Helena and Pollux, with whom, as twin star* (Gemini , hence even Castores, Plin 10, 43, 60, § 121, 35, 4, 10, § 27, 7, 22, 22, § 86, and alter Castor, Stat S 4, 6, 16), *he served as a guide to mariners*, Varr L L 5, § 58, Cic N D 2, 2, 6, 3, 18, 45, Hor Ep 2, 1, 5, id Epod 17, 42, 17, 43, id C 4, 5, 35 gaudet equis, id S 2, 1, 26, cf id. C 1, 12, 25, and Ov M 12, 401 ad Castoris (sc aedem), *on the forum*, Cic Mil 33, 91, *where pecuniary affairs were transacted*, id. Quint 4, 17, cf Juv 14, 260 — **II.** Derivv **A.** In oaths **ecastor** and **mecastor** [the old *interj* e or the *pron acc* me, prefixed, cf equidem, edepol, mehercle, medius fidius, etc , v Corss Ausspr II p 856 sq], *by Castor*, an oath in very frequent use, especially by women, though not exclusively by them, as asserted by Gell 11, 6, 1, and Charis p 183 P , cf Plaut As 5, 2, 46, 5, 2, 80, id Cas 5, 4, 13 ecastor, re experior, quanti facias uxorem tuam, id Am 1, 3, 10, 1, 3, 39, id Cist 4 2, 61, id Truc. 2, 5, 28, id Poen 1, 2, 71, id Stich 1, 3, 89, id As 1, 3 36 id Truc 2, 2, 60, id. As 3, 1, 30, id Stich 1, 3, 81 ecastor vero, id Merc 4, 1, 25 per ecastor scitus (i e perscitus ecastor) puer est natus Pamphilo, Ter And 3 2, 6 nec nunc mecastor quid hero ego dicam queo comminisci, Plaut Aul, 1 1 28, cf id Merc. 4, 1, 6, id Cas 2, 3 30, id Men 4, 2, 50, id Mil 1, 1, 63, cf also id Stich 1, 3, 86, id Truc 2, 2, 36, 2, 7, 30, 3, 2 11, 4, 4, 9, 5, 1 26 *Sy* Salve mecastor Parmeno *Pa* Et tu, edepol Syra Ter Hec 1, 2, 8 Don — **B. Ad Castŏris** or **Lŏcus Castŏrum,** *nom propr*, *a place in Upper Italy, between Cremona and Bedriacum, where stood a shrine of Castor and Pollux*, Suet Oth 9, Tac H 2, 24 — **C. Castŏrĕus,** a, um, *adj* of *Castor* · manus, Sen Hippol 810 — **III.** *A companion of Æneas*, Verg A 10, 124 — **IV.** *The grandson of king Deiotarus* Cic Deiot 1, 2, 10, 1, 2 28 sq — **V.** Castor Tarcondarius, *a chieftain of Gallograecia, ally of Pompey*, Caes B C 3 4 — **VI.** Antonius Castor, *an author on botany*, Plin 25, 17, 66, § 174, 25, 2, 5, § 9

castŏrĕum, ei, *n* [1 castor] *castor* or *castoreum, a secretion of the beaver having a strong odor*, Plin 8, 30, 47, § 109, Lucr 6, 794, Cels 6 7, 8, Scrib 3 — In *plur* , Verg G 1, 59, Plin 32, 9, 31, § 101, Nemes C 224

Castŏrĕus, a, um, v 2. Castor, II C

castŏrĭnātus, a um, *adj* [1 castor], *clothed in the fur of the beaver*, Sid Ep 5, 7

castŏrĭnus, a, um, *adj* [id] *pertaining to the beaver, beaver* oleum, Marc Emp 35 pellis, Edict. Diocl. p. 23

castra, ōrum and ae, v castrum.

castrā-mētor, ari, 1, *v n.*, *to pitch a camp*, Jornand. 4, 54 al.

Castrānus, a, um, *adj* , *of Castrum Inui* (v castrum, I) rura, Mart. 4, 60

castrātĭo, onis, *f* [castro] **I.** *An emasculating, castration of animals*, Col. 6, 26, 7, 11, 1, Pall. Mai, 7, 3, Dig 21, 1, 38 — **II.** *A pruning*, Plin 16, 40, 76, § 206.

castrātor, oris, *m* [id.], *one who castrates* (late Lat.), Tert adv Marc. 1, 1

* **castrātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *for castration* ferramenta, Pall 1, 4, 3.

castrātūra, ae *f* [id] * **I.** *An emasculation, castration of animals*, Pall Mai, 7, 2 — **II.** *A pruning cleansing of plants* siliginis, Plin 18, 9, 20, § 86

castrensĭani, orum, *m* [castra] *attendants of the Castrensis S Palatii*, Cod. Th 6, 32, Cod Just 12, 36, 14

‡ **castrensĭārĭus** NEGOTIATOR, *a purveyor for the camp, a sutler*, Inscr Orell. 4254

castrensis, e, *adj* [castra], *of* or *pertaining to the camp, camp* ratio ac militaris, Cic. Cael 5, 11 arma, Prop 3 (4), 9, 19 consilium, Liv 44, 35, 4 triumphus, id 7, 36, 8 corona, *awarded to him who first entered the enemy's camp*, acc to Gell 5, 6, 17, cf Paul ex Fest. p 57 Müll. (also called vallaris, v h v) jurisdictio, Tac Agr 9 ludi, Suet Tib 72 Oud jocus, id Calig 9 vigilia, Plin 10 21, 24, § 46 exsilium, sarcastically, for *military service*, Just. 14, 4, 14 verbum, *a military phrase* (e g conterraneus, copiari, q v) Plin praef § 1 Sill , Gell 17, 2 9 pensa Prop 4 (5), 3, 33 peculium, *obtained in military service*, Dig 49, 17, 11 v peculium creditores *who have a claim against the soldier's pay*, ib 49, 17, 7 — **II.** *Subst* **castrensis,** is, *m* **A.** *A soldier in the camp* quietem omnibus castrensibus dare Front Strat 2, 5, 30 — **B.** *A high officer of the imperial court of Constantinople*, Cod Th 6, 32, 1, 12, 1, 38

Castrĭcius or **-tius,** a, um, *a Roman gentile name*, Cic Verr 2, 3, 80, § 185, id Fl 23, 54 , id Att 12, 28, 3 al — Hence, **Castrĭcĭānus** or **-tiānus,** a um, *adj* , *pertaining to a Castricius* negotium, Cic. Att 12, 28, 3 nomen, id Fl 23, 24 mendum, id. Att 2 7, 5

castro, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [Sanscr ça stra, knife, sword] **I.** *To deprive of generative power* (both of male and female), *to emasculate, castrate, geld* hircum, Plaut. Merc 2 2, 1 and 4 agnum, Varr R R 2 2, 18 gallos, id ib 3, 9, 3, Curt 6, 3, 12, Val Max 6 1, 13, Suet Dom 7 sues Plin 8, 51, 77, § 208, 10, 21, 25, § 50, 11, 51, 112, § 261 al — **2.** Transf to plants *to prune, lop, trim*, Cato, R R 33, 2, Plin 17, 20, 33, § 144, 24, 8, 33, § 49 — **B.** Trop vina saccis, *to pass through a sack* or *bag, to filter*, Plin 19, 4, 19 § 53, cf id 14, 22, 28, § 138 sq siligo castrata i e *cleaned*, id 18, 9, 20, § 86 semen, id 15, 14 15, § 51 — **II.** In gen, *to shorten cut off, curtail* caudas catulorum, Col 7, 12, 14, cf Plin 8, 41, 63, § 153 alvos apum, *to take up, to take out the honey*, Col 9, 15, 4 9, 15, 11, cf castrare alvearia, Pall 7, 7 — **B.** Trop, *to enervate, debilitate* castrata res publica morte Africani, *weakened* (a vulgar figure, acc to Cic de Or 3, 41, 164, Quint. 8, 6 15) nisi illum (Maecenatem) enervasset felicitas, immo castrasset, Sen Ep 19, 9 libellos, *to remove obscenity, to expurgate*, Mart 1, 35, 14 vires *to diminish*, Plin 11, 18, 19, § 60 avaritiam, *to check, restrain*, Claud Eutr 1, 192

castrum, i, *n* [kindred with casa, q v] **I.** In *sing* , *any fortified place, a castle, fort fortress* (more rare than castellum) ei Grunium dederat in Phrygiā castrum, etc , Nep Alcib 9, 3, Liv 32, 29, 4, Dig 27, 1, 17 *fin* — **B.** Esp , *nom propr* **1.** Castrum Altum or Album in Hispania Tarraconensis Liv 24, 41, 3 — **2.** Castrum Inui, or simply Castrum *an ancient city of the Rutuli, near Ardea* Verg A 6, 775, called Castrum, Ov M 15, 727, Sil 8, 359 — **3.** Castrum Novum, *a city on the sea coast of Etruria*, Liv 36, 3, 6, Plin 3, 5, 8, § 51 — **4.** Another Castrum Novum, *on the sea-coast of Picenum*, now *Giulia Nova*,

Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 110; also called *absol.* Castrum, Vell. 1, 14, 8.—**5.** Castrum Truentinum, *a maritime city of Picenum, on the river Truentus,* Cic. Att. 8, 12, B, 1; also called Truentum, Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 110.—**6.** Castrum Vergium, *a fortress of the Bergistani in* Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Berga,* Liv. 34, 21, 1.—Far more freq., **II.** In *plur.:* **castra,** ōrum, *n.* (**castra,** ae, *f.:* castra haec vestra est, Att. ap. Non. p. 200, 30; Trag. Rel. p. 238 Rib). **A.** Lit., *several soldiers' tents situated together; hence, a military camp, an encampment;* among the Romans a square (quadrata); later, after the manner of the Greeks, sometimes circular, or adjusted to its situation, Veg. Mil. 1, 23. It was surrounded by a trench (fossa) and a wall (vallum), and had four gates: Porta Praetoria, the front, chief gate, on the opp. side from the enemy, from which the legions marched; opp. to this, Porta Decumana (in later times Porta Quaestoria), the back gate; Porta Principalis Dextra, and Porta Principalis Sinistra, situated on the two sides of the camp, Liv. 40, 27, 4 sq.; cf. Dict. of Antiq.—**b.** Phrases. (*a*) With *adj.:* stativa, *occupied for a long time, permanent,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 29; Caes. B. C. 3, 30; 3, 37; Sall. J. 44, 4; Tac. A. 3, 21: aestiva, *summer camp,* id. ib. 1, 16; Suet. Claud. 1: hiberna, Liv. 29, 35, 13 (more freq. *absol.* aestiva and hiberna, q. v.): navalia, *an encampment on the shore for protecting the fleet and the troops while landing; sometimes connected with the ships drawn to land,* Caes. B. G. 5, 22 Herz.; cf. id. ib. 5, 11; Liv. 29, 35, 13; called also nautica, Nep. Alcib. 8, 5; id. Hann. 11, 6 (cf. id. ib. § 4; Liv. 44, 39): lunata, *crescent-shaped,* Auct. B. Afr. 80.—With *numerals:* una, Tac. A. 4, 2: bina, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 27; Liv. 4, 27, 3: quina, Caes. B. C. 3, 9.—(*β*) With *verb:* locum castris antecapere, Sall. J. 50, 1; cf.: capere locum castris, Liv. 4, 27, 3; 9, 17, 15; and montes castris capere, Tac. A. 12, 55: castra metari, Cael. ap. Non. p. 137, 18; Caes. B. C. 3, 13, 3; Hirt. B. G. 8, 15 al.: facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; Nep. Milt. 5, 2; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 29 al.: ponere, Caes. B. G. 2, 5; 7, 35; Nep. Hann. 5 *fin.:* ponere et munire, Sall. J. 75, 7: munire, Caes. B. G. 1, 49; Liv. 44, 39, 1: communire, Caes. B. G. 5, 49; Liv. 23, 28, 3: castra castris conferre, id. 10, 32, 5; 23, 28, 9: castris se tenere, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 8: castra movere, *to break up, to decamp,* id., ib. 1, 39 *fin.;* also syn. with *to march forth from a camp,* id. ib. 1, 15 Herz.; 1, 22; 2, 2; Sall. C. 57, 3; Nep. Dat. 8, 4; id. Eum. 12 *fin.* et saep.—Hence, also, promovere, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: movere retro, Liv. 2, 58, 3: removere, id. 9, 24, 4: proferre, Caes. B. C. 1, 81: castris castra inferre, Enn. Trag. 201 Vahl.—**c.** Castra Praetoriana, Praetoria, Urbana or simply Castra, *the barracks of the Prætorians in the suburbs of Rome,* Suet. Tib. 37; id. Claud. 21; Tac. A. 4, 2; Suet. Aug. 29; id. Claud. 36; Dig. 48, 5, 15.—**d.** Castrorum filius, *a surname of Caligula, who was brought up in the camp,* Suet. Calig. 22; Aur. Vict. Caes. 3.—So, Castrorum mater, *an appellation of Faustina, the wife of the emperor Marcus Aurelius, because she accompanied him in an expedition against the Quadi,* Capitol. Marc. Aur. 26.—Hence both appell. in later inscriptions as *titles of the Roman emperors and empresses.*—**B.** Esp. as *nom. propr.,* like castrum. **1.** Castra Corneliana or Cornelia, *on the north coast of Africa, near Utica,* so called because the elder Scipio Africanus first pitched his camp there, after his landing in Africa, in the second Punic war, Caes. B. C. 2, 24; 2, 25; 2, 37; Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 24.—**2.** Castra Caecilia, *in Lusitania,* Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 117.—**3.** Castra Hannibalis, *a seaport town in Bruttium,* Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 95.—**4.** Castra Pyrrhi, *a place in Grecian Illyria,* Liv. 32, 13, 2.—**5.** Castra Vetera or Vetera, *a place on the Lower Rhine,* now *Xanthen,* Tac. H. 4, 18; 4, 21; 4, 35; id. A. 1, 45.—**6.** Castra Alexandri, *a district in Egypt,* Curt. 4, 7, 2; Oros. 1, 2.—**C.** Meton. **1.** Since, in military expeditions, a camp was pitched each evening, in the histt. (esp Livy) for *a day's march:* secundis castris (= bidui itinere) pervenit ad Dium, Liv. 44, 7, 1; so Tac. H. 3, 15; cf.: alteris castris, Liv. 38, 13, 2; Curt. 3, 7.—So tertiis castris, Liv. 38, 13, 11; 38, 24, 1; Tac. H. 4, 71: quartis castris, Liv. 44, 46, 10: quintis castris, Caes. B G. 7, 36; Liv. 28, 19, 4: septimis castris, id. 40, 22, 1: decimis castris, id. 27, 32 *fin.;* 28, 33, 1.—**2.** *Military service* (hence, often opp. forum and toga), Nep. Epam. 5, 4; Vell. 2, 125, 4; Tib. 4, 1, 39: qui magnum in castris usum habebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39.—**3.** Of *beehives:* cerea, Verg. A. 12, 589: in apium castris, Pall. 1, 37, 4.—**4.** Of *a sheepfold,* Col. 6, 23, 3.—**5.** Of *political parties,* regarded as arrayed in hostility: si ad interdicti sententiam confugis . . . in meis castris praesidiisque versaris, Cic. Caecin. 29, 83.—**6.** Of *philosophical sects:* Epicuri castra, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 1: O castra praeclara (Epicuri)! id. ib. 7, 12, 1; Hor. C. 3, 16, 23; Sen. Ep. 2, 4.

‡ **castŭla,** ae, *f., a garment used by women, a kind of petticoat,* Varr. ap. Non. p. 548, 30 sq.

Castŭlo, ōnis, *m.* (Liv.), and *f.* (Sil.), = Καστούλων, *a town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *near the borders of* Baetica, now the village *Cazlona,* Liv. 24, 41, 7; 28, 19, 2 sq.; Sil. 3, 99; 3, 391; Plin. 3, 2, 3, § 17.—Hence, **2. Castŭlōnensis,** e, *adj., of Castulo:* saltus, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 38; Liv. 22, 20, 12; and as *subst.:* **Castŭlōnenses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Castulo,* Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 25.

castum, i, v. 2. castus *init.*

1. castus, a, um, *adj.* [i. e. cas-tus, partic., kindr. to Sanscr. çludh, to cleanse; Gr. καθ-αρός; Germ. keusch, heiter; cf. the opp. in-ces-tus, impure, Bopp, Gloss. 351, 6; Pott. 1, 252]. **I.** In gen., *morally pure, unpolluted, spotless, guiltless,* = purus, integer (gen. in respect to the person himself, while candidus signifies pure, just, in respect to other men; v. Doed. Syn. p. 196 sq.; class. in prose and poetry): castus animus purusque, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 121; cf.: vita purissima et castissima, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 17; and: quis hoc adulescente castior? quis modestior? quis autem illo qui maledicit impurior? id. Phil. 3, 6, 15: perjurum castus (fraudasse dicatur), id. Rosc. Com. 7, 21: castissimum quoque hominem ad peccandum potuisse impellere, id. Inv. 2, 11, 36: nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen, Verg. A. 6, 563: populus Et frugi castusque verecundusque, Hor. A. P. 207: qui (animi) se integros castosque servavissent, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 72; cf. id. Font. 10, 22; id. Cael. 18, 42: M. Crassi castissima domus, id. ib. 4, 9: signa, *signs, indications of innocence,* Ov. M. 7, 725: fides, *inviolable,* Sil. 13, 285: Saguntum, id. 3, 1.—With *ab:* decet nos esse a culpā castos, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 23; so, res familiaris casta a cruore civili, Cic. Phil. 13, 4, 8.—**II.** In respect to particular virtues. **A.** Most freq, esp. in poetry, in regard to sexual morality, *pure, chaste, unpolluted, virtuous, continent:* Latona, Enn. Trag. 424 Vahl.; cf. Minerva, Hor. C. 3, 3, 23; Cat. 16, 5; 62, 23; Tib. 1, 3, 83; Ov. M. 2, 544; 2, 711: hostia = Iphigenia, Lucr. 1, 98: Bellerophon, Hor. C. 3, 7, 15: matres, Verg. A. 8, 665: maritae, Ov. F. 2, 139.—With *ab:* castus ab rebus venereis, Col 9, 14, 3.—Of inanimate things: lectulus, Cat. 64, 87: cubile, id. 66, 83: flos virginis, id. 62, 46: gremium, id. 65, 20: vultus, Ov. M. 4, 799: domus, Cat. 64, 385; Hor. C. 4, 5, 21 al.—**b.** Trop., of style, *free from barbarisms, pure:* Caius Caesar sermonis praeter alios suae aetatis castissimi, Gell. 19, 8, 3.—**B.** In a religious respect, *pious, religious, holy, sacred,* = pius: hac casti maneant in religione nepotes, Verg. A. 3, 409 Wagn.—So, Aeneas (for which elsewhere pius in Verg), Hor. C. S. 42: sacerdotes, Verg. A. 6, 661: et sanctus princeps, Plin. Pan. 1, 3: ego qui castam contionem, sanctum campum defendo (in respect to the preceding: in Campo Martio, comitiis centuriatis auspicato in loco), Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 11.—Of things: sacrae, religiosae castaeque res, Varr. ap. Non. p. 267, 8: haud satis castum donum deo, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45; cf. festa, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 3: taedae, Verg. A. 7, 71 Serv.: ara castis Vincta verbenis, Hor. C. 4, 11, 6: crines, Ov. M. 15, 675: laurus, Tib. 3, 4, 23: castior amnis (sc. Musarum), Stat. S. 4, 7, 12; cf.: castum flumen (on account of the nymphs), Claud. III. Cons. Stil. 260: luci, Hor. C. 1, 12, 59: nemus, Tac. G. 40: pura castaque mens, Plin. Pan. 3 *fin.:* casta mola genus sacrificii, quod Vestales virgines faciebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 65 Müll.—As epith. ornans of poetry, since it is used in defence of the Deity: casta poesis, Varr. ap. Non. p. 267, 14 (it is erroneously explained by Non. by suavis, jucundus).—**2.** Hence, *subst.:* **castum,** i, *n., a festival,* or *period of time consecrated to a god, during which strict continence was enjoined,* Fest. p. 124, 25 Müll.: Isidis et Cybeles, Tert. Jejun. 16.—**C.** In respect to the property and rights of others, *free from, abstinent, disinterested:* manus, Varr. ap. Non. p. 267, 12: homo castus ac non cupidus, Cic. Sest. 43, 93: castissimus homo atque integerrimus, id. Fl. 28, 68.—*Adv.:* **castē. A.** (Acc. to I.) *Purely, spotlessly, without stain, uprightly:* agere aetatem suam, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 149: et integre vivere, Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 63; id. Imp. Pomp. 1, 2.—**B.** (Acc. to II. A.) *Chastely, virtuously:* caste se habere a servis, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 15, 12, 3: tueri eloquentiam ut adultam virginem, Cic. Brut. 95, 330.—Of language, *properly, correctly, classically:* caste pureque linguā Latinā uti, Gell. 17, 2, 7.—**2.** (Acc. to II. B.) *Piously, religiously:* placare deos, Ov. P. 2, 1, 33; cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 3; Suet. Aug. 6.—*Comp.,* Liv. 10, 7, 5.—*Sup.,* Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 1.

2. castus, ūs (*abl.* heterocl. casto, Tert. Jejun. 16; Fest. s. v. minuitur, p. 154, 6 Müll.), *m.* [1. castus], ante- and post-class. for castimonia, *an abstinence from sensual enjoyments on religious grounds,* Naev. ap. Non. p. 197, 16; Varr. ib.; Gell. 10, 15, 1; Arn. 5, p. 167.

cāsŭālis, e, *adj.* [casus]. **I.** *Casual, fortuitous* (post-class. and very rare): condicio, *depending upon chance,* Cod. Just. 6, 51, 1, § 7.—*Adv.:* **cāsŭālĭter,** *accidentally,* Sid. Ep. 9, 11; Fulg. Myth. 1, 5.—**II.** In gram., *relating to* or *declined with cases:* Casuale, ut ab equo: equum, Varr. L. L. 8, § 52, p. 116 Bip.; cf. id. ib. 10, § 18, p. 164 Bip.: formae, Prisc. p. 672 P. al.

cāsŭālĭter, *adv.,* v. casualis, I. *fin.*

cāsŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [casa], *a little cottage* or *hut, a small house,* Petr. 44, 15; 46, 2; 77, 4; Juv. 11, 153.—**II.** *A sepulchre* = hypogeum, Petr. 111, 5.

1. cāsus (Ciceronis temporibus paulumque infra s geminabatur: **cassus,** etc., Quint. 1, 7, 20; cf.: caussa, Juppiter al.; in inscr. also KASVS), ūs (*dat.* casu, Nep. Alcib. 6, 4), *m.* [cado]. **I.** Lit., *a falling* (acc. to cado, I. A. and C.). **A.** *A falling down,* etc.: stillicidi, Lucr. 1, 313: geli, id. 5, 205: nivis, Liv. 21, 35, 6: fulminum, Plin. 2, 50, 51, § 135; Ov. M. 8, 259: celsae graviore casu Decidunt turres, Hor. C. 2, 10, 10.—In *plur.,* Lucr. 2, 231.—**B.** *A fall, an overthrow, a throwing down:* occumbunt multi letum praecipe casu, Enn. Ann. 391 Vahl.: eoque ictu me ad casum dari, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: casus, quo (infantes) in terram toties deferuntur, Quint. 1, 12, 10; Lucr. 5, 1333: vehiculi, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 21 al.—In *plur.:* cum loci Inciperent casus, i. e. *the fall, destruction* (by an earthquake), Ov. M. 8, 714.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of time, *the end:* extremae sub casum hiemis, Verg. G. 1, 340.—**B.** *A moral fall, a false step, an error, fall:* multas vias adulescentiae lubricas ostendit (natura), quibus illa insistere, aut ingredi sine casu aliquo ac prolapsione vix posset, Cic. Cael. 17, 41.—So of a political fall, Cic. Sest. 67, 140.—**2.** Esp., *a fall* or *change* from a higher to a lower condition: secum reputans quam gravis casus in servitium ex regno foret, Sall. J. 62, 9.—**C.** *That which turns out* or *happens unexpectedly, an occurrence, event, accident, chance, misfortune, emergency* (this most freq in *sing.* and *plur.*): quid est enim aliud fors, quid fortuna, quid casus, quid eventus, nisi cum sic aliquid cecidit, sic evenit, ut vel non cadere atque evenire, vel aliter cadere atque evenire potuerit? etc., Cic. Div. 2, 6, 15: quis iste tantus casus? unde tam felix concursus atomorum? cf. id. N. D. 1, 32, 90: novi casus temporum, id. Imp. Pomp. 20, 60: quod consilium etsi in ejusmodi casu reprehendendum non est, tamen incommode accidit, *such an emergency,* Caes. B. G. 5, 33: quod in ejusmodi casu accidit, periti ignaris parebant, Curt. 4, 3, 18; 10, 5, 8; Quint. 6, 2, 34; Tac. A. 2, 47; Liv 24, 2, 11; 38, 8, 5: potest igitur veritatem

casus imitari, Cic Div 2, 21, 49 quis tan tam Rutulis laudem, casusne deusne, Attulerit, Verg A 12 321 sive illud deorum munus sive casus fuit, Curt 4, 7, 13 quae casus obtulerat, in sapientiam vertenda ra tus, Tac A 1, 29 ut quemque casus arma verat, Sall C 56, 3 si quos locus aut casus conjunxerat id. J 97 *fin* in aleam tanti casus se regnumque dare, Liv 42, 50, 2 ludibrium casûs, id 30, 30, 5 casum po tius quam consilium sequatur, Quint 7, prooem § 3 parata ad omnes casus elo quentia, id 10, 1, 2 bellorum, Tac. A 1, 61 satis jam eventuum, satis casuum id ib 2, 26 adversi, secundi, Nep Dat 5, 4, cf Suet Caes 25, id Oth 9 magnus, Caes B G 6, 30, Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 18, 3 mirificus, Cic Fam 7, 5, 2 mirabiles, Nep Timol 5,1 rariores, Cic Off 2, 6, 19 dubii, Cat 64 216, Hor S 2, 2, 108 varii, Verg A. 1, 204 subiti repentinique, Suet Aug 73 —Hence, in *abl* **casu,** adverbially, *by chance, casually, by accident, accidentally* quod si haec habent aliquam talem neces sitatem, quid est tandem, quod casu fieri aut forte fortuna putemus? Cic Div 2, 7, 18 id evenit non temere nec casu, id N D 2, 2, 6 sive casu sive consilio deorum, Caes B G 1,12, cf Suet Claud 13 neces sitate an casu, Quint 3, 6, 26 casu an per suasu et inductu, id 5, 10, 69 casu an ma nibus impeditus, Tac A 1, 13 accidit casu ut legati etc, Nep Hann 12, 1, cf Hor S 1, 6, 53, 1, 9, 36, id Ep 1, 19, 18, Ov M 5, 118, 6, 359, 7, 84 et saep —Hence, also, **b.** *A chance, an occasion, opportunity* for something (esp freq in Sall and Tac) aetas illa multo pluris quam nostra casus mortis habet, Cic Sen 19, 67, cf mortis durae casus, Verg A. 10 791 aut vi aut do lis sese casum victoriae inventurum, Sall J 25, 9 praeclari facinoris casum dare, id ib 56, 4, so si casus daretur, Tac A 1, 13, 11, 9 invadendae Armeniae, id ib 12, 50 pugnae, id ib 12, 28 bene gerendae rei, id. ib 13, 36 casum adferre, Quint 8, 4, 17 — Since the idea of suddenness, unexpected ness, easily passes into that of hostility, adverseness (cf accido, 4), casus signifies, **2.** Esp, *an adverse event, a misfortune, mishap, calamity*, = συμφορα meum illum casum tam horribilem, tam gravem, tam repentinum, Cic Sest 24, 53, id de Or 1, 1, 2; Caes B G 7, 1, 4 dolens civitatis ca sum, Sall C 40, 2, cf id J 14, 22, 23, 2, Liv 37, 17, 7, 23, 22, 3, Cat 28, 11 — Of disease si alius casus lecto te adfixit, Hor S 1, 1, 81, Ov M 4, 142, 14, 473, 15, 494 res minime in hujusmodi casu noxia, *in the earthquake*, Sen Q N 6, 21, 2, id Cons ad Marc 5, 3 urbis Trojanae *overthrow*, Verg A 1, 623 —Hence, **b.** Euphemist for *death* Saturnini atque Gracchorum casus, Caes B C 1, 7 sui quemque casus per quinquennium absumpsissent, Liv 23, 22, 3, Sall J 73, 1, Hor S 2, 5, 49, Suet Aug 65, cf id. Caes 89, id Calig 10 — **D.** In gram t t, *a case* in the inflection of words propter eorum qui dicunt, sunt declinati casus, uti is qui de altero diceret, distin guere posset, quom vocaret, etc, Varr L L 8, § 16 Müll casus dicimus et vo cabulorum formas, Paul ex Fest p 58, 11 ib ea (verba) sic et casibus et tempori bus et genere et numero conservemus, ut, etc, Cic de Or 3, 11, 40 barbari casus. casus rectus id Or 48, 160, Quint 1, 5, 61 obliqui id 1, 6, 22 nominativo, dativo, ablativo, id 7, 9, 13 genitivo, id. 1, 5, 62 Latinus, sextus, i e *the ablative*, Varr ap Diom p 277 P conversi, i e obliqui, Cic N D 2, 25, 64 interrogandi (i e geneti vus), Nigid ap Gell 13, 26 Hertz vocan di, id. ib septimus, Quint 1, 4, 26

2. Cāsus, i, *m*, *a river of Albania, that flows into the Caspian Sea*, Plin 6, 13, 15, § 39, Mel 3, 5, 4

† **cătă,** *prep*, = κατά, in distrib sense, *by* · faciet sacrificium super eo cata mane mane, *morning by morning*, Vulg Ezech 46, 15; cf v 14

† **cătăbăsis,** is, *abl* i, *f*, = καταβασις, *a going down, descent, the name of a ceremo nial at the festival of the Magna Mater*, Macr S 1, 21, 10

Cătăbathmos, i, *m*, = Καταβαθμος, *a tract of land in Libya between Egypt and Cyrenaica*, now *Akabah, with a city of the same name*, Sall J 17, 5, 19, 3, Mel 1, 8, 1, 1 9, 1, Plin 5, 5, 5, § 32

cătăbolenses, ium, *m*, *a class of car riers who transport burdens by means of draught animals, a kind of muleteers*, Cod Th 14, 3, 9, Cassiod Var Ep 3, 10

Cătăcĕcaumĕnē, ēs, *f*, = Κατακε καυμενη (scorched), *a region of Mysia or Mæonia, scorched by the sun but abound ing in vines* —Hence, **Cătăcĕcaumĕnītes,** ae, *m*, = Κατακεκαυμενιτης (sc οινος), *the wine of this region*, Vitr 8, 3, 12, Plin 14, 7, 9, § 75, cf Vitr 2, 6

† **cătăchāna** (or **-channa**), ae, *f*, = καταχηνη, *a tree inoculated with buds of different fruit trees*, M Aurel ap Front 1, p 77 — **II.** Trop, of parodies, Spart Had 16, 2

† **cătăchrēsis,** is, *f*, = καταχρησις, a rhet figure, *an improper use of a word*, in pure Lat abusio, Paul ex Fest p 58 Müll, cf Quint 8, 6, 34, 8, 2, 5, and Don p 1775 P (where, as in Cic Or 27, 94, it is written as Greek)

† **cătaclīsta vestis** = κατακλειστον ιματιον [to be kept shut up, cf vestis se posita, Tib 2, 5, 8], *a splendid garment for festal occasions, a state dress* App M 11, p 261, 21, p 261 Bip, Tert Pall 3—Hence, **cătaclistĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *of a state dress* fila, Ven Vit S Mart 4 *med*

† **cătăclysmŏs,** i, *m*, = κατακλυσμος **I.** *A deluge, flood, inundation* Ogygi, Varr R R 3, 1, 3, Hyg Fab 153, Tert Apol 40, Aug Civ Dei, 18, 10, Lact 2, 20 — **II.** In medicine, *a pouring of water upon a dis eased member, a shower bath, douche*, Cael Aur Tard 1, 1, 1, 4, 2, 3

‡ **cătăcumba,** ae, *f*, *catacombs*, Inscr Orell 4575

† **cătădrŏmus,** i, *m*, = καταδρομος, *a rope for rope dancers*, Suet Ner 11; cf Plin 8 2 2, § 4 sq, Dig 19, 1, 54

Cătădūpa, orum, *n*, = Κατάδουπα, *the celebrated cataract of the Nile, near Syene, on the borders of Egypt* (cf cata racta), now *Chellal*, Cic Rep 6, 18, 19, Macr Somn Scip 2, 4, § 14 —**Cătădūpi,** orum, *m*, *those dwelling near*, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54, 6, 29, 35, § 178, Amm 22, 15, 2

† **cătaegis,** idis *f*, = καταιγις, *a vio lent storm of wind, a hurricane, whirlwind* procellosus flatus cataegis dicitur, App de Mundo, p 62, 28, esp in Pamphylia, Sen Q N 5, 17, 4

† **Cătăgĕlăsĭmus,** a, um, *adj*, = κα ταγελασιμος, *serving for ridicule*, *subst m*, *a banterer, jeerer*, in a pun with Gelasimus, the name of a parasite nolo ex Gelasimo fieri te Catagelasimum, Plaut Stich 4, 2, 50

† **cătăgrăphus,** a, um, *adj*, = κατά γραφος **I.** *Painted, colored, depicted* Thyni, Cat 25, 7 —**II.** *Subst* **cătăgrăpha,** ōrum, *n*, *profile paintings, side views* (pure Lat. obliquae imagines), Plin 35, 8, 34, § 56

† **Cătăgūsa,** ae, *f*, = κατάγουσα (bringing back), *a statue of Praxiteles, rep resenting Ceres as bringing back Pros erpine to Pluto*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 69, cf. Sil Catal Artif p 380, n 1

Cătălauni and **Cătēlauni,** ōrum, *m*, *a tribe in* Gallia Belgica near the mod. *Châlons sur Marne*, Eutr 9, 13, Amm 15, 11, 10 — Hence, **Cătălaunĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *at Catalauni* clades, Eum Pan Const 4

† **Cătălecta,** ōrum, *n*, = Καταλεκτα, *the title of a collection of poems ascribed to Virgil*, Aus Tech. 12; v Wagn Verg IV p 341 sq, Forbig Verg III p 719 sqq

† **cătălēctĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = κατα ληκτικος versus, *a verse in which a sylla ble is wanting at the end*, Prisc p 1216 P — Also called **cătălēctus,** a, um, = κατα ληκτος, Diom p 501 P

† **cătălēpsis,** is, *f*, = καταληψις, *a sud den attack of sickness, catalepsy* (pure Lat apprehensio or oppressio), Cael Aur Acut 2, 10, 56

† **cătălēptĭcus,** a, um, = καταληπτι κος, *cataleptic*, Cael. Aur Acut 2, 10, 74 sq

† **cătălŏgus,** i, *m*, = καταλογος, *an enumeration* (post class) virtutum, Hier Ep 83 —Esp, *a list of names, a catalogue*, Macr S 5, 15, Aus. Per Iliad. 2

Cătămītus (-meitus), *m*. [corrupt collat form of Ganymedes, v Paul. ex Fest p 7, 16, 44, 6 Müll], *the Latin name of Ganymede, Jupiter's cup bearer*, Plaut. Men 1, 2 35, Lact 1, 11, 19, App M 11, p 261, 3, Prud c Symm 1, 70 — **II.** Transf, as appel = pathicus, Cic Phil 2, 31, 77, Aus Epit Her 33, 8, App M 1, p 107, 31, v Ganymedes

‡ **catampo,** *a kind of play*, Paul. ex Fest p 44 Müll

Cătăna, ae, v Catina.

† **cătănancē,** es, *f*, = καταιάγκη, *a plant used in magical love potions*, Plin. 27, 8, 35, § 57

Cătăŏnĭa, ae, *f*, = Καταονια *a prov ince in Southern Cappadocia*, Plin. 6 3, 3, § 9, Nep Dat. 4, 1 — **Cătăŏnes,** um, *m*., *its people*, Curt. 4, 12, 11

† **cătăphăgas,** ae, *m*., = καταφαγάς, *a glutton, gormandizer*, Petr 39, 9

† **cătăphăsis,** is (*acc* cataphasin), *f*, *an affirmation* (pure Lat. affirmatio dicen tia, opp apophasis or abnuentia), Aur Aug Rhet 11, Isid Orig 2, 27, 3

cătăphractārius, ii, *m* [cataphrac tes], *mailed, clad in mail* Lampr Alex. Sev 56, Decius ap Treb Claud 16, cf ca taphractus

† **cătăphractes** or **-ta,** ae *m*, = κα ταφρακτης, *a coat of mail furnished with iron scales*, Tac H 1, 79, Veg Mil 1, 20, acc cataphracten Tert Pall 4

† **cătăphractus,** a, um, *adj*, = κατά φρακτος, *mailed, in mail* (of soldiers and their horses) Sall ap Non p 556, 16 sq (id. H 4 57 Dietsch) —As *subst* **cătăphracti,** orum, *m*, *mailed soldiers*, Si senn ap Non 1 1 loricatos, quos cata phractos vocant, Liv 35, 48 3, 37, 40 5 al., Prop 3 (4), 12, 12, Serv ad Verg A 11, 770, Front Princ Hist 5, p 247 Nieb, Inscr Orell 804

cătăpīrātes, ae, *m*, = καταπειρατήρ, *the sounding lead* Lucil ap Isid. Orig 19, 4, 10 (p 82 11 Gerl)

† **cătăplasma,** ătis, *n*, Veg 2, 14 (*abl* cataplasmatibus, Veg 3, 25, access. form **cătăplasmus;** only *abl sing* cata plasmo, Lucil ap Non p 311, 25, and *dat.* and *abl plur* cataplasmis, Cels 7, 26, 5, 4, 4, 3, 4, 7, 2, Veg 2, 3 b, 5, 2, 2, cf Schneid. Gr p 267), = καταπλασμα, in medicine, *a poultice, plaster, cataplasm*, Cels 3, 19, and l l, Plin 20, 17, 73, § 191, 36, 17, 28, § 133, Veg 2, 14, 2

cătăplasmo, āre, *v a* [cataplasma], *to apply a poultice to* praecordia, Cael. Aur Acut 2, 19, 120, cf id Tard 5, 1 equum, Veg 5, 2, 2, Macer Flor 18, v 723

cătăplus, i, *m*, = καταπλους (*the com ing to shore of a fleet* or *ship*, hence, abstr pro concr), *the ship* or *fleet that comes to land* ille Puteolanus, Cic Rab Post. 14, 40 B and K dub, Mart 12, 74, 1, Aus Urb 13, 21, Sid Ep 6, 8, 7, 7

† **cătăpŏtium,** ii, *n*, = καταποτιον (that which is swallowed down), in med icine, *a pill*, Cels 4, 8, Plin 28, 1, 2, § 7, Scrib Comp 89, cf id ib 87

(**cătăprorātes,** a false read for cata pirates.)

† **cătăpulta,** ae, *f*, = ο καταπελτης, *a large engine of war for throwing arrows, lances, stones*, etc, *a catapult* (cf ballista) catapultis ballistisque per omnia tabulata dispositis, Liv 21, 11, 7, 21, 11, 10 maxi mae formae, id 26, 47, 5, Vitr 10 11, 1, 10, 11, 19, 10, 15 sq, Veg Mil 4, 22, Naev, Lucil, Varr, and Sisenn ap Non p 552, 17 sq, Caes B C 2, 9 al, cf Dict of An tiq — **II.** Meton, like ballista, for *the missile itself*, Plaut Pers 1, 1, 28, id Curc 3 24, 5, 3 12, id. Capt 4, 2, 17, Titin ap Non p 552, 11 sq (Com Rel v 125 Rib)

cătăpultārius, a, um, *adj* [catapul ta], *belonging to the catapult, that is thrown by it* pilum, Plaut Curc. 5, 3, 11

† **cătăracta** (also **cătarracta**), ae, *f* (**cătarractes,** ae, *m*, Plin and Sol; v the foll), = ο καταρράκτης or καταρράκ της. **I.** Lit, *a waterfall*, in gen., *the waterfalls of the Euphrates*, Plin 5, 24, 20, § 85 —Hence, **B.** Meton. and κατ ἐξοχήν,

the celebrated fall of the Nile on the southern borders of Egypt, the Cataract: novissimo catarracte, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54. — *Acc.* catarracten, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 59; Sol. 32: pervenit ad cataractam, Vitr. 8, 2, 6.— *Plur. fem.:* cataractae, nobilis insigni spectaculo locus, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 4: praecipites cataractae, Luc. 10, 317; Amm. 22, 15, 9.—**II.** In milit. lang., *a drawbridge, portcullis,* Veg. Mil. 4, 4; Liv. 27, 28, 10 and 11.—**III.** *A water-sluice, floodgate,* Plin. Ep. 10, 61 (69), 4; Rutil. 1, 481 Zumpt.—**IV.** *A water-bird* (that pounces down quickly), Plin. 10, 44, 61, § 126.

Cătăractes or **Cătarrhactes,** ae, *m.,* = Καταρράκτης, *a river in Pamphylia,* now *the Duden Su,* Mel. 1, 14, 2; Plin. 5, 27, 26, § 96.

* **cătăractrĭa,** ae, *f., a word coined to designate a kind of spice,* Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 47.

cătarrhactes, v. cataracta *init.,* and Cataractes *init.*

† **cătarrhus,** i, *m.,* = κατάρρους, *a flowing down, the catarrh, rheum,* Marc. Emp. 5; Plin. Val. 1, 2; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 17.

† **cătasceua,** ae, *f.,* = κατασκευή; rhet. t. t., *the confirmation of an assumption* (opp. anasceua), Isid. Orig. 2, 12, 1 sq.; cf. Sulp. Vict. Inst. Or. § 3.

† **cătascŏpus,** i, *m.,* = κατάσκοπος (exploring, spying) (**cătascŏpĭum,** ii, *n.,* Gell. 10, 25 *fin.*), = κατασκόπιον, *a lookout-ship, a spy-ship, a vessel sent out to reconnoitre* (pure Lat. navigium speculatorium), Auct. B. Afr. 26; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 18.

† **cătasta,** ae, *f.* [κατάστασις] (post-Aug.), *a scaffold, stage,* **I.** *On which slaves were exposed for sale,* Tib. 2, 3, 60; Pers. 6, 77 Schol.; Plin. 35, 18, 58, § 200; Suet. Gram. 13; Stat. S. 2, 1, 72.—**II.** *For the public burning (of criminals, martyrs, etc.),* Prud. στεφ. 1, 56; 2, 399 al.—**III.** *For delivering a lecture,* Rutil. 1, 393; Cypr. Ep. 28.

† **cătastaltĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = κασταλτικός; in medicine, *restraining, checking:* medicamentum, Veg. 3, 22, 2; also *absol.* catastalticum, id. 6, 28, 2.

† **cătastatĭcē,** ēs, *f.,* = καταστατική, *a plant,* called in pure Lat. scelerata, App. Herb. 8.

† **cătastēma,** ătis, *n.,* = κατάστημα, *position, situation, condition* of a star: recursu catastematis (sc. solis et siderum), *at the close of a cycle,* Veg. 1, 17, 5.

† **cătastrŏpha,** ae, *f.,* = καταστροφή (rare; cf. casus), *the turning-point of an action, catastrophe,* Petr. 54, 3.

Cătătechnŏs, i, v. Catatexitechnos.

† **Cătătexĭtechnŏs,** i, *m.,* = Κατατηξίτεχνος (he who enervates art by excessive polishing), *an epithet of the artist Callimachus,* Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 92 (in Vitr. 4, 1, **Cătătechnŏs** = Κατάτεχνος; cf. Sillig, Catal. Artif. pp. 123–128).

† **cătătŏnus,** a, um, *adj.,* = κατάτονος, *stretching down, depressed* (opp. anatonus): capitulum, Vitr. 10, 15 *fin.*

cătax, *adj.* only in *nom.* [cf. catena], *limping, lame,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 45 Müll.; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 25, 18 sq.

cătē, *adv.,* v. catus *fin.*

† **cătēchēsis,** is, *f.,* = κατήχησις; in eccl. Lat., *religious instruction,* Hier. Ep. 61, 4.

† **cătēchismus,** i, *m.,* = κατηχισμός, *a book of elementary Christian instruction, a catechism,* Aug. de Fide et Oper. 13.

† **cătēchista,** ae, *m.,* = κατηχιστής, *a religious teacher, catechist,* Hier. Ep. 50, 1.

cătēchizo (**-isso**), āre, *v. a.,* = κατηχίζω, *to instruct in religion, to catechise,* Tert. Cor. Mil. 11; id. adv. Marc. 4, 29; id. Idol. 10.

† **cătēchūmĕnus,** i, *m.,* and **-a,** ae, *f.,* = κατηχούμενος, η, *one who is receiving elementary instruction in religion, a catechumen,* Tert. Praescr. 41 et saep. — In *fem.,* Aug. Ep. ad Euseb. 169; Ambros. Ep. 34.

† **cătēgŏrĭa,** ae, *f.,* = κατηγορία (post-class.). **I.** *An accusation,* Hier. Ep. 82, 9; Macr. S. 7, 3 (where others write it as a Greek word).—**II.** In logic, *a predicament, category* or *class of predicables* (pure Lat. praedicamenta): Aristotelicae, Isid. Orig. 2, 26, 1; Sid. Ep. 4, 1: Aristotelica quaedam, quas appellat decem categorias, Aug. Conf. 4, 16; Serg. Expl. in Art. Don. p. 487, 25 Keil.

† **cătēgŏrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = κατηγορικός, *relating to a category, categorical,* Sid. Ep. 9, 9; Cassiod. de Dial. p. 513, A.

†† **cătēia,** ae, *f.* [Celt. or Germ.], *a kind of spear, probably barbed,* Verg. A. 7, 741; Sil. 3, 277; Val. Fl. 6, 83; Gell. 10, 25, 2; cf. Serv. ad Verg. l. l.; Isid. Orig. 18, 7, 7.

1. cătella, ae, *f.,* v. 1. catellus.

2. cătella, v. 2. catellus.

‡ **cătellŭlus,** *dim.* from catellus, acc. to Diom. p. 313 P.

1. cătellus, i, *m.,* and **cătella,** ae, *f. dim.* [catulus, canis], *a little dog, puppy, whelp.* **a.** *Masc.,* Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 40; Varr. ap. Non. p. 94, 24; Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103 Orell. *N. cr.;* Val. Max. 1, 5, 3; Mart. 1, 84; Juv. 6, 551; 9, 61; and as a term of endearment, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 103; Hor. S. 2, 3, 259. — **b.** *Fem.,* Mart. 3, 82, 19; Juv. 6, 654; and as a term of endearment: mi catella, Hier. Ep. 22, 29.

2. cătellus, i, *m.,* and far more freq. **cătella** (once not contr. **cătēnŭla,** Paul. Nol. 26, 462), ae, *f. dim.* [catena; cf. Prisc. p. 556 P.], *a small chain.* **a.** *Masc.,* in a play on the meaning of 1. catellus, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 13.—**b.** *Fem.,* Cato, R. R. 135, 1; Caecil. ap. Non. p. 199, 10; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 55; Liv. 39, 31, 19: vaginae catellis crepitant, Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 152; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 31, 15, and Fest. p 273, 12 Müll.

cătēna, ae, *f.* (once with *num. distrib.* as *plur.* tantum: trinis catenis vinctus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53) [Sanscr. kat, to fall away; cf. catax]. **I.** *A wooden bracket, brace, etc., for holding two beams together,* Cato, R. R. 18, 9; Vitr. 7, 3; Pall. 1, 3, 1.—**II.** *A chain,* **A.** *Used as a fetter, shackle,* etc.; usu. in *plur.* (syn. vincula): catenis vincire aliquem, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 3; Ov. M. 15, 601 al.: catenas indere alicui, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 3: in catenas conicere aliquem, Caes. B. G. 1, 47; Liv. 29, 21, 2: catenas inicere alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 106: in catenis aliquem Romam mittere, Liv. 29, 21, 12: in catenis aliquem per urbem ducere, id. 45, 40, 6: eximere se ex catenis, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 8: rumpere catenas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 71: catenas alicui exsolvere, Tac. H. 3, 31 al.—In *sing.,* Liv. 24, 34, 10; Cat. 64, 297; Verg. A. 6, 558; Hor. S. 1, 5, 65; Curt. 4, 3, 22; 7, 5, 36; Tac. A. 4, 28; 6, 14; Suet. Aug. 94; Sen. Ep. 9, 8; Plin. 34, 15, 43, § 150.—**2.** *Of a chain stopping the entrance of a harbor:* catēna ferrea valde robusta, Amm. 26, 8, 8. — **3.** Trop., *a constraint, fetter, barrier, bond:* taetra belua, constricta legum sacratarum catenis, Cic. Sest. 7, 16: compesce animum frenis, catenā, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 63: validā teneamur catenā, Tib. 4, 5, 15; 4, 1, 117: splendidiore nunc eos catenā sed multo graviore vinctos esse, quam cum, etc., Liv. 35, 38, 10: qui ad superiora progressus est . . laxam catenam trahit nondum liber, Sen. Vit. Beat. 16, 3; id. Tranq. 10, 3.—**B.** *A chain of gold or silver worn by women as an ornament,* Plin. 33, 3, 12, § 40; Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 84. — **C.** *A series of things connected together, a chain, series,* Lucr. 6, 910 (but id. 2, 630, is a false reading for quod armis; v. Lachm.).—**D.** Trop.: (praecepta oratoria) in catenas ligare, Quint. 5, 14, 32.

cătēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [catena], *of* or *pertaining to a chain:* canis, *a dog fastened by a chain,* Sen. Ira, 3, 37, 2; Petr. 72, 7.

cătēnātĭo, ōnis, *f* [cateno; lit. a binding; hence, abstr. pro concr.], *a band, clamp, clincher, pin,* Vitr. 2, 9; 10, 1; Petr. 34, 9.

cătēno, ātus, 1, *v. a.* [catena], *to chain* or *bind together* (prob. not ante-Aug.), Col. 6, 19, 2 Schneid. *N. cr.;* Ven. Carm. 2, 14; cf.: cateno, πεδέω, Gloss. Vet.—More freq. in *part. perf.:* **cătēnātus,** a, um, *bound with a chain, chained, fettered:* Britannus, * Hor. Epod. 7, 8: janitor, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 1; Col. 1, praef. § 10; Quint. 8, 3, 69; Suet. Aug. 13; id. Tib. 64 al.: equorum linguae, Stat. Th. 4, 731.—Poet.: palaestrae (on account of their twining their limbs around one another), *intertwined,* Stat. S. 2, 1.—**b.** Trop.: versus ex pluribus syllabis catenatos, *connected,* Quint. 1, 1, 37: labores, *continued, unremitting,* Mart. 1, 16.

cătēnŭla, ae, *f.,* v. 2. catellus.

căterva, ae, *f., a crowd, troop, a band of men;* in the *sing.* and *plur.* (class. in prose and poet.; syn.: turba, manus, agmen). **I.** In gen.: comitum, Lucr. 2, 628; cf. id. 2, 611; Verg. A. 1, 497; 11, 533; Ov. M. 12, 216: Postumius obviam cum bene magnā catervā suā venit, Cic. Mur. 33, 69; so id. de Or. 1, 40, 184; cf. Sall. C. 14, 1: catervae testium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 43, § 113: contra dicentium, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 77: pugilum, Suet. Calig. 18: infernae, Tib. 1, 2, 47 al.—Poet., of animals: pecudum, Lucr. 6, 1092: avium, *flocks,* Verg. A. 11, 456: canum, App. M. 4, p. 151, 26: anguinea, Tib. 3, 4, 87. — **B.** Trop.: verborum, *a farrago of words,* Gell 15, 2, 3.—**II.** Esp. **A.** In milit. lang. freq., *a body of soldiers, a troop, company, band;* esp of the loose order of barbarian nations (opp to the Roman legions); cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 2; Isid. Orig. 9, 3, 46; so Nep Chabr. 1, 2; Tac. A. 1, 56; 2, 17; 2, 45; 12, 33; Tib. 1, 2, 67; Verg. A. 8, 593; 12, 264; Hor. C. 1, 8, 16 al.—Of *foot-soldiers* (opp. equites), Verg. A. 7, 804; 11, 433; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 190.—Rare of Roman troops, Petr. poët. 124, 281; or of cavalry, Sen. Agam. 598.—**B.** In dramatic lang., *the whole company* or *troop of actors* (usu. called grex), Plaut. Capt. *fin.;* and perh. also id. Cas *fin.;* cf. Cic. de Or 3, 50, 196; id. Sest. 55, 118.

cătervārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [caterva], *of* or *pertaining to a crowd* or *troop:* pugiles, *fighting in bands,* Suet. Aug. 45 (cf.: catervae pugilum, id. Calig. 18); Inscr. Orell. 2530.

cătervātim, *adv.* [id.], *in companies, in troops,* Lucr. 6, 1144; Verg. G. 3, 556; Sall. J. 97, 4; Liv. 23, 27, 5; 44, 41, 8; Col. 3, 19, 3; Plin. 10, 24, 35, § 72.

† **cătharticum,** i, *n.,* = καθαρτικόν, *a means of purifying, a cathartic,* Tert. Pall. 5 *fin.;* Hier. in Ezech. 7, 23.

† **căthēdra,** ae, *f.,* = καθέδρα, *a chair, a stool,* esp. *one furnished with cushions and supports for women, an arm-chair.* **I.** In gen., Hor. S. 1, 10, 91; Phaedr. 3, 8, 4; Prop. 4 (5), 5, 37; Juv. 6, 91 al.; also, *a sedan chair,* Juv. 1, 65; 9, 52 Rup. al.; cf. Dict. of Antiq.—**II.** Esp., *a teacher's* or *professor's chair,* Juv. 7, 203; Mart. 1, 77 *fin.*—Hence, **B.** Meton., *the office of teacher:* usurpare, Aus. Prof. 10, 1; also, *of a bishop:* tenere, Sid. Ep. 7, 4.

* **căthēdrālĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [cathedra], *pertaining to an arm-chair:* ministri, i. e. *effeminate,* Mart. 10, 13, 1.

căthēdrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to an arm-chair:* subsellia, Dig. 33, 10, 5: servi, *who carry a chair,* Sid. Ep. 1, 11. — **II.** Esp., *pertaining to the chair* or *office of a teacher:* philosophi, *teachers,* Sen. Brev. Vit. 10, 1; cf. cathedra, II.; so, oratores, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

† **căthēter,** ēris, *m.,* = καθετήρ, *a surgical instrument for drawing off the urine, a catheter,* Cael. Aur. Tard 2, 1, 13 al.

† **căthētērismus,** i, *m.,* = καθετηρισμός, *the application of the catheter,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 23.

† **cathētus,** i, *f.,* = κάθετος (that is sunk down), *a perpendicular line, a perpendicular,* Vitr. 3, 3; Cod. Just. 8, 10, 12.

căthŏlĭcē, *adv.,* v. catholicus.

† **căthŏlĭcus** (catholicus, Prud. Apoth. 70), a, um, *adj.,* = καθολικός, *universal, relating to all* (post-Aug.; in Quint. 2, 13, 14 as Greek, transl. by universalis and perpetualis; cf. Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 5, 46): catholica et summa bonitas Dei, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 17.—*Adv.:* **căthŏlĭcē:** in medium proferre, Tert. Praescr. 26.—More freq. *subst.:* **căthŏlĭca,** ōrum, *n., the universe:* anne caelestes dii catholicorum dominantur? App. Trism 39, p. 100, 13: catholica siderum, *general properties,* Plin. 1, epit. 2, n. 16; so, fulgurum, id. n. 55. —**II.** *Orthodox, catholic* (eccl Lat.): fides, Prud. στεφ. 11, 24 et saep.: ecclesia, Cod. Th. 16, 5, 47 al.—*Adv.:* **căthŏlĭcē:** dictum, Hier. in Ruf. 2, 3.

‡ **Căti fons,** *the fountain of Catus, from which the* aqua Petronia *flows into the Tiber,* named from a certain Catus, in whose field it was, Paul. ex Fest. p. 45 Müll.

Cătĭa, ae, *f., the name of a woman,* Hor. S. 1, 2, 95.

Cătĭānus, a, um, v. Catius, II.

Cătiēna, ae, *f*, *the name of a woman*, Juv 3, 133

Cătiēnus, a, *a Roman cognomen*, Cic. Q Fr 1, 2, 2, § 6

Cătilīna, ae *m* [1 catus] **I.** L. Sergius, *Catiline, a Roman who was notorious for several times attempting insurrections against his country*, Sall C 1, 1 sqq, Cic Cat 1, 1 sqq, Verg A 8, 668 —**B.** Appel *of a great conspirator*, Juv 14 41, cf. Cic Att 4, 3, 3 — Hence, **II. Cătilīnārius,** a, um, *adj*, *pertaining to Catiline, Catilinarian* seminarium, Cic Cat 2, 10 23 Orell *N cr* bellum, Quint 3 8, 9 (Cod. Flor Ambros 1 Catilinae, cf Zumpt, Suppl ad h l) prodigia, Plin 2, 51, 52, § 137 Sillig *N cr* res, id 33, 2, 8, § 34 ib

Cătilius, a *a Roman cognomen*, Cic Fam 5, 10, 1, Plin. Ep 1, 22

cătillāmen, inis, *n* [catillo], *junket, sweetmeat* Arn 7, p 230

‡ **cătillātio,** ōnis, *f* [id.], lit, *a licking of plates, a plundering of provinces friendly to the Roman people*, Paul ex Fest p 44 Müll

1. cătillo, ātum, āre, *v a.* [1 catillus] *to lick a plate*, Plaut Cas. 3, 2, 22, Auct. ap Fulg 563, 7

2. cătillo, ōnis, *m* [1 catillo], *a plate licker*, hence, *a glutton, gourmand*, Lucil ap Macr S 2, 12 *fin*, cf Paul ex Fest p 44 (where the best MSS have catiliones), id p 90 Müll.

cătillum, i, v 1 catillus *init*

1. cătillus, i, *m* (*plur* heterocl catilla, orum, *n*, Petr 50, 6, cf Prisc p 556 P, an uncontr access form **cătīnŭlus,** Varr ap Charis p 61 ib), *dim* [catinus] **I.** *A small bowl, dish, or plate*, Cato R R 84 *fin*, Asin ap Charis p 61 P, Hor S 2 4, 75, Col 12, 57 1, Val Max 4, 3, 5 —**II.** Of objects in the form of a plate **A.** *An ornament on a sword sheath*, Plin 33, 12, 54, § 152 (catellis, Jan and Sill) —**B.** *The upper millstone*, Dig 33, 7, 18, § 5

2. Cātillus (Cātilus, Hor C 1, 18, 2, Catillus, Stat. S 1, 3, 100, cf on the measure Lucr 2, p 36 Lachm), i, *m*, *a son of Amphiaraus, he with his brothers Tiburtus and Coras built Tibur*, Verg A 7, 672 Serv, 11, 640, Sil 8, 366, cf Sol c 8

Cătĭna (in MSS also **Cătăna**), ae (**Cătănē,** es, Sil. 14, 196), *f*, = Κατάνη, *a town on the east coast of Sicily, at the foot of Ætna*, now *Catania*, Mel 2, 7, 16, Plin 3, 8 14, § 88, Cic Verr 2, 2, 75, § 185, 2, 3, 83, § 192 al — Hence, **II. Cătĭnensis (Cătĭniensis,** Just 4, 3, 4, and **Cătănensis,** Lact 2, 4, 28), e, *adj*, *belonging to Catina, of Catina* · civitas, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 8, § 17 pumex, Juv 8, 16 L. Manlius Catinensis, Cic Fam 13, 30, 1 — In *plur* **Cătĭnenses,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Catina*, Cic Verr 2, 2, 49, § 120, 2, 3, 43, § 103

cătīnŭlus, i, v 1 catillus.

cătīnum, i, v catinus *init*

cătīnus, i, *m* (**cătīnum,** i, *n*, Cato, R R. 84, 1, cf. Prisc. p 556 P, on the contr Charis p 60 ib) [kindr with the Sicilian κάτινον Varr L L 5, § 120, p 35 Bip, cf O Müll. Etrusk. 1, p 13, cf also Sanscr katina, vas fictile], *a deep vessel for serving up* or *cooking food, a bowl, dish, pot*, Varr R R 1, 63, 1, id ap Non p 546, 14, Maecen ap Charis p 61 P, Hor S 1, 3, 92, 1 6, 115, 2, 2, 39, 2, 4, 77 al — Also for melting metals, *a crucible*, Plin 33, 4, 21, § 69, 33, 6, 35 § 107, for incense, *a censer*, Suet Galb 18 —**II.** Of things of similar form **A.** *The air vessel in a hydraulic instrument*, Vitr 10, 7, 1 sq —**B.** Saxi, *a (natural) hollow in a rock*, Plin 34 12, 32, § 125

Cătĭus, ii, *m* **I.** *A Roman deity, the protector of boys, whom he made intelligent* (catos), Aug Civ Dei, 4 21 —**II.** *An Epicurean philosopher, author of works* de rerum natura, de summo bono, etc, Cic. Fam 15, 16, 1, Cass. ib 15, 19, Quint 10, 1, 124, Schol Cruq ad Hor S 2, 4, 1 —Hence, **B. Cătiānus,** a, um, *adj* spectra, Cic Fam 15, 16, 1, Cass ib 15, 19 —**III.** *A feigned name* in Hor S 2, 4, 1 and 88

Cativolcus, i, *m*, *king of the Eburones*, Caes B G 5, 26, 6, 31

catlaster, tri, *m* [contr for catulaster from catulus, cf Charis p 65 P, Prisc p 618 ib and 628 ib], *a boy, lad, stripling* catulaster βούπαις παλλήξ, Gloss Philox., Vitr 8, 3, 24 Schneid (p 242 Bip catastros)

catlitio, onis, v catulitio

Căto, onis *m* [1 catus] *a cognomen of several celebrated Romans in the* gens Porcia, Valeria Vettia al **I.** M Porcius Cato *the elder, distinguished as a rigid judge of morals*, hence with the appel Censorius, whose most celebrated works were the Origines and De Re Rustica, Cic de Or 3, 33, 135, Liv 31, 1 sqq, Plin 7, 27, 28, § 100, 7, 30, 31, § 112, cf, concerning him, Bernhardy, Rom Litt p 521 sq, 650, Bahr, Lit Gesch p 515, 258, 354 al, Ellendt, Cic. Brut. p xix–xxv — As appel of a severe judge, Mart 1, prooem *fin.*, Phaedr 4, 7, 21 —Hence, **B. Cătōniānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Cato* familia, Cic Q. Fr 4, 6, 5 aetas, Sen Tranq 7, 5 illa (i e praecepta), id. Ep 94, 27 lingua, i e *of high morality*, Mart 9, 27, 14 —**II.** *His descendant*, M Porcius Cato *the younger, the enemy of Cæsar, who committed suicide after the battle of Pharsalia, at Utica*, hence *with the appel* Uticensis —**B. Cătōnīni,** orum, *m* *the adherents* or *friends of Cato*, Cic. Fam 7, 25, 1, cf catonium —Concerning both and the Porcian family in gen, v Gell 13, 20 Hertz, p 19 Bip — On account of their serious and austere character, *serious* or *gloomy, morose men* are called Catones, Sen Ep 120, 19, cf Juv 2, 40, Phaedr 4, 7, 21, Petr 132 —**III.** Valerius Cato, *a celebrated grammarian of Gaul, and poet of the time of Sulla*, Cat 56, Ov Tr 2, 436, Suet Gram 2, 4, 11 —**IV.** Dionysius Cato *author of the* Disticha de moribus *prob about the time of Constantine*, v the Disticha, with the Sententiae of Syrus, at the end of the Fabulae of Phaedrus, Bip

† **cătōblĕpas,** ae, *m*, = κατᾶβλεψ or κατωβλέπων (that looks down) *a wild animal in Ethiopia, perhaps a species of buffalo, or the gnu, a species of antelope*, Mel 3, 9, 9, Plin 8, 21, 32, § 77

† **cătōcha,** ae, *f*, = κατοχή, *a complete stupor, catalepsy*, Cael Aur Ac 2, 10

† **cătōchītis,** ĭdis, *f*, = κατοχῖτις, *an unknown precious stone found in Corsica*, Plin. 37, 10, 56 § 152.

† **cătōmīdio,** are, *v a.*, = κατωμίζω, *to lay one over the shoulders of another, and thus to flog him*, acc to others, *to strike on the shoulders*, Petr 132 *init*, Spart Had 18

* **catomitarii** or **catomecarii,** a word of unknown signif in Serv ad Verg A 9, 329

† **cătōmus,** i, *m* [κατ' ὤμους], *the shoulders* (late Lat) catomus cervix Gloss catomis caedi, Schol Juv 2, 142, cf catomidio

Cătōniānus, a, um, v Cato, I B

Cătōnīni, orum, v Cato, II B

† **cătōnium,** ii, *n* [κάτω] *the Lower World*, Laber ap Gell. 16, 7, 4, cf Schol Juv p 65 Cram — Hence the play upon the word vereor, ne in catonium Catoninos, Cic. Fam 7, 25, 1 B and K (others read catomum, v this word)

† **cătoptrītis,** ĭdis *f*, = κατοπτρῖτις, *a precious stone found in Cappadocia unknown to us* Plin 37, 10, 56, § 152 Sill. *N cr*

† **cătorchītes (vīnum),** = κατορχίτης οἶνος *a wine made from figs*, Plin 14, 16 19, § 102

* **catta,** ae, *f*, *an unknown species of animal* (acc to Gloss Vet = αἴλουρος, cf the Germ Kater, Katze, cat), Mart 13, 69, 1

Catti, orum, v Chatti

cătŭla, ae, v catulus.

‡ **Cătŭlāria Porta,** *one of the gates of Rome, so called because dogs were sacrificed near it*, Paul ex Fest p 45 Müll, cf Becker, Röm Alterth 1, p 178 sq

‡ **cătŭlaster,** v catlaster

1. cătŭlīnus, a um, *adj* [catulus], *of* or *pertaining to a little dog, dog's* caro, Plaut ap Paul ex Fest p 45 Müll, and *absol* **cătŭlīna,** ae, *f* (sc caro), *the flesh of the dog*, Plin. 29, 4, 14, § 58

2. Cătŭlīnus, a, um, *adj*, *of Q Lutatius Catulus*, Plin. 34 8, 19 § 17 Sill. *N cr*

cătŭlio, ire *v n* [catulus] *to desire the male*, of dogs Varr R R. 2, 9, 11, of the she wolf Laber ap Non p 90 33

cătŭlītio, or contr **catlītio,** ōnis, *f* [catulio], *a desire for the male*, trop of nature (gestiente natura semina accipere), a rustic expression, Plin. 16 25, 39, § 94.

Cătullus, i, *m* **I.** Q Valerius, acc. to Plin 37, 6, 21, § 81, C acc. to App Mag 10 p 12 Bip, *a celebrated Roman writer of elegies and epigrams, born near* or *in Verona*, 86 B C, Nep Att 12, 4, Hor S 1, 10, 19, Tib 3, 6 41, Ov Am 3, 9, 62, Mart. 7, 99, cf Bernhardy, Röm Litt. p 466 sq, Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p 184 sq —Hence, **B. Cătulliānus,** a, um, *of Catullus* basia, Mart 11, 6, 14 —**II.** Catullus Urbicarius, *a mimographer of the time of Domitian* Juv 8, 186, 12, 29, 12, 37, 13, 111 —**III.** Catullus Messalinus *an informer of the same time*, Juv 4, 113, Plin Ep 4, 22, 5

† **cătŭlōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = κατουλωτικός, *good for healing over* medicamentum, Veg 6, 28, 4

1. cătŭlus, i, *m* *dim* [2 catus], *the young of animals, a whelp*, cf Non p 457, 8 sq **I.** I n g e n, of swine, Plaut. Truc 2, 2, 13, of a panther, Lucr 5, 1036, of a lion, Verg G 3, 245, Hor C 3, 20, 2, Ov M 13, 547, of a tiger, Plin 8, 4 5 § 10, of a cat, Phaedr 2, 4, 24, of a wolf, Verg A 2, 357, of a bear, Ov M 13, 836, 15, 379, of a serpent, Verg G 3, 438 al, cf in gen catulos ferae Celent multae, Hor C 3, 3, 41 —**II.** E s p, *a young dog, a puppy* (in this sense regarded by the ancients as *dim* of canis, Varr L L 9, § 74 Müll, cf id. ib 5, § 99 ib) omnia in perfectis et maturis esse meliora, ut in equo quam in equulo, in cane quam in catulo, Cic N D 2, 14, 38 catulo meo Subblanditur, Plaut As 1, 3, 321, Lucr 4, 997, 5, 1067, Verg E 1, 23, id G 3, 405, Plin 29, 4 14, § 57 et saep — **b.** P r o v alater catuli longe olent, aliter sues Plaut Ep 4, 2, 9 —**III.** *A kind of fetter* (cf canis), Lucil ap Non p 36, 26, cf Paul ex Fest. p 45 Müll

2. Cătŭlus, i, *m*, *a cognomen in the* gens Lutatia, v Lutatius

Cătŭriges, um, *m*, *a Ligurian tribe in* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Departement des Hautes Alpes*, Caes B G 1, 10, Plin. 3, 20, 24, §§ 135 and 137

1. cătus, a, um, *adj* [root ka, Sanscr ça, to whet, sharpen, cf cos cautes cuneus, Sabine, = acutus, acc to Varr L L 7 § 46, p 90 Bip] **I.** *Sharp to the hearing, clear sounding, shrill* (cf acutus, 2) jam cata signa fere sonitum dare voce parabant Enn ap Varr l l (Ann 447 Vahl) —**II.** T r a n s f to intellectual objects in a good and bad sense **A.** In a good sense, *clear-sighted, intelligent, sagacious, wise*, opp. stultus (in prose probably never naturalized, hence Cic, in prose, adds ut ita dicam, v the foll) catus Aelius Sextus, Enn ap Cic Tusc 1, 9, 18 (Ann v 335 Vahl), Plaut. Most. 1, 3 29, id Ps 2, 3 15, Ter And 5, 2, 14 Don and Ruhnk, Hor C 1, 10, 3 prudens et, ut ita dicam catus, Cic Leg 1, 16 45 —Constr with *inf* jaculari, Hor C 3, 12 10 —With *gen* legum, Aus Mos. 400 —Of abstract things dicta, Enn Ann 519 Vahl consilium, Plaut Ep 2, 2 75 —**B.** In a bad sense, *sly, crafty, cunning artful* (= callidus, astutus) cata est et callida Plaut. Pers. 4 4, 71, so id. Poen 5, 2 147, id Most 5, 2, 21, id. Trin. 3 2 51, Hor Ep 2, 2 39 —*Adv* **cătē,** conform to II A sapienter, docte et cordate et cate, Plaut Poen 1, 1, 3, id Men 2, 3 61, Cic Arat 304 — *Comp* and *sup* not in use in the *adj* or in the *adv*

2. cătus, i, *m*, *a male cat* (post class.), Pall Mart 9, 4, scanned, catus, Poet. ap Anth Lat 5, p 162, 3 al

† **caucălis,** ĭdis *f*, = καυκαλίς, *an umbelliferous plant*, acc to Sprengel Caucalis orientalis Linn, Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 89, 22 22 40 § 83

Caucăsigĕna, ae, *m* [Caucasus gigno] *born on* or *near the Caucasus* Alani, Sid Ep 4 1

Caucăsus, i, *m.*, = Καύκασος **I.** *The rough Caucasian chain of mountains, inhabited by wild tribes, in Asia, between the*

Black and Caspian Seas, Mel. 1, 15, 2; Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 37; Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: inhospitalis, Hor. C. 1, 22, 7; id. Epod. 1, 12; cf. Verg. A. 4, 366; acc. Gr. Caucason, Ov. M. 8, 798; Stat. Th. 4, 394.—Hence, **B. Caucăsĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Caucasus, Caucasian*: montes, Mel. 1, 19, 13; 2, 4, 8: vertex, Verg. G. 2, 440: rupes, Prop. 2, 1, 69: aves, id. 2 (3), 25, 14: volucres, Verg. E. 6, 42: arbores, Prop. 1, 14, 6: Portae, *a narrow pass between the Caucasus and the* mare Hyrcanum, Plin. 6, 11, 12, § 30.—**II.** *A name of a horse*, Sil. 16, 357.

Cauci, ōrum, v. Chauci.

* **caucŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [from the unus. cauca, v. caucus], *a small dish*, App. M. 5, 20, p. 62 Min. Vit. Debr.

‡ **caucŭlātor**, ōris, *m.*, *a reckoner*, ψηφιστής, Gloss. Lat. [= calculator].

† **caucus**, i, *m.*, = καῦκα, *a drinking-vessel*, Hier. adv. Jov. 2, 14.

cauda (also **cōda**, like codex, plostrum, etc., Varr. ap. Non. p. 86, 19; id. R. R. 2, 7, 5; Petr. 44, 12; Fest. p. 178, 29; Paul. ex Fest. p. 38, 17 Müll.) [etym. dub.; cf. codex], ae, *f.*, *the tail* of animals, Lucr. 2, 806; 3, 658; Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 222; id. Fin. 3, 5, 18; Plin. 11, 50, 111, § 264; Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 3; 2, 5, 8.—**2.** Prov. **a.** Caudam jactare popello, *to flatter, fawn upon* (the figure taken from dogs), Pers. 4, 15.—**b.** Caudam trahere, *to have a tail stuck on in mockery, to be made a fool of*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 53; Vell. 2, 83, 3; cf.: vitium bono viro quasi caudam turpissimam apponere, Lact. 6, 18, 16.—* **3.** In a pun, *the end of the word*, or *the tail of the animal*: Verris, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 191.—**II.** Transf.: membrum virile, Hor. S. 1, 2, 45; 2, 7, 49.—**III.** Trop., of the addition to the name Verres, making it Verrucius: videtis extremam partem nominis, codam illam Verrinam tamquam in luto demersam in liturā, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 191.

* **caudĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [instead of caudicĕus, from caudex], *of wood, wooden*: cistella, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 65; access. form **caudĕcus**, a, um: caudecae cistellae ex junco, Paul. ex Fest. p. 46 Müll.

1. caudex, ĭcis, *m.* (more recent orthography **cōdex**) [etym. dub.; cf. cauda]. **I.** *The trunk of a tree, the stock, stem* (rare). (α) Caudex, Plin. 16, 30, 53, § 121; 12, 15, 34, § 67; Verg. G. 2, 30 et saep.—(β) Codex, Ov. M. 12, 432; Col. 4, 8, 2; 5, 6, 21.—Hence, **B.** *The block of wood to which one was bound for punishment*: codex, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 39; Prop. 4 (5), 7, 44; Juv. 2, 57.—**C.** A term of reproach, *block, dolt, blockhead*: caudex, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4; Petr. 74.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A block of wood split or sawn into planks, leaves* or *tablets* and *fastened together*: quia plurium tabularum contextus caudex apud antiquos vocatur, Sen. Brev. Vit. 13, 4: quod antiqui pluris tabulas conjunctas codices dicebant, Varr. ap. Non. p. 535, 20.—Hence, **B.** (Since the ancients orig. wrote upon tablets of wood smeared with wax.) *A book, a writing* (its leaves were not, like the volumina, rolled within one another, but, like those of our books, lay over one another; cf. Dict. of Antiq.). (α) Caudex, Cato ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Ant. 1, 2.—(β) Codex, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 119; id. Clu. 33, 91; Quint. 10, 3, 28; Dig 32, 1, 52 al.—**C.** Esp. of *an account-book* and particularly of *a ledger* (while adversaria signifies the waste-book; hence only the former was of any validity in law): non habere se hoc nomen (*this item*) in codice accepti et expensi relatum confitetur: sed in adversariis patere contendit, etc., Cic. Rosc Com. 2, 5; v. the passage in connection; cf. id ib 3, 9: in codicis extremā cerā (i. e. *upon the last tablet*), id. Verr 2, 1, 36, § 92: referre in codicem, id. Sull. 15, 44.—**D.** *A code of laws*: Codex Theodosianus, Justinianus, etc.; cf. Dict. of Antiq. s. v.

2. Caudex, icis, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen*: App Claudius Caudex, *consul* A.U.C. 490, B.C. 264, Sen. Brev. Vit. 13, 4; Aur. Vict. 37.

* **caudĭcālis**, e, *adj.* [caudex], *pertaining to the trunks of trees, of wood*: provincia, humorously, *the employment of wood-splitting*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 26.

caudĭcārius (**cōdic-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to the trunks of trees*: naves, *made of rough, stout trunks of trees* (cf. caudex, II.), Varr. and Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 535, 15 sq.; Sen. Brev. Vit. 13, 4; cf. also Paul. ex Fest. p. 46 Müll.: caudicariae naves ex tabulis grossioribus factae.—Hence, patroni caudicarii, *masters of such ships*, Cod. Th. 14, 4, 9.—*Subst.*: **caudĭcārii** or **cōdĭcārii**, ōrum, *m.*, *those who sail on such ships* (esp. *those who brought the corn from Ostia to Rome*), Cod. Th. 14, 3, 2; 14, 15, 1; Inscr. Orell. 1084; 3178 al.; cf. Becker, Antiq. 3, 2, p. 92.

* **caudicĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [caudex], *pertaining to the trunk of a tree*: lembus, Aus. Mos. 197.

Caudium, ii, *n.*, *a small but ancient city of Samnium, near Benevento, celebrated for the narrow mountain pass* (the Furculae Caudinae) *where the Roman army was shut in by the Samnites*, Liv. 9, 2, 1 sq.; Cic. Off. 3, 30, 109.—Hence, **II. Caudīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Caudium, Caudine*: Furculae Caudinae, *the Caudine Forks*, now *Casale di Forchia* (al. *Forchia d'Arpaia*), Liv. 9, 2, 6; 9, 11, 3; Flor. 1, 16, 9.—The same called Furcae Caudinae, Luc. 2, 137; and Caudinae Fauces, Sil. 8, 566; Col. 10, 132: saltus, Liv. 9, 7, 5: proelium, Cic. Sen. 12, 41: clades, Liv. 9, 16, 2: legiones, id. 25, 6, 12: jugum, Quint. 3, 8, 3: pax, Liv. 9, 7, 4: foedus, Flor. 2, 18, 7: Samnites, Liv. 23, 41, 13.—*Subst.*: **Caudīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Caudium*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

caulae or **caullae**, ārum, *f.* [apparently contr. from cavile, Varr. L. L. 5, § 20, p. 8 Bip., from cavus; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 46]. **I.** In gen., *an opening, hole, passage* (so most freq. in Lucr.), Lucr. 2, 951; 3, 707: per caulas corporis, id. 3, 255; 3, 702; 6, 839: per caulas palati, id. 4, 620; 4, 660: per caulas aetheris, id. 6, 492: intra caulas (aedis Saturni), Lex Corn. XX Quaest. 2, 41; cf.: caulae (Jani) pace clauduntur, Macr. S. 1, 9; v. Lucr. 2, p 374 sq. Lachm.—Hence, **II.** Esp. **A.** *A sheepfold* or *cote*, Verg. A. 9, 60 Serv.—* **B.** *An enclosure*, Inscr. Murat. 191, 3.

Caulāres, is, *m.*, *a river of Pamphylia*, Liv. 38, 15, 1.

† **caulias**, ae, *m.*, = καυλίας, *taken* or *derived from the stalk*: sucus, opp. to rhizias (from the root), Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 43.

caulĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [cauliculus], *furnished with* or *having a stalk*: rami, App. Herb. 90.

caulĭcŭlus or **cōlĭcŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [caulis], *the small stalk* or *stem of a plant*; form cauliculus, Cels. 2, 18; Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 119; Suet. Gram. 11; Scrib. Comp. 128; Veg. 2, 6, 2; form coliculus, Cato, R. R. 158, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 4; 1, 42, 4; Col. 11, 2, 10; 12, 7, 1; 12, 56, 1.—**II.** In architecture, *a stalk* or *stem as an ornament on the capitals of columns*, Vitr. 4, 1, 12; 7, 5, 3.

caulis (**cōlis**, Cato, R. R. 35, 2; Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 2; 1, 41, 6; Col. 5, 6, 36; id. Arb. 9, 2; also in Hor. S. 2, 4, 15, the best MSS. have colis; and **coles**, Cels. 6, 18, 2; cf. cauliculus), is, *m.*, = καυλός, *the stalk* or *stem of a plant*: brassicae, Cato, R. R. 157, 2: cepae, Col. 11, 3, 21 and 58: fabarum, Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 120 et saep.: dictamni, Verg. A. 12, 413.—Of the vine, *the tendrils*, Cato, R. R. 33, 4; Col. 4, 7, 2.—**B.** κατ' ἐξοχήν, *a cabbage-stalk, a cabbage, colewort*, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120; Hor. S. 1, 3, 116; 2, 4, 15; 2, 2, 62; 2, 3, 125; Col. 10, 369; 12, 7, 5; Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 240.—**II.** Of things of a similar form. **A.** Pennae, *a quill*, Plin. 11, 39, 94, § 228.—**B.** *The stem* or *bony part of an ox's tail*, Plin. 11, 50, 111, § 265.—**C.** In insects, *a tube by which eggs are deposited*, Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 101.—**D.** = membrum virile, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 399, 1: (coles), Cels. 6, 18, 2; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 413.

† **caulōdes**, is, = καυλώδης, *stalk-like*: brassica, *a kind of cabbage with large leaves*, Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 79.

Caulōnia, ae, *f.* (**Caulon**, ōnis, *m.*, Verg. A. 3, 553; Liv. 27, 15, 8; Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 95; *acc.* Caulona, Ov. M. 15, 705), = Καυλωνία, *a city founded by the Achæans on the east coast of Bruttium*, now *Castel Vetere*, Mel. 2, 4, 8; Liv. 27, 12, 6 sq.; cf. Serv. ad Verg. 1. 1.

† **cauma**, ătis, *n.*, = καῦμα, *the heat*, Vulg. Job, 30, 30.

Caunus or **-ŏs**, i, *f.*, = Καῦνος, *a very ancient town on the coast of Caria*, now *Kaiguez*, Mel. 1, 16, 1; Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 104; Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84; acc. to the fable, built by Caunos, a son of Miletus, and brother of Byblis, Ov. M. 9, 453.—**II.** Hence the *adjj.*, **A. Caunĕus** or **-ĭus**, a, um, *pertaining to Caunus, of Caunus*.—*Subst.*: **Caunĕae** (sc. ficus), *Caunian dried figs*, Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84; Cels. 5, 21; Plin. 15, 19, 21, § 83: Caunis (for Cauneis), Col. 10, 414.—In *plur.*: **Caunĕi** or **Caunii**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Caunus*, Cic. Fam. 13, 56, 3; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11, § 33.—**B. Caunītes**, is, = Καυνίτης, *Caunian*: sal, Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 99.

caupo (also **cōpo** and **cūpo**, Charis. p. 47 P.; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 6, 7; the form copo, Cic. Clu. 59, 163; Inscr. Orell. 4169; Inscr. Momms. 5078), ōnis, *m.* [root cap-, to take in, receive, v. capio; cf. κάπηλος], *a petty tradesman, huckster, innkeeper*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 35; Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57; Hor. S. 1, 1, 29 K. and H.; 1, 5, 4; Mart. 1, 57; Dig 4, 9, 1 al.—* **II.** Trop.: sapientiae atque facundiae, Tert. Anim. 3.

caupōna, ae, *f.* (upon the form cf. Prisc. p. 684 P.) [caupo] **I.** *A female shopkeeper, huckster, a landlady, hostess* (ante- and post-class.), Lucil. ap. Prisc. l. l.; App. M. 1, p. 105, 23, p. 18 Bip.—**II.** *A retail shop, an inn, tavern* (syn. taberna), Cic. Pis. 22, 53; Hor. S. 1, 5, 51; id. Ep. 1, 11, 12; 1, 17, 8; Gell. 7, 11, 4; Plin. 9, 47, 71, § 154: cauponam exercere, *to keep an inn*, Just. 1, 7, 12.

‡ **caupōnārĭa**, ae, *f.*, = καπηλική, *a female shopkeeper*, Onom. Vet.

‡ **caupōnārĭus**, ii, *m.*, = κάπηλος, *a shopkeeper*, Gloss. Cyr.

caupōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [caupo], *of* or *belonging to a retail shopkeeper*, or *to an innkeeper*: puer, *a shop* or *tavern boy, waiter*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 19: taberna, Dig. 23, 2, 43; 33, 7, 13: artes exercere, Just. 1, 7.—**II.** *Subst.*: **caupōnĭum**, ii, *n.*, *tavern furniture*, Dig. 33, 7, 15 pr.

caupōnor, āri, *v. dep.* [id.], *to traffic* or *trade in* any thing; trop.: bellum, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 201 Vahl); cf. the Gr. καπηλεύειν μάχην, Aesch. Sept. 347: verbum veritatis, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 4, 24.

caupōnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [caupona, II.], *a small inn* or *tavern*, * Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77; Schol. Bobiens. Cic. Mil. p. 275 Orell. *N. cr.*

‡ **caupŭlus**, i, *m.*, *a kind of small ship*, Gell. 10, 25, 5; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 25, where Lind. has caupilus.

caurĭcrĕpus, a, um, *adj.* [caurus-crepo], *blown through by the north-west wind*, Avien. 869.

caurīnus, a, um, *adj.* [caurus], *of the north-west wind*: frigus, Grat Cyn. 296.

* **caurĭo**, īre, *the natural sound of the rutting panther*, Auct. Philom. 50.

Caurus or **Cōrus**, i, *m.* [cf. Goth. skūra, the north wind], *the north-west wind*; form Caurus, Gell. 2, 22, 12 and 22, Lucr. 6, 135; Vitr. 1, 6, 5; Verg. G. 3, 356; form Corus, Caes. B. G. 5, 7; Sen. Q N. 5, 16, 5; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 110.

causa (by Cicero, and also a little after him, **caussa**, Quint. 1, 7, 20; so Fast. Praenest. pp. 321, 322; Inscr. Orell. 3681; 4077; 4698 al.; in Mon Ancyr. 3, 1 dub.), ae, *f.* (perh. root cav- of caveo, prop. that which is defended or protected; cf. cura], *that by, on account of*, or *through which any thing takes place* or *is done*; *a cause, reason, motive, inducement*; also, in gen., *an occasion, opportunity* (opp. effectus, Quint. 6, 3, 66; 7, 3, 29: factis, id. 4, 2, 52; 12, 1, 36 al; very freq. in all periods, and in all kinds of discourse. In its different meanings syn. with ratio, principium, fons, origo, caput; excusatio, defensio; judicium, controversia, lis; partes, actio; condicio, negotium, commodum, al.). **I.** In gen.: causa ea est, quae id efficit, cujus est causa; ut vulnus mortis; cruditas morbi; ignis ardoris Itaque non sic causa intellegi debet, ut quod cuique antecedat, id ei causa sit, sed quod cuique efficienter antecedat, Cic. Fat. 15, 34: justa et magna et perspicua, id. Rosc. Am. 14, 40: id. Phil. 2, 22, 53; id. Att. 16, 7, 6: sontica causa, v. sonticus.—Followed by a particle of cause: causa, quamobrem, etc., Ter. And. 5, 1, 18; id. Eun. 1, 2, 65; id.

Heaut 2, 3, 95, id Hec 3, 3, 22, 3, 5, 2, 4, 4, 73; Cic Fin 4, 16, 44 causa, quare, etc , Cic Inv 2, 20, 60 causa, cur, etc , id Ac 1, 3, 10, Quint 11, 3, 16, 2, 3, 11, Hor C 1, 16, 19 al causa quod, etc , Cic Verr 2, 3, 46, § 109, id Phil 6, 1, 1, Quint 2, 1, 1, 5, 10, 30 al ut, etc , Plaut Capt 2, 2, 7, Ter Eun 3, 3, 6, Cic Fam 1, 8, 4 al haud causa quin, etc , Plaut Most 2, 2, 4 quae causa est quin, id Capt. 2, 2, 103 quid causae est quin, Ter And 3, 4, 21, Cic Tusc 5, 11, 32, Hor S 1, 1, 20 nulla causa est quin, Cic Fam 2, 17, 1 causa quominus, Sall C 51, 41, Liv 34, 56, 9 causa ne, id 34, 39, 9 nihil causae est cur non, etc , Quint 11, 3, 59 causae propter quas, etc , id 4, 2, 12, 5, 7, 24, 8, 6, 23 —With *gen obj* is, qui causa mortis fuit, Cic Phil 9, 3 7, Liv 21, 21, 1, Quint 7, 3, 18, 7, 4, 42 salutis, Lucr 3, 349 morbi, id 3, 502, Verg G 4, 397, Hor C 2, 2, 14 nos causa belli sumus, Liv 1, 13, 3 causa mortis fuistis, Quint. 7, 3, 32, Sen Ira, 2, 27, 3 explicandae philosophiae, Cic Div 2 2, 6 nec vero umquam bellorum civilium semen et causa deerit, id Off 2, 8, 29, so, belli, Sall C 2, 2, Verg A 7, 553, Hor C 2, 1, 2, id S 1, 3, 108, id Ep 1, 2, 9 felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas, Verg G 2 490 vera objurgandi causa, Ter And 1, 1, 131; cf with *ad* causa ad objurgandum, id ib 1, 1, 123, id Hec 4, 4, 71, and poet with *inf* consurgere in arma, Verg A. 10, 90 perire, Tib 3, 2, 30 gestare carinas, Luc 5, 464 — With *prepp* cum causa, *with good reason*, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 8, § 21, id de Or 2, 60, 247, Varr R R 1, 17, 4 sine causâ, *without good reason*, Cic Div 2, 28, 61, id. Fat 9, 18, id. de Or 2, 60, 246, id Att 13, 22, 1, Caes B G 1, 14, Nep Alcib 6, 2, Quint 1 10, 35, 1, 12, 9 his de causis, Cic Att 6, 1, 6 id nisi gravi de causâ non fecisset, id ib 7, 7, 3 justis de causis, id Fam 5, 20, 2. quâ de causâ, id Off 1, 41, 147, id. Ac 1, 12, 43, Caes B G 1, 1 quibus de causis, Quint 4, 2, 15, less freq in ante Aug prose qua ex causa, Cic Rep 2, 7, 13, id Mur 17, 36, but very freq in Quint , Sen , and the younger Plin , so, nulla aliâ ex causa, Sen Ep 29, 1 multis ex causis, Quint 5, 12, 3 quibus ex causis, id 4, 2, 15, Plin Ep 6, 6, 8 ex plurimis causis id ib 1, 3, 6 ex his (causis), id ib 5, 8, 6 —ob eam causam scribo, ut, etc., Cic Fam 1, 8, 4: illa festinatio fuit ob illam causam, ne, etc., id Verr 2, 2, 40, § 99, Nep Milt 6, 2 ob eam causam, quia, etc , Cic. N D 3, 20, 51 ob eas causas, Caes B G 1, 10 ob eam ipsam causam, Cic Brut 7, 29 quam ob causam, Nep Paus 2, 6 propter eam quam dixi causam, Cic Verr 2, 3, 46, § 110 causae propter quas, Quint 4, 2, 12 — In causa esse, *to be the cause of, responsible for*, etc (rare) in causâ haec sunt, Cic Fam 1, 1, 1 vim morbi in causa esse, quo serius perficeretur, Liv 40, 26, 5 verecundiam multis in causâ fuisse, ut, etc , Quint. 12, 5, 2, Plin Ep 6, 10, 3, 7, 5, 1, Plin 9, 30, 49, § 94, cf tarditatis causa in senatu fuit, Liv 4, 58, 4 —**b.** Causa, in *abl.* with *gen* or *possess adj* (usu put after the noun), as patris causa, mea causa, *on account of, for the sake of* (in the best prose, almost always referring to the future, and implying a purpose, cf propter with *acc* of the pre existing cause or motive) honoris tui causâ huc ad te venimus, Plaut Poen 3, 3, 25, Ter Phorm 5, 7, 35, Cic Fam 13, 26, 2 al animi causa, v animus, II , etc exempli causa, v exemplum causâ mea Plaut Most 5, 2, 47, id Poen 1, 2, 160, id Am 1, 3, 42 al , Ter Heaut prol 41; 5, 5, 23 al , causa meapte, id ib 4, 3, 8 nostra causa, id Phorm 4, 4, 14, Cic. Ac 2, 38, 120, Quint 7, 4, 9 vestra magis hoc causa volebam quam meâ, Cic de Or 1, 35 162 aliena potius causa quam sua, Quint 3, 7, 16 — Put before the noun rastros capsit causa potiendi agri, Enn Ann 324 Vahl quidquid hujus feci, causa virginis Feci, Ter Eun 1, 2, 122, so Liv 26, 32 6, 31, 12, 4, 39, 14, 8, 40, 41 *fin* , 40 44, 10 — Rarely with *propter* in the same sense vestrarum sedum templorumque causa propter salutem meorum civium, Cic Sest 20 45 —With *gen of pers* or *reflex pron* instead of *possess* very rare (v Lahmeyer ad Cic Lael 16, 57) quod illi semper sui causâ fecerant, Cic Verr 2, 3, 52 § 121

II. Esp **A.** = justa causa *good reason, just cause, full right* cum causâ accedere ad accusandum, *with good reason*, Cic Verr 2, 1, 8, § 21, so, cum causa, id de Or 2, 60, 247, Varr R R 1, 17, 4, 3, 16, 7, and the contrary sine causâ, *without good reason*, Cic Div 2, 28, 61, id de Or 2, 60, 246, Caes B G 1, 14, Nep Alcib 6, 2 al —**B.** *An apology, excuse*, Cato, R R 2, 2, Plaut Capt 3, 4, 92 , Ter Phorm 2, 1, 42 , Cic Fam 16, 19 *fin* , Verg A 9, 219 al —**C.** Causam alicui dare alicujus rei, *occasion* qui (Nebatius) mihi dedit causam harum litterarum, Cic Fam 11, 27, 8, for which poet Bacchus et ad culpam causas dedit, Verg G 2, 455 Forbig ad loc —**D.** *A feigned cause, a pretext, pretence*, = praetextus, πρόφασις habere causam, Plaut As 4, 1, 44 fingere falsas causas, Ter Hec 4 4, 71, id And 1, 3, 8 Ruhnk , 4 1, 18, id Phorm 2, 1, 4 fingit causas ne det, id Eun 1, 2, 58, cf Tib 1, 6, 11 morae facere, *to pretend reasons for the delay*, Sall J 36, 2 inferre causam, Caes B G 1, 39, 2 causam interponere, Nep Them 7, 1, cf id Milt. 4, 1 bellandi, id Ham 3, 1 belli, Tac A 12, 45 jurgii, Phaedr 1, 1, 4 al (On the other hand, causa, *a true cause*, is opp to praetextus, *a pretext*, Suet Caes 30)—So freq per causam, *under the pretext*, Caes B C 3, 24, 3, 76, 3, 87, Liv 2, 32, 1 Drak , 22, 61, 8, Suet Caes 2, id Oth 3, id Vesp 1, Tib 1, 6, 26, Ov H 20, 140, id Tr 2, 452 —**E.** In judic lang t t , *a cause, judicial process, lawsuit* privatae, Cic Inv 1, 3, 4 publicae, id de Or 3, 20, 74, id Rosc Am 21, 59 capitis aut famae, id Fam 9, 21, 1 causam agere, id de Or 2, 48, 199, Quint 6, 1, 54, 7, 2, 55, 10, 7, 30, 11, 1, 67 et saep constituere, Cic Verr 2, 5, 1, § 1 perorare, id Quint 24, 77 defendere, Quint 3, 6, 9, 12, 1, 24, 12, 1, 37, Suet Caes 49 exponere, Quint 2, 5, 7 perdere, Cic Rosc Com 4, 10 obtinere, id Fam 1, 4, 1 tenere (= obtinere), Ov M 13, 190 causâ cadere, v cado, II causam dicere, *to defend one's self, or to make a defence* (as an advocate), Cic Rosc Am 5, 12 and 13, 21, 54, id Sest 8, 18, id. Quint 8, 31, Liv 29, 19, 5, Quint 5, 11, 39, 8, 2, 24, Suet Caes. 30 et saep —P o e t causa prior, *the first part of the process*, i e *the trial*, Ov M 15, 37 —Hence **2.** Out of the sphere of judicial proceedings, *the party, faction, cause that one defends* ne condemnare causam illam, quam secutus esset, videretur, etc , Cic Lig 9, 27 sq suarum partium causa, Quint 3, 8, 57 causa Caesaris melior, id 5, 11, 42, Tac A 1, 36 al —Hence, **b.** M e t o n (*a*) *A relation of friendship, connection* quicum tibi adfinitas, societas, omnes denique causae et necessitudines veteres intercedebant, Cic Quint 15, 48 explicare breviter, quae mihi sit ratio et causa cum Caesare, id Prov Cons 17, 40, id Fam 13, 19, 1 —(*β*) I n g e n , = condicio, *a condition, state, situation, relation, position* ut nonnumquam mortem sibi ipse consciscere aliquis debeat, alius in eâdem causa non debeat num enim alia in causa M Cato fuit alia ceteri, qui se in Africa Caesari tradiderunt? Cic Off 1, 31, 112, so Caes B G 4, 4 Herz (Regulus) erat in meliore causa quam, etc , Cic Off 3, 27, 100, id Agr 3, 2, 9 (where for causa in the foll clause is condicio) atque in hoc genere mea causa est, ut, etc , id Fam 2, 4, 1, cf id ib 9, 13, 1 —(*γ*) = negotium, *a cause, business undertaken for any one, an employment* cui senatus dederat publice causam, ut mihi gratias ageret, Cic Verr 2, 3, 73, § 170 quod nemo eorum redisset, qui super tali causa eodem missi erant, Nep Paus 4, 1 —**F.** In medic lang , *a cause for disease* causam metuere, Cels 3, 3, so Sen Cons ad Marc 11 *fin* , Plin 28, 15, 61, § 218 —Hence in late Lat. for *disease*, Cael Aur Tard 5, 10, 95, id. Acut 2, 29, 157, Veg 1, 25, 1, 3, 6, 11, 3, 45, 5, 4, 4, 2 al —**G.** *That which lies at the basis of a rhetorical representation, matter, subject* ὑπόθεσις, Cic Top 21, 79, id. Inv 1, 6, 8, Auct Her 1, 11, 18, Quint 3, 5, 7 sq

causālis, e, *adj* [causa] (rare and only late Lat) **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to a cause, causal* ratio, Aug Gen 7, 23 — *Subst* **Causālia**, *a work on the causes of things*, Arn 5, p 163 —**II.** In gram conjunctiones *which annex a reason for what precedes* (e g nam, enim, itaque, etc), Charis p 199 P , Diom p 410 ib , Prisc p 16, p 1027 ib —*Adv* **causāliter**, *causally*, Aug 1 1. 5 *fin* , 6, 5

causārĭē, *adv* , v causarius *fin*

causārĭus, a, um, *adj* [causa, II D] **I.** In medic. lang , *sick, diseased, ill* (not ante Aug) corpus, Sen Q N 1 praef § 4 partes, quibus adhibenda curatio est id Ep. 68, 7 dens, Marc Emp 12 dentes Plin 23, 3, 37, § 75 —*Subst* causarii vel latere vel faucibus, *sick*, Plin 25, 5, 25, § 61 oculorum, Marc. Emp 8 —**II.** In milit lang , *discharged on account of ill health, invalid*, Liv 6, 6, 14 —Hence, missio, *a discharge from military service on account of sickness, a liberation from service*, Dig 3, 2, 2, 29, 1, 26, 49, 16, 13, App M 4, p 144 16 — * *Adv* **causārĭē**, *on account of sickness* qui causarie missus est, Dig 49, 16, 13, § 2

* **causātē**, *adv* [from an unused *adj* causatus, from causa], *with good reason* causatius, Plin praef § 8

causātĭo, onis, *f* [causa, II C] (post class) **I.** *A pretext an excuse, apology, plea*, Cod Th 3, 5, 2, Tert ad Marc 5, 20 aegri corporis, Gell 20, 1, 30 —**II.** *A disease* rara Pall 1, 4, 1

causātīvus, a, um, *adj* [causa] **I.** *Causative* vis, Mart Cap 7, § 731 —**II.** *Of* or *pertaining to a lawsuit*, *subst.* causativum litis, *the matter in dispute the gist of the action*, Mart Cap 5, § 472, Fortun Art. Rhet 1, 2, Jul Vict Art. Rhet 1, 2, 3, 8 —**III.** In gram causativus casus = accusativus, *the accusative*, i e the arraigning case, Prisc p 671 P , cf persona, i e *the first person*, id p 821 ib

† **causia**, ae, *f*, = καυσία, *a Macedonian white hat with a broad brim, worn in Rome by the poorer people, as a protection against the sun*, Plaut Mil 4, 4, 42, id. Pers. 1, 3, 75, Val Max 5, 1, 4, Mart 14, 29 —Hence, **II.** In milit. lang , *a kind of roof for the protection of besiegers*, = vinea, Veg Mil. 4 15

* **causĭdĭcālis**, e, *adj* [causidicus], *of* or *pertaining to an advocate* odium et taedium, M Aur ap Front Ep ad M Caes. 4, 5

* **causĭdĭcātĭo**, onis *f* [id], *the speech of an advocate*, Front Ep ad M Anton 2 p 298

‡ **causĭdĭcātus**, ūs, *m* , *forensic oratory*, δικολογία, Gloss Gr Lat

causĭdĭcīna, ae *f* [causidicus] *the office of advocate* (post class) id habet causidicina cum ceteris metuendum, quod, etc , Amm 30, 4, 22, Symm Ep 5, 75, Cod Th 8 4 30 al

causĭdĭcus (causs-), i, *m* [causa-dico] *a pleader, advocate* (in a contemptuous sense in distinction from *orator*, cf Burm Petr 46, 7) in somnis videmur . Causidici causas agere, Lucr 4, 966 litium advocatus, Quint. 12, 1, 25 Spald , connected with proclamator and rabula, Cic de Or 1, 46, 202, cf id Or 9, 30, Suet. Claud. 15, Tac Or 1 al , with praeco, Juv 6, 439, Petr 46, 7, App Mag p 305, 20, Cod Th 2 10, 1 sqq

causĭfĭcor, ari, *v n* [causa facio], *to allege a cause, to make a pretext* or *pretence, to pretend* (very rare) haut causificor quin eam Ego habeam, *I offer no pretext against keeping her*, Plaut Aul 4, 10 25 blaterans atque causificans, App M 10, p 242.

causor (**causs-**) atus, 1, *v n* and *trans* [causa] **I.** In the ante class. per , *to plead dispute concerning a subject, to discuss it for and against to debate a question*, Pac , Att , and Afran ap Non p 89, 11 sq — **II.** Since the Aug per (in Ciceronian Lat the word is not used) *to give as a reason* (a real, and more freq a feigned one) *for something, to make a pretext of, to pretend, to plead* (*a*) With *acc* multa, Lucr 1, 398 aves aut omina dira, Tib 1, 3 17 sq omina Visaque Ov M 9, 768 nec freta pressurus tumidos causabitur Euros, id Am 1, 9, 13 stultus uterque locum immeritum causatur inique in culpa est animus, Hor Ep 1, 14, 12 ipse valetudinem excusans, patre animi quoque ejus haud mirabilem interturbationem causante, Liv 23 8, 7, 3 64, 2, 36, 10, 13 negotia, Tac A 1, 47 *fin* valetudinem id H 3, 59 *fin* adversam patris voluntatem, id. A 13, 44 diei tempus, Curt 4, 16, 18 al — (*β*) *Absol* causando nostros in longum ducis amores, Verg E 9, 56. —(*γ*) With *acc.*

and *inf.*, Liv. 5, 15, 6; 28, 35, 2; Tib. 1, 3, 17; Suet. Ner. 49; Curt. 6, 5, 31; Gell. 18, 4, 9. —(δ) With *quod:* causatus in utroque, quod hic non esset secutus, etc., Suet. Calig. 23; Dig. 16, 3, 3.—(ε) With *inf.:* causari accipere rationes, *to avoid by a pretence*, Dig. 40, 7, 34, § 1.

caussa, caussālis, caussārĭus, etc., v. causa, etc.

† **caustĭcē,** ēs, *f.*,= καυστική, *a caustic plant*, called scelerata in pure Lat., App. Herb. 8.

† **caustĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*,= καυστικός, *burning, caustic, corrosive:* natura, Plin. 27, 9, 54, § 77: vis, id. 32, 10, 52, § 140: spuma, *a kind of soap with which the Germans colored their hair*, Mart. 14, 26, 1. — *Subst.:* **caustĭcum,** i, *n.* (sc. medicamentum), *a burning, corroding medicament*, Plin. 26, 1, 3, § 3; 26, 8, 39, § 65; 34, 18, 56, § 178.

causŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [causa]. **I.** *A petty lawsuit*, Cic. Opt. Gen. 3, 9; Capitol. Macrin. 4, 3.—**II.** *A slight occasion*, Auct. B. Afr. 54.

cautē, *adv.*, v. caveo, *P. a. fin.*

cautēla, ae, *f.* [cautus, caveo] (mostly post-class.), *caution, precaution.* **I.** In gen.: si minus cum curā aut cautela locus loquendi lectus est, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 6 dub. (bracketed by Brix); App. M. 2, p. 117, 7; 5, p. 160, 36.—**II.** Esp., in the jurists,= cautio, *a surety, security*, Dig. 3, 3, 15; 13, 7, 6; 16, 3, 14.

† **cautēr,** ēris, *m.*,= καυτήρ (accessory form to cauterium, and only post-class.). **I.** *A branding-iron*, Pall. 1, 41, 2; 1, 43, 3; Prud. στεφ. 10, 490.—Trop.: cauterem adigere ambitioni, Tert. Pall. 5.—**II.** *A wound made by burning*, Prud. στεφ. 5, 229.

cautērĭo, āre, *v. a.* [cauterium], *to burn*, and trop., *to mark with a branding-iron, to brand* (eccl. Lat.), Paul. ad Tim. 1, 4, 2 al.

† **cautērĭum,** ii, *n.*,= καυτήριον. **I.** *An instrument used for branding, a branding-iron*, Veg. 1, 14, 3; 1, 1, 28; in medicine, *a cautery*, Plin. 25, 8, 39, § 80; 22, 23, 49, § 102; Scrib. Comp. 240.—**II.** *An instrument used in encaustic painting for burning in the wax*, Dig. 33, 7, 17; Tert. adv. Herm. 1.

† **cautērizo,** āre, *v. a.*,= καυτηριάζω, *to burn with a hot iron, to brand*, Veg. 5, 1.

* **cautērōma,** ătis, *n.* [cauter], *a brand*, Plin. Val. 3, 47.

cautēs (e. g. Tib. 2, 4, 9: **cautis,** Prud. στεφ. 10, 701), is, *f.* [kindr. with cōs, cōtis; Sanscr. śō, acuere, Bopp, Gloss. 353, 6], *a rough, pointed rock:* saxa et cautes timere, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: celsae, Enn. Ann. 402 Vahl. ex conj.: durae, Verg. A. 4, 366; Ov. M. 4, 672; 7, 418: praerupta, id. ib. 1, 719: solida, id. ib. 12, 124: inviae, Plin. 37, 2, 10, § 27. —As a symbol of insensibility, Ov. M. 11, 330.

cautim, *adv.* [cautus, caveo], *cautiously, warily*,= caute, perh. only Non. p. 512, 11 and 12; Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 29.

cautĭo (old uncontr. form **cavĭtĭo,** acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 61 Müll.), ōnis, *f.* [caveo], *a guarding* or *taking care of one's self, wariness, precaution, caution, heedfulness, circumspection*, εὐλάβεια (besides the comic poets, mostly in Cic.). **I.** In gen.: a malis naturā declinamus: quae declinatio, si cum ratione fiet, cautio appelletur; quae autem sine ratione, nominetur metus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: cautio et timiditas, id. de Or. 2, 74, 300: omnium horum vitiorum atque incommodorum una cautio est atque una provisio, ut ne, id. Lael. 21, 78: cautio ac diligentia, id. Font. 1, 2; id. Att. 1, 19, 8; initium suspitionis et cautionis et diligentiae, id. Fam. 9, 24, 1.—**b.** (Mihi) cautio est = cavendum est, *caution is necessary* (a colloquial phrase), Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 15; id. Poen. 1, 3, 36; id. Ps. 1, 2, 38; Ter. And. 2, 3, 26; id. Ad. 3, 3, 67: mea cautio est, *I must see to it*, Cic. Att. 5, 4, 4 (al. captio).—**c.** Res cautionem habet. (α) *The matter requires caution:* habet multas cautiones, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 42.—(β) *The matter admits of caution*, Cic. Fam. 11, 21, 3.—**II.** T. t., in law, *that by which one places himself or another in safety, an obligation, security, bond, warranty, bail* (*written* or *oral*): quoniam vestrae cautiones infirmae sunt, Graeculam tibi misi cautionem chirographi mei, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 1; v. such a written bond in Dig. 12, 1, 40: prolatis cautionibus, Sen. Ben. 3, 7, 7: cavere, Dig. 46, 8, 6: offerre, ib. 40, 4, 50: interponere, ib. 44, 1, 11: cautionem praebere alicui indemnitatis, ib. 3, 5, 30 et saep.—With *acc.* and *inf.*, Suet. Aug. 98.—*Of an oral warranty, pledge*, Cic. Sest. 7, 15.

* **cautĭōnālis,** e, *adj.* [cautio, II.], *pertaining to security:* stipulationes, Dig. 46, 5, 1, § 2.

cautor, ōris, *m.* [caveo]. * **I.** *One who is on his guard* or *is wary*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 6.—**II.** *One who is surety* or *bail for any one*, Cic. Sest. 7, 15.

cautrōma, ătis, *n.* [cauter], *a wound made by branding* (late Lat.), Plin. Val. 3, 47.

* **cautŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [cautus], *rather safe*, Gell. 1, 3, 30.

cautus, a, um, v. caveo, *P. a.*

căvaedĭum, v. cavus, I. B.

căvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [cavo]. **I.** *A hollowing out:* temonis, Amm. 23, 4, 2.—**II.** *A cavern, hollow*, Sol. 9, § 9.

căvannus, i, *m.*,= κικκάβη, *the night-owl*, Anthol. Lat. 5, 134, 29 Burm.

Cavarīnus, i, *m.*, *a Senone, made king of the Senones by Cæsar*, Caes. B. G. 5, 54; 6, 5.

căvātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [cavus], *born* or *living in caves:* cochleae, Plin. 8, 39, 59, § 140; 30, 6, 15, § 45.

căvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cavo], *a cavern, hollow*, Varr. L. L. 5, §§ 19 and 123 Müll.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 700.

căvātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who hollows* or *excavates:* CABATORES (*hollowing workmen*), Inscr. Orell. 4155: arborum (aves), Plin. 10, 18, 20, § 40.

căvātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a hollow, cavity* (post-class.): temporum, Veg. 1, 25, 2: vulneris, id. 3, 26, 1: dentium, Marc. Emp. 12.

căvātus, a, um, v. cavo, *P. a.*

căvĕa, ae, *f.* (*gen.* caveāï, Lucr. 4, 78) [cavus], *an excavated place, a hollow, cavity.* **I.** In gen., Plin. 11, 2, 2, § 3.—Hence, **II.** Esp. **A.** *An enclosure for animals* (cf. caulae), *a stall, cage, den, coop, beehive, bird-cage*, and the like, Lucr. 6, 198; 3, 684; Hor. A. P. 473; Mart. 9, 58, 10; 9, 89, 4; Suet. Calig. 27; id. Ner. 29 al. — Of *a bird-cage*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 67; id. Curc. 3, 1, 79; cf. id. Capt. 1, 2, 15; Cic. Div. 2, 35, 73; id. N. D. 2, 3, 7; Mart. 14, 77. — Of *a beehive*, Verg. G. 4, 58; Col. 9, 7, 4; 9, 15, 7; 9, 15, 9.—Hence, **B.** *An enclosure about a young tree, in order to protect it from injury*, Col. 5, 6, 21; 5, 9, 11; Pall. Febr. 10, 5; *a hedge before the windows of a cage*, Col. 8, 8, 4. — **C.** In the human body. **1.** *The roof of the mouth*, Prud. Cath. 2, 92. — **2.** *The sockets of the eyes*, Lact. Mort. Pers. 40, 5. — **D.** *The part of the theatre in which spectators sat, spectators' seats* or *benches*, Plaut. Am. prol. 66; Cic. Lael. 7, 24; Lucr. 4, 78; Verg. A. 5, 340; 8, 636; on account of the ascending rows of benches, ima or prima, *the seat of the nobility*, media and summa or ultima, *the seat of the lower classes*, Cic. Sen. 14, 48; Suet. Aug. 44; id. Claud. 21; Sen. Tranq. 11: CAV. II., Inscr. Orell. 2539; cf. Dict. of Antiq.—**2.** Meton. **a.** (Pars pro toto.) *The theatre* in gen., Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 39; Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38.—**b.** *The spectators*, Stat. Th. 1, 423.

căvĕālis, e, *adj.* [cavea], *kept in a cave* or *cellar*, Veg. 5, 53, 2; 6, 14, 1 dub.

căvĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (Plinian). **1.** *Encaged, cooped up*, Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 13.—**2.** (Acc. to cavea, II D.) *Arranged like the* cavea *in a theatre:* urbes, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30.

căvĕfăcĭo, cĕre,= caveo, Ven. Carm. 8, 6, 192.— Hence, in *pass.:* CAVIFIERI, Inscr. Orell. 3678.

căvĕo, cāvi, cautum, (2*d pers. sing.* scanned cavĕs, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 19; *imper.* cavĕ, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 61; id. Capt. 2, 3, 71; id. Most. 1, 4, 13 et saep.; Cat. 50, 19; Hor. S. 2, 3, 38; Prop. 1, 7, 25; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 435; old *sup.* CAVITVM, C. I. L. 1, 200, 6 sq.), 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [root SKOF- or KOF-, to be wary; whence Gr. θυοσκόος, ἀκούω, etc.; Lat. causa, cura; cf. also Germ. scheuen; Engl. shy], *to be on one's guard*, either for one's self or (more rarely) for another; hence, **I.** In gen., with and without sibi, *to be on one's guard, to take care, take heed, beware, guard against, avoid*,= φυλάσσομαι, and the Fr. se garder, prendre garde, etc.; constr. *absol.*, with *ab*, and in a course of action with *ne* or *ut* (also ellipt. with the simple subj.); or, as in Greek, with *acc.* (= φυλάσσομαί τι); hence also *pass.* and with *inf.*, and once with *cum.* **A.** *Absol.:* qui consulte, docte, atque astute cavet, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 14: faciet, nisi caveo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 8: ego cavebo, id. Ad. 4, 2, 12; 1, 1, 45: erunt (molesti) nisi cavetis. Cautum est, inquit, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 93; Quint. 8, 3, 47: cum animum attendisset ad cavendum, Nep. Alcib. 5, 2; Suet. Claud. 37: metues, doctusque cavebis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 68. — Esp. freq. in the warning cave, *look out! be careful!* Ter. And. 1, 2, 34; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 51; Hor. C. 1, 14, 16; Ov. M. 2, 89.—**B.** With *ab* and *abl.:* eo mi abs te caveo cautius, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 42; id. Ps. 1, 5, 59; 4, 7, 128: si abs te modo uno caveo, id. Most. 3, 3, 24; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 44: sibi ab eo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 87: navis Aps quā cavendum nobis sane censeo, id. Men. 2, 2, 70: pater a me petiit Ut mihi caverem a Pseudolo servo suo, id. Ps. 3, 2, 108: a crasso infortunio, id. Rud. 3, 5, 53: ille Pompeium monebat, ut meam domum metueret, atque a me ipso caveret, Cic. Sest. 64, 133: caveo ab homine impuro, id. Phil. 12, 10, 25: a Cassio, Suet. Calig. 57: a veneno, Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 64: ab insidiis, Sall. J. 108, 2: monitum ut sibi ab insidiis Rufini caveret, App. Mag. 87, p. 329, 16; id. M. 2, p. 117, 3.—**2.** With the simple *abl.:* caveo malo, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 39: infortunio, id. Rud. 3, 5, 48: id. Cas. 2, 6, 59; id. Men. 1, 2, 13; id. Pers. 3, 1, 41: ipsus sibi cavit loco, i. e. *got out of the way*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 12.—**3.** With *cum* (rare): Hercle, mihi tecum cavendum est, *with you, I must look out for myself*, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 21.—**4.** With *adversus*, Quint. 9, 1, 20. —**C.** Followed by a final clause. **1.** With *ne, to take heed that ... not, to be on one's guard lest:* qui cavet ne decipiatur, vix cavet; cum etiam cavet, etiam cum cavisse ratus est, saepe is cautor captus est, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 5 and 6: caves, ne videat, etc., Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 6: ego me scio cavisse, ne ulla merito contumelia Fieri a nobis posset, id. Hec. 3, 5, 20; Afran. ap. Non. p. 111, 14; Lucr. 4, 1141: cavete, judices, ne nova . . . proscriptio instaurata esse videatur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53, 153; id. Div. 2, 40, 84; id. Fam. 3, 12, 4; 11, 21, 4; Sall. J. 55, 3; Suet. Tib. 37: cave, ne, Cat. 61, 152; Hor. C. 3, 7, 24; id. S. 2, 3, 177; id. Ep. 1, 6, 32; 1, 13, 19; Ov. M. 2, 89; 10, 685: cave sis, ne, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 215: caveto ne, Cato, R. R. 5, 6: caveas, ne, Hor. S. 2, 1, 80: caveant, ne, id. A. P. 244: cavendum est, ne, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 140; Quint. 4, 3, 8; 12, 11, 2; Suet. Tib. 67; Quint. 9, 4, 23; 5, 11, 27.—**2.** With *ut ne* (rare): quod ut ne accidat cavendum est, Cic. Lael. 26, 99.—**3.** With a simple *subj.;* so only *imper.:* cave or cavete (cf. age), *beware of, take care not*, etc.: cave geras, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 79: dixeris, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 12: faxis cave, id. And. 4, 4, 14; id. Heaut. 1, 2, 13; Hor. S. 2, 3, 38: sis, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 29: contingas, Lucr. 2, 755: despuas, Cat. 50, 19: ignoscas, Cic. Lig. 5, 14: existimes, id. Fam. 9, 24, 4: putes, id. ib. 10, 12, 1 al.—Rarely with 1*st pers.:* cave posthac, si me amas, umquam istuc verbum ex te audiam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 8; cf. id. ib. 5, 4, 9.—With 3*d pers.:* resciscat quisquam, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 37: te fratrum misereatur, Cic. Lig. 5, 14: roget te, Hor. S. 2, 5, 75: cave quisquam flocci fecerit, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 5: armis concurrant arma cavete, Verg. A. 11, 293.—And like age, cave with a *verb* in *plur.:* cave dirumpatis, Plaut. Poen. prol. 117.—**4.** With *ut, to take care that:* cauto opu'st, Ut sobrie hoc agatur, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 29; cf. D. 2. infra: tertium est, ut caveamus, ut ea, quae, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 39, 141: quaero quid sit, quod ... tam accurate caveat et sanciat, ut heredes sui dent, etc., id. Fin. 2, 31, 101: caverat sibi ille adulter omnium ut suorum scelerum socium te adjutoremque praebeas, id. Pis. 12, 28; Liv. 3, 10, 14; Plin. Pan. 39, 1: cavebitur ut, etc., Col. 2, 8, 3; cf. under II. A.—Very rarely with *ut* omitted, *take care to, be sure to* (late Lat.): sed heus tu ... cave regrediare cenā maturius, App. M. 2, p. 122, 32; 2, p. 124,

35 —**D.** As *act* **1.** With *acc* of *pers* or *thing* against which warning is given or heed taken, *to guard against, to be aware of, to beware of,* etc profecto quid nunc primum caveam, nescio, Plaut Ps 3, 2, 104 tu, quod cavere possis, stultum admitte re'st, Ter Eun 4, 6, 23, Lucil ap Non p 437, 23 caveamus fulminis ictum, Lucr 6, 406 cave canem Varr ap Non p 153, 1, Inscr Orell 4320, v canis interventum alicujus, Cic Att 16, 11, 1 omnia, id Fam 11, 21, 4 me, id Dom 11, 28 vallum caecum fossasque, Caes. B C 1, 28 quam sit bellum cavere malum, Cic de Or 1, 58, 247 vim atque opes, Tac A 11, 1, cf Suet Tib 72 male praecinctum puerum id Caes 456 periculum, id ib 81, id Galb 19 · insidias, id Caes 86, Tac A 13, 13 exitum, Suet Tib 83 annum, id Ner 40 maculas Hor A P 353 jurgia, Ov A A 1, 591 hunc tu caveto, Hor S 1, 4, 85 proditorem, Quint. 7, 1, 30 hoc caverat mens provida Reguli, *had prevented* Hor C 3, 5, 13 · cave quicquam, *be a little careful,* Plaut Am 2, 1, 61 —**2.** *Pass* quid cavendum tibi censere, Lucil ap Non p 437, 22 cavenda est etiam gloriae cupiditas, Cic Off 1, 20, 68 cetera quae quidem consilio provideri poterunt, cavebuntur, id Att 10, 16, 2, Quint 8, 2, 2, 9, 4, 143, 11, 3, 27 (cf id 6, 5, 2) in hoc pestifero bello cavendo, Cic Fam 4, 3, 1 quod multis rationibus caveri potest, id Off 2, 24, 84, Sall J 67, 2 prius quod cautum oportuit, Postquam comedit rem, post rationem putat, Plaut Trin 2, 4, 14 ego tibi cautum volo, id Pers 3, 1, 41 satis cautum tibi ad defensionem fore, Cic Verr 2, 1, 35, § 88 quid quisque vitet, nunquam homini satis Cautum est, Hor C 2, 13, 14 id modo simul orant ac monent, ut ipsis ab invidia caveatur, Liv 3, 52, 11, cf B 1 supra cauto opus est, *care must be taken* Plaut Cist 2, 1, 64, id Most 4, 2, 21, id Merc 2, 3, 133 —**3.** With *inf* in quibus cave vereri (=noli), Cic Att 3, 17, 3 caveret id petere a populo Romano, quod etc, Sall J 64, 2 caveto laedere, Cat. 50, 21 occursare capro caveto, Verg E 9, 25 commisisse cavet, quod, etc, Hor A P 168 cave Spem festinando praecipitare meam, Ov P 3, 1, 139 ut pedes omnino caveant tinguere, Plin 8, 42, 68, § 169

II. Esp **A.** Law t t, *to take care for, provide, order something,* legally, or (of private relations) *to order, decree, dispose of in writing, by will, to stipulate,* etc cum ita caverent, si, etc, Cic Verr 2, 1, 11, § 31 duae sunt praeterea leges de sepulcris, quarum altera privatorum aedificiis, altera ipsis sepulcris cavet id Leg 2, 24, 61 cautum est in Scipionis legibus ne plures essent, etc, id Verr 2, 2, 50, § 123 cautum est lege XII Tab, ut, etc, Plin 16, 5, 6, § 15 cavebatur ut, etc, Suet Aug 1, so, id ib 65, id Tib 75 quae legibus cauta sunt Quint 5, 10, 13 alia in lege cautum, Cic Inv 2, 41, 119 cautum est de numero, Suet Caes 10, cf id Aug 40 heredi caveri, Cic. Inv 2, 41, 120, cf id Fam 7, 6, 2 si hoc, qui testamentum faciebat, cavere noluisset, id Leg 2, 21, 53 testamento cavere ut dies natalis ageretur, id. Fin 2 31, 103, cf Suet Aug 59, id Dom 9, id Tib 50 sibi se privatim nihil cavere militibus cavendum, quod apud patres semel plebi, iterum legionibus cautum sit ne fraudi secessio esset, *to make conditions, stipulate,* Liv 7, 41 2 —**B.** In the lang of business **1.** Cavere ab aliquo, *to make one's self secure, to procure bail* or *surety* tibi ego, Brute, non solvam nisi prius a te cavero, amplius etc, Cic Brut 5, 18, id Verr 2, 2, 23, § 55, cf infra 2, and cautio, II —So *absol* quid ita Flavio sibi cavere non venit in mentem, *to take security,* Cic Rosc Com 12 35 —**2.** *To make one secure by bail* or *surety* (either written or oral), *to give security, to guarantee* (cf supra 1, and cautio, syn spondeo cautionem praesto), Cic Clu. 59, 162, cf id Verr 2, 1, 54, § 142 pecunia, quam mihi Stichus Titii servus caverat, Dig 46, 3, 89 cavere summam, ib 29, 2, 97 chirographum, ib 46 3, 89 cautionem, ib 46, 8, 6 civitates obsidibus de pecunia cavent Caes B G 6, 2 quoniam de obsidibus inter se cavere non possent, id ib 7, 2, cf Liv 9 42, 24, 2 cavere capite pro re aliqua, Plin 34 7, 17, § 38 jurejurando et chirographo de ea re, Suet Calig 12 cavere in duplum, id. Aug 41, Tac A. 6, 17 —Rarely, cavere personae publicae, *to give security before a public authority,* Just Inst 1, 11, 3 —**C.** In boxing, etc, *to parry, to ward off a blow* adversos ictus cavere ac propulsare, Quint 9, 1, 20, 5 13, 54, cf id 9, 4, 8, 4, 2, 26 —**D.** Cavere alicui **1.** *To keep something from one, to protect, have a care for, make safe take care of* (cf prohibeo, defendo, provideo) scabiem pecori et jumentis caveto, Cato, R R 5, 7 melius ei cavere volo quam ipse alius solet, Cic Fam 3, 1, 3 mihi meisque, id Top 1, 4, id Fam 7, 6, 2 veterani, quibus hic ordo diligentissime caverat, id Phil 1, 2, 6, cf qui in Oratore tuo caves tibi per Brutum, Caes ap Cic Fam 6, 7, 4 quique aliis cavit, non cavet ipsi sibi, Ov A A 1, 84 securitati, Suet Tit. 6 concordiae publicae, Vell 2, 48, 5, Petr 133, Sil 8, 493 — **2.** Affirmatively, *to take care for, attend to* a thing *for* a person, *provide Ba.* Haec ita me orat sibi qui caveat aliquem ut hominem reperiam Id, amabo te, huic caveas *Pi* Quid 'st caveam? Plaut Bacch 1, 1, 8, 1, 1, 10, cf I C 3 supra —Hence,

cautus, a, um, *P a* **A.** *Neutr, careful, circumspect, wary, cautious, provident* (syn providus, prudens, class in prose and poetry) ut cautus est, ubi nihil opu'st, Ter Phorm 4, 5, 3 parum cauti providique, Cic Rosc Am 40, 117 cauti in periculis, id. Agr 1, 9, 27 in scribendo, id Q Fr 3, 9, 3 in credendo, id Att 10, 9, 3 in verbis serendis, Hor A P 46 mensor, Ov M 1, 136 mariti, id ib 9, 751 lupus, Hor Ep 1, 16, 50 vulpes, id ib 1, 1, 73 et saep quem certi homines monuerunt, ut cautior esset, Cic Sest 18, 41 dubium cautior an audentior, Suet Caes 58 —Constr with *ad* ad praesentius malum cautiores, Liv 24, 32, 3, Tib 1, 9, 46, Quint 6, 1, 20 —With *adversus* parum cautus adversus colloquii fraudem, Liv 38, 25, 7 — With *erga* orga bona sua satis cautus, Curt 10, 1, 40 —With *contra* contra quam (fortunam) non satis cauta mortalitas est, Curt 8, 4, 24 —With *inf* cautum dignos assumere, Hor S 1, 6 51 —With *gen* rei divinae, Macr S 1, 15 —**b.** Transf to inanimate things consilium, Cic Phil 13, 3, 6, Tac A 11, 29 cautissima senectus, id H 2, 76 pectus, Prop 3 (4), 5, 8 manus, Ov F 2, 336 terga, id Tr 1, 9, 20 arma, Sil 14, 188 timor, Ov Tr 3, 4, 65 — *Subst* **cauta,** ōrum, *n* legum, *the provisions,* Cassiod Var 5, 14 — **B.** *Pass* (acc to I B 1, and II B), *made safe, secured* cautos nominibus rectis expendere nummos, Hor Ep 2, 1, 105 cautus ab incursu belli, Luc 4, 409 quo mulieri esset res cautior (*that her property might be made more secure*), curavit, ut, etc, Cic Caecin 4, 11 —**2.** Trop, *safe, secure* (rare) in eam partem peccare, quae est cautior, Cic Rosc Am 20, 56 (civitates) murorum firmitate cautissimae, Amm 14, 8, 13 —*Adv* **cautē. 1.** (Acc to caveo, I A.) *Cautiously* caute et cogitate rem tractare, Plaut Trin 2, 2 46 pedetentimque dicere, Cic Clu 42, 118 et cum judicio, Quint 10, 2, 3 et saep —*Comp*, Cic Deiot 6, 18, Quint 2 15, 21, 9, 2, 76, Hor C 1, 8, 10 al —*Sup*, Cic Att 15, 26 3 —**2.** (Acc to caveo, I B 1) *With security, cautiously,* Cic Leg 2, 21, 53 aliter nec caute nec jure fieri potest, id Att 15, 17, 1

căverna, ae, *f* [cavus] *a hollow, cavity, cave, cavern grotto hole* caverna terrae, Lucr 6, 597, Cic N D 2 9, 25, 2, 60, 151 silicum, *rocky vaults* (of the interior of Aetna), Luc 6, 683, for which curvae cavernae, Verg A. 3, 674 imae, Ov M 5, 502, 6 698 caecae, id ib 5, 639, 15, 299 navium *the holds of ships,* Cic de Or 3, 46, 180 Orell *N cr* puppis Luc 9, 110 aurium loco, Plin 11, 37, 50, § 137 vasorum fictilium, id 12, 3, 7, § 16 arboris, *clefts,* Gell 15, 16, 3 al caeli, *the vault of heaven,* Lucr 4, 171, 6, 252, Cic Arat 253 aetheriae, Lucr 4, 391, aeris, Manil 1, 202, *the excrementary canal of animals,* Plin 8, 55, 81, § 218, 28, 8, 27, § 106, 30, 15 47, § 137, hence, utraque (mulieris), Aus. Epigr 71, 7

* **căvernātim,** *adv* [caverna], *through caverns* aqua eructata, Sid Ep 5, 14

* **căverno,** āre, *v a* [id], *to make hollow* fistulam, Cael Aur Tard 4, 3, 26

căvernōsus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *full of hollows* or *cavities* radix, Plin. 26, 8, 37, § 58, 27, 5, 17, § 34 meatus vocis, Prud. Ham 319

* **căvernŭla,** ae, *f dim* [caverna], *a small cavity,* Plin. 27, 11, 74, § 98

‡ **căviāres hostiae,** *victims,* so called from caviae, the excrementary canal of animals, Paul ex Fest p 57 Müll. [caviae = cavernae, v caverna *fin*]

Cavii, orum, *m*, *a people of Grecian Illyria,* Liv 44, 30, 7 and 9

căvile, v caulae

căvilla, ae, *f dim* [perh for calvilla, from calvor, but cf Sanscr kava, stingy], *a jeering, raillery, scoffing* (ante and post class., and very rare) aufer cavillam non ego nunc nugas ago, * Plaut Aul 4, 4, 11; Mart Cap 4, § 423 —Access form **căvillum,** i, *n*, App M 1, p 105, Aur Vict. Epit 9, cf Paul ex Fest p 46 Müll.

* **căvillābundus,** a, um, *adj* [cavillor], *seeking for raillery, scoffing,* Tert. Anim 34 *fin.*

căvillātio, ōnis, *f* [id], *a jeering raillery, scoffing, irony* in jest or in earnest cum duo genera sint facetiarum, alterum aequabiliter in omni sermone fusum alterum peracutum et breve illa a veteribus superior cavillatio, haec altera dicacitas nominata est, Cic de Or 2, 54 218 cavillatio est jocosa calumniatio, Paul ex Fest p 45 Müll, Plaut Stich 1, 3, 75, id. Truc. 3, 2, 17, Suet Vesp 23, Gell 5, 5, 2 inter consules magis cavillatio quam magna contentio de provinciā fuit Liv 42, 32, 1 acerba, Suet Tib 57 nominis, id Gram 3 — **II.** Meton, *an empty, sophistical discourse, sophistry* (so most freq in Quint), Cic ap Sen Ep 111, 1, cf Dig 50, 16, 177. ineptae, Quint 7, 9, 4 infelix verborum, id 10, 7, 14, cf id 2, 17, 7 manifesta, id. 9, 1, 15 juris, id 7, 4, 37 sine metu cavillationis, id 2, 14, 5

căvillātor (caulāt-, Plaut Truc. 3, 2, 13), oris, *m* [id], *a jester, jeerer, caviller* facetus, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 46 probus, id Truc 3, 2, 15, * Cic Att 1, 13, 2, Gell 4, 20 3 — **II.** Meton, *a sophist,* Sen Ep 102, 20

căvillātrix, icis, *f* [cavillator, II] (only twice in Quint), *she who seeks to take by sophistry* conclusio, Quint 7, 3, 14, hence also *sophistry,* id. 2, 15, 25

* **căvillātus,** us, *m* [cavillor], *raillery,* = cavillatio, App M 8, p 213

căvillor, atus, 1, *v n* and *a* [cavilla] *to practise jeering* or *mocking,* or (*act*) *to censure, criticise, to satirize* in jest or earnest, *to jest,* etc. (syn jocari, ludere, illudere) (*a*) *Absol* familiariter cum ipso etiam cavillor ac jocor, Cic Att 2, 1, 5, cf Liv 39, 13, 3, 39, 42, 9, Suet Tib 8 facetissime apud aliquem, Gell 5, 5, 1 —(*β*) With *acc* togam ejus praetextam, Cic Q Fr 2, 10 (12), 2 hanc artem ut tenuem ac jejunam, Quint 1, 4, 5 verba patrum, Tac. A 1, 46 tribunos plebis, Liv 2, 58, 9 milites Romanos, id. 5, 15, 4 et saep —Hence, cavillatus in *pass* sense, App M 9, p 230 —(*γ*) With an *objective clause* in eo et etiam cavillatus est, aestate grave esse aureum amiculum hieme frigidum, Cic N D 3, 34, 83 —* **II.** Meton, *to reason captiously to use sophisms, to quibble,* Liv 3, 20, 4, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 267, 35, 10, 36, § 85

* **căvillōsus,** a, um, *adj* [cavillor], *full of raillery, irony,* Firm Math 5, 8

căvillum, i, v cavilla *fin*

căvo, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [cavus] *to make hollow, to hollow out, excavate* (class., but not in Cic, for in Leg 2, 18 45, dicato is the correct reading B and K.) stillicidi casus lapidem cavat, Lucr 1, 313, cf Ov M 4 525 naves ex arboribus, Liv 21, 26, 9 arbore lintres, Verg G 1, 262 buxum, id ib 2, 450 dentes cavantur tabe pituitae, Plin 7, 16, 15, § 70 luna cavans cornua (in waning), id 8, 17, 23, § 63 parmam galeamque gladio, i e *to pierce through, perforate,* Ov M 12, 130 tegmina tuta cavant capitum, *hollow out,* poet for *round off bend around, fabricate,* Verg A. 7, 632 —Hence,

căvātus, a, um, *P a*, *hollowed, excavated, hollow* alni, Verg G 1, 136 cortices id. ib 2, 387 rupes id A 3, 229 anfracta aurium, Varr ap Non p 193, 3 oculi, Lucr 6, 1194 (with cava tempora) vallis Varr L L 5 § 20 Müll torrens alibi aliter, Liv 44 35, 17 —*Comp* sinus cavatior, Tert adv Herm 29.

căvōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [cavosus, from cavus], *a hollow, cavity* (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 55, and Pudic. 20.

căvum, i, v. cavus, I. B.

căvus, a, um, *adj.* [root κυ-, κυέω, to swell, etc.; cf.: κοῖλος, κενός], *hollow, excavated, concave* (opp. plenus, *full, round;* class.). **I.** Prop.: cava conveniant plenis, Lucr. 6, 1085: cicutae, id. 5, 1383: tibia, id. 2, 620: concha, Verg. A. 6, 171: aes, id. ib. 3, 240: testudo, id. G. 4, 464; Hor. Epod. 14, 11: bucina, Ov. M. 1, 335 et saep.: ungula, Enn. Ann. 419 Vahl.: fornaces, Lucr. 7, 202: montes, id. 5, 955: specus, Enn. Ann. 420 Vahl.: cavernae, Verg. A. 2, 53: trabs, id. ib. 3, 191 et saep.: trunci, Hor. C. 2, 19, 12: ilex, id. Epod. 16, 47: saxa, id. C. 3, 13, 14 et saep.: vena, *the hollow vein*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: nubes, Lucr. 6, 127; 6, 176; 6, 272; Verg. A. 1, 516; 5, 810 al.—Hence also of a darkness enveloping one as a cloud: umbra, Verg. A. 2, 360: flumina, *the deep-channelled mountain streams*, id. G. 1, 326; 4, 427; cf. Luc. 1, 396: luna, *waning* (cf. cavo), Plin. 8, 54, 80, § 215.—**B.** *Subst.:* **căvum**, i, *n.* (access. form **căvus**, i, *m.* (sc. locus), Varr. R. R. 3, 15, 1; Hor. S. 2, 6, 116; id. Ep. 1, 7, 33; Phaedr. 4, 6, 3; Col. 12, 8), *a hollow, cavity, hole*, Cato, R. R. 128; Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 49; Lucr. 5, 1382; Liv. 24, 34, 9; Verg. G. 1, 184; Hor. S. 2, 3, 173; Plin. 2, 79, 81, § 192; 11, 51, 112, § 266 et saep.: cava caeli, Enn. Trag. 131 Vahl.; cf.: cava caerula, id. ib. 332 Vahl.; hence, **căvum aedium** (contr. **căvaedĭum**, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 5), *the inner court of Roman houses* (cf. Vitr. 6, 3 Schneid.; O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 255, and Archaeol. § 293, III.), Varr. L. L. 5, § 161; Vitr. 6, 3; Dict. of Antiq.—**II.** In late Lat., trop.: menses, *which have only 30 days* (opp. menses pleni, which have 31 days), Censor. 20.—**b.** = inanis, *vain, empty:* gloria, Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 139: opes, id. ib. 21, 912.

Căycus, i, *m.*, v. Caicus.

Căystrŏs or **-us**, i, *m.*, = Κάϋστρος, *a river in Lydia, which rises in Mount Tmolus, and falls into the sea at Ephesus*, celebrated for the great number of its swans, now *Kara-Su:* Caystros, Ov. M. 5, 386; Mel. 1, 17, 2: Caystrus, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 19; Verg. G. 1, 384; Prop. 3 (4), 22, 15; Ov. M. 2, 253; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 115.—Hence, **Căystrĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Caystros:* ales = cygnus, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 11.

-cĕ, an inseparable strengthening demonstrative particle, answering etymol. to the Gr. γέ (Sanscr. ki; cf. Lat. ci-s and citra), and in signif. to the demonstr. ι (in οὑτοσί, τουτί, etc.), appended to words in different forms. **I.** Unchanged *ce:* hicce, haecce, hocce; also in MSS. and inscriptions one *c:* hice, etc.; *plur.:* hice, haece, haecce; *gen.* hujusce, etc.—**II.** Changed, **A.** Into *ci* before the interrog. particle *ne:* hiccine, hoccine, siccine, nunccine, etc. (v. hic, sic, nunc, etc.).—**B.** By a rejection of *e*, in hic, haec, hoc, nunc, etc. for hice, haece, hoce, nunce, etc.; illic, istic, nunc, sic (for illice, etc.); cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 132; Corss. Ausspr. II. p. 235.

Cēa or **Cīa**, ae, *f.* **I.** Gr. Κέως (Κία, Ptol.), the Lat. name of the Greek Ceos (cf. Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 62), *one of the most important of the Cyclades, over against the promontory Sunium*, the birthplace of the poet Simonides, also celebrated for its splendid female clothing, now *Zia*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 62; Varr. ib.; Verg. G. 1, 14; Ov. H. 20, 222 Heins.; id. M. 7, 368; Col. 9, 2, 4; *nom.* Ceos, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 62; *abl.* Ceo, id. 4, 12, 22, § 65; *acc.* Ceo, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 1.—Hence, **B.** *Adj.:* **Cēus** (or **Cīus;** cf. Lucr. 2, p. 269 Lachm.), a, um, *of Cea:* gens, Ov. M. 10, 120: Simonides, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 351 Orell. *N. cr.*—And with reference to the same: Camenae, *his poems*, Hor. C. 4, 9, 8: naeniae, id. ib. 2, 1, 38.—In *plur.:* **Cēi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Ceos*, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130.—**II.** = Cos, q. v.

Cĕbenna or **Gĕbenna**, ae, v. Cevenna.

Cĕbrēn, ēnis, *m.*, = Κεβρήν, *a river in Troas;* also, *a river god, father of Œnone*, Sabin. Ep. 89, *and of Hesperie*, who is thence called **Cĕbrēnis;** *gen.* Cebrenidos, Stat. S. 1, 5, 21; *acc.* Cebrenida, Ov. M. 11, 769.

†**Cĕcaumĕna**, ōrum, *n.*, = κεκαυμένα, prop., *the burnt regions*, i. e. *the torrid zone*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 17.

Cēcrops, ŏpis, *m.*, = Κέκροψ, *the most ancient king of Attica, who went there from the Egyptian Sais, and was founder of the citadel of Athens* (which is hence called Cecropia; v. infra), Hyg. Fab. 48 and 158; Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 63; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 194; acc. to the fable, half man and half serpent; hence, geminus, Ov. M. 2, 555.—**II.** Hence, **A.** **Cēcrŏpĭus**, a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Of* or *pertaining to Cecrops, Cecropian;* and *subst.:* **Cēcrŏpĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the citadel of Athens, built by Cecrops*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 194: arx, Ov. M. 6, 70; 15, 427.—Hence, meton. for *Athens*, Cat. 64, 79.—Far more freq., **2.** *Pertaining to Athens* or *Attica, Athenian, Attic:* fines, *the Attic territory*, Lucr. 6, 1139 Lachm.: coloni, Prop. 2 (3), 33, 29: Eumolpus (born at Athens), Ov. M. 11, 93: thymus, Verg. G. 4, 270: apes, id. ib. 4, 177; Mart. 9, 14: mel, id. 13, 24: cothurnus, *tragedy, which was native to Athens*, Hor. C. 2, 1, 12: domūs opprobrium (on account of Procne, the daughter of the Athenian king Pandion; cf. Atthis), id. ib. 4, 12, 6: fides, i. e. *the fidelity of the friends Theseus and Pirithous*, Stat. S. 2, 6, 55: dote madent pectora, *full of Athenian wisdom*, Mart. 7, 69, 2; cf. id. 1, 40.—**B.** **Cēcrŏpĭdes**, ae, *m.*, *a male descendant of Cecrops; voc.* Cecropidā (i. e. *Theseus*), Ov. M. 8, 550.—Appel. for *one of noble descent*, Juv. 8, 46 sq.—*Plur.:* **Cēcrŏpĭdae**, ārum, *Athenians*, Ov. M. 7, 486; 7, 502; Mart. Cap. 4, § 424; 9, § 888.—**C.** **Cēcrŏpĭs**, ĭdis (*dat. plur.* Cecropidis, Lact. 1, 17, 14; *voc.* Cecropi, Ov. H. 10, 100), *f.*, *a female descendant of Cecrops;* so *his daughter Aglauros*, Ov. M. 2, 806; cf. id. ib. 2, 797.—*Adj.:* ales, i. e. *Procne*, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 32: virgines, Lact. 1, 17, 14.—In *plur.*, *Procne and Philomele, daughters of Pandion*, Ov. M. 6, 667.—Also, **2.** *An Athenian woman*, Juv. 6, 187; and *adj.* for *Attic, of Attica:* terra, Ov. H. 10, 100.

cēdenter, *adv.*, v. 1. cedo *fin.*

1. cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [perh. for cecado, redupl. from cado], *to go*, i. e. *to be in motion, move, walk, go along.* **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit. (rare, and only poet.: for which, in the common lang., incedo): candidatus cedit hic mastigia, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 10: non prorsus, verum transvorsus cedit, quasi cancer, id. Ps. 4, 1, 45; cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 74; Hor. S. 2, 1, 65.—More freq., **B.** Trop. **1.** Like ire, *to have some result, to eventuate, happen, result, turn out, to work;* and, acc. to its connection, *to turn out well* or *ill, to succeed* or *fail:* gesta quae prospere ei cesserunt, Nep. Timoth. 4, 6; Sall. C. 26, 5; Tac. A. 1, 28: cetera secundum eventum proelii cessura, id. H. 3, 70; Suet. Aug. 91; Gell. 4, 5, 4: bene, Hor. S. 2, 1, 31; Ov. M. 8, 862; Plin. Pan. 44 *fin.:* optime, Quint. 10, 7, 14: male, Hor. S. 2, 1, 31; and: male alicui, Ov. M. 10, 80; Suet. Claud. 26; cf. Verg. A. 12, 148; Quint. 10, 2, 16: utcumque cesserit, Curt. 7, 4, 16; cf. Suet. Calig. 53; Tac. Agr. 18: parum, Suet. Claud. 34: opinione tardius, id. Ner. 33: pro bono, id. Tit. 7: in vanum (labor), Sen. Hippol. 183.—**2.** Cedere pro aliquā re, *to be equivalent to, to go for* something, *to be the price of:* oves, quae non pepererint, binae pro singulis in fructu cedent, Cato, R. R. 150, 2; Col. 12, 14; Tac. G. 14; Pall. Sept. 1, 4.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In respect to the terminus *a quo.* **1.** *To go from* somewhere, *to remove, withdraw, go away from, depart, retire* (freq. and class.): cedunt de caelo corpora avium, Enn. Ann. 96 Vahl.: quia postremus cedis, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 29: ego cedam atque abibo, Cic. Mil. 34, 93: cedens carinā, Cat. 64, 249; cf. id. 64, 53: quoquam, Lucr. 5, 843: aliquo sucus de corpore cessit, id. 3, 223: coma de vertice, Cat. 66, 39: e toto corpore anima, Lucr. 3, 210: ex ingratā civitate, Cic. Mil. 30, 81: e patriā, id. Phil. 10, 4, 8: patriā, id. Mil. 25, 68; Italiā, id. Phil. 10, 4, 8; Nep. Att. 9, 2; Tac. A. 2, 85 *fin.*—**b.** Milit. t. t.: de oppidis, *to abandon, go away from*, Cic. Att. 7, 22, 2: loco, *to yield, give up his post*, Nep. Chabr. 1, 2; Liv. 2, 47, 3; Tac. G. 6; Suet. Aug. 24 et saep.: ex loco, Liv. 3, 63, 1: ex acie, id. 2, 47, 2.—**c.** In commercial lang. t. t.: foro, *to withdraw from the market*, i. e. *to give up business, be insolvent, stop payment*, Dig. 16, 3, 7, § 2; Sen. Ben. 4, 39, 2; Juv. 11, 50.—So also, **d.** Bonis or possessionibus (alicui), *to give up* or *cede one's property* or *interest* (in favor of a person): alicui hortorum possessione, Cic. Mil. 27, 75; so id. Off. 2, 23, 82; cf. Suet. Tib. 10; id. Caes. 72; id. Ner. 35; id. Gram. 11.—Hence of debtors, *to make over their property* instead of payment; cf. Dig. 42, 3, tit. de cessione bonorum.—**2.** Pregn. (cf. abeo, II.), *to pass away, disappear;* and specif., **a.** Of men, *to die:* vitā, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 35; Hor. S. 1, 1, 119: e vita, Cic. Brut. 1, 4; Plin. Pan. 43, 4; cf. senatu, *to withdraw from*, Tac. A. 2, 48; 11, 25.—**b.** Of time, *to pass away, vanish:* horae quidem cedunt et dies et menses et anni, Cic. Sen. 19, 69.—**c.** Of other things: pudor ex pectore cessit, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 250, 26: memoriā, Liv. 2, 33, 9 (for which: excedere memoriā, Liv. 7, 32, 15; and: excedere e memoriā, id. 26, 13, 5): non Turno fiducia cessit, Verg. A. 9, 126: cedant curaeque metusque, Stat. S. 1, 2, 26 et saep.; cf. cesso.—**3.** Trop.: cedere alicui or *absol.*, *to yield to one* (to his superiority), *to give the preference* or *precedence, give place to, submit to* (class.; esp. freq. in the histt., of the weaker party, withdrawing, fleeing from). **a.** *To yield to, give place to:* quācumque movemur, (aër) videtur quasi locum dare et cedere, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83: cedebat victa potestas, Lucr. 5, 1271: ubi vinci necesse est, expedit cedere, Quint. 6, 4, 16; 11, 1, 17; 12, 10, 47; cf. Sall. J. 51, 1: Viriatho exercitus nostri imperatoresque cesserunt, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40; Nep. Ham. 1, 2; Sall. J. 51, 4; Liv. 2, 10, 7; Tac. A. 1, 56; 4, 51; Suet. Tib. 16 et saep.: Pelides cedere nescius, Hor. C. 1, 6, 6: di, quibus ensis et ignis Cesserunt, i. e. *who remained unhurt in the destruction of Troy*, Ov. M. 15, 862: eidem tempori, ejusdem furori, eisdem consulibus, eisdem minis, insidiis, periculis, Cic. Sest. 29, 63; so, fortunae, Sall. C. 34, 2: invidiae ingratorum civium, Nep. Cim. 3, 2: majorum natu auctoritati, id. Timoth. 3, 4: nocti, Liv. 3, 17, 9, and 3, 60, 7; 4, 55, 5; cf. Quint. 5, 11, 9: loco iniquo, non hosti cessum, Liv. 8, 38, 9: oneri, Quint. 10, 1, 24: vincentibus vitiis, id. 8, 3, 45: malis, Verg. A. 6, 95 et saep.—**b.** *To yield to in rank, distinction*, etc., i. e. *to be inferior to:* cum tibi aetas nostra jam cederet, fascesque summitteret, Cic. Brut. 6, 22: nullā aliā re nisi immortalitate cedens caelestibus, id. N. D. 2, 61, 153: neque multum cedebant virtute nostris, Caes. B. G. 2, 6; Quint. 1, 6, 36: Picenis cedunt pomis Tiburtia suco; Nam facie praestant, Hor. S. 2, 4, 70; so, anseribus (candore), Ov. M. 2, 539: laudibus lanificae artis, id. ib. 6, 6; 5, 529: cum in re nullā Agesilao cederet, Nep. Chabr. 2, 3; Quint. 10, 1, 108: alicui de aliquā re, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 80: alicui re per aliquid, id. 33, 3, 19, § 59.—*Impers.:* ut non multum Graecis cederetur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 5; Liv. 24, 6, 8.—**c.** *To comply with the wishes, to yield to one:* cessit auctoritati amplissimi viri vel potius paruit, Cic. Lig. 7, 21; cf. Tac. A. 12, 5: precibus, Cic Planc. 4, 9: cessit tibi blandienti Cerberus, Hor. C. 3, 11, 15; cf. id. Ep. 1, 18, 43 sq.; Verg. A. 2, 704; 3, 188; Ov. M. 6, 32; 6, 151; 9, 13; 9, 16: omnes in unum cedebant, Tac. A. 6, 43; 3, 16; cf. id. ib. 12, 10 and 41.—Hence, **4.** *Act.:* cedere (alicui) aliquid = concedere, *to grant, concede, allow, give up, yield, permit something to some one:* permitto aliquid iracundiae tuae, do adulescentiae, cedo amicitiae, tribuo parenti, Cic. Sull. 16, 46: multa multis de jure suo, id. Off. 2, 18, 64: currum ei, Liv. 45, 39, 2: victoriam hosti, Just. 32, 4, 7: alicui pellicem et regnum, id. 10, 2, 3: imperium, id. 22, 7, 4: possessionem, Dig. 41, 2, 1: in dando et cedendo loco, Cic. Brut. 84, 290.—Also with a clause as object, Stat. Th. 1, 704 (but in Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 67, read credit).—And with *ut* and *subj.:* hac victoriā contenta plebes cessit patribus, ut in praesentiā tribuni crearentur, etc., Liv. 6, 42, 3; Tac. A. 12, 41: non cedere with *quominus*, Quint. 5, 7, 2.—**B.** In respect to the terminus *ad quem*, *to arrive, attain to, come somewhere:* cedunt, petunt, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 43: ibi ad postremum cedit miles, aes petit, id. ib. 3, 5, 52.—**2.** Trop.: hoc cedere ad factum volo, *come to its execution*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 102.—**C.** Cedere alicui or in aliquem, *to come to, fall* (*as a possession*) *to one, to fall to his lot* or *share*,

accrue: ut is quaestus huic cederet, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 170: captiva corpora Romanis cessere, Liv. 31, 46, 16: nolle ominari quae captae urbi cessura forent, id. 23, 43, 14; Verg. A. 3, 297; 3, 333; 12, 17; 12, 183; Hor. C. 3, 20, 7; Ov. M. 5, 368; 4, 533: undae cesserunt piscibus habitandae, id. ib. 1, 74 al.: alicui in usum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 134: Lepidi atque Antonii arma in Augustum cessere, Tac. A. 1, 1; so id. H. 3, 83; id. Agr. 5; id. A. 2, 23: aurum ex hostibus captum in paucorum praedam cessisse, Liv. 6, 14, 12; Curt. 7, 6, 16; Tac. A. 15, 45; for which: cedere praedae (*dat.*) alicujus, Liv. 43, 19, 12; and: praeda cedit alicui, Hor. C. 3, 20, 7: ab Tullo res omnis Albana in Romanum cesserit imperium, Liv. 1, 52, 2; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 174: in dicionem M. Antonii provinciae cesserant, Tac. H. 5, 9.—**D.** Cedere in aliquid, like abire in aliquid (v. abeo, II.), *to be changed* or *to pass into something, to be equivalent to* or *become something:* poena in vicem fidei cesserat, Liv. 6, 34, 2; cf.: temeritas in gloriam cesserat, Curt. 3, 6, 18; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 91; Tac. H. 2, 59 *fin.*; id. G. 36; Plin. Pan. 83, 4: in proverbium, Plin. 23, 1, 23, § 42: in exemplorum locum, Quint. 5, 11, 36.—Hence, * **cēdenter,** *adv.* of the *part. pres.* cedens (not used as *P. a.*), *by yielding*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 16, 129.

2. cēdo, old *imperat.* form, whose contr. *plur.* is cette (cf. Prob. II. p. 1486 P.; Non. p. 84, 31 sq.) [compounded of the particle -ce and the root da-; v. 1. do], *hither with it! here! give! tell, say* (implying great haste, familiarity, authority, and so differing from praebe, dic, etc.); cf. Key, § 731. **I.** In gen., *hither with it, give* or *bring here.* (α) With *acc.:* cette manus vestras measque accipite, Enn. Trag. 320 Vahl.: cedo aquam manibus, *give water!* Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 150: puerum, Phidippe, mihi cedo: ego alam, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 86: tuam mi dexteram, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 28; so Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 84; and: cette dextras, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 4: senem, *bring hither the old man*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 7: convivas, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 101: quemvis arbitrum, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 43: eum aliquis cette in conspectum, Att. ap. Non. p. 85, 1: cedo illum, Phaedr. 5, 2, 6.—(β) *Absol.: Al.* En pateram tibi: eccam. *Am.* Cedo mi, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 146.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *Let us hear, tell, out with it:* age, age, cedo istuc tuom consilium: quid id est? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 91: unum cedo auctorem tui facti, unius profer exemplum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 26, § 67: cedo mihi unum, qui, etc., id. ib. 2, 3, 12, § 29: cedo, si vos in eo loco essetis, quid aliud fecissetis? Cato ap. Quint. 9, 2, 21: cedo, cujum puerum hic apposuisti? dic mihi, Ter. And. 4, 4, 24; cf. Naev. ap. Cic. Sen. 6, 20; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 82; Pac. ap. Non. p. 85, 6; Cic. Part. Or. 1, 3: cedo igitur, quid faciam, Ter. And. 2, 3, 9; cf. Cic. Div. 2, 71, 146; id. Verr. 2, 2, 43, § 106: cedo, si conata peregit, *tell how, if,* etc., Juv. 13, 210; so id. 6, 504.—With *dum:* cedo dum, en unquam audisti, etc.? Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 15.—**B.** In respect to action, cedo = fac, ut, *grant that, let me:* cedo ut bibam, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 26: cedo ut inspiciam, id. Curc. 5, 2, 54: ego, statim, cedo, inquam si quid ab Attico, Cic. Att. 16, 13, a, 1.—**C.** For calling attention, *lo! behold! well!* cedo mihi leges Atinias, Furias, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42, § 109: cedo mihi ipsius Verris testimonium, id. ib. 2, 1, 33, § 84; id. N. D. 1, 27, 75; cf. id. Brut. 86, 295; id. Sest. 50, 108: haec cedo ut admoveam templis, et farre litabo, Pers. 2, 75: cedo experiamur, App. Mag. p. 298, 14.

cĕdrĕlătē, ēs, *f.*, = κεδρελάτη, *the cedar, fir-tree, a large kind of cedar*, Plin. 13, 5, 11, § 53; 24, 5, 11, § 17.

* **cĕdrĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [cedrus], *of cedar:* oleum, Vitr. 2, 9.

† **cĕdrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = κεδρία, *the pitch* or *resin from cedar*, Col. 6, 32, 1; Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 47; 32, 7, 25, § 70 al.

† **cĕdrĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = κέδρινος, *of cedar-wood, cedar-:* trabes, Plin. 16, 40, 79, § 213: Apollo, id. 13, 5, 11, § 53: oleum, id. 32, 7, 24, § 76.

† **cĕdris,** ĭdis, *f.*, = κεδρίς, *the fruit* or *berry of the cedar*, Plin. 24, 5, 12, § 20.

† **cĕdrĭum,** ii, *n.*, = κέδριον, *cedar-oil*, Plin. 16, 11, 21, § 52; Vitr. 2, 9, 13.

† **cedrostis,** *acc.* cedrostim, *f.*, = κεδρωστις, *one of the names of the white vine*, Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 21.

† **cĕdrus,** i, *f.*, = κέδρος, *the cedar, juniper-tree:* Juniperus oxycedrus, Linn., which has a very fragrant wood, and furnishes an oil that protects from decay, Plin. 13, 5, 11, § 52; 16, 40, 76, § 203; Col. 9, 4, 3; Vitr. 2, 9, 13.—Of *cedar-wood*, Verg. G. 3, 414; id. A. 7, 13; 7, 178; Curt. 5, 7, 5; 8, 10, 8; Suet. Calig. 37.—Hence, **II.** Meton., *cedar-oil* (with which the backs of books were usually anointed to preserve them from moths and decay): liber flavus cedro, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 13: perunctus cedro, Mart. 3, 2, 7; cf. Becker, Gall. 2, p. 219.—Hence, poet.: carmina linenda cedro, i. e. *worthy of immortality*, Hor. A. P. 332: cedro digna locutus, Pers. 1, 42.

Cĕlădon, ontis, *m.*, = Κελαδών. **I.** *An Egyptian companion of Phineus*, Ov. M. 5, 144.—**II.** *One of the Lapithæ*, Ov. M. 12, 250.

Cĕlaenae, ārum, *f.*, = Κελαιναί, *a town of Phrygia, on the Mæander*, where, acc. to the fable, occurred the contest of Marsyas with Apollo, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 106; Liv. 38, 13, 5 sq.; Curt. 3, 1, 1; Luc. 3, 206; Stat. Th. 4, 186.—Hence, **II. Cĕlaenaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Celænæ* or *to Marsyas:* concubinus, i. e. *of Atthis*, who was born in Celænæ, and loved by Cybele, Mart. 5, 41: amores, id. 14, 204: Marsyas, id. 10, 62: buxus, i. e. tibia, Stat. Th. 2, 666.

Cĕlaeno, ūs, *f.*, = Κελαινώ. **I.** *A daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and one of the Pleiades*, Ov. H. 19, 135.—**II.** *One of the Harpies:* dira, Verg. A. 3, 211; 3, 365.—Hence, appel. for *an avaricious woman*, Juv. 8, 130.

cēlātē, *adv.* [celo], *secretly:* saevire, Amm. 14, 7, 21.

cēlātim, *adv.* [id.], *secretly, privately* (very rare), Sisenn. ap. Gell. 12, 15, 2; App. M. 4, p. 151, 39.

* **cēlātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a concealer, hider*, Luc. 10, 286.

cēlātum, i, *n.* [id.], *a secret*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 127; 2, 1, 15 (19).

cĕlĕber, ĕbris, ĕbre, *adj.* (*masc.* celebris, Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7; Tac. A. 2, 88 *fin.*; 13, 47; 14, 19; Curt. 5, 1, 18; Gell. 17, 21, 10; *comp.* very rare, but *sup.* freq.) [perh. Sanscr. çru-, audire; Gr. κλέος; v. Corss. Beitr. p. 368], *that which contains a multitude, numerous;* hence, **I.** *Where there is a multitude,* or *where a multitude comes together;* of places, *much frequented* or *resorted to, populous, abounding in, rich in* (syn.: plenus, frequens; opp. desertus): celeber πολύανδρος, Gloss. Vet.: in locis illa fortuita: culti an inculti, celebres an deserti, etc., Cic. Part. Or. 10, 36; id. Sest. 67, 140; id. Verr. 2, 2, 65, § 159; id. Mil. 24, 66; Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7: loco celebri an secreto, Quint. 11, 1, 47: in foro celeberrimo, tantā frequentiā, *most frequented*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 58, § 133; but: celeberrimo fori, *at the time when the Forum was most frequented*, Tac. A. 4, 67 *fin.*: via, Cato, R. R. 1, 3: portus celeberrimus atque plenissimus navium, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33: celeberrimo virorum mulierumque conventu, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107; id. Phil. 14, 6, 16; cf. id. Pis. 15, 34: celebri urbe et copiosā, id. Arch. 3, 4: celeberrimo loco (urbis) elatus, Nep. Dion, 10, 3; cf. Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 7; 8, 6, 14: pars oppidi, Suet. Aug. 1: oraculum, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 37: convivium, Tac. A. 14, 48; id. H. 1, 81: celeberrima fontibus Ide, Ov. M. 2, 218: celeberrimus ilice lucus, id. Am. 3, 5, 3.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *That is celebrated, honored by a great assembly, procession, train*, etc.; *renowned, distinguished, celebrated, famous* (syn.: clarus, notus, nobilis; in prose and poetry, partic. since the Aug. per.). (α) With *abl.:* gentis Aquitanae celeber Messala triumphis, Tib. 2, 1, 33: dies omni caerimoniarum genere, Liv. 25, 12, 15; cf. ludi, Suet. Aug. 44: Tiresias famā, Ov. M. 3, 339: Daedalus ingenio artis, id. ib. 8, 159: vir arte grammaticā, Plin 24, 17, 102, § 167: quisque ingenio, Tac. Agr. 1: tribunus plebis opibus, gratiā, etc., Vell. 2, 18, 2: pons Mulvius nocturnis illecebris, Tac. A. 13, 47.—(β) *Absol.:* dies celeberrimi laetissimique, *most solemn, festive*, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: res totā Siciliā celeberrima atque notissima, id. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 61: celebre per Hispaniam responsum, Liv. 21, 19, 8: fama inter barbaros, id. 27, 33, 1: nomen ad posteros, id. 1, 3, 8: viri, id. 26, 27, 16: duces, Vell. 2, 17, 2: Arminius, Tac. A. 2, 88: Diana, Hor. C. 2, 12, 20: dea, Ov. M. 1, 747; cf. id. ib. 5, 412: templa, Quint. 1, 4, 16: Aper et Secundus, celeberrima tum ingenia fori nostri, Tac. Or. 2.—(γ) With *in:* celeberrimus fuit in hoc genere Sosus, Plin. 36, 25, 60, § 184.—**B.** *Often repeated, numerous, frequent* (very rare): celebri gradu, *with double quick step*, Att. ap Non. p. 89, 25 (Trag Rel v. 25 Rib.): verba celeberrima, *often repeated*, Ov. A. A. 2, 705: vox, id. P. 1, 9, 25: lapis celeber trans maria et quondam in Campania, Plin. 34, 1, 2, § 2: nomina in annalibus, Gell. 7 (6), 7, 1.

cĕlĕbrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [celebro], *commendable* (late Lat.): favor, Amm. 29, 5, 56; Ambros. de Cain et Abel, 2, 3, 12 al.

cĕlĕbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A numerous assemblage, concourse:* hominum coetus et celebrationes, Cic. Off. 1. 4, 12: quae domus? quae celebratio cottidiana? id. Sull. 26, 73.—**II.** *The celebrating of a festival in great numbers, a festal celebration, a festival:* ludorum, Cic. Att. 15, 29, 1; cf. Tac. A. 1, 15: epuli, Vell. 2, 56, 1: sacri, Plin. 30, 1, 3, § 12.— * **III.** *An honoring, a commending, praising:* celebrationem habere, *to be valued, esteemed*, Plin. 34, 5, 10, § 19.

* **cĕlĕbrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who extols, a celebrator:* triumphi, Mart. 8, 78.

cĕlĕbrātus, a, um, v. celebro, *P. a.*

* **cĕlĕbresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [celeber], *to become renowned*, Att. ap. Non. p. 89, 15.

cĕlĕbrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] **I.** *A great number, a multitude, a large assembly, a numerous concourse* or *gathering, a crowd* (syn. frequentia; opp. solitudo; in good prose): in multitudine et celebritate judiciorum, Cic. Fam. 7, 2, 4; cf. Tac. A. 16, 29: odi celebritatem; fugio homines; esset mihi ista solitudo non amara, Cic. Att. 3, 7, 1; cf. id. ib. 12, 13, 1; id. Off. 3, 1, 3; Quint. 1, 2, 18: in celebritate versari, *to live in society*, Nep. praef. § 6: virorum ac mulierum, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 65: audientium, Quint. 1, 2, 29 al.: loci, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 7; Tac. A. 3, 9: viae, Cic. Att. 3, 14, 2; Tac. H. 2, 64: totius Graeciae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 9.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *A festal celebration, a solemnity:* supremi diei, *a solemn procession for the dead*, Cic. Mil. 32, 86; cf. Liv. 30, 38, 12.—**B.** *Fame, renown, celebrity:* celebritas sermonis hominum, Cic. Rep. 6, 19, 20: causa celebritatis et nominis, id. Off. 2, 13, 44: famae, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 28: nominis, Sall. H. Fragm. 5, 6, p. 243 Gerl.; Suet. Gram. 23: in docendo, Gell. 7, 17, 1: aeris, Plin. 34, 1, 2, § 2; v. Sillig *N. cr.*

cĕlĕbrĭter, *adv.* [id.], *frequently;* only in *sup.:* per noctes celeberrime acclamatum est, Suet. Tib. 52 Oud. (Roth, creberrime).

cĕlĕbro, āvi, ātum, *v. a.* [id.] **I.** *To go to a place* or *person in great numbers* or *often, to frequent, to fill* (syn. frequento; class.): deūm delubra festis diebus, Lucr. 5, 1167: viam, Cic. Cael. 14, 34; id. Sest. 63, 131: domum alicujus, id. Mur. 34, 70: atria, Ov. M. 1, 172: silvas, id. ib. 10, 703: tecta, id ib. 4, 444: forum, id. ib. 4, 144; cf.: forum maxime celebratum, Sall. J. 47, 1: Penates, i. e. domum redire, Tib. 1, 3, 33: me magistrum, id. 1, 4, 75.—**b.** Of a desired action (cf. celeber, B.), *to do something frequently* or *in multitudes, to practise, engage in, say, use, employ, repeat*, = frequento, etc.: intro abite atque haec cito celebrate, i. e. *in company, all together*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 36: ad eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, celebrandas inter nosque recolendas, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2: cognitionem exercitationemque, id. ib. 3, 28, 110: genus divinationis, id. Div. 1, 2, 3; cf.: celebratum genus mortis, *a kind of death suffered by many*, Tac. H. 2, 49 *fin.*: necessitatem, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 155: jurisdictionem, Liv. 6, 32, 1: popularem potestatem, id. 2, 42, 6: iambum, Quint. 10, 1, 96: seria ac jocos cum aliquo, Liv. 1, 4, 9.—**c.** Aliquid aliquā re, *to fill up with something:* contiones suas convicio cantorum, Cic. Sest. 55, 118: ripas carmine, Ov. M. 2, 252 (cf.: concelebrant ripas, Lucr. 2, 345): cujus litteris, famā, nuntiis celebrantur aures cottidie meae, i. e. *are filled, full*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 9, 22.—Poet.: juvenes multo sermone, *to talk much with*

them, Tib 1, 6, 17 —**II.** Meton. **A.** *To go in great numbers to a celebration;* hence, in gen., *to celebrate, solemnize, keep a festival:* festos dies, Cic Arch. 6, 13, cf.: is (dies) festus celebratusque per omnem Africam, Sall. J 66, 2; Cic Pis. 22, 51; id. Cat. 3, 10, 23; Liv 10. 37. 12; Tac. A. 15, 53; Suet. Aug. 75; id. Tib 65 *init;* Hor. S 2, 2, 61; Ov. M. 4, 4: convivium omnium sermone laetitiaque, Cic Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66; Liv. 40, 14, 2; Tac A. 4, 59; cf. coetum, Verg A. 1, 735: conjugia, id. ib 7, 555; cf. nuptias, Liv. 36, 11, 2, cf.. solemnia nuptiarum, Tac. A. 11, 26 *fin:* officium nuptiarum, Suet. Claud. 26; and poet: taedas jugales Thetidis, Cat 64, 302 annua sacra, Verg A. 8, 173; cf. id. ib 5, 598 and 603: funus, Enn. ap Cic Tusc. 1, 49, 117; cf. exsequias, Liv 25, 17, 5; 37, 22, 2: diem natalem Vitellii, Tac H. 2, 95; Lact. 1, 20, 6; Plin. Ep 10, 102 (103). natales, id. ib 6, 30, 1; Tac A. 6, 18; and *absol:* tota celebrante Siciliā sepultus est, Nep Timol. 5 *fin* —**B.** *To honor, praise, celebrate the praises of a person* or *thing, to celebrate in song* (syn.: colere, laudare, illustrare): laus, quae non poetarum carminibus, non annalium monumentis celebratur, Cic. Rab. Post. 16. 43; cf. id. Planc 39, 93: vestrum egressum ornando atque celebrando, id. Pis 13, 31: fortuna res cunctas ex libidine magis quam ex vero celebrat obscuratque, Sall. C 8, 1· talia carminibus, Verg. A. 8, 303: nomen alicujus scriptis, Cic Fam 5, 12, 1: facta pro maximis, Sall. C 8, 3: domestica facta, Hor A. P. 287: se remque publicam haec faciundo, *to make renowned*, Sall J. 85, 36: Mari virtutem in majus (= ἐπὶ τὸ μεῖζον κοσμεῖν), id. ib 73, 5: augereque aliquem, id. ib 86, 3: honores alicujus, *celebrate one's honor*, Verg. A. 12, 840: memoriam, Tac H. 1, 78: victoriam ingenti fama, id. Agr 39 al.: virum aut heroa lyrā, etc., Hor. C 1, 12, 2· sepulcrum hominum conventu et epulis, Cic Fl 38, 95: memoriam nominis epulis, id. Fin. 2, 31, 103: litora ludis, Verg. A. 3, 280: sententiam magno assensu, Tac A. 15, 22: mortem funere censorio, id. ib 6, 27. aliquem admiratione. id. H. 2, 71· obsequio, id. A. 16, 33. funere publico, id. ib 6, 11 *fin* —**C.** Without the access idea of extolling, in gen., *to make something known, to publish abroad, proclaim:* quibus in locis factum esse consulem Murenam nuntii litteraeque celebrassent, Cic. Mur 41, 89: quod vocibus maledictisque celebratum est, id. Cael 3, 6: quare celebrata, id. Div. 1, 17, 31.—**cĕlĕbrātus**, a, um, *P. a.* **I.** (Acc to I. a.) *Frequented, much visited:* forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall J. 47, 1.—**B.** (Acc to I. b) *Customary, usual, frequent* · tritum atque celebratum, Cic Fl 27, 65 celebratum est usque in proverbium, Quint 1, 10, 21· schemata, id. 9, 2, 92: usus anuli celebratior, Plin 33, 1, 6, § 28: verbum celebratius, Gell. 17, 2, 25 (cf id. 17, 2, 25, § 17: verbum crebrius, and id. 17, 2, 25, § 18 verbum creberrimum) —**II.** (Acc to II. A.) *Solemn, festive, brilliant* · dies celebratior, Ov M. 7, 430: supplicatio celebratior, Liv 3, 63, 5 —**B.** (Acc to II B) *Known, celebrated, famous.* loci famā celebrati, Tac A. 2, 54: quo Actiacae victoriae memoria celebratior in posterum esset, Suet Aug 18 —*Adv*, v. celebriter

Celēja or **Celēĭa**, ae, *f*, *a town in* Noricum, now *Cilly, in Stiria*, Plin 3, 24, 17, § 146; Inscr Orell 501, 1982.

Celelātes, ium, *m*, *a Ligurian tribe*, mentioned only by Liv 32, 29, 7.

Cĕlemna or **Cĕlenna**, ae, *f*, *a city of Campania*, mentioned only by Verg. A. 7, 739

Cĕlendĕris (-dris), is, *f*, = Κελένδερις, *a fortified harbor in Cilicia, now Kelenderi, the Turkish Gulnar*, Mel. 1, 13, 4, Tac A. 2, 80 —Hence, *adj* · **Cĕlendĕrītis**, idis, *of Celenderis* · regio, Plin. 5, 27, 22. § 92

1. cĕler, ĕris, e (*masc* **cĕleris**, Cato ap Prisc. p 760 P, *fem* celer, Liv Andron. ap Prisc l. l., cf. acer; *sup* celerissimus, Enn and Manlius ap Prisc l. l) [cello, cf Doed Syn 2, pp 123 and 93, urging, pressing forward; cf also 1 cello], *swift, fleet, quick, speedy* (with the access idea of energy, struggling, and even power; v Doed. above cited; syn: expeditus, promptus, velox, citatus; opp tardus, segnis, lentus) **I.** Of corporeal objects: face te propere celerem, Plaut Trin 4, 3, 1: hasta, Liv Andron. ap Prisc l. l.: sagitta, Hor C. 3, 20, 9; Ov. M. 5, 367: configebat tardus celeres (sc. aves), Att. ap Cic Fin. 5, 11, 32: pennae, Hor. C. 3, 29, 53: Mercurius, id. ib 2, 7, 13: Cynthia, id ib 3, 28, 12: Diana, Ov. M. 4, 304: deae, id. ib 2, 119: rivi, Hor C 3, 11, 14: curriculum, Plaut. Stich 2, 2, 13: flamma, Lucr 2, 192; cf. id. 5, 302: ignis, Hor. C 3, 4, 76: motus, Lucr 4, 177; cf.. celer atque instabilis motus, Caes. B G. 4, 23, 5· receptus, id. B C 1, 69: lapsus, Lucr. 4, 324; Ov M. 6, 216: ictus, Lucr. 3, 636: impete, id. 6, 334: turbo, Verg A. 12, 855: venti, Hor C 1, 12, 10; 1, 15, 3; 1, 14. 5: cerva, Cat. 64, 341: canis, Tib 4, 3, 14: equus, id. 1, 2, 70; 4, 1, 91: lupi, id. 2, 1, 20: classis, Cat 64, 53: ratis, id. 63, 1: navis, id. 4, 2· carina, Ov. M. 9, 447: lintres, Prop 1, 14, 3: pedes, id. 3 (4), 9, 18: remedia, *quickly working, efficacious*, Nep Att. 21, 2 —Poet with *gen gerund:* nandi, Sil. 4, 587 —With *inf:* excipere aprum, Hor. C 3, 12, 11; so id. ib 4, 6, 39, id. Ep 1, 20, 25 —Poet, celer for celeriter, Ov. M. 2, 119; 2, 838; 9, 765 —**II.** Of mental and abstract objects· oderunt Sedatum celeres, *lively*, Hor Ep 1, 18, 90, cf Vell 2, 73: mens, quā nihil est celerius, Cic Or. 59, 200; cf. Lucr. 3, 183: oratio celeris et concitata, *rapid, hurried*, Cic de Or 2, 21, 88, cf Quint. 9, 4, 138; 9 4, 83; 9, 4, 111; 9, 4, 135: consilium, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 1.—**B.** Implying reproach, *rash, hasty, precipitate:* consilia, Liv 9, 32, 3; so id 22, 38, 13; cf. id. 2, 51, 7; and so iambi (of the fire of youth), *rash, hasty*, Hor. C. 1, 16, 24: victoria, Caes. B G 7, 47, 3: desperatio rerum, Liv. 21, 1, 5: ratione, Lucr. 4, 144; 4, 255, 4, 775: fata celerrima, Verg A. 12, 507: mors, Tib 4, 1, 205 —*Adv., quickly, speedily* (syn: velociter, cito, continuo, confestim, festinanter) **a. cĕlĕrĕ**, Enn. et Nov ap Non. p 510, 9 sq; Plaut Curc 2, 3, 4.—**b. cĕlĕrĭter**, Plaut Curc. 5, 2, 2; Cic Att. 15, 27, 1; id. Fam. 3, 1, 2; 9, 11, 2; Caes. B G 1, 18; 1, 52 et saep —*Comp* celerius, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 24, § 60, Caes. B G 1, 48; 2, 3; Nep Cim. 3, 2 al.—*Sup* celerrime, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45; Caes B G 1, 37 al

2. Cĕler, ĕris, *m*, *a Roman cognomen in the* gens Caecilia, Domitia, Egnatia, etc., Cic. Brut 89, 305; id. Att. 10, 1, 4; Sall. C 30, 5 al.

3. Cĕler, v. Celeres

cĕlĕranter, *adv* [celero], *with speed, in haste*, Att ap Non. p 513, 25 (Trag Rel v. 123 Rib)

* **cĕlĕrātim**, *adv* [id.], *quickly*, Sisenn ap Non. p 87, 2 (Gell. 12, 15, 2, has celatim).

cĕlĕrĕ, *adv*, v. 1. celer, II. B a.

Cĕlĕres, um, = Κέλερες [cello, those who are prominent in position, = celsi; acc to some from κέλης, eques), the orig general name for *patricians* or *knights*, Plin 33, 2, 9, § 35; Paul. ex Fest p 42 (cf Nieb Röm. Gesch 1, p 367 sq, O Müll Etrusk 1, p 382; and v Trossuli and Flexuntes); in particular, *the body guard of the king*, Liv. 1, 15, 8; 1, 59, 7, Dig 1, 2, 2, § 15; cf Serv ad Verg A. 11, 603, and Nieb and Müll above cited.—In *sing* · **Cĕler**, ĕris, *m*, *the chief of the Celeres*, Ov F. 4, 837, Paul. ex Fest l. l

cĕlĕrĭpēs, pĕdis, *adj* [celer pes], *swift-footed* (very rare), * Cic Att. 9, 7, 1, besides only in Aus Epigr 141; id. Parent 27, 4

cĕlĕrĭtas, ātis, *f* [celer], *swiftness, quickness, speed, celerity* (in good prose; syn.· velocitas, pernicitas, opp tarditas)· velocitas corporis celeritas appellatur, quae eadem ingenii laus habetur, etc, Cic Tusc 4, 13, 31 celeritas et vis equorum, id. Div. 2, 70, 144; cf equitum, Caes. B G 1, 48 *fin* · navis, Cic Verr 2 5, 34, § 88 pedum, id. Ac 1, 5, 19 in capiendis castris, Caes B G 7, 46 veneni, *the quick effect*, Cic Cael 24, 60· incredibili celeritate de victoriā Caesaris fama perfertur, Caes B G 5, 53 celeritati studere id. B C 3, 79 Favonio Scipionis celeritas salutem attulit, id. ib 3, 36 *fin* · maximum bonum in celeritate putabat, Sall. C 43, 4: celeritate uti, *to employ speed*, Nep Ages 2, 2; 4, 4.—In *plur absol.* cavendum est ne in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates, Cic Off. 1, 36, 131 —**2.** Of intellectual and abstract objects: animorum, Cic Sen 21, 78: ingenii, v. supra; cf.: calliditas et celeritas ingenii, *quickness of device*, Nep Eum 1, 3· cogitationis, Quint 10, 3, 19: consilii, Nep Ages 6, 2· orationis, Cic. Or 16, 53, Quint. 11, 3, 111. dicendi, Cic Fl. 20, 48: syllabarum, id. Or 57, 191; Quint 9, 4, 91; 9, 4, 88; 9, 4, 140; 11, 3, 107

cĕlĕrĭter, *adv*, v. 1. celer *fin.*

* **cĕlĕrĭtūdo**, inis, *f.* [celer], = celeritas, *swiftness*, Varr R R. 3, 12, 6 (considered by Schneid. as a gloss)

* **cĕlĕriuscŭlē**, *adv dim* [id.], *somewhat quickly.* celeriuscule dicere, Auct. Her 3, 14, 24; cf. Prisc 5, p 611 P.

cĕlĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a* and *n* [id] (mostly poet., or in post-Aug prose) **I.** *Act*, *to quicken, hasten, accelerate;* syn.: festinare, properare): casus, Lucr 2, 231: fugam in silvas, Verg A. 9, 378 gradum, id. ib 4, 641: iter inceptum, id ib 8, 90: viam, id. ib 5, 609: gressum, Sil 1, 574 vestigia, id. 7, 720: opem, Val Fl 3, 251: haec celerans, *hastening, executing this (message)*, Verg. A. 1, 656; cf.: imperium alicujus, *to execute quickly*, Val Fl. 4, 80· oppugnationem, Tac A. 12, 46 —In *pass:* itineribus celeratis, Amm 31, 11, 3: celerandae victoriae intentior, Tac A. 2, 5 —**II.** *Neutr*, *to hasten, make haste, be quick* (cf. accelero and propero): circum celerantibus auris, Lucr. 1, 388, Cat. 63, 26; Sil. 12, 64; Tac A. 12. 64; id. H. 4, 24; Eutr 4, 20 (but not Cic Univ. 10; v. Orell. *N. cr.*)

† **cĕlēs**, ētis, *m.*, = κέλης **I.** *A racer, race-horse*, Plin. 34, 5, 10, § 19; v. Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 635 —**II.** *A swift sailing vessel, a yacht*, pure Lat celox, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208; cf. Gell. 10, 25, 5

† **Cĕlētizontes**, um, *m*, = κελητίζοντες, *riders upon race horses*, a piece of statuary by Canachus and Hegias, Plin. 34, 8, 19, §§ 75 and 78

Celetrum, i, *n*, *a town of Macedonia*, now *Castoria*, Liv. 31, 40, 1.

cĕleuma, v. celeusma.

Cĕlĕus, ĕi, *m*, = Κελεος, *a king in Eleusis, father of Triptolemus He or his son was taught agriculture by Ceres, whom he entertained as a guest*, Hyg Fab 147; Ov. F. 4, 508; Verg G 1, 165 Serv et Philarg

† **cĕleusma** (also **cĕleuma**), ătis, *n* (**cĕleusma**, ae, *f*, Ven. Vita S Mart 4, 423), = κέλευσμα (κέλευμα), *a command or call given by the chief oarsman, which gave the time to the rowers*, Mart. 3, 67, 4, Rutil. 1, 370; cf. Ascon. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 55

†† **cēlĭa (cael-)**, ae, *f* [Celtic], *a kind of beer made in Spain*, Plin 22, 25, 82, § 164; Flor 2, 18, 12, Oros. 5, 7; Isid. Orig 20, 3, 18

cella, ae, *f* [cf celo, oc-cul o, clam, v. Varr L L. 5, 33, 45, Fest p 50], *a storeroom, chamber.* **I.** In agricult lang, *a place for depositing grain or fruits*, or *for the abode of animals, a granary, stall*, etc: olearia, vinaria, penaria, etc, Cato, R R 3, 2, Varr R R 1, 11, 2, Col 1, 6, 9; 12, 18, 3, Cic Sen. 16, 56; id. Verr. 2. 2, 2, § 5; 2, 3, 87, § 200 sq al.; cf. id. Pis. 27, 67; Verg. G 2, 96; Hor C 1, 37, 6; id. S 2, 8, 46, Vitr 6, 9. columbarum, *dovecotes*, Col 8, 8, 3 anserum, id. 8, 14. 9 —Also of the *cells of bees*, Verg G 4, 164, id. A. 1, 433, Plin 11, 11, 10, § 26 —Hence, dare, emere, imperare aliquid in cellam, *to furnish, purchase, procure the things necessary for a house, for the kitchen*, Cic Verr. 2, 3, 87, § 201 sq, id. Div in Caecil. 10, 30. —Facetiously cella promptuaria = carcer, Plaut Am 1, 1, 4; cf. id. ib 1, 1, 3: reliqui in ventre cellae uni locum, Plaut Curc 3, 17 —**II.** Transf, of the small, simple dwelling apartments of men, *a chamber, closet, cabinet hut, cot*, etc., Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 13; esp of servants, Cato, R R 14 ostiarii, *the porter's lodge*, Vitr 6, 10; Petr 29, 1; 77, 4, and of slaves, Cic Phil. 2, 27, 67, Hor S 1, 8, 8 al. — Of a poor man's garret, Mart 7, 20, 21; 8 14, 5· cella pauperis, *a chamber for self denial*, etc, Sen. Ep 18, 7; 100, 6; cf Mart 3, 48 —**B.** *The part of a temple in which the image of a god stood, the chapel*, Vitr 3, 1, 4, 1; Cic.

Phil 3, 12, 30, Liv 5, 50, 6, 6, 29, 9 al.—**C.** *An apartment in a bathing house*, Plin Ep 2, 17, 11, Pall. 1, 40, 4, Veg 2, 6, 3—**D.** *A room in a brothel*, Petr 8 4, Juv 6, 122, 6, 128 inscripta, Mart. 11, 45, 1

cellārārius, ii, *m*, = cellarius, *a steward, butler*, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 72.

cellāriensis, e, *adj* [cella], *belonging to a store room* species, Cod. Th. 7, 4, 32, 11, 28, 16

* **cellārĭŏlum**, i, *n dim* [cellarium], *a little chamber*, Hier adv Jovin. 2, 16

cellāris, e, v cellarius

cellārium, ii, *n* [cellarius] (post class. access. form to cella), *a receptacle for food, a pantry*, Dig 32, 41 1, Cael Aur Acut 1, 11, 93, 3, 21, 204.—**II.** Meton, *food, provisions*, Cod. Th. 1, 10, 3

cellārius, a, um (access form acc plur cellares, perh for the purpose of avoiding the *os* four times repeated, Col 8, 8, 1), *adj* [cella] *of* or *pertaining to a store room* sagina, Plaut. Mil 3, 2, 31—Hence, **II.** *Subst.* **cellarius**, ii, *m*, *one who keeps provisions, a steward, butler*, Plaut. Capt. 4 2, 115, Col 11, 1, 19, 12, 3, 9, 12, 4, 2, Plin 19, 12, 62, § 188 al

* **cellātio**, onis, *f* [id.], *a series of store rooms* or *chambers*, Petr 77, 4

‡ **1. cello**, 3, *v a.*, found only in the compounds percello, procello, cf. Gr κελλω, Sanscr kar, to kill, and Lat celer, celox.

‡ **2. cello**, 3, *v n*, found only in the compounds antecello, excello, praecello, v celsus *init*

cellŭla, ae, *f dim.* [cella], *a small store room* or *apartment*, Ter Eun 2, 3, 19, Col 8, 9, 3, and acc. to cella, II. D, Petr 11, 1.

* **cellŭlānus**, i, *m* [cellula], *a hermit, recluse*, Sid. Ep 9, 3

Celmis, is, *m*, = Κελμις, *one of the Dactyli* or *Corybantes, priests of Cybele*, for despising Jupiter, changed by him to adamas, Ov M 4, 282.

cēlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* (contract. form of the *gen plur part pass* celatum = celatorum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 15 Ritschl *N cr*) [cf. caligo], *to hide something from one, to keep secret, to conceal*, constr, **I.** With *a double acc*, as in Gr κρυπτω τινα τι, cf Zumpt, Gram § 391 (class. in prose and poetry) neque enim id est celare, quicquid reticeas, sed cum, quod tu scias, id ignorare emolumenti tui causa velis eos, quorum intersit id scire, etc., Cic. Off 3, 13, 57 te atque alios partum ut celaret suum, Ter Hec. 3, 3, 24 ea ne me celet, consuefeci filium, id. Ad 1, 1, 29, id. Hec. 3, 1, 40 non te celavi sermonem T Ampii, Cic. Fam 2, 16, 3 iter omnis celat, Nep Eum 8, 7 ut tegat hoc celetque viros, Ov F 4, 149—Rare, aliquem de aliqua re de armis, de ferro, de insidiis celare te noluit? Cic. Deiot. 6, 18, id. Fam 7, 20, 3 (more freq in *pass*, v the foll.)—*Pass* celor rem, but more freq celor hoc, illud, etc., *something is concealed from me* nosne hoc celatos tam diu, Ter Hec. 4, 4, 23 sed tamen indicabo tibi quod mehercule inprimis celatum volebam, Cic. Q Fr 3, 5, 4—More freq celor de re non est profecto de illo veneno celata mater, Cic. Clu. 66, 189 credo celatum esse Cassium de Sullā uno, id. Sull 13, 39 debes existimare te maximis de rebus a fratre esse celatum, id. Fam 5, 2, 9 quod neque celari Alexandrini possent in apparanda fuga, Auct B Alex. 7—More rare, mihi res celatur id Alcibiadi diutius celari non potuit, Nep Alcib 5 2 (al Alcibiades)—**II.** With *one acc.* **A.** With *acc.* of the direct object aliquid, *to conceal, hide, cover*, and of persons aliquem, *to hide, conceal one.* **1.** Aliquid (so most freq) celem tam insperatum gaudium? Ter Heaut. 3, 1, 5 iras, id. Hec. 2, 2, 11 sententiam Cic. Ac 2, 18, 60 crudelia consilia dulci forma, * Cat 64, 175 per juria Tib 1, 9 3 factum Verg A 1, 351 aurum, Hor C 3, 3, 42 fontium origines, id. ib 4, 14 45 sol diem qui Promis et celas, id. C S 10 manibus uterum, *to conceal by covering*, Ov M 2 463 vultus manibus, id. ib 4 683—With *dat.* (locat.) *of place* sacra alia terrae celavimus, Liv 5, 5, 1, § 9 Weissenb ad loc (al. terra)—*Pass* quod celatum est atque occultatum usque adhuc, Plaut. Aul 2, 3, 10, cf id. Trin 1, 2 127 quod turpiter factum celari poterat, Caes B G 7, 80 5 armorum ter tia pars celata, id. ib. 2, 32 *fin* amor celatus, Ter And. 1, 1, 105 ut celetur consuetio, Plaut Am 1, 2, 28, so Lucr 1, 904, 5, 1159, Tib 1, 2, 34, Prop 3 (4), 25, 11, Hor C 4, 9, 30, Ov M 9, 516 et saep—**2.** Aliquem, *to hide, conceal one* plerosque hi qui recepe rant, celant, Caes B C 1, 76 aliquem silvis Verg A. 10, 417, cf id. ib 6, 443 fugitivum, Dig 11, 4, 1 se tenebris, Verg A. 9, 425 a domino, Dig 21, 1, 17 pr—*Pass* diu celari (virgo) non potest, Ter Eun. 2, 3, 4, id. Heaut 4, 3 20 celabitur auctor, Hor S 2, 4, 11 capillamento celatus Suet Calig 11, cf id Dom 1.—**B.** With *acc.* of the remote object celare aliquem (diff from the preced), *to conceal, hide from one* Jovis hospitalis numen numquam celare potuisset, homines fortasse celavisset, Cic. Deiot. 6, 18, so id. Off. 3, 13, 57, Ov H 18, 13 al.—*Pass* celabar, excludebar, Cic. Agr 2, 5, 12, id. Fam 5, 19, 2, id. Q Fr 2, 15 (16), 5 non ego celari possum, quid, etc., Tib 1, 8, 1—**C.** *Absol.* non est celandum, Nep Att. 12, 2 celatum indagator, Plaut Trin. 2, 1, 15—*P a* as *subst.* **cēlāta**, orum, *n*, *secrets* et celata omnia Paene pessum dedit, Plaut. Trin 1, 2, 127

* **celostrata antepagmenta**, Vitr 4, 6, 6, of unknown signif and various readings (others propose cerostrota, inlaid with horn, and others, clathrata, furnished with a trellis, v Schneid. ad h l.)

cĕlox, ocis, *f* [celer, cello] (orig *adj*, related to celer, as atrox to ater, ferox to ferus, etc., cf Doed Syn. 2, p 123, later *subst*, sc. navis, ratis, etc.), *a swift sailing ship, a cutter, yacht*, κελης, Enn. ap Isid. Orig 19, 1, 22, Varr and Turp ap Non p 533, 5 sq; Liv 21, 17, 3 celocem (celetem, Sillig), Plin 7, 56, 57, § 208 et saep, cf Isid. Orig 1. 1. publica, *a packet boat*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 94, humorously for a full belly, id. Ps. 5, 2, 12.—**II.** *Adj*, *swift, quick*, but with reference to the first signif., Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 40, cf. id. ib 3, 1, 4, so id. Mil. 4, 1, 40 sq

celse, *adv*, v celsus *fin.*

celsĭtūdo, inis, *f* [celsus] **I.** *A lofty carriage of the body* corporis, Vell 2, 94—**II.** In late Lat., *a title, your Highness*, Cod. Th 1, 6, 6, 9, 1, 15 al

1. celsus, a, um, *adj* [*P a.*, of obsolete 2 cello, found in antecello, excello, etc., to rise high, tower, root kar, in καρη, καρηνοι, κορυς, cerebrum, crista, pro ceres, calamus culmus, columna, etc.], *raised high, extending upward, high, lofty* (syn. altus, erectus, sublimis, elatus, procerus) **I.** Physically (deus homines) humo excitatos, celsos et erectos constituit, Cic. N D 2, 56, 140 celsissimo Germano procerior (Judaeus), Col 3, 8, 2 status (oratoris) et erectus et celsus, Cic. Or 18 59, cf. Liv 30, 32, 11, and celsior ingressus Plin. 11, 16, 16 § 51 in cornua cervus, Ov M 10, 538 (cf surgens in cornua cervus, Verg A 10, 725) capitolia, Verg A. 8, 653 turres, Hor C 2, 10, 10, Ov M 3, 61 Acherontia Hor C 3, 4, 14 Apenninus, id Epod. 16, 29, cf vertex montis, Cic poet. Div 1, 7, 13 celsa Paphus atque Cythera, *lofty*, Verg A. 10, 51 ne, si celsior (ibis), ignis adurat (opp demissior), Ov M. 8, 205—**II.** Morally **A.** In a good sense **1.** *High, lofty, elevated above that which is common, great* (syn. erectus, eminens, excellens, altus) celsus et erectus et ea, quae homini accidere possunt, omnia parva ducens Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 42 generosior celsiorque, Quint 1, 3, 30 mente, Sil 16, 188—**2.** *Elevated in rank* or *station, noble, eminent* celsissima sedes dignitatis atque honoris, Cic Sull. 2, 5 eques, Stat. S 1, 4, 42, cf under *adv* and Celeres.—**B.** In a bad sense, *haughty, proud, high spirited* haec juri suae civitatis ignorantem, erectum et celsum, etc., Cic. de Or 1 40, 184 celsi et spe haud dubia feroces, Liv 7, 16, 5 celsi Ramnes, Hor A. P 342, Sil 16, 187—Hence, *adv* **celsē**. **I.** (Acc to I) *High*, *comp*, Col 4, 19 2, Claud. ap Eutr 1, 387, Amm. 25, 4—**II.** (Acc. to II) *Nobly* nati, Stat. S 3, 3, 145 (others read celso natorum honore)

2. Celsus, i, *m*, *a Roman cognomen*, esp, **I.** A Cornelius Celsus, *the greatest of the Roman writers on medicine.*—**II.** C. Albinovanus, *a friend of Horace*, Hor Ep 1, 3 15, 1, 8, 1.

Celtae, ārum, *m*, = Κελται, *a great parent stock of people in the north of Europe, the Celts*, among the Romans, in a more restricted sense, *the inhabitants of Middle Gaul*, Caes. B G 1, 1, Liv 5, 34, 1, Mel. 3, 2, 4, cf. Plin 4, 17, 31, § 105 sq—**II.** Hence deriv **Celticus**, a, um *adj* **A.** *Celtic, of Middle Gaul* Gallia, Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 105 spolia. id. 8, 3, 3, § 6.—*Adv* **Celticē**, *in the Celtic language*, Plin. 33, 3, 12, § 40, Sulp Sev Dial. 1, 27—**B.** (Acc. to the wide signif of the Greeks.) **Celtici**, orum, *m*, *a people in interior Spain and on the river Guadiana*, Mel. 3, 1, 8, 3, 6, 2, Plin 4, 20, 34, § 111, also *adj* Celtica gens, Mel. 3, 1, 9, and Promontorium, in Gallacia, now *Capo Finisterre*, id. 3, 1, 7, Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 111—**C.** (In a broader sense.) *Celtic* = *of Upper Italy* rura, Sil. 1, 46.—**D. Celtica**, ae, *f* (sc. terra), *the Celtic country*, Plin 3, 1, 3, § 14, 6, 13, 14, § 34.—**E. Celticum**, i, *n* (sc. nomen or imperium), *the Celtic nation, Celts*, Liv 5, 34, 1

Celtibēri, ōrum, *m.*, = Κελτιβηρες, *Celtiberians*, a people in Middle Spain, which originated (cf Luc. 4, 10) by a mingling of the Celts with the native born Iberians, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 19 sq, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 65, Caes. B C 1, 38, Flor 2, 17, 9, 2, 17, 13, 3, 22, 1 al.—In *sing* **Celtibēr**, ēri, *a Celtiberian*, Cat 39, 17 Sillig *N cr*—Hence, **A. Celtibēr**, era, erum, *adj*, *Celtiberian* terrae, Mart. 12 18 urbes, Val Max. 5, 1, 5—**B. Celtibēria**, ae, *f*, = Κελτιβηρια, *the land of the Celtiberians, Celtiberia*, Caes. B C. 1, 61, Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 12, Flor 4, 2, 28, 4 2, 87 al. Celtiberia terra, Cat. 39, 17—**C. Celtibēricus**, a, um, *adj*, *Celtiberian* bellum, Liv 42, 3, 1, Val. Max 3, 2, 21.—*Adv* **Celtibēricē**, *in the Celtiberic language*, Plin 33, 3, 12, § 40 (ex conj Sillig).

Celticē, *adv*, v Celtae II. A.

Celticus, a, um, v Celtae, II

†† **celtis**, is, *f*, *an African species of lotus*, Plin. 13, 17, 32, § 104.

† **cemŏs**, i, *m*, = κημος, *an unknown plant*, Plin 27, 8, 35, § 57

cēna (not **coena, caena**; old form **caesna**; cf Casmena for Camena, Fest. p 205, 15 Müll), ae *f* [Sanscr khad, eat, Umbr çes na, cf Gr κνιζω] *the principal meal of the Romans in the early period, taken about midday, dinner, supper* (Paul. ex Fest p 54, 4, Fest p 338, 4 and 368 8 Müll.), subsequently, the prandium was taken at noon, and the cena was usually begun about the 9th hour, i e. at 3 o'clock P M (v Dict. of Antiq s v coena, cf. prandium, jentaculum) cena apud antiquos dicebatur quod nunc est prandium Vesperna quam nunc cenam appellamus, Paul ex Fest. l l, Cic. Fam 9, 26, 1, Mart. 4, 8, 6, Plin Ep 3, 1, to begin sooner was an indication of gluttony, Plin Pan 49, 6. (α) With *substt.* cenarum ars Hor S 2, 4, 35 caput cenae, Cic. Fin 2, 8, 25, cf mul lus cenae caput Mart 10, 31, 4 ejus cenae fundus et fundamentum omne erat aula una lentis Aegyptiae, Gell 17, 8, 1 genus cenae sollemne, viaticum adventicium, geniale Philarg ad Verg E 5, 74 honos cenae Suet Vesp 2 inpensae cenarum, Hor Ep 1, 19, 38 cenarum magister, Mart. 12, 48, 15 ordo cenae, Petr 92 cenae pater, Hor S. 2, 8, 7 o noctes cenaeque deûm! id. ib 2 6, 65 mero Pontificum potiore cenis, id C 2, 14, 28 Thyestae, id A P 91—(β) With *adjj* abundantissima, Suet. Ner 42 aditialis, Varr R. R 3, 6, 6, Sen Ep 95, 41 sumptuosa, id ib 95, 41 adventicia, Suet. Vit. 13 quorum omnis vigilandi labor in antelucanis cenis expromitur, i e *lasting all night* Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22 auguralis, id Fam 7, 26 2 amplior, Juv 14, 170 bona atque magna, Cat 13 3 brevis, Hor Ep 1, 14 35 Cerialis, Plaut. Men 1, 1, 25 dubia Ter Phorm 2 2, 28, Hor S 2, 2, 77 ebria, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6 31 grandes, Quint 10, 1, 58 lautissima, Plin. Ep 9, 17, 1 libera, *open table* Petr 26 multa de magna fercula cena, Hor S. 2, 6, 104 munda, id C 3, 29, 15 cena non minus nitida quam frugi Plin Ep 3 1, 9 sororia, nuptialis Plaut. Curc 5, 2, 60 sq

Suet. Calig. 25: opimae, Hor. S. 2, 7, 103: popularem quam vocant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 69: prior, i. e. *a previous invitation*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 27: publicae, Suet. Ner. 16: recta, id. Dom. 7; Mart. 2, 69, 7; 7, 19, 2: Saliares, App. M. 4, p. 152, 30: sollemnes, Suet. Tib. 34: subita, Sen. Thyest. 800; Suet. Claud. 21: terrestris, *of vegetables*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 86: varia, Hor. S. 2, 6, 86: viatica, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 61. — (γ) With *verbs*: quid ego istius prandia, cenas commemorem? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19, § 49; Suet. Vit. 13: cenam apparare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 74: curare, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 37: coquere, id. Aul. 2, 7, 3; id. Cas. 3, 6, 28; 4, 1, 8; 4, 2, 2; id. Rud. 4, 7, 38 al.; Nep. Cim. 4, 3: cenas facere, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 6; cf. id. Fam. 9, 24, 2 sq.: anteponere, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 25: committere maturo ovo, Varr. ap. Non. p. 249, 8: praebere ternis ferculis, Suet. Aug. 74: ducere, *to prolong*, Hor. A. P. 376: ministrare, id. S. 1, 6, 116: producere, id. ib. 1, 5, 70: apponere, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 28; Suet. Galb. 12: deesse cenae, Quint. 7, 3, 31: instruere pomis et oleribus, Gell. 2, 24 al.: cenam dare alicui, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 2; 3, 1, 34; Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 2: cenae adhibere aliquem, Quint. 11, 2, 12; Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 13; Suet. Caes. 73; id. Aug. 74; id. Claud. 32; id. Calig. 25; id. Tit. 9: Taurus accipiebat nos Athenis cenâ, Gell. 17, 8, 1: cenam cenavi tuam, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 24: obire cenas, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 6: cenam condicere alicui, *to engage one's self to any one as a guest, promise to be one's guest*, Suet. Tib. 42.—(δ) With *prepp.*: ante cenam, Cato, R. R. 114; 115, 1: inter cenam, *at table*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 19; id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 58; id. Phil. 2, 25, 63; Quint. 6, 3, 10; Suet. Galb. 22; id. Aug. 71; in this sense in Suet. several times: super cenam, Suet. Aug. 77; id. Tib. 56; id. Ner. 42; id. Vit. 12; id. Vesp. 22; id. Tit. 8; id. Dom. 21: post cenam, Quint. 1, 10, 19.—(ε) With *substt.* and *prepp.*: aliquem Abduxi ad cenam, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 9; Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91: aliquem ad cenam aliquo condicam foras, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 18; id. Stich. 3, 1, 38: holera et pisciculos ferre in cenam seni, Ter. And. 2, 2, 32: fit aliquid in cenam, *is preparing*, Val. Max. 8, 1, 8: ire ad cenam, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 6: venire ad cenam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 19; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 61: itare ad cenas, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 2: invitare ad cenam, id. ib. 7, 9, 3; Quint. 7, 3, 33; Suet. Claud. 4: venire ad cenam, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 25: promittere ad cenam, Plin. Ep. 1, 15, 1: vocare ad cenam, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 9; Hor. S. 2, 7, 30; Suet. Tib. 6: devocare, Nep. Cim. 4, 3: redire a cenâ, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 98. —P r o v.: cenâ comesâ venire, i.e. *to come too late*: post festum, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 11: cenam rapere de rogo, *of unscrupulous greed*, Cat. 59, 3.—**II.** M e t o n. **A.** *A dish, course*, at dinner: prima, altera, tertia, Mart. 11, 31, 5 and 6.—* **B.** *A company at table*: ingens cena sedet, Juv. 2, 120.—* **C.** *The place of an entertainment* (cf. cenatio and cenaculum), Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 11.

cēnācŭlārius (caen- and coen-), a, um, *adj.* [cenaculum], *pertaining to a garret*; only twice *subst.*, **I. cēnācŭlārius**, ii, *m.*, *a tenant of a garret*, Dig. 13, 7, 11, § 5.—**II. cēnācŭlāria**, ae, *f.*, *a leasing of a garret*: exercere, Dig. 9, 3, 5, § 1.

cēnācŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *with garrets*: domus, Marin. Papir. Dipl. 123, § 2.

cēnācŭlum (caen- and coen-), i, *n.* [cena], orig., *a dining-room*, usu. in an upper story; hence, *an upper story, an upper room, a garret, attic* (later, the dwelling of the poorer class of people): ubi cubabant cubiculum, ubi cenabant cenaculum vocitabant. Posteaquam in superiore parte cenitare coeperunt, superioris domûs universa cenacula dicta, Varr. L. L. 5, § 162 Müll.: cenacula dicuntur, ad quae scalis ascenditur (the Gr. ὑπερῷον), Paul. ex Fest. p. 54, 6 ib.; cf. Liv. 39, 14; Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; Vitr. 2, 8, 17; Quint. 6, 3, 64; Suet. Aug. 45; 78; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 91; Juv. 10, 18; Suet. Vit. 7; Dig. 7, 1, 13, § 8; 8, 2, 41 pr.; 9, 3, 5, § 9; Inscr. Orell. 4323 sq. — **II.** T r a n s f., like ὑπερῷον: maxima caeli, Enn. ap. Tert. adv. Val. 7 (Ann. v. 61 Vahl.); cf. in Plaut. humorously of the abode of Jupiter: in superiore qui habito cenaculo, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 3.

Cēnaeum, i, *n.*, = Κηναῖον ἄκρον, *the north-western point of the island of Eubœa*, now *Cape Litar*, Liv. 36, 20, 5; Mel. 2, 7, 9; Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 63.—Hence, **Cēnaeus**, a, um, *of Cenæum*: Juppiter, Ov. M. 9, 136.

cēnātĭcus (caen- and coen-), a, um, *adj.* [cena], *pertaining to a dinner* (very rare): est illic mi una spes cenatica (i. e. cenandi), * Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 36. — In late Lat. *subst.*: **cēnātĭcum**, i, *n.*, *the money given instead of food* (to soldiers, priests, etc.), *commutation money*, Cod. Th. 7, 4, 12; Cod. Just. 12, 38, 3; Inscr. Fabr. p. 171, 33.

cēnātĭo (caen- and coen-), ōnis, *f.* [id.] (lit. an eating, dining), meton. (like cena, II. C.), *a dining-room, a dining-hall* (post-Aug. prose), Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 10 and 12; Plin. 36, 7, 12, § 60; Sen. Prov. 4, 9; id. Cons. ad Helv. 9, 2; id. Ep. 90, 9; 115, 8; id. Q. N. 4, 13, 7; Col. 1, 6, 2; Petr. 77, 4; Suet. Ner. 31 *bis.*; Juv. 7, 183; Mart. 2, 59, 1.

* **cēnātĭuncŭla (caen- and coen-)**, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small dining-room*, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 2.

‡ **cēnātor (coen-)** [ceno], *a diner, guest*, δειπνητής, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cēnātōrĭus (caen- and coen-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to dinner*, or *to the table* (only post-Aug.): fames, Sid. Ep. 2, 9 *fin.*: vestis, Capitol. Max. Jun. 4. —*Subst.*: **cēnātōrĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, *dinner dress*, Petr. 21, 5; Mart. 10, 87, 12; 14, 135 tit.; Dig. 32, 2, 34. — In *sing.* also **cēnātōrĭum**, ii, *n.*, = cenatio, *a dining-room*, Inscr. Orell. 2493; cf. cenatorium, οἴκημα, δειπνητήριον, Gloss. Cyr.

cēnātŭrĭo (caen- and coen-), *v. desid.* [id.], *to have an appetite for dinner*, Mart. 11, 77, 3.

cēnātus (caen- and coen-), a, um, v. ceno *fin.*

Cenchrēae, ārum, *f.*, = Κεγχρέαι, *one of the three harbors of Corinth, on the Saronic Gulf*, now *Kenkri*, Liv. 32, 17, 3; Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 9; cf. Mel. 2, 3, 7; Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 10. — Hence, **II.** *Adj.*: **Cenchraeus** or **-rēus**, a, um, *of Cenchreæ*: manus, Stat. Th. 4, 60: sinus, *the Saronic Gulf*, Porphyr. ad Hor. C. 1, 7, 2.

Cenchrēis, idis, *f.* **I.** *The wife of Cinyras and mother of Myrrha*, Ov. M. 10, 435; Hyg. Fab 58.—**II.** *An island in the Ægean Sea*, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 57.

† **cenchris**, idis, = κεγχρίς. **I.** *Fem.*, *a kind of hawk*, Plin. 10, 52, 73, § 143 sq.; 29, 6, 38, § 127.—**II.** *Masc.* (cf. Passow under κεγχρίας), *a kind of spotted serpent*, Plin. 20, 22, 90, § 245 (*acc.* cenchrim); Luc. 9, 712.

† **cenchrītis**, idis, *f.*, = κεγχρῖτις, *a millet stone*, a kind of precious stone now unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 188 Sillig *N. cr.*

Cenchrius (-chrēus), ii, *m.*, = Κέγχριος, *a river of Ionia near Ephesus*, Tac. A. 3, 61.

† **cenchrŏs**, i, *m.*, = κέγχρος (millet), *an unknown kind of precious stone*, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 57.

Cenimagni, ōrum, *m.*, *a British tribe in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge*, Caes. B. G. 5, 21.

‡ **Cenīna**, ae, v. Caenina.

cēnĭto (caen- and coen-), āre, *v. freq.* [ceno], *to dine often* or *much, to be accustomed to dine, to dine* (rare but class.). (α) *Absol.*: si foris cenitarem, Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 2: apud aliquem, id. ib. 7, 9, 7; 9, 16, 7; Plin. 33, 11, 50, § 143; Suet. Aug. 76: in superiore parte aedium, Varr. L. L. 5, § 162 Müll.: nonnunquam et in publico, Suet. Ner. 27: cum aliquo, Val. Max. 2, 1, 2 al.— *Pass. impers.*: cenitatur, *one dines*: patentibus januis, Macr. S. 2, 13, 1.—(β) *To dine upon*; with *acc.*: epulas sacrificialis cum aliquo, App. M. 9, 1, p. 217.

cēno (caen- and coen-), āvi (e. g. Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 154; Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 3; Suet. Aug. 64; id. Calig. 24 al.; acc. to Varr. ap. Gell. 2, 25, 7, also cenatus sum, but of that only the *part.* cenatus is in use; v. infra, and cf. poto and prandeo), ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [cena]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to take a meal, to dine, eat* (class., and very freq.): libenter, Cato, R. R. 156, 1: cenavi modo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 154: lepide nitideque, id. Cas. 3, 6, 22: bene, Lucil. 1. 1.; cf. belle, Mart. 11, 34, 4: solus, id. 11, 35, 4: spes bene cenandi, Juv. 5, 166: bene, libenter, recte, frugaliter, honeste . . . prave, nequiter, turpiter, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 25: melius, id. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: foris, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 17; Mart. 12, 19: foras, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 19: lauto paratu, Juv. 14, 13 al.: apud aliquem, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 7; Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 3; Appius ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 246; Suet. Caes. 39 al.: cum aliquo, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 70; Suet. Calig. 24; Juv. 10, 235 al.: unâ, Hor. S. 2, 8, 18; Suet. Aug. 64; id. Vit. Ter. 2: in litore, Quint. 7, 3, 31 et saep.—(β) *Pass. impers.*: cenaretur, Suet. Tib. 42: apud eum cenatum est, Nep. Att. 14, 1; so Liv. 2, 4, 5.—(γ) *Part. perf.*: cenatus, *that has taken food, having dined* (class.): cenatus ut pransus, ut potus, ut lotus, id est confectâ coenâ, Varr. ap. Non. p. 94, 14 sq.: cenati atque appoti, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 75: quid causae excogitari potest, cur te lautum voluerit, cenatum noluerit occidere, Cic. Deiot. 7, 20; Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 6; Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57; id. Att. 2, 16, 1; Sall. J. 106, 4; Hor. S. 1, 10, 61 (cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 633).—**II.** *Act.*: aliquid, *to make a meal of something, to eat, dine upon* (so only poet. or in post-Aug. prose; esp. freq. in Plaut. and Hor.): cenam, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 24: coctum, id. Ps. 3, 2, 56: alienum, id. Pers. 4, 3, 4: aves, Hor. S. 2, 8, 27: aprum, id. ib. 2, 3, 235: olus, id. Ep. 1, 5, 2; 2, 2, 168: pulmenta, id. ib. 1, 18, 48: patinas omasi, id. ib. 1, 15, 34: pisces, id. S. 2, 8, 27: septem fercula, Juv. 1, 95: ostrea, id. 8, 85; Mart. 12, 17, 4: remedia, Plin. 24, 1, 1, § 4; 10, 51, 72, § 142: olla cenanda Glyconi, Pers. 5, 9.—**B.** T r o p.: magnum malum, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 86: divorum adulteria, i.e. *represents at table*, Poët. ap. Suet. Aug. 70 (v. the passage in connection).—* **C.** Of time, *to pass in feasting* or *banqueting*: cenatae noctes, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 25.

Cēnŏmāni, ōrum, *m.*, = Κενομανοί, *a Celtic people in* Gallia Cisalpina, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130; Liv. 5, 35, 1; Caes. B. G. 7, 75; v. Dict. of Geog.

† **cĕnŏtăphĭum**, ii, *n.*, = κενοτάφιον, *an empty tomb, the monument of one whose body is elsewhere, a cenotaph*, Dig. 11, 7, 2 and 6; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 63, 3; Vop. Flav. 15, 1; Hyg. Fab. 273 (pure Lat.: tumulus inanis, Verg. A. 3, 304; or honorarius, Suet. Claud. 1).

1. cēnseo (on the long e, v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, p. 257 sq.), ui, cēnsum (late Lat. censitum, Cod. Just. 11, 47 tit.; 11, 49 tit.; 11, 47, 4 al.; but not in Monum. Ancyr.; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, 557), 2, *v. a.* [etym. dub.; often referred to root cas-, whence carmen, camoenus; but prob. from centum, orig. centere, to hundred or number the people; cf. Fischer, Gram. 1, p. 373]. **I.** *To tax, assess, rate, estimate.* **A.** In reference to the census (v. census). **1.** Of the censor (v. censor). (α) Rarely *act.* with *acc.* of the persons or objects assessed or rated; but usu. *pass.*, with *subj.-nom.*: censores populi aevitates, suboles, familias, pecuniasque censento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: census quom sum, juratori recte rationem dedi, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 30: censor ad quojus censionem, id est arbitrium, populus censeretur, Varr. L. L. 5, § 81 Müll.: census . . . indicat eum qui sit census se jam tum gessisse pro cive, Cic. Arch. 5, 11: absentis censere jubere, P. Scipio ap. Gell. 5, 19, 16: ne absens censeare, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 8: sub lustrum censeri, id. ib.: milia octoginta eo lustro civium censa dicuntur, Liv. 1, 44, 2: censa civium capita centum septendecim milia trecenta undeviginti, id. 3. 24, 10; id. Epit. lib. 11; 13; 14: censebantur ejus aetatis lustris ducena quinquagena milia capitum, id. 9, 19, 2: cum capitum liberorum censa essent CLII milia, Plin. 33, 1, 5, § 16: quid se vivere, quid in parte civium censeri, si . . . id obtinere universi non possint? Liv. 7, 18, 5. — (β) With the amount at which the property was rated, in the *acc.* or *abl.*: praesertim census equestrem Summam nummorum, *being assessed with the estate necessary to a Roman knight*, Hor. A. P. 383: primae classis homines qui centum et viginti quinque milia aeris amplius censi erant. . . . Ceterarumque omnium classium qui minore summa aeris censebantur, Gell. 7 (6), 13, 1 sq. — Hence, capite censi, those who were assessed according to their ability to labor: qui nullo

aut perquam parvo aere censebantur capite censi vocabantur Extremus autem census capite censorum aeris fuit trecentis septua ginta quinque, Jul Paul ap Gell 16, 10, 10, Sall J 86, 2, Gell 16, 10, 11, 16, 10 14, Val Max 2, 3, 1; 7, 6, 1, and in the finite verb omnia illius (i e sapientis) esse dicimus, cum capite censebitur, Sen. Ben 7, 8, 1 —(γ) *Absol* in *gerund* censendi, censendo, ad censendum = census agendi, censui agendo, etc.. haec frequentia quae conve nit ludorum censendique causa (i e census agendi causa, *for the sake of the census*), Cic Verr 1, 18, 54· mentio inlata apud sena tum est, rem operosam suo proprio ma gistratu egere cui arbitrium formulae censendi subiceretur, *the scheme for taking the census*, Liv 4, 8, 4 quia is censendo finis factus est, id 1, 44, 2 civis Romanos ad censendum ex provinciis in Italiam revo carunt, Vell 2, 15 aetatem in censendo significare necesse est aetas autem spec tatur censendi tempore, Dig 50, 15, 3 — (δ) Censum censere = censum agere only in the gerundial *dat* illud quaero, sintne illa praedia censui censendo, habeant jus civile, *are they subject to the census*, Cic Fl 32, 80 censores edixerunt, legem censui cen sendo dicturos esse ut, etc, *that he would add a rule for the taking of the census, ac cording to which*, etc., Liv 43, 14, 5 censui censendo agri proprie appellantur qui et emi et venire jure civili possunt, Paul ex Fest p 58, 5 Müll.—**2.** Of the assessment of the provinces under provincial officers (censores, and, under the later emperors, cen sitores) (α) *Pass*, with the territory as sub ject nom quinto quoque anno Sicilia tota censetur, erat censa praetore Paeducaeo quintus annus cum in te praetorem incidis set, censa denuo est, Cic Verr 2, 2, 56, § 139· omne territorium censeatur quoties, etc, Cod. Just. 11, 58 (57), 4 — (β) The persons assessed as subject ubi (coloni) censiti at que educati natique sunt, Cod Just. 11, 48 (47), 6 quos in locis eisdem censitos esse constabit, ib 11, 48 (47), 4 —With *part.* as attribute rusticos censitosque servos ven di, Cod Just 11, 48 (47), 7 — (γ) To deter mine by the census cum antea per singu los viros, per binas vero mulieres capitis norma sit censa, Cod. Just 11, 48 (47), 10 nisi forte privilegio aliquo materna origo censeatur, Dig 50, 1, 1, § 2 — (δ) *Act.* with *acc* vos terras vestras levari censitione vultis ego vero etiam aerem vestrum cense re vellem, Spart Pescen Nig 7 —**3.** Of the person assessed, *to value, make a statement of one's property in the census* (α) *Act* with *acc* in qua tribu ista praedia censui sti? Cic Fl. 32, 80 — (β) Censeri, as *dep* with *acc* census es praeterea numeratae pecuniae CXXX Census es mancipia Amyntae . . Cum te audisset servos suos esse censum, constabat inter omnes si alie na censendo Decianus sua facere posset, etc, Cic. Fl 32, 80, cf Ov P 1, 2, 140, v B 2 c — **4.** Hence, *subst* **cēnsum**, i, *n* quorum luxuries fortunata censa peperit, i e *high estimates of property in the census*, Cic ap Non. 202, 23 (Fragm vol xi p 134 B and K.)

B. Transf, of things and persons in gen., *to value, estimate, rate* **1.** By a figure directly referring to the Roman census aequo mendicus atque ille opulentissimus Censetur censu ad Acheruntem mortuus, *will be rated by an equal census*, i e in the same class, without considering their prop erty, Plaut. Trin 2, 4, 93 vos qui potestis ope vostra censerier, referring to a part of the audience, *you, who may be rated ac cording to your intelligence*, analog to capi te censi (v I A 1 β), id. Capt prol 15 nam argumentum hoc hic censebitur, *will be rated, its census class will be determined here*, id Poen prol 56 id in quoque opti mum esse debet cui nascitur, quo censetur, *according to which he is rated*, i e *his worth is determined*, Sen Ep 76 8 — And with two *acc* · quintus Phosphorus, Junonia, immo Veneris stella censetur *is ranked as the fifth*, App de Mundo, p 710 —**2.** With direct reference to the census. **a.** = aesti mo, *to estimate, weigh, value, appreciate.* (α) With *gen* of price · dic ergo quanti censes? Plaut. Rud 4, 8, 8 — (β) In the *pass* si censenda nobis atque aestimanda res sit, utrum tandem pluris aestimemus pecuniam Pyrrhi? etc, *if we have to weigh and estimate a thing*, etc., Cic Par 6, 2, 48 anule In quo censendum nil nisi dantis amor, Ov Am. 2, 15, 2 interim autem facta sola censenda dicit atque in judicium vo canda, Gell. 7 (6), 3, 47 — **b.** = honorari, celebrari, with *de aliquo*, = *for the sake of somebody* (in Ovid) pro quibus ut maneat, de quo censeris, amicus, Comprecor, etc., *the friend for the sake of whom you are cel ebrated, who is the cause of your renown*, Ov P 2, 5, 73 hoc domui debes de qua cen seris, id ib 3, 1, 75 —**c.** Censeri, *dep*, = *to distinguish*, with *acc* only once or twice in Ovid (v I A. 3 β) hanc semper Est in ter comites Marcia censa suas, *has always distinguished her*, Ov P 1, 2, 140 —**d.** Cen seri aliqua re (α) = *to be appreciated, distinguished, celebrated for some quality*, as if the quality were a standard determin ing the census, analog to capite censeri (v I A. 1 β), very freq in post class writings Democritus cum divitiis censeri posset, *when he might have been celebrated for his wealth*, Val. Max. 8, 7, ext 4· Aristides quo totius Graeciae justitia censetur (quo = cu jus justitia), id 5, 3, ext 3 *med* te custode matronalis stola censetur (= tua, i. e pudi citiae, custodia), *the stola*, etc., *is appreciated for thy custody*, id. 6, 1 prooem unâ adhuc victoriâ Carius Metius censebatur, Tac Agr 45 ut ipsi quoque qui egerunt non aliis magis orationibus censeantur, id. Dial. 39 *fin* non vitibus tantum censeri Chium, sed et operibus Anthermi filiorum, *is cel ebrated not only for its grapes, but*, etc, Plin 36, 5, 2, § 12 et Galliae censentur hoc reditu, id. 19, 1, 2, § 7 quisquis paulo ve tustior miles, hic te commilitone cense tur, *is distinguished for the fact that you were his fellow soldier*, Plin Pan 15 *fin* multiplici variâque doctrinâ censebatur, Suet Gram 10 felix quae tali censetur mu nere tellus, Mart 9, 16, 5 censetur Apona Livio suo tellus, = *for the fact that Livy was born there*, id. 1, 61, 3 hi duo longaevo censentur Nestore fundi, *for the fact that Nestor used them*, id 8, 6, 9 nec laude viro rum censeri contenta fuit (Iberia), Claud Laud. Seren 67· libri mei non alia laude carius censentur, quam quod judicio vestro comprobantur, App Flor 4, 18, 3 —Hence, (β) = *to be known by something* (Appuleian) hoc nomine censebatur jam meus dominus, App M 8, p 171 nomen quo tu censeris aiebat, id ib 5, p 106 pro studio bibendi quo solo censetur, either *known by*, or *dis tinguished for*, id. Mag p 499 globorum caelestium supremum esse eum qui inerra bili meatu censetur, *which is known by its unerring course*, id Phil Nat 1, p 582 — And, (γ) As gram t. t, *to be marked by some peculiarity, according to which a word is classified* neque de armis et moenibus in fitias eo quin figurâ multitudinis perpetua censeantur, *that they are marked by the form of constant plurality*, i e that they are pluralia tantum, Gell 19, 8, 5, 10, 20, 8, 19, 13, 3

II. Of transactions in and by the Senate, *to judge* (in the meanings II and III the passive voice is not in class use, while in I the passive voice is by far the most freq)

A. *To be of opinion, to propose, to vote, to move*, referring to the votes of the senators when asked for their opinions (sententiam dicere) **1.** With a (passive) *inf clause*, denoting what should be decreed by the Senate (esse usu omitted) rex his ferme verbis patres consulebat Dic, inquit ei, quid censes? tum ille Puro pioque duello quaerendas (res) censeo, *I am of the opinion (I move, propose) that satisfaction should be sought*, etc, ancient formula ap Liv 1, 32, 11 sq primum igitur acta Caesaris ser vanda censeo, Cic Phil 1, 7, 16 hoc autem tempore ita censeo decernendum, id ib 5, 17, 45, 5, 6, 16, 5 12, 31, 5 12 34, 5, 13, 36, 5, 14, 38, 5 19, 53, 6, 1, 2, 9, 6 14, 11 15, 40, 12, 7, 17, 14, 1, 1, 14, 13, 35, cf Regulus's advice in the Senate, being rep resented as a vote captivos in senatu red dendos non censuit, Cic Off 1, 13, 39, 3, 31, 111 quare ita ego censeo de confessis more majorum supplicium sumendum, Sall C 52, 36, 51, 8, 52 14 Appius imperio consulari rem agendam censebat, Liv 2, 23, 15 ut multi (senatores) delendam ur bem censerent id. 9, 26, 3, 2, 29, 7, 3, 40, 13, 10, 12, 1, 34 4, 20, 38, 54, 6 cum ejus diei senatus consulta aureis litteris figenda in curia censuisset Tac. A. 3, 57· ut nonnulli dedendum eum hostibus censue rint, Suet. Caes. 24, so id. ib 14, id. Aug 100, id. Tib 4; id. Calig 60, id. Claud. 26; id. Ner 2, id Vesp 2. Of the emperor's vote in the Senate commutandam censuit vocem, et pro peregrinâ nostratem requi rendam Suet. Tib 71, so id. ib 34, id. Aug 55 —And with the copula expressed (very rare) qui censet eos morte esse mul tandos, Cic. Cat 4, 4, 7 —Sometimes refer ring to sententia as subject sententia quae censebat reddenda bona (inst. of eorum qui censebant) Liv 2, 4 3 — Sometimes with oportere for the gerundial *predic. inf*. quibusdam censentibus (eum) Romulum appellari oportere, Suet Aug 7 — With *pres inf*, inst. of a gerundial hac corona civica L. Gellius in senatu Ciceronem con sulem donari a re publica censuit, Gell. 5 6, 15 (cf. II B 1 b) — If the opinion of the senator does not refer to the chief ques tion, but to incidental points, the *predic inf* may have any form eas leges quas M Antonius tulisse dicitur omnes censeo per vim et contra auspicia latas, eisque legibus populum non teneri, Cic Phil. 5, 4, 10 cum magna pars senatus cum tyrannis bel lum gerendum fuisse censerent et ur bem recipi, non capi, etc Liv 26, 32, 2.— **2.** With *ut*, and negatively *ut ne* or *ne*, generally when the clause has an active predicate, but also with passives instead of the gerundial *inf clause* de ea re ita cen seo uti consules designati dent operam uti senatus Kal Jan tuto haberi possit, Cic. Phil 3, 15, 37 censeo ut iis qui in exercitu Antonii sunt, ne sit ea res fraudi, si, etc., id. ib 5, 12, 34 censebant omnes fere (sena tores) ut in Italia supplementum meis et Bibuli legionibus scriberetur, id Fam 3, 3, 1 Cn Pompeius (in senatu) dixit, se censere ut ad senatûs auctoritatem populi quoque Romani beneficium erga me adjun geretur, id Sest 34, 74 quas ob res ita cen seo eorum qui cum M Antonio sunt, etc. iis fraudi ne sit quod cum M Antonio fuerint, id Phil 8, 11, 33 Calidius qui cen sebat ut Pompeius in suas provincias pro ficisceretur, Caes B C 1, 2 censuerunt qui dam (senatores) ut Pannonicus, alii ut In victus cognominaretur, Suet Tib. 17 ite rum censente ut Trebianis concedere tur (of the emperor's vote in the Senate), id ib 31 —And an *inf clause*, with *neu* or *ut* sed ita censeo publicandas eorum pecunias, etc. neu quis postea de his ad se natum referat, etc., Sall C 51, 43 qui par tem bonorum publicandam, pars ut liberis relinqueretur, censuerat, Tac A 4, 20 —**3.** With a *subj clause*, without ut (rare in this connection, v III C 3) K. Fabius cen suit occuparent patres ipsi suum mu nus facere, captivum agrum plebi quam maxime aequaliter darent, Liv 2, 48, 2 — And ironically with regard to incidental points vereamini censeo ne nimis ali quid severe statuisse videamini, *I propose you should be afraid of having decreed too severe a punishment* = *of course, you will not be afraid* etc., Cic Cat 4, 6, 13 mise reamini censeo—deliquere homines adule scentuli per ambitionem—atque etiam ar matos dimittatis, *I propose that you pity them*, etc, or *I advise you to be merciful*, Sall C 52, 26 —**4.** Ellipt, with a ge rundial clause understood dic quid censes (i e decernendum) Liv 1, 32 11 quod ego me sententia censebam (i e decernendum), Cato ap Cic. Fam 15, 5, 2 senati decretum fit, sicut ille censuerat, Sall C 53, 1 quas ob res ita censeo senatui placere, etc. (= ita decernendum censeo, etc.) Cic. Phil 9, 7, 15, § 17 sq, 10, 11, 25 sq, 11, 12 29 sq, 14, 14, 36 sq —**5.** = sententiam dicere, *to tell to express one's opinion in the Senate* (post class) (α) *Absol* · Priscus Helvidius contra studium ejus (sc Vitellii) censue rit, *had voted* or *had expressed an opinion against his wishes*, Tac H 2, 91 cum pa rum sit, in senatu breviter censere, nisi, etc, id Dial 36 *fin* sententias prout libuisset perrogabit ac si censendum magis quam adsentiendum esset Suet. Aug 35 igitur Cn Piso quo, inquit, loco cense bis, Caesar? si primus etc, Tac A 1, 74 — (β) With adjectives in the neuter, substan tively used nec quoquam reperto (in sena tu) qui referre aut censere aliquid aude ret, *who dared to express an opinion on any*

thing, Suet. Caes. 20: per dissensionem diversa censentium, *of the senators who expressed different opinions,* id. Claud. 10.—(γ) With *interrog.* or *rel.-clause:* deinde ageret senatorem et censeret quid corrigi aut mutari vellet, Tac. A. 16, 28: cum censeat aliquis (in senatu) quod ex parte mihi placeat, Sen. Ep. 21, 9.

B. Of the decrees or resolutions of the Senate, = decernere, placere, *to resolve, decree.* **1.** With *inf.-clause.* **a.** With *gerund,* without copula (v. II. A. 1.): eum, cujus supplicio senatus sollennes religiones expiandas saepe censuit, Cic. Mil. 27, 73: eos senatus non censuit redimendos, id. Off. 3, 32, 114; so id. N. D. 2, 4, 10; id. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 15: senatus Caelium ab republicâ removendum censuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: senatus censuit frequens coloniam Labicos deducendam, Liv. 4, 47, 6; 5, 24, 4: cum bello persequendos Tusculanos patres censuissent, id. 6, 25, 5; 3, 42, 6; 3, 49, 8; 7, 19, 7 et saep.—**b.** With *pres. inf. pass.* or *act.,* with the force of a gerundial: de bonis regiis quae reddi antea censuerant (= reddenda), Liv. 2, 5, 1: munera mitti legatis ex binis milibus aeris censuerunt (i. e. patres), id. 43, 5, 8; so id. 45, 44, 15 (v. 2. b.): eundem jus dicere Romae ... patres censuerant, id. 45, 12, 13: cum senatus unum consulem, nominatimque Gnaeum Pompeium fieri censuisset, Suet. Caes. 26.—With both *act.* and *pass. inf.:* censuere patres, duas provincias Hispaniam rursus fieri ... et Macedoniam Illyricumque eosdem ... obtinere, Liv. 45, 16, 1.—With both *pres. pass.* and *gerund. inff.:* haec ita movere senatum, ut non expectanda comitia consuli censerent, sed dictatorem ... dici, Liv. 27, 5, 14.—And, with velle: senatus verbis nuntient, velle et censere eos ab armis discedere, etc., Sall. J. 21, 4.—**2.** With *ut* or *ne.* **a.** In the words of the Senate, according to formula: quod L. Opimius verba fecit de re publicâ, de eâ re ita censuerunt uti L. Opimius consul rem publicam defenderet, etc., ancient S. C. ap. Cic. Phil. 8, 4, 14: quod, etc., de eâ re ita censuerunt ut M. Pomponius praetor animadverteret curaretque ut si, etc., S. C. ap. Suet. Rhet. 1; Gell. 15, 4, 1.—And with gerundial *inf.-clause:* quod C. Julius pontifex ... de eâ re ita censuerunt, uti M. Antonius consul hostiis majoribus ... procuraret ... Ibus uti procurasset satis habendum censuerunt, S. C. ap. Gell. 4, 6, 2.—**b.** As related by the historians, etc.: quoniam senatus censuisset, uti quicunque Galliam provinciam obtineret ... Aeduos defenderet, Caes. B. G. 1, 35: patres censuerunt uti consules provincias inter se compararent, Liv. 30, 40, 12: senatus censuit ut domus ei ... publicâ impensâ restitueretur, Suet. Claud. 6; so with reference to the civil law, Dig. 49, 14, 15 *quater.*—With *ne:* senatum censuisse, ne quis illo anno genitus educaretur, Suet. Aug. 94.—And with *inf.-clause:* filio regis Nicomedi ex eâ summâ munera dari censuerunt, et ut victimae ... praeberentur, Liv. 45, 44, 15.—**3.** With a *subj.-clause* (very rare): senatus consulto quo censeretur, darent operam consules, etc., Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 73, 10.—**4.** With *neutr. acc. pron.* in place of a clause: cum vero id senatus frequens censuisset (sc. faciendum), Cic. Pis. 8, 18: ite in suffragium, et quae patres censuerunt vos jubete, Liv. 31, 7, 14: quodcunque vos censueritis, id. 34, 7, 15: quod patres censuissent, id. 28, 45, 2.—**5.** With accusative of a noun, or a noun as passive subject, *to decree* or *vote a thing* (post-class.): nec tamen repertum nisi ut effigies principum, aras deum, templa et arcus aliaque solita ... censuere, Tac. A. 3, 57: aram Clementiae, aram Amicitiae, effigiesque ... censuere, id. ib. 4, 74: cum censeretur clipeus auro et magnitudine insignis inter auctores eloquentiae (*to be placed among,* etc.), id. ib. 2, 83.—**6.** With both *acc.* and *dat.* (α) The *dat.* = *against:* bellum Samnitibus et patres censuerunt et populus jussit, Liv. 10, 12, 3.—(β) The *dat.* = *in behalf of:* censentur Ostorio triumphi insignia, Tac. A. 12, 38.—And with *ut:* sententiis eorum qui supplicationes et ... vestem Principi triumphalem, utque ovans urbem iniret, effigiesque ejus ... censuere, id. ib. 13, 8.

III. Transf. **A.** Of the opinions and resolutions of other deliberating bodies, or of their members, *to resolve,* or *to be of opinion.* **1.** With *inf.-clause.* **a.** Gerundial: erant qui censerent de tertiâ vigiliâ in castra Cornelia recedendum (council of war), Caes. B. C. 2, 30: erant sententiae quae conandum omnibus modis castraque Vari oppugnanda censerent, id. ib.; so id. ib. 2, 31; id. B. G. 2, 31 *fin.;* 7, 21; 7, 77: pontifices, consules, patres conscripti mihi ... pecuniâ publicâ aedificandam domum censuerunt, Cic. Pis. 22, 52: nunc surgendum censeo, *I move we adjourn* (in a literary meeting), id. de Or. 2, 90, 367: cum ... pontifices solvendum religione populum censerent, Liv. 5, 23, 9: nunc has ruinas relinquendas non censerem (in an assembly of the people), id. 5, 53, 3: ego ita censeo, legatos extemplo Romam mittendos (in the Carthaginian Senate), id. 21, 10, 13: ante omnia Philippum et Macedonas in societatem belli ... censeo deducendos esse (Hannibal in a council of war), id. 36, 7, 3; 5, 36, 8; Curt. 10, 6, 22; 10, 8, 12: cum septem judices cognovissent, duo censuerunt, reum exilio multandum, duo alii pecuniâ, tres reliqui capite puniendum, Gell. 9, 15, 7.—And with oportere inst. of a gerundial clause (referring to duty): neque sine gravi causâ eum locum quem ceperant, dimitti censuerant oportere, Caes. B. C. 1, 44.—With opus esse (= expediency): Parmenio furto, non proelio opus esse censebat, Curt. 10, 8, 12.—**b.** With ordinary *pres. inf.* (α) In place of a gerundial: Antenor censet belli praecidere = praecidendam causam (in a council of war), Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 9.—(β) Denoting opinion about an existing state: Hasdrubal ultimam Hispaniae oram ... ignaram adhuc Romanorum esse, eoque Carthaginiensibus satis fidam censebat, Liv. 27, 20, 6: Parmenio non alium locum proelio aptiorem esse censebat, Curt. 3, 7, 8.—**2.** With *ut* or *ne:* censeo ut satis diu te putes requiesse et iter reliquum conficere pergas (in a literary meeting), Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 290: plerique censebant ut noctu iter facerent (council of war), Caes. B. C. 1, 67: et nunc magnopere censere, ut unam anum ... triginta milibus talentum auri permutet (council of war), Curt. 4, 11, 12: censeo ut D. Claudius ex hac die deus fiat (council of the gods), Sen. Lud. Mort. Claud. 9, 5: antiquos audio censuisse, ne (praenomina) cui ejusdem gentis patricio inderentur, *resolved* (family council), Gell. 9, 2, 11 (cf. Liv. 6, 20, 14).—**3.** With *subj.-clause:* nunc quoque arcessas censeo omnes navalis terrestrisque copias (Hannibal in council of war), Liv. 36, 7, 17: censeo relinquamus nebulonem hunc, eamus hinc protinus Jovi Optimo Maximo gratulatum (assembly of the people), Scipio Afric. ap. Gell. 4, 18, 3.—**4.** With *acc. neutr.* of a *pron.* or *adj.* substantively used: ego pro sententiâ meâ hoc censeo: quandoquidem, etc., Sen. Lud. Mort. Claud. 11, 4: nec dubitavere quin vera censeret, *that his opinion was correct,* Curt. 10, 6, 18.—**5.** Ellipt.: sententiis quarum pars deditionem, pars eruptionem censebat (i. e. faciendam), Caes. B. G. 7, 77 *init.:* ita uti censuerant Italici deditionem facit, Sall. J. 26, 2; so Caes. B. G. 7, 75.

B. Of the orders of persons in authority (cf. II. B.). **1.** Of commanders, etc., by courtesy, inst. of velle, imperare, or a direct imperative sentence. (α) With gerundial *inf.-clause:* non tam imperavi quam censui sumptus legatis quam maxime ad legem Corneliam decernendos, *I said, not strictly as an order, but as an opinion that,* etc. (Cicero as proconsul), Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 6.—(β) With *subj.-clause:* arma quae ad me missuri eratis, iis censeo armetis milites quos vobiscum habetis, *you had better,* etc., Pomp. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, A, 4.—**2.** Of an order by the people (rare; gen. populus jubet): ita id (foedus) ratum fore si populus censuisset (i. e. confirmandum esse), Liv. 21, 19, 3.—**3.** Of the later emperors, in their ordinances (censemus = placet nobis, sancimus, imperamus, from the custom of the earlier emperors, who conveyed their commands in the form of an opinion in the senate; v. II. A. 1.).—With *inf.-clause, ut, ne,* and *subj.-clause:* sex mensium spatium censemus debere servari, Cod. Just. 11, 48 (47), 7: censemus ut, etc., ib. 12, 37 (38), 13: censemus ne, etc., ib. 12, 44 (45), 1: censemus vindicet, remaneat, ib. 11, 48 (47), 23: in commune jubes si quid censesve tenendum, Primus jussa subi, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 296.

C. Of advice, given by one person to another (further development of III. A.). **1.** Ante-class. formula: faciundum censeo = *I advise,* with *ut-clause,* with *quid, sic,* etc.: censeo faciundum ut quadringentos aliquos milites ad verrucam illam ire jubeas, etc., *I advise you to order,* etc., Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 6: ego Tiresiam ... consulam, Quid faciundum censeat, *consult Tiresias as to what he advises, for his advice,* Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 80: consulam hanc rem amicos quid faciundum censeant, id. Men. 4, 3, 26; id. Most. 3, 1, 23: sic faciundum censeo: Da isti cistellam, etc., id. Cist. 4, 2, 104: ego sic faciundum censeo: me honestiu'st Quam te, etc., id. As. 4, 2, 11; id. Ep. 2, 2, 91: sane faciundum censeo, id. Stich. 4, 2, 38.—**2.** With ordinary gerundial *inf.-clauses:* narrandum ego istuc militi censebo, *I advise you to let the soldier know that,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 42: exorando sumendam operam censeo, id. Stich. 1, 2, 22: quid nunc consili captandum censes? id. As. 2, 2, 91; id. Mil. 5, 25; id. Most. 1, 3, 115: idem tibi censeo faciendum, Cic. Off. 10, 1, 3: quos quidem tibi studiose et diligenter tractandos magno opere censeo, id. Fin. 4, 28, 79; id. Fam. 12, 28, 2.—Sometimes by aequum censere with an *inf.-clause* (in the comic poets): amicos consulam quo me modo Suspendere aequom censeant potissumum, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 50: qui homo cum animo ... depugnat suo, Utrum ita se esse mavelit ut eum animus aequom censeat, An ita potius ut parentes ... velint i. e. *as his mind prompts him,* id. Trin. 2, 2, 29; cf. E. 1. b. 8.—**3.** With a *subj.-clause* (so esp. with censeo in *1st pers.*): censen' hominem interrogem? *do you advise me to ask the man?* etc., Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 20: tu, si videbitur, ita censeo facias ut ... supersedeas hoc labore itineris (cf.: faciundum censeo ut, 1. supra), Cic. Fam. 4, 2, 4: immo plane, inquam, Brute, legas (Gracchum) censeo, id. Brut. 33, 125: tu, si forte quid erit molestiae te ad Crassum et Calidium conferas censeo, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 7: tu, censeo, tamen adhibeas Vettium, id. Att. 2, 4, 7: quae disputari de amicitiâ possunt, ab iis censeo petatis qui ista profitentur, id. Lael. 5, 17: tu, censeo, Luceriam venias: nusquam eris tutius, Pomp. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 1, 1; 8, 11, A: censeo Viâ Appiâ iter facias, et celeriter Brundusium venias, id. ib. 8, 11, C: ad Caesarem mittas censeo, et ab eo hoc petas, Anton. ib. 10, 10, 2: sed hos tamen numeros censeo videas ὁδοῦ πάρεργον, Gell. 17, 20, 5: quam scit uterque, libens censebo exerceat artem, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 44 (cf. Liv. 36, 7, 17, and Gell. 4, 18, 3, quoted III. A. 3.).—Of an advice given to an adversary, with irony: cetera si qua putes te occultius facere posse ... magnopere censeo desistas, *I strongly advise you to give up that idea,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 68, § 174: sed tu, Acci, consideres censeo diligenter, utrum censorum judicium grave esse velis an Egnatii, id. Clu. 48, 135: postulant ut excipiantur haec inexplicabilia. Tribunum censeant: aliquem adeant: a me ... numquam impetrabunt, id. Ac. 2, 30, 97: ibi quaeratis socios censeo, ubi Saguntina clades ignota est, Liv. 21, 19, 10: solvas censeo, Sexte, creditori, Mart. 2, 13, 2.—And in jest: Treviros vites censeo, audio capitalis esse, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 2: hi Plebei fuerunt, quos contemnas censeo ... quâ re ad patres censeo revertare, id. ib. 9, 21, 3: vites censeo porticum Philippi: si te viderit Hercules, peristi, Mart. 5, 49, 13; so id. ib. 11, 99, 8; 12, 61, 7.—For ironical senatorial advice, by which the contrary is meant, v. Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 13; Sall. C. 52, 26, quoted II. A. 3.—**4.** With an *ut-clause* (with monere; very rare): illud tamen vel tu me monuisse vel censuisse puta ... ut tu quoque animum inducas, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 8, 2.—**5.** With a clause understood: quo me vortam nescio: *Pa.* Si deos salutas, dextrovorsum censeo (i. e. id facias or faciundum censeo), Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 70: quo redeam? *Pe.* Equidem ad phrygionem censeo (i. e. redeas), id. Men. 4, 2, 53: quid nunc censes, Chrysale? (i. e. faciundum), id. Bacch. 4, 8, 112: ita faciam ut frater censuit, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 11: tibi igitur hoc censeo (i. e. faciendum): latendum tantisper ibidem, etc., Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 4: tu

potes Kalendis spectare gladiatores, et ita censeo, id. ib 16, 20 quid censes igitur? Ecquidnam est tui consilii ad? etc, id Att 9, 12, 4 quid igitur censet (sapientia)? *What is wisdom's advice?* id. Phil 13, 3, 6 scribi quid placeat, quid censeas, id Att. 9, 19, 4 ibitur igitur, et ita quidem ut censes, id. ib 10, 15, 3 disce, docendus adhuc, quae censet amiculus, Hor Ep 1, 17, 3

D. Of opinions and views on general questions, *to be of opinion, think, believe, hold* (cf statuo, existimo, puto, aio, dico, freq in class. prose; very rare in post class writers except Gellius, never with *ut, ne,* or *subj clause*) **1.** With *inf clause* Plato mundum esse factum censet a deo sempiternum, Cic Ac. 2, 37, 118 Cyrenaici non omni malo aegritudinem effici censent, sed insperato, id Tusc. 3, 13, 28 (Hieronymus) censet summum bonum esse sine ullâ molestiâ vivere, id. Fin 2, 5, 16 Aristoteles eos qui valetudinis causâ furerent, censebat habere aliquid in animis praesagiens, id. Div 1, 38, 81 Pythagoras censuit animum esse per naturam rerum omnem intentum et commeantem, id. ib 1, 11, 27; so id. Ac. 1, 11, 40, 2, 42, 131, id. Fin 1, 6, 20, 3, 15, 49, 3, 19, 64, 3, 21, 70, 4, 7, 17, 5, 7, 17, id N D 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 4, 1, 12, 29, 1, 13, 35 and 37, 1, 43, 120, 1, 44, 121, 2, 22, 57, 2, 16, 44, id Sen. 12, 41, id Leg 1, 13, 36, id Tusc 1, 9, 18, 1, 10, 22, 1, 30, 72, 1, 45, 108, 3, 5, 11, 3, 22, 52, 4, 7, 14, id Off 1, 25, 88 Plato in civitate communis esse mulieres censuit, Gell 18, 2, 8, 14, 5, 2, 18, 1, 4, 19, 12, 6 —If the opinion refers to what should be observed, oportere or debere is used, or a gerundial predicate with esse (so in Cic, but in Gell 7, 15, 3, with out esse) oportere delubra esse in urbibus censeo, Cic Leg 2, 10, 26 M Varro aedituumum dici oportere censet, Gell 12, 10, 4, 14, 5, 2, so with debere, id 17, 5, 5, 13, 8, 4 Cyrenaici virtutem censuerunt ob eam rem esse laudandam, Cic Off 3, 33, 116 (Ennius) non censet lugendam esse mortem quam immortalitas consequatur, id Sen 20, 73 —**2.** An *inf clause* understood (dissensio est), a quibus temporibus scribendi capiatur initium Ego enim ab ultimis censeo (i e exordiendum esse), Cic. Leg 1, 3, 8 si, Mimnermus uti censet, sine amore jocisque Nil est jucundum, Hor Ep 1, 6 65 sic enim censuit, Cic Off 3, 33, 117 —**3.** With *neutr acc.* of a *pron.* hoc amplius censeo, *in addition to the opinions mentioned I hold,* etc., Sen Vit Beat 3, 2 nullo (medico) idem censente, Plin 29, 1, 5, § 11 —**4.** With a *rel. clause* Aesopus quae utilia erant, non severe neque imperiose praecepit et censuit, *he imparted his teachings and views,* Gell 2, 29, 1 —**5.** *Absol* non adligo me ad unum aliquem ex Stoicis proceribus. Est et mihi censendi jus, *the right to impart my opinions,* Sen. Vit Beat. 3, 2

E. In gen, = arbitror, puto, existimo, judico (cf idem enim valet censere et arbitrari, Varr ap Non p 519, 29 censere nunc significat putare, nunc suadere, nunc decernere, Paul. ex Fest. p 54, 11 Müll) **1.** *To judge, think, believe, suppose* (freq in ante class writings, very rare in Cic except in the particular meanings, a.—ironically—and d., always with *inf clause* expressed or understood) **a.** In gen atque ego censui abs te posse hoc me impetrare, Plaut Cas 2, 6, 12 sq satis jam delusam censeo rem, ut est, nunc eloquamur, id. As 3, 3, 141 nam si honeste censeam te facere posse suadeam, id. Mil 4, 8, 60 neque ego hac noctem longiorem me vidisse censeo, id. Am 1, 1, 126 saluti quod tibi esse censeo, id Merc. 1, 35, so id. Am 4, 3, 2, id. Most. 1, 3, 127, id. Pers. 1, 1, 9, 2, 2, 8, 2, 3, 75 sq, id Truc. 2, 2, 60, id As. 2, 2, 33, id Aul 2, 4, 30, 2, 4 36, id Cas. 2, 8, 38, Ter Heaut. 3, 1, 53, id Phorm 2, 2, 13 aut domino, cujum id censebis esse, reddes Cincius, Re Mil 1 iii, de ap Gell 16, 4, 2 eo namque omnem belli molem inclinaturam censebant (consules) Liv 7, 32, 3 nec facturum aequa Samnitium populum censebant, si oppugnarent id 7 31, 7 quae so ut ea quae dicam non a militibus imperatori dicta censeas, id 7, 13, 8 at illa purgare se, quod quae utilia esse censebat suasisset, Curt 8 3, 7 Alexander, tam memorabili victoriâ laetus, qua sibi Orientis fines apertos esse censebat id 9, 1, 1, so id 10, 8, 22 —**b.** With reference to an erroneous opinion, *to imagine, suppose, falsely believe* censebam me effugisse a vita marituma Ne navigarem, etc. Plaut Bacch 2, 3, 108 omnes eum (sc Jovem) esse (Amphitruonem) censent servi id Am prol 122, 134 jam hic ero, quom illic censebis esse me, id. ib 3, 3, 14 ardere censui aedes, id ib 5, 1, 15 ego hunc censebam esse te, id Men 5, 9, 13, so id. As. 5, 2, 20, id Aul 3, 5, 55, id Bacch 1, 2, 14, id. Men 3, 3, 32, 5, 9, 76, id. Merc. 1, 2, 87, id. Poen 1, 1, 54, 3, 1, 60, 3, 4, 25, id. Rud. 2, 4, 31, 4, 7, 35, id Stich 4, 2, 24, id. Truc 1, 1, 72 et saep censuit se regem Porsenam occidere, Cass. Hem ap Non. p 4 88 non ipsa saxa magis sensu omni vacabant quam ille cui se hic cruciatum censet optare, Cic Tusc 1, 44, 107 —And ironically nisi forte Diagoram aut Theodorum censes superstitiosos fuisse, Cic. N D 1, 42, 117 nisi forte etiam illi Semproniano senatus consulto me censes adfuisse, qui ne Romae quidem fui, id Fam 12, 29, 2 neminem me fortiorem esse censebam, Curt. 8, 14, 42 —**c.** Referring to what should take place (α) With gerundial *inf clause* navis praedatoria, Abs qua cavendum nobis sane censeo, Plaut Men. 2, 2 70 soli gerundum censeo morem, id Most. 1, 3, 69 neque vendundam censeo Quae libera est, Ter Ad. 2, 1, 39, so id. Eun 4, 4, 53, 5, 8, 42, id. Hec 4, 4, 94, id Phorm 2, 4 17 ceterum ei qui consilium adferret opem quoque in eam rem adferendam censebant esse, Liv 25, 11, 14. —(β) With oportere, debere, or an ordinary *inf clause* solam illi me soli censeo esse oportere obedientem, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 47 quibus declararem, quo te animo censerem esse oportere, et quid tibi faciendum arbitrarer, Cic Fam 4, 9, 1 rursus interrogatus quid ipse victorem statuere debere censeret, Curt 8, 14 43 impudens postulatio visa est, censere ipsos id (bellum) advertere in se, agrosque suos pro alienis populandos obicere, *to entertain the idea that they should direct that war against themselves and their own lands,* etc, Liv 21, 20 4 munere eum fungi prioris censet amici = eum fungi oportere, Hor Ep 1 9, 5 quae nos quoque sustinere censebat, App M 11, p 253 —(γ) By aequum censere with ordinary *inf clause,* expressed or understood, either = *it is fair (right) to do something* or *something ought* or *should be done* (so very freq in the comic poets and Livy, rare in other writers) non ego istunc me potius quam te metuere aequom censeo, *I do not think it right to fear him,* etc., Plaut Capt. 2, 2, 51 quid me aequom censes pro illa tibi dare? *What do you think I should give as a fair price?* etc., id As. 1, 3, 76 meum animum tibi servitutem servire aequom censui, *I thought it my duty that my mind should,* etc., id Trin 2, 2, 27 ecquis est tandem qui vestrorum aequom censeat poenas dare ob eam rem quod arguatur male facere voluisse? Cato ap Gell 6 (7) 3, 36 quis aequum censeret receptos in fidem non defendi? Liv 21, 19, 5, so id 24, 37, 7, 5, 3, 8, 22, 32, 6 —And without emphasis upon the idea of fairness or right sunt ita ut ego aequom censeo, *as I think they ought to be,* Plaut. Stich 1, 2, 55, so id Trin 3, 2, 87, 2, 3, 1, id Merc 3 3, 8, id Aul 4, 1, 11, id. Ep 4, 1, 29, id Stich 2, 2, 20, 4, 1, 42 qui aequom esse censeant, nos jam a pueris ilico nasci senes *who believe that we should be born as old men right from childhood,* Ter Heaut 2, 1, 2, so id ib 5, 5 11, id Ad 4, 3, 10 qui aequom censeant rem perniciosam utili praeponi, Auct. Her 2 14, 22 (tribuni) intercedebant, senatum quaerere de pecunia non relata in publicum aequum censebant, Liv 38 54 5 cives civibus parcere aequum censebat, Nep Thras. 2 6—**d.** Very freq, esp in Cic., when a question rhetorical or real is addressed to a second person, often referring to erroneous opinions an fores censebas nobis publicitus praeberier? Plaut. Am 4 2 7 clanculum istaec te flagitia facere censebas potesse? id Men 4 2, 47 hicine nos habitare censes? id Trin 4, 3, 72 omnes ci naedos esse censes tu quia es? id Men 3, 2, 48, so id. As. 2, 4, 78, 5, 2, 37, id. Bacch 4, 6, 41, 5 2. 82, id Capt 4, 2, 66, 4, 2, 74, 5, 2, 16, id. Cas. 2, 6, 29, id. Men. 5, 5, 25 continuo dari Tibi verba censes? Ter And. 3 2, 25, so id. ib 3 3, 13, 4 4, 55, id Heaut 4 3, 38, id. Hec. 4, 1, 32, 4 4 53, id. Phorm 5, 6, 35 adeone me delirare censes ut ista esse credam? Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 10 nam cum in Graeco sermone haec non videbantur, quid censes in Latino fore? id Fin 3, 4, 15 quid igitur censes? Apim illum nonne deum videri Aegyptiis? id. N D 1, 29, 82 quis haec neget esse utilia? quem censes? id. Off 3, 26, 99 an censes me tantos labores susceptorum fuisse, si, etc, id. Sen. 23, 82 an vos Hirtium pacem velle censetis? id Phil. 12, 4, 9, so id. Brut 50, 186, 85, 294, id. Tusc 1 5, 10 *fin.*; 2, 4, 11, 3, 13, 27, id Fin 1, 10 34, id. N D 1, 8, 20, 1, 28, 78, 1, 44, 122; id Leg 2 10, 23, id. Div in Caecil 16, 54, id. Phil. 1, 6, 13, 4, 3, 7, 7, 4, 14, 11, 1, 3, 11, 5, 10, 12, 3, 7, 12, 6, 13, 12, 8, 21, 12, 9, 22, 13, 2, 4, 14, 4, 10, id Att 10, 11, 4 quid censes munera terrae? quo spectanda modo, quo sensu credis et ore? Hor Ep 1, 6, 5 sqq; so id. ib 2, 2, 65, Lucr 1, 973 (with *obj inf*) —With conditional period inst. of an *inf clause* num censes faceret filium nisi sciret eadem haec velle, Ter And. 3 3, 46 — Sometimes censemus? is used in the same way as censes? Cic Tusc 1, 2 4, id Off 2, 7, 25, id Fam 4 9, 2 —**e.** With an *inf. clause* understood itane tu censes? *Pa.* Quid ego ni ita censeam? Plaut Mil 4, 3, 27 quid ergo censes? *Tr* Quod rogas, Censeo, id Rud 4, 8 7 sq quid illum censes? (i e eo loco facere?) Ter And 5, 2, 12 quid illas censes? (i e posse dicere), id Ad 4 5, 22, so Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 59, Ter Heaut 3, 3, 9, 5, 3 21 —So, very freq in the comic poets, censeo, *absol,* as an approving answer, also sic censeo, istuc censeo, ita censeo (Cic.) to be variously rendered. ego divinam rem intus faciam *So* Censeo, *that will be right!* Plaut Am 3 3 11· auscultemus quid agat *Ph* Sane censeo, *so we will, indeed,* id Curc 2, 2, 29 quid si recenti re aedis pultem? *Ad* Censeo, *do so!* id Poen 3, 4, 18 quin eloquamur? *Ag* Censeo, hercle, patrue, id ib 5 4 93 patri etiam gratulabor? *Tr* Censeo *I think so* (and after answering several questions with censeo) etiamne complectar ejus patrem? *Tr* Non censeo *Pl* Nunc non censet quom volo id Rud 4, 8 6 sqq, id Ps 2, 2, 69, id Stich 5, 4, 53, id. Truc. 2, 4 73, id Cas. 4 3 14, Ter Eun 2 1, 11, id Heaut 3, 3, 27 male habeas! *Mu* Sic censeo, Plaut. Men 4, 1, 11 aliquem arripiamus, etc *Ly* Hem, istuc censeo, id Merc 3 3, 19 (cf prorsus ita censeo referring to general questions as in D, Cic. Leg 2, 10, 23), once similarly censeas Quid gravare? censeas! *Say yes,* Plaut. Stich 3, 2 22 —**2.** *To resolve* as a merely mental act, with gerundial *inf clause* (rare, cf II B) quibus rebus cognitis Caesar maturandum sibi censuit, *resolved to hasten,* lit., *thought he must hasten* (= statuit existimavit), Caes. B G 7, 56 *init* censuimus igitur amplius quaerendum, Gell. 12 14, 7 —**3.** *To consider,* i e after carefully weighing the circumstances, with *inf clause* (rare) sed cum censerem me et periculum vitare posse et temperatius dicere ea causa mihi in Asiam proficiscendi fuit, Cic Brut 91, 314 —**4.** = putare, habere, judicare, *to consider as, to hold,* with two *acc.*, or *inf clause.* **a.** With double *acc.* quom dispicias tristem, frugi censeas (i e. eum) *you would consider him thrifty,* Plaut. Cas. 3, 2 32 auxilio vos dignos censet senatus *considers you worthy of help,* Liv 7, 31, 2 has indignes cuppediarum majore detestatione dignas censebimus si, etc., Gell 7 (6) 16, 6 cum Priscum nobilitas hostem patriae censuisset *judged declared him the enemy,* etc., Aur Vict. Caes 29, 4 —**b.** In the *pass* with *nom* and *inf*, = haberi (in Manil and Gell) praeter illas unam et viginti (comoedias) quae consensu omnium Plauti esse censebantur, Gell 3, 3 3 quae terrenâ censentur sidera sorte (i e esse) *are considered as being of the terrestrial kind,* Manil. 2, 226, so id 2, 293, 2, 653 2, 667, 3, 96, so sub aliquo censeri *to be considered as being under one's influence* id. 4, 246, 4, 705, cf id. 3, 598 (with *per*) — **5.** *To wish,* with *subj clause* or *ne* (in App) de comâ pretiosi velleris floccum mihi confestim adferas censeo, App M 6,

p. 117: censeo ne ulla cura os percolat, id. Mag. p. 411.

* **2. censeo**, ēre,=succenseo, *to be angry:* ne vobis censeam, si, etc., Varr. ap. Non. p. 267, 24.

cēnsio, ōnis, *f.* [1. censeo] (only ante- and post-class.). **I.** *An estimating, taxing,* esp. *censor's estimating, rating, appraising:* capitis, Gell. 16, 10, 13: Servi Tulli, id. 10, 28, 2; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 81; Paul. ex Fest. p. 65, 9 Müll. — **B.** *The punishment, chastisement* (*of the censor*); cf.: censionem facere dicebatur censor, quom multam equiti irrogabat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 54, 5 Müll.—Hence, in the lang. of comedy: censio bubula, *a scourging*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 15.—**II.** *A severe opinion, judgment:* de nostris epistulis, Symm. Ep. 1, 3; Ambros. Abrah. 2, 1, 1.—**B.** *The expression of opinion:* adsum equidem, ne censionem semper facias, *that you be not forever saying* censeo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 8, 9.

censĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. censeo, censitus]. ***I.** *A taxing, tax, tribute:* levare, Spart. Pescenn. Nigr. 7 *fin.*—**II.** *A declaration of the will, a command:* Vespasiani censitione et jussu, Front. Colon. p. 146 Goes.

censĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], in the provinces, *the magistrate presiding over the rating of citizens* (=censor), Dig. 41, 1, 30; 50, 15, 4; Cod. Th. 6, 3, 2; Inscr. Orell. 208 al.

censītus, a, um,=census, v. 1. censeo.

censor, ōris, *m.* [1. censeo; cf. also Umbr. censtur; Sanscr. çanster, leader, governor], *a censor, a Roman magistrate,* of whom there were two, chosen orig. every five, and afterwards every one and a half years, who at first only had the charge of the Roman people and their property, in respect to their division according to rank or circumstances; but gradually came to the exercise of the office of censor of morals and conduct, and punished the moral or political crimes of those of higher rank by consigning them to a lower order (senatu movebant, equiti equum adimebant, civem tribu movebant, in aerarios referebant, aerarium faciebant, etc.; cf. aerarius, A. b., which punishment of the censor, whether inflicted in consequence of a judicium turpe, acc. to a tribunal authorized therefor, or in accordance with the decision of the censors themselves, was called animadversio censoria or ignominia=ἀτιμία). They also, even from the most ancient times, let out the tolls, public saltworks, the building and repairing of public works, the procuring of victims for public sacrifice, etc.; cf. Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7; Liv. 4, 8, 7; Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, p. 446 sq.; Dict. of Antiq., art. censor.—Also in the Roman colonies and provinces there were censors, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 131; and id. ib. 2, 2, 56, § 138 sq.: censor, id. Clu. 14, 41; Liv. 29, 15, 10; 29, 37, 7 (in later Lat. called censitor, q. v.).—**II.** Trop., *a rigid judge of morals, a censurer, critic:* pertristis quidam patruus, censor, magister, Cic. Cael. 11, 25: castigator censorque minorum, Hor. A. P. 174: cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti, id. Ep. 2, 2, 110; Ov. P. 4, 12, 25: factorum dictorumque, Sen. Vit. Beat. 20, 4: servis erilis imperii non censor est, sed minister, id. Exc. Contr. 3, 9, 4: Sallustius gravissimus alienae luxuriae objurgator et censor, Macr. S. 2, 9, 9.—As *fem.:* ita fides prompta dura sui censor est, Ambros. Ep. 10, 83.

Censōrīnus, i, *m.* **I.** *A cognomen in the gens* Marcia, Cic. Brut. 90, 311 al.—**II.** *A grammarian of the third century,* whose work, De Die Natali, is extant.

censōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [censor], *of or pertaining to the censor, censorial:* tabulae, *the lists of the censor,* Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 4: lex, *a contract for leasing buildings,* id. Verr. 2, 1, 55, § 143; *public revenues,* id. Prov. Cons. 5, 12; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 12, § 35 (the same: locatio, id. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 12); sometimes, also, *the order, decisions of the censor* (concerning the divisions of the people, taxes, public buildings, etc.), id. Rab. Perd. 5, 15; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 16: edictum (de rhetoribus Latinis), Suet. Rhet. 1: severitas, Cic. Clu. 46, 129; cf. id. Pis. 5, 10: animadversio atque auctoritas, id. Clu. 42, 117 and 119; cf. animadversio, id. ib. 46, 129 *fin.:* nota, Liv. 24, 18, 9; Quint. 5, 11, 13; 5, 13, 32 (cf. Cic. Clu. 46, 129: censoriae severitatis nota): opus, *a fault* or *crime which was followed by the punishment of the censor,* Cic. de Or. 2, 90, 367; Suet. Caes. 41; Gell. 4, 12, 1; 14, 7, 8; for which also, probrum, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 10; but censorium opus, *the punishment inflicted by the censor,* Col. 12, praef. *fin.:* homo, *any one who had been censor,* Cic. de Or. 2, 90, 367.—Hence, Cato Censorius, Quint. 12, 1, 35.—**II.** Trop., *rigid, severe:* gravitas, Cic. Cael. 15, 35: virgula, Quint. 1, 4, 3: lima, Mart. 5, 80, 12.

censŭālis, e, *adj.* [census], *of* or *pertaining to a census* (in late and jurid. Lat.): forma, Dig. 50, 15, 4: vincula, ib.: professiones, ib. 50, 4, 18.—**II.** *Subst.:* **censŭāles**, ium, *m.* **A.** *Those who make out the censor's lists,* Capitol. Gord. 12; Cod. Th. 8, tit. 2; Symm. Ep. 10, 43.—**B.** *The censor's lists,* Tert. Apol. 19.

censum, i, *n.* [1. censeo],=2. census, II. c., *wealth, riches,* Cic. ap. Non. p. 202, 23 (IV. 2, p. 456 Orell.).

censūra, ae, *f.* [censor]. **I.** *The office of censor, censorship,* Liv. 4, 8, 2; 4, 24, 3 sq.; 9, 34, 16 sq.; 9, 46, 10 et saep.; Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48; Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 44; Ov. F. 6, 647 et saep.—Prov.: dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas, Juv. 2, 63.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A judgment, opinion,* in gen. (prob. not ante-Aug.), Ov. R. Am. 362: vivorum, Vell. 2, 36, 3: vini, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 72: culinarum, id. 9, 54, 79, § 169: cachinni, Juv. 10, 31: de omni scripto (Senecae) judicium censuramque facere, Gell. 12, 2, 2.—**B.** *A severe, rigid judgment, severity:* parentis, Treb. Gall. 3; Capitol. M. Aur. 22.

1. census, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. censeo.

2. census, ūs, *m.* [1. censeo]. **I.** *A registering and rating of Roman citizens, property, etc., a census;* cf. Liv. 1, 42, 5; Dig. 50, 15, and the compendiums referred to under censor: habere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 131: agere, Liv. 3, 22, 1; 40, 46, 8; Suet. Aug. 27; id. Tib. 21: facere, Gell. 10, 28, 1: censere, cf. censeo: censu prohibere, *to refuse one admittance into the lists of citizens,* Cic. Sest. 47, 101; so, censu excludere, Liv. 45, 15, 4: manumissio censu, i. e. *when a slave was enrolled in the census at the request of his master,* Just. Inst. 1, 5, 1.—Hence, **II.** Meton. **A.** *The register of the census, the censor's lists,* P. Afr. ap. Gell. 7, 11, 9; Cic. Balb. 2, 5; id. Arch. 5, 11; id. Cael. 32, 78; Liv. 39, 44, 2; Dig. 50, 15, 4; 22, 3, 10.—**B.** *The registered property of Roman citizens:* census senatorum (800,000 sesterces), Suet. Aug. 41; id. Vesp. 17: census equester (400,000 sesterces), id. Caes. 33; id. Aug. 40; cf. Juv. 14, 326.—**C.** *Wealth, riches, property, possessions,* in gen. (=divitiae, opes): homo egens, sine censu, Cic. Fl. 22, 52; so Hor. C. 2, 15, 13; id. S. 2, 3, 324; Ov. F. 1, 217; id. M. 3, 588; 8, 846; Plin. 14, prooem. § 5; Tac. A. 2, 37; Suet. Ner. 38; 44 al.: exiguus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 43: tenuis, id. ib. 1, 7, 56: opimo onerare digitos, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 22.—Poet.,=pretium, munera, *rich presents, gifts,* Ov. M. 7, 739.—**2.** Trop.: censu Tullius oris (*by eloquence*) Emeritus caelum, Manil. 1, 792; cf. id. 1, 12; 3, 71.

† **centaurēum** or **-ĭon**, i, *n.* (access. form **centaurĭa**, ae, *f.*, App. Herb. 34 and 35),=κενταύρειον and κενταύριον, *centaury, a plant of two kinds:* majus, Centaurea centaurium, Linn.; and minus, Gentiana centaurium, id.; Plin. 25, 6, 30, § 66: ferum, Lucr. 2, 401: tristia, id. 4, 124: Thessala, Luc. 9, 918; Verg. G. 4, 270.

Centaurēus, a, um, *adj.* [Centaurus], *pertaining to a Centaur, of the Centaurs:* rixa, Hor. C. 1, 18, 8.

Centaurĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to a Centaur:* lustra, Stat. Achill. 1, 266.

centaurion, ii, v. centaureum.

† **centauris**, idis, *f.*,=κενταυρίς, *a species of* centaureum, Plin. 25, 6, 32, § 69.

Centaurŏmăchĭa, ae, *f.*, *a fictitious name of a part of Thessaly,* Plaut. Curc. 3, 75.

Centaurus, i, *m.*,=Κένταυρος, *a Centaur; the Centaurs were wild people in the mountains of Thessaly, who fought on horseback;* acc. to the fable, monsters in Thessaly of a double form (the upper parts human, the lower those of a horse), sons of Ixion and of a cloud in the form of Juno (hence nubigenae, Verg. A. 7, 674), Lucr. 5, 876; 5, 889; Ov. M. 9, 191; 12, 219 sq.; Verg. G. 2, 456; id. A. 7, 675; Hor. C. 4, 2, 15 al.; Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 13 (21): nobilis, i. e. Chiron, Hor. Epod. 13, 11; cf. bimembris, v. Lapithae.—As figure-head of a ship, Verg. A. 10, 195.—**II.** *A constellation in the southern heavens,* Hyg. Astr. 2, 38; 3, 37; Cic. Arat. 203 sq.; Manil. 1, 408.—**III.** *The name of a ship* (hence, sc. navis, *fem.*): magna, Verg. A. 5, 122.

centēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [centeni], *consisting of a hundred, relating to a hundred:* numerus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 86 Müll., p. 26 Bip.: grex, id. R. R. 2, 4, 22; 3, 6, 6: pondera, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83: ballistae, *throwing stones weighing a hundred pounds,* Lucil. ap. Non. p. 555, 25: fistula, *of a hundred inches,* Vitr. 8, 7; Front. Aquaed. 29; 62; Pall. Aug. 12: basilicae, *a hundred feet long,* Capitol. Gord. 32: rosae, i. e. *hundred-leaved,* Tert. Cor. Mil. 14: libertus, *possessed of a hundred thousand sesterces,* Dig. 37, 14, 16; cf. Just. Inst. 3, 8, 2: cenae, *of a hundred asses,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 54 Müll.; cf. Tert. Apol. 7 (but in Ann. 2, p. 97 is to be read centimanos, acc. to Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 107).—**II.** *Subst.:* **Centēnārĭi**, ōrum, *m.*,= centuriones, Veg. Mil. 2, 13.

centēni, ae, a (among the poets and in post-class. prose also in *sing.*; cf.: bini, terni, etc.; *gen. plur.* centenûm, like binûm, etc., Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 163 sq. al.), *num. distrib.* [centum], *a hundred each, a hundred:* illos centeni quemque sequuntur juvenes, Verg. A. 9, 162: centum bracchia Centenaeque manus, id. ib. 10. 566: centenos sestertios militibus est pollicitus, Hirt. B. Alex. 48: centena sestertia, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49: vicies centena milia passuum, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 13.—In *sing.*, Verg. A. 10, 207; Mart. 8, 45; Stat. S. 4, 4. 43; Pers. 5, 6.—**II.** *Subst.:* **centēna**, ae, *f.* (sc. dignitas),=centurionatus, *a dignity in the imperial court,* Cod. Th. 10, 7, 1 al.—**B. centēnum**, i, *n.*, *a kind of grain,*=secale (because it bears a hundredfold), Edict. Diocl. p. 27; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 3, 12, and Plin. 18, 16, 40, § 141.

centēnĭōnālis nummus, *a small coin,* Cod. Th. 9, 23, 1 and 2.

* **centēsĭmo**, āre, *v. a.* [centesimus], *to take out every hundredth* for punishment, *to centesimate:* milites, Capitol. Macr. 12.

centēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ordin.* [centum], *the hundredth:* pars, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 166: lux ab interitu Clodii, Cic. Mil. 35, 98 al.—**B.** *Subst.:* **centēsĭma**, ae, *f.* (sc. pars), *the hundredth part of a thing,* as a revenue, tax, a percentage: rerum venalium, Tac. A. 1, 78; cf. id. ib. 2, 42.—And of interest, 1 per cent. monthly; therefore, acc. to our manner of computing interest, 12 per cent. annually, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 11 sq.; Sen. Ben. 7, 10: binae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 70, § 165.—**II.** For centuplex, *a hundredfold:* frux, Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 24: grano, id. 18, 16, 40, § 141; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 2.

* **centĭceps**, cipitis, *adj.* [centum-caput], *hundred-headed:* belua, i. e. Cerberus, Hor. C. 2, 13, 34.

centiens or **centies**, *adv.* [centum], *a hundred times:* eadem imperare, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 16: dictum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 8: sestertium centiens et octogiens (sc. milia), Cic. Pis. 35, 86: circiter centies sestertium, Nep. Att. 5, 2.

* **centĭfĭdus**, a, um, *adj.* [centum-findo], *divided into a hundred parts,* or, in gen., *into a great many parts:* iter, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 888.

centĭfŏlĭa [centum-folium] rosa, *the hundred-leaved rose,* Plin. 21, 4, 10, §§ 17 and 18.

centĭgrānĭum [centum-granum] triticum, *wheat that has a hundred grains,* Plin. 18, 10, 21, § 95.

† **centĭmālis** [κέντημα] fistula, *a surgical instrument, a trocar;* Fr. trois quarts, Veg. 2, 15, 4; 2, 5, 24.

centĭmănus, ūs (cf. Prisc. p 718 P.; Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 107), *adj.* [centum-manus], *having a hundred hands,* an epithet of Gyges, Hor. C. 2, 17, 14; of Typhoeus, Ov. M. 3, 303: infantes centimanos, Arn. 2, p. 97, acc. to Lachm. l. l. (al. centenarios).

centĭmĕter, tri, *m.* [centum-metrum], *he who employs a hundred,* or, in gen., *very*

many metres Terentianus, Sid Carm 9, 265

centimetrum, i, *n* [centum metrum], *the title of a metrical writing of Servius* in Putsch p 1817 sq

centinodius, a, um, *adj* [centum nodus], *with a hundred knots* herba (an unknown plant), Marc Emp 31

centipeda or **centupeda**, ae, *f* [centum pes], *a centipede, a worm, called also* millepeda or multipeda, Plin 29, 6, 39 § 136, 30, 6, 16, § 47, Arn 2, p 79 (in Isid Orig 12, 4, 33, centupeda)

centipellio, onis, *m* [centum pellis], *the second maw of ruminating animals*, Plin 28, 9, 42, § 150

centipes, pedis *adj* [centum pes] *hundred footed* scolopendrae, Plin 9, 43, 67, § 145

centiplex, v centuplex.

1. cento, onis, *m* [κεντρων], *a garment of several bits or pieces sewed together, a rag covering, patchwork*, etc, Cato ap Fest s v prohibere, p 234 Müll, id. R. R 2, 3, 10, 5, Lucil. ap Non. p 176, 1, Sisenn ib p 91, 27, Caes B C 2, 9, 3, 44 *fin*, Dig 33, 7, 12 —**2.** Esp, *a cap worn under the helmet*, Amm 19, 8, 8 —**B.** Prov centones sarcire alicui, *to impose upon by falsehoods*, Plaut Ep 3, 4, 19 —**II.** *The title of a poem made up of various verses of another poem, a cento*; so the Cento Nuptialis of Ausonius (the thirteenth of his Idyls), etc, Isid Orig 1, 38, 25, Tert Praescr 39

2. Cento, onis, *m*, *a Roman cognomen*, Cic Sen 14, 50

Centobriga, ae, *f*, *a town of the Celtiberi in Spain*, Val Max 5, 1, 5 —Hence, **Centobrigenses**, ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Centobriga*, Val Max 5, 1, 5

* **centoculus**, i, *m* [centum oculus], *hundred eyed*, or *with a multitude of eyes* Argus, Hier in Ezech 1, 1

centonarius, a, um, *adj* [1 cento], *of* or *pertaining to patchwork* mos, Tert. Praescr 39 VESTIARIVS, Inscr Orell 4296 —**II.** *Subst* **centonarius**, ii, *m*, *a maker of patchwork, a dealer in rags*, Petr 45, Cod Th 14, 8, 16, 10 al

centralis, e, *adj* [centrum] *in the middle, central* terra, Plin 2, 23, 21 § 86

* **centratus**, a, um, *adj* [id], *in the middle* or *centre, central*, Fulg Myth 1, 11

† **centrinae**, arum, *m*, = κεντρίναι, *a kind of beetle* or *wasp*, Plin 17, 27, 44, § 255

Centrones, um, *m*, = Κεύτρωνες, *a people of Gaul* **I.** In Gallia Narbonensis, now *Centron, in the valley Tarantaise*, Caes. B G 1, 10, Plin 3, 20, 24, § 135 —Hence, Centronicae Alpes, Plin 11, 42, 97, § 240 — **II.** In Gallia Belgica, near *Courtray*, acc to Reich *Thorout*, not far from Brügge, Caes B G 5, 39

* **centrosus**, a, um, *adj* [centrum], *in the central point* scobe, i e *inward, internal*, Plin 37, 7, 26, § 98

† **centrum**, i *n*, = κέντρον (a prickle, sharp point) **I.** Centrum circini, *the stationary foot of the compasses, around which the other is carried in making a circle*, Vitr 3, 1, 9, 5 —Hence, **II.** Meton. **A.** *The middle point of a circle, the centre*, Vitr 3, 1, 9, 1, Plin 2, 15, 13, § 63, 2, 19, 17, § 81 et saep —In *plur* solis terraeque centra, Plin 18, 29, 69, § 281 (in Cic Tusc 1, 17, 40, used as a Greek word) —**B.** *A kernel, a hard knot in the interior of wood, precious stones*, etc, Plin 16, 39, 76, § 198, 37, 2, 10, § 28, 37, 9, 39, § 120 al

centum, *indecl num* [Sanscr çatam, Gr ἑ κα τον, Goth hund] **I.** *A hundred* dies Cic Mil 22, 60 et septem anni id Sen 5, 13 —**II.** Poet, for *an indefinite, large number* mihi si linguae centum sint, oraque centum, Verg G 2, 43 centum clavibus servata, Hor C 2, 14, 26 centum puer artium, id ib 4, 1, 15 jugera id S 1, 1, 50 greges, id C 2, 16, 33 cyathi id ib 3, 8, 14 chlamydes id Ep 1, 6, 41 al, cf Quint 7, 10 8, and, ludi Tib 1, 7, 49 Huschk

Centumalus, i, *m*, *a Roman cognomen* Cic Off 3, 16, 66

centum capita, *a plant, also called* eryngium, Plin 22, 8, 9, § 20 —Also **centum caput**, Plin 1 epit 22, n 9

Centum Cellae or **Centumcellae**, arum, *f*, *a seaport town in Etruria*, now *Civita Vecchia*, Plin Ep 6, 31, 1

Centum-geminus, a, um, *adj*, *a hundredfold*, poet epithet of the hundred armed Briareus, Verg A 6, 287 Serv, cf Macr S 5, 14 8, and of the hundred gated Thebes, Val Fl 6 118

centum-peda, ae, *m* [pes], *hundred footed*, Aug Civ Dei, 7, 11

centumpondium or **centupondium**, ii, *n* [centum pondus], *a weight of a hundred pounds*, Plaut. As 2, 2, 37, Cato, R R 13 *fin*

centumvir, v centumviri

centumviralis, e, *adj* [centumviri], *of* or *pertaining to the centumviri* judicium, Cic. Caecin 18, 53, id de Or 1, 39, 177, Quint 11, 1, 78, Suet Vesp 10 causae, Cic de Or 1, 38, 173, Quint 5, 2, 1 Spald, Gell 16 10, 8. hasta, Suet Aug 36 lis, id. Rhet 6

centum-viri or **centum viri**, orum, *m*, *a college* or *bench of judges chosen annually for civil suits, especially those relating to inheritances, consisting of* 105 (in the time of the emperors, of 180) *persons*, Cic de Or 1, 38, 175, id. Caecin 24, 67, Quint 3, 10, 3, 4 2, 5 Spald, 4, 1, 57, 7, 4, 10, Suet Aug 36, id. Dom 8, Plin Ep 6, 33 al, cf Fest s v centumviralia pp 54 and 64 Müll, and Dict. of Antiq —Such a college at Perusia, Inscr Orell. 3719; at Ven, ib 108, 3448, 3706 al

centunculus, i, *m dim* [1 cento] **I.** *A small patch* or *patchwork* Sen Ep 80, 8, App M 1, p 104 al —**B.** Esp, *a party colored saddle-cloth*, Liv 7, 14, 7 Weissenb —**II.** *A plant, bind weed, knotweed* Polygonum convolvulus, Linn., Plin 24, 15, 88, § 138, as *fem*, id. 26, 11, 66, § 105

centuplex (in MSS also **centiplex**), plicis, *adj* [centum plico] *a hundredfold* murus, Plaut Pers 4, 4, 11 (where Fleck. Krit Misc p 36, would read centupulus, cf centuplus) fructus Prud Cath 7, 220 centuplicem ferre frugem, Juvenc Hist Sacr 2, 799

centuplico, 1, *v a* [id], *to increase a hundredfold* populum, Vulg 2 Reg 24, 3 —Hence, **centuplicatus**, a, um, *Part*, *increased a hundredfold, centuple* fructus, Prud Contr Symm 2, 1050 —*Subst* **centuplicata**, orum, *n*, *a hundredfold* capere Juvenc Hist Sacr 3, 548 —And *adv* **centuplicato** venire, *to be sold a hundred times dearer*, Plin 6, 23, 26, § 101

centuplus, a, um, *adj* [centum plus], *hundredfold, centuple* (eccl Lat) fructus, Vulg Luc 8, 8 fenoris usus, Alcim Avit ad Sor 365 augere populum suum centuplum, Vulg 1 Par 21, 3 — As *subst* **centuplum**, i, *n*, *a hundredfold* accipere, Aug Civ Dei, 20, 7, Vulg Matt 19, 29 invenire, id Gen 26, 12 reddere alicui, Salv adv Avar 3, 17

centupondium, v centumpondium

centuria, ae, *f* [centum], orig, *an assemblage or a division consisting of a hundred things of a kind*, hence in gen, *any division*, even if it consists not of a hundred **I.** In agricult, *a number of acres of ground*, Varr L L 5, 4, 10, § 35, cf id R R 1, 10 *fin*, 18, 5, Col 5, 1, 7, Hyg Lim p 154 Goes —**II.** In milit lang, *a division of troops, a century, company* centuriae, quae sub uno centurione sunt, quorum centenarius justus numerus, Varr L L 5, 16, 26, § 88, p 26 Bip centuriae tres equitum, Ramnenses, Titienses, Luceres, Liv 1 13 8 in legione sunt centuriae sexaginta, manipuli triginta, cohortes decem, Cincius ap Gell 16, 4 6, cf Veg Mil 2, 13 sq; Caes B C 1, 64, 3, 91, Sall J 91, 1 — **III.** Of the Roman people, *one of the one hundred and ninety three orders into which Servius Tullius divided the Roman people according to their property, a century*, Cic Rep 2, 22 39 sq Moser, Liv 1, 43, 1 sq, cf Dion Halic. 4, 16 sq, Nieb Röm Gesch 1, p 477 sq — Hence the assemblies in which they voted acc. to centuries were called comitia centuriata, v 1 centurio The century designated by lot as voting first was called centuria praerogativa, Cic Planc. 20, 49, v praerogativus, cf Dict. of Antiq

centurialis, e *adj* [centuria], *pertaining to a century* **1.** In agriculture lapides, *boundary stones for single centuries*, Auct Lim p 298 Goes.—**2.** In the division of the people civis *appointed to* or *placed in any century*, Fest s v ni quis scivit, p 177 Müll — **3.** In milit. lang vitis, Macr S 1, 23 16.

centuriatim, *adv* [id] **I.** *By companies* or *centuries*, Caes. B C 1, 76 Oud. N cr centuriatim citare populum, Liv 6, 20, 10 tributim et centuriatim descriptis ordinibus, Cic Fl 7, 15 —* **II.** Trop, *in masses* or *crowds, by hundreds* Pompon ap Non p 18, 12 (Com Rel v 153 Rib)

centuriatio, onis, *f* [1 centurio], *a dividing into centuries* only in the Agrimensores, Hyg Lim p 206 Goes

1. centuriatus, a, um, *Part*, from 1 centurio

2. centuriatus, us, *m* [1 centurio] **I.** *A division into centuries* Liv 22 38 3 —**II.** [2 centurio] *The office of centurion*, Cic Imp Pomp 13, 37, id Pis 36, 88, Suet. Gram 24.

1. centurio, avi, atum, 1, *v a.* [centuria], *to divide into centuries* (acc. to centuria, I) **I.** Of land agrum Hyg Lim p 195 Goes, cf Fest p 53 Müll —**II.** Of the army (only of infantry, cf decurio), *to arrange in centuries, assign to companies* cum homines in tribunali Aurelio palam conscribi centuriarique vidissem, Cic. Red Quir 5, 13 rem gerit palam (Octavius), centuriat Capuae, dinumerat Jam jamque vides bellum, id Att. 16, 9 *fin* juventutem, Liv 25, 15, 9 seniores quoque, id 6, 2, 6, 29, 1, 2 equites decuriati, centuriati pedites id. 22, 38, 3, so id 10, 21, 4 Juventus Romana equis delapsa se ipsam centuriavit, i e *reduced to infantry*, Val Max 3, 2, n 8 mulus centuriatus, for *carrying provisions* Aur ap Vop Aur 7, 7 —**B.** Facetiously eripiam ego hodie concubinam militi, Si centuriati bene sunt maniplares mei Plaut Mil. 3, 2, 3, cf id Curc. 4, 4 29 —**III.** Of the people in the meeting of the council, only *part. perf* comitia centuriata, *in which all the Roman people voted according to centuries* (this was done in the choice of higher magistrates, in decisions in respect to war and peace, and, until Sulla's time, in questions affecting life or citizenship, cf Messala ap Gell 13, 15, 4, Lael Felix ib 15, 27, 4, Cic Red Sen 11, 27), Cic Leg 3, 19, 44 quod ad populum centuriatis comitiis tulit, id Phil 1, 8, 19, Liv 3, 55, 3, 8, 12, 15 —Facetiously Pseudolus mihi centuriata capitis habuit comitia, i e *has sentenced me to death*, Plaut Ps 4, 7, 134 Lorenz ad loc —Hence, *P a* **centuriatus**, a, um, *of* or *belonging to the comitia centuriata* Centuriata lex, *advised in the comitia centuriata*, Cic Agr 2, 11, 26

2. centurio (in many inscriptions before the time of Quintilian erroneously aspirated chenturio, like choronae praechones, etc, Quint 1, 5, 20, cf the letter C), onis, *m* (access form **centurionus**, like curionus and decurionus, acc to Fest p 49 Müll) [centuria, II], *the commander of a century, a captain, centurion*, occupying a station below the tribunus, Caes B G 1 40, 2, 25, 6, 39, Cic. Balb 15, 34, Sall J 59, 3, Liv 2, 27, 6, 7, 41, 5, Hor S 1, 6, 73, cf. Dict of Antiq

centurionatus, us, *m* [2. centurio], *the office of a centurion*, Val Max. 3, 2, ext 23 — **II.** *An election of centurions*, Tac A. 1, 44

Centuripae, arum, *f* (or perh. **-a**, orum *n*, access form **Centuripinum**, i, *n*, Mel 2, 7, 16), = Κεντόριπα, τα, Thuc, *a very old town in Sicily near Ætna*, now *Centorbi*, Sil 14, 204 (al leg Centuripe), Plin 31, 7, 41, § 86 —Hence, **II. Centuripinus**, a, um, *adj*, *of Centuripæ* legati, Cic Verr 2, 2, 49, § 120 populus, id ib 2, 2, 58, § 143, 2, 3, 45, § 108 crocum, Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 31 —And *subst* **Centuripini**, orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Centuripæ* Cic Verr 2 4, 23 § 50, 2 3 45, § 108, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91

centussis, is *m* [centum as] *a hundred asses* Varr L L 5 § 170, 9, § 81; *gen* centussis, Varr ap Gell. 15, 19, 2.— *Abl* centusse, Pers 5, 191 —*Plur* centus-

sibus, Fest. s. v. peculatus, p. 237 Müll.—Hence, in allusion to the law of Faunius, limiting the expenditure on games: Fauni centussis misellus, Lucil. ap Gell. 2, 24, 4.

cēnŭla (caen- or coen-), ae, *f. dim.* [cena], *a little dinner:* hesterna, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91: facere cenulas, id. Fam. 9, 24, 2; Suet. Claud. 21: parva, Mart. 5, 78 *fin.*

Ceos, v. Cea.

cēpa, v. caepa.

† **cēpaea**, ae, *f.*, = κηπαία, *a plant similar to the portulacca, the portulacca-leaved sedum:* Sedum cepaea, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 52, § 84.

† **cĕphălaea**, ae, *f.*, = κεφαλαία, *a continued pain in the head, a lasting headache*, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 135; Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 28.

† **cĕphălaeōta**, ae, *m.*, = κεφαλαιώτης, *a collector of a capitation tax*, Cod. Th. 11, 24, 6.

† **cĕphălalgĭa**, or euphon. **cĕphălargĭa**, ae, *f.*, = κεφαλαλγία, *a headache*, Plin. Val. 1, 3; Aem. Mac. cap. de Acidula.

† **cĕphălalgĭcus** (euphon. **cĕphălargĭcus**), a, um, *adj.*, = κεφαλαλγικός, *sick with a headache;* equus, Veg. 1, 25, 2.

Cĕphălēnĭa (**-allānia**), ae, *f.*, = Κεφαληνία or Κεφαλληνία, *the largest island in the Ionian Sea*, now *Cephalonia*, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 54 sq.; Liv. 37, 13, 11; 38, 9, 10; 38, 28, 7; Flor. 2, 9, 4.—**II.** Hence, **a. Cĕphălēnes**, um, *m.*, = Κεφαλῆνες, *the inhabitants of Cephalenia*, Liv. 37, 13, 12; Sil. 15, 305. — **b. Cĕphălēnītae**, ārum, *m.*, the same, Serv. ad Verg. E. 8, 68.

† **cĕphălĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κεφαλικός; in medicine, *of* or *relating to the head, head-:* emplastrum, Cels. 5, 19, 7; Veg. 6, 28, 1.

Cĕphălio, ōnis, *m.*, prob. *a slave of Atticus*, Cic. Att. 9, 25 *init.* al.

cĕphălo, ōnis, *m.*, = ἐγκέφαλον, *a palm-tree*, Pall. Apr. 5, 2 Schneid.

Cĕphăloedis, is, *f.* (**Cĕphăloedĭum**, ii, *n.*, acc. to Prisc. p. 596 P.), = Κεφαλοιδίς Ptol., Κεφαλοίδιον Strab., *a small fortified town in Sicily, in the region of Himera*, now *Cefali*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 128 Zumpt *N. cr.;* Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90. — **II.** Hence, **A. Cĕphăloedĭtānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Cephalœdis:* civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 103.—And *subst.:* **Cĕphăloedĭtāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Cephalœdis*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 130.—**B. Cĕphăloedĭas**, ădis, *adj. fem.*, *of Cephalœdis:* ora, Sil. 14, 252.

cĕphălōtē, ēs, *adj. f.*, = κεφαλωτή, *having a head* (pure Lat. capitata), Ser. Samm. 23, 427.

Cĕphălus, i, *m.*, = Κέφαλος, *a son of Deioneus* (Hyg. Fab. 189) or *of Pandion* (id. ib. 279), *a grandson of Æolus* (hence, Aeolides, Ov. M. 6, 681), *the husband of Procris*, whom he, when watched by her, unintentionally shot, Ov. M. 6, 681; 7, 665 sq.; 7, 841; Hyg. Astr. 2, 35; Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 445.

Cēphēis, ĭdis, v. Cepheus, II. C.

Cēphēius, a, um, v. Cepheus, II. A.

† **cēphēnes**, um, *m.*, = κηφῆνες. **1.** *The drones in a swarm of bees* (pure Lat. fuci), Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 48. — **2. Cēphēnes**, um, *a people of Ethiopia* (so called from their king, Cepheus), Ov. M. 5, 1 and 97. — Hence, **Cēphēnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Ethiopian:* proceres, *the Ethiopian chiefs*, Ov. M. 4, 764.

Cēpheus (dissyl.), ei (*gen.* Cēphĕos, Germ. Arat. 189; *acc.* Cēphĕa, Ov. M. 5, 42; Mel. 1, 11, 3), *m.*, = Κηφεύς, *a king of Ethiopia* (acc. to Mel. l. l. at Joppa, in Phoenicia), *husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda, and father-in-law of Perseus;* finally placed with these three among the stars, Ov. M. 4, 738; 5, 12; Hyg. Fab. 64; id. Astr. 2, 9; 3, 8; Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 8; id. N. D. 2, 43, 111; Germ. Arat. 184 al.—**II.** Hence, *adjj.* **A. Cēphēius**, a, um, *of Cepheus:* Andromeda, Prop. 1, 3, 3; Ov. H. 15, 35: virgo, the same, id. A. 3, 3, 17. — **B. Cēphēus** (trisyl.), a, um, *of Cepheus*, = *Ethiopian:* Meroe, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 78: arva, Ov. M. 4, 669. — **C. Cēphēis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = *Andromeda*, Ov. A. A. 3, 191; Manil. 1, 426.

Cēphīsus (**-ŏs**) or **Cēphissus**, i, *m.*, = Κηφισός or Κηφισσός. **I.** *A river in Phocis and Bœotia*, now *Cephisso, Gaurio*, or *Gerios*, Ov. M. 3, 19; Stat. Th. 7, 349; Luc. 3, 175; Plin. 4, 7, 12, §§ 26 and 27; *as river-god, father of Narcissus*, Ov. M. 3, 343; Stat. Th. 7, 340.—**2.** Hence, **a. Cēphīsius** or **Cēphissius**, i, *m.*, = Narcissus, Ov. M. 3, 351.—**b. Cēphīsis** or **Cēphissis**, ĭdis, *adj. fem.*, *of Cephisus:* undas, Ov. M. 1, 369.—**II.** *A river on the west side of Athens, emptying into the Saronic Gulf*, Ov. M. 7, 388.—**B.** Hence, **1. Cēphīsĭa**, ae, *f.*, *name of a small district of Attica, abounding in springs*, Gell. 1, 2, 2; 18, 10, 1; and of *a fountain*, Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24.—**2. Cēphīsĭās** (**Cēphissĭas**), ădis, *adj. fem.*, *of Cephisus:* ora, *the banks of the Attic Cephisus*, where Procrustes had his abode, Ov. M. 7, 438.

cēpīna, ae, v. caepina.

cēpītis or **cēpŏlătītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *a precious stone* unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 152.

cepolindrum, i, *n.*, *a kind of condiment*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 43.

cēpōnĭdes, um, *f.*, *a precious stone* now unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 156.

† **cēpŏs Aphrŏdītēs**, = κῆπος Ἀφροδίτης, hortus Veneris, *a plant*, usu. called cotyledon, q. v., App. Herb. 43.

‡ **cēpŏtăphĭŏlum**, i, *n. dim.* [cepotaphium], *a little tomb in a garden*, Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 184; Inscr. Fabr. 115; 294.

† **cēpŏtăphĭum**, ii, *n.*, = κηποτάφιον, *a tomb in a garden*, Inscr. Orell. 4514 sq.

cēpulla, ae, v. caepina.

† **cēpūrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κηπουρικός, *of* or *pertaining to gardening:* loca, Firm. Math. 2, 12.—Hence, in *neutr. plur.:* **Cēpūrĭca;** *gen.* -côn, *a treatise on gardening*, Plin. 19, 10, 57, § 177.

† **Cēpūrŏs**, i, *m.*, = κηπουρός, *a gardener*, the title of the third book of Apicius.

cēra, ae, *f.* [Sanscr. kar-, to scatter, throw away; cf. Gr. κρίνω; Lat. cerno; Gr. κηρός; cf. sincerus], *wax*, Lucr. 6, 516; 6, 966; Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 177; id. Tusc. 1, 45, 108; Col. 9, 15, 8; 9, 16, 1; Plin. 21, 14, 49, § 83 sq. et saep.; Verg. E. 2, 32.—In *plur.*, *the wax cells of the hives*, Verg. G. 4, 57; 4, 162; 4, 241; Col. 9, 15; 9, 7 sq.; Plin. 11, 8, 8, § 118 al.—**II.** Meton., acc. to its diff. uses. **A.** Most freq., *a writing-tablet covered with wax*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 59; id. Curc. 3, 40; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 62; Ov. M. 9, 521; Liv. 1, 24, 7; Quint. 1, 1, 27; 10, 3, 31; 11, 2, 32; Suet. Caes. 83 al. — Hence, prima, secunda, etc., cera, *the first*, etc., *leaf* or *page*, Suet. Ner. 17; Hor. S. 2, 5, 54; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 92.—**B.** *A seal of wax*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 96; Cic. Fl. 16, 37; Ov. Am. 2, 15, 16; Plin. 2, 51, 52, § 137.—**C.** *A waxen image of an ancestor, a wax figure:* cera illa (sc. majorum imaginum) atque figura, Sall. J. 4, 6; Ov. F. 1, 591; Juv. 8, 19; cf.: expressi cerâ voltus, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 6.—**D.** *Wax used in encaustic painting*, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 4 Schneid.; Plin. 35, 7, 31, § 49; id. 35, 11, 39, § 122; and 35, 11, 41, § 149; Stat. S. 1, 1, 100.

† **cērăchātes**, ae, *m.*, = κηραχάτης, *a precious stone, the wax-agate* (so called from its color), Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 139.

Cĕrambus, i, *m.*, = Κέραμβος, *a mythological person, changed, in the time of the flood of Deucalion, into a beetle*, Ov. M. 7, 353.

1. Cĕrămīcus, i, *m.*, = Κεραμεικός (the pot-maker), *the name of two places, one within and the other without Athens;* in the latter were the monuments and statues of heroes that had fallen in war, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39; id. Leg. 2, 26, 64; Attic. ap. Cic. Att. 1, 10, 1; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 20; 37, 12, 45, § 155 (cf. Pausan. 1, 29, 2 Siebel. and Meurs. in Thes. Gron. iv. p. 1006 sq.).

2. Cĕrămīcus, a, um, v. Ceramus.

† **cĕrămītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = κεραμῖτις, *a precious stone of the color of brick*, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 153.

Cĕrămus, i, *m.*, = Κέραμος, *a town on the coast of Caria*, after which the Ceramicus Sinus (now *the Gulf of Kos*) is named, Mel. 1, 16, 2; Plin. 5, 29, 29, §§ 107 and 109.

cērārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cera], *pertaining to wax*, only *subst.* **I.** Cerarius, ii, *m.* **A.** Κηροπώλης, *a dealer in wax*, Gloss. Gr. Lat. —**B.** *A writer upon wax tablets*, Inscr. Orell. 4109.—* **II. cērārĭa**, ae, *f.*, *she who makes wax-lights*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 101 dub.—* **III. cērārĭum**, ii, *n.*, *wax-money, a revenue either for wax used in waxen tablets*, or, *perhaps, as a fee for affixing a seal*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 78, § 181.

† **cĕrās**, ătis, *n.*, = κέρας (a horn), *a kind of wild parsnip*, App. Herb. 80.—**II.** Hesperion Ceras, = Ἑσπέριον κέρας, *a mountain on the west coast of Libya*, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 197.

† **cĕrăsĭnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κεράσινος, *cherry-colored:* cingulum, Petr. 28, 8: tunica, id. 67, 4.

† **cĕrastes**, ae or is, *m.*, = κεράστης (horned). **I.** *A horned serpent, the cerastes:* Coluber cerastes, Linn.; Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85; 11, 37, 45, § 126; Luc. 9, 716; Prop. 3 (4), 22, 27; Cels. 5, 27, 7; as an attrib. of the hair of the Furies, Stat. Th. 1, 103; 11, 65; Claud. ap. Rufin. 1, 96; id. Rapt. Pros. 2, 346.—**II.** *A kind of horned worm injurious to trees*, Plin. 16, 41, 80, § 220; 17, 24, 37, § 221.—**III.** As *nom. propr.:* **Cĕrastae**, ārum, *m.*, acc. to the fable, *a horned people in Cyprus*, changed by Venus into bullocks, Ov. M. 10, 222 sq.

cĕrăsum, i, *n.*, v. 1. cerasus, II.

1. cĕrăsus, i, *f.*, = κέρασος, *the cherry-tree*, brought by Lucullus from Cerasus, in Pontus, to Italy, Varr. R. R. 1, 39, 2; Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 18; Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 102; Col. 11, 2, 96; Ov. Nuc. 32 al. — **II.** *A cherry*, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 15; in prose, instead of it, *neutr.:* **cĕrăsum**, i, Cels. 2, 24, 27; Pall. Oct. 12, 7 al.—Of doubtful gender: ceraso, Pers. 6, 36: cerasorum, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 102; 15, 28, 34, § 112.

2. Cĕrăsus, untis, *f.*, = Κερασοῦς, *a town in Pontus, where the cherry is native* (v. 1. cerasus), now *Keresun*, Mel. 1, 19, 11; Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 11.

† **cĕrătĭa**, ae, *f.*, = κερατία, *a plant with a single leaf*, Plin. 26, 8, 34, § 52.

† **cĕrătĭas**, ae, *m.*, = κερατίας, *a kind of comet resembling a horn*, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 90.

† **cĕrătīna**, ae, *f.*, = κερατίνα, *the sophistical argument concerning horns* (quod non perdidisti habes; cornua non perdidisti: habes igitur cornua, Gell. 18, 2, 8; cf. Sen. Ep. 45, 7), Quint. 1, 10, 5 Spald.; Front. Eloq. p. 86 Nieb.

† **cĕrătītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = κερατῖτις (horned), *a kind of wild poppy*, Plin. 20, 19, 78, § 205.

† **cĕrătĭum**, ii, *n.*, = κεράτιον (St. John's bread), *a Greek weight corresponding to the Latin* siliqua = 2. calculi, Auct. Ponder. in Goes Agrar. p. 322 (in Col. 5, 10, 20, and Arb. 25, 1, written as Greek).

cērātum, i (**cērōtum**, i, Mart. 11, 98; Pall. 1, 41, 3; Veg. 3, 7, 2. **cerātōrĭum**, ii, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 11; id. Tard. 2, 3; Marc. Emp. 35: **cērōtūrĭum**, ii, Theod. Prisc. 1, 9), *n.*, = κηρωτόν, *a wax plaster, wax salve, wax pomatum*, Cels. 4, 4, 2; 4, 4, 20; 4, 4, 24; Col. 7, 7, 4; Plin. 13, 22, 43, § 124; 22, 24, 56, § 117; 26, 14, 87, § 141; Scrib. Comp. 250.

* **cērātūra**, ae, *f.* [cera], *a smearing over* or *covering with wax*, Col. 12, 50, 16.

cērātus, a, um, *Part.*, from cero.

† **cĕraula**, ae, *m.*, = κεραύλης, *a horn-blower, corneter*, App. M. 8, p. 213; id. Flor. 4, p. 342.

cĕraunĭa, v. ceronia.

† **cĕraunĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κεραύνιος (pertaining to thunder or lightning). **I.** Gemma (also **cĕraunĭum**, Claud. Laud. Ser. 77; and: **cĕraunus**, Prud. Psych. 470), *a precious stone*, perh. *a kind of onyx*, Plin. 37, 9, 51, § 134 sq.; or *a meteoric stone*, id. 37, 10, 65, § 176; Lampr. Elag. 21; Inscr. Orell. 2510: gemma, Mart. Cap. 1, §§ 67 and 75.—**II.** Vites, *of a red color*, Col. 3, 2, 1: uvae, Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 17. — **III.** *Nom. propr.:* **Cĕraunĭi**, *m.* **A.** (Also **Cĕraunĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, Verg. G. 1, 332; id. A. 3, 506;

Prop. 1, 8, 19; and **Cĕraunum saxum,** id. 2 (3), 16, 3.) Κεραύνια ὄρη, *a ridge of mountains in Epirus, on the borders of Grecian Illyria*, now *Monti della Chimæra* or *Kimara*, Mel. 2, 3, 10: a Cerauniis montibus, Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 119: Cerauniorum saxa, Caes. B. C. 3, 6; Suet. Aug. 17; Flor. 2, 9, 4.—**B.** *A mountain in Asia Minor, between the Black and Caspian Seas*, Mel. 1, 19, 13; 3, 5, 4; called Ceraunius mons, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 99; Mart. Cap. 6, § 683.—**C.** Ceraunius saltus, *a mountain in Libya*, Mel. 3, 8, 10.

† **Cĕraunŏbŏlĭa,** ae, *f.*, = Κεραυνοβολία, *the hurling of the thunderbolts, a painting of Apelles* (*acc.* -an), Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 96.

1. cĕraunus, a, um, v. ceraunius.

2. Cĕraunus, i, *m.*, = Κεραυνός, *cognomen of king Ptolemæus, of Macedonia, son of Ptolemæus Lagi*, Nep. Reg. 3, 4.

Cerbĕrĭon, ii, *n.*, *ancient name of the town Cimmerium, on the Cimmerian Bosphorus*, Plin. 6, 6, 6, § 18.

Cerbĕrus (-ros), i, *m.*, = Κέρβερος, *the three-* (acc. to others, the hundred-) *headed monster Cerberus*, Lucr. 3, 10; 3, 24; Verg. G. 4, 483; id. A. 6, 417; Prop. 3 (4), 5, 44; Hor. C. 2, 19, 29; 3, 11, 17; Ov. M. 4, 450; Hyg. Fab. 151 (cf. Verg. A. 6, 400; Hor. C. 2, 13, 34); Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10 al.—Hence, **II. Cerbĕrĕus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Cerberus:* facies canum, Lucr. 4, 735: os, Ov. M. 4, 501: latratus, Stat. S. 5, 1, 249: portae, i. e. *of the Lower World*, id. Th. 8, 56.

Cercasōrum, i, *n.*, = Κερκάσωρον, *a city of Egypt*, now *El-Arkas*, Mel. 1, 9, 2.

‡ **cercēris,** *a bird living in the water and on land*, Varr. L. L. 5, 13, 23 Speng. *N. cr.* (Müll. § 79, κερκουρίς).

Cercĕtae, arum, *m.*, *a people of Pontus*, Plin. 6, 5, 5, § 16; Mel. 1, 2, 5 al.

Cercĕtĭus, ii, *m.*, *a southern spur of Mount Pindus in Thessaly*, Liv. 32, 14, 7; cf. Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30.

Cercīna, ae, *f.*, = Κέρκινα, *an island off the east coast of Africa, with a town of the same name*, now *Kerkein* or *Kerkena*, Plin. 5, 7, 7, § 41; Auct. B. Afr. 34; Liv. 33, 48, 11; Tac. A. 1, 53; 4, 13; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 42.—*The inhabitants*, **Cercīnātes,** Auct. B. Afr. 34.

Cercinītis, ĭdis, *f.*, *a small island very near Cercina, connected with it by a bridge*, Plin. 5, 7, 7, § 41.

Cercinium, i, *n.*, *a town of Thessaly*, Liv. 31, 41, 1 and 3.

† **cercītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = κερκῖτις, *a species of olive-tree*, Col. 5, 8, 3.

Cercius, ii, v. Circius.

Cerco, ōnis, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen*, Liv. 42, 6 *init.*

‡ **cercolips,** v. corcholopis.

† **cercŏpĭthēcus,** i, *m.*, = κερκοπίθηκος, *a monkey with a tail*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 201, 26; Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 72; Mart. 14, 202; 14, 128; divine honors were paid to it by the Egyptians, Juv. 15, 4.—*Acc.* cercopithecon, Mart. 7, 87, 4.—**II.** *A proper name*, Suet. Ner. 30.

† **cercōps,** ōpis, *m.*, = κέρκωψ. **I.** *A species of long-tailed apes*, Manil. 4, 664; cf. Amm. 22, 14, 3.—**II.** *The name of a Pythagorean philosopher*, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 107.—**III.** **Cercōpes,** um, *m.*, = Κέρκωπες, *a cunning, trickish people on the island of Pithecusa, changed by Jupiter into monkeys*, Ov. M. 14, 92.

† **cercūrus (cercȳrus),** i, *m.*, = κέρκουρος, *a kind of light vessel peculiar to the Cyprians*, Plaut. Merc. prol. 86; id. Stich. 2, 2, 44; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 533, 27; Liv. 33, 19, 10; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208.—**II.** *A sea-fish*, Ov. Hal. 102; Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 152.

Cercȳo, ŏnis, *m.*, = Κερκυών, *a celebrated robber in Attica, conquered and slain by Theseus at Eleusis*, Ov. M. 7, 439; Hyg. Fab. 187; Gell. 15, 21, 1.—*Acc.* Gr. Cercyona, Stat. Th. 12, 577.—Hence, **II. Cercyŏnēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Cercyon:* corpora, Ov. Ib. 410.

cercȳrus, i, v. cercurus, II.

Cerdiciates, ium, *m.*, *a people of Liguria*, Liv. 32, 29, 7.

† **cerdo,** ōnis, *m.*, = κέρδων [κέρδος], *a handicraftsman*, Juv. 4, 153; 8, 182: sutor, *a cobbler*, Mart. 3, 59; cf. id. 3, 16.—**II.** *A proper name*, esp. *of slaves*, Dig. 38, 1, 42; Inscr. Orell. 4161.

Cĕrĕālis (Cĕrĭālis; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 177; so Cic. Att. 2, 12, 2 and 4 Orell.), e, *adj.* [Ceres]. **I.** *Pertaining to Ceres, devoted to her*, and, meton., *pertaining to the cultivation of land, grain*, or *agriculture:* nemus, *sacred to Ceres*, Ov. M. 8, 741: sacrum, id. Am. 3, 10, 1: Eleusin, id. F. 4, 507; id. M. 7, 439 (cf. Mel. 2, 3, 4: Eleusin Cereri consecrata): papaver (as her symbolic attribute), Verg. G. 1, 212 Heyne; Col. 10, 314: cenae, i. e. *splendid, like those at the festivals of Ceres*, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 25: sulci, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 11: munera, id. M. 11, 121; 13, 639: dona, id. ib. 11, 122; id. F. 1, 683; 6, 391 (cf.: dona Cereris, id. M. 5, 655): herbae, id. F. 4, 911: libum, id. ib. 1, 127: semina, id. M. 1, 123: culmus, Verg. G. 2, 517: arma, i. e. *the implements for grinding and baking*, id. A. 1, 177: solum, i. e. *the cake laid on the ground*, id. ib. 7, 111 (cf. id. ib. v. 109): aediles, *who had the superintendence of provisions;* v. aedilis *fin.*—Hence, **B.** *Subst.:* **Cĕrĕālia,** ium, *n.* (also in appos.: Cerealia ludi, Liv. 30, 39, 8; cf.: Megalesia ludi, al.), *the festival of Ceres, celebrated on the 10th of April*, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 2 and 4; Varr. L. L. 6, § 15 Müll.; Ov. F. 4, 619; cf. id. ib. 389 sq.—**II.** *A Roman cognomen*, Mart. 4, 8; 12, 52.

‡ **Cĕrĕālĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [Cerealis], *the office of a Cereal edile*, Inscr. Orell. 3994.

cĕrĕbellāre, is, *n.* [cerebellum], *a brain-covering*, i. e. *a head-covering;* only Veg. 3, 7, 1; 3, 11, 3; 3, 12, 6; 5, 32, 3.

cĕrĕbellum, i, *n. dim.* [cerebrum], *a small brain*, Cels. 2, 18; Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 100; 30, 13, 38, § 112; * Suet. Vit. 13.—Figuratively, Petr. 76, 1.

cĕrĕbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *having a madness of the brain, hare-brained, hotbrained, passionate*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 22, 8 sq.: unus, * Hor. S. 1, 5, 21 (but Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 36, ellebosus).—Of animals: boves, Col. 2, 11, 11.

cĕrĕbrum (per tmesin: saxo cerecomminuit-brum, Enn. ap. Don p. 1777 P., and ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 412), i, *n.* [root kar- of κάρη, v. celsus *init.;* and root bhar- of φέρω, fero; cf. Corss. Beitr. p. 354], *the brain*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 19; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 32; 5, 2, 7; Verg. A. 5, 413; 9, 419; Lucr. 6, 804; Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19; Plin. 11, 37, 49, § 133 sq.; 33, 6, 34, § 102 et saep.—**B.** Meton., *understanding*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 30; Hor. S. 2, 3, 75; Phaedr. 1, 7, 2; Suet. Calig. 50.—*Anger, choler*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 25; cf. id. Bacch. 2, 3, 17: o te, Bolane, cerebri Felicem! (= cerebrosus, *passionate*), Hor. S. 1, 9, 11.—* **II.** Transf. to plants, *the pith in the upper part*, Plin. 13, 4, 8, § 36.

Cĕrellia (Caer-), ae, *f.*, *a Roman lady mentioned in the letters of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 13, 72, 1; id. Att. 12, 51, 3.

* **cĕrĕŏlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [cereus], *of the color of wax:* pruna, Col. 10, 404 (in Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 41, called cerina).

Cĕrēs (cf. Verg. G. 1, 96; Ov. F. 4, 615; Mart. 3, 58, 6), ĕris (*gen.* CERERVS, Inscr. Fabr. p. 626, 225; cf. Inscr. Orell. 1364), *f.* [Sabini Cererem panem appellant, Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 7; prop. the goddess of creation (cf. Serv. l. l.), from the stem cer, Sanscr. kri, to make], *the daughter of Saturn and Ops*, Ov. F. 6, 285, *sister of Jupiter and Pluto, mother of Proserpine, goddess of agriculture*, esp. *of the cultivation of corn, and of the growth of fruits in gen.* (cf. Cerealis); represented as upon a chariot drawn by dragons, with a torch in her hand, and crowned with poppies or ears of corn, Ov. F. 4, 497; 4, 561; 3, 786; 4, 616; id. Am. 3, 10, 3; Tib. 1, 1, 15; 2, 1, 4; Verg. G. 1, 96; Hor. C. S. 30; cf. O. Müll. Archaeol. § 357 sq.: templum Desertae Cereris, *deserted* (because the temple was in a solitary, secluded place), Verg. A. 2, 714: Cereri nuptias facere, i. e. *without wine*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 5; cf. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 343.—From the names of places where she was worshipped, called Ceres Hennensis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 107; Lact. 2, 4, 28: Catinensis, id. l. l.: Eleusina, id. 1, 21, 24: Milesia, id. 2, 7, 19; cf. Val. Max. 1, 1, ext. 5.—**B.** Ceres profunda or inferna, i. e. Proserpina, Stat. Th. 4, 460; 5, 156; cf.: sacerdos Cererum, Inscr. Orell. 6082.—**II.** Meton., *food, bread, fruit, corn, grain*, etc., Fest. s. v. cocus, p. 45; cf.: fruges Cererem appellamus, vinum autem Liberum, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60; Verg. G. 1, 297; id. A. 1, 177; 1, 701; Hor. C. 3, 24, 13; id. Epod. 16, 43; Ov. M. 3, 437; 8, 292; 11, 112 al.—Prov.: sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 6; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60.

1. cērĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cera], *waxen, of wax.* **I.** Prop., Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 30: effigies, Hor. S. 1, 8, 30: imago, id. ib. 1, 8, 43; id. Epod. 17, 76; cf. id. Ep. 2, 1, 265; castra, *cells of wax, honey-comb*, Verg. A. 12, 589; cf. regna, *waxen realms*, id. G. 4, 202: simul acra, Ov. H. 6, 91.—**B.** *Subst.:* **cērĕus,** i, *m.* (sc. funis), *a waxlight, wax taper*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 9; Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80; Sen. Ep. 122, 10; id. Brev. Vit. 20, 5; id. Tranq. 11, 7. Such waxlights were brought by clients to their patrons as presents at the time of the Saturnalia, Fest. s. v. cereos, p. 54 Müll.; Macr. S. 1, 7 and 11; Mart. 5, 18.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *Wax-colored:* pruna, Verg. E. 2, 53; cf. Ov. M. 13, 818: abolla, Mart. 4, 53: turtur, id. 3, 58: cerei coloris electrum, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 33.—* **B.** *Pliant, soft, like wax:* bracchia Telephi, Hor. C. 1, 13, 2.—Hence, **C.** Trop., *easily moved* or *persuaded:* cereus in vitium flecti, Hor. A. P. 163.

2. cērĕus, i, *m.*, v. 1. cereus, I. B.

cerevisia, ae, v. cervisia.

†† **ceria** or **cerea,** ae, *f.*, *a Spanish drink, prepared from corn*, = celia and cerevisia, Plin. 22, 25, 82, § 164.

* **cērĭfĭco,** āvi, 1 [cera-facio], lit., *to make wax;* hence of the purple-fish, *to slime over, to prepare a slimy nest for eggs*, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 133.

Cērillae, ārum, *f.*, = Κηριλλοί, *a small town on the sea-coast of Bruttium destroyed by Hannibal*, now *Cirella Vecchia*, Sil. 8, 580.

cērĭmōnia, v. caerimonia.

† **cērintha,** ae (**-ē,** ēs, Plin. 21, 12, 41, § 70), *f.*, = κηρινθη, *a plant which bees are fond of;* *wax-flower:* Cerinthe major, Linn.; Verg. G. 4, 63; Col. 9, 8, 13.

† **cērinthus,** i, *m.*, = κήρινθος, *bee-bread, called also* erithace or sandaraca, Plin. 11, 7, 7, § 17.

† **cērĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = κήρινος, *wax-colored, yellow like wax:* pruna, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 41 sq.: berylli, id. 37, 5, 20, § 77.—**II.** *Subst.:* **cērĭna,** ōrum, *n.*, *a wax-colored garment*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 51; cf. Non. p. 548, 33.

‡ **cērĭŏlārĭum,** ii, or **cērĭŏlāre,** is, *n.*, *a candlestick for wax tapers*, Inscr. Orell. 2505 sq.; 2516; Inscr. Rein. cl. 1, 273; Inscr. Orell. 4068.

† **cērītis,** ĭdis. *f.*, = κηρῖτις, *wax-stone, a precious stone*, now unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 153.

† **cērĭum,** ii, *n.*, = κηρίον (v. Liddell and Scott, under the word, II.), *a bad species of swelling* or *ulcer*, Plin. 20, 2, 6, § 11; 23, 7, 63, § 119 (in Cels. 5, 28, 13, written as Greek).

Cermălus, i, v. Germalus.

cernentĭa, ae, *f.* [cernens, cerno], *the sight, seeing*, opp. to caecitas, Mart. Cap. 4, §§ 384 and 386.

cerno, crēvi, crētum (*part. pass.* cretus is apparently used only once: cineris bene creti, Pall. 12, 22, 3; but freq. in the compounds of cerno; for the simple *part.*, the orig. form certus also is very rarely used: certā deinde sorte senatus consultum factum est, Liv. 36, 2, 2; v. under II. C., and cf. certus), 3, *v. a.* [root car- for scar-, to separate; cf. κρίνω; hence, σκῶρ, stercus, screo; cf. cera]. **I.** *To separate, sift* (rare): per cribrum, Cato, R. R. 107, 1: farinam cribro, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 115; cf. id. 33, 5, 26, § 87; Pall. Jun. 1; Veg. 3, 28, 6: in cribris omnia cerne cavis, Ov. Med. Fac. 62; cf.: per densa foramina, id. ib. 89: cineris bene creti, *well sifted*, Pall. Nov. 22.—Far more freq., **II.** Trop. **A.** *To separate, distinguish by the senses*, mostly *by the eyes*, i. e. *to perceive, see, discern* (syn.: video, conspicio; class in prose and poetry; most freq. probably in Lucretius, where it is used about a hundred times); rarely by the ears; v. infra: lumen jubarve in caelo cerno?

Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 81 Müll.; 7, § 76 ib.: sed quis illic est, procul quem video? estne hic Hegio? si satis cerno, is hercle'st, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 85: tum porro varios rerum sentimus *odores*, nec tamen ad nareis venienteis cernimus unquam: nec voces cernere suemus, Lucr. 1, 300; 4, 598: quod nequeunt oculis rerum primordia cerni, id. 1, 269; v. also id. 2, 314 sq.; 4, 242; cf. id. 2, 837: acute, id. 4, 811; cf.: cerno acutum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 25: altaria exhalare vapore, Lucr. 3, 432; 2, 928 al.—Hence, sometimes opp. to hearing: ut non solum auribus acciperetur, sed etiam oculis cerneretur, Nep. Timol. 2, 2; or to mental perception: quem ego tam video animo, quam ea, quae oculis cernimus, Cic. Fam. 6, 3, 2: nos enim ne nunc quidem oculis cernimus ea, quae videmus, id. Tusc. 1, 20, 46: quae cernere et videre non possumus, id. de Or. 3, 40, 161; cf. id. Rep. 6, 20, 21 sq.: ego Catuli Cumanum ex hoc loco cerno, Pompeianum non cerno, id. Ac. 2, 25, 80: ut ea cernimus quae videmus, id. Mil. 29, 79: omnia sic aperiam, ut ea cernere oculis videamini, id. Clu. 24, 66: coram aliquid, *to witness*, Caes. B. G. 6, 8; Verg. A. 2, 538: aliquem, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: acies a nostris cernebatur, id. B. C. 3, 69: in sole sidera ipsa desinunt cerni, Quint. 8, 5, 29: simile quiddam facientes aves cernimus, id. 2, 6, 7: me miserum, turbā quod non ego cernar in illā, Ov. P. 4, 4, 43: Constitit alma Venus, nulli cernenda, id. M. 15, 844; Curt. 8, 13, 16; Tac. A. 1, 59.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: sensumque inesse et motum in membris cerno, Canius ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 81 Müll.: neque mutari ac misceri omnia cerneres, Sall. C. 2, 3: quos ad resistendum concucurrisse cernebat, * Suet. Caes. 15 *fin.*: cernis ut insultent Rutuli? Verg. A. 10, 20: cerne quam tenui vos parte contingat, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 21: cerneres, quanta audacia fuisset, etc., Sall. C. 61, 1.—*Impers.* with *acc.* and *inf.*: cernebatur, novissimos illorum premi vehementer, Caes. B. C. 1, 64 Herz. *N. cr.*—So *impers.* with *rel.-clause*: ut non solum auribus acciperetur, sed etiam oculis cerneretur quem detulisset, Nep. Timol. 2, 2.—Ante-class., of the hearing: vox illius certe est: idem omnes cernimus, Att. ap. Non. p. 261, 11, and perh. also, Titin. ap. Prisc. p. 898 P.—Hence, **b.** Cerni aliquā re or in aliquā re, *to become distinguished or known in something*: fortis animus et magnus duabus rebus maxime cernitur, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 66; so id. Tusc. 5, 8, 22: amicus certus in re incertā cernitur, Enn. ap. Cic. Lael. 17, 64: atque hae quidem virtutes cernuntur in agendo, Cic. Part. Or. 23, 78; id. Top. 21, 80 (also in Quint. 3, 5, 18).—* **c.** *Have before the mind, have respect to, regard* any one: ubi gratus, si non eum ipsi cernunt grati, cui referunt gratiam? Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 49.—**B.** Transf. to intellectual objects, *to perceive, comprehend, understand* (syn.: intellego, cognosco, perspicio): neque tanta in rebus obscuritas, ut eas (res) non penitus acri vir ingenio cernat, si modo aspexerit, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 124: jam cernam mene an illam potiorem putes, id. post. Tusc. 2, 9, 20: (antiquitas) hoc melius ea fortasse, quae erant vera, cernebat, id. ib. 1, 12, 26; id. Fin. 1, 19, 64; id. Top. 5, 27; id. N. D. 1, 19, 49; id. Fam. 5, 12, 2: quae cum ego non solum suspicarer, sed plane cernerem, id. Agr. 2, 4, 9; id. de Or. 3, 31, 124: ut consuetum facile amorem cerneres, Ter. And. 1, 1, 108.—Hence, **b.** Rarely of future events, *to foresee, discern beforehand*: cerno animo sepultā in patriā miseros atque insepultos acervos civium, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: cerno jam animo, quanto omnia uberiora atque ornatiora futura sint, id. Fam. 5, 12, 2.—**C.** *To decide something that is contested or doubtful* (judicially), *to decree, determine* (more rare than decernere): quotcumque senatus creverit populusque jusserit tot sunto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 8: quodcumque senatus creverit agunto, id. ib. 3, 3, 8, § 6: jurati cernant, Pac. ap. Non. p. 261, 13: illum locum tempusque consilio destinatum quid de Armeniā cernerent, Tac. A. 15, 14: priusquam id sors cerneret, Liv. 43, 12, 2: certā sorte, *after the lot was decided*, id. 36, 2, 2.—Hence, **b.** *To decide by contending* or *fighting* (more rare than the *freq.* certare, and even in Seneca's time out of use; cf. Sen. Ep. 58, 3): ferro non auro vitam (*acc. respect* = de vitā) cernamus utrique, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38; id. ap. Non. p. 261, 19, and ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 81 Müll.; Pac. ap. Non. p. 261, 21: nisi esset qui armis secum vellet cernere, Att. ap. Non. p. 261, 17: cernere ferro, Verg. A. 12, 709 (also ap. Sen. Ep. 58, 3); so, cernere certamen, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 15; id. Cas. 3, 1, 2; Lucr. 5, 394: pro patriā, pro liberis, pro aris atque focis suis, * Sall. C. 59, 5 Kritz *N. cr.* (al. certare): seu libeat duplicem sejunctim cernere martem, Tib. 4, 1, 103.—Humorously, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 77.—**D.** In gen., *to decide for something, to conclude upon, resolve* (syn.: constituo, decerno; also rare): praesidium castris educere, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 261, 5: acribus inter se cum armis confligere, id. ib. p. 261, 6: te mihi amicam esse crevi, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 1 (crevi valet constitui, Varr. L. L. 7, § 98 Müll.); Cat. 64, 150.—Hence, **E.** In judic. lang. t. t., of inheritances. **1.** *To resolve to enter upon an inheritance*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 98 Müll.; cf. Tit. 22, 27, and cretio.—**2.** *To make known this determination*, Tit. 22, 28 and 30; Cic. Att. 11, 2, 1.—**3.** = adire, *to enter upon an inheritance*, Cic. Agr. 2, 15, 40; Liv. 24, 25, 3; 40, 8, 17; Plin. Ep. 10, 79, 2; Quint. Decl. 261; Fest. p. 41.—**b.** Trop.: debet etiam fratris Appii amorem erga me cum reliquā hereditate crevisse, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 10; so id. Fam. 9, 14, 4; Val. Max. 5, 3, ext. 3.—*P. a.* v. certus.

cernŭālia, v. consualia.

cernŭlo, āre, *v. a.* [cernuo], *to throw down*: non vertit fortuna sed cernulat et allidit, Sen. Ep. 8, 4.

cernŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *turning a somersault* (late Lat.), App. M. 9, p. 235, 28.

cernŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [cernuus], *to throw* or *fall head foremost* (only ante- and post-class.), Varr. ap. Non. p. 21, 8; App. M. 1, 19, p. 111, 9; Front. Princ. Hist. 5.—In *dep.* form: tigres cernuantur, Sol. 17: equus de industriā cernuatus, id. 45.

1. cernŭus, a, um, *adj.* [root kar, v. celsus; cf. κάρηνον, cerebrum], *with the face turned towards the earth, inclined forwards, stooping* or *bowing forwards* (very rare and only poet.): cernuus dicitur proprie inclinatus, quasi quod terram cernit, Non. p. 20, 23 sq.; Lucil. ib. p. 21, 1: ejectoque incumbit cernuus armo, * Verg. A. 10, 894 (v. Serv. ad h. l.): cernuus infiexo sonipes effuderat armo, Sil. 10, 255 sq.; Arn. 7, p. 246.—Hence, **II.** *That turns a somersault; a tumbler, mountebank*, κυβιστητήρ, πεταυριστής, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 21, 6; Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 894; cf. Gloss. Philox.: cernuli πεταυρισταί.

2. cernŭus, i, *m.*, *a kind of shoe*, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 55 Müll., and Isid. Orig. 19, 34, 13.

cēro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [cera], *to cover, overlay*, or *smear with wax, to wax*: dolia, Col. 12, 52, 15.—More freq. in *part. pass.*: cerata tabula, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 18: tabella, * Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24; cf. Dig. 32, 52: pennae, * Hor. C. 4, 2, 2: taedae, Ov. H. 7, 23: rates, id. ib. 5, 42; cf. puppes, id. R. Am. 447.

cērŏfĕrārius, ii, *m.* [cera-fero], *the waxlight bearer, an attendant at Christian ceremonial worship* (eccl. Lat.), Isid. Orig. 7, 12, 29.

‡ **Ceroliensis** locus, *a place in Rome, a part of the Carinæ*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 47 Müll.

† **cērōma**, ătis, *n.* (*abl. plur.* ceromatis, Plin. 35, 13, 47, § 168; *acc. plur.* ceromas, Arn. 3, 114), = κήρωμα, *an ointment for wrestlers, much used in the time of the emperors*, Plin. 1. 1.; 28, 4, 13, § 51; Mart. 4, 19; 7, 32; 14, 50.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *The place for wrestling*: in ceromate sedere, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 2; Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 5.—**B.** *The ring, the combat*, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 26; Mart. 5, 65, 3 (in Plin. Val. 1, 25 *fin.*, ceromata is perh. = canceromata, *a swelling, tumor*).

† **cērōmătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κηρωματικός, *smeared with wax-ointment*: collum, Juv. 3, 68.

† **cĕrōnia (cĕrān-)**, ae, *f.*, = κερωνία, *St. John's bread*, Plin. 13, 8, 16, § 59.

cerostrota, v. celostratus and cestrotus.

* **cērōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [cera], *full of wax*: mel, Plin. 32, 3, 13, § 27.

cērōtārium, ii, v. ceratum.

cērōtum, i, v. ceratum.

Cerretāni, ōrum, *m.*, *an Iberian people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *among the Pyrenees*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 22; Sil. 3, 357.—Hence, **Cerretānus**, a, um, *of the Cerretani*: perna, Mart. 13, 54, 1.

cerrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cerrus], *of the Turkey oak*: glans, Col. 9, 20, 5; Nigid. ap. Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 25: manubria, Hyg. ib. 16, 43, 84, § 230.

* **cerrīnus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of the Turkey oak*: calix, Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 92.

* **cerrītŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [cerritus], *somewhat mad*, Mart. Cap. 8, § 806.

cerrītus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from cĕrĕbritus, from cerebrum; cf. cerebrosus], *having a crazed brain, frantic, mad*: cerritus furiosus, Fest. p. 54 Müll. (rare and only poet.), Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 44, 31; id. Am. 2, 2, 144; id. Rud. 4, 3, 67; * Hor. S. 2, 3, 278.

‡ **cerrones**, v. gerrones.

cerrus, i, *f.*, *a kind of oak, Turkey oak*, Col. 7, 9, 6; Plin. 16, 5, 6, § 17; 16, 6, 8, § 19; Vitr. 2, 8; Pall. 1, 9, 3; id. Febr. 18, 3.

* **certābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. certo], *contending, disputing*, App. Mag. p. 288, 23.

certāmen, inis, *n.* [id.], *a contest, struggle, strife*, whether friendly or hostile, physical or intellectual; most freq. of a pugilistic contest of any kind; but also of contention in war. **I.** *A contest, struggle* in games or otherwise. **A.** Lit.: videmusne apud quos eorum ludorum, qui gymnici nominantur, magnus honos sit, nullum ab iis, qui in id certamen descendant, devitari dolorem? Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62; cf. id. de Or. 2, 78, 317: Hac celebrata tenus sancto certamina patri, Verg. A. 5, 603; cf. Ov. M. 1, 446: luctandi, Quint. 12, 2, 12: saliendi, id. 10, 3, 6: citharoedorum, id. 4, 1, 2: sacra, id. 2, 8, 7 Spald.: quinquennale triplex, musicum, gymnicum, equestre, Suet. Ner. 12; cf. id. Vit. 4; id. Dom. 4: bijugum, Verg. A. 5, 144: quadrigarum, Suet. Claud. 21: pedum, Ov. M. 12, 304: cursus, id. ib. 7, 792; 10, 560: disci, id. ib. 10, 177: Veneris, id. Am. 2, 10, 29 et saep.—**2.** Meton., poet., *the object contended for, the prize*, Ov. M. 13, 129: pecoris magistris Velocis jaculi certamina ponit in ulmo, Verg. G. 2, 530 Heyne.—**B.** Trop., *a rivalry, contest, struggle, emulation*, etc.: certamen honestum (Stoicorum et Peripateticorum), Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68: est mihi tecum pro aris et focis certamen, id. N. D. 3, 40, 94: est alicui certamen cum aliquo de principatu, Nep. Them. 6, 3: certamen honoris et gloriae, Cic. Lael. 10, 34; cf. id. Off. 1, 12, 38; Sall. J. 41, 2; Quint. 10, 5, 5: bona ratio cum perditā confligit. In ejus modi certamine ac proelio, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: pugna forensium certaminum, id. 5, 12, 22: eloquentiae inter juvenes, Quint. 2, 17, 8: verborum linguaeque, Liv. 10, 22, 6: laboris ac periculi, id. 28, 19, 14: amicitiae, benevolentiae, id. 37, 53, 7: bonae artis ac virtutis, id. 37, 54, 19: irarum, id. 1, 7, 2; cf. id. 3, 39, 3: conferendi (pecuniam), id. 4, 60, 8: patrum animos certamen regni ac cupido versabat, id. 1, 17, 1; cf. id. 21, 31, 6: leti (inter mulieres Indas), Prop. 3 (4), 13, 19: diu magnum inter mortales certamen fuit, vine corporis an virtute animi, etc., Sall. C. 1, 5; cf. Tib. 4, 1, 37.—Rarely with *gen.* of adversary: si in virtutis certamen venerint (= cum virtute), Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 71 Madv. ad loc.—Poet.: mite vini, *a drinking bout*, Tib. 3, 6, 11.—Also poet.: certamina ponere, syn. with certamina instituere = ἀγῶνα προτιθέναι, *to order, arrange a fight* or *contest*, Verg. A. 5, 66; 8, 639; cf. id. G. 2, 530 Wagn.—Of inanimate things: Arboribusque datumst variis exinde per auras Crescendi magnum inmissis certamen habenis, Lucr. 5, 787.—**II.** Esp., *a military strife, battle, engagement, contest, fight, combat*. **A.** Subject. (diff. from the objective; cf.: proelium, pugna, bellum, etc.): horrida Romuleum certamina pango duellum, Enn. Ann. 1, 1; 1, 476; 2, 6; 5, 1295; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2; Lucr. 4, 844; Ov. M. 12, 180; Liv. 36, 19, 13: aeterno certamine proelia pugnasque edere, Lucr. 2, 117: fit proelium acri certamine, Hirt. B. G. 8, 28; cf.: proelii certamen, id. B. Alex. 16: certamine, *with zeal, emulously, earnestly*, Verg. A. 5, 197; Curt.

9, 4; Sil. 10, 536; cf.: nec magni certaminis ea dimicatio fuit, *not severe*, Liv. 21, 60, 7. —**B.** Object., = proelium, pugna, etc.: vario certamine pugnatum est, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: erat in celeritate omne positum certamen, utri, etc., id. ib. 1, 70: bella atque certamina, Sall. C. 33, 5: ubi res ad certamen venit, id. J. 13, 4: in certamine ipso, Liv. 2, 44, 11: navalia, *a naval engagement, sea-fight*, id. 31, 14, 4: classicum, Vell. 2, 85, 2: saevit medio in certamine Mavors, Verg. A. 8, 700 et saep.—Hence, **C.** In the post-Aug. histt. for *war* in gen., Flor. 1, 20; Eutr. 1, 16; Just. 7, 2, 6; 7, 6, 6.

certātim, *adv.* [certatus, 2. certo], *emulously, earnestly, eagerly* (class. in prose and poetry): certatim de alicujus salute dicere, Cic. Sest. 34, 74; Liv. 1, 54, 3: mulieres puerique saxa et alia ... certatim mittere, Sall. J. 67, 1: certatim alter alteri obstrepere, Liv. 1, 40, 6: hoc Cicero atque Asinius certatim sunt usi, * Quint. 6, 1, 21: currere, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 118: ascendere, Liv. 26, 44, 9: exsurgere, Tac. A. 3, 65: erumpere curiā, id. ib. 12, 7: amare aliquem, * Plin. Ep. 2, 9, 5; cf. Suet. Aug 100; id. Tib. 70; id. Calig. 57; id. Ner. 7; id. Vit. 15; and in poetry, * Cat. 64, 392; Verg. G. 1, 385; 4, 38; id. A. 3, 290; 5, 778; 7, 146; * Hor. S. 1, 5, 17; Ov. M. 3, 244; 12, 241; Stat. S. 3, 1, 179 al.

certātio, ōnis, *f.* [2. certo], *a contending, striving, a combat, strife, contest*, etc. (in good prose, most freq. in Cic.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: jam ludi publici sint corporum certatione, cursu, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38; cf. id. ib. 2, 9, 22; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 4: certationes xysticorum, Suet. Aug. 45. — **B.** Esp., *a military contest, a fight* (very rare), Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 196, 1. — **II.** Trop.: Medea nequaquam istuc istac ibit: magna inest certatio, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 65 (Trag. Rel. v. 304 Vahl.): relinquitur non mihi cum Torquato sed virtuti cum voluptate certatio, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 44: haec inter eos (amicos) fit honesta certatio, id. Lael. 9, 32: ingenia exercere certationibus, Vitr. 2, 1, 3.—Of a judicial contest: haec est iniqua certatio, Cic. Quint. 22, 73: non par, id. ib. 21, 68; hence: per populum multae poenae certatio esto, Lex ap. Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6; Liv. 25, 4, 8.—So in the lang. of political life: certatio multae, *a public discussion concerning a punishment to be inflicted*, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6; Liv. 25, 4, 8 (cf. id. 25, 3, 13).

certātīvē, *adv.* [id.], *in order to stir up strife, combatively* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 11.

certātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a disputant* (rare and post-class.), Gell. 12, 10, 3; App. Dogm. Plat. p. 2.

1. certātus, a, um, *Part.*, from certo.

2. certātus, ūs, *m.* [2. certo], *a contention, fight*, Stat. S. 3, 1, 152.

certē, *adv.*, v. certus, *adv* B.

* **certim**, *adv.* [certus, analog. to certatim, from certatus], *certainly*: scire, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 31.

certiōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [certior], = certiorem facere, *to inform, apprise, show* (only in jurid. Lat., and most freq. used by Ulpian), Gai 2, 190; Dig. 13, 6, 5, § 8; 19, 1, 1 *fin.*: certioratus, ib. 29, 4, 1, § 4; 43, 29, 3, § 6

1. certō, *adv.*, v. certus, *adv.* A.

2. certo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [cerno], *to decide something by a contest* (cf. cerno, II. C. b.); hence, *to fight, struggle, contend, combat*, implying great exertion, and usually a measuring of strength (class. in prose and poetry; most freq. in a trop. signif.; syn.: decerto, contendo). **I.** Of a physical contest of strength; mostly of battle: utrum igitur utilius Fabricio ... armis cum hoste certare, an venenis? Cic. Off. 3, 22, 87: adulescentium greges Lacedaemone videmus ipsi incredibili contentione certantis pugnis, calcibus, unguibus, morsu denique, id. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: manu, Sall. H. 2, 41, 6 Dietsch: proelio, id. J. 81, 3: cum Gallis pro salute, id. ib. 114, 2; cf. Tac. Agr. 5: de ambiguo agro bello, Liv. 3, 71, 2: de imperio cum populo Romano, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 76: de principatu armis, Tac. H. 2, 47; cf. Suet. Vesp. 5: odiis etiam prope majoribus certarunt quam viribus, Liv. 21, 1, 3: acie, Verg. A. 2, 30 et saep. — *Impers.*: dignus quicum certetur, Pac. ap. Non. p. 473, 16: certatur limine in ipso Ausoniae, Verg. A. 10, 355; 11, 313: die quo Bedriaci certabatur, Tac. H. 2, 50: quā in parte rex pugnae affuit, ibi aliquamdiu certatum, Sall. J. 74, 3: in cujus (amnis) transgressu multum certato pervicit Vardanes, Tac. A. 11, 10; id. H. 4, 61.—Mostly poet. in *pass.*: certata lite deorum Ambracia (for the possession of which Apollo, Diana, and Hercules contended), Ov. M. 13, 713: certatus nobis orbis (i. e. de quo certavimus), Sil. 17, 342; cf. II. infra.—**II.** Out of the sphere of milit. operations, *to contend, struggle, strive, emulate, vie with*: certabant urbem Romam Remoramne vocarent, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 85 Vahl.): haut doctis dictis certantes sed maledictis, Enn. ap. Gell. 20, 10, 4 (Ann. v. 274 ib.): minis mecum, minaciis, Plaut. Truc. 5, 56: malitiā tecum, id. Pers. 2, 2, 56: benedictis, Ter. Phorm. prol. 20: certare ingenio, contendere nobilitate, Lucr. 2, 11: cum aliquo dicacitate, Cic. Brut 46, 172: officiis inter se, id. Fam. 7, 31, 1; cf.: certatum inter collegas maledictis, Liv. 5, 8, 13; and: eo modo inter se duo imperatores certabant, Sall. J. 52, 1: cum civibus de virtute, id. C. 9, 2: pro sua quisque potentia, id. ib. 38, 3: contumaciā adversus contemnentes humilitatem suam nobiles certavit (Licinius), Liv. 9, 46, 4: cum usuris fructibus praediorum, *to contend against interest (to strive to pay interest) with the produce of estates*, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18: cum a Cheruscis Longobardisque pro antiquo decore aut recenti libertate; et contra, augendae dominationi certaretur, Tac. A. 2, 46: ob hircum, Hor. A. P. 220: joco, id. C. 2, 12, 18: mero, id. ib. 4, 1, 31: animis iniquis, Verg. A. 10, 7: parsimoniā et vigiliis et labore cum ultimis militum, Liv. 34, 18, 5: sententiis, Tac. A. 1, 29 al.: ut si nautae certarent, quis eorum potissimum gubernaret, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 87: mos gentis est, equitare jaculari cursu cum aequalibus certare, Sall. J. 6, 1: dic mecum quo pignore certes, Verg. E. 3, 31: celeri sagittā, id. A. 5, 485: certemus, spinas animone ego fortius an tu Evellas agro, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 4.—Poet., with *acc.*: hanc rem (= de hac re), Sedigit. ap. Gell. 15, 24; cf. in *pass.*: cui (multae) certandae cum dies advenisset, Liv. 25, 3, 14.—With *dat.* instead of cum: solus tibi certat Amyntas, Verg. E. 5, 8; Hor. S. 2, 5, 19; id. Epod. 11, 18; 2, 20; id. C. 2, 6, 15; Verg. E. 8, 55; id. G. 2, 138; Ov. M. 14, 794.—**2.** Particularly of judicial disputations, *to contend at law*: inter se, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 16, § 39; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 13, § 32: in centumvirali judicio, id. de Or. 1, 39, 177: si a duumviris provocarit, provocatione certato, Liv. 1, 26, 6: si quid se judice certes, Hor. S. 2, 1, 49: foro si res certabitur olim, id. ib. 2, 5, 27.—**3.** With *inf.* (mostly poet.), *to strive to do something, to labor, endeavor, struggle earnestly, to exert one's self*: certantes ad summum succedere honorem, Lucr. 5, 1123; so, inter se cernere, id. 5, 394: dimittere se (nubes), id. 6, 509: populum alium suorum sepelire, id. 6, 1247: Phoebum superare canendo, Verg. E. 5, 9: superare, Ov. M. 5, 394: vincere, Verg. A. 5, 194: tollere (hunc) tergeminis honoribus, Hor. C. 1, 1, 8: inter se eruere quercum, Verg. A. 4, 443: certat quisque evadere, Curt. 9, 4, 33: frangere fluctus, Plin. Pan. 81 *fin.*; Sil. 13, 222; Stat. S. 5, 3, 191.

certor, āri, *v. dep. n.* [collat. form of 2. certo], *to strive, struggle, contend*, Hyg. Fab. 273; Vulg. Ecclus. 11, 9.

certus, a, um [orig. *P. a.* from cerno; hence], *adj.*, *determined, resolved, fixed, settled, purposed*: non dubius. **I.** (Acc. to cerno, II. D.) Certum est (mihi), *it is determined, it is my (thy, his, etc.) decision, resolution, will, I am resolved, I mean*, etc. (mostly ante-class.; most freq. in Plaut.); with *inf.*: quorum virtuti belli Fortuna pepercit, Eorundem me libertati parcere certum est, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 206 Vahl.): certum'st hominem eludere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 109: tibi credere, id. Aul. 4, 9, 7; cf. id. Capt. 3, 1, 32; id. Curc. 2, 1, 1; id. Cas. 2, 4, 15; id. Cist. 3, 1, 16; id. Ep. 5, 1, 57; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 37; id. Most. 1, 3, 80; id. Men. 5, 6, 12; id. Mil. 2, 3, 32; id. Merc. 3, 1, 7; id. Ps. 1, 5, 138; id. Poen. 5, 5, 25; id. Pers. 2, 2, 39; id. Rud. 3, 3, 22; id. Stich. 5, 4, 2; id. Trin. 2, 1, 34; id. Truc. 2, 6, 68; Ter. And. 2, 1, 11; id. Eun. 1, 2, 108: certum est deliberatumque, quae ad causam pertinere arbitror, omnia dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31: certum atque decretum est non dare signum, Liv. 2, 45, 13: certum est igni circumdare muros, Verg. A. 9, 153.—Certum'st mihi with *inf.*, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 94; 3, 3, 23; id. Cas. 1, 1, 3; id. Mil. 3, 1, 154; id. Ps. 4, 8, 2; Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144; Liv. 35, 46, 13; Ov. M. 9, 53 al.—Without *inf.*, esp. parenthet., with expression of purpose by a *fut. tense*: certum est, malam rem potius quaeram cum lucro, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 15: certum est, jam dicam patri, id. Bacch. 3, 1, 15: certum est, ibo ad medicum, id. Merc. 2, 4, 4: *An.* Certumn' est tibi? *Ly.* Certum, id. Poen. 2, 48; cf. id. Stich. 4, 2, 33.—With *pron.* or *subst.*: *Ar.* Certumne'st tibi istuc? *He.* Non moriri certius, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 74; so further with istuc, id. ib. 2, 1, 20; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 30: mihi autem abjurare certius est quam dependere, Cic. Att. 1, 8, 3: ad eum senem oppugnare certum est consilium, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 60: quae nunc sunt certa ei consilia, etc., Ter. And. 2, 3, 16: certa res hanc est objurgare, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 73; so id. Merc. 5, 2, 16; id. Mil. 2, 4, 45; Ter. And. 2, 2, 31; Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 16.—**b.** (From the time of the Aug. poets.) Transf. to the person who is determined upon something, *determined, resolved, bent*. (α) With *inf.*: certa mori, Verg. A. 4, 564 (cf. id. ib. 4, 475: decrevitque mori): certi non cedere, Ov. M. 9, 43: certa sequi, Val. Fl. 5, 47.—(β) With *gen.* (cf. Ramsh. Gr. p. 323; Zumpt, Gr. § 437, n. 1; A. and S. § 213, R. 1): certus eundi, Verg. A. 4, 554; Ov. M. 11, 440: desciscendi, Tac. H. 4, 14: relinquendae vitae, id. A. 4, 34: necis, Sil. 6, 27: fugae, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 12: destinationis, Tac. A. 12, 32: sceleris, id. ib. 12, 66: consilii, id H. 2, 46—(γ) With *an*: nec sat certa an cederet armis, Sil 9, 480 —**II.** An epithet of all those objects whose existence or reality is *fixed, determined* (hence in connection with definitus, Quint. 7, 10, 7; with praefinitus, Suet. Galb. 14), or in respect to which there can be no doubt (hence opp. dubius, Quint. 7, 6, 3; 5, 12, 3; 12, 3, 6 al.). **A.** Object. **1.** Of things whose external qualities, number, etc., are invariable, *established, settled, fixed, particular, specified*, etc. (class.): Arboribus primum certis gravis umbra tributa, Lucr. 6, 783: fruges, bacae, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19: jam ad certas res conficiendas certos homines delectos ac descriptos habebat, id. Cat. 3, 7, 16: concilium in diem certam indicere, Caes. B. G. 1, 30 *fin.*; so with dies, *a fixed term*, Cato, R. R. 149, 1; Cic. Att. 6, 2, 9; Nep Chabr. 3, 1; Liv. 1, 50, 1; Tac. G. 9 al.; cf.: certis diebus, Verg. G. 2, 329: quaerere ab judicibus cur in certa verba jurent, cur certo tempore conveniant, certo discedant, Cic. Inv. 2, 45, 132; cf. Suet. Aug. 41: certum praefinitumque tempus, id. Galb 14; and: certum statumque vectigal, id. Calig 40: pecunia (opp. arbitraria), v. arbitrarius: finis aerumnarum, Lucr. 1, 108; cf. id. 2, 512; 8, 1091; Hor. S. 1, 1, 106; id. Ep. 1, 2, 56: locus, Caes. B. G. 5, 1, 6: numerus, id. ib. 7, 75: signum, *fixed, agreed upon*, id. B. C. 1, 27: naves, *fixed in number and quality*, id. ib. 1, 56: pecuniae imperabantur, id. ib. 3, 32 *fin.*: conviva, i. e. *a daily, constant guest*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 75 Schmid: ecquem tu illo certiorem nebulonem, Cic. Att 15, 21, 2.—**b.** But sometimes indef., like quidam, and our *certain*, of things, the certainty of whose existence is given, but whose nature is not more definitely designated, or comes not into consideration (cf. aliquis): Cephaloedi mensis est certus, quo mense sacerdotem maximum creari oporteat, Cic Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 128: habet certos sui studiosos, id. Brut. 16, 64: (hunc) certis rebus imperatis regnare jussit, id. Sest. 27, 58: certi homines ad eam rem periti, id. ib. 18, 41: res a certis hominibus corrupta, id. Fam. 1, 2, 3; 4, 9, 2; 16, 11, 2; id Marcell. 6, 16; id. Deiot. 4. 11; Liv. 34, 61, 7.—Hence in Quint. several times in connection with quidam and aliquis: ad certas quasdam dicendi leges alligati, Quint. 8, prooem § 2; so id. 8, prooem. § 12; 4, 2, 28; 5, 10, 2; 5, 10, 5; 9, 4, 8; 11, 2, 28: aliquos compositionis certos pedes, id. 10. 2, 13; so id. 7, prooem. § 4; and *subst.*: in his certos aliquos docebit, id. 2, 8, 13.—**2.** Trop., of things whose internal moral qualities are established, fixed, can be relied upon, *sure, unerring, to be depended upon, true, faith-*

ful, etc. (so most freq. in all periods and species of composition; syn.: firmus, confirmatus, exploratus, indubitatus, manifestus al.). **a.** Of persons: amicus certus in re incertā cernitur, Enn. ap. Cic. Lael. 17, 64; cf.: tu ex amicis certis mi es certissimus, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 57: certi homines, quibus dem litteras, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 1; cf. id. Cat. 3, 7, 16; Nep. Paus. 2, 4; id. Alcib. 10, 1; Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 53; id. Verr. 2, 2, 64, § 156: certus enim promisit Apollo, etc., Hor. C. 1, 7, 28: auctor (mortis), Quint. 6, 3, 68; cf. Suet. Tib. 5: adversus hostem nec spe nec animo certiorem, i. e. firmiorem, Liv. 10, 35, 17: apud latera certos collocaverat, Sall. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 576 (H. 1, 53 Dietsch); cf. Nep. Dion, 9, 2: per litora certos dimittam, Verg. A. 1, 576: certissimus auctor (Phoebus), id. G. 1, 432.—**b.** Of things: satis animo certo et confirmato, Cic. Quint. 24, 77; cf. pectora, Verg. A. 9, 249, and certior indoles, Suet. Ner. 10: promissa, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 1: parata dicendi copia et certa, Quint. 10, 6, 6; id. 6, prooem. § 9: jus, id. 12, 3, 6 et saep.: jactus (telorum), Tac. A. 14, 37; cf. in this sense certa hasta, Verg. A. 11, 767: sagitta, Hor. C. 1, 12, 23: fides segetis, id. ib. 3, 16, 30: spes, id. C. S. 74: trames, id. S. 2, 3, 49: lar, id. Ep. 1, 7, 58 al.: plana et certa, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 1: certa et clara, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 1 Ruhnk.; so Liv. 22, 39, 22; cf. Hor. S. 2, 6, 27.—*Subst.*, with *gen.*: certa maris, Tac. H. 4, 81. — **B.** Subject., of that which is established by evidence, etc., placed beyond doubt, *certain, sure, true, proved, established* (class.; esp. freq. in *neutr.*): cum ad has suspitiones certissimae res accederent, Caes. B. G. 1, 19; 5, 29: incerta pro certis malebant, Sall. C. 17, 6; cf.: incerta pro certis mutare, id. J. 83, 1: postremo certior res, Liv. 29, 6, 12: certiora esse dicunt quam, etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 13; id. Att. 3, 11, 2; Liv. 10, 35, 12: *So.* Satin hoc certum'st? *Ge.* Certum: hisce oculis egomet vidi, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 31: jam satis certumst virginem vitiatam esse? id. Enn. 4, 4, 36: cum certius tibi sit me esse Romae quam mihi te Athenis, Cic. Att. 1, 9, 1: id parum certum est, Liv. 5, 35, 3: cum de altero intellectu certum est, de altero dubium, Quint. 7, 6, 3; cf. id. 7, 3, 4: non certum traditur, with *interrog.-clause*, Liv. 2, 8, 8: nec quicquam certi respondes mihi? Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 84: neque tanto spatio certi quid esset explorari poterat, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: certum inveniri non potest ne ... an, id. B. C. 1, 25: si quicquam humanorum certi est, Liv. 5, 33, 1: *Ph.* Civemne? *Th.* Arbitror: Certum non scimus, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 31; cf. id. Phorm. 1, 2, 98; Cic. Att. 12, 23, 2.—So, certum scire, *to know for a certainty*, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 12; id. Hec. 3, 1, 44; Cic. Phorm. 9, 23 *init.*: certum habere, *to reckon certain*, id. Att. 1, 13, 1; Liv. 36, 28, 4; 5, 3, 2; Quint. 2, 3, 9; Col. 2, 22, 5 al.: certum respondeo, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 92: cognoscere, Auct. B. Alex. 53: comperire, Auct. B. Hisp. 22.—So also pro certo habere, Cic. Att. 10, 6, 3; Matius ap. Cic. Att. 9, 15, A *med.*; Sall. C. 52, 17; Suet. Dom. 23: negare, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 5: polliceri, id. Agr. 2, 37, 102: dicere aliquid, id. Brut. 3, 10: ponere, Liv. 23, 6, 8: scire, id. 25, 10, 1: affirmare, id. 27, 1, 13; 3, 23, 7; cf. id. 1, 3, 2 Drak.: creditur, Sall. C. 15, 2: coeperit esse, Quint. 5, 12, 2: certius cognoscere ex aliquo de aliquā re, Caes. B. G. 5, 52, 5.—Strengthened by *comp.*: quin nihil invenies magis hoc certo certius, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 111; cf.: et hoc certo certius est et saepissime constitutum, Dig. 42, 8, 10, § 14: certo certius, Ambros. in Ephes. 5; Paul. Vit. St. Ambros. 25; App. M. 9, p. 237, 27.—In Plaut. certum or certius facere alicui, *to give certainty to one concerning any thing, make him certain*, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 17; 5, 2, 12; id. Ps. 2, 2, 4.—**2.** Transf. to the person who is made certain in reference to a thing, *certain, sure*: certi sumus perisse omnia, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 5: num quid nunc es certior? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 191: posteritatis, i. e. *of posthumous fame*, Plin. Ep. 9, 3, 1: sententiae, Quint. 4, 3, 8: judicii, Sen. Ep. 45, 9: certus de suā geniturā, Suet. Vesp. 25: damnationis, id. Tib. 61: exitii, Tac. A. 1, 27: spei, id. H. 4, 3: matrimonii, id. A. 12, 3: certi sumus, etc., Gell. 18, 10, 5.—In class. prose mostly in the phrase certiorem facere aliquem (de aliquā re, alicujus rei, with a foll. *acc.* and *inf.*, with a *rel.-clause* or *absol.*), *to inform, apprise one of a thing*: me certiorem face, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 69: ut nos facias certiores, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 32: uti se (sc. Caesarem) de his rebus certiorem faciant, Caes. B. G. 2, 2: qui certiorem me sui consilii fecit, Cic. Att. 9, 2, a, 2: Caesarem certiorem faciunt, sese non facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: faciam te certiorem quid egerim, Cic. Att. 3, 11, 1.—With *subj.* only: milites certiores facit, paulisper intermitterent proelium, Caes. B. G. 3, 5 *fin.*—*Pass.*: quod crebro certior per me fias de omnibus rebus, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 1; so Caes. B. G. 1, 7; Sall. J. 104, 1: Caesar certior factus est, tres jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 12; so id. ib. 1, 21; 1, 41; 2, 1; Sall. J. 82, 2; Nep. Att. 12, 3: factus certior, quae res gererentur, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: non consulibus certioribus factis, Liv. 45, 21, 4.—Also in *posit.*, though rarely: fac me certum quid tibi est, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 16; 4, 6, 35; Verg. A. 3, 179: lacrimae suorum Tam subitae matrem certam fecere ruinae, Ov. M. 6, 268.—Hence, *adv.* in two forms. **A. certō,** *with certainty, certainly, surely, of a truth, in fact, really*, object. and subject. (cf. supra, II. A. and B.); only in the comic poets, and sometimes (most. freq. in his epistt.) in Cic., while the adverbial form certe belongs to all periods and all species of composition. The difference between them is, perhaps, merely historical; but v. infra, certe, B. I. 2. *init.* **1.** Object.: perii certo, haud arbitrario, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 42; cf. id. Merc. 2, 3, 106: mihi certo nomen Sosia'st, id. Am. 1, 1, 176; id. Men. 2, 2, 39; Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 12: nihil ita exspectare quasi certo futurum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81 (cf. the passage cited under certe, I. 1., from id. Div. 2, 7, 18).—**b.** In affirm. answers: *Me.* Liberum ego te jussi abire? *Mes.* Certo, *yes, certainly*, Plaut. Men. 5, 8, 9; so id. ib. 5, 9, 50; 2, 3, 38; id. Poen. 5, 5, 21; Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9.—**2.** Subject. **a.** In gen. (very rare): certo enim ego vocem hic loquentis modo mi audire visus sum, Plaut. Aul. 4, 5, 4: ego rus abituram me esse certo decrevi, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 10: *Th.* Quid aïs? *Py.* Atqui certo comperi, id. Eun. 5, 1, 9.—**b.** Esp. in the formula of asseveration, certo scio, *I certainly know, I am fully persuaded, beyond all doubt* (class.): certo edepol scio, me vidisse, etc., Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 2; id. Truc. 1, 1, 49; Ter. And. 5, 4, 26; id. Ad. 4, 5, 14; id. Eun. 1, 2, 119; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 19: quod te moleste ferre certo scio, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 3; 2, 23, 2; id. Fam. 4, 13, 6; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6; id. Rosc. Am. 8, 21; id. Phil. 3, 6, 17; id. Sen. 1, 1; 1, 2; Sall. J. 9, 2; id. C. 51, 16: veniunt in mentem mihi permulta: vobis plura, certo scio, Cic. Caecin. 19, 55 (cf. under certe, I. 2.).—**B. certē** (class.; cf. supra, certo *init.*). **I.** Affirming strongly, *with certainty, certainly, undoubtedly, assuredly, surely, really*. **1.** Object.: certe edepol, tu me alienabis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 243: ego quidem ab hoc certe exorabo, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 58: certe hercle, id. As. 2, 1, 15; cf. Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 8; Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 71; Ter. And. 2, 2, 10: quom is certe Renuntiarit, id. Heaut. 4, 4, 4: certe captus est! id. And. 1, 1, 55: certe ut videamur cernere eum, Lucr. 4, 760: si enim scit, certe illud eveniet: sin certe eveniet, nulla fortuna est, Cic. Div. 2, 7, 18; cf. id. N. D. 1, 2, 5: fuit certe id aequum et certe exspectatum est, etc., id. Planc. 16, 38: ea certe vera sunt, id. Mil. 35, 96: M. Catoni certe licuit, etc., id. Rep. 1, 1, 1: jam illa perfugia certe minime sunt audienda, id. ib. 1, 5, 9: cum se certe decessurum videret, id. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 104; Cat. 62, 8: certe hinc Romanos olim fore ductores pollicitus, Verg. A. 1, 234: o dea certe, *a goddess surely*, id. ib. 1, 328: postremo expellet certe vivacior heres, Hor. S. 2, 2, 132: placuit tibi, Delphice, certe, Dum, etc., Ov. M. 2, 543 al.—*Comp.*: speculatores mittere, qui certius explorata referant, Liv. 3, 40, 13; 35, 48, 3: si reperire vocas amittere certius, Ov. M. 5, 519; App. M. 2, p. 118, 1.—*Sup.*, Tert. Pall. 4.—**b.** In an answer of affirmation: estne ipsus an non est? Is est, Certe is est, is est profecto, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 65; so Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 53; Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 9; id. Clu. 54, 149; id. Phil. 1, 15, 37; id. Ac. 2, 35, 113; and in confirmation of a preceding fact: venerat, ut opinor, haec res in judicium. Certe, *certainly, surely*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 42; id. Fam. 4, 2, 5; id. Or. 42, 144; cf. id. Off. 3, 29, 105; id. Fin. 2, 27, 91.—**2.** Subject., mostly in the phrase certe scio, *I know to a certainty, I am sure* (acc. to Klotz ad Cic. Sen. 1, 2, certe scio = certum est me scire, *I am fully convinced*: certo scio = certum est quod scio, *my knowledge is accurate*, etc.): certe edepol scio, si aliud quicquam est quod credam aut certo sciam, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 115: edepol certo scio, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 20: scelestiorem me hac anu certe scio Vidisse numquam, id. Aul. 1, 1, 21; cf. Cic. Arch. 12, 32: ex litteris certe scire potuistis, id. Font. 4, 8; id. Phil. 12, 12, 29: quod iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse, id. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 1.—**b.** In affirm. answers: *Ar.* Ain' vero? *Le.* Certe, inquam, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 132: *Ch.* Ain'tu? *So.* Certe, sic erit, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 12.—**c.** In a subjective supposition or presumption that a thing is so, *certainly, surely, assuredly, doubtless, of course*; Gr. ἴσως: ah nugas agis, Certe habes, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 25; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 58: si me tanti facis, quanti certe facis, Cic. Fam. 11, 16, 3; 7, 8, 1; cf. Verg. A. 1, 234; Ov. M. 2, 423; Prop. 2, 7, 1.—(*β*) In interrog., Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 3; Suet. Aug. 33.—**II.** Affirming with restriction, *yet surely, yet indeed, at least, notwithstanding* (very freq. in prose and poetry, esp. after the class. per.). **A.** Alone: si non ipsā re tibi istuc dolet, Simulare certe est hominis, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 16: cingitur, certe expedit se, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 152: ut homines mortem vel optare incipiant, vel certe timere desistant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: haec ... sint falsa sane, invidiosa certe non sunt, id. Ac. 2, 32, 105: qui ... ut non referat pedem, sistet certe, id. Phil. 12, 4, 8: res fortasse verae, certe graves, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7; cf. Liv. 9, 11, 13: consulatum unum certe plebis Romanae esse, id. 22, 34, 11: quos quoniam caeli nondum dignamur honore, Quas dedimus certe terras habitare sinamus, Ov. M. 1, 195 et saep.: quo quid sit beatius, mihi certe in mentem venire non potest, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81; so, ego certe, Quint. 8, 3, 65; 9, 4, 57: certe ego, Sall. J. 31, 5; Ov. H. 19, 81; id. M. 13, 840; id. Tr. 4, 5, 13: mihi certe, Quint. 10, 3, 23: ipse certe, id. 8, 6, 30; Curt. 7, 4, 19; 7, 6, 22.—**B.** With other particles. **1.** With *tamen*: illud certe tamen, quod jam amplexi sumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 22; id. Sen. 23, 84.—**2.** With *at*: quod (consilium) si non fuerit prudens, at certe ab optima fide proficiscetur, Balb. et opp. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, A, 1; Ov. F. 3, 351; cf. at II. 3.—**3.** With *sed*: non integrā re, sed certe minus infractā, quam, etc., Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10, 8; cf. Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 56 dub. B. and K.—**4.** With *quidem*: ubi sit animus, certe quidem in te est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 70: quoniam volumus quidem certe senes fieri, id. Sen. 2, 6; id. Quint. 15, 50: certe quidem vos estis Romani, etc., Liv. 45, 22, 5. (But quidem does not belong with certe in such passages as the foll.: hic quidem certe memorat, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 261 al.; v. quidem; cf. also aut and vel.)

† **cērūchi,** ōrum, *m.*, = κεροῦχοι (= κεραιοῦχοι, holding the sail-yards), *ropes fastened to the sail-yards*, Luc. 8, 17; 10, 495; Val. Fl. 1, 469.

cērŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cera], *a small piece of wax*: miniata, *a kind of crayon*, Cic. Att. 15, 14, 4 (with which the Romans were accustomed to strike out exceptionable passages in books): miniatula, the same, id. ib. 16, 11, 1 (al. miniata).—**II.** Transf., = ceriolarium, *a candlestick* or *stand for wax tapers*: ARGENTEAE, Inscr. Orell. 2032.

‡ **cerus,** in carmine Saliari intellegitur creator, Fest. s. v. matrem matutam, p. 122 Müll.—Here perhaps belongs also another passage from the Carm. Saliorum: duonis ceruses, Varr. L. L. 7, § 26 Müll.; another writing KERVS in KERI POCOLOM, an inscription on a clay vase; the word is a *masc.* form to the *fem.* Ceres, and denotes the creator; from cer = Sanscr. kri, to make; v. Ceres.

cērussa, ae, *f.*, *white-lead, ceruse* (used by painters, and by women for making the skin white; also in medicine, and in large doses as a poison), Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 129; 34, 18, 54, § 175 sq.; Vitr. 7, 12, 1; Cels. 5, 27, 15; Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 129; 35, 6, 19, § 37; Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 101; Ov. Med. Fac. 73; Mart. 10, 22, 2; Pall. Aug. 11, 3.

cērussātus, a, um, *adj* [cerussa], *colored* or *painted with white lead* buccae, Cic Pis 11, 25 cutis, Mart 7, 25, 2 Sabella, id 2, 41, 12 tabulae, Cod Th 11, 27, 1

cerva, ae, *f* [cervus], *a hind*, Plin 11, 37, 45, § 123 sq, Ov M 6, 636, 12, 34 —**II.** Poet, for *deer* in gen, Ter Phorm prol 7, Cat 63, 72, Verg A 4, 69, Hor C 1, 1, 27, 3, 5, 32, Ov M 7, 546, 11. 772, id A A 3, 670, Tib 4, 3, 13

cervārius, a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *pertaining to deer* lupus, *a lynx*, Plin 8, 22, 34, § 84, 11, 37, 79, § 202 venenum, *an herb with which arrows were smeared*, Plin 27, 11, 76, § 101, Fest s v toxicum, p 355 cervaria ovis, quae pro cervā immolabatur (Dianae), Fest p 57

cervesia, v cervisia

cervīcal (cervīcāle, Cassiod Orth p 2302 P), ālis, *n* [cervix], *a pillow* or *bolster*, = pulvinus, *sing*, Mart 14 146, Juv 6, 353, Petr 56, 8, *plur*, Plin Ep 6, 16, 16, Petr 32, 1, 78, 5, Suet Ner 6, Plin 20, 20, 82, § 217, 28, 4, 12, § 47

* **cervīcātus,** a, um, *adj* [id], *stiff necked, obstinate*, Vulg Ecclus 16, 11

* **cervīcōsitas,** ātis, *f* [cervicosus], *stubbornness, obstinacy*, Sid Ep 7, 9

cervīcōsus, a, um, *adj* [cervix], *stubborn, obstinate*, Eccl Ambros ap Voss Vit L L 3, 4, cf cervicosus αὐχενίας, Gloss Labb

cervīcŭla, ae, *f dim* [id] **I.** *A small neck*, * Cic Verr 2, 3, 19, § 49, App Flor p 348 contracta, Quint 11, 3, 180 — * **II.** In mechanics, *the neck of a hydraulic machine*, Vitr 10, 8, 2

cervīnus, a, um, *adj* [cervus], *of* or *pertaining to a deer* cornu, *deer's horn*, Varr R R 3, 9, 14, Col 8, 5, 18 al pellis, Hor Ep 1, 2, 66 vellera, * Ov M 6, 592 pilus, Plin 28, 19, 77, § 246 color equi, Pall Mart 13, 4 senectus, i e *great age* (because the deer was said to live to a great age, cf Cic. Tusc 3, 28, 69, Plin 8, 32, 50, § 119, Aristot H A 9, 6), Juv 14, 251 —**II.** *Subst* **cervīna,** ae, *f* (sc caro), *deer's meat, venison*, Edict Diocl 4, 44.

†† **cervisia, cervesia,** or **cerevisia,** ae, *f* [Gallic], *beer*, Plin 22, 25, 82, § 164, Dig 33, 6, 9, Isid. Orig 20, 3, 17, Edict Diocl 2, 11

cervix, īcis (*gen plur* cervicum, Cic Or 18, 59, Plin 23, 2, 33, § 68 cervicium, acc to Charis p 100), *f* [cer vix, cf Sanscr śiras, caput, and vincio, Bopp, Gloss 348 b], *the neck*, including the back of the neck, *the nape* (in ante Aug prose usu in *plur*, so always in Cic and Sall, acc to Varr L L 8, § 14, 10 § 78 Müll, and Quint 8, 3, 35, Hortensius first used the *sing*, it is, however, found even in Ennius and Pacuvius, v the foll) **1.** *Sing* caput a cervice revolsum, Enn ap Serv ad Verg A 10, 396 quadrupes capite brevi, cervice anguinā, Pac ap Cic. Div 2, 64, 133, Lucr 1, 36, 6, 745, * Cat 62, 83, * Tib 3, 4, 27, Prop 3 (4), 17, 31, Verg G 3, 52, 3 524, 4, 523, id A 1, 402, 2, 707, 10, 137, Hor C 1, 13, 2, 2, 5, 2, Liv 8, 7, 21, 22, 51, 7 Fabri ad loc., 26, 13, 18, 27, 49, 1, 31, 34, 4, 35, 11, 8, Vell 2, 4, 5, Hortens ap Varr l l, and Quint l l, id. 1, 11, 9, 11, 3, 82, 11, 3, 83, 4, 2, 39 Spald, Plin 11, 37, 67, § 177 —**2.** *Plur* eversae cervices tuae, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 131 (cf versa, Ov H 16, 231) ut gladius impenderet illius beati cervicibus, Cic Tusc 5, 21, 62, id N D 1, 35, 99, 2, 63, 159 aliquo praesidio caput et cervices et jugulum tutari, id Sest 42, 90 frangere, id Verr 2 5, 42, § 110, 2, 5, 57, § 147, cf id. Phil 11, 2, 5, Hor C 2, 13, 6 cervices crassae longae, Varr R R. 2, 5, 8, 2, 9, 4 altae, Verg A 2, 219 tumor cervicum, Plin 23, 2, 33, § 68, Suet Galb 11, id Vit. 17 — Esp in several proverbial expressions, as the vital part of a person cervices securi subicere, Cic Phil 2, 21, 51, cf offerre cervicem percussoribus, Tac A 1, 53 cervices Roscio dare, i e *to the executioner*, Cic Rosc. Am 11, 30 praebere cervicem gladio, Juv 10, 345 —**B.** Trop **1.** (The figure taken from bearing the yoke, cf Liv 9, 6, 12) Imposuistis in cervicibus nostris sempiternum dominum, Cic N D 1, 20, 54, cf Liv 42, 50 6 qui suis cervicibus tanta munia atque rem publicam sustinent, Cic Sest 66, 138, so id Verr 2, 5, 42, § 108, id Mil 28, 77 —Hence, of any great burden or danger dandae cervice erant crudelitati nefariae, *to submit to*, Cic Phil 5, 16, 42 a cervicibus nostris avertere Antonium, id Ep ad Brut 1, 15, 7, id Phil 3, 4, 8 non facile hanc tantam molem mali a cervicibus vestris depulissem, id Cat 3, 7, 17 legiones in cervicibus nostris conlocare, id. Fam 12, 23, 2 in cervicibus alicujus esse, of too great or dangerous proximity cum in cervicibus sumus (opp cum procul abessemus), Liv 44, 39, 7 etsi bellum ingens in cervicibus erat, *on hand*, as an oppressive burden, id 22, 33, 6 sed nec Romani, tametsi Poeni et Hannibal in cervicibus erant, Just 29, 4, 7, cf rex ratus eam urbem suis inpositam esse cervicibus, Curt 7, 7, 1 —**2.** For *boldness* qui tantis erunt cervicibus recuperatores, qui audeant, etc, Cic Verr 2, 3, 59, § 135 — **II.** Transf, of things, *the neck* amphorae, Petr 34, 6, Mart. 12, 32 fistularum, Vitr 10, 13 cupressi, Stat Th 6, 855, cf Col 4, 7, 3 Peloponnesi, i e Isthmus, Plin 4, 3, 4, § 8, cf id 6, 29, 34, § 170

cervŭla, ae, *f dim* [cerva], *a little hind*, Aug Serm 215

cervŭlus, i, *m dim* [cervus II B], *a little chevaux de frise*, Front Strat 1, 5, 2

cervus (old orthogr **cervŏs**; cf Quint. 1, 7, 26), i, *m* [kindr with cornu and carina], *a stag, a deer*, Plin 8, 32, 50, § 112 sq alipedes, Lucr 6, 765 fugax, Hor C 4, 6, 34, Ov Tr 3, 11, 11 fugientes, Hor C 3, 12, 11 pavidi, Ov F 5, 173 surgentem in cornua, Verg A 10, 725 al — As a type of fleetness vincere cervum cursu, Plaut Poen 3, 1, 27 —**II.** Transf (from resemblance to the horns of a stag, cf Varr L L. 5, § 117 Müll) cervi, *forked stakes* * **A.** As *supports of the vine*, Tert Anim 19 — More freq, **B.** In the art of war, as a protection against the enemy, *a chevaux de frise*, Caes B G 7, 72, Liv 44, 11, 4, Tib 4, 1, 84, Sil 10, 414, Serv ad Verg E 2, 29

† **cērȳcium** or **cērȳcēum,** ii, *n*, = κηρύκιον or κηρύκειον, a pure Greek form for caduceus, *the herald's staff*, Dig 1, 8, 8, Mart Cap 4, § 331

† **cērȳx,** ȳcis, *m*, = κῆρυξ, *a herald*, Sen Tranq 3, 10

cespes, cespitator, cespito, cesposus, v caespes, etc.

cessātio, onis, *f* [cesso] **I.** *A tarrying, delaying* non datur cessatio, Plaut Poen 4, 2, 103 — Hence, **II.** *Inactivity, idling, cessation, omission, idleness* furtum cessationis quaerere, Q Cic Fam 16, 26 2 cessatio libera atque otiosa Cic Leg 1, 3, 10 Orell *N cr* pugnae, Gell 1, 25, 8 Epicurus nihil cessatione melius existimat deum sic feriatum volumus cessatione torpere, etc, Cic N D 1, 36 102, 1, 37, 102 — So in jurid lang, *a punishable delay*, Dig 37, 2, 6 — And of ground, *a lying fallow*, Col 2, 1, 3

cessātor, ōris, *m* [id], *a loiterer, an idler, a dilatory person* non quo cessator esse solerem, praesertim in litteris, Cic Fam 9, 17, 3 de libris, Tyrannio est cessator, id. ad Q Fr 3, 5 (6) 6 nequam et cessator Davus, * Hor S 2, 7, 100, * Col 11, 1, 16

cessātrix, īcis, *f* [cessator], *a (female) loiterer, idler*, Tert adv Marc 1, 24

cessīcius (-tius), a, um, *adj* [cessus, 1. cedo], in jurid lang, *of* or *pertaining to giving up, ceding* tutor, Gai Inst 1, 169 sqq, Ulp Lib Reg tit 11, 7. tutela, Gai Inst 1, 171

cessim (cossim), *adv* [cesso, cf coxim], *bending* or *turning in*, hence, also, *turned backwards, backwards* (mostly ante and post class) cum domum ab Ilio cessim revertero, Varr ap Non p 247, 26, p 276, 9 · cessim ire, Dig 9, 2, 52, § 2, Just 2, 12, 7 lagena orificio cessim (*obliquely*) dehiscente patescens, App M 2, p 121, 8

cessio, onis *f* [1 cedo], only in jurid. lang **I.** *A giving up, surrendering* · abalienatio est ejus rei, quae mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexo aut in jure cessio, Cic. Top 5, 28, Dig 42, 3 tit, Gai Inst 3, 78, v Dict of Antiq, de cessione bonorum — * **II.** Diei, *the approach of a term*, Dig 36, 2, 7

cessitius, v cessicius.

cesso, avi, ātum, 1, v *freq n* and *a.* [1 cedo], lit, *to stand back very much*, hence, *to be remiss in any thing, to delay, loiter*, or, in gen, *to cease from, stop, give over* (indicating a blamable remissness, while desinere, intermittere, requiescere do not include that idea cessat desidiosus, requiescit fessus, Don ad Ter Eun 3, 1, 15 Diff from cunctari in this, that the latter designates inaction arising from want of resolution but cessare that which is the result of slothfulness, cf Doed Syn 3, p 300 sq, class in prose and poetry) paulum si cessassem, Ter Eun 4, 4, 5, 4, 6, 16, id Ad 4, 2, 49 si tabellarii non cessarint, Cic Prov Cons 7, 15 in suo studio atque opere, id Sen 5, 13 ne quis in eo, quod me viderit facientem, cesset, Liv 35, 35, 16, cf id 35, 18, 8 ab apparatu operum ac munitionum nihil cessatum, id. 21, 8 1, 34, 16, 3, 31, 12, 2, Tac. A 3, 28 quidquid apud durae cessatum est moenia Trojae, *whatever delay there was*, Verg A 11, 288 audacia, *to be deficient in spirit*, Liv 1, 46 6, cf nullo umquam officio, id 42, 6, 8 ad arma cessantes Concitet, Hor C 1, 35, 15 et saep —So in admonitions quid cessas? Ter And 5, 6, 15, Tib 2 2, 10 quid cessatis? Curt 4 16, 5 quor cessas? Ter Ad 4, 5, 69, cf cessas in vota precesque (poet. for cessas facere vota), Tros, ait, Aenea? cessas? Verg A 6 51 sq, Tib 3, 6, 57 — With *dat incommodi* it dies, ego mihi cesso, i e *to my own injury*, Plaut Ps 1 3, 12 Lorenz ad loc., id Ep 3, 2, 8 sed ego nunc mihi cesso, qui non umerum hunc onero pallio, Ter Phorm 5, 6, 4 —**b.** With *inf* ego hinc migrare cesso, Plaut Ep 3, 2, 6 sq numquid principio cessavit verbum docte dicere? id Pers 4, 4, 3, so, alloqui, Ter And 2, 2, 6, 5, 2, 4 adoriri, id Heaut 4, 5, 9 pultare ostium, id ib 3, 1, 1, id Phorm 2, 3, 30 introrumpere, id. Eun 5, 5, 26 detrahere de nobis, Cic. Att 11, 11, 2 mori, Hor C 3, 27, 58 et saep —**II.** In gen **A.** *To be inactive, idle, at leisure, to do nothing* cur tam multos deos nihil agere et cessare patitur? cur non rebus humanis aliquos otiosos deos praefecit? Cic N D 3, 39, 93, cf id ib 1, 9, 22, id Off 3, 1, 1 nisi forte ego vobis cessare nunc videor, cum bella non gero, id de Sen 6, 18 et si quid cessare potes, requiesce sub umbra, Verg E 7, 10 cessabimus una, Prop 3 (4), 23, 15, Ov M 4, 37 cur alter fratrum cessare et ludere et ungi praeferat, etc, Hor Ep 2 2, 183 (cessare otiari et jucunde vivere, Schol Crucq), so id. ib 1, 7, 57 per hibernorum tempus, Liv 36, 5, 1 cessatum usque adhuc est nunc porro expergiscere, Ter Ad 4, 4, 23 cessatum ducere curam, *put to rest*, Hor Ep 1, 2, 31 non timido, non ignavo cessare tum licuit, Curt 3, 11, 5 —**b.** Of things, *to be at rest, to rest, be still, inactive, unemployed*, or *unused*, etc si cessare putas rerum primordia posse, Cessandoque novos rerum progignere motus, Lucr 2, 80 sq quid ita cessarunt pedes? Phaedr 1, 9, 5 et grave suspenso vomere cesset opus, Tib 2, 1, 6, Ov F 6, 348 Achilles cessare in Teucros pertulit arma sua, Prop 2, 8, 30 cur Berecyntiae Cessant flamina tibiae, Hor C 3, 19, 19 cessat voluntas? id. ib 1, 27, 13 cessat ira deae, Liv 29, 18, 10 solas sine ture relictas Praeteritae cessasse ferunt Letoïdos aras, i e *remained unsought, unapproached*, Ov M 8, 278, cf at nunc desertis cessant sacraria lucis Prop 3 (4) 13, 47, and cessaturae casae, Ov F 4, 804 cessans honor, *a vacant office*, Suet Caes 76 —(β) Of land, *to lie uncultivated, fallow* (cf cessatio) alternis idem tonsas cessare novales, Verg G 1, 71, Plin 18 23, 52 § 191, cf Suet Aug 42 — *Pass* cessata arva, Ov F 4 617 —Trop, of a barren woman Paul Nol Carm 6, 48 —**c.** Sometimes cessare alicui rei, like vacare alicui rei, *to have leisure for something*, i e *to attend to, apply one's self to* amori, Prop 1, 6, 21 — **B.** Rarely (prob not ante Aug) *not to be at hand* or *present to be wanting* cessat voluntas? non aliā bibam Mercede Hor C 1, 27, 13 augendum addendumque quod cessat Quint. 2, 8, 10 — Hence, **2.** Judic t t **a.** Of persons, *not to appear before a tribunal, to make default* culpāne quis an aliqua necessitate cessasset, Suet. Claud 15 (where,

just before, absentibus; cf. absum, 8.): quoties delator adesse jussus cessat, Dig. 49, 14, 2, § 4; so ib. 47, 10, 17, § 20.—**b.** Of things (a process, verdict), *to be invalid, null, void:* cessat injuriarum actio, Dig. 47, 10, 17, § 1: revocatio, ib. 42, 8, 10, § 1: edictum, ib. 39, 1, 1: senatus consultum, ib. 14, 6, 12 et saep.—**C.** Also rare, in a moral view, *to depart from a right way,* i.e. *to mistake, err:* ut scriptor si peccat... Sic qui multum cessat, Hor. A. P. 357: oratoris perfecti illius, ex nullâ parte cessantis, Quint. 1, 10, 4.

‡ **cestĭcillus (caest-),** i, *m., a small ring* or *hoop placed upon the head to support a burden,* Fest. p. 45 [*dim.* from cestus; cf. Commod. p. 363].

cestĭcus (caest-), a, um, *adj.* [cestus], *of a boxer's glove:* ludi, Tac. A. 16, 21 dub.

Cestĭus, ii, *m., the name of a Roman plebeian family.* **I.** C. Cestius, Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 26.—**II.** L. Cestius Pius, *a rhetorician of Smyrna,* Sen. Contr. 3, prooem. p. 206, 3 al.—Hence, **Cestĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to L. Cestius:* color, Sen. Contr. 1, 7, p. 125.

cestron, v. cestrum.

† **1. cestros,** i, *f.,* = κέστρος, *the plant betony:* Betonica officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 25, 8, 46, § 84.

2. Cestrŏs, i, *m., a river of Pamphylia,* now *Ak-su,* Mel. 1, 14, 2.

† **cestrosphendŏnē,** ēs, *f.,* = κεστροσφενδόνη, *a military engine for hurling stones,* Liv. 42, 65, 9.

† **cestrōtus,** a, um, *adj.,* = κεστρωτός, *represented by means of a graver* (κέστρον): cornua, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 126.

† **cestrum (-on),** i, *n.,* = κέστρον, *a graver, graving tool,* used in encaustic painting, Plin. 35, 11, 41, § 149.

† **1. cestus (caest-)** or **-ŏs,** i, *m.,* = κεστός (lit. stitched, embroidered; hence, *subst.;* cf. Lidd. and Scott under κεστός), *a girdle, tie, belt, girth, strap,* Cato, R. R. 25 Schneid. *N. cr.;* Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 6.—Particularly, *the girdle of Venus,* Mart. 6, 138; 6, 14; 14, 206 sq.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 69.

2. cestus = caestus, *a boxer's glove;* v. caestus.

Cētārīni (Cītār-), ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of a city of Sicily,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 103; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

cētārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cetus], *of* or *pertaining to fish;* only *subst.* **I. cētārĭus,** ii, *m., a fish-monger,* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26 (also in Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150); Varr. ap. Non. p. 49, 15; Col. 8, 17, 12.—**Cētārĭus,** *title of a book of* C. Matius, Col. 12, 46, 1.—**II. cētārĭum,** ii, *n., a fish-pond,* Hor. S. 2, 5, 44.—Access. form **cētārĭa,** ae, *f.; acc. plur.* cetarias, Plin. 9, 15, 19, § 49; 37, 5, 17, § 66; an uncertain form, *abl. plur.* cetariis, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 91; 31, 8, 43, § 94.

cētē, v. cetus.

cētĕra, cētĕro, cētĕrum, v. ceterus, II.

cētĕrōqui or **-quīn** [ceterus-qui] (like alioqui and alioquin; v. alioqui, and cf. Hand, Turs. I. p. 235), *adv., for the rest, in other respects, otherwise,* = ἄλλως (rare): quem, nisi quod solum, ceteroquin recte quidam vocant Atticum, Cic. Or. 25, 83: ego ceteroqui animo aequo fero; unum vereor, ne hasta Caesaris refrixerit, id. Fam. 9, 10, 3; id. Att. 12, 3, 1; 14, 16, 1; 16, 4, 1; id. Fam. 6, 19, 1; id. N. D. 1, 22, 60; Dig. 28, 5, 35, § 3; Gell. 20, 1, 27; cf. Hand, Turs. II. pp. 44 and 42.

cētĕrum, v. ceterus, II. A.

‡ **cētĕrus (caet-),** a, um (the *nom. sing. masc.* not in use; the *sing.,* in gen., rare; in Cic. perh. only three times), *adj.* [pronom. stem ki, and compar. ending; cf. ἕτερος], *the other, that which exists besides, can be added to what is already named of a like kind with it; the other part* (while reliquus is that which yet remains of an object, the rest; e. g. stipendium pendere et cetera indigna pati, *and endured other indignities of the kind,* Liv. 21, 20, 6. On the other hand: jam vero reliqua—not cetera—quarta pars mundi ea et ipsa totâ naturâ fervida est, et ceteris naturis omnibus salutarem impertit et vitalem calorem, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27; cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 33; Doed. Syn. 1, p. 83. Still these ideas, esp. after the Aug. per., are often confounded, and the Engl., *the remainder, the rest,* and the adverb. phrase *for the rest,* etc., can be used interchangeably for both words). **1.** *Sing.* **a.** *Masc.:* si vestem et ceterum ornatum muliebrem pretii majoris habeat, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 51 (also in Quint. 5, 11, 28); Nep. Dat. 3, 1: laeta et imperatori ceteroque exercitui, Liv. 28, 4, 1: vestitu calciatuque et cetero habitu, Suet. Calig. 52: illos milites subduxit, exercitum ceterum servavit, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19: cohortes veteranas in fronte, post eas ceterum exercitum in subsidiis locat, Sall. C. 59, 5: a cetero exercitu, Curt. 5, 9, 11; Tac. Agr. 17; Suet. Galb. 20 *fin.:* de cetero numero candidatorum, id. Caes. 41.—**b.** *Fem.:* cetera jurisdictio, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 5: vita, Sall. C. 52, 31: aetas, Verg. G. 3, 62: nox, Ov. M. 12, 579: silva, id. ib. 8, 750: turba, id. ib. 3, 236; 12, 286; Hor. S. 2, 8, 26: classis, Liv. 35, 26, 9: deprecatio, id. 42, 48, 3; 21, 7, 7: inter ceteram planitiem mons, Sall. J. 92, 5: Graeciam, Nep. Paus. 2, 4: aciem, Liv. 6, 8, 6: multitudinem, id. 35, 30, 8: (super) turbam, Suet. Calig. 26: manum procerum, Tac. Or. 37: pro ceterâ ejus audaciâ atque amentiâ, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 6: pluviâ (aquâ) utebantur, Sall. J. 89, 6: ceterâ (ex) copiâ militum, Liv. 35, 30, 9; Plin. Ep. 2, 16, 1: ceterâ (pro) reverentiâ, id. ib. 3, 8, 1: ceterâ (cum) turbâ, Suet. Claud. 12 al.—**c.** *Neutr.:* cum a pecu cetero absunt, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 20: non abhorret a cetero scelere, Liv. 1, 48, 5; Suet. Aug. 24: cetero (e) genere hominum, id. ib. 57: quanto violentior cetero mari Oceanus, Tac. A. 2, 24 al.—*Subst.:* **cētĕrum,** i, *n., the rest:* elocuta sum convivas, ceterum cura tu, Plaut. Men. 1, 4, 6: ceterum omne incensum est, Liv. 22, 20, 6; so, de cetero, *as for the rest,* Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 26; Curt. 4, 1, 14 al.; and in ceterum, *for the rest, for the future,* Sen. Ep. 78, 15.—**2.** *Plur., the rest, the others* (freq. in all periods and species of composition): de reliquis nihil melius ipso est: ceteri et cetera ejus modi, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 5: multae sunt insidiae bonis nosti cetera, id. Planc. 24, 59; id. Fat. 13, 29: cetera de genere hoc, adeo sunt multa, etc., Hor. S. 1, 1, 13; Lucr. 5, 38: ut omittam cetera, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 18: ibi Amineum... Lucanum serito, ceterae vites in quemvis agrum conveniunt, Cato, R. R. 6, 4: quam fortunatus ceteris sim rebus, absque una hac foret, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 25: nam ceteri fere, qui artem orandi litteris tradiderunt, ita sunt exorsi, quasi, etc., Quint. prooem. § 4; id. 10, 1, 80: ceterae partes loquentem adjuvant, hae ipsae loquuntur, id. 11, 3, 85: sane ceterarum rerum pater familias et prudens et attentus, unâ in re paulo minus consideratus, Cic. Quint. 3, 11: hanc inter ceteras vocem, Quint. 9, 4, 55: de justitiâ, fortitudine, temperantiâ ceterisque similibus, id. prooem. § 12; 3, 5, 5; 2, 4, 38: ego ceteris laetus, hoc uno torqueor, Curt. 6, 5, 3.—**b.** Et cetera ceteraque or cetera, *and so forth,* καὶ τὰ ἑξῆς, when one refers to a well-known object with only a few words, or mentions only a few from a great number of objects, Cic. de Or. 2, 32, 141: ut illud Scipionis, Agas asellum et cetera, id. ib. 2, 64, 258; id. Top. 6, 30; 11, 48; id. Tusc. 2, 17, 39; id. Att. 2, 19, 3: et similiter cetera, Quint. 4, 1, 14: vina ceteraque, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 91; Curt. 3, 4, 10: solem, lunam, mare, cetera, Lucr. 2, 1085: fundum, aedes, parietem, supellectilem, penus, cetera, Cic. Top. 5, 27.—**II.** Hence, the *advv.,* **A. cētĕrum** (orig. *acc. respectiv.*), lit. *that which relates to the other, the rest* (besides what has been mentioned). **1.** *For the rest, in other respects, otherwise* (in good prose): nihil, nisi ut ametis impero: Ceterum quantum lubet me poscitote aurum, ego dabo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 52: tu aurum rogato: ceterum (*for the rest, in respect to the rest*) verbum sat est, id. ib. 4, 8, 37: precator, qui mihi sic oret: nunc amitte quaeso hunc; ceterum Posthac si quicquam, nil precor, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 91: ego me in Cumano et Pompeiano, praeterquam quod sine te, ceterum satis commode oblectabam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12 (14), 1: foedera alia aliis legibus, ceterum eodem modo omnia fiunt, Liv. 1, 24, 3; cf. Sall. J. 2, 4; 75, 3; Nep. Eum. 8, 5; Curt. 4, 1, 18.—Rarely after the verb: argentum accepi; nil curavi ceterum, Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 12: numquid me vis ceterum? id. Ep. 4, 2, 76.—**2.** = alioquin, introducing a conclusion contrary to fact (mostly post-class.), *otherwise, else, in the opposite event,* = Gr. ἄλλως: non enim cogitaras; ceterum Idem hoc melius invenisses, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 62: ita et anima... solam vim ejus exprimere non valuit,... ceterum non esset anima, sed spiritus, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 9; App. M. 7, p. 200, 33; Dig. 4, 4, 7, § 2 al.—**3.** In passing to another thought, *besides, for the rest;* very freq. (esp. in the histt.; usu. placed at the beginning of a new clause; only in the comic poets in the middle): Filium tuom te meliust repetere, Ceterum uxorem abduce ex aedibus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 73; Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 31; Sall. J. 4, 1; 20, 8; 29, 2; Quint. 6, 1, 8; 8, 6, 51; 9, 2, 14 al.; Suet. Caes. 4; 16; id. Tib. 42; id. Claud. 1; Curt. 3, 1, 4; 3, 3, 7; 3, 6, 13; Col. 8, 8, 5: dehinc ceterum valete, Plaut. Poen. prol. 125; cf. id. ib. 91.—**4.** With a restricting force, commonly contrasted with quidem or a neg. phrase; often to be translated by *but, yet, notwithstanding, still, on the other hand* (esp. freq. since the Aug per.): cum haud cuiquam in dubio esset, bellum ab Tarquiniis imminere, id quidem spe omnium serius fuit: ceterum, id quod non timebant, per dolum ac proditionem prope libertas amissa est, Liv. 2, 3, 1; Plin. Pan. 5, 4; Flor. 3, 1, 11; Suet. Aug. 8; 66; id. Tib. 61 *fin.;* id. Gram. 4 al.: eos multum laboris suscipere, ceterum ex omnibus maxume tutos esse, Sall. J. 14, 12: avidus potentiae, honoris, divitiarum, ceterum vitia sua callide occultans, id. ib. 15, 3; 52, 1; 83, 1; id. C. 51, 26: eo rem se vetustate oblitteratam, ceterum suae memoriae infixam adferre, Liv. 3, 71, 6: id quamquam, nihil portendentibus diis, ceterum neglegentia humana acciderat, tamen, etc., id. 28, 11, 7; 9, 21, 1; 21, 6, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.: ut quisquis factus est princeps, extemplo fama ejus, incertum bona an mala, ceterum aeterna est, Plin. Pan. 55, 9: pauca repetundarum crimina, ceterum magicas superstitiones objectabat, Tac. A. 12, 59; cf. Liv. 3, 40, 11.—**B. cētĕra** (properly *acc. plur.*), = τἆλλα, τὰ λοιπά, *as for the rest, otherwise;* with *adjj.,* and (in poets) with *verbs* (not found in Cic. or Quint.). (*a*) With *adj.:* Bocchus praeter nomen cetera ignarus populi Romani, Sall. J. 19, 7: hastile cetera teres praeterquam ad extremum, Liv. 21, 8, 10: excepto quod non simul esses, cetera laetus, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 50 (cf. the passage cited under ceterum, II. A. 1. *fin.,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12 (14), 1): cetera Graius, Verg. A. 3, 594 (so prob. also Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 3, where others read ad cetera): virum cetera egregium secuta, Liv. 1, 35, 6: vir cetera sanctissimus, Vell. 2, 46, 2 Ruhnk.; Plin. 8, 15, 16, § 40; 12, 6, 13, § 25; 22, 25, 64, § 133; Tac. G. 29.—(*β*) With *verbs:* cetera, quos peperisti, ne cures, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 656: quiescas cetera, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 53: cetera parce, puer, bello, Verg. A. 9, 656; cf. Sil. 17, 286: cetera non latet hostis, id. 2, 332; Mart. 13, 84.—**C. cētĕrō,** peculiar to the Nat. Hist. of Pliny, *for the rest, in other respects, otherwise:* cetero viri quam feminae majus, Plin. 11, 37, 49, § 133; so id. 3, 11, 16, § 105; 6, 26, 30, § 122; 8, 3, 4, § 7; 10, 1, 1, § 1 al.: est et alia iritis cetero similis, at praedura, id. 37, 9, 52, § 138.—Of time: palumbes incubat femina post meridiana in matutinum, cetero mas, id. 10, 58, 79, § 159.

Cĕthēgus, i, *m., a Roman cognomen in the Cornelian* gens. **I.** M. Cornelius Cethegus, *a distinguished orator,* Cic. Sen. 14, 50; id. Brut. 15, 59 al.; to him Horace alludes in the passage: priscis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 117; cf. id. A. P. 50.—**II.** C. Cornelius Cethegus, *companion of Catiline,* Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 6; Sall. C. 32, 2; 43, 2.—P r o v.: Clodius accuset moechos, Catilina Cethegum, Juv. 2, 27; cf. id. 8, 231; 10, 287.

Cēto, ūs, *f.,* = Κητώ. **I.** *The wife of Phorcus, and mother of Medusa and the Gorgons,* Luc. 9, 646.—**II.** *A Nereid, honored upon the Phœnician coast,* Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 69.

cētŏs, i, v. cetus.

* **cētōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [cetus], *of* or *pertaining to sea-fishes:* viscera, Avien. Arat. 1300.

cetra, cetratus, v. caetra, etc.

cette, v. 2. cedo.

† **cētus,** i, *m.* (acc. to the Gr. **cētŏs,** *n.*, Plin. 32, 1, 4, § 10; and hence common in the *plur.* **cētē** = κήτη, Verg. A. 5, 822; Plin. 9, 24, 40, § 78; 9, 50, 74, § 157; Sil. 7, 476), = κῆτος, *any large sea-animal, a sea-monster;* particularly *a species of whale, a shark, dog-fish, seal, dolphin,* etc., Plin. l. l.; Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 5; id. Capt. 4, 2, 72; Cels. 2, 18.—**II.** As a constellation, *the Whale,* Vitr. 9, 7; Manil. 1, 612.

ceu, *adv.* [contr. from ce-ve, like neu and seu, from neve and sive], a particle of equality or comparison, *as, like as, just as* (in the ante-Aug. per., peculiar to more elevated poetry; later also in prose, in Seneca and Suet., and esp. freq. in Plin. H. N.): pars vertere terga, ceu quondam petiere rates, Verg. A. 6, 492: ceu talpae, Plin. 9, 6, 7, § 17: ceu notamus in muscis, id. 11, 48, 108, § 258; so id. 9, 37, 61, § 132; Suet. Vit. 17; Plin. 19, 12, 62, § 187.—**II.** In poet. comparisons (hence, haud aliter follows in a corresponding clause, Verg. A. 9, 797; 10, 360, or sic, id. ib. 10, 729), *like, as, like as:* tenuis fugit ceu fumus in auras, Verg. A. 5, 740; so id. G. 3, 542; * Cat. 64, 239: Hecuba et natae ... Praecipites atrā ceu tempestate columbae.... sedebant, Verg. A. 2, 516; * Hor. C. 4, 4, 43: ceu nubibus arcus Mille jacit varios adverso sole colores, Verg. A. 5, 88; so id. ib. 5, 527.—**b.** With *cum, as when,* Verg. G. 1, 303; 4, 96; id. A. 7, 673; 9, 30; 9, 792; 10, 97; Sen. Q. N. 6, 24, 4.—**c.** With *si* (twice in Lucr.), Lucr. 4, 620; 6, 161.—**B.** Sometimes in a conditional sense, *as if, as it were, like as if,* etc., Enn. ap. Non. p. 483, 2: Thesea ceu pulsae ventorum flamine nubes Aërium nivei montis liquere cacumen, Cat. 64, 239: per aperta volans, ceu liber habenis, Aequora, Verg. G. 3, 194; Plin. 2, 28, 28, § 98; 9, 37, 61, § 132; 34, 18, 54, § 175; Suet. Tib. 52; Stat. Th. 1, 320.—Hence, with a *subj.:* ceu cetera nusquam Bella forent, Verg. A. 2, 438; Sil. 2, 378; Stat. S. 3, 1, 6; id. Th. 2, 417; Plin. 16, 10, 18, § 41; 31, 1, 1, § 2; 34, 6, 13, § 28 al.—**C.** In the Nat. Hist. of Pliny sometimes ceu vero = quasi vero, in refuting another's opinion, *as if, just as if:* ceu vero nesciam adversus Theophrastum scripsisse etiam feminam, Plin. praef. § 29; 7, 55, 56, § 188; 11, 39, 92, § 226; 12, 1, 5, § 11 al.; cf. upon this word, Hand, Turs. II. pp. 45-49.

Cēus, a, um, v. Cea, I. B.

Ceutrones, um, *m., a Gallic tribe,* Caes. B. G. 5, 39.

†† **cēva** or **ceua,** ae, *f.* [Low Germ. Keue], *a kind of small cow,* Col. 6, 24, 5.

Cĕvenna (also **Cĕbenna** and **Gĕbenna**), ae, *f., a mountain in Gallia,* now *Cevennes,* Caes. B. G. 7, 8; 7, 56; Luc. 1, 434.—The same: Cebennici or Gebennici montes, Mel. 2, 5, 1; 2, 5, 6.

cēveo, ēre (*perf.* cevi, without voucher in Prob. p. 1482 P.), *v. n.* [Sanscr. kju, to agitate one's self; cf. quatio]. **I.** *To move the haunches,* Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 84, 18; Juv. 2, 21; 9, 40; Mart. 3, 95, 13; cf. criso.—* **II.** Trop. (the figure taken from the wagging of the tail of a dog), *to fawn, flatter,* Pers. 1, 87.

† **cēyx,** ȳcis, *m.,* = κήϋξ, *the male kingfisher* (the female, halcyon), Plin. 32, 8, 27, § 86.—Personified: **Cēyx,** ȳcis, *m.,* = Κήϋξ, *a son of Lucifer, king of Trachis, and husband of Alcyone.* Having suffered shipwreck at Delphi, he and his wife were changed to kingfishers, Ov. H. 17 (18), 81; id. M. 11, 272; 11, 544; 11, 739; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 399.—*Acc.* Gr. Cēÿca, Ov. M. 11, 727.

Chabrĭas, ae, *m.,* = Χαβρίας, *a distinguished Athenian general;* v. his life in Cornel. Nepos.

† **chaere,** *interj.,* = χαῖρε, *hail!* Pers. prol. 8.

Chaerĕa, ae, *m.* (Gr. Χαιρέας), *a Roman cognomen,* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 17 al.; Cic. Rosc. Com. 1, 1; Sen. Const. Sap. 18, 3.

Chaerĕas, ae, *m.,* = Χαιρέας, *a Grecian proper name.* **I.** *A writer on husbandry,* Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8; Col. 1, 1, 8; Plin. 20, 23, 99, § 263.—**II.** *A sculptor of the time of Alexander the Great,* Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 75; Vitr. 10, 13, 3.

chaerĕphȳlum, i, v. caerefolium.

Chaerōnēa, ae, *f.,* = Χαιρώνεια, *a Bœotian town on the Cephisus, where Philip of Macedon conquered the Greeks;* the birthplace of Plutarch; now the village *Kaprena* or *Kapurna,* Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26; Liv. 35, 46, 3.

chălastĭcāmen, inis, *n.* [chalasticus], *an alleviating remedy,* Theod. Prisc. 2, 10.

† **chălastĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = χαλαστικός, *of* or *pertaining to alleviating, soothing:* aqua, Theod. Prisc. 1, 7 and 15: unctiones, Veg. 1, 28, 6.

† **chălātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [chalo], *pertaining to loosing* or *letting down:* funes, Veg. Mil. 4, 15.

† **chălāzĭas,** ae, *m.,* = χαλαζίας [χάλαζα, hail], *an unknown precious stone, of the form and color of hail,* Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 189; Sol. 37, 17.

chălāzĭon, v. chalazius.

† **chălāzĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [χάλαζα, hail], *pertaining to hail:* lapis, *a precious stone,* Plin. 36, 22, 43, § 157.—**2.** *Subst.:* **chălāzĭon,** ii, *n.,* = χαλάζιον, *a pimple or small tubercle on the eyelids,* Cels. 7, 7, 2, Caption: de chalazio palpebrarum (written as Greek in the text).

† **chalbănē,** ēs, v. galbanum.

† **chalcanthum,** i, *n.,* = χάλκανθον [χαλκός-ἄνθος], *copperas-water;* pure Lat. atramentum sutorium, Plin. 34, 12, 32, § 123.

† **chalcaspis,** idis, *adj.,* = χάλκασπις, *having a brazen shield,* Liv. 44, 41, 2 Weissenb.; cf. aglaspis.

Chalcēdon (in MSS. also **Calchēdon**), ŏnis, *f.,* = Χαλκηδών, *a town in Bithynia, on the Thracian Bosporus, opposite Byzantium,* Mel. 1, 19, 5; Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 149 sq.; 37, 5, 18, § 73; Liv. 42, 56, 6; *acc.* Gr. Chalcedona, Luc. 9, 959 al.; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, p. 581 sq.—Hence, **II.** **Chalcēdŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj., of Chalcedon, Chalcedonian:* Thrasymachus, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 128: smaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 72: harenae, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 55.—*Subst.:* **Chalcēdŏnĭi,** ōrum, *m., the Chalcedonians,* Tac. A. 12, 63.

† **chalcēŏs,** i, *f.,* = χάλκειος, *a prickly plant,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 21, 16, 56, § 94.

† **chalcētum,** i, *n., an unknown medicinal plant,* Plin. 26, 7, 25, § 40.

† **chalcēus,** a, um, *adj.,* = χάλκεος, *brazen, of brass;* only in *plur. subst.:* **chalcea,** ōrum, *n., brazen things,* Mart. 9, 95, 4.

Chalcĭdensis, e, v. 2. Chalcis, I. B. 2.

† **chalcĭdĭcē,** ēs, *f.,* = χαλκιδική, *a kind of lizard,* = 1. chalcis, Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 102.

Chalcĭdĭcensis, e, v. 2. Chalcis, I. B. 3.

Chalcĭdĭcum, i, *n.,* v. 2. Chalcis, I. B. 1. b.

Chalcĭdĭcus, a, um, v. 2. Chalcis, I. B. 1.

† **Chalcĭoecos,** i, *f.,* = Χαλκίοικος (among the Greeks, an epithet of Athene, from her temple of brass), among the Romans, *a temple of Minerva,* Liv. 35, 36, 9 (in Nep. Paus. 5, 2, written as Greek).

Chalcĭŏpē, ēs, *f.,* = Χαλκιόπη. **I.** *A daughter of Æetes, sister of Medea, and wife of Phrixus,* Hyg. Fab. 21; Ov. H. 16 (17), 232; Val. Fl. 6, 479.—**II.** *Wife of Mnesylus, and mother of Antiphus,* Hyg. Fab. 97.

† **1. chalcis,** ĭdis, *f.,* = χαλκίς. **I.** *A fish of the herring kind,* Col. 8, 17, 12; Plin. 9, 47, 71, § 154; 9, 51, 74, § 162.—**II.** *A lizard with copper-colored spots on its back,* Plin. 32, 3, 13, § 30; 32, 5, 17, § 46.

2. Chalcis, ĭdis or ĭdŏs, *f.,* = Χαλκίς. **I.** *Chief town of the island Eubœa, opposite to Aulis, connected by a bridge with the main land,* now *Egribo* or *Negroponte;* also called *Chalcis Euboica,* or *Chalcis Eubœæ,* Col. 1, 4, 9; Luc. 5, 227; Mel. 2, 7, 9; Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64; 11, 37, 74, § 191; Nep. Timoth. 3, 5; Vell. 1, 4, 1; *gen.* Gr. Chalcidos, Luc. 5, 227; *acc.* Gr. Chalcida, id. 2, 710.—**B.** Hence, the *adjj.,* **1. Chalcĭdĭcus,** a, um, *of Chalcis, in Eubœa, Chalcidian:* Euripus, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24: creta, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 1: galli, id. ib. 3, 9, 6: gallinae, Col. 8, 2, 4 and 13: ficus, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 6; Col. 5, 10, 11; 5, 10, 414: harenae, Val. Fl. 1, 454: versus, *of the poet Euphorion, a native of Chalcis,* Verg. E. 10, 50; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 56: Nola, *founded by the Chalcidians,* Sil. 12, 161.—(β) Since Cumæ was a colony of Chalcis, *Cumæan:* arx, Cumæ, Verg. A. 6, 17: turres, Stat. S. 2, 2, 94: litora, id. ib. 4, 4, 78: carmen, *of the Cumæan Sibyl,* id. ib. 5, 3, 182.—**b.** *Subst.:* **Chalcĭdĭcum,** i, *n., a chamber at the corner of a basilica, on each side of the tribunal,* Aug. Mon. Ancyr. 4, 1; Vitr. 5, 1; Hyg. Fab. 184; Inscr. Orell. 1303; 3287; 3290 sq.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 52 Müll.—Also *a spacious chamber in Grecian houses,* Aus. Per. Odyss. 1; 23; Arn. 4, p. 149; 3, p. 105.—**2. Chalcĭdensis,** e, *adj., Chalcidian:* Timagoras, *of Chalcis,* Χαλκιδεύς, Plin. 35, 9, 35, § 58; Liv. 35, 49, 6.—In *plur. subst., the inhabitants of Chalcis,* Liv. 35, 38, 10 al.—**3. Chalcĭdĭcensis,** e, *adj., of Chalcis:* colonia, i. e. Cumæ (cf. supra), Gell. 10, 16, 8.—**II.** *A town in Arabia,* Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 159.—**III.** *A town in Syria,* Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 81.

† **chalcītes,** ae, *m.,* or **chalcītis,** ĭdis, *f.,* = χαλκίτης or χαλκῖτις. **I.** *Copperstone, copper ore,* Plin. 34, 2, 2, § 2; 34, 12, 29, § 117 sq.; Cels. 6, 6, 31; 6, 7, 7.—**II.** *A precious stone of a copper color,* Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191.

† **chalcŏphōnŏs (chalcophthongŏs,** Sol. 37, 22), i, *f.,* = χαλκόφωνος or χαλκοφθογγος, *a precious stone ringing like brass,* Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 154.

† **chalcosmăragdŏs,** i, *f.,* = χαλκοσμάραγδος, *an emerald with veins of brass,* perh. *malachite,* Plin. 37, 5, 19, § 74; Sol. 15, 26.

† **chalcus,** i, *m.,* = χαλκός, *a copper coin,* the tenth (acc. to Gr. authors, the sixth or eighth) part of an obolus, Plin. 21, 34, 109, § 185.

Chaldaei, ōrum, *m.,* = Χαλδαῖοι, *the Chaldæans, a people of Assyria, distinguished, in an early age, for their knowledge of astronomy and astrology.* **A.** Of *the nation or people,* Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 105; Mel. 3, 8, 5.—**B.** In gen., *soothsayers, astrologers,* Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2; 2, 42, 87 sq.; Val. Max. 3, 1, 2; Gell. 14, 1, 1 sqq.; *sing.:* Chaldaeus, *a soothsayer,* Cato, R. R. 5, 4; *gen. plur.* Chaldaeûm, Lucr. 5, 726.—**II.** Hence, **A. Chaldaeus,** a, um, *adj., Chaldæan:* regnum, Luc. 8, 226.—**2.** Esp., *of* or *belonging to the soothsayers:* secta, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 211: grex, Juv. 10, 94.—**B. Chaldăĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* the same: genus praedicendi, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 88: rationes, id. ib. 2, 47, 98: gentes, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 121.

† **chălo,** no *perf.,* ātum, 1, *v. a.,* = χαλάω, *to slacken, let down:* cymbala, Vitr. 10, 13, p. 308 Bip.: culcitas, Veg. Mil. 4, 23.

† **chălȳbēius,** a, um, *adj.,* = χαλυβήϊος [χάλυψ], *of steel, steel-:* massa, Ov. F. 4, 405.

Chălȳbes, um, *m.,* = Χάλυβες. **I.** *A people in Pontus, noted for their mines and their preparation of steel* [chalybs, hence the name; acc. to others, on the contr., steel, χάλυψ, was named from them], Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 11; 7, 56, 57, § 197; Cat. 66, 48; Verg. G. 1, 58; id. A. 8, 421; 10, 174 al.—**II.** *A tribe on the river Chalybs in Lusitania,* Just. 44, 3, 9.

† **1. chălybs,** ȳbis, *m.,* = χάλυψ, *steel* (cf. Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 142 sq.): vulnificus (because weapons were made of it), Verg. A. 8, 446; on account of its hardness: ferro durior et chalybe, Prop. 1, 16, 30; cf. Sen. Herc. Oet. 152; Sil. 1, 171; 2, 403.—**II.** Meton., *the things made of it.* **A.** *A sword:* strictus, Sen. Thyest. 364.—**B.** *A horse's bit,* Luc. 6, 398.—**C.** *The point of an arrow,* Luc. 7, 518; Val. Fl. 6, 342; Sil. 2, 107 al.—**D.** *An iron rail,* Luc. 6, 547.

2. Chălybs, ȳbis, *m., a river in Lusitania,* Just. 44, 3, 9.

Cham, *m. indecl., a son of Noah, Ham,* Lact. 2, 13, 5; Vulg. Gen. 9, 18 sqq.

† **1. chăma,** ătis, *n., a lynx,* Plin. 8, 19, 28, § 70.

† **2. chāma,** v. chema.

† **chămaeactē,** ēs, *f.,* = χαμαιάκτη, *dwarf elder, danewort:* Sambucus ebulus, Linn.; Plin. 24, 8, 35, § 51; 26, 11, 73, § 120.

† **chămaecĕrăsus,** i, *f.,* = χαμαικέρα

σος, *the dwarf cherry-tree:* Prunus chaemaecerasus, Jacq.; Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 104.

† **chămaecissŏs,** i, *f.*, = χαμαίκισσος, *ground-ivy:* Glecoma hederacea, Linn.; Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 152; 24, 15, 84, § 135 (ă, Ser. Samm. 44, 799).—**II.** *A kind of* cyclaminus, Plin. 25, 9, 69, § 116.

† **chămaecўpărissŏs,** i, *f.*, = χαμαικυπάρισσος, *ground-cypress,* Plin. 24, 15, 86, § 136.

† **chămaedaphnē,** ēs, *f.*, = χαμαιδάφνη, *dwarf laurel,* Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 131; 21, 11, 39, § 68; 21, 27, 99, § 172; 24, 15, 81, § 132.

† **chămaedrăcon,** ontis, *m.*, = χαμαιδράκων, *a kind of African serpent, the ground-serpent,* Sol. 27, 33.

chămaedrops, v. chamaerops.

† **chămaedrys,** ўos, *f.*, = χαμαίδρυς, *the plant wall-germander:* Teucrium chamaedrys, Linn.; in pure Lat. trixago, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 112; 24, 15, 80, § 130.

† **chămaeleōn,** ōnis and ontis, *m.*, = χαμαιλέων. **I.** *Masc., a kind of lizard that changes its color, the chameleon,* Plin. 8, 33, 51, § 120; 10, 52, 73, § 143; Gell. 10, 12, 1 sq.—**II.** *Masc.* and *fem., a plant, the carline thistle;* masc., Plin. 22, 18, 21, § 45; 27, 13, 118, § 143; *fem.*, id. 30, 4, 10, § 30.

† **chămaeleucē,** ēs, *f.*, = χαμαιλεύκη, *a plant, colt's foot,* Plin. 24, 15, 85, § 135; 26, 6, 16, § 30.

† **chămaelўgŏs,** i, *f.*, = χαμαίλυγος, *a plant,* otherwise called verbenaca, App. Herb. 3.

chămaemēlīnus, a, um, *adj.*, = χαμαιμήλινος, *of chamomile:* oleum, Plin. Val. 3, 2; Theod. Prisc. p. 4, 1.

† **chămaemēlon,** i, *n.*, = χάμαίμηλον (lit. earth apple, on account of the apple-like smell of the blossoms), *chamomile,* Plin. 22, 21, 26, § 53; Pall. Jun. 10; App. Herb. 24.—Called also **chămŏmilla,** ae, *f.*, Plin. Val. 3, 2; Macer. Flor. 14, v. 550.

† **chămaemyrsīnē,** ēs, *f.*, = χαμαιμυρσίνη, *dwarf myrtle, butcher's-broom,* Plin. 23, 9, 83, § 165; 15, 7, 7, § 27.

† **chămaepeucē,** ēs, *f.*, = χαμαιπεύκη, *the ground-larch, a plant,* Plin. 24, 15, 86, § 136.

† **chămaepĭtys,** ўos, *f.*, = χαμαίπιτυς, *a plant,* called in pure Lat. abiga, *ground-pine,* said to have the power of producing abortion, Plin. 24, 6, 20, § 29; *gen.*, id. 14, 16, 19, § 112; *dat.* chamaepityi, id. 21, 29, 103, § 175; *acc.* chamaepityn, id. 26, 8, 53, § 85.

† **chămaeplătănus,** i, *f.*, = χαμαιπλάτανος, *dwarf platane,* Plin. 12, 2, 6, § 13.

† **chămaerĕpes,** um, *f.*, = χαμαιρεπεῖς (creeping on the earth), *the dwarf palm,* Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 39.

† **chămaerops,** ōpis, *f.*, = χαμαίρωψ, = chamaedrys, Plin. 24, 15, 80, § 130; App. Herb 24; Marc. Emp. 20 (others, chamaedrops = χαμαίδρωψ).

† **chămaesўcē,** ēs, *f.*, = χαμαισύκη, *a plant, wolf's-milk, ground fig:* Euphorbia chamaesyce, Linn.; Plin. 24, 15, 83, § 134; in App. Herb. 91, erroneously interchanged with chamaeacte.

† **chămae-tortus,** a, um, *adj.* [vox hibrida, from χαμαί and tortus], *that creeps on the ground,* Fronto de Oratt. 2, p. 254.

† **chămaezēlon,** i, *n.*, = χαμαίζηλον, *a plant, called also* gnaphalion, q. v., Plin. 27, 10, 61, § 88.

Chămāvi, ōrum, *m.*, = Χαμαυοί Ptolem., *a German people,* orig. on the north shore of the Rhine even to the Lippe; later, between the Weser and the Hercynian Forest, Tac. G. 33; 34; id. A. 13, 55; Aus. Mos. 434.

† **chămēdўosmŏs,** i, *f.*, = χαμηδύοσμος [χαμαί-ἡδύοσμος], pure Lat. ros marinus, *rosemary,* App. Herb. 79.

† **chămĕlaea,** ae, *f.*, = χαμελαία, *the dwarf olive, a shrub:* Cneorum tricoccon, Linn.; Plin. 24, 15, 82, § 133; 15, 7, 7, § 24; Scrib. Comp. 133; 200.

† **chămeunia,** ae, *f.*, = χαμευνία, *a couch on the earth,* Hier. Ep. 52, 3.

chămŏmilla, v. chamaemelon.

† **chămulcus,** i, *m.*, = χαμουλκός, *a kind of machine,* Amm. 17, 4, 14.

Chănāān, contr. **Chănān,** *f. indecl.*, *the land of Canaan* or *Palestine,* Lact. 2, 13, 6; Vulg. Gen. 9, 22.—Form Chanan, Juvenc. 2, 129.

† **chānē** or **channē,** ēs, *f.*, = χάνη or χάννη, *a kind of sea-fish;* Ital. canna: Perca cabrilla, Linn.; Ov. Hal. 108; Plin. 9, 16, 23, § 56; 32, 11, 54, § 153.

† **chanius pēs** = Molossus, *a foot consisting of three long syllables,* — — —, Diom. p. 475 P.

Chāon, ŏnis, *m., son of Priamus, ancestor of the Chaones,* Verg. A. 3, 335 Serv.

Chāŏnes, um, *m.*, = Χάονες, *a people in the north-west part of Epirus, named after* Chaon (v. the preced. art.), *the Chaonians,* Plin. 4, prooem. § 2; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 334 sq.; *acc. plur.* Gr. Chaonas, Claud. B. Get. 135; *their country* was called **Chāŏnĭa,** ae, *f.*, Verg. A. 3, 335 Serv.; Plin. 4, prooem. § 2; Cic. Att. 6, 3, 2; Liv. 32, 5, 9.—**II.** Hence, **A. Chāŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Chaonian;* also *of Epirus:* campi, Verg. A. 3, 334: sinus, Ov. M. 13, 717: glans, Verg. G. 1, 8: pater, i. e. *Jupiter,* whose oracle was at Dodona, id. ib. 2, 67; cf. Juppiter, Val. Fl. 1, 303: columbae, *which revealed the future at Dodona,* Verg. E. 9, 13: nemus, i. e. *the oak forest,* Stat. Th. 6, 99: truncus, Val. Fl. 8, 461: vertex, Luc. 3, 180: victus, i.e. *of acorns,* Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 47.—**B. Chāŏnis,** ĭdis, *f. adj., Chaonian:* ales, i.e. columba (v. the preced.), Ov. A. A. 2, 150: arbos, i. e. quercus, id. M. 10, 90: quercus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1624.

Chăŏs or **Chăus,** *abl.* Chao (other cases not used in the class per.; *gen.* Chaï, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 664; *dat.* Chaï, Prisc. p. 720 P.), *n.*, = Χάος. **I.** *The boundless, empty space;* as the kingdom of darkness, *the Lower World:* ingens, Ov. M. 10, 30; 14, 404; id. Ib. 84: inane, id. F. 4, 600: caecum, Sen. Med. 741; Stat. Th. 12, 772; Val. Fl. 7, 402; impersonated, *masc., god of the Lower World, father of Erebos and Nox,* Verg. A. 4, 510 (*acc.* Chaos); 6, 265; Quint. 3, 7, 8; cf.: Janus . . . edidit hos sonos; me Chaos antiqui, nam sum res prisca, vocabant, Ov. F. 1, 103.—**B.** Hence also, *immeasurable darkness, deep obscurity:* Cimmerium, Stat. S. 3, 2, 92: horridum, Prud. Cath. 5, 3.—**II.** *The confused, formless, primitive mass out of which the universe was made, chaos,* Ov. M. 1, 7; 2, 299; Lact. 1, 5, 8; 2, 8, 8: a Chao, *since the creation of the world,* Verg. G. 4, 347.

† **chara,** ae, *f., a root* unknown to us; perh. *wild cabbage,* Caes. B. C. 3, 48.

chărăcātus, a, um, *adj.*, [χάραξ], *provided with stakes, propped up:* vineae, Col. 5, 4, 1; 5, 5, 16.

† **chărăcias,** ae, *m.*, = χαρακίας. **I.** *Fit for making poles* or *stakes:* calamus, *a kind of reed,* Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 168.—**II.** *A name of a plant, wolf's-milk,* Plin. 26, 8, 39, § 62; called also **chărăcītes,** ae, *m.*, Plin 26, 11, 73, § 119; 26, 14, 87, § 146.

† **chăracter,** ēris, *m.*, = χαρακτήρ. **I.** *An instrument for branding* or *marking,* etc.: character est ferrum coloratum, quo notae pecudibus inuruntur, χαρακτήρ autem Graece, Latine forma dicitur, Isid Orig. 20, 16, 7.—**II.** Usu., *the mark* or *sign burned* or *imprinted.* **A.** Prop. (esp upon animals): quadrupedia charactere signare, Col. 11, 2, 14; Pall. Jan. 16: characterem infigere alicui, Aug. Contr. Cresc. 1, 30.—**B.** Trop., *a characteristic, mark, character, style,* etc. (only ante- and post class.): Luciliano charactere libelli, Varr R. R. 3, 2, 17; Serv. ad Verg. E. 3, 1; Diom. p. 481 P. (cf. Cic. Or. 39, 134; id. Q. Fr. 2, 15 (16), 5; and Gell. 7, 14, 1, in which passages it is written as Greek).

† **chăractērismŏs (-mus),** i, *m.*, = χαρακτηρισμός, *characterization, the making prominent of the characteristic marks,* rhet. t. t. (pure Lat. descriptio, depictio), Isid. Orig. 2, 21, 40; Porphyr. ad Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 7.

Charădra, ae, *f.*, = Χαράδρα, *a town of Epirus,* Enn Fragm. p. 166 Vahl.

† **chărădrius,** ii, *m.*, = χαραδριός, *a yellowish bird,* Vulg. Lev. 11, 19; id. Deut. 14, 18.

Chărădrus, i, *f., a town in Syria,* Plin. 5, 20, 18, § 79.

Chărax, ăcis, *f.*, = Χάραξ, *a fortress in the valley of Tempe,* now *Carisso,* Liv. 44, 6, 10.—**II.** *A town on the Persian Gulf,* Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 100; 6, 26, 30, § 124 sq.

† **chăraxo,** āre, 1, *v. a.*, = χαράσσω, *to scratch, engrave* (late Lat.): ungulis genas, Prud. στεφ. 10, 557: tabulae decalogo charaxatae, Aug. Alterc. Eccl. et Synag

Chăraxus, i, *m.* **I.** *One of the Lapithæ,* Ov. M. 12, 272.—**II.** *A brother of Sappho,* Ov. H. 15, 117.

Chăres, ētis, *m., a Greek proper name.* **I.** *The Athenian general,* Nep. Timoth. 3 sq.; id. Phoc. 2, 3.—**II.** *A statuary of Lindos in Rhodus, the favorite pupil of Lysippus,* Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9; Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 41.—**III.** *A Grecian writer of Mitylene,* Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 33; Gell. 5, 2, 2.

Chărĭclo, ūs, *f., a nymph, mother of Ocyrhoē, by the Centaur Chiron,* Ov. M. 2, 636.

Chăris, ĭtis, v. Charites.

Chărĭsius, ii, *m.*, = Χαρίσιος. **I.** *A Greek orator, imitator of Lysias,* Cic. Brut. 83, 286; Quint. 10, 1, 70.—**II.** Flavius Sosipater Charisius, *a Latin grammarian in the fourth Christian century.*—**III.** *A Roman jurist of the time of Constantine the Great.*

† **chărisma,** ătis, *n.*, = χάρισμα, *a gift, present,* Prud. prooem. Apotheos. 11; id. στεφ. 13, 61.

† **chăristia (car-),** ōrum, *n.*, = χαρίστεια or χαριστήρια, *an annual family repast made three days after the Parentalia, on the 20th of February; a family banquet, at which existing family feuds were settled,* Ov. F. 2, 617 sq.; Val. Max. 2, 1, 8; cf. Mart. 9, 56, 1.

charisticum, v. chartiaticum.

Chărĭtes, um, *f.*, = Χάριτες, *the Charites* or *Graces* (pure Lat. Gratiae), usu three, *Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia* (cf., however, Lidd. and Scott under the word), Ov. F. 5, 219; Sen. Ben. 1, 4, 4; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 32.—In *sing. acc.* Gr. Charita, *one of the Graces,* Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 79.

† **chărĭtonblĕphăron,** i, *n.*, = Χαρίτων-βλέφαρον (eyelids of the Graces), *a magical plant producing love,* Plin. 13, 25, 52, § 142.

Charmădas, ae, *m.*, = Χαρμάδας. **I.** *An Academic philosopher, pupil of Carneades,* Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 16; id. de Or. 1, 11, 45; id. Tusc. 1, 24, 59; Quint. 11, 2, 26.—**II.** *A Greek painter,* Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 56.

Charmĭdes, ai or i, *m., a comic person* in Plaut. Trin.; hence, **charmĭdātus,** *changed into* Charmides, id. ib. 4, 2, 135; cf. decharmido.

Chărōn, ontis (ōnis, Fulg. Myth. 1), *m.*, = Χάρων. **I.** *Charon, a ferryman in the Lower World,* Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43; Verg. A. 6, 299; id. Cul. 2, 15; Sen. Herc. Fur. 771.—Hence, **B. Chărōnēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Charon, of the Lower World:* scrobes, *deep,* Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 208.—**II.** *A Theban,* Nep. Pelop. 2, 5.

Chărōndas, ae, *m.*, = Χαρώνδας, *a distinguished lawgiver in Catana,* Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 57; Val. Max. 6, 5, 4; Sen. Ep. 90, 6.

† **charta,** ae (**chartus,** i, *m.*, Lucil. ap Non p. 196, 19) *f.*, = ὁ χάρτης (cf. the letter A), *a leaf of the Egyptian papyrus, paper,* Plin. 13, 11, 21, § 68 sqq.; Lucr. 6, 112; 6, 114; Cic. Att. 5, 4, 4; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 113: dentata, *smooth,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14 (15), 1: emporitica inutilis scribendo involucris chartarum segestriumque mercibus usum praebet, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 76: epistulares, Mart. 14, 11 *in lemm;* Dig 33, 9, 3, § 10: novae, ib. 37, 11, 4: purae, ib. 32, 1, 52, § 4: transversa, Suet. Caes 56: vacuae, Mart. 14, 10, 2.—**B.** Meton. **1.** *The papyrus plant itself,* Plin. 13, 11, 21, § 68.—Far more freq., **2.** *That which is written upon paper, a writing, letter, poem,* etc., Lucr. 3, 10; 4, 971; Cic. Cael. 17, 70; id. Att 2, 20, 3; Cat. 1, 6; 68, 46; Hor. C. 4, 9, 31; id. S. 1, 10, 4; id. Ep. 2, 1, 35; 2, 1, 161; 2, 1, 270; id. A. P. 310: Arpinae, i.e. Ciceronis, Mart. 10, 19.—**II.** Transf., *a thin leaf, plate, lamina, tablet* (cf. Lidd. and Scott, under χάρτης, 3.): plumbea, Suet. Ner. 20.

chartăcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [charta], *made of paper, paper-:* codices, Dig. 32, 50.

chartārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or

pertaining to paper, paper-: officinae, Plin. 18, 10, 20, § 89: calamus, App. Flor. 9.—**II.** *Subst.:* **chartārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a paper-merchant*, Diom. p. 313 P.; Inscr. Orell. 4169.—**III. chartārĭum**, i, *n.*, *archives*, Hier. adv. Ruf. 3, 6.

chartĕus, a, um, *adj.* [charta], *of or pertaining to paper, paper-* (ante- and post-class.): stadium, *occupation in writing*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 248, 13: supellex, Aus. Ep. 10, 40: pulvis, id. Praef. ad Griph.

† **chartiātĭcum**, i, *n.*, = χαρτιατικόν, *money for paper*, Dig. 48, 20, 6 (others, charisticum, gift, present).

†† **chartŏphy̆lax**, ăcis, *m.*, = χαρτοφύλαξ, *a keeper of archives*, Inscr. Grut. 587, 11.

† **chartŏpōla**, ae, *m.*, = χαρτοπώλης, *a paper-merchant*, Schol. Juv. 4, 27.

chartŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [charta], *a little paper, a small writing, a bill*, * Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 2; Gai Inst. 2, 77; Fronto ad Amic. 1, 15; Cod. Th. 8, 2, 2 al.

chartŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [chartula]; in late Lat., *a keeper of the archives of court*, Cod. Th. 8, 1, 6 al.

chartus, i, v. charta *init.*

Chărybdis, is, *f.*, = Χάρυβδις, *a dangerous whirlpool between Italy and Sicily, opposite to Scylla, now Calofaro;* personified, *a monstrous female being*, Mel. 2, 7, 14; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 87: vasta, Lucr. 1, 723; Cat. 64, 156; Prop. 2 (3), 26, 54: implacata, Verg. A. 3, 420: Austro agitata, Ov. M. 8, 121: irrequieta, id. ib. 13, 730; *acc.* Charybdin, Hor. A. P. 145; Ov. M. 14, 75; so Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67: Charybdim, id. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 146 Zumpt *N. cr.; abl.* Charybdi, Hor. C. 1, 27, 19; Juv. 15, 17. — **II.** Trop., *any thing dangerous* or *destructive*, Hor. C. 1, 27, 19: sanguinis, Prud. Cath. 6, 107: Charybdim bonorum voraginem potius (dixerim), Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 163.

† **chasma**, ătis, *n.*, = χάσμα, *an opening of the earth, a chasm, abyss*, Sen. Q. N. 6, 9, 2; Dig. 4, 4, 11; 50, 15, 4; 18, 6, 10.—**II.** *A kind of meteor:* sunt chasmata, cum aliquod caeli spatium desedit et flammam velut dehiscens in abdito ostentat, Sen. Q. N. 1, 14, 1; Plin. 2, 26, 26, § 96; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 20.

† **chasmătĭas**, ae, *m.*, = χασματίας, *an earthquake which leaves chasms or openings*, Amm. 17, 7, 13; App. de Mundo, 65, 25, Bip. 2, p. 264.

Chasuārii, ōrum, *m.*, *a German tribe*, Tac. G. 34 Orell.; cf. Attuarii.

Chatti (**Catti**), ōrum, *m.*, = Χάττοι, Strab., *a German people in the present Hesse* (which name is formed from Chatti) *and Thuringia*, Tac. G. 30 Rup.; 31 sq.; id. A. 1, 55 sq.; 2, 7; id. H. 4, 12; 4, 37; Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 100; Juv. 4, 147 al. — In *sing.:* Chatta mulier, Suet. Vit. 14.

Chauci (in MSS. also **Chauchi**, **Cauci**; cf. upon the signif. and orthog. of the word, Rup. Tac. G. 35; poët. **Chăūci** or **Chăy̆ci**, trisyl., Luc. 1, 463; Claud. ap. Eutr. 1, 379; and in *sing.:* **Căy̆co**, id. Laud. Stil. 1, 225), ōrum, *m.*, = Καῦχοι, Ptolem.; Καῦκοι, Strab., *a people in Lower Germany, on the ocean, from the Ems to the Elbe, in the south to the region of Oldenburg and Bremen, divided into* majores and minores, Vell. 2, 106, 1; Tac. G. 35; id. A. 2, 24; 11, 19; id. H. 4, 79; 5, 19; Suet. Claud. 24; Plin. 4, 24, 28, § 99; 16, 1, 1, § 2; on account of his conquest of them, Gabinius Secundus received the cognomen Chaucius, Suet. Claud. 24.

† **chēlē**, ēs, *f.*, = χηλή (the claws or arms of animals). * **I.** In mechanics, *the claw-shaped part of the ballista, the trigger:* manicula, Vitr. 10, 15 and 17.—**II.** *Plur.:* **chēlae**, ārum, *f.*; in astron., lit. *the arms of Scorpio;* but, since these extend into Libra, meton. *Libra*, Verg. G. 1, 33; Cic. Arat. 293; Col. 10, 56; Luc. 1, 659; Manil. 4, 203; cf. Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 120.

Chĕlīdon, ŏnis, *f.*, = Χελιδών, *a female client of Verres who made him her heir*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 40, § 104; 2, 1, 52, § 137 sqq.

† **chĕlīdŏnĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = χελιδονιακός, *pointed like a swallow's tail:* gladius, Isid. Orig. 18, 6, 7.

Chĕlīdŏnĭae Insŭlae, *f.*, = Χελιδόνεαι (-δόνιαι) Νῆσοι, *the Swallow-islands, a group of three* or *five small, rocky islands off the Lycian coast*, Liv. 33, 20, 2; Mel. 2, 7, 5.

† **chĕlīdŏnĭas**, ae, *m.*, = χελιδονίας (pertaining to the swallow), *the west wind, blowing after the 22d of Feb.* (after the arrival of the swallows), Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 122.

† **chĕlīdŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = χελιδόνιος, *pertaining to the swallow:* lapilli, *found in the crop of young swallows, swallow stone*, Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 203: ficus, *a particular reddish species of fig*, Col. 10, 415; Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 71: gemma, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 154. — **B.** *Subst.:* **chĕlīdŏnĭa**, ae, *f.* (sc. herba): Chelidonium majus, Linn.; *swallowwort, celandine*, Plin. 25, 8, 50, §§ 89 and 90; also herba chelidoniae in Ser. Samm. 37, 699.

† **chĕlōnĭa**, ae, *f.*, = χελωνία, *a precious stone, tortoise-stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 155.

† **1. chĕlōnītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = χελωνῖτις, *a precious stone like the tortoise*, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 155; cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 15, 29.

2. Chĕlōnītis, ĭdis, *f.*, = χελωνῖτις, *an island in the Arabian Gulf*, Plin. 6, 27, 32, § 151.

† **chĕlōnĭum**, ii, *n.*, = χελώνιον (lit. *a tortoise-shell;* hence); in mechanics, *the similarly formed shield, cramp,* or *stay in which the axis of the crane* or *windlass moved*, Vitr. 10, 2; 10, 4; 10, 8; 10; 15; 10, 18; 10, 21.—**II.** *A plant, also called* cyclaminos, App. Herb. 17.

† **chĕly̆drus**, i, *m.*, = χέλυδρος, *a fetid serpent, living, for the most part, in water*, Cels. 5, 27, 8; Verg. G. 3, 415; Ov. M. 7, 272; Luc. 9, 710; Sil 3, 316; 8, 496; Prud. c. Symm. 1, 130.

† **chĕly̆on**, i, *n.*, = χέλυον, *the shell of the horned tortoise*, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 173; 9, 10, 12, § 38.

† **chĕlys**, *acc.* chelyn, *voc.* chely (other cases apparently not in use), *f.*, = χέλυς. **I.** *The tortoise*, Petr. Fragm. 32, 5.—**II.** As in Greek (cf. Lidd and Scott in h. v.), *a lyre* or *harp made of its shell*, pure Lat testudo (except Ovid, in post-Aug. poets only; most freq. in Statius): chelys, Stat. S. 1, 5, 1; 4, 4, 33; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. praef. 18; id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 313; id. IV. Cons. Hon. 123; Prud. Apoth. 455: chelyn, Ov. H. 15, 181; Stat. S. 1, 5, 11; 2, 2, 120; 4, 6, 30; 4, 8, 38; id. Th. 6, 366; Sen. Troad. 325; id. Herc. Oet. 1034; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, praef. 8: chely, Stat. S. 4, 3, 119. — **B.** *The constellation Lyra*, Avien. Arat. 617 and 631.

† **chēma**, ae, *f.*, = χήμη, *a gaping mussel, a cockle*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 147 Jan. (al. leg. chama).

† **chēmē**, ēs, *f.*, = χήμη, *a measure for liquids, the third part of a* mystrum, Rhem. Fan. Pond. 77.

† **chēnălōpĕces**, um, *f.*, = χηναλώπεκες, *a species of goose* or *duck*, Plin. 10, 22, 29, § 56.

† **chēnĕrōtes**, um, *f.* (* χηνέρως), *a species of small goose* or *duck;* perh. Anas clipeata, Linn.; Plin. 10, 22, 29, § 56.

† **chēniscus**, i, *m. dim.*, = χηνίσκος, lit. *a gosling;* hence, *the ornament in the form of a goose on a ship's stern*, App. M. 11, p. 264, 40.

† **chēnŏboscĭon**, ii, *n.*, = χηνοβοσκεῖον, *a pen for geese*, Col. 8, 14, 1 (in Varr. 3, 10, 1, written as Greek).

† **chēnŏmy̆chē**, ēs, *f.*, = χηνομύχη, *a plant*, = nyctegreton and nyctalops, Plin. 21, 11, 36, § 62.

chĕrāgra, ae, v. chiragra.

† **chernītes**, ae, *m.*, = χερνίτης, *a kind of marble resembling ivory*, Plin. 36, 17, 28, § 132.

Cherrŏnēsus (**-ŏs**), or **Chersŏnēsus**, i, *f.*, = Χερρόνησος or Χερσόνησος (a peninsula; hence), **I.** Cherronesus Thracia, or *absol.* Cherronesus, *the Thracian peninsula at the west of the Hellespont, the Chersonese*, Mel. 2, 2, 7; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 48; Cic. Agr. 2, 19, 5; id Pis. 35, 86 B. and K.; Nep. Milt. 1, 1 sq; Liv. 31, 16, 5. —Hence, **Cherrŏnenses** or **Chersŏnenses** (contr. instead of Cherronesenses), *the inhabitants of the Chersonese*, Just. 9, 1, 7.—**II.** Cherronesus Taurica, or *absol.* Cherronesus, *the Crimea*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 19; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 85; 19, 5, 30, § 95.—**III.** Cherronesus Heracleotarum, or Heraclea, *a town on the western side of the Crimea*, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 78; 4, 12, 26, § 85.—**IV.** *A promontory in Argolis, not far from Trœzene, now Chersonisi*, Mel. 2, 3, 8.—**V.** Cherronesus Rhodiorum, *a small promontory of Caria opposite Rhodes, on which the town of Cnidus stands*, Plin. 31, 2, 20, § 30. —**VI.** *A small town on the Egyptian coast*, Auct. B. Alex. 10.

† **chersīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = χέρσινος, *living upon dry land:* testudines, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 38 (in Mart. 14, 88, called chersos = χέρσος.)

Chersŏnēsus, v. Cherronesus.

† **chersos**, i, *f.* [χέρσος, dry land], *a kind of toad:* feminea, Mart. 14, 88.

† **chersy̆dros**, i, *m.*, = χέρσυδρος, *an amphibious serpent*, Cels. 5, 27, 8; Luc. 9, 711; Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 415.

Chĕrub, *m. plur.* Chĕrūbim (Cherubin), כְּרוּב, *plur.* כְּרוּבִים, *the name of a rank of angels mentioned in the Old Testament*, Vulg. Ezech. 9, 3; id. Gen. 3, 24; Prud. Cath. 4, 4; cf. Hier. in Ezech. 9 and 28; Isid Orig. 7, 5, 22 sq.; 14, 3, 4; Ven. Fort. Carm. 7, 3, 131.

Chĕrusci, ōrum, *m.*, = Χηροῦσκοι, Strabo; Χερουσκοί, Dio.; Χαιρουσκοί, Ptolem.; in a more restricted sense, *a German people on the south side of the Hartz Mountains;* but more freq. in an extended sense, *the combined German tribes, which became distinguished by their war with the Romans, living on both sides of the Weser and Lippe*, Caes. B. G. 6, 10; Vell. 2, 105; 2, 117 sqq.; Tac. G. 36 Rup.; id. A. 2, 46; 1, 56 sq.; 2, 9 sq.; 12, 28 et saep.; Flor. 4, 12, 24; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 452; id. B. Get. 420.

Chesippus, i, *m.*, *a contemptuous name given by Zeno to Chrysippus*, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 93.

chīlĭarchēs, ae, or **chīlĭarchus**, i, *m.*, = χιλιάρχης or χιλίαρχος, *a commander of 1000 soldiers, a chiliarch*, Curt. 5, 2, 2. Also in gen., *a head of 1000 persons*, Cod. Th. 16, 10, 20, § 4.—**II.** Among the Persians, *the highest officer of state next to the king, chancellor of state*, Nep. Con. 3, 2.

† **chīlĭās**, ădis, *f.*, = χιλιάς, *the number 1000, a chiliad*, Macr. S. 1, 5.

† **chīlĭastae**, ārum, *m.*, = χιλιασταί, *the believers in the millennial kingdom*, Aug Civ. Dei, 20, 7.

† **chīlĭŏdy̆năma**, ae, *f.* [χίλιοι-δύναμις], *an unknown medicinal plant, thousand-virtues*, = polemonia, q. v., Plin 25, 6, 28, § 64.

† **chīlĭŏphyllon**, i, *n.* [χίλιοι-φύλλον], *an unknown plant, thousand-leaves*, App. Herb. 18.

Chīlĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Greek poet*, Cic. Att. 1, 9, 2; 1, 12, 2.

‡ **1. Chīlo**, ōnis, *m.*, *a cognomen, signifying having large lips*, Fest p. 43, 10 [χεῖλος, lip; cf. Charis. p. 78 P.; Vel. Long p. 2234 ib.].

2. Chīlo, ōnis, *m.*, = Χίλων or Χείλων. **I.** *A Lacedæmonian, one of the seven wise men*, Plin. 7, 32, 32, § 119; Aus. Sept. Sap. 6.—**II.** *A Roman cognomen*, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 17.

Chĭmaera, ae, *f.*, = Χίμαιρα (lit a goat), *a fabulous monster in Lycia, which vomited fire; in front a lion, in the hinder part a dragon, and in the middle a goat; slain by Bellerophon*, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 108; 2, 2, 5; Lucr. 5, 903; 2, 705; Tib 3, 4, 86; Verg. A. 6, 288; Hor. C. 1, 27, 24; 2, 17, 13; 4, 2, 16; Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 13; 2, 397; Sen Ep. 113, 8; Hyg. Fab. 57; Serv. ad Verg A. 5, 118; 6, 288; *its figure*, used to adorn a helmet, Verg. A. 7, 785.—**II.** *A mountain in Lycia that sent forth flames, and is said to have given rise to the preceding fable*, Plin 2, 106, 110, § 236; 5, 27, 28, § 100; cf Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 288.—Deriv., **B. Chĭmaerēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of or pertaining to the mountain Chimæra:* liquor, Verg. Cul. 14 Wagn.—**III.** *One of the ships of the companions of Æneas*, Verg. A. 5, 118 and 223; cf. Sil 14, 498.

* **Chĭmaerĭfĕr**, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [Chimaera-fero]: Lycia, *that produced the Chimæra* (cf. Chimaera, I.), Ov. M. 6, 339.

† **chīmĕrīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = χειμέρινος, *winter:* tropa, Kalend. ap. Inscr. Orell. II. p. 381.

Chīŏnē, ēs, *f.*, = Χιόνη. **I.** *A daughter of Dædalion, mother of Autolycus by Mercury, and of the musician Philammon by Apollo, shot by Diana*, Ov. M. 11, 301 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 200.—**II.** *A daughter of Boreas and Orithyia, and mother of Eumolpus;* hence **Chīŏnĭdes**, ae, = Eumolpus, Ov. P. 3, 3, 41 dub. (Merkel, Edonides).

Chīos (**Chīus**, Cic. Arat. 422), ii, *f.*, = Χίος, *an island in the Ægean Sea, on the coast of Ionia, with a capital of the same name*, distinguished in ancient times for its excellent wine and marble, now *Scio*, or *Khio*, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 136; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 1; 1, 11, 21; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 48, § 127; Nep. Chabr. 4 al.—Hence, **II. Chīus** (Chīus, Avien. Arat. 251 and 1179), a, um, *adj.*, = Χῖος, *of Chios, Chian:* insula, Varr. R. R. 2, prooem. § 3; also *absol.* Chia, Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 136: terra, id. 35, 16, 56, § 194: marmor, id. 5, 31, 38, § 136: lapis, id. 36, 17, 28, § 132: vinum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 79; Hor. Epod. 9, 34: cadus, Tib. 2, 1, 28; Hor. C. 3, 19, 5; also *absol.* Chium (sc. vinum), *Chian wine*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 24; 2, 3, 115; 2, 8, 15 and 48: ficus (also of peculiar excellence), Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 6; also *absol.* Chia, Col. 10, 414; Mart. 7, 25; 13, 23.—Fine cloth also was made at Chios, Lucr. 4, 1126.—The Chians were noted for generous living; hence, a puero vitam Chiam gessi, Petr. 63, 3.—Chius is also a name for *the constellation Scorpio*, since, acc. to the fable, Orion was put to death at Chios by Diana by means of a scorpion, Avien. Arat. 1136; 251 al.; cf. Cic. Arat. 422 sq.—In *plur. subst.:* **Chii**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Chians*, Cic. Arch. 8, 19; Liv. 37, 27, 5 al.

† **chīrāgra**, ae, *f.*, = χειράγρα, *gout in the hand*, Cels. 1, 9 *init.:* podagra et chiragra et omnis vertebrarum dolor nervorumque interquiescit, Sen. Ep. 78, 8.—Poet. collat. form **chĕrăgra**, ae, *f.*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 15; id. Ep. 1, 1, 31; Pers. 5, 58; Mart. 1, 99, 2; 9, 92, 9.

chīrăgrĭcus, a, um, = χειραγρικός, *having the gout in the hand; subst.:* **chīrăgrĭci**, ōrum, *m.*, Cels. 4, 24; Petr. 132, 14; rarely *adj.:* manus, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

† **chīrămaxĭum**, ii, *n.*, = χειραμάξιον, *a small carriage drawn by slaves, a hand-wagon*, Petr. 28, 4 (= vehiculum manuale, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 6, 86).

† **chīrĭdōtus**, a, um, *adj.*, = χειριδωτός, *furnished with sleeves*, pure Lat. manuleatus or manicatus: tunica, Scip. Afr. ap. Gell. 7, 12, 5; cf. Gell. ib. § 1 sq.—*Subst.:* **chīrĭdōtae**, ārum (sc. tunicae), Capitol. Pert. 8, 2.

Chīro, v. Chiron.

† **Chīrocmēta**, ōn or ōrum, *n.*, = χειρόκμητα (lit. *made by the hand*), *title of a book by Democritus*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 160 (as Greek, Vitr. 9, prooem. § 14; Col. 7, 5, 17).

† **chīrŏgrăphārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [chirographum], *pertaining to handwriting, manuscript-:* creditores, *who have the obligation of the debtor in his own handwriting*, Dig. 42, 5, 38, § 1: pecunia, Cod. Just. 4, 2, 17: debitum, ib. 8, 27, 1.

† **chīrŏgrăphum**, i, *n.* (access. form ***chīrŏgrăphus**, i, *m.*, sc. libellus or codex, Fulvius ap. Quint 6, 3, 100 Spald., together with chirographum, Quint. ib. 5, 13, 8; and **chīrŏgrăphon**, i, *n.*, Sid. Carm. 16, 56), = χειρόγραφον. **I.** *One's own handwriting, autograph;* pure Lat. manus (in good prose; freq. in Cic.): extrema pagella pupugit me tuo chirographo, Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 3; Planc. ib. 10, 21, 3; Cic. Phil. 1, 7, 16; 2, 4, 8: neque utar meo chirographo neque signo, id. Att. 2, 20, 5: imitari, id. N. D. 3, 30, 74 al.—**II.** Meton. (abstr. pro concr.), *that which is written with one's own hand:* credidi chirographis ejus (*assurances in his own handwriting*), Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 1; so, Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 3; id. Brut. 80, 277; id. Fam. 12, 1, 2; id. Phil. 1, 7, 16; Quint. 9, 2, 73; Suet. Aug. 87; id. Tib. 6; id. Calig. 24.—**B.** In the lang. of business, t. t., *a bond, surety*, or *obligation under one's own hand* (diff. from syngrapha, q. v.; not found with this meaning in Cic.), Gai Inst. 3, 134; Dig. 20, 1, 26; 49, 14, 3; Suet. Caes. 17; id. Calig. 12; id. Dom. 1; Gell. 14, 2, 7.

Chīron (*nom.* **Chīro**, Liv. Andron. ap. Fest. s. v. ocrem, p. 181), ōnis, *m.*, = Χείρων, *one of the Centaurs*, distinguished for his knowledge of plants, medicine, and divination, *son of Saturn and Philyra* (hence, Philyrides Chiron, Verg. G. 3, 550), the tutor of Æsculapius (Ov. M. 2, 630 sq.), Hercules, Achilles, Jason, etc.; at last translated to heaven as a constellation, Hyg. Praef. and Fab. 274; id. Astr. 2, 38; Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 91; 3, 550; 4, 270; *acc.* Gr. Chirona, Ov. M. 6, 126.—As *a constellation*, Luc. 9, 536.—**II.** Hence, **A. Chīrōnĭus** or **-ēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *named after Chiron* (the physician and botanist).—So *subst.:* **chīrōnĭa**, ae (sc. herba), *a name* of several plants: pyxacanthos, Plin. 24, 14, 77, § 125: panaces, id. 25, 4, 13, § 32: ampelos, id. 25, 4, 16, § 34: vitis nigra, id. 23, 1, 17, § 27: Chironium vulnus, Cels. 5, 28, 5; App. Herb. 22: Chironion, *a plant*, i. q. Centaurion, q. v., Plin. 25, 6, 31, § 66.—***B. Chīrōnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Chiron:* ars, Sid. Ep. 2, 12 *fin.*

† **chīrŏnŏmĭa**, ae, *f.*, = χειρονομία, *the art of moving the hands in gesturing, gesticulation;* chironomia, quae est lex gestûs, Quint. 1, 11, 17.

† **chīrŏnŏmŏs**, i, *comm.*, and **chīrŏnŏmōn**, ontis (also Gr. untis), *m.*, = χειρονόμος or χειρονομῶν, *one who moves his hands according to the rules of art, correctly, a pantomime*, Juv. 6, 63; 5, 121; Sid. Ep. 4, 7 *fin.*

† **chīrurgĭa**, ae, *f.*, = χειρουργία, *surgery*, Cels. 7 praef.; Scrib. Comp. 200; Veg. 3, 13, 1.—***II.** Trop., *a violent remedy:* chirurgiae taedet, i. e. vim et arma detestor, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3.

† **chīrurgĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = χειρουργικός, *surgical, chirurgical:* medicina, Hyg. Fab. 274.

† **Chīrurgūmĕna**, ōn, *n.*, = χειρουργούμενα, *Surgical Operations*, title of a book, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 12; 2, 146.

† **chīrurgus**, i, *m.*, χειρουργός, = *a surgeon, a chirurgeon* (pure Lat. medicus vulnerarius), Cels. 7 praef.; Mart. 1, 31; Scrib. Comp. 201; 209 al.; Auct. Priap. 38; Inscr. Orell. 4228 al.

Chius, a, um, v. Chios.

chlămy̆da, ae, v. chlamys.

chlămy̆dātus, a, um, *adj.* [chlamys], *dressed in a military cloak*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 8; 4, 6, 39; id. Rud. 2, 2, 9 al.; * Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27; Val. Max. 2, 6, 2 and 3.

† **chlămys**, y̆dis (**chlămy̆da**, ae, as cassida = cassis, al., App. M. 10, p. 253, 31; 11, p. 269, 11; and perh. Varr. ap. Non. p. 539, 9, where, however, chlamyda may be *acc.* Gr. from chlamys), *f.*, = χλαμύς, *a broad, woollen upper garment worn in Greece*, sometimes purple, and inwrought with gold, worn esp. by distinguished milit. characters, *a Grecian military cloak, a state mantle*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 13; id. Ep. 3, 3, 51; id. Mil. 5, 30; id. Ps. 2, 4, 45; 4, 7, 88; Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27; Verg. A. 5, 250; 9, 582; 11, 775; Ov. M. 5, 51; 14, 345; 14, 393.—Hence also, *the cloak of Pallas*, Verg. A. 8, 588; Suet. Calig. 25.—Sometimes also worn by persons not engaged in war, e. g. by Mercury, Ov. M. 2, 733; by Dido, Verg. A. 4, 137; by Agrippina, Tac. A. 12, 56 (in Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 63, instead of it, paludamentum); by children, Verg. A. 3, 484; Suet. Tib 6; cf. Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 69; by actors, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60; App. Flor. 15; by the chorus in tragedy, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 40.

Chlŏē, ēs, *f.*, = Χλόη, *Greek female name*, Hor. C. 1, 23, 1.

chlora, ae, *f.*, *a medicament*, Veg. 6, 28, 3.

† **chlōreus** (dissyl.), ei, *m.*, = χλωρεύς, *a greenish bird*, Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 203.

† **chlōrĭōn**, ōnis, *m.*, = χλωρίων, *a yellow bird, the yellow thrush;* acc. to Cuvier, *the oriole*, Plin. 10, 29, 45, § 87; 18, 29, 69, § 292.

Chlōris, ĭdis, *f.*, = Χλῶρις (greenness) = Flora, *the goddess of flowers*, Ov. F. 5, 195; Lact. 1, 20, 8.—**II.** *The daughter of Amphion and Niobe, wife of Neleus*, Hyg. Fab. 10.—**III.** *A Greek female name*, Hor. C. 2, 5, 18; 3, 15, 8.

† **chlōrītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = χλωρῖτις, *a precious stone of a grass-green color*, perhaps *the smaragdoprasus*, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 156.

Chlōrus, i, *m.* **I.** *A river of Cilicia*, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 91.—**II.** *A cognomen of Sex. Pompeius*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 23.

Chŏāspes (**Chŏaspis**, Isid. Orig. 13, 21, 15), is, *m.*, = Χοάσπης. **I.** *A river in Susiana, distinguished for its pure water, from which the Persian kings drank*, now *Kerrah, Kerkhah*, or *Kara-su*, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 130; 31, 3, 21, § 35: regia lympha, Tib. 4, 1, 140; Curt. 5, 2, 9.—Personified, as *a river-god*, Val. Fl. 5, 584.—**II.** *A river in India*, now *Kabul* (acc. to others, *the Attok*), Curt. 8, 10, 22.

chŏaspītis (**-pītes**, Isid. Orig. 16, 7, 16), ĭdis, *f.* [Choaspes], *a precious stone found in the Choaspes*, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 186.

Chŏātrae (**Cŏātr-**; al. **Cŏastr-**), ārum, *m.*, *a people of Lake Mæotis*, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 19; Luc. 3, 246; Val. Fl. 6, 151.

Chŏātras, ae, *m.*, = Χοάτρας, *a mountain in Media*, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 98.

Chŏātres, ae, *m.*, = Χοάθρας, *a river of Parthia*, now *the Adschi-Su*, Amm. 23, 6, 43.

† **choenix**, ĭcis (**choenĭca**, ae, Pall. Oct. 14, 5; id. Nov. 20, 1; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 52 Müll.), *f.*, = χοῖνιξ, *an Attic measure for grain, containing* 2 sextarii, Fann. Pond. 68.

† **choerăs**, ădis, *f.*, = χοιράς, *the scrofula* (pure Lat. struma), Theod. Prisc. 1, 9; App. Herb. 2, n. 10.

Choerĭlus, i, *m.*, = Χοιρίλος, *a wretched Greek poet, in the train of Alexander the Great*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 233; id. A. P. 357; Curt. 8, 5, 8; Aus. Ep. 16, 3.—After him, or another poet of the same name (cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 232), is named **Choerilium** (or **-ēum**) metrum, *a dactylic species of verse*, Serv. Centim. p. 1820 P.; Victorin. p. 2558 ib.

choerogryllus, i, *m.*, = χοιρόγρυλλος, *a kind of hare*, Vulg. Lev. 11, 5; id. Deut. 14, 7.

† **chŏĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = χοϊκός, *of earth* or *clay:* homo, Tert. adv. Val. 24; id. Anim. 40; id. Res Carn. 49.

† **cholas**, ae, *m.*, *a species of emerald*, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 73.

† **chŏlĕra**, ae, *f.*, = χολέρα, *the jaundice*, Cels. 2, 13; 4, 11 al.; Plin. 20, 22, 93, § 252; 24, 13, 73, § 120; in *plur.*, Plin. 20, 12, 48, § 122; 20, 14, 52, § 146 al.

† **chŏlĕrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = χολερικός, *bilious, jaundiced*, Plin. 24, 13, 72, § 116; Scrib. Comp 256.

† **chōlĭambus**, i, *m.*, = χωλίαμβος (the limping iambus), *iambic verse, whose last foot, instead of an iambus, is a spondee* or *trochee*, Diom. p. 503 P.

† **chōma**, ătis, *n.*, = χῶμα, *a dam, bank*, or *mound* (pure Lat. agger), Dig. 47, 11, 10; Cod. Th. 11, 24, 6, § 7.

chondrillē (**chondryllē**), ēs, *f.*, or **chondrillon**, i, *n.*, = χονδρίλλη, *chondrilla, Spanish succory*, Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 89; 22, 22, 45, § 91.

† **chondris**, is, *f.*, *a plant, a kind of horehound, resembling marjoram:* Marrubium pseudodictamnus, Linn.; Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 92; 26, 8, 31, § 49.

Chōra, ae, *f.*, = Χώρα, *a district of Lower Egypt, near Alexandria*, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 42; cf. id. 6, 36, 39, § 212.

† **chŏrāgĭum**, ii, *n.*, = χορήγιον. **I.** *The place where the chorus was trained and practised*, Vitr. 5, 9; Inscr. Orell. 3209.—**II.** (= χορηγία; cf. Lidd. and Scott), *the preparing and bringing out of a chorus*, Plaut. Capt. prol 61; App. Mag. p. 282, 1; cf. Fest. p. 52; in *plur.*, Val. Max. 2, 4, 6.—Hence, **B.** Transf., *of any other splendid preparation* or *equipment*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 115: nuptiarum, App. M. 4, p. 157, 35: funebre, id. ib. 2, p. 123, 25.—Trop.: gloriae, *means of acquiring*, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63.—**III.** In mechanics, *a spring*, Vitr. 10, 8, 4.

† **chŏrāgus**, i, *m.*, = χορηγός, *he who had the care of the chorus and the supplies*

necessary for it, the choragus, Plaut Pers. 1, 3, 79, id Trin 4, 2 16, id. Curc 4, 1 — **II.** Transf, *he who pays the cost of a banquet*, Poet ap Suet Aug 70 Ruhnk

chŏraula, v choraules

‡ **chŏraulē,** ēs, *f* [χοραυλη], *a female flute player, who accompanied with the flute the chorus dance*, Inscr Orell 2610

† **chŏraules,** ae (*acc* choraulen, Plin 37, 1, 3, § 6, Petr 52 *fin.* choraulam, Suet Ner 54, a *nom* choraula is apparently found only in the later glossaries), *m*, = χοραυλης, *a flute player, who accompanied with a flute the chorus dance*, Mart 5, 56, 9, 9, 78, Juv 6, 77, Petr 69, 5, Suet. Galb 12 *fin*, Sid. Ep 9, 13, Inscr Orell 2609, cf Diom p 489 P

chŏraulĭcus, a, um, *adj* [choraules], *of* or *belonging to the flute players of the chorus* tibiae, Diom p 489 P

† **chorda,** ae, *f*, = χορδη *I. *An intestine, as food*, Petr 66, 7 (al leg cord.) — Far more freq, **II.** *Catgut, a string* (*of a musical instrument*), Cic de Or 3, 57, 214, id N D 2, 59, 149 *fin*, Lucr 2, 412, 2, 505, Tib 2, 5, 3, 3, 4, 70, Hor C 4, 9, 4, id S 1, 3, 8, id A P 348 al —**B.** *A rope, cord*, for binding a slave tunc tibi actutum chorda tenditur, Plaut Most 3, 2, 55 Lorenz

* **chordăcista,** ae, *m* [chorda], *a player on a stringed instrument*, Mart Cap 9, § 924

chordapsus, i, *m*, = χορδαψος, *a disease of the intestines*, Cael Aur Acut 3, 17, 144, Theod Prisc 4, 8 (in Cels 4, 14 written as Greek)

1. chordus (cordus, v the letter C), a um, *adj* [a very ancient word relating to husbandry, of unknown etym] *late born*, or *produced late in the season* dicuntur agni chordi, qui post tempus nascuntur, Varr R R 2, 1, 29, cf Plin 8, 47, 72, § 187, Varr R R 2, 1, 19, 2 2, 5 faenum, *the second crop of hay* or *after math*, Cato, R R. 5 *fin*, Col 7, 3, 21, Plin 18, 28, 67, § 262 olus, Col 12, 13, 2 frumenta, Paul ex Fest p 65, 10

2. Chordus, i *m*, *a Roman cognomen*, esp H Cremutius Chordus, *an historian of the times of Augustus and Tiberius*, Quint 1, 4, 25, Tac A 4, 34, Suet Aug 35, id Calig 16, Sen Cons ad Marc 1, 2

chŏrēa (chŏrĕa, Tib 1, 3, 59, Prop 2 (3), 19, 15, Verg A 6, 644), ae, *f*, = χορεια (most freq in *plur*), *a dance in a ring, a dance* (α) *Sing*, * Lucr 2 636, Verg Cul. 19 —(β) *Plur*, Tib 1, 7, 49, Prop 1, 3, 5, 3 (4), 10, 23, Verg A. 9, 615, 10, 224, Hor C 1, 9, 16, 2, 19, 25, 4, 6, 15, Ov M 8, 581, 8, 746, 14, 520 et saep —**II.** Meton, *of the circular motions of the stars* choreae astricae, Varr ap Non p 451, 11, Manil 1, 668

† **chōrĕpiscŏpus,** i, *m*, = χωρεπισκοπος, *a deputy of a bishop for a village, a suffragan bishop*, Cod Just 1, 3, 42

† **chŏrēus** or **-īus,** i, *m*, = χορεῖος (sc πους, pes), in verse, **I.** *A foot*, later called trochaeus, — ⏑, Cic Or 63, 212, Quint 9, 4, 80, 9, 4 82, 9, 4, 96, Marc Vict. p 2487 P —**II.** In later metrists, for the earlier tribrachys, ⏑⏑⏑, Diom pp 261 and 475 P

chŏrīambĭcus, v choriambus

† **chŏrīambus,** i, *m*, = χοριαμβος, in verse, *a foot composed of a choreus and an iambus*, — ⏑ ⏑ —, Diom p 478 P, Marc Vict p 2490 ib al. — *Adj* choriambum carmen, *consisting of the choriambus*, Aus Ep 10, 37 — Hence **chŏrīambĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *choriambic* metrum, Diom p 509 P, Serv Centim p 1822 ib versus, Sid. Ep 9, 13

† **chŏrĭcus,** a, um *adj*, = χορικος, *pertaining to the chorus* tibiae, Diom 3, p 489 —In metre metrum, *a kind of anapæstic verse, consisting of a* hypercatalectic dipody, e g animus male fortis, Serv Centim p 1821 P

chŏrĭus, v choreus.

† **chōrŏbătes,** ae *m* = χωροβατης *an instrument for finding the level of water, a ground level*, Vitr 8 5, 1 Schneid

† **chŏrŏcĭthărista,** ae, *m*, = χοροκιθαριστης, *he who accompanied the chorus on the cithara*, Suet. Dom 4

Chōrŏgrăphĭa, ae, *f*, = χωρογραφια, *the description of countries geography*, Lact. ad Stat Th 2 44 —Esp, *the title of a book of Cicero*, Prisc p 717 P, and *of a poem of P Terentius Varro Atacinus*

† **chōrŏgrăphus,** i, *m*, = χωρογραφος, *one who describes countries, a geographer*, Vitr 8, 2, 6 Schneid. (others read instead of chorographis, chorographiis, from chorographia, q v)

chors, chortis, v cohors

† **chortīnus,** a, um, *adj*, = χορτινος, *of* or *from grass* oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 30

† **chŏrus,** i, *m*, = χορος [cf Lidd and Scott under χορος] **I.** *A dance in a ring, a choral dance, a dance*, = chorea chorus et cantus, Tib 1, 7, 44, cf Prop 4 (5), 6, 70 Nympharum leves chori, Hor C 1, 1, 31 ferre pedem choris, id ib 2, 12, 17, Tib 2, 1, 56 choros agere, Prop 2, 3, 18 agitare, Verg G 4, 533 ducere, Hor C 1, 4, 5, 4, 7, 6 exercere, Verg A 1, 499 indicere, id ib 11, 737 instaurare, Stat Achill 4, 145 ostentare, id. ib 2, 148 sq celebrare, Sen Herc Oet 594 nectere, id ib 367 dare, Mart 4, 44 —**b.** *The harmonious motions of the heavenly bodies* (cf chorea), Tib 2, 1, 88 —**II.** Meton (abstr pro concr), *a troop* or *band of dancers and singers, a chorus, choir* saltatores, citharistas, totum deni que comissationis Antonianae chorum, etc, Cic Phil 5 6, 15, Cat 63 30 Phoebi chorus, Verg E 6, 66, cf Prop 3 (4), 5, 20, Hor C S 75 chorus Dryadum Verg G 4, 460 Nereidum, id A 5, 240 Idaei chori, id ib 9, 112 Pierius, Mart 12, 3 canorus, Juv 11, 163, Ov M 3, 685 —Of the chorus in tragedy actoris partes chorus officium que virile Defendat, etc, Hor A P 193, cf id ib 283, id Ep 2, 1, 134, Gell 19, 10 12 —**B.** *The heavenly bodies moving in harmony* (cf supra, I b) Pleiadum, Prop 3 (4) 5, 36, Hor C 4, 14, 21 astrorum, Stat. Achill. 1, 643 —**C.** Ingen, *a multitude, band, troop, crowd* chorus juventutis, Cic Mur 24, 49 philosophorum, id Fin 1, 8, 26, id Att 14, 8, 1, so, vatum, Hor C 4, 3, 15 scriptorum, id Ep 2, 2 77 puellarum, id C 2, 5, 21 (piscium), Sen Agam 452 virtutum, Cic Off 3, 33, 116, id Tusc 5, 5, 13 (hence, Engl choir, quire, Fr choeur, Ital coro)

Chrĕmes, ētis or is, *m*, = Χρεμης, *the name of an old miser in the Andria, Heaut, and Phormio of Terence*, Cic Fin 1, 1 3, id. Off 1, 9, 30, Hor Epod. 1, 33, *gen* Chremi, Ter And 2, 2, 31, *acc* Gr Chremeta Hor S 1, 10, 40, *voc* Chreme, Ter Phorm 4, 1, 1, 4 1, 11 al Chremes, id Eun. 3, 3 29, *dat* Chremeti, id Phorm 5, 8, 37, *acc* Chremen, id. ib 1, 2, 13 Chremem, id And 2, 2, 24 Chremetem, id ib 3, 1, 14

† **Chrestŏlŏgus,** i, *m.*, = χρηστολόγος (well speaking, but ill working) *a nickname of the emperor Pertinax*, Capit Pert 13, Aur Vict Epit 18

† **chreston,** i, *n*, = χρηστον (useful), *a name by which the plant* cichorium *was sometimes called* Plin 20, 8, 30, § 74

Chrestus, i, *m* **I.** A mutilated form for Christus, Lact 4, 7, 5, hence, Chrestiani, instead of Christiani, was used by many, cf Tert. Apol 3 *fin* —**II.** *A Jew at Rome under the emperor Claudius*, Suet Claud. 15, v the commentt. in h l —**III.** *A slave* or *freedman of Cicero*, Cic Fam 2, 8, 1

† **chrīa,** ae, *f*, = χρεια, in rhetoric, *a sentence proposed as a theme for rhetorical exercise, with its logical development*, Quint 1, 9, 3 sq, 1, 9, 4 sq, 2, 4, 26 Spald, Sen Ep 33 6, Diom p 289 P

† **chrisma,** ătis, *n.*, = χρισμα, in eccl Lat, *an anointing, unction*, Tert Bapt 7, id adv Jud 13, Prud. Cath 6, 128, Psych 361 al

Christĭānē, *adv*, v Christianus

Christĭānismus, i, *m*, = Χριστιανισμος, *Christianity*, Tert adv Marc 4, 33, Aug Civ Dei, 19 23, 1, Hier in Gal 6 4

Christĭānĭtas, ātis *f* [Christus] **I.** *Christianity*, = Christianismus Cod Th 16 7, 7, 12, 1, 112. —**II.** Meton, *the Christian clergy* Cod Th 12, 1, 123

† **Christĭānīzo,** are, *v n.*, = Χριστιανιζω, *to profess Christianity*, Tert. adv Marc 1, 21

Christĭānus, a, um, *adj* [Christus], *Christian* fides Cod. Just 16 8, 18 lex, ib 16, 8, 13 religio ib 9 40, 16 —Hence, *subst*, *a Christian*, Tac A. 15, 44, Suet Ner 16, Plin Ep 10, 97, very frequent in the Church fathers. — *Absol*, *a Christian clergyman*, Cod. Th. 5, 5, 2, 12 1, 50 — *Sup* Christianissimus, *the most Christian*, Hier Ep 57, 12 princeps, Ambros. Ep 1, 1. — *Adv* **Christĭānē,** *in a Christian manner* or *spirit* regere, Aug Ep 89

Christĭcŏla, ae, *m* [Christus colo] *a worshipper of Christ*, a poet. designation for *Christian*, Prud Cath 3, 56, 8, 80, *gen. plur* Christicolûm, id contr Symm 2, 1002, id στεφ 3 72

Christĭgĕna, ae, *adj* [Christus gigno], *of the lineage of Christ* domus, i e. *the posterity of Ruth*, Prud. Ham 789

* **Christĭ-pŏtens,** entis, *adj* [Christus] *strong in Christ* juvenis, Prud. adv Symm 2, 709

Christus, i, *m*, = Χριστος (the Anointed, Heb מָשִׁיחַ, cf Lact. 4, 7, 7), *Christ*, Tac A 15, 44 Rupert ad loc, Plin. Ep 10, 97, and in the Church fathers very freq

† **chroma,** ătis (ătŏs, Vitr 5, 5), *n*, = χρῶμα (a color), in music *a chromatic scale* (a species of harmony in which the tones of the tetrachord measure two and a half tones, as a half, again a semitone, and then a tone and a half follow each other) Vitr 5 4 3, cf Dict of Antiq p 645 — Hence, **chrōmătĭcē,** ēs *f*, *the science of this species of harmony*, Vitr 5, 5, and **chrōmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *chromatic* genus, the same Macr Somn Scip 2, 4 *fin*

† **chrŏmis,** is, *m* or *f*, = χρομις, *a sea fish* immunda, Ov Hal 121, Plin 10, 70, 89, § 193 chromin, qui, etc, id. 32, 11, 54, § 153, 9, 16, 24, § 57 —**II. Chrŏmis,** *nom propr m.*, of a satyr, Verg E. 6 13, of a Trojan *acc.* Chromim id A 11, 675, of a Centaur, *acc.* Chromin, Ov M 12, 333 al.

† **chrŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = χρονικος, *pertaining to time* libri, *chronicles*, Gell. 17, 21, 1, so also *absol* **chrŏnĭca,** ōrum, *n*, = τα χρονικα, Plin 35, 9, 35, § 58, Gell 17, 4, 5, 17, 15, 1, and in *sing* in primo chronico, id 17, 21, 3 morbi, *chronic lingering*, Isid Orig 4 7, opp acuti morbi — Hence the work of Caelius Aurelianus is entitled De morbis acutis et chronicis

chrŏnĭus, a, um, *adj*, = χρονιος, *chronic*, Cael Aur Acut 2, 28, 148, 3, 16, 135

† **chrŏnŏgrăphus,** i, *m*, = χρονογραφος, *a chronographer, annalist*, Sid. Ep 8, 6 *fin*

Chrȳsa, ae, or **Chrȳsē,** ēs, *f*, = Χρυση **I.** *A town on the coast of Troas sacred to Apollo*, Plin 5, 30 32, § 122, Mel 1, 18, Ov M 13, 174 (cf Hom Il 1, 390, 1, 452) — **II.** *An island near Crete*, Plin 4, 12, 20, § 61 —**III.** *An island of India*, Mel 3, 7, 7

† **chrȳsallis,** idis, *f*, = χρυσαλλις, *the gold colored chrysalis, aurelia*, or *pupa of the butterfly*, Plin 11, 32, 37, § 112, 11, 35, 41, § 117

† **chrȳsanthĕmum** or **-mon,** i, *n*, = χρυσανθεμον *the gold flower, marigold, also called* heliochryson, Plin 21, 25 96, § 168 — Access form **chrȳsanthes,** Verg Cul 403 Sillig

Chrȳsas, ae, *m*, = Χρυσας, *a river of Sicily*, now *Dittaino*, near which is *St Asaro*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 44, § 96 Zumpt, Sil. 14, 229

Chrȳsē, v Chrysa.

Chrysēis, ĭdis, *f*, v Chryses

† **chrȳsēlectrum,** i, *n*, = χρυσηλεκτρον **I.** *Gold colored amber a precious stone* Plin 37, 3, 12 § 51 —**II. chrȳsēlectrus,** i, *f*, *a dark yellow precious stone, perh amber colored hyacinth*, Plin 37, 9, 43, § 127

† **chrȳsendĕtus,** a, um, *adj*, = χρυσένδετος, *set in gold inlaid with gold* lances, Mart 14 97 inscr —Also *absol* **chrȳsendĕta,** ōrum, *n* (sc vasa) *vessels inlaid with gold*, Mart 2, 43, 11, 6 94, 2, 14 97, 1

Chrȳses, ae, *m*, = Χρυσης, *a priest of Apollo from Chryse in Troas, the father of Astynome*, on account of whose close captivity by Agamemnon Apollo sent a pestilence upon the Grecian hosts, Hyg Fab 121, Ov A A 2, 402. —As a title of a tragedy of Pacuvius, Cic Or 46 155, id. Div 1 57, 131 al —Hence, **Chrȳsēis,** ĭdis *f*, = Χρυ

enis, his daughter Astynome, Ov. Tr. 2, 373; id. R. Am. 469.

† **chrȳsēus**, a, um, *adj.*, = χρύσεος, *golden:* basiliscus, i. e. *gold-colored*, App. Herb. 128.—*Subst.:* **chrȳsēa**, ōrum, *n.*, *golden vessels*, Mart. 9, 95, 4.

Chrȳsippus, i, *m.*, = Χρύσιππος. **I.** *One of the most distinguished of the Stoic philosophers, from Soli, in Cilicia, a pupil of Cleanthes and Zeno*, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 73; 2, 24, 75; 2, 27, 87 al.; id. de Or. 1, 11, 50; id. Fat. 4, 7; Hor. S. 2, 3, 44; id. Ep. 1, 2, 4; Sen. Ep. 113, 18; Lact. 3, 18, 15; Pers. 6, 80.—Hence, **B. Chrȳsippēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Chrysippus*, Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 96: sophisma, Hier. Ep. 69, 2.—**II.** *A physician of Cnidus, in the time of Alexander the Great*, Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 17; 20, 10, 43, § 111.—Hence, **chrȳsippēa**, ae, *f.* (sc. herba), *a plant named after him*, Plin. 26, 9, 60, § 93.—**III.** *A freedman of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 8 al.—**IV.** Chrysippus Vettius, *an architect*, Cic. Fam. 7, 14, 1; id. Att. 13, 29, 2 al.

Chrȳsis, idis, *f.*, *a comic person* in Terence and Trabea, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 327; id. Tusc. 4, 31, 67; Ter. And. 1, 1, 58 al.

† **chrȳsītes**, ae, *m.*, = χρυσίτης. **I.** *A precious stone, also called* phloginos, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 179.—**II.** *Another gold-colored precious stone*, Plin. 36, 22, 43, § 157.

† **chrȳsītis**, idis, *f.*, = χρυσῖτις. **I.** *Adj.*, *gold-colored:* chrysitis spuma, found in silver mines, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 106.—**II.** *Subst.*, *a plant, also called* chrysocome, q. v., Plin. 21, 8, 26, § 50; 21, 20, 85, § 148.

† **chrȳsŏaspĭdes**, um, *m.*, = χρυσοάσπιδες (bearing golden shields), *a kind of soldiers under Alexander Severus*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 50.

† **chrȳsŏbēryllus**, i, *m.*, = χρυσοβήρυλλος, *chrysoberyl*, Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 76.

† **chrȳsŏcălis**, is, *f.*, *a plant, also called* parthenium, App. Herb. 23.

† **chrȳsŏcanthos**, i, *f.*, *a kind of ivy which bears gold-colored berries*, App. Herb. 119; called in Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 147, **chrȳsŏcarpus**, = χρυσόκαρπος.

† **chrȳsŏcĕphălŏs**, i, *m.*, = χρυσοκέφαλος, *a golden basilisk*, App. Herb. 128.

chrȳsŏcoccus, a, um, *adj.*, *having golden grains:* flos, App. Herb. 28.

† **chrȳsŏcolla**, ae, *f.*, = χρυσόκολλα. **I.** *Mountain-green, copper-green, borax.* **A.** Natural, Plin. 33, 5, 26, § 86 sq.; Vitr. 7, 9 *fin.*—**B.** Made by art, Plin. 33, 5, 27, § 89 sq.—**II.** *A precious stone, called also* amphitane, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 147.

chrȳsŏcŏmē, ēs, v. chrysitis.

Chrȳsŏgŏnus, i, *m.* **I.** L. Cornelius, *a freedman of Sylla.*—**II.** *A slave of Verres*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 92.—**III.** *A player on the cithara*, Juv. 6, 74; Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6; cf. id. ib. 43, 124.

† **chrȳsŏgrăphātus**, a, um, *adj.* [χρυσογραφής], *inlaid with gold:* scuta, Val. Imp. ap. Treb. Claud. 14.

† **chrȳsŏlăchănum**, i, *n.*, = χρυσολάχανον, *garden orach, called also* atriplex: Atriplex hortensis, Linn.; Plin. 27, 8, 43, § 66 sq.

† **chrȳsŏlampis**, idis, *f.*, = χρυσόλαμπις (gold-gleaming), *a precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 156.

† **chrȳsŏlīthŏs**, i, *m.* and *f.*, = χρυσόλιθος, *chrysolite, the topaz of the Greeks and of modern mineralogists*, Plin. 37, 9, 42, § 126; Prop. 2 (3), 16, 44; Ov. M. 2, 109; Prud. Psych. 854; Isid. Orig. 16, 15, 2.

† **chrȳsŏmēlum**, i, *n.*, = χρυσόμηλον (golden apple), *a kind of quince*, Plin. 15, 11, 10, § 37.—Hence, **chrȳsŏmēlīnus**, a, um, *adj.:* mala, the same, Col. 5, 10, 19.

† **chrȳsŏpastus**, i, *m.*, = χρυσόπαστος, *a species of our topaz*, Sol. 30 *fin.*

† **chrȳsophrys**, ȳos, *f.*, = χρύσοφρυς, *a sea-fish with a golden spot over each eye:* Sparus aurata, Linn.; Ov. Hal. 111; Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 152.

† **chrȳsŏpis**, idis, *f.*, = χρυσῶπις, *a precious variety of our topaz*, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 156.

† **chrȳsŏprăsus**, i, *m.*, = χρυσόπρασος, *the chrysoprase, a precious stone of a golden-yellow and a leek-green color*, Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 77; Prud. Psych. 865; Isid. Orig. 16, 7, 7; 16, 14, 8; Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 16, § 41 sq.; also called **chrȳsŏprăsius lăpis**, Plin. 37, 8, 34, § 113.

† **chrȳsoptĕrŏs**, i, *m.*, = χρυσόπτερος, *a kind of jasper*, Plin. 37, 8, 32, § 109; Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 16, § 41 sq.

Chrȳsorrhŏas, ae, *m.*, = Χρυσορρόας, *the name of several rivers in Cœlesyria, in Lydia, in Bithynia, and in Pontus*, Plin. 5, 18, 16, § 74; 5, 32, 43, § 148; 5, 29, 30, § 110; 6, 4, 4, § 14.

† **chrȳsŏs**, i, *m.*, = χρυσός, *gold*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 6 (in a pun with the name Chrysalus).—**II.** Chrysos melas, *black ivy*, App. Herb. 98.

† **chrȳsŏthăles**, is, *n.*, = χρυσοθαλές, *a kind of aizoon* or *houseleek, wall-pepper, called also* erithales, trithales, and isoetes, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

Chthŏnĭus, i, *m.* **I.** *A Centaur*, Ov. M. 12, 441.—**II.** *One of the Sparti* (produced from the teeth of the dragon), Hyg. Fab. 178; Stat. Th. 2, 538.

Chūni and **Chunni**, ōrum, v. Hunni.

† **chūs**, ŏos, *m.*, = χοῦς, *a measure for liquids*, = congius, Rhemn. Fann. Pond. 7, 70.

† **chȳdaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, = χυδαῖος (abundant; hence), *common:* dactyli, *a kind of palms*, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 46; 14, 16, 19, § 102.

† **chȳlisma**, ătis, *n.*, = χύλισμα, *the extracted juice of a plant*, Scrib. Comp. 23.

† **chȳlus**, i, *m.*, = χυλός, *the extracted juice of a plant*, Veg. 5, 37 and 65.

† **chȳmus**, i, *m.*, = χυμός (juice), *the fluid of the stomach, chyle*, Ser. Samm. 48, 900.

† **chytrŏpūs**, pŏdis, *m.*, = χυτρόπους, *a pot* or *chafing-dish with feet for coals*, Vulg. Lev. 11, 35.

Cia, v. Cea.

Ciāni, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Cios, a town in Bithynia*, Liv. 31, 31, 4; 32, 21, 22 al.

* **cĭbālis**, e, *adj.* [cibus], *pertaining to food:* fistula, *the œsophagus* or *gullet*, Lact. Opif. Dei, 11, 5.

cĭbārĭa, ōrum, and **cĭbārĭum**, ii, v. cibarius.

cĭbārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cibus], *pertaining to* or *suitable for food* (class.): res, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 1: leges, i. e. *sumptuary laws, laws restraining luxury*, Cato ap. Macr. S. 2, 13: uva, *suitable only for eating*, not for wine, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 37; cf.: uva vilitatis cibariae, id. 14, 2, 4, § 35.—**B.** *Subst.:* **cĭbārĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, *food, nutriment, victuals, provisions, fare, ration, fodder* (in the jurists a more restricted idea than alimenta, which comprises every thing necessary for sustaining life, Dig. 34, 1, 6; cf. ib. 34, 1, 12; 34, 1, 15; and in gen. the whole tit. 1: de alimentis vel cibariis legatis), Plaut. Truc. 5, 43; Cato, R. R. 56; Col. 12, 14; Suet. Tib. 46: congerere, Hor. S. 1, 1, 32; Dig. 1. 1. al.—Of soldiers, Varr. L. L. 5, § 90 Müll.; Caes. B. G. 1, 5; 3, 18; Nep. Eum. 8, 7; cf. Liv. 21, 49, 8; Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37; Quint. 5, 13, 17; Suet. Galb. 7 al.—Of the provincial magistrates, *corn allowed to deputies:* cibaria praefecti, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 6; id. Verr. 2, 3, 30, § 72; 2, 3, 93, §§ 216 and 217; id. Fam. 5, 20, 9.—Of cattle, Cato, R. R. 60; Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 6; 3, 16, 4; Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56; Col. 4, 8, 5 al.—In *sing.*, Sen. Ben. 3, 21, 2.—**II.** Meton. (in accordance with the fare given to servants), *ordinary, common:* panis, *black bread*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97 (cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 15: panis cibarius est, qui ad cibum servis datur, nec delicatus); so *subst.:* **cĭbārĭum**, ii, *n.*, also called cibarium secundarium, *the coarser meal which remains after the fine wheat flour, shorts*, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 87: vinum, Varr. ap. Non. p. 93, 14: oleum, Col. 12, 50, 18 sq.: sapor, id. 12, 11, 2 Schneid.—**B.** Trop.: cibarius Aristoxenus, i. e. *an ordinary musician*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 93, 15.

cĭbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cibo], *a feeding; concr.*, *a meal, repast* (post-class.), Sol. 27, 13; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 12; 1, 4, 3.

cĭbātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], concr., *food, victuals, nutriment* (except Pliny, only ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 71; Varr. 1, 63, 2; 2, 4, 15; 2, 9, 8; 3, 8, 3; Lucr. 1, 1093; 6, 1126; Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 29; 8, 55, 81, § 217; 10, 61, 81, § 168; 10, 73, 93, § 199; Gell. 9, 4, 10; App. M. 1, p. 113; Sol. 25.

† **cibdēlus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κίβδηλος, *spurious, base:* fontes, *impure, unhealthy*, Vitr. 8, 3, 6.

* **cĭbĭcīda**, ae, *m.* [cibus-caedo], *breadwaster, bread-consumer*, probably a humorous designation of a slave, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 88, 8.

cĭbo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [cibus], *to give food to animals, to feed* or *fodder* (rare): genera avium, Col. 8, 10 *fin.*: locustae utiles cibandis pullis, id. 8, 11, 15: draconem manu suā, Suet. Tib. 72.—In *pass.:* cibari, *to take food*, Liv. Epit. 19.—**II.** With men as objects (late Lat.), Vulg. Prov. 25, 21; id. Rom. 12, 20.

cĭbōrĭa, ae, *f.*, *the Egyptian bean*, App. Herb. 67.

† **cĭbōrĭum**, ii, *n.*, = κιβώριον, *a drinking-cup* (made like the large leaves of the Egyptian bean), Hor. C. 2, 7, 22.

cĭbus, i, *m.* [perh. root of capio], *food* for man and beast, *victuals, fare, nutriment, fodder* (class. in prose and poetry, both in *sing.* and *plur.*; syn.: esca, epulae; opp. potio, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37; cf. id. N. D. 2, 54, 136; so, cibus potusque, Tac. A. 13, 16: cibus et vinum, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60; Juv. 10, 203: unda cibusque, Ov. M. 4, 262): cibum capere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 60; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 77: petere, id. ib. 3, 2, 38; id. Heaut. 5, 2, 25: capessere (of animals), Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: sumere, Nep. Att. 21, 6; Plin. 30, 5, 12, § 36: tantum cibi et potionis adhibendum, etc., Cic. Sen. 11, 36: digerere, Quint. 11, 2, 35; cf. id. 11, 3, 19: coquere, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 7: concoquere, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 64: mandere, id. N. D. 2, 54, 134: cibos suppeditare, id. Leg. 2, 27, 67: (Cleanthes) negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, id. N. D. 2, 9, 24; cf.: suavissimus et idem facillimus ad concoquendum, id. Fin. 2, 20, 64: flentes orabant, ut se cibo juvarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 78 *fin.*: cibus animalis, *the means of nourishment in the air*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136: cibi bubuli, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 3; 1, 23, 2: cibus erat caro ferina, Sall. J. 18, 1: cum tenues hamos abdidit ante cibus, *the bait*, Tib. 2, 6, 24; Ov. M. 8, 856; 15, 476.—**B.** Transf. to the nourishment of plants, *the nutritive juice*, Lucr. 1, 353; Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 12.—**II.** Trop., *food, sustenance* (rare): quasi quidam humanitatis cibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 54: cibus furoris, Ov. M. 6, 480: causa cibusque mali, id. R. Am. 138.

Cĭbȳra, ae, *f.*, = Κίβυρα. **I.** *A town in* Magna Phrygia, *on the borders of Caria, abounding in manufactures, and the seat of a Roman tribunal*, now *Buruz*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 13, § 30; Liv. 38, 14 *bis;* and id. 38, 15, 1.—**B.** Hence, **Cĭbȳrāta**, ae, *comm.*, = Κιβυράτης, *of Cibyra:* fratres quidam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 13, § 30 sq.: pantherae, id. Att. 5, 21, 5.—*Subst.:* **Cĭbȳrātae**, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Cibyra*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 5; 8, 9, 3; Liv. 45, 25, 13 al.—**2. Cĭbȳrātĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Cibyra:* forum, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 9: negotia, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 33: jurisdictio, Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 105.—**II.** *A town in Pamphylia*, now *Ibura*, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92.

cĭcāda, ae, *f.*, *the cicada, tree-cricket:* Cicada orni, Linn.; Plin. 11, 26, 32, § 92 sq.; Lucr. 4, 56; 5, 801; Verg. E. 2, 13; 5, 77; id. G. 3, 328; id. Cul. 151 al.—Worn as an ornament in the hair of the Athenians, Verg. Cir. 128 Sillig; cf. Lidd. and Scott, under τέττιξ.—As *a symbol of summer*, Ov. A. A. 1, 271; Juv. 9, 69.

cĭcātrīcor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [cicatrix], *to be scarred over, cicatrized* (late Lat.), Fest. p. 65, 14 Müll.; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 8, 118.—**II.** Trop., Sid. Ep. 6, 7; 6, 1 *fin.*

cĭcātrīcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of scars, covered with scars:* tergum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 290: facies, Quint. 4, 1, 61: Ira (personified), Sen. Ira, 2, 35, 5: vitis, Col. Arb. 11, 1: putatio, id. ib. 4, 27, 3.—**II.** Trop., of a writing, *amended* or *polished* here and there, Quint. 10, 4, 3; v. the context.

cĭcātrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small scar*, Cels. 2, 10 *fin.*; 7, 7, 1.

cĭcātrix, īcis, *f.*, *a scar, cicatrice* (freq. and class.). **I.** Prop., Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 29;

Cic. Phil 7, 6, 17, Quint 5, 9, 5, 6, 1, 21, 6, 3, 100, Suet Aug 65 al, Hor S 1, 5, 60, id. C 1, 35, 33, Ov M 12, 444, id R Am 623 al cicatrices adversae, *wounds in front* (therefore honorable), Cic de Or 2, 28, 124, Sall H 1, 55 Dietsch aversa, *on the back*, Gell. 2, 11, 2, cf cicatrices adverso corpore, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 1, § 3, Sall J 85, 29, Liv 2, 23, 4 cicatricem inducere, Cels 7, 28 contrahere, Plin 12 17, 38, § 77 reducere ad colorem, id 28, 18, 76, § 245 ducere, *to cicatrize*, Liv 29, 32, 12 emendare, Plin 20, 13, 51, § 142 tollere, id 24, 6, 14, § 23 et saep; cf also II — **B.** Transf to plants, *a mark of incision*, Verg G 2, 379, Plin 16, 12, 23, § 60, 17, 24, 37, § 235, Quint 2, 4, 11 — Of the marks of tools on a statue, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 63 — * **2.** Humorously, of *the seam of a patched shoe*, Juv 3, 151 — **II.** Trop. refricare obductam jam rei publicae cicatricem, *to open a wound afresh*, Cic. Agr 3, 2, 4, cf id Tusc 3, 22, 54, Ov Tr 3, 11, 66, Sen Ira, 1, 16, 7 al, Petr 113, 8

† **ciccus,** i, *m*, = κίκκος, *the thin membrane surrounding the grains of a pomegranate*, hence for *something unimportant, worthless, a trifle, bagatelle*, Varr L L 7, § 91, cf Fest p 42, 10 Müll ciccum non interduim, *I would not give a straw*, Plaut Rud 2, 7, 22, id ap Varr l l, cf Aus Idyll praef 13

cĭcer, ĕris, *n*, *the chickpea* Cicer Arietinum, Linn (used only in *sing* acc. to Varr L L 8, 25, 115, 9, 39, 142, 10, 3, 174), Col. 2, 10, 19, Plin 18, 12, 32, § 124 sq, Pall Mart 4, Plaut Bacch 4, 5, 7, Hor S 1, 6, 115, 2, 3, 182, id A P 249, Mart 1, 104, Pers 5, 177, Petr 14, 3

cĭcĕra, ae, *f*, *pulse similar to the chickpea, chickling vetch* Lathyrus cicera, Linn, Col 2, 11, 1, 2, 11, 12, Pall Mart 6

cĭcercŭla, ae, *f* dim [cicera, al. cicer, v Plin 18, 12, 32, § 124], *a kind of small chickpea*, Col 2, 10, 19, Plin 18, 12, 32, § 124, 18, 18, 73, § 304, 22, 25, 72, § 148, Pall Jan 5, id. Febr 4

cĭcercŭlum, i, *n*, *an African species of the pigment* sinopis, Plin 35, 6, 13, § 32

Cĭcĕro, ōnis, *m*, = Κικέρων, *a Roman cognomen in the* gens Tullia. **I.** M Tullius Cicero, *the greatest of the Roman orators and writers*, born on the 3d of January, 106 B C (648 A U C), at Arpinum (hence Arpinae chartae, Mart 10, 19, 17), assassinated, at the age of sixty three years, by the soldiers of Antonius, 43 B C (711 A U C) ille se profecisse sciat, cui Cicero valde placebit, Quint 10, 1, 112, Juv 10, 114 al — Hence, **B. Cĭcĕrōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj*, *Ciceronian* simplicitas, Plin praef § 22 mensa, id 13, 16, 30, § 102 aquae, *in the villa of Cicero, at Puteoli, medicinal to the eyes*, id 31, 2 3, § 6 — *Subst* Ciceronianus es, non Christianus, i e *a follower of Cicero*, Hier Ep 22, n 30 — **II.** Q Tullius Cicero, *the brother of I*, whose work, De petitione consulatūs, is yet extant

Cĭcĕrŏmastix, igis, *m* (*the scourge of Cicero*, a word formed after the Gr Ὁμηρομαστιξ), *a lampoon of Largius Licinius against Cicero*, Gell 17, 1, 1

† **cĭchŏrĭum** or **-on** (**cĭchŏrēum,** * Hor C 1, 31, 16), ii, *n*, = κιχώρια (usu κιχώριον), *chiccory, succory*, or *endive* Cichorium intybus, etc, Linn., Plin 20, 8, 30, § 74 sq, 19 8, 39, § 129

†† **cīci,** *indecl* *n*, = κίκι, *an Egyptian tree*, palma Christi or *castor oil tree, also called* croton Ricinus communis, Linn, Plin 15, 7, 7, § 25, 16, 22, 35, § 85

cicilendrum and **cicimandrum,** i, *n*, *feigned names for spice*, Plaut Ps 3, 2, 42, 3, 2, 46

cicindēla, ae, *f* [candela] *a glow worm*, Plin 18, 26, 66, § 250, cf Fest p 42, 13 Müll

‡ **Cicinnia,** θεὰ κιναιδῶν, Gloss Gr Lat

cīcĭnus, a, um, *adj* [cici] oleum, *an aperient oil expressed from the fruit of the cici, castor oil*, Cels 5, 24, 3, Plin 23, 4, 41, § 83 al

Cĭcirrus, i, *m* (Κίκιρρος = ἀλεκτρυών) *a nickname*, Hor S 1, 5, 52

Cĭcōnes, um, *m*, = Κίκονες, *a Thracian people near the Hebrus*, Mel. 2, 2, 8, Plin 4, 11, 18, § 43, Verg G 4, 520, Prop 3 (4), 12, 25, Ov M 10, 2 al

cĭcōnĭa, ae, *f*, *a stork*, Plin 10, 23, 32, § 63, Hor S 2, 2, 49, Ov M 6, 97, Juv 14, 74 al, *at Praeneste called* conia, Plaut. Truc 3, 2, 23 — **II.** Meton. **A.** *A derisory bending of the fingers in the form of a stork's bill*, Pers. 1, 58, Hier prol in Sophon Ep 125, n 18 — **B.** *An implement in the form of a* T, *used by rustics to measure the depth of furrows*, Col 3, 13, 11 — **C.** *A transverse pole, moving upon a perpendicular post, for drawing water*, etc (syn tolleno), Isid Orig 20, 15, 3

cicōnīnus, a, um, *adj* [ciconia], *of the stork* (late Lat) adventus, Sid Ep 2, 14

‡† **cicuma,** ae, *f*, = κικυμις, *an owl*, Gloss post Fest p 381, 1 Müll (for which cecuma, in Gloss Isid)

cĭcur, ŭris, *adj* [cf cacula], *tame* (cf mansuetus) quod a fero discretum id dicitur cicur, Varr L L 7, § 91 Müll (syn mansuetus, opp ferus, immanis, apparently not used after Cic) cicurum vel ferarum bestiarum, Cic N D 2, 39, 99, id Lael 21, 81 bestiae immanes, cicures, id Tusc 5, 13, 38 apes (opp ferae), Varr R R. 3, 16, 19 — **II.** Trop, *mild* ingenium, Auct ap Varr L. L 7, § 91 Müll concilium, i e sapiens, Pac ap Fest s v incicorem p 108, 3 ib

‡ **Cĭcŭrĭus,** ii, *m* (**Cĭcŭrīnus,** Bip), *a cognomen in the Veturian* gens [sc a cicure], Varr L. L 7, § 91 Müll

* **cĭcŭro,** āre, *v a* [cicur] *to tame* (= mansuefacio), Pac ap Varr L L 7, § 91 Müll, p 98 Bip

1. cĭcūta, ae, *f*, *the hemlock given to criminals as poison*, prob either Cicuta virosa or Conium maculatum, Linn, Plin 25, 13 95, § 151, Cato R R 27, 2, Lucr 5, 897, Hor S 2, 1, 56 al, *plur*, id Ep 2, 2, 53, drunk by Socrates, hence magister sorbitio tollit quem dira cicutae, i e *Socrates*, Pers 4, 1 sq — To the extraordinary coldness produced by it reference is made in Pers. 5, 145 — **II.** Meton, *a pipe or flute made from the stalks of the hemlock, a shepherd's pipe*, Lucr 5, 1382, Verg E 2, 36, 5, 85, Calp Ecl 7, 12

2. Cĭcūta, ae, *m*, *the name of a usurer* in Hor S 2, 3, 69 and 175

* **cĭcūtĭcen,** inis, *m* [1 cicuta, II and cano], *a player upon a reed pipe*, Sid. Carm 1, 15

† **cĭdăris,** is, *f* (**cĭdar,** aris, *n*, Auct Itin Alex M p 64 Mai) [Persian, Heb כתר, Gr κίδαρις], = τιάρα ὀρθή, *an ornament for the head of Persian kings, a diadem, tiara* cidarim Persae vocabant regium capitis insigne, Curt 3, 3, 19 — **B.** *The crown of the Prince of Israel* (in prophetic vision) Vulg Ezech 21, 26 — **II.** *A head dress of the high priest of the Jews* (cf the Talmud, כתר כהונה), Hier Ep 64, n 3, id in Ezech 7, 21, 25, Lact 4, 14, 8 (as transl of the Heb צָנִיף, Vulg Zach 3, 5), Vulg Lev 8, 9, 16, 4 al

cĭĕo, cīvi, citum, 2 (from the primitive form **cio,** cire, prevailing in the compounds accio, excio, etc (cf Prisc pp 865, 905, and 908 P), are also found *pres* cio Mart 4, 90, 4 cit, Verg Cul 201, Col 6, 5, 1 Schneid. cimus, Lucr 1, 213, 5, 211 ciunt, Lact. Ep 4 dub ciant, App Flor 2 n 17, p 358, Mart Cap 1, § 91 ciuntur id de Mundo, 22, p 67), *v a* [kindr with κίω, to go, and by the addition of the causative signif like κινέω, causative from κίω, v 1 ci] **I.** Lit, *to put in motion*, hence *to move, stir, shake* (syn moveo, commoveo, concito, excito al, class. in prose and poetry) calcem, *to make a move in the game of chess*, Plaut Poen 4 2, 86 natura omnia ciens et agitans, Cic N D 3, 11, 27 inanimum est omne, quod pulsu agitatur externo, quod autem est animal, id motu cietur interiore et suo id Tusc 1, 23, 54 (for which, in the same chapter, several times movere, cf also id N D 2, 9, 23) remos Stat Th 6, 801 imo Nereus ciet aequora fundo, *stirs up*, Verg A 2, 419 puppes sinistrorsum citae, Hor Epod 9, 20 — **B.** In judic lang t t ciere erctum (lit to put in motion, i e), *to divide the inheritance*, Cic de Or 1, 56, 237, cf erctum — **C.** Trop, *to put in motion, to rouse up, disturb* natura maris per se immobilis est, et venti et aurae cient, Liv 28 27, 11 saltum canibus ciere, Lucr 5, 1250 fontes et stagna, Cic. poët ap Cic. Div 1, 9, 15 tonitru caelum omne ciebo, Verg A. 4, 122 loca sonitu cientur, Lucr 4, 608, cf reboat raucum regio cita barbara bombum id 4 544 Lachm. *N cr* — **II.** With reference to the terminus ad quem, *to move, excite*, or *call to* (poet or in Aug and post-Aug prose for the common accire) ad sese aliquem, Cat. 68, 88 ad arma, Liv 5, 47, 4, Sil. 7, 43 in pugnam, id 4, 272 armatos ad pugnam, Vell. 2 6, 6 aere ciere viros, Verg A. 6, 165 quos e proximis colonis ejus rei fama civerat, Tac. A 15, 33 aliquem in aliquem, id H. 1, 84, 5 ab ultimis subsidiis cietur miles (sc. in primam aciem), Liv 9, 39, 8 ille cieri Narcissum postulat, Tac. A 11, 30 — **B.** *To call upon for help, to invoke*, of invoking superior beings nocturnos manes, Verg A 4, 490 luctificam Alecto dirarum ab sede sororum, id. ib 7, 325 vipereasque ciet Stygiā de valle sorores (i e Furias), Ov M 6, 662 numina nota ciens, Val Fl 4 549 foederi et deos, Liv 22, 14, 7 — **C.** In gen, *to call upon any one by name, to mention by name* erum, Plaut Bacch 3, 3, 11 comites magna voce, Lucr 4 578 animamque sepulcro Condimus et magna supremum voce ciemus, Verg A. 3, 68 lamentatione flebili majores suos ciens ipsumque Pompeium, Tac. A. 3, 23 singulos nomine, id ib 2, 81, so Suet Ner 46 triumphum nomine ciere, i e *to call* Io triumphe! Liv 45, 38, 12.— Hence, **2.** In a civil sense patrem, *to name one's father*, i e *show one's free birth*, Liv 10, 8, 10 — **III.** To put any course of action in progress or any passion in motion, i e *to excite, stimulate, rouse, to produce, effect, cause, occasion, begin* (very freq, esp in poetry) solis uti varios cursus lunaeque meatus Noscere possemus quae vis et causa cierent, Lucr 5, 773 motus, id 3, 379, Cic. Tusc 1, 10, 20 varias voces, Lucr 5, 1059 lamenta virum commoliri atque ciere, id 6, 242 Lachm *N cr* tinnitus aere, Cat. 64, 262, Verg G 4, 64 (cie tinnitus) singultus ore, Cat 64, 131 gemitus, Verg G 3, 517 fletus, id A 3, 344 lacrimas, id. ib 6, 468 mugitus, id. ib 12, 103 murmur, id G 1, 110, Liv 9, 7, 3 bellum, id 5, 37, 2, Vell 2, 54, Tac. H 3, 41 *fin*, Verg A 1, 541 belli simulacra, id ib 5, 674 seditiones, Liv 4, 52, 2 tumultum, id 28, 17, 16, 41, 24, 18 vires intimas molemque belli, Tac A 15, 2 *fin*, cf id H 3, 1 pugnam, Liv 1, 12, 2, 2, 47, 1, 9, 22, 7, Tac A 3, 41 proelium, Liv 2, 19, 10, 4, 33, 3, 7, 33, 12, 10, 28, 8 Martem, Verg A 9, 766 acies, stragem, id. ib 6, 829, cf Liv 22, 39, 7 rixam, Vell 1, 2 al — **B.** In medic alvum, *to cause evacuation*, Plin 20, 9, 38, § 96 urinam, id 27, 7, 28, § 48 menses, *to cause menstruation*, id. 26, 15, 90, § 151 sq al — Hence, **cĭtus,** a, um, *P a*, lit. *put in motion*, hence, *quick, swift, rapid* (opp tardus, Cic de Or 3, 57, 216, Sall C 15, 5, class, esp freq in poetry, rare in Cic) ad scribendum citus, Plaut Bacch 4, 4, 86 quod jubeat citis quadrigis citius properet persequi, id Aul 4, 1, 14, Verg A 8, 642 bigae, Cat 55, 26 puppis, id. 64, 6, Tib 4 1, 69 classis, Hor C 1, 37, 24 navis, Ov M 15, 732, Tac A 2, 6 axis, Ov M 2, 75 fugae, id. ib 1, 543 plantae, id ib 10, 591 incessus, Sall C 15, 5 via Liv 33 48, 1 venator, Hor C 1, 37, 18 cum militibus, Tac A 11, 1 legionibus, id ib 14 26 agmine, id. ib 1, 63, 4, 25 cohortes, id ib 12, 31 mors, Hor C 2, 16, 29, id S 1, 1, 8 pes, i e iambus, id A P 252 — *Comp* nullam ego rem citiorem apud homines esse quam famam reor, Plaut Fragm ap Fest p 61 Müll, Val Max 3, 8, ext. 1 — *Sup*, Quint 6 4, 14 dub, v Spald. and Zumpt in h l — **B.** In the poets very freq (also a few times in Tac) instead of the *adv* cito citi ad aedis venimus Circae, Liv And ap Fest s. v topper, p 352 6 Müll equites parent citi, Plaut Am 1, 1, 88, id Stich 2 2 70, Lucr 1, 386 somnus fugiens citus abiit, Cat 63 42 solvite vela citi, Verg A 4, 574, cf id ib 9, 37, 12, 425, Hor S 1, 10 92, cf id C 3, 7, 27 ite citi, Ov M 3, 562, Tac H 2, 40 si citi advenissent, id A. 12, 12 — Hence, **1. cĭto,** *adv* **a.** *Quickly, speedily, soon* (freq in prose and poetry of all periods) quam tarda est non vis citius progredi? Phaedr 3, 6, 2,

Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 44: eloquere, id. Cist. 4, 2, 83: abi cito et suspende te, Ter. And. 1, 5, 20; 3, 1, 16: labascit victus uno verbo: quam cito! id. Eun. 1, 2, 98: quod eum negasti, qui non cito quid didicisset, umquam omnino posse perdiscere, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 146; cf. Hor. A. P. 335; Quint. 12, 8, 3; 11, 2, 2; 10, 6, 2: non multum praestant sed cito, id. 1, 3, 4 et saep.: sat cito si sat bene, a moral saying of Cato in Hier. Ep. 66, n. 9: cito rumpes arcum, semper si tensum habueris, Phaedr. 3, 14, 10: ad paenitendum properat cito qui judicat, Publ. Syr. Sent. 6: scribere, Quint. 10, 3, 10: nimis cito diligere, Cic. Lael. 21, 78: cito absolvere, tarde condemnare, id. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 26.—*Comp.:* citius, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 14; Pers. 3, 3, 31; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 23; Lucr. 1, 557; 2, 34; Cic. Sen. 2, 4: Noto citius, Verg. A. 5, 242 et saep.: dicto, Hor. S. 2, 2, 80; Verg. A. 1, 142: supremā die, i. e. ante supremam diem, Hor. C. 1, 13, 20: serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam (for which serius ocius, id. ib. 2, 3, 26), *sooner or later*, Ov. M. 10, 33.—*Sup.:* citissime, Caes. B. G. 4, 33 *fin.* al.—**b.** With the negative, sometimes equivalent to non facile, *not easily* (cf. the Gr. τάχα): haud cito, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 89: neque verbis aptiorem cito alium dixerim, neque sententiis crebriorem, Cic. Brut. 76, 264: quem tu non tam cito rhetorem dixisses quam πολιτικόν, id. ib. § 265.—**c.** Sometimes in *comp.* without the negative, = potius, *sooner, rather:* ut citius diceres, etc., Cic. Brut. 67, 238 *fin.:* citius dixerim, jactasse se aliquos, etc., id. Phil. 2, 11, 25; id. Fam. 5, 2, 10; id. Off. 1, 18, 59; Hor. S. 2, 5, 35.—* **2. cĭtē,** *quickly*, Scrib. Comp. 198.

cignus, i, *m.*, *a measure*, = 8 scrupuli, Plin. Val. 2, 30 and 31.

cilibantum, i, *n.*, *a round cupboard*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 121 Müll.; cf. cilliba.

Cilices, um, v. Cilicia.

Cilĭcia, ae, *f.*, = Κιλικία, *a province in the southern part of Asia Minor, between Pamphylia and Syria*, now *Ejalet Itschil*, Mel. 1, 2, 6; 1, 11, 2; 1, 13, 1 sq.; 2, 7, 5; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 91; Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 42; Cic. Imp. Pomp. 22, 64; id. Fam. 15, 1, 2 sq. al.—**II.** Hence, **A. Cĭlix,** ĭcis (*abl.* Cilici, Lucr. 2, 416 Lachm.; Verg. Cul. 399 al.; v. infra), *adj.*, = Κίλιξ, *Cilician:* Cilici croco (of special excellence), Lucr. 2, 416; Verg. Cul. 399 Sillig; cf. Stat. S. 2, 1, 160; 3, 3, 34: Taurus, Ov. M. 2, 217: tonsor, Mart. 7, 95: Tamira, Tac. H. 2, 3.—*Subst.* in *plur.:* **Cĭlĭces,** um, *m.*, = Κίλικες, *the Cilicians, the inhabitants of Cilicia, notorious for the practice of piracy*, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2; id. Fam. 15, 1, 3; Caes. B. C. 3, 101; Tib. 1, 2, 67; Tac. A. 2, 78 al.: agrestium Cilicum nationes quibus Clitarum cognomentum, id. ib. 12, 55.—*Acc.* Gr. Cilicas, Tib. 1, 7, 16; Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 12; Ov. Am. 2, 16, 39: Cilices Clitae, *a barbarous tribe in the mountains of Cilicia*, Tac. A. 12, 55; cf. id. ib. 6, 41.—Hence, (β) *Fem.:* **Cĭlissa,** ae, = Κίλισσα, *Cilician* (cf. Phoenissa, from Phoenix), *adj.:* terra Cilissa, Ov. Ib. 198: spica, *of crocus*, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 74; Ov. F. 1, 76.—**B. Cĭlĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cilician:* portae, Nep. Dat. 7, 2: mare, Plin. 5, 27, 26, § 96: cotes, id. 36, 22, 47, §§ 164 and 165: crocum, id. 21, 6, 17, § 31.—(β) *Subst.:* **cĭlĭcĭum,** ii, *n.*, = Κιλίκιον, *a covering, originally made of Cilician goats' hair, used by soldiers and seamen*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 12; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 38, § 95 Ascon.; Col. 12, 46; Liv. 38, 7, 10; Veg. 2, 14, 3; also *adj.:* vela, Dig. 19, 1, 17; 33, 7, 12; cf. also udones, *made of Cilician goats' hair*, Mart. 14, 148.—**C. Cĭlĭcĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *Cilician:* legio, Caes. B. C. 3, 88: provincia, Cic. Fam. 13, 67, 1: vicinus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7.

‡ **cĭlĭcĭārius,** ii, *m.* [cilicium; v. Cilicia, II. B. β], *a maker of hair coverings*, Inscr. Orell. 4162.

cĭlĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *made of hair-cloth:* tentoria, Sol. 33: tunica, Hier. Vit. Hil. *fin.:* saga, Vulg. Exod. 26, 7.

cĭlĭcĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [cilicium], *a small garment* or *coverlet of goats' hair*, Hier. Ep. 71, 7; 108, 15.

Cĭlĭcĭum, Cĭlĭcĭus, and **Cĭlissa,** v. Cilicia.

cĭlĭo, ōnis, *m.* (a vulgar collat. form of caelum), *a chisel, graver*, Isid. Orig. 20, 4, 7.

cĭlĭum, ii, *n.* [kindr. with Gr. κυλίς, κύλα]. **I.** *An eyelid*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 43, 3 Müll.; Plin. 11, 39, 93, § 227; App. M. 10, p. 247, 10; Lact. Opif. Dei, 10 *init.*—**II.** Transf., *the lower eyelid* (opp. supercilium): extremum ambitum genae superioris, Plin. 11, 37, 57, § 157.

Cĭlix, ĭcis, v. Cilicia, II. A.

Cilla, ae, *f.*, = Κίλλα, *a town in Troas, distinguished for the worship of Apollo*, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122; Sen. Troad. 227; *acc.* Cillan, Ov. M. 13, 174 (cf. Hom. Il. 1, 38).

† **cillĭba,** ae, *f.*, = κιλλίβας, *a round dining-table*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 118 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 43, 9 ib.

‡ **1. cillo,** ĕre, *to move, put in motion* (only in mal. part.), Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 389; Isid. Orig. 20, 14, 11.

2. cillo, ōnis, *m.* [1. cillo], = cinaedus, Pseudocic. in Sall. 6, 18.

Cilnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pure Etrusc. Cfelne or Cfenle], *a designation of a very distinguished Etruscan* gens, *from which Mæcenas originated; Cilnian*, Liv. 10, 3, 2; 10, 5, 13; Sil. 7, 29; Tac. A. 6, 11; Macr. S. 2, 4, 12.

‡ **1. cĭlo,** ōnis, *m.*, *having a prominent forehead pressed in upon the sides*, Fest. p. 43, 10; cf. Charis. 1, p. 78 P.; a *dim.* of it, cilunculus, Arn. 3, 14.

2. Cĭlo, ōnis, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen*, Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2.

Cim, *indecl. n.:* nomen vici, Cels. ap. Prisc. pp. 644 and 688 P.

Cimber, bri, v. Cimbri.

Cimbri, ōrum, *m.*, = Κίμβροι [Cimbri linguā Gallicā latrones dicuntur, Fest. p. 43, 7], *a people of Northern Germany* (in Holstein, Silesia, and Jutland); on their irruption into Italy conquered by Marius, Mel. 3, 3 *fin.;* Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 167; 4, 13, 27, § 94 sq.; Tac. G. 37; Caes. B. G. 1, 33; 1, 40; 2, 4; Liv. Epit. lib. 63-68; Prop. 2, 1, 24; Flor. 3, 31 sq.; Cic. Imp. Pomp. 20, 60; id. Tusc. 2, 27, 65; id. Off. 1, 12, 38.—In *sing.:* **Cimber,** bri, *m.*, *a Cimbrian*, Val. Max. 2, 10, 6; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 29; and *adj.*, *Cimbrian:* triumphus, Ov. P. 4, 3, 45.—Cimber, also, *a cognomen of* L. Tillius, *one of the murderers of Cæsar*, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 27; Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 3.—Hence, **II. Cimbrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cimbrian:* scutum, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 38: manubiae, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 38, 102: bellum, Plin. 36, 25, 61, § 185: victoria, Plin. 7, 22, 22, § 86; Flor. 3, 3, 20.—* *Adv.:* **Cimbrĭcē,** *in the manner of the Cimbrians:* loqui, Quint. Decl. 3, 13.

† **cīmēlĭarcha,** ae, *m.*, = κειμηλιάρχης, *a treasurer, keeper of treasure*, Cod. Just. 7, 72, 10.

† **cīmēlĭarchĭum,** ii, *n.*, = κειμηλιάρχιον, *a place where jewels are deposited, a treasury*, Cod. Just. 7, 72, 10, § 2; 11, 47, 19.

Cimĕtra, ae, *f.*, *a town of Samnium*, Liv. 10, 15, 6.

cīmex, ĭcis, *m.* (so always acc. to Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 619 sq.; but *fem.*, Plin. 32, 10, 47 § 136 Sillig and Jan.), *a bug*, Liv. Andron. ap. Fest. p. 210, 17; Varr. R. R. 1, 2 *fin.;* Col. 6, 18, 2; Plin. 30, 14, 45, § 131; 29, 4, 17, § 61; Veg. 2, 33, 2; 5, 14, 21; Cat. 23, 2; Petr. 98, 1; Mart. 11, 32 al.—As a term of reproach, * Hor. S. 1, 10, 78.

‡ **cīmĭco,** āre, = κορίζω, *to purify from bugs*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

Cĭmĭnus, i, *m.*, *a lake in Etruria, near Sutrium*, now *Lago di Vico*, or *di Ronciglione, with a mountain forest lying near it*, Verg. A. 7, 697.—Hence, **Cĭmĭnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Ciminian:* lacus, i. e. *Ciminus*, Col. 8, 16, 2: silva, Liv. 9, 36, 1 sq.; 10, 24, 5; Plin. 2, 96, 98, § 211: saltus, Liv. 9, 36, 6; cf. Flor. 1, 17, 2: mons, Liv. 9, 36, 11.—As *subst.:* **Cĭmĭnĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the region about Lake Ciminus*, Amm. 17, 7, 13.

Cimmĕrii, ōrum (*gen.* Cimmeriûm, Val. Fl. 3, 399; Cimmeriôn, Tib. 4, 1, 64), *m.*, = Κιμμέριοι. **I.** *A Thracian people in the present Crimea, on both sides of the Dnieper, whose chief town was* Cimmerium, Mel. 1, 19, 15; Plin. 6, 6, 5, § 17; 6, 13, 14, § 35.—Hence, **B.** *Adj.* **1. Cimmĕrĭus,** a, um, *Cimmerian:* Bosporus, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 77: litus, Ov. P. 4, 10, 1.—**2. Cimmĕrĭcus,** a, um, *Cimmerian:* oppida, Mel. 2, 1, 3.—**II.** *A fabulous people supposed to have dwelt in caves, between Baiæ and Cumæ*, Fest. p. 43, 4 sq.; cf. Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 61; Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 61; Sil. 12, 132; perpetual darkness prevailed among them, Tib. 4, 1, 64; Val. Fl. 3, 398; here Somnus had his abode, Ov. M. 11, 592 sq.—Poet., *the Lower World:* Cimmerii lacus, Tib. 3, 5, 24; cf. Verg. Cul. 230; v. Lidd. and Scott, under Κιμμέριοι.

Cĭmōlus, i, *f.*, = Κίμωλος, *an island of the Cyclades, distinguished for its chalky soil*, now *Kimolo* or *Argentiera*, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 70; Ov. M. 7, 463.—Hence, **II. Cĭmōlĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *from Cimolus:* creta (freq. used in medicine), Cels. 2, 33; Col. 6, 17, 4; Scrib. Comp. 245; Veg. 2, 29; 3, 4; cf. Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 195 sq.

Cīmon (**Cīmo,** Val. Max. 5, 4, ext. 2), ōnis, *m.*, = Κίμων. **I.** *Father of Miltiades*, Nep. Milt. 1.—**II.** *A son of Miltiades, a distinguished general of the Athenians, whose life is written by Nepos*, Nep. Cim. 1 sqq.; cf. also Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64; Sen. Contr. 4, 24, p. 275 sqq. Bip.; Val. Max. 5, 3, ext. 3; Just. 2, 15, 18.

† **cĭnaedĭas,** ae, *m.*, = κιναιδίας, *a precious stone*, unknown to us, *said to be found in the brain of the fish* cinaedus, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 153.

cĭnaedĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [cinaedus, 1.], *pertaining to one who is unchaste; immodest, lewd* (ante-class.): cantio, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 19.—*Subst.* = cinaedus, Plaut. Stich. 5, 7, 1 (769); Varr. ap. Non. p. 176, 19.

* **cĭnaedŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a male wanton*, Scip. Afric. ap. Macr. S. 2, 10.

† **1. cĭnaedus,** i, *m.*, = κίναιδος. **I.** *He who practises unnatural lust, a sodomite, catamite*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 37; id. Aul. 3, 2, 8; id. Poen. 5, 5, 40; Scip. Afric. ap. Gell. 7, 12, 5; Cat. 16, 2; 25, 1; Petr. 21, 2; Juv. 2, 10; 14, 30 al.—**B.** *Adj.:* **cĭnaedus,** a, um, *wanton, unchaste:* ut decuit cinaediorem, Cat. 10, 24.—Trop., *impudent, shameless:* homo cinaedā fronte, Mart. 6, 39, 12.—Hence, **II.** *He who performs a wanton dance*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 73; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 5, 31.—**III.** *The name of a sea-fish*, Plin. 33, 11, 53, § 146.

2. cĭnaedus, a, um, v. 1. cinaedus, I. B.

† **1. cĭnăra,** ae, *f.*, = κινάρα, *a kind of artichoke* (Cinara scolymus, Linn.), *a native of the island of Cinara*, Col. 10, 235; 11, 3, 14 and 28; Sen. Herc. Fur. 206.

2. Cĭnăra, ae, *f.*, = Κινάρα. **I.** *A Greek proper name*, Hor. C. 4, 1, 4 al.—**II.** *An island in the Ægean Sea*, now *Zinara*, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 69.

cĭnăris, is, *f.*, *an unknown plant*, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 101; Sol. 19, 16.

Cincia, v. Cincius, IV.

cincinnālis, e, *adj.* [cincinnus], *curled:* herba, *a plant, also called* polytrichon, App. Herb. 51.

* **cincinnātŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [cincinnatus], *with curled hair:* pueri, Hier. Ep. 130, n. 19.

1. cincinnātus, *adj.* [cincinnus], *with curled hair, having locks* or *ringlets of hair* (as an indication of luxurious effeminacy), Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 115: moechus, id. Mil. 3, 3, 49; id. Truc. 2, 7, 48: consul, Cic. Sest. 11, 26: ganeo, id. Red. in Sen. 5, 13; Cael. ap. Quint. 1, 5, 61.—**II.** Transf., of comets: stellae, Schol. Juv. 6, 207 (in Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14, better crinitas).

2. Cincinnātus, i, *m.*, *a cognomen of the renowned* L. Quinctius, *taken from the plough to the dictatorship*, Liv. 3, 26, 6; 4, 13, 14 sq.; Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 12; id. Sen. 16, 56; Col. 1, praef § 13; Plin. 18, 3, 4, § 20; Val. Max. 4, 4 al.

† **cincinnus,** i, *m.* [kindr. with Gr. κίκιννος and Lat. cirrus; Sanscr. cicura, crinis, Bopp, Gloss 124 a], *curled hair, a lock* or *curl of hair*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 32; Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 4; Cic. Pis. 11, 25.—**II.** Trop., *too artificial* or *elaborate oratorical ornament* (cf. calamister, II.): in oratoris aut in poëtae cincinnis ac fuco offenditur, quod, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 100; Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 86.

Cinciŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [Cincius], *a pet name for Cincius*, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 286.

Cincius, a, um, *the name of a Roman* gens; hence, **I.** M. Cincius Alimentus, *a*

tribune of the people, A. U. C. 549, *whose legal enactment was called* Lex Cincia De donis et muneribus (quâ cavetur antiquitus, ne quis ob causam orandam pecuniam donumve accipiat, Tac. A. 11, 5); cf. Cic. Sen. 4, 10; id. de Or. 2, 71, 286; id. Att. 1, 20, 7; also: Lex muneralis, Plaut. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. muneralis, p. 143 Müll.; cf. Savigny upon the Lex Cincia, etc., in his Zeitschr. für Gesch. Rechtswissenschaft IV., I. 1, pp. 1-59; Rudorff, de L. Cincia.—**II.** L. Cincius Alimentus, *a distinguished Roman historian in the time of the second Punic war*, Liv. 21, 38, 3; perh. the same with the consul L. Cincius, Liv. 26, 28, 3; 26, 28, 11; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 257; Hertz, de L. Cinciis.—**III.** L. Cincius, *the business agent of Atticus*, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1; 1, 1, 7 *init.*; 1, 16, 17; id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1.—**IV.** Cincia, locus Romae, ubi Cinciorum monimentum fuit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 57, 5; cf. Fest. p. 262, 4 Müll.

Cinctia, ae, v. Cinxia.

cincticŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [2. cinctus], *a little girdle*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 28.

‡ **cinctor**, ōris, *m.*, = ζώστης, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cinctōrĭum, ii, *n.* [2. cinctus], *a sword-belt*, = balteus, Mel. 2, 1, 13.—**II.** In gen., *a girdle* (late Lat.); trop.: et erit ... fides cinctorium renum ejus, Vulg. Isa. 11, 5.

cinctum, i, *n.*, v. 2. cinctus.

cinctūra, ae, *f.* [2. cinctus, cingo], *a cincture, a girdle* (very rare), * Suet. Caes. 45; * Quint. 11, 3, 139.

1. cinctus, a, um, *Part.*, from cingo.

2. cinctus, ūs, *m.* (post-class. access. form **cinctum**, i, *n.*, Scrib. Comp. 163; Isid. Orig. 19, 33; Pophyr. ad Hor. A. P. 50) [cingo]. **I.** Abstr., *a girding* (rare): cottidiani cinctus, Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 64: cinctus Gabinus, *a manner of girding, in which the toga was tucked up; its corner being thrown over the left shoulder, was brought under the right arm round to the breast* (this manner was customarily employed in religious festivals), Liv. 5, 46, 2: incinctus cinctu Gabino, id. 8, 9, 9 (for which, id. 10, 7, 3: incinctus Gabino cultu): Quirinali trabeâ cinctuque Gabino Insignis, Verg. A. 7, 612 Serv.; Inscr. Orell. 642; Isid. Orig. 19, 24, 7; Dict. of Antiq.—**II.** Concr., *a girdle, belt*: cinctus et cingulum a cingendo, alterum viris, alterum mulieribus attributum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 114 Müll.; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 33, 1 (in good prose, although not in Cic.); Plin. 23, 6, 59, § 110; 28, 4, 9, § 42; Suet. Ner. 51; Stat. Th. 6, 77; App. Flor. 1, 9, p. 346.

cinctūtus, a, um, *adj.* [a lengthened form from cinctus, like astutus, actutum, versutus, etc., from astus, actus, versus, etc.], *girded, girt* (rare; perh. only in the foll. exs.): Luperci, *Ov. F. 5, 101: Cethegi, i. e. *the ancients* (who did not, like the more effeminate men of a later time, wear the tunic ungirded), *Hor. A. P. 50.

Cīnĕas, ae, *m.*, = Κινέας, *the friend of king Pyrrhus of Epirus, who counselled him to make peace with the Romans*; he is said to have had a remarkably retentive memory, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 59; id. Sen. 13, 43; id. Fam. 9, 25, 1; Plin. 7, 24, 24, § 88; 14, 1, 3, § 12; Sen. Contr. 1, prooem. p. 65 Bip.

* **cĭnĕfactus**, a, um, *adj.* [cinis-facio]: at nos horrifico cinefactum te prope busto ... deflevimus, i. e. *turned to ashes*, Lucr. 3, 906; cf. Non. p. 93, 33 (Lachm. ad loc. makes the word = qui jam prope cineris colorem et adspectum nanctus est, but cf. Munro ad loc.).

cĭnĕrācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cinis], *similar to ashes, ashy*: terra, Plin. 17, 5, 4, § 33: color, *ash-colored*, id. 27, 7, 27, § 44.

‡ **cĭnĕrārium**, ii, v. cinerarius, II. B.

cĭnĕrārius, a, um, *adj.* [cinis], *pertaining to ashes*. **I.** As *adj.* very rare: fines, *boundaries of land bordering upon graves*, Auct. Limit. p. 296 Goes.—**II.** More freq. *subst.* **A. cĭnĕrārius**, ii, *m.*, *a servant who heated in glowing ashes the iron used in curling hair, a hair-curler*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 129 Müll.; Cat. 61, 138; Sen. Const. 14, 1; Acro ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 98; Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 8.—**B.** CINERARIVM, ii, *n.*, in tombs, *the receptacle for the ashes of the dead*, Inscr. Orell. 4358; 4513 al.

cĭnĕresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.], *to turn to ashes* (late Lat.), Tert. Apol. 40; Fulg. Myth. 2, 18; Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 20.

cĭnĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cinis], *similar to ashes, ash-colored*: color, Col. 2, 2, 16; Scrib. 23; Plin. 37, 10, 68, § 183 sq.: terra, id. 35, 16, 54, § 192: uva, id. 14, 3, 4, § 42.—Hence, *subst.*: **cĭnĕrĕum**, ei, *n.*, *a kind of salve*, Scrib. Comp. 37; cf.: collyrium spodiacum a quibusdam cinereum dicitur, id. ib. 24 *init.*

* **cĭnĕrĭcius** (**-tius**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *similar to ashes, like ashes*: terra, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 7.

cĭnĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of ashes*: mortui, App. M. 4, p. 150, 27: canities, id. ib. 7, p. 299, 41.

Cinga, ae, *f.*, *a small river in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *in the territory of the* Ilergetes, now *Cinca*, Caes. B. C. 1, 48; Luc. 4, 21.

Cingĕtŏrix, igis, *m.* **I.** *A Gaul, rival of his father-in-law Indutiomarus, in respect to dominion over the Treviri*, Caes. B. G. 5, 3; 5, 56 al.—**II.** *A king of the region about Cantium, in Britain*, Caes. B. G. 5, 22.

Cingilia, ae, *f.*, *a town of the Vestini on the Adriatic Sea*, Liv. 8, 29, 13.

cingillum, i, *n. dim.* [cingulum], *a small girdle*, Petr. 67, 4; Not. Tir. p. 158 Grut.; cf.: cingillus, στρόφιον, ζώνιον, Gloss.

cingo, xi, nctum, 3, *v. a.* [cf. Gr. κυλλός, κυρτός; Lat. curvus, and clingo; Curt. Griech. Etym. p. 545 sq.], *to go round in a circle, to surround, encompass, environ, gird, wreathe, crown*, etc. (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen.: quid autem interius mente? Cingatur igitur corpore externo, i. e. *it must be enclosed in a body*, Cic. N. D. 1, 11, 27: non enim coronâ consessus vester cinctus est, ut solebat, id. Mil. 1, 1; cf.: judicium insolitâ trepidum cinxere coronâ, Luc. 1, 321: tris (navis) Eurus ... Inlidit vadis atque aggere cingit harenae, Verg. A. 1, 112: cincta serpentibus Hydra, id. ib. 7, 658: pennae ritu coepere volucrum Cingere utrumque latus, *to cover*, Ov. M. 6, 718: apio fasces et secto cingere porro, Col. 10, 371.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *To surround the body with a girdle, to gird on* (the sword), *to gird*; esp. freq. in *pass.* with *abl.*, *to be girded, encircled with something*: jam quasi zonâ, liene cinctus ambulo, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 5; Curt. 3, 3, 19; cf.: cui lati clavi jus erit, ita cingatur, ut, etc., Quint. 11, 3, 138: ut cingeretur fluxiore cincturâ, Suet. Caes. 45: Hispano cingitur gladio, Liv. 7, 10, 5; 38, 21, 13; Suet. Calig. 49: ferro, id. Aug. 35: ense, Ov. F. 2, 13: cingor fulgentibus armis, Verg. A. 2, 749; 11, 188; 11, 536: his cingi telis, id. ib. 2, 520: ense latus cingit, Ov. F. 2, 784; cf. Stat. Th. 4, 41: cinctas resolvite vestes, Ov. M. 1, 382: filios balteis, Vulg. Lev. 8, 13.—Poet., in *pass.* with *acc.* (cf. accingor, II., and Zumpt, Gr. § 458): inutile ferrum Cingitur, Verg. A. 2, 511: cinctaeque ad pectora vestes Bracchia docta movent, Ov. M. 6, 59.—Without case: Syrinx, Ov. M. 1, 695: puer alte cinctus, Hor. S. 2, 8, 10.—Hence, in late Lat. cinctus = armis instructus, armatus, *armed, equipped, enrolled*: cinctus in aliâ militiâ, Dig. 39, 1, 38; cf. ib. 39, 1, 25.—As a girding up of the Roman dress was necessary in pursuits requiring physical action; hence, cingor (cf. accingor), *to make one's self ready for any thing, to prepare*: cingitur, certe expedit se, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 152: cingitur ipse furens certatim in proelia Turnus, Verg. A. 11, 486; cf. supra, Quint. 11, 3, 138; Hor. S. 2, 8, 10; Ov. M. 6, 59.—**2.** *To encircle with a garland* or *crown, to crown* (freq., esp. in the poets). **a.** Of the head: muralique caput summum cinxere coronâ, Lucr. 2, 607; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 392: tempora floribus, Hor. C. 3, 25, 20; Verg. A. 5, 71: spicis, Tib. 2, 1, 4 et saep.: comam lauro, Hor. C. 3, 30, 16; cf.: Graias barbara vitta comas, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 78; Verg. A. 12, 163: de tenero cingite flore caput, Ov. F. 3, 254.—Poet.: Atlantis, cinctum assidue cui nubibus atris Piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri, Verg. A. 4, 248; 7, 658; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 61.—**b.** *To encircle other parts of the body*: cujus lacertos anuli mei cingant, Mart. 11, 100, 2.—**3.** Of places, *to surround, encircle, invest, enclose* (the prevailing signif. in prose, esp. in the histt.; syn.: circumdo, claudo): (Tellus) oras maris undique cingens, Lucr. 6, 633; Cat. 64, 185; 64, 286: flumen Dubis paene totum oppidum cingit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: provincia mari cincta, Cic. Fl. 12, 27: urbe portus ipse cingitur et continetur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 37, § 96 Zumpt: quod moenibus cingebatur, Tac. A. 13, 41: quae (terra) magnâ ex parte cingitur fluctibus, speciem insulae praebet, etc., Curt. 3, 1, 13; 8, 10, 23; Ov. A. A. 2, 469: cingitur insula tribus millibus passuum, i. e. *has a circuit of*, etc., Plin. 6, 12, 13, § 32.—Poet.: cinxerunt aethera nimbi, *covered*, Verg. A. 5, 13: medium diem cinxere tenebrae, Sen. Herc. Fur. 939.—Trop.: diligentius urbem religione quam ipsis moenibus cingitis, *fortify*, Cic. N. D. 3, 40, 94.—**4.** In milit. lang., *to surround a place* or *army for defence* or *in a hostile manner, to fortify, to invest, beset, besiege*: coronâ militum cincta urbs, Liv. 7, 27, 7: castra vallo, id. 7, 39, 8: equites cornua cinxere, *covered*, id. 23, 29, 3: ultimum agmen validâ manu, *to cover*, Curt. 4, 13, 30: urbem obsidione, *to besiege*, Verg. A. 3, 52: dextera cingitur amni, id. ib. 9, 469: (hostem) stationibus in modum obsidii, Tac. A. 6, 34: cingi ab armis hostium, Ov. P. 2, 8, 69; Tib. 2, 3, 37; Prop. 3 (4), 3, 42.—Trop.: Sicilia multis undique cincta periculis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 11, 30.—**5.** *To escort, to accompany*: inermi item regi praetor Achaeorum et unus ex purpuratis latus cingebant, Liv. 32, 39, 8: dum latus sancti cingit tibi turba senatus, Ov. P. 4, 9, 17: nec noscitur ulli, Agminibus comitum qui modo cinctus erat, id. Tr. 1, 5, 30: cincta virgo matrum catervâ, id. M. 12, 216; Vell. 2, 14, 1; Tac. A. 1, 77; Sil. 4, 448; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 322.—**C.** *To peel off the bark around*: cingere est deglabrare, Dig. 47, 7, 5 pr.; cf. Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 234 sqq.

cingŭla, ae, v. cingulum.

1. cingŭlum, i, *n.* (access. form **cingŭlus**, i, *m.*, and **cingŭla**, ae, *f.*; v. infra; cf.: cingulum hominum generis neutri est; nam animalium feminino genere dicimus has cingulas, Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 4; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 360) [cingo; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 114 Müll.]. **I.** *The girdle encircling the hips, a zone, belt* (mostly poet.). **A.** For persons; mostly for women. (α) Cingulum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 114 Müll.; id. ap. Non. p. 47, 27; Claud. Fesc. 11, 37: cingulo, Petr. 21, 2.—More freq. in *plur.*, cingula, Verg. A. 1, 492; 9, 360; 12, 942; Val. Fl. 6, 471; *a money-belt*, Just. Nov. 12, 1; *a sword-belt*, Verg. A. 12, 942.—Hence, meton., *soldiership, military service*, Cod. Just. 7, 38, 1; 12, 17, 3.—Of *the bride's girdle*: cingulo nova nupta praecingebatur, quod vir in lecto solvebat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 63 Müll.—(β) Cingula, ae, Titin. ap. Non. p. 536, 19; Ov. A. A. 3, 444 dub. (Merk. lingula).—**B.** For animals: cingula, ae, *a girth, belt*, Ov. R. Am. 236; Calp. Ecl. 6, 41; *plur. abl.* cingulis, Flor. 2, 18, 14.—**II.** Meton., *a girdle of the earth, a zone*: cingulus, i, * Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 21; Macr. S. Somn. Scip. 2, 5, 7.

2. Cingŭlum, i, *n.*, *a small town in Picenum*, now *Cingulo*, Caes. B. C. 1, 15; Cic. Att. 7, 11, 1; also **Cingŭla saxa**, Sil. 10, 34, *its inhabitants* were called **Cingŭlāni**, Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 111.—Also *adj.*: **Cingŭlānus** ager, Front. Colon. p. 121 Goes.

† **cĭnĭfes** or **cĭnĭphes** (**cyn-**), um, *f.*, = σκνῖπες or κνῖπες, *a kind of stinging insect* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Trin. 3, 7; Hier. in Joel, 2, 25; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 14.

* **cĭnĭflo**, ōnis, *m.* [cinis-flo, or instead of cinilio], = cinerarius, *a hair-curler*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 98; Tert. Uxor. 2, 8; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 115 alt.

cĭnis, ĕris, *m.* (in *sing. fem.*, Lucr. 4, 926; Cat. 68, 90; 101, 4; Caesar, acc. to Non. p. 198, 11; Calvus ap. Non. l. l. and ap. Charis. p. 78 P.; App. M. 9, 12, p. 222; Scrib. c. 226; 230; 232; 245, Ser. c. 44; Aus. Parent. 27, 3; Inscr. Orell. 4479; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 657; access. form: hoc **cinus**, Gloss. Labb.; Sicul. Flacc. p. 140, 17, Agrim. p. 308, 3; p. 308, 5; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 190; and a *nom.* **ciner** is mentioned by Prisc. 5, p. 683; 6, p. 707) [kindr. with κόνις; cf. also naucus], *ashes* (while favilla is usually the ashes that is light like dust, or is still glowing; cf.: corporis favillam ab reliquo separant cinere, Plin. 19, 1, 4, § 19: cinis e

favillâ et carbonibus ad calfaciendum triclinium illatis exstinctus et jam diu frigidus exarsit repente, Suet. Tib. 74), Lucr. 1, 872; cf. id. 1, 890, and 4, 927; Cato ap. Charis. p. 78 P.; Suet. Tib. 74; Col. 2, 15, 6; 11, 3, 28; 12, 22, 1; Hor. C. 4, 13, 28.—**B.** From the use of ashes for scouring vessels, the proverb is derived: hujus sermo haut cinerem quaeritat, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 10. —**II.** Esp. **A.** *The ashes of a corpse that is burned;* so very freq. in both numbers; in *plur.* esp. freq. in the poets and post-Aug. prose. (α) In *sing.*: cur hunc dolorem cineri ejus atque ossibus inussisti? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 44, § 113: ex tuâ calamitate cinere atque ossibus filii sui solacium reportare, id. ib. 2, 5, 49, § 128: dare poenas cineri atque ossibus clarissimi viri, id. Phil. 13, 10, 22: obsecravit per fratris sui mortui cinerem, id. Quint. 31, 97 (cf. in *plur.*: jura per patroni tui cineres, Quint. 9, 2, 95); Cat. 101, 4; Tib. 1, 3, 7; Verg. A. 3, 303; 4, 623; 10, 828; 11, 211; Hor. Epod. 17, 33; Ov. M. 7, 521; 12, 615; Sil. 8, 129.—Poet. for *death*, or *the person after death:* Troja virûm et virtutum omnium acerba cinis, Cat. 68, 90: et cedo invidiae, dummodo absolvar cinis, i. e. *after my death*, Phaedr. 3, 9, 4: et mea cum mutuo fata querar cinere, Tib. 2, 6, 34: nunc non cinis ille poëtae Felix? Pers. 1, 36: post cinerem (*after burning the corpse*) cineres haustos ad pectora pressant, Ov. M. 8, 538.—Figuratively: cineri nunc medicina datur, i. e. *when it is too late*, Prop. 2 (3), 14, 16.—(β) In *plur.*, Cat. 68, 98; Verg. A. 5, 55: expedit matris cineres opertos Fallere, Hor. C. 2, 8, 9; id. A. P. 471; Ov. M. 13, 426; Suet. Calig. 15; Quint. 7, 9, 5; 9, 2, 95; Inscr. Orell. 4834 al.—**B.** *The ruins of a city laid waste and reduced to ashes:* cineres patriae, Verg. A. 10, 59: patriae cinis, Auct. Her. 4, 8, 12; cf. Ov. M. 2, 216.—**C.** Trop., *an emblem of destruction, ruin, annihilation:* si argentum'st, omne id ut fiat cinis, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 31: quicquid erat nactus praedae majoris, ubi omne Verterat in fumum et cinerem, i. e. *had consumed, spent*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 39; cf. Tib. 1, 9, 12; Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 68.

* **cĭniscŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [cinis], *a little ashes:* arens, Prud. Cath. 10, 149.

Cinithii, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Africa*, Tac. A. 2, 52.

Cinium (Civium), ii, *n.*, *a town of the island of Majorca*, now *Sinau*, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 77.

Cinna, ae, *m.*, *a family name of the* gentes Cornelia and Helvia. **I.** L. Cornelius Cinna, *consul* A.U.C. 667-670; *a confederate of C. Marius in the Roman civil war with Sylla*, Vell. 2, 20 sq.; Flor. 3, 21; Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 54 and 55.—Hence, appel. *a Cinna, a cruel warrior:* tyrannum et Cinnam appellans, Sall. H. 1, 42 Dietsch.—Hence, **Cinnānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Cinna:* partes, *his party, adherents*, Vell. 2, 24; Nep. Att. 2, 2: rabies, Flor. 4, 2, 2: tumultus, Nep. Att. 2, 2.—**II.** *Son of the preceding of the same name, a follower of Lepidus, and afterwards one of the assassins of Cæsar*, Suet. Caes. 5; 85; Val. Max. 9, 9, 1; cf. Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 26.—**III.** Cn. Cinna Magnus, *son of the preceding, pardoned by Augustus*, Sen. Clem. 1, 9, 1.—**IV.** C. Helvius Cinna, *a Roman poet, friend of Catullus*, the author of a poem, now lost, called Smyrna, Ov. Tr. 2, 435; Cat. 10, 30; 10, 95; 10, 96; Verg. E. 9, 35; Mart. 10, 21, 4; Plin. Ep. 5, 3, 5; Quint. 10, 4, 4 al.

† **cinnăbăris,** is, *f.* (**cinnăbări,** is, *n.*, Sol. 25, 14 dub., and in some MSS. and edd. Plin. 33, 7, 38, § 115; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, p 555), = κιννάβαρι. **I.** *A pigment obtained from the gum of the dragon's-blood tree, dragon's-blood*, Plin. 33, 7, 39, § 117; 13, 1, 2, § 7.—*Abl.* cinnabari, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 25; 29, 4, 19, § 66.—**II.** Some erroneously give this name to cinnabar, vermilion (minium), Plin. 33, 7, 38, § 115 sqq.

cinnămĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cinnamum], *of or from cinnamon, smelling of cinnamon:* nidus, Aus. Idyll. 11, 17: odor, App. M. 8, p. 205: crines, *smelling of cinnamon*, id. ib. 5, p. 164.

† **cinnămolgos,** i, *m.*, *a bird in Arabia* (prob. = κινναμολόγος), Plin. 10, 33, 50, § 97; Sol. 33, 15.

† **cinnămōmĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = κινναμώμινος, *of* or *from cinnamon:* unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 15.

† **cinnămōmum, cinnămum,** or **cinnămon,** i, *n.* (post-class. access. form **cinnămus,** i, *m.*, Sol. 33, in the signif. of II.), = κινναμωμον or κίνναμον [קִנָּמוֹן], *cinnamon:* Laurus cinnamomum, Linn. (α) Cinnamomum, Plin. 12, 19, 42, §§ 85 and 86. —As a term of endearment: tu mihi stacte, tu cinnamomum, tu rosa, etc., Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 8.—(β) Cinnamum, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 86 sq.; Ov. M. 10, 308; Mart. 4, 13, 3; Stat. S. 4, 5, 32.—(γ) Cinnamon, Prop. 3 (4), 13, 8; Luc. 10, 166.—**II.** Meton. for *twigs of cinnamon; plur.:* cinnama, Ov. M. 15, 399; 10, 308; id. F. 3, 731; Stat. S. 2, 6, 88; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 420.

Cinnānus, a, um, v. Cinna, I. *fin.*

cinnus, i, *m.* [kindr. with κυκεών, κόγχος], *a mixed drink of spelt-grain and wine*, Arn. 5, 174; cf. Non. p 59, 30.

‡ **Cinxia,** ae, *f.* [cingo], *an appellation of Juno, as tutelary goddess of marriage*, because, acc. to Paul. ex Fest., initio conjugii solutio erat cinguli, quo nova nupta erat cincta, Fest. p. 63, 9; and Arn. 3, p 115. —Access. form **cinctia,** acc. to Mart. Cap. 2, § 149.

† **cinȳphes,** um, *f.* [corrupted from κνῖπες, σκνῖπες], *very small flies, gnats*, Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 14.

Cīnyps, ȳpis, *m.*, = Κίνυψ or Κίνυφος, *a river flowing through a very fruitful region in Libya, between the two Syrtes*, now *Cinifo* or *Wady Khahan*, Mel. 1, 7, 5; Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 27; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 251.—Hence, **II. Cīnȳphĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to the Cinyps, found about the Cinyps:* chelydri, Ov. M. 7, 272: hirci, Verg. G. 3, 312: tonsor, Mart. 8, 51: aristae, Claud. Eutr. 1, 405; cf. Ov P. 2, 7, 25: Macae, *living near the Cinyps*, Sil. 3, 275: Pelates, Ov. M. 5, 124.—**b.** In gen., *Libyan, African:* Juba, Ov. M. 15, 755: orae, Claud. B. Gild. 9: pestes, i. e. serpentes, Luc. 9, 787.

†† **cĭnȳra,** ae, *f.*, = כִּנּוֹר; Gr. κινύρα, *the lyre, an instrument of ten strings*, Vulg. 1 Macc. 4, 54; 13, 51.

Cĭnȳras (Cĭnȳra, Plin. 7, 56. 57, § 195), ae, *m.*, = Κινύρας. **I.** *A king in Assyria, afterwards in Cyprus; father of Myrrha, and, by her, of Adonis*, Ov M. 10, 299 sq.; cf. Hyg. Fab. 58; 242; 270; *acc.* Gr. Cinyran, Ov. M. 6, 98; *voc.* Cinyrā, id. ib. 10, 380.—Hence, **A. Cĭnȳrēius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cinyrean:* virgo, i. e. *Myrrha*, Ov. M. 10, 369; Col. 10, 172: juvenis, i. e. *Adonis*, Ov. M. 10, 712; so also heros, id. ib. 10, 730. —**B. Cĭnȳraeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Cinyras:* litora Cypri, Luc. 8, 716.—**C. Cĭnȳrēus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: germina, i. e. Myrrha, Stat. S. 5, 1, 214.—**II.** *A leader of the Ligurians*, Verg. A. 10, 186.

cĭo, ire, v. cieo.

Cĭŏs, i, *m.* **I.** *A river in Bithynia*, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 144.—**II.** *A town at the mouth of the river Cios*, now *Ghio* or *Ghemlio*, Liv. 32, 34, 4; Mel. 1, 19, 4; Plin. l. c. v. Ciani.

cippus (cīpus), i, *m.* [kindr. with scipio; cf. σκήπτω], *a pale, stake, post, pillar*, Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 258; and specif., **I.** *A gravestone, tombstone*, * Hor. S. 1, 8, 12; Pers. 1, 37; Prud. Apoth. 361; Inscr. Orell. 4524 al.—**II.** In the Agrimensores, *a landmark, boundary-stone* or *post*, Simplic. ap Goes. p 88.— * **III.** In milit. lang., **cippi,** ōrum, *m.*, *a bulwark formed of sharpened stakes*, Caes. B. G. 7, 73.

Cīpus (Cippus), i, *m.*, *a fabled Roman prætor, upon whose head horns grew suddenly*, Ov. M. 15, 565; Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 123; Val. Max. 5, 6, 3.

1. circā, a later access. form for circum; not freq. before the Aug. per., esp. in Livy and Quintilian [acc. to Klotz, circa = circum ea; cf: antea, interea, postea, praeterea, etc.]. **I.** *Adv.* **A.** (= circum, I. B.) *Around, round about, all around, in the environs* or *neighborhood:* gramen erat circa, Ov. M. 3, 411: ripaeque lacusque Responsant circa, Verg. A. 12, 757: at circa gravibus pensis affixa puella . . . remittat opus, Tib. 1, 3, 87: circaque quâ tumor est, Cels. 5, 28, 3; 5, 28, 4: fluvius ab tergo; ante circaque velut ripa praeceps oram ejus omnem cingebat, Liv. 27, 18, 5; 28, 33, 2: circa Padus amnis, id. 21, 43, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.: caligo, quam circa umidi effuderant montes, Curt. 4, 12, 20: alibi quam Romae circaque, Plin. 26, 1, 1, § 1; Quint. 12, prooem. § 2; Tac. A. 2, 11.—**B.** Circa esse, *to be in the region around, in the neighborhood:* ex montibus qui circa sunt, Liv. 1, 4, 6: Tarquinium moribundum cum qui circa erant excepissent, id. 1, 41, 1: sed non passi sunt ii, qui circa erant, Nep. Eum. 10, 4: eversa est turris quodque circa muri erat, Liv. 34, 29, 6: Corinthus et quae circa est regio, Plin. 24, 9, 42, § 69; Quint. 10, 7, 16. —Also freq. without esse, in connection with a *subst.:* multarum circa civitatum irritatis animis, *the towns lying around*, Liv. 1, 17, 4; 9, 2, 1; 27, 30, 3; 29, 29, 2; 42, 64, 2: angulus muri erat in planiorem patentioremque quam cetera circa vallem vergens (= cetera loca quae circa erant), id. 21, 7, 5: corpora multa virûm circa, Verg. A. 7, 535; Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124.—**C.** Strengthened: undique circa and circa omnis (= circum), *round about, all around:* frumento undique circa ex agris convecto, Liv. 42, 56, 8; 23, 19, 8: nam et circa omnia defecerunt, id. 9, 23, 10: cum tam procul Romani unica spes, circa omnia hostium essent, id. 21, 11, 12; cf. id. 9, 2, 7 Drak.: exhausto circa omni agro, id. 31, 38, 1; 24, 3, 3; Val. Fl. 8, 2; Flor. 1, 16, 12 Duker; Quint. 9, 2, 45.—**II.** *Prep.* with acc. **A.** In space. **1.** (= circum, II. B.) Prop., *in the region which surrounds, about, around, on the sides of:* quam (Hennam) circa lacus lucique sunt plurimi atque laetissimi flores omni tempore anni, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107: noctu ligna contulerunt circa casam eam, in quâ quiescebat, Nep. Alcib. 10, 4: circa flumina et lacus frequens nebula est, Sen. Q. N. 5, 3, 1: circa equum Alexandri, Curt. 4, 15, 26: illi robur et aes triplex Circa pectus erat, Hor C. 1, 3, 10; id. S. 2, 6, 34: quem circa tigres jacent, Ov. M. 3, 668.—**2.** (= circum, II. C.) *Into . . . around, to . . . round about*, etc. (first in Livy): Romulus legatos circa vicinas gentes misit, Liv. 1, 9, 2: legatis circa duodecim populos missis, id. 4, 23, 5; 28, 26, 11: circa domos ire, id. 26, 13, 1; 25, 9, 2; 39, 18, 2; 29, 22, 3: circa civitates missi legati, id. 21, 49, 7 Weissenb.; 31, 3, 5; Plin. 7, 37, 37, § 123; Suet. Aug. 49; id. Ner. 28: litteris circa praefectos dimissis, Liv. 42, 51, 1: custodes circa omnes portas missi, id. 28, 26, 11; 26, 13, 1.—**3.** (= circum, II. D.) With the prevailing idea of neighborhood, vicinity, *in the region of, near to, near by:* Capuam et urbis circa Capuam occupare, Cic. Agr. 1, 7, 22: circa Liternum posuit castra, *in the neighborhood of*, Liv. 23, 35, 6: tabernae erant circa forum, Quint. 6, 3, 38: circa Armeniae montes, Curt. 5, 1, 13: Acesinen amnem, Plin. 12, 5, 11, § 23: domum auream, Suet. Ner. 38: sacrificantem, id. Claud. 36.—**b.** As a less definite designation of place for *in:* Orestis liberi sedem cepere circa Lesbum insulam, Vell. 1, 2, 5: circa Mesopotamiam subsistere, Curt. 4, 9, 1: quod circa Syriam nascitur, Plin. 19, 3, 16, § 46; Quint. prooem. § 20: initia statim primi libri, id. 1, 5, 44; cf. finem, id. 4, 3, 5: virentes campos, Hor. C. 2, 5, 5: cum amor saeviet circa jecur, id. ib. 1, 25, 15 (cf. Petr. 17, 8: dolor saevit in praecordiis). So esp. freq. in medic lang.: circa faciem, nares, aures, labra, Cels. 5, 28, 2; 5, 2, 8.—So in Livy, with names of places, approaching the more general use of later writers, v infra, C.: quadriduum circa rupem consumptum, Liv. 21, 37, 3: compositis circa Opuntem rebus, id. 28, 7, 9. iisdem diebus circa Chalcidem Thoas . . . eandem fortunam habuit, id. 35, 37, 5 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf.: multos circa unam rem ambitus fecerim, id. 27, 27, 12 Weissenb ad loc.—**4.** (= circum, II. E.) In respect to persons who surround one (as attendants, friends, adherents, etc.), *around, about:* multa sibi opus esse, multa canibus (sarcast. for indagatoribus) suis, quos circa se haberet, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48, § 126: ex iis trecentos juvenes inermes circa se habebat, Liv. 29, 1, 2: omnes, Suet. Aug. 48; id. Calig. 43: circa regem erat et Phrygum turba, Curt. 3, 1, 17: e spadonibus, qui circa reginam erant, id. 4, 10, 25: omne sed officium circa te semper obibat turba tui sexûs,

Mart. 1, 91, 3: quod omnes circa te similes tui effecisti, Plin Pan 83, 3 —In the language of the imperial court: circa latus alicujus agere, *to wait on, attend*, Dig 27, 1, 30 — Hence also without a verb: circa aliquem, = οἱ περί τινα, *the attendants, companions of a person*: omnibus vero circa eum gratuito aut levi fenore obstrictis, Suet Caes 27; id Dom 9; cf Liv. 21, 49, 7 Drak.—**B.** (Peculiar to the form circa) In time, designating nearness, proximity to a definite point of time, *about* (first in Livy; cf circiter): postero die circa eandem horam in eundem locum rex copias admovit, Liv. 42, 57, 10. circa eum mensem, Plin 9, 18, 33, § 69. lucis ortum, Curt. 5, 3, 7: lucem, Suet Oth 11: mediam noctem, id Claud. 2 vernum aequinoctium, Col. 5, 6, 19: Kalendas et Idus Octobr, id 5, 10, 8, 5, 10, 12; 5, 12, 2 al; Plin Ep 1, 7, 4; Pall 2, 4; 2, 7 al.—With definite numbers septimum diem, Cels 2, 6: undecimam horam, Suet Caes 88: lustra decem, Hor. C. 4, 1, 6; Scrib 227. — With general designations of time: tempora illa, Quint. 11, 3, 143: tempora Peloponnesia, id. 12, 10, 4 Murenae Cepionisque conjurationis tempus, Vell 2, 93, 1: Magni Pompeii aetatem, Plin 33, 12, 55, § 156: mortem, id. 11, 37, 73, § 189: initia imperii, Suet Claud 7.—And in the designation of periods of time by persons who belonged to them (cf ante) circa Demetrium Phalerea, *about the time of Demetrius Phalereus*, Quint 2, 4, 41 Spald Tisiam et Coraca, id. 2, 17, 7. Philippum, id 12, 10, 6: Ciceronem, Sen. Contr 1 praef: Attium, Vell. 1, 17, 1. —**2.** In numerical designations, *about, nearly, almost* (first in Livy for the usual ad or circiter) ea fuere oppida circa septuaginta, Liv. 45, 34, 6 quingentos Romanorum, id. 27, 42, 8 decem milia Persarum, Curt. 4, 6, 30: sestertium vicies, Suet. Claud 6: quartum milliarium, id. Ner. 48. selibram, Cels 4, 19: singulas heminas, id. 7, 15 —**C.** (Also peculiar to the form circa, and only in post Aug prose, esp freq in Quint, occurring more than seventy times) T r o p for the designation of an object about which, as if it were a centre, any thing moves, is done, etc, *around, about, in, in respect to*, etc; depending upon substt, adjj, or verbs. **1.** Upon substantives: circa eosdem sensus certamen atque aemulatio, Quint. 10, 5, 5: circa S litteram deliciae, id. 1, 11, 6: verba dissensio, id 3, 11, 5 memoriam suam vanitas atque jactatio, id. 11, 2, 22: hoc opiniones, id. 2, 15, 1; Plin 8, 16, 19, § 48: quem pugna est, Quint. 8, 6, 1; 7, 1, 15: voces inani studio, id 8, prooem § 18 et saep: rura sermo, Plin 18, 1, 1, § 5: classicum brevis et expeditus labor, Plin Ep 3, 9, 13: hospitia nullum fastidium, id. Pan. 20, 3: publica circa bonas artes socordia, Tac. A. 11, 15 principem novo exemplo, i e in principe, Suet. Claud. 14 —**2.** Upon adjectives: non circa plurium artium species praestantem, sed in omnibus eminentissimum, Quint 12, 10, 12: jus nostrum attentior, id 4, 5, 21: studia mentis erectae, id. 1, 3, 10. lites raras ridiculi, id. 7, 1, 43. praecepta utiles sententiae, id 10, 1, 52; 6, 1, 42 al: corporis curam morosior, Suet. Caes. 45: victum indifferens, id ib 53: deos ac religiones neglegentior, id. Tib 69: administrationem imperii vacuus, id. Dom. 3 al.: summa scelera distentum, Tac A. 16, 8 *fin*: adfectationem Germanicae originis ultro ambitiosi, id. G 28: excessus otiosus, id. Or. 22: se animati, Just. 14, 1, 3 al. —**3.** Upon verbs: facetum quoque non tantum circa ridicula opinor consistere, Quint. 6, 3, 19: hoc disputatum est, id. 1, 5, 34: priores erratur, id. 2, 5, 26: formas litterarum haerere, id. 1, 1, 21, cf id. 5, 10, 114, Suet Aug 71. res tenues morari, Quint 1, 1, 35. consilium elegendi successoris in duas factiones scindebantur, Tac. H 1, 13: Medeam, Thyestem (tragoedias) tempus consumas, id. Or 3: successorem omnia ordinari, Suet Claud. 45: ceremonias, item circa omnium ordinum statum quaedam correxit, id. ib 22.

☞ Circa very rarely follows its case: quem circa, Cic Verr 2, 4, 48, § 107; Ov A. A. 2, 577; id. M. 3, 668; cf. circum, II *fin*

2. Circa, ae, v Circe

† **circaea**, ae, *f*, = κιρκαία, *a plant used as a charm*, Plin 27, 8, 38, § 60.

† **circaeum** (-on), i, *n*, = κιρκαῖον, *the plant also called* mandragoras, Plin. 25, 13, 94, § 147.

Circaeus, a, um, *pertaining to Circe*; v. Circe, II.

circāmoerium, ii, *n* [circa moerus, for murus, cf pomerium], *the space about a wall, on both sides of a wall.* pomerium, verbi vim solam intuentes, postmoerium interpretantur esse, est autem magis circamoerium, Liv 1, 44, 4

‡ **circānĕa**, ae, *f* [circa], *a bird so named from its circular flight*, Paul ex Fest p 43, 1 Müll.

Circē, ēs (*gen* Circae, Liv. And ap Fest s. v. topper, p 270, Verg A. 3, 386. Circes, Prop 3 (4), 12, 27; *acc* Circam, Plaut Ep 4, 2, 34 Ritschl; Cic N. D 3, 21, 54, together with Circen, id. ib 3, 19, 48, v Inscr Orell. *N. cr*; *abl.* Circa, Hor Epod 17, 17; Tert Spect. 8; cf. Charis. 1, 15, p 46), *f*, = Κίρκη, *the daughter of the Sun and of Perse* or *Perseis, sister of Æetes, a sea nymph, distinguished for her magic arts, whose abode, after her flight from Colchis, was said to be in the region of the promontory of Circeii, in Latium*, Cic N D 3, 19, 48; id. Off 1, 31, 113; Verg E 8, 70, id A. 7, 20 and 282, Ov. M 4, 205, 13, 968, 14, 10, 14, 247 sq; 14, 312 sq; id R Am 263, 287, Hyg Fab 125; 156, 199, Plin 25, 2, 5 § 10; Tib 2, 4, 55; Hor C 1, 17, 20, id Ep 1, 2, 23 et saep —Traces of divine homage paid to her among the Circeii; v in Inscr Orell 1849; cf Cic. N D 3, 19, 48 —Hence, **II. Circaeus**, a, um, *adj*, *pertaining to Circe, Circean*. poculum, Cic Div in Caecil 17, 57: gramen, i e *magical, poisoning*, Prop 2, 1, 53: campi, i e *the region of Colchis, the native land of Circe*, Val Fl 5, 328; 6, 426, where also is the town Circaeum, Plin 6, 4, 4, § 13: litus, *the Circeian promontory*, Ov M 14, 248; cf id ib 14, 348: terra, *Circeii*, Verg A 7, 10 moenia, i e *Tusculum*, after its builder, Telegonus, the son of Circe, Hor Epod. 1, 30, cf dorsum, *the Hill of Tusculum*, Sil 7, 692.

Circēii, ōrum (*abl.* Circeis, Hor S 2, 4, 33 K and H), *m*, = Κιρκαῖον, *the town of Circeii, near the promontory of the same name, in Latium*; acc to the fable, named after Circe, who fled hither from Colchis (cf. the preced. art), now *Circello*, Mel 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 56 sq; Cic Att 15, 10 *fin.*; Liv 1, 56, 3, distinguished for its excellent oysters, Hor S 2, 4, 33 Heind — Hence, **II. Circēiensis**, e, *adj*, *of Circeii*: ostreae, Plin 32, 6, 21, § 62.—In *plur*: **Circēienses**, ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Circeii*, Cic N D 3, 19, 48; Liv 6, 17, 7.

circellus, i, *m dim.* [circulus], *a small ring*, Apic. 2, 5, Schol Juv. 6, 379

* **circen**, inis, *n* [circinus], *a circle, a circular course*: solis, *a year*, Poet. in Anth Lat. 4, 274 (Meyer, n 1373)

Circensis, e, v Circus, II b

circĕs, itis, *m* [circum ire], *a circle* (ante and post class.): ut parvi circuli Anuli, sic magni dicebantur circites Ani, Varr. L. L. 6, § 8 Müll.; Sid. Carm 22, 222 —So of *the circumference of the circus*, Sid. Carm. 23, 381.

circĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f* [circino] (lit. the describing of a circle; hence, concrete), *the circumference of a circle, a circle* (a word of Vitr): linea circinationis, Vitr 1, 6, 6 circuli, id. 9, 7, 2; 3, 3; 10, 10 al.—Of *the circular path of the planets*, Vitr 9, 4, pp 264, 266 Bip

circĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [circinus], *to make round, to round* (perh not ante Aug): arbores, quae in orbem ramos circinant, Plin 17, 12, 17, § 88; 16, 38, 73, § 185 circinatum tympanum, id. 18, 34, 77, § 332 folia circinatae rotunditatis, id. 16, 23, 35, § 86 —P o e t.: (Cyllenius) inclinat cursus, et easdem circinat auras, *flies through in a circular course*, * Ov M 2, 721: utque suos arcus per nubila circinat Iris, *vaults, arches*, Manil 1, 710

† **circinus**, i, *m*, = κίρκινος, *a pair of compasses*: flumen Dubis ut circino circumductum, paene totum oppidum cingit, Caes B G 1, 38. diducere, Vitr 9, 7, 2 circino spatia dimetiri, id ib; id. 10, 4, 1: ratio circini, Plin. 2, 15, 13, § 63

circĭter, *adv* and *prep* [circus] **I.** *Adv* **A.** Of place, *round about, on every side*. lapidem fuisse quadratum circiter (i e *cubical*) in mediâ arca vinctum candelis quaquaversum, Cass Hem ap Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 85 (cf. the passage cited under circum, I A 1, from Varr R. R. 3, 10, 3) —**B.** Of time, designating nearness to a fixed point, *about, near* (cf ante, post) illic noster est fortasse circiter triennium, Plaut. Mil 2, 3, 79 circiter duobus mensibus, Varr. R R. 3, 10, 6 diebus circiter quindecim ad fines Belgarum pervenit, Caes. B.G 2, 2 hora diei circiter quartâ, id. ib 4, 23: circiter horâ decimâ noctis, Sulp ap Cic. Fam 4, 12, 1: circiter luminibus accensis Uticam pervenit, Auct. B Afr 89 *fin* —**C.** Of number *about, near, not far from*: circiter quingentae species, Varr L. L. 6, 5, 61: circiter CCXX naves eorum paratissimae, Caes. B G 3, 14 circiter milia hominum CXXX superfuerunt, id. ib 1, 26; 1, 27, 1, 31 circiter pars quarta, Sall. C 56, 3 mons suberat circiter mille passuum, Caes B G 1, 25 circiter duûm milium intervallo, Sall J 106, 5: circiter parte tertiâ (armorum) celatâ et in oppido retentâ, etc., Caes. B G 2, 32 *fin*, 1, 25 ita dies circiter quindecim iter fecerunt, id. ib 1, 15 hic locus ab hoste circiter passus sexcentos aberat, id. ib 1, 49 ad flumen Rhenum milia passuum ex eo loco circiter quinque pervenerunt, id. ib 1, 53: cum decem circiter milia ab hoste abessent, Liv 28, 1, 7 —**II.** *Prep* with acc (orig an adv with *acc.* of time or of space traversed, cf. Hand, Turs. II p 71 sq) **A.** Of place (very rare) nisi, ut opinor, Loca haec circiter excidit mihi (cista), Plaut Cist 4, 2 8 —**B.** T r a n s f, of time, *about, near*. redito huc circiter meridiem, Plaut. Most 3, 1, 52 Ritschl: circiter meridiem exercitum in castra deduxit, Caes. B G 1, 50 nos circiter Kalendas in Formiano erimus, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 6. circiter Idus Novembris in Italiâ speramus fore, id Fam 14, 5, 2 circiter Idus Maias, id. Att 2, 17, 1: noctem Auct. B. Afr 89 mensem, Varr R. R 3, 8, 3, 2 11, 7: Kalendas Junias, Sall C 17, 1 octavam circiter horam, Hor Ep 1, 7, 47.

☞ Circiter very rarely follows its case; v Plaut Cist. II. A. supra.

circĭto, āre, 1, *v freq a.* [for circuito, from circueo for circumeo], *to frequent, make busy*: omnes istae artes, quibus aut circitatur civitas aut strepit, Sen. Ep. 90, 19, cf: circito, περινοστῶ, circitat et circat, κυκλεύει, Gloss Labb

circĭtor (or **circuĭtor**, Petr 53, 10), ōris, *m* [for circumitor, from circumeo, lit one who goes around; hence], **I.** *A watchman* (of gardens buildings, etc, post-class.), Auct. Priap 16, 1; Front Aquaed. 117; Petr. l. l.—**II.** In milit. lang, *plur*, *those who go the rounds and visit the posts of sentinels, patrols*, Veg Mil 3, 8, Hier. Ep. 61, n 7 — *Sing*: CIRCITOR, Inscr Murat 540, 2.—**III.** *A pedler*, Dig 14, 3, 5, § 4.

circĭtōrius, a, um [circitor, II] *pertaining to patrols*: dignitas, Cod. Th 7, 22, 2, § 2.

circĭus (**cercĭus**, Cato ap Gell 2, 22, 28 sq), ii, *m* [perh from circus on account of its circular motion but said to be a Gallic word], *a violent wind blowing in Gallia Narbonensis*; to the Romans, *a west northwest wind*, Plin 2, 47, 46, § 121; Sen Q N 5, 17, 5, Vitr 1, 6, 10, Suet. Claud. 17, Favorin. ap Gell. 2, 22, 20 sq

circlus, v circulus *init.*

circo, āre, 1, *v a.* [circus] = circumeo **I.** *To go about, traverse*: montem, Gromat Vet p 326, 17; v also circito *fin* —**II.** *To wander through*: TOTAM REGIONEM, Inscr ap Hermes, 1, 343

† **circŏs**, i, *m*, = κίρκος (a top), *a precious stone unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 153

circŭĕo, ire, v circumeo

circuĭtio (**circŭmĭtio**, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 40, 2, 61, 127; Liv 3, 6, 9; Front de Or 3; Amm 24, 2, 2), ōnis, *f* [circumeo]. **I.** *A going round*; in milit. lang, *the rounds*: circuitio ac cura (vigiliarum) aedilium plebei erat, Liv 3, 6, 9 —**2.** *A circuit*: munimentum fluminis circumitione vallatum, Amm 24, 2, 2.—**B.** T r o p, *a circuitous mode, a circumlocution*. ita aperte ipsam rem modo locutus, nil circuitione usus es,

Ter. And. 1, 2, 31: quid opus est circumitione et anfractu? Cic. Div. 2, 61, 127, cf. Auct. Her. 4, 32, 43: Epicurus circuitione quādam (*in an indirect manner*) deos tollens, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 40.—**II.** Meton. (abstr. pro concr.), *a place for going round something, a way, passage, corridor*, Vitr. 4, 4; 6, 3; 10, 19.—**B.** *A circumference, compass*, Vitr. 1, 5; 2, 10.

circŭĭtor, ōris, v. circitor, I.

1. circŭĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from circumeo.

2. circŭĭtus (circŭmĭtus, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29; 2, 62, 155; 2, 19, 49; id. Rep 1, 29, 45; Quint. 1, 10, 42 al.; cf. circumeo, and v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 737), ūs, *m.* [circumeo] (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** *A going round, a circling, revolving, a revolution:* solis, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49; cf. Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 86; Cic. Rep. 6, 12, 12: nox et dies unum circumitum orbis efficit, id. Univ. 9 *prope med.:* Asiae Syriaeque circuitu Aegyptum petit, Suet. Aug. 17: mundi, Plin. 2, 5, 4, § 11.—**B.** In medic. lang., *the periodical return of a disease*, Cels. 3, 5; Ser. Samm. 95.—Far more freq., **II.** Meton. **A.** (Abstr. pro concr.). *A circuit, compass, a way around:* plurimum refert, cujus sit formae ille circuitus, Quint. 1, 10, 40; cf. id. 1, 10, 42; 1, 5, 26; Augur. ap. Gell. 13, 14, 1: collis, quem propter magnitudinem circuitus opere circumplecti non poterant, Caes. B. G. 7, 83: illi operibus vincebant, quod interiore spatio minorem circuitum habebant, id. B. C. 3, 44: XV. milia passuum circuitu amplexus, id. ib.; so id. B. G. 1, 41; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 54: brevi per montes circuitu praemissis, qui munirent viam, Liv. 34, 28, 2; 4, 27, 8; Curt. 3, 11, 19: qualis esset natura montis et qualis in circuitu ascensus, Caes. B. G. 1, 21; 2, 29; 2, 30: longo circuitu petere regiones, id. ib. 7, 45; Verg. A. 11, 767: saevaque circuitu curvantem bracchia longo, Ov. M. 2, 82: circumitus Siciliae quid tibi novi ostenderit, Sen. Ep. 79, 1.—**B.** = ambitus, *an open space left around a building*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 22; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 5, 4 Müll.; Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arval. p. 369.—**III.** Trop **A.** In rhet., *a period:* in toto circuitu illo orationis, quem Graeci περίοδον, nos tum ambitum, tum circuitum, tum comprehensionem, aut continuationem aut circumscriptionem dicimus, Cic. Or. 61, 204; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 124: modo ne circuitus ipse verborum sit aut brevior quam aures exspectent, aut longior, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191; 3, 51, 198; id. Or. 23, 78; Quint. 8, 6, 59; 11, 1, 6. —In *plur.:* oratio longiores habet saepe circuitus, Quint. 9, 4, 60.—**B.** In the post-Aug. per., *a circumlocution, periphrasis, a roundabout way in speech* or *action; an indirect procedure.* **1.** Of speech: ea, quae proprie signari poterant, circuitu coeperint enuntiare, Quint. 12, 10, 16; 12, 10, 41; 5, 7, 16; 10, 1, 12: loqui per circuitus, Mart. 11, 15, 8.—**2.** Of action: cur circuitu petis gloriam, quae ad manum posita est? Curt. 9, 3, 14: negavi circuitu agendum, sed plane jure civili dimicandum, Petr. 13 *fin.*

circŭlāris, e, *adj.* [circulus], *circular, round* (post-class.): flexus, Mart. Cap. 6, § 579; 8, § 814 *init.*

circŭlātim, *adv.* [circulor], *circularly, in a circle* (post-Aug. and rare). **I.** Prop.: pectori circulatim cerotaria apponere, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 29, 153; id. Tard. 1, 4, 91; Petr. 67 Gronov. (Büch. circumlatum).—**II.** Fig., *in circles, groups,* or *companies:* multitudo circulatim suo quaeque more lamentata est, * Suet. Caes. 84 *fin.*

* **circŭlātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a circular course, revolution:* Mercurii, Vitr. 9, 1, 8.

circŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A peddler:* auctionum, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3.—**II.** *A mountebank, quack*, Cels. 5, 27, 3; Petr. 68, 6; Dig. 47, 11, 11; Sen. Ben. 6, 11, 2; App. M. 1, p. 103, 38.—Of noisy philosophers, Sen. Ep. 29, 5.

circŭlātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [circulator], *of a mountebank, quackish* (post-Aug.): jactatio, Quint. 2, 4, 15; volubilitas, id. 10, 1, 8; praestigiae, Tert. Apol. 23.

circŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *a female mountebank* or *stroller*, Auct. Priap. 18, 1. —*Adj.:* lingua, *of a mountebank*, Mart. 10, 3, 2.

circŭlo, āre, *v. a.* (post-class. collat. form of circulor) [circulus], *to make circular* or *round*, App. Flor. 9, p. 346, 21: circulatus gressus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1: digitos, *bent in*, App. Mag. 89, p. 330.—**II.** Esp., *to encircle, encompass:* verticem varietatibus, Mart. Cap. 7, § 728: sideribus, id. 8, § 831; 4, § 333 al.; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 269.

circŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep* [id.]. **I.** *To form a circle* (of men) *about one's self*, or *to gather in a company* or *circle for conversation*, * Cic. Brut. 54, 200: totis vero castris milites circulari et dolere, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 64.—Hence, **II.** Of mountebanks, *to collect people around one's self*, Sen. Ep. 40, 3; 52, 7.

circŭlus, i, *m.* (contr. **circlus,** like vinclum = vinculum, Verg. G. 3, 166) [kindred with κίρκος, κύκλος, circinus], *a circular figure, a circle:* circulus aut orbis, qui κύκλος Graece dicitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: muri exterior, Liv. 36, 9, 12: circulus ad speciem caelestis arcūs orbem solis ambiit, Suet. Aug. 95.—**B.** Esp. **1.** In astronomy, *a circular course, orbit:* stellae circulos suos orbesque conficiunt celeritate mirabili, Cic. Rep. 6, 15, 15: aequinoctialis, solstitialis, septentrionalis, Varr. L. L. 9, § 24; Ov. M. 2, 516: lacteus, *the Milky Way*, Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 91; 18, 29, 69, § 230: signifer, Vitr. 6, 1, 1; 9, 8, 8.—**2.** In geog., *a zone* or *belt* of the earth's surface: plura sunt segmenta mundi, quae nostri circulos appellavere, Graeci parallelos, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 212 sqq.—**C.** Trop., of time: mensis artiore praecingitur circulo, Sen. Ep. 12, 6. —**II.** Meton. **A.** *Any circular body; a ring, necklace, hoop, chain*, Verg. A. 5, 559; 10, 138; id. G. 3, 166; Plin. 14, 21, 27, § 132; Suet. Aug. 80.—**B.** *A circle* or *company for social intercourse* (very freq.): in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant, Cic. Balb. 26, 57; so with convivia also, Liv. 32, 20, 3; 34, 61, 5; 44, 22, 8; Domit. Mars. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 105; Tac A. 3, 54; Nep. Epam. 3, 3; Mart. 2, 86, 11; 10, 62, 5: circulos aliquos et sessiunculas consectari, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56: per fora et circulos locuti sunt, Tac. Agr. 43; cf. Quint. 12, 10, 74: quemcumque patrem familias arripuissetis ex aliquo circulo, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 159; 1, 38, 174: de circulo se subducere, *to withdraw from the assembly*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 1; Quint. 2, 12, 10; cf.: densa circumstantium corona latissimum judicium multiplici circulo ambibat, Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 3.

circum [properly *acc.* from circus = κίρκος], *adv.* and *prep.*, designates either an entire encompassing or surrounding of an object, or a proximity only partially embracing or comprehending it, *around, about, all around*, περί, ἀμφί. **I.** *Adv.* **A.** *Around, round about, all around*, etc., πέριξ: furcas circum offigito, Cato, R. R. 48, 2; Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 1; Verg. A. 3, 230: quia (locus) vastis circum saltibus claudebatur, Tac. A. 4, 25: molli circum est ansas amplexus acantho, Verg. E. 3, 45: age tu interim Da cito ab Delphio Cantharum circum, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 33: quae circum essent opera tueri, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: interea Rutuli portis circum omnibus instant, Verg. A. 10, 118 (i. e. circumcirca fusi: nam modo circum adverbium loci est, Serv.): omnem, quae nunc... umida circum Caligat, nubem eripiam, id. ib. 2, 605; Tib. 1, 3, 77; 1, 5, 11: sed circum tutae sub moenibus urbis aquantur, *round about under the walls*, Verg. G. 4, 193: faciundum haras quadratas circum binos pedes, *all around*, i. e. *on every side, two feet*, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 3 Schneid.—**b.** Strengthened with undique (in later Latin also sometimes written as one word, **circumundique**), *from everywhere around, around on all sides:* circum Undique convenere, Verg. A. 4, 416; Lucr. 3, 404: clausis circum undique portis, Stat. S. 2, 5, 13; 5, 1, 155; id. Th. 2, 228: opposita circumundique aliarum aedium, Gell. 4, 5, 3; 13, 24, 1; 14, 2, 9; so with totus and omnis, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 1; Verg. A. 10, 118.—**B.** Of an incomplete circuit, esp. of the part that meets the view, lies on the hither side, etc. (v. under II.): hostilibus circum litoribus, Tac. A. 2, 24: aestas... aperto circum pelago peramoena, id. ib. 4, 67: gentibus innumeris circum infraque relictis, Ov. M. 4, 668; Stat. Achill. 1, 56: corpus servans circumque supraque vertitur, id. Th. 9, 114; Albin. Carm. ap. Maecen. 46.

II. *Prep.* with *acc.* **A.** *Around, about* (implying a complete circuit): armillas quattuor facito, quas circum orbem indas, Cato, R. R. 21, 4: terra circum axem se summā celeritate convertit, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123; Quint. 2, 17, 19 Zumpt *N. cr.:* ligato circum collum sudario, Suet. Ner. 51: terque novas circum felix eat hostia fruges, Verg. G. 1, 345: at genitor circum caput omne micantes Deposuit radios, Ov. M. 2, 40.—**B.** As in *adv.* B., of an incomplete circuit, *about, upon, around, near:* capillus sparsus, promissus, circum caput Rejectus neglegenter, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49: flexo circum cava tempora cornu, Ov. M. 7, 313; 10, 116; 11, 159: tum Salii ad cantus incensa altaria circum adsunt, Verg. A. 8, 285: varios hic flumina circum Fundit humus flores, *on the borders of the rivulets*, id. E. 9, 40: urgeris turbā circum te stante, Hor. S. 1, 3, 135; cf. id. C. 2, 16, 33: circum renidentes Lares, id. Epod. 2, 66; Verg. G. 2, 484; cf. Luc. 2, 557: illi indignantes Circum claustra fremunt, Verg. A. 1, 56: oras et litora circum errantem, id. ib. 3, 75.—**C.** Circum very freq. expresses, not a relative motion around a given central point, but an absol. circular movement, in which several objects named form separate points of a periphery, *in, into, among... around, to... around*, etc.: te adloquor, Quae circum vicinos vages, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 14: ego Arpini volo esse pridie Cal., deinde circum villulas nostras errare, *not round about our villas, but in our villas around*, Cic. Att. 8, 9, 3; cf. Hor. S. 1, 6, 58: tum Naevius pueros circum amicos dimittit, *to friends around*, Cic. Quint. 6, 25; Suet. Ner. 47: cum praetorem circum omnia fora sectaretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 169: Apronius ducebat eos circum civitates, id. ib. 2, 3, 26, § 65: ille circum hospites cursabat, id. ib. 2, 4, 19, § 41: lenonem quondam Lentuli concursare circum tabernas, id. Cat. 4, 8, 17: dimissis circum municipia litteris, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: circum oram maritimam misit, ut, etc., Liv. 29, 24, 9: legatio sub idem tempus in Asiam et circum insulas missa, id. 42, 45, 1; Suet. Aug. 64; id. Caes. 41; id. Calig. 28; 41; Hor. S. 2, 3, 281; id. Ep. 1, 1, 49: et te circum omnes alias irata puellas Differet, *to* or *among all the other maidens around*, Prop. 1, 4, 21.—**D.** With the prevailing idea of neighborhood, vicinity, *in the environs of, in the vicinity of, at, near:* circum haec loca commorabor, Cic. Att. 3, 17, 2; Pompei. ib. 8, 12, C, 1: exercitu in foro et in omnibus templis, quae circum forum sunt, conlocato, Cic. Opt. Gen. 4, 10: urbes, quae circum Capuam sunt, id. Agr. 1, 7, 20: cum tot essent circum hastam illam, id. Phil. 2, 26, 64 Wernsd. *N. cr.:* non succurrit tibi, quamdiu circum Bactra haereas? Curt. 7, 8, 21; Tac. A. 4, 74. —**E.** Of persons who surround one (as attendants, friends, etc.); in Gr. περί or ἀμφί τινα: paucae, quae circum illam essent, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 33; Cic. Att. 9, 9, 4: omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum circum se tamquam stipatorum catervas habebat, Sall. C. 14, 1; cf. id. ib. 26, 4: Hectora circum, Verg. A. 6, 166.—Circum pedes for ad pedes, of servants in attendance, is rare, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 92; v. ad, I. D. 3. b.—☞ Circum is sometimes placed after its subst., Varr. L. L. 5, § 31 Müll.; Lucr. 1, 937; 4, 220; 6, 427; Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 105; Verg. E. 8, 12; 8, 74; 9, 40; id. A. 1, 32; 2, 515; 2, 564; 3, 75; 6, 166; 6, 329; 9, 440; Tib. 1, 1, 23; 1, 5, 51; Stat. Th. 3, 395.—**III.** In composition the *m* remains unchanged before consonants; before vowels it was, acc. to Prisc. p. 567 P., and Cassiod. p. 2294 ib., written in like manner, but (except before *j* and *v*) not pronounced. Yet in the best MSS. we find the orthography circuitio, circuitus, and even circueo together with circumeo; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 736 sq. —Signif., **a.** Acc. to II. A.: circumcido, circumcludo, circumcurro, circumfluo, circumfodio, circumfundo, etc.—**b.** Acc. to II. B.: circumcolo, circumflecto, circumjaceo, circumicio.—**c.** Acc. to II. C.: circumcellio, circumcurso, circumduco, circumfero, circumforaneus.—In many compounds, circum has sometimes one and sometimes another signif., as in circumdo, circumeo, circumsisto, etc.; v. h. vv.—☞ With verbs compounded with circum, this preposition is never repeated before the follow-

ing object; e. g. circumcursare circum aliquid and similar phrases are not found.

circumactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumago]. **I.** Lit., *a turning around, revolving* (very rare): solis, Vitr. 9, 9, 15; Mart. Cap. 8, § 885.—* **II.** Trop., of discourse, *a turning, turn, compass*, Gell. 17, 20, 4.

1. circumactus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from circumago, q. v. *fin.*

2. circumactus, ūs, *m.* [circumago], *a moving* or *turning round* (post-Aug.): assiduus caeli, Sen. Q. N. 7, 2, 2; Censor. de Die Nat. 23: corporis, Plin. 8, 30, 44, § 105; 8, 50, 76, § 201: rotarum, id. 28, 9, 37, § 141.

circum-aggĕro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to heap up around* (very rare): terram, Col. 5, 12, 3: fimo radices, Plin. 19, 5, 23, § 68.

circum-ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To drive* or *turn in a circle, turn round* (most freq. since the Aug. per.; not in Cic. or Quint.): impera suovetaurilia circumagi, Cato, R. R. 141, 1.—And with two *acc.* (on account of circum): terram fundumque meum suovetaurilia circumagi jussi, Cato, R. R. 141, § 2: (annus) qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, Liv. 1, 19, 6: chamaeleonis oculos ipsos circumagi totos tradunt, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 152.—*Act.* in mid. sense (very rare): Aegeum pelagus summotas terras hinc ad promunturium, quod Sunium vocatur, magno ambitu mollique circumagit, *rolls around, surrounds*, Mel. 2, 2, 8.—**2.** *To drive around, produce by going around:* pinctis bobus . . . aratro circumagebant sulcum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 143 Müll. — Hence, **B.** T. t., to manumit a slave *by turning him round*, since the slave, in such a case, was taken by his master with the right hand, and turned around in a circle (cf. vertigo, Casaub. Pers. 5, 75 sq., and Dict. of Antiq.); fig.: quisse illi (philosophiae) subjecit et tradidit, statim circumagitur: hoc enim ipsum philosophiae servire libertas est, Sen. Ep. 8, 6. — **C.** Trop. **1.** Of time, with *se*, or more freq. in *pass*, *to pass away, to be spent* (so most freq. in *temp. perf.* and in Liv.): in ipso conatu rerum circumegit se annus, Liv. 9, 18, 14: sed prius se aestas circumegit, quam, etc., id. 23, 39, 4: prius circumactus est annus, quam, etc., id. 6, 38, 1: circumactis decem et octo mensibus, id. 9, 33, 3; 6, 1, 4; 26, 40, 1; 27, 30, 11; 44, 36, 1; Plin. 7, 16, 17, § 76; and in tmesis: circum tribus actis annis, Lucr. 5, 881. — In *temp. pres.:* annus, qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, Liv. 1, 19, 6: nobis in apparatu ipso annus circumagitur, id. 24, 8, 8. — **2.** Of the vicissitudes of fortune, etc.: cum videamus tot varietates tam volubili orbe circumagi, Plin. Ep. 4, 24, 6.—**II.** *To turn, turn about, wheel around:* equos frenis, Liv. 1, 14, 9; 8, 7, 10; 10, 11, 1; Curt. 3, 11, 14 sq.: collum in aversam se, Plin. 11, 47, 107, § 256: corpora, Tac. H. 4, 29: se ad dissonos clamores, Liv. 4, 28, 2: circumagitur, cum venit, imago (in speculis), Lucr. 4, 316 (340): circumagente se vento, Liv. 37, 16, 4: aciem, id. 42, 64, 5: signa, id. 10, 36, 9; 6, 24, 7; Curt. 4, 6, 14: ut qui (milites) ultimi stabant . . . verti tamen et in frontem circumagi possent, id. 4, 13, 32: se, *to turn about*, Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 199; 16, 41, 80, § 220: legiones, *to lead back*, Flor. 3, 21, 6. —Hence, prov.: circumagetur hic orbis, *the tide will turn*, Liv. 42, 42, 6; cf.: praecipua cenationum rotunda, quae perpetuo diebus ac noctibus vice mundi circumageretur, Suet. Ner. 31. — **2.** Esp., to agitate, disturb: verna (mala) stomacho inutilia sunt, alvom, vesicam circumagunt, Plin. 23, 6, 54, § 100.—**B.** Trop.: hic paulum circumacta fortuna est, *changes, is changed*, Flor. 2, 2, 22: sed unā voce, quā Quirites eos pro militibus appellarat, tam facile circumegit et flexit, Suet. Caes. 70: quo te circumagas? *whither will you now turn?* Juv. 9, 81: universum prope humanum genus circumegit in se, *brought over to his side*, Plin. 26, 3, 7, § 13.—**III.** (Acc. to circum, II. C.) *To run* or *drive about, proceed from one place to another:* (milites) huc illuc clamoribus hostium circumagi, Tac. H. 3, 73: nil opus est te Circumagi, i. e. *that you wander about with me*, * Hor. S. 1, 9, 17. — **B.** Trop.: non pendere ex alterius vultu ac nutu, nec alieni momentis animi circumagi, Liv. 39, 5, 3: rumoribus vulgi circumagi, id. 44, 34, 4; 26, 8, 3.—**IV.** Aliquem aliquā re = circumdare, *to surround with something:* fratrem Saturnum muro, Lact. 1, 14.—Hence,

circumactus, a, um, *P. a., bent around, curved* (perh. only in the two Plin.): in orbem circumactus, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 102; 15, 14, 15, § 51; 16, 34, 62, § 146: sensim circumactis curvatisque litoribus, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 12.

* **circum-ambŭlo**, āre, *v. a., to walk around:* omnes glebas, Dig. 41, 2, 3, § 1.

circum-ămictus, a, um, *adj.* [amicio], *enveloped, invested* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Apoc. 4, 4.

circum-ăro, āre, *v. a., to plough around*, Liv. 2, 10, 12; Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 9.

circum-caesūra, or separate, **circum caesūra**, ae, *f., the external contour* or *outline* (= circumscriptio), Lucr. 3, 220; 4, 645; Arn. 3, p. 107.

circum-calco (in MSS. also **circumculco**), āre, *v. a., to tread* or *trample upon all around:* codicem, Col. 5, 6, 21; id. 5, 6, 21, § 8: terminos, Sicul. Flac. p. 6.

Circumcellĭo, ōnis, *m.* [cella]. **I.** *A class of monks, who, without fixed abode, wandered about from cell to cell*, Aug. in Psa. 132.—**II.** *A class of heretics*, Hier. Ep. 22, 15; Isid. Orig. 8, 5, 53.

circumcīdānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [circumcīdo], prop., *of* or *from cutting* or *paring around:* mustum, *wine pressed out after the ordinary pressing, when the husks and stems remaining in the press had been cut around*, Cato, R. R. 23, 4; cf. Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 124 sq.; Col. 12, 36; the same, called mustum circumcisicium or circumcisitum, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 3.

circum-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3, *v. a.* [caedo], *to cut around, cut, clip, trim* (orig. in agriculture; syn.: amputo, reseco): ars agricolarum, quae circumcidat, amputet, erigat, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39: gemmam acuto scalpello circumcidito . . . ejusdem spatii corticem circumcidito, Col. Arb. 26, 8; 12, 36: latera scrobis, id. 5, 9, 9: arbores ad medullam, Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 191: aciem, Lucr. 3, 412: caespitem gladiis, Caes. B. G. 5, 42: ungues, Cels. 7, 26, 2: volnus, Plin. 25, 5, 25, § 61: genitalia (Judaeorum), *to circumcise*, Tac. H. 5, 5; cf. Petr. 102, 14; Gell. 17, 15, 7; Cels. 7, 25 *init.*—**II.** Trop., *to cut off, shorten, diminish, abridge, circumscribe* (very freq. in prose; syn.: amputo, reseco, demo, aufero): testatur saepe Chrysippus, tres solas esse sententias, quae defendi possint, de finibus bonorum: circumcidit et amputat multitudinem, Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 138; so with amputo, id. de Or. 1, 15, 65; id. Fin. 1, 13, 44: sumptus circumcisi aut sublati, Liv. 32, 27, 4: so, impensam funeri, Phaedr. 4, 19, 25: circumcisā omni negotiosā actione, Cels. 4, 25: circumcidendum vinum est in totum annum, *to be abstained from*, id. 4, 20.—Of discourse, *to lop* or *cut off, to remove:* circumcisis rebus, quae non arbitror pertinere ad agriculturam, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 11: circumcidat, si quid redundabit, Quint. 10, 2, 28; 4, 2, 42 Spald.: (oratio) rotunda et undique circumcisa, id. 8, 5, 27; 10, 1, 104: ineptas quaestiones, Sen. Contr. 2, 11. — Hence, **circumcīsus**, a, um, *P. a.*, lit. *cut off around, cut off;* hence, **A.** Of localities = abscisus, abruptus, *cut off from connection with the region around, steep, precipitous, inaccessible:* saxum, Cic. Rep. 2, 6, 11: Henna ab omni aditu circumcisa atque directa, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107: collis ex omni parte circumcisus, Caes. B. G. 7, 36. —**B.** Trop., *abridged, short, brief* (so prob. not before the Aug. per.): quid enim tam circumcisum, tam breve, quam hominis vita longissima? Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 11.—Of discourse: circumcisae orationes et breves, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 4; cf. supra, Quint. 8, 5, 27. —*Adv.:* **circumcīsē**, *briefly:* rem ante oculos ponere circumcise atque velociter, Quint. 8, 3, 81; * Suet. Rhet. 6; Macr. 5, 1.

circum-cingo, ĕre, *v. a., to enclose around, surround:* quā Mons Apenninus regiones Italiae Etruriaeque circumcingit, Vitr. 2, 6, 5: eum zonā gloriae, Vulg. Ecclus. 45, 9: PORTICVS, Inscr. Orell. 4043. — In *part. pres.*, Cels. 7, 15: telis circumcingentibus, Sil. 10, 2.

circum-circā, *adv.*, a strengthened circum or circa, *all around* (cf. the Heb. סָבִיב סָבִיב, Vulg. Ezech. 40, 5; the Gr. ἀμφὶ περί; and our *round about*—very rare, perh. only in the foll. exs.; and acc. to Serg. ap. Don. p. 1855 P. also in Cato): ubi erat haec defossa, occoepit sculpturire ibi ungulis circumcirca, * Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 9: coepi regiones circumcirca prospicere, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4; Auct. B. Hisp 41; App. M. 11, p. 258, 23; cf. Prisc. p 989 sq. P.; Serg. ap. Don. l. l.; Hand, Turs. II. p. 73.

circumcirco, āre, *v. n.*, = circumeo, *to go round:* regiones, Amm. 31, 2, 23 Eyssenh.; dub. (al. circumcurrunt).

circumcīsē, *adv.*, v. circumcido, *P. a. fin.*

circumcīsicius or **-tius**, v. circumcidaneus.

circumcīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumcido], *a cutting around, circumcision*, physical and moral (only in eccl. Lat.): carnis, cordis, spiritūs, Lact. 4, 17, 1 sqq.; Tert. adv. Jud. 2; 3 et saep.

* **circumcīsōrĭum**, ii, *n.* [id.], *an instrument for cutting around*, Veg. Vet. 1, 26, 2; cf. id. ib. 2, 28, 31.

* **circumcīsūra**, ae, *f.* [id.], *a cutting around:* arborum, Plin. 16, 40, 79, § 219.

circumcīsus, a, um, v. circumcido, *P. a.*

circum-clāmo, āre, *v. a., to roar around*, poet. of the raging waves: ora circumclamata procellis, Sid. Carm. 2, 506.

circum-claudo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.* (post-class. collat. form of circumcludo), *to shut in:* farinā circumclaudendus locus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 7, 103.

circum-clūdo, si, sum, 3, *v. a* [claudo], *to shut in, enclose on every side* (in good class. prose): ne duobus circumcluderetur exercitibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 30; cf. * Suet. Tib. 20; Auct. B. Hisp. 6: cornua ab labris argento, *to surround with a rim of silver*, Caes. B. G. 6, 28 *fin;* Plin. 18, 35, 76, § 344: SEPVLCRVM MACERIIS, Inscr. Orell. 4349.—**II.** Trop.; L. Catilina consiliis, laboribus, periculis meis circumclusus ac debilitatus, *hemmed in*, Cic. Cat. 2, 7, 14: aliquem suis praesidiis, suā diligentiā, id. ib. 1, 3, 7; Cod. Just. 6, 51, 1 pr.

* **circumcŏla**, ae, *comm.* [circumcolo], *dwelling around:* gentes, Tert. adv. Gnost. 3 *fin.*

circum-cŏlo, ĕre, *v. a., to dwell round about* or *near:* sinum maris, Liv. 5, 33, 10: paludem, id. 31, 41, 4; *absol.*, Dig. 43, 12, 1; cf. ib. 43, 13, 1: Amazones circumcolunt Tanain, Amm. 22, 8, 27: insulam, id. 22, 8, 43.

circum-cordĭālis, e, *adj., around the heart* (post-class.): calor, Tert. Anim. 43: sanguis, id. ib. 15.

circumculco, āre, v. circumcalco

circum-cŭmŭlo, āre, 1. *v. a., to heap* or *pile up around:* examines circumcumulantur acervi, Stat. Th. 10, 655.

circum-curro, ĕre, *v. n., to run round* or *about* (not ante-Aug.), Vitr. 4, 6: circumcurrens linea, *the periphery*, Quint. 1, 10, 41.—* **II.** Trop.: eam artem (rhetoricen) circumcurrentem vocaverunt, quod in omni materiā diceret, *universal*, Quint. 2, 21, 7.

circumcursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumcurro], *a running around* (late Lat.), App. M. 9, p. 222, 41.

circum-curso, āre, *v. freq. a.* and *n.*, *to run round about, to run about in, at*, or *near something* (ante- and post-class.; in Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 5, more recent editt. read concursare); *act.:* omnia, * Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 4: aliquam hinc illinc, * Cat. 68, 133.—*Absol.:* hac illac, * Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 1: atria versari et circumcursare columnae . . . uti pueris videantur, Lucr. 4, 400: per omnes portas, Lact. 6, 12 (in paraphr. of Cic.).

circumdătio, ōnis, *f.* [circumdo], *the putting around:* auri, Vulg. 1 Pet. 3, 3.

circum-do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre, *v. a.*, lit. *to put, set*, or *place around*, i. e. both *to wrap around* (e. g. a mantle), and also *to enclose* (e. g. a town with a wall; syn.: cingo, vestio, saepio, circumvallo al.), with a twofold construction (cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 418). **I.** Aliquid (alicui rei), *to place some-*

thing around something, to put, set around, etc. (class. in prose and poetry). (α) With *dat.:* aër omnibus est rebus circumdatus appositusque, Lucr. 6, 1035: moenibus subjectos prope jam ignes circumdatosque restinximus, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 2: circumdare fossam latam cubiculari lecto, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: satellites armatos contioni, Liv. 34, 27, 5: hinc patre hinc Catulo lateri circumdatis, Romam rediit, i. e. *one on each side*, id. 30, 19, 9; 3, 28, 2: milites sibi, Tac. A. 13, 25: arma umeris, Verg. A. 2, 510: licia tibi, id. E. 8, 74: vincula collo, Ov. M. 1, 631: bracchia collo, id. ib. 9, 459; 9, 605; 6, 479; and in tmesis: collo dare bracchia circum, Verg. A. 6, 700 (cf. the simplex: bracchia cervici dare, Hor. C. 3, 9, 3): lectis aulaea purpura, Curt. 9, 7, 15: cum maxime in hostiam itineri nostro circumdatam intuens, i. e. *divided, and part placed on each side of the way*, Liv. 40, 13, 4. — (β) Without a *dat.:* caedere januam saxis, ligna et sarmenta circumdare ignemque subicere coeperunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 69; 2, 1, 31, § 80: ignes, id. Pis. 38, 93: custodias, id. Cat. 4, 4, 8: armata circumdatur Romana legio, Liv. 1, 28, 3: exercitu circumdato summā vi Cirtam irrumpere nititur, Sall. J. 25, 9: circumdatae stationes, Tac. A. 1, 50: murus circumdatus, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: turris toto opere circumdedit, id. ib. 7, 72: circumdato vallo, Curt. 3, 2, 2: lauream (sc. capiti), Suet. Vit. 9.—*Subst.:* **circumdăti,** ōrum, *m., those around, the surrounding soldiers:* circumdatos Antonius adloquitur, Tac. H. 3, 63.—With an *abl.* loci: toto oppido munitiones, Hirt. B. G. 8, 34 *fin.:* equites cornibus, Liv. 33, 18, 9; and without *dat.*, Tac. A. 14, 53.—With two *accs.:* circumdare terram radices, Cato, R. R. 114; and per tmesin, id. ib. 157.—**B.** Trop. (most freq. in Tac.): cancelli, quos mihi ipse circumdedi, Cic. Quint. 10, 36: nescio an majora vincula majoresque necessitates vobis quam captivis vestris fortuna circumdederit, Liv. 21, 43, 3: egregiam famam paci circumdedit, i. e. *conferred, imparted*, Tac. Agr. 20; cf.: principatus inanem ei famam, id. H. 4, 11; id. Or. 37: principi ministeria, id. H. 2, 59; id. A. 14, 15. — In a Greek construction: infula virgineos circumdata comptus, *encompassing*, Lucr. 1, 88; Tac. H. 4, 45; id. A. 16, 25.—**II.** Aliquem or aliquid (aliquā re), *to surround some person or thing (with something), to encompass, enclose, encircle with.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: animum (deus) circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, Cic. Univ. 6 *fin.;* cf.: aether corpore concreto circumdatus undique, Lucr. 5, 469: portum moenibus, Nep. Them. 6, 1: regio insulis circumdata, Cic. Fl. 12, 27: villam statione, Tac. A. 14, 8: suam domum spatio, id. G. 16: collis operibus, id. A. 6, 41: vallo castra, id. H. 4, 57: Othonem vexillis, id. ib. 1, 36: canibus saltus, Verg. E. 10, 57: circumdato me bracchiis: meum collum circumplecte, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 105: collum filo, Cat. 64, 377: (aurum) circumdatum argento, Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134: furvis circumdatus alis Somnus, *Tib. 2, 1, 89: ad talos stola demissa et circumdata palla, Hor. S. 1, 2, 99: circumdedit se zonā, Suet. Vit. 16: circumdata corpus amictu, Ov. M. 4, 313; cf. id. ib. 3, 666: tempora vittis, id. ib. 13, 643: Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo, Verg. A. 4, 137.—**2.** Esp. of a hostile surrounding, *to surround, encompass, invest, besiege*, etc.: oppidum vallo et fossā, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 10: oppidum quinis castris, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: cum legati ... multitudine domum ejus circumdedissent, Nep. Hann. 12, 4: vallo atque fossā moenia circumdat, Sall. J. 23, 1: oppidum coronā, Liv. 4, 47, 5: quos (hostes) primo Camillus vallo circumdare est adortus, id. 6, 8, 9: fossā valloque urbem, id. 25, 22, 8: fossā duplicique vallo circumdatā urbe, id. 28, 3, 5: hostes exercitu toto, Curt. 3, 8, 4. —**B.** Trop.: omni autem totam figuram munditie levitate circumdedit, Cic. Univ. 6 *init.:* exiguis quibusdam finibus oratoris munus circumdedisti, *have confined, circumscribed*, id. de Or. 1, 62, 264; cf.: minus octoginta annis circumdatum aevum, Vell. 1, 17, 2: pueritiam robore, Tac. A. 12, 25: fraude, Sil. 7, 134; cf. id. 12, 477: monstrorum novitate, Quint. Decl. 18, 1.

* **circum-dŏlĕo,** ēre, *v. n., to suffer on every side:* spiratio circumdolens; acc. to Forcellini: circum, seu undique, vel ab omni parte angens, i. e. *very painful*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 14, 92.

circum-dŏlo, āre, *v. a., to hew off around*, Plin. 16, 32, 57, § 133.—**II.** Trop.: qui, tamquam bonus animi faber, vitia nostra circumdolat, Ambros. in Luc. 3, 2.

circum-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* (*imper.* circumduce, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 83; id. Most. 3, 2, 159; id. Mil. 2, 2, 66), *to lead or draw around* (class.; esp. freq. in milit. lang.; in Cic. perh. only once). **I.** Prop.: circumduce exercitum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 66; cf. Liv. 1, 27, 8; 8, 13, 8: miles aliquo circumducitur, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 21: quattuor cohortibus longiore itinere circumductis, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: alas ad latus Samnitium, Liv. 10, 29, 9: agmen per invia circa, etc., id. 21, 36, 4: pars devio saltu circumducta, id. 41, 19, 8; cf. id. 36, 24, 8: captos Vitellii exploratores circumductos, ut robora exercitus noscerent, remittendo, Tac. H. 3, 54: aliquem per totam civitatem, Petr. 141.—Also like the simple verb *absol.:* praeter castra hostium circumducit, *marches around, avoids*, Liv. 34, 14, 1: aliquem vicatim, Suet. Calig. 35: per coetus epulantium, id. ib. 32: quosdam per organa hydraulica, id. Ner. 41. —With two *accs.:* eho istum, puer, circumduce hasce aedis et conclavia, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 159: quos Pompeius ... omnia sua praesidia circumduxit atque ostentavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 61 Kraner ad loc.; cf. Verg. A. 6, 517 sq.—And in tmesis: circum in quaestus ducere Asinum, Phaedr. 4, 1, 4. —**B.** Of things: Casilinum coloniam deduxisti, ut vexillum tolleres, ut aratrum circumduceres (as usu. in founding a new city; v. aratrum), *Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102; cf.: oppida, quae prius erant circumducta aratro, Varr. L. L. 5, § 143 Müll.: bracchium (v. bracchium), Auct. B. Hisp. 6; Suet. Claud. 20: flumen Dubis, ut circino circumductum, paene totum oppidum cingit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: utro modo vero id circumductum est (of a round hole), Cels. 8, 3, 16: litteras subicere et circumducere, i. e. *when a line is filled, to place the remaining letters of a word below the line, and draw circular marks around them, to indicate that they belong above*, Suet. Aug. 87 *fin.;* cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 204 and 226: umbra hominis lineis circumducta, i. e. *represented by outlines, sketched*, Plin. 35, 3, 5, § 15.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In conversat. language, aliquem aliqua re or *absol., to deceive, cheat, impose upon* (syn.: circumvenio, decipio, fraudo, fallo): aliquem argento, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 39; 1, 5, 16: quadrigentis Philippis filius me et Chrusalus circumduxerunt, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 64; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 77: quā me potes, circumduce, aufer, id. As. 1, 1, 84; id. Poen. 5, 5, 8; 5, 2, 16; id. Ps. 1, 5, 115; Dig. 42, 33, 1 al.—**B.** Of discourse, *to use circumlocution, to prolong:* cum sensus unus longiore ambitu circumducitur, Quint. 9, 4, 124; cf. id. 10, 2, 17. — **C.** In prosody, *to speak drawlingly, to drawl out;* only in Quint. 11, 3, 172; 12, 10, 33; 1, 5, 23 Spald. and Zumpt. — **D.** In jurid. Lat., *to draw lines around a law*, i. e. *to cancel, annul, abrogate* (cf. cancello, II., and circumscribo, II. D.), Dig. 5, 1, 73; 40, 12, 27; 49, 1, 22.

circumductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumduco]. **I.** *A leading* or *conducting around:* aquarum, Vitr. 8, 6, 5 sq.: sphaerae, *the circumference*, Hyg. Astr. 1, 2; of a person, Cod. Th. 4, 8, 1.—**II.** Trop. ***A.** *A cheating, defrauding:* argenti, Plaut. Capt. Caterv. 3. —**B.** *The expansion of a thought, a period*, only in Quint. 11, 3, 39; 9, 4, 118.

circumductor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who leads about, converts* another, Tert. adv. Val. 10.

* **circumductum,** i, *n.* [circumduco, II. B.]; in rhet., *a period*, Quint. 9, 4, 22.

1. circumductus, a, um, *Part.*, from circumduco

2. circumductus, ūs, *m.* [circumduco]. **I.** *The circumference of a figure*, Quint. 1, 10, 43.—* **II.** *Motion in a circle, a revolution:* orbium, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1, 5

circŭm-ĕo or **circŭĕō** (v. circum, III.; Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 736 sq.), īvi or ii, circuitum, īre (*inf. pass.* circumirier, Plaut. Curc. 3, 81), *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Prop., *to go around, travel* or *march around*, etc. (class.): sparsis Medea capillis Bacchantum ritu flagrantes circuit aras, Ov. M. 7, 258: per hortum circuit, *makes a circuit*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 152; cf. Nep. Eum. 9, 2: si rectum limitem rupti torrentibus pontes inciderint, circumire cogemur, Quint. 2, 13, 16: an quasi mare omnes circumimus insulas? i. e. *from one to another* (cf. circum, II. C.), Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 6: alvearia, Col. 9, 9: fines equis, id. 1, 3: praedia, Cic. Caecin. 32, 94: haec una opera circuit per familias, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 53: qui imperavit ei, ut omnes fores aedificii circumiret, Nep. Hann. 12, 4: urbem, Liv. 23, 25, 2: Marcio et Atilio Epirus, Aetolia et Thessalia circumeundae assignantur ... Lentuli circumeuntes Peloponnesi oppida, etc., id. 42, 37, 3 and 7: haud ignarus erat circuitam ab Romanis eam (Hispaniam) legatis, id. 21, 22, 1: Civilis avia Belgarum circumibat, Tac. H. 4, 70: manibus nexis trunci modum, *to surround*, Ov. M. 8, 748: non potuere uno anno circumirier, Plaut. Curc. 3, 81: proximis insulis circuitis, Suet. Aug. 98: equites circumitis hostium castris Crasso renuntiaverunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 25: circuitis templis, Suet. Ner. 19 al.: at pater omnipotens ingentia moenia caeli Circuit, Ov. M. 2, 402: circueunt unum Phineus et mille secuti Phinea, *surround*, id. ib. 5, 157 (cf. circum, II. E.): Leucada continuam veteres habuere coloni; nunc freta circumeunt, *flow around it*, id. ib. 15, 290: more lupi oves, id. P. 1, 2, 20: metam ferventi rotā, *avoids*, id. A. A. 3, 396.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *To surround, encircle, enclose, encompass.* (α) Esp. in milit. lang.: totam urbem muro turribusque circumiri posse, Caes. B. C. 2, 16: aciem, sinistrum cornu, id. ib. 3, 93 sq.: multitudine circumiri, Nep. Them. 3, 2; id. Dat. 7, 3; Liv. 41, 26, 4; Gall. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 4: ab iisdem acies Pompeiana a sinistrā parte erat circumita, Caes. B. C. 3, 94. — (β) In gen., *absol.:* quae circumibit linea, ejusdem spatii erit, cujus ea quae centum continet, Quint. 1, 10, 44.—With *acc.:* extremas oleis pacalibus oras (Pallas), Ov. M. 6, 101: cujus non hederae circumiere caput, Prop. 2 (3), 5, 26.—**2.** *To go from one to another, soliciting, canvassing, admonishing*, etc., qs. *to go the rounds* (stronger than ambire, which signif. to go to this one and that; most freq. after the Aug. per.; in Cic. perh. only once, in his epistt.): itaque prenso amicos, supplico, ambio domos stationesque circumeo, Plin. Ep. 2, 9, 5: (Antonium) circumire veteranos, ut acta Caesaris sancirent, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 2; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 2: Quinctilius circumire aciem Curionis atque obsecrare milites coepit, Caes. B. C. 2, 28: sed ipse Romulus circumibat docebatque, Liv. 1, 9, 14; 1, 47, 7; 3, 47, 2: ille Persarum tabernacula circumire, hortari, Curt. 5, 9, 17; Tac. A. 2, 29; Plin. Pan. 69, 2; Suet. Aug. 56; id. Tib. 11: rex agmen circuibat pedes, Curt. 7, 3, 17; cf.: cui orbem terrarum circumire non erit longum meā causā, Plin. Ep. 7, 16, 4; 2, 9, 5.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To surround, enclose:* totius belli fluctibus circumiri, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 20: ne superante numero et peritiā locorum circumiretur, Tac. Agr. 25 *fin.;* Stat. S. 4, 4, 26.—**B.** Like our *circumvent, to deceive, impose upon, cheat*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 109: facinus indignum, Sic circumiri, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 9: puerum arte dolosā, Mart. 8, 59, 14. — **C.** Of discourse, *to express by circumlocution* (post-Aug.): res plurimae carent appellationibus, ut eas necesse sit transferre aut circumire, Quint. 12, 10, 34; 8, prooem. § 24 Spald.; 8, 2, 17: Vespasiani nomen suspensi et vitabundi circumibant, *went around, avoided mentioning it*, Tac. H. 3, 37.

* **circŭm-ĕquĭto,** āre, *v. a., to ride round:* moenia, Liv. 10, 34, 7.

circŭm-erro, āre, *v. n., to wander round, stroll about:* neque turba lateri circumerrat, Sen. Contr. 2, 9, 7: tempora (of the revolution of Saturn in his orbit), *to pass through*, App. de Mundo, p. 71, 11.

* **circum-farcĭo,** no *perf.*, fartus, 4, *v. a., to fill up all around, to stuff*, Plin. 17, 13, 21, § 98.

circumfĕrentĭa, ae, *f.* [circumfero], *a circumference* (post-class.): sedilium, App. Flor. 18, p. 359; Mart. Cap. 8, § 817; Front. Expos. Form. p. 33 Goes.

circum-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. a. to bear round*, or, in gen., *to move* or *carry*

round or about (class in prose and poetry) **I.** Prop age circumfer mulsum, *pass around*, Plaut Pers 5,2,45 satiatis vino cibo que poculum circumferetur, Liv 26, 13, 18 circumferri vinum largius jubet, Curt 7, 4, 7 hisce (poculis) etiam nunc in publico convivio potio circumfertur, Varr L L 5, § 122 Mull sanguinem in pateris, Sall C 22, 1, Flor 4, 1, 4 Duker circa ea omnia templa Philippum infestos circumtulisse ignes, Liv 31, 30, 7 reliquias cenae, Suet Galb 22 lyram in conviviis, Quint 1, 10, 19 codicem, Cic. Verr 2 2, 42, § 104 filium suis manibus, Quint 2, 15, 8, diuque arma circumferens alia tela clipeo excipiebat, corpore alia vitabat, Curt 6, 1, 4 ter heros Immanem circumfert tegmine silvam, Verg A. 10, 887 pavimenta in expeditionibus, Suet Caes 46 ubique pellem vituli mari ni, id Aug 90 —Of books carried about for sale, Quint 2, 13, 15, 2, 15, 4 al huc atque huc acies circumtulit, Verg A 12, 558, cf oculos, *to cast around*, Ov M 6, 169, 15, 674, Liv 2, 10, 8, 5, 41, 4, Curt 6, 11, 36, Val Max. 7, 2, ext 2 vultus, Ov M 3, 241, Suet Caes 85 —Mid sol ut circumferatur, *re volve*, Cic de Or 3, 45, 178, cf linea cir cumferens, *the circumference*, Gromat Vet 5, 10 nec mirari hominem mercede con ductum ad nutum licentium circumfer ri, Curt 5, 12, 2 —**II.** Trop (mostly in the poets and histt), *to spread around* bellum, Liv 9, 41, 6, 9 45, 17, 10, 17, 2, 28, 3, 1, Tac A. 13, 37 (for which spargere bellum, id ib 3 21) belli umbram, Sil 15, 316 et circumferentem arma Scipionem omnibus finitimis raptim perdomitis ipsam Cartha ginem repente adgressurum credebant, Liv 30, 9, 3, Flor 1, pr 2, 3, 12, 1 signa, id 3, 5, 29 incendia et caedes et terrorem, Tac A 2, 52, cf terrorem nominis sui late, Flor 2, 2, 21 Caesar circumferens ter rarum orbi praesentia pacis suae bona Vell 2 92 2, Plin Pan 7, 5 —**B.** Of a narrative or discourse, *to publish abroad, proclaim, divulge, disseminate among the people, re port* (prob not ante Aug) ut circumfe retur M Philippi factum atque dictum, Col 8, 16, 3, Plin Ep 3, 11, 1, 6, 8, 2 illud quidem ingens fama, haec nulla circumfert, id ib 3, 16, 13 — With *acc* and *inf* novi aliquam, quae se circum ferat esse Corinnam, Ov Am 2, 17, 29 — Hence, of writings circumferri, *to be widely circulated*, Quint 2, 13, 15, 2, 15, 4 —**C.** In the lang of religion, *to lustrate, purify any one by carrying around him consecrated objects* (torches, offerings, etc) = lustrare, purgare quaeso quin tu istanc jubes Pro cerrita circumferri? Plaut Am 2, 2, 144 aliquem pro larvato id Fragm ap Serv ad Verg A 6 229 tum ferto om nia sum circumlatus, Lucil ap Non p 261, 27 idem ter socios pura circumtulit unda, *carried around pure water*, i e *for purifi cation* (poet. constr for undam circum so cios), Verg A 6, 229 Serv and Wagn, Veg 3, 74 —* **D.** In rhetoric oratio deducta et circumlata, *expanded, drawn out into peri ods*, Quint 4, 1 60 Spald

circum-fīgo, ere, *v a*, *to fix* or *fasten round* (very rare) columellam cuneis, Cato R R 20, 1 duo scelesti circumfigun tur Christo, Tert adv Marc 4, 42

* **circum-fingo**, ere, *v a*, *to form around* carnem alicui, Tert Anim 23

* **circum-fīnio**, ire, *v a.*, *to complete a circle to bring to an end* annum, Sol 3

* **circum-fīrmo**, are, *v a*, *to fasten round* vitem, Col 4, 17, 7

circum-flagro, are, *v n*, *to blaze* or *scorch all around* per immensum circum flagrantibus Austris, Avien Arat 274

circum-flecto, xi, xum, 3, *v a*, *to bend* or *turn about* (Verg and post class writers), prop of the charioteer in the circus, hence, transf longos cursus Verg A 5 131, 3, 430 —**II.** Trop circumflexa saecula *re turning upon themselves* Claud VI Cons Hon. 391 anceps labyrinthus et error cir cumflexus *full of windings and turnings*, Prud Apoth 71 —**B.** In later gram t t, *to mark with a circumflex to pronounce as long* (in Quint, instead of it, circumducere, q v) penultimam, Gell 4 7, 2 syllaba circumflexa, id 4, 7 2, § 4, Diom p 425 P, Prisc p 1287 ib et saep —*Adv* **circum-flexē**, *with a circumflex* promere (= pro nuntiare) syllabam, Gell 4, 7, 4 enuntiare syllabam, Porphyr ad Hor C 4, 9, 1, id ad Hor S 1, 1, 1

circumflexē, *adv*, v circumflecto *fin*

circumflexĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [circumflec to], *provided with a circumflex accent* (late Lat), Excerpt ex Macr Diff p 235 Jan.

* **circumflexio**, onis, *f* [id.], *a bend ing* or *winding round* obliqua circuli, Macr Somn Scip 1, 12, 1

1. circumflexus, a, um, *Part*, from circumflecto

2. circumflexus, ūs, *m* [circum flecto], *a bending round, a vault, arch* mundi, Plin 2, 1, 1, § 1 caeli, id. 6, 34, 39, § 212 —**II.** *A winding, circuit* qui (Ta nais) per sinuosos labitur circumflexus, Amm 22, 8 27

circum-flo, āre, *v n*, *to blow round about*, of the wind (very rare, in the class per only in the foll exs) circumflantibus Austris, Stat Th 11, 42 —**II.** Trop ab omnibus ventis invidiae circumflari, *to be assailed by every blast of envy*, * Cic Verr 2, 3, 41, § 98

circum-flŭo, xi, 3, *v n* and *a*, *to flow round* (class in prose and poetry) (α) *Neutr* in poculis repletis circumfluere quod supersit, *flows over all around*, Plin 2 65, 68, § 163, cf. Curt 8, 8, 12.—(β) *Act* utrumque latus circumfluit aequoris unda, Ov M 13, 779 Cariam circumfluunt Mae ander et Orsinus, Plin 5, 29, 29, § 108, cf cum aliae aquae subterfluant terras, aliae circumfluant Sen Q N 3, 30, 4, Dig 41, 1, 30, § 2, Ov M 3, 74 cum (oceanus) omnis terras circumfluat, Gell 12 13, 20 Smyrna, quam circumfluit Meles fluvius, Mart Cap 6 § 686, Sen. Suas 1 4, 2, 5 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *to flock around, encompass, surround* mulos circumfluxisse (lupum) et ungulis caedendo eum occidisse, Varr R R 2, 9, 2 circumfluxit nos cervorum, apro rum, etc, multitudo, id. ib 3 13, 3, cf ro bora (dracones), Luc 3, 421 —**B.** *To be pres ent or exist in rich abundance, to abound overflow* circumfluentibus undique elo quentiae copiis, * Quint 12, 10, 78 circum fluentibus quietae felicitatis insignibus, Just 18, 7, 10 —Also with *acc pers* secun dis rebus, quae circumfluunt vos, insanire coepistis, Curt 10, 2, 2 —**C.** Circumfluere aliqua re, like abundare, *to overflow with to have an abundance, to be rich in* omnibus copiis, atque in omnium rerum abundantiā vivere, Cic Lael 15, 52 circumfluens glo ria, id Att 2, 21, 3 Catilina circumfluens Arretinorum exercitu, id Mur 24, 49 —Also *absol* circumfluere atque abundare, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 4 § 9 insatiabilis avaritiae est, adhuc inplere velle, quod jam circumfluit Curt 8 8, 12 —Of too great copiousness of diction nec redundans, nec circumfluens oratio, *too copious*, Cic Brut 55, 203

circumflŭus, a, um, *adj* [circumfluo] (poet or in post Aug prose) **I.** *Act*, *flow ing around, circumfluent* umor Ov M 1, 30 amnis, id ib 15, 739 mare Plin 2, 66, 66, § 166 — More freq, **II.** *Pass*, *flowed around, surrounded with water* insula, Ov M 15 624 tellus Hadriaco ponto, Luc 4, 407 Carthago pelago, Sil 15, 220 urbs Ponto, Val Fl 5, 442 campi Euphrate et Tigre, * Tac A 6, 37 omnis circumfluo am bitu Pontus est, Amm 22, 8, 46 —**B.** In gen, *surrounded, encircled* chlamys limbo Maeonio Stat Th 6, 540 genitrix gemmis, Claud IV Cons Hon. 138 —Fig mens luxu Claud Cons Prob et Olybr 40

circum-fŏdio, no *perf*, fossum, ĕre (*inf pass* circumfodiri, Col 5, 9, 12, cf fo dio), *v n* and *a*, *to dig around something, dig about* (agricultural t t) (α) *Neutr*, Cato, R R 161 4 —(β) *Act* truncum Col. 5 6, 17 platanos, Sen Ep 12, 2 arbores Plin 17, 26, 39, § 248 plantas, Pall Febr 20, 2 —*Inf pass* circumfodi, Pall Mart 10, 19 —*Part perf pass* circumfosso stipite, Plin 17, 27, 43 § 252

circum-fŏrānĕus, a, um, *adj* [fo rum] * **I.** *Of* or *around the forum* or *mar ket place* aes *debts due in the forum* (be cause the bankers' shops were at the fo rum) Cic Att 2, 11 —More freq, **II.** *Strolling about from market to market, that attends markets* pharmacopola, Cic Clu 14 40 lanista, * Suet Vit 12 medicabu lum App M 9, p 218, 41 —**B.** In gen, *that is carried about, ambulatory, movable* domus, App M 4, p 148, 29 hostiae *which are carried about for expiation* (cf. circum fero, II C), App M 3, p 130, 5

* **circum-fŏrātus**, a, um *Part.* [foro] *bored* or *pierced round* stipes, Plin. 17, 27, 43, § 252

* **circumfossor**, ōris, *m* [circumfo dio], *one who digs around something*, Plin. 17, 24 37, § 227

* **circumfossūra**, ae, *f* [id.] *a dig ging round* Plin 17, 26, 39, § 247

circum-fractus, a, um, *Part* [fran go], *broken off around* turbo, *broken around* (sc scopulos), Amm 22 8, 15 col les, *precipitous* id 29, 4, 5

circum-frĕmo, ere, *v n* and *a.*, *to make a noise around something* (post Aug and rare) nidos of birds, Sen. Cons. ad Marc 7, 2, Prud Cath 479

* **circum-frĭco**, are, *v a*, *to rub around, to scour*, Cato R R. 26

* **circum-fulcio**, ire, *v a*, *to support, hold up around* togam, Tert Pall 5.

* **circum-fulgĕo**, ere, *v n*, *to shine around*, Plin 2 37, 37, § 101

circum-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v a*, lit *to pour out around*, i e as in circumdo, either with the *acc* of that which is poured *to pour around*, or, with the *acc* of that around which something is poured, *to surround with a liquid* (class in prose and poetry) **I.** Lit **A.** With *acc.* of the liquid poured (with or without *dat* of the object around which) amurcam ad oleam circumfundito, Cato, R. R. 93 Ti gris urbi circumfunditur, *surrounds flows round the town*, Plin 6 27, 31, § 132 — More freq in *part perf pass* mare cir cumfusum urbi, *the sea flowing around the town* Liv 30, 9, 12 gens circumfusis invia fluminibus, Ov F 5, 582 circumfusus no bis spiritus, Quint 12, 11, 13 nec circum fuso pendebat in aere tellus *circumambient*, Ov M 1, 12, imitated by Tib 4, 1, 151.— Reflex circumfudit se repente nubes, Lact 4 21 1 —Once mid cum fervet (lac) ne circumfundatur, etc, *pour itself out around*, i e *run over*, Plin 28, 9, 33, § 126, cf circumfusa nubes Verg A. 1 586 —**B.** With *acc* of the object around which etc, with or without *abl* of the fluid (mortu um) cerā circumfuderunt, Nep Ages 8, 7 terram crassissimus circumfundit aer, *en compasses, envelops*, Cic N D 2, 6, 17 ter ra circumfusa illo mari, quem oceanum ap pellatis, id Rep 6, 20, 21 et multo nebulae circum dea fudit amictu (tmesis) Verg A. 1, 412 quas circumfuderat atra tempestas, Sil 7, 723 —**II.** Transf to objects that do not flow, esp if there is a great multitude, as it were heaped upon a thing **A.** (Acc. to I 1) Mid, *to press upon, crowd around, embrace closely, cling to* (freq in the histt) circumfunduntur ex reliquis hostes parti bus, Caes B G 6 37, 7, 28, id. B C 3 63 equites infestis cuspidibus circumfundun tur, Liv 10, 36 9, 25, 34 9, 27, 19, 3, 44, 23, 8 (Nymphae) circumfusae Dianam Cor poribus texere suis *surrounding*, Ov M 3, 180 multitudo circumfusa, Caes B G 6 34, Liv 2 28, 6, 4, 46 6, Curt 8 14 31, Quint 4, 2, 37 —With the *dat* of that upon which a multitude presses circumfunde bantur obviis sciscitantes Liv 22 7, 11, 22, 14, 15, 26, 27, 10, 29, 34, 14 al circumfusa turba lateri meo id 6, 15 9 ut lateribus circumfundi posset equitatus Curt 3, 9, 12. —With *acc* (depending on circum) Paci dius suos equites exporrigere coepit ut ha berent facultatem turmas Julianas circum fundi, *to surround, encompass them*, Auct B Afr 78 Oud. *N cr* —Poet also of a sin gle person et nunc hac juveni, nunc cir cumfunditur illac, i e *clings to* or *closely embraces him*, Ov M 4 360, 14, 354, cf with *acc* hunc (sc Mavortem), tu, diva, tuo recubantem corpore sancto circumfusa super, Lucr 1, 40 —(β) So once in the active voice *absol* circumfudit eques, Tac A 3, 46 —**2.** Trop undique circumfusae mo lestiae Cic Tusc 5 41, 121 non est tantum ab hostibus aetati nostrae periculum, quan tum ab circumfusis undique voluptatibus Liv 30 14, 6 circumfuso nitore, Quint 4 1 59 —**B.** (Acc. to I 2) *To enclose, environ, sur round overwhelm* circumfusus publicorum praesidiorum copiis, Cic. Mil 26, 71 praefec tum castrorum circumfundunt Tac. A 12, 38, so id. H 2, 19, 4 20, id A 13, 40, Plin.

5, 12, 13, § 67; Sil. 7, 306: circumfusus hostium concursu, Nep. Chabr. 4, 2: M. Catonem vidi in bibliothecā sedentem, multis circumfusum Stoicorum libris, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 7; Quint. 9, 4, 91; Curt. 3, 11, 4: amplexibus alicujus, Vell. 2, 123, 3: X. milia Bojorum alio latere quam exspectabatur missis legionibus circumfudit, Front 1, 2, 7.—**2.** Trop.: cum has terras incolentes circumfusi erant caligine, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 45: latent ista omnia crassis occultata et circumfusa tenebris, id. Ac. 2, 39, 122: ut, quantā luce ea circumfusa sunt, possint agnoscere, id. ib. 2, 15, 46: eos stultitiā obruit, tenebris circumfundit, Lact. 3, 29, 14: circumfundit, aliquem multo splendore, Sen. Tranq. 1, 9.

circumfūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumfundo], *a pouring around* (post-class.): spiritus ignei, Firm. Math. 1, 4: Oceani, id. ib. praef.

circumfūsus, a, um, *Part.*, from circumfundo.

* **circum-garrĭens**, entis, *Part.* [garrio], *blabbing* or *babbling about:* falsiloquia, Claud Mam Stat. An 2, 9.

circum-gĕlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to freeze all around:* corpus, Tert. Anim. 23: cortex circumgelatus, Plin 13, 22, 40, § 120.

* **circum-gĕmo**, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to roar around something:* circumgemit ursus ovile, Hor. Epod. 16, 51.

circum-gesto, āre, *v. freq. a.*, *to bear* or *carry around:* epistulam, * Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6: deam, App. M. 8, 213, 37.

* **circum-glŏbātus**, a, um, *Part.* [globo], *rolled together, conglobated:* animalia escae circumglobata, *small insects*, Plin. 9, 47, 71, § 154.

circum-grĕdĭor, gressus, grĕdi, *v. dep.* [gradior], *to go* or *walk around, travel about* (esp. in a hostile manner; post-Aug.; several times in Tac.; elsewhere rare). (α) *Absol.*, Tac. A. 1, 64; 2, 17; 12, 28. — (β) With *acc.:* exercitum, * Sall. H. 4, 61, 21 Dietsch: terga, Tac. A. 2, 25: Syriam, Aur. Vict. Caes. 21: lacunam, Amm. 16, 12, 59.

1. circumgressus, a, um, *Part.*, from circumgredior.

2. circumgressus, ūs, *m.* [circumgredior] (perh. only in Amm.). ***I.** Abstr., *a going about:* rapidi, Amm. 22, 2, 3. — ***II.** Concr., *the compass, circuit of a thing:* amplissimi palus Maeotis, Amm. 22, 8, 30.

‡ **circumhăbĭtātor** = περίοικος, Gloss. Cyrill. p. 577, 4.

* **circum-hisco**, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to stare about with open mouth*, Arn 5, p 175 dub. (al. circumsciscere)

circum-hŭmātus, a, um, *Part.* [humo], *buried around:* corpora, Amm 22, 12, 8.

circum-ĭcĭo or **circum-jĭcĭo** (access. form **circum-jăcĭo**, Liv 33, 18, 17, where more recent editt. read circumagere), jĕci, jectum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To cast, throw,* or *place around* (in good class. prose): amictum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 132: vallum, Liv 35, 4, 6: fossam quoque et alia munimenta verticibus iis circumjecere, id. 38, 19, 5: pars urbis, cui brevior orbis munitionis circumjectus erat, id. 36, 9, 12 miles moenibus Cremonensium castra sua, castris vallum circumjecerat, Tac H. 3, 26 vehicula, id. A. 14, 37: multitudinem hominum totis moenibus, Caes. B. G. 2, 6 equites levisque armaturae quod erat cornibus circumjectum, Liv. 33, 18, 11: custodes, Tac. A. 6, 19 al. — In *pass.* with *acc.* (depending on circum): quod anguis vectem circumjectus fuisset, *had wound itself around*, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 62.—Hence, **circumjectus**, a, um; of localities, *lying around, surrounding:* aedificia muris, Liv. 9, 28, 5: silvae itineri, id. 35, 30, 6: moenia regiae, Tac. H. 5, 11 *fin.* — *Absol.:* lucus, Liv 31, 24, 17: silvae, Suet. Aug. 100: campi, Curt. 3, 1, 3: nemora, id. 3, 10, 2. oppida, Tac. A. 4, 27: nationes, id. ib. 6, 31; 12, 31: civitates, id. H. 3, 43 *fin.*. tecta, id. A. 15, 37.— *Subst.:* **circumjecta**, ōrum, *n.* (sc. loca), *the neighborhood:* vagi circumjecta populabantur, Tac. A. 1, 21. — Trop., of discourse (cf. circumjaceo, II.): circumjectae orationis copia, *standing by*, * Quint. 4, 2, 117.—**II.** Aliquid aliquā re, *to encompass* or *environ, to surround:* extremitatem caeli rotundo ambitu, Cic. Univ. 8, 23: planities saltibus circumjecta, *surrounded*, Tac. A. 2, 11.

* **circŭm-ĭnĭcĭo**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to throw up all around*, = circumicio: vallum, Liv. 25, 36, 5.

* **circŭm-involvo**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to involve all around, to enclose, envelop:* singula puncta, Vitr. 10, 11 (al. circumvolvo).

circŭmĭtĭo, v. circuitio.

circŭmĭtus, v. circuitus.

circum-jăcĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to lie round about, border upon* (rare; not in Cic.). (α) *Absol.*, * Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 123: populi circumjacentes, *surrounding*, Tac. A. 2, 72. —(β) With *dat.:* Lycaonia et Phrygia circumjacent Europae, Liv. 37, 54, 11: capiti et collo, App de Deo Socr p 54, 33.—***II.** Trop., in rhet.: **circumjăcentĭa**, ium, *n.*, *the context*, Quint 9, 4, 29

circumjăcĭo, v circumicio *init.*

circumjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumicio]. **I.** *A throwing around, casting about* (post-class.) manuum, Cael. Aur Acut. 1, 2, 31. —***II.** *A putting on clothing, dressing:* corporis, Arn. 2, p 73

1. circumjectus, a, um, *Part.*, from circumicio

2. circumjectus, ūs, *m* [circumicio], *a casting around, a surrounding, encompassing* (rare but class.): (aether) qui terram tenero circumjectu amplectitur, *with soft embrace*, Cic. poet N. D. 2, 25, 65 (as transl. from Euripides: Καὶ γῆν πέριξ ἔχονθ' ὑγραῖς ἐν ἀγκάλαις): arduus, id. Rep. 2, 6, 11: rudi parietum circumjectu vox devoratur, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 270. — **II.** Meton (abstr pro concr), *that which is thrown around one, as clothing, dress*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 132 Müll, p 37 Bip.; Tert. Pall. 5.

circum-lābens (better **circum lābens**), *P. a.*, *gliding around*, Luc. 6, 484.

* **circum-lambo**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to lick around:* ora, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 171

* **circum-lăquĕo**, āre, *v. a.*, *to wind around*, in tmesis cassem, Grat. Cyn 29

* **circumlātĭcĭus** or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [circumlatus], *that may be carried around, portable* carcer, Sid. Ep 2, 2 *fin.*

circumlātĭo, ōnis, *f* [id.], *a carrying around* (post-class.): arcae, Tert adv Marc. 4, 12: victimae, Serv ad Verg. A. 6, 229.

circumlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who carries about* (post-class.), Tert adv Marc. 1, 19; 1, 21 *fin*

circum-lātro, āre, *v. a.* **I.** Prop., *to bark around*. hominem, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 22, 3: leonem, Amm 22, 16, 16.—**B.** Meton, of the sea (post-class.): totum hoc circumlatrat aestus, *roars around*, Avien. Perieg 48.—**II.** Trop., in *pass.:* domus circumlatratur injuriis, Symm. Ep. 8, 17 aliquem frustra occultis injuriis, Amm. 22, 12, 14: eum circumlatrantes philosophi, Lact. 2, 8, 50: circumlatrantes haeretici, Aug Ep 136.

circumlātus, a, um, *Part.*, from circumfero

circum-lăvo, āre and ĕre, *v. a.*, lit. *to wash around*, hence, of waters, *to overflow all around* (only in the foll. exs.): Aegyptus, quam Nilus circumlavat, Hyg. Fab 275. insula superjactis fluctibus circumlavitur, Sall. ap Non. p. 504, 1 (id. H. 2, 83 Dietsch).

* **circum-lĕvo**, āre, *v. a.*, *to raise up all around* tegmina, Cael. Aur Acut. 2, 37, 194.

circum-lĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** Aliquid alicui rei, *to bind something to something:* natam mediae circumligat hastae, * Verg. A. 11, 555: spongias hydropicis, Plin 31, 11, 47, § 128.—More freq., **II.** Aliquid aliquā re, *to bind something with something, to encompass, surround:* stirpem salice, Cato, R. R. 40, 2: ferrum stuppā, Liv 21, 8, 10: totas (radices) caespite, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 86: Roscius circumligatus angui, * Cic. Div. 2, 31, 66; Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 29. — More generally: globum undis, *to surround*, Sil. 14, 347: aliquem umbrā, Stat. Th. 8, 675.

circum-lĭno, litum, 3 (*perf.* late Lat. circumlinisti, Vulg. Ezech. 23, 40), *v. a.* (access. form **circumlĭnĭo**, īre; cf. lino; so, circumliniunt, Quint 12, 9, 8 Spald. *N. cr.:* circumliniri, id. 1, 11, 6: circumliniendus, Col. 6, 16, 3; 6, 17, 9). **I.** Aliquid alicui, *to smear, stick*, or *spread all over, to besmear:* vulneribus aliquid circumlinitur, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 103: Galbanum ramis ellebori circumlitum, id. 24, 5, 13, § 22: circumlita taedis sulfura, Ov. M. 3, 373.—Far more freq., **II.** Aliquid aliquā re, *to besmear something all over with something, to anoint, bedaub* (class.; most freq. in *part. perf. pass.*): oculum pice liquidā, Col. 6, 17 *fin.:* labellum luto, id. 12, 44, 1. —*Absol.:* oculum, Plin. Ep. 6, 2, 2: alvos fimo bubulo, Plin. 21, 14, 47, § 80; 28, 11, 47, § 167.—In *part.:* corpora fuco, * Lucr. 2, 744: circumliti mortui cerā, * Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: fictile argillā, Plin. 33, 9, 46, § 131 al.: pictura, in quā nihil circumlitum est, *is painted around*. Quint. 8, 5, 26.—**B.** Trop.: extrinsecus adductis ea rebus circumliniunt, *they elevate them*, as it were, *by strong coloring, embellish*, Quint. 12, 9, 8.—And (the figure derived from smearing musical instruments with wax, in order to produce a deep tone): simplicem vocis naturam pleniore quodam sono circumlinire, quod Graeci καταπεπλασμένον dicunt, Quint. 1, 11, 7; cf. id. 11, 3, 20: nisi (mendacium) ornatu aliunde quaesito circumlitum fuerit ac politum, Lact. 3, 1, 3.—**C.** Poet., in gen., *to cover, clothe:* circumlita saxa musco, * Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 7: (Midas) auro, Ov M. 11, 136.

circumlĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumlino]. **I.** *A smearing* or *spreading over, anointing:* oris, Plin. 24, 7, 24, § 40.—**II.** In painting, *an overlaying of color, the tint* or *hue given to marble by rubbing it with a mixture of oil and wax*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 133; Sen. Ep. 86, 5; v O. Müll. Archaeol. § 310, 4.

circumlŏcūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumloquor], *circumlocution, periphrasis*, = περίφρασις, * Quint. 8, 6, 61; Gell. 3, 1, 5; Arn. 6, p. 210

circum-lŏquor, lŏcūtus, lŏqui, *v. n.*, *to make use of circumlocution* or *periphrasis* (post-class.), Aus. Ep. 6, 7, and 146, 15.

* **circum-lūcens**, entis, *Part.* [luceo], *shining* or *glittering around;* trop.: fortuna, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 2, 5.

circum-lŭo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to flow around* or *wash upon* (rare): Rhenus tergum ac latera circumluit, Tac. H. 4, 12: pars arcis circumluitur mari, Liv. 25, 11, 1: litora subit et circumluit pelagus, Mel. prooem. 2: (Aegeum) mare laevā Imbrum et Tenedum circumluens, Amm. 22, 8, 2.

circum-lustro, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to light all around;* in tmesis: mundi templum, Lucr 5, 1437. — **II.** Trop., *to travel over* or *through:* populos provinciae, Cod. Th. 4, 8, 5.

circum-lŭvĭo, ōnis, *f.;* and **circumlŭvĭum**, ii, *n.* [luo], *the accumulation of land by alluvion around a piece of land, alluvial land:* jura circumluvionum, *the right of using such land*, Cic. de Or 1, 38, 173.—Form circumluvium, Paul. ex Fest. p. 64, 14 Müll., and Isid. Orig. 14, 8, 12.

circum-mĕo, āvi, āre, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to go around:* circum eam (sc. Taprobanen) isse, for circummeasse, Mel 3, 7; Tert. Pall 1.

* **circum-mētĭor**, īri, *v. pass.*, *to be measured around.* columnae, Vitr. 4, 4, 3.

circum-mingo, nxi, 3, *v. a.*, *to make water around something:* aliquem, Petr. 57, 3: vestimenta, id. 62, 6.

circum-mitto, misi, missum, 3, *v. a.*, *to send around:* legationes in omnes partes, Caes. B. G. 7, 63; id. B. C. 3, 55: praecones, id B. G 5, 51; id. B. C. 1, 12: jugo circummissus Veiens, Liv. 2, 50, 10: post montes, id. 4, 18, 4: milites, id. 29, 33, 3; 36, 14, 13: scaphas, id. 29, 25, 7.

circummoenĭo, v circummunio.

* **circum-mulcens**, entis, *Part.* [mulceo], *licking gently around:* linguae (serpentium), Plin. 28, 3, 6, § 30.

circum-mūnĭo (old orthog. **circummoenio**, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 4), īvi, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, *to wall up around, to fortify, secure* (freq. in the histt., elsewhere rare; but in MSS. constantly confounded with circumvenire; cf. Oud. ad Caes. B. C. 1, 18; 1, 81; 1, 84; 2, 16; 3, 97; Schneid. ad Col. 5, 9, 11; 5, 10, 1): plantas caveis, Col. 5, 9, 11:

Sall. H 2, 41, 10 Dietsch —Esp freq, **II.** *Act.*, *to view on all sides, to survey* cum sua quisque miles circumspiceret, *looked carefully to see*, Caes. B G 5, 31, Liv 9, 28, 5 tam lata acie ne ex medio quidem cornua sua circumspicere poterant, Liv 37, 41, 4 lucos, Ov M 5, 265 amictus, *to review*, id. ib 4, 318, so, habitum suum, Plin Ep 4, 11, 3, cf under circumspectus, *adv* —**2.** *To descry, get sight of by looking around* saxum circumspicit ingens, Verg A 12,896 Athin, Ov M 5,72.—**B.** Transf, of things in latus omne patens turris circumspicit undas, Ov H. 6, 69 —**C.** Trop **1.** *To view something mentally to survey, ponder upon, weigh, consider* (syn. considero, perpendo) reliqua ejus consilia animo circumspiciebat, Caes B G 6, 5 circumspicite paulisper mentibus vestris hosce ipsos homines, Cic. Sull 25, 70, cf. se, id Par 4, 2, 30 neque temere consulem saltatorem vocare, sed circumspicere, quibus praeterea vitiis adfectum esse necesse sit eum, etc., id. Mur 6, 13 —So with *rel clause*, Sall H. 2, 41 Dietsch, Sen. Ep 70, 5; Calp Ecl 5, 95 circumspectis rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis summam feci, Cic. Fam 1, 9, 10 permulta sunt in causis circumspicienda, ne quid offendas, id de Or 2, 74, 301, id. Agr 1 8, 23, id. Fam 5, 13, 3 circumspicite celeriter animo, qui sint rerum exitus consecuti, id. Leg 2, 17, 42 vide, quaere, circumspice, si quis est forte ex ea provinciā qui te nolit perisse, id. Verr 2, 3, 77, § 180, id. Clu 53, 147, id. Cat 4, 2, 4, Liv 23, 20, 6, cf. Tac. H 2, 6, Suet. Aug 63 —With *ut* and *subj*, Cic. Q Fr 1, 1, 3, § 10, Ov Tr 1, 1, 87 cum circumspicerent Patres quosnam consules facerent, Liv 27, 34, 1 —**2.** *To look about for something with desire, to seek for*, etc. (so mostly since the Aug per) nec, sicut aestivas aves, statim auctumno tecta ac recessum circumspicere, Liv 5, 6, 2, 7, 14, 6 externa auxilia, id. 1, 30, 6, cf Just. 22, 5, 4 fugam, Tac A 14, 35, Just. 2, 12, 26 novas belli causas, id. 31, 1, 8, Verg G 3, 390, Plin. Ep 3, 3, 3 peregrinos reges sibi, Just. 40, 1, 1, 22, 5 4 viresque suas circumspectantes his validiores, Amm 22, 8, 18.—Hence, **circumspectus**, a, um, *P a.* **A.** Of things, *weighed with care, well considered, guarded, circumspect* (perh. not ante Aug) verba non circumspecta, Ov F 5, 539 judicium, Quint. 10, 1, 26 interrogatio, id. 5, 7, 31 moderatio animi, Val. Max. 4, 3, 4 circumspectissima sanctio decreti, id 1, 1, 20 —**2.** Transf. to the person who carefully weighs a thing, *circumspect, considerate, cautious, wary, provident, heedful* modo circumspectus et sagax, modo inconsultus et praeceps, Suet Claud. 15 circumspectissimus et prudentissimus princeps, id. Tib 21 tenues et circumspecti, Quint. 12, 10, 23, Cels 3, 9 *fin* omnes, Col 1, 8, 16, 1, 7, 12 sive aliquis circumspectior est, Sen Q N 5, 1, 5 —Of dogs assidui et circumspecti magis quam temerarii, Col 7, 12, 5 —**B.** In late Lat, *worthy of consideration, respected, distinguished* circumspectum et verecundum nomen populi Romani, Amm 14, 6 6 colores, id 28, 4, 12 circumspectus genere, fama potentiaque, id. 18, 10, 1 —Hence, **circumspectē**, *adv*, *with consideration, with mature deliberation, warily, cautiously, considerately, circumspectly*, etc circumspecte compositeque indutus et amictus Gell. 1, 5, 2 (cf. supra, II D) circumspecte vestiti, Amm. 27, 3, 14 circumspecte facti versus, Gell 9, 10 6 facere aliquid, Dig 4, 4 7, § 8 parcius et circumspectius faciendum est, *Quint 9, 2, 69 circumspectius donare, eligere eos, in quos merita conferantur, Sen. Ben. 3, 14, 1

* **circum-stagno**, āre, *v n*, *to be poured forth all around* lacrimae, Tert. Pud. 22

circumstantia, ae, *f* [circumsto] (post Aug and rare) **I.** *A standing round, a surrounding* hostium, Gell. 3, 7, 5 aquae, aeris, Sen. Q N 2, 7, 2 (as transl of the Gr ἀντιπερίστασις) —***B.** Concr, *a surrounding circle, a band, troop* angelorum, Tert. Or 3 —**II.** Trop, *the state, condition, circumstances, attribute, quality* rerum negotiorumque, Gell 14, 1, 15, 14, 2, 2, Tert. Bapt 17 hoc genus argumentorum sane dicamus ex circumstantia, quia περίστασιν dicere aliter non possumus, *Quint. 5, 10, 104

* **circumstătĭo**, onis, *f* [circumsto], *a standing around*, concr, *a circle* militum, Gell. 7, 4, 4.

circum-stipo or **circum stipo**, avi, atum, 1, *v a.*, *to surround, accompany, attend* (in post Aug. poetry and rare) —*Absol* magna circumstipante caterva, Sil. 10 453 —*Pass*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 356, id. VI Cons. Hon. 595

circum-sto, stĕti, 1, *v n* and *a* (the *perf* and *pluperf* having the same form with those of circumsisto, and a similar meaning it is sometimes doubtful to which verb a form belongs) *to stand around in a circle, to take a station round*, and, with the *acc.*, *to stand around a person or thing, to surround, encircle, encompass* **I.** Prop (very freq and class.) (α) *Absol* circumstant cum ardentibus taedis, Enn. ap Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. v 51 Vahl) circumstant lacrimis rorantes ora genasque, Lucr 3, 469 Morini spe praedae adducti circumsteterunt, Caes. B G 4, 37 circumstant properi aurigae, Verg. A. 12, 85 ad circumstantes tendens sua bracchia silvas, Ov M 3, 441 circumstantis exercitūs gratia, Curt 9, 3, 15 amici, id. 3, 5, 9 —(β) With *acc.* aliquem, Verg G 4, 216, Ov M 11, 505, Curt 5, 12, 9 equites Romani qui circumstant senatum, Cic. Cat 1, 8, 21 sellam, Liv 8, 32, 14, Suet. Aug 35 solem Ov M 2, 394 sacra, id. ib 2, 717 lectum, Curt 10, 5, 2. —**2.** Hence, **circumstantes**, ium, *m. subst.*, *the by standers*, Quint. 4, 2, 22, 4, 2, 127, Tac. A. 1, 21, 1, 22, Suet Caes. 84, id Aug 93, Curt. 6, 10, 36 —**B.** In partic., *to surround in a hostile manner, to beset, besiege* circumstare tribunal praetoris urbani, obsidere cum gladiis curiam, etc., Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32 quem tres Curiatii circumsteterant, Liv 1, 25, 6 si ambo consules infesti circumstarent tribunum, id. 3, 9, 6 urbem Romanam, id. 27, 40, 6 regis tecta, Verg A 7, 585, cf the foll —**II.** Trop, *to surround, encompass, occupy, take possession of* (freq in post-Aug pro e), *absol.* or with *acc.* cum dies et noctes omnia nos undique fata circumstent, Cic. Phil. 10 10, 20 circumstant te summae auctoritates, id. Verr 1, 17, 52 cum tanti undique terrores circumstarent, Liv 6, 2, 4, cf. id. 30 3, 3 anceps proelium Romanos circumsteterat incertos in quem hostem eruptionem facerent, id. 25, 34, 10 ancepsque terror circumstabat, id. 21, 28 3, 34, 27, 1, Quint. 10, 3, 30 haec me cura, haec difficultas sola circumstat, Plin. Pan 3, 4 at me tum primum saevus circumstetit horror, Verg A. 2, 559 scio acerba meorum Circumstare odia (= meos, qui me oderunt), id. ib 10, 905 circumsteterat Civilem et alius metus Tac. H 4, 79 circumsteterat palatium publica exspectatio id. ib 1, 17 paupertas et angustiae rerum nascentes eos circumsteterunt, id. Or 8 —*Subst.* **circumstantĭa**, ium, *n.*, *details, circumstances* in an argument illa (argumenta) per se fortia non oportet circumstantibus obscurare, Quint 5, 12, 4.

circum-strĕpo, no *perf*, pitum, *v a.* **I.** *To make a noise around, to din with clamor, to cause to echo around* (post Aug) (legatus) clamore seditiosorum circumstrepitur, Tac. H. 2, 44 fenestrae canticis circumstrepitae, App Mag 75, p 322, 8, Sid Ep 7, 9, Manil 1, 22.—**B.** Trop tot humanam vitam circumstrepentibus minis Sen. Vit. Beat. 11, 1 —**II.** *To cry or shout clamorously around* (so only twice in Tac.) quidam atrociora circumstrepebant, Tac A 3, 36 *fin.* ceteri circumstrepunt, iret in castra, etc., id. ib 11 31

* **circum-strīdens**, entis, *Part.* [strido] *shrieking or gibbering around* larvae, Amm. 14, 11, 17

circum-stringo, no *perf*, strictum, 3, *v a.* (post-class.) ***I.** *To bind about to put on* aliquid alicui rei habitus cervicibus circumstrictus, Tert Pall. 1.—**II.** *To tie around, to surround, clothe with* aliquid aliqua re pallium, Tert. Pall. 5, id. Cor Mil. 8

circum-strŭo, no *perf*, ctum 3, *v a.*, *to build round about, surround with buildings* (post Aug and mostly in *part. pass*) (α) Aliquid aliquā re lacrimis arborum fores alveorum, Plin. 11, 6, 5, § 15, Col. 9, 6 4 ripis undique circumstructis lapide, Plin. 19, 8, 48, § 163 animum lateribus circumstructum, Dig 19, 1, 38, § 2.—(β) Aliquid circumstructo juxta Tiberim lacu, *Suet Dom 4, Col 9, 7, 2, 9, 15 11.

* **circum-stŭpĕo**, ēre, *v a*, *to look around with amazement, to stand amazed*, Auct. Aetn. 336 dub (al. circumstrepit).

* **circum-sūdans**, antis *Part* [sudo], *sweating on all sides* vinacea, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 16

circum-surgens, entis, *Part.* [surgo], *rising all around* (post Aug) juga, Tac. A. 1, 64 mora, Cels 7, 15, 6

circum-sūtus, a, um, *Part.* [suo], *sewed together all around* (post-Aug.) linamenta Cels. 8, 5 navigia corio, Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 104, 34, 16, 47, § 156.

circum-tĕgo, ere, *v a.*, *to cover round about* (post-class.) corpus veste, Dict. Cret. 3, 11 arca testamenti circumtecta ex omni parte auro, Vulg Heb 9 4, v also the spurious line, Lucr 1, 1094 Lachm. and Munro ad loc.

* **circum-tĕnĕo**, ēre, *to keep around, to possess*, Vulg 4 Esdr 16 40

circum-tentus, a, um, *Part* [tendo], *bound or covered with something that is stretched or drawn around, begirt* (ante and post class.) elephanti corio *Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 80 vasculum linteolis, Cael. Aur Acut. 3, 17, 174.

* **circum-tergeo**, ēre, *v a.*, *to wipe around*, Cato, R. R. 76, 2

* **circum-termino**, āre 1, *v a.*, *to bound or limit round about*, Isid. Orig 7, 8, 39

* **circum-tĕro**, ĕre, *v a.*, *to rub around*, poet for *to stand close around, crowd around* aliquem, Tib 1 2, 95

circum-textus, a, um, *Part.* [texo], *woven all around* velamen, Verg A. 1, 649 —*Subst* **circum-textum**, i, *n.* *a garment inwoven with purple* et quod amictui habet purpuram circum, vocant circumtextum, Varr L. L. 5, § 132, cf Isid. Orig. 19, 24, 10

* **circum-tinnĭo**, ire *v a.*, *to ring or tinkle around*, Varr R. R. 3, 16, 30

* **circum-tollo**, ĕre, *v a.*, *to remove on every side* corticem, Cael. Aur Acut. 3, 4, 42

circum-tondeo, v circumtonsus.

circum-tŏno, ui, 1, *v a*, *to thunder around*, or, poet., *to make a noise or clamor around* virum armis, Sil. 4, 254 aulam strepitu id. 6, 216 montem unda, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 274.—**II.** Trop hunc circumtonuit gaudens Bellona cruentis (the figure taken from the clanging of the war trumpets) Hor S 2, 3 223

circum-tonsus, a, um, *Part* [tondeo] *shorn all around* (rare) **I.** Prop, Varr ap Non. p 179, 8, *Suet. Aug 45 pinus, Petr 131, 8, 3.—***II.** Trop, of discourse oratio circumtonsa et fucata et manu facta, *elaborate, artificial*, Sen. Ep 115, 2.

* **circum-torquĕo**, ēre, *v a.*, *to twist or turn around* me retrorsum, App. M. 6, p. 186, 14

circum-trăho, xi ctum 3, *v a.*, *to draw or drag around* (post class.), Dict. Cret. 3, 15 *fin*, Cael. Aur Tard 2, 1

circumtrĕmo (Lucr 1 1099), more correctly written apart **circum trĕmo.**

* **circum-tuĕŏr**, ēri, *v dep n.*, *to look around*, App Flor p 341, 5

circum-tŭmŭlātus, a, um, *piled up around* saxa, Petr 120, 15

circum-undique, v circum I A. b

circum-ustus, a, um [uro], *burnt around*, Paul ex Fest. p 5 3 Müll.

circum-vado, vasi, 3, *v a.*, *to assail or attack on every side, to encompass beset* (not ante Aug) **I.** Prop naves Liv 10, 2, 12 aliquem clamoribus turbidis, *Tac. A. 12, 43 redeuntem noctu, Plin 9, 30 48 § 92. —*Pass*, Amm 20 6 3.—**II.** Trop, of terror falling upon one (so only a few times in Liv) novus terror cum ex parte utrāque circumvasisset aciem Liv 9, 40 13 barbaros id. 34 21, 5 urbem id. 34, 38, 6.

circum-văgor, āri, *v dep n.*, *to wander about*, Vitr 5, 8, 2.

circum-văgus, a, um, *adj.*, *wandering about, flowing around* (very rare): oceanus, * Hor. Epod. 16, 41; cf. Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 19; Prud. Psych. 814.

circum-vallo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to surround with a wall, to circumvallate;* in milit. lang., *to blockade, invest, encompass in a hostile manner* (class., esp. in the histt.): circumvallare loci natura prohibebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 17; 7, 11; id. B. C. 3, 43; Liv. 10, 35, 12 and 15; 28, 3, 4, and in *part. perf. pass.* Caes. B. G. 7, 44 *fin.;* Cic. Att. 9, 12, 1; Liv. 43, 19, 9.—**B.** Trop.: tot res repente circumvallant, *beset, beleaguer*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 4.—**II.** In gen., *to surround, encompass:* locum duobus sulcis, Col. 11, 3, 4; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 11: insula fluctisono circumvallata profundo, Sil. 12, 358.

circumvectio, ōnis, *f.* [circumveho] (only twice in Cic.). **I.** *A carrying around* (of merchandise), Cic. Att. 2, 16, 4.—**II.** Solis, *the circuit, revolution*, Cic. Univ. 9, 26.

* **circumvectĭtor**, āri, 1, *dep. a.* [circum-vectito], *to travel about, visit in succession:* oppida circumvectitabor, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 28 Fleck.

circum-vecto, āre, *v. freq. a.*, *to carry around:* Penates, Sil. 3, 291.—Hence, **II.** Esp., mid., *to ride* or *sail around* (rare): Ligurum oram, Liv. 41, 17, 7; cf. circumvectitor.—Poet., *to go through, describe:* fugit irreparabile tempus, Singula dum capti circumvectamur amore, Verg. G. 3, 285 (dum speciatim cuncta describimus, Serv.).

circumvectus, a, um, *Part.* of circumvehor.

circum-vĕhor, vectus, 3, *v. dep.*, *to ride around* (in a carriage or on horseback), *to sail around* (class., but not in Cic.); constr. *absol.* or with *acc.* dependent on circum: in terras orasque ultimas, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 4: mare superum omne Graeciamque exoticam . . . Sumus circumvecti, id. Men. 2, 1, 13: classe Pharon, Auct. B. Alex. 14; cf. Tac. Agr. 10: classe ad Romanum agrum, Liv. 8, 26, 1: circumvectus Brundisii promunturium, id. 10, 2, 4; cf. id. 44, 28, 5: ab urbe ad aversa insulae, id. 37, 27, 2: equitibus ad diripienda hostis impedimenta circumvehi jussis, Curt. 4, 15, 5: navibus circumvecti milites, Caes. B. C. 3, 63: equo, Liv. 3, 28, 1: equites circumvectos ab tergo Gallicam invadere aciem, id. 10, 29, 12; Auct. B. Afr. 59: muliones collibus circumvehi jubet, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: rex circumvectus petram, Curt. 7, 11, 14.—In *part. pres.:* circumvehens Peloponnesum, Nep. Timoth. 2, 1.—**II.** Trop., of discourse (very rare): frustra circumvehor omnia verbis (i. e. *I describe at large, seek to express by circumlocution*, circumeo), Verg. Cir. 270 Sillig (cf. id. G. 3, 285: circumvectamur): latius in dicendo, Sol. 3.

* **circum-vēlo**, āre, *v. a.*, *to cover around, envelop:* aurato circumvelatur amictu, Ov. M. 14, 263.

circum-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4, *v. a.*, lit., *to come around something;* hence (the coming being considered as accomplished; cf. advenio and adventus, II.) **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *to be around* (a thing), *to encircle, encompass, surround* (rare): quibus succensis circumventi flammâ exanimantur homines, Caes. B. G. 6, 16; cf.: donec ignium jactu circumveniretur, Tac. A. 15, 11; 15, 38: illum frequentia ingens circumvenit cum plausu, Petr. 92, 8: Cocytos sinu labens circumvenit atro, * Verg. A. 6, 132: omnium operum magnitudinem circumveniunt cavernae ingentes, Curt. 5, 1, 28: Rhenus insulas circumveniens, *flowing around*, Tac. A. 2, 6: planities locis paulo superioribus circumventa, Sall. J. 68, 2: rami, quos comprehensos manus possit circumvenire, *to grasp*, Col. 5, 9, 2; cf. id. 4, 29, 10; Val. Fl. 1, 400; Petr. 114: singulas urbes, *to go around from one city to another*, Sall. J. 88, 4 Dietsch.—Far more freq. (esp. in the histt.), **B.** Specif., *to surround in a hostile manner, to encompass, beset, invest:* ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi circumvenere, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: ne per insidias ab eo circumveniretur, id. ib. 1, 42: consulem, Nep. Hann. 4, 3: aciem, Curt. 5, 13, 30: montem opere, Caes. B. C. 3, 97: multos ab tergo, Sall. J. 97, 5: cuncta moenia exercitu, id. ib. 57, 2; cf. id. ib. 76, 2: legio circumventa, Liv. 10, 26, 9; cf. id. 10, 2, 11; Tac. A. 3, 74: armis regiam, id. ib. 12, 50 *fin.;* cf. id. ib. 1, 25; 12, 16: cerva circumventa lupis, Stat. Th. 5, 165: hostili custodiā, Sen. Ep. 9, 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To encompass, beset, oppress, distress, afflict, overthrow:* circumventus morbo, exilio atque inopiā, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 58, 218; cf. id. Fin. 4, 23, 62 (Trag. v. 42 Vahl.); Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 46: quasi committeret contra legem, quo quis judicio circumveniretur, Cic. Brut. 12, 48; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; Quint. 5, 13, 32; 6, 2, 31: aliquem per arbitrum circumvenire, i. e. *to lay hold of*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 9, 25: jam te non Siculi, non aratores circumveniunt, id. Verr. 2, 1, 37, § 93: te a Siciliae civitatibus circumveniri atque opprimi dicis? id. ib. 2, 4, 8, § 17: potentis alicujus opibus circumveniri urgerique, id. Off. 2, 14, 51: ut neque tenuiores proper humilitatem circumveniantur, id. ib. 2, 24, 85; so, falsis criminibus, Sall. C. 34, 2: omnibus necessitudinibus, id. ib. 21, 3; cf. Tac. A. 1, 13: his difficultatibus, Sall. J. 7, 1: odio accolarum, simul domesticis discordiis, Tac. A. 12, 29: securitate pacis et belli malo, id. H. 2, 12: testimonio, id. ib. 4, 10: multa senem circumveniunt incommoda, * Hor. A. P. 169.—**B.** (Cf. circumeo, II. B.) *To circumvent, deceive, cheat, defraud one* (syn.: decipio, fraudo, fallo): circumventum esse innocentem pecuniā, Cic. Clu. 29, 79: an placeret, fenore circumventa plebs, Liv. 6, 36, 12: ignorantiam alicujus, Dig. 17, 1, 29: aliquem falso testimonio, ib. 42, 1, 33: non sine calliditate circumventus, ib. 43, 28, 3; cf. ib. 23, 3, 12.—**2.** In the jurists, *to evade, to violate by evading:* leges, Dig. 30, 123, § 1; 1, 3, 29: voluntatem defuncti, ib. 29, 4, 4: orationem, ib. 2, 15, 8; 1, 3, 29.—**C.** *To obtain possession of, to grasp:* omne stagnum, Plin. Pan. 50, 1.

circumventio, ōnis, *f.* [circumvenio, II. B. 2.], *a circumventing, defrauding* (post-class. and rare): adversarii, Dig. 4, 4, 17; Cod. Just. 2, 43, 3: innocentium, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 22.

* **circumventor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a deceiver, defrauder*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 66.

* **circumventōrius**, a, um, *adj.* [circumventor], *deceitful, fraudulent:* obsequia, Aug. Conf. 3, 3.

circumventus, a, um, *Part.*, from circumvenio.

circum-verro, v. circumversus.

circumversio, ōnis, *f.* [circumverto], *a turning round, moving around, revolving* (post-Aug. and rare): manus (in gesturing), * Quint. 11, 3, 105 Spald.: cursus annui, Amm. 26, 1, 11.

circum-verso or **circum verso** (**-vorso**), āre, *v. freq. a.*, *to turn around* (rare and only *pass.* in mid. sense): quaerentesque viam circumversantur, Lucr. 5, 520; 6, 200; Avien. Arat. 1528.

* **circum-versus**, a, um, *Part.* [verro], *brushed* or *swept around:* focus purus, circumversus, Cato, R. R. 143, 2.

circum-verto or **circum verto** (**-vorto**), ĕre, *v. a.*, *to turn around* (rare; not in Cic.): citius quam rotula circumvortitur, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 39; cf.: rota circumvertitur axem, *turns* or *is turned around on its axis*, Ov. M. 15, 522 (Merkel, circumvolvitur): ubi circumvortor, cado, *turn myself around*, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 32; cf.: circumvertens se, *turning one's self to the right side*, * Suet. Vit. 2; v. the commentt. in h. l.: mancipium, *to declare free*, Quint. Decl. 342; v. circumago, I. B. (in Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 127, perh. a false reading for intervortant, which Fleck. adopts; cf. Lorenz ad loc.).

circum-vestio, īre, *v. a.* **I.** *To clothe* or *cover over* (very rare): arborem, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 208.—In a figure: aliquem amictu prudentiae, Ambros. Virg. 12, 48.—* **II.** Poet., of one who uses language to conceal his thoughts: se circumvestire dictis, *to wrap himself up in words*, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 158 (Trag. Rel. inc. v. 113 Rib.).

circum-vincio, no *perf.*, vinctum, 4, *v. a.*, *to bind around:* juncis murteta, aliquem virgis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 27; Avien. Perieg. 331.

* **circum-vīso**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to look around at, glare round upon:* set angues oculis omnis circumvisere, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 58.

* **circumvŏlĭtābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [circumvolito], *flying round:* aēr, Mart. Cap. 6, § 584.

circum-vŏlĭto or **circum vŏlĭto**, āvi, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Prop., *to fly around something:* lacus circumvolitavit hirundo, * Verg. G. 1, 377: thyma, * Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 21.—*Absol.:* circumvolitantium alitum, Tac. H. 2, 50.—**II.** In gen., of men, *to rove about a place, to hover around; absol.:* et circumvolitant equites, * Lucr. 2, 329; Sil. 9, 420: limina potentiorum, Col. praef. 1, § 9: agmina infestorum equitum ad conquirendas proscriptorum latebras circumvolitantia, Sen. Ira, 2, 9, 3.

circum-vŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Prop., *to fly around:* turba (Harpyiae) praedam circumvolat, Verg. A. 3, 233: seu (me) mors atris circumvolat alis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 58; so Verg. A. 2, 360: caput, id. ib. 6, 866; Ov. M. 2, 719; 14, 507: sedem, Quint. 2, 6, 7: aliquem, * Suet. Aug. 97.—*Pass.:* nave circumvolatā ab halcyone, Plin. 10, 32, 47, § 90.—**II.** In gen., *to run* or *hasten around:* ordines exercitus, Vell. 2, 27, 2: jaculo campum, Sil. 17, 416.

* **circum-vŏlūto**, āre, *v. a.*, *to roll around*, *pass.* in *mid.* force, Plin. 8, 17, 21, § 59.

circum-volvo, no *perf.*, vŏlūtum, 3, *v. a.;* only with *se* or mid., *to roll one's self around, to roll round, revolve, wind*, or *twine around* (prob. not ante-Aug.): aliquid or alicui rei: magnum sol circumvolvitur annum, Verg. A. 3, 284: rota perpetuum circumvolvitur axem, Ov. M. 15, 522 Merkel: herba arboribus circumvolvens se, Plin. 16, 44, 92, § 244: serpentes circumvolutae sibi ipsae, id. 10, 62, 82, § 169; 11, 37, 88, § 217; Vitr. 10, 6, 2; Gell. 11, 9, 1.

circus, i, *m.*,=κίρκος [kindr. with κρίκος; Dor. κίρκος, and κορώνη; cf.: κυλινδέω, κυλλός, cirrus, curvus]. **I.** *A circular line, circle*, in astronomy (less freq. than circulus): quot luna circos annuo in cursu institit, Att. ap. Non. p. 20, 28: circus lacteus, *the Milky Way*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15, 2; cf.: candens circus, Lacteus hic notatur, Cic. Arat. 248 (492): illum incolunt locum . . . erat autem is splendidissimo candore inter flammas circus elucens, id. Rep. 6, 16, 16 B. and K.: globus et circi zonaeque ac fulgida signa, Mart. Cap. 6, § 583.—**II.** Circus Maximus, and more freq. κατ' ἐξοχὴν Circus, *the oval circus built by Tarquinius Priscus between the Palatine and Aventine hills, which could contain more than one hundred thousand spectators.* It was surrounded by galleries three stories high, and a canal called Euripus. Through its whole length, in the middle, a wall four feet high and about twelve broad was built, called spina, at the ends of which there were three columns upon one base (meta), around which the combatants were required to pass seven times before the prize was awarded. In the middle of the spina, Cæsar erected the obelisk, 132 feet high, brought from Egypt; cf. Dion. Hal. 3, 68; Dict. Antiq. p. 252 sqq.; Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 467 sq.—Passages with Circus Maximus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 153 Müll.; id. R. R. 3, 13, 3; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154; Vitr. 3, 3, 5; Liv. 1, 35, 8 sqq.; Ov. F. 2, 392; Plin. 30, 15, 24, § 102; Suet. Ner. 25; 27; Gell. 5, 14, 5 al.—Circus Magnus, Ov. F. 6, 477; Plin. 36, 9, 14, § 71.—Most freq. only Circus, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132; Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38; id. Mur. 34, 72 sq.; id. Phil. 2, 43, 110; Liv. 1, 36, 2; 42, 10, 5; Tac. H. 1, 4; Quint. 1, 6, 45; Suet. Caes. 39; id. Aug. 43; 74; id. Calig. 18 et saep.—In or around the Circus many jugglers and soothsayers, etc., stationed themselves; hence, Circus fallax, Hor. S. 1, 6, 113; Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132; Suet. Aug. 74: Circus clamosus, Mart. 10, 53, 1; cf. Juv. 3, 65.—Besides the Circus Maximus, there were at Rome still other Circi, among which the most celebrated was the Circus Flaminius in the ninth region, Varr. L. L. 5, § 154; Cic. Att. 1, 14, 1; id. Planc. 23, 55; id. Sest. 14, 33; Liv. 27, 21, 1; 28, 11, 4; Plin. 34, 3, 7, § 13; called only Circus, Ov. F. 6, 205; 6, 209; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 598; and the Circus Vaticanus, begun by Caligula and finished by Nero, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 201: in Vaticani Gai et Neronis principuus circo, id. 36, 11, 15, § 74.—Also, without the walls of Rome, Circus maritimus, Liv. 9, 42, 11.—**B.** Hence, **Circensis**, e, *adj.*, *pertaining to the Circus:* ludi, *the contests in the* Circus Maximus, also called ludi magni (Liv. 4, 27, 2; 5, 19, 6; 22, 9, 10 al.; cf. Baumg.-

Crus. ad Suet. Aug 23) Cic. Verr 2, 4, 15, § 33, Suet Ner 7, 11 ludicrum, the same, Liv 44 9,3 —Hence, Circensis pompa, Suet Claud. 11 —Also *absol* **Circenses,** ium, *m* (sc ludi, cf Neue, Formenl 1, p 458) edere, Suet Caes 39, id Calig 18 committere, id. Claud 21 spectare, id. Aug 45 Circensium die, id. Dom 4 plebeii, prepared by the ediles annually in November, id Tib 26 —**2.** Transf, *any race course,* Verg A. 5, 109, 5, 289, 5, 551, Sil 16, 313, 16, 323, Stat Th. 6, 247 —**b.** Meton., *the spectators in the circus,* Sil 16, 535

† **cīris,** is, *f*, = κεῖρις, *a bird* (acc to Hyg Fab 198, *a fish* = κίρρις, Etym M), *into which Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, was changed,* Ov M 8, 151, Verg Cir 488 sq

cirrātus, a, um, *adj* [cirrus] **I.** *Curled, having ringlets* (post-Aug), Mart 9, 30. feminae, Amm 14 6 20 —*Subst* **cirrāti,** Pers. 1, 29.—**II.** Vestes, *fringed,* Capitol Pert 8

Cirrha (Cirra) ae, *f*, = Κίρρα, *a very ancient town in Phocis, near Delphi,* devoted to Apollo, Liv 42, 15, 5, Stat Th 3, 474, Luc 3, 172, Mart 1, 77, cf Mel 2, 3, 10, Plin 4, 3, 4, § 7 —Hence, **II. Cirrhaeus (Cirraeus),** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *pertaining to Cirrha,* or (in post Aug poets freq) *to Apollo* · campi, Plin 4, 3, 4, § 7 templa, Sen. Herc. Oet 92 Cirrhaea vates, i e *of Delphi, Delphic, of the Pythia,* Sen Oedip 269, cf virgo, Stat. Th 3, 106 Cirrhaeus vates, *of Apollo,* Juv 13, 79 antra, i e *the Delphic oracle,* Luc 5, 95, Sil 3, 9 hiatus, Stat Th 8, 331 secreta, Luc 1, 64

cirrītus, a, um, *adj* [cirrus], *having filaments* pirum, *a kind of pear,* Cloat ap Macr S 2, 15, 16, cf Not Tir p 155

cirrus, i, *m* (used mostly in *plur*), *a* (natural) *lock, curl, ringlet,* or *tuft of hair* (rare) cirri, Varr ap Non p 94, 21, Mart 10, 83 —*Sing* cirrus, Juv 13, 165 —Also, *the hair on the forehead of a horse,* Veg 2, 28, 34, 6, 2, 1.—**II.** Transf **A.** *A tuft of feathers* or *crest of birds,* Plin. 11, 37, 44, § 122.—**B.** *The arms of polypi,* Plin 9, 28, 44, § 83, 25, 7, 33, § 70, 26, 8, 37, § 58 —**C.** *Filaments of plants similar to tufts of hair,* Plin 26, 7, 20, § 36, 27, 4, 9, § 25 — **D.** *A fringe upon a tunic,* Phaedr 2, 5, 13, cf cirratus, II

† **cirsĭon,** i, *n*, = κίρσιον, *a kind of thistle,* Plin. 27, 8, 39, § 61

Cirta, ae, *f*, = Κίρτα, *an important town in Numidia,* now *Constantine,* Mel. 1, 6 1, Plin 5, 3, 2, § 22, Sall. J 21, 2, 26, 1, 101, 1, 102, 1, Liv 29, 32, 14 al —**Cirtenses,** ium, *m*, *its inhabitants,* Liv 30, 12, 8, Tac. A 3, 74, Dig 22, 6, 9, § 5

cis, *prep* [pronom stem ki, whence ce, Gr ἐ κεῖ, cf hic, sic, etc] (far more rare than the kindr citra), *on this side* (opp uls, ultra, and trans, cf Varr L. L. 5, § 83 Müll, Liv 5, 35, 4, 5 33, 9 al), with *acc.* **I.** In space **A.** With verb of motion (rare) eo die cis Tiberim redeundum est, Varr ap. Non p 92, 11 —**B.** With verb of rest Oppius mons, terticeps cis lucum Esquilinum, Sacr Argae ap Varr L L. 5, § 50 Müll. cis Tiberim redire, Liv 8, 14, 6 Gallia cis Rhenum perdomita, Sall H 1, 8 Dietsch, cf quae cis Taurum sunt, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 4 cis Euphratem, id. Att 7, 2, 6 Germanos, qui cis Rhenum incolunt, Caes. B G 2, 3 hic primus cis Anienem cum rege Veientium conflixit Liv 4, 17, 18 cis Taurum montem usque ad Halyn amnem, id 38, 38, 4 cis Padum ultraque, id. 5, 35, 4, Dig 1, 2, 2, § 32 —**II.** In time, *within* (only in Plaut. and post class writers, in the former always in connection with pauci) cis dies paucos, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 27 paucos cis mensis id Merc. 1, 2, 42 Lorenz ad loc cis paucas tempestates, id. Most 1, 1, 17 cis pauculos dies, Mamert. Grat Act Jul 15 cis mensem decimum, Aur Vict. Caes. 42, 1 —**III.** Acc to Priscian, also in other designations of limits = intra cis naturae leges, ut ultra naturae leges, Prisc. p 987 P, but the only passage cited for this meaning is veniam petens quod ei cis Vettios Plautios dissimulavisset, Tac A 11, 30 Ritter (Halm ei Titios, Vettios, al aliter), a very corrupt passage

Cis-alpīnus, a, um, *adj*, *lying on this side of the Alps, Cisalpine* (very freq) · Gallia, Cic. Imp Pomp 12, 35, Caes. B G 6, 1 Galli, Liv 27, 38, 6 · provincia, Suet. Caes. 29

cĭsĭārĭus, ii, *m* [cisium] **I.** *The driver of a cabriolet,* Dig 19, 2 13 —*Plur* CISIARIEI, C I L. 1, 1165 —**II.** *The maker of a cabriolet,* Inscr Orell 4109, 4163

cĭsium, ii, *n*, *a light two wheeled vehicle, a cabriolet* (vehiculi biroti genus, Non. p 86, 30), Cic. Phil 2, 31, 77, id. Rosc Am 7, 19, Vitr 10, 1, 6, Aus Ep 8, 6, *gen.* cisi, Verg Cat 8, 3 Burm, cf. Becker, Gall 3, p 9, Dict of Antiq

* **cis-montānus,** a, um, *adj*, *situate on this side of the mountain* · Aufinates, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106

* **cīsōrium,** ii, *n* [caedo], *a cutting instrument* ossis, Veg 3, 22, 1

(**cispellam,** a false read. for aspellam, Plaut Am 3, 4, 17)

1. Cispĭus, a, um, *a Roman gentile name,* e g M Cispius, Cic post Red. in Sen 8, 21, id Planc 31 75 al

2. Cispĭus (also **Cespĭus,** old form in Varr L. L 5, § 50 Müll) mons, *one of the peaks of the* Mons Esquilinus now the church *S Maria Maggiore,* Varr L L. 1 1, Gell 15, 1, 2, Fest p 348, 28, p 351, 1, Paul ex Fest. p 42, 11, cf Becker, Antiq 1, p 534 sq

Cis-rhēnānus, a, um, *adj*, *situate on this side of the Rhine* Germani, Caes. B G 6, 2

† **cissanthĕmŏs,** i, *f*, = κισσάνθεμος, *a plant similar to ivy, a species of cyclaminos,* Plin 25, 9, 68, § 116, 26, 15, 90, § 156.

† **cissărŏs,** i, *f*, or **-on,** i *n.*, *the plant also called* chrysanthemon, App Herb 17

Cissēis, idis, v Cisseus

Cisseus, ĕi, *m*, = Κισσεύς **I.** *A king of Thrace,* acc. to a later myth, *father of Hecuba,* Verg A. 5, 537, Hyg Fab 91, 911, who is on this account called **Cissēis,** Verg A. 7, 320 Serv, 10 705 —**II.** *A companion of Turnus, acc* Cissea, Verg A. 10, 317

† **cissĭon,** ii, *n*, = κίσσιον, *small ivy,* App Herb 98

Cissis, is, *f*, *a town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv 21, 60, 7 sq Alschefski ad loc.

† **cissītis,** is, *f*, = κισσῖτις, *a precious stone of the color of ivy leaves,* Plin 37, 11, 73, § 188

† **cissŏs,** i *f*, = κισσός **I.** *Ivy,* Plin 16, 34, 62 § 152 —**II.** Cissos erythranos, *an ivy like plant,* Plin 24, 10, 49, § 82

* † **cissybium,** ii, *n*, = κισσύβιον, *a cup of ivy wood* Macr S 5, 21, 11

† **cista,** ae, *f*, = κίστη, *a wooden box* or *basket, often woven of slips* or *twigs, used for keeping money, clothes, books, fruit,* etc. **I.** In gen, Plin 15, 17, 18, § 60, 16 40, 77, § 209, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 85, § 197, * Hor Ep 1, 17, 54, Ov M 2, 554, Col 12, 54, 2, Poët ap Quint. 8, 3, 19, Juv 3, 206, 6, 44, Dig 16, 3 1 —**II.** Esp **1.** *In mystical religious festivals, a box for holding the sacred utensils,* Cat 64, 259, Ov A A. 2, 609, Tib 1, 7, 48, Val Fl. 2 267, App M 6, p 174, 11, p 262.—**2.** *A box for depositing the votes in assemblies of the people,* Plin 33, 2, 7, § 31, Sisenn ap Non p 91, 24, Auct Her 1, 12, 21, Ascon ap Cic. Div in Caecil 7, 24, cf Dict of Antiq

cistella, ae, *f dim* [cista], *a small chest* or *box,* Plaut Cist. 3, 7, 4, 1, 3 sq, id Rud. 4, 4, 65 sq, Ter Eun 4, 6, 15, Auct Her 1, 12, 21 dub (al sitella)

Cistellāria, ae, *f* [cistella] *the title of a comedy of Plautus,* cf Varr L. L 7, § 64, Non p 63 33

* **cistellātrix,** icis, *f* [id], *she who has charge of the money box* (a kind of female slave), Plaut. Trin 2, 1, 25 (253 Ritschl)

cistellŭla, ae, *f dim* [id], *a little box* or *chest,* Plaut. Am 2, 2, 141 Ussing (Fleck cistula), id Rud. 2, 3, 60, 4, 4, 34

cisterna, ae, *f* [cista], *a subterranean reservoir for water, a cistern,* Varr R. R 1, 11, 2, Col 1, 5, 2, Sen Ep 86 3, Plin 31, 3, 21, § 31, 36, 23 52, § 173, Mart 3, 56, 1, Tac. H 5, 12 al.—For preserving wine, Dig 47, 2, 21, § 5

cisternīnus, a, um, *adj* [cisterna] *of* or *pertaining to cisterns cistern* aqua, Col 12, 43, 6, Cael. Aur Tard. 5, 10, Veg 2, 28, 18, 6, 8, 3

Cisthēna, ae *f*, = Κισθήνη *a town of Æolis,* Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122, Mel. 1, 18 2.

† **cisthos,** i, *m*, = κισθός (usu. κίστος), *a shrubby plant with red blossoms,* Plin. 24, 10, 48, § 81

Cis-tibĕris, e, *adj*, = cis Tiberim, *on this side of the Tiber* quinqueviri Dig 1, 2, 2, § 33 magistratus, Pomp. Orig Jus. § 33 Osann

* **cistĭfer,** ĕri, *m* [cista fero], *the bearer of a box* or *chest,* Mart 5, 17, 4.

† **cistŏphŏrus** or **-ŏs,** i, *m*, = κιστοφόρος **I.** *The bearer of the sacred box,* Inscr Orell 2318 —**II.** *An Asiatic coin of the value of about four drachms, on which a* cista *was stamped* Cic. Att. 2 6, 2, 2, 16, 4, 11, 1, 2, id. Dom 20, 52.— *Gen plur* cistophorûm, Liv 37, 46, 3, 39, 7, 1, Paul ex Fest p 78

cistŭla, ae, *f dim.* [cista] *a little box, chest* or *basket,* Plaut Am 1, 1, 264, id. Rud 2, 3, 58, 4, 4, 38 sq, Mart 4, 46, 13, App M. 9, p 236, 40

Cĭtārini, v Cetarini

cĭtātē, *adv*, v 2 cito, *P a fin.*

cĭtātim, *adv* [citatus, cito], *quickly, speedily, hastily* (very rare), Auct B Afr 80, *comp* and *sup*, v 2 cito *fin*

cĭtātĭo, onis, *f* [2 cito] **I.** In law, *the calling, proclaiming* edictorum sollemnium, Cod. Just. 1, 12, 6, § 4 — **II.** Milit t t., *the command,* Hyg Grom. § 43, p 91

* **cĭtātōrium,** ii, *n* [2. cito] *a summoning before a tribunal,* Cod Th 6, 28, 5

cĭtātus, a, um, v 2. cito, *P a.*

cĭtē, *adv*, v cieo, *P a fin*

cĭter, tra, trum (*comp* citerior, *sup* citimus, most freq in *comp; in posit* only Cato ap Prisc pp 589 and 999 P, and Afran ap Prisc p 607 ib), *adj* [cis]. **I.** *On this side* citer agnus (ager) alligatus ad sacra erit, Cato ap Prisc. pp 599 and 989 P : alter ulteriorem Galliam decernit cum Syriā, alter citeriorem, Cic. Prov Cons 15, 36 citerior provincia (i e Gallia Cisalpina), Caes. B G 1, 10 in Galliā citeriore, id ib 1, 24, Hirt B G 8, 23, Suet Caes. 56 citerior Hispania Varr R. R 1, 57, 2, Cic. Att. 12, 37, 4, Nep Cat. 2, 1, Plin 3, 1, 2, § 6 Arabia, Plin 6, 34, 39, § 213 Oceanus, Flor 4, 12, 46 ripa, Vell 2, 107, 1.—**II.** As that which is on this side is nearer to us than its opposite *lying near, near, close to* **A.** In space (stella) ultima a caelo, citima terris Cic Rep 6, 16, 16, id Univ 7 *fin* citima Persidis (sc loca), Plin 6, 34, 39, § 213. —**2.** Trop deduc orationem tuam de caelo ad haec citeriora, Cic Rep 1, 21, 34 quanta animi tranquillitate humana et citeriora considerat, id Tusc. 5, 25, 71 ut ad haec citeriora veniam et notiora nobis, id. Leg 3, 2, 4 nam citeriora nondum audiebamus, id Fam 2, 12 1, Val Max. 3, 8, 1, 9, 12, 6 citerioris vitae minister, *private, domestic,* Amm 14, 1, 7 —**B.** In time (post Aug) *earlier, sooner* Africano consulatus citerior legitimo tempore datus est, Val. Max 8 15, 1, 6, 3, 11 in antiquius citeriusve, Vell 1, 17, 2 citeriore die (opp longiore), Dig 23, 4, 15 —**C.** In measure or degree, *small little* citerior tamen est poena quam scelus, Quint Decl 299, Val Max. 8, 7, ext 10 —*Adv comp* **cĭtĕrius,** *less* citerius debito resistere, Sen. Ira 1, 16, 11, *sup* **cĭtimē,** *least,* acc. to Prisc p 1016 P —**III.** Hence, **A. cĭtrā,** *adv* and *prep* with *acc*, *on this side, on the hither* or *nearer side* (opp to ultra, more freq than cis q v) **1.** Prop (*a*) *Adv* (dextera) nec citra mota nec ultra *neither this way nor that,* Ov M 5, 186, cf ultra citraque pervolare, Plin. 10, 23, 31 § 61 citra est Oglasa id 3, 6, 12, § 80, 6, 11, 12, § 30 citra fuere margines id 2, 17, 14, § 73 —(*β*) With *acc* Germani qui essent citra Rhenum, Caes B G 6, 32 is locus est citra Leucadem stadia CXX, Cic. Fam 16, 2, so, citra Veliam, id Att 16, 7, 5 citra mare, Hor S 2, 8 47 mare citra id ib 1, 10, 31 citra flumen intercepti, Liv 21, 48, 6 citra Tauri juga, id 38, 48, 1 al — With verbs of motion ut exercitum citra flumen Rubiconem educeret Cic Phil. 6, 3, 5 ut omnes citra flumen eliceret, Caes B G 6, 8, Liv 21, 54, 4, Hor S 1, 1, 106 — **2.** (Acc. to citer, II) Of that which takes

place, or is within a fixed boundary, and yet does not reach that boundary, *within, beneath, short of, less than.* (α) *Adv.:* non erit necesse id usque a capite arcessere: saepe etiam citra licet, *not so far,* Cic. Top. 9, 39: paucis citra milibus lignatores ei occurrunt, Liv. 10, 25, 4: citra quam proxime fuerint (defectus lunae), Plin. 2, 13, 10, § 86: citra exsultare, id. 17, 22, 35, § 180: tela citra cadebant (i.e. *did not reach* the Romans), Tac. H. 3, 23.—(β) With *acc.:* nec a postremâ syllabâ citra tertiam, *before the third syllable,* Cic. Or. 18, 58 (cf. Quint. 1, 5, 30: acuta intra numerum trium syllabarum continetur); id. 8, 6, 76: cur Veneris stella numquam longius XLVI. portibus ab sole . . . abscedant, saepe citra eas ad solem reciprocent, Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 72; 2, 17, 15, § 77.—**b.** Trop. (α) *Adv.* of measure: neve domi praesume dapes et desine citra Quam capias paulo, Ov. A. A. 3, 757; cf.: culta citra quam debuit illa, id. P. 1, 7, 55.—(β) With *acc.:* pronepos ego regis aquarum; Nec virtus citra genus est, *is not behind my family,* Ov. M. 10, 607: glans cum citra satietatem data est, *not to satiety,* Col. 7, 6, 5; cf. id. 9, 13, 2; so, fatigationem, Cels. 1, 2; cf. Plin. 19, 8, 54, § 171: scelus, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 23: citra necem tua constitit ira, id. ib. 2, 127: usus citra intellectum acrimoniae, Plin. 19, 8, 54, § 171.—**c.** In time (with *acc.* rare; perh. not ante-Aug.): citra Kalendas Octobris, Col. 2, 8, 3; cf. Gell. 12, 13: Trojana tempora, Ov. M. 8, 365: juventam, id. ib. 10, 84: temporis finem, Dig. 49, 16, 15.—**3.** Since the Aug. per. (most freq. in Quint. and Pliny the elder; in the former more than twenty times), in gen. of that which does not belong to, is without, or beyond something, *without, aside from, apart from, except, without regard to, setting aside* (for the class. sine, praeter; hence the Gloss.: ἄνευ sine, absque, praeter, citra, Gloss. Cyr.: citra δίχα, χωρίς, ἐκτός, Gloss. Phil.); with *acc.:* citra hoc experimentum multa sunt, quae, etc., Col. 2, 2, 20: plus usus sine doctrinâ, quam citra usum doctrina valet, Quint. 12, 6, 4: Phidias in ebore longe citra aemulum, id. 12, 10, 9: vir bonus citra virtutem intellegi non potest, id. 12, 2, 1; so, accusationem, id. 7, 2, 26; 3, 8, 21; 7, 10, 3: tranare aquas citra docentem natura ipsa sciunt, id. 2, 16, 13: citra invidiam, Plin. 7, 29, 30, § 108: citra ullum aliud incommodum, id. 2, 51, 52, § 137: citra dolorem, id. 12, 17, 40, § 79; Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 4: morsum, Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 136: vulnus, id. 20, 21, 84, § 225 al.: citra fidem, Tac. Agr. 1: citra speciem aut delectationem, id. G. 16: citra Senatûs populique auctoritatem, Suet. Caes. 28: commoda emeritorum, id. Aug. 24: spem omnium fortuna cessit, Flor. 3, 1, 2: etiam citra spectaculorum dies, i. e. *even out of the time of the established spectacles,* Suet. Aug. 43: citra magnitudinem prope Ponto similis, *excepting its size,* Mel. 1, 19. 17; Tac. Agr. 10; Quint. 2, 4, 22; so id. 7, 2, 13; Dig. 3, 6, 9: lana tincta fuco citra purpuras placet, Ov. Fragm. ap. Quint. 12, 10, 75.—Citra sometimes follows its case, Hor. S. 1, 1, 107; 1, 10, 31.—**B. cĭtrō,** *adv.* (orig. *dat. sing.*), always in the connection and position ultro citroque, ultro et citro, ultro ac citro, or without copula ultro citro (not ultroque citroque), *hither and thither, this way and that, here and there, to and fro, from both sides, backwards and forwards, reciprocally;* Fr. *par ci par là, ça et là* (in good prose): ultro ac citro commeare, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 16: sursum deorsum, ultro citro commeantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 84: ultro citroque commeare, Auct. B. Afr. 20; Plin. 2, 38, 38, § 104; * Suet. Calig. 19; Lucr. 4, 32: qui ultro citroque navigarent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 170: cursare ultro et citro, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 60 (in Prisc. p. 1011 P., perh. only from memory written ultro citroque): bis ultro citroque transcurrerunt, Liv. 40, 40, 7 al.: cum saepe ultro citroque legati inter eos mitterentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 42; id. B. C. 1, 20; Liv. 5, 8, 6: multis verbis ultro citroque habitis, Cic. Rep. 6, 9, 9; cf. Liv. 9, 45, 2; 7, 9, 2: beneficiis ultro citro datis acceptisque, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 56: ut obsides ultro citroque darentur, Liv. 44, 23, 2: datâ ultro citroque fide, id. 29, 23, 5: inplicati ultro et citro vel usu diuturno vel etiam officiis, Cic. Lael. 22, 85 Klotz *N. cr.:* alternatis ultro citro aestibus, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 29: ultro citroque versus, Amm. 30, 3, 5.

cĭtĕrĭa, ae, *f., an effigy* or *caricature carried in procession at the games,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 59, 20 Müll.; Cato ib.

cĭtĕrĭor, v. citer.

cĭtĕrĭus, *adv.*, v. citer.

Cĭthaeron (Cĭthĕron, Aus. Idyll. 11, 32), ōnis, *m.*, = Κιθαιρών, *a mountain of Bœotia,* now *Elatia, sacred to Bacchus and the Muses, and famous for the death of Pentheus and Actæon,* Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 25; Verg. G. 3, 43; id. A. 4, 303; Ov. M. 2, 223; 3, 702 sq.; Sen. Oedip. 930; id. Phoen. 256; Val. Fl. 5, 81 (in all these passages only in *nom.*). — *Gen.* Cithaeronis, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 43; 3 (4), 15, 25; Liv. 31, 26, 1.—*Acc.* Cithaeronem, Lact. 1, 22, 15; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 641; 10, 163; id. G. 3, 291.

† **cĭthăra,** ae, *f.*, = κιθάρα, *the cithara, cithern, guitar,* or *lute* (very freq. in the poets, esp. in Hor.), Lucr. 2, 28; 4, 981; Tib. 2, 3, 12; 2, 5, 2; Verg. A. 6, 120; 9, 776; Hor. C. 1, 15, 15; 2, 12, 4; Varr. L. L. 8, § 61 Müll.; id. R. R. 2, 1, 3; Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 204; Quint. 1, 10, 3; 1, 10, 10; 2, 8, 15; Tac. A. 14, 14; 15, 65 al.—**II.** Meton., *the music of the cithara,* or, in gen., *of a stringed instrument, the art of playing on the cithara,* Prop. 2 (3), 10, 10; Verg. A. 12, 394; Hor. C. 1, 24, 4; id. S. 2, 3, 104 and 105.

‡ **cĭthărĭcen,** cinis, *m.* [cithara-cano; cf. tubicen], *the player on the cithara* (unused); cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 61 Müll.

† **cĭthărista,** ae, *m.*, = κιθαριστής, *a player on the cithara* (mostly in Cic.), Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 15; id. Div. 2, 64, 133. — Esp., *a statue of a player on the cithara:* etiam illum Aspendium citharistam, de quo saepe audistis id quod est Graecis hominibus in proverbio, quem omnia intus canere dicebant, sustulit, i. e. he was so skilfully represented that he seemed to be playing the music inwardly, though it was unheard, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20, § 53 Zumpt ad loc.

† **cĭthărĭstrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = κιθαρίστρια, *she who plays on the cithara,* Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 32; 1, 2, 94; Sid. Ep. 9, 13, 2; Porphyr. ad Hor. C. 1, 1.

† **cĭthărizo,** āre, *v. n.*, = κιθαρίζω, *to play on* or *strike the cithara,* Nep. Epam. 2, 1; Vulg. Apoc. 14, 2.

‡ **cĭthăroeda,** ae, v. citharoedus.

† **cĭthăroedĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = κιθαρῳδικός, *of* or *pertaining to the citharœdi:* ars, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 28; Suet. Ner. 40: habitus, id. ib. 25; Eutr. 7, 14: vestis, Dig. 50, 16, 127.

† **cĭthăroedus,** i, *m.*, = κιθαρῳδός, *one who plays on the cithara, accompanying it with the voice* (diff. from citharista by the accompanying singing), Cic. Mur. 13, 29; id. de Or. 2, 80, 325; id. Tusc. 5, 40, 116; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 3; * Hor. A. P. 355; Quint. 1, 12, 3; 4, 1, 2; 11, 3, 88; Suet. Ner. 20, 21; 20, 22; 20, 41; id. Vit. 4; id. Dom. 4 al. — In *fem.:* CITHAROEDA, ae, *she who plays on and sings to the cithara,* Inscr. Orell. 2611. — **b.** Prov.: non omnes, qui habent citharam, sunt citharoedi, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 3.

* † **cĭthărus,** i, *m.*, = κίθαρος, *a fish of the sole kind,* Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 146.

Cĭtĭensis and **Cĭtĭēus (Citt-),** v. Citium.

cĭtĭmē, *adv.*, and **cĭtĭmus,** a, um, *adj.*, v. citer.

* **cĭtĭ-pēs,** pĕdis, *adj.* [citus], *swift-footed, fleet:* cursus, Diom. p. 472 P.

* **cĭtĭrēmis,** e, *adj.* [citus-remus], *rowed swiftly:* Argo, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 94 P.

Cĭtĭum (more rare **Cittĭum**), i, *n.*, = Κίτιον (Κίττιον). **I.** *A seaport town in Cyprus,* now *Khiti, the birthplace of the Stoic Zeno,* Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 130; Nep. Cim. 3, 4.—Hence, **1. Cĭtĭēus,** i, *m.*, *a Citian:* Zeno, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 34.—In *plur.*, Cic. Fin. 4, 20, 56.—**2. Cĭtĭensis,** is, *m.*, the same: Zeno, Gell. 17, 21.—In *plur.*, Dig. 50, 12, 1.—**II.** *A town in Macedonia,* Liv. 42, 51, 1 and 2.

Cĭtĭus, i, *m.* (mons), *a mountain in Macedonia,* Liv. 43, 21, 7.

1. cĭtō, *adv.*, v. cieo, *P. a. fin.*

2. cĭto, āvi, ātum (*part. perf. gen. plur.* citatûm, Att. ap. Non. p. 485; *inf. pass.* citarier, Cat. 61, 42), 1, *v. freq. a.* [cieo]. **I.** *To put into quick motion, to move* or *drive violently* or *rapidly, to hurl, shake, rouse, excite, provoke, incite, stimulate, promote,* etc. (mostly post-Aug. and poet.; in earlier authors usu. only in *P. a.*): citat hastam, Sil. 4, 583: arma, Stat. Th. 8, 124: gradum, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 510: urinam, Cels. 2, 19: pus, id. 5, 28, n. 13: umorem illuc, id. 4, 6: alvum, Col. 7, 9, 9: ubi luctandi juvenes animosa citavit gloria, Stat. Th. 6, 834.—**2.** Of plants, *to put* or *shoot forth:* virgam, Col. 3, 6, 2; 4, 15, 2: radices, id. 5, 5, 5; id. Arb. 10, 3; Pall. Feb. 9, 6.—**B.** Trop.: isque motus (animi) aut boni aut mali opinione citetur, *be called forth,* Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 24 Orell. *N. cr.* (cf.: motus cieri, id. ib. 1, 10, 20).—**II.** (Like cieo, 2.) With reference to the termination ad quem, *to urge to, call* or *summon to* (class.; esp. freq. in lang. of business; syn.: voco, adesse jubeo): patres in curiam per praeconem ad regem Tarquinium citari jussit, Liv. 1, 47, 8; id. 3, 38, 6 and 12: senatum, id. 9, 30, 2: in fora citatis senatoribus, id. 27, 24, 2: tribus ad sacramentum, Suet. Ner. 44; cf. Cat. 61, 43: judices citati in hunc reum consedistis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7, § 19: citari nominatim unum ex iis, etc., i. e. for enrollment for milit. service, Liv. 2, 29, 2; id. Epit. libr. 14; Val. Max. 6, 3, 4.—**B.** Esp. **1.** In law, *to call the parties, to see whether they are present* (syn.: in jus vocare, evocare): citat reum: non respondet. Citat accusatorem . . . citatus accusator non respondit, non affuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 40, § 98; 2, 2, 38, § 92; id. Div. in Caecil. 13, 41; so of those accused, id. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 92; id. Mil. 19, 50; Suet. Tib. 11; 61.—And of the roll of a gang of slaves: mancipia ergastuli cottidie per nomina, Col. 11, 1, 22 al.—Hence, *to accuse:* cum equester ordo reus a consulibus citaretur, Cic. Sest. 15, 35; Vitr. 7 praef.; and facetiously, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 6.—With *gen.* of the charge or penalty: omnes ii . . . abs te capitis C. Rabirii nomine citantur, Cic. Rab. Perd. 11, 31; cf.: ne proditi mysterii reus a philosophis citaretur, Lact. 3, 16, 5.—Of witnesses: in hanc rem testem totam Siciliam citabo, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 59, § 146; Suet. Caes. 74; Quint. 6, 4, 7.—**b.** Beyond the sphere of judicial proceedings: testem, auctorem, *to call one to witness, to call upon, appeal to, quote, cite:* quamvis citetur Salamis clarissimae testis victoriae, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 75: quos ego testes citaturus fui rerum a me gestarum, Liv. 38, 47, 4: poëtas ad testimonium, Petr. 2, 5: libri, quos Macer Licinius citat identidem auctores, Liv. 4, 20, 8.—*To call for votes* or *opinions* in the senate, haec illi, quo quisque ordine citabantur, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 18.—Of an appeal to a god for aid, etc., Ov. F. 5, 683; Cat. 61, 42.—**2.** (Like cieo, II. C.) In gen., *to mention any person* or *thing by name, to name, mention, call out, proclaim, announce* (rare but class.; syn. laudo): omnes Danai reliquique Graeci, qui hoc anapaesto citantur, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 18: victorem Olympiae citari; cf. Nep. praef. § 5; Liv. 29, 37, 9; Stat. Th. 6, 922: paeanem, *to rehearse, recite,* Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251: io Bacche, *to call,* Hor. S. 1, 3, 7 (cf.: triumphum ciere, Liv. 45, 38, 12, infra cieo, II. C. 2.); Col. 11, 1, 22.—Hence, **cĭtātus,** a, um, *part., driven, urged on, hastened, hurried; and P. a., quick, rapid, speedy, swift* (opp. tardus; class.). **A.** Prop., freq.: citato equo, *at full gallop,* Caes. B. C. 3, 96; Liv. 1, 27, 7; 3, 46, 6; so, equis, id. 1, 5, 8; cf. Verg. A. 12, 373 al.: jumentis, Suet. Ner. 5: pede, Cat. 63, 2: tripudiis, id. 63, 26: citato gradu, Liv. 28, 14, 17: passibus, Sen. Hippol. 9: axe, Juv. 1, 60: citatum agmen, Liv. 35, 30, 1: citatiore agmine ad stativa sua pervenit, id. 27, 50, 1; so, citatissimo agmine, id. 22, 6, 10 al.: amnis citatior, id. 23, 19, 11: flumen, Sen. Herc. Fur. 178: nautae, Prop. 1, 8, 23: rates, Sen. Hippol. 1048; Luc. 8, 456: currus, Sil. 8, 663: Euro citatior, Sil. 4, 6: alvus citatior, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 63.—Also instead of an *adv.* (cf. citus, B.): Rhenus per fines Trevirorum citatus fertur, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: ferunt citati signa, Liv. 41, 3, 8: penna citatior ibat, Sil. 10, 11.—**B.** Trop., *quick, rapid, vehement, impetuous:* argumenta acria et citata, Quint. 9, 4, 135; and transf. to persons: in argumentis citati atque ipso etiam motu celeres sumus, id. 9, 4, 138: Roscius citatior, Aesopus gravior fuit, id. 11, 3, 111; 11,

3, 17 pronuntiatio (opp pressa), id. 11, 3, 111 citatior manus (opp lenior), id. 11, 3, 102 soni tum placidi tum citati, Gell 1, 11, 15 —*Adv* **citātē**, *quickly, speedily, nimbly, rapidly* (perh only in the two foll examples) piscatores citatius moventur, Quint. 11, 3, 112 ut versus quam citatissime volvant, id 1, 1, 37

citŏcăcium, ii, *n*, *the plant* chamaelaea, App Herb 111

cĭtrā, v citer, *adv*, A

cĭtrāgo (also **cĭtrĕāgo** in MSS), inis, *f* [citrus], *the citrus plant, lemon balm*, Pall 1, 37, 2, 5, 8, 6

‡ **cĭtrārius**, ii, *m*, *a dealer in lemons*, Inscr Orell 4811

* **1. cĭtrātus**, a, um, *adj* [citrus], *steeped in citrus oil* libri, Plin 13, 13, 27, § 86

2. cĭtrātus, a, um [a late *adj* form of citra], *of this side*, Auct Limit p 298 sq

* **cĭtrētum**, i, *n* [citrus], *an orchard of citrus trees*, Pall Febr 24, 14

cĭtrĕus, a, um, *adj* [id] **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to the citrus tree* malus, *the citrus tree*, Opp ap Macr S 2, 15 malum, *citrus apple*, Cloat. ib mensa, *of citrus wood* (which was much prized by the ancients), Cic Verr 2, 4, 17, § 37 sub trabe citrea, Hor C 4, 1, 20 Zumpt, Petr 119, 29, Mart. 14, 89 lecti, Pers 1, 53 oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 45, § 88 —**B.** *Subst* **cĭtrĕa**, ae, *f*, = citrus, Plin. 16, 26, 44, § 107 —**II.** *Pertaining to the citron tree*, only *subst* **cĭtrĕum**, i, *n*, *the citron*, Plin 23, 6, 56, § 105, Pall Mart 10, 15

citrium, ii, *n*, *a kind of gourd*, Apic. 1, 21, 4, 3

citrō, *adv*, v citer, *adv*, B

citrōsus, a, um, *adj* [citrus], *smelling of citrus* vestis, Naev ap Macr S 2, 15, 5 (cf εἵματα θυώδεα, Hom Od 5, 264 al, in Paul ex Fest p 42, 14 Müll erron citrosa vestis appellata est a similitudine citri, so also Isid. Orig 19, 22, 20)

cĭtrum, i, *n* [id], *the wood of the citrus*, q v, *citrus wood*, Plin 16, 43, 84, § 231 —**2.** Meton, *the household furniture*, esp *tables, made of it* (very costly), Cato ap Fest. p 242, 21 Müll, Vell 2, 56, 2, Mart 9, 59, 10, 10, 98, 6, 10, 80, 2, cf citrus, I

† **cĭtrus**, i [prob a mutilation of κέδρος, cedrus] **I.** *The citrus, an African tree* (hence Atlantis silva, Luc 10, 144, and Massyla robora, Stat S 3, 3, 94), whose very fragrant wood (v citrum) was used in making household furniture, and was prized very highly, Plin. 13, 15, 29, § 91 sq, 13, 16, 30, § 100, Varr R R 3, 2, 4, Luc 9, 428, cf citreus, I and citrum —**II.** *The citron tree* (also called malus Medica Persica etc), Citrus Medica, Linn, whose fruit and leaves were laid between the folds of clothing to preserve it from worms, and also used as a counter poison, Plin. 12, 3, 7, § 14 sq, cf id 13, 16, 31, § 103, Cloat and Opp ap Macr S 2, 15, Pall Mart. 10, 16, cf Serv ad Verg G 2, 126

Cittium, Cittiensis, etc, v Citium

cĭtus, a, um, v cieo, *P a*

cīvĭcus, a, um, *adj* [civis] **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to citizens, civil, civic, citizens* (more rare than the class. civilis, and, except in the phrase civica corona, mostly poet) jura, Hor Ep 1, 3, 23 motus, id. C 2, 1, 1 rabies, id. ib 3, 24, 26, Flor 3, 21, 5, cf furor, id 4, 2, 75. bella, Ov P 1, 2, 126. invidia, Sil 8, 21. arma pro trepidis reis, i e *defence before a tribunal*, Ov F 1, 22 —**B.** Esp corona civica, *the civic crown, made of oak leaves* (hence, civilis quercus, Verg A 6, 772, and querna corona Ov F 1, 614, id Tr 3, 1, 36), the crown of highest distinction, except the corona obsidionalis, and bestowed upon him who had saved the life of a fellow citizen in war, its inscription was OB CIVEM (CIVES) SERVATVM (SERVATOS), Liv 6, 20, 7, Plin 16, 4, 3, § 7 sq, Gell 5, 6, 11 sq, Cic Planc 30, 72, id Pis 3, 6, Liv 10, 46, 3, Dict of Antiq p 310 —Also *subst* **cīvĭca**, ae, *f* civicam mereri, Sen Clem 1, 26, 5 aliquem civicâ donare, Quint. 6, 3, 79 servati civis decus, Tac A 12, 31 *fin*.—**II.** *Of* or *pertaining to a town* or *city* errare intra muros civicos, Plaut. Fragm ap Charis p 181 *P* (in Liv 1, 40, 2, vicinae, not civicae, is the true reading) —No *comp* or *sup*

1. cīvīlis, e, *adj* [civis]. **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to citizens, civil, civic* (class in prose and poetry, and very freq) sanguine civili rem conflant, *by the blood of citizens*, * Lucr 3, 70, Cic Fam 15, 15, 1 conjuratio, id ib 5, 12, 2 bellum, id Att. 7, 13, 1, id Imp Pomp 10, 28 bella, Hor Epod. 16, 1, Luc 1, 1 genus belli, Cic Att. 7, 13, 1, Sall C 47, 2, Quint. 12, 1, 16, Flor 3, 22, 10, 3, 23, 7 facinus, Cic Att 7, 13, 1 —So De Bello Civili, the title of a portion of the Commentaries of Julius Cæsar, Flor 4, 2, 4 discordia, Sall C 5, 2 dissensio, id J 41 *fin* discidii specie, Tac A 14, 60 irae, id ib 1, 43 acies, Ov M 7, 142 arma, *civil war*, Cic. Div 2, 2, 6, Tac A. 1, 9 aestus, Hor Ep 2, 2, 47 Mars, Ov H 6, 35 busta, Prop 2, 1, 27 victoria, Nep Epam 10, 3, Sall J 95, 4, Tac H 4 38 *fin* praeda, id ib 3, 15 et saep mos consuetudoque, Cic. Off 1, 41, 148, cf just before instituta civilia conciliatio et societas, id N D 2, 31 78 facinus, id. Att 7, 13, 1 clamor, Liv 3, 28, 4, cf robur, id 28, 44, 5 curae, Hor C 3, 8, 17 quercus = corona civica (v civicus, I), Verg A 6, 772 civilis dies, *the civil day (from midnight to midnight*, opp to the naturalis dies, from the rising to the setting of the sun) Varr R. R. 1, 28, 1, Plin 2, 77, 79, § 188, Macr S 1, 3 amor (opp to naturalis), *between citizens*, Gell. 12, 1, 23 —**2.** Esp jus civile **a.** In gen., *private rights, the law*, as it protects citizens in their status, property, etc jus civile est aequitas constituta iis qui ejusdem civitatis sunt, ad res suas obtinendas, Cic Top 2, 9 sit ergo in jure civili finis hic legitimae atque usitatae in rebus causisque civium aequabilitatis conservatio, id. de Or 1, 42, 188 qui jus civile contemnendum putat, is vincula revellit judiciorum, etc., id Caecin 25, 70, id Off 3, 17 69, id. Balb 11, 28, Gai Inst 1, 1, Just. Inst 1, 2, 1 sq, opp jus naturale quodam tempore homines nondum neque naturali neque civili jure descripto fusi, etc, Cic. Sest 42, 91 —**b.** *The body of Roman law relating to private rights, the Civil Law* ut si quis dicat jus civile id esse, quod in legibus, senatûs consultis, rebus judicatis, juris peritorum auctoritate, edictis magistratuum, more, aequitate consistat, Cic Top 5, 28 hoc civile (jus) quod dicimus (opp causa universi juris ac legum), id Leg 1, 5, 17 de jure civili si quis novi quid instituit, id Verr 2, 1, 42 § 109, opp jus nationum, id Div in Caecil 5, 18, opp jus praetorium, the precedents of decisions by the praetor nam quod agas mecum ex jure civili ac praetorio non habes, id Caecin 12, 34, 2, 4, cf Dig 1, 1, 7 pr and § 1 —**c.** In narrower sense, *the code of procedure, the forms of process* in the Roman law civile jus, repositum in penetralibus pontificum, evulgavit (Licinius), Liv 9, 46, 5 Weissenb ad loc jus civile per multa saecula inter sacra caerimoniasque deorum abditum, Cn Flavius vulgavit, Val Max. 2, 5, 2, cf Dig 1, 2, 2, § 5 sqq, *plur* intereaim si novi civilia jura, Hor S 1, 9, 39 —**B.** *Relating to public* or *political life, political, public, state* scientia, *politics, political science*, Cic. Inv 1, 5, 6, Quint 2, 15, 33 quaestiones id 2, 15, 36 officia, id 2, 15, 36, and 2, 4, 27 civilium rerum peritus, Tac H. 2, 5 mersor civilibus undis, Hor Ep 1, 1, 16 vir, *a statesman*, πολιτικός, Quint prooem § 10, 11, 10, 15, 12, 2, 7, 12, 2, 21, 11, 1, 35—**2.** Esp *civil*, opp military (first in Livy) is gravis annis non militaribus solum sed civilibus quoque abscesserat muneribus, Liv 9 3, 5, cf civilis res haud magnopere obeuntem bella excitabant, id. 6, 22, 7 —**II.** Trop (cf popularis, and the Gr κοινός), *demeaning one's self as a citizen*, hence of distinguished persons, *courteous, polite, civil, affable, urbane* (so not before the Aug per, esp freq in Suet, in Quint only once) quid enim civilius illo? Ov Tr 4, 4, 13 sermo, Liv 6, 40, 15 animus, id 45, 32, 5, Tac. A 1, 72, Suet. Caes 75, id Claud 1, id Dom 12, cf id Calig 3, id Vesp 12 parumque id non civile modo sed humanum etiam visum, *unbecoming a private citizen*, Liv 5, 23, 5 et humano ingressu, Quint 3, 8 59 Spald incessu, Plin Pan 83, 7 civile ingenium, mira comitas, Tac A 1, 33, cf id. ib 2, 82 arma, id. H 4, 3 civile rebatur, misceri voluptatibus vulgi, id. A 1, 54, cf id. ib 2, 34, 3, 22; Plin Pan. 78, 4, 87, 1 civilis circa amicos, Eutr 7, 13 in cunctos, id. 10, 16.—*Sup*, Eutr 8, 1, Spart. Had. 20, 1.—As *subst*. **civile**, is, *n*, *courtesy* si quicquam in vobis non dico civilis sed humani esset, Liv 5, 3, 9 —Hence, *adv* **cīvīlĭter**. **1.** (Acc to I) *Citizen like* vivere, Cic. ap. Lact 3, 14 certare, Cael. ap Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 3, Liv 38, 56, 9, 33, 46, 3, Juv 5, 112, Gell praef § 13 —**b.** In judicial language, *civilly* (opp criminally) agere, Dig 47, 2, 92, 11, 6, 1, 47, 10, 37 —**2.** (Acc. to 2) *As becomes a citizen, courteously, kindly*, Ov M 12, 583, id Tr 3, 8, 41, Tac. A. 3, 76, 4, 21, id. H. 2, 91 —*Comp* civilius, Plin Pan. 29, 2, App M 9, p 236, 10 —*Sup* civilissime, Eutr 7, 8

2. Cīvīlis, is, *m*, *a proper name*, e g Julius Civilis, *chief of the Batavi*, Tac. H 4, 13 sq, *abl* Civile, id. ib 4, 35

cīvīlĭtas, ātis, *f* [civilis] **I.** (Acc. to civilis, I B) *The art of government, politics*, only three times in Quint as transl. of the Gr πολιτική, 2, 15 25, 2, 15, 33, 2, 17, 14 —**II.** (Acc to civilis, II) *Courteousness, politeness, affability* (post Aug and rare), Suet. Aug 51, id Claud 35, Eutr 7, 21, Lampr Alex Sev 20

cīvīlĭter, *adv*, v civilis *fin*

cīvis (cīves, C I L. 3, 966, 3337 et saep, **ceivis**, S C Bacch and Lex Thoria, **ceus** in Tab Bant.), is, comm. (*abl.* usually cive civi, Plaut Pers. 4, 3, 6, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 13, §§ 32 and 33 Zumpt *N cr*, id. Planc 40, 96, 41, 97, id. Sest 12, 29, id Balb 19, 43, id. Att. 7, 3, 4, 14, 11, 1, cf Prisc p 766 P, dub Cic. Phil 5, 19, 52) [root ki of κεῖμαι, to lie, abide, cf κώμη], *a citizen* (male or female, opp. peregrinus, id Verr 2, 4, 35, § 77, id. Off 1, 34, 124, Liv 22, 35, 5, opp advena, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 34, § 74, or to hospes, Ter Phorm 2, 2, 14, or to hostis, Liv 8 36, 1, Hor Ep 1, 17, 33, Ov M 13, 234) **I.** In gen **a.** (Very freq in all periods and kinds of composition) Enn. Ann 174 Vahl, Plaut Am 1, 1, 220 optati cives, populares, incolae, accolae, advenae omnes, Date viam, etc., id Aul. 3, 1, 1 quod civis cum civi agat, Cic Verr 2, 2, 13, § 32 cives cum civibus de virtute certabant, Sall C 9, 2 al.—**b.** In *fem* Attica, Plaut. Poen 1, 2 159 civis femina, id Pers 4, 3, 6, Ter And 1, 3, 16, 5, 1, 14 civis virgo, id Eun 5, 2, 19, id Ad 4, 7, 7 Romana, Cic. Balb 24, 55, 13, 30, Nep Them 1, 2 al civis Romanus, Enn ap Censor p 2725 P (Ann v 174 Vahl), Cic. Verr 2, 5, 57, § 147, 2, 4, 61, § 136. —Concerning the political rights of the civis Romanus (opposed to peregrinus or hostis), v Zimmern, Rechtsgesch 2, § 123 sq, Dict of Antiq p 260 sqq —**II.** Esp, *a fellow citizen* (for which, in late Lat, concivis) Lunaï portum cognoscite cives Enn ap Pers. 6, 9 (Ann v 16 Vahl), Hor Ep 1, 1, 53, Ov M 13, 234 —So particularly, civis meus, tuus, etc, *my, thy fellow citizen*, Cato ap Fest. p 234, Plaut. Trin 1, 2, 63, Cic. Cat 1, 7, 17, id Mil. 34, 93, id Div 2, 2, 6, id Fin. 1, 4, 10 —In *fem* defende cives tuas, senex Plaut Rud. 3, 4, 37 —**B.** *A subject* imperare corpori, ut rex civibus suis, Cic Rep 3, 25, 37.—**III.** Figuratively civis totius mundi, *a citizen of the world*, Cic Leg 1, 23, 61

cīvĭtas, ātis (*gen plur* civitatium, Cic Rep 1, 34, 51, id Leg 2, 4, 9, Caes. B G 4, 3, 5, 22, Sall C 40, 2, Liv 1, 17, 4, 2, 6, 5, 33, 20, 11 Drak, 42, 30, 6, 42, 44, 1, 45, 34, 1, Vell 2, 42, 2, Quint 2, 16, 4 *N cr*, Suet Tit 8 Oud, Cornut ap Charis p 100 P, cf Varr L. L 8, § 66, Prisc p 771 P, Neue, Formenl 1, 268), *f* [civis] **I.** Abstr, *the condition or privileges of a (Roman) citizen, citizenship, freedom of the city* (upon its conditions, v Zimmern, Rechtsgesch 2, § 123 sq, Dict of Antiq p 260 sqq) Cato cum esset Tusculi natus, in populi Romani civitatem susceptus est ita, cum ortu Tusculanus esset, civitate Romanus, etc, Cic. Leg 2, 2, 5 donare aliquem civitate, id. Balb 13 20, Suet Caes. 24, 42, 76, id. Aug 47, id. Tib 51; id Ner 24 dare civitatem alicui, Cic. Arch. 4, 7, 5 10, Liv 1, 28, 7, 8, 14, 8, Suet Aug 40, id. Galb 14 accipere aliquem in civi

tatem, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35: adsciscere in civitatem, Liv. 6, 40, 4: ascribere aliquem in civitatem, Cic. Arch. 4, 6: aliquem foederatis civitatibus ascribere, id. ib. 4, 7: in aliis civitatibus ascriptus, id. ib. 5, 10: assequi, Tac. A. 11, 23: consequi, Cic. Balb. 13, 31: deponere, id. Caecin. 34, 100: decedere de civitate, id. Balb. 5, 11: dicare se civitati, id. ib. 11, 28: in civitatem, id. ib. 12, 30: eripere, id. Caecin. 34, 99: habere, id. Balb. 13, 31: impertiri civitatem, id. Arch. 5, 10: furari civitatem, id. Balb. 2, 5: petere, Suet. Caes. 8: Romanam assequi, Tac. A. 11, 23: adipisci, Suet. Aug. 40: Romanam usurpare, id. Calig. 38; id. Claud. 25: amittere civitatem, Cic. Caecin. 34, 98: adimere, id. ib.; Suet. Caes. 28: petere, id. ib. 8: negare, id. Aug. 40: jus civitatis, Cic. Caecin. 34, 98; id. Arch. 5, 11: recipere aliquem in civitatem, id. Caecin. 34, 100; id. Arch. 10, 22; id. Balb. 13, 31: relinquere, id. Caecin. 34, 100: retinere civitatem, id. Balb. 12, 30: retinere aliquem in civitate, id. Lig. 11, 33: ademptio civitatis, id. Dom. 30, 78: commemoratio, id. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 162: nomen, id. ib.: ereptor, id. Dom. 30, 81.—**B.** Trop.: ut oratio Romana plane videatur, non civitate donata, Quint. 8, 1, 3; cf.: civitate Romanâ donare agricolationem, Col. 1, 1, 12: verbum hoc a te civitate donatum, *naturalized*, Gell. 19, 3, 3; Sen. Ep. 120, 4; id. Q. N. 5, 16, 4.—More freq., **II.** Concr., *the citizens united in a community, the body-politic, the state*, and as this consists of one city and its territory, or of several cities, it differs from urbs, i. e. the compass of the dwellings of the collected citizens; but sometimes meton., = urbs, v. B.: concilia coetusque hominum jure sociati, quae civitates appellantur, Cic. Rep. 6, 13, 13: tum conventicula hominum, quae postea civitates nominatae sunt, tum domicilia conjuncta, quas urbes dicimus, etc., id. Sest. 42, 91; cf.: omnis populus, qui est talis coetus multitudinis, qualem exposui; omnis civitas, quae est constitutio populi; omnis res publica, quae populi res est, etc., id. Rep. 1, 26, 41: quia sapiens non sum, nec haec urbs nec in eâ civitas ... non dubitavisset, quin et Roma urbs (esset), et eam civitas incoleret, id. Ac. 2, 45, 137: aucta civitate magnitudine urbis, Liv. 1, 45, 1: Orgetorix civitati persuasit, ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent, Caes. B. G. 1, 2 Oud.; so id. ib. 1, 4; 1, 19; 1, 31; cf. Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 429, 15: civitates aut nationes devictae, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35; Sall. C. 31, 1; Liv. 21, 1, 2: io triumphe non semel dicemus civitas omnis, Hor. C. 4, 2, 51; cf. id. Epod. 16, 36 and 18: cum civitas in foro exspectatione erecta staret, Liv. 3, 47, 1; so id. 2, 37, 5; 26, 18, 6; 34, 41, 1; Tac. A. 3, 11; Suet. Calig. 6; id. Tib. 17; 42: civitates aut condere novas aut conservare jam conditas, Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12; id. Sull. 9, 28; id. Rep. 1, 8, 13; 1, 3, 5: omnis civitas Helvetia in quattuor pagos divisa est, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: quae pars civitatis Helvetiae, etc., id. ib.: non longe a Tolosatium finibus, quae civitas est in provinciâ, id. ib. 1, 10: Ubii, quorum fuit civitas ampla atque florens, id. ib. 4, 3: Rhodiorum civitas, magna atque magnifica, Sall. C. 51, 5; cf. id. J. 69, 3: Heraclea quae est civitas aequissimo jure ac foedere, Cic. Arch. 4, 6 et saep.: administrare civitatem, id. Off. 1, 25, 88: mutari civitatum status, id. Leg. 3, 14, 32; so, civitatis status, Quint. 6, 1, 16; 11, 1, 85: (legibus) solutis stare ipsa (civitas) non possit, id. 11, 1, 85: lege civitatis, id. 12, 10, 26; cf. id. 5, 10, 25: mos civitatis, id. 10, 1, 107; 12, 3, 7; 1, 2, 2.—Of Plato's ideal republic: si in illâ commenticiâ Platonis civitate res ageretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 230.—**2.** Trop.: civitas caelitum, Plaut. Rud. prol. 2: ut jam universus hic mundus una civitas sit communis deorum atque hominum existimanda, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 23.—**B.** Meton., = urbs, *a city* (rare and mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Cæs.): civitatem incendere, Enn. ap. Non. p. 429, 5 (Trag. 382 Vahl.): cum errarem per totam civitatem, Petr. 8, 2; cf. id. 8, 141 *fin.*: Lingonum, Tac. H. 1, 54; 1, 64: ab excidio civitatis, id. ib. 1, 63; 1, 69: circumjectae civitates, id. ib. 3, 43: muri civitatis, id. ib. 4, 65; id. A. 6, 42: pererrata nocturnis conversationibus, Sen. Ben. 6, 32, 1: expugnare civitatem, Quint. 8, 3, 67; cf.: expugnandae civitates, id. 12, 9, 2: plurimas per totum orbem civitates, terrae motu aut incendio afflictas restituit in melius, Suet. Vesp. 17; cf. id. Tit. 8; id. Tib. 84 *fin.*; Lact. 2, 7, 19.—**2.** Esp., *the city*, i. e. *Rome* and its inhabitants, Tac. H. 1, 19; 2, 92; 4, 2.

cīvĭtātŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [civitas]. **I.** *Citizenship in a small city*, Sen. Apocol. 9, 3.—**II.** *A small city*, App. M. 10, p. 238; Hier. in Isa. 8, 26, 5 sq.

clābŭlāre, is, *n.* [clabula = clavula] *a large, open wagon, probably with sides of wicker-work*, used in transporting soldiers, Cod. Th. 6, 29, 2, § 2.—Hence, **clābŭlāris** (**clāv-**), e, and **clābŭlārius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the transport wagons*: clavularis cursus facultate permissâ, Amm. 20, 4, 11; Cod. Th. 8, 5, 62.

clacendix, claxendix, or **calcendix,** *a kind of shell-fish*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 46, 16 Müll. *N. cr.*; Prisc. p. 655 P.

clādes, is (*gen. plur.* usu. cladium, Liv. 2, 63, 7; 5, 22, 8 et saep.: cladum, Sil. 1, 41; 7, 505; 9, 353; 16, 672; Amm. 29, 1, 14; 32, 2, 1), *f.* [kindr. with Sanscr. klath, laedere; Gr. κλάω, to break, break in pieces; cf.: per-cello, clava, gladius]. **I.** Prop., *a breaking, beating, dashing to pieces*; hence, **A.** In gen., *destruction, devastation, injury, mischief, harm, misfortune, disaster, loss, detriment, calamity* (cf.: calamitas, pernicies; class. and freq.): clades calamitasque, intemperies modo in nostram advenit domum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 3: haec igitur subito clades nova pestilitasque Aut in aquas cadit aut fruges persidit in ipsas, Lucr. 6, 1125: dare late cladem magnasque ruinas, id. 5, 347: etsi cursum ingeni tui, Bruti, premit haec inportuna clades civitatis, Cic. Brut. 97, 332: atque haec vetusta ... Luctifica clades nostro infixa est corpori, id. Tusc. 2, 10, 25: et illam meam cladem ... maximum esse rei publicae volnus judicastis, id. Sest. 13, 31: cum tibi ad pristinas cladis accessio fuisset Aetoliae repentinus interitus, id. Pis. 37, 91: quod si primo proelio Catilina superior discessisset, profecto magna clades atque calamitas rem publicam oppressisset, Sall. C. 39, 4: captae urbis Romanae clades, Liv. 5, 21, 16: publica, Tac. A. 14, 64: tum urbs tota eorum conruit et Taygeti montis magna pars ... abrupta cladem eam insuper ruinâ pressit, Plin. 2, 79, 81, § 191: plus populationibus quam proeliis cladium fecit (cf. B. 1. infra), Liv. 8, 2, 8: quidve superbia spurcitia ac petulantia? Quantas Efficiunt clades! Lucr. 5, 48: aliam quamvis cladem inportare pericli, id. 5, 369: agrum omni belli clade pervastat, Liv. 22, 4, 1: colonias belli clade premi, Curt. 9, 7, 22: colonias omni clade vastare, id. 4, 1, 10: majestas populi Romani ... vastata cladibus fuerat, Plin. 16, 32, 57, § 132: per sex dies septemque noctes eâ clade saevitum est, *of the burning of Rome*, Suet. Ner. 38: quo tantae cladis pretio, i. e. *the burning of the Capitol*, Tac. H. 3, 72; id. A. 13, 57: recens, *the destruction of the amphitheatre*, id. A. 4, 63 sq.: Lugdunensis, *the burning of Lyons*, id. ib. 16, 13 Nipp. ad loc.—With *gen. obj.*: si denique Italia a dilectu, urbs ab armis, sine Milonis clade numquam esset conquietura, *without ruining Milo*, Cic. Mil. 25, 68: tum privatae per domos clades vulgatae sunt, *the losses of particular families* at Cannae, Liv. 22, 56, 4.—Poet.: cladibus, exclamat, Saturnia, pascere nostris, Ov. M. 9, 176: Trojae renascens alite lugubri Fortuna tristi clade iterabitur, Hor. C. 3, 3, 62.—**B.** Esp. **1.** In war or battle, *a disaster, defeat, overthrow, discomfiture, massacre*: ni pedites cum equitibus permixti magnam cladem in congressu facerent, Sall. J. 59, 3: exercitatior hostis magnâ clade eos castigavit, Liv. 39, 1, 4: iret ut ... subitâ turbaret clade Latinos, Verg. A. 12, 556: quodsi ... supervenisset, ingens clades accipi potuit, Curt. 4, 12, 15; so: accipere cladem, *to be defeated, beaten*, Liv. 3, 26, 3; 5, 11, 5; 8, 12, 17; 22, 51, 11: apud Chaeroneam accepta, Quint. 9, 2, 62: classe devictâ multas ipsi lacrimas, magnam populo Romano cladem attulit, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7: postquam is ... contractae cladi superesset ... fusa est Romana acies, Liv. 25, 19, 16: omnibus pacis modo incurrisse agentibus magna clades inlata, id. 29, 3, 8: non vulnus super vulnus sed multiplex clades, id. 22, 54, 9: paene exitiabilem omnibus cladem intulit, Vell. 2, 112, 4: tantâ mole cladis obrui, Liv. 22, 54, 10: terrestri simul navalique clade obruebantur, Curt. 4, 3, 14; Sen. Med. 207: clades illa pugnae Cannensis vastissima, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 5, 17, 5: binaque castra clade unâ deleta, Liv. 30, 6, 6: exercituum, Tac. A. 3, 6; 3, 73; Sall. H. 1, 41, 5 Dietsch: quis cladem illius noctis fando Explicet, Verg. A. 2, 362: Germanica, Tac. H. 4, 12: Variana, id. A. 1, 57: Pharsaliam Philippos et Perusiam ac Mutinam, nota publicarum cladium nomina loquebantur, id. H. 1, 50.—Poet.: ut barbarorum Claudius agmina ... diruit ... Primosque et extremos metendo Stravit humum, sine clade victor (i. e. of his own men), Hor. C. 4, 14, 32.—**2.** Of the plague: inque ipsos saeva medentes Erumpit clades, Ov. M. 7, 562; cf.: sue abstinent merito cladis, quâ ipsos scabies quondam turpaverat, cui id animal obnoxium, Tac. H. 5, 4 Heraeus ad loc.—**3.** Of the loss of a limb: Mucius, cui postea Scaevolae a clade dextrae manûs cognomen inditum, Liv. 2, 13, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of persons who bring destruction, etc., *a destroyer, scourge, pest*: geminos, duo fulmina belli, Scipiadas, cladem Libyae, Verg. A. 6, 843: haec clades, *of Heliogabalus*, Lampr. Heliog. 34, 1: illa, *of immodest women* as a class, id. Alex. Sev. 34, 4.—**B.** Of dissolute morals, *corruption*: fecunda culpae saecula nuptias inquinavere ... Hoc fonte derivata clades In patriam populumque fluxit, Hor. C. 3, 6, 19.

Claeon, ontis, *m.*, = Κλαίων (wailing), *a fountain in Phrygia*, Plin. 31, 2, 16, § 19.

‡ **clăgălōpes**, is, *f.*, *a species of eagle*, = pygargus, Schol. Juv. 11, 138.

clam (old access. form **callim**, or, acc. to Cod. Gu. 1, **calam**, Paul. ex Fest. p. 47, 3 Müll.) [root cal-; cf.: calix, celo, cella, occulo, caligo], *adv.* and *prep.*, *secretly, privately*; and in the predicate after sum and fore, *hidden, secret, unknown* (opp. palam; except once in Cæs., v. II. infra; in class. prose only used as *adv.*). **I.** *Adv.* **A.** In gen.: clamque palamque, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (247 Vahl.): ignis mortalibus clam Divisus, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: mea nunc facinora aperiuntur, clam quae speravi fore, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 21; cf. Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 46; Lucr. 5, 1157: nec id clam esse potuit, Liv. 5, 36, 6: clam mordax canis (Gr. λαθροδήκτης κύων), Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 27; cf. Amm. 15, 3, 5; Ter. And. 2, 6, 13; Cat. 21, 5; cf. Ov. Am. 3, 14, 8: clam peperit uxor, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 15: hanc tu mihi vel vi, vel clam, vel precario Fac tradas (a jurid. formula), id. Eun. 2, 3, 28; cf. Cic. Caecin. 32, 92: qui propter avaritiam clam depositum non reddidit, id. Tusc. 3, 8, 17: clam mussitantes, Liv. 33, 31, 1; Suet. Tib. 6: praemissis confestim clam cohortibus, id. Caes. 31; id. Ner. 34: ille Sychaeum Clam ferro incautum superat, *stealthily*, Verg. A. 1, 350: nec dic quid doleas, clam tamen usque dole, Ov. R. Am. 694: cui te commisit alendum Clam, id. M. 13, 432; cf. id. ib. 14, 310 al.—**B.** Esp. **1.** With *advv.*; with furtim, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 49; with furtive, id. ib. 5, 2, 61; with occulte, Plin. 36, 2, 2, § 6; poet. with tacitus: tacito clam venit illa pede, and similar words, Tib. 1, 10, 34; 4, 6, 16; cf.: strepito nullo clam reserare fores, id. 1, 8, 60; opp. palam, Enn. l. l.; Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 63; Cic. Cael. 9, 20; id. Rosc. Am. 8, 23; id. Fam. 1, 1, 4; Tib. 2, 1, 84; Suet. Caes. 80; id. Dom. 2; and opp. propalam, Suet. Ner. 22.—**2.** With *gen.*: res exulatum at illam clam abibat patris, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 43 Ritschl (cf. λάθρη Λαομέδοντος, Hom. Il. 5, 269).—**3.** Clam est, with *subj.-clause* (cf. II. B. infra): meretricem commoneri Quam sane magni referat, nil clam'st, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 9.—**II.** *Prep.*, *without the knowledge of, unknown to*, constr. with *abl.* or *acc.* (*a*) With *abl.* (only in the two foll. passages; for Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 2; 4, 6, 5; id. Curc. 1, 3, 17; id. Am. prol. 107 al., where the *abl.* formerly stood with clam, have been corrected by Ritschl and recent edd.; v. Speng. ad Ter. And. 1, 5, 52; but cf. Ussing ad Plaut. Curc. l. l.): nec clam durateus Trojanis Pergama partu Inflammasset equos, Lucr. 1, 476 Munro ad loc.: non sibi clam vobis salutem fuga petivit? Caes. B. C. 2, 32.—(*β*) With *acc.*: clam uxorem, Plaut. As. Grex. 1; id. Cas. prol. 54: clam uxorem et clam filium,

id. Merc. 3, 2, 2: matrem, id. Mil. 2, 1, 34: patrem, id. Merc. 2, 3, 8; 3, 4, 75; id. Truc. 2, 1, 37 Speng.; Gell. 2, 23, 16: senem, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 13: uxorem, id. Cas. 2, 8, 32; id. As. Grex. 5; id. Men. 1, 2, 43; 5, 9, 78; id. Merc. 4, 6, 3 Ritschl: virum, id. Cas. 2, 2, 28; id. Am. prol. 107: clam alter alterum, id. Cas. prol. 51: illum, id. Merc. 2, 3, 26: omnis, id. Aul. prol. 7: clam praesidia Pompeii, Auct. B. Hisp. 3: clam quemdam Philonem, id. ib. 35: nostros, id. ib. 16: dominum, Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 14: haec clam me omnia, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 46.—**B.** Clam me est, *it is unknown to me, I know not* (only in Plaut. and Ter.): neque adeo clam me est, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 19: haud clam me est, id. ib. 3, 4, 10; so id. ib. 4, 1, 53; 4, 2, 1: nec clam te est, quam, etc., id. And. 1, 5, 52.—* **C.** Clam habere aliquem = celare aliquem, *to keep secret from one, conceal from*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 35; cf. Prisc. p. 988 P.; Pomp. Comm. Art. Don. p. 399.

clāmātor, ōris, *m.* [clamo], *a bawler, noisy declaimer* (in oratory; prob. only in the foll. exs.): ut intellegi possit, quem existimem clamatorem, quem oratorem fuisse, Cic. Brut. 49, 182; id. de Or. 3, 21, 81; Mart. 12, 26, 11 (Schneid. clamatus, i. e. vocatus); * Gell. 19, 9, 7.

* **clāmātōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [clamator], *screeching, clamorous:* avis = prohibitoria, *a bird of bad omen*, Plin. 10, 14, 17, § 37.

clāmātus, ūs, *m.* [clamo], *a crying aloud, shouting*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 15, 279.

* **clāmĭtātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [clamito], *a violent crying, clamor, noise*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 6.

clāmĭto, āvi, ātum (*part. pres. nom. plur.* clamitantis, Varr. ap. Non. p. 356), 1, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* [clamo], *to cry out violently* or *aloud, to bawl out, vociferate* (class., esp. freq. since the Aug. per.; in Cic. only twice; not in Quint.; usu. of human beings). **I.** *Neutr.* (rare): ut illi clamitant, Cic. Caecin. 3, 9; of a bird: ipsum (passerem) accipiter ... vano clamitantem interficit, Phaedr. 1, 9, 7. — **II.** *Act.* **A.** With the words or thoughts uttered as object. **1.** With direct citation: Chremes clamitans: Indignum facinus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 117: atque clamitas, Laterensis: quo usque ista dicis? Cic. Planc. 31, 75: quidam caricas vendens Cauneas clamitabat, id. Div. 2, 40, 84: Volero, clamitans provoco, Liv. 2, 55, 7: ad arma, et: pro vestram fidem, cives, clamitans, id. 9, 24, 9; 27, 48, 12; Suet. Aug. 40; Tac. A. 1, 18.—**2.** With *acc.* and *inf.:* clamitabat falsa esse illa, quae, etc., Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 60: saepe clamitans, liberum se ... esse, Caes. B. G. 5, 7; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 2: clamitare coepit ... ad Philotam decurrisse, Curt. 6, 7, 27; 9, 8, 7; 10, 7, 10: clamitans non corporis esse sed loci morbum, Sen. Ep. 104, 1; Suet. Calig. 58; Tac. A. 12, 7; 12, 35; id. H. 2, 29; cf. id. ib. 3, 10.—*Pass. impers.:* multisque sciscitantibus cuinam eam ferrent ... Thalassio ferri clamitatum, Liv. 1, 9, 12.—**3.** With *subj.:* Messalina clamitabat ... audiret Octaviae matrem, Tac. A. 11, 34: Mnester clamitans aspiceret verberum notas, id. ib. 11, 36; 16, 10.—**4.** With *acc.:* quid clamitas? Ter. And. 4, 4, 28: haec Volscio clamitante, Liv. 3, 13, 3: quorum clamitant nomina, Plin. Ep. 9, 6, 2: saeva et detestanda alicui, *to imprecate*, Tac. A. 3, 23.—**5.** With *ut* or *ne:* Acerronia ... dum se Agrippinam esse utque subveniretur matri principis clamitat, conficitur, Tac. A. 14, 5; cf.: neve consulatus sui collegam dederet liberto ... clamitabat, id. ib. 16, 10.—**B.** With *personal obj.:* clamitant me ut revortar, *call on me*, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 30 Lorenz (Fleck. inclamitant): clamitent Ne sycophantam, *call*, Ter. And. 4, 5, 20: clamitans eum modo consulem modo dictatorem, Ascon. p. 34, 13 Bait.: plausores, Augustianos militesque se triumphi ejus clamitantes, Suet. Ner. 25. —**C.** Trop., of things, *to proclaim, reveal, betray:* nonne ipsum caput et supercilia illa penitus abrasa olere malitiam et clamitare calliditatem videntur? Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20.

clāmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [Sanscr. kar-, to celebrate; Gr. καλέω, κλητός; cf.: clarus, classis, nomenclator, concilium]. **I.** *Neutr., to call, cry out, shout aloud, to complain with a loud voice*, vociferari (class. and very freq.; mostly of human beings): populus convolat; Tumultuantur, clamant, pugnant de loco, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 33: dic mihi, Non clamas? non insanis? id. Ad. 4, 7, 9; cf. id. ib. 5, 3, 3; id. Phorm. 4, 3, 59: clamare de pecuniâ, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 7, § 17 al.—Of a vehement bawling before a tribunal: qui quid in dicendo posset, numquam satis attendi: in clamando quidem video eum esse bene robustum atque exercitatum, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48.—In comedy, of snoring: dormit Sceledrus intus? *Lu.* Non naso quidem: Nam eo magnum clamat, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 10 al.—**b.** Transf., of animals and things; of geese: anseres, qui tantummodo clamant, nocere non possunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 57.—Of the chirping of a cricket: (cicada) multo validius clamare occoepit, Phaedr. 3, 16, 7.—Of the roaring of waters, the rustling of trees, etc., Sil. 4, 526; 9, 516; Stat. Th. 10, 94: clamant amnes, freta, nubila silvae, id. ib. 11, 116.—Also of abstract things (cf. under II. B.): et non ulla meo clamat in ore fides? i. e. *does my sincerity never plainly proclaim itself in my voice?* Prop. 1, 18, 18.—But esp. freq., **II.** *Act., to call* or *cry aloud to something* or *some one, to proclaim, declare, to invoke, call upon*, etc., = exclamare; constr. with *acc. of the person* or *thing*, or *a clause* as object, in direct and (more freq.) in indirect discourse. (*a*) With *acc.:* e somno pueros clamo, Lucil. ap. Diom. p. 372 P.; so, janitorem, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 11: comites, Ov. M. 6, 106: matrem ore, id. ib. 5, 398; cf.: ora clamantia nomen, id. ib. 8, 229; 11, 665: morientem nomine, Verg. A. 4, 674.—With two *accs.:* se causam crimenque, Verg. A. 12, 600: me deum, Prop. 3 (4), 9, 46: te insanum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 130: aliquem furem, id. Ep. 1, 16, 36; Curt. 4, 16, 15.—With *acc. rei:* divûm atque hominum fidem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 20: aquas, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 58: triumphum, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 25: Saturnalia, Liv. 22, 1, 20: pulchre! bene! recte! Hor. A. P. 428.—(*β*) With a clause as object, in direct discourse (mostly poet.): ad me omnes clamant: Janua culpa tua est, Cat. 67, 14; so Ov. F. 4, 452; Hor. S. 2, 3, 62; id. Ep. 1, 17, 48; 1, 19, 47; id. A. P. 460; Suet. Caes. 82; Sen. Ep. 27, 1 al.—(*γ*) With a clause as object, in indirect discourse: clamant omnes indignissime Factum esse, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 11: quid facto esset opus puerperae ... illis clamat de viâ, id. And. 3, 2, 11; Cic. Mur. 37, 78: solos felices viventes clamat in urbe, Hor. S. 1, 1, 12.—(*δ*) With final clause: clamare coeperunt, sibi ut haberet hereditatem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 19, § 47; Dig. 29, 5, 1, § 55: clamans in hostem, ne rex Croesus occideretur, Gell. 5, 9, 2.—**B.** Trop., of abstract things, *to proclaim, declare:* quom mi ipsum nomen ejus Archidemides Clamaret dempturum esse, si quid crederem, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 51; cf.: eum ipsum (sc. Regulum) clamat virtus beatiorem fuisse quam potantem in rosâ Thorium, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65; 4, 19, 55: quae (tabulae) se corruptas atque interlitas esse clamant, id. Verr. 2, 2, 42, § 104; Cat. 6, 7: quid enim restipulatio clamat? Cic. Rosc. Com. 13, 37; id. Cat. 1, 8, 21; cf. clamito, II.

clāmor (old form **clāmōs**, like arbos, labos, etc., Quint. 1, 4, 13), ōris, *m.* [clamo]. **I.** *A loud call, a shout, cry;* of men and (poet.) of animals (very freq. in all periods and species of composition): facere clamorem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 33: tollere, id. Curc. 2, 2, 27; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94; id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3; Liv. 3, 28, 2; Quint. 5, 10, 46; Verg. A. 3, 672 al.: tollere in caelum, id. ib 11, 745: ad aethera, id. ib. 2, 338; cf.: clamorem mittere ad sidera, Stat. Th. 12, 521: edere, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50: profundere, id. Fl. 6, 15: compesce, Hor. C. 2, 20, 23: clamorem audire, Ter. Hec 3, 1, 37: magno clamore concurritur, Sall. J. 53, 2: clamor virûm, Verg. A. 1, 87: impium Lenite clamorem, Hor. C. 1, 27, 7: ingens clamor, Verg. A. 12, 268: laetus, id. ib. 3, 524: subitus, id. ib. 11, 609: nauticus, id. ib. 3, 128: dare clamorem, id. ib. 3, 566: it clamor caelo, id. ib. 5, 451 al. —**B.** In partic., *a friendly call, acclamation, applause:* clamor secundus, Verg. A. 5, 491: dixi de te tanto clamore consensuque populi, Cic. Fam. 12, 7, 1: clamore coronae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 53: militum gaudentium, Tac. H. 1, 62 *fin.* al.—In *plur.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 152; id. Brut. 95, 326; id. Att. 1, 14, 4; Plin. Pan. 73, 1; 2, 6; Phaedr. 5, 5, 28; Quint. 12, 6, 4.—**2.** *A hostile call, clamor, shout:* clamoribus maximis judices corripuerunt, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1; so Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3; id. Verr. 2, 1, 5, § 12 al.—**II.** Poet., of animals, *a cry:* gruum, Lucr. 4, 182; 4, 911: mergorum, Verg. G. 1, 362: apum, id. ib. 4, 76 al. — Of things, *noise, sound, din:* nubis, Lucr. 6, 147: ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere, Verg. A. 3, 566: montium silvaeque, Hor. C. 3, 29, 39.

clāmōsē, *adv.*, v. clamosus, I.

clāmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [clamor] (mostly post-Aug.), *full of clamor* or *noise*, i. e., **I.** *Act., clamoring* or *bawling continually* or *loudly, clamorous, noisy, bawling:* turbidus et clamosus altercator, Quint. 6, 4, 15: pater, Juv. 14, 191: magister, Mart. 5, 84, 2.—* *Adv.:* **clāmōsē**, *clamorously:* clamose ne dicamus omnia, Quint. 11, 3, 45.—**II.** *Pass., filled with noise* or *clamor, noisy:* urbs, Stat. S. 4, 4, 18: theatri turba, id. ib. 3, 5, 16: valles, id. Th. 4, 448: circus, Juv. 9, 144; Mart. 10, 53: Subura, id. 12, 18, 2.—Poet. with *gen.:* undae clamosus Helorus, Sil. 14, 269.—**B.** *Accompanied with noise* or *clamor:* actio, Quint. 5, 3, 2: Phasma Catulli, Juv. 8, 186: adceleratio, Auct. Her. 3, 13, 23: mortes boum, Veg. Vet. 4, pr. 1.

Clampĕtĭa, ae, *f.*, = Λαμπέτεια, *a town of the Bruttii*, now *Amantea*, Liv. 29, 38, 1; 30, 19, 10; Mel. 2, 4, 9; the same, **Clampĕtĭae**, ārum, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 72.

clancŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [clanculum], *secret, concealed, anonymous, unknown* (post-Aug. and rare): poëta quidam, Mart. 10, 3, 5: Lydia, Tert. Pall. 4.

clancŭlō, *adv.* (access. form of clanculum) [clam], *secretly, privately* (post-class.), App. M. 3, p. 133, 5; 9, p. 221, 13; 10, p. 245, 26; Macr. S. 5, 18; Amm. 21, 12, 13; August. Ep. 54.

clancŭlum, *adv.* and *prep. dim.* [id.], *secretly, privately* (ante-class. but freq.). (*a*) *Adv.:* aucupemus ex insidiis clanculum, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 31: abire a legione, id. Am. 1, 3, 25: noctu advenire, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 83; 3, 1, 8; id. Cas. 2, 8, 8: congerere aliquod, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 18: mordere, id. ib. 3, 1, 21; 3, 5, 41; 3, 5, 54: agere inter se, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 63; id. Phorm. 5, 6, 33.—* (*β*) *Prep.* with *acc.:* clanculum Patres, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 27; cf. clam.

clandestīnō, *adv.*, v. clandestinus *fin.*

clandestīnus, a, um, *adj.* [for clam-dies-tinus; cf. matutinus; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, p. 461 sq.], *secret, hidden, concealed, clandestine* (class. in prose and poetry): suspitio, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 28: nuptiae, id. Cas. 5, 3, 6: natura, Lucr. 1, 779: motus materiai, id. 2, 127: scelere, Cic. Sull. 11, 33; cf. Liv. 42, 18, 1: introitus, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81; cf. Suet. Ner. 48: colloquia cum hostibus, Cic. Sen. 12, 40: consilia, Crassus ap. Cic. Or. 66, 223; Caes. B. G. 7, 1; cf. Liv. 42, 24, 3: nuntiis legationibusque, Caes. B. G. 7, 64: fuga, Auct. B. G. 8, 33: foedus, Liv. 3, 36, 9; Sil. 7, 267: denuntiatio, Liv. 4, 36, 3: coetus, Tac. A. 2, 40; 4, 27.—*Adv.:* **clandestīnō**, *secretly;* only Lucil. ap. Non. p. 38, 19, and Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 10.

clango, no *perf.*, ĕre, 3, *v. n.* [kindred with crocio, glocio; cf. clamo and κλάζω], *to clang, to sound, resound* (rare; only in ante-class and post-Aug. poets): crepitu clangente, Att. ap. Non. p. 463, 16: horrida clangunt signa tubae, Stat. Th 4, 342; cf.: lucificum clangente tubâ, Val. Fl. 3, 349: clangunt aquilae, Auct. Carm. Phil. 28.

clangor, ōris, *m.* [clango], *a sound, clang, noise* (mostly poet. and in Aug. prose). **I.** Of wind instruments: tubarum, Verg. A. 2, 313; cf. id. ib. 8, 526; 11, 192; Luc. 1, 237; Sil. 2, 19; Stat. Th. 3, 651; Flor. 4, 2, 67; cf. Ov. M. 3, 707.—**II.** Of birds (in crying or flying): clangorem fundere, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: tremulo clangore volare, id. poët. Div. 2, 30, 63; Ov. M. 12, 528; 13, 611: cum magno clangore volitare, Liv. 1, 34, 8; 5, 47, 4; Col. 8, 13, 2; Plin. 18, 35, 87, § 363 sq.; 10, 8, 10, § 23 al.; Flor. 1, 13, 15; *Suet. Dom. 6 al.—In *plur.*, Verg. A. 3, 226.—**III.** Of dogs, *a barking, baying*, Grat. Cyn. 186.

Clănis, is, *m.* **I.** *A companion of Phineus*, Ov. M. 5, 140.—**II.** *A Centaur*, Ov. M. 12, 379.—**III.** *A river in Etruria, which falls into the Tiber*, now *Chiana*, Sil. 8, 455; Tac. A. 1, 79.

Clănĭus, ii, *m.*, *a river in Campania*,

destructive by frequently overflowing the country around, especially the town of Acerrœ (v. Acerrae), now *Lagno*, Verg. G. 2, 225 Heyne; Sil. 8, 537; also called **Glānis**, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53 sq.

clārē, *adv.*, v. clarus *fin.*

clāreo, ēre, *v. n.* [clarus]. **I.** Prop., *to be clear* or *bright, to shine* (poet.): hoc lumen candidum claret mihi, Enn. ap. Non. p. 85, 25 (Trag. Rel. v. 367 Rib.); so of stars, Cic. Arat. 5 (240); 107 (348).—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To be obvious* or *clear, evident* or *manifest* (poet. rare): quod in primo quoque carmine claret, *which is evident also in the first canto*, Lucr. 6, 937: mihi satis claret, with *acc.* and *inf.*, Spart. Sev. 20, 4 Spald. and Zumpt *N. cr.*—**B.** Of character, *to be distinguished, illustrious, famous, renowned* (ante-class.): (Fab. Maximi) gloria claret, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 4, 10 (Ann. v. 315 Vahl.); Turp. ap. Non. p. 85, 22 (Com. Rel. v. 152 Rib.).

clāresco, clārui, 2, *v. inch. n.* [clareo] (poet. or in post-Aug. prose), *to become* or *grow bright* or *clear.* **I.** Prop. **A.** Of the sight, *to begin to shine, become visible:* tecta luminibus clarescunt, Tac. A. 15, 37: clarescit dies, Sen. Herc. Fur. 123; Val. Fl. 7, 3; cf. Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 185 al.—**B.** Of the hearing, *to sound clear, to become audible:* clarescunt sonitus armorum, Verg. A. 2, 301: tibiae, Quint. 1, 11, 7: vox, Gabius Bassus ap. Gell. 5, 7, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To become clear, manifest, evident, obvious:* alid ex alio clarescet, Lucr. 1, 1115; 5, 1456: verba ipso materiae nitore clarescunt, Quint. 3, 8, 61; 8, 5, 19; 6, 4, 9; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 12.—**B.** In character, *to become illustrious, famous, renowned* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aliud clarescit et e contemptibus exit, Lucr. 5, 833 Lachm. *N. cr.:* quoquo facinore clarescere, Tac. A. 4, 52: magnis inimicitiis, id. H. 2, 53: quia facilius inter ancipitia clarescunt, id. G. 14; id. Or. 36; Claud. C. Mall. Theod. 3: ex gente Domitiā duae familiae claruerunt, Suet. Ner. 1; cf. id. Gram. 17; Just. 2, 1.

clārĭcĭto, āre, v. clarigito.

clārĭco, āre, 1, *v. n.* [clarus], *to glow, gleam:* ignes pernicitate sui claricantes, App. de Mundo, 15, p. 63.

clārĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [clarifico], *a glorification* (eccl. Lat.): Domini, Aug. Qu. 83, 62; Cypr. Ep. 77, 2.

clārĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [clarus-facio], *to make illustrious* or *famous* (eccl. Lat.): nomen suum grandi aliquo facinore, Lact. 3, 18, p. 213 Bip.; so Sedul. 4, 173; 5, 8; Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 304 al.

clārĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [clarigo], *a solemn demand for redress, a religious solemnity with which the* Fetialis *declared war upon an enemy, in case he should refuse to give satisfaction within* 33 *days for injuries sustained* (cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 53; 10, 14; Dict. of Antiq.), Plin. 1, epit. libr. 22, 3, p. 69 Bip.; Quint. 7, 3, 13; cf. Liv. 1, 32, 5 sq.—**II.** In gen., *a fine* or *ransom* for a transgression of limits, to be exacted of the offender by any person finding him: (Veliterni) jussi trans Tiberim habitare, ut ejus, qui cis Tiberim deprehensus esset, usque ad mille passuum clarigatio esset, Liv. 8, 14, 6.

* **clārĭgĭto** (in the MSS. **clārĭcĭto**), āre, *v. freq.* [clarigo], *to recall, recollect:* saecla ferarum, Lucr. 5, 947; v. Lachm. ad h. l.

clārĭgo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [clarus]; t. t. of the Fetiales, *to proclaim war against an enemy with certain religious ceremonies* (cf. Liv. 1, 32, 5 sq.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 53; 10, 14; Dict. of Antiq.); Plin. 22, 2, 3, § 5; cf. clarigatio, and Lachm. ad Lucr. 5, 947.

clārĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *clear-sounding, loud, distinct* (poet. and rare): vox, Cat. 64, 320; 64, 125: aurae Aquilonis, Cic. Arat. 280.

clārissĭmātus, ūs, *m.* [clarissimus; v. clarus, II. B.], *the dignity of a* Clarissimus (late Lat.), Cod. Th. 6, 24, 9; Amm. 21, 16, 2.

1. clārĭtas, ātis, *f* [clarus], *clearness, brightness, splendor* (in good prose, most freq. in the post-Aug. per.). **I.** Prop. **A.** Of objects affecting the sight (so for the most part only in Pliny the elder): sidus Veneris claritatis tantae (est), ut, etc., Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 37; cf. id. 2, 8, 6, § 30; 23, 4, 41, § 84: matutina, id. 9, 35, 54, § 107: visus, id. 31, 10, 46, § 116; cf. oculorum, id. 18, 11, 29, § 114; 20, 10, 42, § 108: AD CLARITATEM (sc. oculorum), *for clearness of sight* (label of an ointment box), Inscr. Orell. 4234.—**B.** Of objects affecting the hearing, *distinctness, clearness:* claritas in voce, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 19: sonituum chordarum, Vitr. 5, 3, 8: vocis, Quint. 6, prooem. § 11: vocalium, id. 9, 4, 131; 11, 3, 41.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Intellectually, *clearness, distinctness, perspicuity* (rare): pulchritudinem rerum claritas orationis illuminat, Quint. 2, 16, 10; so id. 8, 3, 70; Cod. Th. 1, 1, 6, § 1.—**B.** Morally, *celebrity, renown, reputation, splendor, high estimation* (so most freq.; several times in Cicero, who never uses claritudo, while in Sallust only claritudo is found, q. v.; cf. also amplitudo, splendor, nobilitas, gloria): num te fortunae tuae, num amplitudinis, num claritatis, num gloriae poenitebat? Cic. Phil. 1, 13, 38, id. Div. 2, 31, 66: quae ex multis pro tuā claritate audiam, id. Fam. 13, 68, 1, cf. Quint. 3, 7, 11: viri claritate praestantes, Nep. Eum. 3, 3: nominis, Auct. B. Afr. 22: generis, Quint. 8, 6, 7; cf. id. 5, 11, 5; 3, 7, 11: natalium, Tac. H. 1, 49: personarum, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 1: Herculis, Tac. G. 34 *fin.:* vino Maroneo antiquissima claritas, Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 53: litterarum, id. 14, 4, 5, § 44: herbarum (i.e. nobiliores herbae), id. 24, 19, 120, § 188.—In *plur.:* claritates operum, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 53: ingeniorum, id. 37, 13, 77, § 201.

2. Clārĭtas Jūlia, *f., the name given to the town Attuli, in* Hispania Baetica, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 12.

clārĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [clarus], *clearness, brightness* (access. form of claritas; in lit. signif. very rare; trop. in Sall. a few times, in Tac. very freq., but not in Cic., Cæs., Quint., or Suet.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of objects affecting the sight: fulgor et claritudo deae (sc. lunae), illuminat, Tac. A. 1, 28; cf. Lact. 2, 9, 12.—* **B.** Of objects affecting the hearing: vocis, Gell. 6, 5, 1 Hertz.—**II.** Trop. (cf. claritas, II. B.), *renown, celebrity, splendor, fame, reputation:* inclitissima, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19; Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 82, 7: artes animi, quibus summa claritudo paratur, Sall. J. 2, 4: in tantam claritudinem pervenire, id. ib. 7, 4: eminere claritudine, Vell. 2, 130, 1: Caesarum, Tac. A. 12, 2: principis, id. ib. 16, 24: materni generis, id. ib. 2, 43; cf. id. ib. 14, 47: familiae, id. ib. 15, 35: militiae, id. ib. 4, 6: studiorum, id. ib. 12, 8: virtutum, id. ib. 15, 65: nominis, id. ib. 15, 71 al.

‡ **clārĭtus**, *adv.*, = clare (a form like antiquitus, divinitus, humanitus, etc.), acc. to Cels. ap. Charis. p. 190 P.

Clārĭus, a, um, v. Claros, II.

* **clārĭvĭdus**, a, um, *adj.* [clare-video], *seeing clearly, clear-sighted:* sensus, Marc. Emp. 18.

clāro, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [clarus], *to make bright* or *clear, to illuminate* (poet. and very rare). **I.** Lit.: Juppiter excelsā clarabat sceptra columnā, *showed, exhibited*, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 12, 21: aestatis primordia, id. Arat. 39: iter longae limite flammae, Stat. Th. 5, 286.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Mentally, *to make clear, evident, to explain, illustrate, set forth:* animae naturam versibus, Lucr. 3, 36: multa, id. 4, 778: obscura, App. de Deo Socr. p. 51, 15.—**B.** Morally, *to make illustrious, to render famous:* illum non labor Isthmius Clarabit pugilem, * Hor. C. 4, 3, 4.

* **clāror**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *clearness, brightness*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 112; Ritschl ex conj. Camerar. dub.

Clărŏs, i, *f.*, = Κλάρος, *a small town in Ionia, near Colophon, celebrated for a temple and an oracle of Apollo*, now the village *Zilleh*, Ov. M. 1, 516; cf. Tac. A. 2, 54.—Hence, **II. Clărĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Claros, Clarian.* **A.** As an epithet of Apollo: Clarii Apollinis fanum, specus, oraculum, simulacrum, Mel. 1, 17, 2; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 232; Tac. A. 2, 54; 12, 22: deus, Ov. A. A. 2, 80; id. M. 11, 413; id. F. 1, 20.—*Subst.:* **Clărĭus**, ii, *m.*, *Apollo*, Verg. A. 3, 360 Serv.; Stat. Th. 8, 199.—**B.** As an epithet of the poet Antimachus, of Colophon (prob. since Claros was near Colophon, and, as devoted to Apollo, it appeared a suitable appel. of a poet), Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 1 Jahn (but in Cic. Brut. 51, 191, the best read. is: Antimachum, clarum poëtam).

clārus, a, um, *adj.* [kindr. with Germ. klar; Engl. clear; cf. clamo], *clear, bright* (opp. obscurus, caecus; very freq. in all periods, and in all kinds of composition). **I.** Lit. **A.** Relating to the sight, *clear, bright, shining, brilliant*, etc. (α) *Absol.:* luce clarā et candidā, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 49: ut mulierum famam multorum oculis lux clara custodiat, *open day*, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37; cf.: frequentissimā celebritate et clarissimā luce laetari, id. Cael. 20, 47: lumen, Lucr. 3, 1: oculorum lumina, id. 4, 825; cf.: mundi lumina (i.e. sol et luna), Verg. G. 1, 5: oculi, Cato, R. R. 157, 10: incendia, Verg. A. 2, 569: lucerna, Hor. S. 2, 7, 48: scintillae ignis, Lucr. 6, 163: fulmina, id. 6, 84: vestis splendor, id. 2, 52: color, id. 5, 1258; cf.: color clarissimus, id. 2, 830: candor, id. 4, 232: loca, id. 5, 779 al.: caelum, Tac. A. 1, 28: nox, id. Agr. 12: pater omnipotens clarus intonat, *in the clear sky*, Verg. A. 7, 141 Serv.; cf. Cic. Arat. 4: sidus, Hor. C. 4, 8, 31: clarissimae gemmae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62; cf. lapides, Hor. C. 4, 13, 14: vitrum, Ov. M. 4, 355: purpurarum sidere clarior usus, Hor. C. 3, 1, 42.—(β) With *abl.:* speculo, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 112 dub.: argento clari delphines, Verg. A. 8, 673: rutilis squamis, id. G. 4, 93: ferrugine, id. A. 9, 582; cf. id. ib. 11, 772 Wagn.: auro gemmisque corona, Ov. M. 13, 704; 2, 2; 11, 359: albo Lucifer exit Clarus equo, id. ib. 15, 190: claraeque coruscis Fulguribus taedae, Lucr. 5, 295 al.—* **2.** Poet., of the wind (cf.: albus, candidus, and in Gr. λαμπρὸς ἄνεμος; v. Lidd. and Scott under λαμπρός), *making clear*, i.e. *bringing fair weather:* aquilo, Verg. G. 1, 460 Forbig. ad loc.—**B.** Relating to the hearing, *clear, loud, distinct:* clarā voce vocare, Lucr. 4, 711; Cic. Clu. 48, 134; id. Caecin. 8, 22; Liv. 7, 31, 12; 42, 25, 12; Ov. M. 3, 703: lectio, Cels. 1, 2: clariore voce, Caes. B. G. 5, 30; cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 7, 19: sonor, Lucr. 4, 567: clamor, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 27: plausus, id. As. Grex. 6: plangor, Ov. M. 4, 138: latratus, id. ib. 13, 806: ictus, id. ib. 2, 625: strepitus, Suet. Vit. Luc.: vox (opp. obtusa), Quint. 11, 3, 15; 9, 4, 136 Spald.: spiritus, id. 11, 3, 55; cf. id. 11, 3, 41 and 82: syllabae clariores, id. 8, 3, 16.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Clear, manifest, plain, evident, intelligible* (syn.: planus, apertus, perspicuus, dilucidus, etc.): vide ut mi haec certa et clara attuleris, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 1 Ruhnk.; cf.: omnia non properanti clara certaque erunt, Liv. 22, 39, 22: clara res est, quam dicturus sum, totā Siciliā celeberrima atque notissima, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 61; 2, 5, 38, § 101; id. Tusc. 1, 32, 78: luce sunt clariora nobis tua consilia, id. Cat. 1, 3, 6: id quod est luce clarius, id. Tusc. 1, 37, 90: si ea, quae dixi, sole ipso inlustriora et clariora sunt, id. Fin. 1, 21, 71; id. Div. 1, 3, 6: caecis hoc satis clarum est, Quint. 12, 7, 9: lumen eloquentiae, id. 3, 8, 65; cf. id. 12, 10, 15; 11, 1, 75: in narrando (T. Livius) clarissimi candoris, id. 10, 1, 101 Spald. and Frotsch.: Massinissam regem post LXXXVI. annum generasse filium clarum est, Plin. 7, 14, 12, § 61: somno clarius, Ov. F. 3, 28: exempla, Tac. Or. 8; id. A. 4, 11: documenta, id. ib. 6, 22.—**B.** *Brilliant, celebrated, renowned, illustrious, honorable, famous, glorious*, etc. (cf.: illustris, insignis, eximius, egregius, praestans, nobilis; a favorite epithet, esp. in the *sup.*, like fortissimus, designating the highest praise of the honor-loving Roman; hence, a standing *title*, at all times, *of distinguished public characters*, as *consuls, proconsuls, pontifices, senators*, etc.): nobilitas, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 28; opp. to obscurus, Lucr. 1, 639; so Quint. 5, 10, 26: clari viri atque magni, Cato ap. Cic. Planc. 27, 66; Cic. Sest. 69, 144: certe non tulit ullos haec civitas aut gloriā clariores, aut auctoritate graviores, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: vir fortissimus et clarissimus, id. Verr. 1, 15, 44; cf. id. ib. 2, 5, 58, § 153; id. de Or. 1, 45, 198; id. Clu. 48, 134: exempla clara et industria id. Div. 2, 3, 8: pugna clara et commemorabilis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 111: pax clarior majorque quam bellum fuerat, Liv. 10, 37, 4: animus abunde pollens potensque et clarus, Sall. J. 1, 3; so, facundia clara pollensque, id. ib. 30, 4: clara et magnifica, id. ib. 4, 8: clari potentesque fieri, id. C. 38, 1: familia, Tac. A. 2, 37; 3, 76: majores, id. ib. 4, 61: pater si in Equestri gradu clarus, clarior vitricus, Plin.

Ep 2, 13, 4 clarissimi consules id. ib 7, 33, 8 generis clarissimus auctor, Ov P 2, 9, 19 clarissima civitas, Nep Thras 2, 1 apud Germanicos quoque (Titus), Tac H 2, 77 scriptores, id A 1, 1 —(β) With *abl* clariores gloria, Cic de Or 2, 37, 154, v supra arte medicinae, Quint 3, 6, 64 eloquendi suavitate, id 10, 1, 83 sententiis, id 10, 1, 90 Juppiter giganteo triumpho, Hor C 3, 1, 7 agendis causis, id. Ep 1, 7, 47 Ajax toties servatis Achivis, id S 2, 3, 194 bello, Tac Agr 29, id. H 3, 44 gens memoria nominis, id ib 1, 67 Cluvius Rufus eloquentiā, id ib 4, 43 — (γ) With *in* in arte tibiarum, Quint 2, 3, 3, cf clarissimi in eā scientia, Plin 36, 5, 4, § 11 in litteris, Quint 1, 6, 35 in agendo, id 12, 10, 49 in foro, id 10, 5, 14 in contionibus, id 12, 2, 7, 12, 10 49 —* (δ) With *ex* ex doctrinā nobilis et clarus, Cic Rab Post 9, 23 — (ε) With *ob* ob obscuram linguam, Lucr 1, 639 ob id factum, Hor Ep 2, 2, 32, cf urbs clara ob insignem munimento naturali locum, Liv 24, 39, 8 —(ζ) With *ab* Trojanoque a sanguine clarus Acestes, Verg A. 1, 550 — (η) With *gen* artis ejus Plin 37, 1, 4, § 8 — **2.** As a title clarissimus vir, Cic Att 15, 20, 2, cf id ib 14, 11, 1 clarissimi consules, Plin. Ep 7, 33, 8, cf Dig 49, 14, 18, Lampr Elag 4, Alex Sev 21 al permitto tibi vir clarissime Veiento (a senator), dicere, Plin. Ep 9, 13, 19, so, ordo = senatorius, Vop Aur 18 *fin*, cf also Isid Orig 9, 4, 12 — **b.** Meton, of the wives of such distinguished public characters clarissimae feminae, Dig 1, 9, 8 — **c.** In a bad sense *notorious* minus clarum putavit fore quod de armario quam quod de sacrario esset ablatum, Cic Verr 2, 4, 12, § 27, 2, 1, 19, § 50, 2, 4, 12, § 29 ecquid hoc tota Siciliā clarius, ecquid indignius? etc, id ib 2, 5, 7, § 16 populus (sc Campanus), luxuria superbiāque clarus, Liv 7, 31, 6 — Hence, *adv*

clārē (freq and class) **I.** Lit **1.** Of sight (acc to I A), *brightly, clearly* clare oculis video, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 35 clare fulgens caesaries, Cat 66, 9. occidere, *of a star*, Col 11, 2, 52 —*Comp* clarius micare, Plin 10, 20, 22, § 43 nitere, Stat S 4, 1, 4. —*Sup* clarissime lucere, Vitr 9, 4 — **2.** Of hearing (acc to I B), *clearly, distinctly, plainly, aloud* clare recitare, Plaut. Pers 4, 3, 30 plaudite, id Am *fin*, cf id Bacch *fin* dic, Ter And 4, 4, 15 Ruhnk gemere, Cic Att 2, 20, 3 res clare enuntiare, Quint 8, 3, 62 sonare, id 11, 3, 55 exscreare, id 11, 3 160 maledicere, Suet Vit 14 et saep palam et clare, id. Claud 3, cf Mart 7, 92, 5 — *Comp* clarius fabulari, Suet Calig 22 — *Sup* pisces clarissime audiunt, Plin 10, 70, 89, § 193, Vitr 5, 3 — **II.** Trop **1.** Mentally (acc to II A.), *distinctly, intelligibly, clearly* clare atque evidenter ostendere, Quint. 8, 3 86, cf id 4, 1, 1 aliquid intellegere, Plin 37, 2, 6, § 16 —*Comp* eo clarius id periculum apparet, Cael ap Cic. Fam 8, 14, 2, so, clarius intellegi, Quint 2, 5, 7 clarius elucebit, id. 12, 1, 26 clarius ostendemus, id 2, 17, 25 al — *Sup*, Quint 9, 1, 19 — **2.** Morally (acc. to II B), *illustriously, honorably* (very rare) clarius exsplendescebat, Nep Att 1, 3

classiārĭus, i, *m* [classis, I B 2], *pertaining to the navy* centurio, *a captain of a ship*, Tac A. 14, 8, cf Inscr Orell 3617 —More freq as *subst* **classiārĭi,** ōrum, *m*, *marines, naval forces*, Caes B C 3, 100, Nep Milt 7, 3, id Them 3, 2, Tac. A. 4, 27, 12, 56, 15, 51, Suet Tib 62, id Galb 12, id Oth 8, id Vesp 8

* **classĭcŭla,** ae, *f dim* [id], *a little fleet, flotilla*, Cic Att 16, 2, 4.

classĭcum, i, v classicus, II B 1

classĭcus, a, um, *adj* [classis], *of or belonging to a classis* **I.** To a class or division *of the Roman people*, only transf, *belonging to the first class, of the highest class* classici dicebantur non omnes qui in quinque classibus erant, sed primi tantum classis homines (opp classem, infra), Cat. ap Gell 6 (7), 13, 1, cf Paul ex Fest p 113, 12 testes classici, id ib p 56, 15 — **B.** Trop, *of the highest rank, classical superior, standard* classicus adsiduusque aliquis scriptor, non proletarius, Gell 19, 8, 15 — **C.** *Subst* **classĭcus,** i, *m*, *he that summons the classes of citizens to the Comitia* in Arce classicus canat tum circumque moeros, Comment ap Varr L L. 6 § 92 Müll — **II.** To the military and naval forces (v infra, and cf classis, I B), but in use only in the sense *of* or *belonging to the fleet* classicos milites, Liv 21, 61, 2, 26, 48, 12 bella, *naval*, Prop 2, 1, 28 certamen, Vell 2 85 2 corona = navalis, id 2, 81, 2 — Hence, **B.** *Subst.* **1. classĭcum,** i, *n.*, *a field or battle signal upon the trumpet* classicum cecinit, Liv 28, 27, 15 classicum canere jubet, Tac A 2, 32, cf. classicum cani jubet, Caes. B C 3, 82 classico ad contionem convocat, Liv 7, 36, 9 cum silentium classico fecisset, id 2, 45, 12 classica sonant, Verg A. 7, 637 neque excitatur *classico miles* truci, Hor Epod. 2, 5, Suet. Caes. 32, id. Vit 11, Quint 2 11, 4, Luc 4, 186 al — Since only the leader commanded it to be given classicum praetorium (al praeconium), Prop 3 (4), 3, 41, cf Caes. B C, Liv 28, 27, 15, Veg Mil. 2, 22 — **2.** Meton, *the war trumpet* necdum etiam audierant inflari classica, Verg G 2, 539, Tib 1, 1, 4 — **3.** *Subst* **classĭci,** ōrum, *m*, *marines*, Tac H. 1, 36, 2, 11, 2, 17, 2, 22, 2, 67, 3, 55 — Also *mariners, seamen*, Curt 4, 3, 18

classis (old orthog CLASIS, Column Rostr, v under I B 2), is (*acc sing* usu classem, classim, Auct B Afr 9, 2, *abl* usu classe, classi, Verg A. 8, 11, Liv 23 41, 8, Vell. 2, 79), *f* [root cal, cla, of clamo, καλεω, prop the people as assembled or called together], hence, **I.** After the division of the Roman people by Servius Tullius into six (or, the citizens who paid tribute alone being reckoned, into five) classes, **I.** *A class*, Liv 1, 42, 5, 1, 43, 2 sq, Cic Rep 2, 22, 39 sq, Gell 6 (7), 13, 1 sq, Cic Fl 7, 15, Liv 1, 42, 5, 1, 43, 1 sqq, Plin 33, 3, 13, § 43, cf Dion Halic. 4, 16 sq, 7, 59 prima classis vocatur tum secunda classis, etc, Cic Phil 2 33 82 infra classem, v classicus, I — **2.** Trop qui (philosophi) mihi cum illo collati, quintae classis videntur, i e *of the lowest rank*, Cic Ac 2, 23, 73, cf classicus, I B — Hence, **B.** In milit. lang, *the whole body of the citizens called to arms, an army* **1** Of *the land army* (mostly very ancient) procincta, Lex Numae in Fest s v opima, p 189, 13 Müll classis procincta [id est exercitus armatus, Gloss] Fab Pictor ap Gell 10, 15, 4, cf Gell 1, 11, 3, Paul ex Fest p 56, 3 classi quoque ad Fidenas pugnatum cum Vejentibus quidam in annales rettulere, Liv 4, 34, 6 Weissenb ad loc Hortinae classes populique Latini Verg A. 7, 716 Serv — **2.** Of men at sea, *the fleet*, including the troops in it (the usu signif in prose and poetry) CLASESQVE NAVALES PRIMOS ORNAVET CLASEIS POENICAS , Columun. Rostr, v 7 sq nomina in classem dare, Liv 28, 45, 19 cetera classis fugerunt, id 35, 26, 9 ut classem duceret in Ligurum oram, id 40 26, 8, 41, 24, 13, cf id. 42, 48, 10 navium classis, id 22, 37, 13 posteaquam maximas aedificasset ornassetque classes, Cic Imp Pomp 4, 9 classem instruere atque ornare, id. Verr 2, 5, 51, § 135 classis ornandae reficiendaeque causa, Liv 9, 30, 4 comparare, Cic Fl 14, 33 facere, Caes B C 3, 42 al. classe navigare, *by ship*, Cic Fl 14, 32, cf Verg A 1, 379, 8, 11, Hor C 3, 11, 48 classes = naves, Verg A 2, 30 geminasque legit de classe biremis, id ib 8, 79 omittere, id ib 5, 794 armare, id. ib 4, 299 deducere id G 1, 255 efficere, Nep Them 2, 3 (Suiones) praeter viros armaque classibus valent, Tac G 44 — **II.** In the post-Aug per, sometimes, *a class, division*, in gen pueros in classes distribuerant, Quint 1, 2, 23, so id 1, 2, 24, 10, 5, 21, Suet Tib 46 operarum, Col 1, 9, 7 servorum, Petr 74, 7

Clastĭdĭum, ii, *n.* **I.** *A fortress in Gallia Cisalpina, near the Padus*, now *Chiasteggio*, Cic Tusc 4, 22, 49, Nep Hann 4 1, Liv 21, 48, 9 — **II.** *The name of a fragment of Nævius*, Varr L. L. 7, 107, 9, 78

Claterna, ae, *f*, *a fortress in Gallia Cisalpina, near Bononia, on the river Gaderna*, Cic Fam 12, 5, 2, id Phil 8, 2, 6, Plin 3, 15 20, § 116

† **clāthri** (in MSS also **clātri**), orum, *m* (**clātra,** ōrum, *n.*, corresp to the Greek, prob Prop 4 (5), 5, 74), = κλῆθρα τά, *a lattice, grate* (esp to the cages of animals), Cato, R R 4, Col. 8, 17, 10, Hor A. P 473, Plin 8, 7, 7, § 21, Claud. III. Cons. Stil. 272, Inscr Orell 3299

clāthro (in MSS also **clātro**), no *perf*, atum, 1, *v a* [clathri], *to furnish with a grate* or *lattice to set with bars* (very rare), Cato, R. R 4, Plaut Mil 2, 4, 26, Col 9, 1, 4, Inscr Grut 207, 2.

claudaster, tri, *m*, *a little lame*, Gloss.

claudeo, ēre, or **claudo,** no *perf*, sum, ĕre, *v n* [claudus, ground form of the more common claudico] *to limp or halt, to be lame, to falter* (mostly trop) (α) Claudeo an ubi vos sitis, ibi consilium claudeat, Caecil ap Prisc. p 889 P — (β) Claudo neque ignorantia res claudit, Sall ap Don ad Ter Eun 1, 2, 84 (id H. 3, 61, 25 Dietsch) conjuratione claudit, id. ap Prisc. p 889 P (id. H 3, 80 ib) claudat amor erga te meus, Front Ep p 122 Nieb — (γ) Of dub form (yet it may be supposed that the passages in Cic. belong to claudeo as the regular form, cf. albeo = albico, candeo = candico, etc, while the passages in Sall infra belong to claudo) beatam vitam, etiam si ex aliqua parte clauderet, Cic Tusc. 5, 8, 22 quid est cur claudere aut insistere orationem malint id. Or 51, 170 Meyer *N cr* in quacumque enim una (parte) plane clauderet, orator esse non posset, id Brut 59, 214 nihil socordia claudebat, Sall. Fragm ap Don ad Ter Eun 1, 2, 84, and id ib 2 3 39 (id. H. inc 107 Dietsch) si altera parte claudet respublica, Liv 22, 39, 3 Weissenb ad loc., Gell 1, 7, 20, 13, 20, 10, App Flor 18, p 359, id de Deo Socr 17, p 51, Symm Ep 1, 27

Claudĭa, ae, *f* **I.** *A Roman female name*, v Claudius. — **II.** *A town of Noricum*, Plin 3, 24, 27, § 146

Claudĭālis, e, *adj* [Claudius], *pertaining to the emperor Claudius, Claudian* flaminium, Tac A. 13, 2 *fin*, Inscr Orell 3044 al

1. Claudĭānus, a, um, v Claudius, II B

2. Claudĭānus, i, *m* [Claudius], *a Roman poet of Alexandria, of the time of Theodosius the Great and his sons, several of whose panegyric poems are extant*, Symm. Ep 9, 13

claudĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f* [claudico], *a limping*, Cic N D 1, 30, 83, id de Or 2, 61, 249, Col 6, 12 1, Val Max 8, 11, ext. 3

claudĭco (**clōdĭco,** Cic de Or 2, 61, 249, like Claudius and Clodius, codex and caudex, etc, v au), āre, *v n* [claudeo, like albico, candico from albeo candeo] *to limp, halt, be lame* (class.) **I.** Prop Carvilio graviter claudicanti ex vulnere, Cic de Or 2 61, 249, Ov F 3, 758, Col 6 12 3, Suet Aug 80, Just 6, 2, 6 — **B.** In Lucretius, meton, of other irregular or unbalanced motions, *to waver, wabble, halt*, of the lame wings of birds, Lucr 6, 834, of the wavering of balances or scales id 4, 515, and of the earth's axis, id 6, 1107 — **II.** Trop, *to halt, waver, to be wanting, incomplete* or *defective* claudicat ingenium, Lucr 3 453 tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic N D, 1, 38, 107 vereri ne tota amicitia quasi claudicare videatur, id Fin 1, 20 69, so id. Brut 63, 227, Liv 22, 39, 3 (al leg claudo), Col 4, 2, 1, Just. 6, 2 5 and 6 ut constare possimus nobismet ipsis nec in ullo officio claudicare, Cic Off 1, 33, 119, cf in comoediā, claudicamus, Quint 10, 1, 99 — So of discourse ne sermo in aequalitate horum omnium sicut pedum claudicet Quint. 11 3, 43 si quid in nostrā oratione claudicat, Cic de Or 3, 51, 198.—And once of the measure of a verse claudicat hic versus, haec, inquit, syllaba nutat, Claud Epigr 79, 3

* **claudīgo,** inis, *f* [claudus] *a lameness limping*, Veg A Veter 1, 26, 1

Claudĭŏpŏlis, is, *acc.* im, *abl* i, *f* **I.** *A town in Southern Cappadocia*, now *Erakli*, Plin 5, 24, 20, § 85, Amm 14, 8, 2 — **II.** *A town in Bithynia* prob the mod *Boli* or *Bula* Cod Th 12, 1, 119 — Hence,

Claudĭŏpŏlītāni, ōrum *m*, *the inhabitants of Claudiopolis in Bithynia*, Plin Ep 10, 39 (48), 5, Traj ib 10 40 (49) 3

claudĭtas, ātis, *f* [claudus] *a lameness, limping* (post Aug), Plin 8, 43, 68 § 169, 28, 4 7, § 35, App Flor 16. — In *plur*, Plin. 28, 4, 6, § 33

Claudĭus (**Clōdĭus,** like claudo and clodo, codex and caudex, plostrum and plau

strum, etc.), **Claudia, Clōdĭa,** *the name of two very celebrated Roman* gentes (one patrician, the other plebeian; cf. Suet. Tib. 1 and 2; Verg. A. 7, 708; Liv. 2, 16, 4). **A.** Claudius; so, **1.** App. Claudius Caecus (v. Appius). — **2.** *The historian* Q. Claudius Quadrigarius, *a contemporary of Sulla and Sisenna*, Vell. 2, 9, 6; Gell. 1, 7, 9.—Called simply Claudius, Liv. 8, 19, 13; 9, 5, 2.—**3.** *The emperor* Claudius; in full, Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus, Suet. Claud. 1 sqq.; Tac. A. 11, 1 sqq.—**4.** In *fem.*: **Claudia,** *a female of the* gens Claudia.—**B.** Clodius. Thus *the restless tribune of the people, and enemy of Cicero,* P. Clodius Pulcher, *who was killed by Milo;* v. Cic. Mil.—**II.** Hence, **A. Claudius** (**Clōd-**), a, um, *Claudian, Clodian:* Via Claudia (Clodia), *a branch of the* Via Cassia, Ov. P. 1, 8, 44; Front. Aquaed. 11.—Aqua Claudia, *an aqueduct begun by the emperor Caligula, and finished by the emperor Claudius,* Front. Aquaed. 13 sq.; Suet. Claud. 20 Bremi.—Tribus Claudia, *beyond the Anio, named after the progenitor of the* gens Claudia, Liv. 2, 16, 5; Verg. A. 7, 708; cf. Serv. in h. l.—Leges Clodiae, *proceeding from the tribune of the people, Clodius,* Cic. Sest. 25 and 26; cf. Orell. Ind. Leg. s. h. v.—**B. Claudiānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to a Claudius* (esp. to the emperor of this name): castra, *of App. Claudius Pulcher,* Liv. 23, 31, 3: tonitrua, *named after the same,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 57, 10 Müll.: tempora, *of the emperor Claudius,* Tac. A. 14, 11; id. H. 5, 12: cometa, *visible in his time,* Sen. Q. N. 7, 21 and 29.—**C. Clōdĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Clodius, the enemy of Cicero:* crimen, *his murder,* Cic. Mil. 27, 72: incendia, *caused by him,* id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2: operae, id. ib. 2, 3, 2.

1. claudo (* **clōdo:** clodunt ita (oculos), Plin. 18, 33, 76, § 330 *fin.;* but some refer clodo to claudeo; and more freq., although not in Cic., **clūdo,** as always in the compounds; v. infra), si, sum, 3, *v. a.* [root sklu-, klu-, to shut; cf. κλείω, κλείς, clavis; O. H. Germ. sliuzu; M. H. Germ. schliessen; also claudus, clavus], *to shut.* **I.** *To shut something that is open, to close, shut up* (opp. aperire; freq. in prose and poetry). (α) Claudo: forem cubiculi, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59; cf. Quint. 10, 3, 25; and, clausae fores, Tib. 1, 9, 44; Suet. Ner. 47: conventus portus Varroni clausit, Caes. B. C. 2, 19: januam serā, Tib. 1, 2, 6: domum, Ov. P. 1, 7, 36 sq.: ostia, Cat. 6, 231: portas, Cic. Fl. 25, 61; Hor. C. 3, 5, 23; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 68: omnes aditus, id. Phil. 1, 10, 25; Tac. A. 12, 68; Stat. Th. 6, 752: rivos, *to dam up,* Verg. E. 3, 111: ad claudendas pupulas, ne quid incideret, et ad aperiendas, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: ocellos (in dying), Prop. 2 (3), 13, 17; so, oculos, Luc. 5, 28: lumina, Verg. A. 10, 746; Ov. M. 3, 503: clausis foribus, Lucr. 4, 598.—(β) Cludo: domum, Tac. H. 1, 33: Janum Quirinum ter clusit, Suet. Aug. 22; Flor. 4, 12, 64: animam clusit dolor, Luc. 8, 59.—**2.** Trop.: nec ita claudenda est res familiaris, ut eam benignitas aperire non possit, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 55: domus clausa contra cupiditatem, id. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 39: habere domum clausam pudori et sanctimoniae, patentem cupiditati et voluptatibus, id. Quint. 30, 93; cf. id. Fam. 4, 13, 6: aures ad doctissimas voces, id. Tusc. 4, 1, 2; cf. Liv. 40, 8, 20: cludendae sunt aures malis vocibus, Sen. Ep. 123, 9: horum ferocia vocem Euandri clausit, Liv. 44, 45, 11: fugam hostibus, q. s. *to block up, to cut off, prevent,* id. 27, 18, 20; so Ov. M. 6, 572: alicui iter, id. F. 1, 272; id. M. 8, 548: alios incessus, Tac. A. 6, 33: sideritis sanguinem claudit, i. e. *stops, stanches,* Plin. 26, 13, 83, § 135: cluso corpore adversum vim veneni, Tac. A. 15, 64: clausa consilia habere, i. e. *to conceal,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 63; cf. Sall. C. 10, 5; Ov. M. 2, 641; id. F. 4, 846; Sil. 1, 140.—Poet.: animam laqueo, i. e. *to end one's life,* Ov. M. 7, 604 (cf.: vitalesque vias et respiramina clausit, id. ib. 2, 828).—**B.** *To close, end, conclude* (so, except the milit. expression, agmen, only poet. or in post-Aug. prose; most freq. in Quint.). (α) Claudo: cujus octavum trepidavit aetas Claudere lustrum, Hor. C. 2, 4, 24: opus, Ov. F. 3, 384: jus, Luc. 5, 44: labores ingentis belli, Sil. 15, 655: epistulam, Ov. H. 13, 165; 20, 242: cenas lactucā, Mart. 13, 14; Quint. 9, 4, 13: cum ventum est ad ipsum illud, quo veteres tragoediae comoediaeque claudantur, Plaudite, id. 6, 1, 52; cf. id. 1, 8, 1; 2, 15, 27.—(β) Cludo: cludere bella, Stat. Th. 11, 58: cludendi incohandique sententias ratio, Quint. 9, 4, 18; cf. opp. incipere, id. 9, 4, 67 (as claudere, opp. incipere, id. 1, 8, 1): cum versus cluditur, id. 9, 4, 65; cf. id. 9, 4, 26; 9, 4, 71; 9, 4, 73; 9, 4, 93; 9, 4, 102; 9, 4, 104; 9, 4, 105; 12, 10, 31.—**2.** Agmen, in milit. lang., *to close the procession* or *train, to bring up the rear,* Caes. B. G. 1, 25; Curt. 3, 3, 21; 4, 12, 4; so, aciem, Sil. 7, 590; cf. cogo, I. B. 3.—**II.** (For the compounds includo, concludo.) Claudere aliquid aliquā re, *to shut up* or *in something by something, to enclose, encompass, surround, imprison, hide, confine* (class., esp. freq. in poetry and in the historians). (α) Claudo, with *abl.:* locum aquā, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 1: quae (Syracusarum urbs) loci naturā terrā marique clauderetur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 2, § 4: (animae) clausae tenebris et carcere caeco, Verg. A. 6, 734: stabulis armenta, id. G. 3, 352: claudens textis cratibus pecus, Hor. Epod. 2, 45; cf. Ov. M. 2, 554; 4, 646: ensem vaginā, Luc. 5, 245: aliquem Gyaro, Tac. A. 4, 30; 14, 63: clausus domo, id. ib. 15, 53; cf.: intra domum, id. H. 4, 49: rivus praealtis utrimque clausus ripis, Liv. 21, 54, 1; cf. id. 21, 43, 4; 41, 27, 12; Quint. 1, 10, 45: clauditur cubiculo aliquis, Tac. A. 15, 69; cf.: in atras et profundas tenebras eum claudebant, Tubero ap. Gell. 7 (6), 4, 3: in arcā, Hor. S. 2, 7, 59: claudam in curiā vos, Liv. 23, 2, 9: in tectis, Ov. M. 3, 697: (apes) in arbore inani, id. F. 3, 743: aquilonem in antris, id. M. 1, 262.—Without *abl.:* nihil se tam clausum posse habere, quod non istius cupiditati apertissimum esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 42: insula ea sinum ab alto claudit, Liv. 30, 24, 9; cf. Tac. G. 34; Quint. 1, 10, 42; Ov. M. 1, 568 al.—In milit. lang., of a hostile encompassing, *to encompass, invest, besiege, blockade,* etc.: praestare arbitrabatur, unum locum . . . quam omnia litora ac portus custodiā clausos teneri, Caes. B. C. 3, 23: urbem operibus, Nep. Milt. 7, 2; Liv. 25, 22, 12 al.; cf.: urbem obsidione, Nep. Epam. 8, 5: adversarios locorum angustiis, id. Dat. 8, 4; cf. id. Epam. 7, 1; id. Ham. 2, 4: multitudine, id. Milt. 5, 3: hinc Tusco claudimur amni, *are hemmed in,* Verg. A. 8, 473.—So of hunting: nemorum saltus, Verg. E. 6, 56: indagine collis, Tib. 4, 3, 7: silvas vastasque feras indagine, Luc. 6, 42; Stat. Th. 2, 553: insidiis altas valles, Tib. 1, 4, 49: cur tibi claudantur rete imbelles capreae, Ov. F. 5, 371.—(β) Cludo, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 5: venti clusi Nubibus, Lucr. 6, 197; Flor. 3, 20, 13.—**B.** Trop.: numcubi meam Benignitatem sensisti in te claudier? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 84: nolo tibi ullum commodum in me claudier, id. And. 3, 3, 41; cf. I. A. 2. supra.—Esp. of speech and rhythm: qui non claudunt numeris sententias, Cic. Or. 68, 229; 58, 198: pedibus verba, i. e. *to compose verses,* Hor. S. 2, 1, 28; cf. id. ib. 1, 10, 59: quod clausae hieme Alpes essent, Liv. 27, 36, 4; cf. Verg. G. 2, 317: rura gelu tum claudit hiems (and id. A. 2, 111: illos aspera ponti interclusit hiems).—Hence, *P. a.* as *subst.:* **clausum** (**clūsum**), i, *n.*, *an enclosed place* (for confining or keeping any thing): clausa effringere, Sall. J. 12, 5: in clauso linquere, *in confinement,* Verg. G. 4, 303: fructus clauso custodire, Col. 12, praef. § 3: sub uno clauso, id. 7, 6, 5: clausa domorum, Lucr. 1, 354: clausa viarum, id. 4, 612.

2. claudo, ĕre, v. claudeo.

claudus (**clūdus,** Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 64; and **clōdus,** Arat. Act. Apost. 266), a, um, *adj.* [root klu-; v. claudo; prop. shut in, hampered], *limping, halting, lame.* **I.** Prop.: sutor, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 34: deus, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83: claudus altero pede, Nep. Ages. 8, 1; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 61: pes, id. C. 3, 2, 32: pars serpentis, Verg. A. 5, 278 al.—**b.** Prov.: iste claudus, quemadmodum aiunt, pilam, *said of one who cannot make a right use of a thing,* Cic. Pis. 28, 69.—**II.** Trop., *wavering, crippled, imperfect, defective* (rare; mostly poet.): clauda navigia aplustris, * Lucr. 4, 436; cf.: claudae mutilataeque naves, Liv. 37, 24, 6; Curt. 9, 9, 13; Tac. A. 2, 24.—**B.** Esp. of language: clauda carmina alterno versu, i. e. *elegies* (since every second verse is a foot shorter than the preceding), Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 11: clausulae, Quint. 9, 4, 116; cf. id. 9, 4, 70.—**C.** *Wavering, untrustworthy:* clauda pars officii tui, Ov. P. 3, 1, 86; cf.: clauda fides, Sil. 13, 33.—No *comp.* or *sup.*

Clausala, ae, *f.*, *a river of Illyria,* now *the Khiri* or *Drinossi,* Liv. 44, 31, 3 (al. Clausula).

claustra (**clostra,** Cato, R. R. 13, 3; 135, 2), ōrum, *n.* (in *sing.:* **claustrum,** i, rare, Caes. Germ. Arat. 197; Curt. 4, 5, 21; 7, 6, 13; Petr. 89, 2, 7; Gell. 14, 6, 3; Luc. 10, 509; App. M. 4, 10, p. 146 *fin.;* Amm. 23, 4, 6; 26, 8, 8: **clostrum,** Sen. Ben. 7, 21, 2) [clausum, claudo], *that by which any thing is shut up* or *closed, a lock, bar, bolt.* **I.** Prop.: claves, claustra, Varr. ap. Non. p. 545, 12: claustra revellere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 52; Liv. 5, 21, 10: januae pandere, * Cat. 61, 76: laxare, Verg. A. 2, 259: relaxare, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 17: rumpere, Verg. A. 9, 758: diu claustris retentae ferae, Liv. 42, 59, 2: ferae claustris fractae, Plin. Pan. 81, 3: claustra pati, *to submit to confinement,* Col. 8, 17, 8: discutere, Petr. 11, 2: reserare, Sil. 7, 334: portarum ingentia claustra, Verg. A. 7, 185; Val. Fl. 3, 53: ferrea, Mart. 10, 28, 8: sub signo claustrisque rei publicae positum vectigal, Cic. Agr. 1, 7, 21.—**B.** Trop., *a bar, band, barrier, bounds:* arta portarum naturae effringere, i. e. *to disclose its secrets,* Lucr. 1, 72; cf.: tua claustra fregerunt tui versus, i. e. *have become known, public,* Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 3: pudoris et reverentiae refringere, id. ib. 2, 14, 4: vitaī claustra resolvere, *to loose the bands of life,* Lucr. 1, 416; 3, 397; 6, 1152: temporum, Vell. 1, 17, 4: (animus) amat spatiis obstantia rumpere claustra (the figure drawn from the bounds of a racecourse), Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 9.—**II.** In a more extended sense, *a door* or *gate that shuts up any place, a dam, dike;* meton., *a place that is shut up:* urbis relinquant, Ov. M. 4, 86; cf. Thebarum, Stat. Th. 10, 474.—Of sunken ships, closing a port, Liv. 37, 14, 7; cf.: ubi demersis navibus frenassent claustra maris, id. 37, 15, 1: maris, i. e. *a harbor, haven,* Sil. 12, 442: undae, *a dam,* id. 5, 44; cf.: Lucrino addita, Verg. G. 2, 161; cf. id. A. 1, 56: Daedalea, i. e. *the Labyrinth,* Sen. Hippol. 1166 al.—**B.** In milit. lang., *a barricade, bulwark, key, defence, fortress, wall, bank,* etc., for warding off an enemy: claustra loci, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 32, § 84: Corinthus in faucibus Graeciae, sic ut terra claustra locorum teneret, id. Agr. 2, 32, 87: Sutrium, quae urbs socia Romanis velut claustra Etruriae erat, Liv. 9, 32, 1: Aegypti, id. 45, 11, 5; Tac. H. 2, 82; Suet. Vesp. 7: tutissima praebet, Liv. 42, 67, 6; cf. id. 6, 9, 4; 44, 7, 9; Tac. A. 2, 61 al.: montium, id. H. 3, 2: Caspiarum, id. ib. 1, 6: maris, id. ib. 3, 43; cf. Sil. 12, 442; Tac. A. 2, 59: suis claustris (*walls, intrenchments*) impeditos turbant, id. ib. 12, 31; cf. id. ib. 4, 49: regni claustra Philae, Luc. 10, 312: Africae, Flor. 4, 2, 70.—**C.** Trop.: cum ego claustra ista nobilitatis refregissem, ut aditus ad consulatum pateret, Cic. Mur. 8, 17: annonae Aegyptus, Tac. H. 3, 8.

claustrālis, e [id.], *of* or *pertaining to a fortress:* munimen, Cassiod. Var. 11, 14.

claustrārĭus, a, um [claustra], *pertaining to locks:* artifex, *a locksmith,* Lampr. Elag. 12.

* **claustrĭtŭmus,** i, *m.* [from claustrum, like aedituus from aedes], *a warden of locks,* Laev. ap. Gell. 12, 105.

claustrum, i, v. claustra *init.*

1. clausŭla, ae, *f.* [claudo]. **I.** *A close, conclusion, end* (cf. claudo, I. B.; in good prose; most freq. in Quint.): in quo (mimo) cum clausula non invenitur, *a fitting end,* Cic. Cael. 27, 65: tantum bonam clausulam inpone, Sen. Ep. 77, 20; Suet. Aug. 99: epistulae, Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 47; id. Fam. 2, 4, 2: edicti, id. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 35: clausulam inponere disputationi, Col. 3, 19, 3: peracti operis, id. 12, 57, 5: summae nervorum, Plin. 11, 45, 101, § 247.—**II.** Esp. **A.** In rhet., *the close of a period,* Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240; 3, 44, 173; 3, 46, 181; 3, 50, 192; id. Or. 64, 215 sq.; Quint. 8, 5, 13; 9, 3, 77; 9, 4, 50; 9, 4, 70; 9, 4, 101; opp. initium, id. 8, 5, 4; 9, 3, 45; 9, 4, 62; 9, 4, 67; 9, 4, 107 al.: et calx, id. 8, 5, 30.—**B.** In jurid. Lat., *the*

conclusion of a legal formula, Dig. 4, 8, 25; 4, 6, 23; 4, 6, 26; and hence in gen., *any clause* or *section of a law*, ib. 3, 3, 15 pr.; 35, 3, 3 pr.

2. Clausŭla, v. Clausala.

clausum, i, v. claudo *fin.*

clausūra or **clūsūra**, ae, *f.* [claudo]. * **I.** (Cf. claustra, I. A.) *A lock, bar, bolt*, Inscr. Orell. 2510.—**II.** (Cf. claustra, II. B.) *A castle, fort* (late Lat.), Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2, § 4; Cassiod. Var. 2, 5.

1. clausus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from claudo.

2. Clausus, i, *m.*, *a Sabine proper name:* Attus Clausus, ancestor of the gens Claudia, Liv. 2, 16, 4; 10, 8, 6; Verg. A. 7, 707; Tac. A. 4, 9 al.

clāva, ae, *f.* [root cel- of percello; cf. Gr. κλάω and clades]. **I.** *A knotty branch* or *stick, a staff, cudgel, club:* adfer duas clavas... probas, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 20; Lucr. 5, 968: sternentes agmina clavâ, Verg. A. 10, 318; Curt. 9, 4, 3; Ov. F. 1, 575; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94; Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 18; *a bar, lever*, Cato, R. R. 13, 1.—As a weapon for exercising, used by young men, and esp. by soldiers, *a foil*, Cic. Sen. 16, 58; Veg. Mil. 1, 11.—As a badge of Hercules, Prop. 4 (5) 9, 39; Ov. H. 9, 117; id. M. 9, 114; 9, 236; * Suet. Ner. 53; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 62 Müll.—Hence, prov., clavam Herculi extorquere, for an impossible undertaking, Macr. S. 5, 3; Don. Vit. Verg.—Also Clava Herculis, *a plant, otherwise called* nymphea, Marc. Emp. 33.—**II.** In the lang. of economy, *a graft, scion*, Pall. Mart. 10, 12 and 13; cf. clavula.

* **clāvārĭum**, ii, *n.* [id.], *money given to soldiers for the purchase of shoe-nails* (cf. calcearium), Tac. H. 3, 50 *fin.*

* **clāvātor**, ōris, *m.* [clava], *one who carries clubs* or *foils, used in military exercises, a cudgel-bearer*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 25; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 62, 9 Müll.

clāvātus, a, um, v. clavo.

clāvĭcārĭus, ii, *m.* [clavis], *a locksmith* (late Lat.), Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

clāvĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.]. * **I.** *A small key*, Caes. Germ. Arat. 195.—**II.** *A tendril, by which the vine clings to its props*, Cic. Sen. 15, 52; id. N. D. 2, 47, 120; Col. 4, 6, 2; Plin. 23, prooem. § 5.—**III.** *A bar, bolt of the door*, Hyg. Grom. 55.—Hence, **clāvĭcŭlārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a key-keeper, jailer*, Firm. Math. 3, 66.

1. clāvĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.*, *club-bearing;* as an epithet of Hercules [clavagero], *the club-bearer* (v. clava, 1.), Ov. M. 15, 22; 15, 284; id. F 1, 544; 4, 68.—Also of the robber Periphetes: clavigera proles, Ov. M. 7, 437: clavigerum numen, Sil. 3, 14.

2. clāvĭger, gĕri, *m.* [clavis gero], *the key-bearer*, an epithet of Janus, as the god of doors, Ov. F. 1, 228; cf Macr S. 1, 9.

clāvis (clāves, acc. to Pompon. Comment. p. 459), is, *f.* (*acc.* commonly clavem; clavim, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 78; Tib. 2, 4, 31; cf. Paul ex Fest p. 56 Müll.; Don. p 1750 P.; Charis. p. 101 ib.; *abl.* clavi and clave: clavi, Varr. R. R. 1, 22 *fin.*, App. M. 1, 14, p. 108; Dig. 48, 8, 1, § 3; Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 252; cf. Charis l. l.: clave, Juv. 15, 158; App. M. 9, 20, p. 226; Dig. 21, 1, 17, § 15; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, 199) [root klu-, v. claudo], *a key:* clavim cedo, Plaut Most. 2, 1, 78: clavem abduxi, id. Cas. 5, 2, 7: omnis horreorum clavis tradidisti, Cic. Dom. 10, 25: alias clavis portis imposuit, Liv. 27, 24, 8: unâ portarum clave teneri, Juv. 15, 158: aptare claves foribus, Mart. 9, 47, 2: adulterinae portarum, *false keys*, Sall. J 12, 3; cf.: clavis adultera, Ov A. A. 3, 643: sub clavi esse, *to be shut up*, Varr. R. R. 1, 22 *fin.*; cf.: Caecuba Servata centum clavibus, Hor C. 2, 14, 26: claves tradere, as an indication of the delivering up of the household (for possession or oversight), Dig. 18, 1, 74; 31, 77, § 21: claves adimere uxori, *to separate from her*, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69: Laconica, *a peculiar key with several wards, used only for fastening from the outside*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 57 Lorenz ad loc.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Clavis trochi, *an instrument in the form of a key, by which a top was set in motion*, Prop. 3 (4), 14, 6.—* **B.** Clavis torculari, *a lever, bar* (French, clef), Cato, R. R. 13, 1 Schneid. *N. cr.*, and Comm. p. 57.

clāvo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [clavus] (rare; not ante-Aug.; mostly in *part. perf.*). **I.** *To furnish* or *fasten with nails, to nail*, Paul. Nol. 21, 103: clavata concha, i. e. *furnished with points* or *prickles*, Plin. 9, 36, 61, § 130.—**II.** *To furnish with a purple stripe* (cf. clavus, II. D.): mantilia cocco clavata, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 37: clavata auro tunica, Vop. Bonos. 15; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 56, 9 Müll.

clāvŭla (clābŭla or **clāvŏla**), ae, *f. dim.* [clava], *a scion, graft*, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4; cf. Non. p. 414, 29.

clāvŭlāris, v. clabularis.

clāvŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [clavus]. **I.** *A small nail, a tack*, Cato, R. R. 21, 3; Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 15.—* **II.** *A small swelling* (cf. clavus, II. B.), Marc. Emp. 33.

clāvus, i, *m.* [root klu-, v. claudo; prop. that which shuts or fastens]. **I.** *A nail*, usually of metal. **A.** Lit.: offerumentas habebis pluris Quam ulla navis longa clavos, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 48: (leges) ad parietem fixae clavis ferreis, id. Trin. 4, 3, 32; so, clavi ferrei, Cato, R. R. 18 *fin.*; Caes B. G. 3, 13; Vitr. 7, 3 al.—Sometimes of hard wood: clavis corneis occludere, Cato, R. R. 18 *fin.*: cornus... lignum utile, si quid cuneandum sit in ligno clavisve figendum ceu ferreis, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 206: clavis religare tigna, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: clavos per modica intervalla figentes, Liv. 28, 20, 4.—Acc. to a Tuscan usage the ancient Romans designated the number of the year by nails, which the highest magistrate annually, at the Ides of September, drove into the wall of Jupiter's temple: clavo ab dictatore fixo, Liv. 7, 3, 3 sqq.; 8, 18, 12 sq.; 9, 28, 6: clavus annalis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 56, 10 Müll.; cf. O. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 329 sq., and Dict. of Antiq. p. 263. Also, in a later age, country people seem to have kept an account of the years in this way, Petr. 135, 8, 9.—Prov.: clavo clavum eicere, *to drive out one nail by another* (Gr. ἥλῳ τὸν ἧλον, παττάλῳ τὸν πάτταλον, sc. δεῖ ἐξελαύνειν): novo quidam amore veterem amorem tamquam clavo clavum eiciendum putant, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 75: aliquid trabali clavo figere, *to fasten with a large nail, to clinch* a matter, id. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 53; Arn. 2, p. 51.—**2.** As *a symbol of immovable firmness:* Necessitas Clavos trabales Gestans, Hor. C. 1, 35, 18: si figit adamantinos Necessitas Clavos, id. ib 3, 24, 7; cf. O. Müll. as above cit., p. 331.—Hence, **B.** Trop.: ex hoc die clavum anni movebis, i. e. *reckon the beginning of the year*, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 1: fixus animus clavo Cupidinis, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 4.—Prov.: beneficium trabali clavo figere (v. trabalis), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 53 Zumpt; cf Arn. 2, p. 51.—**II.** Meton of objects of like form. **A.** (Lit. the handle of the rudder, the tiller; hence, pars pro toto) *The rudder, helm*, in gen. (only *sing*): ut clavum rectum teneam, Enn. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 2, 12 (Ann. v. 472 Vahl.): clavum ad litora torquere, Verg. A. 5, 177 Serv.; 10, 218.—**b.** Trop.: clavum tanti imperii tenere et gubernacula rei publicae tractare, Cic. Sest. 9, 20: abicere, *to leave off the care of a thing*, Arn. 3, 106: dum clavum rectum teneam, *if I keep a steady helm, am not negligent* (as in Gr. ὀρθὰν τὰν ναῦν), Quint. 2, 17, 24 Spald.; cf. the passage of Enn. supra.—**B.** In medic. lang., *a painful tumor* or *excrescence, a wart, a corn;* on the feet, Cels. 5, 28, 14: clavis in pedibus mederi, Plin. 20, 17, 71, § 184; 22, 23, 49, § 101 sq.; 26, 11, 66, § 106; 28, 16, 62, § 222; on the eye, Cels. 6, 7, 12; in the nose, Plin. 24, 14, 77, § 126; upon the neck of cattle, Col. 6, 14, 6; in sheep, id. 7, 5, 11.—Also *a disease of the olive-tree*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 223.—**C.** *A kind of abortion of bees*, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 50.—**D.** *A purple stripe on the* tunica, which, for senators, was broad (latus; cf. laticlavius); for the equites, narrow (angustus; cf. angusticlavius). In the time of the emperors, however, the sons of the senators and equites also, who were preparing for civil office, wore the latus clavus, Liv. 9, 7, 9; Varr. L. L. 9, § 79 Müll.; Ov Tr 4, 10, 29 Jahn; cf. Hor. S. 1, 5, 36; 1, 6, 28; Quint. 11, 3, 138; Vell. 2, 88, 2; Suet. Aug. 94: tunicam ita consuere, ut altera plagula sit angustis clavis, altera latis, Varr. L. L. 9, § 47 Müll.—Hence the phrase: latum clavum ab Caesare impetravi, i. e. *I have become senator*, Plin. Ep. 2, 9, 2; cf.: clavum alicui tribuere, Suet. Claud. 24: impetrare, id. Vesp. 4: adimere, id. Tib. 35: adipisci, id. Vesp. 2.—Rarely *a purple stripe* on bed or table cloths, Amm. 16, 8, 8.—**2.** Poet., *a tunic*, in gen., *either wide* or *narrow striped:* mutare in horas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 10: sumere depositum, id. ib. 1, 6, 25.

claxendix, v. clacendix.

Clāzŏmĕnae, ārum, *f.*, = Κλαζομεναί, *a town on the coast of Ionia, upon a peninsula of the Bay of Smyrna*, now *Kelisman* or *Vourla*, Mel. 1, 17, 3; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 117; Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 104; Hor. S. 1, 7, 5.—Hence, **II. Clāzŏmĕnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Clazomenæ, Clazomenian:* Anaxagoras, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 138; Plin. 2, 58, 59, § 149: vinum, id. 14, 7, 9, § 73.—**Clāzŏmĕnĭi**, ōrum, *the inhabitants of Clazomenæ*, Liv. 38, 39, 9 al.

Clĕander, dri, *m.*, = Κλέανδρος, *a favorite of the emperor Commodus*, Lampr. Comm. 6, 7.

Clĕanthes, is (*acc.* -en, Cic. N. D. 3, 2, 5; Sen. Ep. 113, 18; -em, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 60; id. Sen. 7, 23; *voc.* Cleanthe, id. Tusc. 3, 32, 77; Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 11), *m.*, = Κλεάνθης, *a Stoic philosopher of Assos, pupil of Zeno and teacher of Chrysippus*, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 73; 2, 41, 126; id. Fat. 7, 14; id. Div. 1, 3, 6; id. Fin. 2, 21, 69; 4, 3, 7; Sen. Ep. 44, 3; 108, 10; id. Ben. 5, 14, 1; Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 11.—*Plur.:* archetypos servare Cleanthas, *statues of Cleanthes*, Juv. 2, 7.—Hence, **II. Cleanthēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Cleanthes*, = *Stoic:* fruge, i. e. praeceptis, Pers. 5, 64: turba, i. e. discipuli, Claud. Mall. Theod. 88.

Clĕarchus, i, *m.*, = Κλέαρχος. **I.** *A Spartan captain*, Front. Strat. 4, 1.—**II.** *A tyrant of Heraclea Pontica*, Just. 16, 4 sq.—**III.** *A philosopher of Soli*, Gell. 4, 11.

† **clēma**, ătis, *n.*, = κλῆμα, *a plant, also called* polygonon, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113.

† **clēmătis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = κληματίς, *the name of various climbing plants*, as Vinca minor, Linn., etc.; Plin. 24, 10, 49, § 84; 24, 15, 88, § 138; 24, 15, 89, § 139; and 24, 15, 90, § 141.

† **clēmătītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = κληματῖτις, *a creeping plant, a species of* Aristolochia, called also Cretica, Plin. 25, 8, 54, § 96.

1. clēmens, entis (*abl.* usu. -ti; but -te, Liv. 1, 26, 8; Laber. ap. Macr. S. 2, 7, 3), *adj.* [etym. dub.; cf. lemures; and Germ. hold]. **I.** Orig. (in the class per. very rare), of the quiet, placid, pleasant state of the air, wind, or weather, *mild, calm, soft, gentle* (= the class. placidus, quietus): undae clementi flamine pulsae, * Cat. 64, 272: clementior Auster vela vocat, Stat. Th. 5, 468: aura Favoni, Claud. Cons. Prob Olyb. 272; cf. id. III. Cons. Hon. 165; Val. Fl. 6, 747: clementior dies, Col. 11, 2, 2: clementior Arctos, Sil. 1, 198: clementiores plagae (opp. Septentrio), Pall. Febr. 12, 1.—Hence, **B.** Esp. **1.** Of the gentle motion of the sea, rivers, etc., *placid, calm*, etc.: mare, Gell. 2, 21, 1: Pasitigris clementiore alveo praeterit, etc. (preced by: praeceps inter saxa devolvitur), Curt. 5, 3, 1: quâ sit clementissimus amnis, Ov. M. 9, 116.—**2.** Of places (opp. praeceps), *smooth, of a gentle ascent:* clivulus, App. M. 4, p. 144.—Far more freq, **II.** Trop. **A.** Of a calm, unexcited, passionless state of mind, *quiet, mild, gentle, tranquil, kind* (syn.: placidus, lenis): clementem vocabo non in alieno dolore facilem, sed eum, qui cum suis stimulis exagitetur, non prosilit, etc., Sen. Clem. 1, 20, 3: egit semper vitam... clemens, placidus, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 10: vita urbana atque otium, id. ib. 1, 1, 17 (cf. with Cic. Rab. Post. 7, 17: vita quieta atque otiosa): ille suam semper egit vitam in otio, in conviviis: clemens, placidus, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 10; Liv. 38, 17, 17 (cf the passages under clementia, cited from Flor.): cupio, patres conscripti, me esse clementem: cupio in tantis rei publicae periculis me non dissolutum videri, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4: etsi satis clemens sum in disputando, tamen interdum soleo subirasci, id. Fin 2, 4, 12: (Arimphaeis) ritus clementes, Plin. 6, 13, 14, § 35.—**2.** Transf. to animals, *tame, domesticated:* clementius genus columba-

rum (opp. agrestes), Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 2.—**B.** Specif. **1.** *Mild in respect to the faults and failures of others*, i. e. *forbearing, indulgent, compassionate, merciful* (class.; syn.: mitis, benignus, humanus, lenis, facilis, indulgens; opp.: crudelis, inhumanus, asper al.): clementi (mi) animo ignoscet, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 37; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 22: judices et misericordes, Cic. Planc. 13, 31; cf.* Hor. C. 3, 11, 46; Tac. A. 2, 57: vir et contra audaciam fortissimus et ab innocentiā clementissimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 85; Nep. Epam. 3, 2: legis interpres, Liv. 1, 26, 8: dominus facilis et clemens, Suet. Aug. 67: justa et clemens servitus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 9: castigatio, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137: clementior sententia, Liv. 8, 31, 8.—More unusual: rumor, i. e. non nimius, *mild, mitigated*, πρᾶος (acc. to Prisc. p. 1202 P.), Sall. J. 22, 1.—**2.** Poet. of places: pars (insulae) ratibus clemens, *accessible*, Claud. B. Gild. 511.—*Adv.*: **clēmenter.** **I.** (Acc. to I. A.) *Gently, softly, mildly*: non desiit adsidue tremere Campania, clementius quidem, sed ingenti damno, Sen. Q. N. 6, 31, 1: agitant venti oleas, Pall. Nov. 5: spirant clementius Austri, Stat. S. 2, 2, 27.—So of moderate, slow action gen.: *Eu.* Sequere sis. *Ch.* Sequor. *Eu.* Clementer quaeso; calces deteris, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 111; so id. Stich. 4, 1, 26; id. Ep. 2, 2, 23.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B. 2.) *By degrees, gradually, gently*: clementer et molliter assurgens collis, Col. 2, 2, 1; cf. Tac. A. 13, 38: editum jugum, id. G. 1; Sil. 1, 274; Sen. Oedip. 280: accedere, Tac. A. 12, 33; cf. in *comp.*: explorare, si quā Appennini juga clementius adirentur, id. H. 3, 52.—**II.** (Acc. to II. A.) *Quietly, placidly, tranquilly, calmly*: accipere aliquid clementius aequo, * Lucr. 3, 314: si quid est factum clementer, ut dissolute factum criminer, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 8, § 19: leniter hominem clementerque accepit, id. ib. 2, 4, 40, § 86: ferre aliquid, id. Att. 6, 1, 3: consolationes clementer admotae, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 11: quo id pacto fieri possit clementissime, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 5: leo caudam clementer et blande movet, Gell. 5, 14, 12.—**B.** (Acc. to II. B.) *With forbearance, mildly, with indulgence*: clementer et moderate jus dicere, Caes. B. C. 3, 20: clementer a consule accepti, Liv. 27, 15, 2: clementer ductis militibus, i. e. *peacefully, without plundering*, id. 29, 2, 1.—*Comp.*: clementius tractare aliquem, Plin. Ep. 8, 24, 5.—*Sup.*: clementissime scribere de aliquo, Gell. 1, 18, 3: qui victoriā civili clementissime usus est, Sen. Ira, 2, 23, 4.

2. Clēmens, entis, *m.*, *a proper name*, in later Lat. very freq.: Julius, Tac. A. 1, 23; 1, 26; 15, 73; id. H. 1, 87; 2, 12: Arretinus, id. ib. 4, 68; Suet. Dom. 11: Flavius, id. ib. 15.

clēmentĭa, ae, *f.* [1. clemens]. **I.** *A calm, tranquil state of the elements, calmness, mildness, tranquillity* (like clemens in this signif. mostly post-Aug.): clementia ventorum, tranquillitas maris, App. de Deo Socr. p. 52, 1: soli caelique, Flor. 3, 3, 18; cf.: emollit gentes clementia caeli, Luc. 8, 366: aestatis, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 5: hiemis, Col. 5, 5, 6: nascentis anni, id. 11, 3, 9: diei, id. 9, 13, 4: Nili, Stat. Th. 3, 527.—**II.** (Acc. to clemens, II. B.) *Indulgent, forbearing conduct towards the errors and faults of others, moderation, mildness, humanity, forbearance, benignity, clemency, mercy* (the class. signif.; very freq., esp. in prose; syn.: benignitas, comitas, lenitas, mansuetudo, etc.): clementia (est), per quam animi temere in odium alicujus concitati invectio comitate retinetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164: clementia est temperantia animi in potestate ulciscendi, vel lenitas .. in constituendis poenis, Sen. Clem. 2, 3: facilitas et clementia, * Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 7; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: illam clementiam mansuetudinemque nostri imperii tantam in crudelitatem inhumanitatemque esse converam, id. Verr. 2, 5, 44, § 115; id. Deiot. 15, 43; id. Lig. 3, 10: lenitas et clementia, id. Att. 14, 19, 2: clementia et probitas vestra, Sall. H. 1, 41, 1 Dietsch; Liv. 3, 58, 4; Ov. M. 8, 57; Quint. 9, 2, 28; Tac. H. 3, 19: juris, Quint. 7, 4, 18 Spald., and antith. to jus asperius, id. 9, 2, 90; opp. severitatem, Sen. Clem. 1, 1, 4: elephanti contra minus validos, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 23: leonis in supplices, id. 8, 16, 19, § 48; and as an attribute of princes, id. 8, 7, 7, § 48; Vop. Aur. 44; whence *a title of the emperors*, v. IV.—Less freq., **B.** *Kindness, sympathy*: satrapes violare clementiam quam regis opes minui maluit, Nep. Alcib. 10, 3.—**III.** Clementia, personified as *a deity, the goddess of grace*, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 14; Stat. Th. 12, 482 sq.; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 6 sq.—**IV.** *A title of the emperor*: Clementia tua, *Your Grace*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 65; Spart. ap. Geta, I. *init.*

Clĕŏbis, is, *m.*, = Κλέοβις, *son of the priestess Cydippe, brother of Bito*, v. Bito; Val. Max. 5, 4, 4; Schol. ad Verg. G. 3, 132.

Clĕŏbūlus, i, *m.*, = Κλεόβουλος, *of Lindus, one of the Seven Sages*, Aus. Sept. Sap. 1, 16, 5.

Clĕombrŏtus, i, *m.* **I.** *A Lacedæmonian general*, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84.—**II.** *A young Academic philosopher of Ambracia*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 84; id. Scaur. 2, 4; Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 22.

Clĕon, ōnis, = Κλέων, *a Grecian proper name*. **I.** *An Athenian popular leader*, Cic. Rep. 4, 10, 11; id. Brut. 7, 28.—**II.** *A rhetorician of Halicarnassus*, Nep. Lys. 3, 5.—**III.** *A statuary*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 37.—**IV.** *A painter*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 140.

Clĕōnae, ārum (**Clĕōna**, ae, Mel. 2, 2, 9), *f.*, = Κλεωναί. **I.** *A small town in Argolis, near Nemea, where Hercules killed the lion*, now *Clenia*, Liv. 33, 14, 11; Ov. M. 6, 417; Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 12.—Hence, **B.**

Clĕōnaeus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Cleonæ*: ager, Liv. 33, 14, 7: leo, i. e. *the Nemean lion*, Luc. 4, 612; Sil. 3, 34: sidus = leo, Stat. S. 4, 28; Mart. 4, 60: stirpis, i. e. Herculeae, Stat. Th. 6, 837.—**II.** *A town in Macedonia, on Mount Athos*, Mel. 2, 2, 9; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 37.

† **clĕōnia**, ae, *f.*, = κλεωνία, *the plant* helenium, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

† **clĕōnicion**, ii, *n.*, = κλεωνίκιον, *a plant, also called* clinopodion, Plin. 24, 15, 87, § 137 (cleonicon, Sillig).

Clĕŏpātrā (on the *ā* cf. Juv. 2, 109; Luc. 9, 1071; 10, 56; Stat. S. 3, 2, 120), ae, *f.*, = Κλεοπάτρα. **I.** *Queen of Egypt, and daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, notorious for her amorous intercourse with Cæsar, and afterwards with Antony; conquered at Actium by Augustus*, Caes. B. C. 3, 103; 3, 107; Suet. Caes. 35; Luc. 10, 354 sqq.; Val. Fl. 4, 464; Mart. 4, 22, 2; 4, 59, 5.—Hence, **B.**

Clĕŏpātrānus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Cleopatra*: stirps, Treb. Poll. Claud. 1: uniones, id. Trig. Tyr. 32.—**II.** *A sister of Alexander the Great, and wife of Alexander, king of Epirus*, Liv. 8, 24, 17; Just. 9, 6, 1; 13, 6, 4 al.—**III.** *A daughter of Mithridates, and wife of Tigranes*, Just. 38, 3, 3.—**IV.** *A daughter of* I., Just. 39, 3, 1; 39, 4, 7.

Clĕŏphantus, i, *m.*, = Κλεόφαντος. **I.** *A physician in Rome*, Cic. Clu. 16, 47; Cels. 3, 14; Plin. 20, 5, 15, § 31 al.—**II.** *A painter of Corinthus*, Plin. 35, 3, 5, § 15.

Clĕŏphon, ontis, *m.*, *a demagogue of Athens*, Cic. Rep. 4, 10, 11.

clĕpo, psi, ptum (not clepi, v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 493; Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 74), 3, *v. a.* [root klep- of κλέπτω, whence also clipeus; kindred with celo, cella, occul-o, clam], *to steal* (rare, and mostly ante-class. for furor): sacrum qui clepsit rapsitve, old form. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: si quis clepsit, etc., old form. ap. Liv. 22, 10, 5; Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; id. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 68; Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 6; Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 94 Müll.; Auct. ap. Cic. Rep. 4, 5, 11 (v. Non. p. 20, 14; cf. Madvig. ad Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 75); Manil. 1, 27; Prud. Psych. 562.—**II.** Trop.: sermonem, *to listen secretly to*, Pac. ap. Non. p. 20, 18; so, verba nostra auribus, Att. ib. p. 12: se opificio, *to withdraw secretly from the work*, Varr. ib. p. 20: se, *to conceal one's self*, Sen. Med. 156; id. Herc. Fur. 799.

clepsȳdra, ae, *f.*, = κλεψύδρα, *an instrument for measuring time by water*, similar to our sand-glasses, *a water-clock, clepsydra*, Sen. Ep. 24, 19; Veg. Mil. 3, 8; App. M. 3, p. 130, 19; used by speakers to measure the length of their discourse, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 67; Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 14; 6, 2, 5; 1, 23, 2.—Meton., *the time measured by the clepsydra*, and hence, petere clepsydram, *to ask leave to speak*; and dare clepsydram, *to give leave to speak*, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 138; Mart. 6, 35; cf. aqua, II. F., and Dict. of Antiq. pp. 508 sq.

‡ **clepsȳdrārĭus**, ii, *m.* [clepsydra], *a maker of water-clocks*, Inscr. Murat. 935, 8.

* † **clepta**, ae, *m.*, = κλέπτης, *a thief*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 9.

clērĭcālis, e, *adj.* [clericus], *clerical, priestly* (eccl. Lat.): tirocinium, Sid. Ep. 6, 7: comitatus, id. ib. 7, 2 et saep.

clērĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the clerical office* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 60, n. 10; 125, n. 8 et saep.

† **clērĭcus**, i, *m.*, = κληρικός, *a clergyman, priest* (eccl. Lat.). Hier. Ep. 60, n. 10 al.

† **Clērūmĕnoe**, ôn, *m.*, = Κληρούμενοι (those who draw lots), *the name of a comedy of Diphilus*, Lat. Sortientes, Plaut. Cas. prol. 31; cf. Rost. Plaut. Cuped. XVIII. p. 5 sq.

† **clērus**, i, *m.*, = κλῆρος, *the clerical order, the clergy* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Monog. 12; Prud. στεφ. 4, 78 al.

clībănārĭus, ii, *m.* [clibanus], *a soldier clad in mail, a cuirassier*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 56; Amm. 16, 10, 8; Eutr. 6, 7, 9.

‡ **clībănĭcĭus** [id.]: pānis, *bread baked in a* clibanus, Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 15 (cf. Plin. 18, 11, 27, § 105).

† **clībănus**, i, *m.*, = κλίβανος, *an earthen or iron vessel for baking bread, broader at the bottom than at the top*, Plin. 18, 11, 27, § 105; 20, 9, 39, § 99; cf. Col. 5, 10, 4; id. Arb. 19, 2; Cels. 2, 17; 3, 21 al.—As a utensil of the rich, also of silver, Petr. 35, 6.—**II.** Generally, *an oven* or *furnace*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 30; Sulpic. Sev. Dial. 1, 18.

† **clīdĭon** or **-um**, ii, *m.*, = κλειδίον, *the collar-bone of the tunny*, Plin. 9, 15, 18, § 48.

† **Clīdūchus**, i, *m.*, = Κλειδοῦχος (key-bearer), *the name of two statues by Phidias and by Euphranor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, §§ 54 and 78.

clĭens or **clŭens**, entis (*gen. plur.* usu. clientium; clientūm, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 7; Hor. C. 3, 5, 53; Sen. Ep. 68, 9; Macr. S. 1, 2, 1), *m.* (comm. acc. to Charis. p. 77 P.; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, 600, and v. clienta) [for cluens, from clueo, to hear; but acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 609, from colens], *one who hears*, in relation to his protector (patronus), *a client* (Dion. Halic. 2, 9 and 10, pp. 83–85; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 359 sq.; Gell. 5, 13, 2; Cato ap. Gell. 5, 13, 4; Gell. 20, 1, 40; and clientela): cluentes sibi omnes volunt esse multos . . . Res magis quaeritur, quam cluentum fides Quojusmodi clueat, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 4 sq.: PATRONVS SI CLIENTI FRAVDEM FECERIT, SACER ESTO., Frag. XII. Tab. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 609; Cato ap. Gell. 5, 13, 4: neque clientes sine summā infamiā deseri possunt, C. Caesar ib. *fin.*; Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19 et saep.—**B.** In gen., *a client, retainer, follower*; e. g. of an adherent of the Gaul Orgetorix, Caes. B. G. 1, 4 (metaph. ὑπήκοος); 6, 15; 6, 19; of Segestes, Tac. A. 1, 57 al.—**2.** *A companion, favorite*: juvenum nobilium (Vergilius), Hor. C. 4, 12, 15 Dillenb. ad loc.—**3.** Of whole nations, *the allies, dependents*, or *vassals of a more powerful people*, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; 5, 39; 6, 12 al.—**II.** Trop.: cliens Bacchi (i. e. qui est in tutelā Bacchi), *under the protection of Bacchus, a client of Bacchus*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 78; cf. Mart. 12, 77, and clientela.

clĭenta, ae, *f.* [cliens], *a female client*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 193; id. Poen. 5, 4, 12; id. Rud. 4, 1, 2; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 77 P.; * Hor. C. 2, 18, 8; Aus. Parent. 24; Pseudo-Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 120 Orell. *N. cr.*

clĭentēla, ae, *f.* [id.]. *the relation of patron and client, clientship; patronage, protection*; the intimate and reciprocal duties of attachment and interest, based on the private relations in Rome between a Roman of a lower grade (plebeian or freedman) or a foreigner, and the patron chosen by him (cf. Dion. Halic. 2, 9 and 10, pp. 83–85; Gell. 5, 13; 20, 1): Thais patri se commendavit in clientelam et fidem, * Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 9; cf.: esse in fide et clientelā, *to be the client of*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 93: conferre se in fidem et clientelam alicujus, id. ib. 37, 106: scis quam diligam Siculos et quam illam clientelam honestam judi-

cem, id Att 14, 12, 1 per nomen et clientelas inlustrior haberi, Tac A. 3, 55 —**b.** Very freq, mostly in *plur*, concrete, *clients, dependents* amplissimas clientelas acceptas a majoribus confirmare poterit, Cic Fam 13, 64, 2, so id. Cat 4, 11, 23 magna esse Pompei beneficia et magnas clientelas in provincia sciebat, *bodies of clients*, Caes B C 2, 17, Sall J 85, 4, Vell 2, 29, Tac A 3, 55 incedentibus regiis clientelis, id ib 12, 36, 13, 37, 14, 61, Suet Tib 2, id Calig 3 —In *sing*, Just 8, 4, 8 —**B.** In gen, *clientship, alliance* (cf cliens, B), Caes B G 6, 12 —**II.** Trop (cf cliens, II), *patronage, protection* poetae sub clientela musarum esse, Suet Gram 6

* **clientŭlus,** i, *m dim* [cliens], *a small* or *insignificant client*, Tac Or 37

† **clīma,** ătis (*abl plur* climatis, Firm Math 2, 13), *n*, = κλιμα (prop the inclination, slope, hence, cf Lidd. and Scott under κλιμα, II), **I.** *A clime, climate* (late Lat), App Trism p 98, 23, Mart. Cap 8, § 859, Tert Anim 49, Serv ad Verg G 1, 246 (in Vitr 1, 1, 10, used as Greek) —**B.** In gen. for *region, part* clima medium ventris, Veg Act Vet 1, 43, 3 —**II.** *A land measure of 60 feet square*, Col 5, 1, 5

* † **clīmăcis,** ĭdis, *f*, = κλιμακις, *a small staircase* or *ladder*, Vitr 10, 11, 8

† **clīmacter,** ēris, *m*, = κλιμακτηρ (gradation), *a critical epoch in human life, a climacteric* (in accordance with the ancient belief, the years 7, 14, 21, 28, etc), Plin 7, 49, 50, § 161, Gell 3, 10, 9, Firm Math 4, 14, Censor 14 (cf κλιμακτηρ in Lidd and Scott)

† **clīmactērĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = κλιμακτηρικος, *of* or *pertaining to a dangerous epoch in life, climacterical* annus, Gell 15, 7, 2, Censor 14 tempus, Plin Ep 2, 20, 4, cf Tert Idol 9, and climacter

* † **clīmătias,** ae, *m*, = κλιματιας, *a kind of earthquake*, Amm 17, 7, 13

† **1. clīmax,** ăcis, *f*, = κλῖμαξ (a ladder), *a rhetorical figure, consisting in a gradual increase in force of expression, a climax* (pure Lat gradatio), Mart Cap 5, § 536 (in Quint 9, 3, 54, used as Greek, and transl by gradatio)

2. Clīmax Mĕgălē = κλῖμαξ μεγαλη, *a narrow pass between Media and Asia Minor*, Plin. 2, 26, 29, § 115

* **clīnāmen,** ĭnis, *n* [clino, cf clinatus], = declinatio Gr κλισις, *the inclination* or *turning aside* of a thing principiorum Lucr 2, 292

clīnātus, a, um, *Part.* [clino = κλινω], *inclined, bent, sunk* (only in the foll exs), Cic. Arat 53, 86 (but in Lucr 6, 563, read inclinata, v Lachm ad h l)

‡ **clingĕre,** cingere, Paul ex Fest p 56, 13 Müll., cf clingit cludit, Isid. Gloss

Clīnĭa, ae, *m*, *the name of a young man in the Heautontimorumenos of Terence*, Ter Heaut 2, 2, 5 al

Clīnĭas, ae, *m*, = Κλεινιας **I.** *The father of Alcibiades*, Nep Alcib 1, hence, the latter is called **Clīnĭădes,** Ov Ib 635 —**II.** *A Cretan*, Cic Leg 1, 5, 15

† **clīnĭcē,** ēs, *f*, = κλινικη (sc τεχνη), *the science of clinical medicine practice at the sick bed*, Plin. 29, 1, 2, § 4, 30, 11, 30, § 98

† **clīnĭcus,** i, *m*, = κλινικός [κλινη, the bed] **I.** *A physician who attends patients sick in bed*, Mart 9, 97, cf MEDICVS, Inscr Orell 2983. deus, Prud Apoth 205 —**II.** *A patient confined to his bed*, Hier Ep 105, n 5 —**III.** *A bearer of the bier, sexton, grave digger*, Mart 3 93, 24 (al archiclinico, cf. id 1, 31) — **IV.** *One who was baptized when sick* or *infirm*, Cypr Ep 69 *fin*

‡ **clīno** = κλινω, v clinatus

† **clīnŏpălē,** es, *f*, = κλινοπαλη, *a wrestling in bed*, = concubitus, Domit ap Suet Dom 22 (in Aur Vict Caes 11, used as Greek)

* † **clīnŏpŏdĭon,** ii, *n*, = κλινοποδιον, *a plant, wild basil*, Plin 24, 15, 87, § 137

* † **clīnŏpūs,** pŏdis, *m*, = κλινοπους, *the foot of a bed*, Lucil ap Macr S 6, 4

Clīo, ūs, *f*, = Κλειω **I.** *The Muse of history*. Clio Cliusque sorores, Ov A. A 1, 27, Hor C 1, 12, 2. — **II.** *A daughter of Oceanus*, Verg G 4, 341.

clĭpĕo (clŭpĕo, clўpĕo), no *perf*, atum, 1, *v a* [clipeus] *to arm* or *furnish with a shield* (rare) clamide contorta astu clupeat bracchium, *as with a shield*, Pac ap Non p 87, 26 (Trag Rel v 186 Rib), Varr L L 5, § 7 Müll (Rib Trag Lat, Pac 186) clipeata agmina, Verg A 7, 793, Sil 8, 436 seges virorum, Ov M 3, 110 (transl. from Eurip Phoen 885) —*Subst* **clĭpĕātus,** i, *m*, *one who is armed with a shield*, Plaut Curc 3, 1, 54, cf frontem adversus clipeatos habebat, Liv 44, 41, 2, Curt 7, 9, 2 al —Clipeata imago, *represented upon a shield formed surface* (cf clipeus, II D), Macr S 2, 3

* **clĭpĕŏlum (clŭp-, clўp-),** i, *n dim* [id], *a small shield*, Hyg Fab 139

clĭpĕum, v clipeus

clĭpĕus (in inscrr and MSS also **clŭp-** and **clўp-**), i, *m* (**clĭpĕum,** i, *n*, Verg A 9, 709, Liv 1, 43, 2, 34, 52, 5, 35, 10, 12, 38, 35, 5, 40, 51, 3, Licin. et Laber ap Non p 196, 22 sq al.) [root in clepo] **I.** *The round brazen shield of Roman soldiers* (diff from scutum, which was oval, and made of wood covered with bull's hide, cf Dict of Antiq p 268 sq), Enn ap Varr L L 7, § 93 Müll, id ap Prisc p 838 P (Enn Ann 364 Vahl), Plaut Trin 2 4, 195, 3 2 93, id Truc 2, 6, 25, Cic Fin 2, 30, 97, id. Div 1, 44, 99, id. Tusc 1, 15, 34, id. de Or 2, 17, 73, Nep Iphic. 1, 3, Liv 1, 43, 2, 8, 8, 3, 9, 19, 7, Verg A 2 443, 7, 626, 8, 447, Hor C 1, 28, 11, Ov M 8, 27, 12, 621 — Prov clipeum post vulnera sumere, i e *to do something when it is too late*, Ov Tr 1, 3, 35 —**B.** Trop, *a shield, protection, defence*, Claud IV Cons. Hon 433 — **II.** Meton, of *objects in the form of a shield* * **A.** *The vault of heaven* in altisono caeli clipeo, Enn ap Varr L L 7, § 73 Müll —* **B.** *The disk of the sun*, Ov M. 15, 192 —**C.** *A round meteor* clipei et vastorum imagines ignium, Sen. Q N 1, 1, 15, 7, 20 2, Plin 2 34, 34, § 100 —But esp freq, **D.** *A bust of the gods or distinguished men, represented upon a shield formed surface* (of gold, silver, etc, skilfully prepared, and often laid up as sacred gifts in the temples, so mostly in *neutr* form, v supra *init*) scutis quali bus apud Trojam pugnatum est, continebantur imagines, unde et nomen habuere clipeorum, Plin 35, 3, 4, § 13, Liv 25 39, 13, 35, 10 12, Tac A 2, 83, Suet Calig 16, id Dom 23, Dig 9, 3, 5 *fin* — **E.** Clipeum antiqui ob rotunditatem etiam corium bovis appellarunt in quo foedus Gabinorum cum Romanis fuerat descriptum, Paul ex Fest p 56 Müll. (cf the same use of οπλον, Corp Inscr Graec II p 664)

Clīsthĕnes, is, *m*, = Κλεισθενης, *a statesman and orator of Athens*, Cic Rep 2, 1, 2, id Leg 2, 16, 41, id. Brut 7, 27

1. Clitae, arum, *f*, *a town of Macedonia*, Liv 44, 11, 4

2. Clitae, arum, *m.*, *a tribe on the coast of Cilicia Trachea*, Tac A. 6, 41, 12, 55

Clītarchus, i, *m*, = Κλειταρχος, *a companion of Alexander the Great, of whose life he wrote a history*, Cic. Fam 2, 10, 3, id Leg 1, 2, 7, id. Brut 11, 42, Curt 9, 5, 21 al

clītellae, arum, *f*, *a pack saddle put upon beasts of burden, especially upon asses, a sumpter saddle*, Plaut. Most 3, 2, 91, Cic Fragm ap Quint 5, 13, 40, Hor S 1, 5, 47, id Ep 1, 13, 8, Phaedr 1, 15, 8 — Prov bovi clitellas imponere, v bos, I — **II.** Meton **A.** *The name of a place in Rome* clitellae dicuntur etiam locus Romae propter similitudinem, et in Via Flaminia loca quaedam devexa subinde et accliva Paul. ex Fest. p 59, 15 Müll —**B.** *An instrument of torture* est etiam tormenti genus eodem nomine appellatum, Paul l l

clītellārĭus, a um, *adj* [clitellae], *of* or *pertaining to a pack saddle, bearing a pack saddle* asini, Cato R R 10, 1 mulus, Col 2 21, 3, Plaut. Most 3, 2, 93 homines, id ib 3, 2, 94

Clīternīni, ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of the town Cliternum, in the territory of the Æqui*, Cic Fam 9, 22, 4, Plin 3, 12, 17, § 106

Clītŏmăchus, i *m*, = Κλειτόμαχος, *an Academic philosopher of Carthage, a disciple and follower of Carneades* Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 11 sq, id. Tusc 3, 22, 54, 5, 37, 107, id. de Or 1, 11, 45, id. Or 16, 51.

Clītor, ŏris, *m*, and **Clītŏrĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a town in Arcadia* Liv 39, 35, 8, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20 —*Abl.* Clitori, Nor ap Non. p 316 5 (cf. Lachm ad Lucr 2 p 49) Clitore, Liv l l —Hence, **Clītŏrĭus,** a, um fons, Ov M 15, 322 lacus, Plin. 31, 2, 13, § 16

Clītumnus, i, *m*, *a small river in Umbria, celebrated in ancient times, whose source received divine homage as* Juppiter Clitumnus, now *Clitunno* or *la Vene*, Plin. Ep 8 8, 1, 8, 8, 5, Verg G 2, 146 Serv et Heyne, Prop 2 (3), 19, 25, Sil. 4 547, 8, 453, Suet Calig 43 —Hence, **Clītumnus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Clitumnus* Clitumna novalia Stat S 1, 4, 128

Clītus, i, *m*, = Κλεῖτος, *a friend of Alexander the Great, who was killed by him in a fit of drunkenness*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 79, Curt 8, 1, 9 al

clīva, orum, v clivus

‡ **clīvius,** a, um, *adj* auspicia, *which forbid any thing to be done*, Paul ex Fest p 64 10 Müll avis, Plin. 10 14 17, § 57

clīvōsus, a, um, *adj* [clivus] *hilly, full of hills, steep* (poet or in post Aug prose) rus, Verg G 2, 212 trames, id. ib 1, 108 loci et aridi, Col Arb 4 3, opp planus id. R R 2, 16, 1 solum, Plin 18, 24 55, § 200 Olympus, Ov F 3, 415 Ida, id. Am 1, 14 11 — **II.** Trop tramite vitae, *steep, difficult*, Sil 6, 120

clīvŭlus, i, *m dim* [id.] *a little hill*, Col 6, 37, 10, App M 4, p 144, 36

clīvus, i, *m* (*plur* **clīva,** orum, *n*, Cato ap Non p 195, 2, Front. Limit p 43 Goes dub) [clino = κλινω, to incline] *a gently sloping height, a declivity slope, an ascent, a hill, eminence, ascending road* (class) qua se subducere colles Incipiunt, mollique jugum demittere clivo Verg E 9, 8, cf. id G 3, 293, Ov M 11, 151, 8 191, so Plaut As 3, 3, 118, Ter Ad. 4 2 36, Caes B C 3, 46, Liv 21, 32 8, Hor Ep 1, 13, 10 et saep — As antithet to a plain, with the epithet arduus, Ov F 1, 264 Clivus Capitolinus, *the higher road ascending to the Capitol, a part of* Sacra Via, Cic Att 2, 1, 7, Liv 3, 18, 7, Plin 19, 1, 6 § 23, called Clivus Sacer Hor C 4, 2, 35, and *absol* Clivus, Tac H 3, 71, Petr 44, 18 — Prov, *for a great difficulty to be overcome* clivo sudamus in imo, *we are but commencing our labor*, Ov H 20, 41, cf id R. Am. 394, Petr 47, 8, Sen Ep 31, 4, Sil. 4, 605 —Poet, *for any thing sloping a slope, unevenness* mensae Ov M 8, 663

clŏāca, ae, *f* [1 cluo = purgo, cf Gr κλυζω], *an artificial canal in Rome, constructed by Tarquinius Priscus, by which the filth was carried from the streets into the Tiber*, in gen, *a sewer, drain*, Cic Sest 35, 77, id Caecin 13, 36, Hor S 2, 3, 242 al., cf Liv 1, 38, 6, 1, 56, 2, 5 55, 5, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 104 sq, Cassiod Var 3, 30, Dion. Halic 3, 67, v Dict. of Antiq p 269 sq —**B.** Humorously, *the stomach of a drunken woman*, Plaut. Curc 1, 2, 29, cf. intestini, Varr ap Non p 209, 19 — * **C.** Prov · arcem facere e cloaca, *much ado about nothing*, Cic Planc 40, 95

clŏācālis, e, *adj* [cloaca], *pertaining to a* cloaca (ante and post class) flumen, Cato ap Paul ex Fest p 59, 18 faeculentia, Sid Ep 3, 13

‡ **clŏācāre** = inquinare, Paul. ex Fest p 66 2, cf cloaco, μολυνω, Gloss Labb

clŏācārĭum, ii, *n* [cloaca], *the duty paid for conducting the private sewers into the public ones* or *for maintaining and cleansing the sewers*, Dig 30, 1, 39, § 5, 7, 1, 27, § 3, cf Becker, Antiq II 2, p 121, n 616

Clŏācīna, ae, v Cluacina.

clŏācŭla, ae, *f dim* [cloaca] *a small sewer, drain*, Lampr Elag 17

Clŏanthus, i, *m*, *a companion of Æneas*, Verg A 1, 222 al

Clōdia, ae, *f*, v Claudius.

Clōdĭānus, a, um, v Claudius, II. B.

clōdĭco, are, v claudico

Clōdĭus, v Claudius.

clōdo, ĕre, v. claudo.

clōdus, v. claudus.

Cloelius, Clŭīlĭus, or **Cloelĭa,** *name of a Roman* gens: C. Cluilius, Liv. 1, 22, 4 al.—Esp.: **Cloelĭa,** ae, *f., a Roman maiden, who, when a hostage to Porsenna, with several companions, swam back to Rome,* Liv. 2, 13, 6 and 7; Verg. A. 8, 651; Piso ap. Plin. 34, 6, 13, § 29 al.

Clŏnĭus, ii, *m., the name of two companions of Æneas,* Verg. A. 9, 574; 10, 749.

* † **clŏnŏs,** i, *f.,* = κλών, *a plant, also called* batrachion or scelerata, App. Herb. 8

* **Clŏnus,** i, *m., a celebrated designer,* Verg. A. 10, 499.

* **clōstellum,** i, *n. dim.* [clostrum = claustrum], *a small lock,* Petr. 140, 11.

* **Clōstĕr,** ĕris, *m., son of Arachne, inventor of the spindle,* Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 196.

clostrum, i, v. claustrum.

Clōthō (apparently used only in *nom.* and *acc.*), = Κλωθώ, *the spinner, among the three Parcæ,* Ov. F. 6, 757; id. Ib. 241; Juv. 9, 135: ferrea, Stat. Th. 3, 556.—**II.** Trop. = vita, *life:* longa, Sil. 5, 404.

Clŭăcina (Clŏăcīna, on account of a derivation from cloaca, Lact. 1, 20), ae, *f.* [cluo], *the purifier:* Cluacina Venus, so called because the Romans, after the end of the Sabine war, purified themselves in the vicinity of her statue with myrtle branches, Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 119; Liv. 3, 48, 5; Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 720; Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 10; Prud. Apoth. 265; Lact. 1, 20, 11; *plur.,* Tert. Pall. 4.

clūdo, ĕre, v. claudo.

clūdus, a, um, v. claudus.

cluens, entis, v. cliens.

Cluentĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens, Cic. Clu. 1 sqq.; id. Brut. 78, 270 al.; Quint. 11, 1, 61; cf. Verg. A. 5, 123.

clŭĕo, ēre (**clŭo,** ĕre, Aus. Prof. 21; Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 30 Müll.; Prud. ap. Symm. 2, 585; Symm. Ep. 1, 1; Mart. Cap. 6, § 571), *v. n.* and *a.* [root klu-; Sanscr. śru, hear; cf. Gr. ἀκροάομαι, κλέος; Lat. laus], like audio, 5., *to hear one's self called in some way, to be named, called, spoken of, reputed, esteemed,* or *famed in some way,* = dicor (only ante- and post-class.; most freq. in Plaut. and Lucr., but not in Ter.; mostly in mock-heroic style; cf. Lorenz ad Plaut. Ps. v. 570); with *pred. nom.:* ut meus victor vir belli clueat, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 16; cf. id. Trin. 2, 2, 33; 2, 2, 36. — With *abl.*, etc., *of manner,* or *absol.:* ut Acherunti clueas gloriā, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 31; cf. id. Trin. 2, 4, 95: corona, Per gentes Italas hominum quae clara clueret, Lucr. 1, 120: si quod agit, cluet victoriā, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 20: cluentum fides Quojusmodi clueat, id. Men. 4, 2, 6: nam quaecumque cluent, *every thing that has a name,* Lucr. 1, 450; cf. id. 1, 481; 1, 581; 2, 351; 2, 525; 2, 791; 3, 207 al.; Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23.—With *inf.* and *pred. nom.:* per gentes esse cluebat omnium miserrimus, Enn. ap. Non. p. 88, 1; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 1; Lucr. 4, 53 Lachm. *N. cr.;* cf. also clueor.

clŭĕor, ēri, 2, *v. dep.* (collat. form of clueo, q. v.), *to be named, called, reputed, esteemed:* quippe ego te ni contemnam, Stratioticus homo qui cluear? Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 13: sed hi cluentur hospitum infidissimi, Pac. ap. Non. p. 88, 3 (Trag. Rel. v. 194 Rib.); Varr. ib.

Clŭīlĭus, ii, *m.,* = Κλοίλιος, *a king of Alba,* Liv. 1, 23, 4 and 7; after whom the Cluiliae fossae were named, id. 1, 23, 3; 2, 39, 5 (in Plut. Coriol. p. 227 Κλοιλεῖαι τάφροι).

‡ **cluior** nobilior, Gloss. Isid.; cf. praecluis.

‡ **clūmae,** ārum, *f.:* folliculi hordei, Paul. ex Fest. p. 55, 13 Müll.; cf. gluma.

‡ **clūnāclum** culter, *the sacrificial knife:* vel quia clunes hostiarum dividit, vel quia ad clunes dependet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 50, 6; cf. Isid. Orig. 18, 6, 6.

‡ **clūnae,** ārum, *f., apes;* so called acc. to Fest., a clunibus tritis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 55, 9 Müll.

* **clūnālis,** e, *adj.* [clunis], *pertaining to the hinder parts, hind-:* pedes, Avien. Arat. 361.

* **clūnĭcŭlus,** i, *m.,* or **-a,** ae, *f. dim.* [clunis], *small hinder-parts:* avium, Favorin. ap. Gell. 15, 8, 2.

clūnis, is (mostly *plur.; acc.* clunem, Juv. 2, 21; 6, 334; Auct. Priap. 19, 2; *abl.* clune, Hor. S. 2, 8, 91; Juv. 11, 164; Mart. 9, 47, 6; 11, 100, 3; Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 140; 29, 6, 39, § 141; Petr. 23, 3), *m.* and *f.* (hence the grammarians vary in the designation of the gender; cf. Voss. Arist. 1, 29, p. 498; Rudd. 1, p. 25, n. 35) [Gr. κλόνις; Sanscr. śroni: nates, clunes, Bopp, Gloss. 358 a; cf. 1. cluo], *a buttock, haunch.* (α) *Masc.*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 61, 17 Müll.; and in Non. p. 197, 1; Juv. 11, 164; Mart. 11, 100, 3.—(β) *Fem.*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 89; Cels. 7, 29; Plin. 8, 8, 8, § 25; 29, 6, 39, § 141.—(γ) Dub., * Lucr. 4, 1266; Hor. S. 2, 7, 50; 2, 8, 91; * Liv. 44, 5, 7; Col. 8, 5, 19; 8, 7, 2; Petr. 21, 2; 23, 3; Juv. 2, 21; 5, 167; 6, 334; Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 140; Mart. 9, 47, 6; App. M. 8, p. 208; Arn. 7, p. 239.

‡ **1. clŭo** = purgo, acc. to Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 119; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 720 (where, instead of pugnare, purgare should be read).

2. clŭo = clueo, q. v.

clŭpĕa, ae, *f., a kind of very small river-fish,* Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 44.

Clŭpĕae (Clȳp-), ārum; **Clŭpĕa (Clȳp-),** ae (Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 24; Flor. 2, 2, 19), *f., a town and promontory in* Africa propria, now *Kalibia* or *Clybea,* Caes. B. C. 2, 23; Auct. B. Afr. 3; Liv. 27, 29; 29, 32 (also called Aspis, Sil. 3, 244; Sol. 27).

clŭpĕus, i, v. clipeus.

‡ **clura,** ae, *f.,* = πίθηκος, *an ape,* Vet. Gloss. Labb. (Gr. κολοῦρα).—Hence,

clūrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [clura], *of* or *pertaining to apes:* pecus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 14; Arn. 3, p. 110; cf.: clura πίθηκος, cluria κερκοπίθηκος, Vet. Gloss.

clūsāris, e, *adj.* [cludo = claudo], *easily shutting* or *closing* (post-class.): anguli, Hyg. ap. Goes. p. 181: portio quadrata, ib. p. 156.—Access. form * **clūsārĭus,** a, um: latus, Hyg. ap. Goes p. 183.

* **clūsĭlis,** e, *adj.* [id.], *easily closing:* mordacesque conchae, Plin. 9, 37, 61, § 132.

Clūsĭum, ii, *n., one of the oldest and most important towns of Etruria, the residence of Porsenna, previously called* Camars or Camers, now *Chiusi,* Liv. 5, 33, 4 sq.; 10, 25, 11; Varr. ap. Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 91; Verg. A. 10, 167 al.; Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 102; 1, p. 233 sq.; 2, p. 342.—Hence, **II. Clūsīnus,** a, um, *adj., pertaining to Clusium, of Clusium:* vulgus, Sil. 8, 480: fontes (*cold baths*), Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 9: far (of special whiteness and excellence), Col. 2, 6, 3: siligo, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 87: pultes, Mart. 13, 8.—In *plur.:* **Clūsīni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Clusium,* Liv. 5, 33, 1: novi, veteres, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

Clūsĭus, ii, *m.* [cludo = claudo], *a cognomen of Janus, whose temple was closed in peace* (opp. Patulcius, when open during war), Ov. F. 1, 130; cf. Clusivius, Macr. S. 1, 9.

* **clūsor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who encloses* or *encompasses,* Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

cluster, ēris, v. clyster.

clūsūra, ae, v. clausura.

clūsus, a, um, v. claudo, *P. a.*

Clūtŏmestŏrĭdȳsarchĭdes, ae, *m., a comically formed name,* Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 14 Brix (by Lorenz written as Greek).

‡ **clŭtus** = Gr. κλυτός, *famous, renowned;* hence, inclitus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 55, 14 Müll.

† **Clŭvĭa,** ae, *f., a town of Samnium,* Liv. 9, 31, 2.—Hence, **II. Clŭvĭānus,** a, um, *of,* or *pertaining to Cluvia:* oppugnatio, Liv. 9, 31, 3.

Cluvius, a, *the name of a Roman gens,* Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 42; id. Fam. 13, 56, 1 sq.—Hence, **Cluviāna** hereditas, *of a Cluvius,* Cic. Att. 13, 46, 3.

† **clȳbătis,** is, *f.,* = κλύβατις, *a plant, also called* helxine: Parietaria officinalis, Linn.; App. Herb. 81.

Clȳmĕnē, ēs, *f.,* = Κλυμένη. **I.** *The wife of the Ethiopian king Merops, and mother of Phaëthon by Sol,* Ov. M. 1, 756; 1, 765; 2, 37; 4, 204.—Gr. *acc.* Clymenen, Ov. M. 1, 756.—Hence, **B. Clȳmĕnēïus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to Clymene:* proles = Phaëthon, Ov. M. 2, 19.—**2. Clȳmĕnēïs,** idis, *f., a daughter of Clymene,* Albin. ad Liv. 1, 111.—**II.** *One of the daughters of Oceanus,* Verg. G. 4, 345.—**III.** *A female servant and confidante of Helen,* Ov. H. 16, 257; 17, 267; Dict. Cret. 1, 3; 5, 13.—**IV.** *An Amazon,* Hyg. Fab. 163.

† **clȳmĕnŏs,** i, *m.,* = κλύμενος, *an unknown plant,* Plin. 25, 7, 33, § 70.

Clȳmĕnus, i, *m.,* = Κλύμενος. **I.** *A cognomen of Pluto,* Ov. F. 6, 757.—**II.** *A companion of Phineus,* Ov. M. 5, 98.—**III.** *A king of Arcadia,* Hyg. Fab. 206 al.

Clȳpĕae, ārum, v. Clupeae.

clȳpĕo, v. clipeo.

clȳpĕum and **clȳpĕus,** v. clipeus.

† **clysmus,** i, *m.,* = κλυσμός, *a clyster* (late Lat. for clyster), Scrib. Comp. 155; 194; 197.

† **clyster (cluster,** Scrib. Comp. 179), ēris (*abl.* clystēre, Aem. Mac. cap. de anetho), *m.,* = κλυστήρ. **I.** *A clyster, injection* (pure Lat. lotio, Cels. 2, 12), id. 7, 27; Scrib. Comp. 154; 179 al.; Plin. 25, 5, 23, § 56; Suet. Ner. 20 al.—**II.** *A clyster-pipe* or *syringe,* Suet. Claud. 44; Plin. 31, 6, 33, § 65; Dig. 9, 2, 9: oricularius, *an ear-syringe,* Cels. 7, 27; Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

† **clystērĭum,** ii, *n.,* = κλυστήριον, *a clyster* (late Lat.), Scrib. Comp. 114; 118; Paul. ex Fest. p. 78, 13 Müll.

† **clystērizo,** āre, *v. a.,* = κλυστηρίζω, *to apply a clyster* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4; Veg. Vet. 2, 15, 5; 2, 17, 3 (in id. ib. 1, 42, clysterio is used).

Clȳtaemnēstra (Clȳtemnēstra, Liv. Andron. 11 Rib.; mutilated into **Clȳtemēstra,** Cass. Hemin. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 631; hence the second syllable short in Aus. Epit. Her. 1, 1, 4), ae, *f.,* = Κλυταιμνήστρα, *the daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, and sister of Helen, Castor, and Pollux; wife of Agamemnon and mother of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra;* she, with her paramour, Aegisthus, murdered her husband on his return from Troy, and was on that account put to death by her son Orestes, Hyg. Fab. 117 and 240; Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 601; 3, 331; 4, 471; Auct. Her. 1, 10, 17; 1, 16, 21; Cic. Inv. 1, 13, 18; Ov. Am. 1, 7, 9; id. Nux, 26.—**II.** *As title of a tragedy of Attius,* Cic. Off. 1, 31, 14; id. Fam. 7, 1, 2 al.—**B.** Appellative for *an unfaithful wife,* Cael. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 53.

Clȳtĭdae, ārum, *m., a family of haruspices at Elis,* Cic. Div. 1, 41, 91.

Clȳtĭē, ēs, *f.,* = Κλυτίη, *one of the daughters of Oceanus, changed to the plant* heliotropium, Ov. M. 4, 206; 4, 234; 4, 256 sq.

Clȳtĭus, ii, *m.* **I.** *The name of several heroes mentioned in* Verg. A. 9, 774; 10, 129; 10, 325 al.—**II.** *A companion of Phineus,* Ov. M. 5, 140.

Clȳtus, i, *m.* **I.** *Son of Ægyptus,* Hyg. Fab. 170.—**II.** *A companion of Phineus,* Ov. M. 5, 87.—**III.** *A prætor of the Acarnanians,* Liv. 36, 11, 8 sq.

Cnaeus, v. Gneus.

‡ **cnasonas** acus, quibus mulieres caput scalpunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 52, 17 Müll.

† **cnēcus (cnīcus),** i, *m.,* = κνῆκος, *safflower:* Carthamus tinctorius, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 53, § 90; 21, 32, 107, § 184; Col. 7, 8, 1; Scrib. Comp. 135.

† **cnēdĭnus (cnīd-),** a, um, *adj.,* = κνήδινος, *of nettles, nettle-:* oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 30.

† **cnēmis,** īdis, *f.,* = κνημίς, *a greave;* fig. *of the end of the verse,* Mall. Theod. Metr. 4, 12.

† **cnēŏron,** i, *n.,* = κνέωρον (also **cnēstron,** i, *n.,* = κνῆστρον), *a plant, also called* thymelaea, *mezereon:* Daphne gnidium, Linn.; Plin. 13, 21, 35, § 114.

‡ **cnĕphōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [κνέφας], *dark,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 51, 9 Müll.

Cnēus, v. Cnaeus.

cnīcus, v. cnecus.

† **cnīdē,** ēs, *f.,* = κνίδη, *a sea-nettle;* pure Lat. urtica (q. v.), *a zoophyte,* Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 146.

Cnĭdĭus and **Cnĭdus,** v Gnidus.

† **cnīsa** (**cnissa**), ae, *f*, = κνῖσα, *the steam* or *odor of a sacrifice*, Arn 7, p 212

† **cnōdax,** acis, *m*, = κνώδαξ, in mechanics, *a pin, pivot, gudgeon*, Fr *pivôt, boulons*, Vitr 10, 2, 11

Cnōsos, Cnōsĭus, Cnōsĭăcus, etc, v. Gnosus.

1. Coa, ōrum, v Cos, II

2. Cŏa, ae, *f*, *a fictitious nickname of Clodia* [from coeo, opp Nola, from nolo], Cael ap Quint 8, 6, 53

* **cŏ-accēdo,** ĕre, *v n*, *to come to* or *be added besides*, Plaut Curc 2, 3, 65

cŏăcervātim, *adv* [coacervatus, from coacervo], *by* or *in heaps* offerre aliquid, App Flor 2, p 347, 7, cf Cael Aur Tard 4, 3

cŏăcervātĭo, ōnis, *f* [coacervo] * **I.** *A heaping together* **A.** Prop stratae viae, Isid Orig 15, 16, 7 — **B.** Trop actionum, Dig 2, 1, 11 — **II.** *A rhetorical figure*, * Cic Part Or 35, 122, * Quint 9, 3, 53

cŏ-ăcervo, āvi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to heap together, heap up, collect in a mass* (class, esp in prose, most freq in Cic) **I.** Prop pecuniae coguntur et coacervantur, Cic Agr 2, 27, 70, cf id ib 1, 5, 14 quantum (argenti, etc) in turba et rapinis coacervari unā in domo potuit, id Rosc. Am 46, 133 tantam vim emblematum, id. Verr 2, 4, 24, § 54 multitudinem civium, id ib 2, 5, 57, § 148 cadavera, Caes B G 2, 27, cf hostium cumulos, Liv 22, 7, 5 armorum cumulos, id 5, 39, 1 omnis res aliquo, Auct B Afr 91 bustum, * Cat. 64, 363 summas, Dig 17, 1, 36 — Sarcastically agros non modo emere verum etiam coacervare, *not merely to purchase* (perh to sell again), *but to heap, collect together in a mass*, Cic Agr 2, 25, 66 Orell — **II.** Trop argumenta Cic Part Or 11, 40 luctus, * Ov M 8, 485 errores, Lact 5, 1, 7

cŏ-ăcesco, ăcŭi, 3, *v inch n*, *to become acid* or *sour* (rare but in good prose) **I.** Prop genus uvae, Varr R R 1, 65, 2, cf ut non omne vinum, sic non omnis aetas vetustate coacescit, Cic Sen. 18, 65, Dig 33, 6, 9 pr secunda mensa in imbecillo stomacho coacescit, Cels 1, 2 si coacuit intus cibus aut computruit, id 4, 5 *fin* — **II.** Trop (the fig drawn from wine) quare cum integri nihil fuerit in hac gente plena, quam valde eam putamus tot transfusionibus coacuisse? *to deteriorate* or *become corrupt*, Cic Scaur 22, 43 B and K, cf id Sen 18, 65 supra.

cŏacte, *adv*, v cogo, *P a fin*

‡ **cŏactĭlĭārĭus,** ii, *m* [coactilis], *a maker of thick, fulled cloth* LANARIVS, Inscr Orell 4206 — *Adj* taberna, *a fulling mill*, Capitol Pert. 3, but v coctilicius

cŏactĭlis, e, *adj* [coactus, cogo], *made thick*, hence *subst* **cŏactĭlĭa,** ium, *n*, *thick, fulled cloth* or *felt*, Dig 34, 2, 26, cf Edict Diocl p 21

* **cŏactim,** *adv* [id] (of expression), *concisely briefly*, Sid. Ep 9, 16

cŏactĭo, onis, *f* [cogo] (post Aug and rare) * **I.** *A collecting, calling in* coactiones argentarias factitavit, Suet Vesp 1 — **II.** *An abridgment* or *epitome of a discourse*, Inst. 4, 15 — **III.** *A disease of animals*, Veg Art Vet 2, 9, 1, 2, 10, 5, 2, 15, 5

cŏacto, āre, *v freq a* [id], *to constrain, force* (only twice in Lucr), with *inf*, Lucr 6, 1121 and 1160

cŏactor, ōris, *m* [id] **I.** Prop **A.** *A collector of money* (from auctions, of revenues, etc) Cato, R R. 150, 2, Cic. Clu 64, 180, id. Rab Post 11, 30, * Hor S 1, 6, 86, cf Acron. and Porphyr in h l and Auct Vit. Hor 1, Sen Ep 81, 2 (al decoctor) — **B.** Coactores agminis, *the rear*, Tac. H 2, 68 — **C.** (= coactiliarius) *A fuller*, Inscr Grut 648, 3 — **II.** Trop, *one who forces to something* adjutor, et, ut ita dicam, coactor, Sen Ep 52, 4

* **cŏactūra,** ae, *f* [id], concr, *a collection*, Col 12, 50, 2

1. cŏactus, a, um, *Part.* and *P a.*, v cogo

2. cŏactus, ūs, *m* [cogo], *a forcing, constraint, compulsion* (rare and only in *abl sing*) alterius magno coactu, * Lucr 2, 273 coactu atque efflagitatu meo, Cic Verr 2, 5, 29, § 75, 2, 2, 13, § 34 civitatis, Caes B G 5, 27

cŏ-addo, ĕre, *v a*, *to add with, add also*, Cato, R R 40, 2, Plaut Cas 3, 1, 4.

cŏ-adjūtor, oris, *m*, = adjutor, *an assistant*, Inscr Orell 3427

cŏ-ădōro, are, *v a*, *to worship* or *adore along with* (late Lat), Ambros Spir Sanct. 3, 12, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 4

cŏ-ădŭlesco, evi, 3, *v inch n*, *to grow up along with* (eccl Lat), Tert Anim 19, 16

* **cŏădūnātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [coaduno], *a uniting into one, a summing up*, totius calculi, Cod Just 5, 12, 31 *fin.*

cŏ-ădūno, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to unite, add*, or *join together, to collect into one* (post class), Dig 10, 4, 7, 2, 14, 9, Aur Vict Vit 1, Dict. Cret 4, 13

cŏ-aedĭfico, no *perf*, atum, 1, *v a*, *to build up together, build upon* (only in Cic) Campum Martium, Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4 · loci coaedificati an vasti, id Part Or 10, 36 quarta pars (urbis), id. Verr 2, 4, 53, § 119 Zumpt *N cr* (al aedificata)

cŏ-aegresco, ĕre, 3, *v inch n*, *to become sick at the same time with*, Tert Anim 5 dub (al. cohaerescit)

* **cŏ-aegrōto,** are, *v n*, *to be sick at the same time with*, Hier adv Jovin 1, 47

cŏ-aequālis, e, *adj*, *of equal age, coeval* (post Aug) sinciput, Petr 136, 1 — *Subst*, *a comrade, companion in age*, Just 23, 4, 9, Inscr Orell 4407 al — Transf, of geese, Col 8, 14, 8

cŏ-aequo, avi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to make one thing equal* or *even with another, to even, level* (rare but in good prose) **I.** Prop aream, Cato, R R 91 and 129 montes Sall C 20, 11 pastinatum, Col 3, 16, 1 sulcum, id. 11, 3, 48 glaebas, id 2, 17, 4, cf. Pall 1, 13 *fin* — **II.** Trop **A.** *To make equal in worth, dignity, power*, etc, *to bring to the same level, place on the same footing, equalize* ad libidines injuriasque tuas omnia coaequasti, * Cic Verr 2, 3, 41, § 95 gratiam omnium, Sall Rep Ord. 2, 11, 3 coaequati dignitate, pecunia, virtute, etc, id. ib 2 primogenito tuo, Vulg Sir 36, 14 pedes meos cervis, id 2 Reg 22, 34 — **B.** *To compare* (late Lat) aliquem cum aliquo, Lact de Ira Dei, 7. aliquem alicui, Hier in Isa 5, 17, 14

cŏ-aestĭmo, are, *v a*, *to estimate together with* aliquid, Dig 47, 2, 69

* **cŏaetānĕo,** āre, *v n* [coaetaneus], *to be of the same age*, Tert. Res Carn. 45

cŏ-aetānĕus, i *m* [aetas] *one of the same age, a contemporary* (post class), App M 8, p 204, 5, Tert. adv Herm 6, Vulg Gal 1, 14

cŏ-aeternus, a, um, *adj*, *coeternal* (eccl Lat), Tert adv Herm 11, Hier Ep 16, n 4 al

cŏ-aevus, a, um, *adj* [aevum], *of the same age, coeval* (eccl Lat), Aug. Serm 38, id. Verb Dom 7, Prud Cath 12, 137, Vulg Dan 1, 10

cŏ-aggĕro, no *perf*, ātum, 1, *v a.* * **I.** *To heap together* lapides, Serv ad Verg A 5, 273 — * **II.** Aliquid aliqua re, *to cover by heaping upon*, Col 8, 6, 1

cŏ-ăgĭto, no *perf*, atum, 1, *v a*, *to shake together* (in late medic lang), Apic 2, 1, 4, 3, Marc Emp 8

‡ **cŏagmentārĭus,** ii, *m* [coagmentum], *joining together*, ἁρμολόγος, Gloss. Gr Lat.

cŏagmentātĭo, ōnis, *f* [coagmento], *a joining* or *connecting together*, *a connection, combination union* (several times in Cic, elsewh rare) corporis, Cic Univ 5 *fin* non dissolubilis id N D 1, 8, 20 naturae, id ib 2, 46, 119 — *Plur*, Vitr 2, 9, 11, Plin 36, 22 51, § 172

cŏagmento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.* [coagmentum], t. t., *to join, stick, glue, cement*, etc, *together to connect* (in good prose, most freq in Cic) **I.** Prop opus ipsa suum eadem quae coagmentavit natura dissolvit, Cic Sen 20, 72 nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, id Tusc 1, 29, 71, cf id Fin 3, 22, 74 tubulum, Vitr 8, 7 ancones, id 8 6 fissuram, Col 4, 29, 8 allium nucleis, Plin 19, 6, 34, § 111, Curt. 4, 7, 23 — **II.** Trop (only in Cic. and Quint, in the former rare and mostly with quasi or quodammodo), with *quasi* verba compone et quasi coagmenta, Cic Brut. 17 68, so id. Or 23, 77 — With *quodammodo*, Cic de Or 3, 43, 171, cf. without the same, Quint 8, 6, 63, 12, 10, 77 pacem, *to make, conclude*, Cic. Phil 7, 8, 21

cŏagmentum, i, *n* [cogo] *a joining together*, in concr, *a joint* (in good prose, not in Cic, mostly in *plur*) **I.** Prop, Non p 42, 20 sq, Cato, R. R. 18, 9, Plaut. Most 3, 2, 143, Caes. B C 3, 105 *fin.*, Vitr 2, 3, 4, 2, 8, 3, 4, 4, 4 — **II.** Trop, *a joining* or *connecting together* syllabarum, Gell. 17, 9, 2

cŏāgŭlāre, is, *n* [coagulo] (sc. intestinum), *the colon*, Veg 8, 16, 1 al

cŏāgŭlātĭo, onis, *f* [id], *a curdling, coagulating*, of a liquid (in the elder Pliny) lactis, Plin 23, 1, 18, § 30, 28, 10, 45, § 158.

cŏāgŭlo, avi, atum (contr COAGLAVI, Inscr ap Anthol Lat. 1177 Meyer), 1, *v a.* [coagulum] *to cause a fluid to curdle* or *coagulate* (mostly in the elder Pliny) lac, Plin 12, 25, 54, § 123, 20, 14, 53 § 147 picem, id 16, 11, 22, § 53, v Sillig *N cr* aquam, id 20, 23, 97, § 259 sudorem, id 35, 15, 52, § 186 caseum, Pall Mai, 9, 1 al

cŏāgŭlum, i, *n* [cogo], *a means of coagulation, a coagulum* or *coagulator* (the curdled milk in the stomach of a sucking animal, the stomach itself, etc), *rennet* or *runnet*, Varr R R 2, 11, 4, Col. 7, 8 1, Plin 11, 41, 96, § 237 sq, 23, 7, 63, § 117, Ov M 13, 830, 14, 274, id. F 4, 545 al — Meton (causa pro effectu), *the curdled milk*, Plin 28, 10, 45, § 162 — **II.** Trop, *that which holds* or *binds together, a bond, tie* (only ante and post class and rare) hoc (vinum) continet coagulum convivia, Varr ap. Non p 28, 23 animi atque amoris, Gell 12, 1, 21 amicitiae, Publ Syr 27 omnium aerumnarum, i e causa, Amm 29, 2, 1

cŏ-ălesco, ălŭi, ălĭtum (*part perf* only in Tac and subseq writers, contr form colescat, Varr R R 1, 41, 2 colescere, Lucr 6, 1068 coluerunt, id 2, 1061 Lachm *N cr*), *v inch n* (most freq since the Aug per, never in Cic) **I.** *To grow together with something, to unite.* **A.** Prop, Lucr 2, 1061 saxa vides sola colescere calce, id. 6, 1068 ne prius exarescat surculus quam colescat, *is united sc with the tree into which it is inserted*, Varr R R 1, 41, 2 gramen, Col 2, 18, 5 semen, id. 3, 5, 2 triticum, id. 2, 6 *fin.* sarmentum, id 3, 18, 5 and 6, Dig 41, 1, 9 arbor cum terra mea coaluit, ib 39, 2, 9, § 2 cilium vulnere aliquo diductum non coalescit, Plin 11, 37, 57, § 157, cf vulnus id 9, 51, 76 § 166, and v II A infra. — In *part perf* cujus ex sanguine concretus homo et coalitus sit, *is formed* or *composed*, Gell 12 1, 11, App Dogm Plat 1, p 171, 38 — **B.** Trop, *to unite, agree together, coalesce* (so in the histt, esp Liv and Tac, very freq), *absol* Trojani et Aborigines facile coaluerunt, Sall. C 6, 2, id J 87, 3 solida fide, Tac H 2, 7 ut cum Patribus coalescerent animi plebis, Liv 2, 48, 1 animi coalescentium in dies magis duorum populorum, id 1, 2, 5 — With *in* and *acc.* multitudo coalescere in populi unius corpus poterat, Liv 1 8, 1 in unum sonum, Quint. 1, 7, 26 in bellum atrox, Tac. A 3, 38 in nomen nostrum, id. ib 11, 24 in hunc consensum, id. H 2, 37, cf coalescere ad obsequium, id A 6, 44 brevi tantā concordiā coaluerant omnium animi, ut, etc, Liv 23, 35, 9, cf id 1, 11, 2, 26, 40, 18 vixdum coalescens foventis regnum (the figure taken from the growing together of a wound) id 29, 31, 4, cf bellis civilibus sepultis coalescentibusque reipublicae membris, Vell 2, 90 1, 4, 8, 5 (voces) e duobus quasi corporibus coalescunt, ut maleficus, Quint 1, 5 65, id 2, 9, 3 (v the passage in connection) quieti coaliti homines, i e *united in a peaceful manner*, Amm 14, 5, 7 — **II.** *To grow firmly strike root, increase, become strong* **A.** Prop forte in eo loco grandis ilex coaluerat inter saxa, *had sprung up* Sall J 93, 4, * Suet. Aug 92 dum novus in viridi coalescit cortice ramus Ov A A 2, 649 — **B.** Trop, *to grow firm, take root be consolidated* dum Galbae auctoritas fluxa, Pisonis nondum coaluisset, Tac. H 1, 21 — In *part. perf:*

coalitam libertate irreverentiam eo prorupisse, *strengthened*, Tac. A. 13, 26; so id. 14, 1: libertas, *confirmed*, id. H. 4, 55: coalito more asper, i. e. *by inveterate habit*, Amm. 14, 10, 4: pravitas, id. 15, 3, 8.

1. cŏălĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from coalesco.

***2. cŏălĭtus**, ūs, *m.* [coalesco], *communion, fellowship:* humani generis, Arn. 4, p. 150.

* **cŏ-ălo**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to sustain* or *nourish together with:* fetus, Hier. in Jovin. 1, 36.

cŏ-ambŭlo, āre, *v. n.*, *to go with*, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 3.

cŏ-angusto, āvi, ātum, *v. a.*, *to bring into a narrow compass, to confine, compress, contract, enclose, hem in* (rare and mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Prop.: alvos, * Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 15: quo facilius fistula claudatur vel certe coangustetur, Cels. 7, 27 *fin.*; Auct. B. Hisp. 5; cf. Aur. Vict. Epit. 42: aditum aedium, Dig. 19, 2, 19.—Of a city, *to invest, besiege:* et coangustabunt te undique, Vulg. Luc. 19, 43.—**II.** Trop., *to limit, restrict:* haec lex dilatata in ordinem cunctum, coangustari etiam potest, * Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: aliquid interpretatione, Dig. 50, 16, 120.—**B.** In gen., *to afflict*, Vulg. 2 Par. 33, 12.

cŏaptātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coapto], *an accurate joining together* (a word coined by Augustine for translating the Gr. ἁρμονία), Aug. Trin. 4, 2; id. Civ. Dei, 22, 24.

cŏ-apto, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to fit, join, adjust together with something* (eccl. Lat.; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, pp. 135 and 248), Aug. Doctr. Christ. 1, 14; Prud. Psych. 557.

cŏarctātĭo and **cŏarcto**, v. coart-.

* **cŏ-āresco**, ārui, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to dry* or *become dry together*, Vitr. 7, 11 (al. coaluerint).

cŏ-argŭo, ŭi, 3, *v. a.*, orig., *to assail a person* or *thing in different directions* (cf. arguo *init.*); hence, jurid. t. t. **I.** Aliquem, *to overwhelm with reasoning, refute, silence, expose; convict of guilt* or *crime, prove guilty* (class., most freq. in Cic.; syn. convinco): Graecus testis ... vinci, refelli, coargui putat esse turpissimum, Cic. Fl. 5, 11: criminibus coarguitur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 47, § 104: ut illum natura ipsius consuetudoque defendat, hunc autem haec eadem coarguant, id. Mil. 14, 36: decreto, Liv. 39, 28, 11: Lentulum dissimulantem coarguunt praeter litteras sermonibus, etc., Sall. C. 47, 2: Libonem in senatu, Suet. Tib. 25: in exprobrando et coarguendo acer (gestus), Quint. 11, 3, 92 al.—With *gen.* of the crime: aliquem avaritiae, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 59, § 153: commutati indicii, id. Sull. 15, 44: sceleris, Plin. 11, 37, 71, § 187: facinoris Tac. A. 13, 20.—**II.** Aliquid, *to prove incontestably a crime, a wrong, a fallacy,* etc., *to demonstrate* or *show to be wrong, to refute* (cf. arguo, II.): sin autem fuga laboris desidiam coarguit, nimirum, etc., Cic. Mur. 4, 9: rem certioribus argumentis, Auct. Her. 2, 5: certum crimen multis suspicionibus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 83: errorem, id. Ac. 1, 4, 13: perfidiam, id. Fam 3, 8, 7: mendacium, id. Lig. 6, 16: Lacedaemoniorum tyrannidem, Nep. Epam. 6, 4: temeritatem artis, Suet. Dom. 15: vitia, Quint. 2, 6, 3: iniquitatem, Tac. A. 3, 12: quam (legem) usus coarguit, *which experience has proved to be injudicious*, Liv. 34, 6, 4; cf. id. 31, 25, 9: quod coarguunt fici, *disprove*, Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 130: domini coarguit aures, *betrays, publishes, makes known*, Ov. M. 11, 193 (cf. arguo, II. *fin.*).—With a clause as object: quod falsum esse pluribus coarguitur, Quint. 4, 2, 4; Auct. B. Alex. 68.

cŏargūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coarguo], *a conviction, refutation*, Hier. Ep. 41, 4.

‡ **cŏarmĭo**, ōnis, *m.* [co arma], *a comrade in arms*, Inscr. Orell. 2571.

cŏ-armo, āvi, ātum, āre, *to arm together*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 5, 45 al.

cŏartātĭo (cŏarct-), ōnis, *f.* [coarto], *a drawing* or *crowding together* (rare): laxatio aut coartatio, Vitr. 9, 9: plurium in angusto tendentium, Liv. 27, 46, 2; so, militum eo loco, Auct. B. Alex. 74 *fin.*

cŏ-artĭcŭlo, āre, *v. a.*, *to cause to articulate:* ora mutorum, Arn. 1, p. 31.

cŏ-arto (cŏarcto), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to press together, compress, contract, confine* (opp. laxo, dilato, etc.; class.). **I.** Prop.: faenum in struem, Col. 2, 19, 2; 8, 7, 2: alveum Tiberis (opp. laxo), Suet. Aug. 30: angustae fauces coartant iter, Liv. 28, 5, 8; so id. 33, 6, 7: viam, Dig. 43, 8, 2: forum, Tac. Or. 39; Front. Aquaed. 35: os et fauces sudario, *to strangle one's self*, Val. Max. 9, 12, 7 al.: Gnaeus in oppidis coartatus, Cic. Att. 7, 10 *med.*: in terra, Vulg. Exod. 14, 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of time, *to abridge, shorten:* tempus sponsas habendi, Suet. Aug. 34 *fin.*: consulatus aliorum, Tac. H. 2, 71: nox coartat iter, Ov. F. 5, 546: tempus potestatis censoriae, Val. Max. 4, 1, 3.—**B.** Of discourse, *to abridge, compress:* ut Crassus haec quae coartavit et peranguste refersit in oratione suā, dilatet nobis atque explicet, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163; cf.: plura in unum librum, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 8.—**C.** (= cogo.) *To compel, constrain:* aliquem ad solutionem debiti, Cod. Th. 2, 29, 2; Dig. 18, 1, 57; cf.: coarctor e duobus, *pressed, urged*, Vulg. Phil. 1, 23.

cŏassātĭo (cŏax-), ōnis, *f.* [coasso], *a joining of timber* (*boards* or *planks*) *together;* hence in concr., *a boarded floor*, Vitr. 6, 3, 9; 7, 1, 1 sq.—In *plur.*, Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 186.

cŏasso (cŏax-), āvi, ātum, 1 [co axis], *to join boards* or *planks together*, Vitr. 7, 1, 5.

cŏ-assūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, ĕre, *to assume together*, Boëth. Arist. top. 6, 8.

Cŏātrae, ārum, v. Choatrae.

cŏauctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coaugeo], *a joint increase*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82, § 189; dub. al. leg. conjectio or conjunctio.

cŏaxātĭo, v. coassatio.

1. cŏaxo, āre, v. coasso.

2. cŏaxo, āre, *v. n.* [the natural sound of frogs; cf. κοάξ], *to croak*, Suet. Aug. 94; Auct. Phil. 62; Spart. Get. 6.

Cobiamăchus (Cobiom-), i, *f.*, *a village in Gallia Narbonensis, between Tolosa and Narbo*, Cic. Font. 5, 9.

cobio and **cobius**, v. gobio and gobius.

† **cōbĭon**, ii, *n.*, = κώβιον, *a species of the plant* tithymalus (*wolf's-milk*), *called also* dendroides *and* leptophyllon, Plin. 26, 8, 45, § 71.

Cōcălus, i, *m.*, *a mythic king in Sicily, who gave protection to Dædalus when he fled from the persecution of Minos*, Ov. M. 8, 261; Just. 4, 2, 2.—Hence, **II. Cōcălĭdes**, um, *f.*, *the daughters of Cocalus*, Sil. 14, 42.

Coccēius, a, *the name of an Italic gens.* **I.** Cocceius Nerva, Hor. S. 1, 5, 28. —**II.** M. Cocceius Nerva, *a celebrated lawyer under Tiberius*, Tac. A. 4, 58 al.—**III.** M. Cocceius Nerva, *grandson of the preceding*, Inscr. Orell. 1634; *emperor*, A.U.C. 849–851, Tac. A. 15, 72; Mart. 8, 70, 7.

* **coccĭnātus**, a, um, *adj.* [coccinus], *clothed in scarlet:* puerulus, Suet. Dom. 4; cf. Mart. 1, 97, 6; 5, 37, 2.

coccĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [coccum], *scarlet-colored:* pallium, Petr. 32, 2: tomentum, id. 38, 5: lacernae, Mart. 14, 131 *in lemm* —**II.** Access. form **coccĭnus**, a, um: acini, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 177: gausapa, Petr. 28, 4. laena, Juv. 3, 283: aluta, Mart. 2, 29, 8. —**b.** In *plur subst.:* **coccĭna**, ōrum, *n.*, *scarlet garments*, Mart. 2, 39, 1, 2. 43, 8, 14, 131, 1.—**c.** In *sing subst.:* **coccĭnum**, i, *n*., = coccum, Hier. in Isa. 1, 1, 18.

† **coccum**, i, *n.*, = κόκκος (a berry, and specif.), **I.** *The berry that grows upon the scarlet oak* (Quercus coccifera, Linn.; acc. to modern botany a kind of insect, *cochineal kermes*), *with which scarlet was colored*, Plin. 16, 8, 12, § 32; 9, 41, 65, § 140.—Also used in medicine, Plin. 24, 4, 4, § 8 al.—**B.** Meton. **1.** *Scarlet color:* rubro cocco tingere, Hor. S 2, 6, 102; Mart. 5, 23, 5: cocco fulgere, id. 10, 76, 9: sanguineum, Verg. Cir. 31; Quint. 11, 1, 31.—**2.** *Scarlet garments, cloth*, etc., Sil. 17, 396; Suet. Ner. 30. —**II.** Coccum Gnidium, also called granum Gnidium, *a grain of the shrub* thymelaea cnestron, or cneoron, used in medicine, Plin. 13, 21, 35, § 114; 27, 9, 46, § 70; Cels. 5, 5; 5, 8; Scrib Comp. 134.

† **coccȳgĭa**, ae, *f.*, = κοκκυγία, *a kind of sumach used in coloring*, perh. Rhus cotinus, Linn.; Plin. 13, 22, 41, § 121.

† **coccȳmēlum**, i, *n.*, = κοκκύμηλον, *a plum*, Cloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 10.

† **coccyx**, ȳgis, *m.*, = κόκκυξ, *a cuckoo*, Plin. 10, 9, 11, § 25 sq.

† **cocētum**, i, *n.* [perh. from κυκεών], *a kind of food prepared from honey and poppies*, Tert. adv. Val. 12; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 39, 8 Müll.

‡ **cochlacae (cocl-)**, ārum, *f.*, = κόχλακες, *round stones from a river, resembling snails' shells*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 39, 7 Müll.

cŏchlĕa, v. coclea.

cŏchlĕar, cochleatus, etc., v. cocl.

† **cochlis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = κοχλίς, *a precious stone like a snail-shell in form*, Plin. 37, 12, 74, § 194.

† **cochloe**, ōn, *m.*, = κόχλοι, *a kind of shell-fishes with spiral shells*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 147 Sillig *N. cr.*

‡ **cociātor**, ōris, *m.*, = μεταβόλος, cocio, *a broker*, Gloss. Vet. (prob for cociōnātor).

cŏcĭbĭlis, v. coquibilis.

cŏcĭnātōrĭus, a, um, v. coquinatorius.

cōcĭo or **cōtĭo (coctio**, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20, 12, and 51, 3 Müll. *N. cr.*), ōnis, *m.* [cf. cunctor], *a broker, factor;* acc. to Gell. more usu. called arilator (v. h. v. and cf. Fest. p. 20), Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 12.

‡ **cōcĭōnātūra**, ae, *f.* [cocio], μετάπρασις, *brokery*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

* **cōcĭōnor**, āri, *v. dep.* [id.], *to be a broker*, Quint. Decl. 12, 21 dub.

cŏclĕa (cŏchlĕa; cf. the letter C), ae, *f.* [κοχλίας, ὁ], *a snail:* quom caletur cocleae in occulto latent, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 12; Plin. 9, 56, 82, § 173 sq.; Varr. R. R. 3, 14; Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133; Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62; Hor. S. 2, 4, 59: nudae, *without shells*, Plin. 29, 6, 36, § 112; an emblem of slowness, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 29. —**b.** In cocleam, *snail-formed, spiral*, Cels. 8, 10, 1; Col. 8, 17, 2; cf.: per cocleam ascendebat in cenaculum, Vulg. 3 Reg. 6, 8.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *A snail-shell*, Mart. 11, 18, 23.—**B.** *A screw of a press*, Vitr. 6, 9.—**C.** *A machine for drawing water, a water-snail, water-screw*, Vitr. 5, 12; 10, 8; 10, 11.—**D.** *A door that moves easily*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 3 Schneid.

cŏclĕar (cochl-), āris **(cŏclĕārĭum**, ii, Scrib. Comp. 122; 96; Cels. 3, 22; **cŏclĕāre**, is, Mart. 8, 71, 10; 8, 14, 121; and **coclĕārum**, i, Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 242), *n.* [coclea, of the form of a snail-shell], *a spoon*, Mart. 1. 1; Cels. 6, 14; Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 19; Petr. 33, 6 al.—As *a measure for liquids*, esp. in medicine, *a spoonful*, = half a cheme or $\frac{1}{144}$ of a cotyla, Rhem. Fann. Pond.; Col. 12, 21, 3; Plin. 23, 4, 38, § 76; 27, 4, 5, § 17, and the above passages with coclearium.

coclĕārĭum (cochl-). ii, *n.* [coclea]. **I.** *An enclosure or pen in which snails were kept and fed*, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 2; 3, 14, 1.—**II.** *A spoon;* v. cochlear.

* **coclĕātim (cochl-)**, *adv.* [id.], *spirally*, Sid. Ep. 4, 15 *fin.*

coclĕātus (cochl-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *spiral* or *screw-formed:* equuleus, Pomp. ap Non. p. 105, 15, and 182, 14: aures, Cassiod. Anim. 9.

coclĕŏla (cochl-), ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small snail*, Hier. Ep. 64, n. 19; id. in Jov. 2, 6.

1. cŏcles, ĭtis, *m.* [for scoculus; root ska-; cf. σκιά, σκότος, and oculus (cf. Fleck. in Rhein Mus. 8, p 231)], *cognomen of a person blind with one eye*, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150; so Enn. ap. Varr L. L. 7, § 71; Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 23.

2. Cŏcles, ĭtis, *m.*, *the cognomen of a Roman*, Horatius Cocles. who, in the war with Porsenna, defended a bridge alone, Liv 2, 10, 2 sq.; Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; id Leg. 2, 4, 10; Verg. A. 8, 650; Plin 34, 5, 11, § 22; 36, 15, 23, § 100 al.; Prop. 3 (4), 11, 63; Sen. Ep. 120, 7.

coco, acc. to others **cocococo**, *the sound naturally made by the hen, clucking*, Petr. 59, 2.

†† **cŏcŏlŏbis** or **cŏcŏlŭbis**, is, *f.*, *a Spanish name for a kind of grape.*—Form

-ūbis, Col. 3, 2, 19.—Form -ōbis, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 30.

Cocosātes, um, *m.*, *a tribe in Aquitania*, Caes. B. G. 3, 27; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108.

cocta, ae, *f.*, v. coquo, I. A. *fin.*

coctāna, v. cottana.

coctĭlĭcius, a, um [coctilis], *of* or *pertaining to dried wood:* taberna, *in which dry wood is sold*, Capit. Pert. 3; others less correctly coactiliaria.

coctĭlis, e, *adj.* [coquo], *burned:* lateres, Varr. R. R. 1, 14 *fin.:* laterculus, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 193; Curt. 5, 1, 25: muri (Babylonis), *built of burned bricks*, Ov. M. 4, 58; cf. Curt. l. l., and Just. 1, 2, 7 (cocto latere).—**II.** *Subst.:* **coctĭlĭa**, ium, *n.* (sc. ligna), *very dry wood, that burns without smoke* (cf. acapnos), Treb. Claud. 14; cf. Dig. 32, 55, § 7.

1. coctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a cooking, burning:* calcis, Cassiod. Var. 7, 17.—**II.** *A digesting of food*, Plin. 20, 9, 39, § 101.

2. coctĭo, ōnis, v. cocio.

coctĭto, v. coquito.

coctīvus, a, um, *adj.* [coquo], *that is easily cooked* or *ripens early* (acc. to others, *suitable for cooking*): castaneae, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 94: condimenta, *used in cooking*, Apic. 9, 4.

coctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (more rare than coquus), *a cook*, Petr. 95, 8: calcis, *a lime-burner*, Edict. Diocl. p. 19; Cod. Th. 14, 6, 1.

coctūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a cooking; a melting; a manner* or *style of cooking*, Col. 11, 3, 23, p. 453 Bip.: Apiciana, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 143; 34, 8, 20, § 96; Apic. 6, 2 al.; Pall. Nov. 1, 3.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *A temperature of the air adapted to the ripening* (*of fruit*), Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 55.—**B.** (Abstr. pro concr.) *A boiling liquid*, Col. 12, 20, 4; 12, 18, 7.

‡ **coctūrārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a cook*, ἑψητής, Gloss. Vet.

coctus, a, um, *Part.*, from coquo.

cŏcŭla (also **cŏquula**), ae, *f. dim.* [coquus], *a female cook*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 531, 32.

cŏcŭlum, i, *n.* [coquo]. ***I.** *A vessel for cooking*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Isid. Orig. 20, 8, 1; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 39, 2 Müll.—**II.** Acc. to some, *small wood for cooking*, Paul. ex Fest. l. l.; cf. Gloss. Isid. Plac. p. 448 Mai.

cŏcus, v. coquus.

Cōcȳtus (**-ŏs**), i, *m.*, = Κωκυτός [river of lamentation, from κωκύω, to howl, weep], *a mythic river in the Lower World*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10; id. N. D. 3, 17, 43; Verg. G. 3, 38; 4, 479; id. A. 6, 132; 6, 297; 6, 323; Hor. C. 2, 14, 18 al.; *acc.* Gr. Cocyton, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 353; cf. Heyne, Verg. A. 6 Excurs. IX.—**II.** *Adj.:* **Cōcȳtĭus**, a, um, *of Cocy[t]us:* aqua, Petr. 120, 69; and Cocytia aequ[o]ra, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 471: virgo, i. e. Ale[ct]o, Verg. A. 7, 479.

cōd[a], ae, v. cauda.

Cōd[e]ta, ae, *f.* [coda = cauda], *a place in whi[ch] grew plants resembling the tails of horse[s]*. **I.** Codeta Major, *a place beyond the Tiber*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 58, 4; cf. ib. p. 38, 17 Müll.—Hence, **Codētānus**, a, um: [ ] Urb. Rom. 14.—**II.** Codeta Minor, *a [pla]ce near the Campus Martius*, Suet. Caes. [ ]; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 656, annot. 1414.

cōdex, i[ci]s, v. caudex.

cōdĭcārĭu[s], a, um, v. caudicarius.

cōdĭcillār[is], e (and **cōdĭcillārius**, a, um: dignita[te]s, Cod. Th. 6, 22, 7), *adj.* [codicilli, II. B. 1.], *named* or *appointed by the emperor's [h]andwriting:* auguratus, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 49.

cōdĭcilli, ōrum (*sing.* post-class. and rare in the meaning, II. B. 2. infra, Cod. Just. 1, 5, 4, § 5; Cod. Th. 8, 18, 7; 16, 5, 40; Dig. 29, 7, 19; cf. ib. 50, 16, 148), *m. dim.* [codex = caudex]. **I.** *Wood cut and split for burning*, only in Cato, R. R. 37, 5; 130.—**II.** (Acc. to caudex, III., a writing-tablet; hence) *A writing, letter*, esp. *a short writing, note, billet, a petition*, etc.; cf. Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 89, and 33, 1, 4, § 12. **A.** In gen., Cic. Phil. 8, 10, 28; id. Fam. 6, 18, 1; 9, 26, 1; id. Q. Fr. 2, 9 (11), 1; id. Att. 4, 8, 2: cum codicillis venit puer, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2; Suet. Tib. 51; id. Claud. 5; id. Oth. 10; id. Gram. 14; Sen. Ep. 55, 10; Tac. A. 4, 39; 6, 9; Suet. Ner. 49; Sen. Clem. 15 al.—**B.** Specif., in the time of the empire, **1.** *A writing of the emperor conferring some privilege, a diploma, a cabinet order*, Suet. Tib. 22, 42; id. Calig. 18; 54; id. Claud. 29; Cod. Th. 6, 4, 23.—**2.** *A brief testamentary order*, usu. *as an addition* or *appendix to a will, a codicil*, Plin. Ep. 2, 16, 1; Tac. A. 15, 64 *fin.;* cf. Dig. 29, tit. 7: de jure codicillorum.

cōdĭcillus, v. codicilli *init.*

* **cōdĭcŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [coda = cauda], *a little tail*, Apic. 7, 1 dub.

Codomannus, i, *m.*, *cognomen of the last Persian king Darius*, Just. 10, 3; 11, 6 sq.

Codrio or **Codrion**, ōnis, *m.*, *a town in Greek Illyria*, Liv. 31, 27, 5.

Cōdrus, i, *m.*, = Κόδρος. **I.** *The last Athenian king, who voluntarily devoted himself to death in order to obtain for his people victory over the Spartans*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116; id. Fin. 5, 22, 62; id. N. D. 3, 19, 49; Hor. C. 3, 19, 2; Just. 2, 6, 19; Vell. 1, 2; Val. Max. 5, 6, 1.—**II.** *A wretched poet, hostile to Virgil*, Verg. E. 5, 11; 7, 22; Juv. 1, 2; 3, 203; 3, 208; cf. Weich. Poett. Latt. Rell. p. 402 sq.

coel, v. caelum.

Coela (ōrum, *n.*), Euboeae, Κοῖλα τῆς Εὐβοίας, *a deeply-indented maritime region in Eubœa*, Liv. 31, 47, 1; Val. Max. 1, 8, 10; hence this part of Eubœa is also called Coela Euboea, Val. Max. l. l.

coelātor, coelātūra, v. cael-.

Coelē Sȳrĭa, or in one word **Coelēsȳrĭa**, ae, *f.*, = Κοίλη Συρία (lit. *Hollow Syria*), *Cœlesyria, between Libanus and Antilibanus*, Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 77; Liv. 33, 19, 8; 42, 29, 9; Curt. 4, 1, 4; cf. id. 4, 5, 9.—Called simply Coele, Mel. 1, 11, 1; Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66; 5, 23, 19, § 81 al.; *gen.* COELES SYRIAE, Inscr. Fabr. 10, n. 215; *acc.* Coelen Syriam, Liv. 45, 11, 6.—Syria Coele, Plin. 21, 18, 72, § 120.

coelebs, coelĭbātus, etc., v. cael-.

cŏ-ēlectus, a, um [eligo], *elected together*, Vulg. 1 Pet. 5, 13.

* **cŏ-ēlĕmentātus**, a, um, *adj.* [elementum], *composed of elements*, Tert. adv. Val. 23.

coeles, coelestīni, coelestis, v. cael-.

† **coelĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κοιλιακός. **I.** *Relating to the abdomen* or *to the stomach:* dolor, *pain in the stomach*, Cato, R. R. 125 (in Cels. 4, 12, written as Greek).—*Subst.:* **coelĭăca**, ae, *f.* (sc. medicina), *stomach remedy*, Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 201.—**II.** *Afflicted with a disease of the bowels:* apes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 22; and *subst.*, *one diseased in the bowels*, Plin. 20, 14, 53, § 148; 20, 18, 76, § 201; 28, 14, 58, § 204; 30, 7, 19, § 58; Scrib. Comp. 95 al.

coelĭcŏla, coelĭcŭlus, coelĭcus, coelĭfer, coelĭgĕnus, coelĭlŏquus, etc., v. cael-.

† **coelĭōtĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κοιλιωτικός, *cleansing the stomach* or *bowels*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

Coelĭus, a, um, v. Caelius.

cŏ-ēmendātus, a, um, *Part.* [emendo], *amended at the same time*, Arn. 2, 18 *fin.*

† **coemēsis**, is, *f.*, = κοίμησις, *a somniferous song*, Mart. Cap. 9, p. 335 (by Kopp, § 996, written as Greek).

† **coemētērĭum**, ii, *n.*, = κοιμητήριον (a sleeping-chamber; hence), *a church-yard, cemetery, burying-ground* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 51 al.

cŏ-ĕmo, ēmi, emptum, 3, *v. a.* (cf. the contracted form, 1. como), *to purchase together, to buy up* (class.): aliquid, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 17; Caes. B. G. 1, 3; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 59, § 133; Cassius ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 19, 3; Hor. S. 1, 2, 9; Quint. 11, 1, 80; Suet. Vesp. 16 al.: coemptarum rerum pretia, id. Ner. 5; Juv. 14, 293.

cŏēmptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coēmo], jurid. t. t. **I.** *A pretended purchase of an estate which was subjected to a mock sale for the purpose of divesting it of the burden of certain sacrifices attached to it*, Cic. Mur. 12, 27 Moeb.—**II.** Esp., *a marriage, consisting in a mutual mock sale of the parties, by which the wife was freed from the* tutela legitima *and the family* sacra, Gai Inst. 1, 110; 1, 113 sq.; Cic. Fl. 34, 84; id. de Or. 1, 56, 237; Varr. L. L. 6, § 43; cf. id. ap. Non. p. 531, 10 sq.; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 31; id. A. 4, 103 (but acc. to Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, 1061 = 2. comptus, q. v.).

cŏēmptĭōnālis (in MSS. also contracted **cōmptĭōnālis**; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 135), e, *adj.* [coēmptio], *pertaining to a sham sale* or *a sham marriage:* senex, *who was made use of in such a performance* (cf. Cic. Mur. 12, 27); accordingly, *poor, worthless*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 52.—Of a low kind of slaves, Cur. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29, 1.

cŏēmptĭōnātor, ōris, m. [id.]; jurid. t. t., *one who enters into the* coemptio, Gai Inst. 1, 115 sq.; 2, 98; Ulp. Sent. 11, 5 al.

cŏēmptor, ōris, *m.* [coēmo], *one who purchases many things, buys up;* trop.: testium, App. Mag. p. 321, 31.

cŏēmptus, a, um, *Part.*, from coĕmo.

coena, v. cena.

coenācŭlārius, coenācŭlum, v. cenac-.

coenātĭcus, coenātio, etc., v. cen-.

coenĭto, coeno, v. cen-.

coenŏbīta, ae, *m.* [coenobium], *a cloister-brother, a monk*, Hier. Ep. 22, n. 34 al.

† **coenŏbĭum**, ii, *n.*, = κοινόβιον, *a cloister, convent*, Hier. Ep. 22, n. 36 al.

† **coenŏmyia**, ae, *f.*, = κοινόμυια, *the common fly*, Vulg. Psa. 104, 31 al.; cf. Hier. Ep. 106 *fin.*

† **coenon**, i, *n.*, = κοινόν, *a kind of eye-salve*, Inscr. Orell. 4234.

coenōsĭtas, coenōsus, v. caen-.

coenŭla, coenŭlentus, v. cen-.

coenum, i, v. caenum.

cŏ-ĕo, īvi or ii (e. g. coierunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: coiere, Lucr. 6, 452; Prop. 3 (4), 24, 18; Ov. M. 4, 83 al.: cōīsse, Verg. A. 12, 709: coisse, Prop. 3 (4), 15, 8; Ov. F. 6, 94; Quint. 5, 9, 5; 5, 11, 35; pedants preferred conire to coire, Quint. 1, 6, 17; cf. id. 1, 5, 69, and Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 137), itum, īre, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *To go* or *come together, to meet, assemble, collect together* (so mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose); constr. *absol.*, with *ad aliquem*, *ad* or *in locum*, more rar. *in loco:* matronae ad Veturiam Volumniamque frequentes coëunt, Liv. 2, 40, 1: in porticum, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 9: ad solitum locum, Ov. M. 4, 83: ad aliquem, Curt. 7, 2, 21: Pharsalam, * Cat. 64, 37: quo (sc. in sedilia theatri) populus coibat, Hor. A. P. 207: in regiam, Curt. 6, 8, 17: in quem (locum) coibatur, Tac. A. 4, 69: apud aram ejus dei in cujus templo coiretur, Suet. Aug. 35: cum rege in insulā, Vell. 2, 101, 1: in foro, Just. 5, 7, 6: milia crabronum coeunt, Ov. F. 3, 753; id. H. 7, 123 Loers.: coivere amicis animis, Curt. 8, 12, 9; 10, 3, 6: agmina coibant, id. 10, 9, 15; Tac. A. 16, 5; id. H. 1, 27; 2, 52.—**b.** Poet.: vix memini nobis verba coisse decem, i. e. *have passed between us*, Prop. 3 (4), 15, 8.—**B.** Specif., *to go* or *come together in a hostile manner, to encounter:* inter se coisse viros et cernere ferro, Verg. A. 12, 709; cf. id. G. 4, 73; Ov. M. 3, 236; Luc. 2, 225; Manil. 4, 83; Val. Fl. 5, 635; Stat. Th. 16, 408.—**II.** Pregn., *to form a whole by coming together, to be united into a whole, to unite, combine* (the usu. class. signif.); constr. *absol.*, with *cum*, or *dat.* **A.** Lit. **1.** Of living beings: neque se conglobandi coëundique in unum datur spatium, Liv. 6, 3, 6; so Verg. A. 9, 801; 10, 410: ut vaga illa multitudo coiret in populos, Quint. 2, 16, 9: qui una coierunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: reliqui (milites) coëunt inter se, *assemble*, id. B. C. 1, 75; so Liv. 7, 37, 15: in formam justi exercitūs, Vell. 2, 61, 2: ut coëat par Jungaturque pari, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 25.—**b.** Of the coition of the sexes (both of men and animals), *to copulate*, Lucr. 4, 1055; cf. Ov. M. 11, 744: cum alienā uxore, Quint. 7, 3, 10: coisse eam cum viro, id. 5, 9, 5: dominum cum ancillā, id. 5, 11, 35: cum hospitibus stupro, Curt. 5, 1, 37 al.: privigno, Ov. H. 4, 129: simul binis, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 17, 5: sic et aves coëunt, Ov. M. 9, 733; 10, 324; id. A. A. 2, 615; Col. 6, 27, 3 sq.; Ov. F. 3, 193 al.; cf., of marriage,

B. b. infra.—**2.** Transf., of things: membra, Ov. M. 4, 377; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 96: ignes coire globum quasi in unum, *roll together, as into a ball*, etc., Lucr. 5, 665; cf. id. 2, 563: sanguenque creari Sanguinis inter se multis coëuntibu' guttis, *out of many little drops running together*, id. 1, 838; cf.: ut coëat lac, *to curdle*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 4; Col. 12, 20, 4: bitumen spissatur et in densitatem coit, *thickens*, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 178; cf.: gelidus coit formidine sanguis, Verg. A. 3, 30: semina, Lucr. 3, 395; cf. id. 1, 770; 5, 190; 5, 425: tum digiti coëunt, Ov. M. 2, 670; Quint. 11, 3, 21: ut cornua tota coirent Efficerentque orbem, Ov. M. 7, 179; cf. Verg. A. 11, 860: palpebrae dormientis non coëunt, *do not close*, Cels. 2, 8: labris coëuntibus, Quint. 8, 3, 45 et saep.: perfectum quiddam fieri, cum omnia coierunt, necesse est, id. 11, 3, 9; 9, 1, 9; 2, 19, 2; cf. id. 1, 5, 67: quae littera cum quāque optime coëat, id. 9, 4, 91: ut placidis coëant immitia, Hor. A. P. 12.—Of wounds, *to close*: arteria incisa neque coit neque sanescit, Cels. 2, 10; cf.: potest os coire et vulnus sanescere, id. 8, 10; so Plin. 11, 39, 93, § 227; Prop. 3 (4), 24, 18; Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 41; 5, 2, 9; and poet.: an male sarta Gratia nequicquam coit et rescinditur? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 32; Petr. 113, 8.—**B.** Trop., *to unite for some object, in feeling, will, conclusions*, etc., *to join together, assimilate, combine, agree, ally one's self*: Caesar cum eo coire per Arrium cogitat, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 11: cum hoc tu coire ausus es, ut ... addiceres, etc., id. Red. in Sen. 7, 16; id. Dom. 18, 47: principes, qui tum unā coierunt, quantum visum est agri adtribuunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: heri aliquot adulescentuli coimus in Piraeo (Piraeum ap. Cic. Att. 7, 3, 10), Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 1 (consensimus ac pepigimus, Don.): duodecim adulescentuli coierunt ex his, qui exsilio erant multati, etc., *conspired together*, Nep. Pelop. 2, 3; cf.: sed neque cum quoquam de eā re collocuturum neque coiturum: sic, ille consensionis globus hujus unius dissensione disjectus est, id. Att. 8, 4: patricii coiere et interregem creavere, Liv. 4, 7, 7: mos est regibus, quotiens in societatem coëant, implicare dextras, etc., Tac. A. 12, 47; hence poet.: coëant in foedera dextrae, Verg. A. 11, 292; Tac. H. 3, 12: ad nullius non facinoris societatem coibant, Suet. Aug. 32; and, like this, with changed construction.—**b.** Esp. of the marriage contract (poet. and in post-Aug. prose); cf.: taedae quoque jure coissent, Ov. M. 4, 60: conubio, Curt. 8, 1, 9: nuptiis, id. 9, 1, 26; Quint. 5, 11, 32: matrimonio, Dig. 24, 1, 27: in matrimonium, ib. 45, 1, 134; cf.: hac gener atque socer coëant mercede suorum, i. e. *in the marriage of Æneas with Lavinia*, Verg. A. 7, 317.—**2.** Act.: coire societatem (*cum aliquo* or *absol.*), *to enter into an alliance, to make a compact, form a league* (with some one; several times in Cic.): utinam, Pompei, cum Caesare societatem aut numquam coisses aut numquam diremisses! Cic. Phil. 2, 10, 24; Nep. Con. 2, 2: societatem sceleris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: de municipis fortunis, id. ib. 31, 87; Dig. 17, 2, 65, § 10: qui societatem in tempus coiit, ib. 17, 2, 65, § 6.—**3.** Pass.: ad eam rem societas coitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: ad coëundam societatem, id. Fam. 5, 19, 2; so Gell. 1, 9 *fin.*: si unius rei societas coita sit, Dig. 17, 2, 65 *init.*; cf. ib. 17, 2, 65, §§ 2, 9, 10, 15.

coepĭo, coepi, coeptum, 3 (the *tempp. press.* only a few times in the ante-class. period, and coepturus, Liv. 30, 5, 6; 42, 47, 3; Quint. 10, 1, 46; Plin. 16, 25, 41, § 98; Suet. Calig. 46; the *tempp. perff.*, both in *act.* and *pass.* form, very freq.; a trisyl. coëpit, Lucr. 4, 619 Lachm. *N. cr.*), *v. a.* and *n.* [contr. from co-ăpio = apo; hence coapias for coepias in Cod. Ambros.; Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 46; v. in the foll., and cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 248], lit. to lay hold of something on different sides, to lay hold of; hence of an action, *to begin, commence, undertake* (= incipio, which is the class. pres.).

I. Act. **1.** *Tempp. press.*: coepiam seditiosa verba loqui, Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 59, 10 Müll. lubido extemplo coepere est convivium, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 41: mage si exigere coepias, id. Trin. 4, 3, 46 Ritschl *N. cr.*: neque pugnas neque ego lites coepio, id. Men. 5, 5, 57: ubi nihil habeat, alium quaestum coepiat, id. Truc. 2, 1, 23: mane coepiam, Caecil. ap. Non. p. 89, 17: non Prius olfecissem, quam ille quicquam coeperet, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 43 Fleck.; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, 616: se Hasdrubalem adgressurum, ceterum non ante coepturum, quam, etc., Liv. 30, 5, 6: nos rite coepturi ab Homero videmur, Quint. 10, 1, 46: nemine opinante quidnam coepturus esset, Suet. Calig. 46.—**2.** *Tempp. perff. act.*; the object usu. an *inf.*; so always in Cic. and Cæs.; mostly an *inf. act.*; rarely *pass.*; sometimes the *acc.* of a noun or pronoun. (α) With *inf. act.*: cum ver esse coeperat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 27; Ov. A. A. 1, 615 sq.: discere coepit, Enn. Ann. ap. Fest. s. v. sam, p. 325, 24 Müll. (v. 228 Vahl.): amare coepi, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 20: oppugnare, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: ire foras coeperunt, Lucr. 4, 531: coeperit inter se vesci, etc., id. 5, 72 et saep.—(β) With *inf. pass.* (in the poets and histt.): per terrarum orbem fruges coepisse creari, Lucr. 2, 614: alia hujuscemodi fieri coepere, Sall. C. 51, 40: cum Lacedaemoniis pugnari coepit, Nep. Epam. 10, 3; so, urbanus haberi, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 27: verti, id. ib. 2, 1, 149: institui, id. A. P. 21: moveri, Ov. M. 3, 106; Suet. Tib. 75: expleri, id. Caes. 26: eligi, Tac. H. 1, 16: occidi, id. ib. 3, 34: prohiberi, Just. 14, 5, 9: coeptum est fieri, Auct. B. Afr. 69; 78; Liv. 24, 49, 4; 25, 34, 13; 27, 42, 5.—(γ) With *acc.* (rare in prose; cf. B. infra): coepit cursum, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: novam mapalibus urbem, Sil. 15, 420: cur non ego id perpetrem, quod coepi? Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 57: si quicquam hodie hic turbae coeperis, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 30: quae coeperamus, Quint. 6, prooem. 15: hujuscemodi orationem, Tac. A. 4, 37: (Sabinus) obsidium coepit per praesidia, id. ib. 4, 39.—(δ) *Absol.*: nam primum ... Non coepisse fuit: coepta expugnare secundum est, Ov. M. 9, 619: dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 40: Titus Livius hexametri exordio coepit, Quint. 9, 4, 74; cf. id. 9, 4, 117: si coepisset a toto corpore, id. 9, 4, 23; cf. id. 7, 1, 2; 8, 6, 50: pro vallo castrorum ita coepit (sc. dicere), Tac. H. 1, 36: Civilis ita coepit, id. ib. 5, 26; id. A. 1, 41; 2, 37.—(ε) With an ellipsis for dicere coepi, *to begin to speak*: ita coepit tyrannus, Liv. 34, 31, 1; 39, 15, 2: coram data copia fandi, Maximus Ilioneus placido sic pectore coepit, Verg. A. 1, 521; 6, 372: tum ita coepit: numquam mihi, etc., Liv. 28, 27, 1; Tac. A. 1, 41 *fin.*: ad hunc modum coepit, id. ib. 2, 37; id. H. 1, 36 *fin.*; Phaedr. 4, 23, 2.—**B.** *Pass.* in the *tempp. perff.* and with the *inf. pass.* (cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 221): jure coepta appellari est Canis, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 18: ante petitam esse pecuniam, quam esset coepta deberi, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168; id. Div. 2, 2, 7; id. Brut. 67, 236; 88, 301; id. Verr. 2, 3, 90, § 209; 2, 5, 4, § 9; id. Fam. 13, 29, 1; id. Att. 3, 15, 5; 6, 1, 3; Liv. 1, 57, 3; 2, 1, 4; 3, 38, 2; 9, 7, 7: quae (res) inter eos agi coeptae, neque perfectae essent, Caes. B. G. 1, 47; 4, 18: bello premi sunt coepti, Nep. Timoth. 3, 1; Cat. 95, 2.—With *inf. act.*: mitescere discordiae intestinae coeptae, Liv. 5, 17, 10; cf. Weissenb. ad loc.—Hence, **coeptus**, a, um, *Part.*, *begun, commenced, undertaken*. consilium fraude coeptum, Liv. 35, 36, 5: coeptum atque patratum bellum foret, Sall. J. 21, 2: jussis Carmina coepta tuis, Verg. E. 8, 12; so, coepti fiducia belli, id. A. 2, 162; Liv. 35, 23, 1: amor, Ov. H. 17, 189: iter, id. F. 1, 188: arma, Tac. H. 2, 6; 4, 61: coeptam deinde omissam actionem repetere, id. ib. 4, 44: dies, id. A. 4, 25 (cf. infra II.): luce, id. ib. 1, 65; 15, 55: nocte, id. ib. 2, 13: hieme, id. ib. 12, 31.—Hence, *subst.*: **coeptum**, i, *n.*, *a work begun, a beginning, undertaking* (most freq. after the Aug. per. and in the *plur.*; perh. never in Cic.; also not in Hor.): ut repetam coeptum pertexere dictis, Lucr. 1, 418: nec taedia coepti Ulla mei capiam, Ov. M. 9, 616: coepti paenitentia, Quint. 12, 5, 3; Suet. Oth. 5: manus ultima coepto Defuit, Ov. Tr. 2, 555: ne audaci coepto deessent; Liv. 42, 59, 7; cf. Verg. G. 1, 40: feroci, Sil. 11, 202.—With *adv.*: bene coepto, Liv. 45, 15, 7: bene coepta, Vell. 2, 14; and: temere coepta, Liv. 36, 15, 2.—*Plur.*: coeptis meis, Ov. M. 1, 2: nostris, id. ib. 9, 486: immanibus, Verg. A. 4, 642 al.—Without *adj.*, Ov. M. 8, 67; 8, 463; Liv. 23, 35, 16; 23, 41, 4; 24, 13, 4; Tac. H. 2, 85; 3, 52; Suet. Ner. 34; id. Vesp. 6 et saep.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to begin, take a beginning, commence, originate, arise* (most freq. since the Aug. per.; not in Cic.): neve inde navis incohandae exordium coepisset, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34 (Trag. Rel. v. 282 Vahl.): sic odium coepit glandis, Lucr. 5, 1416: post, ubi silentium coepit ... verba facit, etc., Sall. J. 33, 4: cum primum deditio coepit, id. ib. 62, 7: ubi dies coepit, id. ib. 91, 4 (cf. supra, I. 2. δ): vere coepturo, Plin. 16, 25, 41, § 98: postquam apud Cadmiam pugna coepit, Nep. Epam. 10, 3; so, pugna, Liv. 2, 6, 10; Quint. 2, 4, 42; 9, 4, 50; cf. id. 9, 4, 55: quando coeperit haec ars, id. 2, 17, 8: obsidium coepit per praesidia, Tac. A. 4, 49: a quo jurgium coepit, Quint. 5, 10, 72; so with *ab*, Tac. H. 2, 47; and with *ex*, id. A. 15, 54 and 68; cf.: quibus, uti mihi, ex virtute nobilitas coepit, Sall. J. 85, 17.

cŏ-ĕpiscŏpātus, ūs, *m.*, *an associate episcopate*, Aug. Ep. 31.

cŏ-ĕpiscŏpus, i, *m.*, *an associate bishop*, Hier. adv. Lucif. 9; Sid. Ep. 4, 25 et saep.

coepto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* and *n.* [coepio] (mostly poet., and in Tac.; in Cic. in prose only once, apparently for a change with coepit and incipit). **I.** *Act.*, *to begin eagerly, to begin, undertake, attempt.* **a.** With *inf.*: diffidere dictis, Lucr. 1, 267: oculi coeptant non posse tueri, id. 4, 113; 4, 405; 6, 255: contingere portus, Cic. Arat. 131: appetere ea, quae, etc., id. Fin. 5, 9, 24 (v. the passage in connection): coercere seditionem, Tac. H. 2, 29: loqui, id. ib. 3, 10; 3, 81; 5, 10: discedere et abire, * Suet. Oth. 11; Sil. 15, 696.—**b.** With *acc.*: quid coeptas, Thraso? Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 1; id. Phorm. 4, 3, 21; and (acc. to Bentley's correction) id. Heaut. 4, 4, 12: seditionem, Tac. A. 1, 38; 1, 45; 2, 81: defectionem, id. ib. 4, 24: fugam, id. H. 3, 73: pontem, id. A. 1, 56: coeptata libertas, id. H. 4, 44.—**II.** *Intr.*, *to begin, commence, make a beginning* (only post-Aug. and rare): coeptantem conjurationem disjecit, Tac. A. 4, 27; id. H. 3, 4: Olympiade septimā coeptante, Sol. 1: nocte coeptante, Amm. 20, 4, 14.

coeptum, i, v. coepio, I. B. *fin.*

1. coeptus, a, um, *Part.*, from coepio.

2. coeptus, ūs, *m.* [coepio], *a beginning, undertaking* (perh. only in the foll. exs.): primos suos quasi coeptus appetendi fuisse, ut, etc., * Cic. Fin. 4, 15, 41 Madv. (cf.: coeptat appetere, id. ib. 5, 9, 24): dignas insumite mentes Coeptibus, * Stat. Th. 12, 644.

* **cŏ-ĕpŭlōnus**, i, *m.* [epulo], *a fellow-banqueter* or *companion at a feast*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 20.

cŏ-ĕpŭlor, āri, 1, *v. dep.*, *to feast together* (late Lat.), Ambros. Ep. 19, 15.

Coerānus, i, *m.*, = Κοίρανος, *a Greek Stoic philosopher*, Tac. A. 14, 59.

‡ **coerātor**, v. curator.

cŏ-ercĕo, cui, citum, 2, *v. a.* [arceo], *to enclose something on all sides* or *wholly, to hold together, to surround, encompass*: qui (mundus) omnia complexu suo coërcet et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58; cf. id. ib. 2, 40, 101; Ov. M. 1, 31: quā circum Galli lorica coërcet, *where the Gallic coat of mail encloses*, Lucr. 6, 954; cf. of a band holding the hair together, Ov. M. 1, 477; 2, 413; Hor. C. 2, 19, 19; 1, 10, 18: est animus vitaï claustra coërcens, *holding together the bands of life*, Lucr. 3, 396.—**B.** Esp. with the access. idea of hindering free motion by surrounding; *to restrain, confine, shut in, hold in confinement, repress* (freq. and class.): (amnis) nullis coërcitus ripis, Liv. 21, 31, 11; cf. Ov. M. 1, 342: (aqua) jubetur ab arbitro coërceri, *to be kept in, repressed*, Cic. Top. 9, 39 (cf., just before, the more usual arcere, v. arceo, II.); Dig. 43, 22, 1, §§ 6 and 8; 47, 11, 10: impetum aquarum, Curt. 8, 13, 9.—Of pruning plants: vitem serpentem multiplici lapsu et erratico, ferro amputans coërcet ars agricolarum, Cic. Sen. 15, 52; so of the vine, Col. 3, 21, 7; 4, 1, 5; Quint. 9, 4, 5; cf. id. 8, 3, 10.—Hence, sacrum (lucum), *to trim, clip*, Cato, R. R. 139: quibus (operibus) intra muros coërcetur hostis, Liv. 5, 5, 2: (mortuos) noviens Styx interfusa coërcet, Verg. A. 6, 439; cf.: Tantalum atque Tantali Genus coërcet (Orcus), Hor. C. 2, 18, 38: carcere coërcere animalia, Plin. 10, 50, 72, § 141: Hypermnestra ... gravibus coërcita vinclis, Ov. H. 14, 3; cf.: eos morte, exsilio, vinclis, damno co-

ĕrcent, Cic Off 3, 5, 23 aliquem custodiâ, Dig 41, 1, 3, § 2 Galliae Alpibus coercitae, Plin 12, 1, 2, § 5 miles coercitus in tot re ceptis ex potestate hostium urbibus, Liv 36, 24, 7 —Poet Messapus primas acies, postrema coercent Tyrrhidae juvenes, *hold together*, i e *command, lead on*, Verg A 9, 27 —**II.** Trop, **A.** Of discourse, *to keep within limits, control, confine, restrain, limit* (syn contineo, cohibeo) ut (nos) quasi extra ripas diffluentes coerceret, Cic Brut 91, 316, cf id Fin 2, 1, 3, Quint 12, 1, 20, 9, 2, 76, 10, 4, 1, and, the figure taken from bridling or curbing horses (cf frenisque coercuit ora, Ov M 5, 643, and spuman tiaque ora coercet, id ib 6, 226) exsultan tia, Quint 10, 4, 1, cf id 10 3, 10 Augustus addiderat consilium coercendi intra termi nos imperii, Tac A 1, 11 —Of words bound by measure numeris verba coercere, Ov P 4, 8, 73 —But most freq, **B.** Morally, *to hold some fault, some passion*, etc, or *the erring* or *passionate person in check, to curb, restrain, tame, correct*, etc (syn contineo, cohibeo, refreno, reprimo, domo) cupidi tates, Cic de Or 1, 43, 194, Quint 12, 2, 28 temeritatem, Cic Tusc 2, 21, 47 improbi tatem, id Verr 2, 3, 89, § 208 rabiem gen tis, Liv 41, 27, 4 faenus, id 32, 27, 3 pro cacitatem hominis manibus, Nep Timol 5, 2 suppliciis delicta, Hor S 1, 3, 79 al ali quid poenae aut infamiae metu, Cic Fin 2, 22, 73 omnibus modis socios atque cives, Sall C 29 *fin* genus hominum neque be neficio, neque metu coercitum, id J 91, 7 duabus coercitis gentibus, Liv 31, 43, 4, 39, 32, 11, Caes B C 1, 67 verberibus potius quam verbis, Varr R R 1, 17, 5, so Cic Cat 1, 1, 3, id Off 3, 5, 23, v A. supra pueros fuste, Hor S 1 3, 134, Tac G 25 incensum ac flagrantem animum, id Agr 4 licentiam, id H 1, 35 —Poet car men, quod non Multa dies et multa litura coërcuit, *corrected, finished*, Hor A P 293

cŏercĭtĭo (in MSS also **coerctĭo, cŏertĭo, cŏercĭo**), onis, *f* [coerceo, II], *a restraining, coercing, coercion, restraint, compulsion, chastisement, punishment* (not ante Aug). **I.** Prop coercitionem inhi bere, Liv 4, 53, 7 sine coercitione magis tratus, *on the part of the magistrates*, id 26, 36, 12 quo modo judex doceri potest, si desit interpellantis coercitio, contentio? *Quint 9, 2, 2 servorum, Sen Brev Vit 3, 2 indignamur aliqua admonitione aut co ercitione nos castigatos, id Ira, 2, 28, 1 vetustissimi mortalium sine probro, scelere eoque sine poena aut coercitionibus agebant, Tac A 3 26 an coerceri cupi dines possent, num coercitio plus damni in rempublicam ferret, id ib 3, 52 —**II.** *The right of coercing* or *punishing* popinarum, Suet Claud 38 in histriones, id Aug 45, Dig 1, 21, 5, § 1

* **cŏercĭtor,** ōris, *m* [coerceo], *one who restrains* disciplinae militaris, *an enforcer*, Eutr 7, 20, 7, 18 Bip

cŏercĭtus, a, um, *Part*, from coerceo

‡ **coero,** are, v curo

* **cŏ-erro,** are, *v n*, *to go* or *wander about together*, Dig 1 15, 3 § 3

coerŭla, coerŭlĕus, etc, v caer

coetus, us, v 2 coitus

Coeus (dissyl Coe us), i, *m*, = Κοῖος, *a Titan, father of Latona* Verg G 1, 279 Serv, id A 4, 179, Ov M 6, 185, 6, 366, Prop 3 (4), 9, 48, Val Fl 3, 224, Claud Rapt Pros 3, 347, Tac A 12, 61

* **cŏ-exercĭtātus,** a um, *exercised together* or *at the same time* artem consta re ex perceptionibus consentientibus et co exercitatis ad finem vitae, Quint 2, 17, 41 (as a transl of the Gr εγγεγυμνασμεναι κατα ληψεις)

cofănus, i, *m*, *a pelican*, App Fragm p 609 Oud

cōgĭtābĭlis, e, *adj* [cogito], *conceivable, imaginable* (post Aug and very rare), Sen Ep 58, 13 Deus, App Mag p 315, 4

* **cōgĭtābundus,** a, um, *adj* [id], *thinking, thoughtful* Socrates, Gell 2, 1, 2

* **cōgĭtāmen,** inis, *n* [id], *thinking, thought*, Tert. Trin 6

* **cōgĭtāmentum,** i, *n* [id], *a thought* (late Lat), Vulg 4 Esdr 7, 22, cf cogitamen tum, ἐνθυμημα, Gloss Gr Lat

cōgĭtāta, ōrum, *n*, v cogito, I b

cōgĭtātē, *adv*, v cogito *fin*

‡ **cōgĭtātim,** *adv*, pro cogitate, Paul. ex Fest p 61, 9 Müll

cōgĭtātĭo, onis, *f* [cogito, i e co agi to; cf Varr L L 6, § 43, Cic Off 1, 6, 19, Paul ex Fest p 66, 7 Müll] **I.** Abstr, *a thinking, considering, deliberating, thought, reflection, meditation* (in good prose, and very freq) **1.** *Absol* cogitatio in se ipsa vertitur, Cic Off 1, 44, 156 cogitatione ali quid complecti, Quint 11, 2, 19 subitam et fortuitam orationem commentatio et co gitatio facile vincit, Cic de Or 1, 33, 150, cf Quint 10, 6, 1 sq speciem dei percipe re cogitatione, non sensu, Cic. N D 1, 37, 105 cogitatione aliquid comprehendere, id. Tusc 1, 22, 50, 4, 13, 29 cogitatio enim quamvis regionem potest amplecti, Auct Her 3, 19, 32 acerrima et attentissima, Cic de Or 3, 5, 17 tacita, Quint 5, 7, 2, cf id 6, 1, 44 provisa et formata id 10, 7, 8 fortuita, id 10, 3, 29 male cohaerentem, id 10, 6, 6 simplices, magnas, Tac G 22 —**2.** With *gen* timoris praeteriti, Cic Sest 4, 11 cum officii tum etiam periculi mei, id Fam 7, 3, 1, Curt 7, 8, 4 suscepti muneris, Quint 4, prooem 7 cogitationem habere argenti, amoenitatum, etc., Cic Par 1, 2, 10 illius loci, id Att 1, 11, 3 rerum, id Fam 5, 13, 5 petendi consulatūs, Vell 2, 17, 2 —**3.** With *rel* quaeris ut susci piam cogitationem, quidnam istis agen dum putem, Cic. Att 14, 20, 4 mihi occurrit cogitatio, qualis animus in cor pore sit, etc., id Tusc 1, 22, 51 cujus sit filius, Brut. ap Cic Ep ad Brut. 2, 3 —**II.** Meton **A.** Concr, *a thought, opinion, judgment, a resolution, design plan, project* omnes meas curas cogitationesque in rem publicam conferebam, Cic Off 2, 1, 2, cf id Lael 9, 32, Liv 35, 28, 7 mandare litteris cogitationes suas, Cic Tusc 1, 3, 6 versantur in animo meo multae et graves cogitationes, etc, id Agr 2, 2, 5, cf Curt 8, 3, 14 tacitae, Quint 11, 2 17, cf id 3, 8 41 posteriores enim cogitationes (ut aiunt) sapientiores solent esse, Cic Phil. 12, 2, 5 (transl of Αἱ δευτεραι πως φροντιδες σοφωτεραι) ista cogitatio de triumpho, id Att 7, 3, 2 redit autem illa cogitatio, quosdam fore qui, etc, Quint 1, 7, 33 de his rebus rogo vos, ut cogitationem suscipiatis, Caes ap Cic Att 9, 7, C, 1, cf Cic Att 14, 20, 4 cogitatione rerum novarum abstinere, Tac H 1, 7, cf id ib 1, 23, 2, 74, id A 15, 54 vix a tam praecipiti cogitatione revocatus, Suet Calig 48 —**B.** In Cic several times *thought* as an intellectual power, *the ability of thinking, power* or *faculty of thought, the reasoning power* (cf vim cogitationis ha bere, Cic Tusc 1, 27, 66) (homo) solus par ticeps rationis et cogitationis, id. Leg 1, 7, 22, id N D 3, 9, 21, 2, 7, 18, id Verr 2, 2, 54, § 134

cōgĭtātō, *adv*, v cogito, *P a fin*

cogĭtātorium, ii, *n* [cogitatus], *a receptacle of thought* (late Lat) animae caro, Tert Res Carn 15, id Anim 11

cogĭtātum, i, and **cōgĭtāta,** orum, *n*, v cogito I b

1. cōgĭtātus, a, um, *Part*, from co gito

2. cōgĭtātus, us, *m* [cogito], *a thinking, thought* (late Lat) App M 4 5 p 144, 22, Tert Idol 23, Vulg Eccl 9, 23 al (but in Sen Ep 11, 9, cogitatus is *part pass*)

cōgĭto, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [contr from cŏ igito, acc to Varr L L 6 § 43 Müll, but more prob from con and root of aio Sanscr ah, cf nego, adagium] *to pursue something in the mind* (cf agito II) i e **I.** *To consider thoroughly, to ponder, to weigh, reflect upon, think* (class. in prose and poetry), constr *absol*, with *aliquid, de aliquo,* or *de aliquā re sic, ita* or a *rel clause* cogitate cum animis vestris si quid, etc, Cato ap Gell 16, 1 4, so Plaut Most 3, 2, 13, Ter Ad 3, 4, 55, 5 3 32, Cic Agr 2, 24, 64, cf in animo cogitare, Ter Ad 1, 1, 5 toto animo, Cic Fam 1, 7, 3 coepi egomet mecum aliam rem ex aliā cogitare Ter Eun 4, 2 3, so id ib 4, 2 8, 1, 1, 19, id Ad 5, 3, 22 placuit tum id mihi Sic co gitabam hic, etc, id. And 1, 1, 83, cf id Eun 1, 1, 11, 3, 3, 1; 4, 6, 21, Sulp ap Cic Fam 4, 5, 4 sic cogitabam I fore uti etc, Cic Quint 24 77 severa fronte curas cogitans (i e animo volvens), Plaut Mil 2, 2, 46, cf Cic Leg 2, 1, 2 nec, aequum anne iniquum imperet, cogitabit, Plaut Am 1, 1, 19, cf. id ib 1, 1, 291 quid agam cogito, Ter And 2, 2, 21, cf id ib 5, 1, 7 sq, id. Ad 4, 2, 30, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 10, Lucr 4, 789, cf id. 4, 782, Cic Rab Perd. 10, 29 ad haec igitur cogita, vel potius excogita, id. Att. 9, 6, 7 —With *acc. of person* Regulum cogita, *think, imagine picture to yourself*, Plin. Ep 4, 2, 2 tamquam in eo trigoediae argumen to sui oblitus tantum Catonem cogitasset, Tac Or 2 matrem, patrem, propinquos, Quint Decl 22 *fin*, cf o felicem illum, qui non praesens tantum, sed etiam cogitatus emendat, Sen Ep 11, 9 —With two *accs* quem ultimae gentes castiorem non modo viderunt sed cogitaverunt? Cic Balb 4, 9 Scipionem, Laelium, avum, *to think of call to mind*, id Fin 5, 1, 2 et majores et poste ros cogitate, Tac Agr 32 *fin* si principem cogitares Plin. Ep 6, 31, 31 cum Persas co gitaret, Flor 2, 8, 2, Sen Cons. Marc. 3, 4 —**b. cogĭtāta,** orum, *n subst*, *reflections, thoughts, ideas* postquam ad judices Ven tum est, non potuit cogitata proloqui, Ter Phorm 2, 1, 53 so cogitata (mentis) eloqui, Cic Brut 72, 253 perficere, id. Deiot 7, 21 patefacere, Nep Paus 3 1 sapientium, Cic. Agr 1, 1, 1 Naevii, id Quint 29, 90 —Rare in *sing* quo neque acutius ullius impera toris cogitatum neque celerius factum us quam legimus, Nep Dat 6, 8 —**B.** Cogita re in, adversus aliquem, with an adv, *to think in some way in respect to one, to be disposed towards* (very rare) si humaniter et sapienter et amabiliter in me cogitare vis, etc, Anton ap Cic Att 14, 13 A, 2 ad versus se Suet Caes 75 Bremi, cf with *de aliquo* si quid amice de Romanis cogita bis, Nep Hann 2, 6 ut multi mihi renun tiarent male eum de me cogitare, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 12, 1, and *absol* male cogi tantes, Cato, R R praef 4, cf Karthagini male jam diu cogitanti bellum multo ante denuntio Cic Sen 6, 18 —**II.** In respect to a work to be undertaken or a conclusion to be made, *to have something in mind to in tend meditate, design, plan, purpose*, etc (α) With *inf* praedium parare, Cato R R. 1, 1, 3 1, Plaut Am 1, 1, 163 cogitat reci pere hunc in aedes, Ter Eun 5, 2, 58 fa cere, id Heaut 3, 3, 46 recipere me, Cic Att 2 9, 4 cenare, id ib 4, 12, 1 uti, Hor Ep 1, 2, 50 ex fumo dare lucem, id A P 144 deducere exercitum Suet Ner 18 al —(β) With *acc* proscriptiones et dictaturas cogitare, Cic Cat 2, 9, 20 cae dem principis et res novas, Tac A 4, 28 *fin* cogitatum facinus, Suet Tib 19, and par ricidium, id Calig 12 mecum rem pul cherrimam, Curt 8, 7, 9 tantum nefas in aliquem, id 6, 7, 30, 8, 6, 3, cf si qua co gitarentur, gravius adversus se, Suet Caes. 75 quid bellicosus Cantaber et Scythes cogitet *what he plots, devises* Hor C 2, 11, 2, and so poet of the (personified) wind quid cogitet humidus Auster, Verg G 1, 462 Heyne —(γ) With *ut* and *subj* neque jam, ut aliquid acquireret cogitabat, Caes B G 7 59 quid viros cogitasse ar bitramur? Ut nomen suum, etc, Cic Tusc 1, 15, 32, Nep Dion, 9, 2 —(δ) With *de* cogitavit etiam de Homeri carminibus abo lendis Suet Calig 34 de reddenda repu blica, id Aug 28 de consciscendā morte, id Caes 36, id Claud 31 de quo, id Caes. 9 cum spiritus coepit de exitu cogitare, Sen. Q N 6, 25, 1 —In epistolary style, with ellipsis, **a.** Of ire in Pompeianum cogitabam inde Aeculanum, Cic Att 16, 2, 4, 9, 1, 2, id. Fam 7 4 *init*, id Att 2, 8 2, 5 15, 3 —**b.** Of manere eo die cogitabam in Anagnino postero autem in Tusculano, Cic Att 12 1, 1, cf ut eo die apud T Titi um in Anagnino manerem Postridie au tem in Laterio cogitabam, id Q Fr 2, 5, 4 (2, 7, 1) —Hence, ***A.** *P a* **cōgĭtātus,** a, um, *deliberate* utrum perturbatione ali qua animi, an consulto et cogitata fiat in juria Cic Off 1, 8 27 B and K. (al cogita to) —**B. cōgĭtātē,** *adv*, *with mature re flection considerately* (rare) tractare rem suam, Plaut. Trin 2, 2, 45 meditari id Mil. 3, 3, 69 quae vero accurate cogitateque scripsisset, Cic Arch 8, 18

cognāta, ae, v cognatus *init*

cognātĭo, ōnis *f* [cognatus] **I.** Lit., *blood relationship, kindred, connection by birth* **A.** Of men **1.** *Absol* societas quae nata a primo satu serpit sen sim foras, cognationibus primum, tum ad

finitatibus, deinde amicitiis, post vicinitatibus, tum civibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 65: frater noster cognatione patruelis, id. ib. 5, 1, 1: ut quisque te maxime cognatione, affinitate, necessitudine aliquâ attingebat, id. Verr. 2, 2, 10, § 27: cognationem commemorare, id. ib. 2, 2, 26, § 64: cognationis jura impetrare, Plin. Pan. 37, 3: propinqua, *a near* or *close relationship:* cujus gloriae faveo propter propinquam cognationem, Cic. Lig. 3, 8: Barcina, propinquâ cognatione Hannibali junctus, Liv. 23, 41, 2; cf. id. 6, 39, 4 (infra 2); Nep. praef. 7; Suet. Ner. 3; Curt. 5, 3, 12; 6, 11, 20; for which: artissimâ cognatione alicui junctum esse, Just. 5, 6, 4: longa or longinqua, *a distant relationship:* longâ quidem cognatione stirpi regiae adnexus, Curt. 4, 1, 19: Alexandrum etiam longinquâ cognatione contingere, id. 10, 10, 19. —**2.** With *cum:* dicere, sibi cum eo amicitiam cognationemque esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 26, § 64: nulla tibi cum isto cognatio, nulla necessitudo, id. ib. 2, 5, 68, § 176; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 33, § 72: agere mecum per cognationem quae mihi secum esset, id. Att. 12, 49, 1.—**3.** With *gen. pers.:* deorum cognationem agnoscerem non invitus (= cum dis), Cic. N. D. 1, 32, 91; cf.: deorum cognatione teneri, id. Div. 1, 30, 64: dictatorem propinquâ cognatione Licini se apud patres excusare solitum, Liv. 6, 39, 4: Alexandro cognatio Bubaris non Darei tantum temporibus pacem praestitit, Just 7, 4, 1; 12, 3, 1.—**B.** Of animals: equorum, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 157: caprarum, id. 8, 50, 76, § 203.—**C.** Of plants: arborum, Plin. 16, 12, 23, § 61: caeparum, id. 19, 6, 33, § 103: papyri cum calamis, id. 16, 36, 64, § 157.—**II.** Transf., concr., *kindred, relations, persons allied by descent:* homo summae potentiae et magnae cognationis, Caes. B. G. 7, 32: hoc commune dedecus familiae, cognationis, nominis, Cic. Clu. 6, 16: cum tibi tota cognatio sarraco advehatur, id. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 21.—**III.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *relationship, association, intimate* or *natural connection, agreement, kindred, resemblance, affinity* (freq. and class.): quibus (poëtis) est maxima cognatio cum oratoribus, Cic. de Or. 3, 7, 27; id. Ac. 2, 36, 115: cognatio studiorum et artium, id. Verr. 2, 4, 37, § 81; cf.: omnes artes ... quasi cognatione quâdam inter se continentur, id. Arch. 1, 2: numerus ... nec habebat aliquam necessitudinem aut cognationem cum oratione, id. Or. 56, 187: numquam sibi cognationem cum praediis esse existimavit suis, id. Sull. 20, 59: an potest cognatio propior ulla esse quam patriae? id. Phil. 5, 2, 6: cum rerum naturâ, id. Div. 2, 14, 33: rerum duarum, *subjects,* Quint. 9, 2, 105: dierum ac noctium, Plin. 6, 33, 39, § 211: quid in litteris proprium, quid commune, quae cum quibus cognatio, Quint. 1, 4, 12; 1, 10, 36: huic (napthae) magna cognatio ignium, Plin. 2, 105, 109, § 235.—**B.** Transf., concr., of works of art: Pamphili cognatio et proelium ad Phliuntem ac victoria Atheniensium, *the allied commanders painted by Pamphilus,* Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 76; 35, 11, 40, § 136.

co-gnātus, a, um, *adj.* [natus, nascor], *sprung from the same stock, related by blood, kindred;* and *subst.:* **cognātus,** i, *m.,* and **cognāta,** ae, *f., a blood-relation, kinsman* (on either the father's or the mother's side; a more comprehensive word than agnatus, q. v.; very freq. and class.). **I.** *Masc.:* cognatus vester, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 86: propinqui atque cognati, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: amici cognatique alicujus, id. Caecin. 5, 15: cognati atque affines, id. post Red. ad Quir. 3, 6; Hor. S. 1, 9, 27 et saep.—*Gen. plur.:* cognatūm, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 209.—With *dat.:* is mihi cognatus fuit, Ter. And. 5, 4, 23; id. Ad. 5, 8, 24.—**2.** *Fem.:* amicae et cognatae, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 16; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 6; 5, 3, 20.—With *dat.,* Plaut. Poen. prol. 97: negat Phanium esse hanc sibi cognatam, Ter. Phorm 2, 3, 5.—**B.** Poet., of objects relating to kindred: rogi, Prop. 3 (4), 7, 10: latus, Ov. M. 9, 412: corpora, id. ib. 2, 663; 13, 615: pectora, id. ib. 6, 498: moenia, id. ib. 15, 451: cineres, Cat 68, 98: urbes, Verg. A. 3, 502: sanguis, id. ib. 12, 29: acies (i. e. *between Cæsar and Pompey*), Luc. 1, 4 et saep.—**C.** Transf. **1.** Of animals: genus, Plin. 10, 3, 4, § 13—**2.** Of plants: arbores, Plin. 16, 10, 16, § 38.—**3.** Of other things; so (acc. to Pythagorean notions) of the soul, kindr. with the Deity, Ov. M. 1, 81 (cf. Cic. Sen. 21, 78; id. N. D. 1, 32, 91; Lucr. 2, 991; Diog. Laert. 1, 28 al.).—Of Thebes: moenia cognata Baccho, Stat. Th. 1, 11.—Of beans, in allusion to the doctrine of transmigration: faba Pythagorae cognata, Hor. S. 2, 6, 63 al.—**II.** Trop., *kindred, related, connected, like, similar:* nihil est tam cognatum mentibus nostris quam numeri ac voces, Cic. de Or. 3, 51, 197: (deus mundo) formam et maxime sibi cognatam et decoram dedit, id. Univ. 6 *init.:* gypsum calci, Plin. 36, 24, 59, § 182: vocabula, Hor. S. 2, 3, 280; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 49: qui (princeps) quod umquam claritudine eminuit, id veluti cognatum censet tuendum, Vell. 2, 130, 1.

cognĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cognosco]. **I.** In gen., *a becoming acquainted with, learning to know, acquiring knowledge, knowledge* as a consequence of perception or of the exercise of our mental powers, *knowing, acquaintance, cognition* (in good prose; esp. freq. in Cic. and Quint.). **A.** Abstr.: cognitio contemplatioque naturae, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153: rerum occultarum, id. ib. 1, 4, 13: rerum, id. Fin. 3, 5, 17: animi, id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: deorum, id. N. D. 2, 56, 140: urbis, id. Imp. Pomp. 14, 40: in studiis sententiae cognitionisque versabitur, id. Off. 1, 6, 19; cf. id. ib. 1, 44, 158; id. Fin. 5, 12, 34: illi, quorum studia vitaque omnis in rerum cognitione versata est, id. Off. 1, 44, 155; cf. id. ib. § 157: quorum ego copiam magnitudinem cognitionis atque artis non contemno, *culture,* id. de Or. 1, 51, 219; Quint. 1, 10, 10; 12, 11, 17 al.: omnia, quae cognitione digna sunt, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153; 2, 2, 5: cognitione atque hospitio dignus, id. Arch. 3, 5; id. Fin. 3, 11, 37; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 90: cognitio et aestimatio rerum, id. 2, 18, 1; 4, 2, 40.—**B.** Concr. **1.** (= notio, κατάληψις.) *A conception, notion, idea:* intellegi necesse est esse deos, quoniam insitas eorum vel potius innatas cognitiones habemus, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 44; 1, 14, 36; id. Fin. 2, 5, 16 Madv.; 3, 5, 17.—**2.** *Knowledge, a branch of learning* (late Lat.): studiosus cognitionum omnium princeps, Amm. 21, 1, 7; 25, 4, 7.—**II.** Specif., a legal t. t., *a judicial examination, inquiry, cognizance, trial* (very freq.): ne quod judicium, neve ipsius cognitio illo absente de existimatione ejus constitueretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 60: lex earum rerum consulibus cognitionem dedit, id. Att. 16, 16, C, 11; cf. id. ib. § 12: captorum agrorum, id. Agr. 2, 22, 60; so, principum et senatūs, Quint. 3, 10, 1; 7, 2, 20: patrum, Tac. A. 1, 75: magistratuum, Suet. Claud. 12: praetoria, Quint. 3, 6, 70: rerum capitalium, Liv. 1, 49, 4: falsi testamenti, Suet. Claud. 9: caedis, id. Rhet. 6: vacantium militiae munere, Liv. 4, 26, 12: de Christianis, Plin. Ep. 10, 97: de famosis libellis, Tac. A. 1, 72: de ejusmodi criminibus ac reis, Suet. Tib. 28: de Votieno Montano, Tac. A. 4, 42: inter patrem et filium, Liv. 1, 50, 9: dies cognitionis, *the day of trial,* Cic. Brut. 32, 87.—**III.** In Terence twice for agnitio, *recognition, discovery* (cf. cognosco), Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 33; id. Eun. 5, 3, 12.

cognĭtĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [cognitio, II.], *pertaining to judicial inquiry:* sententiae, Cod. Just. 7, 42, 1; 7, 45, 13.—* *Adv.:* **cognĭtĭōnālĭter:** introductus, *by judicial investigation,* Cod. Just. 7, 63, 5 *fin.*

cognĭtor, ōris, *m.* [cognosco], a judic. t. t. **A.** Lit., *one who has made himself familiar with a case in law;* hence, **a.** *An advocate, attorney* (acting in the name of the parties, who had previously appeared before the tribunal: cognitor est, qui litem alterius suscipit coram ab eo, cui datus est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 57, 9 Müll.; cf. Ascon. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11; Gai Inst. 4, 97; and v. advocatus), Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11; id. Verr. 2, 2, 43, § 106 sq.; 2, 3, 34, § 78; 2, 3, 60, § 137; id. Caecin. 5, 14; id. Rosc Com. 11, 32; 18, 53; * Quint. 3, 6, 71 al.—**b.** *A judge,* = quaesitor, Cod. Th. 9, 27, 5; 10, 10, 20; Symm. Ep. 9, 39 al.—**B.** In gen., *a defender, protector:* hoc (Caesare) auctore et cognitore hujusce sententiae, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 9; Auct. Harusp. 21, 45; Liv. 39, 5, 2; Hor. S. 2, 5, 38 al.: Liber dithyramborum cognitor, Front. Eloqu. p. 217.—**II.** *A witness, who testifies that he knows a person, a voucher,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 65, § 167 sq.; cf. id. ib. § 168; 2, 1, 5, § 13.

cognĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cognitor], *pertaining to an advocate,* Gai Inst. 2, 39; 2, 52; 4, 82 al.

cognĭtūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *the office of a fiscal agent, who looks up the debtors to the treasury; a state's attorneyship, a state agency,* Gai Inst. 4, § 124; Paul. Sent. 1, 2, § 2; Suet. Vit. 2.

1. cognĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from cognosco.

* **2. cognĭtus,** ūs, *m.* [cognosco], *a becoming acquainted with, a knowing:* variorum populorum, App. M. 9, p. 225.

cognōbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *that can be understood, intelligible* (only in the two foll. exs.): libri, Gell. 20, 5, 9, as a translation of the Aristotelian ξυνετοί, and in imitation of the Catonian cognobilior cognitio, Cato ib. *fin.*

cognōmen, ĭnis, *n.* [co-nomen]. **I.** *A name added to the* nomen (or name of the gens), usu. the third word in order in the full name of each citizen; sometimes followed by a fourth, the agnomen, but in the class. per. including the agnomen, *a Roman surname, family name, epithet* (e. g. Cicero, Scipio, etc., Africanus, Asiaticus, etc.; cf. Quint. 7, 3, 27; freq. and class.): T. Manlius, qui Galli torque detracto cognomen (sc. Torquati) invenit, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112; cf. id. Fin. 1, 7, 23: duo isti T. Roscii, quorum alteri Capitoni cognomen est, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 17; so with *dat.,* Liv. 2, 33, 5; 32, 2, 7; Suet. Caes. 59; id. Aug. 7; id. Vit. 18; id. Claud. 26; Hor. S. 1, 3, 58; cf. Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 8: sapientis habere, Cic. Lael. 2, 6: Augusti, Suet. Aug. 7: Arabiae felicis dare, Plin. 12, 13, 30, § 51: Felicem addere, id. 22, 6, 6, § 12: P. Crassus cum cognomine Dives, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 57: cognomen ex contumeliâ traxerit, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16; so, ex vero dictum cognomen, Hor. S. 2, 2, 56: imponere alicui, id. ib. 2, 3, 26: Aristides ... cognomine Justus sit appellatus, Nep. Arist. 1, 2: sumere ex aliquâ re, Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 11: uti, id Clu. 26, 72.—**II.** Meton., poet., or in post-Aug. prose sometimes, in gen. for nomen, *a name:* cognomina prisca locorum, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 69; so Verg. A. 1, 530; 3, 133; 3, 163; 3, 334; 3, 350; 8, 48; 8, 331 al.; Claud. B. Get. 555; Gell. 10, 12, 6.

cognōmentum, i, *n.* [access. form of cognomen], *a surname* (rare in class. prose; most freq. in Tac.; not used by Cic.; v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 15), Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 47; id. Ps. 4, 2, 20; id. Pers. 1, 2, 8; Poët. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 15; Sall. Fragm. ap. Gell. 18, 4, 4; Messala ap. Sen. Suas. 2; Tac. A. 12, 55; 14, 27; Gell. 18, 7, 1.—**II.** (Like cognomen in poets, v. cognomen, II.) In gen., *a name* (partic. of inanim. things or of persons to designate a peculiar quality), Tac. A. 1, 31 Nipperd.; 2, 6; 2, 60; 4, 65; 11, 11; 15, 40; id. H. 5, 2.

* **cognōmĭnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [access. form of cognomen], *a surname,* Afran. ap. Non. p. 87, 23.

cognōmĭnis, e (*abl.* cognomine, v. the foll.; cf.: bimestris, coelestis al.), *adj.* [cognomen], *like-named, of the same name* (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose); with *gen., dat.,* or *absol.:* duae germanae meretrices cognomines, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 5: cognomine Insubribus pago Haeduorum, Liv. 5, 34, 9 Weissenb. ad loc.: flumen Absarrum cum castello cognomine, Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 12: mox Asiacae cognomines flumini, id. 4, 12, 26, § 82: eorum, id. 6, 2, 2, § 5; Suet. Vit. 2: gaudet cognomine terrâ, Verg. A. 6, 383 Forbig. ad loc. (Rib. terrae); Suet. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 383: cognominem patriae suae Salamina constituit, Vell. 1, 1, 1: sibi, Suet. Oth. 1.

cognōmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.]. **I.** *To furnish with a surname, to surname, denominate* (mostly post-Aug.; only once in Cic.): amaracum Phrygium, Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 67; 21, 3, 7, § 10; * Quint. 4, 1, 2; Suet. Tib. 17.—In *part. pass.:* quo ex facto ipse posterique ejus Torquati sunt cognominati, Quadr. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 19; Suet. Aug. 7; Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 112; 33, 10, 17, § 133; Flor. 3, 5, 1: verba cognominata, i. e. *synonyms,* * Cic. Part. Or. 15, 53.—**II.** Rarely in gen., *to name, call:* Macedonia ... Emathia cognominata est, Just. 7, 1, 1; so id. 15, 2, 11; Gell. 2, 22, 8.

cognoscens, entis, *Part* and *P a*, from cognosco

cognoscenter, *adv*, v cognosco, *P a* 1

cognoscibilis, e, *adj* [cognosco], *recognizable, discernible* (late Lat), Boeth Arist. Anal Post 1, 541 — *Adv* **cognoscibiliter,** *recognizably* · a magnitudine creaturae cognoscibiliter poterit creator videri, Vulg Sap 13, 5

co-gnosco, gnovi, gnitum, 3 (*tempp perf* contr cognosti, Ter And 3, 4, 7 cognostis, id Hec prol 8 cognoram, Cic de Or 1, 31, 143, Cat 66, 26 cognoro, Cic Att 7, 20, 2, id Fam 2, 11, 2 *fin* cognorim, Cael. ap Cic. Att 10, 9, A, 1 cognoris, Ter Phorm 2, 1, 35, Lucr 6, 534 cognorit, Ter Eun 5, 4, 11 cognosses Cic Fl 21, 51, Cat 91, 3 cognossent Nep Lys. 4 *fin* cognosse, Lucr 1, 331, Cat 90, 3, Ov M 15, 4 al, v Neue, Formenl 2, 532, 2, 535), *v a* [no' sco] **I.** *To become thoroughly acquainted with* (by the senses or mentally), *to learn by inquiring, to examine, investigate, perceive, see, understand, learn*, and, in *tempp perf* (cf nosco) *to know* (very freq in all periods and species of composition), constr with *acc*, with *acc* and *inf*, or a *rel clause as object*, and with *ex*, *ab*, the *abl* alone, or *per*, with the source etc, of the information, and with *de*. **A.** By the senses credit enim sensus ignem cognoscere vere, Lucr 1, 697, 6, 194, Enn Ann ap Pers. 6, 9 (v 16 Vahl), cf doctas cognoscere Athenas, Prop 1, 6, 13, so regiones, Caes B G 3, 7 domos atque villas, Sall. C 12, 3 Elysios campos etc, Tib 3, 5, 23 totum amnem, Verg A 9, 245 sepulcra, Suet. Calig 3 Aegyptum proficisci cognoscendae antiquitatis Tac A 2, 59, cf Nep Att. 18, 1 infantem, Suet Calig 13 si quid dignum cognitu, *worth seeing*, Suet Aug 43 rem, Lucil ap Non p 275, 22 ab iis Caesar haec dicta cognovit, qui sermoni interfuerunt, Caes. B C 3, 18 *fin* si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros In cipiam, Verg A. 2, 10 verum, quod instituі dicere, miserias cognoscite sociorum, Cic Verr 2, 2, 27, § 65 aliquid et litteris et nuntiis cognoscere, id. Fam 1, 5, 1, 14, 5, 1, 14, 6 *init* iter ex perfugis, Sall C 57, 3, id J 112 1 al per exploratores cognovit, Caes B G 1, 22, 5, 49, 2, 11, 7, 16 de ditio per nuntios cognita, Sall H Fragm 2, 22 Gerl. de Marcelli salute, Cic Fam 4, 4, 3 de Bruto, id. Att 5, 21, 10, Sall J 73, 1 his (quibus) rebus cognitis very freq in the historians, Caes. B G 1, 19, 1, 33, 2, 17, 4, 30 et saep, so in *abl. absol* cognito, vivere Ptolemaeum, Liv 33, 41, 5, so id. 37, 13, 5, 44, 28 4 al, v Zumpt Gram § 647 — **b.** Like the Engl *to know*, the Heb יָדַע (v Gesen. Lex. s. h v 3), and the Gr γιγνώσκω (v Lidd. and Scott, under the word, III) euphem of sexual intercourse, Ov H 6, 133 aliquam adulterio, Just 5 2, 5, 22, 1, 13 cognita, Cat 61, 147, Tac H 4, 44 — **B.** Mentally, *to become acquainted with, learn, recognize, know* nihil certum sciri, nihil plane cognosci et percipi possit, Cic de Or 1, 51, 222, Lucr 2, 840, quod Divitiaci fratris summum in populum Romanum studium cognoverat, Caes. B G 1 19, cf Sall C 51, 16 quem tu, cum ephebum Temni cognosses, Cic Fl 21, 51 et saep id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, *knew by their weapons and insignia* (diff from ex and ab aliquo, to learn from any one, v ab), Caes B G 1, 22, Ov P 2, 10, 1, Phaedr 4, 21, 22.—With *acc.* and *inf* nunc animam quoque ut in membris cognoscere possis esse Lucr 3, 117, cf Auct Her 4, 18, 25 cum paucitatem militum ex castrorum exiguitate cognosceret, Caes. B G 4, 30 aetatem eorum ex dentibus, Varr R R. 2, 8 *fin* sed Metello jam antea experimentis cognitum erat, genus Numidarum infidum esse, Sall J 46, 3 al — With *acc.* and *part* aliter ac sperarat rempublicam se habentem, Nep Ham 2, 1 — With *rel clause* tandem cognosti qui siem, Ter And 3, 4, 7 id socordiane an casu acciderit, parum cognovi, Sall. J 79, 5 al. — **II.** *To recognize that which is already known, acknowledge, identify* (rare for agnosco) vereor, ne me quoque cum domum ab Ilio cessim revertero, Praeter canem cognoscat nemo, Varr ap Non p 276 9 eum haec cognovit Myrrhina, Ter Hec 5, 3, 32 primum ostendimus Cethego signum cognovit, Cic Cat 3, 5, 10, cf sigilla, ova, id. Ac 2, 26, 86, Lucr 2, 349 pecus exceptum est, quod intra dies XXX. domini cognovissent, *to identify*, Liv 24, 16 5, cf ut suum quisque per triduum cognitum abduceret, id 3, 10, 1, Ov F 2, 185 video et cognosco signum, Plaut Ps. 4, 2, 45 faciem suam, Ov A A. 3, 508 cognito regis corpore, Just 2, 6 20 mores, Ov P 3, 2, 105 — So esp, *to identify* a person before a tribunal cum eum Syracusis amplius centum cives Romani cognoscerent, Cic Verr 2, 1, 5, § 14, 2, 5 28, § 72 — **III.** With the access idea of individual exertion (cf Gr γιγνώσκω), *to seek* or *strive to know something, to inquire into, to investigate, examine* (so freq only as a jurid and milit. t t) accipe, cognosce signum, Plaut Ps 4, 2, 31 **A.** Jurid t t, *to examine a case in law, to investigate judicially* (cf cognitio) Verres adesse jubebat, Verres cognoscebat, Verres judicabat, Cic Verr 2, 2, 10, § 26, cf Quint 4, 2, 21, Dig 13, 4, 4 al — So *absol* si judicas, cognosce, Sen Med. 194 — With *acc* causam, Quint 4, 1 3, cf id 11, 1, 77 Spald *N cr* causas, Cic Off 2, 23, 82, id Verr 2, 2 48, § 118 COGNITIONES, Inscr Orell 3042 — With *de* de agro Campano, Cic. Phil. 5, 19, 53 de Caesaris actis, id Att 16, 16 B, 8 de hereditate, id Verr 2, 2, 7, § 19 hac de re, id ib 2, 1, 10, § 27, cf Quint 6, 3, 85, 7, 4, 35, 8, 3, 62 al, Suet Aug 55, 93, id. Tib 33, id Calig 38 al super aliqua re, Dig 23, 2, 13 familiae herciscundae, i e ex actione familiae herciscundae, ib 28, 5, 35, cf. ib 27, 2, 2 — **2.** Transf, of critics and the criticising public cognoscere atque ignoscere, Quae veteres factitarunt, si faciunt novi, Ter Eun prol 42, cf id Hec prol. 3 and 8 — And of private persons in gen et cognoscendi et ignoscendi dabitur peccati locus, Ter Heaut 2, 1, 6 — **B.** Milit t t., *to reconnoitre, to act the part of a scout* qualis esset natura montis et qualis in circuitu ascensus, qui cognoscerent misit, Caes. B G 1, 21 al — Also merely *to inquire into, examine* numerum tuorum militum reliquiasque, Cic. Pis 37, 91 (al recognoscere) — Hence, * **1. cognoscens,** entis, *P a*, *acquainted with* cognoscens sui, Auct Her 4, 18, 25 — *Subst* in jurid. lang, *one who investigates judicially* Inscr Orell 3151, 3185 — * *Adv* **cognoscenter,** *with knowledge, distinctly* ut cognoscenter te videam, Tert adv Marc 4, 22 — **2. cognitus,** a, um, *P a.*, *known, acknowledged, approved* res penitus perspectae planeque cognitae, Cic. de Or 1, 23, 108, cf id. ib 1, 20, 92, id Fam 1, 7, 2 dierum ratio pervulgata et cognita id. Mur 11, 25 · homo virtute cognita et spectatâ fide, id. Caecin 36, 104 — With *dat* mihi Galba, Otho Vitellius nec beneficio nec injuriâ cogniti, Tac H 1, 1, so Plin 12, 21, 45, § 99 — *Comp* cognitiora Ov Tr 4 6, 28 cognitius id. M 14, 15 — *Sup* cognitissima Cat 4, 14

cōgo, coēgi, coactum (COGVIT = cogit, Inscr Marin Fratr Arv p 170), 3, *v a* [contr from co ago], *to drive together to one point, to collect, compress, crowd, bring*, or *urge together, to assemble, gather together* (class and very freq, syn. colligo congrego) **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen (constr as a verb of motion with *in* and *acc.*, or with *adv* of direction) cogantur (oves) intro, Plaut. Bacch 5, 2, 15, Verg E 3, 98, cf. pecus, id ib 3, 20 oves stabulis, id. ib 6 85 nubes in unum locum, Lucr 6, 274, cf. id 6, 464, 6, 734 oleam, *to collect*, Cato R R 64, 1, 65, 2, 144, 1 — So of the collecting together of fruits, also in Varr R. R. 1, 6 3, Col 11, 2, 70, 12, 3 9 talenta ad quinde cim Coegi, *received collected*, Ter Heaut. 1 1 94 Ruhnk, so Cic Verr 2 2 48, § 120, id. Att. 6 2 8, id Rab Post 11 30 Orgetorix ad judicium omnem suam familiam undique coegit Caes. B G 1 4, cf multitudinem hominum ex agris id. ib concilium, id. ib 7, 77, Verg A 11, 304 concilium Hypatam, Liv 36, 26, 1 bucina cogebat priscos ad verba Quirites Prop 4 (5) 1 13 — So of the collecting of troops (= contrahere), Caes B C 1, 15 *fin.*, cf Sall J 95 1 copias in unum locum, Caes B G 2, 5, 6, 10 al exercitum in unum, Cic Fam 15, 4, 2 multitudinem in unum, Sall. J 80, 2, cf Caes B G 1, 4 in classem, Liv 36, 3, 5 milites in provinciam, id. 43 15, 7 exercitum Dyrrhachium, Sall. H 1, 31 Gerl. ad militiam aliquos, id. J 85, 3 acies in proelia, Verg A. 9, 463 auxilia undique, id. ib. 8, 7 — And of the calling together of a senate quam cito senatum illo die coegerim, Cic. Fam 5, 2, 3, Liv 3 39, 6 al. dum senatus cogeretur, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 7 coguntur senatores non pignoribus, sed gratia, id. Phil 1, 5, 12, Liv 1, 48 3 al., cf Prop 4 (5), 1, 13 — And of a single senator cur in senatum hesterno die tam acerbe cogerer? Cic Phil 1, 5, 11 sq ex duabus syllabis in unam cogentes, *contracting, combining* Quint. 1, 5, 23 Spald. and Zumpt quod ex omnibus partibus cogitur, id. 5, 14, 9 — **B.** Esp **1.** Of liquids, *to thicken, condense curdle, coagulate* mella frigore (opp calore remittere), Verg G 4, 36 lac in duritiam, Plin. 23, 7, 64 § 126, cf Ov M 8, 666 fel sole, Plin 29, 6, 37, § 116 liquorem in nivem, id 2, 39, 39, § 105, 2, 42, 42, § 111 — Similarly coacta alvus, *hard fæces*, Cels. 2, 8, 2, 3 al, so, vestis coacta *fulled*, Plin 8 48, 73, § 192 — **2.** Of places, *to draw together* or *contract into a narrow place* Italia coacta in angustias, Sall H Fragm ap Serv ad Verg A 3, 400 saltus in arctas coactus fauces, Liv 22, 15, 11 — **3.** Agmen, milit t t., *to bring up the rear* (cf claudo, I B 2), Liv 34, 28, 7, 44, 4, 12, 35, 27, 15, 42, 64, 5, 42, 10, 8, Curt 3, 3, 25 al — **II.** Trop **A.** In gen hac re in angustum oppido nunc meae coguntur copiae (the figure borrowed from milit lang), Ter Heaut. 4 2 2 me ex comparato et constituto spatio defensionis in semihorae curriculum coegisti *have confined, restricted*, Cic Rab Perd 2 6 in eam desperationem ut, Suet Caes. 20 verba in alternos pedes, i e *to write in elegiac verse*, Ov Tr 3, 7, 10 — More freq, **B.** Esp with *acc.*, *inf*, *ut*, *ad*, *in* or *absol*, *to urge one to any action, to force, compel constrain* (syn impello, compello, adigo). (α) With *acc* coactus legibus Eam uxorem ducet Ter And 4, 4 41, cf. id. Ad. 1, 1, 44, id Phorm 1 4, 36 vis cogendae militiae, Liv 4, 26, 3 Weissenb ad loc — (β) With *inf* omnia vertere, Lucr 5, 831, id. 5, 1167, 6, 837 mori me, Verg E 2, 7 plerasque ad officium redire, Nep Milt. 7, 1, Liv 38, 13, 2 neque cogi pugnare poterat, id 45, 41, 4 et saep — (γ) With *ut* vi coepi cogere ut rediret, Ter Hec. 2, 2, 26, id. And 4, 1, 30, id Ad 5, 3, 65, Lucr 1, 975, 6, 127, Caes B G 1, 6, Cic de Or 3, 3, 9, id Fam 5 6 1, Nep Alcib 4, 5, Hor Ep 1, 9, 2 — With *subj* without *ut*, cf Ter And. 4, 4, 41 supra — (δ) With *ad* ingratius ad depugnandum omnes, Nep Them 4, 4 ad lacrimas Plaut. Bacch 4, 9 57 ad proelia, Verg A 12 581 Samnites belloque ad bellum cogere Liv 10, 11, 11, 23 1, 4, 4, 22, 4, 34, 18 2, Tac. A 2, 21 — (ε) With *in* in lacrimas, Ov Ib 204, Quint 3 8, 23, Auct. B G 8, 38 aliquem in deditionem, Liv 43, 1, 1, Sen Clem 1 1 — (ζ) With *acc.* **1.** With *double acc.* cogere aliquem aliquid, or cogi aliquid Quint. 11, 1, 22 quod vos jus cogit id voluntate impetret, Ter Ad 3, 4, 44 quod sua quemque mala cogebant, Liv 3, 7, 8, 6, 15, 13, 23, 10, 6 cogi aliquid pro potestate ab tribuno, *to be extorted*, id 4, 26, 10 quid non mortalia pectora cogis Auri sacra fames! Verg A 3, 56 — **2.** With *acc* of the thing ne ad id, quod natura cogeret, ipse quoque sibi acceleraret, Nep Att 22 2 quod cogere se putat posse, rogare non sustinet, Vell. 2, 81, 1 adulterium, Ov A. A 2 367 — **3.** Sometimes as philos t. t. = colligo, concludo, *to infer, conclude* ex quibus id quod volumus efficitur et cogitur, Cic Leg 2, 13, 33, so id. Ep ad Brut 2, 7, 4 — **4.** Cogere agmen, *to be the last* (the figure borrowed from milit. lang, v I B 3 supra) ut nec duces simus nec agmen cogamus, Cic Att. 15, 13, 1, cf sic ordinandus est dies omnis, ut tamquam cogat agmen, Sen Ep 12, 8 — Hence **1. coactum,** i, *P a. subst.*, *a thick fulled covering, a mattress* (cf coactilis), Caes. B C 3, 44 *fin* — **2. coactus,** a, um, *P a.*, *forced, constrained, unnatural* quod absurdum et nimis coactum foret, Gell 1, 4, 7, cf. id 16, 14, 3 lacrimae, Verg A 2, 196, Ov M 6, 628. — **3. coactē,** *adv* (prop in a contracted manner, hence)

a. *Shortly, quickly:* coactius quid factum et festinantius, Gell. 10, 11, 8.—**b.** *Accurately, strictly:* coactius interpretari verbum, Gell. 19, 2.—**c.** *In a forced, constrained manner,* Tert. Bapt. 12; id. Anim. 42 al.

cŏhăbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cohabito], *a dwelling together,* Aug. Ep. 137 *fin.*

cŏhăbĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who dwells with any one* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 3, 48; Aug. Serm. 1 al.

cŏ-hăbĭto, āre, *v. n., to dwell together* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 101; Aug. Ep. 12 al.

cŏhaerenter, *adv.*, v. cohaereo *fin.*

cŏ-haerentĭa, ae, *f.* [cohaereo], *a cohering, coherence, connection* (rare): mundi, * Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 155: regionum, Macr. S. 5, 15: mortis et vitae, Gell. 6, 13, 11: vocis, id. 15, 3, 6.

cŏ-haerĕo, haesi, haesum, 2, *v. n., to cling together, to be united,* either of that whose parts cling together, *to cohere,* or of that which cleaves to something else, *to adhere.* **I.** Of a whole as composed of parts, or of the parts of a whole, *to cling together, be united, to cohere, press* or *crowd together.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: mundus ita apte cohaeret, ut dissolvi nullo modo queat, nisi ab eodem a quo est colligatus, Cic. Univ. 5: omnia autem duo ad cohaerendum tertium aliquid anquirunt et quasi nodum vinculumque desiderant, id. ib. 4: neque enim materiam ipsam cohaerere potuisse, si nullā vi contineretur, id. Ac. 1, 6, 24: omni naturā cohaerente et continuatā, id. ib. 1, 7, 28: nec res ulla magis primoribus ex elementis Indupedita suis arte conexa cohaeret Quam validi ferri natura, Lucr. 6, 1010: solidā primordia ... Quae minimis stipata cohaerent partibus arte, id. 1, 610; 2, 67: inter se juga velut serie cohaerentia, *continuous,* Curt. 7, 3, 21.—Of persons in a throng, etc.: alii extremo complexu suorum cohaerentes, Quint. 8, 3, 68; so of soldiers in line of battle: conferti et quasi cohaerentes tela vibrare non poterant, Curt. 3, 11, 4; and of two contending armies: duae quippe acies ita cohaerebant, ut armis arma pulsarent, id. 3, 11, 5; of ships: binas quadriremes Macedones inter se ita junxerant, ut prorae cohaererent, id. 4, 3, 14: conexis et cohaerentibus aedificiis, * Tac. G. 16.—**2.** Pregn., *to consist in* or *of, be composed of;* with *abl.* (rare): cum alia quibus cohaererent homines e mortali genere sumpserint, quae fragilia essent et caduca, animum esse ingeneratum a deo, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 24; cf.: mundus omnibus partibus inter se congruentibus cohaeret et nititur, etc., Cic. Leg. ap. Lact. 5, 8, 10.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of persons united by kindred, friendship, etc., *to be near, close, united:* turpes ac perniciosos, etiamsi nobis sanguine cohaereant, amputandos, Quint. 8, 3, 75: est enim mihi perjucundum quod viri optimi mihique amicissimi adeo cohaesistis ut invicem vos obligari putetis, Plin. Ep. 7, 7, 1.—**2.** Of things. **a.** In discourse, *to belong together, be closely connected:* quae ... si suis quaeque temporibus reddere voluero, interrumpendae sunt res Asiae, quas ... sicut inter se cohaerent, ita opere ipso conjungi aptius videri potest, Curt. 5, 1, 2.—**b.** In thought, *to be consistent, agree together:* em, Paululum obsoni, ipsus tristis, de inproviso nuptiae—Non cohaerent, i. e. *cannot all be here at once,* Ter. And. 2, 2, 24: tam eras excors, ut ... non modo non cohaerentia inter se diceres, sed maxime dijuncta atque contraria, Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 18: dubitandum non est quin numquam possit utilitas cum honestate contendere. Itaque accepimus Socratem exsecrari solitum eos qui primum haec naturā cohaerentia opinione distraxissent, id. Off. 3, 3, 11: non quaero jam, verumne sit: illud dico, ea, quae dicat, praeclare inter se cohaerere, id. Fin. 5, 27, 79: animadvertisti, quam multa dicta sint, quamque, etiam si minus vera, tamen apta inter se et cohaerentia, id. N. D. 3, 1, 4: male cohaerens cogitatio, Quint. 10, 6, 6: sensus inter se juncti, atque ita cohaerentes, ne, etc., id. 7, 10, 16; 9, 4, 20; 9, 4, 63: sermo hercule familiaris et cottidianus non cohaerebit, si verba inter nos aucupamur, *have a consistent meaning, be intelligible,* Cic. Caecin. 18, 52: vix diserti adulescentis cohaerebat oratio, id. Cael. 7, 15; and of harmony in the arrangement of words: conlocabuntur igitur verba, ut aut inter se aptissime cohaereant extrema cum primis eaque sint quam suavissimis vocibus, etc., id. Or. 44, 149: haec collocatio verborum ... quae junctam orationem efficit, quae cohaerentem, etc., id. de Or. 3, 43, 172; Quint. 9, 4, 66.—**3.** Pregn., *to hold together,* i. e. *remain, exist, maintain itself:* omnibus modis fulciendi sunt, qui ruunt nec cohaerere possunt propter magnitudinem aegritudinis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25, 61: virtutes sine vitā beatā cohaerere non possunt, nec sine virtute vita beata, id. ib. 5, 28, 80: vix haec, si undique fulciamus, jam labefacta ... nixa in omnium nostrum umeris cohaerebunt, id. Har. Resp. 27, 60.—**II.** *To cling closely to* something else, *to adhere, be connected with, cleave to, be in contact with,* etc. **A.** Lit. **1.** With *dat.:* temptanti dextera fixa est Cuspide Marmaridae Corythi, lignoque cohaesit, Ov. M. 5, 125; 11, 76: nec equo mea membra cohaerent, id. Am. 1, 4, 9: scopuloque affixa cohaesit, id. M. 4, 553: fructus quamdiu solo cohaerent, Dig. 47, 2, 63: superficies ... quae natura solo cohaeret, ib. 44, 7, 44, § 1 *fin.:* quippe turris ... muris hostium propemodum cohaerebat, Curt. 4, 4, 11: experimentum marmorati est in subigendo donec rutro non cohaereat, Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 177: qui cohaerent Mesopotamiae Rhoali vocantur, *adjoin,* id. 5, 24, 21, § 87.—**2.** With *cum* and *abl.:* quidquid enim sequitur quamque rem, id cohaeret cum re necessario, Cic. Top. 12, 53.—**3.** With *in* and *abl.:* cohaerentis videmus in conchis (margaritas), etc., Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 109.—**4.** *Absol.:* jamque ea (navis) quae non cohaerebat, i. e. *which did not collide,* Curt. 4, 4, 7.—**B.** Trop., *to be closely connected with, in agreement* or *harmony with* something else, *to be consistent with:* quod illa, quae prima dicuntur, si vehementer velis congruere et cohaerere cum causā, ex eis ducas oportet, quae post dicenda sunt, Cic. Inv. 1, 14, 19: si continget, etiam (id quod fingemus) verae alicui rei cohaereat, Quint. 4, 2, 89: ut non tamquam citharoedi prooemium adfictum aliquid, sed cohaerens cum omni corpore membrum videatur, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 325: creditis tot gentes ... non sacris, non moribus, non commercio linguae nobiscum cohaerentes, eodem proelio domitas esse, etc., Curt. 6, 3, 8: potentia male cohaerens inter Pompeium et Caesarem, Vell. 2, 47, 2.—**2.** *To be vitally connected with, to depend upon* a thing; with *abl.:* sed ita legibus Sullae cohaerere statum civitatis adfirmat, ut iis solutis stare ipsa non possit, Quint. 11, 1, 85.—Hence, **1. cŏhaerens,** entis, *P. a.* (cohering, i. e.), *being in accord, corresponding:* aptius et cohaerentius, Gell. 1, 1, 6.—* **2. cŏhaerenter,** *adv., continuously, uninterruptedly:* dimicatum est, Flor. 2, 17, 5.—**3. cŏhaesus,** a, um, *P. a., pressed together:* quercus stricta denuo et cohaesa, Gell. 15, 16, 4.

cŏhaeres, ēdis, v. coheres.

cŏ-haeresco (-hēresco), si, 3, *v. inch. n.* [cohaereo], *to hang together, cohere* (very rare): atomi cohaerescunt inter se, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54; id. Fin. 1, 6, 17: pituita in gulā cohaerescens, Plin. 24, 15, 80, § 130; 20, 16, 64, § 172.

cŏhaesus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from cohaereo.

cŏ-hēres (-haeres), ēdis, *comm., a coheir, fellow-heir,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48, § 127; id. Fam. 13, 46 *init.;* 7, 2, 1; Quint. 5, 14, 16.—*Gen. plur.* coheredum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 107: esse coheres alicui, id. ib. 2, 5, 54; Petr. 76, 2.—In the *fem.*, Dig. 34, 9, 16.

cŏ-hĭbĕo, ui (*perf. subj.* cohibessit, Lucr. 3, 444 Lachm.), itum, 2, *v. a.* [habeo]. **I.** *To hold together, to hold, contain, confine, embrace, comprise* (class.; syn. contineo): omnes naturas ipsa (universa natura) cohibet et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 35; Lucr. 3, 441 sq.; 1, 517; 1, 536: (nubes) ut fumus constare nequirent, Nec cohibere nives gelidas et grandinis imbres, id. 6, 107: aliquid in se, id. 2, 1031; cf. Cic. Fat. 9, 19: at Scyllam caecis cohibet spelunca latebris, Verg. A. 3, 424: semen occaecatum, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: nodo crinem, Hor. C. 3, 14, 22: namque marem cohibent callosa (ova) vitellum, id. S. 2, 4, 14: auro lacertos, *to encircle,* Ov. H. 9, 59: bracchium togā, Cic. Cael. 5, 11: deos parietibus, Tac. G. 9.—**B.** Trop. (very rare): sed interest inter causas fortuito antegressas, et inter causas cohibentis in se efficientiam naturalem, Cic. Fat. 9, 19.—**II.** With the access. idea of hindering free motion, *to hold, keep, keep back, hinder, stay, restrain, stop,* etc. (in a lit. sense in prose rare, but trop. very freq.). **A.** Prop.: cohibete intra limen etiam vos parumper, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 1: nec muris cohibet patriis media Ardea Turnum, Verg. A. 9, 738: carcere ventos, Ov. M. 14, 224: ventos in antris, id. ib. 15, 346: cervos arcu, *to stop,* poet. for *to kill,* Hor. C. 4, 6, 34: nec Stygiā cohibebor undā, id. ib. 2, 20, 8: tempestatibus in portibus cohiberi, Auct. B. Afr. 98: cohiberi in vinculis, Curt. 6, 2, 11: Pirithoum cohibent catenae, Hor. C. 3, 4, 80: claustra cohibentia Janum, id. Ep. 2, 1, 255: ab aliquā re, Liv. 22, 3, 9; Tac. A. 1, 56: sanguis spongiā in aceto tinctā cohibendus est, Cels. 8, 4; cf. Plin. 27, 11, 69, § 93: alvum, id. 29, 3, 11, § 49: milites intra castra, Curt. 10, 3, 6: aquilones jugis montium, id. 8, 9, 12.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Cohibere aliquid or cohibere se, *to stop something* (or *one's self*), *to hold in check, to restrain, limit, confine, keep back, repress, tame, subdue* (syn.: contineo, refreno, arceo, coerceo): motus animi perturbatos, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 18: furentis impetus crudelissimosque conatus, id. Phil. 3, 2, 5; cf.: furorem alicujus, id. ib. 5, 13, 37: temeritatem, id. Ac. 1, 12, 45: gaudia clausa in sinu tacito, Prop. 2 (3), 25, 30: iras, Verg. A. 12, 314: pravas aliorum spes, Tac. A. 3, 56: ac premeret sensus suos, id. ib. 3, 11: bellum, Liv. 9, 29, 5: malum, Tac. A. 6, 16: sumptus, Arn. 2, p. 91: violentias effrenati doloris, Gell. 12, 5, 3: altitudinem aedificiorum, Tac. A. 15, 43: (provinciae) quae procuratoribus cohibentur, i. e. *are ruled,* id. H. 1, 11: non tu te cohibes? *be moderate in grief,* * Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 46; so Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4; Gell. 4, 9, 3.—(β) With *quominus:* vix cohibuere amici, quominus eodem mari oppeteret, Tac. A. 2, 24.—*Pass.:* ne flumine quidem interjecto, cohiberi quominus, etc., Tac. A. 2, 10.—(γ) With *inf.*, Calp. Ecl. 4, 20 (but in Cic. Tusc. 3, 25, 60; id. Caecin. 23, 66; Auct. B. G. 8, 23, prohibere is the true reading).—**2.** Aliquid ab aliquā re or aliquo, *to keep something from something* (or *somebody*), *to ward off:* manus ab alieno, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 12: manus, oculos, animum ab auro gazāque regiā, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 23, 66: effrenatas suas libidines a liberis et a conjugibus vestris, id. Mil. 28, 76: adsensionem a rebus incertis, id. N. D. 1, 1, 1.—Hence, **cŏhĭbĭtus,** a, um, *P. a., confined, limited, moderate:* dicendi genus, Gell. 7, 14, 7.—*Comp.:* habitudo cohibitior, Aus. Grat. Act. 27, 2.

cŏhĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [cohibeo], *abridged, short,* συνεχής (only trop. and very rare): oratio Herodoti, Gell. 16, 19, 1 dub.—*Adv.:* **cŏhĭbĭlĭter;** *comp.:* cohibilius conscribere aliquid, App. Mag. 36, p. 297, 35 Elm.: cogere fabulam, App. Flor. *fin.*

cŏhĭbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. cohibilis.

cŏhĭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cohibeo, II.], *a restraining, governing* (post-class.): irae, Lact. de Ira Dei, 18, 3: sui, id. ib. 18, 12 (but in Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 37, the better read. is prohibitio).

cŏhĭbĭtus, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from cohibeo.

cŏ-hŏnesto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to honor in common* or *abundantly, do honor to, to honor, grace* (rare, but in good prose): exsequias, Cic. Quint. 15, 50: funus laudatione pro rostris ceterisque solennibus, Tac. A. 3, 76: statuas, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69, § 168: aliquam, id. Fam. 13, 11, 3: MEMORIAM PVELLAE, Inscr. Orell. 5037: victoriam, Liv. 38, 47, 3: aliquid virtute, id. 25, 16, 17: patrem deorum, Arn. 5, 172: res turpes, *to call by honorable names,* id. 5, 187.—**II.** Meton., *to palliate:* defluvia capitis, *to prevent* or *cure the falling off of the hair* (by which the head is disfigured), Plin. 22, 13, 15, § 34.

cŏ-horresco, horrui, 3, *v. inch. n., to shudder, shake,* or *shiver with fear* or *cold:* nisi cohorrescit corpus meum, Aug. ap. Suet. Tib. 21.—In *perf.:* quem ubi agnovi, equidem cohorrui, Cic. Rep. 6, 10, 10; id. Att. 5, 21, 12; 7, 1, 1: ex quo (sudore) cum cohorruisset, id. de Or. 3, 2, 6.

cŏhors (or **cors;** cf. Non. p. 83, 14 sq.; later aspirated orthog. of MSS. **chors;** cf. the letter C, and Schneid. ad Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 3), rtis, *f.* [Sanscr. root har, rapio; cf.

Gr. χορός] **I.** *A place enclosed around, a court, enclosure, yard, pen*, etc , esp for cattle, poultry, etc (α) Cohors Varr R R 1, 13, 2 sq , 2, 2, 9, Cato ap Fest p 146, 29 Müll ; Col 8, 3, 8, 7, 3, 8, Ov F 4, 704 — (β) Cors, Varr ap Non 1 1 , Glaucia ap Cic de Or 2, 65 *fin* ; Col 2, 14 18, Vitr 6, 9, Mart 3, 58, 12, 13, 45, 2, Pall 1, 22.—**II.** Meton (cf chorus) **A.** Lit , *the multitude enclosed, fenced in*, hence, in milit lang , *a company of soldiers, a division of an army, a cohort*, the tenth part of a legion, comprising three manipuli or six centuriae (always written cohors), Varr L L. 5, § 88, Cincius ap Gell 16, 4, 6, Veg Mil 2, 6, so Caes B G 3, 1, id. B C 1, 73, Sall J 90, 2, 105, 2, Verg G 2, 279, id A 11, 500 al · praetoria, *the prætorian or body guard of the general*, Caes B G 1, 40, Sall C 61, 3 al — Hence, trop habere scortorum cohortem praetoriam, Cic Cat 2, 11, 24.—**2.** Opp legiones, *auxiliary troops allies*, Sall J 46, 7, Vell 2, 112, 5, Tac H. 4, 19, Flor 3, 21, 18 — **3.** *A troop of cavalry* centurio cohortis sextae equestris, Plin Ep 10, 106 (107) sq — **4.** Per synecdochen, *an army* in gen cohors Inachiae servatrix, Stat Th 5, 672 — **B.** Specif, *the train or retinue of the prætor in a province* praetoria, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 14, § 36 ; cf id ib 2 2, 27, § 66, Cat 10, 10, Tib 1, 3, 2, Hor Ep 1, 3, 6, 1, 8, 14 — **C.** In gen., *a crowd, multitude, company, throng, attendants* (mostly poet or in post-Aug prose) vaga, Cat. 63, 25 gigantum, Hor C 2, 19, 22 fratrum stipata, Verg A 10, 328, cf Ov M 11, 89, Hor Epod. 16, 60, Tac A. 6, 9 amicarum, *of courtiers*, Suet Calig 19, id Ner 5, id Galb 7 al. canum, Plin 8, 40, 61, § 143 oratorum, Gell 19, 8, 15 sectatorum, id. 13, 5, 1 — Of things febrium, Hor C 1, 3, 31

cŏhortālīnus (cort-, Paul Nol Ep 22, 2), a, um, *adj* [cohortalis] (late Lat), *pertaining to an imperial body guard* militia, Cod Th 16, 5, 48, cf ib 6, 35, 14

cŏhortālis (cort-), e, *adj* [cohors] **I.** *Pertaining to a cattle or poultry yard* (freq in Col , elsewhere very rare) aves, Col 1, prooem § 27, 6, 27, 4, 8, 1, 3 gallina, id 8, 2, 1 pullus, Cels 2, 18 officina, Col 8, 3, 8 ratio, id. 8, 2, 6 —**II.** *Pertaining to an imperial body guard* (late Lat.) officium, Cod. Th 12, 58, 13 condicio, ib 16, 62, 3 al

cŏhortātĭo, ōnis, *f* [cohortor], *an exhorting, inciting, exhortation, encouragement* (rare, but in good prose) militum, Nep Hann 11, 1 legionis, Caes B G 2, 25 Caesaris, Auct B Alex 22 ducis, Tac A 14, 30 judicum, Cic Clu. 50, 138 incredibiliter me commovet tua cohortatio, id. Att. 16, 13, C, 2, so id Fam 1, 7, 9, id. de Or 1, 47, 204 his cohortationibus, id ib 1, 61, 262

* **cŏhortātĭuncŭla,** ae, *f dim* [cohortatio], *a short exhortation*, Ambros Ep 4, 33

* **cŏhortĭcŭla,** ae, *f* [cohors], *a small cohort*, Cael ap Cic Fam 8 6, 4.

cŏhorto, are, 1, *v a.* (rare collat form of cohortor), *to exhort, encourage* · et dicerent castra capta esse, atque hos cohortarent uti maturarent, Quadrig ap Non p 472, 19 exercitus pransus, paratus, cohortatus, Cat ap Gell 15, 13, 5, v cohortor

cŏ-hortor, atus, 1, *v dep* , *to animate or encourage by forcible language, to incite, exhort, admonish* **I.** Esp , of the general before a battle, or in other milit. proceedings cohortatus suos proelium commisit, Caes B G 1, 25 acies instruenda, milites cohortandi, signum dandum, id ib 2, 20 exercitum ad pugnam, id. B C 3, 90 militem ad proelium, Quint 12, 1, 28 —(β) With *inf*, Auct B Alex. 21, cf Tac. A 12, 49 —(γ) With *ut* or *ne* Scipionis milites cohortatur, ut, etc , Caes B C 3, 82, Tac. Agr 36 ipse adit reliquos, cohortatur, ne labori succumbant, Caes B G 7, 86, cf II — **II.** In gen., and without the sphere of military operations (in good prose) **1.** *Absol* hac (eloquentia) et cohortamur, hac persuademus, Cic N D 2, 59, 148, Quint 11, 3, 124 vereor ne majorem vim ad deterrendum habuerit quam ad cohortandum, Cic. de Or 1, 61, 258 —**2.** *Aliquem* Caesar Remos cohortatus liberaliterque oratione prosecutus, Caes. B G 2, 5 *init* , cf non sibi cohortandum Sulpicium, sed magis conlaudandum videri, Cic de Or 1, 8, 20 —**3.** *Aliquem ad aliquid* aliquem ad virtutem, Cic de Or 2, 9, 35 in hominibus ad virtutis studium cohortandis, id Ac. 1, 4, 16 ad studium summae laudis, id. Fam 2, 4, 2 ad pacem id Att 15, 1, A, 3 ad concordiam, Suet Claud. 46 ad libertatem recuperandam, Cic Phil. 4, 5, 11 —**4.** With final clause, with *ut* fratrem cohortatus, ut, etc , Suet Oth 10 — With *ne* cohortantibus invicem, ne, etc , Suet Galb 10

cŏ-hospĕs, ĭtis, *m* , *a fellow guest* (late Lat), Paul Nol Carm 21, 385, 24, 438

cŏhospĭtans, antis, = cohospes, Paul Nol Ep 32, 6

‡ **1. cohum,** i, *n* , *the strap by which the plough beam was fastened to the yoke*, so called, acc. to Paul ex Fest p 39, 4, a cohibendo, cf Varr L. L. 5, § 135 Müll

2. cŏhum poetae caelum dixerunt a chao, ex quo putabant caelum esse formatum, Paul ex Fest p 39, 5, cf Varr L. L. 5 § 19, Diom p 361 P vix solidum complere cohum terroribus caeli, Enn. Ann v 550 Vahl

cŏ-hūmĭdo, āre, *v a.*, *to moisten all over, to wet* genas lacrimis, App M 8, p 205, 14

† **coillum** (dissyl), i, *n* ,= κοῖλον, *the inmost part of the house, where the Lares were worshipped*, Tert Spect 5

cŏ-imbĭbo, ĕre, *v a* , *to imbibe along with*, or *at the same time*, Arn 5, 178

‡ **Cŏinquenda,** ae, *f*, *a goddess who presided over the felling of trees*, Inscr Orell 961

cŏinquĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f* [coinquino], *a polluting*, Vulg Esd 1, 6, 21, Sulp Sev Ep 2, 9, 2, 19

cŏ-inquĭno (or contr **cōnquĭno,** cf Lachm ad Lucr 2, p 135) avi, atum, 1, *v a* , *to defile all over, to pollute wholly, to contaminate* **I.** Prop (rare, not in Cic) stercore conquinatae, Col 8, 5, 19, 8, 7, 2 —**II.** Trop * **A.** Of infectious disease, *to infect, taint* totam progeniem, Col 7, 5, 6 —More freq , **B.** Of vices matres coinquinari regias, Att ap Cic N D 3, 27, 68 se crimine stupri, Val Max 6, 1, 6 se maximo scelere, id. 9, 7 cor vitiis, Prud. Cath 6, 53 famam alicujus, Arn 4, 151 — Hence, **cŏinquĭnātus,** a, um, *P a* , *polluted, contaminated* quid esse his potest coinquinatius? Arn 7, p 222.

‡ **cŏ-inquo (cŏninquo),** ĕre, 3, or **cŏinquio,** ire, 4, *v a* , to cut off, cut down (belonging to econ lang), Trebat ap Serv ad Verg A. 11, 316, Inscr Orell 2270 (I p 390 sq), cf coinquere = deputare, Paul ex Fest p 64, 3, and 65, 19 Müll

‡ **coiro,** are v curo

cŏĭtĭo, onis, *f* [coeo] * **I.** *A coming or meeting together, a meeting* prima coitio est acerrima, Ter Phorm 2, 2, 32 —**II.** Esp **A.** *A uniting, banding together* **1.** In gen (rare) societatis, Dig 17, 2, 70 — **2.** In partic , in a bad sense, *a conspiracy, plot, coalition* (several times in Cic and Liv , elsewh. rare) suspitio coitionis, Cic Planc 22, 53, id Clu 54 148 non factionibus modo nec per coitiones usitatas nobilibus, etc , Liv 7, 32, 12, cf id. 2, 35 4, 3, 35, 9 candidatorum consularium, Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 5, § 16 Memmii, id ib 2, 14 (15), 4 tribunorum, Liv 3, 65, 8 facere, Cic Planc 22, 53, Liv 9, 26, 9 dirimere, Cic. Att 4, 18, 3 — **B.** *Sexual intercourse, coition* (post class for coitus), Macr S 7, 16, Cod Th 15, 8, 2, Sol 49 *fin* , Lact 1, 8, 6

1. cŏĭtus, a, um, *Part* , from coeo

2. cŏĭtus, and another orthography **coetus** (only distinguished in signif by use, v infra), ūs (*dat* coetu, Cat 64, 385, 66, 37), *m* [coeo] **I.** In gen **A.** Abstr., *a coming or meeting together, an assembling* eos auspicio meo atque ductu primo coetu vicimus, Plaut Am 2, 2, 25 — Hence, **B.** Concr , *an assemblage, crowd, company*, in this signif coetus alone is used quae (opiniones) in senatu, quae in omni coetu concilioque profitendae sint, Cic Fin 2 24, 77, 2, 4, 11, id. Rep 6, 13, 13 ad divinum animorum concilium coetumque proficisci, id Sen 23, 84, id de Or 1 8 30, id. Verr 2, 5, 72, § 186, Liv 3, 38, 11, 27, 35, 3, Quint 2, 15, 18, 2, 9, 2, 8, 4, 8, Cat 46, 8, 64, 407, Verg A 5, 43, Ov M 3, 403, 11, 766, 15, 66 in domum Pisonis, Tac A. 4, 41, id. H 4, 45 —**II.** Esp **A.** *A uniting, joining together, combination*, so in both forms. (α) Coetus Lucr 1, 1016 , 1, 1047 , 2 919 , 2, 1003 , 5, 429 ceterum amnium coetus maritimis similes fluctus movet, Curt. 9 4, 9 stellarum coetus et discessiones, Gell. 14, 1, 14.—(β) Coitus ut recens coitus venae resolvatur, Cels. 2 10 *fin* umoris, id 5 18, 31 sordium in auribus, id. 6, 7, 7 syllabarum Quint. 9, 4, 59 vocum, Gell. 1, 25, 16 osculi, Poet. ap. Gell 19, 11, 4 luna morata in coitu solis bi duo (i e at new moon), Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 44 —**B.** *Sexual intercourse, coition* (not in Cic.), in this signif. only coitus is used.— Of men, Ov M 7, 709, Suet. Calig 25, cf Quint. 8, 6, 24, Gai Inst. 1, 64, 1, 87 —Of animals, Col 6, 24, 3, 6, 23 3 (Cod Polit. coetus), Cels. 2, 1 *fin* al —**2.** Transf., of plants palmarum, Plin 13, 4, 7, § 35 — Also of *ingrafting*, Plin 17, 14, 24, § 103

† **cŏix,** icis *f* ,= κοιξ, *a kind of Ethiopian palm* Plin 13, 4, 9, § 47 (Jan. coecas)

cŏjŭgālis, cŏjux, v conj

† **cŏlaphizo,** are, *v a* ,= κολαφίζω, *to box one's ears*, Tert adv Marc. 5, 12.

† **cŏlăphus,** i, *m* , = κόλαφος, *a blow with the fist, a cuff, a box on the ear* icere, Plaut. Pers 5, 2, 65 Ritschl ducere, Quint. 6, 3, 83 —In *plur* in cerebro colaphos abstrudere, Plaut Rud. 4, 3, 68, cf infringere alicui, Ter Ad 2, 1, 45, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 130 incutere alicui, Juv 9 5 perpeti, Plaut Capt 1, 1, 20, Ter Ad 2, 2 37

* **cōlātūra,** ae, *f* [2 colo], *filtration*, concr , *that which has been strained*, Cael. Aur Tard 5, 3, 55

cōlātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P a.*, from 2 colo

Cŏlax, ăcis, *m.*, = Κόλαξ (the Flatterer), *title of comedies of Menander, Nævius, and Plautus*, cf Ter Eun prol 25 and 30

Colchi, ōrum, v Colchis, II B *fin*

Colchĭs, ĭdis (idŏs, Val Fl 2, 423, 5, 202) *f*,= Κολχίς, *a province in Asia, east of the Black Sea, celebrated on account of the golden fleece and Medea*, now *Mingrelia*, *acc.* Colchida, Mel 2 3, 6, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 226, Val Fl 5, 505 al — **II.** Hence, **A. Colchis,** idis, *f adj* , *Colchian* gens, Val Fl 3, 418 , and *subst*, *a Colchian woman*, κατ' ἐξοχήν = *Medea*, Hor Epod. 16 58, Prop 2 (3), 34, 8, Ov M 7, 301, 7, 348, *acc* Gr Colchida, Prop 2 (3) 21, 11, *voc* Colchi, Ov R Am 262, *abl.* Colchide, id M 7, 331, Juv 6, 643 —**B. Colchus,** a, um, *Colchian* litora, Ov M 13, 24 domus, id F 3, 876 venena, i e. *of Medea*, id M 7, 394 rhombus i e. *magical enchanting*, Mart 12, 57, 17 — *Subst* **Colchus,** i, *m* , *a Colchian*, Hor A. P 118, and in *plur* **Colchi,** ōrum, *the Colchians*, Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 12, Cic N D 3, 21, 54, id. Att. 9, 9, 2, meton for Colchis, Mel 1, 19, 2, Hor C 4, 4, 63 — **C. Colchĭcus,** a, um, *Colchian* venena, *of Medea*, Hor Epod 17, 35, cf. the preced —*Subst* **colchĭcum,** i, *n* , *a plant with a poisonous root* Colchicum auctumnale, Linn , Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 129

cōlĕātus, a, um, *adj* [colis = caulis, II D], *pertaining to the* membrum virile cuspis, Pompon. ap Non. p 470, 31 (Com Rel v 69 Rib) eculeus, id ib 4, 17 (Com Rel v 40 ib)

† **cōlēpĭum,** ii, *n* , = κωλήπιον, *a knuckle of beef* or *pork*, Petr 70, Veg 5, 17, 5

cōles, v caulis.

coleus, i, v culeus.

† **cŏlias,** ae, *m* , = κολίας, *a kind of tunny fish*, Plin 32, 11, 53, § 146

† **cōlĭcē,** ēs, *f*, = κωλική, *a remedy for the colic*, Cels. 5, 25, 12, Scrib Comp 120 sq

cōlĭcŭlus, i, *m* , v cauliculus.

† **colĭcus,** a, um, *adj* ,= κωλικός, *pertaining to the colic* , *suffering from* or *sick with the colic*, Veg Art. Vet. 4, 28 dub.

cŏlīna, v culina.

cōlĭphium (in MSS also **coll-**), ii, *n* , *a kind of nourishing food for athletæ*, Plaut. Pers 1, 3, 12, Mart. 7, 67, Juv 2, 53, cf. colepium

cōlis, is, *m* , v caulis.

* **col-lābasco (conl-),** ĕre, *v n*, *to totter* or *be about to fall at the same time*,

to waver with, etc.; trop.: si res lassa labat, itidem amici collabascunt, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 17.

col-lăbĕfacto (conl-), āre, *v. a.*, *to make to reel, shake*, or *totter* (perh. only in the two foll. exs.): motu collabefactat onus, Ov. F. 1, 566. — Poet. of liquefying metals: rigorem auri, *to overpower, subdue*, Lucr. 1, 493; cf. collabefio.

col-lăbĕfīo (conl-), factus, fiĕri, *v. pass.*, *to be made to reel* or *totter, to be brought to ruin* (perh. only in the foll. examples): haec (mens animaeque potestas) ipso cum corpore collabefiunt, *sink together*, Lucr. 3, 585 (601): ut altera (navis) praefracto rostro tota collabefieret, *was dashed in pieces*, Caes. B. C. 2, 6. — Poet. of the melting of metals, Lucr. 4, 697 (cf. collabefacto; and labefacta, Verg. A. 8, 390).— **II.** Trop., *to overthrow, supplant*: a Themistocle collabefactus, Nep. Arist. 1, 2.

* **col-lăbello (conl-)**, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to form by bringing the lips together*: osculum, Laber. ap. Non. p. 90, 22.

col-lābor (conl-), lapsus (or labsus), 3, *v. dep.*, *to fall together, to fall in ruins*; esp. of buildings, *to fall in, fall from age* (in the ante-Aug. period very rare; not in Cic., Hor., or Quint.). **I.** Prop., Liv. 35, 9, 3: moenia subito collapsa ruinâ sunt, id. 29, 18, 17; Suet. Aug. 30; id. Claud. 25; id. Calig. 21: fastigium domûs collabitur, id. Caes. 81: qui collapsâ jacuere ruinâ, Sil. 7, 727: succisis asseribus collapsus pons, Liv. 44, 5, 6. postquam conlapsi cineres, Verg. A. 6, 226: eodem anno duodecim celebres Asiae urbes collapsae nocturno motu terrae, Tac. A. 2, 47: AEDES VETVSTATE COLLAPSA, Inscr. Orell. 26.—Of persons, *to fall* or *sink down in a swoon* or *in death*: suscipiunt famulae collapsaque membra Marmoreo referunt thalamo, Verg. A. 4, 391; 8, 584; Ov. M. 7, 826; 5, 96; 6, 295; Tac. A. 2, 31; Suet. Ner. 42; Curt. 4, 10, 19; 7, 6, 22; 8, 2, 39; Petr. 94; Val. Fl. 7, 152; Stat. Achill. 1, 195; cf.: ferro collapsa, Verg. A. 4, 664.—**B.** Transf.: ossa morbo collapsa, Verg. G. 3, 485: collapsa tempora, oculi concavi, *temples fallen in* or *sunken*, Cels. 2, 6: iter urinae senectute collapsum, id. 7, 26.—**II.** Trop (very rare): in corruptelam suam, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 3: ira in se ipsa collapsa, Val. Max. 6, 2, 10: in fata, Cod. Just. 5, 14, 9.

* **col-lăbōro (conl-)**, āre, *v. n.*, *to labor with* or *together*, Tert. Poen. 10.

Collăbus, i, *m.* [con and λαβ-, λαμβάνω], *a comic name*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 14.

col-lăcĕrātus (conl-), a, um, *Part.* [lacero], *torn to pieces, lacerated*: corpus, Tac. H. 3, 74 *fin.*

* **col-lăcrĭmātĭo (conl-)**, ōnis, *f.* [col-lacrimo], *a weeping together* or *very much, a lamenting*, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190.

col-lăcrĭmo (conl- and -lacrŭmo), āvi, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to weep together* or *very much, to bewail, deplore* (rare). **a.** *Neutr.*: simul omnes collacrumarunt, Plaut. ap Gell. 1, 24, 3; Ter. And. 1, 1, 82: complexus me senex collacrimavit, Cic. Rep. 6, 9, 9: collacrimantes suum patriaeque casum, Liv. 26, 14, 4.—**b.** *Act.*: histrio casum suum toties collacrimavit, Cic. Sest 58, 123.

col-lactānĕus (conl-), a [lacteo], *a brother* or *sister nourished at the same breast, a foster-brother* or *sister* (post-class.); *masc.*, Gai Inst 1, 39; Dig. 40, 2, 13; Inscr. Orell. 2281 al.; *fem.*, Dig. 34, 4, 30, § 1 al.

col-lactĕus (conl-), a, *a foster-brother, foster-sister*; *masc.*, Hyg. Fab 224; Inscr. Orell. 678; *fem.*, Juv. 6, 307; Mart. Cap. 1, § 6; 2, § 111.

‡ **collactĭcius**, ii, *m.*, = collactaneus, Inscr. Afr. Renier, 509.

* **col-laetor (conl-)**, āri, *v. dep.*, *to rejoice together*, Tert. Idol. 14.

collaevo (conl-), āre, v. collevo.

* **collapsĭo (conl-)**, ōnis, *f.* [collabor], *a falling together, precipitation*: fulminum, Jul. Firm. Err. Prof. Relig. 21.

collapsus (conl-), a, um, *Part.*, from collabor.

collāre (*nom. sing.* first in Apic. 7, 5 sq.), is (**collārium**, ii, acc. to Prisc. p. 590 P.), *n.* [collum], *a band* or *chain for the neck, a collar*; *abl.* collari, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 36, 26; Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 107; *nom. plur.* collaria, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 15 *fin.*

collāris, e, *adj.* [collum], *pertaining to the neck*: offa, Petr. 56, 8.

* **collātātus**, a, um, *P. a.* [from collato, not in use], *extended, diffuse*: oratio collatata et diffusa, Cic. Or. 56, 187 dub. (al. dilatata).

* **col-lătĕro (conl-)**, āre, *v. a.* [2. latus], *to admit on both sides*: C vocales utrimque collaterat, Mart. Cap. 3, § 249.

Collātia, ae, *f.*, = Κολλατία, *an ancient town of the Sabines, in the vicinity of Rome*, now *Castellaccio*, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; Liv. 1, 38, 1; 1, 57, 9 al.; Ov. F. 2, 733; 2, 785. — **II.** Hence, **Collātīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Collatia*: populus, Liv. 1, 38, 2 (four times): arces, Verg. A. 6, 774 Heyne: porta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 37, 10 Müll.—*Subst.*: **Collātīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Collatia*, Liv. 1, 38, 1 (diff. from a people of the same name in Apulia, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105); and **Collātīnus**, *cognomen of* L. Tarquinius, *husband of Lucretia*, since he lived there, Liv. 1, 57, 6 sqq.: penetralia, *of Collatinus*, Ov. F. 2, 787.

collātīcius (conl-) or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [confero], *brought together, raised by contribution, mingled* (post-Aug.): instrumenta, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10, 1: stipe, App. M. 8, p. 213, 36: myrrha, Plin. 12, 16, 35, § 69: aere, Tert. adv. Val. 12: sepultura, *effected by contributions*, Quint. Decl. 6, 11: PECVNIA, Inscr. Orell. 3730.

Collātīnus, a, um, v. Collatia, II.

collātĭo (conl-), ōnis, *f.* [confero], *a bringing together, collecting.* **I.** Prop., of the standards in war for battle, *a hostile meeting*: signorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210: centuriarum, for voting, id. ap. Ascon. in Toga Cand. p. 85, 18 Baiter: hyacinthorum et auri, Plin. 37, 9, 42, § 126. — Of money, *a contribution, collection, a gratuity collected together for the emperor*: stipis aut decimae, Liv. 5, 25, 5; 4, 60, 6; 6, 14, 12; Tac. G. 29; Suet Calig. 42; id. Ner. 38; 44; id. Tit. 7; cf. Plin. Pan. 41, 1 Schwarz.—In jurid. Lat.: collatio bonorum, *the putting together of the possessions of several, in order to divide them equally*. Dig. 37, 6, 1, § 8; cf. Cod. 6, 20: de collationibus, et saep.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Malitiarum, *a union, combination*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 67: vocum, Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 4. — **B.** *A comparison, similitude*, παραβολή: collatio est oratio rem cum re ex similitudine conferens, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49; id. Fin. 2, 27, 75; id. N. D. 3, 28, 70; id. Div. 2, 17, 38; id. Tusc. 4, 38, 84 (cf. Quint. 5, 11, 23; Hirt. B. G. 8, 8; Quint. 8, 3, 77; 7, 7, 2; Plin. 37, 9, 42, § 126).—**C.** In philos.: collatio rationis, *the analogy*, Cic. Fin. 3, 10, 33 Madv.; id. Tusc. 4, 12, 27; cf.: rerum saepe factarum inter se collatio, Sen. Ep. 120, 3.—**D.** In gram.: collatio secunda, *the comparative*: collatio tertia, *the superlative*, Fest. p. 181, 28, and 286, 26 Müll. — **E.** *The comparison, collation* of texts, manuscripts, etc. (late Lat.): aliquem multorum codicum vetustiorum collatione confutare, Aug. c. Faust. 32, 16.

collātītius (conl-), a, um, v. collaticius.

collātīvus (conl-), a, um, *adj.* [collatus, confero], *brought* or *carried together, collected, combined* (very rare): collativum sacrificium dicitur, quod ex collatione offertur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 37, 13 Müll.: collativum ventrem magnum et turgidum dixit Plautus (Curc. 2, 1, 16), quia in eum omnia edulia congeruntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 58, 17 Müll.: favor, *common, joint*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 116: vis, Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 18 *fin.* —**II.** *Subst.*: **collātīvum**, *n.*, = collatio, I., *a contribution in money*, Cod. Th. 6, 26, 3.

collātor (conl-), ōris, *m.* [confero]. **I.** *He who bears, brings, places together, a contributor*, etc. (ante- and post-class.): symbolarum, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 13.—Trop.: salutis, Fulg. Myth. 1, 1; also, *one who pays a voluntary contribution to the state*, Cod. Th. 7, 6, 5.—**II.** *One who compares, a comparer*: et disputator, Aug Ep. 147.

* **col-lātro (conl-)**, āre, *v. a.*, *to bark* or *yelp fiercely at*; trop.: philosophiam, i.e. *to inveigh against*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 17, 1.

1. collātus (conl-), a, um, *Part.*, from confero.

2. collātus (conl-), ūs, *m.* [confero], *a bringing together* (perh. only in the foll. exs.; only in the *abl.*). **I.** Of weapons in war, i.e. *an attack*: in collatu, *in the affray*, Auct. B. Hisp. 31. — **II.** *A contributing*, trop., *to knowledge, teaching*: alicujus collatu aliquid discere, Censor. de Die Nat. 1, 8.

* **collaudābĭlis (conl-)**, e, *adj.* [collaudo], *worthy of praise in every respect*, Prud. Ham. 694.

collaudātĭo (conl-), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *warm praise* (perh. only in the foll. exs.; only in the *abl.*): scriptoris, Cic. Inv. 2, 43, 125; Auct. Her. 2, 9, 13.

* **collaudātor (conl-)**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who praises warmly*: nullo collaudatore, Aug. Con. 4, 14 *fin.*

col-laudo (conl-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to praise* or *commend very much, extol highly* (class.): quantis laudibus Suum erum servus collaudavit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 61: collegam, id. As. 3, 2, 30: alios, se, id. Truc. 2, 6, 15: filium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 13: ab omnibus conlaudari, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 5: me, *Hor. S. 1, 6, 70: collaudati milites, Caes. B. G. 5, 2; Nep. Ages. 1, 1; Liv. 1, 52, 1; Suet. Caes. 16: aliquem multum, Curt. 7, 5, 38; Stat. Th. 6, 490: magis utrumque collaudandum videri, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 30: mores majorum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 17: collaudo consilium et probo, id. ib. 5, 2, 24: facta et virtutes tuas, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 60; cf. Cic. Phil. 6, 11, 28: clementiam ejus, id. Att. 9, 16, 1: eorum benevolentiam erga se, id. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 161: militum virtutem, Liv. 26, 48, 4 al.

col-laxo (conl-), āre, *v. a.*, = rarefacio, χαυνόω, *to make loose* or *porous*: omnia circum lateramina, Lucr. 6, 233; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 3, 20; id. Tard. 2, 1, 20.

collecta (conl-), ae, *f.* (orig. *adj.*, sc. pecunia) [colligo]. **I.** *A contribution in money*: a convivâ exigere, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, ˬ 66 Müll.—* **II.** *A meeting, assemblage*: virginum, Hier. Ep. 108, n. 19.

collectācŭlum (conl-), i, *n.* [id.], *a place of assembling, a receptacle, reservoir*: aquae, Innocent. Cas. Lit. p. 230 Goes. vesicae, Cassiod. Var. 10, 30.

collectānĕus (conl-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *gathered* or *collected together, collectaneous* (very rare): aes, Plin. 34, 9, 20, § 97: Dicta collectanea, the title of a work of Cæsar, now lost, Suet. Caes. 56 (perh. his Ἀποφθέγματα, mentioned by Cic., Fam. 9, 16, 4). — Hence, *subst.*: **Collectānĕa**, ōrum, *n.*, the title of the collected works of Jul. Solinus.

collectārĭus (conl-), ii, *m.* [id.], *a money changer, banker, cashier*, Cod. Just. 4, 2, 16; Symm. Ep. 10, 49 al.

collectē (conl-), *adv.*, v. 1. colligo *fin.*

collectĭcius (conl-), or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [colligo], *collected, gathered together* (very rare): exercitus, *gathered hastily without selection*, * Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 2: ignis, *fed by fuel gathered here and there*, Sen. Q. N. 7, 23, 2.

* **collectim (conl-)**, *adv.* [id.], *summarily, briefly*: redigere aliquid, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 3, 14.

collectĭo (conl-), ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** Abstr., *a collecting together.* **A.** Prop.: membrorum (Absyrti), Cic. Imp. Pomp 9, 22: spiritûs, Petr. 98: fructuum, Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 25: terrae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 96, 17 Müll.—**B.** Trop., *the collecting, acquiring*: amicorum (opp. detractio), Sen. Ep. 74, 25. — **2.** Esp. **a.** In rhet. lang., *a summing up of things said, a short repetition, recapitulation, summary*, ἀνακεφαλαίωσις, * Cic. Brut. 88, 302; Auct. Her. 1, 6, 10; Quint. 4, 4, 2.—**b.** In post-Aug. philos. lang., *argumentation, reasoning, a syllogism, a conclusion, inference*, Sen. Ep. 45, 7; 85, 2; Quint. 9, 2, 103; Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 85; Arn. 1, 35.—**II.** Concr. in medic. lang, *a swelling, tumor, abscess*, Plin. 22, 25, 58, § 122; 24, 4, 7, § 13; 26, 12, 79, § 127; 27, 12, 87, § 110 et saep.; Sen. Ep. 68, 7; Scrib. Comp. 206.

collectītius (conl-), a, um, v. collecticius.

collectīvus (conl-), a, um, *adj.* [colligo]. * **I.** *Collected, gathered together*: umor, Sen. Q. N. 3, 7, 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In the rhet. lang. of Quint., *pertaining to a syllogism, syllogistic, ratiocinative*: status, Quint. 3, 6, 46; 3, 6, 66: quaestio, id. 7, 1, 60.—**B.** In the lang. of grammar: nomen,

a collective noun; as exercitus, populus, etc., Prisc. p. 581 P. al.

*** col-lector (conl-)**, ōris, *m.*, *a fellow-student*, Aug. Conf. 1, 17.

1. collectus (conl-), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 1. colligo.

2. collectus (conl-), ūs, *m.* [1. colligo], *a collection:* aquae, Lucr. 4, 414 Lachm. *N. cr.;* cf.: aquae pluvialis, Front. Limit. p. 43 Goes.: lapidum, Lucr. 3, 198: auri et argenti, Tert. Anim. 37.

col-lēga (conl-), ae, *m.* [1. lego]. **I.** Lit., *one who is chosen at the same time with another:* collegae, qui una lecti, Varr. L. L. 6, § 66 Müll.—Hence, **B.** Esp., *a partner in office, a colleague* (freq. and class.): bis una consules, collegae in censurâ, Cic. Lael. 11, 39: Pericles cum haberet collegam in praeturâ Sophoclem, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: in consulatu, Plin. 19, 8, 45, § 156: consulatûs, Vell. 2, 56, 4: habere, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85: ibi M. Marcellum, conlegam nostrum, conveni, Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 1 sq.; Hor. S. 1, 6, 40: dare alicui, Nep. Alcib. 3, 1; 7, 1: esse alicui, Tac. H. 3, 66: se consulatui ejus destinavit, id. A. 2, 42.—**II.** Transf., of an associate in other than official position, *a colleague, associate, companion, fellow:* Metrodorus, Epicuri collega sapientiae, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 114; *a fellow-member of a club* or *sodalitia*, Cic. Sull. 2, 7; *a joint-guardian*, Dig. 26, 7, 13 and 45; *fellow-slaves*, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 10 and 30; *a fellow-actor*, Juv. 8, 197; *joint-heirs*, Dig. 27, 1, 41; 42 and 46 al.

col-lēgātārius (conl-), i, *m.*, *a person to whom is bequeathed a legacy in common with others, a collegatary, joint-legatee*, Gai Inst. 2, § 199; Dig. 7, 2, 10 and 30.

collēgiālis (conl-), e, *adj.* [collegium], *collegial:* FIDES, Inscr. Grut. 322, 4; Tert. Spect. 11.

collēgiārius (conl-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *collegial:* ministri, Tert. Spect. 11.

collēgiātus (conl-), i, *m.* [id.], *he who is with one in a society, college, corporation*, etc., Cod. Just. 11, 17: De collegiatis, Cod. Th. 6, 30, 16; 7, 20, 12, § 3; so also Inscr. Orell. 3948 al.

collēgium (conl-); in inscrr. sometimes corrupted COLLEGIVS, ii, *m.*, Inscr. Orell. 2413; 4101 al.), ii, *n.* [collega]. **I.** Abstr., *the connection of associates, colleagues*, etc., *colleagueship* (rare): ita, quae nostra officia fuerunt, pro collegio et pro propinquitate et vivo et mortuo ei praestitimus, Serv. ad Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 3: Decium, expertum mihi concordi collegio virum, mecum consulem faciatis, Liv. 10, 13. 13; so id. 22, 3, and 24, 6: magister equitum ex collegio prioris anni, id. 4, 17, 9; so id. 5, 18, 2; cf. Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 54; Tac. A. 3, 31; id. H. 1, 52 *fin.*: P. Decius consul per tot collegia expertus, Liv. 10, 26, 2.—**B.** Trop.: auxiliatur (noctuis) accipiter conlegio quodam naturae, *association, partnership*, Plin. 10, 17, 19, § 39; Manil. 2, 161.—**II.** Concr., *persons united by the same office* or *calling*, or *living by some common rules, a college, guild, corporation, society, union, company, fraternity:* ἑταιρία, συναρχία (so most freq.): nulla (erat) Romae societas vectigalium, nullum collegium aut concilium, etc., Cic. Sest. 14, 32: tribunorum plebis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 41, § 100; Suet. Caes. 23: praetorum, Cic. Off. 3, 20. 80: pontificum, Caes. B. C. 1, 72; Liv. 31, 9, 8: sacerdotum, Suet. Calig. 16: Flavialium, id. Dom. 4: augurum, Cic. Brut. 1, 1 al.: mercatorum, Liv. 2, 27, 5: Mercurialium, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5, 2: aerariûm fabrûm, Plin. 34, 1, 1, § 1: poëtarum, Val. Max. 3, 7, 11: ambubaiarum, Hor. S. 1, 2, 1 et saep.: tribuni ... pro collegio pronuntiant, *in the name of the (tribunitial) college*, Liv. 4, 26, 9; cf. id. 44, 12, and ex collegii sententiâ, id. 53, 7.

† collēma, ătis, *n.*, = κόλλημα, *that which is glued* or *cemented together:* fruticis Niloticae, Mart. Cap. 3, § 225.

*** col-leprōsus (conl-)**, i, *m.*, *a fellow-leper*, Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

† collētĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, = κολλητικός, *suitable for gluing* or *sticking together:* clysteria, Veg. 1, 46.

† collētis, is, *f.*, = κολλητίς, *a plant*, App. Herb. 3.

col-lēvo (con-, -laevo), āre, *v. a.*, *to make entirely smooth, to smooth* (post-class. and rare): plagam arboris falce, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 192: asperitatem oculorum, Sen. Ep. 64, 7; cf.: interanea vesicae, Plin. 23, 1, 18, § 30.

‡ collīberta (conl-), ae, *f.*, *a fellow-freedwoman*, Inscr. Orell. 575; 3927.

col-lībertus (conl-), i, *m.*, *a fellow-freedman*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 88; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 59, § 154 dub.; Dig. 36, 3, 18 al.

col-lĭbet (conl-) or **collŭbet (conl-)**, buit or bitum est, 2, *v. impers.*, *it pleases, it is agreeable* (very rare, and only in the pret. tenses); in *act.:* si collibuisset, * Hor. S. 1, 3, 6; Col. 11, 1, 2: quae victoribus conlubuissent, * Sall. C. 51, 9; in *pass.:* utcumque animo conlubitum est meo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 187; 2, 2, 228; id. Cist. 1, 2, 6; id. Most. 1, 3, 137; id. Merc. 2, 1, 34: si quid conlubitum'st, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 26 Fleck.; Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 108; id. Fam. 15, 16, 2; cf. Charis. 2, 13, p. 180 P.

*** col-lībro (conl-)**, āre, *v. a.*, *to measure off*, Cato, R. R. 19, 2 *bis.*

collĭcellus, i, *m. dim.* [collis], *a very little hill*, Agrim. p. 245; 272 Goes.

col-lĭciae or **colliquiae (conl-)**, ārum, *f.* [con-liquor, a flowing together; hence], *channels, drains*, or *gutters for conducting water in the fields, upon the roofs of buildings*, etc., Col. 2, 8, 3; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179; Vitr. 6, 3; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 114, 4 Müll.

*** col-lĭcĭāris (conl-)**, e, *adj.* [colliciae], *pertaining to water-channels:* tegula, *a roof-tile*, Cato, R. R. 14, 4.

collĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [collis], *a little hill* (late Lat.), App. Flor. 1, 1, p. 340.

col-līdo (conl-), līsi, līsum, 3, *v. a.* [laedo], *to clash, strike, dash, beat*, or *press together*, etc. (rare; mostly post-Aug.; most freq. in Quint.). **I.** Prop.: umor ita mollis est, ut facile premi collidique possit, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 31; Lucr. 1, 532: collidere manus, *to clap*, Quint. 2, 12, 10: dentes colliduntur, *chatter*, Sen. Ep. 11, 2: anulus ut fiat, primo colliditur aurum, Ov. A. A. 3, 221: mare inter se navigia collidit, Curt. 4, 3, 17; 9, 9, 16: amnis uterque colliditur, id. 8, 9, 8: silvam sibi, Manil. 1, 855: argentum factum, si fractum vel collisum est, etc., *bruised*, Dig. 34, 2, 28; cf. ib. 50, 16, 14; freq. in *part. perf.*, *battered, beaten, bruised:* argentea vasa collisa, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 73: corpus, Cels. 5, 26, 23: nasus, Sen. Ira, 3, 22, 4: os, Gai Inst. 3, 223; and *absol.:* collisa, *bruised limbs*, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 33; cf. Gai Inst. 3, 217.—**II.** Trop., *to bring into collision* or *into hostile contact, to set at variance;* in *pass.*, *to become hostile, to be at variance, contend* (not ante-Aug.): ambitiosa pios collidit gloria fratres, Stat. Th. 6, 435; Sil. 11, 45: Graecia barbariae lento collisa duello, *Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 7: collisa inter se duo rei publicae capita, Vell. 2, 52, 3: si binae (consonantes) collidantur, *come in contact*, Quint. 9, 4, 37: colliduntur aut pares (leges) inter se aut secum ipsae, *conflict with one another*, id. 7, 7, 2 sq.; so id. 7, 2, 11; 5, 7, 32; cf. id. 7, 10, 17.

collīga, ae, *f.* [1. colligo], *a place for gathering nitrum*, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 113 Jan. (Sillig, colycas).

collĭgāte (conl-), v. 2. colligo *fin.*

collĭgātio (conl-), ōnis, *f.* [2. colligo], *a binding together, connection* (rare). **I.** Prop.: ex his colligationibus, Cic. Univ. 7, 21: tota operis colligatio, Val. Max. 8, 14, 6; cf.: inter quattuor (elementa), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 28.—**B.** In mechanics, *a ligature, band, fastening*, Vitr. 10. 1.—**II.** Trop. (only in Cic.): causarum omnium, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 127: colligatione naturali omnia fiunt, id. Fat. 14, 31: artior societatis propinquorum, id. Off. 1, 17, 53.

1. col-lĭgo (conl-), lēgi, lectum, 3, *v. a.* [2. lego, ĕre], *to gather* or *collect together into a whole* or *to a point, to assemble, draw* or *bring together, collect* (class. and very freq.). **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen. **1.** Of things: omnia praesegmina, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 34: stipulam, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 62; cf.: omnia furtim, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 273, 28: radices palmarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 87: apes in vas, Varr. R. R. 2, 16, 37: ossa, Tib. 3, 2, 19; cf. reliquias, Suet. Tib. 54 *fin.*; id. Calig. 3: materiem nostram Post obitum, Lucr. 3, 847 (and Hom. Il. 24, 793): sparsos per colla capillos in nodum, Ov. M. 3, 170; 8, 319; and poet. transf. to the person: immissos hederâ collecta capillos Calliope, etc., id. ib. 5, 338; so, sinus fluentes, Verg. A. 1, 320: flores, Ov. M. 5, 399: riguo horto olus, id. ib. 8, 646: de purpureis vitibus uvas, id. ib. 8, 676: fructus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 1: omnia venena, * Cat. 14, 19: sarmenta virgultaque, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: serpentes, Nep. Hann. 10, 4: naufragium, Cic. Sest. 6, 15: mortualia, glossaria conlegitis et lexidia, res taetras et inanes, Domit. ap. Gell. 18, 7, 3: pecuniam, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 47: viatica, id. ib. 2, 2, 26; cf.: stipem a tyrannis, *to obtain by begging*, Liv. 38, 45, 9: aër umorem colligens, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: imbres, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 15; cf.: pluvias aquas, Quint. 10, 1, 109; 5, 14, 31: ventus per loca subcava terrae Collectus, Lucr. 6, 558: procellam, id. 6, 124: spiritum, Plin. 19, 6, 26, § 78; Quint. 11, 3, 53: flatus cornibus, Sil. 14, 390: collectae ex alto nubes, *heaped together*, Verg. G. 1, 324: pulvis collectus turbine, Hor. S. 1, 4, 31; and poet.: pulverem Olympicum Collegisse juvat, i. e. *to have covered himself with it*, id. C. 1, 1, 4: luna revertentes colligit ignes, Verg. G. 1, 427: antiqua verba et figuras, Suet. Gram. 10: equos, *to check, restrain, stop*, Ov. M. 2, 398; so, gressum, Sil. 6, 399: gradum, id. 7, 695; so, fig. iram, id. 9, 477; and of the operation of medicine: acria viscerum colligere, Plin. 19, 6, 26, § 85: hastas, *to draw back* (opp. protendere), Tac. A. 2, 21: librum, *to catch a falling book*, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 5: apparatu nobis (sc. oratoribus) opus est et rebus exquisitis, undique collectis, arcessitis, comportatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 92; cf.: interea, dum haec, quae dispersa sunt, cogantur, id. ib. 1, 42, 191: sarcinas, *to pack one's luggage* for a journey: annus octogesimus admonet me, ut sarcinas colligam ante quam proficiscar e vitâ, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 1; also: sarcinas conligere = sarcinas conferre, *to gather and put in order the baggage of an army* before a battle, Sall. J. 97, 4: vasa, milit. t. t., *to pack together, pack up, to break up the camp* for a march, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 19, § 40; Liv. 21, 47, 2: 22, 30, 1: arma = remos, i. e. *to take in hand, take up*, Verg. A. 5, 15 Forbig. ad loc.—**2.** Of persons, mostly milit., *to collect, assemble, bring together:* exercitus collectus ex senibus desperatis, Cic. Cat. 2, 3, 5: ex urbe, ex agris, numerum hominum, id. ib. 2, 4, 8: milites, id. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 133: reliquos ex fugâ, Nep. Hann. 6 *fin.:* manu collectâ in Thraciam introiit, id. Alcib. 7, 4; cf. Liv. 1, 5, 4, and Tac. Agr. 37: de pagis omnibus bonos viros, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 12: se colligere, *to gather, collect:* in moenia, Sil. 10, 390: ex regno alicujus, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 24: ad aciem, Auct. B. Afr. 70; so, collecti, *those who have collected:* in aestuaria ac paludes, Caes. B. G. 2, 28; cf. Tac. A. 2, 11.—**B.** Esp., with the accessory idea of shortening, by bringing together, *to contract, draw up, compress, collect, concentrate* (mostly poet. for the more usual contraho, coërceo, etc.): in spiram tractu se colligit anguis, Verg. G. 2, 154; cf.: cogebantur breviore spatio et ipsi orbem colligere, Liv. 2, 50, 7: alitis in parvae subitam collecta figuram, Verg. A. 12, 862 Wagn. *N. cr.:* apicem collectus in unum, Ov. M. 13, 910: pedes, *to compress*, Tib. 1, 8, 14: volumina collecta in artum, Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 45: se collegit in arma, *covered himself with* or *concealed himself behind his shield*, Verg. A. 12, 491; cf. id. ib. 10, 412 (post scutum se clausit, Serv.; Gr. συσταλεὶς ἐν ἀσπίδι, ἐπ' ἀσπίδος); cf. Stat. Th. 11, 545; Sil. 10, 255; 10, 129: pallium, *to gather up*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 9: togam, Mart. 7, 33, 4: 12, 48, 5: per vulnera colligit hostes, *causes them to retreat*, Sil. 10, 3—Hence, **b.** Medic. t. t., *to make thick, to thicken* (cf. cogo), Scrib. Comp. 95; 129; 138; 169; cf. Plin. 34, 11, 27, § 114.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To bring together, collect, to get, gain, acquire, produce*, etc. (very freq. and class.): sescentae ad eam rem causae possunt conligi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 62: conlectis omnibus bellis civilibus, i. e. *brought together in speaking, adduced*, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 1; cf. id. Sest. 6, 15: flammarum iras, Lucr. 1, 723; cf. Hor. A. P. 160; Val. Fl. 7, 335: multaque facete dicta, ut ea, quae a sene Catone collecta sunt, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104; 1, 42, 191: res undique conlectae, id. ib. 3, 24, 92: quaedam conlecta edere, Quint. 5, 10, 120: sparsa argumenta, id. 5, 7, 18: antiqua verba, Suet.

Gram. 10: omnes rumorum et contionum ventos, Cic. Clu. 28, 77: rumorem bonum, id. Leg. 1, 19, 50: peccata consulum, id. ib. 3, 10, 23: vestigia Pythagoreorum, id. Tusc. 4, 2, 3: existimationem multo sudore, id. Div. in Caecil. 22, 72: benevolentiam civium blanditiis, id. Lael. 17, 61: magnam gratiam magnamque dignitatem ex hoc labore, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15 (16), 1: auctoritatem, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: famam clementiae, Liv. 21, 48, 10: tantum amoris favorisque, Suet. Claud. 12; Prop. 2 (3), 14, 9: invidiam crudelitatis ex eo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 8, § 19: crimina majestatis, Plin. Pan. 33 *fin.*: sitim, Verg. G. 3, 327; Ov. M. 5, 446; 6, 341 (cf.: adducere sitim, Hor. C. 4, 12, 13): frigus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 13: rabiem, Verg. A. 9, 63; Ov. M. 1, 234; 9, 212: odium, id. ib. 3, 258: usum patiendi, id. Am. 1, 8, 75: vires usu, id. A. A. 2, 339; cf. Liv. 29, 30, 5; Sil. 4, 307.—**b.** Of number, distance, etc., *to amount* or *come to, extend; pass., to be reckoned* (rare, and only in post-Aug. prose): ut LX. passus plerique (rami) orbe colligant, Plin. 12, 5, 11, § 23: ambitus per frontem centum duos pedes colligit, id. 36, 12, 17, § 77: ad quos (consules) a regno Numae colliguntur anni DXXXV., id. 13, 13, 27, § 85; so Tac. G. 37; id. Or. 17.—**B.** Colligere se or animum, mentem, etc., *to collect one's self, to compose one's self, to recover one's courage, resolution*, etc. (very freq. and class.): quid est autem se ipsum colligere, nisi dissipatas animi partes rursum in suum locum cogere? Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 78: se, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 195 P.; Lucr. 3, 925; Cic. Quint. 16, 53; id. Div. 1, 27, 57; id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 37; id. Fam. 5, 18, 1; id. de Or. 1, 7, 24; id. Tusc. 1, 24, 58; Caes. B. C. 1, 14: se colligere, *to rally*, id. B. G. 5, 17: se ex timore, id. B. C. 3, 65; Suet. Calig. 50: animos, Liv. 3, 60, 11; cf. in *pass.*, id. 10, 41, 13: animum, Tac. A. 1, 12; Suet. Ner. 48: animum cogitationemque, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 14: mentem, Ov. M. 14, 352; cf.: mentem cum vultu, id. Am. 1, 14, 55: paulatim mente collectā, Curt. 8, 6, 22; cf.: colligere spiritum, *to take breath*, Quint. 11, 3, 53.—**C.** *To gather up in memory, put together in the mind, to think upon, weigh, consider:* cum et nostrae rei publicae detrimenta considero, et maximarum civitatum veteres animo calamitates colligo, Cic. Inv. 1, 1, 1: ut memineris, quae, etc . . . quae, si colliges, et sperabis omnia optime, et, etc., id. Fam. 4, 13, 7; 6, 2, 4: levis haec insania quantas Virtutes habeat, sic collige, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 119; cf.: sic collige mecum, id. S. 2, 1, 51.—Esp. freq., **b.** *To put together mentally*, etc., i. e. *to gather, conclude, deduce, infer from what precedes* (most freq. in Quint.); constr.: aliquid, aliquid ex aliquā re, per aliquam rem, aliquā re.—With *ex:* ex eo colligere potes, quantā occupatione distinear, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 1; so Quint. 5, 10, 80; 7, 2, 3; 7, 8, 6; 8, 4, 16; 4, 4, 5 al.; Suet. Tib. 67.—With *per:* aliquid per aliud, Quint. 5, 10, 11; so id. 4, 2, 81.—With *abl.* without a *prep.:* quod multis et acutis conclusionibus colligunt, Quint. 2, 20, 5; so id. 3, 6, 103; 5, 13, 14; 6, 3, 37; 7, 4, 1 al.; Col. 4, 3, 2 al.—With *inde:* paucitatem inde hostium colligentes, Liv. 7, 37, 9: bene colligit, haec pueris et mulierculis esse grata, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 57: neque hoc colligi desideramus, disertiores esse antiquos, etc., Tac. Or. 27; Quint. 5, 14, 22; 7, 3, 18; 1, 10, 42; Ov. M. 11, 380; Pers. 5, 85.—Hence, **1. collectus**, a, um, *P. a., contracted, narrow* (opp effusus): tanto beatior, quanto collectior, App. Mag. 21, p. 287: corpora collectiora (opp. effusiora), Calp. Flacc. Decl. 2, p. 795: tempus collectius, Tert. Monog. 14.—*Adv.:* **collectē**, *summarily, briefly, strictly:* ponere aliquod verbum, Non. p. 164, 1.—**2. collectum**, i, *n., that which is collected* as food, Plin. 11, 37, 60, § 159.

2. col-lĭgo (**conl-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to bind, tie*, or *fasten together, to connect, bind, tie up* (in good prose). **I.** Prop.: omne colligatum solvi potest, Cic. Univ. 11, 35: corpora colligata vinculis naturalibus, id. ib.; cf. id. ib. 5, 13: vasa (of warlike implements; cf. the preced. art., I. A. 1. *fin.*), Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 16: manus, id. Ep. 5, 2, 23; cf. id. ib. 5, 2, 25, and the common expression in the formula: i, lictor, colliga manus, *tie the prisoner's hands*, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 13; Liv. 1, 26, 8: conligavit eum miseris modis, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 33: pluribus scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, *fastened to one another*, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: solum herbis colligatum, *thickly overgrown*, Col. 2, 17, 5: bitumen vulnera colligat, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 181; cf.: colligatis vulneribus, * Suet. Tib. 61.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to unite, combine, connect* (rare except in Cic.): homines inter se sermonis vinclo, Cic. Rep. 3, 2, 3: officiorum genera inter se colligata atque implicata sunt, id. Off. 1, 5, 15; cf.: (res) omnes inter se aptae colligataeque, id. N. D. 1, 4, 9: sententias verbis, *to join together rhetorically*, id. Or. 50, 168: annorum septingentorum memoriam uno libro, *to comprehend, comprise*, id. ib. 34, 120.—**B.** With the access. idea of preventing free motion, *to restrain, check, stop, hinder:* impetum furentis (Antonii), Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 4: Brutum in Graeciā, i. e. *to command that he remain there for protection*, id. ib. 11, 11, 26: se cum multis, id. Fam. 9, 17, 2.—Hence, **collĭgātē**, *adv., connectedly, jointly:* colligatius adhaerere alicui, Aug. Doct. Christ. 1, 28.

* **col-lĭmĭtānĕus** (**conl-**), a, um, *adj., bordering upon;* with *dat.:* Phrygia Galatiae, Sol 40, 9.

col-lĭmĭtĭum (**conl-**), ii, *n.* [limes], *the boundary between two countries*, Sol. 49, 6: collimitia Romana, Amm. 15, 4, 1.

col-lĭmĭto (**conl-**), āre, and **collĭmĭtor**, āri, *to border upon* (post-class. and very rare); with *dat.*, Amm. 31, 2, 14; Sol. 25.

collimo, āre, false read. for collineo, āre.

1. collīna, ae, *f.* [collinus], *hilly land*, Innoc. de Cas. Litt. p. 224 Goes.

2. Collīna, ae, *f.* [id.], *goddess of hills*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8 (others read Collatina).

col-lĭnĕo (**conl-**), āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a., to direct something in a straight line, to aim* (rare, and except in Cic. only post-class.). **I.** Prop.: hastam aut sagittam aliquo, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 22: manum et oculos, Julian. ap. Gell. 9, 1, 6: oculos ad umbram, App. M. 9, p. 237; id. Flor. 23.—* **II.** *To take a right aim*, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 121; cf. Madv. Fin. p. 382.—Hence, **collĭnĕātē**, *adv., in a direct line; trop., skilfully, artistically;* in *sup.*, Jul. Val. Alex. M. 3, 48; so id. ib. 3, 58.

col-lĭno (**conl-**), lēvi, lĭtum, 3, *v. a., to besmear, to cover over, defile, pollute:* aliquid, aliquā re (rare; not in class. prose). **I.** Prop.: ora venenis, Ov. R. Am. 351: tabulas cerā, Gell. 17, 9, 17: crines adulteros pulvere, * Hor. C. 1, 15, 20 (cf. Verg. A. 12, 99: foedare in pulvere crines): caeno collitus, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 4.—**II.** Trop.: pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejus caeno collinunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 133; id. Poen. 1, 2, 96.

collīnus, a, um, *adj.* [collis], *of* or *pertaining to a hill, found* or *growing on a hill, hilly, hill-* (class.). **I.** In gen.: genus agrorum (opp. to campestre and montanum), Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 2: vineae, id. ib. 1, 6, 5; Col. 12, 21, 1: loca, id. 3, 2, 6: aqua, id. 1, 5, 3: vina, id. 12, 21, 4: frumentum, Cels. 2, 18.—**II.** Esp.: **Collīnus**, a, um, *adj., pertaining to the hills in the north-eastern part of Rome* (*the Quirinal and Viminal*), *Colline:* regio urbis Collina, Varr. L. L. 5, § 45: tribus, id. ib. 5, § 56; Cic. Mil. 9, 25; Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 13.—Hence, Porta Collina, *the gate in Rome near the Quirinal Hill* (called also Agonensis and Quirinalis Porta; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 10; Fest. p. 332 Müll.), Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58; Liv. 5, 41, 4; 8, 15, 8; 22, 57, 2; 26, 10, 3; 40, 34, 4; Ov. F. 4, 871; id. R. Am. 549: herbae, *growing in the vicinity of this gate*, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 11; cf. turris, Juv. 6, 291.

collĭphĭum, i, v. coliphium.

col-lĭquĕfactus (**conl-**), a, um, *Part.* [liquefio], *made fluid, liquefied, dissolved, melted* (very rare): glacies, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 6: venenum in potione, * Cic. Clu. 62, 173.

col-lĭquesco (**conl-**), liqui, ĕre, *v. inch. n., to become fluid, to liquefy, melt, dissolve* (rare). **I.** Prop.: cum aurum colliquisset, Varr. ap. Non. p. 334, 27 sq.: cum aes colliquisset, id. ib. (but Neue, Formenl. 2, 486, would read collicuisset in both these passages): in pice colliquescere, Col. 12, 22, 2: igni, App. Mag. p. 306, 10. — **II.** Trop.: lacrimis, *to melt into tears*, Fronto, Nep. Am. 2.

collĭquĭae, v. colliciae.

collis, is (*abl.* reg. colle, e. g. Ov. M. 1, 698; 14, 90; 14, 333; 14, 822; 14, 836; Caes. B. G. 1, 24; 2, 18; Sall. J. 52, 3: Aventino, Liv. 1, 3, 9 et saep.; colli, Lucr. 2, 317 and 322; Auct. Aetn. 466; *gen. plur.* collium, Tac. Agr. 37; Lact. Opif. Dei, 10), *m.* [cel-, root of ex-cello, celsus; cf. calamus], *high ground, a hill* (opp. mons and campus), Lucr. 5, 1373; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47; Caes. B. G. 2, 8; 7, 19: altus, Ov. M. 15, 306: aperti, Verg. G. 2, 112: aprici, id. E. 9, 49: celsus, id. A. 8, 604: supini, id. G. 3, 555: inter Palatinum Capitolinumque, Liv. 1, 12, 1; cf. id. 5, 54, 3 sq.: Dianae, i. e. Aventinus, Mart. 12, 18, 3.—Poet., = mons: collis Heliconii cultor, Cat. 61, 1.—And in *plur.:* colles, for *a chain of mountains*, Sil. 3, 420.—Hence, Ital. *collina;* Fr. *colline.*

collīsĭo (**conl-**), ōnis, *f.* [collido], *a dashing* or *striking together, a concussion, shock:* partūs abjecti, Just. 11, 12, 6.—**II.** Transf., of letters in a word: πνεῖν, χεῖν, ῥεῖν, non sunt integra, sed ex collisione contracta, Macr. Diff. 19, § 17.

1. collīsus (**conl-**), a, um, *Part.*, from collido.

2. collīsus (**conl-**), ūs, *m.* [collido], *a striking together, collision* (very rare): margaritarum, Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 114: dentium, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 12.

collĭtus (**conl-**), a, um, *Part.*, from collino.

collŏcātĭo (**conl-**), ōnis, *f.* [colloco], *a putting together, arrangement, a setting up, erecting, placing, collocation* (except in rhet. use, very rare). **I.** In gen.: siderum, Cic. Univ. 9, 26: moenium, Vitr. 5, 3.—**B.** Esp. in speech: verborum, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171; 2, 13, 54; id. Or. 25, 83; 70, 232; Quint. 1, 10, 22; cf. id. 8, prooem. § 6; 8, 3, 41; 9, 4, 58; 9, 4, 89: argumentorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 42, 181: rerum, Quint. 3, 3, 8.—**II.** Esp.: filiae, *an endowing, giving in marriage* (v. colloco, I. B.), Cic. Clu. 66, 190.

col-lŏco (**conl-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to place together, to arrange, to station, lay, put, place, set, set up, erect*, etc., *a thing* (or *person*) *somewhere* (class. in prose and poetry; cf.: statuo, pono, sisto). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.; constr. usu. with *in* and *abl.* (cf. Ramsh. Gr. p. 467 sq.; Zumpt, Gr. § 489); more rarely with *in* and *acc.;* also with other prepositions, or *absol.* (α) With *in* and *abl.:* istam conloca cruminam in collo plane, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 67: in rostris collocati, Cic. Sest. 38, 83: aliquem in cubili, id. Tusc. 2, 17, 39: in navi, id. Planc. 41, 97: in custodiā, id. Phil. 7, 7, 19; id. Par. 3, 2, 25: in solitudine, id. Lael. 23, 87: uno quidque in loco, id. de Or. 1, 35, 163: Herculem in concilio caelestium, id. Off. 3, 5, 25: legiones in cervicibus nostris, id. Fam. 12, 23, 2; id. Agr. 2, 27, 74: legionem in eis locis hiemandi causā, Caes. B. G. 3, 1; cf.: exercitum in hibernis, id. ib. 3, 29 *fin.:* me in gremio Veneris, Cat. 66, 56: pedem grabati In collo sibi, id. 10, 23: insidias bipertito in silvis, Caes. B. G. 5, 32: quas (copias) in convalle in insidiis, id. ib. 3, 20: juvenem in latebris, Verg. G. 4, 424 al.: tabulas bene pictas in bono lumine, Cic. Brut. 75, 261; id. Pis. 25, 61: supremo In monte saxum, Hor. Epod. 17, 68: corpus in vestibulo, Suet. Aug. 100; Cat. 10, 23: praesidia in litore, Nep. Hann. 11, 4.—With *locat.* proper names; of towns: classem Miseni et alteram Ravennae, Suet. Aug. 49: singulas cohortes, Puteolis et Ostiae, id. Claud. 25: se Athenis collocavit, *established himself, settled there*, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 4.—So also with *adv. of place:* occupato oppido, ibi praesidium collocavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38; 7, 9: ubi iste castra collocarat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 37, § 96.—(β) With *in* and *acc.:* in tabernam vasa et servos, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 27: me in arborem, id. Aul. 4, 8, 6: eam in lectum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 45 (ipsum verbum collocant proprium est, et ascribitur pronubis, Don.): exercitum in provinciam hiemandi gratia, Sall. J. 61, 2; cf. supra, Caes. B. G. 3, 1, and 3, 29; cf. also id. ib. 1, 18, B. 1. infra: maxilla ubi in suam sedem collocata est, Cels. 8, 7.—(γ) With simple *abl.:* oculos pennis, Ov. M. 1, 723.—(δ) With other prepositions (freq. in Suet.): comites apud ceteros hospites, *to lodge, quarter*, Cic. Verr.

2, 1, 24, § 63 ut ante suum fundum Milo ni insidias conlocaret, *to lay an ambush for*, id Mil 10, 27 cohortis legionarias quattuor advorsum pedites hostium, Sall J 51, 3 legiones propius Armeniam, Tac A 13, 7, cf ipse propior montem suos conlocat, Sall J 49, 1 obsides super se, Suet. Aug 43 singulas infra se, id Calig 24 juxta se, id Ner 13 circa se, id. Tit 9, consulares super pulpitum, id Calig 54 lecticam pro tribunali, id Aug 33 — (ε) *Absol* sine tumultu praesidiis conlocatis Sall C 45, 2, cf Caes B G 3, 4, 4, 33 tabulis et signis propalam collocatis Cic de Or 1, 35, 161 columnas neque rectas, neque e regione, id Q Fr 3, 1, 1, § 2 lecticae collocabantur, id Phil 5, 6, 18 signum Jovis, id. Cat 3, 9, 21 sedes ac domicilium, id. Verr 2, 2, 3, § 6 postquam impedimenta collocata animadvertit, Liv 44, 37, 1 (cf constituere impedimenta, id 44, 36, 6) chlamydem, ut pendeat apte, Ov M 2, 734 collocat hasta sues, *lays prostrate, kills*, Mart 5, 65, 10 reliqua signa in subsidio (i e ad subsidium) artius conlocat, Sall C 59, 2, so, ceterum exercitum in subsidiis, id ib § 5 Kritz *N cr* vos, bonae feminae collocate puellulam (cf B 1 infra), Cat 61, 184 — **B.** Esp **1.** *To give in marriage* filiam alicui, Tac Agr 9 *fin*, cf Suet Claud 27, so Cic Brut. 26, 98, Nep Att 19, 4, Suet Caes 21, id Aug 64, id Calig 24, id Dom 22 al matrem homini nobilissimo, Caes. B G 1, 18 aliquam in matrimonium, Cic Div 1, 46, 104, together with in matrimonio, Dig 36, 1, 77 eam in se dignam condicionem, Plaut. Trin 1, 2, 122 sororem ex matre et propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates, Caes B G 1, 18, so, nuptum, Plaut. Trin 3, 3, 7, Col 4, 3, 6, Dig 3, 2, 11 — Less freq *absol.* virginem, Nep Epam 3, 5 filiam alicujus, id Arist. 3, 3, cf in collocandā filiā, Tac. A. 4, 39 collocantis filiam, Just. 9, 6, 2 — **2.** Collocare pecuniam, dotem, faenus, etc., a mercantile t t., *to give, lay out, invest, advance, place money, a dowry, wealth*, etc. rem herilem, Plaut Men 5, 6 2 in ea provincia pecunias magnas collocatas habent, Cic Imp Pomp 7, 18, cf pecunias in emptiones praediorum, Dig 17, 1, 2 pecunias graviore faenore, Suet. Aug 39 curavit, ut in eo fundo dos collocaretur, Cic Caecin. 4, 11 nusquam posse eam (pecuniam) melius conlocari, id. ib 5, 15 duas patrimonii partes in solo, Suet Tib 48, cf duas faenoris partes in agris Tac A. 6, 17 pecuniam idoneis nominibus, Dig 35, 2, 88 — Hence, **b.** In gen, *to employ, invest* money in some way patrimonium suum non effudit in rei publicae salute collocavit, Cic Phil 3, 2, 3 miliens sestertium eā munificentia collocatum, Tac A 6, 45 — **3.** (Like the Gr προτίθεναι) *To lay out a dead body in state in the* vestibulum aliquem sancte ac reverenter in hortis Domitiis, Capitol Anton p 5, v Casaub ad h l — **II.** Trop (in good prose, most freq in Cic. and Quint) **A.** In gen, acc to I A, *to place, set, station, dispose of, occupy, employ, put.* (α) With *in* and *abl* illum multa in pectore suo conlocare oportet, Plaut Pers 1, 1, 8 res est videnda in tuto ut conlocetur, Ter Heaut 4, 3, 11, 4, 3, 17 ut totos se in optimo vitae statu exquirendo collocarent, *employed, occupied themselves*, Cic Tusc. 5, 1, 2, cf totum se in cognitione et scientiā, id Off 1, 44, 158 sese palam in meretriciā vitā, id Cael 20, 49 philosophiam in urbibus, id Tusc. 5 4, 10 in animis ego vestris omnes triumphos meos condi et collocari volo, *to be placed, deposited*, id Cat 4, 11, 26 omne suum studium in doctrinā ac sapientiā, *to apply, employ*, id Q Fr 1, 1, 10, § 29 spem in incerto reliqui temporis eventu, id Quint 26, 83 adulescentiam suam in amore et voluptatibus, *to employ, spend*, id. Cael. 17, 39 bonas horas male, Mart 1, 113, 3 omnium longitudinum et brevitatum in sonis judicium ipsa natura in auribus nostris collocavit *placed*, Cic Or 51, 173 in conspectu, Quint. 7, 1, 4 famam in tutō, id 12, 11, 7 —(β) With *in* and *acc* in otium se, Plaut Merc. 3, 2, 10 homines quattuor In soporem, *to put into the sleep of death*, id. Am 1, 1, 148 — (γ) With simple *abl* et prioris verbis et ordine collocatis, Quint 9, 1, 7 ordine collocati sensus, id 7, 10, 16. —(δ) With other prepositions est et in no minibus ex diverso collocatis sua gratia, Quint. 9, 3, 86 — (ε) *Absol., to set in order, arrange*, etc. rem militarem, Cic Fam 2, 13, 3 aedilitas recte collocata, id. Verr 2, 5, 14, § 37 tua nobis auctoritate opus est ad collocandum aliquem civitatis statum, id. Ep ad Brut 1, 15, 12 vix ut iis rebus, quas constituissent, conlocandis atque administrandis tempus daretur, Caes B G 3, 4 omnibus rebus confectis et collocatis, Auct B Alex 33 *fin* — In rhet verba collocata, i e *in their relative positions* (opp simplicia), Cic Or 24, 80 sq ut apte collocentur (verba), Quint 8, prooem § 26, cf id. § 31, 10, 2, 13, 8, 1, 1, 10, 1, 4, 9, 4, 1 al — Rare de cujus moderatione in prioribus libris satis collocavi (= scripsi, dixi), *have brought forward, put forth*, Tac A. 6, 27 *fin* — **B.** Acc to I B 2 quamobrem melius apud bonos quam apud fortunatos beneficium collocari puto, *to put* or *place, as at interest*, Cic. Off 2, 20, 70, id. Verr 2, 5, 22, § 56 bene, id. Fam 13, 28, 3, cf ut pecuniae non quaerendae solum ratio est, verum etiam conlocandae sic gloria et quaerenda et conlocanda ratione est, id. Off 2, 12 42.

col-lŏcŭplēto (conl-), avi, 1, *v a*, *to make very rich, to enrich* (prob only in the foll exs) **I.** Prop se, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 17 — **II.** Trop, *to embellish, enrich, adorn* rei honestandae et collocupletandae causa, Auct Her 2, 18, 28

collŏcūtĭo (conl-), onis *f* [colloquor], *a (familiar* or *private) conversation, conference* (very rare) hominum, Cic Tusc 1, 13, 30, id. Att 12, 1, 2 venire cum aliquo in collocutionem, Auct Her 1, 15, 25 — In *plur* familiarissimae cum aliquo Cic. Phil 11, 2 5 in sermonibus collocutionibusque aliquid videre, id Fam 1, 9, 4

collŏcūtor (conl-), oris, *m* [id], *he who talks with another* (eccl. Lat.), Tert adv Prax 5, Aug Conf 9, 6

collŏquĭum (conl-) ii, *n.* [id], *a conversation, conference, discourse* (class. in prose and poetry, not in Hor) colloquium cum conveniunt in unum locum loquendi causa Varr L L. 6, § 57 Müll, Titin ap Non p 256, 16 eo ad colloquium venerunt, Caes B G 1, 43 in colloquium venire, id. ib 1, 35 in Antonii congressum colloquiumque veniendum est, Cic Phil 12, 11, 26 pervenire ad conloquium alicujus id. ib 9, 1, 2 denos ut ad colloquium adducerent, Caes. B G 1, 43 de aliqua re in colloquium venire, Nep Dat 11, 1 convenire in colloquium, id Hann 6, 2 in colloquio esse, id. Dat 11, 3 facere, Planc. ap Cic Fam 10, 23 5 occulta habere cum aliquo, Liv 27, 1, 14, so, secreta serere cum aliquo, id 34, 61, 7, cf nocturnis impellere aliquem, Tac. A 1, 16, and secretis componere, etc., id ib 3, 40 crebra inter se, Caes B C 3, 19 petere, Ov M 13 552, Suet. Aug 27 clausis foribus videre Lucr 4 598 dare, Prop 4 (5), 10, 32 colloquio alterius non egere, Cic Off 3, 1, 1, cf colloquio carere, id. Att 12, 15 adesse colloquiis, Val. Fl 3, 293 rerum leviorum, Cic Ac. 2, 2, 6 fruiturque deorum Colloquio, Verg A. 7, 91 praeceptoris Petr 9 *fin* colloquia amicorum absentium, i e *epistolary correspondence, communication by letter*, Cic. Phil 2, 4, 7 — **II.** Transf. to animals alitum colloquia, Plin 10, 49, 70, § 137, repeated by Gell. 10, 12, 7

col-lŏquor (conl-), cūtus, 3, *v dep*, *to talk together, converse, to hold a conversation, a parley*, or *a conference* (in good prose), constr commonly *cum aliquo, inter se*, or *absol*, in Plaut several times as *verb act* with *acc* (α) With *cum aliquo*, Ter Hec 1, 2 56, Cic Brut 60, 218, id Tusc 1, 41, 98, id. Div 1, 30, 64, id. Att 16, 8 1, id Fam 1, 9 10, Nep Paus 2 4 cum aliquo per aliquem, Caes. B G 1, 19, Nep Alcib 5, 3 cum aliquo per litteras, Cic Fam 1, 7, 1, id Att 6, 1, 24 cum aliquo de aliqua re, Nep Dion, 2, 4.—(β) With *inter se* hoc uno praestamus vel maxime feris, quod colloquimur inter nos, Cic. de Or 1, 8 32 multum inter se usque ad extremum tempus diei conlocuti sunt id ib 1, 7, 26, id Div 1, 41, 90, Auct. B Afr 56, Curt 8, 4, 14 inter se multum de aliquā re, Cic de Or 1, 7, 26 — (γ) *Absol.* deinde utrique imperatores colloquuntur simul Plaut Am. 1, 1, 69, Ter And 5, 6, 10, id. Eun 2, 3, 76, Caes B G 1, 43, 1, 47, Cic. Q Fr 2, 8 (10), 1, Liv 3, 36, 2, Curt. 7, 1, 24, 8, 13, 24 al — (δ) With *acc. of person* te volo, uxor, colloqui, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 17; id. As. 1, 2, 24, 3, 1, 20, id. Most. 3 2 96, id. Men. 2, 3, 82, id. Mil. 4, 2, 18, id. Ps. 1, 3 16, 1, 3, 22, id. Trin 5, 2, 11, 5, 2, 26, cf de his rebus, quas tecum colloqui volo, Nep Them 9, 4

collŭbet, v collibet.

collubus, i, v collybus.

col-lūcĕo (conl-), ēre, *v n*, *to give light on every side, to shine brightly, to be wholly illuminated, to be bright* or *brilliant* (class. in prose and poetry, not in Hor) **I.** Prop (α) *Absol.* sol, qui tam longe lateque colluceat, Cic. N D 2, 15, 40 caelum conlucet omnibus, id Univ 9 *med* taeda per undas, *Lucr 6, 883 collucent ignes, Verg A 9 166, so, faces id. ib 4, 567, Curt 3 8, 22 per campum, Tac. A. 3, 4 lampades undique, Ov H 14, 25 pocula Cat. 64, 45 plumae ignium modo, Plin 10 47 67, § 132.—(β) With *abl* candelabri fulgore, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 32 § 71 ignibus aedes, Ov M 4, 403 moenia flammis, Verg A. 5, 4, Liv 38, 6, 2 castra fulgore ignis Curt. 3, 3 3 polus ignibus Stat. S 1, 6, 89 omnia luminibus, Liv 24 21, 9 totus veste atque insignibus armis, Verg A. 10, 539 — (γ) *Ab aliquā re* (cf ab, II) (mare) qua a sole collucet albescit et vibrat, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 105 — **II.** Trop, *to shine, be resplendent* vidi collucere omnia furtis tuis, Cic Verr 2 1 22 § 58, id N D 2, 39, 99 collucent floribus agri, Ov F 5, 363, cf Col. 3, 21, 3, 10, 293

col-lūcesco, colluxi, 3, *v inch n.*, *to lighten up* (late Lat) colluxit flamma, Albin ad Liv 1, 287 — **II.** Transf, *to become clear, intelligible*, Boëth Syllog Hypoth 1, p 623

col-lūco (conl-), āre *v a* [lux], *to make light, to clear* or *thin a forest*, etc. collucare est succisis arboribus locum luce implere, Fest s v sublucare, p 348, 18 Müll (explained in a different manner by Paul ex Fest. p 37, 12 ib) lucum, Cato, R. R 139 arborem, Col 2, 21, 3

colluctātĭo (conl-) onis, *f* [colluctor] *a wrestling, struggling, contending with something* (post Aug prose) **I.** Prop in colluctatione vel pancratio Dig 9, 2, 7, so of the fighting of oxen, Col 6 2, 4 — **II.** Trop, *the death struggle*, Sen Q N 3, 18 1 —Of *an embracing* in love App M 9, p 219 12, Lact 1, 17 — Of *a difficult utterance* est alius concursus oris et cum verbis suis colluctatio, Quint 11 3, 56

colluctātor (conl-), oris, *m* [id], prop *a wrestler*, hence, in gen, *an antagonist, adversary*, Lact Opif Dei, 1, 7

col-luctor (conl-), ari, *v n.*, *to struggle, contend, wrestle with* (post Aug and rare), constr with *cum aliquo, alicui*, or *absol.* praedonibus, Prud Ham 523 — *Absol*, Just. 13 8 8, App M 2, p 129 — Trop cum agro, Col 1, 3 9, cf cum solo, Plin 27, 2, 2, § 5 cum petulantia morbi, Gell 12, 5, 9

collūdĭum (conl-), ii, *n* [colludo] (post class) **I.** *A sporting, playing together* delphinorum, Sol 12, so Symm Ep 3, 5 — **II.** *A secret deceptive understanding collusion*, esp in justice, Amm 18 5, 1, Cod. Th 9, 42 20, 11, 42, 7, Symm Ep 4, 20

col-lūdo (conl-) si, sum 3, *v n*, *to play* or *sport together, play with* (very rare) **I.** Prop, with *dat.* (puer) gestit paribus colludere, *Hor A P 159 — Poet. aut summa nantes in aqua colludere plumas, *Verg G 1, 369 DIGITIS COLLVDENTIBVS TRADERE PECORA, Inscr Orell 3166 — **II.** Jurid t t, *to keep up false appearances with one to the injury of a third person, to have a secret understanding with one, to act collusively*, *Cic Verr 2, 2, 24 § 58, Dig 3, 4 7, § 9, 41, 5, 7, Sen Contr 2, 11, 17. cf collusio and colludium, 2.

col-lūgĕo (conl-), ēre, *v n.*, *to lament, grieve together*, Cael Aur Tard 2, 5, 88.

collum, i, *n* (ante class access. form **collus**, i, *m*, Naev, Cato, Lucil, Att., Caecil, Varr ap Non p 200, 14 sq, Plaut Capt 2 2, 107, 4 3 2, and, acc. to Non 1 1, also id Am 1, 1, 280 nec collos mihi Calvus persuaserit, Quint 1, 6, 42, Front. Ep ad M

Caes. 2, 16) [cf. Germ. Hals]. **I.** Prop., *the neck*, of men and animals: accipite si vultis hoc onus in vostros collos, Cato, l. l.: anseris, Lucil. l. l.: pavonis, Varr. l. l.: columbarum, Lucr. 2, 802; cf. Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 19; id. N. D. 2, 47, 122 al.: in collum invasit, *fell upon the neck*, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77: amplexu petebat, Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 124: pendentia bracchia collo, Tib. 3, 6, 45; Verg. A. 1, 715: collo dare bracchia circum, id. ib. 6, 700: implicuit materno bracchia collo, Ov. M. 1, 762: colloque infusa mariti, id. ib. 11, 386; cf. id. ib. 14, 585: cingere colla lacertis, id. A. A. 2, 457: complecti lacertis, id. M. 10, 407: captare lacertis, id. H. 8, 93: adducere lacertis, id. M. 6, 625 et saep.: avaritiae poenam collo et cervicibus suis sustinere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 42, § 108: conjecta vincula collo, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 83: collum in laqueum inserere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 37: monstri angere, Stat. Th. 4, 827: aptare vincula collo, Ov. M. 10, 381: colla assuescere servitio, Verg. G. 3, 167: tonsori committere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58.—Hence, **2.** In partic. **a.** As a symbol of servitude: dare colla triumpho, Prop. 2 (3), 10, 15: eripe turpi Colla jugo, Hor. S. 2, 7, 92.—**b.** (As in Engl., it costs him his neck, etc.) A symbol of life: actum'st de collo meo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 194; cf.: posuit collum in Pulvere Teucro, Hor. C. 4, 6, 11.—**c.** Collum torquere, obtorquere, obstringere alicui, legal t. t., *to seize by the neck and drag before a tribunal* or *to prison*: priusquam obtorto collo ad praetorem trahor, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 45 (cf.: obtortâ gulâ de convivio in vincla abripi jussit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 24); Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 15; Liv. 4, 53, 8.—**II.** Meton., of *the neck of a flask, bottle*, Cato, R. R. 88, 1; Phaedr. 1, 26, 10; Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 161; 28, 11, 48, § 174.—Of *the poppy*, Verg. A. 9, 436.—Of *the middle part of Mount Parnassus*, Stat. Th. 9, 643.

col-lūmĭno (conl-), āre, *v. a.*, *to illuminate on all sides* (post-class. and very rare): aliquem, App. de Deo Socr. p. 45, 39; Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 830.

col-lŭo (conl-), lŭi, lūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to wash thoroughly, wash out, rinse* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.); constr. *aliquid*, or *aliquid aliquâ re*; rarely *aliquid de aliquâ re*: metretam amurcâ, Cato, R. R. 100; Pers. 1, 18: os de oleo, Plin. 23, 4, 38, § 77: decocto, id. 23, 6, 56, § 105: dentes aquâ, id. 20, 6, 23, § 53: gemma melle colluta, id. 37, 10, 56, § 155.—Poet.: ora, *to moisten, wet*, i. e. *to quench thirst*, *Ov. M. 5, 447 (cf.: abluere sitim, Lucr. 4, 877).—* **II.** *Absol.*, *to wash up* (earth) *by the waves*, Dig. 41, 1, 30, § 2.

col-lurchĭnātĭo (conl-, and **-lurcīn-)**, ōnis, *f.* [lurcor], *gross gluttony, gormandizing* (post-class. and rare), App. Mag. p. 322, 33; Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 9 *fin.*

collus, i, v. collum.

collūsĭo (conl-), ōnis, *f.* [colludo, II.], *a secret, deceptive understanding, collusion*, *Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 13, § 33: inter raptae patrem et raptorem, Sen. Contr. 2, 11, 22: per collusionem, id. ib. 5, 31 *fin.*: illa inter virum et uxorem nota collusio, App. Mag. p. 322, 13; Dig. 40, 16: de collusione detegendâ, ib. 40, 4; 8, 5, 19; 17, 1, 8; 12, 2, 30, § 3.

collūsor (conl-), ōris, *m.* [colludo]. **I.** *A companion in play, playmate* (in good prose), Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 56; 2, 39, 101; 5, 5, 13; *Suet. Calig. 41; Plin. Ep 9, 33, 8; Dig. 11, 5, 1, § 1.—* **II.** (Acc. to colludo, II.) *He who has a secret understanding with one to the injury of a third*, in law, Cod. Th. 7, 20, 2.

* **collūsōrĭē (conl-)**, *adv.* [collusor, II.], *in a concerted manner, collusively:* litigare de hereditate, Dig. 30, 1, 50, § 2.

‡ **collustrĭum**, ii, *n.* [collustro], *a corporation that procured the lustration of the fields of a district*, Inscr. Orell. 1773.

col-lustro (conl-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to lighten on all sides, to illumine, brighten* (rare but class.; most freq. in Cic.). **I.** Prop.: sol omnia clarissimâ luce collustrans, Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 92; id. Div. 2, 43, 91; id. Rep. 6, 17, 17 (al. lustret).—* **B.** Transf.: collustrata in picturis, *the brilliantly colored, bright* (opp. opaca), Cic. Or. 11, 36.—**II.** Trop., *to consider a thing on all sides, to inspect, survey:* omnia oculis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 65: omnia, Verg. A. 3, 651: cuncta, Tac. A. 2, 45.

collūtĭo (conl-), ōnis, *f.* [colluo], *a rinsing, washing*, Scrib. Comp. 53; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 39.

* **col-lŭtŭlo (conl-)**, āre, *v. freq. a.* [colluo; cf. Ritschl, prol. ad Plaut. p. 74], *to soil, defile much;* trop., Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 67 Ritschl *N. cr.;* cf. Non. p. 84, 25 (al. collutulo).

collūtus (conl-), *Part.*, from colluo.

‡ **collŭvĭāris** porcus dicitur, qui cibo permixto et colluvie nutritur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 57, 8 Müll.

collŭvĭes (conl-), ēi, v. colluvio.

collŭvĭo (conl-), ōnis, and **collŭvĭēs**, em, ē (the latter form not freq. before the Aug. per.; but exclusively used by Col., Pliny the elder, and Tac.; a third collat. form **collŭvĭum**, acc. to Isid. Diff. Verb. 40), *f.* [colluo], *a conflux* or *collection of filth, washings, sweepings, draff, swill.* **I.** Prop. (*a*) Colluvies, Dig. 43, 22, 1, §§ 2 and 4: cohortis et aedificii, Col. 2, 15, 8; cf. id. 1, 6, 24; 1, 5, 6: turbida nigro limo, Luc. 4, 311; Plin. 24, 19, 116, § 176.—(*β*) Colluvio: colluvionibus sentinarum, Arn. 5, p. 172.—**II.** More freq. trop., *the impure conflux of different objects, dregs, impurities, impure mixture, vile medley, offscourings.* (*a*) Colluvio: mixtorum omnis generis animantium, Liv. 3, 6, 3: cum ex hac turbâ et colluvione discedam, Cic. Sen. 23, 85; cf. Non. p. 82, 9: o praeclarum diem, omnium scelerum, Cic. Sest. 7, 15: rerum, Liv. 3, 11, 5: deterrima verborum, Gell. 1, 15, 17: colluvionem gentium adferre, *a polluting mixture*, Liv. 4, 2, 5: mixti ex omni colluvione exsules obaerati, etc., id. 26, 40, 17; cf. id. 22, 43, 2: in colluvione Drusi, *the dregs of the people adhering to him, the rabble*, Cic. Vat. 9, 23; Cod. Th. 13, 3, 7: ordinum hominum, Curt. 10, 2, 6: sanguinis peregrini et servilis, Suet. Aug. 40; Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 11.—(*β*) Colluvies, Atticus ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10, 7: rerum, Tac. H. 2, 16 *fin.*; cf. *absol.*, id. A. 14, 15; 14, 44; id. H. 5, 12: nationum, id. A. 2, 55: collecta populi, Just. 2, 6, 4.

collŭvĭum (conl-), v. colluvio.

† **collȳbista**, ae, *m.*, = κολλυβιστής, *a money-changer, banker*, Hier. in Matt. 21, 12.

† **collȳbus (collŭbus)**, i, *m.*, = κόλλυβος [prob. of Phoenicio-Semitic origin, kindr. with the Heb. חָלַף, to change], *the exchange of coins of different kinds*, or *of different countries, agio.* **I.** Prop., Cic. Att. 12, 6, 1; Cassiod. Parm. ap. Suet. Aug. 4.—**II.** Meton., *the rate* or *premium of exchange*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 78, § 181.

† **collȳra**, ae, *f.*, = κολλύρα, *a kind of pastry of a round, elongated form, maccaroni, vermicelli*, shred into broth, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 12.—Hence, **II. collȳrĭcus**, a, um, *of vermicelli, vermicelli soup*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 15 and 17.

* **collȳrĭŏlum**, i, *n. dim.* [collyrium], *a small* collyrium, *tent, pessary*, etc., Macer. 4, 12.

† **collȳris**, idis (**collȳrĭda**, ae, Vulg. 2 Reg. 6, 19; id. Lev. 8, 26; cf.: cassida, chlamyda, etc.), *f.*, = κολλυρίς. **I.** Lit., *a roll* or *cake*, Aug. in Gen. 8, 5 *fin.*; Vulg. Lev. 7, 12 (transl. of the Heb. חַלָּה).—**II.** Meton. **A.** *A head-dress of women*, Tert. Cult. Fem. 2, 7.—**B.** *A plant, also called* malva erratica, App. Herb. 40.

† **collȳrĭum**, ii, *n.*, = κολλύριον (a mass similar to the collyra dough; hence, in medic. lang.), **I.** *A tent, pessary, suppository*, etc., Cels. 5, 28, 12; Col. 6, 6, 5; 6, 30, 8; Plin. 26, 12, 78, § 126; 28, 9, 37, § 139; Scrib. Comp. 142.—**B.** Esp., *a liquid eye-salve*, Cels. 7, 7, 4; * Hor. S. 1, 5, 30; Veg. 3, 16, 2; 3, 16, 8; 3, 18, 2.—**II.** Meton., *a shaft, pillar*, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

Colminiana (Cato, R. R. 6, 1), **Colminia** (Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 1), **Culminia** (Col. 5, 8, 8; 12, 51, 3; 12, 54, 1), **Cominia** (Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 13; Pall. Febr. 18, 4): olea, *an unknown kind of olive-tree* (concerning the varying readings, v. Schneid. *N. cr.*).

1. cŏlo, colŭi, cultum, 3, *v. a.* [from the stem ΚΟΛ, whence βουκόλος, βουκολέω; cf.: colonus, in-cola, agri-cola] (orig. pertaining to agriculture), *to cultivate, till, tend, take care of a field, garden*, etc. (freq. in all per. and species of composition). **I.** Prop. (*a*) With *acc.*: fundum, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 2: agrum, id. ib. 1, 2, 14; Cato, R. R. 61; Col. 1 pr.: agri non omnes frugiferi sunt qui coluntur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13; id. Agr. 2, 25, 67: arva et vineta et oleas et arbustum, Quint. 1, 12, 7: praedia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 49: rus, Col. 1, 1: rura, Cat. 64, 38; Tib. 1, 5, 21; Verg. G. 2, 413: hortos, Ov. M. 14, 624 al.: jugera, Col. 1 pr.: patrios fines, id. ib.: solum, id. 2, 2, 8: terram, id. 2, 2, 4: arbustum, Quint. 1, 12, 7: vitem, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 38: arbores, Hor. C. 2, 14, 22: arva, id. ib. 3, 5, 24; Ov. Am. 1, 13, 15: fructus, Verg. G. 2, 36: fruges, Ov. M. 15, 134: poma, id. ib. 14, 687; cf. under *P. a.*—(*β*) *Absol.*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8; Verg. G. 1, 121; Dig. 19, 2, 54, § 1.—**B.** In gen., without reference to economics, *to abide, dwell, stay in a place, to inhabit* (syn.: incolo, habito; most freq. since the Aug. per.). (*a*) With *acc.*: hanc domum, Plaut. Aul. prol. 4: nemora atque cavos montes silvasque colebant, Lucr. 5, 955: regiones Acherunticas, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 21: colitur ea pars (urbis) et habitatur frequentissime, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119: urbem, urbem, mi Rufe, cole, id. Fam. 2, 12, 2: has terras, id. N. D. 2, 66, 164; Tac. A. 2, 60: loca Idae, Cat. 63, 70: Idalium, id. 36, 12 sq.; 61, 17: urbem Trojanam, Verg. A. 4, 343: Sicaniam, Ov. M. 5, 495: Maeoniam Sipylumque, id. ib. 6, 149: Elin Messeniaque arva, id. ib. 2, 679: regnum nemorale Dianae, id. ib. 14, 331: hoc nemus, id. ib. 15, 545: Elysium, Verg. A. 5, 735: loca magna, Ov. M. 14, 681; Liv. 1, 7, 10: Britanniam, Tac. Agr. 11: Rheni ripam, id. G. 28: victam ripam, id. A. 1, 59: terras, id. ib. 2, 60; cf. id. H. 5, 2: insulam, id. A. 12, 61; id. G. 29: regionem, Curt. 7, 7, 4.—Poet., of poets: me juvat in primâ coluisse Helicona juventâ, i. e. *to have written poetry in early youth*, Prop. 3 (4), 5, 19.—Also of animals: anguis stagna, Verg. G. 3, 430; Ov. M. 2, 380.—(*β*) *Absol.*: hic, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 68: subdiu colere te usque perpetuom diem, id. Most. 3, 2, 78; Liv. 42, 67, 9; Curt. 9, 9, 2: colunt discreti ac diversi, Tac. G. 16: proximi Cattis Usipii ac Tencteri colunt, id. ib. 32: circa utramque ripam Rhodani, Liv. 21, 26, 6: quâ Cilices maritimi colunt, id. 38, 18, 12: prope Oceanum, id. 24, 49, 6: usque ad Albim, Tac. A. 2, 41: ultra Borysthenem fluvium, Gell. 9, 4, 6: super Bosporum, Curt. 6, 2, 13: extra urbem, App. M. 1, p. 111.—**II.** Trop. (freq. and class.). **A.** *To bestow care upon a thing, to care for.* **1.** Of the gods: colere aliquem locum, *to frequent, cherish, care for, protect, be the guardian of*, said of places where they were worshipped, had temples, etc.: deos deasque veneror, qui hanc urbem colunt, Plaut. Poen. 5, 1, 19; Cat. 36, 12: Pallas, quas condidit arces, Ipsa colat, Verg. E. 2, 62: ille (Juppiter) colit terras, id. ib. 3, 61; id. A. 1, 16 Forbig. ad loc.: undis jura dabat, nymphisque colentibus undas, Ov. M. 1, 576: urbem colentes di, Liv. 31, 30, 9; 5, 21, 3: vos, Ceres mater ac Proserpina, precor, ceteri superi infernique di, qui hanc urbem colitis, id. 24, 39, 8: divi divaeque, qui maria terrasque colitis, id. 29, 27, 1.—**2.** Rarely with persons as object (syn.: curo, studeo, observo, obsequor): Juppiter, qui genus colis alisque hominum, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 24; cf.: (Castor et Pollux) dum terras hominumque colunt genus, i. e. *improve, polish*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 7.—**3.** Of the body or its parts, *to cultivate, attend to, dress, clothe, adorn*, etc.: formamque augere colendo, *by attire, dress*, Ov. M. 10, 534: corpora, id. A. A. 3, 107: tu quoque dum coleris, id. ib. 3, 225.—With *abl.*: lacertos auro, Curt. 8, 9, 21: lacertum armillâ aureâ, Petr. 32: capillos, Tib. 1, 6, 39; 1, 8, 9.—**4.** With abstr. objects, *to cultivate, cherish, seek, practise, devote one's self to*, etc.; of mental and moral cultivation: aequom et bonum, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 10: amicitiam, id. Cist. 1, 1, 27: fidem rectumque, Ov. M. 1, 90: fortitudinem, Curt. 10, 3, 9: jus et fas, Liv. 27, 17 *fin.*: memoriam alicujus, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 101: bonos mores, Sall. C. 9, 1: suum quaestum colit, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 137: pietatem, id. As. 3, 1, 5; Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 33: virtutem, Cic. Arch. 7, 16; id. Off. 1, 41, 149: amicitiam, justitiam, liberalitatem, id. ib. 1, 2, 5: virginitatis amorem, Verg. A. 11, 584: pacem, Ov. M. 11, 297; cf. Martem, Sil.

8, 464 · studium philosophiae, Cic Brut 91, 315 disciplinam, id. ib 31, 117 aequabile et temperatum orationis genus, id Off. 1, 1, 3 patrias artes militiamque, Ov F 2, 508, cf artes liberales, Suet Tib 60 ingenium singulari rerum militarium prudentia, Vell 2, 29, 5 Kritz — **5.** Of a period of time or a condition, *to live in, experience, live through, pass, spend*, etc servitutem apud aliquem, *to be a slave*, Plaut Poen 4, 2, 7 nunc plane nec ego victum, nec vitam illam colere possum, etc , Cic Att. 12, 28, 2, and poet in gen vitam or aevum = degere, *to take care of life*, for *to live* vitam, Plaut Trin 3, 2, 74, id Cas 2, 1, 12, id Rud 1, 5, 25 vitam inopem, Ter Heaut 1, 1 84 aevum vi, Lucr 5, 1144 and 1149 — **B.** Colere aliquem, *to regard one with care*, i e *to honor, revere, reverence, worship*, etc (syn observo, veneror, diligo) **1.** Most freq of the reverence and worship of the gods, and the respect paid to objects pertaining thereto, *to honor, respect, revere, reverence, worship* quid est enim cur deos ab hominibus colendos dicas? Cic N D 1, 41, 115 hos deos et venerari et colere debemus, id ib 2, 28, 71, cf id ib 1, 42, 119, id Agr 2, 35, 94, Liv 39, 15, 2, Cat 61, 48 Phoebe silvarumque potens Diana o colendi Semper et culti, Hor C S 2 and 3, cf Ov M 8, 350 deos aris, pulvinaribus, Plin Pan 11, 3 Mercurium, Caes B G 6, 17 Apollinem nimia religione, Curt 4, 3, 21 Cererem secubitu, Ov A 3, 10, 16 (deam) magis officiis quam probitate id P 3, 1, 76 per flamines et sacerdotes, Tac A 1, 10, Suet Vit. 1 quo cognomine is deus quadam in parte urbis colebatur, id Aug 70 deum precibus, Sen Herc Oet 580 testimoniorum religionem et fidem, Cic Fl 4, 9, cf id Font. 10, 21, and colebantur religiones pie magis quam magnifice, Liv 3, 57, 7, and apud quos juxta divinas religiones humana fides colitur, id 9, 9, 4 sacra, Ov M 4, 32, 15, 679 aras, id. ib 3, 733, 6, 208, cf Liv 1, 7, 10, Suet Vit 2 et saep numina alicujus, Verg G 1, 30 templum, id. A. 4, 458, Ov M 11, 578 caerimonias sepulcrorum tanta cura Cic Tusc 1, 12 27 sacrarium summa caerimonia, Nep Ih 8, 4 simulacrum, Suet Galb 4 — **2.** Of the honor bestowed upon men ut Africanum ut deum coleret Laelius, Cic Rep 1, 12, 18 quia me colitis et magnificatis, Plaut Cist 1, 1, 23, Ter Ad. 3, 2, 54 a quibus diligenter observari videmur et coli, Cic Mur 34, 70, cf id Fam 6, 10, 7, 13, 22, 1, id Off 1, 41, 149, Sall J 10, 8 poetarum nomen, Cic Arch 11, 27 civitatem, id Fl 22, 52, cf in amicis et diligendis et colendis, id Lael 22, 85 and 82 semper ego plebem Romanam militiae domique colo atque colui, Liv 7, 32, 16 colere et ornare, Cic Fam 5, 8, 2 me diligentissime, id ib 13, 25 init si te colo, Sexte, non amabo, Mart 2, 55 aliquem donis, Liv 31, 43, 7 litteris, Nep Att 20, 4 nec illos arte colam, nec opulenter, Sall J 85, 34 Kritz.— Hence, **1. cŏlens,** entis, *P a* , *honoring, treating respectfully*, *subst a reverer, worshipper*, with *gen.* religionum, Cic Planc 33, 80 — **2. cultus,** a, um, *P a* (acc to I) **A.** *Cultivated, tilled* ager cultior, Varr R R 1, 2, 20 ager cultissimus, Cic Rosc Com 12, 33 materia et culta et silvestris, id N D 2, 60, 151 res pecuaria, id. Quint. 3, 12 rus cultissimum, Col 1, 1, 1 terra, Quint 5, 11, 24 fundus cultior, id. 8, 3, 8 cultiora loca, Curt 7, 3, 18 — **b.** *Subst* · **culta,** ōrum, *n* , *tilled, cultivated land, gardens, plantations*, etc , Lucr 1, 165, 1, 210, 5, 1370, Verg G 1, 153, 2, 196, 4, 372, Plin 24, 10, 49, § 83 — Hence, **B.** Trop , *ornamented, adorned, polished, elegant cultivated* milites habebat tam cultos ut argento et auro politis armis ornaret, Suet Caes. 67 adulter, Ov Tr 2, 499 turba muliebriter culta, Curt 3, 3, 14 sacerdos veste candida cultus, Plin 16, 44, 95, § 251 matrona vetitā purpura culta, Suet Ner 32 filia cultior, Mart 10 98, 3 animi culti, Cic Tusc. 2, 5, 13, cf tempora et ingenia cultiora, Curt 7, 8, 11 Tibullus, Ov Am 1, 15, 28, cf carmina, id A A 3, 341 cultiores doctioresque redire, Gell 19, 8 1 sermone cultissimus, Aur Vict Epit 45 — *Adv* **cultē,** *elegantly* dicere, * Quint 8, 3, 7, Plin Ep 5 20, 6 — *Comp* dicere, Sen Suas 4 *fin* , Tac Or 21 (sc veste) progredi, Just

3, 3, 5 incubare strato lectulo, Val Max. 2, 6, 8 — *Sup* apparently not in use

2. cōlo, avi, atum, are, *v a* [colum], *to filter, strain, to clarify, purify* (post Aug) ceram, Col 9, 16, 1 mel id 12, 11, 1 vinum sporta palmea, Pall Febr 27 sucum linteo, Plin. 25, 13, 103, § 164 thymum cribro, Col 7, 8, 7 aliquid per linteum, Scrib Comp 271 ad colum, Veg 2, 28, 19 per colum, Apic 4, 2 aurum, App Flor p 343, 20 terra colans, Plin 31, 3, 23, § 38 faex colata, id. 31, 8, 44, § 95 — Poet amnes in ductis retibus, i e *to spread out a fish net*, Manil. 5, 193 — Hence, **cōlātus,** a, um, *P a* , *cleansed, purified* (post-class.) nitor (beryllorum), Tert Anim 9 — **B.** Trop certiora et colatiora somniari, Tert. Anim 48

cŏlŏbathrārius, ii, *m* [κωλοβαθρον], *one who walks on stilts*, Non p 115, 20

† **cŏlŏbĭcus,** a, um, *adj* , = κολοβικος, *mutilated* Firm Math 3 14, 8

† **cŏlŏbĭum,** ii (**cŏlŏbum,** i, Cod Th 14, 10, 1) *n* , = κολοβιον, *an undergarment with short sleeves*, Serv ad Verg. A. 9, 616

† **cŏlŏbŏs,** on, *adj* , = κολοβος, *mutilated, curtailed*, only in metre versus, *in which one syllable is wanting*, = catalectus, Mall Theod Metr 7 metrum, id ib 5, Marc Vict p 2504 P

† **cŏlŏcăsĭa,** ae, *f* (*plur* **cŏlŏcăsĭa,** ōrum, *n* , * Verg E 4, 20, Mart 8, 33, 13), = κολοκασια or κολοκασιον, *an Egyptian bean*, a magnificent plant of the lily kind, growing in the lakes and marshes of Egypt, whose beans, roots, and even the stalks and stems, were considered as luxuries and from its large leaves drinking cups (ciboria) were made, Plin 21, 15, 51, § 87, Col. 8, 15 4, Pall Febr 24, 14, id Apr 3, 5, cf Voss ad Verg 1 1 (The colocasia of Virgil is supposed to be the Arum colocasia of Linnæus Pliny appears to confound this with the Nymphaea lotos of Linn)

Cŏlŏcăsītis, idis, *f*, = Κολοκασῖτις, *an island near the coast of Africa*, Plin 6, 29, 34, § 172

cŏlŏcynthis, idis, *f*, = κολοκυνθις, *the colocynth* or *coloquintida*, used as a purgative Cucumis colocynthis, Linn , Plin 20, 3, 8, § 14, Pall 1, 35, 9

colon or **cōlum,** i, *n* (**cōlus,** i, *m* , Ser Samm 31, 1), = κῶλον (a member) **I.** *The colon* or *great gut* (the largest of the intestines), Plin 11, 37, 79, § 202.— Esp , as the part affected by the colic coli tormentum, Plin 22, 22, 37, § 79 coli dolor, Scrib Comp 122 — Hence, **B.** *A disease of the colon, the colic*, Plin 20, 15, 57, § 162, 31, 9, 45, § 102, Scrib Comp 1 1 , Ser Samm 1 1 — **II.** Transf , *a member of a verse* (pure Lat membrum), * Quint 9, 4, 78, *of a poem*, Aug ap Don Vit Verg c 12.

cŏlōna, ae, *f* [colonus], *a countrywoman*, Ov F 4, 692, 2, 646, Dig 19, 2, 54 *fin* , Inscr Orell 4644

Cŏlōnae, ārum, *f*, = Κολωναι *a town in Troas*, now prob *Chemali*, Nep Paus 3, 3, the same called **Cŏlōnē,** es, Plin 5, 30, 32, § 123

cŏlōnārĭus, a, um, *adj* [colonia] *of* or *pertaining to the* colonus, *rustic* (late Lat) persona, Sid Ep 5, 19 condicio, Cod Just. 1, 4, 24

cŏlōnātus, ūs, *m* [colonus], *the condition of a rustic* (post class), Cod. Th 12, 1, 33, 14, 18, 1

Cŏlōnēus, a, um, *adj* , = Κολώνειος, *of* or *pertaining to the Attic* demos Colonos (Κολωνος) Oedipus (Οἰδιπους ἐπι Κολωνῷ), Cic Sen 7, 22, cf *absol* Coloneus, *the tragedy of Sophocles*, App Mag p 298, 6 locus, Cic Fin 5, 1, 3

1. cŏlōnĭa, ae, *f* [colonus] **I.** (Acc to colonus, I) *A possession in land a landed estate, a farm*, Col 11, 1, 23, Dig 19, 2, 24, § 4, 33, 7, 20 — **B.** *An abode, dwelling* in gen (cf 1 colo, I B), Plaut Aul 3, 6, 40, and humorously molarum, for *a mill*, id Ps 4, 6, 38 — Far more freq , **II.** (Acc to colonus, II) *A colony colonial town, settlement* colonia dicta est a colendo est autem pars civium aut sociorum, missa ubi rem publicam habeant ex consensu suae civitatis aut publico ejus populi unde profecti sunt consilio Hae autem coloniae sunt quae ex consensu publico, non ex secessione sunt conditae, Serv ad Verg A. 1, 12 in coloniam aliquos emittere Varr R R 3, 16, 29 in colonias mittere Liv 4, 49, 14 coloniam collocare idoneis in locis, Cic. Agr 2, 27, 73 condere, Vell 1, 15, 1 — Also freq , **B.** Meton. for *the persons sent for the establishment of such a town, a colony, colonists, planters*, hence coloniam deducere aliquo, Cic Rep 2, 4, 9 veteranorum, id. Phil 2, 39, 100, 2, 40, 102, id. Agr 1, 5, 16, 2, 27, 73, 2, 34, 92, id. Brut. 20, 79, Liv 9, 28, 7 , 9, 46, 3, 10, 1 1, 39, 55, 5 (*bis*) and 9, Vell 1, 14, Suet Tib 4 , id. Ner 9 al mittere in Aeoliam, Ioniam, etc., Cic. Div 1, 1, 3 Antium, Liv 8, 14, 8, cf. on the Roman colonies, their laws and regulations, Nieb Rom Gesch 2, p 49 sq , Madv Opusc Ac p 208 sq , and Dict. of Antiq — **C.** Transf , of *colonies of bees*, Varr R. R. 3, 16, 9 and 29

2. Cŏlōnĭa, ae *f* , *a name given to several colonial* or *provincial cities*, but always, in the class. lang , with a more definite appellation, as Colonia Agrippina or Agrippinensis, the present *Cologne*.

cŏlōnĭārĭus, ii, *m* , and **-a,** ae, *f* [colonia, II], *native of a colony*, Gai Inst. 3, § 56, 1, § 28, Ulp Sent 19, 4.

cŏlōnĭcus, a, um, *adj* [colonus, I] **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to agriculture* or *husbandry* leges, Varr R. R. 1, 2, 17 genus ovium, *found upon any farm, common*, Plin. 8, 47, 72, § 189 , 26, 10, 62, § 96 — **B.** *Subst* **cŏlōnĭca,** ae, *f* , *a farm house, a rustic's hut*, Aus Ep 4, 7 — **II.** *Pertaining to a colony* cohortes, *levied from colonies*, Caes. B C 2, 19 decuriones, Suet Aug 46.

cŏlōnus, i, *m* [colo] **I.** *A husbandman, tiller of the soil* (opp pastor), Cato R. R prooem § 2, Varr R R 2, prooem § 5, id L L 5, § 21 Müll , Cic de Or 2 71 287, Hor C 1, 35, 6, 2, 14, 12, id S 2 1, 35, 2, 2, 115, Verg E 9, 4, id G 1, 125, Ov M 1, 272, Sen Ep 114, 25 — **B.** Esp , *a farmer, one who cultivates another's land* Caes. B C 1 34, Cic Caecin 32, 94, Col 1, 7, 1, Plin Ep 10, 8 (24), 5, Dig 19, 2, 15 al — **II.** *A colonist, inhabitant of a colonial town*, ἄποικος, Cic Agr 2, 28, 75, id Phil. 2, 40, 102, id N D 3, 19, 48, Nep Milt. 1, 1, Liv 4, 11, 3 sq , 9 26, 3 and 5, Verg A. 1, 12 al. , Hor C 2, 6, 5, Vell 1, 14, 6 — **b.** Poet , for *an inhabitant* in gen , Verg A. 7, 63 , 7, 410 — Humorously catenarum, Plaut As. 2, 2, 32

1. Cŏlŏphon, onis (*acc* nem, Cic. Imp. Pomp 12, 33, na Vell 1, 4, 3, Tac. A 2, 54), *m* , = Κολοφων, *one of the twelve Ionian towns in Lydia, situated near the sea, and renowned for its cavalry*, now perh *Zille* or *Altobosco*, Mel 1, 17, 2, Cic. Imp Pomp 12, 33, Liv 37, 26, 5 sq , Hor Ep 1, 11, 3 — **II.** Hence, **A. Cŏlŏphōnĭus,** a, um, *adj* , *Colophonian* resina, Plin 14, 20, 25, § 123 (also *absol* Colophonia, Scrib Comp 137 sq) Idmon, Ov M 6 8 — In *plur* **Cŏlŏphōnii,** ōrum, *m* , *the Colophonians*, Cic Arch 8, 19 — **B. Cŏlŏphōnĭăcus,** a um, *adj* , the same Homerus (since the inhabitants of Colophon considered him as their countryman , v Cic Arch. 1 1), Verg Cir 64, Cels 5 19, 11, 5, 19, 17

‡ **2. cŏlŏphōn,** onos, *m* colophon dixerunt cum aliquid finitum significaretur, Paul ex Fest p 37, 14 Müll [= κολοφωνα, the summit, the top, cf in Gr κολοφωνα επιθειναι, v Lidd and Scott, s v κολοφων]

cŏlor (old form **cŏlos,** like arbos, clamos, honos, etc , Plaut Mil 4, 4, 43, Lucr 6, 208, 6 1073, Sall C 15, 5, acc. to Prob II pp 1456 and 1467 P , Plin 13, 15, 30, § 98, 35, 11, 42, § 150), ōris *m* [root cal , to cover, cf caligo, occulere, calyx], *color, hue, tint* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. varii rerum, Lucr 2, 786 nequeunt sine luce Esse id. 2, 795 aureus ignis, id. 6, 205 albus, id. 2, 823, cf color albus praecipue decorus deo est, Cic Leg 2, 18, 45 purpureus conchyli, Lucr 6, 1073 Tyrios mirare Hor Ep 1, 6, 18, Ov M 4, 165, 10 261, cf id. ib 6, 65, Verg G 1, 452 colorem accipere, Plin 11, 38, 91, § 225 bibere id 48, 73, § 193 inducere picturae, id 35, 10, 36 § 102 color caerulo albidior, viridior et pressior Plin Ep 8, 20, 4 amethystinus, Suet Ner 32 color in pomo est, ubi permaturuit ater, Ov M 4, 165, Plin 30 2, 6, § 16 bonus, Varr R R. 3, 7, 10 melior, Plin 7, 6, 5, § 41 colores, oculos qui pascere possunt,

Lucr. 2, 419: rebus nox abstulit atra colorem, Verg. A. 6, 272: quam cito purpureos deperdit terra colores, Tib. 1, 4, 30: nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, Verg. E. 4, 42: Iris, Mille trahens varios adverso sole colores, id. A. 4, 701. — Poet.: ducere, of grapes, etc., *to acquire color, become colored*, Verg. E. 9, 49; Ov. M. 3, 485; cf. Sen. Ep. 71, 30. — **2.** Meton. **a.** *Coloring stuff, dyestuff*: regionis naturā minii et chrysocollae et aliorum colorum ferax, Flor. 4, 12, 60; Plin. 35, 6, 12, § 30 sq.—**b.** *Flowers* of varied colors: aspice quo submittat humus formosa colores, Prop. 1, 2, 9; Val. Fl. 6, 492. — **B.** Specif., *the natural color of men, the complexion, tint, hue*: qui color, nitor, vestitus, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 11: formae autem dignitas coloris bonitate tuenda est, color exercitationibus corporis, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130: venusti oculi, color suavis, id. Tusc. 5, 16, 46: verus (opp. to paint), Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 27 Don.; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 164; and fucatus, Hor. Epod. 12, 10: senex colore mustellino, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 22: niveus, Hor. C. 2, 4, 3: albus, *fair*, Ov. M. 2, 541: egregius, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 64: verecundus, Hor. Epod. 17, 21; cf.: vide Num ejus color pudoris signum indicat, Ter. And. 5, 3, 7: colorem mutare, *to change* or *lose color* (on account of any excitement of the passions, from shame, fear, pain, etc.), *to blush*, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 38; cf. Cic. Clu. 19, 54: color excidit, Ov. M. 2, 602: perdere, id. ib. 3, 99: adeo perturbavit ea vox regem, ut non color, non voltus ei constaret, Liv. 39, 34, 7. — * **b.** Prov.: homo nullius coloris, *an unknown man*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 99 (like the phrase: albus an ater sit; v. albus). — **2.** Sometimes for *beautiful complexion, fine tint, beauty*: o formose puer, nimium ne crede colori, Verg. E. 2, 17: quo fugit Venus, heu, quove color? Hor. C. 4, 13, 17; Ov. H. 3, 141.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *color*, i.e. *external form, state, condition, position, outward show, appearance* (predominant in rhet.; v. 2.; elsewh. rare, and mostly poet.): amisimus omnem non modo sucum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10: vitae, Hor. S. 2, 1, 60; cf.: omnis Aristippum decuit color et status et res, *every color became him*, i. e. *he accommodated himself to every condition*, id. Ep. 1, 17, 23: novimus quosdam, qui multis apud philosophum annis persederint, et ne colorem quidem duxerint, *have not acquired even the outward appearance*, i.e. *have imbibed* or *learned nothing*, Sen. Ep. 108, 5; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 59: omnia eundem ducunt colorem; nec Persis Macedonum mores adumbrare nec Macedonibus Persas imitari indecorum, Curt. 10, 3, 14 Vogel ad loc. —**2.** *A class, fashion, kind.* **a.** In gen. (rare): hos maxime laudat ... egregium hoc quoque, sed secundae sortis ingenium ... hic tertius color est, Sen. Ep. 52, 4: tertium illud genus ... sed ne hic quidem contemnendus est color tertius, id. ib. 75, 15; cf.: in omni vitae colore, Stat. S. 2 prooem. *init.*—**b.** Esp., of diction, *character, fashion, cast, coloring, style*: ornatur igitur oratio genere primum et quasi colore quodam et suco suo, Cic. de Or 3, 25, 95; cf. id. ib. 3, 52, 199: non unus color prooemii, narrationis, argumentorum, etc., Quint. 12, 10, 71: qui est, inquit, iste tandem urbanitatis color? Cic. Brut. 46, 171: color dicendi maculis conspergitur, Quint. 8, 5, 28; cf.: color totus orationis, id. 6, 3, 110: simplicis atque inaffectati gratia, id. 9, 4, 17: tragicus, Hor. A. P. 236: operum colores, id. ib. 86.—**B.** Pregn. (cf. supra, I. B. 2.), *a beautiful, brilliant quality* or *nature, splendor, lustre, brilliancy* (freq. only in rhet. lang): nullus argento color est avaris Abdito terris, Hor. C. 2, 2, 1. — **2.** Of diction. **a.** *A high, lively coloring, embellishment*: intelleges nihil illius (Catonis) lineamentis nisi eorum pigmentorum quae inventa nondum erant, florem et colorem defuisse, Cic. Brut. 87, 298; id. de Or. 3, 25, 100; id. Q. Fr. 2, 13 (15 a), 2.—**b.** In a bad sense, t. t., *an artful concealment of a fault, a pretext, palliation, excuse*, Quint. 4, 2, 88 Spald.; 6, 5, 5; 10, 1, 116; 11, 1, 81; 12, 1, 33; cf. Sen. Contr. 3, 21; 3, 25: res illo colore defenditur apud judicem, ut videatur ille non sanae mentis fuisse, etc., Dig. 5, 2, 5: sub colore adipiscendae possessionis, Cod. Th. 3, 6, 3; Juv. 6, 280.

cŏlōrābĭlis, e, *adj.*, = chromaticus, q. v., Mart. Cap. 9, § 942.

cŏlōrātē, *adv.*, v. coloro, *P. a. fin.*

‡ **cŏlōrātor**, ōris, *m.*, *a polisher*, στιλβωτής et ἰνδικοπλάστης, Gloss. Lat.; Inscr. Murat. 887, 3.—Name of a comedy of Laberius, Gell. 6 (7), 9, 4.

cŏlōrātus, a, um, v. coloro, *P. a.*

cŏlōrĕus or **-ĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [color], *colored, variegated* (rare, mostly class.): gausapes coloriae, August. ap. Charis. p. 80 P.; so, vestis, Dig. 34, 2, 33 *fin.*: tunicae coloreae, Vop. Aur. 46.

cŏlōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.]. **I.** *To give a color to, to color, tinge* (class.): corpora, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 110: lignum sinopide, Plin. 35, 6, 13, § 31: lineas testa trita, id. 35, 3, 5, § 16: medicamentum rubricā vel atramento, Scrib. Comp. 228: coloratum Tithoni conjuge caelum, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 35. — **B.** In partic., *to color reddish* or *brownish, to tinge*: cum in sole ambulem, natura fit ut colorer, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 60; Quint. 5, 10, 81; Sen. Ep. 108, 4: pira sole, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54; Prop. 3 (4), 13, 16: colorat aequora Nilus, Cat. 11, 7.—**II.** Trop. (cf. color, II.). **A.** In gen., *to imbue thoroughly*: sapientia nisi alte descendit et diu sedit animum non coloravit, sed infecit, Sen. Ep. 71, 30.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Of discourse, *to give it a coloring*; and in *pass.*, *to retain* or *receive a coloring, to be tinged*: cum istos libros studiosius legerim, sentio orationem meam illorum tactu quasi colorari, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 60; id. Or. 13, 42: urbanitate quādam quasi colorata oratio, id. Brut. 46, 170. —**2.** (In a bad sense.) *To give a coloring, to gloss over, palliate*, Val. Max. 8, 2, 2: inepta sua serio vultu, Prud. Cath. 2, 35 (cf. color, II. B. b.). — Hence, **cŏlōrātus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Colored, having color*: arcus, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51: uvae, Col. 11, 2: pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 56.—**2.** Esp., *colored red, red, imbrowned*, Quint. 5, 10, 81: corpora, *having a healthy color*, id. 8, prooem. § 19; cf. virtus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 7, 3: aliquis speciosior et coloratior, Cels. 2, 2: Indi, Verg. G. 4, 293: Seres, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 6: Etrusci, Mart. 10, 68.—**B.** Trop., *colored, specious*: ficta et colorata, Sen. Ep. 16, 2. — *Adv.*: **cŏlōrātē**, *in a specious* or *plausible manner*: offert tale patrocinium, Quint. Decl. 285.

cŏlos, v. color *init.*

Cŏlossae, ārum, *f.*, = Κολοσσαί, *a city of Phrygia on the Lycus*, now *Khonas*; *to the church in this place Paul's Epistle to the Colossians was addressed*, Plin. 5, 32, 41, § 145; Vulg. Col. 1, 2.—Hence, **A. Cŏlossenses**, ium, *m.*, *the Colossians, the inhabitants of Colossæ*, Ambros. Spir. Sanct. 2, 20. — **B. Cŏlossīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Κολοσσῖνος, *of* or *belonging to Colossæ*: flos, Plin. 21, 9, 27, § 51.

† **Cŏlossĕrōs**, ōtis, *m.* [Κολοσσός-Ἔρως, the Colossal-love], *an appellation of a large and beautiful man*, Suet. Calig. 35.

† **cŏlossēus** (**-ossiacus**, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 26), a, um, *adj.*, = κολοσσιαῖος, *colossal, huge, gigantic* (post-Aug. prose): statuae, Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 39; cf. id. 36, 5, 4, § 26; Suet. Vesp. 23: colosseum se pingi Nero jussit, Plin. 35, 7, 33, § 51.

† **cŏlossĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κολοσσικός, *colossal, gigantic*: Apollo, Vitr. 10, 6: signum colossicon, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 54.—*Comp.* Gr. colossicoteros, -a, *acc.* -an, Vitr. 3, 5, 9, p. 98 Bip., and id. 10, 2, 4, p. 292 id. (prob. to be written with Greek letters).

† **cŏlossus**, i, *m.*, = κολοσσός, *a gigantic statue, a colossus*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 128; Suet. Ner. 31; Stat. S. 1, 3, 51.—In partic., *the celebrated Colossus at Rhodes*; it was dedicated to the sun, and was 70 ells high, Plin 34, 7, 18, § 41; Suet. Vesp. 18; Paul. ex Fest p. 58, 2 Müll

cŏlostra (**cŏlustra**), ae, *f.* (**cŏlostra**, ōrum, *n.*, Mart. 13, 38, 2; in *sing.*: **cŏlostrum**, Mart. l. l.; Serv. ad Verg. E. 2, 22), *the first milk after delivery, the biestings*, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 123; 11, 41, 96, § 236; Col. 7, 3, 17; Pall. Nov. 13, 1.— As a dainty dish, Mart. l. l.—As a term of endearment, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 154; 1, 2, 177; Laber. ap. Non. p. 84, 13.

* **cŏlostrātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [colostrum], *a disease of the young caused by the first milk of the mother*, Plin. 11, 41, 96, § 236.—* **II. cŏlostrāti**, ōrum, *m.*, *those afflicted with* colostratio, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 123.

cŏlostrum, i, *n.*, v. colostra.

† **1. cōlōtes**, ae, *m.*, = κωλώτης, *a kind of lizard, called also* stellio, ascalabotes, *and* galeotes, Plin. 9, 29, 46, § 87; 29, 4, 28, § 90.

2. Cōlōtes, ae, *m.*, = Κωλώτης. **I.** *An Epicurean philosopher of Lampsacus*, Cic. Rep. 6, 7, 7; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 2.—**II.** *A painter of Teos*, Quint. 2, 13, 13. — **III.** *A sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 87; 35, 8, 34, § 54.

‡ **colpa**, v. culpa.

cŏlŭber, bri, *m.* [akin to celer], *a serpent, snake* (poet.), Verg. G. 2, 320; 3, 418; id. A. 2, 471 (an imitation of Hom. Il. 22, 93: ὡς δὲ δράκων, κ.τ.λ.); Ov. M. 4, 620; 11, 775; Col. 10, 231.—**II.** Esp., as an attributive of the hair of Medusa, the Furies, the Hydra, etc., Lucr. 5, 27; Ov. M. 9, 73; 10, 21; Luc. 6, 664; Val. Fl. 6, 175.

cŏlŭbra, ae, *f.* [coluber], *a female serpent*; and in gen., *a serpent, snake*, Lucil., Turp., and Varr. ap. Non. p. 201, 22 sq.; Hor. C. 1, 17, 8; id. S. 1, 8, 42; Ov. M. 6, 559; Juv. 5, 103; Cels. 5, 27, 3; Col. 10, 230; Plin. 32, 5, 19, § 53.—As an attributive of the hair of the Furies, Medusa, etc. (v. coluber), Ov. M. 4, 474; 4, 491; 4, 783; Luc. 9, 634.—Hence, prov.: quas tu edes colubras? i. e. *art thou frantic?* Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 50 Ritschl *N. cr.*; and: colubra restem non parit, i.e. *like produces like, the thorn does not produce grapes*, Petr. 45, 9.

cŏlubrĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [coluber-fero], *serpent-bearing*, an epithet of Medusa (cf. coluber and colubra): monstrum, Ov. M. 5, 241: collum, Luc. 9, 677.

* **cŏlubrĭmŏdus**, a, um, *adj.* [coluber-modus], *serpent-like*: capilli, Coripp. Fragm. 4.

cŏlubrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [coluber], *like a serpent*; trop., *cunning, wily* (ante- and post-class.): ingenio esse, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 6: vis gestūs, Tert. Spect. 18.—**II.** *Subst.*: **cŏlubrīna**, ae, *f.*, *a plant, also called* bryonia *and* dracontea, App. Herb. 14.

* **cŏlubrōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *serpentine, winding*: actus (viae), Tert. adv. Val. 4.

1. cōlum, i, *n.* **I.** *A vessel for straining, a strainer, colander*, Cato, R. R. 11, 2; Verg. G. 2, 242; Col. 11, 2, 70; 12, 19, 4; 12, 38, 7; Plin. 36, 23, 52, § 173; App. M. 3, p. 130, 20; Scrib. Comp. 156 al.: colum nivarium, for cooling wine, Mart. 14, 103 inscr.; cf. id. 14, 104; Dig. 34, 2, 2.—* **II.** Poet., *a bow-net, a net of wicker-work for catching fish, a wear*, Aus. Ep. 4, 57; cf. 2. colo.

2. cōlum, = colon, q. v.

cŏlumba, ae, *f.* [columbus], *a dove, pigeon*, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 79; id. Fin. 3, 5, 18; Plaut. As. 3, 3, 103; Varr. R. R. 3, 7; Col. 8, 8; Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 104; Pall. 1, 24; Ov. M. 1, 506; 5, 605; id. Am. 2, 6, 56; Hor. C. 1, 37, 18; 4, 4, 32; id. Epod. 16, 32; as sacred to Venus: Cythereiades, Ov. M. 15, 386; cf. Hyg. Fab. 197.—As a term of endearment, *my dove*, Plaut. Cas. 1, 1, 50 al.; cf. Vulg. Cant. 2, 10.

cŏlumbar, āris, *n.* [columba], *a kind of collar* (so called from its similarity to the hole in a dove-cot), Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 50.

cŏlumbārĭa, v. columbarius, II. B. 3.

cŏlumbārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [columba], *pertaining to doves*; only *subst.*, **I. cŏlumbārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a dove-keeper*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 7; 3, 7, 5. — **II. cŏlumbārĭum**, ii, *n.* **A.** *A dove-cot, pigeon-house*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 4 sq.; Col. 8, 8, 3; 8, 8, 6; 8, 11, 3; Pall. 1, 24; Plin. 19, 9, 6, § 51; Dig. 10, 2, 8, § 1.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In archit., *the gain* or *mortise in which rafters* or *joists lie*, Vitr. 4, 2, 4.—**2.** *A hole near the axle of a water-wheel*, Vitr. 10, 9, 2.—**3.** *An opening in the side of a vessel for the oars to pass through, a rowlock*; *plur.*: columbaria in summis lateribus navium loca concava, per quae eminent remi, Isid. Orig. 19, 2, 3; cf. Fest. p. 169, 8. — Hence, **cŏlumbārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *an oarsman*, as a term of reproach, Plaut. ap. Fest. l. l. — **4.** *A subterranean sepulchre, in the walls of which were niches for urns of ashes*, Inscr. Orell. 2975; 4513; v. Dict. of Antiq. s. v. columbarium.

* **cŏlumbātim**, *adv.* [id.], *after the manner of doves, like doves*: da basia, Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. 1, 3, 219.

cŏlumbīnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [columbinus], *pertaining to a dove:* pullus, *a young dove*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 18, 111.

cŏlumbīnus, a, um [columba], *pertaining to a dove* or *pigeon, dove-:* pulli, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 9; * Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 3; so also *absol.:* **cŏlumbīni**, ōrum, *m., little doves*, Mart. 13, 66: ovum, * Hor. S. 2, 4, 56: fimus, Plin. 17, 27, 47, § 259: stercora, id. 35, 6, 27, § 46. —**2.** *Dove-colored:* terra, Plin. 17, 7, 4, § 43: cicer, id. 18, 12, 32, § 124: vitis, id. 14, 3, 4, § 40: saxum, Pall. 1, 10, 3.

* **cŏlumbor**, āri, *v. dep.* [id.], *to bill* or *kiss like doves*, Maecenas ap. Sen. Ep. 114, 5.

* **cŏlumbŭlātim**, *adv.* [columbulus], *in the manner of little doves, like little doves:* labra conserens labris, Matius ap. Gell. 20, 9, 2; cf. columbatim.

cŏlumbŭlus, i, *m.*, or **-a**, ae, *f. dim.* [columbus], *a little dove*, Plin. Ep. 9, 25, 3.

cŏlumbus, i, *m.* [κόλυμβος; cf.: calvus, color], *a male dove* or *cock-pigeon* (and transf., of male persons), Varr. L. L. 9, § 56; Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 49; Cat. 29, 9; 68, 125; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 5. **I.** *A dove* in gen. (very rare), Col. 8, 8, 1; Plin. 10, 9, 11, § 25.

1. cŏlŭmella (in MSS. often **cŏlumnella**), ae, *f. dim.* [columna, columen], *a small column, a pillar*, Cato, R. R. 20, 1; 22, 2; Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66; id. Tusc. 5, 23, 65; Caes. B. C. 2, 10.—**B.** *The foot* or *pedestal of a catapult*, Vitr. 10, 15.—**II.** Trop., *a pillar, support, prop* (cf. columen), Lucil. ap. Don. Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 57.

2. Cŏlŭmella, ae, *m., a Roman cognomen in the* gens Junia; so, **I.** M. Junius Moderatus Columella, *of Hispania Bætica, uncle of the following.*—**II.** L. Junius Moderatus Columella, *a well-known writer on husbandry, in the first century of the Christian era. He was of Gades, and a companion of Seneca and Celsus;* his writings, De Re Rustica and De Arboribus, are yet extant; v. Schneid. Scriptt. Rei Rust. II. 2 praef.; Col. 7, 2, 4; 7, 10, 185; Plin. 8, 41, 63, § 153; 17, 9, 6, §§ 51 and 52; Pall. 1, 19, 3.

cŏlŭmellāris, e, *adj.* [columella], *pillar-formed* (rare): dentes, *the grinders of horses*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 2; Plin. 11, 37, 64, § 168; in vulg. Lat. colomelli, acc. to Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 48.

cŏlŭmen, ĭnis, *n.*, and contr. **culmen**, ĭnis, *n.* [root cel- of excello; cf.: celsus, culmus, calamus, collis], lit., *that which rises in height, is prominent, projects;* hence *the point, top, summit, ridge.* **I.** Form columen, inis, *n.* (only this form is used by Plautus, v. Ritschl, prol. ad Plaut. p. 65). **A.** *An elevated object, a pillar, column:* ego vitam agam sub altis Phrygiae columinibus, *the lofty buildings*, or perh. *the mountain-heights*, Cat. 63, 71 Ellis ad loc.; and of *a pillar of fire:* Phoebi fax, tristis nuntia belli, quae magnum ad columen flammato ardore volabat, *like an ascending column*, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 11, 18.—**B.** *The highest part* or *top of an object*, e. g. of a wall; *the coping;* Fr. *le chaperon*, Cato, R. R. 15, 1; of a building, *a ridge, a roof, a gable:* in turribus et columinibus villae, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 1: aulae, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1000; id. Thyest. 54 Gron.; so of the Capitol, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 12, 20; and of the *culmination* of heavenly bodies: oritur Canicula cum Cancro, in columen venit cum Geminis, Nigid. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 218. —**2.** Trop., *the top, crown, summit, first, chief, the height*, etc.: columen amicorum Antonii, Cotyla Varius, Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 26; pars haec vitae jam pridem pervenit ad columen, Plin. 15, 15, 17, § 57; Col. 3, 4, 3: audaciae, *the crown of impudence*, Plaut. Am. 1. 1, 211.—**C.** *An elevated object that supports, sustains something;* in archit., *the top of a gable-end, a gable pillar, a prop*, Vitr. 4, 2, 1; 4, 7, 5.—Esp. freq., **2.** Trop., *a support, prop, stay:* familiae, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 57; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 76, § 176: senati, praesidium popli, Plaut. Cas 3, 2, 6; cf. id. Ep. 2, 2, 7: rei publicae, Cic. Sest. 8, 19; Curt 9, 6, 8: imperii Romani, Div. 38, 51, 3: regni Ausonii, Sil. 15, 385: Asiae, Sen. Troad. 6: rerum mearum (Maecenas), Hor. C. 2, 17, 4: doctrinarum, artium (Varro et Nigidius), Gell. 19, 14, 1; Col. 3, 4, 3.—**II.** culmen, inis, *n.* (in Cic. only once; cf. the foll. B.; not in Cat., Lucr., or Hor.; in gen. first freq. since the Aug. per.). * **A.** *Any thing high;* poet, of the *stalk* of a bean, Ov. F. 4, 734.—**B.** *The top, summit*, e. g. of a building, *a roof, gable, cupola*, etc.: columen in summo fastigio culminis, Vitr. 4, 2, 1; Ov. M. 1, 295; 1, 289; Verg. E. 1, 69: tecta domorum, id. A. 2, 446; 2, 458; 4, 186: culmina hominum, deorum, i. e. *of houses and temples*, id. ib. 4, 671; Liv. 27, 4, 11; 42, 3, 7.—Of *the dome* of heaven, * Cic. Arat. 26. —Of *mountain summits:* Alpium, Caes. B. G. 3, 2: Tarpeium, Suet. Dom. 23.—Of *the crown of the head of men*, Liv. 1, 34, 9.—Of *the top of the prow of a ship*, Luc. 3, 709.—**2.** Trop., *the summit, acme, height, point of culmination* (perh. not ante-Aug.): a summo culmine fortunae ad ultimum finem, Liv. 45, 9, 7: principium culmenque (columenque, Sillig) omnium rerum pretii margaritae tenent, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 106: ruit alta a culmine Troja, Verg. A. 2, 290 (Hom. Il. 13, 772: κατ' ἄκρης); cf. id. ib. 2, 603: de summo culmine lapsus, Luc. 8, 8: regale, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 64: pastorale, id. B. Get. 355: honoris, App. Flor. 3.

‡ **cŏlŭmis**, e, *adj., unhurt, safe;* Gloss. Isid.: colume sanum; and columes salvos. (But, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 15, the true reading is incolumem; v. prol. ad Trin. p. 68 Ritschl.)

cŏlumna, ae, *f.* [root cel- of excello; v. columen, of which it is orig. a collat. form]. **A.** *A projecting object, a column, pillar, post* (very freq.), Vitr. 4, 1, 1 sq.; 3, 3; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 11: columnae et templa et porticus sustinent, tamen habent non plus utilitatis quam dignitatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 180; id. Verr. 2, 1, 51, §§ 133 and 134; Quint. 5, 13, 40: columnae Doricae, Ionicae, Tuscanicae, Corinthiae, Atticae, Plin. 36, 22, 56, § 178 sq.; Vitr. 4, 1, 1 sqq.: Rostrata, *a column ornamented with beaks of ships*, erected in honor of Duellius, the conqueror of the Carthaginians, Quint. 1, 7, 12 Spald.; fragments of the inscription on it are yet extant; v. in the Appendix: Maenia, also *absol.* Columna, *a pillory* in the Forum Romanum, where thieves, criminal slaves, and debtors were judged and punished, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 50 Ascon.—*Absol.:* ad columnam pervenire, Cic. Clu. 13, 39: adhaerescere ad columnam, id. Sest. 8, 18; cf. Dict. of Antiq. s. v. columna. — *Plur.:* columnae, as the sign of a bookseller's shop, Hor. A. P. 373 Orell. ad loc.—From the use of pillars to designate boundaries of countries: Columnae Protei = fines Aegypti, Verg. A. 11, 262; and: Columnae Herculis, i. e. Calpe et Abyla, Mel. 1, 5, 3; 2, 6, 8; Plin. 3, prooem. § 4; Tac. G. 34. — Prov.: incurrere amentem in columnas, Cic. Or. 67, 224.—* **2.** Trop., *a pillar, support;* of Augustus, Hor. C. 1, 35, 14.—**3.** Transf., of *objects resembling a pillar;* so, **a.** Of the arm (comice): ecce autem aedificat: columnam mento suffigit suo, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 54. —**b.** *A water-spout*, Lucr. 6, 426; 6, 433; Plin. 2, 49, 50, § 134.—**c.** Of fire, *a meteor*, Sen. Q. N. 7, 20, 2; cf. of the pillar of cloud and of fire which guided the Exodus, Vulg. Exod. 13, 21 sq.—**d.** *Membrum virile*, Mart. 6, 49; 11, 51; Auct. Priap. 9, 8.—**e.** Narium recta pars eo quod aequaliter sit in longitudine et rotunditate porrecta, columna vocatur, Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 48.—* **B.** *The top, summit;* so only once of *the dome of heaven*, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 12, 21; cf. columen.

cŏlumnar, āris, *n.* [for columnarium], *a stone-quarry, marble-quarry*, Inscr. Orell. 4034.

* **cŏlumnāris**, e, *adj.* [columna], *rising in the form of a pillar:* lux, *a pillar of fire*, Prud. Ham. 476 (in imitation of the Heb. עַמּוּד אֵשׁ, Exod. 13, 21); cf. columnifer.

cŏlumnārĭum, ii, v. columnarius, II.

cŏlumnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [columna], *of* or *pertaining to a column;* only *subst.*, * **I. cŏlumnārĭus**, ii, *m., one who was condemned at the* Columna Maenia (v. columna, A.); therefore *a criminal* or *debtor*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 4.—**II. cŏlumnārĭum**, ii, *n., a tribute for the pillars of a house, a pillar-tax*, Cic. Att. 13, 6, 1; Caes. B. C. 3, 32; cf. columnar.

cŏlumnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a supporting by pillars:* scaenae, App Flor. 18, p 359, 3.

cŏlumnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *supported by posts* or *pillars* (perh. only in the foll. exs.): tholus, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 12: diversoria, Ambros. de Cain et Abel, 1, 5, 19: pons, Ampel. Lib. Mem. 8, 3 —Humorously: os, i. e. *supported upon the hand*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 57; cf. id. ib 2, 2, 54.

cŏlumnella, v. columella.

* **cŏlumnĭfer**, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [columna-fero], *column-bearing:* radius, *a pillar of fire*, Prud. Cath. 9, 51; cf. columnaris.

cōlūri, ōrum, v. colurus.

cŏlurnus, a, um, *adj.* [transp. for corulnus, from corulus = corylus], *made of the hazel-bush:* verna, Verg. G. 2, 396 Serv.; cf. Prisc. p. 595 P.: hastilia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 37, 7 Müll.

† **cōlūrus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κόλουρος, *mutilated;* hence, **I.** In astron.: coluri circuli, = κόλουροι, *the colures*, two circles passing through the equinoctial and solstitial points, and cutting each other at right angles at the poles, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15. —**II.** In metre: metrum, *a syllable too short*, Plotius, Metr. p. 2649 P.

cōlus (i and), ūs (cf. Prisc. pp. 654 and 719 P.; Rudd. 1, p. 166, n. 100), *f.* (*m.*, Cat. 64, 311; Prop. 4, 1, 72; 4, 9, 48) [root prob. kar-, to be bent or round; cf.: corona, curvus, collum], *a distaff; sing. nom.* colus, Tib. 2, 1, 63; Ov. M. 4, 229; Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 194; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 594; *gen.* colus, Val. Fl 2, 148; *acc.* colum, * Cat. 64, 312; Ov. H. 9, 116; *abl.* colo, Tib. 1, 3, 86; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 72; Verg. A. 8, 409 (quoted by Prisc. p 719 P.); Ov. Am. 2, 6, 46; id. A. A. 1, 702; App. de Mundo, p. 755: colu, Opimius ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 277; Stat. Th. 6, 380 (quoted by Prisc. p. 719); Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 194; 21, 15, 53, § 90; and varying between colo and colu, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 48 (Kuin., Lachm., and Jacob., colu); *plur. nom.* colus, Stat. Th. 3, 242; 9, 839; *acc.* colos, Ov. F. 3, 818; Mart. 7, 47; 9, 18; Stat. S. 1, 4, 64; 3, 1, 172 (Bip. colus); id. Th. 5, 150; id. Achill. 1, 582; 1, 635; Claud. ap Eutr. 2, 389; id. Idyll. 49, 87; Sen. Herc. Fur. 559; id. Herc. Oet. 668: colus, Val. Fl. 6, 445; 6, 645; Stat. Th. 10, 649 (varying, Juv. 14, 249; Ruperti, colus). — As an attribute of the Parcae, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 46; Stat. Th. 3, 242; 6, 380; Sen. Herc. Fur. 559.—* **II.** Meton. for *the thread spun*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 668.

† **cŏlūtĕa**, ōrum, *n.*, = κολουτέα, ἡ, *a pod-like kind of fruit*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 7 dub. (Ritschl, colyphia).

colūthĭa, ōrum, *n., a kind of snail of a dark color*, Plin. 37, 7, 27, § 84; 32, 11, 53, § 147.

† **cŏlymbăs**, ădis, *f.*, = κολυμβάς (swimming; hence): olivae, *prepared* or *put in brine*, Col. 12, 47, 8; Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 16; 23, 3, 36, § 73; Pall. Nov. 22, 1.

† **cŏlymbus**, i, *m.*, = κόλυμβος, *a swimming-bath*, Lampr. Elag. 23; Prud. στεφ. 12, 36.

† **cōlyphĭa (-līphĭa)**, ōrum, *n.*, = τὰ κωλύφια, *choice bits of meat, loin-pieces:* collyrae facite ut madeant et Colyphia, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 13 Ritschl: comedunt colyphia paucae, Juv. 2, 53 Jan —Form colliphia, Mart. 7, 67, 12; cf. Schneid. ad Veg. 6, 12, p. 105.

† **cōlyx**, ўcos, *f., a cavern where natron is distilling*, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 113.

cŏm, v. 1. cum, III.

† **cŏma**, ae, *f.*, = κόμη, *the hair of the head* (hence barba comaeque, Ov. M. 7, 288), considered as an ornament for the head: comae dicuntur capilli cum aliquā curā compositi, Paul ex Fest. p. 63, 13 Müll. (class, esp in poetry and post-Aug. prose; very rare in Cic).—With *adj.:* unguentis effluens calamistrata coma, Cic. Sest. 8, 18: madens, id. post Red. in Sen. 6, 13: fulva, ξανθῇ, Prop. 2, 2, 5: flava, Hor. C. 1, 5, 4; Tib. 1, 5, 44: myrtea, id. 3, 4, 28: longa, Hor. Epod. 11, 28: nitidae, Prop. 3 (4), 10, 14; cf.: spissā te nitidum, Hor. C. 3, 19, 25: odorata, Ov. A. A. 2, 734; cf. ambrosiae, Verg. A. 1, 403: cana, Tib. 1, 6, 86: virides Nereidum, Hor. C. 3, 28, 10: regia (of Berenice), Cat. 66, 93: ventis horrida facta, Tib. 1, 9, 14; cf.: dare diffundere ventis, Verg. A. 1, 319 —With *verb:* deciderint comae, Hor. C. 4, 10, 3: ne comae turbarentur, quas componi post paulum vetuit, Quint. 11, 3, 148: componere, Ov. H. 12, 156: comere, id. ib. 21, 88; cf.: inustas comere acu, Quint. 2, 5, 12;

pectere, Ov. H. 13, 39: in gradus frangere, Quint. 1, 6, 44; cf.: formare in gradum, Suet. Ner 51: longam renodare, Hor. Epod. 11, 28; cf. id. C 2, 11, 24: positu variare, Ov. M. 2, 412; cf. ponere, id. F 1, 406: componere, id. R. Am 679 rutilare et sum mittere (after the manner of the Germans), Suet. Calig. 47. sertis implicare, Tib 3, 6, 64: Delphicâ lauro cingere, Hor C 3, 30, 16, cf. in a Gr. constr: fronde comas vincti, id. Ep 2, 1, 110. scindens dolore intonsam comam, Att. ap Cic. Tusc 3, 26, 62 (transl. of Hom Il. 10, 15) —So of Venus lamenting Adonis: effusa isse coma, Prop 2 (3), 13, 56, and in a Gr constr. scissa comam, Verg. A. 9, 478; cf. Ov. Am. 3, 9, 52; id. H. 12, 63, id. M. 4, 139; Hor Ep 2, 1, 110 —**b.** Of animals; of *the golden fleece*: agnus aureâ clarus comâ, Att ap Cic. N. D 3, 26, 68 (Trag. Rel. v. 211 Rib); cf Sen. Herc. Oet. 736 —*The mane* of lions, Gell. 5, 14, 9; of the horse, Pall. 4, 13, 2 —* **c.** *The crest of a helmet* Stat Th. 8, 389 —**II.** Transf., of objects resembling the hair in appearance or in ornamental effect; most freq acc. to a trope common in most languages, of leaves, grass, etc., *foliage, ears, grass*, and *stalks* of trees, etc, Cat 4, 12, Tib 1, 4, 30; Prop 3 (4), 16, 28; Hor C 1, 21, 5; 4, 3, 11, 4, 7, 2, Tib 2, 1, 48; Prop 4 (5), 2, 14; Ov Am 3, 10, 12; id. F 4, 438; Verg G 4, 137; Col. 10, 277, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 30; 18, 7, 10, § 53, 19, 6, 32, § 102.—**b.** *The wool* or *hair upon parchment*, Tib 3, 1, 10 —Poet, of *the rays of light*, Cat 61, 78; 61, 99; Sen. Oedip 311; id. Herc Oet 727.

comacum (cama-), i, *n*, *a kind of cinnamon found in Syria* Plin 12, 28, 63, § 135; 13, 2, 2, § 18, 1, ind. lib 12, 63

Cōmāgēnē and **Cōmāgēnus**, v. Commagene

Cŏmāna, ōrum, *n*, = Κομανα. **I.** *A town in Cappadocia, on the Sarus*, now *El Bostan*, Plin. 6, 3, 3 § 8; Auct. B Alex. 66, Just Nov 31, 2.—Hence, **Cŏmānenses**, *its inhabitants*, Cod. Just 11, 47, 10 —**II.** *A town in Pontus, on the Iris*, now *Gumenek*, near *Tokat*, Plin 6, 3, 4 § 10; Auct. B Alex. 34; 35, Just Nov 31, 1.

cŏmans, antis, v 2 como

† **cōmarchus**, i, *m*, = κωμαρχος, *a chief* or *governor of a village, a burgomaster*, Plaut Curc 2, 3, 7.

† **cŏmăron**, i, *n.*, = κομαρον. **I.** *The fruit of the arbute tree*, Plin. 15, 24, 28, § 99. —**II.** *A plant, also called* fragum, App Herb 37

cŏmātōrius, a, um, *adj* [coma], *of* or *pertaining to the hair*: acus, *a hair-pin*, Petr 21, 1

cŏmātŭlus, a, um, *adj dim* [comatus], *having hair neatly* or *luxuriously curled* (post Aug) pueri, Hier Ep 66, n. 8, so id. ib 54, n 13

cŏmātus, a, um, v 2. como

Combē, es, *f*, *the mother of the Curetes*, Ov. M 7, 383

‡ **combennōnes**, v benna.

1. com-bĭbo (conb-), bibi, 3, *v n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr., to drink with any one as a companion* (very rare): aeque combibendi et convivandi peritissimus, Sen Ep 123, 15 —**II.** *Act, to drink completely up, to absorb, to imbibe* (the most common signif, rare before the Aug. per; in Cic only once trop) **A.** Prop combibunt guttura sucos, Ov M. 13, 944, 7, 287. atrum venenum corpore, * Hor C 1, 37, 28: ore lacrimas alicujus, Ov A. A. 2, 326 lacrimas meas, *to repress, conceal*, id. H. 11, 54; Sen. Ep 49, 1 —Of the absorbing of the rays of the sun cute soles, Mart. 10, 12, 7, cf. the foll.—**2.** Transf to inanimate objects metretā amurcam, Cato, R R 100 Schneid. *N* or ara cruorem, Ov. M. 13, 410 testa oleum, Col 12, 50, 17, p 527 Bip uvae mustum, id. 12, 39, 1 caepa jus, id. 12, 10, 2 baca salem, id. 12, 47, 10, p 519 Bip: sic modo combibitur ingens Erasinus in arvis, *is swallowed up*, Ov M 15, 275 —Of the absorbing of the sun's rays scrobes solem pluviasque, Plin 17, 11, 16, § 80; so, cupressus flammas, Stat Th. 10, 675 —And poet. of imbibing, i e receiving spots (after perfundere) combibit os maculas, Ov. M. 5, 455 —**B.** Trop: artes, * Cic Fin. 3, 2, 9, so, illapsos per viscera luxus, Sil. 11, 402.

2. combībo (conb-), ōnis, *m* [1. combibo], *a pot companion* perh. only Lucil. ap Non. p 38, 13, and Cic Fam 9, 25, 2

‡ **combīnātio**, ōnis, *f* [combino], *a joining two by two*, ζεῦξις κατὰ δυο, Gloss. Gr Lat

com-bīno (conb-) no *perf*, ātum, 1, *v a* [bini], *to unite, combine* (late Lat) combinat ζευγνυει. συναπτει, Gloss Lat.; ζευγιζω combino, Gloss Gr Lat, *part perf* combinatus, Aug Conf 8, 6, Sid. Ep 9, 8.

combrĕtum, i, *n*, *a kind of rush*, perh. Juncus maximus, Linn.; Plin. 21, 6, 16, § 30, 21, 19, 77, § 133

com-bullio (conb-), īre, *v a.*, *to boil fully*, Apic. 8, 8, § 397.

com-būro (conb-), ussi, ustum, ĕre, *v a.* [root bur, pur, cf. burrus, Gr πυρρος, pruna, Gr πιμπρημι, and Lat bustum], *to burn up, consume* (class) **I.** Prop. quae potuere Nec cum capta capi, nec cum combusta cremari, Enn. ap Macr S 6, 1 (Ann. v 360 Vahl.): fumo comburi nihil potest, Plaut. Curc 1, 1, 54. flamma comburens impete magno, Lucr. 6, 153: is ejus (solis) tactus est, ut saepe comburat, Cic. N D 2, 15, 40. aedis, Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 12: frumentum omne, Caes. B G 1, 5: naves, id. B C 3, 101: annales, Cic Div 1, 17, 33; cf. id. N D 1, 23, 63; Liv 33, 11, 1: religiosas vestes, * Suet Tib 36 aliquem vivum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52; Auct. B Hisp 20; so of persons. et patrem et filium vivos comburere, Cic. Q Fr 1, 2, 2, § 6; Serv ap Cic. Fam 4, 12, 3; Cic. Att. 14, 10, 1.—Hence, **B.** *P a*, as *subst*: **combustum**, i, *n*, *a burn, a wound made by burning*: combusta sanare, Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 17: combustis mederi, id. 22, 25, 69, § 141 —**II.** Trop: comburere aliquem judicio, *to ruin, destroy*, Cic. Q. Fr 1, 2, 2, § 6 (v the passage in connection) —So *to be consumed by love*, * Prop 2 (3), 30, 29 diem, *to pass it in carousing*, q e *to bear it to its grave* (the figure borrowed from burning dead bodies), Plaut Men. 1, 2, 43

* **combustio**, ōnis, *f* [comburo], *a burning, consuming*, Firm Math 4, 12.

combustum, i, *n*, v comburo, I B

combustūra, ae, *f* [comburo], *a burning* (post class), Apic 4, 4, § 179, Vulg Lev 13, 28, Macer de Rosa, 21

combustus, a, um, *Part*, from comburo

† **1. cŏmē**, ēs, *f*, = κομη, *a plant, also called* tragopogon, prob Tragopogon crocifolius, Linn., *crocus leaved goat's beard*, Plin. 27, 13, 117, § 142.

2. Cōmē, es, *f*, = Κώμη (a village) **I.** Come Hiera, *a town in Caria, with a temple and an oracle of Apollo*, Liv 38, 12, 9 —**II.** Xylina Come, *a small town in Pisidia*, Liv 38, 15, 7 —**III.** Acoridos Come, *a small town in Phrygia*, Liv 38, 15, 12 Weissenb ad loc.

1. cŏm-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum (comessum, Prol. ad Plaut p 102 Ritschl), or estum, 3, *v a* (comesus, the more usual form, Cato, R R 58, Varr R R. 1, 2, 11; Plaut Trin. 2, 4, 5, Juv 1, 34; Valgius ap Diom. p 382 P —Hence, comessurus, Plaut Ps 4, 7, 25 comestus, Cato, R R. 50; Cic Clu 62, 173, acc to Prisc p 893, and Val. Max. 9, 12, ext 6, and Didius ap Diom I 1.—Contr forms: comes, Plaut. Most 1, 1, 11 comest, id. ib 3, 1, 26; id. Trin. 2, 1, 20, id. Truc. 2, 7, 36, Lucil., Titin., Afran, Varr, Cic Hortens ap Non. p 81, 9 sq: comestis, Plaut Truc 1, 2, 54 comesse, id. Cas 4, 1, 21, id. Bacch 4, 1, 8, id Most 1, 1, 13, id. Men 4, 2, 64, Cic. Fl 36, 91, Cat. 23, 4 comesses, Mart 5, 39, 10 comesset Cic. Sest 51, 110, Cat. 29, 15 comesto, Cato, R. R. 156, 1.—Old forms comedim, Plaut. Curc 4, 4, 4, id Bacch 4, 4, 91, Cic Fragm. ap Non. p 83, 32 comedis, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 65 comedint, id. Truc. 2, 6, 53), *to eat entirely up, to eat, consume* (class, esp freq in Plaut) **I.** Prop ubi oleae comesae erunt, Cato, R R 58 ubi daps profanata comestaque erit, id ib 50. quod bibit, quod comest, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 20 corbitam cibi Comesse possunt, id. Cas. 4, 1, 21 quid comedent? Ter Heaut 2, 3, 14 celerius potuit (venenum) comestum quam epotum in venas permanare? Cic Clu. 62, 173: ex se enim natos comesse fingitur solitus (Saturnus), id. N D. 2, 25, 64: quorum Dentes vel silicem comesse possunt, Cat 23, 4: haec porcis hodie comedenda relinques, Hor Ep 1, 7, 19. te muscae comedissent, Sicinius ap Cic Brut. 60, 217; and ap Quint. 11, 3, 129: panem, Afer ap Quint 6, 3, 93 —Facetiously lacertum Largii, Crass. ap Cic de Or 2, 59, 240 —**b.** Prov tam facile vinces quam pirum volpes comest, Plaut. Most 3, 1, 32, and: cena comesa venire, i e *to come too late*: post festum, *a day after the fair*, Varr R. R 1, 2, 11.—**B.** Trop: comedere aliquem oculis, *to devour with one's eyes*, i e *to long eagerly for*, Mart 9, 60, 3 se, *to consume one's self (by grief, sorrow, etc.), to waste* or *pine away*, Plaut. Truc 2, 7, 36; so Cic Hortens. Fragm ap Non. p 81, 29 —**II.** Meton., *to waste, dissipate, spend, squander* comedunt quod habent, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 6, cf.: aurum in lustris, id Bacch. 4, 4, 91. meam dotem comest, Titin. ap Non. p 81, 16: paternam pecuniam, Novius ap Non. p 81, 25. nummos, Cic Att 6, 1, 25 cura ut valeas, ne ego te jacente bona tua comedim, id. ib 9, 20, 3 beneficia Caesaris, id. Phil. 11, 14, 37 patrimonium, id. Sest. 52, 111; Quint 6, 3, 74 rem (sc. familiarem), Cic Fam 11, 21, 2 bona, id. Sest 51, 110; id. Fl 36, 91; id Fragm ap Non. p 83, 32; Hor. Ep 1, 15, 40 cantherium, i e *its value in money*, Cic Fam 9, 18, 4.—Hence, **B.** Transf in the lang of comedy: comedere aliquem, *to waste* or *consume the property of any person*, Plaut. Trin 1, 2, 65; id. Most 1, 1, 11 sq; id. Ps. 4, 7, 25; Ter Eun 5, 8, 57

2. cŏmĕdo, ōnis (**cŏmĕdus**, i, Paul. ex Fest p 58, 6 Müll, cf Lachm ad Lucr. p 139), *m* [1 comedo], *a glutton, gormandizer*, Lucil ap Non p 11, 9, Varr ib p 93, 21, cf. Paul. l l

Cōmensis, e, v. Comum, II.

cŏm-ĕs, itis, *comm* [con and 1 eo] (lit. one who goes with another), *a companion, an associate, comrade, partaker, sharer, partner*, etc (whether male or female; class. and freq) **I.** In gen. **a.** *Masc*: age, age, argentum numera, ne comites morer, Plaut Ep 5, 1, 25: confugere domum sine comite, Ter Hec 5, 3, 25 comes meus fuit, et omnium itinerum meorum socius, Cic. Fam 13, 71: erat comes ejus Rubrius, id. Verr 2, 1, 25, § 64 cui tu me comitem putas esse, id Att 8, 7, 1 ibimus, o socii comitesque, Hor C 1, 7, 26, Lucr 3, 1037, 4, 575: Catulli, Cat 11, 1 Pisonis, id. 28, 1, Nep Ages 6, 3 quin et avo comitem sese Mavortius addet Romulus, Verg A 6, 778, cf comes ire alicui, id. ib 6, 159: comitem aliquem mittere alicui, id. ib 2, 86 comes esse alicui, Ov H 14, 54 et saep —(β) With *gen* or *dat of thing* cum se victoriae Pompeji comitem esse mallet quam, etc., Caes. B C 3, 80: comitem illius furoris, Cic Lael 11, 37 me tuarum actionum, sententiarum, etc, socium comitemque habebis, id. Fam 1, 9, 22 mortis et funeris atri, Lucr 2, 581 tantae virtutis, Liv 22, 60, 12 exsilii, Mart 12, 25 fugae, Vell. 2, 53, Liv. 1, 3, 2, Cic. Att 9, 10, 2; cf Suet Tib 6 me habuisti comitem consiliis tuis, Plaut Ps 1, 1, 15 —With *in*: comes in ulciscendis quibusdam, Cic Fam. 1, 9, 2.—**b.** *Fem*, Ter Eun. 2, 3, 54, Lucr 5, 741: data sum comes inculpata Minervae, Ov M 2, 588; cf id H 3, 10: me tibi venturam comitem, id. ib 13, 163, Verg A. 4, 677, 6, 448 —**B.** Transf to inanimate objects malis erat angor Assidue comes, Lucr 6, 1159 comes formidinis, aura, id. 3, 290 ploratus mortis comites, id. 2, 580: tunc vitae socia virtus, mortis comes gloria fuisset, Cic. Font 21, 49 (17, 39) multarum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio, id. Mur 6, 13 pacis est comes, otiique socia eloquentia, id Brut 12, 45; cf. an idea (perh. intentionally) opp to this, Tac Or 40 non ut ullam artem doctrinamve contemneres, sed ut omnis comites ac ministratrices oratoris esse diceres, Cic de Or 1, 17, 75 cui ipsi casus eventusque rerum non duces sed comites consiliorum fuerunt, id. Balb 4, 9 exanimatio . . quasi comes pavoris, id. Tusc 4, 8, 19: (grammatice) dulcis secretorum comes, Quint 1, 4, 5: (cura) comes atra premit sequiturque fugacem, Hor S 2, 7, 115 culpam poena premit comes, id C 4, 5, 24 nec (fides) comitem abnegat, id. ib 1, 35, 22 comitemque

aeris alieni atque litis esse miseriam, Orac ap Plin 7, 32, 32, § 119 —**II.** In partic. **A.** *An overseer, tutor, teacher*, etc , *of young persons* (rare, not ante Aug), Verg A 2, 86; 5, 546, Suet Tib 12, Stat S 5, 2, 60 — Esp = paedagogus, *a slave* who accompanied boys as a protector, Suet. Aug 98, id Claud 35 —Far more freq , **B.** *The suite, retinue of friends, relatives, scholars, noble youth*, etc , *which accompanied magistrates into the provinces*, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 10, § 27 sq, id Q Fr 1, 1, 3, § 11, Hor Ep 1, 8, 2, Suet Caes 42, id Ner 5, id. Gram 10 — **C.** *The attendants of distinguished private individuals*, Hor Ep 1, 7, 76, 1, 17, 52, id S 1, 6, 102, Suet Caes 4 —Trop (Cicero) in libris de Republica Platonis se comitem profitetur, Plin. praef § 22 —**D.** After the time of the emperors, *the imperial train, the courtiers, court*, Suet Aug 16, 98, id Tib 46, id. Calig 45, id. Vit 11, id. Vesp 4, Inscr Orell 723, 750 al —Hence, **E.** In late Lat., *a designation for the occupant of any state office*, as, comes scholarum, rei militaris, aerarii utriusque, commercio rum (hence, Ital. *conte*, Fr *comte*)

cōmēsor (cōmestor, Gloss Philox), ōris, *m.* [1 comedo], *an eater, a gourmand*, Tert adv Marc 1, 1, Dig 21, 1, 18

cŏmestĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [id], *eatable*, Isid Orig 17, 7, 9

cŏmestĭo, ōnis, *f* [id.], *a consuming*, Isid Orig 20, 2, 2, Anthol Lat 3, 90, 7.

cŏmestus, a, um, v comedo *init*

1. cŏmēsus, a, um, v comedo *init*

2. cŏmēsus, ūs, *m* [1 comedo], *an eating, consuming*, Isid Orig 20, 1, 1

† **1. cŏmētes,** ae, *m* (Lat access form *nom* cometa, Prud Cath 12, 21, *acc* cometam, Sen Oct. 232, cometem, Serv ad Verg A 10, 272, Schol Juv 6, 407, *abl* cometā, Manil 1, 824), = κομήτης, *a comet*, Plin 2, 25, 22, § 89 sq , Sen Q N 7, 1, 5 et lib 7 passim, Serv ad Verg A. 10, 272, Cic N D 2, 5, 14, id Div 1, 11, 18, Verg G 1, 488, id A 10, 272, Sil 8, 638, Luc 1, 529 al —In apposition with sidus Tac A. 14, 22, 15 47, with stella, Just 37, 2, 2

2. Cŏmētes, ae, *m* , *a Greek proper name*. **I.** *One of the Lapithæ*, Ov M 12, 284 —**II.** *Father of Asterion*, Val Fl 1, 356

cōmĭcē, *adv* , v comicus *fin*

† **cōmĭcus,** a, um, *adj* , = κωμικός, *of or pertaining to comedy, comic* poeta, Cic Or 20, 67 artificium, id Rosc Com 10, 18 levitates, id N D 3, 29, 72 res, *the material of comedy*, Hor A P 89 scaenae, Vitr 5, 8 gestus, Quint 11, 3, 125 senarius, id 9, 4, 140 ad morem, id 1, 8, 3 virtus (Terentii), C Caes. ap Suet Vit. Ter 5 persona, Quint. 11, 3, 79, Plin 25, 11, 88, § 137 auctores, Quint. 2, 10 13 —**B.** Esp , *represented in comedy* ut comici servi solent, Plaut. Capt 4, 1, 11 stulti senes Caecil ap Cic Sen 11, 36, and Lael 26, 99, so, adulescens, Cic. Rosc Am 16, 47 Davus Hor S 2, 5, 91 moecha Thais, Prop 4 (5), 5, 44 aurum = lupinum, *lupines used by comic actors instead of money*, Plaut Poen 3, 2, 20 —**II.** *Subst* **cōmĭcus,** i *m* **A.** *An actor of comedy, a comedian*, Plaut. Poen 3, 2, 4, id. Pers. 4, 2, 4, Inscr Grut 1089, 6 —More freq , **B.** *A comic poet, writer of comedy*, Cic. Or 55, 184, Quint 1, 7, 22, 2, 16, 3, 9, 3, 14, 10, 1, 72, 11, 1, 38, 12, 2, 22 —*Adv* **cōmĭcē,** *in the manner of comedy* res tragicas tractare, Cic. de Or 3, 8, 30, cf Sen. Ep 100, 10

Cōmĭnĭum, ii, *n* , *a town of Samnium*, Liv 10, 39, 5 sq , and id 10, 43, 1 sq

1. Cominius, ii, *m* , *a Roman proper name*, Cic. Clu 36, 99, id Brut 78, 271, id Verr 2, 4, 10, § 24

2. cominius, v colminiana.

cōminus, v comminus.

cōmis, e, *adj* [etym dub , cf concinnus], *courteous, affable, kind, obliging friendly, loving* (class. in prose and poetry, on account of similarity of meaning in MSS very freq interchanged with communis , hence the readings vary in the best edd , cf Liv 25, 12, 9 Drak , Suet 2, p 241 Wolf, Cic. Fin 2, 25, 80 Madv) **A.** Of persons comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur qui erranti comiter monstrant viam (Enn , cf under *adv*), Cic Balb 16, 36 illum negat et bonum virum et comem et humanum fuisse, etc., id Fin 2, 25, 80 ego illo usa sum benigno et lepido et comi, Ter Hec 5, 3, 39 (cf id. Heaut. 5, 1, 39 Bentl. *N cr*) comis et humanus, Cic Fin. 2, 25, 80, cf Quint 6, 2, 18, Hor S 2, 8, 76 quis Laelio comior? quis jucundior? Cic Mur 31, 66 dum illis comis est, Plaut Trin. 2, 1, 23, so, bonis (opp adversus malos injucundus) Tac. Agr 22 *fin* comis erga aliquem, Cic Sen 17, 59 (al communis, but comp id. Fin l l Madv) comis in amicitiis tuendis, id Fin 2, 25, 80 *fin* in uxorem, Hor Ep 2, 2, 133 senex comissimus, App M 11, p 268 —**B.** Of subjects not personal comi animo, Ter Heaut 5, 1, 39 ingenium, Tac. A 6, 41 *fin* hospitio, Liv 9, 36, 8, cf vinclum inter hospites comitas, Tac G 21 *fin*. Halm sermone et congressu, id A 15, 48 viā (i e more), id ib 4, 7 oculis alliciendus amor, Ov A A 3, 510 —*Adv* **cōmĭter,** *courteously, affably*, etc (very freq) homo, qui erranti comiter monstrat viam, etc., Enn ap Cic Off 1, 16, 51, id. ap Varr L. L. 7, § 89 Müll facere aliquid, Plaut Poen 3, 6, 10, id. Rud. 1, 5 28 appellare unumquemque, Cic Phil 13, 2, 4 munera missa legatis, Liv 9, 43, 26, cf id 42, 24, 10, 45 20, 8 accipere, id 23, 33, 7, Ov F 2, 788, Tac. A 12, 51 invitare regios juvenes, Liv 1, 57, 10 celebrare regis convivium, id 1, 22, 5 (al leg comi fronte) administrare provinciam, Tac H 1, 13 et saep majestatem populi Romani comiter conservato, i e *willingly in an obliging, kind manner*, a (mildly expressed) formula in treaties of peace, Cic Balb 16, 36 , cf Dig 49, 15, 7, for which, in Liv 38, 11, 2 imperium majestatemque populi Romani gens Aetolorum conservato sine dolo malo —*Sup* , Plaut. Mil 3, 3, 66 dub (Ritschl, comptissume) —*Comp* apparently not in use

cōmissābundus (cōmess-), a, um, *adj* [comissor], *holding a riotous procession, revelling, banqueting, carousing* comissabundus temulento agmine per Indiam incessit (Alexander Magnus, in regard to his imitation of the procession in honor of Bacchus through Asia, v Curt 9, 10, 26), Liv 9, 17, 17, Curt 5, 7, 10, 9, 10, 26 ubi (Athenis) comissabundi juvenes ante meridiem conventus sapientium frequentabant, *decorated, crowned*, etc , *for a procession*, Plin 21, 3, 6, § 9

cōmissālĭter (cōmess-), *adv* , from an *adj* comissalis, not in use [id], *as in revelling processions, wantonly, jovially* cantare, Sid Ep 1, 5

cōmissātĭo (cōmess-), onis, *f* [id], *a Bacchanalian revel, and the succeeding nocturnal procession with torches and music, a revelling, rioting*, Cic Mur 6, 13, Liv 40, 13, 3, Suet Calig 55, Mart 12, 48, 11, Gell 1, 9, 9 —In *plur* , Cic Cael 15, 35, id Cat 2, 5, 10, Varr L L 7, § 89 Müll , Liv 1, 57, 5, Suet Vit 13, id Tit 7, Sen Ben 6, 32, 1, id Cons. ad Helv 10, 9, id Ep 51, 1 —The tropes tempestas comissationis and comissatio tempestatis are censured, the former as too bold and the latter as too feeble, by Cic , de Or 3, 41, 164

cōmissātor (cōmess-), oris, *m* [id], *one who holds or joins in a festive procession, a reveller*, Ter Ad 5, 2, 8, Cic Cael 28, 67, Liv 40, 7, 8, 40, 9, 1, Quint 3, 6, 26, Petr 65, 3, Mart 9, 62, 15, Gell. 4, 14, 4 al —**II.** Trop libellus, *a book of songs used in a* comissatio, Mart. 5, 16, 9 comissatores conjurationis, in contempt for *the companions, participants, in the Catilinian conspiracy*, Cic Att. 1, 16, 11

† **cōmissor** (on account of erroneous deriv from comis, comedo, commensa, etc., often written **cōmisor, commissor, commissor, cōmesor, comessor, commessor, commensor,** etc. , v Vel Long p 2233, Liv 40 7, 5 Drak , Quint. 11, 3, 57 Spald and Zumpt) atus, 1, *v dep* , = κωμάζω (v Lidd and Scott in h v), *to hold a festive procession to revel, make merry*, of young people, who went about with music and dancing to celebrate a festival, and finally returned to one of their companions, in order to carouse anew (class , not in Cic., cf, however, comissatio and comissator) nunc comissatum ibo ad Philolachetem, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 5 ad fratrem, Liv 40, 7, 5 , 40, 13, 3 domum, Plaut Most. 1, 4, 22 qui praeter eat comissatum volo vocari, id. Stich. 5, 4, 4 in domum alicujus, * Hor C. 4, 1, 11 intromittere aliquam comissatum, * Ter Eun. 3, 1, 52 —*Absol* comissantium modo currum secuti sunt, Liv 3, 29, 5, * Quint. 11, 3, 57, Suet. Calig 32, id. Dom. 21, Petr 25, 1

* **cŏmĭtābĭlis,** e, *adj* [comitor], *attending, accompanying*, Paul. Nol. 10, 298.

cōmĭtas, atis, *f* [comis], *courteousness, kindness, obligingness, friendliness, affability, gentleness* (syn. benignitas, facilitas, humanitas , opp gravitas and severitas, in good prose, esp freq in Cic.) si illius (sc Catonis) comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatique asperseris, Cic. Mur 31, 66, id Or 10, 34, id. Off 2, 14 48, id. de Or 2, 43, 189 Crassus in summa comitate habebat etiam severitatis satis, Scaevolae multa in severitate non deerat tamen comitas, id Brut. 40, 148, cf id. Sen. 4, 10 in socios mansuetudo in hostes, Tac. A 2, 72, Suet Aug 53, 74, 98, Tac. Agr 16, Plin. Ep 8, 21, 1 comitas affabilitasque sermonis, Cic Off 2, 14, 48 al. —**II.** *Too great liberality, prodigality*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 52, 2, 2, 75, id. Rud prol 38, Suet. Oth 3

cŏmĭtātensis, e, *adj* [comitatus] *of or pertaining to the dignity or office of courtiers* (v comes, II D and E , post class) munus, Cod Th 12, 1, 38 legio, ib 12, 36, 14 fabrica, i e machinatio, *a court intrigue*, Amm 18, 4, 2.

1. cŏmĭtātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a.*, from comitor and comito, v comitor

2. cŏmĭtātus, us, *m* [comes] **I.** *An escort, an attending multitude, a train, retinue* (in *sing* and *plur*) **A.** In gen. (class) qui cum uxore veheretur in raedā muliebri et delicato ancillarum puerorumque comitatu, Cic. Mil. 10, 28 magno comitatu ingredi, id. Cat 3, 2, 6 comitatum optimorum civium desero, id. Att. 8, 3, 2 praedonis improbissimi societas atque comitatus, id Verr 2, 5, 21, § 54, id. Fam 6, 19, 1 Pompeius comitatu equitum triginta ad mare pervenit, Caes B C 3, 96, Quint. 1, 2, 5, 7, 2, 45 iter modico comitatu ingressus est, Suet Caes 31, id Aug 98 et saep , Verg A 12, 336 —* **2.** Transf , of animals multo ceterarum volucrum comitatu, Tac A 6, 28 —**3.** Of abstr objects pruna hordearia appellata a comitatu frugis ejus, i e *because they ripen at the same time*, Plin 15, 13, 12, § 41, so, virgultorum, id 17, 23, 35, § 211 quid tanto virtutum comitatu (opus est) si? etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 111, id Par 2, 1, 16 utriusque causae, Plin 18, 29, 69, § 283 ferre impetum vitiorum, tam magno comitatu venientium Sen Ep 7, 6 —**B.** In partic , in the time of the empire, *an imperial escort, retinue, court, suite*, Tac. H 2 65, Plin Pan 20, 3, Dig 49, 16, 13, Aus. Ep 17, Symm Ep 8, 9, Aug Ep 129 Osthanes exornatus comitatu Alexandri, *honored with the right of attendance upon Alexander*, Plin 30, 1, 2, § 8, cf. deici congressu et comitatu, Tac. A 13, 46 —**II.** *A company* (without the accessory idea of attendance) *a band, troop, crowd, swarm* litterae, quaecumque erant in eo comitatu, etc , Cic Cat. 3, 3 6, Caes. B C 1, 48, 1, 51, 1, 54, Sall. C 45, 1, Liv 28, 22, 4, Suet. Tib 6 al

cōmĭter, *adv* , v comis *fin.*

cŏmĭtĭa, ōrum, v comitium, II

‡ **cŏmĭtĭae,** ārum, v comitium, II.

cŏmĭtĭālis, e, *adj* [comitium, II], *of or pertaining to the comitia* dies, *on which the comitia were held*, Cic. Q Fr 2, 2, 3, 2, 13, 3, Varr L L. 6, § 29 Müll , Liv 3, 11, 3, cf Paul ex Fest. p 38, 12 Müll , Macr S 1, 16, so, biduum, Caes. B C 1, 5 mensis, Cic Verr 2, 2, 52, § 130 homines, *who were always at the comitia, and sold their votes*, Plaut Poen 3, 2 6 morbus, *the epilepsy* (so called because its occurrence on the day of the comitia, as ominous, broke up the consultation , cf Fest s. v prohibere, p 234, 28 Müll , Cels. 2, 1, 3, 23 , also called morbus major and sacer, id 2, 8 vitio corripi, Sen Ira, 3, 10, 3, and, *subst* **cŏmĭtĭālis,** is, *comm* , *one who has the epilepsy*, Plin 20, 11, 44, § 114 , 28, 7, 23, § 83, 32, 4, 14 § 33 sq , 32, 9, 37, § 112 — *Adv* **cŏmĭtĭālĭter,** *epileptically, by epilepsy*, Plin 22, 21, 29, § 59

cŏmĭtĭālĭter, *adv* , v comitialis *fin.*

cŏmĭtĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to the* Comes Orientis (a court officer), Cod. Th. 8, 4, 18 al.

1. cŏmĭtĭātus, i. *m.*, v. comitio *fin.*

2. cŏmĭtĭātus, ūs, *m.* [comitium, II.], *an assembly of the people in the comitia* (very rare), XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 44; Cic. Leg. 3, 4, 11: dimittere, id. ib. 2, 12, 31: impedire, id. ib. 3, 12, 27: ad comitiatum vocare, Varr. L. L. 5, § 91 Müll. (al. comitatum, as also in the last passage of Cic.); Messala ap. Gell. 13, 15, 8.

‡**cŏmĭtĭo**, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [comitium]. **I.** *To go into the comitium:* quando rex comitiavit, fas (abridged, Q. R. C. F.), an old formula in Varr. L. L. 6, § 31 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 278, 14 id.; Kalend. Praen. ap. Inscr. Orell. vol. 2, p. 386. —Hence, **II. cŏmĭtĭātus**, i, *m.*, *a military tribune elected at the comitia*, Ps.-Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 30.

cŏm-ĭtium, ii, *n.* [locus a coëundo, id est insimul veniendo, est dictus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 38, 12 Müll.; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 155 id.: comitium ab eo quod coibant eo comitiis curiatis, et litium causā]. **I.** In *sing.*, *the place for the assembling of the Romans voting by the curiæ;* situated near the Forum, and separated from it by the ancient Rostra, but sometimes considered as a part of the Forum in a more extended sense (hence, in Dion. Halic. ὁ κράτιστος and ὁ ἐπιφανέστατος τῆς ἀγορᾶς τόπος): IN COMITIO AVT IN FORO, XII. Tab. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 13, 20; Cic. Sest. 35, 75; id. Verr. 2, 1, 22, § 58; id. Brut. 84, 289; Liv. 1, 36, 5; 27, 36, 8; 10, 24, 18; Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 9 et saep.; cf. Dict. of Antiq.—**B.** Transf., *any place of assembly* out of Rome; so of the Ephoreum at Sparta, Nep. Ages. 4, 2.—**C.** Trop.: quod (os) esset animi vestibulum et orationis janua et cogitationum comitium, App. Mag. 7, p. 278, 1; so, sacri pectoris, Mam. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 15.—**II.** *Plur.*: **cŏmĭtĭa** (access. form **cŏmĭtĭae**, Fratr. Arval. ap. Marin. p. 43; Gloss. Labb. p. 33), *the assembly of the Romans for electing magistrates*, etc., *the comitia.*—The comitia were of three kinds. **1.** Comitia curiata, the most ancient, voting by curiæ, held in the comitium (v. I.), gradually restricted by, **2.** The Comitia centuriata, the proper assembly of the populus Romanus, voting by centuries, instituted by Servius Tullius, continuing through the whole time of the republic, commonly held in the Campus Martius (not in the comitium, as is asserted by many from the similarity of the name; cf. campus, II.), Gell. 15, 27, 2 sqq.; Cic. Agr. 2, 11, 27; id. Dom. 14, 38; Liv. 5, 52, 15; cf. Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 44.—**3.** Comitia tributa, voting by tribes, and commonly held in the Forum, but in choosing magistrates, freq. in the Campus Martius, convened for the first time in the trial of Coriolanus, two years after the introduction of the office of tribune of the people. In them the inferior magistrates (ædiles, tribunes of the people, quæstors), and, later, the Pontifex Maximus also, were chosen, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 45; id. Agr. 2, 11, 27; Liv. 2, 58, 1; 2, 60, 4; Gell. 15, 27, 3; cf. Dict. of Antiq.—Upon the comitia calata, v. 1. calo.—The usual t. t. for holding such comitia is: comitia habere, Cic. Div. 2, 18, 43; freq. in all periods; they were designated according to the magistrates who were to be chosen in them, as consularia, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 17; id. Mur. 18, 38: praetoria, Liv. 10, 22, 8: tribunicia, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1; Liv. 6, 39, 11: militaria, Liv. 3, 51, 8: quaestoria, Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 1; cf. also: comitia consulum, Liv. 3, 20, 8; and: comitia fiunt regi creando, id. 1, 35, 1: edicere comitia consulibus creandis, id. 3, 37, 5: comitia conficere, Cic. Fam. 10, 36, 12: differre, Liv. 6, 37, 12: dimittere, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5: ducere, id. ib. 4, 15, 7: inire, Suet. Vesp. 5.—**B.** Transf., *of other elections*, out of Rome, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 129; Liv. 42, 43, 7; Tab. Heracl. v. 24 sq.—**C.** Trop.: ibo intro, ubi de capite meo sunt comitia, i. e., *where my fate is deciding*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 20: Pseudulus mihi centuriata capitis habuit comitia, id. Ps. 4, 7, 134: meo illic nunc sunt capiti comitia, id. Truc. 4, 3, 45.

cŏmĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [comes, II. E.], *pertaining to a chief officer* (post-class.): dignitas, Veg. Mil. 2, 9: sedes, Cod. Th. 11, 21, 3; also, *subst.*, *a chief*, Cod. Just. 1, 33, 3 al.

cŏmĭto, āre, 1, *v. a.* (poet. collat. form of comitor), *to accompany, attend, follow:* quod si Romanae comitarent castra puellae, Prop. 2, 7, 15; Ov. P. 2, 3, 43; id. M. 14, 259; 13, 55; 8, 692: funera, id. P. 1, 9, 47 (Att. ap. Non. p. 85, 139, is, on account of the corruption of the text, dub.).—**b.** *Pass.*: comitor, āri, Plin. 9, 35, 55, § 110; Just. 30, 2, 4; Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 47; Lucr. 1, 98.—Esp. freq. in *part. perf.*: **cŏmĭtātus**, a, um, *accompanied, attended:* (mulier) alienis viris comitata, Cic. Cael. 14, 34; so with an *abl.* added, Ov. M. 2, 441; 2, 845; 3, 215; 9, 687; 10, 9; id. Am. 1, 6, 33; Tib. 3, 2, 13; Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 65; Tac. Agr. 40; id. A. 14, 8: trecentis feminarum comitata, Curt. 6, 5, 26; Sen. Hippol. 1; Stat. Achill. 2, 309. —As *adj.*: quod ex urbe parum comitatus exierit, Cic. Cat. 2, 2, 4; so, bene, id. Phil. 12, 10, 25; Quint. 12, 8, 3; and hence, also, in *comp.*: puero ut uno esset comitatior, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 113; so Plin. 10, 37, 52, § 109; App. Mag. 1, p. 288, 29.

cŏmĭtor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [comes], *to join one's self to any one as an attendant, to accompany, attend, follow* (class.; esp. freq. after the Aug. per.); constr. with *acc.* or *absol.*, with abstr. subjects by Cic. three times (qs. comitem esse) with *dat.* (v. B. *β*). **I.** In gen. (*a*) With *acc.*: propinqui Indutiomari comitati eos ex civitate excesserunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: matrem, Lucr. 2, 640: patrem, Suet. Calig. 10; Curt. 3, 8, 12: nautas fugā, Verg. A. 4, 543: Metellum in exsilium, Suet. Gram. 3: erilem filium in scholas, id. ib. 23: hostiam, Verg. G. 1, 346: iter alicujus, id. A. 6, 112: gressum erilem, id. ib. 8, 462: currum Augusti triumpho, Suet. Tib. 6; id. Dom. 2 *fin.*: rem militarem, Tac. A. 11, 22.—(*β*) *Absol.* (esp. freq. in the Aug. poets and Tac.): lanigerae comitantur oves, Verg. A. 3, 660; Plin. Pan. 24, 3: sex milia Dalmatarum, recens delectus, comitabantur, Tac. H. 3, 50; 5, 1; id. G. 46: non aequo comitantes ordine, Sil. 4, 31; Dig. 17, 10, 15, § 16.—In the *abl. absol.* of the *part. pres.*, *with the attendance of, attended by*, etc., sometimes to be translated by *with, together with*, and with a negative, *without:* magnā comitante catervā, Verg. A. 2, 40; 11, 498; Curt. 6, 5, 11.—In *plur.*, Nep. Att. 22, 4; Ov. M. 11, 275; 13, 631; Tac. H. 3, 41; Suet. Ner. 48: domino comitante, Ov. M. 13, 402: nupsi non comitante deo, *without the assent, against the will of the god* (Hymen), Prop. 4 (5), 3, 16. —**B.** Transf. to inanimate objects (cf. comes, I. B.). (*a*) With *acc.*: comitatur fama unionis ejus parem, etc., Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 121: quando comitetur semper artem decor, Quint. 9, 4, 7; cf. also Curt. 8, 5, 16; Claud. C. Mal. Theod. 243; Dig. 45, 1, 126, § 1.—(*β*) With *dat.*: (Tarquinio Superbo) aliquamdiu prospera fortuna comitata est, Cic. Rep. 2, 24, 44: tardis enim mentibus virtus non facile comitatur, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 68: cetera, quae comitantur huic vitae, id. ib. 5, 35, 100.—(*γ*) *Absol.*: an est aliquid per se ipsum flagitiosum, etiam si nulla comitetur infamia? Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 60: Teucrum comitantibus armis Punica se quantis attollet gloria rebus! Verg. A. 4, 48; Ov. M. 14, 235; id. F. 3, 865: comitante opinione, Tac. Agr. 9.—**II.** In partic., *to attend one to the grave:* (Eumenem) comitante toto exercitu humaverunt, Nep. Eum. 13, 4; id. Att. 22, 4: juvenem exanimum vano honore, Verg. A. 11, 52; cf.: supremum comitentur honorem, id. ib. 11, 61.

†**comma**, ătis, *n.*, = κόμμα. **I.** In gram. **A.** *A division of a period* (in Cic. Or. 62, 211; 66, 223; Quint. 9, 4, 22, written as Greek; pure Lat. incisum), Quint. 1, 8, 6; Diom. 2, p. 460 sq. P.—**B.** *A mark of punctuation, a comma*, Don. p. 1742 P.—**II.** In verse, *the cæsura*, Marc. Vict. p. 2519 P.

commăcĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commacero], *a dissolution, maceration* (late Lat.): corporis, Ambros. in Psa. 37, § 59.

com-măcĕro, āre, *v. a.*, *to soften by steeping, to macerate:* aliquid in aquā pluviali, Marc. Emp. 36 *fin.*; Ambros. in Luc. 5, 6.

com-măcesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow lean*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 137, 3; cf. macesco.

com-măcŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to spot, stain, pollute, defile on all sides* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: sanguine manus, Verg. E. 8, 48: sanguine suo altaria deûm, Tac. A. 1, 39: commaculatus sanguine, Paul. Nol. 6, 164.—**II.** Trop.: se isto infinito ambitu,* Cic. Cael. 7, 16: se cum Jugurthā miscendo, Sall. J. 102, 5: pia templa domosque occursu, Stat. Th. 11, 752: se consortiis aliquorum, Cod. Th. 3, 12, 3: viduitatem stupri procacitate, ib. 3, 16, 2: flagitiis commaculatus, Tac. A. 16, 32: nam praeter satellites commaculatos quis eadem volt? Sall. H. 1, 41, 21 Dietsch.

***com-mădĕo**, ēre, *v. n.*, *to become very soft:* bene, Cato, R. R. 156, 5.

Commāgēnē (in MSS. erroneously **Comāgēnē**), ēs, *f.*, = Κομμαγηνή. **I.** *The northern province of Syria* (whose chief town was Samosata, now *Samosat*), Mel. 1, 11, 1; Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66; 5, 24, 20, § 85; 10, 22, 28, § 55; 29, 3, 13, § 55; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 1 al.—Hence, **2. Commāgēnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Commagene:* legati, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 2: haruspex, Juv. 6, 550: galla, Plin. 16, 7, 9, § 27: regio, Tac. A. 15, 12.—Hence, *subst.*: **commāgēnum**, i, *n.* (sc. medicamentum), *a remedy made there*, Plin. 29, 3, 13, § 55; 10, 22, 28, § 55; cf. *plur.* (sc. unguenta), Dig. 34, 2, 21.—And *subst.*: **Commāgēni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Commagene*, Mel. 1, 2, 5; Plin. 29, 3, 13, § 55; Tac. A. 2, 42 al.—**II.** (Supply herba.) *An unknown plant*, perh. Nardus Syriaca, Plin. 29, 3, 13, § 55.

***com-mălaxo (conm-)**, āre, *v. a.*, *to make entirely mild, to soften;* trop.: patrem, Varr. ap. Non. p. 82, 14; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 96 Müll.

com-mando, no *perf.*, sum, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to chew* (late Lat.): frondes myrti, Ser. Samm. 36, 684: radix commansa, Marc. Emp. 8.

commandūcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commanduco], *a chewing, mastication* (late Lat.): olivarum, Scrib. Comp. 53 and 104.

com-mandūco (conm-), no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (access. form **commandūcor**, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 81, 26; p. 123, 27; p. 479, 2 sq.; in trop. signif.), *to chew much, chew to pieces, masticate:* linguam, Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 4: acinos, Plin. 24, 4, 6, § 11; 25, 13, 105, § 165 sq.; Scrib. Comp. 9; 53; 165.

com-mănĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to remain somewhere constantly* (late Lat.): in domo, Macr. S. 6, 8 *fin.*; Cod. Th. 7, 8, 1: aliquo loco, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8; Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 20 Mai.

com-mănĭfesto, āre, *v. a.*, *to manifest together*, Boeth. Arist. Top. 6, 2, p. 707.

com-mănĭpŭlāris, is, *m.*, *a comrade who is in the same* manipulus, Tac. H. 4, 46; Inscr. Orell. 3557.—So also ‡ COMMANIPVLARIVS, ii, Inscr. Rein. 8, 74.

***commănĭpŭlātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [commanipulo], *companionship in a* manipulus, Spart. Nig. 10, 6.

com-mănĭpŭlo, ōnis, *m.*, *a comrade of the same* manipulus, Spart. Nig. 10, 5.—So also ‡ COMMANIPVLVS and COMMANIPLVS, Inscr. Orell. 3557; Inscr. Grut. 551, 1.

com-marcĕo, ēre, *v. n.*; lit., *to wither;* trop., *to become wholly faint* or *inactive* (late Lat.): miles, Amm. 17, 10, 1; 31, 12, 13.

***com-margĭno**, āre, *v. a.*, *to furnish with a parapet* or *railing:* pontes, Amm. 31, 2, 2.

***com-mărītus**, i, *m.*, *an associate-husband*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 2, 18.

***com-martўr**, ўris, *m.*, *a fellow-martyr, companion in martyrdom*, Tert. Anim. 55.

com-mascŭlo, āre, *v. a.* [masculus], *to make manly, firm, courageous, to invigorate, embolden* (post-class.): animum, App. M. 2, p. 124, 32: frontem, Macr. S. 7, 11.

com-mastĭco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to chew* (late Lat.), Aem. Mac. 2, 15; 4, 8.

† **commătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κομματικός, *cut up, divided, short* (eccl. Lat.): hymnus, Sid. Ep. 4, 3: rhythmi, id. Carm. 23, 450.

com-mātūresco, rŭi, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to ripen thoroughly:* ubi commaturuerit, Col. 12, 49, 7 Schneid. *N. cr.*

com-mĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* (perh. only in Arn.). **I.** *Pass.*, *that is easily passed through*,

permeable venae, Arn 2, p 84, 3 — **II.** *Act*, *that easily passes through.* aurae, Arn. 7, p 233

commĕātālis, e, *adj* [commeatus], *pertaining to provisions* or *supplies* for mula, Cassiod Var 7, 36 miles, *accompanying the provisions*, Cod Just 1, 27, 2, § 9, 12, 38, 16, § 2

commĕātor, ōris, *m* [commeo], *one who goes to and fro*, an epithet of Mercury as messenger of the gods to men, App M 11, p 262, id Mag p 315, 22

commĕātus (conm-), ūs, *m* [id] **I.** *A going to and fro, passing freely, going at will* in eo conclavid ego perfodi parietem, Quâ conmeatus clam esset hinc huc mulieri, Plaut Mil 2, 1, 65, cf commeatum vocis exercent fauces, Pall 1, 3 — **II.** Meton **A.** *A place through which one can pass back and forth, a thoroughfare, passage* (rare, cf abitus, aditus, circuitus, etc) nimis bent, quod conmeatus transtinet trans parietem, Plaut Mil 2, 5, 58 per hortum utroque conmeatus continet, id Stich 3, 1, 44, Dig 43, 8, 2, § 25 — **B.** *A leave of absence from one's station for a definite time, a furlough* commeare, ultro citro ire unde commeatus dari dicitur, id est tempus, quo ire, redire quis posset, Fest p 277, 27 Müll dare commeatum totius aestatis, Cic Verr 2, 5 25, § 62 petere, Vell 2 11, 2, Suet Tib 10, id. Ner 35, id. Galb 6, id Claud. 23 sumere, Liv 3, 46, 10 dare, id 3, 46, 9, Suet Calig 29 accipere, Plin Ep 3, 4 2 in commeatu esse, *to be on furlough*, Liv 33, 29, 4 commeatu abesse, Suet Tib 72, Dig 4, 6, 35 § 9 in iis stativis satis liberi commeatus erant, Liv 1, 57, 4 (legiones) promiscuis militum commeatibus infirmaverat, Tac A 15, 10, cf id H 1, 46 cum miles ad commeatus diem non adfuit, *on the day when the furlough expired*, Quint 7, 4, 14, cf. Auct Her 1, 14, 24 commeatûs spatium excedere, Dig 49, 16, 14 ultra commeatum abesse, ib 50 1, 2, § 6 — Transf. cras igitur (sc proficiscar), nisi quid a te commeatus, Cic Att 13, 41 *fin* dub (al commeat), v Orell *N cr* longum mihi commeatum dederat mala valetudo, *rest*, Sen Ep 54, 1 servitus assidua sine intervallo, sine commeatu, id Q N 3, praef § 16 — **C.** *A train, a convoy, caravan, a company carried, a transportation, trip, passage* Londinium copia negotiatorum et commeatuum maxime celebre, Tac A 14, 33, 13, 39, Suet Ner 20 duobus commeatibus exercitum reportare instituit, Caes B G 5, 23 secundum commeatum in Africam mittit ad Caesarem, Auct B Afr 34 commeatibus per municipia ac colonias dispositis, *supplies of provisions, relays of horses*, etc, Suet Tib 38 cerneres canes per omnem nostrum commeatum morsibus ambulare, App M 8, p 209, 18 — **D.** *Provisions, supplies* (very freq, esp in the histt., in *sing* and *plur*) interclude inimicis commeatum, tibi munviam, Quâ cibatus commeatusque ad te et legiones tuas Tuto possit pervenire, Plaut Mil. 2, 2, 70 sq, cf importare in coloniam, id Ep 3, 2, 7 ex omnibus provinciis commeatu et publico et privato prohibebamur, Cic Imp Pomp 17, 53 ne foro quidem et commeatu juvare populum Romanum, id. Verr 2, 5, 21, § 52 commeatu nostros prohibere, Caes B G 2, 9 *fin* neque exercitum sine magno commeatu atque molimento in unum locum contrahere posse, id. ib 1, 34, Quint 8, 6, 26 maritimi, Liv 5, 54, 4 ex montibus invecti, id. 9, 13, 10 advecti, id. 9, 32, 2 convecto, id 2, 14, 3 al, Suet Calig 43 magni commeatus frumenti Romam subvecti, Liv 28, 4, 7 — **2.** Freq opp frumentum, *the remaining supplies of war* ad Vesontionem rei frumentariae commeatûsque causa moratur, Caes. B G 1, 39 uti frumento commeatuque Caesarem intercluderet, id ib 1, 48, 3, 6, 3, 23 *fin*, cf Plaut Mil 2, 2 70 supra — * **E.** Transf commeatus argentarius *gain acquired by money transactions*, Plaut. Ps 1, 5, 9

* **com-mĕdĭtor**, ari, *v dep*, *to impress carefully on one's mind, to practise, imitate* sonitus chartarum, *sounds like*, Lucr 6, 112 Munro ad loc (but Auct Her 3, 18, 31 B and K read commode notare)

‡ **commējo**, are, = κατουρῶ, Gloss. Gr Lat lectum, Charis 5, p 261 P

† **com-mĕlĕto**, āre, *v n* [vox hybrida, from com μελετάω, pure Lat commeditor], *to practise assiduously*, Hyg Fab 165

* **com-membrātus**, a, um, *adj* [membro] *grown up together, united*, only trop, Paul Nol Ep 44, 4

com-mĕmĭni (conm-), isse, *v defect*, *to recollect a thing in all its particulars, to remember* (in Plaut several times, elsewh rare) (α) With *acc* hoc conmemini magis, quia, etc, Plaut Am 1, 1, 98, so id Curc 4, 2 7, id Mil 3, 3, 39, id. Poen 3, 4, 16 — With *acc* of quantity aliquid, Plaut Poen 5, 2, 25, cf also quem hominem probe commeminisse se aiebat, Cic. de Or 1, 53, 227, and ego autem non commemini antequam sum natus, me miserum, id. Tusc 1, 6, 13 — (β) With *inf pres* non conmemini dicere, Plaut. Curc 5, 3, 32, so id Mil 3, 1, 49, id Men 5, 9, 15 — (γ) With *rel clause*, Plaut Truc 4, 3 4 — (δ) With *gen* conmeminit domi, Plaut. Trin 4, 3, 20 — (ε) *Absol* memini et scio et calleo et conmemini, Plaut Pers 2, 1, 8, id Truc 1, 2, 19, Ter Eun 3, 5, 16, id. Phorm 3, 2, 38, Ov F 3, 792 — **II.** In speech, *to recall to mind, mention* (late Lat) Plato complurium Socratis sectatorum in sermonibus, quos scripsit, commeminit, Gell 14, 3, 2

commĕmŏrābĭlis (conm-), e, *adj* [commemoro], *worth mentioning memorable* (rare) clara et conmemorabilis pugna, * Plaut Ps 1, 5 111 multa commemorabilia proferre, Cic N D 2, 52, 131 pietas, id Marcell 4, 10

* **commĕmŏrāmentum (conm-)**, i, *n* [id.], *a reminding, mentioning* (ante and post class for the class. commemoratio) stupri, Caecil ap Non p 84, 5 supremum artis suae, Fronto, 2, p 374

commĕmŏrātĭo (conm-), ōnis, *f* [id], *a calling to mind, reminding, suggesting, commemorating, remembrance, mentioning* (several times in Cic. and Quint, elsewh rare) istaec commemoratio Quasi exprobratio est immemoris benefici, * Ter And. 1, 1, 16 — With *obj gen.* antiquitatis, Cic Or 34, 120 nominis nostri, id Arch 11, 29 rei gestae, Quint. 5, 11, 6 frequens illorum, quae egerat in senatu, id 11, 1, 18, Tac A 13, 3 fortitudinis, Cic Verr 2, 2, 78, § 192 (Verres) in assidua commemoratione omnibus flagitiorum fuit, *every one was continually recounting his crimes*, id ib 2, 1, 39, § 101 tuae virtutis, id ad Q Fr 1, 1, 12, § 36 commemoratione hominum delectare, id. Verr 2, 4, 55, § 123 — With *subj gen* posteritatis, *by posterity*, Cic Fam 5, 12, 1, cf aliquid sua commemoratione celebrare, id Planc 40, 95

* **commĕmŏrātor**, oris, *m* [id], *one who mentions a thing, a commemorator* vetustatum, Tert adv Marc. 4, 26

* **commĕmŏrātōrĭum**, ii, *n* [id] *a means of remembrance* calliditatis, Ambros Off 25

(**commĕmŏrātus**, ūs, a false read. for commemoratum, App Flor 1, n 16)

com-mĕmŏro (conm-), avi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to recall an object to memory in all its particulars* **I.** Rarely of one's self, *to call to mind, be mindful of, keep in mind, remember*, with *acc* and *inf* or *rel clause* quid quoque die dixerim, audierim, egerim, commemoro vesperi, Cic Sen. 11, 38 — With *acc* and *inf* cottidie commemorabam te unum in tanto exercitu mihi fuisse adsensorem, Cic. Fam 6, 21 1 vitandi rumoris causa, quo patrem Caesarem vulgo reprehensum commemorabam, Suet Aug 45 — More freq, **II.** Of others, *to bring something to one's recollection by speaking of it, to remind of* aliquid, Plaut Ps 5, 1 36, Ter Eun 5, 8, 14 ad commemorandum renovandumque amicitiam missi, Liv 27, 4, 10 beneficia meminisse debet is, in quem collata sunt, non commemorare qui contulit, Cic Lael 20, 71 — Hence (and so most freq) **B.** Without the accessory idea of remembering, *to make mention of something, to recount, relate*, constr with *acc*, *acc* and *inf*, *rel clause*, or with *de*. (α) With *acc* id interdum furtim nomen commemorabitur Plaut Truc 4, 4, 29 res, Lucr 6, 938 causas Caes B C 3, 66 humanam societatem, Cic Off 3, 6, 31 Xenophontis illam jucunditatem Quint 10, 1, 82 o commemoranda judicia! Cic Verr 1, 14, 42, cf id Fam 1, 9, 18 — (β) With *acc.* and *inf*, Cic. de Or 2, 39, 160, cf Nep Alcib 2, 2 — (γ) With *rel. clause* quid ego nunc commemorem Singillatim, qualis ego in hunc fuerim? Ter Phorm 5, 9, 42, 4, 5, 3 chlamydem hanc commemores quanti conducta st? Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 88 — (δ) With *de* omnes de tua virtute commemorant, Cic. Q Fr 1, 1, 13, § 37, so id de Or 3, 20, 75, id. Font 14, 30, Nep Dion, 6, 2 al, cf multa de aliqua re, id. Hann 2, 3, id. Att. 17, 1 — (ε) With *in* quae si in privatis gloriosa sunt, multo magis commemorabuntur in regibus, Cic Deiot 14, 40, cf cum legent in ejus virtutibus commemorari saltasse eum commode, Nep praef § 1

commendābĭlis, e, *adj* [commendo], *worthy of praise, commendable* (rare, perh. not ante Aug), with *abl*, Liv 42, 5 5 arbustum fructu, Col 5, 6, 37 suco, Plin. 13, 9, 18, § 62 aviculae cantu, Val. Max 9 1 2. — *Absol*, Liv 37, 7, 15 — *Comp*, Treb XXX Tyrann 16

commendātīcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj* [commendatio], *serving for commendation, commendatory* (very rare) litterae, *letters of recommendation* or *introduction*, Cic Fam 5, 5, 1, cf Dig 41, 1, 65, so, tabellae, Cic Verr 2 4, 66, § 148, and *absol*, commendaticiae, arum, *f*, Aug in Macr S 2, 4, 15

commendātĭo, ōnis, *f* [commendo], *a commendation, recommending* (in good prose, and very freq) **I.** In abstr, as an act amicorum Cic. Fam 1, 3, 1, 12, 26 *ter*, id. Fin 5, 15 41, Sall C 35, 1, Quint. 9, 2, 59, cf id 5, 10, 41, 4, 3, 17, Suet Caes. 75, id Aug 46 al — In *plur*, Cic Fam 13, 32, 1 — With *gen obj* ad ceteros contempti hominis, Cic Att 8, 4, 1 sui id Or 36, 124 (opp offensio adversarii), Dig 1, 16 4, § 3 commendationes morientium Cic Fin. 3, 20 65, cf commendo I B 2 — **B.** Trop, by the eyes oculorum, Cic de Or 2 87, 357 naturae, id Planc. 13, 31 — **II.** In concr, *that which recommends, the excellence of a thing, worth, praise a recommendation* ingenii, Cic Brut 67 238 liberalitatis, id. Fam 1, 7, 9 majorum id Cat. 1, 11, 28 probitatis, id. de Or 2 52 211 fumosarum imaginum (i e nobilitatis), id Pis. 1, 1 tanta (erat) oris atque orationis, Nep Alcib 1, 2 formae atque aetatis, Auct. B Alex 41 animi, Quint 4, 2, 113 morum, id 11, 3, 154 prima commendatio proficiscitur a modestia, Cic Off 2, 13, 46, cf id. ib § 45, id Deiot 1, 2 Epicurus, cum in prima commendatione voluptatem dixisset, id Fin 2 12 35, cf id. ib 5, 14, 40

commendatītius, a, um, v commendaticius.

commendātīvus, a, um, *adj* [commendo] *commendatory* casus, i e dativus, Prisc. p 670 Putsch

commendator, oris, *m* [id.] *one who commends, a commender* (in post Aug prose, cf, however commendatrix) fautor et commendator, Plin Ep 6, 23, 4, Vop Prob 2, Symm Ep 1, 40 al

commendātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [commendator] *serving for commendation, commendatory* (for the class commendaticius) litterae, Sid Ep 9, 10, Jul Epit Nov 6, § 26

commendātrix, īcis, *f* [id] *that which commends* (rare) legem commendatricem virtutum, * Cic Leg 1, 22, 58 terra, * Plin Ep 8, 20 2

commendātus, a, um, v commendo, *P a*

com-mendo (conm-) avi, ātum, 1, *v a.* [1 mando] *to commit to one for preservation, protection*, etc, *to intrust to one's charge, commit to one's care, commend to* **I.** Prop **A.** Lit, implying a physical delivery, *to deposit with, intrust to*, constr *aliquem* or *aliquid alicui*, or *absol* commendare nihil aliud est quam deponere, Dig 50 16, 186 Oratorem meum—sic enim inscripsi—Sabino tuo commendavi Cic. Fam 15 20, 1 sacrum sacrove commendatum qui clepsit rapsitve parricida esto id Leg 2, 9, 22; 2, 16, 40 nummos alicui, Dig 16, 3, 24 corpus alicui loco Paul Sent 1, 21, 4 CORPORA SARCOPHAGO Inscr Orell 4370 — Poet. semina sulcis Sil 15, 541 — With *apud* or *ad* and *acc.* (rare and post class) Demetrius duos filios apud Gnidium hospitem suum cum magno auri pondere commendaverat,

Just. 35, 2, 1: cujus beneficio ad sororem Medeam est commendatus, Hyg. Fab. 3.— **B.** Trop.: ego me tuae commendo et committo fidei, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 47 (cf.: bona nostra haec tibi permitto et tuae mando fide, id. And. 1, 5, 61); so, commendare se patri in clientelam et fidem, id. Eun. 5, 8, 9; 3, 5, 29: tibi ejus omnia negotia, libertos, procuratores, familiam, Cic. Fam. 1, 3, 2: vos sum testatus, vobis me ac meos commendavi, id. Dom. 57, 145: totum me tuo amori fideique, id. Att. 3, 20, 2: tibi suos testamento liberos, id. Fin. 3, 2, 9: simul atque natum sit animal, ipsum sibi conciliari et commendari ad se conservandum, id. ib. 3, 5, 16; *Cat. 15, 1; Ov. M. 6, 495: aliquem diis, Tac. A. 4, 17; cf. id. ib. 15, 23: rempublicam patribus, id. H. 1, 90; Suet. Aug. 56.—Trop.: aliquid litteris, *to commit to writing*, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 2: historiam immortalitati, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 36: nomen tuum immortalitati, id. Fam. 10, 12, 5; cf.: nomen suum posteritati, Curt. 9, 3, 5: eum sempiternae gloriae, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 6: se fugae, Auct. B. Afr. 34.—**2.** Esp., of the dying, *to commend* children, parents, etc., to the care of others: is, qui morti addictus esset, paucos sibi dies commendandorum suorum causâ postulavisset, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 46: hi de suâ salute desperantes ... parentes suos commendabant, si quos ex eo periculo fortuna servare potuisset, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: ille tibi moriens nos commendavit senex, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 11; Prop. 4 (5), 11, 73: tibi suos testamento liberos, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 9.—**II.** In gen., *to commend* or *recommend*, i. e. *to procure favor for, to make agreeable, to set off with advantage, to grace* (class.): principes undique convenire et se civitatesque suas Caesari commendare coeperunt, Caes B. G. 3, 27 *fin.;* Auct. B. G. 8, 50: P. Rutilii adulescentiam ad opinionem et conscientiae et juris scientiae P. Mucii commendavit domus, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 47: (vox) quae una maxime eloquentiam vel commendat vel sustinet, id. de Or. 1, 59, 252; cf.: nullâ re unâ magis oratorem commendari quam verborum splendore et copiâ, id. Brut. 59, 216; id. Att. 13, 19, 2; Quint. 6, 1, 21: adfectus nemo historicorum commendavit magis, id. 10, 1, 101: quod me Lucanae commendet amicae, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 21: marmora commendantur maculis aut coloribus, Plin. 36, 6, 8, § 49: compluresque tribuni militum ad Caesarem veniunt seque ei commendant, Caes. B. C. 1, 74: hoc idcirco commemoratum a te puto, uti te infimo ordini commendares, Cic. Phil. 2, 2, 3: se civibus impiis, id. ib. 5, 1, 3: cum se numeris commendat et arte, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 261: se tonsâ cute, id. ib. 1, 18, 7: his factis abunde se posteritati commendasset, Val. Max. 5, 1, ext. 2.—Hence, **commendātus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Commended, recommended to:* quae res gloriosior? quae commendatior erit memoriae hominum sempiternae? Cic. Phil. 2, 13, 32; id. Balb. 18, 43: ceteris rebus habeas eos a me commendatissimos, id. Fam. 12, 26, 2; 2, 8, 3; 13, 10, 2; 13, 64, 1.—**B.** *Agreeable, approved, distinguished, valued:* vultus commendatior, Petr. 110, 5: calami, Plin. 16, 36, 65, § 161: fama commendatior, id. 25, 10, 81, § 130.

commensūrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [mensuro], *having a common measure, commensurable*, Boëth. 1 Arithm. 18, p. 1000 al.

commensūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *symmetry, uniformity*, Boëth. Arist. Top. 2, 1, p. 680.

commensūrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *equal:* consonantiae, Boëth. 1 Mus. 29, p. 1084.

1. commensus, a, um, *Part.*, v. commetior.

2. commensus, ūs, *m.* [commetior], *a due proportion* or *measure, symmetry* (a word of Vitr., as transl. of the Gr. συμμετρία), Vitr. 1, 3, 2; 6 praef.; 6, 2.

commentārĭensis, is, *m.* [commentarius], *one who takes control, has the care of a thing;* and specif., **I.** *A registrar of public documents, a recorder, secretary*, Dig. 49, 14, 45, § 7; Cod. Just. 1, 27, 1, § 8.—**II.** *One who makes out a list of prisoners, a keeper of a prison*, Cod. Just. 9, 4, 4; Dig. 48, 20, 6; 48, 3, 8.—**III.** *One who forms a list of soldiers*, Ps.-Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 28, § 71.

commentārĭŏlum, i, *n.* (**-lus**, i, *m.*, Hier. Ep. 149, 1), *dim.* [commentarius], *a short treatise, brief commentary:* hoc, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 14 *fin.;* of dub. form, *abl. plur.*, Cic. Fin. 4, 4, 10; id. de Or. 1, 2, 5; id. Phil. 1, 7, 16; Quint. 1, 5, 7.

commentārĭus, ii, *m.* (sc. liber; both together, Gell. 13, 20, 17); **commentārĭum**, ii, *n.* (sc. volumen, Varr. L. L. 6, § 90 Müll.; Cic. Brut. 44, 164; cf. commentariolum) [commentor]. **I.** Orig. *a note-book, sketch-book, memorandum:* diurni, *a journal*, Suet. Aug. 64.—**II.** As the title of a book on any subject, but esp. historical, which is only sketched down or written without care (mostly in *plur.*), *a sketch, a paper, memoirs, a commentary*, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 10; Liv. 42, 6, 3; Quint. 2, 11, 7; 3, 8, 58; 3, 8, 67; 8, 2, 12; 10, 7, 30 al.; Tac. A. 6, 47; Suet. Tib. 61 et saep. Thus the two works of Cæsar upon the Gallic and civil wars are called Commentarii, *commentaries*, Cic. Brut. 75, 262; Hirt. and Asin. Pollio ap. Suet. Caes. 56.—Of a single book: superiore commentario, i. e. *in the Seventh Book*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 30; cf. Gai Inst. 2, 23; 2, 145.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *A commentary, exposition, brief explanation, annotation:* commentarium in Vergilium, Gell. 2, 6, 1; cf. id. 1, 12; 1, 21.—**2.** In law, *a brief*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 54.—**3.** *The day-book of an accounting officer*, Inscr. Grut. 592, 4; Inscr. Orell. 2904.—**4.** *A collection of examples* or *citations*, Quint. 1, 8, 19.—**5.** *A pupil's notes of a lecture* or *lesson*, Quint. 3, 6, 59.

commentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** Abstr., *a diligent meditation upon something, a studying, a careful preparation*, μελέτη (so perh. only in Cic.): loci multa commentatione atque meditatione parati, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 118.—In *plur.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 257; id. Brut. 71, 249; 27, 105: commentatio inclusa in veritatis lucem proferenda est, id. de Or. 1, 34, 157.—* **2.** As rhet. fig., = ἐνθύμημα, Quint. 5, 10, 1.—**B.** Trop.: tota philosophorum vita, ut ait idem (Socrates), commentatio mortis est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 74 (transl. of Plat. Phaed. § 12: Τὸ μελέτημα αὐτὸ τοῦτό ἐστι τῶν φιλοσόφων, λύσις καὶ χωρισμὸς ψυχῆς ἀπὸ σώματος), commentatio ferendi doloris, id. ib. 2, 18, 42.—**II.** Concr., *a learned work, treatise, dissertation, description* (so perh. not ante-Aug.): commentatio (de naturâ animalium), Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 44; so, Indiae, id. 6, 17, 21, § 60. —In *plur.*, Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 7; Gell. praef. § 4.

commentātor, ōris, *m.* [2. commentor]. **I.** *An inventor, contriver* (post-class. and rare): omnium falsorum, App. Mag. p. 321, 36: evangelii, i. e. *the author*, Tert. Res Carn. 33.—**II.** *An interpreter:* legum, Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2, § 20; Serv. ad Verg. E. 6, 11.

commentīcius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.*, [commentus, comminiscor], *thought out, devised, fabricated* (most freq. in Cicero). **I.** Opp. to that already existing, *invented, new:* nominibus novis et commenticiis appellata, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 90: spectacula (opp. usitata), Suet. Claud. 21; Dig. 48, 19, 20.—**II.** Opp. to that which is actual. **A.** In gen., *feigned, pretended, ideal, imaginary:* civitas Platonis, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 230: commenticii et ficti di, id. N. D. 2, 28, 70; 1, 11, 28.—**B.** In opp. to moral reality, truth, *fabricated, feigned, forged, false:* crimen, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 42: res, id. ib. 29, 82: fabula, id. Off. 3, 9, 39: fraudes, Gell. 12, 1, 8: epistulae, Cod. Th. 7, 18, 11, § 1: jus, Dig. 20, 48, 19.

com-mentĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep.*, *to invent* or *devise a falsehood* (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 314, 31; id. de Deo Socr. p. 50, 39: se virum bonum, id. M. 7, p. 188, 2.

commento, āvi, 1, *v. act.*, collat. form of 1. commentor, q. v. (cf. Prisc. p. 797 P.), *to delineate, sketch;* only trop.: ora, humorously, qs. *to demonstrate on the face*, for *to cudgel* or *beat*, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 30 dub. (Brix, commetavi; cf. 2. commeto).—Hence, **b. commentātus**, a, um, *pass.:* ut sua et commentata et scripta ... meminisset, Cic. Brut. 88, 301 (just before: secum commentatus in *act.* signif.): oratio, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 26, 1.

1. commentor, ātus sum, 1, *v. freq. dep.* [comminiscor]. **I.** Prop., *to consider thoroughly, meditate, think over, study, deliberate, weigh, prepare one's self* mentally, etc. (class.). **A.** In gen. **1.** *Absol.:* ut cito commentatus est, i. e. *has made up a story*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 27: cum in hortos D. Bruti auguris commentandi causâ convenissemus, *deliberation*, Cic. Lael. 2, 7: magi, qui congregantur in fano commentandi causâ, id. Div. 1, 41, 90.—**2.** With *acc.:* te ipsum, qui multos annos nihil aliud commentaris, docebo quid sit humaniter vivere, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 5: commentari aliquid et discere, id. Fin. 5, 15, 42: futuras mecum commentabar miserias, id. poët. Tusc. 3, 14, 29.—**3.** With *interrog. clause:* ut commentemur inter nos, quâ ratione nobis traducendum sit hoc tempus, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 3.—**4.** With *de:* multos mensis de populi Romani libertate, Cic. Phil. 3, 14, 36.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of the orator's preparation for a speech (freq. and class.). **a.** *Absol.:* ad quem paratus venerat, cum in villâ Metelli compluris dies commentatus esset, Cic. Fam. 12, 2, 1: itaque videas barbato rostro eum commentari, Varr. ap. Non. p. 455, 19: crebro digitorum labrorumque motu commentari, Quint. 11, 3, 160.—**b.** With *acc.:* ut quae secum commentatus esset, ea sine scripto redderet eisdem verbis quibus cogitasset, Cic. Brut. 88, 301: quae mihi iste visus est ex aliâ oratione declamare, quam in alium reum commentaretur, id. Rosc. Am. 29, 82.—**2.** Of writings, *to prepare, produce* as the result of study, *write* (rare): quorum alter commentatus est mimos, Cic. Phil. 6, 13: eo ipso anno cum commentaremur haec, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 209: Cato de militari disciplinâ commentans, id. praef. § 30.—With *acc., to discuss, write upon:* neque commentari quae audierat fas erat, Gell. 1, 9, 4; cf.: carmina legendo commentando, que etiam ceteris nota facere, Suet. Gram. 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of the oratorical student's practice in speaking (always with reference to the mental exertion and preparation; cf. Jan. ad Cic. Brut. 22, 87): commentabar declamitans, sic enim nunc loquuntur, saepe cum M. Pisone, Cic. Brut. 90, 310: exisse eo colore et eis oculis, ut egisse causam, non commentatum putares, id. ib. 22, 87 *fin.:* magister hic Samnitium summâ jam senectute est et cottidie commentatur, id. de Or. 3, 23, 86 Sorof ad loc.—**B.** Hence, as a modest expression for a speaker's effort, *to experiment in speaking, attempt to speak:* satisne vobis videor pro meo jure in vestris auribus commentatus? Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 75 Orell. and Madv. ad loc.—**C.** *To imitate, adopt the language of* another: Achilem Aristarchi mihi commentari lubet, Plaut. Poen. prol. 1.—**D.** *To meditate, purpose:* si cogitaras id, quod illa tropaea plena dedecoris et risûs te commentatum esse declarant, Cic. Pis. 40, 97.

2. commentor, ōris, *m.* [comminiscor], *one who devises* or *invents something, an inventor:* uvae, i. e. Bacchus, Ov. F. 3, 785: fraudis, Auct. Ep. Iliad. 579: machinarius, *a machinist*, Scl. 5, § 13 Momms. (al. commentator).

commentum, i, v. comminiscor *fin.*

commentus, a, um, *Part.*, from comminiscor.

com-mĕo (conm-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to go and come, pass to and fro:* remeare redire, ut commeare ultro citroque ire, unde commeatus (leave of absence; v. commeatus, II. B) dari dicitur, id est tempus, quo ire et redire commode quis possit, Fest. p. 276, 5, and p 277, 25.—Hence freq. with *ultro* and *citro* (in good prose; freq. in Cic. and the histt.; not in Quint.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Usu. of living beings: pisciculi ultro ac citro commeant, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 16; Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84; Liv. 25, 30, 5; Plin. 2, 38, 38, § 104; Suet. Calig 19: cum terra in aquam se vertit et cum ex aquâ oritur aër, ex aëre aether, cumque eadem vicissim retro commeant, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 31; 2, 19, 49: ut tuto ab repentino hostium incursu etiam singuli commeare possent, Caes B. G. 7, 36 *fin.:* inter Veios Romamque, Liv. 5, 47, 11; cf.: commeantibus invicem nuntiis, Tac. A. 13, 38: quâ viâ omnes commeabant, Nep Eum. 8, 5; Plin. 10, 23, 32, § 63; Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 6. —**B.** Transf., of inanim. and abstr. objects: alterum (genus siderum) spatiis immutabilibus ab ortu ad occasum commeans, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: (fossam) latitudinis,

qua contrariae quinqueremes commearent, *pass to and fro*, Suet Ner 31, cf Cic Verr 2, 5, 18, § 46, Tac A 2, 28, 4, 41 quadrigae inter se occurrentes, sine periculo comme are dicuntur, Curt 5, 1, 25 spiritum a sum mo ore in pulmonem, atque inde sursum in os commeare, Gell 17, 11, 3 — *Impers* commeatur, *we, they,* etc, *go*, Dig 43, 8, 2, § 21 al — **C.** Rarely with *cognate acc* vias, Dig 48, 10, 27, § 2 (for Plaut Capt 1, 2, 82, v 1 commeto) — **II.** With particular refer ence to the terminus ad quem, *to go, come, travel somewhere repeatedly* or *frequently*, *to visit a place often, to frequent* insula Delos, quo omnes undique cum mercibus commeabant, Cic Imp Pomp 18, 55, cf Caes. B G 1, 1, cf Cic. Att. 8, 9, 3, Gell 6, 10 in urbem, Ter Hec 1, 2 100, Plaut Truc 3, 2, 14, Tac A 1, 46 — **B.** Transf to inanim or abstr things nam illaec catapultae ad me crebro commeant, Plaut Curc. 3, 28 cujus in hortos, domum, Baias jure suo libidines omnium commearent, Cic. Cael 16, 38 crebro illius litterae ab aliis ad nos commeant, id. Att 8, 9, 3, cf Tac A. 4, 41

‡**commercātor,** ōris, m, συνέμπορος, *a fellow trader*, Gloss Lat Gr

‡**commerciārius,** ii, m, συνωνητής, *a fellow purchaser*, Gloss Lat Gr

commercior, ari, 1, v dep [commer cium], *to trade* commerciandi licentia, Cassiod Var 5, 39

com-mercium (con-m-; ante-class, sometimes ‡**commircium;** cf Vel. Long p 2236 P), ii, n [merx] **I.** *Commercial intercourse, trade, traffic, commerce* mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia pro hibebant, Sall J 18, 5, Plin. 33, 1, 3, § 7, Plin Pan 29, Tac Agr 24, Liv 4, 52, 6 salis, id. 45, 29, 13 commercium hominum in locum aliquem mutui usus contrahunt id 38, 18, 12 neque Thraces commercio fa ciles erunt, id. 40, 58, 1 jus commercii, Dig 49, 5, 6 — **B.** Meton **1.** *The right to trade as merchants, a mercantile right* commercium in eo agro nemini est, Cic Verr 2, 3, 40, § 93, cf id. ib 2, 2, 50, § 124 L Crasso commercium istarum rerum cum Graecis hominibus non fuisse, id. ib 2, 4, 59, § 133 ceteris Latinis populis conubia commerciaque et concilia inter se ademe runt, Liv 8, 14, 10, 43, 5, 9, cf Dig 41, 1, 62, 30, 1, 39, 45, 1, 34 —* **2.** *An article of traffic, merchandise, wares* commercia mi litaria, Plin 35, 13, 47, § 168, for *provisions*, id 26, 4, 9, § 18, cf Front 2, 5, 14 — **3.** *A place of trade, market place* commercia et litora peragrare, Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 45, Claud. in Eutr 1, 58 — **II.** In gen., *inter course, communication, correspondence, fel lowship*, lit and trop quid tibi mecum est commerci, senex? Plaut Aul 4, 4, 4, id. Bacch 1, 2, 9, id. Stich 4, 1, 15 mihi cum vostris legibus Nihil est commerci, *I have nothing to do with your laws*, id Rud 3 4, 20 commercium habere cum Musis, Cic. Tusc 5, 23, 66 commercium habere cum virtute, id Sen. 12, 42 dandi et excipiendi beneficii, Val Max 5, 3, ext 3 agrorum aedificiorumque inter se, Liv 45, 29, 10 plebis *with them*, id. 5, 3, 8, 41, 24, 16 lin guae, Ov Tr 5, 10, 35, Liv 1, 18, 3, 9, 36, 6, 25, 33, 3 sermonis, id 5, 15, 5, cf loquen di audiendique, Tac Agr 2 *fin* commercia epistularum, Vell. 2, 65, 1 hoc inter nos epistularum commercium frequentare, Sen Ep 38, 1 communium studiorum, Suet Claud 42 sortis humanae, Tac A 6, 19 belli, *stipulation, treaty*, id ib 14, 33 belli tollere, Verg A. 10, 532, so, belli dirimere, Tac H 3, 81 — *Plur* est deus in nobis, et sunt commercia caeli, Ov A. A 3, 549 — **B.** Esp, *forbidden intercourse, illicit com merce* libidinis, Val Max 8, 2, 2 stupri, Suet Calig 36 — *Absol* cum eā mihi fuit commercium, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 77 — **2.** In law, = collusio, Cod. Th 3, 11, 4, cf ib 11, 4, 1 al

com-mercor (con-m-), ātus, 1, v *dep*, *to trade traffic together, buy up, pur chase* (except in Sall, only ante class) captivos, Plaut Capt prol 26, 1, 1, 32 cives, homines liberos, id Pers. 4, 9, 12 arma, tela, etc, Sall J 66 1 — Hence, **commercātus,** a, um, *Part* in *pass* signif edulia, Afran ap Non. p 28, 30

com-mĕrĕo, ŭi, itum, 2, v a., *to merit fully, to deserve something*, usu in a bad sense **I.** Prop interrogabatur reus, quam quasi aestimationem commeruisse se maxime confiteretur, Cic de Or 1, 54, 232 poenam, Ov Tr 2, 4 numquam sciens commerui merito ut caperet odium illam mei, Ter Hec 4, 2, 4 — **II.** Meton. (with culpam, etc., antecedens pro consequenti, prop to earn, acquire, bring to or upon one's self), *to err in something to commit an offence* or *crime, be guilty of, perpetrate* (mostly ante class.) noxiam, Plaut Most 5, 2, 56 aliquem Castigare pro commerita noxia, id Trin 1, 1, 4 culpam in se, id. Merc 4, 6, 10 quid ego de te commerui mali? id Aul. 4, 10, 5 neque te comme ruisse culpam, id Capt 2, 3, 43, so, cul pam, Ter Phorm 1, 4, 29 commerere in se aliquid mali, Plaut Ep 1, 1, 59, cf quid commerui aut peccavi? Ter And 1, 1, 112, cf quid placidae commeruistis oves? Ov F 1, 362.

commerĕor (conm-), itus sum, 3, v *dep* (ante and post class collat form of commereo) **I.** *To commit, be guilty of* me culpam commeritum scio, Plaut. Aul 4, 10, 8 quae numquam quicquam erga me commerita'st, Ter Hec 3, 5, 36 — **II.** *To earn merit* (post-class) fidem sedulitatis et ve ritatis, Gell. 1, 6, 6 cultus et sacrificia, Arn. 2, p 93

‡**commetacŭla,** ōrum, n, *rods car ried by the flamens*, Paul. ex Fest p 64, 17, cf id p 56, 16

com-mētior (con-m-), mensus, 4, v *dep*, *to measure* (very rare) omnes por ticus, Plaut Most 3, 3, 8 agros, Col 5, 1, 2 siderum ambitus inter se numero, Cic Univ 9 —* **II.** Trop, *to measure with* or *by something, to proportion* negotium cum tempore, Cic. Inv 1, 26, 39

1. commēto (conm-), āre, v *freq* n [commeo, II] *to go frequently*, Afran. and Novius ap Non. p 89, 30 sq ad mu lierculam, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 35 — With *acc* of distance nam meus scruposam victus conmetat viam, Plaut Capt 1, 2, 82

***2. com-meto (con-m-),** are, 1, v *a*, *to measure thoroughly*, comice nimis bene ora commetavi atque ex mea senten tia, i e *with my fists*, Plaut Men 5, 7, 30 Brix ad loc (al commentavi)

***commictĭlis,** e, *adj* [commingo], *that deserves to be defiled, despicable, vile* servi, Pomp ap Non p 83, 5 (Com Rel v 138 Rib)

commictus, a, um, *Part*, from com mingo

commĭgrātio, onis, f [commigro], *a wandering, migration* (siderum) aliunde alio, Sen Cons ad Helv 6, 6

com-mĭgro (con-m-), āvi, atum, 1, v n, *to go or remove somewhere with all one's effects, to migrate, enter* (rare, but in good prose, esp freq after the Aug per) huc habitatum, Plaut Trin 4, 3, 77 huc, id Pers. 1, 3, 58, Ter Ad 4, 5, 15 huc viciniae, id And 1, 1, 43 in tuam (domum), * Cic Q Fr 2, 3 7 Romam, Liv 1, 34, 1, 5, 53, 7, 41, 8, 7, Suet Tib 1 Antium, deinde Alex andriam, id Calig 49 Athenas, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 135 e Germania in Gallias, Tac G 27

‡**com-mīlĕs,** itis, m, *a fellow soldier* (for the class. commilito), Inscr Murat 819, 4.

com-mīlĭtium, ii, n [militia], *com panionship in war* (prob not in use before the Aug period) **I.** Prop, Vell 2, 29, 5, * Quint 5, 10, 111, Tac. A 1, 60, Flor 4, 4, 2, Just 5, 10 3, 11, 5, 3, Plin Ep 10, 11, 2, 10, 18, 1 — **II.** Transf., *fellowship, com panionship* in gen (very rare) (studio rum), Ov P 2, 5, 72, App Flor 3, p 356, 1, Manil 1, 780

1. com-mīlĭto, ōnis, m **I.** *A com rade, companion in war, fellow soldier* (in good prose, most freq in the histt, esp of the post Aug per), * Cic Deiot. 10, 28, Caesar ap Suet Caes 67, August ap Suet. Aug 25, C Cassius ap Quint 6 3, 90, Liv 3, 50, 5 and 7, Vell 2, 59, 4, Suet. Claud 10, id Galb 20, id. Vit 11, Flor 2, 20, 2 — **II.** Transf, in gen, *a comrade* caris simus sibi Petr 80 di, Flor 1, 11 4, and for *a prostitute*, Elag ap Lampr Elag 26

2. com-mĭlĭto, are, v n, *to be a com panion in war, to fight in company*, only fig luna quasi commilitans, Flor 3, 5, 23

***commĭnābundus,** a, um, *adj* [com minor], *threatening* (with *dat.*) commina bundus nobilibus, Tert adv Marc. 4, 15

commĭnātio, ōnis, f [id.], *a threaten ing, menacing* (rare, but in good prose) ora tionis tamquam armorum, * Cic. de Or 3, 54, 206 (cf Quint 9, 1, 33) taurorum, Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 181, Dig 26, 7, 7, § 7 — In *plur* imperiosae, Tiro ap Gell. 7, 3, 13 Hanniba lis, Liv 26, 8 3 Tiberii, Suet. Tib 37

***commĭnātīvus,** a, um, *adj* [id.], *threatening, menacing* sensus, Tert. adv Marc. 2, 25

***commĭnātor,** ōris, m [id.], *a threat ener* ignium, Tert. adv Gnost. 9

com-mingo, minxi, minctum, 3, v a., *to pollute, defile* lectum potus (by vomit ing), * Hor S 1, 3, 90 suavia comminxit spurca saliva tua, Cat 78, 8, cf. id. 99, 10. commictum caenum, as a term of reproach, for *a paltry, dirty fellow* commictum caeno sterculinium publicum, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 3

com-mĭniscor (con-m-), mentus, 3, v a *dep* [miniscor, whence also reminiscor, stem men, whence mens, memini, cf Varr L. L. 6, § 44] (lit to ponder carefully, to re flect upon, hence, as a result of reflection, cf 1 commentor, II), *to devise something by careful thought, to contrive, invent, feign.* **I.** (Class., of something untrue, esp freq in Plaut) Reperi, comminiscere, cedo callidum consilium cito Plaut Mil. 2, 2, 71 fabricare quidvis, quidvis comminiscere, id As. 1, 1, 89 mendacium, id Ps 2, 3, 23 dolum doc te, id ib 4, 7, 64 maledicta, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 58 quid agam? aut quid comminiscar, Ter Heaut 4, 2, 7 nec me hoc commen tum putes, Cic Att 6, 1, 8 tantum scelus, * Quint 5, 13, 30 — With *relative clause* neque quo pacto celem probrum queo com minisci, Plaut Aul 1, 1, 30, 1, 1, 37 fac Amphitruonem ab aedibus Ut abigas quo vis pacto commentus sies, id Am 3, 3, 24 (cf infra, *P a*) — **B.** Of philosophic fic tion (cf commenticius) as antith to actual, real Epicurus monogrammos deos et nihil agentes commentus est, Cic N D 2, 23, 59, so, occurrentia nescio quae, id. Fin. 4, 16, 43 quaedam, id Fat. 3, 5 — **II.** In gen, *to devise, invent, contrive* · nihil adversus tale machinationis genus parare aut com minisci oppidani conabantur, Liv 37, 5, 5 id vectigal commentum alterum ex censo ribus satis credebant, id 29, 37, 4 novas lit teras, Suet Claud 41 novum balinearum usum, id Calig 37, Flor 2, 6, 27 Phoenices, litteras et litterarum operas, aliasque etiam artes, maria navibus adire, classe confligere, etc, Mel 1, 12, 1 excubias nocturnas vigi lesque, Suet Aug 30, id Ner 34, id Vesp 23 ☞ **1.** *P a* **commentus,** a, um, in *pass* signif, *devised, invented, feigned, contrived, fictitious* dat gemitus fictos commentaque funera narrat Ov M 6, 565 sacra, id. ib 3, 558, 4, 37, id. A A 1, 319 crimen, Liv 26, 27, 8 fraus, Paul. Sent 5, 4, 8 — Hence, **2.** *Subst* **commentum,** i, n. **A.** (Class.) *An invention, fabrication, fiction, falsehood* ipsis commentum pla cet, Ter And 1, 3 20 opinionum commenta delet dies, Cic N D 2, 2, 5 (cf just before opiniones fictas atque vanas) non sine ali quo commento miraculi, Liv 1, 19, 5 mixta rumorum Ov M 12, 54 animi, id ib 13, 38 — **B.** Since the Aug per, sometimes, *a contrivance*, Liv 29, 37, 6, Suet Vesp 18, Just 22, 4, 3 al — **C.** Nefanda, *a project, plan*, Just 21, 4, 3 callidum, Dig 27, 9, 9 — **D.** *A stratagem*, in war, Flor 1, 11, 2. — **E.** *A rhetorical figure*, equiv to commen tatio, = ἐνθύμημα, Vitellius ap Quint. 9, 2, 107, cf id ib 5, 10, 1

***com-mīno,** are, v a, *to drive togeth er* pecus gregatim, App M 7, p 192, 29

com-mĭnor, ātus, 1, v *dep*, *to threaten one with something*, esp, in milit. lang, *to threaten with an attack, to menace* (in prose most freq in the histt, not in Cic.), constr usu *alicui aliquid*, rarely *alicui aliquid re, aliquem*, or *absol.* comminando magis quam inferendo pugnam, Liv 10, 39, 6 in petum, Auct B Afr 71 obsidionem, Liv 31, 26, 6, 42, 7, 5 necem alicui, Suet Caes. 14 inter se Liv 44, 9, 7 alicui cuspide, Suet Caes 62 accusationem, Dig 5, 2 7 — With *acc. pers*, Dig 1, 16, 9, § 3, 1, 12, 1, § 10 al — *Absol.* vox comminantis audita est, Suet Calig 22 *fin* — *Part* **commi nātus,** a, um, in *pass* signif, *threatened* ·

mors alicui, App. M. 6, p. 184, 12: novercae nex, id. ib. 10, p. 241, 16.

com-mĭnŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to make small*, either by breaking into many small parts, or by removing parts from the whole (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** *To separate into small parts, to break* or *crumble to pieces, to crush, split*, etc.: saxo cere comminuit brum, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 412 (Ann. v. 586 Vahl.): fores et postes securibus, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 31: ossa atque artua illo scipione, id. Men. 5, 2, 103: tibi caput, id. Rud. 4, 4, 74: illi statuam ... deturbant, affligunt, comminuunt, dissipant, Cic. Pis. 38, 93: scalas, Sall. J. 60, 7: anulum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 56: lapidem, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 233: vitrea, Stat. S. 1, 6, 73: fabas molis, Ov. Med. Fac. 72: vasa crystallina, Petr. 64.—Also of medicines: calculos, Plin. 20, 4, 13, § 23.—F i g.: diem articulatim, i. e. *to divide into hours*, Plaut. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 5.—**II.** *To lessen, diminish.* **A.** Lit. (very rare): argenti pondus et auri, * Hor. S. 1, 1, 43: opes civitatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 37, § 98: regni opes, Sall. J. 62, 1.—**2.** Transf. to persons: re familiari comminuti sumus, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 6.—**B.** Trop. (freq.), *to weaken, impair, enervate:* nullum esse officium tam sanctum atque solenne, quod non avaritia comminuere atque violare soleat, Cic. Quint. 6, 26: ingenia, Quint. 1, 7, 33; cf.: ingenii vires, Ov. P. 3, 3, 34; and, animum, Plin. Ep. 9, 2, 1.—**2.** Transf. to persons: Viriathus, quem C. Laelius praetor fregit et comminuit, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40; so of enemies, Flor. 1, 3, 3; 2, 6, 28: nec te natalis origo Comminuit (i. e. animum tuum), Ov. M. 12, 472: lacrimis comminuĕre meis, i. e. vinceris, commoveberis, id. H. 3, 134.

com-mĭnus (less correctly **cōmĭnus**), *adv.* [manus; cf. Beda, Orth. p. 2331 P.; Fronto, Diff. p. 2193 ib.]; orig. belonging to milit. lang., of conflict, *in close contest, hand to hand* (with the sword, etc.), Gr. συσταδόν; opp. eminus, also to missilia, sagittae, etc. (class.; most freq. in the histt.): quae mea comminus machaera atque hasta hostibit e manu, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 270, 29 Müll.: nec eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis uteretur, Cic. Sen. 6, 19; Ov. M. 3, 119: undique ex insidiis barbari a fronte ab tergo coorti comminus eminus petunt, Liv. 21, 34, 6; 31, 24, 15; Tac. A. 6, 35; 15, 4; App. M. 5, p. 164, 1: neque ictu comminus neque conjectione telorum (pulsi), Cic. Caecin. 15, 43: jacula inutilia esse ... gladio comminus geri rem, Liv. 44, 35, 12: dum locus comminus pugnandi daretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 58; veterani ... comminus acriter instare, Sall. C. 60, 3; Liv. 27, 18, 14: conferre signa, id. 1, 33, 4: conferre vires, id. 42, 47, 8: adversus resistentes niti, Tac. A. 4, 51: trucidato hostium duce, Suet. Tib. 3. — **2.** P o e t., of copulation, Lucr. 4, 1051; of fighting, Stat. Th. 10, 213; App. M. 2, p. 122, 14. — **B.** T r o p.: sed haec fuerit nobis tamquam levis armaturae prima orationis excursio: nunc comminus agamus, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 26: qui me epistulā petivit, ad te, ut video, comminus accessit, *has approached you in person*, id. Att. 2, 2, 2: in apros ire, Ov. F. 5, 176; cf.: agrestes comminus ire sues (for in sues), Prop. 2 (3), 19, 22; and so also of game: cervos obtruncant ferro, Verg. G. 3, 374; and of the preparation of the soil (considered as a contest with the same): jacto qui semine comminus arva Insequitur, i. e. manu sive rastro urget, exercet, id. ib. 1, 104; cf. App. M. 2, p. 117, 16; Hand, Turs. II. p. 96.—**II.** I n g e n., without the access. idea of contest, *nigh at hand, near to, near*, = prope, in or ex propinquo (not freq. before the Aug. per.): prius Eminus ardescunt quam comminus imbuat ignis, Lucr. 6, 904: aspicit hirsutos comminus ursa Getas, Ov. P. 1, 5, 74; Tac. A. 12, 12: viso comminus armatorum agmine, id. H. 1, 41; id. G. 8: sole per eos dies comminus facto, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 55: aliquid comminus judicantur, *near at hand*, i. e. *by the eyesight*, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 240; 35, 3, 6, § 17: recipere a debitore suo pecuniam, Dig. 13, 7, 3.—**B.** T r a n s f., of time, *immediately*, = statim, sine intermissione; a very common provincialism in Cisalpine Gaul, acc. to Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 104.—**III.** In post-Aug. poetry sometimes = ad manus, *at hand:* comminus arma habere, Val. Fl. 5, 583.

commĭnūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from comminuo.

commis, is, v. gummi.

com-miscĕo (con-m-), miscui, mixtum, or mistum, 2, *v. a.*, *to mix* or *mingle together, to intermingle* (class.). **I.** Lit., constr. with *cum*, with *abl.*, with *in* or *inter*, and *absol.* **A.** With *cum* and *abl.:* postea amurcam cum aquā commisceto aequas partis, Cato, R. R. 93; 103; 109: ventus ... se cum eo commiscuit igni, Lucr. 6, 276: ignem illum sempiternum (Vestae) cum totius urbis incendio, Cic. Dom. 57, 144: servos cum ingenuis, Suet. Aug. 25.—**B.** With *abl.:* canes capro commixta, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 40: commixta vis venti calore, Lucr. 6, 322: liquidum corpus turbantibus aëris auris, id. 5, 502: frusta cruento commixta mero, Verg. A. 3, 633: commixtis igne tenebris, id. ib. 8, 255: aether ... magno commixtus corpore, id. G. 2, 327: Chio nota si commixta Falerni est, Hor. S. 1, 10, 24: commixtae salivae melle, Suet. Vit. 2: reliquias Phyllidis cineribus Juliae, id. Dom. 17: crocum aquā pluviali, Scrib. Comp. 265.—**C.** With *in* or *inter:* inter se omnia pariter, Cato, R. R. 96, 1: necesse est ventus et aër Et calor inter se vigeant commixta per artus, Lucr. 3, 283: fumus in auras Commixtus tenuis, Verg. G. 4, 500. — **D.** *Absol.:* commisce mulsum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 7: in hac (patinā) scarorum jocinera, phasianarum cerebella ... commiscuit, Suet. Vit. 13.— E s p., in *part. perf.*, *mingled, compounded:* cibos omnis commixto corpore dicent Esse, Lucr. 1, 861: fert commixtam ad astra favillam, Verg. A. 9, 76; cf.: commixti corpore tantum Subsident Teucri, id. ib. 12, 835.—E s p., of sexual union: commiscendorum corporum libidines, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: commisceri, Jul. Epit. Nov. 107, § 373.—**II.** T r a n s f., in gen., *to unite, bring together, join, mingle:* ego abeo a te, ne quid tecum consili commisceam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 68: siquis cum eo (Neptuno) quid rei commiscuit, id. Rud. 2, 6, 3: jus accusatoris cum jure testimonii, Auct. Her. 4, 35, 47: numquam temeritas cum sapientiā comm iscetur, Cic. Marcell. 2, 7: gemitu commixta querella, Lucr. 6, 1159: attulit hunc illi caecis terroribus aura Commixtum clamorem, Verg. A. 12, 618: utrasque partis in computatione, Dig. 35, 2, 1, § 14.—**B.** *To produce by mingling:* Italo commixtus sanguine Silvius, i. e. *of an Italian mother*, Verg. A. 6, 762: materiae ex utroque commixtae, Quint. 3, 8, 55.

* **commiscĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [commisceo], *that can be mingled:* animus, Tert. Anim. 12.

‡ **commiscŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *common*, κοινός, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

commĭsĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commiseror]; in rhetoric, *a part of an oration intended to excite compassion*, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 125; 3, 58, 219; * Quint. 10, 1, 107; Auct. Her. 2, 31, 50.

com-mĭsĕresco, ĕre, 3, *v. inch. a.*, *to commiserate, have sympathy with* (ante-class.): servos, Enn. ap. Non. p. 472, 29 (Trag. v. 222 Vahl.): Priamus si adesset, ipse ejus commiseresceret, Pac. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 259 (Trag. Rel. v. 391 Rib.): ut illius conmiserescas miserulae orbitudinis, Turp. ap. Non. p. 146, 18 (Com. Rel. v. 211 ib.).—*Impers.*, with *acc. pers.* and *gen. rei:* Bacchidem ejus commiseresceret, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 54.

com-mĭsĕrētur, ĭtum est, ēri, 2, *v. impers.*, with *acc. pers.* and *gen. rei*, *I, thou, he*, etc., *have compassion upon, compassionate, commiserate:* navitas precum Arionis commiseritum esse, Gell. 16, 19, 11.

com-mĭsĕro, ōnis, *m.* [miser], *a companion in misfortune* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9, as transl. of Gr. συνταλαίπωρος; id. ib. 4, 37.

com-mĭsĕror, ātus, 1, *v. a. dep.*, *to commiserate, pity, to bewail* (class. but rare); *aliquem* or *aliquid:* aliquem, Att. ap. Non. p. 445, 11: fortunam Graeciae, Nep. Ages. 5, 2: in commiserandā re, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 69: interitum fratris, Gell. 1, 5, 6.— * **B.** T r a n s f., of inan. objects: leo gemitus edens et murmura dolorem cruciatumque vulneris commiseratu, *making it known by complaints*, Gell. 5, 14, 19.—**II.** In rhetoric, *absol.*, of an orator, *to excite compassion* (cf. commiseratio): quid cum commiserari, conqueri coeperit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 46: cum commiserandum sit, * Quint. 11, 3, 58.

commissātĭo and **commissātor,** v. comiss-.

commissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [committo]. **I.** (Acc. to committo, I. B.) L i t., *a setting* or *bringing together in contest;* hence, *the beginning of a contest* (in the public games, etc.): tecum ago, ut jam ab ipsā commissione ad me ... persequare, etc., Cic. Att. 15, 26, 1; 16, 5, 1: ludorum, Suet. Aug. 43; id. Galb. 6; Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 6; id. Pan. 54, 1; Macr. S. 2, 7.—**B.** M e t o n., *a speech at the opening of the games;* hence, *a prize declamation, ostentatious speech*, ἀγώνισμα, Calig. ap. Suet. Calig. 53; Suet. Aug. 89; v. Casaub. in h. l.—**II.** (Acc. to committo, II. B. 4.) *A perpetration, commission:* piaculi, Arn. 4, p. 148.

commissor, ōris, *m.* [committo, II. B. 4.], *a perpetrator*, Ennod. 1, 4.

commissōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [committo]; Lex, in jurid. lang., *a clause in the condition of a sale* or *of a contract* (by which a vendor reserved to himself the privilege of rescinding the sale if the purchaser did not pay his purchase-money at the time agreed on), Dig. 18, 3, 14.—So also *absol.:* **commissōrĭa,** ae, *f.*, Dig. 18, 3, 14; 43, 23, 11.

commissum, i, *n.*, v. committo *fin.*

commissūra, ae, *f.* [committo]. **I.** P r o p., *a joining* or *connecting together;* hence, in concr., *a band, knot, joint, seam, juncture, commissure* (class.): commissura funis, Cato, R. R. 135, 4; cf. nodorum, Sen. Ben. 5, 12, 2: molles digitorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: mirabiles ossium, id. ib. 2, 55, 139; id. Univ. 7 *fin.:* navium, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 158: nucum, id. 17, 10, 11, § 64: colorum, *a mingling*, id. 35, 5, 11, § 29; Sen. Q. N. 1, 3, 4: Piscium, *the knot in the constellation Pisces*, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 311: vitis, Col. 3, 17, 4; id. Arb. 26, 9.—**II.** In Quint. transf., *connection in discourse*, Quint. 12, 9, 17; cf. id. 7, 10, 16; 9, 4, 90: verborum, id. 9, 4, 37.

commissūrālis, e, *adj.* [commissura], *of* or *pertaining to a juncture* (only in Veg.): loca, Veg. Art. Vet. 3, 13, 4; 3, 3, 51.

commissus, a, um, *Part.*, from committo.

* **commistim (commixtim),** *adv.* [commisceo], *in a mixed manner, jointly;* opp. separatim, Hier. praef. in Isa.

commistus, a, um, *Part.*, from commisceo.

* **com-mītĭgo (con-m-),** āre, *v. a.*, *to make soft, mellow:* alicui sandalio caput, humorously for contundo, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 4 (imitated: misero mihi mitigabat sandalio caput, Turp. ap. Non. p. 343, 15; cf. also: mitis sum fustibus, Plaut. Mil. 5, 1, 31).

com-mitto (con-m-), mīsi, missum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** Of two or more objects, *to bring, join, combine into one whole; to join* or *put together, to connect, unite.* **A.** In gen. (rare; not in Cic.), constr. *inter se, cum aliquā re, alicui*, with *in* and *acc.*, and with *acc.* only. (α) *Inter se:* res in ordinem digestae atque inter se commissae, Quint. 7, prooem. § 1: per nondum commissa inter se munimenta urbem intravit, Liv. 38, 4, 8; cf. thus with *inter se:* oras vulneris suturis, Cels. 7, 19: duo verba, Quint. 9, 4, 33: easdem litteras, id. ib.: duo comparativa, id. 9, 3, 19. — (β) With *cum:* costae committuntur cum osse pectoris, Cels. 8, 1.—(γ) With *dat.:* viam a Placentiā ut Flaminiae committeret, Liv. 39, 2, 10: quā naris fronti committitur, *is joined to*, Ov. M. 12, 315: quā vir equo commissus erat, id. ib. 12, 478 (of a Centaur); cf. of Scylla: delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum, Verg. A. 3, 428: commissa dextera dextrae, Ov. H. 2, 31: medulla spinae commissa cerebro, Cels. 8, 1: moles, quae urbem continenti committeret, Curt. 4, 2, 16; Flor. 1, 4, 2 Duker.—(δ) With *in* and *acc.:* commissa in unum crura, Ov. M. 4, 580: committuntur suturae in unguem, Cels. 8, 1.—(ε) With *acc.* only: barbaricam pestem navibus obtulit, commissam infabre, Pac. ap. Non. p. 40, 31 (Trag. Rel. v. 271 Rib.): commissis operibus, Liv. 38, 7, 10: fidibusque mei commissa mariti moenia, Ov. M. 6, 178: (terra) maria committeret, Curt. 3, 1, 13; 7, 7, 14: noctes duas, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 46; cf.: nocte commissā, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1698: commissa corpore toto, Ov. M. 4, 369; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 248, 25: cervix committitur pri-

mo artu, Val Fl 4, 310 domus plumbo commissa *patched*, Juv 14, 310 — **B.** In partic., *to set* or *bring men* or *animals to gether in a contest* or *fight, as competitors*, etc., *to set together, set on* (freq in Suet, elsewhere rare) pugiles Latinos cum Graecis, Suet Aug 45 quingenis peditibus elephantis vicenis, tricenis equitibus hinc et inde commissis, id. Caes 39, id. Claud. 34 camelorum quadrigas id. Ner 11, Luc 1, 97 victores committe, Mart 8, 43, 3, cf id Spect 28, 1 licet Aenean Rutulumque ferocem Committas, i e *you describe their contest in your poem, you bring them in contact with each other*, Juv 1, 162 eunucho Bromium committere noli, id 6, 378 inter se omnes Suet Calig 56 aequales inter se, id Gram 17 — **b.** Trop, *to bring together for comparison, to compare, put together, match* committit vates et comparat, inde Maronem, Atque alia parte in trutina suspendit Homerum, Juv 6, 436, cf. Prop 2 3, 21, Mart 7, 24, 1 — **2.** Transf, of a battle, war proelium certamen, bellum, etc. **a.** *To arrange a battle* or *contest, to enter upon, engage in, begin, join, commence*, Cic Div 1, 35, 77 proelii committendi signum dare, Caes. B G 2, 21 cum proelium commissum audissent, id. ib 7, 62 commisso ab equitibus proelio, id. B C 1, 40 in aciem exercitum eduxit proeliumque commisit, Nep Eum. 3 *fin*, id. Hann 11, 3, id Milt 6, 3, Just. 2 12, 7, 15, 4, 22, 22, 6, 6 postquam eo ventum est, ut a ferentariis proelium committi posset Sall C 60 2 commisso proelio, diutius nostrorum militum impetum hostes ferre non potuerunt, Caes. B G 4 35, id B C 1, 13, 2, 6 Kraner ad loc. Caesar cohortatus suos proelium commisit, id. ib 1 25 utrum proelium committi ex usu esset, necne, id. ib 1, 50, 1, 52, 2 19, Nep Milt 5, 3 pridie quam Siciliensem pugnam classe committeret, Suet Aug 96 avidus committere pugnam, Sil. 8, 619 pugnas Stat Th 6, 143 rixae committendae causa, Liv 5 25 2 cum vates monere eum (regem) coepit, ne committeret, aut certe differret obsidionem, Curt. 9, 4, 27 — Of a drinking contest for a wager a summo septenis cyathis committe hos ludos, Plaut Pers. 5, 1, 19 nondum commisso spectaculo, Liv 2, 36, 1 musicum agona Suet Ner 23 aciem, Flor 4, 2, 46 commissum (bellum) ac profligatum conficere, Liv 21, 40, 11, 8, 25, 5, 31, 28, 1 al, cf si quis trium temporum momenta consideret, primo commissum bellum profligatum secundo, tertio vero confectum est, Flor 2, 15, 2 committere Martem, Sil 13 155 quo die ludi committebantur, Cic Q Fr 3, 4, 6 ludos dedicationis, Suet Claud 21 ludos, Verg A. 5, 113 — **b.** In gen., *to maintain a contest*, etc., *to fight a battle, to hold, celebrate games*, etc (rare) illam pugnam navalem me dioeri certamine commissam arbitraris? Cic Mur 15, 33 levia inde proelia per quatriduum commissa, Liv 34 37, 7· commisso modico certamine, id. 23, 44 5 — (β) *Absol.* (post Aug and rare) contra quem Sulla iterum commisit, Eutr 5, 6, 9, 24, Dig 9, 1, 1 priusquam committeretur, *before the contest began* Suet Vesp 5 — **3.** In gen committere aliquid, *to begin any course of action to undertake, carry on hold* (rare) tribuni sanguine commissa proscriptio Vell 2, 64 *fin* judicium inter sicarios committitur, Cic Rosc. Am 5, 11 —In *part. perf* egregie ad ultimum in audacter commisso perseveravit, Liv 44, 4, 11, cf id ib § 8, 44, 6, 14.—**4.** In partic., *to practise* or *perpetrate wrong, do injustice, to commit a crime* (very freq and class) (α) With *acc* ut neque timeant, qui nihil commiserint, et poenam semper ante oculos versari putent, qui peccaverint, Cic. Mil 23, 61, cf Quint 7, 2, 30 commisisse cavet quod mox mutare laboret, Hor A. P 168 ego etiam quae tu sine Verre commisisti, Verri crimini daturus sum Cic. Div in Caecil 11 35 quantum flagitii, id Brut. 61, 219 tantum facinus id. Rosc Am 23, 65 virilis audaciae facinora Sall C 25 1 majus delictum, Caes B G 7, 4 nil nefandum Ov M 9 626 nefarias res, Cic Phil 6 1 2 scelus, id Sull 2 6, Dig 48 9, 7 adulterium Quint 7, 2, 11, 7, 3 1 incestum cum filio id. 5 10, 19 parricidium id 7, 2 2 caedem, id 7, 4, 43, 10, 1, 12 5, 12 3 sacrilegium, id 7, 2, 18 fraudem, Hor C 1, 28, 31 — *Aliquid adversus, in, erga* committere multa et in deos et in homines impie nefarieque, Cic Verr 2, 1 2, § 6, cf in te, Verg A. 1, 231 aliquid adversus populum Romanum, Liv 42, 38, 3 aliquid erga te, Cic Att 3, 20, 3 — (β) Committere contra legem, in legem, lege, *to offend, sin, commit an offence* quasi committeret contra legem, Cic Brut. 12, 48 in legem Juliam de adulteriis, Dig 48, 5, 39, 45, 10, 13 adversus testamentum, ib 34, 3 8 § 2 ne lege censoria committant, Varr R R. 2, 1, 16 lege de sicariis, Quint. 7, 1, 9 —(γ) *Absol* hoc si in posterum edixisses, minus esset nefarium nemo enim committeret, Cic Verr 2, 1, 43, § 110 —(δ) With *ut, to be guilty* or *be in fault, so that, to give occasion* or *cause, that, to act so as that* · id me commissurum ut patiar fieri, Plaut Trin 3, 2, 78 non committet hodie iterum ut vapulet, Ter Ad 2, 1, 5 ego nolo quemquam civem committere, ut morte multandus sit tu, etiam si commiserit, conservandum putas, Cic Phil 8, 5, 15 committere ut accusator nominere, id Off 2, 14, 50, so Liv 25, 6, 17 non committam, ut tibi ipse insanire videar, Cic. Fam 5, 5, 3, 7, 3, id. Att. 1, 6, 1; 1, 20, 3, id. de Or 2 57, 233, id. Off 3, 2, 6, Brut. ap Cic Fam 11, 20, 1, Quint 1, 10, 30, 5, 13, 27, Cic. Leg 1, 13, 37 — More rare in a like sense, (ε) With *cur* or *quare* · Caedicius negare se commissurum, cur sibi quisquam imperium finiret, Liv 5, 46, 6 neque commissum a se, quare timeret, Caes. B G 1, 14.—(ζ) With *inf* non committunt scamna facere, Col 2 4, 3 infelix committit saepe repelli, Ov M. 9, 632 —**b.** Poenam, multam, etc., jurid. t. t, *to bring punishment upon one's self by an error* or *fault, to incur, make one's self liable to it* poenam, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 12 § 30, cf Quint. 7 4, 20, and committere in poenam edicti, Dig 2, 2, 4 ut illam multam non commiserit, Cic. Clu 37, 103, Dig 35 1, 6 pr — (β) Committi, with a definite object, *to be forfeited* or *confiscated*, as a penalty hereditas Veneri Erycinae commissa, Cic Verr 2, 1, 10, § 27, 2 2, 14 § 36, so, commissae hypothecae id Fam. 13, 56, 2· commissa tibi fiducia, id. Fl 21, 51 merces, Dig 39, 4, 11, § 2 mancipium, ib 39, 14 6 praedia in publicum, ib 3, 5, 12 hanc devotionem capitis esse commissam, *incurred*, Cic. Dom. 57, 145 — **c.** Also (mostly in jurid Lat.) of laws, judicial regulations, promises, etc, that become binding in consequence of the fulfilment of a condition as the commission of a crime, etc in civitatem obligatam sponsione commissa iratis omnibus diis *a promise the condition of which has been fulfilled* Liv 9, 11, 10 Weissenb ad loc, cf hanc ego devotionem capitis mei convictam esse et commissam putabo, Cic. Dom 57, 145 si alius committat edictum, *transgresses, incurs its penalty, makes himself liable to*, Dig 37, 4 3, § 11, cf commisso edicto ab alio filio ib lex 8 § 4 commisso per alium edicto, ib lex 10, § 1 al. statim atque commissa lex est, ib 18, 3, 4, § 2 committetur stipulatio, ib 24, 3, 56

II. *To place a thing* somewhere for preservation, protection, care, etc, *to give, intrust, commit to, to give up* or *resign to, to trust* (syn. commendo, trado, credo, very freq and class.), constr with *aliquid (aliquem) alicui, in aliquid* or *absol* (α) *Aliquid (aliquem, se) alicui* honor non solum datus sed etiam creditus ac commissus Cic Verr 2, 5, 14 § 35 nec illi (Catoni) committendum illud negotium, sed imponendum putaverunt id Sest 28, 60 qui capita vestra non dubitatis credere cui calceandos nemo commisit pedes? Phaedr 1, 14, 16 ego me tuae commendo et committo fidei, Ter Eun. 5 2 47 (cf id And 1 5, 61) ne quid committam tibi, Plaut Most 3, 3, 21, Ter Hec. 2 1, 15, id And 3 5 3, cf his salutem nostram his fortunas his liberos rectissime committi arbitramur, Cic Off 2 9, 33, id Att 1 13, 1, cf id. ib § 4 tibi rem magnam id. Fam 13, 5, 1, id. Mil 25, 68 quia commissi sunt eis magistratus, id Planc. 25, 61 summum imperium potestatemque omnium rerum alicui, Nep Lys. 1 *fin* domino rem omnem Hor S 2 7 67 caput tonsori id. A. P 301 ratem pelago id. C 1 3 11 sulcis semina (corresp with spem credere terrae) Verg G 1 223, cf committere semen sitienti solo, Col 2, 8, 4 ulcus frigori, Cels. 6, 18, n 2 aliquid litteris Cic. Att. 4, 1 8, so verba tabellis, Ov M 9 587 vivunt commissi calores Aeoliae fidibus puellae, Hor C 4, 9, 11 al committere se populo, senatui publicis praesidiis et armis (corresp with se tradere), Cic Mil 23, 61, so, se urbi id. Att. 15, 11, 1 se theatro populoque Romano id. Sest. 54, 116 se proelio Liv 4, 59, 2 se pugnae, id. 5, 32 4 se publico, *to venture into the streets*, Suet. Ner 26 se neque navigationi, neque viae, Cic. Fam 16, 8 1, cf id. Phil. 12, 10 25, id. Imp Pomp 11, 31 se timidus fortunae, id. Att. 9, 6 4 civilibus fluctibus, Nep Att 6, 1 al —Prov ovem lupo (Gr καταλειπειν διν εν λυκοισι), Ter Eun. 5, 1, 16 — (β) *Aliquid (aliquem, se) in aliquid* (so esp freq in Liv) aliquid in alicujus fidem committere Ter Hec. 1 2, 34, cf Liv 30, 14 4 se in id conclave, Cic. Rosc. Am 23, 64 se in conspectum populi Romani, id. Verr 2 4 11, § 26, cf Pompei ap Cic. Att. 8, 12 C, 2 se in senatum Cic. Q Fr 3, 2, 2, id. Ac. 2, 21, 68 summae fuisse dementiae dubia spe impulsum certum in periculum se committere, id. Inv 2, 8, 27 rem in casum ancipitis eventus, Liv 4, 27, 6, cf. duos filios in aleam ejus casus id 40, 21, 6 rem in aciem id 3 2, 12, cf se in aciem, id. 7, 26, 11, 23 11, 10, rempublicam in discrimen, id. 8, 32, 4, cf. rerum summam in discrimen id. 33, 7, 10 —(γ) Simply *alicui*, or entirely *absol* sanan' es Quae isti committas? *in trusting to him*, Plaut Curc 5, 2, 55 ei commisi et credidi, Ter Heaut. 5 2, 13 haec cum scirem et cogitarem, commisi tamen, judices, Heio, Cic Verr 2, 4, 7, § 16 universo populo neque ipse committit neque illi horum consiliorum auctores committi recte putant posse, id Agr 2, 8, 20 venti quibus necessario committendum existimabat, Caes. B C 3, 25 sed quoniam non es veritus concredere nobis, accipe commissae munera laetitiae, *intrusted*, Prop 1, 10 12 instant enim (adversarii) et saepe discrimen omne committunt, quod deesse nobis putant, *often hazard the most important advantage*, Quint 6, 4 17 cum senatus ei commiserit, ut videret ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet Cic Mil. 26 70 —With *de* iste negat se de existimatione sua cuiquam nisi suis commissurum, Cic. Verr 2, 3 60 § 137 — Hence, *P a.* as *subst* **commissum,** i *n* **A.** (Acc to I 3) *An undertaking, enterprise* nec aliud restabat quam audacter commissum corrigere Liv 44, 4, 8 supererat nihil aliud in temere commisso, quam, etc, id 44, 6 14 — **B.** (Acc. to I 4) *A transgression offence fault, crime* sacrum, Cic. Leg 2, 9, 22 nisi aut quid commissi aut est causa jurgi, Plaut Men 5, 2, 21 ecquod hujus factum aut commissum non dicam audacius sed quod, etc., Cic. Sull 26 72, cf turpe, Hor C 3 27, 39 commissi praemia, Ov F 4, 590 —In *plur* post mihi non simili poena commissa luctis *offences*, Verg A 1, 136, so, fateri, Stat S 5, 5, 5 improba Claud Rapt. Pros 2, 304 —**2.** Jurid Lat, *an incurring of fines, a confiscation* or *confiscated property*, Suet Calig 41 in commissum cadere, Dig 39, 4 16 causa commissi, ib 39, 4, 16 al, 19, 2 61 *fin* aliquid pro commisso tenetur, Quint. Decl 341 — **C.** (Acc. to II) *That which is intrusted, a secret, trust* enuntiare commissa, Cic Tusc 2, 13, 31 commissa celare, Nep Epam 3 2, cf Juv 9 93 commissa tacere, Hor S 1, 4, 84 prodere, id. Ib 1, 3, 95 retinent commissa fideliter aures id. Ep 1, 18, 70 commissum teges (corresp with arcanum scrutaberis), id. ib 1, 18, 38, cf id A P 200

commixtim, v commistim

commixtĭo (-mist-), onis, *f* [com misceo] *a mixing mingling* (post class), Marc. Emp 8, cf. Vet. Gloss. commixtio χιμα

commixtum, i, n., v commisceo *fin.*

commixtūra (-mist-), ae *f* [com misceo] *a mixing, mingling*, Cato, R. R. 157, 1 dub

commixtus, a, um, *Part.*, from commisceo

* **commōbĭlis,** e *adj* [commoveo] *easily moving* Cael Aur Acut 2 9 48

* **commŏdātĭo,** onis, *f* [2. commodo] *a rendering of service, accommodation* alternae, App Trism p 81, 16.

commŏdātor, ōris, *m.* [2. commodo]; in jurid. Lat., *a lender*, Dig. 13, 6, 7; 47, 2, 14 and 55.

commŏdātum, i, *n.*, v. 2. commodo.

commŏdātus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. commodo.

commŏdē, *adv.*, v. 1. commodus, *adv.* B. 3.

com-mŏdĕrātus, a, um, *adj.*, *brought into the right measure, exact:* dispositio, Cod. Th. 14, 17, 15.

Commŏdiānus, a, um, v. 2. Commodus, II.

commŏdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [commodus]. **I.** *Due measure, just proportion, symmetry* (so very rare): commoditas et aequitas membrorum, * Suet. Aug. 79.—**B.** Of discourse, *fitness, a suitable oratorical expression*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 9; id. Inv. 1, 2, 3; corresp. to commode dicere, Auct. Her. 1, 1, 1.—**II.** (Acc. to commodus, II.) *Easy, unrestrained, free action:* corporis aliqua commoditas non naturā data, sed studio et industriā parta, i. e. *dexterity, skill*, Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 36.—**2.** *Convenience, ease:* id, ob commoditatem itineris ponte sublicio... conjungi urbi placuit, Liv. 1, 33, 6.—**B.** Of things, *fitness, convenience, a fit occasion, advantage, benefit* (class.): commoditatis omnes articulos scio, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 31: in loco opportunitas, in occasione commoditas ad faciendum idonea (consideranda est), Cic. Inv. 2, 12, 40; id. Off. 1, 39, 138; Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 94; Ter. And. 3, 3, 37: o Fors Fortuna, quantis commoditatibus hunc onerastis diem! id. Phorm. 5, 6, 1: plurimas et maximas commoditates amicitia continet, Cic. Lael. 7, 23; cf. id. N. D. 3, 36, 86; id. Fin. 4, 12, 29: percipere fructum aut commoditatem ex re, id. Off. 2, 4, 14: cum commoditas juvaret, Liv. 4, 60, 2.—**2.** Of persons, *pleasantness, complaisance, courteousness, forbearance, lenity* (only ante-class. and in Ov.): vir lepidissime, Cumulate commoditate, Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 6; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 76: patris, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73: viri, Ov. H. 17, 176; 16, 310.—**b.** Meton. in Plaut.: commoditas mea, as a term of endearment, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 8; id. Men. 1, 2, 28; id. Poen. 1, 3, 12.

Commŏdĭus, a, um, v. 2. Commodus, II.

1. commŏdŏ, *adv.*, v. commodus, *adv.* B. 2.

2. commŏdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. commodus]. **I.** *To adjust according to a measure, to make fit, suitable*, or *right, to adapt, accommodate, put in order* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): trapetum, Cato, R. R. 135 *fin.;* Col. 4, 22, 5; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3 al.—**B.** Trop.: commoda loquelam tuam, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 75: ita praeceptorem eloquentiae . . . se commodaturum singulis, Quint. 2, 8, 4: si te commodaveris mihi, Sen. Ben. 2, 34, 2: (arithmetica) avaritiae commodat digitos, *fits, adapts*, id. Ep. 88, 10: (servi) nulli sceleri manus commodabunt, id. Ben. 3, 20, 2: operam suam Prisco ad turpissimum ministerium commodasse, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 23: orationi oculos, vocem, manum, id. Pan. 71, 6.—*Absol.:* caecus claudo pede commodat, Aus. Epigr. 133.—**II.** Commodare *aliquid* (*alicui*), *to give something to one for his convenience* or *use, to give, bestow, lend* (acc. to accurate jurid. distinction, of things that are themselves, in natura, to be returned, while mutuum dare is used of things for which an equivalent is given; cf. Dig. 44. 7, 1; freq. and class.): aquam hosti, operam civi, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 21 sq.; cf. Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 23: nam meritus de me est, quod queam illi ut commodem, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 34: quibus tu quaecumque commodaris, erunt mihi gratissima, Cic. Fam. 13, 48 *init.:* quicquid sine detrimento possit commodari, id tribuatur vel ignoto, id. Off. 1, 16, 51: ut dando et accipiendo mutuandisque facultatibus et commodandis nulla re egeremus, id. ib. 2, 4, 15 B and K.; cf. Non. p. 275, 15: paenulam, Quint. 6, 3, 64: testes falsos, *to furnish, supply*, Sall. C. 16, 2: manum morituro, Vell. 2, 70 *fin.:* aurum Caelio, Cic. Cael. 13, 32; cf. Quint. 5, 13, 30: aedes ad nuptias, Auct. Her. 4, 51, 64: nomen suum alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42, § 91; cf. Tac. A. 15, 53: vires suas aliis eas commodando, minuere, Liv. 34, 12, 5: sanguinem alienae dominationi, Tac. Agr. 32 Orell. *N. cr.:* parvis peccatis veniam, magnis severitatem, id. ib. 19: aurem patientem culturae, as in Engl., *to lend an ear to*, * Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 40; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 86; Stat. Th. 4, 75 (opp. donare): ut haec a virtute donata, cetera a fortunā commodata esse videantur, Cic. Marcell. 6, 19 al.—Hence, **B.** Of time for a payment, *to grant, allow:* ut rei publicae, ex quā crevissent, tempus commodarent, Liv. 23, 48, 10 Weissenb. ad loc.—**C.** Commodare *alicui, aliquā re, in aliquā re*, or *absol.*, *to please one, be kind* or *obliging to, to serve, favor* (class.): ut omnibus rebus, quod sine molestiā tuā facere possis, ei commodes, Cic. Fam. 13, 35, 2; 13, 53, 1; cf.: alicui omnibus in rebus, id. ib. 13, 32, 2; and: commodare tantum ei in hac re, id. ib. 13, 37 *fin.:* si tuam ob causam cuiquam commodes, id. Fin. 2, 35, 117: ut eo libentius iis commodes, id. Fam. 13, 54: credetur; commodabo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 19: publice commodasti, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 9, § 20: illis benignis usus est ad commodandum, id. ib. 2, 4, 3, § 6: studiis commodandi favetur, id. de Or. 2, 51, 207: cui ego quibus cumque rebus potero lubentissime commodabo, id. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 275, 17.—Hence, **commŏdātum**, i, *n.;* in the jurists, **1.** *A thing lent, a loan:* commodatum accipere, Dig. 13, 6, 3, § 3; cf. the whole title 6.—**2.** *A contract for a loan*, Dig. 13, 6, 1, § 1; 13, 6, 17, § 3; Gai Inst. 4, 33.

com-mŏdŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *regularity, proportion, symmetry*, Vitr. 3, 1, 1.

commŏdŭlē, *adv. dim.* [commode, v. commodus, *adv.*], *at one's convenience, conveniently, suitably;* only Plaut., ludere, Rud. 2, 5, 11, and Arn. 2, p. 55.

* **1. commŏdŭlum**, i, *n. dim.* [commodum], *a small advantage* or *profit*, Arn. 1, p. 7.

2. commŏdŭlum, *adv. dim.* [commodum, v. commodus, *adv.* 1. a.], *according to convenience, suitably, fitly:* obsona, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 155; id. Stich. 5, 4, 8 Fleck. (al. commodule).

1. commŏdum, i, *n.*, v. 1. commodus, III. A.

2. commŏdum, *adv.*, v. 1. commodus, *adv.* 1.

1. com-mŏdus, a, um, *adj.*, *that has a due* or *proper measure;* hence, **I.** Object., *complete, perfect, of full weight* or *measure, fit, suitable, due, proper*, etc. (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; most freq. in Plaut.): statura, *a tall stature*, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 21: capillus, id. Most. 1, 3, 98: viginti argenti minae, *full twenty*, id. As. 3, 3, 134 (cf. id. ib. 3, 3, 144: minae bonae); id. Merc. 2, 3, 101: talentum argenti, id. Rud. 5, 2, 31; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 266, 27: novem cyathis commodis miscentur pocula, Hor. C. 3, 19, 12: alimenta, Dig. 34, 1, 16, § 1: capitis valetudo commodior, *more firm*, Cels. 8, 1; Quint. 6, 3, 77; and transf. to the person: vivere filium atque etiam commodiorem esse, *to be better*, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 4.—**II.** Subject., *suitable, fit, convenient, opportune, commodious, easy, appropriate* for some one or something, *favorable, friendly to* (in every period and species of composition); constr. with *dat.* or *absol.*, rarely with *ad* (v. the foll.). **A.** Of things. **1.** With *dat.* **a.** Of the purpose or use: curationi omnia commodiora, Liv. 30, 19, 5: nec pecori opportuna seges nec commoda Baccho, Verg. G. 4, 129.—**b.** Of the person: hoc et vobis et meae commodum famae arbitror, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 9: quod erit mihi bonum et commodum, id. Phorm. 1, 2, 81: nulla lex satis commoda omnibus est (corresp. with prodesse), Liv. 34, 3, 5: primordia eloquentiae mortalibus, Tac. Or. 12: hanc sibi commodissimam belli rationem judicavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 85: quae sit stella homini commoda, quaeque mala, Prop. 2 (3), 27, 4.—**2.** *Absol.:* hiberna, Liv. 42, 67, 8: longius ceterum commodius iter, id. 22, 2, 2; cf.: commodissimus in Britanniam transjectus, Caes. B. G. 5, 2: commodius anni tempus, Cic. Att. 9, 3, 1; cf. Ter. And. 5, 2, 3: faciliore ac commodiore judicio, Cic. Caecin. 3, 8: litterae satis commodae de Britannicis rebus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 25: mores, id. Lael. 15, 54: commodissimum esse statuit, omnes naves subduci, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 11.—**3.** With or without *dat. pers.* in the phrase commodum est, *it pleases, is agreeable*, = libet: proinde ut commodum est, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 8; 3, 1, 2: dum erit commodum, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 38: si id non commodum est, id. Eun. 3, 2, 49; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 37; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 13, § 33 Ascon.; 2, 2, 16, § 39; 2, 1, 26, § 65; 2, 3, 70, § 165; id. Div. 1, 49, 111; id. de Or. 3, 23, 87; Plin. Pan. 48, 1: id si tibi erit commodum, cures velim, Cic. Att. 13, 48, 2; Cels. 4, 4; 4, 22.—**4.** With *ad* and *acc.* of purpose (very rare): nec satis ad cursus commoda vestis Erat, Ov. F. 2, 288.—**5.** With *sup.* in *u* (rare): hoc exornationis genus . . . commodum est auditu, Auct. Her. 4, 18, 26.—**B.** Of persons, *serving a neighbor* or (more freq.) *accommodating one's self to his wishes, useful, serviceable, pleasant, agreeable, obliging, neighborly, friendly, polite, affable, gentle*, etc.: mihi commodus uni, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 9; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 227: quemquamne existimas Catone commodiorem, communiorem, moderatiorem fuisse ad omnem rationem humanitatis? Cic. Mur. 31, 66: commodior mitiorque, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, § 39: Apronius, qui aliis inhumanus ac barbarus, isti uni commodus ac disertus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 9, § 23: convivae, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 2; cf.: commodus comissator, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 8; and: commodus meis sodalibus, Hor. C. 4, 8, 1: homines, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 28: mulier commoda, Faceta, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 10; cf. id. And. 5, 2, 3.—In a double sense with I. supra: ubi tu commoda's, capillum commodum esse credito, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 98.—Poet., of the measure of iambic verse: spondeos in jura paterna recepit Commodus et patiens, *sharing the paternal rights with them, in a fraternal manner*, Hor. A. P. 257.—Hence, **III.** *Subst.:* **commŏdum**, i, *n.* **1.** *A convenient opportunity, favorable condition, convenience* (rare, but in good prose): nostrum exspectare, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 1: cum tamdiu sedens meum commodum exspectet, id. ib. 14, 2, 3; 12, 38, 1: velim aliquando, cum erit tuum commodum, Lentulum puerum visas, *when it shall be convenient for you*, id. ib. 12, 28, 3.—More freq., **b.** In the connection commodo meo, tuo, etc., per commodum, ex commodo, *at*, or *according to my, thy*, etc., *convenience, conveniently, at one's leisure:* etiamsi spatium ad dicendum nostro commodo vacuosque dies habuissemus, *according to our convenience*, Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 56: quod commodo tuo fiat, id. Fam. 4, 2, 4; 1, 1, 3; id. Att. 13, 48, 1: suo commodo me convenire, Caes. ap. Cic. ib. 14, 1, 2: ubi consul copias per commodum exponere posset, Liv. 42, 18, 3: tamquam lecturus ex commodo, Sen. Ep. 46, 1; Col. 12, 19, 3; so opp. festinanter, id. 6, 2, 14.—**2.** *Advantage, profit* (very freq. in all periods and species of composition): commodum est, quod plus usus habet quam molestiae: bonum sincerum debet esse et ab omni parte innoxium, Sen. Ep. 87, 36 sq.: ut malis gaudeant atque ex incommodis Alterius sua ut comparent commoda, Ter. And. 4, 1, 4: ut ex illius commodo meum compararem commodum, id. Heaut. 2, 4, 17; cf. id. Hec. 5, 3, 42; Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 23: cui tam subito tot congruerint commoda, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 3: (honestatem) ipsam suo splendore ad se animos ducere, nullo prorsus commodo extrinsecus posito, Cic. Ac. Fragm. ap. Aug. contr. Ac. 3, 7, 15 (IV. 2, p. 470 Orell.): sequi matris commodum, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 31: pacis, Cic. de Or. 2, 82, 335: contra valetudinis commodum laborare, *to the injury of health*, id. Mur. 23, 47: mea, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 37: in publica peccem, id. ib. 2, 1, 3; cf.: populi commoda, Nep. Phoc. 4, 1.—**b.** Specif., *a reward, pay, stipend, salary, wages for public service:* veteranorum, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 2, 3: omnibus provincialibus ornamentis commodisque depositis, *emoluments*, id. Red. in Sen. 14, 35; Suet. Ner. 32; cf.: emeritae militiae, id. Calig. 44; id. Aug. 49; cf. also id. Vit. 15; id. Galb. 12: militibus commoda dare, Ov. A. A. 1, 131 sq.: tribunatus, Cic. Fam. 7, 8, 1: missionum, Suet. Aug. 49.—**c.** *A favor, privilege, immunity*, Suet. Aug. 31; id. Claud. 19.—**d.** *A useful thing, a good:* commoda vitae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36, 87; Lucr. 3, 2; cf.: cetera opinione bona sunt . . . proprietas in illis boni non est. Itaque commoda vocentur, Sen. Ep. 74, 17: inter commoda illas (divitias) numeratis: atqui eādem ratione ne commodum quidem erunt, id. ib. 87, 29.—**e.** Sometimes commodo or per commodum, adverb. antith. to that which is

injurious, *without injury* or *detriment:* ut regem reducas, quod commodo rei publicae facere possis, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3: si per commodum reipublicae posset, Romam venisset, Liv. 10, 25, 17.—**3.** Concr., = commodatum, *that which is lent, a loan:* qui forum et basilicas commodis hospitum, non furtis nocentium ornarent, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 6; cf. Isid. Orig. 5, 25, 16.—**B.** *Advv.:*

1. commŏdum, *adv. temp.* (only in colloquial lang. and post class. prose writers).

a. *At a fit time, just in time, at the very nick, at the very moment, opportunely, seasonably* (= opportune, εὐκαίρως): ecce autem commodum aperitur foris, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 61: commodum adveni domum, id. Am. 2, 2, 37: orditur loqui, id. Trin. 5, 2, 12: ipse exit Lesbonicus, id. ib. 2, 3, 9: εὐκαίρως ad me venit, cum haberem Dolabellam, Torquatus ... commodum egeram diligentissime, Cic. Att. 13, 9, 1; Symm. Ep. 2, 47.—**b.** To designate a point of time that corresponds with another, or that just precedes it, *just, just then, just now.* (α) *Absol.:* ad te hercle ibam commodum, Plaut. Cas. 3, 4, 3; Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 9: Taurus, sectatoribus commodum dimissis, sedebat, etc., Gell. 2, 2, 2: si istac ibis, commodum obviam venies patri, *just meet,* Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 107.—(β) With *postquam* or (more freq.) with *cum* in a parallel clause: postquam me misisti ad portum cum luci simul, Commodum radiosus ecce sol superabat ex mari, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 41: quom huc respicio ad virginem, Illa sese interea commodum huc advorterat, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 52: commodum discesseras heri, cum Trebatius venit, Cic. Att. 13, 9, 1: emerseram commodum ex Antiati in Appiam, cum in me incurrit Curio, id. ib. 2, 12, 2 B. and K. (al. commode); so with the *pluperf.* and a foll. *cum,* id. ib. 13, 19, 1; 13, 30, 2; 10, 16, 1; App. M. 1, p. 107, 15: adducitur a Veneriis Lollius commodum cum Apronius e palaestrā redisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 61 B. and K. (Zumpt, commode): cum jam filiae nostrae dies natalis appeteret, commodum aderant, quae muneri miseratis, Symm. Ep. 3, 50.

—**2. commŏdō,** *adv. temp.,* = commodum, a., *just in time, seasonably, just at this time* (ante-class. and very rare): commodo eccum exit, Titin. ap. Charis. p. 177 P. (i. e. in tempore, Charis.): commodo de parte superiore descendebat, Sisenn. ib.: commodo dictitemus, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 174; cf. id. ib. p. 177.—**3. commŏdē,** *adv.* **a.** (Acc. to commodus, I.) *Duly, properly, completely, rightly, well, skilfully, neatly,* etc. (class.): suo quique loco viden' capillus satis compositu'st commode? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 97: commode amictus non sum, id. Fragm. ap. Gell. 18, 12, 3: saltare, Nep. praef. § 1: legere, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 3; cf. in *comp.,* id. ib. 9, 34, 1: multa breviter et commode dicta, Cic. Lael. 1, 1; cf. id. de Or. 1, 53, 227; id. Rosc. Am. 4, 9; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 20, 1, 2, 33 al.: cogitare, id. Heaut. prol. 14: audire, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 58, § 134: valere, Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 11: feceris commode mihique gratum, si, etc., Cic. Att. 10, 3 *fin.:* commode facere, quod, etc., id. ib. 11, 7, 7; in *comp.:* commodius fecissent tribuni plebis, si, etc., id. Agr. 3, 1, 1.—In medic.: commode facere, *to do well, be beneficial,* Cels. 4, 12.—**b.** (Acc. to commodus, II.) (α) *Conveniently, suitably, appropriately, fitly, aptly, appropriately:* magis commode quam strenue navigavi, Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1: ille satis scite et commode tempus ad te cepit adeundi, id. Fam. 11, 16, 1: vos istic commodissime sperem esse, id. ib. 14, 7, 2: explorat, quo commodissime itinere valles transiri possit, Caes. B. G. 5, 49 *fin.:* hoc ego commodius quam tu vivo, Hor. S. 1, 6, 110; cf.: consumere vitiatum commodius quam integrum, id. ib. 2, 2, 91; Quint. 6, 3, 54: cui commodissime subjungitur, id. 9, 3, 82; cf. id. 4, 1, 76.—(β) *In a friendly manner, pleasantly, gently, kindly:* acceptae bene et commode eximus, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 1; id. Poen. 1, 2, 190; Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 48.—**c.** (Equiv. to commodum, *adv.* b.) *Just, just at the moment when,* etc.; only v. l. in the doubtful passages cited supra, commodum, b. *fin.*

2. Commŏdus, i, *m., a Roman cognomen;* so L. Aelius Aurelius Commodus, *Roman emperor,* Lampr. Commod. 1 sq.; Eutr. 8, 15 al.—Hence, **1. Commŏdĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to Commodus:* horti, Lampr. Commod. 8: thermae, Spart. Nigid. 6 al.—**2. Commŏdĭus,** a, um, *adj.,* the same: Nonae, Lampr. Commod. 12; cf. id. ib. 11.—**3. Commŏdus,** a, um, *adj.,* the same: mensis, i. e. *August,* which Commodus wished to name after himself, Lampr. Commod. 11.

commoenĭo, īre, v. communio.

‡ **Commŏlenda (Conm-),** ae, *f.* [commolo], *a goddess who presided over the felling of trees struck by lightning,* Fratr. Arv. ap. Orell. Inscr. 1, p. 390; cf.: Adolenda, Coinquenda, and Deferunda.

com-mōlĭor (conm-), ītus, 4, *v. dep.* (ante- and post-class. and very rare); prop., *to set in motion:* commoliri tempestas fulmina coeptat, Lucr. 6, 255.—Trop.: la menta virum commoliri atque ciere, Lucr. 6, 242 Lachm. *N. cr.:* dolum aut machinam, Caecil. Stat. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73.—Transf.: nimis moleste confabricatus commolitusque est originem vocabuli, *has undertaken,* Favorin. ap. Gell. 3, 19, 3.

1. commōlītus, a, um, *Part.,* v. commolior.

2. commŏlĭtus, a, um, *Part.,* from commolo.

* **com-mollĭo,** īre, *v. a., to soften:* duritias palpebrarum, Marc. Emp. 8 *fin.*

com-mŏlo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3, *v. a., to grind thoroughly, to pound* (post-Aug.): (grana) minutissime, Col. 12, 28, 1: olivam, bacam, id. 12, 50, 18; cf. also Commolenda.

commŏnĕ-făcĭo (conm-), fēci, factum (*pass.* -fio, -factus sum, -fieri), 3, *v. a.* [commoneo], *to remind one forcibly* (of something), *to put in mind, to admonish, to impress upon* (in good prose, most freq. in Cic.); constr. with *acc.* (personae or rei), a *rel.-clause, ut* or *acc.* and *inf.:* te propter magnitudinem provinciae etiam atque etiam esse commonefaciendum, Cic. Fam. 13, 72, 1; cf. humorously: commonefacere aliquem monimentis bubulis, *to give one a remembrance,* Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 6.—With *aliquem alicujus rei:* cum ipse te veteris amicitiae commonefaceret, Auct. Her. 4, 24, 35; so, quemque beneficii sui, Sall. J. 49, 4; and *pass.,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 43, § 112.—With *aliquem de aliquā re,* Cod. Th. 1, 1, 3: simul commonefacit, quae ipso praesente in concilio Gallorum de Dumnorige sint dicta, *Caes. B. G. 1, 19 *fin.;* so with a *rel.-clause,* Metell. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 3, 2: simul commonefecit, sanxisse Augustum, etc., *Tac. A. 6, 12: illi eum commonefaciunt, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 41.—With *acc. rei:* istius turpem praeturam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 64, § 144: mores vetustatis, Vitr. 2, 1, 5.

com-mŏnĕo (conm-), ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. a., to remind one forcibly of something, to put in mind, to impress upon, to bring to recollection* (in good prose); constr. (cf. admoneo) (α) With *aliquem:* ut commoneri nos satis sit, nihil attineat doceri, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: meretricem, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 8: me, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 57; Quint. 11, 3, 130: commonito pro rostris populo, *Suet. Claud. 22; cf.: quarum (notarum) recordatio commoneat et quasi excitet memoriam, Quint. 11, 2, 28.—(β) With *aliquem alicujus rei:* mearum me absens miseriarum commones, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 38: grammaticos officii sui, Quint. 1, 5, 7: te ejus matrimonii, Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44; cf.: ut hic modo me commonuit anulus quod totum effluxerat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 57.—(γ) With *aliquem de aliquā re:* de avaritiā tuā, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154: de periculo, id. Part. Or. 27, 96.—(δ) With *aliquem aliquid:* officium vostrum ut vos malo cupiatis commonerier, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 17.—Simply with *aliquid:* cum amice aliquid commonemus, Quint. 6, 1, 50: quae commonet usus, Sil. 13, 111.—(ε) With *rel.-clause:* quam hic mihi sit facile atque utile, Aliorum exempla commonent, Ter. And. 4, 5, 17; so, commonere aliquem cur, etc., Quint. 11, 2, 30; and *pass.:* hoc qui venerit mi in mentem, re commonitus sum modo, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 47 Fleck. (Brix: hoc qui in mentem venerit mi? Re ipsā commonitus sum).—(ζ) With *ut* or *ne:* ut neque me consuetudo, neque amor commoneat, ut servem fidem, Ter. And. 1, 5, 45: qui ut ordini rerum animum intendat, etiam commonendus est, Quint. 4, 1, 78: commoneo tamen, ne quis hoc cottidianum habeat, Cels. 1, 3.—(η) With *alicujus rei:* horum tamen utcumque commonet locus, Quint. 11, 2, 24.

commŏnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commoneo], *an earnest reminding* or *putting in mind, an admonition,* Quint. 4, 2, 51; 4, 4, 9; Cod. Th. 6, 35, 10 (in Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 14, 54 dub.).

* **commŏnĭtor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who earnestly reminds,* Symm. Ep. 7, 105 dub.

commŏnĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [commonitor], *suitable for reminding* (late Lat.), Cod. Just. 1, 3, 33.—**II.** Subst.: **commŏnĭtōrĭum,** ii, *n., a writing for reminding, a letter of instructions,* Amm. 28, 1, 1; Symm. Ep. 5, 21; Cod. Th. 2, 29, 2, § 3; 6, 29, 10; Aug. Ep. 129 *fin.*—**B.** Trop., *a means of reminding,* Sid. Ep. 5, 11.

commŏnĭtus, a, um, *Part.,* from commoneo.

com-monstro (conm-), āvi, ātum, 1 (old form commonstrasso = commonstravero, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 5), *v. a., to show, point out something fully* or *distinctly* (perh. only in Plaut., Terence, and Cic.): si istunc hominem, quem quaeritas, Tibi commonstras so, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 5; id. Poen. 5, 2, 83: parentes meos mihi, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 4: hominem commonstrarier Mihi istum volo, aut ubi habitet demonstrarier, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 75: aurum alicui, Cic. de Or. 2, 41, 174: viam, id. ib. 1, 46, 203: sedes argumentorum, id. ib. 2, 39, 162: leges fatales ac necessarias, id. Univ. 12 *init.*—With *rel.:* commonstrabo, quo facile inveniatis loco, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 6.

commŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commoror] **I.** *A dwelling, tarrying, abiding, lingering, sojourning* (so only in Cic.): villa et amoenitas illa commorationis est, non deversorii, *is suitable for a place of residence,* Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 1: tabellariorum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 23 (and perh. urbana, id. Fam. 9, 15, 3).—**B.** In rhet. lang., *a delaying, dwelling upon some important point,* Auct. Her. 4, 45, 58; Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202; Quint. 9, 1, 27; 9, 2, 4.—**II.** Transf., *an abiding place, dwelling* (late Lat.), Vulg. Act. 1, 20; id. 3 Esd. 1, 21; 9, 37.

com-mordĕo, ēre, *v. a., to bite sharply* or *eagerly* (in post-Aug. prose, and very rare): tela ipsa, Sen. Contr. 4, 29, § 2.—Trop., of abusive lang., Sen. Vit. Beat. 21, 1.

com-mŏrĭor (conm-), mortuus, 3, *v. dep. n., to die with* or *at the same time with one* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.), constr. with *cum,* with the *dat.* or *absol.* (α) With *cum:* in acie cum Arunte commortuus est (Brutus), Liv. Epit. 2; Val. Max. 6, 8, 2.—(β) With *dat.:* obviam ire et commori hostibus, Sall. H. 1, 89 Dietsch: hostibus suis morte suā, Flor. 1, 18, 17; so, tibi, Sen. Ep. 77, 13: simul tibi, Vulg. Marc. 14, 31.—(γ) *Absol.,* Plin. 8, 11, 11, § 32, 10, 21, 24, § 47; Vulg. Ecclus. 19, 10.—Hence, **Commŏrĭentes,** *the title of a comedy of Plautus, now lost,* composed in imitation of the Συναποθνήσκοντες of Diphilus, Ter. Ad. prol. 7, and Prisc. p. 725 P. (acc. to Att. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 9, not genuine).—**II.** Trop.: duo venena commoriuntur, i. e. *their effects vanish together,* Plin. 27, 2, 2, § 5.

Commoris, is, *f., a fortress in Cilicia, near Mount Amanus,* Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 9.

‡ **commŏro,** āre, v. commoror.

com-mŏror (conm-), ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* (*act.* access. form ‡ **commŏro,** āre, acc. to Prisc. p. 797 P.) **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** Prop., *to stop somewhere, to tarry, linger, abide, sojourn, remain, stay* (class.; most freq. in Cic. (about thirty times) and in Quint.): Romae, Cic. Quint. 6, 23; id. Att. 5, 12, 3: Ephesi, id. Fam. 3, 5, 5: Asturae, id. ib. 6, 19, 2: Brundisii, Suet. Aug. 17: ibidem, Cic. Clu. 13, 37: hic, Quint. 4, 2, 22: ad Helorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 36, § 95 (ad Cybistra, id. Fam. 15, 4, 6; B. and K. moratus): circum istaec loca, Pompon. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, C, 1: apud aliquem, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 13: apud Alyziam, id. Fam. 16, 3, 1: in tam misera vitā, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 6.—*Absol.:* Milo paulisper, dum se uxor comparat, commoratus est, Cic. Mil. 10, 28: commorandi natura deversorium nobis, non habitandi locum dedit, id. Sen. 23, 84: quaesivit ... an tardare ac commorari te melius esset, id. ad Brut. 1, 18, 1: paulisper consistere et commorari, id. Rosc. Com. 16, 48; Suet. Tib. 11.—Of things: commorantes menses trahere, *bring in,* Plin. 22, 25, 71, § 147.—**B.** Trop. (mostly with *in* or *absol.;* only once

with *cum*): consilium diutius in armis civilibus commorandi, Cic. Fam. 6, 10, 1; Quint. 8, 3, 46: cum singulis paene syllabis, id. 8, prooem. § 31: in componendā togā, id. 11, 3, 156.—Of discourse: ut haereat in eādem commoreturque sententiā, *to dwell upon*, Cic. Or. 40, 137 (quoted by Quint. 9, 1, 41); cf. id. de Or. 2, 72, 292: fortasse supervacaneum fuerit hic commorari, Quint. 4, 2, 22. —*Absol.*: ipsa mihi veritas manum injecit et paulisper consistere et commorari cogit, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 48.—**II.** *Act., to stop, detain, retard one* (ante- and post-class.).—Prop.: an te auspicium conmoratum est? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 68: me nunc conmoror, has foris quom non ferio, id. Ps. 4, 7, 35: cantharum, id. Men. 1, 2, 64; Sen. Contr. 2, 14, 10; Isid. Orig. 11, 3, 31.

com-morsito (-sico), āre, *v. freq. a.*, *to bite to pieces*, App. M. 7, p. 195, 14.—Trop., App. M. 10, p. 249.

* **com-mortālis**, e, *adj.*, *mortal*: natura, Col. 3, 20, 4 dub.

† **commōsis**, is, *f.*, = κόμμωσις, *a gummy substance, the groundwork in honey-making*, Plin. 11, 7, 6, § 16.

‡ **commotiae** Lymphae, ad lacum Cutiliensem a commotu, quod ibi insula in aquā commovetur, Varr. L. L. 5, § 71 Müll.

commōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commoveo], *a moving, motion*. **I.** Lit. (only post-class.): vasorum, Pall. Oct. 14, 5: ventris, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 13; 2, 9: capitis, id. Tard. 1, 1, 41; Vulg. Psa. 43, 15.—**II.** Trop., *a rousing, exciting, agitation, commotion* (cf. commoveo, II. B.) (class.): commotionem accipi volunt temporarium animi motum, sicut iram, pavorem, * Quint. 5, 10, 28: commotio suavis jucunditatis in corpore, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13: animi, id. Tusc. 3, 4, 8.—In *plur.*: animorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 28, 61; and without animi, of the emotions or passions: temperantia moderatrix omnium commotionum, id. ib. 5, 14, 42; Lact. 6, 15, 9; 7, 10, 2.

* **commōtiuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [commotio], *a slight excitation of disease, indisposition*, Cic. Att. 12, 11 *fin.*

* **commōto**, āre, *v. freq. a.* [commoveo], *to move very violently, to agitate*: assidue, Theod. Prisc. 1, 8.

commōtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who sets in motion* (late Lat.): Liber et Libera seminum commotores et emissores, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 3.

1. commōtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from commoveo.

2. commōtus, ūs, *m.* [commoveo], *a moving, agitation*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 71 Müll.; Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 95; v. commotiae.

com-mŏvĕo (conm-), mōvi, mōtum, 2 (contr. forms: commōrunt, Lucr. 2, 766; commōrat, Turp. ap. Non. p. 278, 2; Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 51; commōrit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 1; Hor. S. 2, 1, 45; commossem, Cic. Planc. 37, 90; commosset, id. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 45; commosse, id. ib. 2, 5, 37, § 96; id. Fam. 7, 18, 3), *v. a.*, *to put something in violent motion, to move*; both of removing from a place and backwards and forwards in a place; *to shake, stir* (freq. in every period and species of composition). **I.** Lit. **A.** *To remove from a place, to carry away, displace, to start, set in motion, move*: neque miser me commovere possum prae formidine, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 181; id. Truc. 4, 3, 44: facilius est currentem incitare quam commovere languentem, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 186: columnas, id. Verr. 2, 1, 55, § 145: castra ex eo loco, *to move forward, decamp*, id. ib. 2, 5, 37, § 96; cf. aciem, *to set the line in motion*, Liv. 2, 65, 5; 9, 27, 10: se ex eo loco, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: se domo, id. Fam. 9, 5, 2: me Thessalonicā, id. Att. 3, 13, 1: te istinc, id. Fam. 6, 20, 3: agmen loco, *to force back, cause to retreat*, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 58, 20; so, hostem, Liv. 9, 40, 9; 10, 29, 9: cervum, Verg. A. 7, 494: molem, Val. Fl. 2, 33: nummum, i. e. *to use in business*, Cic. Font. 5, 11 (1, 1); id. Fl. 19, 44: ais, si una littera commota sit, fore tota ut labet disciplina. Utrum igitur tibi litteram videor an totas paginas commovere? id. Fin. 4, 19, 53.—Sacra, t. t., *to move or carry about the sacred utensils, images*, etc., *for religious use*, Verg. A. 4, 301 Serv.; cf. Cato, R. R. 134, 4: ancilia, Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 3: tripodes, Sen. Med. 786.—Hence, humorously: mea si commovi sacra, *if I put my instruments* (artifices, tricks, etc.) *in motion*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 107.—Prov.: glaebam commosset in agro decumano Siciliae nemo, *would have stirred a clod*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 45.—**B.** *To set in motion in a place, to move hither and thither, to shake, agitate, disturb*. **1.** Of things: magni commorunt aequora venti, Lucr. 2, 766: alas, Verg. A. 5, 217; cf.: penna commota volucris, Sil. 6, 59; Sen. Agam. 633.—**2.** Of persons, with *se*: quis sese commovere potest, cujus ille (sc. Roscius) vitia non videat? *can stir*, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233: num infitiari potes te ... meā diligentiā circumclusum commovere te contra rem publicam non potuisse, id. Cat. 1, 3, 7; Nep. Ages. 6, 3; Liv. 2, 54, 6; cf.: Lanuvii hastam se commovisse, id. 21, 62, 4.—**II.** Trop. **A.** (Acc. to I. A.) *To move, drive back, dislodge, refute, confute*: nunc comminus agamus experiamurque, si possimus cornua commovere disputationis tuae, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 26: si convellere adoriamur ea, quae commoveri non possunt, id. de Or. 2, 51, 205.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B.) *To throw into disorder*, physical or mental; *to unbalance, unsettle, shake, disturb* (rare but class.): adflantur alii sidere, alii commoventur statis temporibus alvo, nervis, capite, mente, Plin. 2, 41, 41, § 108: perleviter commotus fuerat ... (postea) eum vidi plane integrum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5, 2: Bacchi sacris commota, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 36, 80: commotus habebitur, i. e. mente captus, *frantic, crazed*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 209; cf.: commota mens, id. ib. 2, 3, 278; Plin. 36, 21, 40, § 152; and: commotus mente, id. 23, 1, 16, § 23.—**2.** *To move in mind or feeling, to make an impression upon, to excite, rouse, shake, disquiet, disturb, affect*, etc. (α) With *abl.*: commorat hominem lacrimis, Turp. ap. Non. p. 278, 2: aliquem nimiā longinquitate locorum ac desiderio suorum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23: aut libidine aliquā aut metu, id. Off. 1, 29, 102; id. Font. 16, 36 (12, 26): ludis, id. Mur. 19, 40: quis enim, cum sibi fingit aliquid et cogitatione depingit, non simul ac se ipse commovit atque ad se revocavit, sentit, etc., *aroused*, id. Ac. 2, 16, 51: et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: adfectibus, Quint. 9, 4, 4: doctā voce, id. 2, 16, 9: cujus atrocitate, id. 6, 1, 32: vix sum apud me, ita animus commotu'st metu, Spe, gaudio, Ter. And. 5, 4, 34; Quint. 1, 2, 30: commota vehementi metu mens, Lucr. 3, 153. —(β) *Absol.*: commorat omnes nos, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 51: cum aliqua species utilitatis objecta est, commoveri necesse est, *one must be affected by it, it must make an impression on one*, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 35: nihil me clamor iste commovet, id. Rab. Perd. 6, 18: si quos adversum proelium et fuga Gallorum commoveret, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: in commovendis judiciis, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 189; cf.: commotus ab oratore judex, Quint. 6, 2, 7: qui me commorit, flebit, *provoke, rouse*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 45: Neptunus graviter commotus, Verg. A. 1, 126: domo ejus omnia abstulit quae paulo magis animum cujuspiam aut oculos possent commovere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 83; Quint. 12, 10, 50: dormiunt; pol ego istos commovebo, *awake, arouse*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 8: porticus haec ipsa et palaestra Graecarum disputationum memoriam quodammodo commovent, *stir up, awaken, revive*, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 20.—Of things: aes alienum, *to demand*, Tac. A. 6, 17: commotā principis domo, id. ib. 4, 52 *init.*: si umquam vitae cupiditas in me fuisset, ego ... omnium parricidarum tela commossem? *provoked*, Cic. Planc. 37, 90. —(γ) With *in* and *abl.*: qui cum ingeniis conflictatur ejus modi, Neque commovetur animus in eā re tamen, Ter. And. 1, 1, 67: vidi enim vos in hoc nomine, cum testis diceret, commoveri, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56, § 125: in hac virgine commotus sum, i. e. *in love*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 19.—(δ) With *ex* and *abl.*: nam cum esset ex aere alieno commota civitas, Cic. Rep. 2, 33, 58; Auct. B. Afr. 57, 72.—(ε) With *ad* and *acc.*: nec sane satis commoveor animo ad ea, quae vis canenda, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 5, 4: homines ad turpe compendium, Auct. Her. 4, 40, 52.—(ζ) With *ut* and *subj.*: adeone me ignavom putas, ut neque me consuetudo neque amor Commoveat neque commoneat, ut servem fidem? Ter. And. 1, 5, 45: tua nos voluntas commovit, ut conscriberemus, etc., Auct. Her. 1, 1, 1.—**b.** Of the passions, etc., *to rouse, stir up, excite, produce, generate*: belli magnos commovit funditus aestus, *moved the waves of strife from their foundations*, Lucr. 5, 1434; cf.: commovere tumultum aut bellum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 8, § 20: misericordiam, invidiam, iracundiam, id. de Or. 2, 47, 195; cf.: commovere miserationem, Quint. 6, 1, 46; 10, 1, 64: magnum et acerbum dolorem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 47: invidiam aliquam in me, id. Phil. 3, 7, 18: summum odium in eum, id. Inv. 1, 54, 103: bilem, id. Att. 2, 7, 2: multorum scribendi studia, id. N. D. 1, 4, 8: adfectus, Quint. 4, prooem. § 6; 5, 8, 3; cf.: adfectus vehementer commotos (opp. lenes), id. 6, 2, 9.—**C.** In discourse: nova quaedam, *to start new doctrines, adduce novelties*, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 18.—Hence, **commōtus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *moved, excited, aroused*: genus (dicendi) in agendo, Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 32; cf.: Fimbria paulo fervidior atque commotior, id. Brut. 34, 129: incidere in rem commotam (i. e. amorem), Sen. Ep. 116, 5: animus commotior, Cic. Div. 1, 37, 80: commotius ad omnia turbanda consilium, Liv. 6, 14, 9 Weissenb. ad loc.: Drusus animo commotior, *more violent, passionate*, Tac. A. 4, 3; cf.: commotus ingenio, id. ib. 6, 45; and: Agrippina paulo commotior, id. ib. 1, 33: commoto similis, *to one provoked, enraged*, Suet. Aug. 51; cf. id. Tib. 51.—*Sup.* and *adv.* apparently not in use.

‡ **commugento**, for convocanto, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 65, 17 Müll.

com-mulcĕo, ēre, *v. a.* (very rare, and mostly post-class.), *to caress, coax*, or *soothe much*. **I.** Prop.: puerum trepidantem, App. M. 9, p. 229, 34.—**II.** Trop., *to soothe, please, cajole*: narium sensus, Arn. 7, p. 233: aures, id. 1, p. 35: sensus judicum honorificis sententiis, Tiro ap. Gell. 7, 3, 13.

* **com-mulco**, āre, *v. a.*, *to beat violently*, App. M. 8, p. 214, 30.

commūnālis, e, *adj.* [commune], *belonging to the community*: loca, Aggen. p. 41 Goes.

com-mundo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to cleanse, purify wholly* (very rare): vasa eluere et commundare, Col. 12, 18, 3: mulier ornata, sed non commundata, Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 10; Jul. Obseq. 115.

commūne, is, v. communis.

‡ **commūnĭcārius** (dies), in quo omnibus dis communiter sacrificabatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 220, 19 Müll.

commūnĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [communico] (several times in Cic., elsewh. rare), *a making common, imparting, communicating*. **I.** In gen.: largitio et communicatio civitatis, Cic. Balb. 13, 31: quaedam societas et communicatio utilitatum, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65: consilii, id. Fam. 5, 19, 2: sermonis, id. Att. 1, 17, 6: criminis cum pluribus, Tiro ap. Gell. 7, 3, 14: nominum, i. e. *the like appellation of several objects*, Plin. 24, 14, 80, § 129: juris, Dig. 23, 2, 1: damni, ib. 27, 3, 1, § 14.—**II.** In rhet., *a figure of speech*, = ἀνακοίνωσις, *in accordance with which one turns to his hearers, and, as it were, allows them to take part in the inquiry*, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 204; Quint. 9, 1, 30; 9, 2, 20 and 23.

commūnĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (post-class.). **I.** *He who makes one a participant in a thing*: rei familiaris, Arn. 4, p. 154 *fin.* —**II.** *He who has part in a thing*, Tert. Pudic. 22.

1. commūnĭcātus, a, um, *Part.*, from communico.

2. commūnĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [communico], *a participation*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 44, 5.

‡ **com-mūniceps**, cĭpis, *m.*, *born in the same municipal town*, Inscr. Orell. 3062

commūnĭco (conm-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (*dep.* access. form, communicati sint = communicaverint, Liv. 4, 24, 2) [communis]. **I.** *To divide something with one*, whether in giving or receiving. **A.** In giving, *to divide a thing with one, to communicate, impart, to share*; esp. freq. of imparting in discourse (very freq. in all periods); constr. usu. *aliquid cum aliquo*; also *inter aliquos, alicui, aliquem aliquā re, cum aliquo de aliquā re* and *absol.* (*a*) With *aliquid cum aliquo*: ut si quam praestantiam virtutis, ingenii, fortunae consecuti sunt, impertiant ea suis communicentque cum proximis, Cic. Lael. 19, 70; id. Verr. 2, 5, 47, § 125; id. Div. in Caecil. 11, 33: auxil-

um sibi te putat adjunxisse, qui cum altero rem communicat id Rosc Am 40,116 suam causam cum Chrysogono, id ib 48,140 cum iis praemium communicat, hortaturque ut, etc., Caes B G 7,37 civitatem nostram vobiscum, Liv 23, 5, 9 causam civium cum servis fugitivis Sall C 56, 5 at sua Lydi des mecum communicat acta (i e me soci um sumit actorum), Ov M 13,239 consilia cum finitimis civitatibus, *to make common cause, to take common counsel commune, consult,* Caes B G 6, 2 cum plebeiis magistratibus, Liv 6, 11, 7, 28, 28, 5, Suet Calig 56 curam doloris cum aliquo, Cic Fam 5,16,5—Of discourse homo quocum omnia, quae me cura aliqua adficiunt, una communicem, Cic. Att 1, 18, 1 ea quae di dicerant, cum civibus suis communicare non poterant id N D 1, 4, 8, id de Or 1, 15, 66, id Rosc Am 40, 116, Caes. B G 6, 20 al, so *cum aliquo de aliquâ re* Pompeius, qui mecum de te communicare solet, Cic Fam 1, 7, 3 is mecum de tua mansione communicat, id ib 4, 4, 5 cum compluribus de ratione belli, Suet Tib 18 —(β) *Aliquid inter aliquos* cum de societate inter se multa communicarent, Cic. Quint 4, 15 socii putandi sunt, quos inter res communicata est, id Verr 2, 3, 20, § 50 ut quibus de rebus vellemus, tu tuis, ego meis, inter nos communicaremus, id Fam 15, 4, 2, 11, 27, 2 communicato inter se consilio, Liv 8, 25, 9 (cf α), Suet Dom 7 —(γ) *Alicui aliquid,* or *de aliquâ re* (in Cic only when the other party sharing is expressed by *cum* and *abl*, cf Krebs, Antibarb p 250) quibus communicare de maximis rebus Pompeius consuerat, Caes B C 3, 18 (Dinter, ex conj, quibuscum) hisque omnium domus patent victusque communicatur, id B G 6, 23 *fin*, so with redditur, id ib 6, 13 sibi communicatum cum alio non ademptum imperium esse, Liv 22,27,8 Weissenb ad loc id aut ereptum illis est, aut certe nobis cum illis communicatum, Cic Brut 73, 254, cf id Div in Caecil 4,14 Halm ad loc, id Verr 2, 5, 2, § 5, id Rosc Am 49, 142, Mamert Pan. Max 10, Cic Pis 39, 94 Ascon —* (δ) *Aliquem aliquâ re* communicabo semper te mensa mea, Plaut. Mil 1, 1, 50 —(ε) *Absol* nonne prius communicatum oportuit? * Ter And 1, 5, 4, Cic Sull 3, 9 et secundas res splendidiores facit amicitia et adversas partiens communicansque leviores, id. Lael 6, 22, Quint 9, 2, 22 ut ad se veniat rationesque belli gerendi communicet, Caes B G 7, 63 consilia communicant, id B C 2, 4 *fin*, cf Sall C 18, 5, Suet Aug 75 *fin*, Plin 11, 30, 36, § 108, Quint 9, 2, 22 — **2.** Transf of things aliquid cum aliqua re, *to join to an equal part, to unite* viri, quantas pecunias ab uxoribus dotis nomine acceperunt, tantas ex suis bonis cum dotibus communicant, Caes. B G 6, 19 privabo potius illum debito testimonio, quam id cum meâ laude communicem Cic Ac 2, 1, 3, id. Fam 12, 2, 1 —**3.** In late Lat cum aliquo or alicui, *to have intercourse with an inferior* ne cum peregrinis communicarent, Just 36, 2, 15 malis, *with evil disposed persons,* Aug Ep 162 ne communices homini indocto, Vulg Ecclus 8, 5 —Also alicui rei, *to take part in,* Vulg 1 Tim 5 22 — **B.** In receiving, *to share something with one, to take* or *receive a part, to partake, participate in* (also class) (α) *Aliquid cum aliquo* ut me juves Con municesque hanc mecum meam provinciam, Plaut Trin 1, 2 153, cf provinciam cum Antonio, Cic. Pis 2, 5 inimicitias mecum, id Fam 15, 21, 2 qui sibi cum illo rationem communicatam putat, *believes that he has all things in common with him,* id. Rosc Am 49,142, cf id ib 48, 140, id Div in Caecil 4, 14, cf id. Verr 2, 5, 2 § 5 Zumpt, Liv 22,27,8 haud dubitavit (Thalestris) fateri ad communicandos cum rege liberos se venisse, Curt 6, 5, 30 Vogel ad loc.— (β) *Absol* primo labores et discrimina, mox et gloriam communicabat, Tac Agr 8 —(γ) *Alicui* (late Lat) altari Christi, *to receive the sacrament,* Aug. Ep 162, id contra Cresc. 3, 36 — **II.** In Tertull, acc to communis, II, *to make common, i e low, base, to contaminate, defile,* Tert Spect 17, id Patient. 8

commūnĭcor, āri, v communico *init*

1. com-mūnĭo, ivi or ii, itum, 4, *v a, to fortify on all sides* or *strongly, to secure, barricade, intrench* (class.) **I.** Prop castella, Caes B G 1, 8, Nep Alcib 7, 4 castra, Caes B G 5, 49, Liv 2, 32, 4, 21, 32, 11, 42, 58, 1 loca castellis idonea, Nep Milt 2, 1 hibernacula, Liv 22, 32, 1 praesidium, id. 2, 49, 8 tumulum, Caes B C 1, 43 —Transf os arteriae, Gell 17, 11, 5 —**II.** Trop, *to make sure, to strengthen* auctoritatem aulae, Cic Fam 15, 4 6 (cf aula, II A) causam testimoniis, id. Rosc Com 15, 43 jus, id Caecin. 26, 74

2. commūnĭo, onis, *f* [communis], *a communion, mutual participation* (several times in Cicero, elsewhere rare) **I.** In gen inter quos est communio legis, inter eos communio juris est, Cic Leg 1, 7, 23 sanguinis, id Rosc Am 22, 63 litterarum et vocum, id Tusc 5, 2, 5 sermonis, * Suet. Aug 74 parietum, Tac A. 15, 43 victoriae, id ib 12, 19 temporum alicujus, Cic Mil. 36, 100 beneficiorum, praemiorum civitatis, id Balb 12, 29 visorum, id Ac 2, 14, 44 plures partes communione complecti, id. de Or 1, 42, 189 in pristinâ communione manere, id ib 3, 19, 72 sagariam communionem inire, Dig 17, 2, 52 —**II.** In eccl Lat **A.** *Church communion,* Sulp Sev Hist Sacr 2, 45, 2, 37, Aug in Pss. 57, n 15 —Hence, **B.** *The sacrament of the Lord's supper, communion* sancti altaris, Aug Ep 54, 6

com-mūnis (comoinis, S C de Bacch), e, *adj* [con and root mu, to bind, Sanscr mav, cf immunis, munus, moenia], *that is common to several* or *to all, common, general, universal, public* (opp proprius, that belongs to one quod commune cum alio est, desinet esse proprium, Quint 7, 3, 24, cf id 2, 4, 40, 7, 1, 28, 8, 5, 6, 10, 1, 16, 12, 10, 42, 12, 3, 7, v also the foll, freq in all periods and every species of composition), constr with *cum, dat, inter se,* or *absol.* **I.** Prop vetus verbum hoc quidem est Communia esse amicorum inter se omnia, Ter Ad. 5 3, 18 vinea vulpibus et hominibus Varr R. R 1, 8, 5 sepulcrum Asiae Europaeque Troja, Cat 68, 89 is fit ei cum Roscio communis, Cic Rosc. Com 10, 27, cf alterum nobis cum dis, alterum cum beluis commune est, Sall C 1, 2, Nep Timol 1, 4 —Esp freq in the formula aliquid cum aliquo commune habere vetustas habet aliquid commune cum multis, amor non habet, Cic Fam 11, 27, 2 cum rerum naturâ quid habere potest commune gallinaceum fel, id Div 2, 12, 29 controversia quae communes minime cum aliis quaestiones habet, Quint 5, 10, 110 illum nihil vobiscum commune habentem, Sen Const 15, 2 sciat, se nihil mecum habere commune, id. Ben 7, 12, 2 omnia cum amico communia habebit, qui multa cum homine, id Ep 48, 3, 74, 17, id Q N 2, 37, 2 nec habet (pecudum natura) quidquam commune cum caelo, Lact de Ira Dei, 7, 4, 8, 3, App de Deo Socr 13, Varr R R 3, 2, 9, Sen Contr 1 1, 25 B vitium commune omnium est, Ter Ad. 5,8, 30, cf Cic Sen 11, 35, Lucr 5, 260, 3, 326, 5, 555 communis imperii (i e Romani) fines, Cic Balb 5, 13, cf libertas, id Sest 1, 1 salus, id. ib 6, 15 utilitas, Nep Alcib 4, 6 mors, *natural* Eutr 7, 8 verba, i e *prose,* Claud Epig 81, 3 jus gentium, Nep Them 7, 4 et saep vitae ignarus, *ignorant of life,* i e *of the customs of society,* Cic Phil 2, 4, 7, cf. sensu caret, *of a sense of propriety,* Hor S 1, 3, 66 Heind, cf sit in beneficio sensus communis, Sen Ben 1, 12, 3, id Ep 5, 4, 105, 3, Quint. 1, 2, 20, cf also communium litterarum et politioris humanitatis expers, Cic. de Or 2, 17, 72 communis locus, euphem *the lower world,* Plaut. Cas. prol 19, and for *a brothel,* Sen Contr 1 2, p 83 Bip —In *plur* loca, *public places,* Cic Verr 2, 2, 46, § 112, id Fam 13, 11, 1, but loci, in philos. lang, *a commonplace, common topic,* id de Or 3, 27, 106, id Or 36, 126, Quint 2, 1, 9, 2, 1, 11, 5, 1, 3, 5, 12, 15, v locus —**B.** *Subst* **commūne,** is *n., that which is common.* **1.** In gen, *plur* ut communibus pro communibus utatur, privatis ut suis Cic Off 1, 7, 20 paucis ostendi gemis et communia laudas, *publicly,* Hor Ep 1, 20, 4, Ov M 13, 271 —In *sing* de communi aliquid consequi, Dig 17, 2 52, so Paul Sent. 1, 18, § 3 jus communi dividundo, Cic Fam 7, 12, 2, cf Gai Inst 4, 42, Dig 2, 1, 11, § 2 al.—**2.** Esp = το κοινόν, *a community, state* commune Latium Cinc. ap. Fest p 241, 18 Müll Commune Milyadum, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 38 § 95 Siciliae, id. ib 2, 2, 46, § 114, 2, 2, 59, § 145, 2, 2 63, § 154, gentis Pelasgae, Ov M 12, 7, cf. communis Graecia, id. ib 13, 199, and res communis = respublica, Sisenn ap. Non p 522, 17 —**b.** In commune (α) *For common use, for all, for a common object, end, advantage,* etc metuere, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 20 consulere, Ter And 3, 3, 16, Tac. A 12, 5, conferre, Cic. Quint. 3, 12, id Inv 2, 3, 8 vocare honores, i e *to bestow equally upon patricians and plebeians,* Liv 6, 40, 18 profutura, Quint. 6, 1, 7 laborare (apes) id 5, 11, 24 —Rarely in communi ponere libertatem, Tac A 13, 27 —(β) *In general, generally* (in post Aug prose) de jure omnium disputandum, Quint. 7, 1, 49, Plin 17, 1 1, § 9, Tac G 27, 38, 40 al —(γ) *Halves!* Sen. Ep. 119, 1, Phaedr 5 7, 3 — **II.** Trop **A.** *That represents the common sentiment, democratic* qui in bello suo et ceterorum hominum consilio uteretur, cum magis communem censemus in victoria futurum fuisse, etc, Cic Fam 4, 9, 2 —**B.** Of manners, *accessible, familiar, courteous condescending, affable* (kinder in sense with comis, hence in MSS very freq interchanged with it, v comis) supplicem et communem et consentientem vulgi (amicum) par est, Cic Lael 18,65, so id Fam 4 9 2 communis infimis, par principibus, Nep Att. 3, 1, so Eutr 8, 5, cf communitas.—*Comp,* Suet Claud. 21 dub (al comior) — *Sup,* Suet Vesp 22 dub (al comissimus) — **C.** T t **1.** In rhet. commune exordium, quod nihilo minus in hanc quam in contrariam partem causae potest convenire, *equally appropriate to either side of a cause,* Cic Inv 1, 18, 26, cf Quint 4, 1, 71, Auct Her 1, 7, 11, Cic. de Or 2, 78, 319 —**2.** In gram verbum, *a common verb,* i e *one that has both an active and passive signification,* Gell 15,13,1, Prisc. p 787 P sylla ba = anceps i e *either long* or *short,* Don. p 1389 P, Charis p 3 ib, Diom p 423 ib genus, *of both masculine and feminine gender,* Charis. p 126 ib et saep — Hence, *Adv* **1.** Class. form **commūnĭter,** *together, in common, jointly, generally* (very freq), Varr R R 2, 10, Cic. Off 3, 20, 80, id Rosc Am 37, 108, id N D 2, 48, 123, Nep Pelop 2 2, Hor Ep 1, 2, 13, Ov M 6, 262.— Opp proprie Quint. 9, 1, 23, opp separatim, Cic Fam 13, 12 1, cf id Arch 12, 32 —* *Comp,* Diom p 480 P —**2. commūnĭtus:** deos colere, Varr ap Non p 510, 5

commūnĭtas, atis *f* [communis] **I.** *Community, society, fellowship* (very freq in Cic, elsewhere rare) nulla cum deo homini, Cic N D 1, 41, 116 condicionis, aequitatis, legationis cum hoc gladiatore, id Phil 6, 2, 3 et conjunctio humana, id Off 1, 44, 157, cf id ib 1, 44, 156 vitae atque victûs, id Fam 9, 24, 3, id Off 1, 14, 45 —**B.** *The sense of fellowship, community in feeling* etc. cum omnis honestas manet a partibus quattuor, quarum una sit cognitionis altera communitatis, etc., Cic Off 1 43, 152, so id ib 1, 43, 153, and id ib 1, 45, 159, 3 5, 24, 3, 33, 118 — **II.** (Acc to communis, II) *Courtesy, condescension, affability,* Nep Milt. 8, 4

commūnĭter, *adv,* v communis, *adv* 1

commūnītĭo, ōnis, *f* [1 communio] **I.** Abstr, *the making* or *preparing of a way,* trop = Gr ὁδοποίησις anne autem principium aut rei totius quae agetur, significationem habere debebit, aut aditum ad causam et communitionem, etc., Cic de Or 2, 79, 320 —**II.** Concr, *a fortification,* Vitr 10, 13, 1

1. commūnītus, *adv,* v communis, *adv,* 2

2. commūnītus, a, um, *Part,* from 1 communio

***commurmŭrātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [commurmuro], *a general murmuring* Gell. 11, 7, 8

com-murmŭro, āre, 1 *v n,* or **commurmŭror,** ari, 1, *v dep, to murmur to one's self* or *with others* (very rare) **I.** *Act* form clauso commurmurat ore Sil 15 821 (ciconiae) congregatae inter se commurmurant, Plin 10, 23, 31, § 62 —**II.** *Dep* form ut scriba secum ipse commurmura

tus sit, Cic. Pis. 25, 61: commurmurantur αὐτοί, Varr. ap. Non. p. 178, 9 (Sat. Men. 64, 8).

commūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [commuto], *subject to change, changeable* (class.). **I.** In gen.: cera, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 30: haec imbecilla et commutabilis pecunia, id. Par. 1, 1, 7: commutabilis, varius, multiplex animus, id. Lael. 25, 92: ratio vitae, id. Mil. 26, 69: principia verbi, Varr. L. L. 9, § 99 Müll.—**II.** In rhet.: exordium quod ab adversario potest, leviter mutatum, ex contrariâ parte dici, = commune, Cic. Inv. 1, 18, 26; so * Quint. 4, 1, 71.

commūtātē, *adv.* [id.], *in a changed* or *altered manner*, Auct. Her. 4, 42, 54.

commūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a changing, change, alteration* (in good prose). **I.** In gen.: annuae, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 59; cf.: tempestatum atque caeli, id. Div. 2, 42, 89: temporum, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: crebrae aestuum, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: magnae rerum, id. B. C. 3, 68: ordinis, Quint. 9, 1, 6: subita, Nep. Dion, 6, 1: ventorum, Col. 11, 2, 94: morum aut studiorum, Cic. Lael. 21, 77: civiles, id. Fam. 5, 12, 4.—**II.** Esp. **A.** In rhet. **1.** *A figure of speech; a reciprocal opposition* or *change*, = ἀντιμεταβολή (cf. Quint. 9, 3, 85), Auct. Her. 4, 28, 39.—**2.** *A change* in words, pronunciation, or method of treatment, Auct. Her. 4, 42, 54 sq.—**B.** *An exchange.* **1.** Captivorum, Liv. Epit. 19.—**2.** (Acc. to commuto, II. B.) Of words, *a conversation, conference*, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 26.

* **commūtātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.] (for the class. commutatio), *a change, alteration*: in commutatum venire, Lucr. 1, 795.

com-mūto (**conm-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To alter wholly, change entirely* (class.; most freq. in Cic.). **A.** Prop.: omnia migrant, Omnia commutat natura et vortere cogit, Lucr. 5, 829; 1, 594; 1, 589; 2, 936: signa rerum, Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 74: frontem et vultum, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 11, 42: vocem, Suet. Tib. 71: quae commutantur fiuntque contraria, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 31.—Of fruits, *to decay, spoil*, Varr. R. R. 1, 69, 1.—**2.** Esp. rhet. t. t., *to change one's form of expression*: commutabimus tripliciter, verbis, pronuntiando, tractando, i. e. *vary our style*, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 42, 54.—**B.** Trop.: ad commutandos animos atque omni ratione flectendos, Cic. de Or. 2, 52, 211: nihil commutantur animo et idem abeunt qui venerant, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7; id. Att. 16, 5, 2.—**II.** *To exchange something with another, to change, interchange, replace, substitute, barter, traffic.* **A.** In gen., constr. with *acc.* alone, or with *inter se, cum* and *abl.*, or *abl.* alone, or *absol.* **1.** With *acc.*: commuto ilico pallium, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 36: ubi aetate hoc caput colorem commutavit, id. Most. 1, 3, 44: coloniam, id. Aul. 3, 6, 40: locum, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 3: captivos, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39; cf.: inter se commutant vestem ac nomina, *interchange*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 37: ornamenta templorum, Suet. Vit. 5; id. Aug. 24.—**2.** With *cum* and *abl.* (*a*) Of person: (loricam) secum, Just. 3, 1, 8.—(*β*) Of thing: gloriam constantiae cum caritate patriae, Cic. Sest. 16, 37: mortem cum vitâ, Sulp. ap. id. Fam. 4, 5, 3.—**3.** With *pro* and *abl.*: (litteras) D pro A, Suet. Caes. 56: vinum pro oleo, Dig. 2, 15, 8 *fin.*—**4.** With *abl.*: nisi oculos orationemque aliam conmutas tibi, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 56: fidem suam et religionem pecuniâ, Cic. Clu. 46, 129: ornandi causâ proprium (verbum) proprio, id. de Or. 3, 42, 167: possessionis invidiam pecuniâ, id. Agr. 1, 5, 14: leve compendium fraude maximâ, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29; cf.: hanc esse rem, quae si sit semel judicata, neque alio commutari . . . possit, *replaced*, i. e. *made good*, Cic. Inv. 1, 53, 102: victum vitamque priorem novis rebus, Lucr. 5, 1106: studium belli gerendi agriculturâ, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: mustum aere, Col. 12, 26, 2.—**5.** *Absol., to make an exchange*: vin commutemus? Tuam ego ducam et tu meam? Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 21: si quid de se diceretur, non dubitaret interpellare et commutare, *to change the subject*, Suet. Tib. 27.—**B.** Esp. of speech, *to exchange words, to discourse, converse* (so only twice in Ter.; cf. commutatio, II.): unum verbum tecum, Ter. And. 2, 4, 7: non tria Verba inter vos, id. Phorm. 4, 3, 34.

1. cōmo, mpsi (msi), mptum (mtum), 3, *v. a.* [co- (i. e. con) and emo; cf.: demo, promo]. **I.** *To bring together, form, frame, construct* (Lucretian): dum perspicis omnem Naturam rerum quâ constet compta figurâ, Lucr. 1, 950 Munro ad loc.: nunc ea quo pacto inter sese mixta quibusque compta modis vigeant, id. 3, 259: quibus e rebus cum corpore compta vigeret (animi natura), Quove modo distracta rediret in ordia prima, id. 4, 27.—**II.** *To care for, take care of.* **A.** Prop., in the class. per. usu. of the care of the hair, *to comb, arrange, braid, dress*; *absol.*: amica dum comit dumque se exornat, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 19: capillos, Cic. Pis. 11, 25; Verg. A. 10, 832: nitidum caput, Tib. 1, 8, 16: caput in gradus atque anulos, Quint. 12, 10, 47: comas acu, id. 2, 5, 12: comas hasta recurva, Ov. F. 2, 560: capillos dente secto, Mart. 12, 83.—Transf. to the person: sacerdos Fronde super galeam et felici comptus olivâ, *wreathed*, Verg. A. 7, 751: Tisiphone serpentibus undique compta, id. Cul. 218: pueri praecincti et compti, Hor. S. 2, 8, 70: longas compta puella comas, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 20.—**B.** In partic., *to adorn, deck, ornament*: corpora si quis vulsa atque fucata muliebriter comat, Quint. 8, prooem. § 19: colla genasque, Stat. S. 1, 2, 110: vultus, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 337: vestes et cingula manu, id. VI. Cons. Hon. 525.—**2.** Transf. of things: vittâ comptos praetendere ramos, Verg. A. 8, 128: colus compta, i. e. *furnished* or *adorned with wool*, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 194.—**II.** Trop., *to deck, adorn*: Cleopatra simulatum compta dolorem, Luc. 10, 83.—Esp. freq. of rhet. ornament: non quia comi expolirique non debeat (oratio), Quint. 8, 3, 42; cf.: linguae orationisque comendae gratiâ, Gell. 1, 9, 10.—Hence, **comptus** (**-mtus**), a, um, *P. a.*, *adorned, ornamented, decked*: juvenes ut femina compti, Ov. H. 4, 75: anima mundissima atque comptissima, Aug. Quant. Anim. 33.—But usu. of discourse, *embellished, elegant*: compta et mitis oratio, Cic. Sen. 9, 28 (al. composita): comptior sermo, Tac. H. 1, 19: (Vinicius) comptae facundiae, id. A. 6, 15.—Transf. to the person: Isocrates in diverso genere dicendi nitidus et comptus, Quint. 10, 1, 79.—*Adv.*: **comptē** (**comt-**), *with ornament, elegantly*, only trop.: compte disserere, Sen. Ep. 75, 6: agere rem, Gell. 7, 3, 52.—* *Comp.*: comptius dicere, Gell. 7, 3, 53.—*Sup.*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 66, acc. to Ritschl (al. comissime).

2. cŏmo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [coma]. **I.** *Neutr., to be furnished with hair* (as *verb. finit.* only post-class.), Paul. Nol. 28, 246.—But freq. **cōmans**, antis, *P. a.* **A.** *Having long hair, hairy, covered with hair* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): colla equorum, Verg. A. 12, 86; cf.: equus florâ et comante jubâ, Gell. 3, 9, 3: equae, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 180: tori, Verg. A. 12, 6: crines, Sil. 16, 59: saetae hircorum, Verg. G. 3, 312; cf.: pellis comata villis, Val. Fl. 8, 122: galea = cristata, *crested, plumed*, Verg. A. 2, 391; cf. cristae, id. ib. 3, 468.—**B.** Transf., of growths, etc., resembling hair: stella, *having a radiant, hairy train, a comet*, Ov. M. 15, 749: astro comantes Tyndaridae, *ornamented with stars*, Val. Fl. 5, 267: sera comans narcissus, *that puts out leaves late*, Verg. G. 4, 122: dictamnus flore Purpureo, id. A. 12, 413: jugum silvae, *leafy*, Val. Fl. 3, 403: silvae, id. 1, 429: folia, *luxuriant*, Plin. 13, 8, 16, § 59: pinus, Sil. 10, 550: humus, Stat. Th. 5, 502.—**II.** *Act., to clothe* or *deck with hair* or *something like hair* (as *verb. finit.* only post-class.), Tert. Pall. 3.—Freq. (esp. in the post-Aug. per.) **cōmātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *having long hair*: tempora, Mart. 10, 83, 13; Val. Fl. 7, 636; and *subst.*: **cōmātus**, i, *m.*, Suet. Calig. 35; Mart. 1, 73, 8; 12, 70, 9.—As *adj. propr.*: Gallia Comata, *Transalpine Gaul* (opp. togata), Cic. Phil. 8, 9, 27; Mel. 3, 2, 4; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 105; Cat. 29, 3; Luc. 1, 443.—Transf.: silva, *leafy*, Cat. 4, 11.

† **cōmoedĭa**, ae, *f.* (*gen.* comoediai, Plaut. Poen. prol. 51), = κωμῳδία, *a comedy* (cf. Varr. L. L. 9, § 99 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 39, 6 ib.), Plaut. Am. prol. 60; Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104; Quint. 6, 2, 20; 10, 1, 65; Hor. A. P. 281 al.: Plaut. As. prol. 13: facere, Ter. And. prol. 26: agere, id. Heaut. prol. 4: legere, Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 2: spectare, Ter. And. prol. 27: exigere, *to hiss from the stage*, id. ib.; cf. id. Hec. alt. prol. 4 and 7.—**II.** The younger Pliny humorously named a villa, which was on low ground, comoedia, in opp. to one on high ground, qs. lifted up on a buskin, which he called tragoedia, Plin. Ep. 9, 7, 3.

cōmoedĭcē, *adv.*, v. comoedicus.

† **cōmoedĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κωμῳδικός, *of* or *pertaining to comedy, comic*: ars, App. Flor. 3, n. 16, p. 353, 27.—* *Adv.*: **cōmoedĭcē**, *as in comedy*: astitit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 60; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 61, 11 Müll.

† **cōmoedus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κωμῳδός, *of* or *pertaining to comedy, comic*: natio, *adapted to comedy, given to acting*, Juv. 3, 100.—More freq., **II.** *Subst.*: **cōmoedus**, i, *m.*, *a comedian, comic actor* (while histrio is a play-actor in gen.), Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 30; Quint. 6, 2, 35; 1, 11, 1; 11, 3, 91; 11, 3, 181; Juv. 3, 94; 6, 73; Plin. Ep. 1, 15, 2; 3, 1, 9; Suet. Tib. 47; Gai Inst. 3, 212; Dig. 9, 2, 22, § 1.

cŏmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [coma], *hairy, with much* or *long hair* (rare): frons, Phaedr. 5, 8, 2: Phoebus, Auct. Priap. 37.—Transf., of plants, *leafy*: genus tithymali comosissimum, Plin. 26, 8, 45, § 71; 16, 6, 8, § 22.

com-păciscor (**conp-**) or **-pĕciscor**, pactus or pectus, 3, *v. dep.*, *to make an agreement, form a compact with one* (only in *temp. perf.* and *partic.*, and rare): si sumus compecti, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 129: mecum matrimonio compecta sit, id. Cist. Fragm. Mai, p. 17, v. 11.—Hence, **II.** *P. a.* as *subst.*: **compactum** (**conp-**) or **compectum** (**conp-**), i, *n.*, *an agreement*, only in *abl. sing.*: compacto (compecto, Cic. Scaur. 5, 8 B. and K.), *according to agreement* or *concert, in accordance with a previous compact*, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 177 P.; Cic. Scaur. l. l.; id. Att. 10, 12, 2 Orell. *N. cr.*: conpecto, Liv. 5, 11, 7.—In a similar sense: de conpecto, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 24; 3, 1, 29; id. Ps. 1, 5, 126; and: ex compacto, Suet. Caes. 20; Cod. Just. 7, 53, 3.

com-pāco, āre, *v. a.*, *to bring to peace* (eccl. Lat.): Aegyptios, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 20; 8, 13.

compactĭcius or **-tius**, a, um, = compactus, *agreed upon*: soter, Tert. adv. Val. 31.

compactĭlis, e, *adj.* [compactus, compingo]. **I.** *Pressed* or *joined together, compact*: trabes, *fitted one to another*, Vitr. 4, 7: postes, id. 10, 14, 2: operimentum (of nuts), Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 88.—**II.** Of form, *thick-set, compact*; of lions, Plin. 8, 16, 18, § 46; of bees, id. 11, 18, 19, § 59.

compactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compingo]. **I.** In abstr., *a joining together*: membrorum, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33.—* **II.** In concr., *the things that are joined together, a structure, frame*, Vitr. 10, 15, 2 Schneid.

compactīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *suitable for joining*: gummi, Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 10.

compactum, i, *n.*, v. compaciscor, II.

* **compactūra**, ae, *f.* [compingo], *a joining together*; only concr., *a joint*, Vitr. 4, 7, 4.

1. compactus, a, um, v. compingo.

2. compactus, a, um, v. compaciscor.

‡ **compaedăgōgīta**, ae, *m.* (συμπαιδαγωγίτης), *educated in the same pædagogium*; of slaves, Inscr. Orell. 2818 sq.

‡ **compaedăgōgĭus**, ii, *m.*, = compaedagogita, Inscr. Fabr. 361, 97.

‡ **compāgānus**, i, *m.*, *an inhabitant of the same village*, Inscr. Grut. 209, 1.

compāges, is (**compāgo**, inis; *nom.*, Stat. Th. 7, 43; *acc.* compaginem, Sen. Ep. 91, 12; *abl.* compagine, Ov. M. 1, 711; Cels. 4, 7; Manil. 1, 717; 1, 725; 1, 838), *f.* [root pag-; v. pango], *a joining together, a connection, joint, structure* (freq. and class.). **I.** Prop., Lucr. 6, 1070; Ov. M. 3, 30; Luc. 2, 487; 3, 491; Curt. 4, 3, 6; 4, 4, 12; Plin. 25, 3, 6, § 20; Suet. Aug. 43 et saep.—*Gen. plur.* compagum, Plin. 2, 2, 2, § 5 Sillig.—**II.** Trop.: in Veneris compagibus haerent, i. e. *in the embraces*, Lucr. 4, 1109; 4, 1201: dum sumus in his inclusi compagibus corporis, *bodily structures*, * Cic. Sen. 21, 77; cf. Vell. 2, 127, 3; Luc. 5, 119.—So of the body of the state, Tac. H. 4, 74 *fin.*

compāgĭna, ae, *f* [compago], *a joining together, combination* (peculiar to the agrimensores) litterarum, Baro ap Goes Agrim p 239, and Innoc ib pp 245 and 246

compāgĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f*, *a joining, joint*, = compages, junctura ἁρμογή, Vet Gloss, Ambros in Psa 37, § 29, Cassiod. in Psa 17 6

compāgĭno, āvi, atum, 1, *v a* [compago] **I.** *To join together* (late Lat), Amm 21, 2, 1, 28, 2, 3, Prud στεφ 10, 889, Aug Conf 13, 30 al — **II.** *Neutr*, *to border upon* compaginantes agri, Agrim p 346 Goes

compāgo, ĭnis, v compages

‡ **com-pāgus**, i, *m*, *one belonging to the nearest village*, Inscr Orell 3793

* **com-palpo**, are, *v a*, *to stroke, caress*, Aug Serm Temp 214.

com-par (conp-), păris *adj* (*abl.* compari, Liv 36, 44 7 compare, Ov Am 3, 5, 38, id A A 3, 359, *gen plur* comparum, Plaut Ps 1, 1, 64), *like* or *equal to another* (poet, after the Aug per also in prose) **I.** *Adj* (α) With *dat* natura viri compar uxori, * Lucr 4, 1251 consilium consilio, Liv 28, 42, 20 milites militibus centurioni bus centuriones, tribuni tribunis compares, id 8, 6, 15 —(β) With *gen* eorum, Gell 6 (7), 11, 1 — (γ) *Absol* conubium, Liv 1, 9, 5 postulatio Latinorum, id 23, 6, 8 compari Marte concurrerat id 36, 44, 7 — **II.** *Subst comm.*, *an equal, a companion, comrade, colleague*, Plaut Ps 4 3, 9, * Hor C 2, 5, 2 — **B.** Esp **1.** *One beloved, a spouse, consort, mate*, Plaut Ps 1, 1, 64, id Cas 4, 2, 18, * Cat 68, 126, Ov Am 3, 5, 38, Inscr Orell 2656, so of the queen in chess, Ov A A 3, 359 —* **2.** *A figure of speech whereby several members of a period have an equal number of syllables*, Auct Her 4, 20, 27

compărābĭlis, e, *adj* [1 comparo], *that may be compared, comparable* (very rare) species Cic Inv 1, 28, 42, cf id ib 1, 30 47 and 49 mors trium virorum, Liv 39, 52, 7

compărātē *adv*, v 1 comparo *fin*

1. compărātīcius, a, um, *adj* [1 comparo], *comparable* Tert adv Val 13

2. compărātīcius, a, um, *adj* [2 comparo] *furnished by contribution* aurum Cod Th 7, 6, 3

1. compărātĭo (conp-), onis, *f* [1 comparo] *a comparing comparison* (in good prose) **I.** In gen comparationis duo sunt modi, unus cum idemne sit an aliquid intersit quaeritur alter, cum quid praestet aliud alii quaeritur, Cic de Or 3, 29, 117, cf id ib § 116 potest incidere saepe contentio et comparatio de duobus honestis utrum honestius, id Off 1, 43, 152 majorum, minorum, parium, id Top 18, 71 orationis suae cum scriptis alienis, id de Or 1, 60, 257 rerum, Quint 2, 4, 24 argumentorum id 5, 13, 57 in comparatione alicujus (post Aug) strata erant itinera vilioribus sarcinis, quas in conparatione meliorum avaritia contempserat, Curt 3, 11 20 Vogel ad loc, so, ex comparatione regis novi, desiderium excitabatur amissi, id 10, 8, 9, cf Tact 7, 15, 7 — **II.** Esp **A.** *A trial of skill, contention* in comparationem se demittere, Suet Rhet 6 — **B.** *A relation, comparison* cum solis et lunae et quinque errantium ad eandem inter se comparationem est facta conversio, Cic N D 2, 20, 51 — **C.** Translation of the Gr ἀναλογία, Cic Univ 4 *fin*, 5, 7 —* **D.** *An agreement, contract* (v 1 comparo, II B) provincia sine sorte sine comparatio ne extra ordinem data, Liv 6, 30, 3 — **E.** Of animals, *a coupling, pairing* boum, Col 6, 2, 13 — **F.** In rhet criminis, *a defensive comparison of a crime with a good deed, on account of which the crime was committed*, Cic Inv 1, 11, 15, 2, 24, 72, Auct. Her 1, 14, 24, 1, 15, 25 — **G.** In gram **1.** *A climax*, Don p 1745 P — **2.** *The comparative degree*, Quint 1, 5, 45

2. compărātĭo, onis *f* [2 comparo] **I.** *A preparing providing for, preparation*, etc (rare but in good prose) novi belli, Cic Imp Pomp 4, 9, cf pugnae, Auct. B Afr 35 veneni, Liv 42, 17, 6 comparatio disciplinaque dicendi Cic Brut 76, 263 novae amicitiae, Sen Ep 9, 6 — **II.** *A procuring, gaining, acquiring* testium, Cic Mur 21, 44 voluptatis, id. Fin. 2, 28, 92 criminis, i e *of all the materials for an accusation*, id. Clu 67, 191 quibus ego ita credo, ut nihil de mea comparatione deminuam, id Q. Fr 1, 2, 5, § 16 — Hence, **B.** In late Lat, *a purchasing, purchase*, Dig 5, 1, 52, 41, 3, 41

compărātīvē, *adv*, v comparativus.

compărātīvus, a, um, *adj* [1 comparo] *of* or *pertaining to comparison, depending on comparison, comparative* **I.** In gen judicatio, Cic Inv 2, 25, 76 (cf 1 comparatio, I) genus causae (opp simplex), Quint 7, 4, 3 vocabulum, Gell. 5, 21, 13 — *Subst* **compărātīva**, orum, *n*, *words in the comparative degree, comparatives*, Quint 9, 3, 19 — *Adv* **compărātīvē**, *with comparison* dicere, Gell 5, 21, 14, Ambros de Fide, 5, 9, 71 — **II.** Esp in gram **A.** Gradus, or *absol*, *the comparative*, Don p 1745 P et saep — **B.** Casus *the ablative*, Prisc p 671 P

1. compărātor, oris, *m* [2 comparo], *a purchaser* (late Lat) Paul Sen 2, 17, 15, Cod Th 10, 33, 1, Inscr Orell 4168

2. compărātor, oris, *m* [1. comparo], *a comparer* litterarum, Julian Epit Nov c 44, § 177

* **compărātus**, ūs, *m* [id] *a relation, proportion* (cf 1 comparatio, II B) modulorum, Vitr 7 praef. *fin*

com-parco (conp-) or **comperco** (Sol 22, 17) parsi or persi, 3, *v a*, *to save, husband well, lay up* (ante and post class) **I.** Prop quod ille compersit miser, Ter Phorm 1, 1, 10 cibum, Fronto, Laud Neglig 2 p 371, Pacat Pan Theod 32 *fin.* — **II.** Trop, *to abstain forbear*, with *inf* conperce, amabo, me attrectare, Plaut Poen 1, 2, 137, cf Paul ex Fest p 60, 5 Müll

com-pārĕo (conp-), ui, 2, *v n*, *to be perfectly evident* or *apparent, to appear, be visible* (class) **I.** Prop qui modo nusquam conparebas, nunc quom conpares peris Plaut Aul 4, 4, 2 ita ego ad omnis conparebo tibi res benefactis frequens (= in omnibus rebus), id Mil 3, 1, 68 nec tamen ulla Comparebat avis, * Lucr 6, 1220 omnis suspitio in eos servos, qui non comparebant, commovebatur, Cic Clu 64, 180 repente comparuit incolumis, Suet Aug 14 et saep ornamenta orationis, Cic Or 71, 234, cf Nep Cato, 3, 4 nequaquam argenti ratio comparet *agrees, is correct*, Plaut Trin 2, 4, 16, Cic Sull. 26, 73 Orell *N cr* — **II.** Meton (effectus pro causa), *to be present, be in existence, to exist* et memor sum et diligens ut quae imperes, conpareant, *may be done*, Plaut Am 2 1, 83 signa et dona comparere omnia, Cic Verr 2, 1, 50, § 132 in Thucydide orbem modo orationis desidero, ornamenta comparent, id Or 71, 234 conquiri quae comparerent jussit, Liv 6, 1, 10, so id. 25, 40, 4, 32, 10, 3, 34, 35, 6, cf id 26, 30, 10, 27, 24, 8, Ov M 6, 410

com-părĭlis, e, *adj*, *equal, like* figurae Aus Ecl 2, 38 ratio, Arn 2, p 68.

1. compăro (conp-), avi, atum, 1, *v a* [compar], *to couple together in the same relation, to connect in pairs, to pair, match, unite, join*, constr *aliquid cum aliquā re, alicui rei, aliqua inter se*, or *absol.* **I.** Lit (rare but class.) **A.** In gen ut inter ignem et terram aquam deus animamque poneret, eaque inter se compararet et proportione conjungeret ut etc, Cic Univ 5 *med* comparari postremo, id. ib 5 ambo cum simul aspicimus, non possumus non vereri, ne male comparati sitis Liv 40 46, 4 L. Volumnius cum Ap Claudio consul est factus priore item consulatu inter se conparati, id 10, 15 12 labella cum labellis, Plaut As 3, 3 78 quin meum senium cum dolore tuo conjungam et comparem, Att ap Non p 255, 31 (Trag Rel v 90 Rib) — Hence, **B.** Esp of combatants, for the usu compono, *to bring together to a contest, to match* ut ego cum patrono disertissimo comparer Cic Quint 1, 2 cum Aeserino Samnite Pacideianus comparatus id. Q Fr 3, 4, 2, Lucil ap Non p 257, 18 Scipio et Hannibal, velut ad supremum certamen comparati duces, Liv 30, 28, 8 hunc Threci comparavit, Suet Calig 35 — **II.** Trop **A.** *To couple together in judgment* **1.** *To count one object fully equal to another, to place on the same footing put on an equality with* (rare but class.) ne minem tibi profecto hominem ex omnibus aut anteposuissem umquam aut etiam comparassem, Cic. Fragm ap Non. p 256, 4, cf Nep Iphic. 1, 1, Liv 28, 28, 15, Quint 10, 1 98, Cat. 61, 65 al cum quibus (hominibus) comparari sordidum, Cic. Rep 1, 5, 9, so id. Fam 12 30 7 et se mihi comparat Ajax? Ov M 13, 338.—**2.** In gen, *to place together in comparison, to compare* (the usu signif of the word in prose and poetry) homo quod rationis est particeps similitudines comparat Cic. Off 1, 4 11 majora minori paria, id de Or 2, 40, 172, id Top 18, 68 metaphora rei comparatur, quam volumus exprimere, Quint 8, 6 8 — With *dat* equi fortis et victoris senectuti, comparat suam, Cic. Sen 5, 14 si regiae stirpi compararetur ignobilis, Curt. 8, 4, 25 restat ut copiae copiis conparentur vel numero vel, etc., Liv 9, 19, 1 se majori pauperiorum turbae, Hor S 1, 1, 112 Periclem fulminibus et caelesti fragori comparat, Quint 12 10, 24, cf id 12 10, 65 necesse est sibi nimium tribuat, qui se nemini comparat id 1, 2, 18 nec tantum inutilibus comparantur utilia, sed inter se quoque ipsa id 3, 8, 33, cf id. 3, 6 87 —With *cum* and *abl* hominem cum homine et tempus cum tempore et rem cum re, Cic Dom 51, 130, id. Verr 2, 4, 54 § 121 cum illo ceteris rebus nullo modo comparandus es, id Phil. 2, 46, 117 cum meum factum cum tuo comparo id Fam 3, 6, 1, id. Off 3, 1, 2, 2 6, 20 corporis commoda cum externis et ipsa inter se corporis, id ib 2 25, 88 longiorem orationem cum magnitudine utilitatis, id ib 2, 6, 20 victoria, quae cum Marathonio possit comparari tropaeo, Nep Them 5, 3 totam causam nostram cum tota adversarii causā, Quint 7, 2 22, 12, 7, 3 — With *ad* nec comparandus hic quidem ad illum est, Ter Eun 4, 4, 14 sed nihil comparandi causa loquar, *I will institute no comparison*, Cic Pis 1, 3 — Hence, **3.** With *rel clause to reflect, consider, judge*, or *to prove, show, by comparing* (rare) id ego semper mecum s cagito et comparo quo pacto magnam molem minuam, Att ap Non p 256, 20 cum compararetur, *utrum etc.*, Auct Her 2, 28, 45 comparando quam intestina corporis sedi tio similis esset irae plebis in patres, etc, Liv 2, 32, 12, cf Tac A 3, 5 deinde comparat, quanto plures deleti sint homines, etc., Cic. Off 2 5, 16 — **B.** Comparare inter se t t, of colleagues in office, *to agree together in respect to the division of duties, to come to an agreement* (freq in Liv, esp of the consuls, who made an arrangement between themselves in respect to their provinces) inter se decemviri comparabant, quos ire ad bellum, quos praeesse exercitibus oporteret, Liv 3 41 7 senatusconsultum factum est, ut consules inter se provincias Italiam et Macedoniam compararent sortirenturve, id 42, 31, 1, 8, 20, 3, 32, 8, 1, 33, 43, 2, 26 8 8, 41, 6, 1 (consules) comparant inter se ut etc., id 8, 6, 13, 10, 15, 12 ut consules sortirentur compararentve inter se, uter, etc, id. 24, 10, 2, of the tribunes of the people id 29, 20 9, of the proprætors id 40, 47, 1 — **C.** (In acc with I B) Si scis quod donum huic dono contra comparet, *opposes to this*, Ter Eun 2, 3, 63 —Hence, * **compărātē**, *adv*, *in* or *by comparison, comparatively* quaerere (opp simpliciter) Cic Top 22, 84

2. com-păro (conp-) avi atum, 1 (old form conparassit = comparaverit Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 19), *v a* **I.** *To prepare something with zeal, care*, etc., *to make ready, to set in order, furnish, provide* etc (class) **A.** Lit magnifice et ornate convivium comparat (al apparat), Cic Verr 2, 1, 26 § 65, Tib 1, 10 42 sibi remedium ad magnitudinem frigorum, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 10, § 26 se, *to make one's self ready to prepare one's self*, id Mil 10 28 se ad respondendum, id N D 3, 8, 19 se ad iter Liv 28, 33 1, cf *pass*, id 42 43, 4 se ad omnis casus, Caes B G 7, 79 insidias alicui per aliquem, Cic Clu. 16, 47, cf dolum ad capiendos eos, Liv 23, 35, 2 comparare et constituere accusationem, Cic Verr 2, 1, 1 § 2, cf comparare accusatorem filio suo, id Clu. 67, 191 fugam, Caes B G 4, 18 domicilium

ībi, Liv. 1, 34, 10: iter ad regem, Nep. Alcib. 10, 3 et saep.: vultum e vultu, *to adjust according to, to fashion*, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 5.—In the histt. freq. of preparations for war: bellum, Nep. Dion, 5, 1; id. Ages. 2, 4; id. Eum. 7, 1; Liv. 9, 29, 5; 32, 28, 7; Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 1 et saep.: arma, milites, classem, Liv. 42, 30, 11; cf. Nep. Milt. 4, 1; id. Dion, 4, 3; id. Dat. 4, 1 and 4; id. Hann. 3, 2; Liv. 28, 13, 1; 35, 26, 1; Suet. Tib. 25; Curt. 4, 9, 3; cf.: arma latroni, Quint. 12, 1, 1.—*Pass.* in mid. force: ita fiet ut isdem locis et ad suadendum et ad dissuadendum simus conparati, Auct. Her. 3, 3, 4: ab hoc colloquio legati Romani in Boeotiam conparati sunt, *made ready to go*, Liv. 42, 43, 4.—(β) *Absol.*: ex hac parte diligentissime comparatur, Cic. Fam. 16, 11, 3: tempore ad comparandum dato, Nep. Thras. 2, 2; so Liv. 35, 45, 5; 38, 12, 7.—(γ) With *inf.*: urere tecta, Ov. Tr. 2, 267: an ita me comparem, Non perpeti, etc., *place myself in a condition*, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 2.—**B.** Trop. of the arrangements of nature, of civil life, of manners, customs, etc., *to arrange, appoint, ordain, establish*; esp. in the *pass. impers.*: ita quoique est in aetate hominum conparatum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 5; cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 94 Fleck.; Liv. 3, 68, 10: more majorum comparatum est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53, 153; cf.: ita comparatum more majorum erat, ne, etc., Liv. 39, 29, 5: est ita natura comparatum ut, etc., Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 5: praetores, ut considerate fieret, comparaverunt, Cic. Quint. 16, 51; so Auct. Her. 4, 16, 23; Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 7: jam hoc prope iniquissime comparatum est, quod in morbis, etc., Cic. Clu. 21, 57: eis utendum censeo quae legibus conparata sunt, Sall. C. 51, 8.—So rarely of persons: sic fuimus semper comparati, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 32.—**II.** *To procure what one does not yet possess* or *what is not yet in existence, to procure, get, purchase, obtain, prepare, make, collect.* **A.** Prop.: negoti sibi qui volet vim parare, Navem et mulierem haec duo conparato, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 2: mihi quadraginta minas, id. Ep. 1, 2, 19: aurum ac vestem atque alia, quae opus sunt, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 15: pecudes carius, Suet. Calig. 27: merces, Dig. 13, 4, 2 *fin.*: ex incommodis Alterius sua ut comparent commoda, Ter. And. 4, 1, 4; so id. Heaut. 2, 4, 17: Sthenius ab adulescentio paulo studiosius haec compararat, supellectilem, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 83; Curt. 5, 6, 3: gemmas, toreumata, signa, tabulas, Suet. Caes. 47: victum et cultum humanum labore et industriā, Cic. Oecon. ap. Col. 12, praef. § 2: Suet. Calig. 22.—**2.** Of abstract things: amicitias, Cic. Inv. 1, 1, 1; cf. id. Fin. 1, 20, 65: auctoritatem sibi, Caes. B. G. 5, 53: laudes artibus, Cic. Fam. 2, 4, 2; id. Off. 2, 13, 45: tribunicium auxilium sibi, Liv. 9, 34, 3 al.; Hor. Epod. 2, 30.—**B.** Trop.: sex (tribunos) ad intercessionem comparavere, *brought* or *gained them over to their side*, Liv. 4, 48, 11.

com-particeps, ticĭpis, *adj.*, *partaking, participants together* (late Lat.): promissionis, Vulg. Eph. 3, 6; Hier. in Eph. 3, 6 sqq.

com-partior, īri, *v. dep.*, *to divide something with one, to share*: MVNERA CVM ALIQVO, Inscr. Orell. 4040: intellectum prudentiae sapientia compartietur, Vulg. Ecclus. 1, 24.—*Pass.*: compartiri altario, *to be made partaker of*, Aug. 2 Serm. Dom. 54.

com-partŭrio, īre, 4, *v. n.*, *to be associated in childbirth* with any one, Ambros. Hexaem. 4, 8, 31; id. de Fide, 1, 14, 87.

com-pasco (con-), no *perf.*, pastum, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *To feed together, feed in common*: si compascuus ager est, jus est compascere, Cic. Top. 3, 12; Dig. 8, 5, 20.—**II.** *To feed, pasture*, in gen.: Brundisiana (ostrea), Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 61.—**B.** Pregn. **1.** *To consume by feeding, to eat*: pabulum, Varr. R. R. 2, prooem. § 5; so in *pass.*, id. ib. 1, 53.—**2.** *To drive away, destroy* by feeding: famem, Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 169.

com-pascŭus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to common pasturage*: ager, *a common pasture*, Cic. Top. 3, 12; Lex Thor.; Inscr. Orell. 3121; cf. Paul. ex Fest p. 40, 1 Müll.: jus compascui, Dig. 8, 5, 20; cf. Quint. 5, 10, 85.

* **compassĭbĭlis**, e, *adj.* [compatior], *suffering with one*, Tert. adv. Prax. 29.

compassĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *fellow-suffering, fellow-feeling* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res Carn. 4: sententiarum, *sympathy, agreement*, id. ib. 3 *fin.*

* **com-pastor**, ōris, *m.*, *a fellow-herdsman*, Hyg. Fab. 187.

compastus, a, um, *Part.*, from compasco.

com-pătior, passus, 3, *v. dep.* (late Lat.). **I.** *To suffer with one*, Tert. adv. Prax. 29; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 16, 98.—**II.** *To have compassion, to feel pity*, Aug. Ep. 40, 29, 6; id. Conf. 3, 2.

‡ **com-patrĭōta**, ae, *m.*, *a fellow-citizen*, συμπολίτης, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

com-pătrōnus, i, *m.*, *a fellow-patron* (Lat. of jurists), Dig. 26, 4, 3, § 4 sq.; 38, 5, 1.

com-pauper, ĕris, *m.*, *a companion in poverty, fellow-pauper* (late Lat.), Aug. Serm. 25 ex 50 homil. c. 3.

com-păvesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to be thoroughly terrified, to be very much afraid*: animus, Gell. 1, 23, 9; cf. Macr. S. 1, 6, 22.

compăvio, īre, *v. a.*; only in *perf. part. pass.*: **compăvītus**, a, um, *beaten*, App. M. 7, p. 197, 24 (al. aliter).

compeccātor, ōris, *m.*, *a fellow-sinner*, Hier. Ep. 112, 5.

com-pecco, āre, *v. n.*, *to err* or *commit a fault together* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 12; id. Tard. 3, 1 *fin.*

compĕciscor, v. compaciscor.

compectum and **compectus**, a, um, v. compaciscor.

compĕdes, um. v. compes.

compĕdĭo (conp-), no *perf.*, ītum, 4, *v. a.* [compes], *to fetter, shackle* (mostly ante- and post-class.). **I.** Prop.: pedes corrigiis, Varr. ap. Non. p. 28, 9: servi conpediti, Cato, R. R. 56; Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 24; Sen. Tranq. 10, 1; Dig. 4, 3, 7, § 7 al.—* **II.** Trop.: rebus immortalibus perniciosissime compediri, Aug. Ep. 39.

compĕdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *fettering, shackling*: linea (i. e. compes), Varr. ap. Non. p. 28, 9, and p. 451, 25.

compellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. compello]. **I.** In gen., *an accosting*, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 22.—**II.** Esp. with reproach, *a reprimand, reproof, rebuke* (rare), Cic. Phil. 3, 7, 17; in *plur.*, id. Fam. 12, 25, 2; Gell. 1, 5, 2.

1. com-pello (conp-), pŭli, pulsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to drive together to a place, to collect, assemble* (opp. expello, Cic. Pis. 7, 16; to dispellere, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 149; and to aspellere, id. Trin. 3, 2, 46; class.). **I.** Lit. of herds, flocks: tum compellendum (agnos) in gregem ovium, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 18: armentum in speluncam, Liv. 1, 7, 5; cf.: pecoris vim ingentem in saltum avium, id. 9, 31, 7: greges in unum, Verg. E. 7, 2: pecus totius provinciae, Cic. Pis 36, 87: haedorum gregem hibisco (poet. for ad hibiscum), Verg. E. 2, 30.—Also of other objects: primordia, Lucr. 2, 564: homines unum in locum, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2: naves (hostium) in portum, Caes. B. C. 1, 58 *fin.*: hostes intra oppida murosque, id. B. G. 7, 65; so of the driving or forcing of enemies in a body; cf.: adversarios intra moenia, Nep. Ages. 5, 3: hostem fugatum in naves, Liv. 10, 2, 2: Dardanos in urbem, id. 41, 19, 9; Suet. Vit. 15: oppidanos intra munimenta, Curt. 8, 11, 1: hostes in fugam, Just. 4, 4.—Hence fig.: bellum Medulliam, *to turn the war thither*, Liv. 1, 33, 4: is (hostes) eo compulit ut locorum angustiis clausi, etc., *drove them into so close corners*, Nep. Ham. 2, 4: Pompeium domum suam, Cic. Pis. 7, 16: ad monumentorum deversoria plebe compulsā, Suet. Ner. 38: quam (imaginem) virga semel horrida ... Nigro compulerit gregi, * Hor. C. 1, 24, 18: ossa in suas sedes, Cels 6, 7 *fin.*—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To bring* or *press together*: amores nostros dispulsos, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 149: cur eam tantas in angustias et in Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? Cic. Ac. 2, 35, 112.—Far more freq., **B.** *To drive, bring, move, impel, incite, urge, compel, force, constrain to something*; constr. with *ad*, *in*, more rarely with *ut*, the *inf.* or *absol.* (α) With *ad* (freq in Suet.): aliquem ad virtutem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 10: ad arma, Cic. Marcell. 5, 13: ad bellum, Ov. M. 5, 219: ad deditionem fame, Suet. Aug. 14; Curt. 9, 1, 19: ad necem, Suet. Aug 66; id. Calig. 23; id. Ner. 35: ad mortem, id. Tib. 56; Quint. 7, 3, 7: ad confessionem, Suet. Claud. 15: ad pugnam, id. ib. 21: ad rapinas, Luc. 7, 99: ad defectionem, Curt. 10, 1, 45: ad laqueum, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 12: ad impudicitiam, Dig. 1, 6, 2.—(β) With *in*: in hunc sensum compellor injuriis, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 21: in eundem metum, Liv. 25, 29, 8: in socordiam, Col. 11, 1, 11: in mortem, Quint. 7, 3, 7: in metum, Tac. H. 2, 27.—(γ) With *ut*: callidum senem callidis dolis Conpuli et perpuli, mihi omnia ut crederet, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 4; Suet. Caes. 1; 24; id. Vesp. 2; Tac. Or. 4; Curt. 8, 8, 2.—(δ) With *inf.*: aliquem jussa nefanda pati, Ov. F. 3, 860; Luc. 3, 144; Suet. Tib. 62; id. Dom. 14; Curt. 5, 1, 35; Just. 16, 5; 30, 3; Gai Inst. 2, 237.—(ε) *Absol.*: ceteras nationes conterruit, compulit, domuit, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 33: aliquā indignatione compellendus, Quint. 9, 4, 138: ille qui aspellit, is conpellit, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 46; freq. in *perf. part.*: periculis compulsus, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 11; Caes. B. C. 3, 41; Liv. 27, 30, 3.

2. compello (conp-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. compello; cf. 2. appello, āre, from 1. appello, ĕre, and jugare, from root of jungo], *to accost one.* **I.** Without implying reproach, *to accost, address* (mostly poet.): exin compellare pater me voce videtur his verbis, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 41 (Ann. v. 45 Vahl); so, aliquem, id. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 4 (Ann. v. 256 ib.): aliquem voce, Verg A. 5, 161; and: notis vocibus, id. ib. 6, 499; cf. Ov. M. 14, 839: blande hominem, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 72; cf. id. Stich. 2, 1, 43: familiariter, id. Men. 2, 3, 23: carmine, * Cat. 64, 24: talibus agrestem compellat Oreada dictis, Ov. M. 8, 787; 12, 585; Tauream nomine, Liv. 23, 47, 2; Curt. 4, 13, 20: aliquem multo honore, Verg A. 3, 474; verbis amicis, id. ib. 2, 372: aliquam de stupro, *to invite to unchastity*, Val. Max. 6, 1, 2; in like sense *absol.*: compellare, Hyg. Fab. 57.—**II.** In a hostile sense, *to address one reproachfully* or *abusively, to reproach, chide, rebuke, upbraid, abuse, to take to task, call to account* (good prose). **A.** In gen.: mimus nominatim Accium poetam compellavit in scaenā, Auct. Her. 1, 14, 24: neque aspexit mater, quin eum fratricidam impiumque detestans compellaret, Nep. Timol. 1, 5: pro cunctatore segnem, pro cauto timidum compellabat, Liv. 22, 12, 12; 34, 2, 8: ne compellarer inultus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 297; 1, 7, 31; id. Ep. 1, 7, 34.—**B.** Esp., jurid. t. t., of authorities, *to summon* one to answer a charge; or of adversaries, *to arraign one before a tribunal, to accuse of crime* (cf. 2. appello): Q. Ciceronem compellat edicto, Cic. Phil. 3, 7, 17; id. Red. in Sen. 5, 12; 13, 52: Nigidius minari in contione, se judicem, qui non adfuerit, compellaturum, id. Att. 2, 2, 3; so id. Phil. 3, 7, 17; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 3; Nep. Alcib. 4, 1; Liv. 43, 2, 11; Tac. A. 16, 27; Suet. Caes. 17.

compendĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [compendium], *short, compendious*, only a few times of ways or roads: via ad gloriam proxima et quasi compendiaria, * Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43; cf. Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 1.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. compendĭārĭa**, ae, *f.* (sc. via), *a short way* or *method*; fig., Varr. ap. Non. p. 202, 5; Petr. 2, 9; Sen. Ep. 119, 1; cf. id. ib. 27, 5: breviores etiamnum quaedam picturae compendiariae, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 110.—**B. compendĭārĭum**, ii, *n.* (sc. iter), the same, Sen. Ep. 73, 11.

compendĭfăcĭo, ĕre, v. compendium.

compendĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [compendium] (eccl. Lat.). **I.** *To shorten, abridge*: sermonem, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9; 4, 1.—**II.** Compendiare alicui, lit., *to shorten the way of life for one*; hence, *to kill him*, Aug Quaest. in Hept. 7 *fin.*

compendĭōsē, *adv.*, v. compendiosus *fin.*

compendĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [compendium] **I.** *Advantageous* (opp. damnosus), Col. 1, 4, 5.—**II.** *Abridged, short, brief, compendious* (post-class.): verba, App. M. 11, p. 268, 12: iter, id. ib. 6, p 186, 12: exitus citae mortis, Prud. στεφ. 2, 334.—*Adv.*: **compendĭōsē**, *compendiously, briefly*, Cassiod. Var. 8, 29.—In *comp.*, Sid. Ep. 7, 10.

compendĭum, ii, *n.* [compendo], orig. belonging to the lang. of econ., *that which*

is weighed together, kept together, saved (cf Varr L L 5, § 183 Müll , Paul ex Fest p 72, 10 Müll), *a saving* or *gain, profit acquired by saving* (opp dispendium, class in prose and poetry) **I.** Prop ego hodie compendi feci binos panes in dies, *have saved two loaves*, Plaut Pers 4, 3, 2, cf id Truc 2, 4, 26 aliquem mercibus suppeditandis cum quaestu compendioque dimittere, Cic Verr 2, 2, 3, § 6, 2, 3, 46, § 109 turpe compendium effugere, id Fl 3, 7 se negat facturum compendii sui causa quod non liceat, id Off 3, 15, 63 homines ad turpe compendium commovere, Auct Her 4, 40, 52 servire privato compendio suo, Caes B C 3, 32, id B G 7, 43, Liv 8, 36, 10, Plin 21, 12, 41, § 70, Suet Tib 48 compendia repetere ignotis terris, Tib 1, 3, 39 al ligni, Plin 23, 7, 64, § 127, cf operae, id 17, 23, 35, § 214, 18, 20, 49, § 181 viae, id 5, 5, 5, § 38 —**B.** Esp , **1.** *Shortness of way, a short way* (= compendiaria), Quint 4, 2, 46, Tac A 12, 28, Flor 3, 3, 7, Just 2, 10 *fin ;* cf montis, *a short cut across the mountain*, Ov M 3, 234 maris, Tac A 2, 55 fugae, Sil 12, 533, cf Plin Pan. 95, 5, Gell praef § 12 —**2.** In the phrases, **a.** Facere compendium, *to make a profit, gain* (α) In gen compendium edepol haud aetati optabile Fecisti, quom istanc nactu's impudentiam, Plaut Bacch 1, 2, 51 —(β) More freq *to make a saving*, i e *be sparing* of a thing compendium ego te facere pultandi volo, *to save your knocking*, i e *to cease therefrom*, id Ps. 2, 2, 11 errationis, id Rud 1, 2, 90 praeconis, id Stich 1, 3, 38 —**b.** Aliquid ponere ad compendium *to save, spare* something, i e *not to say it*, Plaut Cas 3, 1, 3, 3, 1, 5, cf. coaddito ad compendium, id ib v 4 —**II.** *A sparing, saving in any thing done*, i e *a shortening, abbreviating* quam potes, tam verba confer maxume ad compendium, i e *be concise, brief*, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 184 —So of discourse, etc (ante class) facere or fieri compendi, *to shorten, abridge* (the discourse), or *to be shortened, abridged* lamentas fletus facere compendi licet, Pac ap Non p 132, 29 (Trag Rel v 175 Rib) compendi verba multa jam faciam tibi, *will be very brief with you*, Plaut Bacch 2, 2 7, id. Most 1, 1, 57, id. Ps 4, 7, 42 verbis velitationem fieri compendi volo, *in few words briefly*, id As 2, 2, 41, cf sed jam fieri dictis compendium volo, id Capt 5, 2, 12 in ipsis statim elementis etiam brevia docendi monstrare compendia, Quint 1, 1, 24, cf id 1, 1, 30, and compendio morari, i e *only a short time*, id 1, 4, 22

* **com-pendo,** ĕre, *v a* , *to weigh, balance together* compendium, quod, cum compenditur, una fit, Varr L L 5, § 183 Müll.

compensātĭo (conp-), ōnis, *f* [compenso] *a weighing, balancing of several things together* **I.** Prop , in the lang of business, *a balancing of accounts, a rendering of an equivalent, equalizing* compensatio est debiti et crediti inter se distributio, Dig 16, 2, 1, so ib 24, 3, 15, Gai Inst 4, 66 sq mercium, *an exchange, barter* (opp pecunia), Just 3, 2 11 —**II.** Trop (only in Cic) hac usurum compensatione sapientem, ut voluptatem fugiat si ea majorem dolorem effectura sit, Cic Tusc 5, 33, 95 incommoda commodorum compensatione lenire, id N D 1, 9, 23

compensātīvus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *serving for compensating* (late Lat), Victor Rhet 1, p 137, 2, p 217

compensātō, *adv* , v compenso *fin*

com-penso (conp-) āvi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to poise, weigh several things with one another*, hence, in the lang of business, *to equalize one thing with another by weighing, to balance with one another, to make good, compensate, balance against*, lit. and trop (class in prose and poetry, most freq in Cic), constr *aliquid cum aliquā re, aliquā re* or *absol* **I.** In gen (α) *Cum aliquā re* nonne compensabit cum uno versiculo tot mea volumina laudum suarum Cic Pis 30 75 laetitiam cum doloribus, id Fin 2, 30, 97 bona cum vitiis Hor S 1, 3, 70 —(β) *Aliquā re* summi labores nostri magna compensati gloriā Cic de Or 3, 4, 14 id Font 5, 13 (1, 3) damna ab aliquo aetatis fructu compensata, id Verr 2, 5, 13, § 33 o vix ullo otio compensandam hanc rei publicae turpitudinem, id Att 7, 18, 2, id Or 69, 231 paucitatem pedum gravitatis suae (sc spondei) tarditate, id ib 64, 216 tot amissis te unum, Ov H 3, 51 pecuniam pedibus, *to make up for the low price in shoe leather*, Cato ap Cic Fl 29, 72 facinora ministerio, Curt 10, 1, 2 reprehendens alia laude compenses, * Quint 11, 1, 87 — **II.** In post Aug poets, of a way, *to shorten, spare, save* longum iter, Sen Hippol 83 (cf pensare iter, Luc 9, 685) — Hence,

compensātō, *adv* , *with compensation* or *reward*, Tert Pall 2 (al leg compensati)

comperco, v comparco

* **com-pĕrĕgrīnus,** i, *m* , *a fellow stranger*, Sid Ep 7, 17 *fin*

compĕrendĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f* [comperendino], *a deferring of the time* (*of trial*) *to the third day* or *later* (post-Aug), Sen Ep 97, 5, Plin Ep 5, 21, 1, 6, 2, 6, Gell 14, 2, 1, Tac Or 38, cf. Cic Verr 2, 1, 9, § 26 —**II.** Transf , in gen , *delay* sine ullā comperendinatione, Ambros in Luc 1, 8

compĕrendĭnātus, us, *m* [id], i q comperendinatio, q v , Cic Verr 2, 1, 9, § 26, id Brut 22, 87

compĕrendĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [comperendinus], jurid t t , prop of the judge, *to cite a defendant to a new time of trial, appointed on the third following day* or *later* reum, Cic Verr 2, 1, 9, § 26, 2, 1, 7, § 20 —**II.** Meton , of the party which demands the deferring ut ante primos ludos comperendinem, Cic Verr 1, 11, 34 Klotz ad loc

com-pĕrendĭnus, a, um, *adj* dies, *the third following day to which a trial was deferred*, Gai Inst 4, 15, Macr S 1, 16, 3, 1, 16, 14

‡ **com-pĕrĕo,** ii, ire, *to perish together*, acc to Diom 1, p 369 P

com-pĕrĭo, peri, pertum, 4, *v a* [root par , of paro, pario , cf 2 comparo, and aperio, operio, etc , by others separated from these words and referred to root per , of πειραω peritus, periculum, but cf Corss Ausspr II 410], lit , *to disclose wholly, lay open* (a fact), without the access idea of communicating the thing disclosed (which aperio expresses , v aperio), *to obtain a knowledge of a thing, to find out with certainty, to have* or *gain certain information, to ascertain, learn*, etc (class in prose and poetry) certo comperi, Ter Eun 5, 1, 9 cum indicia mortis se comperisse manifesto et manu tenere diceret, Cic Brut 80, 277 hoc, Nep Eum 8, 4 stellarum ortus, Cat 66, 2 de amore hoc comperit, Ter And 1, 3, 6 nihil de hoc (Sullā) consul comperi Cic Sull 31, 86, Sall J 68, 1 postquam de scelere filii comperit, Nep Paus 5, 3, Suet Dom 6 al —With *inf* and *acc* , Ter And 1, 1, 63 posteaquam comperit eum posse vivere, Cic Rosc. Am 12, 33 hanc gentem Clusium inde venisse comperio, Liv 5, 35, 3, Quint 1, 7, 24 diram qui contudit hydram, comperit invidiam supremo fine domari, * Hor Ep 2, 1, 12 ubi comperi ex eis qui, etc , Ter Heaut 1, 1, 69 aliquid ex multis, Cic. Clu 68, 192 ex litteris, Nep Paus 4, 5 per exploratores, Caes B G 4, 19, 6, 28, Nep Alcib 8, 6 certis auctoribus, Cic Att 14, 8, 1 nihil testibus, nihil tabulis, nihil aliquo gravi argumento, id Clu 45, 126, Caes B C 2 37 a quo ut rem gestam comperit, Nep Dat 3, 4 quae ex fratre comperérat nuntiari regi jubet, Curt 6, 7, 18 ut postea ex captivis comperit, Caes B G 1, 22, Hirt B G 8, 17, 8, 36 —Cicero on account of the frequent repetition of the phrase omnia comperi, in the trial of Catiline, was often bantered by his contemporaries, hence (Clodius) me tantum comperisse omnia criminabatur, Cic Att 1 14, 5, cf id Fam 5, 5, 2 — With *depend question* dolo an vere cunctatus, parum comperimus, Sall J 113, 1, 67, 3 —(β) Esp freq in *part perf pass* Oppianici facinus manifesto compertum atque deprehensum, Cic Clu 14, 43 non ego haec incertis jacta rumoribus adfero ad vos, sed comperta et explorata, Liv 42 13, 1, cf id 29, 18, 7, 29, 21, 13 sintne haec investigata, comperta, patefacta per me, Quint 9, 3, 49 pecuniam ex aerario scribae viatoresque aedilicii clam egessisse per indicem comperti, *discovered*, Liv 30, 39, 7 compertus adulterare matronas, Suet. Aug 67 uxorem in stupro generi compertam *detected*, id Tib 35 —Also with the *gen* of the crime compertus stupri, Liv 22, 57, 2, Just 11, 11, 5 probri, Liv 7, 4, 4 sacrilegii id. 32, 1, 8 flagitii, Tac A 1, 3, 4, 11 de his haud facile compertum narraverim, *give certain information*, Sall J 17, 2 qui ex fratre comperta ipsi nuntiasset Curt 6 8, 11 haec ex vate comperta nuntiabat id 7, 7, 22.— In *abl absol* comperto lege Gabiniā Bithyniam et Pontum consuli datam, Sall. H Fragm ap Prisc p 1130 P , so Liv 31, 39, 4 and 7, 33 5, 4, Tac A 1, 66, 4, 36, 11, 13 *fin* , 14, 57 —So, also, compertum habeo and compertum mihi est, *I know full well* quod de his duobus habuerint compertum, Cic Clu 45, 127, so Sall. C 2, 2, 22 *fin* pro comperto polliceri, *as certain*, Suet. Ner 31 —Hence, **compertē,** *adv* , *on good authority*, only Gell. 1, 22, 9, and in *comp* , id 1, 11, 12

compĕrĭor (conp-), iri, pertus sum, 4, *v dep* , collat form of comperio, q v , *to ascertain, learn, obtain certain knowledge that*, etc (rare), constr mostly with *acc.* and *inf* dum ne ab hoc me falli comperiar, Ter And 5, 3, 31, Sall J 45, 1, 108, 3, Tac A 4 20, Gell 3, 3, 1 quid comperior? App M 2, p 124, 11, *perf*, Tert. adv Herm. 28

com-pernis, e, *adj* [perna] *with the knees bent inwards, knock kneed* Lucil ap Non p 26, 3, Plaut Fragm ap Fest p 375, 20 Müll ; Varr L L 9 § 10 Müll

* **com-perpĕtŭus,** a, um, *adj* , *co eternal*, Prud. Apoth 339

compertē, *adv* , v comperio *fin*

1. compertus, a, um, v comperio

2. compertus, ūs, *m* [comperio] *experience, personal knowledge* (late Lat and very rare) compertu evidentia, App M 1, p 103 *fin*

1. com-pēs (conp-), pĕdis, *f* (*m acc* compedem meum, Vulg Thren 3 7, *plur* compedes parati, Lact Mort Persec. c 21), *a* (wooden) *fetter* or *shackle, for the feet* (usu in *plur*) **I.** Prop , *nom* and *acc.* jubete huic crassas compedis inpingier, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 76 ut istas compedis Tibi adimam, id. ib 5, 4, 30, id Men 1, 1, 4, id Pers 2 3, 17, Ter Phorm 2, 1, 19, *gen* conpedium, Plaut. Pers 3, 3, 15, *abl* conpedibus levior filius, id Capt 5, 4, 28, Cato ap Gell 11, 18, 18, Hor Ep 1, 16, 77, Juv 10, 182 —In *sing gen* compedis, Claud in Eutr prol. 2, 3, *acc.* compedem, Vulg Thren 3, 7, *abl.* dura compede, Tib 1, 7, 42 validā, id 2, 6, 25, Hor Epod 4, 4, Ov Tr 4, 1, 5 magnā, Juv 11, 80 (*nom* and *dat* of *sing* apparently not in use) —Prov compedes, quas ipse fecit ipsus ut gestet faber, Aus. Idyll 7 *fin* —**II.** Trop , *fetters, bonds, bands, chains* corporis, Cic Tusc 1, 31, 75 ipsum Philippum compedes eas (urbes) Graeciae appellare Liv 32, 37 4 grata (of the chains of love), Hor C 1, 33, 14 grata compede vinctum aliquem puella tenet, id ib 4, 11, 24 nivali compede vinctus Hebrus, id Ep 1, 3, 3 agrias corpori imponere, of adverse winds, Varr ap Non p 28, 13 —And of a hinderance in gen has compedes, fasces inquam hos laureatos, etc , Cic Att. 8, 3, 5 —**B.** As a female ornament of silver, Plin 33, 12, 54, § 151

2. compes, i q compos, acc to Prisc. 1, p 553

compesco, pescui (pescitum, Prisc. p 887 P), 3, *v a* [compes], *to fasten together, to confine, hold in check, to repress, curb, restrain* (mostly poet or in post Aug prose, not in Cic , the words quoted as from Cic. by Quint 11, 3, 169 quin compescitis vocem istam? ap Cic himself, Rab Perd. 8, 18, are quin continetis vocem) **I.** Lit ramos fluentes, i e *to clip, prune*, Verg G 2, 370, Col 5, 6, 11 spatiantia bracchia, Ov M 14, 630 ignibus ignes, id ib 2, 313 incendia, Plin Ep 10, 33 (43), 2 mare, Hor Ep 1, 12, 16 luxuriosam vitem fructu, Col 4, 21, 2, cf Plin 14, 20, 25, § 124 harundinem Col 4, 32, 5, cf coerceo cretam, *to tread, stamp*, Titin ap Non p 245, 32 equum angustis habenis, Tib 1, 4, 11 suos ocellos, Prop 1, 16 31 seditiosum civem, Quint. 11, 1 40, cf legiones, Suet Calig 1 multitudinem, id Caes 16 —**II.** Trop , *to suppress, repress, restrain, check*, etc. seditio-

nem exercitûs verbo uno, Tac. A. 1, 42: hostiles motus per legatos, Suet. Tib. 37: sitim multâ undâ, Ov. M. 4, 102: maledicta hinc aufer; linguam compescas face, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 75; cf. querellas, * Lucr. 3, 954 Lachm.: tristitiam, Ov. M. 9, 396: clamorem, Hor. C. 2, 20, 23: risum, id. S. 2, 8, 63; and: vino dolores, Tib. 1, 2, 1: animam frenis et catenâ, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 63: mentem, id. C. 1, 16, 22: scelera, Quint. 12. 1, 26: ardorem (together with temperavit vim suam), Tac. Agr. 8: mores dissolutos vi, Phaedr. 1, 2, 12.—(β) With *inf.:* cave malum et compesce in illum dicere injuste, *cease, forbear*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 59.

compĕtens, v. competo *fin.*

compĕtenter, *adv.*, v. competo *fin.*

compĕtentĭa, ae, *f.* [competo] (post-class.), *a meeting together, agreement:* membrorum inter se, *symmetry*, Gell. 1, 1, 3; cf. Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 19, 21.—**II.** Esp., of the stars, *conjunction, aspect:* nasci ad eandem competentiam (sc. siderum), Gell. 14, 1, 26; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 24 al.

compĕtītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (late Lat.). **I.** *An agreement*, Sid. Ep. 2, 9.—**II.** *A judicial demand*, Cod. Th. 2, 23, 1.—**III.** *Rivalry*, Ambros. de Elia, 21, 79.

compĕtītor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a rival, competitor* (in good prose); in gen., Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38; id. Planc. 4, 9; id. Att. 1, 1, 1; Liv. 6, 41, 2; 37, 57, 15; Quint. 3, 7, 2; 7, 1, 29; 9, 2, 97; Suet. Caes. 13; 19; Dig. 50, 2, 3, § 2.—**II.** Esp., *a plaintiff*, Cod. Th. 10, 9, 2.

* **compĕtītrix,** īcis, *f.* [competitor], *a female competitor*, Cic. Mur. 19, 40.

com-pĕto (conp-), īvi or ii, ītum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* (first common since the Aug. per.; very rare before that time; not found in Cic., and perh. not in the poets). **I.** *Act.*, *to strive after something in company* or *together* (post-class. and very rare): unum locum, Just. 13, 2, 1: unam speciosam (puellam), Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 59: bona, Cod. Th. 10, 10, 27, § 6.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to meet* or *come together*. **A.** Lit. (very rare): ubi viae competunt, tum in compitis sacrificatur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 25 Müll.: ubi recti angulorum conpetant ictuus, Plin. 2, 18, 16, § 80: si cacumina harundinum in unum competunt, Col. 4, 17, 1; cf. id. 2, 2, 9.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of time, *to coincide, agree, meet, to happen*, etc.; constr. with *cum*, the *dat.*, *in*, or *absol.:* tempora reputantibus initium finemque miraculi cum Othonis exitu competisse, Tac. H. 2, 50 *fin.:* fasti adeo turbati, ut neque messium feriae aestati, neque vindemiarum auctumno competerent, Suet. Caes. 40: si competant coitus lunae in novissimum diem brumae, Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 191; 18, 26, 63, § 232; cf. *impers.:* si ita competit, ut idem ille, qui sanare potest, disserat, Sen. Ep. 75, 6.—**2.** Of other things, *to agree* or *coincide with something, to answer to it:* tanto Othonis animo nequaquam corpus aut habitus competiit, Suet. Oth. 12.—Hence, *absol.*, *to be qualified, competent, appropriate, fit, suitable, to correspond:* neque animo neque auribus aut linguâ competere, Sall. H. 1, 88 Dietsch; Tac. A. 3, 46: dux velut captus animi non linguâ, non auribus competere, id. H. 3, 73: aut assumere in causam naturas, quâ competent, aut mitigare, quâ repugnabunt, Quint. 4, 1, 17: ut vix ad arma capienda aptandaque pugnae competeret animus, Liv. 22, 5, 3: ei loci situs ita competit, Col. 8, 17, 3; cf. id. 9, 1, 1; 9, 5, 1: si cujusquam neptium suarum competeret aetas, Suet. Aug. 31; Col. 1, 6, 23; cf. id. 2, 8, 4; 2, 18, 2; 2, 20, 4; 4, 29 *fin.* —**3.** *To belong, be due to:* actionem competere in equitem Romanum, Quint. 3, 6, 11: mihi adversus te actio competit, Dig. 19, 1, 25: poena competit in aliquem, App. M. 10, p. 243, 40: hereditas competit alicui, Eum. Pan. Const. 4: libertas servo competere potest, Just. Inst. 1, 5, 1. — Hence, **1. compĕtens,** entis, *P. a.* **a.** *Corresponding to:* personae rebus, App. Flor. 16: ratio etymologiae cum sententiâ vocabuli, Gell. 19, 13, 3.—*Comp.*, Auct. Pan. Maxim. et Const. 7.—**b.** *Competent, legal:* judex, Dig. 2, 1, 19: tribunal, ib. 3, 3, 35, § 2.—**2. compĕtenter,** *adv.*, *suitably, properly, becomingly* (post-class.): consulere alicui, Dig. 24, 3, 22: punire, ib. 22, 5, 16.—* *Comp.:* disserere, Hier. adv. Helv. 2.—* *Sup.:* uti Platone, App. Mag. p. 316, 22.

compētum, v. compitum.

* **compīlātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [compilo], lit., *a raking together, pillaging, plundering;* hence, concr., sportively of a collection of documents, *a compilation:* Chresti, Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 1.

compīlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a plunderer:* veterum, *an epithet of Virgil* (on account of his imitation of Homer, Ennius, etc.), acc. to Hier. praef. Hebr. Quaest. in Genes., and Isid. Orig. 10, 44.

com-pīlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to snatch together and carry off, to plunder, pillage, rob* (rare but class.). **I.** Prop., with *acc.* of person or thing robbed: aedes, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 6: fana, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 86: si malui compilari quam venire, id. de Or. 2, 66, 268: consulem, exercitum, provinciamque, id. Verr. 2, 1, 13, § 35: hortos, id. Phil. 3, 12, 30: templa omnibus ornamentis compilata, Liv. 43, 7, 10: totum oppidum ostiatim, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 53: ne te (servi) compilent fugientes, Hor. S. 1, 1, 78: ipsum (Jovem), Phaedr. 4, 11, 2.—With *acc.* of thing taken: ubi vir compilet clanculum, quicquid domi'st, Plaut. Men. 4, 1, 2.—**B.** With *aliquem*, *to cudgel* or *beat soundly*, App. M. 7, p. 196, 8; 9, p. 218, 7.—**II.** Trop.: sapientiam, Cic. Mur. 11, 25: Crispini scrinia, Hor. S. 1, 1, 121.

1. com-pingo (conp-), pēgi, pactum, 3, *v. a.* [con-pango]. **I.** *To join* or *unite several parts into one whole, to put together, frame, make by joining, compose* (in *verb. finit.* mostly in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Prop.: roboreis axibus compingitur solum, Col. 6, 19, 1: navem iisdem tabulis (opp. dissolvo), Dig. 45, 1, 83; cf.: Argo compacta manu Palladiâ, Sen. Med. 365: PONTEM, Inscr. Orell. 39: casam male, Mart. 12, 72: caput tenuissimis ossiculis, Gell. 6, 1, 1; Vitr. 10, 2, 14: crepidas sibi, App. Flor. 9 al.: verbum unum ex multitudine et negotio, Gell. 11, 16, 4: Graece nescio quid ais te compegisse, quod ut aeque pauca scripta, placeat tibi, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 6.—In *part. perf.:* quid tam compositum tamque conpactum et coagmentatum inveniri potest? Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74; cf. id. Univ. 8 *med.:* fistula disparibus septem cicutis, Verg. E. 2, 36: trabes, id. A. 12, 674: membra animantum, *framed together*, Lucr. 5, 919; cf. under *P. a.* —**B.** Trop. (post-class.): falsa de Christo, Arn. 1, p. 34: fabulas ignominiosas de diis, id. 4, p. 148.—**II.** Compingere aliquem or aliquid aliquo, *to confine, lock up, put, conceal* (several times in Plaut. and Cic., elsewh. rare). **A.** Prop.: aliquem in carcerem, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 3; id. Men. 5, 5, 39; cf.: ipsam (Rheam) in vincula, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 1: se in Appuliam, Cic. Att. 8, 8, 1: aurum atque argentum ubi omne conpactum fuit? Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 62.—**B.** Trop.: quae parentis tam in angustum tuos locum conpegeris, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 103: in judicia et contiunculas, tamquam in aliquod pistrinum, detrudi et compingi, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46: aufer, utere (pallâ), vel tu vel tua uxor, vel etiam in loculos compingite, *keep it, thrust it into your pockets*, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 17 Ritschl *N. cr.*—Hence, **compactus,** a, um, *P. a.*, of figure or form, *compact, thick-set, thick, firm* (freq. in post-Aug. prose): compacto corpore et robusto, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 1: boves, Col. 6, 1, 2: compactis firmisque membris, * Suet. Vesp. 20: cruribus, Col. 6, 1, 3; 6, 37, 6: compactâ et torosâ cervice, Pall. Mart. 11, 2.

2. com-pingo, pinxi, 3, *v. a.*, *to paint over;* only trop.: Aristarchi ineptiae, quibus aliena carmina compinxit, *disguised, covered*, Sen. Ep. 88, 39.

* **com-pinguesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to thicken to a solid substance*, Tert. Anim. 25.

compĭtālāris, e, v. compitalis.

compĭtālĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [compitalis], *of* or *belonging to the* compitalia: dies, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 3: ludi, id. Pis. 4, 8; Suet. Aug. 31: ambulationes, Cic. Att. 2, 3, 3 *fin.*

compĭtālis, e, *adj.* [compitum], *of* or *pertaining to the cross-ways:* Lares, Varr. L. L. 6, § 25 Müll.; Suet. Aug. 31 (qui compita servant, Ov. F. 2, 615; cf. id. ib. 5, 140 sq.). — **II.** *Subst.* **A.** ‡ **compĭtāles,** ium, *m.*, *priests of the* Lares compitales: COMPIT. LAR. AVG., Inscr. Orell. 3958 sq.—**B. compĭtālĭa,** ium and iōrum (cf. Charis. p. 27 sq. P.; Prisc. p. 7?? ib.: compitaliorum, Cic. Pis. 4, 8 Orell. *N. cr.*), *n.*, *a festival, annually celebrated at cross-roads* (compita) *in honor of the Lares*, soon after the Saturnalia, on a day appointed by the prætor (cf. conceptivus, II.), Varr. L. L. 6, § 25 Müll.; cf. Gell. 10, 24, 3; Macr. S. 1, 7 *fin.;* Cato, R. R. 5, 4; 57, 2; Cic. Att. 2, 3, 3; Plin. 36, 27, 70, § 204; Paul. ex Fest. p. 40, 3, and Fest. p. 257, 1 Müll.

compĭtum (compētum, Varr. L. L. 6, § 25 Müll.), i, *n.* (mostly in *plur.;* in *sing.*, Cato, R. R. 5, 4; Varr. L. L. 6, § 43 Müll., and in Non. p. 94, 27; Liv. 27, 4, 12; Fest. p. 174, 7 Müll.; Dig. 8, 10, 12, § 3; Tert. Test. Anim. 1 *fin.*—Access. form **compĭtus,** i, *m.*, Varr. and Caecil. ap. Non. p. 196, 9 sq.) [competo], *a place where several ways meet, a cross-way, cross-road*, Cic. Agr. 1, 3, 7; Liv. 34, 2, 12; Verg. G. 2, 382; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 23; 4 (5), 3, 57; Ov. F. 1, 142; 2, 615; 5, 140; Hor. S. 2, 3, 26; 2, 6, 50; id. Ep. 1, 1, 49: compita Larum (Romae) CCLXV., Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 66.—**B.** Trop. (with allusion to the fable of the Choice of Hercules), Pers. 5, 35. —**II.** Meton.: stomachi, Tert. Res. Carn. 60.—Of *an altar raised at cross-roads*, Grat. Cyn. 483; Inscr. Grut. 107, 1 al.

com-plăcĕo, plăcŭi and plăcĭtus sum, 2, *v. n.* (except in Col., only ante- and post-class.). **I.** *To be pleasing at the same time, to please also:* postquam me amare dixi, complacita'st tibi, Ter. And. 4, 1, 21: ut et tibi et Gallioni nostro complacuerat, * Col. 9, 16, 2; cf. Gell. 17, 9, 4.—**II.** *To be very pleasing to:* Veneri haec complacuerunt, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 22: hoc deo complacitum'st, id. ib. 1, 3, 3; cf. Gell. 18, 3, 4: ejus sibi complacitam formam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 25; cf. App. M. 4, p. 157; Nemes. Cyn. 12. —Hence, **complăcĭtus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *pleased, favorable:* Musae, Mart. Cap. 2, § 119; *comp.:* deus, complacitior, Vulg. Psa. 76, 8.

* **com-plāco,** āre, *v. a.*, *to conciliate greatly:* sibi judices, Tiro ap. Gell. 7, 3, 13.

* **complānātor,** ōris, *m.*, *one who makes level*, App. Mag. p. 277, 12.

com-plāno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make even, level*, or *plain* (rare). **I.** Prop.: terram tabulâ, manibus, pedibus, Cato, R. R. 151, 3: montium juga, Suet. Calig. 37: lacum, id. Caes. 44: opera, Auct. B. Alex. 63: domum, *to make even with the ground, to pull down, raze*, Cic. Dom. 38, 101.—* **II.** Trop.: complanare et mollire aspera, dura, i. e. *to render tolerable*, Sen. Prov. 5, 9.

‡ **com-plantātĭo,** ōnis, *f.*, = καταφύτευσις, *a planting*, Vet. Gloss.

com-planto, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to plant together* (late Lat.); only trop., Vulg. Rom. 6, 5; Ambros. Abrah. 2, 11, 80 *fin.:* virtutibus, id. Ep. 42 *fin.*

com-plătŏnĭcus, i, *m.*, *a fellow-Platonist*, Sid. Ep. 4, 11.

* **com-plaudo,** ĕre, *v. n.*, *to applaud together*, Paul. Nol. 18, 8.

complecto, ĕre, v. complector *fin.*

complector (conp-), plexus, 3, *v. dep.* (in signif. mostly coinciding with amplector), prop., *to entwine around a person* or *thing* (cf. amplector; class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit. **a.** Of persons, *to clasp, embrace*, as an expression of affection. (α) With *acc.:* vidi et illam et hospitem Conplexum atque ausculantem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 53: adcurrit; mediam mulierem complectitur, Ter. And. 1, 1, 106: tum ille artius puellam amplexus, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103: viri corpus, Lucr. 4, 1193: (adulescentem) complexus osculatusque dimiserit, Cic. Att. 16, 5, 2: suum maritum, Ov. M. 12, 428: nepotes, Verg. A. 6, 786: aliquem complexa tenere, Cic. Font. 21, 47 (17, 36); cf. Stat. S. 2, 1, 121. — Of parts of the person: dextram euntis, Verg. A. 8, 558; Ov. M. 6, 494; cf. Curt. 6, 7, 8: infirmis membra lacertis, Ov. M. 10, 407: genua, in supplication, Quint. 6, 1, 34: pedes alicujus, Luc. 10, 89.—(β) With *inter se:* nosque inter nos esse conplexos, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 58: conplecti inter se lacrimantes milites coepisse, Liv. 7, 42, 6; Verg. A. 5, 766.—(γ) With *in vicem*, Quint. 7, 10, 17.—(δ) *Absol.:* nequeunt conplecti satis, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 32: *Phr.* Conplectere. *Di.* Lubens, id. Truc. 2, 4, 19: contineri quin complectar non queo, id. Men. 5, 9, 65; id. Mil. 4, 8, 19; Prop. 1,

10, 5 — (c) With cum and abl, Plaut Am 1, 1, 134 — **b.** In gen, *to grasp, clasp, seize, encircle, surround, compass, enclose* (vitis) claviculis suis quasi manibus quicquid est nacta complectitur, Cic. Sen 15, 52 (orbis caelestis) extimus, qui reliquos omnis complectitur, id Rep 6, 17, 17 complexi terram maris, Ov M 8, 731 ubi mollis amaracus illum (Ascanium) Floribus et dulci conplectitur umbra Verg A 1, 694 vestis complectens undique corpus, Cat 64, 307 spatium, *to mark out around for military purposes*, Caes. B G 7, 72, Auct. B G 8, 74, cf of ploughing around, Ov M 15, 619 aliquem obsidione, Vell 2, 51, 1 et saep caput digitis cruentis, Ov M 3, 727 manibus eminentia saxa, Curt 7, 11, 15 dexterā impendentes ramos, id 9, 5, 13 — Of grasping an adversary in fight quoad stans complecti posset atque contendere, Nep Epam 2, 4 qui cum inter se complexi in terram ex equis decidissent non prius distracti sunt, quam alterum anima relinqueret, *in contention*, id. Eum 4, 2 — **II.** Trop **A.** Of sleep, *to seize upon, enfold* sopor fessos complectitur artus, Verg A 2, 253, cf me artior somnus conplexus est, Cic. Rep 6, 10, 10 — **B.** *To embrace something intellectually as a whole, to comprehend, understand* aliquid cogitatione et mente, Cic Or 2, 8, cf id Fam 5, 17, 4 deum et divinum animum cogitatione, id Tusc 1, 22, 51 omne caelum totamque cum universo mari terram mente, id Fin 2, 34, 112, cf Quint 12 1, 25, 12, 2, 17 animo proxima quaeque meo, Ov Tr 1, 3, 70 rei magnitudinem animo, Cic de Or 1, 5, 19, Quint 10, 6, 3, 10, 6 6 al, cf without *acc* cum conplector animo, quattuor reperio causas etc., Cic Sen 5, 15 — Without mente, animo, etc perficies ut ego ista innumerabilia complectens nusquam labar? Cic Ac 2, 35, 114 totum genus judiciorum, id Verr 2, 2, 12, § 32 formam animi magis quam corporis, *to consider*, Tac Agr 46 aliquid memoria, Cic Div 2, 71, 146, Quint 2, 7, 3, and without memoria, id 11, 2, 36 — **C.** *To comprehend a multitude of objects in discourse* or *in a written representation, to comprise, express, describe, represent, explain*, with *acc* and *abl* or *adv* omnia alicujus facta oratione, Cic Verr 2, 4, 26, § 57 omnium rerum memoriam breviter libro id Brut 3, 14 orator autem sic illigat sententiam verbis, ut eam numero quodam complectatur et astricto et soluto, id. de Or 3, 44, 175 omnia una comprehensione, id Fin 5, 9, 26 plura semel, Quint 11, 1, 66 pauca paucis, id 8, 3, 82, cf id 7, 3, 29 sententiam his verbis, id 3, 6, 13 — Esp with sententia, *to sum up in a formal vote* or *decree* (of speeches in the Senate) causas complectar ipsa sententia, *in the motion* or *decree itself*, Cic Phil 14, 11 29 sed ut alii quando sententia complectar ita censeo, id. ib 14, 14, 36 — Hence, **2.** In philos lang *to draw a conclusion, make an inference*, Cic Inv. 1, 40, 73, Auct Her 2, 29, 47, cf complexio — **D.** *To embrace from love, to love, value, honor, to be addicted to, to care for*, with *acc* and *abl* aliquem honoribus et beneficiis suis, Cic. Prov Cons 16, 38, cf eum beneficio, id Planc 33, 82 aliquem summa benevolentia, id Fam 6, 14, 1 hunc omni tua comitate, id ib 7, 5, 3 omnes caritate cives, Liv 7, 40 3 aliquem arta familiaritate, Plin Ep 3 11, 5 al — Without *abl* hominem, Cic. Fam 2, 6, 4 — *Absol* da te homini, complectetur, Cic Fam 2, 8, 2 quos fortuna complexa est, id Lael 15, 54 philosophiam id Brut 93, 322, cf. artes ingenuas, Ov P 1, 6, 9 causam eam, Cic Phil. 5, 16 44, cf id Att 16, 15, 3 otium, id. ib 2, 6, 1 — **E.** *To embrace, include* cari sunt parentes, cari liberi, propinqui, familiares, sed omnis omnium caritates patria una complexa est Cic Off 1 17, 87 licet haec omnia complectatur eversio, Quint 8, 3, 69, 2, 15, 13 — **F.** (Causa pro effectu) *To take into possession, to seize, lay hold of, to make one's self master of* (rare) (philosophiae) vis valet multum, cum est idoneam complexa naturam Cic. Tusc 2, 4, 11 facultatem aliquam id Fam 10, 12, 5, Liv 44, 1, 12 plures provincias complexus sum quam alii urbes ceperunt, Curt. 6, 3, 4

☞ * **a.** *Act* collat form **complecto**, ĕre quando convenit complectite Pompon ap Non p 472 *fin*, cf Prisc. p 797 P — **b.** **complector**, ti, in *pass* signif invidiosa fortuna complecti, Cic Fragm ap Prisc p 793 P quo uno maleficio scelera omnia complexa esse videantur, id Rosc. Am 13, 37 (but in Cic Tusc 5, 14, 40, and id Fin 3, 12, 41, the best read is completur)

complementum, i, *n* [compleo], *that which fills up* or *completes, a complement* (rare, only fig) numerorum (inania quaedam verba), * Cic. Or 69, 230 omnium accusationum, *that gives them their full weight*, Tac. A 3, 38 accusationis, Cod Th 9, 24, 3

com-plĕo (conp-), evi, etum, 2 (contr forms complerunt, complerint, complerat, complesse, etc, for compleverunt, etc, very often), *v a* [pleo, whence suppleo, plenus] *to fill up, fill full, fill out* (class in prose and poetry) **I.** Lit, of material objects. **A.** In gen, with *acc* of place, vessel, etc, filled (α) Alone hostes fossam complent, Caes. B G 5, 40, Auct B Hisp 16, Tac H 2, 25 tunc aut inane quicquam putes esse, cum ita completa et conferta sint omnia, ut, etc, Cic Ac. 2, 40, 125 metu, ne compleantur navigia, Liv 41, 3, 2 deducunt socii navis et litora conplent, Verg A 3, 71 conplebant Laidos aedes (amatores), Prop 2, 6, 1 corpora quae loca complerent, *occupy space*, Lucr 1, 522 legiones cum loca Camporum complent, id 2, 324 milites complent murum, Caes. B G 7, 27 vigiles domum Flavii complevere, Tac H 3, 69, id A. 15, 33 scrobem ad medium, Col Arb 4, 5 non bene urnam, Ov M 12, 616 vasculа, Quint. 1, 2, 28 paginam, *to fill out, write full* Cic Att 13, 34 *fin* speluncas, of the winds, Lucr 6, 197 — (β) With *abl.* of material, etc fossas sarmentis et virgultis, Caes B G 3, 18 totum prope caelum humano genere completum est, Cic Tusc. 1, 12, 28 mundum animorum multitudine, id Div 2, 58, 119 bestiis omnium gentium circum conplere, Liv 44, 9, 4 naufragorum trepidatione passim natantium flumen conpleverunt, id 42, 62, 6 Hispanias Gallias Italiam monumentis ingentium rerum, id. 30, 28, 4 quos (gradus) ubi accusator concitatis hominibus complerat, Cic Clu 34, 93 munus Apolline dignum libris, Hor Ep 2, 1, 217 late loca milite, Verg A. 2, 495 naves serpentibus, Nep Hann 11, 6 amphoras plumbo, id ib 9, 3 statuas aeneas pecunia, id. ib 9, 3 horrea messibus, Luc 3 66 complentur moenia et tecta maerentium turba, Tac. A 3, 1 Palatium multitudine et clamoribus complebant id ib 14, 61 virgultibus et cratibus et corporibus exanimis complere fossas, id ib 4, 51, cf also et terrae stirpium renovatione complentur, Cic N D 2, 51, 128 — (γ) With *gen* conviviumque vicinorum cottidie conpleo, Cic Sen. 14, 46 cum completus jam mercatorum carcer esset, id Verr 2 5, 57, § 147. quae causa ... ararum conpleverit urbis, Lucr 5, 1162 — **B.** Esp **1.** In milit lang **a.** *To make the army, a legion, etc, of a full number to complete, fill up* legiones in itinere Caes B C 1, 25 cohortes pro numero militum complet, Sall C 56, 1, Nep Milt 5, 1 legione completa per manipulos, Sil 8, 119 — **b.** *To man, fill with men* classem Romanam sociis navalibus, Liv 24, 11, 9 naves colonis pastoribusque, Caes B C 1, 56, cf has (naves) sagittariis tormentisque compleverunt, id ib 2, 4 naves bis denas aut plures Verg A. 11, 327 Serv — **2.** *To fill, impregnate* alias (mulieres), Lucr 4 1249, 4, 1275 — **3.** Transf, of light, sound, etc (freq) **a.** *To fill* with light *make full* ut cuncta sua luce compleat (sol), Cic Rep 6, 17, 17 mundum suā luce, id N D 2, 46, 119 terras larga luce, id ib 2, 19, 43 orbem (luna), Tib 2 4, 18 lunae se cornua lumine complent, Verg A 3, 645 quod maria ac terras omnis caelumque rigando Conpleat (sol), Lucr 5, 595 — **b.** *To fill* with sound, *cause to resound*, etc, *to fill, make full* omnia clamoribus, Lucr 4, 1014 omnia vocibus, id. 5, 1065 nemus querellis, id. 2 358, cf nemus timendā voce, Hor Epod 6 9 aera tinnitibus et murmure Ov M 14, 537 atria ululatu id ib 5 153 atria fremitu, id ib 5 3 et saep fremitu aequora, Prop 2 16 (3 8) 37 aures (sonus), Cic Rep 6 18 18, cf id. Agr 3 1 3 caelum clamore Sen Herc Oet 798 aures sermonibus, Claud Cons Prob et Olyb 31 clamor omnia variis terrentium ac paventium vocibus complet, Liv 5, 21 11 — **c.** Of odors, etc. omnia primo motu ac spiritu suo, vini, unguenti, corporis odore complesset, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 12, § 31, cf Veg Vet. 1, 17, 3 — **4.** Transf, *to cover, overwhelm* Dianam (i e simulacrum) coronis et floribus, i e *to deck, adorn*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 35, § 77, vortentibus Telebois telis complebantur corpora, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 95 — **5.** *To fill, sate* with food or drink multo cibo et potione, Cic Tusc 5, 35, 100 se flore Liberi, Plaut Cist 1, 2, 8 haec avis scribitur conchis se solere conplere, Cic N D 2, 49, 124 — **II.** Trop **A.** *To supply fully furnish abundantly* exercitum omni copia, Caes. B C 2, 25 *fin* — **B.** *To fill with any notion, story, desire, humor, passion* completi sunt animi auresque vestrae, me obsistere, etc, Cic Agr 3, 1, 3 reliquos (milites) bona spe, Caes. B C 2, 21 aliquem gaudio, Cic Fin 5, 24, 69 taedio Quint. 8, 6, 14 animos robore, Luc. 6, 412 omnia luctu, Sall C 51, 9 omnia terrore, Liv 34, 9, 13 cuncta pavore Curt 3, 13, 10 al — With *gen* aliquem erroris et dementiae, Plaut. Am 1, 2, 9 aliquem flagitii et formidinis, id Men 5, 5, 3 — **C.** *To make complete* or *perfect, to finish*, of a promise, *to fulfil it* lustrationem (annuam) menstruo spatio (luna) Cic. N D 1, 31, 87, cf Verg A 5, 46 his rebus completis legiones reduci jussit, Caes. B C 3, 46 (Dinter, ex conj, compara tis) nocturnum erat sacrum, ita ut ante mediam noctem compleretur, Liv 23, 35, 15 studia, Gell 13, 5 conplent ea beatissimam vitam, Cic Fin 5, 24, 71, cf id. ib 3, 13, 43, id Tusc 5, 16, 47 summam promissi, id Verr 2, 3, 49 § 116 rerum humanarum sorte completa, Curt 10, 6 6 al — **2.** Of time, *to finish, complete* Gorgias centum et septem complevit annos, Cic. Sen 5, 13 cum VII et LXX. annos complesset Nep Att 21, 1 Corvinus centesimum annum complevit, Val Max 8, 13, 1, Lact Op Dei, 4, 3, cf sua fata, Ov Tr 4, 10, 77 sua tempora, id M 15, 816 quinque saecula vitae suae, id. ib 15, 395 materna tempora, i e *the time of pregnancy*, id ib 3, 312, cf id ib 11, 311 semel quadrigis, semel desultore misso, vix unius horae tempus utrumque curriculum conplebat, Liv 44, 9, 4 — Hence, **complētus**, a, um, *P a* * **A.** Prop, *filled full, full* alveus Tiberis ruderibus, * Suet Aug 30 — **B.** Trop, *complete, perfect* completus et perfectus verborum ambitus, Cic Or 50, 168 — * *Comp*, Gell. 1, 7, 20

complētĭo, onis, *f* [compleo] (post-class.) **I.** *A filling*, Paul ex Fest. p 105, 2 Müll, Jul Ep Nov c. 66, § 234 — **II.** *A filling up, fulfilment* sanctae prophetiae, Aug Ep 161

complētīvus, a, um, *adj* [id] *serving for filling up, completive* (late Lat.) particula, Prisc p 1026 P

* **complētor**, oris, *m* [id] *one who fills up, a fulfiller* legum (Jesus), Juvenc in Matt 2 12, v 574

complētōrium, ii *n* [id], *a service containing prayers at the close of the day* (eccl Lat) completorii hora, Hymn de Pass. Domin

complētus, a, um, v compleo, *P a*

complex, plicis, *adj* [complico] *closely connected with one, confederate, participant* (late Lat) dii consentes et complices, i e *agreeing* Arn 3 p 123 (v consentes) — With *gen*, Cod. Th 6, 4, 21, Ambros Off 3, 4, Prud. Ham 614

complexĭo (conp-) ōnis, *f* [complector] (Ciceron), *a combination, connection* **I.** Prop **A.** In gen (atomorum), Cic Fin. 1, 6, 19 — Of the zodiac, App de Mundo, p 57, 37 — **B.** Esp, in late Lat, for *a physical constitution* or *habit* bona Firm Math 5, 9 — **II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *a combination association* cumulata bonorum, Cic. Tusc 5, 10, 28 — **B.** Esp **1.** Of discourse brevis totius negotii, *comprehension, comprisal* Cic Inv 1, 26, 37 mira verborum, id Phil 2 37, 95 — **2.** T t **a.** In rhet (α) *A period* longissima est igitur complexio verborum, quae volvi uno spiritu potest, Cic de Or 3, 47 182 nec acervatim multa frequentans unā complexione devinciet *crowd into one period*, id Or 25, 85 — (β) *A rhetorical figure, according to which*

one constantly recurs to what has been previously said, Auct. Her. 4, 14, 20. — **b.** In philos. lang. (α) *A conclusion in a syllogism*, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28; 2, 29, 40; Cic. Inv. 1, 37, 67; 1, 40, 72; 1, 47, 87; Quint. 5, 14, 5 sq. — (β) *A dilemma*, Cic. Inv. 1, 29, 45; Ascon. ad Div. in Caecil. 14, 45. — **c.** In gram., *a contraction of two syllables into one*, for the Gr. συναίρεσις and συναλοιφή (opp. divisio), Quint. 1, 5, 17; cf. id. 1, 5, 6.

complexīvus, a, um, *adj.* [complector]; in gram., *serving for connecting, connective, copulative*: particula (atque), Gell. 10, 29 tit. (in the text itself, conexiva): conjunctis, Mart. Cap. 3, § 272.—*Adv.*: **complexīvē**: dicere, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 1.

complexo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [complecto = complector], *to encompass, embrace closely, clasp around* (post-class. and rare), Coripp. 1, 104: artissime complexatum aliquem recipere, App. M. 10, p. 249, 18.

complexor, āri, 1, *v. freq. a.*, *to embrace closely* (late Lat.): eos, Vulg. Marc. 10, 16.

1. complexus, a, um, *Part.*, from complector.

2. complexus (con-), ūs, *m.* [complector], *a surrounding, encompassing, encircling, embracing, embrace*, etc. (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit. **A.** Prop. **1.** Of things (rare): aether Omnia avido complexu cetera saepsit, Lucr. 5, 471; so id. 2, 1066: qui (mundus) omnia complexu suo coërcet et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58; 2, 40, 101: lapides alligati complexu silicis, *by a binding*, Plin. 36, 22, 45, § 161.—**2.** Of persons: secutae conlocutiones cum Trebonio complexusque, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: corporum, id. Tusc. 3, 20, 46: e complexu parentum abreptos filios ad necem ducere, id. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 7: ubi complexu coierunt membra tenaci, *in a mutual close embrace*, Ov. M. 4, 377: complexu matris avellere natam, Cat. 62, 21; cf. id. 64, 88; 64, 118; Cic. Font. 17, 36; id. Fl. 38, 95; Liv. 2, 40, 5; Quint. 6, 1, 42; 8, 3, 68: Venerio, *in copulation*, Cic. Div. 2, 69, 143.—In *plur.*, * Hor. S. 1, 5, 43; Verg. A. 5, 742; Ov. M. 3, 286; 10, 388; 6, 249.—Rarely (like complector itself), of *hostile* embrace, *close combat*: in Martis complexu cadere, Quint. Decl. 4, 22: armorum, Tac. Agr. 36; cf. of a serpent: longis amplexibus illos necat, Ov. M. 3, 48: luctari complexu, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 91.—**B.** Transf., as a measure, *the reach*: (cedrus) crassitudinis ad trium hominum conplexum, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 203.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A connection in discourse* (very freq. in Quint.): vitium non est in sensu, sed in complexu, Quint. 1, 5, 46; cf. id. 9, 4, 32: brevis verborum, id. 7, 3, 18: sermonis, id. 9, 3, 18: in complexu loquendi serieque, id. 1, 5, 3: legum aliorumque scriptorum, id. 5, 10, 107: causarum, id. 5, 10, 103; 7, 2, 57: rerum, personarum, temporum, id. 3, 5, 7 et saep.—**B.** *A friendly embracing, love, affectionate relation*, etc.: venisti in sinum et complexum tuae mimulae, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 61; cf.: res publica Pompeii filium suo sinu complexuque recipiet, id. ib. 13, 4, 9; id. Pis. 9, 19: totius gentis humanae, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65; id. Cat. 2, 10, 22: at tu easdem artes in complexu, oculis, auribus habes, Plin. Pan. 47, 2.

complĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [complico], *that may be folded together* (late Lat.), Isid. Orig. 15, 7, 4.

complĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A folding together, enveloping*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 26.—**II.** *A multiplication*: denaria, Aug. Mus. 1, n. 19.

com-plico (conp-), āvi, ātum (post-Aug. ui, itum; cf.: applico, explico, etc.), 1, *v. a.*, *to fold together, to fold up* (rare but class.). **I.** Prop.: rudentem, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 1: armamenta, id. Merc. 1, 2, 83: epistulam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 17; id. Att. 12, 1, 2: Diogenes se complicuit in dolio, Sen. Ep. 90, 11: pedibus complicitis, App. M. 9, p. 236; cf.: complicitus in genua, id. ib. 1, p. 111, 3.—* **II.** Trop.: si quis voluerit animi sui complicatam notionem evolvere (the figure borrowed from the folding together of books, letters, etc.), Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76.

com-plōdo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.* [plaudo]: manus, *to strike* or *clap the hands together in applauding*, from joy, pain, etc. (only in post-Aug. prose): complodere manus scaenicum est, Quint. 11, 3, 123; so Petr. 18, 7; 20, 5; Sen. Ira, 1, 1, 4; App. M. 9, p. 235, 33.

complōrātio (conp-), ōnis, *f.* [comploro], *a loud, violent complaint, lamentation*, esp. by several persons (several times in Liv., elsewhere rare; not ante-Aug.): lamentabilis mulierum, Liv. 3, 47, 6; cf. id. 1, 41, 6; 26, 29, 2; 40, 9, 7; 41, 11, 5; Just. 11, 9, 13; Gell. 10, 3, 7.—Of one person: sororis, Liv. 1, 26, 3.—**b.** With *obj.-gen.*, *a loud, violent bemoaning, bewailing of*: fletus . . . et conploratio sui patriaeque fregere tandem virum, Liv. 2, 40, 9: rei acerbae, Gell. 10, 3, 13.

complōrātus (conp-), ūs, *m.* [id.], i. q. comploratio, *a loud, violent moaning, lamentation*, etc., esp. of several persons (only in Liv.): familiarum, Liv. 22, 55, 7; 23, 42, 5: justo conploratu prosequi mortuos, id. 25, 26, 10.

com-plōro (conp-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to bewail, lament together loudly* or *violently* (rare and not ante-Aug.): penates, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 95: cum vivi mortuique promiscue complorarentur, Liv. 22, 55, 3; cf. id. 5, 39, 4: desperata et complorata respublica, id. 22, 53, 4; 37, 7, 4; Gell. 7, 5, 6: nondum morte comploratā, Cic. Dom. 37, 98.—*Impers.*: comploratum publice est, Flor. 2, 15, 8.

complōsus, a, um, *Part.*, from complodo.

complŭit, ĕre, *v. impers.* * **I.** *Neutr.*, *to flow together, in raining*: quā compluebat compluvium (dictum), Varr. L. L. 5, § 161 Müll.—**II.** *Act.*, *to rain upon*; hence, as a *pass.*: compluor, complutus sum, ŭi, *to be rained upon* (late Lat.), Aug. Gen. 1, 23; Sol. 10, § 15.

com-plūres (conp-), a, and (mostly ante-class.) ia; *gen.* ium (cf. Gell. 5, 21, 6; Charis. pp. 56 and 100 P.; Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 6 Don.), *adj.*, *more than one, not a few, several, very many*; as *adj.* or *subst.*, wholly without *comp.* force (freq. and class.). **I.** *Adj.* (α) *Nom.*: complures consules, Cic. Fam. 10, 6, 3: Volcani, id. N. D. 3, 22, 55; Nep. Epam. 4 *fin.* al.: mulieres complures, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 22: fana compluria, Cato ap. Don. l. l.: nova, Ter. Phorm. l. l.: genera, Cic. Fragm. ap. Don. l. l.: scyphorum paria complura, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 19, § 47; so, genera ambiguorum, id. de Or. 2, 26, 111 (al. plura): loca, Liv. 40, 45, 3: sacella publica, id. 40, 51, 8.—(β) *Gen.*: vita excellentium virorum complurium, Nep. Epam. 4 *fin.* — (γ) *Dat.*: ut compluribus tonsoribus operam daret, Suet. Aug. 79.—(δ) *Acc.*: servos complures, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 13; so, menses, id. Phorm. 3, 2, 35: dies, id. Hec. 1, 2, 110; Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 2: alios, * Hor. S. 1, 10, 87. — (ε) *Abl.*: ratibus compluribus factis, Caes. B. G. 1, 8 Oud. *N. cr.*; 8, 14 ib. et saep. — (ζ) *Sup.*: buceta complurima, Gell. 11, 1, 1 Hertz.—**II.** As *subst.* (α) **complūres**, ium, *m.* and *f.*, *several, many* persons, etc.: Graecis institutionibus eruditi, Cic. N. D. 1, 4, 8; Nep. Timol. 5, 2: (ea) compluribus narravit, Sall. C. 23, 4: mandata ad complures dare, Suet. Tib. 12: complures hostium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48. — (β) **complūra**, ium, *n.*, *many things*: complura ne posui quidem, Caecil. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 3: ejusdem generis complura, Caes. B. C. 2, 12 *fin.*

complūriens (conp-, -ies), *adv.* [complures], *several times, many times, often* (only ante-class.), Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 59, 19 Müll.; id. ap. Gell. 5, 21, 15 sq.; id. ap. Non. p. 87, 15 sq.; Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 65 (quoted by Gell. and Non. l. l.).

compluscŭlē, *adv.*, v. compluscŭli *fin.*

compluscŭli (conp-), ae, a, *adj. dim.* [complures], *a good many, not a few, several* (ante- and post-class.): dies, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 43; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 102: verba, Gell. 7, 11, 6; 7, 18, 22.—*Absol.*, Gell. praef. § 15.—* *Adv.*: **compluscŭlē**, *pretty often*, Gell. 17, 2, 15.

* **complūtor**, ōris, *m.* [compluit, II.], *he who gives rain, who waters*, Aug. Serm. Div. 8, 3.

Complūtum, i, *n.*, *a town of the Carpetani in* Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Alcala de Henarez*, Prud. στεφ. 4, 43.—Hence, *adj.*: **Complūtensis**, e, *of* or *belonging to Complutum, Complutensian*: ager, Paul. Nol. Carm. 32, 605.—As *subst.*: **Complūtenses**, ium, *m.*, *the people of Complutum*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24.

complŭvĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [compluvium, II.], *fashioned like a* compluvium, i.e. *square* (rare): species jugationis, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 2: vites, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 164.

complŭvĭum, ii, *n.* [compluit, I.], *a quadrangular open space in the middle of a Roman house, which collected the rain-water flowing from the roofs and conducted it to a basin* (impluvium) *placed below*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 161 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 108, 14 ib.; Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 3; Vitr. 6, 3, 1; * Suet. Aug. 92; cf. impluvium, II. A.—Hence, **II.** Meton., *a quadrangular support for vines*, Col. 4, 24, 14 Schneid. *N. cr.*; 4, 26, 3; cf. compluviatus.

com-pondĕrans, antis, *adj.* [pondero], *weighing*: pari lance, App. Trism. p. 89, 11.

com-pōno (conp-), pŏsŭi (COMPOSEIVERVNT, C. I. L. 1, 199, 2), pŏsitum (compostus, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 21 Lorenz; Verg. A. 1, 249; Lucil. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171; Varr. ap. Sen. Ep. 56, 6), 3, *v. a.*, *to put, place, lay, bring* or *set together, to unite, join, connect, collect, aggregate, compose, to order, arrange, adjust*, etc. (class. and very freq.). **I.** In gen., of different objects. **A.** *To bring into union, gather, collect, put together.* **1.** Of things in gen.: aridum lignum, Hor. C. 3, 17, 14: compositā fronde, Prop. 1, 20, 22: uvas in tecto in cratibus, Cato, R. R. 112, 2: in quo (loco) erant ea conposita, quibus rex te numerare constituerat, Cic. Deiot. 6, 17: (amomum) manipulatim leniter componitur, Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 48: amphoras in culleum, Cato, R. R. 113, 2: ligna in caminum, id. ib. 37, 5.—**b.** *To bring into contact, fit together, join*: quid . . . in operibus manu factis tam compositum tamque compactum et coagmentatum inveniri potest? Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74: cum poclo bibo eodem, amplector, labra labellis conpono, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 260, 28: tum latus conponit lateri et cum pectore pectus, id. ib. p. 260, 30: conponens manibusque manus atque oribus ora, Verg. A. 8, 486: Mercurio Sais fertur Virgineum conposuisse latus, Prop. 2, 2, 12; cf. caput, Tib. 1, 5, 8.—Hence, of broken limbs, etc., med. t. t., *to set*: ossa, Cels. 8, 10, 2: jugulum, id. 8, 8, 8 et saep.—**c.** Esp., *to pack up* for a journey, etc.: omnia composta sunt quae donavi, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 21: i ergo intro et compone quae tecum simul Ferantur, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 5: dum tota domus raedā componitur unā, Juv. 3, 10.—**2.** Of persons: is (Saturnus) genus indocile ac dispersum montibus altis Composuit, Verg. A. 8, 322: et tabula una duos poterit componere amantes, Prop. 2, 26, 33 (3, 22, 13); cf. II. C. 5. infra.—**B.** *To set in opposition.* **1.** *To bring together in hostility, to oppose, to couple, pair, match* in combat (cf. compositio, III.); esp. of gladiators, etc.: Samnis, spurcus homo, cum Pacideiano conponitur, optimus multo Post homines natos gladiator qui fuit unus, Lucil. Sat. ap. Non. p. 257, 18; cf. Cic. Opt. Gen. 6, 17: Rupili et Persi par pugnat, uti non Compositum melius cum Bitho Bacchius, Hor. S. 1, 7, 20 Orell. ad loc.: staturam habere Threcis cum Threce conpositi, Sen. Q. N. 4, praef. 8; and in gen.: si quis casus duos inter se bonos viros composuerit, Quint. 2, 17, 34: cuive virûm mallem memet componere, Sil. 10, 70: componimur Vecordi Decio, id. 11, 212: hunc fatis, id. 1, 39: cum ventis, pelagique furentibus undis Composuit mortale genus, Luc. 3, 196; and fig.: pergis pugnantia secum Frontibus adversis componere, Hor. S. 1, 1, 103: ecce par deo dignum, vir fortis cum fortunā malā compositus, Sen. Prov. 1, 2, 9: non illa (rhetorice) secum ipsa componitur, Quint. 2, 17, 33; and of a judicial contest: accita Epicharis et cum indice composita, *confronted*, Tac. A. 15, 51; 16, 10.—**2.** To oppose by way of comparison, *to compare, contrast.* (α) With *acc.* and *dat.*: quid est, cur componere ausis mihi te aut me tibi? Att. ap. Non. p. 257, 15 (Trag. Rel. v. 147 Rib.): nec divis homines componier aequom'st, Cat. 68, 141: composita dicta evolvunt, Quae cum componas, dicta factis discrepant, Att. ap. Non. p. 260, 21 (Trag. Rel. v. 48 Rib.): si parva licet componere magnis, Verg. G. 4, 176: parvis componere magna solebam, id. E. 1, 23; Ov. M. 5,

416 audes cladi componere nostrae, Nympha, tuam? id ib 15, 530 divinis humana, Aus. Ecl 1, 10 — (β) With *acc* and *cum* ubi Metelli dicta cum factis conposuit, Sall J 48, 1 causam suam cum causa adversarii, Quint 7, 2 22.

II. In partic **A.** Of the parts of a whole, or of a whole as made up of parts. **1.** *To bring together, compose, compound, make up, mix, construct* (α) With *ex* exercitus ejus compositus ex variis gentibus Sall J 18, 3 genus humanum ex corpore et anima compositum, id ib 2, 1 liber ex alienis orationibus compositus, Cic. Div in Caecil 14, 47 antidoton ex multis atque interim contrariis quoque inter se effectibus Quint 1, 10 6 ex quo (umore) componi debet (medicamentum), Cels 6, 7, 1 *fin* — (β) With *abl* mensam gramine, Sil. 15, 51 —(γ) With *acc* alone medicamentum, Col. 6, 4, 1, Scrib Comp 10 — **2.** Esp, of buildings, etc, *to construct, build* qui cuncta conposuit, i e *the Creator*, Cic Univ 13 urbem, Verg A 3, 387 illa (templa) deis, Ov F 1, 708 Burm ad loc aggere conposito tumuli, Verg A 7, 6 deletas Thebas, Prop 2, 6, 5 — **3.** Of words, *to compound* vitilitigatores ex vitiis et litigatoribus, Plin praef. § 32 verba composita (opp simplicia), Quint 1, 5, 3 — **4.** Of writings, speeches, etc. **a.** *To compose, write, construct* (very freq) leges, Lucr 4, 966 compone hoc, quod postulo, de argento de reliquo video, Cic Verr 2, 4, 16, § 36 quartum librum, id. de Or 2, 55, 224 libros id Fam 16, 20, Plin Ep 9, 9, 1 libellos Quint 12 8, 5 actiones, Cic Att. 6, 1, 8, Quint 11, 3 68 argumentum, Cic Att 15, 4, 3 edictum eis verbis, id. Verr 2 1, 45, § 116 edictum eorum arbitratu, id ib 2, 1, 46, § 119 artes, *books of instruction*, id Brut 12, 48, id Ac 2, 13, 40 artificium id. de Or 2, 19, 83 commentarium consulatûs mei, id Att 1, 19, 10, Quint 1, 8, 19 quarum (litterarum) exemplum, Cic Agr 2, 20, 53 quandam disciplinae formulam, id Ac 1, 4 17 stipulationum et judiciorum formulas id Leg 1, 4, 14 interdictum, id. Caecin 21, 59 poema, id ad Q Fr 3, 1, 4, cf Hor Ep 2, 1, 77, Ov Tr 5, 12, 60 senatûs consultum, Cic Fam 10 22, 2 testimonium, id Att 15, 15 1 verba ad religionem deorum immortalium, id Dom 47, 124 de judicialibus causis aliqua, Quint 3, 6, 104 aliquid de ratione dicendi, id prooem 1 quae de ortu vitaque Scapulae composita erant Tac A. 16, 14 Apion inmortalitate donari a se scripsit ad quos aliqua conponebat, Plin praef § 25 carmen, Cic Mur 12, 26 carmina Tac Or 12, id. A. 3, 49 epistulas, id ib 2, 70 litteras nomine Marcelli, Liv 27, 28, 4, Tac A 11, 20 orationem habere ad conciliandos plebis animos conpositam Liv 1, 35, 2 blanditias tremula voce, Tib 1 2, 91 meditata manu verba trementi, Ov M 9, 521 versus Hor S 1, 4, 8 mollem versum, Prop 1, 7, 19 cantus, Tib 1, 2, 53 in morem annalium, Tac Or 22 orationes adversus aliquem, id ib 37 litteras ad aliquem, id A. 15, 8, 14, 22 probra in Gaium, id. ib 6, 9, 14, 50 multa et atrocia in Macronem, id. ib 6, 44 (38) et saep —**b.** Transf, of the subjects, etc, treated, *to write about, treat, celebrate* tuas laudes Tib 4, 1, 35 res gestas, Hor Ep 2, 1, 251 tempora Iliaca Vell 1, 3, 2 bellum Troicum, id 1, 5, 3 Julii Africani vitam componendo, spem hominibus fecisti plurium ejus modi librorum, Tac Or 14 veteres populi Romani res, id A 4, 32 Neronis res, id. ib 1, 1, 11, 11 — **B.** From the notion of closing **1.** *To put away, put aside, put in place* armamentis conplicandis, conponendis studuimus, i e *folding up the sails and lowering the masts*, Plaut Merc 1, 2, 80 (tempus) ad componenda armamenta expediendumque remigem, Liv 26, 39, 8 vela contrahit malosque inclinat et simul armamenta componens, etc, id 36 44, 2 arma, Hor C 4 14, 52 tristes istos conpone libellos, *put aside*, Prop 1, 9, 13 —**2.** *To store up, put away collect* nec Aut conponere opes norant aut parcere parto, Verg A 8, 317 ego conposito securus acervo Despiciam dites Tib 1, 1, 77, so fig condo et compono quae mox depromere possim, Hor Ep 1, 1, 12 — So esp *to preserve, pack, put up* fruits, meat, etc, for future use pernas Cato, R R. 162, 12 tergora (suis), Col 12, 55, 2 sic catos coliculos, id 12, 9, 1 caepam in fidelia id 12, 10, 2 herbas, id. 12, 13 2 poma, id 12, 47, 5 olivas Pall Nov 22, 5 herbam olla nova, Scrib Comp 60 faenum, Dig 19, 2, 11, § 4 fructus in urceis, capsellis, ib 33, 7, 12, § 1 —**3.** Of the ashes or remains of the dead, *to adjust, lay out, to collect and inurn, inter, bury* tu mea conpones et dices, ossa Properti Haec tua sunt, Prop 2 24, 35 (3, 19, 19) cinerem, Ov F 3, 547 cinerem ossaque, Val Fl. 7, 203 sic ego conponi versus in ossa velim, Tib 3, 2, 26 — Hence, in gen, of persons, *to bury* quem prope cognatos conpositum cineres, Cat. 68, 98 omnes composui (meos), Hor S 1, 9, 28 compositi busta avi Ov F 5, 426 Pisonem Verania uxor T Vinium Crispina filia composuere, Tac H 1, 47 componi tumulo eodem, Ov M 4, 157 toro Mortua componar, id ib 9, 504 alto Conpositus lecto, Pers 3, 104 aliquem terra, Sil 9, 95 —**4.** *To lay at rest, compose, quiet* **a.** Of things omnia noctis erant placida composta quiete, Varr Atac ap Sen Contr 3, 16 cum mare compositum est Ov A. A 3, 259 aquas, id H 13, 136 fessum tumentes Composuit pelagus ventis patientibus undas Luc. 5, 702.— **b.** Of persons nec vigilantibus, sed etiam quiete compositis, Quint 11, 2, 5 ubi jam thalamis se conposuere, Verg G 4, 189 defessa membra, id. ib 4, 438 si bene compositus somno vinoque jacebit, Ov Am 1, 4, 53 —**5.** To end strife, confusion, etc, *to compose, pacify, allay, settle, calm, appease, quiet tranquillize, reconcile*, etc, that which is disturbed or at variance **a.** With personal object aversos amicos, Hor S 1, 5, 29 ceteros clementiâ, Tac. A. 12 55 comitia praetorum, id ib 14, 28, id H 1, 85 juvenes concitatos, Quint 1, 10 32, cf barbarûm animos, Tac A 14, 39 gentem, Sil 17, 356 —Esp of the mind prima (pars philosophiae) conponit animum Sen Ep 89, 9 argumentum conpositae mentis id ib 2, 1, Cels. 3, 18, Sil 11, 352 mentem somno, id 3, 162 religio saevas componit mentis, id 13, 317 — **b.** Of places, countries, etc C Caesar componendae Armeniae deligitur, Tac. A 2, 4 Campaniam, id. H 4, 3 Daciam, id ib 3, 53 — **c.** With abstr or indef objects si possum hoc inter vos conponere, Plaut Curc 5, 3, 23, cf. vides inter nos sic haec potius cum bona Ut componamus gratia quam cum mala? Ter Phorm 4, 3, 17 gaudens conponi foedere bellum, Verg A 12, 109, so, bellum, Sall J 97, 2, Nep Hann 6, 2, id Alcib 8 3, Vell 2 25, 1, Asin ap Cic Fam 10, 33, 3 bella, Tac. A 3, 56 cum vellet pro communi amico controversias regum componere, Caes B C 3, 109 uti per colloquia omnes controversiae componantur, id. ib 1, 9 *fin* curas Verg A 4, 341, Sil 12, 682 lites, Verg F 3, 108 seditionem civilem, Suet Caes 4 statum Orientis id Calig 1 Romanus Ardeae turbatas seditione res compo suit, Liv 4, 10, 6, 3, 53 1 legatorum res et bello turbatas, id 45, 16, 2 res Germanicas, Suet. Vit 9 discordias Tac H 4, 50 compositis praesentibus, id. A. 1, 45 odia et certamina, id ib 15 2 —Less freq transf, with the result as object pacem componi volo Meo patri cum matre, Plaut. Merc 5, 2, 113 si pax cum Carthaginiensibus componi nequisset Liv 30, 40, 13 at me conpositâ pace fefellit Amor, Prop 2 2, 2 pax circa Brundusium composita, Vell 2, 75, 3 pacem cum Pyrrho, Just 18, 2, 6, cf D 2 infra. — **d.** *Absol* coheredes mei conponere et transigere cupiebant, Plin Ep 5, 1, 7, and so *impers pass* posteaquam id quod maxime volui fieri non potuit, ut componeretur, Cic Rosc Am 47, 136 Pompei summam esse . voluntatem, ut componeretur atque ab armis discederetur, Caes B C 3, 16 — **C.** Hence, *to set right to set in* or *restore to the proper place* or *condition, to adjust*, etc **1.** In gen, *to arrange, adjust, order, set in order* aulaeis se superbis Aurea sponda, of one s attitude on a couch, Verg A. 1, 697 ad ictum militaris gladii conposita cervice Sen Cons Marc 26, 2 diductis aedificii angulis vidimus moveri iterumque conponi, id. Q N 6, 30, 4 si ad rem pertinet, quomodo caelo adfecto compositisque sideribus quodque animal oriatur, Cic Div 2 47, 98 tibi enim gratias agebat, quod signa componenda suscepisses, id. Att 4, 9, 1 — **2.** Esp, milit t t. se ad confligendum, Sisenn ap Non p 257, 13 exercitum in hibernaculis, Sall J 103, 1 in secunda (acie) cohortis, id. H. inc Fragm 44 Dietsch stabant compositi suis quisque ordinibus (opp incompositi), Liv 44 38, 11 conpositi numero in turmas, Verg A 11 599 cunctos licentiâ vagos compositus invadit = compositis ordinibus, Tac. H 4, 35 agmen, id ib 2, 89, 5, 1, id A 12, 16 ordines, id H 4, 33 vagos paventesque Vitellianos sua quemque apud signa, componunt, id. ib 3, 35 pugnae exercitum, id. A 13, 40 auxilia in numerum legionis, id ib 2 80 Nipp ad loc. equitem per turmas, id ib 15, 29 insidias in montibus, Just. 1, 3, 11 —**3.** Of the order of words in language quam lepide λέξεις compostae! ut tesserulae omnes Arte pavimento atque emblemate vermiculato, Lucil ap Cic. de Or 3, 43, 171, id. ap Cic. Or 44, 149, cf id ib sq ut aptior sit oratio, ipsa verba compone id Brut 17, 68 — **4.** With reference to orderly appearance, etc, of the clothing, hair, the expression of the countenance, etc., *to lay smooth ad just* suon quisque loco'st? Vide capillum, satin compostu'st commode? Plaut Most. 1, 3, 97 composito et delibuto capillo, Cic. Rosc. Am 46, 135 comas, Ov R Am 679 crines, Verg G 4, 417 ne turbarentur comae, quas componi, etc., Quint 11 3, 148 togam, *to lay in proper folds*, Hor S 2, 3, 77, Quint 11, 3, 156, cf nec tamen ante adiit Quam se composuit quam circumspexit amictus, Ov M 4 318 pulvinum facili manu, id A A 1, 160, cf torum, id. F 3, 484 jam libet componere voltus, id. M 13, 767 vultu composito, ne laeti exces su principis etc, Tac A 1, 7, Plin Ep 3, 16 5, cf (Tiberius) compositus ore, id ib 2 34 vultum natura horridum efferabat, componens ad speculum in omnem terrorem, *distorting*, Suet. Calig 50 —**5.** In gen, *to adjust, arrange, regulate* for the expression of something or to accord with something, usu *ad aliquid* ad abstinentiam rursus non secus ac modo ad balneum animum vultumque conposui, Plin Ep 7, 1, 6 orationis ipsius vultus ad id quod efficere intendimus, compositus, Quint 9, 1, 21 utraque manu ad modum aliquid portantium composita, id 11 3 120 gestum oratoris ad similitudinem saltationis id 1, 11, 19 figuram ad imitationem alterius scripturae, id 9 2, 34 nec ad votum composita civitas Tac. Or 41 cuncta ad decorem imperi composita id H 1 71 cunctis ad tristitiam compositis, id. A 3, 1 — Less freq with *dat* voltus conponere famae Taedet, *to adapt*, Tib 4 7, 9 venturis carbasa ventis, Luc 3, 596 me quoque mittendis rectum componite telis, id 3, 717 —With *in* Nero itinera urbis veste servili in dissimulationem sui compositus per errabat *disguised, made up*, Tac. A 13, 25 —**D.** *To bring to a particular form* or *condition, to dispose, arrange, set in order, contrive, devise prepare* (α) With *acc* ego itinera sic composueram, ut Nonis Quinctilibus Puteolis essem, Cic Att 15, 26, 3 quod adest memento Componere aequus, Hor C 3 29, 33 conposita atque constitutâ re publicâ, Cic Leg 3, 18, 42 necdum compositis maturisve satis consiliis Liv 4 13, 5 (diem) totum in consideranda causa componendâque posuisse Cic Brut. 22 87 tempus in cognoscendis componendisque causis consumere, id Or 42 143 ex sententia omnibus rebus paratis compositisque, Sall J 43, 5, 94 1 in senatu cuncta longis aliorum principatibus composita statim decernuntur, Tac H 2 55 dum quae forent firmando Neronis imperio componuntur, id A 12 68 —(β) With *ad* or *in* and *acc* of the purpose for which, or the example according to which, etc. cum alteri placeat auspicia ista ad utilitatem esse rei publicae composita Cic Leg 2, 13, 32 omnia ad voluptatem multitudinis imperitae, Quint 10, 1, 43 animum ad omnes casus, id. 12, 9, 20, Val Fl 1 321 satis igitur in hoc nos componet multa scribendi exercitatio, Quint. 9, 4, 114 cultum victumque non ad nova exempla conponere, sed ut majorum mores suadent, Sen. Tranq 9, 2. —**2.** *To arrange in agreement with others, to agree upon, contrive, devise, invent, conspire to make*, etc (α) In gen cum alle gaverunt, suom qui servom diceret Cum auro esse apud me conposita est fallacia,

Ut, etc., Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 29: quin jam virginem Despondi: res composita'st, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 17: ita causa componitur, ut item palaestritae Bidini peterent ab Epicrate hereditatem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22, § 54: societatem praedarum cum latronibus conposuisse, Sall. H. 4, 11 Dietsch: crimen ab inimicis Romae conpositum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 61, § 141: conpositis inter se rebus, Sall. J. 66, 2: ita conposito dolo digrediuntur, id. ib. 111, 4: conposito jam consilio, Liv. 3, 53, 3: ceteri proditores ea quae composita erant exspectabant; convenerat autem, etc., id. 25, 9, 8: sub noctem susurri Compositā repetantur horā, Hor. C. 1, 9, 20: ictum jam foedus, et omnes Conpositae leges, Verg. A. 12, 315: compositis notis, Tib. 1, 2, 22: crimen ac dolum ultro, Tac. H. 1, 34: proditionem, id. ib. 2, 100: seditionem, id. ib. 4, 14: insidias, id. ib. 5, 22; id. A. 12, 54; 13, 47: pacem componere, v. B. 5. supra.—(β) With *rel.-clause:* cum summā concordiā, quos dimitterent, quos retinerent, composuerunt, Liv. 40, 40, 14.—(γ) With *inf.:* ii, secretis conloquiis conponunt Gallos concire, Tac. A. 3, 40.—(δ) *Pass. impers.:* ut domi compositum cum Marcio erat, Liv. 2, 37, 1.—(ε) With *ut* and *subj.:* compositum inter ipsos ut Latiaris strueret dolum, Tac. A. 4, 68; cf. *P. a. subst.*—**3.** In gen., *to feign, invent, devise, contrive,* in order to deceive or delude, etc.: composita dicta, Att. ap. Non. p. 260, 22 (Trag. Rel. v. 47 Rib.): ne tu istic hodie malo tuo conpositis mendaciis Advenisti, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 211: nec bene mendaci risus conponitur ore, Tib. 3, 6, 35 (3, 7, 3): sed vobis facile'st verba et conponere fraudes, Prop. 2, 9, 31: insidias in me conponis inanes, id. 2, 32 (3, 30), 19: compositas insidias fatoque evitatas ementitur, Tac. A. 13, 47: si haec fabulosa et composita videntur, id. Or. 12; id. Agr. 40: quae ut augendae famae composita, sic reliqua non in obscuro habentur, id. A. 15, 16; cf.: vetustatem, ut cetera, in majus conponentem altores Jovis celebravisse, *exaggerating,* Sall. H. 3, 60 Dietsch.—*Part. perf.* with *in* and *acc.*, *pretending, assuming the appearance* or *expression:* (Domitianus) paratus simulatione, in adrogantiam compositus audiit preces, Tac. Agr. 42: is in maestitiam compositus, id. H. 2, 9; 1, 54: in securitatem, id. A. 3, 44.—Rarely with *ad:* tunc compositus ad maestitiam, Tac. A. 13, 20.—Hence, *P. a.:* **compŏsĭtus (-postus)**, a, um. **A.** *Well-arranged, ordered,* or *constituted, orderly, regular:* quae (injuria) dum foris sunt, nil videtur mundius, Nec magis compositum quicquam nec magis elegans, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 13: admiratus sum ... σύγχυσιν litterularum, quae solent tuae compositissimae et clarissimae esse, Cic. Att. 6, 9, 1: acrior impetu atque animis quam compositior ullo ordine pugna fuit, Liv. 28, 22, 13: intellegitur, etiamsi non adjecero, conpositum ordinatumque fore talem virum, Sen. Vit. Beat. 8, 3: composita et quieta et beata respublica, Tac. Or. 36. —Of writings: quare in his quoque libris erant eadem aliqua ... omnia vero compositiora et elaborata, Quint. 1, pr. § 8; cf.: illa quae curam fatentur et ficta atque composita videri etiam volunt, *elaborate,* id. 8, pr. § 23.—Transf., of the orator himself: si aut compositi oratoris bene structam collocationem dissolvas permutatione verborum, Cic. Or. 70, 232.—**B.** *Fitly disposed* for any purpose, *prepared, apt, fit, adapted, qualified, suitable, ready:* perficiam ut nemo umquam paratior, vigilantior, compositior ad judicium venisse videatur, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 11; so, equus bene naturā compositus, Auct. Her. 4, 46, 59.—With *ad* or *in* and *acc.*, or with *dat.:* arte quādam ab juventā in ostentationem (virtutum) compositus, Liv. 26, 19, 3 Weissenb. ad loc.: alius historiae magis idoneus, alius compositus ad carmen, Quint. 2, 8, 7: acque in adulationem compositus (sacerdos), Curt. 4, 7, 26: (Attici) non maxime ad risum compositi, Quint. 6, 3, 18: naturā atque arte compositus alliciendis etiam Muciani moribus, Tac. H. 2, 5.—**C.** *Quiet, peaceful, undisturbed, calm, composed, unimpassioned,* etc.: ut peractis quae agenda fuerint salvo jam et composito die possis ibi manere, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 2: lenis et nitidi et compositi generis amatores, Quint. 10, 1, 44: actio, id. 11, 3, 110: aetas, *mature, sedate,* Tac. A. 13, 1: adfectus mites atque compositi, Quint. 6, 2, 9: supercilium (opp. erectum), id. 11, 3, 74: repetitio eorum (civium) labefactabat compositam civitatem, Flor. 3, 23, 3.—**D.** *Compound, composite, made up* of parts (opp. simplex): verba, Quint. 1, 5, 3; 1, 6, 38; 7, 9, 5: voces, id. 1, 5, 65; cf. id. 1, 5, 9; 2, 12, 3.—Hence, *subst.:* **compŏsĭtum (conp-)**, i, *n.*, *that which is agreed, an agreement, compact,* etc.; only *abl.* in the phrases, (α) Ex composito, *according to agreement, by agreement, in concert,* Sall. H. 2, 12 Dietsch: tum ex composito orta vis, Liv. 1, 9, 10; 5, 14, 2; 36, 25, 1; 40, 48, 4; Suet. Claud. 37; Tac. H. 4, 66.—(β) De composito, *by agreement,* App. Mag. 1, p. 273; and, (γ) More rarely in the same sense, composito alone, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 29; Nep. Dat. 6, 6; Verg. A. 2, 129.—Hence also *adv.:* **compŏsĭtē (conp-)**. *in an orderly, regular,* or *skilful manner, orderly, regularly, properly* (class. but rare; not in Quint.): ambulare, Col. 6, 2, 5: indutus, Gell. 1, 5, 2: composite et apte dicere, Cic. Or. 71, 236: composite, ornate, copiose eloqui, id. de Or. 1, 11, 48: composite atque magnifice casum reipublicae miserati, Sall. C. 51, 9: hence et composite disseruit, id. ib. 52.—*Comp.:* compositius cuncta quam festinantius agerent, Tac. A. 15, 3.

***comportātĭo (conp-)**, ōnis, *f.* [comporto], *a bringing* or *carrying together,* Vitr. 1, 5, 1.

com-portĭōnālis, e, *adj.:* comportionales termini, *the limits between the boundaries of possessions,* Aggen. ap. Goes. p. 51; cf. ib. p. 254.

com-porto (conp-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to bear, carry,* or *bring together, to collect* (class.): nobis opus est rebus exquisitis, undique collectis, arcessitis, comportatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 92: eo frumentum ex Asiā, Caes. B. C. 3, 42: frumentum ad mare in Graeciam, Liv. 36, 2, 12: frumentum ex agris in loca tuta, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 2: huc frumentum, Sall. J. 47, 2: arma in templum Castoris, Cic. Pis. 10, 23; cf.: aquam in arcem, Caes. B. C. 3, 12: ad aggerem caespitibus conportandis, id. B. G. 3, 25: aurum, argentum domum regiam, Sall. J. 76, 6: emptas citharas in unum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 104: eo commeatus e civitatibus, Liv. 25, 27, 1: semper recentes praedas, * Verg. A. 9, 613: res, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 50.

com-pŏs (conp-), pŏtis, *adj.* [potis], *having the mastery, control,* or *power over a thing, master of, partaking of, possessing, participating* or *sharing in, guilty of,* etc. (very freq. and class.); constr. usu. with *gen.*, more rarely with *abl.*, or *absol.* (α) With *gen.:* animi, *of a sane mind,* * Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 12: mentis, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 97; id. Pis. 20, 48; Ov. M. 8, 35; Quint. 11, 3, 77; Tac. A. 15, 70; Suet. Vesp. 5: territum et vix mentis suae compotem opprimere, Curt. 6, 3, 16: nec satis compotem mentis ... deferunt, id. 3, 5, 4: sui, Liv. 8, 18, 12; Cels. 5, 26, 13; Curt. 4, 12, 17: rationis et consilii, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 36; cf. id. de Or. 1, 48, 210: libertatis, Plaut. Capt. prol. 41: patriae, id. ib. 3, 4, 89; Liv. 1, 32, 7: ejus doni, id. 1, 10, 7: hujus urbis, Cic. Sest. 69, 146: bellicae laudis, Liv. 30, 1, 5: spei, id. 29, 22, 5; Suet. Tib. 5: voti, *having obtained* or *gratified one's wish,* Hor. A. P. 76; Ov. A. A. 1, 486; Liv. 7, 40, 6; Suet. Aug. 28; id. Calig. 13; Sen. Hippol. 710; Curt. 9, 9 *fin.;* cf. votorum, Suet. Aug. 58.—(β) With *abl.:* qui essent animo et scientiā compotes, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210: corpore atque animo, Liv. 4, 40, 3: mente, Verg. Cul. 189: praedā ingenti, Liv. 3, 70, 13.—(γ) *Absol.:* vix compos (sc. mentis) Imilce, Sil. 4, 808.—**B.** Referring to misfortune or guilt, *sharing in, participating in, confederate in,* etc. (ante-class. and post-Aug.). (α) With *gen.:* miseriarum, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 32: probri, Naev. ap. Non. p. 456, 25 (Trag. Rel. v. 6 Rib.): culpae, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 61: sceleris, Quint. 12, 1, 7.—(β) With *abl.:* magnis et multis malis, Att. ap. Non. p. 521, 27 (Trag. Rel. v. 36 Rib.).—**II.** Transf., of the thing: compote voto, Sen. Agam. 364.

com-poscens, entis, *Part.* [posco], *demanding at the same time,* Mart. Cap. 5, p. 136 Grot. dub. (Kopp, § 425, Deliacos poscens artus); Not. Tir. p. 58.

compŏsĭtē, *adv.*, v. compono, *P. a. fin.*

* **compŏsĭtīcius** or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [compositus], *compound,* Tert. Anim. 9.

compŏsĭtĭo (conp-), ōnis, *f.* [compono]. **I.** *A putting together, compounding, connecting, arranging, composition, adjustment,* etc. **A.** Prop.: unguentorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146: membrorum, id. ib. 1, 18, 47.—Fig.: varia sonorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 41: rerum, id. Off. 1, 40, 142: magistratuum, id. Leg. 3, 5, 12: medicamentorum, Sen. Ep. 8, 2: remediorum, id. Ben. 4, 28, 4.—Hence, **2.** Esp., concr., in medic. lang., *a compound, mixture,* Cels. 5, 26 *fin.;* 6, 6, 16; Plin. 23, 8, 77, § 149; Veg. 1, 17, 16. Thus the title of a writing of Scribonius: Compositiones medicae.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *A connection, coherence, system:* disciplinae, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74.—**2.** *A drawing up in writing, composition:* juris pontificalis, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55.—**b.** Κατ' ἐξοχήν, *a proper connection in style and position of words, arrangement, disposition:* compositio apta, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 200: tota servit gravitati vocum aut suavitati, id. Or. 54, 182; cf. id. Brut. 88, 303; Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18: lege Ciceronem: conpositio ejus una est, pedem servat lenta, Sen. Ep. 100, 7; 114, 15; in Quint. very freq.; cf. the 4th chap. of the 9th book: De compositione.—**II.** *A laying together for preservation, a laying up* of fruits, Col. 12, 26, 6; 12, 51, 1; in *plur.:* rerum auctumnalium, id. 12, 44, 1.—**B.** Trop., *a peaceful union, an accommodation of a difference, an agreement, compact:* pacis, concordiae, compositionis auctor esse non destiti, Cic. Phil. 2, 10, 24; id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33; Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 13, A, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 26; 1, 32; 3, 15 *fin.;* Dig. 28, 16, 6.—**III.** *A bringing together* or *matching* of combatants: gladiatorum, Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 1.

* **compŏsĭtīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [compositus, compono], *suitable for uniting, compositive,* Mart. Cap. 9, § 945.

compŏsĭtō, v. compono, *P. a. fin.*

compŏsĭtor (conp-), ōris, *m.* [compono], *an orderer, arranger, disposer, maker* (rare): inventor aut compositor aut actor, Cic. Or. 19, 61: anni, id. Leg. 2, 12, 29 (al. compositio): operum, Ov. Tr. 2, 356: juris, Cod. Just. 6, 28, 4: historiae Cumanae, Fest. p. 266, 26 Müll.: melodiae, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 2 *fin.*

compŏsĭtūra (contr. **compostūra**, Cato, R. R. 22, 3), ae, *f.* [id.], *a joining together, connection* (very rare, and only ante-class). **I.** Prop.: olei, Cato, l. l.: oculorum, *a connection, commissure,* Lucr. 4, 327. —**II.** Trop., of discourse, *connection, syntax:* partium orationis, Sinn. Capito ap. Gell. 5, 20, 2.

compŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from compono.

* **com-possessor**, ōris, *m.*, *a joint-possessor,* Tert. Idol. 14.

compostūra, ae, v. compositura.

compostus, a, um, v. compono *init.*

com-pōtātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *a drinking together,* as transl. of the Gr. συμπόσιον (perh. only in Cic.), Cic. Sen. 13, 45; id. Fam. 9, 24, 3.

compōtātor, ōris, *m.*, collat. form of compotor, *a drinking-companion* (late Lat.), Ambros. de Job et Dav. 3, 5, 17.

‡ **compŏtens**, entis, *adj.*, *having power with one,* an epithet of Diana, Inscr. Grut. 41, 2.

compŏtĭo (conp-), īvi, ītum, 4, *v. a.* [compos], *to make partaker of* (only ante- and post-class.); constr. with *acc. pers.* and *abl.* or *gen. rei.* **a.** *Act.:* me piscatu novo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 6: aliquem praedae, App. de Deo Socr. prol. p. 366, 20: aliquem voti, id. M. 11, p. 267, 34.—**b.** *Pass., to become partaker of, to obtain, become master of:* locis, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 22 (i. e. *to come into;* cf. the same, v. 7: laborem hunc potiri): visu, auditu ejus, Tert. adv. Valent. 11.

com-pōtor, ōris, *m.*, *a drinking-companion, pot-companion,* Cic. Phil. 2, 17, 42; 5, 8, 22.

com-pōtrix (conp-), īcis, *f.* [compotor], *a female drinking-companion,* Ter. And. 1, 4, 5; Sid. Ep. 2, 9.

* **com-praecīdo**, 3, *v. a.*, *to cut off at the same time:* alteram lineam (altera), Hyg. Limit. p. 177 Goes. dub.

‡ **com-praes,** praedis, *m*, *a joint surety*, Paul ex Fest p 39, 10 Müll

com-pransor, oris, *m*, *a companion in a banquet, a boon companion*, Cic Phil 2, 39, 101

comprĕcātĭo, onis, *f* [comprecor], *a common* or *public imploring of a deity* sollennis deorum, Liv 39, 15, 2, *plur* deûm immortalium, Gell 13, 22, 1

com-prĕcor (conp-), atus, ari, *v dep* (lit to worship a deity with all the usages belonging thereto, hence, in gen), *to pray to, supplicate, implore* (mostly ante class and rare, not in Cic.), constr *alicui, aliquem, aliquid*, or *absol* Jovi mola salsâ Plaut Am 2, 2 108 deos, Ter Ad 4, 5, 65 and 70 caelestum fidem, * Cat 64, 191 — *Absol*, *to pray, supplicate* abi intro et conprecare, Plaut Mil 2, 4, 41 Cythereïa, comprecor, ausis Assit, Ov M 10, 640, 12, 285, 14, 379 —With *dat* of *pers*, *to imprecate, wish* for a person tunc mortem comprecantur sibi, Sen Ep 99, 16 iratum principem alicui, Plin Ep 4, 25, 2, so *absol*, Plin Pan 2 *fin*

com-prĕhendo (conp-; also **comprendo,** very freq in MSS and edd, cf Quint 1, 5, 21 In MSS also **comprae-hendo** and **compraendo,** v prehendo), di sum, 3, *v a*, *to lay hold of something on all sides, to take* or *catch hold of, seize, grasp, apprehend, to comprehend comprise* (class in prose and poetry) **I.** Prop **A.** In gen quid (opus est) manibus, si nihil comprehendendum est? Cic N D 1, 33, 92 (vulva) non multo major quam ut manu comprehendatur, Cels 4, 1 *fin* cum (forfex) dentem comprehendere non possit, id 7, 12, 1 mordicus manum eorum (elephantorum), Plin 9, 15, 17, § 46 morsu guttura, Luc 4, 727 nuces modio, Varr R R 1, 7, 3 naves, *to join one to another fasten together*, Liv 30, 10, 5, cf oras vulneris suturae comprehendunt, Cels 7, 4, 3 comprehendunt utrumque et orant, Caes B G 5, 31 ter frustra comprensa manus effugit imago, Verg A 2, 794, cf aures, Tib 2, 5, 92 nisi quae validissima (ovis), non comprehendatur (sc stabulis) hieme, *let none but the strongest be kept in the winter*, Col 7, 3, 15 Schneid naves in flumine Vulturno comprehensae, *assembled together, put under an embargo* Liv 26, 7, 9, so id 29, 24, 9, Suet Tib 38, id Calig 39 ignem, *to take, catch*, Caes B G 5, 43, and in a reverse constr ignis robora comprendit, Verg G 2, 305, cf opera flamma comprehensa, Hirt B G 8, 43, and avidis comprenditur ignibus ager, Ov M 9, 234 loca vallo, Front 2, 11, 7, and *absol* comprehensa aedificia, Liv. 26, 27, 3 — **B.** In partic **1.** *To attack, seize upon in a hostile manner, to seize, lay hold of, arrest, catch, apprehend* aliquem pro moecho Comprehendere et constringere, Ter Eun 5, 5, 23, 5, 1, 20 tam capitalem hostem, Cic Cat 2, 2, 3 hominem, id Q Fr 1, 2, 4, § 14 nefarios duces id Cat 3, 7, 16 Virginium, Liv 3, 48, 6, cf id 1, 41, 1 praesidium Punicum, id 26, 14 7 hunc comprehenderant atque in vincula conjecerant Caes B G 4, 27, 5, 25 in fugâ, id ib 5, 21 — Rarely of disease comprehensus morbo Just 23, 2 4, cf comprehensi pestifera lue, id 32, 3, 9 — Of places, *to occupy, seize upon* aliis comprehensis collibus munitiones perfecerunt, Caes B C 3, 46 *fin* —* **b.** Of things, *to intercept* epistulas, Just 20, 5, 12 — **2.** *To seize upon one, to apprehend him in any crime* fures, Cat 62, 35 —With *inf* qui interesse concentibus interdictis fuerint comprehensi, Cod. Th 16, 4, 5 — Hence, **b.** Transf to the crime nefandum adulterium, *to discover, detect it*, Cic Mil 27, 72 res ejus indicio, id Clu 16, 47 — **3.** Of plants, *to take root*, of a graft cum comprehendit (surculus), Varr R R 1, 40 *fin*, so, in gen, Col 3, 5, 1; 5, 6, 18, Pall Jan 13, 5 — **4.** Of women, *to conceive, become pregnant*, = concipere si mulier non comprehendit, etc Cels 5, 21 *fin* — **5.** Of a space, *to contain, comprise, comprehend, include* ut nuces integras, quas uno modio comprehendere possis, Varr R R 1, 7, 3 circuitus ejus triginta et duo stadia comprehendit Curt 6, 6, 24 — **6.** In late medic lang, of medicines, *to combine* aliquid melle Veg Art Vet 6 27, 1, Scrib Comp 88, 227 al — **7.** Of the range of a missile quantum impulsa valet comprehendere lancea nodo Sil 4, 102 — **8.** Of the reach of a surgical instrument si vitium in angusto est, quod comprehendere modiolus possit, Cels 8, 3 *init* — **II.** Trop **A.** *To comprehend by the sense of sight, to perceive, observe, see* (very rare) aliquid visu, Sil 3, 408, and without visu comprehendere vix litterarum apices, Gell 13, 30, 10 — **B.** *To comprehend something intellectually, to receive into one's mind, to grasp, perceive, comprehend*, with *abl* si quam opinionem jam mentibus vestris comprehendistis si eam ratio convellet, si oratio labefactabit, etc., *if any opinion has already taken root in your mind* (the figure taken from the rooting of plants, v supra, I B 3), Cic Clu 2, 6 omnes animo virtutes, id Balb 1, 3, id N D 3, 25, 64 animo haec tenemus comprehensa, non sensibus, id Ac 2, 7, 21 sq omnia animis et cogitatione, id Fil 27, 66, cf id. de Or 2, 31, 136 aliquid mente, id N D 3, 8, 21 aliquid memoria id Tusc 5, 41, 121 qualis animus sit vacans corpore, intellegere et cogitatione comprehendere, id. ib 1, 22, 50 aliquid certis signis, Col 6, 24, 3 aliquid experimentis assiduis, Pall 2, 13, 8 — Without *abl* esse aliquid, quod conprehendi et percipi posset, Cic Ac 2, 6, 17, 2, 6, 18 virtutum cognitio confirmat percipi et conprehendi multa posse, id ib 2, 8, 23, 1, 11, 42 — **C.** *To comprehend* or *include* in words, *to comprise in discourse* or *in writing, to express, describe, recount, narrate*, etc breviter paucis comprendere multa, Lucr 6, 1082, cf breviter comprehensa sententia, Cic Fin 2, 7, 20, Quint 9, 3, 91 comprehendam brevi Cic de Or 1, 8, 34 perinde ac si in hanc formulam omnia judicia conclusa et comprehensa sint, id Rosc Com 5, 15 (Cato) verbis luculentioribus et pluribus rem eandem comprehenderat, id Att 12, 21, 1 ipsa natura circumscriptione quadam verborum comprehendit concluditque sententiam, id Brut 8, 34 in eâ (terra) enim et lapis et harena et cetera ejus generis sunt in nominando comprehensa Varr R R 1, 9, 1 · emplastra quoque quae supra comprehensa sunt, Cels 5, 27, 3, so *absol* ad veterum rerum nostrarum memoriam comprehendendam impulsi sumus, Cic Brut 5, 19 aliquid dictis, Ov M 13, 160 quae si comprendere coner, id Tr 5, 2, 27 — **2.** Poet aliquid numero, *to number, enumerate* neque enim numero comprendere refert, Verg G 2, 104, Ov A A 2, 447, cf numerum quorum comprendere non est id Tr 5, 11, 19 — **D.** *To comprehend any one in affection, to bind to one's self, to put under obligation, to embrace with kindness* (rare, mostly in Cic) multos amicitia, tueri obsequio, etc, *to have many friends*, Cic Cael 6, 13 adulescentem humanitate tuâ, id Fam 13, 15, 3 quod omnibus officiis per se, per patrem, per majores suos totam Atinatem praefecturam comprehenderit, id Planc 19 47 — **E.** *To shut in, include* (late Lat) spiritum in effigiem, Lact 4, 8, 9 elementorum figurae humana specie comprehensae, id 2, 6, 1

comprĕhensĭbĭlis (conp-), e, *adj* [comprehendo] *that can be seized* or *laid hold of* (very rare, prob first used by Cic) **I.** Prop comprehensibile et solidum corpus, Lact 7, 12, 2 — As *subst.* · **comprĕhensĭbĭle,** is, *n* (opp incomprehensibile), Tert Apol 48 — **II.** Trop ***A.** *Perceptible by the senses, evident* comprehensibilia oculis foramina, Sen Q N 6 24, 1 —* **B.** *Perceptible to the mind, conceivable, intelligible* id autem visum, cum ipsum per se cerneretur, comprehensibile, feretis haec? Nos vero, inquit, quonam enim modo καταληπτον diceres? etc, * Cic Ac 1, 11, 41 natura non comprehensibilis, Cels 1 pr § 46 causae, Arn 1, p 37

comprĕhensĭo (conp-), onis, *f* [id], *a seizing* or *laying hold of with the hands* **I.** Prop **A.** In gen (very rare) ingressus cursus, sessio, comprehensio Cic N D 1, 34, 94, cf id Ac 2 47, 145 — **B.** Esp, *a hostile seizure, arresting, catching apprehending* sontium, Cic Phil 2, 8, 18 — **II.** Trop **A.** In philos lang, of *a mental comprehending, perceiving*, and in concr *a comprehension, perception, idea*, transl of the Gr καταληψις mens amplectitur maxime cognitionem et istam καταληψιν, quam, ut dixi, verbum e verbo exprimentes comprehensionem dicemus, cum ipsam per se amat, etc, Cic Ac 2, 16, 31, cf id. ib 1, 11, 41 et saep —In *plur* cogitationes comprehensionesque rerum, Cic Fin 3, 15, 49 — **2.** *The power to unite and grasp as a whole things which belong together* quanta consequentium rerum cum primis conjunctio et comprehensio esset in nobis, Cic N D 2, 59, 147 Schoem ad loc. — **B.** In rhet **1.** *Expression, style*, Cic Or 58, 198 — **2.** Esp, *a period* ut comprehensio numerose et apte cadat Cic Or 44, 149, cf id Brut 44, 162, 8, 34, 37, 140 Orell *N cr*, Quint 9, 4, 124, 9, 115, 121 et saep.

comprĕhensīvus, a, um, *adj* [comprehendo] *comprehensible, conceivable* (late Lat) definitione, Boeth Defin p 660

* **comprĕhenso,** are, *v freq a* [id], *to embrace* suos, Claud Quadrig ap Prisc. p 797 P

comprĕhensus or **comprensus,** a, um, *Part*, from comprehendo

comprendo, ĕre, v comprehendo

com-presbўter, ĕri, *m*, *a fellow-presbyter*, Aug Ep 228

compressē, *adv*, v comprimo, *P a fin*

compressĭo (conp-), ōnis, *f* [comprimo], *a pressing together, compression* **I.** Prop **A.** In gen aurum compressione coactum, Vitr 7, 8, 4, Oros. 7, 6 — With *gen* ventris, Gell 16, 3 musculorum, Scrib Comp 84 — **B.** Esp, **1.** *An embracing* artae amantûm, * Plaut Ps 1, 1, 64. — **2.** *Copulation*, Arn 2, 93, Hyg Fab 187, Tert adv Marc 4 34 — **II.** Trop, of diction, *the compression of an expression*, Cic. Brut 7, 29, v Ellendt ad h l — **B.** *A suppression, repression* bellorum civilium, Oros 7, 6 corporalium cupiditatum, Ambros in Psa 48, Serm 19, § 19

compresso, no *perf*, atum, 1, *v freq a* [id] *to press, oppress* (late Lat.), Tert. contr Gnost 3, Porphyr ad Hor S 2, 3, 173

compressor (conp-), oris, *m* [id], *one who compresses* (in mal part), Mythogr Vatic 1, 18, Plaut. Argum Aul 2, 7

1. compressus, a, um, *Part* and *P a.*, from comprimo

2. compressus, us, *m* [comprimo] *a pressing together, compression* (only in *abl sing*) **I.** In gen semen tepefactum vapore et compressu suo diffindit (terra), * Cic Sen 15, 51 pennarum, Plin 11, 28, 34 § 98. — **II.** Esp, *an embracing, copulation*, Plaut Am prol 109, id Ep 4, 1, 15, id Truc 2, 6, 17, Ter Ad 3, 4, 29, Macr S 5, 19

com-prĭmo (conp-), pressi, pressum, 3, *v a* [premo] *to press* or *squeeze together, compress* (very freq and class.) **I.** In gen (corpora) inter se compressa teneri, Lucr 6, 454 dentis, Plaut Ps 3, 1, 21 cum plane (digitos) compresserat pugnumque fecerat, Cic Ac 2, 47, 145, cf compressa in pugnum manus, Quint 2, 20, 7, 11, 3, 104 (oculos) opertos compressosque, id 11, 3, 76 compressâ palma, *with the clinched hand*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 53 compressam forcipe lingua, Ov M 6, 556 labra, * Hor S 1, 4, 138 tamquam compressa manu sit (terra), Lucr 6, 866 manibus dorsum boum, Col 2, 3, 1 murem, Phaedr 4, 2, 14 · ordines (aciei), *to make more dense*, Liv 8, 8, 12 versus ordinibus, *to write closely*, Ov. Am 1, 11, 21 mulierem, *to lie with*, Plaut Aul prol 30, Ter Hec 4, 1, 57, 5, 3, 30, id Phorm 5, 9, 29, Liv 1, 4, 2 al — Hence the equivocation in Plaut Am 1, 1, 192, id Rud 4 4 29 sq, id Truc 2 2, 6 — Also of the treading of a peacock, Col 8, 11, 5 — Prov compressis manibus sedere, *with the hands folded*, i e *to be unemployed, at leisure*, Liv 7, 13, 7, cf compressas tenuisse manus Luc 2, 292 — **II.** Esp with the access idea of restraining free motion **A.** *To hold back, hold, keep in, restrain*, prop animam, *to hold one's breath* Ter Phorm 5, 6, 28 manum, *to keep off*, id. Heaut 3, 3, 29 linguam alicui, *to silence him*, Plaut Am. 1, 1, 192, cf I supra, and id. Mil 2, 6, 88 aquam (opp immittere) Dig. 39, 3, 1, § 1 tela manu, Stat Th 11, 33 alvum, *to check a diarrhœa*, Cels 1, 10, 6, 18, 7, so stomachum, *to bind, make costive*, id. 4, 5 *fin*, and transf to the person si mor

bus aliquem compresserit, id. praef.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of passions, dispositions, intentions, actions, etc., *to restrain, hinder, check, repress, curb* (very freq.): vocem et orationem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 16: gressum, Verg. A. 6, 389: consilium, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 6: comprimere atque restinguere incensam illius cupiditatem, Cic. Pis. 25, 59; cf. id. Cael. 31, 25: conatum atque audaciam furentis hominis, id. Phil. 10, 5, 11: Clodii conatus furoresque, id. Off. 2, 17, 58; cf. Liv. 3, 38, 7: amor compressus edendi, Verg. A. 8, 184: tribunicios furores, Cic. Mur. 11, 24: ferocitatem tuam istam, id. Vatin. 1, 2: seditionem, Liv. 2, 23, 10: motus, id. 1, 60, 1: multi temere excitati tumultus sunt compressique, id. 26, 10, 10: plausum, Cic. Deiot. 12, 34: exsultantem laetitiam, id. Top. 22, 86: voce manuque Murmura, Ov. M. 1, 206: conscientiam, *to silence*, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 54 et saep. —**2.** Transf. to the person: non ego te conprimere possum sine malo? Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 81: ac sedare exasperatos Ligures, Liv. 42, 26, 1; cf. id. 5, 45, 7: cujus adventus Pompeianos compressit, Caes. B. C. 3, 65: comprime te, nimium tinnis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 32: vix comprimor, quin involem illi in oculos, id. Most. 1, 3, 46.—**C.** With the access. idea of withholding evidence or knowledge (= supprimo), *to keep to one's self, keep back, withhold, suppress, conceal* (rare, but in good prose; most freq. in Cic.): frumentum, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 8: annonam, Liv. 38, 35, 5: multa, magna delicta, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 6: orationem illam, id. ib. 3, 12, 2: famam captae Carthaginis ex industriā, Liv. 26, 51, 11.—Hence, **compressus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *pressed together*, i. e. *close, strait, narrow:* calculus oris compressioris, Cels. 2, 11; so in *comp.*, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 49; 17, 11, 16, § 80.—**2.** *Costive:* venter, Cels. 1, 3: alvus, id. 3, 6: morbi, *connected with costiveness*, id. praef.—*Adv.:* **compressē.** **1.** *In a compressed manner, briefly, succinctly:* compressius loqui (opp. latius), Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17.—**2.** *Pressingly, urgently:* compressius violentiusque quaerere, Gell. 1, 23, 7; cf Macr. S. 1, 6

* **comprŏbātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [comprobo], *approbation, approval*, Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 62.

* **comprŏbātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an approver*, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 43.

com-prŏbo (conp-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** Subject., *to approve wholly of something, to assent to, sanction, acknowledge* (class. and very freq., esp. in prose): istam tuam sententiam laudo vehementissimeque comprobo, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 24, 69: decretum consulum, id. Att. 16, 16, D, 14 sq.: orationem omnium assensu, Liv. 5, 9, 7; cf. Suet. Aug. 68; 53: consensu potius eruditorum quam puerorum amore comprobari, Quint. 10, 1, 130 et saep.: has comproba tabulas, Cic. Caecin 25, 72: ne domesticis quidem exemplis docti numen deorum comprobabimus? id. N. D. 2, 3, 7; Nep. Hann. 3, 1.—**II.** Object., *to prove, establish, attest, make good, show, confirm, verify something* to others as true, good, excellent, virtuous, etc.: ut beneficium verbis initum nunc re comprobes, Ter And. 5, 1, 5; cf. Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 94: nec hoc oratione solum, sed multo magis vita et factis et moribus conprobavit, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 65: patris dictum sapiens temeritas filii comprobavit, id. Or 63, 214: comprobat hominis consilium fortuna, Caes. B. G. 5, 58 *fin*; cf. * Cat. 61, 62: rem alicujus testimonio, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 48, § 119; cf.: indicio comprobato, Sall. C 50, 1: perceleri (servi) interitu esse ab hoc comprobatum venenum, *the quality of the poison was tested*, Cic. Cael. 24, 58.

comprōmissārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [compromissum], *pertaining to arbitration:* judex, *an arbitrator, umpire, referee chosen by contending parties* (jurid. Lat.), Dig. 4, 8, 41; 26, 5, 4.

comprōmissum, i, *n.*, *a mutual promise to abide by the award of an arbiter*, Cic. Rosc. Com 4, 12; id. Verr. 2, 2, 27, § 66; id. Fam. 12, 30; Dig. 4, 8, 1 sq.—From

com-prōmitto (conp-), misi, missum, 3 (contr. form conpromesise = conpromisisse, S. C. Bacch. v. 14), *v. a.*, jurid. t. t. in lawsuits, *to promise mutually to abide by the decision of an arbiter:* tribunicii candidati conpromiserunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14 (15, 6): de aliquā re, Dig. 4, 8, 13: in arbitrum, ib. 44, 4, 4; 4, 8, 21 al.—**II.** *To promise at the same time* (very rare): eisque spolia peremptorum hostium compromittens, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 1.

* **com-prōvinciālis**, e, *adj.*, *born in the same province*, Sid. Ep. 7, 7.

Compsa, ae, *f.*, *a town of the Hirpini in Samnium*, now *Conza*, Liv. 23, 1, 1; Vell. 2, 63, 3.—Hence, **Compsānus (Cons-)**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Compsa:* ager, Liv. 24, 44, 8: Trebius, id. 23, 1, 1; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 61, §§ 160 and 164.—In *plur.:* **Compsāni (Cons-)**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Compsa*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

comptē, *adv.*, v. 1. como, *P. a. fin.*

comptiōnālis, v. coemptionalis.

comptor, ōris, *m.* [1. como], *one who adorns;* only trop.: fabricarum, Cassiod. Var. 4, 51.

* **comptŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [comptus, 1. como], *luxuriously decked:* juvenes, Hier. Ep. 128, n. 4.

1. comptus, a, um, v. 1. como, *P. a.*

***2. comptus**, ūs, *m.* [coëmo = conjungo; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, 1061; Munro ad Lucr. 1, 950], *a band, tie* (= coëmptio): qui comptu conjugioque Corporis atque animae consistimus pariter apti, Lucr. 3, 845.

3. comptus, ūs, *m.* [1. como], *an ornament for the hair* or *head, a head-dress*, Lucr. 1, 88; Afran. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 40, 9 Müll.; cf. ib. p. 63, 13.

compugnantĭa, ae, *f.* [compugno], *a fighting together* (late Lat.): inter se contrariorum aërum, Isid. Orig. 5, 35, 8.

com-pugno, āre, *v. n.* **I.** *To fight* or *contend together* (post-class.), Gell. 12, 5, 3; 14, 5, 4; 14, 5 *fin.;* Sulp. Sev. de Vita S. Mart. 14.—**II.** *To combat together:* amaritudinem, Veg. Art. Vet. 1, 13, 6.

compulsāmentum, i, *n.* [compulso], *an impelling;* trop., *an exhortation*, Fulg. Myth. 3, 6.

compulsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a* (hostile) *pressing together, a contest, contention* (late Lat.), Tert. Apol. 21; 38; Fulg. Myth. praef. *fin.*

compulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compello]. **I.** *An urging, constraint, compulsion*, Dig. 36, 1, 14, § 1 sqq.—**II.** *A dunning*, Cassiod. Var. 12, 10.

compulso, āre, *v. freq.* [id.]. **I.** *To press* or *strike violently* (post-class. and rare), App. M. 7, p. 197, 16.—**II.** *To contend* or *fight together*, Tert. Apol. 20; cf. compulsatio.

compulsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (late Lat.). **I.** Lit., *a driver* (of cattle), Pall. Jun. 2, 3. —**II.** Transf., *one who asks* or *forces to a payment, an exacter of money*, Amm. 22, 6, 1; Cod. Th. 8, 10, 3 and 4; 11, 7, 15.

1. compulsus, a, um, *Part.*, from compello.

* **2. compulsus**, ūs, *m.* [compello], *a* (hostile) *striking together*, App. M. 8, p. 203, 6.

Compulterĭa, ae, *f.*, *a little town in Samnium*, Liv. 23, 39, 6; 24, 20, 5.

compunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compungo]. **I.** Lit., *a puncture:* ligni, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 3, § 8.—**II.** Trop., *the sting of conscience, remorse* (eccl. Lat.), Salv. adv. Avar. 4, 8 al.

compunctōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *admonitory, hortatory* (eccl. Lat.): sermo, Sid. Ep. 6, 6.

compunctus, a, um, *Part.*, from compungo.

com-pungo (conp-), nxi, nctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to prick* or *puncture severely, to sting.* **I.** Prop. (rare but class.): collum dolone, Phaedr. 3, 6, 3: aculeis urticae, Col. 8, 14, 8: acu, Cels. 6, 18, 9: barbarus compunctus notis Threiciis, *branded*, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: (colores) qui compungunt aciem lacrumareque cogunt, *dazzle*, Lucr. 2, 420; cf. of heat and cold: sensus corporis, id. 2, 432 (for Sen. Ep. 88, 39, v. compingo).—**II.** Trop. **A.** Ingen.: (dialectici) ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, *prick themselves with their own stings*, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158.—**B.** In late Lat. compungi, *to be goaded by the stings of conscience, to feel remorse*, Lact. 4, 18, 14; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3, 13; cf. compunctio.

compurgātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *a complete purification* (late Lat.): tres compurgationes, i. e. by fire, air, and water, Mythogr. Lat. 3, 6, 18.

* **com-purgo**, āre, *v. a.*, *to purify completely:* visum, Plin. 20, 13, 50, § 127.

* **compŭtābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [computo], *that may be computed, computable:* impendium, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 139.

compŭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a computing, reckoning; a computation* (post-Aug.). **I.** Ingen., Sen. Ep. 84, 7; id. Ben. 7, 10, 4; Plin. 2, 108, 112, § 247; 6, 33, 38, § 206; Plin. Pan. 38, 3; * Quint. 1, 10, 35 al.—**II.** Specif., the reckoning of avaricious men, *close reckoning, niggardliness, parsimony*, Sen. Ben. 4, 11, 2; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 192.

compŭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a computer, reckoner* (post-Aug): diligentissimi, Sen. Ep. 87, 5 al.

com-pŭto (conp-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To sum up, reckon, compute.* **A.** Prop. (mostly post-Aug.): id si computare quem piget, brevioribus numeris idem discat, Quint. 1, 10, 43: digitis rationem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 51; cf. Suet. Dom. 4: annos, quibus viximus, Quint. 12, 11, 19; cf. Juv. 10, 249: diurna tantum tempora, Quint. 12, 11, 19: latitudinem Asiae, Plin. 6, 33, 38, § 209.—(β) With a *rel.-clause:* computare quantum Curius aut Fabricius in triumphis tulerint, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 118: computare quid studia referant, Quint. 1, 12, 17.—(γ) *Absol.:* praesens computarat, pecuniam imperarat, * Cic. Phil. 2, 37, 94: digitis, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 88: uxoris mortem, Sen. Ben. 5, 17, 4.—(δ) With *cum* and *abl.:* valetudinem cum somno, Plin. praef. § 18.—**B.** Trop.: facies tua computat annos, *shows, reveals thy age*, Juv. 6, 199: plures conputant quam oderunt, *have an eye to their interests, rather than to their hatred*, Sen. Ep. 14, 9.—**II.** *To reckon in with*, or *in addition to* (in jurid. Lat.): fetus pecorum fructibus, Dig. 23, 3, 10; cf.: aliquid in fructum, ib. 24, 3, 7.

com-pūtresco (conp-), trŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become wholly putrid, to putrefy, rot* (very rare; not in Cic.): Cass. Hem. ap. Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 86; Col. 5, 10, 7; Plin. 32, 7, 23, § 67 (Sillig, conputuere).—Per tmesin: artus pereunt conque putrescunt, Lucr. 3, 343.

compŭtus, i, *m.* [computo], *a computation* (late Lat.), Firm. Math. 1, 12 *fin.;* Auct. ap. Goes. Agrim. p. 236.

comtē = compte, v. 1. como, *P. a. fin.*

comtŭlus, i, v. comptulus.

1. comtus, a, um, = comptus, a, um, v. 1. como, *P. a.*

2. comtus, ūs, v. 2. comptus.

* **cōmŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [coma], *pretty hair:* bessalis, Petr. 58, 5; Commod. 60, 11.

Cōmum, i, *n.*, = Κῶμον, *a considerable town in Gallia Transpadana, the birthplace of the younger Pliny*, now *Como*, Liv. 33, 36, 14; Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 1; Just. 20, 5, 8; Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124; rebuilt by Caesar; hence also called Novum Comum (Νεόκωμον), Suet. Caes. 28.—Hence, **II. Cōmensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Comum:* ager, Liv. 33, 36, 9.—*Absol.:* in Comensi, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 232.—*Subst.:* **Cōmenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Comum*, Liv. 33, 36, 9; and id. 33, 37, 10; and, acc. to the later appel., **Nŏvŏcōmensis**, Cic. Fam. 13, 35, 1.

con, v. 1. cum *fin.*

cōnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [conor], *laborious, difficult* (late Lat.): conabiles atque laboriosi vomitus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 1, 4.

cōnāmen, inis, *n.* [id.], *an effort, exertion, struggle* (poet.): alarum, Lucr. 6, 836: eundi, id. 6, 326: magno conamine, Ov. M. 3, 60; cf. id. ib. 8, 366; id. F. 4, 325; Luc. 4, 287.—In *plur.:* conamina mortis, Ov. M. 10, 390; Lucr. 6, 1040.—**II.** Concr., *a support, prop:* constitit (infans), adjutis aliquo conamine nervis, Ov. M. 15, 224.

* **cōnāmentum**, i, *n.* [conamen], *an instrument for uprooting a plant*, Plin. 19, 2, 7, § 27.

cōnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conor], *an undertaking, endeavoring, an effort, endeavor, attempt* (post-Aug. and rare), Sen. Q. N. 2, 12, 1; Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 9.

cōnātum, i, usu. in *plur.:* **cōnāta**, ōrum, *n.*, v. conor.

cōnātus, ūs, *m.* [conor]. **I.** Abstr., *an effort, exertion, struggle, endeavor:* ne

ista hercle magno jam conatu magnas nugas dixerit, Ter Heaut 4, 1, 8 quo majore conatu studioque aguntur, Cic Quint 14, 47 omnem sui tribunatus conatum in meam perniciem parare, id Fam 5, 2, 6 Genucius ad hostes magno conatu profectus, Liv 7, 6, 9 in ipso conatu rerum circumegit se annus, i e *just as the affair was well begun*, id 9, 18, 15 Weissenb ad loc vixdum inchoatis rebus in ipso conatu gerendi belli, id 32, 28, 4 —**B.** Trop , *an impulse, inclination, tendency* dedit natura beluis et sensum et appetitum, ut altero conatum haberent ad naturales pastus capessendos, altero secernerent, etc , Cic N D 2, 47, 122 nulla est ullo in genere laus orationis, cujus in nostris orationibus non sit aliqua si non perfectio, at conatus tamen atque adumbratio, id Or 29, 103 se ad hostes contulit conatumque iracundiae suae morte sedavit, id Brut 10, 42 —**II.** Concr , *an attempt, effort, undertaking, enterprise, endeavor* (α) *Sing* alii, si perrumpere possent conati telis repulsi hoc conatu destiterunt, Caes B G 1, 8 *fin* principem esse ad conatum exercitus comparandi, Cic Phil 10, 11, 24 hac ego religione non sum ab hoc conatu repulsus, id Or 11, 36 si in me impetum facere conabitur ejus conatum refutabo, id Har Resp 4, 7 · Icarus primo statim conatu decidit, Suet Ner 12 a conatu resistendi deterritus se dedidit, Nep Dat 4, 5 —(β) *Plur* compressi tuos nefarios conatus, *Cic Cat 1, 5, 11* perditi, *id Off 1, 30, 109* quod conatus adversariorum infregissent, Caes B G 2, 21 aut opprimet hominem aut omnis ejus motus conatusque prohibebit, Cic Cat 2, 12, 26 multis frustra conatibus captis, Liv 3, 5, 6, 9, 4, 1, 21, 29, 5 conatibus alicujus accedere, Suet Oth 4 in mediis conatibus aegri succidimus Verg A 12, 910 obstare conatibus nostris, Ov R Am 683, Auct B Alex 9, cf optimi et clarissimi, Cic Fam 12, 10, 2 generosi, Quint 2, 4, 4 crebri parvique, id 8, 5, 29 ingentes adversus Germaniam, Tac Agr 13 vibrare nudis conatibus hastam, Sil 13, 161 conatus alicujus supra vires, Scrib Comp 101

‡ **cōnaudītum** coauditum, sicut con angustatum dicitur, Paul ex Fest p 65, 8 Mull

con-căco, avi, atum, 1, *v a* , *to defile with ordure, to fill with defilement* totam regiam, Phaedr 4, 17, 11 se, Sen Apoc 4 *fin* catillus concacatus, Petr 66

con-caedes, ium (*sing abl* concaede, Amm 16, 12, 15) *f*, *an abattis, barricade of felled trees* (post Aug) Amm 16, 12, 15, 17, 10, 6 —*Plur* , Veg Mil 3, 22, Tac A 1, 50, Amm 16, 11, 8

con-călĕfăcĭo, feci, factum, 3, *v a* , *to warm thoroughly* (rare but class) (α) *Act* bracchium, Cic de Or 2, 78, 316 —(β) *Pass* **concălĕfīo,** fieri, factus sum vertat ova, uti aequabiliter concalefiant, Varr R R 3, 9, 11 trabes concalefaciuntur, *are heated*, Vitr 4, 7 (cf calefacientur, id. 5, 10) (concursio corporum) concalefacta et spirabilis Cic Tusc 1, 18, 42 (but in Cic Fragm ap Non p 92, 22, the read is dub)

concălĕfactōrius, v concalfactorius

concălĕfactus, a, um, v concalefacio

concălĕfīo, v concalefacio

con-călĕo, ui, 2, *v n* , *to be thoroughly warm* (rare), Plaut Pers 1, 3, 8

con-călesco, lui, 3, *v inch n* , *to be come* or *grow thoroughly warm, to glow* **I.** Prop (rare but class) corpora nostra ardore animi concalescunt, * Cic Tusc 1, 18, 42 frumenta non poterunt cito concalescere, Vitr 6 9, cf Plin 18, 30, 73, § 304, Col 12 52, 17 —In *perf*, Plaut. Am 1, 3, 15, Varr R R 3, 16, 38, Col 2, 18, 1, 2, 50 —**II.** Trop , *to glow with love* concaluit, quid vis? * Ter Heaut 2, 3, 108 Don

con-calfactōrius, a, um, *adj* [concalefacio], *suitable for warming, warming* vis herbae, Plin 21, 20, 83, § 141

con-callesco, callui, 3, *v inch* [calleo], lit , *to become hard* or *callous*, hence, trop , * **I.** Of the intellect *to become shrewd, practised* (cf calleo, I) callidos eos appello, quorum, tamquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit, Cic N D 3, 10 25 —* **II.** Of the feelings, *to become insensible, obtuse*

locus ille animi nostri, stomachus ubi habitabat olim, concalluit, Cic Att 4, 16, 10

concămĕrātĭo, onis, *f* [concamero], *a vaulting*, *a vault*, Vitr 2, 4, 5, 10, Plin 11, 10, 10, § 22, Dig 32, 31 al

con-cămĕro, avi, atum, 1, *v a* , *to vault* or *arch over* templum, Plin. 34, 14, 42, § 148 —In *part pass* sudatio, Vitr 5, 11, 2, Suet Aug 90, Inscr Orell 3033 uvae pensili concameratae nodo, *suspended from a vault* or *arch*, Plin 14, 1, 3, § 16

* **con-candesco,** candui, ĕre, *v inch n* , *to glow, to be inflamed*, Manil 1, 874 ex conj (Codd excanduit)

Concāni, orum, *m* , = Κωγκανοί, *a savage people of Cantabria in Hispania Tarraconensis*, *sing* , collect Concanus, Hor C 3, 4 34, Sil 3, 361

‡ **concapit,** a corrupt word, and difficult of explanation , in the XII Tab in a passage in Fest p 365 Müll , cf Dirks Uebersicht, etc , p 433 sq

con-captīvus, i, *m* , *a fellow captive*, Hier Ep 119, Vulg Rom 16, 7

concarnātĭo, onis, *f* [concarno] *a uniting with flesh, incarnation*, Tert Mon 9 *fin*

con-carno, are, *v a* , *to unite* or *clothe with flesh, to incarnate* (post class and very rare), Tert Carn Christ 20, Veg Art Vet. 2, 22, 3

con-castīgo, are, *v a* , *to chastise severely, to punish* (ante and post class) hominem probe, Plaut Bacch 3, 3, 94, 5 2, 56, id Trin 1, 1, 4, M Aur ap Fronto Ep ad M Caes 1, 9

concătēnātĭo, ōnis, *f* [concateno] *a connecting, joining* (late Lat) **I.** Lit , Cassiod Var 12, 19 —**II.** Trop **a.** *A concatenation, sequence* temporum, Tert Apol. 19 causarum, Aug Civ Dei 3 30 —**b.** Mentis (i e constrictio), *fettering, binding*, Cael Aur Tard 3, 2, 15

con-cătēno, no *perf* , atum, 1, *v a* , *to link* or *bind together, to connect* (late Lat), Lact 3, 17, Min Fel 17, 2

con-cătervātus, a um, *adj* [caterva], *heaped* or *crowded together* cop ae, Amm 29 5, 38 manipuli, id 31, 13 2

concăvĭtas, atis, *f* [concavus] *a hollow, cavity* (late Lat), Cael. Aur Tard 2, 1, 14

concăvo, no *perf* , atum, 1, *v a* [id], *to make hollow, to hollow out, make round* (very rare) bracchia in arcus, *to curve, bend*, Ov M 2, 195, cf manus, Nemes Ecl. 3, 49 concavati nidi, Col 8, 5, 11

con-căvus, a, um, *adj* , *hollow, concave, arched, vaulted, bent, curved* cymbala, Lucr 2, 619 , cf concava aera, Ov M 4, 30 loca terrae, Lucr 5, 1255 altitudines speluncarum, Cic N D 2, 39 98 saxa, Verg G 4, 49 vallis Ov M 8, 334 bracchia Cancri, id ib 10 127, 15 369 jugula Cic Fat 5, 10 manus (opp plana), Sen Ep 56, 1 dentes, Plin 11, 37, 61, § 162 folia, id. 16, 24, 38, § 92 aqua, *swelling*, Ov Tr 1, 11, 20 puppis, id F 4, 276 vela id H 6, 66 ulcus, Scrib Comp 238 —**II.** *Subst* **concăva,** orum, *n* , *hollow places, hollows* (post class), Claud III Cons Hon 47, Lact 7, 26

con-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *v n* and *a* (a strengthened cedo, and corresp with it in most of its signiff), lit , *to go, walk*, hence, **I.** *Neutr* , with reference to the terminus a quo, *to go* or *walk away* from a place, *to depart, retire, withdraw, remove from* (in lit signif rare but class) **A.** In gen concedite atque abscedite omnes, de via decedite, Plaut Am 3 4, 1, so *ab sol* , Ter Eun 1, 2, 102 , id Hec 4, 2 21, cf ipsae concedite silvae, *farewell*, Verg E 10 63 —With *prep* a foribus, Plaut Most 2 1, 82 abs te, id Pers 1, 1, 51 ab oculis alicujus, Cic Cat 1, 7, 17 superis ab oris, Verg A 2, 91 ex aedibus, Ter Hec 4, 4, 57 —With *abl* only oculis, Plaut Ep 5, 2, 16 caelo, Verg A 10 215 solio, Sil 3, 628 —With *adv* hinc, Plaut. Ps. 1 5, 158, Ter Eun 1, 2, 126, id Heaut. 3, 3, 11 —**B.** Esp **1.** Pregn (= cedo, II A. 2) *to pass away, disappear, vanish*, in Tac. (with and without vita), *to depart from life, die* tumor et irae Concessere deûm, Verg A 8, 41 vitâ *to die*, Tac A 1, 3, 3, 30, 6, 39, 12, 39, 14, 51, and *absol* quandoque conces

sero, id ib 4 38, 13 30, the same concessit superis ab oris, Verg A 2, 91, cf vita per auras concessit ad Manes, id. ib 10, 820 —**2.** With *dat* or *absol* , prop qs. *to go out of the way for one* (on account of his wishes, or his superior power, or excellence), i.e. *to yield to, submit, give way to, adapt one's self to* **a.** *To yield* or *submit to power* or *compulsion* ut magnitudini medicinae doloris magnitudo concederet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 29, 63. certum est, concedere homini nato nemini, Plaut Cas 2, 4, 15 neque nox quoquam concedit die (i e diei), id Am 1, 1 120 (cf. id. ib 1, 3, 48) cedant arma togae concedat laurea linguae, Cic poet Off 1, 22 77 (cf id Pis 30, 74, and Quint 11, 1, 24) bellum ac tumultum paci atque otio concessurum, id. Pis 30, 73 voluptatem concessuram digni tati id Fin 3, 1, 1 injuriae, Sall J 14, 24 obsidioni, i e *permit*, Tac. A. 13, 40 operi meo concedite, Ov M 8, 393, id F 1 222 naturae, i e *to die*, Sall J 14 15, so fato, Plin Pan. 11, 3 fatis magnis, Val Fl 1 554 apparebat aut hostibus aut civibus de victoria concedendum esse, Liv 4, 6, 6, cf so *impers* postquam concessum propemodum de victoria credebant, id 3, 60 4 —**b.** *To give place to in excellence, dignity, rank*, etc , *to yield to, to give precedence* me amantissimum tui, nemini concedentem, Cic Fam 10 3, 2, so id. ib 4, 3, 1, 4 3, 4 etsi de cupiditate nemini concedam, id. Att. 12, 47, 2 sese unis Suebis concedere, Caes. B G 4, 7 majestati ejus viri concedere, Liv 6, 6, 7 aetati, Sall J 11, 4, id H Fragm. 1, 17, cf so *impers* Sulla, cujus facundiae, non aetati a Manlio concessum, id J 102, 4 viginti Silio, Tac A 3, 43 seniori Sentio, id ib 2, 74 ut vix Apronio illi de familiaritate concedere videatur, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 44, § 108 Antario Varoque de gloria, Tac H 3, 64 nemini in illa causa studio et cupiditate concedere, Cic Deiot 10, 28 nec amore in hanc patriam nobis concedunt, Tac A 11, 24 nec, si muneribus certes, concedat Iollas Verg E 2, 57 —With *acc.* of quantity (cf 3 infra) magistro tantulum de arte, Cic Rosc Am 40, 118 alicui quicquam in desperatione, id Att 14, 18, 3 —**c.** *To yield, submit to one's will comply with one's wishes* ut tibi concedam, neque tuae libidini advorsabor, Ter Hec. 2, 2, 3 matri meae, id. ib 3, 5, 28 concessit senatus postulationi tuae, Cic. Mur 23, 47 jurisconsultis concedi, id Caecin 24, 67 —*Impers* Caesar concedendum non putabat, Caes B G 1, 7 —**d.** Like συγχωρεῖν τινι, *to assent to, concede to* nunquamne hodie concedes mihi Neque intelleges, etc., Ter Phorm 5 3, 22 (credes, consenties, Ruhnk) stultum me fateor, liceat concedere veris, Hor S 2, 3, 305 (cf in Gr συγχωρεῖν τῇ ἀληθείᾳ) — **e.** *To assent to, grant, pardon, allow*, etc quos (judices) aliensis peccatis concessuros putes, quo facilius ipsis peccare liceat, Cic Verr 2, 3, 96, § 223 poetae non ignoscit, nobis concedit, id de Or 3, 51, 198 dicto concedi, id Rosc Am 1, 3 cui (vitio) si concedere nolis, Hor S 1, 4, 140 , cf id ib 1, 3, 85 — Hence (cf cedo, II A 3 *fin*), **3.** *Act* , with *acc* (and *dat*) aliquid alicui **a.** *To grant, concede, allow, to consign something over to, to resign, yield, vouchsafe, confirm to* etc. (very freq in all per and species of composition) illum mihi aequius est quam me illi quae volo concedere, Plaut Cas 2, 3, 47 si nunc de tuo jure concessisses paululum, Ter Ad 2, 2, 9 partem octavam pretii, Plin Ep 8, 2, 3 date hoc et concedite pudori meo, ut, etc , Cic. Verr 2, 1, 12, § 32, cf Ter Hec 2, 2, 16 alicui primas in dicendo partis, Cic. Div in Caecil 15, 49 amicis quicquid velint, id Lael 11, 38 neque quicquam illius audaciae, id Caecin 35, 103 doctrinam alicui, Quint 11, 1, 89, cf artes tibi Cic. Quint. 30 93 intellegentiam, prudentiam, Quint 12 1, 3 principatum imperii maritimi Atheniensibus, Nep Timoth. 2 2, cf id Dion, 6, 3, Suet Aug 66, id. Tib 4, Prop 2 (3), 15, 37, cf tempus quieti, aut luxuriae, Sall J 61, 3 tempestivum pueris ludum, Hor Ep 2, 2, 142 libertatem his, Caes. B G 4, 15 *fin* vitam alicui, Suet Caes 68, id. Aug 13, 16 crimen gratiae, i e *to accuse* or *inform against for the sake of favor*, Cic Rosc. Com 6, 19 peccata alicui, *to pardon him*, id Verr 2, 1 49, § 128 delicta, Suet. Ner 29 —*Pass* Siciliam nimis celeri desperatione rerum con-

cessam, *had been ceded, given up*, Liv. 21, 1, 5: Scaevolae concessa est facundiae virtus, Quint. 12, 3, 9; 10, 1, 100 et saep.: acrius ... Ulcisci, quam nunc concessum est legibus aequis, Lucr. 5, 1148; cf. Nep. Them. 10 *fin.;* Suet. Tib. 18. — Poet., with *in* and *acc.:* concessit in iras Ipse ... genitor Calydona Dianae, *gave over to be punished*, Verg. A. 7, 305. — (β) With *dat.* and *inf.:* nec nostrā dicere linguā Concedit nobis patrii sermonis egestas, Lucr. 1, 831; so, ducere neptem, Cat. 64, 29: esse poëtis, Hor. A. P. 373; Suet. Aug. 44 et saep. — *Impers. pass.:* de re publicā nisi per concilium loqui non conceditur, Caes. B. G. 6, 20 *fin.:* quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 12; Quint. 12, 1, 37; 12, 1, 42; 8, 6, 76; Suet. Ner. 12: servis quoque pueros hujus aetatis verberare concedimus, Curt. 8, 8, 3: concedunt plangere matri, Stat. Th. 6, 134: cum accusare etiam palam concessum sit, Quint. 6, 3, 28; 2, 17, 27; 11, 3, 150; 8, 3, 30; 12. 3, 8 al.—Poet.: fatis numquam concessa moveri Camarina, *not allowed, forbidden to be removed*, Verg. A. 3, 700; cf. also personally: haec ubi conceduntur esse facta, for conceditur haec esse facta, Cic. Caecin. 15, 44. — (γ) With *acc.* and *inf.:* non omnia corpora vocem Mittere concedis, *you grant*, Lucr. 2, 835: oculos falli, id. 4, 380; Quint. 2, 5, 25: culpam inesse concedam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 76: poëtas legendos oratori futuro, Quint. 1, 10, 29.—*Pass. impers.:* concedatur profecto verum esse, ut, etc., Cic. Lael. 14, 50. —(δ) With *ut* or *ne:* nec vero histrionibus oratoribusque concedendum est, ut iis haec apta sint, nobis dissoluta, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129: verum concedo tibi ut ea praetereas, quae, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 19, 54: concedant ut viri boni fuerint, id. Lael. 5, 18; id. de Or. 1, 13, 57; Lucr. 2, 658: non concedo, ut sola sint, Quint. 6, 2, 11 al.: cui concedi potest, ut? etc., Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 5, 13, 21: ut concedatur ne in conspectum veniat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48.—(ε) With a simple *subj.:* concedo sit dives, Cat. 114, 5; Ov. A. A. 1, 523. —(ζ) *Absol.:* beatos esse deos sumpsisti: concedimus, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 89; id. Verr. 2, 2, 32, § 78; cf. Quint. 1, 1, 2: consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 2; Caes. B. G. 1, 44. — **b.** = condono, *to grant* or *yield something to one as a favor* or *from regard, to desist from, forbear, give up; forgive, pardon:* inimicitias rei publicae, *to give up for the sake of the State*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 44: petitionem alicui, *from regard to*, id. Phil. 2, 2, 4: peccata liberum parentum misericordiae, id. Clu. 69, 195: cum Marcellum senatui reique publicae concessisti, id. Marcell. 1, 3: ut concessisti illum (sc. Marcellum) senatui, sic da hunc (sc. Ligarium) populo, *as you have pardoned him in deference to the Senate*, id. Lig. 12, 37; cf. Nep. Att. 7 *fin.;* Tac. A. 2, 55; 4, 31: Montanus patri concessus est, id. ib. 16, 33 *fin.*

II. *Neutr.*, in respect to the terminus *ad quem, to go, walk, betake one's self somewhere, to retire, withdraw to*, etc.; with *ad, in*, or *adv.:* tantisper hic ego ad januam concessero, Plaut. Aul. 4, 5, 6 Wagn.; cf.: ad Manes, i.e. *to die*, Verg. A. 10, 820: ad victorem, Tac. H. 2, 51: ad dexteram, Ter. And. 4, 4, 12: caeli distributio docet unde fulmen venerit, quo concesserit, Cic. Div. 2, 20, 45; so Lucr. 1, 380: huc, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 19; id. Bacch. 4, 2, 28; id. Trin. 2, 4, 116; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 122; Caecil. ap. Non. p. 270, 8: istuc, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 56; Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 39: vis animae in altum, Lucr. 4, 919: in delubrum, Liv. 30, 20, 6: in hiberna, id. 26, 20, 6; cf.: Carthaginem Novam in hiberna, id. 21, 15, 3: Argos habitatum, Nep. Them. 8, 1: Cythnum, Tac. A. 3, 69: Neapolin, id. ib. 14, 10: Patavium, id. H. 3, 11: in insulam, id. ib. 5, 19: in turbam, Hor. S. 1, 4, 143: trans Rhenum, Tac. H. 5, 23: concede huc a foribus, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 48: hinc intro, id. Ps. 1, 5, 158; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 126: hinc aliquo ab ore eorum, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 11; cf.: aliquo ab eorum oculis, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: hinc rus, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 7.—**B.** Trop.: in aliquid, of entering into an alliance, yielding to, etc., *to agree* or *consent to, to assent, to submit, yield*, or *resign one's self, to acquiesce in, to go* or *pass over to any thing* (freq. in the histt.): mulier, conjuncta viro, concessit in unum Conubium, Lucr. 5, 1010; cf.: in matrimonium, Just. 24, 2, 10: victi omnes in gentem nomenque imperantium concessere, *were merged in, passed over into*, Sall. J. 18, 12; so, in paucorum potentium jus atque dicionem, id. C. 20, 7; cf.: in dicionem, Liv. 38, 16, 9: in dominationem, Sall. H. Fragm. 3, 22 Gerl.: in deditionem, Liv. 28, 7, 9; 39, 2, 4; 42, 53, 7: in Tyrias leges, Sil. 15, 6: in condiciones, Liv. 2, 33, 1: in sententiam, id. 32, 23, 12; 32, 36, 8; Tac. A. 1, 79 *fin.;* cf.: in illos, *assent to, yield to them*, Cic. Fragm. ap. Aug. contr. Avid. 3, 7: in partes, Tac. H. 2, 1.

con-cĕlĕbro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (a strengthened celebro; rare but class.). **I.** *To resort to in multitudes* or *frequently, to frequent:* variae volucres loca aquarum Concelebrant, Lucr. 2, 345: convivia et passim et tributim, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 11, 44. —**b.** Of actions, *to pursue* or *prosecute vigorously:* studia per otium, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4.— **c.** *Aliquid aliquā re*, or *absol.*, *to fill, animate, enliven, cause to abound* with any thing: suavi cantu concelebra omnem hanc Plateam hymenaeo, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 2: levia carmina cantu, Lucr. 5, 1381: alma Venus quae terras concelebras, *who hast filled with life*, id. 1, 4. — **II.** Meton. **A.** *To celebrate a solemnity in great numbers, to celebrate, solemnize:* diem natalem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 32; cf.: dies carnificum, id. As. 2, 2, 45: funus, Liv. 8, 7, 22: at jam quoque rem (sc. triumphum) populus Romanus omnium studio omni visendam et concelebrandam putavit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 21, 61 Orell. *N. cr.:* spectaculum, etc., Liv. 1, 9, 7: dapes, Ov. F. 4, 354.—**B.** *To honor, praise, extol:* genium choreis, Tib. 1, 7, 49.—**C.** *To publish abroad, make known:* summae virtutis concelebrandae causā Graii ... monumentum statuerunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 70: rumorem, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 13, 50: multis indu locis sermonibu' concelebrarunt, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 275, 2: famā ac litteris victoriam, Caes. B. C. 3, 72 *fin.*

con-cellita, ae, *m.* [cella], *he who dwells with one in a cell, a cell-mate*, Sid. Ep. 8, 14.

con-cēlo, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to conceal carefully* (perh. only in Gell.): errores, Gell. 15, 2, 5; 11, 9, 2.

con-cēnātio (-caen-, -coen-), ōnis, *f.*, *a supping together, companionship at table;* transl. of σύνδειπνον (like compotatio of συμπόσιον), Cic. Sen. 13, 45; id. Fam. 9, 24, 3.

concentio, ōnis, *f.* [concino], *a singing together, harmony* (very rare): clarissima (catervae), Cic. Sest. 55, 118; id. Tim. 8, 24; App. de Mundo, p. 71, 20.

concentor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who sings* with others in a chorus (late Lat.), συνῳδός, Gloss. Isid. 7, 12, 28.

con-centŭrio, āre, *v. a.;* lit., *to assemble by centuries;* hence, humorously, in Plaut., *to collect, bring together, to prepare* in gen.: dum concenturio in corde sycophantias, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 159: epistulae illae mihi concenturiant metum In corde, id. Trin. 4, 2, 160 Brix ad loc.

concentus, ūs, *m.* [concino], *sounds blending harmoniously together, symphony, harmony, harmonious music* (class.). **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen.: ille sonus ... qui acuta cum gravibus temperans varios aequabiliter concentus efficit, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 18: concentum servare, id. Fin. 4, 27, 75: vocis lyraeque, Ov. M. 11, 11: avium, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 21; Verg. G. 1, 422 (quoted in Quint. 5, 9, 16); cf.: et tepidum volucres concentibus aëra mulcent, Ov. F. 1, 155: tubarum ac cornuum, Liv. 9, 41, 17; Quint. 1, 10, 14; cf. signorum, id. 9, 4, 11 (al. congestu, id. 10, 7, 16; v. Spald., Wolf, and Zumpt, dub.): rauci, Stat. Th. 6, 227. — **2.** Meton., of *a choir singing in harmony*, Cic. de Or. 3, 80, 196. — **B.** In partic., *a concordant acclamation of people in a theatre*, Plin. Pan. 2, 6; 46, 2. — **II.** Trop., *concord, agreement, harmony, unanimity* (also class.): quā ex conjunctione naturae et quasi concentu atque consensu, quam συμπάθειαν Graeci vocant, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34; cf. actionum, id. Off. 1, 40, 145; and: omnium doctrinarum, id. de Or. 3, 6, 21: virtutis, Tac. G. 3: omnium laudum, Plin. Pan. 4, 6: nunc age, quid nostrum concentum dividat audi, * Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 31.— Of the *harmony* of colors, Plin. 37, 6, 24, § 91; and of the *blending of sweet odors*, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 86 (Sillig, conceptum).

conceptācŭlum, i, *n.* [concipio], *that which receives something, a receptacle* (post-Aug. and rare). **I.** Prop., Plin. 2, 45, 44, § 115: sanguinis, Gell. 18, 10, 9; Front. Aquaed. 22 al.—* **II.** Trop.: superbia alibi conceptaculum, sed hic (sc. in superciliis) sedem habet, Plin. 11, 37, 51, § 138.

conceptio, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** Prop. **A.** *A comprehending;* hence, concr., *a circuit, compass:* summa omnium naturae rerum (mundus), *the system of the universe*, Vitr. 9, 4, 2: tota mundi, id. 6, 1, 6.—**B.** Aquae, *a collection, reservoir*, Front. Aquaed. 66; 67; 71; 73 al.—**C.** *A conception, a becoming pregnant*, Cic. Div. 2, 22, 50; Plin. 22, 22, 40, § 83; and imbrium (as fructifying the earth), Vitr. 8 praef.— **II.** Trop. **A.** *A composing, drawing up of juridical formulas* Cic. Inv. 2, 19, 58; Dig. 3, 5, 46; 12, 2, 34; 24, 3, 56; 48, 2, 3 al. — Hence, **B.** Rei, *an expression*, Gell. 11, 13, 9. — **C.** In late gram., *a syllable*, Charis. p. 1 P.

conceptiōnālis, e, *adj.* [conceptio], *pertaining to conception:* fatum, Fulg. Myth. 2, 8: sol, Firm. Math. 7, 1.

conceptīvus, a, um, *adj.* [concipio]. * **I.** *That is conceived:* fides et dilectio non substantiva animae sed conceptiva, Tert. Res Carn. 40.—**II.** *That is ordered, directed;* so only feriae, in the Roman ritual, *those festivals that were not fixed for a certain day, but were celebrated annually on days appointed by the priests or magistrates, movable festivals.* Such were the Compitalia, Paganalia, Sementivae, Latinae, etc., Varr. L. L. 6, § 26; Macr. S. 1, 16; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 62, 15 Müll.

concepto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.] (late Lat.). **I.** *To conceive, become pregnant*, Arn. 4, p. 141. — **II.** *To conceive in mind:* majora, Amm. 31, 10, 5.

conceptum, i, *n.*, v. concipio, I. B. *fin.*, and II. B. *fin.*

1. conceptus, a, um, *Part.*, from concipio.

2. conceptus, ūs, *m.* [concipio]. **I.** *A collecting, gathering:* (Tiberis) novenorum conceptu dierum navigabilis, *after the water had been stopped nine days*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53.—**B.** Concr., *a collection, conflux:* conceptus aquarum inertium vasti, Sen. Q. N. 5, 15, 1.—**II.** *A taking, catching:* camini, i.e. *a taking fire*, Suet. Vit. 8. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *A conceiving, pregnancy:* hominum pecudumve, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93; cf.: Caeli latu Terraeque conceptu generati editique, id. Tim. 11 *med.:* accelerant cochleae, Plin. 30, 14, 43, § 126. — **b.** Transf., of plants, *a budding, sprouting:* conceptus id est germinatio, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 13: satorum, id. 17, 18, 30, § 134.—**2.** Concr., *the fœtus:* a se abigere, Suet. Dom. 22: leporis utero exemptus, Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 248. —**C.** Trop., *a conceiving in the mind;* concr., *a thought, purpose:* animi, Firm. Math. 5, 12.

con-cerno, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to mix, mingle together* (as in a sieve, in order to separate by sifting): carni, Aug. Conf. 5, 10 *fin.*

con-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.* [carpo], *to pluck, pull*, or *tear in pieces, to rend* (rare). **I.** Prop.: epistulas, Cic. Att. 10, 12, 3: librum, Liv. 38, 55, 11; cf. Gell. 4, 18, 12; cf. litteras, Suet. Ner. 47: folia coronae concerpta, Plin. 21, 3, 9, § 13: linteolum, *lint*, id. 26, 15, 61, § 216; 31, 9, 45, § 100.— * **II.** Trop. (acc. to carpo, II. B. b. *a*), *to abuse, revile, censure:* Curionem ferventissime, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5.

concerra and **concerro**, v. cong-.

concertātio, ōnis, *f.* [concerto], *a strife of words; a disputation, dispute, controversy* (several times in Cic.; elsewhere rare): contentiones concertationesque in disputando pertinaces, Cic. Fin. 1, 8, 27; cf.: concertationum plenae disputationes, id. de Or. 1, 43, 194: concertationis studium, id. Div. 1, 30, 62: imitatur disputandi prudentiam concertatio captatioque verborum, *a love of disputation* (the ἐριστική of the sophists), id. Part. Or. 23, 81: jejuna verborum, id. de Or. 2, 16, 68: magistratuum, id. Sest. 36, 77: sententiarum circa aegros (of the physicians at the sick-bed), Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 11; cf. id. 20, 18, 76, § 200.

* **concertātīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.],

pertaining to controversy concertativa accusatio (= mutua accusatio), *a recrimination, countercharge*, Gr ἀντικατηγορία, Auct ap Quint 7, 2, 9

* **concertātor,** oris, *m* [concerto], *one who contends* or *vies with another, a rival* concertator Corbulonis scientia militiae (corresp with aemulus), Tac A 14, 29

* **concertātōrius,** a, um, *adj* [id], *pertaining to controversy* or *disputation, controversial* genus (dicendi), Cic Brut 83, 287

con-certo, āvi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to contend with any one zealously* or *warmly* (rare but class., cf aemulor) **I.** In gen te audio nescio quid concertasse cum ero, Ter Ad 2, 2, 3 pro explorato habebat, Ambio rigem proelio non esse concertaturum, * Caes B G 6 5 de regno, Suet Aug 21 aves nandi velocitate concertant, Col 8, 15, 4 —Poet, with *dat* triclinia templis concertant, Manil 5, 507 — **II.** Esp, *to dispute, debate* (only so in Cic) (Pompeius) saepius cum hoste conflixit, quam quis quam cum inimico concertavit, Cic Imp Pomp 10, 28 cum aliquo verbo uno, id Att 3, 12, 2 cum Apolline de tripode, id N D 3, 16, 42 concertantes super cenam de nobilitate generis, Suet Calig 22

concertor, ari, 1, *v dep*, collat form of concerto, q v (late Lat), Vulg Sap 15, 9, id Ecclus 38, 29

* **concessātio,** ōnis, *f* [concesso], *a stopping, delaying*, Col 11, 1, 16

concessio, onis, *f* [concedo, I B 3], *an allowing, granting, conceding, permission, leave* (rare, but in good prose) **I.** In gen agrorum, Cic Agr 3, 3, 11, Tac A 3, 73 praemiorum, Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 8, 3 concessio, ut peculiare aliquid in fundo pascere liceat, Varr R R 1, 17, 7 vestra, Cic Att 3, 24, 1 competitorum, id Tog Cand Fragm 5 (8, 5, p 21 B and K) — **B.** *A yielding, retiring* legis, Tert adv Marc 5, 13 — **II.** Esp, in rhet, *a figure of speech, concession* cum aliquid etiam iniquum videmur causae fiduciā pati, * Quint 9, 2, 51 —**2.** Jurid t t, *a plea of confession and excuse* or *mitigation* concessio est, per quam non factum ipsum probatur ab reo sed ut ignoscatur, id petitur, Cic Inv 2, 31, 94, 1, 11, 15, Auct Her 1, 14, 4

concessīvus, a, um, *adj* [concedo], *pertaining to concession, concessive* (late Lat), Serv ad Verg A 10, 33, Diom p 390 P

con-cesso, āvi, 1, *v a*, *to cease, leave off, desist* (ante and post class and very rare) lavari aut fricari, Plaut Poen 1, 2, 9 quid ego hic properans concesso pedibus, linguā largior? id As 2, 2, 24, Front Ep ad M Antonin Aug 1, 2 —Of things as subjects concessavit praeceptum, Tert Fug Pers 6

1. concessus, a, um, *Part*, from concedo

2. concessus, us *m* [concedo], *a permitting, conceding, concession, permission, leave* (in good prose, but used only in *abl sing*) Caesaris concessu, Caes B G 7, 20 datur concessu omnium huic aliquis ludus aetati, Cic Cael 12, 28 concessu et beneficio illius id Fam 4, 6, 3 concessu et munere deorum, id Tim 14 *fin* ipsorum inter ipsos, id Brut 21, 84 fratrum, Tac A 12, 44

† **concha,** ae, *f*, = κόγχη **I.** *A bivalve shell fish mussel*, Plaut Rud 2, 1, 8, 2, 1, 15, Lucr 2, 374, Verg G 2, 348, Plin 9, 33, 52, § 102 legere Cic de Or 2 6, 22, Suet Calig 46 cavae, Ov M 4, 725 marinae, id ib 15, 264 viles, Hor S 2 4, 28 unionum, Suet Ner 31 —**B.** In partic **1.** *A pearl oyster*, Plin 9, 35, 54, § 107 sq — Hence, **b.** Meton, *a pearl* lucida, Tib 2, 4, 30, cf Prop 3 (4), 13, 6, Ov M 10 260, id Am 2, 11, 13 —**2.** *The purple fish*, Lucr 2, 501, Ov M 10, 267 —**II.** *A mussel shell*, Lucr 4, 937, Cic N D 2, 48, 123 ostrea in conchis suis, Ov F 6, 174 — Hence, **B.** Meton. **1.** *A snail shell*, Col poet 10, 324 —**b.** *The Triton's trumpet, in form like a snail-shell*, Verg A 10, 209, Ov M 1, 333, Plin 9, 5, 4, § 9, *the trumpet of Misenus*, Verg A 6, 171 —**2.** Of objects *in the form of a mussel shell* **a.** *A vessel for holding oil, unguents, salt*, etc, Cato, R R 13, 2, Col 12, 50, 8, Hor C 2, 7, 23, id S. 1, 3, 14 al —**b.** = cunnus, Plaut Rud 3, 3, 42, Fulg Myth 2, 4

conchātus, a, um, *adj* [concha] *shell-formed* cauda, Plin 10, 20, 22, § 43 pa rietum spatium, id 11, 51, 112, § 270

* **conchĕus,** a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *pertaining to a shell fish* baca, *a pearl*, Verg Cul 67 dub (prob a gloss, v Sillig *N cr*)

† **conchĭcla,** ae, *f dim* [contr from conchicula, from conchis], *the boiled bean*, Apic 5, 4, cf Petr 66, 7 — Hence **conchĭclātus,** a, um, *adj*, *prepared with beans* pullus, Apic 5, 4

† **conchis,** is, *f*, = κόγχος, *a kind of bean boiled with the pods*, Mart 13, 7, Juv 3, 293, 14 131, cf Apic 5, 4

† **conchīta,** ae, *m*, = κογχίτης [κόγχη], *a catcher of shell fish*, Plaut Rud 2, 2, 5

conchŭla, ae, *f dim* [concha], *a small shell fish* (very rare), Cels 2, 29, Val. Max. 8, 8, 1 al

‡ **conchȳliārius,** ii, *m* [conchylium], *a purple dyer*, Inscr Donat 315, 8

conchȳliātus, a, um, *adj* [id] **I.** *Of a purple color* peristromata, Cic Phil 2, 27, 67 vestis, Plin 9, 39, 64, § 138, Suet Caes 43 lana, Petr 54, 4, Marc Emp 9 — **II.** *Clothed in purple* relictis conchyliatis cum illo seminudo loquor, Sen Ep 62, 3

conchȳlĭ-lĕgŭlus, i, *m.* [id], *a collector of shell fish*, Cod Th 11, 7, 15, 13, 1, 9

conchȳlium, ii, *n*, = κογχύλιον **I.** *A shell fish, a testaceous animal*, in gen, Plin 9, 29, 46, § 86, Cic Div 2, 14, 33 — **II.** Specif **A.** *An oyster*, Cic Pis 27, 67, Hor Epod 2, 49, id S 2, 2, 74, 2, 4, 30, 2, 8, 27, Cels 2, 18 —**2.** *A kind of purple shell fish* color conchyli, Lucr 6, 1074, Cat 64, 49 Sillig *N cr*, Col 8 17, 9, Vitr 7, 13 —**B.** Meton **a.** *Purple color, purple*, Cic Verr 2, 4 26, § 59, Plin 9, 36, 60, § 127 sq — **b.** *Purple garments, purple*, Quint. 1, 2, 6, Juv 3, 81, 8, 101 al

1. con-cĭdo. cidi, 3, *v n* [cado], *to fall together, to fall down, to tumble to the ground* (class in prose and poetry) **I.** In gen, of buildings conclave illud concidit, Cic de Or 2, 86, 353 navis veluti terrestre machinamentum Tac A 14, 6 turris terrae motu, Suet Tib 74, cf urbs acerbissimo concidat incendio conflagrata, Auct Her 4, 8, 12 —Of other objects omne caelum, Cic Rep 6, 25, 27 ipse et equus ejus ante signum Jovis concidit, id Div 1, 35, 77 (alces) infirmas arbores pondere adfligunt atque una ipsae concidunt, Caes B G 6, 27 pinus bipenni Thessala, Phaedr 4, 7, 7 ad terram pondere vasto, Verg A 5, 448 sub onere, Liv 24, 8, 17 pronus in fimo, Verg A 5, 333 al —**II.** Pregn **A.** *To fall down faint* or *lifeless to fall in battle* or *combat* (cf cado, I B 2) concidit et sonitum simul insuper arma dederunt, Enn ap Macr S 6, 1 (Ann v 396 Vahl) paene in cursu concidi Plaut Ep 2, 2, 16 vi morbi coactus concidere, Lucr 3, 488, cf accesserat ad religionem, quod consul concidit, et parte membrorum captus, etc, Liv 41, 16 3, 10, 29, 7, cf Lucr 6, 759 Entellus concidit, ut quondam cava concidit pinus Verg A 5, 448, Ov M 7 538 sanus bibit, statim concidit, Quint 4, 2, 54, cf concidere epoto poculo, id 5, 13, 15, and ad primum gustum Suet. Ner 33 deficientibus viribus, id Tib 73 par quoddam (gladiatorum) mutuis ictibus, id Claud 34, cf Ov M 5, 77 Dido usa manu, id H 7, 196 spiro percussus, Nep Epam 9, 1 in proelio, Cic Tusc 1, 37, 89 vitio adversariorum, Nep Ages 5, 2 —Of game multaeque per herbas Conciderant illo percutiente ferae, Ov H 4, 94 — Of victims, *to be slaughtered* or *slain, to fall* vitulus propter mactatus concidit aras, Lucr 2, 353, Tib 1 2 62, Ov M 8, 764, 10, 272, hence also of Iphigenia, Lucr 1, 99 — **B.** Trop (cf cado, II), *to lose strength, value*, etc, *to fall to the earth, to be over thrown, to fail, be defeated, to decay, perish fall, to go to ruin, waste away, cease*, of the wind, *to fall, subside, go down* concidunt venti, Hor C 1, 12, 30, Lucr 4 509 —Of a flame jam illa flamma, quae magna congerie convaluerat, diductis quibus alebatur, concidet, Quint 5, 13, 13, cf in a figure nonne ut ignis in aquam conjectus continuo restinguitur et refrigeratur, sic refervens falsum crimen in purissimam et castissimam vitam collatum statim concidit et restinguitur? Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17 macie, *to shrink together, shrivel up*, Ov H 21, 215 illas assumere robora gentes, Concidere has, id. M 15, 422, cf concidit augurīs Argivi domus Hor C 3, 16 11 quā concidit Ilia tellus, Verg A 11 245 eodem anno, quo Carthago concidit, Vell. 1, 13 judicum vocibus fractus reus et una patroni omnes conciderunt, Cic Att 1, 16, 5, cf id. ib § 10 ecquis umquam tam ex amplo statu concidit? id ib 3, 10, 2 malas causas semper obtinuit in optima concidit id. ib 7, 25 *med* concidit (Phocion) maxime uno crimine, quod, etc., Nep Phoc. 2, 4, Tac A 16, 21, cf. Tiberii saevitia, id. ib 16, 29 hostes concidunt animis, *are disheartened*, Hirt B G 8, 19, cf Cic. Div 2, 58, 119 scimus Romae solutione impeditā fidem concidisse, *failed, was prostrated*, id. Imp Pomp 7, 19, cf id ib 7 19 *fin.* opes Persarum, Tac A 12, 13 senatus auctoritas, Cic Att 1, 16, 7, cf imperii majestas, Nep Pelop 2, 4, Cic Or 43, 148 artificia id Ac 2 47, 146 praeclari nomina artificum id Verr 2 4, 6, § 12 omnis ferocia Liv 28, 26, 14 bellum, Tac H 2, 57 al.

2. con-cīdo, cidi, cisum, 3, *v a* [caedo] *to cut up, cut through, cut away, cut to pieces, to bring to ruin, destroy*, etc. (class in prose and poetry) **I.** Prop **A.** In gen nervos, Cic. Fl 30, 73 corpus in partes Petr 141, 2 vitulum Ajax, id. 59 *fin* ligna, Ov F 2, 647 agrum umidiorem fossis, Plin 18, 6, 8 § 47 concidere et cremare naves, *to break up* Liv 38 39, 2 essedum argenteum, Suet Claud 16 haec minute Col 12, 22 —**B.** In partic **1.** *To cut to pieces*, for *to beat severely, cudgel soundly* aliquem virgis, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 47, § 122 loris, Juv 6, 413 pugnis, id. 3, 300 —**2.** *To cut to pieces in war, to cut down, destroy, kill* hi novissimos adorti magnam multitudinem eorum fugientium conciderunt, Caes B G 2 11 cos inopinantes adgressus magnam partem eorum concidit, id ib 1, 12, so Cic Prov Cons. 4, 9, id Att 5, 16, 4, Nep Dion, 10, 1, id. Dat. 6, 6, id Hann 3, 4 —**3.** In mal part (cf caedo, I B 3), *to lie with*, Pompon ap Non. p 166, 2, hence caede, concide, in a double sense as an address to gladiators Cic Verr 2, 3 66, § 155 Zumpt, cf Lampr Elag 10 —**II.** Trop **A.** Of discourse, *to divide minutely, dismember, render feeble* nec minutos numeros sequens concidat delumbetque sententias, Cic. Or 69, 231, cf (sunt qui) infringendis concidendisque numeris in quoddam genus abjectum incidant, id. ib 69, 230, so also Quint praef § 24, cf id 3, 11, 21, 5, 10, 91, 11, 3, 53 al —**B.** *To strike down, to prostrate, ruin, destroy, annul*, by word or deed omnem auctoritatem universi ordinis, Cic. de Or 3, 1, 4 Antonium decretis vestris id Phil 5, 11, 28 Vatinium arbitratu nostro, *to annihilate*, id Q Fr 2, 4, 1, cf Sevius adlisus est, ceteri conciduntur, *are condemned*, id ib 2, 4, 6 Timocraten totis voluminibus, *to confute*, id N D 1, 33, 93 testamentum, *to revoke*, Dig 28 4, 1 —* **2.** In Plaut, *to deceive, cheat, defraud* em istic homo te articulatim concidit, Plaut Ep 3, 4, 52 Ritschl — Hence, **concīsus,** a, um, *P a* (in acc with II A), *divided, broken up, short, concise* sententiae, Cic Brut 17, 66 concisae et angustae disputationes, id de Or 2, 14 61 brevitas id ib 3, 53, 202 brevia illa atque concisa Quint 10 7, 10, cf thus with brevis id 6, 4, 2, and (opp perpetuus) id. 2, 20, 7, 2, 21, 13, Cic de Or 2, 80, 327 —Transf of the orator Thrasymachus, Cic Or 13, 40 —*Comp* insonuit vox tubae longior atque concisior, Vulg Jos 6, 5 — *Adv* **concīsē,** *briefly, concisely* (philosophia) non tam est minute atque concise in actionibus utendum, etc., Quint 12 2, 11 ululare, Vulg Num 10, 7

conciens, ntis *adj* [cf inciens] *pregnant, full* terra aquarum, App de Mundo, 23, p 67

con-cĭĕo, civi, citum, 2 (from the access form **concio,** ire concit, Lucr 6, 410 concibant, Tac. H 5 19 conciret, id A. 11, 19 concirent, id ib 3, 38 *fin* concire, id ib 3 40, 12, 15 conciri, Liv 25 27, 9 concita, Lucr 2 267, Val Fl. 2, 460, Luc 5 597, cf cieo and the other compounds).

v a., *to urge, bring,* or *assemble together, by exciting* or *rousing, to collect* cum perturbatione commovere, Non. p 90 7 (freq in the ante class. and post Aug per, esp in Lucr and Tac, in Quint and in Hor perh. only once in *part. perf*, v under II. A, not in Cic.) **I.** Prop populum, Pac ap Non p 90, 12 (Trag Rel. v 141 Rib), cf. homines miraculo rei novae, Liv 1, 59, 3 exercitum ex tota insula, id. 25, 27, 9 multitudinem ad se, id 1, 8, 5 ad arma Vell. 2, 74 donis auxilia concibant, Tac H. 5, 19 remotos populos, id. A. 3, 38 propiores Gallos, id. ib 3, 40 nunc concienda plebs, Liv 4 55, 3 al.—**b.** Of inanim and abstr objects, *to move violently, to shake, stir up* cur (Juppiter) tenebras et fremitus et murmura concit? Lucr 6, 410 quendam aestum, id. 6, 826 concitus imbribus amnis, Ov M 3, 79, cf (verba) quae mare turbatum, quae concita flumina sistant, id. ib 7, 154 navis concita, id. ib 4, 706 murali concita Tormento saxa, Verg A. 12, 921 mora concita ob cruciatus, *hastened,* Plin 25, 3, 7, § 23 (Sillig, conscita) fulmina et tonitrus, Sil. 12, 611.—**II.** Trop **A.** *To rouse, excite, stir up, provoke* hostem, Tac A. 11, 19, cf Mela accusatorem concivit Fabium, id. ib 16, 17 —Esp in *part perf* immani concitus ira, Verg A 9, 694, cf Ov M. 7, 413 Aonio concita Baccha deo, id. A. A. 1, 312, cf pulso Thyias concita tympano, * Hor C 3, 15, 10 divino concita motu, *inspired* Ov M 6 158, cf. id. ib 3, 711, mater (corresp with male sana), id. ib 4, 519 (mater) fraude aliquorum concita (sc. in filium), * Quint 11, 1, 65, cf concita dea, *enraged,* Sil 2 543 conciti per largitionem veterani, Tac A. 1, 10 — **B.** *To excite, produce, cause* action passion, disquiet, evil, etc (the fig. taken from the agitated sea, cf strages Att ap Non. p 90, 9, Trag Rel v 399 Rib, cf also Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 36, and id. Trin. 2, 3, 6) uxori turbas Plaut. Am 1, 2, 14, Ter Heaut 5, 2, 17 tantum mali Plaut Men. 5 5, 4, Afran ap Non p 90, 10 hanc iram, Ter Hec. 3, 1, 33 seditionem, Tac A 14, 17 varios motus animorum, id. H. 1, 4 et saep

conciliābŭlum, i n [concilium] *a place of assembly, a public place,* esp for public intercourse or traffic, *a market place, an exchange, a place for courts,* etc. conciliabulum dicitur locus, ubi in concilium convenitur, Paul. ex Fest p 38, 3 Müll., so Liv 7, 15, 13, 25, 5 6, 34, 1, 6, and 34, 56, 2, 39, 14, 7, 40, 37, 3, 43, 14, 10, Tac. A. 3, 40 martyrum, *where their memory is solemnly celebrated,* Hier Ep 60, 12 spectaculorum, *places for public exhibitions,* as the theatre, circus etc, Tert Spect. 8 damni, in comic lang, for *a brothel,* Plaut Trin. 2, 2, 38, and, in the same sense, conciliabulum alone, id. Bacch 1 1, 47

conciliātio, onis, f [concilio] (in Cic and Quint) **I.** *A connection, union* **A.** Prop totius generis hominum, Cic Off 1, 41, 149, so, quasi civili conciliatione et societate conjunctos (deos), id. N D 2, 31, 78 —**B.** Trop **1.** *A uniting in feeling, a conciliating, making friendly, a gaining over* quae conciliationis causa leniter aut permotionis vehementer aguntur Cic de Or 2, 53, 216 honestum ad conciliationem satis per se valet, Quint 4 1, 41, cf id. 3, 8, 12 —**b.** As a rhet. t t, *the gaining over* or *winning of hearers, a judge,* etc, = οἰκείωσις, Cic de Or 3, 53, 205, cf. Quint 9, 1, 32, 9, 2, 3 —**2.** (In acc with conciliatus) In philos lang, *an inclination, desire* or *longing for* prima est enim conciliatio hominis ad ea, quae sunt secundum naturam, Cic Fin. 3, 6, 21, so id. Ac 2, 42 131, cf in *plur* conciliationes = res conciliatae, id. Fin. 3, 6, 22 Madv —**II.** *An acquiring, procuring* pecuniam dedit ad conciliationem gratiae, Cic Clu 31, 84, cf. omnis conventio conciliatio nominatur, Don. ad Ter Eun 4, 4, 2.

conciliātor, ōris m [id] **I.** *He who provides, prepares,* or *causes a thing, an author founder, promoter,* etc (in good prose but not in Cic., cf however conciliatrix and conciliatricula) suillae carnis *who prepares it savorily makes it palatable* Varr R. R. 2 4, 8 nuptiarum Nep Att 12 2 proditionis Liv 27, 15 17 adfinitatis atque amicitiae, Suet. Aug 48, cf Tac. A. 1, 58 piscis conciliator capturae (piscium), *by which other fishes are caught, a decoy,* Plin 9, 59, 85, § 181 sq —**II.** *A procurer* (in love matters), Vop Carin. 16 5

conciliātrīcŭla, ae, f *dim* (conciliatrix) *that which conciliates, unites* nobilitate ipsa. blanda conciliatricula, commendatus, Cic. Sest. 9, 21, Ambros. in. Psa. 15, 48

conciliātrix, icis, f [conciliator] **I.** In gen, *that which occasions, produces, procures* (omitto) orationis vim, quae conciliatrix est humanae maxime societatis, Cic Leg 1, 9, 27 conciliatrix amicitiae virtutis opinio, id. Lael 11, 37 —**II.** In partic, *she who unites* or *conciliates,* in a good and bad sense, *a match maker, a procuress, a bawd* conciliatrix dicitur, quae viris conciliat uxores et uxoribus viros Paul. ex Fest p 62, 13 Müll —In a bad sense in Lucil ap Non p 23 4, Plaut Mil. 3, 17, cf. non vides quam blanda conciliatrix et quasi sui sit lena natura? Cic. N D 1, 27, 77

conciliātūra, ae, f [concilio], *the trade of procurer, pimping, pandering* exercere, Sen Ep 97, 9

1. conciliātus, a, um, *P a.,* from concilio

2. conciliātus, ūs, m [concilio] *a union* of atoms, *a connection* of bodies (only in *abl sing,* and in Lucr) condenso conciliatu artari, Lucr 1, 576, so id. 2, 100 parvo (i e parva mole), id. 2, 133 principium, id 2, 936

* **con-cĭlĭcĭātus,** a, um, *adj* [Cilicium], *clothed in a garment of hair* (of a penitent) Tert. Pud 13

concĭlio, āvi, ātum, 1, v a. [concilium] **I.** *To bring together several objects into one whole, to unite, connect* (class in prose and poetry, not in Hor) **A.** Prop (thus several times in Lucr of the union of atoms) primordia Non ex illarum conventu conciliata, *not formed by the union of separate parts,* Lucr 1, 612, 2, 901 dispersa, id 6, 890 omnia in alto, id. 5, 466, cf also id. 1, 1042, 2, 552 — Of physical union of other kinds traduces bini inter se obvii miscentur alliganturque unā conciliati, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 211, of medic mixtures gramen hyoscyami cerae, *to mix* Ser Samm 40, 754.—**2.** Of the fulling of cloth vestimentum, Varr L. L. 6, § 43 Müll.—**B.** Trop **1.** *To unite in thought* or *feeling, to make friendly, to procure the favor of, to make inclined to, to gain, win over,* constr *aliquos inter se, aliquem alicui* or *absol* (in this sense very freq) (*a*) *Aliquos inter se* quin res publica nos inter nos conciliatura conjuncturaque sit, Cic Fam 5, 7, 2, so, conciliare et conjungere homines inter se, id. Off 1, 16, 50 feras inter sese, id. Rosc Am 22, 63 —(*β*) *Aliquem (aliquid) alicui* conciliare sibi, avertere ab adversario judicem, Quint 6, 1, 11 quas (legiones) sibi conciliare pecunia cogitabat, Cic Fam 12, 23, 2 Pammenem sibi similitudine fortunae, Tac A. 16, 14 homines sibi, Nep Ages 2 *fin,* id. Them 10 1 simulatque natum sit animal, ipsum sibi conciliari et commendari ad se conservandum, Cic Fin 3, 5, 16 eam civitatem Arvernis, Caes B G 7, 7, cf reliquas civitates amicitia Caesari, id B C 3, 55 *fin* per quam (causam) cum universo ordini tum primoribus se patrum concilient, Liv 4, 48, 9 arma sibi Verg A. 10, 151 deos homini, Ov F 1, 337 audientem exordio, Quint 8, prooem 11 judicem probationibus nostris, id. 4, 3, 9 Maurorum animos Vitellio, Tac H. 2, 58, cf quas res quosque homines quibus rebus aut quibus hominibus vel conciliasset vel alienasset ipsa natura, Quint 5, 10, 17 omne animal primum constitutioni suae conciliari, i e *governs itself in accordance with,* etc, Sen. Ep 124, 14, cf id ib § 15 sqq primum sibi ipsum conciliatur animal, id. ib § 17 frui iis rebus, quas primas homini natura conciliet, Cic Ac 2, 42, 131, cf conciliatio I B 2.—Without *dat* conciliabat ceteros reges, Nep Hann 10, 2, so, accusatorem, Quint 6 1, 12 conciliare, docere, movere judicem, id. 11, 1, 61, cf. id 2 5, 7, 3, 9, 7 plures Tac A. 15, 51 animos hominum, Cic Off 2, 5, 17, cf id. de Or 3, 53, 204 animum judicis Quint 4, 1, 25, cf animos judicum (opp alienare), id. 11, 1 8 animos plebis, Liv 1, 35, 2 animos militum pollicitationibus, Suet. Oth. 6, cf. Tac. H. 1, 18 —(*γ*) (*Aliquem*) *ad aliquid* Labienum praefecit togatae, quo majore commendatione conciliaretur ad consulatūs petitionem, Auct B G 8, 52 — (*δ*) *Absol* nihil est ad conciliandum gratius verecundia, Quint 11, 3, 161 conciliare, narrare, id. 3, 4, 15 —**2.** = commendo, *to represent some thing to one as agreeable, pleasant,* etc, i e *to recommend* et dictis artes conciliasse suas, Ov Tr 3, 11, 42.—**II.** With *acc.* and *dat* (aliquid alicui) or *absol,* *to procure, provide prepare, produce something for one.* **A.** With physical objects **1.** Of the procuring of a maiden, an object of love, in an honorable and (more freq) in a dishonorable sense, *to unite, procure couple* (cf Lucr 5, 961) tute ad eum adeas tute concilies, tute poscas, Plaut Trin 2, 2, 111 num me nupsisti conciliante seni? Ov Am 1, 13, 42 conciliata viro, Cat 68, 130 existimabatur Servilia etiam filiam suam Tertiam Caesari conciliare, *to give as a mistress,* Suet Caes. 50 cum ei dignatio Juliā genitam Atiam conciliasset uxorem, Vell 2, 59, 2 — Once with *ad* a tua me uxore dicam delatum, ut sese ad eum conciliarem, Plaut. Mil 3, 1, 206 —**2.** *To procure, obtain by purchase* or *otherwise, to purchase, acquire, win, gain* illum mihi, Plaut Poen. 3, 5 25, cf. male habiti et male conciliati i e *at a bad bargain* id Ps. 1, 2, 1 prodi, male conciliate, Ter Eun 4, 4, 2 *Mi* Estne empta mihi haec? *Pe.* His legibus habeas licet, Conciliavisti pulcre, Plaut Ep 3, 4, 39 sq ut tibi recte conciliandi primo facerem copiam, *a chance for a good bargain,* id. Pers. 4, 3, 69 si ullo pacto ille (filius) huc conciliari potest, *can be brought here,* Plaut. Capt 1, 2, 22 (cf id ib prol 33) HS viciens ex hoc uno genere, *to extort,* Cic Verr 2, 2, 58, § 142, cf pecunias, id ib 2, 2, 55, § 137, 2, 3 30, § 71, 2 3 84, § 194, and, in a more gen sense summum bonum esse frui rebus iis, quas primas natura conciliavisset, id. Ac 2, 42, 131 —**B.** With abstr objects, *to cause, bring about, procure, acquire, make produce,* etc. affinitatem et gratiam, Plaut Trin 2 4, 42, cf gratiam, Suet Calig 3 pacem inter cives, Cic Fam 10, 27, 1, cf Ter Heaut 5, 5, 2 amorem sibi, Cic. Arch 8, 17, cf id de Or 2, 51, 206 favorem ad vulgum, Liv 29, 22, 8, cf favorem populi, Suet Caes 11 amicitiam cum aliquo, Cic. Deiot 14, 39 gloriam, id. Mur 20, 41 laudem, Quint. 2, 7, 4 dignitatem auctoribus suis, Tac Or 9 famam clementiae, Liv 21, 60, 4 majestatem nomini Romano id. 29, 11, 4 odium, Quint 5, 13, 38, 6, 2, 16 risus, *to cause,* id. 6, 3, 35 otium Nep Timol 3, 2 otii nomine servitutem, id Epam 5, 3 nuptias, *to bring about,* id. Att 5, 3, Just 7, 6, 10, cf jugales toros, Stat S 3, 5, 70 —Hence, **conciliātus,** a, um, *P a.* (in acc with I B), *friendly,* in partic in a *pass* sense **A.** *Beloved* (Hasdrubal) flore aetatis primo Hamilcari conciliatus, Liv 21, 2 3 juvenis aetatis flore conciliatus sibi, Curt 7, 9, 19, cf Suet Vit. Ter 1, id. Vit 7 —In *sup* est nobis conciliatissimus, Symm Ep 9 37 — **B.** In an *act* sense, *favorably inclined, devoted, favorable to something,* *comp* ut judex ad rem accipiendam fiat conciliatior, Quint 4, 2, 24 (homo) voluptati a natura conciliatus, a dolore autem abjunctus alienatusque est, Gell. 12, 5, 18 —*Adv* not in use

concĭlĭum, ii, n [con and root cal of calo, Gr καλέω, cf clamo], *a collection of people, an association, gathering, union, meeting, assembly,* = coetus (class.) **I.** In gen videre ambas in uno concilio, Plaut Mil. 2, 2, 96, id Cist 4, 2, 33 Camenarum cum Egeria Liv 1 21, 3 ab sede piorum, coetu concilioque abigi, id. 2, 38, 4 pastorum, Cic Off 3 9 38 deorum id. Tusc 1, 30 72, id. Div 1 24, 49, cf caelestium id. Off 3 5, 25 divinum animorum, id Sen 23, 84 concilia coetusque hominum jure sociati, quae civitates appellantur, id. Rep 6 13, 13 (Cyclopum) Concilium horrendum, Verg A. 3, 679 amoena piorum Concilia id ib 5 735 Musarum, Stat Th 6, 355 mulierum, id. ib 3, 178 —Poet. of animals inque ferarum Concilio medius sedebat Ov M 10, 144, and trop tam quam meretricem in matronarum coetum, sic voluptatem in virtutum concilium adducere, id Fin 2, 4, 12 —**II.** Esp **A.** *An assembly for consultation, a council* (in concreto, on the contrary consilium sig

nifies the counsel in abstracto that is taken in such an assembly The meanings how ever, often pass over to each other, hence in MSS and edd a freq confusion of the two words, cf consilium), Caes B G 1, 30 *fin*, cf id. ib 7, 1 (opiniones), quae in senatu, quae apud populum, quae in omni coetu concilioque proferendae sunt, Cic Fin 2, 24, 77 inire, Plaut Capt 3, 1, 33 habere, id Mil 3, 1, 3 convocare, Caes B G 1, 40, 2 10, 3, 3 vocare, Verg A 10, 2 cogere, id ib 11, 304 dimittere, Caes B G 1, 18, 1, 33 al, Cic Leg 2, 12, 31 al transferre Lutetiam, Caes B G 6, 3 in posterum diem differre, Curt 6, 11, 9 dare legatis, Liv 43, 17, 7 indicere, id 1, 50, 4 constituere diem concilio, Caes B G 1, 30 Messene ab Achaeis quod concilii eorum recusaret esse, oppugnari coepta est, i e *a member of the Achaian league*, Liv 36, 31, 1 concilio excesserunt, id 32, 22, 12 sanc tum Patrum, * Hor C 4, 5, 4 et saep —**B.** *A close conjunction*, i e *union*, *connection* (esp freq in Lucr) coetu concilioque Nil facient (primordia rerum), etc, Lucr 2, 920 materiaï concilium, id 1, 518 in con cilium coire, id 2, 564 sq, cf id 1, 772, 1, 1081, 2, 565 —Transf, *a bond of union*, *tie* hoc mihi tecum concilium manebit, Ov M 1, 710 —**2.** *A sexual union*, *coition* corporalia, Arn 2, 54, cf primordia quae genitali Concilio possent arceri, Lucr 1, 183 —(β) (As an incentive to this) *The blossom of the plant* iasione, Plin 22, 22, 39, § 82

concĭnens, ntis, *P a*, v concino *fin*

concĭnentĭa, ae, *f* [concino] (post class for concentus), *musical harmony*, *con cord*, Macr Somn Scip 2, 2 *fin*, 2, 3 —**II.** Trop, in archit, *symmetry* architectoni ca, Sid Ep 8 4, Claud Mam Stat Anim 21

* **con-cĭnĕrātus**, a, um, *adj* [cinis], *sprinkled with ashes*, Tert Pud 13

con-cingo, ĕre, *v a*, *to gird*, *surround completely*, Theod Prisc 4, 1

* **concinnātĭcius** or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj* [concinno] *skilfully prepared* mensu la App M 2, p 119

concinnātĭo, ōnis *f* [id.] (post class) **I.** In economics, *an adjusting*, *preparing* aquae marinae Auct Lemmat ap Cato, R R. 106 —**II.** Transf, *a making*, *compos ing* epistulae, Aus Ep 17, cf id ib 7 and 15 metrorum, Mar Vict p 2547 P

concinnātor, oris, *m* [id] (post Aug) **I.** *An arranger*, *disposer* capitum et ca pillorum, *a hair dresser*, Col 1, prooem § 5 —**II.** *A maker*, *contriver*, *author*, *inventor* causarum, *an advocate*, Dig 1, 16, 9 con cinnatores atque inventores tantarum de formitatum (poetae), Arn. 4, 149 crimi num, Sid Ep 3, 13

concinnē, *adv*, v concinnus, *adv*, 1

concinnĭtas, ātis, *f* [concinnus], *a neat*, *elegant*, or *skilful joining of several things* (in good prose, but rare) **I.** In gen concinnitates colorum, Gell 2, 26, 4 non est ornamentum virile concinnitas, *a too carefully arranged dress*, Sen. Ep 115, 3 vitare concinnitatem, Suet. Aug 86 —**II.** Esp, in rhet, *beauty of style*, *produced by a skilful connection of words and clauses*, Cic Or 44, 149, 49, 164 sq, id Brut. 83, 287, 95, 325 (not in Quint)

concinnĭter, *adv*, v concinnus, *adv*, 2

* **concinnĭtūdo**, ĭnis, *f* [concinnus], = concinnitas, II, *beauty of style*, Cic Inv 1, 18, 25

concinno, āvi, ātum, *v a* [id], *to join fitly together*, *to order*, *arrange appropri ately*, *to set right*, *adjust* concinnare est apte componere, Paul ex Fest p 38, 1 Müll (cf compono, II B, mostly ante class and post Aug, most freq in Plaut, not in Ter, Cic, or Quint, in Cic Oecon Fragm 7, p 474 Orell, the words prob be long to Col, v Col 12, 2, 6) **I.** Prop vinum, Cato R R 114, 115 et commodare trapetum, id ib 135 *fin* pallam Plaut Men. 5, 1, 33, cf cetera, quae refectionem desi derant, Col 12, 3, 9 tantas struices patina rias, Plaut Men 1 1, 26 auceps aream id As 1, 3, 64 vultum, *to adorn* Petr 113, 5 cadaver App M 7, p 199 —**B.** Trop in genium, *to form*, *cultivate*, Sen Ep 7, 6 — **II.** Meton, in gen, *to prepare*, *cause*, *occasion*, *produce* livorem scapulis tuis Plaut. Truc 4, 3, 19 lutum, id. Rud. 1, 2 8 venti Vis fervorem mirum in undis, Lucr 6, 437, cf vis (venti) hiatum, id. 6, 584: munusculum tibi, Trebon ap Cic Fam 12, 16, 3 consuetudo amorem, Lucr 4, 1279 ali quid controversiae, Afran. ap Non p 433, 31 quantum mali, Phaedr 2, 4, 25 mul tum mihi negotii concinnabis, Sen Ep 117, 1 —**B.** With a qualifying *adj* in Plaut., and once in Naev, = reddere, *to make*, *render*, *cause to be* something qui me in sanum verbis concinnat suis Plaut Capt 3, 4, 69 lacrumantem ex abitu concinnas tuam uxorem, id. Am 1, 3, 31 homines de lirantes, id ib 2, 2, 96 liberis orbas oves, id Capt 4, 2, 38 tranquillam viam, id. Stich 2, 1, 13 annonam caram e vili, id Fragm ap Varr L L. 7, § 66 numquam erit alienis gravis, qui suis se concinnat le vem, id Trin 3, 2, 56 vastam rem hostium, Naev ap Non p 90, 30 dub (al. vastat)

con-cinnus, a, um, *adj* [etym dub, acc to Non. p 43, 21, and p 59, 30, from cinnus] *fitly*, *skilfully put together* or *joined*, *well adjusted*, *beautiful* (class, esp freq in Cic of discourse) **I.** Object **A.** Prop sat edepol concinna est (virgo) facie, Plaut Pers 4, 3, 77 Samos (= venusta, elegans), *pretty*, Hor Ep 1, 11, 2 tectorium, Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 1, § 1 helicis folia angulosa et con cinniora (for εὐρυθμοτερα, in Theophr H P 3, 18), Plin 16, 34, 62, § 148 heluo, *ele gant*, Cic Pis. 10, 22 —**B.** Trop, of dis course, *beautiful*, *elegant*, *polished*, *neat*, *striking*, etc (oratio) concinna, distincta, ornata, festiva, etc, Cic. de Or 3, 25, 100· sententiae non tam graves et severae quam concinnae et venustae, id Brut 95, 325; cf concinnae sententiae (opp probabiles), id Or 19, 65, and concinnae acutaeque sententiae, id Brut. 78, 272 versus, Hor Ep 2, 1, 74 sermo, id S 1, 10, 23 reditus ad rem aptus et concinnus, Cic de Or 3, 53, 203 transgressio verborum, id est hyper baton, Quint 9, 3, 91 —**2.** Transf to the person alii in eadem jejunitate concinnio res, id est, faceti, florentes etiam et leviter ornati, Cic Or 6, 20, Nep Epam 5, 1 con cinnus et elegans Aristo, Cic Fin 5 5, 13, cf also of the painter Nicophanes elegans et concinnus (pictor), Plin 35, 10, 36, § 111 —**II.** Subject (= commodus, II) con cinnus alicui, *suited to*, *fit*, *appropriate for*; of persons, *suiting one's self to*, *courteous*, *pleasing*, etc (rare) viris Venus ut con cinnior esset * Lucr 4, 1276 concinnus amicis, Hor S 1, 3, 50 — * **B.** Concinnum est = commodum est age, age, ut tibi max ime concinnum est, *it is pleasing*, *agreea ble*, Plaut Mil 4, 2, 33 — *Adv* **1.** In the form **concinnē**, *fitly*, *beautifully* con cinne et lepide vestita Plaut Ep 2, 2, 38 —Of discourse, *elegantly*, *neatly*, etc Cic de Or 2, 19, 81, id N D 2 27, 69, id Rosc Com 16, 49 — *Comp* eloqui, Aus Grat. Act. ad Gratian 8 saluunt aquae, Fronto de Orat 1, p 242 Mai — *Sup* of the *adj* and *adv* apparently not in use — **2.** In the form **concinnĭter**, Gell 18, 2

con-cĭno, cinui, no *sup*, 3, *v n* and *a*. [cano] **I.** *Neutr*, *to sing*, *play*, or *sound together*, *in concert* or *harmoniously* (class.) **A.** Prop ubi (chorus) certis numeris ac pedibus velut facta conspiratione consensit atque concinuit, Col 12, 2, 4 concinere tra goedo pronuntianti, *to accompany*, Suet Calig 54 cornua ac tubae concinuere, Tac. A 1, 68, cf concinunt tubae, Liv 9, 32, 6, and ubi signa concinuissent, id 30, 5, 2 — Also without the idea of concert concinit albus olor, Ov H 7, 2 —**B.** Trop, *to agree together*, *harmonize*, *accord*, συνᾴδω omni bus inter se concinentibus mundi partibus, Cic N D 2 7, 19 videsne ut haec conci nant? id Fin 5, 28, 83 faxo ne juvet vox ista veto, quâ nunc concinentes collegas nostros tam laeti auditis Liv 6, 35 9 ita fit ut nulli duo concinant, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 16 Stoici cum Peripateticis re concinere vi dentur, verbis discrepare, Cic N D 1, 7, 16 Orell *N cr* —**II.** *Act*, *to cause to sound to gether*, *in concert* or *harmoniously*, *to make concordant sounds*, *to sound*, *sing of*, *cele brate in song magnify*, etc **A.** In gen haec cum pressis et flebilibus modis, qui totis theatris maestitiam inferant conci nuntur Cic Tusc 1 44, 106 ite concinite in modum Io Hymen, etc., Cat 61, 123, Suet Calig 6 carmina nuptialia, Cat 61, 12 carmina id 65, 13 laudes Iovi Tib 2, 5, 10 aelinon, Ov Am 3, 9, 24 sua festa Palilia, Tib 2, 5, 88 laetos dies, Hor C. 4, 2, 41 · majore plectro Caesarem, id. ib. 33 stridor lituum clangorque tubarum Non pia concinuit cum rauco classica cornu, Luc. 1, 238 —**B.** Esp (acc. to cano, II. C.), *to sing prophetically*, *prophesy* (very rare) ni graque funestum concinit omen avis, Prop 2 (3), 28, 38 tristia omina, Ov Am. 3, 12, 2. — Hence, **concĭnens**, entis, *P a.*, *har monizing*, *harmonious*, Arn. 3, 123 —*Comp*, Claud Mam Stat Anim 2, 5

1. concĭo, ire, v concieo

2. concĭo, and its derivv, **conciō-nābundus**, **conciōnālis**, etc., v under contio, contionabundus, contionalis etc.

concĭpĭlo, āvi, 1, *v a.* [concipio], *to seize*, *take*, *catch* (only in the foll. exs.) concipilavisti dictum a Naevio pro corri puisti et involasti, Paul ex Fest p 62, 6 quem ego offatim jam jam concipilabo, Plaut Truc. 2, 7, 61

con-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3, *v a.* [ca pio] *to take* or *lay hold of*, *to take to one's self*, *to take in*, *take*, *receive*, etc (class in prose and poetry) **I.** Prop **A.** In gen nuces si fregeris, vix sesquimodio concipere possis Varr R. R. 1, 7, 3 trulle um latius quo concipiat aquam, id L. L. 5, § 118 Müll, cf Lucr 6, 503, and concipit Iris aquas, *draws up*, Ov M 1, 271 made facta terra caducas Concepit lacrimas, id ib 6 397 imbres limumque, Col Arb 10, 3 —Of water, *to take up*, *draw off*, in a pipe, etc Alsietinam aquam, Front Aquaed 11, 5 sqq —*Pass*, *to be collected* or *held to gath er* pars (animae) concipitur cordis parte quadam, Cic N D 2, 55, 138 ut quisque (umor) ibi conceptus fuerit, quam celer rime dilabitur, Col 1, 6, 5 — Hence **con-cepta**, orum, *n subst*, *measures* of fluids *capacity* of a reservoir, etc amplius quam in conceptis commentariorum, i e *the meas ures described in the registers*, Front Aquaed. 67, 73 —Of the approach of death cum jam praecordiis conceptam mortem contineret, Cic Tusc 1, 40, 96 ventum veste Quint 11, 3, 119, cf plurimum ventorum, Plin 16, 31, 57, § 131, and magnam vim venti, Curt. 4, 3, 2 auram, id 4, 3, 16, cf Ov M 12 569 acra, id ib 1, 337 ignem, Lucr 6, 308, so Cic de Or 2, 45 190, Liv 21, 8, 12, 37, 11, 13, Ov M 15, 348 — Of lime slaked ubi terrenâ silices fornace soluti concipiunt ig nem liquidarum aspergine aquarum, Ov M 7, 108 al, cf lapidibus igne concepto, *struck* Vulg 2 Macc 10, 3 flammam, Caes B C 2, 14 flammas Ov M 1, 255, cf of the flame of love flammam pectore, Cat 64 92 ignem, Ov M 9, 520, 10, 582 vali dos ignes, id ib 7, 9 medicamentum venis, Curt 3 6, 11 noxium virus, Plin 21, 13, 44, § 74 morbum, Col 7, 5, 14 in eâ parte nivem concipi *is formed*, Sen Q N 4, 2, 1 — Of disease is morbus aestate plerumque concipitur Col 7, 5, 14 si ex calore et aestu concepta pestis invasit, id 7, 5, 2 —**B.** In partic. **1.** *To take* or *receive* (*animal* or *vegetable*) *fecundation*, *to conceive*, *become pregnant* (α) *Absol* more ferarum pu tantur Concipere uxores, Lucr 4, 1266, Varr R R 2, 1, 17 cum concepit mula, Cic Div 2, 22, 50 ex illo concipit ales, Ov M 10, 328 et saep (arbores) concipiunt va riis diebus et pro sua quaeque natura, Plin 16, 25, 39, § 94 —(β) With *acc* ut id, quod conceperat, servaret, Cic. Clu 12 33 Per sea, quem pluvio Danaë conceperat auro, Ov M 4, 611 aliquem ex aliquo Cic Clu 11, 31, Suet Aug 17, id Claud 27 ex adulterio id. Tib 62 de aliquo, Ov M 3, 214 alicujus semine, id ib 10 328 ova (pisces), Plin 9, 51, 75, § 166 —Poet con cepta crimina portat, i e fetum per crimen conceptum, Ov M 10 470 (cf id ib 3, 268) omnia, quae terra concipiat semina, Cic. N D 2, 10 26 frumenta quaedam in tertio genu spicam incipiunt concipere, Plin 18, 7, 10, § 56 —*Subst* **conceptum**, i, *n*, *the fetus* ne praegnanti medicamentum, quo conceptum excutitur, detur, Scrib Ep ad Callist p 3 coacta conceptum a se abi gere, Suet Dom 22. — * **b.** In Ovid, me ton, of a woman, *to unite herself in mar riage to marry*, *wed* Dea undae, Concipe Mater eris juvenis, etc., Ov M 11, 222 —**2.** Concipere furtum, in jurid Lat., *to find out* or *discover stolen property*, Just. Inst. 4, 1, § 4. cf penes quem res concepta et in-

venta est, Paul. Sent. 2, 31, 5; Gell. 11, 18, 9 sq.; Gai Inst. 3, 186.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To take* or *seize something by the sense of sight, to see, perceive* (cf. comprehendo, II. A.): haec tanta oculis bona concipio, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 65.—Far more freq., **B.** *To perceive in mind.* **1.** In gen., *to comprehend intellectually, to take in, imagine, conceive, think:* agedum, inaugura fierine possit, quod nunc ego mente concipio, Liv. 1, 36, 3; so, aliquid animo, id. 9, 18, 8; cf.: imaginem quandam concipere animo perfecti oratoris, Quint. 1, 10, 4; cf. id. 2, 20, 4; 9, 1, 19 al.: quid mirum si in auspiciis imbecilli animi superstitiosa ista concipiant? Cic. Div. 2, 39, 81: quantalibet magnitudo hominis concipiatur animo, Liv. 9, 18, 8 Drak. ad loc.: de aliquo summa concipere, Quint. 6, prooem. § 2: onus operis opinione prima concipere, id. 12, prooem. § 1: protinus concepit Italiam et arma virumque, *conceived the plan* of the Æneid, Mart. 8, 56, 19.—**2.** In partic., *to understand, comprehend, perceive:* quoniam principia rerum omnium animo ac mente conceperit, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 59: quae neque concipi animo nisi ab iis qui videre, neque, etc., Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 124: fragor, qui concipi humanâ mente non potest, id. 33, 4, 21, § 73: concipere animo potes, quam simus fatigati, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 24.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* quod ita juratum est, ut mens conciperet fieri oportere, id servandum est, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107: forsitan et lucos illic concipias animo esse, Ov. M. 2, 77: concepit, eos homines posse jure mulceri, Vell. 2, 117, 3; Cels. 7 praef. *fin.*—**C.** *To receive in one's self, adopt, harbor any disposition of mind, emotion, passion, evil design*, etc., *to give place to, foster, to take in, receive; to commit* (the figure derived from the absorbing of liquids; hence): quod non solum vitia concipiunt ipsi, sed ea infundunt in civitatem, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: inimicitiae et aedilitate et praeturâ conceptae, Caes. B. C. 3, 16; so, mente vaticinos furores, Ov. M. 2, 640: animo ingentes iras, id. ib. 1, 166: spem, id. ib. 6, 554; cf.: spemque metumque, id. F. 1, 485: aliquid spe, Liv. 33, 33, 8: amorem, Ov. M. 10, 249: pectore tantum robur, Verg. A. 11, 368: auribus tantam cupiditatem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45, § 101 al.: re publicâ violandâ fraudis inexpiabiles concipere, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 72: malum aut scelus, id. Cat. 2, 4, 7: scelus in sese, id. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 9: flagitium cum aliquo, id. Sull. 5, 16.—**D.** *To draw up, comprise, express something in words, to compose* (cf. comprehendo, II. C.): quod ex animi tui sententiâ juraris, sicut verbis concipiatur more nostro, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108: vadimonium, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13 (15), 3: jusjurandum, Liv. 1, 32, 8; Tac. H. 4, 41; cf.: jurisjurandi verba, id. ib. 4, 31; and verba, Liv. 7, 5, 5: edictum, Dig. 13, 6, 1: libellos, ib. 48, 19, 9: stipulationem, ib. 41, 1, 38: obligationem in futurum, ib. 5, 1, 35: actionem in bonum et aequum, ib. 4, 5, 8: foedus, Verg. A. 12, 13 (id est conceptis verbis: concepta autem verba dicuntur jurandi formula, quam nobis transgredi non licet, Serv.): audet tamen Antias Valerius concipere summas (of the slain, etc.), *to report definitely*, Liv. 3, 5, 12.—T. t., of the lang. of religion, *to make something* (as a festival, auspices, war, etc.) *known, to promulgate, declare in a set form of words, to designate formally:* ubi viae competunt tum in competis sacrificatur: quotannis is dies (sc. Compitalia) concipitur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 25 Müll.: dum vota sacerdos Concipit, Ov. M. 7, 594: sic verba concipito, *repeat the following prayer*, Cato, R. R. 139, 1; 141, 4: Latinas sacrumque in Albano monte non rite concepisse (magistratus), Liv. 5, 17, 2 (cf. conceptivus): auspicia, id. 22, 1, 7: locus quibusdam conceptis verbis finitus, etc., Varr. L. L. 7, § 8 Müll.: ut justum conciperetur bellum, id. ib. 5, § 86 ib.—So of a formal repetition of set words after another person: senatus incohantibus primoribus jus jurandum concepit, Tac. H. 4, 41: vetus miles dixit sacramentum ... et cum cetera juris jurandi verba conciperent, etc., id. ib. 4, 31: verba jurationis concipit, with *acc.* and *inf.*, *he takes the oath, that*, etc., Macr. S. 1, 6, 30.—Hence, **conceptus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *formal, in set form:* verbis conceptissimis jurare, Petr. 113, 13.—Hence, *absol.:* mente concepta, *things apprehended by the mind, perceptions:* consuetudo jam tenuit, ut mente concepta sensus vocaremus, Quint. 8, 5, 2; cf. id. 5, 10, 4.

concīsē, *adv.*, v. 2. concido, *P. a. fin.*

concīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. concido], prop., *a cutting;* hence, **I.** Lit., *a cutting to pieces, destruction*, Vulg. Joel, 3, 14.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A mutilation*, Vulg. Phil. 3, 2.—**B.** In rhet., *a separating of a sentence into short divisions* or *clauses*, Cic. Part. Or. 6, 19.

* **concīsor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who cuts down* or *fells:* nemorum, Coripp. 4, 22.

* **concīsōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *suitable for cutting:* ferramentum, Veg. Art. Vet. 1, 56, 31.

concīsūra, ae, *f.* [id.]. ***I.** *A dividing, distributing:* aquarum, Sen. Ep. 100, 6.—***II.** *A hollow, chink, cleft*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 63.

concīsus, a, um, v. 2. concido, *P. a.*

concĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [concito], *an incentive*, Sen. Ira, 3, 9, 2.

concĭtātē, *adv.*, v. concito, *P. a. fin.*

concĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concito], lit., *a hastening, quick movement:* remorum, Liv. 44, 28, 10.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *an exciting* or *rousing up;* esp., of the passions, *an emotion of mind, affection, passion* (in good prose; most freq. in Cic. and Quint.): sapientem ab omni concitatione animi, quam perturbationem voco, semper vacare, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 48; cf.: concitationes vehementiores animi, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, § 39: quaedam animi, id. Div. 1, 18, 34: animorum (i. e. ira), Liv. 9, 7, 10: mentis, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 27; and *absol.*, Quint. 1, 11, 12; 2, 8, 11; 7, 4, 31; 10, 1, 114; 11, 3, 146 (opp. misericordia), id. 1, 10, 25.—**B.** Concr., *a sedition, a tumult:* plebei contra patres concitatione et seditione nuntiatâ, Cic. Brut. 14, 56; cf. crebrae (multitudinis), Caes. B. C. 3, 106 *fin.*

concĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who excites* or *rouses, a mover, exciter* (rare): belli, Hirt. B. G. 8, 38; Tac. H. 3, 2: turbae ac tumultûs, Liv. 25, 4, 10: concitator et instimulator seditionis, Cic. Dom. 5, 11: tabernariorum, id. ib. § 13; *absol.:* multitudo concitata ipsum concitatorem antecessit, Sen. Ira, 3, 2, 4.

concĭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [concitator], *that which excites* or *stirs up* (very rare): Veneris (eruca), Plin. 19, 8, 44, § 154; and *adj.:* concitatricem vim habet satyrion, id. 26, 10, 62, § 96.

1. concĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from concito.

* **2. concĭtātus**, ūs, *m.* [concito], = concitatio, *impulse*, Sid. Carm. 23, 365.

concĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [concieo], *to move violently, to put in violent* or *quick motion, to stir up, rouse up, excite, incite, shake.* **I.** Prop. (thus most freq. in the poets and histt.): artus, Lucr. 3, 292; 3, 301: equum calcaribus, Liv. 2, 6, 8; cf.: equum in aliquem, Nep. Pelop. 5, 4: concitant equos permittuntque in hostem, Liv. 3, 61, 8: equos adversos, id. 8, 7, 9; cf. also under *P. a.:* naves quantâ maximâ celeritate poterat, id. 36, 44, 4; cf.: classem concitatam remis, id. 30, 25, 8; 37, 11, 10: navem remis, Curt. 4, 3, 2: in alteram (navem) quinqueremis eadem concitata, id. 4, 4, 7: agmen, Ov. M. 14, 239: omne nemus, id. F. 1, 436: feras, id. ib. 2, 286: tela, Liv. 34, 39, 3: eversas Eurus aquas, Ov. H. 7, 42; cf.: mare aeriore vento, Curt. 4, 3, 17: graves pluvias, Ov. F. 2, 72: se in hostem, Liv. 8, 39, 7; cf.: se in Teucros alis (Alecto), Verg. A. 7, 476: se in fugam, *to take to flight*, Liv. 22, 17, 6; cf.: se fugâ in aliquem locum, Val. Fl. 3, 383.—**II.** Trop. (class. and very freq. in prose and poetry). **A.** Aliquem, *to rouse, urge, impel one to any act, feeling*, etc., *to move strongly, to influence, stir up, instigate*, etc.; constr. with *acc. pers.* and *ad, in, adversus*, the *inf.* and *absol.* (α) With *ad* and a *subst.*, *gerund*, or *gerundive:* concitari ad studium cognoscendae percipiendaeque virtutis, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 204; cf.: concitatus ad philosophiam studio, id. Brut. 89, 306: judicem ad fortiter judicandum, Quint. 6, 1, 20: victum ad depellendam ignominiam, id. 1, 2, 24: nos ad quaerendum, id. 10, 2, 5: omnem Galliam ad nostrum auxilium, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: multitudinem ad arma, id. ib. 7, 42 *fin.;* cf.: cessantes ad arma, *Hor. C. 1, 35, 16: colonias ad audendum aliquid, Suet. Caes. 8: ad convicia, id. Tib. 54: ad despiciendam vitam, id. Oth. 10.—(β) With *in:* qui in ipsum concitat se, Quint. 6, 2, 27; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 3, § 6.—(γ) With *adversus:* Etruriam omnem adversus nos, Liv. 5, 4, 14: exercitum adversus regem, id. 1, 59, 12.—* (δ) With *inf.:* quae vos dementia concitat captam dimittere Trojam? Ov. M. 13, 226.—(ε) *Absol.*, both with and without *abl.:* te ipsum animi quodam impetu concitatum, Cic. Mur. 31, 65; so, uxorem dolore, id. Scaur. 6, 9 (Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 689 P.): aliquem injuriis, Sall. C. 35, 3: multitudinem fallaci spe, Liv. 6, 15, 6: familiam seditionibus, Col. 1, 8, 18: aliquem aliquo adfectu, Quint. 10, 7, 15: irâ, Liv. 23, 7, 7; 42, 59, 2; Quint. 6, 3, 46; Liv. 7, 8, 3: aspectu pignorum suorum concitari, Tac. Agr. 38; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 3, § 6: quo enim spectat illud ... nisi ut opifices concitentur? *should be excited to sedition*, id. Ac. 2, 47, 144; cf. id. Fl. 8, 18 sq.; Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4; cf. servitia, Sall. C. 46, 3: multitudinem, Nep. Arist. 1, 3: suos, Caes. B. G. 5, 26: judices (opp. flectere), Quint. 6, 1, 9; cf. (opp. placare), id. 11, 3, 170; (opp. mitigare), id. 3, 4, 3; 4, 2, 9; 6, 2, 12: concitare animos ac remittere, id. 9, 4, 11: tuas aures de nobis, Prop. 3 (4), 15, 45.—**B.** Aliquid, *to rouse, excite, cause, occasion, produce* any action, passion, evil, etc.: bellum, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 6; Hirt. B. G. 8, 22; Nep. Ham. 4, 3; Liv. 5, 5, 11; Flor. 4, 5, 1 al.; cf.: bellum Romanis, Liv. 35, 12, 18: quantas turbas mihi, Sall. H. 3, 61, 11 Dietsch; cf.: quantam pugnam mihi, Quint. 10, 1, 105: lacrimas totius populi Romani, id. 11, 3, 3: misericordiam populi, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 227: odium (just before, commovere odium), id. Inv. 1, 54, 105; cf. id. ib. 1, 53, 100: invidiam in te ex illis rebus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 8, § 21: invidiam, odium, iram, Quint. 6, 1, 14: iram (opp. lenire), id. 3, 8, 12: risum, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235: seditionem ac discordiam, id. Mur. 39, 83: tumultum, Caes. B. C. 3, 18; Liv. 38, 33, 7: aspera iambis maxime concitantur, Quint. 9, 4, 136: error vanis concitatus imaginibus, Val. Max. 9, 9 *init.:* morbos, Cels. 2, 13: pituitam, id. 6, 6, 15: somnum, Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 189.—Hence, **concĭtātus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** (Acc. to I.) *Violently moved*, i. e. *rapid, swift, quick:* equo concitato ad hostem vehitur, *at full speed*, Nep. Dat. 4 *fin.* (more freq. citato equo; v. 2. cito, *P. a.*): quam concitatissimos equos immittere jubet, Liv. 35, 5, 8: conversio caeli concitatior, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 18; so, cursu, Liv. 35, 29, 6: concitatissimus corporis motus, Quint. 2, 11, 4.—**B.** (Acc. to II.) *Roused up, excited, vehement, ardent* (freq. in Quint.): testimonia non concitatae contionis sed jurati senatûs, Cic. Fl. 7, 17: (in comoediis pater) interim concitatus, interim lenis est, Quint. 11, 3, 74: adfectus (opp. mites atque compositi), id. 6, 2, 9; cf. opp. flebiles, id. 11, 3, 162: animus an remissus, id. 3, 9, 7: causae, id. 11, 1, 3: oratio, id. 3, 8, 58 and 60: sententiae, id. 12, 9, 3; 10, 1, 44: erectâ et concitatâ voce (opp. summissâ atque contractâ), id. 11, 3, 175: Lucanus ardens et concitatus, id. 10, 1, 91.—*Comp.:* concitatior accidens clamor, Liv. 10, 5, 2; Quint. 2, 15, 28; 8, 3, 14.—Hence, **concĭtātē**, *adv.* (not in Cic.). **1.** (Acc. to I.) *Quickly, rapidly:* agitur pecus, Col. 6, 6, 4.—**2.** (Acc. to 2.) *Impetuously, ardently* (most freq. in Quint.): dicere, Quint. 8, 3, 40; 10, 2, 23; 11, 3, 23; 12, 10, 71: itur, id. 11, 3, 133.—*Comp.:* dicere, Quint. 1, 8, 1; 3, 8, 68; 9, 4, 130: movere adfectus, id. 12, 10, 26.—**Sup.:* raperet ventus, Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 26.

concĭtor, ōris, *m.* [concieo], *he who rouses* or *excites, an exciter* (rare; not in Cic.; in MSS. freq. interchanged with concitator): belli, Liv. 23, 41, 1; 29, 3, 3; 37, 45, 17; Tac. A. 4, 28; id. H. 1, 68; 4, 56; Just. 2, 9, 21: vulgi, Liv. 45, 10 10.

1. concĭtus and **concītus**, a, um, v. concieo.

2. concĭtus, ūs, *m.* [concieo], = concitatio, *an inciting, spurring on; impetuosity, haste:* equi, Claud. Mam. Genethl. Maxim. 8.

concĭuncŭla, v. contiuncula.

con-cīvis, is, *m.*, *a fellow-citizen*, transl. of συμπολίτης (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 17; id. Res Carn. 41.

conclāmans, ntis, *P.* and *P. a.* of conclamo.

conclāmātĭo, ōnis, *f* [conclamo], *a loud shouting* or *calling of many persons together, a shout* (rare, not in Cic) uni versi exercitūs, Caes B C 2, 26 tot mili um sub gladio gementium, Sen Clem 1, 12, 2, in *plur*, Tac A 3, 2, id H 4, 1

conclāmātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from conclamo

* **conclāmĭto**, are, *v freq* [conclamo], *to call, cry out loudly*. tota urbe, Plaut Merc 1, 1, 51

con-clāmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v n* and *a*, *to cry* or *call out together* **I.** (Con subject) *To call* or *cry out together* or *in a body* (hence often joined with omnes, universi, pariter, omnes pariter, Liv 34, 61, 8, Curt 5, 13, 5, 8, 11, 22, 10, 17, 3), *to shout*, esp in approbation or assent (class in prose and poetry) **A.** In gen, with *acc* and *inf* cum vos universi, una mente atque voce, iterum a me conservatam esse rem publicam conclamastis, Cic Phil 6, 1, 2, Caes B G 3, 18, id B C 1, 7, Tac A 1, 8, ducendum ad sedes simulacrum concla mant, Verg A. 2, 233 al —With *acc* quod Mithridates se velle dixit, id sutores et zo narii conclamarunt Cic Fl 7, 17 victoriam suo more, Caes B G 5, 37 laetum paeana, Verg A 10, 738 al —With *ut* tum suo more conclamaverunt, uti, etc, Caes. B G 5, 26 *fin* —So with simple *subj* concla mantibus omnibus imperaret quod vellet, Caes B C 3 6, cf igitur, conclamant, du ceret quo videretur, Curt 4, 1, 29 —*Absol* conclamat vir paterque, Liv 1, 58, 12 ad quorum casum, cum conclamasset gaudio exercitus, id. 1, 25, 6, Tac A 3, 74 —Poet planctu conclamat uterque Isthmos, Stat Th 6, 13 —**B.** In partic **1.** Concla mare ad arma, milit t t., *to call to arms, to give the signal for an attack*, Liv 3, 50, 11, 7, 12, 3, 10, 32, 9, 41, 26, 2 al —**2.** Con clamare vasa, *to give the signal, before breaking up, for packing*, i e *to give the order for decamping* (ellipt for conclama re, ut vasa colligantur), Caes. B C 1, 66 In the same sense without vasa, id ib 1, 67, and id ib 3, 75 —**II.** *To call together, to call to one's help* (very rare) socios, Ov M 13 73 duros agrestes, Verg A 7, 504 —**III.** (Con intens) Of a single person, *to call* or *cry out loudly* or *violently, to shout, exclaim* (class) **A.** In gen ubi abit, conclamo Heus quid agis tu, etc? Plaut Mil 2, 2, 22, id Men 5, 9, 94 Italiam primus conclamat Achates Verg A. 3, 523 hei mihi! conclamat, Ov M 6, 227, 7, 843 capta castra conclamavit, Tac H 3, 29 *fin* Ariovistus conclamavit, quid ad se veni rent, etc, Caes B G 1, 47 *fin* deos om nes, *to call upon, invoke*, Sen Oedip 974 saxa querelis, *to fill with cries*, Mart 9, 46, 5 —*Absol* conclamat virgo, *cries out*, Ov M 4, 691, 10, 385, Quint 2, 2, 12 al —**B.** Esp, with *aliquem* (mortuum), t t in the lang of religion, of the dead, *to call repeatedly by name and lament him seven* (acc to others eight) *days, until his burial* (cf Serv ad Verg A. 6, 218, Schol Luc 2, 23, Dict Antiq p 459, a) ut ex maestis paulo ante domibus, quae conclamaverant suos, procurreretur in vias, Liv 4, 40, 3 cum corpora nondum conclamata jacent, Luc 2, 23 post conclamata imperatoris suprema, i e *after this cry*, Amm 30, 10, 1 partem conclamare tori, Stat S 2, 6, 5 —**b.** In gen, *to bewail, complain*, cf videris im mensis conclamata querelis Saxa, Mart 9, 45, 5 —**c.** Prov jam conclamatum est, *it is all over, all is lost*, Ter Eun 2, 3, 57 Don — Hence, **A. conclāmans**, ntis, *P a* (post class), *noisy* conclamantissi mus fons, Sid Ep 2 2 —**B. conclāmātus**, a, um, *P a* (post class) **A.** *Published abroad by crying out*, i e *known, celebrated* conclamatissimus primipilaris, Sid Ep 6, 1 conclamatissimae declamationes, id ib 8, 3 —**B.** (Acc. to III B) *Lamentable, unfortunate* res, Serv ad Verg A 2, 233 frigus, Macr S 7, 5 26

conclausus, a, um, v concludo *init.*

‡ **conclāvātae** dicebantur, quae sub eādem erant clave, Paul ex Fest p 58, 1 Müll

conclāve, is (*gen plur* heterocl con claviorum Vitr 6, 3, 8 conclavium, id. 7, 9), *n* [clavis conclavia dicuntur loca, quae unā clave clauduntur, Paul ex Fest. p 39, 9 Müll, cf Don ad Ter Eun 3, 5, 35], *a room, chamber, dining hall, cage for animals, stall, coop*, etc, *that may be locked up* (α) *Sing*, Ter Heaut 5, 1, 29, Cic. Rosc Am 23, 64, id. de Or 2, 86, 353, * Hor S 2 6, 113, Col 12, 2, 2 al —*Abl* conclavi, Ter Eun 3, 5, 35, Liv 39, 14, 9 —(β) *Plur*, Plaut Most 3 2, 157, Cic Verr 2, 4, 26, § 58, * Suet Aug 72, Vitr 1 1, Col 8, 1, 3 al

‡ **conclāvo**, *to nail together*, συνηλῶ, Gloss Gr Lat

con-clērĭcus, i, *m*, *a fellow clergyman*, Jul Epit Nov c 115, § 475

conclūdenter, v concludo *fin*

con-clūdo, si, sum, 3 (*part perf* so lecist conclausa semina, Col 3, 12, 2), *v a*, *to shut up closely, to close up, enclose, confine* **I.** Prop (class in prose and poetry), con str with *in* and *acc.*, with *adv* and *absol* (not with *in* and *abl*, for the true read, Cic Univ 3 *fin*, is inclusit) in vincla besti am nequissimam, Plaut Rud 3, 1, 18, cf bestias delectationis causa, Cic Fin 5, 20, 56 Madv eos concludit, magnam homi num multitudinem, id Verr 2, 4, 24, § 54 quia enim in caveā si forent Conclussi iti dem ut pulli gallinacei, Plaut Curc 3, 80 conclusam hic habeo uxorem saevam, Ter Phorm 5, 1, 17 aliquem in fenestram, Plaut Cas 1, 44 me in cellam cum illa, Ter Ad 4, 2, 13, cf in aediculam, Plaut Ep 3, 3, 21 illum aliquo Ter Eun 4, 3, 25 locum sulco, Verg A 1, 425 at tu conclu sas hircinis follibus auras imitare, Hor S 1, 4 19 piscina conclusa porticibus, Suet Ner 31 Tigris et Euphrates Mesopotami am ab utroque latere concludunt, Curt 5, 1, 15 vulnera cerā, Val Fl 1, 479 venti procella conclusa, Lucr 6, 125 concluso loco, id 4, 458 primordia conclusa, id 3, 569 suave locus voci resonat conclusus, Hor S 1, 4, 76 conclusa aqua (opp proflu ens amnis), Cic N D 2, 7, 20, cf longe ali am esse navigationem concluso mari atque in vastissimo, Caes B G 3, 9 coagmentis ad centrum respondentibus fornices con cluduntur, Vitr 6, 8, 4 statio conclusa at que munita, Dig 50, 16, 59 —**b.** Humorously non placet qui amicos intra dentis conclusos habet, Plaut Trin 4, 2, 64 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To include, compress, restrain, comprise* omnia fere, quae sunt conclusa nunc artibus, dispersa et dissipata quon dam fuerunt, Cic de Or 1, 42, 187 fortuna tot res, in unum conclusit diem, Ter Eun 5, 8, 17 ut ab illā excludar, huc concludar, i e *I shall be fettered by this marriage*, id And 2, 3, 12 (ex ferarum translatione con cludar dixit, Don), id Hec 4, 4, 80 con cludere jus civile in parvum et angustum locum, Cic Leg 1, 5, 17, id. de Or 1, 61, 260, id. Caes 22, 63 uno hoc volumine vitam excellentium virorum complurium, Nep Epam 4 *fin*, cf in hanc formulam omnia judicia, Cic Rosc Com 5, 15 eidem et infi nitam largitionem remittebas et eundem in angustissimam formulam sponsionis concludebas? id ib 4, 12 istum locum in unam speciem, Quint 6, 2, 1 —**B.** (Cf clau do, I B) *To end, close, conclude* facinus natum a cupiditate, auctum per stuprum, crudelitate perfectum atque conclusum, Cic Verr 2, 2, 34 § 82 (ancipites variique casus) exitu notabili concluduntur, id Fam 5, 12 5 provincia in quā laus equitatis, in tegritatis, facilitatis ad extremum ludorum voluptate concluditur, id. Mur 20, 41 vi tam, Aug Serm 322 —Esp, of letters, speech, the written or spoken treatment of any subject, etc epistulam, Cic Att 9, 10, 5 crimen decumanum, id. Verr 2, 3, 69, § 163 ad illa redeamus eaque ipsa conclu damus aliquando, id Lael 26, 109 perora tionem, id. Or 35, 122 —**C.** In rhet, of dis course *to close rhythmically, to round off* verborum ordinem alias alia terminatione, Cic Or 59, 200 sententias id ib 69, 230, cf id Brut 8, 34 concludam si potero La tine, Graecum enim hunc versum nostis omnes, id Fin 2, 32, 105 sensum non ex pleto numero, Quint. 9, 4, 122, cf id. 9 4 123 and 125 verbum acuto tenore (just before acuto sono finiant) id 1, 5, 26 ver sum, Hor S 1, 4, 40 —**D.** In philos t t, *to conclude, infer, make an inference, to argue, demonstrate*, with *acc* singulas argumen tationes Cic Or 35, 122, cf argumentum, id Ac 2, 14, 44, Quint 5, 13, 60 argumen tum ratione, Cic Or 40, 137 quomodo effi ciatur concludaturque ratio, id Fin 1 7 22 id quod concludere illi velint, non effici ex propositis, nec esse consequens, id. de Or 2, 53, 215 ex rebus concessis concludi quod velis, id. Fin. 2, 1, 3 —With *acc.* and *inf* deinde concludebas summum malum esse dolorem, etc, Cic. Fin 2 19, 63, cf id. Ac. 2, 26, 83 —*Absol* concludere hoc modo si sunt di, etc, Cic Div 2 49, 101 ea sumunt ad concludendum, quorum iis nihil conce ditur, id ib 2 49, 103, Quint 3 9, 2, 5, 10, 3, 10, 1, 106, 12, 2, 25 —Hence, *P a.* **conclūsus**, a, um, *confined, closed*, in *comp* locus conclusior, Hyg Astr 4 14 —*Subst* **conclūsum**, i, *n* (acc to II D), *a conclusion in a syllogism*, Cic Fin. 3, 8, 27 —*Adv* **1. conclūdenter**, *by consequence, consequently*, Boëth Arist. Elench Soph. 1, 10, p 744 —* **2. conclūsē** (acc. to II C), *with periods rhetorically rounded harmoniously* concluse apteque dicere, Cic. Or 53, 177

conclūsĭo, ōnis *f* [concludo] **I.** *A shutting up, closing* (rare not in Cic.) **A.** Abstr palpebrarum, Cael Aur Acut. 2, 3 and 10 —**2.** In milit lang, *a hostile shutting in, a siege, blockade* diutina, Caes. B C 2, 22, so Nep Eum 5, 7 —In *plur*, Vitr 5, 9 *fin* —* **B.** Concr portuum, *an enclosure*, Vitr 5, 12 —**II.** (Acc to concludo, II B and D, freq in Cic and Quint.) *A conclusion, end* in extrema parte et con clusione muneris ac negotii, Cic Q Fr 1 1, 16, § 46 —**B.** *The conclusion of a discourse, peroration* conclusio est exitus et deter minatio totius orationis, Cic. Inv 1, 52, 98 tum autem alii conclusionem orationis et quasi perorationem collocant, id. de Or 2, 19, 80, Auct Her 2, 30, 47, cf peroratio nem conclusionem alii vocant Quint 6, 1, 1, cf also id 8, 5, 13 —**C.** In rhet lang, *a period*, Cic de Or 2, 8, 34, 3, 44, 174, id Brut 8, 33, id Or 50, 169, 51 *init*, Quint 9, 4, 22, 9, 4, 57, 9, 4, 123 et saep —**D.** In philos, *the conclusion* in a syllogism *the consequence* conclusio est, quae brevi ar gumentatione ex eis, quae ante dicta sunt aut facta, conficit, quid necessario conse quatur, Auct Her 4, 30, 41, Cic Inv 1, 29, 44 and 45, id Div 2, 49, 103, Quint 5, 14, 1, 5, 14, 20, 7, 3, 14, 5, 10, 2, 5, 10, 7, 9, 3, 98 Cornif, Gell 2 8, 8

conclūsĭuncŭla, ae, *f dim* [conclu sio, II D] *a trifling* or *captious conclusion, a sophism* fallaces (= σοφίσματα), Cic Ac 2, 24, 75 contortulae quaedam et minu tulae conclusiunculae, id Tusc 2, 18, 42.

conclūsīvē, *adv* [concludo, II D] *in form of a conclusion, conclusively*, Cassiod. Inst Div Litt 1 *med*

* **conclūsūra**, ae, *f* [concludo] *a joining connection* fornicationis, Vitr 6, 8, 3

1. conclūsus, a, um, *Part*, from con cludo

* **2. conclūsus**, ūs, *m* [concludo], *a shutting up* corporis, Cael Aur Tard. 1, 4, 77

concoctĭo, ōnis, *f* [concoquo] *digestion* (not in Cic), Cels 1, 8, 3, 22, Plin 11, 37, 79, § 200, 20, 5, 20, § 42 al —In *plur*, Plin 20, 5, 18, § 37, 27, 7 28, § 48

concoctus, a, um, *Part*, from conco quo

con-coenātĭo, v concenatio

* **con-cŏlona**, ae *f* [colonus] *she who inhabits the same town* or *house with one, a female fellow citizen* or *fellow inhabitant*, Aug Ep 169

con-cŏlor, cŏloris, *adj gen omn* (post-class access form of the *fem* concolora, Carystos, Mart Cap 6, § 659 *fin*, cf id. 1, § 80), *of the same color* (poet and in post Aug prose, most freq in Ov, perh first used by him) (α) With *dat* concolor est illis, Ov M 11, 500 populus festo, *of the same hue with the festival*, i e *clothed in white*, id. F 1, 80 lingua lanae, Col 7, 3, 1 oculi corpori, Plin 8, 33, 51, § 121 auro, Stat S 4, 7 16 fluctibus, Mart Cap 6, § 659 —(β) *Absol* candida per silvam cum fetu concolor albo Procubuit sus Verg A. 8, 82, so umerus Ov M 6, 406 flos, id ib 10, 735 cicatrix, Plin 28, 9 37, § 139 —With *dat* Christo Ambros in Luc 5, § 23 —**II.** *Like, similar*, App M 5, p 166, 10

* **con-cŏlōrans**, antis, *adj* [color] *of the same color*, Tert Pud. 8

concŏlōrus, a um v concolor *init.*

con-cŏmĭtor, atus, āri, 1, *v dep*, *to attend, accompany* (late Lat, except in *part.*

perf., v. infra): concomitando tuos, Ven. Carm. 8, 7, 183: Astris Caesario concomitante suo, id. ib. 8, 6, 157.—*Part. perf.* in *pass.* sense: * **concŏmĭtātus,** a, um, *accompanied:* quibus concomitata, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 10 Brix ad loc.

* **con-cōpŭlo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to join, unite:* argentum auro, Lucr. 6, 1077 (al.: auro aurum).

con-cŏquo, coxi, coctum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To boil* or *seethe together* (very rare): sal et nitrum sulphuri concoctum in lapidem vertitur, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 122: odores, Lucr. 2, 853: (spondyli) perturbati concoctique, Sen. Ep. 95, 28: remedia, Macr. S. 7, 16, 23. —**II.** *To digest* (class., esp. in prose). **A.** Prop.: cum stomachi calore concoxerit conchas, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 124; so Lucr. 4, 631; Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136; 2, 54, 55; id. Fin. 2, 20, 64; Cels. 3, 22; Sen. Ben. 4, 39, 3; Plin. 11, 53, 118, § 283; Quint. 8, 4, 16; Cat. 23, 8 al.: mirifice concoquit brassica, *promotes digestion*, Cato, R. R. 156, 1.—**2.** Transf. to other objects, *to prepare, ripen, mature* (freq. in Plin., esp. of the bringing to maturity of a tumor, and the like): terra acceptum umorem concoquens, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 110 (coquens, Sillig): omnem sucum in venenum, id. 22, 22, 46, § 94: tumida, Cato, R. R. 157, 3: dura, Plin. 22, 24. 50, § 107: tussis et duritias, id. 24, 8, 36, § 54: suppurationes, id. 21, 19, 74, § 127 al.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Like Engl. *digest*, = *to endure, suffer, put up with, brook, tolerate* (rare, but in good prose): ut ejus ista odia non sorbeam solum, sed etiam concoquam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 5: ut quem senatorem concoquere civitas vix posset, regem ferret, Liv. 4, 15, 7: tres plagas, Petr. 105, 5: sicco famem ore, id. 82, 5: κρίσιν (i. e. probare), Cic. Fam. 9, 4 *med.*—**2.** *To revolve in mind, think upon, weigh, to reflect maturely upon, to consider well:* tibi diu deliberandum et concoquendum est, utrum, etc., Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 45 Orell. *N. cr.:* clandestina consilia, *to concoct, devise*, Liv. 40, 11, 2: concoquamus illa: alioquin in memoriam ibunt, non in ingenium, Sen. Ep. 84, 7: cum multa percurreris, unum excerpe, quod illo die concoquas, id. ib. 2, 4: sive concoquitur seu maturatur recordatio, Quint. 11, 2, 43.

* **concordābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [concordo], *easily according, harmonizing*, Censor. de Die Nat. 10, 4.

concordātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], = concordia, *concord, unanimity* (late Lat.), Vulg. Ecclus. 22, 27; 27, 23.

‡ **concordē,** *adv.* [from an obsol. concordus = concors], *concordantly, in harmony*, Inscr. Orell. 4517.

1. concordĭa, ae, *f.* [concors], *an agreeing together, union, harmony, concord* (opp. discordia, Sall. J. 10, 6; Sen. Ep. 94, 46; opp. bellum, Lucr. 1, 457; opp. repugnantia, Plin. 29, 4, 17, § 61; freq. and class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Of persons: redigere aliquem in antiquam concordiam alicujus, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 13; cf.: redire in concordiam, id. ib. 3, 3, 7: conjunctio atque concordia, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9, § 23: conspiratio atque concordia omnium ordinum ad defendendam libertatem, Lentulus ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 3: equites concordiā conjunctissimi, Cic. Clu. 55, 152: de equestri concordiā, de consensione Italiae, id. Att. 1, 14, 4; Liv. 4, 43, 11: quorum perpetuam vitae concordiam mors quoque miscuit, id. 40, 8, 15: de reconciliandā concordiā agere, id. 41, 25, 2: concordiam confirmare cum aliquo, Cic. Phil. 13, 1, 2: ut (dissensiones) non reconciliatione concordiae, sed internicione civium dijudicatae sint, id. Cat. 3, 10, 25: agi deinde de concordiā coeptum, Liv. 2, 33, 1: aliquos in pristinam concordiam reducere, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15, A, 1: ad concordiam hortare, Quint. 6, 1, 50; cf.: concordiam suadere, Suet. Oth. 8: ordinum concordiam disjunxit, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 3: si Caesar ejus aspernaretur concordiam, *his friendship, alliance*, Vell. 2, 65, 1: Temporis angusti mansit concordia discors, i. e. *feigned friendship*, Luc. 1, 98; cf. II. infra.—**B.** Poet., meton. (abstr. pro concr.), *an intimate friend:* et cum Pirithoo, felix concordia, Theseus, Ov. M. 8, 303.—**II.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: vocum, Col. 12, 2, 4 (acc. to Cic. Oecon.); cf.: concordia sociata nervorum, Quint. 5, 10, 124: concordia quam magnes cum ferro habet, Plin. 34, 14, 42, § 147: illa dissimilium concordia, quam vocant ἁρμονίαν, Quint. 1, 10, 12; cf. thus discors (rerum), νεῖκος καὶ φιλία, Ov. M. 1, 433; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 19: poëtae discordiā concordiā mundum constare dixerunt, Lact. 2, 9, 17: rerum agendarum ordo et, ut ita dicam, concordia, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 21: quia (temperantia) pacem animis adferat et eos quasi concordiā quâdam placet ac leniat, *by a certain equanimity*, id. ib. 1, 14, 47: Sirenum, *the harmonious singing*, Petr. 127 al.

2. Concordĭa, ae, *nom. propr.* **I.** *The goddess of Concord*, Gr. Ὁμόνοια, *to whom several temples were dedicated at Rome, usually after civil strife; the oldest was founded by Camillus*, A. U. C. 386, *and renewed by Tiberius and Livia*, A. U. C. 762, Ov. F. 1, 639 sqq.; Suet. Tib. 20; *a second was consecrated by Cn. Flavius after the Samnite war*, Liv. 9, 46, 6; Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 19; cf. Liv. 40, 19, 2; *a third by Opimius after the disturbances led by the Gracchi*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 25; the Senate frequently met in one of these, probably the first, Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 19; Sall. C. 46, 4; cf. also Varr. L. L. 5, § 73 Müll.; Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61; 3, 18, 47; Liv. 9, 46. 6; 22, 33, 7; Ov. F. 2, 631; 3, 881; 6, 91; Tac. H. 3, 68 al.—**II.** Of persons. **A.** *A surname of the emperor Vitellius*, Suet. Vit. 15 *fin.*—**B.** *The name of a female slave*, Dig. 40, 5, 40 *init.*—**III.** The name of several towns, esp., **A.** *A Roman colony in the Venetian territory*, now *Concordia*, Mel. 2, 4, 3; Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126; Aur. Vict. Epit. 16, 5.—**B.** *A town in Lusitania*, now *La Guarda*, whose inhabitants are called **Concordĭenses,** ium, *m.*, Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 118.—**C.** *A town in* Gallia Belgica, near the modern Weissenburg, Amm. 16, 12, 58 al.

1. concordĭālis, e, *adj.* [concordia], *of or pertaining to concord* or *union* (late Lat.): vincla, Firm. Math. 6, 32.

‡ **2. Concordĭālis,** is, *m.*, *a priest of Concordia*, Inscr. Orell. 1165; 2384.

concordis, e, v. concors *init.*

* **concordĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [concors], = concordia, *concord*, Pac. ap. Non. 88, 20 (Trag. Rel. v. 188 Rib.).

concordĭter, *adv.*, v. concors *fin.*

concordo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [concors]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to agree together, to be united, be of one mind, to harmonize* (rare but class.). **A.** Of persons: concordare cum aliquo, * Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 86.—*Absol.:* ne tunc quidem fratres concordare potuerunt, Just. 27, 3, 7; cf. id. 1, 10, 1; Dig. 24, 1, 32, § 19.—**B.** Of things: animi (sanitas) dicitur, cum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: concordet sermo cum vitā, * Sen. Ep. 75, 4: caput cum gestu, * Quint. 11, 3, 69: carmina nervis, Ov. M. 1, 518: concordant modi, id. ib. 10, 147: concordantes inter se iracundia et voluptas, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 11, 32.— * **II.** *Act.*, *to bring into union:* matrimonium bene concordatum dirimere, *concordant*, Dig. 48, 5, 11, § 11.

con-corpŏrālis, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the same body* or *company* (late Lat.): gentes, Vulg. Eph. 3, 6.—*Subst.:* **concorpŏrālis,** *m.*, *a comrade*, Amm. 21, 12, 15; 28, 5, 7.

concorpŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concorporo], *a union, harmony* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 4; id. Baptism. 8.

* **concorpŏrĭfĭcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [concorporo-facio], *united in one body, incorporated*, Tert. adv. Val. 23.

con-corpŏro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to unite in one body, to incorporate* (except in Pliny the elder, only in late Lat.): aliquid cum melle, Plin. 22, 24, 53, § 113: vitiligines, id. 27, 12, 90, § 112: scopuli concorporati, Amm. 22, 8, 15: concorporatus ecclesiae, Tert. Pud. 15: medicamen concorporatum, Marc. Emp. 36.

con-cors (ante-class. **concordis,** e, Caecil. Stat. ap. Prisc. p. 726 P.; cf. Prisc. p. 764 ib.), cordis (*abl.* usu. concordi, Cic. Univ. 5 *med.*; Prop. 4 (5), 5, 6; Ov. M. 1, 25; 5, 664; Sil. 16, 381; Suet. Caes. 19; Sen. Agam. 781 al.: concorde, acc. to Prisc. p. 764 P.—*Plur. neutr.:* concordia, Verg. A. 3, 542; Sil. 13, 650; Pers. 5, 49), *adj.* [cor: aliis cor ipsum animus videtur: ex quo excordes, vecordes concordesque dicuntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18], *of the same mind, united, agreeing, concordant, harmonious* (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Of persons: novem Jovis concordes filiae sorores, Naev. Bell. Punic. 1, 3; cf., as an epithet of the Parcae, Verg. E. 4, 47: bene convenientes concordesque cum viris, Afran. ap. Non. p. 394, 2 (Com. Rel. v. 53 Rib.); cf.: ne secum quidem ipse concors, Liv. 4, 2, 6: tum concordibus juncti animis, id. 6, 6, 18; Tac. A. 11, 37: credo eā gratiā concordes magis fore, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 11: ut multo fiat civitas concordior, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 7: cum concordissimis fratribus, Cic. Lig. 2, 5.—With *dat.* (post-Aug.): multum ante repetito concordem sibi conjugem, Tac. A. 3, 33 *init.*—**II.** Of things: aquis rursus concordibus se totum junxit (Nilus), Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53: frena, Verg. A. 3, 542: torus, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 6: sonus, Ov. M. 5, 664: anni, id. ib. 8, 708: fata, Pers. 5, 49: regnum, Liv. 1, 13, 8: amicitia et caritas, Cic. Univ. 5 *med.*; cf. pax, Ov. M. 1, 25: moderatus et concors civitatis status, Cic. Leg. 3, 12, 28: censura, Liv. 42, 10, 4: discordia, Manil. 1, 141: insania, *equal*, Sil. 4, 100.—**concordĭter,** *adv.*, *harmoniously, amicably:* alternum seritote diem concorditer ambo, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 177 P. (Ann. v. 110 Vahl.): inter se congruunt, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 14: concorditer et amore vixit cum Juliā, Suet. Tib. 7: dulces exigit annos, Ov. M. 7, 752.—*Comp.:* concordius bellum gerere, Liv. 4, 45, 8.—*Sup.:* quicum concordissime vixerat, Cic. Rab. Perd. 5, 14; Inscr. Grut. 1260, 10.

* **con-crasso,** āre, *v. a.*, *to thicken, make thick:* liquida, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 62.

con-crĕātus, a, um, *adj.*, *created together* (eccl. Lat.): diabolus sanctis angelis, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 3, 7; cf. Vulg. Eccl. 1, 16.

* **con-crēbresco,** brŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become frequent, increase, gather strength:* cum levis alterno Zephyrus concrebruit Euro, Verg. Cir. 24.

con-crēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, *v. a.* (ante-class. form, *pres.* **concrēdŭo,** Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 49; hence *perf.* concredui, id. Cas. 2, 8, 43; cf. credo), *to intrust, consign, commit to*, = commendo (class.; very freq. in Plaut.; in Cic. perh. only twice; never in Quint.). (α) With *acc.* and *dat.:* mihi avus hujus concredidit Thesaurum auri, Plaut. Aul. prol. 6; cf.: aurum tuae fidei, id. ib. 4, 2, 8: aurum alicui, id. ib. 3, 6, 45; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 141; id. Men. 5, 1, 2: rem et famam suam alicui commendare et concredere, Cic. Quint. 20, 62: famam mortui, fortunas vivi alicui commendare atque concredere, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 113: gnatum ventis, * Cat. 64, 213: vites teneriores calido caelo, Col. 3, 1, 7: aliquid meae taciturnitati, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 105: nugas alicui, * Hor. S. 2, 6, 43.—(β) With *in* and *acc.:* capram in custodelam simiae, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 9; cf. the foll.—(γ) Without *dat.:* hoc, quod modo concreditumst, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 104.—(δ) Without *acc.:* concredam tibi, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 83: in manum concredere, id. Pers. 3, 3, 36: alicui (sc.: munera laetitiae), Prop. 1, 10, 11.

concrēdŭo, v. concredo *init.*

* **concrĕmātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [concremo], *a burning up, conflagration*, Fulg. Myth. 1, 15.

* **concrēmentum,** i, *n.* [concresco], *a mixture*, App. Mag. p. 306, 6.

con-crĕmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to burn up, consume* (perh. not before the Aug. per.): vivos igni, Liv. 3, 53, 5; cf. id. 9, 12, 8: hostilia arma subdito igne, id. 8, 30, 8: urbem igni, id. 6, 33, 4: omnia tecta, id. 5, 42, 2: domos, id. 21, 14, 4: duas naves fulminis ictu, id. 41, 9, 5: commentarios, Suet. Calig. 15: epistulas, id. Oth. 10: quantum cinnamomi, Plin. 12, 18, 41, § 83: urbes, Sen. Ep. 9, 19: funebres rogos, Sen. Hippol. 1216.

concrĕpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concrepo], *a noise, rattling:* scabillorum, Arn. 2, 73.

* **concrĕpĭto,** āre, *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to rattle* or *sound much* or *loudly:* virgarum concrepitat fragor, Prud. στεφ. 11, 56.

con-crĕpo, pŭi, pĭtum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to rattle, creak, grate, sound, resound, clash, make a noise*, etc. (class.): foris concrepuit hinc a vicino sene, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 76: foris, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 56; 4, 2, 28: ostium, id. Men. 2, 2, 73; 3, 2, 57; * Ter. And. 4, 1, 58: scabilla concrepant, aulaeum

tollitur, Cic. Cael 27, 65 conclamat omnis multitudo et suo more armis concrepat, Caes B G 7, 21 — Of the din or clashing of weapons (i e of the swords against the shields) when struck together simul primo concursu concrepuere arma Liv 6, 24, 1, 28, 8, 2, and 28, 29, 10, Petr 59, 3, and of the striking together of the brazen cymbals of the attendants of Bacchus, Prop 3 (4), 18, 6, Ov F 3 740 — Of the snapping of the fingers concrepuit digitis, Plaut Mil 2, 2, 51 si vir bonus habeat hanc vim, ut, si digitis concrepuerit, possit, etc, *by snapping his fingers*, i e *by the smallest effort*, Cic. Off 3, 19, 75, Hier Ep 125, 18, so also *absol* simulac decemviri concrepuerint, Cic Agr 2, 30, 82 — **II.** *Act*, *to cause to sound* or *rattle*, *to strike upon* (rare) aera, Ov F 5, 441 hastis scuta, Petr 59, 3 digitos, id 27, 5 Tartessiaca aera manu, Mart 11, 16, 4

* **concrescentĭa,** ae, *f* [concresco], *a condensing* aquarum, Vitr 8, 3, 18

con-cresco, crēvi, cretum, 3 (*inf perf* sync concresse, Ov M 7, 416) *v n* *to grow together*, hence with the prevailing idea of uniting, and generally of soft or liquid substances which thicken, *to harden*, *condense*, *curdle*, *stiffen*, *congeal*, etc (very freq, and class. in prose and poetry) **I.** Prop concrescunt semina (opp extenuantur), Lucr 4, 1261, 6, 626, cf concrescunt subitae currenti in flumine crustae, Verg G 3, 360, opp liquere, Cic Univ 14 rigido concrescere rostro Ora videt, *to stiffen into a hard beak* Ov M 5, 673, cf Aconteus Gorgone conspecta saxo concrevit oborto, id ib 5, 202 (cf also saxoque oculorum induruit umor, id ib 5, 233) quo pacto pluvius concrescat in altis Nubibus umor, Lucr 6, 495, cf id 6, 250 imbres gelidis concrescunt ventis, Ov M 9, 220 (aqua) neque conglaciaret frigoribus neque nive pruināque concresceret etc, Cic N D 2, 10, 26 gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis Verg A 12, 905 cum lac concrevit, Col 7, 8, 3, cf Ov M 12, 436 concretos sanguine crines *stuck together* or *clotted*, Verg A 2, 277, cf concreta sanguine barba, Ov M 14, 201 — With *in* and *acc.* crystalli modo glaciari et in lapidem concrescere, *harden into*, Plin 36, 22, 45, § 161, cf aer tum autem concretus in nubis cogitur, Cic N D 2, 39, 101 — **II.** Meton **A.** *To take form*, *to grow*, *increase* de terris terram concrescere parvis, Lucr 1, 840 terra in ipsa taetro concrescere odore bitumen, id 6, 807, Verg E 6, 34, cf indagatio initiorum unde omnia orta, generata, concreta sint, Cic. Tusc 5, 24, 69, 1, 24, 56 valles, quae fluminum alluvie et inundationibus concreverint, Col 3, 11, 8 — With *ex* omne corpus aut aqua aut aer aut ignis aut terra est, aut id quod est concretum ex aliqua parte eorum, *composed*, *formed of*, Cic N D 3, 12 30, so id ib 3, 14 34, Tac A. 13, 57 — **2.** Trop illud funestum animal, ex nefariis stupris, ex civili cruore concretum (al conceptum), Cic Pis 9, 21 — **B.** (Con intens) *To grow strong*, *to rise by growing* etc (so very rare) (lana) quam to prolixior in pecore concrescit, tanto, etc, Col 7, 3, 10 (but in Lucr 5, 833, the best reading is clarescit, v Lachm) — Hence, **concrētus,** a, um, *P a* (acc to I), *grown together*, *concrete*, *compound*, *condensed*, *hardened*, *thick*, *hard*, *stiff*, *curdled*, *congealed*, *clotted*, etc (class) dubitare non possumus quin nihil sit animis admixtum, nihil concretum nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum nihil duplex, Cic Tusc 1, 29, 71, 1, 27, 66 aer crassus et concretus, id ib 1, 18, 42, Lucr 1, 1018, 5, 467 sq aer (opp fusus, extenuatus), Cic N D 2, 39, 101, cf pingue et concretum esse caelum, id Div 1, 57, 130 umores (opp acres), id N D 2, 23, 59 spuma, Ov M 4, 537 lac, Verg G 3, 463 in sanguine, Ov M 13, 492 mare, Plin 4, 16, 30, § 104 nix concreta pruina Lucr 3 20 concreta et durata glacies, Liv 21, 36 8, cf concreta frigora canā pruina, *stiffened by the hoary frost*, Verg G 2, 376 gelu, Curt 8 4 — Poet, of light cum claram speciem concreto lumine luna abdidit, *thick*, i e *dimmed*, Cic. poet Div 1 11, 18 nanus et ipse suos breviter concretus in artus, *shortened*, Prop 4 (5) 8, 41 dolor, *benumbing tearless*, Ov P 2, 11, 10 — *Subst* **concrētum,** i, *n*, *firm* or *solid matter* species quaedam deorum, quae nihil concreti habeat, nihil solidi, Cic N D 1, 27, 75 — Esp (sc gelu), *hard* or *stiff frost* nec semine jacto Concretum patitur radicem adfigere terrae, Verg G 2, 318 Rib Forbig, cf Hildebr ad App M 1, p 455 (By others concretum is made *acc* of 2 concretus The common reading is concretam, sc gelu, *the root stiffened by frost*, cf Forbig ad loc) — *Comp* semen concretius, Lucr 4, 1240 spuma lactis concretior, Plin 11, 41, 96, § 239 ossa concreta, t t, *solid bones*, i e without marrow, id. 7, 18, 18, § 78 — *Sup* and *adv* not in use

concrētĭo, onis, *f* [concresco] **I.** Abstr, *compacting*, *uniting*, *condensing*, *congealing* (opp liquor), Cic Univ 14 individuorum corporum concretio, id N D 1, 25, 71 prava corporis, Firm Math 1, 3 substantiarum, Tert Anim 52 — **II.** Concr, *materiality*, *matter* (deus) mens soluta quaedam et libera segregata ab omni concretione mortali, Cic Tusc. 1, 27, 66, cf Lact 1, 5

1. concrētus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from concresco

2. concrētus, ūs, *m* [concresco], *condensation* albicantis suci, Plin 12, 16, 35, § 70 — Also Verg G 2, 318 Voss, Wunderl ad loc, but cf concresco, *P a fin*

con-crīmĭnor, atus, 1, *v dep n*, *to make bitter accusations*, *to complain* ad vorsum aliquem, Plaut Mil. 2, 2, 87

con-crispo, *no perf*, ātum, 1, *v a.* (very rare, and only in *part pres* and *perf*) **I.** *To curl*, *to give a curling*, *undulatory motion to* concrispati cincinni Vitr 4, 1, 7 umores (se) concrispantes, id 8, 1, 1 — * **II.** *To brandish*, of a weapon tela, Amm 16, 12, 36

con-crispus, a, um, *adj*, *curled* (late Lat), Isid Orig 19, 22, 20

con-crŭcĭfīgo, are, *v a*, *to crucify together* aliquem alicui, Sid Ep 6, 1, Ambros Sacram 6, 2, 8

* **con-crŭcĭo,** are, *v a*, *to torment*, *rack*, *torture severely*, Lucr 3, 148

con-crustātus, a, um, *adj*, *entirely covered with a crust*, *incrusted* (late Lat), Amm 17, 7, 11, 30, 6, 5

* **concŭbātĭo,** onis, *f* [concubo], *a lying* or *reclining upon* dura lecti, Cael Aur Acut. 2, 37, 193

concŭbīna, ae, v concubinus

* **concŭbīnālis,** e, *adj* [concubinus], *lascivious* illecebrae, Sid Ep 9, 6 *fin*

concŭbīnātus, us, *m.* [id] **I.** *Union of a man with an unmarried woman* (usu of a lower social grade than himself), *concubinage* (opp matrimonium on the one hand, and adulterium or stuprum on the other, not in Cic) emere aliquam in concubinatum sibi, Plaut Poen prol 102 in concubinatum alicui dare (opp in matrimonium), id Trin 3, 2, 64, cf Dig 25, 7, 1, 48, 5, 13 — * **II.** *Adulterous intercourse* nuptiarum, i e. *with the betrothed*, Suet. Ner 28

concŭbīnus, i, *m*, and **concŭbīna,** ae, *f* [concubo], *one who lives in concubinage* (cf concubinatus), *a concubine* (male or female) a less reproachful designation than paelex (cf Dig 5, 16, 144) **a.** *Masc* (not in Cic), Cat. 61, 130 sq, * Quint. 1, 2, 8, Plin 8, 45, 70, § 180, Curt 10, 2, 27, Suet Galb 22, Tac. A. 13, 21, Mart 6, 22 — Far more freq, **b.** *Fem*, Plaut Ep 3, 4, 30, id Mil. 2, 1, 62, 2, 3 66 al, 2, 5 6, 2, 6, 68, id. Merc 4 4, 17, id Stich 4, 1, 56, * Cic de Or 1, 40, 183, Tac H 1, 72 et saep, cf Dig 25 7 de concubinis

* **concŭbĭtālis,** e, *adj* [concubitus], *pertaining to coition*, Tert ad Nat 2, 11

* **concŭbĭtĭo,** onis, *f* [concubo], = concubitus, *coition* Hyg Astr 2, 12

concŭbĭtor, oris, *m* [id], *a bed fellow* (= concubinus, concubitor, συγκοιμητής, Gloss, eccl Lat), Salv 7, p 251, Vulg 1 Cor 6 10

concŭbĭtus, ūs, *m* [id] **I.** *A lying together*, in gen (very rare) for sleeping Varr L L 7 § 78 Müll, at dinner, *reclining*, Prop 4 (5), 8, 36 (cf concubo, I) dentium *a firm*, *close shutting together of the teeth* Cael Aur Acut 2 10, 3, 6 — Far more freq, **II.** *Copulation coition* (in *sing* and *plur*) ficti (deorum) cum humano genere concubitus, Cic. N D 1, 16, 42, so Liv. 4, 2, 6, Ov M 4, 207, 6, 541 al, * Hor A. P 398, Suet Aug 94, id Tib 44 concubitusque tuos furtim, Tib 2, 5, 53 — Of animals, Verg E 6, 50, id. G 3, 130, Col. 8, 15, 7 al

concŭbĭum, ii, *n*, v concubius.

concŭbĭus, a, um, *adj* [concubo], *of* or *belonging to lying in sleep*, or *to the time of sleep* **I.** As *adj* only in the connection concubia nocte (rarely nocte concubia, nocte in concubia, noctu concubia, v the foll), *at the time of the first sleep*, *in the first sleep*, Sisenn. ap Non p 91, 22 (primi somni, Non), Cic Div 1, 27, 57, Liv 25, 9, 8, Tac. H 3, 69, Just. 22, 8, 8 nocte concubia, Tac A 1, 39 nocte in concubia, Plin. 29, 6, 34, § 110 noctu concubia, Enn ap Macr S 1, 4 (Ann v 170 Vahl) — **II.** As *subst* **concŭbĭum,** ii, *n.* (sc. tempus), *that part of the night in which the first sleep falls upon men* si ante lucem occupias concubium sit noctis prius quam, etc., Plaut Trin 4 2 44 concubium appellarunt, quod omnes fere tunc cubarent, Varr L L. 6, § 7 Müll, cf id ib 7, § 78 ib., Censor de Die Nat 24, Macr S 1, 3 *fin.*, Serv ad Verg A 2, 268 — Hence, **B.** = concubitus *coition* (perhaps only in the foll exs), Enn ap Non p 342, 23 (Trag. v 241 Vahl), Gell 9, 10, 4

(**con-cŭbo,** are needlessly assumed by some as *present* for the *perf* tenses of concumbo q v)

conculcātĭo, onis, *f* [conculco] *a treading under foot*, *stamping upon* Plin. 8, 18, 26, § 68 fructuum in area, Dig. 3, 34, 14, § 1

* **conculcātus,** ūs, *m* [conculco, II B], prop, *a trampling upon*, hence trop, *an object of contempt* conculcatui esse alicui, Tert Res Carn 22

con-culco, avi, atum, 1, *v a.* [calco], *to tread under foot*, *to crush* or *bruise by treading* * **I.** Prop vinaceos in dolia picata, Cato, R R 25 — More freq, **II.** Trop (cf calco, I B) **A.** *To tread down*, *trample upon in a hostile manner*, *to abuse* istum semper illi ipsi domi proterendum et conculcandum putaverunt, Cic. Fl 22, 53 adversarios tuos, Hier in Isa. 14, 51, 14 miseram Italiam, Cic Att 8, 11, 4 — **B.** *To tread under foot*, i e *to despise*, *treat with contempt* nam cupide conculcatur nimis ante metutum, Lucr 5, 1140 lauream, Cic. Pis 35 61 pontificem a pedisequis conculcari, id Dom 42, 110 disice et conculca ista quae extrinsecus splendent, Sen Ep 23, 6

con-cumbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbitum, 3, *v n.* **I.** Lit, *to lie together*, *lie in numbers* (very rare) Evandri profugae concubuere boves, Prop 4 (5) 1, 4 — **II.** *To lie with* (for sexual intercourse) **A.** In *tempp pres* (rare) (α) With *dat* Cinyrae, Ov M 10, 338 — (β) *Absol* concumbunt Graece, Juv 6, 191 dicet quibus verbis concumbat quaeque, id 6, 406 mulier oppressa concumbenti nullā voluntate consenserit, Aug Civ Dei, 1, 19 — **B.** In *tempp perf* (referred by some to a present concubo, which is not found) (a) With *cum* num aiunt (Eam) tecum post duobus concubuisse mensibus, Ter Hec 3, 3 33, Cic Fat 13, 30 cum viro, id Inv 1, 29 44 cum matre, Ov M 7, 386 cum vestris viris, id A A 3 522, Dig 1, 6 6 — (β) With *dat* Egeriam justo concubuisse Numae, Ov Am 2, 17, 18 nudae deae, Prop 2 (3) 15, 16

* **con-cŭmŭlātus,** a, um *Part* [cumulo], *heaped up*, *accumulated* cena in verticem, Tert. Virg Vel 7 *fin*

concŭpĭo, ĕre, *v n*, *to be very desirous*, *to long much for*, as *verb finit* (late Lat.), Commod 64, 4 — Hence, **con-cŭpĭens.** entis *P a.*, *very desirous*, *warmly desiring coveting* (only in the foll exs.), with *gen* regni Enn ap Cic Div 1, 48, 107 — With *inf*, Capitol Max. 13 3

concŭpiscentĭa, ae, *f* [concupisco], *an eager desire*, *longing concupiscence* (late Lat), Tert Res Carn 45, id Anim 16 al, Hier Ep 63, 1, Paul Nol Ep 30 3

concŭpiscentĭālis, e, *adj* [concupiscentia] *full of desire* (late Lat.), Aug Civ Dei, 1, 25 *fin* — Hence, *adv* **concŭpiscentĭālĭter,** *lustfully*, Aug Peccat. Mer 2, 9, 2, 28

* **concŭpiscentīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [concupisco], *passionately desiring*, transl. of ἐπιθυμητικός, Tert. Anim. 16.

concŭpiscĭbĭlis, e, *adj.*, *worthy to be longed for, very desirable* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Quaest. in Paral. 1, 1.

concŭpiscītīvus, a, um, *adj.*,= concupiscentivus, *passionately desiring*, Hier. in Ezech. 1, 1, 7.

con-cŭpisco, cŭpīvi or cŭpii, ītum, 3, *v. inch. a.* [cupio], *to long much for a thing, to be very desirous of, to covet, to aspire to, strive after* (class. in prose and poetry). (α) With *acc.*: quid concupiscas tu videris: quod concupiveris certe habebis, Ant. ap. Cic. Phil. 5, 12, 33: credo enim vos ... non pecuniam ... non opes violentas ... sed caritatem civium et gloriam concupivisse, Cic. Phil. 1, 12, 29: signa, tabulas, etc., id. Par. 6, 3, 49: domum aut villam, Sall. C. 51, 33: tribunos plebis, Liv. 3, 67, 7: eandem mortem gloriosam, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 51; Quint. 5, 13, 6: loquendi facundiam, id. 12, 10, 16: eloquentiam, Tac. Agr. 21: dominationem, Suet. Caes. 30: triumphum, id. Vesp. 12: majora, Nep. Paus. 1, 3: nihil desiderabile, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 53: nihil mihi, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 3: perniciosum quicquam, id. ib. 10, 8, 2; Cic. Quint. 21, 69; * Hor. Epod. 3, 19; Quint. 1, 2, 6; 12, 11, 23: cum est concupita pecunia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 24; 4, 6, 12: concupiscendus honos, id. Fam. 15, 6, 2: aliquid alicui concupiscendum relinquere, Liv. 1, 56, 7; Curt. 7, 8, 13; Plin. 11, 6, 5, § 15: aliquid intemperanter, Nep. Att. 13, 4.—(β) With *inf.*: quid erat, quod concupisceret deus mundum signis et luminibus tamquam aedilis ornare? Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 22: obmutescere, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7: ducere Sassiam in matrimonium, id. Clu. 9, 26; Nep. Lys. 2, 2; Petr. 111: Nero virtutem ipsam exscindere concupivit, Tac. A. 16, 21: esse similes, Quint. 2, 9, 2: videri Atticorum imitatores, id. 12, 10, 14: prodire in scaenam, Suet. Ner. 20; id. Claud. 34; id. Calig. 37.—(γ) With *acc.* and *inf.*: discerpi senatorem, Suet. Calig. 28.—(δ) *Absol.* (rare): fingebat et metum, quo magis concupisceret, Tac. H. 1, 21; 1, 52: abiit jam tempus, quo posses videri concupisse, id. ib. 2, 76: his domos villas patefecimus non concupiscentibus, id. G. 41: quamvis ista non adpetat, tam grate tamen excipit quam si concupiscat, Plin. Ep. 3, 2, 6.—**II.** Transf., of things (very rare): (faba) aquas in flore maxime concupiscit; cum vero defloruit, exiguas desiderat, Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 120.

concŭpītor, ōris, *m.* [concupisco], *one who longs eagerly for* or *covets something* (late Lat.), Firm. Math. 8, 22 *fin.*

concŭpītus, a, um, *Part.*, from concupisco.

con-cūrātor, ōris, *m.*, *a joint-guardian*, Dig. 26, 10, 3; Just. Inst. 1, 24, § 1.

‡ **con-cūriālis**, is, *m.*, *one of the same curia*, Inscr. Fea Fast. Cons. p. 23, n. 46.

* **con-cūro**, āre, *v. a.*, *to care for suitably, attend to*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 23.

con-curro, curri, cursum, 3 (*perf. redupl.* concucurrit, Flor. 4, 2, 33 Duker *N. cr.*: concucurrisse, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 901 P., and Suet. Caes. 15; cf. Liv. 1, 12 Oud., and Ind. Flor. s. h. v. Duker), *v. n.* **I.** *To run together* (of several persons), *to come* or *assemble together in multitudes, to rush* or *flock together in crowds* (very freq., and class.). **A.** Prop. **1.** *Absol.*: tota Italia concurret, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 16: video hac tempestate concurrisse omnis adversarios, Cato ap. Prisc. 10, p. 901 P.: concurrunt jussu meo plures uno tempore librarii, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 13: cum omnes, ut mos est, concurrerent, id. Verr. 2, 5, 26, § 65: licet concurrant omnes plebei philosophi, nihil tam eleganter explicabunt, etc., *unite*, id. Tusc. 1, 23, 55: multi concurrerant, Nep Dion, 10, 1; Sall. J. 60, 6: concurrite, concurrite, cives, Val. Max. 4, 1, 12.—*Impers.*: contionem inprimis advocari jubet; summā cum expectatione concurritur, Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 13.—**2.** Designating the place from which, or the place or purpose to or for which: non solum qui in urbe erant, sed etiam undique ex agris concurrerunt, Nep. Pelop. 3, 3: undique gentes, Luc. 3, 321: concurrunt laeti mi obviam cupedinarii omnes, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 25: ad hos (sc. Druides) magnus adulescentium numerus disciplinae causā concurrit, Caes. B. G. 6, 13; cf. Quint. 1, 2, 16: ad eum magnae copiae, Sall. C. 56, 5: ad eum homines omnium ordinum corruptissimi, id. H. 1, 48, 7 Dietsch: ad curiam, Cic. Rab. Post. 7, 18 (corresp. to convolare ad Rostra); Liv. 4, 60, 1; Suet. Tit. 11: domum tuam cuncta civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 31, § 80: ad arma milites, Caes. B. G. 3, 22 *fin.*; so id. ib. 5, 39 *fin.*: ad non dubiam mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89: ad auxilium sociae, Luc. 3, 663: signum dedit, ut ad me restituendum Romam concurrerent, Cic. Mil. 15, 39: omnes concurrerunt ad Perdiccam opprimendum, *united together*, Nep. Eum. 3, 1; id. Phoc. 2, 5: ad aliquem audiendum, Suet. Caes. 32.—*Impers.*: concurritur undique ad commune incendium restinguendum, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 21: concurrendum ad curiam putare, id. Rab. Post. 7, 18: cum ad arma concurri oporteret, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: ex proximis castellis eo concursum est, id. ib. 2, 33: concursum ad curiam esse, Liv. 4, 60, 1: Suet. Calig. 6; Quint. 1, 2, 16.—* **b.** Poet., *to run in attendance upon, to accompany*: est quibus Eleae concurrit palma quadrigae, as it were, *follows him on foot, accompanies*, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 17.—**B.** Trop. = confugere, *to run for refuge* or *help, to take refuge* (rare): ad C. Aquilium, Cic. Quint. 16, 53 B. and K.: nulla sedes, quo concurrant, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 4: ne darem perditis civibus hominem, quo concurrerent, id. Ep. ad Brut. 2, 2, 3: interea servitia repudiabat (Catilina), opibus conjurationis fretus, Sall. C. 56, 5; Just. 19, 1, 9.—**2.** Of words, as under military command: ante enim circumscribitur mente sententia confestimque verba concurrunt, quae mens eadem ... statim dimittit, ut suo quodque loco respondeat, Cic. Or. 59, 200.—**II.** *To run upon one another, to meet* or *dash together* (class.). **A.** Of corporeal objects. **1.** In gen.: concurrunt nubes ventis, Lucr. 6, 97; cf. id. 6, 116: ne prorae concurrerent, Liv. 37, 30, 4 (al. prorā; cf. Weissenb. ad loc.); cf. id. 44, 42, 5; Luc. 3, 663: mediis concurrere in undis (montes, viz., the Symplegades), Ov. M. 7, 62; cf. id. Am. 2, 11, 3: concurrere montes duo inter se, Plin. 2, 83, 85, § 199: actor cum stetit in scaenā, concurrit dextera laevae (viz., *in applauding*), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 205: labra concurrunt, *draw together, close*, Sen. Ep. 11, 2: os concurrit, id. Ira, 3, 15, 1; id. Ben. 2, 1, 3: os, Quint. 10, 7, 8; 11, 3, 121.—Transf., of letters and words: aspere concurrunt litterae, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 172 (opp. diduci); so id. Or. 45, 154.—Hence, **2.** In partic., milit. t. t., *to rush together in hostility, to engage in combat, to join battle, to fight* (most freq. in the histt.); constr. *inter se, cum aliquo, adversus, in, contra aliquem, alicui*, and *absol.* (α) *Inter se*: concurrunt equites inter se, Caes. B. C. 2, 25; so Liv. 26, 51, 4; 29, 18, 10; Suet. Oth. 12; Verg. G. 1, 489; id. A. 10, 436.—(β) *Cum aliquo*: cum hoc concurrit ipse Eumenes, Nep. Eum. 4, 1; so Liv. 8, 8, 15; Vell. 2, 70, 1; Suet. Oth. 10; Ov. M. 13, 87.—(γ) *Adversus, in*, or *contra aliquem*: recenti milite adversus fessos longo itinere concurrerat, Liv. 35, 1, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.: in aliquem, Sall. J. 97, 4; Just. 4, 1, 10: equites contra tantam multitudinem audacissime concurrunt, *run upon, against*, etc., Auct. B. Afr. 6.—(δ) *Alicui* (freq. in the poets): audet viris concurrere virgo, Verg. A. 1, 493; 10, 8; Ov. M. 5, 89; 12, 595 al.: quibus (equitibus) cum inpigre, Numidae concurrissent, Liv. 24, 15, 7 Weissenb. ad loc.—(ε) *Absol.*: repente Antonius in aciem suas copias de vico produxit et sine morā concurrit, Galb. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 3: cum infestis signis concurrunt, Sall. C. 60, 2; so Liv. 6, 7, 6; 8, 7, 9 al.; Tac. A. 6, 35; id. H. 2, 42; Suet. Claud. 21: ex insidiis, Liv. 9, 25, 8; 2, 11, 9: mutuis vulneribus, Sen. Suas. 7, 14.—*Impers. pass.*: ubi propius ventum est, utrimque magno clamore concurritur, Sall. J. 53, 2; so Liv. 10, 40, 13; Hor. S. 1, 1, 7.—Transf.: adversus has concurrentis belli minas, legati vallum murosque firmabant, Tac. H. 4, 22 *init.*—**b.** Not in war; in the jurists, *to make the same claim, enter into competition with*: si non sit, qui ei concurrat, habeat solus bonorum possessionem, Dig. 37, 1, 2: in hereditatem fratri concurrere, ib. 5, 2, 16: in pignus, ib. 20, 4, 7: in pignore, ib.—**c.** Trop. (rare): in tantā causarum varietate cum alia colligantur vel ipsa inter se concurrant, vel in diversum ambiguitate ducantur, Quint. 12, 2, 15: cum dolore, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 2: concurrit illinc publica, hinc regis salus, Sen. Oedip. 830.—**B.** Of abstract objects (occurrences, circumstances, points of time, etc.), *to meet, concur, fall out at the same time, happen*: multa concurrunt simul, Ter. And. 3, 2, 31; so, concurrunt multae opiniones, id. Heaut. 2, 2, 3: tot verisimilia, id. Ad. 4, 4, 19: res contrariae, Cic. Fin. 5, 10, 28: ista casu, id. Div. 2, 68, 141: quae ut concurrant omnia, optabile est, id. Off. 1, 14, 45: saepe concurrunt aliquorum bene de me meritorum inter ipsos contentiones, id. Planc. 32, 78: si quid tale accidisset, ut non concurrerent nomina, *that the reciprocal accounts do not meet, become due on the same day*, id. Att. 16, 3, 5; cf.: sponsalia in idem tempus, Dig. 3, 2, 13: concurrit actio legis Aquiliae et injuriarum, *to have place together, to be coincident*, ib. 9, 2, 5.—**2.** Pregn., *to accord, agree with* (in jurid. Lat.): concurrit cum veritate, Dig. 29, 2, 30: cum summā, ib. 29, 30, 53.

concursātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concurso]. **I.** *A running together, a disorderly meeting*: cum multā concursatione (populi), Cic. Brut. 69, 242; Tac. A. 6, 17.—**B.** Trop.: inventus est ordo in stellis ... cedo tandem qui sit ordo aut quae concursatio somniorum? *what coincidence?* i. e. *what concert of motion* that can express a design? Cic. Div. 2, 71, 146.—**II.** *A running upon, pushing against one another*: concursatio in obscuro incidentium aliorum in alios incertum fecerat, an, etc., Liv. 41, 2, 6.—**III.** *A running about, going to and fro*, etc.: quid ego hujus lacrimas et concursationes proferam? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 30, § 75 Zumpt ad loc.: et in Albaniā et Seplasiā quae concursatio percunctantium, quid, etc., id. Agr. 2, 34, 94: puerorum illa concursatio nocturna, id. Dom. 6, 14: Libonis et Hypsaei non obscura concursatio et contentio, id. Fam. 1, 1, 3: (mulierum) concursatio incerta nunc hos nunc illos sequentium, Liv. 5, 40, 3; cf. id. 35, 49, 9: decemviralis, *a travelling over the provinces*, Cic. Agr. 1, 3, 8: concursationes ad divitias euntium sapiens securus laetusque ridebit, Sen. Ep. 17, 9.—**2.** In milit. lang., *the skirmishing of light-armed troops*, Liv. 30, 34, 2; Curt. 8, 14, 13.—**B.** Trop., *an anxious, troubled restlessness, anxiety*: exagitatae mentis, Sen. Ep. 3, 5.

concursātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who runs hither and thither*; in milit. lang., *a skirmisher* (opp. statarius; rare, perh. only in Livy): concursator et vagus pedes, Liv. 31, 35, 6: levis et concursator hostis, id. 27, 18, 14.

* **concursātōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [concursator], *of* or *pertaining to skirmishing*: pugna, *a skirmish*, Amm. 16, 9, 1.

concursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concurro, II.], *a running* or *meeting together, a concurrence, concourse* (several times in Cic.; elsewhere rare). **I.** In gen.: atomorum, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 6: ut (corpora) concursionibus inter se cohaerescant, id. Fin. 1, 6, 17: stellarum, Gell. 14, 1, 29: crebra vocum, Cic. Or. 44, 151; cf.: crebrae vocalium, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18: fortuitorum, Cic. Top. 20, 76.—**II.** Esp., in rhet., *a figure of speech, consisting of an emphatic repetition of the last words of a sentence*, Gr. συμπλοκή: concursio et impetus in eadem verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206 (quoted by Quint. 9, 1, 33); cf. Auct. Her. 4, 14, 20.

con-curso, āre, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* **I.** *To come violently together, to rush together, clash*: concursare, coire et dissultare vicissim (semina), Lucr. 3, 396.—Far more freq. and class., **II.** *To go to and fro, run about, rush hither and thither, travel about* (cf. commeo). **A.** *Neutr.*: nunc hinc, nunc illinc, Lucr. 2, 215: Titurius trepidare, concursare, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 33: concursabant barbatuli juvenes, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5: dies noctesque, id. Rosc. Am. 29, 81; Liv. 4, 6, 9; 5, 8, 8: circum tabernas, Cic. Cat. 4, 8, 17: per viam, Liv. 9, 24, 12: cum concursant ceteri praetores, *to travel about* (corresp. with tempus in itineribus consumere), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 29; and *impers. pass.*: in his administrandis rebus quam maxime concursari jubet, Caes. B. G. 5, 50.—**2.** In milit. lang., *to skirmish*: in proe-

lio, Liv 28, 2, 7, cf concursatio, III 2 , and concursator —**B.** *Act* concursare aliquid, *to rove* or *ramble somewhere, to visit a place, to frequent* (only in Cic , sometimes interchanged with circumcurso, v h v) cum jam hoc novo more omnes fere domos omnium concursent, *to go from house to house,* Cic. Mur 21, 44 concursare et obire provincias (praetores), id Verr 2, 5, 31, § 80, cf the preced concursare omnium mortalium non modo lectos, verum etiam grabatos, id Div 2, 63, 129 , cf concursare lecticula mecum, id Fam 7, 1, 5

concursus, us, *m* [concurro] **I.** *A running* or *flocking together, a concourse, assembly* fit concursus per vias Plaut. Ep 2, 2, 27, cf in *plur* incredibilem in modum concursus fiunt ex agris Cic Att 5, 16,3 magni domum concursus ad Afranium fiebant Caes B C 1, 53 magni concursus sunt facti, Nep Phoc 4, 1 concursus fit celeriter in praetorium, Caes B C 1, 76 in forum a tota urbe, Liv 2, 56, 13, Nep Dat 3, 3 ingens, Verg A 9, 454 undique concursus, *Hor S 1 9, 78 bonorum, Cic Cat. 1, 1, 1 facere, id Deiot 10, 28, Liv 27, 7, 1 — **B.** In partic, *absol*, *an uproar, tumult* quem concursum in oppido factum putatis? quem clamorem? Cic Verr 2, 4, 23, § 52, cf id Sull 5, 15 quive coetu, concursu, turba seditione incendium fecerit, Paul Sent 5, 26 3, Dig 48, 6, 5 pr — **II.** *A running* or *dashing together, a press ing, striking one upon another, an encountering, meeting , a concourse* etc **A.** Of corporeal objects **1.** In gen concursus, motus etc (corporum quorundam) efficiunt ignes, Lucr 1, 686, cf concursu suo nubes excussere semina ignis, id 6, 161, cf also Ov M 11, 436 caeli, id. ib 15, 811 fortuito (atomorum), Cic. N D 1, 24, 66, Quint 7, 2, 2 navium, Caes B C 2, 6, Liv 29, 27, 6, Suet Ner 34 lunae et solis, *conjunction,* Cels 1, 4 oris *a shutting* (v concurro, II A. 1), Quint 11, 3, 56 Spald. asper verborum, *a harsh combination,* Cic de Or 3, 43, 171 extremorum verborum cum insequentibus, id Or 44, 150 vocalium Quint 9, 4, 33 quinque amnium in unum confluens, Plin 6, 20, 23, § 75 —**2.** Esp, milit t t, *an onset, attack, charge* utriusque exercitus Caes B C 3, 92 , Nep Cim 2 3 , id Iphic 1, 4 acerrimo concursu pugnare, id Eum 4, 1, id Hann 11 4, Liv 32, 30, 11, 42, 59, 4 , Ov M 6, 695 et saep proelii, Nep Thras 1, 4 —**b.** Transf (α) Concursus omnium philosophorum sustinere, *as saults,* Cic Ac 2, 22, 70 —(β) Jurid t t , *an equal claim, joint heirship,* Dig 32, 80, 39, 2, 15, 7, 2, 1 *fin* — **B.** Of abstr objects *a meeting together, union, combination* honestissimorum studiorum, Cic Fin. 2, 34, 111 calamitatum, id Fam 5, 13, 2 (cor resp with vis tempestatum) ex rationis et firmamenti conflictione et quasi concursu quaestio exoritur id Part Or 30, 104

***con-curvo,** avi, 1, *v a., to curve, bend* Laber ap Macr S 2, 7 (Com Rel v 118 Rib)

***concussibilis,** e, *adj* [concutio], *that can be shaken* Tert adv Marc 1, 25

concussio, onis, *f* [id] (post Aug), *a shaking, concussion* **I.** In gen vasorum, Col 9, 14 *fin* assidua facium, Plin Ep 4, 9, 11 vasta concussio quae duas sup pressit urbes *an earthquake,* Sen Q. N 6, 25, 4 — **II.** In jurid Lat , *an extortion of money by means of threats,* Dig 47 13 de concussione, several times , also Tert ad Scap 4 sq

concussor, ōris, *m* [id], *one who extorts money by threats* (late Lat), Tert Fuga in Persec. 12 sq

concussūra, ae, *f* [id], = concussio, II , *the extorting of money by threats* (late Lat), Tert ad Scap 13

1. concussus, a, um, *Part* and *P a* , from concutio

2. concussus, us *m* [concutio], *a shaking, concussion*, only in *abl sing* in Lucr 6 290 , 6, 547 (in Plin 35, 16 55, § 193 the better read. is concussis, v Sillig ad h l)

‡**con-custōdio,** īre, *v a* , *to guard, watch carefully* NATOS, Inscr Orell 2486

con-cŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3, *v a.* [quatio, as cur = quāre] **I.** *To strike one upon another, to strike together* (rare) utrum cavae manus concutiantur, an planae, Sen Q N 2, 28, 1 concussa manu dare signa, Ov M 11, 465 frameas, Tac G 11 — **II.** *To shake violently, to shake, agitate* (freq and class in prose and poetry) **A.** Lit (mostly poet) concutit ungula terram, Enn ap Macr S 6, 1 (Ann v 419 Vahl) tonitru concussa aequora caeli, Att ap Non p 505 8 (Trag Rel v 224 Rib), cf templa caeli summa sonitu (in a parodying of pathos), Ter Eun 3, 5, 42, cf serena caeli sonitu, Lucr 2, 1101 , 6, 358 grandi tonitru concussa repente Terra, id 5, 551, cf id 6, 544 terra ingenti motu concussa est, Liv 3, 10, 6, Ov M 8, 781 concussae cadunt urbes Lucr 5, 1236 concusso terrae motu theatro *Suet Ner 20 moenia, Ov M 13, 175 freta, id ib 6, 691 , 7, 201 undas, id ib 8, 605 artus, Lucr 5, 1076, 6, 595, cf id 2, 949 corpora risu, id. 1, 918, 2, 976 , cf Juv 3, 101 , Quint 6, 3, 9 caput, Ov M 2, 50 caesariem, id ib 1, 179, cf comam, id F 2 846 tempora, id. M 13, 644 manum, id ib 11, 465 pectus, id ib 2, 755 arma manu, *to hurl,* id. ib 1, 143 , 7, 130, cf tela lacertis, id ib 12, 79 te certo arcu, *to hit surely,* Prop 1, 7, 15 inmissis aurigae undantia lora Concussere jugis, Verg A 5, 147 in calcibus concussis, Plin 35, 16, 55, § 193 Sillig *N cr* munimenta arietibus admotis, Curt 8, 2, 22 aures Caesaris concutit fragor, Luc 6, 163 corpus concutit gestatio, Sen Ep 15, 6 pectora planctu, Stat S 5, 1, 179 — *Pass* quorum (ignium) ictu concuti aera verum est, Plin 2, 43, 43, § 112 corpus concutitur gestatione, Cels 3, 21 majore cachinno concutitur, Juv 3, 100 concutitur sanguis, Lucr 3, 249 —Esp in *part perf* mugitibus aether, Verg G 3, 151 risu tremulo (ora), Lucr 1, 919, 2, 976 rates, *shattered,* Ov P 2, 3, 59 coma, id. F 2, 846 corpus vulnere, Stat S 3, 4 70 fores, Ov Am 1, 6, 50 ilex, Verg G 4, 81 · quercus, id. ib 1, 159 materies per artus, Lucr 2, 949 Lyrnesia moenia dextra, Ov M 13, 175 mons, Prop 3, 13 (4, 12), 53 paries, Dig 39 2, 18, § 11 remo concusso tollere ratem, Val Fl 1, 340 — With Gr *acc* pectus concussa crebris verberibus, Luc 2, 335 —**2.** Se, *to examine by shaking one's self* , the figure taken from the searching of a thief, etc., by shaking his garments, hence, trop equiv *to search, examine* (cf excutio) te ipsum Concute, num qua tibi vitiorum inseverit olim Natura, Hor S 1 3, 35 Orell ad loc and cf B 3 infra.— **B.** Trop **1.** *To shake the power of, shake to its foundation, to shatter, cause to waver, to impair, disturb, distract* rem publicam, Cic Phil 2, 42, 109, Plin. Pan 6 3 provincias magnis momentis, Vell 2, 78 regnum, Liv 33, 19, 1 orbem, Tac H 1, 16 opes Lacedaemoniorum, Nep Epam 6, 4 provincias magnis molimentis, Vell 2 78 1 concusso jam et paene fracto Hannibale, Liv 28 44, 11 domum, Tac H 3 45 concussa Transrhenanorum fide, id. ib 5, 25 nondum concusso senatusconsulto, id A 14, 43 imperium Persarum, Curt 4, 14, 20 cf Plin Ep 10, 114 (115) 3 concussa fides, Luc. 1, 182 — **2.** *To shake in feeling, to agitate violently* **a.** Usually, *to put in fear, terror* or *anxiety, to terrify, alarm, trouble* terrorem metum concutientem definiunt, Cic. Tusc 4, 8 19 consules declarantur M Tullius et C Antonius, quod factum primo populares conjurationis concusserat, Sall C 24, 1 populum Romanum terrore Numantini belli, Vell 2 90, 3, Quint 4, 2, 37 urbem Verg A 4, 666 totam Asiam, Curt. 4, 1, 20 ingens barbaros pavor concusserat, id 8, 2, 24 casu concussus acerbo Verg A 5, 700, Tac H 2 99 *fin* extemplo turbati animi concussaque vulgi Pectora Verg A 11, 451 —Poet in a Greek constr casu animum concussus amici, Verg A 5 869 hoc concussa metu mentem Juturna virago id ib 12, 468, so Hor S 2, 3, 295 —(β) In the jurists aliquem, *to terrify one by threats,* etc., *in order to extort money from him,* Dig 1, 18, 6, § 3, Paul Sent 5, 25, 12, Cod Th 9 27 6, cf concussio, II , concussor, and concussura — **b.** In gen , of any excitement of the passions magnum et summum est deoque vicinum, non concuti Hanc stabilem animi sedem Graeci εὐθυμίαν vocant ego tranquillitatem voco Sen Tranq 2 3 hoc agite Poenas petite violatae Stygis Concutite pectus Sen Herc Fur 105 —**3.** *To urge, excite, rouse to activity,* = excitare, commovere (rare and not ante Aug) fecundum concute pectus, Verg A. 7, 338 tu concute plebem, Petr poet. 124, 288 se concussere ambae, Juv 10, 328 non leviter se Numidia concussit, Flor 3, 1, 2 —Hence, ***concussus,** a, um, *P a., stirred up, restless* Pallas aliquanto concussior, Mart. Cap 4, § 332

condălium, ii, *n.* (access. form more nearly related to the Greek CONDULUS anulus Paul ex Fest p 38, 14 Müll , cf condylus) [κονδύλιον, κονδυλος, cf calix = κύλιξ, etc] *a little ring for slaves,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 7, 4, 3, 13 —Also, *the title of a comedy not now extant,* ascribed by Varr (L. L. 7, § 77 Müll) to Plaut , but denied to him by Attius (ap Gell 3, 3, 9)

Condāte, is, *f* , *a town of Aquitania,* now *Condat,* Aus. Ep 5, 32.

‡**con-dător,** *joint contributor,* συντελεστης, Gloss. Lat Gr

condĕcens, entis, v condecet.

(**condĕcenter,** false read for conducenter, Gell 16, 12, 5)

con-dĕcerno, ĕre, *v a , to decide, determine together,* Cassiod Hist Eccl. 2, 12 *med*

con-dĕcet, ĕre, *v impers* , *it becomes* or *it is becoming, meet, seemly* (ante class.) capies quod te condecet, Plaut Am 2, 2, 90 haud Atticam disciplinam, id Cas 3, 5, 24 in se capessere, id. Aul 4, 1, 4 magis meretricem pudorem quam aurum gerere, id Poen 1, 2, 92 , id Truc 2, 1, 16 Turp. ap Non p 277, 9 (Com Rel v 127 Rib) cibaria me comesse condecet solum, Pomp. ap Charis I p 101 P (Com Rel. v 72 ib) —Hence **condĕcens,** entis, *P a* , *becoming, seemly, fit* (late Lat), *comp* habitus, Aus Grat Act 27

con-dēclīno, are, *v a* , *to decline in the same manner* casus Prisc. p 1065 P

con-dĕcŏro, avi, atum, 1, *v a., to ornament, decorate, adorn excessively* or *carefully* (rare) ova parire solet genus pinnis condecoratum, Enn ap Varr L L 5, § 59 Müll (Ann v 10 Vahl) ludos scenicos, *Ter Hec alt prol 37 loca picturis, Poet. ap Plin 35, 10, 37, § 115 actiones, amicitias, domos, Sen Ep 66, 8, Vitr 1, 1, 11, Cod Th 10, 22 1 al

***con-dĕcŭrialis,** is, *m* , *he who has been a decurion with one,* Fragm Jur Civ Antejust p 39 Mai

‡**con-dĕcŭrio,** onis, *m* , *a fellow decurion,* Inscr Orell 3733

con-dēlector, ari, *i pass* , *to be delighted with something* (eccl Lat) lege Dei Vulg Rom 7 22 al

***con-dēliquesco,** ĕre, *v n* , *to melt wholly* or *completely, to dissolve* resina, Cato, R R 23, 3

***condemnābĭlis,** e, *adj* [condemno], *worthy of condemnation,* Pall Insit 11

condemnātio, onis *f* [id], *a condemning, condemnation* (post Aug) pecuniaria Dig 2, 10, 5 condemnationem facere *to condemn,* ib 42, 1, 59, or, *to bring about the condemnation of one,* Cod Just. 8, 14, 8 pati, *to be condemned,* Dig 4 2, 14 post condemnationem Gai Inst 3 180, opp absolutio, Ascon ad Cic Div in Caecil 7, 24

condemnātor, ōris, *m* [id] ***I** *One who gives sentence a condemner* delicti, Tert adv Marc 2, 9 —***II.** *One who causes a condemnation an accuser* Claudiae, Tac A 4, 66, cf condemno, II

con-demno, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [damno] **I.** *To sentence condemn, convict* (in good prose, rare in the poets) **A.** In judicial proceedings (opp absolvo), constr aliquem with *gen* , *abl* , de *aliquā re*, later with *ad* or *in aliquid*, or with *ut* (α) *Aliquem* hunc per judicem condemnabis cujus de ea re nullum est arbitrium? Cic. Rosc Com 9 25, 9, 26 Scamandrum Fabricium id Clu 22 59 sq qui cum judex esset pecuniam acciperet ab accusatore ut reum condemnaret id Verr 1, 13, 39 omnis de consilii sententia id ib 2 5 44, § 114 aliquem judicio turpissimo id Rosc Am 39, 113 ceteros causa incognitā, id N D 2, 29, 73 L. Murenam, Quint 5, 10, 99 super quadraginta reos ex diversis criminibus una sententia, Suet Calig. 38 aliquem multa irrogata, id Tib 3 et

saep.: hunc hominem Veneri absolvat, sibi condemnat, *for his own benefit*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 22; cf.: illum libertum illi patrono HS. X. milia condemnare, i. e. *to pay him*, Gai Inst. 4, 46.—*Pass.* with kindr. *acc.*: quasi ei, qui magnâ fide societatem gererent, arbitrium pro socio condemnari solerent, *in an arbitration on the partnership*, Cic. Quint. 3, 13: quidquid hereditario nomine condemnatus esset, Gai Inst. 2, 252.—And in jurid. formulæ, also in *act.* with *acc.* of that to or in which one is condemned or mulcted: judex, si condemnat, certam pecuniam condemnare debet, Gai Inst. 4, 52; 4, 48: usuras usurarum, Dig. 42, 1, 27.—(β) With *acc.* and *gen.*: aliquem ambitûs, Cic. Clu. 36, 98; Suet. Caes. 9: aliquem capitis, *capitally*, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 233; Suet. Dom. 11: injuriarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 22: pecuniae publicae, id. Fl. 18, 43: rerum capitalium, Sall. C. 36, 2: sponsionis, Cic. Caecin. 31, 91: voti, *obliged to fulfil his vow* (because his wish was granted), Titin. ap. Non. p. 277, 6 (Com. Rel. v. 153 Rib.); Turp. ib. (Com. Rel. v. 128 ib.); cf.: damnare voti, Liv. 10, 37, 16.—(γ) With *acc.* and *abl.*: aliquem eodem crimine, Cic. Fam. 2, 1, 1: actionibus famosis, Dig. 3, 2, 6, § 1 sq.: capitali poenâ, Suet. Dom. 14: certâ pecuniâ, *to a certain sum*, Dig. 10, 1, 3; cf.: minori pecuniâ, ib. 27, 3, 20.—(δ) *Acc.* and *de aliquâ re*: aliquem de aleâ, Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 56: de ambitu, Suet. Caes. 41. — (ε) *Acc.* and *ad aliquid*: aliquem ad metalla, et munitiones viarum aut bestias, Suet. Calig. 27; cf.: ad bestias, id. Claud. 14 *fin.*: ad mortem, Tac. A. 16, 21; Lact. 6, 23, 20: ad pecuniam, Dig. 26, 9, 5.—(ζ) *Acc.* and *in aliquid*: in antliam, Suet. Tib. 51: in solidum, Dig. 27, 3, 21: in certam quantitatem, ib. 46, 1, 45.—(η) *Acc.* and *ut*: condemnatus, ut pecuniam solvat, Dig. 42, 1, 4.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to condemn, to accuse of, charge with; to blame, disapprove*: vestra amatis; ceteros causâ incognitâ condemnatis, Cic. N. D. 2, 29, 73: factum judicio amicorum, id. Pis. 17, 39; id. Prov. Cons. 10, 25: sceleris generum suum, id. Fam. 14, 14, 2: aliquem inertiae, id. de Or. 1, 38, 172: aliquem summae iniquitatis, Caes. B. G. 7, 19; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 1: Gabinii litteras quâdam notâ atque ignominiâ condemnastis, Cic. Prov. Cons. 10, 25.—**II.** *To urge the condemnation of a person, to effect it, to prosecute* (rare): ego hoc uno crimine illum condemnem necesse est, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10, 30; id. Verr. 2, 5, 69, § 177; id. Rosc. Com. 9, 25 al.: tanto apud judicem hunc argenti condemnabo facilius, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 50: Fannium Caepionem . . . reum majestatis apud judices fecit et condemnavit, Suet. Tib. 8; id. Vit. 2; Dig. 23, 3, 33; cf. damno.

* **condensātio**, ōnis, *f.* [condenso], *a condensing, condensation*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18, 187.

condenso, āre (access. form * **condensĕo**, ēre: quia se condenseat aër, Lucr. 1, 392; cf. denseo = denso), *v. a.* [condensus], *to make very dense, to condense, to press close together* (rare; not in Cic.): oves se congregant ac condensant in locum unum, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 9: aciem, Auct. B. Afr. 13; Col. 2, 18, 6: condensari, id. 7, 8, 4: humus condensata subsidit, id. 4, 1, 7; 4, 17, 8.

con-densus, a, um, *adj.*, *very dense, close, thick* (mostly poet.; most freq. in Lucr.; not in Cic.): condensa contextaque magis (corpora), Lucr. 4, 57: condensa atque arta nubila, id. 6, 466; cf. id. 6, 102: conciliatu, id. 1, 575; 2, 100: agmine, id. 1, 606: acies, Liv. 26, 5, 13: puppes litore, Verg. A. 8, 497: columbae, id. ib. 2, 516: arbor, Plin. 10, 73, 94, § 202; cf.: vallis arboribus, *thickly covered*, Liv. 25, 39, 1: condensi ruunt, Sil. 14, 639: arma, id. 1, 365.

con-depso, depsŭi, 3, *v. a.*, *to knead together* (ante-class.), Cato, R. R. 40, 2; so id. ib. 76, 2; Pompon. ap. Non. p. 39, 13 (Com. Rel. v. 86 Rib.).

con-dēscendo, ĕre, no *perf.*, 3, *v. n.*, *to stoop, let one's self down, to condescend* (eccl. Lat.): alicui, Cassiod. Var. 11, 16; id. Amic. 8, 4: ad alicujus inscitiam, Ambros. Cant. Cantic. 6, 9.

con-dēscensĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *condescension* (late Lat.): seu demissio Jesu Christi, Cod. Just. 6, c. de S. Trinit.

* **con-dēsertor**, ōris, *m.*, *a fellow-deserter*, Tert. Carn. Chr. 1.

condĭcĭo (in many MSS. and edd. incorrectly **condĭtĭo**, and hence falsely derived from condo; cf. 2. conditio), ōnis, *f.* [condico], *an agreement, stipulation, condition, compact, proposition, terms, demand.*

I. Prop. (α) *Absol.*: alicui condicionem ferre, *to offer terms*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 51; cf. id. ib. 4, 3, 91 sq.; id. Mil. 4, 1, 6; id. Men. 4, 2, 24; Liv. 37, 45, 13 al.: cognitis suis postulatis atque aequitate condicionum perspectâ, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; Cic. Caecin. 14, 40: non respuit condicionem, Caes. B. G. 1, 42; so Cic. Cael. 6, 14: ne si pax cum Romanis fieret, ipse per condiciones ad supplicium traderetur, Sall. J. 61 *fin.*: condiciones pacis, quas adfertis, si accepero, Curt. 4, 11, 19: posse condicionibus bellum poni, Sall. J. 112, 1: dum de condicionibus tractat, Nep. Eum. 5 *fin.*: his condicionibus compositâ pace, Liv. 2, 13, 4: aliquot populos aut vi subegit aut condicionibus in societatem accepit, id. 9, 15, 2: ex quâ condicione, *in consequence of*, id. 23, 35, 9: sub condicionibus eis pacem agere, id. 21, 12, 4: accipe sub certâ condicione preces, Ov. F. 4, 320: sub condicione, *conditionally*, Liv. 6, 40, 8 Weissenb. ad loc.; usu. without a *prep.*: eâ enim condicione acceperas, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 93: eâdem condicione, id. Div. 2, 44, 93; id. Or. 71, 235; id. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 12; Sall. J. 79, 8: istâ quidem condicione, id. de Or. 2, 7, 27: nullâ condicione, id. Verr. 2, 1, 52, § 137: ullâ condicione, id. Fl. 18, 43: his legibus, his condicionibus erit quisquam tam stultus, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 29, § 70.—(β) With *ut* or *ne*: fert illam condicionem, ut ambo exercitus tradant, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 2: eâ accepisse condicione, ut, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 24, 34: hac condicione, ut, etc., Cic. Rosc. Com. 13, 38; Phaedr. 4, 5, 8; Suet. Galb. 15; id. Vit. 15: jubere ei praemium tribui sed eâ condicione, ne quid postea scriberet, Cic. Arch. 10, 25 B. and K.: permisit eâ solâ condicione, ne, etc., Suet. Tib. 26: fecit pacem his condicionibus: ne qui, etc., Nep. Thras. 3, 1; so Liv. 23, 7, 1; Suet. Tib. 13 al.—(γ) With *si* (rare; not in Cic.): librum tibi eâ condicione daret, si reciperes te correcturum, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 4; Suet. Caes. 68; id. Claud. 24; id. Vit. 6.—(δ) With *dum* (rare): jam vero istâ condicione, dum mihi liceat negare, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 101.—Also transf. subject., *free choice, option*: quorum condicio erat, *who had their choice*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 20.—From the conditions made in marriage, **B.** Esp., *a marriage, match*; sometimes, by meton., = *the person married* (freq. and class.). **1.** In an honorable sense, in full: condicio uxoria, Cic. Lael. 10, 34; usu. alone: tu condicionem hanc accipe; ausculta mihi, Atque eam desponde mihi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 60; so id. ib. 3, 5, 2; id. Stich. 1, 2, 61: ut eam in se dignam condicionem conlocem, id. Trin. 1, 2, 122: hanc condicionem si quoi tulero extrario, Ter. Phorm. 4, 1, 13: aliam quaerere, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99: condicionem filiae quaerendam esse, Liv. 3, 45, 11; Nep. Att. 12, 1: alicui deferre, Suet. Caes. 27; id. Aug. 63; Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 8; 1, 14, 9; Mart. 3, 33; 5, 17; Just. 11, 7, 8.—Hence, in the jurists, the formula of separation: condicione tuâ non utor, *I will not have you*, Dig. 24, 2, 2.—**2.** In a bad sense, *an amour, the relation of lover* or *mistress*: accepit condicionem, dein quaestum occipit, Ter. And. 1, 1, 52; cf.: quae tibi Condicio nova, luculenta, fertur per me, id. Mil. 4, 1, 5; and hence, meton., *a lover, paramour*: habeo hortos . . . hinc licet condiciones cottidie legas, Cic. Cael. 15, 36; Suet. Aug. 69; Capitol. Anton. Phil. 19; Lampr. Elag. 5, 8.—**II.** In gen., *the external position, situation, condition, rank, place, circumstances* (very freq. and class.). **A.** Of persons: est haec condicio liberorum populorum, etc., Cic. Planc. 4, 11: condicio infirma et fortuna servorum, id. Off. 1, 13, 41; cf.: tolerabilis servitutis, id. Cat. 4, 8, 16: condicione eo meliore est senex quam adulescens, id. Sen. 19, 68: humana, id. Tusc. 1, 8, 15: ista condicio est testium, ut quibus creditum non sit negantibus, eisdem credatur dicentibus, id. Rab. Post. 12, 35: alia oratoris, Quint. 10, 3, 8; 3, 8, 37: alicujus condicio vitaque, id. 3, 8, 50: abjectae extremaeque sortis, Suet. Calig. 35: fuit intactis quoque cura condicione super communi, *solicitude concerning their common condition* or *circumstances*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 152; Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 2; Sen. Ot. Sap. 31, 1; Quint. Decl. 308; Lact. 3, 28, 5.—**B.** Of things, *a situation, condition, nature, mode, manner*: quae consuerint gigni gignentur eâdem Condicione, Lucr. 2, 301: agri, Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 57: frumenti, Plin. 24, 17, 101, § 158: aliquam vitae sequi, *mode* or *manner of living*, Cic. Rab. Post. 7, 16: earum (frugum) cultus et condiciones tradere, id. Div. 1, 51, 116 B. and K.; cf.: haec vivendi, Hor. S. 2, 8, 65: diversa causarum inter ipsas, Quint. 10, 2, 23: duplex ejus disceptationis, id. 7, 5, 2: litium, id. 5, 1, 3; cf. id. 10, 1, 36: vel temporum vel locorum, id. 12, 10, 2 et saep.

* **condĭcĭōnābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [condicio], *conditional*: persecutio, Tert. adv. Gnost. 9.

condĭcĭōnālis (**condit-**), e, *adj.* [id.], *with a condition attached, conditional, with conditions* (freq. in the jurists): datio, Dig. 34, 4, 9: creditores, ib. 50, 16, 54: servi, Cod. Just. 10, 1, 7 et saep.: criminatio, Tert. adv. Jud. 13 *fin.* — **condĭcĭōnālĭter**, *adv.*, *conditionally* (opp. pure, simpliciter): conceptâ causâ, Dig. 25, 1, 17; cf. ib. 46, 3, 98, § 5 al.

con-dīco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To talk a thing over together, to agree upon, to concert, to promise* (most freq. as publicists' t. t.): condixit pater patratus populi Romani Quiritium patri patrato priscorum Latinorum, etc., old form ap. Liv. 1, 32, 11: status condictusve dies cum hoste, Cincius ap. Gell. 16, 4, 4; Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 5; cf.: quoniam pactum atque condictum cum rege populi Romani perfide ruperat, Gell. 20, 1, 54: sic constituunt, sic condicunt, Tac. G. 11: inducias, Just. 3, 7, 14: tempus et locum coëundi, id. 15, 2, 16: ruptâ quiete condictâ, *the truce*, Amm. 20, 1, 1: in diem tertium, Gell. 10, 24, 9: in vendendo fundo quaedam etiam si non condicantur praestanda sunt, Dig. 18, 1, 66.—* **2.** Trop.: cum hanc operam (scribendi) condicerem, *obligated myself to it*, i. e. *undertook it*, Plin. praef. § 6 Jan.—Hence, **B.** Esp. **1.** *To proclaim, announce, publish*: condicere est dicendo denuntiare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 64, 16 Müll.; cf.: sacerdotes populi Romani cum condicunt in diem tertium, diem perendini dicunt, Gell. 10, 24, 9.—**2.** Condicere alicui ad cenam or cenam, *to engage one's self as guest at an entertainment*: ad cenam aliquo condicam foras, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 16; id. Stich. 3, 1, 38: seni cenam eâ lege condixit, Suet. Tib. 42; cf.: velut ad subitam condictamque cenulam invitare, i. e. *without previous preparation*, id. Claud. 21. — *Absol.*: nam cum mihi condixisset, cenavit apud me in mei generi hortis, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 20; ad balneas, Tert. adv. Uxor. 2, 4.—**3.** In the jurists: condicere aliquid alicui, lit., *to give notice that something should be returned*; hence, *to demand back, make a formal claim of restitution* (from any one): rem, Dig. 39, 6, 13: pecuniam alicui, ib. 12, 1, 11; or for satisfaction: quia extinctae res, licet vindicari non possunt, condici tamen furibus et quibusdam aliis possessoribus possunt, Gai Inst. 2, 79; cf. id. 4, 5, and v. condictio and condicticius. — **II.** In late Lat., *to assent* or *agree unanimously*, = consentire, Tert. Anim. 8; id. adv. Marc. 2, 2; id. Coron. 11.

condictīcĭus- or **tīus**, a, um, *adj.* [condictio], *of or pertaining to a demand of restitution*: actio, Dig. 12, 1, 24; 12, 2, 13, § 2 al.

condictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [condico]. **I.** In the lang. of religion, *the proclamation of a festival*, acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 117 (without voucher); cf.: condictio, in diem certum ejus rei quae agitur denuntiatio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 66 Müll. — **II.** In jurid. Lat., *a formal claim of restitution*, Gai Inst. 4, 18 sq.; Dig. 12, 6, 30 al.

condignē, *adv.*, v. condignus *fin.*

con-dignus, a, um, *adj.*, *wholly deserving, very worthy* (very rare; mostly ante- and post-class.). (α) *Absol.*: condignum donum, quali'st qui donum dedit, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 39 sq.—(β) With *abl.*: dum condignam te sectaris simiam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 25; Gell. 3, 7, 1.—(γ) With *dat.*: ultio condigna crimini, Cod. Th. 9, 28, 1; cf. Non. p. 35, 1.—(δ) With *gen.*: providentiae divinae condignus exitus, App. M. 10, p. 244, 21.

— *Adv* **condignē,** *very worthily* (α) *Absol* condigne facere, Plaut Men 5, 5, 8, id Aul 3, 4, 6 condigne atque recte loqui, Gell 1, 6 4 condigne et cum decore depingero, id 14, 4, 1 —(β) With *abl* condigne te cubare, Plaut Cas 1, 43, id Capt 1, 1, 39 — *Comp* and *sup* are not in use

condimentārius, a, um, *adj* [condimentum], *of or pertaining to spices* or *seasoning* caepae, Plin 19, 6, 32, § 105 genus, id. 19, 8, 50, § 165 — **II.** *Subst* **condimentārius,** ii, *m*, *one who prepares* or *sells spices*, trop omnium haereticorum (Platonem), Tert Anim 23

condimentum, i, *n* [condio] (rare, most freq in Plaut and Cic.), *spice, seasoning*, Plaut Cas 2, 3, 3 sq , id Ps 3, 2, 31 sq cibi, Cic Fin 2, 28, 90 arida, Col 12, 51, 2 viridia, *green herbs used in seasoning*, id 12, 8, 1 — **II.** Trop condimentum postremum Fabulae plausus, Plaut Poen 5, 6, 33 optumum aerumnae est animus aequus, id. Rud 2, 3, 71 (but the verse Plaut Trin 2, 2, 87, is prob spurious, cf Ritschl *N cr*) amicitiae suavitas quaedam sermonum atque morum, Cic Lael 18, 66 omnium sermonum facetiae, id. de Or 2, 67, 271, Quint 6, 3, 19 humanitatis, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 7, § 21 condimenti fortasse non nihil utilitatis certe nihil (voluptas) habebit, id. Off 3, 33, 120

condio, īvi or ii, ītum, 4, *v a.* [an access form from condo, q v II, and cf compono, II B 2] (orig belonging to econ lang) **I.** *To put fruit* in vinegar, wine, spices, etc , *to preserve, pickle* oleas albas, Cato R R. 117 lactucam (corresp with componere), Col 12, 9, 3, 12, 7, 5 corna, pruna, id. 12, 10, 2 caules vitium in aceto et muria, Plin. 14, 19, 23, § 119 al — **2.** Transf **a.** Unguenta, *to make fragrant*, Cic de Or 3, 25, 99 — **b.** *To embalm* a dead body mortuos (Aegyptii), Cic Tusc 1, 45, 108 — **II.** Of food, *to make savory, to season, spice* cenam, Plaut Ps 3, 2 21 meas escas, id ib 3 2, 41 fungos, helvellas, herbas omnes ita, ut nihil possit esse suavius, Cic Fam 7, 26, 2 jus male conditum, Hor S 2, 8, 69 vinum Dig 33, 6, 9, cf quis non videt, desideriis omnia ista condiri? Cic Tusc 5, 34 97 —Hence, **2.** As *subst* **condītum,** i, *n* (sc vinum), *aromatic wine, spiced wine*, Plin 14, 16, 19, § 108, Pall. Oct 19, id Febr 32, Cael Aur Tard 3, 5 al — **B.** Trop, *to cultivate, ornament, to make pleasant* or *agreeable, to soften, temper*, etc (freq in Cic) duo sunt, quae condiant orationem verborum numerorumque jucunditas, Cic Or 55, 185, cf Quint 12, 10, 38, and 6 3, 40 vitia, *to set off*, Cic Clu 26, 72 hilaritate tristitiam temporum id Att 12, 40, 3 gravitatem comitate, id Sen 4, 10, cf id Mur 31, 66 aliquid natura asperum pluribus voluptatibus, Quint 5, 14, 35 urbanitatem ambiguitate, id 6, 3, 96 — Hence, **conditus,** a, um, *P a* **A.** (Acc. to II A.) *Seasoned, savory* conditiora facit haec supervacanei etiam operis aucupium atque venatio, Cic Sen 16, 56 sapor vini, Col 12, 20, 7 — **B.** Trop (acc to II B), of discourse, *polished ornamented* sermo, Poet ap Cic Att 13, 52, 1 nimium condita oratio, Quint 11, 3, 182 — *Comp* oratio lepore et festivitate conditior, Cic de Or 2, 56 227, id. Brut 29, 110 — Of the speaker nemo suavitate conditior, Cic Brut 48, 177 — *Sup* and *adv* not in use

condiscĭpŭla, ae, *f* [condiscipulus], *a female school fellow*, Mart 10, 35, 15, App M 9, p 224 al

condiscĭpŭlātus, us *m* [id], *companionship in school* (very rare), Nep Att 5, 3, and Just 12, 6, 17 *fin* , Inscr Orell. 7392

con-discĭpŭlus, i, *m* , *a school mate, companion at school*, Cic Tusc 1, 18, 41, id. Att 5, 19, 3, Nep Att 1 3, Sen Ep 66, Quint 1, 2, 26, 2, 2, 12, Suet Ner 22, id Vit 14, Plin Ep 1, 19, 1

con-disco, didici, 3, *v a* * **I.** *To learn with* or *in company with one* ex his, qui mihi Athenis condidicere, App Flor 3, n 18, p 362, 8 — **II.** *To learn carefully, eagerly*, or *well to learn thoroughly* (rare but class in prose and poetry) (α) With *acc* modos, Hor C 4, 11 34 crimen a teneris annis, Ov H 4, 25 genera plausuum, *Suet Ner 20 pacem oculis, Sil 7, 462 — Far more freq , (β) With *inf* ego istuc aliis dare condidici, Plaut Ps 4, 1, 34 merum bibere, id Curc 1 3, 4, 4, 3, 2, id. Poen 3, 1, 11 mihi paulo diligentius supplicare, Cic Planc. 5, 13, *Quint 1, 9, 2 foris pasci, Col 7, 3, 19 pauperiem pati, Hor C 3, 2, 3 — *(γ) With a *relative clause* condiscere qui pecuniae fructus esset, Cic Quint 3, 12 — **B.** Transf , of inanim subjects ut (flagellum) paulatim condiscat suis radicibus ali, Col 4, 15, 3, so id 3, 10, 16, Plin 21, 5, 11 § 24

condītāneus, a, um, *adj* [condio], of fruits, etc , *suitable for pickling* or *preserving, pickled* olea Varr R R 1, 24, 1 (quoted in Non. p 94, 9 sq) ostreae, Apic 9, 6 pisces, id 9 *fin*

***condĭtīcius** or **-tius,** a, um, *adj* [condo], *laid up, preserved* cibaria, Col 8, 8, 2 (Schneid conditiva)

1. condĭtio (condition, etc), v condicio, etc

2. condĭtio, onis, *f* [condo], *a making, creating* , and, meton , *a thing made, a work* (eccl Lat), Prud. Ham 19, Tert Habit Mul 8, id Spect 2 al

3. condītio, onis, *f* [condio] **I.** *A preserving of fruits*, etc amurcae, Varr R R. 1, 61 — In *plur* , Varr R. R 1, 61 (for Cic Div 1, 51, 116, v condicio, II B) — **II.** *A spicing, seasoning, flavoring* suci, Varr L L 5, § 109. vini, Col 12, 53, 1 — In *plur* ciborum, Cic N D 2 58, 146

condĭtiōnābĭlis, v condicionabilis

condĭtiōnālis and **-ālĭter,** v condicionalis

condĭtīvus, a, um, *adj* [condo], *suitable for laying up* or *preserving, laid up, preserved* (rare, not in Cic) olea, Cato, R R 6 1, Macr S 2, 16 mala, Cato, R R 7, 3, Varr R R 1, 59, 1 cibi, Col 7, 9, 9, cf also conditicius — *Subst* **condĭtīvum,** i, *n* , *a tomb*, Sen Ep 60, 4, 82, 2 , Inscr Orell 4511

1. condĭtor, ōris, *m* [id], *a maker, builder, framer, establisher, founder, author, compiler*, etc **I.** Prop (class , most freq in the poets and prose writers after the Aug per) (α) With *gen* Romanae arcis, Verg A. 8, 313 oppidum magnum, cujus conditor, Sall J 89, 4 simulacra infantium conditorum urbis, i e *Romulus and Remus*, Liv 10, 23, 12 , cf casa illa conditoris nostri, id. 5, 53, 8, cf of the founders of states, Ov M 4, 566, 14, 849, *Hor A P 394, Quint 2, 16, 9, 3, 2, 4 al , Suet Aug 7, 98 Bremi al tanti regni Cyrus, Just 2, 10 historiae, Ov Ib 522, Poet ap Quint 8, 3, 29 Romani anni, i e *author of the Fasti*, Ov F 6, 21 scientiae medicorum, Sen Ep 95, 20 pessimorum carminum, Curt. 8, 5, 8 legum atque jurium, Plaut Ep 3, 4, 86, cf legum lator conditorque Romani juris, Liv 3, 58, 2 ejus sacri, id 39, 17, 7 Romanae libertatis, id 8, 34, 3, 1, 42, 4 mundi, Sen. Ep 119, 15, id Phoen 655 — Rarely, (β) *Absol* T Sicinium conditorem Veios sequantur, i e *who advises a removal to Veii*, κτιστήν, Liv 5, 24, 11 conditorum, parentum, deorum numero nobis eritis, id. 7, 30, 19 sacrificium quod Aeneae conditori faciunt, id 40, 4, 9 humilis, *writer, author*, Tib 4, 1, 4 — In a sarcastic pun ipse conditor totius negotii Guttam aspergit huic Balbo (with allusion to the meaning of condo to lay up fruits, cf the foll), Cic Clu 26, 71 — **II. Condĭtor,** *nom propr* , *a rural deity who presided over the laying up of fruits*, acc to Serv ad Verg G 1, 21

2. condītor, oris, *m* [condio], *one who prepares a thing in a savory manner, a seasoner* (very rare) ciconiarum, Poët ap Schol Hor S 2 2 49

condĭtōrium, ii, *n* [condo], *a place where any thing is laid up, a repository* (post Aug) **I.** In gen tormentorum muralium, Amm 18, 9, 1 — **II.** Specif **A.** *A place for preserving a dead body* or *the ashes of the dead a coffin*, Suet Aug 18, id Calig 52 , Plin. 37, 2, 7, § 19 — **B.** *A tomb, sepulchre*, in gen , Plin Ep 6, 10, 5, Petr 111, 2, 112 3, Inscr Orell 2473

condĭtrix, icis, *f* [1 conditor] **I.** *She who lays to rest* (late Lat) luna mortalium corporum et auctor et conditrix, Macr Somn Scip 1, 11 — **II.** *A female builder, founder*, etc (post class.) Romae, Poët. ap Philarg Verg E 1 20, Tert Spect 7 Karthaginis, id Apol. 50 Athenarum Eum Pan pro Instaur Schol. 9, 4 — **III.** Trop , of things paupertas omnium civitatum, App Mag 18, p 285 praestantissima potentia caeli ac terrae conditrix, Lact. 1, 5, 6

1. condĭtūra, ae, *f* [condo], *a preparing, making* vitreorum (vasorum), Petr 51, 5, cf Isid Orig 16, 16, 6

2. condītūra, ae, *f* [condio] **I.** *A preserving of fruits*, Col 12 48, 1, 12, 49, 3 olivarum, id 12, 11, 2 — **II.** *A seasoning*, Sen Ira, 3, 15, 1, Col 12, 19, 1 — (β) In concr , *a condiment, spice*, Dig 33, 6, 9 pr

1. condĭtus, a, um, *Part* , from condo

2. condītus, a, um, *Part* , from condio

3. condĭtus, ūs, *m* [condo] *a preparing, founding, establishment* (post class.) Thebarum, Censor de Die Nat 4 *fin.*, so App Mag 24, p 289 — **II.** *A concealing, hiding* consilia altiore conditu texit, Aus. Prof 15, 17

***4. condītus,** ūs, *m* [condio], *a preserving of fruits*, Col 2, 22, 4

con-do, didi, ditum, 3, *v a* [con = cum, and 2 do] lit , *to bring, lay,* or *put together* (very freq in all periods and species of composition) **I.** With the access. idea of uniting *to put* or *join together into a whole, to form, fashion, produce, make by joining together* **A.** Prop , of the founding of towns or states *to found, establish* Romam, Enn ap Varr R R 3, 1, 2, and Suet Aug 7 *fin* (Ann v 494 Vahl.) oppida, Varr L L 5 § 142, Hor Ep 2, 1, 8 urbem, Lucr 5, 1107, Cic Cat 3, 1, 2, Sall C 6, 1, Liv 1, 19, 1, Suet Aug 18, 47, Just 2, 4, 15, 2, 15, 1 arces, Verg E 2, 61 locum, Hor S 1, 5, 92 colonias Vell. 1, 15, Just 16, 3, 7 civitatem, Cic Rep 1, 7, 12 regna, Just 2, 1 *init* imperium Poenorum, id. 19, 1, 1 — Hence, often ante and post Romam conditam, *before* and *after the foundation of Rome*, Cic Tusc 1, 1, 3, cf. Liv praef. § 6 al — (β) Transf to the inhabitants Romanam gentem, Verg A 1, 33 genus hominum, Just 2, 6 11 — Hence, mid optato conduntur Thybridis alveo, *they settle*, Verg A 7, 303 (condi proprie dicuntur, qui sibi statuunt civitatem Conduntur ergo, sedem stabilem locant Serv) — **b.** Of the erecting, building of other things, *to make, construct, build* aram, Liv 1, 7, 11, 28, 46, 16 sepulcrum, Hor Epod 9, 26 moenia, Verg A 1, 276, Ov M 3, 13, 14, 775, Just 2, 12 4 — **c.** Of written productions, *to compose, write, celebrate, write* or *treat of, describe* SIVE CARMEN CONDIDISSET, Fragm XII Tab ap Cic Rep 4, 10, 12, so, carmen, Lucr 5, 2, Hor S 2, 1, 82, id Ep 1, 3 24, id A P 436, Liv 27, 37, 7, 31, 12, 10, Quint 10, 1, 56 et saep poëma, Cic Att 1, 16, 15 longas Iliadas, Prop 2, 1, 14 bella, Verg E 6, 7 Caesaris acta, Ov Tr 2, 336 proelia, Stat Th. 1, 8 festa numeris, Ov F 6, 24 alterum satirae genus, Quint. 10, 1, 95 aliqua in hac materia, id 3, 1, 19 prosam orationem, Plin 5, 29, 31, § 112 historiam, id. 12, 4, 8, § 18, cf aliquid annalibus, id 2, 9 6 § 43 praecepta medendi, id 26, 2, 6, § 10 laudes alicujus, id 22, 13, 15 § 35 — Rarely, (β) *Absol.* si etiamnum Homero condente Aegyptus non erat, Plin 13, 13, 27, § 88 — **B.** Trop , *to establish, found to be the author of to produce, make* jusjurandum, Plaut Rud 5, 3, 18 aurea saecula, Verg A 6, 793 collegium novum, Liv 5, 52 11 morem, Plin 11, 37, 55, § 150 nova fata Verg A 10, 35 aeternam famam ingenio suo Phaedr 3, prol 53, so, nomen memorandum, Sil 4, 37 militarem disciplinam artemque bellandi, Flor 1 3, 1 somniorum intellegentiam (Joseph), Just 36, 2, 8 — Of the gods portenta sua, *to fulfil, accomplish*, Sil 16, 126 — *Impers* natura rerum conditum est, ut, etc , Dig 19 5, 4.— **II.** With the access idea of carefulness, *to put away, to lay, put,* or *place somewhere for preservation*, etc , *to lay up, store* or *treasure up* (opp promo) **A.** In gen **1.** Prop (α) *Aliquid* pecuniam Cic. Clu 26, 72 frumentum, id N D 2 63, 157, Hor Ep 2, 1, 140 condere et reponere fruc

tus, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: agri multa efferunt, quae . . . mandentur condita vetustati, id. ib. 2, 60, 151; cf. id. Brut. 4, 16; Varr. R. R. 1, 62; Auct. B. Afr. 65: vinum, Varr. R. R. 1, 13; cf. Mart. 13, 111, 2; Verg. E. 3, 43; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 12: aliquid proprio horreo, id. C. 1, 1, 9: Sabinum testâ levi, id. ib. 1, 20, 3: pressa mella puris amphoris, id. Epod. 2, 15: messem, Tib. 1, 1, 42: fruges, Paul. Sent. 2, 8, 2.—(β) With the designation of the place (most freq. by *in* and *acc.*): minas viginti in crumenam, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 9: mustum in dolium, Varr. R. R. 1, 65, 1: cineres in urnas, Suet. Calig. 15: barbam in auream pyxidem, id. Ner. 12; cf. id. ib. 47: legem in aerarium, id. ib. 28: libri in sacrarium conditi, Gell. 1, 19, 10; cf. the foll.: te in pistrinum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 120; cf.: aliquem in custodiam, Liv. 31, 23, 9; Tac. H. 4, 2: aliquem in carcerem, *to thrust into prison, imprison*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 29, § 76; Liv. 26, 16, 6; 29, 22, 7; 30, 21, 5; 45, 42, 5: aliquem in vincula, id. 23, 38, 7; 26, 34, 4. —With *adv.*: argentum intro, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 120; id. Truc. 5, 28: sortes eo, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86 Orell. *N. cr.*—With *in* and *abl.*: litteras publicas in aerario sanctiore, *to keep, lay up*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 63, § 140: se (aves) in foliis, Verg. G. 4, 473: novissimo die dein (argyritin) condunt in plumbeo vase, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 109.—With *abl.*: condidit (libros Sibyllinos) duobus forulis auratis sub Palatini Apollinis basi, Suet. Aug. 31; Scrib. Comp. 145.—With *locat.*: id domi nostrae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 2, § 5; cf.: ut ei jam exploratus et domi conditus consulatus videretur, i. e. *he was sure of it*, id. Mur. 24, 49.— **2.** Trop.: teneo omnia; in pectore condita sunt, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 31: mandata corde memori, Cat. 64, 231: tu, qui omne bonum in visceribus medullisque condideris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 27: in causis conditae sunt res futurae, *lie, are contained*, id. Div. 1, 56, 128. —Hence, **B.** Esp., **1.** In econom. lang., *to preserve, pickle* (for which the access. form condio, ire, became prevalent): lentiscum in acetum (cf. just before, oleae quomodo condiantur), Cato, R. R. 117: ficus in orcas, Col. 12, 15, 2: fructum in cados, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 48: corna in liquidâ faece, Ov. M. 8, 666: oleum, Suet. Caes. 53.—**2.** In medic. lang., *to set*: ossa, Cels. 8, 23: calcem, id. 8, 22: articulum, id. 8, 24.—**3.** *To inter, bury* (cf. compono, II. B. 1. c.): mortuos cerâ circumlitos, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: aliquem sepulcro, id. Leg. 2, 22, 56; Verg. A. 3, 67; Ov. M. 7, 618; 8, 235: ossa parentis terrâ, Verg. A. 5, 48; so, aliquem terrâ, Plin. 7, 54, 55, § 187: corpora defunctorum in lapide sarcophago, id. 36, 17, 27, § 131: fraternas umbras tumulo, Ov. F. 5, 451; so id. M. 14, 442; Val. Fl. 5, 198: ossa peregrinâ ripâ, Ov. M. 2, 337: in Tomitanâ condar humo? id. P. 3, 1, 6: inhumatos Manes, Luc. 9, 151: Alexandrum intemperantiâ bibendi . . . condidit, *brought to the grave*, Sen. Ep. 83, 23: patrem, Phaedr. 4, 4, 30: fulgura publica condere, Juv. 6, 587, v. fulgur; cf.: Aruns dispersos fulminis ignes Colligit et terrae maesto cum murmure condit, Luc. 1, 606 sq.—**b.** Poet., of time, *to pass, spend, live through, bring to a close*: saecla vivendo, Lucr. 3, 1090: longos soles cantando, Verg. E. 9, 52: cum referetque diem condetque relatum, i. e. *morning and evening*, id. G. 1, 458: diem collibus in suis, Hor. C. 4, 5, 29: diem, Stat. Th. 10, 54; Plin. Ep. 9, 36, 4; id. Pan. 80 *fin.*; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20 *fin.*: noctem, Sil. 4, 482.—In respect to lustrum, v. 2. lustrum, I.—**4.** Transf., *to conceal, hide, secrete, suppress*: Sibyllam quidem sepositam et conditam habeamus, ut . . . injussu senatûs ne legantur quidem libri, Cic. Div. 2, 54, 112: quicquid sub terrâ est in apricum proferet aetas, Defodiet condetque nitentia, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 25: lumen, Lucr. 4, 434; so, lunam (nubes), Hor. C. 2, 16, 3: aliquid jocoso furto, id. ib. 1, 10, 8: vultus, Ov. M. 2, 330; cf.: vultum aequore, id. ib. 11, 255: enses, *to sheathe*, Hor. Epod. 7, 2: ferrum, Phaedr. 5, 2, 8: gladium, Quint. 8, prooem. § 15: scuta latentia, Verg. A. 3, 237: oculos, *to close, shut*, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 44 (but oculi conditi, v. *P. a.* infra); so, lumina, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 64: se in viscera (terrae), Ov. M. 2, 274: se sub lectum, Suet. Calig. 51.—Mid., Plin. 8, 57, 82, § 223: nocte . . . aliquot Numidarum turmas medio in saltu condiderat, i. e. *placed in ambush*, Liv. 27, 26, 8; so, hostis in silvis armatum militem condidit, Curt. 8, 1, 4; cf.: ibi Dahas condidit, id. 7, 7, 32: (Danai) notâ conduntur in alvo, *concealed themselves*, Verg. A. 2, 401: fera murmura, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 61: iram, Tac. A. 2, 28.—With *abl.*: his mensibus pisces jacent speluncis conditi, Plin. 9, 16, 24, § 56: huic sollertiâ est inanium ostrearum testis se condere, id. 8, 31, 51, § 98: luna condita tenebris, Tac. A. 1, 28: aliquid alvo, *to swallow*, Sil. 6, 199.—**5.** Poet. **a.** *To thrust* or *strike in deep, to plunge* (cf. abscondo): ensem in pectus, Ov. M. 13, 392: digitos in lumina, id. ib. 13, 561; 12, 295; 5, 423: ensem totum alicui in adverso pectore, Verg. A. 9, 348: telum jugulo, Ov. M. 13, 459; Sen. Oedip. 1037; cf. *pass.*: nihil tam facile in corpus quam sagitta conditur, Cels. 7, 5, n. 2.—(β) Trop.: stimulos caecos in pectore, Ov. M. 1, 727.—**b.** *To hide* by sailing away, *to lose sight of*: navita condit urbes, Val. Fl. 2, 443; cf. abscondo.—Hence, **1. conditus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *close, secret, deep* (rare): praecordia, Hor. S. 1, 4, 89: oculi, *deep set*, Plin. 11, 37, 53, § 141.—**2. condita,** ōrum, *n.*, *the laid up store* (late Lat.), Cod. Th. 7, 4, 3; Dig. 32, 95 al.

condŏcē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [condoceo], *to train, teach, instruct, discipline* (rare): beluas, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161; cf. elephantos, Auct. B. Afr. 27: tirones gladiatores, id. 71: animum, ut, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 87.

con-dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, 2, *v. a.*, *to exercise, train, instruct* (very rare; perh. only in the foll. exs.): (milites) equo uti frenato, Auct. B. Afr. 19 dub. (al. condocefecerat or constituerat): *Mi.* Fac modo, ut condocta tibi sint dicta ad hanc fallaciam. *Co.* Quin edepol condoctior sum, quam tragoedi et comici, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 3 sq.

con-doctor, ōris, *m.*, *a fellow-teacher* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Conf. 1, 9 *fin.*

condoctus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. condoceo.

con-dŏlĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to feel severe pain, to suffer greatly* (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Universum corpus, Tert. Poen. 10.—**B.** Trop.: animo, Hier. Ep. 112, n. 12.—**II.** *To suffer with* another, *to feel another's pain*; with *dat.*: qui non condolent proximis suis, sed potius eos irrident, Aug. in Job, 19, 13; Vulg. Ecclus. 37, 5; ib. Heb. 5, 2.

con-dŏlesco, lŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [doleo], *to feel severe pain, to suffer much, to be in pain* or *distress, to ache.* **I.** Prop. (rare, but class. in prose and poetry; most freq. in *temp. perf.*): mihi de vento miserae condoluit caput, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 2; so in *perf.*: latus ei dicenti, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 6: pes, dens, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: homines, quorum alter ne condoluisse quidem umquam videtur, id. ib. 1, 18, 41: tentatum frigore corpus, * Hor. S. 1, 1, 80: admonitu matris, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 32: naturâ (hominem) condolescere dicerent, Cic. Ac. 1, 10, 38: ad suspitionem tactûs condolescunt (ulcera), Sen. Ira, 3, 9, 5.—* **II.** *To suffer* or *sympathize with*: anima corpori laeso . . . condolescit Tert. Anim. 5.

***con-dŏmo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to tame completely, to curb, check*; trop., Prud. Cath. 7, 98.

* **condōnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [condono], *a giving away*: bonorum possessionumque, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 12.

con-dōno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** Aliquid (aliquem) alicui, *to give something to one, to present, deliver up* (in good prose; most freq. in Cic.; not in Quint.). **A.** In gen. **1.** Prop.: pallam, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 94: pateram tibi, id. Am. 1, 3, 38: apothecas hominibus nequissimis, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67: omnia certis hominibus (corresp. with dare), id. Agr. 2, 6, 15: facultas agrorum suis latronibus condonandi, id. Phil. 5, 3, 6 Wernsd *N. cr.* (cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 661): hereditatem alicui (praetor), *to adjudge*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 105.—**2.** Trop., *to give up, surrender, deliver up, sacrifice, devote, bring as an offering*: aliquid dicioni, judicio potestatique alicujus permittere et condonare, Cic. Agr. 2, 15, 39: aliquid potentiae alicujus, id. Fam. 5, 18, 2: consuli totam Achaiam, id. Dom. 23, 60: aliquem cruci, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 26: omnes inimicitias rei publicae, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 50: ne patiamini M. Caelium libidini muliebri condonatum, id. Cael. 32, 78: ut M. Aemilius cum suâ dignitate omni . . . vanissimae genti condonetur, id. Scaur. 22, 45; cf.: seque vitamque suam reipublicae, Sall. J. 79, 9: suum dolorem ejus voluntati ac precibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 20.—**B.** Esp., *to give a debt to one*, i. e. *to remit, acquit from.* **1.** Prop.: pecunias creditas debitoribus, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 78.—More freq., **2.** Trop. **a.** *To pardon, remit an offence*: ut crimen hoc nobis condonetis, Cic. Mil. 2, 6: uti Jugurthae scelus condonaretur, Sall. J. 27, 2.—**b.** *To pardon, refrain from punishing* a crime out of regard or favor: meam animadversionem et supplicium, quo usurus eram in eum, remitto tibi et condono, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 2: alterius lubidini malefacta condonare, Sall. C. 52, 8: tres fratres non solum sibi ipsis, neque his tot ac talibus viris, neque nobis necessariis suis, sed etiam rei publicae condonaveris, Cic. Lig. 12, 36: non sibi ac defensioni suae condonatum esse Oppianicum, id. Clu. 39, 109: datus est tibi ille, condonatus est ille, id. Planc. 31, 75; id. Fam. 13, 73, 2: filium sibi, Liv. 3, 12, 8: unum tot Claudiis deprecantibus, id. 3, 58, 3: Divitiaco fratri (sc. Dumnorigem), Caes. B. G. 1, 20 *fin.*—**II.** *Aliquem aliquid* or *absol.*, *to present one with something* (only in the foll. exs.): si quam (rem) debes, te condono, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 24; so id. Pers. 5, 2, 36: argentum, quod habes, condonamus te, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 54: aurum aliquem, Afran. ap. Non. p. 497, 29.—*Pass. impers.*, with *acc.* of thing: habeo alia multa quae nunc condonabitur, Ter. Eun. prol. 17.

con-dormĭo, īre, *v. n.*, *to fall quite asleep* (very rare), * Suet. Aug. 78; Curt. 6, 10, 14 (acc. to Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 11); Hyg. Fab. 125; Capitol. Ver. 4.

con-dormisco, dormīvi, 3, *v. inch.* [dormio], *to go entirely to sleep, to fall asleep*; only in Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 81; id. Rud. 2, 7, 13; id. Mil. 3, 2, 13; in *perf.*, id. Most. 2, 2, 55.

condrilla and **condrylla,** another orthography for chondrille, q. v.

Condrūsi, ōrum, *m.*, = Κονδροῦσοι, *a people in* Gallia Belgica, *on the right bank of the Meuse, in the region of Lüttich and Namur*, near the modern *Condroz*, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 4, 6; 6, 32.

condūcenter, *adv.*, v. conduco *fin.*

condūcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [conduco, II.], *advantageous, profitable, expedient* (several times in Plaut., elsewhere rare): (consilium) ad eam rem, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 76: reperiamus aliquid calidi conducibilis consili, id. ib. 2, 2, 71: istuc facinus mihi, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 18; id. Cist. 1, 1, 80: conducibile et utile, id. Trin. 1, 1, 3; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 14.— *Comp.*, Auct. Her. 2, 14, 21; Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

con-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to draw, bring*, or *lead together, to assemble, collect* (class. in prose and poetry). **A.** In gen. **1.** Of persons (esp. freq. of the collecting, assembling of troops in any place): milites de castellis ad castra, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 514, 7: populum in forum, Varr. ib. p. 274, 20: exercitum in unum locum, Caes. B. G. 2, 2: eo copias omnes, id. B. C. 3, 13 *fin.*: copias suas, id. B. G. 6, 31 *init.*; cf. auxilia, Liv. 30, 21, 3; 23, 13, 8: dispersas suorum copias, Tac. H. 4, 71: virgines unum in locum, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 3: omnis clientes suos eodem, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: milites in unum, Sall. J. 51, 3; cf. Tac. A. 4, 47.—**2.** Of inanimate objects: vineas, Cic. Phil. 8, 6, 17: nubila, Ov. M. 1, 572 al. —**B.** Esp., **1.** *Intens.*, *to connect, unite*, by bringing together, = cogo, colligo. **a.** Prop. (so several times in Lucr., elsewhere rare): partes in unum, Lucr. 1, 398; 3, 533; cf. id. 1, 651; 6, 968; Vitr. 8, 1 *fin.*: cortice ramos, Ov. M. 4, 375: lac, *to coagulate, curdle*, Col. 7, 8, 1: conducere musculum aut laxare, *to contract*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, n. 8: ubi sunt nervi, interiores conducunt membra, Plin. 11, 37, 88, § 218: vulnera cerâ, *to close up*, Val. Fl. 1, 479 al.—**b.** Trop.: propositionem et assumptionem in unum, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 73; cf. Quint. 5, 14, 9: omnia probra in deorum maledicta, Arn. 4, p. 146: dies adeo conductus, i. e. *short*, Sol. 22.— **2.** T. t. of the lang. of business, *to hire, take on lease, to farm* (correlative of locare; cf. Dig. 19, 2, 1; very freq and class.). **a.** *To hire for one's use, to hire, rent, employ*; of things: aedes aliquas mihi, Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 17; Suet. Tib. 35; cf.: domum in Pala-

tio, Cic Cael 7, 18, id. Q. Fr 2, 3, 7 hortum, id Fam 16, 18, 2 qui colonus habuit conductum de Caesennia fundum, id. Caecin 32, 94 habitationem in annum, Dig 19, 2, 19 ad certum tempus, ib 19, 2, 14 insulam, ib 19, 2, 30 conduxi domum a te, Sen Ben. 7, 5, 2 nummos, *to borrow*, Hor S 1, 2, 9, cf pecuniam, Juv 11, 46 —Esp, of persons ille qui me conduxit, ubi conduxit, abduxit domum, Plaut. Trin 4, 2, 11 cocum, id Ps 3, 2, 10 and 15, id Aul 2, 4, 1 fidicinam, quae cantaret sibi, id Ep 2, 3, 10 meretricem, id Bacch 5, 1, 11, cf id. Am 1, 1, 131, Nep praef § 4, and poet torum, Ov Am 1, 10, 44 consulem vestrum ad caedem faciendam, Cic Prov Cons 4 9 praeceptores publice, Plin Ep 4, 13, 6 choragum, Suet Aug 70 homines, Caes B G 2, 1, so, militem (the Gr ξενολογεῖν), *to hire soldiers*, Curt. 3, 1, 1, 3, 9, 2 al, cf the foll *subst* —With *ut* or *quin* aliquem uti taceat, *to hire, bribe, employ*, Cato ap Gell 1, 15, 10, cf. tribus non conduci possim libertatibus, quin, etc, *could not be hired*, Plaut Cas 2, 8, 68, cf Lucil ap Non p 274, 21 mercede aliquem, Cic Off 2, 6, 22 mercede diurnâ conductus, Hor S 2, 7, 18. pictorem magno pretio, Cic Inv 2, 1, 1 — *Subst* (α) **conducti,** orum, *m*, *hirelings, mercenary soldiers*, Hor A P 431, Nep Dat 8, 2, cf Liv 30, 7, 10, 30, 21, 3, 23, 13, 8 al —Hence, poet bella conducta, *carried on by mercenary troops*, Sil 5, 196 —(β) **conductum,** i, *n*, *any thing hired*, esp *a house, dwelling*, etc, Cic Clu 62, 175, Sen. Ben 7, 5, 3, Petr 9, 4, Dig 9, 3, 1, cf locati conducti, ib 19, 2 tit actio ex conducto, *an action upon a lease* or *contract*, ib 19, 2, 19, §§ 4 and 8 al —**b.** *To undertake any service* (building, transportation, the customs, etc), *to contract for, farm* caedundum illum (agnum) ego conduxi, Plaut Aul 3, 6, 31, cf caedundos agnos, id Capt. 4, 2, 39 redemptor, qui columnam illam de Cotta conduxerat faciendam, Cic Div 2, 21, 47 locare faciendum quod ego conduxeram, Dig 19, 2, 48, so, mulierem vehendam nave, ib 19, 2, 19 aliquem docendum, ib 19, 2, 13, § 3, 13, 6, 19 praebenda quae ad exercitum opus essent, *to undertake the supplies*, Liv 23, 48, 11 vectigalia, *to farm*, Cic Att 1, 17, 9, Liv 43, 16, 2 tabulas in Italiam portandas, Vell. 1, 13 4, so, portorium, Cic. Inv 1, 30, 47 al —**II.** *Neutr*, *to contribute to something by being useful, to be of use* or *profitable, to profit, serve*, etc (syn. convenit, utile est, class, used only in the *3d pers* of the *sing* and *plur*), constr with *in, ad ali quid*, the *dat*, or *absol* (α) With *in* quod tuam in rem bene conducat Plaut Cist 3, 4, so, maxime in rempublicam, Sisenn ap Non p 274, 29 in commune, Tac A 2, 38 —(β) With *ad* ad ventris victum, Plaut Capt 4 3, 6 ad vitae commoditatem, Cic Off 1, 3, 9 —(γ) With *dat* (so most freq) huic aetati non conducit latebrosus locus, Plaut Bacch 1, 1, 22 maxime rei publicae, Cic Prov Cons 1, 1, id Off 3, 27, 101 neque homini infanti injuste facta conducunt, id. Fin 1, 16, 52, Col 9, 1, 3 omnibus, Cic Rep 1, 32 49 tuae laudi, id Fam 13, 48 nostris rationibus, id. Att 1, 1, 2 maxime sibi, Quint. 11, 1, 12 alvo citae (vinum), Plin. 23, 1, 23, § 41 proposito, Hor A. P 195 et saep imbres non conducunt vitibus, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 14 —(δ) *Absol* dubitare non possumus quin ea maxime conducant, quae sunt rectissima Cic Fam 5, 19, 2 conducere arbitror talibus auris tuas vocibus undique circumsonare id Off 3, 2, 5 —Hence, *P a* as *subst*, v I C 2 *β fin.* supra.— *Adv* **condūcenter,** *becomingly, fitly*, Gell 16, 12, 4

conductīcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj* [conduco], *of* or *pertaining to hire, hired, rented* (rare) fidicina Plaut. Ep 2 3, 8, 5, 2, 41 alia, id. ib arg 2 exercitus, Nep Iphicr 2, 4, cf catervae, id Chabr 1, 2 domus, Porcius, poet ap Suet Vit. Ter 1 operae, Varr R. R 1, 17, 2

conductĭo, onis, *f* [id] **I.** *A bringing together, uniting* **A.** In gen (very rare), Cic Inv 1, 40, 74, cf id ib § 73 — Hence, **B.** Esp, in later medic writers, *a spasm, convulsion*, σπασμός musculorum, Cael Aur Acut 2 10 nervorum, id ib 3, 18, 177, 2, 3, 16 al — **II.** *A hiring, farming* (rare) (fundi), Cic Caecin 32, 94 (vectigalium), Liv 43, 16, 2 tota renuntiata est, Cic Verr 1, 6, 16 Zumpt (B and K condicio)

conductĭtĭus, a, um, v conducticius.

conductor, oris, *m* [conduco], *one who hires a thing, a lessee, farmer, tenant, a contractor* (rare, and mostly *absol*) (histrionum), Plaut As prol. 3 (pecoris), Cato, R. R 150, 2 (agri), Caes B C 3, 21, Col 3, 13, 12, cf. Plin Ep 7, 30, 3 (aedificii), Cato, R R. 14, 3 operis, Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 2, § 5 sacrae arae, Val Max 8, 12, ext 1 Dig 40, 7, 40, § 5, Inscr Orell. 46, 4324, cf Gai Inst 3, 145

conductrix, īcis, *f* [conductor], *she who hires* or *rents a thing*, Cod. Just 3, 3, 10, 4, 65, 24, 5, 12, 18

1. conductus, a, um, *Part*, and **conductum,** i, *n*, v conduco I B 2 a. *fin*

* **2. conductus,** ūs, *m* [conduco], *a contraction* oculorum, Cael Aur Acut 2, 15, 95

* **con-dulco,** are, *v a*, *to sweeten*, Vulg Ecclus. 27, 26, 40, 18

‡ **condŭlus,** i, *m*, v condylus.

condŭplĭcātĭo, onis, *f* [conduplico], *a doubling* (very rare), humorously, for *embracing*, * Plaut Poen. 5, 5, 18 (cf id. Ps 5, 1, 16) —As a figure of speech, *a repetition of the same word*, = ἐπαναδίπλωσις, Auct Her 4, 28, 38

con-dŭplĭco, avi, 1, *v a*, *to double* (ante class) cibum, Varr R R 2, 4, 15 divitias, Lucr 3, 71 primordia rerum, id. 1, 712 quod boni promeritus fueris, conduplicaverit, * Ter Phorm 3, 2, 31 tenebrae conduplicantur, Pac ap Cic. Div 1, 14, 24 (Trag v 412 Rib) —Humorously corpora, of a loving embrace (cf conduplicatio), Plaut Ps 5, 1, 16

condurdum, i, *n*, *a plant* Saponaria vaccaria Linn, Plin 26, 5, 14, § 26

* **con-dūro,** āre, *v a*, *to harden, to make very hard* ferrum, Lucr 6, 969

* **condus,** i, *m* [condo], *one who lays up* (provisions), opp promus, Plaut. Ps 2, 2, 14

† **condȳlōma,** ătis, *n*, = κονδύλωμα, *a swelling in the parts about the anus*, Cels. 6, 18, 8, 7, 30, 2, Scrib Comp 224 and 225 al., Plin 21, 20, 83, § 143 al

† **condȳlus** (‡ **condŭlus,** Paul. ex Fest p 38, 14 Müll), i, *m*, = κόνδυλος * **I.** *The knob* or *knuckle of a joint*, esp *plur*, *the fist* complicatis in condylos digitis, Mart Cap 1, § 88 —* **II.** (*A joint of a reed*, hence meton.) *A reed* Mart 5, 78, 30 dub —* **III.** = anulus, Paul. ex Fest. l l.

cōnecto (less correctly, **connecto,** v Ritschl, Opusc II 448 sq, Gell 2, 17, 8), nexŭi, nexum, 3, *v a.* [necto], *to tie, bind, fasten*, or *join together, to connect, entwine, link together* (class, most freq in *part. pass* and the trop signif), constr with *cum, inter se*, the *dat*, or *absol* **I.** Lit id (palliolum) conexum in umero laevo, *folded, gathered* Plaut. Mil 4, 4, 42 omnia inter se conexa et apta, Cic N D 2, 38, 97 omnia omnimodis, Lucr 2, 700 terrestria membra marinis, id 2, 704, 2, 712, 3, 691 illae (apes) pedibus conexae ad limina pendent, Verg G 4, 257, cf Sil 2, 220 crines, Prop 2, 5, 23 nodos, Ov M 12, 430 bracchia in genibus digitis conexa tenere, id ib 9, 311 naves validis utrimque trabibus, Tac H 2, 34 Mosellam atque Ararim facta inter utrumque fossa, id. A 13, 53, cf Adiabenis conectuntur Cardu chi, Plin. 6, 15, 17, § 44 lata alvus (navium) sine vinculo aeris aut ferri conexa, Tac H. 3, 47 ferreae laminae serie inter se conexae, Curt 4, 9, 3 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen amicitia cum voluptate conectitur, Cic Fin 1, 20, 67, Quint 8, 3, 77 ita sunt inter se conexa et indiscreta omnia, id 10, 1, 2, 5 14, 32, cf * Suet Tib 43 membra historiae, Quint 9, 4, 129 al quod discrimini patris filiam conectebat, *to implicate, involve* Tac A 16, 30, cf id ib 16 32 causam dolori meo, id. ib 3, 12, id H 1 65 — **B.** Esp, **1.** In discourse, *to connect* with what precedes, *join to*, etc facilius est enim apta dissolvere quam dissipata conectere, Cic. Or 71 235 illud non est in uno verbo translato sed ex pluribus continuatis conectitur, id de Or 3 41 166 inter se pleraque conexa et apta, id Part Or 39, 137, Quint. 10, 1, 2 verba lyrae conectere, Hor Ep 2, 2, 86 carmina secum gracili filo, Col. 10, 227 res ac verba, Quint. 2, 4, 15, 9, 4, 58 conexa oratio (opp interrupta), id 9, 4, 7 aliam majorem insaniam, *to join to*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 116, hence also versus orationesque ejus, *to quote, cite*, Treb. Gall. 11 *fin* —**2.** In philos. lang, = concludo, *to annex* or *subjoin a logical conclusion* si enim est verum quod ita conectitur si quis etc illud quoque verum est, etc., Cic. Fat. 6, 12, 7, 14 omne, quod ipsum ex se conexum sit (e g si lucet, lucet) verum esse, etc., id. Ac. 2, 30, 98 — Hence, **cō-nexus,** a, um, *P a*, = conjunctus, *connected, joined, cohering together with something* (very rare) sive aliud quid vis potius conexius (quam animus) ei (sc. corpori) fingere, Lucr 3, 555 Silanum per adfinitatem conexum Germanico, Tac. A. 2, 43, so also without affinitas, *of relationship* Caesari, id ib 2 50, 4, 66 insequitur magno jam tunc conexus amore Patroclus, Stat. Achill. 1, 174 — **2.** In time, *immediately following* conexi his funeribus dies, Cic Pis 5, 11 —Hence, *subst* **cōnexum (conn-),** i, *a necessary consequence, inevitable inference*: ipsa ratio conexi, cum concesseris superius, cogit inferius concedere, Cic Ac 2, 30, 96 primumque quod est in conexo necessarium est, id. Fat. 7, 14, cf id ib 8, 15 quod Graeci συνημμένον ἀξίωμα dicunt, alii nostrorum conjunctum alii conexum dixerunt, Gell 16, 8, 9, cf the context —And *adv* **cōnexē (conn-),** *in connection, connectedly* dicere aliquid, Mart. Cap 4, § 387

cōnexē, *adv*, v conecto *fin.*

cōnexĭo (conn-), onis, *f* [conecto], t t **I.** *A binding together, close union*, etc. scutorum, armorum (in a testudo), Isid Orig 18, 12, 6, Serv ad Verg A. 9 517 —**II.** Esp **A.** *An organic union*, cf Paul. ex Fest p 35, 13 Müll animae et corporis nostri, Ambros in Psa. 118, 7, § 7 —**B.** In philos lang (almost confined to Quint.), *a conclusion, a logical sequence*, Quint. 5, 14, 6, 17, 19, 22 sq —* **III.** In gram, *a syllable*, Charis p 1 P

* **cōnexīvus (conn-),** a, um, *adj* [id.], *serving to unite, copulative* conjunctio (atque), Gell 10, 29, 1

1. conexus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from conecto

2. cōnexus (conn-) ūs, *m* [conecto], *a joining together, combination, connection* (several times in Lucr, elsewh rare), Lucr 3, 556, Vitr 10, 1, 5 —In *plur*, Lucr 1, 634, 2, 726, 2, 1020, 5, 443

* **con-fābrĭcor,** atus, ari, *v dep*, *to compose, make* originem vocabuli, Gell. 3, 19, 3

confābŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f* [confabulor], *a conversation, a discoursing together* (eccl. Lat.), Symm Ep 9, 84, Tert. ad Uxor 2, 3 al

confābŭlātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *one who converses* (late Lat) Dei, *with God*, Ambros in Cant Cantic 4, 39, Hier in Ep 2, ad Gal. 4 8

* **con-fabŭlātus,** ūs, *m* [id], *a conversation* (cf confabulatio), Sid Ep 9, 11 *fin*

con-fabŭlor, ātus, āri, *v dep n* and *a.*, *to converse together, to discuss something with one* (ante class and colloq for colloquor) cum aliquâ, Plaut Merc. 1, 2, 76, cf *absol*, id ib 3, 3, 10, so ad aliquam accedere Confabulatum Ter Hec. 1, 2 107 de aliquâ re, Varr ap Gell 13 11, 5 —With *acc.* rem magnam cum aliquo, Plaut Cist. 4, 2, 77

‡ **con-făcĭo,** feci, 3, *to make together* confecerunt = unâ fecerunt, Paul ex Fest p 59, 2 Müll

* **con-fămŭlans,** antis, *Part* [famulor], *serving together* Macr S 1, 17, 69

con-famŭlus, i, *m*, *a fellow servant*, Cassiod H E 1, 19

confarrĕātĭo, ōnis, *f* [confarreo], *an ancient solemn manner of marrying among the Romans*, in which was an offering of bread [far] in the presence of the Pontifex Maximus, or Flamen Dialis, and ten witnesses (opp diffarreatio), Gai Inst. 1, 112, Plin 18, 3, 3, § 10, Arn 4, 140, Serv ad Verg G 1, 31, id ad Verg A 4, 339 and 374, cf Ulp Fragm 9, 1, Inscr Orell. 2648, Dict of Antiq

con-farrĕo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [farreus], *to connect in marriage* (by making an offering of bread; cf. confarreatio; very rare): confarreandi adsuetudo, Tac. A. 4, 16: dum confarreatur, Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 374: confarreatis parentibus geniti, Tac. A. 4, 16: matrimonium confarreatarus, App. M. 10, p. 252, 40.

* **con-fātālis,** e, *adj.*, *jointly dependent on fate, decided by fate;* the Gr. συνειμαρμένος: copulata res est et confatalis, Cic. Fat. 13, 30.

confectio, ōnis, *f.* [conficio] (several times in Cic.; elsewh. rare). **I.** *A making, preparing, producing, arranging, composing, completing:* hujus libri, Cic. Sen. 1, 2; cf. annalium, id. de Or. 2, 12, 52: materiae, id. Div. 1, 51, 116 dub. (B. and K. consectio, v. Orell. *N. cr.*): olei, Pall. Nov. 5; cf. Veg. 6, 10, 2: belli, Cic. Phil. 14, 1, 1: memoriae, id. Part. Or. 7, 26: tributi, i. e. *an exaction*, id. Fl. 9, 20: testamenti, Cod. Just. 6, 23, 27. —* **B.** Concr., *that which is prepared, made*, Pall. Oct. 17, 2.—**II.** *A diminishing, destroying:* escarum, *a chewing, masticating*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134: valetudinis, *a weakening, impairing*, id. Hortens. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 269, 22.

confector, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A maker, preparer, finisher* (rare): coriorum, i. e. *a tanner*, Firm. Math. 3, 9, 7: purpurae, i. e. *a dyer*, Vop. Aur. 29: negotiorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 44, § 108: totius belli, id. Fam. 10, 20, 3: dux et exercitus tanti belli confector, Tac. A. 14, 39 al. — **II.** *A destroyer, consumer:* cardinum, *he who breaks them*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 268, 33: confector et consumptor omnium ignis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41: ferarum, *a slayer*, Suet. Aug. 43; id. Ner. 12; cf. conficio, II.

‡ **confectōrārius** or **confectūrārius,** ii, *m.* [confector], *he who slaughters, a butcher*. Inscr. Orell. 3672; 4167.

‡ **confectōrium,** ii, *n.*, = χοιροσφαγεῖον, *a place where swine are slaughtered*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

* **confectrix,** īcis, *f.* [confector, II.], *that which destroys, a destroyer:* vetustas, Lact. 7, 11, 5 (after a passage of Cicero).

confectūra, ae, *f.* [conficio], *a making, preparing* (post-Aug. and rare): mellis, Col. 9, 14, 5: chartae, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 75: caerulei, id. 33, 13, 57, § 162.

confectus, a, um, *Part.*, from conficio.

con-fercio, no *perf.*, fertum, 4, *v. a.* [farcio], *to stuff* or *cram together, to press close together* (in *verb. finit.* very rare; in *part. perf.* and *P. a.* class.). (*α*) *Verb. finit.:* ventus cum confercit, franguntur montes nimborum, Lucr. 6, 158: se (apes), Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 35: myrrham in follis, Plin. 12, 15, 35, § 68.—(*β*) *Part. perf.:* viā sibi inter confertas naves factā, Liv. 37, 11, 13: quo magis astu Confertos ita acervatim mors accumulabat, Lucr. 6, 1263; cf.: agrestem in arta tecta, Liv. 3, 6, 3.—Hence, **confertus,** a, um, *P. a.;* lit., *pressed together;* hence, **A.** *Pressed close, crowded, thick, dense* (opp. rarus): caeruleum spumat sale confertā rate pulsum, Enn. ap. Prisc. 5, p. 659 P. (Ann. v. 379 Vahl.): tune inane quicquam putes esse, cum ita completa et conferta sint omnia, ut, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 40, 125: plures simul conferti, Liv. 29, 34, 12: in confertā multitudine, *Suet. Tib. 2: agmen, Verg. G. 3, 369 (conjunctum, Serv.): moles, Tac. A. 4, 62.—Esp., **2.** In milit. lang., of the *close, compact* order of battle: ut numquam conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis proeliarentur, Caes. B. G. 5, 16: acies, Auct. B. Afr. 13; Liv. 10. 29, 6; 42, 59, 5; Tac. A. 6, 35; 14, 36; Verg. A. 2, 347. — *Comp.*, Liv. 9, 27, 9. — *Sup.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 24; 2, 23: hostes, Sall. C. 60, 7: turba, Liv. 2, 12, 6; Sall. J. 98, 1: turmatim et quam maxume confertis equis Mauros invadunt, id. ib. 101, 4: conferto gradu inrupere, Tac. A. 12, 35.—**B.** With *abl.*, *stuffed, filled full, full:* ingenti turbā conferta deorum templa, Liv. 45, 2, 7.—Trop.: otiosa vita, plena et conferta voluptatibus, Cic. Sest. 10, 23; so id. Tusc. 3, 19, 44; id. Fin. 2, 20, 64: cibo, id. Cat. 2, 5, 10; *Quint. 5, 14, 27: legio conferta maniplis, Sil. 7, 390.—**Adv.:* **confertē,** in acc. with A. 2. (for the more usual confertim, q. v.), *in a compact body;* only *comp.:* confertius resistentes, Amm. 24, 7, 7.

* **con-fermento,** āre, *v. a.*, *to leaven, ferment through and through*, Tert. adv. Val. 31.

confĕro, contŭli, collātum (conl-), conferre, *v. a.* **I.** *To bring, bear,* or *carry together, to collect, gather* (freq. and class.). **A.** In gen.: ligna circa casam, Nep. Alcib. 10, 4: arma, Vell. 2, 114, 4: cibos ore suo (aves), Quint. 2, 6, 7: undique collatis membris, Hor. A. P. 3 al.: sarcinas in unum locum, Caes. B. G. 1, 24; cf. id. ib. 2, 25: collatis militaribus signis, id. ib. 7, 2: ut premerer sacrā Lauroque collatâque myrto, Hor. C. 3, 4, 19: quo (sc. in proximum horreum) omne rusticum instrumentum, Col. 1, 6, 7: illuc (sc. in castella) parentes et conjuges, Tac. A. 4, 46 *fin.:* dentes in corpore (canes), Ov. M. 3, 236: materiam omnem, antequam dicere ordiamur, Quint. 3, 9, 8: summas (scriptorum) in commentarium et capita, id. 10, 7, 32: plura opera in unam tabulam, id. 8, 5, 26: quae in proximos quinque libros conlata sunt, id. 8, prooem. 1: res Romanas Graeco peregrinoque sermone in historiam, Just. pr. 1; cf. Suet. Caes. 44; cf. I. B. 5. infra.; Quint. 4, 1, 23: rogus inimicis collatus manibus, Petr. 115 *fin.*—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To collect money, treasures,* etc., *for any object, to bring offerings, contribute:* dona mihi, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 20: contulit aes populus, Ov. F. 4, 351; so freq. on monuments: AERE CONLATO, Inscr. Orell. 3648; 74; Suet. Aug. 59: EX AERE CONLATO, Inscr. Orell. 3991: aurum argentumque in publicum, Liv. 28, 36, 3: munera ei, Nep. Ages. 7, 3: tributa quotannis ex censu, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 131: conferre eo minus tributi, Liv. 5, 20, 5: in commune, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 59, § 145; id. Quint. 3, 12: quadringena talenta quotannis Delum, Nep. Arist. 3, 1: (pecunia) ad ejus honores conlata, Cic. Fl. 25, 59: ad honorem tuum pecunias maximas contulisse, id. Verr. 2, 2, 65, § 157: sextantes in capita, Liv. 2, 33, 11: pecunias, Suet. Caes. 19; id. Aug. 57; 30; Just. 3, 6: vinum alius, alius mel, Dig. 41, 1, 7; 47, 7, 3 pr.: sua bona in medium, ib. 37, 6, 1 pr.: magnam partem patrimonii alicui rei, ib. 50, 4, 5: cum et Socrati collatum sit ad victum, Quint. 12, 7, 9.—*Absol.:* nos dabimus, nos conferemus, nostro sumptu, non tuo, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 39.—Hence, **b.** Trop., like the Gr. συμφέρω (v. Lidd. and Scott in h. v. 5.), *to be useful, profitable, to profit, serve, be of use to* (= prosum; cf. also conduco, II.; post-Aug., and only in the third person; most freq. in Quint.); constr. with *ad, in*, the *dat.*, *inf.*, or *absol.* (*α*) With *ad:* naturane plus ad eloquentiam conferat an doctrina, Quint. 2, 19, 1; so id. 1, 8, 7; 2, 5, 1; 3, 6, 7 al.; Cels. 6, 6, 1; Col. 12, prooem. § 6; Suet. Tib. 4.—*(*β*) With *in:* rursus in alia plus prior (exercitatio) confert, Quint. 10, 7, 26.—(*γ*) With *dat.:* Gracchorum eloquentiae multum contulisse matrem, Quint. 1, 1, 6; so id. prooem. § 6; 2, 9, 2; 3, 7, 12 al.; Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 54; 20, 23, 98, § 261; 29, 1, 6, § 13; Suet. Vesp. 6.—(*δ*) With *subj. inf.:* incipiente incremento confert alterna folia circum obruere, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 83. — (*ε*) *Absol.:* multum veteres etiam Latini conferunt, imprimis copiam verborum, Quint. 1, 8, 8; 2, 5, 16; 4, 2, 123 al.; cf. Sillig ad Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 67.—**2.** *To bring into connection, to unite, join, connect:* membris collatis, of an embrace, Lucr. 4, 1101; cf. ora, App. M. 5, p. 161, 17: fontes e quibus collatae aquae flumen emittunt, Curt. 7, 11, 3: capita, *to lay heads together* (in conferring, deliberating, etc.), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 12, § 31; Liv. 2, 45, 7: pedem, *to go* or *come with one*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 41; so, gradum (= congredi), id. Men. 3, 3, 30; id. Ps. 2, 4, 17; Verg. A. 6, 488.—Of chemical union: dissimiles et dispares res in unam potestatem, Vitr. 2, 6, 4.—**b.** Trop.: collatis viribus, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 17; cf.: conferre vires in unum, Liv. 33, 19, 7: collata omnium vota in unius salutem, Plin. Pan. 23, 5: e singulis frustis collata oratio, Quint. 8, 5, 27; cf. id. 2, 9, 3: velut studia inter nos conferebamus, id. 4, prooem. § 1.—So esp. of conferences, consultations, etc., *to consult together, confer, consider* or *talk over together:* si quid res feret, coram inter nos conferemus, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 1: sollicitudines nostras inter nos, id. Fam. 6, 21, 2: rationes, id. Att 5, 21, 12: familiares sermones cum aliquo, *to unite in familiar conversation with*, id. Off. 2, 11, 39: cum hoc in viā sermonem contulit, id. Inv. 2, 4, 14; cf.: cum aliquo aut sermones aut consilia, id. Phil. 2, 15, 38: consilia ad adulescentes, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 64; cf.: consilia dispersim antea habita, Suet. Caes. 80: injurias, *to deliberate together concerning*, Tac. Agr. 15; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2.—*Absol.:* omnes sapientes decet conferre et fabulari, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 8.—With a *rel.-clause:* fusi contulerimus inter nos . . . quid finis, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, 4: ibi conferentibus, quid animorum Hispanis esset, Liv. 27, 20, 4.—**3.** *To bring* or *join together in a hostile manner, to set together* (most freq. in milit. lang.): (Galli) cum Fontejo ferrum ac manus contulerunt, Cic. Font. 5, 12 (1, 2): signa cum Alexandrinis, id. Pis 21, 49; cf.: collatis signis depugnare, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 44; Cic. Imp. Pomp. 23, 66: arma cum aliquo, Nep. Eum. 11, 5; 3, 6; cf.: arma inter se, Liv. 21, 1, 2: castra cum hoste, id. 26, 12, 14; cf.: castra castris, id. 23, 28, 9; 8, 23, 9; Cic. Div. 2, 55, 114; Caes. B. C. 3, 79: pedem cum pede, *to fight foot to foot*, Liv. 28, 2, 6; cf.: pede conlato, id. 6, 12, 10; 10, 29, 6; 26, 39, 12 al.: gradum cum aliquo, id. 7, 33, 11: pectora luctantia nexu pectoribus, Ov. M. 6, 242: stat conferre manum Aeneae, Verg. A. 12, 678: prima movet Cacus collatā proelia dextrā, Ov. F. 1, 569: collatis cursibus hastas conicere, Val. Fl. 6, 270: seque viro vir contulit, Verg. A. 10, 735.—Poet.: inter sese duri certamina belli, Verg. A. 10, 147: contra conferre manu certamina pugnae, Lucr. 4, 843: collato Marte, Ov. M. 12, 379.—*Absol.:* mecum confer, ait, *fight with me*, Ov. M. 10, 603.—**b.** Transf. from milit. affairs to lawsuits: pedem, *to encounter, come in contact with one, to attack:* non possum magis pedem conferre, ut aiunt, aut propius accedere? Cic. Planc. 19, 48: pedem cum singulis, Quint. 5, 13, 11; cf. id. 8, 6, 51; cf.: qui illi concedi putem utilius esse quod postulat quam signa conferri, Cic. Att. 7, 5, 5.—Poet.: lites, *to contend, quarrel*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 54.—**4.** *To bring together for comparison, to compare;* constr. with *cum, inter se, ad*, the *dat.*, or *acc.* only. (*α*) With *cum:* quem cum eo (sc. Democrito) conferre possumus non modo ingenii magnitudine sed etiam animi? Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 73; so id. Verr. 2, 4, 52, § 115: ut non conferam vitam neque existimationem tuam cum illius, id. ib. 2, 4, 20, § 45; id. Sull. 26, 72: cum maximis minima, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 6, 17; Quint. 5, 13, 12; 8, 4, 2 al.: nostras leges cum illorum Lycurgo et Dracone et Solone, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 197; cf.: illa cum Graeciā, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 2; v. also *δ*. —(*β*) With *inter se* (rare): vitam inter se utriusque conferte, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20.—*(*γ*) With *ad:* bos ad bovem collatus, Varr. L. L. 9, § 28 Müll.—(*δ*) With *dat.:* tempora praesentia praeteritis, Lucr. 2, 1166: parva magnis, Cic. Or. 4, 14: alicui illud, id. Inv. 2, 50, 151: lanam tinctam Tyriae lacernae, Quint. 12, 10, 75: ingenia ingeniis, Sen. Contr. 5, 33: illam puellis, Prop. 1, 5, 7; 1, 4, 9: nil jucundo amico, Hor. S. 1, 5, 44: (Pausanias et Lysander) ne minimā quidem ex parte Lycurgi legibus et disciplinae conferendi sunt, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76; cf. supra, *α*.—(*ε*) With *acc.* only: tesseram hospitalem, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 88: conferte Verrem: non ut hominem cum homine comparetis, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 54, § 121: exemplum, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 85; Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 14; Ov. M. 7, 696: nec cum quaereretur gener Tarquinio, quisquam Romanae juventutis ullā arte conferri potuit, Liv. 1, 39, 4; Suet. Caes. 47: census, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 159.—Of documents: haec omnia summā curā et diligentiā recognita et conlata sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 190.—**5.** With the idea of shortening by bringing together (cf. colligo), *to compress, abridge, condense, make* or *be brief:* quam potero in verba conferam paucissima, Plaut. Men. prol. 6; cf.: in pauca, ut occupatus nunc sum, confer, quid velis, id. Ps. 1, 3, 44: rem in pauca, id. Poen. 5, 4, 68; and: in pauca verba, id. As. 1, 1, 75; id. Pers. 4, 4, 109: totam Academiam . . . ex duobus libris contuli in quattuor, Cic. Att. 13, 13, 1: ut in pauca conferam, id. Caecin. 6, 17: sua verba in duos versus, Ov. F. 1, 162: ex immensā diffusāque legum copiā optima quaeque et necessaria in paucissimos libros, Suet. Caes. 44.—

***6.** *To join in bringing forward, to propose unitedly* (as a law; cf. fero, II. B. 8. b.): cur enim non confertis, ne sit conubium divitibus et pauperibus, Liv. 4, 4, 9 Weissenb. ad loc.

II. (Con intens.) *To bear, carry, convey, direct a thing somewhere* (in haste, for protection, etc.); and conferre se, *to betake* or *turn one's self anywhere, to go* (very freq. and class.). **A.** Prop. **1.** In gen. (α) With the designation of the goal: quo me miser conferam? Gracch. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 56, 214: qui cum se suaque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium contulissent, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: se suaque eo, id. ib. 3, 28: se suaque in naves, Nep. Them. 2, 7 al.: iter Brundisium versus, Cic. Att. 3, 4 *med.;* cf.: iter eo, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 4: suas rationes et copias in illam provinciam, id. Imp. Pomp. 7, 17: legiones in mediam aciem, Auct. B. Alex. 39; Auct. B. Afr. 60: quos eodem audita Cannensis clades contulerat, Liv. 23, 17, 8: parentes illuc, Tac. A. 4, 46: se Rhodum conferre, Cic. de Or. 3, 56, 213: se Laodiceam, Lent. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 4: se Colonas, Nep. Paus. 3, 3: quo se fusa acies, Liv. 9, 16, 1 al.: se ad Tissaphernem, Nep. Alcib. 5, 2; so, se ad Pharnabazum, id. Con. 2, 1: se in fugam, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22: sese in pedes, Enn. ap. Non. p. 518, 20; Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 7 (cf.: conicere se in pedes, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 13).—Of things: pituita eo se umorve confert, Cels. 2, 12.—(β) *Absol.:* pulcre haec confertur ratis, *is borne away,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 27.—**2.** Esp., in Ov. M. (cf. abeo, II.): aliquem in aliquid, *to change into, transform to something:* aliquem in saxum, Ov. M. 4, 278: versos vultus (poet. circumlocution for se) in hanc, id. ib. 9, 348: corpus in album volucrem, id. ib. 12, 145.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to bring, turn, direct something to;* and conferre se, *to turn, apply, devote one's self to,* etc.: quo mortuo me ad pontificem Scaevolam contuli, Cic. Lael. 1, 1: (Crassus) cum initio aetatis ad amicitiam se meam contulisset, id. Brut. 81, 281; id. Fam. 11, 29, 2: qui se ad senatûs auctoritatem, ad libertatem vestram contulerunt, id. Phil. 4, 2, 5; id. Ac. 1, 9, 34: se ad studium scribendi, id. Arch. 3, 4: se ad studia litterarum, id. ib. 7, 16; cf. Suet. Gram. 24: meus pater eam seditionem in tranquillum conferet (the figure taken from the sea when in commotion), Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 16: verba ad rem, *to bring words to actions,* i. e. *to pass from words to deeds,* Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 4; id. Hec. 3, 1, 17: suspitionem in Capitonem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100: ut spes votaque sua non prius ad deos quam ad principum aures conferret, Tac. A. 4, 39: lamentationes suas etiam in testamentum, id. ib. 15, 68.—More freq., in partic., **2.** With the access. idea of application or communication, *to devote* or *apply something to a certain purpose, to employ, direct, confer, bestow upon, give, lend, grant, to transfer to* (a favorite word with Cic.). (α) With *dat.:* dona quid cessant mihi Conferre? Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 20: tibi munera, Prop. 2, 3, 25; Nep. Ages. 7, 3: victoribus praemia, Suet. Calig. 20: puellae quinquaginta milia nummûm, Plin. Ep. 6, 32, 2: fructum alio, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 60; Dig. 37, 6, 1, § 24.—(β) With *ad* and *acc.:* hostiles exuvias ornatum ad urbis et posterum gloriam, Tac. A. 3, 72: Mithridates omne reliquum tempus non ad oblivionem veteris belli, sed ad comparationem novi contulit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 9: omne studium atque omne ingenium ad populi Romani gloriam laudemque celebrandam, id. Arch. 9, 19; id. Fam. 10, 1, 3: omnem meam curam atque operam ad philosophiam, id. ib. 4, 3, 4: omnem tuum amorem omnemque tuam prudentiam . . . confer ad eam curam, id. Att. 7, 1, 2: animum ad fodiendos puteos, Auct. B. Alex. 9: ad naturae suae non vitiosae genus consilium vivendi omne, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 120: orationem omnem ad misericordiam, id. Lig. 1, 1.—(γ) With *in:* omnes curas cogitationesque in rem publicam, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 2: diligentiam in valetudinem tuam, id. Fam. 16, 4, 4: praedas ac manubias suas non in monumenta deorum immortalium, neque in urbis ornamenta conferre, sed, etc., id. Agr. 2, 23, 60: in eos, quos speramus nobis profuturos, non dubitamus officia conferre, id. Off. 1, 15, 48; so, plurimum benignitatis in eum, id. ib. 1, 16, 50; id. Lael. 19, 70: curam restituendi Capitolii in L. Vestinum confert, i. e. *assigns to, charges with,* Tac. H. 4, 53: in unius salutem collata omnium vota, Plin. Pan. 23, 5.—(δ) With *erga:* commemoratio benevolentiae ejus, quam erga me a pueritiâ contulisses, Cic. Fam. 10, 5, 1.—**3.** With *aliquid ad* or *in aliquem* or *aliquid, to refer* or *ascribe something to* a person or thing as its possessor, author (in a good, and freq. in a bad sense), *to attribute, impute, assign, ascribe to one, to lay to the charge of:* species istas hominum in deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77: res ad imperium deorum, Lucr. 6, 54: permulta in Plancium, quae ab eo numquam dicta sunt, conferuntur . . . Stomachor vero, cum aliorum non me digna in me conferuntur, Cic. Planc. 14, 35; id. Fam. 5, 5, 2: mortis illius invidiam in L. Flaccum, id. Fl. 17, 41: suum timorem in rei frumentariae simulationem angustiasque itinerum, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: sua vitia et suam culpam in senectutem, Cic. Sen. 5, 14: hanc ego de re publicâ disputationem in Africani personam et Phili contuli, id. Att. 4, 16, 2.—So esp.: culpam in aliquem, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 156; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 97; Cic. Att. 9, 2, a, 1: causam in aliquem, id. ib. 12, 31, 1; Liv. 5, 11, 6; cf.: causam in tempus, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 228.—**4.** *To transfer to a fixed point of time, fix, assign, refer, appoint, put off, defer, postpone* (cf. differo): Carthaginis expugnationem in hunc annum, Liv. 27, 7, 5: in posterum diem iter suum contulit, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 3: omnia in mensem Martium, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 24: aliquid in ambulationis tempus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1: eam pecuniam in rei publicae magnum aliquod tempus, id. Off. 3, 24, 93: quod in longiorem diem conlaturus fuisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 40 *fin.:* alicujus consulatum in annum aliquem, Plin. Pan. 61.—Rarely of place: idoneum locum in agris nactus . . . ibi adventum expectare Pompei eoque omnem belli rationem conferre constituit, Caes. B. C. 3, 81 *fin.*—**5.** *To bring on, cause, occasion, induce:* pestem alicui, Col. 1, 5, 4: candorem mollitiamque, Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 175.

con-ferrūmĭno (-**ferūmĭno**), āre, *v. a., to cement, to solder together,* Plin. 27, 8, 45, § 69.

confertē, *adv.,* v. confercio, *P. a. fin.*

confertim, *adv.* [confertus, A. 2.], *in a compact body, closely;* in milit. lang., of marches, battles, etc. (very rare): sese recipere, Sall. J. 50, 5: et pugnant et cedunt, Liv. 31, 43, 3; 21, 8, 9 Weissenb. ad loc.

confertus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from confercio, q. v.

con-ferūmĭno, v. conferrumino.

conferva, ae, *f.* [conferveo], *a kind of water plant* (so called on account of its healing power), Plin. 27, 8, 45, § 69 (in App. Herb. 59 called consolida).

confervē-făcĭo, ĕre, *v. a.* [id.], *to make glowing* or *melting:* aes aurumque, Lucr. 6, 353 (Lachm. conferve facit).

con-fervĕo, ēre, *v. n., to seethe, boil together* (very rare). **I.** In gen., Pall. 1, 35, 13.—**II.** In medic. lang., of broken limbs, *to heal, grow together,* Cels. 8, 10, 1 al.

confervesco, ferbui (cf. ferveo, and Prisc. p. 866 P.), 3, *v. inch. n.* [conferveo], *to begin to boil, to become heated, grow hot* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Prop.: aër conclusus versando confervescit, Vitr. 5, 3; 2, 6, 4: granum, si tegulis subjaceat, confervescere, Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 302 al.—**B.** Trop.: mea cum conferbuit ira, * Hor. S. 1, 2, 71.—**II.** In medic. lang., of broken limbs, *to heal, grow together:* si quando ossa non conferbuerunt, Cels. 8, 10, 7; cf. id. 8, 10, 1; 8, 8, 7.

confessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confiteor], *a confession, acknowledgment.* **I.** In gen. (in good prose; esp. freq. in Cic. and Quint.), with *gen. obj.:* errati sui, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: ignorationis, id. Ac. 1, 12, 44; cf.: inscitiae suae, Quint. 2, 11, 2: captae pecuniae, Cic. Clu. 53, 148: culpae, Liv. 21, 18, 5; 36, 27, 6: paenitentiae, Quint. 11, 1, 76: vitiorum, Tac. A. 2, 33: facinoris, Suet. Tib. 19.—In *plur.:* cum ad vos indicia, litteras, confessiones communis exitii detuli, Cic. Sest. 69, 145.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* ea erat confessio caput rerum Romam esse, Liv. 1, 45, 3; so id. 2, 7, 7; 42, 47, 8 al.—With *pron. pers.:* sua, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 47, § 104; 2, 5, 64, § 166; Liv. 28, 40, 11: confessionibus suis, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 15.—With *gen. subj.:* illorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 40, § 103: inimicorum, id. Red. Quir. 1, 1: omnium, Vell. 2, 43: illa Ciceronis, Quint. 11, 1, 44: adversarii, id. 4, 4, 4; cf. ipsorum, Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 18 al.: extera corporum indubitatas confessiones habent, i. e. *proofs of the healing power* (of assafœtida), id. 22, 23, 49, § 103.—With *de* and *abl.:* immo si actionem stultissimasque de se, nefarias de patre confessiones audisses? Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2: ipsorum de somno piscium confessio, Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 18.—With abstr. subjects: ea confessionem faciunt, non defensionem, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 15.—**II.** Esp. **A.** As a fig. of speech, Quint. 9, 2, 17; 12, 1, 33.—**B.** In eccl. Lat. **1.** *A creed, avowal of belief:* fidei, Greg. M. Ep. 7, 5: nostra, Vulg. Heb. 3, 1.—**2.** *An acknowledgment of Christ.* (α) In gen., Vulg. Rom. 10, 10.—(β) Esp., *an acknowledgment of Christ* under torture; and hence, transf., *torture, suffering* for religion's sake, Lact. Mort. Pers. 1 *init.*

confessor, ōris, *m.* [confiteor] (only in eccl. Lat.; opp. negator), *a confessor of Christianity, a martyr,* Lact. Mort. Pers. 35; Sid. Ep. 7, 17 al.

confessōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [confessor]; in the jurists, *of* or *pertaining to confession* or *acknowledgment:* actio, Dig. 8, 5, 2; 8, 5, 4; 9, 2, 23; 9, 2, 25 al.

confessus, a, um, *Part.,* from confiteor.

con-festim, *adv.* [kindr. with festinus, festino, from fero], *immediately, speedily, without delay, forthwith* (class. in prose and poetry): abi ad thensaurum jam confestim clanculum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 69: rem administrandam arbitror sine ullâ morâ et confestim gerendam, Cic. Phil. 5, 12, 31: confestim aut ex intervallo aliquid consequi, id. Inv. 1, 28, 43; 2, 12, 42: sequi, Sisenn. ap. Charis. p. 176 P.: insequi, Lucr. 4, 340 (315); Quint. 4, 2, 54: se subsequi (cohortes) jubet, Caes. B. G. 4, 32; cf. id. ib. 5, 18; Liv. 44, 3, 2 et saep.: huc advolavit, Cic. Clu. 67, 192: ad eam, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77; Liv. 1, 32, 11; 2, 7, 12 et saep.: alacres admittier orant, Verg. A. 9, 231; * Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 9: Pandatariam festinavit, Suet. Calig. 15; Col. 2, 10, 16: ut Hostus cecidit, confestim Romana inclinatur acies, Liv. 1, 12, 3; cf. Suet. Aug. 10.—Cf. upon this art. Hand, Turs. II. p. 103 sq.

(**con-festīnātĭo,** a false read. for cum festinatione, App. M. 10, p. 233.)

‡ **confēta sus,** *a sow offered in sacrifice with all her young,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 57, 21 Müll. (cf. Verg. A. 8, 43).

confexim, v. conficio *init.*

* **con-fībŭla,** ae, *f., a wooden double cramp, clincher:* ligneae, Cato, R. R. 12.

confĭcĭens, entis, v. conficio, *P. a.*

confĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3 (*perf. subj.* confexim, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 39; in *pass.,* besides the regular form conficior, freq., but not in Cic., in acc. with fio, fieri: confit, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 7; Lucr. 4, 291; Col. 2, 15, 1; Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 103; 31, 7, 40, § 83; Macr. S. 1, 14, 13; id. Somn. Scip. 2, 3; 1, 2: confiunt, Lucr. 4, 738; Arn. 7, 219: confiat, Col. 1, 8, 12; Lucr. 4, 929 Lachm.: confiant, Imp. Leo, Cod. 2, 7, 11: confieret, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15, A, 3; 9, 7, A, 1; Liv. 5, 50, 7: confierent, Suet. Caes. 20; Arn. 2, 73: confieri, Lucr. 2, 1069; 5, 889; Caes. B. G. 7, 58; Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 1; Verg. A. 4, 116; v. Forbig. ad loc.; Tac. A. 15, 59; cf. Neue, Formenl. II. p. 611), *v. a.* [facio]. **I.** *To make a thing completely ready, to make, prepare, bring about, complete, accomplish, execute,* etc. (except in Quint., freq. in all periods and species of composition). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: nisi cottidiano sesquiopus confeceris, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 67; cf. pensum, id. Merc. 2, 3, 81; id. Pers. 2, 4, 1: eme lanam, unde pallium conficiatur, id. Mil. 3, 1, 93; cf.: anulum, pallium, soccos suâ manu, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127: vestem, id. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 59; Suet. Aug. 73: ligna ad fornacem, *to make ready, prepare for,* Cato, R. R. 16; cf.: conficere atque contexere villos ovium, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: aurum et argentum, Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 157: frumenta (with molere), id. 7, 56, 57, § 191: tabulas litteris Graecis, *to write, draw up,* Caes. B. G. 1, 29;

cf.: libros Graeco sermone, *to compose, write*, Nep. Hann. 13, 2; and librum Graece, id. Att. 18, 6: tabulas, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 23, § 60: orationes, Nep. Cato, 3, 3: illam partem superiorem orationis, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 121: nuptias, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 22; Suet. Claud. 26: bellum, Caes. B. G. 1, 54; Sall. C. 51, 5; Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 3; Liv. 21, 40, 11; so, duella, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 254 al.; cf. proelium, Sall. C. 61, 1: tantum facinus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 76; cf. caedem, Nep. Dion, 10, 1: legitima quaedam, id. Phoc. 4, 2: residua diurni actus, Suet. Aug. 78: mandata, Cic. Planc. 11, 28; id. Phil. 9, 3, 6; id. Q. Fr. 2, 12 (14), 3; Sall. J. 12, 4: omnibus rebus magnâ curâ, multâ operâ et labore confectis, Cic. Att. 16, 16, B, 8: ad eas res conficiendas biennium sibi satis esse ducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: negotium, id. B. C. 1, 29; Cic. Att. 1, 16, 5: quibus rebus confectis, Sall. C. 46, 1; Nep. Pelop. 3, 3; Caes. B. G. 1, 13: confecto legationis officio, id. B. C. 3, 103.—**2.** Esp. **a.** In the lang. of business, *to settle, close a bargain, finish*, etc.; *absol.*: tu cum Apellâ Chio confice de columnis, Cic. Att. 12, 19, 1: quod si mihi permisisses, confecissem cum coheredibus, id. Fam. 7, 2, 1: de Acutiliano negotio quod mihi mandaras ... confeceram, id. Att. 1, 5, 4.—**b.** Of space or distance traversed, *to pass over, accomplish, traverse, go over, make, accomplish*: iter, Cic. Att. 4, 14, 2; Caes. B. G. 2, 12; Nep. Ages. 4, 4 al.; cf.: tertiam partem itineris, id. Eum. 8, 6; and poet.: nos immensum spatiis confecimus aequor, Verg. G. 2, 541: cursum, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 1; Verg. A. 5, 362: cursum vitae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: cursus annuos conficit sol, id. N. D. 1, 31, 87; 2, 20, 52: longam viam, id. Sen. 2, 6: celeritate incredibili longissimas vias, Suet. Caes. 57.—Rarely of space occupied: tecta facturi, ut mille passuum conficiatur, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 8 (14).—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to produce, cause, make, bring about, effect*: sollicitudines mihi, Ter. And. 4, 1, 26: geminas nuptias, id. ib. 4, 1, 50; cf.: aliquid mali gnato, id. Heaut. 5, 3, 1: pacem, id. ib. 5, 2, 45: motus animorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 324.—With two *accs.*: animum auditoris mitem et misericordem, Cic. Inv. 1, 55, 106: reditum alicui, *to procure*, id. Fam. 9, 13, 4.—Also *absol.*, *to be efficient, to accomplish a direct result, be an active cause* (philos. t. t.): aliae causae ipsae conficiunt, aliae vim aliquam ad conficiendum afferunt, Cic. Part. Or. 26, 93.—**2.** Of time, *to complete, finish, end, spend, pass*: cum sexaginta annos confecerit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: centum annos, id. Or. 52, 176: diem, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 78: tum denique judicetur beatusne fuerit, cum extremum vitae diem morte confecerit, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 76: annuum tempus, id. Att. 15, 15, 4: omnem vitae suae cursum in labore corporis atque in animi contentione (just before: ut in amore et voluptatibus adulescentiam suam collocaret), id. Cael. 17, 39: annuum munus, id. Fam. 2, 12, 1: biennium, id. Quint. 12, 40: suas horas (somnus), Sil. 4, 89: aequinoctium, Col. 2, 8, 2; cf. brumam, id. 9, 14, 12; Plin. 18, 26, 63, § 232: commissum ac profligatum bellum, Liv. 8, 25, 5; Flor. 2, 15, 2.—**3.** In philos. lang., *to bring forward* as proved, *to show, deduce*: conclusio est, quae ex eis quae ante dicta sunt, conficit, quid necessario consequatur, Auct. Her. 4, 30, 41 *fin.*; Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 53; hence, conficior, *to follow logically* (from something), *to be deduced*; with *ex*: cum id perspicuum sit, quod conficiatur ex ratiocinatione, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 72; so Quint. 5, 14, 5; 14, 22; 9, 4, 69; and *absol.*, Cic. Inv. 1, 47, 87 al.—**II.** Transf., *to diminish, lessen, weaken an object; to sweep away, destroy, kill, wear out, consume.* **A.** Prop.: dentes intimi escas conficiunt, *grind*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134; so Liv. 2, 32, 10; Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 160; cf. cibos, *to digest*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137; Plin. 11, 37, 68, § 180 al.: ignes Conficerent vulgo silvas, arbusta cremarent, Lucr. 1, 905; cf.: conficere, omnia igni, frigore, id. 1, 536: patrimonium suum (corresp. with dissipare), Cic. Fl. 36, 90: sapiens si fame ipse conficiatur ... vir bonus, ne ipse frigore conficiatur, etc., id. Off. 3, 6, 29.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: ipse conficior venisse tempus cum possim, etc., Cic. Att. 10, 18, 3: nihil est opere et manu factum, quod non conficiat et consumat vetustas, id. Marcell. 4, 11: quae vetustas est, quae vim divinam conficere possit? id. Div. 2, 57, 117.—In *part. perf.*: sicut fortis equus ... senio confectu' quiescit, *impaired, weakened*, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 5, 14; and so very freq.: confectus senectute, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: aetate, Sall. J. 9, 4; Cat. 68, 119: aevo, Verg. A. 11, 85: senectâ, Ov. M. 6, 37: cum corporis morbo tum animi dolore, Cic. Mur. 40, 86; cf. id. Fin. 1, 12, 41; id. Att. 11, 11, 1: multis gravibusque vulneribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 25; 3, 5; Sall. J. 60, 7: curâ, Ter. And. 2, 1, 4: dolore, Cat. 65, 1.—Without *abl.*: ut fessos confectosque aggrediantur, *exhausted*, Liv. 1, 23, 9; cf.: confectus et saucius, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 24: artus, Lucr. 3, 947: ego te hic hac offatim conficiam, *to cut in pieces*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 52: Athenienses, *to subdue*, Nep. Lys. 1, 1; so, provinciam, Cic. Inv. 2, 37, 111; Liv. 26, 21, 2; 28, 28, 7; 40, 28, 8; 41, 12, 3; cf. Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28; Liv. 27, 5, 3; 40, 35, 4: duos hostium exercitus, id. 2, 40, 13: me (sica illa) paene confecit, *killed*, Cic. Mil. 14, 37: alterum Curiatium, Liv. 1, 25, 10; cf. saucium, id. 42, 16, 1: Caligulam vulneribus triginta, Suet. Calig. 58: maximam vim serpentium (ibes), Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101; so of the killing of animals, Suet. Claud. 21; id. Dom. 19; Lampr. Com. 13 al.; cf. confector, II.; and in mal. part., Suet. Ner. 29 (v. the passage in its connection).—**B.** Trop.: conficere aliquem verbis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 49: (captivos) omnibus notis ignominiisque, Liv. 22, 61, 9: lectio non cruda sed multa iteratione mollita et velut confecta, Quint. 10, 1, 19: sidus confectum, *its influence has ceased, it has set*, Plin. 16, 23, 36, § 87; 18, 25, 57, § 207.—**III.** In gen., *to prepare, provide, procure, to bring together*, = colligo: virginem, Quam amabat, eam confeci sine molestiâ, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 6 Ruhnk.; so, centurias, *to secure their votes*, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 5, 18; cf.: suam tribum necessariis suis, Cic. Planc. 18, 45: hortos mihi, id. Att. 12, 37, 2: bibliothecam, id. ib. 1, 7 *fin.*: exercitum difficili rei publicae tempore, id. Imp. Pomp. 21, 61: exercitus maximos, id. Att. 8, 11, 2; cf.: armata milia centum, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: (serpentum) magnam multitudinem (just before, colligere), Nep. Hann. 10, 5: erat ei de ratiunculâ apud me pauxillulum nummorum, id ut conficerem: confeci, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 4: permagnam pecuniam ex illâ re, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 52, § 138; cf.: conficiendae pecuniae rationes, id. Fl. 9, 20.—Hence, **conficiens**, entis, *P. a.* (acc. to I.), *effecting, causing, producing, efficient* (rare, and only in Cic.): causae, Cic. Part. Or. 26, 93: corporis bonorum conficientia (τὰ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ποιητικά), *productive of physical good*, id. Fin. 5, 27, 81 Madv.: civitas conficientissima litterarum, *very carefully noting down every thing*, id. Fl. 19, 44.

confictio, ōnis, *f.* [confingo], *an inventing, fabricating*: criminis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 35.—*Absol.*: confictionis argumentatio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11, 81.

* **conficto**, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to counterfeit, feign*, Naev. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 107 Müll.

confictor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who fabricates a thing, a fabricator* (late Lat.): falsi, Paul. Nol. 21, 4.

confictus, a, um, *Part.*, from confingo, and from configo.

con-fīdejussor, ōris, *m.*, *a joint-surety* (jurid. Lat.), Dig. 2, 14, 23 al.

con-fīdēlis, is, *m.*, *a fellow-believer* (eccl. Lat.), Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 3.

confīdens, entis, v. confido, *P. a.*

confīdenter, *adv.*, v. confido, *P. a. fin.*

confīdentĭa, ae, *f.* [confidens]. **I.** *A firm trust in a thing, confidence* (thus very rare): scapularum, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 3.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: confidentia'st inimicos meos me posse perdere, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 73.—*Absol.*: occidit spes nostra: nusquam stabulum'st confidentiae, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 3.—**II.** As a quality or habit, *self-confidence, boldness*; in a good and bad sense (class.). **A.** In a good sense (cf. fiducia): confidentia omnis orationis, Naev. ap. Non. p. 262, 24; cf.: duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, confidentiam et vocem, defuisse, Cic. Rep. 3, 30, 42; cf. Non. ib.; Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 2; id. Capt. 4, 2, 25; 4, 2, 32; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 9.—More freq., **B.** In a bad sense (cf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14, s. v. confido, *P. a.*, B.), *audacity, impudence*: atrocem coërce confidentiam, Pac. ap. Non. p. 262, 10; Att. ib. 16: at confidentiâ militia militatur multo magis quam pondere, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 49; Ter. And. 5, 3, 5; id. Eun. 5, 1, 23; Cic. Fl. 4, 10; id. Phil. 2, 40, 104; Quint. 11, 3, 160 (opp. fiducia); id. 12, 5, 2; and metus, * Suet. Calig. 51.

* **confīdentĭlŏquus**, a, um, *adj.* [confidens-loquor], *speaking confidently* or *audaciously*; in *comp.*: nihil est confidentiloquius quam urbani adsidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 164.

con-fīdo, fīsus sum, 3, *v. n.*, *to trust confidently in something, confide in, rely firmly upon, to believe, be assured of* (as an enhancing of sperare, Cic. Att. 6, 9, 1; Nep. Milt. 1, 1; freq. and class. in prose and poetry); constr. with *abl.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, with *dat.*, rarely with *de*, *ut*, or *absol.* (α) With *abl.* (in *verb. finit.* very rare with personal object): aut corporis firmitate aut fortunae stabilitate, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 40: copiâ et facultate causae, id. Rosc. Com. 1, 2; id. Tusc. 5, 3, 8: illum, quo antea confidebant, metuunt, id. Att. 8, 13, 2; id. Clu. 1, 1: naturâ loci, Caes. B. G. 3, 9; 7, 68; id. B. C. 1, 58: castrorum propinquitate, id. ib. 1, 75 *fin.*; 3, 83; Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 4: jurejurando, Suet. Caes. 86; cf.: neque milites alio duce plus confidere aut audere, Liv. 21, 4, 4: socio Ulixe, Ov. M. 13, 240 (v. also under γ).—So esp. with *part. pass.*: confisus, a, um: neque Caesar opus intermittit confisus praesidio legionum trium, Caes. B. C. 1, 42; 1, 75; 3, 106; Auct. B. Alex. 10, 5, Auct. B. G. 8, 3; 8, 15; Auct. B. Afr. 49: tam potenti duce confisus, Liv. 24, 5, 12; 28, 42, 12: nullâ aliâ urbe, Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 4; Lentul. ib. 12, 15, 3: patientiâ nostrâ, Plin. Pan. 68, 2: senatus consulto, Suet. Caes. 86.—(β) With *acc.* and *inf.* (so most freq. in all per.), Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 1; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 108; id. Ad. 5, 3, 40; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 69, § 177; id. Off. 3, 2, 5; id. Att. 1, 10, 2; 6, 7, 1; 6, 9, 1 al.; Caes. B. G. 1, 23 *fin.*; id. B. C. 2, 10; Sall. C. 17, 7; id. J. 26, 1; Nep. Milt. 1, 1; Liv. 4, 32, 6; 36, 40, 2; 44, 13, 7; Quint. 5, 12, 17; 11, 1, 92; Suet. Caes. 29; id. Oth. 10; Ov. M. 9, 256: (venti et sol) siccare prius confidunt omnia posse Quam, etc., Lucr. 5, 391.—(γ) With *dat.* (very freq.; and so almost always of personal objects): me perturbasset ejus sententia, nisi vestrae virtuti constantiaeque confiderem, Cic. Phil. 5, 1, 2; cf. id. Att. 16, 16, A, 5; 1, 9, 2: cui divinationi, id. Fam. 6, 6, 4: his rebus magis quam causae suae, id. Inv. 1, 16, 22; id. Verr. 2, 2, 28, § 69; id. Sest. 64, 135; id. Mil. 23, 61; id. Fin. 1, 9, 31; Liv. 38, 48, 13: virtuti militum, Caes. B. C. 3, 24: cui (peditum parti) maxime confidebat, id. ib. 2, 40: equitatui, id. ib. 3, 94; Auct. B. Afr. 60: fidei Romanae, Liv. 21, 19, 10; 22, 18, 8; 29, 12, 1; 40, 12, 15 al.: huic legioni Caesar confidebat maxime, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; 1, 42.—Esp. freq. with *sibi*, *to rely on one's self, have confidence in one's self*: neque illi sibi confisi ex portâ prodire sunt ausi, Caes. B. C. 3, 7: dum sibi uterque confideret, id. ib. 3, 10; Cic. Fl. 1, 5; id. Clu. 23, 63; id. Har. Resp. 16, 35; id. Ac. 2, 11, 36; id. Fin. 3, 8, 29; id. Lael. 5, 17; 9, 30; id. Rep. 3, 13, 23; Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 16, 6; Auct. B. Afr. 19; Sen. Tranq. 14, 2; id. Ep. 72, 2; Liv. 4, 18, 1: fidei legionum, Auct. B. Alex. 6, 2: suae virtuti, Liv. 3, 67, 5; 21, 57, 12: felicitati regis sui, Curt. 3, 14, 4: Graecorum erga se benevolentiae, id. 4, 10, 16; 7, 7, 28; 7, 9, 1; 9, 2, 25; Tac. A. 1, 81; 14, 36; id. H. 1, 14; Sen. Ep. 4, 7.—Dub. whether *dat.* or *abl.* (cf. supra α): suis bonis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 40: viribus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: dis immortalibus, Sall. C. 52, 28: his amicis sociisque, id. ib. 16, 4; id. J. 112, 2: suis militibus, Liv. 2, 45, 4: quibus (rebus), Quint. 3, 6, 8: ostento, Suet. Tib. 19 al.—(δ) With *de*: externis auxiliis de salute urbis confidere, Caes. B. C. 2, 5 *fin.*; de consuetudine civitatis, Dig. 1, 3, 34; Nep. Milt. 1, 1.—(ε) With *acc.*: confisus avos, Stat. Th. 2, 573; cf. Prisc. 18, p. 1185 P.; cf.: nihil nimis oportet confidere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 32, 78.—(ζ) With *ut*, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 7 (but in Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 16, confido is prob. a gloss; v. Orell. *N. cr.*).—(η) *Absol.*: non confidit, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 107: ubi legati satis confidunt, die

constituto Senatus utrisque datur, Sall J 13, 9 —* **II.** Poet with inanim subjects remis confisa minutis parvula cymba, Prop 1, 11, 9 — Hence, **confīdens,** entis, *P a* (lit *confident, trusting to something*, hence with exclusive ref to one's self), *self confident*, in a good and (more freq) in a bad sense (class) **A.** In a good sense (perh only ante class), *bold, daring, undaunted* decet innocentem servum atque innoxium Confidentem esse, Plaut Capt 3, 5, 8 qui me alter est audacior homo? aut qui me confidentior? id Am 1, 1, 1 senex, ellum, confidens catus Ter And. 5, 2, 14 — *Comp* quod est nimio confidentius, Gell 10, 26, 9 — **B.** In a bad sense, *shameless, audacious, impudent* qui fortis est, idem est fidens, quoniam confidens malâ consuetudine loquendi in vitio ponitur, ductum verbum a confidendo, quod laudis est, etc, Cic Tusc 3, 7, 14 improbus, confidens, nequam, malus videatur, Lucil ap Non p 262, 11, Turp ib p 262, 13 homo, Ter Phorm 1, 2, 73 (cf Cic Caecin 10, 27), Cic Phil 7, 1, 3, * Hor S 1, 7, 7, Quint 9, 3, 65, Suet Dom 12 — *Sup* juvenum confidentissime, Verg G 4, 445 mendacium, App Mag p 318, 27 — Hence, *adv* **confīdenter. 1.** In a good sense, *boldly, daringly* confidenter hominem contra colloqui, Plaut Am 1, 1, 183, 2, 2, 207, id Capt 3, 5 6 — *Comp* dicere, Cic Cael 19, 44 loqui, id de Or 2, 7, 28 — **2.** In a bad sense, *audaciously, impudently*, Afran ap Non p 262, 17, Ter Heaut 5, 3, 7 — *Sup* confidentissime resistens, Auct Her 2, 5, 8 *fin*

con-fīgo, xi, xum, 3 (*part perf* confictus sagittis, Scaur ap Diom p 373, Veg Art Vet 2, 11, 4, cf figo *init*), *v a* **I.** *To join* (by pressing), *to fasten together* (rare) sublaminas inter sese, Cato, R R 21, 3 transtra clavis ferreis, *to nail together*, Caes B G 3, 13 tabulam aculeis, Col 7, 3, 5 transversaria tigna, Vitr 10, 6, 3, 10, 21 — **II.** *To pierce through, to transfix* **A.** Prop, esp with a weapon filios suos sagittis, Cic Ac 2, 28, 89 capras sagittis, id N D 2, 50, 126 cohors confixa multitudine sagittarum, Suet Caes 68, Nep Dat 9, 5 pereunt Hypanisque Dymasque, Confixi a sociis, Verg A 2, 429, cf id ib 3, 45, Suet Dom 3 confixum facere, Lucil ap Cic de Or 2, 62, 255 aliquem cuspide, Luc 3, 621, cf Ov P 2, 7, 15 — Prov cornicum oculos, v cornix — **B.** Trop meminerant, ejus sententiis confixum Antonium, i e *rendered powerless* or *inactive*, Cic Phil 12, 7, 18 ubi confixus desides, Afran ap Non p 89, 33 ducentis confixus senati consultis, Cic Har Resp 5, 8

* **configūrātĭo,** onis, *f* [configuro], *a similar formation, configuration*, Tert. Pud 8

con-fĭgūro, no *perf*, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to form from* or *after something, to fashion accordingly* (post Aug and rare) vitem ad similitudinem sui, Col 4, 20, 1 natura lactis, quae ex matris etiam corpore et animo recentem indolem configurat Gell 12, 1, 20 in eo habitu et aetate singulorum simulacra (deorum) configurata sunt, etc, Lact 1, 17, 5 hominem ex rebus diversis, id. 7, 4, 12 al

confīnālis, e, *adj* [confinis], *pertaining to boundaries, boundary* lineae, Auct Limit p 310 Goes populi, *bordering*, Cassiod Var 7, 4

* **con-findo,** ĕre, *v a*, *to cleave asunder, divide* tellurem ferro, Tib 4, 1, 173

con-fingo, finxi, fictum, 3, *v a*, *to form, fashion, fabricate* (class, esp in a trop signif) **I.** Prop nidos, Plin 10, 32, 47, § 91 favos et ceras, id 11, 5, 4, § 11 verbum, Varr L L 5 § 7 Müll, cf Plin 37, 12, 74, § 195 — **II.** Trop, *to invent, devise, feign, pretend* dolum inter sese, Plaut Capt prol 35, cf id ib 47 lacrimas dolis, Ter And 3, 3, 26 omnia haec, id. Phorm 1, 2, 81 falsas causas ad discordiam, id Hec 4, 4, 71 aliquid criminis Cic Verr 2, 2, 37, § 90, cf crimen, Liv 40, 8, 7, 40, 42, 4, Suet Claud 15 aliquam probabilem causam, Liv 34, 21, 3 rationes Col 1, 8 4 fronte conficta, * Quint 12, 3 12 homicidium in se, *to declare one's self guilty of*, Dig 48, 18, 1 — With *acc* and *inf* id cogitatum esse, Cic Deiot 6, 16 — *Absol* confingere et comminisci, Auct Her 2, 8, 12.

con-fīnis (access form **confīnius,** a, um, Auct Her 4, 11, 16 B and K, Schol Juv 14, 151, Front Pol p 144 Goes), e, *adj*, *bordering one upon another, bordering on, adjoining, contiguous* (class in prose and poetry, but not in Cic) **I.** Prop (α) *Absol* fundi, Varr R R 1 16, 1, Dig 10, 1, 4, § 8 in confinem agrum, Liv 4 49, 4 templa, Ov A A. 1, 87 — (β) With *dat* confines erant hi Senonibus, * Caes B G 6, 3 regio confinis Illyrico, Liv 45, 29, 9 uti quisque potentiori confinis erat, Sall J 41, 8 gens confinis Cappadociae, Nep Dat 4, 1, Curt 6, 5, 11 Mauri Atlanti, Plin. 13, 15, 29, § 91 caput collo, Ov M 1, 718 litora prato, id ib 13, 924 fons fundo, Dig 8, 3, 20, § 2 — **B.** *Subst* **1. confīnis,** is, *m*, *a neighbor*, Dig 18, 1, 35, § 8, Mart 2, 32, Lact 5, 2, 3 — **2. confīne,** is, *n*, *that which borders upon, a boundary, border, confine, neighborhood* mundi labentis, Luc 6, 649 papillae, Val Fl 6, 374 — **II.** Trop, *nearly related, nearly like, similar* (mostly post Aug, esp freq in Quint) pervenire ad confinium genus ejus generis (orationis), Auct Her 4, 11, 16 B and K (al confine) — With *dat* confinia carmina studio vestro, Ov P 2, 5, 71 vitia virtutibus, Sen Ep 120, 8 confinia sunt his celebrata apud Graecos schemata, Quint 9, 2, 92, so id. 5, 11, 21, 6, 3, 88 al, Symm Ep 10, 1

confīnium, ii, *n* [confinis], *a confine, common boundary, limit, border* (of lands, on the contr, vicinitas, of houses, Dig 10, 1, 4, class in prose and poetry, most freq after the Aug per, in Cic perh only once, not in Quint) **I.** Prop (α) *Sing* in confinio consitus ager, Varr R R 1, 16, 6, id L L 5, § 74 Mull, Caes B G 5, 24, Liv 33, 3, 8, 37, 23, 1, Tac H 4, 72, id G 3 al ad confinium, Plin 6, 9, 10, § 27 per confinium, id 6, 9 10, § 28 ex confinis, id 12, 20, 44, § 98 ad usque confinium cervicis, App M 4, p 149, 11 — (β) *Plur* vicinitatibus et confiniis, Cic Off 2, 18, 64 — More freq in *nom* and *acc* confinia, Ov M 12 40, 14, 7 al, Luc 3, 275 et saep — **II.** Trop, *neighborhood, nearness, close connection* (α) *Sing* in quam arto salutis exitiique fuerimus confinio, Vell 2, 124, 2, so, boni malique, Col. 3, 5, 2 breve artis et falsi, Tac A. 4, 58 nullum vitiorum (et virtutum), Plin Pan. 4, 5 — (β) *Plur*, *confines, boundaries* confinia lucis, noctis, Ov M 7, 706, 4, 401; 13, 592, id F 5, 187, Tib 4, 1, 70 virtutum, Gell 1, 2, 4.

confīnius, a, um, *adj*, v confinis *init*

confĭo, fiĕri, v conficio *init*

confirmātē, *adv*, v confirmo, *P a fin*

confirmātĭo, onis, *f* [confirmo], *a securing, establishing, confirming* (in good prose, but only in trop signif, most freq in Cic, Caes, and Quint) * **I.** In gen. perpetuae libertatis, Cic. Fam 12, 8, 1 — **II.** Esp **A.** *A confirming, fortifying, quieting* of a wavering, fearful mind, *encouragement, consolation* animi, Caes B C 1, 21, Cic Fam 6, 6 1 Ciceronis, id. Att 14, 13, 4 neque enim confirmatione nostra egebat virtus tua id Fam 6, 3, 1 — **B.** *A confirming, verifying of a fact, assertion*, etc perfugae, Caes B G 3, 18, Cic Inv 1, 30, 48, Quint 2, 17, 12 — Hence, **2.** In rhet, *an adducing of proofs*, Cic Inv 1, 24, 34, id. Part Or 8, 27, Quint 4, 3, 1, 4, 4, 1, 4, 2, 79, 5, 14, 6 Spald. al

confirmātīvē, *adv*, v confirmativus *fin*

confirmātīvus, a, um, *adj* [confirmo], *serving for confirmation, confirmative* adverbia (profecto scilicet, quippe, etc), Prisc pp 1020 and 1056 P conjunctio, Diom 411 ib, Prisc p 1032 ib verbum, Ambros Abrah 2, 11, 89 — *Subst* **confirmātīvum,** i, *n*, *an affirmation, affirmative* duo negativa confirmativum faciunt Schol Juv 14, 127, 6, 457 — *Adv* **confirmātīvē,** Tert adv Marc 4, 41, Prisc p 1149 P

confirmātor, ōris *m* [id], *he who confirms* or *establishes a thing*, hence, **I.** Pecuniae, *a surety, security* Cic Clu 26, 72 venditionis, Jul Epit Nov c 3, § 10 — **II.** Trop sententiae Lact. 1, 2 *init.* erroris, Tert adv Marc 4 36

confirmātrix, icis, *f* [confirmator, II], *she who establishes* or *confirms a thing* (late Lat), Tert Cor Mil 4, Jul. Vict Art Rhet 4, 2 MSS.

confirmātus, a, um, v confirmo, *P a.*

con-firmĭtas, ātis, *f*, *firmness of will*, in a bad sense, *obstinacy* Plaut Mil 2, 2, 34 Brix (the verse is rejected by Lorenz)

con-firmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.*, *to make firm, establish, strengthen, confirm* (class, esp in prose) **I.** In gen. (prop. and trop) stipites confirmare et stabilire, Caes B G 7, 73 ali hôc vires nervosque confirmari putant, id ib 6, 21 dentis mobilis, Plin 28, 11, 49, § 178, cf Scrib Comp 57, 59 sq confirmare et densare defluentem capillum, Plin 25, 11, 83, § 132 crus debile, Suet Vesp 7, cf id Aug 80 maxime religando confirmant parietum soliditatem, Vitr 2, 8, 7 castellum magnis munitionibus multisque tormentis, Auct. B Alex. 21, 5 intestina, i e *to heal, cure*, Cels. 4, 19 cicatriculam, id 2, 10 *fin* se, *to recover* physically, *to grow well* (corresp with convalescere), Cic Fam 16 1, 2, 16, 3, 1, 16, 4 4, 16 1, 1 — Transf, of the vine, Col 4, 3 4 valetudinem, Cic Att 10, 17, 2 pacem et amicitiam cum proximis civitatibus, Caes B G 1, 3, cf confirmare societatem data ac accepta fide, Sall C 44, 3 opes factionis id. ib 32, 2, cf viris suas, Vell 2, 44 2 suam manum, Cic Imp Pomp 9, 24 se transmarinis auxiliis, Caes B C 1, 29 conjurationem, Nep Dion, 8, 3 regnum Persarum, id. Milt. 3, 5, so, regnum, Suet Caes 9 imperium, id Vit 9 decreta, *to confirm*, Nep Phoc 3, 2 acta Caesaris Cic Att 16 16 C, 12 acta alicujus in transmarinis provincis, Vell 2, 44, 2 beneficia edicto Suet. Tit 8 provinciam a Caesare datam, id Aug 10 — **II.** Esp **A.** *To confirm* or *strengthen courage, to instil courage into one, to encourage, inspirit, animate, embolden* animum meum, *to take heart, take courage*, Plaut Aul 2, 8, 1 animum sapientissimi hominis, Cic. Fam 6, 6, 2, id Quint 24, 77 maximi animi hominem id ib 4, 8, 1 animos ratione, Lucr 1, 426 confirmare et excitare afflictos animos bonorum, Cic Att 1, 16, 8 animos Gallorum verbis, Caes. B G 1, 33, Sall C 46, 3 vacillantium gentium animos, Vell 2, 120, 1 suos ad dimicandum animo, Caes B G 5, 49 milites id. ib 5, 52 timentes, id ib 7, 7, cf diffidentem rebus suis, Cic Imp Pomp 9, 23 territos, Sall. J 38, 5 perterritos, Suet Caes 66, id. Aug 43 Massilienses obsidione laborantes adventu suo, id Ner 2 animum suum ad virtutem, Auct Her 4, 22, 31 Klotz (al. conformavit) nepotem suum ad successionem imperii, Suet Tib 55 *fin* nunc erige te et confirma, *take courage*, Cic Q Fr 1, 3, 5 cum ipse te confirmasses, *hast acquired courage* id. Quint 11, 39, cf confirmant ipsi se, id Verr 2, 5, 36, § 95, Caes B G 2, 19, id B C 1, 14 al eos multa pollicendo confirmat, uti Romam pergerent, Sall J 23, 2 alius alium confirmare, ne nominadarent, Liv 2, 24, 2 — *Aliquem alicui rei* gladiatores Lentulus libertati confirmat, *encourages them to freedom*, i e *incites them to make themselves worthy of freedom*, Caes B C 1, 14, 4 dub (Dinter and Kraner spe libertatis) — With abstr objects reliqui temporis spem Cic Div in Caecil 22, 71 spem alicujus Suet. Calig 12 suspitionem, id Tib 52, cf sensus rectus et confirmatus, Cic Fam 1, 8, 2 — **B.** *To confirm one in his disposition* or *feelings, in his fidelity* (rare) insulas bene animatas, Nep Cim 2, 4 homines, Caes B C 1, 15 Gallias, Vell 2, 120 — **C.** *To confirm, give full assurance of*, a fact, *corroborate* an assertion, *settle, fix, establish, to prove, demonstrate* the truth of a thing etc (very freq) confirmare nostra argumentis ac rationibus deinde contraria refutare, Cic de Or 2, 19, 80, so opp refutare, Quint 5, prooem § 2, 5, 13, 53, cf opp refellere, id 3, 9, 6, 12, 1, 45, opp diluere, id 9, 2, 80 confirmare aut infirmare rem, Cic Inv 1, 30, 49 divinationem id. Div 1, 32, 71, cf id ib 2, 32 78 quorum omnium testimoniis de hac Dionis pecuniâ confirmatum est id Verr 2, 2, 8, § 23 crimen commenticium, id. Rosc Am 15, 42 haec istius vituperatio atque infamia confirmabatur eorum sermone qui, etc, id. Verr 2, 5, 38, § 101 perjurium, id ib 2 4, 9, § 19 iste locus est tibi etiam atque etiam confirmandus, id. Fin 5, 32, 95 his rebus confirmatis, Caes B G 6, 6 Kraner ad loc. —With *acc* and *inf*, Lucr 2, 185, cf. id 2,

179; 5, 198.—*Pass. impers.*, with *ne:* sanctissimo jurejurando confirmari oportere, ne tecto reciptatur, qui non, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 66 *fin.:* hoc idem visum esse ex superioribus castellis confirmaverunt, id. B. C. 3, 67; cf.: hoc ex ipsis caeli rationibus ausim Confirmare, nequaquam esse creatam, etc., Lucr. 2, 179.—Hence, **2.** *To assert, affirm, protest something as true* or *certain;* constr. with *acc.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, or *de:* hoc cum mihi non modo confirmasset, sed etiam persuasisset, Cic. Att. 16, 5, 2: talem exsistere eloquentiam non potuisse confirmo, id. de Or. 2, 2, 6.—So with *acc.* and *inf.*, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 50; cf.: illud se polliceri et jurejurando confirmare, tutum iter per fines suos daturum, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: confirmare, fidem publicam per sese inviolatam fore, Sall. J. 33, 3: memini me audire te de glorioso et celeri reditu meo confirmare, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 2.—So with *de*, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 1; id. Arch. 7, 15.—Hence, **confirmātus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** (In acc. with II. A.) *Encouraged, courageous, resolute:* animus certus et confirmatus, Cic. Quint. 24, 77; so, sensus rectus et confirmatus, id. Fam. 1, 8, 2: confirmatiorem exercitum efficere, Caes. B. C. 3, 84.—**B.** (Acc. to II. C.) *Asserted, affirmed:* in quibus (litteris) erat confirmatius idem illud, etc., Cic. Att. 10, 15, 1.—**C.** (Proved; hence,) *Certain, credible:* quod eo confirmatius erit, si, etc., Cic. Inv. 2, 11, 35: fides confirmatissima, *most fixed*, Porph. ad Hor. S. 1, 5, 27.—* *Adv.:* **confirmātē** (in acc. with I.), *firmly*, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16.

* **confiscātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [confisco], *a forfeiting, confiscation:* regis, Flor. 3, 9, 3; cf. confisco, II. B.

‡ **confiscātor**, *a treasurer, master of the exchequer*, ταμιοῦχος, Vet. Gloss.

confisco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [fiscus] (post-Aug.). **I.** *To lay up in a chest:* quam (summam) et confiscatam semper repositamque habuerat, Suet. Aug. 101.—**B.** Trop.: felices pauperes, qui totam animam in confiscato habent, i. e. *in hand, in readiness*, Tert. Fuga, 12.—**II.** *To seize upon for the public treasury, to confiscate:* HS. milies, Suet. Calig. 16: alienissimas hereditates, id. Dom. 12.—**B.** Transf., of the person whose property has been confiscated: devictis his et confiscatis, Suet. Aug. 15; so, principes, id. Tib. 49: duos equites Romanos, id. Calig. 41; Dig. 27, 3, 9, § 6; cf. confiscatio.

* **confīsĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [confido], *confidence, assurance:* confisio firma animi (est fidentia), Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80.

confīsus, a, um, *Part.*, from confido.

confit, v. conficio *init.*

confĭtĕor, fessus, 2 (arch. *inf.* confiterier, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 22), *v. dep.* [fateor], *to acknowledge, confess, own, avow* (an error, mistake, or a fact previously denied or doubted, etc., implying a sacrifice of will or a change of conviction; while fateor expresses a simple acknowledgment, and profiteor a voluntary avowal), *to concede, allow, grant* (class. in prose and poetry): quid confitetur, atque ita libenter confitetur, ut non solum fateri sed etiam profiteri videatur? Cic. Caecin. 9, 24; cf.: hic ego non solum confiteor, verum etiam profiteor, id. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 434, 30: tacendo loqui, non infitiando confiteri videbantur, id. Sest. 18, 40. **I.** In gen. (α) With *acc.:* et genus et divitias meas, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 52: peccatum suum, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: amorem nutrici, Ov. M. 14, 703; cf.: amorem patris nutrici, Quint. 9, 2, 64: crimen, Curt. 6, 11, 31: facinus, id. 8, 8, 2: singula, * Cat. 86, 2: se, *to make one's self known* (sc. Jovem), Ov. M. 3, 2; cf. deam, Verg. A. 2, 591.—With two *accs.:* se victos, Caes. B. C. 1, 84: se imperitum, Quint. 1, 10, 19: causam Caesaris meliorem, id. 5, 11, 42: hoc de statua, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 60, § 149: summam infirmitatem de se, Quint. 2, 4, 28: de se quid voluerit, id. 8, 4, 23.—(β) With *acc.* and *inf.:* hoc confiteor jure mi obtigisse, Ter. And. 3, 5, 1; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 97; 5, 3, 12: me abs te cupisse laudari aperte atque ingenue confitebar, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 2; 1, 9, 18; id. N. D. 1, 7, 44; Lucr. 1, 271; 1, 826; 2, 691 al.; Quint. 2, 17, 19; 11, 1, 85; Suet. Caes. 52 et saep.—(γ) *Absol.:* ut eampse vos audistis confiterier, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 22; Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 13; id. Phorm. 5, 9 (8), 46: confitentem audire Torquatum, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 21; Ov. M. 2, 52; 13, 270; Curt. 6, 11, 14; Tac. A. 11, 28: vere, Ov. R. Am. 318; cf.: confessae manus, i. e. *confessing defeat*, id. M. 5, 215.—(δ) With *de:* de maleficio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41, 119; so id. ib. 42, 123; Tac. A. 14, 59; cf. supra, *a fin.*—**b.** *Part. perf.:* **confessus**, a, um, in a *pass.* signif.: aes, Lex XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 15, 13, 11, and 20, 1, 45; Dig. 42, 1, 15; v. under *P. a.*—Hence, **II.** Esp., after the Aug. per., sometimes, *to reveal, manifest, make known, show.* (α) With *acc.:* confessa vultibus iram, Ov. M. 6, 35: motum animi sui lacrimis, Quint. 6, 1, 23: admirationem suam plausu, id. 8, 3, 3; 9, 4, 39: cupidinem coëundi, id. 1, 28, 2.—(β) With *acc.* and *inf.*, Quint. 1, 6, 15; 4, 2, 122; Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 3; Pall. Jun. 7, 6.—**III.** In eccl. writers, *to confess, own, acknowledge:* Christum, Prud. στεφ. 5, 40.—With *dat.:* tibi, Domine, Vulg. Psa. 137, 1: nomini tuo, id. ib. 141, 8.—*Absol.*, Cypr. Ep. 15.—**confessus**, a, um, *P. a.* **1.** *Act.*, *confessing, that has acknowledged, pleaded guilty*, etc.: reus, Ov. P. 2, 2, 56: in judicio reus, Dig. 48, 4, 4, § 1.—*Subst.:* **confessi**, ōrum, *m.*, *criminals who have confessed their guilt:* de confessis supplicium sumere, Sall. C. 52, 36.—**2.** *Pass.*, lit., *acknowledged;* hence, *undoubted, evident, certain, incontrovertible* (most freq. in the post-Aug. per.): ut omnes intellegant, quam improbam, quam manifestam, quam confessam rem pecuniā redimere conetur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 56, § 130: confessā in re, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 164; 20, 11, 45, § 116.—Esp., *subst.:* **confessum**, i, *n.*, *an undoubted, certain, acknowledged thing, matter:* a confessis transeamus ad dubia, Sen. Q. N. 2, 21, 1: adhuc versamur in confessis, Quint. 7, 1, 48: de confessis disserere, Plin. 10, 49, 70, § 138 al.—Hence the phrases: ex confesso, *confessedly, beyond doubt*, Quint. 3, 5, 3; Sen. Ep. 76, 12: in confesso esse, *to be notorious, everywhere known*, id. Ben. 3, 11, 2; id. Brev. Vit. 2, 3; id. Q. N. 2, 22, 2; Vell. 2, 85, 4; Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 54; Tac. Or. 25; 27: vita cervis in confesso longa est, Plin. 8, 32. 50, § 191; Amm. 21, 1, 3: in confessum venire, *to be generally acknowledged, be well known*, Plin. Ep. 10, 81 (85), 8; cf.: ad liquidum confessumque perducere omnia, Quint. 5, 14, 28: pro confesso habere aliquid, Lact. 2, 8.

* **confixĭlis**, e, *adj.* [configo], *that can be joined together:* machina, App. M. 4, p. 148, 28.

confixĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a firm joining together* (late Lat.): dentium, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 3; 3, 6.

confixus, a, um, *Part.*, from configo.

* **con-flābello**, āre, *v. a.*, *to fan violently;* trop.: scintillas libidinum, *to kindle*, Tert. Spect. 25.

* **con-flaccesco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow quite languid:* fluctus conflaccescunt, *subside*, Gell. 2, 30, 2.

‡ **conflāges** (**-flōges, -frāges**), *places exposed on all sides to the winds*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 40, 10 Müll.; the same in the access. form: ‡ confrages loca, Isid. Orig. 14, 8, 27.

conflăgrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conflagro], *a burning, conflagration* (post-Aug. and rare), Sen. Q. N. 3, praef. 5; 3, 28, 7; 3, 29, 1 sq.; Suet. Tit. 8; Lact. 2, 9, 16.

con-flăgro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to burn up* (rare; mostly in Cic.). **I.** *Neutr.*, *to burn, be consumed.* **A.** Prop.: conflagrare terras necesse sit a tantis ardoribus, Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 92: classis populi Romani praedonum incendio conflagrabat, id. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 92; Liv. 30, 7, 9: tabulae simul conflagraverant, * Suet. Vesp. 8; Col. 2, 28.—**B.** Trop.: an te non existimas invidiae incendio conflagraturum? Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 29; Liv. 24, 26, 3: flagitiorum invidiā, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15, § 41: amoris flammā, id. ib. 2, 5, 35, § 92; cf.: ubi conflagrassent Sidicini, ad nos trajecturum illud incendium esse, Liv. 7, 30, 12.—**II.** *Act.* (rare; in *verb. finit.* only late Lat.): Juppiter Semelen conflagravit, Hyg. Fab. 179; cf. Schol. ad Hor. Epod. 5, 63.—In *part. perf.:* conflagratus, *burnt up:* urbs acerbissimo incendio, Auct. Her. 4, 8, 12 dub.: regiones, App. de Mundo, p. 73, 32.

* **con-flammo**, āre, *v. a.*, *to inflame*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 7, 98.

conflātĭlis, e, *adj.* [conflo, II.], *cast, molten* (late Lat.): Juppiter, Prud. στεφ. 10, 295; cf. Hier. Ep. 130.—Hence, *subst.:* **conflātile**, is, *n.*, *a molten image*, Vulg. Deut. 27, 15.

conflātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conflo]. **I.** *A fanning, kindling, stirring up* (late Lat.). **A.** Prop.: fornacis, Hier. adv. Jov. 1, n. 1.—**2.** Esp., *a casting, moulding* in metal, Vulg. Jer. 51, 17.—**B.** Trop.: fidei, Tert. Fug. Pers. 3.—* **II.** = inflatio, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 2, 36.

conflātor [id.], *a metal-caster*, χωνευτής, Cod. Th. 11, 21, 1; Vulg. Jer. 6, 29; 51, 17.

conflātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a melting-furnace*, Vulg. Prov. 27, 21; cf.: fornax, conflatorium, χωνευτήριον, Gloss.

conflātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a melting of metals by fire* (late Lat. and very rare), Firm. Math. 6, 31.

* **con-flexus**, a, um, *Part.* [flecto], *bowed, bent*, Plin. 2, 44, 44, § 115.

conflictātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conflicto] (post-Aug.), *a striking together, a collision, conflict, struggle:* exercituum duorum, Gell. 15, 18, 3; for a place in the theatre, Quint. 3, 8, 29 Halm: improbissimae, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 33, § 8.—In *plur.:* membrorum, App. Mag. p. 302, 11.—**B.** Of verbal strife, *a dispute:* hominum, Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 5.—**II.** *A punishing*, Cypr. Ep. 7, 5.

* **conflictātrix**, īcis, *f.* [‡ conflictator, from conflicto], *she who afflicts:* Aegyptus, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 14.

conflictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confligo] (mostly in Cic. and Quint.), *a striking together, a collision.* **I.** Prop.: duorum inter se corporum, Quint. 3, 6, 6.—Esp., *a conflict, combat:* totius exercitus, Gell. 7 (6), 3, 1.—**II.** Trop., *a contest, conflict:* rerum contrariarum et dissimilium et inter se pugnantium, Cic. Part. Or. 16, 55; 29. 102; 30, 104; Quint. 3, 6, 4; 3, 6, 11; 7, 1, 18.

conflicto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *to strike together violently;* hence, trop., mid., *to fight with, contend* or *struggle with* (rare): qui cum ingeniis conflictatur ejusmodi, Ter. And. 1, 1, 66; so, cum adversā fortunā, Nep. Pelop. 5, 1; Cic. Har. Resp. 19, 41: odio inter sese gravi conflictati sunt, Gell. 12, 8, 5: cornibus, *with the wings of the army*, Front. Strat. 2, 3, 5.—Once also *act.:* ut conflictares malo, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 20.—**II.** Esp., *to strike forcibly to the earth, to ruin;* so very rare in *act.:* qui plura per scelera rem publicam conflictavisset, Tac. A. 6, 48: fera sese conflictans maerore, Plin. 8, 17, 21, § 59; but very freq. and in good prose (most freq. in Tac., never in Quint.) in *pass.:* conflictari aliquā re, *to be severely tormented, vexed, harassed, afflicted; to be brought to ruin:* nos duriore (fortunā) conflictati videmur, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 4: judiciis turpibus, id. Fam. 9, 25, 3: honestiore judicio, id. Quint. 13, 44: superstitione, id. Leg. 1, 11, 32: iniquissimis verbis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 69: a quibus se putat diuturnioribus esse molestiis conflictatum, id. Fam. 6, 13, 3: magnis et multis incommodis, Auct. Her. 2, 24, 37: magna inopia necessariarum rerum (opp. abundare), Caes. B. C. 1, 52: gravi pestilentiā, id. ib. 2, 22: gravi morbo, Nep. Dion, 2, 4; Plin. 23, 1, 27, § 58; Suet. Claud. 2: iniquā valetudine, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4: multis difficultatibus, Liv. 40, 22, 8: saevis tempestatibus, Tac. Agr. 22; cf. Suet. Aug. 17; Tac. A. 1, 58 *fin.:* multis aemulis, id. ib. 6, 51: pervicaci accusatione, id. ib. 13, 33; 14, 50; 15, 50 al.: foedā hieme, id. H. 3, 59: saevissimā hieme, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 209.—(β) Without *abl.:* ii (sc. milites) tantum conflictati sunt qui, etc., Tac. H. 3, 82: filia Appii Caeci ap. Gell. 10, 6, 2.

1. conflictus, a, um, *Part.*, from confligo.

2. conflictus, ūs, *m.* [confligo], *a striking together* (rare, and mostly in the *abl. sing.*). **I.** In gen. **A.** Prop.: conflictu atque tritu lapidum elici ignem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: nubium, id. Div. 2, 19, 44: corporum (in conflict), id. Caecin. 15, 43.—* **B.** Trop., *impulse, impression, necessity:* fatalis incommodi conflictu urgeri, Gell. 6, 2, 8.—* **II.** Esp., *a fight, contest*, Pacat. Pan. ad Theod. 31.

conflīgātus, a, um [access. form of

conflictus, *Part* of confligo], *struck together* cornibus, Front Strat 2, 3, 5 dub (al conflictatus)

conflīgĭum, ii, *n* [confligo] *a striking* or *dashing together* fluctuum, Sol 9, 9 — *Absol* strepente confligio (of the waves), Jul Firm Math praef p 1 Pruckn

con-flīgo, xi, ctum, 3, *v a* and *n* **I.** *Act.* (rare), *to strike one thing against* or *on another, to strike, bring,* or *join together, to unite* **A.** Prop semina, Lucr 4, 1216 (but in id 2, 98, the read is confulta, v confultus) — **B.** Trop, *to oppose in comparison, to contrast* factum adversarii cum scripto, Cic Inv 2, 43, 126 — **II.** *Neutr, to be in conflict, to contend, fight, combat.* **A.** Prop (freq and class. in prose and poetry), constr with *cum, contra, adversus, inter se,* or *absol* (α) With *cum* manu cum hoste confligere, Cic Off 1, 23, 81, id Imp Pomp 10, 28, id Tusc 4, 22, 50, id Dom 25, 66, Sall C 57 *fin*, Liv 4, 17, 8 cum Hannibale acie, id. 30, 19, 11, Suet Vesp 4 — (β) *Contra* contra sceleratissimam conspirationem hostium, Brut ap Cic Fam 11, 13, a, 5 — (γ) *Adversus* adversus Rhodiorum classem, Nep Hann 8 *fin* — (δ) *Absol* ad confligendum venientibus undique Poenis, Lucr 3, 833 armis, Cic Pis 9, 20, id. Caecin 16, 46 angusto mari, Nep Them 4, 5 duas aquilas in conspectu omnium conflixisse, Suet Vesp 5 — **2.** Transf, of inanim subjects confligunt hiemes aestatibus, Lucr 6, 373 adversi venti Confligunt Verg. A. 2, 417 — **B.** Trop causae, quae inter se confligunt, Cic Cat 2, 11, 25 illae (naves) adeo graviter inter se incitatae conflixerunt ut vehementissime utraque ex concursu laboraret, Caes B C 2, 6, cf Quint 3, 6, 12, 7, 7, 4 —Of a contest in words leviore actione confligere, Cic Caecin 3, 8, so *impers*, Quint 5, 7, 3, Cic Fin 4, 2, 3

con-flo, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to blow together, to blow up, stir up* **I.** Of fire, *to kindle, light* **A.** Prop ignem, Plaut Rud 3, 4, 59, Plin 35, 11, 40, §§ 138 and 143 incendium, Liv 26, 27, 6 — In medic lang intestina conflata *inflamed*, Cael Aur Tard 3 2, 18 — **B.** Trop **1.** Of the passions, *to kindle, inflame* conflatus amore Ignis, Lucr 1, 474 invidiam inimico, Cic. Cat 1, 9, 23, id Cael 12, 29, Sall C 49, 4 conjurationem, Suet Ner 36 cf ingens ac terribile bellum, Vell 2, 55, cf Flor 1, 24, 1 — **2.** In gen, *to bring about, effect, accomplish, bring together, raise, procure, to produce, cause, occasion,* etc (a favorite trope in Cic and the histt) quibus ex rebus conflatur et efficitur id, quod quaerimus, honestum, Cic Off 1, 4, 14, cf id Cael 5, 12 ut una ex duabus naturis conflata videatur id N D 2, 39, 100 saepe ex Malo principio magna familiaritas Conflata est, Ter Eun 5, 2, 36 rem divitiasque sanguine civili, Lucr 3, 70 sensum communibus motibus, id 3 335, cf consensus conspirans et paene conflatus *melted together, united,* Cic. Lig 12 34 testes odio, invidia, gratiâ, pecuniâ, Quint. 5, 7, 23 injuriam novo scelere, Cic Rosc Am 1, 1 exercitum, id. Phil. 4, 6, 15, Vell 2, 74, 2, Flor 3, 19, 10 pecuniam, Cic Sest 30, 66 aes alienum grande, Sall C 14, 2, 24, 3 accusationem et judicium, Cic Verr 2, 2, 47, § 116, cf judicia, Liv 3, 36, 8 egestatem rei familiaris luxuria, Flor 4, 1, 1 cladem hominum generi, Lucr 6, 1091 alicui periculum, Cic. Sull 4, 13 alicui negotium, id Verr 2, 2, 54, § 135 in se tantum crimen, id. ib 2, 2, 29, § 73 — **II.** Meton (causa pro effectu), *to melt, fuse* metals etc, *to melt down* (most freq after the Aug per) argentum, aes Cyprium et sulphur in fictili, Plin 33, 9, 46, § 131, 7, 56 57, § 197 argentum (fulmine) Sen Q N 2, 31, 1, Dig 41, 1, 7, § 8 simulacra ex argento et auro fabricata, Suet Ner 32 argenteas statuas, id. Aug 52, Plin 34, 6, 14, § 30 vasa aurea, Suet. Aug 71 coronam auream, id Galb 12 falces in ensem Verg G 1, 508 victorias aureas in usum belli, Quint 9, 2, 92 vitrum, i e *make glass,* Hadr Imp ap Vop Saturn 8, 6

* **con-flōrens,** entis, *Part* [floreo], *blooming* or *flourishing together,* Aug Conf 4, 4

* **con-fluctŭo,** are, *v n*, *to wave on all sides* palla, App M 11, p 258, 27

conflŭens and **conflŭentes,** v confluo, I B

* **conflŭentĭa,** ae, *f* [confluo], *a flowing together, conflux,* Macr S 7, 4, 25

conflŭges [id], *places into which several streams flow* confluges ubi conventu campum totum inhumigant, Liv And ap Non p 62 20 sq (v 16 Rib)

con-flŭo, xi, 3 (confluxet = confluxisset, Lucr 1, 987), *v n*, *to flow* or *run together* (class. in prose and poetry) **I.** Prop materies umoris, Lucr 6, 637 in imum, id 5, 498 copia materiai Undique confluxet ad imum, id 1, 987 confluat aer, id 1, 389 al Fibrenus divisus aequaliter in duas partes cito in unum confluit, Cic Leg 2, 3, 6 ibi Isara Rhodanusque amnes . confluunt in unum, Liv 21, 31, 4 qui (portus) cum diversos inter se aditus habeant in exitu conjunguntur et confluunt, Cic Verr 2 4, 52, § 117 vasti amnes e diverso in Phasin confluunt, Plin 6, 4, 4, § 13 qualis et in curvum pontus confluxerit orbem, Tib 4, 1, 20 Panticapen confluere infra Olbiam cum Borysthene, Plin 4, 12 26, § 83 a confluente Rhodano castra movi i e *where it unites with the Saône,* Lepidus ap Cic Fam 10, 34, 1 aqua in rivum confluit, Dig 8, 3, 20, § 1 —Hence, **B. conflŭens,** entis, or **conflŭentes,** ium, *subst m*, *the place where two rivers unite, the confluence* cum ad confluentem Mosae et Rheni pervenissent, Caes B G 4 15 —In *sing*, Plin 6, 26, 30, § 122 a confluente supra dicto, id 3, 26, 29, § 149, Just 32, 3, 8 ubi Anienem transit, ad confluentes collocat castra, *at the confluence of the Anio with the Tiber,* Liv 1, 27, 4, 4, 17, 2, id Epit. 137, Plin 6, 26, 31, § 126, Tac H 2, 40 al —Hence, κατ ἐξοχήν, **Conflŭentes,** ium, *the town of Coblentz situated at the confluence of the Moselle with the Rhine,* Suet Calig 8, Flor 4 6, 3, Amm 16, 3, 1 — **II.** Trop, of other objects, esp of a great multitude, *to flock* or *crowd together, to come together in multitudes* multi confluxerunt et Athenas et in hanc urbem, Cic Brut 74, 258 perfugarum magnus ad eum cotidie numerus confluebat, Caes B G 7, 44 ut ad ejus triremem vulgus conflueret, Nep Alcib 6, 1 ad spectacula, Suet Caes 39 Neapolin, id Ner 20 plures ad haec studia, Cic Tusc 2, 2, 6 undique ad eum auxiliis confluentibus Vell 2, 55, 2, 2, 80, 4 — *Absol* multitudo confluens, Suet Caes 16 turba undique confluentis fluctuantisque populi, Gell 10, 6, 2 ut nos dicamur duo Omnium dignissimi quo cruciatus confluant Plaut As 2, 2, 48, cf id Ep 4, 1, 3 — **b.** With abstr subjects maeror, Lucr 6, 1260 ad ipsos laus, honos, dignitas confluit, Cic Inv 1, 4, 5 ut ad nos pleraeque (causae) confluant, etc, id Planc 34, 84, Ov M 9, 741, Suet. Tib 10

conflŭus, a, um, *adj* [confluo] *flowing together* (post class.) gurges, Prud. Cath 5, 76, Paul Nol 18, 114

conflŭvĭum, ii, *n* [id], *a conflux, confluence* (very rare), Varr ap Non. p 544, 20, Auct Aetnae, 119 and 326 dub

con-fŏdĭo, fodi, fossum, 3, *to dig thoroughly, dig round about, to prepare by digging* (orig pertaining to agriculture) **I.** Prop terram minute, Cato, R R 129 jugera, Varr R R 1, 18, 2 hortum Plaut Aul 2, 2, 66 loca palustria Sisenn ap Non p 141, 31 vineta, Col 4 5 salices, Plin 17, 20, 32, § 142 — **B.** Transf, *to strike down by stabbing, to pierce, stab, transfix* constituere (Ciceronem) de improviso domi suae confodere Sall C 28 1 ibique pugnans confoditur, id. ib 60, 7, Nep Pelop 5, 4, Liv 24, 7, 5, Suet Caes 81, 82, id Aug 27, 51, id. Calig 28, 59, id Claud 26, id Tit 6, Verg A 9, 445, Ov M 5, 176, Luc 3, 744, Curt 3, 11, 11, 4, 16, 23, Vell. 2, 22, 3, Val Fl 6, 418, Cic Sull 11, 33 dub — **II.** Trop (rare, not ante Aug) tot judiciis confossi, praedamnatique = *pierced through,* Liv 5, 11, 12 mala quae vos ab omni parte confodiunt, Sen Vit. Beat 27, 6 cujus causa, quamquam gravissimis criminibus erat confossa, i e *seriously damaged,* Val Max 8 1, abs 11 quaedam (scripta) notis confodias, *you strike* or *cross out,* Plin Ep 9, 26, 13 — Hence, **confossus,** a, um, *P a*, *pierced through, full of holes* te faciam Confossiorem soricina nenia, Plaut Bacch 4, 8, 48

* **confoedĕrātĭo,** onis, *f*, *a covenant, agreement,* Hier Ep 22, n 35 —From

con-foedĕro, no *perf*, atum 1, *v a*, *to unite* or *join by a league* (mostly in eccl Lat) **I.** Prop Sabinae impiis nuptiis confoederatae, Oros. 2, 4 — **II.** Trop membra, Prud στεφ 2, 437 amicitiam nascentem, Hier Ep 4, n 1 al

* **con-foedo,** avi, are, *to pollute, defile,* App M 7, p 200 *fin.*

‡ **confoedustus,** a, um, *adj* [con foedus, cf. onustus, vetustus, from onus, vetus] *joined in alliance,* Paul. ex Fest p 41, 2 Müll

‡ **confŏrānĕus,** a, um, *working* or *selling at the same market place,* Gloss.

confŏre, v consum

* **confŏrĭo,** ivi, 4 [2 foria] *to pollute, defile,* Pompon ap Non p 114, 12 (Com Rel v 64 Rib)

conformālis, e, *adj* [conformo] *conformable, like, similar* (eccl Lat) corpus, Tert Res Carn 47, so id adv Marc. 5, 10

conformātĭo, onis, *f* [id], *a symmetrical forming* or *fashioning, conformation, shape form* (freq in the philos. and rhet writings of Cic, elsewhere rare) **I.** Prop lineamentorum, Cic N D 1, 18, 47 qualis sit (animus) in ipso corpore quae conformatio quae magnitudo, qui locus, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 50 membrorum, id. N D 2 33, 85 quaedam et figura totius oris et corporis, id de Or 1, 25, 114 theatri, Vitr 5 6 — **II.** Trop **A.** In gen vocis, *expression of voice,* Cic de Or 1, 5, 18 verborum, *arrangement* id ib 1, 33, 151 verborum et sententiarum, id ib 3, 52, 201 conformatio et moderatio continentiae et temperantiae, *conformation,* id Off 3, 25, 96 animi, i q notio, *an idea, notion, conception,* id. N D 1, 38 105 — Also without animi Cic de Or 2, 87, 357, id Top 5 27 — **B.** Esp, in rhet, *a figure of speech* Cic Brut. 37, 140, Quint 9, 1, 4, 9, 2, 1 — **2.** In later rhett. esp, *a prosopopœia,* Auct Her 4, 53, 66, Prisc p 1340 P

* **conformātor,** oris, *m* [id] *a framer, former* omnium App Trism p 80, 32

conformis, e *adj* [forma] *similar, like* (late Lat) Sid Ep 4 12 — With *gen* conformes fieri imaginis Filii sui, Vulg Rom 8, 29

con-formo, avi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to form, fashion shape symmetrically* or *skilfully* (several times in Cic, elsewhere very rare) **I.** Prop si mundum aedificatum esse, non a naturâ conformatum putarem, Cic N D 3, 10, 26 ad majora quaedam nos natura genuit et conformavit, id Fin 1, 7, 23 quercus conformata securi, * Cat 19, 3 (ursa) fetum lambendo conformat et fingit, *licks into shape,* Gell 17, 10, 3 ova in volucrum speciem, * Col 8 5, 10 imaginem tauri, Gell 13 9 6 — **II.** Trop puellam, Afran ap Non p 174, 32 animum et mentem cogitatione hominum excellentium, Cic Arch 6, 14 ipse me conformo ad ejus voluntatem, id Fam 1, 8 2 mores, id Fin 4, 2, 5, cf liberos parente orbatos sibi et posteris Tac. A 4, 8, Cic Mur 29, 60 vocem hujus hortatu praeceptisque, id Arch. 1, 1, cf * Quint 11, 3, 45 orationem constructione verborum, Cic de Or 1 5, 17 (but in Lucr 4, 114, the right read is confirmem)

confornĭcātĭo, onis *f* [confornico], *a vaulting over,* Vitr 5, 6, 5

con-fornĭco, are, *v a*, *to over arch, vault over* (Vitr) cellas Vitr 5, 5, 8, 7

conforto, are *v a* [fortis] *to strengthen much* (late Lat, esp freq in the Vulg of the Vet Test) stomachum, Macer Carm 71 manus, Fact 4 15 domum Juda Vulg Zach 10 6 confortamini, filii Benjamin, id Jer 6, 1 et saep

confossus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from confodio

con-fŏvĕo, ere *v a*, *to warm, foster, cherish assiduously* (ante and post class.) hominem, Afran ap Non p 523 17 membra cibo App M 8, p 204 20 semina gremio suo (terra) Hier adv Rufin 8

confractĭo, onis, *f* [confringo] *a breach, rupture,* Vulg Isa 24, 19, id. Psa 105, 23 (al confractura)

confractūra, ae, *f*, v confractio

confractus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from confringo.

‡ **confrāges**, v. ‡ conflages.

con-frăgōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *broken, rough, uneven* (in good prose; cf. confragus; not in Cic.). **I.** Prop.: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 4: fundus, id. ib. 1, 20, 5: locus lapidibus, Col. 2, 2, 8; cf. id. 6, 17, 2; and Liv. 28, 2, 1; 32, 4, 4: via (together with ardua et aspera), id. 44, 3, 3; cf. Sen. Ep. 84, 13: angustiae, Liv. 38, 41, 5; 5, 26, 5.—Hence, *subst.*: **confrăgōsum**, i, *n.*, *a rough place* or *region*: fortior miles ex confragoso venit, Sen. Ep. 51, 10: castra inter confragosa omnia locat, Liv. 21, 32, 9; 5, 26, 5.—Trop.: e confragosis atque asperis evecti, Quint. 6, 1, 52.—**II.** Trop. (several times in Plaut. and in Quint. like fragosus; elsewhere rare): condiciones, *hard, difficult*, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 25; id. Cist. 2, 3, 70; with velut, Quint. 8, 5, 29: nomina quaedam versusque, id. 1, 1, 37: argumenta (together with horrida), id. 5, 8, 1.— * *Comp.*, Mall. Theod. Metr. 7.—No *sup.*—Hence, *adv.*: **confrăgōsē**, *roughly, unevenly*, Mar. Vict. p. 2550.

confrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [confringo] (post-Aug.; poet. for confragosus), *rough, rugged, uneven*: dumeta densis arboribus, Luc. 6, 126; Val. Fl. 3, 581.—*Subst.*: **confrăga**, ōrum, *n.*, *a rough place, thicket*: silvae, Stat. Th. 4, 494.— *Comp., sup.*, and *adv.* not in use.

con-frĕmo, ŭi, 3, *v. n.*, *to sound aloud, resound, to murmur loudly*, etc. (poet. and rare): confremuere omnes, Ov. M. 1, 199; Stat. S. 1, 6, 72: confremit et caelum et . . . circus, Sil. 16, 398: collis, Stat. S. 1, 4, 14.

con-frĕquento, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to visit frequently* or *in great numbers, to frequent* (post-Aug. and rare), Col. 9, 13, 13; Inscr. Orell. 2417; 4414: harenas, Prud. στεφ. 1, 7.

* **confrĭcāmentum**, i, *n.* [confrico], *something for rubbing*: dentium, *a dentifrice*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 4, 78.

* **confrĭcātio**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a vigorous rubbing, friction*; trop., Aug. Conf. 4, 8.

con-frĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to rub vigorously, to rub in* (belonging to econom. and medic. lang.). **I.** Prop.: caput atque os suum unguento, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62: os sale trito, Col. 7, 10, 3: boves, id. 2, 3, 1: confricatis dentibus atque gingivis, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 31: faciem sibi, * Suet. Claud. 8 *fin.*: oculum, Veg. Art. Vet. 3, 20, 1.— * **II.** Meton.: genua, i. e. *to touch the knees in earnest entreaty*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 80.

confringo, frēgi, fractum, 3, *v. a.* [frango], *to break in pieces* (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Prop.: hirneam, Cato, R. R. 81: pultando pedibus paene confregi hasce ambas (fores), Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 25: fores caedendo, Liv. 26, 46, 6: portarum claustra, Lucr. 1, 71: imbrices et tegulas, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 24; id. Capt. 4, 4, 8: digitos, Cic. Fl. 30, 73: ossa, Plin. 28, 10, 45, § 159: arbores vi tempestatis, Dig. 39, 2, 24: enses ensibus, Luc. 7, 573: turres valli impetu, id. 6, 123: confracta navis, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 64; cf. * Suet. Ner. 34: sceptra manu, Sen. Herc. Fur. 272.—Prov.: tesseram (hospitalem), *to break friendship, violate faith*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 36.—**II.** Trop., *to break, bring to naught, destroy*: rem, *to dissipate, run through property*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 49; id. Trin. 1, 2, 71: superbiam, Titin. ap. Non. p. 316, 3: consilia senatoria, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5, § 13: vires hostium, Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 17: rem publicam, id. 4, 5, 2; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 69.—Hence, **confractus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *broken, uneven*: in confracto (opp. in aequo), Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 127.

con-frio, no *perf.*, ātum, āre, *v. a.*, *to rub in*: aliquid sale, Cato, R. R. 7, 5; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 60.

* **confrīxo**, āre, *v. a.* [frigo], *to roast* or *fry with something*: aliquid cum oleo, Theod. Prisc. 1, 6.

confŭga, ae, *comm.* [confugio], *one who takes refuge somewhere, a refugee* (late Lat.), Cod. Just. 1, 12, 6 al.

‡ **confŭgēla**, ae, *f.*, an old word for confugium, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 39, 9 Müll.

con-fŭgio, fūgi, 3, *v. n.*, *to flee to for refuge* or *succor, take refuge in* or *with* (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Prop.: ad me nocte primā domum, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 25; cf.: ad aliquem, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 41; id. Tusc. 5, 2, 5; Verg. A. 1, 666; Nep. Them. 8, 3; id. Iphicr. 3, 2: huc, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 24: in naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: in arcem, Curt. 3, 1, 6; 9, 8, 12: in aram, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85; cf.: ad aram, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 44: Peliae ad limina supplex, id. M. 7, 299: ad ipsos deos, id. ib. 8, 688: ad fana deorum, Gai Inst. 1, 53; Dig. 1, 6, 2: ad vestras manus. ad vestra arma, Curt. 6, 9, 24: Phylen, Nep. Thras. 2, 1: Perusiam, Suet. Aug. 14.—**II.** Trop., *to take refuge in, have recourse to* (esp. freq. in Cic.): ad opem judicum, Cic. Font. 11, 23; cf.: ad florentes Etruscorum opes, Liv. 1, 2, 3: ad meam fidem, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: ad clementiam tuam, id. Lig. 10, 30: ad preces, Quint. 6, 1, 4; 11, 3, 63; Plin. Ep. 8, 19, 1: ad artes patrias, Ov. F. 1, 572 al.: cujus (philosophiae) in sinum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 5: in tuam fidem, veritatem, misericordiam, id. Quint. 2, 10: quasi ad aram in exsilium, id. Caecin. 34, 100: neque tu scilicet Eo nunc confugies: Quid mea, etc.? *to take refuge*, i. e. *excuse yourself with*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 45; cf.: an illuc confugies, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83, § 191: Epicurus confugit illuc, ut neget, etc., id. Fin. 2, 9, 28: habebam quo confugerem, ubi conquiescerem, id. Fam. 4, 6, 2: confugiet ad imprudentiam, stultitiam, adulescentiam, Auct. Her. 2, 3, 5.—*Impers.*: confugitur aliquo, Lact. Inst. Div. 1, 2, 9; id. Mort. Persec. 33, 5.

confŭgium, ii, *n.* [confugio], *a place of refuge, a refuge, shelter* (poet. and rare), Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 6; 5, 6, 2; Stat. Th. 12, 504.

confŭi, confŭtūrum, etc., v. consum.

con-fulgĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to shine brightly, to glitter, glisten* (very rare; perh. only in the foll. exs.): aedes confulgebant, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 15; 5, 1, 44: lucida confulgent alti carchesia mali, Cinna ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 2, 10.

* **con-fultus**, a, um, *adj.* [fulcio], *pressed together* (= confertus, conglomeratus): corpora, Lucr. 2, 98 Lachm. *N. cr.*

con-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To pour, mingle*, or *mix together* (class. in prose and poetry). **A.** Prop.: unā multa jura (cocos), Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 120; cf.: jus confusum sectis herbis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 67: (venenum) in poculo, cum ita confusum esset ut secerni nullo modo posset, Cic. Clu. 62, 173; Dig. 6, 1, 3, § 2: cum ignis oculorum cum eo igne, qui est ob os offusus, se confudit et contulit, Cic. Univ. 14: cumque tuis lacrimis lacrimas confundere nostras, Ov. H. 2, 95: confundere crebroque permiscere mel, acetum, oleum, Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 50: omnia arenti ramo (Medea), Ov. M. 7, 278: (Alpheus) Siculis confunditur undis, *mingles*, Verg. A. 3, 696: mixtum flumini subibat mare, Curt. 9, 9, 7: (cornua cervi contrita) pulvereae confusa farinae, Ov. Med. Fac. 61: aes auro, Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 5.—**B.** Meton. **1.** In gen., *to mingle, unite, join, combine* (rare): (decorum) totum illud quidem est cum virtute confusum, sed mente cogitatione distinguitur, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 95; so, vera cum falsis, id. Ac. 2, 19, 61: est id quidem in totam orationem confundendum, id. de Or. 2, 79, 322: vis quaedam sentiens quae est toto confusa mundo, id. Div. 1, 52, 118: sermones in unum, Liv. 7, 12, 14; cf. id. 40, 46, 13: duo populi in unum confusi, id. 1, 23, 2: diversum confusa genus panthera camelo (= camelopardalis, *the giraffe*), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 195: rusticus urbano confusus, id. A. P. 213; cf.: quinque continuos dactylos, Quint. 9, 4, 49: subjecta sibi vocalis in unum sonum coalescere et confundi nequiret, id. 1, 7, 26.—Of bringing together in speech: cuperem equidem utrumque (una dijudicare), sed est difficile confundere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 23; cf. id. Brut. 26, 100.—Poet.: proelia cum aliquo, Hor. C. 1, 17, 23 al.—More freq., **2.** Esp., with the idea of confounding, disarranging, *to confound, confuse, jumble together, bring into disorder*: an tu haec ita confundis et perturbas, ut quicumque velit, quod velit, quo modo velit possit dedicare? Cic. Dom. 49, 127: omnis corporis atque animi sensus, Lucr. 2, 946; cf. id. 2, 439: aëra per multum confundi verba necesse'st Et conturbari vocem, id. 4, 558: confusa venit vox inque pedita, id. 4, 562 sq.: censeo omnis in oratione esse quasi permixtos et confusos pedes, Cic. Or. 57, 195: particulae primum confusae postea in ordinem adductae a mente divinā, id. Ac. 2, 37, 118: signa et ordines peditum atque equitum, Liv. 9, 27, 10: jura gentium, id. 4, 1, 2: priora, Quint. 10, 5, 23: ordinem disciplinae, Tac. H. 1, 60; cf.: ordinem militiae, id. ib. 2, 93: lusum, Suet. Claud. 33: annum (together with conturbare), id. Aug. 31 et saep.: foedus, *to violate* (συγχέειν, Hom. Il. 4, 269), Verg. A. 5, 496; 12, 290: summa imis, Curt. 8, 8, 8: imperium, promissa, preces confundit in unum, *mingles together*, Ov. M. 4, 472: jura et nomina, id. ib. 10, 346: fasque nefasque, id. ib. 6, 585: in chaos, id. ib. 2, 299: mare caelo, Juv. 6, 283 (cf.: caelum terris miscere, id. 2, 25): ora fractis in ossibus, i. e. *to disfigure the features, make them undistinguishable*, Ov. M. 5, 58; Sen. Troad. 1117; cf.: omnia corporis lineamenta, Petr. 105, 10; Just. 3, 5, 11; and vultus, Luc. 2, 191; 3, 758; Stat. Th. 2, 232: oris notas, Curt. 8, 3, 13: si irruptione fluminis fines agri confudit inundatio, Dig. 19, 2, 31: ossa Non agnoscendo confusa reliquit in ore, Ov. M. 12, 251: vultum Lunae, *to cloud, obscure*, id. ib. 14, 367.—Of disordered health: neque apparet, quod corpus confuderit, Cels. 3, 5, 3.—**b.** Trop., of intellectual confusion, *to disturb, disconcert, confound, perplex* (freq. after the Aug. per.; perh. not in Cic.): audientium animos, etc., Liv. 45, 42, 1; 34, 50, 1: cum confusa memoria esset, id. 5, 50, 6: nos (fulmina), Quint. 8, 3, 5; Plin. Ep. 3, 10, 2: me gravi dolore (nuntius), id. ib. 5, 5, 1; Quint. 1, 12, 1: intellectum, Plin. 21, 18, 70, § 117: inmitem animum imagine tristi, Tac. H. 1, 44: Alexander pudore confusus, Curt. 7, 7, 23: illum ingens confundit honos inopinaque turbat gloria, Stat. Th. 8, 283; Juv. 7, 68: diligentiam monitoris confundit multitudo, Col. 1, 9, 7.—**II.** *To diffuse, suffuse, spread over* (rare). **A.** Prop.: cibus in eam venam, quae cava appellatur, confunditur, *diffuses itself*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137: vinum in ea (vasa), Col. 12, 28 *fin.*: cruorem in fossam, Hor. S. 1, 8, 28.—**2.** Poet., *to throw in great numbers*: tela per foramina muri, Sil. 14, 333.—**B.** Trop.: aliquid in totam orationem, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322: vim quandam sentientem atque divinam, quae toto confusa mundo sit, id. Div. 2, 15, 35: rosa ingenuo confusa rubore, *suffused with*, etc., Col. poët. 10, 260.—Hence, **confūsus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B. 2.), *brought into disorder, confused, perplexed, disorderly* (class. in prose and poetry): ruina mundi, Lucr. 6, 607; cf. natura, id. 6, 600: vox, id. 4, 562; 4, 613; cf.: oratio confusa, perturbata, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 50: stilus, Quint. 1, 1, 28: verba, Ov. M. 2, 666; 12, 55; 15, 606: suffragium, Liv. 26, 18, 9 Drak. ad loc. (cf.: confusio suffragiorum, Cic. Mur. 23, 47): confusissimus mos, Suet. Aug. 44: clamor, Liv. 30, 6, 2.—With *abl.*: ipse confusus animo, Liv. 6, 6, 7; cf. id. 35, 35, 18: maerore, id. 35, 15, 9: eodem metu, Quint. 1, 10, 48: somnio, Suet. Caes. 7: irā, pudore, Curt. 7, 7, 23; cf. Ov. H. 21, 111; id. Tr. 3, 1, 81: fletu, Petr. 134, 6: turbā querelarum, Just. 32, 2, 3 al.: ex recenti morsu animi, Liv. 6, 34, 8.—*Absol.*: Masinissa ex praetorio in tabernaculum suum confusus concessit, Liv. 30, 15, 2: nunc onusti cibo et vino perturbata et confusa cernimus, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60; Petr. 74, 10; 91, 1 al.: confusus atque incertus animi, Liv. 1, 7, 6: rediit confuso voltu, id. 41, 15, 1; Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 11: ore confuso, Curt. 6, 7, 18; cf.: confusior facies, Tac. A. 4, 63: pavor confusior, Plin. 7, prooem. 1, § 5.—Hence, **confūsē**, *adv.*, *confusedly, without order, disorderly* (several times in Cic.; elsewh. rare; not in Quint.): confuse et permiste dispergere aliquid, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49: loqui, id. Fin. 2, 9, 27; cf.: confuse varieque sententias dicere, Gell. 14, 2, 17: agere, Cic. N. D. 3, 8, 19: utraque res conjuncte et confuse comparata est, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: universis mancipiis constitutum pretium, *in the lump*, Dig. 21, 1, 36.— * *Comp.*: confusius acta res est, Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 1.—*Sup.* not in use.

* **con-fūnĕro**, āre, *v. a.*, *to bury, inter*; trop., *to ruin, destroy*: orbem, Juvenc. 4, 96 (acc. to Barth. Adv. 13, 19).

* **confūsānĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [confu-

sus], *mingled, miscellaneous* doctrina, Gell prooem § 5

confūsē, *adv*, v confundo, *P a fin*

* **confūsim,** *adv* [confusus], *in a confused, perplexed manner,* = confuse, Varr L L 9, § 4 Müll

confūsĭo, ōnis, *f* [confundo] **I.** *A mingling* **A.** Prop si duorum materiae ex voluntate dominorum confusae sint, totum id corpus quod ex confusione fit, etc, Just Inst 2, 1, 27, Dig 66, 1, 23, § 5 colorum, App de Mundo, p 66, 24, 2 — **2.** Concr, *a mixture union* arcum esse multarum imaginum solis confusiones, Sen Q N 1, 3, 5 — **B.** Trop **1.** *A mingling, mixing, uniting, combining* (rare) haec conjunctio confusioque virtutum, Cic Fin 5, 23, 67 — Far more freq, and in good prose, **2.** *A confounding, confusion, disorder* religionum, Cic Leg 2, 10, 25 virtutum, id Fin 5, 23, 67 temporum, id Off 2, 19, 65 suffragiorum (i e not according to centuries, but viritim), id. Mur 23, 47 (cf confusum suffragium, Liv 26, 18, 9) perturbatio et confusio vitae, Cic N D 1, 2, 3, cf Quint 3, 6, 29 populi, Vell 2, 124, Quint 12, 5, 3, Tac H 3, 38, Plin Ep 1, 22, 12 multi circuli et indecora confusio, id. ib 3, 20, 4, id Pan 86, 3 vultus, Petr 101, 8 — **II.** (Acc to confundo, II B) Oris, *a reddening, blushing,* Tac H 4, 40

confūsus, a, um, v confundo, *P a*

* **confūtātĭo,** onis, *f* [confuto], *a confutation,* Gr λυσις, Auct Her 1, 3, 4

* **confūtātor,** ōris, *m* [id], *a refuter, opponent* Valentini, Hier Script Eccl

con-fūto, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* [futo, v intens from foveo], *to check or repress a boiling liquid, to suppress, restrain, check* **I.** Prop cocus magnum ahenum quando fervit, paula confutat truâ, Titin ap Non p 87, 13 (Com Rel v 128 Rib), cf Varr ib p 87, 11. — Hence (far more freq), **II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *to repress, diminish, impede, destroy, put to silence* nostras secundas res, Cato ap Gell 7, 3, 14 maximos dolores inventorum suorum memoria et recordatione, Cic Tusc 5 31 88 audaciam, id Part Or 38, 134. — **B.** In partic **1.** *To put down by words, to put to silence, confute* (so class) sensus judicum imperiosis comminationibus, Tiro ap Gell 7, 3, 13 ego istos, qui nunc me culpant, confutaverim, Plaut Truc. 2, 3 28 iratum senem verbis, Ter Phorm 3, 1, 13, cf dictis, id Heaut 5, 1, 76 — **2.** *To refute, confute, disprove, answer conclusively* hunc tactum confutabunt nares? Lucr 4, 488 argumenta Stoicorum, Cic Div 1, 5, 8 opinionis levitatem, id N D 2, 17, 45 ut verba magnifica rebus confutaret, Liv 37, 10, 2 suo sibi argumento confutatus est, Gell 5, 10, 16 — **3.** In late Lat, *to convict* Cod. Th 11, 8, 1 — With *inf* nocuisse quibusdam, Amm 26, 3 1 tot suscepisse labores et pericula, id. 17, 9, 5

* **con-fŭtŭo,** ĕre, *to lie with conjugally,* Cat 37, 5

confŭtūrum, v consum

con-garrĭo, ire, *v a*, *to gabble much, to prattle,* Antonin. ap Fronto, Ep 1, 15 Mai

con-gaudeo, ēre, *v n*, *to rejoice with one* (eccl Lat) alicui, Tert adv Gnost c 13, so Cypr Ep 50 al

Congĕdus, i, *m*, *a river in Spain, tributary to the Iberus,* Mart 1 49, 9

con-gĕlasco, ĕre (no *perf* or *sup*), *v inch n*, *to freeze, congeal* (late Lat) oleum, vina, Gell 17, 8, 10, Macr S 7, 12, 32, Ambros in Luc. 10, § 135

congĕlātĭo, onis, *f* [congelo], *a freezing, congealing* (very rare, not ante Aug) liquoris, Plin 31, 3, 21, § 33 — In *plur* brumae, Col. 4 8, 2.

con-gĕlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* and *n.* **I.** *Act*, *to cause to freeze up, to congeal* **A.** Lit sal, Vitr 8, 3 oleum, Col 1, 6, 18, 12 50, 12 pruinas, Plin 18, 28, 68, § 277 radices, Col 3, 12 1 mare congelatum, *the sea being frozen,* Varr R R 1, 2, 4 congelati gutta nasi, Mart 11, 98, 7 — **B.** Transf, *to thicken, make hard* lac, *to curdle* Col 7, 8, 6 in lapidem rictus serpentis, Ov M 11, 60 ubi se adeps congelaverit, Scrib Comp 271 — Humorously quid prodest, si te congelat uxor anus? Mart. 14 147, 2 — **II.** *Neutr*, *to freeze, freeze up* * **A.** Lit. Ister congelat, Ov Tr 3, 10, 30 — **2.** Transf, *to grow hard* lingua, Ov M 6, 307, 15, 415 — * **B.** Trop gaudebam sane et congelasse nostrum amicum laetabar otio, *had frozen together,* i e. *had become wholly inactive,* * Cic Fam 2, 13, 3, cf. conglacio, I B

* **congĕmĭnātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [congemino], *a doubling,* connected with conduplicatio, in com lang, for *embracing,* Plaut Poen 5, 5, 18

con-gĕmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to double, redouble, repeat, reduplicate* (poet) nunc si pateram patera peperit, omnes congeminavimus, i e *have produced our like, doubled ourselves,* Plaut Am 2, 2, 154 L (litteram), Lucil S 9, 9 crebros ictus ensibus, Verg A 12, 714, in the same sense, securim, id ib 11, 698 suspiria rauco fremitu, Sil 16, 267 paeana, Val Fl 6, 512 vocem, id 2, 201, App Dogm Plat p 6, 20

con-gĕmisco, ĕre, *v inch n*, *to sigh deeply* (eccl Lat), Tert Spect 30, Prud στεφ 2, 411 al

con-gĕmo, ŭi, 3, *v n* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr*, *to sigh or groan deeply* or *loudly, to heave a sigh* **A.** Prop (rare but class.) congemuit senatus frequens, * Cic Mur 25, 51, * Suet. Tib 23 — **B.** Transf, poet, of trees cut down supremum congemuit, * Verg A 2, 631 — **II.** *Act*, *to deplore, lament, bewail* quid mortem congemis ac fles? * Lucr 3, 934 positum feretro congemuere, Val. Fl. 5, 12

* **1. con-gĕner,** ĕris, *adj* [genus], *of the same race* or *kind,* with *gen.*, Plin 15, 24 28, § 98

2. con-gĕner, ĕri, *m*, *a joint son in law,* Symm Ep 8, 40 dub (al generi)

con-gĕnĕro, no *perf*, atum, 1, *v a.* **I.** *To beget* or *produce at the same time* (very rare, perh only in the foll exs., and only in the *perf part*) porci congenerati, *of the same litter,* Varr R R 2, 4, 19, so in *part* senium parentis Col. 7, 3 15 — Trop congeneratum verbum, *of the same root,* Varr L L. 10, § 39 — **II.** *To unite by affinity, to connect,* Att ap Non. p 84, 28 (Trag Rel v 580 Rib)

con-gĕnĭtus, a, um, *Part* [gigno] *born* or *produced together with* (very rare, not ante Aug) pili, *congenital,* Plin 11, 39, 94, § 230 — With *dat* vastitas roborum mundo, *coëval with,* Plin 16, 2, 2, § 6, Tert Test Anim c 5

‡ **con-gentīles,** ium, *m*, *kindred, of the same stock,* Inscr Orell. 2491, cf congentilis, ὁμοεθνος, Gloss. Philox.

* **con-gĕnŭclo,** are, *v n* [geniculo], *to fall upon the knees,* Cael ap Non. p 89, 6

* **con-gĕnŭlātus,** a, um, *Part* [genu], *fallen upon the knees* multi congenulati, etc, Sisenn ap Non p 57, 32 (perh congenuclati should be the reading, cf congenuclo)

† **conger** (access form **congrus,** acc to Charis p 12 P, also gonger, Plin 32, 11, 53, § 148), gri, *m*, = γογγρος, *a sea eel, conger eel,* Plaut Aul 2, 9, 2, id Mil. 3 1, 165, id Pers 1, 3, 30, Ter Ad 3, 3, 23, Ov Hal 115, Plin 9, 16, 24, § 57, 9, 20, 36, § 72, 9, 62, 88, § 185

congĕrĭes, ēi (**congĕrĭa,** ae, Front Colon p 11, 119 and 125 Goes., Innoc Cas Litt. p 224 ib), *f* [congero] *that which is brought together*, hence *a heap, pile, mass* (not ante Aug, while the syn acervus is prevalent through all periods) **I.** Lit. (α) With *gen* lapidum, Liv 31, 39, 8 summa silvae, Ov M 9, 235, cf struis, Plin 16, 11, 22, § 53, and ramorum et fruticum, id 8, 36, 54, § 127 cadaverum, Val Fl 6, 511, Plin 18, 31, 74, § 318 densa grani, id. 13, 15, 30 § 97 armorum, Tac A. 2, 22 vasta metalli, Claud in Rufin 2 135 alta sordium, Gell 2, 6 *fin* pulveris exigui Luc 8 866 sq — (β) *Absol* dispositam Congeriem secuit, i e *chaos,* Ov M 1, 33, cf Claud Laud Stil 2, 10 — So of *a heap of wood, wood pile, funeral pile,* Ov M 14, 576, Quint. 5, 13 13, Claud Idyll 1, 93 — **II.** Trop **A.** In gen venit aetas omnis in unam congeriem, Luc 5, 178 since ra bonorum, Claud Cons Mall Theod. 136 — **B.** In rhet, a figure of speech, *accumulation,* Gr συναθροισμος, Quint 8, 4, 3, 8, 4, 26 sq

con-germānesco, ĕre, *v inch n.* [germanus], *to grow together with one, grow up with* coalescere, conjungi vel consociari, Non p 90, 16 sq (ante and post class., and very rare) cum illis, Quadrig ap Non. 1 1, so, mecum, App M 2, p 119, 14.

* **con-germānus,** a, um, *adj*, *grown together with, united with,* Varr ap Non. p 90, 20

* **con-germĭnālis,** e, *adj* [germen] *from the same stalk* or *stock* spicae ceteris congerminales, Aug Civ Dei, 5, 7

* **con-germĭno,** are, *v n.*, *to shoot forth at the same time,* Gell. 20, 8, 7

1. con-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3, *v a.*, *to bear, carry,* or *bring together, to collect, to prepare, to make, build, heap up,* etc. (class. and freq) **I.** Lit. (α) With *acc.* undique, quod idoneum ad muniendum putarent, Nep Them 6, 5 congestis undique saccis, Hor S 1, 1, 70 cetera aedificantibus utilia, Quint. 7, prooem § 1 caedi arbores et saxa congeri jubet, Curt. 8, 2 24 alimenta undique, id. 7, 11, 1 frondem, id 8, 10, 17 virgulta arida, Suet. Caes. 84 robora Ov M 12, 515 arma, id ib 14, 777 tura, id ib 7, 160, cf turea dona, Verg A 6, 224 epulas alicui, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 70 sq cibaria sibi, Hor S 1, 1, 32 viaticum, Cic Planc 10, 26 divitias sibi fulvo auro, Tib 1, 1, 1 opes, Plin 33, 10 47, § 136 congestoque avidum pinguescere corpore corpus, Ov M 15, 89 nemus, i. e. *wood,* Sen Herc Fur 1216, cf silvas, id. ib 506 sicca congesta pulvere barba, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 31 terram, Col Arb 3, 6, cf Dig 19, 2, 57 oscula congerimus properata, *to join, add one to another,* Ov H 17 (18) 113 — (β) With *acc.*, and a designation of place to, at, or in which, etc, any thing is brought or heaped up hasce herbas in suum alvum, Plaut Ps 3, 2, 34, cf Ov M 6, 651 in cellulam patris penum omnem congerebam Ter Eun 2, 3 18 laticem in vas, Lucr 3, 1009, cf id 3, 936 Midae dormienti formicae in os tritici grana congesserunt, Cic Div 1, 36, 78, cf in os pueri, id. ib 2, 31, 66 excrementa in unum locum, Plin 11, 10, 10, § 25, Suet Vesp 5, Sen Oedip 870 scuta illi (sc virgini) pro aureis donis congesta, Liv 1, 11, 8, cf Suet Ner 19 sestertium millies in culinam, *to expend,* Sen ad Helv 10 huc amnes vastos congerit tellus, Val Fl. 4, 717 Pindo congestus Athos, Sen Herc Oet. 1153 uni (digito anulos), Plin 33, 1, 6, § 25 humum corbulae, Suet. Ner 19 — **B.** In partic. **1.** Of weapons, missiles, etc., *to throw in great numbers, accumulate, shower,* etc. lanceas, Plin 9, 6, 5, § 15 saxa in caput alicujus, Sen Oedip 871 in ipsum Porum tela, Curt. 8, 14, 38 congestis telis, Tac A. 2, 11 — Hence, poet. ictus alicui, Val Fl. 4 307 plagas mortuo, Phaedr 4, 1, 11 — **2.** *To make, build, construct,* etc., *by bringing* or *heaping together* Echinades insulae ab Acheloo amne congestae, Plin 2, 85, 87, § 201 aram sepulcri arboribus, Verg A 6, 178 oppida manu, id G 1, 256 pauperis et tuguri congestum caespite culmen, id. E 1, 69 — So of birds, insects etc lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis Verg G 4, 243 nidum, Ser Samm 10, 30, and *absol* notavi Ipse locum aeriae quo congessere palumbes (sc. nidum), Verg E 3, 69, Gell. 2, 29, 5 (cf. the full expression in nervom ille hodie nidamenta congeret, Plaut. Rud 3, 6, 51) apes in alvearium congesserant Cic. Oecon. Fragm ap Charis. p 82 P ripe, congere aufer, Mart 8, 44, 9 — **II.** Trop **A.** In discourse, *to bring, take,* or *comprise together, to compile* (freq in Quint) operarios omnes, Cic Brut 86, 297 dicta, Quint. 6, 3, 5, cf id 4, 5 7 argumenta (opp dissolvere), id 5, 13, 15 vana (maledicta), id. 7, 2 34 undique nomina plurimorum poëtarum, id 10, 1, 56 orationem dierum ac noctium studio, id 12, 6 5, cf. orationem ex diversis, id 2 11, 7 figuras, id. 9, 3, 5 ζωη και ψυχη lascivum congeris usque, i e. *you repeat,* Mart 10, 68, 5 — With in ut te eripias ex ea, quam ego congessi in hunc sermonem, turba patronorum, Cic Brut. 97, 332, so Quint 4, 3 3, 9, 1, 25, 9 3 39, 10, 5, 23 — **B.** *To put something upon one in a hostile or friendly manner, to accumulate, heap upon, to impart, ascribe to, to impute, attribute to,* constr class. with *ad* or *in,* post-Aug also with *dat pers :* ad quem di

atque homines omnia ornamenta congessissent, Cic. Deiot. 4, 12: ne plus aequo quid in amicitiam congeratur, id. Lael. 16, 58: ingentia beneficia in aliquem, Liv. 42, 11, 2; 30, 1, 4: congerere juveni consulatus, triumphos, Tac. A. 1, 4 *fin.;* cf.: ambitiosae majestati quicquid potuimus titulorum congessimus, Sen. Clem. 1, 14, 2; Suet. Calig. 15; id. Aug. 98: mortuo laudes congessit, id. Tit. 11: mala alicui, Sen. Contr. 1, 7, 2: μέλι μου, ψυχή μου congeris usque, Mart. 10, 68, 5: spes omnis in unum Te mea congesta est, Ov. M. 8, 113: in unum omnia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117; cf.: iis nihil, quo expleri possit eorum meritum, tributurum populum Romanum, si omnia simul congesserit, Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 16, 7.—Esp., of crimes, etc.: maledicta in aliquem, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 15; cf.: congestis probris, Suet. Tib. 54: quae (crimina) postea sunt in eum congesta, Cic. Mil. 24, 64: causas alicujus rei in aliquem, Liv. 3, 38, 7.—Hence, ***congestus,** a, um, *P. a.*, lit. *brought together;* hence, in pregn. signif., *pressed together, thick:* gobio congestior alvo, Aus. Mos. 132.—**Adv.:* **congestē,** *briefly, summarily:* haec breviter et congeste, Capitol. Marc. Aur. 19 *fin.*

2. con-gĕro, ōnis, *m.* [1. congero], *a thief,* Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 6; cf. Fulg. p. 566, 13: congerones qui aliena ad se congregant; so also 2. gero.

congerra or **concerra,** ae, *m.*, *a playfellow,* Fest. p. 263, 22; 297, 29.

congerro (concerro, Fest. p. 356 Lindem.), ōnis, *m.* [congero; prop. one who contributes to a common feast; cf. Lorenz ad Plaut. Most. v. 919], *a jolly companion, a playfellow* (ante-class.), Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 9; id. Most. 3, 3, 27 (931 Ritschl.); 5, 1, 8; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, p. 55 Müll.

congestē, *adv.*, v. 1. congero, *P. a. fin.*

congestīcius or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [1. congero], *brought together, heaped* or *piled up* (rare; mostly post-Aug.): agger ex materiā, Caes. B. C. 2, 15; cf. materia, Col. 2, 16, 5: humus, id. 2, 10, 18: terra, Pall. Sept. 7; id. Oct. 11, 2: congesticius aut paluster locus, Vitr. 3, 4, 2.

***congestim,** *adv.* [id.], *heaped together, in heaps:* congestim et acervatim jacere, App. Mag. p. 296, 40.

congestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], lit. *a bringing together;* hence, *a heaping up, accumulation* (rare and not ante-Aug.). **I.** In abstr. **A.** Prop.: terrae, Vitr. 6, 8, 5; Pall. Mart. 1, 4: stercorum, Pall. 1, 33, 1.—**B.** Trop.: enumerationis, Macr. S. 5, 15 *fin.:* honorum, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Julian. 22.—**II.** In concr., that which is *heaped up, a heap, mass, pile,* Dig. 19, 2, 57.

congestitius, a, um, v. congesticius.

con-gesto, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to bring* or *carry together,* Aug. de Pecc. Merit. 1, 28; Commod. 64, 15.

1. congestus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 1. congero.

2. congestus, ūs, *m.* [1. congero], *a bearing* or *bringing together, an accumulation* (rare; mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Prop. **A.** In abstr.: herbam asperam credo (exstitisse) avium congestu, non humano satu, *Cic. Div. 2, 32, 68: copiarum, Tac. H. 2, 87: magnarum opum, Sen. Ben. 2, 27, 3.—**B.** In concr., *a heap, pile, mass:* magnus harenae, *Lucr. 6, 725: culmorum et frondium, *Col. 9, 14, 14: lapidum, Tac. H. 1, 84: multo congestu pulveris, Luc. 9, 486.—**II.** Trop.: in dicendo quamlibet abundans rerum copia cumulum tantum habeat atque congestum, nisi, etc., *Quint. 7, prooem. § 1: tantus rerum ex orbe toto coëuntium congestus, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 6 (26), 5.

congiālis, e, *adj.* [congius], *holding a* congius (very rare): fidelia, *Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 15: situli, Vitr. 10, 4, 4.

congiārium, ii, *n.*, v. congiarius.

congiārius, a, um, *adj.* [congius], *pertaining to a* congius, *holding a* congius. **I.** As *adj.* rare: vinum, *given by measure,* Cato ap. Fronto Ep. ad Antonin. 1, 2, p. 149 Mai: cadi, Varr. ap. Plin. 14, 14, 17, § 96.—But very freq. *subst.*, **II. congiārium,** ii, *n.* **A.** (Sc. vas.) *A vessel that holds a* congius, Dig. 33, 7, 13; cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 26, 7.—**B.** (Sc. donum.) *A gift divided among the people of the measure of a* congius; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 52. Orig. this present was in food; as in oil, Liv. 25, 2, 8 (v. congius); in salt, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 89; in wine, id. 14, 14, 17, § 96. Afterwards congiarium was also used for *a largess in money* of undefined amount; *divided among the soldiers,* Cic. Att. 16, 8, 2; 10, 7, 3; id. Phil. 2, 45, 116; Curt. 6, 2, 10; *among the people,* Monum. Ancyr. 3, 10 sq.; Suet. Aug. 41 sq.; id. Tib. 20; 54; id. Calig. 17; id. Claud. 21; Plin. Pan. 51 *fin.*, in which sense post-Aug. authors contrast it with the donativum of the soldiers, Suet. Ner. 7; Plin. Pan. 25, 2; Tac. A. 12, 41; 14, 11; *or among private friends,* Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4; Sen. Brev. Vit. 8, 2; id. Ben. 2, 16, 2; Quint. l. l.; Suet. Caes. 27; id. Vesp. 18; id. Rhet. 5; cf. Dict. of Antiq.: in hunc maxime quod multa congiaria habuerat, favor populi se inclinabat, *because he had made many distributions,* Liv. 37, 57, 11 (v. Drak. ad h. l.); so Tac. Or. 17.—**2.** Transf., in gen., *a gift, present,* Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 22, 4; cf. id. Tranq. 7, 2.

congĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman measure for liquids, containing the eighth part of an* amphora, six sextarii, or twelve heminae; = about 206 cubic inches or nearly six pints English, Cato, R. R. 57; Liv. 25, 2, 8; Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 85; 14, 22, 28, §§ 144 and 146 al.; cf. Fest. p. 246, 4 Müll.; Isid. Orig. 16, 26, 6 sq.; Rein in Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 219 sq., and Dict. of Antiq. s. v.

con-glăcĭo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* (very rare). **I.** *Neutr.*, *to turn entirely to ice, to freeze up.* **A.** Prop.: aqua neque conglaciaret frigoribus, neque nive pruinaque concresceret, *Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26.—**B.** Trop.: Curioni nostro tribunatus conglaciat, *is frozen up,* i. e. *passes inactively,* Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 3; cf. congelo *fin.*—**II.** *Act.*, *to cause to freeze up:* conglaciantur aquae, Albin. 2, 101: conglaciato imbre, Plin. 2, 60, 61, § 152.

***con-glisco,** ĕre, *v. n.*, *to be kindled up,* i. e. *to become illustrious,* Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 52.

conglŏbātim, *adv.* [conglobo], *in heaps, in a mass* (late Lat.), Aug. Conf. 7, 7 *fin.*

conglŏbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a heaping, gathering,* or *crowding together* (post-Aug. and rare): multa ignium, Sen. Q. N. 1, 15, 4: (nubium), id. ib. 5, 12, 5: fortuita (militum), Tac. G. 7.

con-glŏbo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to gather into a ball, to make spherical, to conglobate* (in good prose). **I.** Prop., constr. usu. *absol.*, or with *in* and *acc.;* rarely with *in* and *abl.:* mare medium locum expetens conglobatur undique aequabiliter, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116: hic (prester) late funditur, illud (fulmen) conglobatur impetu, Plin. 2, 49, 50, § 134; App. de Mundo, p. 62, 2.—More freq. in *part. perf.:* terra ipsa in sese nutibus suis conglobata, Cic. N. D. 2. 39, 98; so, astra nisu suo, id. ib. 2, 46, 117: figura, id. Ac. 2, 37, 118: sanguis, Plin. 23, 2, 28, § 59: homo in semet, id. 10, 64, 84, § 183.—And in tmesis: corpuscula complexa inter se conque globata, *Lucr. 2, 154.—Hence, **B.** In gen., *to press together in a mass, to crowd together:* apes, ut uvae, aliae ex aliis pendent conglobatae, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 29: conglobato corpore in pilae modum, Plin. 9, 46, 70, § 153: homo in semet conglobatus, id. 10, 64, 84, § 183.—Freq., in the historians, of the collecting or crowding together of soldiers: uti quosque fors conglobaverat, Sall. J. 97, 4; so, eos Agathyrnam, Liv. 26, 40, 17: se in unum, id. 8, 11, 5; cf. id. 9, 23, 16: in ultimam castrorum partem, id. 10, 5, 9: in forum, id. 5, 41, 6: templum in quo se miles conglobaverat, Tac. A. 14, 32: pulsi ac fugā conglobati, Liv. 44, 31, 9; 25, 15, 15.—*Absol.:* fors conglobabat (sc. milites), Liv. 22, 5, 7.—Also of the elephant: conglobatae beluae, Liv. 27, 14, 8.—***II.** Trop.: definitiones conglobatae, *heaped together, accumulated,* Cic. Part. Or. 16, 55.

***conglŏmĕrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [conglomero], *a crowding together, an assembly:* vetita, Cod. Just. 12, 19, 13, § 1.

con-glŏmĕro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (very rare), *to roll together, wind up, conglomerate.* **I.** Prop., *Lucr. 3, 211: venae intortae et conglomeratae, Cels. 7, 18 *fin.*—***II.** Trop., *to crowd, heap,* or *press together:* omnia mala in aliquem, Enn. ap Non. p. 90, 15 (Trag. Rel. v. 307 Rib.).

con-glōrĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.*, *to glorify together with* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. c. 40 al.

conglūtĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conglutino] (only in Cic. and very rare), *a gluing or cementing together.* ***I.** Lit.: recens, Cic. Sen. 20, 72.—**II.** Trop., *a joining together* verborum, Cic. Or. 23, 78.

con-glūtĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to glue, cement, join together.* **I.** Lit. (t. t.): favos extremos inter se, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 23; cf.: utrasque res inter se (calx), Vitr. 7, 4, 3: libros, Dig. 32, 52, § 5: carnis, Plin. 27, 6, 24, § 42: volnera recentia, id. 30, 13, 39, § 115: germinantis oculos aliquā sibi annexione, Pall. Mart. 10, 36.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To join, unite firmly together, to bind closely, cement* (a favorite trope of Cic.; elsewhere very rare): hominem eadem, optime quae conglutinavit, natura dissolvit, Cic. Sen. 20, 73; cf.: rem dissolutam, divulsamque (sc. in oratione), id. de Or. 1, 42, 188: animi vitium cum causā peccati, Auct. Her. 2, 3, 5: amicitias, Cic. Lael. 9, 32 (opp. dissolvere); id. Att. 7, 8, 1: concordiam, id. ib. 1, 17, 10: voluntates nostras consuetudine, id. Fam. 11, 27, 2; cf.: meretricios amores nuptiis, *Ter. And. 5, 4, 10: quid est in Antonio praeter libidinem, crudelitatem, petulantiam, audaciam? Ex his totus conglutinatus est, *composed,* Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 28: affixus et conglutinatus, i. e. *adhering closely to* a person, App. M. 9, p. 225, 4.—***B.** Like compono, comparo, etc., *to invent, devise, contrive* (a means): conglutina, Ut senem hodie doctum docte fallas, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 42.

***conglūtĭnōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [conglutino], *glutinous, viscous:* pars umoris, Veg. Art. Vet. 2, 12, 2.

***con-grădus,** a, um, *adj.*, *keeping pace with:* sidera soli, Avien. Arat. 1239.

***con-graeco,** āre, *v. a.* [graecor, āri], *to lavish on banquets like the Greeks, to squander in luxury:* aurum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 91.

congrātŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [congratulor], *a wishing of joy; congratulation,* Val. Max. 9, 3, 5; Don. Vit. Verg. 24.

con-grātŭlor, ātus, āri, *v. dep.*, *to wish joy, to congratulate* (very rare; not in Cic.); *absol.:* dona quid cessant mihi Conferre omnes congratulantes, qui pugnavi fortiter, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 21 Brix; Gell. 12, 1, 4; Vulg. 2 Reg. 8, 10.—With *dat. pers.*, Vulg Ruth, 4, 17; cf. Porc. Latro, Decl. in Catil. 36.—*Alicui de aliquā re,* Vulg. Tob. 11, 20.—With *acc.* and *inf.*, Liv. 3, 54, 7.

con-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3, *v. dep.* [gradior], *to go, come,* or *meet with one,* esp. with the access. idea of intention, in a friendly or hostile sense (class. in prose and poetry); constr. with *cum* (*contra,* etc.), the *acc.*, *dat.*, or *absol.* **I.** In a friendly sense, *to visit, accost, address, meet with.* (α) With *cum:* insinuatus in familiaritatem adulescentis et cum eo saepe congressus, Cic. Att. 2, 24, 2: luna tum congrediens cum sole, tum digrediens, id. N. D. 2, 40, 103: perquirere ubi sit congressus cum servis Caelius, id. Cael. 22, 53: qui cum Caesare in itinere congressi . . . orabant, Caes. B. G. 4, 11.—(β) With *acc.:* hunc, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 96; id. Ep. 4. 1, 19.—(γ) *Absol.*, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 16; id. Curc. 2, 1, 19 al.; Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 12; Cic. Pis. 25, 59; id. Att. 8, 15, 3; Sall. J. 109, 2; Nep. Dat. 11, 2: in eo loco ut congrederentur convenit, Liv. 32, 39, 16; 38, 25, 6; 35, 15, 2: in Macedoniā congrediemur, Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 6, 1: congressa primordia rerum, Lucr. 1, 761; 5, 192; 5, 427.—**II.** In a hostile sense, *to fight, contend, engage.* etc. (most freq. in the historians). (α) With *cum:* cum hostibus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 6: saepenumero cum his, Caes. B. G. 1, 39; 1, 40; 7, 65; Nep. Eum. 11, 5; id. Hann. 1, 2; Liv. 21, 16, 3.—*(β) With *contra:* contra ipsum Caesarem est congressus armatus, Cic. Lig 3, 9.—*(γ) With *adversus*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 40.—*(δ) With *inter se*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 42.—(ε) With *dat.* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): infelix puer atque impar congressus Achilli, Verg. A. 1, 475; Ov. M. 12, 76; Sen. Agam. 747: quippe armato congredi nudum dementia videbatur, Curt. 9, 7, 21; Aur. Vict. Caes 39.—

(ζ) *Absol.:* locus ad insidias ille, ubi congressi sunt, utri fuerit aptior, Cic. Mil. 20, 53: Aedui quoniam armis congressi ac superati essent, Caes. B. G. 1, 36; so id. ib. *fin.;* Nep. Dat. 8, 1; id. Ages. 3 *fin.;* Liv. 7, 22, 4; 8, 24, 9; Tac. A. 2, 11; 12, 54; Quint. 8, 3, 63; Verg. A. 12, 465; Curt. 9, 5, 14: totis viribus, id. 6, 1, 10: in congrediendis hostibus, Gell. 1, 11, 2 (cf. id. § 9: in congressibus proeliorum).—**B.** Transf., of contention in words, specif. of judic. strife (almost confined to Cic. and Quint.): tecum luctari et congredi, Cic. Sull. 16, 47; so id. Mur. 32, 67: cum Academico et eodem rhetore, id. N. D. 2, 1, 1; Dig. 38, 9, 1 pr.; Cod. 7, 56, 3.—(β) With abstract subjects: quasi ad repugnandum congressa defensio, Cic. Top. 25, 93; cf. Quint. 3, 6, 13: oratio aequo congressa campo, id. 12, 9, 2.

* **congrĕgābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [congrego], *easily brought together, social:* examina apium, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157.

* **congrĕgālis,** e, *adj.* [id.], *uniting together:* vinculum, Ter. Maur. p. 2411 P.

* **congrĕgātim,** *adv.* [id.], *together, in crowds:* cursant per ampla moenia, Prud. Cath. 7, 143.

congrĕgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an assembling together; union, society, association* (in good prose). **I.** Lit.: nos ad conjunctionem congregationemque hominum et ad naturalem communitatem esse natos, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 65; 4, 2, 4; cf. Sen. Ep. 5, 3; Cod. Th. 16, 14, 4 al.—**II.** Trop.: argumentorum (corresp. with colligere), Quint. 5, 7, 18: criminum (opp. separatio), id. 7, 1, 31: rerum (with repetitio, Gr. ἀνακεφαλαίωσις), *a recapitulating,* id. 6, 1, 1: personarum, locorum, temporum, id. 3, 5, 17.

* **congrĕgātīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *suitable for uniting* or *congregating, copulative:* adverbia (simul, una, pariter, etc.), Prisc. p. 1021 P.

congrĕgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who brings together, an assembler:* horum omnium, Arn. 6, p. 199; Ambros. in Psa. 39, § 22.

* **congrĕgātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *a union, association:* hominum, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 2, 37.

con-grĕgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to collect into a flock* or *herd, to assemble.* **I.** Prop. (rare; mostly in Pliny the elder): oves, Plin. 8, 47, 72, § 188.—Mid.: apium examina congregantur, *collect in swarms,* Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157; cf. id. N. D. 2, 48, 124: cetera animantia congregari videmus, Plin. 7, prooem. 1, § 5: cum ceteris, id. 8, 22, 34, § 81: in loca certa, id 10, 23, 31, § 61: se ad amnes (ferae), id. 8, 16, 17, § 42.—More freq. (in good prose; esp. freq. in Cic.), **II.** In gen., *to collect* or *assemble a multitude together, to unite, join, associate.* **A.** Lit.: dissipatos homines, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; cf.: dispersos homines in unum locum, id. de Or. 1, 8, 33: se unum in locum ad curiam, id. Phil. 14, 6, 15: dissipatos (homines) unum in locum, id Sest. 42, 91: multitudinem fugitivorum unum in locum, id. Par. 4, 1, 27; Tac. A. 1, 28 *fin.:* hominem in idem Vettii indicium atque in eundem hunc numerum, Cic. Vatin. 10, 25.—With *cum:* se cum aequalibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42; id. Quint. 16, 52; id. Rab. Perd. 7, 21 *fin.*—With *dat.:* cum illis moror quibus me tempus aliquod congregavit, Sen. Ep. 62, 2.—*Absol.:* deterrimum quemque, Tac. A. 1, 16 *fin.*—Mid.: secedant improbi, unum in locum congregentur, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32: in fano congregantur commentandi causā, id. Div. 1, 41, 90: in Academiā congregati, id. Ac. 1, 9, 34: armati locis patentibus congregantur, Liv. 24, 21, 9: congregabantur undique ad Titum Tatium, id. 1, 10, 1: quanta vis oriens et congregata, Cic. Dom. 25, 67: Gamphasantes nulli externo congregantur, Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 45: ciconiae abiturae congregantur in certo loco, id. 10, 23, 31, § 61: cuncti deinde ad portum congregantur, Just. 19, 2, 10: inter se, Tac. A. 1, 30: in urbe, id. H. 3, 82.—And in tmesis: conque gregantur, Lucr. 6, 456.—Prov.: pares cum paribus facillime congregantur, Cic Sen. 3, 7.—**B.** Trop. (rare; mostly in Quint.), *to collect, accumulate:* argumenta infirmiora, Quint. 5, 12, 4: verba, id. 9, 3, 45; cf. turbam (verborum), id. 10, 1, 7; cf. congregatio, II.

congrĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [con-grex], *united in flocks,* etc. (opp. solivagus): aves, Isid. 12, 7, 1.

congressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [congredior], *a coming together,* in a friendly or hostile manner. **I.** *A friendly meeting, interview, conference* (almost confined to Cic.), Cic. Clu. 14, 41; id. Phil. 2, 18, 46; id. Top. 15, 59; id. Fam. 7, 10, 4; opp. digressio, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 4.—In *plur.:* in congressionibus familiarum, *in familiar circles,* Cic. Off. 1, 37, 132.—**B.** *A carnal union, copulation:* maris et feminae, Cic. Rep. 1, 24, 38: uxoris, Lact. 6, 20, 25; cf. 2. congressus, I. B.—**II.** *A hostile meeting, an attack, contest* (very freq. in Just., elsewhere rare, for the class. congressus), Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 15; Just. 2, 12, 8; 4, 5, 1; 6, 4, 12; 12, 8, 4; 22, 3, 9; Lact. 3, 12, 4; 6, 6, 15 al.

* **congressor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who meets* or *assembles with,* Ambros. Ep. 27, 16.

1. congressus, a, um, *Part.,* from congredior.

2. congressus, ūs, *m.* [congredior], *a coming* or *going together,* in a friendly or hostile manner (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** *A friendly meeting, a social assembly, conference, conversation,* etc.: omnes congressum tuum fugiunt, Cic. Sest. 52, 111; id. Phil. 12, 11, 26; id. Att. 1, 17, 2: si quis congressus fuerit mihi cum Caesare, id. ib. 11, 12, 3; id. Cael. 8, 20; Liv. 7, 4, 4; Quint. 1, 2, 20; Tac. A. 13, 46 et saep.—In *plur.,* Cic. Or. 10, 33; id. Lael. 23, 87; Liv. 1, 19, 5; 7, 40, 3; Tac. A. 2, 28; Verg. A. 5, 733 al.—Also of the companionship of animals, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124; Quint. 1, 2, 20.—**B.** Pregn., *a close union, combination* (very rare): materiaï, Lucr. 5, 68; cf.: duriorum (consonantium) inter se, Quint. 11, 3, 35.—In *plur.,* Lucr. 2, 1065.—Hence, *carnal union, copulation:* feminarum, Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 54; cf. congressio, I. B.—**II.** *A hostile encounter, a contest, fight,* Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 317: cum his navibus nostrae classi ejusmodi congressus erat, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 3, 13; id. B. C. 1, 46: magnam cladem in congressu facere, Sall. J. 59, 3; 74, 3; Tac. A. 2, 3; Verg. A. 12, 514; Val. Fl. 6, 322 al.—Also of *judicial contests,* Quint. 3, 6, 4.

con-grex, grĕgis, *adj.* (post-class.). **I.** *Of the same herd* or *flock:* equinis armentis, App. M. 7, p. 194, 41: aves, Sol. 2 dub. (al. congregatae).—Hence, **II.** In gen., *collected in flocks* or *multitudes:* catervas, Auct. Pervig. Ven. 43: vulgo, Aus. Ep. 10, 21.—With *dat.:* comessationibus, Tert. Poen. 11.—**B.** Trop., *close, intimate:* aliquem congrege nexu tenere, Prud. contra Symm. 2, 634.

Congrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [conger], *the name of a cook in* Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 2; 2, 9, 5.

congrŭē, *adv.,* v. congruus *fin.*

congrŭens, entis, v. congruo, *P. a.*

congrŭenter, *adv.,* v. congruo, *P. a. fin.*

congrŭentĭa, ae, *f.* [congruo], *agreement, harmony, congruity, symmetry* (post-Aug. and very rare): morum, *Suet. Oth. 2: (corporis), with aequalitas, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 11: pronuntiandi, App. Mag. p. 283, 15 al.

congrŭo, ŭi, 3 (*inf. pres.* congruĕre, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 102), *v. n.* [etym. dub.; cf. Corss. Beitr. 457], *to run, come,* or *meet together* with something. **I.** Prop. (rare; mostly post-Aug.): guttae inter se congruunt et confunduntur, Vitr. 7, 8, 2: arcem nata petit, quo jam manus horrida matrum Congruerat, Val. Fl. 2, 307; 6, 58; *of the stars:* sidera meantia cum sole aut congruentia, Plin. 2, 79, 81, § 191; cf. Sen. Q. N. 7, 19, 1 (cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69, II. B. infra).—Hence also of the calendar dates, fixed in accordance with the stars: ut vicesimo anno ad metam eandem solis, unde orsi essent, dies congruerent, Liv. 1, 19, 6.—Far more freq. and class. in prose and poetry, **II.** Trop., *to coincide* or *correspond with a person* or *thing, in substance, in feeling,* or *in time, to be suited* or *adapted to, to agree with, accord, suit, fit.* **A.** *To be suited* or *fitted to, to agree with* (in substance), *to correspond;* constr. with *cum, inter se,* the *dat.,* or *absol.* (α) With *cum:* illa congruere et cohaerere cum causā, Cic. Inv. 1, 14, 19; so id. Lael. 8, 27; id. Att. 2, 8, 1; Liv. 23, 38, 5; Quint. 11, 3, 74: cum virtute congruere semper, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 13.—(β) With *inter se:* ut corporis temperatio, cum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, sanitas: sic animi dicitur, cum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: cum multae causae ... inter se congruere videntur, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 62; id. Fin. 3, 19, 62; Quint. 12, 6, 7 *fin.;* Sen. Ep. 9, 8.—Somewhat diff.: fidem auxere captivi eo maxime, quod sermo inter omnes congruebat (for sermones omnium inter se congruebant), *agreed, was congruous,* Liv. 9, 2, 4.—(γ) With *dat.:* quibus (principiis) congruere debent quae sequuntur, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 20; 2, 31, 99; Liv. 8, 6, 12; 42, 17, 1; Quint. 9, 3, 40; Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 33; Tac. A. 6, 22; 13, 1; Suet. Calig. 3: non omni causae nec auditori neque personae neque tempori congruere orationis unum genus, *is suitable, fit,* = convenire, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 210; Quint. 4, 2, 89; Dig. 1, 16, 13.—*Impers.:* Canidius timidius decessit quam professioni ejus congruebat, Vell. 2, 87, 3; Dig. 1, 18, 13.—(δ) *Absol.:* quemadmodum congruit, ut simul et affirmes, te assiduis occupationibus impediri, et scripta nostra desideres? *is it consistent?* Plin. Ep. 7, 2, 1; cf. Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 171: res prout congruunt aut repugnant, Quint. 7, 2, 57; so id. 5, 10, 74; 5, 10, 107; Tac. A. 12, 6; id. H. 2, 4: adversus Latinos bellandum erat, lingua, moribus, etc., congruentes, Liv. 8, 6, 15.—**B.** *To agree* (in feeling, opinion, etc.): illi inter se congruunt concorditer, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 14; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 102: mulier mulieri magis congruit, id. Phorm. 4, 5, 14; Nep. Lys. 3 *fin.:* linguā, moribus, armorum genere institutis ante omnia militaribus congruentes, Liv. 8, 8, 15: ecce autem similia omnia: omnes congruunt: unum cognoris, omnes noris, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 34: de re unâ solum dissident de ceteris mirifice congruunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: vereor ne natura ... animos quoque dederit corporum doloribus congruentis, *sympathizing with, sharing in, affected by,* id. Tusc. 5, 1, 3; cf.: sidera innumerabilia caelo inhaerentia cum ejus ipsius motu congruere, id. ib. 5, 24, 69 Tischer ad loc.—*Rarely with in and acc.:* Bruttiis non societate magis Punicā quam suopte ingenio congruentibus in eum morem, Liv. 29, 6, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf.: omniumque in unum sententiae congruebant, id. 26, 2, 5; 25, 32, 2: omnes eae res in unum congruentes ... damnationem faciebant, id. 3, 24, 6.—**C.** *To come together, agree, meet, coincide* (in time): suos dies mensisque congruere volunt cum solis lunaeque ratione, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 129: tempus ad id ipsum congruere, Liv. 1, 5, 5; so with *ad,* id. 1, 19, 6: cum temporum ratio vix congruat, Suet. Gram. 7: forte congruerat, ut Clodii Macri et Fonteii Capitonis caedes nuntiarentur, *it happened at the same time,* Tac. H. 1, 7: in idem artati temporis, Vell. 1, 16, 2; Suet. Caes. 40; Quint. 5, 5, 2.—Hence, **congrŭens,** entis, *P. a.* (acc. to II.). **A.** *Agreeing, fit, appropriate, suitable, consistent, congruous.* (α) With *cum:* vita cum disciplinā, Cic. Brut. 31, 117; 38, 141; id. Fin. 2, 14, 45: Aristoteles et Theophrastus, cum illis re congruentes, genere docendi paulum differentes, id. Leg. 1, 13, 38.—(β) With *dat.:* congruens actio menti, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 222; id. Fin. 5, 21, 58; 2, 31, 99; id. Fam. 9, 24, 1; Suet. Oth. 12.—*Comp.:* quid congruentius Deo? Lact. 4, 26, 13.—(γ) *Absol.:* genus dicendi aptum et congruens, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53; Liv. 7, 2, 7: actio vocis, vultûs et gestûs, Cic. Part. Or. 15, 54: oratio verbis discrepans, sententiis congruens, id. Leg. 1, 10, 30: cum haec duo pro congruentibus sumunt, tam vehementer repugnantia, id. Ac. 2, 14, 44.—Hence, **2.** Congruens est or videtur, = convenit, *it is (seems) fit, proper, meet* (post-Aug. and rare); with *acc.* and *inf.:* congruens erat, eandem immunitatem parentes obtinere, Plin. Pan. 38, 6: congruentius est, Cod. 8, 47, 4.—In *sup.:* congruentissimum est, animam puniri, Tert. Anim. 58.—With *inf.:* congruens videtur primordia ejus aperire, Tac. H. 5, 2; cf.: congruens crediderim recensere, id. A. 4, 6.—With *ut:* congruens est, ut, etc., Gell. 17, 8, 13; Dig. 1, 16, 4, § 3.—**B.** *Agreeing in all its parts; symmetrical, proportioned; accordant, consistent, harmonious:* is concentus ex dissimillumarum vocum moderatione concors tamen efficitur et congruens,

Cic. Rep. 2, 42, 69: Tiberius corpore fuit amplo et robusto . . . ceteris quoque membris usque ad imos pedes aequalis et congruens, Suet. Tib. 68: congruens clamor (opp. dissonus), Liv. 30, 34, 1; cf.: congruentissimā voce acclamare, App. Mag. p. 320, 31.—Hence, **congrŭenter**, *adv.*, *agreeably, fitly, suitably* (twice in Cic., but very rare in the class. per.): congruenter naturae convenienterque vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26: ut ad id quodcumque agetur apte congruenterque dicamus, id. de Or. 3, 10, 37: respondere, Dig. 45, 1, 1 *fin.*—*Comp.*, Fronto Orat. 3 *fin.*; Min. Fel. Oct. 40 *fin.* —*Sup.*, Tert. Pudic. 8 *fin.*; Aug. Doctr. Christ. 1, 12 al.

‡ **congrus**, v. conger.

congrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [congruo, II.], *agreeing, fit, suitable; harmonious, concordant* (ante-, and more freq. post-class., for the class. congruens): sermo cum illā, * Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 23: sententia verecundiae maternae, Dig. 39, 5, 31, § 1: humanae naturae congruum est, ib. 2, 14, 1: modus, Pall. Oct. 14, 6: tempora, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 315: congruo cunctae multitudinis consensu, App. M. 7, p. 187 *fin.* — *Adv.*: **congrŭē**, *suitably, fitly*: congrue respondere, Paul. Sent. 2, 3; Mart. Capt. 6, § 601.

con-gȳro, āvi, āre, *v. n.*, *to make a circle about a person*: circa aliquam, Vulg. Judith, 13, 16.

cōnia, v ciconia.

cōnĭcĭo (also **conjĭcio** and **cōĭcio**; cf. Munro ad Lucr. 2, 1061; Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 5), jēci, jectum, 3, *v. a.* (arch. *temp. perf.* conjexi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 99) [jacio].

I. *To throw* or *bring together, to unite*, = cogo, colligo. **A.** Lit. (very rare): cum semina rerum coaluerint quae, conjecta repente, etc., Lucr. 2, 1061; cf. id. 2, 1073 sq.: palliolum in collum, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 10; id. Capt. 4, 1, 12 (cf. id. ib. 4, 2, 9: collecto pallio): sarcinas in medium, Liv. 10, 36, 1 Weissenb. (MSS. in medio); ib. § 13; 31, 27, 7: tecta, quae conjectis celeriter stramentis erant inaedificata, Auct. B. G. 8, 5. —**B.** Trop. **1.** *To throw together in speaking, to dispute, contend, discuss, manage* judicially (ante-class.): verba inter sese, *to bandy words*, Afran. ap. Non. p. 267, 28; so without verba: noli, mea mater, me praesente cum patre, conicere, id. ib. p. 267, 30; p. 268, 3: causam conicere hodie ad te volo (conicere, agere, Non.), id. ib. p. 267, 32; cf. the law formula: ante meridiem causam coiciunto, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 13, 20; and Gell. 17, 2, 10.— **2.** Like the Gr. συμβάλλειν (v. Lidd. and Scott in h. v. III. 2.), *to put together logically, connect, unite*; hence (causa pro effectu), *to draw a conclusion from collected particulars, to conclude, infer, conjecture* (not in Quint., who very freq. employed the synon. colligo): aliquid ex aliquā re, Lucr. 1, 751; 2, 121; Nep. Eum. 2, 2; id. Timoth. 4, 2: annos sexaginta natus es aut plus, ut conicio, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 11: quid illud mali est? nequeo satis mirari, neque conicere, id. Eun. 3, 4, 9: cito conjeci, Lanuvii te fuisse, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 1: de futuris, Nep. Them. 1, 4: quam multos esse oporteret, ex ipso navigio, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 71: conicito, possisne necne, etc., Plaut. Cas. 1, 1, 6: tu conicito cetera, Quid ego ex hac inopiā capiam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 15.—**b.** In partic., t. t. of the lang. of augury, *to prophesy, foretell, divine from omens, signs* (*a dream, oracle*, etc.); *to interpret an omen, a dream, an oracle*, etc.: somnium huic, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 3: qui de matre suaviandā ex oraculo Apollinis tam acute arguteque conjecerit, Cic. Brut. 14, 53: male conjecta maleque interpretata falsa sunt, etc., id. Div. 1, 52, 119; cf. id. ib. 2, 31, 66: num igitur quae tempestas impendeat vatis melius coniciet quam gubernator? etc., id. ib. 2, 5, 12: bene qui coniciet, vatem hunc perhibebo optumum (transl. of a Greek verse), id. ib. 2, 5, 12; cf. conjectura, II., conjector, and conjectrix.—**II.** *To throw, cast, urge, drive, hurl, put, place*, etc., a person or thing *with force, quickly*, etc., *to* or *towards*; and conicere se, *to betake, cast*, or *throw one's self hastily* or *in flight somewhere* (very freq. and class. in prose and poetry). **A.** Lit. (α) With *in*: tela in nostros, Caes. B. G. 1, 26; 1, 46; Nep. Dat. 9, 5: pila in hostes, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: aliquem in carcerem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 7, § 17; id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96; Suet. Caes. 17: in vincula, Caes. B. G. 4, 27; Sall. C. 42, 3; Nep. Milt. 7 *fin.*; id. Paus. 3, 5; id. Pelop. 5, 1; Liv. 29, 9, 8, and id. 19, 2, 4 et saep.: in catenas, Caes. B. G. 1, 47 *fin.*; Liv. 29, 21, 2: in compedes, Suet. Vit. 12: in custodiam, Nep. Phoc. 3, 4; Gai Inst. 1, 13; Suet. Aug. 27 al.: incolas vivos constrictosque in flammam, Auct. B. Afr. 87; cf.: te in ignem, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 64: in eculeum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: hostem in fugam, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: exercitum in angustias, Curt. 5, 3, 21: navem in portum (vis tempestatis), Cic. Inv. 2, 32, 98: serpentes vivas in vasa fictilia, Nep. Hann. 10, 4: cultros in guttura velleris atri, *to thrust into*, Ov. M. 7, 245; cf.: ferrum in guttura, id. ib. 3, 90: se in signa manipulosque, Caes. B. G. 6, 40: se in paludem, Liv. 1, 12, 10: se in sacrarium, Nep. Them. 8, 4: se in ultimam provinciam Tarsum usque, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 4: se in fugam, id. Cael. 26, 63; so, se in pedes, *to take to one's heels*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 13 (cf.: se conferre in pedes, Enn. ap. Non. p. 518, 20, and Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 7; and: quin, pedes, vos in curriculum conicitis? id. Merc. 5, 2, 91): se intro, Lucil. 28, 47; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 36.—(β) With *dat.* (rare): alii spolia . . . Coniciunt igni, Verg. A. 11, 194: huic dea unum anguem Conicit, id. ib. 7, 347: facem juveni conjecit, id. ib. 7, 456: conjectaque vincula collo accipit, *thrown about the neck*, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 83.—(γ) With *ad*: animus domicilia mutet ad alias animalium formas conjectus, *removed, transposed*, Sen. Ep. 88, 29.—(δ) With *acc.* alone (mostly poet.): magnus decursus aquaī Fragmina coniciens silvarum arbustaque tota, *bearing down, prostrating*, Lucr. 1, 284: jaculum, Verg. A. 9, 698: tela, Ov. M. 5, 42: cultros, id. ib. 15, 735: thyrsos, id. ib. 11, 28: venabula manibus, id. ib. 12, 454: domus inflammata conjectis ignibus, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 2: telum imbelle sine ictu, Verg. A. 2, 544.—(ε) With *inter*: jaculum inter ilia, Ov. M. 8, 412.—**B.** Trop., *to bring, direct, turn, throw, urge, drive, force something eagerly, quickly to* or *towards*, etc. (α) With *in*: aliquem in morbum ex aegritudine, Plaut. Poen. prol. 69: aliquem in laetitiam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 51: (hostes) in terrorem ac tumultum, Liv. 34, 28, 3: in metum, id. 39, 25, 11: in periculum, Suet. Oth. 10: rem publicam in perturbationes, Cic. Fam. 12, 1, 1: aliquem in nuptias, Ter. And. 3, 4, 23; cf. id. ib. 3, 5, 14; 4, 1, 43: (Catilinam) ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1: aliquem in tricas, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 18; Liv. 36, 12, 4: se in saginam ad regem aliquem, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 99: se mirificam in latebram, *to fly to* (in disputing), Cic. Div. 2, 20, 46: se in noctem, *to commit one's self to the night, travel by night*, id. Mil. 19, 49: se mente ac voluntate in versum, *to devote* or *apply one's self with zeal to the art of poetry*, id. de Or. 3, 50, 194: oculos in aliquem, id. Clu. 19, 54; id. Lael. 2, 9; Tac. H. 1, 17: orationem tam improbe in clarissimos viros, Cic. Sest. 18, 40: tantam pecuniam in propylaea, *to throw away, squander*, id. Off. 2, 17, 60; cf.: cum sestertium milies in culinam conjecisset (Apicius), Sen. Cons. Helv. 10, 9: culpam in unum vigilem, Liv. 5, 47, 10: crimina in tuam nimiam diligentiam, Cic. Mur. 35, 73: maledicta in ejus vitam, id. Planc. 12, 31: causas tenues simultatum in gregem locupletium, i. e. *to cause, occasion*, Auct. B. Alex. 49: crimen in quae tempora, Liv. 3, 24, 5: omen in illam provinciam, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 18.—(β) *Absol.*: oculos, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 225: petitiones ita conjectae (the fig. taken from aiming at a thing with weapons), id. Cat. 1, 6, 15: in disputando conjecit illam vocem Cn. Pompeius, omnes oportere senatui dicto audientes esse, *threw out* or *let fall*, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 4.—* (γ) With *sub*: id vos sub legis superbissimae vincula conicitis, Liv. 4, 4, 10.—**2.** Of a verbal bringing forward, etc., *to urge, press, treat, adduce*: rem ubi paciscuntur, in comitio aut in foro causam coiciunto, XII. Tab. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 13, 20: causam coicere ad te volo, Afran. ap. Non. p. 267, 32 (Com. Rel. v. 216 Rib.): verba inter se acrius, id. ib. p. 267, 27 (Com. Rel. v. 309 ib.): is cum filio Cojecerat nescio quid de ratiunculā, id. ap. Suet. Vit. Ner. 11 (Com. Rel. v. 191 ib.).—**3.** *To throw, place, put into, include in*, etc.: cum fasciculum, quo illam (epistulam) conjeceram, Cic. Att. 2, 13, 1: ex illo libello, qui in epistulam conjectus est, id. ib. 9, 13, 7: conjeci id (prooemium) in eum librum, quem tibi misi, id. ib. 16, 6, 4: pluraque praeterea in eandem epistulam conjeci, id. ib. 7, 16, 1; cf.: quod multos dies epistulam in manibus habui . . . ideo multa conjecta sunt aliud alio tempore, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 23: legem in decimam tabulam, id. Leg. 2, 25, 64; id. Caecin. 22, 63.

* **cōnĭfer**, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [conus-fero], *bearing fruit of a conical form*: cyparissi, Verg. A. 3, 680 Serv.; cf. coniger and conus.

* **cōnĭger**, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [conus-gero], *bearing fruit of a conical form*: pinus, Cat. 64, 106; cf. conifer and conus.

† **cŏnīla**, ae, *f.*, = κονίλη, *a plant, also called* cunila and origanum, App. Herb. 123.

‡ **cŏninquĕre**, v. coinquio.

‡ **coniptum** or **conitum**, *an oblation made by sprinkling flour*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 40, 8 Müll.

‡ **cōnīre**, v. coeo.

cŏnisco, āre, v. corusco.

† **cŏnistērĭum**, ii, *n.*, = κονιστήριον, *a place in the palæstra where the athletæ, after anointing, sprinkled themselves with dust*, Vitr. 5, 11, 2.

cōnīsus, a, um, *Part.*, from conitor.

cō-nītor (less correctly **con-nītor**; cf. Ritschl, Opusc. II. 448 sq.), nisus or nixus (conisus, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 29; Liv. 1, 33, 5; 3, 63, 4 et saep.; Val. Max. 2, 7, 2; Ser. Ep. 94, 31; Val. Fl. 3, 193; Sil. 2, 629; Tac. A. 11, 31; 15, 42 al.: conixus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 47 B. and K.; id. N. D. 2, 43, 110; Lucr. 2, 160; Verg. E. 1, 15; id. A. 5, 264 et saep.; Liv. 3, 70, 5 al.; Plin. 8, 8, 8, § 26; Sil. 9, 379; Tac. H. 4, 53; Gell. 15, 16, 4), 3, *v. dep.* (*inf.* conitier, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44; cf. Trag. Rel. p. 284 Rib.), *to put forth all one's strength, strive, struggle, endeavor*. **I.** Lit., of physical exertion. **A.** In gen. **a.** *Absol.* or with *abl.* of means: pol si quidem Conisus esses, per corium, per viscera Perque os elephanti transmineret bracchium, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 29: dein ejus germanum cornibus conitier, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44 (Trag. Praet. v. 23 Rib.): corniger est valido conixus corpore taurus, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 110; cf.: atque genu flexo Taurus conititur ingens, id. Arat. 290 (536): illam famuli ferebant, conixi umeris, Verg. A. 5, 264: dextrā, id. ib. 5, 642: fert ingens toto conixus corpore saxum, id. ib. 10, 127: adversis Conixi incurrunt hastis, id. ib. 11, 613: undique omnes conisi hostem avertunt, Liv. 3, 63, 4; 35, 5, 12: omnibus copiis conisus Ancus, id. 1, 33, 5: tres juvenes conixi arborem unam evellebant, id. 33, 5, 7; 41, 4, 2: Antiochus omnibus regni viribus conixus, id. 33, 19, 9: ni equestre proelium conixi omni vi perficerent, id. 3, 70, 5: totis conisus viribus, Val. Fl. 3, 193: si coniterentur (mulae), Dig. 9, 2, 52, § 2.—**b.** With *inf.*: coniterentur modo uno animo omnes invadere hostem, Liv. 9, 31, 12 Weissenb. ad loc.: inligare conisa est, Tac. A. 15, 51; Dig. 23, 3, 9, § 3.—**c.** With *ut*: (parvi) conituntur sese ut erigant, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42.—**d.** With *ad* and *acc.*: ut rursus ad surgendum coniti non possent, Curt. 7, 3, 13: ceteris ad convincendum eum conisis, Tac. A. 15, 66: omnibus imperii nervis ad revocandam pristinae disciplinam militiae conisus est, Val. Max. 2, 7, 2.—**B.** Esp., **1.** *To press upon, press toward, struggle toward, strive to reach*; with *in* and *acc.* of place: equitatus summum in jugum virtute conititur, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: in unum locum, Liv. 31, 21, 10: praealtam in arborem, Tac. A. 11, 31.—So poet., of a weapon: in hastam, Sil. 10, 252.—Of things: in quem coepere locum conixa feruntur (primordia rerum), Lucr. 2, 160.—**2.** *To struggle* in giving birth, *to labor* (cf. enitor): spem gregis, ah! silice in nudā conixa reliquit, Verg. E. 1, 15. —**II.** Trop., of mental effort, etc.: praesto est domina omnium et regina, ratio, quae conixa per se et progressa longius, fit perfecta virtus, *putting forth her own energy*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 47: quantum coniti animo potes, id. Off. 3, 2, 6.

conitum, v. coniptum.

† **cōnīum**, ii, *n.*, = κώνειον, *hemlock* (pure Lat. cicuta), Ambros. Hexaem. 3, 9.

cōnīventĭa, ae, *f* [coniveo, II B], *connivance* (post class and rare) Cicero nis, Ps Ascon ap Cic Verr 1 *fin.* (p 152 Orell), Cod Th 2, 14, 1, Don ad Ter Phorm 2, 3, 79, Lampr Alex Sev 54 dub

cō-nīvĕo (less correctly **con-nī-vĕo;** cf Ritschl, Opusc II 448 sq), nivi (Cassius ap Prisc p 866 P, cf Prob II p 1482 ib) or nixi (Turp ap Prisc p 866 P, perh also connipsi, connipseram, App M 11, p 146 Hildebr Min), 2 (access form of *inf* conivere, Calvus ap Prisc 1 1), *v n* [niveo, kindr with nico and nicto], *to close* or *shut* *I. In gen cava ventris ac sto machi inanitate diutinā contrahuntur et conivent, Gell 16, 3, 3 —More freq, **II.** Esp, *to close* or *shut the eyes* (in sleep, from the light, from fear, etc), *to blink*, or of the eyes, *to close, shut, to half close when heavy with sleep* (class in prose and poetry) **A.** Lit dum ego conixi somno, hic sibi pro spexit vigilans virginem, Turp 1 1, so Cic Tusc 1, 49, 117, Tac A 16, 5 coniventes illi oculi abavi tui, Cic Har Resp 18, 38 coni vent solemque pavent agnoscere visu, Sil 7, 729, cf Plin 10, 3, 3, § 10 ad tonitrua et fulgura, Suet Calig 51 contra comminatio nem aliquam (gladiatores), Plin 11, 37, 54, § 144 —With *acc* Gr nam non convivi ocu los ego deinde sopore, Cassius, 1 1 (oculis) somno coniventibus, Cic N D 2, 57, 143, Col 10, 259 — * **2.** Poet, transf, of the sun and moon, *to be darkened, obscured, eclipsed*, Lucr 5, 776 — **B.** Trop **1.** In gen, *to be dull, drowsy*, or *languid* certa sunt enim pleraque et nisi coniveimus, in oculos incurrunt, Quint 10, 3, 16 multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, qui bus sopita virtus coniveret Cic Cael 17, 41 animus atque mens viri prudentis in sollicitis numquam conivens, nusquam aci em suam flectens, etc, Gell 13, 27, 4, cf id 2, 2, 9 — **2.** (Like our phrase to wink at) *To leave an error* or *crime unnoticed* or *uncensured, to overlook, connive at, wink at*, etc haec ipsa concedo quibusdam etiam in rebus coniveo, Cic. Phil 1, 7, 18 pro di immortales! cur interdum in homi num sceleribus maxumis aut conivetis aut poenas in diem reservetis? id Cael 24, 59 qui ob eam causam in tot tantisque sceleribus conivebant, id Har Resp 24, 52, id Agr 2, 28, 77, Fragm ap Prob II p 1482 P seditiosorum punitor acerrimus, conivebat in ceteris, Suet. Caes 67, Pers. 6, 50

‡ **conivola** occulta, Paul ex Fest p 61, 8 Müll

cōnixus, a, um, *Part*, from conitor

con-jăcĕo, ere, *to lie together*, Myth Vat. 2, 30, tom 3, p 94 Mai

conjectānĕa, orum, *n* [conicio] *a memorandum* or *commonplace book, a title of works of miscellaneous contents*, Gell praef § 9, 6, 5, 1, 14, 7, 13

conjectārĭus, a, um, *of* or *pertaining to conjecture conjectural* argumenta, Gell 14, 3, 1 Hertz (al conjectatoria)

conjectātĭo, ōnis, *f* [conjecto], *a con jecturing guessing conjecture, surmise* (post Aug, mostly in Plin. the elder, not in Quint.) ingens opum, Plin 6, 19, 22, § 68 plana de deo, id 2 7, 5, § 21 obscu ra, id 10, 75, 97, § 209 lubrica atque am bagiosa Gell 14, 1, 33

conjectātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *a conjec turer, soothsayer* (late Lat. and rare) por tenti, Auct. Itin Alex M 49 Mai, so Jul Val. Rer Gest Al M 1, 57

conjectātōrĭus, a, um, v conjecta rius

conjectĭo, onis, *f* [conicio] (very rare), *a hurling throwing* **I.** Prop telorum, Cic Caecin 15, 43 — **II.** Trop **A.** *A put ting together, comparing* annonae et aesti mationis, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 82, § 189 (Ernesti, coauctio, Zumpt, conjunctio) — **B.** Me ton. **1.** (Acc to conicio, I B 2) *An in ference, conjecture, interpretation* (for con jectura) somniorum, Cic. Div 2, 63, 130 conjectionem fieri ejus, quod reliquit, Dig 28, 1, 21 — **2.** Conjectio causae, *the draft, summary*, or *outline of a law case*, Gai Inst 4, 15, Dig 50, 17, 1, cf Ps Ascon ap Cic Verr 2, 1, 9, § 26 (p 164 Orell) — Hence, * **3.** In gen, *a controverted ques tion, subject of a controversy*, Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 13

conjecto, āvi, atum, 1, *v freq a* [co nicio] (ante class, and then not until the time of Liv), *to throw, cast*, or *bring togeth er* **I.** Prop hostium duces in carcerem, Decret. Ti Gracch. ap Gell 7, 19, 7 ad ce nulam non cupedias ciborum, sed argutias quaestionum, *to contribute*, Gell. 6, 13, 2 — Far more freq, **II.** Trop, *to conclude* or *infer by conjecture, to conjecture, guess* **A.** In gen (*a*) With *acc* neque scio quid dicam aut quid conjectem, * Ter Eun 3, 4, 5 rem vetustate obrutam, Liv 29, 14, 9 rem eventu, id 5, 21, 16 offensionem vultu, Tac A 1, 12 — With *ex* valetudi nem ex eo, quod, etc, Tac A 14, 51, so id. ib 12, 49 quae audierat conjectaveratque, id ib 15, 55 quantum conjectare licet, Suet Dom 3, Curt 4, 9, 11 iter, *to guess one's way*, Liv 21, 35, 4 animos militares altius, Tac. A 1, 32. — (*β*) With *acc* and *inf* Caesar conjectans eum Aegyptum iter ha bere, Caes B C 3, 106, 1 Fabium Valen tem profectum ab Urbe conjectabat, Tac H 3, 15, Curt 3, 11, 1, 4, 18, 31 — (*γ*) With *de* proinde socii de imperio utriusque *conjectabant*, Tac H 2, 97 *fin* nihil de aetate Galbae, Suet. Ner 40 — (*δ*) With a *rel. clause* si ex eo quid sentiant con jectandum sit, Liv 40, 36, 4, so, utrum sit in re, * Quint. 7, 3, 5; Curt 7, 8, 2 — **B.** In Suet., in partic, *to conclude from signs* or *omens, to augur, interpret, prophesy* ne mine peritorum aliter conjectante, quam laeta per haec et magna portendi, Suet Aug 95 *fin* altero ostento periculum os tendi, id. Calig 57 de genitura alicujus multa et formidolosa, id Ner 6

conjector, ōris, *m* [conicio, I B 1], *he who interprets, explains*, or *divines some thing, an interpreter* **I.** In gen conjec tore Oedipo orationi opus est, Plaut Poen 1, 3, 34 — **II.** In partic, *a diviner, in terpreter of dreams, a seer, soothsayer* somniorum atque ominum interpretes con jectores vocantur, Quint 3, 6, 30, Enn ap Cic Div 1, 58, 132, Plaut Am 5, 1, 76, id. Curc 2, 1, 34, Cic Div 1, 22, 45, 2, 28, 62, id. Part Or 2, 6, Quint 3, 6, 30, 5, 7, 36

* **conjectrix**, icis, *f* [conjector], *a fe male soothsayer* or *interpreter of dreams*, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 99

conjectūra, ae, *f* [conicio, I B 2], *a putting together of facts or indications*, hence *an opinion founded on a comparison of facts, a conjecture, guess, conjectural in ference* **I.** In gen (very freq, and class.) quod ad exemplum'st? Conjectura si reperire possumus, Plaut Trin 4, 2 76 hanc ego de me conjecturam domi facio, id. Cist 2, 1, 2, id Cas 2, 3, 8, Cic de Or 2 74, 299 conjecturam facere (ex re or re), Plaut Poen prol 91, id Rud. 3, 4 66, Ter And. 3, 2, 32, id. Heaut 2, 3, 25, Cic Mur 21, 44, id. Verr 2, 2, 74 § 183 attendite num aberret a conjectura suspitio periculi mei, i e *reasonable inference*, id. Phil 12, 9, 23, Quint 8, 4, 26, Plin Pan 20 *fin* ca pere ex re, Varr R R 3, 16, 32 capere, Cic Rosc Am 35, 98 hoc videre licet ex aliquot rebus, Varr R R 1, 7, 3 conjectu rā uti, Quint 3, 6, 15 judicare aliquid Cic. Fl 3, 6 corrguere aliquid, id Agr 1, 6, 18 quaerere aliquid, id Or 36, 126, cf quae ritur per conjecturam, Quint 7, 2, 6 con jectura aberrare, Cic. Att 14 22, 1 in con jecturam quantitas cadit, Quint 7, 4, 43 aliquid conjectura animi scrutari, Plin 2, 11, 8, § 49, cf animi mei Quint 1, 2, 25 si qua conjectura mentis divinae sit (*gen object.*), Liv 10, 39, 15, so, mentis, Quint 7, 3, 25 animi, id 7, 2 6, 7, 2, 45 volunta tis, id 12 2, 19 veritatis, Suet Galb 7 et saep — **II.** In partic. **A.** T t. of the lang of augury, *a conclusion drawn from signs* or *omens, a divining, an interpreting of dreams, soothsaying, prophesying*, Plaut Rud 3, 1, 20, id Curc. 2 1, 31, Cic Div 2, 31, 66, 1, 36, 78, 2, 63, 129, Ov Tr 1, 9, 51, Suet Vit 18 — **B.** *An element of rhetorical representation founded on conjecture*, Cic Inv 2, 5, 16, id Part Or 9 33 sq, id Div 2, 26 55, Quint 7 2 1, 3 6 50, cf in his omnibus conjecturam inducere, *the form of conjecture*, Cic Inv 2, 32, 99

conjectūrālis, e, *adj* [conjectura], *belonging to conjecture* or *guessing conjec tural* ars medicina, Cels 1 praef, 2, 6 *fin* — Esp freq in rhet lang causa, Cic. Top 24, 92 causae id ib 11, 56, Quint. 2, 4, 26 status, id 3, 6, 29, and *subst.* **con-jectūralia**, ium, *n.*, *conjectures* haec, Quint. 7, 1, 53, 4, 4, 8. — *Adv* **conjec-tūrālĭter**, *conjecturally, by conjecture* nil conjecturaliter gestum, nil per amba-ges, Sid. Ep 8, 11 *fin*

1. conjectus, a, um, *Part.*, from co nicio

2. conjectus, ūs, *m.* [conicio] (rare but class., most freq in Lucr). **I.** *A throwing together* **A.** *A crowding con necting*, or *uniting together* materiai Lucr 5, 417 altior animaī, id. 4, 960 — **B.** Concr, *a conflux, concourse, confluence, a heap, crowd, pile* elementorum confluit Lucr 5, 600 herbae conjectu siccari am nes, Plin 26, 4, 9, § 18 — **II.** *A throwing throwing down, casting, projecting, hurl ing* lapidum conjectu fracta domus, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 2 terrae, Liv 7, 6, 2 telorum, Nep Pelop 5, 4 venire ad teli conjectum, *to come within weapons' throw*, Liv 2, 31, 6, 28, 14, 19, cf the opp extra teli con jectum consistere, Petr 90, 2 (jaculorum) ex altioribus locis in cavam vallem, Liv 25, 16, 22 quasi quid pugno bracchique su perne Conjectu trudatur, *the thrust*, Lucr 6, 435 — **B.** Trop **1.** Of the eyes *a turn ing, directing, throwing*, etc. oculorum in me, Cic Sest 54 115, so, oculorum, id. de Or 3, 59, 222, id Planc 8, 21, Quint. 9, 3 101, Curt 9, 7, 25 non modo telorum sed oculorum, Plin Pan 17, 3 — **2.** Of the mind, etc, *a turning, directing* conjectus ani morum in me Cic. Sest. 54, 115 minarum, Plin Pan 17, 3 conjectura dicta est a con jectu, id est directione quadam rationis ad veritatem, Quint. 3, 6, 30 — **3.** = conjectu ra, progredi conjectu longius, Auct. Vict Caes 26 4

conjĭcĭo, v conicio

* **con-jŭbĕo**, ere, *v a*, *to command to gether with* Edict. Diocl prooem

con-jŭcundor, ari, *v dep*, *to rejoice with one* (late Lat), with *dat* amico, Vulg Ecclus. 37, 4

conjŭga, ae, *f*, v conjunx *init.*

conjŭgālis, e, *adj* [conjunx], *relating to marriage, conjugal* (prob not ante Aug) **I.** Prop amor, Tac A 11, 4 licentia, id. ib 11, 27 di, *who preside over marriage*, id. G 18, Sen Thyest 1103, Aug Civ Dei, 6 9, 3 — **b.** Esp, *faithful* conjux, Inscr Grut. 602, 5, Inscr Murat. 1296, 8 — **II.** Transf, of animals gregem protegere debent galli, Col 8, 2 11 — * *Adv* **con-jŭgālĭter**, *as married persons* vivere, Aug Ep 89, 39

conjŭgālĭter, *adv*, v conjugalis *fin.*

conjŭgātĭo, onis, *f* [conjugo] (except twice in Cic. Top only post class.), *a com bining, connecting*, hence prop, *a ming ling, mixture* mellis et fellis, App Flor 4, n 18, p 359, 29 corporum, *carnal inter course, coition* Arn 2, 54 uxoria id 5, 171. ursi velut humanis conjugationibus copu lantur, Sol 26, 3 — **II.** Esp, t t. **A.** In rhet, *the etymological relationship of words*, Gr συζυγία, Cic Top 3, 12, 9, 38 — **B.** In later gram, *conjugation*, earlier called de clinatio, q v, Mart Cap 3, § 311, Commi an ap Charis. p 153 P, Diom p 337 ib, Prisc p 836 et saep — **C.** In logic *a syllo gism* propositionum, App Dogm Plat. p 35

* **conjŭgātor**, oris, *m* [id], *one who joins* or *unites the uniter* boni amoris (Hymenaeus), Cat 61, 45

conjŭgĭālis, e, *adj* [conjugium], *be longing to marriage, conjugal, connubial* (perh only in Ov) foedus, Ov M 11, 743 festa, id ib 5, 3 jura, id ib 6, 536

conjŭgĭum, ii, *n* [conjugo], *a connec tion, union.* **I.** Lit corporis atque ani mae (opp discidium) Lucr 3, 846 Inter has (feminas) et Theodorum quasi conju gium animosi spiritūs esse potuit, Val. Max. 6, 2, ext 3 — **II.** Trop, *a connection by marriage, marriage wedlock* (considered in a physical point of view, while conubium is regarded as a civil or political institu tion, cf conubium, class in prose and poe try) Cic Off 1, 17, 54, Id. Fin 4, 7, 17, id. Att. 6 8, 1, Ter And 3, 3, 29, Nep. Cim 1, 3, Cat 66, 28, Verg A 3 475, 4 172, Ov M 2 801 — Of animals, Ov F 4 336, Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 104 al., cf. sine ullis Conju

giis vento gravidae (equae), Verg. G. 3, 275.—**B.** Meton. **1.** *Concubinage*, Ov. M. 14, 298; 10, 295.—**2.** (Abstr. pro concr.) *A husband*, Prop. 3 (4), 13, 20; *a wife*, Verg. A. 3, 296; 7, 423; 7, 433; 11, 270; Tac. A. 12, 65; cf.: ferre Inmitem dominam conjugiumque ferum, Tib. 3, 4, 74.—In *plur.*, *a pair*, of animals, Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 86; 9, 8, 7, § 21; 10, 12, 15, § 31.

con-jŭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to join together*, *unite* (rare). **I.** In gen.: amicitiam, *to form*, *unite in*, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 58: aliquam sibi nuptiis, App. M. 5, p. 170, 35; and without a *dat.*, Treb. Gall. 11; Aug. Conf. 6, 13.—**II.** Esp., t. t.: conjugata verba, *etymologically related*, Cic. Top. 3, 12, and 9, 38.—Hence, *subst.*: **conjŭgātum**, i, *n.*, = conjugatio, II. A., q. v.; Quint. 5, 10, 85.

conjŭgŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [conjugo], *pertaining to uniting*, *connecting*: myrtus, only Cato, R. R. 8, 2; 133, 2; cf. Plin. 15, 29, 37, § 122.

conjunctē, *adv.*, v. conjungo, *P. a. fin.*

conjunctim, *adv.* [conjungo], *unitedly*, *in common*, *jointly*, *together* (rare): ratio habetur hujus omnis pecuniae, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: referri de eā re, S. C. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 5: petere auxilium, Nep. Att. 10, 5: legare, Dig. 30, 16; Liv. 6, 40, 9 al. (but in Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9, the right read. is conjuncte).

conjunctio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a joining together*, *connecting*, *uniting*; *union*, *conjunction*. **I.** Lit. (very rare): machina est continens ex materiā conjunctio maximas ad onerum motus habens virtutes, Vitr. 10, 1, 1: conjunctionis rimas obducere, Pall. Decl. 41, 3.—**II.** Trop. (in good prose). **A.** In gen.: nos ad conjunctionem congregationemque hominum et ad naturalem communitatem esse natos, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 65: virtutum, id. ib. 5, 23, 67: mentis cum externis mentibus, *agreement*, *affinity*, *sympathy*, id. Div. 2, 58, 119; cf.: naturae, quam vocant συμπάθειαν, id. ib. 2, 60, 124; 2, 69, 142: vicinitatis, id. Planc. 8, 21: indubitata litterarum inter se, Quint. 1, 1, 31.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A conjugal connection*, *marriage*, *wedlock* (rare), Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11; Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 120.—**2.** *A connection by relationship*, *affinity*, *relation*, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54 sq.; id. Fam. 1, 7, 11 al.—**3.** *A connection by friendship*, *friendship*, *intimacy*: nihil praetermisi quin Pompeium a Caesaris conjunctione avocarem, Cic. Phil. 2, 10, 23: paterna, id. ib. 13, 5, 11; id. Cael. 15, 35; id. Lael. 20, 71; id. Fam. 13, 10, 4 al.—**4.** In philos. and rhet. lang., *a connection of ideas*, Cic. Top. 14, 57; id. Fat. 6, 12 sq.; Quint. 7, 8, 1; 8, 3, 46.—**5.** In gram., *a connecting particle*, *a conjunction*, Cic. Or. 39, 135; Quint. 9, 3, 50; 9, 3, 62; 11, 2, 25; Suet. Aug. 86 et saep.

conjunctivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of connection* or *serving to connect*, *connective* (in post-class. gram. lang.): particula (sc. autem), Tert. adv. Hermog. 26.—Esp. freq.: conjunctivus modus, or *absol.*: **conjunctivus**, i, *m.*, *the conjunctive* or *subjunctive mood*, Mart. Cap. 3, § 310 al.

(**conjuncto**, āre, false read. for conjungat, Prud. Psych. 764.)

conjunctrix, īcis, *f.* [conjunctor, conjungo], *that which joins* or *unites together* (late Lat.): voluntas, Aug. Trin. 11, 10.

1. conjunctus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from conjungo.

2. conjunctus, ūs, *m.* [conjungo], *a connection*, *conjunction*, only in *abl. sing.*, Varr. L. L. 10, § 24 Müll.; cf. Dig. 32, 91, § 4.

con-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to bind together*, *connect*, *join*, *unite* (very freq. in all perr. and species of composition); constr. with *cum*, *inter se*, the *dat.*, or the *acc.* only; trop. also with *ad*. **I.** Lit. (α) With *cum*: eam epistulam cum hac, Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 3: animam cum animo, Lucr. 3, 160: naturam tenuem gravi cum corpore, id. 5, 563.—(β) With *inter se*, Lucr. 3, 559; cf. id. 3, 137.—(γ) With *dat.*: castra muro oppidoque, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: ita cursum regebat, ut primi conjungi ultimis possent, Curt. 5, 13, 10: conjunguntur his (porticibus) domus ampliores, Vitr. 6, 7, 3: dextrae dextram, Ov. M. 8, 421: aëra terris, Lucr. 5, 564.—(δ) With the *acc.* only: boves, i. e. *to yoke together*, Cato, R. R. 138; cf.: bis binos (equos), Lucr. 5, 1299: calamos plures cerā, Verg. E. 2, 32: dextras, id. A. 1, 514: nostras manus, Tib. 1, 6, 60: oras (vulneris) futurā, Cels. 7, 4, 3: medium intervallum ponte, Suet. Calig. 19: supercilia conjuncta, id. Aug. 79: verba, Quint. 8, 3, 36.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. (α) With *cum*: eas cohortes cum exercitu suo, Caes. B. C. 1, 18: quem ego cum deorum laude conjungo, i. e. *put on an equality with*, Cic. Pis. 9, 20; id. Font. 10, 21; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 28: imperii dedecus cum probro privato, Cic. Sen. 12, 42; id. Red. Sen. 2, 4; id. Red. Quir. 7, 16; id. Brut. 31, 120: judicium suum cum illius auctoritate, Quint. 10, 3, 1: voluptatem cum laude ac dignitate, id. 8, pr. 33; 12, 2, 8; Cat. 64, 331.—(β) With *ad* (very rare), Quint. 4, 1, 16.—(γ) With *dat.*: noctem diei, Caes. B. C. 3, 13: arma finitimis, Liv. 8, 16, 2; 42, 47, 3: se alicui, Curt. 8, 13, 4: laudem oratori, Quint. 1, 10, 17; 5, 10, 51: sequentia prioribus, id. 11, 2, 20.—So of writings, *to add*: pauca scribenda conjungendaque huic commentario statui, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48.—(δ) With *in* and *abl.*: cum in tui familiarissimi judicio ac periculo tuum crimen conjungeretur, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 2: nefarium est ... socium fallere qui se in negotio conjunxit, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 17.—(ε) With *in* and *acc.*: omnia vota in unum, Petr. 86.—(ζ) With *acc.* only: vocales, *to contract*, Cic. Or. 44, 150; Quint. 12, 10, 30: bellum, *to carry on* or *wage in concert*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 26; Sil. 15, 52: vires, Val. Fl. 6, 632: Galliae duae, quas hoc tempore uno imperio videmus esse conjunctas, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 3: aequum est enim militum, talium praesertim, honorem conjungi, id. Phil. 14, 11, 29: ne ... tantae nationes conjungantur, Caes. B. G. 3, 11: hunc cape consiliis socium et conjunge volentem, Verg. A. 5, 712: res ... sicut inter se cohaerent tempore, ita opere ipso conjungi, Curt. 5, 1, 2: passus, Ov. M. 11, 64: abstinentiam cibi, i. e. *to continue without interruption*, Tac. A. 6, 26; in the same sense, consulatus, Suet. Calig. 17; and: rerum actum, id. Claud. 23: nox eadem necem Britannici et rogum conjunxit, Tac. A. 13, 17.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To compose*, *form by uniting*: quod (Epicurus) e duplici genere voluptatis conjunctus est (i. e. Epicuri summum bonum), Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 44 Madv. ad loc.—**2.** *To unite*, *join in marriage* or *love*: me tecum, Ov. H. 21, 247: aliquam secum matrimonio, Curt. 6, 9, 30: aliquam sibi justo matrimonio, Suet. Ner. 28; cf.: aliquam sibi, id. Calig. 26: conjungi Poppaeae, Tac. A. 14, 60; Cat. 64, 335: conubia Sabinorum (Romulus), *to bring about*, *accomplish*, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37.—**3.** *To connect*, *unite by the ties of relationship* or *friendship*: se tecum affinitate, Nep. Paus. 2, 3: tota domus conjugio et stirpe conjungitur, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 65: nos inter nos (res publica), id. Fam. 5, 7, 2: me tibi (studia), id. ib. 15, 11, 2; Caes. B. C. 3, 21: multos sibi familiari amicitiā, Sall. J. 7, 7: Ausonios Teucris foedere, Verg. A. 10, 105: optimum quemque hospitio et amicitiā, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 16: amicitiam, id. Clu. 16, 46; cf.: societatem amicitiamque, Sall. J. 83, 1.—Hence, **conjunctus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** (Acc. to I.) *United*, *connected*; hence, of places, *bordering upon*, *near*: loca, quae Caesaris castris erant conjuncta, Caes. B. C. 1, 64 *init.*; 2, 25; 3, 112: Paphlagonia Cappadociae, Nep. Dat. 5, 5: regio Oceano, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46; 8, 31: ratis crepidine saxi, Verg. A. 10, 653.—**B.** Transf., of time, *connected with*, *following*: quae proelio apud Arbela conjuncta sunt ordiar dicere, Curt. 5, 1, 2.—**C.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *connected with*, *pertaining to*; *accordant* or *agreeing with*, *conformable to*, etc.; constr. with *cum*, the *dat.*, or rar. the *abl.*: prudentia cum justitiā, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 33; so, nihil cum virtute, id. ib. 1, 2, 5: ea, quae sunt quasi conjuncta aut quae quasi pugnantia inter se, id. Part. Or. 2, 7: verba inter se (opp. simplicia), id. Top. 7; id. de Or. 3, 37, 149; (opp. singula), Quint. 5, 10, 106; 7, 9, 2; 8, 1, 1: causae (opp. simplices), id. 3, 6, 94; 3, 10, 1: justitia intellegentiae, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 34: praecepta officii naturae, id. ib. 1, 2, 6: talis simulatio vanitati est conjunctior quam liberalitati, id. ib. 1, 14, 44; id. de Or. 2, 81, 331: libido scelere conjuncta, id. Clu. 5, 12; id. Phil. 5, 7, 20: haec necesse est aut ex praeterito tempore aut ex conjuncto aut ex sequenti petere, i. e. *the present*, Quint. 5, 8, 5; cf. id. 5, 9, 5; 5, 10, 94; and id. 7, 2, 46: conjuncta (et conveniens) constantia inter augures, *harmonious*, *accordant*, Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82.—**b. conjunctum**, i, *n. subst.* (α) In rhet., *connection*, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 167; cf. id. ib. 2, 39, 166.—(β) *A joint-sentence*, = copulatum, συμπεπλεγμένον, Gell. 16, 8, 10.—(γ) In the physical lang. of Lucr., *the necessary*, *inherent qualities of bodies* (as weight, etc.), in contrast with eventum, merely external condition, Lucr. 1, 449 sq.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *Connected by marriage*, *married*: digno viro, Verg. E. 8, 32: conservae, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 5.—* **b.** Transf., of the vine (cf. conjunx, I. 2.): vitis ulmo marito, Cat. 62, 54.—Far more freq., **c.** *Connected* or *united by relationship* or *friendship*, *allied*, *kindred*, *intimate*, *friendly* (freq. in Cic.). (α) With *abl.*: cum aliquo vinculis et propinquitatis et affinitatis, Cic. Planc. 11, 27: cum populo Romano non solum perpetuā societate atque amicitiā, verum etiam cognatione, id. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 72: equites concordiā conjunctissimi, id. Clu. 55, 152: sanguine, Sall. J. 10, 3; cf.: Mario sanguine conjunctissimus, Vell. 2, 41, 2: propinquitatibus adfinitatibusque, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; cf.: propinquā cognatione, Nep. praef. § 7: homo conjunctissimus officiis, usu, consuetudine, Cic. Sull. 20, 57; id. Cat. 1, 13, 33; id. de Or. 1, 7, 24; id. Att. 1, 16, 11; Nep. Att. 12, 1 al.—(β) With *cum*, etc.: ubi tecum conjunctus siem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 52: so, genus cum diis, Suet. Caes. 6.—*Absol.*: conjunctus an alienus, Quint. 7, 4, 21; Nep. Att. 7, 1; Curt. 6, 11, 10.—With *dat.*: conjunctissimus huic ordini, Cic. Prov. Cons. 16, 38; cf.: civitas populo Romano, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: conjunctior illo Nemo mihi est, Ov. M. 15, 599; Curt. 7, 3, 25.—With *inter*: inter se conjunctissimos fuisse Curium, Coruncanium, Cic. Lael. 11, 39; id. Dom. 11, 27: ut nosmet ipsi inter nos conjunctiores simus, id. Att. 14, 13, B, 5.—**conjunctē**, *adv.* (rare; most freq. in Cic.). **1.** *In connection*, *conjointly*, *at the same time*: conjuncte cum reliquis rebus nostra contexere, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 2: conjuncte re verboque risus moveatur, id. de Or. 2, 61, 248: elatum aliquid, i. e. *hypothetically* (opp. simpliciter, categorically), id. ib. 2, 38, 158; 3, 37, 149: agere, id. Inv. 1, 7, 9.—**2.** *In a friendly*, *confidential manner*: conjuncte vivere, Nep. Att. 10, 3; so with vivere in the *comp.*, Cic. Fam. 6, 9, 1; Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 4; and in *sup.*, Cic. Lael. 1, 2.

conjunx or **conjux** (in inscrr. also coivx, e. g. Orell. 4655; 4644; 4646; 5013: coivnx, C. I. L. 1, 1011: conivnex, ib. 5, 370; v. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 139 sq.), jŭgis, *comm.* (*fem.* **conjŭga** Jovis Juno, App. M. 6, p. 174, 33, and in inscrr.) [conjungo]. **I.** *One who is united in marriage*, *a consort*, *spouse*, *wife*; more rarely, *a husband* (very freq., esp. in *fem.* and in the poets; in Ov. M. alone about fifty times); *masc.*, Cic. Cael. 32, 78; id. Tusc. 4, 32, 69; Tac. A. 3, 34; 13, 44; Just. 2, 4, 8; Val. Max. 2, 6, 14; Cat. 61, 32; 68, 81; Verg. A. 6, 473; Ov. M. 1, 605; 6, 538; Sen. Cons. Helv. 19, 5; Hyg. Fab. 23; Inscr. Orell. 4629.—*Fem.*, Lucr. 4, 1274; Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 68; Cic. Cat. 4, 11, 24; id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3; Quint. 6, 1, 33; Cat. 64, 298; Prop. 1, 19, 7; Hor. C. 1, 1, 26; 3, 5, 5; Tac. A. 15, 15; 17, 11; id. H. 4, 18; 5, 8; id. G. 7.—In *plur.* for *the married pair*: boni, Cat. 61, 234: unanimi, id. 66, 80 et saep.—**2.** Transf., of animals, *the female*, Ov. F. 1, 451; Plin. 10, 59, 79, § 161.—And also of the elm-tree, round which a vine entwines itself (cf. conjungo, *P. a.*, B. 2. b.), Col. 5, 6, 18.—**B.** Poet. **1.** *A betrothed*, *a bride*, Verg. A. 3, 331; 9, 138; Tib. 3, 2, 4; Ov. H. 8, 18.—**2.** A more honorable designation for *concubine*, Prop. 2, 8, 29; Ov. H. 8, 86; Val. Fl. 2, 208.—**II.** In late Lat., = contubernalis, *a comrade*, *a* (male or female) *companion* or *attendant*, Inscr. Orell. 2841 sq.—So, *a fellow-slave*: me cum meo famulo meoque vectore ... factum conservum atque conjugem, App. M. 7, p. 189, 6.

conjūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [conjuro], *a swearing together*. **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen.: conjuratio fit in tumultu, i. e. Italico bello et Gallico quando vicinum urbis periculum singulos jurare non patitur, Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 615; cf. id. ib. 2, 157; 8, 1 and 5.—Hence, transf.,

a union or *alliance* quae haec est conjuratio! utin omnes mulieres eadem aeque studeant nolintque omnia, Ter Hec 2,1,1 urbana, Plin Pan 70 *fin* — **2.** *A levy* en masse, *an enlistment of the whole people* (late Lat), Serv ad Verg A 7, 614, 8, 5 — **B.** In a bad sense, *a conspiracy, plot* (in good prose, most freq in the histt.), Cic Cat 2, 4, 6, Caes B G 1, 2, Sall C 17, 1 et saep si omnia facienda sunt quae amici velint non amicitiae tales, sed conjurationes putandae sunt, Cic Off 3, 10, 44 convicti adversum se conjurationis, Eutr 7, 21 conjuratio nefanda in omne facinus ac libidinem, Liv 39, 38, 3 — **II.** Meton (abstr pro concr), *the confederacy, the band of conspirators themselves* perditorum hominum, Cic. Cat 1, 6 13

conjūrātus, a, um, *Part*, and **conjūrāti,** orum, *subst*, v conjuro

conjūrō, āvi, atum (*part* conjuratus in *act* sense, v II infra), 1, *v n* and *a*, *to swear together*, or *one with another, to band* or *combine together by an oath* **I.** In a good sense (rare but class) simul omne tumultu Conjurat trepido Latium, Verg A. 8, 5 Serv. ipsi inter sese decuriati equites conjurabant sese fugae ergo non abituros etc., Liv 22, 38, 4, 26, 25 11 in Trojam, Mel 2, 3, 6 — And in a Greek constr Graecia conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias, Hor C 1, 15, 7 (cf under II) inter nos conjuravimus, ego cum illo et ille mecum, etc., Plaut. Merc 3, 1, 38 equites Romanos conjurasse omnes, ut transitionem facerent, Auct. B Hisp 26 — *Impers* si ab omnibus in legem Dei conjuraretur, Lact 5 8, 8 — Esp, of the milit oath, taken at enlistment senatus consultum ut omnes juniores Italiae conjurarent, Caes. B G 7, 1 Doberenz ad loc milites sociique navales conjurati, Liv 45, 2, 1, cf agmina conjurata, Ov M 5, 150 — Hence, **2.** Poet., transf to inanim things conjuratae sequuntur Mille rates, for conjuratorum, Ov M 12, 6 — (β) In gen, *to unite, be united* (studium, ingenium) alterius sic Altera poscit opem res et conjurat amice Hor A P 411 conjurati venti, Claud III Cons. Hon 98, cf id. B Get 49 — * **B.** *Act.*, *to assent to by an oath* quae jurat, mens est nil conjuravimus illa, Ps. Ov H. 21, 135 (v the pass. in connection) — **II.** In a bad sense, *to form a conspiracy* or *plot, to conspire* (very freq) tu verbis conceptis conjuravisti sciens sciente animo tuo P Afric ap. Gell 6 (7), 11, 9 inter se, Sall J 66, 2 cum aliquo in omne flagitium et facinus, Liv 39, 16, 5, cf in facinora, id 39, 16, 3 in Philippi caedem, Curt 7, 1, 6 cum tota Italia pro partibus suis (sc Antonii), Suet Aug 17 in mortem patris *Quint 4, 2, 72 contra rem publicam, Cic. Sull 25, 70 contra populum Romanum, Caes B G 2 3 de interficiendo Cn Pompeio, Cic. Mil 24, 65 haec (tecta) incendere, Liv 27, 3, 4 ut urbem incenderent, id 4, 45, 1 ut quaestio de iis habeatur, qui coierint conjurarintve, quo stuprum flagitiumve inferretur, id 39, 14 8 — *Absol* ut cupiam conjurare si quis quam recipiat, Cic Fam 5, 6, 2 — In a Gr constr with *inf* patriam incendere Sall C 52, 24 Kritz, cf caelum rescindere, Verg G 1, 280 — Hence, *subst* · **conjūrāti,** ōrum, *m*, *conspirators*, Cic Cat 4, 10, 20, Sall C 52, 17, Suet Caes. 17; 80, 82, id. Tib 9, id. Claud. 11 — **2.** Poet, transf, of inanim things conjurata arma, Ov M 15, 763 (cf supra, I 2) Ister, Verg G 2, 497

conjux, v conjunx

conl-. Words thus beginning, v under coll

conm-. Words thus beginning, v under comm

con-nascor, natus sum, 3, *v dep*, *to be born at the same time, to be born with* (late Lat) ET (QVI) CONNATVS FVERIT DE CONIVGE MEA, Inscr Orell 5013 — **II.** Transf, *to arise together with* laus nobilitatis connascitur, Cassiod Var 3 4 vitia connata in corpore, *innate*, Tert adv Val 2 — Hence, *subst* **connātus,** i, *n*, =gemellus, Inscr Orell. 5013

con-necto, v conecto

connexio, connexivus, connexus, etc., v conex

connitor, connīvĕo, etc., v coni

connūbĭālis, connūbĭum, connūbĭālĭter, v conub

* **connūdātus,** a, um, *Part* (nudo) *wholly naked*, Plin 28, 7, 23, § 77 dub (al nudata)

con-nŭmĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [connumero], *a reckoning together* (late Lat), Prisc p 1138 P

con-nŭmĕro, āre, *v a.*, *to number with* something *to reckon among* (post class. and rare) aliquem inter liberos, Dig 1, 5, 14 virum heroicis ingeniis, Amm 25, 4, 1 — *Absol*. quemadmodum connumeratis et dicitis, Arn 2, 187, Gai Inst. 1, 2 § 4

Connus, i, *m*, *a Greek lute player, who taught Socrates music*, Cic Fam 9, 22, 3

Cŏnōn, onis (Gr *acc.* Conona, Just 6 1), *m* = Κόνων **I.** *A renowned general of the Athenians, whose life was written by Nepos*, cf Cic Off 1, 32, 116, id. de Or 3, 34, 139, Just. 5, 5 sq, 6 1 sqq — **II.** *A celebrated mathematician and astronomer of Samos in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus*, Cat 66, 7, Verg E 3 40, Sen. Q N 7, 3, 2, Serv ad Verg A. 7, 738

† **cōnōpēum** (instead of a short *e*, sometimes **cōnopium**), ei, *n*, = κωνωπεῖον, *a net of fine gauze, used originally by the Egyptians, especially about the bed, as a protection against gnats*, etc, *mosquito curtains* or *bars* conopeum, Juv 6, 80 conopēum (conopium) Hor Epod 9, 16, and Prop 3 (4), 11, 45 In a doubtful measure, Varr R R 2, 10, 8 — Hence Engl *canopy*

cōnor, atus, 1, *v dep*, *to undertake, endeavor, attempt, try, venture, presume*, etc (freq and class.; syn molior, Ter Heaut 2, 2, 11; opp facere, Cic Rosc Am 19, 54, opp perficere, id Or 30, 105), constr with *acc.*, *inf*, rarely with *abl* of the gerund, or *absol.* (α) With *acc.* (mostly of indef objects) · quicquam fallaciae, Ter And 1, 2, 26 istuc id ib 1, 5, 35 idem, Caes B G 1, 3: opus magnum et arduum, Cic Or 10, 33 id quod conantur, id. Cat. 2, 9, 19 multa, id Or 30, 105, id. Fin 1, 16, 82 tantum scelus, id. Fragm ap Quint 5, 13, 30, cf tantam rem, Liv 42, 59, 8 multa stulte, Nep Hann 8, 3, Quint 2, 4, 10 plurima frustra, Verg A. 9, 398. — (β) With *inf* (freq) hoc dicere, Cic. Quint 20, 62 aliquid facere id. Rosc. Am 19, 54 me labefactare, id. Div in Caecil 14, 44 poetas attingere, id de Or 2, 14, 61 versus pangere, Lucr 1, 26 pueris absinthia dare, id. 1, 936, 4, 12 al. · facere id quod constituerant, Caes B G 1, 5 invito transire, id ib 1, 8 tela mittere, Cat. 116 3, Hor C 1, 6 9, id. Ep 1, 1, 19 — * (γ) With *abl.* gerundii ne frustra dehortando impedire conemini, *that you attempt not vainly to dissuade*, Nep Att. 21, 6 — (δ) With *si* saepius noctu, si perrumpere possent, conati Caes. B G 1, 8, 4 — (ε) *Absol.* dum moliuntur (mulieres), dum conantur, annus est, Ter Heaut. 2, 2 11 conari manibus pedibus noctisque et dies, id And 4, 1, 52 conantibus, prius quam id effici posset adesse Romanos nuntiatur, Caes B G 6, 4 qui prius cogitare quam conari consuesset *before he proceeded to the undertaking*, Nep Dat 7, 1 ego obviam conabar tibi, Ter Phorm 1, 2, 2 audax ad conandum, Liv 45, 23, 15 — **b.** Hence, *subst* **conāta,** orum, *n.*, in *pass* signif *an undertaking, attempt, venture, hazard* (class) Att. ap Non. p 202 14, Plaut Merc 1, 1, 39, Lucr 5, 386, Caes B G 1, 3, Nep Dion, 8 5, Liv 21, 50, 9, 42 11, 3, Quint. 8, 3, 69, Suet. Galb 17, Ov M 10, 420, 14, 755 sq, Juv 13, 210, Vell 2, 35, 5 et saep

conp-, v comp

con-quădro, avi, atum, 1, *v a.* and *n* (very rare) **I.** *Act*, *to make square* rurum, Varr ap Non p 131, 14 perticas (just before dolare in quadrum), Col 8 3, 7 — **II.** *Neutr*, *to be proportioned to, to agree with, to square to* (late Lat), Sid Ep 2, 2, 3, 7 al

conquaero, v conquiro

conquaestor, v conquisitor

* **conquassātĭo,** onis, *f* [conquasso], *a severe shaking, a shattering* conquassatio et perturbatio totius valetudinis corporis Cic Tusc. 4, 13, 29

con-quasso, no *perf*, ātum, 1, *v a* **I.** *To shake severely* (several times in Lucr and Cic., elsewh very rare, after Cic. only in late Lat.) **A.** Lit. corpus ex aliqua re, Lucr 3, 442 omnia graviter terrarum motibus ortis id 5, 107, cf. Appulia maximis terrae motibus conquassata, Cic. Div 1, 43, 97, Cod. Just 1, 14, 6, § 5 — **B.** Trop, *to shatter, disturb* conquassatur enim tum mens animaeque potestas (corresp with collabefieri), Lucr 3 599 exteras nationes illius anni furore, Cic. Sest 26 56 civitatem, id Vatin. 8, 19 omnes provincias, Sulp ap Cic. Fam 4 5, 4 aliquem maximis periculis, Firm Math 3, 13, 4 — * **II.** *To shatter, dash to pieces* calicem, Cato, R R. 52 2

‡ **con-quăterno,** *to yoke by fours* ζευγίζω κατὰ τέσσαρα, Gloss. Gr Lat.

con-quĕror, questus, 3, *v dep a.* and *n*, *to complain of a thing* or *to bewail, lament passionately* or *much* (class. in prose and poetry) (α) With *acc* conqueri fortunam adversam non lamentari decet, Pac. ap Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50 res suas adversum illum (mulier), Titin ap Non. p 232 22, cf fortunas suas mecum (mulier), Plaut Mil 2 1, 47 decumarum imperia, bonorum direptiones, iniqua judicia, etc., Cic. Verr 2, 4, 50, § 111, cf vim atque injuriam dictatoris apud patres Liv 8, 33, 4, 1 53, 5, 40, 24, 6 al, Auct. Her 2, 31, 50, *Quint. 6 1, 18, Tac H 1, 54 *bis*, Suet. Aug 66, Tib 1 10, 54, Ov M 14 243 al aliquid pro re publica Cic. Sest 2, 3 — (β) With *acc* and *inf* se dissolvi Lucr 3, 612, so Suet Tib 10, 34, id Claud 2 — (γ) With *de* or *cur* de alicujus improbitate deplorare et conqueri, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 18, § 45 de alicujus injuriā, id Fam 5, 2, 6 uti conquerere tur, cur Pisonem aditu arceret, Tac. A. 15, 60 quod id ib 15, 61 Tiberio de eādem re. apud se per epistulam conquerenti ita rescripsit, Suet Aug 51 *fin* eos apud se de collegarum judicio fuisse conquestos, Aug Ep 53, 5 — (δ) *Absol* alia voce ac res monebat, Ter Hec. 3 3, 15 conquerar an sileam? Ov M 9, 147 quid ego ignaris nequiquam conqueror auris, Cat 64 164 alicui, Sil 8 94 — *Impers* postero die in senatu conquestum, Suet Caes 20

conquestĭo, onis, *f* [conqueror], *a violent complaining* or *bewailing, complaint* (very rare) **I.** Prop **A.** In gen. nulla, nullum auxilium, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 7, § 22, id Or 39, 135 illa adversus omnes, Quint. 5 13, 41 longa de bellis civilibus id. 8, 3, 78 dolorum praeteritorum, Sen Ep 78, 12 — **B.** Esp, in rhet conquestio est oratio auditorum misericordiam captans, Cic. Inv 1 55, 106, cf id. ib 1, 52, 98, Auct. Her 3, 13, 24 — **II.** Transf, of the plaintive notes of birds, Plin 10 23, 33, § 66

1. conquestus, a, um, *Part*, from conqueror

2. conquestus, ūs, *m* [conqueror], *a violent complaint* (very rare and only in *abl sing*) Liv 8, 7, 22, Sil 10, 291, Stat. Achill 1, 399

con-quiesco, quievi, quietum, 3 (*perf* sync. conquiesti, Cic. Fam 1, 1 1 conquierit, Cels 6 6 n 34, 7, 19 *fin*, *inf* conquiesse, Liv 30, 13, 12), *v n*, *to be wholly at rest, to rest take rest, to repose* (in good prose, most freq in Cic., esp in the transf and trop signif) **I.** Lit., *to rest, be at rest, to cease from exertion to be idle* or *inactive, to be in repose*, etc. **A.** In gen (α) *Absol.* · videmus igitur, ut conquiescere ne infantes quidem possint, Cic. Fin 5, 20 55, id Fam 1, 1, 1, id Rosc. Am 26, 72 (in Tusculano) ex omnibus molestiis et laboribus, id. Att. 1, 5, 7 ante iter confectum, *to take rest, to halt*, Caes B C 3, 75, Varr R. R 3, 9, 8 juvenem instigat, nec conquiescere ipsa potest Liv 1, 47, 6, 21, 10, 3, 30, 13, 12 qui non concoxit ex toto conquiescere (debet), ac neque labori se neque exercitationi, neque negotiis credere, Cels 1, 2 *init* — (β) With *ab* or *ex* and *abl* ex omnibus molestiis et laboribus uno illo in loco conquiescimus Cic Att 1, 5 7 a continuis bellis, id Balb 1, 3 — **B.** In partic., of sleep, *to take repose take a nap* meridie, Caes. B. G 7, 46 paulisper post cibum meridianum, *Suet. Aug 78 — Hence, prov · dormi istac re in oculum utrumvis conquiescito, i e *you may be entirely easy, unconcerned*, Plaut Ps. 1, 1, 121 (cf auris, I A.) — **2.** *To give the voice rest, pause* (in speaking) notatur enim maxime similitudo in conque-

scendo, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191.—**3.** In gen., *to pause, stop:* illam furiam pestemque . . . nec conquiesse, donec ipsa manibus suis nefaria sibi arma adversus hospitem indueret, Liv. 30, 13, 12; cf.: quia tu nisi perfectâ re de me non conquiesti, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 1: profecto numquam conquiescam neque defatigabor ante, quam illorum vias percepero, etc., id. de Or. 3, 36, 145. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Of inanimate and abstract things as subjects, *to stop, pause, rest, be quiet, to be at rest, be in repose,* etc.: quando illius postea sica conquievit? Cic. Mil. 14, 37: navigatio mercatorum, *is stopped, closed,* id. Imp. Pomp. 6, 15: vectigal, id. Agr. 1, 7, 21: litterae, nisi quid novi exstiterit, id. Att. 12, 39 *fin.:* non manes, non stirps (ejus viri), Liv. 21, 10, 3: imbre conquiescente, id. 24, 47, 1: omnia bella jure gentium conquiescant, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42: si Italia a dilectu, urbs ab armis sine Milonis clade numquam esset conquietura, id. Mil. 25, 68: manes a posterorum execrationibus, Plin. Pan. 53 *fin.* — In medic. lang.: febris, Cels. 2, 8: inflammatio, id. 7, 19 *fin.:* sanguis, id. 5, 26, 21 al.— **B.** (Cf. acquiesco, II.) *To enjoy entire repose, to find rest, recreation, pleasure in something.* (*a*) *Absol.:* habebam, quo confugerem, ubi conquiescerem, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2: nec nocte nec interdiu virum conquiescere pati, Liv. 1, 47, 1: nec conquiescere socios vestros posse, quoad regia Pergami sit, *be at peace,* id. 42, 42, 6: ubi aures convicio defessae conquiescant, Cic. Arch. 6, 12: ambitio non patitur quemquam in eâdem mensurâ honorum conquiescere, quâ, etc., Sen. Ben. 2, 27, 3.—(*β*) With *in* and *abl.:* in nostris studiis libentissime conquiescimus, Cic. Fam. 9, 6, 5; so, in amore atque in adulescentiâ tuâ, id. ib. 2, 1 *fin.:* in amici mutuâ benevolentiâ, id. Lael. 6, 22.

con-quĭnisco, quexi, 3, *v. n.* [quino, kindr. with κινέω], *to cower down, squat, stoop down:* inclinari, Non. p. 84, 15: caput inclinare, Prisc. p. 885 P. (only ante-class. in the foll. exs.); Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 5; id. Ps. 3, 2, 75: ad eum conquexi, Pompon. ap. Prisc. l. l. (Com. Rel. v. 171 Rib.).

conquīro (-quaero), quīsīvi (arch. form CONQVAESEIVEI in inscrr.: conquisierit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1; id. Rab. Perd. 5, 15), quīsītum, 3, *v. a.* [quaero], *to seek* or *search for, to procure, bring together, collect* (class.; esp. freq. in the histt.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: naves toto flumine Ibero, Caes. B. C. 1, 61: Lisso Parthinisque et omnibus castellis quod esset frumenti conquiri jussit, id. ib. 3, 42: haec (cornua) studiose conquisita, id. B. G. 6, 28: quam plurimum domiti pecoris ex agris, Sall. J. 75, 4: ea (sc. obsides, arma, servos), Caes. B. G. 1, 27 and 28: socios ad eum interficiendum, Nep. Dion, 8, 3: pecuniam, Liv. 29, 18, 6; cf.: ac pecunias acerbe per municipia, Tac. H. 3, 76 *fin.:* conquirere et comburere vaticinos libros, Liv. 39, 16, 8: desertores de exercitu volonum, id. 25, 22, 3: sacra, id. 25, 7, 5 Duker: virgines sibi undique, Suet. Aug. 71; 83: vulgo amantes, Prop. 1, 2, 23: duces, Curt. 9, 9, 1: fabros undique, Dig. 45, 1, 137, § 3.—**B.** Trop., *to seek after, search for, go in quest of, to make search for* (esp. freq. in Cic. and Tac.): conquisita diu dulcique reperta labore carmina, Lucr. 3, 419: suavitates undique, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117: voluptates, Caes. B. C. 3, 96; cf.: conquirere et comparare voluptatem, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 42; id. Ac. 2, 27, 87: vetera exempla, id. de Or. 3, 8, 29: piacula irae deum, Liv. 40, 37, 2: impedimenta, Tac. A. 1, 47: solacia, id. ib. 12, 68: argumenta, id. ib. 14, 44: causas, id. Or. 15: naturae primas causas, Cic. Univ. 14 *med.:* omnes artes ad opprimendum eum, Tac. A. 15, 56. — **II.** Esp. (*con intens.*), *to seek for with earnestness, to search out eagerly* or *carefully* (rare but class.). **A.** Lit.: Diodorum tota provincia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 19, § 39: (Liberam) investigare et conquirere, id. ib. 2, 4, 48, § 106: terrâ marique conquiri, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 2: conquirere consulem et sepelire, Liv. 22, 52, 6: eum ad necem, Vell. 2, 41, 2; Nep. Timol. 3, 1; Suet. Vit. 10.—**B.** Trop.: aliquid sceleris et flagitii, *to seek to commit,* Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96.—Hence, **conquīsītus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II.), *sought out, chosen, costly:* conquisiti atque electi coloni, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: peregrina et conquisita medicamenta, Cels. 5, 26, 23: figurae (opp. obviae dicenti), * Quint. 9, 3, 5.—*Sup.:* mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62. — *Comp.* prob. not in use.—*Adv.:* **conquīsītē,** *carefully, with much pains* (ante- and post-class., and only in *posit.*): conquisite commercata edulia, Afran. ap. Non. p. 28, 30: conquisite admodum scripsit Varro, Gell. 3, 10, 16; cf.: conquisite conscripsimus (corresp. with diligenter), Auct. Her. 2, 31, 50.

conquīsītē, *adv.,* v. conquiro, *P. a. fin.*

conquīsītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conquiro], *a seeking* or *search for, a bringing together, procuring, collecting* (rare, but in good prose). **I.** In gen.: pecuniarum, Tac. H. 2, 84: (sacrorum), id. Agr. 6 *fin.:* difficillimum est in omni conquisitione rationis exordium, Cic. Univ. 2 *fin.:* piaculorum, Liv. 7, 3, 3.—**II.** Milit. t. t., *a levying, levy,* Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 5; Liv. 23, 32, 19; 25, 5, 9: intentissima, id. 29, 35, 10 al.

conquīsītor (access. form in Plaut. **conquistor;** or, acc. to Lachm., **conquaestor**), ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** Milit. t. t., *a recruiting officer,* Cic. Mil. 25, 67; id. Att. 7, 21, 1; Liv. 21, 11, 13; 30, 7, 10; Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 80.— **II.** In a theatre, *a claqueur,* Plaut. Am. prol. 65 and 82.

conquīsītus, a, um, v. conquiro, *P. a.*

conquistor, v. conquisitor.

conr. Words thus beginning, v. under corr.

Consabrum, i, *n., a town of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *south of Toletum,* now *Consuegra,* Itin. Anton. p. 446.—Hence, **Consaburensis,** e, *adj., of Consabrum,* Inscr. Grut. 402, 5; 909, 14.—*Plur.* as *subst.:* **Consaburenses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Consabrum,* Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 15; Front. Strat. 4, 5, 19.

con-săcerdos, ōtis, *comm., a fellow-priest* or *priestess* (late Lat.), Symm. Ep. 10, 74 al.

consăcro, v. consecro.

consaep-, v. consep-.

con-saepio (-sēpio), no *perf.,* saeptum (consiptum, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 62, 10 Müll.; cf. id. ib. 64, 6, and v. infra), 4, *v. a., to fence round, hedge in.* **I.** As *verb finit.* (rare): bustum, * Suet. Ner. 33. —**II.** More freq., **A.** In *part. perf.:* **consaeptus,** a, um, *enclosed, hedged in:* consaeptus ager et diligenter consitus, * Cic. Sen. 17, 59: locus cratibus pluteisque, Liv. 10, 38, 5: locus saxo, id. 22, 57, 6.—**2.** Trop.: teneor consipta, undique venor, Enn. ap. Non. p. 183, 14 (in acc. with Euripides, Κακῶς πέπρακται πανταχῇ).—**B.** *Subst.:* **consaeptum,** i, *n., a fence, hedge,* Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 2; Col. 1, 4, 7; 1, 6, 1; Liv. 10, 38, 12: fori, * Quint. 12, 2, 23.—**2.** Trop. (post-class.): corpus animam consaepto suo obstruit, Tert. Anim. c. 53: cordis, App. M. 3, p. 136, 6 al.

* **consaepto (-septo),** āre, *v. freq. a.* [consaepio], *to fence round, hedge in, enclose:* animalia in sacro luco, Sol. c. 32, § 37.

consaeptum, i, *n.,* v. consaepio, II. B.

consaeptus, ūs, *m.* [consaepio], *a hedging in, fencing round,* Curt. 9, 1, 32 Zumpt (al. in conspectu).

consălūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consaluto], *a greeting,* esp. *of several, a mutual salutation* (rare; mostly post-Aug.), * Cic. Att. 2, 18, 1; Tac. A. 15, 16; id. H. 4, 72; Suet. Oth. 9.

con-sălūto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to greet, salute cordially,* in gen. (in good prose; esp. freq. in the histt. after the Aug. per.). (*a*) With *acc.:* utrumque regem (sua multitudo), Liv. 1, 7, 1: eum, Petr. 7; 131; Curt. 7, 8, 5; 10, 7, 7: aliquem nomine, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 23.—(*β*) With two *accs., to greet* or *salute as, to hail,* etc.: eum regem, Liv. 36, 14, 4: eum dictatorem, id. 3, 26, 10: aliquem imperatorem, Tac. A. 12, 69; 13, 41; Suet. Ner. 8; id. Galb. 10: aliquem Caesarem, Tac. H. 3, 86 *fin.;* Suet. Dom. 1: aliquem patrem patriae, id. Aug. 58: eum Latiarem Jovem, id. Calig. 22; cf.: eam Volumniam, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 58.—(*γ*) *Absol.:* qui cum inter se . . . amicissime consalutassent, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13: exercitus consalutant, *one another,* Flor. 4, 3, 6.

con-sānesco, nŭi, 3, *v. inch., to become whole* or *sound, to be healed* (rare): etiam illa, quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, * Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2 Orell. *N. cr.;* Cels. 7, 12, 4; Col. 4, 27, 3; 8, 2, 3; Dig. 21, 1, 10 pr.

con-sanguĭnĕus, a, um (*gen. plur.* consanguineum, Lucr. 3, 73), *adj., springing from the same blood, related by blood.* **I.** In a restricted sense, of brothers and sisters, *brotherly, sisterly* (so mostly poet.): umbrae, Ov. M. 8, 476: turba, id. H. 14, 121: scelus, Stat. Th. 11, 407: angues, i. e. *born with her, kindred,* id. ib. 11, 61: acies, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 237.—Of animals: arietes, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44 (Praetext. v. 21 Rib.). —Of abstract subjects: caritas (= benevolentia fraterna), Val. Max. 5, 5, 3; cf. scelus, Stat. Th. 11, 407.—*Subst.:* **consanguĭnĕus,** i, *m., a brother,* Cic. Att. 2, 23, 3; and **consanguĭnĕa,** ae, *f., a sister,* Cat. 64, 118. —**II.** In a more gen. sense, *related, kindred:* homines, Caes. B. C. 1, 74: Turnus, Verg. A. 7, 366: Roma, Sil. 1, 608: dextra, id. 1, 655. —Esp. freq. as *subst. plur.:* **consanguĭnĕi,** ōrum, *kindred, relations,* Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 77; Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35; Caes. B. G. 1, 11; 1, 33; Suet. Caes. 81; id. Claud. 25.— General senses, *related, kindred* (so most freq. in prose and poetry), Lucr. 3, 73; 6, 1282; cf. Dig. 38, 16, 1.—**2.** Poet., transf.: consanguineus Leti Sopor, Verg. A. 6, 278 (in acc. with Hom. Il. ξ, 231: Ὕπνος κασίγνητος Θανάτοιο).—* **B.** Trop.: res rustica proxima et quasi consanguinea sapientiae, Col. 1, prooem. § 4.

consanguĭnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [consanguineus], *blood-relationship, consanguinity* (rare; perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** In a restricted sense, *the relationship between brothers and sisters* (mostly in the jurists), Dig. 38, 8, 4; 1, 7, 44.—**II.** In a more extended sense, *relationship,* in gen., Liv. 7, 19, 6; 8, 5, 4; Verg. A. 2, 86.— * **b.** Trop.: doctrinae, *affinity, similarity,* Tert. adv. Haeret. c. 32 *fin.*

con-sāno, āre, *v. a., to make wholly sound, to heal, cure* (very rare): cicatricem, Col. 4, 29, 3: plagas, id. 4, 24, 22: digitum abscissum, Dig. 21, 1, 10 pr.

con-sarcĭno, no *perf.,* ātum, 1, *v. a., to sew, stitch,* or *patch together* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: indumenta ex pellibus silvestrium murium, Amm. 31, 2, 5.—**II.** Trop.: verba, Gell. 2, 23, 21; 13, 24, 19: crimina multa, Amm. 14, 5, 6: mendacia, id. 16, 8, 4: insidias, id. 14, 9, 2.

con-sarrĭo or **-sārĭo,** īre, *v. a., to hoe* or *rake to pieces* (very rare): stercus, Cato, R. R. 48, 1: sulcos omnes, Col. 11, 3, 46.

consătĭo, ōnis, *f* [1. consero], *a procreation* (late Lat.): concubitales, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 11.

consătus, a, um, *Part.,* from 1. consero.

con-saucĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to wound severely* (very rare): caput praetoris, Suet. Ner. 26 *fin.:* corpus crebro vulnere, Auct. Her. 4, 19, 26.—With *acc.* of *part.:* crus et utrumque bracchium ruinâ pontis consauciatus, Suet. Aug 20.

consāvĭo and **consāvĭor,** v. consuav-.

conscĕlĕrātus, a, um, v. conscelero, *P. a.*

con-scĕlĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to stain* or *pollute with guilt, to dishonor, disgrace by wicked conduct;* as *verb finit.* (rare; not in Cic.): domum, Cat. 67, 24: oculos videndo, Ov. M. 7, 35: aures paternas, Liv. 40, 8, 19: conscelerati contaminatique ab ludis, id. 2, 37, 9. — Hence, **conscĕlĕrātus,** a, um, *P. a., wicked, depraved* (very freq., esp. in Cicero's orations): pirata, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 35, § 90: vultus, id. Clu. 10, 29: mens, id. Cat. 2, 9, 19: ea res . . . captisque magis mentibus quam consceleratis similis visa, Liv. 8, 18, 11 Weissenb. ad loc.: furor, Cic. Sull. 10, 29: impetus, id. Cael. 6, 14: voluntates, id. Sull. 9, 28: exsectio linguae, id. Clu. 67, 191. —*Sup.:* filii, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 67: bellum, id. Cat. 3, 7, 16.—*Subst.:* **conscĕlĕrātus,** i, *m., a wicked person, a villain:* in impios et consceleratos poenae certissimae, Cic. Pis. 20, 46: cum tuâ consceleratorum ac perditorum manu, id. Dom. 3, 6. — *Comp.* and *adv.* not in use.

con-scendo, ndi, nsum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.*

[scando] **I.** In gen, *to mount, to ascend* (in prose rare before the Aug per) **A.** Lit (*a*) With *acc* currum, Lucr 6, 47, Prop 2 (3), 18, 13, Ov Tr 3, 8, 1, Curt 5, 10, 12 montes, * Cat 64, 126, Prop 1, 6, 3 vallum, Caes B G 5, 39 *fin* equos, Ov M 14, 820, Liv 29, 2, 16, Suet Calig 51 aethera, Ov M 3, 299, Stat S 3, 1, 7, Val Fl 2, 444 culmen summum, Sil 3, 510 scopulum, Verg A 1, 180 rogum, id ib 4, 646 tribunal, Suet Tib 17, id Galb 10 al —(β) With *in* in equi costas, Lucr 5, 1296 in equos, Ov M 6, 222 in montem, Petr 116, 1 —**B.** Trop (very rare) laudis carmen, Prop 2 (3), 10, 23 ad ultimum nefas, Quint Decl 377 —**II.** Esp, a nautical t t, *to go on board a ship, to embark, take ship*, etc (class in all periods and species of composition, cf ascendo), constr with the *acc*, *in*, or *absol.* (*a*) With *acc* cymbam piscatoriam, Afran ap Non p 535, 30 navem, Caes B G 4, 23, id B C 2, 4, Cic Fam 3, 10, 3, Nep Dat 4, 3 naves, Liv 22, 19, 8, 37, 11, 8, cf. in *pass* conscensa nave, Just 31, 4, 3, and navibus conscensis, id 12, 10, 1 navigium, Suet Caes 58 cavatum ex materiā alveum, Vell 2, 107, 1 puppim, Ov F 2, 95 classem, Verg A 10, 155, Ov M 13, 422, cf aequor navibus, *to navigate*, Verg A 1 381 ibi classem, Auct. B Afr 10, 2 — (β) With *in* in navem, Cic Fam 14, 17, 2 in phaselum id Att 14, 16, 1 — (γ) *Absol* velim quam primum conscendas ad meque venias, Cic Q Fr 2, 2, 4 al conscende nobiscum, et quidem ad puppim, id Fam 12, 25, 5, Liv 22, 19, 10, 37 11, 10, * Quint 4, 2, 41, Ov Tr 1, 2 41 in Siciliam, *to embark for Sicily*, Liv 31, 29, 6 — With *ab* and *abl* of place Pompeium a Brundisio conscendisse Cic Att. 9, 14, 3 ab eo loco conscendi, id Phil 1, 3, 7 ab hortis Cluvianis, id Att 14, 16, 1, cf Epheso, id ib 6, 8 4 Thessalonicae conscendere jussi Liv 44, 23, 9

conscensĭo, ōnis, *f* [conscendo], *an ascending into, embarking* in naves, Cic Div 1, 32, 68

1. conscensus, a, um, *Part*, from conscendo

2. conscensus, ūs, *m* [conscendo] *an ascending, mounting* (eccl Lat.), Hilar Trin 1, 20, Sulp Sev Ep 2, § 17 Halm

conscĭentĭa, ae, *f* [conscio], *a knowing of a thing together with another person, joint knowledge, consciousness* (in good prose and very freq) **I.** *A joint knowledge of something, a being privy to, a knowing along with others, privity, cognizance*, etc (*a*) With *gen subj* omnium horum, Cic Cat. 1, 1, 1, so, hominum, id Fin. 2 9, 28 plurium, Liv 2 54 7 liberti unius, Tac A 6, 21, cf Suet. Calig 56 al generis humani, Tac Agr 2.—(β) With *gen obj* (thus for the most part in Tac) in conscientiam facinoris pauci asciti, Tac. H 1, 25 facti, id. A. 2, 22 conjurationis, id. H 1, 42 stupri, Dig 48, 5, 29 —*Plur* consilia conscientiaeque ejus modi facinorum Cic. Clu 20, 56 —(γ) *Absol* non modo eos persequi, ad quos maxime culpa corrupti judicii, sed etiam illos, ad quos conscientiae contagio pertinebit, Cic Verr 2, 5, 71, § 183 qui non modo a facti verum etiam a conscientiae suspitione afuit, id Cael 10, 23 nocte per fugit Tanagram, suam conscientiam metuens, Liv 33, 28, 10 simulare, Tac A 2, 40, 4, 3, cf id H 1, 28, Curt. 7, 1, 31—**II.** *Consciousness, knowledge, feeling, sense.* **A.** In gen (rare) (*a*) With *gen* unde haec illis tanta modestia, nisi a conscientia virium et nostrarum et suarum? Liv 8, 4, 10 (cf γ), so contracti culpa periculi, id 3, 2, 11 suae infirmitatis, Quint 1, 2 10 rebellionis, Tac A. 12, 31, cf defectionis, id Agr 16 victoriae id. ib 27 unionum in somno quoque, Plin 33, 3, 12 § 40 amissae fortunae, *a recollection*, Flor 2, 12, 10 ipsa pulcherrimi facti, Cic Phil 2, 44, 114 officii mei benevolentiaeque, id Fam 3, 7, 6 *fin* scelerum tuorum, id Pis 17, 39, cf Sall C 5, 7 peccatorum, Cic. Par 5, 3, 40 culpae, Liv 28, 19, 1 et saep —In *plur*, Cic Clu 20, 56 te conscientiae stimulant maleficiorum tuorum, id Par 2, 2, 18, cf under B 2 —* (β) With *de* satisfactionem ex nulla conscientia de culpā proponere decrevi, Cat ap Sall C 35, 2, cf conscius, I δ — (γ) With *rel clause* (very rare) illi conscientia, quid abesset virium detrectavere pugnam, Liv 3, 60, 6, 28, 19, 5 — (δ) *Absol* ut nostram stabilem conscientiam contemnamus, aliorum errantem opinionem aucupemur, *self consciousness*, Cic Fin 2, 22 71 illud se tacere suam conscientiam non pati, Liv 5, 25, 6 in veris quoque sufficit conscientia, *consciousness*, Quint 11, 1, 17 sine hac quidem conscientia ipsa illa ex tempore dicendi facultas inanem modo loquacitatem dabit, *without this feeling*, equiv to *without this persuasion*, id 10, 3, 2 quam vis capite defectionis ablato manebat plerisque militum conscientia, Tac H. 1, 5 — So pregn, with *ne*, *a conscientious fear, guilty fear*, Tac Agr 42 —**B.** In partic, *a consciousness of right* or *wrong, the moral sense, conscience* magna vis est conscientiae in utramque partem, ut neque timeant qui nihil commiserint et poenam semper ante oculos versari putent qui peccarint, Cic Mil. 23, 61, cf et virtutis et vitiorum grave ipsius conscientiae pondus, id N D 3, 35, 85 bona conscientia turbam advocat, mala etiam in solitudine anxia atque sollicita est, Sen Ep 43, 5 ad purgandam publicam conscientiam, Just 31, 4, 3 recta, *a good conscience*, Cic Att. 13, 20, 4, cf egregia, Liv 29, 33, 9 bona Cels ap Quint 2, 15, 32, Quint 6, 1, 33, 9, 2, 93, Tac Agr 1 optima, Plin Ep 1, 12, 3 salva bonā conscientiā, Sen Q N 4, praef § 15 integra Front 1, 9, 3, Lact 5, 19, 32 mala, *a bad conscience*, Sall J 62, 8, Quint 12, 1, 3 infelix, id. 6, prooem § 10 —* **b.** Prov conscientia mille testes, Quint 5, 11, 41 — **2.** Sometimes *absol* for *a good*, or for *a bad conscience.* **a.** *A good conscience* mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, Cic Att 12, 28, 2, cf illud est hominis magni maximi aestimare conscientiam mentis suae, etc, id Clu 58, 159 in quibus ego nec dissentire a nostris salva gratia nec consentire salvā conscientiā possum, Sen Ep 117, 1 ad sacrificium integra conscientiā venire, Lact 5, 19, 32, Front Strat 1, 9, 3 —**b.** *A bad conscience* hunc tu quas conscientiae labes in animo censes habuisse? Cic Off 3, 21, 85, id Cat 2, 6, 13, id Leg 1, 14, 40, Sall C 15, 4, id J 35, 4, Quint 5, 13, 46 —In the same sense animi, Cic Fin 2, 16, 53, 2, 17, 54, id Att 13, 49 *fin*, Caes B C 3 60, Phaedr 3, prol 47, and in *plur* suae (quemque) malae cogitationes conscientiaeque animi terrent, Cic Rosc. Am 24, 67

con-scindo, idi, issum, 3, *v a*, *to tear* or *rend to pieces* (very rare) **I.** Lit pallulam, Plaut Truc 1, 1, 32 vestem, Ter Eun 5, 1, 4 epistulam, Cic Fam 7, 18, 4 ipsam capillo for illius capillum, Ter Eun 4, 3, 4 Ruhnk —**II.** Trop quā dominus, qua advocati sibilis conscissi, *hissed at*, Cic Att. 2, 19, 3, cf is me ab optimatibus ait conscindi, *am pulled to pieces*, i e *abused, calumniated*, id ib 8, 16, 1

con-scĭo, ire, *v a* * **I.** *To be conscious* of wrong nil sibi, * Hor Ep 1, 1, 61 —**II.** *To know well* (late Lat) consciens Christus, quid esset, Tert. Carn. Chr 3

con-scisco, scivi or scii, scitum, 3, *v a* **I.** Publicists t t., *to approve of, decree, determine* or *resolve upon something in common* populi jussa vetita quom suffragio consciscentur, Cic Leg 3, 3, 10 Senatus populi Romani Quiritium censuit consensit, conscivit ut bellum cum priscis Latinis fieret, etc (an old formula for the declaration of war), Liv 1, 32, 13 Tusci fere omnes consciverant bellum, *had decided upon, decreed*, id 10, 18 2 communi consilio fugam, id 10, 34, 13 facinus in se ac suos foedum ac ferum, id 28, 22, 5 Weissenb ad loc causam, Gell 5, 10, 9 (not consistere, cf Lachm ad Lucr p 349)—Hence **II.** Transf from the sphere of state affairs, *aliquid sibi* or *absol*, lit., *to adjudge, appropriate to one's self* (cf ascisco), hence, with the access idea of personal action *to inflict* or *bring upon one's self* (most frequently death,—class) (*a*) With *sibi* letum, * Lucr 3, 81 mortem, *to kill one's self*, Cic Clu 61, 171, id Verr 2, 3, 56, § 129, id Brut 11, 43, id Tusc. 1, 34, 83, id Off 1, 31, 112, Caes. B G 1, 4, Liv 3, 58, 6, 45, 5, 12 necem, Cic N D 2, 3, 7, Nep ap Gell 7, 18 11 exsilium, Liv 10, 17, 2, 29, 36, 12 exsilium ac fugam, *to go into voluntary exile*, id 5, 53, 5 —(β) Without *sibi* letum, Plaut Mil 4, 6, 26 mortem, Liv 9, 26, 7 Plaut Mil 4, 6, 26 mortem, Liv 9, 26, 7 fugam, *to flee*, necem, Suet Claud. 31, n 3 Liv 10, 34, 13, 33, 48, 10, Tac. H 3, 9 caecitatem, Gell 10, 17, 2 —*Pass* consciscenda mors voluntaria, Cic. Fam 7, 3 3 de consciscenda nece cogitare, Suet. Caes. 36 nece conscitā, Plin 36, 15, 24, § 107 (in Nep. Alcib 11, 1, conscierunt is a false read. for consentiunt or conspirant, cf Nipperd. Spicil. ap Corn Nep p 37 sq)

* **conscissĭo,** onis, *f* [conscindo] *a tearing in pieces*, Aug Mor Eccl Cath 34.

conscissus, a, um, *Part.*, from conscindo

conscītus, a, um, *Part.*, from conscisco

con-scĭus, a, um, *adj* [scio], *that knows something in company with others* or *by himself, knowing with others* or *self knowing* (freq in all periods and species of composition) **I.** *Knowing* or *conscious of something with another, privy to*, and *subst*, *a* (male or female) *participant in a thing, an accessory accomplice, confidant*, etc, constr with the *gen.*, *dat.*, *in*, and *de aliquā re*, an *obj* or *rel. clause*, or *absol.* (cf Rudd II p 71) (*a*) With *gen*, with or without *dat pers* (cf β infra) qui tam audacis facinoris mi conscius, Ter Phorm 1, 3, 4, cf alius alii tanti facinoris conscii, Sall C 22, 2 si conscius Dymno tanti sceleris fuissem, Curt 6, 10 20, and nondum tot flagitiorum exercitui meo conscius, Tac. A 1, 43 T Pomponius, homo omnium meorum in te studiorum et officiorum maxime conscius, Cic Fam 5 5, 1, so maleficii, id Clu 22, 59 conjurationis, Sall C 37, 1 ante actae vitae, Liv 9, 26, 14 infirmitatis nostrae, Quint 10, 3, 19 interficiendi Postumi Agrippae, Tac A 3, 30, cf Caesarianae necis, Suet. Ner 3, and necis (opp auctor), id. ib 33 peccati erilis, Hor S 2 7, 60 adjutores quosdam, conscios sui (= sui consilii) nactus, Caes B C 3 108, 2 — Poet arva versi regis, Ov M 7, 385, cf quorum nox conscia sola est, id. ib 13, 15 fati sidera, Verg A. 4 519 mentis, Ov H 17, 265 al — (β) With *dat* huic facinori tanto tua mens liberalis conscia esse non debuit Cic Cael 21, 52 temeritati et mendacio meo, id. Verr 2 4, 56, § 124 (quoted in Arus Mess p 220 Lind.) Fabricium quem conscium illi facinori fuisse arbitrabatur, Cic Clu 20, 56 al verbis, Tib 1, 9, 41 coeptis, Ov M 7, 194 — Poet sacris nox, Ov M 6, 588 Heins de lecus meis antra, id H 15, 138 conubiis aether, Verg A 4 168 Wagn *N cr* gens nascenti conscia Nilo, Luc 1, 20 —(γ) With *in* mihi in privatis omnibus conscius, Cic Att 1, 18, 1, so, conscius vestris in la crimis adfueram, Prop 1, 10, 2 —* (δ) With *de* addit ad extremum, se audisse a Curione his de rebus conscium esse Pisonem Cic Att. 2, 24, 3, cf conscientia, II A β — (ε) With *rel clause* multis consciis quae gereretur, Nep Dion, 8, 4 —(ζ) *Absol* nec mihi conscius est ullus homo, Plaut Rud. 4 2, 21, id Truc 1, 1, 40, cf fac me consciam, id Cist 2, 3, 46, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 69, Cic Att 2 24, 1, cf Nep Milt 3, 6, Quint 5, 7, 37, Tac A 1, 5, Hor C 3, 6, 29 —Poet cetera nox et nos et turris conscia novit, Ov H 18, 105 silva, id M 2, 438 rubor, Cat. 65, 24 al —Hence, *subst* **conscius,** i, *m*, of those who are participants in a crime, conspiracy, etc, *a partaker, joint conspirator, accessory accomplice, confidant*, etc, Nep Dion, 9 1, Quint 4, 2, 48, 9, 2, 81 sq, Suet Dom 10 consciorum nomina exponere, Curt 8, 6, 24 Othonis, Tac H 1, 39 al se (sacerdotes Germanorum) ministros deorum, illos (equos) conscios putant (sc. deorum), id G 10 —**II.** With *sibi*, *knowing something in one's self, conscious of* **A.** In gen, in a good and bad sense (*a*) With *gen* qui (sc populus Romanus) si alicujus injuriae sibi conscius fuisset, etc, Caes B G 1, 14, so, sibi nullius culpae, Cic Off 3, 18, 73 mihi dissimulati in ulla parte judicii, Quint 3, 6, 64 sibi irae et iracundiae, Suet. Claud. 38 sermonis adversus majestatem tuam habiti nullius conscii sumus nobis Curt. 7, 1 21 mens sibi recti Verg A 1, 604, cf without sibi, Ov F 4, 311 admissae nequitiae, Prop 1, 15, 38 audacis facti (lupus), Verg A 11, 812 — (β) With *dat* sibi factis mens, Lucr 3, 1018 — (γ) With *in* nulla sibi turpi in re, Lucr 6, 393 — (δ) With acc. and *inf* as object, Ter Ad 3, 2, 50 etsi mihi sum conscius, num

quam me nimis cupidum fuisse vitae, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 10; Quint. 12, 11, 8.—(ε) With *rel.*- or *subj.-clause:* cum sibi conscius esset, quam inimicum deberet Caesarem habere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 44 *fin.*—With *adv.:* mulieres male sibi consciae, Just. 2, 5, 7.—*Absol.:* ego pol, quae mihi sum conscia, hoc certo scio, etc., Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 119: conscia mens ut cuique sua est, etc., Ov. F. 1, 485.—Poet.: virtus, Verg. A. 12, 668.—Constrr. analogous to the Greek: conscius sum mihi benefacienti and benefaciens (*σύνοιδα ἐμαυτῷ πεποιηκότι* or *ποιῶν*), are mentioned by Prisc. p. 1205 P., as much used earlier, but without exs. in proof.—**B.** In partic., *conscious to one's self of wrong* (rare, and mostly poet.): nihil est miserius quam animus hominis conscius, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 13: animus, Lucr. 4, 1131; Sall. C. 14, 3; Sen. Hippol. 496.—Poet.: vultus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 692.

conscrĕor, āri, *v. dep.*, *to clear the voice, hawk much:* magnifice, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 7; cf. Non. p. 479, 16.

conscrībillo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. dim. a.* [conscribo], *to scribble over, to scribble, scrawl upon* (very rare; perh. only in the foll. exs.), Varr. ap. Non. p. 82, 30 sq. *bis.*—Meton., *to mark by beating:* nates mollicellas, Cat. 25, 11.

con-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.;* lit., *to write together,* i. e., **I.** *To write together in a roll or list, to enroll;* very freq. as a milit. t. t., of the levying of troops, Caes. B. G. 1, 10; 1, 24; 2, 2; 2, 8 et saep.; Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 7: cohortes veteranas tumulti causā, Sall. C. 59, 5: inter septimanos conscribi, Tac. H. 3, 25: inter nostros, Vulg. 1 Macc. 13, 40: conscripti in Ciliciam legiones, Suet. Caes. 8; 24; id. Galb. 10: exercitum adversum aliquem, Val. Max. 5, 4, 5.—And of the enrolment of colonists: decrevit senatus, ut C. Lentulus consul sex milia familiarum conscriberet, quae in eas colonias dividerentur, Liv. 37, 46, 10.—So of enrolling in a particular class of citizens, *to inscribe, choose:* eodem tempore et centuriae tres equitum conscriptae sunt, Liv. 1, 13, 8.—So the frequently occurring title of senators: Patres Conscripti (prop. Patres, conscripti, i. e. Patres et conscripti), *chosen, elect, assembled fathers* (lit. *fathers* and *elect*): traditum inde (sc. post reges exactos) fertur, ut in Senatum vocarentur, qui Patres quique Conscripti essent: Conscriptos videlicet in novum senatum appellabant lectos; Liv. 2, 1, 11; cf. Fest. p. 254, 22 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 7, 5, and p. 41, 13 ib.; Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 27; id. Planc. 35, 87; Nep. Hann. 12, 2; Liv. 3, 52, 6; 6, 26, 4; Dict. of Antiq.; and in imitation of this: di conscripti, App. M. 6, p. 182, 35.—In a play upon words (censured by Quint.): ne Patres conscripti videantur circumscripti, Auct. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 72.—Also in *sing.*, of one senator: pater conscriptus, Cic. Phil. 13, 13, 28; and *absol.*, poet. in *sing.:* **conscriptus,** i, *m.*, *a senator:* quod sit conscripti, quod judicis officium, * Hor. A. P. 314.—So also of the enrolling of the people for the purpose of bribery, Cic. Planc. 18, 45; 19, 47; id. Sest. 15, 34: rex me opere oravit maximo ut sibi latrones cogerem et conscriberem, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 76.—**II.** *To put together in writing, to draw up, compose, write* (class.). (*a*) With *acc.:* librum de consulatu, etc., Cic. Brut. 35, 132; cf. Nep. Lys. 4, 2: volumen, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 101: Topica Aristotelea, id. Fam. 7, 19 *init.;* Ov. P. 2, 9, 73: lepidas tabellas, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 26: epistulam, Cic. Att. 13, 50, 1: syngraphum inter me et amicam, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 1: imaginem, *to delineate, sketch,* Stat. S. 3, 1, 117: legem (consules), *to draw up,* Cic. Att. 4, 1, 7: cf. edicta, Suet. Tit. 6: condiciones, Liv. 26, 24, 8; cf. id. 29, 12, 15: foedus, id. 41, 24, 15: testamentum, Suet. Claud. 44: fortunas alterius litteris, Cic. Clu. 66, 186.—* (*β*) With *rel.-clause:* cum pluribus conscripsisset, qui esset optimus rei publicae status, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 11 Madv. *N. cr.*—(*γ*) With *de:* (illi), de quibus audivi et legi et ipse conscripsi, Cic. Sen. 23, 83; id. Att. 12, 19, 2; Quint. 2, 11, 24: de ratione dicendi, Auct. Her. 1, 1, 1.—(*δ*) With *acc.* and *inf.:* ut in ordinem se coactum conscriberet, *write down, notice that he should be,* etc., Suet. Claud. 38: omni personae quam dotem suscepisse cum marito conscribitur, Cod. Just. 5, 15, 3.—**2.** Esp., of physicians, *to prescribe:* pro salutaribus mortifera, Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 13.—**B.** Meton., *to write something all over, to fill with writing* (rare; mostly poet.): mensam vino, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 17; cf.: epistolium lacrimis, * Cat. 68, 2.—Humorously, *to mark by beating, to cudgel:* conscribere aliquem totum stilis ulmeis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 132; cf. conscribillo.—**2.** With *in* and *abl.*, *to write upon, mark upon:* signum sanguinis id est crucis in suā fronte, Lact. 4, 26, 39.

conscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conscribo, II.], *a drawing up in writing, a composing, composition* (rare). **I.** In abstr.: libelli, Sid. Ep. 7, 18.—More freq., **II.** In concr., *a representation, treatise, writing;* in *plur.*, * Cic. Clu. 67, 191; * Vitr. 7, prooem. § 1: in annalium conscriptionibus legere, Arn. 7, p. 242.—**III.** (Conscribo, I.) *A levying of troops,* Julian. ap. Cassiod. 16, Hist. Eccl. 17.

conscriptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (post-class.), *a composer, writer, author,* Quint. Decl. 277; Arn. 1, p. 33 sq.; Aug. Ep. 18.

conscriptus, a, um, *Part.*, from conscribo.

con-sĕco, cŭi, ctum, 1, *v. a.* (rare; not in Cic.). **I.** *To cut up, cut to pieces:* brassicam, Cato, R. R. 157: nasturtium minutatim, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 6: rapa, id. ib. 1, 59, 4: membra fratris (Medea), Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 34: genas, *to lacerate,* Petr. 137, 4.—**II.** In Pliny, *to cut off, lop, prune:* surculos, Plin. 12, 19, 43, § 96: truncum arboris, id. 17, 10, 9, § 58; 36, 26, 66, § 193.

consĕcrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [con-sacer], *united by the same* sacra; only *subst.*, *one bound by the same (military) oath* (post-class. and rare): mei commilitones, Capitol. Gord. 14: noster, Tert. Apol. 16.

consĕcrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consecro]. **I.** *A religious dedication, consecration:* domūs, Cic. Dom. 40, 106; 50, 128: bonorum, id. ib. 48, 125.—Also of the *deification* of the Roman emperor, * Tac. A. 13, 2 *fin.;* * Suet. Dom. 2: falsae consecrationes, Lact. 1, 20, 24; and of the consecration of a priest, Inscr. Grut. 303, 2.—* **II.** *An execration,* in laws: consecratione legis aut poenae, cum caput ejus, qui contra fecerit, consecratur, Cic. Balb. 14, 33.—* **III.** *A magical incantation,* Lampr. Elag. 9, 1.

consĕcrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who consecrates* or *dedicates* (late Lat.): simulacrorum, Firm. Math. 4, 7 *fin.:* ecclesiae, Tert. Pud. 21 *fin.*

consĕcrātrix, īcis, *f.* [consecrator], *she who consecrates* or *makes sacred* (late Lat.): bovis Aegyptus, Tert. adv. Gnost. 3.

consĕcro (written CONSACRO in Monum. Ancyr. 2, 28; 4, 25; Inscr. Orell. 618 al.; v. infra, *P. a.*), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sacro], *to dedicate, devote something as sacred to a deity* (class., esp. in prose). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (*a*) With *dat.:* candelabrum dare, donare, dicare, consecrare Jovi Optimo Maximo, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 29, § 67: manubias Martis Musis, id. Arch. 11, 27: totam Siciliam Cereri et Liberae, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 106: aedem Tonanti Jovi, Suet. Aug. 29: tres gladios Marti Ultori, id. Calig. 24: locum castrorum Neptuno ac Marti, id. Aug. 18: barbam Capitolio, id. Ner. 12: hunc lucum tibi (with dedico), * Cat. 18, 1 al.—(*β*) Without *dat.:* quia consecrabantur aedes, non privatorum domicilia, sed quae sacra nominantur, consecrabantur agri ... ut imperator agros de hostibus captos consecraret, Cic. Dom. 49, 128: aram, id. ib. 55, 140; 53, 137; id. Har. Resp. 5, 9: video etiam consecrata simulacra, id. N. D. 3, 24, 61: locum certis circa terminis, Liv. 1, 44, 4: lucos ac nemora, Tac. G. 9 *fin.:* agrum Campanum, Suet. Caes. 20: eam partem domūs, id. Aug. 5: simulacrum in parte aedium, id. Galb. 4 al.: locus consecratus, *a consecrated, holy place,* Caes. B. G. 6, 13; 6, 17 al.; opp. profanus, Cic. Part. Or. 10, 36: tuum caput sanguine hoc, Liv. 3, 48, 6: Gracchi bona, id. 43, 16, 10: veterem Carthaginem nudatam tectis ac moenibus, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 5.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of persons, *to elevate to the rank of deity, to place among the gods, to deify:* Liberum, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 62; 3, 15, 39; id. Leg. 2, 11, 28; Tac. A. 13, 14; Suet. Tib. 51; id. Ner. 9; id. Calig. 35; * Hor. C. 4, 8, 27 al.: Olympiadem matrem immortalitati, Curt. 9, 6, 26; 10, 5, 30.—And of animals: videat ... cujusque generis beluas numero consecratas deorum, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 14.—**2.** *To devote* or *doom to destruction, to execrate,* in laws, vows, and oaths, Cic. Balb. 14, 33 (v. consecratio, II.): caput alicujus, Liv. 3, 48, 5; Plin. Pan. 64, 3.—And an old formula in declaring war: Dis pater, Vejovis, manes ... exercitum hostium, urbes agrosque, capita aetatesque eorum devotas consecratasque habeatis, Macr. S. 3, 9, 10.—**3.** *To surrender to the vengeance* of any one: esse (se) jam consecratum Miloni, Cic. Har. Resp. 4, 7.—**II.** Trop. (most freq. in Cic.). **A.** In gen., *to devote, dedicate, consecrate.* (*a*) With *dat.:* qui certis quibusdam sententiis quasi addicti et consecrati sunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: (corporis curandi) ars deorum immortalium inventioni consecrata, id. ib. 3, 1, 1.—(*β*) *Absol.:* cui patriae nos totos dedere et in quā nostra omnia ponere et quasi consecrare debemus, *to lay upon the altar of one's country,* Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 5; cf.: consecrare opinionem in illo sanctissimo Hercule, id. Sest. 68, 143: vocabula, Quint. 1, 6, 41: Herculem modo et Patrem Liberum Consecratae immortalitatis exempla referebas, i. e. *adduced as instances of deification,* Curt. 8, 5, 16.—**B.** *To hallow, recognize as holy* (eccl. Lat.): sit Deus nobis non in templis sed in corde consecratus, Lact. de Ira Dei, 23, 28: secum habeat Deum semper in corde consecratum, quoniam ipse est Dei templum, id. 6, 25, 15: Deum in nostro pectore, Min. Fel. Oct. 32, 2.—**C.** *To make immortal, immortalize:* ratio disputandi (sc. Socratis) Platonis memoriā et litteris consecrata, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 11: amplissimis monumentis consecrare memoriam nominis tui, id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, § 44: orator cum jam secretus et consecratus, liber invidiā, famam in tuto collocarit, Quint. 12, 11, 7: beneficium elegantissimo carmine, Val. Max. 1, 7, ext. 3.—Hence, **consĕcrātus (-săcr-),** a, um, *P. a.*, *consecrated, holy;* in *sup.:* CONSACRATISSIMVS, Inscr. ap. Bellerm. Vig. Rom. Laterc. p. 72, n. 283.

consectānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [consector] (post-class.). **I.** *Following eagerly after, hanging upon; subst., an adherent, follower,* Sid. Ep. 3, 6; 7, 9; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 3, 6.—**II.** *Consequent,* = consequens: consectaneum est credere, *it follows,* Arn. 7, p. 214.

consectārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that follows logically, consequent* (peculiar to the philos. lang. of Cic.): illud vero minime consectarium, Cic. Fin. 4, 18, 50.—*Subst.:* **consectārĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, *conclusions, inferences,* Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26; 4, 18, 48.

consectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an eager pursuit of a thing, a striving after* (very rare; perh. only in the foll. exs.): concinnitatis, * Cic. Or. 49, 165: supervacua generum (uvarum) in numerum, i. e. *an enumeration,* Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 70.

consectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an eager follower,* Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 2, 8 al.

* **consectātrix,** īcis, *f.* [consectator], *she who eagerly pursues, an adherent, friend:* voluptatis libidines (opp. temperantia libidinum inimica), Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117.

consectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conseco], *a cutting* or *cleaving to pieces* (very rare): arborum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: nisi consectionis ejus (materiae) fabricam haberemus, i. e. *the art of fashioning it,* id. Div. 1, 51, 116.

consecto, āre, v. consector *fin.*

con-sector, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, *to follow, pursue, strive after eagerly,* both in a good and bad sense. **I.** Lit., *to attend eagerly* or *continually; to go after a person* or *thing,* etc. **A.** Prop. (rare): hos consector, his ultro arrideo, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 18: mares, feminas, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 20; cf.: senectam ovium (opp. agnas fastidire), Plin. 8, 47, 72, § 188: angiporta haec, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 137; cf. rivulos, Cic de Or. 2, 27, 117.—More freq. (esp. in Cic.). **B.** Trop., *to pursue eagerly, to strive after, endeavor to gain; to emulate an example, to imitate,* etc.: qui non debita consectari soleant, quod debeatur remissuros, Cic. Att. 13, 23, 3: neque quisquam est, qui dolorem ipsum, quia dolor sit, amet, consectetur, adipisci velit, id. Fin. 1, 10, 32: omnes umbras etiam falsae gloriae (corresp. with aucupari inanem rumorem), id. Pis. 24, 57: opes aut potenti-

am, id Off 1, 25, 86 benevolentiam Mace donum largitione, id ib 2, 15, 53, id Leg 1, 2, 7 verba, id Caecin 19, 54 ubertatem orationis, id. Fin 3, 5, 19 plura (in dis course, opp comprehendere brevi), id. de Or 1, 8, 34, Plin Pan 75, id Ep 5, 6, 43 ista subtilius (in investigating), Plin 2, 52, 53, § 139 insignia ac paene vitiosa imitando, *to imitate*, Cic de Or 2, 22, 90 vitium de industriâ, id ib 3, 11, 41 versus Homeri (Maro), Gell 12, 1, 20 —**II.** *To follow in a hostile manner, to persecute, chase, pursue* (most freq in the histt) quosdam (latrones) consectatus est et confecit, Cic Inv 2, 37, 111 redeuntes equites quos possunt consectantur atque occidunt, Caes B G 5, 58, 3, 26, 4, 14, Nep Them 2, 3, Liv 43, 10, 7, Vell 2, 19, 2, Tac Agr 16, id A. 4, 24; id H 1, 68 — Of the chase, *Lucr 5, 965, cf Liv 21, 43, 8, 41, 9, 6 Fufium clamoribus et convitiis et sibilis, Cic Att 2, 18, 1; Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 12, 2 victos implacabili odio, Tac H 4, 1 —**B.** Trop, of things omnia me mala consectantur, Plaut Bacch 5, 1, 7

☞ In *pass* signif uxorem tuam a populo lapidibus consectari video (διωκεσθαι), *to be persecuted*, Laber ap Prisc p 793 P

consectus, a, um, *Part*, v conseco

consĕcūtĭo (also **consĕquūtĭo**), ōnis, *f* [consequor] (several times in Cic as a philos and rhet t t, elsewhere perh only in late Lat) **I.** In philos lang, *an effect, consequence* ipsa detractio molestiae consecutionem adfert voluptatis, *has pleasure as a consequence*, Cic Fin 1, 11, 37; id. de Or 3, 29, 113 simplex autem conclusio ex necessariâ consecutione conficitur, id Inv 1, 29, 45; id Top 13, 53 al —*Plur.* causas rerum et consecutiones videre, Cic Fin. 2, 14 45 —***II.** In rhet lang, *the proper following of one thing after another, order, connection, sequence* verborum . . ne generibus, numeris, temporibus personis, casibus perturbetur oratio, Cic Part Or 6, 18 —**III.** *An acquiring obtaining, attainment* (=adeptio; eccl Lat); with *gen obj* baptismi, Tert Bapt 18 *fin*: resurrectionis, id Res Carn 52

***1. con-sēdo,** āre, *v a*, *to still, allay, quiet* maximos tumultus, Cato ap Charis p 184 P

***2. consĕdo,** ōnis, *m* [sedeo], *he who sits with one* nemo vicinus, Cass Hem ap Non p 62, 25

***con-sēmĭnālis,** e, *adj*, *sown with several kinds of seed* vineae, Col. 12, 45, 6, cf consemineus

consēmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj* [semen], *sown or planted with various kinds* (only in Col) vineae, Col 3, 21, 7 · silva, id. 11, 2, 83, cf conseminalis

con-sĕnesco, nŭi, 3, *v inch*, *to grow old together, to grow or become old or gray* (class in prose and poetry) **I.** Lit (Baucis et Philemon) illa consenuere casa, Ov M 8, 634 soceroium in armis,* Hor C 3, 5, 8, cf in patria mea, Ov Tr 4, 8, 12 alte no in agro (exercitus) Liv 9, 19, 6 in exilio, id 35, 34, 7 in ultimo terrarum orbis angulo, Vell 2, 102, 3 circa Casilinum Cumasque, Liv 30 20, 9: Smyrnae, Suet Gram 6 —**II.** Meton **A.** In Quint, *to grow old or gray in an occupation, to follow it too long* in commentariis rhetorum, Quint 3 8, 67 in qua umbra id 10, 5, 17, and in unâ ejus specie, id 12, 11, 16 —**B.** In a more general sense (causa pro effectu) *to become weak, infirm, powerless, to waste away, fall into disuse, decay, fade, lose force*, etc **1.** With living subjects prae maerore atque aegritudine, Plaut. Stich 1, 3, 63, cf id Capt 1, 2, 25 in manibus alicujus et gremio maerore et lacrimis, Cic Clu 5, 13, Liv 35, 34, 7: (columbae) si inclusae consenescunt, Varr R R 3, 7, 6, so id ib 3, 9, 14 veturno, Col 7, 5, 3 —**b.** Trop, *to lose consideration or respect* omnes illius partis auctores ac socios nullo adversario consenescere Cic Att 2, 23, 2 —**2.** With inanimate subjects ova consenescunt, Varr R R 3, 9, 6, cf vinea soli vitio consenuit, Col 4, 22, 8 veru in manibus, Plaut Rud 5, 2 15, cf consenuit haec tabula carie, Plin 35, 10, 36, § 91 haut ulla carina Consenuit *not one has grown old, i e all have perished*, Prop 3, 7 (4, 6) 36 (nobis) viget aetas animus valet, contra illis annis atque divitiis omnia consenuerunt, Sall C 20, 10 Kritz and Fabri quam vis consenuerint vires atque defecerint, Cic Sen 9, 29, with vires, Liv 6, 23, 7 animum quoque patris consenuisse in adfecto corpore, id 9, 3, 8 noster amicus Magnus, cujus cognomen una cum Crassi Divitis cognomine consenescit, Cic Att. 2, 13, 2 · veteres leges aut ipsa sua vetustate consenuisse aut novis legibus esse sublatas, id. de Or 1, 58, 247, so of laws, Liv 3, 31, 7 · invidia, Cic Clu 2, 5 rabies et impetus, Flor 3, 3, 5 oratio dimetiendis pedibus, Quint 9 4, 112

con-sĕnĭor, ōris, *m*, *a fellow elder, fellow presbyter*, the Greek συμπρεσβυτερος, Vulg 1 Pet 5, 1

consensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consentio], *an agreeing together, agreement, unanimity, common accord* (in good prose, most freq in Cic) **I.** In gen · omnium gentium omni in re, Cic Tusc 1, 13, 30 firma omnium, id N D 1, 17, 44 tanta Italiae, id Red Quir 8, 18 nulla de illis magistratuum, id. Red in Sen 15, 38 singularis omnium bonorum in me tuendo, id Fam 1, 9, 13 universae Galliae consensio libertatis vindicandae, Caes B G 7, 76 summa voluntatum, studiorum, sententiarum, Cic Lael 4, 15 —**2.** As a figure of speech Quint 9, 2, 51 —**B.** Transf · naturae, *harmony*, Cic de Or 3, 5, 20 —**II.** In a bad sense, *a plot, combination, conspiracy*, Cic Planc 15, 37, id Font 7, 16 (3, 6) scelerati, id Att 10, 4, 1 magna multorum, Nep Alcib 3, 3 — In *plur* nullaene consensiones factae esse dicuntur? Cic Verr 2, 5, 4, § 9—**b.** In concreto, *those who have banded together, conspirators* globus consensionis, Nep Att 8, 4

1. consensus, a, um, *Part*, from consentio

2. consensus, ūs, *m* [consentio], *agreement, accordance unanimity, concord* (class, esp freq in prose) **I.** Prop numquam major vester consensus in ulla causâ fuit, Cic Phil 4 5, 12 quod si omnium consensus naturae vox est, id. Tusc 1, 15, 35, Caes B G 2, 28, 2, 29, 7, 4 al. tantus senatus, Cic Fam 3, 3, 1, cf Tac A. 13, 26, Suet Calig 14 legionis ad rem publicam recuperandam, Cic Phil 3, 3, 7 · optimatum, Nep Dion, 6 3 patrum, Tac A 15, 73. consilii totius Galliae, Caes B G 7, 29 conspirans borum (fratrum), Cic Lig 12, 34 civitatis, Liv 9, 7, 15, Cic Quint 5, 3 bonorum, Quint 1, 6, 45. eruditorum, id 10, 1, 130. grammaticorum, id. 10, 1, 53 deorum hominumque, Tac H 1, 15 aevi, Plin 14, 6, 8, § 72 filiorum adversus patres, Sen Contr 2, 9, 22 optimo in rem publicam consensu libertatem defendere, Cic Phil 5, 17, 46 inter malos ad bellum, Tac H 1, 54 *fin*, cf id ib 1, 26 · ex communi consensu aliquid ab aliquo petere, Caes B G 1, 30, so, repentino maximoque, Suet Aug 58 ingenti, id. Dom 13, opp dissensus, Claud. B Gild 300, Dig 46, 3, 80 —*Absol* · aliquid apud Chattos in consensum vertit, *has become a general custom*, Tac G 31—**b.** Consensu among the histt after the Aug period freq *adv*, *unanimously, with general consent, according to the general wish*, etc comitiorum illi habendorum, quando minimus natu sit, munus consensu inpingunt, Liv 3, 35, 7; and 3, 36, 5, 24, 37, 11, Tac H 1, 16, 1, 55, Suet Aug 57, id. Tib 1 cum ipsi invisum consensu imperium inter pretarentur, Liv 3, 38, 10 —**B.** In a bad sense, *a plot, conspiracy* · audacium, Cic Sest 40, 86 —**II.** Transf, of inanimate objects, *agreement, harmony, sympathy* (class) qua ex conjunctione naturae et quasi concentu atque consensu, quam συμπαθειαν Graeci appellant, Cic Div 2, 14, 34, cf id N D 3, 11, 28 concentusque mirus omnium doctrinarum, id de Or 3, 6 21 consensus et conspiratio virtutum, id Fin 5, 23, 66 duorum antecedentium, Quint 5, 14, 6.—**B.** *A common feeling, common life* · neque enim poterunt (animae et corpora) suptiliter esse Conexae neque consensus contagia fient, Lucr 3, 740

consentānĕē, *adv*, v consentaneus *fin*

consentānĕus, a, um, *adj* [consentio], *agreeing or according with something, suited to, becoming, meet, fit, proper* (in good prose, most freq in Cic) (α) With *cum* quod quidem erat consentaneum cum his litteris, quas ego Romae acceperam, Cic Fam 3, 6, 2 —(β) With *dat.* (so most freq) formula Stoicorum rationi disciplinaeque maxime consentanea, Cic Off 3, 4, 20 mors ejus vitae sanctissime actae, id Phil 9, 7, 15, cf. γ actiones his (motibus, etc), id. N D 2, 22, 58 hae disciplinae sibi, id. Off 1, 2, 6 obscura somnia minime majestati deorum, id. Div 2, 65, 135 non necesse esse optumae rei publicae leges dare consentaneas? id Leg 2, 10, 23, id Fin 5, 20, 60, id Part. Or 2, 7 his temporibus consentaneum genus litterarum, id Fam 4, 13, 1 illa divisio illi, qui hoc proposuerat,* Quint. 6, 3, 106, Cod. Just 7, 6, 1, § 8 sententia utilitati rerum consentanea, Dig 17, 1, 6, § 7 —*(γ) *Absol*. vir vita et morte, *consistent*, Vell. 2, 63, 2, cf β —*Subst* **consentānĕa,** orum, *n*, *concurrent circumstances* ex consentaneis (argumenta ducere), Cic. de Or 2, 40, 170 — Hence, **b.** Consentaneum est, *it agrees with something, it is according to reason, fitting, consistent, proper*, etc. (α) With *inf*, with or without *dat*: quid consentaneum sit ei dicere, qui, etc., Cic Off 3, 33, 117 cum diceret, ei aliquid dicere consentaneum esse, id Ac. 2, 9, 28 non est consentaneum, qui metu non frangatur, eum frangi cupiditate, id. ib 1, 20, 68, id. N D 2, 15, 42, id Tusc 5, 9, 25 —(β) With *ut*, * Plaut Bacch 1, 2, 31 —*Adv*. **consentānĕē,** *in harmony with* (late Lat. and rare). consentanee cum naturâ vivere, Lact 3, 8, 20 narrare aliquid, *according to truth*, Hier in Rufin 3, 1 *fin*.

consentes, *plur adj* [etym dub, prob for consentientes, v Corss Nachtr 281, but, acc to Müll, from sens, old *part* form from esse] only in phrase consentes dii (*gen* deum consentum, Varr L L 8, § 71 Müll), in the Etrusco Romish language of religion, *the twelve superior deities*, called also dii complices (six male and six female, acc to the lines of Ennius Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Jovi', Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo), *who formed the common council of the gods, assembled by Jupiter*, Arn 3, 123, Fnn ap App de Deo Socr p 42 *fin.*, Varr R R 1, 1, 4, id L. L. 8, § 70 sq, Inscr Orell. 2119, Inscr ap Ballat dell' Instit. 1835, p 34, cf Müll Etrusk. 2, p 81 sq

‡ **1. consentĭa** sacra, *sacred rites established by common agreement*, Paul. ex Fest p 65, 11 Müll.

2. Consentĭa, ae, *f*, =Κωνσεντια, *the capital of the Bruttii, now Cosenza*, Mel 2, 4, 8; Plin 3, 5, 10, § 72, Liv 8, 24, 14 sq, 23, 30, 5 al —Hence, **Consentinus,** a, um, *adj*, *of or pertaining to Consentia*: ager, Varr R. R 1, 7, 6, Plin 16, 27, 50, § 115 —And **Consentini,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Consentia*, Cic Fin 1, 3, 7

con-sentĭo (also **cosentĭo;** v infra), sensi, sensum 4, *v n* and *a* **I.** = una sentio, *to feel together* multa (corpora, i e *substances*) Quae neque conecti potuere neque intus Vitalis motus consentire atque imitari, Lucr 2, 717 Lachm, cf consentire animam totam per membra videmus, id 3,153; Scrib Comp 104 —**II.** *To agree, accord, harmonize with a person or thing; to assert unitedly, determine in common, decree, to unite upon something accordantly*, etc (freq and class. in prose and poetry); constr with *cum*, *inter se*, the *dat*, or *absol* of person, and with the *acc*, *de*, *ad in*, the *inf* *causâ*, or *absol.* of the thing **A.** Lit, with personal subjects. **1.** In a good sense, with *acc* and *inf* HONC OINO PLOIRVME COSENTIONT ROMAI DVONORO OPTVMO FVISE VIRO LVCIOM SCIPIONE, etc (i e. hunc unum plurimi consentiunt Romanum bonorum optimum fuisse virum Lucium Scipionem), inscription of the Scipios, C I L 1, 32 Wordsworth, Fragm and Spec p 160, cf Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 116, and id. Sen 17, 61 omnes mortales una mente consentiunt, omnia arma eorum, qui haec salva velint, contra illam pestem esse capienda, id Phil 4, 3, 7; so Quint 1, 10, 33; 2, 15, 36 al, Tac A. 6, 28 al —With *inf*: seu quicquid ubique magnificum est in claritatem ejus (sc Herculis) referre consensimus, Tac G 34 *fin.*—With *de* de amicitiae utilitate omnes uno ore consentiunt, Cic. Lael 23, 86, so id Phil 1, 9, 21 · cum aliquo de aliqua re, id Ac 2, 42 131.—With

cum: consentire cum aliquâ re, verbis discrepare, Cic. Fin. 4, 26, 72: cum his (oratoribus) philosophi consentiunt, Quint. 2, 17, 2; so Suet. Aug. 58.—With *dat.:* illis superioribus, Quint. 2, 15, 32; so id. 5, 14, 33: sibi ipse, Cic. Off. 1, 2, 5; cf. id. Clu. 22, 60: cui parti, Quint. 5, 14, 9: iis, quibus delectantur, id. 5, 11, 19: studiis alicujus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 65 al.—With *adversus:* adversus maleficium omne consensimus, Sen. Ben. 3, 6, 2: adversus patrem cum amicis, Val. Max. 9, 11, ext. 3.—With *ad:* parvo exercitu, sed ad benevolentiam erga nos consentiente, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 2; id. Tusc. 3, 2, 3; id. N. D. 2, 23, 60; 2, 46, 119; id. Cat. 4, 7, 15; 4, 9, 18; cf.: ad rem publicam conservandam, id. Phil. 4, 4, 10: ad decernendum triumphum, Liv. 36, 40, 10: ad necem ejus, id. 39, 50, 6: ad indutias, Suet. Calig. 5.—With *in:* in homine non, ut omne, omnia in unum consentientia, sed singulis membris suum cuique consilium, Liv. 2, 32, 9: in hoc non contumaciter consentio, Quint. 11, 3, 11; cf.: consentire in asserendâ libertate, Suet. Calig. 60: puro pioque duello quaerendas censeo itaque consentio consciscoque, old formula of voting in Liv. 1, 32, 12.—With *ut:* senatus . . . censuit consensit conscivit ut bellum cum priscis Latinis fieret, old formula for declaring war, Liv. 1, 32, 13.—With *ne:* constat, ad alia discordes in uno adversus patrum voluntatem consensisse, ne dicerent dictatorem, Liv. 4, 26, 7.—With *acc. rei:* consensit et senatus bellum, i. e. *has voted, decreed war,* Liv. 8, 6, 8: bellum erat consensum, id. 1, 32, 12: consensa in posterum diem contio, id. 24, 38, 11.—With *inf.:* si consenserint possessores non vendere, quid futurum est? Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 15. —*Impers.:* de prioribus consentitur, Tac. A. 1, 13: inter plurimos consensum est duas esse partes, Quint. 9, 1, 17; 5, 10, 12; Liv. 9, 7, 7; so, consensum est, ut, etc., id. 30, 24, 11.—**2.** In a bad sense, *to agree to any wrong, to join in, to plot together, conspire, take part in,* etc.: neque se cum Belgis reliquis consensisse, neque contra populum Romanum omnino conjurasse, Caes. B. G. 2, 3; so id. ib. *fin.:* belli faciendi causâ, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 8, § 18: urbem inflammare, id. Phil. 2, 7, 17: quod consensisset cum Hispanis quibusdam . . . eum (Pompeium) comprehendere, id. Fam. 6, 18, 2: ad prodendam Hannibali urbem Romanam, Liv. 27, 9, 14: ad aliquem opprimendum, Nep. Dat. 5, 2: quod undique abierat, antequam consentirent, Liv. 23, 28, 4; so *absol.*, id. 34, 49, 9 al.—**B.** Transf., with inanimate subjects, *to accord, agree, harmonize with, to fit, suit,* etc. (*a*) With *cum:* sed mihi ne utiquam cor consentit cum oculorum aspectu, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52; cf.: cum vultus Domitii cum oratione non consentiret, Caes. B. C. 1, 19; Quint. 11, 1, 2; 11, 3, 113; 11, 3, 122: secum ipsa (oratio; together with sibi constet), Cic. Univ. 3; id. Brut. 38, 141: precor . . . ut vestrae mentes atque sententiae cum populi Romani voluntatibus suffragiisque consentiant, id. Mur. 1, 1; Dig. 46, 4, 14.—(*β*) With *inter se:* (pulchritudo corporis) delectat hoc ipso, quod inter se omnes partes cum quodam lepore consentiunt, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 98; Quint. 5, 7, 29.—(*γ*) With *dat.:* si personis, si temporibus, si locis ea quae narrantur consentiunt, Cic. Part. Or. 9, 32; id. Phil. 1, 1, 2; id. Att. 7, 3, 3; Quint. 11, 3, 65; 11, 3, 164 al.: sibi ipsa lex, id. 2, 4, 37.—(*δ*) *Absol.*, Lucr. 3, 170; 2, 915; 3, 154: ratio nostra consentit, pugnat oratio, etc., Cic. Fin. 3, 3, 10: judicationem et statum semper consentire, Quint. 3, 11, 20: nisi ab imo ad summum omnibus intenta nervis consentiat (cithara), id. 2, 8, 15: utrumque nostrum incredibili modo Consentit astrum, Hor. C. 2, 17, 22.—Hence, **1. consentĭens,** entis, *P. a., agreeing, accordant, unanimous:* tanta rerum consentiens, conspirans, continuata cognatio, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: cujus de laudibus omnium esset fama consentiens, id. Sen. 17, 61: animi, id. Div. 2, 58, 119: consilium omnis vitae, id. Tusc. 5, 25, 72.—*Abl.* consentiente and -ti: hominum consentiente auctoritate contenti non sumus? Cic. Div. 1, 39, 84; so, consentiente voce, Suet. Galb. 13; on the other hand, clamore consentienti pugnam poscunt, Liv. 10, 40, 1.—**2. consensus,** a, um, *Part., agreed upon:* consensis quibusdam et concessis, Gell. 15, 26, 2.

‡ **consentĭum,** ii, *n., a council,* the Gr. συνέδριον (late Lat.), Inscr. Orell. 2120.

con-sĕpĕlĭo, no *perf.*, sepultus, 4, *v. a., to bury with:* consepeliri cum aliquo, Ambros. in Luc. 6, 7, § 30: corporis morti consepeliri in baptismo, Hil. Trin. 1, p. 3.—*Perf. part.:* **consĕpultus,** *buried with,* Tert. Res. Carn. 23; Hier. Ep. 14, n. 2 al.

consēpio, consepto, etc., v. consaepio, etc.

* **consĕquē,** *adv.*, v. consequus.

consĕquens, entis, v. consequor, *P. a.*

consĕquenter, *adv.*, v. consequor, *P. a. fin.*

consĕquentĭa, ae, *f.* [consequor], *a consequence, natural succession* (mostly post-class.; most freq. in the jurists; never in Quint.): eventorum, *Cic. Div. 1, 56, 128: naturae, Gell. 12, 5, 10; most freq. in phrase per consequentiam, *by consequence:* per consequentiam significatio est, cum res quae sequuntur aliquam rem dicuntur, ex quibus tota res relinquitur in suspitione, Auct. Her. 4, 54, 67; Dig. 4, 3, 19; 10, 1, 5; so also in *plur.:* per consequentias, ib. 2, 8, 1 sq.; 47, 10, 1 al.

consĕquĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], = consequentia, *a consequence* (ante- and post-class.): rerum, Lucr. 5, 678 Forbig. dub. (Lachm. conseqūe); and **b.** Concr., *a retinue, the rear guard,* App. 5, p. 169, and 10, p. 247.

con-sĕquor, sĕcūtus (or sĕquūtus; v. sequor), 3, *v. dep. a.* **I.** *To follow, follow up, press upon, go after, attend, accompany, pursue any person* or *thing* (class. in prose and poetry); constr. with *acc.* or *absol.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. (rare). (*a*) With *acc.:* consecutus est me usque ad fores, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 93: me continuo, id. Am. 3, 1, 20: te tam strenue, id. Rud. 2, 6, 9: prope nos, id. ib. 4, 3, 11; cf.: litteras suas prope, Liv. 41, 10, 12: vocem gradu, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 21.—(*β*) *Absol.:* ita vos decet; Consequimini, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 22: hic se conjecit intro: ego consequor, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 36: ego rectâ consequor, id. Hec. 3, 3, 12; Nep. Them. 7, 2: comitibus non consecutis, *without attendants,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To follow after* or *pursue in a hostile manner:* reliquas copias Helvetiorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: reliquos, id. ib. 1, 53: consequuntur equites nostri, ut erat praeceptum, Auct. B. G. 8, 27: consecutis strenue hostibus, Curt. 5, 4, 34: fugientem (Servium), Liv. 1, 48, 4.—*Absol.:* ita mihi videntur omnia, mare, terra, caelum consequi, ut, etc., Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 3 Fleck. Codd. (Ussing, concoqui).—**b.** *To follow, come after,* in time: hunc Cethegum consecutus est aetate Cato, Cic. Brut. 15, 61: Sallustium (Livius, etc.), Vell. 2, 36, 3: has tam prosperas res consecuta est subita mutatio, Nep. Dion, 6, 1; cf. id. Cim. 3, 2: si haec in eum annum qui consequitur redundarint, Cic. Mur. 39, 85; cf.: omnes anni consequentes, id. Sen. 6, 19: tempus, id. Fin. 1, 20, 67: reliquis consecutis diebus, id. Phil. 1, 13, 32: ejusmodi tempora post tuam profectionem consecuta esse, id. Fam. 1, 5, a, 1; Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8: haec cum Crassus dixisset, silentium est consecutum, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 160; cf. id. ib. 3, 2, 6; id. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: hominem consequitur aliquando, numquam comitatur divinitas, i. e. *after death,* Curt. 8, 5, 16.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen. (rare): minas jam decem habet a me filia . . . Hasce ornamentis consequentur alterae, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 9: his diebus, quae praeterita erunt superiore mense, opera consequi oportet, *to make up,* Col. 11, 2, 90.—Far more freq., **2.** In partic. **a.** *To follow a model, copy,* an authority, example, opinion, etc.; *to imitate, adopt, obey,* etc.: Chrysippum Diogenes consequens partum Jovis dejungit a fabulâ, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 41: eum morem, id. Leg. 2, 7, 18: alicujus sententiam, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 13: necesse'st consilia consequi consimilia, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 35; so, sententias (principum), Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 13: suum quoddam institutum, id. Off. 1, 32, 116: exilitatem, id. Brut. 82, 284: mediam consilii viam, Liv. 24, 45, 7.—**b.** *To follow a preceding cause as an effect, to ensue, result, to be the consequence, to arise* or *proceed from:* rebus ab ipsis Consequitur sensus, Lucr. 1, 461; 3, 929; 4, 867; cf. id. 3, 477: ex quo fit ut pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor et tremor consequatur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: quam eorum opinionem magni errores consecuti sunt, id. ib. 1, 16, 36: quod dictum magna invidia consecuta est, Nep. Dion, 6, 4: ex quo illud naturâ consequi, ut communem utilitatem nostrae anteponamus, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 64; Quint. 6, 3, 44; 2, 3, 2: quia libertatem pax consequebatur, Cic. Phil. 1, 13, 32.—(*β*) Of a logical sequence, *to follow:* si quod primum in conexo est, necessarium est, fit etiam quod consequitur necessarium, Cic. Fat. 7, 14; 5, 9; cf. under *P. a.*—**II.** Meton. (causa pro effectu), by following after any person or thing, *to reach, overtake, come up with, attain to, arrive at.* **A.** Lit. (*a*) With *acc.:* si statim navigas, nos Leucade consequere, Cic. Fam. 16, 1, 2: aliquem in itinere, id. Inv. 2, 4, 15; Pompeius ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, A, § 3: fugientem, Liv. 1, 48, 4; Curt. 4, 9, 25; Dig. 42, 8, 10, § 16; cf. Verg. A. 11, 722: cohortes, Suet. Caes. 31: virum, Ov. M. 10, 672: rates, id. ib. 8, 143 et saep.—(*β*) *Absol.:* si adcelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 6: prius quam alter, qui nec procul aberat, consequi posset, Liv. 1, 25, 10: Fabius equites praemittit, ut . . . agmen morarentur dum consequeretur ipse, Auct. B. G. 8, 28 *init.:* interim reliqui legati sunt consecuti, *came up,* Nep. Them. 7, 2.—**B.** Trop., *to reach, overtake, obtain* (cf. assequor). **1.** In gen. **a.** With things as objects (so most freq.), *to obtain, acquire, get, attain, reach:* ut opes quam maximas consequantur, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 64; cf. quaestum, id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 34: amplissimos honores, id. Planc. 5, 13: magistratum, id. ib. 25, 60: eam rem (i. e. regna), Caes. B. G. 2, 1: dum sua quisque spolia consequi studet, Curt. 4, 9, 19.—With *ab:* nec dubitat quin ego a te nutu hoc consequi possem, Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 5: ab aliquo suum consequi, Gai Inst. 2, 55; Dig. 15, 1, 9, § 1; Cic. Planc. 23, 55.—With *ex:* fructum amplissimum ex vestro judicio, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 1, 2: gloriosam victoriam ex rei publicae causâ, id. Cael. 7, 18: aliquid commodi ex laboriosâ exercitatione corporis, id. Fin. 1, 10, 35; Quint. 7, 2, 42.—With *per:* omnia per senatum (corresp. with adsequi per populum), Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 10; Quint. 3, 8, 34. —With *abl.:* ut omnem gloriam . . . omni curâ atque industriâ consequare, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 9; 1, 5, b, 2 *fin.:* suis erga aliquem meritis inpunitatem, id. Planc. 1, 3: tantam gloriam duabus victoriis, Nep. Them. 6, 3; id. Dat. 5, 2; id. Att. 19, 2; 21, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 8; 10, 1, 102; Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 68.—With *in* and *abl.:* si quid in dicendo consequi possum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 1, 2: in hac pernicie rei publicae . . . gratiam, id. Off. 2, 22, 79: Achillis gloriam in rebus bellicis, Quint. 12, 11, 27; cf. Nep. Ages. 2, 5.—With *ut* or *ne:* hoc consequi, ut ne, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 4: nec legum repertores sine summâ vi orandi consecutos, ut, etc., Quint. 2, 16, 9; 5, 10, 125; 8, 3, 70; Vell. 2, 124, 4; Cels. 7, 26, 3: vix per matrem consecutus, ut, etc., Suet. Tib. 12: per quae si consequi potuimus, ut, etc., Cels. 3, 19: sicut hic Cicero consequitur, ne, etc., Quint. 9, 2, 62.—*Absol.:* quibus ex rebus largiter erat consecutus, *made great profit,* Auct. B. Afr. 62; cf.: non quod minore numero militum consequi difficile factu putaret, sed ut, etc., Auct. B. Alex. 30, 3: non est turpe non consequi, dummodo sequaris, Sen. Ben. 5, 5, 4.—With *inf.* as object: vere enim illud dicitur, perverse dicere homines perverse dicendo facillime consequi, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150.—**b.** Sometimes with a personal object, and with a thing as subject (cf. capio, II.), *to reach, come to, overtake:* matrem ipsam ex aegritudine hac miseram mors consecuta'st, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 23: tanta prosperitas Caesarem est consecuta, ut, etc., Nep. Att. 19, 3; Quint. 7, 4, 19: si aliqua nos incommoda ex iis materiis consequentur, id. 2, 10, 14; cf. I. B. 2. b. supra.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To become like* or *equal to a person* or *thing in any property* or *quality, to attain, come up to, to equal* (cf. adsequor): aliquem majorem, Cic. Brut. 64, 228: nullam partem tuorum meritorum, id. Fam. 1, 8, 6; cf.: ad consequendos, quos priores ducimus, accendimur, Vell. 1, 17, 7: verborum prope numerum sententiarum numero, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56; Col. 11, 2, 90.—**b.** *To reach* with the sight, *to distinguish* (rare): animalia

minuta, quae non possunt oculi consequi, Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 2.—**c.** *To attain to something intellectually* or *by speech, to understand, perceive, learn, know:* similitudinem veri, Cic. Univ. 3 *init.:* plura, Nep. Alcib. 2, 1: quantum conjecturâ, Caes. ap. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10 (12), 4: omnis illorum conatus investigare et consequi, Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 48; id. Fam. 1, 8, 6: omnia alicujus facta aut memoriâ consequi aut oratione complecti, id. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 57: tantam causam diligentiâ consequi et memoriâ complecti, id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 39. — **d.** Of speech or lang., *to attain, be equal to, impress fully, do justice to,* etc.: vestram magnitudinem multitudinemque beneficiorum, Cic. Red. Quir. 2, 5: laudes ejus verbis, id. Phil. 5, 13, 35. cf. id. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 270, 21: omnia verbis, Ov. M. 15 419; cf. Cic. Dom. 50, 129.—Hence, **consĕquens,** entis, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B.). **A.** *According to reason, correspondent, suitable, fit:* in conjunctis verbis quod non est consequens vituperandum est, Cic. Part. Or. 6, 18; cf. Quint. 4, 3, 5; 5, 10, 75.—Hence, **2.** Consequens est = consentaneum est, *it is in accordance with reason, fit, suitable,* etc.; with *ut* or acc. and *inf.:* consequens esse videtur, ut scribas, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15: consequens est, eos invitos non potuisse retineri, Quint. 5, 10, 77; so, dicere, Gell. 1, 4, 7; Dig. 43, 23, 15 *fin.* — **B.** *That follows logically, consequent;* with *dat.:* assentior, eorum quae posuisti alterum alteri consequens esse, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 21; cf. id. ib. 5, 7, 18.—*Comp.:* quid consequentius, quam ut, etc., Aug. Trin. 15, 19 *fin.*—*Sup.* apparently not in use.—Hence, *subst.:* **consĕquens,** entis, *n., a consequence:* teneamus illud necesse est, cum consequens aliquod falsum sit, illud, cujus id consequens sit, non posse esse verum, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 68: consequentibus vestris sublatis, prima tolluntur, id. ib. 4, 19, 55; id. de Or. 2, 53, 215; id. Top. 12, 53; Quint. 5, 10, 2; 6, 3, 66.—Hence, **consĕquenter,** *adv.* (post-class.). **1.** *In an accordant, suitable manner, suitably, conformably;* with *dat.:* prioribus dicere, Dig. 35, 2, 11; so ib. 10, 2, 18; App. M. 11, p. 257.—*Absol.,* Hier. Ep. 22, n. 13.—**2.** *In consequence, consequently,* App. M. 10 *init.*—*Comp.* and *sup.* not in use.

☞ *Pass.:* quae vix ab hominibus consequi possunt ἀνύεσθαι, Orbilius ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.

consĕquus, a, um, *adj.* [consequor], *following* (ante- and post-class.): pars paginae, Sid. Apol. 7, 14: ratione, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 9 *fin.*—* *Adv.:* **consĕquē** redeunt ex ordine certo, Lucr. 5, 679 Lachm. *N. cr.*

* **con-sermōnor,** āri, *v. dep., to converse with one, to talk:* cum iis, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 17.

1. con-sĕro, sēvi, sĭtum or sătum, 3, *v. a.* (*perf.* conseruerit, Col. 3, 4, 2; Aur. Vict. Epit. 37, 3; Dig. 6, 1, 38; v. 1. sero). **I.** *To sow* or *plant with something* (class.). **A.** Lit.: agros, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130; Verg. E. 1, 73; Cato, R. R. 6, 1; Dig. 7, 1, 9, § 6; cf.: ager diligenter consitus, Cic. Sen. 17, 59: ager arbustis consitus, Sall. J. 53, 1; and: consitus an incultus (locus), Quint. 5, 10, 37: Ismara Baccho (i. e. vino), Verg. G. 2, 38: vineam malleolo, Col. 5, 5, 6: arva frumento, Curt. 7, 4, 26.—*Absol.:* in alieno fundo, Dig. 6, 1, 38: in alienum fundum, ib. 41, 1, 9.—**2.** Transf.: arva muliebria (Venus), Lucr. 4, 1107; cf. Sol. 9 *fin.*—Hence, conserentes dii, *who preside over generation,* Arn. 5, 169.—**B.** Transf., of columns, *to plant, set:* aera (rostra) columnis consita, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 49.—**C.** Trop.: (sol) lumine conserit arva, *strews, fills,* Lucr. 2, 211: consitus sum Senectute, * Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 4: caeca mentem caligine Theseus consitus, * Cat. 64, 208. — **II.** *To sow, plant:* olivetum, Varr. R. R. 1, 24: hoc genus oleae, Cato, R. R. 6, 1: arborem, Liv. 10, 24, 5; Curt. 6, 5, 14; 7, 2, 22: zizyphum, Pall. Apr. 4: palmas, id. Oct. 12: (vitem) Narbonicam, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 43; Cato ap. Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 46.—**B.** Transf. (cf. I. B. supra): extra vallum stili caeci, mirabilem in modum consiti, *set,* Auct. B. Afr. 31.

2. con-sĕro, sĕrŭi, sertum, 3 (*perf.* consevisti, Fronto, Ep. ad Ver. 8), *v. a., to connect, entwine, tie, join, fit, bind into a whole* (syn.: conecto, conjungo, contexo, etc.; class. in prose and poetry; most freq. in the signif. II. B., and in the histt.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit. (α) With acc. with or without *abl.:* lorica conserta hamis auroque, Verg. A. 3, 467; cf.: tegumen spinis, id. ib. 3, 594 (illigatum spinis, Serv.); cf. Tac. G. 17: monile margaritis gemmisque, * Suet. Galb. 18: vincula, quîs conserta erant vehicula, Curt. 9, 1, 17; cf.: conserta navigia, *entangled,* id. 4, 3, 18: scutis super capita consertis, *overlapping,* id. 5, 3, 23: rudis arbor conseritur (for navigating), Luc. 3, 512; cf. id. 4, 136.—(β) With acc. and *dat.:* alium (truncum) alii quasi nexu conserunt, Curt. 6, 5, 15.—**B.** Trop.: quid juvat nocti conseruisse diem? Ov. Am. 3, 6, 10: exodia conserta fabellis Atellanis, Liv. 7, 2, 11; v. exodium: virtutes consertae et inter se cohaerentes, Sen. Ep. 90, 3: ita ordo rerum tribus momentis consertus est, * Quint. 5, 10, 71: sermonem, *to interchange words, converse,* Curt. 8, 12, 5; Fronto l. l.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To join, connect, unite together:* teneros sinus, Tib. 1, 8, 36: femur femori, id. 1, 8, 26; cf.: latus lateri, Ov. H. 2, 58.—**B.** Esp., *to unite in hostility, for contest, to bring together;* so most freq. manum or manus, *to engage in close combat, to join hand to hand, to join battle:* signa contulit, manum conseruit, magnas copias hostium fudit, Cic. Mur. 9, 20; so Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 3; Sall. J. 50, 4; Nep. Dat. 8, 4; id. Ages. 3, 6; Liv. 21, 41, 4 al.: manum cum hoste, Varr. L. L. 6, § 64 Müll.; Cic. Att. 7, 20, 1; Nep. Hann. 4, 2: manus inter se, Sall. H. 1, 41, 19 Dietsch; Liv. 7, 40, 14; Ov. H. 12, 100: manus cum imparibus, Liv. 6, 12, 8: cum hoste manus, id. 21, 39, 3: consertis deinde manibus, id. 1, 25, 5: dextras, Stat. S. 1, 6, 60: pugnam, Liv. 21, 50, 1; cf. id. 21, 8, 7; Tac. A. 2, 10: pugnam inter se, Liv. 32, 10, 8: pugnam seni, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 43: proelia, Verg A. 2, 398; Liv. 5, 36, 5; Curt. 8, 13, 12: certamen, Liv. 35, 4, 2: bella, Val. Fl. 3, 31: bella bellis, Luc. 2, 442: acies, Sil. 1, 339; cf.: conserta acies, *hand-to-hand fighting,* Tac. A. 6, 35. — *Mid.:* navis conseritur, *enters the fight,* Liv. 21, 50, 3: duo acerrimâ pugnâ conserti exercitus, Val. Max. 3, 2, 1.—Rarely *absol.:* levis armatura ab lateribus cum levi armaturâ, Liv. 44, 4, 6. — **2.** Trop.: haud ignotas belli artes inter se conserebant, Liv. 21, 1, 2.—**3.** Transf., of judicial controversy: manum in jure or ex jure conserere, *to make a joint seizure* (this was done by the litigant parties laying hands at the same time upon the thing in dispute, each one claiming it as his own): si qui in jure manum conserunt, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 10, 7: non ex jure manum consertum sed mage ferro rem repetunt, Enn. ib. § 4 (Ann. v. 276 Vahl.); cf. also Varr. L. L. 6, § 64 Müll., and Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 2: ibi ego te ex jure manum consertum voco, etc., *I summon you in an action* for possession, etc., a judic. formula in Cic. Mur. 12, 26; id. de Or. 1, 10, 41. — Hence, * **consertē,** *adv.,* from consertus, a, um (acc. to I. A.), not used as *P. a., as if bound* or *fastened together, in connection:* omnia necesse est conligatione naturali conserte contexteque fieri, Cic. Fat. 14, 32.

* **consertĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [2. consero], *a joining together:* verticum, Arn. 3, p 107.

consertus, a, um, *Part.,* from 2. consero.

conserva, ae, *f.* [conservus], *a (female) fellow-slave.* **I.** Prop., Plaut. Cas. 1, 20; id. Mil. 4, 8, 30; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 75; Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 5 al.; *dat. plur.* conservabus, Dig. 33, 7, 27. — **II.** Transf. to inanimate things: nolo ego foris conservas Meas a te verberarier, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 6: duraque conservae ligna, valete, fores, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 74.

conservābĭlis, e, *adj.* [conservo], *that can be preserved* (late Lat.): bonum, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 13.

conservātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a keeping, preserving* (several times in Cic.; elsewh. very rare): frugum, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 12: Marii, i. e. *of his life,* Val. Max. 2, 10, 6.—Trop.: bonorum, * Quint. 5, 10, 33: patriae, Num. Gallieni ap. Eckhel. 7, p. 408: naturae (with convenientia), Cic. Off. 1, 28, 100: decoris, id. ib. 1, 36, 131: aequabilitatis, id. de Or. 1, 42, 188.

conservātor, ōris, *m.* [conservo], *a keeper, preserver, defender* (several times in Cic. and in inscriptions; elsewh. rare): pro di inmortales, custodes et conservatores hujus urbis atque imperii, Cic. Sest. 24, 53; so as an epithet of Jupiter, Inscr. Orell. 1225 sq.; 1629; 4982 al.: istius urbis (with parens), Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3: civitatis, id. Sest. 45, 98: patriae, id. Har. Resp. 27, 58: inimicorum, id. Att. 8, 9, 3: Romani nominis Augustus (with conditor), Vell. 2, 60, 1: inimicorum (opp.: desertor amicorum), Cic. Att. 8, 9, 3: conservatoris sibi nomen, Graeco ejus rei vocabulo, assumpsit, Tac. A. 15, 71. — **II.** *A worshipper,* Tert. adv. Nat. 1, 7.

conservātrix, īcis, *f.* [conservator], *she who preserves, defends* (post-class.): conservatrices et nutrices ignis, Arn. 4, p. 151.—As an epithet of Juno, Inscr. Grut. 25, 2 al.; cf. conservator; and of industrious housewives, Inscr. Orell. 4930 al.: bonorum principum clementia conservatrix thensaurorum, Treb. Poll. Trig. Tyr. 30, 16 (but the best reading, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26, is servatricem; cf. Madv. *N. cr.*).

con-servĭtĭum, ii, *n., joint servitude:* commune, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 55; Tert. Cult. Fem. 2, 1.—**II.** Transf., *the fellow-slaves,* Ambros. Ep. 85, 1.

con-servo, āvi, ātum, 1 (*inf. perf.* conservasse more usu. than conservavisse, acc. to Quint. 1, 6, 21), *v. a., to retain, keep something in existence, to hold up, maintain, to preserve, leave unhurt* or *safe* (class.; esp. freq. in prose). **I.** Of corporeal objects; *absol.:* conserva, quaere, parce, Ter. Ad 5, 3, 27; usu. with *acc.:* conservasti te atque illam, id. Heaut. 4, 1, 40: placet his, simul atque natum sit animal, ipsum sibi conciliari et commendari ad se conservandum et ad suum statum et ad ea quae conservantia sunt ejus status diligenda, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 16; v. infra, *P. a.:* Caesar sese eos conservaturum dixit, *would save, leave unharmed,* Caes. B. G. 2, 15; so id. ib. 2, 12; 2, 28; id. B. C. 3, 98; Nep. Them. 5, 2; 8, 6; Suet. Aug. 17 al.: rem familiarem diligentiâ et parsimoniâ (corresp. with augere), Cic. Off. 2, 24, 87: simulacra arasque, Nep. Ages 4, 7: conservari alitem atque sobolem jussere haruspices, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 136: arborem, *to preserve,* Suet. Aug. 94: chirographum, id. Dom. 1: praedia successioni suae, Dig. 32, 1, 38, § 7.—With two *accs.:* omnes salvos, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25: aliquos incolumes, id. Fam. 9, 13, 3: rectam conservare stirpem, Col. 4, 20, 1.—**II.** Of incorporeal objects: corpora quaedam conservant naturam semper eandem, Lucr. 1, 677: genus, id. 2, 709: ordinem, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2, 6: pristinam erga me voluntatem, id. Fam. 5, 3, 2: pristinum animum erga populum Romanum, Liv. 31, 2, 4: jusjurandum, *to keep, observe,* Cic. Off. 3, 28, 103; Nep. Hann. 2, 5: quam (benevolentiam) conservabo, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 6: jus augurum, id. Div. 2, 35, 75: tuorum meritorum erga me memoriam, id. Fam. 4, 13, 7: patriam, id. Rep. 6, 13, 13; cf. id. Red. Quir. 7, 17: religionem, Nep. Ages. 2, 5: indutias, id. ib. 2, 4: voluntatem mortuorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47, § 124: legem, Quint. 9, 2, 83: privilegia athletis, Suet. Aug. 45.—So the formula in treating for peace: majestatem populi Romani comiter conservato, in Cic. Balb. 16, 35; Liv. 38, 11, 2; cf. Dig. 49, 15, 7, and v. comis, *adv. fin.* — With double *acc.:* incorrupta mei conserva foedera lecti, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 69. — Hence, **conservans,** antis, *P. a., preservative;* with *gen.:* quae conservantia sunt ejus statûs, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 16.

* **conservŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [conserva], *a small (female) fellow-slave,* Sen. Contr. 3, 21, 8.

con-servus, i, *m., a fellow-slave, a companion in servitude,* Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 52; id. Mil. 2, 1, 67; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 71; Cic. Clu. 64, 179; id. Fam. 12, 3, 2; Hor. S. 1, 8, 9; 2, 7, 80; Tac. Agr. 31; Dig. 11, 3, 14, § 2; Inscr. Orell. 4598 al.—In *gen. plur.* conservûm, Titin. ap. Fest. p. 270, 20 Müll. (Com. Rel. v. 132 Rib.).—Of a dog in relation to slaves, Col. 7, 12, 5. — Trop.: servi sunt, immo conservi, Sen. Ep. 47, 1.

consessor, ōris, *m.* [consido], *one who sits near* or *by a person* or *thing, an assessor* (several times in Cic.; elsewh. rare);

in a court of justice, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 62; at a feast, id. Fl. 11, 24; id. Phil. 5, 5, 13; Mart. 1, 27; but esp. in public exhibitions, Cic. Att. 2, 15, 2; Liv. 34, 54, 7; Val. Max. 1, 7, 8; cf.: dei Mithrae Dareus, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 42.

consessus, ūs, *m.* [consido]. **I.** Abstr., *a sitting together* or *with* (only post-class.): communis ei, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 4: consessum alicui offerre, *the permission to sit with one*, id. ib. 18; so of permission to sit: liberum habere, Cod. Th. 6, 26, 16. — Far more freq. and class. in prose and poetry, **II.** Concr., *a collection of persons sitting together, an assembly* (in courts of justice, the theatre, etc.), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7, § 19; id. Mil. 1, 1; id. Planc. 1, 2; id. Quint. 3, 12 al.; * Suet. Aug. 44; Tac. A. 13, 54 al.; Lucr. 4, 76; Verg. A. 5, 340; 5, 577: quibus cum a cuncto consessu plausus esset multiplex datus, Cic. Sen. 18, 64: in ludo talario, id. Att. 1, 16, 3: ludorum gladiatorumque, id. Sest. 50, 106; id. Har. Resp. 11, 22; cf. in *plur.*: theatrales gladiatoriique, id. ib. 54, 115.

consīděranter, *adv.*, v. considero *fin.*, A.

* **consīděrantia**, ae, *f.* [considero, II.], *consideration, reflection*, Vitr. 6, 1, 10.

consīděrātē, *adv.*, v. considero *fin.*, B., *adv.*

consīděrātio, ōnis, *f.* [considero, II.], *contemplation, consideration, reflection* (rare; not in Quint.): consideratio contemplatioque naturae, Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 127: accurata, id. ib. 2, 11, 36; id. Inv. 2, 33, 103: subtilior verborum, Gell. 13, 29 (28), 6.

consīděrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who considers, reflects* (post-class., and very rare); transl. of the Gr. σκεπτικός, *a sceptic*, Gell. 11, 5, 2; Aug. Tract. ap. Joann. *fin.*

consīděrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from considero.

con-sīděro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [acc. to Corss. Nachtr. p. 43, from sidus, prop. to observe the stars; and so Paul. ex Fest. p. 42, 4, and 75, 8 Müll.; cf. desidero], *to look at closely, attentively, carefully, to inspect, examine* (class. in prose and poetry, esp. in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: contemplari unum quidque otiose et considerare coepit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 15, § 33: candelabrum etiam atque etiam, id. ib. 2, 4, 28, § 65: argentum (with contemplari), id. ib. 2, 4, 15, § 33: opus (pictorum), id. Off. 1, 41, 147: aliquem, Sall. C. 58, 18: pallium diligentius, Petr. 12, 3; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 63: feminas diligenter ac lente mercantium more, Suet. Calig. 36: formam, quā ludum gladiatorium erat aedificaturus, id. Caes. 31: lucentia sidera, Gell. 2, 21, 2: spatium, Ov. M. 3, 95 al. —(β) With *acc.* and *inf.* as object, *to observe, perceive* (very rare): cum folia decidere considerassent (corresp. with videre and animadvertere), Col. 11, 2, 67.—(γ) With a *rel.-clause*: num tamen exciderit ferrum considerat, hastae, Ov. M. 12, 105.—**II.** Trop., *to consider maturely, to reflect, contemplate, meditate*; constr. with the *acc.*, with *de*, a *rel.-clause*, *ut*, or *absol.* (α) With *acc.*: mecum in animo vitam tuam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 5; so, eos casus mecum ipse, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: reliquum est, quod ipsae optime considerabitis, vestri similes feminae sintne Romae, id. Fam. 14, 14, 1: res atque pericula nostra, Sall. C. 52, 2: simul ipse qui suadet considerandus est, Tac. H. 2, 76.—With *ex*: Rosciorum factum ex ipsius Chrysogoni judicio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 37, 108. —With *aliquid ex aliquā re*: aliquid ex se et ex suā naturā, Cic. Inv. 1, 10, 14; 2, 58, 176.—(β) With *de*: cum de me ipso ac de meis te considerare velim, Cic. Att. 7, 13, 3: his de rebus velim cum Pomponio consideretis, id. ib. 14, 14, 2: de quā (intercessione) isti ipsi considerabunt, id. Imp. Pomp. 19, 58: de totā re, id. Att. 12, 24, 1.—*Impers.*: quale sit id, de quo consideretur, *inquiry is made*, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 18.—(γ) With *rel.-clause*: considerate cum vestris animis vosmet ipsi, ecquem putetis, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 12, § 29: sed velim consideres, quid faciendum putes, id. Att. 7, 13, 3; id. Verr. 2, 5, 68, § 174; Liv. 45, 12, 5: consideres quid agas, quo progrediare, quem hominem et quā ratione defendas, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 68, § 174; Sall. C. 20, 6; 44, 5; Quint. 8, 3, 15; 3, 8, 51 al.: finitimos hostes an amicos velis esse considera, Curt. 7, 8, 30.—So *impers.*: in quā (parte) quid juris sit consideratur, Cic. Inv. 1, 11, 14.—(δ) With *ut* or *ne*, *to take care, to be considerate* (rare): considerandum erit, ut solum pingue sit, Col. 2, 2, 17; so, ut lunā crescente id fiat, id. 8, 5, 9.—*Impers.*: considerandum est, ne aut temere desperet, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 21, 73.—(ε) *Absol.*: ille se considerare velle (ait), Cic. Fam. 10, 16, 1.—Hence, **A. consīděranter**, *adv.* (of the *P. a.* considerans, which is not used), = considerate, *in a deliberate, considerāte manner* (post-Aug. and rare): agere, Val. Max. 8, 1, Ambust. 2: cuneum deponere, Pall. Febr. 17, 2.—*Comp.* considerantius, acc. to Fronto, p. 2194 P., but without voucher.—*Sup.* not in use.—

B. consīděrātus, a, um, *P. a.*, in acc. with II., *maturely reflected upon, considerate, circumspect, cautious*, etc. (in good prose; most freq. in Cic.; not in Quint.). **1.** Of things: verbum consideratissimum, arbitror, Cic. Font. 9, 19 (v. arbitror, II.): considerata atque provisa via vivendi, id. Par. 5, 1, 34; cf.: considerata (et diligens) excogitatio faciendi aliquid aut non faciendi, id. Inv. 2, 5, 18: nihil, id. Har. Resp. 2, 3: factum, id. Sull. 26, 72: ratio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164: tarditas, id. Brut. 42, 154: facilitas parum considerata, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 19.—*Comp.*: consilium, Cic. Att. 9, 2, a, 2.—**2.** Transf., as in Engl., to the person: homo, Cic. Caecin. 1, 1; id. Quint. 3, 11: consideratus ac sapiens, Plin. Pan. 44, 5: tardum pro considerato vocent, Liv. 22, 39, 20. — *Comp.*: consideratior factus Caesar (with tardior), Auct. B. Afr. 73; cf.: unā in re paulo minus consideratus, Cic. Quint. 3, 11.—*Adv.*: **consīděrātē**, *considerately*: fieri, Cic. Quint. 16, 51; id. Off. 1, 38, 136: agere, id. ib. 1, 27, 94 al.—*Comp.*, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10, 9; Liv. 4, 45, 8; Suet. Caes. 77.—*Sup.*, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 2.

con-sīdo, sēdi (also -sīdi, Enn. ap. Gell. 4, 7, v. Sat., v. 14 Vahl.; Tac. A. 1, 30 *fin.*; Gell. 5, 4, 1; cf. Wagner ad Verg. E. 7, 1; Neue, Formenl. II. p. 501), sessum, 3, *v. n.*, *to sit down* (esp. of a multitude), *take a seat, be seated, to settle* (freq. in all periods and species of composition); constr. with *in* and *abl.*, *sub* and *abl.*, *ante*, the simple *abl.*, or *absol.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (α) *Absol.*: salutatio hospitalis . . . fuit, positisque sedibus consederunt, Liv. 42, 39, 8: scio apud vos filio in conspectu matris nefas esse considere, Curt. 5, 2, 22: illi jussi considere affirmant, etc., id. 7, 6, 6: nec aut recubet aut considat pastor, Col. 7, 3, 26: vix consideramus, et nox, etc., Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 14.—(β) With designation of place: si videtur, considamus hic in umbrā, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 7; cf.: in pratulo propter Platonis statuam, id. Brut. 6, 24: certo in loco, id. Sen. 18, 63: in arā, Nep. Paus. 4, 4: in molli herbā, Verg. E. 3, 55: in illo caespite, Ov. M. 13, 931: examen in arbore consederat, Liv. 21, 46, 2: in rupe, Curt. 3, 1, 4: in sellā, id. 5, 2, 13: in turre consedit avis, id. 4, 6, 11: dormienti in labellis (apes), Cic. Div. 1, 36, 78: sub argutā ilice, Verg. E. 7, 1: hic corylis mixtas inter ulmos, id. ib. 5, 3: ante focos scamnis longis, Ov. F. 6, 305: super ripam stagni, id. M. 6, 373: transtris, Verg. A. 4, 573: ipsae (apes) medicatis sedibus, id. G. 4, 65: solio medius consedit avito, id. A. 7, 169: mecum saxo, Ov. M. 1, 679: tergo tauri, id. ib. 2, 869. — *Impers.*: in silvam venitur et ibi considitur, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 18.—Of soldiers in battle array: triarii sub vexillis considebant, sinistro crure porrecto, scuta innixa umeris . . . tenentes, Liv. 8, 8, 10.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In assemblies of the people, courts of justice, theatres, etc., *to take one's place, take a seat, sit, hold sessions, to be in session*: cum in theatro imperiti homines consederant, Cic. Fl. 7, 16; so of senators, Suet. Aug. 35.—Of judges: quo die primum judices, citati in hunc reum consedistis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7, § 19; Liv. 26, 48, 9; Ov. M. 11, 157; 12, 627: ad jus dicendum, Liv. 34, 61, 15: introductum in tabernaculum (Persea) adversus advocatos in consilium considere jussit, id. 45, 7, 5; Suet. Calig. 38: in orchestrā, id. Aug. 44: inter patres, Tac. A. 13, 54.—**2.** Milit. t. t., *to encamp, pitch a camp, take post somewhere*; with *in* and *abl.*: quo in loco Germani consederant, Caes. B. G. 1, 49; so Sall. J. 49, 1; Liv. 4, 17, 12; 10, 4, 11.—With *sub*: sub monte consedit, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; 1, 21; Sall. C. 57, 3: trans flumen, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: contra eum duûm milium spatio, id. ib. 3, 17: nuntiant Jugurtham circiter duûm milium intervallo ante eos consedisse, Sall. J. 106, 5: prope Cirtam haud longe a mari, id. ib. 21, 2: inter virgulta, id. ib. 49, 5: superioribus locis, id. ib. 51, 3: ubi cuique vallis abdita spem praesidii aut salutis aliquam offerebat, consederat, Caes. B. G. 6, 34; cf. Curt. 7, 7, 31: haud procul, id. 4, 12, 4.—**3.** *To settle down for a long time* or *permanently, to take up one's abode, to establish one's self*: qui etiam dubitem, an hic Antii considam, Cic. Att. 2, 6, 2: antequam aliquo loco consedero, neque longas a me neque semper meā manu litteras exspectabis, id. ib. 5, 14, 1: Belgas propter loci fertilitatem ibi consedisse, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: in Ubiorum finibus, id. ib. 4, 8; cf. id. ib. 1, 31: vultis et his mecum pariter considere regnis? Verg. A. 1, 572: terrā, id. ib. 4, 349.—With *in* and *acc.*: in novam urbem, Curt. 7, 4, 23.—**4.** Of inanim. objects, esp. of places, *to settle, sink down, sink in, give way, subside*, etc.: in Veliterno agro terra ingentibus cavernis consedit arboresque in profundum haustae, Liv. 30, 38, 8; cf.: terra in ingentem sinum consedit, id. 30, 2, 12: (Alpes) jam licet considant! *may now sink down*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 34: omne mihi visum considere in ignis Ilium, *to sink down*, Verg. A. 2, 624; 9, 145; cf.: Ilium ardebat, neque adhuc consederat ignis, Ov. M. 13, 408: in cinerem, Stat. Th. 3, 185: cum omnia sacra profanaque in ignem considerent, Tac. H. 3, 33 *fin.*: quā mitescentia Alpium juga considunt, *sink*, i. e. *are lower*, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 147: patiemur picem considere, et cum siderit, aquam eliquabimus, Col. 12, 24, 2: donec consideret pulvis, Curt. 5, 13, 12: cum in cacuminibus montium nubes consident, Plin. 18, 35, 82, § 356: tumidi considunt fluctus, Sil. 17, 291.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: multa bona in pectore consident, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 24; Cic. Univ. 2: justitia cujus in mente consedit, id. Fin. 1, 16, 50; id. Har. Resp. 12, 24.—Poet.: totam videmus Consedisse urbem luctu, *sunk* or *immersed in grief*, Verg. A. 11, 350 (in luctum esse demersum, Serv.). —**B.** In partic. **1.** (Acc. to I. B. 3.) *To settle down permanently, sink*: in otio, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 2: hoc totum (genus dicendi) in eā mediocritate consedit, id. Or. 27, 96: antequam ego incipio secedere et in aliā parte considere, i. e. *change the subject*, Sen. Ep. 117, 4.—**2.** (Acc. to I. B. 4.) *To lose force, abate, subside, diminish; to be appeased, quieted, to cease*: ardor animi cum consedit, omnis illa vis et quasi flamma oratoris exstinguitur, Cic. Brut. 24, 93: consederit furor, id. Ac. 2, 27, 88: ferocia ab re bene gestā, Liv. 42, 62, 3: primus terror ab necopinato visu, id. 33, 7, 5: bella, Sil. 16, 218: quia praesentia satis consederant, Tac. A. 1, 30 *fin.*: consedit utriusque nomen in quaesturā, i. e. *has since that time ceased*, Cic. Mur. 8, 18.—* **b.** Of discourse, *to sink; to conclude, end*: eorum verborum junctio nascatur a proceris numeris ac liberis . . . sed varie distincteque considat, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191.

consignātē, *adv.*, v. consigno, *fin.*

consignātio, ōnis, *f.* [consigno], *a written proof, a document* (post-class. and rare), * Quint. 12, 8, 11 Spald.; Dig. 22, 3, 4 sq.; 48, 10, 16, § 2 al.

consignātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from consigno.

con-signo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To furnish with a seal, to affix, put one's seal to, to seal, to sign, subscribe* (in good prose). **A.** Prop.: tabellas, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 90; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 83: tabulas signis, Cic. Quint. 6, 25: epistulas, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 46: laudatio consignata cretā, Cic. Fl. 16, 37: id decretum, Liv. 39, 48, 4; cf.: conscripta consignataque, id. 29, 12, 15: legem, Dig. 1, 19, 13: testamentum, ib. 28, 1, 24: tabellas dotis, *a marriage contract*, Suet. Claud. 29 (for which, briefly, dotem, id. ib. 26): tabulas proprio lino, propriāque cerā, Gai Inst. 2, 181: pecuniam, Dig. 46, 1, 64.—**B.** Trop., *to attest, certify, establish, vouch for*: monumentis testata consignataque antiquitas, Cic. Div. 1, 40, 87: senatūs judicia, quae publicis populi Romani litteris monumentisque consignata sunt, id. Deiot. 13, 37:

auctoritates nostras *to place beyond doubt*, id Clu 50, 139, id Red in Sen 11, 29, id. Div in Caecil 9, 28 — **II.** *To note, write down, to register, record* (so lit and trop, for the most part only in Cic) **A.** Prop litteris aliquid, Cic Ac 2, 1, 2 fundos publicis commentariis, id de Or 2, 55, 224 memoriam publicam (legum) publicis litteris, id Leg 3, 20 46 motum temporis, id Univ 9 *init* — **B.** Trop tot rerum atque tantarum insitae et quasi consignatae in animis notiones, Cic Tusc 1, 24, 57 causam, de qua etc, *to make known, indicate* (with exprimere), Gell 14, 2 17 — Hence,

consignātē, *adv* (of the P a consignatus, a, um, not in use, Hertz, consignatius), acc to II, *in a distinct manner, plainly, distinctly*, *comp*, Gell 1, 25, 8 — *Sup* versus consignatissime factus, Gell. 1, 15, 12, cf the preced

con-sĭlesco, sĭlŭi, 3, *v inch n*, *to be come still, to be hushed, keep silent, grow dumb* (ante and post class), Enn ap Paul ex Fest p 58 9 Müll (Ann. v 575 Vahl), Plaut Mil 2, 6 102, Gell 5, 1, 6, 12, 1, 22

consĭlĭārĭus, a, um, *adj* [consilium], *suitable for counsel, counselling* (class.) **I.** In gen senatus, Plaut Ep 1, 2, 56 magis consiliarius amicus quam auxiliarius, id. Truc 2, 1, 6 particeps id Mil 4, 2, 23 homines, Gell 18, 3, 5 fulgur, Sen Q N 2, 39, 1, cf Müll Etrusk 2, p 168 — *Subst*

consĭlĭārĭus, ii, *m*, *a counsellor, adviser* consiliario et auctore Vestorio, Cic Att 14, 9, 1, 3, 19, 3 (Verris) amici et consiliarii, id Verr 2, 2, 17, § 42 regis, id Fam 1, 2, 3 AVGVSTI, Inscr Orell 2648 caedis, Vell 2, 56 — Hence, **II.** Esp **A.** T t., *an assessor, aid in a court of justice*, Suet Tib 55, id Claud. 12 — **B.** Of the augur as the *interpreter* of the divine will consiliarius atque administer Jovis, Cic Leg 3, 19, 43

consĭlĭātĭo, ōnis, *f* [consilior] *a consulting counselling*, Jul Vict Art Rhet 14 Mai, dub

consĭlĭātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *a counsellor* (post Aug and rare) maleficus, Phaedr 2, 6, 2 consiliator et rector, Plin. Ep 4, 17, 6 bonus, App M 1, p 107, 36 — As an epithet of Jupiter, Inscr Grud. p 7, n 6

* **consĭlĭātrix,** icis, *f* [consiliator], *she who counsels* illae consiliatrices tuae, App M 5, p 169, 23

con-sĭlīgo, ĭnis, *f*, *lungwort* Pulmonaria officinalis, Linn, Col 6, 5, 3, 6, 14, 1, Plin 25, 8, 48, § 86, 26, 7, 21, § 38 al, Veg Art. Vet. 1, 12, 2

Consĭlīnum, i, *n*, *a fortified town in Bruttium*, Plin 3, 10, 15, § 95 — Hence, *adj*

Consĭlīnās, ātis, *f*, *of Consilinum* civitas, Cassiod. Var 8, 33

consĭlĭor, ātus, 1, *v dep* [consilium] **I.** *To take counsel, to consult* (rare but class.) consiliandi causa colloqui, Caes. B C 1, 19 difficilis ad consiliandum legatio, Cic. Att 15, 9, 2, Liv Epit 125, Hor C 3, 3, 17, Tac. H 2, 53 — * **II.** Alicui (prop to take counsel for one, in one's favor, hence), *to impart counsel, to counsel, advise* amice, Hor A. P 196

consĭlĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [id] *full of prudence* or *wisdom, considerate*, etc, a word formed, acc to Gell 4 9, 12, by Cato (mostly post class) exempla, Fronto, Ep ad Ver 1 (in imitation of Cato) — * *Comp*, Sid. Ep 7, 9 — *Sup*, Sid. Ep 1, 1

consĭlĭum, ii, *n.* [from con and root sal, Sanscr sar, cf consul] *deliberation, consultation, a considering together, counsel* (cf concilium, very freq in all periods and species of composition) **I.** Prop consulta sunt consilia, *are finished, at an end*, Plaut. Truc 1, 2, 7 quid in consilio consuluistis? id Bacch 1, 1, 6 Ritschl consilium volo capere unā tecum, Ter Eun. 3, 5, 66 neque pol consili locum habeo neque ad auxilium copiam id. And 2 1, 20 cum aliquo consilia conferre, Cic. Phil 2, 15, 38 (v confero, I B) saepe in senatu consilia versata sunt Quint 12, 2, 21, 7, 4, 2 quasi vero consilii sit res, et non necesse sit, etc, *as if the matter were yet open for deliberation*, Caes B G 7, 38, cf. Nep Con 4, 2 quid efficere possis, tui consilii est, *is for you to consider*, Cic Fam 3, 2, 2 vestrum jam consilium est, non solum meum, quid sit vobis faciendum, id. ib 14, 14, 1 quid aetati credendum sit, quid non minus magni consilii est, id Att 15, 12, 2, cf nihil mihi adhuc accidit, quod majoris consilii esset, id ib 10, 1, 3 in consilio habere, Quint 8, 2, 23 fit publici consilii participes, Cic Cat 1, 1, 2, cf. Quint 12, 3, 1, 3, 8, 4 nocturna, Sall C 42, 2 arcanis ut interesset, Liv 35, 18, 2 et saep — **II.** Meton **A.** In abstr **1.** *A conclusion made with consideration, a determination, resolution, measure, plan, purpose, intention*, Quint 6, 5 3, cf consilium est aliquid faciendi aut non faciendi excogitata ratio, Cic Inv 1, 25, 36, 2, 9, 31 certum, Ter And 2, 3, 16 callidum, id ib 3, 4, 10 ut sunt Gallorum subita et repentina consilia, Caes B G 3, 8 aliquid *communi* consilio agere, id ib consilium communicaverunt perfeceruntque, Suet Calig 56 aedificandi consilium abicere, Cic Att. 5, 11, 6, Liv 33, 41 5, Tac A 4, 4 deponere, Caes B C 3, 103 — And of the *purpose*, as opp to the act, etc quod initio scripsi, totius facti tui judicium non tam ex consilio tuo quam ex eventu homines esse facturos, Cic Fam 1, 7, 5 quasi exitus rerum, non hominum consilia, legibus vindicentur, id Mil 7, 19 mentem peccare, non corpus, et unde consilium afuerit culpam abesse, Liv 1, 58, 9 — Often with epithets characterizing the person who forms the purpose, etc amentissimum, Cic Att 7, 10 *init* audax, Liv 25, 38, 18, 35, 32, 13 fortissima consilia, id 25, 38, 18 fidele, Cic Agr 2, 3, 5, Curt. 6, 4, 8 providens, Gell 3, 7, 8 malum, id 4, 5, 5 temerarium, Vell 2 120, 2 incautum, Cic Att 8, 9, 3 lene, Hor C 3, 4, 41 praeceps, Suet Aug 8 repudio quod consilium primum intenderam, Ter And 4 3, 18 eo consilio, uti frumento Caesarem intercluderet, Caes B G 1, 48, 2, 9, Cic Fin 1, 21, 72 *fin*, Sall C 57, 1 quo consilio hucimus? Ter Eun 5, 7, 1, also hoc consilio ut, Nep Milt 5, 3 privato consilio *on one's own account* (opp publico consilio in the name or behalf of the state) qui contra consulem privato consilio exercitus comparaverunt, Cic Phil 3, 6, 14, Caes B C 3, 14, Nep Pelop 1, 2 — Sometimes *absol* consilio adverbially, *intentionally, designedly* casu potius quam consilio, Cic Fam 5, 2, 8 consul, seu forte, seu consilio, Venusiam perfugit, Liv 22, 49, 14, 35 14, 4, Verg A 7, 216 — **b.** Esp in the phrases, (α) Consilium capere, *to form a purpose* or *plan, to resolve, decide, determine* neque, quid nunc consili capiam, scio, De virgine istac, Ter Eun. 5, 2, 27 consilium capere with a *gen gerund.*, Caes B G 3, 2, 5, 29, Cic Att 5, 11, 6, Liv 39, 51, 3, 43, 3, 7, 35, 34, 4, 10, 38, 6, Sall C 16, 4, Curt 8, 6, 8, 8, 7, 1, Tac A 6, 26, Suet Vesp 6, Quint 11, 3, 180, Just 2, 13, 5, 34, 4, 1, cf with *gen* profectionis et reversionis meae, Cic. Phil 1, 1, 1 — With *inf*, Cic. Quint 16, 53 *fin*, Caes B G 7, 71, Nep Lys 3, 1, Liv 44, 11, 6 al — With *ut* capio consilium, ut senatum congerronum convocem, Plaut Most. 5, 1, 8 consilium ceperunt plenum sceleris, ut nomen hujus deferrent, Cic. Rosc Am 10, 28, id Verr 2, 1, 54, § 140 consilium cepi, ut antequam luceret exirem, id. Att 7 10, id. Tull 14, 34, Liv 25, 34, 7 — And with *inf* consilium cepit iter in urbem patefacere, Liv 44 11, 7 hominis fortunas evertere, Cic Quint 16, 53 Heraclius capit consilium non adesse ad judicium, id Verr 2, 2, 17, § 41 ex oppido profugere, Caes B G 7, 26, 7, 71, Just 35, 1, 3 — (β) In the same sense, inire consilium, with similar construction inita sunt consilia urbis delendae, Cic. Mur 37, 80, 38, 81 regni occupandi consilium inire, Liv 2, 8, 2, 6, 17, 7, 7, 38, 5 jus gentium cujus violandi causā consilium initum erat id 38, 25 8, 4, 11, 4 sceleris conandi consilia inierat, Vell 2 35, 5, 2, 80, 6 Graeci consilium ineunt interrumpendi pontis Just 2, 13, 5, Suet Calig 48 inint consilia reges Lacedaemoniorum tollere, Nep Lys 3, 1 consilia inibat quemadmodum, etc, Caes B G 7, 43 de bello consilia inire incipiunt id ib 7, 1 cum de recuperanda libertate consilium initum videretur, id ib 5, 27 consilia inita de regno, Liv 4, 15, 4 atrox consilium init, ut, etc, Tac H 3 41 — (γ) Freq consilium est, with and without *inf*, *I purpose* ita facere, Plaut Mil. 2, 3, 73, Ter Hec 3, 5, 44, Cic Att 5, 5, 1, Sall. C 4, 1, 53, 6, Liv 21, 63, 2, Sall. H Fragm 4, 61, 16 Dietsch — Rarely with *ut* ut filius Cum illā habitet hoc nostrum consilium fuit, Ter Phorm 5, 8, 41 ea uti accepta mercede deseram, non est consilium, Sall. J 85 8, and *absol* quid sui consilii sit, ostendit, Caes B G 1, 21 — Hence, **c.** In partic, in milit lang, *a warlike measure, device, stratagem* consilium imperatorium quod Graeci στρατήγημα appellant, Cic N D 3, 6, 15, so Caes B G 7, 22, Nep Dat. 6, 8, id Iphicr 1, 2, cf opportunus consiliis locus (= insidiis), Quint 5, 10, 37 — **d.** With special reference to the person for whose advantage a measure is devised, *counsel, advice* tu quidem antehac aliis solebas dare consilia mutua, Plaut Ep 1, 1, 98, so, dare, Ter And 2, 1, 9 quid das consili? Ter Hec. 4, 4, 93 Cethegum minus ei fidele consilium dedisse, Cic Clu 31, 85 vos lene consilium datis, Hor C 3 4, 41, 3, 5, 45 et saep juvabo aut re aut opera aut consilio bono, Plaut Ps. 1, 1, 17, imitated by Ter aut consolando aut consilio aut re juvero, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 34 (quoted ap Cic. Fam 7, 10 4), cf Ter Heaut 5, 2, 29, Cic. Fam 2 7, 2, 15, 2, 2, id. Att 13, 31 3 te hortor ut omnia moderere prudentiā tuā, ne te auferant aliorum consilia, id Fam 2 7, 1 sin aliquid impertivit tibi sui consilii, id ib 5, 2 9 consiliis, non curribus utere nostris, Ov M 2, 146 facile ratio tam salubris consilii accepta est, Curt 3, 7 10 sanniora consilia pati, id 4, 1, 9 — **2.** As a mental quality, *understanding judgment wisdom, sense, penetration, prudence* et dominari in corpore toto Consilium quod nos animum mentemque vocamus, Lucr 3, 139, 3, 450 acta illa res est animo virili, consilio puerili, Cic Att 14, 21, 3, cf id Caecin 7, 18 ut popularis cupiditas a consilio principum discideret, id. Sest. 49, 103 majore studio quam consilio ad bellum proficisci, Sall H 2 96, 4 Dietsch res forte quam consilio melius gestae, id J 92, 6 quae quanto consilio gerantur, nullo consilio adsequi possumus Cic. N D 2 38, 97 simul consilium cum re amisisti? Ter Eun 2, 2, 10, cf miseros prudentia prima relinquit, Et sensus cum re consiliumque fugit, Ov P 4, 12, 48 mulieres omnes propter infirmitatem consilii majores in tutorum potestate esse voluerunt, Cic. Mur 12, 27 vir et consilii magni et virtutis Caes. B G 3, 5 cum plus in illo senili animo non consilii modo sed etiam virtutis esse dicerent Liv 4, 13 13, so, tam iners tam nulli cons li Sum, Ter And 3, 5, 2 est hoc principium improbi animi, miseri ingenii, nulli consilii, Cic Rosc. Com 16, 48 omnes gravioris aetatis in quibus aliquid consilii aut dignitatis fuit, Caes. B G 3, 16, cf Ov M 6, 40 misce stultitiam consiliis brevem, Hor C 4, 12, 27 quae res in se neque consilium neque modum Habet ullum, eam consilio regere non potes Ter Eun 1, 1, 13 — **b.** Poet, transf, of inanim things consilii inopes ignes, *indiscreet*, Ov M 9, 746 vis consili expers, Hor C 3, 4, 65, id S 2 3, 266 — **B.** In concr, *the persons who deliberate, a council*, of the Roman senate senatum, id est orbis terrae consilium, delere gestit, Cic. Phil. 4, 6, 14, id Fam 3 8, 4, id de Or 2, 82, 333, id Sest. 65, 137 summum consilium orbis terrae, id Phil 7, 7, 19, Liv 1 8, 7, 23, 22 2, Vell 1, 8 6 di prohibeant ut hoc, quod majores consilium publicum vocari voluerunt, praesidium sectorum existimetur, i e *a court of justice*, Cic Rosc Am 52, 151, cf qui ex civitate in senatum propter dignitatem, ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis propter severitatem id ib 3 8 — Of the division of the centumviri who sat for ordinary cases in four consilia sedebant centum et octoginta judices tot enim quattuor consiliis colliguntur, Plin Ep 6, 33, 2 omnibus non solum consiliis sed etiam sententiis superior discessit, Val Max 7, 7, 1 Galba consilio celeriter convocato sententias exquirere coepit, *a council of war*, Caes B G 3, 3, cf consilio advocato, Liv 25, 31, 3, 43, 22, 9 al castrense, id 44, 35, 4 mittunt (Carthaginienses) triginta seniorum principes id erat sanctius apud illos consilium, id 30, 16 3, cf id. 35, 34, 2 consilium Jovis Hor C 3, 25, 6 bonorum atque sapientium Quint 3, 8, 2 al — **b.** Facetiously paulisper tace, Dum ego mihi consilia in animum convoco, et dum consulo, Plaut Mil 2, 2, 44 — **c.** (Acc to II A.

1 c) *A counsellor* ille ferox hortator pugnae consiliumque fuit, Ov Tr 4, 2, 32 Clymene, Aethraque, Quae mihi sunt comites consiliumque duae, id. H. 16 (17), 268, id. F 3, 276

con-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj*, *similar in all respects, entirely similar, like* (class, most freq in Plaut., Ter., and Lucr, not in Hor), constr with *gen*, *dat* atque, *quasi*, or *absol* (α) With *gen* liber captivus avis ferae consimilis est, Plaut Capt 1,2,7, Afran ap Charis. p 193 P (Com Rel v 397 Rib), Lucr 5, 811, 5, 711, Cic de Or 1, 33, 149 — (β) With *dat* cui homini erus est consimilis, Plaut. Poen 4, 2, 2, Ter Heaut 2, 4, 2, Cic Phil. 2, 12, 28, Caes. B G 2, 11 —(γ) With *atque* or *et* tam consimili'st atque ego Plaut. Am 1, 1, 287, so id. Bacch. 3, 3, 50, Fronto, Or 1, and with *et*, Lucr 3, 8, and *que*, id. 4, 231.—* (δ) With *quasi* quia consimile est quom stertas quasi sorbeas, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2 8 —(ε) *Absol* (so most freq) imago, Plaut Men. 5, 9, 4 ludus, Ter Eun 3, 5, 38 consilia, id. Heaut 1, 2, 35 via, Afran ap Non p 316, 9 (Com Rel. v 135 Rib) pars Lucr 2,1018 res, id 4,89 color, id. 2,736 natura, id 1, 916 ratio, id 1, 842, 1,884, 1,1097 et saep ratione mentis, id 2, 676 carmen, Ov P 3, 7, 3 studio, *Tac A. 3, 13 pariter cadentia et consimilia ira scentem, etc, * Quint 9, 3, 102 — (ζ) In a doubtful constr fecerunt, ut consimilis fugae profectio videretur, Caes B G 2,11 quo jus mos maximest consimilis vostrum, hi, etc., Ter Heaut 2, 4, 13 —As *subst.* **con-sĭmĭlia,** ium, *n*, only in the phrase et consimilia, after enumerations, *and the like, and similar things* saga, tunicae, paenulae et consimilia, Dig 34, 2, 23, § 2, Quint 9, 3, 102 —*Adv* **consĭmĭlĭter,** *very similarly, in like manner* (post-class.) consimiliter Cicero verbo isto utitur, Gell 6, 16 12, 11, 5, 8 —*Comp* and *sup* not in use either in *adj* or *adv*

consĭmĭlĭter, *adv*, v consimilis *fin*

con-sĭmĭlo, are [consimilis] *to compare* fantalum Jovi, Fulg Myth 3, 5, Aug Civ Dei, 2, 10

consĭpĭo, ĕre, *v n* [sapio] *to be in one's right mind* or *in one's senses, to be of sound mind* (rare and not ante Aug) non mentibus solum consipere, sed ne auribus quidem atque oculis satis constare poterant, Liv 5, 42, 3 Weissenb non satis consipere, Gell 6 (7), 3, 12.

consiptum, v consaepio *init*

consistĭo, onis *f* [consisto], *a standing still* (late Lat) loci, *in a place*, Gell 16, 5, 10, Macr S 6, 8, 20

con-sisto, stiti, stitum, 3, *v n*, *to place one's self anywhere, to stand still, stand, halt, stop, make a stop* (very freq and class. in prose and poetry) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen jam hunc non ausim praeterire, quin consistam et conloquar, Plaut Aul 3, 4, 14 otiose nunc jam ilico hic consiste, Ter Ad 2, 1, 2 ubi ad ipsum veni diverticulum, constiti, id. Eun 4, 2 7, cf Hor S 1, 9, 62 uti et viatores consistere cogant, Caes. B G 4, 5 neque is (Demosthenes) consistens in loco, sed inambulans atque ascensu ingrediens arduo, Cic. de Or 1, 61, 261 si ludius constitit aut tibicen repente conticuit, id Har Resp 11, 23, cf id. Arch 8 19 plura scribam ad te cum constitero nunc eram plane in medio mari, id. Att 5, 12, 3 constitit nusquam primo quam ad Vada venit, Brut ap Cic Fam 11, 13, 2 in quibus oppidis consistere praetores et conventum agere solebant, Cic Verr 2, 5, 11, § 28 Romae post praeturam, id ib 2, 1, 39, § 101 ire modo ocius, interdum consistere Hor S 1, 9, 9 in muro consistendi potestas erat nulli Caes B G 2 6 omnes ord nes, tota in illa contione Italia constit t Cic Sest. 50, 107 ad mensam consistere et ministrare id Tusc 5, 21, 61, so, ad aras, Ov M 10 274 ad ramos, id ib 10, 510 ante domum, id ib 2, 766 ante torum, id. ib 15, 653 in aede id. ib 15 674 in medio, id. ib 10 601, and with a simple *abl* limine, id ib 4 486, 9, 397, Stat. Th. 1, 123, Verg A 1 541 post eum, Quint 1, 10 27 in pedes Sen Ep 121, 9 calce aliquem super ipsum debere consistere, *trample on*, Cels. 8, 14, 19 — **B.** In partic **1.** *To set, become hard* or *solid* frigore constitit Ister, *has been frozen*, Ov Tr 5, 10, 1, cf unda, id. M. 9, 662 sanguis, Poet ap Cic Tusc 2, 17, 38 alvus, Cato R R 126, 156, 4, cf cum jam perfecte mustum deferbuit et constitit, Col. 12, 21, 3 album ex ovo, quo facilius consistat, Cels 4, 20, 15 — **2.** *Cum aliquo, to station* or *place one's self with some one for conversation, to stand with* in hoc jam loco cum altero Constitit, Plaut Cist 4, 2, 31, id Curc 4, 2, 16 sq cum hoc consistit, hunc amplexatur, Cic Verr 1, 7, 19 —**3.** *To take one's place, take position, assume a place* or *attitude* for an action, etc, of a musician ut constitit, Suet. Ner 21, of an actor in scaena vero postquam solus constitit, Phaedr 5, 5, 13, of an orator in communibus suggestis, Cic Tusc 5, 20, 59 Aesopus media subito in turbâ constitit, Phaedr 4, 5, 29, for shooting post acer Mnestheus adducto constitit arcu, Verg A. 5, 507, cf of athletes, etc, id. ib 5, 426, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83 inter duas acies, Liv 7, 10, 9 cum aliquo, Petr 19, 5 — Hence, **4.** Milit. t t, *to halt, make a halt, take a position, to make a stand* (opp to a march, flight, or disorder) locus, ubi constitissent, Caes. B G 1, 13 qui in superiore acie constiterant, id. ib 1, 24, cf. in sinistra parte acies, id. ib 2, 23 in fluctibus, id. ib 4, 24 sub muro, id. ib 7, 48 juxta, id ib 2, 26 al. pro opere, Sall. J 92, 8 equites Ariovisti pari intervallo constiterunt, Caes B G 1, 43 constitit utrumque agmen, Liv 21, 46, 4 sic regii constiterant, id. 42, 58 10 et saep. ut reliquae (legiones) consistere non auderent, Caes B G 2, 17 in locis superioribus consistere, id. ib 3, 6 a fugâ, Liv 10, 36, 11 naves eorum nostris adversae constiterunt, Caes B G 3, 14. — **5.** Jurid t t, *to appear as accuser before a court of justice* cum debitoribus, Dig 5, 3 49 cum matre, Sen Ira, 2, 7, 3 adversus dominos, Dig 5, 1, 53 —**6.** Poet fert animus propius consistere, i e *take a nearer view*, Ov A. A 3, 467 —**7.** *To have a stand* as a dealer, *occupy a place of business* ede ubi consistas, Juv 3, 296 in tabernâ, Varr L L. 5, § 5 Müll IN SCHOLA, Inscr Orell 4085, cf locum consistendi Romanis in Gallia non fore, Caes B G 7, 37, 7, 42.— **II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *to rest, remain, stand*, Lucr 2, 332, cf id 2 322 patiamini eo transire illius turpitudinis infamiam, ubi cetera maleficia consistunt, Cic Clu 30, 83, cf ut unde orta culpa esset, ibi poena consisteret, Liv 28, 26, 3 ante oculos rectum pietasque pudorque constiterant, Ov M 7,73 —**B.** In partic **1.** *To pause, to dwell upon, delay, stop* in uno nomine, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 38, § 95 ipsa mihi veritas manum inicit et paulisper consistere et commorari cogit, id Rosc Com 16, 48, cf id de Or 3, 31, 124 in singulis, id Part. Or 35, 120 —*Impers pass* ista quae spectantur, ad quae consistitur, Sen. Vit Beat 2, 4 —**2.** (Acc to L. B 2) *To be* or *remain firm, unshaken, immovable, steadfast, to be at rest, to stand one's ground, to continue, endure, subsist, be, exist* mente consistere, Cic Phil 2, 28, 68, so, neque mente nec lingua neque ore, id Q. Fr 2, 3, 2 praeclare in forensibus causis, id. Or 9, 30 in dicendo, id Clu 39, 108 verbo quidem superabis me ipso judice, re autem ne consistes quidem ullo judice, id. Caecin. 21, 59, cf of the cause itself quia magistratus aliquis reperiebatur, apud quem Alfeni causa consisteret, id. Quint 22, 71, cf also modo ut tibi constiterit fructus otii tui, id Fam 7, 1, 1 in quo (viro) non modo culpa nulla sed ne suspitio quidem potuit consistere, id Rosc Am 52, 152, cf id Clu 29, 78 confiteor me consistere in meo praesidio sic, ut non fugiendi hostis sed capiendi loci causa cessisse videar, id de Or 2, 72, 294 vitam consistere tutam, *to remain, continue safe*, Lucr 6, 11 Lachm *N cr* constitit in nulla qui fuit ante color, Ov A A. 1 120 sunt certi denique fines, Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum, Hor S 1, 1, 107, Plin 14, 6, 8, § 68 quales cum vertice celso Aeriae quercus constiterunt Verg A 3, 679 nullo in loco nulla in persona consistunt (ista quae vires atque opes humanae vocantur), Val Max 6 9, ext 7 spes est hunc miserum aliquando tandem posse consistere, *to take a firm stand* (the figure derived from fleeing soldiers), Cic Quint 30, 94 si prohibent consistere vires, Ov M 7, 573 — * **3.** *Cum aliquo, to agree with* videsne igitur Zenonem tuum cum Aristone verbis consistere, re dissidere, cum Aristotele et illis re consentire, verbis discrepare, Cic Fin 4, 26, 72 — **4.** In gen, *to be, exist* vix bi nos oratores laudabiles constitisse, Cic Brut 97, 333 sine agricultoribus nec consistere mortales nec ali posse manifestum est, Col 1, praef. § 6, Varr R. R 3, 8 *fin* quadringentis centum Venerios non posse casu consistere, *to occur, take place, be thrown*, Cic Div 2, 21, 48 summa studia officii inter nos certatim constiterunt, Lentul ap Cic Fam 10, 34, 3 sed non in te quoque constitit idem Exitus, *take* or *have place*, Ov M 12, 297 — (β) With *in*, *ex*, or the simple *abl* (in Quint also with *circa* and *inter*, v infra), *to consist in* or *of, to depend upon* major pars victûs eorum in lacte, caseo, carne consistit, Caes B G 6, 22 omnis per se natura duabus Constitit in rebus, Lucr 1, 420 e quibus haec rerum summa consistat, id. 1, 236, so with *ex*, id. 1 839, 1, 873 al, with *abl* deveniunt in talis disposturas, Qualibus haec rerum consistit summa, id. 1, 1028, 5, 61, 5, 66 vita omnis in venationibus atque in studiis rei militaris consistit, Caes B G 6, 21 in eo salus et vita optimi cujusque consistit, Cic Phil 3, 8, 19 in hoc summa judicii causa que tota consistit, id Quint 9, 32, cf id. de Or 1, 40, 182 causam belli in persona tuâ, id. Phil. 2, 22, 53 in quibus vita beata, id Tusc. 5, 14, 40 in unâ honestate omne bonum, id. ib 5, 14, 42 in nomine controversia, Quint 7, 3, 7, 8, 3, 57 in actu rhetoricen, id 2, 18, 2, 6, 3, 42 spes omnis consistebat Datami in se locique naturâ, Nep Dat 8, 3 — With *abl*, Quint 12, 10, 59 omnis quaestio circa res personasque consistere videtur, id. 3, 5, 7, 6, 3, 19 quaestio inter utile atque honestum consistet, id. 3, 8, 24 —**5.** As opp to progressive motion, *to come to a stand, stand still, stop, rest, take rest, cease* sola Ubi quiesco, omnis familiae causa consistit tibi, Plaut As 3, 1, 9 omnis administratio belli consistit, Caes B C 2, 12 vel concidat omne caelum omnisque terra consistat necesse est, Cic Tusc 1, 23, 54 forensium rerum labor et ambitionis occupatio constitisset, id de Or 1, 1, 1 usura id. Att 6, 1, 7 διαρροια, id Fam 7, 26, 2, cf. videndum, morbus an increscat, an consistat, an minuatur, *remains unchanged*, Cels 3, 2, and cursus pituitae, id. 6, 6 cum ad Trebiam terrestre constitisset bellum, Liv 21, 49, 1 cum bellum Ligustinum ad Pisas constitisset, id 35, 4, 1, 22, 32, 4 infractaque constitit ira, Ov M 6, 627 Gaius ejusque posteri in equestri ordine constitere usque ad Augusti patrem, Suet Aug 2, cf maledictum, quod intra verba constitit, *stopped at, went no farther than*, Quint Decl. 279

☞ Consisto as *v a* = constituo formerly stood Lucr 6, 11, Sall. J 49, 6, but these passages are corrected in recent editions It is now found only Gell 5, 10 9 a doubtful passage, where Hertz reads cum ad judices conjiciendae [consistendae] causae gratiâ venissent

consistōrĭānus, a, um, *adj* [consistorium, II B], *of* or *pertaining to the emperor's cabinet* comitiva, Cod. 10, 30, 3 — Freq comes, or *subst* **consistōrĭānus,** i, *m*, *an assessor, aid in council*, Amm 15, 5, 12, 31, 12, 10, Cod. Just 12, 10

consistōrĭum, ii, *n* [consisto] (post-class), *a place of assembly* **I.** In gen., prop of *the earth*, as a dwelling place of man, Tert. Res Carn 26 —**B.** Trop consistorium libidinum lupanar, id ad Uxor 2, 6, id. Spect 17 —**II.** Esp **A.** *A room where servants wait* Sid. Ep 2, 2 — But most usually, **B.** *The place where the emperor's council met, the emperor's cabinet*, Aus Grat. Act 29, Amm 14, 7, 11, Cod. Th 6, 10 2, Inscr Orell. 3184 al

consĭtĭo, onis, *f* [1 consero] *a sowing, planting*, perh only in Cic Sen 15, 54.

consĭtor, oris, *m* [id] *a sower, planter* uvae (i e *Bacchus*), Ov M 4, 14, and Tib 2, 3 63

* **consĭtūra,** ae, *f* [id], *a sowing, planting* agri, Cic Rep 1, 17, 29 (Fragm ap Non p 195 9)

consĭtus, a, um, *Part*, from 1 consero

Consīva, ae, *f* [1 consero], *she who sows* or *plants*, an epithet of Ops, acc to Fest. p 186, 26 Müll — The same called

Consīvĭa, Varr L L. 6, § 21 Müll, Macr S 3, 9, 4.

‡ **Consīvĭus,** ii, *m* [1 consero], *he who sows or plants*, an epithet of Janus, acc to Macr S 1, 9, 1 15, inscr found near Rottenburg in 1847

con-sōbrīnus, i, *m*, and **-a,** ae, *f* [soror] **I.** In a restricted sense, a designation of the children of two sisters, *the child of a mother's sister*, but more freq consobrini is used of *all cousins german, the children of brothers or sisters*, cf Dig 38, 10, 1, § 6, Isid. Orig 9, 6, 14 — In the former sense, *masc.*, Cic de Or 2, 1, 2 —In the latter, *masc*, Cic Off 1, 17, 54, id Lig 4, 11, cf Dig 38, 10, 10, § 15, *fem*, Cic Quint 4, 16, Nep Att 2, 1 —**II.** In gen, *a relation, cousin*, in any degree, Suet Calig 26, id Claud. 26

con-sŏcer, ĕri, *m*, **-crus,** us, *f.*, a designation of the fathers and mothers of a married pair, *a joint father in law* or *mother in law*, *one of two fathers in law* or *mothers in law*, *masc*, Suet Claud 29, Dig 24 1, 32, § 20 sq, Aus Parent Mart 10, 33, 3 —* *Fem*, Aus Parent 30 inscr

* **consŏcĭābĭlis,** e, *adj* [consocio], *compatible, suitable, fit*, Ambros Ep 1

* **consŏcĭātim,** *adv* [id.], *together, unitedly*, Amm 15, 11, 3

consŏcĭātĭo, ōnis, *f* [id], *a union, association* (several times in Cic, elsewhere rare) consociatio hominum atque communitas, Cic Off 1, 44, 157, cf id ib 1, 28, 100, 1, 41, 149 gentis, Liv 40, 5, 10 sinistra siderum, Firm 6, 12 *fin*

consŏcĭātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from consocio

con-sŏcĭo, avi, atum, 1, *v a.*, *to make common, to share with one, to associate, join, unite, connect* (class, most freq in Cic, Livy, and Tac, not in Quint. or Suet), constr with *cum*, with *inter se*, or with *acc* only (*a*) With *cum* nec vero rectum est, cum amicis consociare aut conjungere injuriam, Cic Fin 3, 21, 71, Phaedr 4, 11, 21 consilia cum aliquo, Cic Red in Sen 7, 16, Liv 28, 27, 13, cf cum Themisto res consociata, *agreed upon*, id 24, 24, 2 furorem suum cum cive, id 28, 25, 12 omnia cum iis, id 23, 44, 2, cf id 25, 18, 10, Tac A. 15, 67 numquam major vester consensus in ulla causa fuit, numquam tam vehementer cum senatu consociati fuistis, Cic Phil 4, 5, 12 ubi sese sudor cum unguentis consociavit, Plaut Most 1, 3, 121 consociare mihi tecum licet, *to enter into partnership with*, id. Rud 2, 6 67 — (*β*) With *inter se* centum Patres rem inter se consociant, Liv 1, 17, 5, Cic Fin 3 20, 66 — (*γ*) With *dat.* (very rare) consociare se pelago, of a river Mel 2, 7, 16 — (*δ*) With *acc* only (so most freq) motus, Lucr 2, 111 regnum, Liv 1, 13, 4 imperium, id 8, 4 6 formam reipublicae, Tac A 4, 33 audaces, id ib 14, 58 vocem id ib 13, 23 seria, id ib 14, 4 animos eorum Liv 2, 1, 5 pinus et populus Umbram consociare amant, * Hor C 2, 3, 10 accusatorum atque indicum consociati greges Cic Par 6, 2, 46 (sidera) tria consociata, Ov F 2, 246 Ariarathes in omnia belli pacisque se consociaverat consilia, Liv 42, 29, 4 — Hence, **consŏcĭātus,** a, um, *P a.*, *united, agreeing, harmonious* (very rare) dii, Liv 1, 45, 2 —* *Sup* consociatissima voluntas, Cic Fam 3, 3, 1 — *Comp* and *adv* not in use

con-sŏcĭus, a, um, *adj*, *united, connected* (late Lat) elementa sibi valde, Fulg Myth 1, 2 —**II.** *Subst* **A. consŏcĭus,** ii, *m*, *a partaker, aid, companion* (with consortes), Cod Just 10, 2, 3, Firm Math 3, 13, 1 —**B. consŏcĭa,** ae *f a female companion, consort* consors totius vitae et consocia, Ambros Ep 9, 70

consŏcrus, us, *f*, v consocer

consōlābĭlis, e, *adj* [consolor], *pertaining to consolation* **I.** *Pass*, *that may be consoled, consolable* (very rare) dolor, vix, * Cic Fam 4, 3, 2 —*Comp*, Ambros Ep 8 —* **II.** *Act*, *that brings consolation, consolatory* carmen, Gell 16 19, 12

consōlāmen, inis, *n* [id.] *consolation* (eccl Lat), Hier Ep 62

consōlātĭo, onis, *f* [id], *a consoling, consolation, comfort* (in good prose, most freq in Cic) **I.** In gen. uti consolatione, Cic Prov Cons 7, 15 non egere consolatione, id Tusc 3, 32, 77, id. Brut 96, 330 stultam senectutem praeterita aetas nullā consolatione permulcere potest, id. Sen 2 4 —With *gen subj* litterarum tuarum, Cic. Fam 5, 13, 1 Epicuri, id Tusc 3, 22, 78—With *gen obj* malorum, Cic Fam 6, 4, 2 —In *plur*, Cic Tusc 3, 30, 73, 3, 32, 77 —**B.** Meton, *a consolatory discourse* or *treatise*, Cic de Or 3 55, 211, Quint. 10, 1 47, 11, 3, 153 —**II.** Esp, the title of a lost treatise of Cicero De Consolatione, a fragm of which is given by B and K, Cic Opera, xi pp 71-75 —**B.** *An encouraging, encouragement* timoris, *an alleviating*, Cic Att 1, 17, 6, Hirt B G 8, 38, Auct B Alex 8

consōlātīvus, a, um, *adj* [consolor], *comforting, consolatory* (late Lat) sententiae, Isid Orig 2, 21, 25

consōlātor, oris, *m* [id], *one who consoles, a comforter*, Cic Tusc 3, 30, 73, id. Fam 6, 4, 3, Sen ad Helv 1, 4

consōlātōrĭē, *adv*, v consolatorius *fin*

consōlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [consolor], *pertaining to consolation, consolatory, of consolation* (rare) litterae, *letters of consolation*, * Cic Att 13, 20, 1 codicilli, * Suet Oth 10 — * *Adv* **consōlātōrĭē,** *in a consolatory manner* compellare aliquem (opp increpative), Sid Ep 6, 9

con-sŏlĭda, ae, *f* [solidus], *a plant, also called* conferva, *black briony, comfrey* Symphytum officinale, Linn., App Herb 59

consŏlĭdātĭo, onis, *f* [consolido], jurid. t. t, *a confirming, establishing of ownership*, Dig 7, 2, 3, § 2, cf Just Inst 2, 4, 3, Fragm Vat § 83

* **consŏlĭdātor,** oris, *m* [id], *a confirmer, fortifier* domûs, Ven Carm 1, 10, 22

con-sŏlĭdo, no *perf*, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to make firm* or *solid, to make thick, condense* (not ante Aug) **I.** In gen parietem in unam crassitudinem, Vitr 2 8, 7 —**II.** Esp templa saxa, marmora ferro plumboque consolidata ruunt, Aug Serm 84, 1 —Jurid t t, *to confirm, settle the usufruct* or *the right of possession in a thing, to consolidate*, Dig 7, 2 3, § 2, 7, 2, 6 pr, 23, 3, 78

(**con-sŏlĭdus,** a, um, a false read for cum solidet, Arn 4, p 153)

con-sōlo, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [collat form of consolor], *to cheer, comfort, console* **I.** *Act.* (ante class and very rare) per idem tempus Oedipus Athenas exul venire dicebatur, qui consolaret, Varr ap Non p 473, 30, cf Prisc p 797 P —**II.** *Pass* in a *reflex* signif *to console* or *comfort one's self, find comfort in* cum animum vestrum erga me video, vehementer consolor, Q Metell ap Gell 15, 13, 6, cf Gell 15, 13, 6, § 1, Asin ap Prisc p 792 P — And in a *pass* signif sic consolatis militibus, etc, Just 22 6, 4 a quibus viatores consolari solent, Aug Conf 6, 1

con-sōlor, atus 1, *v dep* **I.** Of personal objects, *to console, encourage, animate, cheer, comfort* (freq and class, most freq in Cic) (*a*) With *acc* istam quod potes, Fac consolere Ter Ad 3 5, 2, id Hec 3 1, 13, Ov M 1, 578 al aliquem de miseriis communibus, Cic Fam 6, 4, 2 Telamonem de Aiacis morte id Tusc 3, 29, 71 aliquem in miseriis, id Cat 4, 4, 8 in hoc communi malo consoletur se conscientiā optimae mentis, id Brut 71, 250 se aliqua re id Prov Cons 7 16, id Rosc Com 14 43 tu velim Piliam meis verbis consolere *in my name*, id Att 5, 11, 7 se per litteras id ib 12, 14 3 ego met, qui te consolari cupio consolandus ipse eum, id Fam 5, 18, 1 his me consolor victurum suavius, ac si etc, * Hor S 1, 6, 130 se, quod, etc, Cic Sull 10, 29 vosmet ipsos id Agr 2, 28, 77, cf memet Cat 64, 182 me ipse consolor maxime illo solacio, quod etc, Cic Lael 3, 10, cf id Sull 10 29 neque monere te audeo nec confirmare consolari vero nullo modo, id Fam 4, 8, 1—(*β*) *Absol* aut consolando aut consilio aut re juvero Ter Heaut 1 1, 34 haec igitur officia sunt consolantium, tollere aegritudinem, etc, Cic Tusc 3, 31, 75 librum mittere consolandi causa ad captivos, id ib 3, 22, 54 dolorem tuum consolando levare, id Fam 6, 4, 2, Quint 11, 3, 64 quo consolante doleres? Ov M 1, 360 consolantia verba, id. ib. 15 491 Caesar ejus dextram prendit, consolatus rogat, etc, *encouraging him*, Caes B G 1, 20, 5, 4, id B C 3, 98, Liv 26, 35, 7, Nep Eum. 11, 2, Varr R R. 1, 17, 7, Suet Aug 53 al —**II.** Of things, *to mitigate, alleviate, lighten, relieve, soothe* (most freq in Cic) ut doloris magnitudinem celeritas, diuturnitatem adlevatio consoletur, Cic. Fin 1, 12, 40, so, dolorem, id. Fam 4 8, 1 consolatur honestas egestatem, id. Quint. 15, 49 incommodum, id Q Fr 2, 4, 6 desiderium tui, id Fam 7, 11 2 doloris magnitudinem brevitate, id Tusc. 5, 31, 88 brevitatem vitae, id. Mil 35, 97 dicendi laborem delectatione oratoriā consolor id. Att. 4, 18, 2 (16, 10) hanc cladem domûs meae, Liv 45, 41, 12 otium nostrum, Quint 2 12, 12 ut crudelitatem fati consolaretur aequalitas, Sen Cons Polyb 1 (20), 3

con-sŏlūtus, a, um, *Part* [solvo], *dissolved together*, Cael Aur Tard. 4, 3, 39, 4, 7, 95, 5, 1, 10

* **con-somnĭo,** āvi, 1, *v a*, *to dream of* aliquid, Plaut Most 3 2 70

consŏnans, antis, v consono *fin*

consŏnanter, *adv*, v consono, *P a fin*

consŏnantĭa, ae, *f* [consono] *an agreement, harmony consonance* (post Aug and rare) vocis, Vitr 5 5, 7 vocum proximarum Gell 13, 20 5 scriptorum, Tert adv Jud 11 and 14

consŏnātĭo, ōnis, *f* [id], *resemblance of sound* (late Lat), Cassiod Anim 12 *med.*

consŏnē, *adv*, v consonus *fin*

con-sŏno, ŭi, 1, *v n*, *to sound at the same time* or *together, to sound aloud to resound* (class, but rare till the Aug period, not in Cic) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen apes evolaturae consonant vehementer, Varr R R 3, 16, 30 cum omne tibiarum genus organorumque consonuit, fit concentus ex dissonis, Sen Ep 84 10 tubae utrimque canunt contra consonat terra, Plaut Am 1, 1, 73, so of places, Verg A 8, 305 tum plausu virûm Consonat omne nemus, id ib 5, 149, Ov M 7, 451, Vitr 5, 8, 1, Tac A 14, 32 consonuere cornicines funebri strepitu, Petr 78, 6 consonante clamore nominatim Quinctium orare ut, etc, Liv 36, 34, 7 —**B.** Esp in rhetor **1.** Of harmony in discourse Quint. 9, 3 73, 9, 3, 45, 9, 3, 77 —**2.** Of similar terminations of words Quint. 9, 3, 75 —**II.** Trop, *to agree, accord harmonize* (post Aug) quomodo inter se acutae ac graves voces consonent, Sen Ep 88, 9 quomodo animus meus secum consonet, id ib sibi in faciendis ac non faciendis, Quint. 2, 20, 5 sibi (tenor vitae), Sen Ep 31, 8 Capricorno (Virginis astrum), Manil 2 281, 2, 622 hoc etenim contractui bonae fidei consonat, Dig 19, 1, 48 *fin*, 35, 1, 90 —Hence, **consŏnans,** antis, *P a* **A.** In gram, *subst* (sc littera, hence, *fem*), *a consonant*, Quint 1, 4, 6, 1, 7, 9 et saep —**B.** Trop, *agreeing, consonant, fit, suitable* (post Aug and rare) consonanti contractui bonae fidei, Dig 12, 2, 34, § 8 al —* *Adv* **consŏnanter,** *consonantly, agreeably* consonantissime ad harmoniam composita, Vitr 6, 1, 6

con-sŏnus, a, um, *adj*, *sounding together in harmony harmonious* (rare, most ly poet) **I.** Lit clangor, Ov M 13, 610 fila lyrae id Am 1, 8 60 vox Sil 17 448 —**B.** *Subst* **consŏna,** ae, *f*, = consonans *a consonant* Ter Maur p 2395 P sq, cf consona elementa, id p 2385 ib —**II.** Trop, *accordant, fit, suitable* fila telae, Claud Rapt Pros 2 42 credo Platonem vix putasse satis consonum fore, si etc., * Cic Att 4, 16, 3, App M 2 p 114 —With *dat* consona regno juvenem decere, Claud Laud Stil 2, 69 —* *Adv* **consŏnē,** *harmoniously* clamitare, App M 1, p 106, 34

con-sōpĭo, no *perf*, ītum, 4, *v a* *to bring into an unconscious state, to put fast asleep, lull to sleep, to stupefy* (rare but class) **I.** Lit somno consopiri sempiterno, Cic Tusc 1, 49, 117 Endymion a Lunā consopitus putatur, id ib 1, 38 92, cf id Div 2 66, 135 inter initia (veneni) consopitus * Suet Claud 44 —*Absol* (ex stinctum lumen) consopit *benumbs the senses*, * Lucr 6, 793 —**II.** Trop, of laws,

pass., *to become obsolete:* cum omnis illa XII. tabularum antiquitas . . . consopita sit, Gell. 16, 10, 8.

con-sors, sortis, *adj. m.* and *f.* **I.** *Sharing property with one* (as brother, sister, relative), *living in community of goods, partaking of in common:* consortes, ad quos eadem sors, Varr. L. L. 6, § 65 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 296, 7 ib.: consortes tres fratres, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 57: frater, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 4: consortem socium fallere, Hor. C. 3, 24, 60.—Hence, *subst.:* **consors,** sortis, *m.* and *f.*, *a sharer, partner:* consors censoris, Liv. 41, 27, 2; Vell. 1, 10, 6: de consortibus ejusdem litis, Cod. Just. 3, 40: quae (arx) data est heredibus, Verg. Cir. 14. —Hence, **B.** Poet., *of* or *belonging to a brother* or *sister*, regarded as common heirs, etc.: pectora = sorores, Ov. M. 13, 663: sanguis, id. ib. 8, 444.—Hence, *subst.:* **consors,** sortis, *m.* and *f.*, *a brother, a sister:* Romulus nondum fundaverat Moenia, consorti non habitanda Remo, Tib. 2, 5, 24; Ov. M. 11, 347; 6, 94: consortem Phoebi colere deam (Dianam), id. P. 3, 2, 48; id. H. 13, 61 al.—**II.** Transf., *dividing something with one, having an equal share, partaking of, sharing; subst.*, *a colleague, partner, comrade* (class.; esp. freq. after the Aug. per.). **A.** Of personal subjects. (α) With *gen.:* consors mecum temporum illorum, Cic. Mil. 37, 102: gloriosi laboris (with socius), id. Brut. 1, 2: mendacitatis, id. Fl. 15, 35: culpae, Ov. F. 3, 492; cf. vitiorum, Vell. 2, 94: tori, Ov. M. 1, 319: thalami, *a wife*, id. ib. 10, 246 (cf.: socia tori, id. ib. 8, 521): sacrorum caerimoniarumque, Curt. 10, 7, 2: studiorum, Sen. Ep. 7, 9: generis et necis, Ov. H. 3, 47: urbis, id. P. 3, 2, 82: tribuniciae potestatis (together with collega imperii), Tac. A. 1, 3; cf. imperii, Suet. Oth. 8.—(β) With *in:* in lucris atque in furtis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 66, § 155; cf.: vis animi (cum corpore) . . . nisi erit consors in origine primā, Lucr. 3, 771.—(γ) *Absol.*, of colleagues in power, Suet. Tit. 9: omnisque potestas impatiens consortis erit, Luc. 1, 93: Romuli, Suet. Tib. 1.—Poet. of that which is shared: (corpus et animus) consorti praedita vitā, Lucr. 3, 332.—**B.** Of things as subjects, *of the same condition, common* (poet. and rare): tecta, Verg. G. 4, 153: casus, Prop. 1, 21, 1.

* **consortālis**, e, *adj.* [consortium], *pertaining to property held in common:* lineae, Front. Colon. p. 111 Goes.

consortĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consors, II.], *fellowship, community, partnership, association* (rare, but in good prose): omnis humana dissolvetur, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 26: sociabilis inter binos Lacedaemoniorum reges, Liv. 40, 8, 12; cf.: tribuniciae potestatis, Vell. 2, 99, 1; 2, 103, 2; and wholly *absol.:* quaenam ista societas, quaenam consortio est? Liv. 6, 40, 18 (v. the passage in connection): fati, Val. Max. 4, 6, 3: (animalia terrestria) hominum quādam consortione degentia, Plin. 9, 1, 1, § 1.—**II.** Transf., of things: stomachus, cui cum vesicā quaedam consortio est, *sympathy, sympathetic connection*, Cels. 7, 27, 15.

consortĭum, ii, *n.* [consors] (not ante-Aug.). **I.** *Community of goods*, Suet. Claud. 28; voluntarium inter fratres, Dig. 17, 2, 52, § 8.—**II.** *Fellowship, participation, society*, Liv. 4, 5, 5; Quint. 12, 1, 4; Col. 4, 15, 1; Tac. A. 4, 3; Plin. Pan. 7, 3; Flor. 1, 26, 4; Sen. Ep. 90, 3; id. Ben. 6, 13, 1; 7, 12, 2; id. Ep. 48, 2; 73, 7; Dig. 14, 2, 5; Petr. 101, 2; Lact. 4, 27, 11; 5, 19, 4; id. Epit. 42, 3; 53, 11.—In *plur.*, Tac. A. 3, 34; Col. 9, 9, 1.

conspargo, consparsio, etc., v. conspergo, conspersio, etc.

* **con-spătians**, antis, *Part.* [spatior], *walking together:* inter meretrices, Petr. 7, 3.

conspectio, ōnis, *f.* [conspicio], *a look, sight, view* (late Lat. and rare for conspectus), Jul. Epit. Nov. 57, § 201.

conspector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who sees* or *beholds; an inspector, beholder* (eccl. Lat.): cordis Deus, Tert. Or. 13; id. Cult. Fem. 2, 13.

1. conspectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from conspicio.

2. conspectus, ūs, *m.* [conspicio], *a seeing, looking at, a look, sight, view, the range* or *reach of sight, the power of seeing* (freq., and class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit.: casurusne in conspectum videatur animus, an tanta sit ejus tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem; Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: quo longissime conspectum oculi ferebant, Liv. 1, 18, 8: obscuritas lucis Romanis non adimebat in omnis partes conspectum, id. 37, 41, 3: conspectu urbis frui, Cic. Sull. 9, 26: suorum, id. Mur. 41, 89: sese dare in conspectum, Enn. Ann. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 41: dare se in conspectum alicui, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 31; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 86; cf.: alicui in conspectum prodire, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 3: prodire ad aliquem in conspectum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 84; id. Most. 5, 2, 33: paene in conspectu exercitūs nostri, *before the eyes*, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: illam e conspectu amisi meo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 2: venire in conspectum alicujus, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24; Nep. Con. 3, 3 al.: fugere e conspectu alicujus, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 107; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 88: ex hominum conspectu morte decedere, Nep. Timol. 1, 6: fugare aliquem e conspectu, Lucr. 3, 49: conspectum fugere, Ov. M. 2, 594.—**2.** Pregn., *public attention, notice:* subito consilium cepi ut ante quam luceret exirem, ne qui conspectus fieret aut sermo, Cic. Att. 7, 10 *init.*—**II.** Meton. **A.** *Presence, proximity* (very freq.; in many connections coinciding with the foregoing, as the phrase venire in conspectum can be translated *to come before the eyes* or *to come near;* so also e conspectu fugere, etc.). **1.** Of persons: etsi scio, eis fore meum conspectum invisum hodie, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 22: (tibi) cujus prope in conspectu Aegyptus est, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 5; so, in conspectu, *in the presence or vicinity, before the eyes, before the face of, in sight*, id. Agr. 1, 3, 7; Caes. B. G. 2, 25 *fin.*; Liv. 1, 31, 2; Verg. A. 1, 184.—**2.** Of inanimate things: quercus, quae est in oppidi conspectu, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 6: procul a conspectu imperii, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: spectet patriam; in conspectu legum libertatisque moriatur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 170.—**B.** *Appearance* (cf. adspectus; very rare): videamus animi partis, quarum est conspectus inlustrior, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 48 Madv. ad loc.: Hieronymus . . . primo statim aspectu omnia quam disparia essent ostendit, i. e. *at the first view the public had of him*, Liv. 24, 5, 2; 6, 8, 6.—**III.** Trop., *the mental view, glance, survey, consideration* (rare, but in good prose): quae ponunt in conspectu animi, quae cernere et videre non possumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161: et cognitio naturae, id. Leg. 1, 23, 61: uno in conspectu omnia videre, id. Brut. 4, 15; id. Leg. 3, 5, 12; Quint. 10, 1, 6; 7, 1, 4; Liv. 10, 25, 12: ut ea ne in conspectu quidem relinquantur, *never come into consideration, are scarcely observed*, Cic. Fin. 5, 31, 93.—**B.** In Gellius concr., like the Gr. σύνοψις, *a short view, sketch, synopsis*, Gell. 17, 21, 2; 19, 10, 3.

conspergo (in MSS. also **consparḡo;** cf. 1. aspergo), si, sum, 3, *v. a.* [spargo]. **I.** *To sprinkle, moisten, besprinkle, bespatter, strew* (very freq. and class.). **A.** Lit. (α) With *acc.* and *abl.:* fores vino, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 80: aras multo sanguine, Lucr. 4, 1233: terram tabo, id. 3, 661: me lacrimis, Cic. Planc. 41, 99: carnem sale, Col. 12, 55, 3: terram rore, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 38: semen cinere, id. 20, 1, 2, § 3: tracta placentae farinae L. II. (i. e. libris duabus), Cato, R. R. 76, 2 al.—Poet.: herbas viridantes floribus, Lucr. 2, 33: caput Tauri stellis frequentibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111.—(β) Without *abl.:* conserge (humum) ante aedes, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 30; cf.: humum aestuantem, Phaedr. 2, 5, 15: vias propter pulverem, Suet. Calig. 43 *fin.*—**B.** Trop. of oratorical ornament, *to besprinkle* or *strew, to cover* (the image taken from flowers): (oratio) conspersa sit quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 96: quae quādam hilaritate conspersimus, id. Ac. 1, 2, 8; * Quint. 8, 5, 28.—**II.** *To scatter, sprinkle:* vinum vetus, Col. 12, 39, 3 dub.

conspersio (consparsio), ōnis, *f.* [conspergo] (late Lat.). **I.** Abstr., *a scattering, strewing, sprinkling:* crebra salis, Pall. Nov. 13, 3.—**II.** Concr., *paste, dough*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24 al.

conspersus (consparsus), a, um, *Part.*, from conspergo.

conspĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [conspicor] (eccl. Lat.). **I.** *Visible:* ore, Prud. στεφ. 10, 631.—**II.** *Remarkable, notable:* thermae, Sid. Ep. 8, 4 al.

* **conspĭcābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [conspicor], *considering attentively:* Pallas virginem, Mart. Cap. 8, § 803.

conspĭcĭendus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from conspicio.

conspĭcĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [conspicio], *the faculty of considering:* rerum conspicientiam habere, Cassiod. An. 3.

conspĭcillum (-ilium, Plaut. Fragm ap. Non. p. 84, 7), ii, *n.* [id.], *a place to look from*, and, transf., *a watching:* conspicillo consecutu'st me, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 92; cf.: unde conspici possis, Plaut. ap. Non. l. l.

1. con-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to look at attentively, to get sight of, to descry, perceive, observe* (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (α) *Absol.:* inter eas regiones, quā oculi conspiciant, Varr. L. L. 7, § 9 Müll.: in tabernam, Petr. 140, 14.—(β) With *acc.:* me interrogas, Qui ipsus equidem nunc primum istanc tecum conspicio semul, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 122: quae aedes . . . quas quotiensquomque conspicio, fleo, id. Capt. 1, 1, 29: si queat usquam Conspicere amissum fetum, Lucr. 2, 358: quandoque te in jure conspicio, Leg. Act. ap. Cic. Caecin. 19, 54, and id. Mur. 12, 26: ut procul novum vehiculum Argonautarum e monte conspexit, Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: quisque . . . quae prima signa conspexit, ad haec constitit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: quos cum apud se in castris Ariovistus conspexisset, id. ib. 1, 47: ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt, id. ib. 4, 12; 2, 26: sidus in regione caeli, etc., Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 94: qui lucus ex insulā conspiciebatur, Nep. Milt. 7, 3: conspici inter se, *to be visible to one another*, Liv. 37, 41, 4: cum inter se conspecti essent, id. 33, 6, 4: hunc simulac cupido conspexit lumine virgo, Cat. 64, 86: conspectis luminibus crebris, Liv. 31, 24, 7: locum insidiis conspeximus ipsi, Verg. A. 9, 237: quae mihi tunc primum, tunc est conspecta supremum, Ov. M. 12, 526: super tabernaculum . . . unde ab omnibus conspici posset, imago Solis fulgebat, Curt. 3, 3, 8: conspecto delatore ejus, Suet. Dom. 11: rugas in speculo, Ov. M. 15, 232: cornua in undā, id. ib. 1, 640: arcem, id. ib. 2, 794: scopulum, id. ib. 4, 731.—Of an inanimate subject: si illud signum (Jovis) solis ortum et forum curiamque conspiceret, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 20.—With two *accus.*, when an action, condition, etc., is the object: quam (matrem) paucis ante diebus laureatam in suā gratulatione conspexit, candem, etc. . . . eundem (filium) spoliatum omni dignitate conspiciat, Cic. Mur. 41, 88: strata volgi pedibus detrita viarum Saxea, Lucr. 1, 315: superiora loca multitudine armatorum completa, Caes. B. G. 3, 3: quos laborantes, id. ib. 4, 26: aliquos ex nave egredientes, id. ib.: aliquem conspiciens ad se ferentem, Nep. Dat. 4, 5: naves suas oppletas serpentibus, id. Hann. 11, 6: (Hannibalem) humi jacentem, Liv. 21, 4, 7: adrasum quendam, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 49; cf., *pass.:* quamvis non alius flectere equum sciens Aeque conspicitur, id. C. 3, 7, 26: cum interim Metellus, monte degrediens cum exercitu, conspicitur, Sall. J. 49, 5 dub.; v. conspicor: terribilior niger conspicitur (canis), Col. 7, 12, 4.—(γ) With *acc.* and *inf.:* corpus ut exanimum siquod procul ipse jacere Conspicias hominis, Lucr. 6, 706: qui nostros victores flumen transisse conspexerant, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: centum procurrere currus, Cato, 64, 389; Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 45.—**B.** Pregn., *to look at with admiration* or *close attention, to gaze upon, observe, contemplate.* (α) *Act.:* quid nunc supina sursum in caelum conspicis? Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 78: orabat, ne se, quem paulo ante cum egregiā stirpe conspexissent, orbum liberis facerent, Liv. 1, 26, 9: Demetrium ut pacis auctorem cum ingenti favore conspiciebant, id. 39, 53, 2: quem cum omnes conspicerent propter novitatem ornatūs ignotamque formam, Nep. Dat. 3, 3: cum bene notum Porticus Agrippae te conspexerit, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 26.—(β) Esp. *pass.:* conspici, *to attract attention, to be conspicuous, noticed, observed, distinguished, admired:* inania sunt ista . . . delectamenta paene puerorum, captare plausus, vehi per urbem, conspici velle, Cic. Pis. 25, 60: in gestu nec

venustatem conspiciendam, nec turpitudinem esse, Auct Her 3, 15, 26 sic quisque hostem ferire, murum adscendere, conspici dum tale facinus faceret, properabat, Sall C 7, 6 supellex modica, non multa, ut in neutram partem conspici posset, Nep Att 13, 5 quid te ut regium juvenem conspici sinis? Liv 1, 47, 5 maxime conspectus ipse est, curru equis albis juncto urbem invectus, id 5, 23, 5 vestitus nihil inter aequales excellens, arma atque equi conspiciebantur, id 21, 4, 8, 5, 52, 3, 39, 6, 9 quorum Conspicitur nitidis fundata pecunia villis, Hor Ep 1, 15, 46 tu formosissimus alto Conspiceris caelo (= inter deos versaris), Ov M 4, 19 prima bonis animi conspicerere tui, id Tr 1, 6, 34, Vell 2, 91, 4, Quint 11, 3, 137 —Less freq in an unfavorable sense, *to be notorious, to be gazed at with dislike* or *contempt* carere me adspectu civium quam infestis oculis omnium conspici mallem, Cic Cat 1, 7, 17 ne quid faciat, quod conspici et derideri posset, Aug ap Suet Claud. 4 —**II.** Trop, *to perceive mentally, to understand, comprehend* satis in rem quae sint meam ego conspicio mihi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2 10 quantum ego nunc corde conspicio meo, id Ps 3, 1, 3, cf ut conspiciatis eum mentibus, quoniam oculis non potestis, Cic Balb 20, 47 nullus error talis in L Aemilio Paulo conspectus est, Val Max 7, 5, 3 —Hence

A. conspĭcĭens, entis, *P a* (acc to II B), *having understanding, intelligent* ad quas (contumelias) despiciendas non sapiente opus est viro, sed tantum conspiciente, Sen Const. 16, 3 Haase (al consipiente)

—**B. conspectus,** a, um, *P a* **1.** (Acc to I A 1) *Visible* tumulus hosti conspectus, Liv 22, 24, 5, cf id. 10, 40, 8, 32 5, 13 agmina inter se satis conspecta id. 22, 4, 6 —**2.** (Acc to I B) *Striking distinguished, remarkable, gazed at,* = conspicuus (perh not ante Aug) Pallas chlamyde et pictis conspectus in armis, Verg A 8, 588 (conspicuus conspicabilis, Serv), so, victor Tyrio in ostro, id G 3, 17, cf Hor A P 228 juventus, Ov M 12, 553 patris avique fama conspectum eum faciebat, Liv 45, 7, 3 conspectus elatusque supra modum hominis privati, id. 4, 13, 3 — *Comp*, Ov M 4, 796, Liv 2, 5, 5, Tac H 4, 11, Just 11, 5, Juv 8, 140 al —*Sup* and *adv* apparently not in use —**C. conspĭcĭendus,** a, um, *P a* (acc to I B), *worth seeing, worthy of attention, distinguished* (perh not ante Aug) insideat celeri conspiciendus equo, Tib 1, 2, 70 Nemesis donis meis, id 2, 3, 52 Hyas forma, Ov F 5, 170 mater formosa Inter Dictaeos greges id ib 5, 118 eques, id Tr 2, 114 opus vel in hac magnificentia urbis, Liv 6, 4, 11, Val Fl. 1, 261, Mart 9 50, 10

***2. conspĭcĭo,** ōnis, *f* [1 conspicio], *the survey taken by the augur in fixing the limits of the* templum, Varr L L 7, § 9 Müll

conspĭcor, atus, 1, *v dep a* [id], *to descry, see, perceive* (very freq in Plaut. and Caes, several times in Ter, elsewh rare, never in Lucr, Cic, Virg, or Hor) (α) With *acc* nec quem quam conspicor alium in via, Plaut Cist 4, 1, 4 Epidicumne ego conspicor? id Ep 1, 1 3, 1, 1, 70 ante aedis erum meum, id ib 2, 3, 3, 2 9 in tenebris conspicatus si sis me, id Ps 4, 2, 24, Ter Eun 5, 8, 32. (Ajacem) occisum, Auct Her 1, 11 18, Caes B G 1, 25, 5, 9, 7, 45 al, *Nep Eum 9 5, Phaedr 2, 8, 25 al hunc conspicatae naves, Caes. B C 2, 22 —(β) With *acc* and *part* hic quis est, quem huc advenientem conspicor, Plaut Ep 3, 3, 50 perterritos hostes conspicati, Caes B G 2, 27, Liv 2 20 1 and 8, Quint 4, 2 13 —(γ) With *acc* and *inf* as object illam geminos filios pueros peperisse conspicor Plaut Am 5, 1, 18, id. Curc 5, 1, 5, id. Bacch 4, 4, 18, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 16 —(δ) With *rel clause* quae res in nostris castris gererentur conspicati, Caes B G 2 26 —(ε) *Absol* contempla et conspicare idem esse apparet, Varr L. L. 7, § 9 Müll cum interim Metellus conspicatur, primo dubius quid nam insolita facies ostenderet, Sall J 49, 5 Dietsch, Jacobs ad loc (where MSS have conspicitur, v conspicio, I A. β, but cf Don ad Ter Eun 2, 3 102)

☞ *Pass*, *to be seen* ut nunc pauper tas conspicatur (θεωρεῖται), Varr ap Prisc. p 792 P

conspĭcŭus, a, um, *adj* [1 conspicio] (poet or in post Aug prose, esp in Tac, not in Quint) **I.** Lit, *that is* or *comes in view, visible*, opp occultus quot inter Occultum stellae conspicuumque polum, Ov Tr 4, 10, 108 rebus ab auditis conspicuisque, id P 3, 4, 22 late vertex, *Hor C 3, 16, 19 signum in proelus, Phaedr 4, 6, 6 acies barbarorum, Tac H 4, 29 tabernaculum undique, Curt 9, 6 1 sidus omnibus e terris, Augustus ap Plin 2, 25, 23, § 94 —**II.** Trop, in gen habere mortem in conspicuo, *before the eyes*, Sen Brev Vit 20, 5 nives, id. Thyest 126 pyramides, Plin 36, 12, 16, § 76 —**B.** Pregn, *that attracts the attention to itself, striking, conspicuous, distinguished, illustrious, remarkable,* φανερός, with *dat pers* Romanis conspicuum eum novitas divitiaeque faciebant, Liv 1, 34, 11, Suet Aug 45 —With *abl* insignis clara conspicuusque domo, Tib 3, 3, 4, so Ov M 12, 467, id. H 5, 139, Tac H 3, 29, 3, 33, Plin. Ep 3, 3, 2, Suet Aug 72 al, cf with *dat pers* consilio, manu, voce insignis hosti, conspicuus suis, Tac H 3, 17 — *Absol* ambo conspicui, Ov M 8, 373, so Tac H 1, 88, 4, 42, id G 7, id Or 36

conspīrātē, *adv*, v 1 conspiro *fin*

conspīrātĭo, onis, *f* [1 conspiro], prop *a blowing* or *breathing together* ***I.** Lit, of unison in wind instruments canentium, Col 12, 2 4 —Far more freq, **II.** Trop, *an agreement in feeling* or *opinion union, unanimity, concord, harmony* **A.** In a good sense conspiratione hominum atque consensu, Cic Off 2, 5, 16 bonorum omnium, id Cat. 4, 10, 22 optimatium, Suet Caes. 15 omnium ordinum ad defendendam libertatem (with concordia), Lentul ap Cic Fam 12, 15, 3 (amici) quinta amoris conspiratione consentientis, Cic Fin 1, 20, 65 conspiratio consensusque virtutum, id ib 5, 23, 66 in re publicā bene gerenda, id. Dom 11, 28 civitatium, Just 34, 1, 1 —**B.** In a bad sense, *a plotting, plot, mutiny, conspiracy*, Cic Scaur 10, 20, 16, 37, id. Deiot 4, 11, Brut ap Cic. Fam 11, 13, a, 5, Quint 6, 1, 9, 12, 7, 2, Suet Aug 19, id Calig 56 et saep —**III.** Meton, *the conspirators, body of conspirators* cum tota ejus conspiratio late quaereretur, Val. Max 4, 7, 2

1. conspīrātus, a, um, v 1 conspiro *fin*

2. conspīrātus, a, um, v 2 conspiro

3. conspīrātus, ūs, *m* [1 conspiro], *an agreement, harmony,* only in *abl sing* conspiratu tacito mentium animorumque, Gell 1, 11, 8

1. con-spīro, avi, ātum, 1, *v n*, *to blow* or *breathe together, to sound together* ***I.** Lit aereaque adsensu conspirant cornua rauco, Verg A. 7, 615 (et tubae simul inflabantur, Serv) —Far more freq and in good prose, **II.** Trop **A.** *To harmonize, agree, accord* conspirans mutuus ardor, *Lucr 4, 1216, cf tanta rerum consentiens, conspirans, continuata cognatio, Cic N D 2, 7, 19, 3, 11, 28 consilium omnis vitae consentiens et paene conspirans, id. Tusc 5, 25, 72, id. Lig 12, 34, Col 3, 13, 7 in quibus (operibus) plurium conatus, praeeunte aliqua jucunda voce conspirat *Quint 1, 10 16 talis animus ut multae in illo artes multarum aetatum exempla, sed in unum conspirata, *harmoniously blending*, Sen Ep 84, 10 —**B.** *To agree together in thought* or *feeling, to accord, unite, combine* **1.** In a good sense conligite vos, conspirate nobiscum, consentite cum bonis Cic Agr 1, 9, 26 mirabiliter populus Romanus universus et omnium generum ordinumque consensus ad liberandam rem publicam conspiravit, id Fam 10 12, 4, cf id Phil 3 5, 13, Col 3, 13, 7 —*Impers* in commune conspirabatur ab utroque (Cic Oecon ?) 12 praef § 8 —**b.** *Part* conspiratus *mid*, *having agreed, combined, acting in concert* milites legionis VIII subito conspirati pila conjecerunt, Caes B C 3, 46 Kraner ad loc.—**2.** In a bad sense *to plot together, to enter into a conspiracy to conspire* (so freq in the histt after the Aug per esp in Suet) (α) *Absol* priusquam plures civitates conspirarent, Caes. B G 3, 10 *fin*, id. B C 3, 46, Suet. Caes. 9, id Galb 10 —(β) With *in* and *acc.* in injuriam, Liv 3, 36, 9, 3, 56, 12 in caedem alicujus, Tac. A 15, 68 in necem, Just. 16, 5, 12 in destinatam mortem, id 20 3, 4 in facinus Dig 49, 16, 3, § 21 in Augustum, Suet Tib 8 —Cf *impers* conspiratum est in eum a sexaginta amplius, Suet. Caes. 80. —*(γ) With *ad* ad res novas, Suet. Claud. 13 —*(δ) With *ut* ut Senatum adorirentur, Suet. Caes. 9 —*(ε) With *ne* conspirasse corporis partes, ne manus ad os cibum ferrent, Liv 2, 32, 10 —*(ζ) With *inf* perdere aliquem, Suet Claud 37 —**b.** *Part.* **conspīratus,** a, um, *having conspired, having entered into a conspiracy* his conspiratis factionum partibus, Phaedr 1, 2, 4 —And *subst* **conspīrāti,** orum, *m.*, like conjurati, *the conspirators*, Suet Caes. 82, id Galb 19, id. Dom 17, id. Ner 43 — Hence, * **conspīrātē,** *adv*, *with one accord, unanimously*, in *comp* conspiratius ad arma concurrere, Just 3, 5, 3

2. con-spīro, avi, atum 1, *v a.* [spira], *to coil up* (very rare) anguis se conspirat, Aur Vict Vir Ill 22

* **conspissātĭo,** onis, *f* [spisso], *a pressing together, a thickening* sordium, *an accumulation*, Theod Prisc. 1, 18.

con-spissātus, a, um, *Part* [id.], *pressed together, thickened, condensed dense* (very rare) solum conspissatum et herbis colligatum, Col 2, 18, 5 vinacea, id 12, 45, 3 creta, Plin 35, 6, 18, § 36

***con-splendesco,** ĕre, *v n*, *to shine very much* tecta, Jul Val Rer Gest. Alex. M 3 66

con-spŏlĭo, avi, 1, *v a*, *to rob* (late Lat), Hier Ep 98, 21 *fin*

‡ **conspŏlĭum,** ii, *n*, *a kind of sacrificial cake*, acc to Arn 7, 230

con-spondĕo, ndi, nsum (old orthog consposum, acc to Paul ex Fest p 41, 14 Müll), 2, *v a* and *n*, *to engage* or *promise something mutually* (ante and post class and very rare) NEVE CONSPONDISE NEVE CONPROMESISE VELET, S C Bacch., Wordsworth, Fragm and Spec p 172 consponsi, Naev ap Varr L L 6, § 70 Müll, cf Paul l l consponsa factio, App M 5, p 168 8, so, foedus, Aus Ep 10, 11

consponsata, ae, *f* [sponso] *the betrothed, the bride* (late Lat), Ambros. in Luc 3, 3

con-sponsor, oris, *m* **I.** *A joint surety*, Cic. Fam 6, 18, 2, id Att 12, 17 — **II.** *One who binds or obligates himself to something* (= conjurator), acc to Fest p 59, 7 Müll

consponsus, a, um, *Part*, from conspondeo

conspōsus, a, um, v conspondeo *init.*

con-spuo, no *perf*, utum 3 *v a* and *n* **I.** *Act*, *to spit upon* (rare, most freq in Petr) me immundissimo basio Petr 23, 4 —Esp, *to spit upon in contempt*, Plaut Curc 4, 2, 17, Petr 132, 3, Hier Ep 50 n 4, cf Barth Advers 23 24 —Of an epileptic faciem tuam App Mag 44, p 303 1 conspuere sinus, *as a charm* to prevent the gods from being provoked by proud words, Juv 7, 111 Mayor ad loc, cf spuo I —**B.** Poet, in a harsh and undignified figure, = conspergere, *to besprinkle to cover over* Juppiter hibernas cana nive conspuit Alpes Furius Bibaculus ap Quint 8, 6 17, for which Horace, parodying it, writes Furius hibernas cana nive conspuet Alpes Hor S 2 5, 41, cf the scholiast in h l —**II.** *Neutr*, *to spit out much, to spit* faciem meam non averti a conspuentibus in me, Vulg Isa. 50, 6

con-spurco, no *perf*, atum 1, *v a.*, *to defile, pollute* (rare) omnia taetro spore, *Lucr 6 22 (juvenem) per vim, Suet. Ner 35, Col 8, 3 *fin*, Tert Idol. 1

con-spūto, no *perf*, atum, 1, *v freq a* [conspuo] *to spit upon in contempt* (very rare) nostros coeperunt Clodiana, *Cic. Q. Fr 2 3 2 maledictus et consputatus, etc, Tert adv Jud. 14, id Idol 1

conspūtus, a, um, *Part*, from conspuo

con-stăbĭlĭo, ivi, 4 *v a*, *to confirm, establish make firm* (ante and post class. for stabilio, 2 fundo, and rare), only trop.

rem meam, * Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 93; so * Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 9; Tert. adv. Valent. 39.

con-stagno, āre, *v. n.*, of fluids, = congelo, *to cause to stand, to congeal*, Fronto, p. 2193 P.

1. constans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from consto.

2. Constans, antis, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 41; Eutr. 10, 9.

constanter, *adv.*, v. consto, *P. a. fin.*

1. constantĭa, ae, *f.* [1. constans]. **I.** *A firm standing, steadiness, firmness, immutability, unchangeableness, constancy, perseverance* (in good prose; esp. freq. in Cic.): (stellarum) perennes cursus atque perpetui cum admirabili incredibilique constantiā, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 55; cf. id. ib. § 56, and 3, 9, 23: dictorum conventorumque, id. Off. 1, 7, 23; cf. promissi, id. Att. 4, 19 (17), 1: tantā constantiā vocis atque voltūs, Nep. Att. 22, 1: perseverantia constantiaque oppugnandi, Auct. B. Alex. 26.—**II.** Trop., *agreement, harmony, symmetry, consistency:* testimoniorum, Auct. Her. 2, 6, 9: ordo et constantia et moderatio dictorum omnium atque factorum, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 98: non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantiā, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 31: in quibus (orationibus) forsitan magis requiratur constantia, id. Clu. 51, 141; cf.: constantiae causā, *for consistency's sake*, id. ib. 2, 2, 5: quae autem est inter augures conveniens et conjuncta constantia? id. Div. 2, 39, 82: officii, id. Sull. 1, 2. —**2.** *Firmness of character, steadfastness, immovability, constancy, self-possession:* is, qui moderatione et constantiā quietus animo est sibi ipse placatus, ut nec tabescat molestiis, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37; cf. id. ib. 4, 17, 38: Catoni cum incredibilem tribuisset natura gravitatem, eamque ipse perpetuā constantiā roborasset semperque in proposito susceptoque consilio permansisset, etc., id. Off. 1, 31, 112: si soceri Scauri constantiam (ceperis), id. Verr. 1, 17, 52: benevolentiam, non... ardore quodam amoris, sed stabilitate potius et constantiā judicemus, id. Off. 1, 15, 47: firmamentum constantiae est fides, id. Lael. 18, 65: hinc constantia, illinc furor, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25; id. Sest. 41, 88; id. Phil. 7, 4, 14; id. Off. 1, 28, 98; Nep. Thras. 1, 1; Hor. Epod. 15, 15; Liv. 42, 62, 11: de eorum fide constantiāque dubitatis? Caes. B. G. 7, 77; Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 16, 10: animi, Ov. M. 11, 293: morum, Tac. H. 3, 86; id. A. 13, 30 *fin.*; Sen. Const. Sap. 1, 1 sqq.: sunt et alia ingenita quaedam adjumenta vox, latus, patiens laboris valetudo, constantia, decor, i. e. *natural firmness, intrepidity*, Quint. prooem. § 27 Meyer.; cf. id. 6, prooem. § 11; 12, 5, 2.—Acc. to the notions of the Stoics, = εὐπάθεια; in *plur.:* sic quattuor perturbationes sunt, tres constantiae (= εὐπαθείας τρεῖς, Diog. L. 7, 115), Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 14; cf. Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 8.

2. Constantia, ae, *f.*, *a Roman proper name*, Lact. Mort. Pers. 15, 1, 6; Amm. 21, 15, 6.

Constantiăcus, Constantiānus, Constantiensis, v. Constantius.

Constantīna, ae, *f.* **I.** *A daughter of Constantine the Great*, Amm. 14, 7, 4.—**II.** The name of several cities, esp., **A.** *A town of Mesopotamia*, Amm. 18, 7, 9.—**B.** *A later name of Cirta in Numidia*, now *Constantine*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 40, 28.—Hence, **Constantīniensis,** e, *adj.*, *of or belonging to Constantine in Numidia:* civitas, Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2, § 1: pugna, Sext. Ruf. Brev. 27 *init.*

Constantīnŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, = Κωνσταντίνου πόλις, *the city Constantinople*, previously called Byzantium; Turkish *Stamboul*, Amm. 22, 8, 8; 31, 16, 4; Eutr. 6, 6; Aur. Vict. Epit. 35; Aus. Urb. 2; id. Parent. 3, 11 al.—Hence, **Constantīnŏpŏlītānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Constantinople:* urbs, i. e. *Constantinople*, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 6: cives, Cod. Th. 11, 16, 6.

Constantīnus, i, *m.*, C. Flavius Valerius Claudius Constantinus, *Constantine, a well-known Roman emperor*, born A.D. 274, died A.D. 323, Eutr. 10, 2 sqq.; Lact. Mort. Pers. 18 sqq.; Amm. 21, 10, 8.—Hence, **Constantīniānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of or pertaining to Constantine:* genus, Amm. 27, 5, 1: lavacrum, id. 27, 3, 8.

Constantĭus, ii, *m.*, *the name of a Roman emperor who reigned from* 292 A.D. to 306 A.D., Eutr. 10, 6 sqq.; Lact. Mort. Pers. 15, 6; Aur. Vict. Caes. 40.—Hence, the *adjj.:* **Constantiăcus,** a, um: legiones, Amm. 21, 11, 2: **Constantiānus,** a, um: thalamus, id. 22, 3, 12; and **Constantiensis,** e, *of or pertaining to Constantius:* bellum, Sext. Ruf. Brev. 27.

constat, v. consto.

con-stellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [stella], *a collection of stars supposed to exert an influence upon human affairs, a constellation* (late Lat.), Amm. 29, 2, 27; Capitol. Gord. 20; Spart. Ver. 4 al.

con-stellātus, a, um, *adj.*, *starred, studded with stars:* baltei, Treb. Gall. 2.

consternātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. consterno] (not ante-Aug.; mostly in histt.), *confusion, dismay, consternation, alarm, disquietude, disturbance.* **I.** In gen.: pavor et consternatio mentis, Tac. A. 13, 16: quae causa irae consternationisque subitae foret, Liv. 28, 25, 5 Weissenb. ad loc.: muliebris, id. 34, 2, 6: creditorum, Val. Max. 9, 7, 4: populi, id. 9, 15, 4; Suet. Calig. 51; id. Claud. 12.—* **B.** Transf., of *the fright* of horses (with pavor), Liv. 37, 42, 1.—**II.** In partic., *mutiny, tumult, disorder, sedition*, Liv. 34, 2, 6; Tac. A. 1, 39: neque plures consternatione proximā insanisse crediderim, id. H. 1, 83 *fin.*; 2, 49; 4, 50: excusare apud regem consternationem suam, Curt. 5, 10, 8: interfectis consternationis auctoribus, id. 7, 10, 13; 8, 1, 24.

1. con-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To strew over, cover by strewing, bestrew, to thatch, floor, pave, spread, cover* (class. in prose and poetry). (α) With *abl.:* tabernacula caespitibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: cubilia gallinarum paleis, Col. 8, 5, 3: stabula culmis, id. 7, 3, 8: aream silice, id. 1, 6, 23: specus molli fronde, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 127: nidum mollibus plumis, id. 10, 33, 49, § 92: contabulationem summam lateribus lutoque, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: haec longuriis cratibusque, id. B. G. 4, 17: mare classibus, Liv. 35, 49, 5; Curt. 9, 6, 7: amnis constratus navigiis, id. 9, 8, 5: cubile purpureā veste, Cat. 64, 163: Ossaeis aethera saxis, Verg. Cir. 33: omnia constrata telis, armis, cadaveribus, Sall. J. 101, 11: campos milite, Sil. 1, 125: forum corporibus civium caede nocturnā, Cic. Sest. 39, 85: late terram tergo, Verg. A. 12, 543; cf.: terram gravi casu, * Lucr. 5, 1332: and: terram gravi corpore, Cic. Arat. 433: paludem pontibus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14.—(β) Without *abl.:* frumentum vias omnes constraveras, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 69: terram frondes altae, Verg. A. 4, 444: triclinium, Varr. L. L. 9, § 9 Müll.; cf.: lectum, App. M. 9, p. 218, 13: ratem pontis in modum humo injecta, Liv. 21, 28, 7.—Hence, constrata navis, *covered, having a deck*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 40, § 104; Caes. B. C. 3, 27; Auct. B. Alex. 11; Liv. 35, 46, 3; cf. vehicula, Curt. 9, 10, 25.—Hence, **2. constrātum,** i, *n. subst.*, **a.** *A covering:* pontium, Liv. 30, 10, 14.—**b.** *A deck:* puppis, Petr. 100, 3: navis, id. ib. § 6.—**II.** *To throw down, prostrate, level* (very rare). * **A.** Lit.: tempestas in Capitolio aliquot signa constravit, Liv. 40, 45, 3; cf.: culcitae humi constratae, Jul. Epit. Nov. c. 4, § 15: montes erigat, campos tendat, maria consternat, *levels*, Lact. 3, 24, 8: Ephesus et Nicomedia constratae terrae motu, Aur. Vict. Caes. 16, 12.—**B.** Trop.: constrata ira, *moderated, subdued* (the figure taken from animals conquered in combat), Stat. S. 2, 5, 1.

2. consterno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [strengthened collat. form of 1. consterno, acc. to II.]. **I.** *To stretch upon the ground, to overcome:* pecorum in modum consternatos (Gallos) caedunt fugantque, Liv. 38, 17, 7.—Far more freq., esp. after the Aug. per. (not in Cic., Hor., or Quint.), **II.** *To bring into confusion, to perplex; to terrify, alarm, affright, dismay, overwhelm with terror*, etc. **A.** In gen.: sic sunt animo consternati ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 30 *fin.*; without animo, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19; Liv. 6, 2, 11; 8, 9, 12; 21, 11, 13; Suet. Aug. 23, 90 al.: vana Laetitia est, consternatique Timores, Ov. M. 12, 60: in fugam, *to put to flight by disquieting* or *alarming*, Liv. 10, 43, 13; 38, 46, 5; cf.: foedā fugā, Tac. H. 3, 79 *fin.:* Coriolanus prope ut amens consternatus ab sede suo, Liv. 2, 40, 5.—**2.** Transf., of animals, *to make afraid, to frighten, startle;* and *pass.:* consternari, *to be frightened, to become shy:* consternantur equi, Sall. H. 1, 96 Dietsch; Ov. M. 2, 314; id. F. 5, 310: equos, Liv. 37, 41, 10: equo ex odore cadaveris consternato, Suet. Ner. 48: taurus securis ictu consternatus, id. Galb. 18.—**B.** In partic., *to excite to sedition* or *revolt:* eam multitudinem conjuratorum ad arma consternatam esse, Liv. 7, 42, 3 Weissenb. ad loc.: ad arma, id. 21, 24, 2; 34, 3, 6 al.

constīpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [constipo] (post-class.), *a crowding together;* in concr., *a dense crowd:* exercitūs, Vop. Aur. 21: militum, Amm. 26, 6, 14.

con-stīpo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to press* or *crowd closely together* (very rare): tantum numerum hominum in agrum Campanum, * Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 79: se (hostes) sub ipso vallo, Caes. B. G. 5, 42; Prud. στεφ. 11.

constĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consisto], *an abiding, abode, stay:* loci, *in the same place*, Gell. 16, 5, 10; cf. Macr. S. 6, 8.

con-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* [statuo], *to cause to stand, put* or *lay down, to set, put, place, fix, station, deposit a person* or *thing* somewhere (esp *firmly* or *immovably*), etc. (the *act.* corresponding to consistere; class.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Prop.: hominem ante pedes Q. Manilii constituunt, Cic. Clu. 13, 38: vobis (dis) candentem taurum ante aras, Verg. A. 5, 237: impedimenta, Liv. 44, 36, 6: reliquias praedonum contractas in urbibus, Vell. 2, 32 *fin.:* unum aliquem lectorem, Quint. 2, 5, 6: velut in aliquā sublimi speculā constitutus, Lact. 2, 2, 18.—**B.** Trop.: cum hujus vobis adulescentiam proposueritis, constituitote vobis ante oculos etiam hujus miseri senectutem, Cic. Cael. 32, 79.—**II.** Esp., **A.** Milit. t. t. **1.** *To station* or *post troops* somewhere, *to draw up, set in order:* legionem Caesar passibus CC. ab eo tumulo constituit, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: legiones pro castris in acie, id. ib. 2, 8 *fin.*; 4, 35: aciem ordinesque intra silvas, id. ib. 2, 19: octo cohortes in fronte, Sall. C. 59, 2: quod reliquum peditum erat, obliquo constituerunt colle, Liv. 28, 33, 8 al.: naves ad latus apertum hostium, Caes. B. G. 4, 25; cf.: naves aperto ac plano litore, id. ib. 4, 23 *fin.:* naves nisi in alto, id. ib. 4, 24: subsidiarias (naves) in secundo ordine, Auct. B. Alex. 14, 3: classem apud Salamina exadversum Athenas, Nep. Them. 3, 4; cf. id. Alcib. 8, 1: praesidia in Rutenis provincialibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 7.—Rarely of a single person: se constituere, *to station* or *post one's self:* dum se Gallus iterum eodem pacto constituere studet, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 17.—**2.** In contrast with a march, *to cause to halt:* paulisper agmen constituit, Sall. J. 49, 5; so, agmen, Liv. 35, 28, 8; 38, 25, 12: signa paulisper novitate rei, id. 33, 10, 3; so, signa, id. 34, 20, 4.—And trop.: si constituitur aliquando (narratio) ac non istā brevitate percurritur, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 328.—**B.** With the access. idea of preparation, *to set up, erect, establish, found, build, construct, prepare, make, create, constitute* (class. and very freq.). **1.** Lit.: genus humanum, quorum omnia causā constituisse deos, Lucr. 2, 175: aggerem apparare, vineas agere, turres duas constituere coepit, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: turres, id. ib. 2, 12: turrim, id. ib. 2, 30: castella ad extremas fossas, id. ib. 2, 8: vineas ac testudines, Nep. Milt. 7, 2: locis certis horrea, Caes. B. C. 3, 42: inane sepulcrum, Ov. M. 6, 568: feralis cupressos, Verg. A. 6, 216: ingentem quercum in tumulo, id. ib. 11, 6: pyras curvo in litore, id. ib. 11, 185: quattuor aras ad alta delubra dearum, id. G. 4, 542; Suet. Aug. 59 *fin.:* aedem in foro geminis fratribus, id. Caes. 10: castra Romae, id. Tib. 37 et saep.: oppidum, *to found*, Caes. B. C. 1, 15; Nep. Cim. 2, 2; so, nova moenia, Verg. A. 12, 194; cf.: moenia in Aside terrā, Ov. M. 9, 449: domicilium sibi Magnesiae, Nep. Them. 10, 2: triplex Piraeei portus constitutus est, id. ib. 6, 1: hiberna omnium legionum in Belgis, Caes. B. G. 3, 38: di primum homines humo excitatos celsos et erectos constituerunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 140.—**2.** Trop., *to bring about, effect, establish, appoint*, etc., freq. of judicial determinations, etc.: vi-

dete, per deos immortalis, quod jus nobis, quam condicionem vobismet ipsis, quam denique civitati legem constituere velitis, *to establish*, Cic. Caecin 14, 40 jus melius Sullanis praediis quam paternis, id Agr 3, 3, 10 judicium, id Part Or 28, 99 judicium de pecuniis repetundis, id Div in Caecil 4, 11 judicium capitis in se, id Verr 2, 5, 54, § 141 controversiam, id de Or 1, 31, 143 quaestionem, Quint 3, 11, 17; 4, 2, 10 ratiocinationem, id 5, 14, 12 in hac accusatione comparanda constituendâque laborare, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 1, § 2; and of persons, *to designate, appoint, select, put forward*, etc. accusatorem, id Div in Caecil 3, 10, Quint 3 10, 3 (cf comparare accusatorem, Cic Clu 67, 191) testis, Cic. Verr 1, 18, 55 tutores pupillis, Dig 2, 1, 1 et saep · nuper apud C Orchivium collegam meum locus ab judicibus Fausto Sullae de pecuniis residuis non est constitutus, *no trial of him was permitted*, Cic Clu 34, 94 reum statim fecit, utique ei locus primus constitueretur impetravit, id ib 20, 56 fidem, id Part Or 9, 31, cf id Sen 18, 62 concordiam, id Att 8, 11, D, 1 si utilitas amicitiam constituet, tollet eadem, id Fin 2, 24, 78 amicitiam tecum, Q Cic Pet Cons 7, 27 (cf id ib § 25 amicitiae permultae comparantur)· libertatem, Cic Fl 11, 25 victoriam, id. Rosc Am 6, 16 pacem (opp bellum gerere), id ib 8, 22 quantum mali sibi ac liberis suis, id Verr 2, 1, 25, § 65 — **C.** With the access. idea of ordering, contriving, *to establish, fix, appoint, settle, order, manage, to confirm, regulate, arrange, dispose.* **1.** Lit Ti et C Gracchos plebem in agris publicis constituisse, *to have established*, Cic Agr 2, 5, 10, cf id ib 2, 31, 83 ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Caesar constituisset, *should assign them a permanent abode*, Caes B G 1, 13. reges in civitate, Cic Agr 2, 6, 15, cf id Off 2, 12, 41 Commium regem ibi, Caes. B G 4, 21 decemviralem potestatem in omnibus urbibus, Nep Lys 2, 1, cf Cic. Agr 2, 7, 17 curatores legibus agrariis, id. ib , cf publice patronum huic causae, id Mur 2, 4 regnum alicui, Nep Chabr 2, 1 al composita et constituta res publica, Cic Leg 3, 18, 42, cf bene morata et bene constituta civitas, id Brut 2, 7, so id Agr 2, 5, 10 *fin* · civitates, *to organize*, id de Or 1, 9, 35. quis tibi concesserit religiones quas utilitates in constituendis civitatibus a disertis ornateque dicentibus esse constitutas, id ib 1, 9, 36 Chersoneso tali modo constituto, Nep Milt 2, 4 res summâ aequitate, id ib 2, 2, cf rem numariam, Cic Off 3, 20, 80 rem familiarem, id Phil 11, 2, 4 — **2.** Trop ineuntis aetatis inscitia senum constituenda et regenda prudentiâ est, Cic Off 1, 34, 122, cf., majores vestri majestatis constituendae gratiâ bis Aventinum occupavere Sall J 31, 17, Cic Fam 15, 4, 6 jam perfectis constitutisque viribus, Quint 10, 1, 57 — *Pass impers* · non tam sinistre constitutum est, ut non, etc , i e *we are not so badly off as not*, etc., Plin Pan 45, 5 — Of persons Athenaeum in maximâ apud regem auctoritate gratiaque, Cic. Fam 15, 4, 6 aliquem sibi quaestoris in loco, id Verr 2 1, 30, § 77 in potestate aliquem, Lact. Epit 55, 6 constituuntur in honoribus, cum magistratus creantur, Aug Cont adv Leg 1, 45 al — **D.** With the access idea of limiting, fixing, allotting, *to fix appoint something (for or to something), to settle, agree upon, define, determine* **1.** Lit. propter dissensionem placuerat dividi thesauros finesque imperii singulis constitui, Sall J 12, 1 summum pretium, Cic Att 12, 31, 2, cf. pretium frumento, id Verr 2, 3, 73, § 171 certam pecuniam proconsulibus, Suet. Aug 36, id Ner 10 propria loca senatoribus, id Claud. 21 diem nuptiis Plaut Trin 2, 4, 180, cf nuptias in hunc diem, Ter And 1, 5, 34 diem concilio, Caes B G 1, 30 diem colloquio, id ib 1 47 posterum diem pugnae, id. ib 3, 23 *fin* negotio proximum diem, Sall J 93, 8 certum tempus ei rei, Caes. B C 3, 19 grandiorem aetatem ad consulatum, Cic Phil 5, 17, 47 tempus in posterum diem locumque, Liv 38, 25, 2 postquam ad constitutam non venerat diem, id 27, 16, 16 locus, tempus constitutum est, Ter Eun 3, 4, 3 modum credendi, Cic Rab Post 3, 5 de numero pastorum alii angustius, alii laxius constituunt ego in octogenas hirtas oves singulos pastores constitui, Atticus in centenas, Varr R R 2, 10, 10 — **b.** T t of the lang of business, *to accord, agree with one in a thing, to appoint, fix, to concert, agree upon, assent to* (cf Gron Obss p 14 sq), constr *aliquid cum aliquo, alicui, inter se*, or with *acc* only, or *absol* (α) *Cum aliquo* ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis venit, Caes. B G 1, 8 pactam et constitutam esse cum Manlio diem, Cic Cat 1, 9, 24 constitui cum quodam hospite, Me esse illum conventuram, Ter Hec 1, 2, 120 constitui cum hominibus, quo die mihi Messanae praesto essent, Cic Verr 2, 2, 27, § 65 cum aliquo, ut, etc., Aug ap Suet Calig 8, cf under *P a*, B 2 — (β) *Alicui* L Cincio HS XXCD constitui me curaturum Idibus Febr , Cic Att 1, 7 *init* , id Off 1, 10, 32 ubi nocturnae Numa constituebat amicae, Juv 3, 12, cf sane, inquit, vellem non constituissem, in Tusculanum me hodie venturum esse, Laelio, id de Or 1, 62, 265 — (γ) With *acc* only or *absol* · vadimonia constituta, Cic Sen 7, 21 de pecunia constituta, Dig 13, tit 5, Ter Heaut. 4, 4, 4 (Vaccenses) compositis inter se rebus in diem tertiam constituunt, Sall J 66, 2. sic constituunt, sic condicunt, Tac G 11, Juv 6, 487 — *Pass impers* Avillius, ut erat constitutum, simulat se aegrotare, Cic Clu 13, 37 — **2.** Trop constituendi sunt qui sint in amicitia fines diligendi, Cic. Lael 16, 56 si forte quaereretur quae esset ars imperatoris constituendum putarem principio, quis esset imperator qui cum esset constitutus administrator quidam belli gerendi, tum adjungerem, etc (for which, soon after, definire), id de Or 1, 48, 210, cf C 1 supra, and Quint 12, 1, 1 nondum satis constitui molestiaene plus an voluptatis attulerit mihi Trebatius noster, Cic Fam 11, 27, 1 ut constitueret, honestum esse aliquid quod, etc , id Off 2, 3, 9 bona possessa non esse constitui, id Quint. 29, 89 de hoc Antigonus cum solus constituere non auderet, ad consilium retulit, Nep Eum 12, 1 — **E.** With the access idea of resolving, *to determine to do something, to take a resolution, to resolve, decide, determine* (α) With *inf* si quis mare Neptunum Cereremque vocare Constituit fruges, Lucr 2, 656 cohortes duas in Nantuatibus collocare, Caes B G 3, 1 bellum cum Germanis gerere, id ib 4, 6 Romanorum adventum exspectare atque ibi decertare, id ib 4, 19 desciscere a rege, Nep Dat 5, 5 — (β) With *acc* and *inf* audio constitutum esse Pompeio et ejus consilio in Siciliam me mittere, Cic Att 7, 7, 4. — (γ) With *interrog clause* quantum pecuniae quaeque civitas daret, Aristides delectus est, qui constitueret, Nep Arist 3, 1 — (δ) With *ut* rus uti irem, jam heri constitueram, Plaut Ps 1, 5, 136 constitueram, ut pridie Idus Aquini manerem, Cic Att. 16, 10, 1 constituimus inter nos ut ambulationem conficeremus id Fin 5, 1, 1 Lentulus cum ceteris constituerant uti, etc , Sall C 43, 1 — Hence, **constĭtūtus**, a, um, *P a.* **A.** *Adj* (acc. to B), *constituted, arranged, disposed* bene constitutum corpus, Cic Tusc 2, 6, 17 viri sapientes et bene naturâ constituti, id Sest 65 137 quotus quisque philosophorum invenitur, qui sit ita moratus, ita animo ac vita constitutus, ut ratio postulat, id. Tusc 2, 4 11 qui integri sunt et sani et bene constituti de rebus domesticis, id Sest 45, 97 — **2.** (Acc to C) *Fixed, established* cursus siderum, Quint 1, 10, 46 discrimina (opp fortuita), id. 5 10, 42 jam confirmatae constitutaeque vocis, id 11, 3, 29 — **B.** *Subst*

constĭtūtum, i, *n* **1.** (Acc to B) *An institution, ordinance, law* (mostly post class), Cod Th 1, 11, 5, 12, 41, 1 — **b.** Trop cum videas ordinem rerum et naturam per constituta procedere, *according to established laws*, Sen Q N 3, 16, 2 — **2.** (Acc. to D 1 b) *An agreement, appointment, accommodation, a compact* (in good prose) ante rem quaeruntur, quae talia sunt, apparitus colloquia, locus, constitutum convivium, Cic. Top 12, 52, so *absol* , id Att 11, 16, 2, id Cael 8, 20 rescripsit constitutum se cum eo habere, id. Att. 12, 23, 3 constitutum factum esse cum servis, ut venirent, etc., id Cael 25, 61, and humorously si quod constitutum cum podagra habes, fac ut in alium diem differas, id. Fam 7, 4, so, ad constitutum venire, Varr R. R 2, 5, 1, Cic. Caecin 12, 33 se proripuit, Suet. Oth 6, and without a verb, Cic. Att 12 1, 1, Flor 2, 6 16 (but in Vell. 2, 110, 1, the better read. is consilii)

constĭtūtĭo, onis, *f* [constituo] **I.** In gen , *a constitution, disposition, nature* · firma corporis, Cic Off 3, 33, 117 (as transl. of the Gr εὐσταθεια τῆς σαρκὸς), so Sen. Ep 121, 10 and 14 prima naturae, Cic Fin. 4, 6, 15 — **II.** In partic **A.** *A definition* · ea constitutio summi boni quae est proposita, Cic Fin 5, 16, 45 — **B.** In rhet., *the issue in a cause, the point in dispute* constitutio est prima conflictio causarum ex depulsione intentionis profecta, hoc modo Fecisti Non feci, aut Jure feci, etc., Cic. Inv 1, 8, 10, Auct Her 1, 11, 18 and 19, cf. Quint 3, 6, 2 sq — **C.** *A regulation, order, arrangement* nec temporis unius nec hominis esse constitutionem rei publicae, Cic. Rep 2, 21, 37, cf id ib 1, 45, 69, 2, 31, 53 constitutio est in lege, more, judicato, pacto, Quint 7, 4, 6, cf id 7, 4, 5, 5, 2, 5 religionum, Cic. Leg 2, 10, 23 senatus Liv 39, 53, 10, Plin 34, 9, 21, § 99 al. — **2.** Esp, *an imperial regulation, order* quodcumque ergo imperator per epistulam promulgavit, vel cognoscens decrevit, vel edicto praecepit, legem esse constat, hae sunt quae constitutiones appellantur, Just. Inst 1, 2, 6, Gai Inst 2, 5 § 3 al

constĭtūtĭōnārĭus, ii, *m* [constitutio], *he who presides over the copying of the imperial constitutions*, Gest ap Sen Recip Th Cod

constĭtūtor, ōris, *m* [constituo], *an orderer, arranger* (mostly post-class.), legis, Quint 3, 6, 43 rerum omnium Deus, Lact. 3, 9, 10 Deus machinator constitutorque rerum, id 4, 6, 1 moderatorque cunctorum, Arn 3, p 101 SACRI CERTAMINIS, Inscr Grut 254, 4 CONSTITVTORES COLLEGII NVMINIS DOMINORVM, Inscr Orell 2389

constĭtūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [constituo, D 1 b], in the jurists, *pertaining to agreement* actio, Dig 13, 5, 20 sq , 46, 3, 59

constĭtūtum, i, *n*, v constituo, *P a.*, B

1. constĭtūtus, a, um, *Part* and *P a* , from constituo

‡ **2. constĭtūtus** hominum, *a meeting of persons* a consistentium multitudine appellatur, Paul ex Fest p 42, 5 Müll

con-sto, stiti, statum (constaturus, Sen Clem 1, 19, 3, Plin 18 5 6, § 30, Luc 2, 17, Mart 10, 41 5, Lact Opif Dei, 7 11), 1, *v n* **I.** *To stand together, stand with* some person or thing **A.** Lit (very rare) constant conserunt sermones inter se drapetae, Plaut Curc 2, 3, 11 — **B.** Trop , *to stand with, to agree with, be in accord or agreement to correspond, fit* **1.** With *cum* and *abl* (cf consisto, II B 3) considerabit, constetne oratio aut cum re aut ipsa secum, Cic Inv 2, 14, 45 sententiâ non constare cum superioribus et inferioribus sententiis, etc., Auct. Her 2, 10, 14 — **2.** *Absol* veri similis narratio erit, si spatia temporum, personarum dignitates consiliorum rationes, locorum opportunitates constabunt, Auct Her 1, 9, 16 — **3.** With *dat* si humanitati tuae constare voles, Cic Att. 1 11, 1 — And esp with sibi, *to agree, accord with itself, to remain like one's self, be consistent* in Oppianico sibi constare et superioribus consentire judiciis debuerunt, Cic. Clu 22, 60, so, with consentire, id Univ 3 *init* , id Fin 2, 11, 35 ut constare in vitae perpetuitate possimus nobismetipsis nec in ullo officio claudicare, id Off 1, 33, 119, so, sibi (opp titubare) Quint 5, 7, 11 sibi et rei judicatae, Cic Clu 38, 106 sibi, Hor Ep 1, 14, 16, id. A P 127, cf. constat idem omnibus sermo, Liv 9, 2, 3 — **4.** In the phrase ratio constat, mercantile t t , *the account agrees* or *is correct, is* or *proves right* auri ratio constat aurum in aerario est, Cic Fl 28 69 quibus ratio impensarum constaret, *was correct, accurately kept*, Suet Ner 30 — (β) In post Aug prose, esp in the younger Pliny, transf. from the sphere of business mirum est, quam singulis diebus in urbe ratio aut constet aut constare videatur, Plin Ep 1, 9, 1, cf id ib 1, 5, 16, 3, 18, 10; 2, 4, 4; 7, 6, 4, id Pan 38, 4, Just praef § 5 eam condicionem esse imperandi, ut non aliter ratio

constet, quam si uni reddatur, Tac. A. 1, 6 *fin.*—**II.** With the access. idea of firmness, *to stand firm, to remain immovable, unchanging, steadfast, to abide, last, endure, persevere*, etc. (very freq. in all perr. and styles). **A.** In gen.: prius quam totis viribus fulta constaret hostium acies, Liv. 3, 60, 9; cf.: nec pugna deinde illis constare, id. 1, 30, 10: ut non color, non vultus ei constaret, id. 39, 34, 7; cf.: valetudo ei neque corporis neque animi constitit, Suet. Calig. 50; and: dum sanitas constabit, Phaedr. 4, 24, 30: non mentibus solum consipere, sed ne auribus quidem atque oculis satis constare poterant, Liv. 5, 42, 3; cf.: in ebrietate lingua non constat, Sen. Ep. 83, 27: mente vix constare, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39; cf. Liv. 8, 19, 6; 44, 20, 7: quâ in sententia si constare voluissent, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 14; cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 36 *fin.*: numerus legionum constat, id. ib. 7, 35: ceteris exercitibus constare fidem, Tac. H. 2, 96: utrimque fides constitit, *kept their word*, Liv. 37, 32, 13; 2, 13, 9.—Poet.: cum sint huc forsitan illa, Haec translata illuc; summâ tamen omnia constant, i. e. *the principal sum remains always the same*, Ov. M. 15, 258: postquam cuncta videt caelo constare sereno, *every thing continues in unbroken serenity*, Verg. A. 3, 518: constitit in nullâ qui fuit ante color, Ov. A. A. 1, 120.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Milit. t. t., *to stop, halt:* multitudinem procul hostium constare videtur, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 273, 4.—**2.** Of facts, reports, etc., *to be established, settled, certain, manifest, evident, well known:* quae cum constent, perspicuum debet esse, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: eorum quae constant exempla ponemus, horum quae dubia sunt, exempla adferemus, id. Inv. 1, 38, 68: quod nihil nobis constat, Caes. B. G. 7, 5: cum et factum constet et nomen, qualia sint vocatur in dubium, Cic. Part. Or. 12, 42; cf.: cum factum constat, sed a quo sit factum in controversiam venit, Quint. 7, 2, 8; and *impers.*, with *acc.* and *inf.:* mihi multa agitanti constabat, paucorum civium egregiam virtutem cuncta patravisse, Sall. C. 53, 4; cf.: quod omnibus constabat, hiemari in Gallia oportere, Caes. B. G. 4, 29 *fin.*, and Cic. Clu. 13, 38.—**b.** Constat (constabat, constabit, etc., *it is settled, established, undisputed, certain, well known*, etc.), Cic. Mil. 6, 14; id. Quint. 29, 89; Caes. B. G. 3, 6; 3, 9 al.; Ov. M. 7, 533; Quint. 4, 2, 90 et saep.—So freq.: constat inter omnes, with *acc.* and *inf.*, *all agree, all are convinced:* sed tum nimis inter omnis constabat neminem esse resalutatum, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 106: quae propositio in se quiddam continet perspicuum et quod constare inter omnis necesse est, hanc velle approbare et firmare nihil attinet, *in which all must agree*, id. Inv. 1, 36, 62 dub. (B. and K. stare); Caes. B. G. 7, 44; Nep. Alcib. 1, 1; Quint. 6, 1, 8 et saep.; cf. also: constare inter homines sapientissimos (for which, just after: omnium consensu sic esse judicatum), Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 3: inter suos, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: inter augures, Liv. 10, 6, 7 et saep.: cum de Magio constet, Cic. Att. 13, 10, 3; cf.: de facto constat, Quint. 7, 2, 7; so with *de*, id. 7, 2, 11; 4, 2, 5: etsi non satis mihi constiterat, cum aliquâne animi mei molestiâ an potius, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 1: nec satis certum constare apud animum poterat, utrum, etc., Liv. 30, 28, 1: quid cuique sit opus constare decet, Quint. 3, 9, 8; so id. 3, 8, 25: quid porro quaerendum est? Factumne sit? At constat. A quo? At patet, Cic. Mil. 6, 15; so *absol.*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 21, § 54.—**3.** Of a resolve. (*a*) *Impers.:* mihi (ei) constat, = certum est, *it is my* (*his*) *fixed determination, I am determined, I am fully resolved* (rare): mihi quidem constat, nec meam contumeliam, nec meorum ferre, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 19, 42: neque satis Bruto neque tribunis militum constabat, quid agerent, *were undecided*, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: ut nihil ei constet quod agat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 35.—(*β*) With the resolve as subject: animo constat sententia, Verg. A. 5, 748: cum constitit consilium, *when my mind was fully made up*, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 1.—**4.** In gen., as opp. to that which has no existence, *to exist, be, abide* (esp. in Lucr.): (corpora) quoniam fragili naturâ praedita constant, Lucr. 1, 582; 1, 246; 1, 510 et saep.: antiquissimi fere sunt, quorum quidem scripta constent, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 93; id. Verr. 2, 2, 76, § 187: qui sine manibus et pedibus constare deum posse decreverunt, id. N. D. 1, 33, 92: si ipsa mens constare potest vacans corpore, id. ib. 1, 10, 25.—**5.** With *ex, in, de*, or the *abl.* (in Cic. only with *ex;* cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 4, 8, 19), *to consist in* or *of, to be composed of, to rest upon something*, etc. (*a*) With *ex* (very freq. in prose and poetry): fulminis ignem e parvis constare figuris, Lucr. 2, 385: homo ex animo constat et corpore, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98; id. Fin. 1. 1.: simplex (jus) e dulci constat olivo, Hor. S. 2, 4, 64: ea virtus, quae constat ex hominibus tuendis, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157 et saep.—(*β*) With *in* and *abl.* (very rare): victoriam in earum cohortium virtute constare, Caes. B. C. 3, 89 *fin.;* Nep. Att. 14 *fin.*—* (*γ*) With *de:* partus duplici de semine, Lucr. 4, 1229.—(*δ*) With *abl.* (freq. in Lucr. and Quint.): aeterno quia constant semine quaeque, Lucr. 1, 221; 1, 484; 1, 518 et saep.: agri campis, vineis, etc., Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 5: constat tota oratio longioribus membris, brevioribus periodis, Quint. 9, 4, 134; 5, 10, 63 et saep.: causa constat aut unius rei controversiâ aut plurium, id. 3, 10, 1: omnis disciplina memoriâ, id. 11, 2, 1: omne jus aut scripto aut moribus, id. 12, 3, 6 et saep.—**6.** Mercantile t. t., like our phrase, *to stand at*, i. e. *to cost;* constr. with *abl., gen.*, etc., of price (cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 444). **a.** Lit. (*a*) With *abl.:* ut unae quadrigae Romae constiterint quadringentis milibus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14; Suet. Vit. 19: filius auro, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 57: navis gratis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 19, § 48 (al. stare): HS. sex milibus tibi constant, id. ib. 2, 4, 12, § 28: tanto nobis deliciae, Plin. 12, 18, 41, § 84: magno tibi, Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 4: parvo, Pall. Febr. 9, 12; cf. gratis, Sen. Ep. 104, 34; Aug. Serm. 385, 6.—(*β*) With *gen.:* (ambulatiuncula) prope dimidio minoris constabit isto loco, Cic. Att. 13, 29, 2; Suet. Ner. 27 *fin.:* quanti funus, id. Vesp. 19; Juv. 7, 45.—(*γ*) With *adv.:* quod mihi constat carius, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 272, 25; so, vilissime, Col. 9, 1, 6.—(*δ*) With *sup.:* cujus area super HS. millies constitit, Suet. Caes. 26.—**b.** Trop.: edocet, quanto detrimento et quot virorum fortium morte necesse sit constare victoriam, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: odia constantia magno, Ov. H. 7, 47: imperia pretio quolibet constant bene, Sen. Phoen. 664.—Hence, **constans,** antis, *P. a.* (acc. to II. 1.), *standing firm, firm, unchangeable, constant, immovable, uniform, fixed, stable, invariable* (freq. and class.). **A.** Lit.: mellis constantior est natura (sc. quam aquae), Lucr. 3, 192: constans uva contra tenorem unum algoris aestusve, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 27: cujus in indomito constantior inguine nervus, Quam nova arbor, etc., Hor. Epod. 12, 19: cursus certi et constantes, Cic. N. D. 3, 9, 24; cf.: constans reversio stellarum (with conveniens), id. ib. 2, 21, 54: constantissimus motus lunae, id. Div. 2, 6, 17: nihil (mundo) motu constantius, id. N. D. 3, 9. 23; 2, 21, 54: constanti vultu graduque, Liv. 5, 46, 3: aetas, *the mature age* (of an adult), Cic. Sen. 10, 33; cf.: constans aetas, quae media dicitur, id. ib. 20, 76: aetate nondum constanti, Suet. Galb. 4: pax, *firm, secure*, Liv. 6, 25, 6: fides, Hor. C. 3, 7, 4: an ire comminus et certare pro Italiâ constantius foret, *safer*, Tac. H. 3, 1.—**b.** *Agreeing* or *accordant with itself, consistent, harmonious:* quemadmodum in oratione constanti, sic in vitâ omnia sint apta inter se et convenientia, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: nihil intellego dici potuisse constantius, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 25; cf.: incredibilia an inter se constantia, Quint. 5, 4, 2: rumores, Cic. Fam. 12, 9, 1: constans parum memoria hujus anni, Liv. 10, 37, 13: constans fama eraṭ, Suet. Caes. 6; so, opinio, id. Tib. 39; id. Vesp. 4 al.—**B.** Trop., *intellectually* or *morally certain, sure, steadfast, constant, faithful, steady, unchanging:* firmi et stabiles et constantes amici, Cic. Lael. 17, 62; cf. Nep. Lys. 2, 2: quem hominem? Levem? imo gravissimum. Mobilem? imo constantissimum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 49; cf. opp. varium, id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 48 Spald.: pater amens at is quidem fuit omnium constantissimus, *a very constant, steadfast man*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 41; cf.: prudens et constans (testis), Quint. 5, 7, 26; and under *adv.:* (Helvidius Priscus) recti pervicax, constans adversus metus, Tac. H. 4, 5 *fin.:* constans Fortuna tantum in levitate suâ, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 18; cf.: neque fidei constans, neque strenuus in perfidiâ, Tac. H. 3, 57: constantior In vitiis, etc., Hor. S. 2, 7, 18.—*Adv.:* **constanter. 1.** (Acc. to A.) *Firmly, immovably, steadily, constantly:* manere in suo statu, Cic. Univ. 13: constanter ac perpetuo placet consilium, Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 16, 9: vitiis gaudere constanter, Hor. S. 2, 7, 6.—*Comp.:* ut maneamus in perspicuis firmius et constantius, Cic. Ac. 2, 14, 45.—*Sup.:* impetus caeli constantissime conficiens vicissitudinis anniversarias, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97.—**b.** *Harmoniously, evenly, uniformly, consistently:* constanter et aequaliter ingrediens oratio, Cic. Or. 58, 198: sibi constanter convenienterque dicere, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 26; cf. id. ib. 5, 9, 24; in *comp.*, id. ib. 5, 9, 25; in *sup.*, id. ib. 5, 8, 23; id. Ac. 2, 3, 9; so, hi constanter omnes nuntiaverunt, *with one voice, unanimously*, Caes. B. G. 2, 2: aequabilius atque constantius sese res humanae haberent, Sall. C. 2, 3: aequabilius atque constantius regere provincias, Tac. A. 15, 21 *fin.*—**2.** (Acc. to B.) *Steadily, calmly, tranquilly, sedately:* constanter ac non trepide pugnare, Caes. B. G. 3, 25; cf. agere, Auct. B. Afr. 84: proelium inire, Suet. Vesp. 4; id. Tib. 19: constanter et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 20, 46: constanter et libere se gerere, id. Att. 4, 16, 9: constanter prudenterque fit, id. Tusc. 4, 6, 12: constanter delata beneficia (with judicio, considerate, and opp. repentino quodam impetu), id. Off. 1, 15, 49.—*Comp.:* cetera exsequi, Suet. Aug. 10: acrius quam constantius proelium inire, Curt. 4, 6, 14.—*Sup.;* amicitias retinere, Suet. Aug. 66; id. Tib. 45 al.

* **con-strātor,** ōris, *m.* [sterno], *a leveller, quieter, calmer:* maris, Aus. Technop. 12.

constrātum, i, *n.*, v. 1. consterno, I. 2.

constrātus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. consterno.

con-strĕpo, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to resound, sound loudly* or *boisterously, to make a noise* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: domus tota constrepebat hymenaeum, App. M. 4, p. 154, 23; cf. id. ib. 11, p. 261, 34.—**II.** Trop., of a vivid speech: horum omnium et testimoniis et exemplis constrepebat, Gell. 4, 1, 4.

constrictē, *adv.*, v. constringo, *P. a. fin.*

constrictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [constringo] (post-class.), *a binding* or *drawing together*, Pall. Mart. 1; Scrib. Comp. 84.—**II.** Esp., *a binding, stopping of the bowels*, Macr. S. 7, 6 al.

constrictīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *drawing together, contracting, astringent* (in later medic. writers): cibi, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 3 *fin.:* virtutis esse, id. Acut. 2, 18 al.—*Adv.:* **constrictīvē,** *astringently:* tractare aliquid, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4, 38.

* **constricto,** āre, *v. freq.* [id.], *to draw together;* of a physician (with inurere, amputare, etc.), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16.

constrictūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a drawing together*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 9, 69.

constrictus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from constringo.

con-stringo, strinxi, strictum, 3, *v. a.*, *to draw together, bind together, to bind, tie up* (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: vineam alligato recte, dum ne nimium constringas, Cato, R. R. 33, 1: sarcinam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 96: galeam, Val. Fl. 3, 80.—Poet.: Haec Amor ipso suo constringet pignera signo, *stamp, seal*, Prop. 3, 20, 17 (4, 20, 7).—**B.** In partic., freq., **1.** *To bind together with fetters, to fetter, bind* (a criminal, insane person, etc.). (*a*) With *abl.:* corpora vinculis, Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 226; Quint. 7, 3, 14: illum laqueis, Cic. Sest. 41, 88.—(*β*) Without *abl.:* manus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 1; id. Mil. 3, 1, 11: aliquem pro moecho, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 23; cf.: aliquem quadrupedem, i. e. *hands and feet*, id. And. 5, 2, 24; Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 27; Suet. Calig. 35; * Hor. S. 1, 6, 23 al.: tu mentis es compos? Tu non constringendus? Cic. Phil. 2, 38. 97; cf. id. Pis. 20, 48.—(*γ*) With *ad:* te hodie constringam ad carnarium, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 66.—**2.** T. t. of medic. lang., *to draw together, contract:* constringens vis suci, Plin. 23, 6, 54, § 100: in febribus constrictis, id. 23, 7, 63, § 120 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to hold* or *bind together, to bind, fetter, restrain, hold in check*, etc. (a

favorite trope of Cic , elsewh less freq) illa pars animi vinciatur et constringatur amicorum custodiis, Cic Tusc 2, 21, 48: conjurationem omnium horum conscientia, id Cat 1, 1, 1 fidem religione potius quam veritate, id Balb 5, 12 psephismata jure jurando, id Fl 6, 15 leges immutabili necessitate, Quint 2, 13, 1 orbem terrarum novis legibus, Cic Agr 2, 10, 26 (mulieres), quae Oppius quondam aliisque legibus constrictae, nunc, etc , Tac A 3, 33 *fin* scelus fraudemque odio civium supplicioque, Cic de Or 1, 46, 202, Liv 34, 3, 1 superstitione constricti, Quint 12, 2, 26 nec ulla religione, ut scelus tegat, se posse constringi, Curt 6, 7, 8 —**B.** In partic , of discourse or reasoning *to bring into a narrow compass, to compress* (sententia) cum aptis constricta verbis est, cadit etiam plerumque numerose, Cic. Brut 8, 34 constricta narratio (opp latius fusa), Quint 2, 13, 5. quae (ars logica) rem dissolutam divulsamque conglutinaret et ratione quadam constringeret, Cic. de Or 1, 42, 188 —Hence, **constrictus**, a, um, *P a* , *compressed, contracted, abridged, short, brief, concise, compact* frons, *knit*, Petr 132, 15, cf supercilia (opp dissidentia), Quint 1, 11, 10: arbor, *pruned, confined*, Plin 17, 12, 18, § 90, cf folium tenuius et constrictius et angustius, id 21, 10, 32, § 58 nives perpetuo rigore, *condensed*, Curt 7, 3, 11: pulticula constrictior, *thicker*, Cael Aur Acut 2, 18, 108—*Sup* not in use —*Adv* **constrictē,** *closely*: constrictius jungi alicui, Aug Doctr Christ 1, 28

constructĭo, ōnis, *f* [construo], *a putting* or *placing together, a joining together* (in good prose, most freq in Cic , not in Quint) **I.** Lit (rare) lapidum, Sen Cons Polyb 18 (37), 2 —**II.** Transf, *an erecting, building, construction* hominis, Cic Ac 2, 27, 86 ejus (gymnasii), Traj ap Plin Ep 10, 40 (49), 2 —In *plur* , Pall Nov 22, 1 —**III.** Trop **A.** Of discourse, *a fit connection* verborum constructio et numerus, Cic. Or 12, 37 oratio conformanda non solum electione, sed constructione verborum, id de Or 1, 5, 17, id Brut 78, 272, and *absol* nolo tam minuta haec constructio appareat, id Or 44, 150, Plin Ep 1, 16, 2 —**B.** In gram , *grammatical connection, construction* (= conformatio verborum, Cic de Or 1, 33, 151), Prisc p 1061 sq P et saep

constructus, a, um, *Part* , from construo

con-strŭo, struxi, structum, 3 (*part fut* construitura, Ven Carm 2, 10 *fin*), *v a* **I.** *To heap, bring,* or *gather together, to heap* or *pile up* (class) acervos nummorum apud aliquem, Cic Phil 2, 38, 97, cf omnibus rebus et modis constructā et coacervata pecuniā, id. Agr 1, 5, 14; and acervum, Hor S 1, 1, 44 divitias, id ib 2, 3, 96 carros, *to make a barricade*, Sisenn ap Non p 195, 29 has omnes multas magnificasque res, Cic. de Or 1, 35, 161, cf copiam ornamentorum uno in loco, id. ib § 162 super prela congeriem, Plin 18, 31, 74, § 318 —**II.** (Like compono, II) *To make by piling up, to make, fabricate, construct, build* (class , most freq in Cic) **A.** In gen construere atque aedificare mundum, Cic N D 1, 8, 19 ut navem, ut aedificium idem destruit facillime qui construxit, id Sen 20, 72, cf delubra id Leg 2, 8, 19 arces, Sil 8, 145 sepulcrum saxo quadrato, Liv 1, 26, 14; cf. horrea saxeo muro constructa, Suet Ner 38; and pilam saxeam magnis molibus, Verg A 9, 712 cubilia sibi nidosque (aves), Cic N D 2, 52, 129, cf nidos, id. de Or 2, 6, 23, and nidum sibi, Ov M 15, 397: dentibus in ore constructis mandītur cibus, *arranged*, Cic N D 2, 54, 134 large multiplici constructae sunt dape mensae, *furnished*, * Cat 64, 304 — **B.** Esp , in gram lang , *to connect grammatically, construct*, Prisc p 1099 sq P et saep

* **con-stŭpĕo,** ŭi, 2, *v n* , *to be very much astonished*, Juvenc 1, 179

* **constŭprātor,** ōris, *m* [constupro], *a defiler, debaucher* stuprati et constupratores, Liv 39, 15, 9

con-stŭpro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.*, *to violate, ravish, debauch, defile* (rare, but in good prose) **I.** Prop matronas, virgines, ingenuos, raptos, etc , Liv 29, 17, 15 virginem, Curt 10, 1, 5 praetextatos liberos, Q Cic. Pet Cons 3 10, Suet Vit 12 al. —**II.** Trop afflicta res publica est empto constupratoque judicio, *purchased by debauchery*, Cic Att 1, 18, 3 aer scelestis vocibus constupratus, *polluted*, Tert Spect 27 pudicitiam, Hier adv Jovin 2, 9

con-sŭādĕo, ēre, *v a* , *to advise* or *counsel strongly* (Plautin , cf however, consuasor) id consuadeo, Plaut Merc 1, 2, 32 consuadet homini, id Trin 2, 4, 126 qui consuadet, vetat, id ib 3, 2, 46 —Of favorable auspices picus et cornix ab laeva consuadent, etc , Plaut As 2, 1, 13

Consŭālia, ium, v Consus

* **consŭāsor,** ōris, *m* [consuadeo], *he who strenuously counsels to something, a counsellor, adviser* auctore et consuasore Naevio, Cic Quint 5, 18

con-sŭāvĭo (-sāv-), are, or **con-sŭāvĭor (-sāv-),** atus, 1, *v a* , *to kiss much* or *affectionately* (only in App), App M 6, p 182, 18, 2, p 120, 31

con-sŭbĭgo, ĕre, *to work, knead,* or *mix together* (late Lat) cineres, lixiva, etc , Garg Mart de Cura Boum *med*

con-substantĭālis, e, *adj* , *of like essence, nature,* or *substance, consubstantial* (eccl Lat), Tert adv Herm 44 al —Hence,

consubstantĭālĭtas, ātis, *f* [consubstantialis], *a like quality* (late Lat), Cassiod Hist Eccl 2, 7 *med*

con-substantīvus, a, um, *adj* (= consubstantialis), *of like essence, nature* etc (eccl Lat), Tert. adv Val 12 *fin* and 18

* **consūdasco** (in a few MSS **con-sūdesco**), ĕre, *v inch* [consudo], *to sweat much*, of olives packed up, Col 12, 48, 2

con-sūdo, āvi, 1, *v n* , *to sweat much* or *profusely* (very rare), Cato, R R 96, 1, Plaut Ps 2, 2, 71, Col 12, 7, 2

consŭē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3 (in Ter Ad 1, 1, 29, 1, 1, 49, and 3, 3, 60, consue feci, consue facere, consue facio, acc to Lachm ad Lucr p 409), *v a* [consueo], *to accustom one to a thing, to inure, habituate* (rare, and mostly ante class for the class assuefacio) (*a*) With *ut* or *ne*, Varr R R 3, 9, 15, in tmesis consue quoque faciunt, ut, etc , id ib 2, 9, 13 ea ne me celet, consuefeci filium, Ter Ad 1, 1, 29 —(*β*) With *inf* consuefacere filium, Suā sponte recte facere, Ter Ad 1, 1, 49 , so, Gaetulos, ordines habere, signa sequi, etc , * Sall J 80, 2 —* (*γ*) *Absol* nil praetermitto, consuefacio Ter Ad 3, 3, 60 —* (*δ*) *Pass* with *dat* consuefieri alicui rei, Jul Val Rer Gest Alex M 3, 18

‡ **con-sŭēo,** ēre, *v a* , *to be accustomed, be wont*, acc to Charis p 224 P , Prisc p 885 ib (for consuemus in Prop ; v consuesco *init*)

consŭesco, suēvi, suētum, 3 (in the *tempp perff* the sync. forms prevail consuesti, consuestis, consuerunt, consueram, etc , consuero, etc , consuerim, etc , consuessem, etc , consuesse Thus also consuēmus = consuevimus, Prop 1, 7, 5), *v a* and *n* **I.** *Act* , *to accustom, inure, habituate a person* or *thing* (ante class and post Aug) tum bracchia consuescunt firmant que lacertos, Lucr 6, 397 juvencum plostro aut aratro, Col 6, 2, 9 vitem largo umori, id Arb 1, 5 semina falcem pati, Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 70, in *perf part pass* (mostly poet) qui consuetus in armis Aevom agere, Pac. ap Cic Tusc 2, 21, 48 (Trag Rel v. 261 Rib) gallus auroram vocare, Lucr 4, 713, so with *inf*, id. 5, 209, 6, 788 consueta domi catulorum blanda propago, id. 4, 997 Lachm *N cr* : copias habebat in Gallia bellare consuetas locis campestribus, Auct B Afr 73, 2 quibus consueti erant uterque agrestibus ferramentis, Liv 1, 40, 5. socors genus manci piorum otiis, campo consuetum Col 1, 8, 2 proinde ut consuetus antehac, Plaut Stich 5, 5, 18 populus si perperam est consuetus, etc , Varr L L 9, § 5 Mull grex comparatus ex consuetis unā (capellis), *those accustomed to one another*, id R R 2, 3, 2 —Far more freq in all periods, **II.** *Neutr* **A.** *To accustom one's self*, and (esp freq) in *temp perf* (to have accustomed one's self, i e), *to be accustomed to be wont* , constr in gen with the *inf* , rarely *absol* , with *ad*, the *dat* , or *abl.* (*a*) With *inf* disjungamus nos a corporibus id est consuescamus mori Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75 versus multos uno spiritu pronuntiare, id de Or 1, 61, 261 cum minus idoneis (verbis) uti consuescerem, id. ib 1, 34, 154, 1, 22, 99 aliis parere sua voluntate, id Inv 1, 2 3 qui mentiri solet pejerare consuevit, id Rosc. Com 16, 46 paulatim Rhenum transire, etc., Caes. B G 1, 33 in Britanniam navigare, id. ib 3, 8 obsides accipere, non dare, id ib 1, 14 quo magno cum periculo mercatores ire consuerant, id ib 3, 1 quem ipse procuratorem relinquere antea consuesset, Cic Quint. 28, 87 consuesse deos immortales his secundiores interdum res concedere, quos, etc , Caes B G 1, 14 et saep quam rem pro magnis hominum officiis consuesse tribui docebat, id. ib 1, 43 qui reges consuerīs tollere, Hor S 1, 7, 34 mulier quae cum eo vivere consuerat, Nep Alcib 10, 6, Cels. 6, 6, 8, Suet Tit 34, id Ner 12 —Sometimes with ellips. of *inf* (cf *β* infra) quin eo (equo) quo consuevit libentius utatur (sc uti), Cic. Lael 19, 68 eo die quo consuerat inter vallo hostes sequitur (sc sequi), Caes. B G 1, 22 —*Impers* (rare) sicuti in sollemnibus sacris fieri consuevit, *is wont*, Sall C 22, 2 —(*β*) *Absol* bene salutando consuescunt, Plaut As 1, 3, 69 (cf adsuescunt id ib 1, 3, 65) pabulum quod dabis, amurca conspergito, primo paululum, dum consuescant, postea magis, Cato, R R. 103 adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, Verg G 2, 272 —Usu with *adv* of manner or time si liberius, ut consuesti, agendum putabis, Cic. Fam 5, 12, 4 ut consuevi, Caes ap Cic. Att. 9, 16, 3 ut consuemus, Prop 1 7, 5 sicut consuerat, Suet Caes 73 quo minus pro capite et fortunis alterius, quemadmodum consuerunt, causam velint dicere Cic. Rosc Am 2, 5 , id Off 2, 15, 55 —In Gr attraction cum scribas et aliquid agas eorum, quorum consuesti, gaudeo, Lucceius ap Cic. Fam 5, 14, 1 —(*γ*) With *ad* ad aciem justam, Quint. 2, 10, 8 —(*δ*) With *abl* quae (aves) consuevere libero victu, Col 8, 15 *fin* , so id 8, 13, 1, 10 153 —(*ε*) With *dat.* ne gravissimo dolori timore consuescerem, Plin Ep 8, 23, 8 —**B.** *To have carnal intercourse with, to cohabit with* in an honorable, or more freq in a dishonorable sense (freq and class), with *aliquā* or *aliquo*, with or without *cum*, Plaut Cist. 1, 1, 89 quid illi . . . qui illa consuevit prior? Ter Ad 4, 5, 32 quacum tot consuesset annos id Hec 4, 1, 40 mulieres quibuscum iste consuerat, Cic Verr 2, 5, 12, § 30, Plaut. Am 5, 1, 70, Caecil ap Gell 2 23 10, cf. in a double sense Plaut As 3 3 113, id. Capt 4, 2, 88 — Hence, **consŭētus** (in the poets trisyl), a, um, *P a* , of inanim. things which one is accustomed to, commonly employs, uses, possesses, etc , *used accustomed*, *usual, ordinary, wonted, customary* (mostly poet , not in Cic) amor, Ter And. 1, 1, 108 antra Verg G 4, 429 cubilia, Ov M 11, 259 lectus, id Tr 3, 3, 39: in auras, id M 2, 266 pectora, id ib 13, 491 canistris, * Juv 5, 74 finis Ov H 20, 242 al labores, pericula, Sall J 85, 7 libido, id ib 15, 3 numerus, Vulg Exod 5, 18, id Num 16, 29 —*Sup* consuetissima cuique Verba, Ov M 11, 638 —* *Adv* **consŭētē,** *in the usual manner, according to custom*. suscipere pabulum, Amm 23, 2, 8

consŭētē, *adv* , v consuesco *fin.*

consŭētĭo, onis, *f* [consuesco, II B], *carnal intercourse* : clandestina, Plaut Am 1, 2, 28, cf Paul ex Fest p 61, 4 Müll ; Don ad Ter Ad 4, 5 32

consŭētūdĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj* [consuetudo] *customary, ordinary, usual* (late Lat) portitor Sid Ep 7, 11 carnes Salv Gub Dei, 6, p 219 al.—*Adv* **consŭētūdĭnārĭē,** *in the usual manner*, Cassiod Var 12, 2 *fin*

consŭētūdo, ĭnis *f* [consuesco] **I.** *A being accustomed, custom, habit use, usage* **A.** In gen. (very freq in all periods esp in prose) exercitatio ex quā consuetudo gignitur, Cic de Or 2 87 358 dicunt consuetudine quasi alteram naturam effici, id Fin 5, 25, 74 ad parentium consuetudinem moremque deducimur, id Off 1. 32, 118, id. Mil 1, 1, id Clu 38 96 majorum, id Div in Caecil 21, 67, cf id ib 2 5 Siculorum ceterorumque Graecorum id Verr 2, 2 52, § 129, id de Or 2 3, 13, Caes B G 1, 45, cf id ib 1, 43 eorum dierum, id. ib 2, 17 non est meae consuetudinis rationem reddere, etc , Cic Rab Perd. 1, 1 con-

suetudo mea fert, id. Caecin. 29, 85: consuetudinem tenere, etc., id. Phil. 1, 11, 27: haec ad nostram consuetudinem sunt levia, Nep. Epam. 2, 3: contra morem consuetudinemque civilem aliquid facere, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 148: quod apud Germanos ea consuetudo esset, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 50; cf. with *ut*, id. ib. 4, 5: cottidianae vitae, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 42: virtutem ex consuetudine vitae sermonisque nostri interpretemur, Cic. Lael. 6, 21; cf.: vitae meae, id. Rab. Perd. 1, 2; and sermonis, id. Fat. 11, 24; Quint. 1, 6, 45: communis sensûs, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 12: jam in proverbii consuetudinem venit, id. Off. 2, 15, 55: victûs, id. Att. 12, 26, 2; Caes. B. G. 1, 31: otii, Quint. 1, 3, 11 al.: peccandi, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 76, § 176; Quint. 7, 2, 44: splendidior loquendi, Cic. Brut. 20, 78: loquendi, Quint. 1, 6, 43; 11, 1, 12: dicendi, Cic. Mur. 13, 29; Quint. 2, 4, 16: docendi, id. 2, 5, 2: vivendi, id. 1, 6, 45: immanis ac barbara hominum immolandorum, Cic. Font. 10, 21; cf.: classium certis diebus audiendarum, Quint. 10, 5, 21 al.: indocta, Cic. Or. 48, 161: mala, * Hor. S. 1, 3, 36: assidua, Quint. 1, 1, 13: longa, id. 2, 5, 2: vetus, id. 1, 6, 43: communis, id. 11, 1, 12; 12, 2, 19: vulgaris, id. 2, 13, 11; Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 248: bene facere jam ex consuetudine in naturam vortit, Sall. J. 85, 9: omnia quae in consuetudine probantur, *generally*, Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 75: negant umquam solam hanc alitem (aquilam) fulmine exanimatam. Ideo armigeram Jovis consuetudo judicavit, *the general opinion*, Plin. 10, 3, 4, § 15. — (β) With *prepp.*, ex consuetudine, pro consuetudine, and *absol.* consuetudine, *according to* or *from custom, by* or *from habit, in a usual* or *customary manner*, etc.: Germani celeriter ex consuetudine suâ phalange factâ impetus gladiorum exceperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 52; so with *ex*, Sall. J. 71, 4; 85, 9; Quint. 2, 5, 1; Suet. Ner. 42 al.: pro meâ consuetudine, *according to my custom*, Cic. Arch. 12, 32: consuetudine suâ Caesar sex legiones expeditas ducebat, Caes. B. G. 2, 19; 2, 32: consuetudine animus rursus te huc inducet, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 41: huc cum se consuetudine reclinaverunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 27 *fin.*; so id. ib. 7, 24, 2; Sall. J. 31, 25 al. — Less freq.: praeter consuetudinem, *contrary to experience, unexpectedly* (opp. praeter naturam), Cic. Div. 2, 28, 60: plures praeter consuetudinem armatos apparere, *contrary to custom*, Nep. Hann. 12, 4; cf.: contra consuetudinem, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 148: supra consuetudinem, Cels. 2, 2.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *Customary right, usage as a common law:* (jus) constat ex his partibus: naturâ, lege, consuetudine, judicato ... consuetudine jus est id, quod sine lege aeque ac si legitimum sit, usitatum est, Auct. Her. 2, 13, 19; Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 162: consuetudine jus esse putatur id, quod voluntate omnium sine lege vetustas comprobavit, id. ib. 2, 22, 67; Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 601; Cic. Caecin. 8, 23; id. Div. in Caecil. 2, 5; Dig. 1, 3, 32.—**2.** In gram. (instead of consuetudo loquendi; cf. supra), *a usage* or *idiom of language*, Varr. L. L. in 8th and 9th books on almost every page; Cic. Or. 47, 157; Quint. 1, 6, 3; 1, 6, 16; 2, 5, 2.— Hence, **3.** In Col. for *language* in gen.: consuetudini Latinae oeconomicum Xenophontis tradere, Col. 12, praef. § 7: nostra (opp. Graeca), id. 6, 17, 7.—**II.** *Social intercourse, companionship, familiarity, conversation* (freq. and class.; in an honorable sense most freq. in Cic.). **A.** In gen.: (Deiotarus) cum hominibus nostris consuetudines, amicitias, res rationesque jungebat, Cic. Deiot. 9, 27; so in *plur.*: victûs cum multis, id. Mil. 8, 21; and in *sing.*: victûs, id. Or. 10, 33: domesticus usus et consuetudo est alicui cum aliquo, id. Rosc. Am 6, 15; cf. id. Fam. 13, 23, 1: consuetudine conjuncti inter nos sumus, id. Att. 1, 16, 11: consuetudine ac familiaritate, id. Quint. 3, 12; so with familiaritas, id. Fam. 10, 3, 1: dare se in consuetudinem, id. Pis. 28, 68: insinuare in alicujus consuetudinem, id. Fam. 4, 13, 6; cf.: immergere se in consuetudinem alicujus, id. Clu. 13, 36: epistularum, *epistolary correspondence*, id. Fam 4, 13, 1: nutrimentorum, *community*, Suet. Calig. 9.— **B.** In partic., *intercourse in love*, in an honorable, and more freq. in a dishonorable sense, *a love affair, an amour, love intrigue, illicit intercourse*, Ter. And. 3, 3, 28; id. Hec. 3, 3, 44; Suet. Tib. 7; id. Ner. 35; Ter. And. 1, 1, 83; 1, 5, 44; 2, 6, 8; Liv. 39, 9, 6 and 7; Quint. 5, 11, 34; Suet. Tit. 10 al.— So also freq.: consuetudo stupri, Sall. C. 23, 3; Suet. Calig. 24; id. Oth. 2; Curt. 4, 10, 31.

consŭētus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. consuesco *fin.*

consul (in the oldest inscrr. CONSOL, COSOL; abbrev. COS., also in *plur.* COSS., not before the time of the emperors), ŭlis, *m.* [prob. from root sal- of salio; Sanscr. sar-, go; hence also exsul, praesul, v. Corss. Ausspr. II. p. 71], *a consul*, one of the two highest magistrates of the Roman state, chosen annually, after the expulsion of the kings; cf. concerning his election, administration, duties, etc., Dict. Antiq., and the authors there cited (freq. in all periods and species of composition): qui recte consulat, consul cluat, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 80 Müll.; Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 8; Quint. 1, 6, 32; Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 136: consul ordinarius, *one who entered on his office at the regular time*, viz. *on the first of January;* opp. consul suffectus, *one chosen in the course of the year in the place of one who had died*, or, after the time of the emperors, as a mere honorary title; v. ordinarius and sufficio: consul designatus, *consul elect* (so called in the interval between election, at the beginning of August, and entrance on his duties, on the 1st of January), v. designo: consul major, *one who had the largest number of votes*, or *with whom the Fasces were*, or *one who was oldest* (acc. to Nieb., orig. he who was of noble origin); cf. Fest. s. v. majorem consulem, p. 161, 31 Müll.; after the Lex Julia, *who had most children*, Gell. 2, 15, 4: consulem creare, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 3; Caes. B. C. 3, 1 al.: dicere, Liv. 27, 6, 3: facere, Cic. Agr. 2, 1, 3; id. de Or. 2, 66, 268: sufficere, id. Mur. 38, 82 al.: declarare, id. Agr. 2, 2, 4 al.: renuntiare, id. Mur. 1, 1 al.: aliquem consulem designare, Amm. 21, 12, 25: esse pro consule, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 91, § 212 al. In reference to the expression bis, iterum, ter, quater, etc.; tertio or tertium, etc., consul, v. the words bis, iterum, etc., and cf. Gell. 10, 1, 3 and 6.—**B.** Esp. **1.** In *abl.* with the names of the consuls (in the poets usu. of one consul), for *the designation of the year:* Orgetorix M. Messalâ M. Pisone Coss., regni cupiditate inductus, etc., *in the consulship of* (i. e. *in the year of Rome* 693), Caes. B. G. 1, 2: is dies erat a. d. V. Kal. Apr. L. Pisone A. Gabinio Coss. (i. e. *the* 27*th of March*, 696 *of the city*), id. ib. 1, 6 *fin.*: Romam venit Mario consule et Catulo, Cic. Arch. 3, 5; id. Brut. 43, 161 al.: amphora fumum bibere instituta Consule Tullo, Hor. C. 3, 8, 12; 3, 14, 28; 3, 21, 1; id. Epod. 13, 6 al.; cf.: Bibuli consulis amphora, id. C. 3, 28, 8: amphora centeno consule facta minor, i. e. *a hundred years old*, Mart. 8, 45, 4.—**2.** *Sing.*, as collective term for the magistracy, *the consuls*, when the office is in view rather than the persons: quod populus in se jus dederit, eo consulem usurum; non ipsos (sc. consules) libidinem ac licentiam suam pro lege habituros, Liv. 3, 9, 5 Weissenb. ad loc.: legatisque ad consulem missis, id. 21, 52, 6 Heerw. ad loc.: aliter sine populi jussu nullius earum rerum consuli jus est, Sall. C. 29, 3.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *A proconsul*, Liv. 26, 33, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf. id. § 7; 31, 49, 4; Nep. Cato, 1, 3; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 6, 3, 2; Flor. 2, 14, 5; Eutr. 3, 14.—**B.** *The highest magistrate* in other states: consul Tusculanorum, Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 136: BARCINONENSIS, Inscr. Grut. 4, 29, 9: COLONIAE ASTIGITANAE, ib. 351, 5; Aus. Clar. Urb. 14, 39.—**C.** *An epithet of Jupiter*, Vop. Firm. 3; App. de Mundo, c. 25.—* **D.** Poet.: est animus tibi ... consul non unius anni, *continually fulfilling the duties of the highest magistracy*, Hor. C. 4, 9, 39 Orell. ad loc.

consŭlāris, e, *adj.* [consul], *of* or *pertaining to a consul, consular* (very freq.): aetas, *the age required by law for the consular office*, viz. the 43d year, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 48; cf. annus, II.: comitia, *for the choice of consul*, id. Mur. 26, 53; id. Att. 9, 9, 3: officium, id. Rab. Perd. 1, 2; cf. imperium, id. Pis. 16, 38; Sall. C. 55, 6: fasces, Liv. 2, 54, 4: lictor, Hor. C. 2, 16, 9: insignia, Vell. 2, 58, 3; Tac. A. 13, 10; id. H. 4, 4: ornamenta, Suet. Caes. 76: exercitus, Liv. 3, 29, 2; 10, 25, 16; cf. arma, Vell. 2, 68: femina, *of a consul*, Suet. Aug. 69; cf. Dig. 1, 9, 1 res, *worthy of a consul*, Liv. 4, 8, 4; so, oratio, id. 34, 6, 2; and cf. infra, *adv.*: vinum, *named after the consul during whose administration it was made*, Mart. 7, 79.— Esp.: homo consularis, *a man of consular rank, one who has been consul*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 118; 2, 3, 79, § 184; id. Phil. 11, 2, 5; ib. Rab. Post. 10, 27; so, vir consularis, id. Sest. 21, 48; id. Cat. 4, 2, 3.—And, **II.** *Subst.*: **consŭlāris**, is, *m.* **A.** *One who has been consul, an ex-consul*, or *one of consular rank:* egregios consules habemus, sed turpissimos consulares, Cic. Fam. 12, 4, 1; id. Phil. 8, 4, 14; Sall. C. 53, 1; Nep. Hann. 12, 1 al.—**B.** In the time of the empire, *a legate sent by the emperor as governor into a province*, Tac. Agr. 8 and 14; Suet. Aug. 33; 47; id. Tib. 41; 63 al.— Hence, *adj.*: consularis adoptio, Quint. 6, prooem. § 13 Spald.—* *Adv.*: **consŭlārĭter,** *in a manner worthy of a consul:* consulariter acta vita, Liv. 4, 10, 9.

consŭlārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [consularis, II. B.], *the dignity* or *office of consul* or *imperial governor* (late Lat.), Cod. Th. 6, 19, 1; 6, 27, 10; 9, 26, 4 al.

consŭlārĭter, *adv.*, v. consularis *fin.*

consŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = consularis (late Lat.): dignitas, Jul. Epit. c. 98, § 359.

consŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [consul], *the office of consul, the consulate* or *consulship* (very freq. in all periods): honorum populi finis est consulatus, Cic. Planc. 25, 60: consulatus ille antiquus, id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: quo pluris est universa respublica quam consulatus aut praetura, etc., Sall. J. 85, 2; 63, 2 et saep.—In *plur.* (not ante-Aug.): quinque consulatus eodem tenore gesti, Liv. 4, 10, 9; Tac. Or. 7.—Esp. in the phrases: consulatum petere, Cic. Mur. 3, 8; Sall. C. 16 *fin.*; Quint. 11, 1, 69; Suet. Caes. 24 et saep.: appetere, Sall. J. 63, 6: mandare alicui, id. C. 23, 5; id. J. 73, 6: adipisci, Cic. Mur. 26, 53: accipere, Suet. Aug. 10: invadere, id. ib. 26: ingredi, Quint. 6, 1, 35: inire, Suet. Ner. 43: obtinere, Cic. Mur. 1, 1: gerere, id. Agr. 1, 8, 25; Sall. J. 35, 2; Suet. Aug. 14 et saep.; v. also abdico, fungor, defungor, etc.

consŭlo, lŭi, ltum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [from con and root sal-; cf. consul and consilium]. **I.** *To consider, reflect, deliberate, take counsel, reflect upon, consult.* **A.** *Neutr.* **1.** In gen. (α) *Absol.*: quid nunc? etiam consulis? *do you still deliberate*, i. e. *hesitate?* Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 171; cf. id. Truc. 2, 4, 75 Speng.: ne quid in consulendo adversi eveniat, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 14: consulto opus est, *there is need of deliberation*, Sall. C. 1, 6: dum tempus consulendi est, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 19: satis facere consulentibus, Cic. Or. 42, 143: ut omnium rerum vobis ad consulendum potestas esset, Liv. 8, 13, 18: ut tot uno tempore motibus animi turbati trepidarent magis quam consulerent, id. 21, 16, 2: praesidium consulenti curiae, Hor. C. 2, 1, 14 et saep.—(β) With *in* and *acc.*: consulere in longitudinem, *to take thought for the future*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 10: in commune, *for the common good*, id. And. 3, 3, 16; Liv. 32, 21, 1; Tac. A. 12, 5; id. Agr. 12; Curt. 5, 9, 14; and in the same sense: in medium, Verg. A. 11, 335; Liv. 24, 22, 15; Tac. H. 2, 5; Luc. 5, 46: in unum, Tac. H. 1, 68; 4, 70: in publicum (opp. suscipere proprias simultates), Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 21; Tac. A. 1, 24.—(γ) With *de* and *abl.*: bello confecto de Rhodiis consultum est, Sall. C. 51, 5; so, de communibus negotiis, id. J. 105, 1: de salute suorum, Cic. Sull. 22, 63: omnibus de rebus, Tac. A. 4, 40.—(δ) With *ut* or *ne*: consulere vivi ac prospicere debemus, ut illorum (liberorum) solitudo munita sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 153: tu ne qua manus se attollere nobis A tergo possit, custodi et consule longe, Verg. A. 9, 322.—*Impers.*: ut urbi ... satis esset praesidii, consultum atque provisum est, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 26: ne deficerent, consulendum esse, Cels. 3, 4, 31.— **2.** Esp., consulere alicui or alicui rei, *to take care for some person* or *thing, to be mindful of, take care of, look to, have regard for, to counsel* or *consult for:* tuae rei bene consulere cupio, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 9: quid me fiat, parvi pendis, dum illi consulas, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 37: qui parti civium consulunt, partem neglegunt, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 85: consulere eorum commodis et utilitati sa-

lutique servire, id Q Fr 1, 1, 9, § 27, so, famae, pudicitiae tuae, id Phil 2, 2, 3 dig nitati meae, id Fam 11, 29, 1 suae vitae, Caes B G 7, 12 receptui sibi, id. B C 3, 69 reipublicae juxta ac sibi, Sall C 37, 8, id J 58, 2, Hor Ep 1, 17, 1 timori magis quam religioni, Caes B C 1, 67, cf ma gis irae quam famae, Sall C 51, 7 qui mi consultum optimè velit esse, Ter Phorm 1, 3, 1 mi ires consultum male? *to coun sel evil* or *badly*, Plaut Bacch 3, 6, 36, so, malo patriae, Nep Epam 10, 1, id. Phoc. 2, 2 —With si melius consulet (sibi) si, etc , Cels 1, 3, 55 —**B.** *Act.* **1.** Consulere ali quem (or aliquid), *to consult with one, to ask his opinion* or *advice, to ask counsel of, to consult, question* (for the sake of advice) **a.** In gen cum te consuluissem, quid mihi faciendum esse censeres, Cic Fam 11, 29, 1 te, qui philosophum audis, id ib 9, 26, 1 Apellem tragoedum, uter, etc , Suet Calig 33 al — Of inanim objects speculum suum, Ov A. A 3, 136, cf spec tatas undas, quid se deceat, id M 4, 312 nares, an olerent aera Corinthon, Mart 9, 60, 11 diem de gemmis, etc., Ov A A 1, 251 sq animum nostrum, Quint 4, 2, 52 aures meas, id 9, 4, 93 suas vires, id 10, 2, 18 al —With two *accs* ibo et consulam hanc rem amicos, quid faciundum cense ant, Plaut Men 4, 3, 26 nec te id consulo, Cic. Att. 7, 20, 2 consulere prudentiorem coepi aetates tabularum, Petr 88 —Freq , **b.** Esp as t. t (α) In the lang of relig ion, *to consult a deity, an oracle, omens*, etc. Apollinem de re, Cic Leg 2, 16, 40 deum consuluit auguriis, quae suscipienda essent, Liv 1, 20, 7 deos hominum fibris, Tac. A 14, 30 *fin* Phoebi oracula, Ov M 3, 9, Suet Vesp 5 Tiresiam conjectorem, Plaut Am. 5, 1, 76 haruspicem, Cic Div 2, 4, 11, Suet. Tib 63, Cato, R R 5, 4 va tes nunc extis, nunc per aves, Liv 2, 42, 10 Cumaeam anum, Ov F 4 158 avem primum visam augur, id ib 1, 180 spi rantia exta, Verg A. 4, 64, so, trepidantia exta, Ov M 15, 576 sacris sortes, id ib 11, 412 Etrusci haruspices male consu lentes, Gell 4, 5, 5 —*Pass impers* si pu blice consuletur sin privatim, Tac G 10 —With dependent question senatus pon tificum collegium consuli jussit, num omne id aurum in ludos consumi necessum es set, Liv 39, 5, 9 consulti per ludibrium pontifices an concepto necdum edito par tu rite nuberet, Tac A 1, 10 —(β) In judic lang , *to ask advice of a lawyer, to consult*, etc. quam inanes domus eorum omnium, qui de jure civili consuli solent, Cic Verr 2, 1, 46, § 120 consuli quidem te a Caesare scribis sed ego tibi ab illo consuli mal lem, id. Fam 7, 11, 2 si jus consuleres, pe ritissimus, Liv 39, 40, 6 munus hoc eorum qui consuluntur, i e *who are skilled in the law*, Cic. Leg 1, 4, 14, so id Quint 16, 53 — With dependent question consulens eum, an sem jam testato suaderet ordinare su prema judicia, Quint 6, 3, 92—The formula usual in asking advice was, licet consule re? Cic Mur 13, 28, cf Hor S 2, 3, 192— (γ) In publicists' lang , *to take counsel with the competent authorities, to consult* Quiri tes, utrum, etc , Liv 31, 7, 2, so, senatum, Sall J 28, 2 senatum de foedere, id. ib 39, 2, 62, 10 populum de ejus morte, Cic Mil 7, 16 plebem in omnia (tribuni), Liv 6, 39, 2 al —**2.** Aliquid **a.** *To take counsel* or *deliberate upon something, to consider* est consulere quiddam quod tecum volo, Plaut Most. 5, 1, 53, id Pers. 5, 2 63 rem dela tam consulere ordine non licuit, Liv 2, 28, 2, so, consulere et explorare rem, Cic Att 2, 16, 4 consulis rem nulli obscuram, Verg A 11, 344 al bis repulsi Galli quid agant consulunt, Caes B G 7, 83 —**b.** *To advise something, to give advice* tun' consulis quicquam? Ter Ad. 1, 2 47, id Phorm 1, 3, 22.—*Absol* ab re consulit blandiloquen tulus, *advises to his hurt*, Plaut Trin 2, 1, 17

II. Sometimes meton (causa pro effec tu) **A.** *To take a resolution resolve, con clude, determine* **1.** *Neutr* , constr *absol.* or with *de aliquo* or *in aliquem* de nullis quam de vobis infestius aut inimicius con suluerunt, Liv 28, 29, 8, so, de perfugis gravius quam de fugitivis, id 30 43, 13 in humiliores libidinose crudeliterque con sulebatur, id 3, 36, 7, so, crudeliter in dedi tos victosque, id 8, 13, 15, cf Tac Agr 16 —**2.** *Act* quid in concilio consuluistis? Plaut. Bacch 1, 1, 6 animum ego inducam tamen ut illud, quod tuam in rem bene conducat, consulam, id Cist 3, 4 ne quid gravius de salute tua consulas, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 16, 1 pessime istuc in te atque in illum consulis Ter Heaut 3, 1, 28 quae re ges irâ inpulsi male consuluerint, Sall C 51, 4 nisi quod de uxore potuit honestius consuli, id J 95, 3 —*Pass impers* aliter mihi de illis ac de me ipso consulendum est, Cic Att 7, 13, 3 —**B.** With the access idea of judging, in the connection boni, optimi aliquid consulere, *to excuse, take in good part, interpret favorably , be content ed, pleased*, or *satisfied with* sit consul a consulendo vel a judicando nam et hoc consulere veteres vocaverunt, unde adhuc remanet illud Rogat boni consulas, id est bonum judices, Quint 1, 6, 32, cf Paul ex Fest. p 41, 8 Müll nemo hoc rex ausus est facere, eane fieri bonis, bono genere gnatis boni consultis? Cato ap Gell 10, 3, 17 boni consulendum, Varr L L 7, § 40 Müll tu haec quaeso consule missa boni, Ov P 3, 8, 24, cf id Tr 4, 1, 106; so, no strum laborem, Quint 6, prooem § 16, Plin Ep 7, 12, 3 hoc munus Sen Ben 1, 1, 8, id Prov 2, 4 , id. Ep 9, 20, 17, 9, 88, 17 quaerebat argentum avaritia boni consu luit interim invenisse minium, Plin 33, prooem 2, § 4, 8, 16, 17, § 44 boni et op timi consulere, App M 8, p 205, 28 — Hence, **1. consultus,** a, um, *P a* **A.** *Well considered* or *weighed, deliberated upon, maturely pondered* bene consultum consilium surripitur saepissume si minus, etc , Plaut Mil 3, 1, 5 sq ipsi omnia, quo rum negotium est consulta ad nos et ex quisita deferunt, Cic de Or 1, 58, 250 ne que eam usquam invenio, neque quo eam, neque qua quaeram consultum'st, *I know neither*, etc , Plaut Rud 1, 4, 6 opera con sulta, *with mature reflection*, Gell 7 (6), 17, 3 , in the same sense, consulto consilio, Paul. Sent 1, 9, 6 consultius est huic poe nalem quoque stipulationem subjungere, *it is better more advantageous*, Dig 2, 15, 15 —**B.** (Acc to I B 1) *Knowing, skilful, experienced, practised*, esp in law, *skilled* or *learned in the law* non ille magis juris consultus quam justitiae fuit, Cic Phil 9, 5, 10 juris atque eloquentiae Liv 10, 22, 7 consultissimus vir omnis divini atque hu mani juris, id 1, 18, 1, cf. Gell 1, 13, 10 insanientis sapientiae Hor C 1, 34, 3 uni versae disciplinae, Col 11, 1, 12 — Hence, *subst* **consultus,** i, *m* , *a lawyer* tu consultus modo rusticus, Hor S 1, 1, 17, id Ep 2, 2, 87, 2, 2, 159, Ov A A 1 83 — Esp with juris, often written as one word, **jūrisconsultus,** i, *m* , v h. v —*Absol* ut natura non disciplina consultus esse vi deatur, Cic Caecin 27, 78 consultorum al terum disertissimum, disertorum alterum consultissimum fuisse, id Brut 40, 148 consultiores sibimet videntur Deo Tert adv Marc 2, 2 —**2.** *Subst* **consultum,** i, *n* **A.** (Acc to I B 1 b) *A consultation, inquiry of a deity* Sostratus (sacerdos) ubi laeta et congruentia exta magnisque consultis annuere deam videt etc , Tac H 2, 4 —**B.** (Acc to II) *A decree, decision, resolution, plan*, so first, Senatus consul tum or in one word, **Senatusconsultum,** *a decree of the Senate* (most freq in all periods, the senatus consulta were not, like the plebiscita, the supreme law of the republic , but under the emperors, all new laws took this form, v esp Sandars Introd , Just Inst § 15, 1, 2, 5), Sall C 42, 3, Cic Verr 2, 4, 66, § 149 senatus consultum est quod senatus jubet atque constituit, nam cum auctus esset populus Romanus aequum visum est senatum vice populi consuli, Just. Inst 1, 2, 5, for which, consulta Patrum, Hor Ep 1, 16, 41 —Of a decree of the Sicilian council ne senatus consultum Siculi homines facere possent, Cic Verr 2, 4, 65, § 146 —Also in other connections facta et consulta for tium et sapientium, Cic Leg 1, 24 62, cf facta consultaque Alexandri, Sall H 3, 7 Dietsch consulta et decreta, id J 11, 5 consulta sese omnia cum illo integra ha bere, *all objects of consultation, plans*, id ib 108, 2, cf ab occultis cavendum ho minibus consultisque, *plans*, Liv 25, 16, 4, and approbare collegam consulta, id 10, 39, 10 dum consulta petis *responses, ora cles, divinations*, Verg A 6, 151 tua magna, *decisions*, id ib 11, 410, so, mollia, Tac. A. 1, 40 mala, id. ib 6, 6 ex consulto fac tum, *purposely, voluntarily*, Auct Her 2, 30, 49 —Hence, *adv* , *considerately, deliber ately, designedly, on purpose.* (α) Form **consultō** (class in prose and poetry) utrum perturbatione aliqua animi an con sulto et cogitata fiat injuria, Cic. Off 1, 8, 27, Plaut Poen. 3, 5, 43, Cic. N D 1, 31, 85, id. Leg 1, 8, 25, Caes. B G 5 16, 5, 37, Sall J 60, 5, 64, 5, Quint. 8, 4, 19, Tac. A 4, 16, Suet. Caes. 56, *Hor S 1, 10 14 al —(β) Form **consultē** (mostly ante and post class) qui consulte, docte atque as tute cavet, Plaut Rud 4, 7, 14 caute at que consulte gesta, Liv 22, 38 11, Spart. Had 2 —*Comp* , Liv 22, 24, 3, Tac. H 2, 24. —*Sup* , Capitol Pert 7

consultātio, onis, *f* [2. consulto] **I.** *A mature deliberation, consideration, con sultation* **A.** In gen (rare but class.) **1.** Abstr, *Ter Hec 4, 4, 28, Cic. de Or 2 33, 142, id Inv 2, 25, 76 *fin.*, id. Off. 3, 12, 50, Suet Ner 41 al.—With *ne* per ali quot dies tenuit ea consultatio, ne non red dita bona belli causa . essent, Liv 2, 3, 5 —In *plur* , Sall J 27, 2 —**2.** Concr, *a subject of consultation* copiose de consul tationibus suis disputare, Cic Top 17, 66. —**B.** Esp , rhet t t **1.** *A case proposed for decision, an inquiry concerning a case in law* consultationem proponere Quint. 3, 8, 59 cum apud C Caesarem consultatio de poena Theodoti proponitur, id 3, 8, 55, Dig 31, 35 —**2.** *A general inquiry upon a sub ject, a consideration of a principle*, = quae stio infinita (opp definita controversia certis temporibus ac reis), Cic de Or 3, 28, 109 sive in infinitis consultationibus dis ceptatur, sive in iis causis quae in civitate et forensi disceptatione versantur, id ib 3, 29, 111, id Part Or 1 4, id. Off 3, 7 33, id. Att 9, 4, 1 sqq —**II.** *An asking of ad vice, inquiry* (rare) **A.** Abstr tuas lit teras exspecto, ut sciam, quid respondeant consultationi meae, Cic Att. 8, 4 3 ho nesta consultatio, non expedita sententia, Plin Ep 7, 18, 1 redeunt illi sermones illae consultationes, id ib 8, 23, 6 —So of *the questioning of the emperor by the prætor, an asking for instructions* visa est enim mihi res digna consultatione, Plin Ep 10, 96 (97), 9, Dig 4, 4, 11 —**B.** Concr, *the inquiry addressed to an oracle* (transl of πεῦσις), Macr S 1, 17, 50 —*Plur* de con sultationibus in Aponi fontem talos aureos jacere, Suet. Tib 14

consultātor, oris *m* [id], *one who asks advice, consults* (post Aug and rare, for the class consultor, III), Quint 6, 3, 87, Dig 1, 2, 2, § 35

* **consultātōrius,** a, um, *adj* [con sultator], *of* or *pertaining to consultation* hostiae (hostiarum genus, in quo voluntas dei per exta disquiritur), opp animales, Macr S 3, 5

consultē, *adv* , v consulo, *P a fin*

1. consultō, *adv* , v consulo, *P a. fin*

2. consulto, avi, atum, 1, *v freq a.* [consulo] **I.** *To reflect, consider maturely, to consult, take counsel, deliberate* **A.** In gen (class.) (α) With *acc* quid illaec illic in consilio duae secreto consultant? Plaut Bacch 5, 2, 38 ad haec consultanda procurandaque Liv 1, 21, 1 ad eam rem consultandam, id 1 55, 6, 23, 26, 1, 5, 25, 8 al cum in senatu res major quaepiam consultata est, Gell 1 23, 5 —(β) With a *rel clause* anquirunt aut consultant, con ducat id necne de quo deliberant, Cic Off 1, 3, 9, so with *utrum*, an etc., id. Att. 16, 8, 2 quid in illis statuamus consultare, Sall C 52, 3 decemviri consultant quid opus facto sit, Liv 3, 38, 4, 4, 31, 8, 6, 19, 4, 36, 8, 6 al —(γ) With *de* or *super, in*, etc. deliberare et consultare de officio Cic. Off 3, 2, 7 de summa rerum, Liv 10, 25, 11, Suet. Ner 2 al de exitu fortunarum sua rum consultabant, Caes B G 7, 77 de bello, id ib 5, 53, id B C 1, 71 de rebus dubiis, Sall C 51, 1, Liv 22, 53, 4, 23, 25, 4, 36, 14, 6, 44, 35, 6 consultandum super re magnâ et atroci, Tac A 2 28 *fin* in me dium, Sall H 4 12 Dietsch, Tac H 2, 37 in commune, Plin Ep 6, 16 15 propter ipsam rem, de quâ sententiae rogantur, consultabitur, Quint 3, 8, 18 —(δ) *Absol.*

male corde consultare, *to meditate evil in the heart*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 15: nimium consultas diu, id. Curc. 1, 3, 51: si ex re consultas tuâ, *for your own good*, id. As. 3, 1, 35; Sall. H. 4, 12; Liv. 2, 4, 3; 2, 57, 2; 9, 3, 1; 24, 22, 10; Quint. 3, 8, 15; 3, 8, 37; Suet. Ner. 15 al.—**2.** Transf., of language used in counsel: pars deliberativa de tempore futuro consultat, quaerit etiam de praeterito, Quint. 3, 8, 6.—**B.** Esp.: consultare alicui, *to take care of one, have a care for* (rare): delecti (sc. Patres) reipublicae consultabant, Sall. C. 6, 6; Aur. Vict. Caes. 15 *fin.*—**2.** Meton., *to take a resolution, resolve: Phron.* Abi, abi. *Strab.* Consultavi istuc mihi, Plaut. Truc. 5, 50 Weise (*loc. corrupt.*; alii aliter).—**II.** Consultare aliquem, *to consult one, to go to for counsel, to ask counsel of*, etc. (rare): quid me consultas, quid agas? Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 4; cf.: senes ab domo ad consultandum arcessunt, Liv. 9, 9, 12: me (amantes), Tib. 1, 4, 78: aves, Plin. Pan. 76, 7: astrologos, Tert. Apol. 35. In this sense also in the form **consultor,** āri, 1, *v. dep. a.*, Tert. adv. Herm. 18, acc. to Isa. 40, 14 (in Heb. the *Niph.* נוֹעָץ).—*P. a.* as *subst.*

A. consultātum, i, *n.*, *a resolution, decision*, = consultum (poet. and late Lat.) senatus consultata, Sil. 6, 455: Christi, Tert. Pudic. 18.—**B. consultantes,** ium, *m.*, *they who seek advice*; of a lawyer, etc., *clients*, Liv. Epit. 54; of an oracle, Plin. 32, 2, 8, § 17.

1. consultor, ōris, *m.* [consulo]. ***I.** *One who maturely considers, reflects, takes counsel upon a thing*, etc., Afran. ap. Non. p. 5, 6, 8 (Com. Rel. v. 332 Rib.).—**II.** *One who gives counsel, a counsellor, adviser.* **A.** Prop. (several times in Sallust; elsewh. rare): egomet in agmine, aut in proelio consultor idem et socius periculi vobiscum adero, Sall. J. 85, 47; so id. ib. 103, 7; id. H. 3, 61, 15 Dietsch.—**2.** Prov.: malum consilium consultori est pessumum, Annal. Max. ap. Gell. 4, 5 (acc. to Hes. Op. et D. 264: Ἡ δὲ κακὴ βουλὴ τῷ βουλεύσαντι κακίστη), and Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 1; cf.: prava incepta consultoribus noxae esse, Sall. H. 1, 48, 1 Dietsch: sua exempla in consultores recidisse, Tac. A. 6, 10.—**B.** Trop.: ita cupidine atque irâ, pessumis consultoribus, grassari, Sall. J. 64, 5.—**III.** *He who asks counsel of one, a consulter*; esp. used of him who consults a lawyer in reference to a suit at law, *a client* (several times in Cic.; elsewh. rare), Cic. Balb. 19, 45; id. Mur. 9, 22 *bis*; id. Tusc. 5, 38, 112; * Hor. S. 1, 1, 10: dei, Luc. 5, 187 (i. e. qui consulis deum, Schol.).

2. consultor, āri, v. 2. consulto *fin.*

* **consultrix,** icis, *f.* [1. consultor], *she who has a care for, provides*: consultrix et provida utilitatum opportunitatumque omnium natura, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58.

consultum, i, *n.*, v. consulo, *P. a.*, 2.

1. consultus, a, um, v. consulo, *P. a.*, 1.

2. consultus, ūs, *m.*, for consultum, only in Isid. Orig. 9, 4, 9: senatusconsultus a consulendo est dictus.

con-sum, fŭi, fŭtūrum or fŏre (found only in the foll. exs.). **I.** *To be together with* or *at the same time, to coexist*: si neque alia quaelibet passio lumbricis confuerit, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 8, 122.—**II.** *To be, to happen*: confido confuturum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 66: spero confore, Ter. And. 1, 1, 140; cf.: ab eo quod est confit, id est perficitur, futurum tempus infinitivi modi confore facit, id est perfectum iri, Don. ad loc.

consummābĭlis, e, *adj.* [consummo], *that may be perfected, susceptible of completion* (post-Aug. and very rare): ratio in nobis (opp. consummata), Sen. Ep. 92, 27: aevum, Prud. Psych. 846.

consummātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (post-Aug.). **I.** *A casting up* or *reckoning together, a summing up, a summary view.* **A.** Prop.: operarum, Col. 12, 13, 7: ambitus Europae, Plin. 4, 23, 37, § 121: singulorum mancipiorum, Dig. 21, 1, 36.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A union, accumulation*: ita non haec (poma) sed consummatio omnium nocet, *not fruit of itself, but the use of it in addition to all other food*, Cels. 1, 3, 83.—**2.** In rhet. t. t., *a comprehending, connecting together*: cum plura argumenta ad unum effectum deducuntur, Quint. 9, 2, 103.—**II.** *A finishing, completing, accomplishing, consummation*: susceptae professionis, Col. 9, 2, 2: habet res minime consummationem, id. 1, prooem. § 7: maximarum rerum, Sen. Brev. Vit. 1, 3: operis, Quint. 2, 18, 2; 6, 1, 55: liberalitatis, Plin. Ep. 5, 12, 1; Vulg. Jer. 30, 11 (for the Heb. כָּלָה) et saep.: alvi, i. e. *a digestion of food*, Plin. 26, 8, 28, § 43: gladiatorum, i. e. *the main proof of their skill*, id. 8, 7, 7, § 22: PRIMI PILI, i. e. *the completed time of service as* primipilus, Inscr. Orell. 3453.

consummātor, ōris, *m.* [consummo], *a completer, finisher* (eccl. Lat.): novi testamenti (opp. initiator veteris), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 22 al.

consummātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from consummo.

con-summo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [summa] (not in use before the Aug. per.; most freq. in Quint.). **I.** *To cast* or *sum up.* **A.** Prop.: sumptus aedificiorum per arithmeticen, Vitr. 1, 1: numerum, Col. 5, 3, 4: pretium in assem, id. 3, 3, 8; 5, 2, 10.—**2.** Transf., of number, *to make up, amount to*: is numerus consummat . . . milia tria et ducenta, Col 3, 5, 4; 3, 3, 10.—**B.** Trop., *to bring together, unite*: consummatam ejus (sc. Scipionis) belli gloriam, spectare, *the gathered glory*, Liv. 28, 17, 3 Weissenb. ad loc.—**II.** *To bring about, accomplish, complete, finish, perfect, consummate.* **A.** Prop. **1.** In gen.: quae consummatur partibus una dies, i. e. *an intercalary day*, Ov. F. 3, 166: rem, Liv. 29, 23, 4; cf. id. 28, 17, 3 supra: opera, Col. 9, 13, 11: operam, Quint. 2, 6, 6: omnia (ars), id. 2, 17, 9: facultatem orandi, id. 3, 5, 1: partum, Col. 8, 5, 5: sacrum, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1039: parricidium, Curt. 6, 10, 14: annum, Dig. 2, 15, 8 al.: nihil felicitate consummari (potest), quod non Augustus repraesentaverit, Vell. 2, 89, 2.—**2.** *Absol.*, *to complete a time of service* (sc. stipendia), Suet. Calig. 44.—**III.** Trop., *to make perfect, to complete, perfect, bring to the highest perfection.* **A.** Of inanimate things: nec denique ars ulla consummatur ibi, unde oriendum est, Quint. 3, 9, 9: vitam ante mortem, Sen. Ep. 32, 3; Quint. 12, 1, 31 (v. the passage in connection): ruris exercendi scientiam, Col. 8, 1, 1.—**B.** Transf., of persons: Severum consummari mors immatura non passa est, *to attain to the highest grade*, Quint. 10, 1, 89; 10, 2, 28: cum est consummatus, *when his education is complete*, id. 10, 5, 14; cf.: unâ re consummatur animus, scientiâ bonorum ac malorum inmutabili, Sen. Ep. 88, 28.—Hence, **consummātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *brought to the highest degree, perfect, complete, consummate.* **A.** Of inanimate things: eloquentia, Quint. 1, prooem. § 20: scientia, id. 2, 21, 24: ars, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 48: robur virium, id. 10, 63, 83, § 177: sapientia, Col. 11, 1, 11; cf. Sen. Ep. 72, 6.—**B.** Of persons: ne se perfectos protinus atque consummatos putent, Quint. 5, 10, 119; 10, 5, 14: orator, id. 2, 19, 1 sq.; 10, 1, 122: professores, id. 1, 9, 3.—*Sup.*, Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 6.—*Comp.* and *adv.* not in use.

con-sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3 (*perf. sync.* consumpsti, Prop. 1, 3, 37; *inf.* consumpse, Lucr. 1, 234), *v. a.*, *to take wholly* or *completely*, i. e., **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (post-Aug. and rare): vasti surgunt immensis torquibus orbes, tergaque consumunt pelagus, *take up, completely cover*, Manil. 5, 584: tela omnia solus pectore consumo, Sil. 5, 640; cf.: clipeo tela, id. 10, 129: jugulo ensem, Stat. Th. 10, 813: ferrum pectore, id. ib. 12, 745; cf. id. Achill. 2, 205; Dig. 26, 7, 54.—**B.** In partic., of food, *to eat, consume, devour* (class.): agri multa efferunt quae vel statim consumantur vel mandentur condita vetustati, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: frumenta, Caes. B. G. 6, 43; cf. id. ib. 7, 17; 7, 77: fruges, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 27: vitiatum (aprum), id. S. 2, 2, 92: angues, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: draconem, Suet. Tib. 72: mensas accisis dapibus, Verg. A. 7, 125 al.—**II.** Transf. **1.** In gen., *to consume, devour, waste, squander, annihilate, destroy, bring to naught, kill.* **a.** Of inanimate things: faciat quod lubet: Sumat, consumat, perdat, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 56; cf. Sall. C. 12, 2: patrimonium per luxuriam, Cic. Rosc. Am 2, 6: bona paterna, Quint. 3, 11, 13; 3, 11, 16: omnem materiam, Ov. M. 8, 876: omne id aurum in ludos, Liv. 39, 5, 9; Val. Max. 3, 1, 1 *fin.*; cf. 2. *β* infra: omnes fortunas sociorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 11; cf.: omnes opes et spes privatas meas, Sall. H. Fragm. 2, 96, 2 Dietsch: omnia flammâ, Caes. B. C. 2, 14; cf.: aedes incendio, Liv. 25, 7, 6: domum incendio, Suet. Calig. 59: consumpturis viscera mea flammis, Quint. 6, prooem. § 3: viscera fero morsu, Ov. M. 4, 113: anulum usu, id. P. 4, 10, 5; cf.: ferrum rubigine, *to eat, consume*, Curt. 7, 8, 15.—Of time, *to spend, pass*: horas multas saepe suavissimo sermone, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 5: dicendo tempus, id. Verr. 2, 2, 39, § 96: diem altercatione, id. Fam. 1, 2, 1; id. Univ. 1 *fin.*; id. Fam. 7, 1, 1: annua tempora, Lucr. 5, 61b: consumitur vigiliis reliqua pars noctis, Caes. B. G. 5, 31; id. B. C. 2, 23: magnam partem diei, id. B. G. 5, 9 *fin.*: omne tempus, Liv. 29, 33, 9; 24, 14, 10: dies decem in his rebus, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: in eo studio aetatem, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2: tota nox in exinaniendâ nave consumitur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 64; Caes. B. C. 2, 23, 1: multos dies per dubitationem, Sall. J. 62, 9; cf. Tac. H. 4, 43 *fin.*: omne tempus circa Medeam, id. Or. 3: continuum biduum epulando potandoque, Suet. Tib. 42: precando Tempora cum blandis verbis, *to waste* or *lose time and words in supplications*, Ov. M. 2, 575: multis diebus et laboribus consumptis, Sall. J. 93, 1: ubi longa meae consumpsti tempora noctis? Prop. 1, 3, 37.—Of strength, feeling, voice, etc.: in quo tanta commoveri actio non posset, si esset consumpta superiore motu et exhausta, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 103: adfectus, Quint. 2, 13, 13; 4, 2, 120: spiritus, id. 11, 3, 53: vocem instans metus, Tac. H. 1, 42: ignominiam, id. ib. 3, 24: gratiam rei nimiâ captatione, Quint. 8, 6, 51: vires ipsâ subtilitate, id. 12, 2, 13: bona ingenii, id. 12, 5, 2; 3, 11, 23; cf. Sall. J. 25, 11.—Poet.: cum mare, cum terras consumpserit, aëra tentet, i. e. *seek a refuge therein in vain*, Ov. H. 6, 161.—**b.** Of living beings. (*a*) *To destroy, kill*: si me vis aliqua morbi aut natura ipsa consumpsisset, Cic. Planc. 37, 90; cf.: quos fortuna belli consumpserat, Sall. H. 1, 41, 5 Dietsch: tantum exercitum fame, Caes. B. G. 7, 20 *fin.*; so, siti, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41 *fin.*: acie, Vell. 2, 52, 5: morte, Tib. 1, 3, 55: morbo, Nep. Reg. 2, 1: senio et maerore, Liv. 40, 54, 1 al.—Facete: garrulus hunc consumet, Hor. S. 1, 9, 33.—(*β*) Rarely, *to waste, weaken, enervate*: inediâ et purgationibus et vi ipsius morbi consumptus es, Cic. Fam. 16, 10, 1; cf. Ov. M. 9, 663; and consumpta membra senectâ, id. ib. 14, 148.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To divide, make an exhaustive division of* (very rare): inventio in sex partis consumitur, Auct. Her. 1, 3, 4.—**b.** *Aliquid in aliquâ re*, rar. *in aliquid* or *absol.* (in Cic. only with *in* and *abl.*; cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 53), *to bestow upon something, to use, employ, spend upon* or *about something.* (*a*) *In aliquâ re*: pecuniam in agrorum emptionibus, *to lay out, invest*, Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 14: aurum in monumento, id. ib. 1, 4, 12; Nep. Timoth. 1, 2: studium in virorum fortium factis memoriae prodendis, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 5; cf.: in armis plurimum studii, Nep Epam. 2, 5: tantum laboris in rebus falsis, Quint. 12, 11, 15: curam in re unâ, Hor. S. 2, 4, 48: ingenium in musicis, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 50; cf. id. Phil. 5, 18, 49; id. Sest. 13, 31; Quint. 1, 2, 11.—(*β*) *In aliquid* (cf. the Gr. ἀναλίσκειν εἴς τι): tota in dulces consument ubera natos, Verg. G. 3, 178; Prop 4 (5), 6, 55: umorem in arbusta, Sen. Q. N. 3, 11, 3: bona paterna in opera publica, Quint. 3, 11, 13: pecuniam in monumentum, Dig. 35, 1, 40 *fin.*—(*γ*) *Absol.*: si quid consili Habet, ut consumat nunc, quom nil obsint doli, *use up, exhaust*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 133.

consumptĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [consumo], *that can be consumed* or *destroyed, transient* (late Lat.): vigor, Cassiod. An. 3.

consumptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] ***I.** *A consuming, wasting, consumption*, Cic. Univ. 6.—***II.** *An employing, bestowing, application, use*: operae, Auct. Her. 4, 22, 32 (al. sumptione).

consumptor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a consumer, destroyer* (very rare): omnium ignis (connected with confector), * Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41.—Of fire, Ambros. in Luc. 7, § 132.—Of *the wasters of their property, spendthrifts*, Sen. Exc. Controv. 3, 1, § 3.

consumptrix, īcis, *f* [consumptor], *she who wastes, consumes* (late Lat) terra omnium corporum, Serv ad Verg A 6, 395

consumptus, a, um, *Part.*, from consumo

con-sŭo, sŭi, sūtum, 3, *v a* **I.** *To sew, stitch*, or *join together* (very rare, mostly ante and post class) **A.** Prop tunicam, Varr L L 9, § 79 Müll lumbulos, Apic 7, 8, 7, 2, 8, 7 —**B.** Trop consuere dolos, *to devise, plan, plot* consutis dolis, Plaut Am 1, 1, 211, id Ps 1, 5, 126 os, i e *to forbid to speak*, Sen Ep 47, 4 — * **II.** In gen consuere aliquid aliquā re, *to stuff, stop up, fill with something* pinacotheca veteribus tabulis, Plin 35, 2, 2, § 4. —Hence, * **consūtum,** i, *n*, *a garment stitched together*, Gai Inst 3, § 192

con-supplĭcātrix, īcis, *f* [supplico], *she who supplicates with* (rare), Claud ap Varr L. L 7, § 66 Müll, Inscr Orell 1501

con-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3, *v n*, *to raise one's self, to rise* (esp of a multitude), *to rise up together, stand up, arise* (class in prose and poetry) **I.** Lit **A.** Of living beings cum Athenis ludis quidam in theatrum grandis natu venisset consurrexisse omnes Cic Sen 18, 63, so, out of respect, *impers* itaque in curiam venimus honorifice consurgitur, id Verr 2, 4, 62, § 138, and in venerationem tui, Plin Pan 54, 2 (in concilio Germanorum) consurgunt ii, qui et causam et hominem probant, Caes. B G 6, 23 consurrexit senatus cum clamore ad unum, Cic Q Fr 3, 2, 2 ex insidiis, Caes B C 3, 37, cf Liv 2, 50, 6 senatum consurrexisse et petisse, id 38, 57, 5 ubi triarii consurrexerunt integri, id. 8, 10, 5, cf id. 8, 12, Cat. 62, 1, Ov M 7, 570 consurgere tonsis, Verg A 10, 299 consurgitur ex consilio, Caes B G 5, 31; so, in plausus consurrectum est, Phaedr 5, 7, 28 leniter est consurgendum, Quint. 11, 3, 156 al toro consurgere, Ov M 7, 344 ad iterandum ictum, Liv 8, 7, 10, cf in ensem, Verg A 9 749 in poenam, Plin 8 16, 17, § 43 ad finitimorum motus, Liv 33, 21, 8 ad novas res, Suet Caes. 9 —**B.** Of inanimate subjects (mostly poet.) consurgeret aer, Lucr 2, 1111 —With *ex*, Lucr 6, 498, 4, 929, 6, 474 de terri ignis corpora id 6, 886 in auras corpora sponte sua, id 6 1020 mare imo fundo ad aethera, Verg A. 7, 530 terno ordine remi, id. ib 5, 120 limen earum in tantam altitudinem consurgit quantam etc, Col 7, 9, 13 villa leniter et sensim clivo fallente consurgit, Plin. Ep 5, 6, 14 consurgunt geminae quercus, *grow up*, Verg A 9, 681 jugata vineta, Col 4, 1, 5 in gelidas consurgens Caucasus Arctos, Val Fl 5, 155 tantamque operis consurgere molem, id. ib 1, 499 —**II.** Meton **A.** Of living beings, constr, *ad* or *in aliquid*, also *absol*, *to rise* or *stand up for any* (esp a hostile) *action* (perh not ante Aug) ad bellum, Liv 10, 13, 4, 33, 19, 7 ad novas res, Suet Caes 9 in arma Verg A. 10, 90 in iras truces, Val Fl. 1, 673 in poenam Plin 8, 16, 17, § 43 in aemulationem, Just 12, 15 consurgunt iterum partes, *rise*, Luc 1, 692, cf Tac H 3, 1 in nostri curam consurge tuendi, Ov Tr 4, 3, 71 carmine Maeonio, id P 3, 3, 31.—**B.** Of inanimate things, *to arise, take rise* (like A., perh not ante Aug) vespere ab atro consurgunt venti, Verg A 5, 19, so of winds e terra Plin. 2, 43, 44, § 114 sub itoque novum consurgere bellum, Verg A. 8, 637, Sen Ep 91, 5 qua concitatione consurgat ira, Quint 1, 11, 12 fama consurgit, Val Fl 1, 75

consurrectĭo, ōnis, *f* [consurgo] *a standing up* (as a sign of assent in public transactions) (rare, perh only in the foll exs) judicum Cic Att 1 16, 4 omnium vestrum, id. Har Resp 1 2

Consus, i, *m* [perh from condo] *a very ancient deity of Italy, a god of the earth and of agriculture, giver of fertility, presiding over counsels and secret plans* CONSVS CONSILIO MARS DVELLO LARES COMITIO POTENTES *old inscr* in Tert. Spect 5, cf. Serv ad Verg A. 8, 636, Ascon Cic Verr 1, 10, 31, Mart Cap 1, § 54. — Hence Romulus consecrated to him the games instituted with the purpose of attracting the Sabine women, Liv 1, 9, 6, where this deity is called Neptunus Equester, cf also Serv 1 1, Aus Idyl. 12 de deis This festival, subsequently celebrated annually by the Romans, called **Consŭālĭa,** ium, *n*, fell on the 21st of August, and at this time the altar of the god at the lower end of the Circus Maximus, was uncovered, though heaped with earth all the rest of the year, Ov F 3, 199 sq, Varr L L 6, § 20 Müll, Liv 1, 9, 6, Paul ex Fest p 41, 15 Müll, Tert Spect 5, Dict of Antiq s v Consualia

* **con-sŭsurro,** āre, *v n*, *to whisper together* cum aliquo, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 64

* **consūtĭlis,** e, *adj* [consuo], *sewed together* crate praecinctus, Cassiod Var 5, 42

consūtum, i, *n*, v consuo

consūtus, a, um, *Part*, from consuo

* **con-tābĕfăcĭo,** ĕre, *v a*, *to waste away, to wear out, consume* aliquem (cura), Plaut Ps 1, 1, 19

con-tābesco, tābŭi, 3, *v inch n*, *to waste away gradually, to be consumed, pine away* (very rare) **I.** Lit. cor guttatim contabescit, * Plaut Merc 1, 2, 92 Artemisia luctu confecta contabuit, * Cic Tusc 3, 31, 75 —* **II.** Trop o perfidiosae Fregellae, quam facile scelere vestro contabuistis, Auct Her 4 15, 22

contăbŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f* [contabulo] *a joining of boards together, a flooring, planking, a floor* or *story, a covering of boards* (very rare), Caes B C 2, 9 (four times), Vitr 10, 15, 3 proscenii, App Flor 4, 18 — **II.** Transf, of garments, *folds, tucks*, App M 11, p 258, 26

con-tăbŭlo, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to furnish* or *cover with boards* (several times in the histt, elsewh rare) turres, Caes B G 5, 40 turres contabulatas machinamenta que alia quatiendis muris portabant, i e *built in stories*, Liv 24, 34, 7 pomaria, Plin 15, 16, 18, § 59 totum murum ex omni parte turribus, Caes B G 7, 22 pavimentum quernis axibus, Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 187 mare molibus, *to furnish with a bridge, to bridge over*, Curt 5, 7, 8, cf Hellespontum, * Suet. Calig 19

contăbundus, a, um, v cunctabundus

1. contactus, a, um, *Part*, from 1 contingo

2. contactus, ūs, *m* [1 contingo] (except once in Sall., perh not ante Aug), *a touching, touch, contact* **I.** In gen, Verg A 3, 227, Ov M 4, 52, 11, 111, Col 11, 3, 50, Plin 8, 15, 16, § 40, 33, 7, 40, § 122, in *plur* viriles, Ov M 7, 239 —**II.** Esp, *a touching of something unclean, a contagion, infection* **A.** Prop, Liv 4, 30, 8, 25, 26, 8, Tac. A 4, 49, 6, 7 —**B.** Trop (several times in Tac) neu patiamini licentiam scelerum quasi tabem, ad integros contactu procedere, Sall H 1, 48, 9 Dietsch, Sen Ira, 2, 21, 4 oculos a contactu dominationis inviolatos habebamus Tac Agr 30, so, contactu valentiorum, id H 1, 11 —*Absol* discedite a contactu ac dividite turbidos, Tac A 1, 43 contactu bellum meditari, id. H 2, 60

contāges, is, *f* [id], *contact, touch* (Lucretian) Lucr 3, 734, 4, 337, in *plur*, id 6, 280 and 1242

contagĭo, onis *f*, **contāgĭum,** ii, *n*, and **contāmen,** inis, *n* (contagium only in poets—and in *plur*—and in post Aug prose writers, cf Paul ex Fest p 59, 12, Non p 199 2, Marc Vict 1, p 2469 P, cf also colluvio contamen only in late Lat) [id] *a touching contact, touch*, in a good or bad sense **I.** In gen (α) Contagio, Cato, R. R 132 *fin* anima calescit contagione pulmonum Cic. N D 2, 55, 138 corporis id Div 1, 30, 63, 2, 43, 92, id Fat 3, 5 ab omni mentione et contagione Romanorum abstinere, Liv 40, 20, 6 — (β) Contagium, Lucr 3, 346, 3 740, Plin. 2, 20, 18, § 82, Mart 11, 47 — **B.** Pregn, *a union, connection* contagio naturae valet Cic Fat 3, 5 —**II.** Freq in a bad sense, *a contact with something physically* or *morally unclean, a contagion, infection* **A.** Lit (α) Contagio nolite ad me adire, ne contagio mea bonis obsit, Enn ap Cic Tusc 3, 12 26 (Trag Rel v 405 Vahl), cf Cic de Or 3, 41, 164 velut contagione quā dam pestifera insanire Liv 28, 34 4 tum praecipue oves contagione vexentur Col 7, 5, 6, so id. 7, 5, 16 lichenis, Plin 26, 1, 3, § 3 vini, id. 14, 21, 27, § 134 al —(β) Contagium morbi, Lucr 3, 472, 6 1235, Curt. 9, 10, 1, cf pestilentiae, Plin 23, 8, 80, § 157 vicini pecoris, Verg E 1, 51 —*Absol.* agunt contagia late, Ov M 7, 551, Hor Epod. 16, 61 al —**B.** Trop, *an infection, pollution, vicious companionship* or *intercourse, participation, contamination*, etc. (α) Contagio contagione mei patris metuo malum, Plaut Am prol 31, so with the *gen.* illius sceleris, Cic. Mur 37, 78, id Sull. 2, 6 criminis, Liv 9, 34 14 turpitudinis, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 3 conscientiae, id Verr 2, 5, 71 § 183 furoris, Liv 28, 24, 10 cujus facti dictive, id. 2, 37, 7 novae id. 9, 1, 6 imitandi belli, Cic Verr 2 5, 3, § 6, cf belli, Flor 2, 13, 1 bellorum, id 2, 2, 4 aspectus, Cic Clu 68, 193 —*Plur* contagiones malorum, quae a Lacedaemoniis profectae manaverunt latius, Cic Off 2 23, 80 — *Absol* haec (vitia) primo paulatim crescere, post, ubi contagio quasi pestilentia invasit, civitas immutata, etc, * Sall C. 10 *fin*, Liv 5, 6, 11, 5, 12, 7, 10, 18 2 al., Flor 1, 9, 8 —(β) Contagium aegrae mentis, Ov Tr 3, 8, 25 scelerum, Luc. 3, 322 lucri (connected with scabies) Hor Ep 1, 12, 14 belli, Flor 1, 15, 1 deditionis id. 3 14, 2 terrae, Ov M 15, 195 —(γ) Contamen, Tert Carm adv Marc 1, 1, 4, 4, Mart. Cap 1, § 10 Kopp

contagĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [contagio, II] *contagious* (perh only in Veg) passio, Veg Art Vet 1, 14, 2 scabies, id. ib 5, 70, 1

contāgĭum, ii, *n*, v contagio

contamen, inis, *n*, v contagio

contāmĭnābĭlis, e, *adj* [contamen], *that may be polluted* or *defiled* propheta, Tert adv Marc 4, 20, Aug Civ Dei, 9, 16.

contāmĭnātĭo, onis *f* [contamino] (post class) **I.** *A polluting, contamination, defilement* mulieris, Dig 48 5, 2 ex positionis, Arn 5, 168 — * **II.** *Corruption, disease* ventris, Jul Obseq Prodig 89

contāmĭnātor, oris *m* [id] *a defiler, polluter* (late Lat) honorum Lampr Alex Sev 6 paterni tori, Tert Pudic. 13

contāmĭnātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, v contamino

con-tāmĭno, avi, atum, 1, *v a.* [from stem tag tango] **I.** Orig, *to bring into contact, touch* **A.** In gen (very rare) manus quibus contaminatur, Tert. Apol 17, cf contaminare contingere Gloss ap Mai, Auct. Class VI p 518 a.—**B.** *To bring into union, to mingle, blend together, unite* So twice in Ter of the blending of parts of different comedies into one whole multas Graecas fabulas, Ter Heaut prol 17, id. And prol 16, cf upon this Grauert Analekten p 116 sq —**II.** *To deteriorate by mingling, corrupt, contaminate, defile, stain, pollute* (something by something, very freq, esp in the trop signif and in Cic, not in Quint) **A.** Lit deum Syriam urina Suet Ner 56 lacus (connected with spurcare aquas), Dig 47, 11 1 spiritum, Cic. Pis 9, 20 —Of unnatural vice ingenuos, Petr 108, 3 —**B.** Trop gaudium aegritudine aliquā *to mar, efface* Ter Eun. 3, 5 4 se humanis vitiis (joined with se inquinare domesticis vitiis atque flagitiis), Cic Tusc 1, 30, 72 sanguinem suum lege (Canuleia), Liv 4 1, 2 gentes i e by adoption into a plebeian family Cic Dom. 13, 35 ordines neglegentiā Suet Vesp 9 veritatem aliquo mendacio Cic Sull 16, 45 mentem omni scelere, Liv 40 13, 4, cf aliquem scelere, Tac. A 1, 35, and se sanguine, Cic. Cat 1, 12, 29 sese maleficio, id Rosc Am 40, 116 se ipsos ac domos suas nefanda praeda Liv 29 18, 8 al —In *part perf* contaminati facinore Caes. B G 7, 43, so, tot parricidiis Cic Phil 12 7, 15 multis flagitiis, id. Clu 35 97 omnibus probris Suet Aug 65, id Vit 4 judicia vitio paucorum (joined with corrupta), Cic Div in Caecil 21 70 verbum assiduo usu, Gell 2, 6 25 —Hence, **contāmĭnātus,** a um, *P a.*, *stained with guilt, polluted contaminated, impure, vile, defiled* se ut consceleratos contaminatosque ab ludis abactos esse, Liv 2 37, 9, cf pars civitatis velut contaminata, id 4, 4, 6 superstitio Cic Clu 68, 194 al —So several times of incontinence, * Hor C 1, 37, 9 flos aetatis Suet. Caes 49 paene omnibus membris, id. Ner 29 —*Sup* homo scele

ribus flagitiisque contaminatissimus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 14; id. Dom. 9, 23.—*Subst.* **1. contāmĭnāti**, ōrum, *m.*, *abandoned youths*, Tac. A. 15, 37.— **2. contāmĭnāta**, ōrum, *n.*, *adulterated things:* ut anteponantur... integra contaminatis, Cic. Top. 18, 69.—*Comp.* and *adv.* not in use.

contanter, *adv.*, v. cunctor, *P. a.*, 1. *fin.*

‡ **contārii**, ōrum, *m.* [contus], *a kind of soldiers armed with pikes, pike-bearers*, κοντοφόροι, Inscr. Grut. 40, 2 and 3.

contātio, ōnis, *f.*, v. cunctatio.

1. contātus, a, um, v. cunctor, *P. a.*

2. contātus, i, *m.* [contus], *a soldier armed with a pike* or *pole*, κοντοφόρος, a kind of troops = contarii, Veg. Mil. 3, 6 *fin.*

* **con-technor**, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [techna], *to devise plots, contrive tricks:* vide modo ne illic sit contechnatus quipiam, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 34.

contectus, a, um, *Part.*, v. contego.

con-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to cover, to cover up* or *over* (freq. and class.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., *aliquem* or *aliquid aliquâ re:* coria centonibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 10; so, locum linteis, Liv. 10, 38, 5: capita scutis, Auct. B. Afr. 47 *fin.;* cf.: caput glauco amictu, Verg. A. 12, 885: se corbe, Cic. Sest. 38, 82: spoliis contectum juvenis corpus, Liv. 8, 7, 22; cf.: pelle contectus, Suet. Ner. 29: corpus ejus (tumulus), Cic. Arch. 10, 24; cf. thus of burying: eos uno tumulo, Liv. 26, 25, 13; Curt. 7, 9, 21; Val. Fl. 5, 58: humo, Ov. H. 16, 274: corpus Galbae humili sepulturâ, Tac. H. 1, 49: in privatis ejus hortis, omnia nebulâ, Liv. 40, 22, 4; Suet. Ner. 31.—Rarely with *in* and *abl.:* in aliquo ramorum contexu contegi, Tac. G. 46; cf. id. H. 1, 49 supra.—**B.** Trop.: quidam servili habitu, alii fide clientium contecti, *covered, protected*, Tac. H. 3, 73.—**II.** In partic. **A.** With the access. idea of preservation (cf. condo), *to preserve, keep:* cum arma omnia reposita contectaque essent, Caes. B. C. 2, 14.—More freq., **B.** With the access. idea of concealment, *to conceal by covering, to cover, hide, conceal.* **1.** Of corporeal objects: eas partes corporis contexit atque abdidit, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126.—**2.** Of abstr. objects: factam injuriam illi miserae, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 41: libidines fronte et supercilio, non pudore et temperantiâ, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 8: aperire et recludere contecta victricium partium vulnera, Tac. H. 2, 77: contegendis quae prima aetas et summa fortuna expeterent, id. A. 13, 13; Cod. Th. 7, 4, 21.

con-tĕmĕro, āvi, 3, *v. a.*, *to stain, pollute, defile* (very rare): torum dominae, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 18: manus, Mart. Spect. 10, 2.

contemnenter, *adv.*, *in a contemptuous manner*, Non. p. 515, 33.

* **contemnĭfĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [contemno-facio], *despising, contemptuous, scornful*, Lucil. ap Non p. 88, 29.

con-temno (also **contempno;** cf. Ritschl Prol. ad Plaut. p. 103), tempsi (-temsi), temptum (-temtum), 3, *v. a.*, *to consider a person* or *thing as unimportant* or *of small value, to value little, esteem lightly, contemn, despise, disdain, defy, not to fear*, etc. (very freq. in connection with irridere, despicere, non curare, pro nihilo ducere, etc.; opp.: expetere, efferre, timere, metuere, etc.; v. the foll. and cf. aspernor; freq. and class. in prose and poetry). **I.** In gen. **A.** With things as objects: quodque ea, quae plerique vehementer expetunt, contemnant et pro nihilo ducant, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28; id. Fin. 3, 9, 29: corporis voluptatem contemni et reici oportere, id. Off. 1, 30, 106: illum exercitum prae Galli canis legionibus... magno opere contemno, id. Cat. 2, 3, 5: Romam prae suâ Capuâ irridebunt atque contemnent, id. Agr. 2, 35, 95: non usque eo L. Catilina rem publicam despexit atque contempsit, ut, etc., id. Mur. 37, 78; cf. id. Verr. 1. 3, 9: quam (virtutem)... reliquâ ex collatione facile est conterere atque contemnere, *in consequence of*, id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85: Isocrates videtur testimonio Platonis aliorum judicia debere contemnere, id. Or 13, 41: magna sunt ea, quae dico: noli haec contemnere (= levia habere), *esteem lightly*, id. Div. in Caecil 12, 39: nullam rem in me esse quam ille contemnat (= non timeat), nullam in se quam pertimescat, id. ib. 7, 23; cf. opp. metuere, id. Imp. Pomp. 15, 43: neque enim refutanda tantum, quae e contrario dicuntur, sed contemnenda, elevanda, ridenda sunt, Quint. 6, 4, 10 Spald.; cf. id. 4, 1, 38 al. (cf. under II.): imperium meum, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 10: tuum consilium, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 15: mea dona, Lucr. 1, 48: murmura ponti, id. 3, 1045: praeclare res humanas, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 1: parva ista, Liv. 6, 41, 8: laborem bene dicendi, Quint. 1, prooem. 14: metum jurisjurandi, id. 5, 6, 3: populi voces, Hor. S. 1, 1, 65: honores, id. ib. 2, 7, 85: cantus Apollineos prae se, Ov. M. 11, 155: Antoni gladios potuit contemnere (Cicero), Juv. 10, 123: paucitatem in hoste, Curt. 3, 3, 28.—Poet.: nullas illa suis contemnet fletibus aras, *neglect, leave unvisited*, Prop. 1, 4, 23.—(β) With *inf.:* non contemnas lippus inungi, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 29; so, coronari Olympia, id. ib. 1, 1, 50: mori, Sen. Phoen. 197.—(γ) *Absol.:* ut irascatur judex... faveat, contemnat, Cic. Or. 38, 131; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 23.—(δ) In *part. fut. pass.:* quae (amplitudo animi) maxime eminet contemnendis et despiciendis doloribus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: documenta in contemnendis animalibus, *despicable, contemptible*, Plin. 8, 29, 43, § 104.—Esp. freq. with a negative: (orationes) non contemnendae saneque tolerabiles, Cic. Brut. 79, 273; cf. under II.—**b.** Poet., of things as subjects, *to defy, be safe from, not to fear, to make light of:* adamantina saxa ictus contemnere sueta, Lucr. 2, 448; cf. id. 5, 380; 5, 1216; Tib. 1, 3, 37: contemnere ventos, of the island of Delos, because protected from the winds by the surrounding islands, Verg. A. 3, 77; cf. id. G. 2, 360: contemnunt mediam temeraria lina Charybdim, Juv. 5, 102.—**B.** With personal objects: a te contemni ac despici ac pro nihilo haberi senatum volunt, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 436, 27: contemni se putant (senes), despici, illudi, id. Sen. 18, 65; id. Off. 2, 10, 36: omnes istos deridete atque contemnite, id. de Or. 3, 14, 54; Sall. H. 1; 41, 24 Dietsch; Liv. 22, 39, 20; Quint. 6, 2, 3: contemnere miser, Hor. S. 2, 3, 14 et saep.—Se contemnere, *to put a small value upon one's self, to have an humble* or *low opinion of one's self* (opp.: sibi satisplacere), Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 41; id. Mil. 4, 6, 21; and inversely: se non contemnere, *to have a high regard for* or *estimate of one's self*, Cic. Att. 12, 21, 5; id. Phil. 13, 7, 15; Liv. 4, 35, 9: nec (Batavi) tributis contemnuntur, *are humiliated*, Tac. G. 29.—(β) *Absol.:* quae res illis contemnentibus perniciei fuit, Nep. Thras. 2, 2.—**b.** In *part. fut. pass.:* ne T. quidem Postumius contemnendus in dicendo, Cic. Brut. 77, 269; 13, 51; id. Or. 69, 231: copiae neque numero neque genere hominum contemnendae, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: manus, i. e. *considerable*, Suet. Tib. 25.—**II.** Esp., *to slight, speak contemptuously of, disparage:* contempsisti L. Murenae genus, extulisti tuum, Cic. Mur. 7, 15; id. de Or. 1, 17, 75; 3, 16, 59: populi contemnere voces, Sic, Hor. S. 1, 1, 65.—Hence, **contemptus** (**-temtus**), a, um, *P. a.*, *despised, despicable, contemptible, vile, abject* (class.): comtemptus et abjectus homo, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93: contempta ac sordida vita, id. Planc. 5, 12: a vili contemptoque, Quint. 6, 1, 16: res, Hor. C. 3, 16, 25 et saep.—With *dat.:* Trebellius per avaritiam ac sordes contemptus exercitui invisusque, Tac. H. 1, 60.—*Comp.:* quae vox potest esse contemptior, quam Milonis Crotoniatae? Cic. Sen. 9, 27; id Phil. 3, 6, 16; id. Div. 2, 57, 117; Suet. Tib. 13; id. Ter. 2.—*Sup.:* contemptissimorum consulum levitas, Cic. Sest. 16, 36; so Quint. 12, 2, 2; Suet. Dom. 15.—*Adv.:* **contemptē** (**-temtē**), *contemptibly, despicably;* only in *comp.* contemptius, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 1; Suet. Dom. 11 (but not Tac. H. 3, 47; v. contemptim).

contempĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [contempero], *a proper* or *suitable mixture*, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 30.

con-tempĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to moderate* or *temper by mixing* (very rare; perh. not ante-Aug.): cantharum mulso, App. M. 10, p. 246, 34; so Veg. Art. Vet. 6, 9, 7; Marc. Emp. 16; Apic. 4, 2.

contemplābĭlis, e, *adj.* [contemplor], *aiming, taking aim* (only in Amm.): dextera, Amm. 30, 5, 16: artifex. id. 23, 4, 2.—* *Adv.:* **contemplābĭliter:** ferire aliquid, *taking aim*, Amm. 20, 7, 9.

* **contemplābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [contemplor], *considering* or *contemplating attentively*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 40.

contemplātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an attentive considering, a viewing, surveying, contemplation* (in good prose). **I.** Physical. **A.** In gen.: caeli, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93: injecit contemplationem super umeros, *cast a look over*, Petr. 12, 4.—**B.** In partic., *an aiming with a weapon, a taking aim:* sagittis praecipuâ contemplatione utantur, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 194; cf. contemplabilis.—**II.** Mental. **A.** In gen., *a contemplation, survey:* est animorum ingeniorumque naturale quoddam quasi pabulum consideratio contemplatioque naturae, Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 127: rerum naturae, Cels. 1 praef.: ipsius naturae, Quint. 3, 6, 86; in *plur.:* naturae, Gell 20, 5, 3: recti pravique, Quint. 2, 4, 20: veri, id. 6, 2, 5: iniqui, id. 12, 1, 35: rerum, scripti, id. 3, 6, 89: sui, id. 2, 18, 4: virtutum, Tac. Agr. 46: publicae felicitatis, Curt. 10, 9, 7: summa vis infinitatis et magnâ ac diligenti contemplatione dignissima est, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 50; so *absol.*, id. ib. 1, 12, 18; Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 12.—Hence, **B.** In partic., *a consideration, regard* (mostly late Lat.; freq. in the jurists): liberorum, Just. 7, 5, 7: justitiae ejus, id. 8, 3, 14: personarum, Dig. 2, 15, 8; 3, 5, 5; 18, 1, 58; Inscr. Orell. 3161 et saep.: contemplatione mortis donatio facta, = mortis causâ, Paul. Sent. 2, 23, 6.

contemplātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *contemplative, speculative:* philosophia (opp. activa), *theoretical* (formed after the Gr. θεωρητικός), Sen. Ep. 95, 10: sapientiae pars, Aug. Civ. Dei, 8, 4: vita, Fulg. Myth. 2, 1.

contemplātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. * **I.** *An observer, surveyor:* peritissimus, *a marksman*, Amm. 19, 1, 7.—**II.** *A contemplator, an observer* (very rare): caeli ac deorum, * Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: mundi animus, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 8, 4: astrorum, App. Flor. 4, n. 18, p. 361, 4.

‡ **contemplātōrius**, στοχαστικός, Gloss. Cyrill.

contemplātrix, īcis, *f.* [contemplator], *she who observes* or *contemplates* (very rare): medicina, Cels. praef. 1, prooem. § 91; App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 16, 25.

1. contemplātus, a, um, *Part.*, from contemplor and contemplo.

2. contemplātus, ūs, *m.* [contemplor]. **I.** *A consideration, contemplation, observance* (very rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): mali, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 66.—***II.** *Regard, respect*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 1, 5.

contemplo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (ante- and post class.; collat. form of contemplor), *to survey, behold, observe, consider, contemplate*, etc.; freq. in *imper.:* adspecta et contempla, Epidice, Plaut. Ep 5, 1, 16: contempla et templum Cereris ad laevam aspice, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 9 Müll.; id. ap. Non. p. 470, 5; Att. and Titin. ib. p. 469, 31, and 470, 2; Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 38 al.: contemplo placide formam et faciem virginis, Naev. ap. Non. p. 469, 33; Plaut Am. 1, 1, 285; id. As. 3, 1, 35; id. Trin. 4, 2, 21 al.—With *inf.*, Nemes. Fragm. de Aucup. 3, p. 49 Stern.—**B. contemplātus**, a, um, in a *pass.* signif: ipse ab contemplato situ Carthaginis rediit, Liv. 30, 36, 6 dub.; so, scripta, Amm. 31, 15, 6; 16, 8, 6: hoc, id. 31, 5, 9.

con-templor, ātus, 1 (arch. *inf.* contemplarier, Plaut Poen. 5, 3, 10), *v. dep.* [templum, I. A.] (orig. pertaining to the lang. of augury; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 9 Müll.), *to look at, view attentively, to survey, behold, gaze upon, give attention to, observe, consider, contemplate*, = considero (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Physically. (α) *Absol.:* sed Is hac abiit; contemplabor, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 35: satis ut contemplata modo sis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 4: contemplator, cum, etc., Lucr. 2, 113; 6, 189; Verg. G. 1, 187; 4, 61.—(β) With *obj. acc.:* cum intueor et contemplor unumquemque vestrum, Cic. Planc. 1, 2: contemplari unum quidque otiose et considerare coepit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 15, § 33: cum caelum suspeximus caelestiaque contemplati sumus, id. N. D. 2, 2, 4: oculis pulchritudinem rerum, id. ib. 2, 38, 98; cf. Hor S. 1, 2, 91: loci naturam ab omni parte, Liv. 35, 28, 2: aliquem, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 10: vultum, Ter.

Phorm 1, 4, 32: lituras codicis, Cic Verr 2, 3, 16, § 41 nummos in arcâ, Hor S 1, 1, 67: udum Tibur, id C 3, 29, 6 al —**II.** Mentally (several times in Cic) pro pone tibi duos reges, et id animo contem plare, quod oculis non potes, Cic Deiot. 14, 40: aliquid secum considerare et contem plari, id Off 1, 43, 153 ut totam causam acerrime contemplemini, id Fl 11, 26 res, id. N D 1, 27, 77 —*Absol*, Cic de Or 1, 33, 151

con-tempŏrālis, e, *adj*, *contempo rary*, *subst*, *a contemporary* (late Lat), Tert adv Herm 6 sq al

con-tempŏrānĕus, a, um, *adj* [tem pus], *contemporary*, *subst*, *a contempora ry* M Varro et Nigidius Caesari et Cice roni, Gell 19, 14 inscr

con-tempŏro, āre, *v n* [id] *to be at the same time, to be contemporary*, Tert Res Carn 45

contemptē (**-temtē**), *adv*, v con temno, *P a fin*

contemptĭbĭlis (**-temt-**), e, *adj* [contemno], *contemptible* (post-class), Dig 1, 16, 9, 21, 2, 37, Arn 4, p 155 —*Comp*, Lampr Alex Sev 20

contemptĭbĭlĭtas (**-temt-**), ātis, *f* [contemptibilis], *contemptibleness*, Cael Aur Tard 1, 5, 158

contemptim (**-temt-**), *adv* [con temno], *contemptuously*, *with contempt*, *scornfully* (a favorite word of Livy, else where rare) superbiter contemptim con terit legiones, Naev ap Non p 516, 1, im itated ne nos tam contemptim conteras, Plaut. Poen 3, 1, 34 magnifice de se ac contemptim de Romanis loquentes, Liv 9, 41, 9 superbe quaedam et contemptim in se contionantem, id 37, 10 2, 2, 35, 3, 2, 56, 12 morte consulis succedentes ad cas tra Romana, id. 7, 7, 2, 6, 38, 8 Drak a Dioxippo contemptim militarem eludente forociam, *Curt 9, 7, 19, Tac H 3 9 *fin*, 3, 58 *fin* vagabantur barbari, id ib 3, 47 Orell *N cr* —**II.** Poet, transf of an in animate subject e summo, quasi fulmen, deicit ictos Invidia contemptim in Tartara, *Lucr 5, 1126

contemptĭo (**-temt-**), onis *f* [id], *a despising*, *disregard*, *contempt*, *scorn*, *dis dain* (in good prose) omnium rerum hu manarum contemptio ac despicientia, Cic Tusc. 1, 40, 95 fortitudo est dolorum labo rumque contemptio, id Off 3, 33, 117, id Rep Fragm ap Non. p 201, 30, Hortens Fragm ib p 202, 1 mortis perpetua, Curt. 10, 8, 29 fortunae, Cic Par 4, 1, 27 pecu niae, id Phil 3, 6, 16 deorum immortali um, Liv 6, 41, 4 ut jam non solum hosti bus in contemptionem Sabinus veniret, etc, *was despised by*, Caes B G 3 17, 5, 49, id B C 3, 60 (adversarii) in con temptionem adducentur, si, etc, Cic Inv 1, 16, 22

contemptor (**-temt-**), oris, *m* [id], *he who puts small value upon* or *makes light of a thing*, *a contemner*, *despiser* (freq after the Aug per, not in Cic. or Hor) divum Mezentius Verg A 7, 648, cf superûm, Ov M 3, 514 magni Olympi cum dis, id ib 13, 761 religionum, *Suet Ner 56 gratiae, divitiarum (Cato), Liv 39, 40, 10 famae, id 44, 22, 7 suae infamiae, Tac. A 6, 38 opum, id H 4, 5, cf sui (opp prodigus alieni), id G 31 Amulius aequi, Ov F 3, 49 ferri, nullo forabilis ictu, id M 12, 170, cf vulnerum leones, Plin 8, 16, 18, § 46 nostri, Ov M 11, 7, 9, 240 (Cicero) minime sui contemptor, *Quint 12, 1, 20 (cf contemno II) —**II.** Of abstract subjects lucis animus, Verg A 9, 205, cf ambitionis animus, Plin Pan 55, 9, and *absol* as *adj* cui inerat contemptor ani mus et superbia, *a proud, disdainful spirit*, *Sall J 64, 1

contemptrix (**-temt-**), icis *f* [con temptor], *she who puts small value upon a thing, a despiser, contemner* (rare, not in Cic) mea, *Plaut Bacch. 3, 6, 2 superûm propago, *Ov M 1, 161 —**II.** Of inanimate and abstract subjects contemptrix frigo rum eruca, Plin 19, 8, 44, § 154, 37, 4, 15, § 59 fortitudo contemptrix timendorum est, Sen Ep 88, 29 turba periculi, Sil 17, 411

1. contemptus (**-temt-**), a, um, *Part and P a*, from contemno

2. contemptus (**-temt-**), ūs, *m* [contemno], *a despising, contemning, con tempt, scorn* (first freq since the Aug per, but esp so in Quint, perh never in Cic, for in Sen Tranq 11, 4, prob the thought only is Ciceronian) **I.** *Act*, *a despising* (naribus labrisque) derisus, contemptus, fastidium significari solet, Quint 11, 3, 80 pecuniae, id 7, 2, 30 operis, id 2, 4 16 operis et hominum, id. 11, 3, 136 opinio nis, id 12, 1, 12 doloris, id 12, 2, 30 et saep ambitionis, Tac A 6, 45 famae, id ib 4, 38 *fin*, cf omnis infamiae, Suet Ner 39 sui alienique, Tac Or 29 sui, Suet Vit 14 —*Plur* hunc superbum ap paratum sequebantur contemptus om nium hominum, Liv 24, 5, 5 —**II.** *Pass*, *a being despised* turpis enim ferme con temptus et acris egestas, Lucr 3, 65 atque ego contemptus essem patientior hujus, etc, Ov M 13, 859 contemptu inter socios nomen Romanum laborare, Liv 6, 2, 4, cf Quint 12, 8, 14 si contemptum ex humili tate tulerit, id 6, 14, 30, Ov M 2, 527 al — In *plur* Lucr 5, 831 and 1277.—**B.** Transf, *an object of contempt*, in phrase contemptui esse or habere, *to despise* plerumque ho minibus Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevitas nostra contemptui est *is despised*, Caes B G 2, 30 evilult, ut con temptui esset, Suet Claud 15 ceteras (cae rimonias) contemptui habuit, id Aug 93 *init*

con-tendo, di, tum, 3 *v a* and *n*, *to stretch, stretch out vigorously, to draw tight, strain* **I.** Lit (rare and mostly poet) arcum, Verg A 12, 815, Ov M 6, 286, id R Am 435 tormenta, Sisen ap Non p 258, 27, Cic Tusc 2, 24, 57 muscipula, Lucil ap Non p 181, 31 tenacia vincla, Verg G 4, 412 ilia risu, Ov A A. 3, 285 pontem in alto, Enn ap Varr L L 7, § 21 Müll (Ann v 358 Vahl) oculi contendunt se, Lucr 4, 810 — Of stringed instruments *to tune by stretch ing the strings* ut in fidibus pluribus, si nulla earum ita contenta nervis sit, ut con centum servare possit, Cic Fin 4, 27, 75, cf infra, *P a* —**B.** Meton **1.** (Causa pro effectu) Of weapons, *to shoot, hurl, dart, throw* infensam hastam, Verg A 10, 521 tela, id ib 12, 815 sagittas nervo, Sil 1, 323 telum aerias in auras, Verg A 5, 520 —**2.** Of places, *neutr*, *to stretch, reach, ex tend* haec patulum vallis contendit in or bem, Calp Ecl 7, 30 Cappadocum gens usque ad Cyrresticam ejus regionem parte sua, quae vocatur Cataonia, contendit, Plin. 6, 8, 8, § 24 —**II.** Trop (freq in prose and poetry), *act*, *to strain eagerly, to stretch, ex ert, to direct one's mental powers to some thing, to pursue* or *strive for earnestly*, or *neutr*, *to exert one's self, to strive zealously for something*, etc **A.** In gen. **1.** *Act* (α) With *acc* magnum fortasse onus, ve rum tamen dignum, in quo omnis nervos aetatis industriaeque meae contenderem, Cic Verr 1, 12, 35, cf contendit omnis nervos Chrysippus, ut persuadeat, etc, id Fat 10, 21 summas vires de palmâ, Lucr 4, 990 animum in curas, Ov P 1, 5, 11 quo se dira libido, Lucr 4, 1043 tamen id sibi contendendum aut aliter non transdu cendum exercitum existimabat, Caes B G 4, 17, cf id contendere et laborare, ne ea, etc., id ib 1, 31, Cic Verr 2, 2, 21, § 52 et petere imperium populi et contendere ho nores, Varr ap Non p 259, 32 —(β) With *inf*, *to exert one's self vigorously to do some thing, to apply one's self with zeal to, to go to* hunc locum duabus ex partibus oppug nare contendit, Caes B G 5, 21 summa vi transcendere in hostium naves, id ib 3, 15 fuga salutem petere, id ib al, Quint 10, 1, 125 neque ego nunc hoc contendo mutare animum, sed, etc, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 13, § 38 —**2.** *Neutr* quantum coniti ani mo potes quantum labore contendere tantum fac ut efficias Cic Off 3, 2, 6 — With *ut* quantum potero voce contendam, ut populus hoc Romanus exaudiat, Cic Lig 3, 6, so, remis ut eam partem insulae ca peret Caes B G 5, 8 et saep contende quaeso atque elabora ut etc, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 14 § 42 —*Absol* vociferrer et quantum maxime possem, contenderem, Cic Fl 16, 38 al non possis oculo quantum conten dere Lynceus (=collineare), *to aim at*, Hor Ep 1, 1, 28 —**B.** In partic, **1.** *To di rect* or *bend one's course eagerly somewhere*, or, *neutr*, *to strive to get to a place, to seek to arrive at, to go, march*, or *journey hastily to*, etc. **a.** *Act* (α) With *acc.* (very rare) recta platea cursum suum Plaut. Cist. 2 1, 58 nocte una tantum itineris, Cic. Posc. Am 34, 97 —(β) With *inf* (freq) Bibracte ire, Caes B G 1, 23, so, ire cum his legi onibus, id. ib 1, 10 in Britanniam profi cisci, id ib 4, 20 in provinciam reverti, id ib 3, 6 *fin.* Dyrrhachium petere, Cic Planc 41, 97, cf proxima litora petere cursu, Verg A. 1, 158, and iter a Vibone Brundisium terrâ petere Cic. Planc 40 96 Wund —**b.** *Neutr* (so most freq) in Ita liam magnis itineribus, Caes B G 1, 10, cf huc magnis itineribus, id. ib 1, 38 *fin* huc magno cursu, id ib 3, 19 inde in Ita liam, id ib 1, 33 in fines Sigambrorum id ib 4, 18 in castra, id ib 4, 37 ex eo loco ad flumen, id ib 2, 9 ad Rhenum finesque Germanorum, id. ib 1, 27 *fin* ad oppidum Noviodunum, id ib 2, 12 ad cas tra, id ib 2, 19 *fin*, 3, 24 *fin* ad hostes, id ib 5, 9 ad Amanum, Cic Att. 5, 20, 3 Tarentum ad Heraclidem Ponticum, Varr ap Non p 260, 19 Lacedaemonem, Nep Cim 3, 3 domum, Caes. B G 2, 24 *fin* et saep ad ultimum animo, Cic Mur 31, 65, cf magna spectare atque ad ea rectis stu diis contendere, id Off 2, 13, 44 ad sum mam laudem gloriamque maximis labori bus et periculis, id Phil 14 12, 32 ad sa lutem, Caes B G 3, 3 *fin* —**2.** (*Neutr*) *To measure* or *try one's strength with*, with weapons, by words in action, etc, *to strive, dispute, fight, contend against, vie with*, constr with *cum aliquo*, *contra* or *adversus aliquem*, the *dat*, *inter se* or *absol.* (α) *Cum aliquo* neque post id tempus um quam summis nobiscum copiis hostes con tenderunt Caes B G 5, 17 *fin*, 1, 36 cum Sequanis bello, id ib 7, 67 *fin* cum eo armis, Cic Att 7, 9, 2 cum magnis legio nibus parva manu, Sall C 53, 3 cum barba ro, Nep Con 4 3 cum victore Hor S 1, 9, 42 mecum ingenio et arte, Prop 2 (3), 24, 23 al cum eo de principatu, Nep Arist 1, 1, cf id. Ages 1, 4 al divitiis et sump tibus, non probitate neque industriâ cum majoribus suis, Sall J 4, 7 humilitas cum dignitate et amplitudine, Cic. Rosc. Am 47, 136 —So with *acc* of *neutr pron* tamenne vereris ut possis haec contra Hortensium contendere? Cic Quint 25, 78 —(β) *Contra aliquem* contra populum Romanum ar mis, Caes B G 2, 13 tauri pro vitulis con tra leones summa vi impetuque conten dunt, Cic Fin 3 20, 66 contra vim gravi tatemque morbi, id Phil 9, 7, 15 nihil contra naturam universam, id. Off 1, 31 110, Cat 64 101 —*(γ) *Adversus aliquem* non contendam ego adversus te, Anton ap Cic Att 14, 13, A, 2 —(δ) With *dat* (poet.) hirundo cycnis, Lucr 3 6 Homero Prop 1, 7, 3, 1, 14, 7 Pindaricis plectris, Stat. S 1, 3, 101 —(ε) *Inter se* hi cum tantopere de potentatu inter se multos annos conten derent, Caes B G 1, 31, 4, 1, 5, 3 viribus inter se, Lucr 3, 784 —*Impers* interim proelio equestri inter duas acies contende batur, *the contest was carried on*, Caes B G 2, 9 —(ζ) *Absol* proelio, Caes B G 1, 48, 1, 50 *fin*, 3, 28 al: magis virtute quam dolo, id ib 1, 13, Nep Epam 2, 5 trans latio non habet quaestionem, de quâ con tendit orator, sed propter quam conten dit, Quint 3, 6, 72, cf id. 6, 1, 50, 7, 9, 3 al —*Impers* summo jure contenditur, Cic Caecin 23, 65 de his lite contenditur, Quint 3, 4, 8 de personis judicatur, sed de rebus contenditur, id 10, 5, 13 —***b.** In auctions, *to vie with in bidding, to bid against* is liceri non destitit, illi quoad videbatur ferri aliquo modo posse conten derunt, Cic Verr 2, 3, 42, § 99 —**3.** (*Act*) *To place together in comparison, to com pare, contrast*, constr with *cum*, *ad*, the *dat*, or *acc* only (α) With *cum*. tuam iram contra cum ira Liberi, Naev ap Non p 259, 7, Caecil ib p 259, 1 Id cum defen sione nostra, Cic Rosc Am 33 93 rationem meam cum tua ratione, id. N D 3, 4 10, Tac A 4, 32 al suam vitam mecum, Lici nius, Macer ap Non p 259, 3 —*(β) With *ad* ut vim contendas tuam ad majestatem viri, Att ap Non p 259, 5 (Trag Rel v 648 Rib) —(γ) With *dat* Thestiadas Ledae Lucil ap Non p 258, 30 vellera potantia Aquinatem fucum Sidonio ostro, Hor Ep 1, 10, 26, Aus Grat Act 14 al —(δ) With

acc. only: anulum, Plaut Fragm ap Non. p 258, 29 ipsas causas quae inter se confligunt, Cic. Cat 2, 11, 25 leges id. Inv 2, 49, 145 suam quaeque nobilitatem, formam, opes Tac A. 12 1 vetera et praesentia, id. ib 13, 3 —**4.** (*Act*) *To demand, ask, solicit, entreat, beg earnestly, to seek to gain* cum a me peteret et summe contenderet, ut suum propinquum defenderem, Cic. Quint 24, 77 verecundius a te, si quae magna res mihi petenda esset, contenderem, id. Fam 2, 6, 1, so, ab aliquo, id. Verr 2, 2, 53, § 131, id. de Or 1, 36, 166, id. Rosc Am 1. 4, id. Fam 13, 7, 3, cf a magistris de proferendo die, id ib 12, 30, 5, id. Q Fr 3, 1, 5, § 15 ne quid contra aequitatem, id. Off 2, 20, 71 omni opere, ut, etc, Suet Dom 2 magno opere, ne, etc, id. Aug 27, id. Vit 3 pertinaciter, id. Caes 1 —**5.** (*Act*) *To assert, affirm earnestly, to maintain* or *contend energetically* (*a*) With *acc* and *inf* sic ego hoc contendo, me tibi ipsi adversario cujuscumque tribus rationem poposceris redditurum, Cic Planc. 19, 48, id. Sest 50 107, id. Arch. 7, 15 apud eos contendit falsa esse delata, Nep Them 7, 2, id. Epam 8 1 illud pro me majoribusque meis contendere ausim, nihil nos scientes fuisse, Liv 6, 40, 5, Quint. prooem. § 11, 1, 2, 25, Suet Calig 15, id. Dom 6, Lucr 5, 1343, Cat 44, 4, Ov M 2, 855, Hor Ep 1, 16, 37 al —(*β*) *Absol* (very rare) si manantia corpuscula iter claudunt, ut Asclepiades contendit, Cels. 1, praef § 28 — Hence, **contentus,** a, um, *P a* **A.** Lit, *stretched, strained, tense, tight* qui jam contento, jam laxo fune laborat, Hor S 2, 7, 20 acies oculorum, Lucr 1, 325, cf. contentis oculis prosequi aliquem, Suet Tib 7 contentis corporibus facilius feruntur onera (opp remissa), Cic Tusc. 2, 23, 54, cf. contenta cervice trahunt plaustra (boves), Verg G 3, 536 Placideiani contento poplite miror Proelia, *with the knee stiffly bent,* Hor S 2, 7, 97 —**B.** Trop, *eager, intent* contenta mens fuit in ea ratione, Lucr 4, 965, cf Ov M 15, 515 et contentā voce atrociter dicere et summissa leniter, Cic Or 17, 56 ad tribunatum contento studio cursuque veniamus, id. Sest 6, 13 —*Sup* contentissimā voce clamitans App M 4, p 147 —*Adv* **contentē,** *earnestly, with great exertion, vehemently* pro se dicere mittere contentius, Cic. Tusc 2, 24, 57, cf. acriter atque contente pro suis decretis propugnare, Gell. 18, 1, 2 contentissime clamitare App Flor n 8 contentius ambulare, Cic Tusc 5 34, 97 ornamentis iisdem uti fere licebit, alias contentius, alias summissius, id. de Or 3, 55, 212 aliquid curiose atque contente lectitare, Gell 3 3 1

* **con-tĕnĕbrasco,** bravi, 3, *v inch* [tenebrae, cf. vesperasco], *to become* or *grow very dark,* Varr R. R 2, 2, 11

con-tĕnĕbresco, ĕre, *v inch* [tenebrae], *to grow dark* (eccl. Lat), Vulg Jer 13, 16

con-tĕnĕbro, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* [id.], *to make very dark, to darken* (eccl. Lat), Tert adv Haer 12, id Jejun 10, id. Apol. 2.

1. contentē, *adv*, v contendo, *P a fin*

2. contentē, *adv*, v contineo, *P a fin*

contentĭo, ōnis, *f* [contendo] (acc to contendo, II) *an eager stretching, a straining, exertion* of the powers of body or mind, *tension, effort, a vigorous struggling* or *striving for something, a struggle after* (very freq and in good prose) **I.** In gen. **A.** Prop contentio et summissio vocis, Cic. Off 1, 41, 146, id. de Or 1, 61, 261 vocis, id. Tusc 2, 24 56 vocis aut lateris, Plin. 26, 13, 85, § 137 al gravitatis et ponderum, *of gravitation* Cic N D 2, 45 116 animi (opp relaxatio), id. de Or 2, 5 21, cf. id. Arch. 6, 12 et saep —With *gen* of the object disputationis, Cic de Or 3, 61, 230 honorum (with ambitio), id. Off 1, 25 87, cf palmae, Quint 1, 2, 24 dignitatis id 4, 5, 12, cf libertatis dignitatisque Liv 4, 6, 11 al —**B.** Transf **1.** *Labored, formal speech* (opp talk, conversation) quoniam magna vis orationis est, eaque duplex, altera contentionis, altera sermonis, contentio disceptationibus tribuatur judiciorum sermo in circulis, etc, Cic. Off 1, 37, 132, 2 14 48 Heine ad loc, cf sermo est oratio remissa et finitima cottidianae locutioni, contentio est oratio acris, etc., Auct Her 3 13, 23 —***2.** Gregum = admissura, Censor 5 —**II.** In partic **A.** (Acc to contendo, II B 2.) *A contest, contention, strife* (with weapons or words), *a fight, dispute, controversy* (so most freq) contentiones proeliorum, Cic Off 1, 26, 90, cf. magna belli, id. Sest. 27, 58 contentiones, quae cum inimicissimis fiunt, id. Off 1, 38, 137, so with *cum,* id. Phil 2, 3, 7, id. Leg 3, 11, 25 al. cum aliquo de aliquā re, Quint 4, 2, 132 de aliqua re, Cic Leg. 3, 10, 24, Liv 4, 6, 4, Quint 5, 14, 12 al adversus procuratores, Tac. Agr 9 inter aliquos Cic. Sest. 21, 47, Quint. 10, 1, 47, Suet Claud. 15 et saep, cf inter aliquos de aliqua re, Cic Ac. 2, 43, 132 et saep contentionis cupidiores quam veritatis, id. de Or 1, 11, 47, Curt. 8, 4, 33 —**B.** (Acc to contendo, II B 3) *A comparison, contrast* si contentio quaedam et comparatio fiat, Cic Off. 1 17, 57, 1, 43, 152, cf id. Inv 1, 12 17 quaedam hominum ipsorum, id. Planc. 2, 5, id. Inv 2, 39, 114 fortunarum, id. Pis 22, 51 —Hence, **2.** T t **a.** In rhetoric, *a contrasting of one thought with another, antithesis,* Auct Her 4, 15, 21, Cic de Or 3, 53, 203, Quint 9, 1, 31, 9, 2, 2.—**b.** In gram., *comparison,* Varr L. L. 8, § 75 Müll

contentĭōsē, *adv*, v contentiosus *fin*

contentĭosus, a, um, *adj* [contentio], *pertaining to contention, contentious, disputatious, headstrong, obstinate, pertinacious* (mostly post-class) contentiosa et pugnax oratio, Plin. Ep 2, 19, 4 jurisdictio, Dig 1, 16, 2.—*Comp* quid contentiosius, quam, etc, Aug Ep 174 pernicies, *obstinate,* App M 8, p 202, 23 — *Adv* **contentĭōsē,** *pertinaciously, obstinately* dicere, Hier adv Jovin. 2, 10 — *Comp* loqui, Quint Decl. 18, 6 —*Sup*, Aug Civ Dei, 20, 1

1. contentus, a, um, *stretched, strained, exerted,* v contendo, *P a*

2. contentus, a, um, *contented, content,* v contineo, *P a*

con-tĕrĕbro, āre, *v a*, *to pierce* or *bore through* (late Lat.) ossa, Cael. Aur Tard. 2, 3

Contĕrĕbrōmĭus, a, um [contero Bromius], a humorously coined epithet for *Libya, which Bacchus traversed,* i e *where much wine is pressed* Plaut Curc 3, 1, 76

contermĭno, are, *v n* [conterminus] alicui, *to be a borderer, to border upon,* perh. only Amm 14, 2, 5, 23, 6, 45

contermĭnum, i, *n.*, v conterminus

con-termĭnus, a, um, *adj*, *bordering upon, neighboring, having a common border* (not ante Aug., perh. first used by Ovid) **I.** Prop **A.** In gen. (*a*) With *dat* morus fonti Ov M 4, 90, 1, 774, 15, 315 stabula ripae, id. ib 8 553 quercus tiliae, id ib 8, 621 Aethiopia Aegypto, Plin 13, 14, 28, § 90 et saep —(*β*) With *gen* locos jugi, App M 6, p 178, 38, 6, p 180, 16 aesculus aedis, Sil. 5, 510 —(*γ*) With *abl* locum lacu aliquo, App M 4 p 150, 12 —(*δ*) *Absol* ager, Plin 18, 6, 7, § 35 —**B.** *Subst* **1. contermĭnum,** i, *n*, *a neighboring region, a confine, border* in contermino Arabiae, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 122 in longinqua et contermina Scythiae fugam maturavit, Tac A. 6, 36 —**2. contermĭnus,** i, *m*, *a neighbor,* Col. 1, 3, 7 — **II.** Trop virtus morti, Stat Th 7, 702

conternans, ntis, *P a.*, v conterno *fin*

conternātĭo, onis, *f* [conterno], *a placing of three things together* (late Lat), Hyg Lim p 191 Goes

con-terno, avi, ātum 1, *v a* [terni] *to put three things together, to make threefold* (late Lat.), Hyg Lim p 191 Goes —Hence, *P a* **conternans,** ntis, *three years old* vitula conternans, Hier in Isa. 5, 15, 5

con-tĕro, trivi (rarely conterui, App M. 8, p 212, 12, Ven Fort C 6, 4, 33), tritum, 3, *v a*, *to grind, bruise, pound, to crumble, separate into small pieces* **I.** Prop (so freq in medic. lang) medium scillae cum aqua ad mellis crassitudinem, Varr R. R 2, 7 8 cornua cervi Ov Med Fac. 60 horrendis infamia pabula sucis, id. M 14, 44 radicem aridam in pulverem, Plin 26, 11, 70, § 113 fracta, contrita, Lucr 4 697 —Far more freq and class in prose and poetry, **II.** Transf., *to diminish by rubbing, to waste, destroy* (cf. conficio, consumo, etc), *to rub off, wear out* **A.** Of material objects latera tua, Plaut As 2, 4, 13 boves et vires agricolarum (followed by conficere), Lucr 2, 1161, cf conteritur ferrum, silices tenuantur ab usu, Ov A. A. 3, 91 superbiter contemptim conterit legiones, Naev ap Non. p 516, 1, humorously imitated ne nos tam contemptim conteras, *treat contemptuously,* Plaut Poen. 3, 1, 34, and conteris Tu tua me oratione, mulier, *you wear me out,* id. Cist 2, 3, 65 (cf. B 1. b infra) corpora ipsa ac manus silvis ac paludibus emuniendis inter verbera ac contumelias conterunt, Tac. Agr 31 heri in tergo meo Tris facile corios contrivisti bubulos, Plaut Poen. 1, 1, 11 Viam Sacram, *to tread upon frequently,* Prop 2 (3), 23, 15 Παιδειαν Κυρου legendo, i e *to wear out with reading,* Cic Fam 9, 25, 1 supellectilem pluribus et diversis officiis, *to wear out by use,* Quint 2, 4, 29 —In mal part aliquas indigno quaestu, i e prostituere, Plaut Rud. 3, 4, 44, cf tero —Prov is vel Herculi conterere quaestum possiet, *squander the greatest possible fortune* Plaut Most 4, 2, 68 Lorenz ad loc —**B.** Of immaterial objects **1.** Most freq (like the simple verb) of time, *to waste, consume, spend, pass, employ,* in a good and bad sense (cf. Sall. C 4, 1 Kritz), constr with *in* and *abl* or the *abl* only, with *dum,* or *absol* (*a*) With *in* aetatem in pistrino, Plaut Bacch 4, 6, 11 vitam atque aetatem meam in quaerendo, Ter Ad. 5 4, 15 aetatem in litibus, Cic Leg 1, 20, 53 omne otiosum tempus in studiis, id. Lael 27, 104 diem in ea arte, Prop 2, 1, 46 —(*β*) With *abl* totum hunc diem cursando atque ambulando, Ter Hec 5, 3, 17 majorem aevi partem somno, Lucr 3, 1047 tempora spectaculis, etc, Quint 1, 12, 18 diei brevitatem conviviis, longitudinem noctis stupris et flagitiis, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 10, § 26 bonum otium socordia atque desidia, Sall. C 4, 1.—* (*γ*) With *dum* contrivi diem, Dum asto, etc, Plaut Cas 3, 3, 4. — (*δ*) *Absol* vitae modum, Prop 1, 7, 9 —**b.** Transf. to the person se, ut Plato, in musicis, geometria, etc, Cic Fin. 1, 21 72, cf. in medial form cum in causis et in negotiis et in foro conteramur id de Or 1, 58, 249, id Caecin. 5, 14.—**2.** In gen. operam, Plaut Most 3, 1, 54, cf. operam frustra, Ter Phorm 1, 4, 31 quae sunt horum temporum, *to exhaust,* Cic Att 9, 4, 1.—**b.** Trop ejus omnis gravissimas injurias quasi voluntaria oblivione, *to obliterate from the memory,* Cic Fam 1, 9, 20 quam (dignitatem virtutis) reliqua ex collatione, facile est conterere atque contemnere, *to tread under foot by comparison* (opp in caelum efferre), id Tusc 5, 30, 85 —Hence, **contrītus,** a, um *P a*, *worn out, trite, common* (mostly in Cic) proverbium vetustate, Cic Fin 2, 16, 52 praecepta (connected with communia), id. de Or 1, 31, 138 contritum et contemptum praemium, id. Sest 40, 86

* **con-terrānĕus,** i, *m* [terra], *a fellow countryman* (castrense verbum), Plin. praef. § 1 (Codd Barb concerraneum = congerronem, which is perh better, cf. Sillig ad h l)

con-terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v a*, *to terrify greatly, to frighten* (not freq before the Aug per, esp freq in Livy), constr with *abl* or *absol* (*a*) With *abl* pectora vulgi metu, * Lucr 2 623 loquacitatem nostram vultu ipso aspectuque, * Cic de Or 1, 49, 214, cf Verg A. 3, 597 cervum subito vocibus venantum, Phaedr 1, 12, 7 atrox ingenium eo facto (opp accendere), Liv 3, 11, 9, cf animos ea re (opp irritare), id. 40, 39, 2 eos seditioso clamore, id. 2, 39, 9 periculo, id. 2, 12, 12 atrocitate poenae, Suet Dom 11.—(*β*) Without *abl* qui praeter Nioben unam conterruit omnes, Ov M. 6, 287 insolitos ejus tumultus equos, Liv 10, 28 9 major solito apparatus praecipue conterruit Campanos, ne ab obsidione Capuae bellum ejus anni Romani inciperent, id. 24, 12, 1, Suet Ner 6, 49 al

conterrĭto, āre, *v freq a* [conterreo], *to frighten much* or *greatly,* Coripp 2, Joann. 54, 88

conterrītus, a um, *Part* of conterreo

* **contessĕrātĭo,** onis, *f* [contessero], *the contracting of friendship,* Tert adv Haeret 20

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con-tessĕro, āre, *v. n.* [tessera], *to contract friendship by means of the* tesserae, Tert. adv. Haeret. 36.

contestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contestor]. **I.** A jurid. t. t., *an attesting, proving by witness, testimony:* suprema testamenti, Dig. 28, 1, 20, § 8; cf.: verbum (testamentum) compositum a mentis contestatione, Gell. 6, 12, 2: litis, *a formal entering of a suit in law, by calling witnesses,* Gai Inst. 3, 180 sq.; Dig 3, 3, 40, § 3; 24, 3, 22, § 5; Cod. Just. 3, 9: de litis contestatione.—**B.** Out of the circle of judicial proceedings, *attestation, conclusive proof:* in tam miserā atque maestā publicae injuriae contestatione, Gell. 10, 3, 4.—* **II.** *An earnest entreaty:* petivit tamen a me pater maximā contestatione, ut, etc.,* Cic. Corn. 1 Fragm. 5 B. and K.

* **contestātĭuncŭla,** ae, *f.* [contestatio], *a short speech,* Sid. Ep. 7, 3.

contestātus, a, um, v. contestor.

* **con-testĭfĭcans,** antis, *Part.* [testificor], *attesting at the same time,* Tert. Testim. Anim. 1.

con-testor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, *to take* or *call to witness.* **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen.: deos hominesque, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 29, § 67; cf. deos, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: caelum noctemque, Cic. Fl. 40, 102.—Far more freq., (β) In *pass.* signif.: contestari, *to be called to witness,* P. Aufidius ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.—**B.** Esp., jurid. t. t.: litem, *to introduce a lawsuit by calling witnesses,* to *bring an action,* to *set on foot,* Cic. Att. 16, 15, 2; id. Rosc. Com. 18, 53; Gell. 5, 10, 8; Cod. Just. 3, 9 al.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 57, 18 Müll.—(β) In *pass.* signif.: lis contestatur, Lex Gall. Cisalp. 1, 48; Dig. 9, 4, 26, § 5 al.; so, lite contestata, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 32; 12, 35: cum lis contestata cum Flavio damni injuriā esset, id. ib. 18, 54; Dig 24, 3, 22 et saep.; cf. Prisc. p. 793 P.—(γ) **contestātō,** adverbially, *by aid of witnesses,* Dig. 15, 4, 1; 25, 3, 1 al.—**II.** Trop., *part. perf.:* contestatus, in *pass.* signif., *proved by witness, tried:* ab hac perenni contestataque virtute majorum, *proved,* Cic. Fl. 11, 25.

con-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act., to weave, entwine, braid, join together; to interweave, unite, connect* (class. in prose and poetry). **A.** In gen. **1.** Prop.: ut earum (ovium) villis confectis atque contextis homines vestiantur? Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: alba lilia amarantis, Tib. 3, 4, 33: haec directā materiā injecta contexebantur, *these (beams) were held together by timbers laid in a straight direction,* Caes. B. G. 4, 17; so id. ib. 7, 23, 4 (cf. Jahn, Neue Jahrb. 1855, p. 516 sq.): fossam loricamque, Tac. A. 4, 49: nec tam contextae cum sint (animae cum corporibus), Lucr. 3, 695.—With *dat.* (post-Aug.): optime epilogum defensioni contexit, Sen. Contr. 7 (3), 20, 7: sceleribus scelera contexens, Sen. Ira, 1, 16, 3.—**2.** Trop.: quid est aetas hominis, nisi memoria rerum veterum cum superiorum aetate contexitur? Cic. Or. 34, 120: conjuncte nostra cum reliquis rebus, id. Fam. 5, 12, 2: extrema cum primis, id. ib. 10, 13, 2: his et plasticen, Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 151: partes, Quint. 4, prooem. 7; 11, 1, 6: in verbis singulis et contextis, id. 9, 4, 23 al.: longius hoc carmen, *to weave on, continue,* Cic. Cael. 8, 18; cf. interrupta, id. Leg. 1, 3, 9: Caesaris nostri commentarios rerum gestarum Galliae, Auct. B. G. 8, prooem.: quae statim referri non poterant, contexuntur postero die, Quint. 11, 2, 43.—**B.** Esp., *to join together, to compose, make, construct, form, put together* (cf.: compono, conecto, consero, etc.). **1.** Lit.: equum trabibus acernis, Verg. A. 2, 112: puppes tenui cannā, Val. Fl 2, 108: saccum tenui vimine, Col. 9, 15, 12.—**2.** Trop.: orationem, Quint. 10, 6, 2; cf. librum, Sen. Ep. 114, 18: crimen, *to devise, contrive, invent,* Cic. Deiot. 6, 19.—**II.** *Neutr.:* contexere de aliquā re, *to treat of:* de sili, Plin. 20, 5, 18, § 36.—Hence, **contextus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *cohering, connected:* contexta condensaque corpora (opp. diffusa), Lucr. 4, 57: oratio alia vincta atque contexta, soluta alia, Quint. 9, 4, 19: tropos ille (corresp with continua μεταφορά), id. 9, 2, 46.—* *Adv.:* **contextē,** *connected together, in close connection:* omnia necesse est colligatione naturali conserte contexteque fieri, Cic Fat. 14, 32.

contextim, *adv.* [contexo], *in a connected manner, connectedly* (very rare): luto nidificantes paene contextim, * Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 147; Aug. Ep. 112, 15.

contextĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contexo] (post-class.). **I.** *A joining, putting together* (opp. resolutio), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 5, 18.—**II.** *A preparing, composing:* classis, Aus. pro oem. Per. Iliad: libri, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 2: narrationis, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 2.

* **contextor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who puts a writing together, a composer, author:* codicis, Cod Th. 1, 1, 6, § 2.

1. contextus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from contexo.

2. contextus, ūs, *m.* [contexo], *a joining* or *putting together, a connection* (class.; esp freq. in the trop. signif., and in Quint.). **I.** Lit.: corporum, * Lucr. 1, 243: aedificiorum, *the building of,* Dig 39, 2, 15: ratis, Aus. Per. Odyss. 5.—**II.** Trop., *connection, coherence* (very freq in Quint.): mirabilis est apud illos (sc. Stoicos) contextus rerum: respondent extrema primis, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 83; cf.: in toto quasi contextu orationis, id. Part. Or. 23, 82; and: rerum ac verborum, Quint. 11, 2, 2: verborum, id. 11, 2, 28; 11, 2, 24: sermonis, id. 8, 3, 38: dicendi, id. 10, 7, 26: per partes dissolvitur, quod contextu nocet, id. 5, 13, 28; 9, 4, 55: historia non tam finitos numeros quam orbem quendam contextumque desiderat, id. 9, 4, 129; cf. Ernest. Lex. Techn. p. 90: litterarum, *the succession of the letters,* id. 1, 1, 24 sq.; cf.: in contextu operis, *in the course,* Tac. H. 2, 8.

* **con-thērŏlĕta,** ae, *m.* [vox hybr., θηρολέτης], *a fellow-destroyer of wild beasts,* Fulg. Myth. 3, 2.

con-tĭcĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [a strengthened form for taceo], *to be silent, be still* (late Lat.), Calp. Ecl. 4, 98; Lact. 5, 2, 9; Hier. in Isa. 1, 1; 17, 64; cf.: conticeo, σιωπῶ, Gloss. Lab.; v. also conticesco.

contĭcesco (contĭcisco, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 28; id. Mil. 2, 4, 56; Arn. 5 *init.*), tĭcŭi, 3, *v. inch.*, *to become still, to cease speaking* or *sounding* (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit.: sed conticiscam: nam audio aperiri foris, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 28; id. Mil. 2, 4, 56: ad quod ille quidem conticescit, sed sermonem suscipit Polus, Quint. 2, 15, 28: ad hos casus, i. e. *in such cases,* id. 6, 1, 42: conscientiā convictus repente conticuit, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: consedit ille; conticui, id. Har. Resp. 4, 7: conticuere omnes, Verg. A. 2, 1; Ov. M. 6, 293; 10, 430.—**B.** *To keep silence, not to speak* (very rare): paulisper alter, alterius conspectu, conticuere, Liv. 30, 30, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.—Poet. with *acc.:* tantum nefas conticuit, Val. Fl. 3, 302.—**II.** Transf., of things: numquam de vobis (hominum) gratissimus sermo conticescet, Cic. Phil. 14, 12, 33: nec ulla umquam aetas de tuis laudibus conticescet, id. Marc. 3, 9: conticuit lyra, * Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 43: tubae, Mart. 7, 80: conticuere undae, Ov. M. 5, 574.—**III.** Trop., *to become still* or *quiet, come to rest, cease, decline, stop, abate* (syn. obmutesco): cum obmutuisset senatus, judicia conticuissent, etc., Cic. Pis 12, 26: ut tum conticisceret illa lamentatio et gemitus urbis, id. Red. Sen. 7, 17: artes nostrae, id. Mur. 10, 22; cf.: studium, id. Brut. 94, 324: litterae forenses et senatoriae, id. Off 2, 1, 3: actiones tribuniciae, Liv. 4, 1, 5: tumultus, id. 2, 55, 10; 22, 55, 8: furor, id. 2, 29, 11.

contĭcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [conticesco, the time when all becomes still; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 7, and 7, § 79 Müll.; also **contĭcĭum,** Macr. S. 1, 3, 12], *the first part of the night, the evening,* Plaut. As. 3, 3, 95 (quoted in Varr. l. l.); cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 268.

contĭcisco, ĕre, v. conticesco.

‡ **contĭfĭces,** *spearmen,* παράβολοι, Gloss. Vet. [contus facio].

* **contĭger,** gĕri, *m.* [contus-gero], *a spear-bearer, a lancer,* Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 188.

contignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contigno, a joining together of beams; hence, concrete], *a floor composed of joists and boards; a story, floor,* Caes. B. C. 2, 9; 2, 15; Auct. B. Alex. 1; Vitr. 2, 9; Liv. 21, 62, 3; Pall. 1, 9, 2 al.

con-tigno, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [tignum], *to join together with beams, to furnish with beams, joists,* or *rafters* (rare), Caes. B. C. 2, 15; Vitr. 1, 5; Plin. 9, 3, 2, § 7.

‡ **contignum,** i, *n.* [contigno], *a structure of beams;* meton., *a piece of flesh with seven ribs,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 65. 7 Müll.

contĭgŭē, *adv.*, v. contiguus *fin.*

contĭgŭus, a, um, *adj.* [contingo] (not ante-Aug.). **I.** *Act.* (lit. touching; hence), *bordering upon, neighboring, contiguous, near; absol.* or with *dat.:* (Pyramus et Thisbe) contiguas tenuere domos, Ov. M. 4, 57: Cappadoces, Tac. A. 2, 60: lunā montibus (opp. admota caelo), Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 43: perit Valens quinquagesimo anno contiguus, Amm. 31, 14, 1: tibi, Ov. A. A. 3, 410.—* **II.** *Pass., that may be touched, within reach:* hunc ubi contiguum missae fore credidit hastae, Verg. A. 10, 457 (intra jactum teli, Serv.).—* *Adv.:* **contĭgŭē** (acc. to I.), *closely:* sequi aliquem, *upon his heels,* Mart. Cap. 9, § 909.

contĭnens, entis, v. contineo, *P. a.*, 1.

contĭnenter, *adv.*, v. contineo, *P. a.*, 1. *fin.*

1. contĭnentĭa, ae, *f.* [contineo] **I.** *A holding back, repressing.* * **A.** Lit.: (crepitūs ventris), Suet. Claud. 32 *fin.*—**B.** Trop. (acc. to contineo, I. B. 2. b., and continens, B.), *a bridling, restraining of one's passions and desires, abstemiousness, continence, temperance, moderation,* ἐγκράτεια (the common signif.; most freq in Cic.; it is diff. from abstinentia, v. in h. v.; opp libido): continentia est, per quam cupiditas consilii gubernatione regitur, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164; id Off. 2, 24, 86; cf. Quint. 5, 10, 121: conferte hujus libidines cum illius continentiā, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52, § 115; cf.: ubi pro continentiā et aequitate libido atque superbia invasere, Sall. C. 2, 5; connected with modestia, Caes. B. G. 7, 52; cf. Quint. 2, 21, 3; 3, 7, 15 al.—**II.** (Acc. to contineo, I. B. 3, and continens, C.) *The contents of a work* (only late Lat.): operis, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 12, § 2; Hier. in Isa. 5, 20 *init.*; 5, 23, 11; so the title of the work of Fulgentius: De Expositione Vergilianae Continentiae, etc.—* **III.** (Acc. to contineo, II., and continens, A. 1.) *Contiguity, proximity:* regionum (just before: cohaerentia regionum), Macr. S. 5, 15, 5.

2. contĭnentĭa, ium, *n.*, v. contineo, *P. a.*

con-tĭnĕo, tinŭi, tentum, 2, *v. a.* and *n.* [teneo]. **I.** *Act., to hold* or *keep together.* **A.** In gen. (rare). **1.** Lit. (syn. coerceo, conjungo): contine quaeso caput, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 26: quod omnem continet amplexu terram, Lucr. 5, 319; cf.: mundus omnia complexu suo coërcet et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58: vitem levi nodo, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 187: magni refert primordia saepe cum quibus . . . contineantur, Lucr. 1, 818; 1, 908; 2, 761; 2, 1008: pars oppidi, mari disjuncta angusto, ponte adjungitur et continetur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52, § 117.—**b.** Of places, *to bound, limit, enclose* (very rare in *act.*): reliquum spatium mons continet, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: Oceanus ponto qua continet orbem, Tib. 4, 1, 147; but more freq in *pass.*, *to be comprised, enclosed, surrounded, encompassed, environed by:* qui vicus altissimis montibus undique continetur, Caes. B. G. 3, 1; so, undique loci naturā Helvetii, id. ib. 1, 2: mare montibus angustis, id. ib. 4, 23: una pars Galliae Garumnā flumine, Oceano, finibus Belgarum, id ib. 1, 1.—**2.** Trop.: omnes artes quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur, *hang together,* Cic. Arch. 1, 2.—Far more freq in all periods and species of composition., **B.** With partic. access ideas. **1.** With the access. idea of firmness, quiet permanence, etc., *to hold* or *keep together, to keep, hold fast, preserve, retain* (syn. servo). **a.** Lit.: (alvus) arcet et continet . . . quod recepit, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: merces (opp. partiri), id Vatin. 5, 12; cf. exercitum (opp dividere), Liv. 28, 2, 16: arida continent odorem diutius, Plin 21, 7, 18, § 39.—**b.** Trop: nec ulla res vehementius rem publicam continet quam fides Cic. Off 2, 24, 84: Remos reliquosque Belgas in officio, Caes. B. G. 3, 11: in officio Dumnorigem, id. ib 5, 7: te in exercitatione. Cic Fam. 7, 19 *fin.*: te in tuis perennibus studiis, id. Brut. 97, 332: ceteros in armis (plaga), Liv. 9, 41, 15: alicujus hospitio. Nep Lys. 1, 5.—**2.** With the access. idea of hindering, preventing motion, *to keep, keep still, detain, restrain, repress, enclose.* **a.** Lit.: milites

sub pellibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 29; cf.: pecudem sub tecto, Col. 7, 10, 3: exercitum castris, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; 2, 11; Liv. 31, 26, 6; 28, 9, 14 al.; cf.: nostros in castris (tempestates), Caes. B. G. 4, 34; 6, 36; and: copias in castris, id. B. C. 1, 66; 3, 30; Auct. B. Afr. 1; 7; Liv. 36, 17, 9: Pompeium quam angustissime, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: aliquem limine, Liv. 34, 1, 5: ora frenis, Phaedr. 3, 6, 7: ventos carcere, Ov. M. 11, 432: animam in dicendo, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261 et saep.: se ruri, *to stay, remain*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 17; cf.: se domi, Suet. Caes. 81: suo se loco, Caes. B. G. 4, 34: oppido sese, id. ib. 2, 30: castris se continere, id. B. C. 3, 37: se vallo, id. B. G. 5, 44: se finibus Romanis, Liv. 39, 17, 4; 34, 58, 3: moenibus sese, id. 42, 7, 4: agrorum suorum terminis se, id. 38, 40, 2: se moenibus, Ov. M. 13, 208: sese intra silvas, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: suos intra munitionem, id. ib. 5, 57; 5, 58: milites intra castrorum vallum, id. B. C. 3, 76; Liv. 31, 34, 9; Auct. B. Afr. 24: intra castra militem, Tac. H. 4, 19: praesidibus provinciarum propagavit imperium, ut a peritis et assuetis socii continerentur, Suet. Aug. 23 et saep.: an te auspicium commoratum est? an tempestas continet? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 67. — **b.** Trop., *to hold back, detain, repress, hold in check, curb, check, stay, stop, tame, subdue*, etc. (syn. cohibeo): adpetitiones animi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 22: omnis cupiditates, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11, § 32: modeste insolentiam suam, id. Agr. 1, 6, 18: risum, id. Fin. 4, 25, 71 et saep.: formido mortales omnes, Lucr. 1, 151: Etruriam non tam armis quam judiciorum terrore, Liv. 29, 36, 10: oppida magis metu quam fide, id. 30, 20, 5; cf.: quosdam continet metus, Quint. 1, 3, 6: solo metu, id. 12, 7, 2 et saep.: animum a consuetā libidine, Sall. J. 15, 3: temeritatem ab omni lapsu (with cohibere), Cic. Ac. 1, 12, 45: suos a proelio, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: manum juventus Metu deorum, Hor. C. 1, 35, 37 al.: se ab adsentiendo, Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 104; so, se ab exemplis, id. Fin. 2, 19, 62: temperans, qui se in aliquā libidine continuerit, id. Par. 3, 1, 21: se male continet amens, Ov. M. 4, 351: male me, quin vera faterer, Continui, id. ib. 7, 729: nequeo continere quin loquar, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 28.— Mid.: contineri, quin complectar, non queo, *restrain myself, refrain*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 128; cf.: vix me contineo, quin, etc., Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 20: jam nequeo contineri, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 60; cf.: vix contineor, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 9: quae vera audivi, taceo et contineo optime, *keep it to myself, conceal it*, id. Eun. 1, 2, 23: ea quae continet, neque adhuc protulit, explicet nobis, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 206: dicta, id. ib. 2, 55, 222.—**3.** With the access. idea of containing, *to comprise, contain, involve, comprehend something in itself* (syn. complector): (aqua gelum) quod continet in se, mittit, Lucr. 6, 877; cf.: ut omnia, quae aluntur et crescunt, contineant in se vim caloris, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 23; so, in se, Quint. 1, 6, 31; 2, 10, 2: Quattuor aeternus genitalia corpora mundus Continet, Ov. M. 15, 240: rem militarem, Liv. 5, 52, 16: panis innumeras paene continet medicinas, Plin. 22, 25, 68, § 138: (linea) centum continet (pedes), Quint. 1, 10, 44: Idus Martiae magnum mendum continent, Cic. Att. 14, 22, 2: paucas species (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 18: tales res, quales hic liber continet, Cic. Or. 43, 148; Plin. Ep. 5, 9, 1: narrationes, quae summam criminis contineant, Quint. 4, 2, 10: fabula stultorum regum et populorum continet aestus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 8; cf.: liber primus ea continebit, quae, etc., Quint. prooem. § 21: tertia epistula continebat, etc., Plin. Ep. 9, 28, 5.—With *subj.-clause:* quando ipsos loqui deceat, quartus liber continet, Quint. 11, 1, 59.—Esp. freq., **b.** In *pass.:* contineri *aliquā re*, *to be contained in something, be composed of, consist of* or *in, to rest upon, to be supported by*, etc.: terreno corpore, Lucr. 1, 1085: non venis et nervis et ossibus continentur (dii), Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59: artem negabat esse ullam, nisi quae cognitis penitusque perspectis . . . rebus contineretur, id. de Or. 1, 20, 92: forma honestatis, quae tota quattuor his virtutibus . . . continetur, id. Fin. 2, 15, 48: versus paucis (pedibus) continetur, Quint. 9, 4, 60: quae philosophorum libris continentur, id. prooem. § 11; cf. id. 5, 10, 111 et saep.: artes, quae conjecturā continentur et sunt opinabiles, Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24: foedere, Liv. 41, 23, 9: actu, Quint. 2, 18, 5; 12, 9, 1; 3, 7, 28.—Rarely with *in* and *abl.:* forum, in quo omnis aequitas continetur, Cic. Cat. 4, 1, 2; cf.: quibus (legibus) in singulis civitatibus res publica continetur, id. Off. 3, 5, 23.—**II.** *Neutr., to hold together in itself, to hang together* (in the *verb. finit.* very rare; but freq. as *P. a.*; cf. also the deriv. continuus): per hortum utroque commeatus continet, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 43.— Hence, **1. continens,** entis, *P. a.* **A.** (Acc. to II.) *Holding* or *hanging together* (freq. and class.). **1.** *Bordering upon, neighboring, contiguous, lying near, adjacent* (syn.: junctus, adjunctus, contiguus); constr. with *dat., cum,* or *absol.* **a.** Prop.: aër mari, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 117: continentia atque adjuncta praedia huic fundo, id. Caecin. 4, 11: (mare) dissimile est proximo ei continenti, id. Ac. 2, 33, 105 al.: Cappadociae pars ea, quae cum Ciliciā continens est, id. Fam. 15, 2, 2: (Morini) continentes silvas ac paludes habebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 28; cf. so *absol.:* parum locuples continente ripā, Hor. C. 2, 18, 22; cf.: pars eorum, qui propiores erant continenti litori, Liv. 44, 28, 12.—*Subst.:* **continentia,** ium, *n.* (sc. loca), *adjoining places, the neighborhood:* Cherronesum et continentia usque Atho montem, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 215 al.: urbis, *the suburbs*, Dig. 50, 16, 147.—**b.** Trop., in time, *following, next:* continentibus diebus, Caes. B. C. 3, 84; and of other abstract things: motus sensui junctus et continens, Cic. N. D. 1, 11, 26: timori perpetuo ipsum malum continens fuit, *followed at its heels*, Liv. 5, 39, 8.—**2.** *Holding together, cohering in itself, connected, continuous, uninterrupted.* **a.** Prop.: continens agmen migrantium, Liv. 1, 29, 4: agmen, id. 2, 50, 7; 8, 8, 13 al.: ruinae, id. 21, 8, 5: terra, *the mainland, continent*, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 100 P.; Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 274, 6; Nep. Them. 3, 2; and in the same sense far more freq. *subst.:* **continens,** entis, *f.* (rarely *masc.*, Curt. 4, 2, 1 Zumpt, dub.; *abl.* in *e* and *i* equally used; v. the 4th and 5th books of Caes. B. G.), Caes. B. G. 4, 27; 4, 28; 4, 31; 4, 36 *bis* et saep.; Nep. Milt. 7, 3; Liv. 35, 43, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 34, § 128; Suet. Aug. 65; id. Tib. 40 et saep.— **b.** Trop., in time, *continual, consecutive, uninterrupted:* labor omnium dierum, Caes. B. C. 3, 63; Liv. 42, 54, 3: bella, Caes. B. G. 5, 11 *fin.:* imperium usque ad nos, Liv. 7, 30, 8: imber per noctem totam, id. 23, 44, 6: biduo, Suet. Calig. 19: febres sine intermissione, Cels. 3, 5 *fin.:* e continenti genere, *in continuous descent*, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 61: spiritus, id. de Or. 3, 57, 216 et saep.: ex continenti (sc. tempore), *instantly, immediately*, = continuo, statim, Just. 1, 9; so, in continenti, Dig. 44, 5, 1.— **B.** (Acc. to I. B. 2. b.) *That restrains his passions, continent, moderate, temperate*, ἐγκρατής (rare, but in good prose): continentior in vitā hominum quam in pecuniā, Caes. B. C. 1, 23: cum reges tam sint continentes, multo magis consularis esse oportere, Cic. Fam. 9, 19, 1: puer, id. Att. 6, 6, 3: Epaminondas, Nep. Epam. 3, 2 al.—*Sup.*, Cic. Par. 1, 1, 7; Suet. Aug. 71. — **C.** (Acc. to I. B. 3.) In rhet., *subst.:* **continens,** entis, *n.*, *that on which something rests* or *depends, the chief point, hinge:* causae, Cic. Part. Or. 29, 103; id. Top. 25, 95: intuendum videtur, quid sit quaestio, ratio, judicatio, continens, vel ut alii vocant, firmamentum, Quint. 3, 11, 1; cf. id. ib. § 18 sqq. — *Adv.:* **continenter. 1.** (Acc. to A. 2.) **a.** In space, *in unbroken succession, in a row:* continenter sedetis, Cat. 37, 6 — More freq. and class., **b.** In time, *continuously, without interruption:* totā nocte ierunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: jam amplius horis sex pugnaretur, id. ib. 3, 5: biduum lapidibus pluit, Liv. 25, 7, 7: usque ad ipsum negotium, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 37: ferri imagines, id. N. D. 1, 39, 109. — **2.** (Acc. to B.) *Temperately, moderately* (rare): vivere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106; in *sup.:* vivere, Aug. Ep. 199; id. Conf. 6, 12.—Hence also, **2. contentus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B. 2. b.); medial., *satisfying one's self with, contented, satisfied, content* (freq. in all periods and species of composition); constr. in gen. with the *abl.*; more rarely *absol.*; after the Aug. per. very freq. with the *inf.* (α) With *abl.:* his versibus, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 264, 3: suis rebus, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 51: paucis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 16: illā (sorte), id. ib. 1, 1, 3: viverem uti contentus eo quod mi ipse parasset, id. ib. 1, 4, 108; cf. Suet. Aug. 82: solā Dianā, Verg. A. 11, 582. — (β) *Absol.:* cum ipsum audires sine comparatione, non modo contentus esses, sed melius non quaereres, Cic. Brut. 35, 134; so *comp.*, Plaut. Poen. 2, 15.— (γ) With *inf.:* indagare, Ov. M. 1, 461: edidicisse, id. ib. 2, 638: retinere titulum provinciae, Vell. 2, 49: hostes sustinuisse, id. 2, 112: indicare, Quint. 4, 2, 128: ostendere, id. 5, 10, 31: id consequi, quod miteris, id. 10, 2, 7 et saep.— *Adv.:* **contentē** (ante- and post-class., and rare), *in a restrained manner, closely:* arte contenteque habere aliquem, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 63: parce contenteque vivere, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 13.

1. con-tingo, tigi, tactum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [tango], *to touch on all sides, to touch, take hold of, seize* (very freq. in all periods and species of composition). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: facile cibum terrestrem rostris, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: funem manu, Verg. A. 2, 239; cf. Ov. M. 2, 151: munera Cerealia dextrā, id. ib. 11, 122: undas pede, id. ib. 2, 457: focos ore tremente, id. Tr. 1, 3, 44: terram osculo, Liv. 1, 56, 12: ora nati sacro medicamine, Ov. M. 2, 123; cf. id. ib. 14, 607: montes suo igni (sol), Lucr. 4, 407; cf. Cat. 64, 408, and Suet. Ner. 6: cibos sale modico, *to sprinkle*, Cels. 2, 24: sidera comā (poet. designation for a very great height), Ov. F. 3, 34; cf.: nubes aërio vertice (Taurus), Tib. 1, 7, 15: summa sidera plantis, *to reach the stars* (a poet. designation of great prosperity), Prop. 1, 8, 43: mitem taurum, Ov. M. 2, 860; cf. id. ib. 8, 423: glebam, id. ib. 11, 111: paene terram (luna), Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91: caules (vitis), id. N. D. 2, 47, 120: dextras consulum (as a friendly greeting or congratulation), Liv. 28, 9, 6; so, manum, Vell. 2, 104, 5; 2, 107, 4.— **B.** With partic. access. ideas. **1.** *To eat, partake of, taste* (poet.): neque illinc Audeat esuriens dominus contingere granum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 113: cibos ore, Ov. M. 5, 531: aquas, id. ib. 15, 281: fontem, id. ib. 3, 409.—**2.** *To touch impurely* (very rare): corpus corpore, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 204.— **3.** *To touch*, i.e. *to be near, neighboring,* or *contiguous, to border upon, to reach, extend to;* with *acc., dat.,* or *inter se;* with *acc.:* Helvi, qui fines Arvernorum contingunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 7 *fin.:* turri adactā et contingente vallum, id. ib. 5, 43; cf.: in saltu Vescino Falernum contingente agrum, Liv. 10, 21, 8: praesidium coloniarum Illyricum contingentium, Suet. Aug. 25. —With *dat.:* ut radices montis ex utrāque parte ripae fluminis contingant, Caes. B. G. 1, 38.— With *inter se:* ut (milites) contingant inter se atque omnem munitionem expleant, Caes. B. C. 1, 21; cf. id. B. G. 7, 23.— **4.** With the idea of motion, *to reach something by moving, to attain to, reach, come to, arrive at, meet with,* etc. (mostly poet.); with *acc.:* optatam metam cursu, Hor. A. P. 412: Ephyren pennis, Ov. M. 7, 392: Italiam, Verg. A. 5, 18: fines Illyricos, Ov. M. 4, 568: Creten, id. ib. 8, 100: Cadmeïda arcem, id. ib. 6, 217: rapidas Phasidos undas, id. ib. 7, 6: auras, *to come into the air*, id. ib. 15, 416 al.: avem ferro, *to hit*, Verg. A. 5, 509; cf. Ov. M. 8, 351: ullum mortalem (vox mea), id. ib. 2, 578; cf. thus aures, id. ib. 1, 211; and aures fando, with the *acc.* and *inf.*, id. ib. 15, 497: aevi florem, *to come to* or *reach the flower of age*, Lucr. 1, 565.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to touch, to seize upon, affect* (rare). multitudo agrestium, quos in aliquā suā fortunā publica quoque contingebat cura, Liv. 22, 10, 8: contactus nullis ante cupidinibus, Prop. 1, 1, 2: quam me manifesta libido contigit! Ov. M. 9, 484: animum curā, Val. Fl. 7, 173; cf.: aliquem (curā), contacti simili sorte, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 78. —Far more freq., **B.** In partic. **1.** (Acc. to I. B. 2.) *To touch with pollution, to pollute, stain, defile,* etc.; so generally in *part. perf.* (as a *verb. finit.* the kindr. contamino was in use): (Gallos) contactos eo scelere velut injectā rabie ad arma ituros, Liv. 21, 48, 3; so, contacta civitas rabie duorum juvenum, id. 4, 9, 10: omnes ea violatione templi, id. 29, 8, 11 (for which id. 29, 18, 8: nefandā praedā se ipsos ac domos contaminare suas): plebs regiā praedā, id. 2, 5, 2; cf. id. 4, 15, 8: equi candidi et nullo mortali opere contacti, Tac. G. 10: dies (sc. Alliensis) re-

ligione, Liv. 6, 28, 6: pectora vitiis, Tac. Or. 12.—Once *absol.*: contactus ensis, Sen. Hippol. 714.—**2.** (Acc. to I. B. 3.) With *aliquem aliquâ re* or only *aliquem, to be connected with* or *related to, to concern*: ut quisque tam foede interemptos aut propinquitate aut amicitiâ contingebat, Liv. 25, 8, 2: aliquem sanguine ac genere, id. 45, 7, 3; 24, 22, 14: aliquem artissimo gradu, Suet. Aug. 4: domum Caesarum nullo gradu, id. Galb. 2; cf. *absol.*: deos (i.e. Maecenatem et Augustum) quoniam propius contingis, *have more ready access to the great*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 52: Sabinum modico usu, *to have little intercourse with*, Tac. A. 4, 68: multis in Italiâ contactis gentibus Punici belli societate, Liv. 31, 8, 11; cf.: si crimine contingantur, *have part in*, Dig. 11, 4, 1: haec consultatio Romanos nihil contingit, *concerns not*, Liv. 34, 22, 12; cf.: quae (causa) nihil eo facto contingitur, id. 40, 14, 9.—**3.** (Acc. to I. B. 4.) *To attain to, reach, arrive at something, to come to* (very rare): quam regionem cum superavit animus naturamque sui similem contigit et agnovit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43.—**b.** With and without *dat.* of person; of occurrences, *to happen to one, to befall, fall to one's lot, to succeed in, obtain a thing*; and *absol.*, *to happen, fall to, turn out, come to pass* (so most freq. in all perr. and species of composition; in gen., of favorable, but sometimes of indifferent, or even adverse occurrences). (α) With *dat.*: cui tam subito tot contigerint commoda, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 3: haec tot propter me gaudia illi contigisse laetor, id. Hec. 5, 3, 35: quod isti (Crasso) contigit uni, Cic. de Or. 2, 56, 228; 1, 35, 164; id. Off. 1, 43, 153; id. Fam. 5, 21, 1; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 1; Caes. B. G. 1, 43; Quint. 10, 1, 115; 12, 11, 29; Suet. Caes. 35; id. Calig. 3, 10 et saep.; Ov. M. 3, 321; 11, 268; 15, 443; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 46; 1, 4, 10; 1, 17, 9 et saep.: cum tanto plura bene dicendi exempla supersint quam illis contigerunt, Quint. 10, 2, 28: quam mihi maxime hic hodie contigerit malum, Enn. ap. Non. p. 268, 12: quod (sc. servitus) potentibus populis saepe contigit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 15; id. Cat. 1, 7, 16: cum miseri animi essent, quod plerisque contingeret, id. N. D. 1, 11, 27; id. Phil. 14, 8, 24; id. Fam. 5, 16, 5; id. Sen. 19, 71; id. Off. 2, 14, 50; 2, 19, 65; id. Fam. 11, 16, 2 al.: quoties ipsi testatori aliquid contingit, *a misfortune befalls*, etc., Dig. 28, 3, 6: si quid ei humanitus contigerit, ib. 34, 4, 30 *fin.* (cf. ib. § 2: sive in viâ aliquid mihi humanitus acciderit, and v. 2. accido, II. B.).—*Impers.* with *inf.*: non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 36; mihi Romae nutriri atque doceri, id. ib. 2, 2, 41: mihi recusare principatum, Vell. 2, 124, 2: mihi cognoscere (eos), Quint. 12, 11, 3; 1, 1, 11; 5, 7, 25; 6, 1, 4 al.—And, at the same time, a *dat.* of the predicate (post-class. and rare): quo tempore mihi fratrique meo destinari praetoribus contigit, Vell. 2, 124, 4: maximo tibi et civi et duci evadere contigit, Val. Max. 5, 4, ext. 2 (in Ov. M. 11, 220, the better read. is nepotem); cf. Haase in Reisig. Lect. p. 794 sq.—With *ut*: volo hoc oratori contingat, ut, etc., Cic. Brut. 84, 290; id. Off. 1, 1, 3; id. Phil. 5, 18, 49; Quint. 11, 2, 51 al.—(β) With *acc.* (very rare): sors Tyrrhenum contigit, *fell upon Tyrrhenus*, Vell. 1, 1 *fin.*: Italiam palma frugum, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 109.—(γ) *Absol.* (very freq.): hanc mi expetivi, contigit, Ter. And. 4, 2, 13: magis adeo id facilitate quam aliâ ullâ culpâ meâ contigit, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15: quod si nulla contingit excusatio, Quint. 11, 1, 81: ubi quid melius contingit et unctius, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 44 et saep.—With *abl.*: quia memoria atque actio naturâ non arte contingant, Quint. 3, 3, 4; so id. 1, 1, 33; 2, 2, 11 al.—With *ex*: gratia, quae continget ex sermone puro atque dilucido, Quint. 11, 1, 53; so id. 8, 3, 70: ex eâdem brassicâ contingunt aestivi autumnalesque cauliculi, *arise, spring*, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 138 al.: nihil horum nisi in complexu loquendi serieque contingit, Quint. 1, 5, 3.—With *inf.*: fingere cinctutis non exaudita Cethegis Continget, Hor. A. P. 51; Quint. 1, 1, 11; 5, 7, 25: concitare invidiam, etc. ... liberius in peroratione contingit, id. 6, 1, 14.—With *ut*: quod nunquam opinatus fui ... id contigit, ut salvi poteremur domi, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 32; so Quint. 4, 1, 7; 9, 3, 72; 11, 2, 39.

2. con-tingo (**-tinguo**), ĕre, *v. a.*, *to wet, moisten* (perh. only in Lucr. and Verg.). **I.** Lit.: oras, pocula circum mellis liquore, Lucr. 1, 938: semina rerum colore, id. 2, 755: lac parco sale, *to sprinkle*, Verg. G. 3, 403: tonsum corpus amurcâ, id. ib. 3, 448.—**II.** Trop.: musaeo contingens cuncta lepore, Lucr. 1, 934 and 947; 4, 9 and 22.

contĭnŭanter and **contĭnŭātē**, *adv.*, v. 2. continuo *fin.*, 1. and 2.

contĭnŭātim, *adv.* [2. continuo], *continuously*, συνημμένως, συνεχῶς, Vet. Gloss.; Aug. Ep. 112, 20.

contĭnŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a following of one thing after another, an unbroken series, a connection, continuation, succession* (in good prose). **I.** In gen., with *gen.*: continuatio seriesque rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 4, 9: continuatio immutabilis ordinis sempiterni, id. Ac. 1, 7, 29: imbrium, *an uninterrupted succession*, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: laborum, *Suet. Tib. 21; Flor. 4, 2, 79 al.: causarum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 55: sermonis, Quint. 8, 2, 14; cf. id. 9, 3, 23 al.—*Absol.*: in quibus (rebus) peragendis continuatio ipsa efficacissima esset, Liv. 41, 15, 7.—**II.** Esp., in rhet., *a period*; *absol.*, Cic. Or. 61, 204 and 208; Quint. 9, 4, 22; 9, 4, 124: verborum, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261; 3, 13, 49.

‡ **contĭnŭātīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [continuo], *serving to connect the discourse, copulative*: conjunctiones, Prisc. 16, p. 1027 P.

contĭnŭē, *adv.*, v. continuus *fin.* 1.

contĭnŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [continuus], *a connected series, continuation* (very rare), Varr. L. L. 8, § 107 Müll.: spinae, Plin 8, 30, 44, § 105.

1. contĭnŭō, *adv.*, v. continuus *fin.* 2.

2. contĭnŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [continuus]. **I.** *Act., to join together in uninterrupted succession, to make continuous.* **A.** In space, *to join one with another, to connect, unite* (class. in prose and poetry; most freq. in *pass.*); constr. with the *dat.* or (more freq.) *absol.* (α) With *dat.*: (aër) mari continuatus et junctus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 117: aedificia moenibus, Liv. 1, 44, 4: regnum Alyattei Campis Mygdoniis, Hor. C. 3, 16, 42: latus lateri, Ov. A. A. 1, 496—Medial: Suionibus Sitonum gentes continuantur, *border upon, are next to*, Tac. G. 45 *fin.*—(β) *Absol.*: binas aut amplius domos, *to erect in rows*, Sall. C. 20, 11: fundos in agro Casinati optimos et fructuosissimos, *to buy, acquire contiguous plots of ground*, Cic. Agr. 3, 4, 14 (v. the pass. in connection); cf.: latissime agrum, id. ib. 2, 26, 70; and agros, Liv. 34, 4, 9: pontem, Tac. A. 15, 9: domus, quâ Palatium et Maecenatis hortos continuaverat, id. ib. 15, 39: verba, *to connect together in a period*, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149; cf.: verba verbis aut nomina nominibus (just before: cadentia similiter jungere), Quint. 9, 4, 43.—Medial: quae (atomi) cohaerescunt inter se et aliae alias adprehendentes continuantur, *hang together*, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54.—**B.** Of time and objects relating to it, *to join, connect together, to continue uninterruptedly, to do successively one thing after another*: Cassius die ac nocte continuato itinere ad eum pervenit, Caes. B. C. 3, 36; 3, 11: nuntius diem noctemque itinere continuato ingentem attulit terrorem, Liv. 26, 9, 6: continens die ac nocte proelium, id. 4, 22, 5; cf.: perpotationem biduo duabusque noctibus, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 145: diem noctemque potando, Tac. G. 22; cf.: theatro dies totos, id. A. 14, 20: magistratum, Sall. J. 37, 2; cf. Liv. 38, 33, 1: praeturam ei, i. e. *to give it to him immediately after the ædileship*, Vell. 2, 91, 3: dapes, Hor. S. 2, 6, 108: febrem, Cels. 3, 5: prope funera, Liv. 1, 46, 9: fatigatio continuati laboris, Curt. 7, 11, 17: quae (libertas) usque ad hoc tempus honoribus, imperiis ... continuata permansit, Cic. Fl. 11, 25.—Poet.: aliquos ferro, *to slay one after another*, Stat. Th. 9, 292; cf.: aliquos hastis, id. ib. 12, 745.—In *pass.* with *dat.*: hiemi continuatur hiems, Ov. P. 1, 2, 26; so, paci externae confestim discordia domi, Liv. 2, 54, 2: damna damnis, Tac. Agr. 41.—**II.** *Neutr., to continue, last* (rare): febres ita ut coepere continuant, Cels. 3, 3; 2, 4; Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 233; 18, 35, 87, § 362; 20, 5, 17, § 35.—Hence, * **1. contĭnŭanter**, *adv.*, *continuously, in uninterrupted succession* (opp. carptim), Aug. Retract. 1, 24.—**2. contĭnŭātē**, *adv.*, *in uninterrupted succession, one after another*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 315, 5; Fest. p. 314, 32 Müll.; cf. Fronto, Diff. Verb. p. 2195 P.

contĭnŭor, ātus, āri, 1, *dep.* collat. form of continuo (rare and mostly post-class.), *to unite one's self to, to join*: Marius ostio Liris evehitur, adque Aenariam suos continuatur, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 93: inde me commodum egredientem continuatur Pytheas, App. M. 1, p. 113, 17: eam, id. ib. 5, p. 172, 34; 6, p. 180, 24; 11, p. 259, 26; Enar. Pan. Const. Aug. 8, 5; Symm. Ep 1, 53; 4, 44; cf. continuo, I. A. α *fin.* and β *fin.*

contĭnŭus, a, um, *adj.* [contineo, II.], *joining, connecting with something*, or *hanging together*, in space or time, *uninterrupted, continuous*. **I.** Of space (so mostly Aug. and post-Aug.; cf., however, continue); with *dat.* or *absol.* **A.** Lit.: aër continuus terrae est, Sen. Q. N. 2, 6, 1: Leucada continuam veteres habuere coloni; nunc freta circueunt, *joined to the mainland*, Ov. M. 15, 289: ignis proxima quaeque et deinceps continua amplexus, Liv. 30, 5, 7; 30, 6, 5: montes, *Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 5; Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 189: agri, Suet. Caes. 38: fluere continuo alveo (Euphraten), Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 124; cf.: Rhenus uno alveo continuus, Tac. A. 2, 6: mare, id. Agr. 10 *fin.*: aliqui vice dentium continuo osse gignuntur, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 69: omnia continua et paria, Plin. Pan. 51, 4: serpens, Stat. Th. 5, 517.—**b.** *Subst.*: **contĭnŭus**, i, *m.*, *he who is always about one, an attendant*: Cocceius Nerva, continuus principis, Tac. A. 6, 26 (32) Halm, Draeg. ad loc. (Nipperd. and Ritter, principi).—**B.** Trop., of rhet. matters (most freq. in Quint.): cum fluxerunt plures continuae translationes (the figure derived from an uninterrupted, flowing stream; v. the preced.), Cic. Or. 27, 94: expositio (opp. partita), Quint. 7, 10, 11: loci, id. 11, 3, 84: lumina, id. 12, 10, 46: ab exordio usque ad ultimam vocem continuus quidam gemitus, id. 11, 1, 54: oratio, id. 6, 1, 46; 6, 4, 1 et saep.: adfectus, id. 6, 2, 10: impetus, id. 10, 7, 14 et saep.—**II.** Of time and objects relating to it, *following one after another, successive, continuous* (class. in all periods and species of composition): auferet ex oculis veniens Aurora Booten; continuâque die sidus Hyantis erit, *the next day*, Ov. F. 5, 734; so, continuâ nocte, *the following night*, id. ib. 6, 720: triduum continuum, dies decem continuos, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 146 sq.: dies quinque ex eo die, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; annos prope quinquaginta, Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 38: duabus noctibus, Suet. Aug. 94: secutae sunt continuos complures dies tempestates, Caes. B. G. 4, 34 Oud. *N. cr.*: prioribus diebus, Liv. 42, 58, 3: aliquot annos continuos, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 18, 54: tot dies, id. Verr. 2, 5, 36, § 94: triennium, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 61; Suet. Calig. 7: biennio, id. Tib. 38: bella, Liv. 10, 31, 10; cf.: cursus proeliorum, Tac. Agr. 27: consulatus, Suet. Caes. 76; Plin. Pan 58: itinera, Lepid. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34, 1: regna, Liv. 1, 47, 6: duo triumphi ex Hispaniâ acti, id. 41, 7, 1: labor, Quint. 1, 3, 8: amor, Prop 1, 20, 1: incommoda, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: messe senescit ager, Ov. A. A. 3, 82: eos (patricios) ab Atto Clauso continuos duravisse, Tac. A. 12, 25 *fin.* et saep.—With *abl. resp.*: continuus inde et saevus accusandis reis Suilius, *incessant*, Tac. A. 11, 5; cf.: postulandis reis tam continuus annus fuit, *incessantly occupied*, id. ib. 4, 36.—Hence the *advv.*, **1. contĭnŭē**, *continuously, without interruption*; in space or time (very rare, perh. only ante- and post-class. for continenter, assidue): *flumen quod fluit continue, Varr. L. L. 5, § 27 Müll.: protinus jugiter et continue, Non. p. 376, 26.—**2. contĭnŭō.** **A.** *To designate an act that in time immediately follows something, immediately, forthwith, directly, without delay*, = statim, αὐτίκα (very freq. in all periods and kinds of composition). **1.** In gen. (α) Corresp. with the particles of time: ubi, ut, postquam, cum, etc.; with *ubi*: ubi primum terram tetigimus, Continuo, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 49; so id. Cist. 2, 3, 35; Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 51 al.—With *ut*, etc.: quae ut aspexi, me continuo contuli, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 7; so, iste continuo ut vidit, non dubitavit, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22, § 48: ut quisque insanus ... latum demisit pectore clavum, Audit continuo, etc., Hor. S. 1, 6, 29: nam postquam audivi

. . . continuo argentum dedi, Ut emeretur, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 37: cum te summis laudibus ad caelum extulerunt, mihi continuo maximas gratias agant, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 1; 10, 12, 2: ut vel continuo patuit, cum, etc., Hor. S. 2, 8, 29: ne mora sit, si innuerim, quin pugnus continuo in malā haereat, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 17: si quid narrare occepi, continuo dari Tibi verba censes, *forthwith you think*, etc., id. And. 3, 2, 24; cf. id. Eun. 1, 2, 24; Lucr. 2, 1091; Hor. S. 2, 3, 160: continuo consilium dimisit (Q. Maximus), simulac me fractum ac debilitatum metu viderit, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121.—(β) *Absol.*: continuo, ventis surgentibus, aut freta ponti Incipiunt agitata tumescere, etc., Verg. G. 1, 356: continuo hic ero, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 43: haud mora; continuo matris praecepta facessit, Verg. G. 4, 548; so Ov. M. 14, 362; cf. Quint. 12, 3, 3; corresp. with statim, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: quod lubet, non lubet jam id continuo, *the next moment, immediately*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 10: hos prius intro ducam et quae volo Simul inperabo: poste continuo exeo, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 40: hanc mihi in manum dat; mors continuo ipsam occupat, id. And. 1, 5, 62: hercle ego te barbā continuo arripiam, et in ignem coniciam, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 64: egomet continuo mecum; certe captus est! *I immediately thought within myself*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 55: senatus est continuo convocatus, Cic. Fam. 10, 12, 3: hos continuo in itinere adorti, Caes. B. G. 7, 42 *fin.*: subitae necessitates continuo agendi, *on the spot, immediately*, Quint. 10, 7, 2 et saep.: perturbationes, amplificatae certe, pestiferae sunt; igitur etiam susceptae continuo in magnā pestis parte versantur, *even immediately on their inception*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 42; cf. id. Fin 3, 9, 32.—**2.** Of a point of time closely following a time named, *speedily, without interval*: deinde absens factus aedilis, continuo praetor, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 1: qui summam spem civium, quam de eo jam puero habuerant, continuo adulescens incredibili virtute superavit, id. Lael. 3, 11.—**3.** Esp., with the statement of a logical consequence from a fact; only in connection with a negative, or a question implying a negative, *not by consequence, not necessarily, not as an immediate consequence*, in questions; *perhaps then? perhaps therefore?* (very freq. in Cic.); with *si*: non continuo, si me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sum sicarius, Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 94; so id. de Or. 2, 48, 199; Gai Inst. 2, 204.—With *cum*, Manil. 2, 345. —*Absol.*: cum nec omnes, qui curari se passi sunt, continuo etiam convalescant, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 5; so, ego summum dolorem . . . non continuo dico esse brevem, id. ib. 2, 19, 45: aeque enim contingit omnibus fidibus, ut incontentae sint; illud non continuo, ut aeque incontentae, id. Fin. 4, 27, 75: si malo careat, continuone fruitur summo bono? id. Tusc. 3, 18, 40; so, continuone si? etc., Quint. 9, 2, 84.—**B.** In Quint. twice (for the ante- and post-class. continue), *in an uninterrupted series, one after another, continuously*: qualis (labor) fuit illius, qui grana ciceris ex spatio distante missa, in acum continuo et sine frustratione inserebat, Quint. 2, 20, 3; 9, 1, 11.

contĭo (less correctly **concĭo**), ōnis, *f.* [contr. from conventio, for which COVENTIO is written in S. C. Bacch.; v. conventio, and cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 43 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 38, 4, and p. 113, 10 Müll.], *a meeting, assembly that is called together by a magistrate* or *priest* (cf.: contio significat conventum, non tamen alium quam eum qui a magistratu vel a sacerdote publico per praeconem convocatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 38, 4; cf. contionor.—In good prose). **I.** Prop.: advocat contionem, habet orationem talem consul, Cic. Sest. 12, 28; so, advocare contionem, id. Verr. 2, 3, 80, § 185; Sall. C. 57, 5, id. J. 33, 3; Liv. 8, 31, 1; Suet. Claud. 22 et saep.: advocare contionem populi, Sall. J. 84, 5: militum, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: advocare populum in contionem, Liv. 42, 33, 2: ad contionem advocavit, id. 4, 1, 6: plebem ad contionem vocare, id. 2, 2, 4; cf. Suet. Calig. 48: me in vestram contionem evocaverunt, Cic. Agr. 3, 4, 16: convocatis ad contionem militibus, Suet. Caes. 66: contionem habere, *to hold a meeting*, Liv. 29, 21, 7 (cf.: contionem habere, II. infra): in contione dicere, Cic. Or. 63, 213 sq.; cf. id. ib. 50, 168; and id. de Or. 2, 59, 242: in contionem populi prodire, Nep. Them. 1, 3: quae ego de te in senatu egerim, quae in contionibus dixerim, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 4; cf. so in opp. to the Senate, Tac. A. 4, 40 *fin.*: laudare aliquem pro contione, *before the people*, Sall. J. 8, 2; Liv. 7, 7, 3; 7, 10, 14 al.; Quint. 2, 4, 33; 4, 4, 8 al.: nunc in mille curias contionesque dispersam et dissipatam esse rempublicam, Liv. 2, 28, 4; 2, 23, 5: contio conventusque, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 110: contio, quae ex imperitissimis constat, id. Lael. 25, 95: togata et urbana, Liv. 45, 37, 8: turbulentae, Quint. 5, 13, 39; cf.: in illis fluctibus contionum, id. 8, 6, 48; and: contionum procellae, id. 8, 6, 7: stabant pro contione legiones destrictis gladiis, *in the manner of an assembly*, Tac. A. 1, 44 Draeg. ad loc.—**II.** Meton., *a discourse, oration before a public assembly*: legi contionem tuam, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 7; cf.: audiri jam et legi novas contiones, Tac. A. 5, 4 *fin.*: habere contionem . . . quā in oratione, Cic. Agr. 2, 1, 1; so, contionis habendae potestas, id. Fam. 5, 2, 7; Liv. 24, 22, 1: contionem apud milites habuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 73; so Liv. 44, 1, 9; cf. also id. 27, 13, 1; Caes. B. C. 2, 18: habuit super eā re contionem, Suet. Caes. 5: in contione contra Catilinam, Quint. 5, 11, 42: funebres tristes atque summissae, id. 11, 3, 153: ut Cicero dicit contra contionem Metelli, id. 9, 3, 50; cf. Gell. 18, 7, 7; and the few fragments of this oration of Cic. in Orell. IV. 2, p. 455 sq.; Quint. 12, 10, 70; cf. id. 3, 8, 65; 3, 8, 67.—Of the orations reported in a history: ille (sc. Thucydides) contionibus melior, hic (sc. Herodotus) sermonibus, Quint. 10, 1, 73; cf. id. 9, 4, 18; Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 4.—**B.** *A place for speaking, a tribune, rostrum*; mostly in the phrases in contionem ascendere or escendere: cum magistratum inieris et in contionem ascenderis, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 74; id. Att. 4, 2, 3: in contionem escendit, Liv. 2, 7, 7 Weissenb. ad loc.; 3, 49, 4; 5, 50, 8: Perseus in contionem processit Philippum secum filium habens, id. 44, 45, 8; cf.: contionem tria significare: locum suggestumque unde verba fierent, . . . coetum populi adsistentis, item orationem ipsam, Verr. Fl. ap. Gell. 18, 7, 7.

contĭōnābundus, a, um, *adj.* [contionor], *proposing something* or *haranguing in a public assembly* (several times in Livy; elsewh. very rare). **1.** In a bad sense; with *acc.*: haec prope contionabundus circumibat homines, Liv. 3, 47, 3; 5, 29, 10.—**2.** In a good sense, Liv. 21, 53, 6; 40, 27, 8; Tac. A. 1, 17 *init.*

contĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [contio], *belonging to* or *suitable for an assembly of the people*: contionalis prope clamor senatus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5, 1: genus dicendi, Quint. 8, 4, 1: officium, id. 3, 8, 14: hirudo aerarii, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11: senex, *who went about in the assemblies of the people for the purpose of exciting the multitude*, Liv. 3, 72, 4; cf. comitialis.

contĭōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *suited to an assembly of the people* (very rare): populus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 4: oratio, Amm. 27, 6, 5: tibia, Gell. 1, 11, 10: fistula, id. 1, 11, 10 *in lemm.*

contĭōnātor, ōris, *m.* [contionor], *a haranguer of the people*; in a bad sense, *a demagogue, a political agitator*, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 9 (opp. animus vere popularis); Front. Ep. ad Ver. 1, p. 171; cf.: contionator, allocutor multitudinis, Isid. Orig. 10, 38.

(**contĭōnātōrĭus**, false read. for contionarius, Gell. 1, 11, 10.)

contĭōnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [contio]. ***I.** *To be convened* or *united in an assembly, to form an assembly*: nunc illi vos, singuli universos contionantes timent, Liv. 39, 16, 4.—Far more freq., **II.** (Acc. to contio, II.) *To deliver an oration before an assembly of the people, to harangue, address*: Dionysius contionari ex turri altā solebat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59; cf.: superiore e loco contionari, id. ib. 1, 49, 117: pro tribunali, Tac. A. 1, 61 *fin.*: apud milites, Caes. B. C. 1, 7; Suet. Aug. 27: ad populum, id. ib. 84: de Caesare, id. ib. 85: adversus aliquem, Liv. 9, 18, 7; and entirely *absol.*: cum Lepidus contionaretur, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 4; so Liv. 1, 28, 2; Quint. 1, 10, 27; 3, 11, 13; 7, 6, 3; Tac. A. 11, 7; id. H. 1, 31; Suet. Caes. 33, 55; id. Rhet. 6.—With *acc.*: haec velut contionanti Minucio circum fundebatur tribunorum multitudo, Liv. 22, 14, 15.—Once with the *acc.* and *inf.* (cf. the foll.): C. Cato contionatus est, comitia haberi non siturum, etc., *declared before the people*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 6. —**B.** In gen., *to say publicly, publish, make known, declare* (very rare): caterva tota clarissimā concentione . . contionata est: huic vitae tuae, etc., Cic. Sest. 55, 118; id. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: idem hoc futurum, etiam Sibylla contionata est, Lact. 4, 18, p. 292 Bip.

‡ **con-tīro**, ōnis, *m.*, *a fellow-recruit*, Inscr. Orell. 3559.

contĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [contio], *a short harangue, a trifling speech* (only in the foll. passages): oratorem excludi ab omni doctrina, ac tantum in judicia et contiunculas tamquam in aliquod pistrinum detrudi, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46; id. Att. 2, 16, 1.

* **con-tŏgātus**, i, *m.*, *a law colleague*, Amm. 29, 2, 22.

* **con-tollo**, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to bring together*: contollam gradum, *will go to meet him* (= contra tollam, Wagn. ad loc.), Plaut. Aul. 5, 6 (ap. Non. p. 82, 1).

* **con-tŏnat**, *v. impers.*, *it thunders heavily*: ibi continuo contonat Sonitu maximo, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 45.

contor, āri, v. cunctor *init.*

con-torquĕo, torsi, tortum (also -torsum, acc. to Prisc. 9, p. 871 P.), 2, *v. a.*, *to turn, twist, twirl, swing, whirl* or *brandish*, etc. (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of weapons, arms, etc. (mostly poet.): telum contortum validis viribus, Lucr. 1, 971; cf.: hastam viribus, Ov. M. 5, 32: lenta spicula lacertis, Verg. A. 7, 165: hastile adducto lacerto, id. ib. 11, 561: cuspidem lacerto, Ov. M. 8, 345: valido sceptrum lacerto, id. ib. 5, 422: (hastile) certo contorquens dirigit ictu, Verg. A. 12, 490: sed magnum stridens contorta phalarica venit, id. ib. 9, 705: hastam In latus, etc., id. ib. 2, 52; Quint. 9, 4, 8: telum in eum, Curt. 8, 14, 36.—**B.** Of other objects: gubernaclum quolibet, Lucr. 4, 904; cf.: membra quocumque volt, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: tantum corpus, Lucr. 4, 900: globum eā celeritate, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24; id. Arat. 61: equum magnā vi, Poët. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 9: amnis in alium cursum contortos et deflexos videmus, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 38: proram ad laevas undas, Verg. A. 3, 562: silvas insano vortice, *whirling them round in its raging whirlpool*, id. G. 1, 481; cf. * Cat. 64, 107: frementes aquas subitis verticibus, Luc. 4, 102 Weber; cf. id. 3, 631; Sil. 3, 50: an omnis tempestas aeque mare illud contorqueat, Sen. Ep. 79, 1 al.: vertex est contorta in se aqua, Quint. 8, 2, 7: nubila fumo, Sil. 4, 309.—**II.** Trop. (mostly in Cic. and of rhet. matters; the metaphor taken from missiles which are brandished, that they may be discharged with greater force): (auditor) tamquam machinatione aliquā tum ad severitatem, tum ad remissionem animi est contorquendus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72.—So of discourse that is *thrown out violently* or *forcibly, hurled*: Demosthenis non tam vibrarent fulmina illa, nisi numeris contorta ferrentur, Cic. Or. 70, 234; cf. Quint. 10, 7, 14: quam rhetorice! quam copiose! quas sententias colligit! quae verba contorquet! (= summā vi et impetu profert), *hurls forth*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63; cf.: longas periodos uno spiritu, Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 4: deinde contorquent et ita concludunt, etc., *twist the argument*, Cic. Div. 2, 51, 106.—Hence, **contortus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II.), of discourse. **A.** *Brandished, hurled, full of motion, powerful, vehement, energetic, strong* (rare; mostly in Cic.): contorta et acris oratio, Cic. Or. 20, 66: vis (orationis), Quint. 10, 7, 14: levibus mulcentur et contortis excitantur, id. 9, 4, 116.—**B.** *Involved, intricate, obscure, perplexed, complicated*: contortae et difficiles res, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 250: contorta et aculeata quaedam σοφίσματα, id. Ac. 2, 24, 75.—*Adv.*: **contortē** (acc. to II.), *intricately, perplexedly*: dicere, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 29; Auct. Her. 1, 9, 15. —* *Comp.*: concluduntur a Stoicis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10, 22.—*Sup.* not in use.

* **con-torrĕo**, ŭi, 2, *v. a.*, *to dry up entirely, to parch, scorch*: herbas, Amm. 18, 7, 4.

contortē, *adv.*, v. contorqueo, *P. a. fin.*

contortĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contorqueo]. ***I.** *A whirling round*: dexterae, Auct. Her. 4,

19, 26 *fin.*—**II.** *An intertwining, involving; intricacy, complication;* of discourse, in the *plur.:* contortiones orationis, * Cic. Fat. 9, 17; Aug. Retract. 1, 50.

* **contortor**, ōris, *m.* [contorqueo], *a wrester, perverter:* legum, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 27.

* **contortŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [contortus], *somewhat complicated* or *intricate:* contortulis quibusdam ac minutis conclusiunculis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18, 42.

‡ **contortŭplĭcātus** (**-tortĭp-**), a, um, *adj.* [contortus-plico], *entangled, complicated:* longa nomina, *compounded in a complicated manner,* Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 26.

contortus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from contorqueo.

contrā, *adv.* and *prep.* [stem con, i. e. cum, through a comparative form conter; cf.: alter, uter, inter, praeter, etc.; in *abl. fem.* form like the locative adverbs eâ, quâ, etc.; cf.: ultrâ, intrâ, extrâ, citrâ], orig., *in comparison with;* hence, *over against, fronting, in front, opposite, in opposition to, against, contrary to, opposed to,* etc. **I.** *Adv.* (referring to an opposed object often with the force of a preposition with ellipsis of a pronoun, = *against it, against him,* etc.). **A.** Local. **1.** Lit., of position in front of a person, place, or thing. **a.** With verb of being or position expressed or understood. (*a*) Referring to living beings, *opposite, in face of, face to face, facing, in front of, fronting, confronting* (not in Cic., Caes., or Sall.): feminam scelestam te, adstans contra, contuor, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 26: ut confidenter mihi contra adstitit, id. Capt. 3, 5, 6; Lucr. 4, 223; 6, 929: signum contra, quoad longissume oculi ferebant, animo finivit, Liv. 1, 18, 8: stat contra starique jubet, Juv. 3, 290: stat contra dicitque tibi tua pagina Fures! Mart. 1, 55, 12: ulmus erat contra, *in front of her,* Ov. M. 14, 661: templa vides contra, *in front (of us),* id. ib. 7, 587.—Of position in front of the enemy: contra consertâ manu, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 3: contra consistere, *to make front against* them, Caes. B. G. 2, 17.—(*β*) Referring to things and places, *over against (it), opposite (to it), on the opposite side* (mostly post-Aug.): contra jacet Cancer patulam distentus in alvum, Manil. 2, 253: positâ contra Hispaniâ, Tac. Agr. 11: promuntorium quod contra procedit, Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6: relinquendae autem contra erunt vacuae tabellae, *on the opposite side,* i. e. of the leaf, Quint. 10, 3, 32: illo quaerente cur non decidant contra siti, *the antipodes* (cf. Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123; v. II. A. 1. c. *a*), Plin. 2, 65, 65, § 161.—With the governing verb understood: arguam hanc vidisse apud te contra conservum meum, *face to face,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 91: jam omnia contra circaque hostium plena erant, Liv. 5, 37, 8: eadem verba contra (i. e. ponuntur), *side by side,* Quint. 9, 3, 36; Verg. A. 6, 23.—**b.** With verbs of motion, *so as to be opposite* to an object or *face to face* with a person, variously rendered. (*a*) Referring to persons: accede ad me atque adi contra, *come right up to me,* Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 23; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 6: hostes crebri cadunt; nostri contra ingruunt, *advance to their front* (in Plaut. hostility is not implied in contra), id. Am. 1, 1, 84: quis nos pater aut cognatu' volet contra tueri, *face to face, eye to eye,* Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 12 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 444 Rib.); Att. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1, 55 (Trag. Rel. v. 538 ib.): adspicedum contra me = contra adspice me, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 56 Lorenz ad loc.: contra adspicere, id. Mil. 2, 1, 45: contra intueri, Liv. 1, 16, 6; 9, 6, 8; Sen. Q. N. 1, 3, 6: cum veniret contra Marcianus, Quint. 6, 3, 95; Plin. 9, 46, 70, § 152.—(*β*) Of things: hic ubi sol radiis ... Adversâ fulsit nimborum aspergine contra, Lucr. 6, 525; Cels. 8, 8, 1: quam (turrim) promoti contra validi asseres ... perfregere, Tac. H. 4, 30.—Reciprocally: osculo non pervenientia contra, *not coming through* (the wall) *so as to meet,* Ov. M. 4, 80.—**2.** Transf. to equivalents of weight, value, and price; so, (*a*) In Plaut. only in the colloq. phrases auro contra, aurichalco contra, and contra auro (sc. posito); lit., *for gold placed against;* cf.: aes contrarium, s. v. contrarius: (servus) non carus'st auro contra, *at his weight in gold,* Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 30: jam auro contra constat filius, id. Truc. 2, 6, 57 (Speng. aurichalco): auro contra cedo modestum amatorem! A me aurum accipe. *Pa.* Cedo mihi contra aurichalco quoi ègo sano serviam, id. Curc. 1, 3, 45 sq.; id. Mil. 3, 1, 63; 4, 2, 85; id. Ps. 2, 3, 23.—(*β*) In post-Aug. prose (very rare): at si aquae et ejus rei quam contra pensabis par pondus erit, nec pessum ibit, nec exstabit, etc., Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 5.—**3.** Of reciprocal actions, = vicissim, *in turn, in return, back, on my, his,* etc., *part, likewise, counter-.* (*a*) In gen.: te ut deludam contra, lusorem meum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 71: quae me amat, quam ego contra amo, id. Merc. 5. 2, 77; id. Cist. 1, 1, 96; id. Trin. 4, 2, 55; id. As. 2, 2, 110: qui arguat se, eum contra vincat jurejurando suo, *make a victorious counter-charge,* id. Mil. 2, 2, 37: si laudabit haec Illius formam, tu hujus contra (i. e. lauda), Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 54: audi nunc contra jam, *listen in turn,* id. Phorm. 4, 4, 18; id. Ad. 5, 4, 23: at tu mihi contra nunc videre fortunatus, Phaedria, Cui, etc., *you likewise seem fortunate to me,* id. Phorm. 1, 3, 21: Mettius Tullo gratulatur, contra Tullus Mettium benigne alloquitur, Liv. 1, 28, 1: contra ut me diligat illa, Cat. 76, 23; Hor. S. 1, 3, 27 Orell. ad loc.—Hence, with ellipsis of inquit, = respondit: cui latrans contra senex, Phaedr. 5, 10, 7: scietis, inquam, etc., contra Nigrinus: ad quem missi sunt? ego, etc., Plin. Ep. 7, 6, 4.—Rarely with inquit, etc., expressed: at ille contra, renidens, Audi, inquit, discipule, etc., Gell. 15, 9, 9; cf.: contra talia reddit, Claud. B. Gild. 379.—(*β*) With *dat. pers.:* consulo quem dolum doloso contra conservo parem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 45: facere contra huic aegre, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 10: hiscine contra insidiabere? id. Hec. 1. 1, 13: tibi contra gratiam Referre, id. ib. 4, 2, 7.—(*γ*) With *item:* item a me contra factum est, Plaut. Aul. prol. 20: puellam senex Amat et item contra filius, id. Cas. prol. 49; id. Pers. 5, 2, 36; id. Am. 1, 1, 67; Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 25.—(*δ*) Combining a reciprocal with a local relation (A. 1. a *a*, and b. *a*): contra carinantes verba, *exchanging abusive words (face to face),* Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 361 (Ann. v. 181 Vahl.): tubae utrimque contra canunt; Consonat terra, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 73; 1, 1, 86: confer gradum Contra pariter, id. Ps. 2, 4, 18; id. Truc. 1, 2, 28: video amicam ... Ubi contra adspexit me, etc., id. Mil. 2, 1, 45; Verg. E. 7, 8; cf. Lucr. 4, 243: vesper adest, juvenes consurgite! ... Cernitis, innuptae, juvenes? consurgite contra! Cat. 62, 6.—(*ε*) Implying also opposition: *Pe.* Conpellabo. *Ph.* Orationis aciem contra conferam, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 20: si scias quod donum huic dono contra comparet, *what counter gift,* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 63: quod Scipio postulavit ... ut, etc. Et quod contra collega postulavit ne, etc., Annal. Trib. Pleb. ap. Gell. 7 (6), 19, 5: si vobis aequa et honesta postulatio videtur, ego contra brevem postulationem adfero, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 7; Nep. Epam. 6, 1; Auct. B. Alex. 24: illo licente contra liceri audeat nemo, *to bid in opposition,* Caes. B. G. 1, 18; Liv. 4, 53, 6: agedum pauca accipe contra, Hor. S. 1, 4, 38.—So in battle: Numidae ... Romanorum ordines conturbare ... neque contra feriundi copia erat, Sall. J. 50, 4; and in law: et ab eo is qui adoptat vindicat ... et illo contra non vindicante, etc., Gai Inst. 1, 134; 2, 24.—Esp. in replies: oratio contra a Demosthene pro Ctesiphonte edita, Cic. de Or. 3, 56, 213: dicit accusator haec; primum, etc. ... quid contra reus? id. Clu. 30, 81; id. Fin. 5, 22, 63; Curt. 4, 1, 10; 7, 9, 1.

B. Of opposition, strife, etc., *against;* constr. *absol.*, with *dat.*, and *ne, quominus* or *quin.* **1.** Of physical exertion. (*a*) Lit.: concurrunt ... aetheriae nubes contra pugnantibu' ventis, *struggling against each other,* Lucr. 6, 98: nec nos obniti contra ... Sufficimus, *bear up, battle against,* Verg. A. 5, 21; Ov. M. 9, 50; 2, 434: at ille contra nititur, *resists,* Plin. 2, 38, 38, § 103; 7, 20, 19, § 82: pars remigum, tamquam imperitiâ ... officia nautarum impediebant. Mox contra tendere, *rowed in an opposite direction,* Tac. H. 4, 16.—(*β*) Trop.: te rogo ne contrahas ac demittas animum, neque te obrui tamquam fluctu ... sinas, contraque erigas ac resistas, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 4: et torrens judicem vel nitentem contra feret, cogatque ire quâ rapiet, Quint. 12, 10, 61.—With *ne:* vi contra niti, ne advorsus eum fiat, Cato ap. Gell. 7 (6), 3, 16.—With *quominus,* Lucr. 1, 780.—**2.** Of mental exertion. (*a*) Lit.: si tibi vera videntur, Dede manus, aut, si falsum est, accingere contra, *arm yourself against them,* Lucr. 2, 1043; 2, 280.—With *dat.:* siti contra ... pugnandum, Cels. 4, 2 *fin.*—**3.** Of hostile opposition in gen. (*a*) Lit.: quod animadversum est in eo qui contra omni ratione pugnarunt, non debeo reprehendere, *who made opposition in every way,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 137; id. Verr. 2, 2, 43, § 107: contra etiam aliquid abs te profectum ex multis audivi, *something inimical,* id. Fam. 5, 5, 2.—(*β*) Trop.: aut alio quovis (sc. colore) qui contra pugnet et obstet, Lucr. 2, 794; 2, 868.—**4.** Of warfare. (*a*) Lit.: ut eos adversarios existimemus qui arma contra ferant, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 87; 1, 12, 37; Vell. 2, 28, 4; cf.: quid quod exercitum contra duxit? Auct. Her. 4, 16, 23: ut si quâ ex parte obviam contra veniretur, acie instructâ depugnarent, *if they should be attacked by an open charge,* Caes. B. G. 7, 28: issentque confestim ad urbem ni venire contra exercitum ... audissent, Liv. 7, 39, 17: cum Romanae legiones contra direxerint, *would oppose their march,* Tac. H. 4, 58; id. A. 6, 44.—With *dat.:* et huic contra itum ad amnem Erinden, Tac. A. 11, 10.—(*β*) Trop.: quod ubi viderunt corvi, contra auxiliantur, velut adversus communem hostem, Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 205.—**5.** Of legal contests. (*a*) With verbs of saying; v. 9. a.—(*β*) Venire contra, of any legal act with the intention to hurt the adversary: quid? si omnium mortalium Sthenio nemo inimicior quam hic C. Claudius ... fuit? si de litteris corruptis contra venit, etc.? *if he made a charge of forgery against him?* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 43, § 107; cf. II. B. c. *β*.—(*γ*) *On the part of the adversary:* inveniendum contra est, quo distet haec causa a ceteris, Quint. 5, 10, 114; 9, 2, 35; 12, 8, 10.—(*δ*) Of judgments against the parties or against opinions: ne spoliaret famâ probatum hominem si contra judicasset, *given an adverse decision,* Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77; cf. Val. Max. 7, 2, 4; Cic. Caecin. 24, 69.—**6.** Of literary opposition. (*a*) Mostly with verbs of saying; v. 9. a. *γ*.—(*β*) With other verbs: astrologorum artem contra convincere tendit, Lucr. 5, 728: contra nunc illud pone, etc., Sen. Ben. 7, 14, 6: habeat (liber meus) etiam quosdam qui contra sentiant et adversentur, *some dissentients and opponents,* Quint. 3, 1, 5; 2, 17, 40; 3, 8, 69.—**7.** Of public and political opposition. (*a*) With verbs of saying; v. 9. a. *δ*.—(*β*) With petere, *to be a candidate for office in opposition* to another: nihil enim supererat de quo certarent, nihil quod contra peterent, *no office was left for which to canvass against each other,* Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91: honores contra petere, Quint. 6, 1, 17.—With ire, with *dat.*, of an opposing vote in the senate (cf.: pedibus ire): sententia Cassii ut nemo unus contra ire ausus est, ita dissonae voces respondebant, Tac. A. 14, 45.—**8.** Of violation of law, contracts, etc.: contra facere, or contra committere, *to violate, transgress a law,* etc.: leges esse non ex ejus qui contra commiserit utilitate, spectari oportere, *not* in the interest *of the transgressor,* Cic. Inv. 2, 48, 153: si quis sub hoc pacto vendiderit ancillam ne prostitueretur, et si contra factum esset, *and if the contract was violated,* Dig. 18, 1, 56.—**9.** With verbs of saying, etc., contra dicere; less freq. disputare, dissерere, pugnare, in the sense of dicere, and contra scribere (often **contradico**, in one word, in post-Aug. writers; esp. with *dat*). **a.** *Absol.* (*a*) Contra dicere, *to speak as counsel of the adversary, to plead his cause,* in legal proceedings: cum contra dicturus Hortensius esset, *would speak on the other side,* Cic. Quint. 24, 77: hoc ... contra dicente Cottâ judicatum est, id. Caecin. 33, 97: dixisse ut contra nemo videretur, id. Brut. 53, 198: ut contra Crassus ... exorsus est, *began* on the other side, id. ib. § 197.—Hence: qui contra dicit, *the adversary* or *counsel of the adversary:* contra autem qui dicet, similitudinem infirmare debebit, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 151; id. Part. Or. 21, 108.—In the same sense: agens contra: si nos ... impares agentium contra ingeniis dixerimus, *that we are unequal to the talents of our adversary's counsel,*

Quint 4, 1, 8 —(β) *To make charges against* (rare) si qui contra vellet dicere, usurum esse eum suo testimonio, Cic Clu 48, 134 qua ratione nemo neque tum item fecerit, neque nunc contra dicat, id. Quint 29, 85, so, contra disputare, of objections to or against a witness nihil contra disputabo priusquam dixerit d. 11 21 51 —(γ) In gen, *to speak on the other side of a question* fiebat autem ita ut cum is qui audire vellet dixisset quid sibi videretur tum ego contra dicerem, Cic Tusc 1, 4, 8, id. Fin 2, 1, 2, so, contra disputare and contra scribere, id Or 1, 19, 85, Vitr 3, 1, 6, Quint 2, 17, 13, Dig 9, 2, 21, § 1 — Hence qui contra dicunt or disputant, *the opponents* nec qui contra dicunt causam difficilem repellunt, Cic Fin. 3, 1, 2 ad coarguendos qui contra disputant, *to refute his opponents*, Quint 2, 15 26 —(δ) *To oppose* or *object to* a proposition, motion, or petition quam palam principes dixerunt contra! *protested against it*, Cic Verr 2, 5, 16, § 41, Caes. B C 1, 32, Cic Clu 47, 130 —With pugnare cum decerneretur frequenti senatu, contra pugnante Pisone, etc, Cic Att 1, 14, 5 filius ejus incolumitatem optat contradicit pater, *the father objects*, Quint 9, 2, 85, 9, 2, 83, Plin ap Gell 9, 16, 5, Cic Dom 33, 87 contradicente nullo, Suet Caes 20, Dig 3, 3, 15 —(ε) *To reply* contradixit edicto, *answered by an edict*, Suet Aug 56 —(ζ) *Abl absol impers* explorandum videtur an etiam contradicto aliquando judicio consuetudo firmata sit, *whether the custom has been confirmed by judgment upon a judicial contest*, Dig 1, 3, 34. — **b.** With *acc neutr pron*, *to object, to make* or *raise an objection, to reply*, esp in legal proceedings ego enim, te disputante, quid contra dicerem meditabar, Cic N D 3, 1, 1 ut contra si quid dicere velit non audiatur, id Fin 5, 10, 27 aiebat illum primo sane diu multa contra (i e dixisse), ad extremum autem, etc, id. Att 2, 22, 2.— Hence quod contra dicitur, or quae contra dicuntur, *the objections* ut et id quod intenderemus confirmare, et id quod contra diceretur refellere (possemus), *refute the objections*, Cic de Or 1, 20, 90 quia neque reprehendi quae contra dicuntur possunt, etc, id. ib 2, 81, 331, id Inv 2, 44, 127, Quint 1, 2 17 —In the same sense, as *subst* **contrā dicta,** orum, *n plur* seu proposita confirmamus, sive contra dicta dissolvimus, *or refute the objections*, Quint 4, prooem 6 — With *acc* and *inf* dicitur contra, nullum esse testamentum, *the objection is made that there is no testament*, Cic Agr 2, 6, 42.—**c.** With *dat*, written in one word (post-Aug) (*a*) *To oppose a person by speaking* against his views solitum se etiam Thraseae contra dicere, *to oppose even Thrasea*, Tac H 2 91 tibi, Suet Aug 54 Curioni , id. Rhet 1. —Hence of answers and replies in law quid si filium testatoris heres ejus prohibuit? Huic contradici potest ergo pietatis, etc, *he may be answered by this plea*, etc, Dig 11, 7, 14, § 13 —And of advisory answers opposed to one's legal views volenti mihi ream adulterii postulare eam, etc, contradictum est, *my views were disapproved, rejected*, Dig 48, 5 11, § 10 —(β) *To oppose an opinion* with *dat* of the thing cum plures tantum sententiis aliorum contradicerent, *opposed the opinions*, Tac H. 1, 39 —(γ) *To object to a motion* or *petition*, with *dat* of the petitioner patrem qui damnavit optat ne is torqueatur · pater ei contradicit, *the father objects*, Quint 9 2, 81 cum ambienti ut legibus solveretur multi contradicerent, Suet. Caes 18, Dig 40, 5, 14, 40, 12, 33 — (δ) With *dat* of the petition preces erant sed quibus contradici non posset *which could not be denied*, Tac H. 4, 46 *fin*, Dig 3, 1, 1, § 2—(ε) *To contest the validity of* a law (rare) quibus (legibus) contradici potest, Quint 7, 7, 4.—(ζ) *To contradict* an assertion (very rare) pro certis autem habemus cuicunque adversarius non contradicit, Quint 5, 10, 13 —**d.** With *quin, to object* praetor Samnitibus respondit . nec contra dici quin amicitia de integro reconcilietur, *there was no objection to a reconciliation*, Liv 8, 2, 2

C. *To one's disadvantage*, mostly *predic* with *esse, unfavorable, adverse, damaging* (post Aug, but cf. II B 2.) ut eum qui responsurus est vel tacere, vel etiam invitum id quod sit contra cogat fateri, Quint 7, 3, 14 cum verba (legis) contra sint, id. 7, 1, 49 sed experimentum contra fuit, *unsuccessful*, Tac H 2, 97 *fin* ubi fortuna contra fuit, id. ib 3, 18 si fortuna contra daret, *should be unfavorable*, id ib 1, 65 *fin*, id. A 15, 13

D. Of logical opposition, with negative force **1.** Of a direct contrast. **a.** Predicatively, with esse, fieri, etc, *the contrary, the opposite* quod fieri totum contra manifesta docet res, *but experience teaches that just the contrary is true*, Lucr 3, 686, 4, 1088 in stultitia contra est, *with fools the reverse is true*, Cic Clu 31, 84 in hac quidem re vereor ne etiam contra (i e sit), id. Att 12, 46, id Off 1, 15, 49 quod contra est Sall J 85, 21 quis non credat, etc? Contra autem est, Sen Q. N 3, 25, 12, id. Ep 7, 3, Dig 37, 4, 4 contra fore si, etc, ib 34, 2, 39, § 2 immo forsitan et contra (i e erit), ib 41, 3, 49 ego contra puto (i e esse), Plin. Ep 1, 20, 7, Lampr Alex Sev 25 — **b.** With evenire, accidere, sentire, scribere, habere, etc utrumque contra accidit istic enim bellum est exortum, hic pax consecuta, *of both the contrary has happened*, Cic Fam 12, 18, 2, so Dig 38, 2, 51 id ego contra puto (sc faciendum esse) id. Att. 10, 8, 2 contra evenit in iis moribus, Sen Ep 52, 7, Plin 2, 65, 65, § 163 ego contra sentio, Sen Clem 1, 15, 5, Sedig ap Gell 15, 24, 4, Dig 40, 2, 25 Proculus contra (sc. sentit), ib 35, 2, 1, § 14, 33, 7, 25 licet Celsus contra scribat, ib 9, 2, 21, § 1 contra probatur, Gai Inst 2, 78, Dig 33, 7, 12, § 34 —Very rarely referring to a term in the same clause cujus disparem mitio remque naturam contra interpretabatur, *interpreted in an opposite sense, misinterpreted, misunderstood*, Tac H 4, 86 *fin* —**c.** Referring to a word or phrase in the same predicate (*a*) To an adverb, *in an opposite manner, otherwise, differently, not*, etc. nam ad summam totius rei pertinet, caute an contra demonstrata res sit, Cic de Or 2, 81, 330 quod viriliter animoque fit, id, etc, quod contra, id turpe, id Off 1, 27, 94 sit sapienter usus aut contra, Quint 2, 5, 15 lactuca locis apricis optume autumno ponitur mediterraneis aut frigidis contra (= pessime), Col. 11, 3, 25 —(β) To a predicative adjective, *not, the opposite, the reverse*, etc ut aliae (res) probabiles videantur aliae contra *improbable*, Cic Ac 2, 32, 103, id Off 2, 2, 7 quid est quod me impediat ea quae probabilia mihi videantur sequi, quae contra, improbare, id ib 2, 2 8, id. Or 2, 31, 135, Quint 4, 2 52.—(γ) To a verbal predicate an frater fratri exsistat heres, an contra (= annon), Dig 34, 5, 19 —(δ) To a subject infinitive laudare testem vel contra pertinet ad momentum judiciorum, *praising or censuring a witness*, Quint 3, 7, 2 —(ε) To a clause, translated by *not* or by a repetition of the clause with a negative quae secundum naturam essent, ea sumenda et quadam aestimatione dignanda docebat, contraque contraria, *those that were not, not*, Cic Ac 1, 10, 36 quod cuidam aut sapiens videor quod una non ierim, aut felix fuisse, mihi contra, id. Att 9, 12, 4 an credibile est, incestum cum filia commissum? Et contra, veneficum in noverca, adulterum in luxurioso? *and incredible*, etc, Quint 5, 10, 19, so Dig 9, 1, 2, § 1.—(ζ) To an attributive genitive Marius cognoscere quid boni utrisque or contra esset (i e mali), Sall J 88, 2 verum de origine laudis contraque perspicimus suo tempore (i e vituperationis), Quint. 2, 4, 21 alii a propositione accusatoris contraque loci oriuntur *the accuser and the accused*, id. 7, 2, 31, so in several titles of the Digests as Depositi vel contra, = actio depositi, vel contraria actio depositarii, Dig 16 3 tit, so ib 16 17, 1, 16 13, 6, 16, 13, 7 —**2.** Reversing the relation of terms in the preceding sentence, *the reverse, conversely, vice versâ* etc **a.** With its own predicate saepe

corpus aegret, Cum tamen ex alia laetamur parte latenti, Et retro fit uti contra sit saepe vicissim Cum miser ex animo laetatur corpore toto Lucr 3, 108 illa altera argumentatio, quasi retro et contra, prius sumit, etc (*proceeding*) *so to speak, backward and in inverted order*, Cic Part Or 13, 46 neque illud ignoro, etc, sed non idem accidit contra, *but the converse is not true*, Quint. 8, 6, 3, Gell 4, 2, 5 ut vocabula verbis, verba rursus adverbis, nomina appositis et pronominibus essent priora. Nam fit contra quoque frequenter non indecore *for often, not inelegantly, the order is reversed*, Quint 9, 4, 24 quae etiam contra valent, i e *if the terms are reversed*, id. 3, 7, 25, 9, 2, 49, 8, 6, 25, 9, 4, 72.—**b.** Belonging to the same predicate ut quidque erit dicendum ita dicet, nec satura jejune, nec grandia minute nec item contra, Cic Or 36, 123 cum emtor venditori, vel contra, heres exstitit Dig 35, 2, 48 in quibus patrium pro possessivo dicitur, vel contra, Quint 1, 5, 45, 5, 10, 71 junguntur autem aut ex nostro et peregrino, ut biclinium, aut contra, ut epitogium et Anticato, id 1, 5, 68 ut capras in montosis potius locis quam in herbidis (pascar), equas contra, *but with mares the reverse is the case*, Varr R R 2. 1, 16 itaque ille dicere melius quam praecipere, nos contra fortasse possumus, Cic Or 42, 143 qua collegi solent ex his quae faciunt ea quae faciuntur, aut contra, *or vice versâ*, Quint 5, 10, 80, Dig 14 1, 1, § 12, 48, 5, 23, § 4.

E. In logical antithesis of clauses with a merely rhet force, *on the contrary, on the other hand, vice versâ*, sometimes al most = sed or autem (freq) **1.** In independent clauses **a.** Opposing persons or parties fortunam insanam esse perhibent philosophi Sunt autem alii philosophi qui contra Fortunam negant ullam exstare, Pac ap Auct Her 2, 23, 36 (Trag Rel. v 372 Rib), Caecil ap Cic Tusc 4, 32, 68, Varr R R. 1, 8, 1 ego etiam quae tu sine Verre commisisti Verri crimini daturus sum Tu contra, ne quae ille quidem fecit obicies, Cic Div in Caecil 11, 35 ego contra ostendo non modo nihil fecisse Sex. Roscium, sed, etc, id Rosc Am 29, 79, id. Phil 8, 3, 8, id. Off 1, 30, 108, id Fin. 5 22, 62 in Italia bellum gerimus, in sede ac solo nostro Hannibal contra in aliena, in hostili est terra Liv 22, 39, 13, 21, 50, 2, 3, 15, 2, 6, 7, 4, 9 35, 4 et saep, Nep Alcib 8, 1, Vell 2, 31, 4 Sen. Ep 9, 14, id Ira, 2, 33 6, Plin 35, 10, 37, § 113, Tac H. 3, 84, 3, 57, Suet Tib 2, id. Vit 2, Just 2, 1, 10, 8, 4, 11 contra mercator, navim jactantibus austris Militia est potior? Hor S 1, 1, 6, 1, 2, 30, 1, 3, 27, Prop 2, 1, 45, 2, 23, 13 (3, 17, 3), Sen Hippol 214, so with versâ vice barbarae gentes (Alexandrum) non ut hostem, sed ut parentem luxerunt Contra Macedones versa vice non ut civem, sed ut hostem amissum gaudebant, Just 13 1 7 — **b.** Introducing a secondary or parallel opposition of thought in loco umidiore far potius serunt quam triticum, contra in aridiore hordeum potius quam far, Varr R. R 1, 9, 4, 1, 1, 47 si nihil esset quod inane vocaret, Omne foret solidum, nisi contra corpora certe Essent, etc, Omne quod est spatium vacuum constaret inane Lucr 1, 521, 4, 348, cf justa omnia decora sunt, injusta contra, ut turpia, sic indecora Cic. Off 1, 27, 94, id N D 2, 15, 41, id de Or 3 33, 136, id Quint 30, 93 id Off 3, 21, 84, id Leg 2, 1 2 facilem esse rem si modo unum omnes sentiant, contra in dissensione nullam se salutem perspicere, Caes B G, 5, 31, Liv 25, 30, 3, Sen Ben 1, 5 2, Plin. 12, 19, 42 § 92, 11, 14, 14, § 35, Suet Caes 73, Gell. 1, 4 5 si male rem gerere insani est, contra bene, sani, Hor S 2, 3, 74 —**2.** In opposition to a dependent clause ut hi miseri, sic contra illi beati quos, etc, Cic Tusc 5 6, 16, so id. de Or 1, 45, 198, Quint 9, 3, 39 cui ego rei tantum abest ut impedimento sim, ut contra te M Manli adhorter, etc Liv 6, 15, 5, 6, 31, 4 cum virtus adeo neminem spe ac pollicitatione corrumpat ut contra in se inpendere jubeat, ac, etc, Sen Ben 4, 1, 2 aut igitur negemus quidquam ratione confici, cum contra nihil sine ratione recte fieri possit aut, etc, *whereas on the contrary* etc, Cic Tusc 4 38, 84, cf at contra Lucr 2 392 —**3.** With co ordinate conjunctions **a.** Copulative et contra or contraque (never with ac or atque), also nec contra (rare), *and on the other hand* (*a*) With reference to a reason or conclusion, after *nam, enim, cum,* or *itaque* nam et ratione uti omnique in re quid sit veri videre et tueri decet, contraque falli

... tam dedecet quam, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94: malus est enim custos ... metus, contraque benevolentia fidelis, id. ib. 2, 7, 23: cum reficiat animos varietas ipsa, contraque sit aliquanto difficilius in labore uno perseverare, Quint. 1, 12, 4; 3, 8, 32; 8, 6, 20: itaque in probris maxime in promptu est, si quid tale dici potest, etc. Contraque in laudibus, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; cf. Suet. Calig. 51; so with *nec:* nam nec comoedia cothurnis assurgit, nec contra tragoedia socculo ingreditur, Quint. 10, 2, 22.—(β) With contrasted examples or illustrations, often after *ut* or *sic:* audivi ex majoribus natu, hoc idem fuisse in P. Scipione Nasicâ, contraque patrem ejus ... nullam comitatem habuisse sermonis, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109: ut suspitionibus credi oportere, et contra suspitionibus credi non oportere, id. Inv. 2, 15, 48; Quint. 8, 4, 1; 5, 10, 48; 9, 3, 7; 9, 4, 52; 11, 1, 14; Sen. Ep. 82, 14; Dig. 17, 1, 22, § 4.—(γ) With contrasted actions, assumptions, etc.: atque utinam qui ubique sunt propugnatores hujus imperii possent in hanc civitatem venire, et contra oppugnatores rei publicae de civitate exterminari! Cic. Balb. 22, 51: domo pignori datâ, et area ejus tenebitur ... et contra jus soli sequitur aedificium, Dig. 13, 7, 21: equo et asinâ genitos mares, hinnos antiqui vocabant: contraque mulos quos asini et equae generassent, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 17: ceterum potest ex lege quidem esse judicium, sed legitimum non esse, et contra ex lege non esse, sed legitimum esse, Gai Inst. 4, 109; Plin. 2, 65, 65, § 161; 35, 15, 5, § 183.—(δ) After a negative clause, affirming the opposite idea; et contra or contraque, *but on the contrary:* in quo (consulatu) ego imperavi nihil, et contra patribus conscriptis et bonis omnibus parui, Cic. Sull. 7, 21: nunc vero cum ne pulsus quidem ita sim ut superare non possim, contraque a populo Romano semper sim defensus, etc., id. Dom. 33, 88; id. Fin. 2, 17, 55; id. Marcell. 6, 20; so, et contra, Suet. Tit. 7.—**b.** With adversative conjunctions, at contra, sed contra, contra autem, contra vero (not verum contra, nor contra tamen). (α) At contra (freq.), merely a strengthened contra (v. 1. supra): huc accedit uti mellis lactisque liquores Jucundo sensu linguae tractentur in ore; At contra taetri absinthi natura ... foedo pertorqueat ora sapore, Lucr. 2, 400: cogunt, id. 2, 74; 1, 366; 2, 235 et saep.: nos qui domi sumus, tibi beati videmur; at contra nobis tu quidem ... prae nobis beatus, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 2; id. Tusc. 1, 3, 5; id. Rosc. Am. 45, 131; id. Verr. 2, 5, 26, § 66; Sall. J. 36, 2; 4, 7; 15, 3; id. C. 12, 5: ideo siccas aiunt Aethiopiae solitudines ... At contra constat Germaniam abundare rivis, Sen. Q. N. 3, 6, 2; 1, 3, 1; id. Ep. 100, 7; Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 186; Suet. Galb. 15; Tac. A. 4, 28.—(β) Sed contra, after a negative sentence (class.): non quo acui ingenia adulescentium nollem, sed contra ingenia obtundi nolui, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 93; id. Att. 9, 15, 3; id. Ac. 1, 10, 35; id. Fl. 11, 26: arma populi Romani non liberis servitutem, sed contra servientibus libertatem adferre, Liv. 45, 18, 1: tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito, Verg. A. 6, 95; Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 12.—Post-Aug. also without a preceding negation: obiisse nostro Laium scelere autumant superi inferique: sed animus contra innocens ... negat, Sen. Oedip. 765; Symm. Ep. 6, 81.—(γ) Contra autem (rare; in Cic only where different subjects have contrasted predicates in dependent clauses): quia pacis est insigne toga, contra autem arma tumultus atque belli, Cic. Pis. 30, 73.—In later writers = contra alone: sub septemtrione aedificia ... conversa ad calidas partes oportere fieri videntur. Contra autem sub impetu solis meridiani regionibus conversa ad septemtrionem ... sunt facienda, Vitr. 6, 1, 2; Gell. 14, 2, 19; Dig. 7, 1, 25, § 3; 34, 3, 25.—(δ) Contra vero (very rare; not in Cic.), used for contra: contra vero quercus infinitam habet aeternitatem, Vitr. 2, 9, 8; 6, 1, 3; Cels. 3, 6 *fin.*—(ε) Atqui contra, App. Mag. p. 287, 24.—**c.** With disjunctive conjunctions, aut contra, vel contra, seu contra, *or on the contrary, or conversely* (always without change of subject). (α) Aut contra: num aut scriptum neget, aut contra factum infitietur? Cic. Part. Or. 38, 133: quae (mens) aut languescit ... aut contra tumescit, etc., Quint. 1, 2, 18: si imbres defuere, aut contra abundavere, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 228.—(β) Vel contra: hinc enim quaestiones oriuntur: Injuriam fecisti, sed quia magistratus, majestatis actio est? Vel contra: Licuit ... quia magistratus? Quint. 5, 10, 40; 9, 4, 96; Suet. Galb. 3; Dig. 35, 2, 56, § 4; 8, 4, 6.—(γ) Seu contra: seu tristis veniam, seu contra laetus amicis, Prop. 1, 11, 25.—**d.** With causal conjunctions, nam contra (very rare; never contra enim): falso queritur de naturâ suâ genus humanum quod, etc. Nam contra, reputando, neque majus aliud, neque praestabilius invenies, Sall. J. 1, 1; Quint. 1, 1, 1; 9, 2, 23.—**4.** In late Lat., e contra (also one word, **ēcontrā**) = contra, (α) In the meaning, *the contrary* (D. 1.): aliis vero econtra videtur, Hier. Ep. 12.—(β) Et econtra = et contra (E. 3. a.): honestiorum provectu et econtra suppliciis, Aur. Vict. Caes. 39, 45.—For quod contra, v. II. E. 1. c.—**5.** With emphatic particles. **a.** Quin contra, *nay on the contrary*, opposing an affirmative sentence to a preceding negative statement (quin etiam amplifies without opposition; sed contra opposes without amplification; quin contra both opposes and amplifies); not before Livy: num qui enim socordius rempublicam administrari post Calvi tribunatum ... quam? etc. Quin contra patricios aliquot damnatos ... neminem plebeium, Liv. 6, 37, 8; 31, 31, 9; 35, 26, 10; 37, 15, 3.—**b.** Immo contra (post-Aug.). (α) = *no, on the contrary*, refuting opinions, after questions and in the form of a dialogue: existimas nunc me detrahere tibi multas voluptates? ... Immo contra, nolo tibi umquam deesse laetitiam, Sen. Ep. 23, 3; Dig. 33, 7, 5; 33, 7, 20.—(β) = sed contra, *but on the contrary:* proinde ne submiseris te, immo contra fige stabilem gradum, Sen. Cons. Marc. 5, 6; id. Cons. Polyb. 15, 2; cf. *prep.:* immo contra ea, Liv. 41, 24, 8; cf. II. E. 1. b. infra.—**c.** Item contra = an emphatic et contra (very rare): quoniam ... beate vivere alii in alio, vos in voluptate ponitis, item contra miseriam in dolore, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 86; cf. I. A. 3. γ supra.

F. With a comparative clause introduced by ac, atque, or quam, representing a logical or moral opposition (contra atque debuit = non ita ut debuit; cf. Cic. Or. 3, 19, 70); cf. *prep.*, II. C. 3. γ, and II. E. 2. infra. **1.** Of logical opposition, *contrary to, different from, otherwise than;* in the best prose only with *atque* or *ac.* (α) With *atque:* item, contra atque apud nos, fieri ad Elephantinem ut neque ficus neque vites amittant folia, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 6: simulacrum Jovis, contra atque ante fuerat, ad orientem convertere, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 20; id. Sull. 24, 69: judicium susceptūros contra atque omnis Italia populusque Romanus judicavisset, Caes. B. C. 3, 12; id. B. G. 4, 13; Plin. 12, 19, 43, § 95.—(β) With *ac:* itaque contra est ac dicitis, Cic. Fin. 4, 15, 41: vides, omnia fere contra ac dicta sint evenisse, id. Div. 2, 24, 53; so id. Verr. 2, 4, 6, § 11; id. Or. 40, 137: cum contra ac Deiotarus sensit victoria belli judicaret, id. Phil. 11, 13, 34: Petreius ubi videt, Catilinam, contra ac ratus erat, magnâ vi tendere, etc., Sall. C. 60, 5.—(γ) With *ac* and *atque:* si denique aliquid non contra ac liceret factum diceretur, sed contra atque oporteret, Cic. Balb. 3, 7.—(δ) With *quam* (post-Aug.): cui contra quam proposuerat aliqua cesserunt, Sen. Ira, 3, 6, 5; Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 149; 11, 21, 24, § 72; Gell. 6 (7), 8, 6: contra quam licet, id. 1, 3, 19; Sil. 15, 107.—**2.** Of moral opposition of acts contrary to rules and principles (cf. II. 3. γ infra); so always with *quam:* mater Aviti, generi sui, contra quam fas erat, amore capta, *contrary to the divine law*, Cic. Clu. 5, 12: ut senatus, contra quam ipse censuisset, ad vestitum rediret, *contrary to its own resolution*, id. Pis. 8, 18: contra quam ista causa postulasset, id. Caecin. 24, 67: contra quam sanctum legibus est, Liv. 30, 19, 9; Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 11; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 2; id. Dom. 46, 122: contraque faciunt quam polliceri videntur, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 6; Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 86.

II. *Prep.* with *acc.*, *before, against, facing, towards, opposite to, contrary to* (acc. to many scholars not ante-class.; cf. Hand, Turs II. p. 108; but found Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 24 Fleck., a line omitted by Lorenz as a gloss; id. Pers. 1, 1, 13 Ritschl; Att. ap. Non. p. 469, 15, or Trag. Rel. v. 476 Rib; cf. also Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 18; Cato, R. R. 18, 1, and v. I. A. 1. a. β, and I. A. 1. b. α supra).

A. Local uses. **1.** *Opposite, over against, facing.* **a.** Of countries and places (mostly of those separated by water; adversus and e regione mostly of places opposite by land): insulae natura triquetra, cujus unum latus est contra Galliam, Caes. B. G. 5, 13; 3, 9; 4, 20: ad insulam quae est contra Massiliam, id. B. C. 1, 56; 3, 23: Rhodios, pacatis contra insulam suam terris, etc., Liv. 37, 15, 7; 3, 26, 8: Carthago Italiam contra, Verg. A. 1, 13; 5, 124; Ov. M. 14, 17: insulae quae contra Tauri promuntorium inopportune navigantibus objacent, Chelidoniae nominantur, Mel 2, 7; Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 151; 6, 28, 32, § 152; 5, 7, 7, § 41; Tac. A. 3, 1; id. H. 2, 17.—**b.** Of the heavenly bodies: donique (luna) eum (sc. solem) contra pleno bene lumine fulsit, Lucr. 5, 708: contra Volucris rostrum posita est Lyra, Vitr. 9, 4, 5; Sen. Q. N. 1, 5, 9; 1, 8, 3; Plin. 2, 31, 31, § 99; 5, 10, 10, § 56.—So, tertium (latus Britanniae) est contra septem triones, *opposite (facing);* hence, contra meridiem and contra ortus (instead of ad or adversus meridiem, etc.), *facing the south* and *east*, Plin. 6, 24, 24, § 85; 17, 2, 2, § 22.—So of a person standing in the sunlight: cum minima umbra (i. e. a sole) contra medium fiet hominem, Plin. 18, 33, 76, § 327; cf.: contra mediam faciem meridies erit, id. 18, 33, 76, § 326.—**c.** Of opposite ends of a line. (α) Of the diameter of the earth: esse e regione nobis e contrariâ parte terrae qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra vestigia, quos ἀντίποδας vocat, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123.—(β) Of a line drawn: contra autem E littera I erit ubi secat circinationem linea, *opposite the point E will be the letter I*, Vitr. 9, 7, 4.—**d.** Of buildings, etc.: contra hoc aviarium est aliud minus in quo quae mortuae sunt aves curator servare solet, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 5; Vitr. 5, 6, 3; 3, 5, 15: (statuam) quae fuerit contra Jovis Statoris aedem in vestibulo Superbi domus, Plin. 34, 6, 13, § 29: contra medium fere porticum diaeta paulum recedit, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 20; 2, 17, 5; Suet. Aug. 44.—**e.** Of places on the human body: id quod contra stomachum est, Cels. 4, 5 (4, 12 *med.*); 7, 7; 4, 20 (13).—Of the direction of the intestines, etc.: ea ... contra medium alvum orsa, Cels. 4, 1 *fin.*—**2.** Of actions, *opposite, towards, against, facing* (syn.: adversus, ad, e regione, Caes. B. G. 7, 61). **a.** In gen.: quamvis subito ... quamque Rem contra speculum ponas, apparet imago, Lucr. 4, 156: Democritus ... clipeum constituit contra exortum Hyperionis, Laber. ap. Gell. 10, 17, 4: et contra magnum potes hos (i. e. oculos) attollere solem, Nec tremis ...? Prop. 1, 15, 37; Col. 7, 3, 8: rex constiterat contra pedites, Curt. 10, 9, 13; 9, 5, 1: ne contra septentrionem paveris, Plin. 18, 33, 76, § 330; 28, 6, 19, § 69: contra solem varie refulgens, *placed in the sun*, id. 37, 10, 63, § 173; 10, 54, 75, § 151; 37, 6, 22, § 83; 37, 7, 25, § 95: cum terrestres volucres contra aquam clangores dabunt, id. 18, 35, 87, § 363; 19, 8, 39, § 131.—**b.** Dependent on verbs of motion (very rare without the idea of hostility): (Dinocrates) incessit contra tribunal regis jus dicentis, *towards*, Vitr. 2, praef. 1.—So trop., of actions done for a purpose: lege Corneliâ de sicariis tenetur qui, cum in magistratu esset, eorum quid fecerit contra hominis necem quod legibus permissum non sit, Dig. 48, 8, 4.—**c.** Appositively, with the predicate: (elephanti) tanta narratur clementia contra minus validos, ut, etc., *if fronting weaker animals, if brought in contact with them* (not to be connected with clementia), Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 23.—Similarly: dum ... fidens non est contra feram, *if fronting the animal* (not dependent on fidens), Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 57.—**d.** Against an opposing action, etc.: contra vim atque impetum fluminis conversa, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 5: cum plateae contra directos ventos erunt conformatae, Vitr. 1, 6, 8: ut contra ventum gregem pascamus, Col. 7, 3, 12; Sen. Q. N. 2, 31, 2; Plin. 29, 3, 12, § 52; 17, 2, 2, § 21; 8, 16, 21, § 54: contra fluminum impetus aggeribus, id. 35, 14, 48, § 169: capite in sole contra pilum peruncto, id. 27, 4, 5, § 17; 18, 35, 88, § 364; Varr. ap. Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83; Sil. 14, 352; Dig. 9, 2, 29, § 4.

—Trop.: contra fortunam tenendus est cursus, Sen. Prov. 5, 9.—Prov.: contra stimulum calces, *kick against the pricks*, Isid. Orig. 1, 36, 28 (al. calcitres); cf. Amm. 18, 5, 1.—**e.** Of local actions with hostile intent. (α) Lit.: quae vis Coclitem contra omnes hostium copias tenuit? Cic. Par. 1, 2, 12: Pompeium Cartejae receptum scribis: jam igitur contra hunc exercitum (sc. constitit), id. Att. 15, 20, 3: pertimescam, credo, ne mihi non liceat contra vos in contione consistere, *to face you*, id. Agr. 1, 8, 25; Lepidus ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 26: a fronte contra hostem pedum quindecim fossam fieri jussit, id. ib. 1, 41; 1, 42; id. B. G. 7, 62: Tullus adversus Veientem hostem derigit suos: Albanos contra legionem Fidenatium collocat, Liv. 1, 27, 5; 24, 41, 5; 38, 4, 5; Verg. A. 12, 279; Front. Strat. 2, 2, 13; 2, 3, 17.—Appositively, with a local verb understood: terribilis haec contra fugientes belua est, fugax contra insequentes, i. e. *if fronting, if placed opposite*, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 92.—(β) Trop.: castra sunt in Italiā contra populum Romanum in Etruriae faucibus collocata, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 5; id. Mil. 1, 2; Quint. 7, 7, 5: tum contra hanc Romam illa altera Roma quaeretur, *will be as a rival against this Rome*, Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 86: cui rationi contra homines barbaros atque imperitos locus fuisset, hac ne ipsum quidem sperare, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 40: (Cicero) plerumque contra inimicos atque obtrectatores plus vindicat sibi, *when fronting adversaries*, Quint. 11, 1, 23.—**f.** In partic. (α) Stare contra aliquem (opp. stare ab aliquo); usu. implying hostility; mostly trop., *to stand against, to be arrayed against, to face, oppose:* quod contra hoc exemplum nulla staret eorum ratio, Auct. Her. 4, 5, 7: contra populi studium, Cic. Brut. 34, 126: contra civium perditorum ... dementiam a senatu et a bonorum causā, id. ib. 79, 273; so, a mendacio contra veritatem, id. Inv. 1, 3, 4: contra cives in acie, id. Att. 16, 11, 2: et adversi contra stetit ora juvenci, *opposite*, Verg. A. 5, 477; 5, 414: haec enim (ratio) sola ... stat contra fortunam, Sen. Ep. 14, 4, 2: contra leonem etiam stetit, *fronted*, i. e. *hunted*, Spart. Carac. 5 *fin.*—(β) Contra aliquem ire: aut saevos Libyae contra ire leones, Stat. Th. 9, 16.—Trop.: uti contra injurias armati eatis, Sall. J. 31, 6: interitus (sapiens) et contra illa (mala) ibit et inter illa, Sen. Ep. 59, 8; cf.: contra venire, II. B. 1. c. β infra, and v. also II. B. 2. b. and II. B. 1. b. infra.—**3.** Transf., **a.** To persons placed together for comparison: C. vero Caesar, si foro tantum vacasset, non alius ex nostris contra Ciceronem nominaretur, Quint. 10, 1, 114: CORONATO CONTRA OMNES SCAENICOS, Inscr. Grut. p. 331, n. 4.—**b.** To things compared, as if weighed against each other as to their value, strength, etc. (α) Lit. (very rare): quamcunque vis rem expende, et contra aquam statue ... Si gravior est, leviorem rem ... feret, etc., Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 5.—(β) Prop.: cujus (i. e. generis humani) causā videtur cuncta alia genuisse natura, magnā saevā mercede contra tanta sua munera, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 1: qui amicus esse coepit quia expedit, placebit ei aliquod pretium contra amicitiam, Sen. Ep. 9, 9: numquam ulli fortiores cives fuerunt quam qui ausi sunt eum contra tantas opes ejus ... condemnare, Cic. Fam. 7, 2, 3: tantum studium bonorum in me exstitisse, contra incredibilem contentionem clarissimi et potentissimi viri, id. ib. 7, 2; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 3: nomen prorogans nostrum et memoriam extendens contra brevitatem aevi, *as a compensation for*, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 154.—So esp., valere contra, *to weigh against, counterbalance, avail* or *prevail against:* non vereor ne meae vitae modestia parum valitura sit contra falsos rumores, Matius ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 8: (illa facta) pro periculo potius quam contra salutem valere debere, Cic. Part. Or. 35, 120; id. Off. 3, 29, 104: contrane lucrum nil valere Pauperis ingenium? Hor. Epod. 11, 11; Sen. Ben. 4, 15, 1; id. Cons. Helv. 5, 5; so, robur habere contra: si contra unamquamlibet partem fortunae satis tibi roboris est, id. ib. 13, 2; so of counter-checks: in Cretā decem qui cosmoe vocantur, ut contra consulare imperium tribuni plebis, sic illi contra vim regiam constituti, Cic. Rep. 2, 33, 58.—Of antidotes: cimicum natura contra serpentium morsus valere dicitur, item contra venena omnia, Plin. 29, 4, 17, § 61.—Hence, **c.** Colloq., aliquid contra aurum est, *something is worth gold, is superb*, both predicatively and attributively (cf.: auro contra, I. A. 2. supra): hujusce pomaria in summā Sacrā Viā ubi poma veneunt, contra aurum imago, *a spectacle for gold*, i. e. *a magnificent sight*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 10 MSS. (al. aliter): numcubi hic vides citrum ... num quod emblema aut lithostratum? quae illic omnia contra aurum, *superb*, id. ib. 3, 2, 4 MSS. (Schneid. omits aurum, ex conj.): oneravi vinum, et tunc erat contra aurum, Petr. 7, 6.—**d.** Transf., of replies, with aiebat, inquit, etc.; both in friendly and inimical sense; esp., contra ea, contra haec, = the *adv.* contra: contra ea Titurius sero facturos clamitabat, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 29: contra ea Verginius unum Ap. Claudium et legum expertem et, etc., aiebat, Liv. 3, 57, 1; 24, 45, 4: quae contra breviter fata est vates, Verg. A. 6, 398: contra quod disertus Tu impie fecisti inquit, etc., Quint. 7, 1, 53 (cf.: contra ea, II. E. 1. infra).

B. Denoting hostility or disadvantage. **1.** With verbs of hostile action. **a.** Of physical exertion: pugnavere et tertio consulatu ejus viginti (elephanti) contra pedites quingentos, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 22: proelium Afri contra Aegyptios primi fecere fustibus, id. 7, 56, 57, § 200; 8, 40, 61, § 142.—**b.** Referring to warfare (usu. adversus), bellum gerere (rarely for cum or adversus; but contra patriam, contra aras, etc., not cum patriā, etc.; cf. bellum, II. A. 1. e.): a quo prohibitos esse vos contra Caesarem gerere bellum (opp. pro), Cic. Lig. 8, 25; id. Phil. 5, 10, 27; Liv. Ep. 129.—With bellum suscipere: contra Antonium, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 5; so, contra patriam, id. Sull. 20, 58: pugnare contra patriam, id. ib. 25, 70: contra conjuges et liberos, Sen. Ben. 5, 15, 5: armatum esse contra populum Romanum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13. 32.—With arma ferre (freq.), Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 72; 13, 21, 47; Liv. 28, 28, 15; Nep. Att. 4, 2; Tib. 1, 6, 30; Ov. M. 4, 609; 13, 269; id. P. 1, 1, 26.—With arma sumere or capere, Cic. Rab. Perd. 6, 19; id. Phil. 4, 1, 2; 4, 3, 7: armis contendere contra, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: arma alicui dare (trop.), Cic. Phil. 2, 21, 53: aciem instruere (trop.), Liv. 25, 4, 4: exercitum comparare, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 14; 4, 1, 2: exercitum instruere, id. Cat. 2, 11, 24: exercitum ducere and adducere, id. Phil. 4, 2, 5; 3, 4, 11: exercitum contra Philippum mittere, id. Inv. 1, 12, 17: naves ducere contra, Hor. Epod. 4, 19: ducere contra hostes, Liv. 1, 27, 4: florem Italiae educere contra, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 24: proficisci contra, *to march against*, Liv. 1, 11, 3; 8, 2, 5: auxilium ferre Rutulis contra Latinos, Plin. 14, 12, 14, § 88: juvare aliquem contra, Caes. B. C. 1, 35: consilium inire contra Sequanos, *to take hostile measures against*, id. B. G. 6, 12.—**c.** Of legal contention (more freq. adversus, except with verbs of saying). (α) In gen., with agere or causam agere, *to act as counsel against a party* or *his attorney:* cum agerem contra hominem disertissimum nostrae civitatis, Cic. Caecin. 33, 97; id. Brut. 63, 226; Sen. Ben. 4, 15, 3; Quint. 11, 1, 59.—Causam recipere or suscipere contra, *to accept a retainer against:* (causam) quam receperam contra pueros Octavios, Cic. Att. 13, 49, 1; Quint. 6, 1, 12; Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 1.—Adesse alicui contra, *to appear, act as one's counsel against:* rogavit me Caecilius ut adessem contra Satrium, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 3; Plin. Ep. 1, 7, 5 al.; cf.: esse contra, id. ib. 1, 18, 3.—Trop.: conquesturus venit; at contra se adfuit et satisfacienti satisfecit, Sen. Fragm. Amic. 14, 1, 89: causam defendere contra, *against the accuser*, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 178: statuere contra aliquem (sc. causam), *to establish a case against an adversary*, id. Or. 10, 34: actio competit contra, Dig. 49, 14, 41: querelam instituere contra, ib. 5, 2, 21, § 1: bonorum possessionem petere contra, ib. 5, 2, 23: jus obtinere contra, Cic. Quint. 9, 34: pugnare contra, *to struggle against the accuser*, id. Sull. 17, 49; id. Verr. 1, 11, 33: id quod mihi contra illos datum est, i. e. *a local advantage over*, id. Tull. 14, 33: judicare contra aliquem, id. Fl. 20, 48; Dig. 21, 2, 55; 5, 2, 14; Just. Inst. 4, 17, 2: pronuntiare contra, Paul. Sent. 5, 34, 2: dare sententiam contra, Dig. 21, 2, 56, § 1: decernere contra, Cic. Fl. 31, 76: appellare contra aliquem, Dig. 49, 1, 3; 49, 5, 6; cf.: contra sententiam, Cod. Just. 7, 62, 32, § 2.—Sentire contra aliquem, *to have an opinion unfavorable to:* cur vos (cum) aliquid contra me sentire dicatis, etc., Cic. Caecin. 27, 79.—(β) Venire contra aliquem, *to appear as counsel for one's adversary:* quid tu, Saturi, qui contra hunc venis, existimas aliter? Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 18; id. Mur. 4, 9; id. Phil. 8, 6, 18.—Venire contra rem alicujus, *to give advice damaging one's interests:* contra rem suam me venisse questus est, Cic. Phil. 2, 2, 3.—(γ) With dicere and other verbs of saying. (αα) Of a lawyer pleading against a lawyer: ipse ille Mucius, quid in illā causā cum contra te diceret, attulit quod? etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 244: cum ille contra me pro Sex. Naevio diceret, id. Brut. 60, 2, 7; id. de Or. 2, 7, 30; id. Rosc. Am. 15, 45; id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 44; id. Planc. 2, 5; id. Brut. 26, 102; so, causam dicere, id. Or. 2, 23, 98: causam perorare, id. Quint. 24, 77.—(ββ) Of a lawyer's pleading against the parties: dic mihi, M. Pinari, num si contra te dixero mihi male dicturus es? Servil. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 261; 3, 34, 138; 1, 14, 60; id. Or. 35, 123; Quint. 11, 1, 57; cf. with ellipsis of *acc.:* quorum alter pro Aufidiā, contra dixit alter, id. 10, 1, 22.—(γγ) Of a party against a lawyer: si Gaditani contra me dicerent, *if the Gaditani were my adversaries*, Cic. Balb. 17, 38.—(δδ) Of witnesses and experts, and the pleadings against them: si decressent legationem quae contra istum diceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 12: contra testes dicere (opp. a testibus or pro testibus), Auct. Her. 2, 6, 9; Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 118 (cf.: testimonium in aliquem dicere, id. Sull. 17, 48; Quint. 7, 4, 36): contra juris consultos dicere, *against their legal opinions*, Cic. Caecin. 24, 69.—So of witnesses in scientific questions: contra testes dicendum est, Sen. Q. N. 7, 16, 1.—(εε) Dicere or contendere aliquid contra aliquem, *to maintain a point against:* cum interrogamus adversarios ... quid contra nos dici possit, Auct. Her. 4, 23, 33: tamenne vereris ut possis hoc contra Hortensium contendere? Cic. Quint. 25, 78.—**d.** Of literary adversaries, mostly with verbs of saying and writing: cum scriberem contra Epicurios, Cic. Att. 13, 38, 1: contra Epicurum satis superque dictum est, id. N. D. 2, 1, 2: contra Brutum, id. Tusc. 5, 8, 21: contra Academiam, id. Ac. 2, 19, 63; id. Fin. 1, 1, 2; 5, 8, 22; id. Tusc. 5, 11, 32; 5, 30, 84; id. Ac. 2, 4, 17: contra autem omnia disputatur a nostris, id. Off. 2, 2, 8.—**e.** Of public and political adversaries (syn. adversus and in). (α) In gen.: sentire contra, Cic. Mil. 2, 5: pugnare contra bonos, id. Sull. 25, 71: contra eos summā ope nitebatur nobilitas, Sall. C. 38, 2; Cic. Sest. 19, 42; 52, 112: (tribuni) qui aut contra consulem, aut pro studio ejus pugnabant, Liv. 39, 32, 12.—(β) Of political speaking: cum (Cato) eo ipso anno contra Serv. Galbam ad populum summā contentione dixisset, Cic. Brut. 20, 80; so id. Imp. Pomp. 17, 53; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 1.—**f.** Of hostile or criminal acts in gen. (syn.: adversus, in): inire consilia contra, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110; id. Cat. 1, 7, 18: manum comparare contra aliquem, id. Sull. 24, 68: conjurationem facere, id. ib. 4, 12: congredi, id. Lig. 3, 9; Sall. J. 64, 4: aliquid contra imperatorem moliri, Just. Inst. 4, 18, 3: nec dolor armasset contra sua viscera matrem, *against her own offspring*, Ov. R. Am. 59.—Facere contra (more freq. with abstr. objects; cf. II. C. 1. f. β infra): nunc te contra Caesarem facere summae stultitiae est, *to take parts against*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 16, 2: eae (res) contra nos ambae faciunt, *operate against us*, id. Quint. 1, 1.—With verbs of saying, etc.: homo disertus non intellegit, eum quem contra dicit laudari a se? Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 18; 2, 1, 2; 2, 21, 51; Sen. Ep. 15, 3, 70: epigramma quod contra quamdam Gelliam scripsit, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 38: disputare contra deos, in two signif.: contra deum licet disputare liberius, *to accuse, reproach a god*, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 76; but: mala et impia consuetudo est contra deos disputandi, *to reason against the gods*, i. e. *against their existence*, id. ib. 2, 67, 168.—**2.** Predicatively, with esse (videri, etc.), *against, injurious to, unfavorable, prejudicial, to one's disadvantage:* ut

ex senatusconsulto neque cujus intersit, neque contra quem sit intellegi possit, Cic Mur 32, 68, id. de Or 3 20, 75, 2, 74, 299, 2, 81, 330, id. Sull. 13, 39, Sen Ben 6, 31, 6 licentiam malis dare certe contra bonos est, *injurious to,* Quint. 4, 2, 75 res contra nos est, of unfavorable chances in a law suit, id 4, 66, 1, 4, 2, 75, 5, 13, 32 —Often, contra aliquem = quod est contra aliquem, referring to indef pronouns or adjectives nihil contra me fecit odio mei = nihil quod esset contra me, Cic Har Resp 3, 5, id. Off 3, 31, 112 quibus (temporibus) aliquid contra Caesarem Pompeio suaserim, id Phil 2, 10, 24 —**3.** Added adverb to the predicate, mostly referring to purpose, *with hostile intent, for the purpose of some hostile act, in order to oppose, in opposition* Caesarine eam (provinciam) traditurі fuistis, an contra Caesarem retenturi? *or keep it against Cæsar,* Cic Lig 7, 23 sero enim resistimus ei quem per annos decem alui mus contra nos, id Att 7, 5, 5 judicium illud pecunia esse temptatum non pro Cluentio, sed contra Cluentium, id Clu 4, 9, id Imp Pomp 17, 52, id Ac 2, 28, 92 cum quae facitis ejusmodi sint ut ea contra vos met ipsos facere videamini, id Rosc. Am 36, 104, Sen Ep 3, 7, 3 Curio se contra eum totum parat, i e *to speak against him,* Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 8, 10, Caes B C 1, 85 *ter*, Sen. Q N 1, 7, 1, Plin 16, 39 74 § 192, Plin. Pan 41 —So with the force of a temporal clause fidem meam quam es sent contra Massam Baebium experti, *in the suit against,* Plin Ep 3, 4, 4 —**4.** Dependent on adjectives (rare) contra se ipse misericors, *to his own injury,* Phaedr 4, 18, 3 severissimus judex contra fures, Lampr Alex. Sev 28 —**5.** With nouns. **a.** Acc to I b ut quam maximae contra Hannibalem copiae sint, Cic. Inv 1, 12, 17, cf. Vell. 2, 76, 3 —**b.** Acc to I c and I e, so esp, oratio contra (cf oratio in) (α) Oratio contra (never in) of an address against the counsel of a party or against the prosecutor quid in omni oratione Crassus vel apud centumviros contra Scaevolam, vel contra accusatorem Brutum, cum pro Cn Plancio diceret? Cic de Or 2, 54, 220, cf Cato pro se contra Cassium = in oratione contra, Gell 10, 15, 3, so, haec perpetua defensio contra Scaevolam, Cic de Or 2, 54, 221 orationem illam egregiam quam (Aeschines) in Ctesiphontem contra Demosthenem dixerat, id ib 3, 56, 213 —(β) Of an address against the party, either in judicial or political affairs unam orationem contra Gracchum reliquit, Cic. Brut. 26, 99 (Demosthenis) oratio contra Leptinem contra Aeschinem falsae legationis, id Or 31, 111, Gell 10, 24, 10, 10, 18, 91, Cic Brut 46, 169, Quint. 12 10, 61, Cic de Or 2, 11, 45, id Brut 44, 164, Gell 13, 25 (24), 15, cf. Quint. 4, 3, 13, 11, 2, 25 —**c.** Acc. to I f contra patres concitatio et seditio, Cic Brut 14, 56—Of animals contra volpium genus communibus inimicitiis Plin 10, 76, 96, § 207

C. With inanimate and abstract objects **1.** Directly dependent on verbs (cf B 1) **a.** Of physical or moral exertion cum fulmina contra Tot paribus streperet clipeis, Verg A. 10, 567 pugnandum tamquam contra morbum, sic contra senectutem, Cic Sen. 11, 35 contra verum niti, Sall J 35, 8 contra fortunam luctari, Sen Ben 7, 15, 2, id. Brev Vit 10, 1, id Ep 78, 15, 99, 32, cf. Cic Off 1, 31, 110 —**b.** Of warfare (lit and trop) bellum contra aras, focos, vitam fortunasque gerere, Cic Phil 3, 1, 1 bellum gerimus contra arma verbis, id. Fam 12 22, 1. — So of logical contradictions artificis autem est invenire in actiones adversarii quae semet ipsa pugnent, Quint 5, 13, 30 — **c.** Of legal contention. (α) Of the actions of the counsel or prosecutor dicere or perorare, agere contra aliquid, *to plead against, contest something* contra argumenta, rumores, tabulas, quaestiones (opp ab argumentis, etc) Auct Her 2, 6, 9 sqq, Cic. de Or 2, 27, 118 contra ratiocinationem, id. Inv 2, 50, 153 contra scriptum dicere, *to contest, controvert a written law* or *a document,* id ib 2, 47, 138, 2, 48, 143, id Brut 39, 145, Quint. 7, 7, 1 contra caput dicere, *to plead against life,* Cic Quint 13, 44 (cf servum in caput domini interrogare, Paul. Sent 1, 1, 34, 5, 16, 5 and 8, 5, 46, 3) contra libertatem agere, Dig 40, 12, 26.—Pregn contra rerum naturam, contraque consuetudinem hominum dicere (opp contra nos dicere), Cic Rosc. Am 15, 45 —(β) Of judicial decisions contradicting documents, etc contra tabulas judicare, Cic. de Or 2, 70 281 contra testamentum, Dig 2, 17, § 1 contra sententiam dicere, ib 49, 8, 1, § 2 —(γ) Admittere aliquem contra bona, *to admit a petition for* bonorum possessio (cf inmittere in bona), Dig 38, 2, 3, § 6 — **d.** Of antagonism in literary and ethical questions. (α) *To contend that something is false* dicere, disputare, disserere contra opinionem or sententiam, Cic Tusc. 1, 4, 8, 5, 19, 55, id. de Or 3 18, 67, id. Fin 5, 4, 10, id. Ac. 2, 18, 60, Sen Ira, 1, 3 3, id. Ep 87, 5, 102 5 (cf in sententiam dicere, *in support of an opinion,* Caes B G 1, 45) contra sensus dicere, Cic Ac 2, 31 101 contra rhetoricen dicere, Quint 2, 17, 40 — (β) Of criticism, hostility to principles etc contra Iliadem et Odysseam scribere, Vitr 7, praef 8 contra quorum disciplinam ingenium ejus exarserat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 29, 83 — (γ) Ethically contra voluptatem dicere, *that pleasure is a moral evil,* Cic. Fin 5, 8, 21 contra mortem loqui, *that death is no evil,* Sen Ep 82, 7, in both senses contra vitia, pericula, fortunam, ambitionem, id ib 100, 10 contra fortunam gloriari, *that fortune has no power over him,* Cic Tusc 5, 9, 26, Sen Ep 26, 5 — **e.** Of public and political acts and speeches contra potentiam accusatorum dicere, Cic Brut 44 164 contra legem dicere or verba facere, id Imp Pomp 15, 53, Liv 34, 8, 1 rogationem ferre contra coloniam (= contra legem de colonia deducenda) Cic Clu 51, 140, Auct Her 1, 17, 21, Plin 8, 17, 24, § 64 —**f.** Of hostility, injury, wrongs, etc. (α) In gen senatusconsulto quod contra dignitatem tuam fieret, *directed against,* Cic. Fam 12, 29, 2 contra rem publicam se commovere, id. Cat 1 26, 1 3, 7 incitari, id Sest 47, 100 consilia inire id Agr 2, 3, 8 conjurationem facere, Sall C 30 6 contra salutem urbis incitari, Cic Cat 3, 8 20 cogitare aliquid contra salutem id ib 3, 9, 21 contra voluntatem or studium dicere, *to oppose one's will in a speech* esse aliquem in civitate qui contra ejus (Chrysogoni) voluntatem dicere auderet id Rosc Am 22, 60, id. Phil 1, 11 28, id de Or 3, 34, 138, id Mur 4, 10, Tac. H 2, 91 ne quid contra aequitatem contendas, ne quid pro injuria, *do not array yourself against equity,* Cic Off 2, 20 71 — Trop quis non contra Marii arma, contra Sullae proscriptionem irascitur? (= Mario propter arma Sullae propter proscriptionem), Sen. Ira, 2, 2, 3 — (β) In partic facere contra aliquid (syn adversus), *to commit an offence against, to transgress,* etc si quis ad Antonium profectus esset senatus existimaturum eum contra rem publicam fecisse Cic Phil 8, 11, 33, id. Mil 5, 13, 6 14, id Off 3 10, 43, 3, 25, 95, S C ap Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 8 6, Liv 25, 4, 7, so, contra salutem rei publicae facere, Cic. Dom 38, 102 contra majestatem, *against the emperor,* Dig 48, 4, 5 contra leges Cic Dom 18, 48, id Vatin 7, 18, id Fin. 2, 17, 55, id Mur 32, 67, id de Or 3, 19, 70, cf id Clu 34, 92, id Mur 32, 68, id Dom 14 38, id. Phil 10, 6, 13, Gai Inst. 4, 121 contra edictum (praetoris), Cic. Verr 2, 3, 10, § 25, Dig 39, 1, 20, § 1 contra foedus Cic. Balb 6, 16 contra jusjurandum ac fidem, id Off 3, 10, 43, id Lael 3, 30, 74, id Verr 2 3, 3, § 7, Prop 3 30, 44 (2, 32, 44) — And ironically tune contra Caesaris nutum (sc facies)? Cic. Att 14 10, 1 —Rarely contra ea facere = contra facere, adverb (cf I B b and II E 1 b) corpus in civitatem inferri non licet et qui contra ea fecerit, extra ordinem punitur, Paul Sent. 1, 21, 2, 1, 21, 12 —**2.** Predicatively with esse (usu *impers*), *in violation of, in conflict with, contrary to* (cf 3 γ) (α) With esse expressed as the predicate hominem hominis incommodo suum augere commodum magis est contra naturam quam mors Cic. Off 3 5, 21, id Fin 3, 9, 31, id N D 3, 13, 33, Sen Ep 5, 4, Plin. 7, 8 6 § 45 contra leges or legem est, Cic Pis 13, 30, id Mur 32, 67 contra officium est, id. Off 3 10 43, 1, 10, 32, 1, 6 19, cf id. Lael. 11, 39, id. Off 3, 15 63, Liv 6 40, 5, Sen Q N 2, 37, 2, Gai Inst 3 157, Dig 30, 1, 112, § 3, 16, 3, 1, § 7 —With ellipsis of object (naturam) Cic. Fin 5, 29, 89, cf adeo res ista non habet ullam moram quae contra causas ignium sit *unfavorable to the formation of fire,* Sen Q N 2, 26, 7 — (β) With verbal predicate, referring to an *indef pron* or *adj*, with esse understood scis hunc nihil umquam contra rem tuam cogitasse (= nihil quod contra rem tuam esset), Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 147, id. Mil 5, 13 aliquid contra animum audiendi, *something against our liking,* Sen. Const 19, 2.—So mostly with facere si quid Socrates aut Aristippus contra morem consuetudinemque fecerint, Cic Off 1, 41, 148, id Att 3, 23, 2, 2, 22, 2, id. Off 3, 15, 63, Sall. C 15, 1, Dig 8, 2, 11, 8, 2, 17, 35, 1 79, § 2 —(γ) Contra officium, substantively, = id quod contra officium est Sic inter recte factum atque peccatum, officium et contra officium, media locabat quaedam Cic. Ac. 1, 10, 37 —**3.** Adverbially with the predicate (α) *In order to oppose, in opposition to, with hostile intent* (cf B 3) eidem illam proscriptionem capitis mei contra salutem rei publicae rogatam esse dicebant *that the proposal of the law was an attack on the republic,* Cic Prov Cons. 19, 45, id Rab Perd 12 35, id Phil 10, 10, 22 imperator contra postulata Bocchi nuntios mittit, *to reply to the demands,* Sall J 83 3, 25, 6, so advocare contra, Sen Cons. Polyb 12, 4, id. Ep 15, 2 52 si contra mortem te praeparaveris *to meet death,* id. ib 11, 3 5.—(β) With the force of a clause of manner *injuriously to* etc. quibus contra valetudinis commodum laborandum est, Cic. Mur 23 47, Suet. Aug 78 contra hominis salutem, *with danger to a man's life* Cod Just 7, 62, 29 — (γ) In gen, of conflict with some rule or principle, *contrary to in violation of without regard to* (= ita ut contra sit, cf 2 supra, very freq from the class. period, syn adversus) ceperitne pecunias contra leges P Decius Cic. de Or 2, 31 136, id Verr 2, 1, 4 § 10, id H 34 86 pecuniam contra leges auferre id Verr 1, 18 56, 2, 1 10, § 27, 2, 5, 18 § 46, id Har Resp 26, 56 contra legem, id Rab Perd. 3, 8, id. Dom 16 41 contra jus fasque id. Har Resp 16, 34, id. Quint. 6 28 contra jus, Liv 5 4 14, id Dom 13, 55, id Verr 2 5, 13, § 34 contra jus gentium, Liv 4 32 5, 9, 10, 10, 21, 25 7, 5 36, 6, 6, 1 6 contra juris rigorem, Dig 40 5 24 § 10 et saep contra testimonium aliquid judicare *without regard to* Cic Brut 31, 117 aliquid contra verecundiam disputare, *contrary to the rules of decency,* id Off 1, 35, 128 aliquid contra fidem constituere, Quint 5 13 34 quae majores nostri contra lubidinem animi sui recte atque ordine fecere *contrary to the dictates of passion,* Sall C 51 4, id. J 33, 1, cf of logical opposition, II E 2 infra —**4.** Dependent on substt. **a.** Of physical strife scit ille imparem sibi luctatum contra nexus (draconis), Plin 8 12, 12, § 33. —**b.** Of warfare imperatorum copia contra tuum furorem, Cic. Mur 39, 83 Parthorum gloria contra nomen Romanum Liv 9, 18, 6 in castris perditorum contra patriam, Planc ap Cic. Fam 10 23, 6 —**c.** Of legal contention causa contra scriptum Cic. Inv 2, 46 135 —**d.** Of political speaking divina M Tullii eloquentia contra leges agrarias, Quint 2, 16, 7, 9 3 50, Gell. 18, 7, 7 —**e.** Of literary opposition Caesaris vituperatio contra laudationem meam, Cic Att. 12 40 1 —**f.** Of hostility etc. cujus factum, inceptum conatumve contra patriam Cic Cat 2, 12, 27 ullum factum dictumve nostrum contra utilitatem vestram Liv 6 40, 5 —**g.** Of injury vitae cupiditas contra rem publicam, Cic. Planc 37, 90 contra serpentes venenum, *fatal to serpents,* or *as a defence against serpents,* Plin 7, 2 2 § 15 —**h.** Of violation, disregard etc (cf 3 γ) iter contra senatus auctoritatem, Cic. Phil. 2, 19, 48 contra consuetudinem somnium, Plin. 10, 77, 98 § 211 bonorum possessio contra tabulas, Dig 37, 4, 3, § 13, Gai Inst 3 41 —**5.** Dependent on adjectives (very rare, cf II D 2 c infra) contraque patris impii regnum impotens avum resolvam Sen Herc Fur 966.

D. Of defence protection and resistance (syn adversus ab) **1.** Against persons. **a.** Dependent on verbs cum populus Romanus suam auctoritatem vel contra omnes qui dissentiunt possit defendere Cic. Imp. Pomp 22, 63 si ego consul rem publicam

contra te et gregales tuos defendissem, id. Sest. 52, 111; 22, 49; 8, 20; id. Fam. 11, 27, 7; id. Phil. 2, 18, 45: contra quem multum omnes boni providerunt, *provided a great defence*, id. Mur. 38, 81: formula quâ utitur patronus contra libertum qui eum in jus vocat, *as a defence against*, Gai Inst. 4, 46. —And of protection of plants against injurious animals: contra haec animalia proderit, si, etc., Pall. 10, 3, 2.—**b.** Dependent on adjectives, mostly participial: paratus contra, Cic. Mil. 21, 56: nihil satis firmum contra Metellum, Sall. J. 80, 1: contra potentes nemo est munitus satis, Phaedr. 2, 6, 1.—**2.** Against inanimate and abstract things. **a.** Dependent on verbs: contra avium morsus munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: propugnaculum, quo contra omnes meos impetus usurum se putat, id. Verr. 2, 3, 16, § 40; 2, 5, 39, § 102: publicam causam contra vim armatam suscipere, id. Dom. 34, 91; id. Quint. 30, 94; id. Leg. 3, 3, 9: contra tantas difficultates providere, Sall. J. 90, 1; 76, 4; so, contra ea, id. ib. 57, 5: patricii vi contra vim resistunt, Liv. 3, 13, 4; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 28; Tac. Agr. 45; Sen. Prov. 4, 12; id. Const. 5, 4.—**b.** Dependent on substt.: suffragia contra oppugnationem vestrae majestatis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 12, 35: defensio contra vim, id. Mil. 5, 14: patronus justitiae fuit contra orationem Phili, id. Lael. 7, 25; Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 30; 14, 3, 4, § 40: contra labores patientia, id. 23, 1, 22, § 37.—**c.** Dependent on adjectives (in Cic. freq. with *P. a.* predicatively used; otherwise very rare; in later prose freq.): nec est quidquam Ciliciâ contra Syriam munitius, *against an attack from the side of Syria*, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 4: ut nullius res tuta, nullius domus clausa, nullius vita saepta, nullius pudicitia munita contra tuam cupiditatem posset esse, id. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 39; id. Fin. 1, 16, 51; id. Mil. 25, 67; id. Tusc. 5, 8, 19; 5, 27, 76: vir contra audaciam firmissimus, id. Rosc. Am. 30, 85; Sall. J. 33, 2; 28, 5: fortis contra dolorem, Sen. Ep. 98, 18; Quint. 12, 1, 10: callosus, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 147; 14, 2, 4, § 23: far contra hiemes firmissimum, id. 18, 8, 19, § 83: equus tenax contra vincula, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 13: contraque minantia fata pervigil, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 1, 284.—**3.** Of remedies against sickness and its causes, poison, etc.; so only in Plin.; in Pall. only of preventives and of protection against hurtful animals, and against mental perturbations in gen.; cf. infra (syn. ad in Cat., Cic., Cels., Col.; adversus only in Celsus, who also has *in* with *abl.*). (*α*) Dependent on verbs: cujus et vinum et uva contra serpentium ictus medetur, Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 117; 7, 2, 2, § 13: prodest et contra suspiria et tussim, id. 20, 13, 50, § 128: valet potum contra venena, id. 28, 7, 21, § 74; 29, 4, 22, § 71; 29, 4, 26, § 81; 28, 8, 27, § 98; 16, 37, 71, § 180; 35, 6, 14, § 34; 28, 6, 18, §§ 65-67.—(*β*) Dependent on substt.: remedium contra morsus, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 118; 10, 59, 79, § 163: contra venena esse omnia remedio, id. 16, 44, 95, § 251; 17, 24, 37, § 240; 7, 1, 1, § 4.—(*γ*) Dependent on adjectives: vinum quod salutare contra pestilentiam sit, Pall. 11, 14, 17.—(*δ*) Appositively, *as a remedy:* cujus lacteum succum miris laudibus celebrat.. contra serpentes et venena, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 16; 29, 4, 26, § 83. —So of remedies against affections: Tiberium tonante caelo coronari eâ (lauro) solitum ferunt contra fulminum metus, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 135; cf. Sen. Ira, 2, 21, 1; id. Tranq. 5, 1.

E. Of logical opposition. **1.** With a neuter demonstrative (contra ea, contra haec, contra quae, quod contra = contra, *adv.*). **a.** *The contrary, the reverse* (very rare; cf. I. D. 1.): sed mihi contra ea videtur, *but to me the contrary seems true*, Sall. J. 85, 1: omnia quae contra haec sunt, omnia quae contra sunt, *and vice versa*, Quint. 5, 10, 90. —**b.** Contra ea, *on the contrary*, in logical antithesis (not in Cic. and Sall.; once in Caes. and Quint.; several times in Liv. and Nep.; cf: contra ea, in other uses, II. A. 2. e. *α*, II. D. 2. a., II. A. 3. d., II. C. 1. f.): omnes arderent cupiditate pugnandi... contra ea Caesar... spatiumque interponendum... putabat (=at contra), *but Cæsar on the contrary*, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: superbe ab Samnitibus... legati prohibiti commercio sunt; contra ea benigne ab Siculorum tyrannis adjuti, Liv. 4, 52, 6; 2, 60, 1; 21, 20, 6; 44, 43, 5: pater... Thracem me genuit, contra ea mater Atheniensem, Nep. Iphicr. 3, 4; id. praef. 6; id. Alcib. 8, 1.—And after a question, with *immo* (cf. I. E. 5. b.): an infirmissimi omnium... (sumus)? Immo contra ea vel viribus nostris, vel, etc., tuti (sumus), Liv. 41, 24, 8.—**c.** Quod contra, by anastrophe (v. F. 1.), *contrary to which, whereas, while on the contrary* (only once in Lucr. and three times in Cic.): illud in his rebus vereor ne forte rearis, Inpia te rationis inire elementa viamque indugredi sceleris: quod contra saepius illa Religio peperit scelerosa atque impia facta, *whereas on the contrary*, Lucr. 1, 81: cujus a me corpus crematum est, quod contra decuit ab illo meum (sc. cremari), Cic. Sen. 23, 84: quod contra oportebat delicto dolere, correctione gaudere, id. Lael. 24, 90 (B. and K. place a comma after oportebat; cf. Nauck ad loc.): reliquum est ut eum nemo judicio defenderit: quod contra copiosissime defensum esse contendi, id. Quint. 28, 87 (many consider contra in all these passages as an adverb; cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 121 sq.; some explain quod as an ancient ablative, = quâ re; v. Ritschl, Plaut. Exc. p. 57, Munro ad Lucr. 1, 82).—**2.** With an abstract noun, with the force of the adverb contra with *ac* or *atque* (I. F. 1.), *contrary to, contrary to what*, etc. (esp. in Sall., not in Cic.; cf. praeter): celeriter contraque omnium opinionem confecto itinere, *contrary to the opinion* (= contra ac rati erant), Caes. B. G. 6, 30: contra opinionem Jugurthae ad Thalam perveniunt, Sall. J. 75, 9; Hirt. B. G. 8, 40.—Contra spem either *contrary to the opinion*, or *against the hope:* Metellus contra spem suam laetissume excipitur (= contra ac ratus, veritus est), Sall. J. 88, 1; so, cetera contra spem salva invenit, Liv. 9, 23, 17: contra spem omnium L. Furium optavit, id. 6, 25, 5; Curt. 8, 4, 45; but: at Jugurtha contra spem nuntio accepto (= contra ac speraverat), Sall. J. 28, 1; Liv. 24, 45, 3: postquam... Jugurtha contra timorem animi praemia sceleris adeptum sese videt, Sall. J. 20, 1: ipse in Numidiam procedit, ubi contra belli faciem tuguria plena hominumque... erant (= contra ac in bello evenire solet), id. ib. 46, 5: contra famam, Plin. 13, 22, 43, § 126; 7, 53, 54, § 180: segniterque et contra industriam absconditae formicae, *slowly, and in a manner different from their usual activity*, id. 18, 35, 88, § 364.—Of persons: frigidam potionem esse debere, contra priores auctores, Asclepiades confirmavit, *contrary to the opinion of the former physicians*, Cels. 4, 26 (19).

F. Sometimes by anastrophe after its noun. **1.** In prose, after relatives, esp. in Cic.: quos contra disputant, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 47: quem contra dicit, id. Phil. 2, 8, 18 (v. II. B. 1. f.): quem contra veneris, id. Mur. 4, 9: quas contra, praeter te, etc., id. Vatin. 7, 18: eos ipsos quos contra statuas, id. Or. 10, 34: quos contra me senatus armavit, id. Att. 10, 8, 8: quam contra multa locutus est, Sen. Ep. 82, 7, Plin. Ep. 1, 23, 3; Claud. in Rufin. 1, 332; v. also E. 1. c. supra.—**2.** After other words (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): hunc igitur contra mittam contendere causam, Lucr. 4, 471: dicere eos contra, id. 4, 484: donique eum contra, id. 5, 708: agmina contra, Verg. A. 12, 279: magnum Alciden contra, id. ib. 5, 414: Paridem contra, id. ib. 5, 370: Italiam contra, id. ib. 1, 13: deos contra, Ov. P. 1, 1, 26: Messania moenia contra, id. M. 14, 17: litora Calabriae contra, Tac. A. 3, 1.

contrăbĭum, ii, *n.* [con-trabs], *a framework of beams, a flooring*, Cassiod. Var. 12, 18.

contractābĭlis, contractātĭo, etc., v. contrect-.

contractē, *adv.*, v. contraho, *P. a. fin.*

contractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contraho], *a drawing together, contraction* (in good prose; most freq. in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: contractio et porrectio digitorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: bracchii (opp. projectio), id. Or. 18, 59: superciliorum (opp. remissio), id. Off. 1, 41, 146: frontis, id. Sest. 8, 19: umerorum (opp. allevatio), Quint. 11, 3, 83: nervorum, *a contraction, cramp*, Scrib. Comp. 256; without nervorum, Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 191: bonorum, i. e. *consolidation*, Gai Inst. 2, 155.—Hence, **B.** Transf., *an abridging, shortening, abridgment, shortness:* paginae, Cic. Att. 5, 4, 4: syllabae, *shortening in pronunciation* (opp. productio), id. de Or. 3, 50, 196: orationis (opp. longitudo), id. Part. Or. 6, 19.—* **II.** Trop.: animi in dolore, *dejection, undue depression, despondency* (opp. effusio animi in laetitiâ), Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 66; cf. id. ib. 4, 6, 14: animos demittunt et contrahunt; v. contraho, II. B.

* **contractĭuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [contractio]; trop.: animi, *dejection, sadness*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 83.

contracto, āre, v. contrecto.

contractor, ōris, *m.* [contraho, I. B. 2.], *one who makes a contract, a contractor*, Cod. Just. 5, 5, 8; cf. Cod. Th. 10, 6, 3.

‡ **contractōrĭum**, ii, *n.* [contraho], *a lace, string*, σφιγκτήρ, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

contractūra, ae, *f.* [id.; lit. a drawing together; hence], t. t. in architecture, *a lessening, contracting* (of pillars), Vitr. 3, 3, 12; 5, 1, 3 al.

1. contractus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from contraho.

2. contractus, ūs, *m.* [contraho]. * **I.** *A drawing together:* acinorum, *a shrinking, wrinkling*, Varr. R. R. 1, 68.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *An entering upon* or *transacting of an affair:* rei, * Quint. 4, 2, 49.—**B.** Jurid. t. t. (not in Cic.), *a contract, agreement:* contractus ultro citroque obligatio est, quam Graeci συνάλλαγμα vocant, Dig. 50, 16, 19: omnes contractus, ut emptio, venditio, locatio, conductio, societas, depositum, mutuum, et alii innumerabiles, Just. Inst. 1, 2, 2; Gai Inst. 3, 88 sqq.: stipulationum sponsionumque, Serv. Sulp. ap. Gell. 4, 4, 2; Dig. 24, 3, 23 et saep.

contrādīcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [contradico], *that may be contradicted* or *spoken against:* signum, Tert. de Carn. Christ. 23.

contrā-dīco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. n.*, until the post-Aug. per. always written as two words, v. contra, I. B. 9.

contrādictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contradico], *a reply, answer, objection, counter-argument* (post-Aug.; most freq. in Quint. of judicial replications): ubi contradictioni locus non erit, Quint. 3, 8, 34; so id. 3, 8, 27; 5, 13, 48 sq.; 7, 3, 20; Sen. Prov. 1, 1, 1; id. Q. N. 1, 5, 11: sumere, *to anticipate the objection of an antagonist*, Quint. 11, 3, 163; Dig. 46, 3, 72, § 1 et saep.—In *plur.*, Quint. 5, 13, 36; 5, 13, 42; Dig. 2, 17, 36; 7, 1, 38; Tac. A. 14, 43 al.

contrādictor, ōris, *m.* [id.]; in jurid. Lat., *one who objects* or *replies, an opponent*, Dig. 40, 11, 27, § 2; 40, 16, 3; Amm. 31, 14, 3.

contrādictōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [contradictio], *containing an objection* or *contradiction* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 8, 1.

con-trādo, didi, ditum, 3, *v. a.*, *to deliver together* or *wholly* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 8, 23; Jornand. 11 al.

contrā-ĕo, ire, *v. n.*, *to go against, to oppose, make resistance* (late Lat.; earlier written as two words); with *dat.:* invidiae, Arn. 1 *init.:* auctoritati, Hier. Ep. 84 ad Magnum.

contrā-factĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *a setting in opposition, contrast* (late Lat. and rare), Cassiod. Complex. Apoc. 3.

con-trăho, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to draw* or *bring* several objects *together, to collect, assemble* (freq. and class.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit. (syn. colligo; opp. dissipo): quae in rerum naturâ constarent quaeque moverentur, ea contrahere amicitiam, dissipare discordiam, Cic. Lael. 7, 24: cohortes ex finitimis regionibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: exercitum in unum locum, id. B. G. 1, 34; cf.: omnes copias Luceriam, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 2; and: omnia in unum locum, id. ib. 8, 11, B, 3: omnes copias eo, Nep. Ages. 3, 1: navibus circiter LXXX. coactis, contractisque, Caes B. G. 4, 22; cf.: magnam classem, Nep. Con. 4, 4: naves, Suet. Calig. 19: agrestes, Ov. F. 4, 811: captivos, Liv. 37, 44, 3: utrumque ad colloquium, id. 28, 18, 2: undique libros, Suet Aug 31; cf. exemplaria, id. Gram. 24: muscas in manu, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 122; cf. serpentes, id. 28, 9, 42, § 151: ii, qui in idem (collegium) contracti fuerint, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 34 (43), 1.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To bring about, carry into effect, accomplish, execute, get, contract, occasion, cause, produce, make*, etc. (very freq.): amicitiam, Cic. Lael. 14, 48: vinculum amicitiae, Val. Max. 4, 7 *init.:* aliquid litigii, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 31; cf. lites, id. Capt. prol. 63: qui hoc

mihi contraxit, id Cas. 3, 2, 21, cf nego tium mihi, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 9, and numinis iram mihi (arte), Ov M 2, 660 bellum Saguntinis, Liv 24, 42, 11 aliquid damni, Cic. Fin 5, 30, 91 molestias, id. Fam 2, 16, 5, cf Sall. H 2, 41, 8 Dietsch aes alienum, Cic. Q Fr 1, 1, 8, § 25 causam contaminis, Liv 22 28 4, cf certamen, id. 23, 26, 11, 25, 34, 10 al necessitates ad bellum, id. 44, 27, 12 culpam, *to incur*, Cic. Att. 11, 24, 1 al cruditatem, Quint. 7, 3, 38, cf id 2, 10, 6 morbum, Plin 30, 8, 21, § 65 pestilentiam, id. 36, 27, 69, § 202 saginam corporis Just 21, 2 causam valetudinis ex profluvio alvi, Suet. Aug 97 *fin* et saep porca contracta, *owed, due*, sc. *for the expiation of a crime*, Cic. Leg 2, 22, 57 *fin* —**2.** In the lang of business, t. t., *to make a contract, conclude a bargain, to contract* · rationem, rem cum illo Cic. Clu 14, 41, cf. id. Off 1, 17, 53, id Sull 20, 56, id. Att. 7, 7, 7 in tribuendo suum cuique et rerum contractarum fide, id. Off 1, 5, 14 ex rebus contrahendis, id ib 3, 15, 61 in contrahendis negotiis, id ib 2, 11, 40 ad finitas inter Caesarem et Pompeium contracta nuptiis, Vell. 2, 44, 3 et saep — **b.** Transf beyond the sphere of business cum aliquo, *to have intercourse with, to associate with*, Cic. Off 1, 2, 4 nihil cum populo, id. Tusc. 5, 36, 105 —**II.** In partic., with the prevailing idea of shortening or diminishing by drawing together (cf cogo, colligo, etc.), *to draw close* or *together, to draw in, contract, shorten, narrow, lessen, abridge, diminish* (freq and class., opp porrigo, dilato, tendo) **A.** Lit animal omne membra quocumque volt flectit, contorquet, porrigit, contrahit, Cic. Div 1 53, 120 pulmones tum se contrahunt adspirantes, tum intrante spiritu dilatant id. N D 2, 55, 136 contractum aliquo morbo bovis cor id Div 2, 16 37, cf se millepeda tactu, Plin 29, 6, 39, § 136 bina cornua (opp protendere) id. 9, 32, 51, § 101 collum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41, opp tendere, Quint 11, 3, 82 frontem, *to wrinkle, contract* Cic. Clu 26, 72, Hor S 2, 2, 125 supercilia (opp deducere), Quint 11, 3, 79 medium digitum in pollicem, id 11, 3, 92, cf. contractum genibus tangas caput, Hor S 2, 7, 61 gravissimo frigore solus atque contractus vigilabit in lectulo Hier Ep 53 castra, Caes. B G 7, 40 vela, Hor C 2, 10 23, Quint. 12, prooem § 4, cf Cic. Att 1, 16 2 orbem (lunae), Ov M 15, 198 umbras, id. ib 3, 144 orationem (with summittere), Quint. 11, 1, 45, cf. id. 12, 11, 16 tempora dicendi id. 6, 5, 4 et saep lac, *to curdle, coagulate*, Plin 23, 7, 63, § 117 —Of bees contracto frigore pigrae (=contractae frigore pigro), Verg G 4, 259, cf pigrum est enim contractumque frigus Sen Ira, 2, 19, 2 horrida tempestas contraxit caelum, *narrows*, Hor Epod 13, 1 vulnera Plin 24 8, 33, § 48, cf cicatrices, id. 12, 17, 38, § 77 ventrem, *to stop, check*, Cels. 4, 19, cf. alvum, id ib vomitiones Plin. 20 2, 6 § 11 —**2.** Esp, archit. t. t., *to narrow, make smaller* or *tapering* columnam Vitr 4 3, 4, cf id. 3, 3, 12, 4, 7, 2 pyramis XXIV gradibus in metae cacumen se contrahens, Plin. 36 5, 4, § 31 —**B.** Trop, *to draw in, lessen, check, restrain* (= certis limitibus quasi coartare et circumscribere, opp remittere, diffundere) cui non animus formidine divum contrahitur? Lucr 5, 1219, cf te rogo, ne contrahas ac demittas animum, *do not suffer your spirits to droop*, Cic. Q Fr 1, 1, 1, § 4, and animos varietas sonorum (opp remittere) id. Leg 2, 15 38 terram quasi tristitia (sol, opp laetificas), id. N D 2, 40, 102 ut et bonis amici quasi diffundantur et incommodis contrahantur, *are made sad*, id. Lael. 13, 48 (cf id Tusc 4 6, 14) ex quibus intellegitur, appetitus omnes contrahendos sedandosque, id. Off 1 29, 103, cf cupidinem Hor C 3, 16, 39 et saep —Hence, **contractus**, a, um, *P a.* (acc. to II), *drawn together into a narrow space*, i. e *compressed, contracted, close, short narrow, abridged restricted, limited*, etc. **A.** Lit tanto contractioribus ultimis digitis, Quint 11, 3 95 nares contractiores habent introitus, Cic. N D 2 57, 145 contractior ignis, *smaller*, Lucr 5, 569 aequora, Hor C 3, 1, 33, cf freta, Ov F 6, 495 locus (with exiguus) Verg G 4, 295 Nilus contractior et exilior, Plin Pan 30, 3 contracti ora spatia ordinum, Col. 5, 5, 3 —**B.** Trop **1.** Of language, etc et brevis ambitus verborum, Cic. Brut. 44, 162, cf contractior oratio, id ib 31, 120 propositum dicendi (opp uberius), Quint 11, 1, 32 summissâ atque contracta voce (opp erecta et concitatâ), id. 11, 3, 175, so, vox, id. 11, 3, 64 parvum opusculum lucubratum his jam contractioribus noctibus, Cic Par prooem § 5 —**2.** In gen. quae studia in his jam aetatibus nostris contractiora esse debent, Cic. Cael 31, 76 paupertas, *stinted*, Hor Ep 1, 5, 20 (cf angusta pauperies, id. C 3, 2, 1), in the same sense transf to the person ad mare descendet vates tuus et sibi parcet Contractusque leget *retired, solitary*, id. ib 1 7, 12, cf. homo, Verg M 78 —*Adv* **contractē,** *on a contracted scale*, only in *comp* assuescamus servis paucioribus serviri, habitare contractius, Sen Tranq 9, 3, Lact. 2, 8, 39 al.

‡ **contra-jūris,** e, *adj* [2. jus], *contrary to law, unlawful*, παράνομος, Gloss. Gr Lat.

contrā-pōno, *no perf*, pŏsitum, 3, *v a.*, *to place opposite, to oppose to* (several times in Quint., elsewh only in late Lat., and rare) non semper quod adversum est contraponitur, Quint 9, 3, 84, Tert. ad Mart. 4.—**II.** *P a.* as *subst* **contrā-pŏsĭtum,** i, *n.*, *antithesis*, Quint 9, 3, 32, 9, 3, 81, 9, 3 102 al

contrārĭē, *adv*, v contrarius *fin.*

contrārĭĕtas, atis, *f* [contrarius] *opposition, contrariety* (late Lat.) Macr Somn Scip 2 14, 26, 2, 15, 30, Sid Ep 4, 12

contrārĭō, v contrarius, B A. 2.

contrārĭus, a, um, *adj* [contra], *lying* or *being over against, opposite* **I.** In gen **A.** Prop of places (syn adversus) collis adversus huic et contrarius, Caes. B G 2, 18, cf contraria tigna iis (tignis), id ib 4, 17, 5, and gemma soli, Plin 37, 9, 47, § 131 contrario amne, *against the stream*, id 21, 12, 43, § 73 tellus, Ov M 1, 65, cf id ib 13, 429 ripa Dig 41, 1, 65 auris, Plin 24, 10, 47, § 77 contraria vulnera (=adversa vulnera), *in front, on the breast*, Tac H 3, 84 in contrarias partes fluere, Cic. Div 1, 35, 78, cf. tignis in contrariam partem revinctis, Caes B G 4, 17, cf si pelles utriusque (hyaenae et pantherae) contrariae suspendantur, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 93 contrario ictu uterque transfixus, *by a blow from the opposite direction*, Liv 2 6 9 —With *inter se*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 49 —With *atque*, Cic. Rep 6, 17, 17 —Far more freq and class. in prose and poetry, **B.** Transf, of other objects. **1.** In gen, *opposite, contrary, opposed* (syn. diversus), constr with the *gen.*, *dat*, *inter se*, *atque*, or *absol* (*α*) With *gen* hujus virtutis contraria est vitiositas, Cic. Tusc 4 15 34, id. Inv 2, 54, 165, id. Fin 4, 24, 67 Madv *N cr*, Quint. 5, 10 49 al —(*β*) With *dat* voluptas honestati, Cic. Off 3, 33 119 fortuna rationi et constantiae, id. Div 2, 7, 18, cf id. Top 11, 46 sq vitium illi virtuti, Quint. 11, 3 44 rusticitas urbanitati, id 6, 3, 17 pes bacchio id. 9, 4, 102 color albo Ov M 2, 541 aestus vento, id. ib 8 471 et saep —(*γ*) With *inter se* orationes inter se contrariae Aeschinis Demosthenisque Cic. Opt Gen 5, 14, so id de Or 2, 55, 223, Quint. prooem § 2, 1, 10, 6, 10, 1, 22 —(*δ*) With *atque* versantur retro contrario motu atque caelum Cic Rep 6, 17, 17 —(*ε*) *Absol* aut bono casu aut contrario Cic. Tusc. 5 12, 36 monstrum ex contrariis diversisque inter se pugnantibus naturae studiis conflatum id. Cael. 5, 12 ardor, Lucr 3, 252 exemplum Quint. 5 11, 7 jus id. 5 11, 32 leges, *conflicting* id 3 6, 43, Dig 1 3, 28 actiones, *cross suits* Gai Inst 4 174 al latitudo quâ contrariae quinqueremes commearent, *going in opposite directions* Suet. Ner 31 disputandum est de omni re in contrarias partis, *on both sides*, Cic. de Or 1, 34, 158 ex contrariâ parte dicere id Inv 1, 18, 26 in contrariam partem adferre aliquid, id de Or 2 53, 215 al —**2.** Esp, *subst* **contrārĭum,** ii, *n*, *the opposite, contrary, reverse.* **a.** In gen contrarium decernebat ac paulo ante decreverat, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 46 § 120 si ea rex vult, quae Thebanis sint utilia sin autem contraria, etc, Nep Epam 4 2 dum vitant stulti vitia in contraria currunt Hor S 1, 2, 24, cf diversaeque vocant animum in contraria curae, *in opposite directions*, Verg A 12, 487 ut auctoris sortem in contraria mutet, Ov M 8 329 in contraria versus, *transformed*, id. ib 12, 179 —With *gen.* contraria earum (artium) vitia quae sunt virtutum contraria, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 67 fidentiae contrarium est diffidentia, id. Inv 2, 54, 165, cf Quint. 5, 10 49 —With *dat.* quis non diversa praesentibus contrariaque exspectatis aut speret aut timeat, Vell. 2, 75, 2 qui contraria Deo faciat, Lact. de Ira, 3, 3 —With *quam* qui contraria faciat quam Deus, Lact. 3, 29, 13, Aug. Civ Dei, 8, 24, Claud in Eutr 2, 267 —**b.** As rhet. fig *the antithesis, contrast, opposite*, Cic. Inv 1, 28, 42, Auct. Her 4, 19 27, Jul. Ruf. Schem Lex. § 11 —**c.** *Adverb* phrases ex contrario, *on the contrary, on the other hand*, Caes. B G 7, 30, Cic. Rosc. Com 16, 47, id. Inv 2, 8, 25, Quint 6, 1, 16 e contrario Nep Iphicr 1, 4, id. Ham. 1, 2, id. Att. 9, 3, id. Eum 1, 5 (al. contrario without e), Quint. 1, 5 43, rarely ex contrariis, Quint. 8, 5, 9, 8, 5, 18, 10, 1, 19, 11, 3, 39 al.—In the same sense, but more rarely, in contrarium, Plin 18, 24 54, § 197 per contrarium, Dig 2, 4 8 § 1, 2, 15, 8, 28, 1, 20 al.—**II.** In partic. **1.** Of weight aes contrarium, *weighed against*, = ἀντίρροπον Paul ex Fest. p 64, 12 Müll., cf Scalig ad Plaut Ep 3, 3 30 —**2.** Of hostile opposition, *inimical, hostile hurtful pernicious*, etc (more rare than adversarius and mostly poet. or in post Aug prose) contrariis dis, Varr L. L. 5, § 70 Müll Averna avibus cunctis, *dangerous, destructive*. Lucr 6, 741, cf. usus lactis capitis doloribus, Plin. 28, 9 33, § 130 hyssopum stomacho, id 25, 11, 87, § 136 quam (sc. perspicuitatem) quidam etiam contrariam interim putaverunt *injurious disadvantageous* Quint. 4, 2, 64 Spald., cf philosophia imperaturo, Suet. Ner 52 exta *unfavorable*, id. Oth. 8 saepe quos ipse alueris, Tibi invenire maxime contrarios, *hostile*, Phaedr 4, 11, 17 litora litoribus contraria fluctibus undas Imprecor, Verg A 4, 628, cf id ib 7, 293—*Subst.* **contrārĭus,** ii, *m*, *an opponent, antagonist*, *plur*, Vitr 3, praef. 2.—*Adv.* **contrārĭē,** *in an opposite direction, in a different manner* sidera procedentia, Cic. Univ 9 *med* scriptum, id Part Or 31, 108 relata verba, id de Or 2, 65, 263 dicere, Tac. Or 34

‡ **contrascrība,** ae, *m*, *a counter signer, comptroller*, = ἀντιγραφεύς, Inscr Orell. 3208.

contra-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3, *v a.*, *to countersign* App Mag p 324, 10

contrascriptor, oris, *m* [contrascribo], *a comptroller*, = ἀντιγραφεύς RATIONIS SVMMI CHORAGI, Inscr Grut. 579, 10, Inscr Orell 3209

contrā-vĕnĭo, ire, *v n.*, *to oppose* (late Lat.), with *dat.* humanis ratiunculis falsis, Aug Civ Dei, 20, 1, 1

contrā-versum, *adv*, v the foll.

contrā-versus, a, um, *Part.* [verto] (post class) *turned opposite, lying over against*, with *dat* · Africa promontorio Apollinis Sardiniae, Sol 27 spiranti Zephyro contraversa (urbs) Gumathenam contingit. Amm 18, 9, 2.—*Adv* **contrāversum,** *on the contrary, on the other hand*, = contra Sol 10

Contrĕbĭa, ae *f*, *a fortified town in Hispania Tarraconensis in the province of the Carpetani*, Liv 40, 33, 1 sq, Flor 2, 17, 10, Val. Max 2, 7, 10, 7, 4, 5 —**Contrĕbienses,** ium, *m*, *its inhabitants*, Liv Epit. 91

contrectābĭlis (contract-), e, *adj* [contrecto], *that may be felt* or *handled* (except in Lucr, only in late Lat) contractabile et solidum corpus, Lact. 2 8 al —**Adv* **contrectābĭlĭter (contract-),** *so as to be felt*, Lucr 4 660

contrectātio (contract-) onis *f* [id] *a touching, touch contact* (very rare) **I.** Prop equae, vaccae, Cic. N D 1, 27, 77 quam contrectationes et amores soluti et liberi id Rep 4, 4 4, cf Dig 41, 2, 3 § 18 —**II.** In the jurists, *an illegal appropriation of a thing to one's self, stealing, theft*, Dig 47, 2 1, § 2, Paul Sent. 2, 31, 29

contrectātor (contract-) oris, *m.* [id], *a thief* (in the jurists), Dig 47, 2, 36, § 2.

con-trecto (contracto), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [tracto], *to touch, handle, come in contact with, feel* (class.; most freq. after the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: nudum corpus aquaī, Lucr. 6, 854: pectora, Ov. M. 8, 607: omnes partes corporis inspectare et contrectare, Sen. Contr. 1, 2; cf.: membra mortuae, Suet. Ner. 34: obscena, Sen.Const. 13, 2: filium Demaeneti, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 17: librum manibus, * Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 11: vulnus, *to meddle with*, Ov. P. 2, 2, 60: pocula vel cibos, Col. 12, 4, 3: pecuniam, Suet. Calig. 42; cf.: pecunias vetitas, Cod. Th. 9, 23, 1, § 2.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To touch in examining, to search:* ne feminae praetextatique pueri et puellae contrectarentur, Suet. Claud. 35.—**2.** *To touch carnally, to have illicit intercourse with*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 32; id. Mil. 4, 2, 61: multorum uxores, Suet. Dom. 1; Just. 7, 3, 4.—**b.** Transf.: contrectata filiarum pudicitia, *violated, dishonored*, Tac. A. 14, 35.—**3.** In the Lat. of the jurists, *to appropriate:* rem alienam, Gai Inst. 3, 195; Dig. 13, 1, 20.—**b.** Esp.: aliquid, *to take by stealth, to steal, purloin*, Dig. 41, 2, 3; 25, 2, 3 al.—**II.** Trop., *to contemplate, look at, consider, dwell upon:* nudare corpus et contrectandum vulgi oculis permittere, Tac. A. 3, 12: mente varias voluptates, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 33; cf. id. de Or. 3, 6, 24: studia et disciplinas philosophiae, *to apply one's self to*, Gell. 17, 19, 3.

con-trĕmisco, mŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr., to tremble all over, to shake, quake* (rare but class.): totā mente atque omnibus artubus, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121; cf.: toto corpore contremisco, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 4: contremuere, Lucr. 3, 835; Cic. Div. 1, 28, 58; Verg. A. 7, 515; Ov. M. 8, 761.—**B.** Transf., of abstract subjects (rare): cujus in meā causā numquam fides virtusque contremuit, i. e. *have never wavered*, Cic. Sest. 31, 68: quid contremescis senectus, Sen. Contr. 3, 11, 1.—**II.** *Act.*, aliquid, *to shake on account of something, to tremble at a thing, be afraid of* (perh. not ante-Aug.): non contremiscamus injurias, non vulnera, etc., Sen. Ep. 65, 24; Sid. Ep. 9, 11: periculum, * Hor. C. 2, 12, 8: Hannibalem Italia contremuit, Just. 32, 4, 10.

con-trĕmo, ŭi, 3, *v. n., to tremble greatly, to quake* (rare): caelum tonitru contremit, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157 (Trag. Rel. v. 413 Rib.): fulminis horribili cum plagā torrida tellus Contremit, Lucr. 5, 1220.

* **con-trĕmŭlus**, a, um, *adj., trembling violently:* (luna), Varr. ap. Non. p. 351, 27.

* **contrĭbŭlātio**, ōnis, *f.* [contribulo], *anguish:* spiritus, Tert. adv. Jud. 13 ex Isa. 65, 14.

con-trĭbŭlis, is, *m.* **I.** *Of the same tribus* (very rare), Inscr. Fratr. Arv. Marin. p. 43; Inscr. Grut. 873, 4; Hier. in Gal. 2, 10; Ambros. Ep. 6, 14 *fin.*—* **II.** Transf., *of the same religion*, Sid. Ep. 8, 13.

con-trĭbŭlo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to *crush, bruise* (eccl. Lat.): capita draconum, Vulg. Psa. 73, 13: dorsum ipsorum, id. Ecclus. 35, 22 sq.—**II.** Trop., *to afflict much, to crush:* sacrificium Deo spiritus contribulatus, Vulg. Psa. 50, 18: rogationem contribulati abicere, id. Ecclus. 4, 4.

con-trĭbŭo, tribŭi, tribūtum, 3, *v. a., to throw together, bring together, unite, incorporate, impart.* **I.** Of a part added to or united with a whole. **A.** In gen. **1.** With *acc.* alone: nec non Peneūs, nec non Spercheīdes undae Contribuere aliquid, Ov. M. 7, 231.—**2.** With *cum* and *abl.:* proprios ego tecum, Sit modo fas, annos contribuisse velim, Tib. 1, 6, 64.—**3.** With *dat.:* prodesse putat apibus vetustate corruptis examen novum contribuere, Col. 9, 13, 9: suos (annos) tibi contribuit, Sen. Brev. Vit. 15, 1; cf. Dig. 35, 2, 15 pr.: CONTRIBVTVS EX LEGIONE III. GALLICAE (LEGIONI), Inscr. Afric. ap. Renier, 1357.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Publicists' t. t., *to add, join* a district, city, etc., to a people, government, etc., *to annex.* **a.** With *cum* and *abl.:* Oscenses et Calagurritani, qui erant cum Oscensibus contributi, Caes. B. C. 1, 60 *init.* Kramer ad loc.—**b.** With *dat.:* Phocenses Locrenseque... iis (Aetolis) contribuerunt, Liv. 33, 34, 8: Epirotis Ambraciam placebat adgredi, quae tum contribuerat se Aetolis, id. 38, 3, 9; 39, 26, 2: Uxiorum dein gentem subactam Susianorum satrapae contribuit, Curt. 5, 3, 16: in (agro) Gallico, qui nunc Piceno contribuitur, Col 3, 3, 2: Urbana colonia Sullana nuper Capua contributa, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 62; cf. id. 3, 1, 3, § 14: (regna) isdem quibus ademerat reddidit, aut alienigenis contribuit, Suet. Aug. 48.—**2.** *To admit, bring into* a league or union: polliceri ... Corinthum contributuros in anticum gentis concilium, Liv. 32, 19, 4: Elei, nuper in Achaicum (concilium) contributi, id. 42, 37, 9; cf.: Elei per se ipsi quam per Romanos maluerunt Achaico contribui concilio, id. 36, 35, 7.—**II.** Of several objects united in one whole. **A.** In gen., *to bring together, unite, collect:* ubi simul plura contribuuntur, ex quibus unum medicamentum fit, Dig. 41, 1, 27, § 1: utilius est... contributa habere remedia, *to have them treated together in one place*, instead of scattered through the work, Plin. 32, 4, 15, § 42: quondam pagatim habitantes... in unam urbem contributi majores sui, Liv. 31, 30, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.: una ex iis (urbibus) quae ad condendam Megalen polin ex concilio Arcadum contributae forent, id. 32, 5, 5.—**B.** Esp., *to dispose, arrange, classify:* ut in octo tribus contribuerentur novi cives, Vell. 2, 20, 2: inter frumenta panicum et milium ponenda sunt, quamvis jam leguminibus ea contribuerim, Col. 2, 9, 17: in unam cohortem eos (milites) contribuit, Just. 12, 5, 8.

contrĭbūtio, ōnis, *f.* [contribuo] (post-class.). **I.** *A dividing, distributing:* debiti et crediti, Dig. 16, 2, 1: in contributionem venire, ib. 24, 3, 7, § 4; 35, 2, 30, § 8.—**II.** *A contribution:* omnium, Dig. 14, 2, 1.

contrĭbūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from contribuo.

contristātio, ōnis, *f.* [contristo], *an afflicting, affliction, grief* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 11; id. Pud. 7 al.

con-tristo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [tristis], *to make sad* or *sorrowful, to sadden, afflict* (except in Caelius, perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: contristavit haec sententia Balbum, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 5: prudens... non perturbatur nec contristatur nec timet, Sen. Ep. 85, 14.—Of animals, Col. 8, 8, 4; of bees, id. 9, 14, 11.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of the weather, light, colors, etc., *to make dark, render gloomy, to cloud, dim, darken, sadden*, etc.: Auster pluvio frigore caelum, Verg. G. 3, 279; cf.: Sirius... laevo contristat lumine caelum, id. A. 10, 275; and: Aquarius annum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 36: aram silvā super opacā, Val. Fl. 3, 427: colores (opp. exhilarare), Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 198.—**B.** Of vines, *to injure, hurt, damage:* vites caloribus, Col. 3, 2, 20; 3, 20, 1 al.

contrītio, ōnis, *f.* [contero], *a grinding.* **I.** Prop., Ennod. 3 *med.*—**II.** Trop., *contrition, grief*, = θλίψις (eccl. Lat.), Lact. 7, 18; Aug. Conf. 7, 7; Vulg. Jer. 30, 15; id. Psa. 13, 3; 59, 2 al.

contrītus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from contero.

contrōversĭa, ae (*dat. plur.* CONTROVORSEIS, C. I. L. 1, 199, 1), *f.* [controversus], lit., *a turning against.* * **I.** Lit.: si controversia aquae insulam subverterit, *the turning of the water against it*, Dig. 39, 2, 24, § 5.—**II.** Trop., *controversy, contention, quarrel, question, dispute, debate* (so in good prose, and very freq., esp. in jurid. and rhet. lang.; in Quint. more than sixty times): nulla controversia mihi tecum erit, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 83: apage! controversia'st, id. Rud. 3, 5, 46: quicquid est quod in controversiā aut in contentione versetur ... a propriis personis et temporibus semper avocet controversiam (orator), Cic. Or. 14, 45 (cited ap. Quint. 3, 5, 15); cf. id. de Or. 3, 30, 120: controversias tollere, id. Phil. 9, 5, 11; cf. distrahere, id. Caecin. 2, 6: rem in controversiam vocare, id. de Or. 2, 72, 291: rem adducere in controversiam, id. ib. 1, 40, 183: rem deducere in controversiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: rem ducere in controversiam, Quint. 3, 8, 52: venire in controversiam, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 139; Quint. 3, 6, 44 al.: qui tum agrum, qui in controversiā erat, obtinebat, Liv. 40, 34, 14: esse in controversiā, Auct. Her. 1, 10, 17; 2, 28, 45: controversiae scholasticae, Quint. 4, 2, 92; as the title of a rhet. writing of Seneca: Controversiae: existere controversias ex scripti interpretatione, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 140: controversiam alere, Caes. B. G. 7, 32 *fin.:* constituere, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 143: dicere, Quint. 3, 8, 51: exponere, id. 10, 7, 21 al.: dirimere, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119: componere, Caes. B. C. 1, 9 *fin.:* sedare, Cic. Balb. 19, 43: ut controversiarum ac dissensionum obliviscerentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 34: cujus hereditatis controversia fuerat nulla, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 46: magnae rei familiaris, id. Rosc. Am. 31, 87: movere controversiam nominis, Tac. Or. 25: cum de loco et tempore ejus rei controversia inferretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 86: ea controversia, quam habet de fundo cum quodam Colophonio, Cic. Fam. 13, 69, 2; id. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 194; id. Brut. 18, 72: de jure, Quint. 7, 7, 9: de substantiā aut de qualitate, id. 3, 6, 39: de verbo, Cels. 3, 3, 25: controversia est inter scriptores de numero annorum, Cic. Brut. 18, 72: controversia orta inter eos de principatu, Caes. B. C. 3, 112; cf. id. B. G. 5, 44; 7, 33: controversia non erat, quin verum dicerent, Cic. Caecin. 11, 31: nihil controversiae fuit, quin consules crearentur, etc., Liv. 4, 17, 7: sine controversiā ab dis solus diligere, *beyond dispute, without doubt, indisputably*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 14; Cic. Off. 3, 2, 7: sine ullā controversiā, id. Caecin. 7, 19.

contrōversĭālis, e, *adj.* [controversia], *pertaining to controversy* or *dispute, controversial* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 7, 9 al.

* **contrōversĭŏla**, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little controversy*, Hier. in Rufin. 1, 30; cf. Diom. p. 313 P.

contrōversĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *very much controverted* (very rare): res, Liv. 3, 72, 5; Sen. Ep. 85, 24.

contrōversor, āri, *v. dep.* [controversus], *to be at variance one with another, to dispute* (very rare): ut inter vos de hujuscemodi rebus controversemini, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 803 P. (IV. 2, p. 477 Orell.): nihil invicem, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

contrō-versus, a, um, *adj.* [from the same root with contra; q. v. *init.*]. * **I.** Lit., *turned against, in an opposite direction* (cf. controversia, I.; very rare): perticae, Cato, R. R. 43, 1: litora Isauriae scopulis, *lying opposite*, Amm. 14, 2, 3; cf. id. 22, 8, 2; 22, 15, 7 (al. contra versus).—Hence, **II.** Trop. **A.** *That is the subject of dispute, controverted, disputed, questionable* (several times in Cic. and Quint.; elsewh. rare): sumere istos pro certo, quod dubium controversumque sit, Cic. Div. 2, 50, 104; cf. opp. confessum, Quint. 5, 13, 34; 5, 14, 14; 7, 1, 5: res controversa et plena dissensionis inter doctissimos, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 52; so, res, Quint. 3, 5, 18; 5, 9, 2. auspicium, Liv. 10, 42, 7: jus, Cic. Mur. 13, 28; Quint. 7, 6, 1; cf. Liv. 3, 55, 3.—*Subst.:* **controversa**, ōrum, *n., disputed* or *doubtful points:* controversa confessis probare, Quint. 5, 14, 14.—**B.** = repugnans, *repugnant, at strife:* controversa sibi ac repugnantia (sc. terra et ignis), *in controversy with themselves, opposed to one another*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6; cf. Aus. Ephem. *fin.* (The signification *quarrelsome, litigious*, is very dub., the reading in Cic. Brut. 12, 46, being undoubtedly corrupt.)

con-trŭcīdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to hew* or *cut to pieces, to cut down, to put to the sword, slay* (rare, but in good prose). **I.** Prop.: debilitato corpore et contrucidato se abjecit exanimatus (cf., shortly after, concisum vulneribus), Cic. Sest. 37, 79; so, plebem immisso milite, Sen. Ira, 1, 2, 3: universos, Suet. Calig. 28; cf. id. ib. 48; id. Ner. 43 al.: taurorum opima corpora, Sen. Ep. 115, 5: bestias ad munus populi comparatas, Suet. Caes. 75.—* **II.** Trop.: hi summi imperii nomine armati rem publicam contrucidaverunt, *cut in pieces*, Cic. Sest. 10, 24 (v. the figure in connection).

con-trūdo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To thrust* or *crowd together* (mostly ante-class.): nubes (vis venti), Lucr. 6, 510; cf. id. 6, 211 and 734: penitusque casa contrusa jacebant Corpora, *crowded together*, id. 6, 1254.—**II.** *To press, thrust, push*, or *crowd in:* uvam in dolia, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2: stantis equi corpus... videtur vis in adversum flumen contrudere, aliquos in balneas, Cic. Cael 26, 63; Varr. L. L. 8, § 31 Müll. —Rarely of a single person: Florentius... contrusus est in insulam, Amm. 22, 3, 6.

con-trunco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to cut down* or *to pieces* (ante- and post-class. and very rare): filios, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 51; cf.: inermes et obsistentes, Lampr. Alex. Sev.

61 —Facete cibum, Plaut. Stich 4, 1, 48 offulam grandiorem, App. M 1, p 103, 35 moles palearum, id ib 9, p 222, 37

contrūsus, a, um, *Part*, from con trudo

contŭbernālis, is, *comm* (*abl* contubernale Pomp ap Charis. p 99 P, or Com Rel v 73, where Rib reads contubernaleio, usu nali, Macr S 2, 4, 29, Dig 40, 7, 31, § 1, 50, 16, 220, § 1) [contubernium] **I.** Milit t t **A.** *A tent-companion* or *comrade* (usu ten men and a decanus in one tent), Cic Lig 7, 21, id Planc 11, 27, id Sull 15, 44, Curt 6, 2, 16, Tac H 1, 23, Veg Mil 2 8 and 13, Dig 13, 6, 21, § 1, Inscr Orell 3557, cf Dict of Antiq —**B.** *A young man who, in order to become familiar with military service, attended a general in war, an attendant* Q Pompeio pro consuli, Cic Cael 30, 73 Saturnini, id Planc 11 27, Suet Caes 42 —**II.** Transf from military affairs **A.** In gen, *a comrade companion, mate*, Cic Fam 9, 20, 1, id Fl 17, 41 illi in consulatu, id Brut 27, 105, cf meus in consulatu, id Sull 12, 34 praeclarae (ironically of harlots), Cael ap Quint 4, 2, 123 Spald, also, iron Quirini, i e *Cæsar, whose statue stood in the temple of Quirinus*, Cic Att 13, 28 3, cf id ib 12, 45, 3, and Suet Caes 76 —**B.** In partic, in colloq lang, *the husband* or *wife of a slave* (given by their master), *masc*, Col 12, 1, 1, 12, 3, 7, *fem*, id 1 8, 5, Petr 57, 6, Plin. 36, 12, 17, § 82, Dig 50 16, 220 — Hence facete nisi illa nos volt omnis crucibus contubernalis dari, qs *to be united in wedlock with the cross*, Plaut Mil 2, 2, 28

con-tŭbernĭum, ii, *n* [taberna] **I.** Abstr, **A.** In milit lang (cf contubernalis, I) **1.** *Tent companionship, a dwelling together in a tent* legionum *with the legions*, Tac A 1, 41, id H 2, 80 —**b.** Concr, *a body of soldiers occupying a tent together, a mess, squad* erant decani decem militibus propositi, qui nunc caput contubernii vocantur, Veg Mil 2, 8, 2, 13 —**2.** *The intercourse of a young man and the general accompanied by him in war, attendance*, Cic Planc 11, 27, Sall J 64, 4, Liv 42, 11, 7, Tac Agr 5 al —**B.** Transf from the sphere of milit operations **1.** *The accompanying, attendance* (of teachers, friends, etc) Suet Aug 89, id Tib 14, 56, Tac Or 5 al —**2.** In partic, (*a*) *The marriage of slaves*, Col 12, 1, 2, Curt 5, 5, 20, Dig 40, 4 59 —(β) Ironically, in distinction from conubium contubernium muliebris militiae *concubinage*, Cic Verr 2, 5, 40, § 104, Petr 92, 4, Suet Caes. 49 al —**b.** Of animals, *a dwelling together* Phaedr 2 4, 4, cf si hominis contubernium passa est (bestia immanis) Sen Ira, 3, 8, 2 — * **c.** Trop felicitatis et moderationis dividuum contubernium est, *dwell not, exist not together*, Val Max 9, 5 *fin* —**II.** Concr (acc to I A and B) **A.** *A common war tent*, Caes. B C 3, 76, Tac A 1, 17, 1, 41 al.—**B.** Transf *the dwelling of different persons*, Suet Calig 10, 22, id Ner 34 — **2.** *The dwelling of a couple who are slaves, a slave dwelling*, Tac H 1, 43, 3, 74 —**3.** Of bees, Plin 11, 11, 10, § 26

con-tŭĕor, ĭtus, 2 (ante class and poet, access form pres **contŭor**, Plaut As 2, 3, 23, Stat Achill 1, 131 contuimur, Lucr 4, 35, *inf* contui, Plaut As 1, 1, 111, 3, 1, 20, id Most 3, 2, 152, Pompon ap Non p 470, 31, cf tueor and intueor, and in *act* form contuo Enn ap Macr S 6, 2 or Fragm v 95 Vahl) *v a* **I.** *To look on, gaze upon, behold survey, to consider attentively* (syn conspicio, rare but class, most freq in Cic) **A.** Lit occepi contui conspicio coleatam cuspidem Pompon 1 1 totam terram contueri ejusque situm, formam, etc, Cic Tusc 1, 20 45 hanc sedem et aeternam domum, id Rep 6, 23, 25 os, id Sull 27, 74 te duobus oculis, id N D 3, 3, 8 aliquid, id. de Or 3, 59, 221 longinqua (opp prope admota non cernere), Plin 11, 37, 54, § 142 sq, Suet Aug 94, id novum Agesilaus contuens, *beholding this novelty*, Nep Chabr 1, 2 —*Absol* alicui acrius contuenti voltum summittere, Suet Aug 79, so Plin 29, 6, 38, § 132 —Of a place personified Acrocorinthus utraque maria contuens Mel 2, 3, 7, cf Cic Dom 57, 146 —**B.** Trop, *to take into view, to weigh, ponder maturely, to observe* (rare) quod bene propositum si plane contueare, Ac vi deas plane, Lucr 6, 653 a contuendis malis avocare aliquem, Cic Tusc 3, 16, 35 —**b.** With the access idea of carefulness, *to see to, take care of, preserve carefully* pecus sic contuendum, ne, Varr R R 2, 5, 16 — **II.** Inchoat (cf conspicio, II), *to get sight of perceive, descry* (very rare) si volturios forte possis contui, Plaut Most. 3, 2, 152 figuras miras simulacraque in somnis, Lucr 4, 35

1. contŭĭtus, a, um, *Part*, from contueor

2. contŭĭtus or **contūtus**, ūs, *m* [contueor], *an attentive looking at, a view, sight* (rare, and only in *abl. sing*) fugat te ipsum a tuo contutu, * Plaut Trin 2, 1, 27, Curt 5, 12, 19, Plin 11, 37, 54, § 145, 37, 5, 16, § 63 contuitu utilitatis, *in view of*, Ambros in Luc 10, § 51 al

contŭmācĭa, ae, *f* [contumax], *perseverance in one's purpose* or *opinion*, generally in a bad sense, *arrogance, inflexibility, contumacy, obstinacy, stubbornness* **I.** Prop **A.** In gen (in good prose, and very freq) illa tua singularis insolentia, superbia, contumacia Cic Verr 2 4, 41, § 89, so, contumacia et adrogantia id Rosc Com 15, 44 contumacia et ferocitas, Suet Vit 2 al inter abruptam contumaciam et deforme obsequium pergere iter, Tac A 4, 20 *fin* oris oculorumque illa contumacia ac superbia Cic Verr 2, 3, 2, § 5 adversus principem, Tac H 4, 3 parendi, Plin Pan 18 eadem in vultu, Liv 2, 61, 6, cf Tac A. 1, 24 *fin* responsi tui, Cic Pis 31, 78 — Sometimes in a good sense, *firmness, constancy, self confidence* (cf contumax) Socrates adhibuit liberam contumaciam, Cic Tusc 1 29, 71, so maxima innocentiae, Quint Decl 2, 5 —**B.** Esp, jurid t t, *an obstinate disobedience to a judicial order, an obstinate refusal to appear in court, contumacy*, Traj ap Plin Ep 10, 57 (65), 2 contumacia eorum, qui jus dicenti non temperant, litis damno coercetur, Dig 42, 1, 53 pr, cf contumax, I B —**II.** Transf, of animals contumacia pervicax boum, Col 6, 2, 11 —Of inanim things arborum (with fastidium), *obstinacy in growth*, Plin 16, 32, 58, § 134

contŭmācĭter, *adv*, v contumax *fin*

con-tŭmax, acis, *adj* [from the root tem, whence also temno, cf contemno, and contumelia], *insolent, unyielding, obstinate, stiff necked, stubborn, contumacious* **I.** Prop **A.** In gen (freq and in good prose) quis contumacior? quis inhumanior? quis superbior? Cic Verr 2 2, 78, § 192 Sara in me contumax, id Att 15, 15 2, cf adversus plebem, Suet Tib 2, and populus regibus suis, Sen Thyest 644 reus (together with arrogans, securus), Quint 6, 1, 14, cf animus (with arrogantia oris), Tac A 5 3 contumaces et inconsultae voces, id ib 4, 60 preces, id ib 2, 57 voltus, Curt 4, 6, 24 epistula, Suet Claud 35 filii Cod Th 8, 14, 1 — Rarely in a good sense, *unyielding, firm, steadfast* contumax etiam adversus tormenta servorum fides, Tac H 1, 3 (cf contumacia) —Poet Hispanis ego contumax capillis, Mart. 10, 65 —*Comp*, v supra.—*Sup* Fortuna contumacissimum quemque aggreditur, Sen Prov 3, 4, id Ep 83, 21 —**B.** Esp, jurid t t, *that refuses to appear in a court of justice in obedience to a lawful summons* contumax est, qui litteris evocatus, praesentiam, sui facere contemnet, Dig 42 1, 53, § 1 sqq, cf contumacia, I B —**II.** Transf of animals boves, Col 6 2 10 gallina ad concubitum, id 8, 2, 8 —Of inanimate things, *not yielding, furnishing opposition* lima, Phaedr 4, 7, 5 cardamum frianti, Plin 12, 13 29 § 50 syllaba, *not fitting into measure*, Mart 9, 12 —Hence, *adv* **contŭmācĭter**, *obstinately, stubbornly*, etc contumaciter, arroganter ἀκοινωνήτως solet ad me scribere, Cic Att. 6, 1, 7 contumaciter urbaneque vexatum, id Q Fr 2 1, 3 omnia agere, Liv 2 58 7, Quint 11, 3 11 et saep —*Comp*, Nep Cim 2 5 —In a good sense (cf contumax and contumacia) *firmly* Sen Ep 13 2, Quint 6 prooem § 15 —**b.** Transf, of inanimate things lapides sculpturae resistunt, Plin 37, 7 30 § 104, in *comp*, id 19, 7, 35, § 117

con-tŭmēlĭa (post class access form **contŭmĭa**, Mart Cap 4 § 424, cf contumia contumelia, Gloss. Isid), ae, *f* [from a root tem, whence also temno contemno, and contumax, cf Dig 47, 10, 1] *abuse, insult, affront, reproach, invective, contumely* (cf injuria ὕβρις, very freq and class. in *sing* and *plur*) contumelia a contemptu dicta est, quia nemo nisi quem contempsit, tali injuria notat Sen. Const. 11, 2 patior facile injuriam, si est vacua a contumelia, Pac ap Non p 430, 16, cf Caecil ib contumeliam alteri facere, Plaut As. 2, 4 82, Ter Phorm 5, 7 (8), 79, cf id Eun 5, 2, 26 contumeliam dicere alicui, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 17, id Bacch 2, 3, 33, Ter Phorm. 2, 3, 29, Liv 25, 22 13 contumeliam si dicis, audies, Plaut Ps 4, 7, 77 jacere in aliquem, Cic Sull 7, 23 meretricum perpeti Ter Eun 1, 1, 3, cf Cic Verr 2, 3 41, § 96 in se accipere, Ter Eun 4, 7, 1, cf tanta contumelia accepta Caes B G 7, 10 alicui imponere, Sall C 48, 9 quibus tu privatim injurias plurimas contumeliasque imposuisti, Cic Verr 2, 4 9, § 20 indignitates contumeliasque perferre, Caes. B G 2, 14 graves *severe reproaches* (opp libera consilia), Hor Epod 11, 26 aliquid in suam contumeliam vertere, Caes. B C 1, 8 per contumeliam id. ib 1, 9 Quint 4 1, 11 contumelia perfugae appellari ab aliquo, Caes B C 2 28, cf Liv 3 50, 6 et saep in contumeliam ignominiamque nostram certare juvat id 4 4, 12 contumeliae verborum, Cic. Phil 11 2, 5 — In mal. part, *violation*, Liv 8, 28, 2, Auct Har Resp 20, 42 —The expression facere contumeliam is censured by Cic (Phil 3, 9, 22) in the words of Antonius nulla contumelia est quam facit dignus, but it is not clear on what grounds (whether as an archaism or because it is used after the analogy of jacturam facere, in the sense of contumelia adfici), v Quint 9, 3, 13 and cf esp Gronov Observv 3, 8, pp 488-502 (pp 241-247 Frotsch)—Personified **Contŭmēlĭa**, like Ὕβρις, Cic Leg 2, 11, 28 —* **II.** Transf, *injury, assault, annoyance, violence, blows*, etc (= injuria) naves totae factae ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam, *injury, violence*, Caes. B G 3, 13, so Phaedr 1, 2, 21 praeberi ora contumeliis *to the blows* Tac. H. 3, 31, 3, 85 debilitatis suae, *annoyance, hardship*, Plin Ep 8, 18 9, cf injuria.

contŭmēlĭōsē, *adv*, v contumeliosus *fin*

contŭmēlĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [contumelia], *full of abuse, reproachful, insolent, abusive* (in good prose) partim te superbum esse dicunt quod nihil respondeas partim contumeliosum, quod male respondeas, Cic Fam 1, 10 uti beneficio Antonii contumelioso, id Att. 15, 12, 1 quam contumeliosus in edictis! id Phil 3, 6, 15 litterae in aliquem, id Q Fr 1, 2, 3, § 9, id. Balb 9, 24, Sall J 65, 2 contumeliosum id militibus, Tac H 2, 27 dicta Sall J 20, 5, Liv 24, 5, 5 edicta Suet Ner 41 et minaci et contumaci epistulā, id Claud. 35 exactor, Dig 22, 1, 33 pr — *Comp* παρεγχείρησις, Cic Att 15, 4, 3 injuria, Dig 47, 10, 7, § 7 —*Sup* genus acclamationum, Suet Dom 23 verbum, Quint 2, 12, 1, 12, 5, 6 — *Adv* **contŭmēlĭōsē**, *abusively, insolently*, etc dicere de absentibus, Cic Off 1, 37, 134, Quint 6 1, 17 contumeliose et aspere dicere in adversarios, id. 6 3, 28 al —*Comp*, Ter Phorm 2 3 1, Liv 32, 37, 4, Just 5, 4, 13 —*Sup*, Cic Vat 12, 29, Vell. 1, 7, 1

* **con-tŭmesco**, ĕre, *v n*, *to swell greatly* gingivae, Cael Aur Tard 2, 4, 71.

contŭmĭa, ae, *f*, v contumelia *init*

con-tŭmŭlo, are, *v a*. * **I.** *To heap up like a mound* ovis stragulum molle pulvere, Plin 10, 33, 51, § 100 —**II.** *To furnish with a mound to inter, bury* saucium ingesta humo, Ov Ib 460, cf id Tr 3, 3, 33, Mart 8, 57, 4

con-tundo, tŭdi, tusum (tunsum Plin. 21, 27, 101, § 174, 28 16, 62, § 221 al) 3 (*perf* contudit, Enn ap Prisc p 891 P, or Ann. v 482 Vahl, but contūdit, id ap Prisc 1 1, or Ann v 387 Vahl) *v a.*, *to beat, bruise, grind crush, pound, break to pieces* (syn confringo, debilito, very freq and class. in prose and poetry, not in Quint, for in 11, 2, 13 confudit is the better reading) **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen oleas in lentisco Cato,

R. R. 7, 4 (cited ap. Varr. R. R. 1, 60): thymum in pila, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 14; cf.: radices ferreis pilis, Col. 7, 7, 2: florem nullo aratro, * Cat. 62, 40: colla, Col. 6, 2, 8; 6, 14, 3: classis victa, fusa, contusa, fugataque est, Inscr. ap. Liv. 40, 52, 6: aliquem male fustibus, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 4; cf.: aliquem pugnis, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 46; and: pugiles caestibus contusi, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: aliquem saxis, Hor. Epod. 5, 98: pectus ictu, Ov. M. 12, 85: faciem planâ palmâ (with caedere pectus pugnis), Juv. 13, 128: contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupesque, Liv 21, 40, 9: hydram, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 10: nares a fronte resimas, *to squeeze together*, *press in*, Ov. M. 14, 96.—With acc. of part: asper equus duris contunditur ora lupatis, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 15.—Poet. of the beating to pieces of crops by hail: vites grando, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 5 (cf. id. C. 3, 1, 29: non verberatae grandine vineae); and of lameness produced by disease, etc.: postquam illi justa cheragra Contudit articulos (= debilitavit nodis), id. S. 2, 7, 16 (cf. Pers. 5, 58: cum lapidosa cheragra fregerit articulos, *has crippled*).—**B.** In medic. lang.: **contusum** (**-tunsum**), i, *n.*, *a bruise*, *contusion* (cf. contusio), Scrib. Comp. 209; Cels. 5, 28, 14; Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 136 sq. al.—**II.** Trop., *to break*, *lessen*, *weaken*, *destroy*, *subdue*, *put down*, *baffle*, *check*, etc. (syn.: frango, obtero, vinco): virosque valentes contudit crudelis hiems, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 891 P.; cf. id. Ann. v. 387 and 482 Vahl.: corpora conturbant magno contusa labore, Lucr. 4, 958: populos feroces, Verg. A. 1, 264: ferocem Hannibalem, Liv. 27, 2, 2: nostrae opes contusae hostiumque auctae erant, Sall. J. 43, 5: contudi animum et fortasse vici, Cic. Att. 12, 44, 3; cf.: animos feros placidâ arte, Ov. A. A. 1, 12: contudi et fregi exsultantis praedonis audaciam, Cic. Phil. 13, 13, 29: calumniam et stultitiam (with obtrivit), id. Caecin. 7, 18: regum tumidas minas, Hor. C. 4, 3, 8: impetus, id. ib. 3, 6, 10: ingenium patientia longa laborum, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 31: facta Talthybi, i. e. *to surpass by my own*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 13. (But in Lucr. 5, 692, concludit is the right reading, Lachm., Munro.)

contunsum, i, *n.*, v. contundo, I. B.

contunsus, a, um, *Part.*, v. contundo *init.*

contŭo, v. contueor *init.*

‡ **contŭŏli ŏcŭli** sunt in angustum coacti conniventibus palpebris, i. e. *eyes narrowed by a partial closing of the eyelid*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 42, 1 Müll. [contueor].

contŭor, tui, v contueor *init.*

conturbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conturbo], *disorder*, *confusion*. * **I.** Lit.: oculorum, *confused*, *indistinct vision*, as a disease, Scrib. Comp. 19.—**II.** Trop., *confusion*, *disquiet*, *perturbation of mind* (rare): conturbatio metus excutiens cogitata, *a fear that drives away all thought*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19; id. Top. 12, 52: mentis, id. Tusc. 4, 13, 30.

conturbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *that brings disorder or ruin* (cf. conturbo, II.), poet. for *ruinous*, *expensive*, or *costly* (very rare): aper, Mart. 7, 27, 10: macellus, id. 10, 96, 9.

conturbātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from conturbo.

con-turbo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to throw into disorder* or *confusion*, *to confuse*, *derange*, *disorder*, *confound* (rare, but class. in prose and poetry; most freq. in Lucr. and Cic.; not in Verg., Hor., or Quint.). **I.** In gen **A.** Lit.: posituras principiorum corporis atque animi, Lucr. 4, 943; cf. id. 4, 958; 3, 483 al.: ordines Romanorum (militum), Sall. J. 50, 4; cf. id. ib. 98, 4: equites tormentis, Curt. 7, 2, 4: rempublicam, Sall. C. 37, 10; 48, 8; cf. rem, id. J. 79, 7: annus neglegentiâ conturbatus atque confusus, * Suet. Aug. 31: vocem, Lucr. 4, 559: prima vulnera novis plagis, id. 4, 1070: basia, i. e. *to exchange in confused multitudes*, * Cat. 5, 11.—In mal. part.: pedes, i. e. implicare, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 24.—**B.** Trop., *to disturb*, *disquiet in mind* or *feeling*: valetudo tua me valde conturbat, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 2: quid est? num conturbo te? id. Phil. 2, 13, 32: incidunt multae causae, quae conturbent animos utilitatis specie, id. Off. 3, 10, 40; cf.: vemens violentia vini Conturbare animum consuevit, Lucr. 3, 483.—*Absol.*: haec sunt, quae conturbent in deliberatione non numquam, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 20, 81.—**II.** In partic., t. t. in the lang. of business: conturbare rationes or rationem, or *absol.* conturbare, *to bring one's pecuniary affairs into disorder*, *to become bankrupt*. **A.** Lit.: rationem sibi commissam, Dig. 11, 3, 1 *fin.*: nihil esse, quod posthac arcae nostrae fiducia conturbaret, *bring into pecuniary embarrassment*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10 (12), 5: fac me multis debere, et in his Plancio: utrum igitur me conturbare oportet? id. Planc. 28, 68: homo Graecus, qui conturbat et idem putat sibi licere quod equitibus Romanis, id. Att. 4, 7, 1, Dig. 14, 3, 5, § 9; 15, 3, 16; cf. ib. 11, 3, 1, § 5; Juv. 7, 129 al.—**B.** Trop.: neque edepol quid nunc consili capiam scio De virgine istac: ita conturbasti mihi Rationes omnes, *you have so disturbed all my plans*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 29.—Hence, **conturbātus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B.), *distracted*, *disturbed*, *confused*, *disquieted* (very rare): oculus, *diseased*, *disordered*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 15: homo tristis et conturbatus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32: eram in scribendo conturbatior, id. Att. 1, 12, 4: animus, id. Tusc. 3, 7, 15.

con-turmālis, is, *m.*, *one of the same squadron* (turma) (late Lat.), Amm. 16, 12, 45 al.—**II.** Transf.: omnis operae, *a companion*, Amm. 17, 1, 2.

con-turmo, āre, *v. a.*, *to arrange in squadrons* (turmae): se, Amm. 16, 12, 37.

† **contus**, i, *m.*, = κοντός, *a pole*, *pike* (perh. not ante-Aug.), as an implement of a boat or ship, Verg. A. 5, 208; 6, 302; Tac. A. 14, 5; Suet. Calig. 32; as a weapon, Verg. A. 9, 510; Tac. A. 6, 35; id. H. 1, 44.—Prov.: non contis et remulco ferri, ut aiunt, sed velificatione plenâ, Amm. 18, 5, 6: pedalis, i. q. membrum virile, Auct. Priap. 10, 3.

contūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contundo], *a crushing*, *breaking*, *battering*, *bruising* (rare). **I.** In gen.: olivae, Col. 12, 47, 3: falcis hebetioris, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227.—**II.** In medic. language, *a bruise*, *contusion*, Scrib. Comp. 101; 165 et saep.

contūsum, i, *n.*, v. contundo, I. B.

contūsus, a, um, *Part.*, from contundo.

1. con-tūtor, ōris, *m.*, *a joint-guardian* (jurid. Lat.), Dig. 27, 3, 9; 3, 5, 29.

2. con-tūtor, ātus sum, 1, *v. dep.*, *to place in safety* (late Lat.), Vulg. 2 Macc. 1, 19.

contūtus, ūs, *m.*, v. 2. contuitus.

cōnūbĭālis (less correctly **connūbĭālis**; in the poets gen. to be read as four syll.; cf. conubium; only in Claud Ep. 2, 18, cōnūbĭālis), e, *adj.* [conubium], *pertaining to wedlock*, *connubial*, *conjugal* (poet.; perh. first used by Ov.): jura, Ov. H. 6, 41: vincla, Stat. Th. 5, 112: carmen, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 651: vectigal, id. Epist. 2, 18: foedus, Salv. Gub. 7, p. 244.—* *Adv.*: **cōnūbĭālĭter**, *in a conjugal manner*, *connubially*: procum allegaret, Mart. Cap. 6, § 576.

cōnūbĭālĭter, *adv.*, v. conubialis *fin.*

cōnūbĭum (less correctly **connūbĭum**; cf. Rib. prol. Verg. p. 393), ii (in the poets often trisyl., thus: conubio, Verg. A. 1, 73; 4, 126; 7, 253; Ov. M. 6, 428: conubia, Lucr. 3, 777: conubiis, Verg. A. 3, 136; 4, 168; v. Wagn. and Forbig. ad Verg. A. 1, 73; and cf. conubialis), *n.* [nubo], *marriage*, *wedlock* (considered as a civil institution; while conjugium had regard to the physical union, cf. Dict. of. Antiq.). **I.** Prop. (very freq. in prose and poetry), Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37; id. Off. 1, 17, 54; Sall. J. 18, 6; Liv. 4, 5, 6; 4, 6, 2 sq.; Cat. 62, 57; 64, 141; Verg. A. 1, 73; 3, 136; v. the passages cited, *init.*, from Verg. and Ov.—*Plur.*, of a single marriage (poet.): Pyrrhin' conubia servas? Verg. A. 3, 319; Val. Fl. 8, 421.—**II.** Meton. **A.** = jus conubii or conubii societas, *the right to intermarry*, according to Roman principles: conubia illi (sc. decemviri) ut ne plebi et patribus essent, inhumanissimâ lege sanxerunt, quae postea plebei scito Canulejo abrogatast, Cic. Rep. 2, 37, 63; cf. Liv. 4, 1, 1 sq.; 8, 14, 10; 9, 43, 23 and 24; Curt. 8, 4, 25; cf. Gai Inst. 1, § 55 sq. al.—**B.** Poet., *sexual union* (cf. conjugium, II. B. 1.), Lucr. 3, 777; 5, 1011; Ov. Am. 2, 7, 21.—* **C.** Of plants, *an ingrafting*, Plin. 16, pr. § 1.

cōnŭla, ae, *f.*, *a plant*, = polion, App. Herb. 57.

† **cōnus**, i, *m.*, = κῶνος, *a cone*. **I.** In gen., Lucr. 4, 430 and 432; Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24; 2, 18, 47 al.—**II.** Esp., of conical bodies, **A.** *The apex of a helmet*, Verg. A. 3, 468; Ov. M. 3, 108; Plin. 10, 1, 1, § 2; cf. Isid. Orig. 18, 14, 2.—**B.** *The cone of the cypress*, Col. 6, 7, 2.—**C.** *A kind of sundial*, Vitr. 9, 8, 1.

* **con-vădor**, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, *to bind one to appear in court by giving surety*; facete: ubi tu es, qui me convadatus Venereis vadimoniis, *cited me to the court of Venus*, i. e. *made an appointment with me*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 5.

convălescens, ntis, *P. a.* and *subst.*, v. convalesco, I. *fin.*

* **convălescentĭa**, ae, *f.* [convalesco], *convalescence*, *a regaining of health*, Symm. Ep. 3, 11 *fin.*

con-vălesco, lŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to recover from a disease*, *to regain health*, *to grow strong*, *gain strength*, etc. (very freq., and class.). **I.** Lit., with *ex*, *de*, *ab*, or *absol.*: ex morbo, Cic. Fat. 12, 28 sq.; so id. Fam. 13, 29, 4; Suet. Aug. 59; cf.: de vulnere, Ov. H. 21, 211: nec omnes, qui curari se passi sunt, continuo etiam convalescant, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 5: eum sustulere (defatigatum vulneribus), isque convaluit, Cat. ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19: ne aegri quidem quia non omnes convalescunt, idcirco ars nulla medicina est, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 12: a solis ardoribus, Plin. 23, 1, 27, § 54; so in *part. pres.*: **convălescentes**, *subst.*, *those who are convalescent*, Plin. 20, 5, 17, §§ 34 and 35; 31, 9, 45, § 102 al.: agni, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 15; Col. 7, 3, 19: arbores, *to thrive*, *grow*, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 6: semina, Col. 3, 3, 4; 4, 16, 1: caulis, Pall. Febr. 24, 6: planta, Sen. Ep. 2, 2; cf., of drooping branches of trees: veterrimae ilicis demissos jam ad terram languentesque ramos convaluisse adventu suo, Suet. Aug. 92: pestifer ignis, Ov. M. 8, 478; cf.: flamma magnâ congerie, Quint. 5, 13, 13.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: ut convalescere aliquando et sanari civitas posset, Cic. Sull. 27, 76; so, civitas, Just. 3, 4, 1: Milo in dies convalescebat, *gained strength*, Cic Mil. 9, 25: Caesar, id. Att. 7, 3, 4: ut tandem annona convaluit, *grew better*, *became cheaper*, Suet. Aug. 42: mens mea, Ov. H. 16, 73: mala per longas moras, id. R. Am. 92: opinio inveterata, Col. 3, 7, 2; so, opinio vetus, Gell. 4, 11, 1: fama mortis suae apud barbaros, Curt. 9, 6, 1.—**B.** Esp. in the jurists, *to receive* or *possess value*, *become valid*: testamentum, Dig. 29, 1, 33: donatio, ib. 24, 1, 33: libertas servo data, ib. 28, 7, 20.

* **convallātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [convallo], *an intrenchment*, Tert. adv. Jud. 8.

convallĭa, ium, *n.*, v. convallis.

con-vallis, is (*abl.* regularly convalle, e. g. Caes. B. G. 3, 20 *fin.*; Liv. 1, 12, 10; Verg. G. 2, 186; id. A. 6, 679 al.: convalli, Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 3; *gen. plur.* convallium, Plin. 36, 15, 23, § 100). *f.* (*plur.* post-class. access. form **convallia**, ium, *n.*, sc. loca, Prud. στεφ. 10, 331 al.), *a valley enclosed on all sides*; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 42, 6 Müll.; Varr. L. L. 5, § 20 ib. (freq. and class. in prose and poetry); Lucr. 5, 1374; Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; Caes. B. G. 5, 32; Liv. 1, 38, 6; Verg. G. 3, 276; Juv. 16, 36 et saep.

con-vallo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*; lit., *to surround with an intrenchment*; hence, in gen., *to surround*, *encircle* (late Lat.): terras omnes Oceani ambitu, Gell. 12, 13, 20.—Trop., Tert. Carm. de Judicio Dom. 6.

con-vărĭo, āre, *v. a.* and *n.* (post-class.). **I.** *Act.*, *to variegate*: cutim maculationibus, App. Mag. p. 306, 14.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to be different*, *to vary*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 7.

con-văso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [vasa], *to pack vessels* or *implements together*, *to pack up* (the figure taken from milit. lang.; ante- and post-class. and very rare). **I.** Lit.: aliquid convasassem, * Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 13; so Sid. Ep. 7, 2.—**II.** Trop.: acclamationes, *to pile up*, Sid. Ep. 1, 9 *fin.*

* **convectĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [conveho], *a carrying* or *bringing together*: annonae, Amm. 14, 10, 4.

convecto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to bear*, *carry*, or *bring together in abundance* (very rare): recentes praedas, Verg. A. 7, 749; cf. praedam, id. ib. 4, 405: ligones, dolabras, etc., e proximis agris, Tac. H. 3, 27: paleas, ligna, Cod. Th. 7, 4, 9; 13, 5, 10.

1. convector, ōris, *m* [conveho] *one who carries* or *brings together*, hence, Convector, *the deity who presided over the gathering in of grain,* Fab Pict ap Serv ad Verg G 1, 21

2. con-vector, oris, *m*, *he who goes with one* (on board ship, etc.), *a fellow passenger* (very rare), * Cic Att 10, 17, 1, App M 1, p 109

con-vĕho, vexi, vectum, 3, *v a.*, *to carry, bear,* or *bring together* (in good prose) **I.** In gen frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem, Caes. B C 1, 34 *fin*, cf Liv 25, 13, 2, 24, 39, 11 al lintribus in eam insulam materiem, calcem, caementa, arma, * Cic. Mil 27, 74, cf Liv 4, 60, 6 tus collectum Sabota camelis, Plin 12, 14, 32, § 63 flores (apes), id. 11, 17, 18, § 58 cibos, id. 11, 18, 20, § 64 — *Absol* undique convehunt apes, Plin 11, 30 36, § 109 frumentum habere convectum, Caes B G 7, 74 *fin* — **II.** In partic, of the harvest, *to gather, get in* fructus in villas, Varr L. L 5, § 35 Müll vasa corbisque ac patentiora quaedam messibus convehendis vindemiisque faciunt, Plin 16, 9, 14, § 35

con-vello, velli (convulsi, Sen. Q N 2, 6, 4), vulsum (volsum) 3, *v a* **I.** *To draw violently hither and thither something that is firm* or *quiet* (esp a tree, house, and the like), hence, *to tear up, wrest from its position, to tear loose* or *away, to separate from, pull* or *pluck up* (freq and class.) **A.** Lit **1.** In gen (α) Without designation of place from which, etc cum praecides caveto ne librum convellas Cato R R. 40, 2 saxa turris hostium, quibus fundamenta continebantur, Caes B C 2, 11, cf Hirt B G 8, 26 *fin*, and, fundamenta, Lucr 4, 506 cum gradus Castoris convellisti ac removisti, Cic Dom 21, 54 aesculum, Verg G 2, 294 convellere repagula, effringere valvas Cic Verr 2, 4, 43, § 94 limina tectorum, Verg A. 2, 507, Luc. 3, 528 artus, Lucr 3, 344, so of the rack omnia (membra) laniata, omnes partes convulsae sunt, Sen Contr 2, 13, 5 convolsis laceratisque membris, id. ib § 6, cf armos, *to wrench, dislocate,* Col 6, 16, 1 teneros fetus, i e *to produce abortion,* Ov Am 2, 14, 5 — (β) With designation of place from or out of which, etc. simulacrum Cereris e sacrario convellendum auferendumque curavit, Cic Verr 2, 5, 72, § 187, cf id ib § 186 me ex nostris hortulis, id Leg 1, 21, 55 viridem silvam ab humo, Verg A. 3, 24 funem ab terra, id. G 1, 457 (turrim) convellimus altis sedibus, id A. 2, 464 robora sua terrā, Ov M 7, 204 Roma prope convulsa sedibus suis Cic. Pis. 22, 52 domus convulsa sedibus suis, Plin Ep 9, 19, 8 aspera undique nisu, Val Fl. 5, 159 — (γ) *Absol* haeserunt radice pedes. Convellere pugnat, Ov M 9, 351 — **2.** Milit t t signa, *to pluck up the standards from the ground to decamp* (rare) Cic Div 1, 35, 77, Liv 22, 3, 12, cf vexilla, Tac A. 1, 20 — **b.** Medic t t **convulsus (-volsus),** a, um, *suffering from wrenching of a limb,* Plin. 25, 8, 54, § 98, cf id. 20, 5, 18, § 36, 20, 17, 69, § 178, or *from convulsions, spasmodic, convulsive* latus, Suet. Tib 72 fauces, Quint. 11, 3, 20 — **B.** Trop, *to cause to totter, to shake, to destroy, overthrow, bring to naught* (syn labefacto, commoveo, commuto, infirmo, esp freq in Cic) est boni consulis, cum cuncta auxilia rei publicae labefactari convellique videat, ferre opem patriae, Cic Rab Perd. 1 3, so with labefactare cogitationem id Fam 5, 13 2 Manut, cf id Clu 2, 6 rei publicae statum, id. Pis 2, 4 ea quae non possint commoveri id de Or 2, 51, 205 haec si tenemus quae mihi quidem non videntur posse convelli, id Div 1, 51, 117 judicia stipulationes, etc (with infirmare), id Caecin 18 51 convellere et commutare instituta omnium id. Verr 2, 3, 6, § 15 acta Dolabellae, id. Phil. 2 33, 83 rem publicam judicio aliquo, id Brut 30, 115 gratiam Caesaris, Hirt. B G 8, 50 vires aegri, Cels. 3, 4, 14, cf id. ib § 11 fidem legionum promissis, Tac. H 4, 30 *fin* caede Messalinae convulsa principis domus, id. A. 12, 1, cf id ib 12, 65, 4, 40 Tiberius vi dominationis convulsus (= abalienatus ab honestate) et mutatus, id. ib 6, 48 fata Ov H 16, 41 secutae sunt duae (epistulae), quae me convellerunt de pristino statu, jam tamen labantem, Cic Att. 8, 15, 2 — **II.** *To tear* or *rend to pieces, to cleave, dismember, shatter, break* (perh. first in the poets of the Aug per) **A.** Lit. dapes avido dente, Ov M 11, 123 glaebam vomere, * Cat 64, 40 dehiscit Convolsum remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor, Verg A 5, 143, 8, 690 loca vi quondam et vasta convolsa ruina, id. ib 3, 414 septem (naves) convolsae undis Euroque supersunt, *shattered,* id ib 1, 383, cf. Luc. 3, 528 convulsi laniatique centuriones, Tac. A. 1, 32 domum, id. ib 6, 40 — **B.** Trop **1.** Of words, *to mutilate mispronounce* magno cursu verba convellere, Sen Ep 40, 2.— **2.** *To afflict, torture* verbis convellere pectus, Ov H 17, 111

con-velo, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to veil, to cover over* (very rare) **I.** Lit caput, Gell. 19, 9, 10 —**II.** Trop ἐπαγωγὴν multis argumentis, Gell. 7, 3, 44.

convĕna, ae, *adj comm* [convenio], *coming together, meeting* ego qui amantis una inter se facerem convenas, Plaut Mil. 2, 1, 61 aquae, Amm 23, 3, 8, 23 6, 57, Sol. 37 serpentes, id 47 convena undique multitudine Amm 15, 5, 25 — Hence, *subst plur* **convĕnae,** arum, *comm*, *a multitude collected together, assembled strangers, refugees, tramps,* etc. eodem convenae complures ex agro accessitavere, Cato ap Gell 18, 12, 7 Romulus pastores et convenas congregasse videtur, Cic de Or 1, 9, 37, Sall H 4, 61, 17 Dietsch, Plin 5, 17, 15, § 73, Aur Vict. Vir Ill. 2 (Dionysius) quibusdam convenis et feris barbaris corporis custodiam committebat, Cic Tusc. 5, 20, 58 — **II.** As *nom prop* **Convĕnae,** ārum, *m*, *the mixed people, the Refugees, a community gathered by Pompey at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the Garumna, now St Bertrand des Comminges* Plin 4, 19, 33, § 108, cf Hier adv Vigil IV p 282

convĕnĭens, entis, *Part.* and *P a*, from convenio

convĕnĭenter, *adv*, v convenio, *P a. fin*

convĕnĭentĭa, ae, *f* [convenio, II A. 2], *a meeting together, agreement, accord, harmony, symmetry, conformity, suitableness, fitness* (a Ciceronian philosoph word) (α) With *gen.* convenientia naturae cum extis, Cic Div 2, 15, 34, cf convenientia et conjunctio naturae, quam vocant συμπάθειαν, id ib 2 60, 124, and convenientia conservatioque naturae, id Off 1, 28, 100 partium (with pulchritudo, venustas), id ib 1, 4, 14 temporum (in cursibus stellarum, with constantia), id N D 2, 21, 54 rerum in amicitia (with stabilitas, constantia), id. Lael 27, 100 — (β) *Absol* quod (summum bonum) cum positum sit in eo, quod ὁμολογίαν Stoici nos appellemus convenientiam, si placet, Cic Fin 3, 6, 21, cf virtus convenientia constat etc., Sen Ep 74, 30

con-vĕnio, veni, ventum, 4 (*fut* convenibo, Plaut. Cas 3, 2, 18), *v n* and *a* **I.** *To come together, meet together, assemble* (class and freq) **A.** In gen. milites, qui ex provincia convenerant, Caes. B G 1, 8 omnes eo convenerant, id. ib 3 16 totius fere Galliae legati ad Caesarem gratulatum convenerunt, id. ib 1 30 quanto multitudo hominum ad hoc judicium, Cic. Rosc Am 5, 11 amici privatique hospites ad eum defendendum convenerunt, Nep Timoth. 4 2 ad clamorem hominum, Caes B G 4 37 ad delectationem, Quint 3, 4, 6 Pericles, cum haberet collegam Sophoclem, iique de communi officio convenissent, id Off 1, 40, 144 nunc ita convenimus ut possemus dicere, etc., id Phil 3, 2, 5 quoniam convenimus ambo Verg E. 5, 1, id A 1, 361 al.—With the place to or at which, usu designated by *in* and *acc.* mei capitis servandi causā Romam Italia tota convenit Cic Pis 15, 34, id Div 2, 23, 50 unum in locum omnes Caes. B G 4, 19 in coetus scholarum Quint. 2, 9, 2 in consilium frequentes, Cic Verr 2, 2, 29, § 71 reguli in unum convenere, Sall J 11, 2 tribuni plebis non desistebant clam inter se convenire, Cic. Agr 2, 5, 12 et ex proximis hibernis et a Caesare conventura subsidia, Caes. B G 5, 28 *fin.* convenientis manus dissipare, Auct B G 8, 6 —Rarely with *in* and *abl*, or with *adv* of place (mostly post Aug) uno in loco omnes adversariorum copiae convenissent Cic. Div 2, 24 52 B and K, cf quanta illic multitudo convenisse dicebatur, id. Verr 2, 2, 66, § 160 B and K. (al. illuc) in coloniā Agrippinensi in domum privatam conveniunt, Tac. H. 4, 55 —**2.** Transf, of inanim. and abstr subjects munera multa huc ab amatoribus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 44 huc convenit utrumque bivium, Plin 6, 28, 32 § 144, cf oppidum in quo omnis negotiatio ejus (Arabiae) convenit, id 6, 28, 32, § 157 cum multae causae convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur, Cic Rosc. Am 22, 62, so id. ad Q Fr 1, 4 4 —**B.** In partic. **1.** Publicist. t. t of civil communities which belong in jurisdiction to some chief city ex his civitatibus, quae in id forum convenirent, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 15, § 38 Carthaginem conveniunt populi LXV, Plin 3, 3, 4, § 25, cf ibi Aethiopicae convenere naves id. 5, 28, 29, § 105 —**2.** Jurid. t. t in manum, of a woman who in marriage (by usus, confarreatio, or coemptio, q v) comes into the hands (manus) of her husband Cic. Fl. 34, 84, id Top 3, 14, Quint. 5, 10 62, Gai Inst. 3, 84 viro in manum, Cic. Top 4, 23 in manum flaminis, Tac. A 4, 16 et saep — In the same sense in matrimonium alicujus, Dig 45, 1, 121, § 1 in matrimonium cum viro, *to marry,* Gell 18 6, 8, or, in nuptias, Cod. Th 3, 7, 11 —**3.** *Act., to go to one* to speak to him, make a request of him, etc, *to address, accost, meet, visit* haut multos homines nunc videre et convenire quam te mavellem, Plaut. Mil 2 2 16, id Pers. 5, 2 74 al, Ter And. 1 3 22 (Helvetii) cum eum (sc. Caesarem) in itinere convenissent Caes. B G 1, 27 adversarios ejus, Nep Dion, 8, 3 illum Atilium, Cic. Rosc Am 18, 50 neminem conveni—convenio autem cottidie plurimos—quin omnes, etc, id Fam 9, 14, 1 Bruti pueri Laodiceae me convenerunt id ib 3 7, 1 —*Pass* Balbus tantis pedum doloribus afficitur, ut se conveniri nolit, Cic. Fam 6, 19, 2 nec eum (Lentulum) a minore Balbo conventum id Att 9, 6, 1 quod conveniundi patris me tempus capere jubebat, Ter Phorm 5, 4, 9, Cic Fam 1, 8 7, Nep Dion 9 3 al —*Absol* aditum petentibus conveniendi non dabat, Nep Paus. 3, 3 —**b.** Jurid. t t, *to meet one judicially to sue, bring an action against summon before a tribunal* ut heredes ex stipulatu conveniri possint, Dig 10, 2, 20, 50, 1, 17 de peculio, Paul. Sent. 2, 31 pro parte dimidia, Dig 17, 1 59 et saep —Also with abstr objects dolum aut culpam eorum, Dig 26, 7, 38 nomen, ib 42 1, 15

II. Pregn **A.** *To come together, to unite, join combine, couple* (cf coëo, II) **1.** Lit, so mostly of the coition of animals, Lucr 2, 922, Plin 11, 24 29 § 85 App M 6, p. 177, 38 al —Of the union of atoms Tandem conveniant ea (primordia) quae convecta repente Magnarum rerum fiunt exordia, Lucr 5, 429 —**2.** Trop **a.** With personal subject, *to agree with in wishes, decisions,* etc., *to accord, harmonize* (rare, late Lat), Hyg Astr 2, 4, Dig 9, 2, 27, § 29, Paul Sent 1, 1, § 5 (but in Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, the v 130 is spurious, v Ritschl prol ad Trin p 131) — Far more freq **b.** Res convenit or *impers* convenit, *it is agreed upon* or *there is unanimity in respect to something, the matter is decided* (α) Res convenit, constr *alicui cum aliquo inter aliquos*, or *absol* cum his mihi nec locus nec sermo convenit Plaut Ps 4 7 10 haec fratri mecum non conveniunt neque placent, Ter Ad 1, 1, 34 de dote mecum conveniri nil potest, Plaut. Trin 2 4, 168 hoc mihi cum tuo fratre convenit, Cic Fin 5, 29, 87, Liv 2 39, 8, Quint 3 6, 91 pax, quae cum T Quinctio convenisset, Liv 34 43, 2, cf pax convenit, Sall J 38 *fin*, Liv 1, 3 5, 30 43 8 in eas condiciones cum pax conveniret, id. 29, 12, 14 al, and cum imperatoribus Romanis pacem conventam fuisse, Sall. J 112 2 ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos Plaut Most 1, 3, 146 eo signo quod convenerat revocantur, Caes. B C 1, 28 quod tempus inter eos committendi proelii convenerat id. B G 2, 19 neminem voluerunt majores nostri esse judicem, nisi qui inter adversarios convenisset, Cic Clu. 43 120, so judex inter eos, Val Max 2, 8, 2 posse rem convenire si posset inter eos aliquid convenire, Cic Leg 1, 20, 53 dum rem conventuram putamus, id Att 9, 6, 2 si in eo manerent, quod convenisset, Caes. B G 1, 36.

in colloquium convenit; condiciones non convenerunt, Nep. Hann. 6, 2; cf. Liv. 30, 40, 14; 38, 11, 1 al.: postquam ardentia vidit castra magister equitum (id convenerat signum), id. 9, 23, 15: signum, Suet. Oth. 6: omnia conventura, Sall. J. 83, 2. — *Pass.:* pacem conventam frustra fuisse, Sall. J. 112, 2: quibus conventis, Liv. 30, 43, 7.—(β) Convenit, constr. *alicui cum aliquo, inter aliquos*, with *ut*, the *acc.* and *inf.*, with *de* and *abl.*, or *absol.*: mihi cum Deiotaro convenit, ut, etc., Cic. Att. 6, 1, 14: idne agebas, ut tibi cum sceleratis, an ut cum bonis civibus conveniret? id. Lig. 6, 18: quicum optime convenisset, id. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 147: nunc ita convenit inter me atque hunc, ut, etc., Plaut. Capt. 2. 3, 19: non modo inter Patres, sed ne inter consules quidem ipsos satis conveniebat, Liv. 2, 23, 14: conveniat mihi tecum necesse est, ipsum fecisse, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 79; Sen. Ben. 7, 4, 5; id. Brev. Vit. 7, 3: inter omnis vero convenit, Sibyllam ad Tarquinium Superbum tris libros attulisse, Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 88; cf. Suet. Vesp. 25: convenit, jam inde per consules reliqua belli perfecta, *it is generally asserted*, ὁμολογεῖται, Liv. 9, 16, 1; cf. Suet. Claud. 44 et saep.: cum de facto convenit, et quaeritur, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 11; id. Fin. 4, 26, 72: de duobus minus convenit, Liv. 2, 33, 2; Quint. 1, 4, 17; Col. 2, 9 *init.*; Sen. Clem. 2, 7, 4; Gell. 2, 22, 2: quamquam de hoc parum convenit, Quint. 5, 10, 2: quaedam sunt, de quibus inter omnes convenit, id. 2, 12, 2; 4, 5, 28; Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 9; Liv. 42, 25, 11; Sen. Q. N. 2, 12, 2; Plin. Pan. 29, 5: ubi de pace non convenit, signa cecinere, Flor. 2, 6, 59 al.: convenit, victi utri sint eo proelio, Urbem, agrum, etc.... seque uti dederent, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 70: convenerat, ne interloquereris, Sen. Clem. 1, 9, 9; cf.: quibus consulibus interierit non convenit, Nep. Hann. 13, 1: pacto convenit, etc., Liv. 24, 6, 7; Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 80: omnis exercitus, uti convenerat, Numidiā deductus, etc., Sall. J. 39, 4: Patres igitur jurati (ita enim convenerat), Liv. 30, 40, 12: pro argento si aurum dare mallent, darent convenit, id. 38, 11, 8.—**B.** *To fit with, in,* or *to something, to suit, be adapted to.* **1.** Lit. (rare): quae (cupa) inter orbes conveniat... quae (fistula) in columellam conveniat, Cato, R. R. 21, 1: conveniebatne in vaginam tuam machaera militis? Plaut. Ps 4, 7, 85: si cothurni laus illa esset, ad pedem apte convenire, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 46. — More freq., **2.** Transf.: res convenit, or *impers.* convenit, *the thing* (or *it*) *is fit, becoming, seemly, suitable, appropriate, proper, serviceable for something, it becomes*, = consentit, congruit. **a.** Res convenit, constr. with *in* or *ad aliquid, cum aliquā re*, the *dat., acc., acc.* and *inf.*, or *absol.* (α) *In* or *ad aliquid:* ceterae vites in quemvis agrum conveniunt, Cato, R. R. 6 *fin.*; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 19, 1: quid minus in hunc ordinem convenit? etc., Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 8: convenire quae vitia in quemvis videntur potius, etc., id. Verr. 2, 1, 49, § 128; id. Rosc. Am. 23, 65: hoc in te unum, id. N. D. 2, 29, 74 Orell. *N. cr.* · nullam contumeliam jacere potueris, quae non ad maximam partem civium conveniret, id. Sull. 7, 23.—(β) *Cum aliquā re:* haec tua deliberatio non mihi convenire visa est cum oratione Largi, Cic. Fam. 6, 8, 2; so id. Fin. 3, 22, 73 al.—(γ) With *dat.:* num videntur convenire haec nuptiis? Ter. And. 2, 2, 29; so Cic. Prov. Cons. 17, 41; id. Fin. 3, 22, 74; Sall. J. 85, 40; Quint. 6, 3, 25; Suet. Galb. 14 et saep.—(δ) With *acc.:* itidem ut tempus anni, aetatem aliam aliud factum convenit, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 24 dub. (Lachm. ap. Lucr. p. 64, conj condecet).—(ε) With *acc.* and *inf.:* hoc non convenit, me ... agrum habere, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 55; so Prop. 2, 1, 41.—(ζ) With *in* and *abl.:* nihil autem minus in perfecto duce quam festinationem ... convenire arbitrabatur, Suet. Aug. 25.—(η) *Absol.:* hanc mi expetivi, contigit; conveniunt mores, etc., Ter. And. 4, 2, 13: nomen non convenit, id. ib. 5, 4, 39; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 3 (cf. *impers.:* rationes conferatis; adsidunt; subducunt: ad nummum convenit, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 12): non bene conveniunt, nec in unā sede morantur Majestas et amor, Ov. M. 2, 846: medius ille orationis modus maxime convenit, Quint. 6, 2, 19 et saep.—**b.** Convenit, *impers.*, constr. with a clause as subject (so esp. freq. in Lucr. and the elder Pliny). (α) Haud convenit, unā ire cum amicā imperatorem in viā, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 41: convenit illud in his rebus obsignatum habere, Lucr 2, 582: per se sibi vivere, id. 3, 685: dicere causas leti, id. 6, 708 et saep.: quo maxime contendi conveniat, Caes. B. G 7, 85, 2: convenit Evandri victos discedere ad urbem, Verg. A. 12, 184; so Hor. A. P. 226; Vell. 1, 3, 2; Quint. 7, 3, 9; Plin. 18, 13, 33, § 126; cf. id. 33, 1, 5, § 15 Sillig.—(β) With *ut:* qui enim convenit, ut? etc., Cic. Phil. 7, 2, 4 (al. evenit): si tibi curae Quantae conveniat Munatius, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 31; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 63. —To express assent: convenit, *well, it is agreed*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 54. — Hence, **1. convĕniens**, entis, *P. a.* **A.** (Acc. to II. A. 2.) *Agreeing, consistent, accordant, harmonious* (syn.: consentiens, concors, congruens): bene convenientes propinqui, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 58; cf.: convenientes optime propinqui cognatique, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 96; Suet. Tib. 7: recta et convenientia et constantia natura desiderat, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 35: conveniens et conjuncta constantia inter augures, id. Div. 2, 39, 82: motus, Lucr. 1, 1029; cf.: inter se motus, id. 2, 941.—More frequently, **B.** (Acc. to II. B. 2.) *Fitting to something, appropriate to, meet, fit, suitable*, = congruens; constr. with *cum*, the *dat., ad aliquid, inter se, in* and *acc.* or *abl.*, or *absol.* (α) With *cum* (rare): motus oris conveniens cum ipsius verbi demonstratione, Nigid. ap. Gell. 10, 4, 4: dies conveniens cum populi vultu, Ov. P. 2, 1, 28.—(β) With *dat.* (very freq.): nihil in hac praeclarā epistulā scriptum ab Epicuro congruens et conveniens decretis ejus reperietis, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 99; Quint. 3, 11, 20; 6, 3, 102 al.; Suet. Tib. 50; Hor. A. P. 316; Ov. P. 3, 9, 36 et saep.: aut sibi convenientia finge, Hor. A. P. 119; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 11: bono civi convenientissimum credidi amplecti, etc., Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 1: disciplina convenientissima, Vell. 1, 6, 3.—(γ) *Ad aliquid* (rare): nihil est tam conveniens ad res vel secundas vel adversas, Cic. Lael. 5, 17: sonus ad formam tauri, Ov. Ib. 436.—(δ) *In aliquid* (very rare): forma in illam conveniens amplitudinem, Vell. 2, 29, 2.—(ε) *In aliquā re:* gratulatio conveniens in eā victoriā, Liv. 45, 19, 3. — (ζ) *Inter se* (rare): in vitā omnia sint apta inter se et convenientia, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: inter se motus, Lucr. 2, 941.—(η) *Absol.* (rare): quod sit aptum atque conveniens, Quint. 5, 10, 123: toga, *fitting, fitting close*, Ov. A. A. 1, 514: nihil convenientius ducens, quam, etc., Suet. Aug. 10.—**b.** Conveniens est = convenit, consentaneum est, *it is fit, proper, becoming, suitable* (post-Aug. and rare; cf. congruens): convenientius est dici, Plin. 34, 7, 16, § 35.—*Sup.*, Plin. Pan. 87, 1; id. Ep. 10, 3 (20), 2.—*Adv.:* **convĕnienter**, *fitly, suitably, conformably, consistently* (syn.. congruenter, constanter; class.; most freq. in Cic.): convenienter cum naturā vivere (with congruere), Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 82: convenienter naturae vivere (with congruenter), id. Fin. 3, 7, 26; cf. id Off. 3, 3, 13 al.; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 12: convenienter sibi dicere (with constanter), Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 26; Ov. A. A. 3, 546: convenienter ad praesentem fortunae statum loqui, Liv. 23, 5, 4.—*Sup.*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 44.—**2. conventum**, i, *n.* (acc. to II. A. 2.), *an agreement, compact, covenant, convention, accord* (in good prose): facere promissa, stare conventis, reddere deposita, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95; 1, 10, 32; id. Part. Or. 37, 130; Liv. 29, 24, 3; Sil. 1, 10 al. — As a jurid. expression, very freq. in the connection pactum conventum (for which the MSS. sometimes, perh. through interpolation, give pactum et conventum), Cic. Part. Or. 37, 130; id. de Or 2, 24, 100; id. Caecin. 18, 51; id. Att. 6, 3, 1; Juv. 6, 25; v. pactum.

conventīcius or **-tītius**, a, um, *adj.* [convenio], *pertaining to coming together*, or *intercourse*. ***I.** *Adj.:* patres conventicii, *coming from various quarters*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 42.—* **II.** *Subst.* · **conventīcium**, ii, *n.* (sc. aes), = τὸ ἐκκλησιαστικόν, *money paid to the poorer Greek citizens for attendance in the assemblies of the people*, Cic. Rep. 3, 35, 48.

conventĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [conventus] (rare). **I.** *An assembly, meeting, association:* conventicula hominum, quae postea civitates nominatae sunt, Cic. Sest. 42, 91: plebei urbanae, id. Dom. 28, 74. — **II.** *A place of assembly*, Tac. A. 14, 15: ritus Christiani, Amm. 15, 5, 31; 27, 3, 13; Arn. 4, 152; Lact. 5, 11, 10.

conventio, ōnis, *f.* [convenio], *a meeting, assembling.* **I.** In gen. (very rare), Cod. Th. 8, 8, 3; 16, 2, 14 al. — **II.** Esp. **A.** = contio, *an assembly, meeting* (very rare), Varr. L. L. 6, § 87 sq. Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 113, 10: in conventione = in contione. — **B.** *Agreement, covenant, convention, compact*, Dig. 2, 14, 1 sq.; Liv. 27, 30, 12; Sen. Ira, 3, 26, 4; Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 2; Tac. H. 3, 70 al.—**C.** In manum conventio, of a woman, *the coming into the hands* (manus) *of her husband by marriage*, Gai Inst. 3, 24; Ulp. Fragm. 26, 7; cf. convenio, I. B. 2.—**D.** *A judicial proceeding against one, indictment, charge* (very rare): personae, Cod. Just. 3, 6, 3 al.

conventĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [conventio, II. B.], *of* or *pertaining to an agreement* or *compact, conventional:* stipulationes, Dig. 45, 1, 5, § 52.

conventītius, v. conventicius.

* **conventiuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [conventio, I.], *a small assembly*, Aug. Ep. 56 *fin.*

* **convento**, āvi, 1, *v. freq. n.* [convenio], *to meet often*, Sol. 27, § 7.

conventum, i, *n.*, v. convenio, *P. a.*, 2.

1. conventus, a, um, *Part.* of convenio.

2. conventus, ūs (CONVENTVVS, C. I. L. II. p. 2416), *m.* [convenio]. **I.** (Acc. to convenio, I.) *A meeting;* in concr., *an assembly* (syn.: coetus, contio, corona). **A.** Of persons. **1.** In gen. (for social intercourse, counsel, religious celebration, discussion, instruction, etc.; very freq., and class. in *sing.* and *plur.*): comitum, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 27: celeberrimo virorum mulierumque conventu, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107; 2, 1, 52, § 137: nocturnus, id. Cat. 2, 6, 13: complures minime digni elegantis conventus auribus, id. Brut. 62, 223: pudentissimas feminas in tantum virorum conventum prodire cogis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 37, § 94; id. Deiot. 2, 5; Nep. Dion, 9, 1; Quint. 1, 2, 9; Suet. Caes. 49: matronarum, id. Galb. 5; Verg. A. 6, 753; Hor. S. 1, 7, 23 et saep.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *Persons associated in a provincial town for the sake of trade, a company, corporation*, Cic. Lig. 8, 24; id. Verr. 2, 2, 13, § 32 Zumpt; 2, 5, 36, § 94; Caes. B. C. 2, 19; 3, 9; 3, 40 al.—**b.** *A judicial assembly, court of justice:* agere conventum, *to hold a court*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 28; Caes. B. G. 1, 54 *fin.*; 6, 44 *fin.*; Just. 12, 13 al.: conventibus peractis, Caes. B. G. 5, 1; 5, 2. — **B.** Of inanimate objects, *a union, conjunction* (very rare): duarum stellarum, Sen Q. N. 7, 12, 4: dentium, Sol. 13, 2.—**II.** (Acc. to convenio, II) *A union, connection* (very rare). **A.** Lit., of atoms, Lucr. 1, 612; for coition: ex conventu Jovis inseminati, Arn. 2, p. 93.—**B.** Trop., *a compact, agreement, covenant* (for the usu. conventum): ex conventu, *by agreement*, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22; cf. Auct. Her. 2, 13, 20 (where B. and K. read ex convento).

con-vĕnusto, āre, *v. a.*, *to ornament, adorn* (late Lat.): ecclesiam cultu, Sid. Ep. 7, 12: aliquid oratione, id. ib. 8, 6: Aurora primo convenustans habitu fenestras, Mart. Cap. poët. 2, § 219 al.

con-verbĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to strike severely, to beat, bruise* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: faciem, Plin. 13, 22, 43, § 126: os, Curt. 7, 2, 5.—**II.** Trop.: vitia, *to chastise*, Sen. Ep. 121, 4; cf. id. Ira, 3, 20, 1.

con-vergo, ĕre, 3, *v. n.*, *to incline together* (late Lat.): punctus quo cuncta convergunt, Isid. Orig. 3, 12, 1.

* **converrĭtor**, ōris, *m.* [converro], *one who sweeps together*, Cat. ap. App. Mag. p. 277, 13.

con-verro (or **-vorro**), verri, versum, 3, *v. a.*, *to sweep* or *brush together, to sweep, clear away* (mostly ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit., Cato, R. R. 143, 2: hoc egomet, tu hoc convorre, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 27: capiam scopas atque hoc convorram, id. ib. 2, 2, 51; 2, 2, 64; Publ. Syr. ap. Prisc. p. 900 P.: stabulum, Col. 7, 6, 6: locum, id. 8, 6, 6: limina templorum osculis, Arn. 1, p. 36 al.— **II.** Meton.: hereditates omnium, *to scrape*

together, * Cic Off 3, 19, 78 (al convertere) —Humorously · aliquem totum cum pulvisculo, *to sweep thoroughly, to beat the dust out*, i e *to beat soundly*, Plaut Rud 3, 6, 6

conversātio, ōnis, *f* [converso] (not ante Aug) * **I.** *Frequent use*, Sen Ben 3, 2, 2; cf Cod. Th 11, 21, 1 al —**II.** *Frequent abode in a place*, Plin 10, 33, 51, § 100, Dig 11, 7, 12, § 1 —**III.** *Intercourse, conversation* (so most freq) licentiosior cum viris, Sen Exc Contr 6, 8 hominum, Vell 2, 102, 3 multorum, Sen Ep 7, 1, Quint. 6, 3, 17, Tac A 12, 49, id Or 9 inter servos, Quint 1, 2, 4

‡ **conversātor**, *a companion*, ὁμοδίαιτος, Gloss Gr Lat

conversibilis, v convertibilis

conversim, *adv* [converto], *conversely* (late Lat), Mart Cap 5, § 491, Firm Math 2, 32

conversio, ōnis, *f* [id], *a turning round, revolving, revolution* (class) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen caeli, Cic Div 2, 42, 89, id. Univ 6 *med*, id Rep 6, 18, 18 astrorum omnesque motus, id Tusc 1, 25, 62, cf id. N D 2, 19, 49 caelestes, id. Leg 1, 8, 24 —Hence, **2.** *The periodical return of the seasons, caused by the revolution of the heavenly bodies* mensium annorumque, Cic. Univ 14 *fin* — **B.** Esp, in medic lang, **a.** *A turning round, inverting* vesicae, Plin 8, 42, 67, § 166 — In *plur* vulvae, Plin 24, 7, 23, § 39 —**b.** *An abscess*, Col 6, 17, 6 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *subversion, alteration, change* conversio et perturbatio rerum, Cic Fl 37, 94, cf. id Div 2, 2, 6 moderatio et conversio tempestatum, id Fl 13, 31 *fin* —**B.** Esp, in rhet **1.** *The change* or *transfer from one species of composition to another*, Quint 10, 5, 4 —**2.** *The repetition of the same word at the end of a clause*, ἀντιστροφή or ἐπιφορά, Cic de Or 3, 54, 207, Quint 9, 1, 33 sq, Auct Her 4, 13, 19 *med* —**3.** *The rounding of a period*, καμπή, συστροφή sic enim has orationis conversiones Graeci nominant, Cic de Or 3, 48, 186 ut (oratio) conversiones habeat absolutas, id ib 3 49, 190 —**C.** *A moral change, conversion* (late Lat), Alcim Avit 6 49, esp with *ad* ad verum Deum, Aug Civ Dei, 7 33 ad unum verum Deum sanctumque, id ib 8, 24, 2 —**D.** *A change of view* or *opinion* tanta conversio consecuta est, Plin Ep 9, 13, 18

conversiuncŭla, ae, *f* [conversio], *a slight change* or *alteration* (eccl Lat), Salv Ep 4, p 320

con-verso, āvi, atum, 1, *v freq* * **I.** Act, *to turn round* animus se ipse conversans, * Cic Univ 8 *med* — More freq, **II.** In medial form **conversor**, ātus, 1 (post Aug, a favorite word of Seneca, not in Quint), **A.** *To abide, live*, or *dwell somewhere* in montibus (aquila), Plin 10, 3, 3, § 6 —**B.** *To live with, have intercourse with, keep company with* nobiscum, Sen Ep 41, 5, 55, 9 sqq, 99, 21 inter humano sanguine delibutos, Sen Contr 1, 2 —*Absol*, Sen Ira, 3, 8, 1, id Ep 108, 4 —Of animals, Col 9, 11 1 equis a tenero asinus, id 6, 37, 8 —**C.** *To live, pass one's life* male, Dig 26, 7, 5, § 3 ut oportet, ib 1, 16, 9, § 3 a

1. conversus, a, um, *Part* of converro

2. conversus, a, um, *Part* of converto

* **3. conversus**, us, *m* [converto], *a turning* or *twisting round*, Macr S 7, 9, § 4

convertibilis (**convers-**), e, *adj* [id], *changeable* (post class) propositiones, App Dogm Plat 3, p 33, 1 and 2 (al. conversibilis) deus convertibilis et demutabilis, Prud. Apoth 344 — Hence, **convertibiliter**, *adv*, *changeably* (late Lat), Aug Music. 5, 13

con-verto (**-vorto**), ti, sum, 3, *v. a.* and *n* **I.** Act, *to turn* or *whirl round, to wheel about, to cause to turn, to turn back, reverse*, and with the designation of the terminus in quem, *to turn* or *direct somewhere, to direct to* or *towards, to move* or *turn to*, etc (very freq in all perr and species of composition) **A.** Lit **1.** In gen. **a.** With a simple *acc* caelos omnes, Lucr 2, 1097, cf in infimo orbe luna convertitur, Cic Rep 6, 17, 17, id Ac. 2, 39, 123, cf minore sonitu quam putaram, orbis hic in re publica est conversus, id Att. 2, 9, 1 manum, Quint 11, 3, 100 reddita inclusarum ex spelunca boum vox Herculem convertit, Liv 1, 7, 7 ter se convertit, Ov M 7, 189 crines calamistro, i e *to curl*, Petr 102, 15 et saep — **b.** With the designation of the terminus in quem (α) By *in* equos frenis in hostes, Lucr 5, 1317 naves in eam partem, Caes B G 3, 15 ferrum in me, Verg A 9, 427 omnium ora atque oculos in aliquem, Cic Cat. 4, 1, 1 (cf under B 1) iter in provinciam, Caes. B G 7, 56 se in Phrygiam, Nep Ages 3, 2 et saep —Medial in fugam nemo convortitur, Plaut Am 1, 1, 83 Fleck — (β) By *ad* ad hunc se confestim a Pulfione omnis multitudo convertit, Caes B G 5, 44, 10 eum materiam ad hostem, id ib 3, 29 colla ad freta, Ov M 15, 516 tum bis ad occasum bis se convertit ad ortum, id ib 14, 386 nos ad judicem, Quint 11, 3, 157 et saep —* (γ) By *contra* tigna contra vim atque impetum fluminis, Caes B G 4, 17, 5 — (δ) By *sub* cursum sub terras, Lucr 5, 654 —(ε) By the *dat* majus lumen in diem nobis luna, Lucr 5, 706 — Medial Zephyro convertitur ales Itque super Libyen, Luc 9, 689 — (ζ) By local *adv* aspectum facile quo vellent, Cic N D 2, 57, 142 —(η) By the *acc* alone se domum, Ter Ad 2, 4, 22 —**2.** In partic **a.** Milit t t convertere signa, aciem, etc, *to wheel about, change the direction of a march* conversa signa in hostes inferre, Caes B G 2, 26 Romani conversa signa bipartito intulerunt, id ib 1, 25 reliquos sese convertere cogunt, *to retreat*, id. B C 1, 46 cum conversis signis retro in urbem rediretur, Liv 8, 11, 4, cf convertunt inde signa, id 3, 54, 10 Drak ad loc (where Weissenb ex conj, convellunt) aciem, id 42, 57, 12, so, aciem in fugam, Caes B G 1, 52 —**b.** Rhet t t, of words, *to transpose, interchange* non modo mutare quaedam verba, sed extendere, corripere, convertere, dividere cogitur (poesis), Quint 10, 1, 29 —**B.** Trop **1.** In gen ut ab eo quod agitur avertat animos, ut saepe in hilaritatem risumve convertat, Cic Or 40, 138, so, risum in judicem, id de Or 2, 60, 245 omnem orationem transduxi et converti in increpandam Caepionis fugam, id ib 2, 48, 199 rationem in fraudem malitiamque, *to employ*, id. N D 3, 31, 78, cf id Rosc Am 39, 114 and 115 beneficium in injuriam, Sen Ben. 2, 13, 1 et saep animos imperitorum ad deorum cultum a vitae pravitate, Cic N D 1, 27, 77, cf Liv 24, 4, 4 and 9 qui eas copias, quas diu simulatione rei publicae comparabant, subito ad patriae periculum converterunt, Brut ap Cic Fam 11, 13, a, 5 *fin.* facultatem dicendi ad hominum perniciem, Quint 2, 20, 2 et saep ingenium et studium ad causas agendas, Tac Or 14 et saep se aliquando ad timorem, numquam ad sanitatem, Cic Sull 5, 17, id Fam 3, 10, 10 se ad philosophos, id Fin 5, 3, 7, cf id Q Fr 3, 5, 5 et saep quocumque te animo et cogitatione converteris, Cic de Or 1, 2, 6 aculeum testimonii sui, id Fl 34, 86 argumentum, Gell 5, 10, 3 —Of turning to the political support of any one tota civitas se ad eos convertisse videretur, Nep Att 8, 1, cf Cic. Rep 6, 12, 12, Sen Clem 1, 4, 3, cf fama hujus rei convertit ad Masinissam Numidas, Liv 29, 30, 7 —*Pass* in mid sense cuncta ad victoris opes conversa Tac H 3, 44 —In eccl Lat, *to convert* to Christianity, etc aliquem ad fidem Christi, Hier in Philem 5, 10 sq — Esp freq of turning or arresting the attention illud intellego, omnium ora in me conversa esse, Sall J 85, 5 converterat Cn Pompei persona totum in se terrarum orbem, Vell 2 31, 1 proximas (provincias) in se, Suet Vesp 4 al nihil opus est, ad continendas custodias plures commilitones converti, Traj ap Plin Ep 10, 20 (31), 1 omnium oculos ad se, Nep Alcib 3, 5 —And with inanimate things as subjects cum aliqua iis ampla et honesta res objecta totos ad se convertit et rapit Cic Off 2, 10, 37 —Since the Aug per also freq with a simple *acc.* sive elephas albus vulgi converteret ora, Hor Ep 2, 1, 196, Suet Calig 35, cf Liv 26, 29, 2 animos, id 29, 26, 5 homines quaqua iret, Suet Tit 5 — **2.** Pregn, *to change the nature of a thing*, i e *to change, alter, transform, turn* (α) With a simple *acc* omnes Res ita convortant formas mutentque colores, Lucr 2, 1005, cf id 1, 678 omnia, id 4 441 tellus induit ignotas hominum conversa figuras, Ov M 1, 88 humanam vicem (venena), Hor Epod 5, 88 rem, Cic Att. 8, 13, 2 rem publicam, *to bring into disorder*, id Fl 38, 94 hunc ordinem, Quint. 7, 2, 15 animum avaritiā, Sall J 29, 1 vitae viam, Hor Ep 1, 17, 26 studia, id. A P 166 et saep conversi animum vultumque, Tac. H 1, 85 castra castris, *to change camp with camp* (i e to establish new camps by constantly removing), Caes B C 1 81 — In gram casus conversi, = casus obliqui, *the cases which undergo a change of form*, Cic N D 2 25, 64 —(β) With *ad* nisi si id putas, non posse jam ad salutem converti hoc malum, Ter And 4, 1, 48 poena omnis oculorum ad caecitatem mentis est conversa Cic Dom 40, 105 mater magna, cujus ludi violati, polluti, paene ad caedem et ad funus civitatis conversi sunt id. Har Resp 11, 24 quod ad perniciem suam fuerat cogitatum, id ad salutem convertit, Nep. Dat 6 8 — (γ) With *in* si antequam tumor discutiatur in suppurationem convertitur, Col 6, 17, 6 jam ego me convortam in hirudinem, Plaut. Ep 2, 2, 4 deum sese in hominem, Ter Eun 3, 5, 40 Hecubam in canem, Cic. Tusc 3, 26, 63 terras in freti formam, Ov M 11, 209 deum (sc. Jovem) in pretium (i e aurum), Hor C 3, 16, 8 vim morbi in quartanam, Cic. Fam 16, 11, 1 et saep crimen in laudem, id. Fl 29, 70 amicitiae se in graves inimicitias id Lael 21, 78, Quint 12, 1, 2 et saep —**b.** Of written works, *to translate* converti ex Atticis duorum eloquentissimorum nobilissimas orationes nec converti ut interpres, sed ut orator etc, Cic Opt Gen 5, 14 orationes e Graeco, id ib 6, 18 aliqua de Graecis id Fin 1, 2, 6 librum in Latinum, id Off 2 24, 87, id Tusc 3, 14, 29, cf id Fin. 1, 2, 5, id N D 2, 41, 104 —**II.** *Neutr*, *to return* (rare) **A.** Lit inde (imago) retro rursum redit et convertit eodem, Lucr 4, 334 (Lachm conj convertitur) clam cum paucis ad pedites convortit, Sall J 101, 6 in regnum suum, id ib 20, 4 convortit Varro, Sil 9, 645 ad me, Gell. 1, 26, 3 —**B.** Trop **1.** *To return, turn* in amicitiam atque in gratiam, Plaut Stich 3, 1, 18 ad sapientiora, Tac. A 3, 55 —**2.** *To change, turn* hoc vitium huic uni in bonum convertebat, Cic Brut 38, 141, id de Or 3, 29, 114, id Fat 7, 14, cf id ib 9, 17 regium imperium in superbiam dominationemque, Sall C 6 7 Kritz ne ista vobis mansuetudo et misericordia in miseriam convortet, id ib 52, 27 ad aliquem, of polit cal support, Cic Planc 20, 50, Tac A 12, 18

(**con-vertor** or **-vortor**, ti, acc. to Non p 480, *dep* collat form of converto, only in the line sed fugam in se tamen nemo convortitur, Plaut Am 1, 1, 83, but the explanation is not satisfactory, and Fleck reads in fugam set tamen nemo convortitur, acc to converto I A, cf Neue, Formenl II p 330, and Ussing ad Plaut 1 1)

con-vescor, vesci, *v dep*, *to eat with one* (eccl Lat.), Aug Ep 18 al

con-vestio, ivi, itum, 4 (arch *inf pass* convestirier, Poet ap Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69), *v a*, *to clothe, cover with clothing* (rare, and mostly in ante class. poetry) * **I.** Lit cruenta corpora, Enn ap Macr S 6, 2 —**II.** Transf prata herbis, Poet ap Cic Tusc 1 1, cf Topiarium laudavi ita omnia convestivit hedera, Cic Q. Fr 3, 1, 2 § 5 domum lucis, *to surround*, id. Dom 38, 101 omnia sua luce sol, * Lucr 2 147

con-vĕtĕrānus, i, *m*, *a fellow veteran*, Cod Just. 5, 65, 2, Inscr Orell 3580

convexio, onis, *f* [convexus] *a vaulting, convexity*, also *concavity* (post class., cf convexitas) mundi, Gell 14, 1, 8 rotunditatis solidae, Arn 4, 129

convexitas, ātis *f* [id] *a vaulting convex roundness, convexity concavity* (post Aug, perh only in Plin the elder) circuli, Plin 18, 25, 57, § 217 mundi, id 18 25 57, § 210 cava in caelo, id 2, 64 64, § 160 terrae, id 18, 29, 69, § 283 insulae, id 6, 32, 37, § 202

con-vexo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.*, *to press* or *squeeze together* (post class., and perh. only in the foll exs) (multitudo) me male

miseram convexavit, Soror Appii Caeci in Gell. 10, 6, 2 animal, Veg Art Vet. 3, 18, 6 membra, id. ib 4, 25, 1 illa cureu nimio, id. ib 3, 65, 3

1. convexus, a, um, *adj* [conveho], *vaulted, arched, rounded, convex, concave* **I.** Prop convexum id est ex omni parte declinatum, qualis est natura caeli, quod ex omni parte ad terram versus declinatum est, Paul. ex Fest. p 58, 18 Müll. (poet, and in post-Aug prose, not in Lucr, Quint, and Hor) caelum, Ov M 1, 26, cf. nutans convexo pondere mundus, Verg E 4, 50, and, mundus, Plin. 2, 2, 2, § 5, Cic Arat. ap N D 2, 44, 112 Creuz. *N cr* · foramina terrae, Ov M 6, 697 vallis, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 38 cornua, id. 11, 37, 45, § 125 folia in terram, id 25, 10, 77, § 124.—Poet vulgus, i e *sitting on the curved seats of the theatre,* Claud. Cons Hon 6, 614.—**2.** *Subst* **convexum,** i, and more freq in *plur* **convexa,** orum, *n*, *a vault, arch, concavity* in convexo nemorum, Verg A. 1, 310 taedet caeli convexa tueri, *the vaulted arch,* id. ib 4, 451, so, vallium, *the hollows, cavities,* Just. 2 10, cf dum montibus umbrae lustrabunt convexa, Verg. A. 1, 608, and *absol* talis sese halitus supera ad convexa ferebat, id. ib 6, 241, so of the heavens Claud. Cons. Prob et Olyb 242, id. in Rufin. 1, 367, 2, 454 al., of a theatre, id. Cons. Stil. 3, 190 —**B.** Trop: 'Ενθύμημα crebrum et coruscum et convexum, Gell. 17, 20, 4 Hertz.—**II.** In gen, *inclined, sloping downwards* vertex ad aequora, Ov M. 13, 911, cf. Plin 12, 22 49, § 107 iter, Ov M 14, 154 vallis repente convexa, Plin 5, 5, 5, § 38

‡ **2. convexus,** us, *m*, = περιφέρεια, Gloss. Vet.

con-vībro, avi, 1, *v n* and *a.* * **I.** *Neutr, to move one's self rapidly* pedibus, Poët. ap Fest. p 206, 11.—**II.** *Act, to move a thing quickly, set in rapid motion* (late Lat) linguam, App Flor 2, n. 12, p 348, 40, Amm 17, 7, 15

con-vīcānus (convīcānĕus, Cassiod. Hist Eccl. 1, 11), i, *m., one who is of the same village, a fellow villager,* Inscr Fratr Arv p 436 Marin., Cod. Th 11, 24, 6, § 1.

conviciātor (convit-), oris, *m* [convicior], *a railer, reviler* (very rare), * Cic. Mur 6, 13, Sen. Ira, 3, 24, 1, Suet Tib 11 al.

* **conviciŏlum,** i, *n dim* [convicium], *a slight reproach, a taunt,* Lampr Alex. Sev 28

convīcĭor (convit-), ātus 1, *v dep* [id.] *to revile, reproach, taunt, rail at* (rare, most freq in Quint, not in Cic, cf, however, conviciator) (α) *Absol* · cum alius eum salutasset, alius conviciatus esset, * Varr R. R 2, 5, 1 ut accusare potius vere quam conviciari videantur, Liv 42, 41, 3, Quint 11, 1, 65, 6, 3, 78, * Suet Tib 53 al. —(β) With *dat.* contra dentientibus inhumane Quint 3, 8 69, 5, 13 40, Dig 49, 1, 8, Paul. Sent 5, 35 3, Vulg Ecclus 8, 22

con-vīcium (less correctly, acc to Brambach, **convītium,** but preferred by B and K., and by recent editors of Plaut and Ter), ii, *n* [most prob kindr with vox, cf Dig 47, 10, 15, § 4, Paul. ex Fest p 41, 20] *a loud noise, a cry clamor, outcry* (class.) **I.** In gen. ne clamorem hic facias neu convitium Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 33, cf erant autem convivia non illo silentio sed cum maximo clamore atque convitio Cic Verr 2, 5 11, § 28 facere, Ter Ad. 2, 1 26 Ruhnk. cantorum Cic Sest 55, 118 mulierum id. Fragm ap Aquil. Rom p 144 (187 Frotsch) humanae linguae, Ov M 11, 601.—Of frogs (with clamor), Phaedr 1, 6, 5, Col 10 12 —Of the *cicadae* Phaedr 3 16 3 —**II.** In partic. **A.** *The sound of wrangling the cry of altercation* or *contention* ubi et animus ex hoc forensi strepitu reficiatur et aures convitio defessae conquiescant Cic. Arch 6 12 —**B.** *An urgent, clamorous importunity* epistulam hanc convitio efflagitarunt codicilli tui Cic Q Fr 2, 11, 1, imitated by Quint Ep ad Tryph. 1, cf also id. ib 4, 5, 10 —**C.** *A loud violent disapprobation* or *contradiction* omnium vestrum, Cic. Ac. 2 40 125 senatūs id Pis. 26 63 —Most freq **D.** *Loud, violent reproaching abuse reviling, insult* maledictio nihil habet propositi praeter contumeliam quae si petulantius jactatur convitium, si facetius urbanitas nominatur, Cic Cael. 3, 6 Pompeius apud populum cum pro Milone diceret, clamore convitioque jactatus est id. Fam. 1, 5, b, 1 cum ei magnum convitium fieret cuncto a senatu, id. ib 10, 16, 1 alicui convitium facere, id. Att 1, 14, 5 bis, Plaut Merc 2, 1, 11, Cic Off 3, 21, 83, Liv 3, 48, 1, Sen. Ep 15, 8, id. Ben. 7, 25, 2, Quint 4, 2, 27, 6, 2, 16 al., Hor S 1, 5, 11, Ov M 6, 210 et saep —**2.** Of inanim subjects aurium, *censure, reproof, correction,* Cic. Or 48, 160 tacitum cogitationis, *in thought,* Q Cic. ap Cic Fam 16, 26, 1 cave ne eosdem illos libellos. convicio scazontes extorqueant, Plin. Ep 5, 11, 2.—**III.** Meton **A.** *The object of reproach* convitium tot me annos jam se pascere, Plaut. Merc. prol. 55 —**B.** Of mocking birds nemorum convicia, picae, Ov M 5, 676

1. convictĭo, ōnis *f* [convinco], *demonstration, proof* (eccl Lat) rerum, Aug Trin. 13, 1

2. convictĭo, ōnis, *f* [convivo], *companionship, intercourse, intimacy with one* (= 2. convictus) jucundissima, Cic Fil. ap Cic Fam. 16, 21, 4.—**II.** Transf, = convictor convictiones domesticae, Cic. ad Q Fr 1, 1, 4, § 12.

convictor, oris, *m* [id.], *he who lives with one, a table companion, messmate, familiar friend,* Cic Fil ap Cic. Fam 16, 21, 5, Hor S 1, 4, 96, 1, 6, 47; Plin. Ep 2, 6, 4, Sen. Ep 7, 5, id. Ira, 3, 8, 2, id. Lud. Mort. Claud. 14, 2, Suet. Vit Hor

1. convictus, a, um, *Part*, from convinco

2. convictus, ūs, *m* [convivo], *a living together, intimacy, social intercourse* **I.** In gen. (syn. · societas, consuetudo) convictus humanus et societas, Cic Off 3, 5, 21, Lucceius ap Cic. Fam 5, 14, 3, Col. 1, 8, 5, Sen. Helv 15, 2, id. Ep 6, 5, Ov Tr 1, 8, 29, id. P 2, 10, 9 al.—**II.** In partic, *a banquet, feast, entertainment* (not ante Aug), Vell. 2, 33, 4, Quint 6, 3 27, Plin. 14, 14, 16, § 95, Tac A. 2, 28, 6, 9, 13, 15, 14, 4, Sen. Tranq 17, 8, Juv 11, 4 al

con-vinco, vici, victum, 3, *v a*, *to overcome, conquer,* always beyond the circle of milit lang **I.** With personal objects, *to convict of crime* or *error, refute* (very freq and class.) (α) With simple *acc* quem ego jam hic convincam palam, Plaut Am 2, 2, 147· hujus si causa non manifestissimis rebus teneretur, tamen eum mores ipsius ac vita convincerent Cic Sull. 25, 71 verum enim invenire volumus, non tamquam adversarium aliquem convincere id. Fin. 1, 5, 13 Aristonis jam fracta et convicta secta, id. Leg 1, 13 38 si negem quo me teste convincas? id Phil. 2, 4, 8, id. Verr 2, 4, 47, § 104, Liv 26, 12, 17, Quint 1 6, 10 et saep —(β) With the designat on of the crime, error, etc, commonly in the *gen*, more rarely in the simple *abl*, or with *de, in,* or *inf* teque in isto ipso convinco non inhumanitatis solum, sed etiam amentiae, Cic. Phil. 2, 4. 9 haec duo levitatis et infirmitatis plerosque convincunt, id Lael 17, 64 aliquem summae neglegentiae (with coarguere), id. Sull. 15 44 quae (supplicia) in convictos maleficii servos constituta sunt, id. Verr 2 5 53 § 139 repetundarum, Suet Caes 43 latrocinii, caedis id. Tib 1 al ma nifestis criminibus Cic Verr 2, 1 9, § 26 multis avaritiae criminibus, id Fl 39 98 convicti et condemnati falsis de pugnis, Plaut Truc 2, 6 5 scelere convictus Suet. Ner 31, Lact de Ira 17, 6, cf. istius vita tot vitiis flagitiisque convicta, Cic Verr 1, 4 10 in pari peccato id Inv 2, 10, 32 in hoc scelere, id Sull 30, 83, so in homicidio Plin 18 3, 3 § 12 in majore fraude, Suet Claud 15 in adfectatione imperii, id Tit 9 —With *inf* aliquid fecisse convinci, Liv 45, 10 14 convictus pecuniam cepisse, Tac A. 4, 31 13 44, Suet Calig 40, Curt 9 8 9 cf Sall C 52 36 —**II.** With things as objects *to prove something incontestably* (esp as criminal, false, punishable) *to show clearly, demonstrate* (freq and class) (α) With *acc* inauditum fac nus ipsius qui commisit voce convinci, Cic Qu nt 25, 79, so peccata argumentis id. Part Or 33 116, cf falsum veris convincere rebus Lucr 4 764 alios sensus id 4 495 haec po ta rum et pictorum portenta Cic. Tusc 1 6 11 orationem (with redargui), id Univ 3 init · errores Epicuri, id. N D 2, 1, 3· falsa, id. ib 1, 32, 91 avaritiam, Caes. B G 1, 40, 12 furorem, Ov M 13, 58 quod obicitur, Quint. 5, 10, 35 quod (crimen) apud patres convictum, Tac. A. 14, 40 al. convicta (praedia), *proved not to belong to you,* Cic Fl. 32, 79 —(β) With *acc* and *inf* nihil te didicisse nihil scire convincerent, Cic. de Or 1. 10, 42, id. Par 5, 3, 41. id. N D 3, 17, 44, Quint 2, 15, 14 al

con-vinctĭo, onis *f* [vincio], gram t t, *a connective particle, conjunction* veteres verba modo et nomina et convinctiones tradiderunt in convinctionibus complexus eorum esse judicaverunt, quas conjunctiones a plerisque dici scio, sed haec videtur ex συνδέσμῳ magis propria translatio, Quint 1, 4, 18

con-viŏlo, avi 1, *v a*, *to violate, desecrate* (eccl Lat), Prud. Psych 398 al.

con-vĭresco, ĕre, *v inch, to grow green, become verdant* (late Lat) bitus insertis arboribus, Jul Val Rer Gest. Alex M 3, 58

* **con-viscĕro,** are, *v a*, *to incorporate, unite,* Tert Carn Chr 20

con-vīso, ĕre, *v a* (rare and mostly ante class), *to consider attentively, look at, examine thoroughly* omnia loca oculis, Lucr 2, 357 penitus res occultas, id 1, 146 omnes saucios, Att ap Non p 398, 4 (Trag. Rel. v 598 Rib) —Poet omnia loca candida luce (sol et luna), Lucr 5, 779, so Cic. Arat 352

con-vĭtĭo, no *perf*, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to attack or injure at the same time* (late Lat). si sternutamento fuerint convitiati (of epileptics) Cael Aur Tard 1, 4, 22.

convītium, v convicium

con-vīva, ae, *comm* [vivo] (lit, one who lives with another, hence), *one who feasts with another, a table companion, guest* (freq and class) (α) *Masc*, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 50, Ter Fun 3, 1, 17, id Heaut 1, 1, 120, Afran. ap Non. p 235, 25, Cic Tusc 1, 2, 3, id Brut 19, 75, Cat 44, 10, Prop 3 (4), 7, 45, Hor S 1, 1, 119 et saep deorum (Tantalus) id C 1, 28, 7 —(β) *Fem* postquam conveni omnes convivas meas, Pomponi. ap Charis p 37 P (Com Rel v 16 Rib)

convīvālis (access form **convīvĭālis,** Curt 6, 2, 6 Zumpt *N cr*, as var lect. in Liv 39, 6, 8, and Macr S 2, 1), e, *adj* [convivium] *of* or *pertaining to a feast festal, convivial* (rare, not ante Aug) oblectamenta ludionum, Liv 39, 6, 8 fabulae, Tac. A 6 5 ludi, Curt 5, 1, 37, 8, 4, 29, 8, 6 14: sermones, Macr S 1, 1 carmen, Prud Hamart 317 vestis, Sen. Contr 4, 25 al.—No *comp* or *sup*

convīvātor, ōris, *m* [convivor], *he who gives an entertainment, the master of a feast* (rare), * Hor S 2, 8, 73, Liv 35, 49, 6; Sen Ira 3, 37 3

convīvĭālis, e, v convivalis *init*

convīvĭfĭco, avi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to quicken together,* Vulg Eph 2, 5, id. Col 2, 13

con-vīvium, ii, *n* [vivo], lit, *a living together,* hence *a meal in company a social feast entertainment banquet* (freq and class) bene majores nostri accubitionem epularem amicorum quia vitae conjunctionem haberet, convivium nominarunt melius quam Graeci, qui hoc idem tum compotationem tum concenationem vocant, Cic Sen 13, 45 domi agitare Plaut Mil 2, 2, 10 strategum te facio huic convivio id. Stich 5, 4, 20 sublatum st convivium, id. Men 3, 1, 19 Rhodium tangere in convivio Ter Eun 3, 1 30 suam egit semper vitam in otio in conviviis id Ad 5, 4, 9, 5, 9 8, id Hec 1 2 18, Lucr 4, 1131 dominum cum togi pulla (v dere) ante convivium Cic Vat 13 31 ornare splendide convivium id. Quint 30 93, id Verr 2, 4 20, § 44, Cat 47, 5, Verg G 1 301 nos convivia cantamus. Hor C 1, 6, 17, id. Epod. 11, 8, id Ep 1 5 29, Prop 4 (5) 6 71, Tac A. 3 9, 15, 30 —**II.** Concr *company at table, guests* (= convivae) nequiquam vosa tuam convivia narrant, Ov Am 3, 1, 17, Sen Tranq 1, 8, Petr 109 5, Plin 22, 23, 47 § 96, 28, 2 5 § 27, Stat S 3 1, 77

1. con-vīvo, vixi, 3, *v n* (post-Aug). **I.** *To live with* avaro Sen Ep 104, 20 gladiatoribus Lampr Comm 2 MECVM, Inscr Marm Pisaur p 42, n. 94, cf Inscr Ma

rini Atti, p 38 — **II.** For convivor, *to eat, feast*, or *banquet together*, Quint 1, 6, 44 cum aliquo, id 5, 9, 14, 7, 3, 31 al.

2. convīvo, are, v. convivor *init*

convīvor, atus, 1, v *dep* (*act* access form convivas, Titin ap Non p 314, 17 (Com Rel v 89 Rib) convivat, Enn ib p 474 23 conviviant, Pompon ib p 21 (Com Rel v 85 Rib) convivare, Petr 57, 2) [convivium], *to feast* or *banquet with others, to carouse together* (rare but class), Ter Heaut 1, 2, 32, *Cic Verr 2, 3, 44, § 105 convivatum assidue duobus triclinis, Suet Caes 48, id. Aug 74, id. Claud 32 — **II.** With *acc*, *to consume, eat* accepta, Cael Aur Tard 1, 1, 8 al.

* **convŏcātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [convoco], *a convoking, calling*, or *assembling together*. populi Romani, Cic Red in Sen 15, 38

(**convŏcĭum,** a supposed form to explain the etym of convicium, Dig 47, 10, 15, § 4 and Paul. ex Fest p 41, 26)

con-vŏco, āvi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to call together, to convoke, assemble, to call* (esp for consultation, to arms, etc, class, freq in Cic. and the histt.) **I.** Lit.: qui dissipatos homines congregavit et ad societatem vitae convocavit Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62, cf dissipatos homines in societatem vitae, id. ib 5 2 5, id. Leg 1, 20, 53 piscatores ad se, id Off 3, 14, 58, cf principes Treverorum ad se, Caes B G 5 4 al Athenis philosophos in locum unum Cic Leg 1, 20, 53 auditores, id Brut 51 191, Plin. 10, 55 76, § 155 concilium, Cic Vatin 7, 18, Caes B G 1, 40, 2 10 et saep senatum, Cic Fam 10, 12, 3 populumque senatumque, Ov M 15 591 centuriones, Caes. B G 3, 5 tribunos militum, id ib 4, 23 praefectos equitum ad concilium, id ib 7, 66 ad contionem, Liv 7, 36, 9 — Also of one person me in vestram contionem, Cic Agr 3, 4, 16 Zumpt (B and K evocaverunt), cf aliquos in colloquium Curt 9 1, 23 — Poet convocat hic amnes, Ov M 1, 276 Noctem Noctis que deos, as if allies, id ib 14, 405 — **II.** Trop paulisper tace, dum ego mihi consilia in animum convoco, Plaut Mil 2, 2, 42, cf ego de re argentaria jam senatum convocabo in corde consiliarium, id Ep 1, 2, 56

convolnĕro, convolsĭo, etc., v convul

con-vŏlo, āvi ātum, 1, *v n*, *to fly* or *flock together*, hence, *to come hastily together, to run together* **I.** Lit. (rare but class) populus convolat, *Ter Hec. prol alt. 32 statim, Cic Tusc 3, 21, 50 causa, in quā furiae concitate tamquam ad funus rei publicae convolant, id Sest 51, 109 qui cuncta ex Italia ad me revocandum convolaverunt, id. Dom 22, 57 ad sellas consulum, Liv 2 28, 9 ad scholam, Cod. Th 6, 27, 18 — **II.** Trop (late Lat) ad secundum legatarium, Dig 30, 33 ad secundas nuptias Cod Just 5, 17, 9

convŏlūto, no *perf*, atum, 1, *v freq a* [convolvo], *to whirl* or *roll round rapidly* (very rare) cum omni exoletorum turba, Sen Ep 114 24 (id Q N 7, 9 2, the true read is conluctatus, Haase Fickert)

convŏlūtus, a, um, *Part*, from convolvo

con-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3 *v a*, *to roll together, roll up roll round* (first freq in the post Aug per, esp in Pliny the elder) **I.** Lit ignis semina convolvunt venti, Lucr 6, 200 sq se sol, Cic Div 1 23, 46 lubrica terga coluber, Verg A. 2, 474 (in acc. with Hom Il 22 95 δρακων ἑλισσομενος) rapta turbines Sen Ep 94 67 se venae arborum, Plin. 16, 39, 76 § 198 al — So in *part perf* convoluti in semet dracones Plin 10, 72, 92, § 197 aer ignavo globo torpet, id 2 8, 6, § 33, 11, 37, 45, § 124 al — Poet. gentes mare, i e *involved by inundating*, Luc 4 623 — Medial pennis convolvitur Ales Cic poet N D 2, 44 113 — **B.** Esp **1.** *To fasten together, interweave, interlace* testudo convoluta omnibus rebus quibus ignis jactus et lapides defendi possent, Caes B C 2, 2 spartum convolutum osseis ilig neisve conamentis, Plin 19 2, 7 § 27 — **2.** Of a written book or roll of manuscript *to unroll and roll up* as one reads, hence *to look over* magnam partem (historiae), Sen. Contr 5 (10) prooem § 8 — **II.** Trop Gallograeciam quoque Syriatici belli ruina convolvit, *involved*, Flor 2, 11, 1 (in Sen. Ep 40, 2, the right read. is convellere)

convolvŭlus, i, *m* [convolvo] **I.** *A caterpillar that wraps itself up in a leaf*, Gr ἴψ, Cato, R. R. 95, 1, Plin 17, 28, 47, § 264 — **II.** *A plant, bind weed*, Plin 21, 5, 11, § 24

con-vŏmo, ŭre, *v a*, *to bespew, vomit upon* (perh only in the foll exs) mensas hospitum, *Cic Phil. 2, 30, 76 maritum, *Juv 6 101

* **con-vŏro,** are, *v a*, *to eat up, devour* cadavera, Tert. adv Marc 1, 1

‡ **con-vŏvĕo,** vovi, votum, 2, *v a*, *to devour together* NEVE CONVOVISE, S C Bacch 13 (v Wordsworth, Fragm and Spec p 172) — Here belongs also convoti iisdem votis obligati, Paul ex Fest p 42, 8

con-vulnĕro (-voln-), avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to wound severely* (post Aug) **I.** Lit eo magis convolneraberis et confodieris, quia nescis praebere jugulum, Sen Tranq 11, 5, Plin. Pan 35, 3 jumenta Curt 5, 13, 17 os (apes), Plin 8, 36, 54, § 129 gemmam vitis falce, Col 4, 24, 18, Just 2, 6 *fin* fistulas, *to perforate*, Front Aquaed 27 and 115 — **II.** Trop maledicta mores et vitam convulnerantia, Sen. Const. 17, 1 convulneratus libidinibus, id. Contr 2, 9, 6

con-vulsĭo (-vols-), onis, *f* [convello] in medic lang, *cramp, convulsion*, Scrib Comp 165, Plin. 20, 15, 60, § 168, 29, 3, 13, § 55

convulsus (-vols-), a, um, *Part*, from convello

† **cŏnȳza,** ae, *f*, = κονυζα, *a plant*, of two kinds the male, *the viscous elecampane* Inula viscosa, Linn, called also cunila bubula, Plin. 19, 8, 50 § 165, the female *fleabane* Inula pulicaria, Linn, Plin 21 10 32 § 58, Pall. 1, 19, 3

cŏ-ŏdībĭlis, e, *adj*, *exceedingly hateful, detestable* (eccl Lat.) haeretici, Tert adv Marc 4, 9, 4, 36

cŏŏlesco, ere, v coalesco

cŏ-ŏpĕratĭo, onis, *f*, *co operation*, Quint Decl 16 *fin*, Cassiod Complex Tit 1

cŏ-ŏpĕrātor, oris, *m*, *a joint laborer*, *co operator* (eccl Lat.), Hier Ep 143, 1, Aug Civ Dei, 16, 5 *fin*; Vulg Phil 2, 25, id 3 Joan 8

cŏ-ŏpercŭlum, i, *n.*, *a cover, lid* (very rare), Plin 23, 6, 58, § 109, App M 6, p 181, 39, Pall Jun 7, 9

* **cŏ-ŏpĕrimentum,** i, *n*, *a covering* personae, Bassus ap Gell 5, 7, 2

cŏ-ŏpĕrĭo, rŭi, rtum, 4 (contr form coperiunt, Lucr 6, 491, cf. Lachm ap Lucr 2, p 134 sq), *v a*, *to cover wholly, to cover, cover over, overwhelm* (class, most freq in *part perf*) **I.** Lit. (*a*) *Verb finit* Cyrsilum quendam lapidibus cooperuerunt, Cic Off 3, 11, 48, so Liv 4, 50, 5 tempestas atque tenebrae maria ac terras, Lucr 6, 491, 5, 342 radices, Plin 17 26 39, § 246 se multa fronde (vitis), Col 5, 6, 36 — (*β*) *Part perf* cooperta membra pannis Lucr 6 1269, so Cic Fragm ap Quint 8, 3, 66 corpus telis, Liv 8, 10, 10 Pomptinum omne velut nubibus locustarum, id 42, 2, 5, Plin 19 7, 36 § 122, Tac A 13, 41 iste lapidibus in foro Cic Verr 2, 1, 46, § 119 — **II.** Trop fenoribus coōpertus est, *overwhelmed buried in*, Cato and Sall ap Gell 2, 17, 7, in *part* tot tantis, tam nefariis sceleribus Cic. Verr 2 1 4 § 9 flagitiis atque facinoribus Sall C 23, 1 miseriis id J 14, 11 famosis versibus *Hor S 2, 1, 68, cf onerare aliquem maledictis, Plaut. Ps 1 3, 122

cŏ-ŏpĕror, atus sum, 1, *v dep.*, *to work with* or *together, combine unite* (late Lat) praedicaverunt ubique, Domino cooperante, Vulg Marc 16 20, Cassiod Hist Eccl 9 19 — **II.** Transf, of things quoniam fides cooperabatur operibus ejus Vulg Jac 2 22 diligentibus Deum omnia cooperantur in bonum id Rom 8, 28

cŏŏpertōrĭum, ii, *n*, *a cover*, Dig 34, 2, 38, Veg Art Vet 3 77, 5

cŏoptatĭo, onis *f* [co opto] *an election, choice* collegiorum, Cic. Lael 25, 96 censoria id. Leg 3, 12 27 in Patres i e *a confirmation by the Senate of Senators nominated by the king*, Liv 4, 4, 7 Weissenb ad loc., Flor 4, 4.

cŏ-opto, avi, atum 1 (*perf subj* coop tassint, old formula in Liv 3 64, 10, contr form **copto,** Cic Fam. 3, 10, 9, cf Lachm. ad Lucr 2, p 135), *v a*, publicists' t. t., *to choose* or *elect to something, to admit* or *receive into some body by election to elect to an office* senatores, Cic. Verr 2 2, 49 § 120 senatum, id ib 2, 2, 49 § 122, Liv 23 3 5 tribunos plebis, id. 5, 10 3 and 11, cf id 4, 16 3 collegas, id. 3, 64, 9, cf. collegam sibi, Suet Aug 27 magistrum equitum, Liv 6, 38, 4 sacerdotes per collegia, Suet. Claud 22 quem in amplissimum ordinem, Cic. Cael 2, 5 in collegium (augurum) id. Brut 1, 1, cf in locum auguratus, id Phil 13, 5 12 in patricios, Suet. Tib 1.

cŏ-ŏrĭor, ortus, 4, *v dep*, *to come forth, stand up, arise, appear, rise, break forth* (class. in prose and poetry, most freq in Lucr and the histt, esp Liv, in Cic. rare, perh only once) **I.** In gen ubi materiai Ex infinito sunt corpora plura coorta, Lucr 5 408, cf id 5 367, 5, 414, 5, 838 al ignes pluribus simul locis, Liv 26, 27, 5 et saep bellum, Caes. B G 3, 7 de integro coortum est bellum, Liv 21, 8 2, cf. foedum certamen, id 1, 6, 4 seditio intestina coorta, id 5 12, 7. risus omnium cum hilaritate, Nep Epam 8, 5 dolores Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 12, Liv 40 24, 6, cf Lucr 6 1091 accipere febrim calido fervore coortam id. 6 656 — **II.** In partic. **A.** Of natural phenomena, storms etc., *to arise, break out, begin* etc. saeva tempestas, Liv 6 458, so, tempestas Cic Verr 2, 1, 18, § 46, Caes. B G 4, 28, 5, 10, id. B C 1, 48, Liv 1, 16 1 et saep ventus, Caes. B G 5, 43, Sall. J 79, 6, Ov M 11, 512, Plin 2, 36, 36 § 100 al. taetra nimborum nox, Lucr 4 170, 6 253. — Poet, of events *to happen* quasi naufragiis magnis multisque coortis, Lucr 2, 552 — **B.** Of a hostile rising, *to stand up, rise, to break forth*, etc (*a*) *Absol* Romani velut tum primum signo dato coorti pugnam integram ediderunt, Liv 8, 9 13, cf id 6 18, 3, 9 37, 11, Tac. A 2 11, id. H. 2, 70, 4, 60 al. insidiae, id ib 2 24, Liv 3, 41, 1, cf id. 2, 35, 3 tum libero conquestu coortae voces sunt, id 8, 7, 22 magno in populo, cum seditio coorta est, Verg A. 1, 148 — (*β*) With *prep* coorti in pugnam, Liv 21, 32, 8 in nos Sarmatarum ac Suevorum gentes, Tac. H 1, 2, Liv 7, 3 9 in has rogationes nostras, id 4, 3 2 ad bellum, id 4, 56, adversus quos infestior coorta optimatium acies, id 4 9 8

1. cŏortus, a um, *Part*, from coorior

2. cŏortus, us, *m* [coorior] *a rising originating* maris et terrae solisque, Lucr 2, 1106 graviore coortu, id. 6, 672.

Cŏos, v Cos

copa (cūpa), ae, *f* [copo = caupo] *a female tavern keeper and castanet dancer*, who exhibited her arts in her ale house (cf. crotalum), Verg Cop 1 Heyne and Wagner matronae copas imitantes, Suet Ner 27

cŏpādĭa, ōrum v cupedia.

Cŏpae, arum, *f*, = Κῶπαι, *an ancient town in Bœotia*, now *Topolia*, Plin 4 7, 12, § 26, on the Copais palus the large Copaic lake which was named after it, Liv 33, 29, 6

cŏpĕrĭo, v cooperio *init*

Cŏphes, etis or **Cŏphen,** enis (*acc.* Copheta or Cophen) *m*, *a river a tributary of the Indus* (*a*) Form Cophes Plin 6 17, 21, § 62, 6 20, 23, § 78 — (*β*) Form Cophen, Mel 3 7, 1

† **cŏphĭnus,** i *m*, = κοφινος, *a basket*, Col 11 3, 51, Juv 3, 14, 6, 542 al., cf Isid. Orig 20 9 9

1. cōpĭa, ae *f* [co ops], *abundant power, wealth riches, abundance* (very freq in all periods and species of composition) **I.** Of material objects **A.** Of possessions, *resources wealth, supplies, riches, prosperity* (syn. divitiae opes, opp inopia) pro re nitorem et gloriam pro copia, Plaut Aul 3, 6 5 divitiarum fructus in copiā est, copiam autem declarat satietas rerum et abundantia, Cic Par 6 2 47, Plaut Cist 1 1 32 copiis rei familiaris locupletes et pecuniosi, Cic. Rosc Com 15 44 utrum copiane sit agri vectigalium pecuniae an penuria, id Inv 2, 39, 115 frugum id. Dom. 7, 17 publicani suas rationes et copias in illam provinciam contulerunt, id. Imp. Pomp.

7, 17: circumfluere omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantiā vivere, id. Lael. 15, 52 and 55; id. Deiot. 5, 14; Caes. B. G. 4, 4 *fin.*; Hor. C. 3, 29, 9: Plenior ut si quos delectet copia justo, id. S. 1, 1, 57: Si recte frueris non est ut copia major Ab Jove donari possit tibi, id. Ep. 1, 12, 2; Ov. M. 8, 838: exercitus omnium rerum abundabat copiā, Caes. B. C. 1, 49: abundans omni copiā rerum est regio, Liv. 29, 25, 12: bonam copiam ejurare, *to abjure property*, i. e. *to declare one's self exempt through poverty*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7.—Poet.: omnis copia narium (= luxus odorum, Schol.), Hor. C. 2, 15, 6.—**B.** In respect to other objects, *fulness, copiousness, multitude, number, abundance:* meretricum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 34: tanta copia venustatum aderat, id. Poen. 5, 4, 5: quorum (librorum) habeo Antii festivam copiam, Cic. Att. 2, 6, 1: tanta copia virorum fortium atque innocentium, id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 27; cf.: tanta doctissimorum hominum, Sall. H. 1, 1 Dietsch: magna latronum in eā regione, id. C. 28, 4: tubicinum, id. J. 93, 8: procorum, Ov. M. 10, 356: nimborum, Lucr. 6, 511 et saep.—**2.** In milit. lang. copia, and far more freq. in *plur.* copiae, ārum, *men, troops, forces, army.* (α) *Sing.:* omnis armatorum copia, Cic. Att. 13, 52, 2: eā copiā, quam secum eduxit, se hanc civitatem oppressurum arbitratur, id. Mur. 37, 78: ex omni copiā eligere aliquos, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; id. B. C. 1, 45; Pompei. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, A, 3; Sall. C. 56, 2 Kritz; 61, 5.—(β) More freq. *plur.*, orig. of a body of troops as made up of smaller bodies; cf. Engl. *troops; the forces, troops*, etc.: armare quam maximas copias, Sall. J. 13, 1: copias secum adducere, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 17; cf.: in angustum oppido nunc meae coguntur copiae, id. Heaut. 4, 2, 2: cogere copias Brundusium, Cn. Pomp. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, A, 3; id. Fam. 3, 3, 2; Caes. B. G. 1, 11; 1, 12; 1, 13; 1, 25; Nep. Them. 2, 4; id. Alcib. 8, 2; Liv. 40, 44, 3 et saep.—**II.** Of immaterial objects, *fulness, copiousness, multitude, abundance.* **A.** In gen.: Quam tibi de quāvis unā re versibus omnis argumentorum sit copia missa per auris, Lucr. 1, 417: rerum copia verborum copiam gignit, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 125; cf. rerum, Sall. C. 2, 10; Quint. 7, prooem. § 1: inventionis, id. 11, 3, 56: orationis, id. 4, 2, 117: sermonis, id. 8, 6, 5: abundare debet orator exemplorum copiā, id. 12, 4, 1: tanta facultas dicendi vel copia, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 10: verborum, Quint. 1, 8, 8: in dicendo ubertas et copia, Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 50: dicendi, id. Red. Sen. 1, 1; id. Top. 18, 67; Quint. 10, 6, 6; and so of *fulness in expression, absol.*, copia, Cic. Brut. 11, 44; id. Fam. 5, 12, 3; Quint. 1, 8, 17: copias eloquentiae ponere in medio, id. 7, 10, 15: Platonis, id. 10, 1, 108: Senecae, id. 12, 10, 11.—**B.** Esp., in reference to action, *ability, power, might, opportunity, facilities, means of doing a thing.* (α) With *gen. gerund.:* ut mi ejus facias conveniundi copiam, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 90; so, facere, Ter. Heaut. prol. 29; cf. dare, id. ib. 28; Verg. A. 1, 520 al.: edundi, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 72: cunctandi, id. Ep. 1, 2, 58: illius inspectandi, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 84: societatis amicitiaeque conjungendae, Sall. J. 83, 1 al.—(β) With *inf.:* quibus in otio vel magnifice vel molliter vivere copia erat, Sall. C. 17, 6; so Cat. 64, 366.—(γ) With *ut:* cum copiam istam mihi et potestatem facis, ut ego, etc., Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 14; id. Mil. 3, 1, 174; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 87 al.—(δ) *Absol.:* neque edepol facio: neque, si cupiam, copia est, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 76; id. Trin. 1, 2, 98 al.: ne quam aliam quaerat copiam ac te deserat, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 54; cf. Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 22.—So pro copiā, *according to* one's *ability, as* one *is able:* volo habere hic aratiunculam pro copiā hic apud vos, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 46: pro copiā supplicare Lari familiari, Cato, R. R. 143, 2: dona pro copiā portantes, Liv. 26, 11, 9: in vehiculis pro copiā cujusque adornatis, Curt. 9, 10, 26.—Esp. with the implication that one can do little: pro eā copiā quae Athenis erat, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 3: pro rei copiā, Sall. J. 90, 1: ludi funebres additi pro copiā provinciali et castrensi apparatu, Liv. 28, 21, 10: ludos pro temporis hujus copiā magnifici apparatus fecerunt, id. 27, 6, 19.—**2.** *Access to* a person, with *gen.:* quando ejus copia est, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 45; cf.: obsecrat, ut sibi ejus faciat copiam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 63.

2. Cōpĭa, ae, *f.* **I.** *The goddess of abundance*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 46: bona, Ov. M. 9, 88: opulenta, Hor. C. 1, 17, 16; id. C. S. 60 al.—**II.** *An appellation of the town* Lugdunum (Lyons), in Gaul, Inscr. Orell. 194; 2325.—Hence, COPIENSIS, Inscr. Murat. 753, 3.

cōpĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [1. copia], *a purveyor*, = parochus (late Lat.), Schol. ad Hor. S. 1, 5, 46.

† **cŏpĭāta** or **cŏpĭātes,** ae, *m.*, = κοπιάτης, *a grave-digger, sexton* (eccl. Lat.), Cod. Th. 7, 20, 12, § 2; 13, 1, 1; 16, 2, 15, § 1.

* **cōpĭŏlae,** ārum, *f. dim.* [1. copia, I. B. 2.], *a small number of troops*, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 2.

cōpĭor, āri, *v. dep.* [1. copia]; milit. t. t. (cf. Gell. 17, 2, 9), *to furnish* or *provide one's self abundantly with* something: Romani multis armis et magno commeatu praedāque ingenti copiantur, Quadrig. ap. Gell. l. l., and Cael. ap. Non. p. 87, 8.

cōpĭōsē, *adv.*, v. copiosus *fin.*

cōpĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. copia]. **I.** *Furnished abundantly with a thing, well supplied, having abundance, rich, copious, plentiful, abounding* (in wealth, means of living, etc.) (very freq. and class., esp. in prose). **A.** In gen.; constr. with *abl.*, *ab*, or *absol.*; rarely with *gen.* (α) With simple *abl.* or *ab* and *abl.:* tu agris, tu aedificiis, tu argento, tu familiā, tu rebus omnibus ornatus et copiosus sis, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18: Arion grandi pecuniā et re bonā multā copiosus, Gell. 16, 19, 7: oppidum re cibariā, id. 7, 1, 8: Bruttedius artibus honestis, Tac. A. 3, 66: locus a frumento, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 2.—(β) *Absol.* (so most freq.): copiosa plane et locuples (mulier), Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 55: urbs, id. Arch. 3, 4: via copiosa omniumque rerum abundans, Nep. Eum. 8, 5; cf. stativa, Liv. 9, 44, 9: patrimonium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6; id. Rab. Post. 14, 38 al.: ingenium facile et copiosum, *fertile in expedients, rich*, Quint. 10, 1, 128: ratio loquendi, id. 2, 1, 4.—*Comp.:* provincia, Auct. B. Alex. 43.—*Sup.:* copiosissimum oppidum, Caes. B. G. 1, 23: copiosissimus ac sollertissimus hostis, * Suet. Caes. 35: cucumeres, Plin. 19, 5, 23, § 65.—(γ) With *gen.:* ager silvestrium caprarum, Sol. 11, 11; cf. 1. copis.—(δ) With *ad:* quamquam erat provincia minime copiosa ad alendos exercitus, Auct. B. Alex. 42.—**B.** In partic., of an orator, or of discourse, *rich in language, copious in expression, eloquent:* homo copiosus ad dicendum, Cic. Caecin. 23, 64: lingua (opp. inops), id. Fin. 3, 15, 51: densior ille, hic copiosior in eloquendo, Quint. 1, 1, 106: oratores, id. 12, 5, 5: vir, Liv. 45, 25, 3: multa et varia et copiosa oratio, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 214: loquacitas, Quint. 8, 2, 17; opp. jejunum, id. 8, 3, 49.—**II.** *Existing in rich abundance, copious* (very rare): liquor putei, Phaedr. 4, 9, 7: varietas rerum abundat, id. 5, 6, 2: supellex verborum, Quint. 8, prooem. § 28.—Hence, **cōpĭōsē,** *adv.* (very freq.), *in great abundance, copiously, abundantly, plentifully, copiously provided.* **1.** In gen.: sic copiose in provinciam profectus erat, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 91: large et copiose comparare pastum, id. N. D. 2, 47, 121: accepti tribus tricliniis, id. Att. 13, 52, 2: senatorum urna copiose absolvit, *by a large majority*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 6: ornatus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62.—**2.** Esp., of discourse, *copiously, fully, at length:* copiose ab eo agri cultura laudatur, Cic. Sen. 17, 59: copiose et abundanter loqui, id. de Or. 2, 35, 151: defendere causas reorum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 191: dicere, id. N. D. 1, 21, 58; Quint. 1, 4, 5.—*Comp.:* dicere, Cic. Or. 4, 14: haec omnia exsequi, Quint. 9, 3, 89.—*Sup.:* dicere, Cic. Clu. 10, 29; id. de Or. 1, 62, 263; id. Off. 1, 1, 4: laudare, id. de Or. 2, 10, 39: defensum esse, id. Quint. 28, 87: locus tractatur, Quint. 2, 4, 24.

1. cōpis (acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 92 Müll. *N. cr.*, more prob. than cops, assumed by Prisc. p. 752 P. The nominative in neither form is found in use), is, *adj.* [contr. from coops; cf. inops] (ante-class. for the class. copiosus), *abundantly supplied with something, abounding in, rich:* ut amantem erilem copem facerem filium, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 117: aliquem copem causarum facere, Turp. ap. Non. p. 84, 22 (Com. Rel. v. 61 Rib.); Pac. ib. (Trag. Rel. v. 307 id.): copi pectore, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 8.

† **2. cŏpis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = κοπίς, *a short sword*, Curt. 8, 14, 29; App. M. 11, p. 260, 33 dub. (MSS. crepides).

cōpla and **cōplātus,** v. copula and copulatus.

cōpo, ōnis, = caupo, q. v.

cōpōna, ae, = caupona, q. v.

Cōpōnĭus, a, *the name of a plebeian family at Rome*, e. g. the two brothers, T. and C. Coponii, Cic. Cael. 10, 24; id. Balb. 23, 53.—Hence, **Cōpōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Coponius*, Cic. Att. 12, 31, 2.

† **coprēa,** ae, *m.*, = κοπρίας, *a low buffoon, a filthy jester* (post-Aug.), Suet. Tib. 61; id. Claud. 8; cf. Dio Cass. 50, 28.

cops, cōpis, *adj.*, v. 1. copis.

† **copta,** ae, *f.*, = κόπτη, *a kind of cake made of pounded materials*, Mart. 14, 68.—The same, or a similar kind, called **coptŏplăcenta,** Petr. 40, 4; Vesp. Judic. 46 (ap. Wernsd. Poët. Lat. Min. II. p. 234).

coptātio, copto, v. coopt-.

coptŏplăcenta, v. copta.

Coptŏs, i, *f.*, = Κοπτός, Κοπτώ, *a trading town in the Thebaid, on the eastern side of the Nile*, afterwards *Justinianopolis*, now *Coft*, Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 60; Juv. 15, 28; Amm. 22, 16, 2; Itin. Ant. p. 165, 6 al.—Hence, **A. Coptis,** tidis, *adj. f.*, = Κοπτίς, *of Coptos*, Plin. 36, 6, 9, § 52.—**B. Coptītes,** ae, *adj. m.*, = Κοπτίτης, *of Coptos:* nomos, *that of which Coptos was the capital*, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49.—**C. Coptĭtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Coptos*, i. e. *Egyptian:* adyta, App. M. 2, p. 127, 11.

cōpŭla, ae (contr. form **cōpla,** in Wernsd. Poët. Lat. Min. IV. p. 535), *f.* [coapio], *that which binds together* or *binds fast, a band, rope, thong, tie* (rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: tortae, *ship's rigging*, Att. ap. Non. p. 200, 33 (Trag. Rel. v. 577 Rib.); Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 11: copulā vinctum ante se Thynem agere, Nep. Dat. 3, 2; cf.: copula dura canem tenet, *a leash*, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 28; id. M. 7, 769; App. M. 7, p. 769: pectora copulae sparteae triturā continuā exulcerati (muli), id. ib. 9, p. 224 *fin.*—Of the *clasp* of a bracelet, Capitol. Max. Jun. 1, 8.—Of *grapnel-hooks*, etc., by which vessels were held in battle: eādem de causā minus commode copulis continebantur (naves), Caes. B. G. 3, 13 ex conj. (MSS. scopulis).—**II.** Trop., *a bond, tie, connection;* of love: irrupta tenet, Hor. C. 1, 13, 18: nuptialis, App. M. 2, p. 120; so, copula, Dig. 5, 4, 24; 5, 4, 26; cf.: (Hymenaee), copula sacra deum, Mart. Cap. 1, § 1 Kopp ad loc.—Of friendship: talium virorum, Nep. Att. 5, 3.—Of words, Quint. 7, 10, 17; Nigid. ap. Gell. 10, 5, 1: ut dignitas eloquendi copulationis ipsius decore servetur, Mart. Cap. 5, § 509.

cōpŭlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [copulo], *that can be connected* (eccl. Lat.): pedes, Aug. Music. 4, 16 *med.*

cōpŭlātē, *adv.*, v. copulo, *P. a. fin.*

‡ **cōpŭlātim,** *adv.* [copulo], *in union*, Diom. p. 402 P.

cōpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a coupling, joining, connecting, uniting* (several times in Cic. and Quint.). **I.** Prop.: atomorum inter se (with complexiones and adhaesiones), Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19; cf.: copulatio rerum et coagmentatio naturae, id. N. D. 2, 46, 119.—**II.** Trop., of social union: primi congressus copulationesque, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 69; cf. of marriage, Cod. Th. 9, 42, 2.—Of words: ordo rerum, et copulatio, Quint. 7, 10, 8; cf. id. 11, 2, 37: inoffensa vocum, id. 1, 10, 23 al.: syllabarum, verborum inter se, id. 8, 3, 16.

cōpŭlātīvē, *adv.*, v. copulativus.

cōpŭlātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [copulo], *of* or *pertaining to connecting, copulative* (late Lat.): modus, Cod. Just. 6, 38, 4: conjunctiones, Mart. Cap. 3, § 286, and other gramm.—* *Adv.:* **cōpŭlātīvē,** *connectedly:* dicere (diequinti), Macr. S. 1, 4 *med.*

cōpŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a connecter, binder* (late Lat.), Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 7.

cōpŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [copulator], *she who couples, connects* (late Lat.): amorum, Auct. Perv. Ven. 5; Aug. Trin. 11, 9 *fin.*

1. cōpŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from copulo.

2. cōpŭlātus, ūs, *m* [copulo] (only in *abl sing*), *a connecting* or *joining together* rationum consequentium, Arn 1, p 2

cōpŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1 (*part perf* contr coplata, Lucr 6, 1088, *dep* collat form **cōpŭlor,** āri, v I A b infra), *v a* [copula], *to couple, bind,* or *tie together, to join, connect, unite* (class, most freq in Cic) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen (α) With *cum* hominem cum belua, Cic Ac 2, 45, 139 *fin* caput et corpus cum aliquo, Plaut Poen 1, 2, 130 —(β) With *inter se* inter se quaedam possint coplata teneri, Lucr 6, 1088 —(γ) With *dat* aurum auro, Lucr 6, 1076 utrimque Armeniae majori Sophene copulatur, Plin 6, 13, 16, § 41 —(δ) With *ad* caput animalis ad pedem, Veg 3, 49, 2 —(ε) With simple *acc* diversae insociabilesque arborum naturae copulantur, Plin 17, 19, 30, § 137, Mart 12, 43, 8 —**b.** In *dep* form adeunt, consistunt, copulantur dexteras, Plaut Aul 1, 2, 38 Wagn ad loc., cf Non p 476, 16, 479, 24 and Prisc p 797 P, and Ussing ad loc (others explain dexteras as *acc.* of the part, or Gr *acc*) —**B.** Esp, *to confront* copulati in jus pervenimus, Cic Verr 2, 4, 66, § 148 —**2.** Mid, *to associate with* cave siris cum filiā meā copulari hanc, Plaut Ep 3, 3, 20 —**II.** Trop, *to join, connect, unite.* (α) With *cum* sermonem cum aliquo, Plaut Poen 3, 3, 42 futura cum praesentibus, Cic Fin 2, 14, 45 honestatem cum voluptate, id Ac 2, 45 139 equestrem ordinem cum senatu, id Phil 2, 8, 19 se cum inimico id Sest. 64, 133 —(β) With *inter se* an haec inter se jungi copularique possint? Cic de Or 1, 51 222 —(γ) With *dat* quid naturae copulatum habuit Alcibiadis somnium? Cic Div 2, 69, 143 —(δ) With *acc* only libenter copulando verba jungebant, ut sodes pro si audes, etc, Cic Or 45, 154, cf verba copulata (opp simplicia) id ib 32, 115 constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus copuletur, tum dissolutionibus relaxetur, id Part Or 6, 21, Quint 2, 4, 30, cf id prooem § 13 voluntates nostras, *to unite,* Cic Fam 3, 4, 2, cf concordiam, Liv 4, 43, 11 matrimonium, Just 1, 10 pr, Dig 12, 4, 6 pr, cf copulari matrimonio, ib 24, 1, 32, cf ib 1 9, 8, and taedis Sen. Herc. Fur 493 —Hence, **1. cōpŭlātus,** a, um, *P a., joined together united connected* nihil est animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex, Cic Tusc 1 29, 71 verba, v supra, II δ —* *Comp* nihil amabilius nec copulatius quam morum similitudo bonorum, Cic. Off 1, 17, 56 —‡ *Sup*, Inscr de Lyon p 477, 3 —*Adv* **cōpŭlātē,** *connectedly* (late Lat.) copulate dictum est (diequinti), Gell 10, 24, 1, 17, 7 *fin* —**2. cōpŭlātum,** i, *n*, *a joint sentence,* the Gr συμπεπλεγμένον, *called also* conjunctum, Gell 16, 8, 10

* **cōpŭlor,** āri, *v dep*, v copulo I A b

* **cŏqua,** ae, *f* [coquus], *a female cook,* Plaut Poen 1, 2, 38

***cŏquĭbĭlis (cŏcĭ-),** e, *adj* [coquo] *that can be easily cooked* caro, Plin 16, 6, 8, § 25

cŏquīna, ae, *f*, v coquinus.

cŏquīnārĭus, a, um, *adj* [coquina], *of* or *pertaining to the kitchen, culinary* (rare) vasa, Plin 33, 11, 49, § 140 —As the title of a work of Apicius, De arte coquinaria —Access form **cŏquīnāris,** e, *adj* culter, *a kitchen knife* Varr ap Non p 195, 17

cŏquīnātōrĭus (cŏcī-), a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *pertaining to the kitchen* (late Lat) instrumentum, Dig 34, 2, 19, § 12 vasa, ib 33, 9, 6 —Hence, *subst* COCINATORIUM, *a kitchen,* Inscr Orell. 1359

cŏquīno, āre, *v a* [coquinus] *to perform the office of a cook,* perh only Plaut Ps. 3, 2 64, 3, 2, 85 Lorenz with MSS (Fleck in both passages coquitare, ex conj, cf coquito), id Aul. 3, 1, 3 Wagn, Ussing, cf Non p 85, 31.

cŏquīnus, a, um, *adj* [coquo] *of* or *pertaining to cooking* (rare) forum Plaut Ps 3, 2, 1 and 2.—**II.** *Subst* **cŏquīna,** ae, *f* **A.** *A kitchen,* Pall 1, 37, 4, Arn 4 p 130, Non p 55, 18 —**B.** *The art of cooking, cookery,* App Dogm Plat 2, p 17, 4 (al coquinaria)

cŏquĭtāre, used by Plaut acc to Paul ex Fest p 61, 18 Müll pro coctitare id est frequenter coquere an tu coquitatum te ire quoquam postulas? Plaut Ps 3, 2, 64 Fleck, 3, 2, 85, v coquino

* **cŏquĭtātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [coquito], *a continuous cooking* diutina App M 4, p 152

cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3, *v a* [kindr with Sanscr pak, Gr πεπ in πέπτω or πέσσω, Germ backen, Engl bake], *to cook, to prepare by cooking, to bake, boil, roast, parch, steep, melt, heat* (very freq and class.) **I.** Lit cenam, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 17, id Ps 3, 2, 7 cottidie sic cena ei coquebatur, ut, etc, Nep Cim 4, 3 cibum, Lucr 5, 1102, cf cibaria, Liv 3, 27, 3, 29, 25, 6, 44, 32, 11, 44, 35, 13 al qui illa coxerat, Cic Tusc 5, 34, 98 quae coxerat aere cavo, Ov M 4, 505 dulce dedit, tosta quod coxerat ante polenta, *cooked from parched malt,* id ib 5, 450 humana exta, Hor A. P 186 (pavonem), id S 2, 2, 28 aliquid ex oleo, *in oil,* Cels 5, 177, so, aliquid ex aceto, Scrib Comp 252 —*Absol* si nusquam coctum is, quidnam cenat Juppiter? Plaut Ps 3, 2, 56 in nonum diem solet ire coctum, id Aul 2, 4, 46, 3, 2, 15 coquendo sit faxo et molendo, Ter Ad 5, 3, 61 —**B.** *Subst* **1. coctum,** i, *n*, *cooked food* quid tu, malum, curas, utrum crudum an coctum edim? Plaut Aul 3, 2, 16 Ussing ne quid in popinas cocti praeter leguminα aut olera veniret, Suet Ner 16 —*Plur* cocta vendere, Suet Claud 38 —**2. cocta,** ae, *f*, *water boiled, and cooled by ice, a decoction,* Mart 2, 85, 1, cf Plin 19, 4, 19, § 55, Suet. Ner 48 —**II.** Transf **A.** *To prepare by fire, to burn parch* etc laterculos Cato, R. R 39, 2 calcem, id. ib 38, 1 sq carbonem, id ib *fin* locum sol, Varr R R. 3, 14, 2, cf glaebas maturis solibus aestas, Verg G 1, 66 cocta ligna, *dried, hardened by drying,* Dig 32, 1, 55, § 7 coctus agger, i e *built of bricks,* Prop 3 (4), 11, 22 rosaria cocta matutino Noto *dried up, parched,* id 4 (5), 5, 62, cf at vos, praesentes Austri coquite horum obsonia, Hor S 2, 2, 41 aurum cum plumbo, Plin 33 3, 19, § 60 aera fornacibus, Luc. 6, 405 —**B.** *To ripen, make mature* arbores sol ac luna, Varr R. R 1, 7, 4 uvas, id ib 1, 54 1, cf vinum, Plaut. Trin 2, 4, 125, and mitis vindemia, Verg G 2, 522 poma (with matura), Cic Sen 19, 71 fructus solibus, Plin 12, 5, 11, § 23 messem, Mart 10, 62 al —**C.** = concoquo, *to digest* cibus confectus jam coctusque, Cic N D 2, 55, 137, 2 54, 136 (but in these passages Madv ad Cic Fin 2, 20, 64, would read concoquo, denying that coquo ever means *to digest*, cf Spald ad Quint 8, 4, 16), Lact Opif Dei, 14, 5, cf balneae ardentes quibus persuasere in corporibus cibos coqui, Plin 29, 1, 8, § 26 plerique bubulum coquunt, Cels 4, 5, § 27, 4, 18, § 4 —**III.** Trop (in the poets and prose writers after the Aug per) **A.** *To elaborate something in mind, to consider, to think, meditate upon, contrive, plan* quicquid est, incoctum non expromet, bene coctum dabit, Plaut Mil 2 2 55 bene cocto condito, sermone bono, Lucil ap Cic Att 13 52, 1, cf Cic Fin 2 8, 25, cf consilia secreto, Liv 2 36, 2 bellum, id 8, 3, 2 trucem invidiam, Stat Th 2, 300 iras cum fraude, Sil. 7 403 Latio extrema coepta, id 10 431 —**B.** *To vex, harass, torment, disturb the mind* egomet me coquo et macero et defetigo, Plaut Trin 2 1, 3 si quid ego adjuero curamve levasso, quae nunc te coquit et versat in pectore fixa Enn ap Cic Sen 1, 1, cf si sollicitudo oratorem maceret et coquit Quint 12, 10 77 quos ira metusque coquebat, Sil 14, 103 quam

Femineae ardentem curaeque iraeque coquebant Verg A 7, 345 —Hence, Ital *cuocere*, Fr *cuire* —Hence, **coctus,** a um *P a* (acc to III A supra) *well considered, well digested* bene coctus sermo, Lucil ap Cic Att 13, 52 1 —Transf, of persons homines juris coctiores non sunt qui lites creant Quam, etc (alluding to the double meaning of jus), *better skilled in,* etc, Plaut Poen 3, 2 9

cŏquŭla, ae, and **cŏquŭlum,** i, v cocu

cŏquus (ante class **cŏquŏs;** in many MSS and inscrr also **cŏcus**) i *m*, *a cook* (very freq, esp in Plaut, in whose comedies the cook takes a conspicuous place), Plaut Ps 3, 2 11, Ter Eun 2 2, 26, Varr R R 3, 14, 3, Cic Rosc Am 46, 134, Liv 39 6, 9, Mart. 14 220 1 sq, Dig 40 4 24 et saep —In ancient times the cook baked also the bread, cf Naev ap Paul ex Fest p 58, 14 Müll —From the ancient writing, quoquus for cocus, originates the pun upon the voc coque and quoque, Cic. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 47 Spald

cor (ŏ, e. g Ov Tr 5, 8, 28, id. P 1, 3, 32), cordis (*gen. plur* cordium, Vulg Jer 4, 4, and 1 Cor 4, 5, acc. to Fragm Bob. Nom et Pron p 132, also cordum but without example) *n* [kindr with Sanscr hrid, Gr καρδία, Germ Herz, Engl. heart] *the heart* (very freq in all periods and species of composition) **I.** Lit., *the heart,* as the chief source of the circulation of the blood, and so of life, Cels 4, 1, cf Plin 11 37, 69, §§ 181 and 182 cor tineosum, opinor, habeo, Plaut Cas 2, 6, 62 num igitur censes, ullum animal, quod sanguinem habeat, sine corde esse posse? Cic Div 1, 52 119 cordis globus aut oculi, Lucr 4, 119 et saep —Also for the Greek καρδία, *the cardiac extremity of the stomach,* Lucr 6, 1150, Hor S 2 3, 28, cf id ib 2, 3, 161 —**B.** Meton. (pars pro toto, cf caput, II), *a person* lecti juvenes, fortissima corda, Verg A. 5, 729 aspera, id ib 10, 87 —Of animals canum, Lucr 5, 864.—A term of endearment, Plaut Poen 1, 2, 154 (cf corculum) —**II.** Trop **A.** *The heart,* as the seat of feeling, emotion, etc, *heart, soul, feeling* (poet.) videas corde amare inter se, *from the heart, cordially,* Plaut Capt 2, 3, 60 al quem amare corde atque animo suo, id Truc 1, 2, 75 facinus magnum timido cordi credere, id Ps 2, 1, 3 neque meo Cordi quomquam esse cariorem hoc Phaedriā Ter Eun. 1, 2, 121 corde tremit Hor C 1, 23 8 cura ex corde excessit, Ter Hec. 3, 2, 12 cor meum spes laudis percussit Lucr 1, 922 spectantis tangere querelā, Hor A P 98 nequeunt expleri corda tuendo Terribilis oculos, Verg A 8, 265, cf id ib 9 55 curis acuere mortalia corda id G 1 123, 1 330, id A 1, 302 —**b.** Cordi est alicui, *it lies at one's heart, it pleases, is pleasing agreeable,* or *dear* quod tibi magnopere cordi est mihi vehementer displicet Lucil ap Non p 88 32, 89, 1 utut erga me est meritus mihi cordi est tamen, Plaut Cist 1 1, 110, Ter And 2, 1, 28 uterque utriquest cordi, id Phorm 5, 3, 17 idque eo mihi magis est cordi, quod etc, Cic Lael 4, 15, id Quint 30, 93, id Or 16, 53, Liv 1, 39, 4, 8, 7, 6, Hor C 1, 17, 14 al, Cato ap Macr S 3, 5 *fin* —With *inf* facere aliquid, Plaut Most. 1, 4, 10 exstinguere vestigia urbis etc., Liv 28, 20, 7 subigi nos, id 9, 1, 4 al —**c** Cordi habere aliquid, *to have at heart, to lay great stress upon to value* (post class) Gell. 2, 29 20, 17, 19, 6, 18, 7, 3 —**B.** Acc to the ancients (cf Cic Tusc. 1, 9 18) as the seat of wisdom, understanding *heart, mind judgment* etc (most freq in ante class. poets) quem (Hannibalem) esse meum cor Suasorem summum et studiosum robore belli, Enn ap Gell 7, 2 9 (Ann 374 Vahl) Ego atque in meo corde si est quod mihi cor, Eam rem volutavi, Plaut. Most 1, 2 3 dub (bracketed by Ritschl) quantum ego nunc corde conspicio meo, id Ps 3 1, 3 quicquam sapere corde, id Mil 2, 3, 65, Ter Phorm 2, 2 7, Lucr 1, 737, 5, 1107 nec enim sequitur, ut cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, Cic Fin 2 8 24 Madv, cf id. ib 2 28, 91 stupor cordis id Phil 3, 6, 16 cor Zenodoti, Fur Bib ap Suet Gram 11, cf. cor Enni Pers 6, 10, cf in a play on the meaning I A si pecudi cor defuisset, Caes ap Suet Caes 77 *fin*

† **1. cōra,** ae *f*, = κόρη (v Lidd and Scott in h v III), *the pupil of the eye,* Aus. Ep 16 69

2. Cŏra, ae *f*, = Κόρη, *a name of Proserpine,* Inscr Orell 2361, cf Serv ad Verg A 3 117

3. Cŏra, ae, *f*, = Κόρα, *an ancient town of Latium in the territory of the Volsci,* now the village *Cori*, in the *Campagna di Roma,* Liv 2, 16 8, 2, 22 2, Verg A 6, 775, Luc 7, 392 —**Cŏrāni,** *its inhabitants,* Plin 3 5 9, § 63 —Hence **II. Cŏrānus,** a, um *adj* *of Cora* ager, Liv 8 19 5 lapis, Isid Orig 16, 4 31 —Hence **Cŏrăcēsĭum,** i, *n*, *a town on the borders of Cilicia and Pamphylia,* Liv 33, 20 4 and 5, Plin 5 27, 22 § 93, in the neighborhood of it is Mons Coracesius, Plin 5 27, 27, § 99

cŏrăcēsĭa, ae, *f* [κόραξ], *a magical herb said to make water freeze,* Plin 24 17, 99, § 156

‡ **cŏrăcĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [κόραξ], *of* or *belonging to the raven;* only as *subst.:* **cŏrăcica,** ōrum, *n* (sc. sacra), *the mysteries of Mithras,* Inscr. Orell. 2343.

* **cŏrăcīno,** āre, *v. n.* [id], *to caw, croak,* κρώζειν, Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 43.

† **1. cŏrăcīnus,** a, um, *adj.,* = κοράκινος, *raven-black:* color, Vitr. 8, 3, 14; so *absol.,* coracinum, Dig. 32, 1, 78, § 5 (al. croconum).

† **2. cŏrăcīnus,** i, *m.,* = κορακῖνος, *a species of river fish,* esp. in the Nile, Plin. 9, 16, 24, § 57; 9, 18, 32, § 68; Mart. 13, 85 al.

† **cŏrālĭum** or **cūrālĭum** (**cōrallum,** Sid. Carm. 11, 110), ii, *n.,* = κοράλλιον; Ion. κουράλιον, *coral,* esp *red coral,* Plin. 32, 2, 11, § 21 sq.: curalium, id. 32, 2, 11, §§ 21 and 22: coralium, Ov. M. 4, 750; 15, 416; *plur.:* coralia, Claud. Nupt Hon et Mar. 169.—In the form **corallius,** i, *f.,* Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 153; *masc.,* Isid. Orig. 16, 8, 1.

Cŏralli, ōrum, *m., a people of Lower Mœsia, on the Danube, on the coast of the Black Sea,* Ov. P. 4, 2, 37; 4, 8, 83.—Hence, **Cŏrallĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Coralli:* pelagus, Cassiod. Var. 6.

† **cŏrallīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [κοράλλιον], *coral-red:* labra, Poëta in Anth. Lat. 1, p. 651 Burm.

† **cŏrallis,** ĭdis, *f.,* = κοραλλίς, *a precious stone, unknown to us,* Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 154.

cōrallītĭcus, a, um, *adj.:* lapis, *a kind of white marble found in Asia Minor,* Plin. 36, 8, 13, § 62; Isid. Orig. 16, 5, 9.

† **cŏrallŏăchātes,** ae, *m.,* = κοραλλοαχάτης, *coral-agate,* Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 139.

cōrallum, i, *n.,* v. coralium.

cōram, *adv.* and *prep.* [prob. kindred with ōs, ōris]. **I.** Object., *in the presence of, before the eyes of, in the face of, before* (freq. and class.). **A.** *Adv.:* vereor coram in os te laudare amplius, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 5: omnia quae tute dudum coram me incusaveras, id Phorm. 5, 8, 21: coram potius me praesente dixissent, Cic. Agr. 3, 1, 1: Manlius quoque ad restituendam aciem se ipse coram offert, i. e. *before the soldiers,* Liv. 2, 47, 4: ut veni coram, singultim pauca locutus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 56 et saep.: lenissimum genus admonitionis fuit traditio coram pugillarium, *in their presence, in their own hands,* Suet. Aug. 39.—**b.** With *gen.* (very rare): coram noxae prehensus, *in the very act,* App M. 9, p. 226 *fin.*—So in coram with *gen.* in App. = coram: omnium, App M. 7, p. 197, 21 Oud.; so id. ib 9, p. 221, 17; 9, p. 223, 32; 10, p. 241, 5.—**2.** Esp., with verbs of command, *in one's presence,* i. e. *on the spot, forthwith* (post-Aug.; mostly in Suet.): clipeos et imagines ejus coram detrahi jubet, Suet Dom. 23: Pinarium... coram confodi imperavit, id. Aug. 27: essedum... redimi concidique coram imperavit, id. Claud. 16 (al. explain coram in all these passages as = coram omnibus, i. e. *publicly, openly;* cf palam).—Hence, coram deprehensus = ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ, *in the very act,* App. M. 3, p. 131, 2.—**B.** *Prep.* with *abl.* (α) Before the noun: coram genero meo quae dicere ausus es? Cic. Pis 6, 12: coram frequentissimo legationum conventu, Nep. Epam. 6, 4; Quint. 6, 3, 47; Tac. A. 4, 75: coram judicibus, Suet. Aug 56: coram ipso, id. Tib. 43; so id. ib. 62: coram populo, Hor. A. P. 185: coram latrone, Juv. 10, 22 al.—(β) After the noun (freq. in Tac.): ipso Germanico coram, Tac. A. 3, 14; so id. ib. 3, 24; 4, 8; 13, 32; Suet. Ner. 33; id. Oth. 1: te coram, Hor. S. 1, 4, 95.—**II.** *Subject. adv., present in one's own person* or *presence, personally* (very freq and class): quia ted ipsus coram praesens praesentem videt, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 43: istos rastros... facito coram ut tradas in manum, id. Merc. 2, 2, 7: sine me expurgem atque illum huc coram adducam, Ter. And. 5, 3, 29: velut si coram adesset, Caes. B G. 1, 32; so, adesse, Verg A. 1, 595: eadem fere, quae ex nuntiis litteris cognoverat, coram perspicit, Caes B. G. 5, 11; so, opp. letters, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 1; 7, 3, 12; 12, 1, 2 al; cf. with *abl.:* coram me tecum eadem haec agere saepe conantem deterruit pudor, quae nunc expromam absens audacius, *by word of mouth,* id. Fam 5, 12, 1: coram cernere letum nati, Verg A. 2, 538: quod coram etiam ex ipso audiebamus, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 13: fidem nec dare nec accipere nisi cum ipso coram duce, Liv. 28, 17, 8; 28, 18, 7; 36, 11, 1; 43, 5, 6: rexque paterque Audisti coram, nec verbo parcius absens, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 38; Verg. A. 3, 173; Ov. M. 9, 560 et saep.

† **cŏramblē,** ēs, *f.,* = κοράμβλη, *a kind of cabbage injurious to the eyes,* Col. 10, 178.

Cōrānus, a, um, v. 3. Cora, II.

† **1. cŏrax,** ăcis, *m.,* = κόραξ, *a raven,* Sol. 40; Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 43.—**II.** Meton., in milit. lang., *a hooked engine of war, a battering-ram* (called in pure Latin corvus), Vitr. 10, 13, 7.

2. Cŏrax, ăcis (*acc.* -acem, Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 81; -aca, Quint. 2, 17, 7), *m., the most ancient Greek rhetorician in Sicily, a contemporary, perhaps also teacher, of Lysias,* Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 91; id. Brut. 12, 46; Quint. 2, 17, 7; 3, 1, 8.—In a play upon words: quare Coracem istum vestrum patiamur nos quidem pullos suos excludere, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 81.

3. Cŏrax, ăcis, *m., a mountain in Ætolia,* Liv. 36, 30, 4; 37, 4, 7.

* **corbĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [corbis], *a little basket,* Pall. Febr. 10, 6.

Corbĭo, ōnis. **I.** *Masc., a Roman surname:* Hortensius Corbio, Val. Max. 3, 5, 4.—**II.** *Fem., a town of the Æqui, in Italy,* Liv. 2, 39, 4; 3, 28, 10.—**III.** *A town of Spain, in the territory of the Suessetani, near the modern Berga,* Liv. 39, 42, 1.

corbis, is (*abl.* regularly corbe: corbi, Cato, R. R. 136 twice), *comm.* [corbes dicti quod curvatis virgis contexuntur, Isid. l. l.; but more prob. kindr. with κόλπος], *a basket* (esp. for use in gathering fruits, etc.). (α) *Masc.,* Auct. B. Hisp. 5, 1; Col. 11, 2, 99; Suet. Ner. 19; Prud. Dittoch. 147; cf. Col. 6, 3, 5 dub.—(β) *Fem.,* Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 165; cf. Caper de Verb. Dub. p. 2248; Cic. Sest. 38, 82 (*abl.* corbe)—(γ) Of dub. gender, Varr. L. L. 5, § 139 Müll.; Cato, R. R. 136; Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 1 sq.; 1, 52, 2; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 61; cf. Ov. M. 14, 644.

corbītus, a, um, *adj.* [corbis], *with a scuttle, bower:* navis, Lucil. ap Non. p. 533, 18.—Hence, *subst.:* **corbīta,** ae, *f., a slow-sailing ship of burden:* corbitae dicuntur naves onerariae, quod in malo earum summo pro signo corbes solerent suspendi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 37, 7 Müll: corbita est genus navigii tardum et grande, Non. p. 533, 10; so * Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1; opp. celox, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 40; on account of its slow motion: homines spissigradissimos, Tardiores quam corbitae sunt in tranquillo mari, id. ib 3, 1, 4.

†† **corbōna,** ae, *f.* [Syrian], *a treasure-chamber,* Hier. Ep 27, 14; Vulg Matt. 27, 6.

corbŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [corbis], *a little basket,* Cato, R. R. 11, 5; Varr. R. R. 1, 15; id. L. L. 5, § 139; Col. 12, 50, 8; Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 4; Caecil. ap Non p. 197, 29; Suet. Ner. 19 al.

‡ **corcholopis,** *a kind of ape having a tuft of hair at the end of its tail,* Fest. p. 54 (where Lindem. reads cercolips, contr. to all MSS.; Müll. cercolopis).

† **corchŏrŏs** or **-rus,** i, *m.,* = κόρχορος, *a poor kind of pulse, growing wild:* Corchorus olitorius, Linn.; Plin. 21, 32, 106, § 183; 25, 13, 92, § 144.

* **corcillum,** i, *n. dim.* [corculum], *a little heart:* corcillum est quod homines facit, cetera quisquilia omnia, Petr. 75.

corcŏdīlus, v. crocodilus.

Corcŭlum, i, *n. dim* [cor], *a little heart,* Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 70; as a term of endearment, id Cas 4, 4, 14.—As *a surname of Scipio Nasica, on account of his sagacity,* Cic. Tusc 1, 9, 18; id. Brut. 20, 70; Aur. Vict Vir. Ill. 44, 6; and as *masc* in *plur.:* Corculi cognominati, Plin 7, 31, 31, § 118; cf Paul. ex Fest p 61, 5 Müll.

Corcŭlus, i, v. Corculum.

corcus, i, *m., a disease of the chest,* Marc. Emp 21 dub

Corcȳra (ȳ, Avien. Perieg 663), ae, *f.,* = Κέρκυρα. **I.** *An island in the Ionian Sea, opposite Epirus;* in fable, *Scheria, the abode of Alcinous,* now *Corfu,* Mel. 2, 7, 10; 4, 12, 19; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 52 sq.; Cic Fam. 16, 7 *init* and *fin.;* 16, 9, 1; Caes. B C 3, 3; Nep. Them. 8, 3 al.—Hence, **B. Corcȳraeus,** a, um, *adj., of Corcyra, Corcyræan:* bellum, Nep. Them. 2, 1: epistula, *written in Corcyra,* Cic. Att. 6, 2, 10: horti, i. e *of Alcinous,* Mart 13, 37.—*Subst.:* **Corcȳraei,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Corcyra,* Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 1; Nep. Them. 2, 3; Liv. 45, 43, 10.—In *sing.,* Ov. Ib. 508.—**II.** Corcyra Nigra or Melaena, Κόρκυρα Μέλαινα, *a small island in the Ionian Sea, on the coast of Illyria,* now *Curzola,* Mel. 2, 7, 13; Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 152.

corda, v. chorda.

cordātē, *adv.,* v. cordatus *fin.*

cordātus, a, um, *adj.* [cor, II. B.], *wise, prudent, judicious, sagacious* (mostly ante- and post-class.): egregie cordatus homo, Enn ap. Cic Tusc. 1, 9, 18 (Ann. v. 335 Vahl.); cf. Cic. Rep 1, 18, 30; Sen. Lud. Mort. Claud. 12, 2, v. 7; Vulg. Job, 34, 10.—*Comp.:* cordatior, Lact. 3, 20, 2.—*Adv.:* **cordātē,** *with prudence, wisely* (with docte and cate), Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 97; id. Poen. 1, 1, 3.

† **cordax,** ăcis, *m.,* = κόρδαξ, *the extravagant dance of Grecian comedy, distinguished by lively movement and wanton gesture, and by the rope which was kept passing through the hands of the dancers;* the imitation of this dance was regarded as a mark of drunkenness or licentiousness: ducere, *to dance it* (κόρδακα ἕλκειν), Petr. 52, 9 (cf. Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 34).—Adject.: cordaces sententiae, i. e. tinnulae, *staggering* (together with modulatae), Fronto de Or. 2, p. 240 Mai.—**II.** Transf. of the trochaic rhythm, in a loose translation of Aristotle (ὁ δὲ τροχαῖος κορδακικώτερος), on account of its hopping movement, Cic. Or. 57, 193; Quint. 9, 4, 88.

* **cordĭcĭtus,** *adv.* [cor], *from the heart, deep in the heart,* Sid. Ep 4, 6.

cor-dŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [dolor], *sorrow at heart, grief* (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 67; id. Poen. 1, 2, 86; App. M. 9, p 226, 28.

Cordŭba, ae, *f.,* = Κορδύβη, *a town in* Hispania Baetica, *on the river Bœtis,* now *Cordova,* Cic. Arch. 10, 26; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 10; Caes. B. C. 2, 19 al.—**Cordŭbensis,** e, *adj., of Corduba,* Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 7; 34, 2, 2, § 4; Auct B. Alex. 57.—Hence, **Cordŭbenses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Corduba,* Auct. B. Alex. 59.

Cordŭēna, ae, *f.,* = Γορδυηνή, *a district of Greater Armenia,* now *Kurdistan,* Amm. 16, 8, 20 al.—Hence, **Cordŭēni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Corduena,* now *the Kurds,* Sall. H. 4, 60 Dietsch; Plin. 6, 15, 17, § 44; Sext. Ruf. Brev. 20.—Called also **Gordyaei,** ōrum, *m.,* Curt. 5, 1, 14; cf. id. 4, 10, 8; Plin. 6, 11, 12, § 30.

1. cordus, a, um, v. chordus.

2. Cordus, v. Cremutius.

† **cordȳla,** ae, *f.,* = κορδύλη, *the fry of the tunny-fish,* Plin. 9, 15, 18, § 47; Mart. 3, 2, 4.

Corfĭdĭus, ii, *m., a Roman proper name,* Cic. Lig. 11, 33.

Corfīnium, ii, *n.,* = Κορφίνιον, *a very strongly fortified town of the Peligni, north of Sulmo,* now *Pelino,* Cic. Att. 8, 3, 7; Caes. B. C. 1, 15 sq; Luc. 2, 478 al.—**II.** Hence, **A. Corfīniensis,** e, *adj., of* or *pertaining to Corfinium:* clementia, i. e. *exercised by Cæsar at this city,* Cic. Att. 9, 16, 1; cf. expectatio, i. e. *of occurrences there,* id ib. 8, 5, 2.—In *plur.:* **Corfīnienses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Corfinium,* Plin 3, 12, 17, § 106.—**B. Corfīnius,** a, um, *adj, of Corfinium:* ager, Front. Colon. p. 122 Goes.

‡ **corgo** apud antiquos pro adverbio, quod est profecto, ponebatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 37 Müll.

Cŏrĭa, ae, *f.,* = Κορία, *a name of the fourth Minerva, among the Arcadians,* Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59.

cŏrĭācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [corium], *of leather:* naves, *made of leather,* Amm. 24, 3, 11

cŏrĭāgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj* [coriago], *afflicted with the* coriago (late Lat.; perh. only in Veg.): equi, Veg. Art Vet 2, 10, 2; 2, 16, 1.

cŏrĭāgo, inis, *f.* [corium], *a disease of the skin of animals,* Col. 6, 13, 2; Veg. Art. Vet. 4, 12, 1; 5, 3, 1.

* **cŏrĭandrātum,** i, *n* [coriandrum], *coriander-water,* Apic. 9, 1, § 410

† **cŏrĭandrum** or **-dron,** i, *n.;* also **-drus,** i, *f.* [κορίαννον], *coriander:* Coriandrum sativum, Linn; Cato, R R. 157, 6 sq; Col 6, 33, 2; 11, 3, 29; Plin. 19, 7, 35, § 117 sq; Varr. L. L 5, § 103 Müll.; Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 25; Apic. 4, 3, § 174 sq.

cŏrĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [corium], *of* or *pertaining to leather:* frutex, i. e. *useful for*

tanning leather, Plin 24, 11, 54, § 91 — Hence, **II.** Subst **cŏrĭārĭus**, ii, *m*, *a tanner, currier*, Plin 17, 9, 6, § 51, Inscr Orell. 4074 al

Cŏrinna, ae, *f*, = Κόριννα **I.** *A celebrated Greek poetess of Tanagra, contemporary with Pindar*, Prop 2, 3, 21, Stat S 5, 3, 158 — **II.** *A feigned name of the object of the poet Ovid's love*, Ov Am 2, 17, 29, 3, 1, 49, id Tr 4, 10, 60, Mart 8, 73, 10

Cŏrinthĭa, Cŏrinthĭārĭus, Cŏrinthĭenses, etc, v Corinthus, II

Cŏrinthus, i (*nom* Gr Corinthos, Ov M 6, 416, *acc* Gr Corinthon, id F 4, 501, Mart 9, 60, 10, 68), *f* (*masc*, Inscr Fratr Arval p 30 Marin CORINTO DELETO), = Κόρινθος, *Corinth, a celebrated commercial city in the Peloponnesus, pillaged and destroyed by Mummius*, now *the village Corinto* or *Gereme*, it was situated on the Isthmus (hence, bimaris, Hor C 1, 7, 2, Ov M 5, 407, id F 4, 501, and bimaris terra, Sen Oedip 282), Mel 2, 3 7, Plin 4, 4, 5, § 11, Flor 2, 16, Plaut Merc 3, 4, 61, Ter Heaut. 1, 1, 44 et saep, Cic Tusc 3, 12 27 al — Prov of an entrance into the harbor of Corinth, dangerous to ships non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum (in acc with the Gr Οὐ παντὸς ἀνδρὸς ἐς Κόρινθον ἔσθ' ὁ πλοῦς, Gell 1 8 4), Hor Ep 1 17, 36, acc. to others this proverb is supposed to refer to the expense of living at Corinth — **B.** Meton, poet, *vessels made of Corinthian brass* (cf infra, II A 2) captivum portatur ebur captiva Corinthus, *an entire Corinth*, Hor Ep 2, 1, 193 (vasa Corinthia, ex aere Corinthio facta, Schol) — Hence, **II.** Adj **A. Cŏrinthĭus**, a, um, *Corinthian* **1.** In gen ager optimus et fructuosissimus, Cic. Agr 1, 2 5 sinus *the Gulf of Corinth*, Liv 44, 1, 4, cf isthmus, Sen Thyest 124 columnae, *of the Corinthian order*, Vitr 4, 1, Plin 36, 23, 56, § 178, cf O Müll Archaeol §§ 53, 108, and 275 — Subst **Cŏrinthĭi**, orum, *m*, *the Corinthians*, Cic de Or 2, 65, 262, Nep Timol 2, 1, Liv 32 17, 3 et saep, in *sing*, Plin 7, 56, 57, § 207 — **2.** Esp Corinthium aes, *an alloy of gold, silver and copper, very much valued in antiquity, and much used for costly ornaments* etc, Plin 34 2, 3, § 6 sq, Flor 2, 16, 6 Duker, Cic Att 2, 1, 11, cf nobilis aere Corinthos Ov M 6, 416, and poet for *great wealth*, Prop 3 (4), 5, 6 — Hence, vasa, *made of it*, Cic Rosc Am 46, 143, id Verr 2, 2, 19, § 46, Suet. Tib 34 al opus, Cic Verr 2 4 44, § 97 supellex, id ib 2, 2, 34, § 83, and *subst.* **Cŏrinthĭa**, orum, *n* (sc. vasa), *works of art made of it*, id Tusc 2, 14 32, Suet Aug 70 al — Hence, **b. Cŏrinthĭārĭus**, ii, *m* (α) *A worker in Corinthian brass*, sarcast appel of Augustus, on account of his love of splendor, Auct ap Suet. Aug 70 — (β) *An inspector of Corinthian vessels*, Inscr Grut 639, 7 sq — **B. Cŏrinthĭăcus**, a, um, *adj*, *Corinthian* sinus, Liv 26, 26 2, Plin 4, 4, 5, §§ 10 and 11 Corinthiaci ponti litora, Ov M 15, 507 — **C. Cŏrinthĭensis**, e, *adj*, *Corinthian* (very rare) fons Pirene Plaut Aul 3, 6 23 litus, Tac A 5, 10 — Subst **Cŏrinthĭenses**, ium, *m*, *colonists* Corinthienses ex eo dici coeperunt, ex quo coloni Corinthum sunt deducti, qui ante Corinthii sunt dicti, Paul ex Fest p 60, 11 Müll ad loc

Cŏrĭŏli, orum, *m*, = Κοριόλα, *a town in Latium, destroyed by Caius Marcius*, who, on account of this received the surname **Cŏrĭŏlānus**, Liv 2, 33, 5 sq — In *plur* **Cŏrĭŏlāni**, orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Corioli*, Plin 3, 5, 9, § 69

† **cŏrĭon**, ii, *n*, = κόριον, *a plant, also called* chamaepitys or hypericon, Plin 26, 8, 53, § 85 (corissum, Sillig)

Cŏrippus, i, *m*, Flavius Cresconius, *a Latin grammarian and poet, about the middle of the sixth century*

† **cŏris**, is or idos, *f*, = κόρις, *a plant, a species of* hypericon Plin 26, 8, 51 § 86 — Also *the seed of it*, Plin 26, 8, 73, § 119

cŏrissum, i, *n*, *another name of the plant* chamaepitys, Plin 26 8, 53 § 85

cŏrĭum, ii, *n* (ante class **cŏrĭus**, ii, *m*, Plaut Poen 1, 1, 11, id Fragm ap Paul ex Fest p 60, 7, Sillig reads caros in both places, Varr ap Non p 199, 16) [for scorium, kindr with scortum, Sanscr kar, old Germ scerin, Gr χόριον], *skin, hide, leather* **A.** In gen **1.** Prop, of animals, Cato, R R 135, 3, Varr L L 7, § 84 Müll, Lucr 4 935, Cic N D 2, 47, 121, Caes B G 7, 22, Plin 13 9, 19, § 63 et saep corium formā publicā percussum of *the leather money of the Lacedæmonians*, Sen Ben 5, 14, 4 — **2.** Of human beings only in comic or contemptuous sense Erus meus elephanti corio circumtentust, non suo, Plaut Mil 2, 2, 80, cf B 3 infra — **B.** In partic **1.** Of plants, *rind, skin, bark covering, shell*, etc, Plin 15, 28, 34, § 112, Pall Jan 15, 12, Dig 32, 52 — **2.** Of *paper*, Plin 13, 12, 24, § 79 — **3.** Prov alicui corium concidere, *to curry his hide*, i e *to beat him*, Plaut Am prol 85, cf fiet tibi puniceum corium, postea atrum denuo, id. Rud 4, 3, 61 Hercle detegetur corium de tergo meo, id Ep 1, 1, 65, Varr ap Non 1 1 satis facere alicui de corio alicujus, Sen. Suas 7, p 53 Bip petere corium, *to flog*, Cic Tull 24 54, Sen Const 14 2. canis a corio numquam absterrebitur uncto, i e *habits stick closely*, like the Gr χαλεπὸν χορίω κύνα γεῦσαι, *it is bad to let the dog taste leather*, Hor S 2, 5, 83, and de alieno corio ludere, i e *at another's expense*, App M 7, p 193, cf Tert Pall 3, and corio suo ludere, *at one's own expense*, Mart 3, 16, 4 — **II.** Meton **A.** *A leather whip, thong, or strap*, Plaut Poen 1, 1, 11, Auct Her 1, 13, 23 — **B.** In building, *the upper surface, a layer, stratum of earth, lime*, etc pavimenti, Cato, R R 18, 7 harenae Vitr 7, 3, 8 summum laterum, id 2, 3 parietum, id 2, 8, Pall 1, 17, cf id 1, 15 terrae, Plin 31, 3, 28, § 47 — So of *the building* of the bees, Plin 11, 7, 6, § 16

Cormasa, orum, *n*, = Κύρμασα, *a town in Pisidia*, Liv 38, 15, 7

Cornēlĭus, a, *subst*, *a designation of a Roman gens celebrated as embracing the most distinguished Roman men and women* (the patrician Scipios, Sulla the Gracchi and their mother, etc, the plebeian Balbi, Mammulae, Merulae, etc) — Also *adj*, hence the numerous laws made by the different Cornelii, but esp by L Cornelius Sulla, were called Leges Corneliae, cf Ernest and Orell Clav Cicer in Ind Legum, p 13 sq, Dict of Antiq — **Fŏrum Cornēlĭum**, *a town of the Lingones in* Gallia Cisalpina, Cic Fam 12, 5, 2 — Hence, **II. Cornēlĭānus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to a Cornelius*, *Cornelian* oratio, *the oration of Cicero in defence of a certain C Cornelius*, Cic Brut 78, 271, id Or 29, 103, 67, 225, 70, 232, its fragments, v in Orell IV 2, pp 446–454 and V 2, pp 56–81 — **B. Cornēlĭāna Castra**, *a place on the African coast, in the vicinity of Bagradas named after the camp of the elder Scipio pitched there in the second Punic war*, now *Ghellah*, Caes B C 2, 24 sq, *the same place was also called* **Castra Cornēlĭa**, Mel 1, 7, 2, Plin 5, 4, 3, §§ 24 and 29

cornĕŏlus, a, um, *adj dim* [1 corneus] **I.** *Horny of horn* (very rare) introitus (auris) * Cic N D 2, 57, 146 — * **II.** Transf, *hard, firm*, Petr 43, 7

* **cornesco**, ĕre, *v inch n* [cornu], *to become like horn, grow horny, turn to horn*, Plin 11, 49, 109, § 261

cornētum, i, *n* [1 cornus], *a grove of cornel trees*, Varr L L 5, § 152 Müll., cf id ib § 146

1. cornĕus, a, um, *adj* [cornu] **I.** *Of horn, horny, horn* (rare but class) corneo proceroque rostro (ibes), * Cic N D 1, 36, 101 ora, Ov M 8, 545 arcus, id ib 1, 697 pyxis, Plin 29, 6 39, § 142 laterna, Mart 14, 61 crater, id 12, 32, 12 ungula (equi), Luc 6, 83, cf solum, Varr R R 2, 9, 4 porta Somni, Verg A 6, 894, cf Stat S 5, 3, 288 — **II.** *Hard as horn, horny* (very rare) corpora piscatorum, Plin 31 9 45, § 102, 7, 19, 18, § 80 — **B.** Trop fibra *hard heartedness, insensibility*, Pers 1, 47, cf corda Sid Ep 4, 1 — **III.** *Of the color of horn* (post Aug) cereum aut corneum, Plin 37 6 23 § 89 color, id 36, 8, 12, § 61, Serv ad Verg A 6, 894

2. cornĕus, a, um, *adj* [1 cornus] *of* or *belonging to the cornel tree* or *cornel wood* virgulta, Verg A. 3, 22 clavi, Cato, R R 18, 9 hastilia, Verg A. 5, 557 venabula, Ov H 4 83

1. cornĭcen, cinis, *m* [cornu cano, cf tibicen, tubicen, etc.] *a horn blower, cornetei*, Liv 2 64, 10, Cic. Rep 2, 22, 40, Juv 2 118, 3 34 al

2. Cornĭcen, inis, *m*, *a surname of several persons in the* gens Oppia, Liv 3, 35, 11 al, also in the access. form **Cornĭcīnus**, Cic Att 4, 2, 4

cornīcor, ari, *v dep* [cornix], *to caw like a crow* (very rare) quid grave secum inepte, Pers 5, 12, cf Prisc p 828 P, Hier Ep 125, n 16

* **cornīcŭla**, ae, *f dim* [id], *a little crow*, Hor Ep 1, 3, 19

cornīcŭlans, antis, *adj* [1 corniculum], *horn shaped, horned* (late Lat.) luna, i e *the new moon*, Sol 32, 17, Amm 20, 3, 1, cf corniculatus.

Cornĭcŭlānus, a, um, v 2. Corniculum B

Cornĭcŭlārĭa, ae, *f*, *a lost play of Plautus* Varr L L 5, § 153 al

cornĭcŭlārĭus, ii *m* [1 corniculum]. **I.** In milit lang (prop one who had been presented with a corniculum, and thereby promoted), *an adjutant of a centurion tribune, proprætor*, etc. (post Aug) Val Max. 6 1, 11, Front Strat 3, 14, 1, Suet Dom. 17, Inscr Orell 3465, Ascon ad Cic Verr 2, 1, 28, § 71 al — **II.** Transf to civil offices, *an assistant, aid, secretary*, Cod Th 1, 15, 11, 7, 4, 32, 8, 4, 10, Firm Math 3, 6.

* **cornĭcŭlātus**, a, um, *adj* [id] *in the form of a horn horned* luna, i e *the new moon*, App de Deo Socr p 42, 1, cf. corniculans

1. cornĭcŭlum, i, *n dim* [cornu] *a little horn* **I.** Prop, Plin 9, 42 67, § 143, 11, 28, 34, § 100 — **II.** Meton **A.** *A small tunnel of horn*, Col 7, 5, 15 and 20 — **B.** *A horn shaped ornament upon the helmet, as a reward for bravery*, Liv 10 44 5, Aur Vict 723, Suet Gram 9, cf Plin 10, 43, 60, § 124

2. Cornĭcŭlum, i, *n*, *an ancient town in Latium*, Plin 3 5, 9, § 68, Liv 1, 38 4, Flor 1, 11, 6 — Hence, **B. Cornĭcŭlānus**, a, um, *adj*, *of Corniculum*, so the father of Servius Tullius, Aur Vict. Vir Ill 7, and his mother, Ov F 6, 628

cornĭcŭlus, i, *m* [1 corniculum], *the civil office of a* cornicularius, Cod Th. 1, 15, 11, 8, 7, 8

cornĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj*, *having* or *bearing horns, horned* (for the usu corniger) cervi, Poet. ap Mai, Auct. Class 5, p 456

Cornĭfĭcĭus, a, *the name of a Roman plebeian gens*, so, **I.** Q Cornificius friend of Cicero and author of rhet. and gram. works Cic Fam 12 17, 2, Quint 3, 1, 21 al., Cic Att 1, 13, 3 al — **II.** *A Latin poet*, Cat 38, 1, Ov Tr 2, 436, Macr S 6, 5, cf. Don Vit Verg 67

* **corni-frons**, ontis *adj* [cornu], *with horns on the forehead* armentae, Liv And. ap Non p 190, 21

cornĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj* [cornu gero], *having* or *bearing horns, horned* (poet) cervi, Lucr 3, 751, Ov M 7, 701 matres haedi, Lucr 2, 368 Taurus, Cic. poet N D 2, 43, 110, Ov M 15, 511 juvencae, id ib 13, 926 Ammon id ib 5, 17, 15, 309, cf Stat Th 8, 201 fluvius Hesperidum, Verg A 8, 77, cf Numicius, Ov M. 14, 602 Lyaeus, id Am 3, 15, 17, v Bacchus, I — Subst **cornĭgĕra**, orum, *n.* (sc animalia) *horned animals horned cattle*, Plin 11, 37, 85, § 212, 11, 45, 105, § 254 sq al, and ‡ **cornĭgĕra**, ae, *f* (sc cerva), *a hind*, Inscr Orell 1463

corni-pēs, pĕdis, *adj* [cornu], *horn footed, hoofed* (poet) capella, Cat 19, 16 equi, Verg A 6 591 Faunus, Ov F 2, 361 planta (Panis), Sil 13, 335.—Also *subst* **cornĭpēs**, pĕdis, *m* (so most freq in Claud), *a horn footed animal*, of *the horse*, Sil 3, 361, 7, 684, Claud Fesc. 11, 11 al, of *the centaur Chiron*, Claud in Rufin 2 180 et saep

‡ **Corniscārum** divarum locus erat trans Tiberim cornicibus dicatus, quod in Junonis tutela esse putabantur, Paul. ex Fest p 64 7 Müll, cf Inscr Grut. 88, 14

cornix, icis, *f* [kindred with corvus

and κορώνη], *a crow*, Lucr. 5, 1083: rauca, id. 6, 753: garrula, Ov. M. 2, 548: loquax, id. F. 2, 89; Plin. 10, 12, 14, § 30 al.; renowned as being long lived, Lucr. 5, 1083; Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 69; Hor. C. 3, 17, 13; Ov. M. 7, 274; Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 153 et saep.; its appearance on the left side was considered as a favorable omen, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 12; Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85; Verg. E. 9, 15; Phaedr. 3, 18, 12; cf. Suet. Dom. 23; and its cries as a sign of rain, Verg. G. 1, 388; Hor. C. 3, 17, 13.—Its eyes were used as a charm, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 16 Paley ad loc.—From its custom of attacking its prey first in the eyes is taken the proverb: cornicum oculos configere, *to delude* or *deceive the most wary* (Anglice, *to catch a weasel asleep*), Cic. Mur. 11, 25 (cited ap. Quint. 8, 3, 22); and ellipt.: cornici oculum, id. Fl. 20, 46 (cf. Schol. Bobiens. V. 2, p. 242 Orell.).

cornū, ūs (so Caes. B. C. 3, 68 Dint.; Luc. 7, 217; Plin. 28, 11, 46, § 163 et saep.; Curt. 4, 12, 11 al.; ū in the connection cornu bubuli and cornu cervini; also Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 5, 76; Veg. Art. Vet. 1, 20, 1 al.; cf. esp. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 355), *n.* (access. form **cornum**, i, *n.*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 14; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 5 Fleck.; Lucr. 2, 388; Ov. M. 2, 874; Scrib. Comp. 141; Gell. 14, 6, 2 al.; *gen. plur.* cornorum, Scrib. Comp. 60. —An access. form **cornus**, ūs, has been assumed on account of the *rel. masc.* in the passage: nares similes cornibus iis, qui, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149, if the reading is correct.—The *dat. sing.* apparently never used; for in the connection: laevo cornu Cotys rex praeerat . . . dextro cornu praepositus C. Licinius Crassus, Liv. 42, 58, 6 and 7, the supposition of the *abl.* is more in acc. with the usage of Livy; cf.: Antipatrum in laevo praeposuit, id. 37, 41, 1 et saep.) [kindred with κέρας, and Germ. and Engl. horn; cf. also carina, cervus], *a horn.*

I. Lit., *a hard and generally crooked growth upon the head of many mammiferous animals* (very freq. in all periods and species of composition), Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 123 sq.; Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; of a bullock, Lucr. 5, 1033; 5, 1324; Cat. 64, 111; Ov. M. 9, 186; Hor. C. 3, 27, 72; id. S. 1, 5, 58 et saep.; also of the constellation Taurus, Ov. M. 2, 80; of the ram, id. ib. 5, 328; and the constellation Aries, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 43, 111; of the he goat, Verg. E. 9, 25; of kids, id. G. 2, 526 al.—Of *the antlers of a stag*, Ov. M. 3, 194; 10, 111; Verg. A. 10, 725 al.: Cornu Copiae (less correctly, but freq. in late Lat., as one word, **Cornūcōpiae**, and twice **Cornūcōpia**, ae, *f.*, Amm. 22, 9, 1; 25, 2, 3), acc. to the fable, *the horn of the goat Amalthea placed in heaven*, Greek Κέρας Ἀμαλθείας (v. Amalthea), *the emblem of fruitfulness and abundance*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 5; Gell. 14, 6, 2; cf. Hor. C. 1, 17, 16; id. C. S. 60; id. Ep. 1, 12, 29; Ov. M. 9, 88.—**B.** Meton., *of things similar to horn in substance* or *form*, or *made of horn.* **1.** That which is similar to horn in substance. **a.** *A hoof*, Cato, R. R. 72; Verg. G. 3, 88; Sil. 13, 327.—**b.** Of *the bills of birds*, Ov. M. 14, 502.—**c.** *The horny skin covering the eye*, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 148.—**d.** *A horny excrescence on the head, a wart*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 58.—Far more freq., **2.** That which is similar to a horn in form, *a projecting extremity, the point* or *end* of any object. **a.** *The tooth* or *tusk of an elephant, ivory*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 39 Müll.; Plin. 8, 3, 4, § 7; 18, 1, 1, § 2: cornu Indicum, Mart. 1, 73, 4.—**b.** *The horns of the moon*, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 122, 2; Verg. G. 1, 433; Ov. M. 1, 11; 2, 117 et saep.—**c.** *The branches of a river*, Ov. M. 9, 774.—Hence, the river-gods were represented with horns, Verg. G. 4, 371; Mart. 10, 7 et saep.; cf.: corniger, tauriformis, etc., and v. Lidd. and Scott under κέρας, V.—**d.** *The arm of the shore forming a harbor, a tongue of land*, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 14, 1; Ov. M. 5, 410; Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 113.—**e.** *The extremity* or *end of the sail-yards*, Verg. A. 3, 549; 5, 832; Ov. M. 11, 476; Hor. Epod. 16, 59; Sil. 14, 389.—**f.** *The cone of a helmet in which the crest was placed:* cornua cristae, Verg. A. 12, 89: alterum cornu galeae, Liv. 27, 33, 2.—**g.** *The end of the stick around which books were rolled, usually ornamented with ivory*, Tib. 3, 1, 13; Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 8; Mart. 11, 107. —**h.** *The side of a bow in the form of a horn*, Ov. M. 1, 455; 5, 56; 2, 603.—**i.** *The horn-shaped side of the cithara* (perh. the sounding-board), Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149 *fin.*—**k.** *The top* or *summit of a mountain:* cornua Parnasi, Stat. Th. 5, 532; Curt. 3, 4, 4. —**l.** *The point, end, extremity, wing of a place*, Liv. 25, 3, 17; Tac. A. 1, 75; Plin. 34, 6, 12, § 26 al.—**m.** *The wing of an army* (very freq.), Caes. B. G. 1, 52 (three times); 2, 23; 2, 25; 7, 62 (twice); Liv. 9, 40, 3 sq. (seven times).—*(β) Transf.: cornua disputationis tuae commovere, i. e. *to drive back*, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 26 (v. the passage in connection).—**n.** *The feeler* or *claw* of an insect, Plin. 9, 30, 50, § 95; 9, 31, 51, § 99 al. —**o.** *The stiff hair* of the Germans: quis stupuit Germani lumina, flavam Caesariem et madido torquentem cornua cirro? Juv. 13, 165.—**3.** Of objects made of horn. **a.** *A bow*, Verg. E. 10, 59; Ov. M. 5, 383; Sil. 2, 109 al.—**b.** *A bugle-horn, a horn, trumpet* (cornua, quod ea, quae nunc sunt ex aere, tunc fiebant bubulo e cornu, Varr. L. L. 5, § 117 Müll.), Lucil. ap. Non. p. 265, 5; Lucr. 2, 620; Verg. A. 7, 615; Ov. M. 1, 98; 3, 533; Hor. C. 1, 18, 14; 2, 1, 17; Juv. 2, 90; 6, 315.—Connected with tubae, Cic. Sull. 5, 17; Tac. A. 1, 68; 2, 81; cf. Dict. of Antiq., s. v. cornu.—In a sarcastic double sense with a.: dum tendit citharam noster, dum cornua Parthus, Poët. ap. Suet. Ner. 39 (v. the passage in connection).—**c.** *The sides of the lyre*, originally consisting of two horns, giving resonance to the strings, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144; 2, 59, 149.—**d.** *A lantern*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 185; cf. Lucr. 2, 388; and Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 49.—**e.** *An oil cruet*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 61.—**f.** *A funnel*, Verg. G. 3, 509; Col. 6, 2, 7 al.—**II.** Trop., as an emblem of *power, courage, strength, might* (the figure taken from bullocks. Also in Heb. a very freq. metaph.; cf. Gesen. Lex. s. v. קֶרֶן, p. 906, 6; poet.): ne in re secundā nunc mi obvortat cornua, Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 5: venerunt capiti cornua sera meo, Ov. Am. 3, 11, : tunc pauper cornua sumit, *gains strength, courage*, id. A. A. 1, 239; cf.: tu (sc. amphora) addis cornua pauperi, etc., Hor. C. 3, 21, 18. — Hence Bacchus, as a giver of courage, is represented with horns, Tib. 2, 1, 3; Hor. C. 2, 19, 30; v. Bacchus, I.; cf. of a river-god, I. B. 2. c. supra.

cornŭālis, e, *adj.* [cornu], *of* or *pertaining to horns:* concertatio, *with the horns*, Cassiod. Var. 1, 37.

* **cornŭārĭus**, ii, *m.* [id.], *a maker of horns* or *trumpets*, Dig. 50, 6, 6.

cornŭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *horn-like, horn-shaped:* umbra, Poët. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 25.

Cornūcōpĭae, v. cornu, I. A. *fin.*

cornŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [cornu], *a little horn*, = corniculum (late Lat.), Apic. 8, 1.

1. cornum, i, *n.* [1. cornus], *the cornel-cherry*, Verg. G. 2, 34; id. A. 3, 649; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 9; Ov. M. 1, 105; 8, 665; 13, 816; Col. 12, 10, 3.—***II.** = 1. cornus, II., Ov. M. 8, 408.

2. cornum, i, v. cornu *init.*

cornupĕta, ae, *adj. comm.*, *pushing* or *goring with the horns*, Vulg. Exod. 21, 29; 21, 36.

1. cornus, i, *f.* (cornus, ūs, *f.*, Sil. 4, 552; Stat. Th. 7, 647), *a cornel cherry-tree:* Cornus mascula, Linn.; Plin. 16, 25, 42, § 103 sq.; Verg. G. 2, 448; Col. 5, 7, 1 al.—**II.** Meton., *a javelin made of cornel-wood*, Verg. A. 9, 698; Sil. 10, 122; Stat. I. l. al.; cf. 1. cornum, II.

2. cornus, ūs, v. cornu *init.*

3. Cornus, i, *f.*, *a city on the western coast of Sardinia*, Liv. 23, 40, 5 sq.

1. cornūtus, a, um, *adj.* [cornu], *horned:* animalia, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 2: aries, Col. 7, 3, 4.—**B.** Meton. (cf. cornu, I. B.): quadrupedes (i. e. elephanti), Varr. L. L. 7, § 39 Müll.: luna, Amm. 14, 2, 2.—**C.** *Subst.:* **1. cornūti**, ōrum, *m.* (= tauri), *bullocks*, Att. ap Non. p. 395, 24 (Trag. Rel. v. 494 Rib.).—**2. cornūtae**, ārum, *f.*, *a kind of sea-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145; Apic. 10, 3, § 454.—**II.** Trop.: syllogismus, *a horned syllogism, a sophistical conclusion, sophism*, = ceratina, Hier. Ep. 69, n. 2; cf.: cornuta interrogatio, id. adv. Helvid. 16.

2. Cornūtus, i, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen.* **I.** Annaeus Cornutus, *a grammarian*, Gell. 2, 6.—**II.** M. Cornutus, *a prætor during the consulate of* Hirtius and Pansa, Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 37.

Cŏroebus, i, *m.*, = Κόροιβος, *son of Mygdon of Phrygia, who freed Cassandra, and fought for Priam against the Greeks before Troy*, Verg. A. 2, 341; 2, 424.

cŏrolla, ae, *f. dim.* [corona], *a little crown* or *garland* (mostly poet.), Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 37; Cat. 63, 66; Prop. 1, 16, 7; Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 13; Paul. ex Fest. p. 63, 14 Müll.

‡ **cŏrollārĭa**, ae. *f.* [corolla], *a female merchant of flower-garlands*, Inscr. Orell. 4173.—As *a title of a drama of Nævius*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 60 Müll.

cŏrollārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.]. **I.** *Money paid for a garland of flowers;* cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 178; Plin. 21, 2, 3, § 5.—Hence, **II.** In gen., *a gift, present, douceur, gratuity:* hic tamquam festivum acroama, ne sine corollario de convivio discederet, ibidem emblemata evellenda curavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22, § 49; 2, 3, 50, § 118; 2, 3, 79, § 184; Phaedr. 5, 7, 34; Sen. Ben. 6, 17, 1; Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 120.—**B.** Transf., in later philos. writings, *a corollary, deduction*, Boeth. Consol. 3, pros. 10; 4, 3.

† **cŏrōna** (in the ante-Aug. per. sometimes written chorona, acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 20; cf. the letter C), ae, *f.*, = κορώνη, *a garland, chaplet, wreath.* **I.** Lit., of natural or artificial flowers, etc. (very freq. used for personal adornment at festivals, when sacrificing, or as a gift for friends, etc., for ornamenting the images of the gods, edifices, victims, the dead, etc.), Lucr. 5, 1399; Lex XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 21, 3, 5, § 7; Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 16; Cic. Fl. 31, 75; id. Leg. 2, 24, 60; Liv. 23, 11, 5; 38, 14, 5; Curt. 4, 2, 2; 4, 4, 5; Hor. C. 1, 26, 8; id. Ep. 2, 2, 96; Tac. A. 2, 57; 15, 12; 16, 4; id. H. 2, 55 et saep.: coronas bibere, i. e. *to throw into the cup leaves plucked from the garlands*, Plin. 21, 3, 9, § 12. Vid. the artt. sacerdotalis, funebris, sepulchralis, convivialis, nuptialis, natalitia, Etrusca, pactilis, plectilis, sutilis, tonsa or tonsilis, radiata, and pampinea.—Poet.: perenni fronde corona, i. e. *immortal, poetic renown*, Lucr. 1, 119.—As emblem of royalty, *a crown:* regni corona = diadema, Verg. A. 8, 505. —Concerning the different kinds of garlands or crowns given to soldiers as a prize of bravery (castrensis or vallaris, civica, muralis, navalis or rostrata, obsidionalis, triumphalis, oleagina, etc.), v. Gell. 5, 6; Dict. of Antiq.; and the artt. castrensis, civicus, muralis, etc.—**2.** Esp.: corona fidei, *the crown of martyrdom* (eccl. Lat.), Cypr. Ep. 58; 60; Lact. Epit. 72, 23; and corona alone, Lact. 4, 25, 10; id. Mort. Pers. 16, 11.—**B.** Sub coronā vendere, t. t. of the lang. of business, *to sell captives as slaves* (since they were crowned with chaplets; cf. Caelius Sabinus ap. Gell. 7, 4, 3; and corono, I.), Caes. B. G. 3, 16; Liv. 42, 63, 12; so, sub coronā venire, id. 9, 42, 8; 38, 29, 11; 41, 11, 8: sub coronā venundari, Tac. A. 13, 39; id. H. 1, 68: sub coronā emere, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 4.—**C.** As *a constellation.* **1.** *The northern crown* (according to the fable, the crown of Ariadne transferred to heaven; v. Ariadna), Cic. Arat. 351 sq.; Caes. German. Arat. 71; called Gnosia stella Coronae, Verg. G. 1, 222: Cressa Corona, Ov. A. A. 1, 558: Ariadnea Corona, Manil. 5, 21; cf. also Ov. M. 8, 181; Plin. 18, 26, 60, § 224 al.—***2.** *The southern crown*, Caes. German. Arat. 391.—**II.** Meton., *of objects in the form of a crown.* **A.** Most freq., *a circle of men, an assembly, crowd, multitude* (esp. of judicial assemblies), Cic. Fl. 28, 69; id. Phil. 2, 44, 112; id. Mil. 1, 1; id. Fin. 2, 22, 74; Quint. 12, 10, 74; Suet. Aug. 93 al.; Cat. 53, 1; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 53; Ov. M. 13, 1 al.—Hence, **2.** Milit. t. t., *the besiegers round a hostile place, the line of siege* or *circumvallation*, Caes. B. G. 7, 72; Liv. 10, 43, 1; 23, 44, 3; Curt. 4, 6, 10 al.—Also, *a circle of men for the defence of a place*, Liv. 4, 19, 8.—**B.** In arch., *the cornice*, Vitr. 5, 2; Plin. 36, 24, 59, § 183.—**C.** In the agrimensores, *an elevated ridge of land as a boundary line*, Cato, R. R. 6, 3; Front. Col. 114 and 131 Goes.—**D.** *The hairy crown over the horse's hoof*, Col. 6, 29, 3; Veg. Art. Vet. 1, 13, 1.—**E.** Montium, *a circular ridge of mountains*, Plin. 6, 20, 23,

§ 73 —**F.** *The halo round the sun* (for the Gr ἅλως), Sen Q N 1, 2, 1

Cŏrōnae, ārum, *f*, *name of the two daughters of the Theban Orion*, Ov M 13, 698

1. Cŏrōnaeus, v Corone

2. Cŏrōnaeus, v Coronea, II A

* **cŏrōnālis,** e, *adj* [corona], *of* or *pertaining to a crown* flamma, *issuing from a crown* App M 1, p 106, 29

cŏrōnāmen, inis, *n* [corono], *a wreathing, crowning* vernum, App M 11, p 261, 10

cŏrōnāmentum, i, *n* [id], *flowers for crowns* or *garlands*, Cato, R R 8, 2, Plin 21, 1, 1 § 1, 21, 9, 28, § 52 sq, 22, 21, 26, § 53 —**II.** *The garland* or *crown itself*, Tert Cor Mil 1, 7

cŏrōnārĭus, a, um, *adj* [corona], *of* or *belonging to a wreath* anemonae, *suitable for garlands*, Plin 21, 23, 94, § 164 aes, id 33, 9, 46, § 131 lusus naturae, i e *presenting a garland like growth*, id. 14, 3, 4, § 42 opus, *stucco work*, Vitr 7, 4 and 6, but also, *the making of a golden crown*, id 9, praef 10 — Esp freq coronarium aurum, *a present of gold collected in the provinces for a victorious general* (orig expended for a golden crown, cf Liv 38 37, 4, and 39, 7, 1; but, afterwards, in gen for any purpose), Cic Agr 1, 4, 12, 2, 22, 59, id Pis 37, 90, Inscr Grut 230, and under the emperors, *a tribute paid on the accession of an emperor*, Spart Had 6, 5 —**II.** *Subst* **A. cŏrōnārĭus,** ii, *m*, *a maker of* or *dealer in crowns* or *garlands*, Plin 21, 9, 30 § 54, 21, 31, 105, § 177, 34, 11, 26, § 111, Front Ep ad M Caes 1, 6 (2, 1) — **B. cŏrōnārĭa,** ae, *f*, *she who makes* or *vends crowns* or *garlands*, Plin 21, 2, 3, § 4

* **cŏrōnātor,** ōris, *m* [corono], *a crowner*, Aug Serm 318

Cŏrōnē, ēs, *f*, = Κορώνη, *a city on the west coast of the Messenian bay* Liv 39, 49, 1, Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15 —Hence, *adj* **Cŏrōnaeus,** a, um, = Κορωναῖος, *Coronean* sinus, now the *Golfo de Coron*, Plin 4, 5, 7, § 15

Cŏrōnēa, ae, *f*, = Κορώνεια, *a town in Bœotia, west of Lake Copais* Nep Ages 4 5, Liv 33, 29, 6 and 9 al — **II.** Hence the *adj*, **A. Cŏrōnaeus** or **-ēus,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to Coronea* ager, Liv 36, 20, 2 — **B. Cŏrōnensis,** e, the same ager, Liv 36, 20, 3

* **cŏrōnĕŏla,** ae, *f* [corona], *an autumnal rose*, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 19 (coroniola, Sillig)

Cŏrōneus (trisyl), ei, *m*, = Κορωνεύς, *a king in Phocis, father of Corone, who was changed to a crow* (Κορώνη), Ov M 2, 569

Cŏrōnĭdes, ae, *m*, v 2 Coronis, II

cŏrōnĭŏla, ae, *f dim* [corona], *a kind of autumnal rose*, Plin 21, 4, 10, § 19 *bis*

† **1. cŏrōnis,** idis, *f*, = κορωνίς, *a curved line* or *flourish formed with a pen, which writers or transcribers were accustomed to make at the end of a book or chapter*, hence, as in Gr (cf Lidd and Scott, under κορωνίς), for *the end* sera coronide longus, * Mart. 10, 1, 1

2. Cŏrōnis, idis, *f*, = Κορωνίς, *daughter of the Thessalian Phlegyas, mother of Æsculapius by Apollo*, Ov M 2, 542, Hyg Fab 161 and 202, Serv ad Verg A 6, 618, acc Gr Coronida, Ov M 2, 599 — Hence, **II. Cŏrōnĭdes,** ae, *m*, = Κορωνείδης, *the son of Coronis*, i e *Æsculapius*, Ov M 15, 624

cŏrōno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [corona], *to furnish with a garland* or *crown, to crown, wreathe* (class, esp freq in the poets) **I.** Lit, aliquid or aliquem templa, Ov M 8, 264, cf. postes lauro, Quint 8, 6, 32 aras, Prop 3 (4), 10, 19 deos fragili myrto, Hor C 3, 23, 15 puppim, Ov F 4, 335 cratera, Verg G 2, 528 (cf magnum cratera coronа Induit, id A. 3, 525), so, crateras magnos statuunt et vina coronant, id A. 1 724, 7, 147 Forbig ad loc (cf Nitsch ad Hom Od. 1, 419, Buttman, Lexil 2 p 100, others, less correctly, render, fill to the brim, comparing κρατῆρας ἐπεστέψαντο ποτοῖο, Hom Il 1, 470) epulae quas inibant propinqui coronati, Cic Leg 2, 25, 63 —*Mid* hedera coronantur Bacchico ritu, Macr S 1, 18, 2. —In the Gr constr coronatus malobathro Syrio capillos, Hor C 2, 7, 7 eodem anno (459 A U C) coronati primum ob res bello bene gestas ludos Romanos spectaverunt, Liv 10, 47, 3, cf of the crowning of victors (soldiers, poets, pugilists, etc), Hor Ep 1, 18, 64, Quint 10, 1, 66, 11, 2, 11, Plin 15, 4, 5, § 19 al, so also comoediam de sententiā judicum, *to award the prize to it*, Suet Claud 11 —Unusual constr tunc de oratoribus coronatus, i e *crowned as victor in the contest with the orators*, Suet Dom 13 (cf triumphare de aliquo, s v triumpho, I A) —And in the Gr manner quis Magna coronari contemnat Olympia? *to be crowned in the Olympic games*, Hor Ep 1, 1, 50 —To the crowning of captives for sale (cf corona, I B) reference is made in the passage ut coronatus veniat, Cato ap Gell 6 (7), 4, 5 —**B.** Trop, *to receive as the prize of victory* nomine novo coronari, Plin 22, 5, 5, § 10 — **II.** Meton, *to surround, encompass, enclose something in a circular form, to wreathe* cervices collumque, Lucr 2, 802 Silva coronat aquas cingens latus omne, Ov M 5, 388, so id ib 9, 335 castra suggesta humo (previously praecingit), Prop 4 (5), 4, 8, cf omnem abitum custode, Verg A 9, 380, and nemus densa statione, Stat Th 2, 526 solem itineribus (stellarum), Vitr 9, 4

† **cŏrōnŏpūs,** i, = κορωνόπους, *crow foot*, acc to Sprengel, Plantago coronopus, *buckshorn plantain*, Plin 21, 16, 59, § 99, 22, 19 22, § 48

cŏrōnŭla, ae, *f dim* [corona, II D] **I.** *The ornament on a mitre*, Vulg Exod 39, 26 —**II.** *The rim* or *border of the base of a laver*, Vulg 3 Reg 7, 29 —**III.** *A little crown above the horse's hoof*, Veg Art Vet 3, 55, 2

corpŏrālis, e, *adj* [corpus], *corporeal, pertaining to the body* (post Aug, most freq in the jurists) voluptates Sen Ep 78, 22 sapientiam Stoici corporalem dicunt, id ib 117, 2 pignora, Dig 1, 1, 15 possessio ib 13, 7, 40 dicimus quaedam corporalia esse, quaedam incorporalia, Sen Ep 58, 11 —*Adv* **corpŏrālĭter,** *corporally, bodily*, Petr 61, 7, Dig 41, 2, 1, Arn 5, p 168

corpŏrālĭtas, ātis *f* [corporalis] *corporality* (late Lat), Tert adv Herm 36

corpŏrālĭter, *adv*, v corporalis *fin*

corpŏrasco, ĕre, *v inch n* [corpus], *to assume a body, become incarnate* (eccl Lat) Deus, Claud. Mam Stat Anim 1, 14

corpŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [corporo], *an assuming of a body, incarnation* (late Lat), Tert Carn Chr 4, Mart Cap 7, § 732

corpŏrātīvus, a, um, *adj* [corporatus], *of* or *pertaining to the forming of a body* (late Lat) adjutoria, Cael Aur Tard 1, 6, 183

corpŏrātūra, ae, *f* [id] *the corporeal nature* or *structure* (very rare) pecoris, Col 6, 2, 15 —In *plur* ampliores, Vitr 6, 1, 3

corpŏrātus, i, *m*, v corporo *fin*

corpŏrĕus, a, um, *adj* [corpus], *corporeal* **I.** In gen (rare but class, most freq in Lucr) corporeum et aspectabile itemque tractabile, Cic. Univ 4 res id Fin. 3, 14, 45, Lucr 2, 186 ignis, Cic N D 2, 15, 41 natura, Lucr 1, 303, 1, 330 e principiis, id 4, 536 tela, id 3 177 vox, id 4, 527, 4, 542, opp incorporeus, Mart Cap 6 § 607 —**II.** In partic **A.** *Composed of flesh fleshly* (several times in Ov and Plin the elder) umerus (Pelopis opp eburneus) Ov M 6 407 dapes, id ib 15, 105 insigne gallinaceis Plin 11, 37, 44, § 122 cornua cochleis, id 11, 37, 45, § 126 cicatrix, id 11, 37, 48, § 132 — **B.** *Belonging to the body* ignis, Cic N D 2, 15, 41, cf just before is qui corporibus animanti um continetur, res *physical advantages* (as health beauty, etc), id Fin 3, 14, 45

‡ **corpŏrĭcīda,** ae, *m* [corpus caedo], *a butcher*, μακελλίτης, Gloss Gr Lat

corpŏro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [corpus] *to make* or *fashion into a body, to furnish with a body* **I.** Prop semen tempore ipso animatur corporaturque, Plin 7, 15, 13, § 66, cf id 10 53 74, § 148 —In *part perf* corporatus Christus et veste carnis indutus, Lact 4, 26, Tert Pall 2 undique mundus, * Cic Univ 2 B and K. — **II.** Transf **A.** Of a picture quae (pictura) prius quam coloribus corporatur, umbra fingitur, Non. p 37, 13 — **B.** *To make a body* or *corpse* i e *to kill* corporare est interficere et quasi corpus solum sine anima relinquere, Enn and Att ap Non. p 20 21 sq (Enn Trag Rel v 101, Att. Trag Rel. v 604 Rib) —**C.** *P a.* as *subst* (acc to corpus, II) ‡ **corpŏrātus,** i, *m*, *a member of a corporation*, Inscr Grut 45 8, 496, 5 al.

* **corpŏrōsus,** a, um *adj* [corpus] *corpulent, gross*, Cael Aur Acut. 3, 17

corpŭlentĭa, ae, *f* [corpulentus], *corpulence, grossness* or *fleshiness of body* (very rare), Plin 11, 53, 115, § 283, Sol. 40 — **II.** *Corporeity* (late Lat), Tert. Carn Chr 3 al

corpŭlentus, a, um, *adj* [corpus] *corpulent, fleshy, fat* (rare, and only ante class and post Aug) corpulentior atque habitior, Plaut Ep 1, 1, 8 litigator, Quint. 6, 1, 47 homo corpulentus et pinguis, Gell. 7, 22, 1 pecus, Col 6, 3, 5 — **B.** *Great* corpulentis Ennius pro magnis dixit nos corpulentum dicimus corporis obesi hominem, Paul ex Fest p 62, 12 Müll — **II.** *Physical corporeal* (late Lat), Tert adv Herm 19

corpus, ŏris, *n* [cf Sanscr kar, to make, Lat creo] *any object composed of materials perceptible by the senses, body, substance* (opp anima and animus, cf the definition in Dig 41, 3, 30 pr) **I.** Lit (very frequent in every period and species of composition) **A.** In gen, *a body* whether living or lifeless tangere aut tangi nisi corpus nulla potest res, Lucr 1, 305 animi voluptates et dolores nasci fatemur e corporis voluptatibus et doloribus etc, Cic Fin 1, 17, 55, cf id Tusc 4 10, 23 vita, quae corpore et spiritu continetur, id Marcell. 9 28 parvissima quaeque Corpora constabunt ex partibus infinitis, Lucr 1, 617 ignea rerum, id 1 680 terrai, id 5, 236 acerbum Neptuni id 2, 472 aquae, id 2 232 et saep — Poet, *plur* for *sing* nudabant corpora (nymphae) venti, Ov M 1, 527, Tib 1, 8, 52 (cf σώματα, Soph Elec 1232) — **B.** In partic **1.** *The flesh of animal bodies* ossa subjecta corpori, Cic. N D 2 55, 139, cf Quint. 1, prooem § 24, 12, 10, 5 amittere *to become poor, lean*, Lucr 1, 1038, Cic. Fam 7, 26, 2 *fin*, cf abiit corpusque colorque, Ov H 3, 141, and the opp facere, *to become fat, to thrive* Cels 7, 3 *fin*, cf quo cibo fecisti tantum corporis Phaedr 3, 7, 5 —In a play upon words inque omni nusquam corpore corpus erit Mart. Spect 7, 6 — **b.** Transf *the wood under the bark of a tree* Plin 17, 24, 37, § 234 —Of discourse nervis illis, quibus causa continetur, adiciunt superinducti corporis speciem, *the covering integument*, Quint 5, 8, 2, 2 10, 5 corpus eloquentiae facere, *the substance, the most essential part*, id 10 1, 87, cf corpus orationis enervatur, Petr 2 — **2.** *A lifeless body, a corpse*, Caes B G 2 10, 2, 27, Liv 32 13 8 et saep, Ov M 7, 548, id F 2 835 al —In a double sense, Cic Sull 31, 89 Halm —Poet *the souls of the dead, the shades* or *departed spirits*, Verg A 6, 303, 6, 306 — **3.** As opposed to the head, *the trunk*, Ov M 11, 794 — **4.** In mal part., *the body, person* usuram ejus corporis cepit sibi, Plaut Am prol 108 illa quae corpus publicat volgo suum, id Bacch 4 8, 22, id Cist 2, 3, 21, cf corpore quaestum facere id Poen 5, 3, 21 al, v quaestus — Hence also, *the testicles*, Phaedr 3 11, 3, Hor S 1, 2 43 — **5.** Periphrastically for *the individual, the person* (esp poet, to suggest that which is physically admirable or excellent, also freq in the histt) delecta virum corpora, Verg A 2, 18, cf lectissima matrum, id ib 9, 272 quo pulchrior alter non fuit, excepto corpore Turni id ib 7, 650, 11, 690 septena quot annis Corpora natorum id ib 6, 22 ultor vestrae fidissima corpora, mortis, Ov M 3, 58, 7, 655 sororum, Sil 14, 105, Val. Fl. 2, 653 conjugum vestra que ac liberorum vestrorum, Liv 21 13, 7, Tac A 4, 72 et saep uti corpora nostra ab injuriā tuta forent Sall. C 33, 2, Liv 9, 8, 5, 31, 46, 16 qui liberum corpus (sc. Virginiam) in servitutem addixissent, id 3 56, 8, so, liberum Sall C 33, 2, Liv 5 22 1, 29, 21, 6, Plin. Pan 33, 1 —Of animals cor

pora magna boum, *heads*, Verg. G. 3, 369: seu quis Pascit equos ... Corpora praecipue matrum legat, id. ib. 3, 51; id. A. 1, 193: pro tribus corporibus triginta milia talentum auri precatur accipias, Curt. 4, 11, 6.—**II.** Meton., *a whole composed of parts united, a body, frame, system, structure, community, corporation*, etc.; of ships, *the framework*, Caes. B. C. 1, 54.—Of fortifications: totum corpus coronā militum cingere, Caes. B. G. 7, 72.—Of a land: Sicilia dirempta velut a corpore majore, Just. 4, 1, 1.—Of the state: alterum (praeceptum Platonis), ut totum corpus rei publicae curent, nec dum partem aliquam tuentur, reliquas deserant, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 85: quae (multitudo) coalescere in populi unius corpus poterat, Liv. 1, 8, 1; cf. id. 34, 9, 3; and: nullum civitatis, *a political body*, id. 26, 16, 9; 38, 9, 12; Tac. G. 39; Just. 3, 2, 2: totum corpus Macedoniae, id. 7, 1, 12; Liv. 26, 16, 9: sui corporis regem creari, id. 1, 17, 2: corpus mercatorum, *guild*, Ambros. Ep. 20, 6: corpori valido caput deerat (sc. exercitui dux), Liv. 5, 46, 5: oriundi ab Sabinis sui corporis creari regem volebant, id. 1, 17, 2; cf. id. 4, 9, 4; 6, 34, 5 al.: fabrorum et naviculariorum, Dig. 50, 6, 5: utros ejus habueris libros ... duo enim sunt corpora ... an utrosque, nescio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11 (13), 4; so of *a book*, id. Fam. 5, 12, 4; Sen. Tranq. 9, 6; Suet. Gram. 6; Dig. 32, 50 al.; cf.: corpus omnis Romani juris, Liv. 3, 34, 7; hence, Corpus Juris, *title of a Roman collection of laws*, Cod. Just. 5, 13: rationum, Dig. 40, 5, 37: patrimonii, ib. 4, 2, 20: omnia maternae hereditatis, ib. 4, 31, 79.

corpuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [corpus], *a little body*, most freq. of atoms, Lucr. 2, 152; 2, 530; 4, 199; Cic. N. D. 1, 24, 66 sq.: quantula hominum, Juv. 10, 173. — **B.** Esp.: florum, i.e. *a collection*, Just. praef. —**II.** As a term of endearment: mellicululum, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 23.

cor-rādo (conr-), si, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to scrape* or *rake together* (rare; mostly ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: corpora, Lucr. 6, 304; cf. id. 6, 444. — Esp., of money, Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 26; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 34; Dig. 26, 7, 4 al.; and of the collecting together of one's effects for sale, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 89. —* **II.** Trop., *to procure with difficulty*: fidem dictis nostris, Lucr. 1, 402.

corrāsus (conr-), a, um, *Part.*, from corrado.

* **cor-rătiōnālĭtas (conr-)**, ātis, *f.*, *analogy* (= analogia), Aug. Music. 6, 17.

correctio (conr-), ōnis, *f.* [corrigo], *an amendment, improvement, correction.* **I.** In gen. (rare, but in good prose): correctio et emendatio philosophiae veteris, Cic. Fin. 4, 9, 21; cf.: veteris Academiae, id. Ac. 1, 12, 43: quādam adhibita, id. Off. 3, 2, 7: morum, Suet. Tib. 42; id. Dom. 8: delicto dolere, correctione gaudere, Cic. Lael. 24, 90. — **II.** Esp., as a rhet. figure, *the recalling of a word in order to use a stronger or more significant one in its place*, Gr. ἐπανόρθωσις, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 204: correctio est, quae tollit id, quod dictum est, et pro eo, id, quod magis idoneum videtur, reponit, Auct. Her. 4, 26, 36; Quint. 9, 1, 30; 9, 3, 88.

corrector (conr-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a corrector, improver.* **I.** In gen. (rare but class.): corrector atque emendator nostrae civitatis, Cic. Balb. 8, 20: asperitatis et invidiae et irae, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 129: unus legum usus, Liv. 45, 32, 7: peccantium, Sen. Ira, 2, 10, 7 al.—*Absol.*, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 24: corrector Bestius, i. e. *a preacher of morals*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 37: pessimus quisque correctorem asperrime patitur, Sen. Ira, 3, 36, 4. —**II.** In the time of the emperors, *the title of a kind of land-bailiff, a governor*, Dig. 1, 18, 10; Eutr. 9, 13.

correctūra (conr-), ae, *f.* [corrector, II.], *the office of a* corrector, Aur. Vict. Caes. 35; 39; Aus. Parent. 24, 11.

correctus (conr-), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from corrigo.

* **cor-rĕcumbens (conr-)**, entis, *Part.* [recumbo], *lying down with* any one, Tert. Test. An. 4.

corrĕgiōnāles, ium, *m.* [con regio], *the adjoining people* (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 17.

cor-regno (conr-), āre, *v. n.*, *to reign together with one* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Jud. 8; Paul. Nol. Carm. 25, 227.

cor-rēpo (conr-), psi, 3, *v. n.*, *to creep* or *slink to a place, to creep* (rare but class.): intra murum, Varr. R. R. 2, praef. § 3; Col. 1, praef. § 15: in aliquam onerariam, Cic. Att. 10, 12, 2: correpunt membra pavore, *creep*, * Lucr. 5, 1218. — Fig.: in dumeta, Cic. N. D. 1, 24, 68 (v. Schoemann ad h. l.).

correptē (conr-), *adv.* [corripio], *shortly*: dicere aliquid, Gell. 6, 9.—*Comp.*, Ov. P. 4, 12, 13.

correptio (conr-), ōnis, *f.* [id.] (not ante-Aug., and rare). **I.** *A laying hold of, seizing*: manus, Gell. 20, 10, 8: (morbi), Scrib. Comp. 171.—**B.** Trop., *reproof, reproach*, Tert. Pudic. 14.—**II.** *A shortening, decreasing*: dierum (opp. crescentia), Vitr. 9, 9: syllabae (opp. productio), Quint. 7, 9, 13; cf. vocum, id. 9, 3, 69.

correpto, āre, 1, *v. n. freq.* [correpo], *to creep* (late Lat.): rursum matris in alvum, Juvenc. 2, 192.

(**correptor (conr-)**, ōris, *m.* [corripio], *a reprover, censurer* (cf. correptio, I. B.); the reading of some editions of Sen. Ira, 2, 10, 7, and 3, 36, 4, for which Haase has corrector, q. v.)

correptus (conr-), a, um, *Part.*, from corripio.

* **cor-rĕsŭpīnātus (conr-)**, a, um, *Part.* [resupino], *bent backwards at the same time*, Tert. Anim. 48.

cor-rĕsuscito (conr-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to raise from the dead together* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res Carn. 23; Hier. adv. Jov. 1, 38 al.

* **cor-rēus (conr-)**, i, *m.*, *a partaker in guilt, a joint criminal*, Dig. 34, 3, 3, § 3.

Corrhăgon or **-gum**, i, *n.*, *a fortress in Macedonia*, Liv. 31, 27, 2.

cor-rīdĕo (conr-), ēre, *v. n.*, *to laugh together* or *aloud* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit., Aug. Conf. 4, 8: alicui, Vulg. Gen. 21, 6. — **II.** Trop.: perfusa lepore Omnia corrident, Lucr. 4, 81.

corrĭgia (conr-), ae, *f.* [corrigo]. **I.** *A shoe-tie, shoe-latchet*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 448, 26; Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84; Plin. 30, 4, 12, § 35. —**II.** *A rein for a horse*, Edict. Diocl. p. 26.

cor-rĭgo (conr-), rexi, rectum, 3, *v. a.* [rego], *to make straight, set right, bring into order.* **I.** Lit. (rare): catenas, Cato, R. R. 18 *fin.*: alicui digitum, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83: verbaque correctis incidere talia ceris, *smoothed out, erased*, Ov. M. 9, 529: corpus informe gibbo, Aug. ap. Macr. S. 2, 4: vulvas conversas, Plin. 24, 5, 13, § 22; cf.: malas labentes, Suet. Aug. 99: cursum (navis), Liv. 29, 27, 14; cf.: se flexus (fluminum), Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 16.—**B.** Prov.: curva, *to attempt to make crooked straight*, Plin. Ep. 5, 21, 6; Sen. Lud. Mort. Claud. 8, 3.—Far more freq. and class., **II.** Trop., *to improve, amend, correct, make better, reform, restore, make good, compensate for*, etc. **A.** In gen. (α) With *acc.*: aliquem corruptum ad frugem corrigere, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 81: gnatum mi, Ter. And. 3, 4, 17: ita mutat, ut ea, quae corrigere volt, mihi quidem depravare videatur, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 17: praeterita magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi, Liv. 30, 30, 7: tarditatem cursu, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13 (15 a), 2: errorem paenitendo, id. Fragm. ap. Lact. 6, 24; Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 12; cf. mendum, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 5: delicta, Sall. J. 3, 2: mores (opp. corrumpere), Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32; and, mores (with vitia emendare), Quint. 12, 7, 2: acceptam in Illyrico ignominiam, Liv. 43, 21, 4: quicquid corrigere est nefas, Hor. C. 1, 24, 20: dum resque sinit, tua corrigo vota, Ov. M. 2, 89: moram celeri cessataque tempora cursu, id. ib. 10, 670: ancipitis fortuna temporis maturā virtute correcta, Vell. 2, 79, 5: ut tibi sit qui te corrigere possis, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 27: paterer vos ipsā re corrigi, quoniam verba contemnitis, Sall. C. 52, 35: tu ut umquam te corrigas? Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 22: tota civitas corrigi solet continentiā, id. Leg. 3, 13, 30: aliā ratione malevolus, aliā amator corrigendus, id. Tusc. 4, 31, 65; id. Mur. 29, 60. conscius mihi sum ... corrigi me posse, Liv. 42, 42, 8.— Esp. freq. of improving, correcting an (oral or written) discourse, Varr. L. L. 9, § 9 Müll.; Cic. Att. 15, 1, B, 2; Quint. 1, 5, 34; Hor. A. P. 438 al.; and of the orator who employs the figure correctio (v. s. v. II.): cum corrigimus nosmet ipsos quasi reprehendentes, Cic. Or. 39, 135. —(β) *Absol.*: se fateri admissum flagitium: sed eosdem correcturos esse, Liv. 5, 28, 8; cf. Suet. Caes. 56.—**B.** In medic. lang., *to heal, cure*: lentigines, Plin. 22, 25, 74, § 156: maciem corporis, id. 31, 6, 33, § 66: cutem in facie, id. 23, 8, 75, § 144. — Hence, **correctus (conr-)**, a, um, *P. a.*, *improved, amended, correct* (very rare): ut is qui fortuito deliquit, attentior fiat correctiorque, Gell. 6, 14, 2.—Hence, *subst.*: **correctus**, i, *m.*, *one who is reformed*: nihil officiunt peccata vetera correcti, Lact. 6, 24, 5.

cor-rĭpio (conr-), rĭpŭi, reptum, 3, *v. a.* [rapio], *to seize* or *snatch up, to collect, to seize upon, take hold of* (very freq., and class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: hominem corripi ac suspendi jussit in oleastro, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 57; Caes. B. C. 3, 109; cf. Ov. M. 9, 217 al.: arcumque manu celeresque sagittas, Verg. A. 1, 188; cf.: lora manu, Ov. M. 2, 145: faeces, Sall. C. 18, 5: arma, Vell. 2, 110 et saep.: corpus, *to rise up quickly, start up*: ex somno, Lucr. 3, 164; Verg. A. 4, 572: de terrā, Lucr. 4, 1000: e stratis, Verg. A. 3, 176: se, *to get* or *rise up hastily, to betake one's self* somewhere, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 76; Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 5; Verg. A. 6, 472.—Poet.: viam, gradum, spatium, etc., *to set out quickly, to pursue hastily, to hasten, hasten through* or *over*: viam, Verg. A. 1, 418; Ov. M. 2, 158; Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 6: gradum, Hor. C. 1, 3, 33: spatia, Verg. A. 5, 316: campum, id. G. 3, 104: aequora, Val. Fl. 1, 132 al.: correptā luce diei, *collected*, Lucr. 4, 81. — **B.** In partic. **1.** Of robbery, etc., *to carry off, rob, plunder, take possession of, usurp*: pecunias undique quasi in subsidium, Tac. A. 13, 18; cf.: bona vivorum ac mortuorum usquequaque, Suet. Dom. 12: pecunias, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 5; Tac. A. 13, 31 *fin.*: sacram effigiem, Verg. A. 2, 167: praefecturas, Tac. A. 11, 8 al.—**2.** In Tac. freq. of accusations, *to bring to trial, accuse, inform against*: Vitellius accusatione corripitur, deferente Junio Lupo senatore, Tac. A. 12, 42; 2, 28; 3, 49; 6, 40 al. — **3.** Of fire, etc., or of diseases, *to attack, seize, sweep*, or *carry away* (freq. after the Aug. per.): turbine caelesti subito correptus et igni, Lucr. 6, 395; cf. Verg. A. 1, 45: flamma Corripuit tabulas, id. ib. 9, 537; so Ov. M. 2, 210 al.; and transf. to the person: ipsas ignes corripuere casas, id. F. 2, 524: nec singula morbi Corpora corripiunt, Verg. G. 3, 472; Cels. 6, 18, 9; Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 172: morbo bis inter res agendas correptus est, Suet. Caes. 45: pedum dolore, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4; rarely of death: subitā morte, Flor. 3, 17, 2: (ales) caeco correpta veneno, Lucr. 6, 823: (segetes) modo sol nimius, nimius modo corripit imber, Ov. M. 5, 483.—*Absol.*: si (paralytici) correpti non sunt, diutius quidem vivunt, sed, etc., Cels. 3, 47, 4. — **4.** With the access. idea of lessening by compressing, *to draw together, draw in, contract, shorten, abridge, diminish* (rare; mostly post-Aug.): singulos a septenis spatiis ad quina corripuit, Suet. Dom. 4: impensas, id. Tib. 34; of discourse: quae nimium corripientes omnia sequitur obscuritas, Quint. 4, 2, 44; of words in the number of syllables (trabs from trabes), Varr. L. L. 7, § 33 Müll.; or in the length of syllables, Quint. 9, 4, 89; 10, 1, 29; and so of syllables (opp. producere), id. 1, 5, 18; opp. porrigere, id. 1, 6, 32, and later grammarians.—In time: numina corripiant moras, *shorten*, Ov. M. 9, 282: ut difficiles puerperiorum tricas Juno mulceat corripiatque Lucina? Arn. 3, 21. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *To reproach, reprove, chide, blame* (first freq. after the Aug. per.; not in Cic.): hi omnes convicio L. Lentuli consulis correpti exagitabantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: clamoribus maximis judices corripuerunt, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1; so with *abl.*, Suet. Aug. 53: impransi correptus voce magistri, Hor. S. 2, 3, 257: hunc cetera turba suorum corripiunt dictis, Ov. M. 3, 565 al.: ut eum non inimice corripere, sed paene patrie monere videatur, Quint. 11, 1, 68; Liv. 2, 28, 5; Suet. Calig. 45; Ov. M. 13, 69 al.: corripientibus amicis, Suet. Ner. 35.—As a figure of speech, Cels. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 104.—**B.** Of the passions, emotions, etc., *to seize upon, attack* (rare,

and mostly poet or in post Aug prose) hunc plausus hiantem plebisque pa trumque Corripuit (= animum commovit), Verg G 2, 510 correpta cupidine, Ov M 9, 734, so id. ib 9, 455 duplici ardore (sc amoris et vini), Prop 1, 3, 13 miseri cordia, Suet Calig 12 ira, Gell 1, 26, 8 militiā (poet for militiae studio), Verg A 11, 584 imagine visae formae, *seized, fas cinated*, Ov M 4 676

* **cor-rīvālis (conr-)**, is, *m*, *a joint rival*, Quint Decl 14, 12

corrīvātio (conr-), onis, *f* [corri vo], *a drawing together of streams of water* (Pliny) aquae pluviae, Plin 31, 3, 27, § 44, 33, 4, 21, § 74, 36, 15, 24, § 124

corrīvium (conr-), ii, *n* [cum rivis], *the confluence of brooks* conrivius Idaeis, Auct Itin Alex Magn 19 Mai

cor-rīvo (conr-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to conduct streams of water together, to draw together into one stream* (post Aug) venas aquarum, Sen Q N 3, 19, 4, cf aquam, Dig 39, 3, 3, Plin 31, 4, 30, § 53 liquorem sa lis, id 6, 14, 17, § 43 Tiberim piscinis, id 3, 5, 9, § 53, with *in aliquid*, id. 6, 16, 18, § 47

* **corrōbŏrāmentum (conr-)**, i, *n* [corroboro] *a means of strengthening*, trop. exercitia et corroboramenta virtutis, Lact 3, 12, 35

cor-rōbŏro (conr-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to strengthen* or *invigorate, to make strong, to corroborate* (in good prose, most freq in Cic) **I.** Lit. (puerilis tua vox) se corroboravit, Cic Sest 4, 10 cum is jam se corroboravisset ac vir inter viros esset, i e *had become stronger, greater, was grown up*, id Cael 5, 11, cf id ib 17, 41, Suet Tib 11 cerebrum, Plin 11, 37, 49, § 134 stomachum, id 20, 23, 99, § 263 torpentis membrorum partis, id 24, 4, 7, § 13 militem opere assiduo, Suet Galb 6 palmitem, Col 4, 24, 10, cf id. 4, 12, 2.— **II.** Trop mens hominis usque eo philo sophiam ipsam corroborat, ut virtutem effi ciat, etc, Cic. Ac 2, 10, 31 virtutem, id Fl 26, 63 corroborare et confirmare ingenia, id Lael 20, 74 eloquentiae famam, Tac Or 34 conjurationem nascentem non cre dendo, Cic Cat. 1, 12, 30 audaciam scele ratissimi hominis, id. Mil 12, 32

corrŏco, onis, *m*, *a kind of fish*, now unknown, Aus Ep 4, 60

cor-rōdo (conr-), si, sum, 3, *v a*, *to gnaw, gnaw to pieces* (very rare) Platonis Politiam (mures), Cic Div 2, 27, 59 *ter* ossa, * Juv 15, 80

corrŏgātio (conr-) ōnis, *f* [corro go], *a bringing together*, Vulg Ecclus 32, 3

cor-rŏgo (conr-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to bring together by entreaty, to bring to gether, collect* (rare, but in good prose) suos necessarios ab atriis, Cic Quint 6, 25, so of personal objects id Phil 3, 8, 20, Quint 10, 1, 18, Plin Ep 2, 14, 9 auxilia ab so ciis, Liv 43, 9, 7 pecuniam ad necessarios sumptus, Caes B C 3, 102 nummulos de nepotum donis, Cic Verr 2, 3, 79, § 184 vela cum antennis ex navibus, Liv 33, 48, 5 al

corrōsus (conr-), a, um, *Part.*, from corrodo

cor-rŏtundo (conr-), avi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to make round, to round off* (post Aug) **I.** Prop cometarum corpus, Sen Q N 7, 26, 2, 4, 3, 5, Petr 39, 15 — **B.** Trop enthymemata sua gestu velut corrotundant, Quint 11, 3, 102 — * **II.** Transf, of money (cf rotundo, and our phrase, a round sum), *to make up a sum of money* centies sestertium, Petr 76, 8

corrūda (conr-), ae, *f*, *wild aspar agus*, Cato, R R 6, 3, Varr R R 1, 24, 4, Col 11, 3, 43, Plin 19, 8, 42, § 145

cor-rūgis (conr-), e, *adj* [ruga], *hav ing wrinkles* or *folds, corrugate* sinus (chlamydis), Nemes Cyn. 92

cor-rūgo (conr-), no *perf*, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to make full of wrinkles, to wrinkle, corrugate* (very rare) olivam, Col 12, 50, 19, cf acina, id 12, 39 3 — Poet ne sor dida mappa Corruget nares i e *produce loathing, cause disgust*, Hor Ep 1, 5, 23 (cf Quint. 11, 3, 80)

* **corrūgus (conr-)** i, *m* [of the same stem with arrugia], in the lang of mining *a canal, water conduit*, Plin 33, 4, 21, § 74

cor-rumpo (conr-), rūpi, ruptum (rumptum), 3, *v a* (orig, *to break to pieces*, hence), **I.** *To destroy, ruin, waste, bring to naught* (class, but less freq than in the sig nif II) **A.** Lit reliquum frumentum flumine atque incendio corruperunt, Caes B G 7, 55 domum et semet igni conrum punt, Sall J 76, 6, cf plura igni, id ib 92, 3, 92, 8 res familiares, id ib 64, 5 ungues dentibus, i e *to bite*, Prop 2, 4, 3 (13) — **B.** Trop diem, Plaut Men 4, 2, 31 animo male'st corrupta sum atque absumpta sum, id Am 5, 1, 6 se suasque spes, Sall J 33, 4 illos dubitando et dies prolatando magnas opportunitates corrumpere, *to lose*, id C 43, 3 consilia, Vell 2, 57, 3 liberta tem, Tac A 1, 75 foedera, Sil 12, 303 om nem prospectum, id 5, 34 al — **II.** With re gard to the physical or moral quality of an object, *to corrupt, mar, injure, spoil, adul terate, make worse*, etc (very freq, and class in prose and poetry) **A.** Lit cor rumpitur jam cena, Plaut Ps 3, 2, 102, so, prandium, Ter Ad 4, 2, 49 conclusa aqua facile conrumpitur, Cic N D 2, 7, 20, cf aquarum fontes, Sall J 55, 8 corrumpitque lacus, infecit pabula leto, Verg G 3, 481 coria igni ac lapidibus, Caes B C 2, 10 ne plora, oculos corrumpis, Plaut Merc 3, 1, 3, cf ocellos lacrimis, Ov Am 3, 6, 57 artus febribus, id H 19 (20), 117, cf stoma chum (medicamentum), Scrib Comp 137 umor ex hordeo aut frumento in quandam similitudinem vini corruptus, *fermented*, Tac G 23 *init* vinum in acorem corrumpi tur, Macr S 7, 12, 11 — Poet, without the access idea of impairing ebur corrumpi tur ostro, *is stained*, Stat Achill 1, 308 — **B.** Trop (so most freq), **1.** Of personal objects, *to corrupt, seduce entice, mislead* perde rem, Corrumpe erilem filium, Plaut Most 1, 1, 20, 1, 1, 27 sq, cf id Bacch 3, 3, 15 me ex amore hujus esse corrump tum, id As 5, 2, 33, Ter And 2, 3, 22 mu lierem, id Heaut 2, 2, 2, cf feminas, Suet Caes 50 (vitiosi principes) non solum ob sunt, ipsi quod corrumpuntur, sed etiam quod corrumpunt, Cic Leg 3, 14, 32 quos (milites) soluto imperio, licentia atque lasci via corruperat, Sall J 39, 5, cf id. C 53, 5 et saep — **b.** In partic., *to gain to one's self by gifts*, etc, *to bribe, buy over*, etc (*a*) With *abl* aliquem pecunia, Cic Off 2, 15, 53, Sall J 34, 1 auro, id ib 32, 3 pretio, Cic Caecin 25, 72 turpi largitione, id Planc 15, 37 donis, Sall J 97, 2 muneri bus, Hor S 1, 9, 57 et saep — (*β*) Without *abl* ne alios corrumpas, cum me non pot ueris, Nep Epam 4, 3, id Lys 3, 2 *bis*, Sall J 29, 2, Hor S 2, 2, 9 et saep — **2.** Of things as objects, *to corrupt, adulter ate, falsify, spoil mar*, etc litteras publi cas, Cic. Verr 2, 2 38 § 93 tabulas publi cas, id. ib 2, 2, 42, § 104, id Rosc Am 44, 128 mores civitatis (opp corrigere), id Leg 3, 14, 32, Quint 1, 2, 4 disciplinam, Tac. H 3, 49 fides, quam nec cupiditas cor rumpat, nec gratia avertat, Quint 12, 1, 24 totidem generibus corrumpitur oratio quot ornatur id. 8, 3, 58 nomen eorum paula tim Libyes corrupere, Sall J 18, 10, cf Ov F 5, 195 multo dolore corrupta voluptas, *imbittered*, Hor S 1, 2, 39 gratiam, *to for feit*, Phaedr 4 24, 18 (littera) continuata cum insequente in naturam ejus corrumpi tur, Quint. 8, 3, 45, cf oris plurima vitia in peregrinum sonum corrupti, id 1, 1, 13 quamvis sciam non corrumpi in deterius quae aliquando etiam a malis fiunt Plin Ep 5 3, 6 ineluctabilis fatorum vis consilia corrumpit, Vell 2 57, 3 — * **b.** In partic (acc to II B b), *to bribe* nutri cis fidem, Ov M 6, 461 — Hence, **cor-ruptus (conr-, cŏrup-)**, a um, *P a*, *spoiled, marred, corrupted, bad* **A.** Lit caelum, Lucr 6, 1135 Munro ad loc, cf tractus caeli, Verg A 3, 138 aqua corrup tior jam salsiorque, Auct B Alex 6 *fin* iter factum corruptius imbri, Hor S 1 5, 95 al — **B.** Trop **1.** Of the forms of words, *mutilated, corrupted* (opp integer), Quint 1, 5, 68 — **2.** *Bad, corrupt* quis corruptor juventutis, quis corruptus qui? etc, Cic Cat 2, 4, 7 homines conruptissimi, Sall H 1, 48, 7 Dietsch — *Subst* **corrupta,** ōrum, *n*, *the spoiled parts* (of the body), Cels praef § 43 — *Adv* **corruptē,** *cor ruptly, perversely, incorrectly* (very rare) judicare neque depravate neque corrupte, * Cic Fin 1, 21, 71 pronuntiare verba, *in a mutilated manner*, Gell 13, 30, 9 — *Comp* explicare, Sen Contr 2, 9 intimi liberto rum servorumque corruptius quam in pri vata domo habiti, Tac H 1, 22, cf 2, 15 Halm

cor-rŭo (conr-), ŭi, 3, *v n* and *a* **I.** *Neutr* **A.** *To fall together, fall* or *tumble down fall, sink to the ground*, etc (class. in prose and poetry) **1.** Lit tabernae mihi duae corruerunt, Cic. Att. 14, 9, 1, cf ae des corruerunt, id. Top 3, 15 triclinium su pra convivas, Quint 11, 2, 13 quicquid su perstruxeris corruet, id 1, 4, 5 quid labe factum viribus ignis, Ov M 2, 403, cf ar bor labefacta Ictibus innumeris, id. ib 8, 777, so, arbor, Suet Dom 15 statuae equestres, id Vit 9 et saep paene ille ti more, ego risu corrui, Cic Q Fr 2 8 (10), 2 nec corruit ille, Sed retinente manum mo riens e poste pependit, Ov M 5, 126, so, exspirantes corruerunt, Liv 1 25, 5, cf id. 1, 26, 14 morbo comitiali, Plin 28, 6, 17, § 63 in vulnus, Verg A 10, 488 haedus ante focos, Prop 2 (3), 19, 14, cf id 4 (5), 10, 15 sq — **2.** Trop si uno meo fato et tu et omnes mei corruistis, Cic Q Fr 1, 4, 1 quanto altius elatus erat, eo foedius cor ruit, Liv 30, 30, 23 Lacedaemoniorum opes, Cic Off 1, 24, 84 Antiochea ista uni versa, id Ac 2, 31, 98 — Of actors ii mihi videntur fabulam aetatis peregisse, nec tamquam inexercitati histriones corruisse, Cic Sen 18, 64 — In a cause in court *to fail*, Plin Ep 3, 9, 34 — **B.** *To fall, to rush headlong* (very rare) quo cum corruit haec vis, Lucr 6, 825 accipitres velut rostris in ter se corruerent, *were falling upon each other* (al leg concurrerent), Curt 3 3, 18 — *Impers* longe violentius semper ex neces sitate quam ex virtute corruitur, *the onset is made*, Sen Q N 2, 59, 5 — **II.** *Act.*, *to bring to the ground, to heap together, overthrow, ruin* (very rare) **1.** Lit hanc rerum summam, Lucr 5, 369 corpus, App M 8, p 204, 37 divitias, *to heap up*, Plaut Rud 2, 6, 58 corbes ab eo quod eo spicas aliud ve quid corruebant, Varr L L 5, § 139 Müll — * **2.** Trop in quo me corruerit genere Cat 68, 52

corruptē (conr-), *adv*, v corrumpo, *P a fin*

corruptēla (conr-), ante class also **corrumptēla,** ae, *f* [corrumpo] *that which corrupts, a corrupting, corruption, seduction, bribery*, etc **I.** Prop (freq and class in *sing* and *plur*) mores hac (sc. cantūs) dulcedine corruptelaque depravati, Cic Leg 2, 15, 38 collapsus est hic in cor ruptelam suam, Plaut Truc 3, 2, 3 quem (adulescentulum) corruptelarum illecebris irretisses Cic Cat 1, 6, 13 stupra dico et corruptelas et adulteria, id Tusc 4, 35, 75, cf Suet Claud 16 via una corruptelae Bacchanalia erant, Liv 39, 9, 3 malae con suetudinis (*gen subj*), Cic Leg 1 12, 33 mulierum (*gen obj*), id Verr 2 2, 54 § 134, cf servi, id Deiot 11, 30 — **II.** Meton. (abstr pro concreto) **A.** *A corrupter, se ducer, misleader* nostrūm liberūm, Ter Ad 5, 3, 7 is apud scortum corrumptelast liberis, Plaut As 5, 2, 17 — * **B.** *A place of seduction*, Front Aquaed. 76

corruptĭbĭlis (conr-), e, *adj* [id], *liable to decay, corruptible, perishable* (eccl Lat), Lact 6, 25, Arn 2, 68 al — *Comp*, Aug de Vera Relig 41

corruptĭbĭlĭtas (conr-), ātis, *f* [corruptibilis] *corruptibility perishableness* (eccl Lat), Tert adv Marc 2, 16

corruptio (conr-), ōnis, *f* [corrum po] **I.** *Act*, *a corrupting, spoiling, seduc ing* militum, *bribery*, Tac A 11, 2 judi cii, Ascon ad Cic Verr 1, 6, 15, p 131 Bait. — *Absol* eo usque corruptionis provectus est, ut, etc., Tac A 2, 55 — **II.** *Pass*, *a cor rupt condition, corruption* (very rare) to tius corporis, Cic Tusc 4, 13, 29 — **B.** Trop opinionum, Cic Tusc 4, 13, 29

corruptīvus (conr-), a, um, *adj* [id] *corruptible, perishable* (eccl Lat.), Tert Res Carn 50 — **corruptīvē,** *adv*, Boeth Arist Top 7, 2, p 721

corruptor (conr-; corrumptor, Plaut Trin 2 1, 14 Ritschl), oris, *m* [id.], *a corrupter, misleader, seducer briber*. late bricolarum hominum (amor) Plaut Trin 2 1, 14 civium, id Poen 3, 6, 21 juventu tis, Cic Cat 2, 4, 7 estne in corruptorem

marito justior potestas? Hor. S. 2, 7, 63; cf.: virginum Vestalium, Suet. Dom. 8: nostri, Cic. Rab. Post. 3, 6; cf.: tribus venditor et corruptor, id. Planc. 16, 38.

corruptōrĭus (conr-), a, um, *adj.* [corrumpo], *destructible, corruptible, perishable* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16: sensus in homine, id. ib.

corruptrix (conr-), icis, *f.* [corruptor], *she that corrupts* or *seduces;* or *adj., corrupting* (very rare): tam depravatis moribus, tam corruptrice provinciā, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 19: licentia, rerum corruptrix et morum, Amm. 25, 3, 18.

corruptus (conr-), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from corrumpo.

* **cor-ruspor (conr-)**, āri, *v. dep.*, *to search carefully after*, = conquiro, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 62 Müll.

cors, cortis, *f.*, v. cohors.

† **corsae**, ārum, *f.*, = κόρσαι; in arch., *the outer strip in the moulding about a door, a girder*, Vitr. 4, 6, 3 sq.

Corsĭca, ae (**Corsis**, ĭdis, Prisc. Perieg. 470), *f.* (among the Greeks, Κύρνος, Κορσίς), *the island Corsica, in the Mediterranean Sea, renowned in ancient times for the honey and wax of wild bees; the place of banishment of Seneca the philosopher*, Liv. Epit. 17; Sen Cons. Helv. 6, 2; Tac. H. 2, 16; Mel. 2, 7, 19; Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 80; Monum. Scip. ap. Inscr. Orell. 552; Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 52 al.—**II.** Hence *adj.* **A. Corsus**, a, um, *Corsican*, Ov. F. 6, 194.—In *plur.:* **Corsi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Corsicans*, Liv. 42, 7, 1 and 2; Plin. 15, 29, 38, § 126.—Also, *a people that migrated from Corsica into northern Sardinia*, Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 85.—**B. Corsĭcus**, a, um, *Corsican:* litora, Manil. 4, 636: apis, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 10: mel, Plin. 30, 4, 10, § 28: cera, id. 21, 14, 49, § 84.—**C. Corsĭcānus**, a, um, *Corsican:* ager, Sol. 3: mella, Serv. ad Verg. E. 9, 30; id. G. 4, 101.

† **corsŏīdes**, is, *m.*, = κορσοειδής (hairlike), *an unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 153.

Corsus, a, um, v. Corsica, II. A.

cortex, icis, *m.* and rar. *f.* (cf. Quint. 1, 5, 35) [Sanscr. kart, to cut, split; Gr. κείρω; cf. culter], *the bark, rind, shell, hull.* **I.** Prop., of plants: obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120. **A.** In gen. (α) *Masc.*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 199, 26; Verg. G. 2, 74; id. A. 7, 742; Ov. M. 1, 554; id. F. 2, 649; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 226 al.; cf. infra.—(β) *Fem.*, Lucr. 4, 48; Verg. E. 6, 63; Ov. M. 10, 512; 14, 630; Mart. 14, 209; Scrib. Comp. 60.—**B.** In partic., *the bark of the cork-tree, cork*, used for stoppers, Cato, R. R. 120; (*masc.*) Hor. C. 3, 8, 10: in learning to swim; hence prov.: nare sine cortice, *to need no more assistance*, id. S. 1, 4, 120.—From its lightness is borrowed the phrase: tu levior cortice, Hor. C. 3, 9, 22; cf.: ut summā cortex levis innatet undā, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 11.—**II.** Transf., of *other shells* than those of vegetables: ovi, Vitr. 8, 3.—**B.** Trop., *the outward part, covering*, i. e. *the body:* anima corporeum corticem reliquit, Varr. ap. Non. p. 199, 29.

cortĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [cortex], *covered with a bark* (very rare): pars (sarmenti), Pall. Mart. 1, 2: pix, *resin taken from a tree with a portion of the bark*, Col. 12, 23, 1.

cortĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of bark* or *cork*, Varr. R. R. 1, 40; 3, 16; Plin. 11, 21, 24, § 71 (cortice, Sillig); Aus. Mos. 246 al.

cortĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *abounding in bark:* radix, Plin. 20, 19, 78, § 205: tus, id. 12, 14, 32, § 59.

cortĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a small* or *thin rind, bark*, or *shell*, Col. 12, 47, 10; 12, 50, 10.

cortīna, ae, *f.*, *a round vessel, a kettle, caldron* (for cooking, liquids, etc.), Cato, R. R. 66, 1; Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 22 al.; 36, 26, 65, § 191; Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 12.—**B.** In partic., *the tripod of Apollo, in the form of a caldron*, Verg. A. 3, 92; 6, 347; Ov. M. 15, 635.—Hence, also, *a tripod* as a sacred offering, Suet. Aug 52.—**II.** Meton., of *any thing caldron-shaped, an arch, a circle* (very rare); *the vault of heaven*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 48 Müll. *N. cr.* (Ann. v. 9 Vahl.); *the circle of a theatre*, Auct Aetn. 295; and prob. also *a circle of hearers*, Tac. Or. 19 dub (v. Andresen in h. l.).—**B.** *A curtain:* decem cortinae de bysso retortā, Vulg. Exod. 26, 1.

* **cortīnāle**, is, *n.* [cortina], *the caldron-room, the place where new wine was boiled down in the* cortina, Col. 1, 6, 19.

* **Cortīnĭ-pŏtens**, entis, *adj.* [id.], *powerful on the tripod*, an epithet of Apollo, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 258, 33.

* **cortīnŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small kettle*, Amm. 29, 1, 31 dub. (v. Wagner ad h. l.).

Cortōna, ae, *f.*, *a very ancient town in Etruria, northwest of Lake Trasimenus*, Liv. 9, 37, 12; 22, 4, 1.—Hence, **II. Cortōnensis**, e, *adj.*, *of Cortona:* montes, Liv. 22. 4, 2.—**Cortōnenses**, *its inhabitants*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

‡ **cortumio**, an old word of the augurial lang., perh equiv. to contumio, from contueor, Varr. L. L. 7, § 9 Müll.

Cortuosa, ae, *f.*, *a town of Etruria*, Liv. 6, 4, 9.

Cortȳnia (Gort-), ae, *f.*, *a town of Crete*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 6; cf. Gortyna.

cŏrŭlus, i, *f.*, v. corylus.

Cŏruncānĭus, a, *name of a Roman plebeian* gens, Cic. Planc. 8, 20; id. Brut. 14, 55; Liv. 1, 38; Tac. A. 11, 24; Sen. Vit. Beat. 21, 3; id. Ep. 114, 13.

cōrus, i, *m.*, v. caurus.

cŏruscāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [corusco], *a glittering, a flash* (post-class.), App. de Deo Socr. p. 226 Bip.

cŏruscātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a glittering, a flash, coruscation* (post-class.): (margaritarum), Sol. 53 *fin.:* immanis, Vop. Car. 8.

cŏruscĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [coruscus-fero], *lightning-bearing* (post-class.): caelum, Mart. Cap. 8, § 808.

cŏrusco, āre, *v. a.* and *n.* (the access. form conisco is found in some copies of Lucr. 2, 320, and Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 21) [root scar-, to leap; Gr. σκαίρω; cf. also κορύσσω; v. Lidd. and Scott, s. v.]. **I.** *To thrust* or *push with the horns* (very rare): agni ludunt blandeque coruscant, Lucr. 2, 320: frontem, Juv. 12, 6: caput opponis cum eo coruscans, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 21.—**II.** Transf., *to move quickly, to vibrate, shake, brandish, wave, tremble*, etc. (poet.). (α) *Act.:* duo Gaesa manu, Verg A. 8, 661: hastam, id. ib 12, 431: telum, id. ib. 12, 887; Sil. 1, 434: ferrum, Val. Fl. 2, 228 al.: linguas (colubrae), Ov. M. 4, 494: alternos apices (flammae), Stat. Th. 12, 432.—(β) *Neutr.*, *to flit, flutter, shake.* apes pennis coruscant, Verg G. 4, 73: abies, *trembles*, Juv 3, 254.—**B.** In partic., of the tremulous motion of fire, lightning, or brilliant bodies, *to flash, glitter, gleam, coruscate:* flamma inter nubes coruscat, Pac. ap Cic de Or 3, 39, 157: elucent aliae (apes) et fulgore coruscant, Verg. G. 4, 98: Juppiter arce, Val. Fl. 5, 304: telisque salum facibusque coruscat, id. 1, 703: coruscans clipeus, Claud. III. Cons Hon. 29 al.

cŏruscus, a, um, *adj.* [corusco, II] (poet.). **I.** *In waving motion, waving, vibrating, tremulous:* silvae, Verg A. 1, 164: ilices, id. ib. 12, 701.—Humorously: omnia corusca prae tremore fabulor, i. e. *trembling*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 42.—**II.** *Flashing, gleaming, glittering:* fulgura, Lucr. 5, 296.—So of lightning: ignis, Lucr. 6, 203; Hor. C. 1, 34, 6: lumina, Lucr. 6, 283.—Also: vis fulminis, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: sol, Verg. G. 1, 234; cf.: radii (solis), Ov. M. 1, 768: lampades, id. ib 12, 247: viri ferro auroque, Stat. Th. 4, 9; cf. in Greek constr.: cristis capita alta corusci, Verg. A. 9, 678.—**B.** Transf., *brilliant*, ἐνθύμημα, Gell. 17, 20, 4.—*Subst.:* **cŏruscum**, i, *n.*, *lightning*, Venant. 3, 4.

corvīnus, a, um, *adj.* [corvus], *of* or *pertaining to the raven, raven-:* ovum, Plin. 10, 12, 15, § 32: nigredo, App. M. 2, p. 118, 31.—**2. Corvīnus**, i, *m.*, *a surname in the* gens Valeria; cf. Gell. 9, 11; Flor. 1, 13, 20 Duker.

corvus, i, *m.* [root kar-, kal-, to sound; cf.: καλέω, κόραξ, etc.], *a raven*, Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 121 sq.; acc. to the fable, orig. white, changed to a black bird in punishment for treachery, Ov. M. 2, 541 sq.; on account of its gift of prophecy (oscen, Hor. C. 3, 27, 11), consecrated to Apollo, Ov. M. 5, 329 (hence, Phoebeïus ales, id. ib. 2, 545: Delphicus ales, Petr. 122; cf. also Stat. Th. 3, 506); its flight to the right indicated good fortune, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 12; Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85.—**B.** Prov.: in cruce corvos pascere, *to be hanged*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 48.—**II.** Meton., of *bodies whose form or coloring is similar to that of the raven's bill.* **A.** In form. **1.** *A military implement, a grapnel*, Curt. 4, 2, 12; 4, 3, 24 Mützell.—**2.** *A battering-ram*, Vitr. 10. 19.—**3.** *A surgical instrument*, in the form of a hook, Cels. 7, 19, § 33.—**4.** *The constellation Corvus*, Vitr. 9, 7; Hyg. Astr. 3, 39.—**B.** From its color, *a sea-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 146; Cels. 2, 18; Aus. Ep. 4, 63.—**C.** In mal part. = fellator, Juv. 2, 63; cf. Mart. 14, 74.

Cŏrȳbas, antis, *m.*, = Κορύβας. **I.** *Plur.:* **Cŏrȳbantes**, ium, *m.* (*sing.* Corybas, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 148 al.), = Κορύβαντες, *the priests of Cybele, whose religious service consisted in noisy music and wild armed dances*, later interchanged with Curetes (q. v.), Hor. C. 1, 16, 8; Ov. F. 4. 210; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1877; Lact. 1, 13, 5; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 111; Diom. p. 474 P.—*Sing.*, Juv. 5, 25; Mart. 1, 70, 10; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 150; id. Rapt. Pros. 1, 208.—Hence, **Cŏrȳbantĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of the Corybantes:* aera, Verg. A. 3, 111: sacra, Arn. 5, p. 169.—**II.** *A son of Cybele, and father of the second Apollo*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 57.

† **cōrȳcēum**, i, *n.*, = κωρυκεῖον, *the place in the palæstra where the* athletae *exercised themselves by striking a suspended sack filled with fig-grains, flour, sand*, etc. (v. Lidd. and Scott, s. v. κώρυκος, II.), Vitr. 5, 11, 2; cf. 1. corycus.

Cōrȳcĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = Κωρύκιος, *Corycian* **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the Corycian mountain cave* (Κωρύκιον ἄντρον) *on Parnassus, famous in ancient fable:* Corycium nemus, i. e. *Parnassian*, Stat. Th. 7, 347: umbra, id. S. 5, 3, 5.—Hence, **2. Cōrȳcides** Nymphae, *the daughters of Plistus*, Ov. M. 1, 320.—**II.** *Of* or *pertaining to the promontory Corycus;* v. 2. Corycus, II.

† **cōrȳcŏmăchĭa**, ae, *f.*, = κωρυκομαχία, *the exercise of the* athletae *with the* corycus (v. 1. corycus), Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 11, 134.

† **1. cōrȳcus (cōrĭ-)**, i, *m.*, = κώρυκος, *a leathern sack filled with sand, flour*, etc., *by means of which the* athletae *exercised in the palæstra;* only fig.: corycus laterum et vocis meae Bestia, Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 26 B. and K., Halm; cf. Klotz and Orell. ad loc.

2. Cōrȳcus or **-ŏs**, i, *m.*, = Κώρυκος, *a promontory in Cilicia, with a town and harbor of the same name, and a cave, very celebrated in ancient times; also famous for its production of saffron;* now *Khorgos*, Mel 1, 13, 2; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92; Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 2; Liv. 33, 20, 4 al.: Corycus mons, Sen Q. N. 3, 11, 2.—Hence, **II. Cōrȳcĭus**, a, um, *adj*, *Corycian:* specus, Mel. 1, 13, 3: antra, Plin. 31, 2, 20, § 30: crocus, Hor. S. 2, 4, 68; cf. Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 31; in the same sense, nimbus, Mart 9, 39; and, comae, Stat S. 5, 1, 214: senex, Verg. G. 4, 127.—**III.** Corycus, *a promontory and harbor on the coast of Ionia*, now *Kóraka*, Liv. 37, 12, 10; 36, 43, 13.—**IV.** *A town in Pamphylia*, Eutr. 6, 31.

† **cŏrȳdălus**, i, *m.*, = κορυδαλός, *the crested lark*, Serv. ad Verg E. 2, 1.

Cŏrȳdon, ōnis, *m.*, = Κορύδων, *Greek proper name;* of a shepherd, Verg. E. 2, 1 sq.; Prop 2 (3), 34, 73 al.

Cŏrȳlēnus, i, *f.*, = Κορυληνός, *a city of Æolis*, Liv. 37, 21, 5.

* **cŏrȳlētum** or **cŏrŭlētum**, i, *n.* [corylus], *a hazel-thicket, a copse of hazel-trees*, Ov F. 2, 587.

† **cŏrȳlus** or **cŏrŭlus**, i, *f.*, = κόρυλος, *a hazel* or *filbert shrub*, Cato, R. R. 18, 9; Verg E 1, 14; id. G. 2, 65; Ov. M. 10, 93 al.

† **cŏrymbĭa**, ae, *f.*, = κορυμβία, *a species of the plant ferula*, Plin. 19, 9, 56, § 175.

cŏrymbĭātus, a, um, *adj* [corymbus], *set round with clusters of ivy-berries, corymbiated:* discus, Gall. ap. Treb. Claud. 17, § 5.

* **Cŏrymbĭfer**, feri, *adj. m.* [corymbus-

fero], *bearing clusters of ivy-berries*, an epithet of Bacchus, Ov. F. 1, 393.

† **cŏrymbĭon,** ii, *n.*,= κορύμβιον, *hair curled in the form of clusters of ivy-berries*, Petr. 110, 1 and 5.

† **cŏrymbītes,** ae, *m.*, = κορυμβίτης, *a species of the plant* tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 44, § 70.

† **cŏrymbus,** i, *m.*,= κόρυμβος, *a cluster of fruit, a cluster of flowers* of different plants; so esp. freq. of *a cluster of ivy-berries*, Verg E. 3, 39; Ov. M. 3, 665; Juv. 6, 52; for the crowning of Bacchus, Prop. 2, 30 (3, 28), 39; 3 (4), 17, 29; of Osiris, Tib 1, 7, 45: ferulae, Plin. 19, 9, 56, § 175: elaphobosci, id. 22, 22, 37, § 79 al.—**II.** Meton. **A.** Of carved clusters for the ornamenting of ships, Val. Fl. 1, 273; 4, 691.—**B.** *The nipple*, Ser. Samm. 20, 356 —**C.** *An elevation of earth*, Auct. Aetn. 106.

Cŏrynaeus, i, *m.*, *name of two Trojans, companions of Æneas*, Verg A. 6, 228; 9, 571; 12, 298.

Cŏrypha, v. Coryphe.

† **cŏryphaeus,** i, *m.*, = κορυφαῖος, *a leader, chief, head:* Epicureorum Zeno, Cic. N. D. 1, 21, 59.

Cŏryphāsĭa, ae, *f.*, = κορυφασία (v. Anthol Gr. 1, p. 226), *a title of Minerva* (from her worship at **Cŏryphāsĭum,** a promontory on the south coast of Messenia, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 18), Arn. 4, p. 137.

Cŏryphē, ēs, or **Cŏrypha,** ae, *f.*, *daughter of Oceanus, mother of the fourth Minerva*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59; Arn 4, p. 137.

coryphia, ōrum, *n.*, *a kind of murex* or *snail, yielding a purple dye*, Plin. 32, 7, 27, § 84; 32, 11, 53, § 147.

corysidia, ae, *f.*, *another name of the plant Minyas*, Plin. 24, 17, 100, § 157 (corinthia, Sillig).

Cŏrythus, i, *m.*, = Κόρυθος. **I.** *An ancient town in Etruria*, so named from its mythical founder, later called *Cortona*, Verg. A. 7, 209; 10, 719.—Poet., in gen., for *Etruria*, Verg. A. 9, 10; and for *Italia*, id. ib 3, 170 Forbig. ad loc.—**II.** *A companion of Perseus*, Ov. M. 5, 125.—**III.** *Son of Paris and Œnone*, Ov. M. 7, 361.—**IV.** *One of the Lapithæ*, Ov. M. 12, 290.

cōrȳtŏs or **-tus** (⏑ ⏑ Sid. Carm. 11, 56), i, *m.*, = κωρυτός, *a quiver*, Verg. A. 10, 169 Serv.; Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 15; Sil. 7, 443; Stat. Th. 4, 269 —Poet: velox corytus et arcus, Stat. Th. 7, 660

† **cŏryza,** ae, *f.*,= κόρυζα, *a catarrh*, Cael. Aur. Acut 2, 17, 101.

1. cōs, cōtis, *f.* [Sanscr. ça, to whet, sharpen; cf. cautes], *any hard stone, flintstone*, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33; Liv. 1, 36, 4 and 5; Curt. 4, 6, 8; 5, 3, 8; 8, 11, 23; Verg. E. 8, 43. —**II.** In partic., *a whetstone, hone, grindstone*, Plin. 36, 22, 47, § 164; Hor. C. 2, 8, 16; Quint. 2, 12, 8.—**B.** Trop.: ipsam iracundiam fortitudinis quasi cotem esse dicebant, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 135; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 19, 43; Hor. A. P. 304.

2. Cōs or **Cōus (Cŏŏs),** i, *f.*,= Κῶς or Κόως, *one of the Sporadic Islands in the Myrtoan Sea, on the coast of Caria, celebrated for the cultivation of the vine and for weaving; the birthplace of Hippocrates, Apelles, and Philetas*, now *Stanco; nom.* Cos, Varr. Fragm p. 363 Bip.; Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 36, § 135 al.: Cous, Liv. 37, 16, 2. —*Acc.* Coum, Curt. 3, 1, 19 Zumpt *N. cr.;* Plin. 2, 108, 112, § 245; Tac. A. 2, 75.—*Abl.* Coo, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2; Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 5; Stat. S. 1, 2, 252: Co, Plin 11, 23, 27, § 77; Quint. 8, 6, 7 (but in the last two pass. with the var. lect. Coo).—Hence, **II. Cōus,** a, um, *adj.*,= Κῷος, *of Cos, Coan:* insula, Varr. R. R. 2, prooem. § 4: litus, Luc. 8, 246: vinum, Plin. 14, 8, 10, § 79: uva, id. 15, 17, 18, § 66: vestis, Prop. 1, 2, 2; 2, 1, 6: purpurae. Hor. C. 4, 13, 13; cf. Prop. 4 (5), 5, 23: artifex, i. e. *Apelles*, Ov. P. 4, 1, 29.—Hence, also: Venus, *a celebrated picture of her by Apelles*, Cic. Or. 2, 5; id. Div. 1, 13, 23: senior, i. e. *Hippocrates*, Marc. Emp. Carm. 5: poeta, *Philetas*, Ov. A. A. 3, 329: cf Prop. 3 (4), 1, 1; and *absol.*, Ov. R. Am. 760.—**B.** *Subst.*, **1. Cōum,** i, *n.* (sc. vinum), *Coan wine*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 29; Pers. 5, 135.—**2. Cōa,** ōrum, *n.*, *Coan garments*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 101; Ov. A. A. 2, 298.

Cōsa, ae (on coins also **Cossa;** access. form **Cōsae,** ārum, Verg. A. 10, 168), *f.*,= Κόσσα and Κοσσαι. **I.** *An ancient town in Etruria, not far from the coast*, now *Ansedonia*, above *Orbitello*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Liv. Ep. 14; id. 22, 11, 6; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51; Vell. 1, 14, 6; Tac. A. 2, 39 al — Hence, **B. Cōsānus (Coss-),** a, um, *adj.*, *of Cosa:* litus, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 81: portus, Liv. 22, 11, 6: praedia, Suet. Vesp. 2.—*Subst.*, **1. Cōsānum,** i, *n.* (a) *The territory around Cosa*, Caes. B. C. 1, 34.—(β) *A country seat near Cosa*, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 2; 15, 27, 1.—**2. Cōsāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Cosa*, Liv. 33, 24, 8.—**II.** *A town in Lucania, in the territory of the Thurini*, the same as Consa or Compsa, Caes. B. C. 3, 22 dub.

‡ **coscĭnŏmantīa,** ae, *f.*, = κοσκινομαντεία, *a divination by the sieve*, Aug. 5, p. 426.

Coscōnius, a, *name of a Roman plebeian gens*; esp., **1.** C. Cosconius, *prætor during Cicero's consulate, also known as a writer on antiquities*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 39, and § 89 Müll.; Cic. Sull. 14, 42; id. Brut. 69, 242.—**2.** C. Cosconius Calidianus, *an inferior orator*, Cic. Brut. 69, 242.—**3.** *A writer of epigrams*, Mart. 2, 77, 1; 3, 69, 7.

† **cosmēta,** ae, *m.*, = κοσμήτης, *he who ornaments one, an adorner;* a designation of a slave who had charge of the wardrobe and decoration of his mistress, Juv. 6, 477.

† **cosmĭcŏs,** a, um, *adj.*, = κοσμικός (syn. mundanus), *of* or *belonging to the world;* as *subst.* **A. cosmĭcŏs,** i, *m.*, *a citizen of the world, a cosmopolite*, Mart. 7, 41, 1.—**B. cosmĭca,** ōrum, *n.*, *worldly things*, Mart 7, 41, 2.

‡ **cosmittere,** old form for committere, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 67, 8 Müll.

Cosmoe, ōrum, *m.*, = Κόσμοι, *a high council of the Cretans*, answering to the Lacedaemonian Ephori, Cic. Rep. 2, 33, 58 *fin.* Moser *N. cr.*

† **cosmŏgrăphĭa,** ae, *f.*,= κοσμογραφία, *a description of the universe*, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 25.

† **cosmŏgrăphus,** i, *m.*,= κοσμογράφος, *one who describes the world, a cosmographer*, Auct. Progen. Aug. 2; Mythogr. Lat. 3, 6, 35.

Cosmus, i, *m.*, *a celebrated maker of, and dealer in unguents at Rome*, Juv. 8, 86; Mart. 11, 8, 9; 1, 89, 2; 14, 110, 1.—Hence, **Cosmĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *named* or *derived from Cosmus:* ampullae, Mart. 3, 82, 26; and *subst.:* **Cosmĭānum,** i, *n.* (sc. unguentum), *an unguent made by him*, Mart. 12, 55, 7; 11, 15, 6.

cossĭgĕrāre (perh. corrupted), word of unknown meaning, Att. ap. Non. p. 61, 24

cossim, *adv.*, v. cessim.

Cossinius, a, *a Roman gentile name*, Cic. Balb. 23, 53 al.

1. cossus, i, *m.*, *a kind of larva under the bark of trees*, Plin. 11, 33, 38, § 113; 17, 24, 37, § 220; 30, 13, 39, § 115.

2. Cossus, i, *m.*, *a surname in the* gens Cornelia (cf. Paul ex Fest. p. 41, 9 Müll.); so esp. the military tribune in the war with the Veientes, A. Cornelius Cossus, Liv. 4, 19, 1 sq.; and id. 4, 30, 4 sqq.; Verg. A. 6, 841; Juv. 8, 21 al.

Cossūtĭānae Tabernae, *a place near Cæsena in* Gallia Cispadana, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 27, 2.

Cossūtĭānus, i, *m.*, *a Roman proper name;* esp. Cossutianus Capito, Tac. A. 11, 6; 16, 33.

Cossūtius, a, *name of a Roman* gens, Suet. Caes. 1; Vitr. 7, pr. 15 al.

costa, ae, *f.*, *a rib*, Cels. 8, 1; Plin. 11, 37, 82, § 207; Plaut. Ps 1, 2, 4; Lucr. 5, 1297; Verg. G. 1, 273; id. A. 1, 211; Ov. H. 9, 111; Stat. Th. 2, 9; Mart. 9, 48, 10.—**II.** Transf., *a side, a wall:* aheni, Verg. A. 7, 463: ratis, Pers. 6, 31; cf. navium, Plin. 13, 9, 19, § 63: corbium, id. 16, 18, 30, § 75.—*Absol.*, Verg. A. 2, 16 al.

costābilis, e, *adj.* [costa], *riblike* (late Lat.), Cassiod Var. 3, 48.

costămōmum, i, *n.* [costum-amomum], *an aromatic plant, similar to the* costum *and* amomum, Dig 39, 4, 16, § 7.

* **costātus,** a, um, *adj.* [costa], *having ribs, ribbed:* bene costati boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8.

† **costum,** i, *n.* (access. form, like the Greek, **costŏs,** i, *f.*, Luc. 9, 917),= κόστος, *an Oriental aromatic plant:* Costus Arabicus, Linn.; Plin 12, 12, 25, § 41; Ov. M. 10, 308; Hor. C. 3, 1, 44 al.; freq used in the preparation of costly unguents, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 15 sq.; 13, 1, 2, § 18; in offerings, Prop 4 (5), 6, 5; for the preservation of fruits, Col. 12, 20, 5 al.

Cōsȳra (Coss-) or **Cossūra,** ae, *f.*, *a small island between Sicily and Africa*, now *Pantellaria*, Ov. F. 3, 567; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 92; Sil. 14, 272; Mel. 2, 7, 18.

cōtārĭa, ae, v. cotoriae.

Cōthōn, ōnis, *m.* [orig. a Semitic word, but identified by the Greeks with κώθων] **I.** In gen., *a name given to any artificial harbor*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 37, 9 Müll —**II.** Esp. **A.** *The artificial inner harbor of Carthage*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 427.—**B.** *A similar harbor at Adrumetum*, Auct. B Afr. 62 sq.—**III.** *The name of several islands*, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 56; Mel. 2, 7, 11.

cŏthurnātē, *adv.*, v. cothurnatus *fin.*

cŏthurnātio, ōnis, *f.* [cothurnatus], *a tragic representation*, Tert. adv. Val. 13.

cŏthurnātus, a, um, *adj.* [cothurnus], *of* or *pertaining to the* cothurnus, lit. *buskined;* hence, *elevated, lofty, tragic* (opp excalceatus, comic, Sen Ep. 8, 8; 76, 31; not ante-Aug.): Maronis grande opus, Mart. 5, 5, 8: Lycophron, Ov. Ib 529: vates, id. Am. 2, 18, 18: deae, id. F. 5, 348: sermo, Macr. S. 7, 5 *fin.:* scelera, Lact. 6, 20 —* *Adv.:* **cŏthurnātē,** *loftily, tragically;* only *comp.* (late Lat.): cothurnatius, Amm. 28, 1, 4.

† **cŏthurnus,** i, *m.*,= κόθορνος, *a high Grecian shoe.* **I.** In gen, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 46; id. Phil. 3, 6, 16; Vell. 2, 82, 4 al —**II.** Esp. **A.** *A high Grecian hunting boot, laced up in front, and covering the whole foot*, Verg E. 7, 32; id A. 1, 337; Juv. 6, 506.—**B.** *The high shoe* or *buskin worn by tragic actors* (while soccus was the shoe of the comic actor), Hor. A. P. 80; 280; id. S. 1, 5, 64 al —Hence, **2.** Meton. **a.** *Tragedy*, Hor. A. P. 80.—**b.** *A subject of tragedy* Juv. 15, 29.—**c.** *An elevated style*, in poetry, Verg. E. 8, 10; Hor. C. 2, 1, 12; Prop. 2 (3), 34, 41; Quint. 10, 1, 68 et saep.; also in painting, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 111 (with gravitas artis). — **d.** *Elevation, majesty* (late Lat): imperatoriae auctoritatis, Amm. 21, 16, 1.

cōtĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cos]. **I.** *A small touchstone, a test*, βάσανος, Plin. 33, 8, 43, § 126.—**II.** *A small stone mortar* for medical use, Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 100; cf. Isid. Orig 4, 11, 7.

cŏtīdĭānus, cŏtīdĭe, etc., v. cottid-.

cŏtĭnus, i, *m.*, *a shrub that furnishes a purple color:* Rhus cotinus, Linn.; Plin. 16, 18, 30, § 73.

cōtio, v. cocio.

Cŏtiso, ōnis, *m.*, *a king of the Getæ*, Suet. Aug. 63; called also *king of the Dacians*, Hor. C. 3, 8, 18.

cŏtōnĕa, ae, *f.*, *a plant, wallwort, comfrey, black briony*, Plin. 26, 7, 26, § 42.

cŏtōnius (-nĕus), a, um, v. Cydonius.

cōtōriae, ārum, *f.* [cos], *a whetstone-quarry*, Dig. 39, 4, 15 (al. cotariae).

Cotta, ae, *m.*, v. Aurelius.

† **cottăbus,** i, *m.*, = κότταβος (a social sport consisting in dashing a liquid upon a brazen vessel; v. Lidd and Scott under κότταβος; hence humorously transf.), *a clap, stroke:* ne bubuli in te cottabi crebri crepent, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 4.

†† **cottăna** (also **cotona, coctona,** and **coctăna**), ōrum, *n.* [Syrian; Gr. κόττανα], *a kind of small Syrian fig*, Plin. 13, 5, 10, § 51; Mart. 7, 52; Juv. 3, 83; Stat. S. 4, 9, 28 al.

cottīdĭānus and **cŏtīd-** (less correctly **quŏtīd-**), a, um (cŏtīd-, Mart 11, 1, 2; but cōtīd-, Cat 68, 139), *adj.* [cottidie], **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen., *of every day, daily:* febris, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 22: labor, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: consuetudo, id. B. C. 3, 85: usus, id. B. G. 4, 33: agger, id. ib 7, 22: sermo, Cic. Fam. 1, 1. 2: victus, id. de Or. 1, 54, 232: vita, id. Pis. 26, 64: sumptus, Nep. Dion, 7, 2: cubiculum, Cels. 1, 3: cotidianis diebus = cottidie, Cael Aur. Tard. 2, 1.—**B.** Esp.

abl. adverb.: **cottīdiāno** = cottidie, *daily:* nisi cottidiano sesquiopus confeceris, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 66; Afran. ap. Charis. I. p. 177 P. (Com. Rel. v. 369 Rib.): ut cotidiano in forum mille hominum descenderent, Cic. Rep 6, 2, 2; Plin. 11, 37, 56, § 154; Rutil. Lup. 1, 2; Front. ap. Charis. l. l.—**II.** Meton., *every day, daily, usual, ordinary, common:* formae, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 6: verba, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 1: sindon, Mart. 11, 1, 2.

cottī-dĭē or **cŏtīdĭē** (v. Osann ad Cic. Rep. p. 475; less correctly **quŏtīdĭē**, v. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 676 sq.), *adv.* [quot-dies], *daily* (class.; cf. in dies): ibatne ad Bacchidem? *Pa.* Cotidie, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 82: minari, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5: cotidie vel potius in dies singulos breviores litteras ad te mitto: cotidie enim magis suspicor te in Epirum profectum, id. Att. 5, 7 *init.:* cotidie augere, id. Mil. 13, 34; id. Verr. 2, 4, 8, § 18; id. Or. 34, 120: te cotidie pluris facio, id. Fam. 3, 4, 2: haec tua justitia et lenitas animi florescet cotidie magis, id. Marcell. 4, 11.—Transf., of the night, *every night,* Quint. Decl. 10, 14.

cottīdĭō (cotid-), *adv.*, for cottidie, *daily,* Q. Caepio ap. Charis. p. 174 P.

Cottĭus, ii, *m., the name of two kings of northern Italy, the father, who was a contemporary and friend of Augustus,* Amm. 15, 10, 2 and 7, *and the son* (cf. Dio Cass. 60, 14), *after whose death Nero made the country a Roman province,* Suet. Ner. 18; id. Tib. 37; Aur. Vict. Caes. 5, 2.—Hence, **II.** *Adjj.* **1. Cottĭus,** a, um, *Cottian:* Alpes Cottiae, *the Cottian Alps, west of* Augusta Taurinorum, *whose highest point is* Alpis Cottia, now *Mont Genèvre,* Tac. H. 1, 87; Amm. 15, 10, 2.—**2. Cottĭānus,** a, um, the same: civitates, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 135: Alpes, Tac. H. 1, 61; 4, 68.

Cotton, ōnis, *f., a town of Æolis, in Asia Minor,* Liv. 37, 21, 5.

Cottus or **Cŏtus,** i, *m.*, v. Cotys.

† **cŏtŭla (cŏtyla),** ae, *f.*, = κοτύλη, *a small vessel, as a measure, equal to a* hemina or *half a* sextarius, Fann. Pond. 12; Mart. 8, 71, 8; Veg. Art. Vet. 3, 6, 8 al.

coturnium, i. q. cuturnium, q. v.

cōturnix (ō, * Lucr. 4, 641; ŏ, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 27; Juv. 12, 97), īcis, *f.* [a sono vocis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 37, 4 Müll.], *a quail,* Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 64 sq.; Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 6; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 7 al.—As a term of endearment, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 76.

1. cŏtȳla, ae, *f.*, v. cotula.

2. Cŏtȳla, ae, *m., a Roman surname,* Cic. Phil. 5, 2, 5; 8, 10, 28.

† **cŏtȳlēdon,** ŏnis, *f.*, = κοτυληδών, *a plant, navelwort:* Cotyledon umbilicus, Linn.; Plin. 25, 13, 101, § 159.

Cŏtȳs, tyis (*acc.* -tȳn, rarely -tym; *abl.* -tye), and **Cŏtus,** i, *m.*, = Κότυς, *the name of several Thracian princes.* **I.** *A ruler of the coast of Thrace* B.C. 382–356, *son-in-law of Iphicrates,* Nep. Iphicr. 3, 4; id. Timoth. 1, 2; Val. Max. 3, 7, ext. 7.—**II.** Cotys II., *king of the Odrysæ, an ally of Perseus in his war against Rome,* Liv. 42, 29, 12; 42, 51, 10; 42, 67, 4; Eutr. 4, 6.—**III.** Cotys III., *king of the Odrysæ,* Cic. Pis. 34, 84; Caes. B. C. 3, 4; 3, 36; Luc. 5, 54.—**IV.** Cotys V., *grandson of* III., Tac. A. 2, 64 sqq.; 4, 5.—**V.** *A brother of Mithridates, prince of the Bosporus,* Tac. A. 12, 15; 12, 18.

Cŏtytto, ūs, *f.*, = Κοτυττώ, *the goddess of lewdness, who was originally worshipped in Thrace, later in Athens also,* Juv. 2, 92. —**Cŏtyttia,** ōrum, *n.*, = Κοτύττια, *her festival,* Hor. Epod. 17, 56; Verg. Cat. 5, 19.

Cōus, i, and **Cōus,** a, um, v. 2. Cos.

cō-ūtor, ūti, *v. n.:* aliquo, *to associate with, have dealings with,* = συγχρῆσθαι, Vulg. Joan. 4, 9.

cŏvīnārius (cŏvinn-), ii, *m.* [covinus], *a soldier who fought from a chariot,* Tac. Agr. 35 and 36.

†† **cŏvīnus (cŏvinn-),** i, *m.* [Celtic], *a war-chariot of the Britons and Belgæ,* Mel. 3, 6, 5; Luc. 1, 426; Sil. 17, 422.—Also *a travelling chariot, a kind of tilbury,* Mart. 12, 24, 1.

coxa, ae, *f., the hip.* **I.** Prop., Cels. 4, 22, 1; 8, 1 *fin.;* 8, 10, 5; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 38; cf. also coxendix.—Hence, **B.** *The hip-bone,* Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 5.—**II.** Transf., in the Agrimensores: agrorum, *a bend inwards* (with angulus), Sic. Fl. p. 6 Goes.

coxendix, īcis (ī, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 40; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 94, 6; ĭ, Ser. Samm. 702; 968), *f.* [kindr. with coxa], *the hip.* **I.** Prop., Varr. R. R. 1, 20; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 94, 6; Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 40; Suet. Aug. 8.—**II.** *The hip-bone,* Plin. 10, 61, 81, § 168; 28, 11, 49, § 179.

coxim, *adv.* [coxa; cf.: cessim, cossim], *on the hips* (late Lat.): insidens, App. M. 3, p. 129, 19.

‡ **coxo,** ōnis, *m.* [coxa], *hobbling,* Non. p. 25, 18.

crābātus = grabatus, q. v.

Crabra (ae) aqua, *an aqueduct* or *water conduit that extended from Tusculum to the Tiber,* Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 9; id. Fam. 16, 18, 3; Front. Aquaed. 9.

crābro, ōnis, *m., a hornet:* Vespa crabro, Linn.; Plin. 11, 21, 24, § 71 sq.; Ov. M. 11, 335; Verg. G. 4, 245 al.—Prov.: irritare crabrones, *to stir up a hornet's nest,* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 84.

cracca, ae, *f., a kind of pulse,* perh. *wild vetch,* Plin. 18, 16, 41, § 142.

* **crăcens,** entis [kindr. with gracilis; v. the letter C], *slender, neat, graceful:* cracentes = graciles, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 53, 7 Müll. (Ann. v. 497 Vahl.).

Crăgŏs or **-us,** i, *m.*, = Κράγος, *a promontory and chain of mountains in Lycia, the abode of the Chimæra,* Mel. 1, 15, 3; Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 98; 5, 27, 28, § 101; Hor. C. 1, 21, 8; Ov. M. 9, 646.

† **crambē,** ēs, *f.*, = κράμβη, *a kind of cabbage,* Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 79.—Prov.: crambe repetita, *warmed over,* for *something repeated, an old story,* Juv. 7, 154.

Cranii, ōrum, *m.*, = Κράνιοι, *the inhabitants of a town on the island of Cephallenia,* now *Granea,* Liv. 38, 28, 6.

Crānon (Crann-), ōnis, *f.*, = Κράνων, *a town of Thessaly, in the Vale of Tempe,* Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 352; Liv. 36, 10, 1; 42, 64, 7; Val. Max. 1, 8, ext. 7.—Hence, **Crānōnĭus,** a, um, *adj., of Cranon:* ager, Liv. 42, 64, 7.

Crantor, ŏris, *m.*, = Κράντωρ. **I.** In fable, *the armor-bearer of Peleus, slain by the centaur Demoleon,* Ov. M. 12, 367.—**II.** *A distinguished Grecian philosopher of the old Academic school,* Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 34; 2, 44, 135; id. Fin. 5, 3, 7; id. Tusc. 1, 48, 115; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 4 al.

† **crāpŭla,** ae, *f.*, = κραιπάλη, *excessive wine-drinking, intoxication, inebriation,* Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 1; id. Ps. 5, 1, 46; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11, § 28; id. Phil. 2, 12, 30; Liv. 9, 30, 9; Plin. 21, 20, 83, § 142 et saep.—**II.** Meton., *a resin producing intoxication, which was sometimes mingled with wine,* Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 124 sq.; 23, 1, 24, § 46.

* **crāpŭlārius,** a, um, *adj.* [crapula], *pertaining to intoxication:* unctio, *preventive of inebriation,* Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 74.

crāpŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an intoxicating* (late Lat.), Cassiod. An. 11.

crāpŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *drunken with wine, inebriated,* Vulg. Psa. 77, 65.

crāpŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *very much intoxicated,* Amm. 29, 5, 54.

crāpŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *inclined to drunkenness* (late Lat.): libidines, Firm. Math. 8, 20.

crās, *adv.* [root ka-, ku-, to lighten, burn; Gr. καίω; cf. Sanscr. çvas, the same], *to-morrow,* αὔριον (freq. and class.). (α) With *tempp. fut.:* rus cras cum filio Cum primo luci ibo hinc, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 54: scies fortasse cras, summum perendie, Cic. Att. 12, 44, 3: cras donaberis haedo, Hor. C. 3, 13, 3: Qui non est hodie, cras minus aptus erit, Ov. R. Am. 94 et saep.—With ellipsis of verb: negat Eros hodie: cras mane putat (sc. venturum esse), *early to-morrow morning,* Cic. Att. 10, 30, 2.—(β) With *temp. pres.:* sat habeo, si cras fero, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 121; Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 46: cras est mihi Judicium, id. Eun. 2, 3, 46; Atta ap. Non. p. 468, 24: cras nato Caesare festus dat veniam somnumque dies, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 9 al.—As the title of a writing of Varro: Cras credo, hodie nihil, of which there are some fragments ap. Non. p. 112, 9 al.—(γ) *Subst.:* cras istud quando venit? Mart. 5, 58, 2 sqq.; so, hesternum, Pers. 5, 68.—* **B.** = in diem crastinum, *on* or *for the morrow:* cras te non vocavi, Mart. 2, 37, 11.—**II.** Poet., in gen., *the future, hereafter:* quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, Hor. C. 1, 9, 13: credula vitam Spes fovet et melius cras fore semper ait, Tib. 2, 6, 20; Ov. M. 15, 216 al.

crassāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [crasso], *the thick sediment of a liquid, the dregs* (cf. crassamentum, II.), Col. 12, 25, 2; 12, 42, 2.

crassāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] (post-Aug.), *the thickness* of an object. **I.** In gen.: portarum, Plin. 16, 40, 77, § 210: surculi, Gell. 17, 9, 7.—**II.** Esp., *the thick sediment of a liquid, the dregs, grounds,* Col. 12, 12, 1.

crassē, *adv.*, v. 1. crassus *fin.*

crassēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [crassus], *thickness,* fig.: ingenii, *stupidity,* Fulg. cont. Verg.

crassesco, ĕre, *v. inch., to grow thick, to thicken, grow dense* or *hard, grow large* or *fat* (post-Aug.; most freq. in Pliny the elder): turtures milio, etc., Col. 8, 9, 2: sues, Plin. 13, 18, 32, § 110: ceparum capita, id. 19, 6, 32, § 103: pili quadrupedibus senectute, id. 11, 39, 94, § 231: mel (opp. dilutum), id. 11, 13, 13, § 32; cf.: vinum vetustate, id. 23, 1, 22, § 40: aër in nubes, id. 2, 43, 44, § 114: crassescente limo, id. 33, 5, 26, § 86.

Crassĭānus, a, um, v. 2. Crassus.

Crassĭcius (-tius), ii, *m., a grammarian of Rome,* Cic. Phil. 13, 2, 3; Suet. Gram. 18.

crassĭfĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [crassifico], *a making thick* or *fat;* hence, *thickness:* viscosa, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 3, 56; id. Acut. 1, 14, 115.

crassĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [crassus-facio], *to make thick, thicken, make fat, fatten,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 208; 5, 2, 39 al.—*Pass., to thicken, become dense,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 180.

Crassĭpēs, pĕdis [crassus-pes, thick-foot], *a surname of the* gens Furia, Liv. 38, 42, 4; *the most celebrated is* Furius Crassipes, *Cicero's son-in-law,* Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 11 al.

crassĭtas, ātis, *f.* [crassus], *thickness, density,* App. de Mundo, p. 65, 15.

crassĭties, ēi, *f.* [id.], *thickness, density,* App. M. 7, p. 189, 38.

Crassĭtius, v. Crassicius.

crassĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [crassus], *thickness, density.* **I.** Abstr. (in good prose): postes ... Quantā firmitate facti et quantā crassitudine, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 135: parietum, Caes. B. C. 2, 8: libramentum, in quo nulla omnino crassitudo sit, Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 116: columnarum, Vitr. 4, 4, 2: fornicum, Liv. 44, 11, 5 al.: stipites feminis crassitudine, Caes. B. G. 7, 73; cf. id. ib. 3, 13: aëris, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93: cerae, Plin. 27, 9, 47, § 71: mellis, id. 28, 12, 50, § 187: (ostrea) crassitudine potius spectanda quam latitudine, id. 32, 6, 21, § 60.—**II.** Concr., *a thick matter, dregs, sediment,* Cato, R. R. 39, 1; Plin. 25, 11, 90, § 141.

* **crassĭvēnius,** a, um, *adj.* [crassus-vena], *having thick veins:* acer, Plin. 16, 15, 26, § 66.

crasso, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [crassus], *to make thick, thicken, condense* (post-class.): pili crassantur in setas, App. M. 3, p. 139, 39: crassatus aër, Amm. 19, 4, 6; 19, 4, 8; 20, 3, 5.

* **crassundĭa,** ōrum, *n.* [id.], *the thick intestines,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 111 Müll. *N. cr.*

1. crassus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. kart-, to spin; cf.: crates, cartilago, etc.]; as opp. to flowing, thin, lean, delicate, etc., *solid, thick, dense, fat, gross,* etc. (freq. and class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit.: semina (opp. liquida), Lucr. 4, 1259; cf.: crassius semen, id. 4, 1244: corpus, id. 6, 857: unguentum, Hor. A. P. 375: paludes, Verg. G. 2, 110: cruor, id. A. 5, 469: aquae, *greatly swollen,* Ov. Am. 3, 6, 8: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 1; Cic. Fl. 29, 71; cf.: terga (agri), Verg. G. 2, 236: homo, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 26: turdi, Mart. 2, 40: toga, Hor. S. 1, 3, 15; cf. filum, Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 2; Ov. H. 9, 77: restis, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 38: digiti crassi tres, as a measure, Cato, R. R. 40, 4.—**B.** Esp., of the atmosphere, *thick, dense, heavy:* aër crassus et concretus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 42; cf.: crassissimus aër, id. N. D. 2, 6, 17: caelum Thebis (opp. tenue Athenis), id. Fat. 4, 7: Baeotum in crasso jurares aëre natum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 244; Juv. 10, 50: caligo nubis, Lucr.

6, 461, cf caliginis aer Crassior, id 4, 350 al vitrum crassiore visu, *less transparent*, Plin 36, 26, 67, § 196 — **II.** Trop (rare, not in Cic) crassum infortunium, i e *a sound beating* Plaut Rud 3, 5, 53 senes, *stupid*, *dull*, Varr ap Non p 86, 24 Ofellus Rusticus abnormis sapiens crassaque Minerva, i e *dull*, *stolid*, Hor S 2, 2, 3, cf crassiore ut vocant Musa, Quint 1, 10, 28 turba, *uncultivated*, Mart 9, 23 neglegentia, *stupid*, *clumsy*, Dig 22, 6, 6 crassiora nomina, *more rude* or *barbarous* Mart 12 18, 12, cf Gell 13, 20, 15 — Hence, *adv*

crassē (rare, not in Cic), *thickly* **I.** Lit picare vasa, Col 12, 44, 5, cf oblinere, Scrib Comp 46 — **2.** *Grossly*, *rudely* crasse illepideve compositum poema (the figure taken from a coarse web), Hor Ep 2, 1, 76 — Of precious stones, *not clearly*, *dimly* (*comp*), Plin 37, 7, 31, § 106, 37, 8, 36, § 114 — Hence of the indistinct understanding of any thing, *not clearly*, *confusedly* crasse et summatim et obscure intellegere aliquid, Sen Ep 121, 11

2. Crassus, i, *m*, *a family name in the* gens Licinia. The most distinguished were, **I.** L Licinius Crassus, *a celebrated orator*, *a contemporary of Cicero*, Cic Brut 38, 143, id Off 1, 30, 108 et saep, cf id Brut prol pp 68–77 Ellendt — **II.** M Licinius Crassus, *the triumvir* —Hence, **Crassiānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the triumvir Crassus* exercitûs clades (in the war with the Parthians) Vell 2, 82, 2, cf Crassiana clades, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 47, Flor 4, 9, 7

1. crastinus, a, um, *adj* [cras] **I.** *Of to morrow*, *to morrow's* (freq and class in prose and poetry) dies, Plaut Stich 4, 2, 55, Cic Att 15, 8, 2, Prop 2 (3), 15, 54 al Titan, Verg A 4, 118 Cynthius Ov F 3, 345 Aurora, Verg A 12, 76 lux, id ib 10, 244, cf stella diurna, Plaut Men 1, 2, 62 hora Verg G 1, 425 tempora, * Hor C 4, 7, 17 dapes Mart 5, 58, 42 egestas, id 3, 10, 3 quies, Luc 7, 26 al —In Gr constr, of the person crastinus aspicis Triobrem (= cras), Sid Carm 24, 21 — *Absol* **crastinum,** i, *n*, *to morrow*, *the morrow* sibi polliceri, Sen Thyest 620 — **b.** Die crastini, old *abl.* of time (ante and post class), Plaut Most 4, 1, 25 (34) Lorenz ad loc, Gell. 2, 29, 7, cf id 10, 24, 1 sqq, Macr S 1, 3, 16, Claud Quadrig ap Macr S 1, 4, 20 sq, and v pristinus, proximus, quartus, quintus, nonus, etc — **c.** *Absol.* (α) In crastinum *to morrow*, *on the morrow* vos vocabo, Plaut Ps 5, 2, 55, id Cas 3, 5, 60, cf differre, Cic de Or 2, 90, 367 pervenire, Nep Pelop 3, 2, Quint 5, 10, 16 al — (β) Crastino = cras, *to-morrow* seges non metetur, Gell 2, 29, 9 — **II.** (Acc to cras, C) *Future* (very rare) quid crastina volveret aetas Scire nefas homini, Stat Th 3, 562, cf Mart 1, 15, 12

2. Crastinus, i, *m*, *a Roman surname*, Caes. B C 3, 91, 3, 99, Luc 7, 471, Flor 4, 2, 46 al

† **crātaegis,** is, *f*, *another name of the plant* satyrion, Plin 26, 10, 63, § 99

† **crātaegon,** ŏnis, or **crātaegŏs,** i, *m*, = κραταιγων or κραταιγος, *a plant*, called in pure Lat aquifolia, Plin 27, 8, 40, § 63

† **crātaegum,** i, *n*, = κραταιγον, *the kernel of the fruit of the box tree*, Plin 16, 30, 52, § 120

Crātaeis, idis, *f*, = Κραταιις, *the mother of Scylla*, Ov M 13, 749, Verg Cir 65, cf Plin 3, 5, 10, § 73

† **crātaeŏgŏnon,** i, *n*, and **-nŏs,** i, *f*, = κραταιογονον, *the common fleawort*, Plin 27, 8, 40 § 62 sq

crātĕr, eris, v cratera

† **crātēra** (acc to Paul ex Fest p 53, 10, and Non p 547, 25 sq, sometimes **crēterra;** cf Naev Trag Rel v 45 Rib), ae, *f*, and (mostly poet) **crātēr,** ēris, *m*, = κρατηρ, Ion κρητηρ, *a vessel in which wine was mingled with water*, *a mixing vessel* or *bowl* (mostly poet) **I.** Prop (α) Cratera, ae, Cic Verr 2, 4, 59, § 131 Zumpt *N cr*, id Fam 7, 1, 2 Orell *N cr*, id Arat. 387, Liv 5, 25, 10, 5, 28, 2, Curt 4 8, 16, Hor C 3, 18, 7, id S 2 4 80, Pers 2, 52 Hyg Astr 2, 30, Inscr Orell 1541 al —*Abl plur* crateris Enn ap Censor p 2727 P (Ann v 604 Vahl., al. crateribus) —(β) Crater, eris, Ov M 8, 669, 12, 236, id F 5, 522, Prop 3 (4), 17, 37 al —*Acc Gr* cratera, Verg A. 3, 525, Ov M 5, 82, 8, 679, Juv 12, 44.—*Plur* crateras, Enn ap Serv ad Verg A 9, 165, Verg A 1, 724, 9, 165 — **II.** Meton **A.** *A vessel for drawing water*, *a bucket*, *water pail* cratera, Naev ap Non p 547, 30 — **B.** *An oil vessel* crater, Verg A 6 225, Mart 12, 32 — **C.** *A water basin* crater, Plin Ep 5, 6, 32 — **D.** *The aperture of a volcanic mountain*, *the crater* crater, Lucr 6, 701, Plin 3, 8, 14, § 88 — **E.** *A volcanic opening of the earth* crater, Plin 2, 106, 110, § 238, Ov M 5, 424 — **F.** *A bay near Baiæ*, Cic Att 2, 8, 2 — **G.** *A constellation*, *the Bowl* (α) Cratera, Cic. Arat 219 (also id N D 2, 44, 114) —(β) Crater, Ov F 2, 266 —*Acc* craterem, Vitr 9, 5, 1

† **crătĕrītes,** ae, *m* [κρατερος], *a very hard unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 154

Crătĕrus (-ros) i, *m*, = Κρατερος **I.** *A general of Alexander the Great*, Nep Eum 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 1, Curt 4, 3, 1 al — **II.** *A famous physician at Rome in the time of Cicero*, Cic Att 12, 13, 1, 12, 14, 4, Hor S 2, 3, 161, Pers 3, 65

1. Crătes, is, *m*, = Κρατης, *a Greek proper name* **I.** *A Theban philosopher*, App Mag p 26 Bip, id Flor p 126 sq — **II.** Crates Mallotes, *a grammarian*, Suet Gram 2, Varr L L. 8, § 64 — **III.** Crates, *an Academic philosopher of Athens*, Cic Ac 1, 9, 34.

(**2. crătes,** is, *f*, falsely assumed as *nom* instead of cratis, q v)

Crāthis, idis, *m*, = Κρᾶθις, *a river in* Magna Græcia, *whose water was said to redden the hair*, now *Crati* or *Gratti*, Plin 3, 11, 15, § 97, 31, 2, 9, § 13, 31, 2, 10, § 14, Ov M 15, 315, id F 3, 581

crātīcius or **-tius,** a, um, *adj* [cratis], *composed of wicker work*, *wattled* parietes, *lattice work*, Vitr 2, 8 *fin*, Dig 17, 2, 15, Pall 1 19, 2

crātīcŭla, ae, *f dim* [id] prop *fine hurdle work*, hence, *a small gridiron*, Mart 14, 221, 1, Cato, R R 13, 1, Petr 31, 11, 70, 7 *

‡ **craticulum** a Graeco κρατεῦται dicitur, Paul ex Fest p 53, 11 Müll [more prob immediately from crates]

* **crātīcŭlus,** a, um, *adj dim* [cratis], *composed of lattice work*, *wattled* lucernae Cato, R R 13, 1 aliter alii

Crātīnus, i, *m*, = Κρατῖνος, *a celebrated Grecian comic poet of the old comedy*, *a contemporary of Eupolis and Aristophanes*, Hor Ep 1, 19, 1, id S 1, 4, 1, Pers 1, 123, Quint 10, 1, 65

crātio, ire, *v a* [cratis], *to harrow* (rare) herbam, Plin 18, 28, 67, § 258

Crătippus, i, *m*, = Κρατιππος, *a distinguished peripatetic philosopher at Athens*, *a teacher of Cicero's son*, Cic Off 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 8, id. Div 1, 3, 5, Cic Fil ap Cic Fam 16, 21, 3

crātis, is (*nom sing* only Veg Art. Vet 1, 56 5, *acc sing* cratim, Plaut Poen 5, 2, 65) *f* [Sanscr kart, to spin, cf crassus] *wicker work*, *a hurdle* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen **1.** *Sing* (rare) flexilis Plin 16, 40, 77, § 209, 10 44, 61, § 126 juncea, id 21, 14, 49, § 84, Juv 11, 82 — **2.** *Plur* (so most freq, and by the ancient grammarians sometimes regarded as *plur* tantum, v Neue, Formenl I p 455), Cato, R R 10, 2, 11, 4, Verg A 11 64, Hor Epod 2 45, Col 12, 15, 1 al — **B.** Esp **1.** *A harrow*, *sing*, Plin 18, 16, 43, § 145, 18, 20, 49, § 180 18, 18, 48, § 173 —*Plur*, Verg G 1, 94.— **2.** *A hurdle* with which criminals were covered, and on which stones were thrown, *sing*, Plaut Poen 5 2, 65, Liv 1, 51, 9, 4, 50 4, Tac G 12 — **3.** Milit, *fascines*, Caes B G 4, 17, 5, 40, Liv 10, 38 5, Tac A 1, 68 al —As *a covering* for besiegers in attacks, Curt 5, 3 7 — **4.** *The ribs of a shield* umbonum, Verg A 7, 633, Curt 10, 2 23, Sil 5, 522 sq — **5.** = testudo, *the interlocked shields* of a rank of soldiers, Luc. 3, 485 — **II.** Transf, *a joint*, *rib*, etc pectoris Verg A 12, 508 laterum, Ov M 12, 370, cf spinae, *the joints of the backbone*, id. ib 8, 806 favorum *honey comb*, Verg G 4 214 cratem facit vitis, *grows confusedly*, Col. 4, 2, 1 al

crātītius, v craticius

creābilis, e, *adj* [creo], *that can be* *made* or *created* (post class. and rare) materia, App Trism 85, 12, Aug Conf. 12, 19 al.

† **creāgra,** ae, *f*, = κρεαγρα, *a flesh hook* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap 9, § 997, Vulg 2 Par 4, 11 al

creāmen, inis, *n* [creo], *the elements of which created things consist* (late Lat.), Prud Ham 505

creātio, onis, *f* [id] (very rare) **I.** *A creating*, *producing*, *begetting* liberorum, Dig 1, 7, 15, § 2 — *Absol* non hujus creationis, i e *not of man's building*, Vulg Heb 9, 11 — **II.** *An electing to an office* *a choice* magistratuum, Cic Leg 3, 3, 10 tutoris, Dig 26, 7 39, § 6

creātor, ōris, *m* [id] **I.** *A creator*, *author*, *begetter*, *founder* **A.** In gen. (very rare) ipse deûm, Cic. poet Div 2 30, 64, cf thus of *a father*, Ov M 8 309 creator atque opifex rerum, Luc 10, 266 hujus urbis, Romulus, Cic Balb 13, 31 — **B.** *The creator of the world*, etc, *God* (eccl Lat), opp creatura, Vulg Rom 1, 25, id 1 Pet 4, 19 —With *gen* mundi, Vulg 2 Macc. 7, 23 omnium, id Eccli 24 12 al — **II.** *One who elects or appoints to an office*, Cod. Just 10, 31, 59, Dig 50, 8, 2, § 7 al

creātrix, icis, *f* [creator] *she who brings forth* or *produces*, *a mother* (poet) natura rerum, Lucr 1, 630 al mea, patria (with genetrix), Cat 63, 50 diva (of a mother) Verg A 8, 534, cf Alexandri Magni, Olympias Aur Vict Epit 40 dira bellorum (tellus), Sil. 15, 184, Ambros Fid. 4, 30, 3

creātūra, ae, *f* [creo] only concr, *a creature*, *thing created* (late Lat), Tert. Apol 30, Prud Ham 508 omnes creaturae tuae, Vulg Tob 8, 7 — **II.** *The creation* Deus caelorum et Dominus totius creaturae, Vulg Jud. 9 17 Dei, id Apoc 3 14 al

crēber, bra, brum (*sup* creberrimus, but crebrissimus, Gell 2, 30 2, cf Rudd I p 170, and CEREBERRIMVS, Inscr Orell 68), *adj* [from cre, root of cresco, Corn Beitr p 356], *that exists* or *takes place in a continuous multitude*, *following closely together* or *one after another* (hence with continuus, Quint 12, 10, 46, opp rarus) **I.** *Thick*, *close*, *pressed together*, *frequent*, *numerous*, *repeated* (very freq., and class) **A.** Of material subjects lucus avius Crebro salicto oppletus, Plaut. Aul 4, 6 9, cf silva, Lucr 6, 135 crebris arboribus succisis omnes introitus erant praeclusi, Caes B G 5, 9 rami, id ib 2, 17 (venae et arteriae) crebrae multaeque, toto corpore intextae Cic N D 2, 55, 138 funale, *numerous torches*, id Sen 13, 44 castella, Caes. B G 2, 30 creberrima aedificia id ib 5, 12 ignes quam creberrimi, Sall J 106, 4, cf id ib 98, 6 vigilias ponere, id ib 45, 2 tanto crebriores litterae nuntiique, Caes B G 5, 45, cf exploratores, id ib 6, 10 tam crebri ad terram decidebant quam pira *as thick as pears*, Plaut Poen 2, 38, cf hostes, id. Am 1, 1, 84 crebri cecidere caelo lapides, Liv 1, 31, 2, cf *sup*, id 28, 37, 7 et saep — **B.** Of immaterial subjects itiones, Ter Phorm 5, 9, 23, cf excursiones, Nep Milt 2, 1 ictus Lucr 4, 935, Hor C 1, 25, 2, Suet Calig 30 impetus, Lucr 1, 294, Sall J 50, 1 al anhelitus, Quint 11, 3 55, Verg A 5, 199 commutationes aestuum, Caes B G 5 1 rumores, id ib 2, 1 amplexus, Ov M 9, 538 al compellationes Cic Fam 12, 25, 2 sonus, *oft repeated*, Plin 10 29, 43, § 81 argumentatio Quint 2, 5, 8 supplosio pedis, id 11, 3, 128 crebriores figurae, id 9, 2, 94 quae apud Sallustium rara fuerunt, apud hunc crebra sunt et paene continua, Sen Ep 114 18 crebra lumina (dicendi) et continua Quint 12, 10, 46 — **II.** Meton, of an object that is furnished with abundance, or produces something in multitudes *crowded with*, *abundant*, *abounding in* creber harundinibus lucus, Ov M 11 190 Africus procellis, Verg A 1 85 Tiberis creber ac subitus incrementis Plin. 3, 5 9, § 55 — Esp, of speech or writing sane in eo creber fuisti, Te noluisse, etc, *you frequently said*, Cic. Planc 34, 83 si mihi tantum esset otii quantum est tibi in scribendo multo essem crebrior quam tu, id Att. 1, 19, 1 (Thucydides) ita creber est rerum frequentia, ut etc., id de Or 2 13, 56, id Brut 7, 29 quis sententiis aut acutior aut crebrior? id ap Suet Caes 55, Quint. 10, 1, 102 (cf densus sententiis, id.

ib. § 68).—In Gr. constr., of the person: densis ictibus heros Creber utrâque manu pulsat versatque Dareta, Verg. A. 5, 460: modus (dicendi) translationibus crebrior, Quint. 12, 10, 60.—Hence, *adrv.*, **1.** Most freq. in the form **crēbrō,** *close one after another* (in time or number), *repeatedly, often, oftentimes, frequently, many times:* si crebro cades, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 105: ruri esse, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 18: mittere litteras, Cic. Att. 6, 5, 1: tussire et exspuere, Quint. 11, 5, 56: personare purgatam aurem, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 7 et saep.: qui crebro Catulum, saepe me, saepissime rem publicam nominabat, Cic. Cael. 24, 59.—*Comp.* crebrius: perlucet villa crebrius quam cribrum, i. e. *with more holes, openings*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 14: mittas litteras, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 3 *fin.*: crebrius aut perfidiosius rebellantes, Suet. Aug. 21.—*Sup.* creberrime (creberru-): commemorantur a Stoicis, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 56.—**2. crēbrā** (*acc. plur.*; cf. Rudd. II. p. 159), *repeatedly:* revisit ad stabulum (mater), Lucr. 2, 359: et pede terram Crebra ferit (equus), Verg. G. 3, 500.—**3. crēbrē,** *closely, compactly* (of place; only in Vitr.): fundamenta aedificiorum palationibus crebre fixa, Vitr. 2, 9, 10.—*Sup.:* crates ex virgis creberrime textae, Vitr. 10, 14, 3.—* **4. crēbrĭter,** *repeatedly, frequently* (in time), Vitr. 10, 13, 7; cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 133 sq.

crēbesco, v. crebresco.

* **crēbrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [creber], *thick, close:* telae pexitas, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81.

crēbrē, *adv.*, v. creber, *adv.*, 3.

crēbresco (in MSS. and edd. sometimes euphon. **crēbesco,** bŭi, like rubesco, from ruber), brŭi, 3, *v. inch.* [creber], *to become frequent, to increase, grow strong;* of a rumor, report, *to spread abroad* (perh. not ante-Aug.; most freq. in Tac.): crebrescunt optatae aurae, Verg. A. 3, 530: gestus cum ipsâ orationis celeritate, Quint. 11, 3, 111: horror, Verg. A. 12, 407: bellum, Tac. H. 2, 67: tum crebescere fragor, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 8: seditio, Tac. H. 1, 39: licentia et impunitas, id. A. 3, 60: invidia, id. H. 3, 34: sermo, Verg. A. 12, 222; so, fama cladis Germanicae, Tac. H. 4, 12.—With a clause as subject: per socios crebrescit vivere Agrippam, etc., *is noised abroad*, Tac. A. 2, 39.—Rare in *perf.* and *pluperf.:* jamque rumor publice crebuerat, App. M. 10, p. 247: tam multa bella ubique crebuerunt, Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 17.

‡ **crēbrĭsūro,** apud Ennium significat vallum crebris suris id est palis munitum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 59, 3.

crēbrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [creber], *thickness, closeness, frequency:* spissae venarum, Vitr. 2, 10, 2: caeli, id. 9, 8, 3: fluctuum, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 116 (3, 42 Dietsch): litterarum, Cic. Att. 13, 18 *init.*: crebritas et magnitudo officiorum, id. Fam. 3, 1, 1: sententiarum (with concinnitas), id. Brut. 95, 327.

crēbrĭter, *adv.*, v. creber, *adv.*, 4.

* **crēbrĭtūdo,** inis, *f.* [creber], for crebritas, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 91, 30 dub.

crēbrō, *adv.*, v. creber, *adv.*, 1.

crēdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [credo], *worthy of belief, credible:* credibile est quod sine ullo teste auditoris opinione firmatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48 (class. in prose and poetry): tametsi verissimum esse intellegebam, tamen credibile fore non arbitrabar, id. Verr. 2, 5, 61, § 158: narrationes, id. Or. 36, 124; cf. Quint. 4, 2, 52: imago rerum, id. 4, 2, 123: ratio, id. 5, 12, 13: suspicio, id. 9, 2, 90 et saep.: magnum narras, vix credibile, * Hor. S. 1, 9, 52; cf.: vix credibile dictu, Curt. 5, 13, 22: credibile est, with *acc.* and *inf.*, Quint. 2, 3, 5; 5, 6, 2; 5, 10, 19 al.: credibili fortior illa fuit, Ov. F. 3, 618; cf. id. Tr. 1, 5, 49: aliquid credibile facere, Quint. 4, 2, 47; 4, 2, 110; 9, 1, 19; Just. 5, 5, 7: animo tyranni credibile judicium facere, Liv. 24, 5, 13.—*Comp.*, Quint. 4, 2, 124; 6, 3, 4.—*Adv.:* **crēdĭbĭlĭter,** *credibly*, Cic. Deiot. 6, 17; Quint. 2, 15, 36; 3, 11, 1 al.

crēdĭbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. credibilis *fin.*

* **crēdĭto,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [credo], *to believe firmly*, Fulg. Myth. 1, p. 6.

crēdĭtor, ōris, *m.* [credo, I.], *a creditor.* **I.** Prop., Dig. 50, 16, 10 sq.; Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 11; id. Quint. 23, 74; Liv. 6, 14, 5; Sen. Ep. 87, 6; 119, 1; Quint. 3, 6, 84; * Hor. S. 2, 3, 65 et saep.—**II.** Trop., of the belly, Plin. 26, 8, 28, § 43.

crēdĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [creditor], *a female creditor*, Dig. 20, 5, 16; 42, 6, 38 al.

crēdĭtum, i, *n.*, v. credo, I. B.

crēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (*pres. subj.* creduam, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 2: creduas, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 72; id. Trin. 3, 1, 5: creduat, id. Bacch. 3, 4, 5; 4, 7, 6: creduis, id. Am. 2, 2, 49; id. Capt. 3, 4, 73: creduit, id. Truc. 2, 2, 52; *inf.* credier, id. Poen. 2, 43; crevi for credidi, id. Cist. 1, 1, 1), *v. a.* [Sanscr. çrat, çrad, trust, and dha-; v. 2. do]. **I.** Orig. belonging to the lang. of business, *to give as a loan, to loan, lend, make* or *loan to* any one: (vilicus) injussu domini credat nemini; quod dominus crediderit, exigat, Cato, R. R. 5, 4: quibus credas male, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 20; cf. populis, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4: alicui grandem pecuniam, id. ib. 2, 4; so, pecunias ei, id. Fam. 1, 7, 6; and: pecuniae creditae, id. Prov. Cons. 4, 7: centum talenta, Quint. 5, 10, 111: solutio rerum creditarum, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 84 et saep.—Hence, **B. crēdĭtum,** i, *n.*, *a loan*, Sall. C. 25, 4; Liv. 6, 15, 5; 6, 27, 3; 8, 28, 3; Sen. Ben. 2, 34, 1; Quint. 5, 10, 105; 5, 10, 117; Dig. 12, 1, 19 sq. et saep.—**II.** Transf. beyond the circle of business (very freq. in every period and species of composition). **A.** With the prevailing idea of intended protection, *to commit* or *consign something to one* for preservation, protection, etc., *to intrust to one*, = committo, commendo (cf. concredo): ubi is obiit mortem, qui mihi id aurum credidit, Plaut. Aul. prol. 15 (credere est servandum commendare, Non. p. 275, 9); so, nummum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 112 (for which id. ib. 4, 2, 115, concredere): alicujus fidei potestatique (with committere), Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9, § 27; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 4, § 14: vitam ac fortunas meas, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 275, 8; cf. Ter. And. 1, 5, 37: militi arma, Liv. 2, 45, 10: se suaque omnia alienissimis, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: se ponto, Ov. M. 14, 222: se perfidis hostibus, Hor. C. 3, 5, 33: se ventis, Quint. 12, prooem. § 2: pennis se caelo, Verg. A. 6, 15; cf. Ov. M. 2, 378: se pugnae, Verg. A. 5, 383 et saep.: crede audacter quid lubet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 118: facinus magnum timido pectori, id. Ps. 2, 1, 3: illi consilia omnia, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 18: arcanos sensus tibi, Verg. A. 4, 422; cf.: arcana libris, Hor. S. 2, 1, 31: aliquid cerae, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 67.—Poet., with *in* and *acc.:* inque novos soles audent se germina tuto Credere, Verg. G. 2, 333.—**B.** With the prevailing idea of bestowing confidence, *to trust to* or *confide in a person* or *thing, to have confidence in, to trust.* **1.** With *dat.:* virtuti suorum satis credere, Sall. J. 106, 3; cf. id. ib. 72, 2: praesenti fortunae, Liv. 45, 8, 6: consules magis non confidere quam non credere suis militibus, *rather mistrusted their intentions than their valor*, id. 2, 45, 4: nec jam amplius hastae, Verg. A. 11, 808: ne nimium colori, id. E. 2, 17: bibulis talaribus, Ov. M. 4, 731.—Freq. in eccl. Lat.: Moysi et mihi, Vulg. Johan. 5, 46: verbis meis, id. Luc. 1, 20.—**2.** Esp., with *in* and *acc.* of pers., *to believe in, trust in* (eccl. Lat.): hoc est ergo credere in Deum, credendo adhaerere ad bene coöperandum bona operanti Deo, Aug. Enarr. in Psa. 77, 8: qui fidem habet sine spe ac dilectione, Christum esse credit, non in Christum credit, id. Serm. 144, 2: qui credit in Filium habet vitam aeternam, Vulg. Johan. 3, 36 et saep.—**C.** *To trust one in his declarations, assertions*, etc., i. e. *to give him credence, to believe:* injurato, scio, plus credet mihi, quam jurato tibi, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 284 sq.: vin' me istuc tibi, etsi incredibile'st, credere? Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 11: credit jam tibi de isto, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 53: cui omnium rerum ipsus semper credit, *in every thing*, id. As. 2, 4, 59; cf. id. Truc. 2, 2, 52: diu deliberandum et concoquendum est, utrum potius Chaereae injurato in suâ lite, an Manilio et Luscio juratis in alieno judicio credatis, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 45.—**b.** Mihi crede, *believe me, confide in my words, upon my word*, ἐμοὶ πιθοῦ, an expression of confirmation, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 4; Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 6; id. Mur. 19, 40; 38, 82; id. de Or. 2, 17, 72; id. Off. 3, 19, 75; id. Tusc. 1, 31, 75; 1, 43, 103; id. Fin. 2, 21, 68 et saep.; Hor. S. 1, 7, 35; 2, 6, 93 al.; cf.: mihi credite, Cic. Cat. 2, 7, 15; id. Agr. 3, 4, 16; Liv. 24, 22, 17; Ov. M. 15, 254 al.—In the same sense (but more rare in Cic.): crede mihi, Cic. Att. 6, 6, 1; 14, 15, 2; 11, 6, 1; id. Verr. 2, 4, 59, § 133; Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4; Ov. A. A. 1, 66; id. M. 1, 361; id. Tr. 3, 4, 25: crede igitur mihi, Cic. Fam. 10, 6, 2: credite mihi, Curt. 6, 11, 25.—**c.** Credor in poets several times equivalent to creditur mihi: certe credemur, ait, si verba sequatur Exitus, Ov. F. 3, 351; so id. Tr. 3, 10, 35: creditus accepit cantatas protinus herbas, etc., id. M. 7, 98; so in *part.*, id. H. 17, 129; cf.: (Cassandra) non umquam credita Teucris, Verg. A. 2, 247.—**d.** Sibi, *to believe one's self, trust one's own convictions, be fully convinced:* cum multa dicta sunt sapienter et graviter, tum vel in primis, crede nobis, crede tibi, Plin. Pan. 74: fieri malunt alieni erroris accessio, quam sibi credere, Min. Fel. 24, 2: non satis sibi ipsi credebant, Auct. B. Alex. 6.—**2.** With simple reference to the object mentioned or asserted, *to believe a thing, hold* or *admit as true:* velim te id quod verum est credere, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 275, 6; cf.: credo et verum est, Afer ap. Quint. 6, 3, 94: me miseram! quid jam credas? aut cui credas? Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 32: quod fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 18; cf. Quint. 6, 2, 5: audivi ista . . . sed numquam sum adductus ut crederem, Cic. Brut. 26, 100: ne quid de se temere crederent, Sall. C. 31, 7: res Difficilis ad credundum, Lucr. 2, 1027; cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 28 et saep.—*Pass.:* res tam scelesta . . . credi non potest, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 62.—*Pass. impers.:* in quo scelere, etiam cum multae causae convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur, tamen non temere creditur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 62.—**b.** In gen. = opinor, arbitror, *to be of opinion, to think, believe, suppose.* (α) With *acc.:* timeo ne aliud credam atque aliud nunties, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 4: quae deserta et inhospita tesqua credis, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 20: fortem crede bonumque, id. ib. 1, 9, 13: quos gravissimos sapientiae magistros aetas vetus credidit, Quint. 12, 1, 36.—*Pass.:* potest . . . falsum aliquid pro vero credi, Sall. C. 51, 36: origo animi caelestis creditur, Quint. 1, 1, 1; 8, prooem. § 24: Evander venerabilior divinitate creditâ Carmentae matris, Liv. 1, 7, 8.—(β) With *acc.* and *inf.* (so most freq.): jam ego vos novisse credo, ut sit pater meus, Plaut. Am. prol. 104: cum reliquum exercitum subsequi crederet, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: caelo tonantem credidimus Jovem Regnare, Hor. C. 3, 5, 1 et saep.: victos crederes, *one would have thought, one might have imagined*, Liv. 2, 43, 9; so Curt. 4, 10, 23; cf. Zumpt, Lat. Gr. § 528.—*Pass.:* navis praeter creditur ire, Lucr. 4, 389: quem (Athin) peperisse Limnate creditur, Ov. M. 5, 49: creditus est optime dixisse, Quint. 3, 1, 11; cf. id. 10, 2, 125 al.—*Impers.:* credetur abesse ab eo culpam, Quint. 11, 1, 64: neque sine causâ creditum est, stilum non minus agere cum delet, id. 10, 4, 1 al.—So in the *abl. part. pass.* credito, with *acc.* and *inf.*, Tac. A. 3, 14; 6, 34.—(γ) *Absol.:* credo inserted, like opinor, puto, etc., and the Gr. οἶμαι, as a considerate, polite, or ironical expression of one's opinion, *I believe, as I think, I suppose, I dare say*, etc.: credo, misericors est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 144; so placed first, id. Cas. 2, 6, 3; Ter. And. 2, 1, 13; Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 5; id. Sull. 4, 11; Caes. B. C. 3, 70; Sall. C. 52, 13; Liv. 4, 17, 7; Hor. S. 2, 2, 90: Mulciber, credo, arma fecit, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 32; so id. Truc. 2, 5, 27; Caes. B. C. 2, 31; Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 7; id. Tusc. 1, 22, 52; Verg. A. 6, 368 et saep.: aut jam hic aderit, credo hercle, aut jam adest, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 74.

crēdŭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [credulus], *easiness of belief, credulity* (first freq. after the Aug. per.; never in Cic.): credulitas error est magis quam culpa, Plancus ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 1; Quint. 5, 3, 7; Tac. A. 2, 40; Curt. 7, 7, 8; Ov. M. 15, 498; id. P. 1, 1, 44.—Of fishes trusting themselves to the hook, Ov. M. 13, 934; 15, 101; cf. credulus.—As a person, together with Error, Ov. M. 12, 59.

crēdŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [credo, II. C. 2.], *that easily believes a thing, credulous, easy of belief, confiding.* **I.** Prop. (freq. and class.). (α) *Absol.:* in fabulis stultissima persona est improvidorum et credulorum senum, Cic. Lael. 26, 100: stultus auditor et

credulus, id. Font. 6. 13; Quint. 11, 1, 71; Tac. H. 1, 12 *fin.*; Hor. C. 1, 5, 9; Ov. M. 3, 432 et saep.—Of fishes trusting to the hook, Ov. M. 8, 858; cf. credulitas; and of animals anticipating no danger, Hor. Epod. 16, 33.—(β) With *dat.*: non ego credulus illis, Verg. E. 9, 34; Prop. 1, 3, 28; Hor. C. 1, 11, 8; Sil. 10, 478; Tac. H. 2, 23.—* (γ) With *in aliquid*: nos in vitium credula turba sumus, Ov. F. 4, 312.—**II.** Transf., of inanimate subjects: aures regis, Curt. 10, 1, 28: credula res amor est, Ov. H. 6, 21; id. M. 7, 826: spes animi mutui, Hor. C. 4, 1, 30: convivia, *full of confidence, confiding, trusting*, Just. 2, 10, 10: fama (= facile credens), Tac. H. 1, 34 *fin.*; cf. Roth ad Tac. Agr. p. 210.

‡ **crĕmābĭlis,** *combustible*, καύσιμος, Gloss. Cyrill.

crĕmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cremo], *a burning, consuming by fire, cremation* (post-Aug. and rare), Plin. 23, 2, 31, § 64; Prud. στεφ. 6, 88.

crĕmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a burner, consumer by fire* (eccl. Lat.): Deus, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16.

crēmentum, i, *n.* [cresco]. **I.** *Growth, increase* (very rare): corporum, Varr. ap. Non. p. 169, 14: lunae, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 149 (incrementum, Sillig).—**II.** Crementum est semen masculi, Isid. Orig. 9, 5, 5; 11, 1, 15.

Crĕmĕra, ae, *f.*, *a small river in Etruria, near Veii, made famous by the heroic death of the Fabii*, now *La Varca* or *Valca*, Liv. 2, 49 *fin.*; Ov. F. 2, 205; Gell. 17, 21, 13.—Poet.: Cremerae legio, i. e. *the Fabii*, Juv. 2, 155.—Hence, **Crĕmĕrensis,** e, *adj.*, *of Cremera*: dies, *the day of the disastrous conflict at Cremera* (with Alliensis), Tac. H. 2, 91.

crĕmĭa, ōrum (*sing.* cremium, i, Vulg. Psa. 101, 4), *n.* [cremo], *dry fire-wood, brushwood*, Col. 12, 19, 3; Dig. 32, 55, § 4.

crĕmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [Sanscr. çar, çri, to boil, roast; cf. carbo], *to burn, consume by fire* (freq. and class.; cf. comburo). **I.** In gen.: ignis silvas cremarat, Lucr. 5, 1242; cf.: poëtam igni, Suet. Calig. 27 *fin.*: omnes collegas suos vivos, Val. Max. 6, 3, 2; Curt. 4, 8, 9: damnatum poenam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 4; Curt 8, 9, 32; 5, 6, 7: urbem incendiis, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 5: cremare et diruere urbem, Liv. 28, 19, 12: Ilium, Hor. C. 4, 4, 53: lectum, Suet. Caes. 84: libros, id. Aug. 31: frondem et herbas, Ov. M. 6, 457: rates, id. ib. 14, 85 et saep.: in cinerem, Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 41.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Of the burning of the dead: primus (Sulla) e patriciis Corneliis igni voluit cremari, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: mortali corpore cremato, id. Div. 1, 23, 47: cujus (Catonis) a me corpus est crematum, id. Sen. 23, 84; Plin. 7, 54, 55, § 187; Tac G. 27; Suet. Aug. 100; Hor. Epod. 17, 79 et saep.—**B.** Of the burning of victims in sacrifices, Ov. M. 13, 637; id. F. 4, 639; Vulg. Lev. 5, 12.—**C.** Of things devoted, Liv. 41, 12, 6; 10, 29, 18.

Crĕmōna, ae, *f.*, = Κρεμώνη, *the town Cremona in Gallia Cisalpina, on the Po*, Liv. 21, 25, 2; 31, 10, 3; Verg. E. 9, 28; Tac. H. 2, 17; 2, 22 sq.; Suet. Vesp. 7 et saep.—Hence, **II. Crĕmōnensis,** e, *adj.*, *of Cremona*: ager, Tac H. 3, 15: coloni, Liv. 33, 23, 6: proelium, Tac. H. 3, 48.—In *plur. subst.*: **Crĕmōnenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Cremona*, Tac. H. 2, 70; 3, 19 al.

Cremōnis jŭgum, *a part of the Pennine Alps*, now *Grimsel*, Liv. 21, 38, 7.

crĕmor, ōris, m. [kindr. with cremo], *the thick juice obtained from animal* or *vegetable substances, thick broth, pap*, etc., Cato, R. R. 86; Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 15; Cels. 3, 7, 2; 6, 6. 26; Ov. M. Fac. 95.

crĕmum, i, *n.*, = cremor, Ven. Fort. 11, 14. 1

Crĕmūtĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*: A. Cremutius Cordus, *a Roman historian under Tiberius, distinguished by his frankness*, Tac. A. 4, 34; Sen. Suas. 7, p. 44; Quint. 10, 1, 104; Sen. Cons Marc 1, 2.

(**crena,** ae, *f.*, corrupted word, Plin. 11, 37, 68, § 180; Sillig ad h. l.; Jan. taeniis.)

Crēnaeus, i, *m.*, *a centaur*, Ov. M. 12, 313.

Crēnē, ēs, *f.*, *a town of Æolis*, Liv. 37, 21, 5.

1. crĕo (old form **cerĕo,** in Varr. L. L. 6, § 81 Müll.), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [kindred with Sanscr. kar, kri, to make], *to bring forth, produce, make, create, beget* (very freq. in every period and species of composition). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: rerum primordia pandam, Unde omnes natura creet res auctet alatque, Lucr. 1, 51: animalia, id. 2, 1152: genus humanum, id. 5, 820: mortalia saecla, id. 5, 789: fruges, id. 2, 170: ignem, id. 1, 799; cf.: ignes e lignis, id. 1, 910 et saep.: (Silvius) Aenean Silvium creat, Liv. 1, 3, 7; cf.: fortes creantur fortibus et bonis, Hor. C. 4, 4, 29.—Also of woman: pueris beata creandis Uxor, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 44; Pall. Febr. 26, 2.—Hence, in poets freq. in *part. perf.*: **creātus,** a, with *abl.* (*masc.* or *fem.*), *sprung from, begotten by, born of*; or *subst.*, *an offspring, a child*, Ov. M. 5, 145; 11, 295; 11, 303 al.—*Subst.*: **creāta,** ōrum, *n.*, *things made*: servare, Lucr. 2, 572.—**B.** In partic., publicist. t. t. (cf. facio), *to make* or *create for any jurisdiction* or *office*, i. e. *to choose, elect* (freq.): qui comitiatu creare consules rite possint, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9; so, consules, Caes. B. C. 3, 1; Liv. 4, 7, 2; 4, 7, 7; 4, 7, 10: duo ex unâ familiâ magistratus, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: Patres, Liv. 1, 8, 7: dictatorem, id. 2, 18 (five times): magistrum equitum, id. 2, 18, 5; 4, 57, 6: interregem, id. 4, 7, 7; 5, 31, 8: tribunum, id. 2, 33, 3: tribuniciam potestatem, id. 5, 2, 8: censores, Suet. Aug. 37: Imperatorem (with eligere), id. Vesp 6: ducem gerendo bello, Liv. 1, 23, 8: curatorem reipublicae, Dig. 50, 8, 3.—**2.** Of the officer who appoints or superintends an election: quos (consules) cum Ti. Gracchus consul iterum crearet, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 10.—**3.** In eccl. Lat. of the exercise of divine power in creation, *to create, call into being, endow with existence*, etc.: caelum et terram, Vulg. Gen. 1, 1: hominem, id. ib 5, 1: omnia, id. Eph. 3, 9.—**b.** Meton.: cor mundum in me, Vulg. Psa. 50, 11 al.—**II.** Trop., *to produce, prepare, cause, occasion*: voluptatem meis inimicis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 7, 3: commoditatem mihi, id. Poen. 4, 2, 94: lites, id. ib. 3, 2, 9: omnis has aerumnas, id. Mil. 1, 1, 33: capitalem fraudem tuis cruribus capitique, id. ib. 2, 3, 23: moram dictis, id. Ps. 1, 3, 174: errorem (similitudo), Cic. Div. 2, 26, 55: luxuriam, id. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: seditionem, Vell. 2, 20: taedium ac satietatem ex similitudine, Quint. 9, 4, 143: vomitum dissolutionemque stomachi, Plin 9, 48, 72, § 155 et saep.

2. Crĕo, or, anal. to the Gr., **Crĕon,** ontis, *m.*, = Κρέων. **I.** *A king of Corinth, who betrothed his daughter Creusa to Jason*, Hyg. Fab. 25; Sen. Med. 526; Hor. Epod. 5, 64.—**II.** *A brother of Jocaste, at Thebes*, Hyg. Fab. 72; Stat. Th. 12, 477; 12, 678.

‡ **crepae,** i. q. caprae, *she-goats*, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 48, 16 Müll.

crĕpātūra, ae, *f.* [crepo], *a fissure, crack* (late Lat.): parietum, Schol. Juv. 3, 196.

* **crĕpax,** ācis, *adj.* [id.], *sounding, creaking*: mola, Maecen. ap Sen. Ep. 114, 6.

crĕper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [Sabine; kindr. with Sanscr. kshapā, night, and Gr. κνέφας], *dusky, dark*; hence, trop., *uncertain, obscure, doubtful, wavering* (ante- and post-class.), Varr. L. L. 6, § 5; 7, § 77; cf. Non. p. 13, 16 sq.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 52, 18 Müll. ***I.** Lit., only *subst.*: **crepĕrum,** i, *n.*, *darkness*: noctis, Symm. Ep. 1, 7.—**II.** Trop.: res, Pac. ap. Non. p. 13, 29; Att. ib. p. 21 sq.; Varr. l. l.: belli certamina, Lucr. 5, 1295: oracla, Varr. ap Non. p. 14, 4.

(**crĕpĭcŭlum,** v. crepitulum).

† **crĕpĭda,** ae, *f.*, = κρηπίς, *the sole which served the Greeks, and the Romans who adopted Grecian habits, as a shoe, a sandal* (pure Lat. solea: cf. Gell. 13, 21, 5 sq.), Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27; Liv. 29, 19, 12; Suet. Tib 13; id. Calig. 52; Hor. S. 1, 3, 127; Pers. 1, 127 al.—Prov.: ne sutor supra crepidam (judicaret), *let the cobbler stick to his last*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 85; Val. Max. 8, 12. ext. 3.

crĕpĭdārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [crepida], *of* or *pertaining to the sole* or *sandal*: sutor, *a sandal-maker, shoemaker*, Sempr. Asell. ap. Gell. 13, 21, 8: culter, Gell. ib.

crĕpĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *wearing sandals*, Cic. Pis. 38, 92 and 93; Suet. Dom. 4: fabula, *a kind of Græco-Roman tragedy*, Don. Ter. Ad prol. 7; cf. Neukirch. Fab. Tog. pp. 15 and 57.

crĕpīdo, inis, *f.* [κρηπίς]. **I.** Prop., *a ground, basis, foundation, a socle, pedestal, base*, Plin. 36, 9, 14, § 66; Stat. S 1, 1, 58: altaris, Vulg. Lev. 1, 15.—**II.** Transf., *an elevated enclosure, a high projection, an edge, brim, brink, border, dam, dike, pier, shore, bank*, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 37, § 97; Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 2; Verg. A. 10, 653; Liv. 27, 18, 6; Curt. 5, 1, 28; Sen. Contr. 3, 17; Vitr. 4, 6, 3 et saep.—**B.** Trop: omnia tamquam crepidine quâdam comprehensione longiore sustinentur, Cic. Or. 67, 224.

crĕpĭdŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [crepida], *a small sandal*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 3; cf. Gell. 13, 21, 5.

crĕpĭdŭlum, i, *n.*, v. crepitulum *fin.*

† **crĕpis,** idis, *f.*, = κρηπίς, *an unknown plant*, Plin. 21, 16, 59, § 99.

crĕpĭtācillum, i, *n. dim.* [crepitaculum], *a small rattle*, Lucr. 5, 229; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 8.

crĕpĭtācŭlum, i, *n.* [crepito], *a rattle*, Quint. 9, 4, 66; Mart. 14, 54; Mart. Cap. 1, § 7; 9, §§ 909, 927.

crĕpĭto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [crepo], *to rattle much, to creak, crackle, clatter, rustle, rumble, chatter, murmur*, etc. (poet or in post Aug. prose): dentibus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 52; Lucr. 5, 746: tenui rostro, Ov. M 11, 735; cf id. ib. 6, 97: lapillis unda, id. ib. 11, 604: multâ grandine nimbi, Verg A 5, 459; cf. id. G. 1, 449: leni vento brattea, id. A. 6, 209: duris incudibus enses, *to ring*, id. G. 2, 540; cf. arma, Tib. 2, 5, 73; Ov. M. 1, 143; 15, 783: fulvo auro rami, id. ib. 10, 648: flammâ crepitante, Lucr. 6, 155; Verg. A. 7, 74: crepitanti sistro, Prop. 3 (4), 11 (9 Bib.), 43 (cf. Ov. M. 9, 784): intestina (with crepant), Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 27: flos salis in igne nec crepitat nec exsilit, *crepitates*, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 85

‡ **crĕpĭtŭlum** (**crĕpic-**; i, *n.*) ornamentum capitis, idem enim in capitis motu crepitum facit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 52, 19 Müll. —Form **crĕpĭdŭlum,** Tert. Pall. 4.

crĕpĭtus, ūs, *m.* [crepo], *a rattling, creaking, clattering, clashing, rustling, a noise*, etc. (in good prose). **I.** In gen.: cardinum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 1; cf. claustrorum (with sonitus), id. ib. 1, 3, 47: carbasi, Lucr. 6, 110: e motu frenorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 12: dentium, *a chattering*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: pedum, id. Top. 12, 52: armorum, Liv. 25, 6, 21; 38, 17, 5: alarum (anserum), id. 5, 47, 4: plagarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 162: inlisae manus umeris, Sen Ep. 56, 1: tibiarum et scabellorum, Suet. Calig. 54: arboris, Plin. 10, 18, 20, § 40: imbrium, *a pattering*, id. 12, 1, 5, § 10: sonitus, tonitrus, *a crash*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 10: digitorum, *a snapping of the fingers*, as the signal of a command (cf. crepo and concrepo), Mart. 14, 119.—**II.** In partic.: crepitus (sc. ventris), *a breaking wind with noise*, = πορδή (diff. from flatus, without noise), Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 16; Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 5: Sen. Ep. 91, 19; Plin. 27, 12. 87, § 110 al.; with flatus, Suet. Claud. 32.

crĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [Sanscr. krap, to lament; cf. crabro] (mostly poet. or in post-Aug prose; in class. prose, concrepo). **I.** *Neutr.*, *to rattle, crack, creak, rustle, clatter, tinkle, jingle, chink*, etc. **A.** In gen.: foris, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 34; Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 11: fores, id. Eun. 5, 7, 5; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 121; 3, 3, 52: intestina (with crepitant), Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 26: herba Sabina ad focos, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 58; cf. Ov. F. 4, 742: sonabile sistrum, id. M. 9, 784 (cf. crepitanti sistro, Prop. 3 (4), 11 (9 Bip.), 43): crepante pede, Hor. Epod. 16, 48: nubes subito motu, Ov. F. 2, 501: catena, Sen. Ep. 9, 8: lapis, in statuâ Memnonis, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 58 et saep.: digiti crepantis signa novit eunuchus, *a snapping the fingers* (as a sign of a command), Mart. 3, 82, 15; cf. concrepo, I.—Of the voice: vox generosa, quae non composita nec alienis auribus sed subito data crepuit, *because loud*, Sen. Clem. 2, 1, 1.—**B.** In partic., *to break wind*, Cato ap. Fest. s v. prohibere, p. 206; Mart. 12, 77 and 78; cf. crepitus, B.—In a play upon words: *Co.* Fores hae fecerunt magnum flagitium modo. *Ad.* Quid id est flagitii? *Co.* Crepuerunt clare, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 33.—**C.** Transf., *to break with a*

crash: remi, Verg. A. 5, 206.—**II.** *Act., to make something sound, make a noise with, cause to resound* or *rattle.* **A.** Lit.: (Camenae) manibus faustos ter crepuere sonos, i. e. *clapped,* Prop. 3 (4), 10, 4; so, ter laetum sonum populus, Hor. C. 2, 17, 26: procul auxiliantia aera, Stat. Th. 6, 687: aureolos, *to make to chink,* i. e. *to count,* Mart. 5, 19, 14.—Esp. freq., **B.** Trop., *to say something* or *talk noisily, to make much ado about, to boast of, prattle, prate,* etc.: neque ego ad mensam publicas res clamo neque leges crepo, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 56: sulcos et vineta, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 84: quid veri, id. S. 2, 3, 33: immunda dicta, id. A. P. 247: post vina gravem militiam aut pauperiem, id. C. 1, 18, 5; cf. with a *rel.-clause:* crepat, antiquum genus ut... tolerarit aevum, * Lucr. 2, 1170.

crĕpŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [crepo], *rattling, resounding, crashing* (late Lat.): buccae, Sid. Ep. 9, 13, 2: fragor, id. ib. 4, 15.

crĕpundĭa, ōrum, *n.* [id.], *a rattle;* and specif., **I.** Most freq., *a child's rattle* (cf. Ruhnk. ad Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 15), Plaut. Mil. 5, 6; id. Rud. 4, 4, 37; 5, 3, 7; id. Cist. 3, 5; 3, 4; 1, 4; Cic. Brut. 91, 313 Jahn ad loc.; Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 270.—Hence, ‡ A CREPUNDIIS, *from childhood,* Inscr. Orell. 1183.—**B.** *An amulet,* App. Mag. p. 310, 19.—**II.** *Rattling musical instruments,* Just. 30, 1, 9.

‡ **crĕpusci,** qui eodem tempore erant nati, Varr. L. L. 6, § 5 [creper].

crĕpuscŭlascens, entis, *Part.* [crepusculum], *growing dusk, dusky:* hora, Sid. Ep. 8, 3.

crĕpuscŭlum, i, *n.* [creper], *twilight, dusk* (cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 5 Müll.); and in partic., *evening twilight, the dusk of the evening* (opp. diluculum, the morning twilight, dawn; poet. or in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Prop., Plaut. Cas. prol. 40; Ov. M. 1, 219; 15, 651; id. F. 4, 735; Plin. 18, 25, 58, § 219; Suet. Ner. 26 al.—**II.** In gen., *darkness:* iter per opaca crepuscula, Ov. M. 14, 122; cf. id. ib. 11, 596.

Cres, ētis, v. Creta, II. A.

crescentĭa, ae, *f.* [cresco], *an increase, augmentation:* dierum (opp. brevitates), Vitr. 9, 7.

cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3 (*inf. perf.* sync. cresse, Lucr. 3, 683), *v. inch. n.* [1. creo]. **I.** Orig., of things not previously in existence, *to come forth, grow, to arise, spring, be born, become visible, appear* (so mostly poet.) **A.** Lit.: cetera, quae sursum crescunt sursumque creantur, Lucr. 6, 527: quaecumque e terrā corpora crescunt (for which, subsequently, exoriuntur), id. 1, 868: corpore de patrio ac materno sanguine crescunt, id. 4, 1210: hic et acanthus Et rosa crescit, Verg. Cul. 397.—So esp. freq. in *part. perf.:* **crētus,** a, um, *arisen, sprung, descended from, born of;* with *abl.:* mortali corpore cretus, Lucr. 5, 6; 2, 906; cf.: mortali semine, Ov. M. 15, 760: corpore materno, Lucr. 4, 1224: nativo corpore, id. 5, 61: Semiramio sanguine, Ov. M. 5, 85; cf. id. ib. 13, 31: Amyntore, id. ib. 8, 307; cf. Verg. A. 9, 672; Ov. M. 13, 750.—With *ab:* ab origine eādem, Ov. M. 4, 607; cf.: Trojano a sanguine, Verg. A. 4, 191.—**B.** Trop.: haec villa inter manus meas crevit, Sen. Ep. 12, 1: ingens hic terris crescit labor, Sil. 3, 75.—Far more freq., **II.** Of things already in existence, *to rise in height, to rise, grow, grow up, thrive, increase,* etc. **A.** Lit.: arbores, Lucr. 1, 254; so, fruges, arbusta, animantes, id. 1, 808: omnia paulatim crescunt (with grandescere alique), id. 1, 190 sq.: ut (ostrea) cum lunā pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: in lecticis crescunt (infantes), Quint. 1, 2, 7: cresce, puer, Ov. M. 2, 643 et saep.: in cujus domo creverat, *had grown up, been reared,* Suet. Oth. 1; cf.: Alexander per quinquennium sub Aristotele doctore inclito crevit, Just. 12, 16, 8: Nilus in aestatem crescit campisque redundat, Lucr. 6, 713; cf. of the same, id. 6, 737: Liger ex nivibus creverat, Caes. B. G. 7, 55 *fin.:* in frondem crines, in ramos bracchia, *to grow into,* Ov. M. 1, 550; cf.: in ungues manus, id. ib. 2, 479: in immensum Atlas, id. ib. 4, 661: in latitudinem, *to increase in breadth,* Col. Arb. 17: in longitudinem, Plin. 11, 37, 87, § 216: super ora caputque onus, Ov. M. 12, 516: ut clivo crevisse putes, id. ib. 8, 191 et saep. —**2.** Transf., *to increase in number to, augment, multiply:* non mihi absenti crevisse amicos, Cic. Sest. 32, 69 (B. and K. ex conj. decrevisse): adhuc crescentibus annis, Ov. A. A. 1, 61.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to grow, increase, to be enlarged* or *strengthened:* cum Atheniensium opes senescere, contra Lacedaemoniorum crescere videret, Nep. Alcib. 5, 3; so, hostium opes animique, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 15, 45: non animi tantum, sed etiam vires crescebant, Liv. 5, 46, 4: animus laude crescit, Quint. 1, 2, 3; Curt. 4, 6, 13; Just. 19, 1, 8: animus crevit praetori, Liv. 44, 4, 1: cujusvis opes contra illius potentiam, Sall. C. 17, 7: cujusquam regnum per scelus, id. J. 14, 7: potentia paucorum (opp. plebis opes imminutae), id. C. 39, 1; Liv. 4, 2, 2 et saep.: haec (mala) primo paulatim, Sall. C. 10, 6: primo pecuniae, deinde imperii cupido, id. ib. 10, 3: fuga atque formido latius, id. J. 55, 7: licentia, id. C. 51, 30: inopia omnium, Liv. 21, 11, 12: rerum cognitio cottidie, Quint. 12, 11, 17: quā ex re creverat cum famā tum opibus, Nep. Alcib. 7 *fin.;* cf.: (Saguntini) in tantas brevi creverant opes, Liv. 21, 7, 3: Rhodiorum civitas populi Romani opibus, Sall. C. 51, 5; cf.: qui malo rei publicae, id. ib. 51, 32: usque ego postera Crescam laude recens, Hor. C. 3, 30, 8: a brevibus in longas (iambi), Quint. 9, 4, 136.—**2.** In partic., *to rise* or *increase in distinction, honor, courage,* etc., *to be promoted* or *advanced, to prosper, to become great, attain honor:* accusarem alios potius, ex quibus possem crescere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 83: ex invidiā senatoriā, id. Clu. 28, 77: ex his, Liv. 29, 37, 17: ex me, id. 35, 19, 5: de uno isto, de multis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 173: dignitate, gratiā, Nep. Att. 21, 1; cf. id. ib. 10, 3; and *absol.:* crescendi in curiā occasio, Liv. 1, 46, 2: cresco et exsulto et discussā senectute recalesco, quotiens, etc., Sen. Ep. 34, 1; cf.: gaudet et ex nostro crescit maerore Charaxus, Ov. H. 15, 117: hic uno modo crescere potest, si se ipse summittat, etc., Plin. Pan. 71, 4.

Crēsĭus, a, um, v. 1. Creta, II. B.

1. Crēta, ae (*nom.* Cretē, Mel. 2, 7, 12; Ov. M. 8, 118; 9, 668; 9, 735; *acc.* Creten, id. ib. 8, 99; Hor. C. 3, 27, 34 al.; on the contrary, Cretam, Verg. A. 3, 129 al.), *f.,* = Κρήτη, *Crete, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, distinguished in ancient times by its fruitfulness and very early cultivation,* now *Candia,* Mel. 1. 1.; Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 58; Verg. A. 3, 104; Hor. Epod. 9, 29; Cic. Fl. 13, 30; id. Phil. 2, 38, 97; Vell. 2, 34, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 6; Plin. 15, 11, 10, § 37.—Hence, **II. Crēs,** Crētis, *m.,* and **Cressa,** ae, *f.,* = Κρής, Κρῆσσα, *Cretan;* or as *subst., a Cretan; a Cretan woman.* **a.** *Masc.* Cres: Epimenides, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 34.—In *plur.* Cretes, *the Cretans,* Cic. Mur. 35, 74; Ov. Am. 3, 10, 19; *gen.* Cretum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 34; Cat. 55, 23; Ov. F. 1, 594 al.; *acc.* Cretās, Caes. B. G. 2, 7; Mel. 1, 16, 1; Ov. H. 16, 348; Luc. 4, 441 al.—**b.** *Fem.* Cressa, *adj.:* pharetra, Verg. G. 3, 345: nota, *made with Cretan earth* or *chalk* (v. 2. Creta, II.), Hor. C. 1, 36, 10: herbae, for healing in gen., Prop. 2, 1, 61 (acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 412, perh. for dictamnus): bos, i. e. *Pasiphaë* (q. v.), id. 4 (5), 7, 57.—*Subst.* for *Ariadne,* Ov. Am. 1, 7, 16; for *Aërope,* id. A. A. 1, 327.—**B. Crēsius** (in MSS. and edd. also **Cressius;** cf. Verg. A. 5, 285 Wagn.), a, um, *adj.,* = Κρήσιος, *Cretan:* nemora, Verg. A. 4, 70: prodigia, i. e. taurus (v. C.), id. ib. 8, 295: regna, Ov. H. 16, 299: tecta, Stat. Th. 12, 582 al.—**C. Crētaeus,** a, um, *adj., Cretan:* Ida, Verg. A. 12, 412: urbes, Ov. M. 9, 666: ratis, Prop. 3 (4), 19, 26: taurus, *the bullock which Neptune sent to Minos,* Ov. M. 7, 434.—*Subst.:* **Crētaeus,** i, *m., the Cretan,* for *Epimenides,* Prop. 2, 34 (25), 29.—* **D. Crētānus,** i, *m., a Cretan* (prob. a word coined in sport), Plaut. Curc. 3, 73.—**E. Crētensis,** e, *adj., Cretan:* homo, judex, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 13 and 14: Juppiter, id. N. D. 3, 21, 53: sagittarii, Liv. 37, 41, 9 et saep.—In *plur.:* **Crētenses,** ium, *m., the Cretans* (*renowned as archers*), Nep. Hann. 9, 2; Liv. 37, 60, 4; 41, 25, 7 al.—**F. Crētĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Cretan:* mare, Hor. C. 1, 26, 2: vinum, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 81: labyrinthus, id. 36, 13, 19, § 90: bellum, Flor. 3, 7: pes, *an amphimacrus,* Diom. p. 475 P. al.: versus, *composed of the amphimacrus,* id. p. 513 ib. al.—**2.** *Subst.* **a. Crētĭcus,** i, *m., a surname of* Q. Metellus, *from his subjugation of Crete,* Flor. 3, 7 *fin.;* 3, 8, 1; Vell. 2, 34; Cic. Att. 1, 19, 2; cf. id. Fl. 13, 30; Ov. F. 1, 594.—**b. Crētĭca,** ae, *f., a plant, called also* clematitis, Plin. 25, 8, 54, § 96.—**c.** In the Gr. form **Crētĭcē,** ēs, *f., a plant, called also* hibiscus, App. Herb. 38 and 62.—**G. Crētis,** idis, *f., a Cretan* (woman): Nymphae, Ov. F. 3, 444.

2. crēta, ae, *f.* [orig. *adj.,* from 1. Creta], *Cretan earth,* i. e. *chalk, white earth* or *clay.* **I.** Prop., Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 195 sq.; Cato, R. R. 39, 2; Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 8 al.; esp. used for cleansing garments, Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 6.—Hence, trop.: creta est profecto horum hominum oratio, i. e. *removes all trouble from the mind,* Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 10 sq.—Also used as a cosmetic, Hor. Epod. 12, 10; Mart. 6, 93, 9; 8, 33, 17 al.; for seals, Cic. Fl. 16, 37; cf. cretula, for marking *the goal in a race-course,* Plin. 8, 42, 65, § 160; for the making of earthen vessels, Col. 3, 11, 9; Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 123 et saep.—Poet.: rapidus cretae Oaxes, *turbulent,* Verg. E. 1, 66 Rib. (dub. al. Cretae; v. Forbig. ad loc.). —**II.** From its whiteness is borrowed the trope for *something favorable* or *lucky* (opp. carbo), Hor. S. 2, 3, 246; imitated by Pers. 5, 108.

* **crētācĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. creta], *chalk-like, cretaceous:* siligo, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 86.

Crētaeus, a, um, v. 1. Creta, II. C.

Crētānus, i, v. 1. Creta, II. D.

crētārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. creta], *of* or *pertaining to chalk:* ARS, Inscr. Grut. 641, 3.—**II.** *Subst.:* **crētārĭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. taberna), *a shop for Cretan earth,* Varr. L. L. 8, § 55 Müll.

crētātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *marked with chalk.* **I.** Prop.: fasciae, Cic. Att. 2, 3, 1: pedes, Plin. 35, 18, 58, § 201: bos (decorated as an offering), Juv. 10, 66: Fabulla, *whitened,* Mart. 2, 41, 11.—**II.** Transf.: ambitio, i. e. *of the candidates for office, clothed in white* (candidatorum), Pers. 5, 177.

Crētē, ēs, v. 1. Creta *init.*

Crētensis, e, v. 1. Creta, II. E.

crēterra, ae, v. cratera.

* **crētĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. creta], *made of chalk* or *clay:* persona, Lucr. 4, 298.

† **crēthmŏs,** i, *f.,* = κρῆθμος, *sea-fennel:* Crithmum maritimum, Linn.; Plin. 25, 13, 96, § 155; 26, 8, 50, § 82.

crētĭca, ae, and **crētĭcē,** ēs, v. 1. Creta, II. F. 2. b.

Crētĭcus, a, um, v. 1. Creta, II. F.

crēti-fŏdīna, ae, *f.* [2. creta], *a chalk-* or *clay-pit,* Dig. 7, 1, 13, § 5 al.

crētio, ōnis, *f.* [cerno, II.]; jurid. t. t., *the formal declaration by the heir of his intention to enter upon his inheritance.* **I.** Prop., Gai Inst. 2, § 7; 2, 164 sqq.; 2, 171 sqq.; Ulp. Fragm. 22, 25 sqq.; Varr. L. L. 6, § 81 Müll.: simplex, *fruitless,* i. e. *where there is no property,* Cic. Att. 11, 12, 4: libera, *without restrictions by the testator,* id. ib. 13, 46, 3; id. de Or. 1, 22, 101 al.—**II.** Meton., *an inheritance,* Plin. 2, 26, 24, § 95 *fin.*

Crētis, idis, v. 1. Creta, II. G.

crētōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. creta], *abounding in chalk* or *clay:* locus, Cato, R. R. 8, 1; Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 72: terra, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 3; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 175: rura Cimoli, Ov. M. 7, 463.

crētŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *white clay, used for sealing,* = terra sigillata, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 58; Plin. 35, 7, 31, § 49.

crētūra, ae, *f.* [cerno]; concr., *the siftings of corn, bran, chaff* (late Lat.), Pall. 1, 24, 3.

1. crētus, a, um, *Part.,* from cerno.

2. crētus, a, um, *Part.,* from cresco, q. v. I. A. *fin.*

Crĕūsa, ae, *f.,* = Κρέουσα. **I.** *A daughter of king Creon, of Corinth, married to Jason, and on that account put to death by Medea by means of a charmed offering* (a garment, acc. to Hor. Epod. 5, 65; a garment and a golden chain, acc. to Sen. Med. 571 sq.; a crown, acc. to Ov. Ib. 601; Plin. 2, 105, 109, § 235), Hyg. Fab. 25; Sen. Med. 496; 509 al.—**II.** *A daughter of Priam, and wife of Æneas,* Verg. A. 2, 738.—**III.** *A town, with a harbor, in Bœotia,* Liv. 36, 21,

5, 42, 56, 5 —Also called **Creūsis**, acc to the Gr Κρεῦσιν, Mel 2, 3, 10

crībello, no *perf*, atum, 1, *v a* [cribellum] *to pass through a sieve, to sift* (late Lat) Pall 1, 41, 3, Theod. Prisc 1, 17 al

crībellum, i *n dim* [cribrum] *a small sieve* (late Lat), Pall Febr 24, id Jun 11

crībrārius, a, um, *adj* [id], *pertaining to a sieve* cribrarius alica *sifted*, Plin 18, 11, 29, § 115 —*Subst* ‡ **crībrārius**, *a sieve maker*, κοσκινοποιός, Gloss Gr Lat

crībro, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [id] *to pass through a sieve, to sift* (perh not ante Aug), Col 12, 51, 1, Plin 17, 11, 15, § 76 al

crībrum, i, *n* [from root cer, whence cerno], *a sieve, searce, riddle*, Cato, R R 25, 76, 3, Plaut Rud 1, 2, 14, Cic Div 2, 27, 59, Col 8, 5, 16, Plin 18, 11, 28, § 108 sq, Ov M 12, 437, Pers 3, 112 et saep —Facete, of a slave whose back was pierced by goads carnificum cribrum, Plaut Most 1, 1, 52 —Prov imbrem in cribrum gere re, i e *to labor in vain* Plaut Ps 1, 1, 100

crīmen, inis, *n* [contr for cernimen, from cerno, II C], lit, *a judicial decision verdict, judgment*, hence, transf, like the Gr κρῖμα, of the subject of such a decision, and with particular reference either to the accuser or to the accused **I.** Subject, or with reference to the accuser, *a charge accusation, reproach*, esp when unfounded, *a calumny, slander* (very freq in every period and species of composition) criminin' me habuisse fidem? Plaut Bacch 4 3, 15, cf Ter Hec 5, 2, 13 hae litterae fidem Persei criminibus fecerunt, Liv 40, 23, 9 cum re spondero criminibus Cic Planc 2, 4 se falsis criminibus circumventum, Sall C 34, 2, cf crimen falsum, Cic Quint 2 8, Hor C 3 7, 14 criminibus adversariorum in invidiam venire, Nep Epam 7, 3 sermones pleni criminum in Patres, Liv 6, 14, 11 crimina et suspiciones, id 40, 15, 3 tanti maleficii crimen probare te censes posse talibus viris, si, etc, Cic Rosc Am 26, 72 sceleris maximi, id Cael 23, 56, cf id ib 27, 65, id Sull 24, 8 istius conjurationis, id. ib 4, 12 avaritiae, id Verr 2, 2, 78, § 192, 2, 5, 1, § 2 veneficii, Quint 5, 7, 37 ubi est crimen quod reprehenditis? i e *the point of the accusation*, Cic Sest 38, 80 Halm ad loc quo enim illi crimine peccatoque perierunt? id. Cael 30, 71 haec causa est omnium horum scelerum atque criminum, id ib 25, 61, so (approaching the signif II A. infra), id C Norbano in nefario crimine atque in fraude capitali esse ponendum, id. de Or 2 48, 199 Sorof ad loc era in crimen veniet, Ter Hec 3, 1, 55 (era male audiet, Don) quid? sciebas tibi crimini datum iri? *would be made a reproach?* Cic Verr 2, 5, 29, § 74, cf Ov M 1, 766 crimen adferre, Cic Rab Post 10, 27, cf crimen inferre, offerre, id Lael 18, 65 in quos crimen intendebatur, Liv 9, 26, 11 esse in crimine, *to stand charged with*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 45, § 100 propulsare, id Sull 4, 12 defendere, *to repel, confute*, id. ib, Ov M 13, 303, and opp obicere, Quint 6, 3, 69 repellere, transferre, id. 4, 2, 26 et saep —Poet belli *pretexts* (causae), Verg A. 7, 339 —* **B.** Meton (abstr pro concreto) *an object of reproach* or *invective* perpetuae crimen posteritatis eris, Ov Tr 4, 9, 26 —**II.** Object, or with reference to the accused, *the fault complained of, a crime, fault, offence* (freq, but rare in ante Aug prose) **A.** Lit **1.** In gen foedati crimine turpi, Lucr 3 49 cum haec (causa) non in crimine aliquo quod ille posset infitiari consisteret, Cic de Or 1, 40, 182 Sorof ad loc crimen meum indicare Liv 40, 12, 10, 41, 25, 6 carendum non solum crimine turpitudinis, verum etiam suspicione, Quint 2, 2 14 cum quidam crimen ultro faterentur, Suet Claud 36 velut crimen taedas exosa jugales, Ov M 1, 483 non prodere vultu, id. ib 2, 447 scire, id ib 2, 614 hoc si crimen erit, crimen amoris erit, Prop 2 (3), 30, 24, cf tuum crimen erit, *thy fault*, id. 2 (3), 28, 2 crimina et innoxios discernere, Tac A. 1, 55 —Ovid in his Tristia very freq calls the offence on account of which he was banished crimina or crimen, interchanging it with error, e g 1, 9, 64, 2 3, 2 207, 3, 5, 52, 3, 6, 26 al —**b.** Of inanim objects crimina brassicae sunt animae gravitatem facere etc, *fault, defect*, Plin 20, 9, 35, § 91 —**2.** In partic, *the crime of lewdness, adultery* Ov M 9, 24, Sil 6, 634 —**B.** Meton **1.** *An object representing a crime* et rupit pictas caelestia crimina vestes, i e deorum adulteria Ov M 6, 131, cf tum paries nullo crimine pictus erat Prop 2 6 34 (2, 5 26 Bip) impressa signat sua crimina gemma *a letter containing her crime*, Ov M 9, 566 —**2.** *A cause of a crime, a criminal* se causam clamat crimenque caputque malorum, Verg A 12, 600, cf a pereant Baiae crimen amoris, aquae Prop 1, 11, 30 Crimen et illa fuit Myrrha, id 3, 19 (4, 18), 15

Crīmessus, v Crimisus

crīmĭnālis, e, *adj* [crimen], *of* or *pertaining to crime, criminal* (jurid. Lat) causa, Cod Just. 9, 41 15 accusatio, ib 3, 35, 3 —*Adv* **crīmĭnālĭter**, *criminally* agi furti Dig 47, 2 *fin*

crīmĭnālĭter, *adv*, v criminalis *fin*

crīmĭnātio, onis, *f* [criminor], *an accusation, complaint calumny* (in good prose) criminatione in me absentem uti Cic Agr 3, 1, 3 criminatio tua quae est? Roscium cum Flavio pro societate decidisse id Rosc Com 13, 37, id de Or 2, 79, 321, Liv 1, 54, 8 al — In *plur*, Cic Lael 18, 65, Liv 7, 5, 1, 9, 26, 19, Tac A 6, 25, Suet Caes 55, Just 12, 14, 3 al

crīmĭnātor, oris, *m* [id], *an accuser, a calumniator* (very rare) meus Plaut Bacch 4, 7, 28 in alios (opp sui obtegens), Tac. A 4, 1 —Of the devil, Lact 2, 8, 6, 6, 4, 2

crīmĭnātrix, icis, *f* [criminator], *a female accuser, calumniator*, Vulg Paul ad Tit 2, 3

crīmĭno, are, 1, *v a*, collat form of criminor, *to accuse, make an accusation* aliquem apud aliquem, Plaut Ps 1, 5, 78 —*Absol* apud aliquem, Enn ap Non p 470, 16 (Sat v 9 Vahl) — **B.** *Pass* Sullanas res defendere criminor, Cic Agr 3, 4, 13 dub Orell *N cr* criminatum esse ab aliquo, Hyg Astr 2, 18

crīmĭnor, atus, 1, *v dep* [crimen, I] (*a*) With a personal object *to accuse one of crime, to complain of impeach, calumniate* (rare but class) hanc metui ne me criminaretur tibi, Ter Eun 5, 2, 16, so, aliquem alicui, Tac Or 42, Suet Calig 56, cf under *β* Q Metellum apud populum Romanum criminatus est, bellum illum ducere, etc, Cic Off 3 20, 79, cf Liv 1, 54 8 Patres, id. 31, 6, 4 auctores, Quint 1, 5 11 inopinantem, Suet Tib 64 al —(*β*) With things as objects, *to complain of, to charge with* quibus (contionibus) cotidie potentiam meam invidiose criminabatur, Cic Mil 5, 12, so, res gestas argumentando crimenve dissolvere id. Opt Gen 5, 15 nescio quid de illa tribu, id. Planc 16, 38 auctoritatem Paullini, vigorem Celsi, maturitatem Galli, Tac H 1, 87 *fin* rhetoricen vitiis Quint 2, 17, 26 humilitatem inopiamque ejus apud amicos Alexandri, Curt 4, 1, 24 senatusconsultum absenti principi, Plin Ep 6, 13, 2, cf *α* supra.—With *acc* and *inf* de amicitiā, quam a me violatam esse criminatus est, pauca dicam, Cic Phil. 2, 1 3, id Rosc Am 15, 44, Liv 2, 31, 5, 2, 37, 3 — With *de*, Auct Her 2, 30, 48 —(*γ*) *Absol*, *to accuse, criminate* neque ego vos ultum injurias hortor neque discordias ut illi criminantur, Sall H 3, 61, 17 Dietsch Tiberio criminante, Suet Calig 7, 30

crīmĭnōsē, *adv*, v criminosus *fin.*

crīmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj* [crimen, I], *full of reproaches, reproachful, accusatory, calumniating, slanderous* (class) ne cum me nimium gratum illi esse dicant, id mihi criminosum esse possit, Cic Planc 2, 4, id Verr 2, 2, 67, § 162, cf in hunc, id. Sull 13, 36 nomen, id Planc 19, 46 orationes, Liv 8, 12, 14 iambi, Hor C 1 16 2 criminosissimus liber, Suet. Caes 75, cf Quint 9 2 23 ille acerbus, criminosus, popularis homo ac turbulentus, Cic Clu 34, 94 — Hence, *subst* **crīmĭnōsus**, i, *m*, *a guilty man*, Cassiod. Var 3, 57 —*Comp*, Auct Her 4, 40, 52 —*Adv* **crīmĭnōsē**, *reproachfully, slanderously*, Cic Rosc. Am 20 55, Sall J 64, 5, Liv 38, 43, 7, 40 9, 13, Tac A. 16, 20 —*Comp*, Cic Brut 34, 131, Tac. H 3, 38 —*Sup*, Suet Tib 53

Crīmīsus (in MSS and edd. also **Crīmessus, Crīmissus, Crīnisus**, and **Crīnissus**) i, *m*, = Κριμισσός (Κριμισσός), *a river on the south west coast of Sicily*, Nep Timol. 2 4, Verg A 5, 38, Claud. Rapt. Pros 2, 57, Hyg Fab 273

crīnālis, e, *adj* [crinis] *of* or *pertaining to the hair, hair* (poet, or in post Aug prose) vitta, Verg A. 7, 403, Ov M 4 6, 5, 617 aurum, Verg A 11 576, Stat. Achill. 2 97 acus *a hair pin* App M 8, p 207, 4, for which *subst* **crīnale**, is, *n*, Ov M 5, 53 dentes, i e *of a hair comb*, Claud. B Gild. 137 corpore polypus i e *furnished with hair like feelers*, Ov Hal 30, cf. Plin. 9, 29, 46, § 86 (s v crinis, II B)

* **crīnĭger**, gĕri, *m adj* [crinis gero], *having long hair*, Luc 1, 458 dub (al. cirrigeros, with long curls)

† **crīnĭnus**, a, um, *adj*, = κρίνινος, *made of lilies, lily* unguentum, Dig 34, 2, 21, cf crinon

crīnio, no *perf*, itum, 4, *v a.* [crinis], *to provide* or *cover with hair*, as *verb finit.* rare, and only transf of leaves of plants frondibus crinitur arbos Stat S 4, 5, 10, id Th 4, 217 —But freq, **II.** In *part. perf*

crīnītus, a, um, *covered with hair, hairy*, esp, *having long hair* or *locks, long haired.* **A.** Lit Apollo, Enn ap Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 Iopas Verg A 1, 740 male puella Ov A. A 3, 243 turbae (sc puerorum) Mart. 12, 49 colla equorum, Stat. Th 6 418 al.—**B.** Transf galea triplici juba, Verg A. 7, 785 stella *a hairy star, a comet*, Suet. Caes 88, id Claud 46 (cf Cic N D 2 5, 14) concha Plin 9 33, 52, § 103 arbusculae, id 11, 37, 44, § 121

crīnis, is, *m* (*fem*, Atta ap Non p 202, 29, acc. to the latter also Plaut Most. 1 3, 69, and so in Ritschl) [kindr with crista, cf. κορυς, κορυφη], *the hair* **I.** Prop (class, esp freq in the poets), Cic Verr 2, 3, 33, § 76, Caes B G 1, 51, id. B C. 3, 9, Liv 1, 13, 1, 3, 7, 8 et saep, Verg A. 1, 480, Cat. 64, 391, Hor C 2, 5, 24, 2 19, 20 et saep capere crines, i e *to marry* (since the matrons distinguished themselves from maidens by their hair dress) Plaut Most 1, 3, 69, cf id Mil 3 1, 195, and Fest p 339, 23 Müll — Collectively in *sing*, = crines, Hor C 1, 32, 12, 2 12 23 sq —**B.** Rarely *a hair* uxor rufa crinibus septem, Mart 12, 32 4 —**II.** Meton, *of objects resembling hair*, so, **A.** *The tail of a comet*, Verg A 5, 528, Ov M 15, 849, Plin. 2, 25, 22, §§ 89 and 90 al (cf crinitus, under crinio, II B), *the rays of stars*, Val Fl. 2 42, *of the fire* id 1, 205 —**B.** *The feelers of polypi* conchas (polypi) complexu crinium frangunt, Plin 9, 29 46 § 86, *of the cuttle fish*, Apic. 2, 1 —**C.** *The fibres of wood* crines ramentorum, Plin 16, 42, 82, § 225

Crīnīsus, i, *m*, v Crimisus.

crīnĭtus, a, um, v crinio, II

† **crīnon** or **crīnum**, i *n*, = κρίνον, *a lily*, Plin 21, 5, 11 § 24 —**II.** *An unguent*, Dig 34, 2 21 (where others read crinina, v crininus)

‡ † **crĭŏbŏlĭum**, ii, *n*, = κριοβόλιον, *a ram as an offering*, Inscr Orell 1899 sq

Crīsa, ae *f*, = Κρῖσα, *an ancient town of Phocis, on the sea*, now *Crisso*, Plin 4, 3, 4, § 8 —Hence, *adj* **Crīsaeus**, a, um, *of Crisa* sinus = κόλπος Κρισαῖος, Plin. 4, 3, 4 § 7

† **crĭsĭmus**, a um, *adj*, = κρίσιμος, *decisive, critical* dies, *the day of a crisis*, in disease, Cael Aur Acut 1, 14, 108, Censor 14, 9

† **crĭsis**, is, *f*, = κρίσις, medic t t, *a decision, crisis*, Sen Ep 83, 4

crīso or **crisso**, avi, 1, *v n*, *to move the haunches* (in mal part, of a female as ceveo of a male) Lucil ap Non. p 19, 26, Juv 6 322, Mart 14, 203, Auct Priap 19, 4 Büch, cf Charis p 260 P, Diom p 293 ib, v Lachm ad Lucr vol 2, p 276 sq

crispans, ntis *Part* of crispo q v

crispĭcans, antis *Part*, from the unused *v a* crispico, āre [crispus], *curling, ruffling* mare ventus Gell 18, 11, 3

‡ **crispĭcăpillus**, οὐλόθριξ, *having curled hair*, Gloss. Lat Gr

Crispīnus, a, *a Roman surname* Cic. Font 1 1, Liv 24, 39, 12, Hor S 1, 1, 120 al, Capitol. M Antonin 27

* **crispĭsulcans**, antis, *Part.* [crispus-

sulco], *undulating, serpentine:* igneum fulmen, Poët. ap. Cic. Top. 16, 61.

* **crispĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [crispus], *a tremulous* or *vibratory motion*, Arn. 2, p. 73.

crispo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** *Act., to curl, crisp, crimp* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Prop.: capillum, Plin. 29, 4, 26, § 82: feminae cincinnos, Maec. ap. Sen. Ep. 114, 5.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To make variegated, rough, uneven; to cover* or *plant with something, to strew over:* tellurem apio viridi, *to border*, Col. 10, 166: mixtum aurum cono, Stat. Th. 8, 568: alma novo crispans pelagus Tithonia Phoebo, Val. Fl. 1, 311; cf. Zumpt ad Rutil. 2, 13: quādam rugatione crispari corpora, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 17.—**2.** *To put into a tremulous motion, to swing, brandish, wave* (cf.: vibro, quasso): bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro, Verg. A. 1, 313; 12, 165 (cf.: δύο δοῦρε τινάσσων, Il. 12, 298): non illis solitum crispare hastilia campo, Sil. 8, 374: tergeminos jactus, App. M. 11, p. 258, 35: buxum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 110: clunes, Arn. 7, p. 239; cf. crispitudo.—Trop.: cachinnum, Sedul. 1, 316.—**II.** *Neutr.*, only in *part. pres.* crispans. **A.** *Curled, uneven, wrinkled:* buxus, Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 70: nasus, Pers. 3, 87.—**B.** *Trembling:* cum vibrat crispante aedificiorum crepitu (of an earthquake), Plin. 2, 82, 84, § 198.

crispŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *curled, having curled hair, crisped, crimped* (post-Aug.). **I.** Prop.: comatus et crispulus, Sen. Ep. 66, 25; cf. id. ib. 95, 24; Mart. 5, 61, 1.—* **II.** Trop., of discourse, *elaborate, artificial*, Fronto, Or. Ep. 3, p. 248.

1. crispus, a, um, *adj.* [kindred with crinis, crista; cf. cresco]. **I.** Originally of the hair, *curled, crisped, crimped:* cincinni, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 32; cf. coma, Sil. 16, 120; and: leo crispioribus jubis, Plin. 8, 16, 18, § 46.—Of persons, *having curled hair, curly-headed*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 115; id. Rud. 1, 2, 37; Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 26.—* **B.** Trop., of discourse, *artistic, elaborate:* crispum agmen orationis, Gell. 1, 4, 4; cf. crispulus, II.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Curled, uneven, waving, wrinkled:* parietes abiete crispā, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: brassica, Cato, R. R. 157, 2: crispae frondis apium, Col. 11, 3, 33: acer montanum crispius, Plin. 16, 15, 26, § 67: (marmor) Augusteum undatim crispum, id. 36, 7, 11, § 55: lactuca crispissimi folii, Col. 11, 3, 26 et saep.—**B.** *In tremulous motion, quivering, tremulous:* linguae bisulcae jactu crispo fulgere, Pac. ap. Non. p. 506, 17; Verg. Copa, 2: pecten (i. e. plectrum), Juv. 6, 382: aër subtili nebulā, Pall. Aug. 8, 1.

2. Crispus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname;* so esp. *of the well-known Roman historian* C. Sallustius.

crisso, v. criso.

1. crista, ae, *f.* [cf. cer- in cerebrum, pro-ceres, = cel- in excello]. **I.** Prop., *a tuft on the head of animals;* most freq. of *the comb of a cock*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 4 and 5; Plin. 10, 56, 77, § 156; Juv. 13, 233 al.; of a lapwing, Ov. M. 6, 672; Plin. 10, 29, 44, § 86; of a serpent, Ov. M. 7, 150; 15, 669; Plin. 11, 37, 44, § 122.—Prov.: illi surgunt cristae, *his crest rises, he carries his head high*, i. e. *he is conceited*, Juv. 4, 70.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A tuft of leaves on plants:* foliorum, Plin. 22, 22, 43, § 86: crista galli or *absol.* crista, *the name of a plant*, = alectoros lophos, *the cock's comb*, id. 27, 5, 23, § 40.—**B.** *The crest of a helmet, plume*, Lucr. 2, 633; Liv. 10, 39, 12; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 200; Verg. A. 3, 468; 6, 779 et saep.—* **C.** *The clitoris*, Juv. 6, 422.

2. Crista, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Liv. 24, 40, 8.

cristātus, a, um, *adj.* [crista], *that has a tuft* or *crest, tufted, crested.* **I.** Lit.: ales, Ov. F. 1, 455; cf.: cristati oris ales, id. M. 11, 597: aves, i. e. galli, Mart. 14, 223: draco, Ov. M. 4, 599; Plin. 8, 13, 13, § 35.—**II.** Transf., *crested, plumed:* cassis pennis, Ov. M. 8, 25: galeae, Liv. 9, 40, 3: jubar, Stat. Th. 3, 223: Achilles, Verg. A. 1, 468.

* **cristŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small crest* or *tuft*, Col. 8, 2, 8 (al. cristis).

† **crĭtae,** ārum, *m.*, = κριταί, *the judges among the Hebrews* (שֹׁפְטִים), Tert. adv. Gnost. 3.

† **crīthŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.*, = κριθολογία, *a gathering of barley*, Cod. Just. 11, 27, 1; Cod. Th. 14, 26, 1.

Crīthōtē, ēs, *f.*, = Κριθωτή, *a town in Chersonesus Thracia*, Nep. Timoth. 1, 3; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 48.

Critias, ae, *m.*, = Κριτίας, *one of the thirty tyrants at Athens*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96; id. de Or. 2, 22, 93; Nep. Thras. 2, 7.

† **crĭtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = κριτικός, *fit* or *suitable for deciding, capable of judging.* **I.** *Adj.*, only as a medic. t. t. (cf. crisimus), *decisive, critical:* accessio morbi, Aug. Conf. 6, 1 *fin.*—More frequent, **II.** *Subst.:* **crĭtĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a critic*, Cic. Fam. 9, 10, 1 (also ap. Suet. Gram. 14); Quint. 2, 1, 4; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 51.

Crĭto, ōnis, *m.*, = Κρίτων, *a rich citizen of Athens, a disciple and friend of Socrates*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 103 al.—**II.** *A Grecian physician of Trajan's time*, Mart. 11, 60, 6.

Crĭtŏbūlus, i, *m.*, *a Greek proper name.* **I.** *A disciple of Socrates*, Cic. Sen. 17, 59.—**II.** *A Grecian physician*, Curt. 9, 5, 25; Plin. 7, 57, 37, § 124.

Critognatus, i, *m.*, *a chief of the Arverni*, Caes. B. G. 7, 77.

Crĭtŏlāus, i, *m.* **I.** *A peripatetic philosopher, who was sent with Carneades and the Stoic Diogenes as an ambassador to Rome*, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 45; 2, 37, 155; id. Tusc. 5, 17, 51; id. Fin. 5, 5, 14; Gell. 6 (7), 14, 9; 17, 21, 48; Tert. Anim. 5.—**II.** *A leader of the Achaians, in a war with the Romans*, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91; Flor. 2, 16, 2.—**III.** *A Sicilian at Henna*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 59.

Crĭūmĕtōpon, i, *n.*, = Κριοῦ μέτωπον (Ramsbrow), *a promontory at the southern extremity of the Tauric Chersonesus*, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 86; 10, 23, 30, § 60; written as Greek, Mel. 2, 1, 3.—**II.** *A promontory at the southwestern point of Crete*, now *Cape Crio*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59; written as Greek, Mel. 2, 7, 12.

† **crōbȳlŏs,** i, *m.*, = κρώβυλος, *a roll of hair knotted on the crown of the head*, Tert. Virg. Vel. 10; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 138.

Crŏcălē, ēs, *f.*, *a companion of Diana*, Ov. M. 3, 169.

† **crocallis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *an unknown, cherry-shaped precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 154.

‡ **crocātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [crocio], *the croaking of ravens*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 53, 3.

crŏcātus, a, um, *adj.* [crocus], *saffron-yellow:* semen, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 147: vestis, Fronto, Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 1.

crŏcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to saffron, saffron-.* **I.** Prop.: odores, Verg. G. 1, 56: flores, id. ib. 4, 109: tinctus, *saffron-sauce*, Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 134: color, id. 27, 10, 59, § 83.—**II.** Transf., *saffron-colored, yellow, golden:* lutum, Verg. E. 4, 44: cubile, id. G. 1, 447: acanthus, id. A. 1, 649: chlamys, id. ib. 11, 775 al.: comae, Ov. A. A. 1, 530: honor, *a saffron-tint*, Sil. 8, 444.

† **crŏcĭas,** ae, *m.*, = κροκίας, *an unknown, saffron-colored precious stone*, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191.

† **crŏcĭdismus,** i, *m.*, = κροκιδισμός; of the sick, *a picking off of flocks* (of wool, etc.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3, 34; 1, 6, 48; cf. carphologia.

crŏcĭno, āre, *v. a.* [crocum], *to anoint with saffron-ointment:* jumenta, Gargil. Mart. de Cura Boum, p. 457 Bip.

† **crŏcĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = κρόκινος, *of* or *pertaining to saffron, saffron-.* **I.** *Adj.:* semen, Plin. 21, 19, 73, 124: unguentum, Cels. 3, 18: color, Scrib. Comp. 173: tunica, *saffron-colored*, Cat. 68, 134.—**II.** *Subst.:* **crŏcĭnum,** i, *n.* (sc. oleum), *saffron-oil*, Prop. 3 (4), 10, 22.—**2.** *The color of saffron, saffron-yellow*, Dig. 32, 1, 78, § 5.—**B.** Transf., as a term of endearment, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 7.

† **crōcĭo,** īre, *v. n.*, = κρώζω, *to cry* or *croak as a raven* [cf. glocio, clango], Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 2; App. Flor. 23, p. 366, 19.

† **crŏcis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = κροκίς, *an unknown plant*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 167.

crōcĭto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [crocio, with change of quantity], *to croak loudly:* corvus, Auct. Philom. 28; Anthol. Lat. 5, 123, 24.

crōcĭtus, ūs, *m.* [crocio], *the croaking of the raven*, Non. p. 45, 18.

crŏco, āre, *v. a.*, *to dye saffron-yellow*, Isid. Orig. 6, 11, 4; cf. crocatus.

‡ **crŏcōdes,** is, *n.*, = κροκῶδες, *a* (saffron-like) *eye-salve*, Inscr. Orell. 4233 sq.

† **crŏcŏdīlĕa,** ae, *f.*, = κροκοδειλέα, *the excrement of the crocodile*, as a medicament, Plin. 28, 8, 28, § 108 (cf. Hor. Epod. 12, 11).

† **crŏcŏdīlīna,** ae, *f.*, = κροκοδειλίνη (cf. Lidd. and Scott, under κροκοδειλος, II.; v. also ceratina), *a sophism* called *crocodile*, *a crocodile-conclusion*, Quint. 1, 10, 5.

† **crŏcŏdīlĭon** (-lēon), ii, *n.*, = κροκοδείλιον, *a plant*, so called from the rough skin of its stalk, Plin. 27, 8, 41, § 64.

† **crŏcŏdīlus,** i, *m.*, = κροκόδειλος, *a crocodile*, Plin. 8, 25, 37, § 89 sq.; 28, 8, 28, § 107 sq.; Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124; 2, 52, 129; 1, 29, 82; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 13.—In the metathesis **corcŏdīlus**, Phaedr. 1, 25, 4 and 6; Mart. 3, 93, 7 Schneid.; cf. Ritschl in Rhein. Mus. vol. 9, p. 478 sq.

crŏcŏfantĭa (crŏcŭ-, -phantĭa), ae, *f.* [κρόκος, ὑφαίνειν], = crocota, q. v., Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 10.

† **crŏcŏmagma,** ătis, *n.*, = κροκόμαγμα, *the residuum of saffron, after the extraction of the oil*, Plin. 21, 20, 82, § 139; Cels. 5, 18, 9 al.

crŏcŏs, v. crocus.

† **crŏcōta,** ae, *f.* (sc. vestis), ὁ κροκωτός (sc. χιτών), *a saffron-colored court-dress* (for women), Naev. and Nov. ap. Non. p. 548, 26 sq.; Plaut. ib. 538, 13; App. M. 11, p. 261, 2; Auct. Har. Resp. 21, 44; cf. crocotula.

* **crŏcōtārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [crocota], *of* or *belonging to the preparation of saffron-colored garments:* infectores, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 47.

crocotillum, valde exile, Plaut. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 52, 20; cf. Fest. p. 301, 26 sq. Müll. *N. cr.* (certainly corrupt).

‡ **crocotinum** genus operis pistorii, Paul. ex Fest. p. 53, 5 Müll.

†† **crŏcotta (cŏrŏc-)** or **crŏcūta,** ae, *m.*, *an unknown wild animal in Ethiopia*, perh. *the hyena*, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 72; 8, 30, 45, § 107; Capitol. Anton. 10.

crŏcōtŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [crocota], *a saffron-colored court-robe* (for women), Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 47; Verg. Cat. 5, 21.

† **crŏcum,** i, *n.*, and **crŏcus,** i, *m.* (*fem.*, App. M. 10, p. 255, 30), = κρόκος, *saffron:* Crocus sativus, Linn.; *masc.* usu. of the plant, *neutr.* of the essence, etc., but the distinction is not closely observed. (*a*) Crocus, Verg. G. 4, 182; id. Cul. 399; *plur. nom.* croci, Ov. M. 4, 393; *acc.* crocos, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 16; Ov. F. 4, 442; Juv. 7, 208.—(*β*) Crocum, Sall. H. 1, 80 Dietsch; Cels. 5, 11; Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 31 sq.—(*γ*) *Gen. incert.*, Lucr. 2, 416; Ov. F. 1, 342; 5, 318; Sall. H. 2, 23, 2 Dietsch; Col. 9, 4, 4 al.—Frequently employed among the ancients, not only for the seasoning of food and in medicine, but transformed, by means of water and wine, to an essence, for the diffusion of a fragrant odor in theatres and other places; for anointing the hair, etc., Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 33; Sen. Ep. 90, 15; Lucr. 2, 416; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 16; Mart. 5, 25 al.; cf. Cilix and Cilissa, under Cilicia, II. a.—Hence, poet.: recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae Fabula si dubitem, *over fragrant floors*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 79.—**Crŏcus** or **Crŏcŏs,** i, *m.*, *a youth who was metamorphosed into a saffron-flower*, Ov. M. 4, 283; id. F. 5, 227; Plin. 16, 35, 63, § 154.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *Saffron-color:* picta croco et fulgenti murice vestis, Verg. A. 9, 614; cf. Lucr. 6, 1188.—**B.** *The yellow stamens in many flowers*, Plin. 21, 5, 11, §§ 23 and 24.

crŏcŭphantĭa (-fantĭa) = crocota, Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 10.

crŏcūta, ae, v. crocotta.

Crodunum, i, *n.*, *a place in* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Gourdan*, Cic. Font. 5, 9.

Croesus, i, *m.*, = Κροῖσος, *a king of Lydia, celebrated for his riches*, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 37; id. Fin. 2, 27, 87; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 2; Just. 1, 7, 2 sqq.; Prop 2 (3), 26, 23 al.—Appel. for *a rich man*, in contrast with Irus, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 42; and in *plur.*, Mart. 11, 6, 4.—Hence, **II. Croesĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Crœsus:* opes, Mart. Cap. 6, § 578.

Crŏmmyŭ-ăcris (**Crŏmy̆-**), idis, *f.*, = Κρομμυου ἄκρις, *the most northern point of Cyprus*, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 4 *fin.*

Crŏmy̆on (**Cremmy̆on**, Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 23), ōnis, *m.*, = Κρομμυων, *a village in Megaris, afterwards belonging to Corinth, laid waste by a wild sow, which was slain at last by Theseus*, Ov. M. 7, 435.

Crŏnĭa, ōrum, *n.*, = τὰ Κρόνια, *a festival of Saturn, celebrated in Greece, and especially at Athens*, Att. ap. Macr. S. 1, 7, 37.

Crŏnŏs (**-us**), i, *m.*, = Κρόνος, *the god of time*, = Saturnus, Sid. Carm. 15, 61 al.

crosmis, is, *f.*, *a kind of sage*, App. Herb. 101.

† **crŏtălĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, = κροτάλια, *a rattling ear-pendant, composed of several pearls*, Petr. 67; Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 114.

crŏtălisso, āre, 1, *v. n.*, = κροταλίζω, *to rattle* or *sound with the castanet*, Macr. Diff. 21, 8.

† **crŏtălistrĭa**, ae, *f.* [κροταλίζω], *a (female) castanet dancer*, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 39. —**II.** Poet., transf., *a (rattling) stork*, P. Syrus ap. Petr. 55 (cf. Ov. M. 6, 97).

† **crŏtălum**, i, *n.*, = κρόταλον, *a rattle, a bell, castanet*, used to accompany wanton dances, P. Scip. ap. Macr. S. 2, 10; Cic. Pis. 9, 20 al.

† **crŏtăphŏs**, i, *m.*, = κρόταφος, *a pain in the temples*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 11, 4.

Crŏto (**Crŏton**, Sil. 11, 18, 5; Cic. Att. 9, 19, 3), ōnis, *comm.* (and **Crŏtōna**, ae, *f.*, Just. 20, 4; also **Cortōna**, like corcodilus for crocodilus; cf. Ritschl in Rhein. Mus. vol. 8, p. 475, and vol. 9, p. 480), = Κρότων, *a town founded by the Achaians, on the east coast of Bruttium*, now *Crotone*, Mel. 2, 4, 8; Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 97; Liv. 24, 3, 1 sq.; Cic. Att. 9, 19, 3; Ov. M. 15, 15 al.—Hence, **II. Crŏtōnĭātes**, ae, *m.*, = Κροτωνιάτης, *an inhabitant of Crotona*: Alcmaeo, Cic. N. D. 1, 11, 27.—In *plur.*: **Crŏtōnĭātae**, *inhabitants of Crotona*, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 1 sq.; Liv. 24, 3, 15; *gen.* Crotoniatūm, id. 24, 3, 9; *acc.* Crotoniatās, id. 24, 3, 11.—**B. Crŏtōnĭensis**, e, *adj.*, *of Crotona*: ager, Liv. 29, 36, 4; 30, 19, 11: Milo, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 144; Gell. 15, 6.—In *plur.*: **Crŏtōnĭenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Crotona*, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 72; Just. 20, 2 sq.—The same: **Crŏtōnenses**, Front. ap. Strat. 3, 6, 4.

Crŏtōpĭădes, ae, *m.*, = Κροτωπιάδης, *a Crotopiade*, i. e. *Linus* (whose mother, Psamathe, was the daughter of the Grecian king Crotopus), Ov. Ib. 478.

Crŏtŏs, i, *m.*, = Κρότος, *a constellation, the Archer*; pure Lat. Sagittarius, Col. 10, 57; access. form **Crŏtŏn**, Hyg. Fab. 224 dub.

crŭcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [crucio], *tormenting, torturing, painful, excruciating, miserable* (rare; not in Cic.): cruciabilem me accipito, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 40 Ritschl: exitu periit, Gell. 3, 9, 7; cf. mors, Arn. adv. Gent. 2: silentio fatigatus, App. M. 10, p. 239, 20. —**II.** *Susceptible of torture*: animae, Lact. 7, 20, 9.—*Adv.*: **crŭcĭābĭlĭter**, *with torture*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 40 Fleck., Lorenz: interfecti, Auct. B. Afr. 46.

crŭcĭābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [cruciabilis], *torment, torture*: cruciabilitates animi, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 3.

crŭcĭăbundus, a, um, *adj.* [crucio], *torturing, tormenting*, Cypr. Ep. 55.

crŭcĭāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *torture, torment, pain*: leti, Prud. Cath. 10, 90.

crŭcĭāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *torture, torment, pain* (very rare): vidi ego multa saepe picta quae Acherunti fierent cruciamenta, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 2; id. As. 2, 2, 52: carnificum (with tormenta morborum), Cic. Phil. 11, 4, 8: ut orbitatis cruciamenta sentiret, Arn. 7, p. 43.

crŭcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [crux], *of* or *pertaining to the cross*, or, in gen., *to torture*. **I.** *Adj.*: exitus, *full of torture*, Tert. Praescr. Haeret. 2 dub. (al. cruciatorios): poenae, Sid. Ep. 8, 6.—**II.** *Subst.*, *one who is crucified*, Petr. 112; Sen. Contr. 3, 21.—Hence, **B.** As a term of reproach, *one fit for the gallows, a gallows-bird*, App. M. 10, p. 242: longum est quae cruciarius ille conflavit, Amm. 29, 2, 9.

crŭcĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [crucio], *a torturing*, Vulg. Sap. 6, 9.

crŭcĭātor, ōris, *m.* [crucio], *a tormenter, torturer*, Arn. 1, p. 23; Firm. Math. 3, 13, 6.

crŭcĭātōrĭus, a, um, v. cruciarius, 1.

crŭcĭātus, ūs, *m.*, *torture, torment, a torturing, execution*, etc. (often syn. with supplicium; freq. and class. in *sing.* and *plur.*). **I.** Lit., of the body: dedisti hodie in cruciatum Chrusalum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 36; id. Ep. 5, 1, 5; id. Ps. 3, 1, 12; Ter. And. 4, 4, 47; id. Hec. 5, 2, 7; Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 12; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 9; 2, 5, 63, § 163; id. Rosc. Am. 41, 119; Sall. C. 51, 15; id. J. 24, 10; Liv. 29, 18, 14 Drak. *N. cr.*; Quint. 5, 4, 2; Ov. M. 9, 179 et saep.: cruciatu malo dignus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 132; id. Rud. 2, 6, 11.—**2.** Of the mind: animi, Cic. Div. 2, 9, 23; cf.: omnes animi cruciatus et corporis, id. Cat. 4, 5, 10: confectus jam cruciatu summorum dolorum, id. Att. 11, 11, 1; Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 2.—**B.** In gen., *ruin, calamity, misfortune* (esp. in curses, etc.): maximum in malum cruciatumque insiliamus, *into utter ruin*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 8: cum cruciatu tuo istaec hodie verba funditas, i. e. *to thy ruin, misfortune*, id. Am. 4, 2, 13; 2, 2, 161; id. Capt. 3, 5, 23: abi in malum cruciatum, *go to the gallows, go hang*, id. Aul. 3, 3, 11; id. Pers. 4, 4, 25; cf. crux, II.—**II.** Transf., *instruments of torture*: cum ignes ardentesque laminae ceterique cruciatus admovebantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163.

crŭcĭfer, ĕri, *m.* [crux-fero], *the cross-bearer*, i. e. *Christ*, Prud. Cath. 3, 1.

crŭcĭfīgo, ĕre, better separated, cruci figo; v. crux.

crŭcĭfixor, ōris, *m.* [crux-figo], *a crucifier* (eccl. Lat.), Paul. Nol. Ep. 18, 7.

crŭcĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [crux]. **I.** Orig., *to put to death on the cross, to crucify* (only in eccl. Lat.), Lact. Mort. Pers. 2, 1.—**II.** In gen., *to put to the rack, to torture, torment* (freq. and class., esp. in the signif. B.). **A.** Physically: cum vigiliis et fame cruciaretur, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65: tribunos militum verberatos servilibusque omnibus suppliciis cruciatos trucidando occidit, Liv. 29, 18, 14 Drak. *N. cr.*: cum cruciabere dirae Sanguine serpentis, Ov. M. 2, 651: cruciataque diris Corpora tormentis, id. ib. 3, 694 al.: qui advehuntur quadrupedanti crucianti canterio, i. e. *torturing the rider by its uneasy motion*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 34.—**2.** Transf. of inanimate things: terra ferro, ligno, igni, lapide, frugo omnibus cruciatur horis, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 157; so, aes cruciatur in primis accensumque restinguitur sale, id. 33, 3, 20, § 65.—**B.** Mentally. (α) *Act.*: graviter adulescentulum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 1; id. Eun. 2, 3, 93; Hor. S. 1, 10, 78 al.: officii me deliberatio cruciat cruciavitque adhuc, Cic. Att. 8, 15, 2: ut ipsus sese cruciat aegritudine! Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 89: ne crucia te, obsecro, anime mi, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 15; cf. Hor. S. 1, 2, 22: quos major sollicitudo cruciat, Just. 6, 3, 9: illud me cruciat, quod, etc., Mart. 11, 94, 5.—So *pass.*: tanto dolore cruciatus est, Just. 12, 13, 9.—(β) Medial (only in Plaut. and Ter.), *to afflict one's self, to grieve, be afflicted*: ut miserae matres cruciantur! Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 2; cf.: crucior miser, Ter. And. 5, 2, 10; with *acc.* and *inf.*: crucior me lapidem non habere, ut, etc., Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 68; Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6; and with *acc.* of *neutr. pron.*: istuc crucior, a viro me tali abalienarier, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 11; id. Trin. 5, 2, 46.

Crŭcĭsălus, i, *m.* [crux-salio], *a name facetiously formed in imitation of* Chrysalus, i. e. *a cross-dancer*: facere aliquem Crucisalum ex Chrysalo, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 128.

crŭcĭum, quod cruciat. Unde Lucilius vinum insuave crucium dixit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 53, 4 Müll.

crūdārĭa vēna argenti, *a vein of silver that lies directly on the surface in a mine*, Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 97.

crūdēlis, e, *adj.* [cf. Gr. κρύος; Lat. crudus, cruor, caro], *morally rude* or *unfeeling*, with exclusive reference to conduct towards persons or things, *hard, unmerciful, hard-hearted, cruel, severe, fierce* (freq. and class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Of living subjects. (α) With *in* and *abl.*: crudeles gaudent in tristi funere fratris, Lucr. 3, 72; cf.: crudelis in calamitate hominis consularis, Cic. de Or. 2, 48, 198: cui nimis videtur senatus in conservandā patriā fuisse crudelis, id. Pis. 8, 17.—(β) With *in* and *acc.*: cum in eos, quos numquam viderat, tam crudelis fuisset, Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22: in liberos atque in sanguinem suum, id. Fin. 1, 10, 34: in quos Sulla crudelis hoc socio fuisset, id. Att. 9, 14, 2: in patriam, id. Cat. 4, 6, 13; Liv. 2, 56, 7.—(γ) *Absol.*: crudelem Castorem, ne dicam sceleratum et impium! Cic. Deiot. 1, 2: crudelis atque importuna mulier, id. Clu. 63, 177: malus atque crudelis, Sall. C. 16, 3: o crudelis adhuc, etc., Hor. C. 4, 10, 1: Neptunus tanto amori, Prop. 2 (3), 26, 45 et saep.—*Comp.*: ecquid acerbius? ecquid crudelius? Cic. Att. 9, 14, 2: magis timeo ne in eum exsistam crudelior, id. ib. 10, 11, 3: heu, Fortuna, quis est crudelior in nos Te deus? Hor. S. 2, 8, 61.—*Sup.*: parricidae, Sall. C. 52, 31.—**II.** Of inanimate subjects: crudele et exitiosum bellum, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 7: o rem cum auditu crudelem tum visu nefariam, id. Planc. 41, 99: poena in cives crudelis, id. Phil. 11, 1, 1: in tam crudelem necessitatem incidere, id. Tusc. 3, 25, 60: facinora (with foeda), Sall. C. 11, 4: crudele intolerandumque imperium (opp. justissimum atque optimum), id. ib. 10, 6: sententia, id. ib. 51, 17: consilia, Cat. 64, 175; cf. id. 64, 136: pestes, id. 69, 9; cf. id. 64, 76: venenum vitae nostrae, id. 77, 5: ferrum, Prop. 2 (3), 15, 43: verber, Ov. F. 2, 695: poena, id. M. 2, 612; Verg. A. 6, 585: egestas, Val. Fl. 4, 459 et saep.: quid faciat? crudele, suos addicere amores, Ov. M. 1, 617.—*Comp.*: ignis, Cat. 62, 20: janua, Prop. 1, 16, 17: mens, Ov. M. 11, 701: quid crudelius, quam? etc., Quint. 11, 1, 85. —*Sup.*: nomen tyranni, Nep. Dion, 1, 4: manus, Petr. 105: caedes, Suet. Calig. 30.—Hence, *advv.* **a. crūdēlē** (prop. *neutr. sing.* of *adj.*), *cruelly*, etc., Stat. Th. 3, 211; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 340; id. in Eutr. 2, 108. —**b. crūdēlĭter**, *cruelly, in a cruel manner* (very freq.), Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30; id. Off. 1, 24, 82; Caes. B. G. 7, 38; Nep. Paus. 3, 3; Quint. 1, 5, 9; Suet. Tib. 61 al.—*Comp.*, Liv. 31, 29, 11; Cat. 62, 24; Ov. M. 3, 442.—*Sup.*, Cic. Sull. 27, 75; id. Phil. 1, 14, 34; Caes. B. C. 1, 2 *fin.*; Nep. Eum. 6, 3 et saep.

crūdēlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [crudelis], *harshness, severity, cruelty, barbarity* (in good prose and very freq.): crudelitas est atrocitas animi in exigendis poenis, Sen. Clem. 2, 4, 1: crudelitas est inclinatio ad asperiora, id. ib. 2, 4, 3: ista in nostros homines crudelitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 88, § 150; id. Off. 2, 8, 27; 3, 11, 46; id. Sest. 65, 135; id. Phil. 11, 3, 8; id. Rep. 1, 3, 5; Caes. B. G. 7, 77; Sall. C. 51, 14; Nep. Alcib. 4, 4; Liv. 3, 53, 7; 42, 8, 5 et saep.; Prud. Perieg. 2291 al.: in meo inimico crudelitatem exprompsisti tuam, Cic. Mil. 13, 33: crudelitatem exercere in vivo, id. Phil. 11, 3, 8.

crūdēlĭter, *adv.*, v. crudelis *fin.* b.

crūdesco, dŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [crudus], *to grow harsh* or *violent, to increase, grow worse* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; perh. not before Virg.): coepit crudescere morbus, Verg. G. 3, 504; so, pugnae, id. A. 7, 788: ferrum magicā linguā, Sil. 1, 431: irae, Stat. Th. 2, 680; cf.: crudescente irā, Just. 8, 4, 4: seditio, Tac. H. 3, 10: noxa, Symm. Ep. 8, 57.

crūdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (lit. *indigestion*; hence, meton.), **I.** (Effectus pro causa.) *An overloading, repletion of the stomach*, Cic. Sen. 13, 44; id. Fam. 9, 18, 4; id. Fat. 15, 34; Quint. 2, 21, 19; 5, 9, 11; Col. prooem. § 16; 6, 6, 1 al.—**B.** Transf., of plants: arbores laborant et fame et cruditate, *superabundance of nutritious juices*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 219.—**II.** (Abstr. pro concr.) *Undigested food*: cruditates digerunt daucum, plantago, etc., Plin. 26, 7, 25, § 41; cf.: cruditas fructuum, i. e. *bitterness*, Pall. Febr. 9, 13.

crūdĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [crudito], i. q. cruditas, *an overloading of the stomach, indigestion*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 2, 29.

crūdĭto, āre, *v. a.* [crudus], *to suffer from indigestion*, Tert. Jejun. 16; id. Apol. 9.

crūdus, a, um, *adj.* [root kru-, of Gr. κρύος; cf. cruor, crudelis], *bloody, bleeding, trickling with blood*, etc. **I.** Prop. (so rare): vulnus, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 11: vulnera, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 19; id. P. 1, 3, 16.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of food, *raw, not cooked*: quid tu curas, utrum

crudum an coctum edim? Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 15: exta, Liv. 29, 27, 5: carnem mandere, Suet. Ner. 37.—So also of *undigested* food: pavo, Juv. 1, 143; cf. trop.: lectio non cruda sed multâ iteratione mollita et velut confecta, Quint. 10, 1, 19; and, alvus, Cato, R. R. 125: qui crudum ructat, i. e. *when undigested food rises in the stomach*, Cels. 1, 2; v. ructo.—Transf., of persons *suffering from indigestion*, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23; Quint. 11, 3, 27; Hor. S. 1, 5, 49; id. Ep. 1, 6, 61: crudior, Cic. Clu. 60, 168; cf. cruditas; so, bos, Hor. Epod. 8, 6 Orell. ad loc.—Hence, in a pun, Mart. 3, 13, 3 sq.—**B.** In gen., of all physical or moral crudeness, immaturity, roughness, etc. **1.** Lit. **a.** *Unripe, immature, crude:* poma ex arboribus, cruda si sunt, vix evelluntur, si matura et cocta, decidunt, Cic. Sen. 19, 71: pruna (opp. maturissima), Col. 12, 10, 3: muria (opp. matura), id. 12, 6, 2 al.: palmes, Luc. 4, 317 (viridis, Schol.); of an abscess, *not mature*, Cels. 5, 28, 11: puella, Mart. 8, 64, 11; cf. Hor. C. 3, 11, 12: funera nepotis, *premature, early*, Stat. Th. 9, 391; cf. id. Achill. 1, 478: amor, *yet young, fresh*, id. Th. 2, 341; cf.: crudum adhuc servitium, Tac. A. 1, 8 *fin.*: adhuc studia, Petr. 4: crudi sine viribus anni, Sil. 12, 348: juventus, *not yet armed*, id. 3, 302; Claud. Cons. Hon. 3, 42.—(β) Opp. to age, and the weakness arising from age, *fresh, vigorous:* jam senior, sed cruda deo viridisque senectus, Verg. A. 6, 304; imitated by Tac.: quibus cruda ac viridis senectus, Tac. Agr. 29: cf. meus, Sil. 5, 569.—**b.** *Unprepared, immature, raw, crude:* crudum et immotum solum, Col. 2, 2, 25; cf. Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179: pix, Col. 12, 20, 6: corium, Varr. L. L. 5, § 116 Müll.; for which, poet., taurus, Val. Fl. 4, 250; and, caestus, *made of raw hide, undressed leather*, Verg. A. 5, 69: rudis cortice crudo hasta, id. ib. 9, 743.—Of verses, *unpolished, rude:* junctura addita crudis (numeris), Pers. 1, 92 (cf.: si forte aliquid decoctius audis, id. 1, 125).—Of the voice, *rough, hoarse:* quia crudus fuerit, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 125.—**2.** Trop. **a.** *Raw, not prepared* or *matured:* ut cibos mansos ac prope liquefactos demittimus, quo facilius digerantur, ita lectio non cruda, sed multâ iteratione mollita et velut confecta memoriae tradatur, Quint. 10, 1, 19.—**b.** *Rough, unfeeling, cruel, merciless* (poet.). (α) Of personal subjects: dicat me Crudum virum esse, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 14; id. Poen. 5, 2, 148; Ov. M. 4, 240: Getae, id. Tr. 5, 3, 8: cena, crude Thyesta, tua, Mart. 4, 49, 4: crudus et leti artifex, Sen. Hippol. 1220.—More freq., (β) Of things as subjects: bella, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 58: ensis, Verg. A. 10, 682; cf. Sil. 7, 113; Stat. Th. 10, 342: tyrannis, Juv. 8, 223: crudissimum pistrinum, *most rude, uncultivated*, Cassius ap. Suet. Aug. 4.—*Adv.* not in use.

* **crŭentātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [cruento], *a staining with blood:* altaris, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39.

crŭentē, *adv.*, v. cruentus *fin.* a.

crŭenter, *adv.*, v. cruentus *fin.* b.

* **crŭentĭfer**, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [cruentus-fero], *bloody:* signa, Tert. Jud. Dom. 10.

crŭento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [cruentus], *to make bloody, to spot with blood* (class.). **I.** Lit.: vigiles, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4; manus suorum sanguine, Nep. Epam. 10, 3; cf. Liv. 23, 9, 4, and Tac. H. 1, 58 *fin.*: cornipedem ferratâ calce, Sil. 17, 541: gladium, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14; cf. tela, Ov. M. 8, 424: ōs, id. ib. 4, 104: dextras, id. ib. 11, 23: cruentati redeunt, id. ib. 3, 572. ut sequenti die Luna se in Aquario cruentaret, *would appear to be stained with blood*, Suet. Dom. 16.—**B.** Trop.: haec te lacerat, haec cruentat oratio, *wounds*, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86 (v. the figure in its connection).—**II.** Transf. ***A.** *To spot, stain, pollute:* vestem, Lucr. 4, 1033.—**B.** *To dye red, to tinge with red* (post-Aug.): conchylio vestis cruentatur, Sen. Contr 2, 15 *fin.*; so Stat. S. 1, 5, 38.

crŭentus, a, um, *adj.* [cruor], *spotted, covered*, or *stained with blood, bloody.* **I.** Prop. (freq. and class.): cruentus sanguine civium Romanorum, Cic. Phil. 4, 2, 4; cf.: sanguine fraterno, Hor. S. 2, 5, 15: caede filii, Just. 38, 8, 4: cadaver Clodii, Cic. Mil. 13, 33: vehiculum, Liv. 1, 48, 8: gladius, Quint. 4, 2, 13; 6, 1, 30: praetexta C. Caesaris, id. ib. § 31: vestis, id. 5, 9, 1: busta, Prop. 2, 13 (3, 5), 38: sputa, id. 4 (5), 5, 68 et saep.: victoria, Sall. C. 58, 21: pax, Tac. A. 1, 10: iter, id. H. 1, 6: epistulae, id. A. 3, 44: aspectu Oceanus, id. ib. 14, 32 et saep.: gaudens Bellona cruentis, *in shedding blood*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 223.—*Comp.:* vomica, Cels. 2, 8.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Delighting in blood, blood-thirsty, cruel* (poet.): Mars, Hor. C. 2, 14, 13: hostis, id. ib. 1, 2, 39; Sen. Cons. Marc. 20, 3: ille (Achilles) ferox belloque cruentior ipso, Ov. M. 12, 592.—**b.** Of abstract subjects, *bloody, cruel:* ira, Hor. C. 3, 2, 11: bella, Just. 29, 3, 3.—*Comp.:* bellum, Vell. 2, 71, 2.—*Sup.:* ille cruentissimus Romano nomine dies, Vell. 2, 52, 2.—**B.** *Spotted* or *stained with blood, polluted:* insigne summi capitis, * Lucr. 5, 1137.—**C.** *Blood-red, red:* myrta, *the red myrtle-berry*, Verg. G. 1, 306.—*Advv.* **a. crŭentē** (post-Aug.), *cruelly, severely*, Just. 39, 3, 8; 23, 2, 7.—*Comp.*, Sen. Ben. 5, 16, 5; Vop. Aur. 21.—*Sup.*, Oros. 1, 17.—* **b. crŭenter**, the same, App. M. 3, p. 73.

crŭmēna (crŭmīna), ae, *f.* [for scrumena; root scru-, of scrutor, scrotum], *a small money-purse* or *bag* (usually hanging from the neck). **I.** Prop., Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 7 sq.; id. As. 3, 3, 63; 3, 3, 71; id. Ps. 1, 2, 37.—**II.** Transf., like our *purse*, for *money:* non deficiente crumenā, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 11; Juv. 11, 38.

crŭmilla, ae, *f. dim.* [crumena], *a little purse*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 5.

crŭmīno, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to fill like a purse*, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 350.

crŭor, ōris, *m.* [cf. κρέας, κρύος, caro, crudus]. **I.** *Blood* (which flows from a wound), *a stream of blood* (more restricted in meaning than sanguis, which designates both that circulating in bodies and that shed by wounding): e nostro cum corpore sanguis Emicat exsultans alte spargitque cruorem, Lucr. 2, 194; Tac. A. 12, 47; and: cruor inimici recentissimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19 (cf.: sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, id. N. D. 2, 55, 138 al.; v. sanguis; cf., however, under II.; class.; most freq. in the poets): occisos homines, cruorem in locis pluribus vidisse, id. Tull. 10, 24: nisi cruor appareat, vim non esse factum, id. Caecin. 27, 76: res familiaris, cum ampla, tum casta a cruore civili, id. Phil. 13, 4, 8; id. Mil. 32, 86; id. Inv. 1, 30, 48; Lucr. 1, 883; Sall. C. 51, 9; Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 49; Tac. A. 14, 30; id. H. 2, 21; Suet. Tib. 59; * Cat. 68, 79; Ov. M. 4, 121; 6, 253; 6, 388 et saep.; Verg. G. 4, 542; id. A. 3, 43; 5, 469 al.; Hor. C. 2, 1, 36; id. Epod. 3, 6 et saep.—In *plur.*, Verg. A. 4, 687; Val. Fl. 4, 330; cf. the foll.—**2.** Trop.: scit cruor imperii qui sit, quae viscera rerum, *the vital power*, Luc. 7, 579.—**B.** Transf., *bloodshed, murder:* hinc cruor, hinc caedes, Tib. 2, 3 (38), 60; so Ov. M. 4, 161; 15, 463; Hor. S. 2, 3, 275; Luc. 9, 1022.—In *plur.*, Hor. C. 2, 1, 5; Luc. 7, 636.—**II.** Sometimes, poet., i. q. sanguis, for *the blood in the body*, Lucr. 2, 669; 3, 787; 5, 181; 1, 864 (for which id. 1, 860 and 867, sanguen).

†† **cruppellarii**, ōrum, *m.* [Celtic], *harnessed combatants among the Gauls*, Tac. A. 3, 43.

crūrālis, e, *adj* [crus], *of* or *belonging to the legs, crural:* fasciae, Petr. 40, 5; Dig. 34, 2, 25.

Crūrĭcrĕpĭda, ae, *m.* [crus-crepo], *Rattle-shin, the feigned name of a slave, about whose legs blows* or *chains rattle*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 14.

crūrĭfrăgius, i, *m.* crus-frango], *one whose legs* or *shins are broken*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 64 (cf. crus).

crūs, ūris, *n.* [etym. dub.; prob. kindr. with curro, currus; cf. celer, and -cello in recello, etc.], *the leg, shank, shin.* **I.** Prop., Cels 8, 1 *fin.*: perque fabam repunt (grues) et mollia crura reponunt, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg G. 3, 76 (Ann. v. 545 Vahl.); imitated by Verg. G. 3, 76, and Sil. 16, 444; so Lucr. 3, 478; 3, 652; Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101; Caes. B. G. 6, 27; Plin. 10, 46, 63, § 129; Quint. 11, 3, 139; Ov. M. 1, 306; 4, 580 et saep. The legs of criminals were frequently broken, as a punishment, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56 sq.; id. Phil. 13, 12, 27; Suet. Aug. 67; cf. crurifragius.—**II.** Transf. **A.** For pes, *foot*, Ov. M. 11, 74.—**B.** Of plants, *the lower part of the stalk*, Col. 3, 10, 2; 3, 18, 5; Pall. 1, 35, 6.

cruscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [crus], *a small leg* or *shank*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 52, 20 Müll.; cf. Paul. ib. p. 53, 1 ib.

† **crusma**, ătis, *n.*, = κροῦσμα, *a musical piece* or *tune played upon a stringed instrument*, Mart. 6, 71, 1; Censor. Fragm. 11.

† **crusmătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κρουσματικός, *suitable for playing on a musical instrument:* pars musicae, Censor. Fragm. 11.

crusta, ae, *f.* [cf. crudus], *the hard surface of a body, the rind, shell, crust, bark*, etc. **I.** In gen.: luti, Lucr. 6, 626; cf. soli, Dig. 39, 2, 9: panis, Plin. 19, 8, 53, § 168: glandis, id. 15, 28, 34, § 112: piscium, id. 9, 28, 44, § 83: locustarum, id. 9, 30, 50, § 95: ulcerum, *the scab*, Cels. 5, 9; cf. id. 5, 10: fluminis, *a covering* or *crust of ice*, Verg. G. 3, 360 et saep.—**II.** In partic., t. t. of plastic art, *inlaid, chased*, or *embossed work on walls* or *vessels, plaster-work, stucco-work, mosaic work:* parietis, Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 154; cf. id. 36, 6, 7, § 48: quae (vasa) probarant, eis crustae aut emblemata detrahebantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 52; Plin. 36, 6, 6, § 47; 36, 6, 7, § 48: capaces Heliadum crustae, Juv. 5, 38; Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 1.—***B.** Trop.: non est ista solida et sincera felicitas; crusta est et quidem tenuis, *plaster-* or *outside-work*, Sen. Prov. 6, 3; cf. tectorium.

crustārius, a, um, *adj.* [crusta, II.], *pertaining to embossed work.* **I.** *Adj.:* tabernae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 53, 6.—**II.** *Subst.:* **crustārius**, ii, *m.*, *one who makes embossed* or *chased figures*, on plate, etc., Plin. 33, 12, 55, § 157.

crusto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [crusta], *to cover with a rind, shell, incrustation, plaster-work, embossed figures*, etc. (post-Aug.): mala gypso, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 64: domum marmoribus, *to incrust*, Luc. 10, 114; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 3: portam crasso ferro, Amm. 24, 2, 14: vasa potoria crustata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 53, 6 Müll.: crustata crassities pectoris et ventris, *incased with fat*, App. M. 7, p. 189, 18.—*Subst.:* **crustāta**, ōrum, *n.* (sc. animalia), *crustaceous animals, shell-fish*, Plin. 11, 37, 62, § 165.

* **crustōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *covered with a hard rind, crusted:* bdellium crustosius, Plin. 12, 9, 19, § 36.

crustŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little rind, shell*, or *crust*, Arn. 2, p. 84.

crustŭlārius, ii, *m.* [crustulum], *one who makes pastry, a confectioner*, Sen. Ep. 56, 3.

crustŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [crustum], *small pastry, confectionery*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 107 Müll.; Hor. S. 1, 1, 25; 2, 4, 47; Juv. 9, 5; Sen. Ep. 99, 27; Inscr. Grut. 100, 5 al.

crustum, i, *n.* [access. form to crusta], *pastry, any thing baked*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 78; Verg. A. 7, 115; Inscr. Grut. 173, 4; 373, 8.

Crustŭmĕrĭa, ae, *f.* (Liv. 2, 19, 2; 3, 42, 3); **Crustŭmĕrium**, ii, *n.* (Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68); **Crustŭmĕri**, ōrum, *m.* (Verg. A. 7, 631); and **Crustŭmium**, ii, *n.* (Sil. 8, 367), *an ancient town in the country of the Sabines, north-east of Fidenæ*, later belonging to the Tuscans, now *Monte Rotondo;* cf. O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 113.—**II.** Hence, ***A. Crustŭmĕrīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Crustumeria:* secessio, Varr. L. L. 5, § 81 Müll.—**B. Crustŭmīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 3; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52; 3, 5, 9, § 53; cf. campi, Liv. 2, 64, 3: montes, id. 5, 37, 7: tribus, Cic. Balb. 25, 57; id. Planc. 16, 38; pira, Col. 5, 10, 18; 12, 10, 4; cf. the foll.: tribus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 55, 10; cf. O. Müll. above cited.—In *plur.:* **Crustŭmīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Crustumeria*, Liv. 1, 9, 8, and 1, 10, 2 sq.—* **C. Crustŭmius**, a, um, *of Crustumeria:* pira, Verg. G. 2, 88; cf. the preceding.

crux, ŭcis, *f.* (*m.*, Enn. ap. Non. p. 195, 13; Gracch. ap Fest. s. v. masculino, p. 150, 24, and 151, 12 Müll.) [perh. kindred with circus]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *a tree, frame*, or *other wooden instruments of execution*, on which criminals were impaled or hanged, Sen. Prov. 3, 10; Cic. Rab. Perd. 3, 10 sqq.—**B.** In partic., *a cross*, Ter. And. 3, 5, 15; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 7; 2, 1, 4, § 9; id. Pis. 18, 42; id. Fin. 5, 30, 92; Quint. 4, 2, 17; Tac. A. 15, 44; Hor. S. 1, 3, 82; 2, 7,

30, Aus Prof 1, 29 —(δ) *A point* or *dot as the sign of a vote*, made in a waxen tablet, before the introduction of separate ballots, hence, transf., *a vote, suffrage, ballot*, Cic. Planc. 22, 53, id Mur 34, 72, id. Tusc. 2, 26, 62 — Hence, poet., *applause, approbation* omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci, Hor A. P 343 discedo Alcaeus puncto illius, id. Ep 2, 2, 99, Aus. Grat. Act. ad Grat 5 —(ε) *A point on the bar of a steelyard*, indicating the weight diluis helleborum, certo compescere puncto nescius examen, Pers. 5, 100 — **2.** *A small part* of any thing divided or measured off, e g, **a.** *A small weight*, Pers 5, 100 —**b.** *A small liquid measure*, Front. Aquaed 25 — **c.** *A small portion of time, an instant, a moment* (cf momentum) puncto temporis eodem, *in the same moment*, Cic Sest 24, 53, cf ne punctum quidem temporis, id. Phil 8, 7, 20, Ter Phorm 1, 4, 7 nullo puncto temporis intermisso, id. N D 1, 20, 52, Caes. B C 2, 14.—In *plur* omnibus minimis temporum punctis, Cic N D 1, 24, 67 animi discessus a corpore fit ad punctum temporis, id. Tusc 1, 34, 82 temporis puncto omnes Uticam relinquunt, Caes. B C 2, 25 *fin*, Plin Pan 56 horae, Hor Ep 2, 2, 172 diei, Lucr 4, 201 —Rarely *absol.* punctum est quod vivimus et adhuc puncto minus, Sen. Ep 49, 14, 3 puncto brevissimo dilapsa domus, App M 9, p 235, 30, cf quod momentum, quod immo temporis punctum, aut beneficio sterile aut vacuum laude, Plin. Pan 56, 2, Vulg Isa. 54, 7 — **d.** In space, *a point* ipsa terra ita mihi parva visa est, ut me imperii nostri, quo quasi punctum ejus attingimus, poeniteret, Cic. Rep 6, 16, 16 — **e.** In discourse, *a small portion, brief clause, short section*, Cic Par prooem § 2, id de Or 2, 41, 177, Aus. Idyll 12 prooem.— **II. puncta**, ae, *f* (very rare), *a prick, puncture*, Veg Mil. 1, 12

pūnĭcans, antis, *adj* [Punicus], *red, reddish, ruddy, blushing* (post class) calculos, App M 4, p 143, 16 facies, id. ib 1, p 105, 1

Pūnĭcānus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *made in the Punic manner, Punic, Carthaginian* lectuli, Cic Mur 36, 75, Val. Max. 7, 5, 1 fenestra, Varr R R 3, 7, 3

Pūnĭcē, *adv*, v Poeni, B *fin*

pūnĭcĕus, a, um, *adj* [Punicus] **I.** *Reddish, red, purple colored* puniceum supparum Naev B P 2, 21 taeniae, Verg A. 5, 269 roseta, id E 5, 17 rosa, Hor C 4, 10, 4 crocus, Ov F 5, 318 rotae (currus Aurorae), Verg A. 12, 77 cruor, Ov M 2, 607, also, anima, Verg A 9, 349 corium, i e *skin beaten red*, Plaut Rud 4, 3, 61 undae, Val Fl 3, 411 —**II. Pūnĭcĕus**, a, um, *Punic, Carthaginian* Puniceus dux, Ov Ib 284

Pūnĭcus, a, um, v Poeni, B

pūnĭo or (in archaic form) **poenĭo**, ivi or ii, itum, 4 (sync. imp poenibat, Lucr 6, 1238), *v a*, and **pūnĭor (poen-)**, itus, 4, *i dep a.* [poena] **I.** *To inflict punishment upon, to punish* (syn castigo, animadverto, plecto, multo) (α) In *act* form peccata punimus Cic Inv 2, 22, 66 punire sontes, id Off 1, 24, 82 Philemonem morte punivit, Suet Caes 74 alio punito, id Calig 30 lex omnis aut punit aut jubet, etc, Quint 7, 5, 5, cf id 7, 1, 48 —*Pass* tergo ac capite puniri, Liv 3, 55 *fin*, Ov M 9, 778 —(β) In *dep* form qui punitur aliquem, Cic. Off 1, 25, 88 inimicos puniuntur, id. Tusc 1, 44, 107 hominum necem, id. Phil 8, 2, 7 crudelius poeniri quam erat humanitatis meae postulare, id. Mil 13, 33, id. Inv 2, 27, 80, 2, 28, 83, Quint 9, 3, 6, Gell 20, 1, 7 punita sum funestum praedonem, App M 8, p 207, 17 —(γ) In *inde term.* form ipse se puniens, Cic Tusc. 3, 27, 65 prohibenda autem maxime est ira in puniendo, id. Off 1, 25, 89 *fin.*— **II.** *To take vengeance for, to avenge, revenge*,= ulcisci (rare) Graeciae fana punire, Cic. Rep 3, 9, 15 iracundia est cupiditas puniendi doloris, id de Or 1, 51, 220 meam domum a judicibus puniendam putavit, Cic. Har Resp. 8, 16.— *Dep* ut clarissimorum omnium crudelissimam puniretur necem, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 7

pūnĭor, iri, v punio

pūnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f* [punio], *a punishment* (post class.), Val Max. 8, 1, 1; Gell 6, 14, 8, 11, 1, 2, Tert adv Nat 1, 16, Vulg Sap 19, 4

pūnītor, ōris, *m* [punio] **I.** *A punisher* (post class.) seditiosorum punitor acerrimus, Suet Caes. 67, Val Max 6, 1, 8 —**II.** *An avenger* fuit ultor injuriae, punitor doloris sui Cic Mil 13, 35 Crassianae stragis Val. Max. 3, 4, 5

Pūnus, a, um, *adj*, for Poenus, *Punic, Carthaginian*, *comp* Punior, *more Carthaginian, more skilled in the Carthaginian language*, Plaut Poen. 5, 2, 41.

pūpa (puppa), ae, *f* [pupus] **I.** *A girl, damsel, lass*, Mart 4, 20 2, Aus. Idyll 7, 2, 2, Inscr Orell. 2449 —**II.** Transf, *a doll, puppet*, Varr ap Non 156, 20, Pers. 2, 70, Hier Ep 128, 1, Lact. 2, 4, 12 sq

pūpilla (in the Tab Heracl. lin. 4 and 5 abbrev VP, i e. PV reversed, like Ↄ for Gaia and q for puella), ae, *f dim* [pupa] **I.** *An orphan girl, a ward, minor*, Cic Verr 2, 1, 50, § 131, 2, 1, 58 § 153 et saep —**II.** *The pupil of the eye*, Lucr 4, 249, Plin 11, 37, 55, § 148, 7, 2, 2, § 16, Vulg Deut. 32, 10 (in Cic. N D 2, 57, 142, the true read is pupula, as in App 10, p 255, 5) —**B.** Transf, in gen., *the eye*, App. M 3, p 138, 39

pūpillāris, e, *adj* [pupillus], *of* or *belonging to an orphan* or *ward, pupilary* pecuniae, *the money of a ward*, Liv 24, 18 *fin* actiones, *in behalf of orphans*, Quint. 12, 6, 1 aetas, *minority*, Suet Aug 66 *fin.* substitutio, *the naming of an heir in case of the death of an orphan*, Just Inst. 2, 16, hence such a will is called pupillare testamentum, Dig 28, 6, 2, or, pupillares tabulae ib 28, 6, 36 *fin* praedium, ib 27, 9, 13 —*Subst* **pūpillāris**, is, *comm*, *the heir named in place of a deceased orphan* substitutus, Dig 28, 10, 5 —*Adv* **pūpillārĭter**, *in place of an orphan* substituere aliquem, Cod. Just 6, 30, 20

‡ **pūpillātus**, ūs, *m* [id] *orphanage, wardship, pupilage* TVTOR A PVPILLATV, *a guardian of orphans*, Inscr Orell. 2880

pūpillo, are, *v n.*, *to utter the natural cry of the peacock*, Auct Phil 26

pūpillus, i, *m dim* [pupulus], *an orphan boy, an orphan*, also, *a ward* (cf tutor, tutela), Cic Verr 2, 1, 50, § 130, id. de Or 3, 41, 165, Hor Ep 2, 1, 123, 1, 1, 22, Suet. Claud. 23, id. Galb 9, Inscr Tab Heracl lin 4 sq, Juv 6, 628, Dig 50, 16, 239, Vulg Exod. 22, 22, id. Jacob 1, 27

Pupiniensis, e, v Pupinius *med*

Pupinius, a, um, *adj.*, *Pupinian* ager, Cic Agr 2, 35, 96 Pupinia tribus ab agro Pupinio, Paul ex Fest. p 232 Mull (Fest ib 233, preserved only in a fragm form) —Also, **Pupiniensis**, e, *adj* ager, Liv 9, 41, 10 —Hence, *subst.* **Pupinia**, ae, *f* (regio), *the Pupinian territory in Latium, a sterile tract of country in the vicinity of Rome*, Liv 26, 9 *fin*, Varr R R 1, 9, 5, Col. 1, 4, 2, Val Max 4, 4, 4

Pūpius, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens* **1.** Cn Pupius, Cic. Fam 13, 9, 3 —**2.** L. Pupius, *a centurion of the primipili, a Pompeian*, Caes B C 1, 13 —**3.** Pupius, *a tragic poet*, Hor Ep 1, 1, 67 — Hence, **II. Pūpius**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to a Pupius, Pupian* lex, *of the people's tribune Pupius*, Cic Q Fr 2, 11 (13), 3, id Fam 1, 4, 1

puppis, is (*acc.* rarely puppem, Luc 3, 545, and 4, 132, acc to Prisc. p 758 and 761 P, *abl* puppe, Ov M 5, 653, 7, 1, 11, 464 al., Sil. 14, 525, Stat Th 3, 29 et saep), *f* [etym dub] **I.** *The hinder part of a ship, the stern* or *poop* (where also the helm was placed) navem convertens ad puppim, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3 surgens a puppi ventus, *astern, right aft*, Verg A. 3, 130 e puppi, Curt. 4, 4, 8, Ov M 3, 651 major pars a puppe nantes equos loris trahebat, Curt. 7, 9, 4 puppes citae, Hor Epod 9, 20 sedebamus in puppi et clavum tenebamus, i e *I sat at the helm of the ship of State*, Cic. Fam 9, 15, 3 quam ob rem conscende nobiscum, et quidem ad puppim, id ib 12, 25, 5 — **II.** Transf **A.** In gen, *a ship* pictae puppes, Hor C 1, 14 14, Verg A. 1, 399, id. G 3, 362, Ov H 13, 97 —**B.** As a constellation, *The Ship*, Cic. Arat 389 — **C.** In comic lang, *the back* puppis pereunda est probe, Plaut. Ep 1, 1, 69

pūpŭla, ae, *f dim* [pupa]. **I.** *A girl, little lass, puppet*, as a term of endearment, App M 6, p 174, 37 A PVPVLA, *from the age of girlhood*, Inscr Orell 3031 —**II.** *The pupil of the eye*, Cic N D 2, 57, 142, Varr ap Non 172, 5, Hor Epod. 5, 40 duplex, Ov Am 1, 8, 15, App M 10, p 255, 5 acies ipsa, quae pupula vocatur, Cat. 65, 46.

pūpŭlus, i, *m. dim* [pupus] **I.** *A little boy*, Cat. 56, 5, mockingly, of an old man, Sen Ep 12, 3 —**II.** *A puppet*, Arn. 7, 215

pūpus, i, *m* [root pu, to beget, cf puer, pubes] **I.** *A boy, a child*, Varr ap Non. 156, 22, as a term of endearment, *puppet*, Suet. Calig 13 *fin* —**II.** *The pupil of the eye* (post class. for pupula and pupilla), Paul Nol. Carm 20, 179

pūrē, *adv*, v purus *fin*

pūre-făcio, ĕre, *v a.* [purus], *to cleanse, purify* februare positum pro purgare et purefacere Non 114, 19

purgābĭlis, e, *adj* [purgo], *that can be easily cleansed* or *purified* castanea, *that can be easily separated from the husk*, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 93

purgāmen, ĭnis, *n* [id.] **I.** *What was annually swept* or *washed from the temple of Vesta*, i e *the dirt* or *filth swept out, the sweepings, offscourings*, Ov F 6, 713 and 227, v stercus.— **II.** *A means of purgation, purification*, or *expiation* caedis, Ov. M. 11, 409 mali, id. F 2, 35, 2, 23 mentis, id. M 15, 327 aquae, i e. *baptism*, Prud στεφ 6, 30 — **III.** *Purity, clearness*, Prud. Cath. 7, 80

purgāmentum, i, *n* [id.] **I.** *What is swept* or *washed off, sweepings, offscourings, filth, dirt* cloacam maximam, receptaculum omnium purgamentorum urbis, Liv 1, 56 hortorum, Tac. A 11, 32 cenae in pavimento, Plin 36, 25, 60, § 184 ceparum, id. 20, 5, 20, § 41 oris, Sen Const. 2 *fin* sanguinis, Plin 11, 37, 74, § 192 —As a term of reproach, *refuse, dregs, filth, offscouring outcast*, Petr 74, Curt. 6, 11, 2; 10, 2, 7 purgamenta pro frugibus creat humus palustris, *weeds*, Sen. Ep 73, 16 — **B.** Transf, *washings, that which is washed up* purgamenta freti aestuantis, i e. *pearls*, Col 8, 9, 19 tanquam purgamenta hujus mundi, Vulg 1 Cor 4, 13 —**II.** *A means of purgation, purification*, or *expiation, an expiatory sacrifice*, Petr 134, 1

purgātē, *adv*, v purgo, *P a fin*

‡ **purgātĭcĭus**, a, um, *adj* [purgo], *cleansing, purging*, Not Tir p 120

purgātĭo, onis, *f* [id], *a cleansing, purging* **I.** Lit cloacarum, Trajan. ap Plin Ep 10, 41 *fin.* menstrua, *the monthly courses of women*, Plin 32, 10, 46, § 131, so, feminarum, id 20, 9, 34, § 86, 20, 14, 53, § 148, 24, 13, 72, § 116, 30, 14, 44, § 129, Sen Q N 3, 16 alvi, *a purging*, Cic N D 3, 22, 57, also simply purgatio, id. Fam 16, 10, 1 —**II.** Trop **A.** *A religious purgation* or *purification from guilt, an expiation*, Plin 15, 30, 40, § 135, Vulg Heb 1, 3 — **B.** *An apology justification*, Cic. Inv 1, 11, 15, 2, 31, 94, Ter Heaut 4, 1, 12.

purgātīvus, a, um, *adj* [id], *purgative, cathartic* (post class.) medicamina, Cael. Aur Acut. 2, 19, id Tard 1, 1, 2 1

purgātor, oris, *m* [id] **I.** Lit., *a cleanser, purger* (post class.) cloacarum, Firm Math 8, 20 ferarum, *an exterminator of wild beasts*, App Mag p 288, 26 — **II.** Trop. animae, Aug Civ Dei, 10, 10

purgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *cleansing purgative, purgatory* (post class.) medicamentum, Symm Ep 6, 65 —Trop virtutes, Macr Somn. Scip 1, 8 poenae, Aug Civ Dei 7, 7 tormenta, id ib 21, 16

purgātrix, icis, *f* [purgator], *she that cleanses* or *purifies*, *cleansing, purifying* (post-class) purgatrice aqua se expiare, Tert Bapt 5

‡ **purgātūra**, ae, *f* [purgo], *a cleansing* of animals, Edict. Diocl p 20

1. purgātus, a, um, *Part* and *P. a.*, from purgo

2. purgātus, ūs, v purgatio, I

purgĭto, are, *v freq a* [purgo] *to cleanse, purify, purge* (Plautin) ***I.** Lit carnificis angiporta purgitans, Plaut. Fragm.

ap Non 190, 10 —* **II.** Trop, *to excuse one's self*, Plaut Aul 4, 10, 23

purgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [contr for purigo, from purum ago], *to make clean* or *pure, to clean, cleanse, purify* (class) **I.** Lit oleam a foliis et stercore purgato, Cato, R R. 65, 1 cum falcibus purgarunt locum, *cleared the place, freed it from bushes*, etc, Cic Tusc 5, 23, 65, Liv 24, 19 arva longis ligonibus, Ov P 1, 8, 59 domum muribus, Phaedr 1, 22, 3 fossas, Plin. 18, 26, 64, § 236 proprios leniter ungues cultello, Hor Ep 1, 7, 51 cana labra, i e *to clear* or *free from beard*, Mart 9, 28, 5 pisces, Ter Ad. 3, 3, 22 segetes, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 241. — *Absol* levi sarculo purgare, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 241. — Mid. purgor in amni, *wash*, Sil. 8, 125 — **2.** In partic, in medic lang., *to cleanse by stool, vomiting*, etc, *to purge*: quid scammoneae radix ad purgandum possit, Cic Div 1, 10, 16, Cato, R. R 157, 3: si is, qui saepe purgatus est, subito habet alvum suppressam, Cels 2, 12 qui purgor bilem sub verni temporis horam, Hor A. P 302 se helleboro, Val Max. 8, 7, 5 *fin*: se per inferna aut vomitione, Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 51. — **B.** Transf **1.** *To make even by clearing away, to level*, Inscr Murat 582 *fin*; cf. purgare viam proprie dicitur ad libramentum proprium redigere, sublato eo quod supra eam esset, Dig 43, 11, 1, § 1 — **2.** *To clear away, remove* rudera, Suet Vesp 8 vermes clavo aeneo, Pall 4, 10, 4 lapides, id. 3, 6 sordes, Claud. in Eutr 1, 383, cf. scindit se nubes et in aethera purgat apertum, *melts away*, Verg A. 1, 587 — **b.** In partic, in medicine, *to remove* or *expel by purging, rinsing*, etc, *to heal, cure* purgatum te illius morbi, Hor S 2, 3, 27 pituitas, Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 188 fastidium lauri folio, id. 8, 27, 41, § 101 suppurationes, id. 23, 1, 16, § 24 tarditatem aurium, id. 23, 2, 28, § 59 succus purgat cicatrices et nubeculas (oculorum), id. 27, 12, 85, § 109 — **II.** Trop, *to cleanse, purify* (syn. lustro) **A.** In gen. pectora, Lucr 6, 24 urbem, Cic Cat 1, 5, 10 amplissimos ordines contaminatos veteri neglegentiā purgavit, Suet Vesp 9 rationes, *to clear up, settle, pay*, id. Calig 29 — **B.** *To clear away, remove* metum doloris, Quint 12, 2, 3 — **C.** In partic **1.** *To clear from accusation, to excuse, exculpate justify* (syn. excuso) ut me purgarem tibi, Plaut Am. 3, 2, 28 QVIBVS DE REBVS VOS PVRGAVISTIS.. QVOMQVE DE EIEIS REBVS SENATVEI PVRGATI ESTIS, S C de Tiburt lin. 3 and 12 (ap Grut 499, 12) quod te mihi de Sempronio purgas, accipio excusationem, Cic Fam. 12, 25, 3 cui se purgat, id. Or 29, 230 ego me tibi purgo, id. Fam. 15, 17, 1, so, Caesarem de interitu Marcelli, id. Att 13, 10, 3 si quis tibi se purgare volet, quod, etc, Q. Cic Pet. Cons 9, 35 si parum vobis essem purgatus, Cic. Phil. 14, 6, 17 velle Pompeium se Caesari purgatum, ne, etc, Caes B C 1, 8, cf id. B G 1, 28 ea pars epistulae tuae, per quam te ac mores tuos mihi purgatos ac probatos esse voluisti, Cic Att 1, 17, 7, Ter Hec 2, 2, 12 accedebant blanditiae virorum factum purgantium cupiditate atque amore, Liv 1, 9 *fin* factum, Ov P 3, 2, 24 facinus, Curt 7, 5, 39, 5, 12, 8 crimina, *to disprove*, Cic Clu 1, 3, Liv 38, 48, 14, cf probra, Tac. A. 4, 42 adulescentem crimine civilis belli, *to acquit*, id ib 3, 17 innocentiam suam, *to vindicate*, Liv 9, 26 suspicionem, *to remove*, id. 28, 43 ea, quae ipsis obicerentur, *to refute*, id. 8, 23 purget miles, quod vicerit hostem, Sil. 7, 510 alii quem alicujus rei Liv 37, 28 se adversus alicujus criminationes purgare, Suet Caes 55 illi lacrimantes nunc purgare se, Curt 5, 10, 11 — With *acc* and *inf* laborare regem, ut purganti se nihil hostile dixisse aut fecisse, fides habeatur, Liv 42, 14 qui purgarent nec accitos ab eo Bastarnas nec auctore eo quidquam facere, id 41, 19 — **2.** *To cleanse* or *purge from a crime* or *sin with religious rites, to make expiation* or *atonement for, to expiate, purify, atone for, lustrate*, = expiare, lustrare (poet and in post Aug prose) di patrii, purgamus agros, purgamus agrestes Tib 2, 1, 17 populos, Ov. F 4, 640 myrtea verbena Romanos Sabinosque, Plin 15, 29, 36, § 119 pontifices purgantes moenia, Luc 1, 593 domus purgantur lustranturque, Plin 25, 9, 59, § 105 — With the crime or act as an object nefas, Ov M 13, 952 crimen gladio, Luc 8, 518, Vulg Ecclus 47, 13 — Hence, **purgātus,** a, um, *P a* **A.** *Cleansed, purified, pure* (poet) auris, Hor Ep 1, 1, 7 somnia pituitā purgatissima, Pers 2, 57 purgatioris auri vena, Mart Cap 1, § 7 (cf Plaut Mil 3, 1, 179) — **B.** *Excused, exculpated* ita fiducia quam argumentis purgatiores dimittuntur, Sall. Fragm ap Non. 310, 22, and ap Don. Ter Phorm 1, 4, 28 — **C.** *Pure, freed from sin* (eccl Lat) vota purgatiora, Aug Civ Dei, 6, 2 purgatissima ecclesia, id. Doctr Christ 2, 16 pietas, id. Ver Rel 1. — Hence, *adv* **purgātē,** *purely*. enucleate dicitur purgate, exquisite, Non. 60, 5

pūrĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f* [purifico], *a purifying, purification* (post-Aug) laurus purificationibus adhibetur, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 138 religionis, Mart 8 praef. sanguis purificationis suae, Vulg Lev 12, 4 purificatio, καθαρμος, Gloss Cyril

pūrĭfĭcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *purifying, cleansing*: sanctificatio, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm 16, 22.

pūrĭfĭco, āvi, atum, 1, *v a* [purus facio], *to make clean, to cleanse, purify* (post Aug) **I.** Lit luteos pedes aqua, Plin 30, 11, 28, § 93 tunicas (oculorum) lacrimationum salivis, id. 11, 37, 54, § 147 favum, id. 21, 14, 49, § 83. agrum, Gell. 19, 12, 11 regnum, Just. 10, 3, 2. — **II.** Trop, *to purify with religious rites, to expiate, atone for* se a concubitu mariti, Suet Aug 94 se, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 2 quod ille infamavit, te purifica, Lampr Alex. 7, Paul. Nol. Carm. 6, 72 — Of animals, Plin. 10, 41, 57, § 116

pūrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *purifying* (post class.) ros, Lact 4, 15 purificum Jovem precatus, Claud. VI Cons Hon. 328 (al. terrificum)

‡ **pūrĭmē,** for purissime, v pure, *adv*, under purus *fin*

1. pūrĭtas, ātis, *f* [purus], *cleanness, purity* (post-class.) **I.** Lit, Macr Somn. Scip 1, 11 *fin*, of wine, Pall 11, 14, 12 — **II.** Trop vivendi, Capitol. Ver 3 sermonis, Hier Ep 57, Vulg Psa. 17, 21

2. pūrĭtas, ātis, *f* [pus], *purulency* (post-class.) sanguinis, Cael Aur Tard. 5, 4, 35

pūrĭter, *adv*, v purus *fin*

pūrĭtĭa, ae, v pueritia.

pūro, āre, *v a* [purus], *to purify* with religious rites (very rare, perh ἅπαξ εἰρ) sacra, Fest s v prophetas, p 229 Müll

purpŭra, ae, *f* [πορφυρα] **I.** Lit, *the purple-fish* (cf bucinum, murex, ostrum), Plin. 9, 36, 60, § 125 sq — **II.** Transf., *purple color, purple*, Plin. 9, 37, 61, § 130 violae sublucet purpura nigrae, Verg G 4, 274 certantem uvam purpurae, Hor Epod. 2, 20, Dig 32, 68 *fin*, also, *a spurious purple color, prepared from berries* (cf. Plin. 9, 41, 65, § 140), Plin. 16, 18, 31, § 77 — Like aurum, gemmae, etc, to designate any valuable object, Plaut Most 1, 3, 128, Lucr 5, 1423, Hor C 2, 16, 7 purpuram marinam, Vulg 1 Macc 4, 23 — **B.** *The purple*, i e *purple cloth, a purple garment* purpura plebeia ac paene fusca, Cic Sest 8, 19 usque ad talos demissa purpura, i e the praetexta, id. Clu 40, 111, Quint 1, 2, 6 lectus eburneus, auro ac purpura stratus, Suet Caes 84. — Esp, of the *purple garments* worn by kings and magistrates purpura Pompeium summi velabit honoris, Ov P 4, 4, 25 regum, Verg G 2, 495 — Cf in *plur* purpurae Laconicae, Hor C 2, 18, 8, Quint 8, 5, 28 — Hence, **2.** Transf, *a lofty station, high dignity* omnis Latio quae servit purpura ferro, i e *all kings*, Luc 7, 228 purpuram sumere, i. e *the sovereignty*, Eutr 9, 8, Capitol Max. 14 ado rare purpuram, i e *the emperor*, Amm 21, 9, 8, Cod. Th 6, 24, 3, Cod. Just 2, 8, 6, 12 septima purpura, *the seventh consulate*, Flor 3, 21, 17 tertia Latios renovarat purpura fasces, Sil 11, 112 jamque novi praeeunt fasces nova purpura fulget, Ov F 1, 81 — **3.** Of wine purpura potabilis, Cassiod. Var 12, 4.

purpŭrāmentum, i, *n* [purpura] *a purple vestment* (eccl. Lat), Ps Aug ad Fratr Erem Serm. 18

purpŭrārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to purple, purple* officinae, *manufactories of purple*, Plin. 35, 6, 27, § 46 taberna, Dig 32, 1, 89 NEGOTIATOR ARTIS PVPPVRARIAE, Inscr Orell. 4250 — **II.** *Subst* **A.** ‡ **purpŭrārĭus,** ii, *m*, *a purple dyer*, Inscr Orell 4271 and 4272. — **B.** ‡ **purpŭrārĭa,** ae, *f* **1.** *A purple dye house*, Inscr Orell 2952 — **2.** *A female dyer in purple*, Vulg Act 16, 14. — **C.** *Plur*: **Purpŭrārĭae,** arum, *f* (sc. insulae), *two islands in the Atlantic, now Madeira and Porto Santo*, Juba ap Plin. 6, 32, 37, § 203

purpŭrasco, ĕre, *v inch n* [purpuro], *to grow purple, become of a purple color*: unda cum est pulsa remis, purpurascit, Cic. ap Non. 162, 31 (Ac Fragm. 2, 7 B and K.)

(**purpŭrātōrĭus,** a spurious reading for purpuratorum, Sol. 1, 7)

purpŭrātus, a, um, *adj* [purpura], *clad in purple* mulier, Plaut Most 1, 3, 131 — **II.** As *subst* **purpŭrātus,** i, *m*, *a high officer at a king's court* (so called because clothed in purple), Cic Tusc. 1, 43, 102, Liv 30, 42, 37, 23, Flor 1, 10, Curt 3, 2, 10, 3, 6, 4. — Hence, sarcastically of Gabinius, Cic Cat 4, 6, 12.

Purpŭrĕo, ōnis, *m* [id], *a Roman surname*, Liv 35, 41.

purpŭrētĭca, ae, *f* [for porphyritica, from πορφυρα], *an entrance built of porphyry* (sc porticus), Inscr Fabr 361, p 522.

purpŭrĕus, a, um (*gen sing* purpurei, Lucr 2, 52), *adj* [id.] **I.** Lit, *purple colored, purple*, including very different shades of color, as *red, reddish, violet, brownish, blackish*, etc (mostly poet) vestitus, Cic Div 2, 16, 37 pallium, id. Verr 2, 5, 13, § 31 flos rosae, Hor C 3, 15, 15 amictus, id. Ep 1, 17, 27, Verg A. 3, 405, Suet. Ner 25 pannus, Hor A. P 15 aurora, *rose red, red, rosy*, Ov M. 3, 184 rubor (oris), id. Tr 4, 3, 70, cf. os, Hor C 3, 3, 12 ignis in ore Purpureus, Stat Achill. 1, 161 anima, i e *blood*, Verg A. 9, 349 purpureus lunae sanguine vultus erat, Ov Am 1, 8, 12 purpureus venit in ora pudor, id. ib 2, 5, 34 genae, id. ib 1, 4, 22 papavera, Prop 1, 20, 38 sapa, Ov F 4, 780 lactuca, Col 11, 2, 26 merum, Ov A A. 2, 316 capillus, Verg G 1, 405 mustum, Prop 3, 15 (4, 16), 17 ficus, Plin 15, 18, 19, § 69 mare illud, quod nunc Favonio nascente purpureum videtur, i e *blackish, dark*, Cic Ac 2, 33, 105 fluctus, Prop 2, 20 (3, 21), 5 (cf the Homeric πορφυρεον κῦμα) pruna, Col 12, 10, 4 vites, id. 3, 2, 1. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *Clothed in purple* (poet. for purpuratus) tyranni, Hor C 1, 35, 12 rex, Ov M. 7, 102 filius, id. P 2, 8, 50, Mart 6, 11, 8 al. purpureus pennis, i e *with purple feathers upon his helmet*, Verg A 10, 722 torus, *covered with purple*, Mart 12, 17, 8 — **B.** *Brilliant, shining, bright, beautiful* (poet) olores, Hor C 4, 1, 10 lumen, Verg A. 1, 590 lux, Ov F 6, 252. vultus Bacchi, Stat Th. 7, 148 Amor, Ov Am 2, 1, 38, cf alae, id. R Am 701 orbes (i. e oculi), *beautiful eyes*, Val Fl 3, 178 ver, Col poet 10, 256 bracchia purpurea candidiora nive, *shining*, Albin 2, 62.

purpŭrissātus, a, um, *adj* [purpurissum] **I.** *Painted with* purpurissum (ante and post class) buccae, Plaut Truc. 2, 2, 35 genae App Mag p 323, 13 — **II.** Transf fasti, i e *the consular registers*, fasti consulares (so called from the purple clothing of the consuls), Sid. Ep 8, 8

† **purpŭrissum,** i, *n* (*masc* collat form **purpŭrissus,** Hier Ep 54, 7), = πορφυριζον, *a kind of dark purple color*, used for dyeing red and as a cosmetic, Plin. 35, 6, 12, § 30, Plaut Most 1, 3, 104, Naev and Afran. ap Non. 218, 30 and 31, Hier Ep 127, 3 — **II.** Transf. quid in oratione mea purpurisso litum, *highly colored*, Front Or 2, p 248

‡ **purpŭrītĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, another form for porphyreticus, *purple colored, of porphyry* COLVMNAE, Inscr Grut 128, 5

purpŭro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* and *n* [purpura] **I.** Act, *to purple*, i e *to make purple colored, to dye with purple* undas, i e *to darken* (cf. purpureus), Furius ap Gell. 18, 11, 3 purpurati nimium ocelli, Mart Cap 9, § 918 — **B.** Transf, *to beautify, adorn*, App M. 6, p 427 Oud. — **II.** *Neutr*, *to be purple* or *purple colored* purpurantes violae, Arn 5, 160, Prud Cath. 6, 82 purpurantem pingit annum floribus, Auct Per-

vig Ven. 12, App M 10, p 149, 9 — * **B.** Transf, *to be painted* or *adorned*, *to shine* quae frondens purpurat auro, Col poet 10, 101 dub (al quae frondent purpura et auro)

pūrŭlentatio, onis, *f* [purulentus], *purulence* (post-class.), Cael Aur Tard 5, 10, 95, *plur*, id ib 5, 3, 53

pūrŭlentē, *adv*, v purulentus *fin*

pūrŭlentia, ae, *f* [purulentus], *a collection of corrupt matter* or *pus*, *a purulent mass* (post-class.) **I.** Lit, Hier in Isa. 1, 1, 6 — **II.** Trop civitatis, Tert Pall 5 *fin*

pūrulentus, a, um, *adj* [pus], *festering, mattery, purulent* cancer albus purulentus est, Cato, R. R 157, Cels 2, 8, Plin 22, 11, 13, § 28, 27, 12, 105, § 130, Sen. Ep 95, 26 — *Absol* **pūrŭlenta,** orum, *n*, *corrupt matter, pus*, Plin 20, 2, 5, § 10, 20, 4, 13, § 26 — *Adv* **pūrŭlentē,** *purulently*, Plin. 23, prooem 3, § 7

pūrus, a, um, *adj* [Sanscr root pû, purificare, lustrare, cf pŭtus, pŭto, whence also ποινή, Lat poena], *clean, pure*, i e free from any foreign, esp from any contaminating admixture (syn illimis, liquidus) **I.** Lit **1.** *Clean, free from dirt* or *filth, pure, unstained, undefiled* purae aedes, Plaut Truc 2, 7, 6 et manibus puris sumite fontis aquam, Tib 2, 1, 14, Hor Epod. 17, 49, id S 1, 4, 68 vestis, Verg A. 12, 169 ut quicquid inde haurias, purum liquidumque te haurire sentias, Cic Caecin 27, 78 amnis, Hor Ep 2, 2, 120 aqua, id C 3, 16, 29, cf id Ep 1, 10, 20 fons, Prop 3 (4), 1, 3 lympha, Sil 7, 170 amphorae, Hor Epod. 2, 15 fictilia, Tib 1, 1, 30 torus, id. 1, 3, 26 purissima mella, Verg G 4, 163 aere purior ignis, Ov M 15, 243 hasta, *unstained with blood*, Stat Th 11, 450 — **2.** In gen, *free* or *clear* from any admixture or obstruction terra, *cleared* (from stones, bushes, etc), Cic Sen. 17, 59 sol *clear, bright*, Hor C 3, 29, 45 orbis, Ov M 4, 348 caelum, Tib 4, 1, 10 luna, Hor C 2 5 19 vesper, id ib 3, 19, 26 dies, Claud Rapt Pros 2, 2 aurum, *refined without dross*, Plin 33 4, 25, § 84, 33 6, 32, § 99 argentum, Cic Verr 2, 4, 23, § 52 gemma, Ov M 2, 856 — *Absol* **pūrum,** i, *n*, *a clear, bright, unclouded sky*, Verg G 2, 364, Hor C 1, 34, 7 — **B.** Transf **1.** In gen, *plain, natural, naked, unadorned, unwrought, unmixed, unadulterated, unsophisticated* argentum, *plain*, i e *unornamented, without figures chased upon it*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 22, § 49, 2, 4, 23, § 52, Plin Ep 3, 1, 9, Juv 9, 141, cf coronarum aliae sunt purae, aliae caelatae, Vitr 7, 3, and utrum lanx pura an caelata sit, Dig 6, 1, 6 vasa, *not pitched*, Col 12, 4, 4 locus, *not built upon, vacant*, Varr L L 5, § 38 Müll, Liv 24, 14, Dig 13, 7, 43 humus, Cic Sen. 15, 59 solum, Liv 1, 44 *fin* ager, Ov F 3, 582 campus, Verg A 12, 771 purus ab arboribus campus, Ov M 3, 709 hasta, *without an iron head*, Prop 4 (5), 3, 68 toga, *without purple stripes*, Phaedr 3 10, 10 esse utramque sibi per se puram que necesse st, *unmixed*, Lucr 1, 506 — **2.** *Cleansing purifying* idem ter socios pura circumtulit undā Verg A 6, 229 sulfur, Tib 1, 5, 11 — **II.** Trop **A.** *Pure, unspotted, spotless, chaste, undefiled, unpolluted, faultless*, etc animus omni admixtione corporis liberatus, purus et integer, Cic Sen 22 80 castus animus purusque, id. Div 1, 53, 121 estne quisquam qui tibi purior esse videatur? id. Rosc Com 6, 18 puriora et dilucidiora, id Tusc 1, 20, 46 vita et pectore puro, Hor.S 1, 6, 64, id Ep 1 2, 67. pectus purum et firmum, *stainless, faultless*, Enn ap Gell 7, 17 (Trag v 340 Vahl) familia, *that has solemnized the funeral rites*, Cic. Leg 2, 22 57 gladium purum ab omni caede servare, Sen Ep 24 7 purae a civili sanguine manus, id Suas. 6, 2 purus sum a peccato, Vulg Prov 20, 9 pectus purum ab omni sceleris contagione Lact. 5, 12, 2 — Of freedom from sensual passion animam puram conservare Cic Verr 2, 3, 58, § 134 noctes, opp spurcae, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 62, id Poen 1, 2, 137, Tib 1 3, 26, Mart. 6 66, 5, 9, 64 corpus, Plin Ep 4, 11, 9 — With *gen* integer vitae scelerisque purus, Hor C 1 22 1 — Of purity of style oratio Catuli sic pura est, ut Latine loqui paene solus videatur, Cic. de Or 3, 8, 29, cf. purum et candidum genus dicendi, id Or 16, 53 sermone puro atque dilucido Quint. 11, 1, 53 sermo quam purissimus, id 4, 2 118 multo est tersior ac magis purus (Horatius), id 10, 1, 94 pura et illustris brevitas, Cic. Brut 75, 262 pura et incorrupta consuetudo dicendi, id ib 75, 261 pressus sermo purusque, Plin Ep 7, 9, 8 — **B.** In partic, in jurid lang, *unconditional, without exception, absolute, entire, complete* judicium purum, Cic Inv 2, 20, 60 pura et directa libertas, Dig 40, 4, 59 causa, ib 46, 3, 5 — **C.** *Clear, complete, over and above* quid possit ad dominos puri ac reliqui provenire, *clear gain*, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 86, § 200 — **D.** Relig t t, *free from religious claims* or *consecration* purus autem locus dicitur, qui neque sacer neque sanctus est neque religiosus, sed ab omnibus huiusmodi nominibus vacare videtur, Dig 11, 7, 2, § 4, cf ib § 2 quae tandem est domus ab istā suspicione religionis tam vacua atque pura, Cic Har Resp 6, 11 — **E.** *Not desecrated, undefiled* **1.** *Untrodden fresh* locus, Liv 25, 17, 3 — **2.** *Not defiled by a funeral* or *burial* familia, Cic Leg 2, 22, 57 — **3.** *Free from mourning* dies, Ov F 2, 558 — *Adv*, in two forms, **pūrē** and (ante class and poet) **pūrĭter** (*sup* ‡ purime, acc to Paul ex Fest p 252 Müll), *purely, clearly, without spot* or *mixture* **A.** Lit (*a*) Form pure pure eluere vasa, Plaut Aul 2, 3, 3, cf pure lautum = aqua pura lavatum, Paul ex Fest p 248 Müll lavare, Liv 5, 22 — (β) Form puriter puriter transfundere aquam in alterum dolium, Cato, R R. 112 puriter lavit dentes, Cat 39, 14 — **b.** *Comp*, *brightly, clearly* splendens Pario marmore purius, Hor C 1, 19, 5 purius osculari, Sen. Ben 2, 12, 2 — **c.** *Sup* quam mundissime purissimeque fiat, Cato, R R 66 — **B.** Trop, *purely, chastely, plainly, clearly, simply* (*a*) Form pure si forte pure velle habere dixerit, Plaut. As 4, 1, 61 quiete et pure et eleganter acta aetas, Cic Sen 5, 13 pure et caste deos venerari, id. N D 1, 2, 3, Liv 27, 37, cf radix caste pureque collecta, Plin. 22, 10, 12, § 27 — Of style pure et emendate loqui, Cic Opt Gen 2, 4 pure apparere, *clearly, obviously*, Hor S 1, 2, 100 quid pure tranquillet, *perfectly, fully*, id Ep 1, 18, 102 — (β) Form puriter si vitam puriter egi, Cat 76, 19 — **b.** *Sup* Scipio omnium aetatis suae purissime locutus, Gell 2, 20, 5 purissime atque illustrissime aliquid describere, *very distinctly, very clearly*, id 9, 13, 4. — **2.** In partic, jurid, *unconditionally, simply, absolutely* aliquid legare Dig 8, 2, 35 contrahi, ib 18, 2, 4, 39, 2, 22 *fin*, 26, 2, 11, Gai Inst 1, 186

pūs, puris, *n* [Sanscr pu, to be fetid, Gr πύον, πύθω, etc] **I.** Lit, *white and viscous matter* of a sore, *pus*, Cels 5, 26, 20, 5, 28, 8 — In *plur* pura, Plin 24, 16, 92, § 145, 35, 6, 21, § 38 — **II.** Transf, as designation of a malicious person Titus Lucius febris, senium, vomitum, pus, Lucil ap Non 2, 31 Rupili pus atque venenum, Hor S 1, 7, 1

* **pūsa,** ae, *f* [pusus] *a girl*, Pompon. ap Varr L L 7, § 28 Müll

pūsillănĭmis, e, *adj* [pusillus animus], *faint hearted, timid, pusillanimous* (post class.) pusillanimes consolari, Vulg 1 Thess. 5, 14, Tert Fug in Pers. 9, Claud Mam Stat. Anim 1, 20, Sid Ep 7, 17 *fin*

pūsillănĭmĭtas, atis, *f* [pusillanimis] *faintheartedness, timidity, pusillanimity* (post-class.) spiritus, Vulg Psa. 54, 8 animi, Lact de Ira Dei, 5

pūsillĭtas, atis, *f* [pusillus], *littleness, smallness* (post class) Tert adv Herm 14 intellegentiae, Lact. Opif D 1 animi, id ib 6, 17, 17 meae pusillitatis auctoritas, Hier Ep 152

pūsillŭlus, a, um, *adj dim* [id], *very little, very small* vineae, Ambros. Cantic 2 62, id. Psa. 118, Serm 11 29 pueri, Varr ap Non 214, 25 dub (al. pusilli, as also ib 133, 18)

pūsillus, a, um, *adj dim* [pusus], *very little, very small, petty, insignificant* (class) **I.** Lit pueri, Cato, R. R. 157, 10 testis, Cic. de Or 2, 60, 145, cf Hor S 1, 5, 69 terra homines nunc educat pusillos, Juv 15 70 mus, Plaut Truc. 4 4, 15 villula valde pusilla Cic Att 12 27, 1 folia (herbae), Plin 25, 13, 103, § 162 epistula, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 23 pusilli et contempti libelli, id. Verr 2, 2, 75, § 185 cui satis una Farris libra foret gracili sic tamque pusillo, Hor S 1, 5, 69 vox, *small, thin, weak*, Quint 11 3, 32 habuimus in Cumano quasi pusillam Romam, Cic Att 5 2, 2 — *Comp* maritus quovis puero pusillior, App M 5, p 163, 5 pusillo animo, Vulg Col. 3, 21 — *Absol* **pūsillum,** i, *n*, *a very little, a trifle* nactus pusillum laxamenti, Treb ap Cic Fam 12, 16, 3 aphaca pusillo altior lenticula est, *a trifle taller*, Plin 27, 5, 21, § 38 pusillum a vero discedere, *a little*, Quint 8, 6, 28, cf Cato, R R 90 post pusillum *after a little*, Vulg Judith, 13, 11, id. Luc 22, 58 — **II.** Trop, *little, small, petty, paltry* animus, *a petty spirit*, Cic Fam 2, 17, 7, Sen Ira, 3, 43 4 Siculus ille capitalis, creber, acutus, brevis, paene pusillus Thucydides, id. Q Fr 2, 11 (13), 4, Mart. 3, 62, 8 pusilli animi, *little courage, diffidence*, Hor S 1, 4, 17 ingenium, Mart 9, 51, 1 causa, *trifling*, Ov R. Am 730 res (opp grandes), Quint. 11, 3, 151 quod dixi tamen, hoc leve et pusillum est, Mart 4, 43, 9 causidicus, Juv 10, 121

pūsĭo, onis, *m* [pusus] **I.** *A little boy*, Cic Cael 15, 36, id Tusc 1, 24, 57, Juv 6, 34, Arn 7, 215, Hier Ep 54, 4 — **II.** Transf, *a youth, lad* bellissimus, *a pretty lad*, App M 9, p 220, 12

pūsĭōla, ae, *f dim* [pusa], *a little girl*, Prud στεφ 3, 19

pustŭla, ae, *f* [pus, cf pusula] **I.** Upon the skin, *a blister, pimple, pustule*. eruptiones quaedam pustularum, et ulcuscula, Sen Ep 72, 6, Plin 20, 22, 87, § 238; 20, 13, 51, § 141 (pusula in both cases Jahn), Tib 2, 3, 9 (passula, M), Mart 11, 98 — **II.** Upon other things, *a bubble, blister*, e g in boiling water, in lime, on earthen ware, etc, Vitr 7, 2, Plin 20, 18, 86, § 203 (pusula, Jahn), 37, 7, 26, § 98 (pusulis, Jahn), Mart 8, 51, 6

pustŭlātĭo, onis, *f* [pustulo], *a breaking out into pustules, pustulation*, Cael Aur Acut 3, 16, id Tard 5, 1

pustŭlātus, a, um, v pusulatus

pustŭlesco, ĕre, *v inch n* [pustulo], *to break out into pustules*, Cael Aur Acut 5, 1

pustŭlo, avi, ātum, 1, *v a.* and *n* [pustula] **I.** *Act*, *to blister, to cause blisters* or *pustules*, hence, mid, *to blister, become blistered* ne usta pustulentur, Cael. Aur Tard 5, 1, 16 — **II.** *Neutr*, *to blister, break out into blisters*, Tert Hab Mul 6

pustŭlōsus, a, um, *adj* [id], *full of blisters* or *pustules* locus, Cels. 5, 26, 31

pūsŭla, ae, *f* [another form for pustula, q v, from pus] **I.** Lit **1.** Upon the skin *a blister, pimple, pustule*, Cels 5, 28, 15, Plin 20 6, 21, § 44, 21, 15, 55, § 93, 25, 13, 109, § 173 magis ignosco ei, qui volnus inimici quam qui pusulam concupiscit, Sen Ira, 3, 43, 4, Mart 14, 167, 1 — **2.** Of the *bubbles* or *blisters* in bread Paul ex Fest s v hetta, p 99 Müll — **II.** Transf, in pastoral lang, *the erysipelas, St Anthony's fire*, Col 7, 5, 16

pūsŭlātus and **pustŭlātus,** a, um, *adj* [pusula and pustula], *blistered*, i e *refined, purified* argentum pusulatum, Dig 19, 2, 31, also, argentum pustulatum, Suet. Ner 44, Mart 7, 86, 7

pūsŭlōsus, a, um, *adj* [pusula], *full of blisters, pimples*, or *pustules* pecus, Col 7, 5, 17

pūsus, i, *m* [puer], *a boy, a little boy*, Pompon ap Varr L L 7, § 28 Müll

1. pŭtā, *imper*, v puto *fin*

2. Pŭta, ae, *f* [puto], *a goddess that presides over the pruning of trees*, Arn. 4, 131

pŭtāmen, inis, *n* [id], *that which falls off in pruning* or *trimming, clippings, waste, shells, peels*, etc. putamina non solum arborum sunt, verum omnium rerum purgamenta. Nam quicquid ex quācumque re proicitur, putamen appellatur Plautus in Captivis (3, 4, 122) nucleum amisi, reliquit pigneri putamina, *shells, peels, husk*, Non. 157, 28 sq, so, of the *shells* of nuts, Cic Tusc. 5, 20, 58, Varr R. R 1, 7 mali Punici, Plin 22, 25, 70, § 143 fabae, ervi, *pods, shells*, id. 17, 24, 37, § 240 ovi, co-

chleae, id. 30, 7, 19, § 55: testudinum, id. 9, 11, 13, § 39.

pŭtātio, ōnis, *f* [puto] **I.** *A pruning* or *lopping* of trees, Varr R R 1, 6; Cic de Or 1, 58, 49; Col. 4. 9, 1; 4, 10, 1; Plin. 17, 20, 32, § 142 al —**II.** *A reckoning, computation* (post-class.): universam putationem imparem fecit, Macr. S 1, 13 —**B.** *A counting, esteeming, considering* (post-class): personae, *a taking one for a certain other person*, e g a father for his son, Dig 47, 10, 18

pŭtātīvus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *imaginary, presumptive, putative* (post class.): habitus, actus, Tert adv. Marc. 3, 8: caro Christi, id Carn. Chr 1: magister, Vet. Interp Iren. 4, 60 — *Adv*: **pŭtātīvē**, *by supposition, putatively*, Hier. adv. Joann. Hierosol. 24: natus, Hilar Trin. 6, 5.

pŭtātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *a pruner* or *lopper* of trees, Varr L. L. 6, § 63 Müll.; Plin. 27, 8, 45, § 69; Col poët. 10, 228· vitis, Ov. M 14, 649: vitium, Pall 1, 6, 9.

pŭtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [putator], *of* or *for pruning* or *lopping* (post-class.). falx, *a pruning knife*, Pall 1, 43

pŭtĕal (collat. form ‡ **pŭtĕāle**, Inscr. Ann 16, p Chr. n. ap Orell. 4517), ālis, *n* [puteus] **I.** *A stone curb round the mouth of a well* · puteal, περιστόμιον φρέατος, Gloss. Philox.. putealia sigillata duo, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 3; Dig. 19, 1, 14.—**II.** Transf., *a similar curb placed round any spot* Thus, at Rome, the Puteal, *erected in the Comitium, to commemorate the cutting of a whetstone with a razor by the augur Attus Navius, near the* Arcus Fabianus. It was subsequently restored by Scribonius Libo, and was called also Puteal Libonis. Money matters were here transacted. According to others, the Puteal of Libo was different from that of Attus Navius: impositum, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33; id. Sest. 8, 18; Ov. R. Am 561: Libonis, Hor. Ep 1, 19, 8; id. S. 2, 6, 35; Pers 4, 49.

pŭtĕālis, e, *adj* [id], *of* or *belonging to a well, well* · undae, *well-water*, Ov. Ib 391; so, lymphae, Lucr. 6, 1178· aquae, Dig 43, 1, 20, § 6: fons, Col 11, 3, 8. unda, id. 1, 5, 1: pocula, *of spring water*, Juvenc. 2, 259; cf. puteanus

pŭtĕānus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a well, well-*: aqua, *well-water*, Col. 12, 26, 1; Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 82

pŭtĕārĭus, ii, *m* [id.], *a well-digger*, Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 49, Liv. 44, 33, 1 dub.

putĕfactus, a, um, v putrefacio

pūtĕo, ēre (no *perf.* or *sup*), 2, *v n* [Sanscr root pu-, to stink; cf. pus; Gr. πύον] **I.** *To stink* (cf putesco), Cic Fragm ap Non. 545, 16: putet aper, Hor. S 2, 2, 42· putere diurno mero, id. Ep 1, 19, 11; Pers. 3, 73 —**II.** *To be rotten, putrid*, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 67 (al. putrent) — Hence, **pūtens**, entis, *P. a.*, *stinking*, Aldh. Laud. Virg. 35; Scrib Comp 186

Pŭtĕŏli, ōrum, *m* , *a city on the coast of Campania, opposite Baiæ, having mineral springs, a favorite resort of the Romans*, now *Pozzuoli*, Mel 2, 4, 9; Cic. Att 15, 20, 3, id. Fin 2, 26, 84; Liv. 24, 13; 34, 35 et saep —Hence, **II. Pŭtĕŏlānus**, a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to Puteoli, Puteolan*: sinus, Plin 3, 6, 12, § 82 praedia, Cic Agr 2, 28, 78 Cluvius, id. Fam 13, 56, 1 pulvis, *volcanic ashes of Puteoli, Pozzuolana*, Sen Q N 3, 20, 3; Plin. 16, 39, 75, § 202, 35, 13, 47, § 167.—*Subst*: **A. Pŭtĕŏlānum**, i, *n.*, *a country seat of Cicero, near Puteoli*, Cic. Fat. 1, 2; id. Att. 16, 1, 1.—**2.** Transf, *a blue pigment*, Plin. 33, 13, 57, § 161.—**B.** In *plur* **Pŭtĕŏlāni**, ōrum, *m* , *the inhabitants of Puteoli, the Puteolans*, Cic Att 5, 2, 2; id. Tusc. 1, 35, 86

pūter and **pūtris**, tris, tre, *adj* [puteo], *rotten, decaying, putrefying, stinking, putrid* **I.** Lit palus puter, *fetid*, Varr R. R. 1, 8 navis, Prop 2, 19, 43 (3, 20, 7) fanum, *mouldering* from age, *ruined*, Hor Ep 1, 10, 49 poma, *rotten*, Ov. M. 7, 585. fervent examina putri De bove, *rotten, putrefying*, id. F 1, 379 viscera, id. M 15, 365: corpora cicatricibus putria, Curt. 9, 3, 10; cf. si ulcus magis putre est, Cels. 5, 26, 33: vomicae, Juv 13, 95 putres artus et tabida cruore manantia membra, Val. Max. 6, 9, ext. 5: artus, Sil 13, 464: cadavera, putri liquentia tabo, id. 13, 487· moles, id. 3, 643 —**II.** Transf, in gen., *loose, crumbling, friable, mellow, soft, flabby*, etc.: glaeba, *crumbling*, Verg G 1, 44: tellus, Prop 4 (5), 3, 39: campus, Verg. A. 8, 596: harena, Stat. S 4, 3, 126; Luc. 8, 830· ager pinguis ac putris, Col. 2, 1: solum, id. 2, 10, 18, Verg G 2, 204: lapis, *friable*, Plin. Ep 10, 39 (48), 2: mammae, *flabby*, Hor. Epod. 8, 7: oculi, *languishing*, id. C 1, 36, 17; cf.: ille in Venerem est putris, Pers. 5, 58: anima, i q senilis, *withered, old*, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 67.

pūtesco and **pūtisco**, pūtŭi, 3, *v inch n* [puteo], *to rot, putrefy*, Cato, R. R 3, 4· quod si minus idoneae tempestates sint consecutae, putescere semina soleant, Varr. R R 1, 34, 1; Cic Fin. 5, 13, 38; id. N. D 2, 64, 160; id. Tusc 1, 43, 102: cur Ajax putescit, Hor. S 2, 3, 194; Cels. 2, 30 (al putrescit)· non aliâ (muria) quam qua Byzantia putuit orca, *has become soaked, imbued with*, Hor S 2, 4, 66

pŭtĕum, i, v. puteus *init.*

pŭtĕus, i, *m* (*neutr.* collat form of the *plur.* **pŭtĕa**, ōrum, Varr. ap Non. 217, 4) [root pu , to cleanse; whence also purus, putus, purgo], *a well*: puteum fodere, Plaut Most 2, 1, 32· ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi, Cic. N. D 2, 9, 25; id. Div. 1, 50, 112· virgines se in puteos abjecisse, id. Prov. Cons 3, 6, Plin. 9, 25, 41, § 80; 37, 9, 43, § 127; Plin. Ep 2, 17, 25; 5, 6, 25: putei perennes, Hor. Ep 1, 15, 15: puteum vitare patentem, id. ib 2, 2, 135 et saep —Of *a cistern*, Auct B Alex 5 *fin* —Prov.: in puteum concere, *to throw away*, Petr. 42.—**II.** Transf, *a pit*, Verg. G 2, 231; for storing grain in, Varr R R. 1, 57, 2; in mines, *a pit, shaft*, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 68; 33, 6, 31, § 95; *an air shaft, air hole*, Vitr 8, 6; *a dungeon* for slaves, Plaut Aul. 2, 5, 21; 2, 7, 3; Col 1, 6

pŭtĭcŭli, ōrum, *m* , or **pŭtĭcŭlae**, ārum, *f.* [puteus, a well hole], *the grave-pits*, i e *the subterranean burying places, near the Esquiline Hill, for the poor and for slaves*, Varr. L. L 5, § 25 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest p 216 Müll

pūtĭdē, *adv* , v. putidus *fin.*

***pūtĭdĭuscŭlus**, a, um, *adj dim* [putidior], *somewhat more disgusting*; of discourse, *rather more tedious* or *troublesome*, Cic Fam. 7, 5, 3

pūtĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj dim* [putidus], *disgusting* in behavior or speech; *offensive, affected* (post-Aug), Mart 4, 20, 4; Capitol Macr 14.

pūtĭdus, a, um, *adj* [puteo], *rotten, decaying, stinking, fetid* (syn. foetidus) **I.** Lit: caro, Cic Pis. 9, 19: aper, Mart 3, 50, 8 fungus, Plaut Bacch 4, 7, 23. frons, Cato ap Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 55 uvae, Varr ap Non. 152, 23· vinum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 125. putidae naves et sentinosae, Cato ap Non. 152, 25 navis, Caecil ib 152, 26 paries pictus, Afran. ib 152, 28 —**II.** Transf **A.** In contemptuous lang , of *old, half rotten, withered* persons homo putide, Plaut Bacch 5, 2, 44: moecha, Cat 43, 11; so, femina, Hor Epod. 8, 1.—*Comp*: putidius cerebrum, *more withered, rotten, addled*, Hor S 2, 3, 75 —**B.** Of style, *unnatural, disagreeable, affected, disgusting* cum etiam Demosthenes exagitetur ut putidus, Cic Or. 8, 27: molesta et putida videri, id. de Or 3, 13, 51· litterae neque expressae neque oppressae, ne aut obscurum esset aut putidum, id. Off. 1, 37, 133: vereor, ne putidum sit scribere ad te, quam sim occupatus, id. Att 1, 14, 1.—*Sup*: jactatio putidissima, Petr 73 —Hence, *adv*: **pūtĭdē**, *disgustingly, disagreeably, affectedly*: dicere, Cic Brut. 82, 284: loqui, Sen. Ep 75, 1.—*Comp* nolo exprimi litteras putidius, nolo obscurari neglegentius, *too precisely*, Cic de Or 3, 11, 41.

pūtillus, i, *m* , or **pūtilla**, ae, *f. dim* [2. putus], *a little boy , a little girl; a child*, a word of endearment, Plaut As. 3, 3, 104.

pūtisco, ĕre, v putesco

pŭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [root pu, to cleanse, whence putus, puteus, purus, etc], *to clean, cleanse* (in the lit. sense very rare; in the trop very freq) **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.· vellus lavare ac putare, Varr R. R. 2, 2, 18: pensa lana putata, Titin. ap Non. 369, 22. dolia, Cato, R. R. 39, 1 dub (al picare). aurum quoque putatum dici solet, id est expurgatum, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. putus, p 216 Müll.—**B.** In partic , *to trim, prune*, or *lop* trees or vines vineas arboresque falce putare, Cato, R. R. 32 *init*; 33, 1: vitem, Verg G. 2, 407; Just 43, 4, 2· parcendum vitibus et ideo anguste putandum, Col 4, 24, 21; id. Arb 10, 1; Pall. 3, 12, 1; cf: putatae vites et arbores, quod decisis impedimentis remanerent purae, Paul. ex Fest. p 216 Müll ; so, too, in the foll , the passage from Gell 6, 5, 6· olivetum, Cato, R R. 44· arborem latius, strictius, Pall 1, 6: vineam, Vulg Lev. 25, 3; id. Isa. 5, 6 —**II.** Trop , *to clear up, set in order; to arrange, settle, adjust.* **A.** In gen.: rationem or rationes, *to hold a reckoning, reckon together, settle accounts*: putare veteres dixerunt vacantia ex quâque re ac non necessaria aut etiam obstantia et aliena auferre et excidere, et, quod esset utile ac sine vitio videretur, relinquere Sic namque arbores et vites et sic etiam rationes putari dictum, Gell. 6, 5, 6 sq : vilicus rationem cum domino crebro putet, Cato, R R 5, 3· rationes, id. ib 2, 5: putatur ratio cum argentario, Plaut. Aul 3, 5, 52: rationes cum publicanis putare, Cic. Att. 4, 11, 1· ideo ratio putari dicitur in quâ summa fit pura, Varr. L. L. 5, 9 —**2.** Transf.: quom eam me cum rationem puto, *think over, consider*, Plaut. Cas 3, 2, 25 —**B.** In partic **1.** *To reckon, count, compute* a thing: colliciares (tegulae) pro binis putabuntur, *will be counted*, Cato, R. R 14, 4; cf. si numerus militum potius quam legionum putatur, Tac H. 3, 2 —**2.** Transf **a.** *To believe in, regard*: id ipsum est deos non putare, quae ab iis significantur contemnere, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104.—**b.** *To reckon, value, estimate, esteem* a thing as any thing (=aestimare): aliquid denariis quadringentis, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 7, § 13. magni putare honores, id. Planc 4, 11: cum unum te pluris quam omnes illos putem, id. Att 12, 21, 5: parvi, Cat 23, 25: tantique putat conubia nostra, Ov. M 10, 618 —**c.** *To reckon, deem, hold, consider, count, esteem*, etc : aliquem nihilo, Cic. Div in Caecil 7, 24: aliquid pro certo, Matius et Trebat ap Cic Att 9, 15, A *fin*: pro nihilo, Cic. Mil. 24, 64 imperatorem aliquo in numero putare, id. Imp Pomp 13, 37 —With two *acc.*· turpem putat lituram, Hor. Ep 2, 1, 167: id nil puto, Ter Heaut 5, 1, 27; id Ad. 1, 2, 19, 5, 4, 4, Hor. Ep 2, 1, 84, 2, 2, 54; id. C. 4, 11, 30. hominem prae se neminem, Cic Rosc Am 46, 135 —**d.** *To ponder, consider, reflect upon* a thing· dum haec puto, Ter Eun. 4, 2, 4· in quo primum illud debes putare, Cic Planc. 4, 10. multa putans, Verg A. 6, 332· cum aliquo argumentis, *to consider* or *investigate maturely, to argue*, Plaut Am 2, 1, 45 —**e.** Transf. (as the result of consideration), *to judge, suppose, account, suspect, believe, think, imagine*, etc. (cf arbitror, opinor, censeo) verbum quoque ipsum puto, quod declarandae sententiae nostrae causâ dicimus, non signat profecto aliud, quam id agere nos in re dubia obscurâque, ut decisis amputatisque falsis opinionibus, quod videatur esse verum et integrum et incorruptum, retineamus, Gell. 6, 5, 8 aliquis forsan me Putet non putare hoc verum, Ter. And 5, 5, 1: recte putas, id. ib 1, 1, 114: rem ipsam putasti, *you have hit the precise point*, id. Phorm 4, 5, 6: nec committere, ut aliquando dicendum sit, Non putaram, *I should not have imagined that*, Cic Off. 1, 23, 81; id. Ac. 2, 18, 56· Cyprus insula et Cappadociae regnum tecum de me loquentur, puto etiam regem Deiotarum, id Fam. 15, 4, 15: noli putare, me maluisse, etc., id. Att 6, 1, 3; cf. id. ib 3, 15, 7; id. Fam 9, 16, 2; id Att. 12, 18, 1; Caes. B C 2, 31: Numidae remorati dum in elephantis auxilium putant, Sall. J 53, 3 stare putes; adeo procedunt tempora tarde, *one would suppose*, Ov. Tr 5, 10, 5; id. H. 11, 85. acies mea videt aut videre putat, id. ib 18, 32: hanc virtutem vestram ultra periculis obicere nimis grande vitae meae pretium puto, Tac. A. 2, 47; Nep Paus 3, 7 —Parenthetically, Cic Att 12, 49, 1; Cael. ap. Cic Fam. 8, 3, 3; Cic Att. 8, 9, 4, 7, 8, 5; 9, 9, 3; 10, 16, 3· atque intra, puto, septimas Calendas, Mart. 1, 100, 6 —Ironically, Ov. Am 3, 7, 2: ut puto, deus fio, *as I think, in my opinion*, Suet. Vesp 23 *fin.*; Ov. A. A 1, 370: non, puto, repudiabis, etc.,

I think, I suppose, Vat. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 1. —With *gen.*: quaecumque sunt in omni mundo, deorum atque hominum putanda sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 154 —Elliptically, Cic. Fam. 15, 20, 1; cf. id. ib. 15, 4, 15; id. Fin. 5, 24, 76; Sen. Ep. 76, 11; Tac. Or. 33. —Hence, **pŭtā**, *imper.*, *suppose, for instance, for example, namely* (poet. and post-Aug.): Quinte, puta, aut Publi, Hor. S. 2, 5, 32: puta, tibi contigisse, ut oculos omnium effugias, Lact. 6, 24, 17: puta te servum esse communem, Sen. Contr. 3, 19, 4; 4, 25, 13; id. Clem. 1, 26, 2; id. Ben. 3, 41, 1; 5, 8, 6: si ille, puta, consul factus fuerit, Dig. 28, 5, 23: hoc, puta, non justum est, Pers. 4, 9; cf. Prisc. p. 1007 P.: ut puta (sometimes also written as one word, utputa), *as for instance, as for example*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 2, 3: ut puta novum crimen, Quint. 11, 3, 110; 7, 1, 14; Cels. 5, 26, 51 *fin.*; Sen. Ep. 47, 15.

pūtor, ōris, *m.* [puteo], *a foul smell, a stench, rottenness, putridity* (ante- and post-class.), Cato, R. R. 157; Varr. L. L. 5, § 25 Müll; Lucr. 2, 872; 6, 1101; Stat. S. 4, 3, 86; Arn. 7, 222 al.; App. M. 4, p. 144, 4.

pūtrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [puter], *rottenness, putridity* (late Lat.), Cypr. Laps. 12.

pūtrēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [putreo], *rottenness, putridity* (late Lat.): vulnerum, *festering*, App. M. 9, p. 222, 37; Prud. Cath. 9, 31; Macr. S. 1, 17, 57; Veg. 2, 44, 2; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 26.—**II.** Trop.: aufer meorum putredines peccatorum, Ambros. in Luc. 5, 27.

pūtrēdŭlus (pūtrĭd-), a, um, *adj.* [putredo], *corrupt, foul* (late Lat.): voces, Amm. 22, 16, 16.

pūtrĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.*, and in *pass.* **pūtrĕfīo**, factus, fieri (collat. form of the *part. pass.* putefactus, Prud. στεφ. 10, 1035) [putreo-facio]. **I.** *To make rotten, to cause to putrefy*; and *pass.*, *to become rotten, to putrefy*: umor putrefacit deposita semina, Col. 3, 12, 1: stellionem in oleo, Plin. 29, 4, 28, § 90: ut spinarum semina putrefiant, Pall. 1, 33, 1; 10, 9: bove putrefacto, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 5; Lucr. 2, 895: nudatum tectum patere imbribus putrefaciendum, Liv. 42, 3: putrefacta est spina, Ov. M. 15, 389.—**II.** *To make friable, to soften*: ardentia saxa infuso aceto putrefaciunt, Liv. 21, 37, 2.

pūtrĕfactio, ōnis, *f.* [putrefacio], *a rotting* (late Lat.), Aug. Ep. 147.

pūtrĕfīo, factus, fieri, v. putrefacio.

pūtrĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [puter], *to be rotten* or *putrid* (ante-class.), Pac. ap. Non. 159, 19; Att. ib. 159, 21.

pūtresco (not in Cic.; for in Tusc. 1, 3, putescat is the correct read.), ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [putreo] **I.** *To grow rotten* or *putrid, to rot, putrefy, moulder, decay*: ne ungulae putrescant, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: vestis putrescit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 119: dentes, Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 101; malus, Pall. 3, 25, 15: medullae, Prud. στεφ. 4, 131: cicatrices, Vulg. Psa. 37, 5.—**II.** *To become loose* or *friable*, Col. 2, 11, 3; 3, 11, 7; 11, 2, 61; 11, 3, 56.—**III.** Trop., *to fall into contempt, become disgusting*: et nomen impiorum putrescet, Vulg. Prov. 10, 7; id. Jer. 13, 9.

pūtrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *corruptible, perishable* (post-class.): tabulae, Paul. Nol. Ep 8, 6: ligna, Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 7.

pūtrĭdŭlus, v. putredulus.

pūtrĭdus, a, um, *adj* [putreo] **I.** *Rotten, corrupt, decayed*: dentes, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: nimis jam putrida membra, Luc. 2, 141: si quid in nucleo putridi fuerit, Plin 23, 4, 45, § 88: cadaver, Vulg. Isa. 14, 19.—**II.** *Withered*: pectora, Cat. 64, 352; cf. Hor. Epod. 8, 7.

* **pūtrĭlāgo**, ĭnis, *f.* [puter], *rottenness, corruption, putrefaction*: caries est vetustas vel putrilago, Non. 21, 23.

pūtris, e, v. puter.

pūtror, ōris, *m.* [putreo], *rottenness, corruption, putridity* (post-class.), Arn. 5, 166.

pūtrŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [putror], *full of rottenness* or *corruption, putrid* (post-class.): ulcus, Cael Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 205.

1. pūtus, a, um, *adj* [root pu-, to cleanse; whence also purus, putens, pŭto], *cleansed, purified, perfectly pure, bright, clear, unmixed*; usually joined with *purus*; purus putus, sometimes purus ac putus: putare valet purum facere. Ideo antiqui purum putum appellarunt, Varr. L. L. 6, § 63 Müll.; cf.: putus antiqui dicebant pro puro, Paul. ex Fest. p. 216 Müll.: in foedere . . . scriptum invenitur, ut Carthaginienses populo Romano darent certum pondus argenti puri puti. Quaesitum est, quid esset purum putum. Respondi esse purum putum valde purum . . . Argentum putum dictum esse quasi exputatum excoctumque omnique alienâ materiâ carens, Gell. 6, 5, 1: amicula pura puta, procera, etc., Varr. ap. Non. 27, 28: hecatombe pura ac puta, *pure and clear*, id. ib. 27, 24: Polumachaeroplagides, Purus putus est ipsus, *it's the very man himself*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 31: purus putus hic sycophanta est, *a sycophant out and out, a genuine sycophant*, id. ib. 4, 7, 103.—Without *purus*: sole exorto puto, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 10.—*Sup.*: quam bonam meis putissimis orationibus gratiam retulerit, *my exceedingly pure, brilliant speeches*, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1.

* **2. pūtus**, i, *m.*, another form of pusus, *a boy*, Verg. Cat. 9, 2 Wagn.

‡ **puvire** ferire est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 245 Müll.

puxis, ĭdis, v. pyxis.

† **pycnītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = πυκνῖτις, *a plant, mullein, wool-blade* (pure Lat. verbascum), App. Herb. 71.

† **pycnŏcŏmon**, i, *n.*, = πυκνόκομον, *a plant, devil's-bit*: Scabiosa succisa, Linn.; or, acc. to Sprengel, *small-flowered motherwort*: Leonurus Marrubiastrum, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 36, § 57.

† **pycnostȳlos**, on, *adj.*, = πυκνόστυλος, *close-columned, having the columns close together, pycnostyle*, Vitr. 3, 2, 1; 3, 4, 3.

† **pycta** or **pyctes**, ae, *m.*, = πύκτης. **I.** Lit., *a boxer, pugilist* (pure Lat. pugil), Plin. 7, 47, 48, § 152; Sen. Contr. 1, 3; Phaedr. 4, 24, 5; Tert. Anim. 46; id. adv. Gnost. 6.—When occurring with pugil, pyctes denotes a boxer who fights in the Greek manner, and pugil one who fights in the Roman manner, Tert. Jejun. 17 *fin.*; Inscr. Orell. 2530.—**II.** Transf., of *a fighting-cock* (from pyctes), Col. 8, 2, 5.

pyctālis, e, *adj.* [pycta], *of* or *belonging to a boxing-match, pugilistic*: certamen, Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 373.

† **pyctŏmăchārĭus**, ii, *m.* [πυκτομαχέω], *a boxer, pugilist*, for pycta and pugil, Firm. Math. 8, 8.

Pydna, ae, *f.*, = Πύδνα, *a city in Macedonia, on the Thermaic Gulf* (the modern *Kitro*), *celebrated for the battle in which Perseus was defeated by Æmilius Paulus*, Liv. 44, 6, 3; 44, 42, 2 sqq.; Nep. Them. 8, 5.—**Pydnaei**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Pydna*, Liv. 44, 45.

† **pyēlus**, i, *m.*, = πύελος, *a bath*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 62.

† **pȳga (pūga)**, ae, *f.*, = πυγή, *the rump, buttocks* (pure Lat. nates), Hor. S. 1, 2, 133.—*Plur.*, Naev. ap. Non. 39, 28.

† **pȳgargus**, i, *m.*, = πύγαργος (white-rump). **I.** *A kind of eagle*, perh. the *bald eagle* or *fish-hawk*, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 7.—**II.** *A kind of antelope*, Plin. 8, 53, 79, § 214; Juv. 11, 138; Vulg. Deut. 14, 5.

Pygĕla, ōrum, *n.*, = Πύγελα, *a town and harbor of Ionia*, Liv. 37, 11; called also **Phygĕla**, Mel. 1, 17; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 114.

† **pȳgĭsĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.* [πυγησιακός (not in use), from πυγή], qs. *of* or *belonging to secret buttock-worship*: puellam invitare ad pygisiaca sacra, i. e. *to copulation*, Petr. S. 140 (al. pygiaca, pygiciaca, in the same signif.).

Pygmaei, ōrum, *m.*, = Πυγμαῖοι (qs. Fistlings, Tom Thumbs), *the Pygmies, a fabulous dwarfish race of antiquity, especially in Africa; at war with the cranes, by whom they were constantly defeated*, Mel. 3, 8, 8; Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 188; 4, 11, 18, § 44; 5, 29, 29, § 109; Gell. 9, 4, 10.—Hence, **II. Pygmaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pygmæan*: mater, i. e. *the queen of the Pygmies, Gerane* or *Œnoe*, Ov. M. 6, 90: sanguis, id. F. 6, 176: virgo, *a female dwarf*, Juv. 6, 505: bellator, id. 13, 167.

Pygmălīon, ōnis, *m.*, = Πυγμαλίων. **I.** *Grandson of Agenor, who became enamoured of a statue he had made, and to which, at his earnest petition, Venus gave life*, Ov. M. 10, 243 sq.; Arn. 6, 206.—**II.** *Son of Belus, king of Tyre, and brother of Dido*, Verg. A. 1, 347; Just. 18, 4, 3; 11.—Hence, **B. Pygmălĭōnēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pygmalionian*, poet. for *Phœnician*: terra, Sil. 1, 21; also for *Carthaginian*, id. 6, 532.

Pȳlădes, ae and is, *m.*, = Πυλάδης. **I.** *Son of King Strophius, celebrated as the friend of Orestes*, Cic. Lael. 7, 24; id. Fin. 2, 24, 79; Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 28; id. P. 3, 2, 70; 85; Hor. S. 2, 3, 139; Hyg. Fab. 119 and 120.—Transf., for *a faithful friend*, Ov. R. Am. 589.—*Dat.* Pyladi, Mart. 6, 11.—Hence, **B. Pȳlădēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pyladean*; transf., for *very faithful, very tender*: amicitia, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 84.—**II.** *A celebrated pantomimist from Cilicia, under Augustus*, Suet. Aug. 45; Sen. Excerpt. cont. 3 praef.; Macr. S. 2, 7.

Pȳlae, ārum, *f.*, = Πύλαι (gates, gateways). **I.** In gen., *a narrow pass, defile*: Tauri, *between Cappadocia and Cilicia*, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 2; called also Amanicae, Curt. 3, 8, 13; 3, 4, 2: Susides, *in Persia*, id. 5, 3, 17: Caspiae, Mel. 1, 15.—**II.** In partic., *the Pass of Thermopylæ*, Liv. 32, 4; 36, 15.—Hence, **B. Pȳlăĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Thermopylæan*: concilium, *the congress of the Greeks at Thermopylæ*, Liv. 31, 32; called also Pylaicus conventus, id. 33, 35.

Pȳlaemĕnes, is, *m.*, = Πυλαιμένης, *a mythical king of the Paphlagonians, an ally of Priam*, Liv. 1, 1; Nep. Dat. 2, 2; Dict. Cret. 3, 5.—Hence, **II. Pȳlaemĕnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*: gens, i. e. *Paphlagonian*, Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 5.

Pȳlăĭcus, a, um, v. Pylae, II. B.

Pȳlēnē, ēs, *f.*, = Πυλήνη, *a town of Ætolia*, Stat. Th. 4, 102.

† **pȳlōrus**, i, *m.*, = πυλωρός, *the lower orifice of the stomach, the pylorus*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 6 al.

Pȳlus and **Pȳlos**, i, *f.*, = Πύλος, *the name of three cities of the Peloponnesus*, of which one was in Arcadia; one in Messenia, now *Old Navarino*, Liv. 27, 30; Mel. 2, 3, 9; and the other in Triphylia, the southern province of Elis, the abode of Nestor, whence Pylos Nestorea, Sen. Herc. Fur. 561; sometimes confounded with Pylos in Messenia, where Neleus reigned: nos Pylon, antiqui Neleïa Nestoris arva, Misimus, Ov. H. 1, 63; cf. also: Nelea Pylos, id. M. 6, 418: Nestoria, Sen. Herc. Fur. 561.—Hence, **II. Pȳlĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pylos, Pylian*, freq. poet. for *Nestorian*: agri, *Pylian, Messenian*, Ov. M. 2, 684: Nestor, id. P. 1, 4, 10; id. Am. 3, 7, 41; Hor. C. 1, 15, 22: rector, i. e. Nestor, Sil. 7, 597: dies, *the days*, i. e. *age of Nestor*, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 62; hence, transf.: senecta, i. e. *very great age*, Mart. 8, 2.—**B.** *Subst.* **1. Pȳlĭus**, ii, *m.*, *the Pylian*, i. e. *Nestor*, Ov. M. 8, 365; 12, 537; 542.—**2.** In *plur.*: **Pȳlĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Pylos, the Pylians*, Mel. 2, 3, 9.

† **pȳra**, ae, *f.*, = πυρά. **I.** *A funeral pile, pyre* (pure Lat. rogus), Verg. A. 6, 215; 11, 185; Ov. F. 2, 534; id. Ib. 36; Auct. B. Afr. 91; Vulg. Ezech. 24, 9.—**B.** *A fire*, Vulg. Act. 28, 2.—**II. Pȳra**, ae, *f.*, *the name of the place on Mount Œta where Hercules is said to have burned himself*, Liv. 36, 30.

Pȳracmon, ŏnis, *m.*, = Πυράκμων, *a Cyclops, a servant of Vulcan*, Verg. A. 8, 425; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 238; id. Cons. Hon. 3, 195.

Pȳracmos, i, *m.*, *a Centaur who was present at the marriage of Pirithoüs*, Ov. M. 12, 460.

Pyrae, ārum, *f.*, *an ancient town of Latium*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59.

Pyraei, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Illyria*, Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 144; Mel. 2, 3.

† **pȳrălis (-allis)**, ĭdis, *f.*, = πυραλίς, *a winged insect that was supposed to live in fire, called also* pyrausta = πυραύστης, or pyrota, Plin. 11, 36, 42, § 119; 10, 74, 95, § 204.

Pȳrămēus, a, um, v. 1. Pyramus, II.

(pȳrămĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [pyramis], *pyramidal*: corpuscula, a gloss ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 24, 66; formerly received into the text.)

† **pȳrămis**, ĭdis, *f*, = πυραμίς (prob Egyptian), *a pyramid*, Cic N D 2, 18, 47; Prop 3, 1, 55, Mart Spect 1, 1; Tac. A. 2, 61, Plin. 36, 12, 16, § 75 pyramidas regum miramur, id. 36, 15, 24, § 103, Mel 1, 9; Luc 9, 155, Tac A. 2, 61.—**II.** Transf., *a geometrical solid figure, a pyramid*, Boëth. Arith. 2, 21 sqq

1. Pȳrămus, i, *m*, = Πύραμος, *the lover of Thisbe, who, on account of her supposed death, stabbed himself under a mulberry tree*, Ov M 4, 55 sq — Hence, **II. Pȳrămēus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Pyramus, Pyramian* arbor, i. e *the mulberry tree*, Ser Samm 29, 553

2. Pȳrămus, i, *m*, = Πύραμος, *a river in Cilicia*, now the *Jaihân*, Mel. 1, 13, 1, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 91; Cic Fam 3, 1, 1, Curt 3, 4, 7, 3, 7, 5

pȳrausta or **-es**, ae, v pyralis

† **pȳrēn**, ēnis, *f*, = πυρήν, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 188

Pȳrēnaeus, a, um, and **Pȳrēnāïcus**, a, um, v. Pyrene

Pȳrēnē (y scanned short, Tib 1, 7, 10), ēs, *f*, = Πυρήνη **I.** *One of the fifty daughters of Danaüs*, Hyg Fab 170 —**II.** *Daughter of Bebryx, beloved by Hercules, and buried upon the mountains called after her name*, cf Sil. 3, 420 sq —**2.** Transf **a.** *The Pyrenæan Mountains, the Pyrenees*, Tib 1, 7, 9, Luc 1, 689; Sil. 1, 487 Pyrenes promunturium, Liv. 26, 19 —**b.** *Spain*, Sil 15, 451, 16, 247 · Pyrenes populi, id. 1, 190 —Hence, **1. Pȳrēnaeus** (y scanned short, Luc 4, 83), a, um, *adj* (*a*) *Of* or *belonging to Pyrene, Pyrenæan*: Pyrenaei montes or Pyrenaeus saltus, *the Pyrenæan Mountains, the Pyrenees*, Caes. B G 1, 1, id B C 1, 37; 3, 19, Liv 21, 23 sq; Mel. 2, 5, 1, Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 71, Sil. 3, 415; Aus Ep 24, 69 —(*β*) *Of* or *belonging to the Pyrenees, Pyrenæan* · nives, Luc 4 83. juvenci, Claud. in Eutr 1, 406 Venus, *who was worshipped on the Pyrenees*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 22 — Also, *subst* · **Pȳrēnaeum**, i, *n*, Plin. 3, 3, 4 § 18 —**2. Pȳrēnāïcus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Pyrenees, Pyrenæan* nives, Aus Urb in Narbone, 13, 6 dub (al. Pyrenaeis)

Pȳrēneus (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m*, = Πυρηνεύς, *a king of Thrace*, Ov M 5, 274 sq

† **pȳrĕthrum** or **-on**, i, *n*, = πύρεθρον, *a plant, Spanish chamomile, pellitory*: Anthemis pyrethrum, Linn., Plin. 28, 9, 42, § 151, Cels 5, 4, 19; Scrib. Comp 9, 55, Ov A. A 2, 418

Pȳrĕtus, i, *m*, *one of the Centaurs*, Ov M 12, 449

† **pȳrēum**, i, *n*, = πυρεῖον, *the sanctuary of Vesta*, Cassiod. H. E 30

Pyrgi, ōrum, *m*, = Πύργοι, *a colony in Etruria*, now the village of *S Severa*, Mel 2, 4, 9, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51, Liv. 36, 3, 6, Verg. A. 10, 184, Suet Ner 5, Mart. 12, 2, 1; cf Müll. Etrusk. 1, p 296 sq — Hence, **II. Pyrgensis**, e, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Pyrgi, Pyrgan*: scorta, Lucil ap Serv Verg A. 10, 184. Antistius, *of Pyrgi*, Cic. de Or 2, 71, 287 · publicanus, Liv 25, 3

† **pyrgis**, is, *f*, *a plant, dog's tongue*, App Herb 96

Pyrgo, ūs, *f*, *the nurse of Priam's children*, Verg A. 5, 645

Pyrgŏpŏlīnīces, is, *m*, *Tower town taker*, the name of the hero in Plautus s Miles Gloriosus, 1, 1, 56, 4, 2, 9, Sid. Ep 1, 9

Pyrgŏtĕles, is, *m*, = Πυργοτέλης, *a sculptor of the time of Alexander the Great*, Plin 7, 37, 55, § 125, 37, 1, 4, § 8

† **1. pyrgus**, i, *m*, = πύργος, *a little wooden tower on the side of a gaming board, hollow and having steps inside, through which the dice were thrown upon the board* (pure Lat turricula), Sid. Ep 8 12 (in Hor. S 2, 7, 17, called phimus, v phimus)

2. Pyrgus, i, *m*, = Πύργος, *a castle in Elis*, Liv 27, 32, Rutil. Itin 223

Pȳrĭphlĕgĕthon, ontis, *m*, = Πυριφλεγέθων, *a river in the Infernal Regions, usually called* Phlegethon, Cic. N D 3, 17, 43 dub, Tert. Apol. 47 *fin*, Arn. 2, 52.

† **pȳrītes**, ae, *m*, = πυρίτης. **I.** *Flint*, Plin. 36, 19, 30, § 138 —**II.** *A millstone*, Plin. 36, 19, 30, § 137 —**III.** *Iron pyrites, sulphuret of iron, marcasite*, Plin. 36, 19, 30, § 137

† **pȳrītis**, ĭdis, *f*, = πυρῖτις, *a precious stone of a black color*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 189

pȳrŏcŏrax, ăcis, v. pyrrhocorax.

Pyrōdes, is, *m*, = Πυρώδης, *the discoverer of the art of kindling fire* · ignem e silice Pyrodes Cilicis filius (invenit), Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198

Pȳrŏis and **Pȳrŏeis**, entis, *m*, = Πυρόεις (fiery) **I.** *The planet Mars*, Col. poet 10, 290, Aus Idyll 18, 12, App de Mundo, p 171, Mart Cap 8, § 851 (in Cic N D 2, 20, 53, written as Greek) —**II.** *One of the horses of the sun*, Ov. M. 2, 153, Val. Fl. 5, 432; Hyg Fab 182

† **pȳrŏpoecĭlos** lapis, = πυροποίκιλος, or **pyrrhŏpoecĭlos**, = πυρροποίκιλος, *a kind of porphyry*, Plin. 36, 8, 13, § 63, 36, 22, 43, § 157

† **pȳrōpus**, i, *m*, = πυρωπός (fire colored), *a metallic mixture, gold-bronze, bronze*, Plin. 34, 8, 20, § 94; Lucr. 2, 803; Prop 4 (5), 10, 21, Ov. M 2, 2.

pȳrōta, ae, v. pyralis

Pyrrha, ae, and **Pyrrhē**, ēs, *f*, = Πύρρα **I.** *Daughter of Epimetheus, and wife of Deucalion*, Ov. M 1, 350 sq; Hor. C 1, 2, 6, Hyg Fab 153; Sen. Troad. 1039 — Hence, **B. Pyrrhaeus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Pyrrha, Pyrrhæan*: saxa, *which Pyrrha and Deucalion flung behind them*, Stat Th 8, 305 —**II.** *The name borne by Achilles when clothed as a girl*, Hyg Fab 96, Sid Carm 9, 138 —**III.** *A city in Lesbos, with a harbor, now called Caloni*, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin 2, 92, 94, § 206, 5, 31, 39, § 139

Pyrrhēum, i, *n.*, *a place in Ambracia*, Liv 38, 5

Pyrrhĭa, ae, *f*, *name of a thievish female slave, in a comedy of Titinnius*, Hor. Ep 1, 13, 14 Schol. Cruq ad loc

1. Pyrrhĭas, ae, *m*, = Πυρρίας, *commander of the Ætolians*, Liv. 27, 30

2. Pyrrhĭăs, ădis, *adj f*, = Πυρριάς, *of the city of Pyrrha in Lesbos, Pyrrhian*. puellae, Ov. H 15, 15

† **pyrrhĭcha**, ae, and **pyrrhĭchē**, ēs, *f*, = πυρρίχη, *a dance in armor, the Pyrrhic dance*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 204. elephas lasciviente pyrrhiche conludere, id. 8, 2, 2, § 5, Suet Caes. 39, id. Ner 12, Spart Hadr. 19, App M 10, p 253, 18 —As *adj*: ars pyrrhicha, Sid. Ep 9, 15, 7

pyrrhĭchārĭus (purrhĭch-), ii, *m* [pyrrhicha], *one who performs the Pyrrhic dance, a Pyrrhichist*, Dig 48, 19, 8 *fin*

† **pyrrhĭchĭus**, a, um, *adj*, = πυρρίχιος, in prosody, pes, or simply pyrrhichius, *a poetical foot consisting of two short syllables, a pyrrhic*, Quint 9, 4, 80; 106, 101, 140 al., Mart Cap 9, § 975

Pyrrhĭdae, ārum, v Pyrrhus, I. B

Pyrrho, ōnis, *m*, = Πύρρων, *a philosopher of Elis, contemporary with Aristotle, and founder of the sceptical school*, Cic Fin. 2, 11, 35, 4, 16, 43, 4, 18, 49; 4, 22, 60, 5, 8, 23; id. Ac 2, 42, 130, id Off. 1, 2, 6, id. Tusc 2, 6, 15, Quint 12, 2, 24.—Hence, **Pyrrhōnēi (-ōnii)**, ōrum, *m*, *the followers of Pyrrho, Pyrrhonists*, Cic. de Or 3, 17, 62.— As *adj* · Pyrrhonii philosophi, Gell. 11, 5, 1, 6

† **pyrrhŏcŏrax**, ăcis, *m*, = πυρροκόραξ, *a kind of crow with a reddish beak, the Alpine crow, hermit crow* · Corvus pyrrhocorax, Linn., Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 133 (al. pyrocorax)

Pyrrhōnēi and **Pyrrhōnii**, v Pyrrho

Pyrrhŏpoecĭlos, v Pyropoe

Pyrrhus, i, *m*, = Πύρρος **I.** *Son of Achilles and Deïdamia* (otherwise called Neoptolemus), *founder of a kingdom in Epirus, slain at Delphi by Orestes*, Just 17, 3, 18, Verg A. 2, 469, 526 sq, Ov H. 8, 3, Hyg Fab 97, 123, Dict Cret 4, 15 —**2.** Pyrrhi Castra, *a place in Laconia*, Liv. 35, 27, *in Triphylia*, id. 32, 13 — Hence, **B. Pyrrhĭdae**, ārum, *m*, *the inhabitants of the kingdom founded in Epirus by Pyrrhus*, Just. 17, 3, 3 —**II.** *King of Epirus, about 280 B C, an enemy of the Romans; on account of his descent from Achilles, called* Aeacides (v. h. v), Cic Lael. 8, 28, id. Rep 3, 28, 31, id. Fin. 2, 19, 61; id. Off 1, 12, 38, 3, 22, 86, Hor C 3, 6, 35, Just 35, 3 sqq; Sil. 14, 94.

pȳrum and **pȳrus**, v pirum and pirus

† **pysma**, ătis, *n*, = πύσμα; in rhet, *a question*, Aquila Rom. p 152 Ruhnk.

Pȳthăgŏras, ae, *m*, = Πυθαγόρας, *a celebrated philosopher of Samos, about 550 B C; he taught in Lower Italy* (*Croton and Metapontum*), *and was the founder of the Pythagorean philosophy, which received its name from him*, Cic Tusc 1, 10, 20; 1, 16, 38, 4, 1, 2, id. Fin. 5, 2, 4, id. Div 1, 3, 5, Hor. S 2, 6, 63, Ov M 15, 60, Liv 1, 18 — The Greek letter Y (called littera Pythagorae), with its two divergent arms, was used by Pythagoras as a symbol of the two diverse paths of life, that of virtue and of vice, Aus Idyll 12, 9, cf. Pers 3, 56, v also Lact 6, 3, 6.—Hence, **A. Pȳthăgŏrēus** or **Pȳthăgŏrĭus**, a, um, *adj*, = Πυθαγόρειος, *Pythagorean*: somnia, Hor Ep 2, 1, 52 dogma, Lab ap Prisc p 679: pavo, *into which, according to the Pythagorean doctrine of metempsychosis, the soul of Euphorbus had passed before it reached Pythagoras*, Pers 6, 11: brassica, *highly recommended by Pythagoras*, Cato, R. R. 157 *in lemm* (cf Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 78). mos, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 160 —*Plur. subst* **Pȳthăgŏrēi (-ŏrii)**, ōrum, *m*, *the followers of the Pythagorean philosophy, the Pythagoreans*, Cic Tusc 1, 16, 38; id. de Or 2, 37, 154 al —**B. Pȳthăgŏrĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, = Πυθαγορικός, *Pythagorean*: libri, Liv 30, 29 philosophia, Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 86 (an interpolated passage, v Sillig in loc) prudentia, Val. Max. 4, 7, 1 (but Pythagorii, Cic Div 1, 30, 62 B and K.; cf. Madv Opusc Ac 1, p 512)

pȳthăgŏrisso, āre, *v n*, = Πυθαγορίζω, *to imitate Pythagoras, to pythagorize* · noster Plato pythagorissat, App Flor 2, p 352.

Pytharātus, i, *m*, = Πυθάρατος, *an archon at Athens*, B C 270, Cic. Fat. 9, 19

† **pȳthaules**, ae, *m*, = πυθαύλης **I.** *One who plays upon the flute the song of the combat between the Pythian Apollo and the dragon Python*, Hyg Fab 273 —**II.** Transf., in gen., *one who plays upon the flute an accompaniment to the* canticum (*solo*) *of an actor*, Varr ap Non. 166, 11, Sen. Ep 76, 3, Vop Carin. 19 Obr

pȳthaulĭcus, a, um, *adj* [pythaules, II], *of* or *belonging to a* pythaules, *pythaulic* in canticis pythaulicis responsabat, Diom p 489 P.

Pythĕas, ae, *m*, *a geographer, a native of Marseilles, contemporary with Ptolemy Philadelphus*, Plin 2, 75, 77, § 187; 2, 97, 99, § 217.

Pȳthĭa, ae and ōrum, v Pythius, sub Python, II B 1 and 2

(**1. Pythias**, ae, *m*, a false reading for Phintias, v h. v)

2. Pȳthĭăs, ădis, *f*, *name of a female slave*, Ter Eun. 3, 2, 47 al., also in a comedy of Caecilius, Hor A. P 238 Schol Cruq and Orell.; Turp ap Non p 281, 26

† **pȳthĭon**, ii, *n*, = πύθιον, *a kind of bulbous plant*, otherwise unknown, Plin 19, 5, 30, § 95 (the correct reading is opitiona)

Pythĭum, i, *n*, = Πύθιον, *a town of Thessaly*, Liv 42, 53, 44, 2.

Pȳthĭus, a, um, v Python, II

1. Pȳtho, ūs, *f*, = Πυθώ, *the former name of Delphi and its environs*, Tib 2, 3, 27 (Python, Müll), Luc. 5, 134.—Hence, **I. Pȳthĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, = Πυθικός, an other form for Pythius, *Pythian* · Apollo, Liv 5, 21. oraculum, id. 5, 15 sortes, id. 5, 23. divinatio, Val Max. 1, 8, 10 agon, Tert adv Gnost 6 —**II. Pȳthĭus**, a, um, *adj*, = Πύθιος, *Pythian, Delphic, Apollonian* Delphis prognatus Pythius Apollo, Naev B P 2, 20, so, Apollo, Cic. Off 2, 22, 77, also incola, Hor C 1, 16, 6, and deus, Prop 2, 31 (3, 29), 16 oraculum, Cic. Div 1, 1, 3 regna, i e *Delphi*, Prop 3, 13 (4, 12), 52 antra, Luc 6, 425. vates, i e *the Py*

ferretur lex, id. 5, 30, 4, also, Cic Fam 4, 3, 1, and Liv 3, 58, 7) **1.** Both predicates in the *perf indic* (or *histor pres*) both clauses denoting points of time (the principal predicate may be in any verbal form implying a perfect) **a.** The clause expressing a momentary action posticulum hoc recepit quom aedis vendidit, Plaut Trin 1, 2 157 scilicet qui dudum tecum venit cum pallam mihi Detulisti, id Men 2, 3, 46, prol 62, id Poen 4, 2, 82, id. Ep 2, 2 33, Ter Hec 4, 1, 57, id Heaut 2, 3, 21 et saep non tum cum emisti fundum Tusculanum, in lepora rio apri fuerunt, Varr R R 3, 3, 8 in judicis quanta vis esset didicit cum est absolutus, Cic Tog Cand Fragm 4 per tuas statuas vero cum dixit, vehementer risimus, id. de Or 2, 59, 242 cum occiditur Sex Roscius, (servi) ibidem fuerunt, id Rosc Am 41, 120, id. Verr 2, 2, 29, § 70, 1, 4, 11, 2, 2, 66, § 160, 2, 3, 47, § 112, id. Caecin 29, 85, id Sest. 55, 157, id. Phil 2, 9, 21, id Rep 6, 22, 24, id. Fam 9, 15, 2, id Att 2, 1, 5 et saep tunc flesse decuit cum adempta sunt nobis arma, Liv 3, 55, 10, 10, 6, 8, 28, 42, 14, 42, 46 1, Vitr 2, 8 12, 2, 1, 7, 2, 9, 15; 6, 7, 4 semel dumtaxat vultum mutavit, tunc cum anulum in profundum dejecit, Val Max. 6, 9, 6, 8, 8, ext 1, 9, 1, ext 1, 9, 8, 1 rerum natura cum vi sum est deinde, (filium tuum) repetit, Sen Cons. Polyb 10, 4, 11, 2, id Q N 1, 11, 3, 6, 25, 4 accepimus et serpentem latrasse cum pulsus est regno Tarquinius, Plin 8, 41, 63, § 153, 2, 24, 22, § 90, 2, 52, 53, § 139, Suet Claud 21, Hor S 2, 3, 61, Ov Tr 5, 11, 8, Tib 3, 5, 18, Mart. 5, 49, 9 —So, cum primum, *when first, the first time that, as soon as* jube vinum dari jam dudum factum'st quom primum bibi, Plaut As 5, 2, 40, id. Cas prol 17, Ter Hec alt prol. 31, id And. prol 1, id Eun 3, 3, 4 Pompeius cum primum contionem habuit ostendit, etc, Cic. Verr 1, 15, 45, id Fam 2, 9, 1, Liv 3, 55, 10, 25, 6, 2, 25, 29, 4, 31, 3, 1, 40, 8, 1, 42, 34, 3, Curt 6, 11, 23, but with *imperf subj* when referring to a per of time ipse cum primum pabuli copia esse inciperet, ad exercitum venit, Caes. B G 2 2.—In the poets and later writers, the *imperf subj* often occurs where classic prose has the *perf indic* effice ut idem status sit cum exigis qui fuit cum promitterem, Sen Ben 4, 39, 4 tum lacrimare debueras cum equo calcaria subderes, Curt 7, 2, 6, Suet Claud. 6, Ov P 4, 12, 28 —**b.** If the clause denotes a state, condition, or action of longer duration, it takes the *perf indic* if asserted as a complete fact without regard to what happened during its progress (virtual point of time) in quem Juppiter se convertit cum exportavit per mare Europen, Varr R. R 2, 5, 5 ne cum in Sicilia quidem (bellum) fuit pars ejus belli in Italiam ulla pervasit, Cic Verr 2, 5, 2, § 6 nempe eo (lituo) Romulus regiones direxit tum cum urbem condidit, id. Div 1, 17, 30, id Verr 2, 3, 54, § 125, id Lig 7, 20, id. Rep 3, 32, 44 non tibi, cum in conspectu Romae fuit, succurrit? etc, Liv 2, 40, 7, 34, 3, 7, Nep Iphicr 2 4, id Pelop 4, 3 —**c.** With *perf indic*, *by the time when, before,* referring to facts which actually occurred before the action of the principal sentence ab Anaximandro moniti Lacedaemonii sunt ut urbem linquerent, quod terrae motus instaret, tum cum urbs tota corruit, Cic Div 1, 50, 112, Liv 22, 36 4, 34, 31, 15, Prop 2, 32 (3, 30) 53 —**d.** With *perf indic.* when actions in immediate sequence are represented as coincident ad quem cum accessimus, Appio, subridens, Recipis nos, inquit, etc, Varr R. R 3, 2, 2 me primus dolor percussit Cotta cum est expulsus, Cic. Brut 89, 303 itaque ne tum quidem cum classem perdidisti, Mamertinis navem imperare ausus es, id Verr 2 5, 23, § 59 haec cum facta sunt in concilio, magna spe et laetitia omnium discessum est, Caes B C 3, 87 cum Thessalos in armis esse nuntiatum est, Ap Claudium senatus misit, Liv 42 5, 8 Gracchus cum ex Sardinia redit, orationem ad populum habuit, Gell 15, 12 1, Cic Imp Pomp 1, 2, id Deiot 6, 17, id Top 16, 61, id. Div 1, 43, 98, id Fam 5, 21, 2, Liv 4, 44, 10, 4, 60, 8, 9, 25, 2, 22, 14, 12, Nep Dat 11, 1, Suet. Caes 31, Gell. 1, 23, 5, Prop 3, 20, 37 (4, 21, 7) —Hence a *perf indic* in co ordination with *pluperf subj* cum sol nocte visus esset et cum caelum discessisse visum est (decemviri ad libros ire jussi sunt), Cic Div 1, 43, 97 —**2.** With a *perf indic* (or *histor pres*), the principal predicate in *imperf* **a.** The action filling within the time of the principal predicate set Stalagmus quojus erat tunc nationis, quom hinc abit? Plaut Capt. 4, 2, 107, id Rud. 3 6, 9, Ter Eun. 2 3, 51 haec Crassi oratio cum edita est, quattuor et triginta tum habebat annos, etc, Cic Brut 43, 161 eo cum venio, praetor quiescebat id Verr 2, 4, 14, § 32, 2, 5, 69, § 178, id. Fl 13, 20, id. Pis 1, 2, id. Lig 1, 3, id Phil 2 21, 52, 3, 4, 11, id Fam 13 35, 2, id Att 6, 1, 13 cum Caesari in Galliam venit, alterius factionis principes erant Aedui, alterius Sequani, Caes B G 6, 12, Sall J 71, 1 cum haec accepta clades est, jam C Horatius et T Menenius consules erant, Liv 2, 51, 1, 21, 39, 4, 23 49 5, 28, 27, 14, 34, 16, 6, 45, 39, 1 merito me non adgnoscis, nam cum hoc factum est integer eram, Sen. Ben 5, 24, 3 —Post class. writers generally use *imperf subj* beneficium ei videberis dedisse cui tunc inimicissimus eras cum dares? Sen Ben 5, 19, 7 bona quoque, quae tunc habuit cum damnaretur, publicabuntur, Dig 28, 18, § 1 pauper Fabricius (erat) Pyrrhi cum sperneret aurum, Claud IV Cons. Hon 413 —**b.** The action strictly anterior to the principal sentence, rare (1 d) nam quod conabar cum interventum'st dicere, nunc expedibo, Pac ap Non p 505, 3 (Trag Rel v 65 Rib) cum est ad nos ad latum de temeritate eorum, etc, cetera mihi facillima videbantur multaque mihi veniebant in mentem, etc, Cic. Fam 3, 10, 1, Sall C 51, 32, Verg A 6 515, id E 3, 14 —**3.** The predicate after cum conceived as a period or space of time (including repeated action) is either in the *imperf indic* or *imperf subj* [In ante classical writers and Cicero the *imperf indic* very frequent, and largely prevailing over the *subj*, except that when the principal predicate denotes a point of time (with *perf*), Cicero commonly uses the *subj*, the *imperf indic* occurs in Cicero 241 times, in Caesar once with the force of a relative clause (B G 1, 40, 5), and 3 times of repeated action, in Nep once of repeated action (Att 9 6), in Sall twice (J 31, 20, id H 1, 48, 6 Dietsch), in Liv 22 times, in Verg 4 times, in Ovid twice, in Tib twice, in Prop 3 times, in Val Max twice, then it disappears (except once each in Tac. and Mart), but reappears in Gaius (3 times), Gellius (twice), and the Gallic panegyrists (several times)] **a.** Both predicates denoting spaces of time, the principal predicate always in the *imperf indic* unless the mood is changed by other influences (*a*) Cum with the *imperf indic* (1) In express or implied opposition to other periods of time, esp with tum or tunc eadem erat haec disciplina tibi quom tu adulescens eras? Plaut Bacch 3, 3, 17 alium esse censes nunc me atque olim quom dabam? Ter And 3, 3, 13, Plaut Capt 2 1, 50, id Most. 1, 3, 64, id. Mil 2, 2 26, Ter And 1 1, 69, Enn ap Cic. Brut 19, 76 (Ann v 222 Vahl) qui cum plures erant paucis nobis exaequari non poterant, hi postquam pauciores sunt, etc, Auct Her 4, 18, 25 qui (Pompeius) cum omnes Caesarem metuebamus ipse eum diligebat, postquam ille metuere coepit, etc Cic. Att 8, 1, 4 res per eosdem creditores per quos cum tu aderas agebatur, id. Fam 1, 1, 1 (cf Senatus consultum factum est de ambitu in Afranii sententiam quam ego dixeram cum tu adesses id Q Fr 2, 9 3) Trebellium valde jam diligit oderat tum cum ille tabulis novis adversabatur, id. Phil 6, 4, 11 non tam id sentiebam cum fruebar, quam tunc cum carebam, id Red Quir 1, 3 etenim tunc esset hoc animadvertendum cum classis Syracusis proficiebatur, id Verr 2, 5 43, § 111 (so 111 times in Cicero, including the instances where the principal predicate is in the *perf*) cum captivis redemptio negabatur, nos vulgo homines laudabant nunc deteriore condicione sumus, etc, Liv 25, 6 14, 10, 7, 2, 33, 34, 3, 34, 4, 10, 44, 36 8, 45, 38, 1, Ov P 2, 6, 9, id M 13, 473, Val Max 6, 3, 1, 4, 1 10, Mart 12, 70, 10, Gai Inst 1, 184, Eum Grat Act 6, cf cur eum, cum in consilium iretur, Cluentius et Canutius abesse patiebantur? Cur cum in consilium mittebant, Stajenum judicem qui pecuniam dederant, non requirebant? Cic Clu 30, 83 (cum iretur, of the time when the judges retired, cum mittebant, of the previous time, when the parties were asked about the closing of the case, opp cum iretur) —Poets, even in the class. per, sometimes use the *subj* in dependence upon the *indic.* hic subito quantus cum viveret esse solebat, Exit humo Ov M 13, 441 —(2) The principal predicate denoting a mental act or reflection occasioned by, or accompanying the action of the clause with cum (mostly ante class and in Cicero) despiciebam mentis cum illa scripta mittebam tibi, Plaut Ep 1, 2, 35, id Aul. 2, 2, 1, id. Ps 1, 5, 86 sed tu cum et tuos amicos in provinciam quasi in praedam invitabas, et cum eis praedabare, et non statuebas tibi rationem esse reddendam? Cic Verr 2, 2, 11, § 29 illas res tantas cum gerebam, non mihi mors, non exsilium ob oculos versabatur? id Sest. 21 47, id. Cat 3 1, 3, 3, 7, 16, id. Verr 2, 2, 10 § 26, 2, 2 13, § 33, 2, 2, 35, § 86, 2, 3, 86, § 198, 2, 5, 21, § 54, id Fl 1, 1, id. Deiot 1, 3, 8, 23, id Pis. 24, 56 and 57, id Ac 2, 28, 89, id Or 13, 41, id. Tusc 2, 15, 43 id Fam 7, 9, 5 (22 times), Sall H 1, 48, 6 Dietsch (cf num P Decius cum se devoveret, et equo admisso in mediam aciem Latinorum irruebat aliquid cogitabat? Cic Fin 2 19, 61, cum se devoveret explains the circumstances of irruebat, hence acc to 3 a. *β*, 2 in *subj*, cf Madv ad loc., who reads devoverat) —(3) If the predicate after *cum* has a meaning peculiar to the *imperf indic*, which by the use of the *subj* would be effaced quod erat os tuum, cum videbas eos homines, quorum ex bonis istum anulus aureus donabas? (descriptive *imperf*) Cic. Verr 2, 3 80 § 187, so, fulgentis gladios hostium videbant Decii, cum in aciem eorum irruebant, id Tusc. 2 24, 59 cum de plebe consulem non accipiebat (= accipere nolebat, conative *imperf*), id Brut 14, 55 cum vim quae esset in sens bus explicabamus, etc, id Ac 2, 12 37 (the verbum dicendi refers to a certain stage in the discourse, for which Cicero uses the *imperf indic.* in independent sentences, e g N D 3, 29, 71, 3 6, 15, de Or 1, 53, 230, 2, 19, 83, 2, 84, 341), so equidem risum vix tenebam, cum Attico Lysiae Catonem nostrum comparabas, id. Brut 8, 293 cum censebam, id de Or 1, 62, 264 cum dicebam, id Fam 6, 1, 5 cum ponebas, id Fin 2, 19, 63, so esp in Cicero's letters the phrase cum haec scribebam = *while I am writing this*, to preserve the meaning of an epistolary tense, referring to a state, condition or action in progress at the time of writing the letter res cum haec scribebam, erat in extremum adducta discrimen, id Fam 12, 6, 2, 3, 12, 2, 5, 12, 2 6, 4, 1, id. Att 5, 20, 5 et saep, cum haec scriberem, scripsissem, scripsi, are not epistolary tenses, but refer to events happening after the letter or part of it was finished, = *when I wrote, had written*, id. ib 2, 15, 3, 10, 4, 7, 4, 10, 2, id. Q Fr 3, 1, 6, § 19, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 6, 5, 8, 13, 2, sometimes cum dabam = cum scribebam, Cic Fam 12, 16, 3 (but cf cum scriberem, as epistolary tense, in oblique discourse, id Att 15, 13, 7) —(4) The coincidence in time of two actions is made emphatic, = eo ipso tempore quo tum cum insula Delos nihil timebat, non modo provincias sed etiam Appia via jam carebamus, Cic Imp Pomp 18, 55, id Phil 1, 15, 36, 13 8, 17, id. Sull 10 31, id Tusc 2, 8 20, id. Off. 3, 27, 100, id. Dom 45, 118 —(*β*) The predicate after cum is in the *imperf subj* (1) To impart to the clause a causal, adversative or concessive meaning besides the temporal relation antea cum equester ordo judicaret, improbi magistratus in provincis inserviebant publicanis (a logical consequence) Cic Verr 2 3 41, § 94 sed cum jam honores (Hortensii) et illa senior auctoritas gravius quiddam requireret, remanebat idem (dicendi genus) nec decebat idem, id. Brut 95, 327, id Phil 1, 1, 1, id Rosc Am 15 42, 16, 45, id. Pis 10, 2, Liv 25, 13 1, 26, 5, 1 —(2) To indicate circumstances under which the main action took place, and by which it is explained Flaminius, cum tripudio auspicaretur, pullarius diem differebat, etc, Cic. Div 1, 35, 77

equidem cum peterem magistratum, solebam in prensando dimittere a me Scaevolam, id. de Or. 1, 24, 112; id Inv. 2, 17, 52; Liv. 41, 1, 2 (cf 3 b β, 3) —(3) To describe the locality of the main action: quom essem in provinciâ legatus, quam plures ad praetores et consules vinum honorarium dabant, Cato ap Isid. Orig 20, 3, 8: Zenonem cum Athenis essem audiebam frequenter, Cic N. D 1, 21, 59; 1, 28, 79; id. Tusc. 2, 14, 34; id. Fam 3, 8, 5; id. Att. 2, 11, 1; 12, 5, 4; 16, 14, 1; id. Verr 2, 4, 12, § 29; Liv. 5, 54, 3 (cf 3 b β, 4) —(4) To designate the time of the main action as a condition: cum ageremus vitae supremum diem, scribebamus hoc, Cic. Fin 4, 27, 54: cum jam in exitu annus esset, Q. Marcius ... magistratu abiturus erat, Liv. 39, 23, 1 (cf. 3 b β, 5) —(γ) If both the clause with cum and the principal predicate denote repeated action, the predicate with cum in class. prose is in the *imperf indic* or *subj* according to the rules under α and β; the principal predicate being always in the *imperf. indic.*; but in ante class writers cum has always the *imperf indic.* (1) *Imperf. indic.*: tum mi aedes quoque arridebant, quom ad te veniebam, tuae, Plaut As 1, 3, 55; id. Am 1, 1, 45; id. Rud. 4, 7, 25 sqq; Ter Eun. 2, 3, 19; Cinc de Re Mil ap Gell 16, 4, 5; Asell ap Gell. 2, 13, 4; Cic. Att 2, 7, 4; id Verr. 2, 2, 13, § 34; Caes. B C 1, 79, 2; Gai Inst. 2, 101; Pacat. Pan 9 *fin*: cum a nostro Catone laudabar vel reprehendi me a ceteris facile patiebar, Cic. Or. 13, 41; so Nep Att. 9, 6 —To distinguish from adversative relations, as Cic Rosc Com. 3, 9; id Att 12, 39, 2; id. de Or. 1, 14, 62; Caes. B C 3, 44, 6; Gai Inst. 2, 254 —If only the clause with cum, but not the principal predicate, denotes repeated action, the latter is in the *perf*, the former in *imperf. indic*, Caes. B C 2, 17; Cic. Arch 5, 10 —(2) *Imperf. subj.*, mostly denoting circumstances to explain the main action: cum dilectus antiquitus fieret .. tribunus militaris adigebat, etc, Cinc de Re Mil ap Gell. 16, 4, 2: Hortensius cum partiretur tecum causas, prorogandi locum semper tibi relinquebat, Cic Brut 51, 190, id. Div. 1, 45, 102; id de Or 1, 54, 232; id. Brut 62, 222; Liv 3, 66, 2; 5, 25, 12: ex hoc effectos panes, cum in colloquiis Pompeiani famem nostris objectarent, vulgo in eos jaciebant (causal), Caes B C 3, 48; Cic Fin. 2, 19, 62, so, according to class usage, Sen Ep. 86, 11; Curt. 5, 2, 7; 6, 5, 18; 7, 3, 13; Suet. Caes. 65; contrary to class usage, Val Max. 3, 6, 6; Sen Ep. 30, 7; 77, 8; Tac H. 2, 91; Spart. Had. 18. —(3) In other instances (which are rare), both moods occur, either without any discrimination, or for special reasons. (1) Ante class: nam quom modo exibat foras, ad portum se aibat ire, Plaut Rud 2, 2, 2 —(2) Class. ut, cum L Opimii causam defendebat, C Carbo nihil de Gracchi nece negabat, sed id jure factum esse dicebat, Cic de Or. 2, 25, 106 (cf: nuper cum ego C Sergii Oratae . . causam defenderem, non ne omnis nostra in jure versata defensio est? id. ib 1, 39, 178; in each of these sentences the clause with *cum* sustains exactly the same relation to the principal predicate; but the former has the *imperf* in the principal sentence, and in this connection Cic. prefers the *indic.* after cum): similiter arbitror . . illum (oratorem) de toto illo genere non plus quaesiturum esse, quid dicat, quam Polycletum illum, cum Herculem fingebat, quem ad modum pellem aut hydram fingeret (fingebat, for euphony, in view of the foll fingeret), id de Or. 2, 16, 70; cf.: nec vero ille artifex cum faceret Jovis formam ... contemplabatur aliquem, e quo similitudinem duceret, id. Or 2, 9 —Without assignable reason: casu, cum legerem tuas litteras, Hirtius erat apud me, Cic Att 15, 1, 2; cf · Hasdrubal tum forte cum haec gerebantur apud Syphacem erat, Liv 29, 31, 1: cum haec Romae agebantur, Chalcide Antiochus ipse sollicitabat civitatium animos, etc, id 36, 5, 1; cf: cum haec in Hispaniâ gererentur, comitiorum jam appetebat dies, id 35, 8, 1 (Weissenb gerebantur): cum haec agebantur, Chalcide erat Antiochus, id. 36, 15, 1, cf: cum haec agerentur jam consul viâ Labicanâ ad fanum Quietis erat, id. 4, 41, 8; 35, 2, 1.—(3) Post-Aug. writers almost always use *imperf. subj.*, disregarding the class usage: ipsa fruebatur arte cum pingeret (cf. α, 2.), Sen. Ep 9, 7; id. Cons Marc 23, 3; Plin. Pan 34: *tunc erat mendacio locus cum ignota essent externa* ... nunc vero, etc (opposition of times), Sen Q N. 4, 2, 24; so id Ep 97, 9; Mart 2, 61, 1; cf. Don ad Ter. And. 3, 3, 13 (3 a α, 1. supra): cum haec proderem habebant et Caesares juvenes sturnum, etc., Plin 10, 41, 59, § 120 —**b.** If the principal predicate denotes a point of time, and the predicate with cum a period of time, the former is in the *perf. indic* unless changed by construction; the latter (α) In the *imperf indic*, according to the rules a. α, except 2 (1) When the time of the cum clause is opposed to other periods of time: res quom animam agebat tum esse offusam oportuit, Plaut. Trin 4, 3, 85; id. Truc. 4, 2, 20, id. Ep 3, 3, 50 (3, 4, 21); id Most 5, 1, 68: quod cum res agebatur nemo in me dixit, id tot annis post tu es inventus qui diceres? Cic. Phil 2, 9, 22, id. Rep. 2, 23, 43; id. Div. 1, 41, 92; 1, 45, 101; id. Ac 2, 28, 90; id. Quint. 19, 60; 17, 54; 19, 61; id. Verr. 2, 3, 90, § 210 et saep; Liv. 22, 60, 25; Verg A. 4, 597; Tib. 1, 10, 8; 1, 10, 19; Prop 2, 1, 31; 5 (4), 10, 24 —The *subj* may be used if the principal action is represented as a consequence or result: o, Astaphium, haut isto modo solita's me ante appellare, Sed blande, quom illuc quod aput vos nunc est, aput me haberem, Plaut Truc. 1, 2, 60 (Lübbert conjectures habebam); Cic. Off 2, 1, 2 and 3; id. Fin 4, 27, 54; id. Rosc Am. 4, 11; id. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 130; id. Mur. 3, 8; Liv. 5, 53, 9; 10, 6, 9; 43, 21, 1; 44, 39, 7.—Hence the mood may change in co-ordinate clauses: tum, cum haberet haec res publica Luscinos, Calatinos, etc, homines ... patientiâ paupertatis ornatos, et tum, cum erant Catones, Phili, etc., tamen hujusce modi res commissa nemini est (haberet, concessive), Cic. Agr 2, 24, 64.—(2) To make emphatic the coincidence of time, = eo ipso tempore (a. α, 4): cum is triumphus de Liguribus agebatur, Ligures ... coloniam ipsam ceperunt, Liv. 41, 14, 1; Cic. Sest. 26, 56; id. Phil 2, 36, 90; id Div. 2, 1, 3; id. Verr 2, 5, 37, § 97; id. Att 1, 4, 1.—(3) To preserve the peculiar force of the *imperf. indic.* (a α, 3): cum iste jam decedebat, ejus modi litteras ad eos misit, etc. (conative *imperf.*), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 172: cum *Africanus censor tribu movebat centurionem* ... inquit, id. de Or. 2, 67, 272 (cf: cum (censor) M Antistio equum ademisset, id ib. 2, 71, 287) —(β) With the *imperf. subj.* (1) Always when cum means *while* (time during which): quomque caput caderet, carmen tuba sola peregit et, etc., Enn ap Lact. ad Stat. Th 11, 56 (Ann. v. 508 Vahl): magistratus quom ibi adesset, occepta'st agi, Ter. Eun. prol. 22 (Lübbert conjectures adsedit); Enn ap. Macr S 6, 1 (Ann. v. 106 Vahl): *Alexandrum uxor sua, cum simul cubaret*, occidit, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 144: armati, cum sui utrosque adhortarentur ... in medium inter duas acies procedunt, Liv. 1, 25, 1; Varr R. R. 2, 81; Auct. Her 4, 52, 65, Cic. Brut. 3, 10; id. Clu 62, 175; Caes B. G 2, 19; id. B. C 3, 57; Liv. 1, 30, 8; 10, 30, 3 et saep —(2) To connect a logical (causal, etc) relation with the temporal meaning (a. β, 1): cum ille Romuli senatus . . temptaret ut ipse gereret sine rege rem publicam, populus id non tulit, Cic Rep 2, 12, 23· an pater familiarissimis suis succensuit cum Sullam et defenderent et laudarent? (causal), id. Sull 17, 49: tum cum bello sociorum tota Italia arderet, homo non acerrimus .. C Norbanus in summo otio fuit (concessive), id. Verr. 2, 5, 4, § 8: quibus rebus cum unus in civitate maxime floreret, incidit in eandem invidiam, etc. (adversative), Nep Cim 3, 1. sed cum jam appropinquantium forma lemborum haud dubia esset .. tunc injecta trepidatio est, Liv. 44, 28, 10; Cic. Verr 2, 3, 90, § 211; id. Clu 31, 84; id Mur. 3, 8; id. Phil 3, 2, 3; id Tusc 1, 2, 4; Auct Her. 4, 24, 33; Caes B. C 2, 7; Liv. 25, 9, 10; 21, 41, 12 —(3) To explain the main fact by circumstances: quem quidem hercle ego, in exilium quom iret, redduxi domum, Plaut Merc 5, 4, 19: *consule me, cum esset designatus tribunus*, obtulit in discrimen vitam suam, Cic Sest 28, 61: haec epistula est, quam nos, in aedibus Apronii cum litteras conquireremus, invenimus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 66, § 154: Socrates, cum XXX. tyranni essent, pedem portâ non extulit, id. Att. 8, 2, 4· Brundusii cum loquerer cum Phaniâ, veni in eum sermonem ut dicerem, etc, id Fam. 3, 5, 3: itaque, cum populum in curias triginta divideret, nomina earum (Sabinarum) curiis imposuit, Liv 1, 13, 6: Ap. Claudius, ovans cum in urbem iniret, decem milia pondo argenti, etc, in aerarium tulit, id. 41, 28, 6; Cic Clu 20, 55; id. Phil 12, 8, 20; id. Scaur. 47; id. Inv 2, 31, 96; id. Tusc 2, 22, 53; id. Div. 1, 52, 119; id. Off 2, 8, 27; id Or 2, 55, 225 sq; id. Fam 1, 9, 13; 6, 6, 5; Liv. 1, 39, 4; 3, 63, 6; 4, 53, 11 et saep —(4) To describe the place of the main action (a. α, 3): cum essem in castris ad fluvium Pyramum, redditae mihi sunt uno tempore a te epistulae duae, Cic Fam 3, 11, 1; so with cum essem (essemus, etc.), id. ib 2, 19, 1; 3, 4, 1; 13, 56, 1; id. Att. 1, 10, 1; 14, 19, 1; id. Ac. 1, 1, 1; id Rep 1, 39, 61; Varr. R R. 3, 13, Caes B G. 4, 11 et saep: Eumenes rex ab Româ cum in regnum rediret ... mactatus est (= on the journey), Liv 42, 40, 8: Agesilaus cum ex Aegypto reverteretur ... in morbum implicitus decessit, Nep Ages 8, 6 —The *perf. indic.* (cum fui, etc) refers to temporary visits to a place: Gallo narravi, cum proxime Romae fui, quid audissem, Cic. Att. 13, 49, 2: proxime cum in patriâ meâ fui, venit ad me, etc, Plin Ep 4, 13, 3 — (5) To designate the time by natural occurrences (a. α, 4.): ipsi comprehensi a me, cum jam dilucesceret, deducuntur, Cic. Cat 3, 3, 6: cum advesperasceret, cum lucesceret, id. Fam 15, 4, 8: cum lux appropinquaret, id. Tull. 9, 21: cum dies instaret, id. Inv. 2, 31, 96: cum comitiorum tempus adpeteret, Liv. 28, 10, 1: cum dies comitiorum adpropinquaret, id. 3, 34, 7; 10, 13, 2 —But when a date is given as a point of time, the *perf. indic* is used: cum ea dies venit, Liv. 4, 44, 10; 6, 20, 4 —(6) When the action of the cum clause is interrupted or ended by the main action: cum hanc jam epistulam complicarem, tabellarii a vobis venerunt, etc, Cic Q Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 17: L Octavius, cum multas jam causas diceret, adulescens est mortuus, id Brut. 68, 241: cum plures jam tribus dicto esse audientem pontifici duumvirum juberent ... ultimum de caelo quod comitia turbaret intervenit, Liv 40, 42, 10: cum maxime conquereretur apud patres ... repente strepitus ante curiam ... auditur, id 8, 33, 4: haec cum maxime dissereret, intervenit Tarquinius, id 1, 50, 7; so with cum maxime, Cic Fam 1, 5, a, 2; Liv. 23, 24, 6, 30, 33, 12.—(7) If the clause with cum has the force of a participial adjunct of the principal predicate (cum diceret = dicens, or dicendo): Caesarem saepe accusavit, cum adfirmaret illum numquam, dum haec natio viveret, sine cura futurum (= adfirmans, or adfirmando), Cic Sest 63, 132: *Antigonus in proelio*, cum adversus Seleucum dimicaret, occisus est (= dimicans), Nep Reg 3, 2· impulit ut cuperem habere, cum diceret, Varr R R. 3, 2, 8; Cic Q Fr 2, 9 (11), 3; id Clu 42, 119; 56, 153; id pro Corn Maj Fragm 16, id Mil 5, 12; id. de Or. 1, 57, 243; id Or. 37, 129; id. Fin 1, 5, 16; id Inv 2, 34, 105; Val Max 1, 2, ext 1; Ov. P. 1, 9, 42 —(8) In the historians, in a summary reference to events already related. cum haec in Achaiâ atque apud Dyrrhachium gererentur ... Caesar mittit, etc, Caes B C 3, 57: cum civitas in opere ac labore adsiduo reficiendae urbis teneretur, interim Q Fabio ... dicta dies est, Liv. 6, 1, 6: cum hic status in Boeotiâ esset, Perseus ... misit, id 42, 56, 10; 33, 36, 1; 34, 22, 3; 38, 8, 1; 42, 64, 1; 45, 11, 1 —(γ) In all other cases the *imperf subj* is regularly used in class prose, even if the action of the clause with cum is logically independent of the principal sentence: illum saepe audivi, hic, cum ego judicare jam aliquid possem, abfuit, Cic Brut 71, 248: senatus consultum est factum de ambitu in Afranii sententiam, in quam ego dixeram, cum tu adesses id. Q. Fr 2, 7 (9), 3; so always (class.) with cum maxime, *precisely when, just when*: cum maxime haec in senatu agerentur, Canuleius ... (ad populum) ita disseruit, Liv. 4, 3, 1: cum maxime Capua circumvallaretur, Syracusarum oppugnatio ad finem venit, id 25, 23, 1 —In a very few instances the *imperf. indic* occurs without apparent reason. an vero cum honos agebatur familiae vestrae ... succen-

suit pater tuus cum Sullam defenderent (probably to distinguish the two cum clauses), Cic. Sull. 17, 49 (cf.: cum jus amicitiae, societatis, adfinitatis ageretur, cum, etc., eo tempore tu non modo non ... retulisti, sed ne ipse quidem, etc., id. Quint. 16, 53): ille versus, qui in te erat collatus cum aedilitatem petebas, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8: cum ex oppido exportabatur (Dianae statua) quem conventum mulierum factum esse arbitramini? ... Quid hoc totâ Siciliâ est clarius quam omnes convenisse cum Diana exportaretur ex oppido? etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77.—Poets and post-class. writers frequently disregard the class. usage, the former by using either mood instead of the other, the latter by the un-Ciceronian use of the *subj.*; v. Prop. 2, 9, 15; 5 (4), 4, 10; Tib. 1, 10, 16; Verg. A. 7, 148; 12, 735; Mart. 13, 122; Curt. 8, 12, 16; 9, 2, 24; Quint. 11, 1, 89; Plin. 36, 6, 5, § 46; Dig. 28, 1, 22, § 1; Gell. strangely uses an *imperf. indic.* where class. writers would use a *subj.*: sed ego, homines cum considerabam, alterum fidei, alterum probri plenum, nequaquam adduci potui ad absolvendum, Gell. 14, 2, 10; cf.: cum secum reputavit, Tac. A. 15, 54.

D. In adverbial clauses denoting identity of action (if the principal sentence and the clause with cum denote not different actions, but one action, which, expressed by the latter clause, is by the principal sentence defined in its meaning and import, the clause with cum always takes the *indic.*, except once or twice post-class., and almost always the same tense as the principal sentence), *when, by, in*, etc. **1.** The predicate in present: amice facis Quom me laudas, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 31; id. Poen. 3, 2, 12; 3, 5, 15; Ter. And. prol. 18; id. Ad. 1, 2, 16 et saep.: bene facitis cum venitis, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63: quae cum taces, nulla esse concedis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 54; 21, 58; id. Clu. 47, 132; Liv. 25, 6, 5 et saep.—**2.** With *fut.* (rare): cum igitur proferent aliquid hujusmodi ... inventum proferent, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 75; id. Fl. 39, 99; Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 9.—**3.** With *fut. perf.* (rare): quod cum dederis, illud dederis ut is absolvatur, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 23; id. Lig. 12, 36; id. Part. Or. 39; Auct. Her. 4, 30, 41.—**4.** With *perf.*: fecisti furtum quom istaec flagitia me celavisti et patrem, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 60; 1, 2, 52; id. Cas. 4, 4, 18 (22); id. Capt. 2, 3, 52; Ter. Phorm. prol. 32 et saep.: loco ille motus est cum ex urbe est depulsus, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1; id. Verr. 2, 5, 23, § 59; id. Fam. 11, 29, 2; id. Rosc. Am. 14, 39; Liv. 5, 49, 8; 9, 8, 4; Val. Max. 3, 7, ext. 1; Curt. 6, 10, 9; Quint. 1, 10, 47 et saep. — **5.** With *histor. pres.*: Orestes cum se defendit, in matrem confert crimen, Auct. Her. 1, 15, 25. — **6.** With *imperf.*: cum grandiorem aetatem ad consulatum constituebant, adulescentiae temeritatem verebantur, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 47; 14, 10, 28; id. Fl. 33, 83; id. Lig. 6, 18; id. Fam. 6, 1, 3; id. Off. 3, 10, 40; id. Sen. 6, 15 et saep.—**7.** *Imperf.* with *perf.* (poet. and post-class.; very rare): quid quod et ominibus certis prohibebar amori Indulgere meo, tum cum mihi ferre jubenti Excidit et fecit spes nostras cera caducas, Ov. M. 9, 595 sq.; Val. Max. 9, 1, 5. — **8.** With *pluperf.* (very rare): exspectationem nobis non parvam attuleras cum scripseras, etc., Cic. Att. 3, 18, 1; id. Sest. 16, 37.—* **9.** *Pluperf.* and *imperf.*: quod quidem tibi ostenderam cum a me Capuam rejiciebam, Cic. Att. 8, 11, D, 5.—**10.** *Imperf. subj.* (post-class.): tunc venena edebat bibebatque, cum immensis epulis non delectaretur tantum, sed gloriaretur, Sen. Cons. Helv. 10, 10. — **11.** Often relatively added to nouns when a relative clause must be supplied: illa scelera ... cum ejus domum evertisti, cujus, etc., *which you committed when (by)*, Cic. Pis. 34, 83; id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33; id. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 33; Liv. 5, 3, 4; 23, 9, 11; 29, 17, 9.

E. In relative clauses, = quo tempore, quo, etc. **1.** Dependent on nouns designating time, the mood follows the general rules of relative clauses. **a.** The principal sentence is a formal statement of indefinite time, with the copula (tempus fuit cum, or fuit cum, analogous to sunt qui, etc.); generally with *subj.*, but sometimes *indic.*, when sunt qui would take this mood. (α) With *pres.* or *fut. indic.*: nunc est profecto (i. e. tempus), interfici quom perpeti me possum (the ante-class. writers construe sunt qui with *indic.*), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 3; id. And. 1, 1, 125: jam aderit tempus quom sese etiam ipse oderit, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 12; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 28.—(β) With *pres. subj.*: nunc est ille dies quom gloria maxima sese nobis ostendat, si vivimus, sive morimur, Enn. ap. Prisc. 10, p. 880 P. (Ann. v. 383 Vahl.); so Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 1: erit illud profecto tempus et illucescet aliquando dies cum ... amicissimi benevolentiam desideres, Cic. Mil. 25, 69; Val. Max. 6, 2, 9. — (γ) With preterites, *indic.*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 29: fuit quoddam tempus cum in agris homines bestiarum more vagabantur, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2 (cf.: fuerunt alia genera qui ... dicebant, id. de Or. 3, 17, 62): fuit cum hoc dici poterat (potuisset would be hypothetical), Liv. 7, 32, 13.—(δ) With preterites, *subj.*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 1: quod fuit tempus cum rura colerent homines, Varr. R. R. 3, 1: ac fuit cum mihi quoque initium requiescendi concessum arbitrarer, Cic. Or. 1, 1, 1; so id. Brut. 2, 7; Caes. B. G. 6, 24. — **b.** Attributively with nouns denoting time (tempus, dies, etc.), in ordinary sentences. (α) With *pres.* or *fut. indic.*: incidunt saepe tempora cum ea commutantur, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 31: longum illud tempus cum non ero, etc., id. Att. 12, 8, 1; id. Verr. 2, 5, 69, § 177; id. Quint. 2, 8; id. Sen. 23, 84. — With potential *subj.*, Cic. Att. 3, 3. — (β) With past tenses, *indic.*, Plaut. Am. prol. 91; id. Rud 2, 6, 12; Ter. And. 5, 3, 12: atque ille eo tempore paruit cum parere senatui necesse erat, Cic. Lig. 7, 20: memini noctis illius cum ... pollicebar, id. Planc. 42, 101; id. Phil. 2, 18, 45; 2, 35, 88; id. Imp. Pomp. 15, 44; id. Sest. 7, 15; 29, 62; id. Sull. 18, 52; id. Fam. 11, 8, 1; 11, 27, 3; id. de Or. 1, 11, 45; Sall. J. 31, 20; Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 6; Prop. 1, 10, 5; 1, 22, 5; Gell. 1, 23, 2 et saep. — So with nouns implying time: illa pugna quom, etc. (= in quâ), Plaut. Poen. 2, 26: Marcellino Consule, cum ego ... putabam (= anno Marcellini, quo, etc.), Cic. Att. 9, 9, 4: patrum nostrorum memoriâ cum exercitus videbatur (= tempore quo), Caes. B G. 1, 40; Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 2; Liv. 6, 40, 17. — (γ) With preterites in *subj.*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 30: accepit enim agrum iis temporibus cum jacerent pretia praediorum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33; so id. Off. 2, 19, 65: numerandus est ille annus cum obmutuisset senatus? id. Pis. 12, 26; so id. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77; id. Rep. 2, 37, 62; id. Font. 3, 6; Liv. 3, 65, 8: haec scripsi postridie ejus diei cum castra haberem Mopsuhestiae (cf. habebam, as epistolary tense), Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 10. — If the clause does not define the noun, but is a co-ordinate designation of time, it follows the rule of adverbial clauses: eodem anno, cum omnia infida Romanis essent, Capuae quoque conjurationes factae, *while*, Liv. 9, 26, 5; Cic. Rep. 2, 36, 61; id. de Or. 2, 3, 12; Liv. 8, 15, 1; 1, 41, 6.—**c.** Appositively added to temporal adverbs and to dates (heri, hodie, medius, tertius, olim, antea, quondam, nuper, olim, postea) following the rules of adverbial clauses: Crassus hodie, cum vos non adessetis, posuit idem, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 41: omnia quae a te nudius tertius dicta sunt, cum docere velles, etc., id. N. D. 3, 7, 18; id. Sest. 48, 103; id. Att. 4, 3, 2; id. Inv. 2, 1, 1; id. Rep. 1, 39, 61; Caes. B. C. 2, 17 et saep.—So with dates (always *subj.*, except with cum haec scribebam, or dabam): posteaquam Pompeius apud populum ad VIII. Id. Febr., cum pro Milone diceret, clamore convicioque jactatus est, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, b, 1; 3, 3, 1; 3, 4, 1; 4, 2, 1; id. Att. 14, 19, 1.—**2.** The principal sentence defines a period of time during which the action of the clause has or had lasted, always with *indic.*, and after the words defining the period, = per quod tempus, *when, that, during which, while*, etc. **a.** With *pres.*, = Engl. *pres. perf.* (α) With cardinal, definite or indefinite. (1) Time in *acc.* (ante-class.): hanc domum jam multos annos est quom possideo, *that I have been the owner*, Plaut. Aul. prol. 4; cf. id. Merc. 3, 1, 37.—(2) Time in *nom.*: anni sunt octo cum ista causa in istâ meditatione versatur, Cic. Clu. 30, 82; id. Or. 51, 171; id. Fam. 15, 14, 1; id. Div. 2, 36, 76.—(β) With ordinals: vigesimus annus est, cum omnes scelerati me unum petunt, Cic. Phil. 12, 10, 24; Verg. A. 5, 627; 3, 646. — (γ) With diu: jam diu'st quom ventri victum non datis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 146; Gell. 1, 25, 12.—**b.** *Perf.* with negation, the principal predicate in *pres.* or logical *perf.*, = Engl. *pres. perf.*: quia septem menses sunt quom in hasce aedes pedem Nemo intro tetulit, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 39; id. Men. 3, 1, 3; Prop. 3, 8, 33 (2, 16, 33). —**c.** With *pluperf.*, the principal predicate in *imperf.*: permulti jam anni erant cum inter patricios magistratus tribunosque nulla certamina fuerant, Liv. 9, 33, 3.—**d.** With *imperf.*, the principal predicate in *perf.* or *pluperf.*: dies triginta aut plus in ea navi fui, Quom interea semper mortem exspectabam miser, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 7: unus et alter dies intercesserat, cum res parum certa videbatur, Cic. Clu. 26, 72. — **3.** The principal sentence specifying a period of time which has or had elapsed since the action took place, = ex ejus tempore, *since* or *after*, always with *indic.*; the principal predicate *pres.* or logical *perf.*, cum with *perf. indic.* **a.** With cardinals. (α) Time in *acc.* (ante-class.): annos factum'st sedecim Quom conspicatus est primo crepusculo Puellam exponi, Plaut. Cas. prol. 39; so probably id. Pers. 1, 3, 57; id. Trin. 2, 4, 1; id. Merc. 3, 1, 37.—(β) With *nom.*: nondum centum et decem anni sunt cum de pecuniis repetundis lata lex est, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75; id. Fam. 15, 16, 3; id. Att. 9, 11, A, 2.— **b.** With diu or dudum: nam illi quidem haut sane diu'st quom dentes exciderunt, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 42; id. As. 2, 1, 3; id. Trin. 4, 3, 3.—**c.** Peculiarly, cum referring to an action which was *to be done* after a period of time, *before, at the end of which*: omnino biduum supererat cum exercitui frumentum metiri oporteret, Caes. B. G. 1, 23. —**4.** In inverted clauses, the principal sentence determining the time of the clause, cum (= quo tempore) having the force of a relative; cum with the *indic.* always following the principal sentence; never in oblique discourse; very freq. in class. and post-class. writings (ante-class. only Plaut. Men. 5, 8, 3; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 40; id. Eun. 4, 2, 5); principal sentence often with jam, vix, vixdum, nondum, tantum quod, and commodum; cum often with subito, repente, sometimes interim, tamen, etiamtum. **a.** Principal sentence defining time by temporal expressions. (α) Principal sentence with *pluperf.* (1) Cum with *perf.* or *histor. pres.*: dies nondum decem intercesserant cum ille alter filius necatur, Cic. Clu. 9, 28; id. Verr. 1, 2, 36; id. Or. 21, 89; Ov. M. 9, 715; Plin. Pan. 91, 1.—(2) Cum with *histor. inf.*, Sall. J. 98, 2. — (β) Principal sentence with *imperf.* (1) Cum with *perf.* or *histor. pres.*: nondum lucebat cum Ameriae scitum est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97; Liv. 21, 59, 5; 41, 26, 2; 22, 1, 1; 9, 33, 3; 9, 37, 5; Verg. G. 2, 340; Curt. 4, 3, 16; 5, 12, 6 al.—(2) Cum with *imperf.*, Curt. 6, 7, 1. — (γ) Principal sentence with *perf.*, cum with *perf.*: dies haud multi intercesserunt cum ex Leontinis praesidium ... venerunt, Liv. 24, 29, 1; 40, 48, 4. — **b.** Principal sentence not containing expressions of time; most freq. with *pluperf.* or *imperf.* in principal sentence, and *perf.* or *histor. pres.* in clause with cum, but (far more rarely) many other combinations occur. (α) Principal sentence with *imperf.*, cum with *perf.*: non dubitabat Minucius quin, etc., cum repente jubetur dicere, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 29, § 72: jamque hoc facere noctu adparabant cum matres familiae repente ... procucurrerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 26, 3; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 36; Liv. 1, 36, 1 (57 times); Verg. A. 1, 36 (26 times); Vell. 2, 28, 2; Sen. Ira, 1, 18, 3; Tac. A. 3, 1 (31 times); Curt. 3, 10, 1 (19 times); Plin. Ep. 6, 24, 2.—(β) Principal sentence with *pluperf.*, cum with *perf.* or *histor. pres.*: jam Sora capta erat cum consules primâ luce advenere, Liv. 9, 24, 13 (32 times); Cic. Clu. 9, 28 (14 times); Sall. J. 60, 6; Verg. A. 1, 586 (13 times); Tac. A. 1, 19 (13 times); Curt. 3, 10, 1 (18 times). —And cum with potential *subj.*: vix erat hoc plane imperatum cum illum spoliatum ... videres, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 86. — (γ) Principal sentence with *perf.*, Cic. Sest. 37, 39 (5 times); Liv. 2, 46, 3 (8 times). — (δ) Principal sentence with *histor. inf.*, Liv. 5, 46, 1; Tac. A. 1, 11; 11, 16; Curt. 5, 9, 1; 9, 5, 1.—(ε) Principal sentence with *histor. pres.*, Liv. 4, 32, 1 (3 times); Ov. M. 4, 695 (5 times).—(ζ) Cum with *imperf.*, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 17 (3 times); Sall. J. 51, 2; Liv. 44, 10, 6; Tac. A. 1, 51; 11, 26.—(η) Cum with

histor. inf, Liv. 2, 27, 1; Tac. A. 2, 31 (6 times), Curt 4, 4, 9 —(θ) Cum with *pluperf*, Liv 2, 46, 3 (3 times); Ov M 14, 681; Verg A. 2, 256 sq —(κ) With logical *perf*, or logical *perf* and *pres* (rare). quam multi enim jam oratores commemorati sunt ... cum tamen spisse ad Antonium Crassumque pervenimus, Cic Brut 36, 138 jamque fuga timidum caput abdidit alte (coluber), Cum medii nexus extremaeque agmina caudae Solvuntur, Verg G. 3, 422.—**5.** In clauses added loosely or parenthetically to a preceding clause or to a substantive in it (the mood governed by the rules for relative clauses). **a.** *When, on an occasion, on which*, etc (α) With *perf indic.*: Hortensium maxime probavi pro Messallâ dicentem, cum tu abfuisti, Cic. Brut 96, 328, id. Phil. 11, 8, 18; id. Dom 9, 22; 53, 136, id. Fam 13, 75, 1; Spart Had. 3; Flor 1, 18, 9 (1, 13, 19) —(β) With *imperf indic.*: num infitiari potes te illo ipso die meis praesidiis circumclusum commovere te non potuisse, cum tu nostrâ ... caede contentum esse dicebas? Cic Cat 1, 3, 7; id. Sest 63, 131; id. Cael. 24, 59 —(γ) Cum with *pres indic*, a past tense in principal sentence (mostly poet)· nox erat et placidum carpebant fessa soporem Corpora ... cum medio volvuntur sidera lapsu, Cum tacet omnis ager, etc, Verg A. 4, 522; 8, 407; 12, 114; id. E 8, 15; Hor S 1, 10, 31; Plin Ep 6, 16, 22 —(δ) *Imperf subj* · qui ... accensi nullâ deinde vi sustineri potuere, cum compulsi in castra Romani rursus obsiderentur, *in consequence of which* (= ita ut), Liv 3, 5, 8 —(ε) So freq cum quidem, always with *indic*: sed uterque noster cedere cogebatur, cum quidem ille pollicitus est, se quod velletis esse facturum, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 9; id. Fl. 22, 53; id. Pis 9, 21; 34, 83 and 84, id. Leg 2, 6, 14; id. Sen. 4, 11; Suet. Caes. 50, Spart. Had. 9; id. Ael Ver. 4.—**b.** Cum tamen, *at which time how ever, and yet, while nevertheless*, representing the principal sentence as concessive, analogous to qui tamen (v tamen) (α) With *indic.*, like qui tamen, always, except for particular reasons· fit gemitus omnium et clamor, cum tamen a praesenti supplicio tuo continuit populus Romanus se, etc, Cic. Verr 1. 5, 29, § 74; id. Pis 12, 27; Liv. 6, 42, 11; Verg A 9, 513, Tac H. 1, 62; so, cum nihilo magis, Nep Dat 10, 3; passing over into inverted cum clauses (4 b), as Sall. J 98, 2; Liv 27, 20, 11.—(β) With *subj*, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 45; id. Fam. 1, 9, 10; Liv. 4, 31, 6 (where the clause with cum is adverbial) —**6.** Cum interea (interim) **a.** Adverbial (rare) (α) Temporal with *subj*, with *subj imperf*, *while*, Cic Verr 2, 3, 25, § 62; with *pluperf subj*, *after*, id. ib 1, 2, 9, § 25, id. Fam. 15, 43 —(β) Adversative, with *subj*, *whereas during this time* (1) *Pres*: simulat se eorum praesidio confiteri, cum interea aliud quiddam jam diu machinetur, Cic Verr 1, 6, 15, Val Max 2, 9, 1, Sen. Q. N 1, prol. 14.—(2) With *perf subj* cum tu interim vero numquam significaris sententiam tuam, Cic Pis. 4, 9, id. Rosc Am 5, 11 dub; Val Max. 7, 8, 6 —(3) With *imperf subj*, Cic Sull 5, 6, Plin Pan. 76, 1.—**b.** Relative, always with *indic*, in class writings always referring to a period *during which*, belonging, (α) To the attributive clauses (v 2 supra) (1) In *pres*: anni sunt octo .. cum interea Cluentianae pecuniae vestigium nullum invenitis, Cic Clu 30, 82, Liv 5, 54, 5; Plaut Stich. 1, 1, 33 —(2) In *imperf*, Ter Hec 3, 4, 8 (2 c)—(β) To the inverted clauses (4.) tanta erat in his locis multitudo cum interim Rufio noster .. hominem percussit, Cic Att 5, 2, 2 —So probably cum interim Gallus quidam provessit, Quadrig ap Gell. 9, 13, 7; Cic Fam 3, 6, 5; id. Pis 38, 92 sq; id. Tusc 4, 3, 6; Sall. J. 12, 5, 49, 4, Liv 3, 37, 5; Val. Max 8, 1, 3; 9, 7, 2, Sen. Ira, 2, 33, 4; Tac H. 1, 60; with indefinite *pres indic.* in both terms, Sen. Cons Marc 11, 5 —(γ) To the additional clauses (5) (1) With *perf indic.*, Plaut Men. 3, 1, 3; Flor 4, 2, 69; 4, 12, 33; with *inf* in oblique discourse, Liv 4, 51, 4; 6, 27, 6 —(2) Post Aug, and in Nep, = cum tamen (5 b), *while nevertheless, whereas*, with *pres* or *perf indic*: post Leuctricam pugnam Lacedaemonii se numquam refecerunt .. cum interim Agesilaus non destitit patriam juvare, Nep Ages 7, 1: cum interim Oedipodis ossa ... colis,

Val. Max. 5, 3, ext 3; 3, 4, 5; 4, 4, 1; Quint 10. 1, 18, 10, 1, 11, 12, 10, 67; Tac H. 4, 42; Suet Claud. 6; Flor 4, 12, 33

F. In clauses completing the idea of the governing verb **1.** After verbs of perception (videre, perspicere, audire, etc, audivi cum diceres, etc =audivi te dicentem) **a.** Dependent on verbs of seeing and feeling (α) With *indic*: nam ipsi vident eorum quom auferimus bona (= nos auferre or auferentes), Plaut Truc 1, 2, 16; id. Poen 3, 4, 13; id. Am 5, 1, 19; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 65; id. Mil 2, 6, 26: conspectum est cum obiit, Liv. 5, 25, 3 —(β) With *subj*: is ... numquam est conspectus cum veniret, Cic Sest 59, 126. vidi .. Cum tu terga dares, Ov. M 13, 224.—**b.** After verbs of hearing, always with *subj*. L. Flaccum ego audivi cum diceret Caeciliam exisse, etc, Cic Div. 1, 46, 104; id Par. 6, 1, 45; id. de Or 2, 6, 22; 2, 28, 129; 2, 33, 144; 2, 37, 155; 2, 90, 365; id. Brut 27, 85; id. Fin. 5, 19, 54; id. Fam 3, 7, 4; Sen Ben 5, 24, 1 —**c.** After memini, with *indic* (sc tempus): memini quom ... haud audebat, Plaut Capt 2, 2, 53: memini cum mihi desipere videbare, Cic Fam 7, 28, 1 —With *subj* memini cum velles residere ferventissimo sole, Sen. Ben 5, 24, 1 —**2.** After verba adfectuum, with the force of quod, always with *indic* (mostly ante class.) **a.** Verbs of thanking· habeo gratiam tibi Quom copiam istam mi et potestatem facis, Plaut Capt 2, 3, 14, id. Curc 5, 3, 21; id. As. 3, 2, 2; id. Most. 2, 2, 2; id. Poen. 1, 2, 46; 5, 4, 84 (99); Ter And. 4, 4, 32; id. Ad. 1, 2, 59: tibi maximas gratias ago, cum tantum litterae meae potuerunt, ut eis lectis, etc, Cic Fam. 13, 24, 2.—**b.** Of congratulation: quom tu's aucta liberis ... gratulor, Plaut Truc. 2, 4, 33; 2, 6, 35: L. Caesar, O mi Cicero, inquit, gratulor tibi cum tantum vales apud Dolabellam, etc, L. Caesar ap Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 3; and ib Att. 14, 17, A, 3 —**c.** Of rejoicing and grieving quom istaec res tibi ex sententia Pulcre evenit, gaudeo, Plaut Rud 5, 3, 10; id. Poen. 5, 5, 48: cum vero in C Matii familiaritatem venisti, non dici potest quam valde gaudeam, Cic Fam 7, 15, 2; Sall J 102, 5 —**d.** Dependent on optative sentences· di tibi bene faciant semper quom advocatus bene mi ades, Plaut Mil 5, 26; id. Poen 3, 3, 54; 3, 3, 74, Ter Ad. 5, 7, 19

G. Elliptical usages (without predicate) **1.** Cum maxime **a.** With *ut*: hanc Bacchidem Amabat, ut quom maxime, tum Pamphilus (= ut amabat tum quom maxume me amabat, *as much as he ever did*), Ter Hec 1, 2, 40: etiamne ea neglegamus, quae fiunt cum maxime, quae videmus? Cic. Har Resp 15, 32 —Hence, **b.** By abbreviation: nunc cum maxime or cum maxime alone, *now especially, just now*: tum cum maxime, *just then*: nunc cum maxume operis aliquid facere credo, Ter Ad. 4, 1, 2; id. Phorm 1, 4, 26; id. Heaut 4, 5, 40: quae multos jam annos et nunc cum maxime filium interfectum cupit, Cic Clu 5, 12· castra amissa, et tum cum maxime ardere, Liv 40, 32, 1, Curt 3, 2, 17; Sen Ira, 1, 16, 3; id. Ben. 3, 3, 3, id. Ep 55, 1; 55, 11; 81, 7; Tac. Or 16; 37; Eum pro Schol 4, Mamert 2 —With maxime in adverbial clauses, *just while, especially when*, Cic Att 2, 15, 3; id. Off 1, 13, 41; id. Fam 1, 5, a, 2; Liv 1, 50, 7; 2, 59, 7; 3, 25, 4, 3, 31, 3, 4, 3, 1; 8, 33, 4 et saep —**2.** Similarly with other superlatives (post class). fo liis ternis, aut, cum plurimum, quaternis, *at the utmost*, Plin 25, 10, 74, § 121; 18, 7, 10, § 60: cum tardissime, id. 18, 7, 10, § 51. cum longissime, Suet Tib 38

H. For co ordinate clauses with cum tum, v tum, I A 3

II. Causal, *since, because, as* **A.** Ante class., chiefly with *indic* **1.** With *pres indic*. hoc hic quidem homines tam brevem vitam colunt, Quom hasce herbas hujus modi in suom alvom congerunt, *because*, Plaut Ps 3, 2, 34, id. Truc 1, 2, 50, 2, 4, 8. edepol, merito esse iratum arbitror, Quom apud te tam parva'st ei fides, *since*, id Ps 1, 5, 62; id. Most 1, 1, 28; id. Truc 2, 1, 32, Ter Phorm 1, 4, 30, id. Hec 4, 1, 53 —**2.** With *perf indic* praesertim quom is me dignum quoi concrederet Habuit, me habere honorem ejus ingenio decet, Plaut As 1, 1, 66; Ter And 3, 2, 8 —**3.** With *subj.* **a.** By construction of principal sentence: adeon, me fuisse fungum ut qui illi

crederem, Quom mi ipsum nomen ejus Clamaret, etc., Plaut Bacch. 2, 3, 51; id. Capt. 1, 2, 37; Ter. Hec 3, 2, 6; id. Eun. 3, 5, 18; 5, 2, 24 —**b.** Independent of such construction jam istoc probior es meo quidem animo quom in amore temperes, Plaut. Ep 1, 2, 8 (bracketed by Goetz; Brix conjectures temperas)· nil miror si lubenter tu hic eras, Quom ego servos quando aspicio hunc lacrumem quia dijungimur, id. Mil. 4, 8, 18 Lorenz (Brix quin ego .. lacrumo; cf. Lübbert, Grammat Stud. II pp 133, 137): Nam puerum injussu credo non tollent meo, Praesertim in ea re quom sit mi adjutrix socrus, Ter Hec 4, 4, 82; so id. Ad. 2, 1, 12

B. Class and post-class, always with *subj* **1.** With *pres subj*: cum istâ sis auctoritate, non debes arripere maledictum ex trivio, Cic. Mur 6, 13: cum vita sine amicis insidiarum et metus plena sit, ratio ipsa monet amicitias comparare, id. Fin. 1, 20, 66: quae cum ita sint, videamus, etc, id. Clu 44, 123 quod cum ita sit, etc, id. Fam. 3, 1, 1; id. Mur. 1, 2; id. Arch. 5, 10; id. Off 3, 3, 13; id Rosc Am. 8, 22, Liv 7, 9, 5; 21, 21, 5 et saep —**2.** With *perf subj*· cum inimicitiae fuerint numquam, opinio injuriae beneficiis sit exstincta ... rei publicae providebo, Cic Prov. Cons 20, 47; id. de Or 1, 49, 214, the *perf subj* is often retained after a principal predicate in a past tense, id. Clu. 60, 167, id. Fam 3, 8, 4 —**3.** With *imperf subj* **a.** Denoting both cause and coincidence of time· vacuum fundum, cum ego adessem, possidere non potuisti, Auct Her. 4, 29, 40; Cic Or 8, 25· cum tanta multitudo lapides et tela conicerent, in muro consistendi potestas erat nulli, Caes B G 2, 6; id. B. C 3, 1; Liv 39, 31, 3, 4, 8, 3, 25, 11, 1 —**b.** Denoting cause without time: cum esset egens, sumptuosus, audax .. ad omnem fraudem versare suam mentem coepit, Cic. Clu. 26, 70. quod oppidum cum esset altissimo et munitissimo loco, ad existimationem imperii arbitratus sum, comprimere eorum audaciam, id Fam 15, 4, 10; Caes. B C 3, 37. —**4.** With *pluperf. subj*: Caesar cum constituisset hiemare in continenti, neque multum aestatis superesset, obsides imperat, etc, Caes. B G 5, 22

C. With adverbs of emphasis. **1.** Praesertim cum, or cum praesertim, = *especially since, the more so because* quae cum ita sint, quid est quod de ejus civitate dubitetis, praesertim cum aliis quoque civitatibus fuerit adscriptus? Cic Arch 5, 10. cur enim tibi hoc non gratificor nescio, praesertim cum his temporibus audacia pro sapientia liceat uti, id. Fam 1, 10, 1 cum praesertim vos alium miseritis, id Imp Pomp 5, 12, id Rosc. Am 8, 22; id Prov. Cons 7, 16 (cum praesertim rarely refers to time, with *indic*, Sen Ep 85, 6) —**2.** Quippe cum represents the conclusion as self-evident, *since of course, since obviously*: nihil est virtute amabilius, quippe cum propter virtutem etiam eos, quos numquam vidimus, quodammodo diligamus, Cic Lael. 8, 28 numquam ego pecunias istorum, etc, in bonis rebus duxi, quippe cum viderem, etc, id Par 1, 1, 6; id Leg 1, 1, 5; 1, 20, 54, id. Fin. 3, 12, 41, 5, 28, 84, Liv 4, 27, 8, 4, 57, 10 —Sometimes with *indic* if cum refers to time, *when of course, if, of course*: tu vero etiam si reprehenderes .. laetarer· quippe cum in reprehensione est prudentia cum εὐμενείᾳ, Cic Att 16, 11, 2 —In later writers with *indic*, *because when*: omnia experiri necessitas cogebat quippe cum primas spes fortuna destituit, futura praesentibus videntur esse potiora, Curt 4, 1, 29 —**3.** Utpote cum, *seeing that*, explanatory, with *subj* me incommoda valetudo quâ jam emerseram, utpote cum sine febri laborassem, tenebat Brundusii, Cic Att 5, 8, 1; Cels 1 prooem., Sen Cons Marc 21, 2.

III. Adversative, *while, whereas*, denoting a logical contrast with the principal sentence **A.** Ante class, chiefly, **1.** With *indic*: hei mihi, insanire me aiunt, ultro quom ipsi insaniunt, Plaut Men 5, 2, 80; id Stich 1, 37; id Bacch 5, 2, 5; Ter Phorm prol 23; 2, 2, 26 —**2.** *Subj* **a.** By construction of principal predicate tibi obtemperem quom tu mihi nequeas? Plaut Most 4, 2, 16 (4, 1, 50) —**b.** Independent of construction edepol, Cupido, quom tam pausillus sis, nimis multum vales, Naev ap. Non. p 421, 25 (Lübbert conjectures quom

tu's tam pausillus) eo vos madefacitis, quom ego sim hic siccus? Plaut Ps. 1, 2, 52

B. Class and post class, always with *subj* **1.** With *pres subj* cum de bonis et de caede agatur, testimonium dicturus est is qui et sector est et sicarius, Cic Rosc. Am 36, 103, id Clu. 24, 65, id. Leg 1, 7, 22 et cum tibi, viro, liceat purpurâ in veste stragulâ uti, matrem familias tuam purpureum amiculum habere non sines? Liv 34, 7, 3, Sen Prov 4, 10, id. Clem 1, 18, 2, id. Ben 2, 16, 1 — **2.** With *perf subj* an tu, cum omnem auctoritatem universi ordinis pro pignore putaris, eamque conciderís, me his existimas pignoribus terreri? Crass ap Cic de Or 3, 1, 4 indignatur exul ali quid sibi deesse, cum defuerit Scipioni dos? Sen Cons Helv 12, 7, id Ira, 3, 12, 7, freq *pres* and *perf subj* retained, if dependent on preterites, Cic. Brut 71, 250, id Agr 3, 2, 5 — **3.** With *imperf subj* ita, cum maximis eum rebus liberares perparvam amicitiae culpam relinquebas, Cic Deiot 3, 10 hunc Egnatium censores, cum patrem eicerent, retinuerunt, id. Clu 48, 135 eorum erat V milium numerus, cum ipsi non amplius octingentos equites haberent, Caes. B G 4, 11, Liv 1, 55, 3, Cic de Or 1, 1, 1, 1, 53, 227, 2, 50, 203, *id. Clu 5, 12*, id. Ac 1, 10, 38 sq, Liv 39 49, 1, Val Max. 1, 6, 11, 3, 2, 10 *fin.*—**4.** With *pluperf subj* Socratis ingenium immortalitati scriptis suis Plato tradidit cum ipse litteram Socrates nullam reliquisset, Cic. de Or 3, 16, 60, id. Ac 2, 1, 2, id Prov Cons. 11, 27, Val Max 1, 8, 11

IV. Concessive, *although* denoting a reason for the contrary of the principal sentence **A.** Ante class., mostly with *indic* **1.** *Indic* qui it lavatum In balineas, quom ibi sedulo sua vestimenta servat, Tam surripiuntur, Plaut Rud 2, 3, 52, Ter Eun 2, 2, 12, Plaut. Poen 1, 2, 26, id. Truc 1, 2, 89 (95), id Stich 1, 2, 67 —**2.** With *subj* nihilominus ipsi lucet, quom illi accenderit, Enn ap Cic. Off 1, 16, 51 (Trag Rel v 389 Rib)

B. Class. and post class, always with *subj* **1.** *Pres subj* testis est Graecia, quae cum eloquentiae studio sit incensa, jamdiuque excellat in eâ . tamen omnis artis vetustiores habet, Cic Brut. 7 26 nam (Druentia) cum aquae vim vehat in gentem, non tamen navium patiens est, Liv 21, 31, 11 — **2.** *Imperf subj* ego autem, cum consilium tuum probarem, et idem ipse sentirem nihil proficiebam, Cic. Fam 4, 1, 1 non poterant tamen cum cuperent, Apronium imitari, id. Verr 2, 3, 34, § 78, id de Or 1, 28, 126, id Brut 7, 28, 91, 314, id. Inv 2, 31, 97, id. Clu 40, 110, Caes. B G 5, 40, Liv 5, 38, 5, Nep Att 13, 1, so, quae cum ita essent. tamen, *although this was so*, Cic Clu 34, 94, id Fam 2, 16, 2 — **3.** With *pluperf subj* cui cum Cato et Caninius intercessissent, tamen est perscripta Cic. Fam 1, 2, 4 patrem meum, cum proscriptus non esset, jugulastis, id Rosc Am 11, 32

V. In hypothetical clauses, always with *imperf* or *pluperf subj*, = si, but defining an assumed or fictitious time **1.** With *imperf subj* quis ex populo, cum Scaevolam dicentem audiret in ea causa, quicquam politius aut elegantius exspectaret? Cic Brut. 55, 194 etiam tum quiesceretis cum rem publicam a facinorosissimis sicariis esse oppressam videretis? id Sest 38, 81, id Rosc Am 31, 86, id Verr 2, 1, 10, §§ 28 and 29 —**2.** With *pluperf subj* quod esset judicium cum de Verris turpissimo comitatu tres recuperatorum nomine adsedissent? Cic. Verr 2, 3, 12, § 30 mors cum exstinxisset invidiam, res ejus gestae sempiterni nominis gloriâ niterentur, id Balb 6, 16

Cūmae, arum (**Cȳmē**, Stat. S 4 3, 65, *gen* Cymes, Sil 13 494), *f*, = Κυμη, *an ancient colony of the Chalcidians, in Campania, on the sea coast, renowned on account of its Sibyl*, Mel 2, 4, 9, Plin 3, 5, 9, § 61, Lucr 6, 748, Cic Div 1, 43, 98, id. Tusc 3, 12, 27, Verg A 6 2, Hor Ep 1, 15, 11, Ov M 14, 104, Vell 1, 4, 1, Cael. ap Cic Fam 8, 1, 2, Juv 3, 2 et saep — Hence, **II. Cūmānus**, a, um, *adj*, *of Cumæ, Cumæan.* **1.** *Adj* ager, Cic. Agr 2, 25, 66 litora, Tac. A 15, 46 linum, Plin 19, 1, 2, §§ 10 and 11 caementum, id. 35, 13, 47, § 166 calices, *made in Cumæ*, Varr ap Non p 146, 11, cf · fictaque Cumana lubrica terra rotâ, i e *Cumæan vessels*, Tib 2, 3, 48 orbe patinae tortae, Stat. S 4, 9 43 pulvere rubicunda testa, Mart 14, 114 Apollo, i e *who was worshipped at Cumæ*, Flor 2, 8, 3, cf Cic Div 1, 43, 98 vates, i e *the Sibyl*, Luc. 5, 183 — **2.** *Subst* **a.** **Cūmāni**, orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Cumæ*, Liv 40, 42, 13 — **b. Cūmānum**, i *n* (α) *The Cumæan region* in Cumano, Plin 17, 25, 38, § 243 — (β) *An estate of Cicero near Cumæ*, Cic Fam 4, 2, 1, id Att 4, 10, 2, 14, 10, 3, id Ac 1, 1, 1 —* **c.** **Cūmāna**, ae, *f*, *a vessel made of Cumæan clay*, Apic 4, 2, 6, 9 — **B. Cūmaeus**, a, um, *adj*, *Cumæan* (poet) urbs Verg A 3, 441 antrum, Sil 13, 498 Sibylla, Verg A. 6, 98, Ov M 15, 712, cf of the same virgo id ib 14, 135 dux (sc Aeneae), id ib 14, 121 vates, Val. Fl 1, 5 carmen, i e *of the Sibyl*, Verg E 4, 4 in annos Cumaeos vivant i e *very long* (as the Sibyl was called longaeva sacerdos, Verg A 6, 321), Ov P 2, 8, 41, cf Prop 2, 2, 16

‡ **cumalter** significat cum altero, dictum ab antiquis ita brevitatis causa, ut sodes pro si audes, scilicet pro scias licet, sis pro si vis, Paul ex Fest p 50, 10

Cūmānus, a, um, v Cumae, II

† **cūmātĭlis** (**cȳm-**), e, *adj* [from κυμα, with the Lat. ending ilis] **I.** *Adj*, *of the waves* deus, i e *Neptune*, Commod 10, 1 —**B.** Esp, *sea colored, water colored, blue* colos, Titin ap Non p 548, 11 (Com Rel v 114 Rib) —**II.** *Subst* **cūmātīle**, is, *n*, *a bluish garment*, Plaut Ep 2, 2, 49

cūmătĭum, ii, v cymatium.

cumba, ae, v cymba.

cŭmĕra, ae, *f* (**cŭmĕrum**, i, *n.*, Varr L. L 7, § 34 Müll; Paul ex Fest. p 50, 7 ib) [cf Gr καμαρα, Lat. camera], *a chest, box*, or *basket*, to keep grain in, Hor S 1, 1, 53 Acro, id Ep 1, 7, 30, for the utensils of a bride Paul ex Fest p 63, 12, Varr l. l

cŭmīnātus (**cȳm-**), a, um, *adj* [cuminum] *seasoned or mixed with cumin*, Pall Nov 22, 5 —**II.** *Subst.* **cūmīnātum**, i, *n*, *cumin spice*, Apic. 1, 29

* **cŭmīnīnus** (**cȳm-**) a, um, *adj* [id], *of cumin* oleum, App Herb 74

† **cŭmīnum** (**cȳm-**) i, *n*, = κυμινον, *cumin, a plant* Cuminum (Cyminum), Linn, said to produce paleness, Plin 20, 14, 57, § 159 sq, Pall Mart. 9, 17 exsangue, Hor Ep 1, 19, 18 pallens, Pers 5, 55

cummaxime, v 2 cum, I G

cummis, is, and **cummi**, *indecl*, v gummi

cumprīmē, *adv*, *especially, particularly*, Quadrig ap Gell 17, 2, 14 adprime crebrius est, cumprime rarius, traductumque ex eo est, quod cumprimis dicebant pro eo quod est imprimis, Gell ib

cumprīmis, v 1 cum, II D

cumquĕ (**quomquĕ** or **cunquĕ**), *adv* [cum que], serves for the generalizing of any action, event, time, etc, *however, whenever, howsoever, whensoever, ever, so ever* **I.** Usu with pronn and pronom advv quicumque, qualiscumque, etc, ubicumque quotienscumque, etc — **II.** Very rarely standing alone quae demant cumque dolorem, *which remove pain in general, any pain*, Lucr 2, 21 cum solis lumina cumque Inserti fundunt radii per opaca domorum, *in whatever manner*, id 2, 114 mihi cumque salve Rite vocanti, Hor C 1, 32, 15 (quotiescumque te vocavero, Schol) aurum cumque a possessore confertur Cod Th 12, 6, 32, cf Lachm ad Lucr vol 2, p 288 (who denies the use of cumque except with relatives)

☞ In Cic Leg 3, 3, 9, the reading is most prob equitatumque qui regat habeto, so B and K, v Orell *N cr*

cŭmŭlāre, is, *n*, = commissura renum, Veg Art Vet. 6, 1, 2, 6 2, 2 Schneid *N cr*

cŭmŭlātē, *adv*, v cumulo, *P a fin.*

cŭmŭlātim, *adv* [cumulatus] *abundantly, in heaps, in abundance* (ante and post class, and very rare) positum in doliis Varr R R 3, 15, 2, Prud. Apoth 717, 739

cŭmŭlātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from cumulo

cŭmŭlo, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to form into a heap, to accumulate heap*, or *pile up* (class.) **I.** In gen **A.** Prop (mostly post Aug, esp in Curt and Tac.) materiem, Lucr 1, 989 nubila, id. 6, 191, 6, 518 stipites, Curt 6, 6 harenas, id 5, 1, 30 nivem, id 5, 4, 88 arma in ingentem acervum, Liv 45, 33, 1 pyram truncis nemorumque ruina, Stat. Th. 6, 85 —**B.** Trop benefacta, Plaut Capt 2, 3, 64 omnia principatûs vocabula, Tac. H 2, 80 honores in eam, id. A 13, 2 tantum honorum atque opum in me cumulasti, id ib 14, 53, 1, 21 propemodum saeculi res in illum unum diem fortuna cumulavit, Curt. 4, 16, 10 —

II. With special access ideas (class.) **A.** *To augment by heaping up, to increase, heap, amass, accumulate* **1.** With *abl.* funus funere, Lucr 6, 1237 (cf Liv 26, 41 8) aes alienum usuris, id 2, 23, 6 haec aliis nefariis cumulant atque adaugent, Cic Rosc Am 11, 30, cf alio scelere hoc scelus, id. Cat. 1, 6, 14 bellicam gloriam eloquentia, id Off 1, 32, 116 —**2.** Without *abl* invidiam, Liv 3, 12, 8 injurias id 3, 37, 3 vitia, Tac Or 28 accesserunt quae cumularent religiones animis, Liv 42, 20, 5 — **B.** *To make full by heaping up to fill full, fill, overload*, etc **1.** Lit. (α) With *abl* locum strage semiruti muri, Liv 32 17, 10 fossas corporibus, Tac H. 4, 20 viscera Thyesteis mensis, Ov M 15, 462 cumulatae flore ministrae, id F 4, 451 altaria donis, Verg A 11, 50, cf aras honore donis, Liv 8, 33, 21, Curt 5, 1 20, Val Fl 1, 204 — (β) Without *abl* altos lacus fervida musta, Ov Tr 3, 10, 72, cf cumulata ligula salis cocti, *a full spoon spoonful*, Col. 2, 21, 2 — **2.** Trop (α) With *abl* non possum non confiteri cumulari me maximo gaudio, quod etc., Cic. Fam 9, 14, 1, cf ponebas cumulatum aliquem plurimis voluptatibus, id Fin 2, 19, 63 nunc meum cor cumulatur irâ Caecil ap Cic Cael 16, 37 duplici dedecore cumulata domus, Cic Att 12, 5, 1, cf orator omni laude cumulatus, id de Or 1, 26, 118 *tot honoribus cumulatus*, Tac. H 3, 37 hoc vitio cumulata est Graecorum natio, Cic de Or 2, 4, 18 neque tot adversis cumulant, *overwhelm*, Ov Tr 4 1, 55 — *(β) With *ex* (summum bonum) cumulatur ex integritate corporis et ex mentis ratione perfecta, *is made complete, perfect*, = completus, absolvitur, Cic Fin 5, 14 40 — (γ) *Absol* ad cumulandum gaudium (meum) conspectum mihi tuum defuisse, *in order to make my joy full complete* Cic Att 4 1 2, cf under *P a*, B α — Hence, **cŭmŭlātus**, a, um, *P a.* **A.** (Acc. to II. A) *Increased, augmented* eadem mensura reddere quâ acceperis aut etiam cumulatiore, Cic. Brut 4, 15 gloria cumulatior, Liv 2, 47, 11, cf id 4, 60, 2.—**B.** (Acc. to II B) *Filled full, full, complete, perfect* (α) *Absol* tantum accessit ad amorem ut mirarer locum fuisse augendi in eo, quod mihi jam pridem cumulatum etiam videbatur, Cic. Fam 9, 14, 5 hoc sentire et facere perfectae cumulataeque virtutis (est) id. Sest 40 86 — Poet veniam cumulatam morte remittam, i e cumulate referam, *shall abundantly reward*, Verg A 4 436 — (β) With *gen* ineptitudinis cumulatus, Caecil ap Non p 128, 15 scelerum cumulatissime, Plaut. Aul 5, 16 —*Adv* **cŭmŭlātē**, *in rich abundance abundantly, copiously* (freq in Cic, elsewh very rare), Cic Fin 2, 13, 42, id Div 2, 1, 3, id Att. 6, 3, 3 al — *Comp*, Cic Or 17, 54 — *Sup*, Cic Fam 5 11 1, 10, 29 *init.*

cŭmŭlus, i, *m* [Sanscr çva, to swell, Gr κυεω, κυω, cf κῦμα] *a heap*, as coming to a point, *a pile a mass piled up* (class, esp freq in the signif II) in hoc immenso aliarum super alias acervatarum legum cumulo, Liv 3, 34 6, cf hostium coacervatorum, id 22 7, 5, 5, 48, 3 corpus obrutum superstratis Gallorum cumulis, id 9, 29, 19, and armorum cumulos coacervare id 5, 39, 1 caesorum corporum id 22, 59, 3 saxei, Plin 31 10, 46, § 111 eminens (aquae in poculis), id 2, 65 65, § 163 aquarum, Ov M 15, 508 pulveris, id ib 14, 137 harenae, Verg G 1, 105 insequitur cumulo praeruptus aquae mons *follows with its mass*, id A 1, 105, cf id ib 2, 498 —**II.** *A heap added to an accumulated mass* or *to a full measure* (cf Paul ex Fest s v auctarium p 14, 17 Müll), *a surplus, overplus accession, addition, increase*, *a summit point crown*, etc. Cic. Prov Cons. 11, 26 ut ad illam praedam damnatio Sex. Ro

scii velut cumulus accedat, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 8; cf.: ad summam laetitiam meam magnus ex illius adventu cumulus accedet, id. Att. 4, 19 (18): *cumulus commendationis tuae*, id. ib. 16, 3, 3; and: cui gloriae amplior adhuc cumulus accessit, Suet. Tib. 17: accesserint in cumulum manubiae vestrorum imperatorum, *as an addition*, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 62: aliquem cumulum artibus adferre, id. de Or. 3, 35, 143: magnum beneficium tuum magno cumulo auxeris, id. Fam. 13, 62 *fin.*; cf. Ov. M. 11, 206: Otho pontificatus honoratis jam senibus cumulum dignitatis addidit, Tac. H. 1, 77: mille equites, cumulus prosperis aut subsidium laborantibus, ducerentur, id. ib. 2, 24 *fin.*: pro mercedis cumulo, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 5; Ov. M. 14, 472. —**B.** In rhet.: peroratio, quam cumulum quidam, alii conclusionem vocant, Quint. 6, 1, 1; cf. id. 7, prooem. § 1; 8, 3, 88.

cūna, ae, v. cunae.

cūnābŭla, ōrum, *n.* [cunae], *a cradle.* **I.** Prop., Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79.—Of the *resting-place* of young animals, Verg. G. 4, 66; Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 99.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *The cradle*, i. e. *the earliest abode, dwelling-place:* Jovis parvi, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 27: gentis nostrae, Verg. A. 3, 105.—**B.** Like our *cradle*, for *birth, origin:* a primis cunabulis, *from earliest childhood*, Col. 1, 3, 5: qui non in cunabulis sed in campo sunt consules facti, i. e. *not by their descent*, Cic. Agr. 2, 36, 100: a primis cunabulis hujus urbis conditae, App. M. 2, p. 128, 27: juris, Dig. 1, 2, 2.

cūnae, ārum (**cūna**, ae, Prud. Dipt. 112), *f.*, *a cradle.* **I.** Prop.: tune etiam cubitare solitu's in cunis puer? Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 81: opus est cunis, incunabulis, id. Truc. 5, 13; Cic. Sen. 23, 83; id. Tusc. 1, 39, 93; Quint. 1, 1, 21; Ov. F. 6, 167; id. M. 10, 392; Pers. 2, 31; Juv. 6, 89; Mart. 11, 39, 1; Suet. Aug. 94 *et saep.*—*Of the nests of* young birds, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 10.—**II.** Meton., like our *cradle*, for *birth* or *earliest childhood*, Ov. M. 3, 313; 9, 67; cf. cunabula, II. B.

cunctābundus (cont-), a, um, *adj.* [cunctor], *lingering, loitering, delaying* (very rare): (milites) cunctabundosque et resistentes egressos sed in castris esse, Liv. 6, 7, 2: nusquam cunctabundus nisi cum in senatu loqueretur, Tac. A. 1, 7: verba, Mamert. in Jul. 18, 6: amnis, Eum. Pan. Const. 18, 3.

* **cunctālis**, e, *adj.* [cunctus], *general*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 34.

* **cunctāmen (cont-)**, inis, *n.* [cunctor], *a delaying, hesitating*, Paul. Nol. 24, 416.

cunctans (cont-), antis, v. cunctor, *P. a.* 1.

cunctanter (cont-), *adv.*, v. cunctor, *P. a.*, 2. *fin.*

cunctātĭo (cont-), ōnis, *f.* [cunctor], *a delaying, lingering*, in a good or (more freq.) in a bad sense, *a tarrying, delay, hesitation, doubt* (subject., while mora is object.; freq. and in good prose): danda brevis cogitationi mora... in hac cunctatione, etc., Quint. 11, 3, 157: studium semper adsit, cunctatio absit, Cic. Lael. 13, 44: boni nescio quo modo tardiores sunt... ita ut non numquam cunctatione ac tarditate... otium atque dignitatem amittant, id. Sest. 47, 100: Sabini, Caes B. G. 3, 18: sua, id. ib. 3, 24: major invadendi, Liv. 5, 41, 7; opp. temeritas, Tac. H. 3, 20; 1, 21; cf.: propior constantiae (opp.: velocitas juxta formidinem), id. G. 30 *fin.*: abjectā omni cunctatione adipiscendi magistratus et gerenda res publica est, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 72; freq. sine cunctatione, id. Vatin. 6, 15; Liv. 36, 14, 2; Suet. Aug. 12: nulla umquam de morte hominis cunctatio longa est, Juv. 6, 221; Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 4: pressa et decora, id. ib. 1, 22, 3; 9, 9, 2; 10, 96 (97), 1; Tac. A. 11, 9; 12, 54; 15, 2; Curt. 4, 6, 13; 8, 6, 29 al.—In *plur.*, Quint. 9, 2, 71; Tac. A. 4, 71.

1. cunctātor (cont-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who acts with hesitation* or *tardiness, a delayer, loiterer, lingerer* (not in Cic.); in a bad sense, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 3: cunctato ex acerrimo bellatore factus, Liv. 6, 23, 5.—In a good sense, *a considerate* or *cautious person* (magister equitum Fabium) pro cunctatore segnem, pro cauto timidum compellabat, Liv. 22, 12, 12; so with cautus, Tac. H. 2, 25: non cunctator iniqui Labdacus, Stat. Th. 3, 79; cf.: Atheniensium populum celerem et supra vires audacem esse ad conandum, Lacedaemoniorum cunctatorem, Liv. 45, 23, 15.

2. Cunctātor, ōris, *m.*, *a surname of the dictator* Q. Fabius Maximus (prob. retained as a title of honor, from the reproach of his master of horse; v. 1. cunctator); cf. Liv. 30, 26, 9; 28, 40, 6; Quint. 8, 2, 11, and cunctor.

cunctātrix, icis, *f.* [cunctator], *one who hesitates, acts deliberately* (late Lat.): lenta virtus omnis et diuturna cunctatrix, Ambros. Ep. 67, 5.

(**cunctātus**, a, um, formerly assumed as *P. a.* of cunctor; in *comp.*, Plin. Ep. 2, 16, 4; Suet. Caes. 60; Tac. A. 1, 71; but in all these passages recent edd. read cunctantior, cunctantius; v. cunctor, *P. a.* and *adv.*)

* **cunctĭcĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* [cunctus-cano], prop. *sounding all together;* hence, *concordant, harmonious* (opp. simplex), Mart. Cap. 9, § 905.

cunctim, *adv.* [cunctus], *all together, in a body, collectively*, for conjunctim (very rare, perh. only in App.): cunctim et coacervatim (opp.: singulatim ac discretim), App. Flor. 9, p. 347, 6; id. de Deo Socr. 4, p. 43, 39 Hildebr. (al. cuncti).

* **cunctĭ-părens**, entis, *m.* [id.], *parent of all*, Prud. στεφ. 14, 128.

* **cunctĭ-pŏtens**, entis, *m. adj.* [id.], *all-powerful, omnipotent:* Jesus (i. e. omnipotens), Prud. στεφ. 7, 56.

cuncto, āre, 1, *v. n.* (ante-class. collat. form of cunctor), *to delay, hesitate*, Enn. ap. Non. p. 469, 27 (Com. Rel. v. 3 Vahl.): cunctas? intus alii festinant, Plaut. Cas. 4, 2, 13: cunctant subferre laborem, Att. ap. Non. p. 469, 24 (Trag. Rel. v. 72 Rib.).

cunctor (in many MSS. and edd. also **contor**), ātus, 1 (archaic *inf.* cunctarier, Lucr. 3, 67), *v. dep.* [cf. Sanscr. çank, to be anxious; Gr. ὄκνος], *to delay action* (from deliberation or indolence), *to linger, loiter, hesitate, doubt* (freq. and class.); constr. *absol.*, with the *inf.* or a *subj.-clause.* **I.** Of personal subjects. (α) *Absol.*, so the verse of Ennius upon the dictator Q. Fab. Maximus Cunctator: unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84 (Ann. v. 313 Vahl.; also cited Cic. Sen. 4, 10; id. Att. 2, 19, 2; Liv. 30, 26, 9); imitated by Verg., A. 6, 846; Ov. F. 2, 242 (the idea contained in cunctando is expressed by sedendo, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 2; cf.: sedendo et cunctando bellum gerebat, Liv. 22, 24, 10; and by non pugnando, Plin. 22, 5, 5, § 10): assequor omnia si propero, si cunctor amitto, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 5: an etiam tunc quiesceretis, cunctaremini, timeretis? id. Sest. 38, 81; cf.: ne quis cesset... qui cunctatus fuerit, etc., Liv. 35, 35, 17, and v. cesso: nostris militibus cunctantibus, Desilite, inquit, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 25: alius alium exspectantes cunctamini, Sall. C. 52, 28; Ov. M. 8, 753 et saep.: in vitā cunctatur et haeret, Lucr. 3, 407; cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 111: inter metum et iram cunctatus, Tac. A. 2, 66: ille inter pudorem et iram cunctatus, id. ib. 14, 49: cunctante ad ea Mithridate, id. ib. 12, 46: ut ad laborem capessendum nihil cunctentur, Gell. 2, 29, 12.—*Impers. pass.:* nec cunctatum apud latera, Tac. A. 3, 46: non esse cunctandum, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 5: non cunctandum neque cessandum esse, Liv. 35, 18, 8.—(β) With *inf.:* non est cunctandum profiteri, hunc, etc., Cic. Univ. 3 *fin.*: utrisque cunctantibus periculum summae rerum facere, Liv. 25, 39, 18; 31, 7, 5: ne cunctetur ipse propius accedere, Sall. C. 44, 6; id. J. 13, 6; Col. 8, 15 *fin.*; Suet. Caes. 70; id. Vesp. 16: ne cunctaretur Agrippam morte adficere, Tac. A. 1, 6.—(γ) With *rel.-clause* (rare): vos cunctamini etiam nunc, quid faciatis? Sall. C. 52, 25: diu cunctatus an, etc., Suet. Caes. 81; id. Aug. 8: primum cunctati, utrumne... an, etc., id. Caes. 80: non cunctandum existimavit quin, etc., Caes. B. G. 3, 23 *fin.*—**II.** Poet. transf., of things as subjects: tardum cunctatur olivum, *runs slowly*, Lucr. 2, 392: refrigescit cunctando plaga, id. 4, 703: turpis contemptus et acris egestas... videntur cunctarier, id. 3, 67; cf.: cunctatur et amnis Rauca sonans revocatque pedem Tiberinus ab alto, Verg. A. 9, 124.—Hence, **cunctans**, antis, *P. a.*, *delaying, lingering, dilatory, slow, tardy.* **1.** Of persons (post-Aug. and rare): erat cunctantior cautiorque, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 6; cf. id. ib. 2, 16, 4: ad dimicandum cunctantior, Suet. Caes. 60; cf.: familia cunctans ad opera, Col. 11, 1, 14: naturā ac senectā cunctantior, Tac. H. 3, 4.—With *acc. respect.:* alternos aegro cunctantem poplite gressus, Val. Fl. 2, 93.—**2.** Of things, *tenacious, tough, slow, resisting*, etc. (poet. and rare): mellis cunctantior actus, Lucr. 3, 193: corripit Aeneas extemplo avidusque refringit Cunctantem (ramum), Verg. A. 6, 211: glaebas cunctantis exspecta, id. G. 2, 236: corda viri, Val. Fl. 3, 693: ira, Stat. Th. 5, 680.—*Adv.:* **cunctanter**, *slowly, with delay* (rare), Liv. 1, 36, 4; 10, 4, 8; Tac. H. 2, 52 al.—*Comp.*, Suet. Galb. 12; id. Caes. 19; Tac. A. 1, 71.

cunctus, a, um, and more freq. in *plur.* **cuncti**, ae, a, *adj.* [contr. from conjunctus], *all in a body, all together, the whole, all, entire* (cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 50, 15 Müll.: cuncti significat quidem omnes, sed conjuncti et congregati; very freq. and class.). **1.** *Sing.* (α) *Masc.:* senatus, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 3: senatus populusque, Liv. 9, 6, 7: terrarum orbis, Verg. A. 1, 233: pelagi fragor, id. ib. 1, 154: in ordinem, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: a populo, id. Fam. 3, 11, 2.—(β) *Fem.:* Aegyptus, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41: Gallia, Caes. B. G. 7, 10: civitas, Sall. J. 69, 3; Cic. Phil. 2, 9, 21: plebes, Sall. C. 37, 1: terra, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: provincia, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 5: gens, Verg. G. 3, 473: gratia, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 46: ad cunctam militarem disciplinam, Liv. 44, 1, 5: vis, Sall. H. 3, 61, 5 Dietsch: a Graeciā, Nep. Them. 9, 4.—(γ) *Neutr.:* vulgus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 63: pectore, Cat. 64, 92; Stat. Th. 5, 202.—**2.** *Plur.:* deduntque se... In dicionem... cuncti Thebano poplo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 103: quin cuncti vivi caperentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 11 *fin.*: cuncti aut magna pars Siccensium, Sall. J. 56, 5: prope cunctis civibus lucem ingenii sui porrigens, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184: cunctarum exordia rerum, Lucr. 2, 333; 4, 115: cuncta maria terraeque patebant, Sall. C. 10, 1: moenia, id. J. 57, 2: inconsulte cuncta simul agebant, id. C. 42, 2; cf. agitare, id. J. 66, 1: Mario procedere, id. ib. 65, 5: deorum nutu portendi, id. ib. 92, 2: putas unā virtute minora, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 11 et saep.—**b.** Poet. or in post-Aug. prose, with *gen.* (α) In the gender of the noun (cf. Rudd. 2, p. 80; Zumpt, Gram. § 430; Kühner, Gram. II. p. 314): hominum cunctos ingenti corpore praestans, Ov. M. 4, 631: Baetica cunctas provinciarum diviti cultu praecedit, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 7: postquam cuncta scelerum suorum pro egregiis accipi vidit, Tac. A. 14, 60 Nipperd. ad loc.—(β) In *neutr. plur.*, with *masc.* or *fem. gen.:* viaī cuncta, Lucr. 5, 739; so, terrarum, Hor. C. 2, 1, 23: camporum, Tac. H. 5, 10: curarum, id. A. 3, 35.

cŭnĕātim, *adv.* [cuneo], *in the form of a wedge, wedge-shaped* (rare): constiterunt hostes, Caes. B. G. 7, 28; App. M. 8, p. 165 Bip.

* **cŭnĕātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a wedge-shaped point:* narium, Scrib. Comp. 47.

cŭnĕātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from cuneo.

cŭnēla, ae, *f.*, v. cunila.

cŭnĕo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [cuneus] (rare, and not ante-Aug.; cf. cuneatim). **I.** *To fasten with wedges, to wedge up:* si quid cuneandum sit in ligno clavisve figendum, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 206: unus lapis facit fornacem, ille, qui latera inclinata cuneavit et interventu suo vinxit, *the key-stone*, Sen. Ep. 118, 16.—* **B.** Trop., of discourse, *to press in, force in:* si oratio cohaeret et sequitur, non, si per vim cuneatur, Quint. 4, 3, 4.—**II.** *To make wedge-shaped;* of places: (Britannia) iterum se in diversos angulos cuneat triquetra, *is in the form of a wedge*, Mel. 3, 6, 4 (cf. cuneus, I.): (Hispania) cuneatur angustiis inter duo maria, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 29.—Hence, **cŭnĕātus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II.), *pointed like a wedge, wedge-shaped:* ager, Col. 5, 2, 1: collis acumine longo, Ov. M. 13, 778: jugum montis in angustum dorsum, Liv. 44, 4, 4.—*Comp.:* forma scuti ad imum cuneatior, Liv. 9, 40, 2.

cŭnĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a little wedge, a small gore*, Cic. Univ. 13; Col. 4, 29, 10; Pall. Febr. 17, 3.

1. cŭnĕus, i, *m* [cf Sanscr çā, çān, to sharpen, Lat cos, cautes], *a wedge* **I.** Prop, Cato, R R 10, 3, 11, 4; Att. ap Cic. Tusc 2, 10, 23, Verg G 1, 144, Hor C 1, 35, 18 jamque labant cunei, i e *the plugs* or *wedges by which the ship's hull was made tight*, Ov M 11, 514 Britannia in cuneum tenuatur, *is shaped like a wedge*, Tac Agr 10, cf cuneo, II —* **B.** Trop hoc cuneo veritatis omnis extruditur haeresis, Tert adv Marc 1, 21 *fin* —**II.** Meton **A.** *Troops drawn up for battle in the form of a wedge*, Caes B G 6, 39, Liv 2, 50, 9, 10, 29, 7 al, Tac A. 1, 51, id. H 2, 42, id. G 6 sq, Quint 2, 13, 4, Verg A. 12, 269, 12, 575 al, cf Veg Mil 1, 26, 3, 19, of the Macedonian phalanx cohortes invicem sub signis, quae cuneum Macedonicum (phalangem ipsi vocant) si possent, vi perrumperent, emittebat, Liv 32, 17, 11, and Dict of Antiq —So of a mob turbandae rei causâ publicani cuneo irruperunt, Liv 25, 3, 18, of a flight of geese, Plin 10, 23, 32, § 63 — **B.** *The wedge form division of the rows of seats in a theatre*, Vitr 5, 6 ad tumulum cuneosque theatri perferre, etc, Verg A. 5, 664, Suet Aug 44, Juv 6, 61, cf Dict of Antiq —Hence, * **2.** Transf, *the spectators* ut vero cuneis notuit res omnibus, *all the boxes*, Phaedr 5, 8, 35 —**C.** In architecture, *the wedge like space between the different painted* or *inlaid panels in walls*, Vitr 7, 4, 4, 7, 5, 1

2. Cŭnĕus, i, *m*, *a promontory in Lusitania*, now *Cabo St Maria, the extreme southern point of Portugal*, Mel 3, 1, 6, Plin 4, 21, 35, § 116

* **cŭnīcŭlāris,** e, *adj* [cuniculus], *of* or *pertaining to the rabbit*, rabbit herba, Marc Emp 14 *fin*

cŭnīcŭlārĭus, ii, *m* [cuniculus, II B], in milit lang, *a miner*, Veg Mil 2, 11, Amm 24, 4, 22

cŭnīcŭlātim, *adv* [cuniculus, II A], *in channels*, Plin 9, 33, 52, § 103, v cuniculatus *fin*

cŭnīcŭlātor, ōris, *m* (=cunicularius), *a miner*, Lact ad Stat Th 2, 418

cŭnīcŭlātus, a, um, *adj* [cuniculus], *in the form of a channel* or *tube* (post Aug and rare) rostrum, Plin. 9, 36, 61, § 130 Sillig and Jan (al cuniculatim)

* **cŭnīcŭlōsus,** a, um, *adj* [cuniculus, II], *abounding in caves* Celtiberia, Cat 37, 18

†† **cŭnīcŭlus,** i, *m* [Spanish], *a rabbit, cony*, Gr κονικλος or κυνικλος **I.** Prop, Varr R R 3, 12, 6, Plin 8, 55, 81, § 217, Mart 13, 60 —**II.** Transf (from their habit of burrowing in the ground, cf Varr l l, collat form, **cŭnīcŭlum,** i, *n*, acc. to Paul ex Fest p 50, 4, but perh an *acc.*, v Müll. ad loc), *a passage under ground, a hole, pit, cavity, canal*, etc. **A.** In gen., Cic Off 3, 23, 90, Col 8, 17, 4; Plin 2, 80, 82, § 193; 6, 27, 31, §§ 128 and 135 — **B.** In partic., milit t t, *a mine*, Caes. B G 3, 21; 7, 22 (three times), 7, 24, Hirt B G 8, 41, Cic Phil 3, 8, 20, id Caecin 30, 88, Liv 5, 19, 10 ad murum cuniculis pervenire, id 31, 17, 2 occultus vineis, id. 38, 7, 6, Amm 24, 4, 13 cuniculorum fodinae, id 24, 4, 21 —**2.** Trop quae res aperte petebatur, ea nunc occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, i e *by secret devices*, Cic Agr 1, 1, 1

cŭnīla (cŏnīla), ae, *f*, *a plant, a species of* origanum, form cunila, Plaut Trin 4, 2, 93, Col. 6, 13, 1, Plin. 19, 8, 50, § 165, 20, 16, 61, § 169, form conila, Arn 6, 17 *fin*, App Herb 122

cŭnīlāgo, inis, *f*, *a species of* cunila, Plin 19, 8, 50, § 165, 20, 16, 63, § 171 al

Cūnīna, ae, *f* [cunae], *the goddess who protects children in the cradle*, Varr ap Non p 167, 32, Lact. 1, 20, 36, Aug Civ Dei, 4, 11, Inscr Grut 96, 9

‡ **cunīre** est stercus facere, Paul ex Fest p 50, 16 Müll [cf inquino, and Sanscr knuj, to stink]

cunnĭ-lingus, i, *m*, i q cunnum lingens, Mart 12, 59, 10, Auct Priap 78, 2 al

cunnus, i, *m.* [cf Sanscr çushi, ditch, Gr κυσος], *the female pudenda* **I.** Prop, Mart. 1, 90, 7, 3, 72, 6, 3, 81, 4, Auct. Priap 28, 5 —Also of animals mulae, Cat. 96, 6 —**II.** Transf, of the person, *an unchaste female*, Hor S 1, 2, 36, 1, 3, 107; Auct. Priap 69, 1 al —As an obscene word, avoided acc to Cic Or 45, 154, id. Fam 9, 22, 3

-cunque, *adv*, v cumque

cūnŭlae, arum, *f dim* [cunae], *a little cradle*, Prud Cath 7, 164, 11, 98

1. cūpa, ae, *f* [cf κυπτω], *a tub, cask, tun, vat*, etc, for holding liquids, esp wine, Varr ap Non. p 83, 24 sq, Pall 1, 18, 2, 1, 38, 1, Cic. Pis. 27, 67 (but acc to Ernesti, *a female vintner*, cf copa), Caes B C 2, 11, Luc 4, 420, also for grain, Dig 19, 2, 31, and for the ashes of the dead, *a niche*, Inscr Orell 2697, 4550

† **2. cūpa,** ae, *f*, = κωπη (v Lidd and Scott in h v), *the handle of an oil-mill, a crooked handle*, Cato, R R 12, 21

cūpārĭus, ii, *m* [1 cupa], *a cooper*, Inscr Orell 4176 sq

Cŭpāvo, ōnis, *m*, *a Ligurian*, Verg A. 10, 186

cūpēdĭa, cūpēdĭnārĭus, cūpēdĭum, cūpēdo, v cupp

cūpella, ae, *f dim* [1 cupa] *a small vat* or *cask*, Pall Febr 25, 12, Apic 1, 2

Cŭpencus, i, *m*, *a priest of the Sabines*, Verg A 12, 539, Sil 4, 537, cf sane sciendum, cupencum Sabinorum linguâ sacerdotem vocari, Serv ad Verg l l, esp, *a priest of Hercules*, Gloss ap Serv l l

cūpes, v cuppes

cŭpĭdē, *adv*, v cupidus *fin*

Cŭpīdĭnĕus, *adj*, v cupido, II A 2 β

cŭpĭdĭtas, ātis (*gen. plur* rarely tatium, Cic Sest 66, 138, Sen Ep 5, 7), *f* [cupidus], *a desire, wish, longing*, in a good and (more freq) in a bad sense **I.** In a good sense, *a longing, desire.* (α) With *gen* insatiabilis quaedam veri videndi, Cic Tusc 1, 19, 44 cognoscendi, id ib imitandi, id. Brut 92, 317 mirabilis pugnandi, Nep Milt. 5, 1 al. justi et magni triumphi, Cic Pis 25, 59 gloriae, id ib mira studiorum, Tac Or 2 cibi, *appetite*, Cels 2, 3 al —(β) With *ad* tanta cupiditas ad reditum, Cic Phil. 1, 4, 9 tanta ad venandum, Curt 9, 1, 33 —(γ) *Absol.* nimis flagrare cupiditate, Cic de Or 1, 30, 134 nimis confidere propter cupiditatem, *on account of warm desire*, id Off 1, 21, 73 de voluntate tua, ut simul simus vel studio potius et cupiditate non dubito, *eager longing*, id. Att 12, 26, 1, cf tanta erat magnificentia apud opulentiores, cupiditas apud humiliores, *devotion, enthusiasm*, Auct B G 8, 51 *fin* —**II.** In a bad sense, *a passionate desire, lust, passion, cupidity* **A.** In gen (α) With *gen* pecuniae, Caes B G 6, 22, Quint 7, 2, 30 al praedae, Caes B G 6, 34 praeceps et lubrica dominandi, Cic Phil 5, 18, 50 laedendi, Quint 5, 7, 30 diutius exigendi mercedulas id. 12, 11, 14 et saep —(β) *Absol* vel libido vel cupiditas Cic Tusc 4, 19, 44 vita maxime disjuncta a cupiditate, id. Rosc Am 14, 39 caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, id. Inv 1, 2, 2 mala, Ter Heaut 1, 2, 34 vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, Sall C 2, 1 indomitas cupiditates atque effrenatas habere, Cic Verr 2, 1, 24, § 62, cf domitas habere libidines, coercere omnes cupiditates, id. de Or 1, 43, 194 et saep P Naso omni carens cupiditate (i e non appetens provinciam), id. Phil 3, 10, 25 temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, *immoderate love of fighting*, Caes. B G 7, 52 —**b.** *Carnal desire, lust*, Plin 36, 5, 4, § 21, of animals, Col 6, 27, 4 —**2.** Transf, *the object of desire* (cf ἐπιθυμια) alicujus ex impurissimis faucibus inhonestissimam cupiditatem eripere, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 6, § 19, cf id Scaur 14, 45 —**B.** In partic **1.** *A passionate desire for money* or *other possessions, avarice, cupidity, covetousness* nisi ipsos caecos redderet cupiditas et avaritia et audacia, Cic Rosc Am 35, 101, so with avaritia, Quint 12, 1, 6, Suet Dom 9 et contemptus pecuniae et cupiditas, Quint 7, 2, 30, opp abstinentia, Suet. Dom 9, 10 cupiditas causa sceleris fuit, Quint. 5, 12, 6 Spald, 3, 5, 10, 5, 10 34, Suet. Calig 44 al —**b.** *The passion of love* cupiditatis ardor, Curt 8, 4, 27 insana, Val Max 7, 3, 10 aliquam non cupiditate tanta diligere, ut, etc, Suet Calig 24 —**c.** *Greediness of gain in trade, usury, overreaching, fraud*, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9 —**d.** *The lust of power, ambition* (post Aug) non te propria cupiditas, sed aliena utilitas principem fecit, Plin. Pan. 7 —**2.** *An undue partiality, spirit of party* (testes) aut sine ullo studio dicebant, aut cum dissimulatione aliqua cupiditatis, Cic. Fl 10, 21; 26, 64, id. Planc 17, 43, Liv 24, 28, 8.

cŭpīdo (cŭpēdo or **cuppēdo,** Lucr 1, 1082, 4, 1090, 5, 45), inis *f* (*m*, Plaut Am 2, 2, 210, Hor C 2, 16, 15, 3, 16, 39, 3, 24, 51, id S 1, 1, 61, id. Ep 1, 1, 33, Ov M 8, 74, 9, 734, Sil 4, 99, and personified in all authors, v the foll) [cupidus], access form of cupiditas, *desire, wish, longing, eagerness*, in a good and (more usu.) in a bad sense (very freq in the poets and histt., esp in Sall, twice in Quint., but in Cic. only as personified) **I.** In gen **A.** In a good sense cupido cepit miseram nunc me proloqui, etc (transl from Eurip Med. 57 ἱμερος μ' ὑπῆλθε, etc.), Enn. ap Cic. Tusc 3, 26, 63 (Trag Rel v 291 Vahl), cf Romulum cupido cepit urbis condendae, Liv 1, 6, 3 cupido eum ceperat in verticem montis ascendendi, id 40 21, 2, and with *inf* cupido incessit Aethiopiam invisere Curt 4, 8, 3 aquae, Plaut. Trin 3, 2, 50, cf. laticum frugumque, Lucr 4, 1093 gloriae, Sall C 7, 3 aeternitatis perpetuaeque famae, Suet. Ner 55 lucis Quint 6, prooem § 13 placendi, id 10, 7, 17 al — **2.** Trop, of things res medii cuppedine victae, *overcome by their tendency to a centre*, Lucr 1, 1082 —**B.** In a bad sense *desire, passion, lust, greed* (α) With *gen* honorum caeca (with avarities), Lucr 3, 59, cf honoris, Sall C 3, 5 mala vitai, Lucr 3, 1077 immitis uvae (i e virginis immaturae), Hor C 2, 5, 9 praedae caeca, Ov M 3, 620 intempestiva concubitûs, id. ib 10, 689, cf Veneris, id ib 14, 634 et saep difficilia faciundi, Sall J 93, 3 ejus (oppidi) potiundi, id ib 89, 6 quarum (rerum) immodica cupido inter mortales est, Liv 6 35, 6 populos ad cupidinem novae fortunae erigere id 21, 19, 7 —In *plur* malae dominationis cupidinibus flagrans, Tac A 13, 2 —(β) *Absol* homines cupidine caeci, Lucr 4, 1153, so id 4, 1090 cuppedinis acres curae, id 5, 45, Hor C 2 16 15 et saep: femineus, Ov M 9, 734, cf muliebris, Tac A 4, 39 —In *plur*, Hor S 1 2, 111, 2, 7, 85, Tac A. 3, 52 eo provectas Romanorum cupidines, ut non corpora, ne senectam quidam aut virginitatem inpollutam relinquant, id ib 14, 35 —**II.** In partic **A.** *The desire that springs from love, desire, love* differor Cupidine ejus, Plaut. Poen 1, 1, 29, cf visae virginis, Ov M 13 906, Plaut Am 2, 2, 210, cf id Poen 1, 1, 68 —In *plur* me, Contactum nullis ante cupidinibus, Prop 1 1, 2 — Hence, **2.** Personified **Cŭpīdo,** inis, *m*, *the god of love, Cupid*, son of Venus, Cic N D 3, 23, 58 sq, Prop 2, 14, 5 (3 18, 21), Ov M 1, 453, 5, 366 et saep, Hor C 1, 2, 34, 2, 8, 14 al, in the form CVPEDO, Inscr Orell 1367 — In *plur* mater saeva Cupidinum, Hor C 1, 19, 1 Orell ad loc, 4 1, 5 al, cf of sculptured figures exstant caelati scyphi Myos in eadem aede Silenos et Cupidines Plin 33, 12, 55, § 155, 36, 5, 4, § 41 —Hence, (β) **Cŭpīdĭnĕus,** a um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Cupid* (poet) tela Ov Tr 4, 10, 65 sagittae, id R Am 157 —Transf, *lovely, charming* (=formosus) Mart 7, 87, 9 — **B.** In animals, *the sexual impulse* equina, Col 6, 27, 3 equi cupidine sollicitati, id 6, 27, 8 —**C.** (Cf cupidus, II A 2, and cupiditas, II B 1) *Avarice, covetousness* Narcissum incusat cupidinis ac praedarum, Tac A 12, 57, in *plur*, id. H 1, 66 —* **2.** Personified Cupido sordidus, *sordid Avarice*, Hor C 2, 16, 15

cŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj* [cupio], *longing, desiring, desirous, eager*, in a good and bad sense, *wishing, loving, fond*, etc. (very freq and class), constr with *gen*, *abl*, *inf*, *in*, or *absol* **I.** In a good sense **1.** Of persons (α) With *gen* ejus videndi cupidus, Ter Hec 3, 3, 12, so, huc redeundi, abeundi a milite, Vosque hic videndi, id ib 1, 2, 16 redeundi domum, id ib 3, 1, 3: bellandi, Caes. B G 1, 2 te audiendi, Cic de Or 2, 4, 16 valde spectandi, id ib 1, 35, 162 satis faciendi rei publicae, Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 18, 1 et saep vitae, Lucr. 6, 1238, Cic Fam 14 4, 1 mortis, Hor S 2,

2, 98: liberorum, Quint. 4, 2, 42: sententiarum, id. 5, 13, 31: pacis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 44 et saep.—*Comp.:* contentionis quam veritatis, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 47.—*Sup.:* litterarum, Nep. Cato, 3, 1: nostri, Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 104. —(β) With *inf.:* attingere, Prop. 1, 19, 9: *moriri, Ov. M. 14, 215.*—* (γ) With *in* and *abl.:* cupidus in perspiciendâ cognoscendâque rerum naturâ, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 154.—(δ) *Absol.:* si quicquam cupido optantique obtigit, Cat. 107, 1: cupidum vires Deficiunt, Hor. S. 2, 1, 12. — **2.** Of things: equorum Vis cupida, Lucr. 2, 265. — **II.** In a bad sense, *passionately desiring* or *longing for, eager, greedy, lustful, passionate.* **A.** In gen. **1.** Of persons. (α) With *gen.:* auri, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 51; cf. pecuniae, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 8: damni, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 34: vini, id. ib. 1, 2, 50 (not vino, v. Ritschl ad h. l.): rerum novarum, imperii, Caes. B. G. 5, 6; cf.: rerum novarum, id. ib. 1, 18: cujuscumque motûs novi, Tac. H. 1, 80; and: nullius rei nisi imperii, Nep. Reg. 2, 2: laedendi, Quint. 6, 7, 16: maledicendi, id. 6, 2, 16 et saep.—(β) *Absol.:* cupidos moderatis anteferre, Cic. Font. 14, 32 (10, 22): non esse mirandum, qui in illâ re turpis aut cupidus aut petulans fuerit, hâc quoque in re eum deliquisse, id. Inv. 2, 10, 33: emit homo cupidus (for which, just before, cupiditate incensus), *eager to purchase*, id. Off. 3, 14, 59: stultus cupidusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 24: cupidusque et amata relinquere pernix, id. *A. P. 165* al.—**2.** *Of things:* cor, Lucr. 4, 1138; Prop. 1, 8, 29; Hor. C. 3, 14, 26 al.— **B.** In partic. **1.** *Longing from love, pining, languishing for, loving.* **a.** Of persons: neu me cupidum eo (sc. ad uxorem ducendam) impulisset, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 6: maritus, Cat. 64, 375; Tib. 1, 8, 74; Ov. M. 4, 679: cupidi nomen amantis habe, id. H. 3, 26. — **b.** Of things: simul ac cupidae mentis satiata libido est, Cat. 64, 147; Ov. M. 11, 63; id. Am. 3, 7, 9 al.— **2.** *Desirous of money, avaricious, covetous*, Quint. 11, 1, 88: multitudo cupidorum hominum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 22, 64: homo castus ac non cupidus, id. Sest. 43, 93; Vitr. 1, 1, 7; so in *sup.*, Suet. Vesp. 16.— **3.** *Devoted to a party, favoring any one, partial:* quaestores vehementer (Verris), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 12: cupidi et irati et conjurati testes, id. Font. 10, 21 (6, 11): judices (with infesti, invidentes), Tac. Or. 31; cf. *comp.:* judex, Cic. Caecin. 3, 8; and auctor, id. Clu. 24, 66.—Hence, **cŭpĭdē**, *adv.*, *eagerly*, in a good and bad sense, *zealously, passionately, vehemently, ardently, warmly, partially*, etc. (freq. and class.), Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 11; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 1; Cic. Att. 6, 3, 3; id. Rosc. Am. 18, 50; id. Phil. 2, 21, 52; Nep. Arist. 1, 4; Quint. 1, 3, 13; Cat. 63, 2; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 100 et saep. — *Comp.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 15; 5, 15; Liv. 3, 32, 3 al. — *Sup.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; id. B. C. 2, 20; Sall. C. 40, 4 al.

Cŭpĭennĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*, Cic. Att. 16, 16, 14.

cŭpĭens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from cupio.

cŭpĭenter, *adv.*, v. cupio, *P. a. fin.*

cŭpio, īvi or ii, ītum, 3 (*imperf. subj.* cŭpīret, Lucr. 1, 72; quoted ap. Non. p. 506 *fin.*, and ap. Prisc. p. 879 P.), *v. a.* [Sanscr kup, to be in active motion, to be angry; cf. recupero], *to long for a thing, to desire, wish* (designating a natural, involuntary inclination, or an unbridled or passionate desire, while volo indicates an energetic will, and opto a deliberate wish or choice, Cic. Mil. 12, 32; Sen. Ep. 116, 2; cf. Klotz in Jahn's Neues Jahrb. 1834, II. p. 119 sq.; freq. in every per. and species of composition); *constr. with acc., inf., acc.* and *inf., acc.* and *part., ut, ne*, the *gen.*, or *absol.* **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., of persons. (α) With *acc.:* quid istuc tam cupide cupis? Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 49: nec bonum illud esse, quod cupias ardenter, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39: nuptias, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 12: cupere eadem, eadem odisse, Sall. J. 31, 14: domum alius, alius agros, id. C. 11, 4: novas res, id. J. 70, 1: quanto plura parasti, Tanto plura cupis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 148: (magistratus, imperia, etc.) minime mihi hac tempestate cupienda videntur, Sall. J. 3, 1; cf. Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 66 et saep. — *In part. perf.:* corde cupitus, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 41: cupitus atque exspectatus, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 104: Mars videt hanc visamque cupit potiturque cupitâ, Ov. F. 3, 21: cupitus aetatis flos, Lucr. 3, 770; 5, 847: cujus rei semper cupitae, Liv. 26, 7, 3; Tac. A. 4, 3 et saep.: tandem huic cupitum contigit, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 116; so in *neutr.*, Liv. 3, 37, 7; Tac. A. 6, 32; 14, 2 al.— (β) With *inf.* (so most freq.): emori cupio, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 18: vitam mutare, Lucr. 5, 170; 1, 71: *te celare de phaleris, Cic. Verr.* 2, 4, 12, § 29: audire cupio, id. Caecin. 12, 33: diem consumere, id. Att. 4, 2, 4: operam navare, Caes. B. G. 2, 25 *fin.:* proelium facere, Sall. J. 57, 4 et saep.: cum nostri quid sine imperatore efficere possent perspici cuperent, Caes. B. G. 3, 21.—(γ) With *acc.* and *inf.:* te tuâ frui virtute cupimus, Cic. Brut. 97, 331; id. Fam. 1, 2, 2: cupio me esse clementem; cupio in tantis rei publicae periculis me non dissolutum videri, id. Cat. 1, 2, 4; cf. Haase ad Reisig, Lect. p. 790: (Pausanias) se tecum affinitate conjungi cupit, Nep. Paus. 2, 3.—* (δ) With *acc.* and *part.:* *Cu.* Quis nominat me? *Ph.* Qui te conventum cupit. *Cu.* Hau me magis cupis, quam te ego cupio, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 25.—(ε) With *ut:* cupio ut impetret, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 34: quin etiam necesse erit cupere et optare, ut peccet, etc., Cic. Lael. 16, 59: responsum est mihi cupere quidem universos ut a me rationes coloniae legerentur, Plin. Ep. 10, 47 (56), 1. —(ζ) With *ne:* cupio, ne . . . habeant, Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 6; cf. Ov. H. 6, 6.—(η) With *subj.* alone: cupio te quoque sub idem tempus Campania tua remittat, Plin. Ep. 5, 14 (15), 9.—(θ) *Absol.:* ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 43: qui cupit aut metuit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 51; *so with metuo, id. ib.* 1, 6, 12; 1, 16, 65; cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 185; 1, 1, 2: cohortatus suos, omnibus cupientibus ad hostium castra contendit, Caes. B. G. 3, 24; *cf. id. ib.* 3, 19 et saep.—(κ) With *gen.:* pol quamquam domi cupio, opperiar, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 23 Brix ad loc.; cf. *P. a.* α infra. —With *gen. pers.:* quae (puellae) cupiunt tui, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 17; cf.: jam dudum vestri cupiunt Lucrina tacita, Symm. Ep. 1, 8 *init.*—**B.** Transf., of things: asperiora vina rigari utique cupiunt, Plin. 17, 26, 41, § 250.—**II.** Pregn., *to be well disposed, be favorable* or *inclined to one, to favor, to wish well, to be interested for*, etc.: favere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem, Caes. B. G. 1, 18; cf.: quid ego Fundanio non cupio? Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10: ipsi Glycerio, Ter. And. 5, 4, 2: cui maxime, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 4: cujus causâ omnia cum cupio, tum mehercule etiam debeo, Cic. Fam. 13, 75, 1; cf.: causam mihi tradidit, quem suâ causâ cupere ac debere intellegebat, id. Rosc. Am. 51, 149: vehementer ejus causâ, id. Fam. 13, 64, 1: *qui istius causâ cupiunt omnia*, qui ab eo benignissime tractati sunt, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 73, § 180; cf. id. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21 Halm ad loc.—Hence the phrase cupio omnia quae vis, *your wishes are mine;* cf. the Engl., *I am entirely at your service*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 5.—Hence, **cŭpĭens**, entis, *P. a.*, *desiring, desirous, longing, eager for something* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; most freq. in Plaut. and Tac.). (α) With *gen.:* corporis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 7: nuptiarum, id. ib. 4, 4, 29: tui (tua amica), id. ib. 4, 2, 58: liberorum, Tac. A. 16, 6: novarum rerum, id. ib. 15, 46: bonarum artium, id. ib. 6, 46: voluptatum, id. ib. 14, 14: erogandae pecuniae, id. ib. 1, 75.— *Comp.*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 24.—*Sup.:* cupientissimus legis, Sall. Fragm. ap. Diom. p. 291 P.—(β) *Absol.:* ut quibusque bellum invitis aut cupientibus erat, Tac. A. 1, 59.—*Sup.:* Marius cupientissimâ plebe consul factus, Sall. J. 84, 1.— *Adv.:* **cŭpĭenter**, *desirously, earnestly, eagerly*, = cupide (only ante-class.): cupienter cupere, Enn. ap. Non. p. 91, 8 (Trag. Rel. v. 337 Vahl.): discerpere membra, Att. ib. p. 91, 6 (Trag. Rel. v. 543 Rib.): petere, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 17.

cŭpisco, ĕre, 3, *v. inch.* [cupio], *to wish, desire* (late Lat.): Deum videre, Aug. de Music. 4, 4; cf. Prisc. p. 824 P.

cŭpītor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who desires* or *wishes* (very rare; perh. only in the foll. exs.): incredibilium, Tac. A. 15, 42: matrimonii, id. ib. 12, 7: amicitiae, App. Flor. 3, p. 807.

cŭpītus, a, um, v. cupio, I. A. *a.*

1. cūpla, ae, *f.*, = copula, q. v., Isid. Orig. 19, 19, 6.

2. cūpla, ae, *f.*, v. 1. cupula.

cuppēdĭa (**cūp-**), ae, *f.* [cuppes]. ***I.** *Fondness for dainties, daintiness, lickerishness*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26; cf. Non. p. 85.— **II.** *Plur., dainty dishes, delicacies* (late Lat.): conjectabamus ad cenulam non cuppedias ciborum, sed argutias quaestionum, Gell. 7 (6), 13, 2; 7 (6), 16, 6; Amm. 25, 2, 2; 26, 7, 1; 30, 1, 20; cf. cuppedium.

cuppēdĭnārĭus (**cūp-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to dainty dishes* or *delicacies.* **I.** *Adj.:* Forum, *a place in Rome*, Symm. Ep. 8, 19; cf. 2. cuppedo, and cuppes, II.—**II.** *Subst.:* **cuppēdĭnārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *he who prepares delicacies* or *tidbits, a confectioner*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 25; Lampr. Heliog. 30.

cuppēdĭum (**cūp-**), ii, *n.* [cuppes], *a tidbit*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 146 Müll.; mostly *plur.:* **cuppēdĭa**, ōrum, *n.* (a later form **coppādĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, Apic. 5, 1; 7, 6; 8, 6), *dainty dishes, tidbits, delicacies* (ante- and post-class.): nil moror cuppedia, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 32; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 48, 15 Müll.; cf. cuppes, II.

1. cuppēdo, inis, v. cupido.

2. cuppēdo (**cūp-**), inis, *f.* [orig. a collat. form of cupido, q. v; hence, in partic., a desire for delicacies], *a tidbit, delicacy:* Forum cupedinis, *a place in Rome where delicacies were sold*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 146 Müll.; id. ap. Don. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 25; Paul. ex Fest. p. 48, 15 Müll.; App. M. 1, p. 113, 14 (Hildebr.: forum cupidinis); cf. cuppedinarius, and cuppes, II.

cuppes (**cūp-**), ĕdis, *m. adj.*, *fond of delicacies, dainty:* blandiloquentulus, harpago, mendax, cuppes, etc., Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 13.—**II.** Cuppes et cuppedia antiqui lautiores cibos nominabant; inde et macellum forum cupedinis appellabant, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 48, 15 Müll.; cf. 2. cuppedo.

Cūpra, ae, *f.*, *the name of two cities in Picenum*, Mel. 2, 4, 6; Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 111; Sil. 8, 434.—Hence, **Cūprenses**, ium, *m.*, *their inhabitants*, Plin. l. l.

cŭpressētum, i, *n.* [cupressus], *a grove* or *plantation of cypress-trees, a cypress wood*, Cato, R. R. 151, 1; Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15.

cŭpressĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of cypress, cypress-:* signa Junonis, Liv. 27, 37, 12: foliatura, Vitr. 2, 9.

cŭpressĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [cupressus-fero], *cypress-bearing:* Erymanthus, Ov. H. 9, 87: Cyllenes jugum, id. F. 5, 87.

† **cŭpressĭnus** (**cўpress-**, Vulg. Cant. 1, 16), a, um, *adj.*, = κυπαρίσσινος, *of cypress, cypress-:* frondes, Col. 2, 2, 11: coni, id. 6, 7, 2: oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 45, § 88.

† **cŭpressus**, i, and less freq. ūs, *f.* (*m. acc. plur.* rectosque cupressos, Enn. ap. Gell. 13, 20, 13, and ap. Non. p. 195; rare collat. form **cўpărissus**, i, *f.*, Verg. A. 3, 680; cf. infra B.; and in late Lat. **cўpressus**, i, *f.*, Vulg. Ecclus. 24, 17; Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 34), = κυπάρισσος, *the cypress, an evergreen tree sacred to Pluto and used at funerals:* Cupressus sempervirens, Linn.— *Sing. nom.*, Hor. C. 4, 6, 10; Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 142; 16, 40, 78, § 212; Ov. M. 10, 106.—*Gen.* cupressi, Cato, R. R. 48, 1; 151, *1 sq.*; *Plin.* 17, 12, 18, § 89; 24, 5, 10, § 15; Val. Fl. 1, 774; Ser. Samm. 598; 691 al.: cupressus, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 112; App. M. 6, 30, p. 186; 8, 18, p. 209.—*Dat.* cupresso, Ser. Samm. 688.—*Abl.* cupresso, Verg. A. 3, 64; Hor. A. P. 332; Cels. 4, 9; 6, 18, 6; Plin. 22, 23, 47, § 97; 24, 6, 22, § 32; Vitr. 1, 2, 8; 2, 9, 12; Mart. 6, 73, 7; Plin. Ep. 8, 8, 2: cupressu, Cat. 64, 291; Ov. M. 3, 155; id. Tr. 3, 13, 21; Vitr. 2, 9, 13; Col. 4, 26, 1; Mart. 6, 49, 4; 6, 49, 11; Petr. 120; Spart. Sev. 22, 4.— *Plur. nom.* cupressi, Verg. E. 1, 26; Hor. C. 1, 9, 11: cupressus, Petr. 131; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 370.— *Acc.* cupressos, Enn. ap. Gell. 13, 20, 13; Cato, R. R. 28, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 15; 1, 26; Verg. G. 2, 443; id. A. 6, 216; Hor. C. 2, 14, 23; id. Epod. 5, 18: cupressus, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 393.— **B.** Personified: **Cўpărissus**, i, *m.*, *a youth changed to a cypress*, Ov. M. 10, 121 sq.; cf. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 20; id. A. 3, 64.—**II.** Meton., *a box of cypress wood; abl.* cupresso, Hor. A. P. 332.

cŭprĕus (**cўpr-**), a, um, *adj.* [cuprum], *of copper, copper-:* bidentes, Pall.

Jul 5 acus, Treb Claud 14 (for Plin 23, 3, 37, § 74, v Cyprius, s. v Cyprus)

cūprīnus (cypr-), a, um, *adj* [cuprum], *of copper, copper* clavus, Pall Jan 15, 18 cauterium, Veg Art Vet 1, 14, 3 al

cūprum, i, *n*, v Cyprus, II A

1. cūpŭla, ae, *f dim* [1 cupa], *a little tub* or *cask*, Dig 33, 6, 3 —**II.** *A small burying vault* Renier, Inscr Afric 3373, 3584 al.—Sync form CVPLA, Inscr Afric 3172

***2. cūpŭla**, ae, *f dim* [2 cupa], *a small, crooked handle*, Cato, R R 21, 3

cūr (old orthog **quor**; cf Vel Long p 2236 P, and in MSS sometimes **cor**, v Lachm ad Lucr II p 171 sq), *adv* [contr from quare, cf Vel Long p 2231 P and the letter C, acc to Voss, Etym s h v, Analog 4, 21, and Hand, Turs II p 175, from cui rei, cf quoi rei, Plaut Poen 2, 33], =quam ob rem, *for what reason, wherefore why, to what purpose, from what motive* **I.** Rel duae causae sunt, cur tu frequentior in isto officio esse debeas quam nos, Cic Fam 15, 20, 2, so, causae, cur, Quint 11, 3, 16, and ea causa, cur, id 2, 3, 11 non fuit causa, cur, Cic Rosc Com 16, 49, cf id. Clu 61, 169, so, causa non esset, cur, id. N D 3, 4, 9 causa nulla est, cur, id Rosc Am 50, 146, id de Or 2, 45, 189 nihil est causae, cur, Quint 11, 3, 59 quae causa est, cur? etc, Cic Lael 13, 48 quid est causae, cur, etc, id Fl 2, 5, id. de Or 3, 48, 185, id Fam 2, 13, 2 negare et adferre ratio nem cur negarent, id. ib 6 8, 1 id satis magnum esse argumentum dixisti, cur esse deos confiteremur, id N D 1, 23, 62, so after argumenta, id. ib 3, 4, 10, id. Div 1, 3, 5 est vero cur quis Junonem laedere nolit, Ov M 2, 518, and with a negative neque est, cur, etc, Plaut. Stich 1, 1, 51 non tamen est, cur, Ov H 10, 144 —And in dependent questions quid est, cur tu in isto loco sedeas? Cic. Clu 53, 147, id. Fin 1, 10, 34, Liv 21, 43, 12 et saep ne cui sit vestrum mirum, cur, etc, Ter Heaut. prol 1 al miror, cur me accusas, Cic Fam 7, 27, 1, 5, 12, 30, id. Phil 2, 20, 49 (v miror, admiror, etc) qua in re primum illud reprehendo et accuso, cur, etc., Cic. Verr 2, 3, 7, § 16 quod me saepe accusas, cur hunc meum casum tam graviter feram id. Att 3, 13, 2, 3, 12, 1, id. Sest. 37, 80, Hor C 1, 33, 3 consules invasit, cur silerent Tac A 6, 4 —**B.** Pregn, = cujus causâ, propter quod, *on account of which, by reason of which* quid ergo accidit, cur consilium mutarem? Cic Fam 2, 16, 10 quid obstat, cur non verae fiant, Ter And 1, 1, 76 fecerit aliquid Philippus, cur adversus eum hoc decerneremus quid Perseus meruit cur soli omnium hostes ei simus? Liv 41, 24, 11 Weissenb ad loc. Caedicius negare, se commissurum cur sibi quisquam imperium finiret, id. 5, 46, 6, 10, 18, 14, Suet Calig 15, Ov Am 1, 3, 2 quid Aristides commisisset, cur tanta poena dignus duceretur, Nep Arist 1, 3 multa quidem dixi, cur excusatus abirem, Hor Ep 1, 9, 7 —**II.** Interrog *Ag* Quor mi haec irata est? *Mi.* Quor haec irata est tibi? Quor ego id curem? Plaut. Poen 1, 2, 143 sq quor perdis adulescentem nobis? quor amat? Quor potat? Ter Ad 1, 1, 36 sq, cf quid agis? quor te is perditum? id And 1, 1, 107 quor non introeo in nostram domum? Plaut Am 1, 1, 253, Cic Fam 2, 18, 3 quorsum tandem, aut cur ista quaeris? id Leg 1, 1, 4 *Er* Jube tibi agnum huc adferri propere pinguem *He* Quor? *Er* Ut sacrufices, Plaut Capt 4, 2, 82 *Me* Non possum *Ch* Quor non? Ter Heaut 1, 1, 111 cur ego plebeios magistratus video, etc, Liv 2, 34, 9, 6, 15, 12 —In the poets sometimes placed after one or more words of a clause strate ge noster, quor hic cessat cantharus? Plaut Stich 5, 4, 28 obsequium ventris mihi perniciosius est cur? Hor S 2, 7, 104, 2, 3, 187 —**B.** Esp **1.** Pregn **a.** Implying censure, indignation, remonstrance, etc quor id aussu's facere? Plaut Ps 1, 3, 114 cur es ausus subigitare, etc., id Mil 5, 9, id Men 3, 2, 28 sed quid ego? quor me excrucio? quor me macero? Ter And. 5, 3, 15 cur imperium illi, aut cur illo modo prorogatum est, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 4, id Div 2 30, 65 cur me querelis exanimas tuis? Hor C 2, 17, 1 —**b.** Implying grief, sorrow, and, with negatives, desire, etc eheu me miserum, quor non aut istaec mihi Aetas et formast, etc., Ter Hec 1, 1, 17 heu me miserum, cur senatum cogor reprehendere? Cic Phil 7, 4, 14, id Fam 2, 7, 5, id Att 2, 19, 1 cur ego tecum non sum? id. ib 16, 6, 2 —**c.** With potential *subj*, in excusing, deprecating censure, etc quor ego apud te mentiar? Plaut Poen 1, 1, 24, id Most 2, 2, 24 cur hunc tam temere quis quam ab officio discessurum judicaret? Caes B G 1, 40 pro urbis salute, cur non omnibus facultatibus, quas habemus, utamur, Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 23, 15, Cic Cael 29, 68 al —**2.** Emphatic after si, cum, etc, implying a logical conclusion tum id si falsum fuerat, filius quor non refellit? Ter Phorm 2, 3, 53 nam, si res publica defenditur, cur ea consule isto ipso defensa non est? Cic Att 7, 3, 4, cf fac esse distentam cur tam multos deos nihil agere patitur? id N D 3, 39, 93 cur autem quidquam ignoraret animus hominis, si esset deus? id ib 1, 11, 28, Nep Eum 11, 4, Ov F 1, 257 —**3.** Strengthened by particles of inference nam enim igitur, etc *Am* Pestis te tenet. *So* Nam quor istuc Dicis? Plaut. Am 2, 1, 31 nam cur me miseram verberas? id Aul 1, 1, 3 quor simulas igitur? Ter And. 1, 1, 21 cur enim, inquies, etc, Cic Ac 2, 17, 55, Suet Calig 34, id Claud 4, v Hand, Turs II pp 175-183

cūra, ae, *f* [caveo, cf curo *init*], *care, solicitude, carefulness, thought, concern* **I.** *Trouble* (physical or mental), *bestowed on something, solicitude, care, attention, pains* (syn. diligentia, opera, studium, labor, etc., opp neglegentia, etc, v the foll, very freq in every per and species of composition) **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. (α) *Absol* curantes magna cum cura, Enn ap Cic Div 1, 48, 107 magna cum cura ego illum curari volo, Plaut Men. 5 4, 7, cf. id. ib 5, 4, 9 in aliqua re curam ponere (just before magnum studium multamque operam, etc) Cic Off 1, 6, 19 haec tam acrem curam diligentiamque desiderant, id de Or 3, 48, 184, so with diligentia, Quint 10, 1, 86 si utrumque cum cura et studio fecerimus, id. 10, 7, 29 aliquid cum cura exsequi, Liv 39, 41, 6 plus laboris et curae, Quint 8, prooem § 13, so with labor, id 2, 2, 10 al cura et industria, Suet Gram 21 ut in rem publicam omni cogitatione cura que incumberes, Cic Fam 10, 1, 2, so with cogitatio, id. ib 10, 3, 3, id de Or 2, 44, 186, and in *plur*, id Off 2, 1, 2, opp neglegentia, Quint. 11, 3, 137, 11, 3, 19 non naturam defecisse sed curam, id 1, 1, 2, so opp natura, id. 1, 2, 4, 2, 8, 5 omni cura vestigare, Curt 4, 6, 5 omni cura in aliquid incumbere, Cic Fam 12 24 2 omnem curam in siderum cognitione ponere, id Div 1, 42, 93 cura et meditatio accessit Tac Or 16, cf id Agr 10 et saep eo majore cura illam (rem publicam) administrari, Sall J 85, 2 curam praestare, Suet Tib 18 in re una consumere curam (for which, in foll verse, laborare), Hor S 2, 4, 48 et saep esse cura alicui, *to be an object of one's care* cura pii diis sunt et qui coluere coluntur, Ov M 8, 724 —(β) With *gen*, *care, attention, management, administration charge, a guardianship, concern* for a person or thing, etc difficilis rerum alienarum, Cic Off 1, 9, 30, cf rerum domesticarum, Quint 3, 3, 9 maxima belli, Cic Att 6, 5, 3 agrorum, Quint 12 1, 6 corporis id 1, 11, 15 capillorum Suet Dom 18 funeris sui, id Tib 51 et saep deorum, Liv 6, 41, 9 civium, id 6, 15, 11 nepotum, Quint 4 prooem § 2 magni Caesaris, Hor C 1 12, 50, Ov Tr 5, 7, 37, Sen Ep 14, 2 et saep —(γ) With *de* and *abl* omnis cura de re publica, Cic Brut. 3 10 quocum mihi conjuncta cura de publica re et privatâ fuit, id Lael 4, 15 si qua de Pompejo nostro tuendo cura te attigit, id Att 9, 11, 2, A gratissima est mihi tua cura de illo mandato id ib 5 4, 1 —So with *de* curam habere, agere etc de vita communi omnium curam habere, Vitr 1, 2 *init* Romani tamquam de Samnitibus non de se curam agerent, Liv 8, 3, 8 —(δ) With *pro* omnium non tam pro Aetolis cura erat, quam ne, etc., Liv 27, 30, 5 curam habere pro aliquo, Veg 2, 20 curam pro nobis hospitis, uxor, agas, Ov H 15 (16), 302 —(ε) Curae (alicui) esse, *to be an object of care* or *attention, to have a care for, take care of, attend to, to be anxious about, bestow pains upon*, etc Caesar pollicitus est, sibi eam rem curae futuram, etc., Caes B G 1, 33 haec sibi esse curae, id ib 1, 40 rati sese diis curae esse, Sall J 75, 9 cui salus mea fuit curae, Cic. Fam 1, 9, 22, 15, 2, 8, Quint. 3, 8, 45 et saep ea tantae mihi curae sunt, ut, etc., Cic Fam 1, 9, 24 pollicetur sibi magnae curae fore, ut omnia restituerentur, id. Verr 2, 4, 33, § 73, cf si tibi curae Quantae conveniat, Hor Ep 1, 3, 30 ipsis doctoribus hoc esse curae velim, ut etc., Quint. 2, 4, 5 dumque amor est curae, Ov M 2 683 ceterum magis vis morbi ingravescens curae erat, terroresque ac prodigia, Liv 4, 21, 5 ceterum eo tempore minus ea bella curae patribus erant, quam expectatio, etc, id 35, 23, 1 in eorum periculis non secus absentes quam praesentes amicos Attico esse curae, Nep Att. 12, 5 —With a *subject clause* nonnulli, quibus non fuit curae caelestem inveterare aquam, etc, Col 12, 12, 3, Quint 7, 1, 4, 9, 3, 74 eligere modo curae sit, id 10, 1, 31 mihi erit curae explorare provinciae voluntatem, Plin Ep 7, 10, 2 —With *de* de mandatis quod tibi curae fuit, est mihi gratum, Cic Fil. ap Cic Fam 16, 21, 8 sic recipiunt, Caesari de augendâ mea dignitate curae fore, Cic. Att 11, 6 3, cf id Fam 10, 1, 1, and II A *fin* infra de ceteris senatui curae fore, Sall J 26, 1 —In the same sense also, (ζ) Curae aliquid habere cohortatus ut petitionem suam curae haberent, Sall C 21 *fin*, Cael ap Cic. Fam 8, 8, 10, Quint prooem § 16 habebo itaque curae, ut te meliorem reddam, Sen Ben 1, 8, 2 ut ille quid ageret, curae sibi haberet certiorem facere Atticum, Nep Att. 20, 4 —(η) Cura est, with *subject clause, solicitude, care, anxiety* to do any thing (poet and in post Aug prose) curaque finitimos vincere major erat, Ov F 1, 30 talis amor teneat, nec sit mihi cura mederi, Verg E 8, 89 cura comere capillum fuit, Sen Q N 1, 17, 7 —**2.** In partic, t t **a.** In political lang (esp of the post Aug per), *the management of state affairs, administration, charge, oversight, command, office* magistratus et imperia, postremo omnis cura rerum publicarum minime mihi hac tempestate cupiunda videntur, Sall J 3, 1, so, legionis armandae, Tac H 1, 80 aerarii, Suet Aug 36 annonae, id Tib 8 operum publicorum, viarum, aquarum, etc (preceded by nova officia), id Aug 37 al —**b.** In the jurists, *the management of business for a minor, guardianship, trusteeship* (for the more usu curatio), Dig 3, 1, 1, 5, 1, 19 et saep —**c.** In medic, *medical attendance, healing* (for curatio), *cure* aquae, quae sub cutem est, Cels 2, 10, Vell 2, 123, Sil 6, 551 Drak et saep —*Plur* curae aegrescentium, Macr S 7, 4, 6 —Hence, poet illa fuit lacrimis ultima cura meis (sc somnus), Prop 1, 3, 46, cf Cic. Fam 5, 16, 5 —**d.** In agriculture, *care, culture, rearing* Pelusiacae lentis, Verg G 1, 228 boum, id ib 1, 3 —**B.** Meton (abstr pro concr) **1.** Like the Gr μελέτη, *a written work, writing* (several times in Tac, elsewhere rare) quorum in manus cura nostra venerit, Tac A 4, 11, id Or 3, Ov P 4, 16, 39 —In *plur*, Tac A 3, 24 —**2.** *An attendant, guardian, overseer* (very rare) tertius immundae cura fidelis harae i e *the swine herd Eumæus*, Ov H 1, 104 praetorii, Treb Claud. 14, cf Ov Tr 4, 6, 45, 2, 1 —**II.** *Anxiety solicitude, concern, disquiet, trouble, grief, sorrow*, syn sollicitudo, metus etc, cf φροντίς (very freq in every per and species of composition) **A.** In gen si quid ego adjuro curamve levasso, quae nunc te coquit, Enn ap Cic Sen 1, 1 animus lassus, cura confectus Ter And 2 1, 4 cottidianâ cura angere animum, id Phorm 1, 3, 8 curae metusque, Cic Div 2, 72, 150 cura et sollicitudo id. Att 15, 14 3, Quint 8 prooem § 20, 11, 1, 44 et saep curas cordis inanis, Lucr 3, 116 acres cuppedinis, id 5, 46 gravi saucia cura (Dido), Verg A 4 1 atra, Hor C 3, 1, 40 edaces, id ib 2, 11, 18 vitiosa, id ib 2, 16, 22 sine cura esse, Cic. Att. 12, 6, 4, 15, 12, 2 quid facerem curâ cruciabar miser, Plaut Merc 2, 1, 23 cura est, negotii quid sit aut quid nuntiet, *I am anxious, my concern is*, id. ib 1, 2, 10, cf amica mea quid agat, Cura est, ut valeat, id Stich.

5, 2, 4: mihi maximae curae est, non de meā quidem vitā, sed me patria sollicitat, etc., Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 1.—With *pro:* quam *pro me curam geris,* Verg. A. 12, 48.—With *in:* nullā in posterum curā, Tac. H. 3, 55.—*Plur.:* cur eam rem tam studiose curas, quae tibi multas dabit curas, Auct. Her. 4, 14, 21: at tibi curarum milia quanta dabit! Prop. 1, 5, 10.—**B.** In partic., *the care, pain,* or *anxiety of love, love* (poet.): crescit enim assidue spectando cura puellae, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 3; cf. Ov. R. Am. 311: tua sub nostro pectore cura, Prop. 1, 15, 31: et juvenum curas et libera vina referre, Hor. *A. P. 85:* hinc illaec primum Veneris dulcedinis in cor Stillavit gutta et successit frigida cura, *chilling anxiety* for one loved, Lucr. 4, 1060.—Hence, **2.** Meton. (abstr. pro concr.), *the loved object, the mistress:* tua cura, Lycoris, Verg. E. 10, 22; Prop. 2 (3), 25, 1; 2 (3), 34, 9; Hor. C. 2, 8, 8; Verg. Cir. 75; cf.: puer, mea maxima cura, id. A. 1, 678; 10, 132: cura deum, id. ib. 3, 46: raucae, tua cura, palumbes, id. E. 1, 57 Forbig. ad loc.

cūrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [curo], *that is to be apprehended* or *feared:* vindicta, Juv. 16, 21 dub.—**II.** *Curable* (cf.: sanabilis, medicabilis), Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 7, 93.

* **cūrăgendārĭus,** ii, *m.* [cura, I. A. 2. b., -ago], *a manager, overseer,* Cod. Th. 6, 29, 1.

cūrălium, ii, *n.*, v. coralium.

cūrandus, i, *m.*, v. curo, II. B. *β*.

cūrans, ntis, *P. a.*, v. curo, II. B. *β*.

cūrātē, *adv.*, v. curo, *P. a. fin.*

cūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [curo], *a taking care of something, administration, oversight, care, management, charge* (rare but class.). **I.** In gen.: me sinas curare ancillas, quae mea est curatio, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 45; cf. id. Poen. 1, 2, 144: cultus et curatio corporis, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94; cf. id. ib. 2, 63, 158: curatio et administratio rerum, id. ib. 1, 1, 2: corporum, Liv. 25, 38: frumenti, Cic. Att. 15, 11, 1: vini, Col. 12, 25, 4: quid tibi hanc curatiost rem? (for hujus rei; cf. aditio) *why does this trouble you?* Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 21; cf.: quid tibi, malum, me, aut quid ego agam, curatio'st? id. Most. 1, 1, 33.—**II.** In partic., t. t. **A.** In political lang., *management of state affairs, administration, charge, office,* etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 126; id. Rab. Post. 10, 28; Liv. 4, 12, 8; 4, 13, 8; 2, 27, 6.—**B.** In the jurists, *guardianship, trusteeship:* qui in curatione sunt, i. e. *words,* Gai Inst. 1, 199; Dig. 27, 1, 30; 27, 10, 4 et saep.—**C.** In medic., *healing, cure* (very freq.), Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83; id. Div. 2, 59, 123; id. Tusc. 4, 28, 61; id. Fin. 4, 24, 65; Liv. 2, 20, 9; 42, 18; Plin. 22, 25, 70, § 145; Phaedr. 5, 8, 12; Flor. 3, 23, 4; Just. 12, 9, 13.—*Plur.:* curationes aegер obire, Sen. Ep. 27, 1.

cūrātor (old orthog. COERATOR, v. the foll.), ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who cares for* or *takes charge of a thing, a manager, overseer, superintendent, keeper.* **I.** In gen.: ludorum, Plaut. Poen. prol. 36: suntoque aediles coeratores urbis annonae ludorumque solemnium, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6: viae Flaminiae, id. Att. 1, 1, 2: aviarii, *a bird-keeper,* Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 5; cf. apum, Col. 9, 9, 1: pavonini gregis, id. 8, 11, 2; and gallinarius, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 7: fidus negotiorum, Sall. J. 71, 3: munerum ac venationum, Suet. Calig. 27: restituendae Campaniae, id. Tit. 8: restituendi Capitolii, Gell. 2, 10, 2 et saep.: muris reficiendis, Cic. Opt. Gen. 7, 19: legibus agrariis, id. Agr. 2, 7, 17: curator, qui statuis faciundis praeesset, id. Verr. 2, 2, 59, § 144: reipublicae, Sall. J. 110, 6: urbis, Amm. 14, 7, 17.—**II.** In partic., a legal t. t., *a guardian, curator, trustee* (of a minor, an imbecile, an absent person, etc.), Gai Inst. 1, 200; Dig. libb. 26 et 27; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 102; Sen. Contr. 1, 2; Quint. 7, 4, 11; Jul. Cap. Vit. M. Aur. 10 et saep.; v. Dict. of Antiq.

cūrātōrĭa, ae, *f.* [curatorius], *guardianship,* = ἐπιτροπή, several times in Dig. 27, 1, 1 and 2, always written as Greek, κουρατορία, etc.

cūrātōrĭcius or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [curator, I.], *of* or *belonging to an overseer:* equi, *the horses of a provincial commissary,* Cod. Th. 11, 1, 29.

cūrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [curator, II.], *pertaining to guardianship:* STIPENDIA VETERANORVM, Inscr. Orell. 4968.—**II.** *Of* or *pertaining to a guardian:* nomen, Gai Inst. 4, 82.

‡ **cūrātrix,** īcis, *f.* [curator, II.], *a female guardian,* Non. p. 150, 29.

* **cūrātūra,** ae, *f.* [curo], *management, care, attendance,* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 25 Ruhnk.

cūrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, of curo.

curcŭlĭo (gurgŭlĭo, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 9 Ritschl, Fleck.; Pall. 1, 19, 2; id. Jun. 3; also in some MSS. of the authors cited infra), ōnis, *m.* [kindr. with circulus, circus], *a corn-worm, weevil,* Cato, R. R. 92; Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 63; Col. 1, 6, 15 sq.; Plin. 18, 11, 73, § 302; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 186.—**B.** Form gurgulio = membrum virile, Pers. 4, 38.—**II. Curcŭlĭo,** *the name of a comedy of Plautus.*

* **curcŭlĭuncŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [curculio], *a little weevil,* in comic lang. for *something trifling, worthless,* Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 38 (v. the passage in connection).

Cŭres, ium, *m.* (parvi, Ov. F. 2, 135) and *f.* (Tatiae, Prop. 5, 9, 74), = Κύρεις or Κύρις [curis, Sabine word, = hasta, Ov. F. 2, 477], *the ancient chief town of the Sabines,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 51 Müll.; Cic. Fam. 15, 20, 1; Verg. A. 6, 811; 8, 638; Ov. M. 14, 778 al.; Liv. 1, 13, 5; 1, 18, 1; Flor. 1, 2, 1; cf. Quirites.—**B.** Meton., *the inhabitants of Cures,* Ov. F. 3, 201; 6, 216.—**II.** Hence, **Cŭrensis,** e, *adj.*, *of Cures:* turba, Ov. F. 3, 94.—**B.** *Subst.:* **Cŭrenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Cures,* Varr. L. L. 7, § 68 Müll.; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.—**III. Cŭrētis,** is (or perh. **Cŭres,** ētis), *m.*, *an inhabitant of Cures,* Prop. 4 (5), 4, 9.

Cŭrētes, um, *m.*, = Κουρῆτες, *the most ancient inhabitants of the island of Crete, who paid their worship to Jupiter* (as the Corybantes, who, at a later date, were identified with them, celebrated the worship of Cybele) *with noisy music and armed dances,* Hyg. Fab. 139; Lucr. 2, 629; Verg. A. 3, 131 Heyne; id. G. 4, 151; Ov. M. 4, 282; id. F. 4, 210; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1877; Val. Max. 2, 4, 4; Lact. 1, 11, 46 al.—**II.** Hence, **A. Cŭrētis,** idis, *f. adj.*, lit. *pertaining to the Curetes;* hence, poet. for *Cretan:* terra, Ov. M. 8, 153.—Also *subst.*, *an earlier name of the island of Crete itself,* Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 58; and *of Acarnania,* id. 4, 1, 2, § 5; Sil. 15, 308.—**B. Cŭrētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cretan:* carmina, Calp. Ecl. 4, 96.

1. Cŭrētis, is, v. Cures, III.

2. Cŭrētis, idis, v. Curetes, II. A.

cūrĭa, ae, *f.* [kindr. with Quiris, Quirites; cf. the letter C], *a curia* or *court, one of the thirty parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people, ten for each of the three tribes; each curia contained ten gentes,* Varr. ap. Dion. Hal. 2, 83; Liv. 1, 13, 6; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 2, 12; Dig. 1, 2, 2; Paul. ex Fest. p. 49, 1 Müll.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *A structure built for the religious services of a curia* (sometimes also serving for other purposes), Varr. L. L. 5, § 155 Müll.; Fest. p. 174, 6 ib.: veteres, on the east side of the Palatine Hill, Varr. l. l. ib.; Tac. A. 12, 24; called curia prisca, Ov. F. 3, 140; Fest. l. l.: Novae, id. l. l.—**2.** Hence, dies curiae, *a festival day,* Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 27.—Hence, **B.** *One of the edifices in which the Senate held its consultations.* **1.** Commonly κατ' ἐξοχήν, the Curia Hostilia built by Tullus Hostilius (in reference to the later Curia Julia and Pompeiana, v. infra), *the Curia, Senate-house,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 155 Müll.; Liv. 1, 30, 2; Plin. 35, 4, 7, § 22; Varr. L. L. 6, § 46; id. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 57, 5; Cic. Rep. 2, 17, 31; id. Cat. 4, 1, 2; id. Fl. 24, 57; id. Mil. 33, 89; Quint. 11, 1, 47; Ov. M. 15, 802.—**2.** Curia Julia, *the Senate-house begun by Julius Cæsar, finished by the triumvirs, and used by the Senate after the burning of the Curia Hostilia,* Suet. Calig. 60.—**3.** Curia Pompeji or Pompeja, *the Senate-house built by Pompey, finally closed after the assassination of Julius Cæsar in it,* Cic. Div. 2, 9, 23; Suet. Caes. 80 sq. et saep.—Hence, trop., as emblem of law: stante urbe et curiā, Cic. Planc. 29, 71: pro curia inversique mores, Hor. C. 3, 5, 7; of the senatorial rank: curia pauperibus clausa est, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 55.—**C.** Of *the places of assembly of high councils* out of Rome, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 6; id. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 50; Liv. 24, 24, 4; Ov. M. 13, 197; Juv. 9, 101.—**D.** *The assembly of the Senate, the Senate* (cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167): a curiā nulla me res divellet, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 3: aliquem in curiam introducere, Liv. 22, 1, 14; 2, 23, 11 sq.; 2, 24, 3; Suet. Caes. 22; id. Aug. 38; Hor. C. 2, 1, 14 et saep.—**E.** Curia Calabra, so called from the proclamation of the dates which was there made; v. Calabra.—**F.** Curia Saliorum, *the official building of the Salii on the Palatine Hill, consecrated to Mars, in which the sacred lituus was kept,* Cic. Div. 1, 17, 30.

‡ **cūrĭāles** mensae, in quibus immolabatur Junoni, quae curis appellata est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 64, 11.

cūrĭālis, e, *adj.* [curia], *of* or *pertaining to a curia,* i. e. **I.** *Belonging to the same curia, district,* or *division of the people;* *subst.:* **cūrĭālis,** is, *m.*, *a member of the same curia,* = δημότης: neque quisquam curialium Venit, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 2: Cimonem etiam in suos curialis hospitalem fuisse, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 49, 13 Müll.: curiales ejusdem curiae ut tribules et municipes.—**II.** *Pertaining to the religious services of the curiæ:* curiales flamines curiarum sacerdotes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 64, 1 Müll.—**III.** In late Lat., *belonging to the imperial court,* = aulicus, Amm. 21, 12, 20; 22, 9, 12; 27, 7, 7; Symm. Ep. 9, 10; 10, 41.

Cūrĭānus, a, um, v. Curius, II.

Cūrĭātii (Cūrii, Prop. 3, 3, 7, or 4, 2, 7 Müll.), ōrum, *m.*, *an Albanian gens, subsequently transplanted to Rome,* from which were descended the three Curiatii who fell in the contest with the Roman Horatii, Liv. 1, 24, 1 sq.; Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 78 al.: cecini Curios fratres, Prop. l. l.

cūrĭātim, *adv.* [curia], *by curiæ* (very rare): populum consuluit, *Cic. Rep. 2, 17, 31 (but in Gell. 15, 27, 2, the better read. is curiatum).

Curiatius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name:* Curiatius Maternus, v. Maternus.

cūrĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [curia], *of* or *pertaining to the curiæ:* comitia, *in which the people voted according to curiæ* (orig. the only ruling assembly; later limited by the comitia centuriata to cases of arrogation (adoption), the choice of priests, the conferring of the chief command; cf. comitium, II.; Dict. of Antiq.), Lael. Felix ap. Gell. 15, 27, 2; Cic. Agr. 2, 11, 26 sq.; Liv. 5, 52, 15 al.: lex, *passed in such comitia,* Cic. Agr. 2, 10, 26; 2, 11, 28 sq.; Liv. 9, 38, 15; 5, 46, 11; Gell. 5, 19, 6 et saep.

Curidius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 44.

Cūrietae, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Curieta, an island on the coast of Illyria,* now *Veglia,* Plin. 3, 21, 25, § 139.—Hence, **Cūrietĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Curieta:* litus, Flor. 4, 2, 31.

Cūrii, ōrum, *m.*, v. Curiatii *init.*

1. cūrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [curia]. **I.** *The priest of a curia,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 83; 6, § 46 Müll.: maximus, *he who presided over all the curiæ,* Liv. 27, 8, 1; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 126, 17 Müll.—**II.** Post-Aug., *a crier, herald,* = praeco, Mart. lib. 2 praef.; Treb. Gall. 12.

2. Cūrĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *a surname in the gens Scribonia;* v. Scribonius; hence, **Cūrĭōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Curio,* Auct. B. Afr. 52 *fin.*

* **3. cūrĭo,** ōnis, *m. adj.* [cura] (a humorously-formed word, corresp. with curiosus), *wasted by sorrow, lean, emaciated:* agnus, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 27 sq. (v. the passage in connection); cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 60, 3 Müll.

* **cūrĭōnātus,** ūs, *m.* [1. curio, I.], *the office of priest of a curia,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 49, 9 Müll. (cf. curionius).

Cūrĭōnĭānus, a, um, v. 2. Curio.

‡ **cūrĭōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. curio, I.], *of* or *pertaining to the priest of a curia:* curionium aes dicebatur quod dabatur curioni ob sacerdotium curionatus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 49, 19 Müll.: curionia sacra, quae in curiis fiebant, id. ib. p. 62, 11.

cūrĭōsē, *adv.*, v. curiosus *fin.*

cūrĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [curiosus], *desire of knowledge, curiosity, inquisitiveness* (very rare), Cic. Att. 2, 12, 2; Macr. S. 1, 11, 45; Tert. adv. Haeret. 17; id. Apol. 25.

Cūrĭŏsŏlītes, um, *m*, *a Gallic tribe in Armorica* (Gall Lugdun), *near the mod Corseult, south of St Malo*, Caes B G 7, 75, acc Curiosolitas, id. ib 2 34, 3, 7, 3, 11 al. —The same called **Cārĭosvĕlītes,** Plin 4, 18, 32, § 107

* **cūrĭōsŭlus,** a, um, *adj* dim [curiosus], *somewhat curious, a little inquisitive*, transf ventus, App M 10, p 254, 8

cūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [cura] **I.** (Acc to cura, I) *Bestowing care* or *pains upon a thing, applying one's self assiduously, careful, diligent, thoughtful, devoted* (class, esp freq in Cic.) **A.** In gen. (α) With *in* or *ad* in omni historia curiosus, Cic Tusc 1, 45, 108 si me nihilo minus nosti curiosum in re publicā quam te, id Att 5, 14, 3 ad investigandum curiosior, id Fam 4, 13, 5 —(β) With *gen* (post Aug) medicinae, Plin 25, 2, 3, § 7 memoriae, Aur Vict Caes 20 *fin* curiosissimus famae suae, Capitol. Anton. Philos 20 —(γ) With *circa* circa uxoris pudicitiam minus curiosus fuit, Capitol Pert 13, 8 — (δ) *Absol* non quidem doctus, sed curiosus, Petr 46, 6, so, pictor, id 29, 4 felicitas Horatii, id 118, 5 manus, id 13, 1 consilia, Quint 7, 5, 2 interpolatione, Plin 13, 12, 23, § 75 al —* **2.** With the access. idea of excess, *too eager* est etiam supervacua (ut sic dixerim) operositas, ut a diligenti curiosus et a religione superstitio distat, Quint 8, 3, 55 —**B.** In partic, *inquiring eagerly* or *anxiously about a thing, inquiring into*, in a good or bad sense, *curious, inquisitive* **1.** In gen ne curiosissimi quidem homines exquirendo audire tam multa possunt, quam, etc, Cic N D 1, 35, 97, id Fam 3, 1, 1, Varr R. R. 2, 3, 5, Quint 1, 8, 21, 11, 3, 143, * Hor Epod 17, 77 al curiosis oculis perspici non possit, Cic Sest 9, 22 —**2.** Implying censure (= πολυπραγμων), *meddlesome, officious, curious, prying, inquisitive* primum patere me esse curiosum, Cic Fl 29, 70, id Fin 2, 9, 28 Madv, 1, 1, 3, id Att. 15, 26, 5, cf quare ut homini curioso ita perscribe ad me, id ib 4, 11, 2 curiosum aliquem extimescere, Petr 127 Quae (basia) nec pernumerare curiosi Possint, Cat. 7, 11 Ellis ad loc —**b.** Post Aug, *subst* **cūrĭōsus,** i, *m*, of one who is *prying, a spy, scout* curiosum ac speculatorem ritus, Suet. Aug 27 — Later, *a class of secret spies, secret police, an informer*, etc, cf Cod. Just. 12, tit 23 De Curiosis et Stationariis al.—**II.** (Acc. to cura, II) Lit., *that injures himself by care*, hence transf, *emaciated, wasted, lean* belua, Plaut. Aul 3, 6, 26 (v the passage in connection), cf nempe ille vivit carie curiosior, Afran. ap Non. p 21, 28 (Com Rel v 250 Rib) —*Adv*

cūrĭōsē. **A.** (Acc to I A) *With care, carefully* involvendus vestimentis, Cels 2, 17, cf Petr 63, 6, Col 12, 55, 2 cavere, Suet. Aug 40 al —*Comp*, Vitr 7, 4 —*Sup*, Col 11, 2, 18 —* **2.** *Too nicely, carefully*, or *particularly* curiose potius quam Latine loqui, Quint 8, 1, 2 —**B.** (Acc to I B 2.) *Inquisitively, curiously* inquirerem, Suet. Vesp 1 —*Comp* curiosius conquiram, Cic Brut 35, 133 facere aliquid, id N D 1, 5, 10 animadvertunt ea, quae domi fiunt (pueri), id Fin 5, 15, 42

cūris or **quĭris,** itis *f* [Sabine] *a spear*, Ov F 2, 477, cf Macr S 1, 9, 16, Paul ex Fest p 49, 10 Müll, v Quirites —Hence,

Cŭrītis (**Quĭrītis**), is, *f*, *a surname of Juno as protector of spearmen*, Mart. Cap 2, § 149, Inscr Orell. 1303 sq, 8659

cūrĭto, are, *v freq a* [curo], *to take care of, to cherish*, App M 7, p 194, 2

* **1. cūrĭus,** a, um, *adj* [cura, II], *full of sorrow, grievous* infortunio, Plaut. Ps 4, 7, 44 dub (Ritschl, curvo)

2. Cūrĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens*, thus M' Curius Dentatus, *the conqueror of the Samnites, Sabines, Lucanians, and of Pyrrhus, celebrated for his moderation*, Cic Sen 16, 55 sq, Aur Vict Vir Ill 33, Hor C 1, 12, 41, Juv 11, 78, Flor 1, 15, 1, 18, Cic Sull. 7, 23, Val Max 4, 3, 5 sq et saep —**B.** Appel for *a bold and moderate man*, in *plur* (Nenia) et maribus Curiis et decantata Camillis Hor Ep 1, 1, 64, Juv 2, 3—Hence, **II. Cūrĭānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *pertaining to a Curius*, *Curian* villa, Cic Leg 2 1, 3 causa, id. de Or 2, 6, 24 judicium, Quint 7, 6, 9

cūro (old orthog COERO and COIRO, Inscr Orell 31, 560, 570 coeret, coerari, coerandi, Cic. Leg 3, 4, 10), avi, atum, 1 (*perf subj* curassis, Plaut Most 2, 2, 93, id. Ps. 1, 3, 3, id Poen. 3, 1, 50, *inf pass* curarier, id Capt 3, 5, 79), *v a* [cura], *to care for, take* or *have care of, to be solicitous for, to look* or *attend to, trouble one's self about*, etc (very freq in every period and species of composition), constr with the *acc*, the *acc* with the *gerundive*, the *inf* with *ut, ne*, the *simple subj*, the *dat* or *absol* **I.** In gen **1.** Of persons (α) With *acc* curare omnia studiosissime ac diligentissime Cic Fam 4, 13, 7, cf diligenter praeceptum, Nep Eum 9, 5 magna di curant, parva neglegunt, Cic N D 2, 66, 167 negotia aliena, id Top 17, 66, Hor S 2, 3, 19 mandatum, Cic Att 5, 7 *init* cenam, Plaut Rud 4, 6, 11, cf opsonium id Merc 3, 3, 22 domum, *to cleanse*, Petr 71, 7 vestimenta curare et polire, Dig 47, 2 12 pr funus, Ter And. 1, 1, 81 Ruhnk, cf in this sense, cadaver, Suet. Ner 49, and Aegyptii jussi corpus Alexandri suo more curare, Curt. 10, 10, 13, in other connections, curare corpus means *to nourish, take care of one's self, to refresh, invigorate one's self*, Lucr 2 31, 5, 937 nunc corpora curare tempus est, Liv 21, 54 2, 3, 2, 10, 26, 48, 3, Curt 3, 8, 22 al, in the same sense, membra, Hor S 2, 2 81 cutem, id Ep 1, 2, 29, 1, 4, 15 pelliculam id S 2, 5, 38 so, Ter Ad. 5, 1, 1, Cic Phil. 9, 3, 6, id de Or 3, 61, 230, cf se suamque aetatem, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 34 virum, Tib 1, 5, 33, and in *part perf* curati cibo, Liv 9, 37, 7 omnes vinoque et cibo curatos domos dimisit, id 34, 16, 5 vineam, *to tend* Cato ap Plin 17, 22, 35, § 195, cf apes, Col 9, 14 et saep res rationesque eri, *to superintend*, Plaut Ps. 2, 2, 32 pensa ac domos, of the women of the family, Mel 1, 9 6 sociorum injurias, Sall J 14, 19 sublimia, Hor Ep 1, 12 15, cf id ib 1, 4, 5 preces (Diana), id. C S 71 prodigia, *to endeavor to avert, ward off*, Liv 1, 20 7 et saep munus te curaturum scio, Ut mittas mihi, Plaut Truc. 2 4, 79, cf aquam mulsam prope ut sit, Varr R R. 3, 16, 28 te multum amamus, quod ea (signa) abs te diligenter parvoque curata sunt, *provided*, Cic Att 1, 3, 2, cf II C infra ego illum cum cura magna curabo tibi Plaut Men 5, 4 7 and 9, so, aliquem id Stich. 1, 2, 39, 5, 3, 9, Cic Ac 2, 38, 121 curatur a multis, timetur a pluribus, *is courted* (cf θεραπεύειν), Plin Ep 1, 5, 15 et saep —With a negative quos peperisti ne cures, *be unconcerned*, Enn ap Serv ad Verg A. 9, 656, Plaut Poen. 3, 1 50 alii, quasi corpus nullum sit hominis, ita praeter animum nihil curant, *care for nothing except the mind*, Cic. Fin 4, 14, 36 · viri nihil perjuria curant (with nihil metuere), Cat 64, 148 non ego istuc curo, qui sit, unde sit, Plaut Most 3, 1, 95 alia cura, a conversational expression (lit trouble yourself about something else, hence), *do not trouble yourself, never mind*, id Mil 3, 3, 55 and 60, and in like sense aliud cura, Ter Phorm 2, 1, 5 — (β) With *acc* and *gerundive, to cause something to be done, to order, to urge on* etc (in good prose and very freq, predominant in Caesar) pontem in Arari faciundum, Caes. B G 1, 13 obsides inter eos dandos, id. ib 1, 19, 3, 11, 4 29 et saep buculam faciendam, Cic Div 1, 24 48 epistulam mihi referendam, id Att 8 5 1 fratrem interficiendum, Nep Timol 1 4 al — (γ) With *part perf pass* inventum tibi curabo et mecum adductum Tuom Pamphilum, Ter And 4, 2, 1 —(δ) With *inf* (most freq with a negative) ea nolui scribere, quae nec in docti intellegere possent, nec docti legere curarent *would take the trouble* Cic Ac. 1, 2, 4, so negatively, id de Or 1, 20, 91, id. Fam 1, 9, 16, cf nihil Romae geritur, quod te putem scire curare, id ib 9, 10, 1, 3 8, 7, Suet. Caes. 86, Hor C 2, 13, 39, id. Ep 1, 17, 58, id. A. P 133, 297, Ov M 11, 370, 11, 682 et saep —Affirmatively si qui sunt, qui illud curent defendere, Cic Tusc 5 31, 87 qui istas res scire curavit, id Fl 27, 64 mando tibi, uti cures lustrare, Cato, R R 141 aspice, si quid Et nos, quod cures proprium fecisse, loquamur, Hor Ep 1, 17, 5, 1, 16, 17, id. A. P 35, 460 sq, Suet Dom 20, id Gram 24.—(ε) With *acc.* and *inf pass* neque vero haec inter se congruere possent, ut natura et procreari vellet et diligi procreatos non curaret, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 62 symbolos proponi et saxis proscribi curat, Just. 2, 12, 2, 3, 5, 12.—(ζ) With *nom* and *inf* ego capitis mei periculo patriam liberavi, vos liberi sine periculo esse non curatis, Auct Her 4, 53, 66. —(η) With *ut, ne*, or a *simple subj* pater curabit ut, etc, Plaut. Am 1, 2, 25 sq si fecisset se curaturam, ut, etc., Cic. Div 1, 24, 48, Quint 4, 2, 47, Suet. Aug 92.—So in concluding letters cura ut valeas, *take care of yourself, be careful of your health* (for which da operam ut valeas, fac valeas, et al sim), Cic. Fam 7, 5, 3, 7, 6, 2, 7, 15, 2, 7, 20, 3, id Q Fr 3, 4, 6, 3, 8, 6, id Att. 1, 5, 8, 2 2, 3 et saep omnibus rebus cura et provide, ne quid ei desit, id ib 11, 3, 3, Quint 1 1, 34, 2, 5, 24, Suet Aug 94 et saep ne illa quidem curo mihi scribas, quae, etc, Cic Fam 2 8, 1 jam curabo sentiat, quos attentarit, Phaedr 5, 2, 6, Petr 58, 2 curare uti Romae ne essent, Suet Rhet 1 *init*.—(θ) With *dat* (ante and post class) illis curandum censeo, Plaut. Rud 1, 2, 92, so, omnibus, Att ap Macr S 6, 1 rebus publicis, Plaut Trin 4 3, 50 rebus alienis, id Truc 1, 2 41 rebus meis, App Mag p 297 —(ι) With *quod* nam quod strabonus est, non curo, Petr 68 8 —(κ) With *de* vides, quanto hoc diligentius curem quam aut de rumore aut de Pollione, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3 — (λ) *Absol* curasti probe, Ter And. 5, 2, 6, cf Plaut Rud 2, 3, 50 abi intro, ego hic curabo, id Bacch 2, 2, 49, id Pers 1, 3, 5 ubi quisque legatus aut tribunus curabat, *commanded*, Sall J 60, 1, cf in ea parte, id. ib 60, 5 in postremo loco cum equitibus, id. ib 46, 7 —(μ) *Impers* curabitur Plaut Capt 3, 5, 30, id. Men 3, 3, 15, Ter And 2, 3, 29 curetur, id Hec 2, 2, 15 —**2.** Of things (poet) quae causa suscipienda curarit sollemnia sacra, Lucr 5, 1163 nec vera virtus Curat reponi deterioribus Hor C 3, 5, 30, with *ut*, Lucr 5, 1015, 3, 127, 6, 231 Lachm, with *ne* quod ne miremur sopor atque oblivia curant, id 4, 826 (822) —**II.** In partic, t t **A.** In state affairs, *to take the charge of, to manage the business of, to do a thing in behalf of the state, to administer, govern, preside over, command*, etc (α) With *acc* bellum maritimum curare Liv 7, 26, 10, so, Asiam, Tac A 4, 36 Achaiam, id ib 5, 10 superioris Germaniae legiones id ib 6, 30, cf id ib 1, 31, cf duabus his artibus se remque publicam curabant, Sall C 9, 3 —(β) *Absol* Faesulanum in sinistrā parte curare jubet, Sall C 59, 3, cf id J 46, 7 duo additi qui Romae curarent, Tac A 11, 22 —**B.** In medic lang, *to heal, cure* (α) With *acc* an quod corpora curari possint, animorum medicina nulla sit? Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 4, id Clu 14, 40 adulescentes gravius aegrotant tristius curantur, id Sen 19, 67, Sulp ap Cic Fam 4, 5, 5 aegrum Liv 5, 5 12 quadrupedes, Quint 2, 10, 6 aliquem frigidis Suet Aug 81 aliquem radice vel herba Hor Ep 2, 2, 151 et saep morbos, Cels. prooem, Quint 2 3, 6, Curt 5, 9, 3, 7, 1, 22 vulnus Liv 2, 17, 4, Quint. 4, 2, 84 et saep apparentia vitia, Quint. 12, 8, 10 —Rarely, *to operate* qui ferrum medici prius quam curetur aspexit, Quint 4, 5, 5 —(β) *Absol* medicinae pars, quae manu curat, Cels 7 praef, so Quint 2, 17, 39 al —Hence, *P a* as *subst* **cūrans,** antis, *m*, = medicus, *a physician* plurimi sub alterutro curantis errore moriuntur, Cels. 3 8, 5 —Also **cūrandus,** i, *m*, *the patient* nisi festinare curandi imbecillitas cogit, Col 7, 2, 12 —**b.** Trop (ironically) cum provinciam curarit, sanguinem miserit, mihi tradiderit enectam etc, Cic Att 6, 1, 2 reduviam (corresp with capiti mederi) id Rosc Am 44, 128 —**C.** In mercantile lang, *to take care of money matters, to adjust* or *settle, pay*, etc (nummos) pro signis, Cic Att 1, 8, 2, cf pecuniam pro eo frumento legatis, Liv 44, 16, 2 dimidium pecuniae redemptori tuo, Cic. Q Fr 2, 4, 2, id. Quint 4, 15 me cui jussisset curaturum, *that I would make payment according to his direction*, id. Fam 16, 9, 3 —Hence, **cūrātus,** a, um, *P a* (acc to I) **1.** *Earnest anxious* (post Aug.) curatissimae preces, Tac A 1, 13 *fin.* interim me

quidam secreto curatoque sermone corripit, monet, etc, Plin. Ep 9, 13, 10 — **2.** *Taken care of, managed, attended to* boves curatiores, Cato, R. R. 103 sacra, Cic. Balb 24, 55 · nitida illa et curata vox, Quint 11, 3, 26 —*Adv* **cūrātē,** *carefully, diligently,* only in *comp* curatius dissere re, Tac. A. 2, 27, 14, 21, 16, 22, Plin. Ep 1, 1, 1.

† **cūrŏtrŏphoe** = κουροτροφοι, *nourishing children* nymphae ab alimonia in fantum, Serv ad Verg E 10, 62.

currax, ācis, *adj* [curro], *running fast, quick, swift* (post-class. and rare) servus, Dig. 21, 1, 18 — Poet laquei, *which are bound on the feet of running animals,* Grat Cyn. 89

currĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [id.], *a running, course, race* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. (mostly ante class) conicere se in curriculum, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 91, cf pedes in curriculum conferre, Varr ap Non. p 263, 6 facere unum curriculum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 11, cf: ita celeri curriculo fui propere a portu, id. Stich. 2, 2. 13 —(β) *Abl* curriculo adverb, *in a quick course, at full speed, swiftly, hastily,* Plaut Ep 1, 1, 12, id. Most. 2, 1, 15, 3, 3, 26, id. Mil. 2, 6, 43, Ter Heaut. 4, 4, 11 al.—**B.** In partic, *a running on a wager, a race* · athletae se in curriculo exercentes, Cic Sen. 9, 27, id. Leg 2, 9, 22, id. Mur 27, 57, Liv 44, 9, Hor C 1, 1, 3, Ov Tr 4, 8, 36 al. equorum, Liv 45, 33, 5 —**II.** Meton. **A.** *A race ground, course, career* ***1.** Lit. solis et lunae, Cic. Fragm ap Non. p 198, 29 —Far more freq, **2.** Trop exiguum nobis vitae curriculum natura circumscripsit, immensum gloriae, Cic. Rab Perd. 10, 30, cf. vivendi a natura datum conficere, id. Univ 12 curricula multiplicium variorumque sermonum, id. Or 3, 12 me ex constituto spatio defensionis in semihorae curriculum coegisti id. Rab Perd. 2, 6, so, consuetudinis, id. Lael. 12, 40 laudis, Quint 12, 2, 31 hae sunt exercitatio nes ingenii, haec curricula mentis, Cic Sen. 11, 38 · petitionis, id. Mur 22, 46 omne industriae nostrae, id. Phil. 7, 3, 7; cf. nec in quadrigis eum secundum numeraverim . nec in oratoribus, qui tantum absit a primo, vix ut in eodem curriculo esse videatur, id. Brut. 47, 173 — **b.** *The time of the annual circuit of the sun, a year,* Prud. στεφ 3 (al. 9), 11.—**B.** *A race chariot* (post-Aug.), Tac A. 14, 14, 15, 44 *fin*, *Suet Calig 19 —**2.** For *a chariot,* in gen. equi turbati in amnem praecipitavere curricula, Curt 8, 14, 8 Mettum Fufetium equis ad curriculum ex utrâque parte deligatum distraxit, Varr ap Non. p 287, 22

currīlis, e, *adj* [currus], *of* or *for a chariot* (late Lat.) praesepia equorum currilium, Vulg 3 Reg 4, 26 certamina, *chariot-races,* Ambros. Cant Cantic 7, 12 currilis equus, συν αρματι αγωνιζομενος ιππος, Gloss. Labb, cf. also curulis.

curro, cŭcurri (old form cecurri, acc. to Gell. 7, 9, 14 · curri, Varr Imp ap Front Ep 2 Mai, Tert Fug in Pers 12, Arn 4, 4), cursum, 3, *v n* [kindr with celer, coruscus], *to run, to move quickly* (on foot, on a horse, ship, etc), *to hasten, fly* (very freq in every period and species of composition) **I.** Lit **A.** Of living beings si ingredere ris curre si curris advola, Cic Att 2, 23, 3 propere, Ter Ad. 3, 2, 56 per vias, Plaut Poen. 3, 1, 24 per totum conclave pavidi, Hor S 2, 6, 113 circum loculos, id. ib 2, 3, 147 subsidio, Cic. Att 12, 3, 2, Prop 2 (3), 26, 17 al. in nostros toros, id. 3, 20 (4, 19), 10 et saep ad villam praecipitanter, Lucr 3, 1063 per omne mare nautae, Hor S 1, 1, 30 trans mare, id. Ep 1, 11, 27 extremos ad Indos mercator, id. ib 1, 1, 45, cf injecto ter pulvere curras (nauta), id. C 1, 28, 36 al sed neque currentem se nec cognoscit euntem, *his former strength,* Verg A. 12, 903 ad vocem praeceps amensque cucurri, Ov M. 7, 844.— With *acc* of distance uno die MCCCV stadia Plin 7, 20, 20, § 84, cf in a figure eosdem cursus Cic. Agr 2, 17, 44, cf *β* infra. — Poet., of flight medio ut limite curras, Icare, mo neo, Ov M 8 203 — With *inf* quis illam (dextram) osculari non curreret? Val. Max. 5, 1, ext 1 — *Impers* ad me curritur, Ter Heaut. prol. 44 curritur ad praetorium, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 35, § 92 quo curratur celeriter, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 30 al.—(β) Rarely with the homogeneous objects iter, stadium, campus, etc. qui stadium currit, *who runs a race,* Cic Off 3, 10, 42 currimus aequor, Verg A 3, 191, 5, 235 (cf id. ib 5, 862) —Hence *pass* unde et campus curritur et mare navigatur, Auct. ap Quint 1, 4, 28 — **b.** Prov currentem incitare or instigare, etc., *to spur a willing horse,* i e *to urge one who needs no urging,* Cic Phil. 3, 8, 19, id. Fam. 15, 15, 3, id. ad Q Fr 1, 1, 16, § 45 facilius est currentem, ut aiunt, incitare quam commovere languentem, id. de Or 2, 44, 186, Plin. Ep 3, 7, 15, cf. el lipt. quod me hortaris currentem tu quidem, Cic. Att. 13, 45, 2, so, currentem hortari, id ib 5, 9, 1, 6, 7, 1 currenti calcaria addere, Plin. Ep 1, 8, 1 asellum currere doceas, i. e *you labor to no purpose,* Hor S 1, 1, 91 per flammam, *to go through fire,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62 — **B.** Transf, of inanimate objects (mostly poet) sol currens, Lucr 5, 682, *of liquids.* amnes in aequora currunt, Verg A 12, 524, id. ib 1, 607, Ov M 8, 597, Auct B Hisp 29 al currente rotā, Hor C 3, 10, 10, id. A. P 22, Ov P 4, 9, 10 quam (chlamydem) circum Purpura cucurrit, Verg A 5, 250, cf Stat Th 2, 98 rubor per ora, Verg A 12, 66 et saep linea per medium, Plin 18, 34, 77, § 331 limes per agrum, id. 18, 33, 76, § 326; 2, 108, 112, §§ 243 and 245 vox currit conchato parietum spatio, id. 11, 51, 112, § 270 varius per ora cucurrit Ausonidum turbata fremor Verg A. 11, 296 carmina dulci modulatione currentia, Lact. 5, 1, 10, of the eyes oculi currentes, huc illucque directi et furiose respicientes, Cassiod. Hist Eccl 7, 2, p 281 Garet.—**II.** Trop · non quo multa parum communis littera currat, *not but that they have many letters in common,* Lucr 2, 692 proclivi currit oratio, venit ad extremum, haeret in salebra, *runs,* Cic Fin. 5, 28, 84 historia currere debet ac ferri, Quint 9, 4, 18 cum debeant sublimia ingredi, acria currere, id. 9, 4, 139 numeri, id 9, 4, 31, cf. rhythmi, id. 9, 4, 50 versus incomposito pede, Hor S 1, 10, 1 · sententia, id ib 1, 10, 9 currit ferox Aetas, *flies away, passes,* id. C 2, 5, 13 — **B.** With *acc., to run, traverse* (cf I b supra) eosdem cursus currere, *to adopt the same policy,* Cic Agr 2, 17, 44 · talia saecla, suis dixerunt, currite, fusis Concordes Parcae, Verg E 4, 46 (al. regard saecla as *voc*, al. take currite as transitive, *produce such ages, cause them to be such, as ye run,* cf. Forbig ad loc)

currūlis, e, *adj* [currus], *of* or *belonging to a chariot,* or *a chariot-race* rabies equorum (post-class and rare), App M 9, p 221 strepitus (opp equester fremitus), Fronto Ep 3 Mai, cf curulis

currus, ūs, *m* [curro], *a chariot, car, wain* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., Poet ap Varr L. L. 5, § 153 Müll, Cic Att. 13 21, 3, Lucr 5, 642, Cic. Div 2, 70, 144, Verg. A. 5, 819, id. G 3, 359, Sen. Ira, 3, 21, 2 et saep — **B.** In partic **1.** *A triumphal car,* Cic Cael. 14, 34, Suet Caes 49, Flor 1, 5, 6, Hor Epod. 9, 22, Ov M 13, 252 al. — **b.** Meton., *a triumph,* Cic Fam 15, 6, 1, Plin 5, 5, 5, § 36, Flor 4, 2, 89, Prop 3 (4), 9, 53, Luc. 1, 316 et saep, cf Sil 6, 345 Drak.— **2.** *A war chariot* (= esseda), Caes. B G 4, 33, 2.—**II.** Poet transf. ***A.** *A ship, boat,* Cat 64, 9 — **B.** *The horses drawing a chariot, a team, span,* Verg G 1, 514, id. A. 12, 287, Sil. 16, 367, Luc 7, 570 — ***C.** *A pair of small wheels by which the beam of a plough was supported and guided* currus a tergo torquere imos Verg. G 1, 174 Forbig ad loc, v Heyne Exc ad h l

cursātio, ōnis, *f* [curso], *a running,* Don. ad Ter Hec. 3, 1, 35

cursĭlĭtas, ātis, *f* [curro] *a running about,* Fulg Myth 3, 3, cf. Auct Class 3, p 81 Mai

cursim, *adv* [id.], *quickly, swiftly, hastily, speedily* (class) currere, Plaut Ps 1, 3, 124, Afran. ap Charis. p 186 P hoc cito et cursim est agendum, Plaut Poen 3, 1, 64 rapi ad carnuficem, id. ib 1, 2, 156 agmine acto, Liv 27, 16, 9 dicere aliena (opp sensim dicere quod causae prodesset), Cic Phil 2, 17, 42 arripere aliquid, id. de Or 2, 89, 364 pergere ad aliquid, id. Tusc 5, 5, 13 et saep

* **cursio,** ōnis, *f* [id.], *a running,* Varr L. L. 5, § 11 Müll.

* **cursĭtātio,** ōnis, *f* [cursito], *a running about hither and thither,* Sol. 42, 2

cursĭto, āre, *v freq n.* [curso], *to run about, run hither and thither* (rare) **I.** In gen sursum deorsum, *Ter Eun. 2, 2, 47, cf. huc et illuc, Hor C 4, 11, 10, id. S 2, 6, 107 modo ad Celsum modo ad Nepotem, Plin Ep 6, 5, 5, Suet Tib 38 ex calciatos, id. Vesp 10 — **II.** In partic **A.** *To race, run races* quomodo Ladas aut Boius cum Sicyonius cursitarint, Auct Her 4, 3, 4.—**B.** Of the motion of atoms huc et illuc casu et temere, Cic. N D 2, 44, 115

curso, āre, *v freq n* [curro], *to run hither and thither, to and fro* (rare but class.) ultro et citro, Cic Rosc Am 22, 60 huc illuc, id. Att 9, 9, 2, Tac. A 15, 50, id H 5, 20 ad aliquem, Ter Eun. 2, 2, 56 Bentl. *N cr* per foros, Cic Sen 6, 17 per urbem, Tac A. 2, 82 in omnes vias, Val Fl. 4, 108 —*Impers* cursari rursum prorsum, Ter Hec 3, 1, 35 — **II.** *Act* (late Lat), *to run over, traverse* nunc jam compactis cursanda syllaba est formis, Mart Cap poet. 3, § 262. (In Tac. Agr 1 *fin*, instead of incursaturus, the right reading is incusaturus, Halm, Ritter, v Orell ad h l.)

1. cursor, ōris, *m* [id.], *a runner,* and partic, **A.** *A runner in a race, racer,* Lucr 2, 78, Cic Tusc. 2, 23, 56, id. Div 2, 70, 144, also *a competitor in a chariot race* ut cupidi cursor frena retentat equi, Ov P 3, 9, 26 — **B.** *A courier, post* (mostly post-Aug), Nep Milt 4, 3 (transl of the Gr ημεροδρομος), Plin 2, 71, 73, § 181, Plin Ep 7, 12 *fin*, Suet Ner 49, Mart 3, 100, 1 al.— **C.** *A slave who ran before the chariot of a grandee, a forerunner* (post Aug), Sen Ep 87, 9, 123, 7, Suet. Ner 30, Mart. 3, 47, 14. —**II.** Trop cursor iambus, Rufin. Rhet p 355 Capperon

2. Cursor, ōris, *m* [id], *a surname of L Papirius,* Liv 9, 16, 11, Ampel. 18, Aur Vict. Vir Ill. 31, Eutr 2, 8

cursōrius, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to running* or *to a race course* (late Lat) **I.** *Adj* terminus, Front Colon p 141 Goes.—**II.** *Subst* **A.** **cursōrĭa,** ae, *f* (sc navis), *a yacht, cutter,* Sid. Ep 1, 5 — **B.** **cursōrĭum,** ii, *n*, = cursus publicus, *a public post, mail,* Auct Lim p 261 Goes

cursŭālis, e, *adj* [cursus], *of* or *pertaining to a course, running* (late Lat) equi, *post-horses,* Cod. Just 12, 51, 19 raeda, *a stage coach,* Cod. Th 12, 12, 9 sollicitudo, i e *speed in running,* ib 6, 29, 7 — **II.** *Hasty, speedy* ministerium, Cassiod. Var 5, 5

cursūra, ae, *f* [curro], *a running* (ante class.), Plaut Bacch 1, 1, 34, id. Merc. 1, 2, 10, id As. 2, 2, 61, id Most 4, 1, 5, id Trin. 4, 2, 164, Varr R. R. 2, 7, 15 al.

cursus, ūs, *m* [id.], *a running* (*on foot, on a horse, chariot, ship,* etc.), *a course, way, march, passage, voyage, journey,* etc. (very freq) **I.** Lit **1.** Of living beings ingressus, cursus, accubitio, etc., Cic N D 1, 34, 94 ibi cursu, luctando sese exercebant, Plaut Bacch. 3, 3, 24, cf id. Most. 1, 2, 73, and Hor A P 412 quique pedum cursu valet, etc, Verg A. 5, 67 cursu superare canem, Hor Ep 1, 18, 51 milites cursu exanimati, Caes B G 2, 23 huc magno cursu intenderunt, *at full speed,* id. ib 3, 19 magno cursu concitatus, id. B C 1, 70 cursu incitatus, id. ib 1, 79, 3, 46, Auct B Alex. 20, cf in cursu esse Cic Att. 5, 16, 1, cf II *fin* infra strictis gladiis cursu in hostem feruntur, *advance at a run,* Liv 9, 13, 2 effuso cursu, id. 2, 50, 6 eo cursu proripere, ut, etc., id. 24, 26, 12, 31, 21, 6 eo cursu, Auct. B Alex. 30 eodem cursu contendere, *right onward,* Caes B C 2, 35, cf id. B G 6, 67 citato cursu Just. 11, 15, 2 cursus in Graeciam per tuam provinciam, Cic Att. 10, 4, 10 quis umquam tam brevi tempore tot loca adire, tantos cursus conficere potuit? id. Imp Pomp 12 34 (terrae) tuis non dicam cursibus, sed victoriis lustratae sunt, id. ib 2 5 agmen cursūs magis quam itineris modo ducit, Curt 5, 13, 5, 6, 1, 12, Just. 15, 3, 11, 11, 8, 2 Miltiades cursum direxit, quo tendebat, Nep Milt. 1 6, Vell 2, 19, 4, 1, 4, 1 Ulixi per mare, Hor C 1, 6, 7 iterare cursus relictos, id ib 1, 34, 4 Naxon, ait Liber, cursus advertite vestros, Ov M 3, 636 et saep, cf B cursum per

auras Derigere, Verg. A. 6, 194; so of *flying*, Ov. M. 2, 838; 4, 787 al.—**b.** Cursum tenere (in a march or on shipboard), *to hold one's course, to maintain a direct course:* equites cursum tenere atque insulam capere non potuerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 26 *fin.:* Dionysius cum secundissimo vento cursum teneret, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83; Caes. B. G. 5, 8; cf. 2. b. —**2.** Of inanimate objects: solis cursus lunaeque meatus Expediam, Lucr. 5, 77; cf. id. 5, 772 al.: lunae, id. 5, 629; cf. id. 5, 630: stellarum, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17: neque clara suo percurrere fulmina cursu Perpetuo possint, Lucr. 1, 1003: si lacus emissus lapsu et cursu suo ad mare profluxisset, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100; so of *the course* or *flow of a stream*, Ov. M. 1, 282; 9, 18; Plin. 5, 24, 20, § 85: longarum navium, Caes. B. G. 5, 8; cf. Cic. Mur. 15, 33; id. Off. 3, 12, 50 al.: Aquilonis et Austri, Lucr. 5, 688; cf. id. 6, 302: menstrui, Plin. 11, 39, 94, § 230: quadripertiti venarum, id. 16, 39, 76, § 195 et saep.—**b.** Cursum tenere, as supra, 1. b.: tanta tempestas subito coorta est, ut nulla earum (navium) cursum tenere posset, Caes. B. G. 4, 28.—**B.** M e t o n. **1.** Cursum exspectare, *to wait for a fair wind* (lit. *for a passage*), Cic. Att. 5, 8, 1.—**2.** (Abstr. pro concr.) Cursus publici, in the time of the emperors, *posts* or *relays divided into stations, for the speedy transmission of information upon state affairs*, Cod. Just. 12, 51; Cod. Th. 8, 5; Inscr. Orell. 3181; 3329; cf. equi publici, Amm. 14, 6, 16: vehicula publica, id. 21, 13, 7: cursus vehicularius, Capitol. Ant. P. 12, 3: vehicularis, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 4: cursus fiscalis, Spart. Had. 7; v. Suet. Aug. 49.—**II.** T r o p. (freq. in Cic. and Quint.), *a course, progress, direction, way:* qui cursus rerum, qui exitus futurus sit, Cic. Fam. 4, 2, 3; cf. Tac. H. 4, 34; id. Agr. 39: implicari aliquo certo genere cursuque vivendi, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 117: vitae brevis cursus, gloriae sempiternus, id. Sest. 21, 47: reliquus vitae cursus, id. Phil. 2, 19, 47: totius vitae cursum videre, id. Off. 1, 4, 11: omnem vitae suae cursum conficere, id. Cael. 17, 39: in omni vitae cursu optimum visum est, ut, etc., Macr. S. 1, 2, 3: temporum, Cic. Fam. 6, 5, 2: tuorum honorum, id. ib. 3, 11, 2; cf. Tac. H 1, 48: continuus proeliorum, id. Agr. 27 al.: cursus vocis per omnis sonos, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 227: cursus verborum, id. ib. 1, 35, 161; so of *the motion* or *flow of discourse*, etc., id. Part. Or. 15, 52; Quint. 8, prooem. § 27; 9, 4, 70: cursus hic et sonus rotundae volubilisque sententiae, Gell. 11, 13, 4: quem enim cursum industria mea tenere potuisset sine forensibus causis, etc., Cic. Phil. 8, 4, 11; cf. id. Or. 1, 4: nos in eodem cursu fuimus a Sullâ dictatore ad eosdem fere consules, id. Brut. 96, 328; so, esse in cursu, *to go on, continue*, Ov. M. 13, 508; id. F. 6, 362.

Curtĭlĭus, ii, *m., a Roman proper name*, Cic. Att. 14, 6, 1; 15, 10, 2 al.

Curtĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* **I.** C. Curtius Postumus, *a partisan of Cæsar*, Cic. Att. 9, 2, a, 3; id. Fam. 2, 16, 7; id. Q. Fr. 2, 5, 3.—**II.** Q. Curtius Rufus, *the historiographer of Alexander the Great*, etc., Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 2; Tac. A. 11, 21.—**III.** Curtius Nicia, *of Cos, freedman of a Curtius, a friend of Pompey*, Cic. Fam. 9, 10, 1 sq.; Suet. Gram. 14.—Hence, **IV.** *Adj.* **A.** Lacus Curtius, *a place in Rome named after a certain Curtius*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 148 Müll.; Liv. 7, 6, 5; Ov. F. 6, 403; also called Lacus Curtii, Suet. Aug. 57; id. Galb. 20; Paul. ex Fest. p. 49, 8 Müll.—**B.** Curtius Fons, *a fountain*, forty Roman miles from Rome, whose waters were conducted thither by Caligula, a part of the Aqua Claudia (v. Claudius, II. B.), Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 122; Front. Aquaed. 13 sq.; Suet. Claud. 20; called also CVRTIA AQVA, Inscr. Orell. 55.

curto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [curtus], *to shorten, diminish* (not ante-Aug., and very rare): aliquid, Cels. 7, 9: radices, Pall. Feb. 10, 3.—**II.** T r o p., *to diminish:* rem, Pers. 6, 34; cf.: Quantulum enim summae curtabit quisque dierum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 124.

curtus, a, um, *adj.* [root in Sanscr. kart, to cut; cf. Germ. kurz], *shortened, mutilated, broken, short* (class.; most freq. in the poets). **I.** L i t.: dolia, *pots* (chamber vessels), Lucr. 4, 1026; cf. vasa, Juv. 3, 271: pergula, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 70: testa, Mart. 3, 82, 3; cf. testu, Ov. F. 2, 645 al.: calix, Mart. 1, 92, 6: curtum temone jugum, Juv. 10, 135: latus, Mart. 12, 32, 13: Judaei, i. e. *circumcised*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 70; cf. equus, *castrated*, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 20; but curto mulo, *with shortened tail* (= curtatâ caudâ), Hor. S. 1, 6, 104. —**II.** T r o p.: res, Hor. C. 3, 24, 64 (cf. curto, II.): centussis, *a clipped piece*, Pers. 5, 191: sententia quasi curta, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 36: fides ingratae patriae, Juv. 14, 166 al.—Of *defective, incomplete* discourse, Cic. Or. 50, 168; 51, 173; Lact. 6, 15.

cŭrūlis (curr-), e, *adj.* [currus], *of* or *pertaining to a chariot.* **I.** I n g e n.: equi, *the four horses provided at the public cost for the games of the circus*, Liv. 24, 18, 10; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 49, 14 Müll.; Cod. Th. 15, 5, 3; 15, 10, 1: ludi, Min. Fel Oct. 37 *fin.:* triumphus, i. e. *upon a chariot* (in opp. to an ovatio, on horseback or on foot), Suet. Aug. 22: Juno curulis, in an ancient form of prayer in Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 17. — **II.** E s p.: sella curulis, *the curule chair, official chair*, adopted from the Etruscans, and inlaid with ivory; used by the consuls, praetors, and curule ediles, who hence received their name (v. aedilis, and cf. Gell. 3, 18, 4; Isid. Orig. 20, 11, 11; Dict. of Antiq.), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 36; Liv. 1, 8, 3; 9, 46, 9 al.; Quint. 6, 3, 25; Suet. Aug. 26; Ov. P. 4, 9, 27; Plin. 37, 6, 21, § 81; Flor. 1, 13, 10; Cat. 52, 2 et saep.: sedes, Tac. A. 2, 83; 15, 29 al.; and *absol.:* **cŭrūlis,** is, *f.*, Tac. A. 1, 75; id. H. 2, 59; Plin. Pan. 59, 2; Suet. Ner. 13; Luc. 3, 107; Sil. 8, 488; Stat. S. 3, 3, 115; Mart. 11, 98, 18 al.—P o e t.: major curulis, i. e. *consulship*, Stat. S. 1, 4, 82.—Hence, **B.** M e t o n., *pertaining to the honor of a* sella curulis, *curule:* aedilis, L. Pis. ap. Gell. 6, 9, 2; Liv. 7, 1, 6 and 8; Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 131 al.; cf. aedilitas, Cic. Har. Resp. 13, 27; Liv. 7, 1, 1; Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 19: ebur (= sella curulis), *consulship*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 53; cf. magistratus, Gab. Bass. ap. Gell. 3, 18.— *Subst.:* **cŭrūlis,** is, *m.*, = aedilis curulis, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 42; and curules, *the curule magistracies*, Stat. S. 4, 1, 5.

* **curvābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [curvo], *that may be bent, flexible:* ulmus et fraxinus, Pall. Nov. 15, 2.

curvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a bending, bend, vaulting* (not ante-Aug.; perh first used by Ov.): patriae curvamina ripae, Ov. M. 9, 450; 2, 130; 3, 672: haec (villa) unum sinum molli curvamine amplectitur, Plin. Ep. 9, 7, 4: caeli, *of the climate*, Gell. 14, 1, 10.

curvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a bending* (very rare), Col. 4, 12, 2.

curvātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a bending, rounding, bend* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** A b s t r., Vitr. 2, 8, 11; Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 72; 10, 19, 21, § 42 al.—**II.** C o n c r., *a vault:* camerae, *an arched ceiling*, Vitr. 7, 3: rotae, i. e. *the rim*, Ov. M. 2, 108.

curvesco, ĕre, *v. n., to be crooked, curved, to make a curve* (late Lat.): mare curvescens, Amm. 22, 8, 5; Ambros. in Luc. 9, 9; id. de Isaac et An. 7, 60; id. in Psa. 118, 26.

* **curvĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [curvus], *crookedness*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15, 7.

curvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to crook, bend, bow, curve* (not ante-Aug.; v. Orell. ad Cic. N. D. 1, 24, 66). **I.** L i t.: curvari manus et aduncos crescere in ungues, Ov. M. 2, 479: bimâ cornua fronte (vitulus), Verg. G. 4, 299: trabes, Ov. M. 7, 441; Prop. 3 (4), 22, 38: flexile cornu, Ov. M. 5, 383; 11, 324; cf.: ingentem arcum manu, Stat. Achill. 1, 487: rotundas Curvat aper lances, i. e. *by its weight*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 41: Calabros sinus (Hadria), id. C. 1, 33, 16: portus curvatus in arcum, Verg. A. 3, 533; cf. Plin. 6, 6, 6, § 18: luna curvata in cornua, id. 37, 10, 68, § 184; cf. poet.: fronte curvatos imitatus ignes, Hor. C. 4, 2, 57: imi (rami) in terram adeo curvantur, ut, etc., Plin. 12, 5, 11, § 22: in diversum curvatur (arbor), id. 16, 42, 81, § 223: insectorum pedes . . . foris curvantur, id. 11, 29, 35, § 101: curvata in montis faciem unda, Verg. G. 4, 361; cf. Ov. M. 15, 509; and: tollimur in caelum curvato gurgite, Verg. A. 3, 564.—Of persons: nec nostrum seri curvarent Aeacon anni, Ov. M. 9, 435; so, curvata senio membra, Tac. A. 1, 34: pondera vix toto curvatus corpore juxta Deicit, Stat. Th. 6, 649. —* **II.** T r o p., *to make to yield, to move:* neque te munera nec . . . vir curvat (= movet, ad misericordiam flectit), Hor. C. 3, 10, 16.

curvor, ōris, *m.* [curvus], *crookedness*, perh. only in Varr. L. L. 5, § 104, and 7, § 25 Müll.

curvus (-vŏs), a, um, *adj.* [root kar-, whence κορώνη; cf.: circus, varus], *crooked, curved, bent* (opp. rectus; mostly poet.). **I.** P r o p.: aratrum, Lucr. 5, 933; 6, 1253; Verg. G. 1, 170: rastri, Cat. 64, 39: culter, Sen. Hippol. 53: falces, Verg. G. 1, 508: calamus, Cat. 63, 22: arbor, Ov. M. 5, 536: arcus, id. ib. 9, 114: dens, id. Am. 3, 10, 14: ungues, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4; Hor. Epod. 5, 93: lyra, id. C. 1, 10, 6; 3, 28, 11: crinale, Ov. M. 5, 53: (equi) alvus, Verg. A. 2, 51: carinae, id. G. 1, 360: cavernae, id. A. 3, 674: rates, Prop. 3 (4), 7, 29: litora, Cat. 64, 74; Verg. A. 3, 223; Hor. C. 4, 5, 14; id. Epod. 10, 21; Ov. M. 11, 352; cf. spatium, Sall. H. 4, 20 Dietsch: flumen, *winding, crooked*, Verg. G. 2, 12; Ov. M. 3, 342: aquae, id. F. 3, 520: aequor, *rising on high, boisterous*, id. M. 11, 505 al.—Of persons: ita te adgerundâ curvom aquâ faciam, ut, etc., Plaut. Cas. 1, 1, 36: arator, *bent, stooping*, Verg. E. 3, 42; and of one *bent by age:* anus, Prop. 2 (3), 18, 20: membra, Ov. M. 3, 276: senecta, id. A. A. 2, 670: caelator, Juv. 9, 145: vel gibberosi vel curvi, Dig. 21, 1, 3.—**II.** T r o p., *crooked, wrong, perverse:* mores, Pers. 3, 52.—*Subst.:* **curvum,** i, *n., that which is crooked* or *wrong* (opp. rectum): scilicet ut possem curvo dignoscere rectum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 44: rectum discernis, ubi inter Curva subit, Pers. 4, 12: invenimus qui curva corrigeret, *set every thing right*, Plin. Ep. 5, 8 (21), 6: hic nobis curva corriget? Sen. Apoc. 8 *fin.*

* **cuscŏlium (-cŭlium),** ii, *n., the scarlet berry of the holm oak*, Plin. 16, 8, 12, § 32.

Cusinius, ii, *m., a Roman proper name*, Cic. Att 12, 38, 4; 12, 41, 3.

cūsio, ōnis, *f.* [cudo], *a stamping of money*, Cod. Th. 11, 16, 18.

‡ **cūso,** āre, *v. freq.* [id.], acc. to Prisc. p. 890 P.

cūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a coiner of money*, Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

* **cuspĭdātim,** *adv.* [cuspido], *to a point, with a point:* decisus calamus, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 102.

cuspĭdo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [cuspis], *to make pointed, to point* (only in the foll. pass.): hastilia, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 126; cf. id. 18, 19, 49, § 179.

cuspis, ĭdis, *f.* [etym. dub.], *a point, the pointed end* of any thing (freq., esp. in the poets). **I.** P r o p.: asserum, * Caes. B. C. 2, 2: vomeris, Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 172: acuta contorum, Verg. A. 5, 208: acuta teli, Ov. M. 1, 470: hastae, id ib. 5, 9; 6, 78: jaculi, id. ib. 7, 673: medicata, Sil. 13, 197: aquilae, *the pointed end of the standard;* Gr. στύραξ, Suet. Caes. 62 et saep.—**II.** M e t o n. (pars pro toto). **A.** *A spear, javelin, lance*, Verg. A. 11, 41; 12, 386; Hor. C. 4, 6, 8; id. S. 2, 1, 14; Ov. M. 6, 673; Liv 4, 38, 3 and 4; 8, 7, 9 and 11; Plin. 34, 15, 45, § 152 al.—**B.** *A spit*, Mart. 14, 221, 2.—**C.** *The trident of Neptune*, Ov. M. 12, 580; cf. triplex, id. ib. 12, 594; Claud. Rapt. Pros 2, 181.—**D.** *The sting of a bee*, Plin. 21, 13, 45, § 78.—**E.** *A scorpion's sting*, Ov. M. 2, 199.—**F.** *A pointed tube*, Varr. R. R 1, 8, 4.

Cuspĭus, ii, *m., a Roman proper name*, Cic. Fam. 13, 6, 1 al.

‡ **cussĭlīris,** is, e, *adj.* [root sku-, to cover, hide; cf.: obscurus, scutum], *cowardly* (an ancient word for ignavus, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 50, 13 Müll.).

custōdēla, ae, *f.* [custos] (ante-class. form for custodia; in later Lat. preserved only in the vulgar lang.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 51, 5 Müll.), *a watch, guard, care*, etc.: qui more antiquo in custodelam suom conmiserunt caput, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 10: in custodelam nos tuam ut recipias et tutere, id. ib. 3, 3, 34: (capram) in custodelam simiae concredere, id. Merc. 2, 1, 9: familiam pecuniamque tuam endo mandatelâ tutelâ custodelâque meâ (esse aio), an ancient judicial formula in Gai Inst. 2, § 104 Huschke: feralis, *of a corpse*, App. M. 2, p. 124, 17: publica, id. ib. 7, p. 193 *fin.:* salutaris carceris, id. ib. 9, p. 217, 15: acrior, id. ib. 10, p. 245, 15.

custōdĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *a watching, watch, guard, care, protection* (freq. and

class.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: in tuam custodiam meque et meas spes trado, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 59: agitare custodiam, *to keep guard*, id. Rud. 3, 6, 20: iis impedimentis custodiae ac praesidio VI milia hominum unâ reliquerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 29: sub hospitum privatorum custodiâ esse, Liv. 42, 19, 5: tam fida canum, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: pastoris, Col. 8, 4, 3: paedagogorum, Quint. 1, 2, 25: dura matrum, *care, oversight*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 22 et saep.: navium longarum, Caes. B. C. 3, 39: ignis (Vestae), Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29: urbis, Caes. B. C. 1, 17; 2, 36; Liv. 5, 10, 4; cf.: urbis, sui, Suet. Aug. 49: corporis, id. Galb. 12: illa (sc. pontis), Nep. Milt. 3, 2: portus, Auct. B. Alex. 17: cum in ejusdem anni custodiâ te atque L. Murenam fortuna posuisset, Cic. Mur. 31, 64: aliquid privatâ custodiâ continere, id. Sull. 15, 42: circum familias conventus Campaniae custodiae causâ distribuit, Caes. B. C. 1, 14 *fin.*: in muro custodiae causâ conlocati, id. ib. 1, 28; Auct. B. Afr. 46: navis quae erat ad custodiam ab Acilio posita, Caes. B. C. 3, 40: tribunus adpositus custodiae (alicujus), Tac. A. 1, 6: ignaviam suam tenebrarum ac parietum custodiis tegere, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: a cujus audaciâ fratris liberos ne materni quidem corporis custodiae tegere potuissent, id. Clu. 11, 31: fida justitiae, id. Fin. 2, 34, 113: una fidelis memoriae rerum gestarum (litterae), Liv. 6, 1, 2: libertatis, id. 4, 24, 4: suae religionis, Quint. 6, 1, 20: decoris, id. 11, 1, 57 et saep.—**B.** Meton. **1.** Usu. in *plur.* and in milit. lang., *persons who serve as guards, a guard, watch, sentinel*: colonia meis praesidiis, custodiis, vigiliis munita, Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 8; 2, 12, 26; id. Verr. 2, 3, 24, § 60: neque clam transire propter custodias Menapiorum possent, Caes. B. G. 4, 4; 7, 19; 7, 27 et saep.—In *sing.* (collect.), Cat. 62, 33: abest custodia regi, Ov. M. 14, 371: unicus anser erat, minimae custodia villae, id. ib. 8, 684: corporis, *a body-guard*, Curt. 5, 1, 42.—**2.** *A place where guard is kept, a watch- or guard-house, watch-station*: haec (urbs) mea sedes est, haec vigilia, haec custodia, Cic. Phil. 12, 10, 24: privata, id. Sull. 15, 42: in hac custodiâ et tamquam speculâ, id. Phil. 7, 7, 19: ceteri in custodiam conditi, Tac. H. 4, 2.—In *plur.*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 16; id. Rab. Perd. 7, 21.—**II.** With the access. idea of hindering free motion, *a watching, guarding, custody, restraint, confinement.* **A.** Lit.: nec cuiquam uni custodiam ejus (sc. Philopoemenis capti) satis credebant, Liv. 39, 50, 2: quive (servi) inve ludum custodiamve conjecti fuerint, Gai Inst. 1, 13: animal quod custodiam nostram evadit, id. ib. 2, 67: famulos vinclis atque custodiâ . . tueri, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48. —*Plur.*: in praedonum hostiumque custodias tantum numerum civium Romanorum includere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 144: libera, *private custody, confinement in one's house*, Liv. 24, 45, 8; Vell. 1, 11 (cf.: libero conclavi, Liv. 39, 14, 9); and in *plur.*: in liberis custodiis, Sall. C. 47, 3; cf. trop.: domi teneamus eam (eloquentiam), saeptam liberali custodiâ, Cic. Brut. 96, 330.—Perh. in a play upon the words libera custodia: ut sis apud me ligneâ in custodiâ, Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 28. —**B.** Meton. **1.** *A place of confinement, a prison, hold*: Lentulus comprehenditur et in custodiâ necatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 104 *fin.*; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, §§ 68 and 69; id. Cat. 1, 8, 19; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4, § 14; id. Div. 1, 25, 52; id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71 et saep. —Trop.: corporis custodiis se liberare, Cic. Rep. 6, 15, 15.—**2.** *Persons in confinement, captives, prisoners* (post-Aug.): in recognoscendis custodiis, Suet. Tib. 61; id. Dom. 14: unus ex custodiarum agmine, Sen. Ep. 77, 18.—Of a single person: eâdem catenâ et custodiam et militem copulat, Sen. Ep. 5, 7.

custōdĭārĭum, ii, *n.* [custos], *a watch-house* (late Lat.), Tert. ad Martyr. 2; Inscr. Orell. 1391.

‡ **custōdĭārĭus**, ii, *m.* [id.], *a jailer*, Inscr. Orell. 1541.

custōdĭo, ivi, or ii, ītum, 4 (*fut. pass.* custodibitur, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 71), *v. a.* [id.], *to watch, protect, keep, defend, guard* (freq. and class.). **I.** In gen. **A.** With material objects: Q. Caepio Brutus pro consule provinciam Macedoniam, tueatur, defendat, custodiat incolumemque conservet, Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 26: tuum corpus domumque, id. Mil. 25, 67: quod me receperit, juverit, custodierit, id. Planc. 10, 26; cf.: in meâ salute custodiendâ, id. ib. 1, 1: me non solum amicorum fidelitas, sed etiam universae civitatis oculi custodiunt, id. Phil. 12, 9, 22: ut haec insula ab eâ (Cerere) . . . incoli custodirique videatur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 107: urbes, Quint. 7, 10, 13: maritimam oram viginti navibus longis, Liv. 36, 2, 11 (cf. tueri, id. 36, 2, 7): officinam diligentiâ, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 59: castra nocte, ne quis elabi posset, Liv. 9, 42, 6: amictum, Quint. 5, 14, 31: poma in melle, *to lay up, preserve*, Col. 12, 45, 3: paries, qui laevum marinae Veneris latus Custodit, Hor. C. 3, 26, 6: tua, id. S. 2, 3, 151: hic stilus . . . me veluti custodiet ensis, id. ib. 2, 1, 40.—Esp.: se, *to be on the watch*: quanto se opere custodiant bestiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 126: fac ut diligentissime te ipsum custodias, id. Att. 14, 17, A, 8.—(β) With *ab*: Gortynii templum magnâ curâ custodiunt non tam a ceteris quam ab Hannibale, Nep. Hann. 9, 4: poma ab insomni dracone, Ov. M. 9, 190: cutem a vitiis, Plin. 28, 8, 25, § 89.—**B.** With immaterial objects (freq. in post-Aug. prose), *to keep, preserve, regard, take heed, observe, maintain*: id quod tradatur posse percipere animo et memoriâ custodire, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127: dicta litteris, id. ib. 2, 2, 7; cf.: ex his (arboribus) quas memoria hominum custodit, Plin. 16, 44, 85, § 234: illa quae scriptis reposuimus, velut custodire desinimus, Quint. 11, 2, 9; opp. mutare, id. 12, 8, 6: modum ubique, id. 4, 2, 35: regulam loquendi, id. 1, 7, 1: praecepta, Col. 1, 8, 15: eam rationem, id. 4, 29, 11: ordinem, id. 12, 4, 1: quae custodienda in olearam curâ . . . praecipiemus, Plin. 17, 18, 29, § 125: morem, id. 14, 12, 14, § 88: religiose quod juraveris, id. Pan. 65, 2 et saep.—(β) With *ab*: teneriores annos ab injuriâ sanctitas docentis custodiat, Quint. 2, 2, 3.—(γ) With *ut* or *ne*: in aliis quoque propinquitatibus custodiendum est, ut inviti judicemur dixisse, Quint. 11, 1, 66: quo in genere id est praecipue custodiendum, ne, etc., id. 8, 3, 73; 8, 5, 7; Col. 4, 24, 11: ut custoditum sit ne umquam veniret, etc., Suet. Tib. 7.—**II.** With the access. idea of hindering free motion, in a good or bad sense. **A.** In gen., *to hold something back, to preserve, keep*: multorum te oculi et aures non sentientem . . . speculabuntur atque custodient, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 6: aliquem, ne quid auferat, *to watch, observe*, id. Div. in Caecil. 16, 51: ejus (sc. epistulae) custodiendae et proferendae arbitrium tuum, Cic. Att. 15, 13, 1: librum, id. Fam. 6, 5, 1: codicillos, Suet. Tib. 51: prodit se quamlibet custodiatur simulatio, Quint. 12, 1, 29.—**B.** Esp., *to hold in custody, hold captive*: noctu nervo vinctus custodibitur, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 71; Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 50: ducem praedonum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 68: obsides, Caes. B. G. 6, 4: Domitium, id. B. C. 1, 20: bovem, Verg. A. 8, 218 et saep.—Hence, * **custōdītē**, *adv.* (acc. to I.), *cautiously, carefully*: ut parce custoditeque ludebat! Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 3.

custōdītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [custodio]. **I.** In gen., *guardianship, care*: custoditio est opera ad custodiendum quid sumpta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 61, 15.—**II.** Transf., *a keeping, observance*: legum, Vulg. Sap. 6, 19.

custos, ōdis, *comm.* [root sku-, to cover, hide, etc.; cf. scutum, κεύθω, Germ. Haut, Haus, Corss. Ausspr. I. p. 353], *a guard, watch, preserver, keeper, overseer, protector, defender, attendant*, etc., *protectress*, etc., in a friendly or hostile sense (freq. and class.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Of living beings. **1.** In gen.: antiqua erilis fida custos corporis, Enn. Med. ap. Non. p. 39, 2 (Trag. Rel. v. 289 Vahl.); cf. in *masc.*: corporis, *a body-guard*, Liv. 24, 7, 4; so *plur.*, Nep. Dat. 9, 3; Suet. Calig. 55 al.: Commium cum equitatu custodis loco relinquit, Caes. B. G. 6, 6 *fin.*: cum vigiliis custodibusque nostris colloqui, id. B. C. 1, 22 *init.*: portae, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27: fani, id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94. custos defensorque provinciae, id. ib. 2, 5, 6, § 12: pontis, Nep. Milt. 3, 1: patrimonii, Quint. 4, 2, 73: hortorum, Suet. Calig. 59: gregis, Verg. E. 10, 36: pecuniae regiae, Curt. 5, 1, 20: ipse pecuniae quam regni melior custos, Liv. 44, 26, 12: rei publicae custos senatus, Cic. Sest. 65, 137: templorum, id. Dom. 55, 141: custos ac vindex cupiditatum, id. Agr. 2, 9, 24: salutis suae, Quint. 5, 11, 8; Curt. 3, 6, 1; Tac. A. 3, 14 et saep.: his discipulis privos custodes dabo, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 76; so of *teachers of youth*, id. ib. 4, 3, 19; Ter. Phorm. 2. 1, 57; Hor. S. 1, 4, 118; id. A. P. 161; 239: virtutis (ego) verae custos rigidusque satelles, id. Ep. 1, 1, 17.—Freq. of the gods, etc.: dei custodes et conservatores hujus urbis, Cic. Sest. 24, 53; cf.: custodi Jovi, Suet. Dom. 5: montium custos Diana, Hor. C. 3, 22, 1: rerum Caesar, id. ib. 4, 15, 17: multae tibi tum officient res, Custodes, etc., i. e. *attendants of women, eunuchs*, etc., id. S. 1, 2, 98 Heind.—Of dogs, Verg. G. 3, 406; Col. 7, 12; so of Cerberus, Verg. A. 6, 424 al., and of the constellation Bootes, Ἀρκτοφύλαξ, Vitr. 9, 4, 1: armorum, *the officer in charge of the arms* in an army or fleet, Dig. 49, 16, 14, § 1; Inscr. Orell. 3630 al.—**2.** In civil affairs, t. t., *a man who took charge of the vessel into which voting tablets were put* (in order to prevent false suffrages), Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 18; Cic. Agr. 2, 9, 22; id. Red. Sen. 7, 17.—**B.** Of inanimate subjects. **1.** Of abstract subjects: natura Ipsaque corporis est custos et causa salutis, Lucr. 3, 324: haec custos dignitatis (fortitudo), Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 33: sapientia custos et procuratrix totius hominis, id. Fin. 4, 7, 17; id. Off. 2, 7, 23: leges diligentissimae pudoris custodes, Quint. 8, 5, 19 al.—**2.** Of *receptacles, safes*, e. g. of *a quiver*: eburnea Telorum custos, Ov. M. 8, 320; of *an incense-box*: turis, id. ib. 13, 703; and in husbandry, *the stump of an amputated vine-branch*, i. q. resex, pollex, praesidiarius or subsidiarius palmes, Col. 4, 21, 3.—**II.** In a hostile sense. **A.** In gen., *a watch, spy*: Dumnorigi custodes ponit, ut, quae agat, quibuscum loquatur, scire possit, Caes. B. G. 1, 20 *fin.*: custodem, inquit, Tullio me apponite. Quid, mihi quam multis custodibus opus erit, etc., Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 51; id. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 63; Caes. B. G. 1, 20 *fin.*: num nam hic relictu's custos, Nequis, etc., Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 55; cf. v. 59; Curt. 5, 11, 2; Suet. Tib. 12 al.—**B.** Esp., *a jailer, keeper*: carceris, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 57; Nep. Eum. 11, 1; id. Alcib. 4, 4: quem ex Mauritania rex proditionis insimulatum cum custodibus miserat, Sall. H. 2, 25 Dietsch: te sub custode tenebo, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 77; Tac. A. 2, 68; 3, 28; 4, 60 al.

Cusus, i, *m.*, *a small river in* Germania, now prob. the *Waag*, Tac. A. 2, 63 *fin.*

cŭtīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cutis], *the skin*, Juv. 11, 203; Pers. 4, 18; on the long ī, v. Prisc. p. 612 P.

Cŭtĭlĭa, ae, *f.*, *an ancient city in the Sabine land, on a lake called* Lacus Cutiliae, now *Lago di Contigliano*, Varr. ap. Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 109; Paul. ex Fest. 51, 8.—Also in *plur.*: **Cŭtĭlĭae**, ārum, Liv. 26, 11, 10; Suet. Vesp. 24; Cels. 5, 6; Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 6; Paul. ex Fest. p. 51, 8 Müll.—Hence, **Cŭtĭlĭensis**, e, *adj.*: Lacus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 71 Müll.; Macr. S. 1, 7, 28 sq.; and **Cŭtĭlĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Cutilia*: Cutiliae aquae, Plin. 2, 95, 96, § 209; 31, 2, 6, § 10; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2, 45.—Also called **Cŭtĭlĭae**, ārum, *f.*, Cels. 4, 5, 26.

Cutina, ae, *f.*, *a city of the* Vestini, Liv. 8, 29, 13.

cŭtĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *a small insect, milleped*, Mart. Emp. 8.

cŭtis, is (*acc.* cutem, App. Mag. p. 306, 14), *f.* [kindr. with κύτος; Sanscr. gudh; Germ. Haut], *the skin*. **I.** Prop., Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3; Cels. 2, 8; Plin. 28, 12, 50, § 183 sq.; Quint. 11, 3, 78; Hor. C. 1, 28, 13; id. A. P. 476; Sen. Ep. 95, 16; 123, 7 al.—In *plur.*, Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 200; 11, 37, 45, § 128.—**b.** Prov.: curare cutem, *to take care of one's skin*, i. e. *to make much of one's self*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 29; 1, 4, 15 (for which pelliculam curare, id. S. 2, 5, 38): cogere aliquem intra suam cutem, Sen. Ep. 9, 13: cute perditus, *sick in one's body*, Pers. 1, 23: ego te intus et in cute novi, *I know you thoroughly*, id. 3, 30.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Hide, leather*: calceus est sartâ terque quaterque cute, Mart. 1, 103, 6.—**2.** *A soft coating, covering* of any thing; *the skin, rind, surface* (several times in the Nat. Hist. of Pliny): casiae, Plin. 12, 19, 43, § 95: nucleorum, id. 15, 10, 9, § 36: uvarum, id. 15,

23, 34, § 112: lauri, id. 27, 10, 60, § 84: summa terrae, id. 20, 19, 79, § 207.—**II.** Trop., *the external appearance, surface, outside:* tenerā quādam elocutionis cute, Quint. 5, 12, 18: imaginem virtutis effingere et solam ut sic dixerim cutem, id. 10, 2, 15; Gell. 18, 4, 2.

‡ **cuturnium** vas, quo in sacrificiis vinum fundebatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 51, 1 Müll.

cyămias, ae, *f.* [cyamos], *the beanstone, a precious stone,* Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 188.

† **cyămŏs** or **-us**, i, *m.*, = κύαμος, *a plant, called also* colocasia, *Egyptian bean,* Plin. 21, 15, 51, § 87.

Cyănē, ēs, *f.*, = Κυάνη, *a fountain near Syracuse,* Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89; Ov. F. 4, 469; id. P. 2, 10, 26.—In fable, *a nymph changed into this fountain for her grief at the loss of Proserpine,* Ov. M. 5, 409 sq.; Sil. 14, 515; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 245.

Cyănĕae, ārum, *f.*, v. cyaneus, II.

Cyănēē, ēs, *f.*, = Κυανέη, *a nymph, daughter of Mæander, mother of Caunus and of Byblis,* Ov. M. 9, 452.

† **cyănĕus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κυάνεος. **I.** *Dark-blue, sea-blue:* cyaneo colore avis, Plin. 10, 32, 47, § 89: stagna, Prud. Psych. 858.—**II. Cyănĕae**, ārum, *f.*, = Κυάνεαι, *the two small rocky islands at the entrance of the Pontus Euxinus, called also* Symplegades, q. v., Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 34; Mel. 2, 7, 3: errantes, Val. Fl. 4, 561.—Hence, **B. Cyănēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of or belonging to the Cyaneæ:* cautes, Luc. 2, 716: montes, Val. Fl. 2, 381: rupes, id. 4, 637: ruinae, Mart. 7, 19, 3: insulae, Mel. 2, 7, 3; Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 92 al.—**2.** Transf., *like the Cyaneæ:* nates, Mart. 11, 99, 6.

† **cyănŏs** or **-us**, i, *m.*, = κύανος. **I.** *The blue corn-flower, blue-bottle:* Centaurea cyanus, Linn.; Plin. 21, 8, 24, § 48; 21, 11, 39, § 68.—**II.** *A precious stone, a species of* lapis lazuli, Plin. 37, 9, 38, § 119.

† **cyăthisso**, āre, *v. n.*, = κυαθίζω, *to fill a* cyathus, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 29; Macr. de Diff. 41, 8; Auct. de Verb. 8, § 14 Jan.

† **cyăthus**, i, *m.*, = κύαθος, *a small ladle for transferring the wine from the mixing-bowl* (crater) *to the drinking-cup* (cf. Becker, Gall. 3, p. 221). **I.** Prop., Varr. L. L. 5, § 124 Müll.; Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 24; id. Ps. 4, 2, 2; Hor. S. 1, 6, 117; Juv. 9, 47; Suet. Caes. 49 al.—**II.** *As a measure,* both dry and liquid (particularly for wine), *the twelfth part of a* sextarius, Hor. C. 3, 8, 13; 3, 19, 12; Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 85; or *ten Greek drachmæ,* Plin. 21, 34, 109, § 185; cf. Rhemn. Fann. Pond. 80.

† **cybaeus**, a, um, *adj.* [κύπη, κυβή, cupa], *pertaining to a kind of merchant-ship:* navis maxima, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 17, § 44.—*Absol.:* **cybaea**, ae, *f.*, *a transport or merchant-ship,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 8, § 17.

Cybĕlē or **Cybēbē**, ēs, and **Cybĕla**, ae, *f.*, = Κυβέλη and Κυβήβη. **I.** *A goddess, originally Phrygian, later worshipped in Rome also as Ops or Mater Magna, whose priests were called* Galli. (α) Form Cybele, Cat. 63, 8; Verg. A. 11, 768; Mart. 1, 71, 10.—(β) Form Cybela, Tert. adv. Nat. 1, 10.—(γ) Form Cybebe, Verg. A. 10, 220; Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 35; Phaedr. 3, 17, 3; Sil. 8, 365; 17, 3; Cat. 63, 9; Phaedr. 3, 17, 4; 4, 1, 4; Luc. 1, 600.—**B.** Hence, **1. Cybĕlēius**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Cybele:* Attis, Ov. M. 10, 104; v. Attis: mater, i. q. *Cybele,* id. A. A. 1, 507; so also dea, id. F. 4, 191: frena, i. e. *of the lions in the chariot of Cybele,* id. M. 10, 704: limina, i. e. *of her temple,* Stat. S. 1, 2, 176.—**2. Cybĕlista**, ae, *m.*, = Κυβελιστής, *a priest of Cybele,* Verg. Copa, 25 Sillig ex conj. (al. Calybita).—**II.** *A mountain in Phrygia.* (α) Form Cybele, Ov. F. 4, 249; 4, 363.—(β) Form Cybebe, Cat. 63, 9; 63, 84.—Also called **Cybĕlus**, i, *m.*, Verg. A. 3, 111 Rib. (al. Cybelae).

(**cybiārius**, ii, *m.* [cybium], *a dealer in salt fish,* Arn. 2, p. 70 dub.)

cybicus, a, um, v. cubicus.

cybindis (**cymin-**), idis, *m.*, = κύβινδις, *the night hawk:* nocturnus accipiter cybindis vocatur, Plin. 10, 8, 10, § 24.

† **Cybiŏsactes**, ae, *m.*, = Κυβιοσάκτης, *a dealer in salt fish; nickname of the thirteenth Ptolemy,* and later of *the emperor Vespasian,* Suet. Vesp. 19.

Cybistra, ōrum, *n.*, *a town of Cappadocia,* Cic. Fam. 15, 2, 2 and 4; id. Att. 5, 18, 1 al.

† **cybium** or **-ion**, ii, *n.*, = κύβιον. **I.** *A tunny-fish,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 77 Müll.; Mart. 11, 27, 3; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 52, 15 Müll.—**II.** Meton., *a dish made of pieces of the tunny-fish salted and chopped,* Plin. 9, 15, 18, § 48; 32, 11, 53, § 151; Mart. 5, 79, 3.

† **cycĕōn**, ōnis, *m.*, = κυκεών, *a drink made of barley-grits, grated goats'-cheese, and wine,* Arn. 5, p. 174 sq.

† **cychrămus**, i, *m.*, = κύχραμος, *a bird migrating with quails,* perh. *the ortolan,* Plin. 10, 23, 33, §§ 66 and 68.

* **cyclădātus**, a, um, *adj.* [cyclas], *clothed with a* cyclas, Suet. Calig. 52.

Cyclădes, um, v. cyclas, II.

† **cyclămīnŏs**, i, *f.* (**-on**, i, *n.*, Plin. 21, 9, 27, § 51; 21, 11, 38, § 64), = κυκλάμῖνος and κυκλάμινον, *the plant sowbread:* Cyclamen Europaeum, Linn.; of several kinds, Plin. 25, 9, 67, § 114 sq.

† **cyclas**, ădis, *f.*, = κυκλάς (circular; hence as in Greek; cf. Liddell and Scott in h. v. I.), *a state-robe of women, with a border running round it,* Prop. 4 (5), 7, 40; Juv. 6, 259; Vop. Sat. 9; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41, 1; Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 649 al.—**II. Cyclădes**, um, *f.*, = Κυκλάδες, *the Cyclades, islands lying in a circle round Delos, in the Ægean Sea, off the coast of the Peloponnesus,* Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 65 sq.; Caes. B. C. 3, 3; Nep. Milt. 2, 5; Liv. 34, 26, 11; Verg. A. 3, 127; Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 8; id. M. 2, 264; Stat. Th. 5, 183.—*Sing.*, Vitr. 7, 7, 3; Juv. 6, 563; Sil. 4, 347; Sen. Herc. Oet. 804.

† **cyclĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κυκλικός, prop. *circular*; hence, **I.** Cyclicus scriptor, *a cyclic poet, one of the epic poets who treated in regular order the cycle of myths from the beginning of the world to the time of Telemachus,* Hor. A. P. 136: cyclica carmina, *cyclic poems,* Isid. Orig. 6, 17, 4; cf. Liddell and Scott, s. v. κυκλικός, II.—**II.** *Forming a complete cycle, encyclopædic:* disciplinae, Mart. Cap. 9, § 998.

† **cyclŏphŏrētĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κυκλοφορητικός, *moved in a circle, circular:* cyma, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 275 (written as Greek by Kopp, § 814).

Cyclops, ōpis (*acc.* -ōpem or -ōpa), *m.*, = Κύκλωψ (a round eye), *a Cyclops;* in *plur.*: Cyclopes, um, *the Cyclopes, a fabulous race of giants on the coast of Sicily; said to have each but one eye, and that in the middle of the forehead; to them were ascribed the walls called Cyclopean; plur.*, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 43; Plin. 7, 56, 57, §§ 195–198; Verg. A. 6, 630; 8, 424; Hor. C. 1, 4, 7; Ov. M. 3, 305 et saep.; *sing.* κατ' ἐξοχήν, *the Cyclops Polyphemus,* Verg. A. 3, 617; Hor. A. P. 145; Ov. M. 13, 744 sq.; 14, 174 sq.; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 146 et saep.: Cyclopa saltare, *to imitate Polyphemus by pantomime,* Hor. S. 1, 5, 63; so, moveri, id. Ep. 2, 2, 125 Orell.—Hence, **II.** *Adj.* **A. Cyclōpēus**, a, um, = Κυκλώπειος, *Cyclopean, of the Cyclopes;* only *plur.* as *subst.*: **Cyclōpēa**, ōrum, *n.*, *the myth of the Cyclopes as represented in a pantomime:* ludere, Treb. Poll. Gall. 8, 3; Vop. Carin. 19, 3.—**B. Cyclōpius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of or pertaining to the Cyclopes:* saxa, in Sicily, Verg. A. 1, 201: at Mycenae, Sen. Herc. Fur. 997: regna, Sil. 14, 33.

† **cyclus**, i, *m.*, = κύκλος, *a circle.* **I.** Lit.: cycli axium, Isid. Orig. 3, 36.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Astron. t. t., *a cycle, recurring period:* paschalis, *the Easter cycle of ninety-five years,* Isid. Orig. 6, 17, 1: lunae, *the lunar cycle of nineteen years,* id. ib. 6, 17, 5.—**B.** Med. t. t., *a periodic change, a recurrence:* resumptionis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 21: metasyncriticus, id. ib. 1, 1, 24; cf.: cyclo curare, Veg. Art. Vet. 5, 5, 3; 3, 6, 1.—**III.** *An instrument for branding,* Veg. Vet. 2, 5, 3; 2, 6, 11.

cycnārium, ii, *n.* [κύκνος], *a kind of eye-salve,* Inscr. Orell. 4234.

Cycnēius (**Cygn-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of or pertaining to the Bœotian Cycnus, the son of Hyrie:* Tempe, in *Bœotia,* Ov. M. 7, 371.

† **cycnēus** (**cygn-**), a, um, *adj.*, = κύκνειος. **I.** *Of or belonging to a swan, swan's-:* tamquam cycnea vox et oratio, i. e. *the last speech,* Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 6: plumae, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 1.—**II. Cycnēa** (al. Cygnaea) Specula, *a hill near Brixia,* now still *Cigneo,* Cat. 67, 32.

† **1. cycnus** (in MSS. and edd. freq. also **cygnus**; ȳ, Hor. C. 4, 3, 20; Aus. Ep. 20, 8), i, *m.*, = κύκνος, *the swan;* celebrated for its singing, esp. for its dying song; consecrated to Apollo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73; Plin. 10, 23, 32, § 63; Lucr. 4, 181; 4, 910; Verg. E. 7, 38; id. A. 1, 393; Ov. M. 5, 387; Hor. C. 4, 3, 20 et saep.; attached to the chariot of Venus, Ov. M. 10, 708; id. A. A. 3, 809.—**b.** Prov.: quid contendat hirundo cycnis? Lucr. 3, 7; so also: certent cycnis ululae, Verg. E. 8, 55.—**B.** Meton., *for a poet:* Dircaeus, i. e. *Pindar,* Hor. C. 4, 2, 25.

2. Cycnus (**Cyg-**), i, *m.* **A.** *A king of the Ligurians, son of Sthenelus, related to Phaëton, who was changed to a swan and placed among the stars,* Ov. M. 2, 367; Verg. A. 10, 189; cf. Hyg. Fab. 154; id. Astr. 3, 7.—**B.** *A son of Neptune and Calyce; he was father of Tenes, and was changed into a swan,* Ov. M. 12, 72 sq.; cf. Hyg. Fab. 157.

‡ † **cydărum**, i, *n.*, = κύδαρος, *a sort of ship,* acc. to Gell. 10, 25, 5.

Cydippē, ēs, *f.*, = Κυδίππη. **I.** *The mistress of Acontius,* Ov. H. 20; 21; id. A. A. 1, 457.—**II.** *A Nereid,* Verg. G. 4, 339; Hyg. Fab. praef.

Cydnŏs or **Cydnus**, i, *m.*, = Κύδνος, *a river in Cilicia, famed for its cold and tonic waters,* now *Kara-Su* or *Tersus-tchai,* Mel. 1, 13, 1; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92; Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 26; Vitr. 8, 3, 6; Curt. 3, 4, 7 sq.; 3, 5, 1 sqq.; Tib. 1, 7, 13 al.

Cydōnĭa or **Cydōnĕa**, ae, *f.*, = Κυδωνία, *an ancient and celebrated town on the north coast of Crete,* now *Canea,* Mel. 2, 7, 12; Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59 Sillig N. cr.; Flor. 3, 7, 4.—**II.** Hence, **A. Cydon**, ōnis, *m.* **1.** *A Cydonian,* Verg. A. 12, 858.—**2.** *A son of Phorcus,* Verg. A. 10, 325.—In *plur.*, Luc. 7, 229.—**B. Cydōnius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Cydonian:* spicula, poet. for *Cretan,* Verg. E. 10, 59; cf. arcus, Hor. C. 4, 9, 17.—So esp. freq. Cydonia (and Latinized cotonia, cotonea) mala; also *absol.:* **cydōnĭa** (**cŏtōnĭa, cŏtōnĕa**), ōrum, *n.*, *a quince or quince-apple,* Plin. 15, 11, 10, § 37; Col. 5, 10, 19; Macr. S. 7, 6; Varr. R. R. 1, 59; Col. 12, 47, 1; Prop. 3 (4), 13, 27.—Cydonia arbor, or *absol.:* **cydōnius**, ii, *f.*, *a quince-tree,* Pall. Febr. 25, 21; 25, 20; id. Insit. 99 al.—**cydōnĕum**, i, *n.*, *quince-juice, quince-wine,* Dig. 33, 6, 9.—**C. Cydōnēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Cydonian:* juvencae, Ov. A. A. 1, 293: pharetrae, poet. for *Cretan,* id. M. 8, 22: sagittae, Stat. Th. 7, 339: harundo, Sil. 10, 261.—**D. Cydōnītes**, ae, *adj.*, *Cydonian:* vites, Col. 3, 2, 2.—*Subst.:* **Cydōnītes**, ae, *m.* (sc. οἶνος), *quince-wine* (cf. B. *fin.*), Pall. Oct. 20.—**E. Cydōnĭātae**, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Cydonia,* Liv. 37, 60, 3; Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 228.

Cygnēius, cygnēus, and **cygnus,** v. Cycn-.

* **cylindrātus**, a, um, *adj.* [cylindrus], *in the form of a cylinder, cylindrical:* siliquae, Plin. 18, 12, 33, § 125.

† **cylindrus**, dri, *m.*, = κύλινδρος, *a cylinder.* **I.** Prop., Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24; id. Fat. 19, 41.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *A cylindrical stone for levelling the ground, a roller,* etc., Cato, R. R. 129; Verg. G. 1, 178; Plin. 19, 8, 46, § 158; Vitr. 10, 6 al.—**B.** *A precious stone ground off in the form of a cylinder,* Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 78; 37, 8, 34, § 113; Juv. 2, 61 al.

Cyllărŏs or **-us**, i, *m.*, = Κύλλαρος. **I.** *A Centaur,* Ov. M. 12, 393 and 408.—**II.** *The horse of Pollux, given to him by Juno,* Verg. G. 3, 90; Stat. Th. 6, 327; Val. Fl. 1, 426; cf. Mart. 8, 21, 5; 8, 28, 8.

Cyllēnē, ēs and ae, *f.*, = Κυλλήνη. **I.** *A high mountain in the north-eastern part of Arcadia, on which, acc. to the myth, Mercury was born and brought up; hence, consecrated to him,* now *Zyria,* Plin. 10, 30, 45, § 87; Ov. F. 2, 276; 5, 87; Verg. A. 8, 139.—**II.** Hence, **A. Cyllēnius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Cyllenian:* mons, Mel. 2, 3, 5: proles, i. e. *Mercury,* Verg. A. 4, 258; in this sense also *subst.:* **Cyllēnius**, ii, *m.*, Verg. A. 4, 252; 4, 276; Ov. M. 1, 713; 2, 720 et saep.—**2.** *Of or pertaining to Mercury:* proles, i. e. *Cephalus,* son of Mercury by Creüsa, Ov. A.

A. 3, 725: ignis, *the planet Mercury*, Verg. G. 1, 337.—**B. Cyllēnēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Cyllenian:* vertex, Ov. M. 11, 304: fides, i.e. lyra, Hor. Epod. 13, 9; as a constellation, Cic. Arat. 627.—**C. Cyllēnis**, idis, *f. adj.*, *Cyllenian*, or *of Mercury:* harpe, *possessed by Mercury*, Ov. M. 5, 176: planta, i. e. *the foot of Mercury*, Sil. 16, 500.—**D. Cyllēnides**, ae, *m.*, *one sprung from Cyllene*, of Mercury, Mart. Cap. 9, § 899.—**III.** *A town in Elis*, Liv. 27, 32, 2; Mel. 2, 3, 9; Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 13.—**IV.** *A nymph, nurse of Mercury*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 52, 5; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 252.

Cȳlōnĭus or **-ēus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Κυλώνειος, *pertaining to Cylon, the well-known Athenian:* scelus = ἄγος Κυλώνειον, *the crime committed by the murder of Cylon's partisans at the altar of Athene, where they had sought asylum*, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28.

† **cȳma (cūma)**, ătis, *n.*, and ae, *f.*, = κῦμα, *a young sprout of a cabbage; neutr.*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 195, 5; Col. 10, 129; *fem.*, id. 11, 3, 24; 12, 54, 3; Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 137 sq.; 20, 9, 35, § 90 al.—**II.** *A hollow sphere, spherical layer, stratum:* quarum (naturarum) circa . . . centron, aquae primum, aërisque sequens, tertium ignis cyma commemorant, Mart. Cap. 8, § 814 Kopp ad loc.; cf. the context.

Cȳmaeus, a, um, v. 1. Cyme, II.

cȳmătĭlis, e, *adj.*, v. cumatilis.

† **cȳmătĭum (cūm-)** or **-on**, ii, *n.*, = κυμάτιον (a small wave); in architecture, **I.** *The volute of an Ionic column*, Vitr. 3, 5, 7; 4, 1, 7.—**II.** *A channel, a waved moulding, an ogee*, Vitr. 3, 5, 10; 4, 3, 6; 4, 3, 8; 4, 6, 2; Tert. Idol. 8.

† **cymba (cumba)**, ae, *f.*, = κύμβη, *a boat, skiff*, first used by the Phœnicians, Plin. 7, 55, 57, § 208; Afran. in Non. p. 535, 31; Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59; Ov. M. 1, 293; id. F. 6, 777 al.—In partic., *the boat of Charon which transported the dead*, Verg. A. 6, 303; Hor. C. 2, 3, 28; Prop. 3 (4), 18, 24; Stat. S. 2, 1, 186.—**II.** Trop.: non est ingenii cymba gravanda tui, i. e. *meddle not with themes above your powers*, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 22; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 26; Quint. 12, 10, 37.

cymbălāris, is, *f.*, *a plant, also called* cotyledon, App. Herb. 43.

† **cymbălĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κυμβαλικός, *pertaining to a cymbal:* voces, Ven. Carm. 2, 10 *fin.*

† **cymbălisso**, āre, *v. n.*, = κυμβαλίζω, *to strike the cymbals*, Cass. Hem. ap. Non. p. 90, 25.

† **cymbălista**, ae, *m.*, = κυμβαλιστής, *a cymbal-player*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 49, 18.

† **cymbălistria**, ae, *f.*, = κυμβαλίστρια, *a female cymbal-player*, Petr. 22 *fin.*; Inscr. Orell. 2449 sq.

cymbălītis, is, *f.*, = κυμβαλῖτις, sc. herba, = cymbalaris, Mart. Emp. 14.

† **cymbălum**, i, *n.* (*gen. plur.* cymbalum, Cat. 63, 21), = κύμβαλον, *a cymbal.* **I.** Prop., *an instrument consisting of two hollow plates of brass, which emit a ringing sound when struck together.* They were used in the festivals of Cybele and Bacchus, and on other festive occasions; also to hinder the flight of bees, etc. (usu. in *plur.*), Lucr. 2, 619; Cat. 63, 21; 63, 29; Ov. F. 4, 213; Verg. G. 4, 64; Liv. 39, 8; Cic. Pis. 9, 20 sq.; Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 7; Quint. 11, 3, 59; Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 13.—**B.** Transf., in hydraulics, *a sounding basin of similar form, a bell*, Vitr. 10, 8, 5.—**II.** Trop.: Apion Grammaticus, hic quem Tiberius Caesar cymbalum mundi vocabat, i. e. as making the world ring with his ostentatious disputations, Plin. H. N. praef. § 25; cf. Verg. Cat. 7, 5 Wagn.; App. Orth. § 8 p. 129 Mai.

† **cymbĭum**, ii, *n.*, = κυμβίον, *a small drinking-vessel, a cup, bowl*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 545, 28; Verg. A. 3, 66; 5, 267; Mart. 8, 6, 2; cf. Macr. S. 5, 21; Paul. ex Fest. p. 51, 10 Müll.—**II.** *A lamp in the same form*, App. M. 11, p. 261, 40.

* **cymbŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [cymba], *a small boat*, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 7.

1. Cȳmē, ēs, *f.*, = Κύμη, *a town of Æolis, near the mod. Sanderli* or *Sandarlio*, Mel. 1, 18, 1; Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 121; Nep. Alcib. 7, 1; Liv. 37, 11, 15; Vell. 1, 4, 4; Tac. A. 2, 47.—**II.** Hence, **Cȳmaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Cyme:* Athenagoras, Cic. Fl. 7, 17: fundus, id. ib. 20, 46: Antigonus, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8; Col. 1, 1, 9.—In *plur.:* **Cȳmaei**, ōrum, *m.*, *inhabitants of Cyme*, Liv. 38, 39, 8.

2. Cȳmē, v. Cumae.

cȳmĭnātus, a, um, v. cuminatus.

† **cȳmindis**, is, *m.*, v. cybindis.

Cȳmīnē, ēs, *f.*, *a town in Thessaly*, Liv. 32, 13, 10.

cȳmĭnum, i, v. cuminum.

Cȳmŏdŏcē, ēs, or **Cȳmŏdŏcēa**, ae, *f.*, *a Nereid*, Verg. A. 5, 826; 10, 225; Hyg. Fab. praef.

* **cȳmōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [cyma], *full of shoots:* stirps, Col. 10, 138.

Cȳmŏthŏē, ēs, *f.*, = Κυμοθόη. **I.** *A Nereid*, Verg. A. 1, 144; Prop. 2 (3), 26, 16; Sil. 3, 58 al.—**II.** *A fountain in Achaia*, Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 13.

cȳmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cyma], *a tender sprout:* coriandri, Plin. Val. 1, 44.

† **cyna**, ae, *f.*, *a tree in Arabia that produced cotton:* Bombax ceiba, Linn.; Plin. 12, 11, 22, § 39.

† **cynăcantha**, ae, *f.*, = κυνάκανθα, *dog-thorn, dog-rose;* perh. Rosa canina, Linn.; Plin. 11, 35, 41, § 118.

† **Cȳnaegīrus**, i, *m.*, = Κυναίγειρος, *an Athenian, famous for his valor in the battle of Marathon*, Just. 2, 9, 16; Suet. Caes. 68.

† **Cȳnămolgi**, ōrum, *m.*, = Κυναμολγοί (dog-milkers), *a wild tribe of Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 195.

† **cynanchē**, ēs, *f.*, = κυνάγχη, *an inflammation of the throat, which caused the tongue to be thrust out*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 1, 3.

Cȳnăpes, ae, *m.*, *a river which empties into the Euxine*, Ov. P. 4, 10, 49.

† **Cȳnēgĕtica**, ōrum, *n.* (= τὰ κυνηγετικά, from κυνηγετικός, venaticus, pertaining to the chase), *Cynegetics, the name given to poems on hunting by Gratius Faliscus and Nemesianus in Latin, and by Oppianus in Greek.*

Cȳnēus, a, um, *adj.*, = Κύνειος (of Dogs): mare, *the Hellespont*, Hyg. Fab. 111; 243.

1. Cȳnĭcē, *adv.*, v. Cynicus.

† **2. Cȳnĭcē**, ēs, *f.*, = Κυνική, *the Cynic sect*, Aus. Epigr. 27.

† **Cȳnĭcus**, i, *m.*, = κυνικός (doglike). **I.** *Subst.*, *a Cynic philosopher, a Cynic*, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 62; id. Fin. 3, 20, 68; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 18; Juv. 13, 121: nudi dolia, i. e. *of Diogenes*, id. 14, 309.—Hence, *adj.:* **Cȳnĭcus**, a, um, *Cynic:* institutio, Tac. A. 16, 34: cena, Petr. 14; and in * *adv.:* **Cȳnĭcē**, *after the manner of the Cynics*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 22.—**II.** *Suffering by* σπασμὸς κυνικός, *spasmodic distortion*, Plin. 25, 5, 24, § 60; cf. Cels. 4, 2, 2.

cȳnĭŏla, ae, *f.*, *a kind of lettuce*, Veg. Art. Vet. 3, 4, 29.

† **cȳnismus**, i, *m.*, = κυνισμός, *Cynical philosophy* or *conduct*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 2.

† **cȳnŏcardămon**, i, *n.*, = κυνοκάρδαμον, *a kind of* nasturtium, App. Herb. 20.

† **cȳnŏcauma**, ătis, *n.*, = κυνόκαυμα, *the heat of the dog-days*, Plin. Val. 3, 14.

† **cȳnŏcĕphălēa (-lia)**, ae, *f.* (**cȳnŏcĕphălĭon**, ii, *n.*, App. Herb. 87), = κυνοκεφάλαιον, *dog's-head, a magical plant, called also* osiritis, Plin. 30, 2, 6, § 18.

† **cȳnŏcĕphălus**, i, *m.*, = κυνοκέφαλος. **I.** *An ape with a dog's head* (in Africa): Simia inuus, Linn.; Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 190; 8, 54, 80, § 216; 37, 9, 40, § 124; Cic. Att. 6, 1, 25.—**II.** *The dog-headed Anubis*, Tert. Apol. 6.—**III.** *A kind of wild man*, Isid. Orig. 11, 3, 15; 12, 2, 32.

cȳnŏdon, ontis, *adj.*, *having pairs of projecting teeth*, Isid. Orig. 11, 3, 7 al.

† **cȳnŏglossŏs**, i, *f.*, = κυνόγλωσσον, *hound's-tongue, a plant.* **1.** Cynoglossum officinale, Linn.; Plin. 25, 8, 41, § 81.—**2.** *Another kind producing small burs*, Plin. 25, 8, 41, § 81 *fin.*

† **cȳnŏīdes**, is, *n.*, = κυνοειδές (doglike), *another name of the plant* psyllion, Plin. 25, 11, 90, § 140.

† **cȳnŏmazon**, i, *n.*, *dog-bread, a plant*, App. Herb. 109.

† **cȳnŏmŏrĭon**, ii, *n.*, = κυνομόριον, *a plant, broom-rape, also called* orobanche, Plin. 22, 25, 80, § 162.

† **cȳnŏmyia**, ae, *f.*, = κυνόμυια, *the herb fleabane*, Plin. 25, 11, 90, § 140.

cȳnŏphănes, um, *m.*, = κυνοφανεῖς = cynocephali, *men with dogs' heads*, Tert. Apol. 8.

† **cȳnops**, ōpis, *f.*, = κύνωψ, *a plant, dog's-eye*, Plin. 21, 17, 61, § 101.

† **cȳnorrŏdon (-rhŏd-)**, i, *n.*, and **-da**, ae, *f.*, = κυνόρροδον. **I.** *The dog-rose:* Rosa canina, Linn. Form -oda, Plin. 8, 41, 63, § 152; 24, 13, 74, § 121.—Form -odon, Plin. 29, 4, 30, § 94; 25, 2, 6, §§ 17 and 18 al.—**II.** *The blossom of the red lily:* cynorrodon, Plin. 21, 5, 11, § 24.

Cȳnŏs (-nūs), i, *f.*, = Κῦνος, *a harbor of Locris, at the northern end of the Opuntian bay*, Liv. 28, 6, 12; Mel. 2, 3, 4.

Cȳnŏsarges, is, *n.*, *a gymnasium near Athens sacred to Hercules*, Liv. 31, 24, 18.

† **cȳnosbătŏs**, i, *f.*, = κυνόσβατος. **I.** *The dog-rose* or *wild-brier*, Plin. 16, 37, 71, § 179; Col. 11, 3, 4; App. Herb. 87.—**II.** Cynosbatos, also called cynapanxis or neurospastos, *the black currant:* Ribes nigrum, Linn.; Plin. 24, 14, 74, § 121; also called **cȳnospastos** (κυνόσπαστος), id. ib.—**III.** *The caper-bush:* Capparis spinosa, Linn.; Plin. 13, 23, 44, § 127.

Cȳnoscĕphălae, ārum, *f.*, = Κυνὸς κεφαλαί (dog's-heads), *name of two hills near Scotussa in Thessaly*, Liv. 33, 7, 3; 33, 16, 1; 36, 8, 3.

cȳnos dexia, ae, *f.*, = κυνὸς δεξιά, *a sea-polypus*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 147.

† **cȳnŏsorchis**, is, *f.*, = κυνόσορχις, *hound's-cod, a plant*, Plin. 27, 8, 42, § 65.

cȳnospastos, v. cynosbatos, II. *fin.*

Cȳnossēma, ătis, *n.*, = κυνὸς σῆμα, *a promontory of the Thracian Chersonese where Hecuba was buried*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 49; Mel. 2, 2, 7; Sol. 10, 22; Mart. Cap. 6, § 658; cf. Ov. M. 13, 570.

1. Cȳnŏsūra, ae, *f.*, = Κυνόσουρα (hound's-tail). **I.** *The constellation at the north pole, the Cynosura*, or *Lesser Bear*, Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 66; id. poët. N. D. 2, 41, 105 and 106; Caes. Germ. Arat. 187; Ov. F. 3, 107 al.—Hence, **B. Cȳnŏsūris**, idis, *f. adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to the Cynosura:* Ursa, *the Lesser Bear*, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 7: cauda, Caes. Germ. Arat. 189.—**II.** *A town in Arcadia*, Stat. Th. 4, 295.

† **2. cȳnŏsūra ōva** = κυνόσουρα ᾠά, *addle-eggs*, Plin. 10, 60, 80, § 167 (id. 10, 58, 79, § 160, called also hypenemia or zephyria ova, *wind-eggs*, in pure Lat. urina ova).

Cȳnŏsūrae, ārum, *f.*, = Κυνόσουρα, *a promontory in Attica, west of Marathon*, now *Schoinia*, or *Cap Cabala*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 57; Lact. 1, 10, 12.

Cȳnŏsūris, v. 1. Cynosura, I. B.

† **cȳnozōlon**, i, *n.*, = κυνόζολον, *a plant, called also* chamaeleon *and* ulophonon, prob. Chamaeleon niger, Linn.; Plin. 22, 18, 21, § 47.

Cynthus, i, *m.*, = Κύνθος, *a mountain of Delos, celebrated as the birthplace of Apollo and Diana*, now *Montecintio*, Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 66; Ov. M. 2, 221; 6, 204 al.—Hence, **II. Cynthĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Cynthus, Cynthian:* mons, Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 66 Sillig.—As *subst.*, **1. Cynthĭus**, ii, *m.*, *the Cynthian god*, i. e. *Apollo*, Prop. 2 (3), 34, 80; Hor. C. 1, 21, 2; Ov. F. 3, 346 al.—**2. Cynthĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the Cynthian goddess*, i. e. *Diana*, Hor. C. 3, 28, 12; Ov. M. 2, 465; 7, 755; id. F. 2, 91 al.—**3.** Also for Luna, *the moon, as a goddess*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 641; Luc. 1, 218.—**4.** *The name of a maiden*, Prop. 2 (3), 29, 24 sq.; Ov. R. Am. 764 al.

Cȳnūs, i, v. Cynos.

Cȳpărissa (-ia), ae, *f.*, *a town in Messenia*, now *Arkadhia*, Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15; Liv. 32, 21; called also **Cȳpărissae**, ārum, Mel. 2, 3, 9.—Hence, **II. Cȳpărissĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Cyparissa:* sinus, *Gulf of Arkadhia*, Plin. l. l.; Mel. l. l.

† **cȳpărissiae**, ārum, *f.*, *a kind of fiery meteors*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 15, 4; Paul. ex Fest. p. 51, 13 Müll. (Cyparissae, id. ib. p. 64, 2).

† **cȳpărissias**, ae, *m.*, *a species of tithymalus*, Plin. 26, 8, 43, § 70.

* **cўpărissĭfer,** fĕri, *m. adj.* [cyparissus-fero], *cypress-bearing:* Lycaeus, Sid. Carm. 23, 417.

Cўpărissĭus, a, um, v. Cyparissa, II.

cўpărissŏs, i, *f., a plant,* App. Herb. 3.

cўpărissus and **Cўpărissus,** i, v. cupressus.

Cўpassis, ĭdis, *f., the mistress of the poet Ovid,* Ov. Am. 2, 7, 17 sq.

cўpēris, ĭdos, *f.,* = κυπειρίς, *the root of the plant* cyperos, Plin. 21, 18, 70, § 117.

† **cўpērŏs,** i, *m.* (**cўpērum,** i, *n.,* Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 13), = κύπειρος, *a kind of rush,* Plin. 21, 18, 70, §§ 117 and 118.

† **cўphi,** is, *n.,* = κῦφι, *an Egyptian perfuming powder,* Scrib. Comp. 70; Hier. in Jovin. 2, 8.

† **cўpīrus,** i, *m.,* = κύπειρος, *a plant,* pure Lat. gladiolus, Plin. 21, 17, 67, § 107; 21, 18, 69, § 116.—A kindr. species is called **cўpīra,** ae, *f.,* Plin. 21, 18, 70, § 117.

cўprĕus, a, um, v. cupreus.

Cўprĭăcus, a, um, v. Cyprus, II. C.

Cўprĭānus, i, *m., Cyprian, a celebrated Church father of the third century, bishop at Carthage,* Lact. 5, 1, 24; Hier. Ep. 58, n. 10; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 3.

Cўprĭarches, ae, *m., a prefect of Cyprus,* Vulg. Macc. 2, 12, 2.

Cўprĭcus, a, um, v. Cyprus, II. B.

† **cyprĭnum,** i, *n.,* = κύπρινον, *a fragrant oil, made from the blossoms of the cyprus* (κύπρος), *cyprus-oil, cyprus-ointment,* Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 28; 13, 1, 2, § 5 sq.; 28, 8, 28, § 109; Cels. 2, 33; 4, 20 al.

† **cyprīnus,** i, *m.,* = κυπρῖνος, *a species of carp,* Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 162; 9, 16, 25, § 58.

Cўpris, ĭdis, v. Cyprus, II. D.

1. Cyprius Vīcus, *a street in Rome:* a cypro, quod ibi Sabini cives additi consederunt, qui a bono omine id appellarunt; nam cyprum Sabine bonum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 159 Müll.; cf. Liv. 1, 48, 6.

2. Cўprĭus, a, um, v. Cyprus, II. A.

1. Cўprus (**-ŏs**), i, *f.,* = Κύπρος, *an island in the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of Asia Minor, renowned for its fruitfulness, its rich mines, especially of copper, and for the worship of Venus,* Mel. 2, 7, 5; Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 129; Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2; id. Fam. 15, 4, 15; Hor. C. 1, 3, 1; 1, 19, 10; Ov. M. 10, 270 et saep. —**II.** Hence, **A. Cўprĭus,** a, um, *adj., Cyprian:* merces, Hor. C. 3, 29, 60: trabs, id. ib. 1, 1, 13: tellus, i. e. *Cyprus,* Ov. M. 10, 645: laurus, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 127 et saep.—But esp. freq. Cyprium aes, also *absol.:* **Cўprĭum,** ii, *n.* (late Lat. cuprum, Spart. Carac. 9, hence), Engl. *copper,* Plin. 34, 8, 20, § 94; Isid. Orig. 16, 20, 2.—Hence, (β) **Cўprĭus,** a, um, *adj., of copper, copper-:* in mortariis, Plin. 33, 5, 29, § 93: vas, id. 23, 3, 37, § 74 Jan. and Sillig (al. cypreo): in pyxide, id. 28, 8, 27, § 95; cf.: pyxide aeris Cyprii, Scrib. Comp. 37: pes Cyprios, in versification, ⏑ — — ⏑ —, Diom. 3, p. 479.—**b.** Prov.: Cyprio bovi merendam Ennius sotadico versu cum dixit significavit id quod solet fieri in insulā Cypro, in quā boves humano stercore pascuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 59, 4 Müll.—**c.** *Subst.* (α) **Cўprĭa,** ae, *f., the Cyprian,* i. e. *Venus,* Tib. 3, 3, 34; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 52, 6 Müll.—(β) In *plur.:* **Cўprĭi,** ōrum, *m., the Cyprians,* Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208; Curt. 4, 3, 11.—**B. Cўprĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Cyprian:* laurus, Cato, R. R. 8, 2.—**C. Cўprĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.,* the same: expeditio, Val. Max. 4, 3, n. 2: tauri, Capitol. Gord. 3 *fin.*—**D. Cўpris,** ĭdis, *f., the Cyprian,* i. e. *Venus* (in post-class. poetry), Aus. Epigr. 57; 106 al.

2. cўprus or **cўprŏs,** i, *f.,* = κύπρος, *a tree growing in Cyprus and Egypt; the flower of which yielded the* cyprinum: Lawsonia alba, Linn.; Plin. 12, 24, 51, § 109; 23, 4, 46, § 90.

†† **3. cўprus,** a Sabine word, = bonus, v. 1. Cyprius.

Cypsĕla, ōrum, *n.,* = Κύψελα, *a town in Thrace, on the Hebrus,* now *Ipsala,* Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 43; Liv. 31, 16; 38, 40.—Also **Cypsĕla,** ae, *f.,* Mel. 2, 2, 6.

† **1. cypsĕlus** (**-ellus**), i, *m.,* = κύψελος, *a kind of swallow,* Plin. 10, 39, 55, § 114.

2. Cypsĕlus, i, *m.,* = Κύψελος, *a tyrant at Corinth,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 109.—Hence, **II. Cypsĕlĭdes,** ae, *m.,* = Κυψελίδης, *the descendant of Cypselus,* i. e. *Periander,* Verg. Cir. 463.

Cўra or **Cyrrha,** ae, *f.,* = Cyrenae, Ov. Ib. 537.

Cўras, ae, *m., a mountain in Africa,* Just. 13, 7.

1. Cўrēnē, ēs, and **Cўrēnae,** ārum, *f., the chief town of a province of the same name in Libya,* now *Kuren, celebrated for its trade, and as the birthplace of Callimachus, Eratosthenes, and Aristippus,* Mel. 1, 8, 2; Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 31; Sall. J. 19, 3; Plaut. Rud. prol. 41; Cic. Planc. 5, 13; Nep. Ages. 8, 6; Sil. 8, 57; Cat. 7, 4; Sol. 27, 44.—**II.** Hence, **A. Cўrēnăĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Cyrenaic:* provincia, or *absol.:* **Cўrēnăĭca,** ae, *f., the province Cyrenaica, in Libya,* Mel. 1, 8, 1; Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 31 sq.; also Cyrenaica Africa, id. ib. § 8: lacrima, i. e. laser, Scrib. Comp. 167; cf. Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 38 sq.: philosophia, *the school of philosophy founded by Aristippus,* Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 62.—*Subst.:* **Cўrēnăĭci,** ōrum, *m., its adherents,* Cic. Ac. 2, 42, 131; id. Tusc. 3, 13, 28; id. Off. 3, 33, 116 al.—**B. Cўrēnaeus,** a, um, *adj., of Cyrene:* urbs, i. e. *Cyrene,* Sil. 8, 159: aquae, i. e. *drunk by Callimachus,* Prop. 4 (5), 6, 4.—**2.** *Subst.:* **Cўrēnaei,** ōrum, *m.* **a.** *The inhabitants of Cyrene,* Nep. Hann. 8, 1.—**b.** *The adherents of the Cyrenaic philosophy* (cf. the preced.), Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 76.—**C. Cўrēnensis,** e, *adj.,* the same: senatus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 8: populares, id. ib. 3, 2, 1: agri, Cic. Agr. 2, 19, 51: provincia, Dig. 19, 2, 61.—In *plur. subst.:* **Cўrēnenses,** ium, *m., inhabitants of Cyrene,* Sall. J. 79, 2; Plin. 7, 56, 67, § 208; Tac. A. 3, 70.

2. Cўrēnē, ēs, *f.,* = Κυρήνη. **I.** *A nymph, mother of Aristæus,* Verg. G. 4, 376; 4, 354; Just. 13, 7.—**II.** *A nymph, mother of Idmon,* Hyg. Fab. 14.—**III.** *A fountain in Thessaly,* Serv. ad Verg. G. 4, 354.

Cyretiae, ārum, *f., a town of Thessaly,* Liv. 31, 41, 5; 36, 10, 5.

Cyrnŏs (**Cyrnus,** Sen. Epigr. 1, 2), i, *f.,* = Κύρνος, *the island Corsica,* Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 80.—Hence, **II. Cyrnēus,** a, um, *adj., Cyrneian* or *Corsican:* taxi, Verg. E. 9, 30: tellus, Sen. l. l.

Cўrŏpŏlis, is, *f.,* = Κυρόπολις, *a town in Sogdiana,* Curt. 7, 6, 16.

Cyrrhestĭca (**Cyrres-**), ae, or **-cē,** ēs, *f., a province of Syria,* called after its town Cyrrhus, Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 81; Cic. Att. 5, 18, 1; 5, 21, 2.

Cyrrhus (**Cyrrus**), i, *f.,* = Κύρρος, *a town in Syria,* Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 81; Tac. A. 2, 57.

Cyrsĭlus, i, *m.,* = Κυρσίλος, *an Athenian,* Cic. Off. 3, 11, 48.

Cyrtaei or **Cyrtii,** ōrum, *m.,* = Κύρτιοι, *a Median tribe, celebrated as slingers,* Liv. 37, 40, 9; 42, 58, 13.

Cўrus, i, *m.,* = Κῦρος. **I.** *The founder of the Persian monarchy,* Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 56; id. Brut. 29, 112; id. Div. 1, 23, 46; Hor. C. 2, 2, 17; 3, 29, 27; called Cyrus Major, Lact. 4, 5, 7.—**II.** Cyrus Minor, *a brother of Artaxerxes Mnemon, killed in the battle at Cunaxa,* Cic. Div. 1, 25, 52; id. Sen. 17, 59; Nep. Alcib. 9, 5.—**III.** *An architect of the time of Cicero,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 2; id. Att. 2, 3, 2; id. Mil. 17, 46.—Hence, **B. Cўrēa,** ōrum, *n., the structures raised by him,* Cic. Att. 4, 10, 2.—**IV.** *The name of a youth,* Hor. C. 1, 33, 6; 1, 17, 25.—**V.** *A river of Albania,* Plin. 6, 9, 10, § 26 sq.; Mel. 3, 5, 6.

Cyssūs, untis, *f.,* = Κυσσοῦς, *a town and harbor in Ionia,* Liv. 36, 43, 10 and 13.

† **cysthŏs,** i, *m.,* = κύσθος, *the female pudenda,* Aus. Epigr. 123, 5.

Cўtae, ārum, *f.,* = Κύταια, *a town in Colchis, the birthplace of Medea,* Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 86.—**II.** Hence, **A. Cўtaeaeus,** a, um, *adj., Cytæan;* poet. for *Medean,* i. e. *magical:* carmina, Prop. 1, 1, 24.—**B. Cўtaeus,** a, um, *adj., Cytæan;* poet. for *Colchian:* terrae, i. e. *Colchis,* Val. Fl. 6, 693: proceres, *the Colchians,* id. 6, 595; and *absol.:* **Cўtaei,** ōrum, *m.,* the same, Val. Fl. 6, 428.—**C. Cўtaeis,** ĭdis, *f., the Cytæan woman,* i. e. *Medea:* nocturna, Prop. 2, 4, 7 (17).

Cўthēra, ōrum, *n.,* = Κύθηρα, *an island in the Ægean Sea, south-west of the promontory Malea, celebrated for the worship of Venus,* now *Cerigo,* Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 56; Verg. A. 1, 680; Ov. F. 4, 286; id. Am. 2, 17, 4 et saep.—**II.** Hence, **A. Cўthĕrēus,** a, um, *adj., of Cythera, Cytherean:* Venus, Hor. C. 1, 4, 5; and far more freq. as *subst.,* **1. Cўthĕrēa,** ae, *f., Venus,* Prop. 2 (3), 14, 25; Hor. C. 3, 12, 4; Ov. M. 10, 717; id. F. 4, 673; Verg. A. 1, 257.—**2.** Poet. collat. form: **Cўthĕrē,** ēs, *f., Venus:* nec bis cincta Diana placet, nec nuda Cythere, Aus Epigr. 39, 5; Mart. Cap. poët. 9, § 915.—**B. Cўthĕrēĭus,** a, um, *adj.,* the same: litora, Ov. M. 10, 529: mensis, i. e. *April,* consecrated to Venus, id. F. 4, 195: heros, i. e. *Æneas,* id. ib. 3, 611; id. M. 13, 625; 14, 584: ales, i. e. *a dove,* Sil. 3, 683: ignis, i. e. *the planet Venus,* id. 12, 247: proles, i. e. *Hermione,* Stat. Th. 4, 554.—**2.** *Subst.:* **Cўthĕrēĭa,** ae, *f.,* i. e. *Venus,* Ov. M. 4, 190; 10, 529 al.—**C. Cўthĕrĭăcus,** a, um, *adj., of Cythera:* aquae, Ov. H. 7, 60: nectar, Mart. 14, 207: myrtus consecrated to Venus, Ov. F. 4, 15; so, columbae, Nero poët. ap. Sen. Q. N. 1, 5, 6.—**D. Cўthĕrēis,** ĭdis, *f., the Cytherean,* for *Venus,* Ov. M. 4, 288.—**E. Cўthĕrēĭăs,** ădis, *f. adj., Cytherean;* poet. for *belonging* or *consecrated to Venus:* columbae, Ov. M. 15, 386.

Cўthĕrē, ēs, *f.,* v. Cythera, II. A. 2.

Cўthēris, ĭdis, *f., a mistress of Antonius* (Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 2; id. Att. 10, 10, 5 al.), who is sarcastically called **Cўthērĭus,** Cic. Att. 15, 22 *fin.;* Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 55.

Cythnos or **-us,** i, *f.,* = Κύθνος, *one of the Cyclades,* now *Thermia,* Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 66; Liv. 31, 15, 8; Ov. M. 5, 252; Tac. A. 3, 69; id. H. 2, 8.—Hence, **II. Cythnius,** a, um, *adj., of Cythnos, Cythnian:* Timanthes Cythnos, Quint. 2, 13, 13.

† **cўtĭnus,** i, *m.,* = κύτινος, *the calyx of the pomegranate blossom,* Plin. 23, 6, 59, § 110.

1. Cўtis, is, *f., an island at the entrance of the Arabian Gulf, producing chrysolite;* now *Perim,* Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 170.

† **2. cўtis,** is, *f.,* = κύτις, *an unknown precious stone,* Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 154.

Cўtisōrus, i, *m.,* = Κυτίσωρος, *son of Phrixus, and founder of Cytorus,* Mel. 1, 19, 8; Val. Fl. 5, 463.

† **cўtĭsus,** i, *comm.* (**cўtĭsum,** i, *n.,* Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 17; 2, 2, 19), = κύτισος, *a shrubby kind of clover much valued by the ancients,* perh. *the shrubby snail-clover:* Medicago arborea, Linn.; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 17; Col. 5, 12: Plin. 13, 24, 47, § 130; Verg. E. 1, 79; 2, 64 al.

Cўtōrus (**-ŏs**), i, *m.,* = Κύτωρος, *a mountain abounding in boxwood, and a town upon it, in Paphlagonia,* now *Kidros,* Mel. 1, 19, 8; Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 5; Cat. 4, 13; Verg. G. 2, 437; Val. Fl. 5, 106 al.—Hence, **II. Cўtōrĭăcus,** a, um, *adj., of Cytorus, Cytorian:* de monte, Ov. M. 6, 132: pecten, i. e. *made of boxwood,* id. ib. 4, 311.—**III. Cўtōrĭus,** a, um, *adj., of Cytorus:* in jugo, Cat. 4, 11: montes, Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 71.

1. Cўzĭcŏs or **Cўzĭcus,** i, *m., a king of the Dolones, after whom the town of Cyzicum was named,* Val. Fl. 3, 9 sqq.; Mel. 1, 19, 2; Hyg. Fab. 16.

2. Cўzĭcos, i, *f.,* v. Cyzicum *init.*

Cўzĭcum, i, *n.* (access. form analog. to the Gr. **Cўzĭcus,** i, *f.,* Prop. 3 or 4, 22, 1; and **Cўzĭcŏs,** Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 29; Auct. Priap. 76, 13), = Κύζικος, *a town celebrated in ancient times, in Mysia, on an island or peninsula of the same name in the Propontis,* now *Chizico, Atraki,* or *Balkiz,* Mel. 1, 19, 2; Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 142; Flor. 3, 5, 15; Sall. H. 3, 16 sqq.; and 4, 61, 14 Dietsch.—Hence, **II. Cўzĭcēnus,** a, um (cf. upon the formation of the word Varr. L. L. 8, § 81 Müll.), *adj., of* or *belonging to* Cyzicum: triclinia, Vitr. 6, 10: ostrea, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 62: marmor, id. 5, 32, 44, § 151.—In *plur.:* **Cўzĭcēni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of* Cyzicum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 8, 20; Tac. A. 4, 36 al.

D.

D, d (*n. indecl.*, sometimes *f.* sc. littera), the flat dental mute, corresponding in character and sound to the English *d* and the Greek Δ, was the fourth letter of the Latin alphabet, and was called *de:* Ter. Maur. p. 2385 P., Auson. Idyll. 12, de Litt. Monos. 14. But at the end of a syllable, or after another consonant, its sound was sharpened, so that the grammarians often discuss the question whether *d* or *t* should be written, especially in conjunctions and prepositions. Illa quoque servata est a multis differentia, ut *ad* cum esset praepositio, d litteram, cum autem conjunctio, t acciperet (Quint. 1, 7, 5; cf. id. 1, 4, 16). Hence we may infer that some disputed this distinction, and that the sounds of *ad* and *at* must at least have been very similar (cf. also Terent. Scaur. p. 2250, Vel. Long. p. 2230 sq., Cassiod. p. 2287, 2291). Thus also *aput, it, quit, quot, aliut, set, haut* are found for *apud, id, quid, quod, aliud, sed, haud.* It would appear from the remarks of these authors that the last two words in particular, having a proclitic character, while they distinctly retained the *d* sound before an initial vowel in the following word, were pronounced before a consonant almost as *set, haut* (Mar. Vict. p. 2462 P., Vel. Long. l. l. v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 191 sq.). The use of *t* for *d* in the middle of a word, as *Alexenter* for *Alexander, atnato* for *adnato,* is very rare (cf. Wordsworth, Fragm. p. 486 sq.). On the other hand, the use of *d* for *t,* which sometimes appears in MSS. and inscrr., as *ed, capud, essed, inquid* (all of which occur in the Cod. palimps. of Cic. Rep.), *adque, quodannis, sicud,* etc., *fecid, reliquid,* etc. (all in inscriptions after the Augustan period), is to be ascribed to a later phonetic softening (cf. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 191 sq.).

II. As an *initial,* the letter *d,* in pure Latin words, suffers only a vowel after it; the single consonantal compound *dr* being found only in borrowed words, such as *drama, Drusus, Druidae,* etc., and in the two onomatopees *drenso* and *drindio.* Accordingly, the *d* of the initial *dv,* from *du,* was rejected, and the remaining *v* either retained unaltered (as in *v*iginti for *du*iginti; cf. triginta) or changed into *b* (as in *b*ellum, *b*is, *b*onus, for *du*ellum, *du*is, *du*onus; v. those words and the letter B). So too in and after the 4th century A.D., *di* before vowels was pronounced like *j* (cf. *Jovis* for *Djovis,* and *Janus* for *Dianus*); and hence, as the Greek δι (*di*) passed into *dz,* i. e. ζ (as in ζα for δια, and *zeta* for *diaeta*), we sometimes find the same name written in two or three ways, as *Diabolenus, Jabolenus, Zabolenus; Jadera, Diadora, Zara.* In many Greek words, however, which originally began with a *y* sound, *d* was prefixed by an instinctive effort to avoid a disagreeable utterance, just as in English the initial *j* has regularly assumed the sound of *dj:* thus Gr. ζυγόν, i. e. διυγον = L. jugum; and in such cases the *d* sound has been prefixed in Greek, not lost in Latin and other languages (v. Curt. Griech. Etym. p. 608 sq.).

β. As a *medial, d* before most consonants undergoes assimilation; v. ad, *no.* II.; assum, *init.,* and cf. *iccirco, quippiam, quicquam,* for idcirco, quidpiam, quidquam; and in contractions like *cette* from cedite, *pelluviae* from pediluviae, *sella* from sedela. In contractions, however, the *d* is sometimes dropped and a compensation effected by lengthening the preceding vowel, as scāla for scand-la. *D* before endings which begin with *s* was suppressed, as *pes* from ped-s, *lapis* from lapid-s, *frons* from frond-s, *rasi* from rad-si, *risi* from rid-si, *lusi* from lud-si, *clausi* from claud-si; but in the second and third roots of cedo, and in the third roots of some other verbs, *d* is assimilated, as cessi, cessum, fossum, etc. *D* is also omitted before *s* in composition when another consonant follows the *s,* as *ascendo, aspicio, asto, astringo,* and so also before the nasal *gn* in *agnatus, agnitus,* and *agnosco,* from *gnatus,* etc.; but in other combinations it is assimilated, as *assentio, acclamo, accresco; affligo, affrico; agglomero, aggrego; applico, approbo,* etc. In *tentum,* from tendo, *d* is dropped to avoid the combination *ndt* or *ntt,* since euphony forbids a consonant to be doubled after another.

γ. Final d stood only in *ad, apud, sed,* and in the neuter pronouns *quid, quod, illud, istud,* and *aliud,* anciently *alid.* Otherwise, the ending *d* was considered barbarous, Prisc. p. 686 P.

III. The letter *d* represents regularly an original Indo-Germanic *d,* in Greek δ, but which in German becomes *z* (ʒ), in Gothic *t,* and in Anglo-Saxon *t:* cf. Gr. ἥδομαι, Sanscr. svad, Germ. süss, Angl.-Sax. svête (sweet), with Lat. suadeo; domare with Gr. δαμάω, Germ. zähmen, Eng. tame; domus with δέμω, timber, O. H. Germ. zimber; duo with δύω, zwei, two. But it is also interchanged with other sounds, and thus sometimes represents—**1.** An original *t: mendax* from *mentior; quadraginta, quadra,* etc., from *quatuor.*—**2.** An original *r: ar* and *ad; apur* or *apor* and *apud; meridies* and *medidies, audio* and *auris;* cf. *arbiter,* from *ad-beto; arcesso* for *ad-cesso.*—**3.** An original *l: adeps,* Gr. ἄλειφα; *dacrima* and *lacrima, dingua* and *lingua;* cf. on the contrary, *olere* for *odere, consilium* and *considere, Ulixes* from Ὀδυσσεύς (v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 223).—**4.** An original *s: Claudius,* from the Sabine *Clausus, medius* and μέσος; and, on the contrary, *rosa* and ῥόδον.—**5.** A Greek θ: *fides,* πίστις; *gaudere,* γηθέω; *vad-i-monium* (from *va-d-s, vadis*), ἄεθλον.

IV. In the oldest period of the language *d* was the ending of the *ablat. sing.* and of the adverbs which were originally ablatives (cf. Ritschl, Neue Plaut. Excur. I.; Brix ad Plaut. Trin. Prol. 10): PUCNANDO, MARID, DICTATORED, IN ALTOD MARID, NAVALED PRAEDAD on the Col. Rostr.; DE SENATVOS SENTENTIAD (thrice) IN OQVOLTOD, IN POPLICOD, IN PREIVATOD, IN COVENTIONID, and the adverbs SVPRAD SCRIPTVM EST (thrice), EXSTRAD QVAM SEI, and even EXSTRAD VRBEM, in S. C. de Bacch. So *intra-d, ultra-d, citra-d, contra-d, infra-d, supra-d; contro-d, intro-d,* etc.; and probably *interea-d, postea-d.* Here too belongs, no doubt, the adverb FACILVMED, found in the last-mentioned inscription. But this use of the *d* became antiquated during the 3d century B.C., and is not found at all in any inscription after 186 B.C. Plautus seems to have used or omitted it at will (Ritschl, Neue Plaut. Excurs. p. 18; Corss. Ausspr. 1, 197; 2, 1008).

2. *D* final was also anciently found—**a.** In the accus. sing. of the personal pronouns *med, ted, sed:* INTER SED CONIOVRASE and INTER SED DEDISE, for inter se conjuravisse and inter se dedisse, in the S. C. de Bacch. This usage was retained, at least as a license of verse, when the next word began with a vowel, even in the time of Plautus. But in the classic period this *d* no longer appears.—**b.** In the imperative mood; as estod, Fest. p. 230. The Oscan language retained this ending (v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 206).—**c.** In the preposition *se-,* originally identical with the conjunction *sed* (it is retained in the compound *seditio*); also in *red-, prod-, antid-, postid-,* etc. (*redire, prodire,* etc.); and in these words, too, it is a remnant of the ancient characteristic of the ablative (v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 200 sq.; Roby, Lat. Gr. 1, 49).

V. As an abbreviation, D usually stands for the praenomen Decimus; also for Deus, Divus, Dominus, Decurio, etc.; over epitaphs, D. M. = Diis Manibus; over temple inscriptions, D. O. M. = Deo Optimo Maxumo; in the titles of the later emperors, D. N. = Dominus Noster, and DD. NN. = Domini Nostri. Before dates of letters, D signified dabam, and also dies; hence, *a. d.* = ante diem; in offerings to the gods, D. D. = dono *or* donum dedit; D. D. D. = dat, dicat, dedicat, etc. Cf. Orell. Inscr. II. p. 457 sq.

☞ The Romans denoted the number 500 by D; but the character was then regarded, not as a letter, but as half of the original Tuscan numeral ⊕ (or CIↃ) for 1000.

Dăae, v. Dahae.

Dabanegoris Rĕgio, *a part of Arabia,* Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 150.

Dabar, ăris, *m., a Numidian, a relative of Masinissa and an intimate friend of Bocchus,* Sall. J. 108 and 109.

†† **dabla,** ae, *f.* (Arab. word), *a kind of Arabian palm, which bears a delicious fruit,* Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 34.

Dāci, ōrum, *m.,* Δακοί, *the Dacians,* a famous warlike people, akin to the Thracians. They occupied what is now Upper Hungary, Transylvania, Moldavia, Wallachia, Bessarabia. Subdued by Trajan, they received Roman civilization, and thence retain in part the name Rumanians, Plin. 4, 12, 25; Caes. B. G. 6, 25; Tac. G. 1; id. H. 1, 79; 3, 46; Suet. Caes. 44; id. Aug. 8; Flor. 4, 12, 3; Hor. S. 2, 6, 53 et saep. In *sing.,* **Dācus,** i, *m., a Dacian* (usually *collect.*), Verg. G. 2, 497; cf. Voss. ad loc.; Hor. Od. 1, 35, 9; 2, 20, 18; Tac. H. 1, 2 al.—**II.** Hence, **A. Dācia,** ae, *f.,* Δακία, the province *Dacia,* Tac. Agr. 41; Flor. 3, 4, 6; Oros. 1, 2; Jornand. Regn. Succ. p. 59, 52 al.: DACIA. APVLENSIS. (of the colony Apulum or Alba Julia, near Carlsburg), Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3888: (DECIO) RESTITVTORI DACIARVM, ib. *no.* 991. A part of it bordering on the Danube was *Dacia Aureliani,* Eutrop. 9, 15; and *Dacia Ripensis,* Jornand. Regn. Succ. p. 59, 51.—* **B. Dācus,** a, um, *adj., Dacian:* proelia, Stat. S. 4, 2, 66 (written **Dacius,** Albin. Cons. ad Liv. 387).—**C. Dācĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Dacian:* arma, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 335: rura, Sid. Carm. 1, 272. As *subst.,* **Dacicus,** i, *m.* (sc. nummus), *a piece of gold coined under Domitian, the conqueror of the Dacians* (Suet. Dom. 6), Juv. 6, 205.—**D. Dācĭscus,** a, um, *adj., Dacian,* imperium, Lact. de Mort. Pers. 27, 8.

‡ **dăcrĭma,** v. lacrima.

Dactўli, ōrum, *m.,* v. dactylus, *no.* VII.

† **dactўlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = δακτυλικός, *dactylic:* numerus, Cic. Or. 57: pes, Prud. στεφ. 3, 209: metra, Serv. Centim. p. 1820 P.; versus, Diom. p. 494 P. al.

† **dactўlĭŏthēca,** ae, *f.,* = δακτυλιοθήκη. **1.** *A casket to keep rings in,* Mart. 11, 59, 4; 14, 123, *title.*—**2.** Transf., *a collection of seal-rings and jewels,* Plin. 37, 1, 5, § 11; Caesaris, Murat. Inscr. 907, 3.

dactўlis, ĭdis, *f., a kind of grape;* cf. the following, *no.* II.

† **dactўlus,** i, *m.,* = δάκτυλος (*a finger,* hence meton.). **I.** *A sort of muscle:* "ab humanorum unguium similitudine appellati," Plin. 9, 61, 87, § 184.—**II.** *A kind of grape,* Col. 3, 2, 1; called also **dactylis,** Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40.—**III.** *A sort of grass,* Plin. 24, 19, 119, § 182.—**IV.** *A precious stone,* Plin. 37, 10, 61, § 170.—**V.** *The date,* Pall. Oct. 12, 1; Apic. 1, 1 al.—**VI.** In metre, *a dactyl,* — ⏑ ⏑ (in allusion to the three joints of the finger), Cic. Or. 64, 217; id. de Or. 3, 47, 182; Quint. 9, 4, 81 et saep.—**VII. Dactўli Idaei,** Δάκτυλοι Ἰδαῖοι, *a mythic body of men originally placed on Mt. Ida, in Phrygia, afterwards in the island of Crete; priests of Cybele, and as such regarded as identical with the* Corybantes, *and with the Samothracian Cabiri,* Diom. p. 474 P.; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 197 (in pure Lat., Idaei Digiti, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42).

Dācus, a, um, v. Daci, *no.* II. B.

Dădastăna, ae, *f., a city of Bithynia, near the borders of Galatia; here the Emperor Jovian died,* Amm. Marc. 25, 10; 26, 23.—*Plur.* form, **Dadastănae,** arum, Jornand. Regn. Succ. p. 53.

dādūchus, i, *m.,* Gr. δᾳδοῦχος, *the torch-bearer.*—*Plur.:* **dādūchi,** *the priests of Ceres* (Demeter) *at Eleusis, who guided the initiated with torches to the temple on the fifth day of the Mysteries,* Front. Ep. ad Verr. 1; Fabrett. Inscr. 676, *no.* 29.

Daedăla, ōrum, *n.,* Δαίδαλα. **I.** *A fortified place in Caria,* Plin. 5, 27, 29, § 103; Liv. 37, 22, 3.—Hence, insulae Daedaleae, *two small islands off the coast of Caria,* Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 131.—**II.** *The name of a region in India,* Curt. 8, 10, 19; cf. Daedali montes, Justin. 12, 7.

daedălē, *adv., artistically, skilfully,* v. 1. daedalus, *fin.*

Daedălĭōn, ōnis, *m.,* Δαιδαλίων, *a*

king of Trachis, son of Lucifer, and brother of Ceyx, who was changed into a hawk, Ov. M. 11, 295 sq.

1. † daedălus, a, um, *adj.*, = δαίδαλος, *artificial, skilful* (poet. and in post-class. prose). **I.** *Act.:* Minerva, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 68, 6 Müll. (Fr. Inc. Lib. xxi. Vahl.): daedalam a varietate rerum artificiorumque dictam esse apud Lucretium terram, apud Ennium Minervam, apud Vergilium Circen, facile est intellegere, cum Graece δαιδάλλειν significet variare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 68 Müll.: Circe ("*ingeniosa*," Serv.), Verg. A. 7, 282.—**B.** With *gen.:* verborum daedala lingua, *the fashioner of words*, Lucr. 4, 549; cf.: natura daedala rerum, id. 5, 234.—**II.** *Pass.*, *artificially contrived, variously adorned, ornamented*, etc., δαιδάλεος: tecta (apium), *skilfully constructed*: signa, Lucr. 5, 145: tellus, *variegated*, id. 1, 7; 228; Verg. G. 4, 179; cf.: carmina chordis, *artfully varied on strings*, id. 2, 505.—* *Adv.:* **daedăle,** *skilfully*, Jul. Val. Res gest. A. M. 3, 86.

2. Daedălus, i, *m.* (*acc. Gr.* Daedalon, Ov. M. 8, 261; Mart. 4, 49), Δαίδαλος. **I.** *The mythical Athenian architect of the times of Theseus and Minos, father of Icarus, and builder of the Cretan labyrinth*, Ov. M. 8, 159; 183; id. Tr. 3, 4, 21; Verg. A. 6, 14 Serv.; Mel. 2, 7, 12; Plin. 7, 56, 57; Hyg. Fab. 39; Cic. Brut. 18, 71; Hor. Od. 1, 3, 34; Mart. 4, 49, 5; Sil. 12, 89 sq., et saep.—**B.** Hence, **1. Daedălēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Daedalian, relating to Daedalus:* (α) Daedălēo Icaro, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 13: Ope Daedălēa, id. ib. 4, 2, 2.—(β) Daedalēum iter (i. e. *through the labyrinth*), Prop. 2, 14, 8 (3, 6, 8 M.).—* **2. Daedălĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *skilful:* manus, Venant. 10, 11, 17.—**II.** *A later sculptor of Sicyon, son and pupil of Patrocles:* et ipse inter fictores laudatus, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 76.

1. † daemon, ŏnis, *m.*, = δαίμων, *a spirit*, genius, lar (post-class.). **I.** In gen.: App. de Deo Socr. p. 49, 5: bonus = ἀγαθοδαίμων, in astrology, *the last but one of the twelve celestial signs*, Firm. Math. 2, 19: melior, Jul. Val. Res gest. A. M. 1, 27.—**II.** In eccl. writers: κατ' ἐξοχήν, *an evil spirit, demon*, Lact. 2, 14; Vulg. Levit. 17, 7; id. Jacob. 2, 19; Tert. Apol. 22 *init.*, et saep.

2. Daemon, ŏnis, *m.*, *the name of a Greek sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 87.

Daemŏnes, is, *m.*, *the name of an old man, a character in the Rudens*, Plaut. Rud. Prol. 33; ib. 4, 7, 20.

† daemŏnĭăcus, a, um, *adj.*, = δαιμονιακός, *pertaining to an evil spirit, demoniac, devilish* (eccl. Lat.). **I.** *Adj.:* ratio, Tert. Anim. 46: potentia, Lact. 4, 15.—**II.** *Subst.:* **daemoniacus,** i, *m.*, *a demoniac, one possessed by an evil spirit*, Firm. Math. 3, 6; Sulpic. Sever. Vit. S. Mart. 18.

.* **daemŏnĭcŏla,** ae, *m.* [daemon-colo], *a worshipper of devils, a heathen*, Aug. Conf. 8, 2.

† daemŏnĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, = δαιμονικός, *belonging to an evil spirit, demoniac, devilish* (eccl. Lat.): impetus, Tert. Res. Carn. 58: aras coli, Prud. στεφ. 36: fraudes, Lact. 4, 13, 16.

† daemŏnium, ii, *n.*, = δαιμόνιον. **I.** *A lesser divinity, a little spirit*, Manil. 2, 938; Tert. Apol. 32.—**II.** *An evil spirit, demon*, App. Mag. p. 315, 10; Vulg. Deut. p. 32, 17; Psa. 95, 5 et saep.; Tert. Apol. 21 al.

Daesĭtiātae, ārum, *m.*, *a people in the south of Pannonia Superior*, Pl. 3, 22, 26, § 143; Vell. Pat. 2, 115.

‡ dagnades, um, *f.*, *a kind of birds in Egypt*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 68, 15 Müll.

Dăhae (less correctly written **Daae,** v. Bramb. s. v.), ārum, *m.*, Δάαι, *a Scythian tribe beyond the Caspian Sea*, Mel. 1, 2, 5; Plin. 6, 17, 19, § 50; Liv. 35, 48; id. 37, 38; Tac. A. 2, 3; 11, 8; 10; Curt. 8, 3, 1; 16 al.; Verg. A. 8, 728; Luc. 2, 296; 7, 429; Sil. 13, 764; cf. Δάοι, Herod. 1, 125; Strab. p. 304; Ritter, Erdk. 7, 627 sq.; 668 sq.—In *sing.:* **Dăhă,** Prud. contr. Symm. 2, 807.

Dăhippus, i, *m.*, Δάιππος, *a sculptor, son and pupil of Lysippus*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 87.

Daïphron, ŏnis, *m.*, Δαΐφρων, *a Grecian sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 87.

Dalion, ōnis, *m.* **I.** *A physician*, Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 191.—**II.** *An historian*, id. 6, 30, 35, § 194.

‡ dalivus, a word of unknown signif.; acc. to some, = *supinus;* acc. to others, = *stultus* or *insanus*, Paul. ex Fest. 68, 1 Müll.

Dalmătae or **Delmătae** (so very often in the best MSS. and inscrr., and on coins; cf. Vel. Long. p. 2233; Cassiod. p. 2287, and Orell. ad Hor. Od. 2, 1, 16), ārum, *m.*, Δαλμάται, *the Dalmatians, on the eastern coast of the Adriatic*, Cic. Fam. 5, 11, 3; Tac. H. 3, 12; 50; Suet. Tib. 9; Flor. 4, 12, 3; 10; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1833; 3037 al.—*Adj.:* *montes Dalmatae*, Stat. S. 4, 7, 14.—**II.** Hence, **A. Dalmătĭa** (**Delm-**), ae, *f.*, Δαλματία, *the country on the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea, Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 141; Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 3; Tac. A. 2, 53; id. H. 1, 76 al.; Suet. Aug. 21; Flor. 3, 4, 1; Vell. Pat. 2, 39, 90; Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 78 et saep.—**B. Dalmătĭcus** (**Delm-**), a, um, *adj.*, *Dalmatian:* frigus, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10: Alpes, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 240: mare, Tac. A. 3, 9: miles, id. H., 2, 86: bellum, id. A. 6, 37: triumphus, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 16; cf. Suet. Aug. 22: metallo, i. e. *Dalmatian gold*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 153; cf. Flor. 4, 12, 12.—Hence, (α) **Dalmătĭca,** ae (sc. vestis), *a long undergarment of Dalmatian wool, worn by priests during the mass*, Edict. Diocl. 16, 4; 17, 1; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 9.—(β) **Dalmătĭcātus** (**Delm-**), a, um, *adj.*, *clothed in such a garment*, Lampr. Commod. 8; id. Elag. 26.—**2.** *Subst.:* **Dalmătĭcus** (**Delm-**), i, *m.*, *surname of* L. Metellus (cons. A.U. 635), *on account of his victories over the Dalmatians*, Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154.—* **C. Dalmătensis** (**Delm-**), e, *adj.*, *Dalmatian:* Gall. ap. Treb. Claud. 17.

1. dāma, ae, v. damma.

2. Dāma, ae, *m.*, *name of a slave*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 38; 2, 5, 18; 101; 2, 7, 54.

† dămălio, ōnis, *m.* [δάμαλος], *a calf*, Lampr. Alex. Sever. 22, 8.

Dămălis is (is or idis, acc. to Probus, p. 124 Lindem.), *f.*, *the name of a woman*, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 13 sq.

Dămascus (-os, Luc 3, 215; cf. Prob. II. p. 1462 *fin.* P., p. 121 Lindem.), i, *f.*, Δαμασκός, Heb. *Dammesek* or *Darmesek*, *the very ancient capital of Coelesyria, on the Chrysorrhoas, celebrated for its terebinths, and, since the time of the Emperor Diocletian, for its fabrics in steel, now Dameshk*, Curt. 3, 12 sq.; Plin. 5, 18, 16, § 74; 13, 6, 12, § 54; Flor. 3, 5, 29; Stat. S. 1, 6, 14; Vulg. Gen. 14, 12.—Hence, **I. Damascus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Damascus* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Gen. 15, 2.—**II. Dămascēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Damascus, Damascene:* pruna, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 43; Pall. Nov. 7, 16; Mart. 13, 29; cf. absol., id. 5, 18, 3 (Eng. *damson*); and pruna Damasci, Col. 10, 404.—**B.** *Subst.:* **1.** DAMASCENVS, i, *m.*, (α) *a surname of Juppiter*, Inscr. Grut. 20, 2.—(β) *Plur.:* *the people of Damascus*, Vulg. 2 Cor. 11, 32.—**2. Dămascēna,** ae, *f.* (sc. regio), *the region about Damascus*, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66; in the Greek form **Damascene,** Mel. 1, 11, 1.

Dămăsichthōn, ŏnis, *m.*, Δαμασίχθων, *son of Amphion and Niobe, slain by Apollo*, Ov. M. 6, 254 al.

Dămăsippus, i, *m.*, Δαμάσιππος (tamer of horses), **I.** Prætor 672 A.U.C., *a follower of Marius, who acted with great cruelty towards the adherents of Sylla; afterwards put to death by order of Sylla*, Sall. C. 51, 32; Vell. 2, 26, 2; Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 3.—**II.** *A surname in the gens* Licinia, Caes. B. C. 2, 44; Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 2 sq.; id. Att. 12, 29 *fin.*; 33, 1 al.—**III.** *Name of a bankrupt merchant and ridiculous Stoic philosopher*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 16 sqq.—**IV.** *Name of an actor*, Juv. 8, 147.

† damasōnion, ii, *n.*, = δαμασώνιον, *a plant* = alisma, Plin. 25, 10, 77, § 124.

‡ dāmium, ii, *n.:* sacrificium, quod fiebat in operto in honorem Bonae Deae. Dea quoque ipsa DAMIA et sacerdos ejus DAMIATRIX appellabatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 68, 8 Müll [δᾶμος = δῆμος]; cf. "damium, θυσίαι ὑπαίθριοι γινομεναι," Gloss. Lab.

dāmiurgus, v. demiurgus.

damma (**dama**), ae, *f.* (*m.*, Verg. Ec. 8, 28; Georg. 3, 539; A. 8, 641; Stat. Ach. 2, 408; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 6) [R. dam-, v. domo], a general name for beasts of the deer kind; *a fallow deer, buck, doe, antelope, chamois*, Plin. 8, 53, 79, § 214; 11, 37, 45, § 124; Verg. G. 1, 308; 3, 410; Hor. Od. 1, 2, 12; Ov. M. 1, 442; 10, 539; 13, 832; id. F. 3, 646; Juv. 11, 121; Sen. Hippol. 62; Sid. Ep. 8, 6.—**II.** Transf., *venison:* nil damma sapit, Juv. 11, 121; Ov. M. 13, 832.

dammŭla, ae, *f. dim.*, v. damula.

damnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [damno], *worthy of condemnation, damnable* (late Lat. for damnandus, or dignus qui damnetur): invidia, Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 17: res (with turpes), Salv. 6: ad mea ipsa verba, i. e. *by my own rule*, Sid. Ep. 6, 1 *fin.* *Comp.:* facinus, Salv. 4.—*Adv.:* **damnābĭlĭter,** *culpably*, Aug. Ep. 23.

damnas, *indecl.* [do, v. damnum], *bound to make a gift* or *contribution*, hence an old legal t. t., *condemned, sentenced* to do any thing (esp. to pay a fine). (a) With *sing.:* TANTVM AES DARE DOMINO DAMNAS ESTO, Lex Aquilia in Dig. 9, 2, 2; so, damnas esto dare illi omnia, Auct. ap. Quint. 7, 9, 12; id. ib. 9; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4425 and 4428; Tab. Heracl. ap. Harbold. Mon. Leg. p. 104; S. C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 129 al.—(β) With *plur.:* decem dare damnas sunto, Dig. 30, 122; ib. 32, 34, 1.

damnātĭcius (or **-tius**), a, um, *adj.* [damno], *condemned, sentenced:* "κατάκριτον damnaticium," Gloss. Gr. Lat. (late Lat.): etsi nihil de damnaticiis participarent, Tert. Praescr. Haeret. 34 *fin.*

damnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *condemnation* (good prose). **I.** *Prop.* **A.** In gen.: (video) omnes damnatos, omnes ignominia affectos, omnes damnatione ignominiaque dignos illuc facere, etc., Cic. Att. 7, 3, 5; id. Verr. 2, 2, 41: quid est illa damnatione judicatum, nisi, etc.? id. Clu. 20: si damnatio ingruit, Tac. A, 4, 35: certi damnationis, Suet. Tib. 61 al.—In eccl. Lat. esp. of *the displeasure of God:* quorum damnatio justa est, Vulg. Rom. 3, 8; 8, 1.—In *plur.:* reorum acerbissimae damnationes (*opp.* libidinosissimae liberationes), Cic. Pis. 36; Tac. A. 3, 31 *fin.*—With *gen.* of the offence: ambitus, Cic. Clu. 36, 98; of the punishment: tantae pecuniae, id. Verr. 2, 17, 42.—With *ad* and *accus.* of the punishment: ad furcam, Dig. 48, 19, 28: hominis ad carnificinam, dei ad poenam sempiternam, Lact. 5, 11, 8; animarum ad aeterna supplicia, id. 2, 12, 9.—**B.** Esp. with reference to the meaning of damnas (v. h. v.): *an heir's obligation to pay*, Paul. Sent. 3, 6.—**II.** Transf., of inanimate things: apiastrum in confessa damnatione est venenatum, Plin. 20, 11, 45, § 116.

damnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who condemns* (late Lat.), Tert. ad Nat. 1, 3; id. adv. Marc. 1, 7: damnator Christi frater iniquus, Sedul. Hymn. 1, 10 al.

damnātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [damnator], *damnatory, condemnatory* (rare, but good prose): judicium, * Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 22: d. et absolutoria tabella, * Suet. Aug. 33: ferrum, Amm. 28, 1 *fin.*

damnātus, a, um, v. damno, *P. a.*

‡ damnaustra and **‡ dannaustra,** words of a charm to cure a dislocated joint, Cato R. R. 160.

damnĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.*, *to injure:* (eccl. Lat.) aliquem pecuniis, *to fine*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 29.

damnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [damnum-facio], *injurious, hurtful, pernicious:* bestia, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 62: damnificum est aliquid facere, Pall. 3, 9 *fin.*

* **damnĭgĕrŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [damnum-gero], *injurious, pernicious*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 1.

damno (in vulg. lang. and late Lat. sometimes dampno), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [damnum]. **I.** Gen., *to occasion loss or damage to, to harm, damage* = damno

afficere: pauperibus parcere, divites damnare atque domare, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 10.—**II.** Esp. [cf. damnum, II.] a judicial t. t., *to condemn, doom, sentence one to any punishment* = condemno, v. Cic. Or. 49, 166 (opp. to absolvere, liberare, dimittere; cf. also condemno, culpo, improbo; common and classical).—Constr. with *acc.* of *person*, either alone or with *gen.*, *abl.*, *de*, *in*, *ad*, etc., of the crime and punishment: damnatur aliquis *crimine* vel *judicio*, sed *sceleris*, *parricidii*, etc., Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 273 sq.; cf. Munro, ad Lucr. 4, 1183: Zumpt, Gr. § 446 sq.; Roby, Gr. § 1199 sq. (α) With *acc. pers.* alone: ergo ille damnatus est: neque solum primis sententiis, quibus tantum statuebant judices, damnarent an absolverent, sed etiam illis, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231; id. Rosc. Am. 39, 114: censoris judicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert, id. Rep. 4, 6 (fragm. ap. Non. 24, 9): ego accusavi, vos damnastis, Dom. Afer ap. Quint. 5, 10, 79 et saep.—Transf., of things: causa judicata atque damnata, Cic. Rab. perd. 4; id. Clu. 3.—(β) With *acc. pers.* and *gen.* (*criminis* or *poenae*): ambitus damnati, Caes. B. C. 3, 1, 4; Cic. Brut. 48 *fin.*: furti, id. Flacc. 18, 43: injuriarum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 41 *fin.*: majestatis, id. Phil. 1, 9, 23: peculatus, id. Verr. 1, 13, 39: rei capitalis, id. de Sen. 12, 42; sceleris conjurationisque, id. Verr. 2, 5, 5 Zumpt *N. cr.*, et saep.: capitis, Caes. B. C. 3, 83, 4; 3, 110, 4: octupli, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11, § 28: absentem capitalis poenae, Liv. 42, 43, 9; cf.: crimine falso damnari mortis, Verg. A. 6, 430.—(γ) With *abl.*: ut is eo crimine damnaretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45; so, capite, id. Tusc. 1, 22 al.: morte, Sen. Herc. Oet. 888: tertiā parte agri, Liv. 10, 1, 3: pecuniā, Just. 8, 1, 7; cf.: Milo Clodio interfecto eo nomine erat damnatus, *on that account*, Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 4; morti (*abl.*) damnare, Liv. 4, 37, 6, v. Weissenb. ad loc.—(δ) With *de*: de majestate damnatus, Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 39: de vi et de majestate, id. Phil. 1, 9: de vi publica, Tac. A. 4, 13 al.; cf. quibus de causis damnati, Val. Max. 8, 1 *init.*—(ε) With *in* or *ad*: nec in metallum damnabuntur, nec in opus publicum, vel ad bestias, Dig. 49, 18, 3: ad mortem, Tac. A. 16, 21; ad extremum supplicium, id. ib. 6, 38: Suet. Cal. 27; id. Ner. 31.—(ζ) With *ut*, Tac. A. 2, 67.—(η) With *quod*: Athenienses Socratem damnaverunt quod novam religionem introducere videbatur, Val. Max. 1, 1, 7, ext. 7: Baebius est damnatus, quod milites praebuisset, etc., Liv. 45, 31, 2.—(ϑ) With *cur*: damnabantur cur jocati essent, Spart. Sev. 14, § 13.

B. Transf. **1.** *To bind* or *oblige one's heir by last will and testament to the performance of any act.*—Constr. with *ut*, *ne*, or the *inf.*: si damnaverit heredem suum, ut, etc., Dig. 12, 6, 26; with *ne*, ib. 8, 4, 16; with *inf.*: heredem dare, etc., ib. 30, 12; Hor. S. 2, 3, 86.

2. In a non-legal sense, *to condemn, censure, judge*: (with *acc. pers.* and *gen.* or *abl.*) aliquem summae stultitiae, Cic. Part. 38, 134: damnatus longi Sisyphus laboris, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 19: stultitiaeque ibi se damnet (amator), Lucr. 4, 1179: damnare aliquem voti (poet. and late Lat., voto, votis), *to condemn one to fulfil his vow*, i. e. *by granting his prayer* (not in Cic.): damnabis tu quoque votis, Verg. E. 5, 80, Serv. and Heyne: voto, Sisenn. ap. Non. 277, 11: voti, Liv. 10, 37 *fin.*; 27, 45: voto damnatus, Hyg. Astr. 2, 24; Lact. Fab. 10, 8 (cf.: voti, Titin. and Turpil. ap. Non. 277, 6 and 10; Titin. Fr. 153; Turpil. Fr. 128 Ribb.): morti, Lucr. 6, 1231; cf.: Stygio caput damnaverat Orco, Verg. A. 4, 699: damnati turis acervi, *devoted to the gods below*, Stat. S. 2, 21 et saep.; cf. also: quem damnet (sc. leto) labor, Verg. A. 12, 727 Heyne: damnare eum Senecam et invisum quoque habere, *to condemn, censure, disapprove*, Quint. 10, 1, 125: videntur magnopere damnandi, qui, etc., id. 5, 1, 2: debitori suo creditor saepe damnatur, Sen. Ben. 6, 4, 4.—Of inanimate objects, *to condemn, reject*: ne damnent quae non intelligunt, id. 10, 1, 26; cf. id. 10, 4, 2; 11, 3, 70 et saep.—*Part. fut. pass.* as *subst.*: quem non puduisset damnanda committere, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 6.

II. Of the plaintiff, *to seek* or *effect a person's condemnation* (rare): quem ad recuperatores modo damnavit Plesidippus, Plaut. Rud. 5, 1, 2; Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 6: Verrem, quem M. Cicero damnaverat, Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 6; Liv. 7, 16, 9; cf. condemno, *no.* II., and condemnator, *no.* II.—Hence,

damnātus, a, um, *P. a.* **I.** Prop., *condemned*: dicet damnatas ignea testa manus, Prop. 5, 7, 38.—**II.** Meton. (*effectus pro causa*), *reprobate, criminal*: quis te miserior? quis te damnatior? Cic. Pis. 40: damnati lingua vocem habet, vim non habet, Pub. Syr. 142 (Ribb.).—**B.** *Hateful, wretched*: damnatae noctes, Prop. 4, 12 (5, 11 M.), 15.

damnōse, *adv.*, v. next art. *fin.*

damnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [damnum], *full of injury*; and hence, **I.** *Act.*, *that causes injury, injurious, hurtful, destructive, pernicious* (very freq. since the Aug. period, not in Cicero or Caesar): quid tibi commerci est cum dis damnosissimis? Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 9; cf. Venus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 21: libido, id. ib. 2, 1, 107: canes, *the worst cast of the tali* (v. canis), Prop. 4, 8, 46; cf. Isid. Orig. 18, 65 al.: et reipublicae et societatibus infidus damnosusque, Liv. 25, 1: bellum sumptuosum et damnosum ipsis Romanis, id. 45, 3; Ov. M. 10, 707 et saep.—***II.** *Pass.*, *that suffers injury, injured, unfortunate*: senex, Plaut. Epid. 2, 3, 14.—**III.** *Mid.*, *that injures himself, wasteful, prodigal; a spendthrift*: dites mariti, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 24: id. Ps. 1, 5, 1; Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 11: non in alia re damnosior quam in aedificando, Suet. Ner. 31.—***** *Adv.*: **damnōse** (acc. to *no.* I.), in conversational language = immodice: nos nisi damnose bibimus, moriemur inulti, *to the injury of the host*, i. e. *deep, hard*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 34.

damnum (late Lat. sometimes dampnum), i, *n.* [for daminum, neut. of old Part. of dare, = τὸ διδόμενον, v. Ritschl, Opusc. Phil. 2, 709 sq. Less correctly regarded as akin to δαπάνη. Cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 176 Müll.; Dig. 39, 2, 3], *hurt, harm, damage, injury, loss*; opp. to lucrum (syn. jactura, detrimentum, incommodum, dispendium. Freq. and class.). **I.** In gen.: hauscit, hoc paullum lucri quantum ei damni adportet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 25; cf.: si in maximis lucris paullum aliquid damni contraxerit, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91; id. Verr. 2, 1, 12 (with dedecus, as in Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 37; Sall. J. 31, 19; Hor. S. 1, 2, 52; 2, 2, 96 et saep.); Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13; id. Phil. 2, 27, 67; Hor. S. 2, 3, 300; id. Ep. 1, 7, 88 et saep.: propter damna aut detrimenta aliquos miseros esse, Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51; so with detrimenta, id. Verr. 2, 3, 98; with jactura, id. Agr. 1, 7, 21: duarum cohortium damno exercitum reducere, * Caes. B. G. 6, 44; cf. Tac. A. 1, 71; id. H. 2, 66; Curt. 8, 4; Frontin. Strat. 2, 5, 31 *fin.*: damnum dare alicui, *to inflict upon one* (ante-classical), Cato R. R. 149 (twice); Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 108; id. Truc. 2, 1, 17; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 116: facere, *to suffer, sustain*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 77 (opp. lucrum); Cic. Brut. 33; id. Fam. 7, 33; 10, 28, 3 al.; but also, *to inflict a penalty*, Dig. 9, 2, 30, § 3; Ov. Fast. 5, 311: capere, Dig. 9, 2, 39; and in the alliterative passage: in palaestram, ubi damnis desudascitur, Ubi pro disco damnum capiam, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 34: accipere, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 28; Dig. 39, 2, 25: pati, *to suffer harm*, Sen. Ira, 1, 2; Dig. 9, 2, 29 (but damnum pati, also, *to permit, put up with harm*, Liv. 22, 41, 4; Luc. 8, 750): ferre (a favorite expression of Ovid), Ov. H. 15, 64; id. F. 1, 60; 2, 522; id. Tr. 3, 8, 34 al.: contrahere (of disease), id. Pont. 1, 10, 29 et saep.: pervenit ad miseros damno graviore colonos Pestis, id. M. 7, 552; cf. id. ib. 3, 213; 8, 777: damna tamen celeres reparant caelestia lunae, i. e. *of the waning of the moon*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 13: naturae damnum, *natural defect*, Liv. 7, 4 *fin.*—Prov.: damnum appellandum est cum mala fama lucrum, Pub. Syr. 135 (Ribb.).—**B.** Transf., of persons: hoc ad damnum (i. e. scortum) deferetur, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 24: cf. ib. 21 and 60; Ov. M. 11, 381; 12, 16; cf. id. ib. 11, 133.

II. Esp. in law. **A.** *A fine, mulct, penalty*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 182; Liv. 4, 53, 7; 7, 4, 2; Gell. 20, 1, 32: quis umquam tanto damno senatorem coegit? Cic. Phil. 1, 5 *fin.*: eos (leges) morte, exsilio, vinclis, damno coercent, id. Off. 3, 5, 23.—**B.** Freq. in the terms, **1.** damnum injuria (datum), i. e. *an injury done to another's beast or slave*, for which the lex Aquilia provided compensation, (Caesulenus senex) cum ab Sabellio multam lege Aquilia damni injuria petivisset, Cic. Brut. 34, 131; id. Tull. 4, 8; 5, 11; 17, 41.—**2.** Damnum infectum, *an injury not done but threatened*, and against which the person endangered might require security, Cic. Top. 4, 22; Dig. 39, 2, 3; Plin. 36, 2, 2, § 6 (cf. infectus).

Dāmŏcles, is, *m.*, *a courtier of Dionysius the younger*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 6 (cf. Hor. Od. 3, 1, 17; Pers. 3, 40).

Dāmoetas, ae, *m.*, Δαμοίτας, *name of a shepherd*, Verg. E. 3, 1.

Dāmon, ōnis, *m.* Δάμων. **I.** *A Pythagorean, celebrated on account of the friendship between him and Phintias*, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45; Val. Max. 4, 7.—**II.** *An Athenian musician, teacher of Socrates*, Cic. de Or. 3, 33; Nep. Epam. 2.—**III.** *A goat-herd*, Verg. E. 3, 17; 8, 1 sq.

dampno, v. damno *init.*

dāmŭla (damm-), ae, *f. dim.* [damma], *a little fallow-deer*, App. M. 8, p. 202, 26; Vulg. Isa. 13, 14.

dane = dasne, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 22; v. do *init.*

Dănăē, ēs, *f.*, Δανάη, *daughter of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus by Zeus*, who visited her in the form of a shower of gold, when she was shut up in a tower by her father, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 37; Hor. Od. 3, 16, 1 sq.; Serv. Verg. A. 7, 372; Hyg. Fab. 63; Lact. 1, 11, 18; Prop. 2, 20, 12 (3, 13, 12 M.); 2, 32, 59 (3, 30, 59 M.); Ov. Met. 4, 610; id. Tr. 2, 401; Verg. A. 7, 410 al.—Hence, **II.** **Dănăēius**, a, um, *adj.*, Δαναήιος, *pertaining to Danae, descended from Danae*: heros, i. e. *Perseus*, Ov. M. 5, 1; called also volucer Danaeius, Stat. Th. 10, 892; Persis (so named after Perses, the *son* of Perseus, and ancestor of the Persians), Ov. A. A. 1, 225.

Dănăi, v. Danaus, II. A.

Dănaster, tri, *m.*, *a river forming the boundary between Dacia and Sarmatia, now the Dniester*, Mel. 2, 1; Amm. Marc. 31, 3 (class. Tyras).

Dănăus, i, *m.*, Δαναός, *son of Belus, and twin-brother of Aegyptus*: he was the father of fifty daughters; he emigrated from Egypt into Greece, and there founded Argos; was slain by Lynceus, after a reign of fifty years, Hyg. Fab. 168; 170; Serv. Verg. A. 10, 497; Cic. Parad. 6, 1, 44; cf. under *no.* II. B.—Danai porticus, at Rome, dedicated by Augustus to the Palatine Apollo (726 A. U. C.), famed for its statues of Danaus and his daughters, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 4; cf. Prop. 2, 31, 4 (3, 29, 4 M.); Tibul. 1, 3, 79; Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 60.—**II.** Derivv. **A.** **Dănăus**, a, um, *adj.* (*belonging to Danaus*; hence, in the poets, meton.), *Greek, Grecian*: classes, Ov. M. 13, 92; cf. rates, Prop. 3, 22, 34 (4, 22, 34 M.): flammae, Ov. M. 14, 467: ignis, id. Her. 8, 14: miles, id. ib. 24: manus, id. R. Am. 66: res, id. M. 13, 59. Esp. freq., **A.** *Subst. plur.*: **Dănăi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Danai*, for *the Greeks* (esp. freq. of the Greeks before Troy), Cic. Tusc. 4, 23, 52; id. Fin. 2, 6, 18; Prop. 3, 8, 31 (4, 7, 31 M.); Verg. A. 2, 5 et saep.—*Gen. plur.*: Danaum, Lucr. 1, 87; Prop. 2, 26, 38 (3, 22, 18 M.); 3, 9, 40 (4, 8, 40 M.); Verg. A. 1, 30 et saep.—**B.** **Dănăĭdes**, um, *f.*, Δαναΐδες, *the daughters of Danaus, the Danaides*, who, with the exception of Hypermnestra, murdered their husbands at their father's command, Hyg. Fab. 170; 255; Sen. Herc. Fur. 757. The classical poets substitute Danai proles, Tib. 1, 3, 79; cf. Prop. 2, 31, 4 (3, 29, 4 M.): Danai puellae, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 23: Danai genus infame, id. ib. 2, 14, 18.—**C.** **Dănăĭdae**, ārum, *m.*, Δαναΐδαι = Danai (v. *no.* II. A.), *the Greeks*, Sen. Troad. 611.

Dandări (Tindări), ōrum, *m.*, Δανδάριοι, *a Scythian tribe in Asiatic Sarmatia, S. E. of the* Palus Maeotis, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 19: also called **Dandăridae**, Tac. A. 12, 15; and *their country* **Dandărica**, id. ib. 16.

Dāni, ōrum, *m.*, *the Danes, the people of Denmark*, Venant. Carm. 7, 7, 50; Jornand. de Reb. Getic. p. 83.—Hence, **A.** **Dănia**, ae, *f.*, *Denmark*, Aen. Silv. Hist. Fred. III. p. 131.—**B.** **Dānĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Danish*, id. ib.

Dănĭēl, ēlis, *m.*, *the Hebrew prophet*, Vulg. Dan. *passim*, Ezek. 14, 14.

† **dănista**, ae, *m.*, = δανειστής, *a money-lender, usurer:* fenerator (only in Plautus), Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 51; 2, 2, 67; id. Most. 3, 1, 6; id. Ps. 1, 3, 53; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 68, 14.—Hence, **dănistĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = δανειστικός, *money-lending, usurious:* genus hominum, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 129.

dăno, v. do, *ad init.*

Dānŭvius (the ending **-ubius** is a corruption of late Latin, Corss. Ausspr. 1, 126), ii, *m.*, Δανούβιος, *the Danube* (in the upper part of its course; in the lower called Ister, though the poets use both names promiscuously), Mel. 2, 1, 8; Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 80; Amm. 22, 9; * Caes. B. G. 6, 25; Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Acr. Hor. A. P. 18 (3, 9 Dietsch); Tac. G. 29; Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 80; id. Tr. 2, 192 al.; Hor. Od. 4, 15, 21; Tac. G. 1; id. A. 2, 53; Orell. Inscr. 648 al.—Hence, **II. Dānŭvīnus (Danub-)**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Danube, Danubian:* limes, Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

dăpālis, e, *adj.* [daps], *belonging to a sacrificial feast* (ante and post-class.): cena, Titin. ap. Non. 95, 5 (v. 136 Ribbeck); Aus. Ep. 9, 13: Juppiter, to whom such a cena was offered, Cato, R. R. 132.

‡ **dăpătĭce** = magnifice, and **dăpătĭcus** = magnificus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 68, 4 and 5 Müll. [daps].

Daphitas (-das), ae, *m.*, *a sophist of Telmessus, killed by falling from his horse*, Cic. de Fat. 3, 5.

† **dăphne** (Inscr. freq. DAPHINE, v. Ritschl, Opusc. Phil. 2, 483 sq.), ēs, *f.*, = δάφνη, *the laurel-tree, bay-tree:* baccis redimita daphne, Petr. 131, 8.—Hence, **II.** Proper name **Daphne**, es, *f.* **A.** *The daughter of the river-god Peneus;* she was changed into a laurel-tree, Ov. M. 1, 452; id. H. 15, 25; Hyg. Fab. 203; Serv. Verg. A. 3, 91: according to Serv. Verg. A. 2, 513, and id. Ecl. 3, 63, *daughter of the river-god Ladon.*—**B.** *A place in Syria, near Antioch*, Liv. 33, 49; Hieron. in Ezech. 47, 18; Amm. 19, 12; Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 33.—Hence, **1. Daphnaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *at Daphne*, Apollo, Amm. 22, 13, 1.—**2. Daphnensis**, e, *adj.*, *belonging to Daphne:* lucus, Cod. Just. 11, 77, 1: palatium, Cod. Theod. 15, 2, 2.

† **daphnĭa**, ae, *f.*, *an unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 57, § 157.

Daphnis, ĭdis, *m.*, Δάφνις. **I.** *A son of Mercury, a beautiful young shepherd in Sicily, the inventor of pastoral songs, and hence a favorite of Pan*, Ov. M. 4, 277.—*Acc.* usu. Daphnim, Verg. E. 2, 26; 5, 20; 7, 7 et saep: Daphnin, id. ib. 5, 52; Prop. 2, 34, 68 (3, 32, 68 M.).—**II.** *A grammarian*, sportively called, in allusion to the preceding, Πανὸς ἀγάπημα, Suet. Gramm. 3; Plin. 7, 39, 40, § 128.

† **dāphnŏīdes**, ae, *f.*, = δαφνοειδής (laurel-like). **I.** *A sort of* cassia, Plin. 12, 20, 43, § 98.—**II.** *Spurge-laurel* or *mezereon*, Daphne Mezereum, Linn.; Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 132.—**III.** *The plant called also* Clematis Aegyptia, Plin. 24, 15, 90, § 141.

† **daphnōn**, ōnis, *m.*, = δαφνών, *a laurel-grove*, Petr. 126, 12; Mart. 10, 79, 5; 12, 51, 1.

dăpĭfer, ĕri, *m.* [daps-fero], *a servant who waited at table*, Inscr. Murat. 915, 3: cf. dapifer, σιτοφόρος, Gloss. Philox.

dăpĭfex, ĭcis, *m.* [daps-facio], *a servant who prepared food*, Inscr. Murat. 1322, 9.

* **dăpĭno**, āre, *v. a.* [daps, cf. Gr. δεῖπνον], *to serve up*, as food: victum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 117.

daps or **dăpis**, dăpis (*nom.* daps obsol. Paul. Diac. p. 68, 3: dapis, Juvenc. ap. Auct. de gen. nom. p. 78.—The *gen. pl.* and *dat. sing.* do not occur, but are supplied by epulae, cena, convivium, q. v.), *f.* [stem, dap-, Gr. δαπάνη, *expense:* cf. δεῖπνον; R. da-, Gr. δαίω, to distribute; Sanscr. dapajami, to cause to divide], *a solemn feast for religious purposes, a sacrificial feast* (before beginning to till the ground; the Greek προηρόσια, made in honor of some divinity, in memory of departed friends, etc. Thus distinguished from epulae, *a meal* of any kind: convivium, *a meal or feast for company;* epulum, *a formal* or *public dinner*, v. h. v.). **I.** Prop.: dapem pro bubus piro florente facito . . . postea dape facta serito milium, panicum, alium, lentim, Cato R. R. 131 and 132; id. ib. 50 *fin.*: pro grege, *an offering for the protection of the flock*, Tib. 1, 5, 28; Liv. 1, 7 *ad fin.*: ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 17: nunc Saliaribus Ornare pulvinar deorum Tempus erat dapibus, id. ib. 1, 37, 4: sollemnis dapes et tristia dona, Verg. A. 3, 301.

II. Transf. by the poets and post-Augustan prose-writers beyond the sphere of religion, and used of every (esp. rich, sumptuous) meal, *a feast, banquet*, in the sing. and plur. (in Verg. passim, in Tibul. in this signif. only plur.).—(α) *Sing.:* ne cum tyranno quisquam . . . eandem vescatur dapem, Att. ap. Non. 415, 25 (v. 217 Ribbeck): quae haec daps est? qui festus dies? Liv. Andr. ap. Prisc. p. 752 P. (transl. of Hom. Od. 1, 225: τίς δαίς, τίς δὲ ὅμιλος ὅδ' ἔπλετο); so Catull. 64, 305; Hor. Od. 4, 4, 12; id. Epod. 5, 33; id. Ep. 1, 17, 51: *of a simple, poor meal*, Ov. H. 9, 68; 16, 206. Opp. to wine: nunc dape, nunc posito mensae nituere Lyaeo, Ov. F. 5, 521; cf. so in plur., id. M. 8, 571; Verg. A. 1, 706.—(β) *Plur.:* Tib. 1, 5, 49; 1, 10, 8; Verg. E. 6, 79; id. G. 4, 133; id. A. 1, 210 et saep.; Hor. Od. 1, 32, 13; id. Epod. 2, 48; Ov. M. 5, 113; 6, 664; Tac. A. 14, 22 et saep.: humanae, *human excrement*, Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 51.

dapsĭle, *adv.*, *sumptuously, bountifully*, v. the foll. art., *Adv.*, *no.* β *fin.*

dapsĭlis, e (*abl. plur.* dapsilis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 3), *adj.* [δαψιλής, daps], *sumptuous, bountiful, richly provided with every thing, abundant* (mostly ante- and post-class.; in the class. period perhaps only in Colum. and Suet.): sumptus, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 66: dotes, id. Aul. 2, 1, 45: corollae, id. Ps. 5, 1, 21: lectus, id. Truc. 1, 1, 34; lubentiae, id. Ps. 1, 4, 3: proventus (vitis), Col. 4, 27, 6: copia facundiae, App. M. 11, p. 258, 12.—(β) With *abl.:* spionia dapsilis musto, Col. 3, 2, 27.—*Adv.*, *sumptuously, bountifully.* **A.** Form **dapsĭlĭter:** d. suos amicos alit, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 178 P. (v. 39 Ribbeck).—**B.** Form **dapsĭle:** verrem sume dapsile ac dilucide, Pompon. ap. Non. 513, 27 (v. 161 Ribbeck): convivebatur, * Suet. Vesp. 19.—* **b.** *Comp.* invitavit se dapsilius, Lucil. ap. Non. 321, 29.

dardănārĭus, ii, *m.*, *a speculator in corn, forestaller* (law Lat.), Dig. 47, 11, 6; 48, 19, 37.

Dardăni, ōrum, *m.*, Δάρδανοι, *a people in Upper Moesia, the modern Servia*, Plin. 3, 26, 29, § 149; Caes. B. C. 3, 4; Cic. Sest. 43, 94; Liv. 43, 20; Eutrop. 5, 7; Just. 8, 6, 3 al.—Hence, **Dardănĭa**, ae, *f.*, *their country*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 5.

1. Dardănus, i, *m.*, Δάρδανος. **I.** *The son of Jupiter and Electra of Arcadia, founder of the city Dardania, in Troas, and ancestor of the royal race of Troy*, Att. ap. Schol. Bern. ad Verg. G. 1, 502 (v. 653 Ribb.); Verg. A. 8, 134 Serv.; 6, 650; 3, 167 al.; cf. Heyne Verg. A. 3 Excurs. 6; Lact. 1, 23, 3: *acc.* Dardanon, Ov. F. 4, 31.—**B.** Hence, **1. Dardănus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Dardanian*, poet. for *Trojan:* praeda, Prop. 1, 19, 14: puppis, i. e. *of Aeneas*, id. 4, 1, 40 (5, 1, 40 M.): arma, Verg. A. 2, 618: pubes, id. ib. 5, 119: gens, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 10: Troja, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 4; also for *Roman*, as the Romans were descendants of Aeneas: ductor, i. e. *the Roman, Scipio Africanus*, Sil. 1, 14.—**2. Dardănĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Dardanian*, poet. for *Trojan:* gentes, Att. ap. Apul. de Deo Soc. 24 (v. 523 Ribbeck): gens, Verg. A. 1, 602: Aeneae, id. ib. 1, 494; 6, 169; cf. carinae, i. e. *of Aeneas*, id. ib. 4, 658; and pinus, the same, Ov. F. 1, 519: Anchisae, Verg. A. 1, 617; 9, 647: Iulus (son of Aeneas), Ov. M. 15, 767: Roma, id. ib. 15, 431: vates, i. e. *Helenus*, id. ib. 13, 335: advena, i. e. *Paris*, id. H. 8, 42: senex, i. e. *Priam*, id. Tr. 3, 5, 38: triumphus, Prop. 2, 14, 1 (3, 6, 1 M): minister, i. e. *Ganymedes*, Mart. 11, 104, et saep.—**b.** Subst.: **Dardănĭa**, ae, *f.*, (α) *the city Dardania, founded by Dardanus on the Hellespont, S. W. of Abydos* (whence its mod. name, *the Dardanelles*), Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 25. Oftener, esp. in Vergil, (β) poet. for *Troja*, Verg. A. 2, 281; 325; 3, 52; Ov. H. 16, 57.—**3. Dardănĭdes**, ae, *m.*, *son* or *descendant of Dardanus:* Ilus, Ov. F. 6, 419.—*Absol.* for *Aeneas*, Verg. A. 10, 545; 12, 775.—In *plur.* for *Trojan:* pastores, id. ib. 2, 59.—*Absol.* for *Trojans*, id. ib. 2, 72; 445 et saep.—**4. Dardănis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *adj.*, *Dardanian*, poet. for *Trojan:* matres, Ov. M. 13, 412: nurus, id. H. 16, 194; 17, 212: Caieta (founded by Trojans), Mart. 10, 30.—*Absol.* for *Creūsa*, Verg. A. 2, 787.

II. *A magician of Phoenicia*, Plin. 30, 1, 2, § 9; App. Mag. p. 331, 14.—Hence, **2. Dardănius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Dardanus:* poet. for *Magic*, artes, Col. 10, 358.

III. *A Stoic philosopher otherwise unknown*, Cic. Ac. 2, 22, 69.

2. Dardănus, a, um; v. the preceding art. *no.* I. B. 1.

Dăres, ētis and is, *m.*, Δάρης. **I.** *A boxer*, Verg. A. 5, 369; 375: *acc.* Dareta, id. ib. 5, 460; 463 al; Daren, id. ib. 5, 456.—**II.** Phrygius, *the assumed name of an impostor whose pretended contemporary account of the Trojan war was received as an authority in the 7th century A.D.* Cf. Teuffel, Roem. Lit. 464; F. Meister, über Dares von Phr., Breslau, 1871.

Dārēus (so the best editt. of Cicero and Curtius; cf. Zumpt, Gramm. § 2) or **Dārīus** (Dărīi, Sid. Carm. 9, 51: Darios, Aus. Ep. 5, 23, v. *no.* II.), ii, *m.*, Δάρειος [a Persian word, from R. dar-, to hold; "the sustainer of the empire," Max. Müller, Science of Lang. 2, 220], *the name of several Persian kings*, Cic. Fin. 5, 30 *fin.*; Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 41; Curt. and Just. passim; Ov. Ib. 317; Claud. Epist. 1, 17.—* **II.** Meton. for *the gold coin stamped under Darius, a daric*, Aus. l. l.—Hence, **Darīus**, a, um, *adj.* (late Lat.), *of Darius*, opes, Mart. Cap. 6, § 578.

dăsēa (dasīa), ae, *f.*, Gr. δασεῖα, sc. προσῳδία, *the rough-breathing* or spiritus asper, Pomp. Com. Art. Don. p. 80 Lind.; Prisc. p. 1287 P.

Dassaresii, ōrum, or **Dassarenses**, ium, or **Dassarētae**, ārum, *m.*, *a people of Illyria*, Liv. 27, 32; 45, 26; Mel. 2, 3, 11; Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145 al.

† **dăsȳpūs**, ŏdis, *com.*, = δασύπους (rough-foot), *a sort of rabbit*, Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 219; 10, 63, 83, § 179 al.

* **dătārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [do], *to be given away* (a comic word): nulla est mihi salus dataria, *I have no salutation to give away*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 13.

dătātim, *adv.* [dato], *giving in turn* or *reciprocally*, "invicem dando," Non. 96, 15 (ante-class. and rare): isti qui ludunt datatim, i. e. (in playing ball) *by tossing from one to the other*, * Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 17. Obscenè, Enn. ap. Isid. Orig. 1, 25, 2; Afran. and Pomp. ap. Non. 96, 19 (Afran. v. 222; Pomp. v. 1 Ribbeck); cf. Nov. ap. Non. ib. (v. 23 Ribbeck).

dathĭātum, i, *n.*, *a reddish sort of incense*, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 60.

dătio, ōnis, *f.* [do], *the act of giving, allotting, distributing; giving up, surrender* (good prose, but rare).—**I.** Prop.: in datione, Varr. R. R. 3, 9 *fin.*: legum (= latio), * Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 60: signi dationem Palamedes invenit, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202: legati, opp. ademptio legati, Dig. 34, 4, 14: partis, ib. 45, 1, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The right to give* or *convey away* property: *right of alienation*, * Liv. 39, 19.—**B.** *A gift* (eccl. Lat.): datio Dei permanet pistis, Vulg. Sirach. 11, 17.

Dātis, ĭdis, *m.* (Δᾶτις), *a general of the Medes*, Nep. Milt. 4, 1; 5, 4.

dătīvus, a, um, *adj.* [do], *of* or *belonging to giving, given, appointed.*—**I.** In jurid. Lat.: dativi tutores "*qui nominatim testamento dantur*," Gai. Inst. 1, § 149.—**II.** In gram.: dativus casus, or *absol.* **datīvus**, i, *m.*, *the dative*, Quint. 1, 7, 18; 7, 9, 13; Gell. 4, 16, 3 et saep. (cf. casus dandi, Varr. L. L. 8, 18, 112; 10, 2, 165; Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 25, 4; Gell. 4, 16, 4 al.).

dăto, āvi, *v. a. frequent.* **I.** [id.], *to give away, administer* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug., and very rare): evectionem, Cato ap. Front. Ep. ad Antonin. 1, 2 *fin.:* argentum fenore, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 73: tributum annuum, Sid. Ep. 5, 13: binas non amplius drachmas (hellebori), Plin. 25, 5, 23, § 58. Obscenē, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 10; cf. datatim.

dător, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a giver* (except in Plaut. rare). **I.** In gen., Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 33; 2, 7, 18; fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 616 P.: assit laetitiae Bacchus dator, Verg. A. 1, 734: hilarem enim datorem diligit Deus, Vulg. 2 Cor. 9, 7.—**II.** Esp. in playing ball, *the slave who hands the ball to the player*, opp. factor, the player himself, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 18.

dătus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a giving:* in *abl.*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 16.—**II.** = datum, *a gift* (late Lat.): datus insipientis non est utilis tibi, Vulg. Sirach, 20, 14; 18, 18.

Daucĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *of Daucus:* proles, *twins whom their parents could not distinguish*, Verg. A. 10, 391.

† **daucum (-on)**, i, *n.*, also **daucus**, i, *m.*, Scrib. Comp. 167; 170; 177 = δαῦκον, *a plant of the parsnip or carrot kind*, much used in medicine, Plin. 19, 5, 27, § 89: probatissimus in Creta, id. 25, 9, 64, § 110 al.; Cels. 5, 23, 3 al. In App. Herb. 80, called daucion and daucites.

Daulis, ĭdis, *f.*, Δαυλίς, *a city of Phocis*, situated on an eminence, and celebrated as the scene of the fable of Tereus, Progne, and Philomela, Liv. 32, 18; Stat. Theb. 7, 344.—**II.** *A district in Phocis, on the frontier of Doris*, = Drymaea, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 8.—Hence, **A. Daulias**, ădis, *f.*, *adj.*, *Daulian:* ales, i. e. *Progne*, Ov. H. 15, 154; and *absol.*, *Daulias*, Catull. 65, 14: Dauliades puellae, i. e. *Progne and Philomela*, Verg. Cir. 199.—**B. Daulis**, idis, *adj.*, *Daulian:* parens sororque, Sen. Thyest. 275: Daulida rura, Ov. M. 5, 276 (where Daulia is a false reading).

Daunus, i, *m.*, Δαῦνος, *a fabulous king over a part of Apulia* (whence it obtained the appellation *Daunia*), *father* (or ancestor) *of Turnus, and father-in-law of Diomedes*, Verg. A. 10, 616; 688; 12, 22 al.; Hor. Od. 3, 30, 11; 4, 14, 26; Ov. M. 14, 458; 510; id. F. 4, 76; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 103; Paul. ex Fest. p. 69, 1 Müll.—**II.** Hence, **A. Daunĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Daunian:* heros, i. e. *Turnus*, Verg. A. 12, 723: gens, i. e. *the Rutulians governed by Turnus*, id. ib. 8, 146: dea, i. e. *Juturna, sister of Turnus*, id. ib. 12, 785: caedes, i. e. *of the Romans* (*pars pro toto*), Hor. Od. 2, 1, 34; cf. Camena, i. e. *Roman*, id. ib. 4, 6, 27: bulbus (an excellent kind growing in Apulia), Ov. R. Am. 797; cf. Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 95.—**2.** *Subst.:* **Daunii**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of* Apulia Daunia, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 103; called also Dauni, Mel. 2, 4, 2.—**B. Dauniăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Daunian*, for *Apulian:* campi, Sil. 12, 429.—**C. Daunĭas**, ădis, *f.*, *the province Daunia*, poet. for *Apulia:* militaris, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 14.

‡ **dautia** = lautia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 68, 10 Müll.

Dāvid, *m. indecl.*, or vīdis (*gen.* David, Aus. Ephem. 3, 84: Davidis, Juvenc. 1, 151; *acc.* -vida, Juvenc. 2, 577: David, Vulg. 2 Reg. 23, 16), *the second king of the Jews, and principal author of the Book of Psalms*, Tert. adv. Jud. 9 et 12; Vulg. Ruth 4, 17 et saep.—Hence, **Dāvīdĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to David:* urbs, Sedul. Carm. 4, 42: lyra, Cassiod. Var. 2, 20.

Dāvus (Davos), i, *m.*, *a name given to Roman slaves*, freq. in the comedies of Plaut. and Ter.; cf. also Hor. S. 1, 10, 40; 2, 5, 91; id. A. P. 114; Pers. 5, 161; 168 al. —Prov.: Davus sum, non Oedipus, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 24.

1. dē, *adv.:* of place, *down*, only in the phrase susque deque, q. v.

2. dē, *prep.* [perh. for *ded;* cf. Oscan dat, old *abl.* of pronom. stem da; cf. also Lith. praep. da, *as far as;* and the suffixes, old case-forms, -dam, -dem, -dum, -do, with the locative -de; v. Ribbeck, Beitr. z. L. v. d. Lat. Part. p. 4 sq.] (with *abl.*, denotes *the going out, departure, removal*, or *separating* of an object from any fixed point. Accordingly, it occupies a middle place between *ab*, *away from*, which denotes *a mere external departure*, and *ex*, *out of*, which signifies *from the interior* of a thing. Hence verbs compounded with *de* are constr. not only with *de*, but quite as freq. with *ab* and *ex;* and, on the other hand, those compounded with *ab* and *ex* often have the terminus a quo indicated by *de*), *from, away from, down from, out of*, etc.

A. In space, lit. and trop. with verbs of motion: animam de corpore mitto, Enn. ap. Non. p. 150, 6 (Ann. v. 216 Vahl.): aliquo quom jam sucus de corpore cessit, Lucr. 3, 224: (quod Ariovistus) de altera parte agri Sequanos decedere juberet, *to depart, withdraw from*, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 10; cf.: civitati persuasit, ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent, id. ib. 1, 2: decedere de provincia, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20, § 49 (= ex provincia, id. ib. 2, 2, 65, § 147): de vita decedere, Cic. Rab. Perd. 11: exire de vita, id. Lael. 4, 15 (cf.: excedere e vita, id. ib. 3, 12): de triclinio, de cubiculo exire, id. de Or. 2, 65 *fin.:* hamum de cubiculo ut e navicula jacere, Plin. Ep. 9, 7, 4: de castris procedere, Sall. C. 61, 8 et saep.: brassica de capite et de oculis omnia (mala) deducet, Cato R. R. 157, 6: de digito anulum detraho, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 38; cf.: de matris complexu aliquem avellere atque abstrahere, Cic. Font. 17: *nomen suum de tabula sustulit*, id. Sest. 33, 72: ferrum de manibus extorsimus, id. Cat. 2, 1, 2: juris utilitas vel a peritis vel de libris depromi potest, id. de Or. 1, 59, 252 et saep.: . . . decido de lecto praeceps, Plaut. Casin. 5, 2, 50: de muro se deicere, Caes. B. C. 1, 18, 3: de sella exsilire, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30 *fin.:* nec ex equo vel de muro, etc., hostem destinare, Tert. adv. Jud. 9, p. 192: de caelo aliquid demittere, Lucr. 2, 1155; cf. Cato R. R. 14, 3 et saep.—**b.** In gen., to indicate the person or place from which any thing is taken, etc., with verbs of taking away, depriving, demanding, requesting, inquiring, buying; as capere, sumere, emere, quaerere, discere, trahere, etc., and their compounds; cf.: emere de aliquo, Cato R. R. 1, 4: aliquid mercari de aliquo, Cic. Fl. 20 et saep.: de aliquo quaerere, quid, etc., Cic. Att. 1, 14, 2: saepe hoc audivi de patre, id. de Or. 3, 33, 133; cf.: de mausoleo exaudita vox est, Suet. Ner. 46: ut sibi liceret discere id de me, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 31; so with petere, of place (class.): de vicino terra petita solo, Ov. F. 4, 822; so of persons (late Lat.): peto de te, Dig. 36, 1, 57, § 2; Apul. M. 6, p. 179, 40.

2. To point out the place from which any thing is brought; and hence, trop., to indicate its origin, derivation, etc.: *of, from:* de circo astrologi, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58; so, caupo de via Latina, Cic. Clu. 59, 163: nescio qui de circo maximo, id. Mil. 24, 65: declamator aliqui de ludo aut rabula de foro, id. Or. 15, 47: homo de schola atque a magistro . . . eruditus, id. de Or. 2, 7, 28: nautae de navi Alexandrina, Suet. Aug. 98: aliquis de ponte, i. e. *a beggar*, Juv. 14, 134: Libyca de rupe leones, Ov. F. 2, 209: nostro de rure corona, Tib. 1, 1, 15: Vaticano fragiles *de monte* patellas, Juv. 6, 344 al.: de summo loco Summoque genere eques, Plaut. Capt. prol. 30; cf. id. Aul. prol. 28; id. Poen. 3, 1, 13: genetrix Priami de gente vetusta, Verg. A. 9, 284; cf. id. ib. 10, 350; Stat. S. 5, 3, 126: de Numitore sati, Ov. F. 5, 41: de libris, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 252: de Philocteta, id, ib. 3, 35, 141 (cf.: e Philocteta versus, Quint. 3, 1, 14).

3. *Transf.*, to indicate the *quarter from which motion proceeds* (cf. ab), *from*, and because motion is so often and naturally downwards, *down from:* haec agebantur in conventu, palam, de sella ac de loco superiore, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40; cf. ib. 2, 2, 38: quem ad se vocari et de tribunali citari jussit, id. ib. 2, 5, 7: qui nihil ex occulto, nihil de insidiis, agendum putant, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109; *cf. de tergo plagas dare, from behind*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 10; Juv. 20, 5, 5: de paupere mensa dona, Tib. 1, 1, 37 et saep.—In jurid. Latin: *de plano* [illegible] cutere, interloqui, cognoscere, [illegible] *level ground, not on the tribunal* [illegible] θεν, opp. πρὸ βήματος, Dig. [illegible] Dig. 1, 4, 1; 1, 16, 9; 14, 2, [illegible] de plano, *off-hand, without formal consideration*, Lucr. 1, 411; v. planus.—And with pendeo, etc. (the motion in the eye transferred to the object): deque viri collo dulce pependit onus, Ov. F. 2, 760: lucerna de camera pendebat, Petr. 30, 3; cf.: et nova de gravido palmite gemma tumet, Ov. F. 1, 152: de qua pariens arbore nixa dea est, *leaning downwards against the tree*, id. H. 21, 100.

B. In time. **1.** Immediately following a given moment of time, *after, directly after* (very rare): de concursu, Lucr. 1, 384 (cf. Munro, ad loc.): velim scire hodiene statim de auctione aut quo die venias, Cic. Att. 12, 3: non bonus somnus est de prandio, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 8: de eorum verbis prosilui, etc., id. Trin. 1, 2, 178.—Hence, diem de die, *from day to day, day after day*, Liv. 5, 48: cum is diem de die differret, dum, etc., id. 25, 25; cf.: diem de die proferendo, Just. 2, 15, 6: de die in diem, *from day to day, daily* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Psa. 60, 8; 2 Pet. 2, 8; Cypr. Ep. 3, 11.

2. De nocte, de vigilia, etc., to designate an act which begins or takes its origin from the night-time, Engl. *during* or *in the course of the night, at night, by night*, etc.: *De.* Rus cras cum filio Cum primo lucu ibo hinc. *Mi.* Imo de nocte censeo, *to-night rather*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 55: in comitium Milo de nocte venit, *in the night* (cf. shortly before, Milo media nocte in campum venit), Cic. Att. 4, 3, 4; cf. id. Mur. 33, 69: vigilas tu de nocte, id. ib. 9, 22; cf.: de nocte evigilabat, Suet. Vesp. 21: ut jugulent homines, surgunt de nocte latrones, *at night*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 32; and Hannibal surgere de nocte solitus, Frontin Strat. 4, 3, 7 et saep.: ut de nocte multa impigreque exsurrexi, *late in the night*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 10; so, multa de nocte, Cic. Sest. 35, 75; id. Att. 7, 4 *fin.* (for which multa nocte, id. Q. Fr. 2, 9); cf. also: si de multa nocte (al. de nocte) vigilassent, id. Att. 2, 15, 2: Caesar mittit complures equitum turmas eo de media nocte, Caes. B. G. 7, 45; 7, 88; so, media de nocte, *at midnight*, Suet. Calig. 26; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 91: Caesar de tertia vigilia e castris profectus, *in the third night-watch*, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: de tertia vigilia, id. ib. 1, 21; Liv. 9, 44 Drak.; 40, 4 al.; cf.: de quarta vigilia, Caes. B. G. 1, 21, 3 al.; v. vigilia. —As in this manner *de nocte* became adverbially = *nocte*, so *de die* was sometimes used for *die* or *per diem:* de die potare, *by day, in the daytime*, Plaut. Asin. 4, 2, 16: epulari de die, Liv. 23, 8; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 8; Catull. 47, 6; Suet. Calig. 37; id. Domit. 21; cf.: bibulus media de luce Falerni, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 34; and in a lusus verbb. with in diem, Cic. Phil. 2, 34 *fin.*—Less freq., de mense: navigare de mense Decembri, *in December*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1 *fin.*—And once de tempore for tempore: ipse de tempore coenavit, Auct. B. Hisp. 33, 5.

C. In other relations, implying separation, departure from, etc.

1. To designate the whole, from which a part is taken, or of which a part is separately regarded, etc., *from among, out of, from:* hominem certum misi de comitibus meis, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 2: gladio percussus ab uno de illis, id. Mil. 24, 65: si [illegible] *nostris hominibus*, id. Flacc. 4: quem [illegible] iis qui essent idonei, id. Div. in Caecil. [illegible] de tribus et decem fundis tres [illegible] fundi, id. Rosc. Am. 35, 99 et saep. [illegible] tor de plebe, id. Brut. 34, 131: [illegible] mum de plebe Quiritem, [illegible] cf. Liv. 7, 17: malus [illegible] Arch. 10, 25 et saep.: [illegible] de die, Hor. Od. 1, 1, [illegible] perdiderit, *Petr.* [illegible] caelestibus aras [illegible] —**b.** Sometimes [illegible] of the *gen.* [illegible] written [illegible] [illegible]

in comic writers and in vulgar lang., and became more common in the declining periods of the lang., so that in the Romance tongues *de*, *di*, etc., with a case represent the earlier genitive (so, conscius, conscientia, meminisse, mentionem facere, recordari, etc., de aliqua re for alicujus rei, v. h. vv.).

2. To indicate the property from which the costs of any thing are taken: obsonat, potat, olet unguenta de meo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 37; so, de tuo, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 65: de suo, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A, 5; Suet. Caes. 19: de nostro, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 11: de vestro, Liv. 6, 15, 10; cf.: de vestris, Ov. F. 3, 828: de alieno, Liv. 3, 1, 3; Just. 36, 3 *fin.*: de publico, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44; Liv. 1, 20; 2, 16; 4, 60. *For* de tuo, *once* de te: de te largitor puer, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 17.—Also in a trop. sense: ad tua praecepta de meo nihil his novum apposivi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 31; cf. id. *Men.* 1. 2, 40; Cic. Fam. 4, 3; Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 8.—Poet., to denote that out of which, or by which, one pays a penalty or suffers punishment: has vestro de sanguine poenas datis, Luc. 4, 805; cf.: cum de visceribus tuis satisfacturus sis quibus debes, Cic. Q. Frat. 1, 3, 7.

3. To designate the material of which any thing is made, *of, out of, from*: niveo factum de marmore signum, Ov. M. 14, 313; cf. Verg. G. 3, 13: verno de flore corona, Tib. 2, 1, 59: sucus de quinquefolio, Plin. 26, 4, 11: *cinis de fico*, Pall. 1, 35, 3 et saep.: de templo carcerem fieri, Cic. Phil. 5, 7; cf. Flor. 2, 6, 32: captivum de rege facturi, Just. 7, 2, 11; cf.: inque deum de bove versus erat, Ov. F. 5, 616 et saep.: fies de rhetore consul, Juv. 7, 197.—Cf. trop. *by means of*: de eodem oleo et opera exaravi nescio quid ad te, Cic. Att. 13, 38.—Prov.: de nihilo nihilum, Pers. 3, 84; cf. Lucr. 1, 157 sq.

4. In mental operations, to indicate the subject-matter or theme on which any mental act (thinking, considering, advising, determining, etc.; discoursing, informing, exhorting, deciding, disputing, doubting, etc.) is founded; *of, about, concerning*, Gr. περί: cogitare de aliqua re, etc. (the most common signification): multa narrare de Laelio, Cic. Lael. 1, 1: dubitare de re, id. Fam. 3, 10, 15: de suo adventu docere, Suet. Caes. 9: de moribus admonere, Sall. Cat. 5, 9 et saep.—With this, too, is connected its use,

5. To indicate the producing cause or reason, *for, on account of, because of*: nam id nisi gravi de causa non fecisset, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 3; cf. id. de Or. 1, 41, 186; Cael ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15; Cic. Att. 11, 3: de quo nomine ad arbitrum adiisti, de eo ad judicium venisti, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12: flebat uterque non de suo supplicio, sed pater de filii morte, de patris filius, id. Verr. 2, 1, 30, § 76: de labore pectus tundit, *with pain*, Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 63: incessit passu de vulnere tardo, Ov. M. 10, 49: humus fervet de corpore, id. ib. 7, 560: facilius de odio creditur, Tac. H. 1, 34: quod erat de me feliciter Ilia mater, *through me*, Ov. F. 3, 233 et saep.

6. To indicate the thing with reference to which any thing is done, *with respect to, concerning*: de istac re in oculum utrumvis conquiescito, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 121: nil peccat de savio, Caec. ap. Gell. 2, 23, 11 (v. 161 Ribbeck): credere de numero militum, Cic. Att. 9, 1, 2: de numero dierum fidem servare, Caes. B. G. 6, 36; Sall. C. 50, 3: de ceteris senatui curae fore, id. Jug. 26, 1: concessum ab nobilitate de consule plebeio, Liv. 6, 42: solem de virgine rapta consule, Ov. F. 4, 581 et saep.—Ellipt.: de argento somnium, *as for the money*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 50 (for which id. Heaut. 4, 2, 4: quod de argento sperem, nihil est): Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 1: de Dionysio sum admiratus, Cic. Att. 9, 12; id. Off. 1, 15, 47: de me autem suscipe paullisper meas partes, id. Fam. 3, 12, 2; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 36 et saep.: de Samnitibus triumphare, *concerning, over*, Cic. Sen. 16, 55; cf. Hor. 4, 2, 88: de Atheniensibus victoria, Curt. 8, 1, 33.

7. To indicate the thing in conformity with which any thing is done, *according to, after*: secundum: DE SENATVOS SENTENTIAD, S. C. de Bac.: fecisse dicas de mea sententia, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 115; cf.: de suorum propinquorum sententia atque auctoritate fecisse dicatur, Cic. Cael. 29: de consilii sententia Mamertinis se frumentum non imperare pronunciat, id. Verr. 2, 5, 21 al.: de ejus consilio velle sese facere, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 17: vix de mea voluntate concessum est, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 4: de exemplo meo ipse aedificato, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 86: de more vetusto, Verg. A. 11, 142; Ov. M. 7, 606: de nomine, id. ib. 1, 447: patrioque vocat de nomine mensem, id. F. 3, 77.

8. With adjectives to form adverbial expressions. **a.** De integro, *anew* (= ab integro, ex integro; cf.: iterum, rursus, denuo), indidemque eadem aeque oriuntur de integro, atque eodem occidunt, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 17 Müll. (v. 92 Ribb.): ratio de integro ineunda est mihi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 7; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 56; id. Att. 13, 27; id. Fam. 12, 30, 2 et saep. (The combination de novo appears only in the contracted form denuo, v. h. v.).—**b.** De improviso, *unexpectedly*: ubi de improviso interventum est mulieri, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 40; id. And. 2, 2, 23; id. Ad. 3, 3, 53; Caes. B. G. 2, 3; 5, 22; 5, 39 et saep.; Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 151 et saep.—**c.** De transverso, *unexpectedly*: ecce autem de transverso L. Caesar ut veniam ad se rogat, Cic. Att. 15, 4 *fin.*; Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14.

☞ De is often put between an adj. or pron. and its substantive; cf. above multa de nocte, media de nocte, gravi de causa, etc.: qua de re, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 13; esp. in the judic. formula: qua de re agitur; cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 6; Cic. Brut. 79 *fin.* Also freq. after a simple relative: quo de, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 41; 54, 104; 2, 11, 37: qua de, id. ib. 2, 23, 70 et saep.

II. In composition the *e* becomes short before a vowel, as in dĕhisco, dĕhinc, dĕorsum, and coincides with it in the poets by synaeresis; cf.: dehinc, deinde, deinceps, deorsum; sometimes contraction takes place, as in debeo, debilis, dego, demo, from dehabeo, de-habilis, de-ago, de-emo.—**2.** Signif. **a.** *Separation, departure, removal, taking away; off, away, down, out*: decedo, demigro, demeto, depromo, descendo, devolvo, derivo, deflecto, etc.; and trop. dedico, denuntio; and in a downward direction, decido, decumbo, deprimo, demergo, delabor, defluo, demitto, desido, desideo, declivis, deculco, degredior, deicio, etc.—**b.** *Cessation, removal* of the fundamental idea (= un-, de-, dis-): dearmo, deartuo, decresco, dedisco, dedecoro, dedignor, dedoceo, denascor, denormo, desum, etc.; and hence direct *negation*, as in dedecet, deformis, demens, etc.—**c.** With reference to the terminus of the action: defero, defigo, demitto, etc.; hence also trop., *with reference to the extent* of the action, *to the uttermost, to exhaustion, through, out*: debacchor, debello, dedolo, delino, delibuo, etc.: defatigo, delaboro, delasso, etc.; hence freq. a mere *strengthening of the fundamental idea*, = valde, *thoroughly, much*: demiror, demitigo, etc.—**d.** Giving a bad sense to the verb: decipio, delinquo, deludo, derideo, detestor.—**e.** Rarely, *contraction from a broad into a narrow space, together*: deligo, devincio. See also Hand Turs. II. p. 183-229.

dĕa, ae (*dat.* and *abl. plur.*: diis, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 7; Ins. Orell. 2076: deabus, Cn. Gell. ap. Charis. p. 39 P.; Aug. C. D. 7, 24; 3, 3; Apul. M. 4, p. 156: dis deabusque, Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 5; id. fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 733 P., IV. 2, p. 451 ed. Orell.; cf. DIVIS DIVABVSQVE, Inscr. ap. Voss. Arist. 4, 4 *fin.*), *f.* [deus], *a goddess*: Juno sancta dearum, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 576 (Annal. v. 65 Vahl.): his diis (i. e. *the Muses*) Heliconа atque Olympon attribuerunt homines, Varr. l. l.; cf. for the same, novem deae, Ov. H. 15, 108; id. A. A. 3, 348; and Thespiades deae, id. M. 5, 310; and only deae, Verg. A. 7, 641: dea, magna dea, Cybebe, dea domina Dindymi, Catull. 63, 91: mille dea est operum: certe dea carminis illa est (sc. *Minerva*), Ov. F. 3, 833: bellica, *the same*, id. M. 2, 752: venatrix, i. e. *Diana*, id. ib. 2, 454: silvarum, *the same*, id. ib. 3, 163: triplices, i. e. *the Fates*, ib. ib. 2, 654; cf. triplices poenarum Eumenides, id. ib. 8, 481: siderea, i. e. *Night*, Prop. 3, 20, 18 (4, 20, 8 M.) et saep. *For the combination* di deaeque, v. deus; Bona Dea, v. bonus, *no.* F.—The appellation DEA is freq. on the tombs of women, Inscr. ap. Fea, p. 173; Fabretti, Inscr. p. 266, 106 al.

* **dē-ăcĭnātus**, a, um, *adj.* [acinus], *cleared from the grapes*: dolia, Cato R. R. 26 Schneid.

‡ **dēactĭo** = peractio, *a finishing*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 74, 11 Müll.

dĕalbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dealbo], *a whitewashing*, Aug. Civ. D. 3, 14.

* **dĕalbātor**, ōris, *m.* [dealbo], *who whitens over, a whitewasher, a pargeter, plasterer*, Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

dē-albo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [albus], *to whiten over, to whitewash, to parget, plaster* (good prose, but rare): columnas, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55 *fin.* (twice): parietes, Pall. 1, 24, 1; Suet. Gall. 9; Vitr. 7, 4.—Prov.: duo parietes de eadem fidelia, Curius ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29; v. fidelia.—In eccl. Lat., *to purify, cleanse*: in sanguine Agni, Vulg. Apoc. 7, 14.—*Pass.*, *to be white*, Vulg. Psa. 50, 8 al.—Hence, **dĕalbātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *whitewashed, plastered*: sepulchra, Vulg. Matt. 23, 27; cf. August. Conf. 7, 6.

dĕambŭlācrum, i, *n.* [deambulo], *a place to walk in, a promenade, walk*, Mamert. Grat. act. ad Julian. 9; Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 2.

dĕambŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a walking abroad, promenading*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 2; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 141; Vulg. Ezech. 12, 4.

* **dĕambŭlātōrĭum**, ii, *n.* [id.], *a gallery for walking*, Capitol. Gord. 3, 32.

dē-ambŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to walk abroad, walk much, to take a walk, to promenade* (rare): aegrotus saliat decies et deambulet, Cato R. R. 127 *fin.*; 156, 4: eamus deambulatum, id. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256; so in the *supine*, * Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 26; deambulanti in litore, Suet. Aug. 96; 83; Vulg. Gen. 3, 8; id. Dan. 13, 7 (ambulatum is the true reading, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 14).

dē-āmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to be desperately in love with, to love dearly* or *passionately* (ante-class.), "vehementius amare," Non. 97, 21 (cf. *depereo*). **I.** Prop.: illa, quam tuus gnatus annos multos deamat, deperit, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 35; id. Poen. 4, 2, 72; Afran. ap. Non. l. l. (v. 357 Ribbeck): Laber. ap. Charis. 1, p. 84 P. (v. 41 Ribbeck).—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of things, *to be quite in love with, delighted with*: deamavi . . . lepidissima munera, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 3; cf.: dona deamata acceptaque, id. Truc. 4, 1, 5: deamo te, Syre, *I am greatly obliged to you*, * Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 21.

‡ **Dēāna**, ae, *f.*, v. Diana.

dē-argento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [argentum]. * **I.** *To deprive of money* (ante-class.): depeculassere aliqua sperans me atque deargentassere, Lucil. ap. Non. 97, 8.—**II.** *To silver over, to plate with silver* (late Lat.): idola deargentata et deaurata, Hier. in Ies. 9, 30, 24: arma, Oros. 3, 22: columba, Aug. Ep. 23, 5: pennae, Vulg. Psa. 67, 14.

dē-argūmentor, āri, *v. dep. n.*, *to decide finally* (late Lat.): super aliqua re, Claud. Mamert. de Statu An. 2, 7.

dē-armo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** Aliquem, *to disarm* (except in particip., late Lat. for armis spoliare): dearmatus exercitus, Liv. 4. 10, 7.—**II.** Aliquid, *to deprive of power, blunt*: pharetram expilet, sagittas dearmet, App. M. 5, p. 172, 25.

dē-artŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [artus; cf. artuatus and artuatim]. Lit., *to dismember, to rend limb by limb*; hence, trop., *to ruin*: "quasi per artus concidere," Non. 95, 17 (only in the foll. passages): fallaciis opes, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 14: deartuatus sum hujus technis, id. ib. 3, 4, 108; cf. Non. l. l.

dē-ascĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1, ascio], *to hew* or *cut with an axe, to smoothe*. **I.** Lit. (late Lat.): deasciato stipiti, *wrought, smoothed*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 381.—**B.** *To rub out, efface*: hunc titulum, Murat. Inscr. 1203, 9.—**II.** Trop.: aliquem, *to cheat, to chouse* (cf. abrado), Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 11.

dĕaurātor, ōris, *m.* [deauro], *a gilder*, Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

dē-auro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to gild, to gild over* (late Lat. for inaurare): cassidas et tegerent argento et deaurarent, Cod.

Theod. 10, 22, 1; Tert. Idol. 8: columnas, Vulg. Exod. 36, 36: vestitus, id. Psa. 44, 9: SIGNVM DEAVRATVM, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3173 (of the year 162 post-Chr.).

dēbacchātio, ōnis, *f.* [debacchor], *passionate raving, fury:* libidinis, Salv. Gub. D. 7 *init.*

dē-bacchor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n., to rave like the Bacchantes, to rage without control, revel wildly* (rare): si satis jam debacchatus es, leno, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 30 sq.; Hier. in Ies. 11, 37, 26.—**II.** Poet., of inanimate things, *to rage:* qua parte debacchentur ignes, * Hor. Od. 3, 3, 55.

* **dē-bātŭo**, ĕre, *v. a., to beat* or *thrust severely* (obsc.), Petr. 69, 3.

dēbellātor, ōris, *m.* [debello], *a conqueror, subduer* (rare; mostly poet.): ferarum, * Verg. A. 7, 651; * Stat. Th. 9, 545: Vespasianus Judaeorum debellator, Tert. Apol. 5: durus, Vulg. Sap. 18, 15.

dēbellātrix, īcis, *f.* [debellator], *a conqueress, she that conquers* (late Lat.).—**I.** Prop.: Phrygiae Graecia, Tert. Apol. 25.—**II.** Trop.: pudoris et famae libido, Lact. 1, 9.

dē-bello, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* (not ante-Aug.; esp. freq. in Livy). **I.** *Neutr., to bring a war to an end, to finish a war.* So rare in the act. form: Aulius cum Ferentanis uno secundo proelio debellavit, Liv. 9, 16; cf. id. Epit. 33; id. 44, 39 *fin.;* 35, 35. But exceedingly common as an impersonal: debellari eo die cum Samnitibus potuisse, Liv. 8, 36; cf. id. 4, 58: ne absente se debellaretur, id. 41, 18: proelioque uno debellatum est, id. 2, 26; 31, 48 *fin.* Drak.; cf. id. 7, 28: debellatum est (erat, etc.), id. 2, 31; 3, 70; 9, 4 al.: debellatum foret, id. 23, 13; Tac. Agr. 26; id. H. 3, 19; Flor. 3, 5, 11 al.: debellatum iri, Liv. 29, 14; and in the *part. perf. absol.* debellato, *after the war is ended* (freq. in Livy): eum quasi debellato triumphare, Liv. 26, 21; so id. 29, 32; 30, 8 al.—**II.** *Act.* (poet. and post-Aug.). * **A.** With a homogeneous object, *to fight out:* rixa super mero debellata, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 8.—**B.** With heterog. object, *to conquer completely, to vanquish, subdue:* parcere subjectis et debellare superbos, Verg. A. 6, 853; gentem, id. ib. 5, 731: hostem clamore, Tac. Agr. 34: Darium, Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 41: Gallias, Suet. Ner. 43: Illyricum, id. Tib. 17: Indiam, * Ov. M. 4, 605; Vulg. Isa. 7, 1; 63, 10.—**2.** Trop.: olim fugissemus ex Asia, si nos fabulae debellare potuissent, Curt. 9, 2, 15: debellat eos (fungos) et aceti natura, Plin. 22, 23, 47, § 99.

dēbĕo (**dehibeo**, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 24 *infra*, cf. Ritschl, Opusc. Phil. 2, 590), ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. a.* [de-habeo], (lit., *to have* or *keep from some one:* "qui pecuniam dissolvit, statim non *habet* id, quod reddidit, qui autem *debet*, aes *retinet* alienum," Cic. Planc. 28, 68 Wund.; hence), *to owe* (Gr. ὀφείλω; opp. reddo, solvo, dissolvo, persolvo, freq. and class.).

I. Lit., of money and money's worth. **a.** *Act.*, (α) with *acc.:* quas (drachmas) de ratione dehibuisti, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 24; cf. Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 43: Mylasis et Alabandis pecuniam Cluvio debent, Cic. Fam. 13, 56; so, pecuniam alicui, id. ib. 13, 14 et saep.: qui dissolverem quae debeo, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 51: appellatus es de pecunia, quam pro domo, pro hortis, pro sectione debebas, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 71; so, grandem pecuniam, Sall. C. 49, 3: quadringenties HS. Cic. Phil. 2, 37: talenta CC, id. Att. 5, 21, 12: quadruplum, duplum, Quint. 7, 4, 44 et saep.—(β) Without *acc.:* illis quibus debeo, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 30: ut illi quam plurimi deberent, Sall. J. 96, 2: nec ipsi debeo, Quint. 4, 4, 6: Cal. Jan. debuit; adhuc non solvit, Cic. Att. 14, 18; Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 3 et saep.—*Part. pres.* as *subst.:* debentes, ium, *m., debtors*, Liv. 6, 27, 3; cf. Sen. Ben. 1, 4, 5.—**b.** *Pass.:* dum pecunia accipitur, quae mihi ex publica permutatione debetur, Cic. Fam. 3, 5, 4; id. Verr. 2, 3, 82; cf.: quam ad diem legioni frumentum deberi sciebat, Caes. B. G. 6, 33: a publicanis suae provinciae debitam biennii pecuniam exegerat, id. B. C. 3, 31; Quint. 5, 10, 117: quod si omnino non debetur? Quid? praetor solet judicare deberi? Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10; cf.: quaeretur an debeatur, Quint. 7, 1, 21 et saep.—Hence, (β) **Dēbĭtum**, i, *n., what is owing, a debt*, Cic. Att. 13, 23 *fin.:* ne de bonis deminui paterentur priusquam Fundanio debitum solutum esset, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10: tamquam debito fraudetur, id. Or. 53, 178: ex quibus unum haec epistula in debitum solvet, *will pay a debt with one*, Sen. Ep. 7, 10: reddere, *to repay*, Col. 10, pr. 1.

2. Prov.: animam debere, *to be over head and ears in debt*, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 56 ("Graecum proverbium, καὶ αὐτὴν τὴν ψυχὴν ὀφείλει," Don.).

II. Trop., *to owe* something, i. e. *to be under obligation*, both *to* and *for* something.

A. *To owe*, i. e. *to be bound* or *under obligation to render, pay*, etc., something (for syn. cf.: necesse est, oportet, cogo, decet, opus est, par est, meum, tuum . . . alicujus est). **1.** In gen. **a.** *Act.* (α) with *acc.:* ego hoc tibi pro servitio debeo, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 51: quo etiam majorem ei res publica gratiam debet, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 27; so, gratiam, Sall. J. 110; cf. *no.* b: videris patriae hoc munus debere, Cic. Leg. 1, 25: si fidem debet tutor, Quint. 5, 10, 73 (acc. to Cic. Top. 10, 42, si tutor *fidem praestare* debet); cf. *no.* b: dies longa videtur opus debentibus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 21: quos mundo debes oculos, Ov. M. 4, 197: debueram patriae poenas odiisque meorum, Verg. A. 10, 853; cf. Ov. M. 6, 538; id. F. 5, 648: juvenem nil jam caelestibus ullis debentem, Verg. A. 11, 51; cf. Sil. 15, 371: navis, quae tibi *creditum* Debes Vergilium finibus Atticis, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 6; Ov. M. 1, 481 sq.: Turnum debent haec jam mihi sacra, Verg. A. 12, 317 Wagn. *N. cr.;* cf. id. ib. 11, 179: isti tibi quid homines debent? i. e. *what business have you with those men?* Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 51; cf. infra b *fin.*—(β) With *inf.*, *to be bound, in duty bound to do something; I ought, must, should*, etc., do it (in class. prose always in the sense of moral necessity; in the poets sometimes for *necesse est*): debetis velle quae velimus, Plaut. Am. prol. 39: num ferre contra patriam arma illi cum Coriolano debuerunt? Cic. Lael. 11: multo illa gravius aestimare debere, Caes. B. G. 7, 14 *fin.:* Africam forte Tubero obtinere debebat, id. B. C. 1, 30: debes hoc etiam rescribere, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 30 et saep.: ut agri vastari, oppida expugnari non debuerint, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: summae se iniquitatis condemnari debere, si, etc., id. ib. 7, 19 *fin.:* scriptor . . . inter perfectos veteresque referri debet, etc., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 37 (for which ib. 41: inter quos *referendus erit?* cf. also ultima semper *Exspectanda* dies homini; dicique beatus Ante obitum nemo debet, Ov. M. 3, 137): ut jam nunc dicat, jam nunc debentia dici, Hor. A. P. 43 et saep.—Poet. for necesse est, oportet, *it is necessary, it must needs* (so almost everywhere in Lucret.): omnia debet enim cibus integrare novando et fulcire cibus, etc., Lucr. 2, 1146; 3, 188; 4, 61; 1, 232 Munro.—**b.** *Pass., to be due* or *owing:* Veneri jam et Libero reliquum tempus deberi arbitrabatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11: quanta his (sc. dis) gratia debeatur, id. Fin. 3, 22, 73; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9 *fin.:* honores non ex merito, sed quasi debitos repetere, Sall. J. 85, 37 et saep.: persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant Debita! Verg. A. 2, 538: debita quam sulcis committas semina, id. G. 1, 223; Prop. 1, 6, 17; 2, 28, 60 (3, 26, 14 M.): debitae Nymphis opifex coronae, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 30: calentem debita sparges lacrima favillam, id. ib. 2, 6, 23; Prop. 3, 7, 9 (4, 6, 9 M.): soli mihi Pallas debetur, Verg. A. 10, 443 et saep.: quid tibi istic debetur? *what business have you there?* Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 18; id. Truc. 2, 2, 8; id. Rud. 1, 1, 34; cf. supra, a (α).—Hence, **Dēbĭtum**, i, *n., what is due, debt, duty, obligation* (post-Aug. and rare): velut omni vitae debito liberatus, Curt. 10, 5, 3: nepotum nutriendorum, Val. Max. 2, 9, 1: non secundum gratiam, sed secundum debitum, Vulg. Rom. 4, 4; 1 Cor. 7, 3: solvere debito, *to free from obligation*, Sen. Ben. 6, 4, 1.—**2.** Poet. (esp. in Verg.) and in post-Aug. prose like the Gr. ὀφείλω and ὀφλισκάνω. **a.** *To owe*, i. e. *to be bound* or *destined* by fate or by nature (v. Lidd. and Scott sub. ὀφείλω, *no.* 3). (α) *Act.*, urbem et jam cerno Phrygios debere nepotes, i. e. *are destined to found*, Ov. M. 15, 444: debet multas his legibus aevi (i. e. fato) Ante suam mortes, Luc. 2, 82; cf. id. 6, 530.—More usually, (β) *pass., to be due*, i. e. *to be destined:* cui regnum Italiae Romanaque tellus Debentur, Verg. A. 4, 276; cf. id. ib. 3, 184; 7, 120; 145: indigetem Aeneam scis Deberi caelo, id. ib. 12, 795: animae, quibus altera fato Corpora debentur, id. ib. 6, 714: sors ista senectae Debita erat nostrae, id. ib. 11, 166: fatis debitus Arruns, i. e. *devoted to death*, id. ib. 11, 759: dum bello Argolici vastabant Pergama reges Debita casurasque inimicis ignibus arces, id. ib. 8, 375 ("*fataliter ad exitium destinata*," Serv.); cf. so *absol.:* tempora Parcae debita complerant, id. ib. 9, 108: morbo naturae debitum reddiderunt, Nep. Reg. 1 *fin.:* DEBITVM NATVRAE PERSOLVIT, etc., Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3453; and simply DEBITVM PERSOLVIT, id. ib. *no.* 4482.—**b.** So, because what one is destined by the fates to suffer is regarded as his debt (ὀφλισκάνειν γέλωτά τινι): tu nisi ventis debes ludibrium, cave, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 16.

B. *To owe* something to some one, *to be indebted to* or *to have to thank one for* something. (α) With *acc.:* ut hoc summum beneficium Q. Maximo debuerim, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121; so magna beneficia mihi, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12: qui mihi laudem illam eo minus deberet, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 3: me paene plus tibi quam ipsi Miloni debiturum, id. Fam. 2, 6 *fin.;* cf. id. Planc. 28; and quantum cuique deberet, Nep. Epam. 3 *fin.;* Plin. Pan. 30, 1 et saep.: o cui debere salutem Confiteor, Ov. M. 7, 164; so vitam, id. Pont. 4, 5, 31; and in a like sense: se, id. M. 7, 48; 2, 644; so, in a bad sense, hoc quoque Tarquinio debebimus, id. Fast. 2, 825.—(β) *Absol., to be indebted, obliged, under obligation* to one: verum fac me multis debere, et in iis Plancio, etc., Cic. Planc. 28; cf. with a clause: tibi nos debere fatemur, quod, etc., Ov. M. 4, 76.

C. *To continue to owe* something; i. e. *to withhold, keep back:* quod praesenti tibi non tribueram, id absenti debere non potui, Cic. Fam. 7, 19, *init.*—So *pass.:* sic enim diximus, et tibi hoc video non posse debere, id. Tusc. 2, 27, 67 *fin.*

* **dē-bĭbo**, ĕre, *v. a., to drink of:* flumen, Sol. 7, 27.

dēbĭlis (old shortened form *debil*, v. Ritschl, Opusc. Phil. 2, 331), e, *adj.* [de-habilis; cf. Dig. 49, 16, 4, § 12: lit. *unmanageable, wanting in flexibility* or *activity;* hence], *lame, disabled, crippled, infirm, debilitated, feeble, frail, weak*, etc. For syn. cf.: imbecillus, infirmus, invalidus (freq. and class.).

I. Lit. **a.** Of personal subjects: debiles fieri, Cato R. R. 157, 10: si gladium imbecillo seni aut debili dederis, Cic. Sest. 10, 24; cf. id. Phil. 8, 10, 31; Phaedr. 4, 2, 10: confectus senectute, mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21; cf.: debilis manu, pede, coxa, Maecen. ap. Sen. Ep. 101, 11; ille humero, hic lumbis, hic coxa debilis, * Juv. 10, 227: plurimis stipendiis debilis miles, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 104: integris debiles implicabantur, Curt. 4, 16, 11: amissis remis atque ordine debilis uno Sergestus, Verg. A. 5, 271: claudi ac debiles equi, Liv. 21, 40.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: membra metu, * Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 3; Sen. Contr. 5, 33; cf. debile fit corpus, Lucr. 4, 952; 5, 830: manus, Ov. M. 12, 106: crus, * Suet. Vesp. 7: ferrum, Verg. A. 12, 50: pennae, Ov. R. Am. 198: jugum, id. Pont. 3, 1, 68: umbra, id. Tr. 3, 4, 20.—Poet.: iter, i. e. *of a wounded man*, Stat. Th. 12, 144.

II. Trop., *disabled, weak*, in mind, character, authority, etc. **a.** Of personal subjects: eos qui restitissent infirmos sine illo (sc. Catilina) ac debiles fore putabam, Cic. Cat. 3, 2: qui hac parte animi (sc. memoria) tam debilis esset, ut, etc., id. Brut. 61, 219: ingenio debilior, Tac. H. 4, 62; cf.: sine animo anima est debilis, Att. ap. Non. 426, 48 (v. 296 Ribbeck).—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: duo corpora esse reipublicae, unum debile, infirmo capite: alterum firmum sine capite, Cic. Mur. 25, 51: manca ac debilis praetura, id. Mil. 9, 25; id. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: manus, sine quibus trunca esset actio ac debilis, Quint. 11, 3, 85: inscitia, * Pers. 5, 99.—*Comp.* v. supra.—*Sup.* appears not to occur.—* *Adv.*, **dēbĭlĭter**, *infirmly, lamely, feebly:* lacrimis lingua debiliter stupet, Pac. ap. Non. 98, 18 (v. 355 Ribbeck).

dēbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [debilis], *lameness,*

debility, infirmity, weakness (good prose). **I.** Lit.: linguae, Cic. Pis. 1: membrorum, Liv. 33, 2: pedis, Labeo ap. Gell. 4, 2, 4: pedum, Tac. H. 1, 9: aliqua corporis, * Suet. Calig. 26 *fin.* et saep.—*Absol.:* bonum integritas corporis, miserum debilitas, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84; so id. Tusc. 3, 34; id. de Inv. 1, 25, 36; Liv. 2, 36; Cels. 5, 26, 28; Juv. 14, 156; Quint. 5, 12, 19; Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 9 al.—In *plur.:* a se dolores, morbos, debilitates repellere, Cic. Fin. 4, 8 *fin.;* Gell. 7, 1, 7; Arnob. 1, 46 sq.—**II.** Trop.: animi, Cic. Fin. 1, 15: mollis debilitate Galliambus, Mart. 2, 86, 5.

dēbĭlĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a laming, maiming; weakness* (rare). **I.** Lit.: praemium debilitationis consecutus, i. e. of mutilation of nose and ears, App. M. 2, p. 128, 15.—**II.** Trop.: animi, * Cic. Pis. 36, 88.

dēbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. debilis, *ad fin.*

dēbĭlĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [debilis], *to lame, cripple, maim; to debilitate, unnerve, disable, weaken* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **a.** Of personal objects: gladiatores, qui debilitati fuerint, Gai. Inst. 3, § 146: contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupesque, Liv. 21, 40: corpore debilitantur (saucii), Cic. Caecin. 15, 42: casu debilitatus, Tac. A. 4, 63: lapsu debilitatus, * Suet. Aug. 43 (cf. shortly after, qui et ipse *crus fregerat*): qui filium debilitavit, ut *inhabilis* militiae sit, Dig. 49, 16, 4, § 12; Ov. M. 13, 112: natantium manus lacerabant, donec debilitati, etc., Curt. 4, 3, 5.—**b.** Of inanimate objects: membra, quae debilitavit lapidibus, fustibus, Cic. Fl. 30, 73: vim ferro ac viribus, id. Marc. 3: lingua Debilitata malis, * Lucr. 6, 1150: opes adversariorum debilitatae, Nep. Ages. 5, 2: cibum etiam saepe subtrahunt, ut fame debilitetur eculeorum nimis effrenata vis, Cic. Hortens. Frag. 78 Bait. (Non., p. 105, 7).—Poet.: (hiems) quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare Tyrrhenum, i. e. *breaks its waves* (=collidit), Hor. Od. 1, 11, 5.

II. Trop. **a.** Of personal objects: quo metu debilitaret nostros, Varr. ap. Non. 163, 30: simulac me fractum ac debilitatum metu viderit, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121; cf.: hunc cum afflictum, debilitatum, maerentem, viderem, id. ib. 2, 47, 195: recitatis literis debilitatus atque abjectus, conscientia convictus, repente conticuit, *disheartened*, id. Cat. 3, 5, 10: victi debilitantur animosque demittunt, id. Fin. 5, 15, 42: sin aestivorum timor te debilitat, id. Fam. 7, 14: quosdam continet metus, quosdam debilitat, Quint. 1, 3, 6 et saep.: debilitati a jure cognoscendo, i. e. *dispirited, discouraged* (=deterriti), Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 142 (cf. shortly before, a discendo deterrent).—**b.** Of inanimate objects: membrum reip. fractum debilitatumque, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 3: animos, id. Lael. 7; so Nep. Dat. 6: animum luctu, metu, Cic. Planc. 42, 103: nimis effrenatam vim fame, id. fragm. ap. Non. 105, 11; cf.: vires animi (senectus), * Verg. A. 9, 611: fortitudinem, magnitudinem animi, patientiam (dolor), Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 76: veritatem multis incommodis, id. Quint. 1, 4: spem meam, id. Att. 5, 4 et saep.: versus, id. de Or. 3, 50: debilitatur ac frangitur eloquentia, Tac. Or. 39.

dēbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [debeo], *an owing, indebtedness* (extremely rare): pecuniae et gratiae, Cic. Planc. 28, 68; cf. Gell. 1, 4, 2 sq.: torquetur debitione dotis, Cic. Att. 14, 13, 5.—Transf., *the debt*, Ambros. de Tobia, 7, 25.

dēbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a debtor;* cf.: nexus, obaeratus. **I.** Lit. (*quite class.*), Cic. Off. 2, 22, 78; id. Flacc. 20, 48; id. Pis. 35, 86; Caes. B. C. 3, 1; 3, 20; Quint. 3, 6, 84; * Juv. 16, 40 et saep.: aeris, * Hor. S. 1, 3, 86.—**II.** Trop. (mostly poet., and perh. not ante-Aug.). **A.** (after debeo, *no.* II. A.): voti, one whose wish has been granted, and *who is* hence *bound to perform his vow*, Mart. 9, 42, 8: mercede soluta Non manet officio debitor ille tuo, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 46; Sen. Contr. 1, 1, 11; cf. Vulg. Rom. 1, 14.—More freq., **B.** (after debeo, *no.* II. B.), *one who is indebted* or *under obligation to some one for something;* constr. with *gen. of the thing*, and *dat. of the person:* qui debitor est vitae tibi suae, Ov. Pont. 4, 1, 2: animae hujus, id. Tr. 1, 5, 10: animi amici, id. Pont. 4, 8, 6: habebis ipsum gratissimum debitorem, Plin. Ep. 3, 2 *fin.*

dēbĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [debitor], *a female debtor* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: mulier, Dig. 16, 1, 24: fisci, ib. 49, 14, 47.—**II.** Trop.: omnium delictorum debitrix anima est, *the guilty cause*, Tert. Anim. 35.

dēbĭtum, i, *n.*, v. debeo.

dē-blătĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to prate of* a thing, *to babble, blab out* (ante and post-class.): versuum multa milia, Gell. 9, 15, 10; id. 1, 2, 6.—With *acc.* and *inf.*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 1; Lucil. ap. Non. 96, 10.

dē-būcĭno (debuccino), āre, *v. a.*, *to trumpet forth* (eccl. Lat.), trop., Tert. virg. vel. 13.

dē-căchinno, āre, *v. a.*, *to deride, laugh to scorn* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Apol. 47.

dĕcăchordum, i, *n.*, = δεκάχορδον, *a musical instrument of ten strings* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Psa. 91, 4.

dĕcăchordus, a, um, *adj.*, = δεκάχορδος, *ten-stringed* (late Lat.): cithara, Fulg. Myth. 1, 14 al.

* **dĕcăcūmĭnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [decacumino], *a lopping, cutting off the top:* cupressi, piceae, cedri, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 236.

dē-căcūmĭno, āre, *v. a.*, *to cut the top off, to top and lop* (t. t. of agriculture): pampinum, Col. 4, 7, 3: ulmum, id. 5, 6, 12.

* **dē-călantĭco,** āre, *v. a.* [calantica], *to deprive of one's hood, to plunder* one: decalanticare, eburno speculo depeculassere, Lucil. ap. Non. 97, 9 dub.

‡ **dēcalco,** *to plaster with lime, to whitewash* = albo, κονιῶ, Gloss. Vet.

‡ **dĕcălĕfăcĭo,** *to warm thoroughly*, ἐκθερμαίνω, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

‡ **dĕcălesco,** *to become warm*, ἐκθερμαίνομαι, Gloss. Cyrill.

‡ **dēcălĭcātor,** ōris, *m.* [de-calix], *a hard drinker*, καταπότης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

‡ **dēcălĭcātum,** calce litum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 75, 13 Mull.

dĕcălŏgus, i, *m.*, = δεκάλογος, *the decalogue*, Tert. An. 37.

dēcalvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decalvo], *the making bald*, Hieron. Ep. 122, 1.

dē-calvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (calvus), *to make bald, to remove the hair* (late Lat.): locum corporis, Veg. A. V. 2, 48, 3: Sampson a muliere decalvatus, *shorn*, Hier. adv. Jov. 1, 23: pueros David decalvavit, Vulg. 1 Par. 19, 4; 1 Cor. 11, 6.

dĕcānĭa, ōrum, *n.* [decanus], *divisions of the zodiac*, Manil. 4, 298.

dĕcānĭcum, i, *n.* [id.], *a building belonging to the church*, Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 30.

dē-căno, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to celebrate by singing:* Cererem, Prob. Cath. 1492 P.

* **dēcantātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [decanto], *talkativeness*, as transl. of ἀδολεσχία, Hier. Ep. 106, *no.* 49.

dē-canto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (in the class. per. freq. in Cic.; elsewh. rare). **I.** *To sing a thing off, to repeat in a singing manner* (v. cano and canto). **A.** Usually with the secondary idea of something trite, worn out, absurd; *to repeat often, to say over and over again* (= semper repetere, in ore habere; cf. cantilena): nec mihi opus est Graeco aliquo doctore, qui mihi pervulgata praecepta decantet, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75: causas, id. ib. 2, 32, 140; id. Fin. 4, 4, 10; id. Att. 13, 34; Quint. 12, 8, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 64 al.—**B.** Without this unfavorable idea: miserabiles elegos, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 3: "Ἁλωσιν Ilii in scenico habitu, *to recite, rehearse*, * Suet. Ner. 38: tribus, *to proclaim*, Luc. 5, 394.—**C.** Esp., *to repeat as a charm*, and hence *to bewitch, enchant, charm:* nullo decantatus carmine, App. M. 3, p. 138, 35: verbis et amplexibus aliquem, id. ib. 5, p. 165, 6; id. ib. 3, p. 137, 12; Vulg. Isa. 54, 1 al.—**II.** *Intr.* **A.** (*Acc.* to *de*, *no.* II. 2. b.) *To leave off singing:* jam decantaverant (= cantare, deplorare desierant), *had given over lamenting*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 53.—**B.** *To play* (upon an instrument): decantandi jus tibicinibus ademit, Aur. Vict. Vir. Illust. 34, 1.

dĕcānus, i, *m.* [decem]. **I.** *A chief of ten, one set over ten persons* (late Lat.). **A.** Over soldiers, Veg. Mil. 2, 8.—**B.** Over monks, *a dean*, Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 35.—**C.** *The chief of the corpse-bearers*, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 4; 9.—**D.** As a judge, Vulg. Exod. 18, 21; Deut. 1, 15.—**II.** *A kind of officer at the imperial court*, Cod. 12, 27, 1.—**III.** In astrology, *the chief of ten parts of a zodiacal sign*, Firm. Math. 2, 4.

† **dĕcāprōti,** ōrum, *m.*, = δεκάπρωτοι, *the ten chief men*, magistrates in the municipia and colonies (pure Lat. decem primi), Dig. 50, 4, 3, § 10; ib. 18, § 26.

† **dĕcāprōtia,** ae, *f.*, = δεκαπρωτεία, *the office and dignity of the* decaproti, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 26.

dĕcargyrum, i, *n.*, *a large silver coin* (= majorina), Cod. Theod. 9, 23, 1.

dēcarmĭno, avi, 1, *v. a.* [de-carmen], *to make prose* of verse, *to disarrange the order of the words* in a verse: sed hic ordo nobis verborum faciendus est, ut versus hujus decarminata contextio ipsa se magis exponere videatur, Cassiod. in Psa. 130, 3, 4.

dē-carno, āre, *v. a.* [2, caro], *to take off the flesh* (late Lat.), Veg. A. V. 2, 27, 2; 2, 42, 1; 3, 6, 1; Apic. 7, 9.

† **dĕcas,** ădis, *f.*, = δεκάς, *a decade*, Tert. de Praescr. 49 al.; Mart. Cap. 7, § 734.

‡ **dĕcastȳlos,** i, *m.*, *adj.*, = δεκάστυλος, *having ten columns, decastyle*, Vitr. 3, 1 *fin.*

* **dē-caulesco,** ĕre, *v. n.* [caulis], *to form a stem, run to stalk:* raphanus antequam decaulescat, Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 122.

Dĕcĕbălus, i, = Δεκέβαλος, *a Dacian king, subdued by Trajan*, Tac. Agr. 41; Suet. Dom. 6.

dē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (*inf. sync.* decesse, Ter. Heaut. prol. 32; Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 2; Neue Formenl. 2, 536. The *part. perf.* decessus perh. only Rutil. Nam. 1, 313), *v. n.*, *to go away, depart, withdraw.* (For syn. cf.: linquo, relinquo, desero, destituo, deficio, discedo, excedo. Often opp. to accedo, maneo; freq. and class.)—Constr. *absol.* with *de*, *ex*, or merely the *abl.;* rarely with *ab*.

I. Lit. **A.** In gen.: decedamus, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 74: de altera parte (agri) decedere, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 10: decedit ex Gallia Romam Naevius, Cic. Quint. 4, 16: e pastu, Verg. G. 1, 381; cf.: e pastu decedere campis, id. ib. 4, 186: ex aequore domum, id. ib. 2, 205; Italiā, Sall. J. 28, 2: Numidiā, id. ib. 38, 9: Africā, id. ib. 20, 1; 23, 1: pugnā, Liv. 34, 47: praesidio, id. 4, 29 (cf.: de praesidio, Cic. de Sen. 20, 73): quae naves paullulum suo cursu decesserint, i. e. *had gone out of their course*, Caes. B. C. 3, 112, 3; so, cum luminibus exstinctis decessisset viā, *had gone out of the way*, Suet. Caes. 31: pantherae constituisse dicuntur in Cariam ex nostra provincia decedere, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 2.

B. Esp. **1.** t. t. **a.** In milit. lang., *to retire, withdraw* from a former position: qui nisi decedat atque exercitum deducat ex his regionibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 19; so, *absol.*, id. ib. 1, 44 *fin.;* Hirt. B. G. 8, 50: de colle, Caes. B. C. 1, 71, 3: de vallo, id. B. G. 5, 43, 4: inde, id. B. C. 1, 71 *fin.:* loco superiore, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9; so with *abl.*, Auct. B. Alex. 34; 35 (twice); 70 al.—**b.** In official lang.: de provincia, ex provincia, provinciā, or *absol.* (cf. Cic. Planc. 26, 65), *to retire from the province* on the expiration of a term of office: de provincia decessit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20; so, id. Att. 7, 3, 5; id. Fam. 2, 15 (twice); Liv. 29, 19 Drak.: decedens ex Syria, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 61; so, e Cilicia, id. Brut. 1: ex Africa, Nep. Cato, 1, 4: ex Asia, id. Att. 4, 1: ex ea provincia, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1 Zumpt *N. cr.:* ut decedens Considius provinciā, Cic. Lig. 1, 2; Liv. 39, 3; 41, 10: te antea, quam tibi successum esset, decessurum fuisse, Cic. Fam. 3, 6; so *absol.*, id. Planc. 26, 65 al.: Albinus Romam decessit, Sall. J. 36 *fin.;* cf.: Romam ad triumphum, Liv. 8, 13; 9, 16.—Rarely with *a:* cui cum respondissem, me a provincia decedere: etiam mehercule, inquit, ut opinor, ex Africa, Cic. Planc. 26 *fin.*

2. Decedere *de viā;* also *viā, in viā alicui, alicui*, or *absol.*, *to get out of the way, to give place, make way* for one (as a mark of respect or of abhorrence): concedite atque abscedite omnes: de via decedite, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 1; cf.: decedam ego illi de via, de semita, id. Trin. 2, 4, 80 (Cic. Clu. 59,

163; cf. II. B infra); cf.: qui fecit servo currenti in viā decesse populum, Ter. Heaut. prol. 32: censorem L. Plancum via sibi decedere aedilis coegit, Suet. Ner. 4; cf. id. Tib. 31: sanctis divis, Catul. 62, 268: nocti, Verg. Ec. 8, 88: peritis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 216 (cf.: cedere nocti, Liv. 3, 60, 7).—Also, *to get out of the way of, avoid:* decedere canibus de via, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 67; cf.: hi numero impiorum habentur, his omnes decedunt, aditum defugiunt, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 7.—By zeugma, in the *pass.:* salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, deduci, reduci, etc., Cic. de Sen. 18, 63.

3. Pregn., *to depart, disappear* (cf.: cedo, concedo). **a.** Of living beings, *to decease, to die:* si eos, qui jam de vita decesserunt, Cic. Rab. Perd. 11: vitā, Dig. 7, 1, 57, § 1; Vulg. 2 Mac. 6, 31; but commonly *absol.:* pater nobis decessit a. d. VIII. Kal. Dec., id. Att. 1, 6: cum paterfamiliae decessit, Caes. B. G. 6, 19, 3; Nep. Arist. 3, 2, and 3; id. Cim. 1; id. Ages. 8, 6; Liv. 1, 34; 9, 17; Quint. 3, 6, 96 et saep.: cruditate contracta, id. 7, 3, 33: morbo aquae intercutis, Suet. Ner. 5 *fin.:* paralysi, id. Vit. 3: ex ingratorum hominum conspectu morte decedere, Nep. Timol. 1, 6.—**b.** Of inanimate things, *to depart, go off; to abate, subside, cease:* corpore febres, Lucr. 2, 34: febres, Nep. Att. 22, 3; Cels. 3, 3; cf.: quartana, Cic. Att. 7, 2 (opp. accedere): decessisse inde aquam, *run off, fallen,* Liv. 30, 38 *fin.;* cf.: decedere aestum, id. 26, 45; 9, 26 al.: de summa nihil decedet, *to be wanting, to fail,* Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 30; Cic. Clu. 60, 167; cf.: quicquid libertati plebis caveretur, id suis decedere opibus credebant, Liv. 3, 55: decedet jam ira haec, etsi merito iratus est, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 55 (for which ib. 5, 2, 15: cito ab eo haec ira *abscedet*): postquam invidia decesserat, Sall. J. 88, 1; Liv. 33, 31 *fin.;* Tac. A. 15, 16 al.: priusquam ea cura decederet patribus, Liv. 9, 29; so with *dat.,* id. 2, 31; 23, 26; Tac. A. 15, 20; 44.—Poet.: incipit et longo Scyros decedere ponto, i. e. *seems to flee before them,* Stat. Ach. 2, 303.—In the Aug. poets sometimes of the heavenly bodies, *to go down, set:* et sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras, Verg. E. 2, 67; so id. G. 1, 222; Ov. M. 4, 91; hence also of the day, *to depart:* te veniente die, te decedente canebat, Verg. G. 4, 466; also of the moon, *to wane,* Gell. 20, 8, 7.

II. Trop. **A.** De possessione, jure, sententia, fide, etc. (and since the Aug. per. with *abl.* alone; the reading ex jure suo, Liv. 3, 33, 10, is very doubtful), *to depart from; to give up, resign, forego; to yield, to swerve from* one's possession, station, duty, right, opinion, faith, etc. (*α*) With *de:* cogere aliquem de suis bonis decedere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17 *fin.;* cf.: de hypothecis, id. Fam. 13, 56, 2; and de possessione, id. Agr. 2, 26; de suo jure, id. Rosc. Am. 27; id. Att. 16, 2: qui de civitate decedere quam de sententia maluit, id. Balb. 5: de officio ac dignitate, id. Verr. 1, 10: de foro decedere, *to retire from public life,* Nep. Att. 10, 2: de scena, *to retire from the stage,* Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 2; cf. *impers.:* de officio decessum, Liv. 8, 25 *fin.*—(*β*) With *abl.* alone (so usually in Liv.): jure suo, Liv. 3, 33 *fin.:* sententi), Tac. A. 14, 49: instituto vestro, Liv. 37, 54: officio (opp. in fide atque officio pristino fore), id. 27, 10; 36, 22: fide, id. 31, 5 *fin.;* 34, 11; 45, 19 al.: poema . . . si paulum summo decessit, vergit ad imum, Hor. A. P. 378.—(*γ*) Very rarely with *ab:* cum (senatus) nihil a superioribus continuorum annorum decretis decesserit, Cic. Fl. 12.—(*δ*) *Absol.:* si quos equites decedentis nactus sum, supplicio adfeci, Asin. Pol. ap. C. Fam. 10, 32, 5.

B. De via, *to depart, deviate from the right way:* se nulla cupiditate inductum de via decessisse, Cic. Cael. 16, 38: moleste ferre se de via decessisse, id. Clu. 59, 163; so, viā dicendi, Quint. 4, 5, 3.

C. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2) *To give way, yield* to another (i. e. to his will or superior advantages—very rare): vivere si recte nescis, decede peritis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 213: ubi non Hymetto Mella decedunt, *are not inferior,* id. Od. 2, 6, 15.

D. (poet.) *To avoid, shun, escape from* (cf. I. B. 2 supra): nec serae meminit decedere nocti, *to avoid the late night,* i. e. *the coldness of night,* Varius ap. Macr. S. 6, 2, 20; Verg. Ecl. 8, 88; id. G. 3, 467: calori, id. ib. 4, 23.

E. *To fall short of, degenerate from:* de generis nobilitate, Pall. 3, 25, 2: a rebus gestis ejus et gloriae splendore, Justin. 6, 3, 8.

* **III.** For the simple verb (v. cedo, *no.* I. 2), *to go off, turn out, result* in any manner: prospere decedentibus rebus, Suet. Caes. 24.

Dĕcĕlēa or **-īa,** ae, *f.,* Δεκέλεια, *a demos in Attica,* 120 *stadia from the Boeotian frontier,* Nep. Alcib. 4, 7; Frontin. Strat. 1, 3, 9.

* **dē-cello,** ĕre, *v. a.,* = declino, *to turn aside, deviate,* Lucr. 2, 219 Lachm. ex conj. (better depellere, with the MSS. v. Munro ad loc.).

dĕcem (DEKEM, Corp. Inscr. Lat. 1, 844 al.—The best MSS. and editt. vacillate often between the word and its sign X), *num.* [Sanscr. and Zend, daçan, Gr. δέκα, Old H. Germ. zëhan, Germ. zehn, Eng. ten], *ten.* **I.** Prop.: decem minae, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 57 and 58: hominum milia decem, Caes. B. G. 1, 4; 7, 21: fundi decem et tres, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20; cf. id. ib. 35, 99: milia passuum decem novem, Caes. B. G. 1, 8; Tac. H. 2, 58.—**B. Decem primi** (separated thus in the inscrr.), or in one word, **Dĕcemprīmi,** ōrum, *m., the heads or presidents of the ten decuriae which usually formed the senate in an Italian city or Roman colony* (afterwards called decaproti, v. h. v.): magistratus et decem primi, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 67; id. Rosc. Am. 9, 25; Inscr. Orell. 642 and 1848. *Their dignity* was termed **dĕcemprīmātus,** ūs, *m.* (also decaprotia, v. h. v.), Dig. 50, 4, 1.—**II.** Meton., for an indefinite, round number: si decem habeas linguas, mutum esse addecet, Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 20; id. Merc. 2, 3, 11; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 25: habebat saepe ducentos, Saepe decem servos, etc., id. S. 1, 3, 12; cf.: decies.

1. Dĕcember, bris, *m.* [decem and -ber, = fer, Sanscr. bhar, to carry, bear; cf. Septem-ber, etc.], *the tenth month of the Roman year,* reckoned from March, and consequently our twelfth, *December* (containing, as now, 31 days): "dehinc quintus (mensis) *Quintilis* et sic deinceps usque ad Decembrem a numero," Varr. L. L. 6, § 34 Müll.; Cic. Leg. 2, 21 *fin.:* acceptus Geniis December (on account of the Saturnalia celebrated in this month), Ov. F. 3, 58; cf. Sen. Ep. 18: canus, Mart. 1, 50: gelidus, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 3; cf.: fumosus, id. ib. 2, 491.—**b.** *Adj.:* ut adesset senatus frequens a. d. VIII. Kalendas Decembres, Cic. Phil. 3, 8: Nonae Decembres, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 10: Idibus Decembribus, Liv. 4, 37: libertate Decembri utere (i. e. *of the Saturnalia*), Hor. S. 2, 7, 4.—**II.** As closing the year, meton. for *the* (past) *year:* hic tertius December, ex quo, etc., Hor. Epod. 11, 5; cf.: me quater undenos implevisse Decembres, id. Ep. 1, 20, 27.—

2. Dĕcember, bris, *m., a Roman surname,* Inscr. Grut. 241; 676 al.; *name of a slave,* Dig. 40, 5, 41, § 15.

dĕcem-jŭgis, is, *m.* [jugum].—Lit., *adj., ten-yoked;* hence (with currus understood), *a ten-horse chariot* (very rare), Suet. Ner. 24; Inscr. ap. Buleng. de Circo, 55.

dĕcem-mestris, e, *adj.* [mensis; cf.: bimestris, trimestris], *of ten months:* annus, Censorin. 11; 20.

dĕcem-mŏdĭus, a, um, *adj., containing ten modii* (very rare): corbulae, Col. 12, 50, 8.—*Subst.:* **dĕcemmŏdĭae,** ārum, *f.* (al. decimodiae, sc. corbulae), *baskets holding each ten modii,* id. 12, 18, 2.

dĕcem-pĕda, ae, *f.* [pes], *a ten-foot measuring rod,* Cic. Mil. 27, 74; id. Phil. 14, 4, 10; id. Ac. 2, 41, 126; * Hor. Od. 2, 15, 14 al.

dĕcempĕdālis, e, *adj.* [decem-pes], *ten feet long:* spatium, Cod. 11, 42, 6.

* **dĕcempĕdātor,** ōris, *m.* [decempeda], *a land-measurer, land-surveyor,* Cic. Phil. 13, 18, 37.

dĕcem-plex, icis, *adj.* [plico], *tenfold,* Varr. L. L. 10, § 43 Müll: numerus hostium, Nep. Milt. 5.

* **dĕcemplĭcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [decem-plex], *multiplied by ten, ten times over,* Varr. L. L. 6, § 38 Müll.

dĕcemprīmātus, dĕcemprīmi, v. decem, *no.* I. B.

* **dĕcem-rēmis,** e, *adj.* [remus; cf.: biremis, triremis], lit. *ten-oared,* i. e. *having ten banks of oars:* sc. navis, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208.

* **dĕcem-scalmus,** a, um, *adj.* [scalmus], lit. *ten-thowled,* i. e. *having ten oars:* actuariola, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 6; Orell. *N. cr.*

dĕcemvir, v. decemviri.

dĕcemvĭrālis, e, *adj.* [decemviri], *decemviral, of* or *belonging to the decem viri:* leges, i. e. *of the Twelve Tables,* Liv. 3, 57 *fin.;* Gell. 20, 1, 3: potestas, Liv. 3, 55; Tac. A. 1, 1: annus, Cic. Rep. 2, 37: invidia, id. Brut. 14, 54; Liv. 3, 42: certaminibus, id. 3, 54: odio, id. 3, 42: ex collegio (sacerdotes), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49: pecunia (referring to the decemviri agris dividundis), id. Agr. 1, 5; cf.: auctis, ib. 2, 22, 58.—* *Adv.,* **dĕcemvĭrālĭter:** loqui, i. e. *in the manner of the* decemviri stlitibus judicandis, Sid. Ep. 8, 6 *med.*

dĕcemvĭrātus, ūs, *m.* [decemviri], *the decemvirate, the rank* or *office of a decemvir;* with regard to the decemv. agr. divid., Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 60; with regard to the decemv. legib. scrib., Liv. 4, 15 al.

dĕcem-vĭri (in MSS. and old edd. often Xviri), um or ōrum (*gen.* -virum, Cic. Agr. 2, 15, 39; 2, 21, 56; id. Rep. 2, 36, 61; Varr. L. L. 9, § 85 Müll.; Liv. 27, 8; 40, 12: -virorum only in Liv., where it is very freq.), *m.* [vir], *a college* or *commission of ten men, the decemviri* or *decemvirs,* Roman magistrates of various kinds. **I.** The most famous were called decemviri legibus scribundis, *the composers of the Twelve Tables,* who ruled alone, and absolutely, in the years of Rome 303 to 305 (legally only 303 and 304; hence "neque decemviralis potestas ultra biennium," Tac. A. 1, 1), Cic. Rep. 2, 36 sq.; Liv. 3, 32 sq.; Gell. 20, 1, 3.—In *sing.,* Cic. Rep. 2, 36 *fin.;* Liv. 3, 33 *fin.;* 40; 46; 48 al. The fragments which remain of these laws form one of the most important monuments of the early Latin language; and have been critically edited by R. Schoell, Leips., 1866; cf. Momms. Rom. Hist. book 2, ch. 2; Lange, Röm. Alter. 1, 535 sqq.; Wordsworth, Fragm. p. 503 sq.—**II.** Decemviri stlitibus (litibus) judicandis, *a standing tribunal for deciding causes involving liberty or citizenship, and which represented the praetor,* Cic. Or. 46, 156; Suet. Aug. 36; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 29; Corp. Inscr. Lat. 6, 38 (A. U. C. 615); cf. Cic. Caec. 33, 97.—In the *sing.,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 133 and 554.—**III.** Decemviri agris dividundis, *a commission for distributing the public land to the people,* Cic. Agr. 1, 6 sq.; 2, 7 sq.; Liv. 31, 4 and 42; cf.: X. VIR. A. D. A. (i. e. decemviri agris dandis assignandis), Inscr. Orell. 544.—**IV.** Decemviri sacris faciundis, *a college of priests who preserved the Sibylline books, had charge of the Apollinaria,* etc.; *its number in the time of the emperors was increased to sixty,* Liv. 10, 8; 25, 12 al.—In *sing.,* Inscr. Orell. 554.

dĕcennālis, e, *adj.* [decem-annus], *of ten years, decennial* (late Lat.; cf. decennis): bellum, i. e. Caesar's in Gaul, Amm. 15, 12, 6; of the Trojan war, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 48.—**II.** *Subst.:* DECENNALIA (ium, *n.*), *a festival celebrated every ten years after the time of Augustus,* Trebell. Gallien. 21, 5; Inscr. Grut. 116, 4; v. decennis *fin.*

dĕcennis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of ten years* (post-Aug.): bellum, of the Greeks before Troy, Quint. 8, 4, 22; also proelium, Petr. 89, 2, 8: obsidio (Veiorum), Flor. 1, 12, 8: equae, *ten years old,* Plin. 8, 44, 69; cf.: decenni major asinus, Pall. Mart. 14, 1.—**II.** *Subst.:* **decennia,** ium, *n.,* = decennalia, *a festival under the emperors, held every ten years,* Treb. Gall. 5 *fin.;* cf.: decennalis, *no.* II.

dĕcennĭum, ii, *n.* [decennis]. **I.** *A period of ten years* (post-class.), App. de Deo. Socr. p. 52, 7 al.—**II.** i. q. decennalia, Trebell. Gallien. 7 *fin.*

dĕcennŏvālis, e, *adj.* [decem novem], *of nineteen years:* cyclus, Cassiod., comp. pasch.

Dĕcennŏvĭum, ii, *n.* [decem-novem],

the Pomptine Marshes (19,000 feet in length), Cassiod. Var. 2, 32 sq.; Inscr. Grut. 152, 8.

dĕcens, entis, v. decet, *P. a.*

dĕcenter, v. decet, *P. a. fin.*

dĕcentĭa, ae, *f.* [decens], *comeliness, decency:* colorum et figurarum (with venustas), Cic. N. D. 2, 58; id. de Or. 3, 52, 200.

Dĕcentĭus, ii, *m., a general of Magnentius,* Amm. 15, 6, 4; 16, 12, 5; Eutr. 10, 7.—**Dĕcentĭăcus,** a, um, *adj., pertaining to Decentius.*—*Subst.:* **Dĕcentĭăci,** ōrum, *m., his adherents,* Amm. 18, 9, 3.

dēceptio, ōnis, *f.* [decipio], *a deceiving, deception* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 4 *fin.* al.; Cod. 11, 47, 6; Vulg. 1. Macc. 16, 17.—**II.** *Deceitfulness:* vitae, Vulg. Sap. 14, 21: divitiarum, id. Marc. 4, 19.

dēceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a deceiver* (late Lat. for fraudator), Sen. Thyest. 140; Lact. de Ira, 4, 8; August. Serm. 362, 18.

dēceptōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *deceitful, deceptive* (late Lat.), Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 23.

dēceptrix, īcis, *f.* [deceptor], *she that deceives:* perniciosa adulatio, Lact. Epit. 6 *fin.*

1. dēceptus, a, um, *Part.* of decipio.

2. dēceptus, ūs, *m.* [decipio], *deception* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 6: deceptui facilis, id. Anim. 18.

† **dēcēris,** is, *f.,* = δεκήρης (sc. ναῦς), *a ten-oared ship,* i. e. *a ship having ten banks of oars:* Liburnicas, Suet. Calig. 37 (acc. to a conject. of Turneb. Adv. 22, 30; *lect. vulg.* de cedris).

dēcermĭna, um, *n.* [decerpo], *leaves and boughs plucked off;* decermina dicuntur quae decerpuntur purgandi causa, Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 7 Müll.; hence T r o p.: Fortunae, i. e. *beggars,* qs. *the refuse of Fortune,* App. M. 1, p. 104, 29.

dē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3 (the syncop. forms decreram, etc., decrerim, etc., decresse are freq. in Cicero and Liv., also Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 25; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 73; 2, 1, 15, but not in Caes., where is only decreverat, B. G. 4, 17; 5, 5 *fin.*; 5, 53, 2), *v. a.* and *n.*

I. (acc. to cerno, *no.* II. 3.) *To decide, determine* any thing disputed or doubtful. For syn. cf.: scisco, jubeo, statuo, constituo, dico, sancio, consilium capio, destino, obstino, definio, determino.

A. P r o p., of a judge, magistrate, etc., *to pronounce a decision* respecting something; *to decide, judge, determine, decree; to vote for* any thing (very freq. and class.).—C o n s t. with *acc.,* with *acc. et inf.,* a *relat. clause,* with *de,* or *absol.:* alias (Verres praetor) revocabat eos, inter quos jam decreverat decretumque mutabat, alias, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46: si quod est admissum facinus, si caedes facta, idem (Druides) decernunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 5: consules de consilii sententia decreverunt secundum Buthrotios, Cic. Att. 16, 16, C, § 11: decernere vindicias secundum servitutem, *in favor of slavery,* i. e. *restore the slave to his master,* Liv. 3, 47, 5; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 4: cum senatus triumphum Africano decerneret, id. Fin. 4, 9, 22; cf. of a single senator: non decrevi solum, sed etiam ut vos decerneretis laboravi, id. Prov. Cons. 11, 28; so supplicationem decernere, id. Fam. 15, 4, 11; so also: Crassus tres legatos decernit, id. ib. 1, 1, 3: D. Junius Silanus supplicium sumendum decreverat, Sall. C. 50, 4: quando id bellum senatus decrevisset, quando id bellum populus R. jussisset? Liv. 41, 7; 42, 36; id. 5, 36; id. 26, 2: id quod senatus me auctore decrevit, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 2, 2: qui ordo decrevit invitus, *on compulsion,* Cic. Phil. 1, 6, 13: Ligures ambobus consulibus decernuntur, id. Liv. 42, 10; cf.: provinciam desponsam non decretam habere, Cic. Prov. Cons. 15 (v. the whole passage in connection): provinciae privatis decernuntur, Caes. B. C. 1, 6, 4 et saep.: ex annuo sumptu, qui mihi decretus esset, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 6 et saep.: mea virtute atque diligentia perditorum hominum patefactam esse conjurationem decrevistis, id. Cat. 4, 3: cum pontifices decressent ita; si, etc., id. Att. 4, 2, 3: senatus decrevit populusque jussit, ut, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 67: in jure dicundo, ita decrevit, ut, etc., Suet. Galb. 7; cf. of individuals: Hortensii et mea et Luculli sententia ... tibi decernit, ut regem reducas, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3.—*Impers.:* in parricidas rei publicae decretum esse, Sall. Cat. 51, 25.—E s p. of the emperor, *to determine the law* by deciding a case: quodcumque imperator cognoscens decrevit, legem esse constat, Dig. 1, 4, 1, § 1; Just. Inst. 1, 2, 6.

2. T r a n s f., beyond the judicial sphere, *to decide, determine, judge:* qui nequeas nostrorum uter sit Amphitruo decernere, Plaut. fragm. ap. Non. 285, 26: rem dubiam decrevit vox opportune emissa, Liv. 5, 55; cf.: primus clamor atque impetus rem decrevit, id. 25, 41; Plin. 17, 27, 46, § 258: de his Catonis praecepta decernent, id. 17, 22, 35, § 190: duo talenta pro re nostra ego esse decrevi satis, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 67; id. Hec. 4, 1, 27: quam decrerim me non posse diutius habere, id. ib. 1, 2, 73: in quo omnia mea posita esse decrevi, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 3; id. Att. 3, 15, 7: illum decrerunt dignum, suos cui liberos committerent, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 15: in ejus controversiis quid decernas, non a te peto, Cic. Fam. 13, 59: aliquem decernere hostem, *to proclaim one an enemy* by a formal decree, id. Phil. 11, 7, 16.—*Absol.:* nequeo satis decernere, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 5.

B. M i l i t., *to decide by combat;* hence (like cernere and certare), in gen., *to fight, combat, contend:* castra castris conferamus, et Samnis Romanusne imperio Italiam regant, decernamus, Liv. 8, 23, 9; id. 1, 23, 9: in ipso illo gladiatorio vitae certamine, quod ferro decernitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 317: proelium, id. Fam. 10, 10: pugnam, Liv. 28, 14; cf. id. ib. 33: de bello decernere, Auct. B. Hisp. 5 *fin.* Oud. *N. cr.:* ne armis decernatur, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 5; cf.: ferro ancipiti decernunt, Verg. A. 7, 525: and armis, ferro, id. ib. 11, 218; 12, 282; 695 (cf. et *cernere* ferro, id. ib. 709): cursibus et crudo caestu, id. G. 3, 20: cornibus inter se, id. ib. 218: lapidibus et subselliorum fragminibus, Suet. Ner. 26 et saep.: contra magnam vim hostium, artificio magis quam viribus, Auct. B. Afr. 14: acie, Liv. 2, 14; Nep. Milt. 4, 4: proelio cum proditore, Just. 13, 8, 4: classe decreturi, Nep. Hann. 10, 4: integriore exercitu, id. Eum. 9 *fin.*—*Absol.:* decernendi potestatem Pompeio fecit, Caes. B. C. 3, 41; cf. Liv. 21, 41.

2. T r a n s f., beyond the milit. sphere: decernite criminibus, mox ferro decreturi, Liv. 40, 8 *fin.*—So of a judicial contest: uno judicio de fortunis omnibus decernit, Cic. Quint. 2, 6; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 29; and qui judicio decernent, id. 12, 7, 5: de salute reipublicae, Cic. Att. 8, 5, 2: pro mea omni fama fortunisque, id. de Or. 2, 49: utinam meo solum capite decernerem, id. Att. 10, 9; Caes. B. C. 1, 35, 3.

II. With reference to one's own acts, *to decide, determine on* doing something; *to determine, resolve on* something (freq. in all periods and styles).—C o n s t r., with *inf.* and with *acc.* and *inf.:* si tu fluctus e gurgite tollere decreris, Lucil. ap. Rufin. § 26 (p. 238 ed. Frotsch.): quicquid peperisset decreverunt tollere, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 14: Caesar his de causis Rhenum transire decreverat, Caes. B. G. 4, 17 et saep.: eos me decretum est persequi mores patris, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 58; id. Stich. 1, 3, 65; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 56; cf.: certum atque decretum est non dare signum, Liv. 2, 45: reliquam aetatem a republica procul habendam decrevi, Sall. C. 4. With *ut* and *subjunct.:* hic decernit ut miser sit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 65.—With *accus.:* quicquam decernere, id. ib.—Hence, **dē-crētum,** i, *n.* **A.** (Acc. to *no.* I. A.) *A decree, decision, ordinance* of any political or judicial body (for syn. cf.: scitum, edictum, consilium, jus): senatus Caelium ab rep. removendum censuit. Hoc decreto eum consul senatu prohibuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 3: si qui eorum (sc. Druidum) decreto non stetit, sacrificiis interdicunt, id. B. G. 6, 13, 5; cf. id. ib. § 10: vestra responsa atque decreta evertuntur saepe dicendo, Cic. Mur. 13 *fin.*; id. Verr. 2, 2, 48: decurionum, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 25 et saep.: Caesaris, Vulg. Act. 17, 7.—E s p leg. t. t., *a decision* of the emperor as judge, *a precedent* (cf. rescriptum), Gai. 1, 5; Just. Inst. 2, 15, 4.—**B.** T r a n s f., in philos. lang. as a translation of the Gr. δόγμα, *principle, doctrine, precept,* Cic. Ac. 2, 9, 27; id. ib. § 29; cf. Sen. Ep. 94, 2 sq. and 95, 9 sq. (quis philosophorum) decretis suis paret? Lact. 3, 15, 3.

dē-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.* [carpo], *to pluck off, to tear, pull,* or *break off, to crop, gather* (class.; most freq. in the poets.—C o n s t r., usually aliquid ex aliqua re; less freq. aliquid de aliqua re). **I.** L i t.: acina de uvis decerpito, Cato R. R. 112, 3: novos flores, Lucr. 1, 927; 4, 3; cf.: undique decerptam fronti praeponere olivam, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 7: arbore pomum, Ov. M. 5, 536; cf. id. Pont. 3, 5, 19; and auricomos fetus arbore, Verg. A. 6, 141: praetenuia fila ex abietibus, Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 128; lilia tenero ungui, Prop. 1, 20, 39; cf.: pollice florem, Ov. F. 5, 255; and aurea poma manu mea, id. M. 10, 649; Val. Max. 2, 8, 5: herbas, Ov. M. 1, 645: ficum, Juv. 14, 253 et saep.—*Absol.:* floret (thymum) circa solstitia, cum et apes decerpunt, Plin. 21, 10, 31, § 56; Catull. 64, 316.—**II.** T r o p.: quae (omnia) nisi cotidie decerpantur arescunt, Quint. 12, 10, 79: humanus animus decerptus ex mente divina, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38; cf. Quint. 4, 1, 23: ne quid jocus de gravitate decerperet, Cic. de Or. 2, 56, 229: quarum (materiarum) nunc facillima decerpunt, Quint. 10, 5, 21.—P o e t.: oscula mordenti semper decerpere rostro, Catull. 68, 127 (cf.: carpo, *no.* II. 1); for which, ora puellae, Verg. Cop. 33 Sillig.—Hence, **B.** T r a n s f. **1.** (Acc. to carpo, *no.* II. 1.) *To enjoy:* ex re fructus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 79: primas noctes tecum epulis, Pers. 5, 43: murmura vocis, Stat. Th. 6, 165: decus primae pugnae, Sil. 4, 138; cf.: nihil sibi ex ista laude centurio decerpit, Cic. Marc. 2, 7: mulieres, Vulg. Baruch, 6, 27.—**2.** (Acc. to carpo, *no.* II. 1.) *To destroy:* quae (invidia) spes tantas decerpat, Quint. 6 prooem. § 10; cf.: illibatam virginitatem, Sen. Contr. 1, 2 *med.*

dēcerptor, ōris, *m.* [decerpo], *one who plucks* or *excerpts.* Only Trop., *one who extracts* or *quotes:* auctori tribui quod decerptori debui, August. c. Sec. Jul. 1, 16.

dēcertātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decerto], *the decision of a dispute, a decisive conflict* or *contest:* rerum omnium, Cic. Phil. 11, 9, 21; cf. Cod. Theod. 7, 20, 2, § 2.

dēcertātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who goes through a decisive contest, a champion:* veritatis, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 3, 16 and 34.

dē-certo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a., to go through a decisive contest, to fight it out* (but certare, *to fight,* without reference to the result. But the difference was not strictly observed. Thus Caesar uses often —15 times—*decertare,* but never *certare;* Sallust only the latter; and Cicero the two indifferently; cf.: decerno, I. B. and *no.* II. inf.). **I.** I n t h e m i l i t. s p h e r e. (*a*) With *abl.:* proelio decertare, Caes. B. C. 1, 50, 4; so id. ib. 7, 77, 8; id. B. C. 1, 81, 5; 3, 37; 44; cf.: proeliis cum acerrimis nationibus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 33: pugnā, Caes. B. G. 3, 23, 7: cum civibus armis, id. B. C. 3, 19; so ferro in ultima, Ov. M. 14, 804: cornu cum mare (aries), id. F. 4, 101: manu, Cic. Off. 1, 23 *fin.*—(*β*) Without *abl.:* ut (Pompeium) pari condicione belli secum decertare cogeret, Caes. B. C. 3, 78, 3; so cum toto exercitu, Hirt. B. G. 8, 7, 6: iterum paratum esse decertare, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 9; so *absol.,* id. ib. 2, 10; id. B. C. 2, 6; Tac. H. 2, 33 al.; Vulg. Johan. 18, 36: de salute omnium, Auct. B. Alex. 16, 3.—*Pass. impers.:* cum duobus ducibus de imperio in Italia decertatum est, Cic. Lael. 8 *fin.*; Auct. B. Alex. 16, 6; Auct. B. Afr. 19 *fin.*—**B.** Poet. like certo (v. h. v, *no.* I. *fin.*) as *v. a., to fill with strife* or *contention, to fight for, to achieve by fighting, contending:* regna profanis decertata odiis, Stat. Th. 1, 2: ventis decertata aequora, id. ib. 479: decertati labores, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 21; cf.: Artemisia certamen laudibus ejus dicundis facit ... ad eas laudes decertandas venisse dicuntur viri, Gell. 10, 18, 5.

II. B e y o n d t h e m i l i t. s p h e r e, *to contend:* erat non jure, non legibus, non disceptando decertandum; armis fuit dimicandum, Cic. Planc. 36: decertare contentione dicendi, *to contend, to strive, to vie* with one, id. Phil. 2, 1, 2; cf.: tanta contentione cum consulibus, id. Fam. 5, 8; and, inter se, id. Fin. 5, 2, 5: cum sint duo genera decertandi, unum per disceptationem, alterum per vim, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 34; in the gymnasium, ludicra virginum inter se

decertantium, Mela, 1, 7, 4.—* **B.** Poet. of inanimate subjects: Africus Decertans Aquilonibus, * Hor. Od. 1, 3, 13.

* **dē-cervīcātus**, a, um, *adj.* [cervix], *decollated, beheaded:* cadavera, Sid. Ep. 3, 3 *med.*

dēcessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decedo], *a going away, departure* (opp. accessio—good prose). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: is mecum saepe de tua mansione aut decessione communicat, Cic. Fam. 4, 4 *fin.*—**B.** Esp. **1.** *The withdrawal, retirement* of a magistrate from the province he has governed, Cic. Pis. 36, 89; id. Att. 6, 5 *fin.;* id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1.—**2.** Pregn., *the decrease, diminution, abatement*, or entire *disappearance* of an object: neque enim ulla decessio fieri poterat neque accessio, Cic. Univ. 6: utrum accessionem decumae an decessionem de summa fecerit, id. Rab. Post. 11, 30 sq.; Dig. 29, 4, 28 *fin.:* decessio capitis aut accessio, Cic. Div. 2, 15, 36: accessio et decessio febris, Cels. 3, 3 *fin.;* so id. 2, 4 et saep.—**3.** *Decease:* Juliani, Spart. Did. Jul. 7 *fin.*—* **II.** Trop.: verborum, *the transition, transferring* of words from their primary to a derivative meaning, Gell. 13, 29, 1.

dēcessor, ōris, *m.* [decedo, *no.* I. B. 2], *one who retires from a province he has governed;* hence, with reference to his successor, *a retiring officer* (rare): successori decessor invidit, Cic. Scaur. Fragm. § 33, p. 187 ed. Beier; so Tac. Agr. 7; Dig. 1, 16, 4, § 4.—**II.** In gen., *a predecessor in office* (late Lat.), August. in Psal. 43, 16 al.

dēcessus, ūs, *m.* [decedo], *a going away, departure* (opp. accessus—good prose). **I.** In gen.: post Dionysii decessum, Nep. Tim. 2, 3.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *The withdrawal, retirement* of a magistrate from the province he has governed (in Cic. oftener decessio): post M. Bruti decessum, Cic. Phil. 2, 38; so Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10 *fin.*—**B.** Pregn., *decrease, disappearance, departure:* aestūs, *the ebbing, subsidence*, Caes. B. G. 3, 13; Nili, Plin. 18, 18, 47, § 168: febris, Cels. 3, 12: morbi, Gell. 4, 2, 13.—**2.** *Decease, death:* amicorum decessu plerique angi solent, Cic. Lael. 3, 10; cf.: EX DECESSV L. CAESARIS, Cenot. Pis. ap. Orell. Inscr. 643.

dĕcet, cuit, 2, *v. impers.* [Sanscr. dacas, fame; Gr. δοκέω, to seem, think; Lat. decus, dignus]. *It is seemly, comely, becoming,; it beseems, behooves, is fitting, suitable, proper* (for syn. v. debeo *init.*): decere quasi aptum esse consentaneumque tempori et personae, Cic. Or. 22, 74; cf. also nunc quid *aptum sit*, hoc est, quid *maxime deceat* in oratione videamus, id. de Or. 3, 55, 210 (very freq. and class.; not in Caes.).—Constr., with *nom.* or *inf.* of the thing, and with *acc.;* less freq. with *dat.* of the pers.; sometimes *absol.*

a. With *nom. rei* (α) and *acc. pers.:* *Ph.* Quin me aspice et contempla, ut haec (sc. vestis) me decet. Sc. Virtute formae id evenit, te ut deceat, quicquid habeas, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 16 sq.; cf.: quem decet muliebris ornatus, quem incessus psaltriae, Cic. Clod. fragm. 5, p. 105 ed. Beier: te toga picta decet, Prop. 4, 4, 53 al.; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 30; Quint. 8, 5, 28; and nec habitus triumphalis feminas deceat, id. 11, 1, 3; cf.: omnis Aristippum color decuit, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 23: intonsus crinis deum, Tib. 1, 4, 38; cf.: neglecta decet multas coma, Ov. A. A. 3, 153; id. F. 2, 106 et saep.: id maxime quemque decet, quod est cujusque maxime suum, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113: quod omnes et semper et ubique decet, Quint. 11, 1, 14: non si quid Pholoen satis, Et te, Chlori, decet, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 8 et saep.: qui flexus deceat miserationem, Quint. 1, 11, 12: civitatem quis deceat status, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 25 et saep.—In *plur.:* quem tenues decuere togae nitidique capilli, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 32: te non citharae decent, id. Od. 3, 15, 14: alba decent Cererem: vestes Cerealibus albas Sumite, Ov. F. 4, 619; id. M. 1, 457 et saep.: nec velle experiri, quam se aliena deceant, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113; Quint. 6, 1, 25: illa quoque diversa bonum virum decent, id. 11, 1, 42 et saep.: duo verba uni apposita ne versum quidem decuerint, id. 8, 6, 43.—(β) Without *acc. pers.:* nihil est difficilius quam quid deceat videre, Cic. Or. 21, 70; cf.: quid deceat et quid aptum sit personis, id. Off. 1, 34 *fin.:* casus singularis magis decuit, Quint. 8, 3, 20; id. 11, 3, 161 et saep.: idem fere in omni genere causarum et proderit et decebit, id. 11, 1, 14; cf. id. 9, 4, 21.—In *plur.:* ubi lepos, joci, risus, vinum, ebrietas decent, Plaut. Ps. prol. 20: cum magna pars est exhausta orationis, pene omnia decent, Quint. 11, 3, 147; 150; id. 11, 1, 48 et saep.—(γ) With *dat.:* istuc facinus nostro generi non decet, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 188: certa est ratio quae deceat philosopho, Apul. Flor. 3, p. 355, 13; Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 34; cf. infra.—**b.** With *inf.* (α) and *acc. pers.:* non te mihi irasci decet, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 24: hanc maculam nos decet effugere, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 31: oratorem irasci minime decet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25; Quint. 12, 6, 3; Ov. M. 3, 265; so freq. with *inf. pass.:* specimen naturae capi debet ex optima quaque natura, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 32: mortalin' decuit violari vulnere divum? Verg. A. 12, 797; Ter. And. prol. 16.—(β) Without *acc.:* injusta ab justis impetrare non decet, Plaut. Am. prol. 35: exemplis grandioribus decuit uti, Cic. Div. 1, 20; Ov. M. 8, 27: nunc decet caput impedire myrto: nunc et in umbrosis Fauno decet immolare lucis, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 9 sq.; id. Ep. 1, 17, 2; Pers. 3, 27.—(γ) With *dat.:* decet tantae majestati eas servare leges, quibus, etc., Dig. 32, 1, 23: ita uti liberali esse ingenio decet, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 89: prima certe pensari decet populo utrum, etc., Liv. 34, 58, 8.

c. *Absol.* (α) with *acc. pers.:* ita ut vos decet, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 40; cf.: facis, ut te decet, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 10; id. Heaut. 5, 5, 10: ita uti fortes decet milites, id. Eun. 4, 7, 44; cf.: id. Andr. 2, 6, 14: illum decet, Quint. 9, 4, 15 et saep.—(β) Without case: eia haud sic decet, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 35; cf. id. Hec. 2, 2, 10: fecisti ut decuerat, id. ib. 4, 4, 66: minus severe quam decuit, Cic. Phil. 6, 1: velata parte oris, quia sic decebat, *it was becoming*, Tac. A. 13, 45: nihil aliter ac deceat, id. Att. 6, 3, 8: perge; decet, Verg. A. 12, 153 et saep.—(γ) With *dat.:* ita nobis decet, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 5; id. Heaut. 5, 2, 12: locum editiorem quam victoribus decebat, Sall. H. 1, 98 (Serv. Verg. A. 8, 127.)—Hence, **dĕcens**, entis, *P. a.* (freq. in Hor., Ov., and post-Aug. prose, esp. Quint.; not in Verg.; in Cic. once adverbially, and cf. *decentia*), *seemly, becoming, decent, proper, fit:* amictus, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 52; cf.: decentior amictus, Quint. 11, 3, 156; and sinus (togae) decentissimus, id. 11, 3, 140: ornatus, id. 2, 15, 21: motus, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 17; Quint. 1, 10, 26; cf.: corporis decens et accommodatus orationi motus, id. 11, 3, 29; and allevatio atque contractio humerorum, id. 11, 3, 83: decentissimum sponsalium genus, Sen. Ben. 1, 9 et saep.: quid verum atque decens, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 11: decentius erit servare pudorem, Quint. 11, 1, 78; cf. 8, 6, 6.—**2.** Esp. of corporeal fitness and symmetry, *regularly, symmetrically, handsomely shaped; well-formed; noble:* forma, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 9; cf.: habitus decentior quam sublimior, Tac. Agr. 44: facies, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 33: malae, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 53: Venus, id. ib. 1, 18, 6; cf.: Cynthia, Prop. 4, 8, 52 (5, 8, 52 M.): Gratiae, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 6: (Paullus) et nobilis et decens, id. ib. 4, 1, 13: pulcher et decens toto corpore, Suet. Dom. 18; cf. Juv. 6, 161: sumptis decentior armis Minerva, Ov. H. 5, 35; Quint. 8, 3, 10 et saep.—*Adv.:* **decenter** (acc. to *no.* 1), *becomingly, decently, properly, fitly:* fictis nominibus decenter uti, Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 5; cf.: fieri, Quint. 11, 1, 79: singula quaeque locum teneant sortita decenter, Hor. A. P. 92; cf.: maesta, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 44.—*Comp.:* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 216; Quint. 9, 1, 21 al.—*Sup.*, a false reading for diligentissime, Cic. Caes. 26, 74.

Dĕcetia, ae, *f.*, *a town of the Aedui in* Gallia Celtica, now *Decize*, on the Loire, in the Départ. de la Nièvre, Caes. B. G. 7, 33, 2.

dĕcharmĭdo, āre, 1, *v. a.* [de-Charmides], *to un-Charmidize*, i. e. to destroy one's identity as Charmides, also (with allusion to etym. of Charmides, "Son of joy," from χάρμα) to end his happiness: rursum te decharmida, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 135.

1. Dĕcĭānus, a, um, v. Decius, *no.* II.

2. Dĕcĭānus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Cic. Rab. perd. 9, 24; id. Fl. 32, 77; Tac. A. 14, 32.

Deciātes, um or ium, *m.*, *a people of Liguria*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 35; Flor. 2, 3 *fin.:* oppidum Deciatum, Mela, 2, 5, 3.

Dĕcĭdĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*, esp. L. Decidius Saxa, *a military officer who served under Caesar*, Caes. B. C. 1, 66; Cic. Phil. 8, 3, 9 al.

1. dē-cĭdo, cidi, 3, *v. n.* [cado], *to fall off, fall down* (class.).

1. Lit. **A.** In gen.: decido de lecto praeceps, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 48; so, anguis decidit de tegulis, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 26: poma ex arboribus decidunt, Cic. de Sen. 19 *fin.;* cf.: e flore guttae, Ov. M. 9, 345: equo, Caes. B. G. 1, 48, 6; for which ex equo (in terram), Nep. Eum. 4; and ab equo (in arva), Ov. Ib. 259: summo toro, id. F. 2, 350: arbore glandes, id. M. 1, 106: caelo, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 164; so, caelo, id. 2, 52, 53, § 138: in terras imber, Lucr. 6, 497; so, imber, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 29: celsae turres graviore casu, id. Od. 2, 10, 11: comae, id. ib. 4, 10, 3 et saep.: montium decidentium moles, Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 3: (volucris) decidit in terram, Ov. M. 12, 569; so in terras sidus, id. ib. 14, 847: in puteum foveamve auceps, Hor. A. P. 458: in lacum fulmen, Suet. Galb. 8: in dolia serpens, Juv. 6, 432: in casses praeda, Ov. A. A. 2, 2: in laqueos suos auceps, id. Rem. Am. 502: in turbam praedonum hic fugiens, Hor. S. 1, 2, 42: in praeceps, Ov. M. 12, 339: ad pedes tunica, Suet. Aug. 94.—**B.** Pregn. (like cado and concido), *to fall down dead, to sink down, to die* (in class. Lat. only poet.): morbo decidunt, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 143: nos ubi decidimus, Quo pater Aeneas, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 14: scriptor abhinc annos centum qui decidit, id. Ep. 2, 1, 36: decidit exanimis vitamque reliquit in astris, Verg. A. 5, 517; cf. Stat. Th. 8, 125; and id. ib. 9, 755: (nupta) Decidit; in talum serpentis dente recepto, Ov. M. 10, 10.

II. Trop., *to fall, drop, fall away, fail, sink:* quanta de spe decidi! Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 9; for which quanta spe decidi! id. ib. 4, 8, 11; Suet. Oth. 5; and a spe societatis Prusiae, Liv. 37, 26: ex astris, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 4 (cf.: astrum, *no.* II. B. *fin.*): ego ab archetypo labor et decido, Plin. Ep. 5, 10, 1: eo decidit ut exsul de senatore fieret, *has fallen so low*, id. ib. 4, 11, 1: oculis captus in hanc fraudem decidisti (cf. καταπίπτειν), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45, § 101: ad eas rei familiaris angustias decidit, ut, etc., Suet. Claud. 9 *fin.;* cf.: huc decidisse cuncta, ut, etc., Tac. A. 3, 59: ficta omnia celeriter tamquam flosculi decidunt, *perish*, Cic. Off. 2, 12 *fin.:* non virtute hostium sed amicorum perfidia decidi, *am fallen, defeated*, Nep. Eum. 11 *fin.:* an toto pectore deciderim, *wholly banished from her affections*, Tib. 3, 1, 20 (cf. ἐκ θυμοῦ πεσέειν, Hom. Il. 23, 595): qui huc deciderunt, *into this illness*, Cels. 3, 21 *fin.:* in hydropa, id. ib. *med.:* in maximis necessitatibus, ad quas libidine deciderat, Schol. Juv. 5, 3.

2. dē-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3, *v. a.* [caedo], *to cut off.* **I.** Lit. (rare in ante-Aug. per.; more freq. abscīdo; not in Caes.): taleas oleaginas tripedaneas, Cato R. R. 45: collum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 37: aures, Tac. A. 12, 14: virgam arbori, id. G. 10: caput, Curt. 7, 2; prov.: pennas, *to clip the wings*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 50: malleolum, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 162: filicem nascentem falce, Col. 2, 2, 13; Sil. 4, 389 et saep.—**B.** Transf., *to cudgel, beat soundly:* aliquem verberibus decidere, Dig. 47, 21, 2.

II. Trop., *to decide* a disputed, or, indeed, any matter (qs. to cut the knot; cf.: dirimo and secare lites, res, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 42; id. Sat. 1, 10, 15); *to determine, settle, terminate, put an end to* (class., most freq. in judic. lang.; cf.: transigo, paciscor). (α) With *acc.:* damnum, XII. Tab. 12, 4; Gai. Inst. 4, 37; 4, 45: quibus rebus actis atque decisis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45 *fin.;* cf.: decisa negotia, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 59: res transactione decisa, Dig. 5, 2, 29; and jam decisa quaestio, ib. 18, 3, 4: decidis statuisque tu, quid iis ad denarium solveretur, Cic. Quint. 4, 17; id. Rosc. Com. 11, 32; Dig. 47, 2, 63; cf. ib. 9, 4, 22, § 4: hoc loco praeter nomen cetera propriis decisa sunt verbis, i. e. *decidedly, clearly expressed*, Quint. 8, 6, 47: ego pol istam jam aliquovorsum tragulam decidero, *I will now dispose of this dart one way or another*, i. e. I will now put an end to this attack, these tricks, Plaut. Casin. 2, 4, 18.—(β) With *praepp.:* cum aliquo, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32, §

79; 2, 1, 48, § 125; id. Rosc. Am. 39, 114; Plin. 7, 40, 41, § 130: non erit uncia tota, decidat tecum qua pater ipse deum, *for which Jupiter may compound with you*, Mart. 9, 4, 6; cf.: cum patrono pecuniâ, Dig. 12, 6, 26, § 12: de rebus, Cic. Quint. 5, 19; id. Rosc. Com. 12, 35 sq.; id. Att. 1, 8; Just. 31, 7: decidere jactu coepit cum ventis, *to compound with the winds by throwing overboard* (the cargo), Juv. 12, 33.—(γ) *Absol.:* in jugera singula ternis medimnis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 48; id. Rosc. Com. 36; Aur. Vict. de Vir. Ill. 56, 4.—**B.** *To cut down, reduce, diminish:* ad tertiam partem vectigal, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 38.

dĕcĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. decĭdo], *falling down* or *off, deciduous* (chiefly in Pliny: folia, Laber. ap. Non. 100, 10; Plin. 18, 25, 60, § 226; 16, 24, 38, § 92 (where Freund assumes decĭdua, *cut off*, cf. Cato R. R. 5, 7, but without necessity): (ignes) decidui ad terras fulminum nomen habent, Plin. 2, 20, 18, § 82: sidera, *falling, shooting stars*, id. 2, 8, 6, § 28: cornua cervis, id. 11, 37, 45, § 127: testes pecori ad crura decidui, subus annexi, id. 11, 49, 110, § 263: dentes, id. 8, 3, 4, § 7.

dĕcĭēs or **dĕcĭens,** *num. adv.* [decem], *ten times.* **I.** Prop.: columbae decies anno pariunt, quaedam et undecies, Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 147: decies seni, Ov. F. 3, 163: HS. decies centena milia, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10 Zumpt. More commonly *absol.* decies: HS. decies et octingenta milia, i. e. 1,800,000 sesterces, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39: supra trecenta milia usque ad decies aeris, Liv. 24, 11: ad summam sestertii decies in aerarium retulit, id. 45, 4; Hor. S. 2, 3, 237; Dig. 35, 1, 77, § 3 et saep.—**II.** Meton., *an indefinite large number* or *sum*, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 27; id. Stich. 3, 2, 45; Hor. A. P. 294; 365; Pers. 6, 79; Juv. 13, 136 et saep.: decies centena dedisses Huic parco, etc., Hor. S. 1, 3, 15; cf. Juv. 10, 335; Catul. 23, 20.

dĕcĭma, ae, *f.*, v. decimus, *no.* I. B. and II. B.

dĕcĭmānus or **dĕcŭmānus** (v. decimus), a, um, *adj.* [decimus], *of* or *belonging to the tenth part.* **I.** Prop. **A.** *Of tithes*, as a tax: ager, *that pays tithes*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6; cf.: frumentum, i. e. *a tithe of the produce*, id. ib. 2, 3, 5 *fin.* and 81: olcum, Lucil. ap. Non. 445, 19.—**2.** *Subst.:* **dĕcŭmānus,** i, *m.*, *a farmer of tithes, tithe-gatherer*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 13; 71; 2, 3, 8 et saep.: (perh. sarcastically) **dĕcŭmāna,** ae, *f.*, *the wife of a tithe-farmer*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33; for which decumana mulier, id. ib. 34.—**B.** *Of the tenth cohort:* miles, Auct. B. Afr. 16, 2; and oftener *absol.* **dĕcŭmāni,** ōrum, *m.*, id. ib. § 1; Auct. B. Hisp. 30 *fin.*; Tac. H. 5, 20; Suet. Caes. 70.—Esp.: porta decumana, the main entrance of a Roman camp, placed the farthest from the enemy (because the tenth cohort of each legion was there encamped), opposite the *porta praetoria*, Caes. B. G. 2, 24; 3, 25 *fin.*; 6, 37; id. B. C. 3, 69; Liv. 3, 5; 10, 32 *fin.* al.; cf. Veg. Mil. 1, 23; Smith's Ant. p. 222, a.—**C.** Decumanus limes, in agriculture, *a boundary line drawn from ea[illegible] to west*, opp. *cardo* (v. h. v.), Col. 12, 4[illegible], 2; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 169; 18, 34, 77, § 337; [illegible] Paul. ex Fest. p. 71, 14; v. Wordsworth. Fragm. p. 446.—**II.** Meton., *considerabl[illegible] large, immense* (cf.: decimus, decem, deci[illegible], etc.): accipensere, Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. [illegible]8, 24: DECUMANA ova dicuntur et DECU[illegible]NI fluctus, quia sunt magna, Paul. ex Fes[illegible] p. 71, 5; cf. ib. 4, 7 Müll.

dĕcĭmārĭus, a, um, [illegible], *pertaining to tithes:* leges, Cod. 8, [illegible]—**II.** *Paying tithes, subject to tithes*, [illegible]mbros. in Psa. 128, Serm. 8, 4 al.

dĕcĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [de[illegible]mo], *the taking of a tenth.* **I.** *A ti[illegible]ng:* omnis, Vulg. Tobiae, 1, 7.—**II.** *A sel[illegible]ting by lot of every tenth man for punish[illegible]ent, decimation*, Capitol. Macr. 12.—**III.** [illegible] *tenth:* adhuc in ea decimatio, Vulg. Isa. 6, 13.

‡ **dĕcĭmātrus,** *a holiday of [illegible]he Falisci, ten days after the Ides*, Fest. p. 257, 6 Müll.

dĕcĭmo or **dĕcŭmo,** āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [decimus]. **I.** *To select by lot every tenth man for punishment, to decimate* (post-Aug., although the practice itself occurs as early as 283 A. U. C.; v. Liv. 2, 59 *fin.*), Suet. Galb. 12: cohortes, id. Aug. 24: cohortium militem, Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 37 al.—*Absol.*, Suet. Calig. 48.—**II.** *To cause to pay tithes, to collect tithes from* a person. —*Pass.:* et Levi decimatus est, Vulg. Hebr. 7, 9.—**III.** *To select the tenth part as an offering, to pay tithes of* anything, Fest. p. 237, 25 Müll.; Vulg. Matth. 23, 23.—Hence,

dĕcŭmātus, a, um, *P. a.*, *selected, excellent, choice:* honestas, Symm. Ep. 3, 49 and 51.—*Sup.:* juvenis, id. ib. 8, 16.

dĕcĭmŏdĭa, v. decemmodius.

1. dĕcĭmus or **dĕcŭmus** (the latter form prevailed in the later law lang.; hence, decumanus), a, um, *adj.* [decem with superl. ending], *the tenth.* **I.** Prop.: mensis, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 19; cf. Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 29: legio, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; cf. ib. 41; 42 al.: decima hora, Cic. Phil. 2, 31; and without hora, Auct. Her. 4, 51: annus, Verg. A. 9, 155: septuma (dies) post decumam, i. e. *the seventeenth*, id. G. 1, 284 Voss.: cum decumo efficit ager, i. e. *tenfold*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47, § 112; so, extulisset, ib. § 113.—* **b.** **dĕcĭmum,** *adv.* (like tertium, quartum, etc.; cf. Gell. 10, 1), *for the tenth time*, Liv. 6, 40.—**B.** *Subst.:* **dĕcĭma (dĕcŭma),** ae, *f.* (sc. pars), *the tenth part, tithe.* **1.** *As an offering:* testatur Terentius Varro ... majores solitos decimam Herculi vovere, Macr. S. 3, 12; so Varr. L. L. 6, § 54 Müll.; Just. 18, 7, 7; cf. with pars; Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 874 P.; Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 80: tibi (sc. Pythico Apollini) hinc decumam partem praedae voveo, Liv. 5, 21; cf.: cum vovissent Apollini decumas praedae, Just. 20, 3, 3; cf. id. 18, 7, 7; Vulg. Gen. 14, 20; so esp. of the tithes given by the Hebrews to support the priesthood, id. Num. 18, 21 et saep.—**2.** *A largess openly bestowed by public men on the people:* Oresti nuper prandia in semitis decumae nomine magno honori fuerunt, Cic. Off. 2, 17, 58; so Suet. Calig. 26; id. Galb. 15; Tac. H. 1, 20.—**3.** *A tithe, as a tax on landholders in the provinces*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 10, § 25; more freq. in *plur.*, id. ib. 2, 3, 39, § 89 sq.—**4.** *A tithe, as conveyed by last will:* decimas uxoribus dari, Trach. ap. Quint. 8, 5, 19.

II. Meton. (like decem, decies, etc.), *considerable, large, immense* (poet.): vastius insurgens decimae ruit impetus undae, Ov. M. 11, 530 (cf.: decimanus, *no.* II., and in Gr. τρικυμία); so of billows, Sil. 14, 122; Luc. 5, 672; Val. Fl. 2, 54 (decimus by circumlocut.: qui venit hic fluctus, fluctus supereminet omnes; posterior nono est undecimoque prior, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 50).

2. Dĕcĭmus, i, *m.*, **Dĕcĭma,** ae, *f.*, *proper names.* **I.** Decimus, *a Roman praenomen*, abbrev. D. In the gens Claudia it was given only to patricians; but among the Junii and Laelii to plebeians also; cf. Varr. L. L. 9, § 61 Müll.—Hence, **Dĕcĭmĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *named for Decimus:* pirus, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54.—**II.** Decima, *the goddess that presides over accouchements*, a partus tempestivi tempore, Varr. and Caesel. ap. Gell. 3, 16, 10 sq.; cf. also Tert. Anim. 37; id. adv. Val. 32.

dĕcĭnĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [de-cinis], *wholly turned to ashes* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Valent. 32.

dē-cĭnĕresco, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to be wholly reduced to ashes* (late Lat.): ut nullo igni decinerescat, Tert. Apol. 48 *fin.*

dē-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3, *v. a.* [capio], primarily signifies to catch away, catch up, seize an animal while running, fleeing, etc. (whence decipula, a snare, trap); but occurs only in the trop. sense (acc. to capio, *no.* II. B.), *to catch, ensnare, entrap, beguile, elude, deceive, cheat* (for syn. cf.: fraudo, emungo, circumscribo, circumvenio, frustror, verba do, impono, fallo): fiunt transennae ubi decipiuntur dolis, etc., Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 9 sq.: ita decipiemus fovea lenonem Lycum, id. Poen. 1, 1, 59; id. Amph. 1, 1, 268 et saep.: eo deceptum, quod neque, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 14: T. Roscius novem homines honestissimos ... induxit, decepit, omni fraude et perfidia fefellit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117; cf.: illa amphibolia, quae Croesum decepit, vel Chrysippum potuisset fallere, id. Div. 2, 56 *fin.*; Verg. A. 4, 17 al.: homines imperitos et per colloquium deceptos crudelissime interfecisse, Caes. B. C. 1, 85, 3; so per aliquid, id. ib. 3, 82 *fin.*; Liv. 1, 9 al.: in nullo verbo eum memoria decepit, Sen. Contr. 1. Praef. 18: jam semel in prima spe deceptos, Liv. 36, 40; for which spe affinitatis deceptum, Suet. Tib. 65; cf.: deceptus nocte, Quint. 4, 2, 71: cupidine falso, Hor. S. 1, 1, 61: specie recti, id. A. P. 25 et saep.: amatorem amicae decipiunt vitia, id. S. 1, 3, 38.—Poet., in Gr. construction: Prometheus dulci laborum decipitur sono, *is beguiled of his sufferings* (i. e. forgets his sufferings, being beguiled with sweet melody), Hor. Od. 2, 13, 38.—**b.** Of inanimate objects: exspectationibus decipiendis, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 289; cf.: quo opinio decipitur, Quint. 6, 3, 64: oculos, Ov. R. Am. 346; cf. id. M. 3, 431: nervos, Pers. 4, 45: volatile pecus facile custodiam pastoris decipit, Col. 8, 4, 3: judicium error, Ov. Pont. 3, 9, 11: specimen istud virtutis, Liv. 8, 7: sic tamen absumo decipioque diem, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 114; cf. id. H. 19, 55 Loers.; Stat. Silv. 4, 4, 19; Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 233: quomodo vinum potantem decipit, Vulg. Hab. 2, 5.—**2.** *Absol.:* victima deceptus decipientis ero, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 22: ab tergo et super caput decepere insidiae, Liv. 22, 4; Plin. 18, 24, 56, § 204.

dēcĭpŭla, ae, *f.*, and **dēcĭpŭlum,** i, *n.* [decipio], *a snare, gin, trap.* **I.** Lit. (late Lat.): plena avibus, Vulg. Jerem. 5, 27; Job 18, 10.—**II.** Trop. (ante- and post-class.). (α) *Fem.*, Sid. Ep. 8, 10 *med.*; Mart. Cap. 4, § 423; Vulg. Job 18, 10.—(β) *Neutr.*, App. M. 8, p. 202, 38; 10, p. 250, 28; so id. Flor. 4, p. 360.—*Plur.:* nulla decipula, Laev. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 3.

dē-circĭno, āre, *v. a.*, *to make of a circular form, to round off* (only in Manil.): arcum, Manil. 1, 296: orbem, id. 3, 352.

dēcīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. decīdo]. **I.** (Acc. to decīdo, *no.* II. B.) *A diminishing:* luminis, App. de Mundo, p. 71, 4.—Far more freq., and in good prose.—**II.** (Acc. to decīdo, *no.* II. A.) *A decision, settlement, agreement:* nostra de aequitate, Cic. Caecin. 36 *fin.*: dicat decisionem factam esse, quae facta non est, id. Rosc. Com. 13, 48; id. Flacc. 36, 89; id. Verr. 2, 1, 54: quaestionis, Dig. 5, 3, 25.

dēcīsus, a, um, *Part.*, v. 2, decīdo.

* **dēcĭtans,** antis, *P. a.* [de-cito], *causing to glide down*, App. M. 2, p. 116, 4.

Dĕcĭus, a. **I.** *An ancient Italian praenomen:* Decius Magius, Liv. 23, 7, 10; Vell. 2, 16, 2 al.—**II.** *The name of an eminent plebeian gens at Rome.* Its best-known members were the two Decii (P. Decius Mus, father and son), who, as consuls, voluntarily devoted themselves to death to save their country (the former, in the Latin war, at Veseris, B.C. 340, the latter, in the Samnite war, at Sentinum, B.C. 295), Liv. 8, 9; 10, 27 sq.; Val. Max. 1, 7, 3; 5, 6, 5 sq.; Flor. 1, 14, 3; 1, 17, 7; Cic. Off. 2, 4, 16; id. Div. 1, 24, 51; id. Fin. 2, 19, 61; id. de Sen. 13, 43; Prop. 3, 11, 62 (4, 10, 62 M.). —*Genit.:* Deci, id. 4 (5), 1, 45. Cicero also mentions the grandson, who devoted himself at Asculum in the war against Pyrrhus, B.C. 279, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89; id. Fin. 2, 19, 61 *fin.*—Hence, **1. Dĕcĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of or belonging to Decius*, lex, *of P. Decius Mus*, Liv. 9, 30.—**2. Dĕcĭānus,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to Decius:* exercitus (i. e. of the second Decius), Liv. 10, 31.—**III.** *An artist at Rome*, B.C. 56, Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 44.

dēclāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [declamo]. **I.** *Exercise in oratorical delivery, exercise* or *practice in speaking, declamation* (class.; most freq. in Quint.): cum sit declamatio forensium actionum meditatio, etc., Quint. 4, 2, 29; cf. id. 2, 10, 4; 12 et saep.: in quotidiana declamatione utilis, etc., Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 6; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 4, 7; 2, 11, 26.—**B.** Meton. (abstr. pro concreto), *a theme, subject for declamation*, called also *causa* (v. h. v.), Quint. 1, 2, 13; 10, 2, 12; 10, 5, 14; cf. Sen. Contr. 1 praef.—Poet. also of a person who serves as a theme, Juv. 10, 167.—**II.** In a bad sense, *loud, eager talking, bawling* (so several times in Cic.): desinamus aliquando vulgari et pervagata declamatione contendere, Cic. Planc. 19, 47: sequitur ut materiae abhorrenti a veritate, declamatio adhibeatur,

Tac. Dial. 35: non placet mihi inquisitio candidati, non declamatio potius quam persalutatio, Cic. Mur. 21, 44.

dēclāmātiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [declamatio], *a little exercise in speaking, a short declamation* (very rare), Gell. 6, 8, 4; Sid. Ep. 1, 4.

dēclāmātor, ōris, *m.* [declamo], *one who practises set speaking, a rhetorician, declaimer* (diff. from *orator*, a practical speaker, Quint. 10, 2, 21): non enim declamatorem aliquem de ludo aut rabulam de foro, sed doctissimum et perfectissimum quaerimus, Cic. Or. 15, 47; cf. id. Planc. 34, 83; Quint. 3, 8, 44; 51; 5, 13, 42; Juv. 16, 23 et saep.

dēclāmātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [declamator], *of* or *belonging to the exercise of speaking, declamatory, rhetorical* (good prose): opus, Cic. de Or. 1, 16 *fin.*: illo genere duci et delectari, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3 *fin.*; cf.: genus dicendi, Quint. 2, 10, 9: consuetudo, id. 5, 13, 46: licentia, id. 8, 3, 76: res, id. 4, 2, 128: studium, Tac. Or. 14.—Hence, *adv.*: **dēclāmātōrĭē,** *in a rhetorical manner* (late Lat.), Hieron. al.

dēclāmĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v.*, freq. *n.* and *a.* [declamo], *to practise rhetorical delivery* or *declamation, to declaim* (good prose; most frequent in Cic.). **I.** In a good sense. (α) *Absol.*: commentabar declamitans (sic enim nunc loquuntur), saepe cum M. Pisone et cum Q. Pompeio aut cum aliquo cotidie, Cic. Brut. 90, 310; so id. de Or. 1, 59, 251; id. Fam. 16, 21, 5; Quint. 12, 11, 15.—* (β) With *acc.*: causas, *to plead for the sake of practice*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 7.—**II.** In a bad sense, *to talk violently, to bluster*: de aliquo, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19; cf. id. ib. 2, 17.

dē-clāmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*—Rhetor. t. t., *to exercise one's self in rhetorical delivery, to practise speaking, to declaim.* For syn. cf.: dictito, concionor, pronuntio, palam dico, praedico, recito, declamito. (Class., most freq. in Cic. and Quint.) **I.** In a good sense. (α) *Neutr.*: ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5; id. fragm. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 73: dum tu declamas Romae, * Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 2: declamare doces? Juv. 7, 150: haec est sedes orationis, hic laus omnis declamantium, Quint. 9, 4, 62 (al. declamat) et saep.—*Pass. impers.*: in eo, quomodo declametur, positum est etiam, quomodo agatur, Quint. 9, 2, 81.—(β) *Act.* (rare; not in Cic.; cf., on the contrary, declamito, *no.* I. β): suasorias, Quint. 3, 8, 61.—**B.** Poet., in gen., *to speak oratorically, to declaim*: quis nisi mentis inops tenerae declamet amicae? Ov. A. A. 1, 465.—**II.** In a bad sense, *to speak* as an orator *with violence, to declaim, to bluster, bawl*: ille insanus, qui pro isto vehementissime contra me declamasset, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66 *fin.*; so in quemvis, id. Fam. 3, 11, 2: aliquid ex alia oratione declamare, id. Rosc. Am. 29 *fin.*

dēclārātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [declaro], *a making clear* or *evident, a disclosure, exposition, declaration* (very rare): animi tui, Cic. Fam. 10, 5, 2: amoris tui? id. ib. 15, 21, 3: sub eadem declaratione, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30 *fin.*; Vulg. Ps. 118, 130.

dēclārātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *serving for explanation, explanatory* (postclass.): pars, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30 and 33; Mart. Cap. 4, § 341.—*Adv.*: **dēclārātīvē,** *by way of explanation*, Mart. Cap. 4, § 393.

dēclārātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who declares* or *makes known, an announcer*: ut honoribus nostris in campo declarator exsisteres, Plin. Pan. 92, 3.

dē-clāro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make clear, plain, evident* (by disclosing, uncovering); *to show, manifest, declare*, etc., ἀποφαίνω (class.; most freq. in the trop. sense). For syn. cf.: monstro, demonstro, probo, confirmo, ostendo, ostento, significo, indico, defero; exsisto, appareo, eluceo.—**I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: praesentiam saepe divi suam declarant, ut et apud Regillum.... Castor et Pollux ex equis pugnare visi sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: dentibus (cervorum) senecta declaratur, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 116: ducis nave declarata suis, Nep. Hann. 11, 2.—**B.** In pub. law lang., t. t., *to announce* any one in public session as elected to an office (esp. that of consul), *to declare or proclaim publicly*: ejusdem hominis voce et declaratus consul et defensus, Cic. Mur. 1, 2 (for which shortly before, L. Murenam consulem *renunciavi*); cf. id. ib. 2, 3; so consulem, id. Agr. 2, 2, 4; *id. Rep.* 1, 15; *Sall. C.* 24; id. J. 27, 4; Liv. 24, 9 et saep.: declaratus rex Numa de templo descendit, id. 1, 18 *fin.*; 1, 46: consulem, praetorem, id. 9, 40 *fin.*: tribunatum militarem, Sall. J, 63, 4; Suet. Caes. 80: victorem magnâ praeconis voce Cloanthum Declarat, Verg. A. 5, 245.—**II.** Trop., *to make clear to the mind, to manifest, demonstrate, prove, show, explain*: cum tot signis eadem natura declaret quid velit, tamen, etc., Cic. Lael. 24.—Constr. with *acc.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, *a relat. clause*, or *absol.* (α) With *acc.*: volatibus avium et cantibus declarari res futuras putant, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2; cf. id. ib. 1, 56; id. N. D. 2, 65, 163: ipsa consolatio litterarum tuarum declarat summam benevolentiam, id. Fam. 5, 13, 1: declarant gaudia vultu, * Catull. 64, 34 et saep.: propriam cujusque (generis juris civilis) vim definitione, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 190: nullum (verbum) inveniri potest, quod magis idem declaret Latine, quod Graece ἡδονή, quam declarat *voluptas*, id. Fin. 2, 4, 13; cf. in like manner of the meaning of words, id. ib. 3, 4, 14; id. Or. 22, 73; id. de Or. 3, 13, 49: verba ipsa per se declarant intellectum, Quint. 8, 3, 83: *quae* (litera C.) inversa mulierem declarat, Quint. 1, 7, 28.—(β) With *acc.* and *inf.*: hominem catum eum esse declaramus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 16; Lucr. 1, 366; 6, 468: quod plurimis locis perorationes nostrae voluisse nos atque animo contendisse declarant, Cic. Or. 62, 210; Quint. 8 prooem. § 15 et saep.—(γ) With a *relative clause*: quae cujusque ingenium ut sit declarat maxume, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 43: ut matres familiae eorum sortibus et vaticinationibus declararent, utrum, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 50, 4: qui declaravit quanti me faceret, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 10: cf. Sall. J. 24, 7 et saep.—(δ) *Absol.*: ut ratio declarat eorum, qui, etc., Lucr. 5, 693: declarant illae contiones, Cic. Mil. 5, 12 al.

dēclīnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [declino], *that can be* (grammatically) *inflected*, Prisc. p. 670 P.

dēclīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a bending from* a thing, *a bending aside; an oblique inclination* or *direction* (good prose). **I.** Lit.: lanceam exigua corporis declinatione vitare, Curt. 9, 7 *fin.*; cf.: quot ego tuas petitiones parva quadam declinatione effugi, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15: declinare dixit (Epicurus) atomum perpaulum, et ipsa declinatio ad libidinem fingitur, etc., id. Fin. 1, 6, 19; so of the *oblique motion* of atoms, id. Fat. 10, 22; 22, 47.—**B.** Like the Gr. κλίμα, *the supposed slope of the earth towards the poles, a region of the earth* or *sky, a climate*: declinatio mundi, Col. 1 prooem. § 22; so, mundi, id. 3, 1, 3; cf.: positio caeli et declinatio, id. 1, 6, 18; so correspond. with regio caeli, Col. 4, 24, 2; cf. also caeli, *the altitude of the pole*, Vitr. 9, 7, 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *a turning away from* any thing; *an avoiding, avoidance*: ut bona natura appetimus, sic a malis natura declinamus; quae declinatio, si cum ratione fiet, cautio appelletur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13; cf. so opp. appetitio, id. N. D. 3, 13, 33; and in *plur.* Gell. 14, 1, 23: laboris, periculi, Cic. Clu. 53 *fin.*—**B.** t. t. **1.** Of rhetor. lang., *a short digression*: declinatio brevis a proposito, non ut superior illa digressio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53 *fin.*; id. Part. 15; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 32 and 34.—**2.** Of gramm. lang.: *variation, inflection.* (α) In the older grammarians, every change of form which a word undergoes; as *declension*, strictly so called, *conjugation, comparison, derivation*, etc., Varr. L. L. 8, § 2 sq.; 10, § 11 sq.; Cic. de Or. 3, 54; cf. also of declension in its stricter sense, Quint. 1, 4, 29; 1, 5, 63; of conjugation, id. 1, 4, 13; of derivation, id. 8, 3, 32; 2, 15, 4.—(β) Among the later grammarians, of *declension*, properly so called, as distinguished from conjugatio, comparatio, derivatio, etc. So, Donatus: in *declinatione* compositivorum nominum, p. 174 P. (p. 13 Lind.).

dēclīnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *variation, inflection* of words (cf. the prec. art. II. B. 2), Varr. L. L. 9, § 34; 51; 53. But in Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 17, the best reading is: declinatum dolorem, v. Madvig ad h. l.).

dēclīnis, e, *adj.* [id.], *turning aside* (perh. only in the two foll. places): declinia juga, Stat. Th. 5, 297 (quae declinarent et fugerent, Schol.). So of the retreating motion of the sea in ebb and flood: undae, *ebbing*, Luc. 4, 427 dub. (al. declivibus).

dē-clīno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [CLINO = κλίνω], orig. *to bend from* the straight path; *to turn aside* or *away* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **a.** *Act.*: ego modo declinavi paullum me extra viam, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 11; cf.: sese rectâ regione viai, Lucr. 2, 250; and: se a terris omnia numina, Poët. ap. Suet. Aug. 70: lumina, Catull. 64, 91: agmen, Liv. 1, 28; 36, 23: nares in alteram partem, Cels. 8, 5.—Poet. of the eyes, *to bend down*, i. e. *to lower, close* them in sleep: nec dulci declinat lumina somno, * Verg. A. 4, 185.—**b.** *Neutr.*: paulum ad dexteram de via declinavi, ut ad Pericli sepulcrum accederem, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5; id. Att. 14, 17, 2; Liv. 38, 20, 8.—So of the oblique motion of atoms (corresp. with oblique ferri): si omnes atomi declinabunt, nullae umquam cohaerescent; sive aliae declinabunt, aliae suo nutu recte ferentur, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19 sq.; cf. id. Fat. 9, 18 (preceded by cur Epicurus atomos *de via deducat*): quae nova causa in natura est, qua declinet atomus? 20, 46 (the reading quae declinet atomum is wrong), id. N. D. 1, 25.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. **a.** *Act.*, *to turn aside*: neque (mulierem) declinatam quicquam ab aliarum ingenio ullam reperias, *who has departed, deviated*, * Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 3; cf.: quaedam verborum figurae paulum figuris sententiarum declinantur, Quint. 9, 3, 88; id. 10, 3, 33: neque spe, neque metu declinatus animus, id. 12, 1, 16: Cato literas Graecas aetate jam declinata didicit, *in the decline of life*, id. 12, 11, 23.—**b.** *Neutr.*, *to turn aside, deviate, turn away*: de via, Cic. Lael. 17; cf.: de statu suo, id. Clu. 38, 106: a religione officii, id. Verr. 2, 3, 1: a malis (opp. appetere bona), id. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: a parvis delictis diligentius, id. Off. 1, 40 *fin.*: aliquantulum a proposito, id. Or. 40, 138: a recto itinere (oratio), Quint. 4, 3, 14 al.: gemma paulum declinans a topazio in aurum, *passing*, Plin. 37, 8, 34, § 113: ut eo revocetur unde huc declinavit oratio, *digressed*, Cic. de Or. 2, 38; cf. id. Leg. 1, 21 *fin.*: quantum in Italiam declinaverat belli, Liv. 28, 1: in asperam Pholoen, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 7: in pejus, Quint. 10, 2, 16: ad discendum jus, Quint. 12, 3, 9; cf. id. 7, 2, 30.—*Absol.*: declinasse me paullum et praesentes fluctus fugisse, Cic. Sest. 34: paulatim amor, *decreases*, Ov. M. 9, 460: dies coeperat declinare, Vulg. Luc. 9, 12.—**B.** In partic. grammat. t. t., *to vary, inflect* a part of speech. **1.** In the older grammarians, of every kind of inflection (declension, conjugation, comparison, derivation, etc.), Varr. L. L. 8, § 2 sq.; 10, § 11 sq.; cf. also Quint. 1, 4, 22; 1, 5, 63 al.—**2.** In the later grammarians, *to decline*, in the strict sense, Charis, p. 8 sq. et al.—**C.** Transf., with an object denoting that from which one turns aside; *to avoid, to shun* (classical, most freq. in Cic.): nec satis recte (oratio) declinat impetum, nisi etiam in cedendo quid deceat intellegit, Cic. Or. 68, 228; cf., corresp. with vitare, id. Att. 8, 11, D. *fin.*; and: ictum, Liv. 42, 63, 4: urbem, Cic. Planc. 41: laqueos judicii, id. Mil. 15, 40: appetuntur quae secundum naturam sunt, declinantur contraria, id. N. D. 3, 13, 33: vitia, id. Off. 1, 6, 19: ea quae nocitura videantur, id. ib. 1, 4; cf. Tac. A. 13, 4: invidiam, id. H. 4, 41 *fin.*; Suet. Caes. 4: impudicitiam uxoris, Tac. A. 6, 51: oppida ut busta, Amm. 16, 2, 12.

dē-clīvis, e (*nom. n.* declivum, Cassiod. in Psal. 16, 5; *neutr. plur.* once heterocl. decliva, Ov. M. 2, 206; also declivia, id. ib. 1, 39 et saep.; cf. acclivis and aplustre), *adj.* [clivus], *inclining downwards, sloping* (for syn. cf.: devexus, praeruptus, abruptus, abscisus, proclivis, acclivis, propensus, praeceps, pronus.—Class. and freq., esp. in histt. and poets; perh. not in Cic. and Verg.). **I.** Prop.: collis ab summo aequaliter declivis ad flumen Sabim, *sloping regularly*, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: in declivi et praecipiti loco, id. ib. 4, 33, 3: ini-

quo loco et leviter declivi, id. ib. 7, 83, 2; cf.: locus tenui fastigio vergebat, id. B. C. 1, 45, 5: locus, also vallis, and opp. mons, id. ib. 1, 79, 2: latitudo, quem locum Catabathmon incolae appellant, Sall. J. 17, 4: Olympi, Ov. M. 6, 487: arvum Aesulae, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 7: ripa, Ov. F. 3, 13; id. M. 5, 591; 6, 399: flumina, id. ib. 1, 39; cf.: cursus (amnium), Luc. 4, 114: via, Ov. M. 4, 432; 7, 410 et saep.: sol in occasum, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 203. —**B.** *Subst.:* **declive,** is, *n.*, *a declivity:* ut de locis superioribus haec declivia et devexa cernebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 88: si per declive sese reciperent, id. B. C. 3, 51, 6; cf.: erat per declive receptus, id. ib. 3, 45, 4; Ov. M. 2, 206.—**II.** Trop.: labitur occiduae per iter declive senectae, id. ib. 15, 227; cf.: mulier aetate declivis, *in the decline of life,* Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 8; Arn. 2, p. 74: animae in vitia, *prone,* Arn. 2, 45.—*Comp.* perh. only: dies ad occasum declivior, Vulg. Judic. 19, 9.—*Sup.* does not occur.—*Adv.:* **dēclīvĭter,** *in a sloping manner,* only in *Comp.:* declivius: incumbens rupes, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 12, 9.

dēclīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [declivis], *a sloping place, declivity,* Caes. B. G. 7, 85, 4.

dēcocta, ae, *f.*, v. decoquo, II. 2.

dēcoctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decoquo] (post-class.), *a boiling down.* **I.** Prop. **A.** Abstr.: lentisci hoc modo, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 165.—**B.** Concret., *a decoction,* App. Herb. 77; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 3, 17.—**II.** Trop., of an association, *a decoction, mixture:* unius decoctioni universi respondere cogentur, Cod. Just. 11, 9, 5; cf. Cod. Theod. 4, 9, 3.

dēcoctĭus, v. **dēcŏquo** *fin.*

dēcoctor, ōris, *m.* [decoquo, *no.* I. B.], *one who has squandered his own or another's property, a ruined spendthrift, bankrupt,* Cic. Phil. 2, 18; id. Cat. 2, 3; Catull. 41, 4: pecuniae publicae, Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 117 al.: bonorum suorum, Spart. Hadr. 18, 9; Sen. Ep. 81, 2; id. Ben. 4, 26, 3.

dēcoctum, i, v. decoquo, *no.* II. A. b.

1. dēcoctus, a, um, *Part.*, from decoquo.

* **2. dēcoctus,** ūs, *m.* [decoquo], *a boiling down, seething:* gemmae mellis decoctu nitescunt, Plin. 37, 12, 74, § 195.

dēcollātĭo, *a beheading,* Paul. Sent. 5, 17, 3: τραχηλοκοπία, κεφαλῆς ἀποτομή, Vet. Gloss. (=capitis amputatio, Dig. 48, 19, 28), from

dē-collo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [collum]. * **I.** *To take off from the neck:* ex collo deponere, Non. 97, 25: in tuo collo est: decolles cave, Caecil. ib.—**B.** Trop., *to deprive, rob of* a thing: quibus fructibus me decollavi, Lucil. ap. Diom. p. 361, P.—**II.** (lit., to strike off the head; and hence with personal object), *to decollate, decapitate, behead* (mostly post-class.): piratas, Fenest. ap. Diom. p. 361 P.: homines, Sen. Apocol. 6, 2; Petron. 51, 6; Schol. Juv. 13, 178; Sen. de Ira, 3, 18, 4; Vulg. Matth. 14, 10; Luc. 9, 9 al.; Aur. Vict. Epit. 19; Scrib. Comp. 194.—*Absol.:* miles decollandi artifex, * Suet. Calig. 32; Sen. Contr. 9, 25, 4.

dē-cōlo, āvi (*old fut. perf.* decolassit = decolaverit, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 28), 1, *v. n.* [colum; lit., to trickle from or through; hence trop.], *to come to naught, to fail* (ante-class.): si spes decolabit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 37; cf. id. Casin. 2, 4, 28: quorum si alterutrum decolat, Varr. R. R. 1, 28.

dē-cŏlor, ōris (*acc. plur.* heterocl. decoloros, Prud. στεφ. 1, 113), *adj.*, *deprived of its natural color, discolored, defaced, faded,* etc. (poet., and in post-Aug. prose): decolorem sanguinem omnem exsorbuit, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 8 (transl. from Sophoc. Trach. 1058: ἐκ δὲ χλωρὸν αἷμά μου πέπωκεν ἤδη): Indus, *swarthy,* Prop. 4, 3, 10; Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 24; and India, id. M. 4, 21; so heres, (sc. Aethiope genitus), Juv. 6, 600: decolor fuligine, id. 7, 226: decolor sanguine, *stained,* Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 42; cf. Stat. Th. 12, 410: ara, id. Pont. 3, 2, 54: seges, Luc. 7, 851: uniones, Plin. 9, 35, 57, § 116: resina, id. 16, 12, 23, § 59.—**II.** Poet., of abstract subjects: deterior ac decolor aetas (i. e. the brazen and iron age, in comparison with the golden), *depraved, degenerate,* * Verg. A. 8, 326: fama, Ov. H. 9, 4.

dēcŏlōrātē, *adv.* [decoloro], *degenerately, Comp.:* quanto decoloratius vivat peccatrix anima, August. de Duab. Anim. 2, 2.

* **dēcŏlōrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [decoloro], *a discoloring:* quaedam ex aliqua contagione, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58.

dē-cŏlōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to deprive of its natural color, to discolor, stain, deface, soil,* etc. **I.** Prop.: "*decoloratur* id cujus color vitiatur, non mutatur," Sen. Q. N. 2, 41: quod mare Dauniae Non decoloravere caedes, * Hor. Od. 2, 1, 35: manibus collybo decoloratis, Cassius Parmensis ap. Suet. Aug. 4 *fin.*: cutem (suppurationes), Cels. 2, 8 *med.*: labra et nares (pallor), id. ib. 6: decoloratum corpus mortui, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8; 2, 27 *fin.*: oliva ex albo decoloratur fitque luteola, Col. 12, 49, 9: decoloravit me sol, Vulg. Cant. 1, 5 al.—**II.** Trop., *to tarnish, corrupt, disgrace:* aliquem, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 19; cf.: famam, Capitol. Ant. Phil. 19.

dēcompŏsĭtus, a, um [de-compono], *adj.*, *formed* or *derived from a compound word,* = παρασύνθετος, Prisc. 664 P. al.

* **dē-concĭlĭo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to deprive of, take away:* nihil deconciliares illi, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. p. 217, 28.

* **dē-condo,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to secrete* by burying: alios in ventrem immensae beluae, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10.

dē-contor (cunctor), āri, *v. dep. n.*, *to hesitate, to be at a loss* (perhaps only in Appuleius): unde potissimum caperet exordium, decontatur, App. M. 10, p. 239; id. ib. 7, p. 198.

dē-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To boil away, boil down, diminish by boiling.* **A.** Lit.: usque quo ad tertiam partem decoxeris, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26; so acetum ad quartas, ad tertias, Col. 12, 34; Plin. 22, 25, 69, § 140: in dimidiam partem, Col. 12, 24, 1: aquam, id. 12, 26: pars quarta (argenti) decocta erat, *had melted away, passed off into dross,* Liv. 32, 2.—**B.** Trop. **1.** With *acc.*, *to diminish, repress, consume, waste:* multum inde decoquent anni, Quint. 2, 4, 7; Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 31: accensam sed qui bene decoquat iram, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 349.—Poet., with a personal object: hic campo indulget, hunc alea decoquit, Pers. 5, 57.—**2.** *Absol.* **a.** Of personal subjects, *to run through the property* of one's self or others; *to become a bankrupt:* tenesne memoria, praetextatum te decoxisse? Cic. Phil. 2, 18: qui primus hoc cognomen acceperit decoxit creditoribus suis, Plin. 33, 10, 47, § 133.—**b.** *To waste away, become impaired, decline:* res ipsa jam domino decoxit, Col. 11, 1, 28: quibus (annis) inertiā Caesarum (imperium) quasi decoxit, Flor. 1, Prooem. 8: templorum vectigalia cotidie decoquunt, Tert. adv. Gent. 42: spero non tibi decoquet ornithon, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 16.

II. *To boil, cook.* **A.** Lit.: axungiam fictili novo, Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 138: cyathum aceti in calice novo, id. 32, 7, 25, § 78: lentem in vino, id. 22, 25, 77, § 147: rapa aqua, id. 18, 13, 34, § 126: olus, * Hor. S. 2, 1, 74 et saep.—Hence, **2.** *Part. perf. subst.* **a. dēcocta,** ae, *f.* (sc. aqua), *an icy-cold decoction,* invented by Nero as a drink, Suet. Ner. 48; Juv. 5, 50; cf. Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 39. With aqua, Mart. 14, 116.—**b. dēcoctum,** i, *n.*, *a medicinal drink, potion,* Plin. 22, 20, 23, § 49; 27, 12, 84, § 108 al.—**B.** Transf., *pass.* (acc. to coquo, *no.* I. b.), *to ripen, dry,* Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 226; Pall. 1, 34, 7.—**2.** *To concoct, fabricate, invent:* consilia nefarii facinoris, Decl. M. Porc. Latr.—**3.** Trop.: suavitatem habeat orator austeram et solidam, non dulcem et decoctam, *a severe and solid, not a luscious and mellow sweetness* (the fig. being taken from wine), Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 104.—Hence, **dēcoctĭus,** *adj. comp.* (cf. *no.* II. B. 2.), *riper,* of composition; *more carefully elaborated:* aspice et haec, si forte aliquid decoctius audis, Pers. 1, 125.

dĕcor, ōris, *m.* [deceo], *what is seemly, becoming; comeliness, elegance, grace, beauty, ornament* (poet. word; in prose perh. not before the Aug. per.; esp. freq. in Quint.; v. decus). **I.** In gen.: Mobilibusque decor naturis dandus et annis, Hor. A. P. 157; cf.: suus cuique decor est, Quint. 10, 2, 22; cf. also decor quoque a gestu atque a motu venit, id. 11, 3, 67; and est et in incessu pars non temnenda decoris, etc., Ov. A. A. 3, 299: divini signa decoris, Verg. A. 5, 647: ovibus sua lana decori est, Ov. M. 13, 849; cf. Prop. 4 (5), 11, 29.—In rhetor. lang.: non decorem compositionis quaerimus, sed facilitatem, Quint. 9, 4, 145; cf. id. 9, 4, 44: quantum fuerit illis viris decoris in rebus atque personis, id. 10, 2, 27 et saep.—In architecture: decor est emendatus operis aspectus probatis rebus compositi cum auctoritate, etc., Vitr. 1, 2.—In *plur.:* varii scenai, Lucr. 4, 984.—**II.** In partic., of personal comeliness, *charms, beauty* (cf.: decens, *no.* 2): fugit retro Levis Juventa et Decor, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 6; Tib. 4, 2, 8; Ov. M. 1, 488; Curt. 8, 4, 23; Tac. H. 2, 1 al.; cf. Vulg. Isa. 33, 17; id. Thren. 1, 6.

☞ **dĕcor,** *adj.*, v. decoris.

dĕcŏrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [decoro], *ornament, decoration* (in post-Aug. poetry): vittaque, majorum decoramen, Sil. 16, 269: fluvii decoramina villae, Aus. Idyll. 10, 320.

dĕcŏrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *ornament, decoration* (late Lat.): matronalia, Tert. Cult. femin. 12: canteriorum, Arn. adv. gent. 5.

dĕcōrē, *adv.*, *suitably, properly; elegantly, beautifully,* etc.; v. decorus *fin.*

dē-cŏrĭo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [corium], *to deprive of the skin* or *outer covering; to skin, to peel* (post-class., and very rare): Tert. Anim. 33: amygdala decoriata, Pall. Jan. 15, 12.

dĕcŏris, e, or **dĕcŏr,** *adj.* [decus], *ornamented, adorned, elegant, beautiful* (only in the follg. passages; hence *nom.* dub.; cf.: *dedecor* and *indecoris*): magnam domum decoremque Ditem vexarant, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 699 P.: equis et armis decoribus cultus, Sall. H. Fragm. ib. (Hist. 3, 14).—*Adv.:* **dĕcŏrĭter,** *elegantly, beautifully:* impeditos crinium globos, App. M. 5, p. 168, 23; 11, p. 185, 19 al.

dĕcŏro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [decus], *to decorate, adorn, embellish, grace, beautify* (class. and freq.). **I.** Lit., with *abl.:* Larem corona nostrum decorari volo, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 1: oppidum ex pecunia sua locis communibus monumentisque, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 46; Verg. A. 6, 217: templa novo saxo, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 20: dissignatorem lictoribus atris, *surrounds,* id. Ep. 1, 7, 6, etc.: quae tuos digitos decorat, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 58; cf. so without *abl.*, Tib. 2, 2, 6: nescias an te generum beati Phyllidis flavae decorent parentes, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 14; Liv. 1, 26 et saep. —**II.** Trop., *to decorate, distinguish, honor,* with *abl.:* nemo me lacrumis decoret nec funera fletu Faxit, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34; cf.: egregias animas . . . decorate supremis Muneribus, Verg. A. 11, 25: quem populus R. singularibus honoribus decorasset, Cic. Balb. 6 *fin.*; cf.: aliquem amplissimis honoribus et praemiis, id. de Or. 1, 54, 232: O clementiam admirabilem atque omni laude decorandam! id. Lig. 2 *fin.*: delubra deorum pietate, domos suas gloriā, Sall. C. 12, 4: nec prave factis decorari versibus opto, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 266: inani vocis sono decoratum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 119 et saep. —Without *abl.:* quam (remp.) ipse decorarat atque auxerat, id. Pis. 12, 27; id. Brut. 75, 265: bene nummatum decorat Suadela Venusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38.—Hence, **dĕcŏrātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *adorned, beautiful.*—In *sup.:* orationes, Boeth. Arist. Elench. Soph. 1, 12, p. 743.

* **dĕcŏrōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [decus], *elegant, beautiful,* Ambros. de Tob. 7.

* **dĕcortĭcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [decortico], *a barking, peeling:* angusta, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 236.

dē-cortĭco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [cortex], *to deprive of the bark; to bark, to peel* (rare), Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 188: abietem, id. 16, 41, 80, § 221: ficum, Vulg. Joel 1, 7.

dĕcōrus, a, um, *adj.* [decor], Gr. εὐπρεπής. **I.** *Becoming, fitting, seemly, proper, suitable, decorous* (class.). (*a*) With *dat.:* QVAE QVOIQVE DIVO DECORAE GRATAEQVE SINT HOSTIAE PROVIDENTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20: color albus praecipue decorus deo est, id. ib. 2, 18, 45: quod virginitati decorum, Liv. 2, 13; Quint. 11, 3, 101; cf. ib. § 104, and 11,

1, 33 al.: decorum erat tum ipsis capessere pugnam ducibus, Liv. 2, 6; cf. Tac. A. 1, 12.—* (β) With *abl.* (after the analogy of dignus): (facinora puerilia) neque te decora neque tuis virtutibus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 24 (cf. id. Aul. 2, 2, 43).—* (γ) With *ad* (after the analogy of aptus, accommodatus, etc.): nos auri venas invenimus et ad usum aptas et ad ornatum decoras, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151.—(δ) With *pro:* decorum pro causa ratus, Tac. H. 3, 7.—(ε) *Absol.:* decorus est senis sermo, quietus et remissus, Cic. de Sen. 9, 28; *cf.:* vox et actio, Quint. 10, 1, 17: silentium, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 35 et saep.: nihil nisi quod honestum decorumque sit admirari, Cic. Off. 1, 20: omnino si quicquam est decorum, nihil est profecto magis, quam aequabilitas universae vitae, id. ib. 1, 31, 111; Quint. 5, 10, 40 al.: actuariis minutis Patras accedere ... non satis visum est decorum, Cic. Att. 5, 9; so with a *subject-clause,* id. ib. 4, 16, 3: dulce et decorum est pro patria mori, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 13; Ov. M. 9, 6 (opp. turpe); cf. ib. 13, 309 al.—**B.** *Subst.:* **dĕcōrum**, i, *n.*, in Cic. for the Gr. πρέπον, *that which is seemly, suitable; seemliness, fitness, propriety, decorum* (for which Quint. uses decor; cf.: decus *init.*): ut in vita, sic in oratione nihil est difficilius quam quid deceat videre. Πρέπον appellant hoc Graeci: nos dicamus sane *decorum;* Cic. Or. 21, 70; cf.: id, quod Graece πρέπον dicitur, decorum dici Latine potest, etc., id. Off. 1, 27 sq.; cf. id. ib. 1, 35; Tac. H. 1, 71.—*Plur.:* vota pro reditu ejus et alia decora, id. ib. 3, 47: plura tribuere, id. ib. 3, 5. **II.** *Absol., decorated, ornamented, adorned; elegant, fine, beautiful, handsome* (not so in Cic.; but freq. in the poets and historians, esp. in Hor. and Tacit.): delubra deum, * Lucr. 2, 352; cf.: aedes, Hor. Od. 1, 30, 3; and: supplicationes et alia decora, Tac. A. 3, 47: galeae ensesque, Verg. A. 11, 194: insigne clipei, id. ib. 2, 392: arma, Sall. C. 7, 4 al.: membra juventae, Verg. A. 4, 559; cf.: oculi, id. ib. 11, 480: pectus, id. ib. 4, 589: os, Hor. S. 1, 8, 21: facies, id. ib. 1, 2, 87; Sall. J. 6, 1: caput, Ov. M. 6, 167: juventa, Tac. H. 1, 53: genus, id. A. 6, 27 al.: palaestra, *noble, skilful,* Hor. Od. 1, 10, 3: verba, id. S. 2, 7, 41; id. Ep. 2, 1, 73: temporibus Augusti dicendis non defuere decora ingenia, Tac. A. 1, 1.—*Sup.:* Zeus decorissimus, Apul. Mag. 4, p. 276, 4.—(β) With *abl., adorned with* any thing; *shining, beautiful with* any thing: ductores ostro decori, Verg. A. 5, 133; cf. id. ib. 12, 126: Phoebus fulgente arcu, Hor. Carm. Sec. 61: Bacchus aureo cornu, id. Od. 2, 19, 30: Medi pharetrā, id. ib. 2, 16, 2: dea formāque armisque, Ov. M. 2, 773: satis decorus etiam Graeca facundia, Tac. H. 2, 80.—With *ab:* voces decorae ab aspectu, Col. 6, 1.

Adv.: **dĕcōrē. 1.** (Acc. to *no.* I.) *Suitably, properly, decorously:* ut ea si non decore, at quam minime indecore facere possimus, Cic. Off. 1, 31 *fin.;* cf. id. de Or. 1, 32, 144; 3, 47, 182; Sall. J. 100 *fin.*—* **2.** (acc. to *no.* II.), *elegantly, charmingly, beautifully:* formata d. Jovis species, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 12, 20 (cf. above, decora delubra deum).

‡ **decotes**, togae detritae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 1 Müll.

dēcrēmentum, i, *n.* [decresco], *a diminution, decrease* (post-class. for deminutio): rerum atque hominum, Gell. 3, 10, 11: lunae, App. M. 11, p. 257.

dē-crēmo, āre, *v. a., to burn up, consume by fire,* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2.

dē-crĕpĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [crepo] (lit., noiseless; applied to old people, who creep about like shadows), *very old, decrepit* (mostly ante-class.): vetulus, decrepitus senex, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 43; so, senex, id. ib. 20; id. Asin. 5, 2, 13; Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 16: senex, Vulg. 2 Par. 36, 17: leo, Prud. Ham. 561: inter decrepitos me numera et extrema languentes, Sen. Ep. 26: aetas (bestiolae), * Cic. Tusc. 1, 39 *fin.*

* **dēcrescentĭa**, ae, *f.* [decresco], *a decreasing, waning:* quotidiana lunae, Vitr. 9, 4 *fin.* (for which, just before, deminutio).

dē-cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3, *v. n.* **I.** Orig., *to grow less, grow shorter, decrease, wane* (as the moon, bodies of water, the length of the day, etc.): ostreae cum luna pariter crescunt pariterque decrescunt, * Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: crescunt loca decrescentibus undis, Ov. M. 1, 345; cf.: aequora, id. ib. 2, 292; and: decrescentia flumina, * Hor. Od. 4, 7, 3: die decrescente (coupled with quo rursus crescente), Plin. 2, 59, 60, § 151: ubi febris fuit atque decrevit, Cels. 3, 6; cf.: morbus, id. ib. 20 al.: nocte dieque decretum et auctum, Laev. ap. Prisc. p. 869 P.; *of the waters* of the flood, Vulg. Gen. 8, 5.—Hence, **II.** In gen., *to decrease, become less, diminish:* uncus aratri Ferreus occulte decrescit in arvis, i. e. *wears away,* Lucr. 1, 315; id. 5, 536; Quint. 5, 12, 14; 9, 4, 23: admiratio decrescit, id. 1, 3, 5: metus matrum, Sil. 7, 82 et saep.: ut corpora quamlibet ardua et excelsa, procerioribus admota decrescant, i. e. *seem smaller,* Plin. Pan. 61, 2: decrescente reditu (agelli) etiam pretium minuit, Plin. Ep. 6, 3, 1.—**b.** Poet., of the gradual disappearance of places as one removes farther from them, Stat. Ach. 2, 308; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 189.—* **B.** Pregn., *to pass away by diminution; to vanish, disappear:* cornua decrescunt, etc., Ov. M. 1, 740.

dēcrētālis, e, *adj.* [decerno], *belonging to* or *depending on a decree, decretal* (post-class.): successio bonorum, Dig. 38, 9, 1: pagina, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

* **dēcrētĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], i. q. decretum, *a decision, decree,* Mart. Cap. poët. 1, p. 12.

dēcrētōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *belonging to a decision, decisive* (post-Aug.): non accedit ad decretorium stilum, i. e. *to a definitive sentence,* Sen. Clem. 1, 14: intrepidus horam illam decretoriam (viz., the hour of death) prospice, id. Ep. 102 *med.;* so, dies, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 288; cf. id. 18, 28, 68, § 272: arma, Sen. Ep. 117 *med.;* so Quint. 10, 5, 20: pugna, id. 6, 4, 6.

dēcrētum, i, *n., a decree, ordinance, principle,* etc., v. decerno *fin.*

dēcrētus, a, um. **1.** *Part.,* from decerno.—**2.** *Part.,* from decresco.

dē-crusto, āvi, 1, *v. a., to peel off, split off, disintegrate:* cum saxa frigus decrustaret, et aquas in crustam verteret, Ven. Vit. Germ. 77.

* **dē-cŭbo**, āre, *v. n., to lie away from, out of,* e. g. one's bed: de eo lecto non decubat, Fab. Pictor ap. Gell. 10, 15, 14.

dē-culco, āre, *v. a., to tread down, trample upon* (post-Aug. and rare): bacas in qualo pedibus, Plin. 17, 10, 11, § 61: aspros molares, Stat. Th. 1, 362; Tert. Apol. 46.

dē-culpātus, a, um, *adj.* [culpo], *faulty, censurable:* verbum, Gell. 19, 10, 10.

‡ **dēcultārunt**, valde occultarunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 75, 12 Müll.

dĕcŭma, ae, *f.*, v. decimus.

dĕcŭmānus, a, um, v. decimanus.

dĕcŭmātes, ium, *adj.* [decimus], *belonging to tithes, tithe-:* agri, *subject to tithes* or *tribute, tithe-land,* Tac. G. 29 *fin.*, v. Orell. ad h. l.

dē-cumbo, cŭbŭi, 3, *v. n.* **I.** *To lie down,* sc. in bed or on a couch, *to recline at table, to lie ill, be confined by sickness* (good prose), Cato R. R. 156, 4: super lectum, Suet. Ner. 48: in aureo lecto, id. Caes. 49: hospes me ad cenam vocat. Venio, decumbo, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 98; so of reclining at table (cf. accumbo), id. Curc. 2, 3, 72; id. Stich. 5, 1, 6; Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 28; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25: familia decubuit, Sen. Ep. 96, 1; Gell. 18, 10, 2: febricitans, Vulg. Marc. 1, 30.—**II.** Of a vanquished gladiator, t. t., *to fall,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41; id. Phil. 3, 14, 35.

dĕcuncis, is, *m.* [decem-uncia], *a measure* or *weight of ten unciae,* Rhem. Fann. de Ponder. 46.—Also **decunx**, Prisc. de Ponder. p. 1348 P.

dĕcunctor, āri, v. decontor.

dĕcŭplātus, a, um, *adj.* [decuplus], *tenfold,* Juvenc. 3, 437.

dĕcŭplus, a, um, *adj.* [decem-plus], *tenfold:* verbum, Vulg. Dan. 1, 20.

‡ **dĕcŭres**, v. 2. decurio.

dĕcŭrĭa, ae, *f.* [decem, after the analogy of centuria, from centum], *a division consisting of ten, a company of ten, a tithing: decuria, decade,* Gr. δεκάς (cf. Eng. dozen). Thus Romulus, acc. to Dion. Hal. 2, 7, p. 82 d, formed out of the thirty curiae 300 δεκάδας (gentes), v. 2. decurio *init.* So, too, in agriculture: classes etiam non majores quam denum hominum faciundae, quas decurias appellaverunt antiqui, Col. 1, 9, 7; cf. Gell. 18, 7; Sen. Ep. 47, 7; Vitr. 7, 1, 3. Of things: pellium tentoriarum, Valerian. ap. Trebell. Claud. 14.—**II.** In gen. (cf. centuria), *a division, company, class,* most freq. of the decuriae of the judges (three, till the time of Augustus, who added a fourth, and Caligula a fifth), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32 *fin.;* id. Phil. 1, 8; 13, 2, 3; id. Clu. 37, 103; Suet. Aug. 32; id. Calig. 16; Quint. 4, 2, 45; Inscr. Orell. 3877; 3155 sq. al.: equitum, Suet. Tib. 41: scribarum, id. Claud. 1; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 79: VIATORIA, Inscr. Orell. 4076; 2204 al. Said jocosely of a *party* of boon companions, *association, club,* Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 62; Caecil. ap. Non. 139, 19 (*Com.* 15 Ribb.).

dĕcŭrĭālis, e, *adj.* [decuria], *of* or *belonging to a decuria:* leges, Cod. Just. 11, 13, 2; hence *subst., a member of a decuria* (mostly post-class.): numerus, Tert. Anim. 37: DECVRIALIVM GERVLORVM DISPENSATOR, Inscr. Orell. 874; 976; 2252; 3216 al.; Fragm. Vat. § 142.

‡ **dĕcŭrĭātim**, *adv.* [id.; cf. centuriatim], *by decuriae,* v. Charis. p. 165 P.

* **dĕcŭrĭātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [1. decurio], *a dividing into decuriae:* tribulium, descriptio populi, etc., Cic. Planc. 18, 45.

* **dĕcŭrĭātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a dividing into decuriae:* ubi (milites) ad decuriatum aut centuriatum convenissent, Liv. 22, 38.

1. dĕcŭrĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [decuria], *to divide into decuriae.* **I.** Prop.: equites decuriati, centuriati pedites, Liv. 22, 38, v. preced. art.—Esp. *to divide the people into companies* or *clubs for purposes of bribery and corruption:* servorum delectus habebatur ... cum vicatim homines conscriberentur, decuriarentur, Cic. Sest. 15: decuriasse Plancium, conscripsisse, etc., id. Planc. 18, 45; cf. ib. 19, 47; id. Phil. 7, 6, 18; id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5, and v. decuriatio.—* **II.** Trop.: vertex incrementis lustralibus decuriatus, i. e. *of a man ten lustres old,* Mart. Cap. 1, p. 1.

2. dĕcŭrĭo, ōnis (also DECURES decuriones, Paul. ex Fest. p. 71, 22, and 75, 9 Müll.; and DECVRIONVS, the same, ib. 49, 16), *m.* [id.], *the head* or *chief of a decuria, a decurion.* The name was first given by Romulus to the head of the tenth part of a curia (cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 354). In the army, *the commander of a* decuria *of cavalry,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 91 Müll.; Veget. Mil. 2, 14; Caes. B. C. 1, 23; 1, 13; Tac. A. 13, 40; id. H. 2, 29. After the extension of the Roman dominion, *the members of the senate of the municipia and the colonies were called* decuriones, Dig. 50, 16, 239; 50, 2; Cod. Just. 10, 31; Cic. Sest. 4, 10; id. Rosc. Am. 9, 25; id. Clu. 14, 41; Vulg. Marc. 15, 43.—Sometimes i. q. praefectus, applied to the overseer of the persons employed in any duty about the court, e. g. *a head-chamberlain:* cubiculariorum, Suet. Dom. 17, PROCVLVS DECVRIO GERMANORVM (i. e. custodum corporis) TI. GERMANICI, Inscr. Orell. 2923.

‡ **dĕcŭrĭōnālis**, e, *adj.* [2. decurio], *belonging to a decurion,* βουλευτικός, Gloss. Philox.; Inscr. Grut. 469, 4.

dĕcŭrĭōnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the office and dignity of a decurion;* of cavalry, Cato ap. Fest. p. 201, 28 M.; in the municipia, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 114; Dig. 50, 2, 2 sq.; Inscr. Orell. 164 al.

dĕcŭrĭōnus, v. 2. decurio *init.*

dē-curro, cŭcurri *or* curri (cf.: decucurrit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21; Tac. A. 2, 7; Suet. Ner. 11: decucurrerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 7; Petr. 64, 3: decucurrerat, Liv. 1, 12: decucurrisse, id. 25, 17; also, decurrerunt, id. 26, 51; 38, 8: decurrēre, Verg. A. 4, 153; 11, 189: decurrisset, Liv. 33, 26), cursum, 3, *v. n.* and (with homogeneous objects, viam, spatium, trop. aetatem, etc.) *a., to run down* from a higher point; *to flow, move, sail, swim down; to run over, run through, traverse* (class. and very freq.).—**I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (*a*) *Neutr.:* de tribunali decurrit, Liv. 4, 50: Laocoon ar-

dens summa decurrit ab arce, Verg. A. 2, 41; cf.: ab agro Lanuvino, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 3; for which merely with the *abl.:* altâ decurrens arce, Verg. A. 11, 490; cf.: jugis, id. ib. 4, 153: Caesar ad cohortandos milites decucurrit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21; Suet. Ner. 11: ad naves decurrunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 28, 3; cf.: ad mare, Liv. 41, 2; ego puto te bellissime cum quaestore Mescinio decursurum (viz., on board ship), Cic. Fam. 16, 4, 3; cf.: tuto mari, *to sail*, Ov. M. 9, 591: celeri cymbâ, id. F. 6, 77: pedibus siccis super summa aequora, id. M. 14, 50: piscis ad hamum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 74: monte decurrens velut amnis, id. Od. 4, 2, 5; Liv. 38, 13; Ov. M. 3, 569: uti naves decurrerent, *should sail*, Tac. A. 15, 43: in insulam quamdam decurrentes, *sailing to*, Vulg. Act. 27, 16: amnis Iomanes in Gangen per Palibothros decurrit, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 69: in mare, Liv. 21, 26.—*Pass. impers.:* nunc video calcem, ad quam cum sit decursum, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 15: quo decursum prope jam siet, Lucr. 2, 962.—(β) *Act.:* septingenta milia passuum vis esse decursa biduo? *run through*, Cic. Quint. 21, 81: decurso spatio ad carceres, id. Sen. 23, 83; cf., with the accessory idea of completion: nec vero velim quasi decurso spatio ad carceres a calce revocari, id. de Sen. 23, 83; and: decursa novissima meta, Ov. M. 10, 597: vada salsa puppi, Catull. 64, 6.—**2.** Transf., of the stars (poet.), *to accomplish their course:* stellaeque per vacuum solitae noctis decurrere tempus, Lucan. 1, 531; cf. lampas, id. 10, 501.—**B.** Esp., milit. t. t., *to go through military exercises* or *manœuvres, to advance rapidly, to charge, skirmish*, etc.: pedites decurrendo signa sequi et servare ordines docuit, *while performing evolutions*, Liv. 24, 48; cf. id. 23, 35; 26, 51; 40, 6 al.: ex montibus in vallem, Caes. B. G. 3, 2, 4; cf.: ex omnibus partibus, id. ib. 3, 4: ex superiore loco, Liv. 6, 33: ex Capitolio in hostem, id. 9, 4: ab arce, id. 1, 12: inde (sc. a Janiculo), id. 2, 10 et saep.: incredibili celeritate ad flumen, Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 7.—*Pass. impers.:* quinto (die) iterum in armis decursum est, Liv. 26, 51.—**2.** Transf., *to walk* or *run in armor*, in celebrating some festival (usually in funeral games): (in funere Gracchi tradunt) armatum exercitum decucurrisse cum tripudiis Hispanorum, Liv. 25, 17: ter circum rogos, cincti fulgentibus armis, decurrêre, Verg. A. 11, 189; Tac. A. 2, 7; Suet. Claud. 1 (v. decursio).—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. (α) *Neutr.:* quin proclivius hic iras decurrat ad acreis, Lucr. 3, 312; 4, 706; 5, 1262: quibus generibus per totas quaestiones decurrimus, *go over* or *through*, Quint. 9, 2, 48; cf. id. 10, 3, 17; Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 72: omnium eo sententiae decurrerunt, ut, pax, etc., *come to*, Liv. 38, 8: ides se non illuc decurrere, quod, Tac. A. 4, 40: ad Philotam, Curt. 7, 1, 28: ad consulendum te, Plin. Ep. 10, 96.—*Pass. impers.:* decurritur ad leniorem sententiam, *they come to*, Liv. 6, 19; Quint. 6, 1, 2: sermo extra calcem decurrens, Amm. 21, 1, 14: postremo eo decursum est, ut, etc., Liv. 26, 18; so id. 22, 31; 31, 20; Tac. A. 3, 59.—(β) *Act., to run* or *pass through:* decurso aetatis spatio, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 14; and so of one's course of life, id. Merc. 3, 2, 4; Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 6; Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 33; cf.: lumen vitae, Lucr. 3, 1042: noctis iter, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, p. 6 Müll. (v. 347 Ribb.): vitam, Prop. 2, 15, 41; Phaedr. 4, 1, 2; aetatem (with agere), Cic. Quint. 31 *fin.:* tuque ades inceptumque unâ decurre laborem (the fig. is that of sailing in a vessel; cf. soon after: pelagoque volans da vela patenti), Verg. G. 2, 39 Heyne: ista, quae abs te breviter de arte decursa sunt, *treated, discussed*, Cic. de Or. 1, 32, 148; cf.: equos pugnasque virum decurrere versu, *to sing*, Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 149: prius ... quam mea tot laudes decurrere carmina possint, Auct. Paneg. in Pis. 198.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn.: ad aliquid, *to betake one's self to, have recourse to:* ad haec extrema et inimicissima jura tam cupide decurrebas, ut, etc., Cic. Quint. 15; so, ad istam hortationem, id. Caecin. 33, 65: ad medicamenta, Cels. 6, 18, 3: ad oraculum, Just. 16, 3: ad miseras preces, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 59: Haemonias ad artes, Ov. A. A. 2, 99; cf.: assuetas ad artes (Circe), id. Rem. Am. 287. Rarely to persons: ad Alexandri exercitum, Just. 14, 2.—*Pass. impers.:* decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum S. C. . . . DENT OPERAM CONSVLES, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 3.—**2.** Of the heavenly bodies, *to set, move downwards:* qua sol decurrit meridies nuncupatur, Mel. 1, 1, 1; Manil. 1, 505.—With *acc., to traverse*, Tibull. 4, 1, 160.—**3.** In the rhetor. lang. of Quint., said of speech, *to run on*, Quint. 9, 4, 55 sq.; 11, 1, 6; 12, 9, 2 al.—**4.** Proverb., *to run through*, i. e. *to leave off:* quadrigae meae decucurrerunt (sc. ex quo podagricus factus sum), i. e. *my former cheerfulness is at an end, is gone*, Petr. 64, 3.—So, haec (vitia) aetate sunt decursa, *laid aside*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 13.

dēcursio, ōnis, *f.* [decurro], *a running* or *flowing down* (less freq. than decursus; not in Cic.). **I.** In gen.: aquae, Arn. 2, p. 84.—**II.** In partic., milit. t. t., *a manœuvre, military exercise, evolution, a descent, hostile attack*, Brutus ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 4; Hirt. B. G. 8, 24, 3; Auct. B. Alex. 42.—Hence, **B.** Transf., *a walking* or *running in complete armor* at a solemnity or for exercise, Suet. Calig. 18; id. Galb. 6.

dēcursōrius, a, um., *adj., pertaining to the race-course:* termini, Innoc. rei agr. p. 223 Goes.

1. dēcursus, a, um, *Part.*, from decurro.

2. dēcursus, ūs, *m.* [decurro], *a running down, downward course, descent; declivity* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: montibus ex altis magnus decursus aquaï, Lucr. 1, 284; 5, 264; 944; Ov. M. 15, 266: rapidus (amnium), Verg. A. 12, 523: navium, Frontin. Strat. 1, 5, 6: planitiei, *descent, inclination*, Auct. B. Hisp. 29; hence concr., *a descending aqueduct*, Vitr. 8, 7: secus decursus aquarum, Vulg. Psa. 1, 3.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Milit. t. t., *a manœuvring, evolution, hostile attack*, Liv. 1, 27; 42, 52; Tac. A. 2, 55; 12, 55; Frontin. Strat. 2, 2, 2 al.—**b.** Transf., *a running in armor*, περιδρομή, on the occasion of a festival, Liv. 40, 9; Pers. 6, 61; Gell. 7, 3, 52; cf. decurro and decursio.—**2.** *The completion, end of a course:* destitit ante decursum, neque eo secius coronatus est, Suet. Ner. 24.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *a course:* facilior erit mihi quasi decursus mei temporis, *a course, career*, Cic. Fam. 3, 2, 2: si forensium rerum labor decursu honorum et jam aetatis flexu constitisset, i. e. *after administering every grade of office*, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1.—**B.** Rhetor. t. t., *the rhythmical movement of a verse*, Quint. 9, 4, 115; 11, 2, 25.

dēcurtātio, ōnis, *f.* [decurto], *a mutilation:* caudae, Mar. Victor. 2511 P.

dē-curto, no *perf.*, ātum, 1 (only in the *part. praes.* and *perf.*), *v. a., to cut off, curtail, mutilate.* **I.** Lit.: radices, Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 53: amicum undique decurtatum, cum aures illi nasumque abscidisset, in cavea diu pavit, Sen. Ira, 3, 17: peniculamenta canteriorum, Arn. 5, p. 163.—**II.** Trop., of style: *mutila* sentit quaedam et quasi decurtata, Cic. Or. 53, 178.

dē-curvātus, a, um, *adj., bent, curved back:* pars aratri, Non. 80, 20.

1. dĕcus, ŏris, *n.* [Sanscr. daças, fame; Gr. δόξα; cf. decet], any thing that ornaments, embellishes, adorns, honors, etc.; *ornament, grace, embellishment, splendor, glory, honor, dignity* (class. and freq.; a favorite word with Cicero, in oratorical lang.). **I.** In gen. (α) With *gen.:* hostium spolia, decora atque ornamenta fanorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44; cf.: senator populi Romani, splendor ordinis, decus atque ornamentum judiciorum, id. Caecin. 10, 28; so, too, decus ornamentumque senectutis, id. de Or. 1, 45, 199; id. Prov. Cons. 11, 28: ut hominis decus ingenium, sic ingenii ipsius lumen est eloquentia, id. Brut. 15, 59; cf. id. Phil. 2, 22, 54: ad decus et ad laudem civitatis, id. N. D. 1, 4; cf. id. Brut. 97; cf. also id. Fin. 1, 10 *fin.*; id. Ac. 1, 9, 33: dignitatem et decus sustinere, id. Off. 1, 34, 124 et saep.: O decus Phoebi et dapibus supremi Grata testudo Jovis, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 13: lucidum caeli, id. Carm. Sec. 2: equitum Maecenas, id. Od. 3, 16, 20; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 2 and id. ib. 2, 17, 4: electos juvenes simul et decus innuptarum, *the ornaments*, i. e. *the most beautiful of the maidens*, Catull. 64, 78 al.: castique decus servare pudoris, Ov. M. 13, 480: oris, i. e. *beauty*, id. ib. 3, 422: decus Asteriae = Asteria decens or pulchra, Verg. Cul. 15.—(β) *Absol.:* haec omnia, quae habent speciem gloriae contemne . . .; verum decus in virtute positum est, Cic. Fam. 10, 12 *fin.:* divitiae, decus, gloria in oculis sita sunt! Sall. C. 20, 14; cf. id. ib. 58, 8; id. J. 3 *fin.:* regium, id. ib. 72, 2; cf. regale, Ov. M. 9, 690: decus enitet ore, Verg. A. 4, 150: superimpositum capiti, Liv. 1, 34: (columnas) scenis decora alta futuris, Verg. A. 1, 429: muliebre, i. e. *chastity*, Liv. 1, 58: immemores decoris liventia pectora tundunt, i. e. *of their bodily charms*, Ov. M. 8, 536: imperatori nobilitas, quae antea decori, invidiae esse, Sall. J. 73, 4: vitis ut arboribus decori est, ut vitibus uvae, Verg. E. 5, 32: Pilumno quos ipsa decus dedit, id. A. 12, 83.—**II.** Transf. (α) *A deed of honor:* tanti decoris testis, Tac. A. 15, 50.—Esp., *plur.*, decora, *honorable achievements, valiant deeds:* cum multa referret sua familiaeque decora, Liv. 3, 12, 2: militiae decora, id. 2, 23, 4: belli, id. 6, 20, 7 (cf.: dedecora militiae, id. 3, 51, 12): Lacedaemonii vetera, Macedones praesentia decora intuebantur, Curt. 6, 1, 8.—(β) *Renowned ancestors:* inter nobiles, et longa decora praeferentes, novitas mea enituit? Tac. A. 14, 53; id. Hist. 1, 15.—**III.** Esp., *moral dignity, virtue, honor:* cum quod decus antiqui summum bonum esse dixerunt, hic solum bonum dicat, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55 (for which, shortly before, solum bonum esse quod honestum esset): quos (sc. Epicureos) nisi redarguimus, omnis virtus, omne decus, omnis vera laus deserenda est, id. Fin. 2, 14, 44; so with honestas, id. Fin. 2, 17, 56; cf. ib. 2, 11, 35; id. Off. 1, 5 *fin.:* sed ei (sc. Semproniae) cariora semper omnia quam decus atque pudicitia fuit, Sall. C. 25, 3; 54, 5.

2. dĕcus, i, *m.*, v. decussis, *init.*

dĕcussātim, *adv.* [decusso], *in the form of a Roman ten* (X), *crosswise*, Vitr. 1, 6; Col. 12, 56, 1.

dĕcussātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an intersecting of two lines crosswise, decussation*, Vitr. 1, 6; 10, 11.

* **dĕcussio,** ōnis, *f.* [decutio], *a shaking off, rejection*, trop.: amputatio et decussio redundantioris nitoris, Tert. Cult. fem. 9.

dĕcussis, is (also **decus,** i, a mutilated form used by the Agrimensores, p. 231, 243, and 265, ed. Goes.), *m.* [decem-as]. **I.** *The number ten:* ex singularibus rebus, quae μονάδες apud Graecos dicuntur perficitur decussis, Vitr. 3, 1 (cf. the art. as, *no.* I.).—Hence, *decussis sexis, or in one word, **dĕcussissexis,** *the number sixteen*, Vitr. 3, 1, 8.—**B.** Because the Roman numeral sign for ten was X, decussis was used to denote *the intersection of two lines in the form of a cross:* regula figitur in primo decussis puncto, Vitr. 10, 11; Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 331. Cf. decusso and its derivatives.—**II.** (Acc. to *as, no.* II.) *Ten asses;* as a Roman coin, *a ten-as piece*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 170; Lucil. ib. 9, § 81 Müll.; Stat. Silv. 4, 9, 9; Fest. p. 237, 20 Müll.

dĕcusso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [decussis, *no.* I.], *to divide crosswise*, in the form of an X, *to decussate*, *Cic. Univ. 7 *med.;* Col. 3, 13, 12; 4, 17, 6 al.

dĕcussus, a, um, *Part.*, v. follg. art.

1. dē-cŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3, *v. a.* [quatio], *to shake off, strike* or *beat off, cast off* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Caes. or Cic.). **I.** Lit.: decussa Cydonia ramo, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 27: lilia, Ov. F. 2, 707: summa papaverum capita baculo, Liv. 1, 54: olivas, Plin. 15, 3, 3, § 11: mella foliis, Verg. G. 1, 131: honorem (poet. for frondem) silvis, id. ib. 2, 404: rorem, id. ib. 4, 12: uncum mento fixum, Prop. 4, 1, 141 (5, 1, 141 M.): Victoria fulmine icta decussaque, *struck down*, Liv. 26, 23; cf. id. 25, 7: pinnas muri, id. 40, 45; 44, 8; cf.: partem muri arietibus, id. 32, 17: muros ariete, id. 33, 17: nidos avium sagittis, Plin. 10, 33, 50, § 97: collem decusso Labieni praesidio celeriter occupaverunt, *dislodged*, Auct. B. Afr. 50 *fin.;* cf.: decussus Capitolio, Val. Max. 1, 4, 2.—In comic lang.: ex armario argenti tantum, quantum, etc., *to shake out*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 3, 4.—**II.** Trop.: cetera aetate

jam sunt decussa, *shaken off, thrown aside*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 13, 1 (al. decursa): ad id non accedes, ex quo tibi aliquid decuti doles, *wrested*, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 18 8 *fin.*

2. dĕcŭtio, ire, 4, *v. a.* [de-cutis], *to deprive of skin, to flay*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 14.

* **dē-damno**, āvi, 1, *v. a.* (to release from condemnation, i. e.), *to absolve, acquit:* aliquem, sceleris manifestum, Tert. Pudic. 15.

dē-dĕceo, ēre, 2, v. dedecet, *no.* II.

dē-dĕcet, cuit, 2, *v. impers.* (very rarely pers., v. infra, II.), *it is unseemly, unsuitable, unbecoming:* decere quasi aptum esse consentaneumque tempori et personae, etc. . . . contraque item dedecere, Cic. Or. 22, 74.—**I.** Prop. (class.; usually connected with a negation), construed like decet (q. v.), with *nom.* or *inf. rei*, and with *acc. pers.* or *absol.* **a.** (α) Neque te ministrum dedecet myrtus neque me sub arta vite bibentem, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 7: me usus precum, Ov. M. 6, 689: nihil se, id. Rem. Am. 410. *In plur.:* nec dominam motae dedecuere comae, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 12; 3, 15, 4.—(β) Ut, si quid dedeceat, vitemus, Cic. Off. 1, 41: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 104.—**b.** (α) Oratorem irasci minime decet, simulare non dedecet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25; Ov. A. A. 2, 530: togam removeri, Quint. 11, 3, 124.—(β) (Togae) extremam oram rejecisse non dedecet, Quint. 11, 3, 140; Hor. Od. 2, 12, 17.—**c.** Ut iis, quae habent, modice et scienter utantur, et ut ne dedeceat, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 132.—**II.** By poet. license *person.* as a *v. a.*, *to dishonor, neglect* a thing: si non dedecui tua jussa, Stat. Th. 10, 340: Atticus Claudiorum imagines dedecere videbatur, Tac. A. 2, 43.

dē-dĕcor, ŏris, *adj.*, *unseemly, unbecoming, shameful, vile* (rare): dedecorem amplexi vitam, Stat. Th. 11, 760: alga, Aus. Ep. 9, 5: dedecores inultique caedebantur, Sall. Hist. 3, 91 (ap. Prisc. p. 699 P.).

* **dēdĕcŏrāmentum**, i, *n.* [dedecoro], *disgrace, dishonor*, Gracch. ap. Isid. Orig. 2, 21, 4 (with inhonestamentum and flagitium).

dē-dĕcŏrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *disgrace, dishonor* (late Lat.), Tert. Cor. mil. 14; id. Anim. 34.

dēdĕcŏrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who dishonors; a reviler, blasphemer:* deorum, Tert. Apol. 14.

dē-dĕcŏro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to disgrace, dishonor, bring to shame* (class.): mores, quibus boni se dedecorant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 23: me flagitiis suis, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 95; cf.: se flagitiis, Sall. J. 85, 42; * Suet. Ner. 36; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 13: et urbis auctoritatem et magistri, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 6; Prop. 3 (4), 22, 36; Hor. Od. 4, 4, 36 (where others read indecorant).

dē-dĕcŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *disgraceful, dishonorable* (post-Aug., and very rare): nex, Aur. Vict. Epit. 39 *fin.*—*Comp.*, Hier. in Jes. 16, 58, 10.—*Adv.:* **dēdĕcōrōse**, *disgracefully:* vixi, turpius peream, Nero ap. Aur. Vict. Epit. 5 *fin.*

dē-dĕcōrus, a, um, *adj.*, *disgraceful, dishonorable, shameful* (very rare), Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 73: majoribus suis, Tac. A. 3, 32; id. ib. 12, 47.

dē-dĕcus, ŏris, *n.*, *disgrace, dishonor, infamy, shame* (for syn. cf.: offensio, contumelia, infamia, ignominia, turpitudo, obscoenitas, injuria—freq. and class.). **I.** *In gen.:* eos dolores atque carnificinas per dedecus atque maximam contumeliam te facere ausum esse? Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17; so with ignominia, Cic. Div. 2, 9; with infamia, id. Cluent. 22, 61; cf. id. Cat. 1, 6; with flagitium, id. Mur. 5, 12; with probrum, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: vitam per dedecus amittere, Sall. C. 20, 9: in dedecora incurrunt, Cic. Fin. 1, 14, 47; cf. with damnum, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 39: magnum fuit generi vestro, Cic. Brut. 34, 130: dedecori est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 93: dedecori esse (alicui), Cic. Off. 1, 33 *fin.*; id. Att. 8, 11 et saep.; cf. also: aliter ampla domus dedecori domino fit, id. Off. 1, 39, 139.—**B.** Concr. (as sometimes our word *shame*), *that which causes shame; a disgrace, blot, blemish:* cum nec prodere visum dedecus auderet (viz., the ass's ears of Midas), Ov. M. 11, 184; cf.: naturae dedecus, *a monster*, said of the ass, Phaedr. 1, 21, 11; cf. Petr. 74, 9; Vulg. Sir. 3, 13.—**II.** (Acc. to decus, *no.* II.) Like τὸ κακόν, *moral dishonor, vice, turpitude; a vicious action, shameful deed*, etc. (very freq.): decus, quod antiqui summum bonum esse dixerant . . . itemque dedecus illi summum malum, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55; cf. id. Tusc. 2, 5, 14; id. Fin. 3, 11, 38: dedecus admittere, Caes. B. G. 4, 25, 5; id. B. C. 3, 64 *fin.*; Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 51; id. Fam. 3, 10, 2 al.: ad avertendos tantorum dedecorum rumores, Suet. Calig. 48 et saep.; of *unchastity*, Ov. M. 2, 473; 9, 26; Suet. Aug. 68: dedecorum pretiosus emptor, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 32: abdicamus occulta dedecoris, Vulg. 2 Cor. 4, 2.

dēdĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [dedico], *dedication, consecration:* aedis, Liv. 2, 27: theatri, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 158; Suet. Claud. 21: pontis, id. Calig. 32: domus Dei, Vulg. 1 Esdr. 6, 16: statuae, id. Dan. 3, 2 al.

dēdĭcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [dedico] in the later philosoph. lang.=affirmativus, *affirmative* (opp. abdicativus): propositio, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31, 23 al.—*Adv.:* **dēdĭcātīvē**, *affirmatively:* concludere, Mart. Cap. 4, § 409.

dēdĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who dedicates;* hence, *a founder, author* (eccles. Lat.): damnationis nostrae, Tert. Apol. 5; id. Car. Christ. 17.

dē-dĭco, āvi, ātum, 1 (in the *tmesis:* data deque dicata, Lucil. ap. Non. 287, 28), *v. a.*, *to give out tidings, a notice*, etc.; hence, *to affirm, declare, announce* any thing (cf. de in denuncio and depromo). **I.** In gen. (so only ante- and post-class.): legati quo missi sunt, veniunt, dedicant mandata, Cael. ap. Non. 280, 7; Att. ib. (v. 78 Ribbeck); Lucr. 1, 422; cf. id. 1, 367; 3, 208: aliae (propositiones) dedicativae sunt, quod dedicant aliquid de quopiam; ut: *Virtus bonum est:* dedicat enim virtuti inesse bonitatem, *affirms*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30 al.; cf. dedicativus.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Relig. t. t., *to dedicate, consecrate, set apart* a thing to a deity or deified person (for syn. cf.: 1. dico, consecro, inauguro, initio.—Class.): nonne ab A. Postumio aedem Castori ac Polluci in foro dedicatam vides? Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 13: aedem Saturno, Liv. 2, 21: aedem Mercurii, id. 2, 27 et saep.: delubrum Homeri, Cic. Arch. 8 *fin.*: simulacrum Jovis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 28: loca sacris faciendis, Liv. 1, 21: aram Augusto, Suet. Claud. 2: domum Dei, Vulg. 2 Par. 7, 5; id. 3 Reg. 8, 63.—**b.** With the deity as object instead of the temple: ut Fides, ut Mens, quas in Capitolio dedicatas videmus (i. e. quarum aedes), Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61; 2, 31, 79 (cf. however, id. Leg. 2, 11, 28): Junonem, Liv. 5, 52, 10: Apollinem, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 1; and even te quoque magnificâ, Concordia, dedicat aede, Livia, Ov. F. 6, 637.—**2.** Transf. (post-Aug.) **a.** *To dedicate, inscribe* a composition to any one (for which mittere ad aliquem, or mittere alicui, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 7; 14, 21, 3; id. Div. 2, 1, 3; Varr. L. L. 5, 1): Honori et meritis dedicans illum librum tuis, Phaedr. 3 prol. 30; Plin. H. N. praef. § 12: perfecto operis tibi dedicati tertio libro, Quint. 4 prooem. § 1.—**b.** In gen., *to destine, dispose, prepare, set up* a thing for any purpose; *to dedicate, consecrate* it to any object: equi (sc. Bucephalae) memoriae ac nomini dedicans urbem, Curt. 9, 3 *fin.*: qui proprie libros huic operi dedicaverunt, Quint. 9, 3, 89; 12, 10, 50; Suet. Tib. 70: Parrhasii tabulam . . . in cubiculo dedicavit, id. ib. 44: testamentum, *to establish*, Vulg. Hebr. 9, 18.—**c.** *To dedicate, consecrate, devote* a thing to its future use: domum, Suet. Ner. 31: theatrum, id. Aug. 43; cf. id. Vesp. 19: amphitheatrum, id. Tit. 7: thermas atque gymnasium, id. Ner. 12.—**B.** Law t. t., *to specify one's property in the census* (rare): tu in uno scorto majorem pecuniam absumsisti, quam quanti omne instrumentum fundi Sabini in censum dedicavisti, P. Afric. ap. Gell. 7, 11, 9; cf.: at haec praedia in censu (al. censum) dedicavisti? . . . Illud quaero sintne ista praedia censui censendo? Cic. Flac. 32, 79: omnes in censu villas inde dedicamus aedes, Varr. L. L. 5, § 160 Müll. (dub.).

dēdignātio, ōnis, *f.* [dedignor], *a disdaining, refusal* (post-Aug., and rare): tacita, Quint. 1, 2, 31: parendi, Plin. Pan. 18, 1.

dē-digno, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, collat. form of dedignor: tumulos aut ossibus urnas dedignant animae, Dracont. Carm. 9, 28 (Duhn).

dē-dignor, ātus, 1, *v. a. dep.*, *to reject as unworthy, to disdain, scorn, refuse* (most freq. in Ov.; perh. not ante-Aug.). (α) With two *accs.:* quos ego sim toties jam dedignata maritos, * Verg. A. 4, 536; so, aliquem maritum, Ov. H. 16, 195: virum, Pelasgum, id. ib. 12, 83: *comitem amicum*, id. Pont. 1, 7, 33: Philippum patrem (=abdicare), Curt. 6, 11: nec dedignanda carmina, Sil. 13, 538.—(β) With *inf.:* magni genibus procumbere non est Dedignata Jovis, Ov. M. 13, 586; id. F. 4, 36; id. Pont. 2, 2, 79; Curt. 10, 5, 33; Tac. A. 2, 34 *fin.*—(γ) *Absol.:* accendebat dedignantes, Tac. A. 2, 2.

dē-disco, dĭdĭci, 3, *v. a.*, *to unlearn, to forget*, sc. what one has learned (rare, but class.). (α) With *acc.:* qui, quod didicit, id dediscit, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 56; cf.: multa oportet discat atque dediscat, Cic. Quint. 17 *fin.*; so, haec verba, id. Brut. 46, 171; cf. id. de Or. 3, 24, 93: nomen disciplinamque populi Romani, * Caes. B. C. 3, 110: sermonem, Quint. 1, 1, 5: cordaque languentem dedidicere metum, Claud. Praef. Rapt. Pros. 1, 10: dedidicit jam pace ducem, *has unlearned the general*, i. e. *lost his military character*, Luc. 1, 131: dedisce captam, Sen. Troad. 887.—Prov.: dediscit animus sero quod didicit diu, id. ib. 631.—(β) With *inf.:* (eloquentia) loqui dedisceret, Cic. Brut. 13, 51; so loqui, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 46: amare, id. R. Am. 297 al.

dēdĭtīcius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [deditio], *belonging to a surrender* or *capitulation;* and *subst.* **dediticius**, ii, *m.*, *one who has surrendered* or *capitulated, a captive:* quicquid deinde patiemur, dediticii vestri passuri, Liv. 7, 31; cf. Gai. Inst. 1, 14; Isid. Orig. 9, 4, 49; so Caes. B. G. 1, 27, 4; 2, 17; Sall. J. 31, 19; Liv. 7, 38 al.—According to a decree of the Lex Aelia Sentia (A. U. C. 757), slaves who had suffered an infamous punishment were to be by manumission only dediticiorum numero, *Gai. Inst. 1, 13 and 15; Just. Inst. 1, 5, 3;* Sanders ad loc.

‡ **dēdĭtim**, *adv.*, *by surrender;* acc. to Diom. p. 402 P. [dedo].

dēdĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [dedo, *no.* I. B.], *a* (military) *giving up, a surrender, capitulation* (freq. in the historians).—With *subj. gen.:* deditio sui, Curt. 5, 1, 18.—*Plur.:* deditiones cohortium, Tac. H. 3, 70.—With *gen. obj.:* ipsius corporis, Dig. 9, 4, 1; Liv. 31, 18, 6; but usually *absol.:* Helvetii legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 27; cf.: de deditione agere, id. B. C. 3, 28; 3, 97: aliquem in deditionem petere, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 23, 7: aliquem in deditionem accipere, id. B. G. 1, 28; 2, 13; Sall. J. 29, 5; Liv. 23, 30 et saep.: seque in deditionem ut recipiat, Caes. B. G. 3, 21 *fin.*: in deditionem redigere, Flor. 3, 10, 25: deditionis condicio, Caes. B. G. 2, 32: deditione facta, id. ib. 2, 33: subire deditionem, id. B. C. 1, 81, 5: in deditionem venire, *to surrender*, id. ib. 3, 99, 3; Liv. 9, 20; 40, 33: omissa deditione, Sall. J. 66, 1; cf. id. ib. 70, 1 Kritz.: deditio ad tam infestos, Liv. 28, 22; cf.: ad Romanos, id. 8, 25: cum locum tibi reliquum non modo ad pacem, sed ne ad deditionem quidem feceris, Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 48 et saep. An unusual combination is *deditionem* suam ad aliquem absentem *mittere*, Flor. 3, 7, 5; v. Graev. ad loc.

dēdĭtus, a, um, v. dedo, *P. a.*

dē-do, dĭdi, dĭtum (*infin. pass. parag.:* dedier, Liv. 1, 32), 3, *v. a.*, lit., *to give away, give up* from one's self; hence, with respect to the term. ad quem, *to give up* any thing to one, *to surrender, deliver, consign, yield* (stronger than do, q. v.—freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ancillas, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 7; cf.: aliquem in pistrinum, id. Andr. 1, 2, 28: aliquem hostibus in cruciatum, Caes. B. G. 7, 71, 3; so, ad supplicium, Liv. 1, 5: ad exitium, Tac. A. 1, 32; id. H. 2, 10: ad necem, Liv. 9, 4; for which neci, Verg. G. 4, 90; Ov. F. 4, 840: telis militum, Cic. Mil. 1, 2: aliquem istis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 42: mihi iratae infamem juvencum, Hor. Od. 3, 27,

46: Assyrios cineri odores, *impart, devote,* Tib. 1, 3, 7.—**B.** Esp., milit. t. t., *to deliver up, surrender* some one or something to the enemy; and with se, *to surrender one's self, capitulate:* INVISTE IMPIEQVE ILLOS HOMINES ILLASQVE RES DEDIER, an old formula in Liv. 1, 32: urbem, agrum, aras, focos seque uti dederent, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 71: eos, qui sibi Galliaeque bellum intulisset, sibi dedere, Caes. B. G. 4, 16, 3: so, auctores belli, Liv. 9, 1: eum hostibus, Suet. Caes. 24: Cirtam, Sall. J. 35, 1: Ambiani se suaque omnia sine mora dediderunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 15, 2: se suaque omnia Caesari, id. ib. 3, 16, 4; id. B. C. 3, 11 *fin.:* se alicui, id. B. G. 2, 15 *fin.;* 2, 28, 2; id. B. C. 2, 44, 1; 3, 28, 4 et saep.: se in ditionem atque in arbitratum Thebano poplo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 102; Liv. 7, 31; 26, 33: incolumitatem deditis pollicebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 28, 2; Tac. Agr. 16 al.: se, without *dat.*, Caes. B. C. 2, 22; Liv. 42, 8 et saep.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to give up, yield, devote, dedicate;* and with se, *to give up, apply, devote, dedicate one's self* (esp. freq. in Cic.): Davo ego istuc dedam jam negoti, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 50: membra molli somno, Lucr. 3, 113: aures suas poetis, Cic. Arch. 10 *fin.:* animum sacris, Liv. 1, 31 al.: aliquem cupiditati crudelitatique alicujus, Cic. Quint. 18 *fin.;* so, filiam (Verginiam) libidini App. Claudii, id. Fin. 2, 20 *fin.;* cf. Tac. A. 3, 23: collegam liberto, id. ib. 16, 10: tuus sum, tibi dedo operam, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 60; cf.: ubi ei dediderit operas, id. ib. 11 al.: corpora paupertate dedita morti, Lucr. 6, 1255: se totum Catoni, Cic. Rep. 2, 1; cf.: cui (sc. patriae) nos totos dedere . . . debemus, id. Leg. 2, 2, 5; cf.: se toto animo huic discendi delectationi, id. Tusc. 5, 39 *fin.:* se penitus musicis, id. de Or. 1, 3, 10: se literis, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 4: se ei studio, id. de Or. 3, 15, 57: se doctrinae, id. Off. 1, 21, 71; Quint. 10, 2, 23; 11, 1, 35: se amicitiae eorum, Caes. B. G. 3, 22, 2 al.: ne me totum aegritudini dedam, Cic. Att. 9, 4; so, se totos libidinibus, id. Tusc. 1, 30; id. Or. 43, 148; id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48 et saep.: cum se ad audiendum, legendum scribendumque dediderit, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 95: dede neci, Verg. G. 4, 90; Ov. H. 14, 125; id. F. 4, 840: se ad literas memoriasque veteres, Gell. 2, 21, 6: cum se doctrinae penitus dedidissent, Lact. 1, 1, 1.—*Absol.:* dediderim periculis omnibus, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 45.—**b.**

dēdĭta ŏpĕra, *adverb., purposely, designedly, intentionally,* Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 29; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 2; Afran. ap. Non. 433, 30; Cic. Att. 10, 3; Liv. 2, 29; 2, 51; Col. 12, 4, 5; in the order opera dedita, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 193; and in MSS. ellipt., dedita, id. Att. 15, 4, 4; cf. *dedita,* ἐπιτηδές, Gloss. —**B.** In Partic.: manus, for the usual *dare* manus, *to give up, to yield:* si tibi vera videntur, dede manus: aut, si falsum est, accingere contra, Lucr. 2, 1043.—Hence,

dēdĭtus, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to *no.* II. A.), *given up to, addicted, devoted to* something; *eager, assiduous, diligent* (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.). (*a*) With *dat.:* hoc magis sum Publio deditus, quod, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 4; cf.: nimis equestri ordini deditus, id. Brut. 62, 223: eorum voluntati et gratiae deditus fuit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 24: his studiis, id. de Or. 1, 13, 57; id. Arch. 6, 12: studio literarum, id. Brut. 21, 79: literis, id. Fam. 1, 7 *fin.:* artibus, id. de Or. 1, 1, 2; cf. id. Cael. 30, 72; Liv. 1, 57: nec studio citharae nec Musae deditus ulli, Hor. S. 2, 3, 105 al.: animus libidini deditus, Cic. Cael. 19, 45: vitiis flagitiisque omnibus, id. Rosc. Am. 13 *fin.:* ventri atque somno, Sall. C. 2, 8; cf.: somno ciboque, Tac. G. 15: corporis gaudiis, Sall. J. 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 85, 41: quaestui atque sumptui, id. Cat. 13 *fin.;* Suet. Vit. 13: agriculturae, Vulg. 2 Par. 26, 10: vino, id. 2 Tim. 3, 8.—*Comp.:* uxoribus deditior, Eutr. 10, 15.—*Sup.:* ab optimo certe animo ac deditissimo tibi, Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 1.—(*β*) In Lucret. and Catull. with *in:* in pugnae studio quod dedita mens est, Lucr. 3, 647: in rebus animus, id. 4, 816; Catull. 61, 102.—* (*γ*) With an *adv. of place:* ubi spectaculi tempus venit deditaeque eo (sc. ad spectacula) mentes cum oculis erant, Liv. 1, 9, 10.

dē-dŏcĕo, ēre, *v. a., to cause* one *to unlearn* something, *to unteach, teach the opposite of* (rare, but class.). (*a*) With double *acc.:* aliquem geometriam, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: regnorum gaudia temet, Stat. Th. 2, 409.—* (*β*) With *acc. pers.* and *inf.:* (virtus) populum falsis Dedocet uti Vocibus, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 20.—(*γ*) *Pass.:* cum aut docendus is est aut dedocendus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: cum a Zenone fortis esse didicisset, a dolore dedoctus est, id. Tusc. 2, 25, 60. In the gerund *absol.:* onus dedocendi gravius quam docendi, Quint. 2, 3, 2: ut coercendi magis quam dedocendi esse videantur, id. Fin. 1, 16, 51.

‡ **dēdŏlentĭa,** ae, *f., the abandonment of grief, ceasing to lament,* ἀπαλγησία, Vet. Gloss.

dē-dŏlĕo, ui, 2, *v. n., to give over grieving, grieve no more* (rare), Ov. F. 3, 480; id. R. Am. 294.

dē-dŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to hew away, to hew smooth, to hew:* partes putres pedamentorum, Col. 4, 26, 1: ridicas, id. 11, 2, 12: arborem, Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 188: vasculum crystallo dedolatum, *smoothed, inlaid,* App. M. 6, p. 178: ossa fracta fabrili manu, Mart. 11, 84.—Jocosely: senem Exossabo dein dedolabo assulatim viscera, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 106.—Hence, in familiar lang., *to cudgel soundly:* fustium quoque crebris ictibus dedolabar, App. M. 7, p. 195; and in an obscene sense, id. ib. 9, p. 220, 30.

dē-dŏmo, ātum, 1, *to tame:* equam, Commodian. 34, 3.

dē-dūco, xi, ctum (*imper.:* deduc, Cic. Rep. 1, 21, 34; old form, deduce, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 32), 3, *v. a., to lead* or *bring away, to lead, fetch, bring* or *draw down* (for syn. cf.: duco, comitor, prosequor, persequor, stipo, sequor, consequor—freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. **a.** Not designating a limit: atomos de via, *to turn from a straight course,* Cic. Fat. 9, 18: eum concionari conantem de rostris, Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 3: pedes de lecto, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 82: suos clam ex agris, Caes. B. G. 4, 30 *fin.;* so, aliquem ex ultimis gentibus, Cic. Phil. 13, 13: lunam e curru, Tib. 1, 8, 21; cf. the foll.: summâ vestem deduxit ab orâ, Ov. M. 3, 480: cantando rigidas deducere montibus ornos, Verg. E. 6, 71: lunam caelo id. ib. 8, 69; cf.: lunam cursu, Ov. H. 6, 85: hunc caelo, id. F. 3, 317: dominam Ditis thalamo, Verg. A. 6, 397: tota carbasa malo, i. e. *to spread, unfurl, by letting down,* Ov. M. 11, 477; cf. the foll.: febres corpore, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 48: inde boves, Ov. M. 6, 322: transfuga duci se ad consules jubet deductusque traditurum urbem promittit, Liv. 9, 24: Ubiis imperat, ut pecora deducant suaque omnia ex agris in oppida conferant, Caes. B. G. 6, 10, 2; cf. Liv. 21, 37: rivos, i. e. *to clear out, cleanse* (= detergere, Macr. Sat. 3, 3; Col. 2, 22, 3), Verg. G. 1, 269 Heyne ad loc.; cf.: aqua Albana deducta ad utilitatem agri suburbani, *conducted off,* Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69, and v. the foll.: lunam, Prop. 1, 1, 19; cf. Jovem, *the sun,* Hor. Epod. 13, 2: crines pectine, *to comb,* Ov. M. 4, 311; cf.: caesariem barbae dextrâ, id. ib. 15, 656: vela, id. ib. 3, 663: sive aliquis molli deducit candida gestu Brachia, *moves,* Prop. 2, 22 (3, 15), 5 (al. diducit); imitated by Stat. Silv. 3, 5, 66 (al. diducit) et saep.—**b.** Stating the limit: cito hunc deduc ad militem, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 32: aliquem ad aliquem, id. ib. 4, 4, 10; Cic. Lael. 1; Caes. B. G. 7, 28 *fin.;* id. B. C. 1, 18, 3; Sall. J. 113 *fin.* et saep.: juvenem ad altos currus, Ov. M. 2, 106: suas vestes humero ad pectora, Ov. M. 6, 405; cf.: manum ad imum ventrem, Quint. 11, 3, 112 et saep.: impedimenta in proximum collem, Caes. B. G. 7, 68, 2: aquam in vias, Cato R. R. 155; Ov. M. 1, 582: aliquem in conspectum (Caesaris), Caes. B. C. 1, 22, 2: aliquem in arcem, Liv. 1, 18; id. 1, 58: aliquem in carcerem, Sall. C. 55: in arenam, Suet. Calig. 35: levis deducet pondere fratres, *will bring down* (the scale), Grat. Cyn. 292. —**B.** In partic. **1.** Milit. t. t., *to draw off, lead off, withdraw* troops from a place; *to lead, conduct, bring* to a place: praesidia de locis, Sisenna ap. Non. 289, 15; so with *de,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 60; Caes. B. G. 5, 51, 2; Cic. Att. 7, 14 al.: exercitum ex his regionibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 19; so with *ex,* id. ib. 7, 87, 4 *fin.;* 7, 81 *fin.;* id. B. C. 1, 12, 3 al.: legionem ab opere, id. ib. 3, 69; so with *ab,* id. ib. 2, 26, 3; Liv. 34, 35 al.: deducta Orico legione, Caes. B. C. 3, 34: exercitum finibus Attali, Liv. 32, 27: deducto exercitu, Caes. B. G. 6, 43, 3; 7, 20, 11; id. B. C. 3, 39 al.; cf. Oud. ad Caes. B. G. 2, 33, 2: milites ad Ciceronem, Caes. B. G. 5, 27, 9: tres in arcem cohortes praesidio, id. B. C. 3, 19, 5: a Flacco inter ceteros, quos virtutis causa secum ex provincia ad triumphum deducebat, deductus sum, Liv. 42, 34: copias ex locis superioribus in campum deducit, Caes. B. C. 2, 40 *fin.:* legionibus in hiberna deductis, id. B. G. 2, 35, 3; so, in hiberna, Liv. 26, 20; 43, 9: in interiorem Galliam, Caes. B. G. 2, 2; cf. in Menapios, id. ib. 4, 22, 5: in proxima municipia, id. B. C. 1, 32: in hiberna in Sequanos, id. B. G. 1, 54, 2: in aciem, Liv. 3, 62: praesidia eo, Caes. B. C. 2, 18, 5: neque more militari vigiliae deducebantur, Sall. Jug. 44, 5; id. C. 59, 1. —**2.** Pub. law t. t., *to lead forth, conduct* a colony to a place: coloni, qui lege Julia Capuam deducti erant, Caes. B. C. 1, 14, 4; cf. Suet. Caes. 81: colonos in aliquem locum, id. ib. 28: coloniam in aliquem locum, Cic. Rep. 2, 3; 2, 4; Liv. 10, 1; 10, 13; 34, 45 (repeatedly); Suet. Tib. 4 al.: Aquileia colonia Latina eo anno in agro Gallorum est deducta, Liv. 40, 34; cf.: in colonia Capua deducti, Suet. Caes. 81: ut emantur agri a privatis, quo plebs publice deducatur, Cic. Agr. 2, 25; cf. id. ib. 2, 26; 2, 34, 92: triumvir coloniis deducendis, Sall. J. 42; cf. Liv. 9, 46; 9, 28; Suet. Aug. 46 al.—*Absol.:* deductis olim et nobiscum per conubium sociatis, haec patria est, Tac. H. 4, 65. —**3.** Nautical t. t. **a.** *To draw out* a ship from the docks: ex navalibus eorum unam (navem) deducit, Caes. B. C. 2, 3, 2: deducunt socii naves, Verg. A. 3, 71.—Hence far more freq. meton., like the Gr. καθέλκειν, *to draw down* a ship from the stocks into the sea; *to launch,* Liv. 21, 17; 41, 9; Caes. B. G. 7, 60: neque multum abesse (naves) ab eo, quin paucis diebus deduci possent, id. ib. 5, 2, 2: naves, id. ib. 5, 23, 2: classem, Liv. 36, 41 al.: naves litore, Verg. A. 4, 398: carinas, Ov. M. 6, 144; 8, 104 et saep.—**b.** Rarely for subducere and the Gr. κατάγειν, *to draw* a ship *into port:* onerarias naves in portum deducunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 36, 2: in portum, Petr. 101, 8.— **4.** Weavers' t. t., *to draw out, spin out* the thread, yarn: dextera tum leviter deducens fila, Catull. 64, 313: filum, Ov. M. 4, 36; id. Am. 1, 14, 7; id. H. 9, 77.—Hence, meton., *to prepare a web, to weave:* vetus in tela deducitur argumentum, *is interwoven, represented in weaving,* Ov. M. 6, 69.—**5.** t. t. of common life, *to lead out, conduct, escort, accompany* a person out of the house, as a mark of respect or for protection: haec ipsa sunt honorabilia . . . assurgi, deduci, reduci, Cic. de Sen. 18, 63: cum magna multitudo optimorum virorum et civium me de domo deduceret, id. Fam. 10, 12, 2; Suet. Aug. 29: ne deducendi sui causa populum de foro abduceret, Liv. 23, 23 *fin.;* cf. Tac. A. 3, 14: a quibus (sc. equitibus Rom.) si domus nostra celebratur, si interdum ad forum deducimur, etc., Cic. Mur. 34.—**b.** Esp., *to conduct a young man to a public teacher:* dicam hunc a patre continuo ad me esse deductum, Cic. Cael. 4, 9; id. Lael. 1, 1; Tac. Dial. 34; Quint. 12, 11, 6; cf. ephebum in gymnasium, Petron. 85, 3.—**c.** Aliquam alicui, ad aliquem, *to lead, conduct a bride* (from her father's house) *to her husband* (cf. denubo): bona uxor si ea deducta est usquam cuiquam gentium, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 90; cf. Catull. 68, 143: virginem juveni marito, Tib. 3, 4, 31: uni nuptam, ad quem virgo deducta sit, Liv. 10, 23: nullo exemplo deductae in domum patrui fratris filiae, Tac. A. 12, 5; so, in domum, id. ib. 14, 63; so of the bridegroom himself, *to take home the bride:* domum in cubiculum, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 60: uxorem domum, id. Hec. 1, 2, 60: quo primum virgo quaeque deducta est, Caes. B. G. 5, 14 *fin.*—*Absol.:* eas velut auspicibus nobilissimis populis deductas esse, Liv. 42, 12, 4; cf. Prop. 4 (5), 3, 13.— (*β*) In a dishonorable sense, *to bring one a concubine,* Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 36; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34; Suet. Calig. 25; id. Caes. 50; id. Ner. 28; cf. also the foll., *no.* 7.—**d.** *To lead about in a public procession,* Suet. Tib. 17 *fin.:* invidens privata deduci superbo non humilis mulier triumpho, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 31: tensas, Suet. Aug. 43; id. Vesp. 5.—**e.** Hence, *to drive out, expel* = expellere: Arsinoen ex regno, Auct. B.

Alex. 33: ex possessione, Liv. 34, 58, 6. —**6.** Jurid. t. t. **a.** Aliquem de fundo, *to lead away a person from a disputed possession* in the presence of witnesses (with or without force; the latter moribus, the former vi solida), in order to procure him the right of action (this was a symbolic procedure preparatory to an action): appellat Fabius, ut aut ipse Tullium deduceret aut ab eo deduceretur. Dicit deducturum se Tullius, etc., Cic. pro Tull. Fragm. § 20; id. Agr. 2, 26, 68; placuit Caecinae constituere, quo die in rem praesentem veniretur, et de fundo Caecina moribus deduceretur, etc., id. Caecin. 7, 20.—**b.** *To bring before a tribunal as a witness:* multi boni ad hoc judicium deducti non sunt, Cic. Flac. 4, 9.—**c.** *To bring to trial:* lis ad forum deducta est, Phaedr. 3, 13, 3. —**7.** With the accessory idea of diminution, *to withdraw, deduct, subtract, diminish:* cibum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 23. And as a mercantile t. t.: addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 59: ut centum nummi deducerentur, id. Leg. 2, 21, 53; cf. Cato R. R. 144 sq.: de capite deducite, quod usuris pernumeratum est, Liv. 6, 15; cf. Suet. Caes. 42 et saep.—Hence in a double sense: Tertia deducta est (in allusion to the meaning, *no.* 5, c. *β*), Suet. Caes. 50; cf. the same account in Macr. S. 2, 2.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to bring down, bring* or *lead away, withdraw, bring, lead:* quare, si placet, deduc orationem tuam de coelo ad haec citeriora, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 85, 20, and 289, 9: licet enim contrahere universitatem generis humani, eamque gradatim ad pauciores, postremo deducere in singulos, id. N. D. 2, 65 *fin.:* aliquem de animi lenitate, id. Cat. 2, 13; cf.: aliquem de animi pravitate, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 10 *fin.:* aliquem de sententia, Cic. Brut. 25 *fin.:* aliquem de fide, id. Verr. 1, 9, 25 et saep.: perterritos a timore, id. N. D. 2, 59, 148: aliquem a tristitia, ab acerbitate, id. de Or. 2, 83 *fin.:* aliquem ab humanitate, a pietate, a religione, id. Verr. 2, 4, 6 (for which, shortly before, abducere): aliquem a vera accusatione, id. ib. 2, 1, 6 *fin.;* id. Fam. 1, 1, 2 et saep.: voluntates impellere quo velit, unde autem velit deducere, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 30: mos unde deductus, *derived*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 19; cf.: nomen ab Anco, Ov. F. 6, 803: quae tandem ea est disciplina, ad quam me deducas, Cic. Acad. 2, 36: aliquem ad fletum misericordiamque, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189: aliquem ad eam sententiam, Caes. B. G. 2, 10, 5; 6, 10, 2: rem ad arma, id. B. C. 1, 4 *fin.;* cf.: rem ad otium, id. ib. 1, 5 *fin.:* plura argumenta ad unum effectum, Quint. 9, 2, 103 et saep.: quam in fortunam quamque in amplitudinem deduxisset (Aeduos), Caes. B. G. 7, 54, 3; so, aliquem in eum casum, id. ib. 2, 31, 6: aliquem in periculum, id. ib. 7, 50, 4; Quint. 4, 2, 12; cf.: rem in summum periculum, Caes. B. G. 5, 31; id. B. C. 1, 19, 3: rem in controversiam, id. B. G. 7, 63, 5: aliquem in causam, Liv. 36, 5: in societatem belli, id. 36, 7 et saep.: huc jam deduxerat rem, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 62; so, rem huc, ut, etc., id. ib. 1, 86, 3: deduxisti totam hanc rem in duo genera solum causarum, caetera innumerabilia exercitationi reliquisti, *have brought, reduced*, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 71; id. Cat. 2, 2, 4; cf.: rem in eum locum, ut, etc., id. Fam. 16, 12: quem in locum, id. ib. 4, 2, 3: ergo huc universa causa deducitur, utrum, etc., id. Rosc. Com. 12, 34: rerum divisio in duos articulos deducitur, Gai. Inst. 2, 2: audi, quo rem deducam, *what I aim at, what I have in view, to what conclusion I will bring the matter*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 15: Aeolium carmen ad Italos modos, *transfer, transplant*, id. Od. 3, 30, 14; cf.: in patriam deducere musas, Verg. G. 3, 10. —**B.** In partic. **1.** *To mislead, seduce, entice, induce, bring* one to an opinion (rare): adolescentibus et oratione magistratus et praemio deductis, Caes. B. G. 7, 37, 6; id. B. C. 1, 7, 1: sibi esse facile, Seuthen regem Thracum deducere, ut, etc., Nep. Alcib. 8: aliquem vero, *from the truth*, Lucr. 1, 370.—**2.** *To spin out* a literary composition, like a thread, i. e. *to elaborate, prepare, compose* (poet., and in post-Aug. prose): tenui deducta poëmata filo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 225: mille die versus, id. Sat. 2, 1, 4; Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 13: carmina, id. Tr. 1, 1, 39; cf. id. ib. 5, 1, 71: nihil expositum, Juv. 7, 54: commentarios, Quint. 3, 6, 59: oratio deducta atque circumlata, *finely spun out*, id. 4, 1, 60 al.: primaque ab origine mundi ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen, Ov. M. 1, 3; cf. id. Tr. 2, 560; Hor. A. P. 129: opus, Manil. 1, 3. —**3.** (Another figure borrowed from spinning.) *To make finer, thinner, weaker; to attenuate:* vocem deducas oportet, ut mulieris videantur verba, Pompon. ap. Macr. Sat. 6, 4: "Ὀδυσσεύς" ad "Ulixem" deductus est, Quint. 1, 4, 16; cf. *P. a.* B.— **4.** *To derive* (of the origin of words): nomen Christianorum a Christo deducitur, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14; id. de Virg. vel. 5: diximus nomen religionis a vinculo pietatis esse deductum, Lact. 4, 28, 12; cf.: sed et Pharnacion (cognominatur) a Pharnace rege deductum, Plin. 25, 4, 14, § 33.—**5.** *To remove, cure*, of physical evils: brassica de capite omnia deducet et sanum faciet, Cato R. R. 157, 6: corpore febres, animo curas, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 48; Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 47.—**6.** *To bring down* (late Lat.): deducis ad inferos, i. e. *to death*, Vulg. Tobiae, 13, 2; id. Gen. 42, 38; id. 1 Reg. 2, 6.—**7.** Law t. t., *to withhold:* cum in mancipanda proprietate (usus fructus) deducatur, Gai. Inst. 2, 33.—Hence,

dēductus, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Drawn inwards, bent inwards* (only post-Aug.), said of the nose: nasum et a summo eminentiorem et ab imo deductiorem, Suet. Aug. 79: nasus deductus, Lampr. Diadum. 3.—**B.** (Acc. to *no.* II. B. 3.) *Slender, weak* (ante-class., and once in Verg.): deducta tunc voce leo, *with a weak, subdued voice*, Lucil. ap. Non. 289, 16: deducta voce, Afran. and Cornificius ap. Macr. Sat. 6, 4: carmen, *a humble strain*, opp. to canere reges et proelia, Verg. E. 6, 5 (*tenue translatio a lana, quae deducitur in tenuitatem*, Serv.); cf. also Macr. Sat. 6, 4, and Quint. 8, 2, 9.

☞ In Cic. Leg. 2, 20, 50, deductio, not deducta, is the true reading.

‡ **dēductim**, *adv.*, acc. to Diomed. p. 168 [deduco].

dēductio, ōnis, *f.* [deduco], *a leading away, leading on*, in accordance with the different acceptations of the primitive word. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: rivorum a fonte, *a leading* or *conducting off*, Cic. Top. 8, 33; cf.: Albanae aquae, id. Div. 1, 44 *fin.*—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A leading forth, transplanting* of colonies, *a colonizing:* quae erit in istos agros deductio? Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 16; ib. 2, 34: militum in oppida, id. Phil. 2, 25, 62: oppidorum, Plin. 2, 52, 53, § 139.—**2.** *A leading away of the bride:* sponsae in domum mariti, Dig. 23, 2, 5.—**3.** *An escorting, a conducting safely*, Ambros. de Jacob. 2, 1, 4.—**4.** *A putting out of possession, ejection, expulsion:* ibi tum Caecinam postulasse, ut moribus deductio fieret, Cic. Caecin. 10, 27. —**5.** *A deduction, diminution*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10, 32; id. Verr. 2, 3, 78: HERES SINE DEDVCTIONE XX., i. e. vicesimarum, Inscr. Orell. 3041; cf. vicesimus. So, sine deductione, *without deduction*, Sen. Ben. 2, 4; id. Ep. 58.—**II.** Trop.: ex hac deductione rationis, *from this course of reasoning*, Cic. Inv. 1, 14.

dēductīvus, a, um, *adj.* [deduco], *derivative:* nomina, Pomp. Comm. art. Donat. 19, 4, p. 202 K.

dēductor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *One who brings; a guide, teacher* (late Lat.): alicujus, Tert. Apol. 21: veritatis, Tert. Cor. mil. 4.—**II.** (Acc. to deduco, *no.* I. B. 5.) *One who accompanies* or *attends on* a candidate for office, *an attendant*, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9; Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 6.

dēductōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *for drawing off* or *draining* (post-class.): medicamenta, *aperient, purgative*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 19: cuniculus (in stabulis), Veg. Vet. 1, 56. Also *subst.*: **deductorium**, ii, *n.*, *a drain:* liquoris, Pall. Nov. 7, 21.

1. dēductus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from deduco.

2. dēductus, ūs, *m.* [deduco], *a drawing* or *dragging down* (rare): ponderis, App. M. 1, p. 109, 28 (in Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14, the true reading is: ductus aquarum).

dēdux, ūcis, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Derived, descended*, Symm. Ep. 8, 68.—**II.** = conditor, on a coin ap. Eckhel. IV. p. 347.

dē-ēbrĭātus, a, um, *adj.*, *made drunk, inebriated*, Cassiod. Complex. 1; ad Thessal. 5 al.

dē-ĕo, īre, for abeo, very doubtful; defended by Gronov. ad Stat. Th. 2, 551; cf.: ullis ad signa deeuntibus, Sall. Fragm. in Mai. Auct. Class. 1, p. 418 (dub.: ex redeuntibus corruptum, Dietsch, Sall. Hist. 3, 67, 2).

dē-erro (in the poets dissyllabic, Lucr. 1, 711; Verg. E. 7, 7 al.), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to wander away, stray, go astray, go the wrong way, lose one's way* (rare, but class.). **I.** Lit.: deerrare a patre, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 54 (for which *aberrare* a patre, id. ib. prol. 31): qui in itinere deerravissent, * Cic. Ac. Fragm. ap. Lact. 6, 24; for which itinere, Quint. 10, 3, 29: vir gregis ipse caper deerraverat, * Verg. E. 7, 7: equi de erantes via, Sen. Hippol. 1070.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects, Lucr. 3, 873: jaculantium ictus deerraturos negant, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 100: si potus cibusve in alienum deerravit tramitem, id. 11, 37, 66, § 176.—**II.** Trop., *to err, stray, deviate:* magnopere a vero, Lucr. 1, 712: ab eo quod coeperimus exponere, Auct. Her. 1, 9, 14: verbis, Quint. 12, 10, 64: significatione, id. 1, 5, 46: quia sors deerrabat ad parum idoneos, *fell upon improper persons*, Tac. A. 13, 29.—*Pass. impers.:* ubi semel recto deerratum est, Vell. 2, 3 *fin.*—*Absol.:* multos enim deerrasse memoria prodidit, Col. 1, 4, 6; Quint. 11, 2, 32.

* **dēfaccābĭlis (defec-)**, e, *adj.* [defaeco], *that may be easily cleansed:* cisterna, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

* **dēfaecātio (defec-)**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a cleansing, purifying:* carnis, Tert. Anim. 27.

dē-faeco (dēfēco, or **defīco**; cf. Ritschl ad Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 2), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [faex], *to cleanse from dregs; to refine, purify, defecate, clarify* (ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: vinum, Col. 12, 33; Plin. 18, 26, 63, § 232: vindemiam, Vulg. Isa. 25, 6.—**B.** In gen., *to cleanse, purify, wash:* se, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 2: membra, Prud. Cath. 7, 74: aërem, Veg. Vet. 1, 20, 3. —**II.** Trop., *to purify; to make clear, serene; to set at ease:* quicquid incerti mi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 70: animus purgatus defaecatusque, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8: mens, id. ib. 2, 12: literae defaecandae, Sid. Ep. 1, 1: caro ab omni defaecata labe vitiorum, Ambros. in Luc. 7, 141 *fin.:* nunc defaecato demum animo egredior domo, *undisturbed, serene*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 1.—*P. a.*: **dēfaecātus**, a, um. —*Comp.:* caelum defaecatius ab omni labe, Ambros. in Psa. 118; Serm. 8; vindemiae, *refined*, Vulg. Isa. 25, 6.

dē-fāmātus, a, um, *adj.* [fama], *dishonored, infamous* (post-class.): homo turpitudine pristinae vitae defamatissimus, Gell. 18, 3, 3; cf. id. 14, 2, 10: vocabula, id. 9, 2 *fin.*

dēfāmis, e, *adj.* [de-fama], *shameful:* mors, App. M. 9, p. 224 *fin.*

dē-fānātus, a, um, *adj.* [fanum], *profaned, desecrated, unholy* (late Lat.): spatiola, Arn. 4, p. 153 (Inscr. Orell. 4352 dub.; Gervasio reads: DE EA NATIS).

* **dē-fārīnātus**, a, um, *adj.* [farina], *pulverized, reduced to flour:* semen, Tert. adv. Valent. 31.

dēfătīgātio or **defĕt-**, ōnis, *f.* [defatigo]. **I.** *Act.*, *a wearying, tiring out, fatiguing*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 27, 4; Cic. Sen. 23, 86; id. de Or. 3, 44; id. N. D. 2, 23, 59.—**II.** *Pass.*, *weariness, fatigue, exhaustion*, Caes. B. G. 3, 19, 3; Auct. Her. 1, 17, 27: Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20; id. Sen. 11, 36 al.

dē-fătīgo or **dē-fĕtīgo**, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to weary out, tire* a person; *to fatigue; to exhaust.* (For syn. cf.: fatigo, fessus, lassus, langueo, languidus, defessus. —Freq. and class.) **I.** Lit. (*a*) *Act.:* cum crebro integri defessis succederent nostrosque assiduo labore defatigarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 41, 2; cf.: exercitum Pompeii quotidianis itineribus, id. B. C. 3, 85, 2; Suet. Caes. 65 et saep.: se, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 2; Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 3.—(*β*) *Pass.:* opus faciam ut defatiger usque, ingratiis ut dormiam, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 14: defatigatus vulneribus, Cato

ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19: defatigatus, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 8; and opp. integer, id. ib. 5, 16 *fin.*; 7, 85, 7; id. B. C. 3, 40, 2: defatigatus est populus nimis, Vulg. 1 Reg. 14, 31.—* **B.** Transf.: ubertate nimia prioris aevi defatigatum et effetum solum, *exhausted*, Col. 1, praef. § 1.—**II.** Trop. (α) *Act.*: deos suppliciis, votis, precibus, etc., Afran. ap. Non. 398, 23: ne te adolescens mulier defatiget, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 11: censores, judices, Cic. Leg. 3, 12 *fin.*—(β) *Pass.*: te nec animi neque corporis laboribus defatigari, Cic. Fam. 14, 1; id. de Or. 2, 41, 177; Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 15: numquam conquiescam neque defatigabor ante, quam, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 145; cf. id. Brut. 22, 86.—Once with *inf.*: nec defatigabor permanere in studio libertatis, Lentulus ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14 *fin.*

dēfătiscor, v. defetiscor.

dēfĕcābĭlis, dēfĕcātĭo, and **dēfĕco,** v. defaec.

dēfectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deficio]. **I.** *Defection, desertion, rebellion, revolt.* **A.** Lit.: rebellio facta post deditionem, defectio datis obsidibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 10; 5, 26; 6, 3, 4; Liv. 7, 42; 23, 12: Ampsivariorum a tergo, *in the rear* (of Caesar), Tac. A. 2, 8; 4, 24 et saep.: subita defectio Pompeii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4 al.: imperii, *from the empire*, Just. 41, 2, 1.—* **B.** Trop.: intemperantia, quae est a tota mente et a recta ratione defectio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 22.—**II.** (Acc. to deficio, *no.* III.) *A failing, failure, deficiency, want, disappearance.* **a.** Lit. (so most freq.): ista ipsa defectio virium adolescentiae vitiis efficitur saepius quam senectutis, Cic. de Sen. 9, 29: aquarum, Frontin. Aquaed. 91: pecuniae, Macr. Sat. 2, 5: rerum, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2.—**b.** Esp. of the obscuration of the heavenly bodies, *an eclipse*: solis defectiones itemque lunae praedicuntur in multos annos, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 17; 1, 49 *fin.*; id. N. D. 2, 61; id. Rep. 1, 14 *fin.*; Sen. Q. N. 1, 12; Quint. 1, 10, 47; Tac. A. 1, 28 et saep.—**c.** Also (sc. virium), *exhaustion, faintness, swooning, fainting* (post-Aug. prose), Plin. 23, praef. § 4: animae, *a swoon*, Cels. 7, 33; Suet. Cal. 50: alvo usque ad defectionem soluta, id. Vesp. 24; cf. id. Tib. 73: recreandae defectioni cibum adferre, Tac. A. 6, 56 (50); cf.: defectione perire, *by exhaustion*, i. e. *by disease*, Sen. N. Q. 2, 59, 11: in cunctis renibus, Vulg. Nahum 2, 10.—**d.** In the later grammarians, *an ellipsis*: dicere aliquid per defectionem, *by ellipsis, elliptically*, Gell. 5, 8, 3; 12, 14, 3; Macr. Sat. 6, 8 al.—* **B.** Trop.: Quintus frater omnia mittit spei plena, metuens credo defectionem animi mei, *my want of courage, despondency*, Cic. Att. 3, 18.

dēfectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [deficio, *no.* III.], *imperfect, defective* (post-class.): et abortiva genitura, Tert. adv. Val. 14: febris, *intermittent fever*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10.—**II.** In gramm.: nomina, verba, some of whose forms are wanting, *defective*, Charis. 3.

dēfector, ōris, *m.* [deficio, *no.* I.], *one who revolts* from another; *a revolter, rebel* (post-Aug.): parata in defectores ultione, Tac. A. 1, 48; 12, 50 *fin.*; id. H. 3, 12; Suet. Ner. 43; Just. 16, 1, 13 al.: patris sui defectores, Tac. A. 11, 8.

* **dēfectrix,** īcis, *f.*, *adj.* [acc. to deficio, *no.* III.], *defective, imperfect*: virtus, Tert. adv. Val. 38.

1. dēfectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from deficio.

2. dēfectus, ūs, *m.* [deficio]. **I.** (For defectio, *no.* I.) *Defection, revolt*: magno animo defectum eorum tulit, Curt. 7, 19, 39 Mützell.: legionum, Capitol. Macr. 8.—**II.** (= defectio, *no.* III.) *A failing, failure, lack, disappearance* (freq. in the elder Pliny; elsewhere rare): lactis (mammae), Plin. 20, 23, 96, § 256: stomachi, *weakness*, id. 19, 5, 29, § 92: animi, *a swoon*, id. 20, 2, 6, § 12: albicante purpurae defectu, *fading away into white*, id. 37, 9, 40, § 123: in tanto defectu rerum, *freedom from occupation*, Amm. 16, 5, 5. Of the *eclipsing* of the heavenly bodies: solis, Lucr. 5, 751; imitated by Verg. G. 2, 478: ejus (sc. lunae) species ac forma mutatur tum crescendo, tum defectibus in initia recurrendo, Cic. N. D. 2, 19 *fin.*

dē-fendo, di, sum (*infin. pass. parag.*: defendier, Verg. A. 8, 493; Juv. 15, 157.—*Part. gen. plur. sync.*: defendentum, Verg. A. 11, 886), 3, *v. a.* [arch.: FENDO; cf. Sanscr. han (ghan), *to smite*; Gr. θείνω; hence, also offendo, infensus, infestus, mani-festus; cf. fustis], *to fend* or *ward off* any thing hostile or injurious; *to repel, avert, keep off*: propulsando arcere (for syn. cf.: tueor, tutor, servo, conservo, propugno, protego, vindico, caveo—freq. and class.); regularly constr. with *acc.* alone (so in Cic. and Caes.); very rarely *aliquid* (*aliquem*) *ab aliquo*, and in poets also *aliquid alicui*; cf. Zumpt. Gr. § 469. (α) *Aliquid* (*aliquem*): ut tu morbos calamitates intemperiasque prohibessis, defendas averruncesque, Cato R. R. 141, 2: serva cives, defende hostes, cum potes defendere, Enn. ap. Non. 277, 21; cf. bellum (opp. inferre), Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 13; 2, 29 *fin.*: ad defendendos ictus ac repellendos, id. B. C. 2, 9, 3; cf.: ignis jactus et lapides, id. ib. 2, 2, 4: frigus et solem, Cato R. R. 48, 2; cf.: nimios solis ardores, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53; and frigus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 14; also: sitim fonte et purā lymphā, *to quench*, Sil. 7, 170: qui non defendit injuriam neque propulsat, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 74; so, injuriam, id. Rosc. Am. 1: noxiam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 48: imperatoris sui tribunorumque plebis injurias, Caes. B. C. 1, 7 *fin.*: vim suorum, id. ib. 3, 110, 4; cf.: vim illatam vi, Cic. Mil. 4: pericula, id. Mur. 3; Tac. A. 13, 56: hunc furorem, Verg. A. 10, 905: dedecus manu, Sil. 13, 99 et saep.: crimen, *to answer, defend against an accusation*, Liv. 42, 48, 2.—(β) With *ab*: (milites) a pinnis hostes defendebant facillime, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 1, 1; cf. ib. 8: hostem a fossa, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: ignem a tectis, Ov. R. Am. 625.—(γ) *Aliquid alicui* (cf. arceo, *no.* II. d.): iniuriam foribus, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 20: solstitium pecori, Verg. E. 7, 47; cf.: aestatem capellis, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 3; Prop. 1, 20, 11: tela misero, Sil. 17, 432: dedecus morti, id. 5, 490: senium famae, Stat. Th. 9, 318.—(δ) *Absol.*, *to put a stop* (to a fire), *to check the flames*: nec quisquam defendere audebat, crebris minis restinguere prohibentium, Tac. A. 15, 38; cf.: urbem incendere, feris in populum immissis, quo difficilius defenderentur, Suet. Ner. 43.—**II.** Transf., like prohibere, with *acc.* of that from which any thing is warded off or averted, *to defend, guard, protect, cover.* **A.** In gen. (so most freq. in all perr. and species of composition), constr. with *acc.* alone; with *acc.* and *ab aliquo* (contra aliquid), or merely *ab aliquo*; and *absol.* (α) With simple *acc.*: Aeduos ceterosque amicos populi Rom., Caes. B. G. 1, 35 *fin.*: eos, id. ib. 2, 10, 4; id. B. C. 1, 6, 2: se armis, id. B. G. 6, 34: se manu, id. ib. 5, 7, 8; 6, 40, 6 et saep.: castra, id. ib. 3, 3 *fin.*; id. B. C. 3, 67, 5; 3, 94, 6 (with tueri): oppidum, id. B. G. 3, 16, 3 et saep.: eum defendo, quem tu accusas, Cic. Sull. 17: aliquem apud praetores, id. Clu. 45, 126: aliquem de ambitu, id. Sull. 2, 6: cf. causam, id. Clu. 27, 74; id. Sull. 31, 86; id. Lael. 25, 96 et passim: d. ac tegere scelus, id. Sull. 31, 86; cf. with protegere, id. ib. 18, 50: justitiam, id. Lael. 7, 25: communem salutem, id. Rep. 1, 1; id. Mur. 2 *fin.* et saep.: locum, *to preserve, maintain*, id. Quint. 13, 43; cf.: vicem modo rhetoris atque poëtae, *to sustain*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 12: actorum partes, id. A. P. 194: aedes Vestae vix defensa est (sc. ab incendio), *preserved*, Liv. 26, 27.—(β) *Aliquid* (*aliquem*) *ab aliquo*: Aedui cum se suaque ab iis defendere non possent, Caes. B. G. 1, 11, 2: se a finitimis, id. ib. 2, 31, 5; id. B. C. 1, 75, 3; Sall. C. 45, 4 et saep.: Galliam omnem ab Ariovisti injuria, Caes. B. G. 1, 31 *fin.*; so, aliquem ab injuria, id. ib. 5, 20, 3; Sall. C. 35 *fin.*; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 22, 5: se regnumque suum ab Romanorum avaritia, Sall. J. 49, 2: provinciam non modo a calamitate, sed etiam a metu calamitatis, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 6, 14: Italiam a vastatione, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15 *fin.*: vitam ab inimicorum audacia telisque, Cic. Mil. 2 *fin.*: libertatis causam ab regio praesidio, Liv. 39, 24 et saep.: teneras myrtos a frigore, Verg. E. 7, 6: frondes ab acutae vulnere falcis, a pecoris morsu, Ov. M. 9, 384 et saep.—(γ) With *ab aliquo*: quod et ab incendio lapis et ab ariete materia defendit, Caes. B. G. 7, 23, 5; so id. B. C. 1, 25 *fin.*; 3, 63, 7.—(δ) Aliquem (aliquid) *contra*, or *adversus* aliquem: me scio a te contra iniquos meos solere defendi, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 7: sese adversus populum Romanum defendere, id. Phil. 1, 6, 13: me adversus Abrupolim, Liv. 42, 41, 10; Just. 2, 4, 32; Suet. Caes. 71; Liv. 5, 35, 4: auctoritatem contra invidiam, Cic. Phil. 8, 4; 13, 11; id. Fam. 5, 2, 6; id. Sest. 67, 141; 23, 51; 52, 111; id. Phil. 2, 18, 45.—(ε) *Absol.*: filii qui et sentire et defendere possent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 23, 64 *fin.*: cum jam defenderet nemo, Caes. B. G. 2, 33, 6: defendentibus civibus Romanis, id. B. C. 3, 40, 6; cf. in the *abl. absol.*, id. B. G. 2, 12, 3; id. B. C. 3, 68 *fin.*; Cic. Lael. 25, 96 et saep.: quibus eae partes ad defendendum obvenerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 81 *fin.*—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of speech, *to defend, support, maintain*; *to bring forward, allege in defence* (so repeatedly in Cic.; elsewhere rare). (α) With *acc.*: (Carneades) nullam umquam in illis suis disputationibus rem defendit, quam non probarit, Cic. de Or. 2, 38 *fin.*; cf. id. Fam. 4, 14: me id maxime defendisse, ut, etc., *have chiefly striven for*, id. Rosc. Am. 47; id. Verr. 2, 3, 37; 2, 5, 58.—(β) With *acc.* and *inf.*: gravissimeque et verissime defenditur, numquam aequitatem ab utilitate posse sejungi, etc., Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 71; id. Verr. 2, 3, 90 *fin.*; id. Tull. 13, 32: ille nihil ex his sponte susceptum sed principi paruisse defendebat, Tac. A. 13, 43: sed id solitum esse fieri defendebat, Gell. 10, 19; so with *verb pass.* and *inf.*, Cic. Inv. 2, 32 *init.*—(γ) With a *relative clause*: (quae turpitudines) cur non cadant in sapientem, non est facile defendere, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117.—**2.** In the later jurid. Lat., *to claim, vindicate*, or *prosecute at law*: quia libertatem et hereditatem ex testamento sibi defendebat, Dig. 5, 3, 7: si patris mortem defendere necesse habuerit, i. e. *legally to avenge his death*, ib. 38, 2, 14, § 7; 48, 2, 11.

dē-fēnĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to involve in debt*, Ambros. de Tobia 9.—Hence, *P. a.*: **dēfēnĕrātus,** a, um, *overwhelmed by debt, exhausted by usury* (post-class.): plurimis creditoribus defeneratus, App. Mag. p. 322, 21; Ambros. Ep. 7, 1.

dēfensa, ae, *f.* [defendo], *defence*, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 18, 1.

dēfensābĭlis, e, *adj.* [defenso], *defensible*, Ambros. Ep. 56, 5.

dēfensātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a defender*, Hier. Galat. 1, 13.

dēfensātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she who defends*, Prob. p. 1452 P. (in Cicero, defenstrix, q. v.), Ambros. Hexaem. 6, 9, 69.

dēfensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *easily defended*: murus, Cassiod. de Anim. 2.—Hence, *adv.*: **dēfensĭbĭlĭter,** *defensibly*, Cassiod. in Psa. 79, 12.

dēfensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [defendo, *no.* II.], *a defending, defence.* **I.** Prop.: Remis cum spe defensionis studium propugnandi accessit, Caes. B. G. 2, 7, 2.—With *gen. subj.*: urbium, id. ib. 7, 23, 5; id. B. C. 2, 7 *fin.*: ad istam omnem orationem brevis est defensio, Cic. Cael. 4; id. Verr. 2, 3, 88; id. Mil. 6, 15: nostra propugnatio ac defensio dignitatis tuae, id. Fam. 1, 7, 2 et saep.—With *gen. obj.*: defensio criminis, Quint. 7, 4, 3: criminum, Liv. 38, 49, 6: sceleris, Just. 39, 2, 8.—**B.** Concr., *a written defence, speech*: defensionem Demosthenes legit, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 110.—**II.** As jurid. t. t. **a.** *The legal maintenance of a right*: libertatis, Cod. Just. 1, 7, 18.—**b.** (Acc. to defendo, *no.* II. B. 2.) *Legal prosecution, punishment* of a crime: mortis, Dig. 29, 5, 1, § 25.

dēfensĭto, āvi, 1, *v. a. freq.* [defenso], *to defend often, to practise defending* (perh. only in the foll. passages): haec non acrius accusavit in senectute, quam antea defensitaverat, Cic. Ac. 2, 22; cf. ib. 2, 45, 139: causas, id. Brut. 26, 100; id. Off. 1, 33 *fin.*

dēfenso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a. intens.* [defendo]. * **I.** *To fend off diligently, ward off*: metus, Stat. S. 5, 2, 105.—**II.** *To defend diligently, protect* (rare; mostly ante-class. and poet., not in Cic. or Caes.): moenia, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 30; Sall. J. 26, 1; 60, 3: alios ab hostibus, id. ib. 97: humeros, Ov. M. 12, 376: se ipsa moenia, Liv. 26, 45 (al. defendebant): se injuria, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 39.—*Absol.*: dum defensamus (sc. armentum), Ov. M. 11, 374.

dēfensor, ōris, *m.*, rar. *f.* [id.]. **I.** *One who fends, wards, averts,* or *keeps off:* necis, Cic. Mil. 22, 58: periculi, id. Mur. 2.—**II.** *A defender, protector.* **1.** In gen. (for syn. cf.: tutor, praeses, vindex, cognitor, curator, patronus, advocatus, causidicus): paterni juris, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 244; cf. id. Mil. 15: juris et libertatis, id. Rab. perd. 4, 12: octo tribuni plebis, illius adversarii, defensores mei, id. Mil. 15; cf. Hor. S. 2, 5, 30; opp. petitor, Quint. 4, 2, 132: bonus, id. 5, 13, 3 et saep.; opp. accusator, id. 7, 2, 31; 5, 13, 3; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 38, § 82 et saep.; cf. patronus. Once *fem.:* mulier defensor alicujus, Dig. 16, 1, 2 *fin.:* canes defensores, Varr. R. R. 2, 9.—**2.** Esp. in *plur.*, defensores, *the garrison:* oppidum vacuum ab defensoribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 12; id. ib. 3, 25 et saep.; Sall. J. 23; Liv. 21, 11; Verg. A. 2, 521; Ov. M. 13, 274 et saep.—**3.** Defensor civitatis, *or* plebis, *or* loci, in the later period of the empire (since 365 A.D.), title of a magistrate in the provincial cities, whose chief duty was to afford protection against oppression on the part of the governor; he was likewise endowed with a subordinate civil jurisdiction, Cod. Theod. 1, 11; Cod. Just. 1, 55; Just. Inst. 1, 20, 5.—* **B.** Of inanimate subjects, as the *guards* (sublicae) of a bridge, Caes. B. G. 4, 17 *fin.*

dēfensōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to defence* (late Lat.): judicia bonorum, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 14 al.

dēfenstrix, īcis, *f.* [defensor], *she who defends*, Cic. ap. Prisc. p. 1120 P.

dē-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. a.*, *to bear* or *bring away* a thing from a place; *to bear, carry, bring down.*

I. Lit. **A.** In gen. **1.** Without stating the *terminus* (not very freq.): roseam Auroram per oras Aetheris, Lucr. 5, 656; 5, 273; 6, 639: Rhodanus amnis segnem deferens Ararim, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 33; 6, 27, 31, § 136; Ov. M. 9, 117; ex Helicone coronam, Lucr. 1, 119: ramalia arida tecto, Ov. M. 8, 646. —*Absol.:* flumina liquida ac deferentia, Plin. Pan. 82 *med.*—Far more freq., **2.** Indicating the *terminus* (by *ad, in, an adv. of place,* the *dat.*, etc.): literas ad Caesarem, Caes. B. G. 5, 45, 3: epistolam ad Ciceronem, id. ib. 5, 48, 3 and 8; cf.: mandata ad aliquem, id. B. C. 1, 9; 3, 22: aurum ad gnatum suum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 115; cf. id. Truc. 2, 5, 64; Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 18; natos ad flumina, Verg. A. 9, 604: Germani ad castra Romanorum delati, Caes. B. G. 6, 42 *fin.* et saep.: semen quod ex arbore per surculos defertur in terram, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4: aurum et omnia ornamenta sua in aerarium, Liv. 5, 25: aedes in planum et colli subicere, id. 2, 7: cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 31: ferrum in pectus, Tac. A. 1, 35: castra in viam, Liv. 22, 15: aciem in campos, id. 9, 37: in praeceps deferri, id. 5, 47; cf. id. 44, 5; Quint. 1, 12, 10: praeceps in undas deferar, Verg. E. 8, 60; Ov. F. 6, 228: in vicum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 269 et saep.: hunc sub aequora, i. e. *submerge*, Ov. M. 14, 601: quasdam (virgines) ex plebe homines domos deferebant, Liv. 1, 9: si forte eo (sc. Demetriadem) deferret fuga regem, id. 36, 20: quo pennis delata sit ales, Lucr. 6, 822: cum pallam mihi Detulisti, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 42; so, epistolas alicui, id. Trin. 4, 2, 109 et saep.

B. In partic. **1.** Naut. t. t., *to drive away, drive down, drive* a ship, or those on board a ship, to any place: onerariae duae paullo infra delatae sunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 36 *fin.;* id. B. C. 3, 30: una (navis) delata Oricum, id. ib. 3, 14, 2: (Labienus) longius delatus aestu, etc., id. B. G. 5, 8, 2: quem cum ex alto ignotas ad terras tempestas et in desertum litus detulisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 *fin.;* cf. id. Ac. 2, 3, 8.—**b.** Rarely in gen., *to bring, convey* to any place (as a ship, its passengers): e portu navis huc nos dormientes detulit, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 69.—**2.** Mercant. t. t., *to bring to market, to sell* (post-Aug.): nexos manipulos, Col. 10, 315: pallium, Petr. 12, 2: videamus hoc, quod concupiscimus, quanti deferatur, Sen. Ep. 42.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to bring:* redde harmoniai Nomen, ab organicis alto delatum Heliconi, *brought*, Lucr. 3, 133; 5, 65: (Alexander) eadem fortunae pignora in discrimen detulisset, Liv. 9, 18 *fin.;* cf.: fabulas in certamen, Quint. 10, 1, 66: hac re ad consilium delata, *having been taken into consideration*, Caes. B. G. 3, 23 *fin.;* so, rem ad consilium, id. ib. 5, 28, 2: qui ad agendum nihil cogitati detulerit, Quint. 4, 5, 2: (poëta) si foret hoc nostrum delatus in aevum, Detereret sibi multa, Hor. S. 1, 10, 68. —**B.** With particular accessory notions. **1.** *To bring, give* to one, *grant, confer upon, allot, to offer* to any one, *transfer, deliver* (for syn. v. do—very freq.). (α) *Aliquid ad aliquem:* ad hunc totius belli summam omnium voluntate deferri, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 7: imperium ad aliquem, id. ib. 6, 2; 7, 4, 6; Cic. Leg. 3, 2; id. Lig. 1, 3: omnem rem ad Pompeium, id. Fam. 1, 1; cf.: omnia ad unum, id. de Imp. Pomp. 23, 67: causam ad Galbam, id. Brut. 22, 86: primas ad aliquem, id. N. D. 1, 6, 15 et saep.—(β) *Aliquid alicui:* sibi a Caesare regnum civitatis deferri, Caes. B. G. 5, 6, 2; Fasti ap. Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 87; cf.: regnum et diadema uni, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 22: fasces indigno, id. Ep. 1, 16, 34: praemium dignitatis alicui (opp. denegare), Cic. Fl. 1: ultro ei legationem (opp. denegare), id. Fam. 13, 55; cf. id. ib. 4, 13: palmam alicujus rei Crasso, id. de Or. 2, 56; cf. Liv. 7, 13; Quint. 10, 1, 53: omnem ei auctoritatem, Cic. Fl. 6, 14: pacem hostibus, Liv. 23, 13: Octaviam neptem condicionem, Suet. Caes. 27 et saep. —(γ) With *acc.* alone, or *absol.:* jusjurandum, *to tender an oath*, Quint. 5, 6, 6; cf. ib. § 3 and § 4; si quid petet, ultro defer, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 23 et saep.—**2.** *To bring* or *give an account of, to report, announce, signify, state* (for syn. v. declaro *init.*—very freq.): qui nostra consilia ad adversarios deferat, Cic. Clu. 52; so, aliquid ad aliquem, id. Mil. 9 *fin.;* id. Cat. 3, 3, 7; Caes. B. G. 2, 17, 4; 5, 25, 4 et saep.: ut (haec) per eos ad Caesarem deferrentur, id. ib. 7, 17 *fin.;* so with *per*, id. B. C. 3, 30, 6; 3, 63, 5 al.: qui ad Caesarem detulerint delaturive sint, me poenitere consilii mei, Cic. Att. 11, 7, 5: so with *acc.* and *inf.*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 62; Verg. A. 4, 299 al.—**b.** Legal t. t.: nomen, and post-Aug., aliquem, *to indict, impeach, accuse* before the pretor, as plaintiff or informer (for syn. cf.: denuntio, indico): nomen alicujus de parricidio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28: nomen amici mei de ambitu, id. Cael. 31, 76; id. Rosc. Am. 23; nomen suo familiari (*dat.*) eadem de re, id. ib. 23: nomen tibi, id. Pis. 33, 82; cf.: illi nonnihil tamen in deferendo nomine secuti, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 8: ad deferendos reos praemio duci, Quint. 12, 7, 3: reos ad praetorem, Tac. A. 14, 41: reos ejusdem criminis detulerunt, Quint. 11, 1, 79; cf.: defertur majestatis, Tac. A. 14, 48 (v. Draeger ad loc.): adulterii, id. ib. 4, 42: impietatis in principem, id. ib. 6, 47: Drusus defertur moliri res novas, id. ib. 2, 27; cf.: defertur simulavisse partum, ib. 3, 22: ad deferenda de Perseo crimina, Liv. 42, 11; cf. Quint. 4, 2, 98; cf. also: et cum occiderentur, detuli sententiam, *voted to condemn*, Vulg. Act. 26, 10. —*Absol.:* et minari et deferre etiam non orator potest, Quint. 4, 1, 22.—Of *denouncing:* quae apud vos de me deferunt, Cic. Agr. 3, 1.—**c.** Pub. law t. t. (α) Aliquid ad aerarium, and more freq. simply aliquid, *to give in at the Aerarium:* horum nomina ad aerarium detulisset, Cic. Phil. 5, 5 *fin.:* quamquam rationes deferre properarim (for which referre is repeatedly used just before), Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 3.—Hence of persons, *to recommend* them for future consideration and reward, for their services to the state: in beneficiis ad aerarium delatus est, Cic. Arch. 5 *fin.;* id. Fam. 5, 20, 7; id. Balb. 28; id. Att. 5, 7: senatus consultum factum ad aerarium deferre, *the public archives*, Liv. 39, 4, 8; Tac. A. 3, 51; 13, 28; Suet. Aug. 94, 3.—(β) Deferre in censum, *to report* any thing *for assessment, to return* one's property *to the censors:* mille quingentum aeris in censum, Gell. 16, 10, 10; for which, deferre censum, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 159; Tac. A. 6, 41.—*Pass. in mid. force:* deferri in censum, *to report one's self for assessment*, Eutr. 1, 7.—**3.** *To ascribe*, Amm. 14, 6, 8.

‡ **Dĕfĕrunda**, ae, *f.*, perh. *a goddess that presided over the bringing of offerings*, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. ap. Orell. I. p. 390.

dē-fervĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.*, *to seethe* or *cause to boil.*—**I.** Prop.: brassicam bene, Cato R. R. 157, 9: aquam in aëno, Vitr. 8, 5: radicem in vino, Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 129.—* **II.** Transf.: aër defervefactus in pulmone, *heated*, Varr. ap. Lact. Opif. Dei 17.

dē-fervĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to boil thoroughly;* of wine, *to ferment completely*, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 85; of lime and water, *to effervesce*, Vitr. 7, 2, 1.—**II.** Trop., *to subside:* indignatio, Vulg. Esth. 2, 1.

dē-fervesco, fervi and ferbui (defervi, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 72; Cic. Clu. 39, 108; id. Or. 30, 107; Cato R. R. 96, 1; Plin. Ep. 9, 16, 2 al.: deferbui, Cic. Cael. 18, 43; 31, 77; Col. 12, 20, 2 et saep.), 3, *v. n.* (post-Aug.), *to cease boiling, leave off raging.* **I.** Lit.: ubi lupinus deferverit, Cato R. R. 96: aestus, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11: dum musteus fructus defervescat, Col. 9, 15 *fin.;* cf.: deferbuit mustum, id. 12, 38, 3; 12, 20, 2: ubi caelum enituit et deferbuit mare, Gell. 19, 1, 7.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of the fire of passion, *to cease raging, to cool down, to be allayed, assuaged* (a favorite expression of Cic.; elsewh. rare): ut ulciscendi vim differant in tempus aliud, dum defervescat ira: defervescere autem certe significat ardorem animi invita ratione excitatum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36 *fin.:* sperabam jam defervisse adolescentiam, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 72; cf.: cum adolescentiae cupiditates defervissent, Cic. Cael. 18, 43; id. Or. 30, 107: quasi deferverat oratio, id. Brut. 91 *fin.:* hominum studia defervisse, id. Clu. 39: dum defervescat haec gratulatio, id. Fam. 9, 2, 4; Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 4: regis indignatio deferbuerat, Vulg. Esth. 2, 1.—**B.** (Fig. from the fermenting of wine.) *To become clarified, clear:* novi versiculi ut primum videbuntur defervisse, Plin. Ep. 9, 16 *fin.*

dēfessus, a, um, *Part.* of defetiscor.

dēfĕtīgo, v. defatigo.

* **dēfĕtiscentia**, ae, *f.* [defetiscor], *weariness*, Tert. Anim. 43.

dē-fĕtiscor (in MSS. sometimes defatiscor), fessus, 3, *v. dep. n.*, *to become tired* or *wearied; to grow weary, faint; to be exhausted.* (For syn. v. defatigo. As a *verb. fin.* ante-class. and rare, but class. and freq. in the *part. perf.*): neque defetiscar experirier, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 23; so with *inf.:* ego sum defessus reperire, vos defessi quaerere, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 54 sq. (for which, sum defessus quaeritando, id. Am. 4, 1, 6); id. Ep. 2, 2, 13; id. Merc. 4, 5, 3; Lucr. 5, 1145: non si quid malae pugnae acciderit, defetiscendum, Front. B. Parth.: ego vapulando, ille verberando usque ambo defessi sumus, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 5; so, defessus with *abl. gerund.*, id. ib. 4, 6, 1; id. Eun. 5, 7, 7; Afran. ap. Non. 392, 20; Ov. M. 9, 198; cf.: aggerunda aqua defessi, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 14.—With *abl. nominis:* diuturnitate pugnae defessi, Caes. B. G. 3, 4, 3; cf. the foll.: defessus totius diei labore, id. ib. 7, 88, 7; cf. id. B. C. 1, 65 *fin.:* vulneribus, id. B. G. 1, 25, 5: cultu agrorum, Cic. Agr. 2, 32 *fin.:* forensibus negotiis atque urbano opere, id. de Or. 2, 6, 23; 2, 57 *fin.:* convicio (aures), id. Arch. 6, 12 et saep.: semperque ipsi recentes defessis succederent, Caes. B. G. 7, 25; so opp. recens or integer, id. ib. 7, 41, 2; id. B. C. 1, 45, 7; 3, 94, 2; Cic. de Or. 3, 36 *fin.:* defessi Aeneadae, Verg. A. 1, 157; cf. ib. 2, 285; 565: defessus omnibus medullis, Catul. 55, 30; Prop. 3 (4), 1, 54.—**II.** Transf., of things: arbores defatiscentes, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 10: ita defessa ac refrigerata accusatio, *weakened*, Cic. Verr. 1, 10 *fin.;* cf. oratio, id. ib. 1, 10, 31: orant defessis subeant rebus, i. e. afflictis, Sil. 1, 566.

dēfĭcientia, ae, *f.*, *the wanting, want* (late Lat.), Paul. Nol. 23, 8.

dē-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3 (*perf. subj.:* defexit, an old formula in Liv. 1, 24 *fin.*, see below, *no.* III. *fin.* In the pass., besides the regular form deficior, ante- and post-class., once in Verg., Propert., and Livy, like fio, eri: defit, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19; Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 46; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 12; Lucr. 2, 1142; Verg. E. 2, 22; Prop. 1, 1, 34: defiunt, Gell. 20, 8, 5: defiat, Plaut. Men. 1, 4, 3; id. Rud. 4, 4, 63: defiet, Liv. 9, 11: defieri, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 2; cf. conficio *init.*), *v. a.* and *n.* [facio], orig., *to loosen, set free, remove from;* but it passed over at a very early period into the middle sense, *to loosen from one's self, to remove one's self, to break loose from;* and then gradually assumed the character of a new *verb. act.*, with the meaning *to leave, desert,*

depart from something, or *absol.*, *to depart, cease, fail.* (For syn. cf.: desum, absum, descisco, negligo.) **I.** Act. in the middle sense, *to remove one's self, separate one's self, to withdraw* (cf. the Greek ἀφιστάναι).—Hence, *to forsake, desert, abandon, revolt.* **A.** Lit.: ab amicitia P. R., Caes. B. G. 5, 3, 3; 7, 39, 3: ab Aeduis, id. ib. 2, 14, 3: ab rege, Sall. J. 56, 3; cf. ib. 66: (consules) a senatu, a republica, a bonis omnibus defecerant, Cic. Planc. 35; cf.: a republica, id. Cat. 11, 28; id. Fam. 12, 10; id. Sull. 12, 35: ab imperio ac nomine nostro, id. Verr. 2, 1, 31 et saep.: a patribus ad plebem, *to go over*, Liv. 6, 20: ad se, Sall. J. 61; cf.: ad Poenos, Liv. 22, 61.—*Absol.*: civitates quae defecerant, Caes. B. G. 3, 17, 2; 5, 25, 4; 7, 10 al.—**B.** Trop.: si a virtute defeceris, *forsake*, Cic. Lael. 11, 37: si utilitas ab amicitia defecerit, id. Fin. 2, 24, 79: ut a me ipse deficerem, id. Fam. 2, 16.—Hence, **II.** As a *verb. act.*, *to leave* a person or thing, *to desert, to fail, forsake, be wanting to* (of things; very rarely of personal subjects): quem jam sanguis viresque deficiunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 50 *fin.*; so, vires, id. B. C. 3, 99 *fin.*; Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199: me Leontina civitas, id. Verr. 2, 3, 46, § 110; id. ib. 2, 5, 28 *fin.*; Hor. S. 2, 1, 13 et saep.: res eos jam pridem, fides deficere nuper coepit, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: me dies, vox, latera deficiant, si, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 21 (imitated word for word, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 9); cf.: ne te de republica disserentem deficiat oratio, Cic. Rep. 1, 23; and: tempus te citius quam oratio deficeret, id. Rosc. Am. 32: animus si te non deficit aequus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 30: somnus sollicitas domus, Tib. 3, 4, 20: genitor Phaethontis orbem, i. e. *is eclipsed* (cf. III. B. infra), Ov. M. 2, 382.—Poet. with a *subject-clause*: nec me deficiet nautas rogitare citatos, i. e. *I will not cease*, etc. Prop. 1, 8, 23 Kuin.—**b.** Pass.: cum aquilifer jam viribus deficeretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 64, 3; cf.: mulier a menstruis defecta, Cels. 2, 8 *fin.*: mulier abundat audacia, consilio et ratione deficitur, Cic. Clu. 65, 184: aqua ciboque defecti, Quint. 3, 8, 23; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 25: sanguine defecti artus, Ov. M. 5, 96 et saep.: si qui dotem promisit defectus sit facultatibus, i. e. *unable to pay*, Dig. 23, 3, 33; cf.: te defecta nomina, ib. 22, 1, 11 *fin.*—**III.** Middle or neuter, *to run out, be wanting, fail, cease, disappear.* **A.** Middle (mostly ante-class. and poet.). (α) With *dat.*: mihi fortuna magis nunc defit, quam genus, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19; Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 2: lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defit, Verg. E. 2, 22.—(β) *Absol.*: neque opsonium defiat neque supersit, Plaut. Men. 1, 4, 3; so opp. superesse, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 10: ut defiat dies, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 63; id. Mil. 4, 6, 46: numquamne causa defiet, cur? etc., Liv. 9, 11.—Trop.: defectis (sc. animo) defensoribus, *disheartened*, Caes. B. C. 3, 40, 3: sed non usque eo defectum Germanicum, *weakened*, Tac. A. 2, 70; cf. in the foll. *no.* B. *β*.—**B.** Neuter. (α) With *dat.* (so rarely; mostly poet.): cum non solum vires, sed etiam tela nostris deficerent, Caes. B. G. 3, 5, 1; so perh.: vires nostris, id. B. C. 2, 41, 7 (al. nostros); Sil. 8, 661 Oud. *N. cr.*; cf. id. 10, 10, 193; and Stat. Ach. 1, 445.—(β) *Absol.* (freq. in all periods and kinds of composition): non frumentum deficere poterat, Caes. B. C. 2, 37 *fin.*; cf.: fructus ex arboribus, id. ib. 3, 58 *fin.*: ejus generis copia, id. B. G. 6, 16 *fin.*: tempus anni ad bellum gerendum, id. ib. 4, 20, 2: vereor, ne mihi crimina non suppeterent, ne oratio deesset, ne vox viresque deficerent, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 11: nisi memoria forte defecerit, id. Fin. 2, 14, 44; id. Rep. 1, 3: non deficiente crumena, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 11 et saep.; Juv. 11, 38: quod plena luna defecisset, *was eclipsed*, Cic. Rep. 1, 15; cf.: solem lunae oppositum solere deficere, id. ib. 1, 16 al.; also simply *to set*: quae venit exoriens, qua deficit, Prop. 4, 4, 27: lunā deficiente, *waning* (opp. crescente), Gell. 20, 8, 5; of *fire* and *light*, *to go out, expire, become extinct*: ignis, Verg. G. 352: lumen, Petr. 111, 4: progenies Caesarum in Nerone deficit, *becomes extinct, dies out*, Suet. Galb. 1; cf. Plin. Pan. 39, 6; Just. 7, 2, 4; Sen. Suas. 2, 22; but deficit ignis, *does not extend*, Verg. A. 2, 505: in hac voce defecit, *he departed, expired*, Suet. Aug. 99; Quint. 6 prooem. § 11: deficit omne quod nascitur, *comes to an end*, Quint. 5, 10, 79; cf.: mundum deficere, id. ib.: deficit vita, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 19; quod multi Gallicis tot bellis defecerant, *had been lost*, Caes. B. C. 3, 2 *fin.*: ultima jam passi comites bello Deficiunt, *grow faint*, Ov. M. 14, 483: deficit Matho, *fails, becomes bankrupt*, Juv. 7, 129: debitores, Dig. 49, 14, 3, § 8: munimenta defecerant, *yielded, surrendered*, Curt. 4, 4, 19.—Trop.: ne negotio desisteret neu animo deficeret, *nor be disheartened*, Caes. B. C. 3, 112 *fin.*; so, animo, id. B. G. 7, 30; id. B. C. 1, 19; 2, 43; Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10; for which, ne deficiant (apes) animum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 34; and in a like sense *absol.*: ne una plaga accepta patres conscripti conciderent, ne deficerent, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 9; so Caes. B. C. 2, 31 *fin.*; Sall. J. 51, 4: deficit ars, Ov. M. 11, 537: illis legibus populus Romanus prior non deficiet: si prior defexit publico consilio dolo malo, tu illo die, Juppiter, etc., *to depart from, violate the conditions of a treaty*, an old formula used in taking an oath, Liv. 1, 24 *fin.*: pugnando deficere, i. e. *to be deficient, wanting*, Caes. B. C. 2, 6, 3; cf. poet. with foll. *inf.*: suppeditare Materies, Lucr. 1, 1039; Sil. 3, 112; Tib. 4, 1, 191.—Hence, **dēfectus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to *no.* III.), *weak, weakened, worn out, enfeebled* (not ante-Aug.): quod sibi defectis illa tulisset opem, Ov. F. 3, 674: defectus annis et desertus viribus, Phaedr. 1, 21, 3; cf.: defectissimus annis et viribus, Col. 1 prooem. § 12: senio (arbor), id. 5, 6, 37: laboribus, Val. Fl. 2, 285: vadit incerto pede, jam viribus defecta, Sen. Hippol. 374: defectae senectutis homine, Dig. 7, 1, 12, § 3: in tumidis et globosis (speculis) omnia defectiora (corresp. with paria and auctiora), *smaller*, App. Mag. p. 283.—*Plur. subst.*: **dēfecti**, ōrum, *m.*: sidera obscura attributa defectis, *the weak*, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 28.

dē-fīgo, xi, xum, 3, *v. a.*, *to fasten down* or *in*; and with especial reference to the terminus, *to drive, fix*, or *fasten into* (class.). —**I.** Lit.: in campo Martio crucem ad civium supplicium defigi et constitui jubes, Cic. Rab. perd. 4; so, tigna machinationibus immissa in flumen, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 4: sudes sub aqua, id. ib. 5, 18, 3: asseres in terra defigebantur, id. B. C. 2, 2; Liv. 44, 5: verutum in balteo, Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 7: sicam in consulis corpore, *to thrust*, Cic. Cat. 1, 6; cf.: cultrum in corde, Liv. 1, 58 *fin.*: tellure hastas, Verg. A. 12, 130; cf. id. ib. 6, 652: gladium superne jugulo, Liv. 1, 25; cf. Ov. M. 13, 436 al.: cruci defiguntur, Varr. ap. Non. 221, 13: arborem penitus terrae, Verg. G. 2, 290: te hodie, si prehendero, defigam in terram colaphis, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 22 (for which, shortly after, cruci affigere): morsus in aurem, Plin. 8, 12, 12, § 34: clavum percussum malleo in cerebrum, Vulg. Judic. 4, 21; Eccles. 12, 11. —**B.** Meton. (Causa pro effectu.) *To fix, fasten, render immovable* (rare): defixa caelo sidera, Hor. Epod. 17, 5; cf. Ov. M. 11, 76: defixere aciem in his vestigiis, *have fixed them motionless*, Tac. Agr. 34; cf.: defixi et Neronem intuentes, id. A. 13, 16: sedeo defixus, Plin. Ep. 9, 34, 1: me defixum in ora, etc., Prop. 1, 8, 15.—**C.** Esp. in phrase, manus defigere, *to strike hands*, i. e., *to close a contract as surety, to pledge one's person*, Vulg. Prov. 6, 1; 22, 26.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to fix, fasten; to turn intently* in any direction: virtus est una altissimis defixa radicibus, Cic. Phil. 4, 5: oculos in vultu regis, Curt. 7, 8: iratos oculos in te, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 15: in alicujus possessiones oculos defigere, Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 10: oculos defigere in terram, Quint. 11, 3, 158; Curt. 9, 3.—*Absol.*: oculos, *to let fall, cast down*, Tac. A. 3, 1: Aeneas defixus lumina, Verg. A. 6, 156: animos in ea, quae perspicua sunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 15: disputare non vaganti oratione, sed defixa in una republica, id. Rep. 1, 11; cf.: in eo mentem orationemque defigit, id. de Or. 3, 8, 31: omnes suas curas in reip. salute, id. Phil. 14, 5, 13; id. Verr. 1, 3; cf. id. Prov. Cons. 4, 8.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To strike motionless*, sc. with astonishment, etc.; *to stupefy, astound, astonish* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): utraque simul objecta res oculis animisque immobiles parumper eos defixit, Liv. 21, 33; so, aliquem, id. 3, 47; 6, 40 al.: silentium triste ita defixit omnium animos, ut, etc., Liv. 1, 29.—In the *part. perf.*: dum stupet obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Verg. A. 1, 495; 6, 156; 7, 249; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 14; Liv. 8, 7; Tac. A. 1, 68; 13, 5 et saep.—**2.** Religious t. t. **a.** *To declare fixedly, firmly, unalterably*: QVAE AVGVR VITIOSA, DIRA DEFIXERIT, IRRITA SVNTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.*—**b.** (Because, in making imprecations, the waxen image of him for whom destruction was to be prepared, or his name written in wax, was stuck through with a needle; cf. Ov. H. 6, 91 sq., and Voss upon Verg. E. 8, 80.) *To bewitch, enchant; to curse* any thing: caput alicujus dira imprecatione, Sen. Ben. 6, 35: defigi imprecationibus, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 19: nomina cerā, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 29; cf.: DEFIXA NOMINA, Inscr. Orell. 3726: regis animum Iolchiacis votis, Verg. Cir. 376.—**3.** *To censure, reprove* a thing: culpam, Pers. 5, 16.

dēfīgūrātus, a, um, *adj.* In gramm., *declined, derived*: nomina, Prisc. p. 638 P.

dē-fingo, nxi, 3, *v. a.*, *to form, to put in shape, to fashion* (very rare; prob. belonging properly to the vulgar lang.; hence in Hor., by way of sarcasm): panem, Cato R. R. 74 and 121.—Sarcast. of coarse poetic description: dum Defingit Rheni luteum caput, * Hor. S. 1, 10, 37.

dēfīnĭenter, *adv.* [definio], *distinctly*: agnoscere, etc., August. in Joan. Tr. 14, 8.

dēfīnĭo, īvi, ītum, 4, *v. a.* **I.** *To bound, to set bounds to; to limit, terminate, define* (for syn. v. decerno—freq. in Cic.). **A.** Lit.: ejus fundi extremam partem oleae directo ordine definiunt, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22; cf. id. Rep. 2, 6: orbes caeli aspectum nostrum definiunt, id. Div. 2, 44; cf. id. N. D. 2, 40: orbem terrarum (loca), id. Balb. 28, 64; imperium populi R., id. Sest. 31, 67 al. —**B.** Trop. **1.** *To designate by limiting; to limit, define, determine; to explain* (cf. circumscribo, *no.* II. A.): genus universum brevi circumscribi et definiri potest, Cic. Sest. 45, 97; cf. id. de Or. 1, 16, 70: universam et propriam oratoris vim, id. ib. 1, 15: definienda res erit verbis et breviter describenda, id. Inv. 1, 8 *fin.*; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 24; 2, 31 *fin.*: omitto innumerabiles viros, etc. . . . unum hoc definio, tantam esse necessitatem virtutis, etc., *this only I declare*, etc., id. ib. 1, 1 *fin.*: probe definitur a Stoicis *fortitudo*, cum eam *virtutem esse* dicunt *propugnantem pro aequitate*, id. Off. 1, 19; 1, 27, 96; id. Fin. 2, 2 et saep.: nec uno modo definitur res eadem, Quint. 7, 3, 16; Tac. A. 6, 28 et saep.: aedes sibi optimas, hortos, etc., Cic. Phil. 8, 3, 9; cf.: ut suus cuique locus erat definitus, Caes. B. G. 7, 81, 4: tempus adeundi, id. ib. 7, 83, 5: cf.: ante quem diem iturus sit, id. B. C. 1, 11, 2: annos, Quint. 12, 6, 1: consulatum in annos, Caes. B. C. 3, 82, 4; cf.: potestatem in quinquennium, Cic. Agr. 2, 13: ut quam vitam ingrediar, definias, id. Ac. 2, 36; cf. id. Quint. 27: non remittam: definitum est, *it is determined, decided*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 43; Cic. Fat. 5, 9; Vulg. 1 Reg. 20, 33.—**2.** In opposition to breadth or laxity (cf. circumscribo, *no.* II. 2), *to limit within certain bounds, to restrict, confine*: non vagabitur oratio mea longius atque eis fere ipsis definietur viris, qui, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 3: quae sententia definit amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus, Cic. Lael. 16, 58; cf. id. de Or. 3, 28, 109: ex perduellium numero definitus, *included in the definition of*, Off. 3, 29, 107 (dub.). —**II.** *To terminate, finish* (very rare; perh. only in the foll. places): ut totam hujus generis orationem concludam atque definiam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52 Zumpt; id. Or. 19 *fin.*: definito juvene, *ended*, i. e. *slain*, Apul. M. 8, p. 203, 20.—Hence, **dēfīnītus**, a, um, *P. a.* (according to *no.* I. B. 1), *definite, limited, distinct, precise; plain, perspicuous* (rare, but good prose): quaestionum duo sunt genera: alterum infinitum, alterum definitum. Definitum est, quod ὑπόθεσιν Graeci, nos causam, etc., Cic. Top. 21; so opp. generales, Quint. 7, 2, 1: certum esse in caelo ac definitum locum, ubi, etc., Cic. Rep. 6, 13; so with certus, id. Fam. 3, 8; Quint. 7, 10, 7: quaestiones, Cic. Top. 24 *fin.*—*Adv.*: **dēfīnītē**, *definitely, precisely, distinctly*,

etc., Cic. Balb. 14; de Or. 2, 27, 118; Plin. Pan. 88, 6; Gell. 1, 257 al.—*Comp.* and *sup.* do not occur.

dēfīnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [definio]. * **I.** *A bounding, a boundary:* AREA INTRA HANC DEFINITIONEM CIPPORVM CLAVSA VERVBVS, Inscr. Orell. 736.—**II.** *A limiting, prescribing, defining; a definition, explanation* (freq. only in Cicero; cf. definio): ut quodcumque accidisset praedictum videretur hominum et temporum definitione sublata, Cic. Div. 2, 54, 110: judiciorum aequorum, id. Clu. 2: *definitio* est earum rerum, *quae sunt ejus rei propriae, quam definire volumus*, brevis et circumscripta quaedam explicatio, id. de Or. 1, 42, 189; cf. id. Or. 33, 116; id. Fin. 2, 2, 5; id. Off. 1, 2 *fin.* et saep.; Quint. 1, 6, 29: definitio pars sit translationis, id. 3, 6, 42 et saep.—**III.** Transf., *that which is decreed, decided:* perpetrata quippe est definitio, Vulg. Dan. 11, 36.

dēfīnītīvē, *adv.*, v. foll. art. *fin.*

dēfīnītīvus, a, um, *adj.* [definio]. **I.** *Definitive, explanatory.* So in the rhet. lang. of Cicero: constitutio, Inv. 2, 17; cf. ib. 1, 13: causa, id. Top. 24 *fin.* And in the later jurid. Lat.: sententia, *a decisive, definitive sentence*, Cod. Just. 7, 45, 3; 7, 64, 10 al.—**II.** In late Lat. = definitus, *definite, distinct, plain:* materia, Tert. adv. Herm. 38.—*Adv.:* **dēfīnītīvē**, *definitively, plainly, distinctly:* pronuntiare, Tert. Car. Christ. 18: loqui, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1 praef.

dēfīnītor, ōris, *m.* [definio, *no.* I. B. 1], *one who determines, settles, appoints*, (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10.

dēfīnītus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of definio.

dēfīo, ĕri, v. deficio.

* **dēfīŏcŭlus**, i, *m.* [humorously compounded from defit and oculus], *who lacks an eye, one-eyed*, Mart. 12, 59, 9.

‡ **dēfixio**, ōnis, *f.*, *enchantment*, νεκρομαντίαι, κατάδεσμοι, Gloss. Lat. Gr. [defigo, *no.* II. B. 2, b.].

dēflāgrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deflagro], *a burning up, consuming by fire, conflagration* (perhaps only in Cic.). **I.** Prop.: futura aliquando caeli atque terrarum, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111; cf.: terrarum omnium, id. Fin. 3, 19 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *destruction*, Cic. Planc. 40, 95

dēflāgro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *To burn down, to be consumed by fire* (freq. only in Cic.; cf. conflagro). **A.** *Neutr.* **1.** Lit.: qua nocte natus esset Alexander, eadem Dianae Ephesiae templum deflagravisse, Cic. N. D. 2, 27 *fin.*; id. Div. 1, 17; id. Phil. 2, 36, 91; id. Par. 4, 2, 31; id. Ac. 2, 37 *fin.*; Liv. 5, 53 *fin.*; 10, 44; Suet. Tib. 48: Phaëthon ictu fulminis deflagravit, Cic. Off. 3, 25.—**2.** Trop., *to perish, be destroyed:* communi incendio malint quam suo deflagrare, Cic. Sest. 46, 99: ruere ac deflagrare omnia passuri estis? Liv. 3, 52.—**B.** *Act.* (very rare): fana flammā deflagrata, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: quae (sol) proxime currendo deflagrat, Vitr. 6, 1.—* **2.** Trop., *to destroy utterly:* in cinere deflagrati imperii, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 12 (cf. deflagratio *fin.*).—**II.** *To burn out, cease burning;* rare, and only trop. of the fire of passion, = defervesco, *to abate, be allayed:* deflagrare iras vestras posse, Liv. 40, 8: deflagrante paullatim seditione, Tac. H. 2, 29: iram senis deflagrare pati, Lact. Mort. Pers. 14, 5.—Transf. to persons: sic deflagrare minaces Incassum, Luc. 4, 280.

* **dē-flammo**, āre, *v. a.*, *to deprive of flame, to put out, extinguish:* taedam, Ap. M. 5, p. 172, 26.

dē-flecto, xi, xum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to bend downwards* or *aside, to turn aside* or *in another direction.* **A.** Lit.: ramum olivae, Col. 5, 11, 14; cf.: palmitem, id. 4, 26, 3; Catull. 62, 51; Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 204: tela (Venus), Verg. A. 10, 331: amnis in alium cursum, Cic. Div. 1, 19 *fin.*: cursum ad Romanos, Liv. 10, 27: vultum ab aliqua re ad aliquid, Val. Max. 5, 10, 1: carinam quolibet, Luc. 5, 789; cf.: rapidum iter, id. 3, 337; novam viam, *to turn off, construct in another direction*, Liv. 39, 27 *fin.*—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen.: lumina, Ov. M. 7, 789; cf.: oculos a cura, Val. Fl. 8, 76: cum ipsos principes aliqua pravitas de via deflexit, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: aliquem ab institutis studiis, Quint. 10, 1, 91: ut declinet a proposito deflectatque sententiam, Cic. Or. 40: si ad verba rem deflectere velimus, id. Caecin. 18, 51: quaedam in senectute deflexit (for which, shortly before, mutavit), Cels. praef.: in ipsos factum deflectitur, Quint. 7, 2, 23: adversarios in suam utilitatem deflectere, id. 4, 1, 71; cf.: dotes puellae in pejus, Ov. R. Am. 325: tragoediam in obscenos risus, id. Tr. 2, 409: perniciosa consilia fortuna deflexit in melius, Sen. Ben. 6, 8, 1: virtutes in vitia, Suet. Dom. 3: se de curriculo petitionis, *to withdraw*, id. Mur. 22 *fin.*—**2.** Esp. (late Lat.), gramm. t. t., *to inflect, to vary the form of* a word: non solet sic deflecti, August. in Psa. 140, 25.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to turn off, turn aside.* **A.** Lit.: vulgus militum deflectere viā, Tac. H. 2, 70; cf. without via, Suet. Aug. 93 *fin.*: in Tuscos, Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 3.—**B.** Trop. (freq., but almost exclusively in Cicero): deflexit jam aliquantulum de spatio curriculoque consuetudo majorum, Cic. Lael. 12; so, de via (*consuetudo*), id. Off. 2, 3, 9: de recta regione, id. Verr. 2, 5, 68: a veritate, id. Rosc. Com. 16: oratio redeat illuc unde deflexit, id. Tusc. 5, 28, 80: a Domino, Vulg. Sirach 36, 28; 2, 7.

dē-flĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.* **A.** *To weep over* a person or thing; *to lament, deplore, bewail* (for syn. cf.: deploro, ejulo, ploro, lacrimo, lamentor, fleo —class.): te cinefactum deflevimus, Lucr. 3, 907: Numam, Ov. M. 15, 487: nuptam (Eurydicen), id. ib. 10, 12: inter nos impendentes casus deflevimus, Cic. Brut. 96, 329: illud initium civilis belli, Asinius Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31: eversionem civitatis, Quint. 3, 8, 12: aliena mala, id. 6, 1, 26 et saep.: Crassi mors a multis saepe defleta, Cic. de Or. 3, 3; cf. id. Phil. 13, 5; Verg. A. 6, 220 al.: in deflenda nece, Quint. 11, 3, 8 et saep. —*Absol.*: dum assident, dum deflent, Tac. A. 16, 13: in amici sinu, Plin. Ep. 8, 16, 5.—(β) Poet. with *acc.* and *inf.*: et minui deflevit onus dorsumque levari, Manil. 4, 748.—* **B.** Oculos, *to dull with weeping*, App. M. 5, p. 161, 36.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to weep much* or *violently, weep to exhaustion* (very rare): gravibus cogor deflere querelis, Prop. 1, 16, 13; Justin. 18, 4, 13; App. M. 4 *fin.*

dēflētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [defleo, *no.* II.], *a violent weeping* (late Lat.), Juvenc. 4, 122.

dēflexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deflecto], *a turning* or *bending aside* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: certa meatus solis, Macr. Sat. 1, 17.—**II.** Trop.: cupiditatum, Naz. Pan. Const. 5.

1. dēflexus, a, um, *Part.*, from deflecto.

2. dēflexus, ūs, *m.* [deflecto], *a bending, turning aside* (post-class.), in the trop. sense: humani animi ab odio ad gratiam deflexus, Val. Max. 4, 2; cf. id. 7, 3: a virtute, Ambros. in Psa. 1, § 23.

dē-flo, āre, *v. a.* **1.** *To blow off* or *away*, Varr. R. R. 1, 64.—**2.** *To blow off, to cleanse by blowing*, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 27. —**3.** *To blab*, Ambros. Ep. 47, 2.

* **dē-floccātus**, a, um, *adj.* [floccus], *shorn of locks, bald:* senes, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 10.

dēflōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [defloro], *a plucking of flowers.*—Transf., Tert. adv. Valent. 12.—Trop., Cassiod. 12: virginitatis, *a deflouring*, Ambros. Ep. 64.

dēflōrĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to shed its blossoms* (very rare): vitis pejus defloret, Col. 5, 6, 36.

dē-flōresco, rui, 3, *v. n.*, *to drop its blossoms; to fade, wither.* **I.** Lit.: omne frumentum . . . deflorescit, Col. 2, 11 *fin.*; so in *praes.*, id. 2, 10, 19; Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 286: cum (faba) defloruit, exiguas (aquas) desiderat, id. 18, 12, 30, § 120; so in the *perf.*, Catull. 62, 43.—**II.** Trop., *to fade, decay, decline:* cum corporibus vigere et deflorescere animos, Liv. 29, 4; cf.: cum senecta res quoque defloruere, id. 38, 53 *fin.*: non talis, qualem tu eum jam deflorescentem cognovisti, Cic. Brut. 92: deliciae mature et celeriter deflorescunt, id. Cael. 19.

dēflōro, āre, āvi [de-flos], *v. a.*, lit. *to deprive of flowers*, Dracont. 1, 588.—**II.** Transf.: fulgores solis, Amm. 20, 11, § 28: deflorato virginitatis pudore, Ambros. de Jacob. 2, 7, 32.

dē-flŭo, xi, xum, 3, *v. n.* **I.** *To flow down.* **A.** Lit.: quod sanguen defluxerat, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19; cf.: sanguis a renibus, Plin. 24, 18, 105, § 169: defluit lapidosus rivus, Ov. F. 3, 273: flamma ex Aetna monte, Liv. Fragm. 1, 116: flumen Lavida Tauro monte defluens, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 680 P.; cf.: saxis umor, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 29; Plin. 33, 5, 26, § 86: Anaxum quo Varamus defluit, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126: potus defluit ad pulmonem, Gell. 17, 11, 1.—**2.** Transf., of things not liquid, *to move downwards softly* or *gradually; to glide* or *flow down, descend:* jam ipsae defluebant coronae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62.—Of clothing: pedes vestis defluxit ad imos, Verg. A. 1, 404: toga defluit male laxus, *hangs carelessly*, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 31.—Of floating objects: aries mersus secundo defluit amni, *floats, swims down*, Verg. G. 3, 447; id. A. 7, 495; 8, 549: Ostiam Tiberi, *to sail down*, Suet. Ner. 27; Curt. 9, 8 *fin.* —Of riders: tota cohors imitata relictis Ad terram defluxit equis, *dismounted*, Verg. A. 11, 501; cf.: ex equo, Curt. 7, 7 *fin.*: in humum (ex equo), Furius poët. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4: ad terram, Liv. 2, 20; and, a dextro armo in latus, Ov. M. 6, 229.—**B.** Trop., *to flow, come, pass:* hoc totum e sophistarum fontibus defluxit in forum, Cic. Or. 27 *fin.*: a necessariis artificiis ad elegantiora, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; cf.: (adolescentes) tantum ab eo (sc. Seneca) defluebant, quantum, etc., *departed, deviated*, Quint. 10, 1, 126 Frotsch., Cic. Lael. 26, 100: a quibus duplex Octaviorum familia defluxit, *are derived, descended*, Suet. Aug. 2; cf. Vell. 1, 16, 4: ne quid in terram defluat, *be spilled on the ground, be lost*, Cic. Lael. 16, 58: multaque merces tibi defluat aequo ab Jove, *flow to thee in abundance*, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 28 (cf. Theocr. 1, 5: Ἐς τε καταῤῥεῖ): a superis, Cic. N. D. 2, 31, 79; cf.: si quid redundarit, ad illum defluxisse, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 66. —**II.** *To flow* or *pass away* so as to disappear, *to cease flowing.* **A.** Lit.: rusticus exspectat dum defluat amnis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 32; cf.: cum hiberni defluxere torrentes, Sen. Q. N. 3, 3.—**B.** Trop., *to cease, vanish, pass away, disappear, be lost:* ex novem tribunis unus defluxit, *has deserted, proved unfaithful*, Cic. Sest. 32: ubi salutatio defluxit, *has ceased, is over*, id. Fam. 9, 20 *fin.*: ubi per socordiam vires, tempus, ingenium defluxere, Sall. J. 1, 4: tenerae sucus Defluat praedae, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 55; id. Ep. 2, 1, 158.—So of the falling out of the hair, Plin. 11, 37, 56, § 154; 11, 39, 94, § 231: comae, Ov. M. 6, 141.—In eccl. Lat. = defloresco: folium, Vulg. Isa. 34, 4; 1, 30; id. Psa. 1, 3.

dēflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [defluo], *flowing down;* or transf., *moving downwards, going* or *falling down* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: gradus, Stat. Th. 9, 325: caesaries, *long and flowing*, Prud. στεφ. 13, 30: splendor ab alto, Stat. S. 1, 3, 53.—**II.** Esp.: vasculum (in which a liquid runs down), *a water-clock*, App. M. 3, p. 130, 21.

dēflŭvĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] (perh. only in Plin.). **I.** *A flowing down, flowing off*, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 281: defluvia fontanea, Sol. 4, 4.—**II.** *A falling off* or *out:* capilli, = alopecia, Plin. 28, 11, 46, § 163; 29, 6, 34, § 108; cf. capitis, id. 11, 39, 94, § 230; 22, 13, 15, § 34.

dēfluxĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a flowing off, discharge* (lat. Lat.): seminis, Firm. Math. 3, 7; ventris, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 18.—*Absol.* = διάῤῥοια, *diarrhoea*, id. ib. 3, 22.

* **dēfluxus**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a flowing* or *running off:* in terras, App. de Deo Socr. p. 47.

dē-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To dig downwards* or *deep; to dig up, to dig* (rare): scrobem in limine stabuli, Col. 7, 5, 17: specus, Verg. G. 3, 376: domos, id. Cul. 273: terram, Hor. S. 1, 1, 42: locum in altitudinem pedum quinque, Plin. 31, 3, 27, § 46: defosso lacu, Suet. Caes. 39.—More freq., **II.** *To bury in the earth* (quite class.): homines defoderunt in terram dimidiatos, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 14, 19; Lucr. 5, 935; 1366; Liv. 8, 10 *fin.*: thesaurum defossum esse sub lecto, Cic. Div. 2, 65; cf. id. de Or. 2, 41: cotem et novaculam in comitio, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: hospitem (necatum) in aedibus, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 51; 71: lapidem in agro, Ov. F. 2, 641 al.: aliquem humo, Ov. M. 4, 239; id. F. 6, 458.—**B.** Transf., *to hide*,

conceal, cover: defodiet (aetas) condetque nitentia, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 25: quae necessitas hominem defodit, ut erueret aurum, Sen. N. Q. 5, 15, 3; Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 9: se, Sen. ad Marc. 2 *fin.*

dē-foedo, āvi, 1, *v. a., to defile* (late Lat.): noli defoedare coronam meam, Fulg. Serm. 69.

‡ **dēfōmĭtātum** a fomitibus succisum, quibus confoveri erat solitum lignum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 75, 10 Müll.

dĕfŏre, v. desum.

dē-fŏrĭs, *adv., from outside, outside:* inclusit eum Dominus deforis, Vulg. Gen. 7, 16: quod deforis est calicis, id. Matt. 23, 25; id. Luc. 11, 40.

‡ **dēforma exta,** = decocta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 83, 11.

1. dēformātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. deformo], *a representation, delineation,* Vitr. 1, 1; 3, praef. *fin.*

* **2. dēformātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [2. deformo], *a deforming, disfiguring, defacing:* tantae majestatis, Liv. 9, 5 *fin.:* manus, Cod. Theod. 7, 13, 4; 15, 1, 19.

dē-formis, e (*abl. plur.:* deformis dentibus, Apul. Met. 10, p. 249, 9), *adj.* [forma; cf. 2. deformo]. **I.** *Departing,* either physically or (more freq.) morally, *from the right shape, quality,* etc.; *misshapen, deformed, unsightly, ugly, odious, disgusting; disgraceful, base* (for syn. cf.: taeter, foedus, turpis—freq. and class.): longus an brevis, formosus an deformis, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35: deformem esse natum, id. Cael. 3, 6; cf.: calvitio quoque deformis, Suet. Dom. 18; and, deformissima femina (opp. pulcherrima), Gell. 5, 11, 11: opus non deforme, Caes. B. G. 7, 23, 5: nec ulla deformior species est civitatis quam, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 34; cf. patria, id. Fam. 4, 9, 3: solum patriae belli malis, Liv. 5, 49; cf. Suet. Vesp. 8: agmen (sc. inerme), Liv. 9, 6: turba, id. 41, 3; cf. Suet. Aug. 35: spectaculum, Liv. 1, 26, 10; 31, 24; cf. aspectus (opp. species honesta), Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126: motus statusve, id. Fin. 5, 12, 35 et saep.: oratio non tam honorifica audientibus quam sibi deformis, Liv. 45, 44; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 15: blanditiae, id. 8, 3, 65: convicia, id. 6, 4, 10: libido, id. 8, 6, 40: haesitatio, id. 11, 2, 48: obsequium, *servile,* Tac. A. 4, 20: aegrimonia, Hor. Epod. 13, 18 et saep.: deforme et servile est caedi discentes, Quint. 1, 3, 14; so with a subject-clause, id. 9, 4, 72 (opp. foedissimum); id. 11, 3, 81 and 125; Tac. Or. 36 *fin.* al.; and in the *comp.,* Plin. Ep. 1, 23, 2; id. ib. 8, 24 *fin.;* Val. Max. 3, 2, 6.—*N. plur.* as *subst.:* deformia meditari, *shameful deeds,* Tac. A. 14, 15.—* Poet. with *gen.:* deformis leti, Sil. 1, 166.—*Adv.* (post-Aug.): **dēformĭter. a.** *Misshapenly:* formati, Apul. M. 8, p. 214, 4.—**b.** *Inelegantly; disgracefully:* sonat junctura, Quint. 8, 3, 45: dicet multa, id. 11, 1, 82: vivo, Suet. Ner. 49.—*Comp.:* deformius errasse, Sulpic. Sev. Dial. 1, 6, 6.—* **II.** *Shapeless:* animae, Ov. M. 2, 554.

dēformĭtas, ātis, *f.* [deformis, *no.* I.], *deformity, ugliness* (good prose). **I.** Lit. (physically): quae si in deformitate corporis habet aliquid offensionis, quanta illa depravatio et foeditas animi debet videri? Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105; id. de Or. 2, 59, 239; cf. of *mutilation,* Amm. 14, 7, 16: in tanta deformitate, *hideousness,* Liv. 2, 23; Quint. 2, 13, 12 al.: aedificiorum, Suet. Ner. 38.—**II.** Trop. (morally), *baseness, vileness, deformity of character:* an corporis pravitates habebunt aliquid offensionis, animi deformitas non habebit? Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51; id. Att. 9, 10, 2; id. de Or. 1, 34, 156; Sen. Ben. 1, 10, 2; Quint. 6, 1, 12; 8, 3, 48.—*Plur.:* verba meretricum vitia atque deformitates significantia, Gell. 3, 3, 6 et saep.—**B.** *An uncouth style:* rusticitas et rigor et deformitas adferunt frigus, Quint. 6, 1, 37.

dēformĭter, *adv., inelegantly, disgracefully,* etc.; v. deformis, *no.* I. *fin.*

1. dē-formo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to bring into form* or *shape; to form, fashion; to design, delineate, describe* (class.). **I.** Lit.: areas, Cato R. R. 161; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 10: marmora prima manu, Quint. 5, 11, 30: non flosculos sed certos ac deformatos fructus ostenderat, *full-formed, perfect,* id. 6 prooem. § 9: partes (scenae) deformantur columnis et fastigiis et signis, *are delineated, represented,* Vitr. 5, 8; cf.: operis speciem exemplaribus pictis, *to represent in outline, to sketch,* id. 1, 1.—**II.** Trop.: quae ita a fortuna deformata sunt, ut tamen a natura inchoata compareant, Cic. Sull. 26, 73; cf. Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 11: ille, quem supra deformavi, *have depicted, described,* Cic. Caecin. 5, 14; Sen. Ben. 7, 2: ministratio deformata litteris, Vulg. 2 Cor. 3, 7.

2. dē-formo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [forma; cf. deformis], *to bring out of shape; to deform, disfigure; to spoil, mar* (class.). **I.** Lit.: deformatus corpore, fractus animo, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 3 sq.; cf.: aerumnis deformatus, Sall. J. 14, 7: vultum macies deformat, Verg. G. 4, 254: membra veneno, Sil. 2, 707: capillos tonsura, Ov. A. A. 1, 517; cf.: canitiem multo pulvere, Verg. A. 10, 844 (for which, id. ib. 12, 611, turpare; and Catull. 64, 224; and Ov. M. 8, 530, foedare): parietes nudos ac deformatos reliquit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 55; cf. Liv. 37, 3: patriam turpissimis incendiis et ruinis, Auct. B. Alex. 24, 3; cf. Italiam, Auct. (Cicero?) ap. Quint. 9, 3, 31.—**II.** Trop., *to mar, disgrace, dishonor:* quae accusatores deformandi hujus causa dixerunt, Cic. Cael. 2; cf.: (rusticana illa parsimonia) deformata atque ornamentis omnibus spoliata, id. Quint. 30, 92: ordinem prava lectione (senatus), Liv. 9, 30: victoriam clade, id. 33, 36 *fin.;* cf. id. 3, 71: multa bona uno vitio, id. 30, 14 *fin.:* orationem (with lacerare), Quint. 10, 7, 32: domum, Verg. A. 12, 805.

dēformus, a, um, v. deformis *init.*

1. dēfossus, a, um, *Part.,* from defodio.

* **2. dēfossus,** ūs, *m.* [defodio], *a digging deeply,* Plin. 19, 6, 48.

* **dēfraudātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [defraudo].—Lit., *a defrauding.*—Trop., *deficiency,* Tert. Anim. 43.

* **dēfraudātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who defrauds, a defrauder,* Gai. Inst. 4, 65.

* **dēfraudātrix,** īcis, *f.* [defraudator], *she who defrauds,* Tert. Jejun. 16.

dē-fraudo or **defrūdo** (cf. frustra and the compounds of claudo), āvi, ātum (old *fut. perf.* defraudassis = defraudaveris, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 58), 1, *v. a., to defraud, overreach, cheat* (ante-class. and late; in Cic. twice, in proverb. phrases only): tene ego defrudem? Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 81 sq.; cf. ib. 78 and 80; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 84; id. Trin. 2, 4, 11; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 38: me defrudes drachumâ, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 91; Apul. Met. 4, p. 154, 5; id. 9, p. 230, 13; id. de Mag. 82, p. 326, 13; Vulg. Sir. 7, 23.—Also with *acc. pers.* and *rei:* aes defraudasse cauponem, Varr. ap. Non. 25, 1; and proverb.: quem ne andabatam quidem defraudare poteramus, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 2: ne brevitas defraudasse aures videatur, id. Or. 66, 221: genium, *to deny one's self an enjoyment* (opp. indulgere), Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 14; Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 10 Ruhnk.; so, nihil sibi, Petr. 69, 2.—With *two accus.,* Vulg. Luc. 19, 8.

dē-frĕmo, ui, 3, *v. n., to cease raging* or *roaring, to abate* (post-class.): cum primus ille impetus defremuisset, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 4; Sid. Ep. 9, 9; 1, 5 *fin.:* sensim ira, id. ib. 4, 12.

* **dē-frēnātus,** a, um, *adj.* [freno], *unbridled, unrestrained:* cursu, Ov. M. 1, 282.

‡ **defrensa,** detrita atque detonsa, Paul. ex Fest. p. 74, 17 Müll.

dēfrĭcātē, *adv.,* v. defrico *fin.*

dēfrĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [defrico], *a rubbing,* Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 11 *fin.;* 2, 18; 19 al.

dē-frĭco, *cui, cātum* and *ctum* (the former Catull. 37, 20; Col. 11, 2, 70; Plin. 28, 12, 50, § 188; the latter in Col. 6, 13, 1; 7, 5, 8; Sen. Ep. 87, 10), 1, *v. a., to rub off, rub down; to rub hard, to rub* (rare; mostly technical; not in Cic. and Caes.). **I.** Prop.: dentem, Catull. 37, 20; Ov. A. A. 3, 216: radicem, Col. 12, 56, 1: dolia, id. 11, 2, 70: lichenes pumice, Plin. 26, 4, 10, § 21: papulam saliva, Cels. 5, 28, 18; cf. vulnera, Col. 6, 7, 4: corpora pecudum quotidie, id. 6, 30, 1: fauces ceteraque membra, Suet. Dom. 20 et saep.: vas aeneum defricabitur, *shall be scoured,* Vulg. Lev. 6, 28: defricari, *mid., to rub one's self,* as in a bath, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14.—**II.** Trop.: urbem sale multo, *to lash well,* Hor. S. 1, 10, 4.—Hence, * **dēfrĭcātē,** *adv.* (acc. to *no.* II.), *with biting sarcasm:* facete et defricate, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 178 P.

dēfrictus, a, um, *Part.,* from defrico.

dē-frīgesco, frixi, 3, *v. inch. n., to cool off, grow cold* (very rare): coctura, Col. 12, 20, 4; 12, 21, 1.

dē-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3, *v. a., to break off; to break to pieces* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: amphoram defracto collo puram impleto, Cato R. R. 88: plantas, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4; cf. Verg. G. 2, 300: ramum arboris, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: surculum, id. de Or. 3, 28, 110: ferrum summâ ab hasta, Verg. A. 11, 748: crura aut cervices sibi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 126; so, lumbos, id. Stich. 1, 3, 37: caput ei testatim, Juventius ap. Charis. p. 196 P.; cf.: caput ei hoc patibulo, Titin. ap. Non. 366, 18.—**II.** Trop.: id unum bonum est, quod numquam defringitur, *is never destroyed,* Sen. Ep. 92; Apul. Flor. 3, p. 355, 2.

dēfrūdo, v. defraudo.

dē-frūgo, āre, *v. a.* [fruges], *to rob of corn:* segetem ne defruges, *to sow too little grain,* Orac. Vet. ap. Plin. 18, 24, 55, § 200; cf. Cato R. R. 5, 4 (Schneid. *defrudet*).

* **dē-frŭor,** frui, *v. dep., to use up, consume by enjoying:* auctumnitate, Symm. Ep. 3, 23; cf.: *defrui* dicebant antiqui ut *deamare, deperire,* significantes omnem fructum percipere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 70, 14 Müll.

dē-frusto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to divide into pieces, to dismember* (post-class.): tunicam, Amm. 31, 2: Mesopotamiam, id. 20, 2 al.

dēfrŭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [defrutum], *belonging to* or *for* defrutum (only in Col.): vasa, Col. 12, 19, 3; 6.—Also *absol.:* **dēfrutārium,** id. 12, 20, 2: cella, id. 1, 6, 9.

dēfrŭto, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to boil down into* defrutum: quicquid vini, Cato R. R. 24, 2: vinum, Col. 2, 22, 4.

dēfrŭtum, i, *n.* (perh. for defervitum, sc. mustum), *must boiled down* (acc. to Varr. and Col., to one third; acc. to Plin., only to one half), Varr. ap. Non. 551, 24; Col. 12, 20 sq.; Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80; Pall. Oct. 18; Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 51; Verg. G. 4, 269.

dĕfŭga, ae, *m.* [defugio], *a runaway, deserter* (late Lat.), Cod. Theod. 12, 19, 3; Prud. στεφ. 1, 42.

dē-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.* **A.** With *acc., to run away from; to flee, shun, avoid:* fugiendo devitare (class.): aditum alicujus sermonemque, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 7: proelium, id. B. C. 1, 82, 2: patriam, Cic. Rep. 2, 19, 34 (dub.): munus, id. ib. 6, 15; id. Att. 8, 3, 4: injurias fortunae defugiendo relinquas, id. Tusc. 5, 41, 118: eam disputationem, id. de Or. 1, 23 *fin.:* contentiones, inimicitias, vitae dimicationes, id. Planc. 32: auctoritatem, *to withdraw from responsibility,* Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 19; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 98; Cic. Sull. 11, 33 et saep.—**B.** With *quin* and *subj.:* nec tamen defugio quin dicam quae scio, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 2.—**C.** *Absol., to shun, avoid, escape:* rempublicam suscipiant: sin timore defugiant, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 32, 7.—**II.** *Intrans., to escape by flight, run away:* circa ripam Tiberis, quo sinistrum cornu defugit, Liv. 5, 38.

* **dē-fūgo,** āre, *v. a., to drive away, remove:* capillos, Theod. Prisc. 1, 4.

* **dē-fulgŭro,** āre, *v. a., to flash forth:* clipeus ignem, Aus. Per. Iliad. 5.

dēfunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [defungor] (eccl. Lat.). **I.** *Execution, performance:* cordis, Salvian. Gub. Dei, p. 28.—**II.** *Death,* Vulg. Sir. 1, 13.

dēfunctōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [defungor], *quickly despatched; slight, cursory* (post-Aug.; for class. negligens, levis): apodixis, Petr. 132, 10: ictus, id. 136, 5.—*Adv.:* **dēfunctōrĭē,** *slightly, cursorily:* agere causam, Sen. Contr. 5, 31 *fin.:* petere aliquid, Dig. 38, 17, 2.

1. dēfunctus, a, um, *Part.,* from defungor.

2. dēfunctŭs, ūs, *m.* [defungor], *death,* Tert. adv. Valent. 26.

dē-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v. a., to pour*

down, pour out (in the ante-Aug. per. very rare; not in Cic. and Caes.). **I.** In gen.: *aquam*, Cato R. R. 156, 5: vinum (sc. ex dolio in amphoram), Hor. S. 2, 2, 58: late sanguinem, Sil. 5, 453 et saep.: ovi album in vas, Cels. 6, 6, 1; cf.: aliquid in fictilia labra, Col. 12, 50, 10 al.—Poet. transf.: fruges pleno cornu, *pours forth*, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 29: verba pectore, Petr. 5, 22; cf.: voces pectore, id. 121, 102.—**II.** Esp., a religious t. t., *to pour out*, as a libation: te prosequitur mero Defuso pateris, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 34; so, libamenta Mercurio, Val. Max. 2, 6, 8.

dē-fungor, functus (*infin. pass. parag.* defungier, Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 32), 3, *v. dep., to have done with, to acquit one's self of, to discharge* an affair or an obligation (esp. an unwelcome, unpleasant one), *to perform, finish* (class.). (α) With *abl.*: aliquo studio, Lucr. 4, 963: tam vili munere orationis, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24: omni populari concitatione, Cic. Sest. 34, 74: periculis, id. Rosc. Am. 8; Verg. A. 6, 83: tribus decumis pro una, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 16: hoc mendacio, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1 *fin.*: imperio regis, Liv. 1, 4: proelio, id. 1, 25; cf. bello, id. 25, 35: consulis fato, id. 10, 29; cf.: fatalibus malis, Suet. Ner. 40: plurimorum morbis, perpaucis funeribus, Liv. 4, 52: poena, id. 2, 35; 29, 21: laboribus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 15; Ov. F. 6, 541 et saep.; esp. of the finishing of this (troublesome) life (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): vitâ, *to die*, Verg. G. 4, 475; id. A. 6, 306; Curt. 5, 5, 13: suis temporibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 22; but, sua morte, Suet. Caes. 89: honesta morte, Curt. 5, 25, 11; 8, 7, 5: terrâ, Ov. M. 9, 254; cf. the foll. —Poet., with inanimate subjects: defunctum bello barbiton, *discharged from the warfare of love*, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 3.—(β) *Absol.*: nec adversus illos mercede defungor, *nor do I discharge my obligation by the payment*, Sen. Ben. 6, 16, 1: defunctus jam sum, *now I am quit*, i. e. *safe, out of danger*, Ter. Eun. prol. 15 Ruhnk.; cf. id. Ad. 3, 4, 63; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 32; Ov. M. 2, 9, 24.—*To depart, die* (not ante Aug.; cf. supra): dicitur prius esse defunctus, Quint. 5, 5, 2; Tac. A. 15, 22 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 99: honesta morte, Curt. 5, 8, 11; hence, defunctus, = mortuus, *deceased, defunct*, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 108; Tac. A. 1, 1; 1, 7; Quint. 4, 1, 28; 5, 14, 15; Suet. Caes. 6; id. Aug. 8; 61; Vulg. Matth. 9. 18.—*Plur.*: defuncti, *m.*, *the dead*, Sen. ad. Marc. 13, 2; id. Polyb. 9, 2; id. Ep. 63, 5; Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 27; 2, 68, 68, § 175 al. et saep.

dēfūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [defundo], *the pouring out* into vessels, Col. 3, 2, 1.

* **dē-fŭtūtus,** a, um, *adj.* [futuo], *exhausted by sensuality*: puella, Catull. 41, 1.

dē-gĕner, is (*abl.* degeneri, Tac. A. 12, 19), *adj.* [genus], *that departs from its race* or *kind, degenerate, not genuine* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; esp. freq. in Plin. and in Tac.; not in Quint. and Suet.). **I.** Lit.: Neoptolemum, Verg. A. 2, 549; cf. proles, Luc. 8, 693; Tac. A. 12, 62: dignitate formae haud degener, id. ib. 12, 51: hi (Galli) jam degeneres sunt, mixti, et Gallograeci vere, quod appellantur, Liv. 38, 17, 9; 38, 49, 4: canum degeneres, Plin. 11, 50, 111, § 265: aquila, id. 10, 3, 3, § 8: herbae, id. 17, 5, 3, § 33: adamantes, id. 37, 4, 15, § 58.—(β) With *gen.*: patrii non degener oris, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 7; so, sanguinis, Stat. Th. 9, 619: patriae artis, Ov. M. 11, 314: altae virtutis patrum, Sil. 10, 68; Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 44.—**II.** Transf., *mentally* or *morally degenerate, ignoble, base*: Muttinem sibi modum facere, degenerem Afrum! Liv. 25, 40, 12: Artabanum materna origine Arsacidem, cetera degenerem, Tac. A. 6, 42; cf.: vitâ non degener, id. ib. 4, 61: non degener ad pericula, id. ib. 1, 40: degeneres animos timor arguit, Verg. A. 4, 13: animi, Luc. 6, 417: metus, id. 3, 149: questus, Val. Fl. 1, 164: preces, Tac. A. 12, 36 *fin.*: projectus, id. H. 3, 65 *fin.*: insidiae, id. A. 11, 19 et saep.—Of language: bilingues, paulatim a domestico externo sermone degeneres, Curt. 7, 5, 29.—Poet.: toga (for togati), Luc. 1, 365.—With *abl.* (= indignus): degener haud Gracchis consul, Sil. 4, 5, 17: tanto duce, Ambros. de Jacob. 2, 11, 45.

dĕgĕnĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [degener]. **I.** *Neutr., to depart from its race* or *kind, to degenerate* (class.). **A.** Lit.: qui a vobis nihil degenerat, Cic. Phil. 13, 15: Pandione nata, degeneras! Ov. M. 6, 635: pomaque degenerant succos oblita priores, Verg. G. 2, 59; cf. id. ib. 1, 198: frumenta, Col. 2, 9, 11: surculus, id. 3, 9, 7: hordeum in avenam, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 149; cf. id. 17, 15, 25, § 117: Macedones in Syros degenerarunt, Liv. 38, 17, 11; 9, 38, 3; Curt. 8, 5, 14. —**B.** Trop. (α) With *ab*: ab hac virtute majorum, Cic. Fl. 11, 25; cf. Suet. Ner. 1; so, a gravitate paterna, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8, 18: a parentibus nostris, Liv. 22, 14: a familia imperiosissima, id. 9, 34: a civili more, Suet. Aug. 17: a fama vitaque sua, Tac. H. 3, 28: non modo a libertate sed etiam a servitute, id. G. 45 *fin.*: a Stoicis degeneravit Panaetius, Cic. Div. 1, 3, 6; cf. id. Tusc. 2, 25, 60.—(β) With *abl.* alone: famâ, Stat. Th. 3, 148.—(γ) With *dat.* (poet.): degenerant nati patribus, Manil. 4, 78; so, Marti paterno, Stat. Th. 1, 464: patri, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 366.—(δ) With *ad* or *in* and *acc.*: ad theatrales artes, Tac. A. 14, 21: in feritatem, Plin. 17, 15, 25, § 117.—(ε) *Absol.*: consuetudo eum et disciplina degenerare non sineret, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68; id. Brut. 34, 130: nec Narisci Quadive degenerant, Tac. G. 42; id. A. 14, 21; 15, 68.

II. *Act.* **A.** *To cause to degenerate* or *deteriorate*: Venus carpit corpus et vires animosque degenerat, Col. 7, 12, 11: multum degenerat transcribentium fors varia, Plin. 25, 2, 4, § 8: ni degeneratum in aliis huic quoque decori offecisset, i. e. *his degeneracy, his vicious character*, Liv. 1, 53; see Zumpt, Gram. § 638, N. 1.—**B.** With *acc.* of that from which any thing degenerates, *to dishonor, to stain*, by degeneracy (poet., and in post-Aug. prose): non degenerasse propinquos (sc. me), Prop. 4, 1, 81 (5, 1, 79 M): palmas, Ov. M. 7, 543: famam, Stat. Th. 4, 149; id. Silv. 3, 1, 160. —*Pass.*: conspectus degenerati patris, Val. Max. 8, 4; cf. Sol. 17, 11.

dē-gĕro, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to carry away, carry off* (rare): de vinea sarmenta, Cato R. R. 37, 5 Schneid. *N. cr.*: mea ornamenta ad meretrices, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 53: aurum meum tuae amicae, id. ib. 5, 1, 41 (Plin. 12, 27, 60, § 131, the true reading is digeritur).

dē-glăbro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to smooth off, make smooth*: arbores, Dig. 47, 7, 5: corpus, Lact. 1, 21.

dē-glūbo, no *perf.*, ptum, 3, *v. a.*, *to peel off; to shell, to husk*. * **I.** Lit.: granum eo folliculo, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To take off the skin; to skin, flay* (rare): se vel vivum, Varr. ap. Non. 158, 22; cf. maenam, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 33: pecus, Tiber. ap. Suet. Tib. 32 *fin.*: murem, Marc. Empir. 16 *med.*—* **B.** In an obscene sense, Aus. Epigr. 71, 5.

* **dē-glūtino,** āre, *v. a.*, *to unglue, to separate by moistening*: palpebras, Plin. 25, 13, 103, § 163.

dē-gluttĭo (deglūtĭo), īre, *v. a.*, *to swallow down* (post-Aug. and rare): hunc cibum, Fronto Ep. ad amic. 1, 15: virum, Avit. 4, 364; Vulg. Jon. 2, 1; Psa. 124, 3. Said of the earth, Num. 16, 30.—**II.** Transf., *to overwhelm, abolish*: mortem, Vulg. 1 Pet. 2, 23.

dēgo, dēgi, 3, *v. a.* [de-ago], *to spend, pass*, sc. time (for syn. cf.: ago, gero, facio—very freq. and class.). (α) With *acc.*: a mane ad noctem usque in foro dego diem, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 3; so, diem in laetitia, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 6: aetatem, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 79; Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 70; Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 150; id. Fin. 2, 35, 118 al.: omne tempus aetatis, id. de Sen. 1, 2: aevom, Lucr. 2, 1094; 5, 173; Cic. Fragm. ap. Augustin. Trin. 4, 2: vitam, Lucr. 3, 313; Cic. Sull. 27, 75; Verg. A. 4, 551 al.: quod reliquum est vitae, Cic. Fam. 11, 28 *fin.*: senectam turpem, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 20: otia pacato in thalamo, Catull. 68, 104 al. —*Pass.*: quantis periclis degitur hoc aevi, Lucr. 2, 16; so, aetas, id. 4, 1178; Cic. Lael. 23, 87; id. Off. 1, 32, 117; id. N. D. 1, 19, 50: vita, id. Fin. 4, 12, 30; Plin. 12, 1, 2, § 5 al.—(β) *Absol., to live* (not freq. till after the Aug. period): laetus deget, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 42: gentes sic degunt, Plin. H. N. 12 prooem. § 1: certus procul urbe degere, Tac. A. 4, 57: sine nequitia, Sen. Ep. 74; cf. Plin. 6, 17, 19, § 50; 6, 25, 29, § 112: vita humanior sine sale non quit degere, *to continue, endure*, id. 31, 7, 41, § 88.—**II.** *To carry on, wage*: nautae contractum cum ventis degere bellum (cf.: agere, peragere bellum), Lucr. 4, 968.

☞ "DEGERE antiqui posuerunt pro *exspectare*," Paul. ex Fest. 73, 4 Müll.

* **dē-grandĭnat,** *v. impers.*, *it hails violently, continues to hail*, or (as others interpret) *ceases to hail*, Ov. F. 4, 755.

dē-grassor, āri, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* * **I.** *Neutr., to rush down*: deorsum degrassantur aquae, App. de Deo Socr. p. 94. —**II.** *Act.*, poet. transf., *to attack fiercely, to revile*: primos duces, Stat. Ach. 1, 406 (cf. grassor with the *acc.*, id. Theb. 8, 5, 4).

dē-grăvo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to weigh* or *press down, to overpower* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Prop.: unda caput, Prop. 3, 7, 58 (4, 6, 58 M.); so, caput, Ov. M. 5, 352: altam ulmum (vitis), id. Tr. 5, 3, 35: partis navigii, Plin. 9, 5, 4, § 10: circumventum cornu, Liv. 3, 62: litora ingenti passu, Ov. M. 13, 777 al.—*Absol.*: pulverum mole degravante, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 83.—**II.** Trop., *to drag down, burden, incommode*: peritos nandi lassitudo et vulnera et pavor degravant, Liv. 4, 33 *fin.*: haec gremium, laxos degravat illa sinus, Ov. F. 4, 436: aetas aliquem, Sen. Ep. 30, 1. Cf. *absol.*: vulnus degravabat, id. 7, 24.

dē-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3, *v. dep.* [gradior], *to go down, march down, descend* (never, to go away, depart, like digredior—freq. only after the Aug. period, esp. in Liv. and Tac.): de via in semitam, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 40 (dub.): degressus ex arce, Liv. 5, 52: templo, id. 8, 35: monte, Sall. J. 49, 4: colle, id. ib. 50, 1: jugis, Tac. H. 1, 61: Alpibus, id. ib. 2, 66 *fin.*: palatio, id. ib. 3, 67 al.—*Absol.*: degrediente eo magnâ prosequentium multitudine, Tac. A. 13, 14; 13, 54; id. H. 2, 51; id. Agr. 37; Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 58: in campum, Liv. 7, 24; 44, 5 *fin.*: in specum, Tac. A. 2, 54 *fin.*: in aequum, id. Agr. 18: ad pedes, *to alight, dismount*, Liv. 3, 62 *fin.*; 29, 2. (In Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 80, the true reading is digredi.)

dē-grūmor, āri, *v. dep. a.* [gruma], *to level off, to straighten* (only in the foll. passages): viam, Lucil. ap. Non. 63, 9: ferrum, Enn. ib.

dĕgrunnio, v. digrunnio.

dēgŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [degulo], *a glutton*, App. Mag. p. 322, 32; Isid. 10, 80.

dē-gŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to devour, consume* (ante-class. and rare): omnia, Atta ap. Charis. p. 80 (v. 11 Rib.); so Afran. ib. and ap. Non. 97, 29 (v. 17 Rib.).

‡ **degunere,** degustare, *to taste*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 71, 21 Müll.

dēgustātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [degusto], *a tasting*, Dig. 18, 16, 1; 33, 5, 3.

dē-gusto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to taste, and thus diminish a thing* (cf. delibo and ἀπογεύομαι—rare but class., esp. in the trop. sense). **I.** Lit.: vinum, Cato R. R. 148: pabulum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 15: novas fruges aut vina, Plin. 18, 2, 2, § 8: vasa vel dolia, Dig. 18, 6, 1.—**B.** Poet. transf., of fire: ignes flammâ degustant tigna trabesque, *lick*, Lucr. 2, 192. And of a weapon that *slightly touches, grazes*: (lancea) summum degustat volnere corpus, Verg. A. 12, 376; imitated by Sil. 5, 274.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To try, make trial of, make one's self acquainted with*: eandem vitam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21: literas primis labris, Quint. 12, 2, 4: aliquid speculae ex ejus sermone, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: aliquid de fabulis, Brut. in Cic. Att. 13, 40: genus hoc exercitationum, Cic. Par. prooem. *fin.*: summatim ingenia maximorum virorum, Sen. Ep. 33: imperium, Tac. A. 6, 20 *fin.*: istum convivam tuum, Cic. Att. 4, 8 *fin.*—**B.** (Acc. to *no.* I. B.) *To touch slightly upon, to treat briefly of*: plures materiae inchoatae et quasi degustatae, Quint. 10, 5, 23: haec prooemio (opp. consumere), id. 4, 1, 14: genera (opp. excutere bibliothecas), id. 10, 1, 104.

dē-hăbĕo, ēre, *v. a.*, *not to have, to lack* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 35.

dē-haurĭo (also written **dehōrio,** like clodo, codex, clostrum, plostrum, etc.), hausi, haustum, 4, *v. a.*—* **I.** *To skim off*: amurcam, Cato R. R. 66 *fin.*—**II.** *To swal-*

low down, to swallow (late Lat) margarita pretiosa, Tert Pall 5 *fin* carnem, id. Resurr carn 11 *fin*

dē-hĭbĕo, v debeo *init.*

dē-hinc (in the poets freq monosyllabic, e g Verg A 1, 131, 1, 256, Ov F 6, 788 al , cf App Orth. 45 Dissyllabic in Verg G 3, 167, id A. 3, 464, 5, 722, id. Hor S 1, 3, 104, id A P 144, Sil 8, 473 al.) — *Adv , from this place forth, from here, hence* **I.** In space **A.** Lit (not ante Aug and rare) interiora Cedrosii, dehinc Persae habitant, Mel 3, 8, 4, Plin 3, 5, 6, § 38 dehinc ab Syria usque ad, etc , Tac A. 4, 5 —**B.** Transf **1.** In the order of succession (poet.) ex fumo dare lucem Cogitat ut speciosa dehinc miracula promat, Hor A P 143, Sil 8, 473 —**2.** Like our *hence*, to indicate a consequence (only in the foll places) sequi decretum'st, dehinc conjicito ceterum, Plaut Casin 1, 6, Ter And 1, 2, 19 —**II.** In time, with or without respect to the terminus *a quo* (freq in Plaut and Ter and since the Aug period, not in Cic , Caes , or Quint) **A.** With respect to the term *a quo, from this time forth, henceforth, henceforwards* (in the future, opp abhinc) (*α*) *Cum futuro* si ante quidem mentitus est, nunc jam dehinc erit verax tibi, Plaut Poen 1, 2, 161, cf at ut scias nunc dehinc latine jam loquar, id ib 5, 2, 69, Ter Eun 5, 2, 33 —(*β*) *Cum praes* profecto nemo est, quem jam dehinc metuam, Plaut Asin 1, 1, 98, Ter Eun 2, 3, 5, so, ut quiescant, id. And prol 22 ne exspectetis, id. Ad prol 22 cf juro me L Tarquinium Superbum ferro, igni, quacunque dehinc vi possim, exsecuturum, Liv 1, 59 —(*γ*) With *imperat* at nunc dehinc scito, illum, etc , Plaut Asin 5, 2, 8, cf id Poen. prol 125 —**b.** Referring to a point of time in the past, *thenceforwards, since then* cum ex instituto Tiberii omnes dehinc Caesares beneficia aliter rata non haberent Suet Tit. 8 duplex dehinc fama est, id. Calig 58 —**B.** Without respect to the term *a quo*, pointing to a future time **1.** *Hereupon, afterwards, next, then* (not ante Aug) Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc talia fatur, Verg A 1, 131, 1, 256, 5, 722, 6, 678, Hor S 1, 3, 104 dehinc audito legionum tumultu raptim profectus, etc , Tac A 1, 34, 13, 35, 15, 36, Suet Caes 35 post positum, Tac A. 4, 14, 13, 23, 13, 38 quae postquam vates sic ore effatus amico est, Dona dehinc impe rat ad naves ferri, Verg A. 3, 464 de qua dehinc dicam, Suet Aug 97, id Ner 19 — **2.** In enumerations (=deinde), *then* (rare, and, excepting once in Sall , not ante Aug) arduum videtur res gestas scribere primum quod dehinc quia, etc , Sall C 3, 2, so after primum, Verg G 3, 167, after primo, Suet Aug 49 *fin* incipiet putrescere, dehinc laxata ire in humorem tunc exsilient flumina, inde, etc , Sen Q N 3, 29 —Cf Hand, Turs. II pp 229-232

dē-hisco, hivi (in the *inf* dehisse, v the foll), ĕre, *v n , to part, divide, go apart, to split open, to gape, to yawn* (excepting once in Varr., not ante Aug) dehisse terram, Varr L L 5, § 148 Mull , so of the yawning earth, Verg G 1, 479, 3, 432, id A. 4, 24 al unda dehiscens, id. ib 1, 106 neque enim ante dehiscent Attonitae magna ora domus, id. ib 6, 52 ex intervallo os paulum dehiscit, Cels 7, 29 *init* cymba rimis, Ov Tr 5, 12, 27, cf navigium, *springs aleak*, Sen Ep 30 dehiscens intervallis acies, Liv 29, 2 dehiscere ingentibus rimis, id 91 Fragm *init* rosa paullatim rubescens dehiscit ac sese pandit, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 14, cf ib § 18 *fin* thynni pinguescunt in tantum ut dehiscant *burst open*, id. 9, 15, 20, § 53

dĕhŏnestāmentum, i, *n* [dehonesto], *that which disfigures* or *dishonors, a blemish, deformity, disgrace, dishonor* (excepting once in Sallust, only post Aug for dedecus ignominia) (*α*) With *gen* corporis, Sall Hist Fragm ap Gell 2, 27, 2, cf oris, Tac H. 4, 13 originis, Just. 28, 2 amicitiarum (sc scurrae, histriones, etc), Tac H. 2, 87 vitiorum, Arn 2, 16 — (*β*) Without *gen* ignominiae et cetera dehonestamenta, Sen. Const sap 19 *fin* , Tac. A. 14, 21, 12, 14

dĕhŏnestātio, ōnis, *f* [id.], *disgrace, dishonor* (late Lat), Tert. Pudic. 18

dĕ-hŏnesto, are, *v a., to disgrace, disparage, dishonor* (once in Liv , otherwise post-Aug , cf. dehonestamentum) famam maculari dehonestarique, Liv 41, 6, Tac A. 16, 24, Suet. Claud 30, cf proavum infami opera, Tac A 3, 66, 3, 70 *fin* , 4, 74 al , Sen. Ben. 1, 6 2, id. adv Marc. 22, 2, Just 7, 3, 4, cf Romanum imperium, Treb Gall 16 amicum, Vulg Prov 25, 8

dĕ-hŏnestus, a, um, *adj* , *unbecoming, improper* verbum, Gell. 19, 10, 10

dĕ-hŏnōro, avi, atum, 1, *v a , to dishonor* (late Lat.), Salv 3, p 106 dehonorata Babylon, Oros 2, 2

***dĕhortātio,** onis, *f* [dehortor], *a dissuading*, Tert adv Marc 4, 15 *fin*

dĕhortātīvus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *fit for dissuading, likely to dissuade*, Prisc p 1020 P , Isid 2, 21, 21

dĕhortātōrius, a, um, *adj* [id.], *dissuasive, dehortatory*, Tert Apol 22

dē-hortor, atus, 1 (*per tmesin* de me hortatur, Enn , v the foll), *v dep a , to advise to the contrary, to dissuade* (rare but class) res ipsa me aut invitabit aut dehortabitur, *Cic Pis 39, 94 multa me dehortantur a vobis, *dissuade me from espousing your cause*, Sall J 31 Hannibal audaci tum pectore de me hortatur, Ne bellum faciam, Enn. ap Gell 7, 2, 9, and ap Non 195, 21, so, me ne darem, Ter Ph 5, 7, 17 —With *inf* multa me dehortata sunt huc prodire, Cato ap Gell 13, 24, 15 plura de Jugurtha scribere dehortatur me fortuna mea, Sall J 24, 4, Tac A 3, 16

Dēĭănīra, ae, *f* , Δηιάνειρα, *daughter of Oeneus, sister of Meleager, wife of Hercules, and mother of Hyllus* She involuntarily caused the death of Hercules, by sending him the garment Nessus had given her, Ov M 9, 9 sq , Hyg Fab 34 sq , 162, Sen Herc Oet , Cic Tusc 2, 8, id. N D 3, 28

dĕĭcīda, ae, *m* [Deus caedo], *slayer of God* Judaeos (invidia) fecit esse deicidas Petr Chrysol Serm 172

dē-ĭcĭo or **dejicio,** jeci, jectum, 3, *v a* [jacio], *to throw* or *cast down, to hurl down, precipitate* (very freq , and class) **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. araneas de foribus et de pariete, Plaut Stich 2, 2, 31 aliquem de ponte in Tiberim, Cic. Rosc Am 35, 100, cf aliquem e ponte, Suet Caes. 80 aliquem de saxo (Tarpeio) Liv 5, 47, 6, 20, Hor S 1, 6, 39, cf aliquem saxo Tarpeio, Tac A. 6 19 aliquem equo, Caes B G 4, 12, 5, Liv 4, 19 jugum servile a cervicibus, Cic Phil. 1, 2, 6 togam ab umeris, Suet Aug 52, cf togam de umero, id Caes 9 al , esp reflex with *pron* se de muro, Caes. B C 1, 18, 3, cf se de superiore parte aedium, Nep Dion, 4 *fin* se per munitiones, Caes. B G 3, 26, 5 se a praealtis montibus (venti), Liv 28, 6 librum in mare, Cic. Q Fr 2 14, cf aliquem in locum inferiorem, Caes. B G 5, 44, 12 aliquem e summo in Tartara, Lucr 5, 1124 elatam securim in caput (regis), Liv 1, 40, cf id 7, 10 equum e campo in cavam hanc viam, *force to leap down*, id. 23, 47 bustum aut monumentum, aut columnam, Cic. Leg 2, 26, so statuas veterum hominum (c c depellere simulacra deorum), id. Cat 3, 8, 19 monumenta regis templaque Vestae, Hor Od. 1, 2, 15 signa aenea in Capitolio (tempestas), Liv 40, 2 omnes Hermas, Nep Alcib 3 turrim, Caes B C 2, 22, cf arces Hor Od 4, 14, 13 et saep arbores, *to fell*, Liv 21, 37, 2, Vitr 2, 9, 4 caput uno ictu, *to cut off*, Verg A. 9, 770, id. ib 10, 546 libellos, *to tear down*, Cic Quint. 6, 27, Sen. Ben. 4, 12 (but Caes B G 3, 15, antemnis disjectis is the true reading) comam, Afran ap Non 514, 2, cf crinibus dejectis, *loose, dishevelled*, Tac A 14, 30 sortes, *to cast into the urn*, Caes B C 1, 6, 5 dejectam aerea sortem accepit galea, Verg A. 5, 490 sq cum dejecta sors esset, Liv 21, 42, cf pernam, glandium, *to throw into the pot*, Plaut Stich 2, 2, 36 alvum, *to purge* Cato R. R. 158, cf casei caprini, qui facillimi deiciantur, i e *are most easily digested*, Varr R R 2, 11, 3, opp alvum superiorem, i e *to vomit*, Cato R R. 156, 2 —**B.** Esp **1.** Milit t t, *to drive out, dislodge* an enemy from his position hostes muro turribusque dejecti, Caes. B G 7, 28, cf nostri dejecti sunt loco, id. ib 7, 51 praesidium ex saltu, id. B C 1, 37 *fin* , cf agmen Gallorum ex rupe Tarpeia, Liv 7, 10 ex tot castellis, id. 44, 35. praesidium Claternā, Cic. Phil 8, 2 6, cf. praesidium loco summe munito, Hor Ep 2 2 30 praesidium (without *abl.*), Caes. B G 7, 36, 7, id B C 3, 23, 2, Liv 4, 53 al castra hostium, *to destroy*, id. 25, 14 praetorium, id 41, 2 et saep —**2.** Jurid. t t , *to drive out, turn out of possession, eject, dispossess* (cf deduco) unde vi prohibitus sis unde dejectus? Cic. Caecin. 13 , cf id ib 17, 50 nisi ex eo loco ubi vestigium impresserit, deici neminem posse, id. ib 27, 76 *fin* aliquem de possessione imperii, Liv 45, 22.—**3.** Naut t. t., *pass* deici, *to be driven out of* one's *course* naves ad inferiorem partem insulae, Caes. B G 4, 28, 2 classis tempestate vexata ad Balearis insulas deicitur, Liv 23, 34, 16, id. 23, 40, 6 —**4.** Pregn (cf cado, concido, decido, caedo concido, decido, etc), *to fell with a mortal wound, to bring down dead to the ground, to kill, slay* his dejectis et coacervatis cadaveribus, Caes. B G 2, 27, 4, 4, 12, id. B C 1, 46, 3, 51, cf quem telo primum quem postremum aspera virgo Deicis? Verg A. 11, 665 avem ab alto caelo, id. ib 5, 542, cf id ib 11, 580 Glaucoque bovem Thetidique juvencam Deicit Ancaeus, i e *slaughters as a sacrifice*, Val Fl 1, 191 super juvencum stabat dejectum leo, Phaedr 2, 1, 1 (Hercules) aves sagittis dejecit Lact 1, 9, 2 gruem, Verg A. 11, 580 —**5.** *To lower, let down, hang down, depress*, of the head, etc (cf II A. infra) dejecto capite (opp supino capite), Quint. 11, 3, 69 —Of a nod (opp relato capite), Apul Met 10 —Of a wild beast id (caput) dejectum semper in terram, Plin. 8, 21, 32, § 77 in pectora mentum, Ov M 12, 255. euntes dejecta cervice Getae, Claud. VI Cons Hon 180 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen. pueri Sisennae oculos de isto numquam deicere, *never took their eyes off him*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 15, cf id ib 2, 5, 71 oculos a republica, id. Phil 1, 1 deject vultum et demissa voce locuta est, *cast down her eyes*, Verg A 3, 320, cf oculos in terram, Quint 1, 11, 9 al , and in Gr construction, dejectus oculos, *with downcast eyes*, Verg A. 11, 480 dejectus vultum, Stat Th 3, 367 ecquid ergo intellegis quantum mali de humana condicione dejeceris? *thou hast removed, averted*, Cic Tusc 1, 8, cf quantum de doloris terrore, id. ib 2, 5, 14 vitia a se ratione, id ib 4, 37, 80, cf cruciatum a corpore (with depellere omnia verbera), id. Verr 2, 5, 62 hunc metum Siciliae, id ib 2, 5, 49 *fin* quae replenda vel deicienda sunt, Quint 10, 4, 1 eum de sententia dejecistis, *hast diverted from his opinion*, Cic Phil 9, 4, 8 fortis et constantis est, non tumultuantem de gradu deici, ut dicitur, id. Off 1, 23, 80, cf id Att. 16, 15, 3 — **B.** In partic (acc. to no I B 2), *to cast one down from the prospect of* a thing, *to prevent from obtaining to deprive, rob of* de honore deici, Cic Verr 1, 9, 25 de possessione imperii, Liv 45, 22, 7, for which, ad deiciendum honore eum, Liv 39, 41, and, dejecti honore, id 3, 35, so with simple *abl* aliquem aedilitate, Cic Verr 1, 8, 23 aedilitate, id Verr 2, 1, 8, § 23 praetura, id. Mur 36, 76 principatu, Caes B G 7, 63, 8 certo consulatu, Liv 40, 46, 14 spe, id 44, 28, 1 ea spe, Caes B G 1, 8, 4, cf opinione trium legionum (i e spe trium legionum colligendarum), id. ib 5, 48 conjuge tanto, Verg A. 3, 317 —Without *abl.* M Caelium mentio illa fatua subito dejecit, etc , Cael ap Cic. Fam 8, 4, 3 cum inimicum eo quoque anno petentem dejecisset, Liv 38, 35 uxorem (sc. conjugio), Tac. A 11, 29 *fin* hoc dejecto, *after his fall*, Nep Thras. 3, 1, cf Tac A. 2, 3, Luc. 8, 27 ex alto dejectus culmine regni, Sil 17, 143 —**C.** *To humble* deicimur, sed non perimus, Vulg 2 Cor 4, 9 deiciendi hominis causa, Lact 4, 27, 17 —Hence, **dejectus,** a, um, *P a* (very rare) **I.** *Sunk down, low* equitatus noster etsi dejectis atque inferioribus locis constiterat, Caes. B C 1, 46, 3 dejectius, Tert. adv Marc. 1, 6 *fin* —**II.** (Acc to no II B , *deprived of hope*, hence) *Cast down, dejected, dispirited* haud dejectus equum duci jubet, Verg A. 10, 858, cf.:

haud sic dejecta, Stat. Th. 3, 315: in epilogis plerumque dejecti et infracti sumus, Quint. 9, 4, 138.—*Sup.* does not occur.—* *Adv.* **dējectē,** *low;* only *comp.*, dejectius, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 27 *fin.*

deico, v. 2. dīco.

Dēĭdămīa, ae, *f.*, Δηϊδάμεια. **I.** *Daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, and mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles,* Hyg. Fab. 97; Prop. 2, 9, 16; Ov. A. A. 1, 704; cf. ib. 682.—**II.** *Daughter of King Aeacides,* Just. 14, 6, 3.

dĕĭ-fĕrus, a, um, *adj., bearing a god in one's self,* Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 1 *fin.*

dĕĭ-fĭco, āre, *v. a., to make one a god, to deify,* Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 2 *med.;* August. Civ. D. 19, 23, 4.

dĕĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [deus-facio], *who makes one a god, deifies:* Deus, Tert. Apol. 11.—**II.** *Consecrated, sacred,* lues (= Gr. ἡ ἱερὰ νόσος), *epilepsy,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 30, 162.

dein, v. deinde.

dĕin-ceps (*dissyl., Hor. S.* 2, 8, 80; but trisyl. Prud. Cath. 7, 136. Cf. dehinc and deinde), *adj.* and *adv.* [capio. Prop., taking place next or after, v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 591; cf.: particeps, princeps]. **I.** *Adj.* (*gen.* deincipis or deincipitis), *following thereafter, next following:* deinceps qui deinde cepit, ut princeps qui primum cepit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 71, 2 Müll.; cf.: deincipem antiqui dicebant proxime quemque captum ut principem primum captum, ib. 75, 4. So only: deincipiti die, Ap. Flor. *no.* 16, p. 353, 33.—**II.** *Adv., in a constant series, one after another, successively, in turn,* = ἑξῆς or ἐφεξῆς (for *syn.* cf.: deinde, exinde, inde, indidem, post, postea, porro—freq. and good prose). **A.** In space: arboribus deinceps constitutis, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2: his (saxis) collocatis et coagmentatis alius insuper ordo adicitur, etc. . . . sic deinceps omne opus contexitur, Caes. B. G. 7, 23, 4; cf. id. B. C. 1, 25, 8: ea quae ἀκροστιχὶς dicitur, cum deinceps ex primis versuum litteris aliquid conectitur, Cic. Div. 2, 54, 111; cf. id. de Or. 3, 47, 183: prima . . . ac deinceps, Sall. J. 19, 3.—**B.** In time: duo deinceps reges civitatem auxerunt, Liv. 1, 21: ut deinceps qui accubarent canerent ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 3: tris fratres, quos video deinceps tribunos plebis per triennium fore, id. Fam. 2, 18, 2; cf. Liv. 6, 5: clamore significant, hunc alii deinceps excipiunt, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 3.—Esp. freq. with *alii, reliqui, multi, omnes, totus:* stationes dispositas haberent atque alios alii deinceps exciperent, Caes. B. G. 5, 16 *fin.;* cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 37; 6, 21: receperunt Arverni eum deincepsque aliae gentes, Liv. 27, 39; 29, 3; 29, 14 et saep.: reliquis deinceps diebus Caesar silvas caedere instituit, Caes. B. G. 3, 29; cf. id. ib. 5, 40, 4; 7, 23; id. B. C. 3, 56: possum deinceps totam rem explicare, deinde ad extremum, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 28; Col. 2, 4, 3.—**C.** In order. (*a*) With ordinals (rare): septimus sum deinceps praetorius in gente nostra, *the seventh in succession,* Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 2; cf. Quint. 12, 8, 15.—(*β*) In denoting the successive parts of a discourse: de justitia satis dictum est: deinceps, ut erat propositum, de beneficentia ac de liberalitate dicatur, i. e. ordine sic ferente, *successively, in order,* Cic. Off. 1, 14, 42; cf. id. ib. 2, 15, 52; 3, 2, 7.—(*γ*) To indicate an immediate sequence: si non ab eo, in quo proxime desitum, deinceps incipietur, id. Inv. 1, 20, 28; cf. id. Ac. 2, 14, 46: annales Ennii ut deinceps legi possint, *that they may be read on continuously,* id. N. D. 2, 37, 93; Auct. Her. 1, 9, 14. In this use deinceps is often very nearly = deinde, Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 8; Liv. 44, 31, 1 al.—**2.** In particular combinations. **a.** Deinde deinceps, inde deinceps, postea deinceps, Gr. ἔπειτα ἑξῆς: deinde etiam deinceps posteris prodebatur, Cic. Leg. 3, 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 3, 19, 43; Liv. 2, 47; Auct. Her. 3, 18: deinceps inde multae, quas non minus diligenter elaboratas . . . afferebamus, Cic. Brut. 90, 312; so, deinceps inde, Liv. 5, 37: inde deinceps, id. 1, 44: aequitate sua postea trium regum bellis deinceps omnibus functum officiis, id. 45, 14.—**b.** Corresp. with primus: primum est officium, ut se conservet in naturae statu: deinceps, ut ea teneat, quae, etc., Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 20; cf.: principes sint patria et parentes . . . proximi liberi totaque domus . . . deinceps bene convenientes propinqui, id. Off. 1, 17, 58, and Tac. H. 1, 48.—**c.** Hence, after enumerations, in phrases like Eng. *and so forth:* ut prima (officia) diis immortalibus, secunda patriae, tertia parentibus, deinceps gradatim reliqua reliquis debeantur, *and so on,* Cic. Off. 1, 45, 160; cf.: nam et in prooemio primum est aliquid et secundum ac deinceps, Quint. 7, 10, 5; Tac. A. 1, 81; cf. Cic. Div. 1, 30, 64: et deinceps, ac deinceps, *and so forth,* Just. Inst. 1, 12, 6 al.—**d.** Perge deinceps, *go on,* Varr. R. R. 3, 8, 1: gallinae villaticae sunt, quas deinceps rure habent in villis, *continually,* id. ib. 3, 9, 2; cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 232–238.

dĕindĕ, and abbrev. **dein** (cf. Prisc. p. 1008 P., and *exin, proin*—in both forms *ei* is monosyl. in the class. poets; as dissyl., Prud. Cath. 10, 100; id. Ditt. 1, 1), *adv.* [de-inde], *thereafter, thereupon* (for syn. cf.: dein, exinde, inde, deinceps, post, postea, porro).—**I.** In place (rare), *from there, from that place:* via interest perangusta, deinde paulo latior patescit campus, Liv. 22, 4.—**B.** Transf. in (local) succession, *thereafter, next* (cf. dehinc, *no.* I. B.): auxiliares Galli Germanique in fronte, post quos pedites sagittarii, dein quatuor legiones, exin totidem aliae legiones, etc., *next,* Tac. A. 2, 16: juxta Hermanduros Narisci, ac deinde Marcomanni, id. G. 42: haec quidem duo binis pedibus incisim: dein membratim, etc., Cic. Or. 63, 213; cf. id. N. D. 2, 42 *fin.:* Baliares locat ante signa . . . dein graviorem armis peditem, Liv. 21, 55, 2.—**II.** In time. **A.** *Thereafter, afterwards, then* (common in all periods and styles): hostes contra legiones suas instruunt. Deinde utrique imperatores in medium exeunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 68: accepit conditionem, dein quaestum occipit, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 52: complures ex iis occiderunt: deinde se in castra receperunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 35 *fin.:* dein Tubero, Nescio (inquit) Africane, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: incipe, Damoeta; tu deinde sequēre, Menalca. Alternis dicetis, Verg. E. 3, 58; unguibus et pugnis, dein fustibus, atque ita porro Pugnabant armis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 101: in Aequis nihil deinde memorabile actum, Liv. 3, 3.—**b.** Freq. after *primum, principio, prius, inde, postea, postremo,* etc.: Caesar primum suo, deinde omnium ex conspectu remotis equis, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 25; cf. id. ib. 3, 20 *fin.;* id. B. C. 1, 74; 3, 108 et saep.: principio duplicavit illum pristinum patrum numerum, deinde, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 20: plebs montem sacrum prius, deinde Aventinum occupavit, id. ib. 2, 33; cf. ib. 2, 37: hunc secutus est Cursor. deinde L. Maso aedilicius: inde multi Masones . . .: deinde Carbones et Turdi insequuntur, id. Fam. 9, 21 *med.:* jubent venire agros Attalensium . . .: deinde agros in Macedonia regios . . .: deinde agrum optimum et fructuosissimum Corinthium . . .: post autem agros in Hispania . . . tum vero ipsam veterem Carthaginem vendunt, id. Agr. 1, 2, 5: quippe oppidana lascivia invicem incessente probra, deinde saxa, postremo ferrum sumpsere, Tac. A. 14, 17 et saep.; so, corresp. with in praesentia, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 26.—**c.** Connected with *tum, tunc, postea, porro, postremo,* etc.: primum ea quae sumus acturi cogitare debemus, deinde tum dicere ac facere, Varr. L. L. 6, § 42 Müll.; so, deinde tum, Quint. 4, 2, 27: deinde tunc, Sen. Ep. 74, 23: tum deinde, Liv. 2, 8: tunc deinde, Val. Fl. 8, 109: servos Milonis sibi confessos esse de interficiendo Cn. Pompeio conjurasse; deinde postea se gladio percussum esse, etc., Cic. Mil. 24, 65; so, deinde postea, id. Inv. 1, 28, 43: id. Tusc. 4, 1, 2: Liv. 41, 24; Cels. 3, 4; 5, 28 al.: postea deinde, id. 7, 8; Val. Max. 9, 1 *ext.* 5; cf. also deinde eam postea supprimat, Cic. Clu. 26, 71: post deinde, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 3; Cic. Att. 2, 23: deinde post, Nep. Eum. 5, 5; Vell. 2, 23, 3: deinde porro, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 103; id. Epid. 5, 2, 61: mox deinde, Tib. 1, 5, 73: deinde postremo, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 43; cf.: deinde ad extremum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 28; id. Pis. 31 *fin.:* deinde deinceps, id. Div. 1, 30, 64 (dub.); id. Leg. 3, 2, 4; Liv. 2, 47.—**d.** Strengthened by *cum, postquam, posteaquam, ubi,* etc.: dein (deinde) cum, Cic. Rep. 1, 12, 18: deinde cum, *as soon as,* Liv. 3, 47; cf.: dein cum, Plin. 19, 8, 51, § 166: deinde (dein) postquam, Liv. 3, 66; 6, 13; 7, 37 et saep.: deinde posteaquam, Cels. 7 praef.: deinde (dein) ubi, Sall. J. 68, 69; id. C. 45 *fin.;* Liv. 7, 14.—**B.** Of future time, *hereafter, from this time forward* (rare): tu velim cures ut sciam, quibus nos dare oporteat eas, quas ad te deinde litteras mittemus, Cic. ad Q. Frat. 3, 8, 2; cf. id. de Or. 2, 280; experiamini quidquid deinde fors tulerit, Curt. 5, 25, 17.—**III.** In an enumeration or succession of facts or arguments, *afterwards, next in order, then:* ut a prima congressione maris et feminae, deinde a progenie et cognatione ordiar, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 24, 48: te ad coenas itare desisse moleste fero . . . Deinde etiam vereor . . . ne, etc., id. Fam. 9, 24, 2; id. de Or. 2, 11, 45 sq. et saep.—**B.** Esp. freq. following *primum* (primus), followed by *postremo* al.: quod in homine multo est evidentius, primum ex ea caritate, quae, etc., deinde, etc., Cic. Lael. 8, 27; 18, 65; 20, 73; id. Rep. 1, 13; 1, 17 et passim; cf. deinde, several times repeated, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45; id. Inv. 1, 28, 43; id. Or. 54, 108 al.: primum with deinde eight times, and finally postremo, id. Inv. 2, 49, 145: deinde . . . tum . . . post, etc., Cels. 2, 18; 3, 7 et saep.: deinde . . . deinde . . . postremo . . ., Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 49: excellente tum Crasso et Antonio, deinde (*next in the order of excellence,* not of time) Philippo, post Julio, id. Brut. 88, 301: deinde . . . tum . . . postremo, Quint. 3, 9, 6 sq.: prima nobilitas Cilicio . . . dein Lyciae Olympo, mox Centuripino, etc., Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 31; so after optimus, Plin. 25, 11, 87, § 136; 37, 9, 38, § 119; after laudatissimus, id. 21, 18, 69, § 115; cf. id. 21, 21, 92, § 160: femur promovetur saepissime in interiorem: deinde in exteriorem: raro admodum in priorem aut posteriorem, Cels. 8, 20.—**C.** So, in a climax, emphasizing the last of a series: suis artibus, fraude, deinde insidiis est prope circumventus, *at length, in fine,* Liv. 21, 34; id. 21, 41; cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 238–249.

* **dĕin-sŭper,** *adv.,* = desuper, *from above:* in murum attollitur, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Non. 530 *fin.*

* **dē-intĕgro,** āvi, 1, *v. a., to impair, destroy:* nomen virginis (i. e. virginitatem) deintegravit, Caecil. ap. Non. 101, 24.

dē-intus, *adv., from within:* a parte interiore (late Lat.), Veg. Vet. 3, 4, p. 353 Bip.; (opp. de foris), Vulg. Luc. 11, 40; ib. 11, 7.

Dēĭŏnĭdes, ae, *m.*, Δηιονίδης, *son of Deïone by Apollo,* i. e. *Miletus,* Ov. M. 9, 442.

Dēĭŏpēa, ae, *f.*, Δηϊόπεια, *one of Juno's nymphs,* Hyg. Fab. praef.; Verg. A. 1, 72; id. G. 4, 343.

Dēĭŏtărus, i, *m.* **I.** *Tetrarch of Galatia, afterwards king in Armenia Minor and a part of Pontus;* a contemporary of Pompey and Caesar, and of Cicero, who made on his behalf a well-known oration, Caes. B. C. 3, 4; Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 2; id. Att. 14, 1, 2; id. Brut. 5, 21; Tac. Dial. 21, 6; Luc. 5, 55.—**II.** *Son of the preceding,* Cic. Att. 5, 17, 3; id. Phil. 11, 12, 31 sq.

dĕĭpăra, ae, *f.* [deus-pario], = θεοτόκος, *she who gives birth to God,* of the Virgin Mary, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 6.

Dēĭpassiānus, i, *m.* [deus-patior], *a believer in the capacity of the Divine nature for suffering,* Marcellin. Com. Chron. An. 512.

Dēĭphŏbē, ēs, *f., daughter of Glaucus,* Verg. A. 6, 36; cf. Serv. in h. l.

Dēĭphŏbus, i, *m.*, Δηΐφοβος, *son of Priam and Hecuba, and husband of Helen after the death of Paris,* Verg. A. 2, 310; 6, 495 sq.; Ov. M. 12, 547; Prop. 3 (4), 1, 29.

dĕĭtas, ātis, *f.* [deus], *the divine nature, deity;* late Latin for divinitas, Gr. θεότης, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 1; Prud. Apoth. 144 al.

dējectē, *adv., low,* v. deicio, *P. a. fin.*

dējectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deicio], *a throwing or casting down or out* (rare). **I.** Lit. (acc. to deicio *no.* 1 A. and B.): imaginum, Nazar. Pan. Const. 12, 2.—**II.** Esp. **A.**

Medic t t alvi, *a purging*, Cels 1, 3, 2, 7 al dejectio alone, Sen. Ep 120, 16 —**B.** Esp, legal t t, *ejection, a turning out of possession* qui illam vim dejectionem que fecerit, * Cic Caecin 20, 57, Dig 43, 16, 1, § 34.—**C.** (Acc to dejectus, *P a no* I) Altitudines stellarum et dejectiones, *depressions*, Firmic Math 2, 3 —**III.** Trop gradûs dejectio, *degradation*, Dig 49, 16, 3 populi nostri, Vulg 1 Mac 3, 43 —(Sen. Q N 2 59, 11, defectione is prob the true reading)

* **dējectiuncŭla,** ae, *f*, *dim* [dejectio *no* I], *a slight purging*, Scribon. Comp 52.

* **dējecto,** āre, *v intens a* [deicio], *to hurl down* vasa cuncta, Mattius ap Gell 20, 9 *fin*

dējector, ōris, *m* [id], *one who throws* or *casts down*, Dig 9, 3, 5, § 4

1. dējectus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from deicio

2. dējectus, ūs, *m* [deicio], *a casting* or *throwing down* (rare, not in Cic) **I.** In gen arborum, Liv 9, 2 gravis (Penei), *fall*, Ov M 1, 571, cf fluminum, Sen Cons ad Marc 18 aquae, id Ep 56, and *absol*, Plin 33, 4, 21, § 75, cf Vitr 6, 3 —**B.** Concr, *that which is thrown over, a covering* velatum geminae dejectu lyncis, Stat Th 4, 272.—**II.** Esp, of localities (acc to dejectus, *P a*, I), *a declivity, descent:* collis, Caes B G 2, 22 in dejectu positus, Plin 2, 70, 71, § 179 In *plur* collis ex utraque parte lateris dejectus habebat, Caes. B G 2, 8, 3 —**B.** Transf, *the lowering* of the voice, = Gr θέσις (opp elatio, = Gr ἄρσις), Plin Fulg Myth 3, 9, p 129

dējĕrātio, ōnis, *f*, v dejuratio

dējĕro, āvi, ātum (the later form **dejūro,** found in many edd, is now retained only in Gell 1, 3, 20, 11, 6, 1), 1, *v n* [de juro, with shortened rad vowel, cf Corss Ausspr 2, 203], *to take an oath, to swear* (ante and post class) per omnes deos et deas dejeravit, Plaut Cas 3, 5, 37, id Rud 5, 2, 40, Ter Eun 2 3, 39, id Hec 5, 2, 5, Varr L L 5, § 6 Mull cum ille dejerasset, Gell. 4, 20, 9 al, Vulg 1 Reg 20, 17, id Eccl 9, 2 (In Prop 4 (5), 3, 42, the true reading is pejerat)

dē-jĭcio, v deicio

* **dē-jūgis,** e, *adj* [jugum], *sloping*, = declivis dejuge dorso, Aus. Mos 164

* **dē-jūgo,** āre, *v a.* (lit, to remove from the yoke, hence transf), *to separate, sever* nostram unanimitatem quam memoria dejugat, Pac ap Non 101, 27, and 142, 32 (Trag v 110 Rib), cf abjugo and adjugo

de-jungo, ĕre, *v a*, *to unyoke* cattle IVNCTO DEIVNCTOVE IVMENTO, Inscr ap Grut 1003, 2 —*Part perf*, dejunctum, dub reading for disjunctum, Varr L L 10, 3, § 45 Mull

dējūrātio (dējĕr-), ōnis, *f* [dejuro], *an oath* (post class) testari sub dejuratione (al dejeratione), Tert Poenit 4 DEIERATIO ESTO APVD MAGISTRATOS, Inscr Fratr Arv ap Marin. p 70

* **dējūrium,** ii, *n*, *an oath* dejurio vincti, Gell 7, 18, 8

dē-jūro, v dejero

* **dē-jŭvo,** āre, *v n*, *to leave off helping, to withhold assistance* deserere illum et dejuvare in rebus advorsis pudet, Plaut Trin. 2, 2, 63

dē-lābor, lapsus, 3, *v dep n*, *to fall, sink, slip down* (freq and class.) **I.** Lit signum, de caelo delapsum, Cic Phil 11, 10 24 de manibus audacissimorum civium delapsa arma, id. Off 1, 22, 77, Caes B C 2, 11 sinus ab humero, Quint 11, 3, 144 ex utraque parte (aqua), Cic. de Or 3, 46, 180 ex equo, Liv 37, 34 *fin* ab aethere, *to glide down*, poet for *to fly down*, sc to the earth, Ov M 1, 608, cf aetheriis ab astris, Verg A. 5, 838 caelo, id. ib 5, 722 summo Olympo, Ov M 1, 212 per auras, id. ib 3, 101, also *absol:* aquila leniter delapsa, Suet Aug 94 curru delapsus eodem, Verg A 10, 596, cf Ov M 15, 685 serta capiti delapsa, Verg E 6, 16 in terram delabi, Lucr 6, 838 in scrobes, Caes B G 7, 82 de caelo in provinciam, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 2 in mare (flumen), Hor Od. 3 29, 35 sensit medios delapsus in hostes Verg A. 2, 377 te aequoream Lemnon, Val Fl 2, 127 voce delapsa a magnifica gloria, Vulg 2 Petr 1, 17 —**II.** Trop (esp freq in Cic), *to come down, sink, descend*, and with reference to the term ad quem, *to slide* or *fall into* jam a sapientium familiaritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, Cic Lael 21, cf id. Cael 7, 15, id Q Fr 1, 1, 6, § 18, and aut a minoribus ad majora ascendimus, aut a majoribus ad minora delabimur, id. Part 4, 12 in idem genus morbi delapsa, Cic Att 7, 5, cf in hoc vitium scurrile, id de Or 2, 60, 246 in amorem libertae, Tac A. 13, 12 in ambitionem, id. ib 3 63 et saep cujus in similitudinem proclivi cursu delabitur, Cic Rep 1, 28 in istum sermonem, id. de Or 1, 21, 96 in eas difficultates, ut, etc, id Fat 17, cf eo, ut, etc, id. Ac 2, 18, 59 al ad aequitatem et ad rerum naturam, id Fam 6 10, 5 ad impatientiam, Tac A 15, 63 ad inopiam, id ib 2, 38 *fin* —Of sounds, *to descend, be derived* atque etiam illa sunt ab his delapsa plura genera (vocum), Cic de Or 3, 57, 216 —In epistolary style eo magis delabor ad Clodiam, *I incline to Clodia* (i e to purchase her gardens), Cic Att 12, 47, 1

* **dē-lăbōro,** āre, *v n*, *to work hard, to overwork*, Afran ap Non. 393, 15

dē-lăcĕro, avi, 1, *v a* (lit, *to tear in pieces*), trop, *to frustrate, destroy* me meamque rem, Plaut Capt 3, 5, 14 Brix (Fleck, dilaceravisti, v dilacero)

dēlăcrĭmātio, ōnis, *f* [delacrimo], *a watery running* or *weeping of the eyes* (as a disease), Plin 25, 13, 99, § 156, *plur* 34, 11, 26, § 113 —**II.** *A cessation of weeping*, Scrib 37

* **dēlăcrĭmātōrius,** a, um *adj* [id], *for* or *belonging to weeping* collyrium, Marc. Emp 8

* **dē-lăcrĭmo (lacrumo),** āre, *v n*, *to shed tears, to weep*, transf, of the vine, Col 4, 9 *fin*

dēlaevo, āre, v delevo

* **dē-lambo,** ĕre, *v a*, *to lick off, to lick*, Stat Th 2, 681

* **dē-lāmentor,** āri, *v dep a*, *to lament, bewail* natam ademptam, Ov M 11, 331

‡ **dēlānĭāre** est descindere et quasi lanam trahere, unde *lacinia* et *lanius* dicitur, qui pecus discindit, Paul ex Fest p 73, 12 Müll

dēlăpĭdo, are, *v a* * **I.** *To clear from stones* locum, Cato R R 46, 1 —* **II.** *To lay with stones, to pave* DELAPIDATA lapide strata, Paul ex Fest p 73, 13 Müll, cf DELAPIDATA, λιθόστρωτα, Gloss

1. dēlapsus, a, um, *Part* from delabor

* **2. dēlapsus,** ūs, *m* [delabor], *a falling off, descent* aquae, *a flowing off, discharge* Varr R. R 1, 6 *fin*

* **dēlassābĭlis,** e, *adj* [delasso], *that can be wearied out* pectus, Manil 4, 242

dē-lasso, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to weary* or *tire out* (rare and post for defetigare) labore delassatus, Plaut Asin 5, 2, 22 loquacem Fabium Hor S 1, 1, 14.—Poet, with a thing as obj delasset omnes fabulas poetarum, Mart 10, 5 *fin*

dēlātio, onis, *f* [defero, *no* II B 2 b], *an accusation, denunciation* nominis, Cic Div in Caecil 20, 64, id. ib 3, 7, id Cluent 8, 25 —*Absol* cuicumque vos delationem dedissetis Cic Div in Caecil 15, 49, Tac A 4, 66, Curt 6 8, 13, in *plural*, Tac H 2, 10, 2 84, Plin Pan. 34, 5, 45, 2 et saep

dēlātor, oris, *m* [id.], *an accuser, informer, denouncer* (only post Aug, esp freq in Tacit and Suet) judices delatores, Quint 9, 2, 74, cf 3, 10 3 delatorum judicium, quasi latronum Plin Pan 34, 1 sq, 35, 1, Suet Tib 45, 61, Tac A 6, 40, id H 1, 2 et saep majestatis, i e *of high treason*, Tac A 2, 50, cf Papiae legis i e *one who denounces a violation of it*, Suet Ner 10

dēlātōrius, a, um, *adj* [delator], *of* or *belonging to an informer* (post class) curiositas, Dig 22 2, 6 libelli, *denunciatory writings*, Cod Theod. 10 10, 7

dēlātūra, ae, *f* [defero, *no* II B 2 b] (late Lat for delatio), *an accusation, information*, Tert adv Marc 5, 18 *fin*, Vulg Sirach, 38, 17

de-lăvo, no *perf*, lōtum, āre, *v a.*, *to wash off, wash clean* porcellum liquamine Apic. 8 7, Theod. Prisc 1, 4

* **dēlēbĭlis,** e, *adj* [deleo], *that may be blotted out* or *destroyed* liber, Mart. 7, 84, 7

dēlectābĭlis, e, *adj* [delecto], *delectable, delightful, agreeable* (post Aug for jucundus, amoenus) cibus, Tac. A 12, 67 apologi (with festivi), Gell 2, 29, Vulg Gen. 3, 6, Lact 6, 4 3, 7, 13 —*Comp* tibia questu, App Flor *no* 17 —*Adv* **delectabiliter,** *delightfully* ac decore depicta, Gell 13, 24, 17 et feliciter declamare, id. 15, 1 —*Comp* delectabilius, Aug de Don Persev 53

dēlectāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a delight* (very rare) pro delectamento, *amusement, pastime*, Ter Heaut 5, 1, 79 delectamenta puerorum, etc, Cic Pis 25, 60 pacis, Nazar Paneg Const 35 somni, Vulg Sap 7, 2

dēlectātio, onis, *f* [id], *a delighting, delight, pleasure, amusement* (freq and good prose) *delectatio* voluptas suavitate auditus animum deleniens etc, Cic Tusc 4, 9 homo videndi et audiendi delectatione ducitur, id. Off 1, 30, so, conviviorum, id de Sen 13, 45 More freq without *gen* mira quaedam in cognoscendo suavitas et delectatio, Cic de Or 1, 43, 193, so, jucunditas delectatioque, id ib 3, 38, 155, with voluptas, id Fam 9, 24, 2 (doctrina et literae), quae secundis rebus delectationem modo habere, videbantur, nunc vero etiam salutem, id ib 6, 12 *fin* gratiam et delectationem afferunt, Quint 2, 13, 11, 9, 4, 9 et saep, Ter Heaut 5, 2, 34 in amicitia, Vulg Sap 8, 18 —In *plural*, Cic Mur 19, 39 al —**II.** As medic t t, *a straining, effort, tenesmus* (late Lat) frequens ventris egerendi, Cael Aur Tard 4, 6, 88, 4, 3, 46

dēlectātiuncŭla, ae, *f*, *dim* [delectatio], *a trifling pleasure, petty delight*, Gell praef § 23

* **delectio,** onis, *f* [deligo] (post class for delectus), *a choosing, choice* imperatoris Vopisc Aurel 40

dēlecto, avi, atum, 1, *v intens a* [delicio] **I.** *To allure from the right path, to entice away, to seduce* (only ante class) me Apollo ipse delectat, ductat Delphicus, Enn ap Non. 97, 32 (Trag v 390 Vahl de lectare, illicere, attrahere, Non) hostem, Quadrig ib 98, 2 ubi sementem facturus eris ibi oves delectato, *keep back*, Cato R R 30 (also copied in Plin 17, 9, 6, § 55) —**II.** Meton (effectus pro causa), *to delight*, sc by attracting, alluring, *to please, charm, amuse* (*freq and class*, cf oblecto, juvo) mentem atque animum delectat suum, Enn ap Gell 19, 10, 12 Pamphilam arcesse, ut delectet hic nos, Ter Eun 4 1, 11 non tam ista me sapientiae fama delectat, quam etc, Cic Lael 4, 15, id ib 6 *fin* sive Falernum te magis delectat, Hor S 2, 8 17 al —With *abl* delectari multis inanibus rebus ut honore ut gloria, etc animo autem virtute praedito non admodum delectari, Cic Lael 14 jumentis Caes B G 4, 2 imperio, id B C 3, 82 criminibus inferendis, Cic Lael 18, 65 carminibus, Hor Od 4, 1, 23, cf iambis (with gaudere carmine), id Ep 2, 2, 59 et passim interea cum Musis nos delectabimus aequo animo, id Att 2 4, 2, cf cum Musis delectari, Hyg Astr 2 27 —With *ab* and *abl* ut me ab eo delectari facilius quam decipi putem posse, Cic Div in Caecil 13 *fin*, so ab aliquo, id Fin 1, 5 14, id. Or 57, 195 et saep —With *in* and *abl* in hoc admodum delector, quod, etc, id Leg 2, 7, 17 Goer, cf id. Fin 1, 11, 39, id. Fam 6, 4, cf ille me delectat in omni genere, id Att 16, 5, 2 in alio sui quem que natura delectat, Plin. Pan 45, 1 —In ellipt style, *impers* me magis de Dionysio delectat, Cic Q Fr 2, 13 *fin* —With *inf* as subject quam delectabat eum defectiones solis et lunae multo ante nobis praedicere, Cic Lael 14 49, id Tusc 3, 26, 63, Quint 1, 1, 29 aedificare casas si quem delectet barbatum, Hor S 2, 3, 249, cf me pedibus delectat claudere verba, id ib 2, 1, 28 delectat Veneris decerpere flores, Ov R Am 103 —In *pass* vir bonus et

prudens dici delector, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 32; Phaedr. 5, 3, 9: delectat, *impers.* (late Lat.), Boeth. Cons. Phil. 2, 3.

1. dēlector, āri, *v. dep.* [collat. form of preceding], *to delight, charm* (only in the foll. passages): cum dominam suam delectaretur, Petr. 45, 7; 64, 2.

* **2. dēlector,** ōris, *m.* [deligo], *one who draws out, levies, recruits,* Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 3.

1. dēlectus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. deligo.

2. dēlectus or **dīlectus** (so often in best MSS., and adopted by Halm in Quint. and Cic., Weissenb. in Liv., Dietsch in Sall., and by Brambach, etc.; but Bait. and Kay. in Cic., Dinter and Nipperdey in Caes., delectus), ūs, *m.* [1. deligo], *a choosing* or *picking out, a selecting; a selection, choice, distinction* (freq. and class.). **I.** In gen.: utrimque tibi nunc dilectum para, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 157: mihi quidem etiam lautius videtur, quod eligitur, et ad quod delectus adhibetur, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 90: earum rerum hic tenetur a sapiente delectus, ut, etc. (shortly before: cum soluta nobis est *eligendi* optio), id. ib. 1, 10, 33: in hoc verborum genere propriorum delectus est quidam habendus, id. de Or. 3, 37, 150; so, verborum, Caes. ap. Cic. Brut. 72, 253; Quint. 12, 9, 6; cf.: rerum verborumque agendus, id. 10, 3, 5: verbis delectum adhibere, Tac. Or. 22: cujus (εὐφωνίας) in eo dilectus est, ut, etc., Quint. 1, 5, 4: judicum, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 13: omnium rerum delectum atque discrimen pecunia sustulisset, id. Verr. 2, 2, 50; so with discrimen, id. Fin. 4, 25, 69: magnus hominum et dignitatum, id. Rep. 1, 34: dignitatis, id. Clu. 46; id. Off. 1, 14, 45: acceptorum beneficiorum sunt delectus habendi, id. ib. 1, 15, 49: non delectu aliquo aut sapientia ducitur ad judicandum, id. Planc. 4: sine ullo delectu, sine populi Rom. notione, sine judicio senatus, id. Agr. 2, 21 *fin.;* cf. Ov. M. 10, 325; and on the contrary, cum delectu, *making a selection,* Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 180; Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 18.—**II.** Milit. t. t., *a levy, a recruiting:* per legatos delectum habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 1; so, delectum habere, a standing phrase for *recruiting,* id. ib. 7, 1; id. B. C. 1, 2; 1, 6; Cic. Phil. 5, 12; Sall. C. 36, 3; Liv. 2, 28; Tac. A. 13, 35 al.; cf. the post-Aug. agere, Quint. 12, 3, 5; Plin. 7, 29, 30, § 107; Tac. H. 2, 16; Suet. Calig. 43 al.: conficere, Liv. 25, 5: quas (legiones) ex novo delectu confecerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: exercitus superbissimo delectu collectus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2 *fin.:* provincialis, *made in the province, provincial,* id. Fam. 15, 1 *fin.:* in bella, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 66.—**B.** Meton. (abstr. pro concreto), *the men levied, a levy:* e Britannico delectu octo milia sibi adjunxit, Tac. H. 2, 57.

dēlēgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [delego, *no.* II.], *an assignment, substitution, delegation* of one person by another. **I.** Prop.: a mancipe, Cic. Att. 12, 3, 2; of one thing for another: delegatione perfecta solutio, Sen. Ben. 6, 5, 2; cf. context.—**II.** Trop.: necesse est ipse laborem impendas: delegationem res ista non recipit, Sen. Ep. 27, 4.

* **dēlēgātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who makes an assignment* (sc. to another person), *an assignor,* Cassiod. Varr. 1, 18.

* **dēlēgātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *relating to an assignment:* litterae, Cod. Theod. 7, 4, 22.

dē-lēgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to send, assign, dispatch, delegate* a person to any place, person or business; *to assign, confide, commit, intrust* any thing to a person (for attention, care, protection, etc.); *to charge* a person with a business; *to lay* or *impose upon* a person any *charge, order, business, command,* etc., esp. of that which one prefers not to attend to in person (good prose; not in Caes.; perh. not in Cic.; v. the doubtful passage Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 2, and Orell. ad loc.). **I.** In gen. **A.** With personal objects: si cui fautores delegatos viderint, etc., Plaut. Am. prol. 67 and 83: aliquem in Tullianum, Liv. 29, 22 *fin.:* infantem ancillis ac nutricibus, Tac. G. 20; cf. id. Or. 29: Cassium Longinum occidendum delegaverat, Suet. Calig. 57: studiosos Catonis ad illud volumen delegamus, *refer to,* Nep. Cato 3 *fin.:* ad senatum, Liv. 5, 20 *fin.*—**B.** With a thing as object: hunc laborem alteri delegavi, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1; so, curam nepotum alicui, Quint. 4 prooem. § 2: officium alicui, id. 6 prooem. § 1: ministerium triumviris, Tac. Agr. 2; cf.: jurisdictionem magistratibus, Suet. Claud. 23: ordinandas bibliothecas alicui, id. Caes. 56; cf. id. Gramm. 21: obsidione delegata in curam collegae, Liv. 9, 13: delegato sibi officio functi sunt, Lact. 1, 4, 6.—**II.** In partic., t. t. in the lang. of business, *to assign, transfer, make over,* either one who is to pay a debt or the debt itself: *delegare* est vice sua alium reum dare creditori, vel cui jusserit, Dig. 46, 2, 11: debitorem, ib. 12: debitores nobis deos, Sen. Ben. 4, 11; cf.: delegabo te ad Epicurum, ab illo fiet numeratio, id. Ep. 18, 14: nomen paterni debitoris, Dig. 37, 6, 1.—*Absol.:* Quinto delegabo, si quid aeri meo alieno superabit, Cic. Att. 13. 46, 3: Balbi regia condicio est delegandi, id. ib. 12, 12: terram, *to assign,* Vulg. 3 Reg. 11, 18.—**B.** Trop., *to attribute, impute, ascribe to:* si hoc crimen optimis nominibus delegare possumus, Cic. Font. 4, 8; so, causam peccati mortuis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 22, 2: scelera ipsa aliis, Tac. A. 13, 43: omne rei bene aut secus gestae in Etruria decus dedecusque ad Volumnium, Liv. 10, 19; cf.: servati consulis decus ad servum, id. 21, 46 *fin.*

dēlēnĭfĭcus (delin-), a, um, *adj.* [delenio-facio], *soothing, caressing, captivating, flattering, enchanting* (ante- and post-class.): verba, Lucil. ap. Fulg. 567, 24: facta, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 39: ingenium mulierum, Turp. ap. Non. 278, 2: Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 1 al.

dēlēnīmentum (delin-), i, *n.* [delenio], *any thing that soothes, charms,* or *allures, a charm, blandishment, allurement, enticement* (ante-class., and repeatedly since the Aug. period, but not in Cic. or Caes.), Afran. ap. Non. 2, 4, and 8 (twice); Liv. 4, 51; 7, 38; Tac. A. 2, 33; id. Agr. 21; id. H. 1, 77 al.

dē-lēnĭo, and in many MSS. **dēlīnĭo,** īvi, ītum, 4, *v. a., to soothe* or *soften down, to cajole, charm, win, captivate, entice* (very freq., and class.): delenitus sum profecto ita, ut me qui sim nesciam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 214: dotibus deleniti, Titin. ap. Non. 72, 1; so, mulierem non nuptialibus donis sed filiorum funeribus, Cic. Clu. 9 *fin.:* milites blande appellando (with allicere oratione benigna), id. Off. 2, 14, 48: aliquem blanditiis voluptatum, id. Fin. 1, 10, 33: genus hominum disertorum oratione, id. de Or. 1, 9, 36: Sirenum cantu, Quint. 5, 8, 1; cf.: Midan barbarico carmine, Ov. M. 11, 163 et saep.: animos hominum, Cic. Mur. 35, 74; cf. Liv. 7, 38; and, animos popularium praeda, id. 1, 57: animum adulescentis pellexit iis omnibus rebus, quibus illa aetas capi ac deleniri potest, Cic. Clu. 5, 13: dolentem nec Phrygius lapis delenit, etc. (= permulcet), Hor. Od. 3, 1, 43: tristemque delinivit blanditiis, Vulg. Gen. 34, 3; cf.: id. 2 Par. 24, 17.

* **dēlēnītor (delin-),** ōris, *m.* [delenio], *one who softens down, soothes, wins over:* judicis, Cic. Brut. 70, 246.

dēlēnītōrĭus (delin.), a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to* or *serving for softening, soothing:* aquae, Cassiod. Varr. 10, 29.

dēlĕo, lēvi, lētum, 2 (*perf. sync.* delerunt, Cic. Red. in Sen. 2, 4: delerit, Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 19; id. Balb. 19, 43: delerat, id. Fam. 15, 5, 3: delerant, id. Sest. 19, 44; *plqpf. subj. sync.* delesset, Val. Max. 3, 7; Liv. 27, 40, 4; *part. perf.* dēlitus: litterae delitae, Varr. ap. Diom. p. 372: epistola delita, Calvus ib.; Cic. Ep. ap. Prisc. p. 873; cf. 1. aboleo), *v. a.* [Sanscr. R. li, adhere; cf.: vi-li, dissolve; Gr. λίμνη, λιμήν, λειμών, etc.; Lat. lino, *perf.* levi; polio, etc.; cf. also Gr. λιμός, Lat. lētum], *to abolish, destroy, annihilate* (freq. and class.; cf.: eluo, diluo, diruo, exstinguo, everto, demolior, destruo) **I.** Of objects not personal: si certo tempore luna Gignitur et certo deletur tempore rursus, Lucr. 5, 748 (for which, shortly before, nova luna *creari . . . aboriscí*): si Juppiter saepe urbes delevit, fruges perdidit, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131; so, urbem Numantiam, Carthaginem, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 12 *fin.;* Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 21; Sall. J. 8, 2; Hor. Od. 3, 6, 14; Ov. M. 13, 219 al.; cf.: magnam Graeciam, Cic. Lael. 4, 13: nomen Aequorum prope ad internecionem, Liv. 9, 45; and, Volscum nomen, id. 3, 8: sepulcrum, Cic. Leg. 2, 26: aedificia, id. Agr. 2, 32 *fin.* al.: epistulas, id. Fam. 7, 18, 2; so of the *blotting out, effacing, obliterating,* of writing, id. ib. 14, 3; id. Clu. 14, 41; id. Rosc. Com. 2 *fin.;* Quint. 10, 3, 31; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 69; id. A. P. 389; Ov. M. 9, 524; Vulg. Apoc. 3, 5: stigmata in facie, Plin. 25, 13, 110, § 175: radices, Col. 11, 3, 56 al.—**B.** Trop., *to finish, stop, terminate, end:* praesentia, futura bella, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: omnes leges una rogatione, id. Sest. 26: omnia morte, id. Lael, 4, 13: omnem memoriam discordiarum oblivione sempiterna, id. Phil. 1, 1; cf. id. Deiot. 13, 37: nec si quid olim lusit Anacreon, Delevit aetas, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 10; trop.: deleo omnes dehinc ex animo mulieres (i. e. memoriam mulierum), Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 5: veritatem (simulatio), Cic. Lael. 25, 92: omnem molestiam, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8: improbitatem (with exstinguere), id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 26; cf.: turpitudinem fugae virtute, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: priorem ignominiam, Liv. 39, 30.—**II.** Of personal objects: dispersis ac paene deletis hostibus, *destroyed, annihilated,* Caes. B. G. 6, 36, 2; so milit., id. ib. 6, 37, 7; id. B. C. 3, 70; Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 8, 21; id. Mur. 35 *fin.;* id. Vat. 10, 24 *init.;* Tac. A. 4, 51; Verg. A. 11, 898 al.: homines morte deletos, Cic. N. D. 1, 15: toto animante deleto, id. Tusc. 1, 37, 90; rarely of a single person: C. Curionem, id. Vat. 10, 24 *fin.*

* **dēlētīcĭus** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [deleo], *from which any thing has been blotted out, effaced:* charta, Dig. 37, 11, 4.

* **dēlētĭlis,** e, *adj.* [id.], *that wipes* or *blots out:* spongia, Varr. ap. Non. 96, 14.

dēlētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an annihilating, destroying:* nostri exercitus, Lucil. ap. Non. 97, 4.

* **dēlētrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that annihilates* or *destroys:* sica hujus imperii deletrix, Auct. Harusp. resp. 23, 49.

dēlētus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *annihilation* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 24.

* **dē-lēvo** (or **dēlaevo**), āre, *v. a., to smooth off, make smooth:* plagam acutissimo ferro, Col. Arb. 6, 4.

Dēlĭa, ae, *f.*, v. Delos *no.* II. A.

Dēlĭăcus, a, um, v. Delos *no.* II. C.

dēlībāmentum, i, *n.* [delibo], *wine poured out to the gods, a libation,* Val. Max. 2, 6, 8.

dēlībātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a taking away from, diminishing* (post-class.): hereditatis, Dig. 30, 113; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 22.—**II.** *The first fruit, sample, representative portion:* quod si delibatio sancta est, et massa, Vulg. Rom. 11, 16.

dēlīberābundus, a, um, *adj.* [delibero], *weighing carefully, considering, reflecting, deliberating* (rare): consules velut deliberabundi capita conferunt, diu colloquuntur, Liv. 2, 45, 7; 1, 54, 6.

* **dēlībĕrāmentum,** i, *n.* [id.], *a deliberation,* Laber. ap. Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 6.

dēlībĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a deliberation, consultation, consideration* (a Ciceron. word; elsewhere very rare). **I.** In gen.: ad deliberationes eas, quas habebat domi de republica, principes civitatis adhibebat, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 2; id. Off. 3, 12, 50: incidit omnis jam deliberatio, si intellegitur non posse fieri, id. de Or. 2, 82, 336: id quod in deliberationem cadit, id. Off. 1, 3, 9: habet res deliberationem, *needs consideration,* id. Att. 7, 3, 3: consilii capiendi, *respecting the resolution to be adopted,* id. Off. 1, 3, 9; cf. officii, id. Att. 8, 15, 2 et saep.: neque recte an perperam (factum) interpretor: fuerit ista ejus deliberatio, qui bellum suscepit, Liv. 1, 23; Quint. 3, 8, 10.—**II.** Esp. in rhetor. lang. i. q. causa deliberativa, Cic. Inv. 1, 9, 12; id. de Or. 1, 6, 22; Quint. 2, 21, 18.

dēlībĕrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *relating to deliberation, deliberative* (only in rhetor. lang., esp. freq. in Quint.): genus, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 7; 2, 51, 155; Quint. 2, 4, 25; 8 prooem. § 6: causa, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 12;

Quint 8, 3, 11 materia, id 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 16 pars, id. 3, 3, 14, 3, 6, 56 —*Absol* deliberativa ae, *f*, Quint. 3, 8, 1

* **dēlīberātor,** oris, *m* [id], *one who deliberates*, Cic Sest 34 *fin*

dēlīberātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from delibero

dē-lībero, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* [de and libro, libra, cf Paul ex Fest p 74, 1 Mull *deliberare a libella*, qua quid perpenditur dictum], *to weigh well* in one's mind, *to consider maturely, deliberate* respecting a thing, *to take counsel, consult, advise upon* (freq and class, for syn cf cogito, agito, volvo, reputo, perpendo, meditor, commentor, consulo) **I.** Prop **A.** In gen re deliberata, post diem tertium ad Caesarem reversuros, Caes B G 4, 9, so, re deliberata, id B C 1, 10 delibera hoc, dum ego redeo, Ter Ad 2, 1, 42 de summa rerum deliberare, Caes B C 2, 30 de geographia etiam atque etiam, Cic. Att 2, 7 de necanda filia, Suet Aug 65 de singulis articulis temporum, id Claud 4 al deliberare Velitne an non, Ter Hec 3, 5, 58 utrum an (with concoquere), Cic. Rosc Com 15, 45 an recipiat, Quint 7, 1, 24, cf quando incipiendum sit, id 12, 6, 3 ego amplius deliberandum censeo, Ter Ph 2, 4, 17, so *absol*, Caes B G 1, 7 *fin.*, Cic Off 1, 3, 9, Quint 3, 8, 35 sq, Vulg 2 Reg 21, 13 al cum aliquo de salute fortunisque alicujus, Cic Att 11, 3, Liv 32, 34, cf cum judicibus quasi deliberamus, Quint. 9, 2, 21 cum cupiditate id est cum animi levissima parte deliberat, *takes counsel of*, Cic Fin 2, 34, 115 cum materia, Quint 3, 7, 16 cum causis, id 7, 10, 10 cum re praesenti, id 9, 4, 117 —*Pass impers* deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio, incendi placeret an defendi, Caes B G 7, 15, 3 ut utri potissimum consulendum sit deliberetur, Cic Inv 2, 58, 174 al —*Prov* deliberando saepe perit occasio, Pub Syr 140 (Rib) deliberandum est saepe, statuendum est semel, id. 132 — **B.** In partic. **1.** (Like consulo, *no* I B 1) *To consult an oracle* (only in Nepos) ex his delecti Delphos deliberatum missi sunt his consulentibus, etc., Nep Milt 1, 2 so with consulere, id. Them 2, 6 —**2.** *Pass impers* deliberari, *to be maturely discussed*, hence *to be in doubt*, usually with potest, non potest, etc ex eo deliberari poterit, ducenda necne alvus sit, Cels. 3, 13, § 12 neque maneatis aut abeatis deliberari potest, i e *you must certainly go away*, Liv 7, 35, 8 M Aemilius, qui pejor an ignavior sit, deliberari non potest, Sall Hist Fr 1, 48, 3 Cf nemo deliberat, *no one doubts*, etc, Min. Fel 35, 4. —**II.** Meton (causa pro effectu), *to resolve, determine*, after deliberation (rare in the *verb finit*, usually in the *part perf*, with *inf* or *acc* and *inf*) quod iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse, Cic. Verr 2, 1 1 (Cleopatra) deliberata morte ferocior, *Hor Od 1, 37, 29 certum ac deliberatum est me illis obsequi, Turpil ap Non. 282, 11, and 429, 21, so with certum, Cic. Rosc Am 11, 31 cum mihi deliberatum et constitutum sit ita gerere consulatum, etc, id. Agr 1, 8, 25 sic habuisti statutum cum animo ac deliberatum, omnes judices reicere, id Verr 2, 3 41 deliberatum est non tacere amplius, Afran ap Interpr Verg A. 10, 564 —Hence, **dēlīberātus,** a, um, *P a*, *resolved upon, determined, certain* (rare) neque illi quicquam deliberatius fuit quam me evertere, Cic Fam 5, 2, 8 instructius deliberatiusque, Gell 1, 13, 9

dē-lībo, avi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to take off, take away a little* from any thing, of food, *to taste* (class) **I.** Lit. parvam delibet ab aequore partem Lucr 6, 622 aliquid membrorum, Varr R R 2, 2, 16 truncum, Col. 2, 2, 26 paululum carnis, Petr 136, 1, cf cenas (opp edere), Favor ap Gell. 15, 8 *fin* —**II.** Trop **A.** *To take, enjoy, pluck, gather* flos delibatus populi Suadaeque medulla *the picked flower of the people*, Enn ap Cic Brut 15, 58 ut omni ex genere orationem aucuper et omnes undique flosculos carpam atque delibem, *cull* Cic Sest 56 ex universa mente divina delibatos animos habere, id de Sen. 21, 78 novum honorem, *to taste, enjoy*, Liv 5, 12, cf honores parcissime, Plin Pan 54, 3 oscula, Verg A. 12, 434, Phaedr 4, 24, 8 artes, Ov F 1, 169 omnia narratione, *to touch upon*, Quint 4, 2, 55, cf Plin Pan. 38, Suet Aug 94 delibor *I am ripe for plucking*, i e *about to die*, Vulg 2 Tim 4, 6. —**B.** *To take away, detract from, diminish* neque ulla Res animi pacem delibat, Lucr 3, 24 de laude jejuni hominis delibare quicquam, Cic Fam 10, 21, 2 aliquid de honestate, id. Inv 2, 58, 174 de gloria sua id ib 2, 39, 115 de virginitatis integritate, Flor 2, 6, 40, cf castitatem virginis, Val Max. 9, 1, 2 *ext* pudicitiam, Suet Aug 68 nec vitam ducendo demimus hilum Tempore de mortis nec delibare valemus, Lucr 3, 1088 al —Poet, transf Delibata deum per te tibi numina sancta Saepe oberunt, *disparaged*, Lucr 6, 70, cf ille (Gracchus) nulla voce delibans insitam virtutem concidit tacitus, Auct Her 4, 55, 68

dē-lībro, no *perf*, atum, are, *v a* [3 liber], *to take off the rind* or *bark*, *to peel* arborem, Col 5, 11, 10 radicem, id. 5, 6, 9 corticem, id 4, 24, 6, 5, 11, 1 ramum, Pall Febr 17, 7 In Lucr 3, 1088, the true reading is delibare (q v)

dē-lĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum (dēlībūta comas, Prud. Psych. 312), 3, *v a* [LIBUO=λειβω, cf ἀλειφω], *to besmear, anoint* with a liquid delibuo καταβρεχω, ελαιῶ, βρεχω, Gloss Cyrill (in the *verb finit* only late Lat) **I.** Lit (α) *Verb finit* eum unguentis delibuit, Sol 12 unguentis delibuitur, Tert Cor mil 12 —(β) *Part perf* multis medicamentis propter dolorem artuum delibutus, Cic Brut 60, 217, cf Quint. 11, 3, 129 delibutus unguentis, Cic ap Non 309 2, cf Phaedr 5, 1, 12, capillus, Cic Rosc Am 46, 135 (meretrices) Miserae, ceno delibutae, Plaut Poen 1, 2, 55 tetra sanie, Enn ap Cic. Tusc 1, 44, 106 atro cruore, Hor Ep 17, 31 cf dona (Medeae), id ib 3, 13 labra pingui ceroto, Mart 11, 98, 6 unguento, Vulg Amos, 6, 6 —**II.** Trop (only in the *part perf*) delibutus gaudio, Ter Ph 5, 6, 16 senium luxu delibutum, Plin 4, 12, 26, § 90

dēlĭcāte, *adv*, v the following, *fin*

dēlĭcātus, a, um, *adj* [deliciae] **I.** *That gives pleasure*, i e *alluring, charming, delightful, luxurious, voluptuous* **A.** Prop (class) in illo delicatissimo litore, Cic Verr 2, 5, 40 navigia, Suet Vit 10 delicatior cultus, id. Aug 65 delicati hortuli, Phaedr 4, 5, 26, and so often of places muliebri et delicato ancillarum puerorumque comitatu, Cic Mil 10, 28 convivium, id Att 2 14 voluptates (with molles and obscenae), id. N D 1, 40, 111 and 113, cf molliores et delicatiores in cantu flexiones id de Or 3, 25, 98 sermo, id Off 1, 40, 144 omnes hominis libidines delicatissimis versibus exprimere, id Pis 29, 70 versiculos scribens, Cat 50, 3 —(β) As a flattering appellation ubi tu es delicata? Plaut Rud 2, 5, 8 —**B.** Transf, *soft, tender, delicate* (poet and in post Aug prose) capella, Cat 20, 10, cf puella tenellulo delicatior haedo, id. 17, 15 oves Plin Ep 2, 11 *fin* Anio delicatissimus amnium, id. ib 8, 17, 3, cf ad aquam, Curt 5, 2 9 delicatior teneriorque cauliculus, Plin 19, 8, 41, § 137, Vulg 1 Par 22, 5 —**II.** *Addicted to pleasure, luxurious, voluptuous*, and *subst*, *a voluptuary, a wanton* **A.** Prop adolescens, Cic Brut 53 pueri, id N D 1, 36 *fin* juventus id. Mur 35, 74, cf. odia libidinosae et delicatae juventutis, id Att 1, 19, 8 et saep quosdam e gratissimis delicatorum i e *of the paramours* παιδικῶν, Suet Tit 7, cf in the *fem* Flavia Domitilla, Statilii Capellae delicata, id Vesp 3, et luxuriosus, Vulg Deut 28, 54, in inscriptions, delicatus and delicata simply mean *favorite slave* (cf our terms *valet* and *chamber maid*), Inscr Orell 2801-2805 and 4650 —**B.** Transf **1.** *Spoiled with indulgence*, *delicate, dainty, effeminate* nimium ego te habui delicatam (*I have spoiled you*), Plaut Men 1, 2, 10 equorum cursum delicati minutis passibus frangunt Quint 9, 9, 4, 113, id 11, 3 132 —**2.** *Fastidious, scrupulous* aures, Quint 3, 1 3, vah delicatus! Plaut Mil 4, 1, 37 —Hence, *adv* **dēlĭcātē.** **1.** *Delicately, luxuriously* delicate ac molliter vivere, Cic Off 1, 30, 106, cf recubans (coupled with molliter), id de Or 3, 17, 63, and in the *comp* tractare iracundos (with mollius), Sen de Ira, 3, 9 odiosa multa delicate jocoseque fecit, Nep Alcib 2 *fin*, Vulg Prov 29, 21 —**2.** *At one's ease, tardily, slowly* conficere iter (coupled with segniter), Suet Calig 43 spargit se vitis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 179

1. dēlĭcĭa, ae, *f*, v deliciae, *init*

2. delĭcĭa or **dēlĭquĭa,** ae, *f* [deliquo, cf colliciae, a flowing or running off, hence], *a gutter*, Vitr 6, 3, cf Paul. ex Fest p 73, 2 Mull

dēlĭcĭae, arum, *f* (*sing* **dēlĭcĭa,** ae, *f*, ante and post class., Plaut Truc. 5, 29, id. Rud. 2 4, 13, id. Poen. 1, 2, 152, Inscr Grut 1014, 5 **dēlĭcĭum,** ii, *n*, Phaedr 4, 1, 8, Verg Copa, 26, Mart 7, 50, 2, 13, 98, 1, Inscr Orell 680, 1724, 2679 sq, 4394, 4958 And **dēlĭcĭus,** ii, *m*, Inscr Don. cl. 1, 132, and ap Gorium Columb Liv p 73, *no* 4) [delicio, that which allures, flatters the senses] *delight, pleasure, charm, allurement, deliciousness, luxuriousness, voluptuousness, curiosities of art, sport, frolics*, etc (freq and class., for syn cf voluptas, libido, delectatio, oblectatio, delectamentum, oblectamentum) **I.** Prop cogitatio amoenitatum ad delectationem, aut supellectilis ad delicias, aut epularum ad voluptates, Cic Par 1, 2, cf Hor Od 4, 8, 10 et saep deliciarum causa et voluptatis cives Romanos cum mitella saepe vidimus Cic. Rab Post 10 multirum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio, id. Mur 6 deliciis diffluentes, id Lael. 15, id Verr 2, 4, 57, Sall. C 31, 3, Hor Ep 1, 6, 31 et saep Herodotus Thucydidesque longissime a talibus deliciis vel potius ineptiis afuerunt, Cic. Or 12 *fin*, cf Quint. 1, 11, 6, 12, 8, 4 delicias facere, *to play tricks, to joke, to make sport of* one, Plaut Men 2, 3, 30, id Poen 1, 2, 68, 83, on the contrary, *to sport* as lovers, Catull 45, 24, 72, 2 amores et hae deliciae quae vocantur, Cic Cael 19 votorum, *a dallying with, fondly prolonging*, Juv 10, 291 ecce aliae deliciae (*pretensions*) equitum vix ferendae, Cic Att 1, 17, 9 esse in deliciis alicui, *to be any one's favorite*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 1 *fin*, so id Vatin. 8 *fin*, Lucr 4, 1152 aliquid in deliciis habere, Cic Div 1, 34 *fin* habere aliquem in deliciis, Suet Vit. 12 in deliciis vivere Vulg Apoc 18, 9 —**II.** Transf, of living beings *delight, darling, sweetheart, beloved* tu urbanus scurra, deliciae popli, Plaut Most 1, 1, 14 mea voluptas, meae deliciae mea vita, mea amoenitas, id Poen 1, 2, 152 amores ac deliciae tuae Roscius, Cic Div 1, 36, 79, cf id Att 16, 6 *fin*, id. Phil 6, 5, and the well known appellation of Titus amor ac deliciae generis humani, Suet. Tit 1 C Sempronium Rufum mel ac delicias tuas, Cael. ap Cic Fam 8, 8 Corydon ardebat Alexim Delicias domini, Verg E 2, 2, cf id ib 9, 22, Cat 6, 1 verba ne Alexandrinis quidem permittenda deliciis, *favorite slaves* Quint 1 2 7 aegrae solaque libidine fortes Deliciae, *a voluptuary minion*, Juv 4 4, Petr 67, Stat Silv 5, 5 67, cf Plutarch, Anton 59 delicias hominis, *a precious fellow!* Juv 6 47

‡ **dēlĭcĭāris,** e, *adj* [2 delicia], *pertaining to a gutter* tegulae, Paul ex Fest p 73 2 Mull

‡ **dēlĭcĭātus,** a, um, *adj* [2 delicia], *with a gutter* tectum, Paul ex Fest p 73, 2 Mull

* **dē-lĭcĭo,** ĕre, *v a* [lacio, the root of deliciae and delecto], *to allure* one from the right way, *to entice, delight* aliquem, Titin ap Non 277, 17

* **dēlĭcĭŏlae,** arum, *f dim* [deliciae *no* II], *a darling* nostrae Tulliola Cic. Att 1, 8 *fin* —Also **dēlĭcĭŏlum,** i, *n*, tuum villici filius, Sen. Ep 12 3

delĭcĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [deliciae], *delicious delicate* (late Lat) lassitudines, August Contr 10, 34 *fin* militia Cass Var 7, 9 mollities Mart Cap 7, § 727, of persons, Ambros. de Poen 1, 9, 24, Sedul prol 8

dēlĭcĭum, ii, *n*, v deliciae *init*

dēlĭco, are, v deliquo

* **dēlictor,** ōris, *m* [delinquo], *a delinquent, offender*, Cypr Ep 59 *fin*

delictum, i, *n* [delinquo], prop a fall-

ing short of the standard of law (hence esp *a transgression* against positive law, cf. peccatum, usu against natural law; cf also: malefactum, maleficium, facinus, flagitium, scelus, nefas, impietas, culpa), *a fault, offence, crime, transgression, wrong*: delictum suom Suamque ut culpam expetere in mortalem sinat, Plaut Am 1,2,32, so, delictum in se admittere, Ter Ad. 4, 5, 48: majore commisso delicto, * Caes B G 7, 4 *fin*: quo delictum majus est, eo poena est tardior, Cic. Caecin. 3: fatetur aliquis se peccasse et ejus delicti veniam petit: nefarium est facinus ignoscere At leve delictum est; omnia peccata sunt paria, id. Mur 30, 62: ubi senatus delicti conscientia populum timet, Sall J. 27, 3; 104, 5; 102, 12: defendere delictum, Hor. A. P. 442 al.: praeoccupatus in delicto, Vulg Galat 6, 1: hostia pro delicto, *a trespass offering*, id. Levit 7, 1 et saep —In *plur*, Cic. Rab Post. 6; id. Off 1, 40 *fin*; Sall. C 3, 2; id. J. 3, 2; Hor Od. 3, 6, 1; id. A. P. 141; 347 et saep

dēlĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj dim* [delinquo], *blemished, defective*: oves, Cato R. R. 2, 7: armenta, id. ib (cf. Wordsworth, Fragm and Specim p 614 sq)

* **dēlĭcus,** a, um, *adj* [delinquo], *put away* from the breast, *weaned*: porci, Varr R. R. 2, 4, 16; cf *delicum*, ἀπογαλακτισθεν, Gloss. Vet.

dēlĭcuus, v deliquus.

1. dē-lĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, *v a.* [1. lego], *to choose out, to select* (for syn cf.: lego, coopto, designo, eligo, seligo) **I.** In gen (freq and class.): continuo Amphitruo delegit viros primores principes, Plaut Am 1, 1, 49: ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur, Caes. B G 1, 3, 3: quodsi liber populus deliget, quibus se committat; deligetque optimum quemque, Cic. Rep 1, 34: qui ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis, id. Rosc. Am 3 *fin*; so with *ex*, id. Agr 2, 9, 23; id. Mil 8, 21; id. Rep 1, 44; Caes B G 3, 18; 5, 11; Sall. J 23, 2; Liv. 8, 33 et saep; poet. with *ab*: delectos ordine ab omni centum oratores, Verg A. 7, 152: Otho (Celsum) bello inter duces delegit, Tac. H. 1, 71: locum castris, Caes. B G 1, 49; 2, 17: hunc sibi locum domicilio, id. ib 2, 29 *fin* et saep: re frumentaria comparata equitibusque delectis, id. ib 4, 7; and so of soldiers, id. ib 1, 48, Sall. J. 46, 7, 49, 1 al: delecti Latio et Laurentibus agris, Verg. A. 11, 431: melimela ad lunam delecta, Hor S 2, 8, 32.—Poet.: altaque mortali deligere astra manu, Prop 2, 32, 50 (3, 30, 50 M dub; al deripere) — **II.** In partic **A.** Of fruits, *to gather, pick off*: oleam, Cato R R 144, 1: uvam, ib 112, 2: fructum, Col 5, 10, 10 —**B.** With the accessory idea of removal to a distance, *to choose out and send* or *take away* (rare): amentem ex aedibus, Plaut Asin. 3, 3, 42 senes ac fessas aequore matres, Verg A. 5, 717

2. dē-lĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a* (de in the sense of reduction in breadth; cf. devincire), *to bind* or *tie together; to bind up, to bind fast* (good prose): homini rostrum deliges, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 13: brachium su perimposito penicillo, Cels. 2, 10 *fin*: vulnus, Quint. 2, 17, 9, 2, 21, 17, cf deligatus et plurimis medicamentis delibutus, id. 11, 3, 129 veretra, Suet Tib 62 et saep homInem proripi atque in foro medio nudari ac deligari et virgas expediri jubet, Cic Verr 2, 5, 62; cf. id. ib 2, 4, 40 sarmentis circum cornua boum deligatis, Quint. 2, 17, 19: naviculam ad ripam, Caes. B G 1, 53, 3, so, naves ad ancoras, id. ib 4, 29; and, naves ad terram, id. B C 3, 39 epistolam ad amentum, id B G 5, 48, 5: ad patibulos deliguntur, cruci defiguntur, Licinius ap Non. 221, 11; cf. aliquem ad palum, Liv 2, 5, 8, 7: viros ac feminas ad stipitem, Suet. Ner 29 al.: alterius collo asco pera deligata, id ib 45

‡ **dēlīmātor,** ōris, *m* [de limo], *a filer*, διαρρινητης, Gloss. Cyrill

* **dē-līmātus,** a, um, *Part.* [limo], *filed off*: scobem, Plin 34, 11, 26, § 111

dēlīmĭtātio, ōnis, *f*, *a marking out, limiting*, Auct. de limit. p 142 Goes. From

dē-līmĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a., to mark out*, Frontin de agr qual. p 38 Goes.

dēlīnĕātio, ōnis, *f* [delineo], *a sketch, delineation* (late Lat for forma, descriptio), Tert adv. Val 27

dē-līnĕo, also **dēlīnio,** āvi, 1, *v. a.* [linea], *to sketch out, to delineate*: imaginem in pariete carbone, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 89; Tert. adv. Val. 4, id. Res. Carn. 20 *init*

dē-lingo, linxi, ĕre, *v a*, *to lick, lick off* or *up* (very rare): cochleare plenum, Cels. 3, 22 *fin*: leo puerum delinxit, Lampr. Diad. 5, § 6 —Prov: salem, i e *to have a meagre diet*, Plaut Curc 4, 4, 6; id. Pers 3, 3, 25

dēlīnīfĭcus, dēlīnīmentum, dēlīnio and delinitor, v delen.

dē-lĭno, no *perf*, litum, 3, *v a., to besmear* (very rare): delinendus homo est vel gypso vel argenti spuma, Cels. 3, 19; cf. faciem, App M. 8, p 214.

dēlinquentĭa, ae, *f.* [delinquo], *a fault, crime, delinquency*; only in Tert Res Carn. 46 and 47.

dē-linquo, līqui, lictum, 3 (*perf.* delinquerunt, Liv 1, 32 codd.), *v n* and *a*, *to fail, be wanting* **I.** Lit, *to fail, be lacking*, for the usual deficere (cf. 1 deliquium, =defectus—very rare). delinquere frumentum, Cael ap Serv. Verg A 4, 390. delinquat aut superet aliquid tibi, Tubero ib —**II.** Trop (class.), *to fail, be wanting* in one's duty; *to commit a fault, to do wrong, transgress, offend*; and, delinquere aliquid, *to commit, do* something wrong (α) *Absol.*: QVOD POPVLVS HERMVNDVLVS HOMINESQVE POPVLI HERMVNDVLI ADVERSVS POPVLVM ROMANVM BELLVM FECERE DELIQVERVNTQVE, etc, an old formula used in declaring war, Gell. 16, 4; cf id. ap Liv. 1, 32: an quia non delinquunt viri? Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 41: ut condemnaretur filius aut nepos, si pater aut avus deliquisset? Cic. N. D 3, 38 mercede delinquere (opp gratis recte facere), Sall. Hist. Fragm 3, 61, 5 Dietsch in vita, Cic Tusc. 2, 4 *fin.*; cf.: in bello miles, id. Clu. 46; and: hac quoque in re, id Inv 2, 10, 33. in ancilla, Ov. M 2, 8, 9: deliquere homines adulescentuli per ambitionem, Sall C. 52, 26: paulum deliquit amicus, Hor. S 1, 3, 84: multo jam ut praestet laxitate delinquere, Plin. 17, 12, 19, § 94.—Of errors in language, Quint 1, 5, 49 —(β) With *acc respect.*: dum caveatur praeter aequum ne quid delinquat, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 14; so, quid, id. Men. 5, 2, 30, id. Ps. 4, 7, 129; Cic Agr 2, 36 *fin*; Sall. C. 51, 12: quae, id. J. 28, 4: quid erga aliquem, Plaut Ep 3, 3, 9: quid ego tibi deliqui? id. Am 2, 2, 185 —With *object acc*: flagitia, Tac A. 12, 54 *fin*; cf: multo majora deliquit, Vulg. 2 Par. 33, 23 —*Pass*: adulterium quod pubertate delinquitur, Dig 48, 5, 38; cf delictum —*Pass impers*: ut nihil a me adhuc delictum putem, Cic Att 9, 10 *fin*; Gell 5, 4, 2.

dēlĭquātĭtūdo, inis, *f* [deliquo], *a melting, dropping*, cerae, Cassiod. in Psa. 67, 3

dē-lĭquesco, licŭi, 3, *v inch n*, *to melt away, dissolve, melt* (very rare) **I.** Lit: utinam tua ista in sortiendo sors delicuerit, Plaut Cas 2, 6, 47: ubi delicuit nondum prior (sc nix), altera venit, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 15 Hyrie flendo delicuit, id. M 7, 381; cf id. ib 4, 253 —**II.** Trop, *to melt away, pine away; to vanish, disappear*: qui nec tabescat molestiis nec frangatur timore nec alacritate futtili gestiens deliquescat, * Cic Tusc 4, 17, 37; Lact 7, 12.

dēlĭquĭa or **dēlĭcĭa,** ae, *f*, *a gutter*, v 2. delicia.

dēlĭquio (-linquio), ōnis, *f.* [delinquo], *a failure, want*, Gell ap Serv. Verg A. 4, 390: nullam causam dico quin mihi et parentum et libertatis apud te deliquio siet, Plaut. Capt 3, 4, 92 (Brix, Fleck., al. deliquium)

1. dēlĭquĭum, ii, *n.* [delinquo, no I], *a want, defect* (rare) solis, i. e *an eclipse* (for which freq defectus), Plin 2, 12, 9, § 54; cf. Serv Verg. A. 4, 390, Lact Epit 45, 10: solis lunaeque deliquia, Mart Cap 6, § 594.

* **2. dēlĭquĭum,** ii, *n* [deliquo], *a flowing down, dropping down*, Prud. Hamart. 753

dē-lĭquo and (in the trop signif) **dē-lĭco,** āre, *v a* [liquo], *to clear off a turbid liquid, to clarify, to strain*: turbida quae sunt deliquantur ut liquida fiant, Varr. L. L. 7, § 106 Müll; Cels 5, 20, 5; passum in alia vasa, Col. 12, 39, 2 —**II.** Trop, *to clear up* by speaking, *to explain*: explanare, indicare, aperire, Non. (anteclass.): quid istic sibi vult sermo, mater, delica, Titin. ap Non. 98, 10, and 277, 25 (v. 92, 102 Rib); so Att ib; Caecil. ib 277, 29: ut tu ipse me dixisse delices (sc apud erum), Plaut Mil. 3, 2, 31.

* **dēlĭquus** or **dēlĭcuus,** a, um, *adj.* [delinquo, no I.], *wanting, lacking*: tibi nil domi delicuum 'st, Plaut Cas 2, 2, 33

dēlīrāmentum (in the Fronto MS. written delir), i, *n* [deliro], *nonsense, absurdity* (in Plaut and in post-Aug prose), Plaut Am. 2, 2, 64, id Men. 5, 5, 21; Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 17; Fronto Ep ad M. Caes 2, 1; Vulg Luc 24, 14

dēlīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], originally, a going out of the furrow, in ploughing; hence, trop, *giddiness, silliness, folly, dotage, madness* (very rare): quod vocant lirare, operiente semina, unde primum appellata deliratio est, Plin 18, 20, 49, § 180: ista senilis stultitia, quae deliratio appellari solet, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: o deliratio nem incredibilem! non enim omnis error stultitia est dicenda, id. Div. 2, 43: aliena, Plin. Ep 6, 15, 4.

* **dēlīrĭtas,** ātis, *f* [id.], i q deliratio, Laber ap Non. 490, 21 (v 139 Rib)

dēlīrĭum, ii, *n* [deliro, no II], in medical lang, *madness, delirium*, Cels 2, 8; 3, 18 et saep

dē-līro, āre, *v n* [de-lira, to go out of the furrow; hence], **I.** Lit, *to deviate from a straight line*: nil ut deliret amussis, Aus. Idyll 16, 11; cf. Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 180 —**II.** Trop (cf Vel Long p 2233 P.), *to be crazy, deranged, out of one's wits; to be silly, to dote, rave* (class.): delirat linguaque mensque, Lucr 3, 454: falli, errare, labi, decipi tam dedecet quam delirare et mente esse captum, Cic Off 1, 27, 94; so with desipere and dementem esse, id. N. D 1, 34, 94: *Am* Delirat uxor *So* Atra bili percita est, Plaut Am 2, 2, 95 sq: senex delirans, Ter Ad. 4, 7, 43: morbo delirantes, Lucr 5, 1158; cf. timore, Ter. Ph 5, 8, 8: in extis totam Etruriam delirare, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 35: Stertinium deliret acumen, Hor Ep 1, 12, 20 —With *acc respect*: quicquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi, *whatever folly the kings commit*, id ib 1, 2, 14.

dēlīrus, a, um, *adj* [deliro, no II.], *silly, doting, crazy* (class.): dementit deliraque fatur, Lucr. 3, 464: delira furiosaque, id. 2, 985, with amens, Hor S 2, 3, 107. senex, Cic de Or 2, 18, 75; Hor S 2, 5, 71: anus, Cic Tusc. 1, 21, 48, id. Div 2, 68, 141: mater, Hor S 2, 3, 293. scriptor, id. Ep 2, 2, 126 et saep

(**dē-lĭtĕo,** ēre, false read. in Plin. 35, 1, 1, § 3 for dilatantia, v dilato)

dē-lĭtesco, tŭi, 3, *v inch n* [latesco], *to hide away, conceal one's self; to lie hid, to lurk* (class) **I.** Lit: bestiae in cubilibus delitescunt, Cic N D 2, 49 *fin*; cf: hostes noctu in silvis delituerant, * Caes B G 4, 32, 4: caelum, Stat Silv 3, 1, 71: in ulva, Verg A 2, 136 sub praesepibus vipera, Verg G 3, 417. silvā, Ov. M 4, 340; cf privato loco, id. Tr. 3, 1, 80: sinu ancillae, id. Am 3, 1, 56 al ut eo mitteret amicos, qui delitescerent, deinde repente prosilirent, Cic Cael. 25 *fin* —*Absol* delituit mala, Plaut Rud. 2, 5, 9 —**B.** Transf, of things stella cursum conficit, vespertinis temporibus delitescendo, Cic N D 2, 20, 52.—Of a letter: ancillae sinu, Ov Am. 3, 1, 56 —**II.** Trop, *to skulk behind, shelter one's self under*: in alicujus auctoritate delitesceret, Cic Ac 2, 5, 15; so, in ista calumnia, id. Caecin. 21 *fin*; cf ib 23 *fin*: in dolo malo, id. Tull. § 33: umbrā magni nominis, Quint 12, 10, 15; id. 10, 5, 10 Zumpt *N cr.*

* **dē-lītĭgo,** āre, *v n*, *to scold, rail angrily*: iratusque Chremes tumido delitigat ore, Hor A. P 94

* **dēlītor,** ōris, *m* [deleo], *an obliterator*: scelerum fratris, Att ap Prisc p 873 P.

dēlĭtus, a, um, *Part*, **1.** from deleo, **2.** from delino

Dēlĭum, ĭi, *n.*, Δήλιον, *a small place in Boeotia, with a temple of Apollo*, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123; Liv. 35, 50 sq.

Dēlĭus, a, um, v. Delos, *no.* II. A.

Delmătae, ārum, and its derivatives, v. Dalmatae.

Delminĭum, ĭi, *n.*, Δελμίνιον, *the ancient capital of Dalmatia*, Flor. 4, 12, 11.

* **dē-lŏcātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [loco], *a dislocation:* articulorum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

dē-longe, or in two words, de longe, *adv.*, *from afar*, Vulg. Ex. 20, 21; id. Deut. 29, 22.

Dēlos, i, *f.*, Δῆλος, *a small island in the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana*, now *Dili*, Mela, 2, 7, 11; Plin. 2, 87, 89, § 202; 4, 12, 22, § 66; Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 18, 55; Macr. S. 1, 17; Serv. Verg. A. 3, 73; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 32; Verg. G. 3, 6; Ov. M. 6, 191; 333 et saep.—*Acc.:* Delum, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 17 and 18 (repeatedly); Verg. A. 4, 144 al.: Delon, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 27; Ov. M. 3, 597; Stat. Th. 7, 182; Mela, 3, 5, 2 al.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Dēlĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Delos, Delian:* tellus, i. e. *Delos*, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 57: Apollo, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18; Verg. A. 3, 162; Hor. Od. 3, 4, 64; the same also vates, Verg. A. 6, 12; and *absol.:* **Delius**, Ov. M. 1, 454; 5, 329; 6, 250; Tib. 3, 4, 79; 3, 6, 8 al.; cf. also, folia, i. e. *of the laurel*, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 6: antra, i. e. *the oracle*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 4: furta, i. e. *the secret loves of Apollo*, id. Th. 1, 573; Delia dea, i. e. *Diana*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 33; also *absol.:* **Dēlĭa**, = Diana, Verg. E. 7, 29; Ov. H. 20, 95; id. F. 5, 537; Tib. 4, 3, 5 al.—**B. Dēlĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the name of a damsel*, Tib. 1, 1, 57 sq.; Verg. E. 3, 67.—**C. Dēlĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, Δηλιακός, *of Delos, Delian:* aes, celebrated like the Corinthian, Plin. 34, 2, 4, § 9; hence, vasa, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46: supellex, id. Verr. 2, 2, 34 and 72; cf. id. Or. 70, 232. The Delians were famed for the rearing of hens and capons, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 2; Cic. Ac. 2, 18; Col. 8, 2, 4; Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 139; hence, gallinarius, Cic. Ac. 2, 26 *fin.*; and: Deliaci manu recisi, *castrated*, Petr. 23, 3.

dēlōtus, a, um, *Part.* from delavo, *washed*, Theod. Prisc. 1, 4.

Delphi, ōrum, *m.*, Δελφοί, *the famous city of the oracle of Apollo in Phocis*, now *Kastri:* Delphi sub monte Parnaso oppidum clarissimi in terris oraculi Apollinis, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 7; cf. Mela, 2, 3, 4; Mann. Gr. p. 160 sq.; Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 65; Cic. Div. 2, 57; id. N. D. 3, 23; Hor. Od. 1, 7, 3; id. A. P. 219; Ov. M. 9, 332; 10, 168 et saep.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Delphi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Delphians, the inhabitants of Delphi*, Catull. 62, 392; Just. 24, 7 sq.; *Dig.* 50, 1, 1, § 2.—**B. Delphĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Delphic, belonging to Delphi:* tellus, Ov. M. 1, 515: Apollo, Plin. 34, 3, 8, § 14; he is also called, *absol.:* **Delphicus**, Ov. M. 2, 543; id. F. 3, 856; Nep. Paus. 5 *fin.:* oracula, Cic. Div. 2, 57: templa, Ov. M. 11, 414: Pytho, Tib. 2, 3, 27: laurus Phoebi, Lucr. 6, 154; Hor. Od. 3, 30, 15; cf. Cato R. R. 8, 2: ales, i. e. *the raven*, Petr. 122, 177: mensae, *a toilet-table, made after the fashion of the Delphic tripod*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 59 Zumpt; cf. *absol.:* argentum atque aurum non simplex Delphica portat, Mart. 12, 66; so subst., Inscr. Orell. 2505 and 3094. And, in a like sense: cortina, Plin. 34, 3, 8, § 14.—Hence, * *adv.:* **Delphĭcē**, *in the manner of the Delphic oracle*, Varr. ap. Non. 141, 5.—* **C. Delphĭcŏla**, ae, *m.* [Delphi-colo], *the inhabitant of Delphi*, an epithet of Apollo, Aus. Idyll. de histor. 5.—**D. Delphis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = Δελφίς, *a priestess of the Delphic Apollo*, Mart. 9, 43, 4; Lact. 1, 6, 7; id. Epit. 5, 1.

† **delphīnus**, i, and in the pure Greek form (poet.) **delphīn**, īnis (once also *nom.*, delphis, = δελφίς, Avien. Arat. 699; cf. Serv. Verg. G. 1, 162; Prisc. p. 689 P.), *m.*, = δελφίν, *a dolphin.* (α) Form *delphinus*, Plin. 9, 8, 7, § 20 sq.; Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 4 sq.; Gell. 7, 8; Cic. N. D. 27, 77; id. Div. 2, 70 *fin.*; Hor. A. P. 30; Juv. 6, 590; 10, 14.—(β) Form *delphin* (cf. Phoc. Ars, p. 1705 P.); *nom.* delphin, Poëta ap. Pers. 1, 94; *acc.* delphīna, Ov. M. 6, 120; id. F. 2, 114; 6, 471; *abl.* delphine, Ov. M. 11, 237; *plur. nom.* delphines, Verg. A. 8, 673; Ov. M. 1, 302; id. Tr. 3, 10, 43 al.; *gen.* delphinum, Prop. 3, 17, 25 (4, 16, 25 M.); Verg. A. 3, 428 al.; *acc.* delphinas, id. E. 8, 56.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *The Dolphin*, a constellation. (α) *Nom.* Delphinus, Col. 11, 2, 45; *gen* delphini, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 13; Col. 11, 2, 57.—(β) *Nom.* delphin, Ov. F. 1, 457; 6, 720; *acc.* delphina, Ov. F. 2, 79; 6, 471.—**B.** *A water-organ shaped like a dolphin:* aereus, Vitr. 10, 13.—**C.** *Certain showy articles of furniture*, or *perhaps mere ornaments on furniture*, so called from their shape, Plin. 33, 11, 53, § 147.

† **delta**, ae, *f.* or *indecl. n.*, = δέλτα, *the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, delta*, Δ: non formam at vocem deltae gero Romuleum D, Aus. Idyll. de lit. monos. 14; so (but with gender undetermined) Mel. 2, 7, 14.—**II.** Meton., **Delta**, *indecl. n.*, Δέλτα, *nom. prop.*, *the Delta in Lower Egypt*, Mel. 1, 9, 2; Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 48; 3, 16, 20, § 121; Auct. B. Alex. 27.

† **Deltōton**, i, *n.*, = Δελτωτόν, *the Triangle*, a constellation, Cic. Arat. 5; Caes. German. Arat. 239; Manil. 1, 352; Hyg. Astr. 3, 18; Aus Ecl. de sign coel. 4.

dēlūbrum, i, *n.* [de-luo, the place of expiation], *a temple, shrine, sanctuary* (class., esp. freq. in poets and in elevated prose; usually in the plur.; for syn. cf.: templum, aedes, fanum, cella, sacellum, sacrarium). (α) *Plur.:* CONSTRVCTA A PATRIBVS DELVBRA IN VRBIBVS HABENTO, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 8: est mihi tecum pro aris et focis certamen et pro deorum templis atque delubris, id. N. D. 3, 40; cf. coupled with fana, id. Rab. perd. 10 *fin.:* ante deum delubra, Lucr. 2, 352; 5, 309; 1165; Verg. G. 3, 23; id. A. 2, 225; 248; Hor. Od. 3, 5, 19; id. S. 1, 6, 35 et saep.; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1 *fin.:* id. Verr. 1, 5, 14; id. Arch. 11, 27; id. Rep. 1, 26; Sall. C. 11, 6; Plin. Pan. 3 *fin.:* idolorum, Vulg. Isa. 65, 4 al.—(β) *Sing.:* noctu audita ex delubro vox est, etc., Liv. 29, 18: so coupled with templa, id. 30, 20: Smyrnaei delubrum ejus (sc. Homeri) in oppido dedicaverunt, Cic. Arch. 8 *fin.*; so Quirini, id. Rep. 2, 10 *fin.:* ex alto delubri culmine, Verg. A. 2, 410: Martis, Suet. Vit. 8.

* **dēluctātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [deluctor], *a wrestling, a struggle*, Mart. Cap. 5, p. 139.

dē-lucto, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to wrestle, struggle* (ante-class.): quibus aerumnis deluctavi, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 20; cf.: deluctavi pro deluctatus sum, Plautus in Trinummo, "cum hisce erumnis deluctavit," Non. 468, 29.

dē-luctor, āri, *v. dep. n.*, *to wrestle, to struggle, combat* (only in Plaut.): cum Antaeo deluctari malui quam cum Amore, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 4.

dē-lūdĭfĭco, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to mock, banter, make sport of:* me, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 59.

dē-lūdo, si, sum, 3 (*arch. inf. pass.* deludier, Ter. And. 1, 2, 32), *v. a.* **I.** *To play false, to mock, deceive, make sport of, delude.* **A.** Prop. (rare, but class.), Ter. l. l. in hac re me deludier: deludi vosmet ipsos diutius a tribuno plebis patiemini? Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 79: me dolis, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 4: animum hoc uno responso (Apollo), Verg. A. 6, 344: corvum hiantem, * Hor. S. 2, 5, 56: amantem, Ov. Am. 2, 19, 33 al.—*Absol.:* nihil agere atque deludere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., of inanimate subjects: terra deludet arantes, Prop. 2, 15, 31 (3, 7, 31 M.): quae sopitos deludunt somnia sensus, Verg. A. 10, 642; cf. of one dreaming, Ov. M. 8, 827: quem spes delusit, Phaedr. 5, 7, 7.—* **II.** *To play through, to leave off playing:* gladiatores cum deluserunt, Varr. ap. Plin. 36, 27, 69, § 202.

dē-lumbis, e, *adj.* [lumbus], *lamed in the loins, lamed* (post-Aug. and very rare). **I.** Lit.: coturnix, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 103.—**II.** Trop., *weakened, enervated; weak, feeble:* summâ delumbe salivâ, Pers. 1, 104: dictio, Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

dē-lumbo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to lame in the loins* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: quadrupede delumbata, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 36.—**B.** Transf., *to bend:* radices delumbatae, Plin 19, 6, 33, § 109: lacunaria curva ad circinum delumbata, *bent into an arch*, Vitr., 6, 5.—* **II.** Trop., *to weaken, enervate:* sententias (with concīdere), * Cic. Or. 69 *fin.*; cf. delumbis.

* **dē-lŭo**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to wash out* or *off, to cleanse:* alvum aquâ mulsâ, Cels. 4, 15 *fin.*—**II.** DELVIT, solvit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 73, 16 Müll.

* **dēlūsĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [deludo], *a deceiving, deluding:* numinum, Arn. 4, p. 127.

dēlūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a deceiver*, Cassiod. comp. ad Ep. Jud. 4.

* **dē-lustro**, āre, *v. a.*, *to free one from an evil charm or spell, to disenchant:* aliquem radice herbae asparagi, App. Herb. 84.

dē-lūsus, a um, *Part.* from deludo.

dē-lŭto, āre, *v. a.* * **I.** *To daub* or *plaster with clay:* habitationem, Cato R. R. 128.—* **II.** *To cleanse from clay* or *dirt:* Dict. Cretens. 3, 24 Deder.

Dēmădes, is, *m.*, Δημάδης, *a famous Athenian orator who sided with Macedon, a contemporary of Demosthenes*, Cic. Brut. 9, 36; id. Or. 26, 90; Quint. 2, 17, 12 sq.; 12, 10, 49; Nep. Phoc. 2.

dē-mădesco, dŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become humid* or *moist:* Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 40; Scrib Comp. 73.

* **dē-măgis**, valde magis, *very much*, Lucil. ap. Non. 98, 19 sq.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 71, 9 Müll., and Gloss. Philox.: "*demagis*, σφοδρῶς."

dēmandātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demando], *a delivering with commendation, a commending* (late Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 48.

dē-mando, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to give in charge, to intrust, commit, commend* (not ante-Aug.; cf., on the contrary, commendo; most freq. in Suet.; not found in Quint. or Tac.): simul plures pueri unius (sc. paedagogi) curae demandabantur, Liv. 5, 27: amicam alicui, Suet. Oth. 3: aliquem mergendum mari servis ipsius, id. Ner. 35: testamentum virgini Vestali, id. Caes. 83: curam sauciorum militum legatis tribunisque, Liv. 8, 36: funeris sui curam alicui, Suet. Tib. 51: bellum, id. Aug. 10: in proximam civitatem demandari, *to be sent there for safety*, id. Calig 9; cf. conjuges liberosque abditis insulis, Just. 2, 12, 6.

dē-māno, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to flow down:* tenuis sub artus flamma demanat, Cat. 51, 9; Gell. 17, 11, 1; Porc. Latro decl. in Cat. 10, 29; 36.—**II.** Transf., *to descend, be descended from:* de patriarcharum genere, Ambros. in Luc. 3, 41 *fin.*

Dēmărāta, ae, *f.*, *daughter of King Hiero*, Liv. 24, 22.

Dēmărātus, i, *m.*, Δημάρατος. **I.** *A Corinthian, the father of Tarquinius Priscus*, Cic. Rep. 2, 19; id. Tusc. 5, 37 *fin.*; Liv. 1, 34.—**II.** *A Spartan king, colleague of Cleomenes*, Just. 2, 10, 13; Sen. Ben. 6, 31, 2.—**III.** *Father of Pythagoras*, Just. 20, 43.

dē-marcesco, ĕre, 3, *v. n.*, *to fade away, wither:* herba ad vesperam demarcescit et decidit, Hier. in Psal. 89.

† **dēmarchĭa**, ae, *f.*, = δημαρχία, *the office and dignity of a demarch*, Inscr. Orell. 3800 sq.

† **dēmarchus**, i, *m.*, = δήμαρχος, lit. *a ruler of the people* at Athens, *the president of a* demos, *a demarch*, answering to the Roman *tribune of the people*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 6; Spart. Hadr. 19; Inscr. Orell. 3720.

* **dē-mātrĭcātus**, a, um, *adj.* [matrix]: nisi dematricati fuerint, *bled from the* vena matricalis *in the neck*, Veg. Vet. 4, 7, 3; cf. id. ib. 1, 10; 13.

Dēmĕa, ae, *m.*, = Δημέας, *a Greek proper name*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 19 et passim.

* **dēmĕācŭlum**, i, *n.* [demeo], *a passage under ground:* Proserpinae, App. M. 6, p. 174, 11; cf. *demeaculum*, καταπορεία, Gloss. Vet.

‡ **de-meio** ἀφουρῶ, ἐξουρῶ, Gloss. Lat Gr.

dē-mens, entis, *adj.*, *out of one's mind* or *senses; mad, raving; foolish* (cf. amens) (class. and very freq.; for syn. cf.: amens, excors, vecors, insanus, vesanus, delirus, alienatus mente): qua perturbatione animi quae, sanus cum esset, timebat ne eve-

nirent, ea demens eventura esse dicebat, Cic. Div. 2, 55 *fin.*: summos viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse dicebas, id. N. D. 1, 34, 94 (for which, delirare et mente esse captum, id. Off. 1, 27, 94): ego te non vecordem, non furiosum, non mente captum, non tragico illo Oreste aut Athamante dementiorem putem, id. Pis. 20, 47; cf. Orestes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 133 and 135; 1, 6, 97; 1, 10, 74; id. Od. 1, 37, 7; Juv. 15, 1: Pentheus, Verg. A. 4, 469: in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83; cf. id. Rep. 1, 1: quem fugis, ah, demens? Verg. E. 2, 60: non tacui demens, id. A. 2, 94 et saep.—**II.** Poet. transf., of inanimate subjects: manus, Tib. 1, 10, 56: somnia, Prop. 3, 8, 15 (4, 7, 15 M.): furor, id. 1, 13, 20: discordia, Verg. A. 6, 280: falx, id. ib. 3, 7: strepitus, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 23: cura alieni pericli, Val. Fl. 6, 474: cf. ratio, Nep. Paus. 3, 1: otium, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 85.—*Sup.*: causa dementissimi consilii, Cic. Phil. 2, 22, 53; Auct. Harusp. resp. 26.—*Adv.*: **dēmenter**, *foolishly, madly* (rare): tanta res tam dementer credita, *Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22; Ov. M. 4, 259: dementissime testabitur, Sen. Ben. 4, 27 *fin.*

* **dēmensĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [demetior], *a measuring*: legum, Aus. Ep. 5, 11.

dēmensum, i, *n.*, v. demetior.

dēmensus, a, um, *Part.* demetior.

dēmenter, *adv.*, v. demens *fin.*

dēmentĭa, ae, *f.* [demens], *the being out of one's mind; insanity, madness; folly* (freq. and class.; for syn. cf.: amentia, furor, rabies, vecordia, insania, deliratio, vesania): animi affectionem lumine mentis carentem nominaverunt amentiam eandemque dementiam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10; Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 40; Lucr. 1, 705; Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 22; Nep. Pelop. 3, 2; Caes. B. G. 4, 13; Sall. C. 42, 2; Quint. 7, 3, 2; Tib. 1, 2, 11; Verg. E. 2, 69; id. A. 5, 465; 9, 601; Juv. 10, 233; Hor. Epod. 17, 45; Ov. M. 13, 225 al.—In *plur.*, *follies*, Cic. Att. 9, 9 *fin.*

dēmentĭo, īre, 4, *v. n.* [id.], *to be out of one's senses, to be mad, to rave* (ante- and post-class.): dementit deliraque fatur, *Lucr. 3, 464: esse mea magia in amorem inductam dementire, App. Mag. p. 324, 9: aliquis instinctu daemonis percitus dementit, effertur, insanit, Lact. 4, 27 *med.*

dēmento, āre, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** *Act.*, *to drive mad, to craze, deprive of mind*: dementatus, Cassiod. Amic. 21: ἐξιστάναι ἰδιωτικῶς, Gloss. Graec. Lat.; esp. *to bewitch, delude*: propter quod magiis suis dementasset eos, Vulg. Act. 8, 11.—**II.** *Neut.*, *to rave, be out of one's mind*: semper dementabat, Lact. Mort. Pers. 7, 9.

dē-mĕo, āre, *v. n.*, *to go down, descend* (post-class.): caelo, Ap. M. 10, p. 254, 12: ad Tartarum Manesque, id. ib. 6, p. 180, 7; Mart. Cap. 2, p. 38.

dē-mĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. a.* **I.** With *acc. rei*, *to merit, deserve a thing* (ante- and post-class., and very rare): aliquid merce dis domino, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 90: grandem pecuniam, Gell. 1, 8, 3: demeritae laetitiae, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 14.—**II.** (Since the Aug. per.) With *acc. pers.*, *to deserve well of, to oblige*: avunculum magnopere, Suet. Aug. 8: nec tibi sit servos demeruisse pudor, Ov. A. A. 2, 252: crimine te potui demeruisse meo, id. Her. 2, 28: matrona amoenitate aliqua demerenda erit, Col. 1, 4, 8. In this signif. usually in the deponent form, **dē-mĕrĕor** (not ante-Aug.): ut pleniori obsequio demererer amantissimos meos, Quint. prooem. § 3; so, Pompeium et Caesarem, quorum nemo alterum offendere audebat, nisi ut alterum demereretur, simul provocavit, *lay under obligation*, Sen. Ep. 104, 33; id. Ben. 1, 2, 5: demerendi beneficio tam potentem civitatem occasio, Liv. 3, 18: in Regulo demerendo, Plin. Ep. 4, 2, 4; Suet. Vit. 2; id. Oth. 4; Quint. 9, 2, 29; Tac. A. 15, 21 al.

dē-mergo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to sink, submerge, to plunge into, to dip* (class.). **I.** Lit.: candens ferrum in gelidum imbrem, Lucr. 6, 149: pars remorum demersa liquore, id. 4, 441; cf. cornix demersit caput, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 8 *fin.*; and demersis aequora rostris Ima petunt, Verg. A. 9, 119: Marium senile corpus paludibus occultasse demersum, Cic. Sest. 22, 50; cf. id. Div. 2, 68; id. Fin. 2, 32, 105: navem, Plin. 32, 2, 6, § 15: triremem hostium perforare et demergere, Auct. B. Alex. 25, 5; 31 *fin.*: pullos mari, Suet. Tib. 2, and in *pass.* of a person: vehementi circio bis paene demersus est, id. Claud. 17: plebem in fossas cloacasque exhauriendas, i. e. *to busy, employ*, Liv. 1, 59; cf.: vultum in undas, Prop. 3, 18, 9 (4, 17, 9 M.): metalla, Plin. H. N. 33 prooem.: stirpem, *to sink* or *set in, to plant* (with deponere), Col. 3, 18, 2 sq.; cf. surculos, Pall. Febr. 17, 3: dapes in alvum, Ov. M. 15, 105; cf. id. ib. 6, 664: si quando nos demersimus, ut qui urinantur, Cic. Ac. Fragm. ap. Non. 474, 27.—Poet.: colla demersere humeris (i. e. abscondērunt), Stat. Th. 6, 850.—**B.** Esp. of the sun-god, etc., *to sink* in the sea, *cause to set* (poet.): sex ubi sustulerit totidem demerserit orbes purpureum rapido qui vehit axe diem, Ov. F. 3, 517 sq.: Titan igniferi tantum demerserat orbis, quantum, etc., Luc. 3, 41 sq.—**C.** Intrans., *to set* (late Lat.): demergit sol et nascitur, Min. Fel. 34, 11.—**II.** Trop., *to sink, depress, overwhelm*: animus depressus et quasi demersus in terram, Cic. de Sen. 21: demersae leges alicujus opibus, emergunt aliquando, id. Off. 2, 7, 24: patriam demersam extuli, id. Sull. 31, 87; cf. Nep. Dion, 6; and concidit domus, ob lucrum demersa exitio, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 13: plebs aere alieno demersa, Liv. 2, 29, 8; cf. id. 6, 27, 6: Rheam in perpetuam virginitatem demersit, Just. 43, 2.—*P. a.*, **dēmersus**, a, um, *depressed*.—*Comp.*: pulsus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 32, 165: qui demersiora scrutantur, Rufin. Origen in Cant. 3, p. 10.

dēmersĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demergo], *a being sunk down, a sinking* (late Lat. and rare). **I.** Prop.: urbium, Sol. 40, 5.—**II.** Trop.: temporalis (animae), Macr. S. 1, 12 *fin.*

1. dēmersus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from demergo.

* **2. dēmersus**, ūs, *m.* [demergo], *a sinking*: levia sustentatui, gravia demersui, App. Mag. p. 287, 35.

dēmessus, a, um, *Part.*, from demeto.

dē-mētĭor, mensus, 4, *v. a.*, *to measure out, to measure*, as a whole (whereas dimetior is to measure the parts of a whole—very rare): ut verba verbis quasi demensa et paria respondeant, Cic. Or. 12, 38; so Quint. 5, 10, 124 (al. dimensis): vos meministis quot calendis petere demensum cibum, i. e. *the stated allowance* of slaves, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 3.—Hence, **dēmensum**, i, *n.*, *a measured allowance, ration* of slaves: quod ille unciatim de demenso suo comparsit, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 9; Spart. Hadr. 7 *fin.*; Inscr. Orell. 2849; cf. Donat. ad Ter. l. l.; Sen. Ep. 80; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 40 Orelli.—In a comic transf.: nunc argumentum vobis demensum dabo, Non modio neque trimodio, verum ipso horreo, Plaut. Men. prol. 14.

1. dē-mĕto, messŭi, messum, 3, *v. a.*, *to mow, reap, cut off, gather, crop, harvest* (class.). Usually of fruits: tempora demetendis fructibus et percipiendis accommodata, Cic. de Sen. 19, 70; cf. id. N. D. 2, 62 *fin.*: hordeum, Cass. Hem. ap. Prisc. p. 903 P.: demesso frumento, *Caes. B. G. 4, 32, 4; so, frumentum, Liv. 34, 26: segetes, Tac. A. 14, 24; cf.: Galli armati alienos agros demetunt, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 15: demessa est terra, Vulg. Apoc. 14, 16.—Less freq. (poet. or in post-Aug. prose) of other objects: pollice florem, *to pluck off*, Verg. A. 11, 68: favos, i. e. *to cut out, take out*, Col. 9, 15, 12: testes caudamque adultero (ferrum), Hor. S. 1, 2, 46; cf.: huic ense caput, *to behead*, Ov. M. 5, 104; and *absol.*: acies ferro demetit, Sil. 16, 102.

2. dē-mēto, āre, v. dimeto.

Dēmētrĭas, ădis, *f.* **I.** Gr. Δημητριάς, *a city in Thessaly* (Pelasgiotis), *newly colonized by Demetrius Poliorcetes*, formerly called Pagasae, now *Volo*, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29; Liv. 27, 23 *fin.*; 28, 5; 39, 23.—**B.** Hence, **Dēmētrĭăcus**, a, um, *of Demetrias*: sinus, Liv. 28, 5 *fin.* (al. Demetriacus).—**II.** *A sort of plant*, Ap. Herb. 3.

Dēmētrĭum, ii, *n.*, Δημήτριον, *a town in Phthiotis, with a temple to Demeter* (*Ceres*), Mel. 2, 3, 6; Liv. 28, 6.—**II.** *A harbor of Samothrace*, Liv. 45, 6, 3.

Dēmētrĭus, ii, *m.*, Δημήτριος, the name of several Greeks, among whom the most celebrated are, **I.** Demetrius Poliorcetes, *son of Antigonus, and king of Macedonia*, Cic. Off. 2, 7 *fin.*; Just. 15, 1 sq.; 16, 1 sq.—**II.** Demetrius Phalereus, *a famous orator, a pupil of Theophrastus*, Cic. Brut. 9; id. de Or. 2, 23; id. Or. 27 et saep.—**III.** Demetrius Magnes, *a contemporary of Cicero, and author of a work*, περὶ ὁμονοίας, Cic. Att. 8, 11 *fin.*—**IV.** Demetrius Pharius, *king of Illyria*, Liv. 22, 33, 3.—**V.** Demetrius Soter, *son of Antiochus the Great*, Just. 34, 3, 8.—**VI.** *The name of a singer*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 79.—**VII.** *A noted cynic*, Tac. H. 1, 16; 4, 34; Sen. Ben. 7, 1.—**VIII.** *A comic actor*, Juv. 3, 99; Quint. 11, 3, 138.—Also, **IX.** *The title of a comedy by Turpilius*, Non. 322, 18; v. Rib. Com. Fr. p. 87 sq.

* **dēmīgrātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [demigro], *an emigration*, Nep. Milt. 1.

dē-mīgro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to migrate from, to emigrate; to depart, remove* from or to a place (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: de oppidis, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: ex his aedificiis, id. ib. 4, 4: ex agris, Liv. 38, 18 *fin.*; cf.: ex agris in urbem, id. 2, 10: loco, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 85; cf. Helicone (deae), Stat. S. 1, 2, 4: in illa loca, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 42: in hortos, Suet. Tib. 35: Pydnam, Liv. 44, 6: ad virum optimum, Cic. Cat. 1, 8 et saep.—*Absol.*: demigrandi causa, Caes. B. G. 5, 43, 4; so Liv. 38, 23.—Transf., *to have recourse to*: ad deos et ad sidera, Treb. Pol. Claud. 12.—**B.** Pregn., *to depart this life* (perh. only in Cic.): vetat dominans ille in nobis deus, injussu hinc nos suo demigrare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 74; cf.: ex hominum vita ad deorum religionem, id. Rab. perd. 10, 30; and: ab improbis, id. Par. 2, 18.—**II.** Trop. (only in Cic.): multa mihi dant solatia, nec tamen ego de meo statu demigro, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10: strumae ab ore improbo demigrarunt, id. Vatin. 16 *fin.*

‡ **dē-mingo**, ἐξουρῶ, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dēmĭnŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deminoro], *degradation, injury*, Vulg. Sir. 22, 3.

dē-mĭnŏro, āre, *v. a.*, *to lessen, diminish* in honor or rank (late Lat.), Tert. Anim. 33.

dē-mĭnŭo, ui, ūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to lessen by taking from*, i. e. *to make smaller, to lessen, diminish* (cf. diminuo, to break up into small parts—freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: de mina una quinque nummos, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 10: istum laborem tibi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 43 (cf. Wagner ad loc.): ne de bonis quae Octavii fuissent deminui pateretur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10; cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 189: deminuunt aequora venti, Lucr. 5, 268; 390: deminutae copiae, Caes. B. G. 7, 31, 3; 7, 73; id. B. C. 3, 2; Liv. 2, 1; Tac. A. 12, 64 al.: militum vires inopia frumenti deminuerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 52; Tac. A. 13, 58: fenore deminuto, Suet. Aug. 41: arborem, Tac. A. 13, 58 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to take away from, abate, lessen*, etc.: de hujus praesidiis deminuturum putavit, Cic. Sull. 1, 2: neque de tanta voluptate et gratulatione quicquam fortuna deminuerat, Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 6: aliquid de jure aut de legibus, id. ib. 7, 33; Liv. 8, 34: de sua in Aeduos benevolentia, Caes. B. G. 7, 43, 4: de libertate mea, Cic. Planc. 38: ex regia potestate, Liv. 2, 1: alicui timor studia deminuit, Caes. B. C. 2, 31, 4: partem aliquam juris, Cic. Caecin. 2, 5; cf. Liv. 4, 24: sententiam hujus interdicti (coupled with infirmata), Cic. Caecin. 13, 38: dignitatem nostri collegii, id. Brut. 1: potentiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 8: lenitatem imperitantis, Tac. A. 16, 28: curam, Prop. 2, 18, 21 (3, 10, 21 M.) al.: se capite deminuere, *to lose or forfeit civil rights, be deprived of citizenship*, Cic. Top. 4, 18; 6, 29; Liv. 22, 60, 15; cf. caput, no. III. 1. b.—**B.** Esp. in grammat. lang., *to form into a diminutive*: sacellum ex sacro deminutum est, Gell. 6, 12, 6: deminuuntur ad verbia, ut *primum, primule; longe, longule*, etc., Don. p. 21 Lind. *N. cr.* Cf.: deminutus, deminutio, and deminutivus.—Hence, **dēmĭnūtus**, a, um, *P. a.* (very rare), *diminished, small, diminutive*. **A.** In gen.: deminutior qualitas, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 9.—**B.** In grammat. lang., *diminutive*, ὑποκοριστικός (for which, later, deminutivus): pro nomine integro positum sit deminutum (viz. in the expression *magnum peculiolum*), Quint. 1, 5, 46.

dēmĭnūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deminuo], *a diminution, decrease, lessening, abatement*

(good prose) **I.** Lit accretio et deminutio luminis, Cic Tusc 1, 28 civium, id Cat 3, 10, 24 vectigalium, id. Agr 1, 7, 21 de bonis privatorum, id Off 2, 21, 73, cf tanta de imperio, Sulp ap Cic. Fam 4, 5, 4 multari imperatorem deminutione provinciae, i e *by shortening his term of command*, Cic Prov Cons 15 *fin* —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen alicujus libertatis, Cic Agr 2, 7 muliebre fastigium in deminutionem sui accipiens (sui, i e *his own dignity*), Tac A 1, 14 mentis, *a being out of one's senses* (shortly before, alienata mens), Suet Aug 99 *fin* honor aut deminutio i e *dishonor*, Plin 34, 13, 38, § 137 —**B.** Esp (legal t t), *the right of alienation* of one's estate uti Feceniae Hispalae datio deminutio esset, Liv 39, 19, 5 (Weissenb ad loc) —**C.** Public t t capitis deminutio, *the loss* or *forfeiture of civil rights*, Caes B C 2, 32, 9, Gai Inst 1, 160 sq, Dig 28, 3, 6, § 6, 25, 3, 7, § 1, Ulp Reg 10 3, cf Dig 38 17 1 Poste Gai p 108, Sandars, Just Inst Introd 40 sq, v Caput, III 1 b —**D.** In grammat lang, *a diminutive form*, Quint 1, 6, 6, cf ib 4, Charis p 73 P, 128 P et saep

dēminūtīvus, a, um, *adj* [deminuo, no II B], in the later gramm lang, *diminutive* vox, Tert Apol 32 nomen, *a diminutive*, Don p 1744 P sq, in this sense often *subst* **dēminūtīvum**, i, *n*, Diom p 312 P, Prisc p 609 sq et saep verba (*sorbillo* from *sorbeo*, *garrulo* from *garrio*), id. p 827 P —*Adv* **dēminūtīvē**, *as a diminutive* cymbia deminutive a cymba dicta, Macr S 5, 21 al, al diminutive

Dēmĭpho, ōnis, *m*, Gr Δημοφῶν, *a character in the Phormio of Terence*, 2, 3, 5 et saep

dē-mīror, ātus, 1, *v dep a*, *to wonder at* a person or thing, *to wonder* (for the most part only in the 1st pers pres, and peculiar to the lang of conversation) **I.** Prop (with *acc* of *neut pron*, or *acc* and *inf*) haec ego vos concupiisse pro vestra stultitia non miror sperasse me consule assequi posse demiror, Cic Agr 2, 36, 100, id Att 15, 1, id Fam 7, 27, with person or thing as object (ante and post class.) cum demiror non venire ut jusseram, Plaut Merc 4, 2, 7 responsum ejus demiratus, Gell 2, 18, 10 so, audaciam eorum, id 3, 7, 12 has ejus intemperies, id. 1, 17, 2 'Οπτική facit multa demiranda id genus, id 16, 8, 3 —**II.** Transf, demiror, like our *I wonder*, for *I am at a loss to imagine* (with a *relat clause*) demiror qui sciat, Plaut Am 2, 2, 133, cf Ter Heaut 2, 3, 121 demiror quid sit, Plaut As 1, 1, 68, cf id Stich 1, 3, 109, Ter Hec 4, 1, 14, and quid mihi dicent? demiror, id Phorm 2, 1, 5 demiror, ubi nunc ambulet Messenio, Plaut Men 5, 1, 6

dēmissē, *adv*, *low, humbly*, v demitto, *P a fin*

* **dēmissīcius** or **-tius**, a, um, *adj* [demitto], *hanging down, flowing, long*, of a garment tunicis demissiciis, Plaut Poen 5, 5, 24 (for which elsewh *demissis* tunicis, v demissus)

dēmissio, onis, *f* [id], *a letting down, sinking, lowering* (very rare) **I.** Prop storiarum, *Caes B C 2, 9, 5 barbae, *a letting grow*, Macr S 1, 22, 4 —In *plur* clipei aenei demissiones, Vitr 5, 10 *fin* —**II.** Trop ***A.** (Acc to demissus no II A.) animi, *dejection*, *Cic Tusc 3, 7, 14. —***B.** In medic lang, *an abatement, mitigation* (opp accessio), Coel. Aur Acut 1, 4

dēmissus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, fr demitto

* **dē-mītĭgo**, are, *v a*, *to make milder*, *pass*, *to become milder, more lenient* nosmet ipsi quotidie demitigamur, Cic Att 1, 13, 3

dē-mitto, misi, missum, 3, *v a*, *to send down, to drop, to let, sink*, or *bring down, to cause to hang* or *fall down, to lower, put down, let fall* (freq and class) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen picis e caelo demissum flumen, Lucr 6, 257, cf caelo imbrem, Verg G 1, 23 caelo ancilia, Liv 5, 54 et saep barbam malis, Lucr 5, 673 latum clavum pectore, Hor S 1, 6, 28, cf monilia pectoribus, Verg A 7 278 laenam ex humeris, id. ib 4, 263 Maia genitum demittit ab alto, Verg A. 1, 297, cf ab aethere currum, Ov M 7, 219 e muro sporta, Sall Hist 2, 53 aliquem in sporta per murum, Vulg 2 Cor 11, 33 taleam (sc in terram), *to put into the ground, plant*, Cato R R 45, 2, arbores altius, Plin 17, 11, 16 § 81 puteum alte in solido, i e *to sink deep*, Verg G 2, 231 triginta pedes in terram turrium fundamenta, Curt 5, 1, 31 arbusta certo demittunt tempore florem, Lucr 5, 670 demisit nardini amphoram cellarius (i e deprompsit), Plaut Mil 3, 2, 12 fasces, Cic Rep 2, 31, cf id. ib 1, 40 cibos (sc in alvum), Quint 10, 1, 19, cf Ov M 8, 835 —Naut t t, *to lower*, demittere antennas, Sall. Hist 4, 41 Dietsch, Auct B Alex. 45, 2 cornua (i e antennas), Ov M 11, 482, cf effugit hibernas demissa antenna procellas, id. Tr 3, 4, 9 arma classem, socios Rheno, Tac A 1 45 *fin*, cf farinam doliis secunda aquâ Volturni fluminis, Frontin Strat 3, 14, 2, and pecora secundâ aquâ, id. ib 3, 14, 4 manum artifices demitti infra pectus vetant, Quint. 11, 3, 112, cf brachia, id 2, 13, 9 frontem (opp attolli), id 11, 3, 78 supercilia (opp allevari), ib § 79 aures, Hor Od. 2, 13, 34, cf auriculas, id. S 1, 9, 20 caput, Ov M 10, 192 crinem, id. ib 6, 289 demisso capite, Vulg Job 32, 6 al aliquos per funem, Verg A. 2, 262, Hor A. P 461 vestem, id S 1, 2, 95, cf tunicam, id. ib 25 stolam, id. ib 99 et saep, often in a violent manner, *to cast down, to cast, throw, thrust, plunge, drive*, etc equum in flumen, Cic Div 1, 33, 73, cf equos a campo in cavam viam, Liv 23, 47 aliquem in carcerem, Liv 34, 44 *fin*, cf Sall. C 55, 4 aliquem ad imos Manes, Verg A. 12, 884 hostem in ovilia, Hor Od 4 4, 10 gladium in jugulum, Plaut Merc 3, 4, 28, cf ferrum in ilia, Ov M 4 119 sublicas in terram, Caes B G 3, 49, 4, cf huc stipites, id. ib 7, 73, 3 and 6 huc caementa, Hor Od. 3, 1, 35 nummum in loculos *to put*, id Ep 2, 1, 175 calculum atrum in urnam, Ov M 15, 44 milia sex nummum in arcam nummariam, Nov Com v 108 Rib caput ad fornicem Fabii, *to bow, stoop* Crassus ap Cic de Or 2, 66, 267 tunicam ad talos, Varr ap Non 286, 19, cf Cic. Clu 40, 111, Quint 5, 13, 39 et saep quove velim magis fessas demittere naves, Verg A. 5, 29, cf navem secundo amni Scodam, Liv 44, 31 —Poet with *dat* corpora Stygiae nocti tormentis, Ov M 3, 695, cf aliquem neci, Verg A. 2, 85 aliquem Orco, id ib 2, 398, Hor Od 1, 28, 11 aliquem umbris, Sil 11, 142 ferrum jugulo, Ov H. 14, 5 ferrum lacubus, id. M 12, 278 offa demittitur faucibus boum, Plin 27, 11, 76, § 101 —**b.** Se, or in the *pass* form with middle signif, *to let one's self down, stoop, descend* (venti vortex) ubi se in terras demisit, Lucr 6, 446 se inguinibus tenus in aquam calidam, Cels. 1, 3 se ad aurem alicujus, Cic Verr 2, 2, 30, cf cum se demittit ob assem, Hor Ep 1, 16, 64 concava vallis erat, qua se demittere rivi Assuerant, Ov M 8, 334 al nonnullae (matres familias) de muris per manus demissae, Caes B G 7, 47, 6 —Prov demitti de caelo, or simply caelo, *to be sent down from heaven*, i e *to be of celestial origin*, Liv 10, 8, 10, Quint 1, 6, 16 —**B.** Esp, milit t t **1.** *To send, bring*, or *lead down* soldiers into a lower place in loca plana agmen demittunt, Liv 9, 27, cf agmen in vallem infimam, id. 7, 34 equites Numidas in inferiorem campum, id 27, 18 agmen in Thessaliam, id 32, 13, 38, 2 exercitum in planitiem, Frontin Strat 1, 2, 7 al, and without *in* agmen, Liv 9, 2 levem armaturam, id 22, 28 al cum se major pars agminis in magnam convallem demisisset, *had descended*, Caes B G 5, 32 *fin*, so with se, id. ib 6, 40, 6, 7, 28, 2, id. B C 1, 79, 4, Cic Fam 15, 4, 4 al —**2.** Arma demittere, *in making a military salute* armis demissis salutationem more militari faciunt, *with grounded arms*, Auct B Afr 85, 6 —**II.** Trop, *to cast down, let sink*, etc demisere oculos omnes gemitumque dedere, Ov M 15, 612, cf vultu demisso Vulg Isa 49, 23 demissis in terram oculis, Liv 9, 38, 13, also in sleep cadit inscia clavo Dextera, demittitque oculos, Val Fl 3, 41 vultum, Val. Max. 8, 14, 5, Curt 6, 32, 1 vultum animumque metu, Ov M. 7, 133, cf vultus, id ib 10, 367, Liv 2, 58 hoc in pectus tuum demitte, *impress this deeply on your mind*, Sall J 102 *fin*, cf eas voces in pectora animosque, Liv 34, 50, and dolor hoc altius demissus, quo minus profiteri licet, Just 8, 5, 11 cum in eum casum me fortuna demisisset, ut, etc., *had reduced* Planc ap Cic Fam. 10, 8, 2 dignitatem in discrimen, Liv 3, 35 vim dicendi ad unum auditorem (opp supra modum sermonis attolli), Quint 1, 2, 31, *to engage in, enter upon, embark in, meddle with* me penitus in causam, Cic Att 7, 12 3, cf me in res turbulentissimas, id Fam 9, 1, 2 cogita ne te eo demittas, unde, etc, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 16 *fin* se in comparationem, Suet Rhet 6 se in adulationem, *to descend to*, Tac A. 15, 73 se usque ad servilem patientiam id ib 14, 26 se ad minora illa, Quint 1 prooem § 5 re in secunda tollere animos et in mala demittere, *to let it sink*, i e *to be disheartened*, Lucil ap Non 286, 7, cf si vicerint, efferunt se laetitia victi debilitantur animosque demittunt, Cic Fin 5, 15 42, so, animos (with contrahere), id. Tusc 4, 6 *fin*, and animum (with contrahere), id Q Fr 1, 1, § 4 mentes, Verg A. 12, 609 (desperant, sicut e contra sperantes aliquid erigunt mentes, Serv), and with *abl* ne se admodum animo demitterent Caes B G 7 29 —In geom, t t, *to let fall* a line, Vitr 3, 5, 5 —Hence, **dēmissus**, a, um, *P a*, *brought down, lowered* **A.** Lit **1.** Of localities, *sunken, low lying, low* (cf dejectus, *P a*, no I) campestribus ac demissis locis, Caes B G 7, 72, 3, cf loca demissa ac palustria, id. B C 3, 49, 5 —**2.** Of other things, *drooping, falling, hanging down* demissis umeris esse, Ter Eun 2, 3, 22 Ruhnk tremulus, labiis demissis, *with flabby lips*, id. ib 2, 3, 44 demisso capite discedere, Cic Clu 21, 58, cf tristes capite demisso, Caes B G 1 32 demisso vultu, *with downcast looks*, Sall C 31, 7 —Poet in Gr constr Dido vultum demissa, Verg A. 1, 561 —Also *deep* demissa vulnera Sen Ep 67 *fin* —**B.** Trop **1.** *Downcast, dejected, dispirited, low* (freq) erigebat animum jam demissum, Cic. Clu 21, 58 esse fracto animo et demisso, id. Fam 1, 9, 16 (homines) animo demisso atque humili, id Font 11, cf id Tusc 2, 21 demisso animo fuit, Sall J 98 al. demissa voce loqui, Verg A 3, 320 —In the *comp* nihilo demissiore animo causa ipse pro se dicta, Liv 4 44 —Transf to the person quis P Sullam nisi moerentem, demissum afflictumque vidit? Cic Sull 26 *fin* videsne illum demissum? id. Mur 21, 45, Quint 1, 3, 10 al —*Comp* orator in ornamentis et verborum et sententiarum demissior, Cic Or 24, 81 —**2.** *Lowly, humble unassuming, shy, retiring* (opp elatus lofty, proud) ea omnia, quae proborum demissorum, non acrium sunt, valde benevolentiam conciliant, Cic de Or 2 43, 182, cf multum demissus homo, Hor S 1, 3, 57 sit apud vos modestiae locus, sit demissis hominibus perfugium, sit auxilium pudori, Cic. Mur 40, 87 —**3.** Rarely of external condition, *humble, poor* qui demissi in obscuro vitam habent (opp qui magno imperio praediti in excelso aetatem habent), Sall C 51, 12 —**4.** Poet, and in Tacitus of genealogical descent, *descended, derived sprung* ab alto Demissum genus Aenea, Hor S 2, 5 63, so Verg G 3, 35 id A. 1, 288, Stat Th 2, 613, Tac. A 12, 58 —*Sup* does not occur —*Adv* **dēmisse.** **1.** Lit, *low* hic alte, demissius ille volabat Ov Tr 3, 4, 23 —**2.** Trop, *humbly, modestly, abjectly, meanly* non est ausus elate et ample loqui, cum humiliter demisseque sentiret, Cic Tusc 5, 9 24 suppliciter demisseque respondere, id Fl 10 21 se tueri, id Att. 2, 18, 3 —*Sup* haec quam potest demississime atque subjectissime exponit, *Caes B C 1, 84 *fin*

† **dēmĭurgus**, or acc to the Dor form **dāmĭurgus**, i, *m*, = δημιουργός, Dor δαμιουργός **I.** *The chief magistrate in some of the Grecian states*, Liv 32, 22, 38, 30, *title of a comedy* of Turpilius, Cic Fam 9, 22, 1, Non 226, 12 al, cf Rib Com p 89 sq —**II.** *The Maker of the world*, Tert adv Valent. 24.

dēmo, mpsi (msi), mptum (mtum), 3, *v. a.* [contr. from de-emo; cf. adimo and abemito], *to take off, take away, to withdraw, subtract, remove* (class. and very freq.; for syn. cf.: adimo, eripio, furor, rapio, prehendo, capio, sumo, excipio). **I.** Lit.: addita demptaque quaedam, Lucr. 2, 770; cf.: cum aliquid additur aut demitur, Cic. Ac. 2, 16: si quid ad eas (leges) addi demi mutarive vellet, Liv. 31, 11 *fin.*: lubet scire quantum auri erus sibi dempsit, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 14 (for which, shortly after, *sibi novem abstulit*): aurum sibi, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 13: secures de fascibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 31; so, clipea de columnis, Liv. 40, 51: de capite (*from the sum total*) medimna DC, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33; cf. ib. 35 (twice): una dempta uncia *deunx*, *dextans* dempto sextante, *dodrans* dempto quadrante, *bes* dempto triente, Varr. L. L. 5, § 172 Müll.: de stipendio equitum aera, Liv. 7, 41: non hilum de tempore mortis, Lucr. 3, 1100; cf.: partem de die, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 20; Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 20 et saep.: quam minimum ex osse, Cels. 8, 4; cf.: aliquid ex cibo, id. 6, 6, 16: fetus ab arbore, Ov. H. 20, 9; cf.: sucum a vellere, id. A. A. 3, 214.—With *simple abl.*: fetus arbore, id. M. 14, 689: juga equis, id. ib. 7, 324; id. F. 2, 74; cf.: juga bobus, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 42: vincla pedibus, Ov. M. 3, 168; cf.: vincula nobis, id. F. 3, 320: nubem supercilio, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 94 et saep.: soleas (when about to recline at table), Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 16; cf.: Ov. A. A. 2, 212: haec (epistola) casu ad turrim adhaesit . . . dempta ad Ciceronem defertur, *Caes. B. G. 5, 48, 8: odorem vino, Cato R. R. 110: barbam, *to shave*, Suet. Caes. 67.—**II.** Trop.: nulla dies nobis maerorem e pectore demet, Lucr. 3, 921; so, mihi et tibi et illis molestiam, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 33: nobis acerbam necessitudinem, Sall. J. 102, 5: plus dignitatis patribus (with detrahere, and opp. addere), Liv. 2, 60: silentia furto, i. e. *to disclose the theft*, Ov. M. 2, 700 et saep.—Without a *dat.*: metum omnem, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 18: dolorem, Lucr. 2, 21: sollicitudinem, Cic. Att. 11, 15 *fin.*: curas his dictis, Verg. A. 2, 775; 3, 153 et saep.: ex dignitate populi (opp. adicere), Liv. 34, 54; cf.: de vi magistratus, id. 3, 33 *fin.*: lex ipsa per se dempto auctore, *even without its author*, Liv. 2, 42; cf.: dempto fine, *without end*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 2: addere aut demere ad haec (verba), Vulg. 1 Mac. 8, 30.

Dēmŏchăres, is, *m.*, *an Athenian orator and historian, nephew of Demosthenes*, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 95; id. Brut. 83, 286 al.; Sen. de Ira. 3, 23, 1.

Dēmŏcrĭtus, i, *m.*, Δημόκριτος. **I.** *A celebrated philosopher born at Abdera, an adherent of the Eleatic school, and the originator of the atomic theory*, Lucr. 3, 372; Cic. Tusc. 1, 11; id. Fin. 1, 6; id. Ac. 2, 17 sq.; id. Fat. 10 et saep.; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 12; id. A. P. 297; Juv. 10, 34 al.—**B.** Deriv. **1. Dēmŏcrĭtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Democritus*: philosophi, *his followers*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34 (in Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42: Democritii, see the foll.).—**2. Dēmŏcrĭtēus** or **-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Δημοκρίτειος, the same: Anaxarchus, Cic. N. D. 3, 33; id. Tusc. 2, 22: Nausiphanes, id. N. D. 1, 26.—**Dēmŏcrĭtii,** ōrum, *m.*, *his followers*, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42.—Hence, **b.** *Subst.*: **Dēmŏcrĭtēa,** ōrum. ´., *the doctrines of Democritus*, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 73; id. Div. 2, 13 *fin.*—**II.** *Of Sicyon, friend of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 13, 78.

Dēmŏdŏcus, i, *m.*, *a companion of Aeneas*, Verg. A. 10, 413.

dēmogrammăteus, ĕi, *m.*, Gr. δημογραμματεύς, *a public scribe*, Cod. Just. 10, 69, 4.

Dēmŏlĕōn, ontis, *m.*, Δημολέων, *a centaur slain by Perseus*, Ov. M. 12, 356; 368.

Dēmŏlĕos, i, *m.*, *a Grecian chieftain before Troy, slain by Aeneas*, Verg. A. 5, 260 sq.; cf. Quint. 8, 4, 24.

dēmŏlĭo, ĭre, v. the foll. art. *fin.* ☞

dē-mōlĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep. a.*, *to cast off, remove.* **I.** In gen. So only once in a trop. sense: culpam de me demolibor, Plaut. Bac. 3, 1, 16.—Far more freq., **II.** In partic., of buildings, *to throw down, pull* or *tear down, demolish* (for syn. cf.: deleo, eluo, diluo, diruo, everto, destruo). **A.** Lit.: monimenta virum, Lucr. 6, 242; (Lachm. lamenta): domum, Cic. Off. 1, 39: parietem, id. Top. 4, 22: statuas, id. Verr. 2, 2, 67: signum, id. ib. 2, 4, 39: columnas, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1 *fin.*: munitiones, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Non. 95, 22; cf. Nep. Timol. 3, 3: deum immortalium templa, Liv. 42, 3.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: arcus et statuas, aras etiam templaque demolitur et obscurat oblivio, Plin. Pan. 55, 9.—**B.** Trop., *to demolish, destroy*: aevi prioris Robora, Ov. M. 15, 228: si quod cuiquam privatim officiet jus, id destruet ac demolietur, quid attinebit? etc., Liv. 34, 3: Bacchanalia, id. 39, 16: faciem, *to disfigure*, Hier. in Matt. 6, 16 (as a transl. of the Gr. ἀφανίζειν τὸ πρόσωπον): terram, *lay waste*, Vulg. 4 Reg. 18, 25; id. Jer. 51, 2.—*Absol.*: ubi tinea demolitur, id. Matt. 6, 19 sq.

☞ **a.** Act. form dēmōlĭo, ĭre, Naev. ap. Diom. p. 395 P. (Com. v. 48 Rib.); Varr. ib. Lex ap. Front. Aquaed. 129; Lact. 4, 11, 6.—**b.** Demolior, īri, in pass. signif., Lex ap. Front. l. l.; Curio ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.; Dig. 7, 4, 10; 41, 3, 23; Inscr. Orell. 3015.

dēmōlĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demolior, *no.* II.], *a tearing down, demolishing* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: dum ea demolitio (statuarum) fieret, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 67; Vitr. 10, 19.—* **B.** Trop.: veritatis, *an undermining*, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 1.

* **dēmōlītor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *that which breaks down, a demolisher*: corvus quem nonnulli gruem appellant (a sort of warlike engine), Vitr. 10, 19.

* **dēmonstrābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [demonstro], *demonstrable*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 37.

dēmonstrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a showing* or *pointing out*, as with the finger, *an indication, description, designation.* **I.** In gen. (good prose): gestus universam rem et sententiam non demonstratione sed significatione declarans, Cic. de Or. 3, 59: conversam habere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 59: hujus generis demonstratio est, et doctrina ipsa vulgaris, id. de Or. 3, 55, 209: temporum horum, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 93.—In *plur.*, Cic. Fin. 4, 5, 13.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In rhetor. **1.** *The demonstrative* or *laudatory kind of oratory*, i. q. demonstrativum genus, Cic. Inv. 1, 9, 12; Quint. 3, 4, 13; 11, 3, 115.—**2.** *A vivid delineation, picturesque presentation*, Gr. διατύπωσις ἐνέργεια, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68; cf. Quint. 9, 2, 40.—**B.** In jurisprud., *a clear and complete declaration of one's will*, Dig. 35, tit. 1: de condicionibus et demonstrationibus, Gai. ib. 17; ib. 30, 1, 74.—**b.** *The bounding* or *limiting of a place*, Dig. 8, 1, 13; 10, 1, 12.

dēmonstrātīvē, *adv.*, *demonstratively*, v. the foll. art. *fin.*

dēmonstrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [demonstro], *pointing out, designating.* **I.** In gen. (very rarely): digitus, *the index-finger, forefinger*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 21.—**II.** In rhetor., *demonstrative*, = ἐγκωμιαστικόν: genus (orationis), *a branch of rhetoric employed in praising* or *censuring*, i. e. *laudatory* or *vituperative* (usually the former), Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 7; Quint. 3, 4, 14; 2, 10, 11: causa, Cic. Inv. 2, 4: materia, Quint. 3, 8, 53; 11, 1, 48: pars orationis, id. 2, 21, 23; cf. 7, 4, 2.—**B.** *Subst.*: **dēmonstrātīva,** ae, *f.*, *demonstrative kind of oratory*, Quint. 3, 8, 63 sq.; 3, 8, 8.—* *Adv.*: **dēmonstrātīvē,** *demonstratively*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 16.

dēmonstrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who points out* or *indicates; an indicator, exhibiter* (very rare): uniuscujusque sepeliendi, *Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353: hujus rationis, Col. 3, 10, 20: medicinarum Aesculapius, Tert. Apol. 23.

dēmonstrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [demonstrator], *pointing out, indicating*: digitus, *the index-finger*, Isid. 11, 1, 70.

dē-monstro, āvi, ātum, 1 (*arch. inf. pass.*: demonstrarier, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 76), *v. a.*, *to point out*, as with the finger; *to indicate, designate, show* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (cf.: indico, significo, ostendo): ubi habitet (mihi) demonstrarier (volo—with commonstrarier), Ter. l. l.; cf.: itinera ipsa ita putavi esse demonstranda, ut commonstrarem tantum viam, et ut fieri solet, digitum ad fontes intenderem, Cic. de Or. 1, 46 *fin.*: non ea figura, quae digito demonstrari potest, id. Rep. 6, 24; so, too, aliquid digito, Quint. 6, 3, 38: aliquem averso pollice, id. 11, 3, 104: aliquid nutu vel manu, id. 1, 5, 36: eum volo mihi demonstretis hominem, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 16: thesaurum mi in hisce aedibus, id. Trin. 1, 2, 113: itinera cum cura, Liv. 23, 33: unum ex iis, Suet. Aug. 94 et saep.: ut ante demonstrabant, quid ubique esset . . . item nunc, quid undique oblatum sit, ostendunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 59: demonstres ubi sint tuae tenebrae, Catull. 55, 2.—*Absol.*: histrio ita demonstraverat (*had gesticulated*), ut bibentem natantemque faceret, Suet. Ner. 39.—**2.** Poet. of a subject not personal: demonstrant astra salebras, Prop. 3, 16, 15 (4, 15, 15 M.).—**B.** Esp., jurid. t. t.: fines, *to point out the boundaries*, i. e. *to deliver* a piece of land to the purchaser, Cic. pro Tull. § 17; Dig. 18, 1, 18; 21, 2, 45.—**C.** Pregn., *to guide by pointing out the way*: si equus ille decessit qui demonstrabat quadrigam, Dig. 31, 1, 65, § 1.—**II.** Trop., *to designate, indicate*, by speech or writing; *to show, prove, demonstrate; to represent, describe*; also simply *to mention* (in this signif. often in Caes.—for syn. cf.: monstro, commonstro, comprobo, probo, declaro). (α) With *acc.*: Spurinna quidem cum ei rem demonstrassem et vitam tuam superiorem exposuissem, magnum periculum summae reipublicae demonstrabat, nisi, etc., Cic. Fam. 9, 24; so with docere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 50; with ostendere, id. Att. 1, 1, 4; Quint. 5, 12, 15 et saep.: istius cupiditatem minasque demonstrat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 39 *fin.*: si tibi nemo responsurus esset, tamen ipsam causam demonstrare non posses, id. Div. in Caecil. 13, 43: modum formamque (sc. navium), Caes. B. G. 5, 1: re demonstrata, id. ib. 5, 38; cf.: quibus demonstratis, Quint. 5, 1, 3: aliquid scripto, id. 1, 5, 32 et saep.: ad ea castra, quae supra demonstravimus, contendit, Caes. B. G. 7, 83 *fin.*; 5, 49; so with the *pron. relat.*, id. B. C. 3, 84, 3; 3, 89, 3: hujus Hercyniae silvae, quae supra demonstrata est, latitudo, etc., id. B. G. 6, 25; cf. in *pass.* id. B. C. 1, 81, 2; 63 *fin.*—With *double acc.*: quam virtutem quartam elocutionis Cicero demonstrat, Quint. 11, 1, 1.—(β) With *acc.* and *inf.*: mihi Fabius demonstravit, te id cogitasse facere, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 2; id. Inv. 1, 31: demonstrant sibi praeter agri solum nihil esse reliqui, Caes. B. G. 1, 11, 5; 2, 17, 2; 7, 41, 2 (with exponunt); 7, 43, 2 et saep.—*Pass.* with *nom.* and *inf.*: altera parte imbecillitas, inopia fuisse demonstrabitur, Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7: si eo ipse in genere, quo arguatur, integer ante fuisse demonstrabitur, Cic. Inv. 1, 11, 36; Hyg. Astr. 2, 14; 2, 21.—(γ) With a *relative clause*: quanta praedae faciendae facultas daretur, si, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 34 *fin.*; Quint. 2, 4, 3; Plin. 25, 13, 106, § 169.—(δ) *Absol.*: cum esset Caesar in citeriore Gallia in hibernis, ita uti supra demonstravimus, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: ut supra demonstravimus, id. ib. 5, 3; 5, 19 al.: ut ante demonstravimus, id. ib. 2, 22; ita ut antea demonstravimus, id. ib. 7, 46; and simply ut demonstravimus, id. ib. 6, 35; id. B. C. 3, 66, 2 al.—(ε) In attraction: cum essent in quibus demonstravi angustiis, Caes. B. C. 3, 15, 6: circiter DC ejus generis, cujus supra demonstravimus naves, id. B. G. 5, 2, 2.—**b.** Of an inanimate subject: quae hoc demonstrare videantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 63: quod proximus demonstrabit liber, Quint. 1, 10, 49: littera causam, Tib. 3, 2, 27: laus ac vituperatio quale sit quidque demonstrat, id. 3, 4, 14 al.—**c.** *Pass. impers.*: naves XVIII., de quibus supra demonstratum est, Caes. B. G. 4, 28; id. B. C. 1, 56, 2: erant, ut supra demonstratum est, legiones Afranii tres, id. ib. 1, 39; 2, 34; and without supra, id. ib. 3, 62: quem a Pompeio missum in Hispaniam demonstratum est, id. ib. 1, 38; so with an *acc.* and *inf.*, id. ib. 2, 28; 2, 42, 5: ad flumen Axonam contenderunt, quod esse post nostra castra demonstratum est, id. B. G. 2, 9, 3.

Dēmŏphĭlus, i, *m.*, Δημόφιλος, *a Greek comic poet*, Plaut. As. prol. 10.

Dēmŏphŏon, ontis, *m.*, Δημοφόων. **I.** *A son of Theseus and Phaedra, a lover of Phyllis, and one of those who fought before Troy*, Ov. H. 2; id. R. Am. 597; Verg. Cul. 130; Just. 2, 6, 15; Prop. 2, 24, 44 (3, 19, 28 M.); cf. Hyg. Fab. 59 and 243.—**II.** *A companion of Aeneas*, Verg. A. 11, 675.

dēmŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demoror], *a lingering, abiding, remaining:* in vini demorationibus, Vulg. Prov. 12, 11.

dē-mordĕo, no *perf.*, morsum, 2, *v. a.*, *to bite off* (very rare): aliquid, Plin. 28, 4, 11: ungues, Pers. 1, 106.

dē-mŏrĭor, mortuus, 3, *v. dep. n.*, *to die off, to die, depart, decease* (i. e. from an office, out of a circle of associates, etc., cf. Fabri ad Liv. 23, 21, 7. In the class per. only in the *perf.* or *part. perf.;* not found in Caes. and the Aug poets). **I.** Lit.: paene sum fame demortuus, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 62: cum esset ex veterum numero quidam senator demortuus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50, § 124; cf.: tantum hominum demortuum esse, ut, etc., Liv. 40, 19; 26, 23; Curt. 8, 10: alii sunt alias, nostrique familiares fere demortui, Cic. Att. 16, 11 *fin.:* posse evenire, ut demoriantur mancipia, Dig. 4, 4, 11, § 5.—So in pub. law lang.: in demortui (magistratus) locum creatur, sufficitur, etc., Liv. 5, 31 Drak.; 23, 21 sq.; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 5, § 9; Suet. Caes. 41 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To depart, be gone:* potationes plurimae demortuae, Quot adeo cenae, quas deflevi, mortuae! Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 58: demortua vocabula, *obsolete*, Gell. 9, 2, 11.—**B.** With *acc. pers.*, *to be dying for love of* any one (cf. depereo): ea demoritur te, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 23; 4, 2, 49.

dēmŏror, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to loiter, linger, tarry, delay* (very rare): me hic demoratam tam diu, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 27: ille nihil demoratus exsurgit, Tac. A. 15, 69: quamdiu legationis causa ibi demorantur, Dig. 5, 1, 2, § 4: in errore, Vulg. Sirach, 17, 26; diebus septem, id. Act. 20, 6 al.—More freq. (and class.), **II.** *Act.*, *to retard, detain, delay* one: diu me estis demorati, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 40; cf.: ne diutius vos demorer, *Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235: detinere aliquem et demorari, Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 15: nullo hoste prohibente aut iter demorante, Caes. B. G. 3, 6 *fin.;* so, repentinas eorum eruptiones, id. B. C. 1, 81, 5: novissimum agmen, id. ib. 3, 75, 3; Tac. A. 12, 68.—Poet.: Teucros quid demoror armis? *restrain from battle*, Verg. A. 11, 175 (ab armis, Serv.): fando surgentes demoror Austros, Verg. A. 3, 481 (i. e. vos demoror quominus ventis utamini, Serv.): inutilis annos demoror, *detain the years* (sc. that hasten to an end), i. e. *remain alive*, Verg. A. 2, 648 (quasi festinantes diu vivendo detineo, Serv.): mortalia demoror arma, i. e. *await*, Verg. A. 10, 30 (exspecto, sustineo, Serv.).

dē-morsĭto, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. int. a.* [demordeo], *to bite off* (only in Apuleius): ora mortuorum, Ap. M. 2, p. 124: rosas, id. ib. 3, p. 140.

dēmorsus, a, um, *Part.* from demordeo.

dēmortuus, a, um, *Part.* from demorior.

† **dēmos,** i, *m.*, = δῆμος, orig. *a tract of land, demos* (pure Lat pagus); hence, *the inhabitants of a demos*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 69; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 5 Müll.

Dēmosthĕnes, is (*gen.* i, Cic. Opt. Gen. 5, 14), *m.*, Δημοσθένης, *the most celebrated of the Grecian orators*, Cic. de Or. 1, 13; 20; id. Brut. 9; Prop. 3 (4), 21, 27; Quint. 10, 1, 76; 12, 10, 23 sq.; Juv. 10, 114 et saep.—Hence, **II. Dēmosthĕnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Demosthenic:* Demosthenicum, quod ter primum ille vocavit (i. e. *action*), Aus. Prof. 1, 19.

dē-mŏvĕo (often confounded in MSS. and edd. with di-moveo, q. v.), mōvi, mōtum, 2, *v. a.*, *to move* or *turn away; to put away, remove* (freq. and good prose). **I.** Lit.: demoveri et depelli de loco necesse est eum qui deiciatur . . . neminem statui detrusum, qui non adhibita vi manu demotus et actus praeceps intelligatur, Cic. Caecin. 17, 49: ex sua sede, id. Par. 1, 15; id. Leg. Agr. 2, 29, 81.—With *abl.* alone, id. Planc. 22, 53: hostes gradu, *to compel to give ground*, Liv. 6, 32; cf.: sacra statu suo, id. 9, 29 (al. dimovere); and without *abl.:* Pompeius vestri facti praejudicio demotus, *forced to yield*, *Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 2: flumen solito alveo, Tac. A. 1, 79: Silanum Syria, id. ib. 2, 43: Pallantem curâ rerum, id. ib. 13, 14: Burrum praefecturâ, id. ib. 13, 20 al.: non alteros demovisse, sed utrosque constituisse, Cic. Sull. 21 *fin.;* Tac. A. 4, 60; 15, 65: eâ (sc. matre) demotâ, *thrust aside, put out of the way*, id. ib. 14, 12: in insulas interdicto igni atque aqua demoti sunt, id. ib. 6, 30.—**II.** Trop.: oculos ab alicujus oculis, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 16: formidine animum perterritum loco et certo de statu demovere, Cic. Caecin. 15: aliquem de vera et certa sententia, *to divert*, id. Verr. 1, 17 *fin.:* aliquem a causa alicujus, id. Clu. 15, 44: odium a nobis ac nostris, id. de Or. 2, 51, 208.

demptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demo], *a taking away* (very rare): demptio aut additio literarum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 6 Müll.: damnum a demptione, id. ib. 5, § 176.

demptus (demt-), a, um, *Part.* of demo.

***dē-mūgītus,** a, um, *Part.* [mugio], *filled with bellowing, lowing:* paludes, Ov. M. 11, 376.

***dē-mulcātus,** a, um, *Part.* [mulco], *beaten, cudgelled soundly:* aliquis asperis verberibus, Mart. Cap. 8, § 807.

dē-mulcĕo, lsi, mulctum, 2, *v. a.*, *to stroke down, to stroke caressingly* (rare). **I.** Prop.: caput tibi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 14: dorsum, Liv. 9, 16 *fin.:* aures, Lact. de Ira, 7, 9: crura, Gell. 5, 14, 12.—**II.** Trop., *to soften, allure:* aures omnium mentesque demulsit, Gell. 16, 19, 6; cf.: ita motus et demulctus et captus est, ut, etc., id. 3, 13 *fin.:* eum, id. 18, 2, 1.

dēmum (also demus, like prorsus, quorsus, rursus, deorsus, Liv. Andr. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 70, 8 Müll.; Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 51 Ritschl and Brix), *adv.* [a *sup.* form from *de*, downmost; cf.: sub, summus], used to give prominence to an idea in opposition to or restriction of another, *at length, at last, not till then; just, precisely; only*, etc. **I.** In Latin of every period and description of writing (for syn. cf.: tandem, denique, postremum, primo). **A.** Enclitically with pronouns, like *adeo* (but less freq.), *just, precisely, especially, exactly, indeed;* also translated by an emphasis of the pronoun: id demum lepidumst, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 14; cf.: sic sentio, id demum aut potius id solum esse miserum, quod turpe sit, Cic. Att. 8, 8 *init.:* idem velle atque idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est, Sall. C. 20, 4; cf. id. ib. 12 *fin.:* relinquere aculeum in audientium animis is demum potest, qui, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 18: tamquam ad eam linguam demum natus esset, Quint. 6 prooem. § 11: me fortuna hac demum voluit consistere terra, Verg. A. 1, 629; cf. id. ib. 2, 743 al.: ille demum antiquis est adulescens moribus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 20: per quaedam parva sane, si ipsa demum aestimes, ducunt, Quint. 1, 10, 5: vos demum, ut video, legem antiquastis sine tabella. Sed ego, etc., Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 38 (but Bait. vos quidem): quae demum causae secundam valetudinem praestent, Cels. praef.: jam vero exsilium, si rerum naturam, non ignominiam nominis quaerimus, quantum demum a perpetua peregrinatione differt? Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 107: sciscitando eo demum pervenit, ut haud procul esset, quin Remum agnosceret, Liv. 1, 5 *fin.*—(β) Strengthened by a preceding *verum enim vero*, or a following *profecto:* verum enim vero id demum juvat, si quem, etc., Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 2; Sall. C. 2, 9; cf. Liv. 4, 4: is demum profecto vitam aequa lance pensitabit, etc., Plin. 7, 7, 5.—(γ) Separated from the pronoun: hoc est demum quod percrucior, Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 13: illa seges demum, Verg. G. 1, 47.—**B.** Enclitically with the adverbs *nunc, tum*, or *tunc, post, modo, jam, ibi, sic*, etc; *just, precisely, not till;* also freq. expressed by more strongly accenting those particles.—**a.** Nunc demum, Gr. νῦν δή, *now, now at length, at last* (cf.: nunc adeo, under 2. adeo, no B. 2. a.): nunc demum ego cum illa fabulabor libere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 40; so with scio, id. Epid. 3, 4, 22; id. Mil. 2, 6, 62; with intellego, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 12; cf.: nunc demum rescribo iis litteris, quas, etc., Cic. Att. 16, 3; and: undevicesimo aetatis anno dicere in foro coepi et nunc demum, quid praestare debeat orator, adhuc tamen per caliginem video, *yet it is only now that I am at length beginning to see*, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 8 et saep.—(β) In Plautus with following conjunctions, *cum, quoniam*, etc.: nunc demum a me insipienter factum esse arbitror, Cum rem cognosco, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 80; cf. id. Rud. 4, 4, 78.—(γ) Separated by *pol, edepol*, or other words: nunc pol demum ego sum liber, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 14: nunc edepol demum in memoriam regredior, cum cogito, etc., id. Capt. 5, 4; 25; id. Cas. 4, 4, 14; id. Aul. 1, 2, 1: heu, nunc misero mihi demum Exsilium infelix! Verg. A. 10, 849.—**b.** Tum demum, *then at length, then indeed* (so most freq., esp. in the historians; in Caes. only in this connection): tum demum Liscus oratione Caesaris adductus, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 17; 1, 50, 2; 1, 51, 2; Liv. 2, 20; 3, 12; Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 6; Verg. A. 6, 330; 573; id. G. 3, 205; Ov. F. 4, 615 et saep.: utraque re satis experta tum demum consules, Liv. 2, 29.—(β) With foll. conjunct. *ubi, si, cum*, etc. (and in Plautus also separate; cf. above, *no.* 1. b. and c.): ubi expolivero, Magis hoc tum demum dices, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 61; Sall. J. 46; Cels. 7, 27 *fin.:* si id facies, tum demum scibis, etc., Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 56; id. Men. 2, 2, 71; Cic. Rep. 1, 24; cf. with quodsi, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10, 4: ac tum demum, cum medium tenuere, etc., Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 7: tum tu igitur demum id adulescenti aurum dabis, Ubi, etc., Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 52.—Once in this connection demum alone: servata res est demum, si illam videro, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 68.—**c.** Tunc demum (cf. Drak. Liv. 41, 3, 5): tunc demum intelleges, etc., Sen. Ep. 121; Suet. Calig. 9; Vulg. Gen. 41, 9; and with cum, Col. praef. *fin.;* with ubi, Cels. 3, 6, and 10.—**d.** Post demum, *afterwards, not till after:* post eum demum huc cras adducam, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 65: post igitur demum, etc., id. Amph. 3, 1, 16.—With post as *praep.:* unas enim post idus Martias, Asin. Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 4: post biduum demum, Suet. Aug. 10 *fin.*—**e.** Modo demum, *only now, now for the first time:* modone id demum sensti, Ter. And. 5, 3, 11.—**f.** Jam demum, *now at last, now* (cf. δή . . . ἤδη, Eurip. Suppl. 980; Troad. 235), Ov. Tr. 2, 8.—**g.** Ibi demum, *just there:* illic ibi demum'st locus, ubi, etc., Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 3; Quint. 10, 3, 13: ibi demum morte quievit, Verg. A. 9, 445; cf. id. ib. 1, 629; Stat. Th. 2, 474; id. Silv. 2, 3, 14; cf. also ibi demum, of time, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 53.—**h.** Sic demum: sic demum socios consumpta nocte reviso, Verg. A. 2, 795; 6, 154.—**k.** Ita demum, Vulg. 2 Mac. 6, 15.—**2.** With the *abl. temp.* or *absol.:* ego novus maritus anno demum quinto et sexagesimo fiam? Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 15: decimo demum pugnavimus anno, Ov. M. 13, 209: quarta vix demum exponimur hora, Hor. S. 1, 5, 23: hieme demum, Plin. Ep. 7, 2, 2: pontificatum maximum, quem numquam vivo Lepido auferre sustinuerat, mortuo demum suscepit, Suet. Aug. 31; cf.: appellato demum collegio obtinuit, id. Caes. 23: his demum exactis, Verg. A. 6, 637: noctu demum rex recessit, Curt. 7, 11, 20.—And once with the nominative of the *part. perf.:* damnatus demum, vi coactus reddidit Mille et ducentos Philippos, i. e. *not until condemned*, Plaut. Bac. 2, 4, 38.—**C.** To add emphasis to the idea contained in a proposition, *in fact, in very truth, certainly, indeed* (rare): ea sunt enim demum non ferenda in mendacio, quae, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 15: immemor est demum, nec frugum munere dignus, qui, etc., Ov. M. 15, 122; Quint. 10, 6, 5; so to strengthen a comparative (cf.: adeo, etiam): latius demum ire, *further yet*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 156: num expositio haec longior demum esse debeat, Quint. 4, 2, 79.—**II.** In post-Aug. Latin. **A.** *Only, solely, exclusively* (= duntaxat, tantum, solum, tantummodo, modo): ne vulgarem viam ingressus, alienis demum vestigiis insisterem, Quint. prooem. § 3; id. 2, 15, 1: adeo suis demum oculis credidit, id. 11, 3, 68: quaedam (verba) tertiae demum personae figura dicuntur, ut *licet, piget*, id. 1, 4, 29:

qui (Cicero) non assecutus esset docendo judicem tantum et utiliter demum ac Latine perspicueque dicendo, ut, etc., id. 8, 3, 3 et saep.: nihil magis pro contione testatus est, quam id demum se habiturum, quod, etc., *but just that*, Suet. Oth. 6 et saep.: ut non is demum sit veneficus, qui vitam abstulit data potione, sed etiam qui mentem, Quint. 9, 2, 105; cf. with the following verum etiam, id. 7 prooem. § 1.—**b.** Ita demum, *only so; then* or *in that case only; not till then* (= tum demum); esp. freq. in conditional propositions: si plus humoris excernitur quam assumitur, ita demum secundae valetudinis spes est, Cels. 3, 21; Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 2; Suet. Claud. 25 al.—**B.** To point out something as taking place only after previous delay, *at length, at last* = tandem: quod oppidum Hispaniae frustra diu oppugnatum illitis demum galbano facibus succenderit, Suet. Galb. 3; cf. corresp. with *tandem*, id. Calig. 6.—* **2.** For denique *no.* II. 2, *finally, in fine:* ex quibus alium Ciceroni, alium Caesari, singulis demum singulos opponeremus, Tac. Or. 26 *fin.* Cf. Hand Turs. II. p. 250-260; Zumpt ad Curt. 6, 39, 25; Mützell ad Curt. 3, 7, 8; 3, 22, 26.

dē-mūneror, āri, 1, *v. dep., to fee, reward:* demunerarier ancillas, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 59 (dub. Umpf. and Fleck. munerarier).

* **dē-murmŭro,** āre, *v. a., to mutter over:* carmen, Ov. M. 14, 58.

dēmus, *adv.*, v. demum *init.*

dē-mussātus, a, um, *Part.* [musso], *borne silently* (post-class. and rare): contumelia, Ap. M. 3, p. 140, 26: injuriis omnibus demussatis, Amm. 30, 1, 15.

dēmūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [demuto], *changeable* (eccl. Lat.), Prud. Apoth. 344; Tert. Anim. 2, 1.

dēmūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a changing, change* (very rare, and critically certain only in late Lat.): demutatio morum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 7 dub.: carnis, Tert. Res. carn. 55; id. adv. Marc. 4, 1; 5, 10 *fin.*

* **dēmūtātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a changer, transmuter:* ossium, Tert. Res. carn. 32.

* **dē-mūtĭlo,** āre, *v. a., to lop off:* cacumina virgarum, Col. Arb. 11, 2.

dē-mūto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act., to change, alter,* and sometimes *to alter for the worse, to make worse* (repeatedly in Plaut. and in post-Aug. prose; otherwise rare; not in the Ciceronian period): voces demutat, Cato ap. Macr. S. 2, 10 *med.;* cf.: orationem meam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 8: imperium tuum, id. Men. 5, 2, 118: sententiam nostram in iis, Gell. 17, 1, 6: caro demutata, Tert. Res. carn. 55 al.: placitum instituto flaminum nihil demutari, Tac. A. 4, 16: si demutant mores ingenium tuum, *to make worse*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 36.—**II.** *Neutr., to change one's mind* or *purpose:* non demutabo, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 142; id. ib. 153; cf.: prorsus nihilum de aliqua re, Jul. Val. rer. gest. Alex. 1, 13.—**2.** *To change, alter, become different* (with *atque* or *ab*—very rare): numquid videtur demutare atque ut quidem dixi esse, etc., Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 37; cf. id. Stich. 5, 4, 43; Ap. Mag. p. 284, 17.—**3.** *To deviate, depart:* (fama) demutans de veritate, Tert. Apol. 7.

dē-muttĭo, īre, *v. n., to speak very softly*, Isid. 10, 76.

dēnārismus, i, *m.* [denarius], *a sort of tax*, Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 107 and 123.

dēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [deni], *containing ten.* **I.** In gen.: numerus digitorum, Vitr. 3, 1: fistula, *ten inches in circumference*, Plin. 31, 6, 31, § 58; Vitr. 8, 7: DENARIAE caerimoniae dicebantur et TRICENARIAE, quibus sacra adituris decem continuis rebus vel triginta certis quibusdam rebus carendum erat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 71, 10.—Freq., **II.** Esp. nummus, or *absol.*, **denarius,** ii, *m.* (*gen. plur.*, denarium, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 55; id. Off. 3, 23 *fin.;* cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 71 Müll.: denariorum, Cic. Fam. 9, 18 *fin.;* Suet. Tib. 48). **A.** *A Roman silver coin, which originally contained ten, and afterwards eighteen* asses, *in value equivalent to an Attic* drachma, *or about sixteen American cents*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 173 Müll.; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 44; Vitr. 3, 1, 8; Paul. ex Fest. p. 98, 1 Müll.: denarii nummi, Liv. 8, 11 *fin.:* denarii trecenti, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 55; so *subst.*, id. ib. 2, 3, 82 sq.; * Caes. B. C. 1, 52; Plin. 18, 23, 63, § 194; Mart. 1, 118 et saep.—**B.** As, *an apothecary's weight*, = drachma, Plin. 21, 34, 109, § 185; Cels. 5, 17; Plin. 30, 7, 19, § 56 et saep.—**C.** *A gold coin of the value of* 25 *silver* denarii, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 44 sq.; 34, 7, 17, § 37; cf. Petr. 33, 2.—**D.** In later times, *a copper coin*, Vop. Aurel. 9; Macr. S. 1, 7 *med.*—**E.** Meton. for *money* in gen., Cic. Quint. 4 *fin.;* id. Att. 2, 6 *fin.*

dē-narro, āre, *v. a., to tell, relate, recount, narrate* (very rare; in the class. per. only once in Hor.): haec adeo ego illi jam denarrabo, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 51: matri denarrat, ut, etc., Hor. S. 2, 3, 315: puer, quid ipse matri dixisset, rem sicuti fuerat denarrat, Gell. 1, 23, 12.

dē-nascor, nasci, *v. dep., to perish, die* (ante-class. and rare), opp. nasci, Varr. L. L. 5, § 70 Müll.; 21; Cass. Hem. ap. Non. 101, 29 (= decrescere, Non.).

* **dē-nāso,** āre, *v. a.* [nasus], *to deprive of the nose:* os, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 72.

* **dē-năto,** āre, *v. n., to swim down:* Tusco alveo, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 28.

† **dendrăchātes,** ae, *m.*, = δενδραχάτης (tree-agate), *a species of agate*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 139.

† **dendrītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = δενδρῖτις, *an unknown gem*, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 192.

† **dendrŏīdes,** ae, *m.*, = δενδροειδής, *a kind of* tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 45, § 71.

† **dendrŏphŏrus,** i, *m.*, = δενδροφόρος (tree-bearer). **I.** *An epithet of Sylvanus:* SILVANO DENDROPHORO SACRVM, Inscr. Orell. 1602.—Hence, **II.** *A college of priests who carried about branches of trees in procession, in honor of a divinity*, Inscr. Orell. 1602; 2385; 3741; Cod. Th. 16, 10, 20, § 2.—**III.** *A carpenter*, Cod. Th. 14, 8, 1; Inscr. Grut. 45, 8.

dē-nĕgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To deny* a thing, *to say it is not so* (very rare): datum denegant, quod datum est, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 12: objecta, Tac. A. 15, 57.—Far more freq. and class. (cf., on the contrary, abnego).—**II.** *To reject, refuse, deny* a request, entreaty, etc. (for syn. cf.: nego, infitias eo, infitior, diffiteor, recuso, abnuo, renuo, detrecto). (*a*) With *acc.:* si tibi denegem, quod me oras, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 47: cum id quod antea petenti denegasset, ultro polliceretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 42; cf. id. B. C. 1, 32, 6: auxilia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 45: praemium dignitatis, quod populus Romanus, cum hujus majoribus semper detulisset, huic denegaret, Cic. Fl. 1; id. Verr. 2, 5, 14; cf. id. Phil. 11, 8, 19: sperata gaudia Nymphae Denegat, Ov. M. 4, 369 et saep.; with ellipsis of object: duo rogavi te: ne deneges mihi, Vulg. Prov. 30, 7.—Poet. of subjects not personal: undas amnis, afflatus ventus, Ov. Ib. 107 sq.: oratorium ingenium alicui, Tac. Or. 10.—(*β*) With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.* (poet.): denegavit, se dare granum tritici, Plaut. Stitch. 4, 1, 52; Ter. And. 1, 5, 6; Prop. 2, 24, 28 (3, 19, 12 M.): dare denegaris, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 78; Hor. Od. 3, 16, 38.—(*γ*) *Absol.*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 131; 4, 1, 6; 9; Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 2; id. Att. 1, 1; Suet. Caes. 1 al.—(*δ*) With *se, to deny one's self*, i. e. subject his own will to another's (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Marc. 8, 34.

dēni, ae, a (*gen. plur.*, denum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49 *fin.;* Col. 2, 10, 26 al.: denorum, Liv. 43, 5 *fin.*), *num. distrib.* [decem], *ten each, ten at a time, by tens.* **I.** Prop.: uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: Ariovistus denos ut ad colloquium adducerent postulavit, id. ib. 1, 43, 3.—**II.** Transf., for decem, *ten:* bis denis Phrygium conscendi navibus aequor, Verg. A. 1, 381; 11, 326: ter denis navibus ibant, id. ib. 10, 213: ut bis dena viginti non sint, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 27 al.—**B.** For decimus, *tenth:* dena Luna, Ov. Her. 11, 46.

dē-nīcālis (in MSS. also written **denec-**), e, *adj.* [nex], *purifying from death;* feriae or dies, *a funeral solemnity among the Romans for the purification of the family of the deceased:* nec vero tam denicales, quae a nece appellatae sunt, quia resident mortui, quam ceterorum celestium quieti dies feriae nominarentur, nisi, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55; Cinc. ap. Gell. 16, 4, 4; Col. 2, 22, 5; Paul. ex Fest. p. 70, 9, and Fest. p. 242, 29 Müll. (v. Wordsworth Fragm. and Specim. p. 558).

* **dēnĭgrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [denigro], *a blackening:* capillorum, Theod. Prisc. 1, 1.

dē-nĭgro, āre, *v. a., to blacken utterly, dye* or *color very black* (very rare; in the Ciceron. per. not at all). **I.** Lit.: terram (amurca), Varr. R. R. 1, 55 *fin.:* lanam, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 109: capillum, id. 23, 5, 53, § 99: faciem super carbones, Vulg. Thren. 4, 8.—* **II.** Trop.: honorem famamque alicujus, *to blacken*, i. e. *to asperse, defame*, Firm. 5, 10 *fin.*

dēnĭque, *adv.* [etym. dub.; perh. dēnī, locative of de, and que]. **I.** Orig. denoting succession in time, *and thereupon, and then, in the sequel.* **A.** In gen. (rare—for syn. cf.: tum, demum, tandem, postremo): omnes negabant... denique hercle jam pudebat, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 8: risu omnes qui aderant emoriri. Denique Metuebant omnes jam me, id. Eun. 3, 1, 42: ille imperat reliquis civitatibus obsides. Denique ei rei constituit diem, Caes. B. G. 7, 64: ferme ut quisque rem accurat suam, sic ei procedunt post principia denique, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 4.—In the interrogatory formula: quid denique agitis? *and what did you do then?* Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 60: id. Truc. 2, 4, 47.—More freq., **B.** Pregn., ending a period, *at last, at length; lastly, finally:* boat caelum fremitu virum... Denique, ut voluimus, nostra superat manus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 80; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 12; Ter. And. 1, 1, 120: nisi quia lubet experiri, quo evasuru 'st denique, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 93; cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 8; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 71: Nil nostri miserere? mori me denique coges, Verg. E. 2, 7: quid jam misero mihi denique restat? id. A. 2, 70; 2, 295 al.—**b.** Strengthened by ad extremum, ad postremum, or tandem: boni nescio quomodo tardiores sunt, et principiis rerum neglectis ad extremum ipsa denique necessitate excitantur, Cic. Sest. 47: victus denique ad postremum est, Just. 12, 16 *fin.;* 37, 1 *fin.:* et tandem denique devorato pudore ad Milonem aio, Ap. M. 2, p. 121.—**c.** Sometimes of that which happens after a long delay = tandem: quae (sc. urbana) ego diu ignorans, ex tuis jucundissimis litteris a. d. V. Cal. Jan. denique cognovi, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 8: aliquam mihi partem hodie operae des denique, jam tandem ades ilico, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 40.—**d.** With the particles tum, nunc, or an *abl.* of time (nearly = demum), *just, precisely:* tum denique homines nostra intellegimus bona, cum, etc., Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 39: qui convenit polliceri operam suam reip. tum denique, si necessitate cogentur? etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 6; so tum denique, id. Quint. 13, 43; id. Tusc. 3, 31, 75; id. de Sen. 23, 82; id. Fin. 1, 19, 64 et saep.; and separated, id. Lael. 22, 84; id. Caecin. 34 *fin.:* tantum accessit, ut mihi nunc denique amare videar, antea dilexisse, id. Fam. 9, 14, 5; cf. id. Quint. 13: ne is, de cujus officio nemo umquam dubitavit, sexagesimo denique anno dedecore notetur, id. ib. 31, 99; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 22, 4; id. B. C. 1, 5, 2; Sall. J. 105, 3.—(*β*) Like demum with pronouns, to give emphasis: si qua metu dempto casta est, ea denique casta est, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 3: is enim denique honos mihi videri solet, qui, etc., Cic. Fam. 10, 10; cf.: eo denique, Cic. Quint. 11, 38.—(*γ*) With vix (like vix demum): posita vix denique mensa, Ov. Her. 16, 215.—**II.** Transf., in enumerations. **A.** Like dein (deinde) followed by postremo, or ad postremum (rare): denique sequitur... postremo si est, etc., Varr. L. L. 7, 19, 113: omnes urbes, agri, regna denique, postremo etiam vectigalia vestra venierint, Cic. Agr. 2, 23 *fin.;* id. Cat. 2, 11, 25; id. N. D. 3, 9, 23; cf. id. Fam. 2, 15, 4: primum illis cum Lucanis bellum fuit.. *Denique Alexander rex Epiri*.. cum omnibus copiis ab his deletus est.. ad postremum Agathocles, etc., Just. 23, 1, 15.—**B.** Pregn., to introduce the last of a series, *finally, lastly, in fine* (the usual meaning of the word; cf.: postremo, novissime, ad extremum): consilium ceperunt... ut nomen hujus de parricidio deferrent, ut ad eam rem aliquem accusatorem veterem compararent... denique ut, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28; cf. id. Rep. 1, 43; Ov. Tr. 2, 231: cur etiam secundo proelio aliquos ex suis amitteret? cur vulnerari pateretur optime de se meritos milites?

cur denique fortunam periclitaretur? Caes. B C 1, 72, 2 aut denique, Cic Arch, 6, 12 qui denique, id. Rep 1, 17 tum denique, Verg G 2, 369 et saep cum de moribus, de virtutibus, denique de republica dispu tet (Socrates), Cic Rep 1, 10 mathematici, poetae, musici, medici denique, etc., id. Fin 5, 3, 7 denique etiam, id Fl 4, 9 primum omnium me ipsum vigilare, etc deinde magnos animos esse in bonis viris deos denique immortales auxilium esse laturos, id Cat 2, 9 —**2.** Freq in ascending to a climax, or to a higher or more general expression, *in a word, in fine, in short, briefly, even, in fact, in deed* quis hunc hominem rite dixerit, qui sibi cum suis civibus, qui denique cum omni hominum genere nullam esse juris communionem velit? Cic Rep 2, 26 nemo bonus, nemo denique civis est, qui, etc., id Pis 20, 45, id Verr 2, 2, 69, Liv 4, 56, Tac A 2, 10 al pernegabo atque obdurabo, perjurabo denique, Plaut As 2, 2, 56, cf Ter Ad 3, 4, 51, id Hec 4 4, 95, Cic Quint 16, 51, id Verr 2, 2, 23 al num quam tam mane egredior, neque tam vesperi domum revortor, quin te in fundo conspicer fodere, aut arare, aut aliquid facere denique, Heaut 1, 1, 15 quod malum majus, seu tantum denique? Cic Att 10, 8, 4, Caes B G 2, 33, 2 ne nummi pereant, aut pyga aut denique fama, Hor S 1, 2, 133 haec denique ejus fuit postrema oratio, Ter Ph 4, 3, 44, so Cic de Or 2, 78, 317, id. Verr 1, 27, 70, Nep Pelop 4, 3, Vell 2, 113, Tac A 1, 26, Ov M 2, 95 al —Hence, freq emphatic with ipse arma, tela, locos, tempora, denique naturam ipsam industria vicerat, Sall J 76 hoc denique ipso die, Cic Mil 36, 100 —With omnia, prius flamma, prius denique omnia, quam, etc, id Phil. 13, 21, 49, Quint 10, 1, 119, Plin Ep 7, 9, 13, cf quidquid denique, Cels. 2, 28, 1 —**3.** In post-Aug prose (esp in the jurists), to denote an inference, *in consequence, therefore, accordingly* hujus victoriae callide dissimulata laetitia est denique non solita sacra Philippus illa die fecit, etc, Just. 9, 4, 1 pulcherrima Campaniae plaga est nihil mollius caelo denique bis floribus vernat, Flor 1, 16, 3, Dig 1, 7, 13, 10, 4, 3, § 15 et saep So in citing a decision for a position assumed denique Scaevola ait, etc, Dig 7, 3, 4, 4, 4, 3, 7, 8, 14 exstat quidem exemplum ejus, qui gessit (sc magistratum) caecus Appius denique Claudius caecus consiliis publicis intererat, ib 3, 1, 1, § 5 and 6, 48, 5, 8 —In class usage denique includes the connective que, once in Plaut and often in late Lat a copul. conj precedes it atque hoc denique, Plaut Merc 2, 1, 18 aurum, argentum, et denique aliae res, Gai Inst. 2, 13, Dig 1, 8, 1 See Hand Turs. II p 260-278

dēnixē, *adv*, = enixe, q v, Plaut Trin 3, 11, 26 Brix

dēnōmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f* [denomino], rhetor t t, *the substitution of the name of an object for that of another to which it has some relation, as the name of the cause for that of the effect, of the property for that of the substance*, etc, *a metonymy*, Auct Her 4, 32, cf Quint 8, 6, 23 sq, and immutatio

dēnōmĭnātīvus, a, um, *adj*, *pertaining to derivation, formed by derivation, derived* nomina, Prisc. p 619 P —*Adv* **dēnōmĭnātīvē,** *by derivation* dicere aliquid, Mart Cap 4, § 381

dē-nōmĭno, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to name, to designate specifically, to denominate* (not ante Aug, most freq in Quint.) hinc (sc. ab Lamo) Lamiae denominati, * Hor Od. 3, 17, 3, cf Auct Her 4, 32, Quint 1, 5, 71 multa sunt et Graece et Latine non denominata, id 8, 2, 4 etiam in iis, quae denominata sunt (opp res plurimae carent appellationibus), id 12, 10, 34 de re denominata (opp de communi appellatione), id 3, 6, 41, Gell 2, 26, 6, 3, 19, 5

dē-normo, no *perf*, atum, 1, *v a* [norma], *to disfigure, to make irregular* or *crooked* (very rare) angulus, qui nunc denormat agellum, Hor S 2, 6, 9 linea de normata, Auct de Lim p 252 Goes

dēnŏtātĭo, onis, *f* [denoto], *a marking or pointing out* (late Lat) omnium denotatione damnatus Quint Decl 19, 3, Tert Cult fem 13, Vulg Sir 5, 17

* **dēnŏtātus,** us, *m* [id.] *a marking or pointing out*, only denotatui, Tert Pall 4 *med*

dē-nŏto, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* **I.** Lit, *to mark, set a mark on*, with chalk, color, etc pedes venalium creta Plin. 35, 17, 58, § 199 lineam conspicuo colore, Col 3, 15 —**II.** Transf **A.** *To mark out, point out, specify, indicate, denote, designate* (rare but class.—cf demonstro) qui uno nuntio at que uno significatione litterarum civis Romanos necandos trucidandosque denotavit, Cic de Imp Pomp 3, 7 haud dubie Icilios denotante senatu, Liv 4, 55 —**B.** *To take note of, mark* with the mind, *observe accurately* denotantibus vobis ora ac metum singulorum, Tac A 3, 53 cum denotandis hominum palloribus sufficeret vultus, id. Agr 45 quot et quales sint nati, id 7, 9, 11 cum ei res similes occurrant, quas non habeat denotatas, Cic Ac 2, 18, 57, cf Vell 2, 70, 2 —**III.** Trop, *to stigmatize, scandalize, brand with reproach* or *infamy* mollem et effeminatum omni probro, Suet Cal 56 *fin* turpia legata, quae denotandi legatarii gratia scribuntur, Dig 30, 54 *init* qui gaudet iniquitate denotabitur, Vulg Sir 19, 5 sq —Hence, *P a*, **dēnŏtātus,** *marked out, conspicuous* —*Comp* denotatior ad contumeliae morsum, Tert adv Marc 1 19

dens, dentis (*gen plur* usually dentium, but dentum is approved by Varr L. L. 7, 38, 67) *m* [root in Sanscr dantas, Gr ὀδούς, Goth tunthus, Germ Zahn, and Engl *tooth*, cf edo, Engl eat] *a tooth* **I.** Prop cui auro dentes juncti escunt, XII Tab 10, 9, Plin 11, 37, 61, § 160 sq, Cels 8, 1, Cic N D 2, 54, Isid. 11, 1, 52 primores, *the front teeth*, Plin 7, 16, 15, § 68, also called adversi acuti, Cic N D 2, 54 praecisores, Isid. 11, 1, 52, and in beasts rapaces, Veg Vet 6, 1, 1 canini, *the canine teeth, eye teeth*, Varr R. R. 2, 7, 3, Cels 8, 1, Plin 11, 37, 61, § 160, in horses columellares Varr R. R. 2, 7, 2, Plin 11, 37, 61, § 160 maxillares, *the jaw teeth, grinders*, Cels 8, 1, called also genuini, Cic l l, and molares, Isid l l et saep dentes scalpere, Plin 30, 4, 9, § 27 fricare, id ib scariphare, id 28, 11, 49, § 179, cf id 30, 3, 8, § 21 mobiles confirmare, id 28, 11, 49, § 178, cf mobiles stabilire id. 32, 7, 26, § 80 eximere, *to extract*, Cels 6, 9, so, evellere, Plin 30, 3, 8, § 25 extrahere, id 32, 7, 26, § 79 excutere, Juv 16, 10 et saep dens Indus, i e. *the elephant's*, Ov M 8, 288, hence for *ivory*, id ib 11, 167, also called dens Libycus, Prop 2, 31, 12 (3, 29, 12 M) Numida, Ov P 4 9, 28, and Erythraeus, Mart 13, 100 —**2.** Prov **a.** Albis dentibus deridere aliquem, i e *to laugh heartily at a person* (so as to show one's teeth), Plaut Ep 3, 3 48 —**b.** Venire sub dentem, *to fall into the jaws, under the clutches of*, Petr 58, 6 —**c.** Dentem pro dente, *tooth for tooth*, Vulg Matt 5, 38 —**B.** Meton of things resembling a tooth, *a tooth, point, spike, prong, tine, fluke*, etc aratri, Col 2, 4, 6, Verg G 2, 423 al, cf Varr L. L 5, § 135 Mull (irpicis) acc. to id ib pectinis, id ib, Tib 1, 9, 68 (clavi) id 1, 2, 18 serrae, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 227, Vitr 1, 5, cf Ov M 8, 246, and 6, 58, hence, in architecture, the walls indentated like the teeth of a saw, which connected the two main walls Vitr 6, 11 forcipis, id 10, 2 (ancorae) Verg A. 6, 3, for falx (vinitorum) *the pruning hook*, id G 2, 406 et saep —**II.** Trop, *the tooth of envy, envy, ill will* more hominum invident, in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant non illo inimico sed hoc maledico dente carpunt, Cic. Balb 26 invidus, Hor Od 4, 3, 16 ater, id Epod. 6, 15 —**B.** *Of a destroying power* leti sub dentibus ipsis, Lucr 1, 852, cf of time vitiataque dentibus aevi consumere omnia, Ov M 15, 235, and of water aqua dentes habet, Petr 42, of malice malignitatis dentes vitare, Val Max. 4, 7, extr 2.

densābĭlis, e, *adj* [denso], *binding, astringent* (late Lat) cibus, Cael Aur Tard 5, 7 vaporatio, ib 3, 3

* **densātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [id.], *a thickening* prima, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 82

densātīvus, a, um, *adj* [id] *binding, astringent* (late Lat) virtutis esse, Cael Aur Acut 2, 37

densē, *adv*, *thickly, frequently*, etc., v densus *fin*

Denselētae, arum, *m*, *a tribe of Northern Thrace*, Plin 4, 11, 18 § 40, Cic. Pis. 34, 84, the same called Dentheleti, Liv 39, 53, 40, 22.

denseo, ere, v denso

densĭtas, atis, *f* [densus], *thickness density* (perh not ante Aug) **I.** Lit limus spissatur et in densitatem coit Plin. 35, 15 51, § 178 chartae, id. 13, 12, 24, § 78 umoris, id 11, 3, 2, § 6, Vulg Isa. 9, 18 al —**II.** Trop sententiarum, Quint 8, 5, 26 figurarum, id 9, 2, 72.

denso, avi, atum, 1, and (less freq) **denseo,** no *perf*, etum, 2 (cf. Prisc p 837 P, Charis. p 233 ib The MSS often confound the two forms, densare appears to be critically certain in Liv and Quint, densere *act* only denset, Verg A. 11, 650, *imp* densete, id ib 12, 264 densebant, Lucr 5, 491 denserent, Tac. A 2, 14, also *active forms*, Apul Mund. p 61, 13, Prud. Cath 5, 53 al, Sil 4, 159, gerund, densendo, Lucr 6, 482, *pass inf parag* denserier, id 1, 395, 647 densetur, Ov M 14 369 al densentur, Hor Od 1, 28, 19, Verg A 7, 794 and other forms in Verg, cf Wagner, Verg G 1, 248 —See also addenso and condenso) *v a*, *to make thick, to press together, thicken* (not in Cic and Caes) **I.** Lit Juppiter uvidus austris Densat, erant quae rara modo, et quae densa, relaxat, Verg G 1, 419 (paraphrased densatus et laxatus aer, Quint 5, 9, 16), cf rarum pectine denset opus, Ov F 3 820, Lucr 1, 395 ignem, id. 1 647, 656 omnia id 1, 662 agmina, Verg A. 7, 794, cf catervas, id. ib 12, 264 ordines, Liv 33, 8 *fin* scutis super capita densatis, Liv 44, 9 funera * Hor Od 1, 28, 19 glomerata corpus in unum densatur, Ov M 13, 605, cf (nubes) largos in imbres, Luc. 4, 76, Plin 11, 41, 96, § 239 obtenta densantur nocte tenebrae, Verg G 1, 246, cf Ov M 14, 369 hastilia, i e *hurls thickly*, Verg A. 11, 650, cf ictus, Tac A 2, 14 super acervum petrarum radices ejus densabuntur, Vulg Job 8, 17 —*Absol* (aestus) quasi densendo subtexit caerula nimbis, Lucr 6, 482.—**II.** Trop of speech, *to condense* instandum quibusdam in partibus et densanda oratio, Quint 11, 3, 164 figuras, id 9, 3, 101

densus, a, um, *adj* [kindred with δασύς, δαυλός (i e δασυλός), cf Lat dumus, old form dusmus and dumetum] *thick, dense*, i e consisting of parts crowded together opp to rarus (on the contrary, crassus, *thick*, is opp to *thin, fluid*, and spissus, *close, compact*, with the predominant idea of impenetrability, cf also angustus, artus, solidus—class and freq, esp in poets and historians, in Cic. very rare) **I.** Lit. **1.** In space ne dum variantia rerum Tanta queat densis rarisque ex igni bus esse, Lucr 1, 654, cf Verg G 1, 419 (for which densatus et laxatus aër, Quint 5, 9, 16), and (terra) Rara sit an supra morem si densa requiras Densa magis Cereri, rarissima quaeque Lyaeo, Verg G 2 227 sq densa et glutinosa terra, Col praef § 24 silva, poeta ap Cic. Att. 12, 15, cf densiores silvae, Caes. B G 3, 29, 2 densissimae silvae, id ib 4 38, 3 lucus densissimae opacitatis, Front Strat 1, 11, 10 denso corpore nubes, Lucr 6, 361, cf denso agmine, id 6 100, so, agmen (sc navium) Verg A 5, 834 densum umeris vulgus, Hor Od 2 13, 32 et saep tunicae, Plin 11 23, 27, § 77 zmaragdi id 37, 5, 18, § 68 litus, *sandy*, Ov M 2, 576, cf Verg G 2, 275 aequor, i e *frozen* Luc. 2 640 aer, Hor Od 2, 7, 14, cf caelum, Cels. 1 praef, 3, 22 nimbi, Ov M 1, 269 caligo, Verg A. 12, 466, cf densissima nox *pitch dark night*, Ov M 15, 31 umbra, Catull 65, 13, Hor Od 1, 7, 20 et saep —Without distinction, corresp with crassus, Lucr 6 246 al —**b.** Poet with *abl*, *thickly set with covered with, full of* loca silvestribus sepibus densa, poeta ap Cic N D 1, 42 *fin*, cf specus virgis ac vimine, Ov M 3, 29 vallis piceis et acuta cupressu id. ib 3 155 Thybris verticibus, id. F 6, 502 ficus pomis, id ib 2, 253 corpora setis, id M 13 846, cf id. Am 3, 1, 32 femina crinibus emptis, id A. A 3, 165 funale lampadibus, id. M 12, 247 trames

caligine opaca (coupled with obscurus), id ib 10, 54 et saep —**B.** Transf., of the parts themselves which are crowded together, *thick, close, set close* superiorem partem collis densissimis castris (sc trinis) compleverant, *pitched very near together*, Caes B G 7, 46, 3 sepes, id. ib 2, 22 frutices, Ov M 1, 122 ilex, id. F 2 165 et saep hostes, Verg A. 2, 511 ministri id. M 2, 717 densior suboles, Verg G 3, 308 dens (pectinis), Tib 1, 9, 68 comae, Ov Am 1, 14, 42, cf. pilae, id F 2, 348 et saep — Poet densorum turba malorum, Ov Tr 5, 6, 41 —**2.** In time, of things which take place in close succession, *thick, frequent, continuous* (mostly poet) ictus, Verg. A. 5, 459, cf. plagae, Hor Od. 3, 5, 31 Aquilo, *strong, powerful*, Verg G 3, 196 silentia, *deep, profound*, Val Fl 3, 604 amores, Verg G 4, 347 pericula, Ov P 4, 7, 15 usus, id. ib 4, 3, 15 ictus, Amm 15, 5, 31. —**II.** Trop of speech, *condensed, concise* vox atrox in ira, et aspera ac densa, *coarse*, Quint 11, 3, 63 tanta vis in eo (sc Demosthene) tam densa omnia, etc , id. 10, 1, 76, cf transf to the writer himself densior ille (sc Demosthenes), hic (sc Cicero) copiosior, ib § 106 densus et brevis et semper instans sibi Thucydides, ib § 73 (Euripides) sententiis densus, ib § 68 — *Adv* **densē** (very rare) **1.** In space, *thickly, closely, close together* cae ae alni, Plin. 16, 37, 67, § 173 calcatum quam densissime, Vitr 5, 12 *med* · milites densius se commovebant, Amm 24, 6, 8 —**2.** (Acc. to no I B 2) In time, *frequently, rapidly, one after the other* quod in perpetuitate dicendi eluceat aliquando, idem apud alios densius, apud alios fortasse rarius, Cic Or 2, 7 nulla tamen subeunt mihi tempora densius istis, Ov P 1, 9, 11 replicatis quaestionibus dense, Amm 29, 3 *fin*

dentāle, is, and **dentālia,** ium (only the *plural* class , *sing* post class), *n* [dens, no I B], *the share beam*, to which the vomer or ploughshare was attached. **I.** Prop , *plur* , Verg G 1, 172, Col 2, 2, 24.—*Sing* genus vomerum toto porrectum dentali, Plin 18, 18, 48, § 171 —* **II.** Meton. sulco terens dentalia, *a plough share*, Pers 1, 73

dentānĕus, a, um, *adj* , *threatening* dentanea (fulgura) quae speciem periculi sine periculo adferunt, Sen. N Q. 2, 49, 1 *fin*

dentārĭus, a, um, *adj* [dens], *pertaining to the teeth* (in the later medic lang) herba, i e *that cures the toothache*, Ap Herb 4, 8, 66

† **dentarpăga,** ae, *f* [vox hibr from dens and ἁρπάζ], *an instrument for drawing teeth*, Varr ap Non 99, 24

dentātus, a, um, *adj* [dens] **I.** *Toothed, having teeth* **A.** Lit quosdam et cum dentibus nasci, sicut M Curium, qui ob id Dentatus cognominatus est, Plin 7 16, 15 § 68 male dentata (puella), Ov R. Am 339, Mart. 1, 73 —**2.** Pregn. bestiae, *the wild beasts used in the public combats* Amm 31, 10, 19, 19, 6, 4, Inscr Orell 2533, and facete, vir (i e mordax), Plaut Ps 4, 4, 3 —**B.** Meton. (acc to dens, no I B), *toothed, dentated, spiked, pointed* · rastri, Varr L L. 5, § 136 Mull , cf. crates, Plin 18, 18, 48, § 173 serra, id. 36, 22, 48, § 167, Lucr 2, 432.—* **II.** Charta, *polished with a tooth*, Cic Q Fr 2, 15, 6, cf Plin. 13, 12, 25, § 81.

Denter, tris, *m* [id], *the surname of M Livius* (consul 452 A.U C), Liv 10, 1 and 9

Denthēlēthi, ōrum, *m* Δανθηλῆται, = Denseletae q v , Liv 39, 53, 12 al

Dentheliāthēs, is, *adj* [Δενθαλιοι, a city of the Peloponnesus], *Denthelian, belonging to Denthalii* ager, Tac. A. 4, 43

denticŭlātus, a, um, *adj* [denticulus] *furnished with small teeth, denticulated* (post Aug.) falces Col. 2, 20, 3 forfices, Plin. 9 31, 51, § 97 conchae, id. 9, 33, 52, § 102 olus id. 26, 15, 93, § 164

dentĭcŭlus, i, *m dim* [dens], *a little tooth* (not ante Aug) **I.** Lit , Pall. 1, 28, 6, Ap Mag p 278, 9 —**II.** Meton **A.** *An agricultural implement with teeth*, Pall. Jun. 2, 4 —**B.** In archit., *a modillion, dental*, a small ornament between the frieze and the larmier, Vitr 1, 2, 4, 2

* **dentidūcum,** i, *n* (sc instrumentum) [dens duco] *an instrument for drawing teeth*, as transl. of the Gr ὀδονταγωγόν, Cael. Aur Tard. 2, 4 *fin* (in Varro, dentarpaga q v)

dentifrangĭbŭlus, i, *m* , and **-um,** i, *n* [dens-frango], *a tooth-breaker*, a comic word in Plautus * **I.** *Masc* , *one who knocks out teeth*, Plaut Bac 4, 2, 23 — * **II.** *N pl* (sc instrumenta), *the fist*, id. ib 14

dentifrĭcĭum, ii, *n* [dens frico], *tooth powder, dentifrice*, Plin 28, 11, 49, § 178 sq , 29, 3, 11, § 46 al., Scrib Comp 59 et saep

* **dentilĕgus,** i *m* [dens-lego], *one who picks up his teeth*, sc after they have been knocked out, *a tooth gatherer*, a comic word dentilegos omnis mortalis faciam, Plaut Capt 4, 2, 18

1. dentio, īre, *v n* [dens], *to get* or *cut teeth, to teeth* **I.** Prop propria dentientium, Cels 2, 1 *med* pueros tarde dentientis, Plin. 30, 3, 8, § 22, cf. id. 21, 20, 83, § 140 al auribus perhauriunda haec sunt, ne dentes dentiant (the words of a parasite who fears to have nothing for his teeth to chew upon), *lest the teeth grow*, Plaut Mil 1, 1, 34 Lorenz ad loc

* **2. dentio,** onis, *f* [1 dentio], *a teething dentition*, Plin. Val 1, 4, 2.

dentiscalpĭum, ii, *n* [dens scalpo], *a tooth pick*, Mart. 7, 53, 14, 22 *in lemm*

dentitio, ōnis, *f* [1. dentio], *a teething, dentition*, of children, etc , Plin. 28 19, 78, § 257 sq , 30, 15, 47, § 135 sq al , Veg a v 3, 25, 1.

dentix (dentrix, Isid Orig 12, 6, 23), icis, *m* [dens], *a sort of sea-fish* , *plur* Col. 8, 16, 8

dē-nūbo, psi, ptum, 3, *v n* , *to marry off* (sc from the paternal home, cf. deduco) *to marry* (rare, perhaps not ante Aug) **I.** Prop nec Caenis in ullos Denupsit thalamos, Ov M 12, 196, Ap M 9, p 231, 29, 5, p 166, 6 Claro fratri denupta, id. Mag p 319, 6 —**B.** Esp , *To demean one's self by marriage, to marry beneath one's rank* Julia denupsit in domum Rubellii Blandi, Tac A. 6, 27 (33) —**II.** Transf plantis, Col. poet. 10, 158 —**2.** Obscene, of a mock marriage, Tac A 15, 37 , Suet Ner 29

dē-nūdātio, onis, *f* , *a laying bare, uncovering*, Vulg Sir 11. 29 From

dē-nūdo, avi, atum 1, *v a* , *to lay bare, make naked, denude* **I.** i q , nudo, *to uncover* (rare but class.) **A.** Lit denudatis ossibus, Enn. ap Cic Tusc 1, 44, 106 ne Verres denudetur a pectore, ne cicatrices populus Romanus aspiciat, id. Verr 2, 5, 13 capita cum superciliis denudanda tonsori praebuimus, Petr 103, 3 matres familias et adultas aetate virgines, Suet Aug 69 (surculi) medullam, Varr R. R 1, 41, 2 femur virginis, Vulg Judith, 9, 2.—**B.** Trop , *to disclose, reveal, detect, betray, expose* denudavit mihi suum consilium, Liv 44, 38, cf id. 42, 13 multa incidunt quae invitos denudent, Sen Tranq 15 arcana amici, Vulg Sir 27, 17 —**II.** i q , spolio, *to strip, plunder* * **A.** Lit civibus Romanis crudelissime denudatis ac divenditis, Lentul. ap Cic Fam 12, 15 — * **B.** Trop ne dum novo et alieno ornatu velis ornare juris civilis scientiam, suo quoque eam concesso et tradito spolies atque denudes id. de Or 1, 55, 235

dēnuntiātio (-ciatio), ōnis, *f* [denuntio], *an indication, intimation, announcement, declaration* (α) With *gen obj* = significatio quae est enim ista a deis profecta significatio et quasi denuntiatio calamitatum? Cic. Div 2, 25, 54 belli, id. Phil. 6, 2, 4, cf Liv 21, 19 armorum, id. 45, 3 *fin* testimonii, *threatening to summon as a witness*, Cic Fl 6 14, cf denuntio, no I denuntiatione periculi permovere aliquem, *by a menacing*, *Caes B C 3, 9 ingentis terroris, Liv 3, 36 accusatorum, i e *information, an informing*, = delatio, Suet Aug. 66 —With *gen subj* Catilinae, Cic Sull. 18, 52 boni civis (i e professio, promissio), Planc ap Cic. Fam 10, 8, 4 quietis, *warning in a dream*, Vell. 2, 70, 1. —(β) *Absol* huic denuntiationi ille pareat? Cic Phil 6, 3, 5, Quint 4, 55 al.

dēnuntiātīvus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *monitory, indicatory*, Cael Aur Tard. 1, 4, 67

‡ **dēnuntiātor,** ōris, *m* [denuntio], under the emperors (since the second century of the Christian era), *a police officer, police inspector*, Inscr Orell. 5, 2544 and 3216

dē-nuntio (-cio), āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* Orig t t in the lang of pub law, relig , and jurispr , *to give an official intimation, to make an official announcement* or *declaration of one's intentions* (by means of a messenger, herald etc), *to announce, intimate, declare*, = nuntiando declarare, and with a foll. *ut* or merely the subjunctive, *to intimate, order, command* (for syn cf edico, indico, narro, nuntio, refero, defero, renuntio, enuntio, dico) **I.** Prop **A.** Polit. lang (α) With *acc* ut omne bellum, quod denuntiatum indictumque non esset, id injustum esse atque impium judicaretur, Cic Rep 2, 17, so with indictum, id. ib 2, 23 *fin* (Fragm ap Isid. Orig 18, 1, 3), id. Off 1, 11, 36, cf quos senatus ad denuntiandum bellum miserat, id. Fam. 12, 24 utrum paucorum ea denuntiata an universae civitatis esent, Liv 24, 37 *fin.*—(β) With *acc* and *inf* quod sibi Caesar denuntiaret, se Aeduorum injurias non neglecturum, etc , Caes B G 1, 36, 6 cum se scire quae fierent denuntiaret, id. ib 5, 54, Liv 45, 1 *fin* et saep —And with *inf* alone denuntiat centurionibus exsequi caedem, Tac A. 11, 37 — (γ) With *ut* or *ne* Gaditanos denuntiavisse Gallonio, ut sua sponte excederet Gadibus, si id non fecisset, sibi consilium capturos, Caes B C 2, 20, 3, cf. Liv 7, 31 nationibus denuntiare, uti auxilia mittant, Caes B G 6, 10, cf. per vicos urbesque, ut commeatus expedirent, Liv 44, 26 simul denuntiavit ut essent animi parati, Caes. B C 3, 86 *fin* cf dictator magistro equitum denuntiavit, ut sese loco teneret, neu, etc , Liv 8, 30, and so with *ne*, id 9, 36 *fin* , Vulg Act 4, 18 —(δ) With simp subj (legati) denuntient Gallicis populis, multitudinem suam domi contineant, Liv 39, 54 *fin* , cf Suet Calig 55 (Alcibiades) denuntiavit his (militibus), qui in stationibus erant, observarent lumen, etc , Front Strat 3, 12, 1 al.—**B.** In relig lang (α) With *acc* quibus portentis magna populo Romano bella denuntiabantur, Cic Div 1, 43, 97 caedem Caesari evi dentibus prodigiis, Suet. Caes 81 *init* , cf id. Aug 94, 96, Verg A. 3, 366 al —(β) With *ut* si quid tale acciderit, ut a deo denuntiatum videatur, ut exeamus e vita, Cic Tusc. 1, 49, 118 —**C.** In jurid. lang. (α) Alicui testimonium, *to summon a witness* si accusator voluerit testimonium eis denuntiare, Cic Rosc. Am 38, 110 (cf denuntiatio testimonii, id Fl. 6, 14), so, testibus quoniam duo genera sunt testium, aut voluntariorum aut eorum quibus in judiciis publicis lege denuntiatur, Quint 5, 7, 9, cf ib § 15, Plin. Ep 6, 5, 2.—*Absol* non denuntiavi, Cic Fl. 15, 35 —(β) *To give notice of a suit* or *process*, Dig 5, 3, 20 § 6 *fin* de isto fundo, Cic Caecin , 32, 95 in foro denuntiat fundum illum suum esse, id. ib 7, 19 —(γ) Litem denuntiare, *to summon for immediate trial* (late Lat), Symm Ep 10, 52, Aur Vict Caes 16 11.— **II.** Transf. beyond the technical sphere, *to announce, intimate, declare, to denounce, menace, threaten* , with *ut*, or merely the subjunct , *to intimate, order, command.* —**A.** Of personal subjects. (α) With *acc.* ille inimicitias mihi denuntiavit, Cic Phil. 5 7, 19, cf. populo Romano servitutem, id. ib 5, 8, 21 proscriptionem, caedem, direptionem, id. Sest. 20 46, cf id. ib 17 *fin.*, id. Mur 24 *fin* et saep oculis et aspectu vim tribuniciam, id. Agr 2, 5, 13, id. Att 13, 12, 3 —(β) With *acc* and *inf* Sex. Alfenus denuntiat, sese procuratorem esse, Cic Quint 6, 27, cf id. Phil. 6, 3 (with testificor and ante praedico) cum se ad omnia, de quibus quisque audire vellet esse paratum denuntiaret, id de Or 1, 22, 103, id. Rep 3, 11 *fin.* et saep —(γ) With a *relative clause* denuntiasti homo adulescens quid de summa republica sentires Cic Planc 22. —(δ) With *ut* mihi Lupus noster subito denuntiavit, ut ad te

scriberem, Cic. Fam. 11, 25.—(ε) With *simple subjunctive*, = moneo, praedico, ante denuntio, abstineant, etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 12 *fin.*—(ζ) With *de:* de isto fundo, Cic. Caecin. 32 *fin.*—(η) *Absol.:* monente et denuntiante te, Cic. Fam. 4, 3; id. Quint. 17. —**B.** Of subjects not personal, *to give notice, make known, signify, indicate:* terra continens adventus hostium multis indiciis ante denuntiat, Cic. Rep. 2, 3: illa arma non periculum nobis sed praesidium denuntiant, id. Mil. 1, 3: si ante exortum nubes globabuntur, hiemem asperam denuntiabunt, etc., Plin. 18, 35, 78, § 344: caeruleus (color) pluviam denuntiat, igneus euros, Verg. G. 1, 453: hoc juncti boves, hoc paratus equus, hoc data arma denuntiant, Tac. G. 18 *fin.:* arbor statim pestem denuntians, Plin. 13, 22, 38, § 118.

dēnŭō, *adv.* [contr. from dē nŏvo, which never occurs; v. Ruhnk. Ter. And. prol. 26; Oud. App. M. 3, p. 225.; cf.: Fr. *de nouveau*], *anew, afresh, again* (most freq. in Plaut. and Ter.; elsewh. rare; not in Caes. or the Aug. poets—for syn. cf.: iterum, rursus, ab integro). **I.** Of the restoration of a thing which has been destroyed, = de integro, *anew, afresh*, ἐκ καινῆς: aedificantur aedes totae denuo, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 36; cf.: urbes terrae motu subversas denuo condidit, Suet. Aug. 47: oportet vos nasci denuo, Vulg. Joan. 3, 7. —**II.** For iterum, *a second time, once more, again:* si parum intellexti, dicam denuo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 59; cf. id. Mil. 3, 3, 3; id. Most. 1, 3, 66: jam ego tibi Persam adducam denuo, id. Pers. 5, 2, 47: in Etruria rebellante denuo, Liv. 10, 31: denuo in voluntarium exsilium proficiscitur, Just. 5, 5 *fin.* —**III.** For rursus, of any thing that is repeated (not precisely a second time), *once more, again;* hence often with verbs compounded with *re:* ecce Apollo denuo, etc., Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 115: *So.* Amphitruonis ego sum servus Sosia. *Me.* Etiam denuo? *what, again?* id. Amph. 1, 1, 238; 1, 1, 139; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 60: Sicilia censa denuo est, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 56: recita denuo, id. ib. 2, 1, 14.—Pleonast. with redire, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 51; cf. id. Truc. 2, 4, 42; with redauspicari, id. ib. 3, 5, 109; with respondere, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 24; with referre, id. Hec. prol. alt. 30. And sometimes with rursus (rursum), Plaut. Cas. prol. 33; id. Poen. prol. 79. —**IV.** Like our *again* (in, I am going back again), Gr. αὖ, where an action is reversed (mostly colloquial): aperi . . . continuo operito denuo, *and then cover it up again*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 76; cf. id. Merc. 5, 2, 14; Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 4: et nunc quid exspectat, Syre? an dum hinc denuo abeat, etc., id. ib. 3, 2, 32: fiet tibi puniceum corium postea atrum denuo, *and then again back*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 61: chlamydem sumam denuo, id. Merc. 5, 2, 79; Auct. Her. 4, 19, 26; cf. Hand Turs. II. p. 278-280.

* **dĕ-occo,** āre, *v. a., to harrow in*, Plin. 18, 15, 37, § 137.

Dēōis, idis, *f.*, Δηωΐς, *the daughter of Deo* (Δηώ, Ceres), i. e. *Proserpine*, Ov. M. 6, 114; Aus. Ep. 4, 50.

Dēōius, a, um, *adj.*, *belonging* or *sacred to Deo* (Δηώ, Ceres): quercus, Ov. M. 8, 761.

dĕ-ŏnĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to unload, disburden* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: machinae deoneratae, Amm. 24, 6, 4; Arn. 6, p. 202.—**II.** Trop.: ex illius invidia deonerare aliquid et in te traicere, *Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 46: foeditate corpora deonerans, Arn. 7, p. 249; Ambros. Ep. 58, 1.

dĕ-ŏpĕrio, ui, rtum, 4, *v. a., to uncover, disclose* (late Lat.), Ambros. de Excid. Fr. sui Sat. 2, 80.

dĕ-opto, āre, *v. a., to choose out, select:* deoptandi potestas, Hyg. Fab. 191.

‡ **dĕorata** perorata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 74, 10.

dĕorsum (dissyll. *per synaeresin*, Lucr. 1, 362; 2, 205 al.; cf., on the contrary, trisyll., id. 2, 202.—Also **deorsus,** like prorsus, quorsus, rursus, adversus, Cic. N. D. 1, 25, 69; Ap. M. 8, p. 207, 18; id. ib. 9, p. 236, 40; id. de Deo Socr. p. 47, 35; id. Flor. *no.* 15), *adv.* [contr. from devorsum, turned down], *downwards*, κάτω, opp. to sursum (class.). **I.** To indicate motion: ego me deorsum duco de arbore, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 8: deorsum cuncta feruntur (opp. flammae expressae sursum), Lucr. 2, 202; 205; 6, 335; Cic. N. D. 1, 25, 69; id. Fin. 1, 6, 18; Cels. 5, 26, 31: reliqui (gestus) ante nos et dextra laevaque et sursum et deorsum aliquid ostendunt, Quint. 11, 3, 105: deorsum cadit, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 89; cf.: ut isto gladio deorsus ad meum Tlepolemum viam quaeram, i. e. in orcum, Ap. M. 8, p. 207, 18.—**b.** Pleonast. with versus (versum): ubi deorsum versus ibit, Cato R. R. 156, 4; Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5; Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 1, 1: ubi eo veneris, clivos deorsum vorsum est, *right down before you*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 35.—**c.** With sursum, *up and down*, ἄνω κάτω: ne sursum deorsum cursites, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47; cf.: naturis sursum deorsum, ultro citro commeantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84: si sanguis sursum deorsumve erupit, Cels. 2, 8: cum terra quatitur et sursum ac deorsum movetur, Sen. Q. N. 6, 21.—**II.** To indicate position, locality, *down, below:* qui colunt deorsum, magis aestate laborant: qui sursum, magis hieme . . . nec non sursum quam deorsum tardius seruntur ac metuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 3; Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 5; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 34 sq.; Vulg. Deut. 4, 39 al.—Cf. on this art. Hand, Turs. II. p. 280-282.

dĕorsus, v. preced. *init.*

dē-oscŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a., to kiss warmly, affectionately* (very rare). **I.** Prop.: vix reprimo labra, Ob istam rem quin te deosculer, etc., Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 17 sq.: Casinam, id. ib. 31: tuos oculos, id. ib. 1, 1, 48: Scipionis dexteram, Val. Max. 2, 10. 2; Vulg. 1 Reg. 10, 1; id. Cant. 8, 1.—* **II.** Transf., *to praise, laud highly:* fidem atque ingenium pueri, Gell. 1, 23, 13.

☞ Deosculatus in *pass.* sense: rursum me deosculato, Ap. M. 2, p. 119; 121.

dē-păciscor, v. **dēpĕciscor.**

dēpactus, a, um. **1.** *Part.*, from depaciscor.—**2.** *Part.*, from depango.

dēpālātio, ōnis, *f.* [1. depalo]. **I.** *A bounding with palings, a paling off*, Inscr. Orell. 3689.—**II.** Dierum, *a marking of hours by the shadows of small uprights on a dial*, Vitr. 9, 7, 1.

dēpālātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who marks out the bounds;* hence, trop., *a founder:* disciplinae divinae (coupled with architectus), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 6.

* **dē-palmo,** āre, *v. a.* [palma], *to strike with the open hand, to box on the ear*, Labeo ap. Gell. 20, 1, 13.

1. dē-pālo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to mark off* or *bound with palings* (late Lat.). **I.** Prop.: jugera agri . . ita uti depalatum est, Inscr. Orell. 3688.—**II.** Transf., *to found, establish:* quodammodo mundum, Tert. adv. Herm. 29: civitatem, id. Apol. 10; cf. depalator.

2. dē-pālo, āre, *v. a.* [palam], *to disclose, reveal:* adulterium Veneris (Sol), Fulg. Myth. 2, 10; 3, 6.

dē-pango, no *perf.*, pactum, 3, *v. a., to drive down, drive in, fix into the ground* (rare). **I.** Lit.: malleolum, Col. 3, 16, 1; cf. id. 3, 21, 11; Plin. 16, 26, 46, § 110: quercus et olea in scrobe depactae, id. 24, 1, 1, § 1: in terram depacta, id. 2, 96, 98, § 211. —* **II.** Trop.: vitae depactus terminus alte tam manet, etc., Lucr. 2, 1087.

* **dē-parcus,** a, um, *adj., excessively sparing, niggardly:* sordidos ac deparcos esse (putabat), Suet. Ner. 30.

dē-pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3, *v. a.*, and **dē-pascor,** ci, 3, *v. depon., to feed down, feed off.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Of the shepherd: si d. saepius voles, etc., Col. 2, 10, 31: glandem immisso pecore depasco, Dig. 10, 4, 9: saltus, Ov. F. 5, 283: luxuriem segetum, Verg. G. 1, 112.—**B.** Of the cattle, *to feed upon, eat up, consume.* (α) Form *depasco:* si haedi roscidas herbas depaverint, Col. 7, 5, 21; Verg. G. 4, 539.—In the *part. perf.:* saepes Hyblaeis apibus florem depasta salicti, id. E. 1, 55; segetes, Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 161: altaria, poet. for *that which is upon it*, Verg. A. 5, 93.—(β) Form *depascor:* papilio ceras depascitur, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 65: miseros morsu depascitur artus (serpens), Verg. A. 2, 215; Vulg. Exod. 22, 5.—In the *part. perf.*, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 239; cf.: depastis juvencis, Auct. Laud. Herc. 77.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Depon.* **1.** *To cull, select:* omnia nos itidem depascimur aurea dicta, Lucr. 3, 12.—**2.** *To prune away, remove:* in summa ubertate (orationis) inest luxuries quaedam, quae stilo depascenda est, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 96.—**3.** *To destroy, waste:* veterem possessionem Academiae, id. Leg. 1, 21, 55; so of disease: artus depascitur arida febris, Verg. G. 3, 458; imitated by Claud. in Rufin. 1, 302; id. Idyll. 3, 11.—**B.** Rarely in the *act.* form: et potuit Latium longo depascere bello? Sil. 16, 681: in inferno positi sunt; mors depascet eos, Vulg. Psa. 48, 14 (cf. carpo, *no.* II. B. 2: decerpo, *no.* II. B. 2 al.).—The *part. perf.* in a *pass.* signif.: ipsaque diris Frons depasta modis, Sil. 6, 51: depasti flammis scopuli, id. 12, 153.

dēpascor, āri, v. depasco.

* **dēpastio,** ōnis, *f.* [depasco], *a feeding:* animalium, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 237.

* **dē-păvitus,** a, um, *Part.* [pavio], *beaten down, trampled down*, trop., Sol. 2.

dēpĕciscor, -pectus, or **dēpăciscor,** pactus, 3, *v. dep. a.* [de-paciscor], *to bargain for, agree upon;* and *absol.*, *to make an agreement.* **I.** Lit. (repeatedly in Cic., elsewh. rare): ipse tria praedia sibi depectus est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39 *fin.:* cum illo partem suam depecisci, id. ib. 38, 110: aliquid cum aliquo, id. ib. 38, 110; cf.: depectus est cum eis, ut arma et impedimenta relinqueret, id. Inv. 2, 24, 72: ad condiciones alicujus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 24 *fin.*—**B.** With jurists, in a bad sense, acc. to Dig. 3, 6, 3: hoc edicto tenetur etiam is, qui depectus est. Depectus autem dicitur turpiter pactus.—* **II.** Trop., with *abl. rei:* jam depecisci morte cupio, *to bargain for death*, i. e. *I am content to die*, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 14; cf.: cur non honestissimo (sc. periculo) depecisci velim? Cic. Att. 9, 7, 3, v. paciscor, *no.* II.

dēpectio, ōnis, *f.* [depeciscor], *a bargain, contract, agreement* (late Lat.), Cod. Theod. 2, 10, 1.

dē-pecto, no *perf.*, xum, ĕre, *v. a., to comb off, comb down, to comb* (very rare): crines buxo, Ov. F. 6, 229; cf. jubas, id. A. A. 1, 630: Liber depexus crinibus, id. F. 3, 465: ars depectendi digerendique lini, Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 18: vellera foliis, Verg. G. 2, 121; cf. Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 58; 6, 17, 20, § 54.—Jocosely, i. q. *to curry one's hide*, i. e. *give him a beating*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 78; cf.: fusti pectito, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 116.

dēpectus, a, um, v. **dē-paciscor.**

dēpĕcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [depeculor], *a plunderer, embezzler:* aerarii, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 2; id. de Or. 3, 27, 106; id. Pis. 40, 96.

‡ **dēpĕcŭlātus,** ūs, *m.* (depeculor), *a plundering:* depeculatus a pecore dicitur. Qui enim populum fraudat, peculatus poena tenetur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 75, 11 Müll.: depeculatu (*dat.*) me meis esse habitum, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 83 Jacob. (dub. al. depeculatum).

dē-pĕcŭlor, ātus (and old *Act. fut. infin.* depeculassere, Lucil. ap. Non. 97, 9; cf. Neue, Form. 2, 421, and v. infra), 1, *v. dep. a.* [peculium], *to despoil, pillage, rifle, plunder, embezzle* (very rare). **I.** Prop.: Apollonium omni argento spoliasti ac depeculatus es, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17.—**II.** Trop.: laudem honoremque alicujus, i. e. *to detract from, diminish*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 36.

☞ In *pass.* signif.: ubi senatus intellexit populum depeculari (ἀποσυλοῦσθαι), Cael. ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.: me impune irrisum esse habitum, depeculatum eis, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 83 (dub. v. depeculatus).

dē-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3, *v. a., to drive out, drive away, remove, expel; to drive, thrust*, or *cast down* (class. and very freq.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: demoveri et depelli de loco, Cic. Caecin. 17, 49; cf.: anseres de Falerno, id. Phil. 5, 11: cum de provincia, Nep. Cat. 2: aquam de agro, Cato R. R. 155: ab aris et focis ferrum flammamque, Cic. Sest. 42; cf.: tantam molem a cervicibus nostris, id. Cat. 3, 7, 17: jugum a civibus, id. Rep. 2, 25: vincula a singulis vobis, Liv. 6, 18 *med.* al.: non equitem dorso, non frenum depulit ore, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 38: qui recta via depulsus est, Quint. 2, 17, 29; cf.: recto cursu, Hor. S. 2, 5, 78: aliquem urbe, *to banish*, Tac. A. 3, 24; cf.: aliquem Italia, id. ib. 14, 50; 16,

33: nubila caelo, Tib 1, 2, 49: ignem clas sibus, Verg. A. 5, 727; cf. ib 9, 78, and 109: tela, Cic. Quint. 2, 8; cf.: nobis aerata tela, Tib 1, 10, 25; and ictus alicui, Val Fl 6, 652: stellas Aurora, Ov M. 7, 100, cf.: noctem Aurorae lumina, id. ib 7, 835: cum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, Cic Fin. 1, 11, 37; cf.: frigus duramque famem, Hor. S 1, 2, 6: morbum, Cic Fam. 7, 26 *fin*; Caes. B G 6, 17; cf. pestem au gurio, Verg A. 9, 328 · mortem fratri, Ov. H. 14, 130 et saep · quo (sc. Mantuam) solemus ovium teneros depellere fetus, *to drive down*, Verg E 1, 22: cognoscere, corpora se spatio depellere paulum, *push* or *repel one another*, Lucr 2, 219 Munro ad loc. (Lachm ex conj decellere) —**B.** In partic. **1.** Milit t t, *to drive away, expel, dislodge* an enemy from his position. defensores vallo munitionibusque, Caes. B G 3, 25, so, hostem loco. id. ib 7, 49; id. B C 3, 52 · terrâ, Nep Alcib 8, 3: totâ Siciliâ, id. Timol 2 · inde vi depelli, Sall. J 58, 3; cf. Front Strat 2, 5, 17: praesidia ex his regionibus, Nep Paus 2: praesidium facile, Front Strat 1, 10, 3 et saep —**b.** Transf beyond the milit. sphere, *to thrust out, remove* from a situation: afflicti jam et depulsi loco, Cic Rep 1, 44; cf. iterum ab eodem (sc Themistocle) gradu depulsus est, *driven from his position*, Nep Them 5 —**2.** Econom. t t, a matre, a mamma, or *absol*, *to remove from the breast, to wean*, Varr R R. 2, 2, 17; 2, 4, 16; Col. 7, 6, 8, Verg E 3, 82; 7, 15; id. G 3, 187 —Of human beings, Suet. Tib 44. —**II.** Trop, *to deter, divert, dissuade from*: aliquem de suscepta causa propositaque sententia, Cic Lig 9; id. Fam 1, 7, 7, for which, aliquem sententiâ, id. Tusc. 2, 6, 16, Liv 23, 8 · aliquem de spe conatu que, Cic Cat 2, 7, § 14; for which, aliquem spe, Liv. 31, 25, 11; 41, 23, 13: te ex illa crudeli actione meo consilio esse depulsum, Cic Rab perd. 5, 17: Caesar ab superioribus consiliis depulsus, Caes. B C 3, 73, cf.: a qua re depulsus, Nep Dat. 7, 3, and · judicem a veritate, Quint 5 prooem § 1 et saep: nec tuis depellor dictis quin rumori serviam, *to be deterred*, Plaut Trin. 3, 2, 14; cf.: Vibidiam depellere nequivit, quin, etc, *to prevent, hinder*, Tac. A. 11, 34.—**2.** With things as objects, *to remove, turn away, divert* servitutem depellere civitati, Cic post Red. in Sen. 8, 19 *fin*; cf.: alicui turpitudinem, id. Tusc 3, 32, 77: morte voluntaria turpitudinem, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 6: duobus hujus urbis terroribus depulsis, id. Rep 1, 47, 71: pericula amici, id. Cluent. 6, 17 multam praedibus ipsique T Mario, id. Fam 5, 20, 4 mortem fratri, Ov. H 14, 130 omnes molestias, id. ib 2, 16: auditiones falsas, Tac A. 4, 11 curis vino, Tib 1, 5, 37 · ostenta a semet in capita procerum, Suet Ner 36 et saep: quae nequeat ratio depellere dictis *to deny*, Lucr 3, 322.—**3.** *Absol* · dis depellentibus (i e averruncantibus) agnam Percute, Pers 5, 167; cf de pulsor *fin*

dē-pendĕo, ēre, *v a*, *to hang from* or *on, to hang down* (not freq till the Aug period, not in Cic and Caes.—for syn. cf. pendeo, impendeo) **I.** Lit · (anellus) unus ex uno, Lucr 6, 915; cf.: sordidus ex umeris nodo dependet amictus, Verg A. 6, 301 dependente a cervicibus pugione, Suet Galb 11 dependent lychni laquearibus aureis, Verg. A. 1, 726 galea ramis, id. ib 10, 836 parma laevo lacerto, id. ib 11, 693 · hasta umero, Quint 11, 3, 130 serta tectis, Ov M 4, 760 · cervina vellera lateri sinistro, id ib 6, 593 cui coma dependet, id A. A. 1, 224 laqueo dependentem invenere, Liv 42, 28 *fin* dependente bracchio Suet. Caes 82, Ov F. 3, 267 · nec dependes nec propendes, i e *weighest neither less nor more*, Plaut Asin 2, 2, 39 —**II.** Trop **A.** (Only in Ovid.) *To be dependent on* or *wait for* a thing promissa tarda videntur, dependetque fides a veniente die, Ov F 3, 356 —**B.** *To be dependent on, to be governed by* ex horum (siderum) motibus fortunae populorum dependent, Sen. ad Marc. 18 3 —**C.** *To depend on be derived from* ex hoc malo dependet illud teterrimum vitium, id. Tranq An 12, 7: haec (membra) ex illis (elementis) dependent, illa et horum causae sunt et omnia, id. Ep 95, 12.—Hence of etymol. dependence, i e *to be derived*: hujus et augurium dependet origine verbi (sc augustus) Et quod cumque sua Juppiter auget ope, Ov F.1, 611

dē-pendo, di, sum, 3, *v a* and *n* **I.** Act (orig, to weigh out; hence), *to pay* (rare but class.) **A.** Lit: mi abjurare certius est quam dependere, Cic Att 1, 8 *fin*, Col. 5, 1, 8; Just 22, 8, 8; Dig 12, 6, 42 al: dependendum tibi est, quod mihi pro illo spopondisti, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 9: cf Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 25 —**B.** Trop: reipublicae poenas aut praesenti morte aut turpi exsilio, Cic Sest 67, 140: poenas reip, id. Cat 4, 5, 10 —**II.** Transf, *to spend, expend, lay out, bestow* upon a thing (post-Aug): plus in operis servorum avocandis quam in pretio rerum hujusmodi dependitur, Col. 11, 1, 20; incassum impenditur opera, id. 4, 22, 7: tempora Niliaco amori, Luc 10, 80; cf.: caput felicibus armis, *to give up, abandon*, id. 8, 101.

dēpendŭlus, a, um, *adj* [dependeo], *hanging down* (an Apuleian word). crines cervice, Ap M. 2, p 119: alii statuis, id. ib 3, p 130, 14.

* **dē-pennātus,** a, um, *adj.* [penna], *winged*, trop: depennato orationis eloquio, Varr ap Fulg 561, 12.

dēpensĭo, ōnis, *f* [dependo], *the expenditure, outlay*: theatralis, Cod. Theod. 6, 4, 29; lustralis auri, ib 13, 1, 11.

dē-perdo, didi, ditum, 3, *v a* **I.** *To destroy, ruin* (so only in the *part. perf.*, and rare) · sator inopia deperditus, i e *impoverished*, Phaedr. 1, 14, 1: ut est deperditus Io, i. e. *desperately in love*, Prop 2, 30, 29 (3, 28, 29 M); cf amore, Suet Dom 3. deperditum intelligitur, quod in rerum natura esse desiit, Gai Dig. 5, 3, 21.—More freq and class., **II.** *To lose* · qui non solum bona sed etiam honestatem miseri deperdiderunt, Cic Prov. Cons 5, 11: nihil sui, Caes B G 1, 43, 8: vitalem sensum, Lucr. 3, 526 · folia (arbores), Plin. 16, 22, 34, § 82: colorem, id. 37, 8, 33, § 112 al. gratiam, Plaut Ep 1, 1, 9: tantum ejus opinionis, Caes B G 5, 54 *fin* · bonam famam, Hor S 1, 2, 61: usum linguae, Ov. M. 5, 562 al · ne quid ex his deperdat, Cic Tusc 5, 14; cf: paucos ex suis (nostri), Caes. B G 3, 28 *fin* · ne quid apud vos de existimatione sua deperderet, Cic Font 9, 19, so, quid de libertate, id. Verr 2, 2, 30: nihil de jure civitatis, id. Caecin 35, 102 · paululum admodum de celeritate (stilus), Quint 10, 7, 24 · ne quid Summa deperdat metuens, aut ampliet ut rem, Hor S 1, 4, 32. quod ex naufragio expulsum est... non est in derelicto, sed in deperdito, Dig 41, 2, 21; cf ib 5, 3, 21 (for the *pass.* of deperdo, depereo is used) —Hence, ***dēperdĭtus,** a, um, *P. a* (acc to *no* II.), *corrupt, abandoned*, Gell. 5, 1, 3

dē-pĕrĕo, ii (*fut* deperiet for -ibit, Vulg Eccl. 31, 7), 4, *v n*, *to go to ruin, perish, die; to be lost, undone.* **I.** In gen. (class) · neque adaugescit quicquam neque deperit inde (sc de materia), Lucr. 2, 296 tempestate naves, Caes. B G 5, 23 perexigua pars illius exercitus superest, magna pars deperiit, id. B C 3, 87; cf. id. B G 7, 31, 4 si servus deperisset, *had been lost* (by death or flight), Cic Top 3, 15 ut scida ne qua depereat, id. Att 1, 20 *fin* qui deperiit minor uno mense vel anno, *has died*, Hor Ep 2, 1, 40 et saep · (auro) rerum uni nihil igne deperit, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 59 decor vultus ejus deperiit, *faded*, Vulg. Jacob 1, 11 —**II.** In partic, *to be desperately in love with, dying with love for* a person (not in Cic, neither in Verg., Hor, nor Ovid, but freq in Plaut) —Constr aliquem (amore), more rarely alicujus amore, in aliquo, and *absol* ut hic te efflictim deperit, Plaut Am 1, 3, 19 · alii quam (with deamare), id. Ep 2, 2, 35 · alii quam, id. Cas 1, 1, 19, id. Bac 3, 3, 66 et saep; Ter Heaut 3, 2, 14, Catull. 100, 2 · amore aliquam deperire, Plaut Cist 1, 3, 43; cf illum deperit impotente amore, Catull 35. 12 amore mulierculae, Liv 27, 15, cf amore sui, Suet Vesp 22 cum laceratum corpus, in quo deperibat, intueretur, Curt 8, 6, 8 —*Absol* rogas? deperit, Plaut Ep 1, 1, 62.

dē-pĕtīgo, inis, *f* [petigo], *a leprosy, scab*, spread over the whole body (v. de, *no* II. 2 c.), Cato R R. 157 *fin.*, cf sca bies deque petigo, Lucil ap Non. 160, 18

dēpexus, a, um, *Part*, from depecto.

dēpictĭo, ōnis, *f* [depingo], *a description delineation*, Boeth. Geom 1, p 1210 al.—**II.** Rhet t t., *a characterization*, = characterismus, Auct Carm. de Fig 148, p 68 Halm.

dēpictus, a, um, *Part*, from depingo

dē-pĭlis, e, *adj* [1. pilus], *without hair* (very rare). genae, Ap M. 7, p 191: pueri (with glabri), Varr ap Non 530, 25

dē-pĭlo, no *perf*, ātum, 1, *v a* [id.], *to pull out the hair, pluck out the feathers* **I.** Prop (ante-class. and post-Aug, and rare) · depilari magis quam amiciri, Tert Pall. 4: perdicem, Apic. 6, 3; Mart 9, 28: struthiocamelum, Sen. Cons Sap 17: amygdalae, Apic 2, 2.—**II.** Transf., dēpilātus, *plucked*, i. e *plundered, cheated*, Lucil. ap Non. 36, 28 —**B.** *To rub off the skin, peel* · omnis umerus depilatus est, Vulg. Ezech 29, 18

dē-pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3 (*perf syncop* depinxti, Plaut Poen. 5, 2, 154), *v a.* **I.** *To depict, portray, paint, draw, represent by painting* (rare but class.) **A.** Lit: tabellas obscenas, Prop 2, 6, 27: pugnam Marathoniam, Nep Milt 6, 3: imaginem in tabula, Quint. 6, 1, 32; cf. Gell. 19, 10, 2. depinge, ubi sistam, Pers 6, 79: idola in pariete, Vulg Ezech 8, 10 —**2.** *To paint, color*: oculos stibio, Vulg. 4 Reg 9, 30 —**B.** Trop, by speech or in thought, *to portray, represent, sketch, describe, imagine, conceive*: formam verbis, Plaut Poen. 5, 2, 154; cf Quint 8, 3, 63 · in illa (sc republica), quam sibi Socrates Peripatetico illo in sermone depinxerit, Cic Rep 2, 29: vitam hujusce, Cic. Rosc Am 27, 74: minuta quaedam nimiumque depicta, *too elaborately defined*, id. Or 12, 39. quidvis cogitatione, i e *to imagine*, id N D 1, 15, 39; cf id. Ac 2, 15, 48 —**II.** *To embroider*: depictas gemmatasque indutus paenulas, Suet Calig 52: auro depicta chlamys, Val Fl. 6, 226

dē-pinnātus, a, um, *adj*, *feathered, winged*, only trop: orationis eloquium, Varr Sat Menip 58, 1.

dē-plāco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to appease, propitiate*: aliquem sibi hostiis, Mythogr Vatic 1, 231, p 71 ed. Bod., Fulg Myth. 3, 6 dub

dē-plango, nxi, 3, *v a*, *to express grief by beating the breast; to bewail, lament* (poet. and very rare) Cadmeida palmis Deplanxere domum, Ov M 4, 546, 14, 580; Sen. Herc Oet 1852: antiqua peccata, Hier Jes 1, 1, 1.

dē-plāno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.*, *to level off, to make level* or *even* (post-class): montes Lact 4, 12, 18 vulnus, Veg A. V. 3 19

dē-planto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* **I.** *To take off a twig* or *shoot* **A.** Prop, Varr. R R 1, 40, 4 virgulas de cytiso, id. ib 1, 43 —**B.** Transf, *to break off*: ramum, Col. 2, 2, 26 —**II.** = demitto, *to set in the ground, to plant*, Plin. 17, 16, 26, § 121; 17, 20, 33, § 146, cf. Voss. ad Verg G 2 65

dē-plĕo, ēvi, 2, *v a*, *to empty out, to draw off* (very rare). oleum, Cato R R. 64 *fin*; Col. 12, 50, 8, and 10. sanguinem, *to let blood, to bleed*, Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 148, for which, d. animal, Veg A. V 1, 13, 4.—Poet, *to exhaust*, haustu fontes, Stat Ach. 1, 8. vitam querelis, Manil 4, 13

dēplētūra, ae, *f* [depleo], *a bloodletting*, Edict. Diocl. 7, 21.

* **dē-plexus,** a, um, *adj* [plector], *clasping, grasping* any thing, Lucr. 5, 1321.

* **dēplōrābundus,** a, um, *adj* [deploro], *weeping bitterly*, Plaut Aul 2, 4, 38 (also ap Non. 509, 7)

dē-plōrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [id.], *a lamenting, bewailing*, id. Sen. Consol ad Marc 9; Ep 74 *med*, Tert Apol 1.

dē-plōro, āvi, ātum, *v n* and *a.* **I.** Neutr, *to weep bitterly, to moan, wail, lament, complain* **A.** Prop (repeatedly in Cic; elsewh. not so used) afflictus et jacens et lamentabili voce deplorans, Cic Tusc 2, 13 *fin*. de suis incommodis, id. Verr 2, 2, 27, so, de aliqua re, id. ib 2, 3, 18, § 45 (with conqueri), id. Sest. 6, 14.—**B.** Transf, of the vine. *to weep, bleed greatly*, Pall. Febr 30 —Far more freq and

class., **II.** *Act*, *to weep for bitterly, bewail, lament, deplore* **A.** Prop si ad scopulos haec conqueri ac deplorare vellem, Cic Verr 2, 5, 67 damnationem illam, id Clu 24, 65 nomen reipublicae, id. Cat 4 2 *fin* (with lamentari), id de Sen 23, 84, id Tusc 5, 39, 115 quae nostri aequales deplorare solebant, quod, etc, id de Sen 3, 7, Ov M 5, 63 ante omnes deplorati erant equites, Liv 4, 40 *init* et saep quae de altero deplorentur, Cic de Or 2, 52, 211, cf multa de Gnaeo deplorabo, id Att 9, 18 —**B.** Since the Aug per, meton (effectus pro causa, to weep for as lost, i e), *to regard as lost, to give up* suam quisque spem, sua consilia, communibus deploratis exsequentes, Liv 5, 40, 6 deploratur in perpetuum libertas, id 3, 38, 2 agros, id 41, 6 paene Romanum nomen, id 9, 7 diem, Quint 10, 3, 128 exitum, Flor 2, 18, 15 deplorata spes est, Liv 26, 12, cf vota (coloni), Ov M 1, 272 Jason a medicis, Plin 7, 50, 51, § 166 al —**2.** Transf, of the disease, *hopeless, incurable* aurium vitia, Plin 29, 6, 39, § 135

dē-plūmis, e, *adj* [pluma], *without feathers, featherless* nudae atque deplumes (hirundines), Plin 10, 24, 34, § 70

dē-plŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ĕre, *v n*, *to rain down* (poet and very rare) multus in terras deplueretque lapis, Tib 2, 5, 72, (in Prop 2, 20, 8 (3, 13, 8 M), the true reading is defluit, so Col 10, 206 poet) depluta terra, *drenched*, Boëth Arist analyt post 2, 13

dē-pŏlĭo, no *perf*, ītum, 4, *v a*, *to smooth off, polish off* (very rare) **I.** Prop aliquid cote, Plin 36, 25, 63, § 188 —Comic dorsum meum virgis, *to cudgel*, Plaut Ep 1, 1, 85 —**II.** Trop DEPOLITUM perfectum, quia omnes perfectiones antiqui politiones appellabant, Paul ex Fest p 71, 20 Müll, cf the foll art

* **dēpŏlītĭo,** ōnis, *f* [depolio, no II, a careful smoothing or finishing, hence, concr], *a perfection, finished* or *perfect thing* agri depolitiones, Varr ap Non 66, 29, cf the preced art

* **dēpompātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [depompo] Lit, a depriving of ornament, hence, *a dishonoring* Christianorum, Hier adv Rufin 31

* **dē-pompo,** āre, *v a* Lit, to deprive of ornament, hence, *to dishonor*, Hier in Nahum c 3

* **dē-pondĕro,** are, *v n*, *to press down by its weight, to weigh down*, Petr Fragm 26, 3

dēpōnens, entis, *P a*, v the foll art *fin*

dē-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 (*perf* deposivi, Plaut Curc 4, 3, 4 deposivit, id Most 2, 1, 35, Catull 34, 8, *inf perf* deposisse, Verg Cat 8, 16, *part sync* depostus, Lucil ap Non 279, 19, v pono), *v a*, *to lay away, to put* or *place aside*, *to lay, put,* or *set down*, *to lay, place, set, deposit* (freq in all periods and sorts of writing) —Constr with *acc* alone, or *acc* and *locative* or *abl* with or without a *prep*, or *acc* and *adv of place where*, or *apud* and *personal name*, rare and doubtful with *in* and *acc* (cf Krebs, Antibarb p 340 sq) —**I.** Lit **A.** In gen caput deponit, condormiscit, Plaut Curc 2, 3, 81, cf caput terrae, Ov Am 3, 5, 20 corpora (pecudes), Lucr 1, 259, cf corpora sub ramis arboris, Verg A. 7, 108 fessum latus sub lauru, Hor Od 2, 7, 19 mentum in gremiis mimarum, Cic Phil 13, 11, 24 et saep onus, Cic Rosc Am 4, 10, id Sull 23, 65, Front Strat 1, 5, 3 al, cf onera jumentis, Caes B C 1, 80, 2 arma, id B G 4, 32 *fin*, id. B C 3, 10, 9, Liv 5, 2 al, cf depositis in contubernio armis, Caes B C 3, 76, 2 arma umeris, Verg A 12, 707 anulos aureos et phaleras, Liv 9, 46 coronam, and, shortly after, coronam Romae in aram Apollinis, id 23, 11 ungues et capillos, i e *to cut off*, Petr 104, 6, cf comas (for which, shortly before, secuit capillos), Mart 5, 48, 6 crinem, Tac H 4, 61 et saep argenti pondus defossā terrā, Hor S 1, 1, 42 semina vel scrobe vel sulco, *to deposit in the earth, to plant*, Col 5, 4, 2, and stirpem vitis aut oleae, id 1, 1, 5 malleolum in terram, id 3, 10, 19 plantas sulcis, Verg G 2, 24 et saep exercitum in terram (for exponere), *to land*, Just. 4, 5, 8 hydriam de umero, Vulg Gen 21, 46 —Poet of *bearing, bringing forth* (as the putting off of a burden) (Latonia) quam mater prope Deliam Deposivit olivam, Catull 34, 8, cf onus naturae, Phaedr 1, 18, 5, 1, 19, 4, *to lay as a stake, wager* *Dam* Ego hanc vitulam Depono *Men* De grege non ausim quicquam deponere tecum verum pocula ponam Fagina, Verg E 3, 31 sq —**B.** In partic **1.** Pregn, *to lay up, lay aside, put by, deposit* anywhere, *to give in charge to, commit to the care of, intrust to* any one non semper deposita reddenda si gladium quis apud te sana mente deposuerit, repetat insaniens reddere peccatum sit, etc, Cic. Off 3, 25, 95, so, aliquid apud aliquem, Plaut Bac 2, 3, 72, Cic Fam 5, 20, 2, id Verr 2, 4, 12, § 29, Caes B C 3, 108 *fin*, Quint 5, 13, 49, 9, 2, 92, Tac H 1, 13, Liv 38, 19, 2 et saep, cf obsides apud eos, Caes B G 7, 63 al praedam in silvis, id ib 6, 41, cf pecuniam in templo, Liv 44, 25 pecunias in publica fide, id 24, 18 *fin*, also liberos, uxores suaque omnia in silvas, Caes B G 4, 19 (dub —al in sylvis, id B C 1, 23, 4 the true reading is in publico) impedimenta citra flumen Rhenum, id B G 2, 29, 4 saucios, id B C 3, 78, 1 and 5 et saep pretium in deposito habendum, *in charge*, Dig 36, 3, 5 *fin* si pro deposito apud eum fuerit, ib 33, 8, 8, § 5 —**2. a.** *To put* or *bring down, lay upon the ground* scio quam rem agat ut me deponat vino, etc, *to make drunk*, Plaut Aul 3, 6, 39 —**b.** Hence (because it was the custom to take a person who had just died out of bed and lay him on the ground), meton depositus, *dead, just dead* jam prope depositus, certe jam frigidus, Ov Pont 2, 2, 47 depositum nec me qui fleat ullus erit, id Tr 3, 3, 40 DEPOSITVS IN PACE, Inscr Orell 5014, cf ib 4874 —As *subst* depositus meus, Petr 133, 4 —**c.** Also, because the hopelessly sick were often laid on the earth, *dying, given up, despaired of* jam tum depostu' bubulcus Expirans animam pulmonibus aeger agebat, Lucil ap Non 279, 19 deponere est desperare, unde et depositi desperati dicuntur, Non 279, 30 depositus modo sum anima, vita sepultus, Caecil ap Non 279 (Com v 121 Rib) ut depositi proferret fata parentis, Verg A 12, 395 Serv texere paludes Depositum, Fortuna, tuum, Lucan 2, 72, and transf mihi videor magnam et maxime aegram et propo depositam reip partem suscepisse, Cic Verr 2, 1, 2, § 5 —**3.** In post Aug lang esp freq in the jurists, of buildings, etc, *to pull down, take down, demolish, overthrow* aedificium vel arboris ramos, Dig 8, 2, 17 (shortly after, qui tollit aedificium vel *deprimit*), so id 8, 2, 31, 41, 3, 23 *fin* et saep deposita arx, Stat S. 1, 4, 91 statuas, *pull down*, Spart Sev 14 tabulas, *destroy*, Capit Max duob 12 adversarios tuos, Vulg Exod. 15, 7 —**II.** Trop **A.** With a predominant notion of putting away, removing, etc, *to lay down, lay aside, give up, resign, get rid of* studia de manibus, Cic Ac 1, 1, 3 ex memoria insidias, id Sull 6, 18 in sermone et suavitate alicujus omnes curas doloresque deponere, id. Fam 4, 6, 2 petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, id Quint 13 *fin*, so, contentionem, Liv 4, 6, cf certamina, id ib, and, bellum, Ov M 8, 47, Tac H. 2, 37, opp incipere, Sall J 83, 1, opp coepisse, Liv 31, 1, and with omittere, id 31, 31 *fin* deponere amicitias, suscipere inimicitias, Cic Lael 21, 77 invidiam, id Agr 2, 26, 69 simultates, id Planc 31, 76 maerorem et luctum, id Phil 14, 13 omnem spem contentionis, Caes B G 5, 19 consilium adeundae Syriae, id B C 3, 103 imperium, id B G 7, 33 *fin*, id B C 2, 32, 9, Cic. N D 2, 4, 11, Liv 2, 28 al, cf provinciam, Cic Pis 2, 5, id Fam 5, 2, 3, dictaturam, Quint 3, 8, 53, 5, 10, 71 nomen, Suet Ner 41, Ov M 15, 543 famem, id F 6, 530, cf sitim in unda vicini fontis, i e *to quench*, id M 4, 98 morbos, Plin. 7, 50, 51 animam, i e *to die*, Nep Hann 1 —**B.** *To depose* from an office (late Lat.) te de ministerio tuo, Vulg Is. 22, 19 —**C.** (Acc to no I B) *To deposit, intrust, commit to,* for safe keeping populi Romani jus in vestra fide ac religione depono, Cic Caecin 35 *fin* aliquid rimosa in aure, Hor S 2, 6, 46 aliquid tutis auribus, id Od. 1, 27, 18 eo scortum, Tac H 1, 13 —Hence, **dēpōnens,** entis, *P a*, *subst* (sc. verbum, lit, a verb that lays aside its proper pass. signif), in the later grammar a verb which, in a *pass* form, has an *act* meaning, *deponent*, Charis. p 143 P, Diom p 327 ib, Prisc p 787 ib sq et saep —**dēpŏsĭtus,** a, um, *P a.*, and esp as *subst* **dēpŏsĭtum,** i, *n*, *any thing deposited* or *intrusted* for safe keeping, etc., *a deposit, trust* reddere depositum, Cic. Off 1, 10, 31 si depositum non infitietur amicus, Juv 13, 60, cf Dig 36, 3, 5 al contempto Domino negaverit proximo suo depositum, Vulg Lev 6, 2, 1 Tim 6, 20 al

‡ **dēpontāni** senes appellabantur, qui sexagenarii de ponte deiciebantur, Paul ex Fest p 75, 7 Müll, v sexagenarius.

dēponto, āre, 1, *v a.* [de pons], *to throw from a bridge*, Varr Sat Menip 82, 17

dēpŏpŭlātĭo, onis, *f* [depopulor], *a laying waste, marauding, pillaging* (several times in Cic, elsewh rare), Cic Pis. 17, 40, id Verr 1, 4, 12, id Rep 2, 14, Liv 43, 23 Thracum, Cic Font 22 44 Tiberini fluminis igniumque, *ravages*, Aug Civ Dei, 3, 31, Vulg Mic 2, 4 In *plur*, Cic Phil 5, 9 25

dēpŏpŭlātor, ōris, *m* [id], *one who lays waste, a marauder, spoiler, pillager* fori, Cic Dom 5, 13, Caecil ap Non 118, 33 (v 191 Rib), Vulg Isa. 21, 2.

dēpŏpŭlātrix, icis, *f* [depopulator], *she who spoils, destroys* generis humani (luxuries), Cassiod. Var 11, 3 *med*

dēpŏpŭlo, are, v the follg *fin*

dē-pŏpŭlor, ātus, 1, *v dep a*, *to lay waste, ravage, plunder, pillage* (class.) **I.** Prop ut Ambiorigis fines depopularentur, Caes B G 6, 42 *fin*, cf ad fines depopulandos, id ib 7, 64, 6, Hirt B G 8, 24, 4, Liv 10, 12 al agros, Caes B G 2, 7, 3, Cic Verr 2, 3, 36, Liv 5, 4 *fin* et saep, cf extrema agri Romani, Liv 4 1 eam regionem, Caes B G 6, 33, 2 vicinam humum late, Ov Tr 3, 10, 56 et saep multas domos, plurimas urbes, omnia fana, Cic Verr 1, 4, 11 quos fidos nobis rebatur, Tac A 13, 37 —**II.** Transf, in gen, *to waste, lay waste, dissipate, destroy, sweep away* quos impune depopulatur et dispoliatur dedecus, Afran ap Non 480, 13 Cerealia dona Ov F 1, 684 hereditates, Dig 47, 4, 1 in qua (sc urbe) omne mortalium genus vis pestilentiae depopulabatur, Tac A 16, 13 aras, Vulg Osee 10, 2

☞ **a.** Active form **dēpopulo,** are agros audaces depopulant servi, Enn ap Non 471, 19 (Trag v 3 Rib) macellum, Caecil ib 18 (Com v 13 Rib) agros provinciamque, Auct B Hisp 42, 6 greges, Val Fl 6, 531 —**b. depopulor,** ari, in pass signif communi latrocinio terra omnis depopulabitur, Lact Ira D 16 *fin* depopulata est regio, Vulg Joel, 1, 10 In class lang only in the *Part perf* depopulatis agris, *laid waste*, Caes B G 1, 11, 4 depopulata Gallia, id ib 7, 77, 14, late depopulato agro, Liv 9, 36 omnis ora maritima depopulata ab Achaeis erat, 37, 4 regiones, id. 10, 15 et saep, Justin 42, 2, Plin 2, 53, 54, § 140

dēportātĭo, onis, *f* [deporto] (rare), *a carrying* or *conveying away, a transportation* **I.** In gen, Cato R R. 144, 3 —**II.** In partic, *a perpetual banishment, transportation, deportation, exile*, Dig 48, 13, 3, 48, 22, 6 al, cf deporto, no II B

* **dēportātōrius,** a, um, *adj* [id], *belonging to removal* or *transportation* personale vel deportatorium onus Cod 12, 47, 1

dē-porto, āvi, ātum, 1 (*arch inf pass* deportarier, Ter Ph 5, 7, 85), *v a.*, *to carry* or *convey down*, *to carry off, to convey away* (freq and good prose) **I.** In gen de fundo tigna et oleam ne deportato, Cato R. R. 144, 3 arma Brundisium jumentis, Pomp ap Cic Att 8, 12 A *fin* frumentum in castra Caes B C 1, 60, 3 ossa ejus in Cappadociam ad matrem, Nep Eum 13 *fin* corpus Augusti Romam, Suet Claud 6, cf id Aug 100 aliquem per vicos, id. ib 78 *fin* et saep :

ut te Leucadem deportaret, Cic Fam 16, 5 naves partem exercitus eo deportavrant, Caes. B C 1, 27, so of transporting by water, id. B G 3, 12, 3, Liv 43, 6, Suet Tib 18 quos (serpentes) flumina deportant, Plin 6, 27, 31, § 136 lucem, id. 2, 103 106, § 234 arcam, Vulg 1 Par 15, 25 —**II.** In partic. as a t t **A.** *To bring or fetch home* any thing from the provinces victorem exercitum, Cic. de Imp Pomp 21, so Liv 26, 21, 30, 40 *fin* al Tertia tua, quam tu tecum deportaras, Cic Verr 2, 5, 16 cum aliud nihil ex tanta praeda domum suam deportavisset, id. Rep 1, 14 —**2.** Transf, of abstract objects, *to carry away*, i e *to get, acquire* tertium triumphum, Cic Off. 1, 22 *fin*, cf. lauream, Tac A. 2, 26 *fin*, and gloriam ex illis gentibus, Curt 9, 10 si nihil aliud de hac provincia nisi illius benevolentiam deportassem, Cic Att. 6, 1, 7 te (sc Atticum) non cognomen solum Athenis deportasse, sed humanitatem et prudentiam intellego, id. de Sen 1 nihil ex ista provincia potes, quod jucundius sit, deportare, id. Fam 7, 15 *fin* ex Asia deportatum flagitium ac dedecus, id. Mur 5, 12.—**B.** *To banish, transport*, for life (attended with loss of citizenship and testatorship both of which the relegatus retained, v Dig 48, 22, 7, § 3, id. 28, 1, 8—mostly post Aug — for syn. also cf exsilio afficio or multo, in exsilium pello or eicio, expello, exigo) inter poenas est etiam insulae deportatio, quae poena adimit civitatem Romanam, etc., Dig 48, 22, 7, § 2 sq Vibius Serenus in insulam Amorgum deportatur, Tac A. 4, 13 ut liberti quoque Italia deportarentur, id. ib 14, 45 in reis deportatis, Quint 5, 2, 1.—**2.** Transf non hoc publicitus scelus hinc deportarier In solas terras? Ter Ph. 5, 7, 85

dē-posco, pŏposci, 3, *v a*, *to demand, require, request earnestly* (freq and class) **I.** In gen unum ab omnibus sociis et civibus ad id bellum imperatorem deposci atque expeti, Cic. de Imp Pomp 2, 5, cf id. 15, 44 id non modo non recusem, sed etiam appetam atque deposcam, id. Phil. 3, 13, 33, so opp recusare, id. Fl 38 *fin* sibi naves Caes B C 1, 56, 3 pugnam, Suet Oth 9, Front. Strat 1, 11, 1, 2, 1, 3 pericula (opp detrectare), Tac Agr 11 et saep —*Absol* de proelio cogitandum, sicut semper depoposcimus, Caes B C 3, 85 *fin* omnibus pollicitationibus deposcunt, qui belli initium faciant, id. B G 7, 1, 5 —**II.** In partic **A.** *To demand, request for one's self the performance of any duty or business* sibi id muneris Caes B C 1, 57 tibi partis istas, Cic Rosc Am 34, 45 primas sibi partes, Suet Calig 56 illam sibi officiosam provinciam, Cic Sull 18 *fin*, cf consulatum sibi, Suet Aug. 26 sibi has urbanas insidias caedis atque incendiorum, Cic Cat 2 3, 6 coloniam tutandam, Suet Vit 1 —**B.** *To demand* a person, in order to bring him to punishment aliquem ad mortem, Caes B C 3, 110, 5, cf aliquem ad supplicium, Hirt B G 8, 38, 3 aliquem ad poenam, Suet. Tit. 6 aliquem morti, Tac A. 1, 23 ad ducem ipsum in poenam foederis rupti deposcendum Liv 21, 6 auctorem culpae, id. 21, 10, cf Hannibalem, Just 32, 4, 8 aurum Talia deposcunt, Ov M 1, 200, Luc. 5 296 et saep altera me deposcere putabatur, *to demand my death*, Cic post red in Sen. 13, 33 —**C.** (Transf from the gladiator's t. t) *To call out challenge* one to fight, Liv 2 49, 2, cf hostes Val Fl. 5, 635

dēpŏsĭtārĭus, ii, *m* [depono *no* I B, prop pertaining to a deposit, hence], in jurid Lat, **I.** *One who receives a deposit, a trustee, depositary* Dig 16, 3, 1, § 36, 16 3 7, § 2 (twice) —**II.** *One who makes a deposit, a depositor*, Dig. 16, 3 7 *fin*

dēpŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f* [depono] (post Aug, most freq in jurid. Lat) **I.** Lit., *a laying down putting off* **A.** *A depositing* for safe keeping, Dig 16, 3, 1, 5, 17 —**B.** *A pulling* or *tearing down* aedificii, Dig 4, 2, 9, § 2 —**C.** *A depositing in the earth, burying*, Inscr Orell 1121 (of 384 A D) — **D.** *A parting from getting rid of* carnis sordium, Vulg 1 Pet 3 21, cf tabernaculi mei, i e. *the body*, id 2 Pet 1, 14 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen. testium, *a deposition, testimony*, Cod. 2, 43, 3 dignitatis, *a lowering, degradation* Dig 48, 19, 8 init — **B.** In rhetor (*a*) *The close* of a period prout aut depositio aut inceptio aut transitus postulabit, Quint. 11, 3, 46 Spald.—(*β*) *The lowering* of voice, sound, or speed of utterance, = Gr θέσις (opp ἄρσις = elatio), Mart. Cap 9, § 974.

* **dēpŏsĭtīvus,** a, um, *adj* [id], *of or belonging to a deposit* pecuniae, *given in deposit*, Cassiod. Var 6, 8

dēpŏsĭtor, oris, *m* [id.] (post-Aug and very rare) **I.** *One who deposits* a thing for safe keeping, *a depositor*, Dig 16, 3, 1, § 37 —**II.** *One who disowns or disclaims* patris natique, Prud. Apoth. 179

dēpŏsĭtum, v depono, *P a fin*

dēpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part*, from depono

dēpostŭlātor, ōris, *m* [depostulo], *one who demands* a person, sc for punishment, torture, etc Christianorum, Tert Apol 35, cf ib 50 *fin*

* **dē-postŭlo,** are, *v a*, *to demand, require earnestly* (= the class deposco) auxilia sibi, Auct B Hisp 1 *fin*

‡ **dē-pŏtĭtur** ἀπολαύει, Gloss Lat Gr

dēpraedātĭo, onis, *f* [depraedor], *a plundering* (late Lat), Cod. 2, 6, 5, Lact Epit 11, Vulg Judith, 10, 12

dēpraedātor, oris, *m* [id], *a plunderer* (late Lat), Aug Ep 199

dē-praedor, atus, 1, *v dep a* (act collat form depraedaverunt, Ambros de Fide, 2, 3) *to plunder, pillage, ravage* (post class, for praedor, depopulor) agros, Just 24, 6, 3, Ap M 8, p 215, Vulg Job, 24, 9, id. Isa 33, 1 — In *pass* signif agri, depraedati, Dict Cretens 2, 16 Deder *N cr*

dēpraesentĭārum, *adv* [formed after the analogy of impraesentiarum], *at present, now* (only in the foll. passages), Petr 58, 3, 74, 17

* **dē-prandis,** e, *adj* [prandeo], *fasting* leo, Naev ap Fest p 182, 24 Mull

dēprāvātē, *adv*, *perversely, wrongly*, v depravo *fin*

dēprāvātĭo, ōnis, *f* [depravo], *a perverting, distorting, corrupting, vitiating* (freq in Cic, elsewh rare) **I.** Lit distortio et depravatio quaedam (membrorum), Cic Fin. 5, 12, 35, cf pedum, manuum, articulorum omnium depravationes, Sen. Ep 24 *med* oris, Cic de Or 2, 62, 252 —**II.** Trop depravatio et foeditas animi (c c deformitas corporis), Cic Off 3, 29, 105 verbi, id Part Or 36, 127 consuetudinum, id. Leg 1, 10, 29 —*Absol* nostra (c c superstitio), *perversity*, Cic Div 2, 67, 136

dē-prāvo, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* [pravus], *to pervert, distort, disfigure* (opp dirigere, corrigere, good prose) **I.** Lit. deprava vata corrigere crura, Varr L. L. 9, § 11 Mull, cf opp corrigere, Cic Fin. 1, 6, id. Div 2, 46 (oculi) uni animalium homini depravantur, unde cognomina Strabonum et Paetorum, Plin 11, 37, 55, § 150 —**II.** Trop, *to pervert, seduce, corrupt, deprave* (for syn cf corrumpo, vitio, adultero, perdo pessum do, illicere, pellicere, adducere) nihil est quin male narrando possit depravarier, Ter Ph 4 4, 17 jureconsultorum ingenia pleraque corrupta ac depravata Cic Mur 12, 27, cf so with corrumpere, id Arch 4, 8 (Campanos) nimiae rerum omnium copiae depravabant, id. Agr 2 35 *fin* puer indulgentia nostra depravatus, id Att 10, 4 5 ferrum natura malā disciplinā, id. Fin 2, 11, cf mores hac dulcedine corruptelaque depravati, id Leg 2, 15, 38, and consuetudo depravata (opp recta) Varr L. L 9, § 18 Mull. institutum hominis, Amm Marc 29, 1, 19 inania verba in hos modos, Quint 9, 3 100, cf id. 6 3, 6 et saep seductus ac depravatus ab aliquo, *Caes B C 1, 7, cf magna pars gratiā depravata, *Sall J 15, 2, and plebem consiliis, Liv 45, 23 corruptos depravatosque mores parens noster reformet atque corriget Plin. Pan. 53, 1 depravatum est cor per mulieres, Vulg 3 Reg 11, 4.— *Absol* solent domestici depravare non numquam, Cic Phil. 1, 13 *fin* —Hence,

* **dēprāvātē,** *adv*, *perversely, wrongly* neque depravate judicare neque corrupte, Cic. Fin 1, 21, 71

dēprĕcābĭlis, e, *adj* [deprecor], *that may be entreated, exorable* (eccl Lat), Vulg Psa. 90, 13

* **dēprĕcābundus,** a, um, *adj* [id.], *earnestly entreating* deprecabundus et genibus principis accidens, Tac A. 15, 53

* **dēprĕcānĕus,** a, um, *adj* [id.], *exorable* fulmina quae speciem periculi sine periculo afferunt, Caecinna ap Sen Q N 2, 49 (dub —al dentanea)

dēprĕcātĭo, ōnis, *f* [id.], *a warding off* or *averting by prayer, a deprecating, deprecation* **I.** Prop **A.** In gen periculi, Cic Rab perd 9, 26 venia deprecationis, Quint prooem § 2 —**b.** Esp, in relig lang, *an imprecation* defigi diris deprecationibus, Plin 28, 2, 4, § 19 deorum, *an invoking of the gods to send punishment on the perjurer*, Cic Rosc. Com 16, 46, Petr 18, 1 —More freq, **II.** Transf, *a prayer for pardon, deprecation* ejus facti, Cic Part Or 37 *fin*, cf inertiae, Hirt B G 8 prooem § 1, Plaut Capt 3, 3, 7 assidua, Vulg Jacob 5, 16 —So in rhetoric, like the Gr προπαραίτησις or συγγνώμη, Cic Inv 2, 34, id de Or 3, 53 *fin*, Auct Her 1, 14, Quint 9, 1, 32 al

dēprĕcātiuncŭla, ae, *f dim* [deprecatio], *a little deprecation, a trifling plea for pardon*, Salv adv Avar 3 2

dēprĕcātīvus, a, um, *adj* [deprecor], *deprecative* qualitas, Mart Cap 5, § 457 venia, Fortun. Art Rhet 1, 16 sententiae, Isid 2, 21, 18

dēprĕcātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *one who averts by praying, an interceder, intercessor* hujus periculi, Cic Balb 18 miseriarum, id Fl 1 causae suae, Tac H 3, 31 non solum sui deprecator, sed etiam accusator mei, Cic Att 11, 8, 2, for which ego apud consulem deprecator defensorque vobis adero, Liv 36, 35 fortunarum alicujus, Cic Planc 42, 102, cf salutis meae, id Sest. 12, 27 deprecatorem me pro illius periculo praebeo, id. Fam 2, 13, 2 legatos deprecatoresque ad aliquem mittere, id. de Imp Pomp 12 *fin*, so *absol*, Caes B G 1, 9, 2, 6, 4 5, Liv 44, 14

* **dēprĕcātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj* [deprecator], *deprecatory* verba, Vulg 1 Macc 10, 24

dēprĕcātrix, icis, *f* [deprecator], *a female intercessor* (late Lat), Tert adv Marc 4, 12

dēprĕcĭātor and **dēprĕcĭo,** v depretiator and depretio

dē-prĕcor, atus, 1, *v dep a* **I.** *To avert, ward off* (from one's self or others) *by earnest prayer, to deprecate*, also *to pray, to intercede* for the averting of any evil, or to obtain pardon for any transgression (cf Gell 6, 16, 3) **A.** In gen (for syn. cf averto, averrunco, avoco, revoco —freq and class) constr with the *acc* (*rei v personae*), the *inf*, the *acc* and *inf*, *ne, quominus, quin*, and *absol* (*a*) With *acc rei* ullam ab se se calamitatem, Cic Verr 2, 1, 60 *fin*, cf ut a me quandam prope justam patriae querimoniam detester ac deprecer, id. Cat 1, 11 quibus servitutem mea miseria deprecor? Enn ap Gell 6, 16, 9, cf ego meae cum vitae parcam, letum inimico deprecer? id ib § 10 qui nullum genus supplicii deprecatus est neque recusavit, Cic Tusc 2, 22, 52 mortem, Caes B G 7, 40 6, cf non jam mortem neque aerumnas, tantummodo inimici imperium et cruciatus corporis deprecor, Sall J 24, 10 periculum, Caes B C 1, 5, Asin Pollio ap Cic Fam 10, 31, 3 (with refugere), Liv 3, 58 poenam, id. 40, 15 ignominiam, id 27 20 *fin* iram senatus, id. 39, 35 praecipiendi munus, Quint 2, 12, 12 et saep —Of abstract subjects Claudii invidiam Gracchi caritas deprecabatur, *averted*, Cic Rep 6, 2 (ap Gell 6, 16, 11, and Non. 290, 17) —(*β*) With *acc pers*, usually in the sense of *praying* quem deprecarentur, cum omnes essent sordidati? Cic Sest. 12 in hoc te deprecor, ne, etc, Cael. ap Cic Fam 8, 1 Patres, ne festinarent decernere etc, Liv 34, 59 se natum litteris deprecatus est ne, etc, Suet Caes 29 dispensatorem deprecati sumus, ut, etc., Petr 30, 9 deos mala (opp bona rogare), Sen Q. N 2, 33, cf. hoc superos, hoc te quoque deprecor, Val. Fl 8, 53 numina versu, Petr 133, 2 Dominum, Vulg

Esth 14 3 et saep —Less freq in the sense of *averting* lecto te solum, lecto te deprecor uno, Prop 2, 34, 17 (3, 32, 7 M) —(γ) With *inf* umbram accipere, Stat Th 8, 116, Luc 9, 213 —* (δ) With *acc* and *inf*, *to plead in excuse* postquam errasse regem et Jugurthae scelere lapsum deprecati sunt, Sall J 104, 4 —(ε) With *ne* primum deprecor, ne me, etc, Cic Fin 2, 1 unum petere ac deprecari ne se armis despoliaret, Caes B G 2, 31, 4 spem ne nostram fieri patiare caducam, deprecor, Ov H 15 (16), 170, cf *no β*, so, opp to postulo ut, Liv 40, 15, 8 —And with the *dat* of the person for whom one entreats deprecari alicui ne vapulet, Plaut As grex 5 —(ζ) With *quominus* neque illum se deprecari, quominus pergat, Liv 3, 9 10 (but non precarere is the true reading in Cic. Fin 2, 24, 79 *fin*) —So very rarely (η) with *quin* quin grave dinem ipsi ferat frigus, Cat 44, 18 —(θ) With *ut* (rarely) deprecatus esse dicitur, ut se tertium in amicitiam reciperent, Lact 5, 17, 23, cf *supra*, Petr 30, 9 —(ι) *Absol* pro amico, pro republica deprecari, Cic Sest 12 *fin*, cf Suet Claud 21, id Vit. 14 arma deponat, roget, deprecetur, Cic Phil 5, 1, 3, id Or 40, 138, Caes B G 4, 7, 3, Quint 5, 13, 2, *Verg A 12, 931 al —**B.** In relig lang, *to imprecate* diras de votiones in eum deprecata, Ap M 9, p 227 —**2.** Transf quasi non totidem mox deprecor illi Assidue, *execrate*, Cat 92, 3 (dictum est quasi detestor vel exsecror vel depello vel abominor, Gell 6, 16, 5) —**II.** *To pray for, intercede in behalf of* (that which is in danger) vitam alicujus ab aliquo, Cic Sull 26, cf vitam sibi, Auct B Afr 89, 3, paucos dies exsolvendo donativo deprecatum, Tac H 1, 41 quos se natus non ad pacem deprecandam, sed ad denuntiandum bellum miserat, Cic. Fam 12, 24 Also with personal objects a vobis deprecor custodem salutis meae, Cic Planc. 42, 102 nullae sunt imagines, quae me a vobis deprecentur, id Agr 2, 36 *fin* te assiduae lacrimae C Marcelli deprecantur, id Fam 4, 7 *fin* —Sometimes, by zeugma deprecor is used in both senses, I and II, with different objects non mortem sed dilationem mortis deprecantur, Justin 11, 9, 14, Gronov ad loc.

☞ **dēprĕcātus,** in pass signif deprecatum bellum, Just 8, 5, 4 deprecato summo numine, Ap M 11, p 270

dē-prĕhendo or **dēprendo** (v prehendo, cf Quint 9, 4, 59), di sum, 3, *v a* **I.** *To take* or *snatch away*, esp any thing which is in motion, *to seize upon, catch* (freq and class. —For syn. cf invenio, reperio, nanciscor, offendo, aperio, patefacio, detego, incido, consequor, assequor, etc) **A.** Lit deprehensus ex itinere Cn Magius Caes B C 1, 24, 4 in ipso fluminis vado deprehensus, id B G 5, 58, 6 in agris id ib 6, 30 in ponte, Sall C 45 nuntiorum pars deprehensa, Caes B G 5, 45, cf deprehensis internuntiis, id B C 3, 112 *fin* tabellarios deprendere litteras que intercipere, Cassius ap Cic Fam 12, 12, and litterae deprehensae, *intercepted*, Liv 2, 4 onerarias naves, *to seize, take possession of*, Caes B C 1, 36 2, so id B G 7, 58, 4, id. B C 1, 26 al volucres jaculis, Sil 16, 566 cursu deprendere telum, Stat Th 6, 568 subito deprehensus locutus est, *taken by surprise*, Sen. Ep 11, 1 —**B.** Transf of inanimate subjects So, esp freq of storms deprensa navigia, *caught, overtaken by*, Lucr 6, 429, cf Catull 25, 13, Verg A 5, 52, id. G 4, 421, Ov M 11, 663, Curt 7, 4 et saep —**II.** In a wider sense, *to catch, overtake surprise, apprehend detect, find out, discover* any one, esp in doing any thing wrong **A.** Lit deprehendi in aliquo manifesto scelere, Cic Verr 2, 5, 43, so in maximo scelere, Sall C 46, 2, 50, 4 in facinore manifesto, Cic Brut 68 *fin* in alio maleficio, id Inv 2, 4, 14 in adulterio, id de Or 2 68, 275, Vulg Johan. 8, 3 et saep dolis deprehensus, Plaut Bac 4 9, 26 noctu ferro deprehensus, Quint 7, 6, 8 sine duce et sine equitatu deprehensis hostibus, Caes B G 7, 52, 2 (mulier) deprensa, *caught in the act*, Hor S 1, 2, 131, 134, 1, 4, 114 in mendacio, Quint 5 7, 30 aliquos flentes, id ib 7, 9, 11 agendi subita necessitate deprehensi, id. 1, 12, 4, 1, 8 21 alii quem occisum, Suet, Caes 35 et saep —**b.** Of inanimate objects venenum, Cic Clu 7, 20, cf id ib 16, 47 sq, Liv 42, 17 res furtiva in domo deprehensa, Quint 5, 13, 49, cf sacrilegium, id 8, 6, 26 —**B.** Trop **1.** (α) *To comprehend, perceive, understand, detect, discover, discern, observe* (chiefly post Aug in prose, esp in Quint.) cujus ego facinora oculis prius quam opinione, manibus ante quam suspicione deprehendi, Cic Cael 6 *fin* quid si me stultior ipso deprenderis? Hor S 2, 7, 43 hominum erga se mentes, Suet Calig 60 falsas gemmas, Plin 37, 13, 76, § 198 quam naturam ejus Pythagoras Samius primus deprehendit, id. 2, 8, 6, § 37, 2, 9, 6, § 43, 9, 28, 44, § 86, Cels 3, 18, 7 praef, Plin Ep 4, 20, 3 falsa facilius deprehendere et refellere, Quint 12, 1, 34 quod vix a lectore deprehenditur, id 4, 2, 59 in Livio Patavinitatem, id 1, 5 56, cf id 3, 8, 69, 5, 13, 23 et saep —(β) With *acc et inf* species diversas esse facile est deprehendere, Quint 9 2, 44 quosdam mitti, Suet Aug 44 deprehenditur vitiose loqui, Quint 1, 6, 7 —**2.** *To overtake, equal, imitate* juvenemque puer deprehende parentem, Stat S 4, 4, 74 —**3.** *To find, discover, come upon* (always implying mental action, post Aug) extra carmen non deprendas, Quint 1, 5, 18 quod in epistolis Augusti deprehenditur, id. 1, 7, 22, 8, 6, 71 apud Ciceronem mira figurarum mixtura deprehenditur, id 9, 3, 40 —**III.** With the predominant idea of restricting the free movement of an object, *to impede, to check, to bring into a strait* **A.** Lit inter quas (latebras) deprehensus hostis, Curt 7, 4, 4 in fovea, id 5, 3, 19 flamma deprensa silvis, i e *impeded, confined*, Verg A 10, 98 viae deprensus in aggere serpens, id ib 5, 273, cf id ib 8 247, Quint 12, 2, 14 —**B.** Trop, *to bring into a strait, to embarrass* deprehensum me plane video atque sentio, Cic de Or 1, 48, id. Verr 2, 4, 12 *fin.* deprensi pudorem explicant Quint 6, 3, 100 (testes) plus deprehensi nocent quam firmi et interriti profuissent, id. 5 7, 11 al

dēprĕhensĭo, onis, *f* [deprehendo, *no* II], *a catching, seizing, surprising, a discovery* (very rare) deprehensione fieri manifestum furem, Dig 47, 2, 7, cf ib 23, 2, 43, § 12 manifesta veneni, *Cic Clu 18, 50

dēprĕhensus (deprensus), a, um, *Part* from deprehendo

‡ **dēprensa,** ae, *f* [deprehendo], *a species of military punishment, more severe than* castigatio, *but milder than* ignominia, Paul ex Fest p 71, 15 Mull.

dēpressē, *adv*, *deeply*, v deprimo

dēpressĭo, onis, *f* [deprimo], *a pressing or sinking down, a depression* (not ante Aug, and very rare), Macr S 1, 20 fundamentorum ad solidum, Vitr 1, 3, 2 Socritica nasi, i e *flat nose* (opp curva erectio), Macr S 7, 3, § 11

dēpressus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from deprimo

* **dēprĕtĭātor (deprec-),** oris, *m* [depretio], *one who depreciates, a depreciator* operum, Tert adv Marc. 4, 29

dēprĕtĭo (deprec-), avi, atum, 1, *v a* [pretium], *to lower the price of, to undervalue, to depreciate* (post class) **I.** Prop vetera corpora depretiata sunt, Dig 9, 2, 22, cf Gai Inst 3, § 212 vilescit pretio depretiatus homo, Paul Nol carm 22, 56 —**II.** Trop (eccl Lat), *to disregard, make light of* Epicurus omnem dolorem depretiat, Tert Apol. 45, Sid Ep 2, 10 *fin.*

dē-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3, *v a* [premo], *to press down, weigh down, sink down, to depress* (freq and class) **I.** Lit **A.** Ingen vis venti nubem deprimit, Lucr 6, 432 qui (Critolaus) tantum propendere illam lancem putet, ut terram et maria deprimat, Cic Tusc 5 17 *fin*, cf id Fin 5, 30, 92 deprimi in tenebras, id. Fragm ap Lact 3, 19 ad mentum depresso supercilio id Pis 6 *fin* animus caelestis ex altissimo domicilio depressus et quasi demersus in terram, id de Sen 21 depresso aratro (sc in terram), Verg G 1, 45 et saep —*Absol* haec quae porto deprimunt, Plaut. Merc 4, 1, 9 —**B.** In partic **1.** *To sink deep*, as a plant, a well etc., *to plant deep, to dig deep* vites in terram, Cato R R 32 *fin.*, cf Plin 14, 1, 3 § 10 plantas, Col. 11, 3, 28 et saep qui tollit aedificium, vel deprimit, Dig 8, 2, 17, § 2 saxum in mirandam altitudinem depressum, Cic. Verr 2 5, 27, cf valle in altitudinem depressa, Hirt B G 8, 9, 2 locus circiter duodecim pedes humi depressus, Sall C 55, 3 fossam, Hirt B G 8, 40, 3, Tac A 15, 42 deprimere vel allevare rivum, Dig 8, 4, 11 et saep —**2.** Naut t. t, *to sink to the bottom, to sink*, sc a ship partem navium, Caes. B C 1, 58 *fin* naves, id ib 2 6 *fin*, 2, 7, Nep Con 4, 4 lenunculos Caes B C 2, 43 *fin* carinam, Ov M 14 185, Tac H 4, 79 classis superata atque depressa, Cic de imp Pomp 8, 21 et saep —**II.** Trop **A.** *To press down, depress* animus depressus, Lucr 6, 53 vos, geminae voragines scopulique reipublicae, vos meam fortunam deprimitis? vestram extollitis? (a figure borrowed from the sinking of a ship v supra, *no* I B 2) Cic. Pis 18, cf improbitate depressa veritas emergit, id Clu 65, 183 ita se quisque extollit, ut deprimat alium, Liv 3, 65 *fin.*, cf id 30, 36, Plin Pan 44 6 et saep preces, *to suppress, silence*, Nep Att 22, 2 nunc quid elocutio attollat aut deprimat dicendum, Quint 8, 3 *fin* depressus in ludum i e *pressed, forced*, Asin Pollio ap Cic. Fam 10, 32, 3 —**B.** Esp, *to depreciate* in words, *disparage* (cf depretio) adversariorum causam per contemptionem deprimere Auct Her 1, 5, 8, Cic. Inv 1 16, 22 —**C.** *To oppress* (late Lat) populum, Vulg 2 Esdr 5, 15 —Hence, **dēpressus,** a um, *P a* **A.** Lit, pressed down, i e *deep, lying low, depressed* (perh only post Aug) humilius et depressius iter, Plin Ep 9, 26, 2 aquaeductus depressior, Front Aquaed. 65 depresso loco castra ponere, id Strat 1, 5, 24 —**B.** Transf, of the voice, *low, suppressed* quam sedatissima et depressissima vox, Auct. Her 3, 14.—*Adv* **dē-pressē,** *deeply, pos* not found —*Comp* fodere, quo depressius aestivos specus foderint Sen Cons ad Helv 9, 2 pastinare, Col 11, 3, 10

dē-proelĭor, ari, 1, *v n*, only in *Part warring violently* ventos aequore fervido Deproeliantes Hor Od 1, 9, 11.

dē-prōmo, prompsi (msi) promptum (mtum), 3, *v a*, *to draw out draw forth*, *to bring to fetch* from any where esp out of any place (rare but class) —Constr usu *abl* w *ex* or *de* of things, with *a* of persons, poet and late Lat with *abl* alone, but domo depromere, Cic.Verr 2, 3 66, § 155 **I.** Lit pecuniam ex arca Cic Off 2, 15, cf pecuniam ex aerario, id de imp Pomp 13, 37, and v infra *no* II tela pharetris Verg A. 5, 501, cf 11, 590 gramina loculis, Ov F 6, 749 Caecubum cellis, Hor Od 1, 37 5 cibum servis Plaut Trin. 4 2, 104, cf id Curc 2, 2, 1, id. Truc. 3 1, 2 merum Sabinā diotā, Hor Od 1, 9, 7 condo et compono quae mox depromere possim, id Ep 1, 1, 12 —**B.** Transf, comic. e promptuaria cella depromi ad flagrum, Plaut Am 1, 1, 4 —**II.** Trop e quibus locis, quasi thesauris argumenta depromerentur, Cic Fin 4, 4 *fin*, so with *ex*, id de Or 1, 46, id Clu 21, 58, id. Phil 3, 6 15 al juris utilitatem vel a peritis vel de libris id de Or 1, 59, 252, cf de jure civili depromptum, id. ib 1, 57 244, c *abl* alone sinu vires, Val Fl 7, 450

dē-prŏpĕro, āre, *v n* and *a* **I.** *Neutr*, *to make great haste, to hasten* cito introite, et cito deproperate, Plaut Cas 3, 6, 17 —**II.** *Act*, *to hasten* or *accelerate greatly to prepare hastily* (very rare) coronas, *Hor Od 2, 7, 24 miserabile humandi munus Sil 2 265 —With *inf* as object sacrificare, Plaut Poen 1, 2, 108

dē-prŏpĕrus, a, um, *adj*, = de properans, *making great haste, hastening*, Cod. Th 7, 1, 13 (cf Cod 12, 36, 12)

dē-prŏpĭtĭo, are, 1, *v a*, = ἐξιλάσκομαι, *to propitiate, reconcile*, Vulg Interp. ap Aug Quest. in Hept 2, 133

depso, sui, stum, 3, *v a*, = δεψέω, *to knead* **I.** Prop id ubi excoxeris, depsito bene, Cato, R R. 90, cf id. ib 76 lu-

tum, id. ib. 40, 4: coria, *to dress, to curry*, id. ib. 135: tibi fortasse alius molit et depsit, Varr. ap. Non. 99, 14.—**II.** Transf., in an obscene sense, *to dishonor*, acc. to Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4.

* **depsticius (-tius)**, a, um, *adj.* [depso], *kneaded*: panis, Cato R. R. 74.

‡ **dēpūbes**, *not of full age*: porcus lactens qui prohibitus sit pubes fieri, Paul. ex Fest. p. 71, 23 Müll.

dē-pūdesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become shameless* (post-class. and rare): infamiā, Ap. M. 10, p. 253.—With *gen.*: non depudesco infelicitatis meae, *am not ashamed*, Hier. ad Eustoch.

dēpŭdet, ŭit, 2, *v. impers.* ***I.** *To be greatly ashamed*: cum eum non depuderet mare infestare, Vell. 2, 73 *fin.*—**II.** *Not to be ashamed, to become shameless* (perh. not ante-Aug.; very rare): depuduit, Ov. H. 4, 155: assiduis conviciis depudere didicerat, Sen. Const. Sap. 17.

* **dē-pŭdīco**, āre, *v. a.* [pudicus], *to violate, dishonor*: stupro, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7.

* **dē-pūgis (depyg-)**, is, *adj.* [pyga], *without buttocks*, or *thin-buttocked*, ἄπυγος, Hor. S. 1, 2, 93.

dēpugnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depugno], *a violent fighting, eager contest* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Prop., Cato ap. Non. 204, 32; Veg. Mil. 3, 30 et saep.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of debate: forensium certaminum depugnationes, Firm. Math. 4 praef.—**B.** *A defacing*: humani oris, Tert. Spect. 18.

dē-pugno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *To fight eagerly, fight out; to contend, combat violently.* **A.** Prop. (freq. and class.): collatis signis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 44; cf. Liv. 34, 46: acie instructā, *Caes. B. G. 7, 28: multi depugnant gemitusque edunt, Lucr. 4, 1015: haud procul moenibus, Liv. 10, 37; cf. id. 34, 46; 40, 34: adversus aliquem, Front. Strat. 2, 4, 6 et saep.: Torquatus cum Gallo apud Anienem depugnavit, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73: ad depugnandum, Nep. Them. 4, 4; so of single combat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22; id. Fin. 2, 22, 73; Suet. Caes. 39; and as a t. t. of gladiatorial combats, id. ib. 2, 17 *fin.*; Asin. Pollio, ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3; Quint. 8, 5, 12 Spald.; in the latter sense also with an object: feram, Dig. 3, 1, 1, § 6; cf. bestias, ib. 48, 8, 11.—*Pass. impers.*: ante depugnabitur, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 6: so, depugnarier, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 36: depugnatum est, Liv. 7, 26; 9, 39.—**B.** Transf. out of the milit. sphere: cum animo suo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 29: cum fame, id. Stich. 4, 2, 47: morti, Sil. 10, 475.—And in a figure borrowed from the lang. of gladiators: unum par, quod depugnet, reliquum est voluptas cum honestate, Cic. Ac. 2, 46; cf.: natura atque luxuria depugnant (flores), *rival one another*, Plin. 21, 8, 22, § 46: indocti stolidique et depugnare parati, *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 184.—***II.** *To fight to the end, stop fighting*: depugnato proelio, "*the day after the fair*," Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 31.

‡ **dēpulpo**, *to grow lean*, ἀποσαρκῶ, Gloss. Lat. Gr. [de-pulpa].

dēpulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depello]. **I.** *A driving off, driving away, repelling, warding off.* **A.** In gen.: depulsio mali, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 41: doloris, id. ib. 5, 7, 17: servitutis, id. Phil. 8, 4, 12.—**B.** Esp. in rhetor., *a defence* against a charge, Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 79; 1, 10, 13; Cels. ap. Quint. 3, 6, 13; Quint. ib. § 17 al.—* **II.** *A lowering, sinking down* of the eyes: luminum, Cic. Univ. 14, 42.

dēpulso, āre, *v. int. a.* [id.], *to thrust away, push aside*: cubitis depulsa de via, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 13.

dēpulsor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who drives away, removes, repels* (rare): dominatus, *Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 27: malorum, Lact. 2, 14, 13: alius vel servator honorum vel malorum depulsor, Boëth. Cons. Phil. 4, 6.—In inscriptions, *an epithet of Jupiter, as the averter of evil* (cf. Averruncus), Inscr. Orell. 2232 al.

dēpulsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *serving to avert*, sc. evil: sacra, Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 11; Amm. 25, 2, 4.

dēpulsus, a, um, *Part.*, from depello.

* **dē-pungo**, ĕre, *v. a.* (to prick down, i. e.), *to mark off, to designate*: ubi sistam, Pers. 6, 79.

dēpurgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depurgo], *a cleansing by purgatives*: ventris, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4; id. ib. 3, 21.

dēpurgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *purifying, purgative*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 16.

dē-purgo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to clean out, cleanse* (rare): prata, Cato R. R. 50, 1: acina, id. ib. 112, 2: terram ab herba, id. 151: caules lactucae, Col. 12, 9, 1: sordes, id. 9, 14, 13: pisces, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 35.—**II.** Esp. as med. t. t., *to cleanse, clear, purge*: eas partes ex quibus sputa feruntur, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 18, 110; so *absol.*: aquae genus, quod potionibus depurgat, Vitr. 8, 3, 5.

dē-pŭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** In agriculture, *to cut off, prune*: vineam, Cato R. R. 49, 1; 50, 1: arbores, Col. 11, 2, 32: palmites falce, id. 4, 7, 1: malleolum, id. 3, 10, 19.—Poet.: umbras (i. e. ramos), Ov. de Nuce, 63.—**II.** Ante- and post-class., *to esteem, consider, count as*; and alicui or ad aliquid, in late Lat., *to destine, allot* to any one or any thing: operam alicujus parvi preti, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 1: cum iniquis deputari, *to be classed among*, Vulg. Luc. 22, 37; cf.: aliquid delicto, *to impute*, Tert. de Poenit. 3: omne id esse in lucro, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 16 and 21: si hoc in rem deputas, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 20: me omnes esse dignum deputant, id. Amph. 1, 1, 6; cf. Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 83; Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: tun' virum me deputas esse? Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 9; cf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 65: vaccas steriles aratro, Pall. Mart. 11, 6; id. Sept. 10, 1: deputata sibi a natura sedes, Macr. S. 7, 14 al.: servos ad gladium ludi, *to condemn*, Capit. Macr. 12.

* **dē-pŭvĭo**, īre, *v. a.* [from pavio; cf. contubernium, from taberna], *to strike, beat*: palmis misellam depuvit me, Lucil. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 70, 3 Müll.

dē-pȳgis, v. depugis.

dēque, *downwards*, v. susque deque.

dē-questus, a, um, *Part.* [queror], *having deeply deplored, bitterly complained of* (in post-Aug. poetry): secum dequesta labores, Val. Fl. 5, 448: imbres, Stat. Th. 1, 404; cf. talia, id. 11, 627.

dē-rādo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to rub* or *scrape off, to smooth off, shave off* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): de virga lauri deradito, Cato R. R. 121: atramentum scalpro, Cels. 8, 4; 5, 26, 35; cf. ceram, Gell. 17, 9, 17; and: nomen urbis ex carmine, id. 7, 20: umorem specillis, Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 75: corticem, id. 20, 2, 6, § 12: cunctis margo derasis, id. Ep. 8, 20, 5: capillum ex capite omni, *to cut off*, Gell. 17, 9, 22, for which also caput, id. ib. § 25: deraso capite, Plin. 29, 6, 34, § 109.

Deraemestae, ārum, *m.*, *a people in Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 143.

Derangae, ārum, *m.*, *a people of India*, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 76.

Derbē, es, *f.*, = Δέρβη, *a fortified city of Lycaonia, residence of Cicero's friend, the tyrant Antipater; a place of refuge for Christians under persecution*, now Divlé, Vulg. Act. 14, 6; 16, 1.—Hence, **1. Derbes**, ētis, or **Derbētes**, ae, *m.*, *an inhabitant of Derbe*, Cic. Fam. 13, 73, 2.—**2. Derbēus**, ĕi, *m.* (Δερβαῖος), of Derbe, Gaius, Vulg. Act. 20, 4.

Derbīces, um, *m.* (Δέρβικες), *a people of Asia, near the mouth of the Oxus, on the Caspian Sea*, Mel. 3, 5, 4; Curt. 3, 2, 7; Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 48.

derbĭōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *scabby* (= impetiginosus): oculi, Theod. Prisc. 1, 10.

dercēa, ae, *f.*, *a plant, called also* herba Apollinaris, *a species of the* solanum, Ap. Herb. 22.

Dercĕtis, is, and **Dercēto**, ūs, *f.*, Δερκίτις and Δερκετώ, *a Syrian goddess, called also* Atargatis, *supposed to be the same with the Greek Aphrodite*, Ov. M. 4, 45; Hyg. Fab. 223; Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 81.

† **Dercȳlides**, is, *m.*, = Δερκυλίδης, *a sculptor*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 36.

dērectus, v. dirigo, *P. a.*

dērĕlictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [derelinquo], *an abandoning*; trop., *a disregarding, neglecting*: communis utilitatis, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30.

dērĕlictor, ōris, *m.* [derelinquo], *one who abandons* (late Lat.): legis, Hier. in Psa. 88.

1. dērĕlictus, a, um, *Part.*, from derelinquo.

***2. dērĕlictus**, ūs, *m.* [derelinquo], *an abandoning*; trop., *a neglecting, neglect*: aliquid habere derelictui, Gell. 4, 12, 2.

dē-rĕlinquo, liqui, lictum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** In the class. lang., *to forsake wholly, to abandon, desert* (good prose): cf.: Ti. Gracchum a Q. Tuberone derelictum videbamus, Cic. Lael. 11, 37: ut aratores agros latos ac fertiles desererent totasque arationes derelinquerent, id. Verr. 2, 3, 51, § 120: serere aliquid in inculto et derelicto solo, id. Brut. 4, 16: naves ab aestu derelictae, *Caes. B. G. 3, 13 *fin.*: castra, Liv. 39, 50, 5; cf. 37, 8, 5; 10, 17, 5: in arce praesidium dereliquit, Curt. 9, 4: perditi atque ab omni non modo fortuna, verum etiam spe derelicti, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 25; cf.: ut me quasi pro derelicta sis habiturus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 14; Cic. Att. 8, 1: communem causam (with deserere), Cic. Caecin. 35 *fin.*: desertarum derelictarumque rerum patrocinium suscipere, id. N. D. 1, 5, 11: Dominum, Vulg. 1 Reg. 12, 10 et saep.—**2.** *To leave behind*: in qua (arce) praesidium dereliquit, Curt. 9, 4, 8: filium quem privatum dereliquerat, Sall. J. 5 *fin.*; Treb. Pol. Trig. Tyr. 12.—**II.** In late Lat., *to leave behind, to bequeath*: libros de gente Romana conscriptos, Arn. 5, p. 161: derelictum magnum aes alienum, Hier. Ep. 108, 30.

dē-rĕpentĕ, *adv.* (qs. departing from the regular course of time), *suddenly, on a sudden* (mostly ante-class—for syn. cf.: desubito, subito, repente, statim, continuo, confestim, actutum, extemplo, etc.): derepente contulit sese in pedes, Enn. ap. Non. 518, 20; so id. ib. 6; Att. Afran. Turpil., Novius, Varro, Pompon. ib. 5-22; Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 57; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 3 and 39; Poëta ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66; Suet. Tib. 23; id. Vesp. 23; Tac. H. 1, 63 (in Liv. 21, 41, 6, the true reading is repente).

dē-rēpo, psi, 3, *v. n.*, *to crawl down, sneak down* (very rare): derepit ad cubile setosae suis, Phaedr. 2, 4, 12: ad hominum fana, Varr. ap. Non. 544, 29; Ap. M. 4, p. 145.—* (β) With *acc.*: ursi arborem aversi derepunt, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 131.

dēreptus, a, um, *Part.*, from deripio.

dē-rīdĕo, si, sum, 2, *v. a.*, *to laugh at, laugh to scorn; to scoff at, deride* (class.). (α) With *acc.*: omnes istos deridete atque contemnite, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 54; so with contemnere, id. Verr. 2, 3, 92 *fin.*: te, Hor. S. 2, 3, 53: derisus a suis consiliariis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 39 *fin.*: aliquem, Plaut. Bac. 3, 4, 7; 5, 2, 8; id. Men. 4, 2, 65; id. Ps. 4, 5, 8 al.: aliquid, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 263; id. A. P. 452; Juv. 2, 23: sabbata, Vulg. Thren. 1, 7 et saep.—Prov.: albis dentibus aliquem deridere; v. albus.—(β) *Absol.*: *Ap.* Age dic. *Ep.* At deridebitis, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 77: derides, in conversation, *you mock me, are making game of me*, id. Amph. 3, 3, 8; id. Bac. 4, 9, 87; Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 42: derisum, id. Eun. 5, 2, 21: deridet, cum sibi ipsum jubet satis dare Habonium, *he is mocking*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 146: Patronus despiciat, derideat, Quint. 5, 13, 2; cf. id. 11, 1, 21: quibus derisus Philippus, Just. 9, 2, 10.—*P. a.*: **dērīsus**, a, um, *absurd, scorned*; only *sup.*: senex derisissimus, Varr. Sat. Men. 11, 20.

dērīdĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [derideo], *very laughable, ridiculous* (not in Cic. and Caes.): is deridiculu 'st omnibus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 14: pueri, Gell. 13, 30, 9: versus, id. 12, 2, 3: quod est deridiculum, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 5; so Liv. 39, 26.—And *subst.*: **dērīdĭcŭlum**, i, *n.*, *ridicule* (subject.), or (object.) *a mockery, game, an object of derision*: quid tu me deridiculi gratia sic salutas? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 50; id. Ps. 4, 5, 7; cf. Tac. A. 6, 2: deridiculo esse, id. ib. 3, 57: deridiculo corporis despiciendus, *deformity, absurdity*, id. ib. 12, 49: deridiculo haberi, *a laughing-stock*, Ap. Flor. 1, no. 3, p. 341, 33.—In *plur.*: quod evenit usque ad deridicula quaedam, *in some cases to an absurd extent*, Quint. 1, 8, 21.

dē-rīgeo, ēre, *v. a.*, *to remove hardness, to soften*, Commod. 73, 8.

dē-rĭgesco, gŭi, 3, *v inch n* (occurring only in the *perf*), *to become stiff* or *rigid, to curdle* (a poet word) formidine sanguis deriguit, Verg A 3, 260 deriguere oculi, *were fixed*, id ib 7, 447, so, oculi, Ov M 14, 754 hirsutae comae, id F 3, 332 manus, Luc 3, 613 cervix, Ov M. 5, 233 Niobe malis, id ib 6, 303 (al diriguit)

dē-rĭpĭo (-rupio), rĭpŭi, reptum, 3, *v a* [rapio], *to tear off, tear away, snatch away, remove violently, to pull down* (class., esp freq in poets) **I.** Lit constr, with *abl* with or without a *prep*, or rarely with *dat* aliquem de ara, Plaut Rud. 3, 6, 2, so with *de*, id ib 3, 5, 5, id Men 5, 2, 117, Tib 1, 2, 82 al, with *ab*, Plaut Rud 3, 3, 10 vestem a pectore, Ov M 9, 637 ferrum a latere, Tac A. 1, 35, with *ex* velamina ex humeris, id ib 6, 567, cf aurum matronis, Plaut Aul 4, 10, 18 pellem leoni, Ov M 3, 52 pignus lacertis, Hor Od 1, 9, 23, 4, 15, 7 amphoram horreo, id ib 3, 28, 7 qualos fumosis tectis, Verg G 2, 242 lunam caelo, Hor Epod 5, 46 et saep ensem vaginā, Ov M 10, 475 ramos arbore, id ib 11, 29 tunicam, id Am 1, 5, 13 derepta acus, id ib 1, 14, 18 arma templis, Sil 10, 600 ore frena, id 10, 319 plaustro derepta nurus, Val Fl 2, 160, Tac A 1, 20, 2, 45 et saep —*Absol* facinus indignum, erum meum hic luci deripier in via, Plaut Men 5, 7, 17 —Prov e caelo deripit ille deos, of outrageous impiety, Tib 1, 10, 60 — **II.** Trop quantum de mea auctoritate deripuisset, Cic Sull 1, 2

☞ In MSS and edd often confounded with diripio q v

dērīsĭo, onis, *f* [derideo], *a laughing to scorn, mockery, derision* (late Lat for irrisio, illusio), Arn 7, p 239, Lact 4, 18

dērīsor, ōris, *m* [id], *a mocker, scoffer, satirical person* (rare, not in Cic) ut tu semper eris derisor, Hor S 2, 6, 54, id A P 433, Quint 3, 8, 51 Anubis derisor populi, Juv 6, 534, Vulg Prov 9, 7 al Applied to a (jeering) parasite, Plaut Capt 1, 1, 3, Hor Ep 1, 18, 11, to a stage mimic, Mart. 1, 5, 5, Orell Inscr 4926

*** dērīsōrĭus,** a, um, *adj* [derisor], *serving for laughter, ridiculous* condiciones, Dig 28, 7, 14

1. dērīsus, a, um, *Part*, from derideo

2. dērīsus, ūs, *m* [derideo], *mockery, scorn, derision* (perh not ante Aug) facile ad derisum stulta levitas ducitur, Phaedr 5, 7, 3, Sen Contr 4 prooem, Quint 6, 3, 7, Tac Agr 39, esp in derisum facere, *to mock, put to scorn*, Vulg Jer 20 7 sq, id Thren 3, 14, cf in derisum habere, dare, id Sap 5, 3, 12, 25

dērīvāmentum, i, *n* [derivo], *a derivation*, Sen Ep ad Paul 14

dērīvātĭo, ōnis, *f* [derivo], *a leading off, turning off, turning away* **I.** Lit derivationes fluminum, * Cic Off 2, 4, 14 sollemnis (sc lacus Albani), Liv 5, 15 (cf shortly before, priusquam ex lacu Albano aqua emissa foret) —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen dictum aliquod in aliquem usum tuum opportuna derivatione convertere, Macr S 6, 1 —**B.** Esp **1.** In grammat lang, *derivation, etymology* of words, Plin ap Serv Aen 9, 706, Dig 50, 16, 57, Charis p 73 P et saep —**2.** In rhetor (α) *An exchanging* of one word for another of like meaning, to soften the expression (as fortis for temerarius, liberalis for prodigus, etc), Quint 3, 7, 25 —(β) As rhet fig = παρηγμενον, *the development of a preceding statement* or *conception into a new thought*, Jul Ruf Schem Lex § 14

dērīvātīvus, a, um, *adj* [id], in the later grammat lang, *derivative* nomina, Prisc p 593 P species verborum, id p 824 ib et saep

dē-rīvo, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* [rivus], *to lead turn,* or *draw off* a liquid, from or to a place **I.** Prop de fluvio aquam, Plaut Truc 2, 7, 12 sq aqua ex flumine derivata, *Caes. B G 7, 72, 3 flumen, Hirt ib 8, 40, 3, Liv 5, 15, 12, 5, 16, 9 derivata in domos flumina, Sen N Q 1 praef 7, 4 2, 8, cf. umorem in conliquias Col 2, 8, 3 —**B.** *To disperse distribute* deriventur fontes tui foras, Vulg Prov 5, 16 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen (repeatedly in Cic) nihil in suam domum inde, Cic Tusc 5, 25, 72 alia ex his fontibus, Quint 2, 17, 40, cf hoc fonte derivata clades, Hor Od. 3, 6, 19 derivare animum curaque levare, *to divert*, * Lucr 2, 365 derivandi criminis causa, Cic Mil 10 *fin* iram alicujus in se, Ter Ph 2, 2, 9 culpam in aliquem, Cic Verr 2, 2, 20 *fin*, cf id. Att 4, 3, 2 culpam derivare in rem, Quint. 7, 4, 14 partem aliquam curae et cogitationis in Asiam, Cic Phil 11, 9, 22 exspectationem largitionis agrariae in agrum Campanum, id Att 2, 16 alio responsionem suam, id Verr 2, 1, 53 —**B.** Esp, in gramm, *to derive*, sc one word from another (post Aug for ducere), Quint 1, 6, 38, 8, 3, 31, Diom p 310 P et saep

dē-rōdo, ĕre, v derosus.

dērŏgātĭo, onis, *f* [derogo], *a partial abrogation of a law, a derogation* tertium est (genus) de legum derogationibus, etc, Cic Cornel I Frag 11, Auct Her 2, 10, 15

dērŏgātor, oris, *m* [id], *a detractor, depreciator* (late Lat), Sid Ep 3, 13

dērŏgatōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *belonging to a derogation* or *partial repeal, derogatory* edictum, Dig 25, 4, 2

*** de-rŏgĭto,** are, *v intens a*, *to ask urgently*, Plaut As 2, 2, 60 (dub)

dē-rŏgo, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, jurid. t t, *to repeal a part* of a law, *to restrict* or *modify* it **I.** Prop huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, Cic Rep 3, 22, cf de lege aliquid derogare aut legem abrogare, id. Inv 2, 45, 134, id. Cornel I Frag 11 derogatur legi, cum pars detrahitur, Dig 16, 102 —**II.** Transf, beyond the legal sphere, *to take away, detract from, to diminish, to remove, withdraw* (α) With *de* de magnificentia aut de honestate quiddam, Cic Inv 2, 58, 175, cf id ib 2, 17, 53 de testium fide, id Caecin 1 *fin* —(β) With *ex* si quid ex hac ipsa (aequitate) accusator derogat, Cic Inv 2, 46, 136 —(γ) With *dat* (so most freq) non mihi tantum derogo, tametsi nihil arrogo, ut, etc, Cic Rosc Amm 32 fidem alicui, id Fl 4, 9, id Div 2, 71, 146, Luc. 9, 351, Cels. praef, Lact Epit 50, 2, cf the foll *no* B, and simply, fidem, Cic Quint 23, 75 gratiam nomini, Plin 7, 28, 29, §104 nihil universorum juri, Tac A 13, 27 et saep —**B.** With abstract subjects quorum virtuti, generi, rebus gestis, fidem et auctoritatem in testimonio cupiditatis suspicio derogavit, Cic Font 7, Quint 9, 3, 102 ubi certam derogat vetustas fidem, Liv 7, 6, 6 —**C.** *To disparage, dishonor* et derogastis adversum me verba vostra (i e me verbis), Vulg Ezech 35, 13

dē-rōsus, a, um, *Part* [derodo, not in use], *gnawed away, nibbled* clipeos a muribus, * Cic Div 1, 44, 99 vitis a cochleis, Plin 11, 37, 62, § 164 ficus a locustis, id 17, 25, 38, § 241

Dertōna, ae, *f*, *a city in Liguria*, now *Tortona*, Plin 3, 5, 7, § 49, Brut ap Cic Fam 11, 10, 5, Vell 1, 15

dē-runcĭno, no *perf*, atum, 1, *v a* [runcina], *to plane off*, hence, in the lang of comedy, *to deceive, cheat, to shave* (only in the foll passages) militem, Plaut Mil 4, 4, 6 ego deruncinatus, deartuatus sum miser, id Capt 3, 4, 108

dē-rŭo, rŭi, 3, *v a* and *n* (a very rare word) **I.** *Act*, *to throw* or *cast down* **A.** Lit hiems immensam vim aquarum ruptis nubibus deruat, Sen. Q N 3, 27 —**B.** Trop, *to take away, detract* cumulum de laudibus alicujus, * Cic Att 16, 11, 2 — **II.** *Neutr*, *to fall down* Ap M 2, p 128, 7, p 196

de-rŭpĭo, v deripio

dē-ruptus, a, um, *Part* [derumpo, not in use], *broken*, hence, like abruptus, of localities, *precipitous steep* (not before Lucret) dextra pars (maceriae) in altitudinis, Liv 42, 15, so, saxa, Lucr 6, 539 ripae, Liv 37, 39 angustiae (with praecipites), id 21, 33 collis (with arduus), Tac A 2, 80 spatia terrae (with prona), Gell 7, 2, 11 —*Comp* in deruptiorem tumulum, Liv 38, 2 —*Sup* and *adv* appear not to occur —**b.** In *plur subst*, **dērupta,** orum, *n*, *precipices* in derupta praecipitati, Liv 38, 2 *fin*: per derupta et avia, Tac A 4, 45, 6, 21

dē-săcro (also written desecro, cf consecro), avi, atum, 1, *v a.* (post-Aug and rare for the class. consecro), *to consecrate, dedicate* **I.** Prop quercum Triviae, Stat Th. 9, 586 —**B.** (Acc to consecro *no* I B) Of persons, *to deify*, Capitol. Anton. philos 18 —* **II.** Trop, *to devote, destine* to any use chamaeleon per singula membra desecratus, i e *prescribed for particular diseases*, Plin 28, 8, 29, § 112.

dē-saevĭo, ii (the *pluperfect subj* contr desaevisset, Suet. Ner 29), 4, *v n* **I.** *To rave furiously, to rage* (not ante Aug, and very rare) toto Aeneas desaevit in aequore, Verg A 10, 569 pelago hiems, id ib 4, 52 omnes in artus, Luc 6, 540, cf Suet Ner 29 tragica in arte, * Hor Ep 1, 3, 14 belli Punici procella, Flor 2, 6, 12 ira tua desaeviet, Vulg Num 16, 22 —* **II.** *To cease raving* or *raging* nec dum desaeviat ira, Exspectat, Luc 5, 304

dē-salto, no *perf*, atum, 1, *v a*, *to dance through, to represent by dancing* (very rare) desaltato cantico abiit, Suet Calig 54 *fin*. fabulosas antiquitatum libidines Cypr de Spectac *med*

dēscendens, v descendo, II B 3

dē-scendo, di, sum, 3 (*perf redupl* descendidit, Valer Antias ap Gell 7, 4 *fin*, and, descendiderant, Laber ib, *perf* desciderunt, Inscr Frat Arv 13 Henzen), *v n*, *to come down*, and of inanimate subjects, *to fall, sink down, to descend*, opp to ascendo (class. and freq) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen ex equo, *to alight*, Cic de Sen 10, 34, Auct B Hisp 15, 2, for which, equo, Sall Hist Fragm 5, 13 sicut monte descenderat, id J 50, 2 e curru, Suet Tib 20 e tribunali, id Claud 15 de rostris, Cic Vatin 11 de templo, Liv 44, 45 de caelo, id 6, 18, for which, caelo, Hor Od 3, 4, 1 e caelo, Juv 11, 27 caelo ab alto, Verg A. 8, 423, cf vertice montis ab alto, id. ib 7, 675, and ab Histro (Dacus), id G 2, 497 ab Alpibus, Liv 21, 32, 2, 27, 38, 6 monte, Verg A 4, 159 aggeribus Alpinis atque arce Monoeci, id. ib 6, 831 antro Castalio, Ov M 3, 14 per clivum, id F 1, 263 et saep —Indicating the terminus *ad quem* in mare de caelo, Lucr 6, 427 Juppiter in terras, id 6, 402 in pontum, Sil 1, 607, 15, 152, cf caelo in hibernas undas, Verg G 4, 235 caelo ad suos honores templaque, etc, Ov F 5, 551 in aestum, Lucr 6, 402 in inferiorem ambulationem, Cic Tusc. 4 in campos Liv 6, 737, cf Curt 9 9 in Piraeum, Quint 8, 6, 64 et saep ad naviculas Cic Ac 2, 48 *fin* ad genitorem imas Erebi descendit ad umbras, Verg A 6, 404 sinus vestis infra genua, Curt 6, 5 et saep Poet also with *dat* nocti, i e ad inferos, Sil 13 708, cf Erebo, id 13, 759 —With *sup* per quod oraculo utentes sciscitatum deos descendunt, Liv 45, 27, 8 —*Absol* turbo descendit, Lucr 6, 438, cf Verg E 7, 60 asta ut descendam (sc ex equo), *dismount, alight*, Plaut As. 3, 3, 120, Suet Galb 18 descendens (sc e lecto), Tib 1, 5, 41 descendo (sc de arce), Verg A 2, 632 umbrae descendentes (sc. ad inferos), Stat S 5, 5, 41 —Poet trepidi quoties nos descendentis arenae vidimus in partes, i e *that seemed to sink* as the wild beasts rose from the vaults, Calp Ecl 7, 69 —**B.** In partic **1.** *To go down, to go, to come*, sc from the dwelling houses (which in Rome were mostly situated on eminences) to the forum, the comitia, etc in forum descendens, Crass ap Cic de Or 2 66, 267, so, ad forum Cic Fragm ap Non 538, 26, Q Cic Petit cons 14, Valer Antias ap Gell 7, 9 *fin*, Liv 24, 7, 34, 1, cf fuge, quo descendere gestis, Hor Ep 1, 20, 5, Orell ad loc ad comitia, Suet Caes 13 al de palatio et aedibus suis, Cic Rosc Am 46 —*Absol* hodie non descendit Antonius, Cic Phil 2, 6, 15, id. Verr 2, 2, 38, Liv 2, 54, Sen. Ben 3 27 al —**b.** Transf in causam, Cic Phil 8, 2, Liv 36 7, Tac H 3, 3 in partes, id A 15, 50 —**c.** Of land, etc, *to sink, fall, slope* regio, Val Fl 1, 538 —**d.** *Of forests* whose wood is brought to the plain, Stat Ach 2, 115 Caucasus, Val Fl 7, 55 —**e.** Of water conveyed in pipes, *to fall* subeat descendatque, Plin. 31, 6, 31, § 57, cf of the sea non magis descenderet aequor, Luc 5, 338 —**2.** In milit lang, *to march down*, sc from an eminence

into the plain ex superioribus locis in planitiem, Caes B C 3, 98, cf id ib 3, 65, 2 qua (sc de monte), Sall. J 50, 3 inde (sc de arce), Liv 32, 32, cf id. 7, 29 in aequum locum, Caes. B G 7, 53, 2, for which, in aequum, Liv 1, 12 in campum omnibus copiis, id. 23, 29 in plana, Front Strat 2, 5, 18 ad Alexandriam, Liv 45, 12 et saep —*Absol*, Liv 44, 5, Front Strat 3, 17, 9 ad laevam, Sall J 55 al —With *su pine* praedatum in agros Romanos, Liv 3, 10, 4, 10, 31, 2 —Hence, **b.** Transf in aciem, *to go into battle, to engage*, Liv 8, 8, 23, 29, Front Strat 1, 11, 11 al in proeli um, id ib 2, 1, 10, Just. 21, 2, 5 in certa men, Cic Tusc 2, 26 ad pugnam, ad tales pugnas, Val Fl. 3, 518, Juv 7, 173, Front Strat 2, 1, 11, 2, 5, 41, and even, in bellum, Just 15, 4, 21, 38, 8, 1, cf in belli pericu lum, id 15, 1, 2 —**3.** In medic lang, of the excrements *to pass off, pass through*, Cels 2, 4 *fin* olera, id. 1, 6 alvus, id. 2, 7 —**4.** Pregn, *to sink down, penetrate into* any thing (freq only after the Aug per, not in Cic and Caes) ferrum in corpus, Liv 1, 41, cf Sil 16, 544 toto descendit in ilia ferro, Ov M 3, 67 (harundo) in caput, Luc 6, 216, cf in jugulos gladiis descen debant (hostes), Flor 3, 10, 13 ense in ju gulos, Claud. B Get 601 in terram (ful men), Plin 2, 55, 56, § 146 in rimam cala mus, id 17, 14, 24, § 102 subjacens soli duritia non patitur in altum descendere (radices), lapathi radix ad tria cubita, Plin 19, 6, 31, § 93 et saep toto corpore pestis, Verg A 5, 683 galeas vetant descendere cristae, *to sink down*, Stat Th 9, 262 —**5.** In an obscene sense, Catull 112, 2, Juv 11, 163 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen (esp freq in Quint.), *to descend*, etc a vita pastorali ad agriculturam, Varr R R 2, 1, 3 sq, cf ad aliquem, Just 1, 4, 1 usus in nostram aetatem descendit, Quint 1, 11, 18 (vox) attollitur concitatis affectibus, compositis descendit, id. 11 3, 65, cf id. 9, 4, 92 grammatici omnes in hanc descen dent rerum tenuitatem, id 1, 4, 7 et saep in omnia familiaritatis officia, Plin. Pan. 85, 5 —*Pass impers* eo contemptionis de scensum, ut, etc, Tac A 15, 1 et saep si quid tamen olim Scripseris, in Maeci de scendat judicis aures, Hor A P 387 si de scendere ad ipsum Ordine perpetuo quae ris sunt hujus origo Ilus et Assaracus, etc, Ov M 11, 754.—**B.** In partic **1.** (Acc to *no* I A 4) *To sink deep into, to pene trate deeply* quod verbum in pectus Ju gurthae altius, quam quisquam ratus erat, descendit, Sall J 11, 7, cf ut altius inju riae quam merita descendant, Sen Ben 1, 1 *med*, id Contr 1 praef, Spart Ant Get 6 cura in animos Patrum, Liv 3, 52, cf qui (metus deorum) cum descendere ad animos non posset, id 1, 19 nemo in sese tentat descendere, *to examine him self*, Pers 4, 23 —**2.** *To lower one's self, descend to* an act or employment, etc., *to yield, agree to* any act, esp to one which is unpleasant or wrong (freq in Cic and Caes., cf Orell ad Cic Cael 2, and Fabri ad Liv 23, 14 3) —Constr with *ad*, very rarely with *in* or *absol* senes ad ludum adolescentium descendant, Cic Rep 1, 43, cf id. de Or 2 6 ad calamitatum societa tes, id. Lael 17, 64 sua voluntate sapien tem descendere ad rationes civitatis non solere, id. Rep 1, 6 al ad ejusmodi consi lium, Caes. B G 5, 29, 5 ad innocentium supplicia, id ib 6, 16 *fin* ad vim atque ad arma, id. ib 7, 33 ad gravissimas verbo rum contumelias, id. B C 3, 83 ad accu sandum, ad inimicitias, Cic. Mur 27, 56, id Sest 41 89, cf id Div in Caecil 1 ad extrema, Pollio ap Cic Fam 10, 33, 4 ad frontis urbanae praemia, Hor Ep 1, 9 11 preces in omnes, Verg A. 5 782 videte, quo descendam, judices, Cic. Font 1, 2, cf id Verr 2 1, 38, Caes B C 1, 32 ad in tellectum audientis, Quint 1, 2, 27 ad mi nutissima opera, id 1, 12 14, 4, 2, 15 pla cet mihi ista defensio, descendo, *I acqui esce*, id ib 2 2 72 —**3.** (Mostly ante Aug) *To descend* or *proceed from* any person or thing ex gradu ascendentium vel descen dentium uxorem ducere, Dig 23, 2, 68 et saep quod genus liberalitatis ex jure gentium descendit ib 43 26 1, cf ib 18, 1, 57 *fin* a Platone Plin 22, 24, 51 § 111, Lampr Alex. Sev 43 —Hence *subst* **dēscendens,** entis, *m* and *f*, *a descendant, plur* descendentes, *posterity*, Dig 23, 2, 68 —**4.** (In Quint) *To depart, deviate, differ from* tantum ab eo defluebat, quantum ille (sc Seneca) ab antiquis descenderat, Quint 10, 1, 126, id. 3, 5, 8

☞ The *passive* is very rare, Plin 2, 16, 13, § 71, Prud. Apoth 1075

dēscensio, ōnis, *f* [descendo] (post-Aug), *a going down, descending* **I.** Prop balinearum, *into the bath*, Plin 20, 17, 69, § 178 Tiberina, *the sail down the Tiber*, Cic Fin. 5, 24, 70 grando in descensione saltus, *upon the thickets*, Vulg Isa 32, 19 —Hence, * **II.** Meton, *the bath itself*, Gr ἐμβάσεις, Plin. Ep 5, 6, 26

dēscensōrius, a, um, *adj* [descen do], *descending, coming downwards* mo tus, Ambros de Spir Sanc 1, 10, 118

1. dēscensus, a, um, *Part*, v de scendo *fin* ☞

2. dēscensus, ūs, *m* [descendo], *a descent* (rare, not in Cic and Caes) **I.** In gen qua illi descensus erat, Sall C 57, 3 —**B.** Concr, *a descending way, a descent* difficilis et praeruptus, Hirt B G 8, 40, 4 and 5, cf facilis descensus Aver no, Verg A 6, 126 ipso descensu Jovis speluncae, Plin 16, 26, 46, § 110 montis, Vulg Luc 19, 37 —* **II.** In partic (acc to descendo, *no* I B 5), obscene, *a lying down*, Varr R R 2, 5, 13

dē-scindo, ĕre, 3 *v a*, *to divide* Sa cerdotes clusi succincti libellis acceptis car men descindentes tripodaverunt, i e *mark ing, in singing, the pauses and measure*, Inscr Frat Arv 41 (Henz, cf carmina divides, Hor Od. 1, 15, 15, acc to others, *absol*, *parting, dividing into two parties*, v Wordsworth, Fragm and Specim p 391)

dē-scisco, īvi or ii, itum, 3, *v n*, orig a publicist's t t *to free one's self* from a connection with any one, *to withdraw, leave, revolt from*, = sciscendo deficere, and with an indication of the terminus, *to desert to, go over to* any one (class prose) **I.** Prop multae longinquiores civitates ab Afranio desciscunt, Caes B C 1, 60 *fin*, so, ab aliquo, id. ib 2, 32, 2, Cic Phil 11, 9, 21, Liv 6, 36, Nep Alc 5, 1, id Dat 5, 5, Just 5, 1 *fin* et saep ad aliquem (opp a nobis deficere), Liv 31, 7, cf Praeneste ab Latinis ad Romanos descivit, id. 2, 19, and simply ad aliquem, id. 26, 21, Front Strat 4, 3, 14 al, cf *pass impers* quibus invitis descitum ad Samnites erat, Liv 9, 16, and Flor 3, 5, 6 —*Absol* cum Fide nae aperte descissent, Liv 1, 27, 21, 19, Tac H 1, 31, Suet. Caes 68, Nep Tim 3, 1, id Ham 2, 2, Front Strat 1, 8, 6 Stat Th. 2, 311 al.—**II.** Transf beyond the po litical sphere, *to depart, deviate withdraw from* a person or thing, *to fall off from, be unfaithful to* a nobis desciscere quae res? Lucr 1, 104 a se ipse, Cic Att. 2, 4, 2 si Cicero a Demosthene paulum in hac parte descivit, Quint 9, 4, 146 cur Zeno ab hac antiqua institutione desciverit, Cic Fin 4, 8, so, a pristina causa, id Fam 1, 9, 17 Orell *N cr* a veritate, id Ac 2 15 a natura, id Tusc 3, 2 a disciplina, Vell. 2, 81 a virtute, id. 2, 1 a consuetudine parentum, Plin. Ep 3, 20, 4 et saep a vi ta, *to separate, sever one's self*, Cic Fin. 3, 18, 61 (opp manere in vita) —*Pass impers* praecipiti cursu a virtute descitum, ad vi tia transcursum, Vell 2, 1 —Stating the ter minus, *to fall off to, decline to, to degen erate into* ab excitata fortuna ad inclina tam et prope jacentem, Cic Fam 2 16, cf. ad saevitiam, ad cupiditatem, Suet Dom 10 in regem (i e *to degenerate, be transformed*) Flor 4 3 in monstrum, id 4, 11 —**B.** Of subjects not personal quis ignorat et eloquentiam et ceteras artes descivisse ab ista vetere gloria, Tac Or 28 (vitis) gracili arvo non descīscit, *does not de generate*, Col 3, 2, 13 semina, id. 3, 10, 18

dē-scōbīno, āvi, atum, 1, *v a* [sco bina], *to file* or *scrape off* (ante and post-class., and very rare) supercilia, Varr ap Non 492, 11, id. ib 99, 28, Arn 6, p 200

dē-scrībo, psi, ptum (in MSS and edd. often confounded with discribo q v), 3 *v a* **I.** *To copy off, transcribe* any thing from an original (freq in Cic, elsewh rare) scripsit Balbus ad me, se a te (i e e tuo exemplo) quintum de Finibus librum descripsisse Cic. Att. 13, 21, cf id. Ac 2, 4 11 epistolam, id. Att 8, 9, id. Fam 12, 17, 2, 12, 7, 22 legem, Suet. Cal 41, id Dom 20, so, *to write down, write out* carmina in foliis, Verg A 3, 445, in carved letters in viridi cortice carmina, id E 5, 14 —Class. and far more freq, **II.** *To sketch off, to describe in painting, writing*, etc delineare, definire **A.** Lit non potuit pictor rectius describere ejus formam, Plaut As. 2, 3, 22, so, geometricas for mas in harena, Cic Rep 1, 17 *fin* formas in pulvere, Liv 25, 31, cf Cic Fin. 5, 19, id. Clu 32, 87, id. Sen 14, 49 sphaeram, id Rep 1, 14, cf caelum, Varr R R 2, 1, 7 caeli meatus radio, Verg A 6, 851, cf id. E 3, 41 vitam votivâ tabellâ Hor S 2, 1, 33 et saep —**B.** Trop **1.** *To represent, delineate, describe* malos mores, Plaut Mil. 3, 1, 165, cf hominum sermones mo resque, Cic Or 40, 138 definienda res erit verbis et breviter describenda, id Inv 1, 8 *fin* qualem (mulierem) ego paulo ante descripsi, id. Cael. 20, 50, id. Phil 2, 44, id Sull 29 *fin* me latronem ac sicarium, id Mil. 18, 47 si quis erat dignus describi, quod malus ac fur, etc, Hor S 1, 4, 3 ma lo carmine, id Ep 2, 1 154, Quint 3, 4, 3 vulnera Parthi Hor S 2, 1, 15 lucum, aram Dianae, flumen Rhenum, pluvium arcum, id. A P 18 et saep praecepta, id S 2, 3, 34 facta versibus, Nep Att 18, 6 —Rarely (β) with *acc* and *inf* nec qui de scripsit corrumpi semina matrum, Ov Tr 2, 415, Gell 9, 1 —*Part subst* **dēscripta,** ōrum, *n* recitari factorum dictorum que ejus descripta per dies jussit, *the diary*, Tac A. 6, 24 —**2.** *To mark off, define, di vide, distribute* into parts (But whenever the notion of distribution or division is im plied, the form discribo seems to have been used by class writers, and is now restored where de scr is found in earlier edd, e g Cic Rep 2, 8, id de Or 2, 71, 288, id Sest 30 66 et saep) Cf libertinos in qua tuor urbanas tribus, Liv 45, 15 annum in duodecim menses, Liv 1, 19, Flor 1, 2, 2 —Without *in* commode omnes descripti, aetates, classes, equitatus, Cic Rep 4, 2, and classes centuriasque et hunc ordinem ex censu descripsit, Liv 1, 42 terram, Vulg Jos 18, 6 al et saep —**3.** Aliquid (ali cui), *to ascribe, apportion, appoint, assign* to any one (cf remark, *no* 2 supra), cf vecturas frumenti finitimis civitatibus, *Caes B C 3, 42, 4, Liv 1, 32 al officia, *to define*, Cic Ac 2, 36, id Fam 12, 1 vices (poenae), Hor A. P 86 munera pug nae, Sil 9, 267 et saep —Hence, **dēscriptus,** a, um, *P a*, as marked out, i e *pre cisely ordered, properly arranged* (ap Cic) materies orationis omnibus locis descripta, instructa ornataque, Cic de Or 2, 34, 145, cf ordo verborum, id Or 59, 200 natura nihil est aptius, nihil descriptius id Fin 3, 22, 74.—*Neutr plur* as *subst* **dēscripta,** orum, *things recorded, writings*, Tac A. 6, 24 —*Sup* does not occur —* *Adv* **dēscriptē,** *distinctly, precisely* descripte et electe digerere, opp confuse et permixte dispergere, Cic Inv 1, 30, 49

dēscriptio, ōnis (in MSS and edd oft en confounded with discriptio, v infra), *f* [describo] (freq in Cic), *a marking out, delineation, copy, transcript* in concreto **I.** Lit (rare) eadem caeli descriptio, Cic Rep 6, 22, cf id ib 1, 14 explicate de scriptionem imaginemque tabularum, id Verr 2, 2, 77 *fin* In *plur* numeris aut descriptionibus aliquid explicare, id Tusc 1, 17 volutarum, *sketches drawings*, Vitr 3, 3 orbis terrarum *maps*, id 8, 2 et saep —Far more freq, **II.** Trop **A.** *A rep resentation, delineation, description* nomi nis brevis et aperta descriptio, Cic Inv 2, 18 dilucida locorum Quint 9, 2 44 re gionum, id 4, 3, 12 Siciliae id 11, 3, 164 convivii luxuriosi, id 8, 3, 66 et saep —In rhetor, *the delineating of character*, Cic Top 22, 83, id de Or 3, 53, 205, Quint 9, 1, 31, cf Auct Her 4, 39, 51 —**B.** *A prop er disposition, order, arrangement* via de scriptionis atque ordinis (in oratione), id de Or 2, 9, 36 aedificandi, id Off 1, 39, legionum et auxiliorum, Suet Tib 30 de scriptio centuriarum classiumque non erat, Liv 4, 4 2 populi, Vulg 2 Reg 24, 9 —In *plur* descriptiones temporum, id Ac 1, 3 19 et saep (Descriptio is often found in MSS and edd in the sense of *distribution, division*, but here the proper form is di

scriptio, e g Cic Rep 2, 22, id de Off 1, 7, 21 saep)

dēscriptiuncŭla, ae, *f* dim [descriptio], *a short description, delineation* celebres subtexere, Sen Suas 2, 10

dēscriptīvus, a, um, *adj* , *containing an exact description* definitio, Boeth defin p 65 loci communes, Fortun Art Rhet 3, 20

dēscriptor, ōris, *m* [describo], *a describer, delineator* morum, Lact 5, 9, 19 descriptores gentium, *ethnographers*, Amm 23, 6, 1

dēscriptus, a, um, *Part* and *P a* , from describo

dē-scrŏbo, are, *v a* [scrobs], *to set, enchase* (late Lat) gemmas auro, Tert Res carn 7

dē-sculpo, ĕre, *v a* , *to carve out, to copy by carving* or *graving* (late Lat) simulacrum ligno, Tert ad Nat 1, 12

dēsĕcātĭo, onis, *f* , *a cutting off* ramorum, Cassiod in Psa 130 unus ensis, sed duas desecationes habet, *edges*, id. ib 149, 7 From

dē-sĕco, cŭi, ctum, 1, *v a* , *to cut off, cut away* (class) vitem, Varr R R 1, 41, 3 partes ex toto, Cic Univ 7 uvas a vite, Col 12, 43, 1 segetes et prata, id. 11, 1, 8 spicas fascibus, Liv 42, 64 particulam undique, *Hor Od 1, 16, 15, and poet saxa metallis, *to carve out*, Stat S 2, 2, 85 hordeum, pabulum, herbas, Caes. B C 3, 58, 5, cf segetem, Liv 2, 5 aures Caes B G 7, 4 *fin* , cf cervicem, Liv 31, 34 spicas fascibus, id 31, 34 collum, *Verg A 8, 438 —**II.** Transf tu illud (prooemium) desecabis, hos agglutinabis, Cic Att 16, 6 *fin*

dēsĕcro, āre, v desacro

dēsectĭo, onis, *f* [deseco], *a cutting off* stramentorum, Col 6, 3, 1

* **dē-sĕnesco,** nŭi, 3, *v n* , *to diminish by age, to die away* ira belli desenuit, Sall ap Prisc p 887 P (Hist 1, 93 Dietsch)

dēseps, s pis, *adj* [de sapio], *out of one's mind, insane*, Schol Juv 10, 233

1. dē-sĕro, no *perf* , situm, 3, *v a* , *to sow, plant* desitis seminibus, Varr R R 1, 23, 6

2. dē-sĕro, rŭi, rtum, 3, *v a* Lit , *to undo* or *sever* one's connection with another, hence, with esp reference to the latter, *to leave, forsake, abandon, desert, give up* (cf derelinquere, more restricted in signif than relinquere, which denotes, in general, to depart from, to leave any one Deserere, orig in milit lang , implies a cowardly running away, frequently used with prodere, also in the fig phrase deserere vitam, and later, *absol* in the sense of *to desert*, etc , cf also linquere, destituere, deficere, discedere—freq and class) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen ut jurent omnes, se exercitum ducesque non deserturos neque proditurος, Caes B C 1, 76, 2, cf id ib 2, 32, 7 deseritur a suis Varus, id ib 1, 13, 3, cf id ib 1, 15, 3, id B G 5, 3, 6 al pignus, Plaut Capt 2, 3, 75 et saep te amantem non deseram, id Ps 1, 1, 101, cf id. Mil 4, 8, 53 et saep cum amici partim deseruerint me, partim etiam prodiderint, Cic Q Fr 1, 3, 5 me deseruisti ac dereliquisti, id. Planc 5, 13, cf id Verr 2, 3, 51, and v the foll. Avaricum, Caes B G 7, 30, 2, cf cunctis oppidis castellisque desertis, id ib 2, 29 fratrem ne desere frater, Verg A 10, 600 thalamos ne desere pactos, id ib 10, 649 bellum, Just 5, 2, 10 victoriam, id 14, 3, 6 milites insepultos, Curt 5, 13 3 metu locum, Tac A 1, 65 et saep —**B.** *Absol* , in milit lang , *to desert*, Nep Eum 5, 1, Sen de Ira, 2, 10, 1, Tac A 13, 35, Quint 9, 2, 85, Amm Marc 31, 7, 4, Dig 49, 16, 3, § 7 sq al —**II.** Trop , *to leave, desert, abandon* Petreius non deserit sese, armat familiam, etc , Caes B C 1, 75, 2 suum jus, Cic Caecin 35 *fin* , cf desertarum derelictarumque rerum patrocinium suscipere, id N D 1, 5, 11 preces, promissa, spem, obsecrationem et fideles litteras alicujus, id Att 3, 19, 2 causam, id Sull 20, 58, cf desertam ac proditam causam queri, Liv 2, 54 ullam officii partem, Cic Fin 1, 7, 24, cf officium (with praetermittere defensionem), id Off 1, 9 susceptum officium, Caes B C 3, 18 vitam, Cic Sest 22 *fin.*, cf id de Sen. 20, 72 deditionem, Sall J 70, 1 studia sapientiae, Quint 12, 2, 8 viam virtutis, Hor Od. 3, 24, 44 vestigia Graeca, id A P 287 fastidiosam copiam, id Od 3, 29, 9 —**2.** Esp , leg t t vadimonia deserere, *to forfeit recognizance, fail to appear*, Cic Cat 2, 3, 5, id Quint 23, 75 et saep —So *absol* deserui, tempestatibus impeditus, Quint. 3, 6, 78 —**B.** Of subjects not personal, *to fail, for sake*, etc genua hunc cursorem deserunt, Plaut Merc 1, 2, 13, cf aliquem corpus, vires, Tac A 6, 50 donec te deseret aetas, Hor Ep 1, 20, 10 me lucerna, Cic Att 7, 7 *fin* fama Curium Fabricium, id Tusc 1, 46, § 110, cf nec facundia deseret hunc nec lucidus ordo, Hor A. P 41 et saep —Poet mensa deserit toros, *is removed from*, Ov H 12, 52 —*Pass* deseremur potius a re familiari, quam a republica, Cic Att 16, 3, cf Caes. B G 5, 34, 2, Cic Att 3, 15 a tribunitia voce, id Clu 40, 110, Vell 2, 80, Just 2, 4, 29 al , and poet with simple *abl* deseror conjuge, Ov H 12, 161, Prop 2, 7, 17 desertus viribus leo, Phaedr 1, 21, 3, Stat Th 4, 707, cf suis, Tac A 3, 20 *fin* , Suet Cal 12 —With *gen* deserta natorum, Stat Th 5, 608 —Hence, **dēsertus,** a, um, *P a* , *deserted*, esp of places, *desert, solitary, waste* **A.** *Adj* (cf vastus, inanis, solitarius) in locis desertis, Caes B G 5, 53, 4 urbes dirutae ac pene desertae, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 8 deserta via et inculta, id Cael 18 frequens an desertus locus, Quint 5, 10, 37 terra, Vulg Lev 26, 33 et saep —Of objects in solitary places stipes, Tib 1, 1, 12 (21 M) arbores, Prop 1, 20, 36 —*Subst* **dēserta,** ae, *f* , *the abandoned wife* multi filii desertae, Vulg Gal 4, 27 —*Comp* reditus desertior, Cic Pis 23, 55 nihil turpius ac desertius, id Q Fr 3, 1, 5 —*Sup* orae desertissimae, id Sest 22, 50 solitudo, id Verr 2, 5, 67 al —**B.** Since the Aug per *subst* **dēserta,** orum, *n* , *desert places, deserts, wastes*, Verg E 6, 81, id G 3, 342, Plin 5, 4, 4, § 26 al —With *gen* Libyae deserta, Verg A. 1, 384, so id G 3, 291, Front Strat 1, 7, 7, Vulg Isa. 52, 9 al —In *sing* **dēsertum,** i, *n* (eccl Lat) in deserto, Prud Apoth 774, Hier Ep 125, 2, Vulg Num 1, 1, Luc 3, 2 et saep

dē-serpo, ĕre, *v n* , *to creep down* (post Aug and very rare) genis lanugo, Stat Th 6, 586, cf Ap Mag p 315

dēsertĭo, onis, *f* [2 desero], *a forsaking, deserting* (rare, perh not ante Aug) —Milit t t (acc to 2 desero, *no* I B), *desertion* peccatum desertionis, Dig 49, 16, 3, § 6, 5, § 2 al

dēsertor, ōris, *m* [id], *one who forsakes, abandons, deserts* any one —**I.** Prop **A.** In gen amicorum (opp conservator inimicorum), Cic Att 8 9, 3 communis utilitatis aut salutis, id Fin 3, 19, 64 —Esp freq , **B.** Milit t t , *a runaway, deserter* (opp transfuga, *one who joins the enemy*, Dig 48 16, 5, § 8),* Caes B G 6, 23, 8 (with proditor, as in Tac H 1, 72), Liv 3, 69, 7, 23, 18, 16, Tac A. 1 21, Vell 2, 85, 119, Flor 4, 2 52, Suet Caes 68, Front Strat 4, 1, 29, Dig 48, 16, 3 *init* al et saep —**2.** Transf beyond the milit sphere, *a deserter, one who abandons* Amoris, Ov H 19, 157 Asiae,*Verg A. 12, 15 —**II.** Trop usus corporis desertor animi, *a forsaker*, Stat Th 8, 739

* **dēsertrix,** īcis, *f* [desertor], *she that forsakes, neglects* divinae legis, Tert de hab mulier 1

dēsertum, i, v desero, *P a* B

dēsertus, a, um, *Part* and *P a* , from desero

dē-servĭo, ire, *v n* , *to serve zealously, be devoted to, subject to* (rare, but class) valetudini tuae, dum mihi deservis, servisti non satis, Cic Fam 16, 18 cuivis, id Off 1, 30, 109 amicis, id Sull 9 grammatico soli deserviamus, deinde geometrae? Quint 1, 12, 6 (Epicurei) sibi indulgentes et corpori deservientes, Cic Leg 1, 13, 39 studiis, Plin Ep 7, 7, 3 honoribus, id Pan 77, 6 Deo meo, Vulg Act 24, 14 —**B.** Of subjects not personal si officia, si operae, si vigiliae deserviunt amicis, praesto sunt omnibus, Cic Sull 9 nec unius ocu lis flumina, fontes, maria deserviunt, Plin. Pan 50, 1, cf quoddam deserviens his (sc oculis) ministerium, Quint 11, 3, 77

dēses, idis (*nom sing* appears not to occur), *adj* [desideo], *inactive, indolent, idle* (syn. iners, segnis, piger, ignavus, socors, tardus—rare, perh not ante Aug , nor in Aug poets) **I.** Prop sedemus desides domi, Liv 3, 68, so of persons id 1 32, 3, 7, Col 12, 1, 2 longa pace desides, Tac. H 1, 88, 2, 21, Gell 13, 8 *fin* (with ignavus), with *ab* desidem ab opere suo, Col 7, 12, 2 —**II.** Transf of inanimate things nec rem Romanam tam desidem umquam fuisse atque imbellem, Liv 21, 16 natura deside torpet orbis, Luc 9, 436 desidis otia vitae Stat S 3, 5, 85 causae desidis anni, id ib 3, 1, 2 deside passu Ire, id. ib 5, 2, 61 deside cura, id. Th 6, 147, 10, 87

dē-sicco, no *perf* , atum, 1, *v a* , *to dry up to desiccate* (ante and post class.) vasa, Plaut Truc 2, 7, 30, Ser Samm 48, 900

dē-sĭdĕo, sedi, 2, *v n* [sedeo], *to remain* or *continue sitting to sit long*, and with the accessory idea of inactivity, *to sit idle, to remain inactive* (rare, not in Cic) **I.** In gen tam diu Ibi desidere neque redire filium, Plaut Bac 2, 3, 4, id. Ps 4, 4 7 frustra ibi totum desedi diem, Ter Hec 5, 3, 2 aquila ramis, Phaedr 2, 4, 21, cf amoenioribus locis, Quint 5, 8, 1 apud Nicomedem, Suet Caes 2 in aliquo spectaculo, Sen Ep 7 in discrimine sociorum, Suet Caes 4 —**II.** In partic, *to go to stool*, Cels 2, 7, 2, 12 *fin* , 4 18

dēsīdĕrābĭlis, e, *adj* [desidero], *desirable* (rare) desiderabilia (anteponantur) iis, quibus facile carere possis, Cic Top 18, 69, id. Fin. 1, 16, 53 velut suis vitiis Liv 24, 5 princeps, Tac H 2, 76 terra Vulg Psa 105, 24, and in the *Comp* Suet Tib 21 —*Sup* does not occur —**Adv* , **dēsīdĕrābĭlĭter,** *with ardent desire* concupiscere, Aug Ep 143, 2

dēsīdĕrans, antis, v desidero, *P a* 1

dēsīdĕranter, *adv* , *eagerly*, v desidero, *P a* 1 *fin*

dēsīdĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [desidero], *a desiring, longing for* any thing , *a missing* (rare) voluptatum, * Cic de Sen 14, 47, *plur* Vitr 8 praef *fin* —**II.** *The question to be examined* relinquetur desideratio, quid, etc , Vitr 2, 6, 4

dēsīdĕrātīvus, a, um, *adj* [id], in the late gram lang *desiderative* verba (e g esurio, coenaturio, etc), Aug p 2006 P

dēsīdĕrātus, a, um, v desidero, *P a* 2

dēsīdĕrĭum, ii, *n* [desidero], *a longing, ardent desire* or *wish*, properly for something once possessed, *grief, regret* for the absence or loss of any thing (for syn cf optio, optatio cupido, cupiditas, studium, appetitio, voluntas—freq and class.) **I.** Prop (*a*) With *gen object* te desiderium Athenarum cepisset, Ter Hec 1 2, 13 , cf me desiderium tenet urbis, Cic Fam 2, 11 , Hor Ep 1, 14, 22 , and locorum, Ov Tr 3, 2 21 rerum earum, Lucr 3, 901 , cf id 3, 922, 918 esse in desiderio alicujus, Cic Fam 2 12 *fin* desiderium conjunctissimi viri ferre, id Lael. 27, 104 Scipionis desiderio moveri, id ib 3, 10 tam cari capitis, Hor Od 1, 24, 1 defuncti, Suet Calig 6 et saep desiderio id fieri tuo (for tui), Ter Heaut 2, 3, 66, cf voluntas, in qua inest aliqua vis desiderii ad sanandum vulnus injuriae, Cic Fam 15 4, 14.—(*β*) *Absol* pectora dura tenet desiderium, Enn. ap Cic Rep 1, 41 alicui esse magno desiderio, Ter Heaut 4, 5, 5 explere exspectationem diuturni desiderii, Cic de Or 1, 47, 205 quo (desiderio) conficior, id Or 10 ex desiderio laborare, id Fam 6 11 facere aliquid cum desiderio, id Lael 21, 81 demus hoc desiderio jam pene publico, Quint 8, 4 29 et saep In *plur* desideria alicujus commovere, Cic Rab perd. 9, 24, Hor Od 4, 5, 15 et saep **II.** Trop , of a person, as the object of longing nunc desiderium, curaque non levis, Hor Od 1, 14, 18 desiderio meo nitenti, Catull 2, 5 , and as a term of endearment mea lux, meum desiderium valete, mea desideria, valete Cic Fam 14, 2, 2 *fin* , Catull 2, 5 —**III.** Transf **A.** *Want, need, necessity,*

in general (rare, not ante Aug.): cibi potionisque desiderium naturale, Liv. 21, 4 et saep: pro desiderio corporum, Plin. 11, 50, 111, § 264: desideria scabendi, id. 30, 14, 43, § 127 al.—**B.** In the time of the empire, *a request, petition* on the part of inferiors: desideria militum ad Caesarem ferenda, Tac. A. 1, 19; 1, 26; Suet. Aug. 17; Plin. Pan. 79, 6; Dig. 1, 16, 9; 25, 3, 5 —**C.** *Desires, pleasures* (late Lat): servientibus desideriis et voluptatibus, Vulg. Tit 3, 3: carnis, id. Ephes. 2, 3

dē-sīdĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [etym dub; cf. considero], *to long for, greatly wish for, to desire* something not possessed (freq and class.—for syn. cf.: opto, requiro, expeto, appeto, affecto, cupio, concupisco, aveo, gestio, capto, volo) **I.** In gen., with *acc.*: Dies noctesque me ames, me desideres, Ter Eun. 1, 2, 113: quam tu filium tuom, tam pater me meus desiderat, Plaut. Capt 2, 2, 66: natura quid velit, anquirat, desideret, Cic Lael. 24: nec sitio honores, nec desidero gloriam, id. Q. Fr 3, 5, 3: dum illa desideramus, ab aliis avertimur, Quint. 10, 6, 7: quid desideremus aut deprecemur, id. 4, 1, 52: nec nunc vires desidero adolescentis non plus quam adolescens tauri aut elephanti desiderabam, Cic. de Sen. 9; Caes. B C 3, 74, 2. desiderantem quod satis est, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 25: Sexti lem totum mendax desideror, id. Ep 1, 7, 2 et saep —(β) With *acc* and *inf*: me gratiam aps te inire verbis nil desidero, Plaut Stich. 4, 1, 10: mihi dari haud desidero, id. Merc. 1, 2, 37: quo ullam rem ad se importari desiderent, Caes. B G. 4, 2.—With *inf.* alone: mori, Vulg. Apoc. 9, 6 —(γ) With *ab* or *in*: ab Chrysippo nihil magnum desideravi, Cic. Rep 3, 8; id. Att. 8, 14, 2; Quint. 3, 1, 2 al. · ab milite modestiam et continentiam, Caes. B G 7, 52 *fin*. in quo (Catone) summam eloquentiam, Cic. Brut 31, 118; id. Fin. 5, 5, 13; id. Fam. 8, 5, 1, id. Lael. 22, 82; Quint. 7, 2, 55 al.—(δ) *Absol* · misere amans desiderat, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 30; id. Mil. 4, 6, 29; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 16 al.—**B.** Of inanimate subjects: desiderarunt te oculi mei, Cic. Planc. 5, 13: nullam virtus aliam mercedem laborum desiderat praeter, etc., id. Arch 11, 28 · ut desiderat laus probationem, sic, etc, Quint. 3, 7, 4 et saep: desiderant rigari arbores, Plin. 17, 26, 40, § 249.

II. With predominant idea of lacking, wanting, *to miss* any thing. ex me audies, quid in oratione tua desiderem, Cic. Rep 2, 38: si non est, nolis esse neque desideres, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 73: quid a peritioribus rei militaris desiderari videbatur, Caes. B C 3, 61, 3 et saep —Esp with quominus · praeter quercum Dodonaeam nihil desideramus, quo minus Epirum ipsum possidere videamur, Cic. Att 2, 4, 5 —**B.** Meton. (*effectus pro causa*), *to lose* something; and more freq pass., *to be missing, to be lost* · in eo proelio non amplius CC milites desideravit, Caes. B C 3, 99; cf. id. ib 3, 71 · ut nulla navis desideraretur, id. B G 5, 23, 3, 7, 11, 8 et saep neque quicquam ex fano praeter unum signum desideratum est, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 44; Vell. 2, 52, 6 · ex peditibus triginta, Curt. 3, 29, 27 —**C.** With the notion of inquiring, searching, *to investigate, examine, discuss* (rare) · sequitur ut morbo laborantibus remedia desiderentur, Col. 9, 13, 1 exam ina, id. 9, 8, 1.—*Impers* antequam desideraretur, *before the question should be raised*, Vitr 2, 6, 4.—Hence, **1. dēsīdĕrans,** antis, *P. a.*, in *Sup* desiderantissimus, in the later writers for desideratissimus, as a term of endearment, *heart's desire, best beloved* vale, domine dulcissime, desiderantissime, Fronto Ep 5, 40, M Aur ib 1, 5, L. Aur Verus ib 2, 8, Inscr Orell 4644 —*Adv* **dēsīdĕranter,** acc. to *no* I., *with desire, eagerly* (late Lat.): appetere, Cassiod Var 1, 4.—*Comp* quanto desiderantius desideras Fronto Ep ad Ver Imp 13 —**2. dēsīdĕrātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *wished for, longed for, welcome* (very rare) et veniet desideratus cunctis gentibus Vulg. Aggaei, 2, 8 blandissima et desideratissimi promissa, Plin 30, 1, 1, § 2 fratres desideratissimi, Vulg Philip 4, 1, and in inscrr applied to a beloved person · FILIO DESIDERATISSIMO Inscr Orell 5068; id. Grut. 681 2 al

1. dēsĭdĭa, ae, *f* [desideo], *a sitting long, remaining* in a place **I.** Prop (rare), Prop 1, 15, 6 —**II.** *A sitting idle, idleness, inactivity, slothfulness* (class.; for syn. cf.: inertia, languor, otium, pax, feriae, justitium, dies fasti, etc., and v. deses): in portum confugere non inertiae neque desidiae, Cic. Brut. 2 8; so with inertia, id. Sest. 10, 22; with languor, id. Off. 1, 34, 123; id. Tusc. 5, 27, 78; with socordia, Sall. C 4, 1; with segnities Suet. Galb 9 et saep; opp industria, Cic. Sest. 48 *fin*; opp agentes Ov. R. Am 149 et saep: corde expelle desidiam tuo, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 24. latrocinia desidiae minuendae causa fieri, *Caes. B G 6, 23, 6: horridus alter (ductor apium) desidiā, Verg. G 4, 94: vitanda est improba Siren, Desidia, Hor. S 2, 3, 15 et saep —In *plur.*, Lucr 5, 48; cf.. vobis desidiae cordi, Verg. A. 9, 615 —**B.** Of an inanimate subject: ager post longam desidiam laetas segetes affert, *lying fallow*, Col. 2, 17, 3

2. dēsīdĭa, ae, *f* [desido], *a subsiding retiring* (an Appuleian word): maris, Ap de Mundo, p 73, 28: sanguinis, id. Dogm Plat p 17, 15

* **dēsĭdĭābŭlum,** i, *n* [1. desidia], *a lounging place*, Plaut Bac. 3, 1, 9

dēsĭdĭes, ei, *f* (=1. desidia, *no* II) *idleness*, Lact 5, 49

dēsĭdĭōsē, *adv*, v. the foll. *fin.*

dēsĭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [desidia], qs full of idleness, i. e *slothful, indolent, lazy* (for syn. cf.: piger, segnis, iners, deses, ignavus, socors, lentus, tardus, otiosus) **I.** Prop (rare): qui in oppido sederent quam qui rura colerent, desidiosiores, Varr R. R. 2 *praef.* · si comparer illi, sum desidiosissimus, Plin. Ep 3, 5, 19; Col. 12, 1, 1: desidiosior in professione grammatica habebatur, Suet. Gramm. 8: qui nolet fieri desidiosus, amet, Ov Am. 1, 9, 46 · apis, Luc. 9, 288 —**II.** Transf, *causing idleness, making lazy*: si quod facit, ab eo (nominetur) quod fit, ut cum *desidiosam* artem dicemus, quia *desidiosos* facit, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 43: habet etiam amoenitas ipsa vel sumptuosas vel desidiosas illecebras multas cupiditatum, Cic. Rep 2, 4. delectatio, id. de Or 3, 23, 88. inertissimum et desidiosissimum otium, id. Agr 2, 33 *fin*: desidiose puer (sc Cupido), Ov. Am 2, 92. —* *Adv*: **dēsĭdĭōsē,** *idly*: agere aetatem, Lucr 4, 1136

dē-sīdo, sēdi (de sīdi, Cic l. l. infra, Lamprid. Alex. Sev 39, 7), 3, *v n.*, v. consido —Of inanimate things, esp of places, *to sink, fall*, or *settle down* **I.** Prop. tantos terrae motus factos esse, ut multa oppida corruerint, multis locis labes factae sint terraeque desiderint, Cic. Div. 1, 35 *fin.*; 1, 43, 97; Liv. 32, 9, and poet. of the apparent sinking of mountains to one flying aloft: Gargara desidunt surgenti, Stat Th 1, 549: ovum inane natat, plenum desidit, Varr R. R. 3, 9, 11; Just 4, 1, 10 · ex urina quod desidit album est, *sediment*, Cels 2, 7. tumor ex toto desidit, id. 7, 18 —* **II.** Trop, *to deteriorate, degenerate* · desidentes mores, Liv prooem 9

* **dēsĭdŭō,** *adv*, "dicitur diuturne," *a long time*, Varr ap Fulg p 565, 2.

dēsignātē, *adv* [designo], *distinctly*, Gell 2, 5 inscr

dēsignātĭo or **dissignātĭo** (the latter form better in sense II Brambach s v Lex Jul. Munic. ap Corp Inscr Lat p 206), ōnis, *f* [id.] **I.** *A marking out, describing, designating* cellarum, Vitr 5, 5: undarum, id. 5, 3 quadrata, id. 3, 1, 3 —Transf., *a specification* personarum et temporum, Cic de Or 1, 31, 138, Lact 4, 15, 5 —**II.** *A disposition, arrangement* totius operis, Cic. N D 1, 8 *fin* · librorum meorum id. Att 4, 46 —**B.** *The selection, designation* to a public office, *of consuls* annua designatio, Tac A. 2, 36 *fin.*: consulatus, Suet. Caes. 9

dēsignātor or **dissignātor** (the latter form freq in inscrr, and preferred by Brambach, so Keller, ad Hor Ep 1, 7, 5, Corp Inscr Lat pp 597 768), ōris, *m* [id.] *one who regulates* or *arranges*; *a regulator* —As a t. t **I.** *An officer whose duty it was to assign seats in the theatre*, Plaut. Poen. prol 19 —**II.** *A master of ceremonies at funerals, an undertaker*, Hor Ep 1, 7, 6; Sen. Ben. 6, 38; Tert Spectac. 10, Inscr Orell 934; cf Don. Ter Ad. 1, 2, 7 —**III.** *An umpire at public spectacles*, i q Gr. βραβευτής, Dig. 3, 2, 4, § 1; Cic. Att 4, 3, 2.

dē-signo or **dissigno** (the latter form preferred by Brambach in sense II. B 2 infra; so Keller, ad Hor Ep 1, 5, 16; cf. Roby, L G 2, p 384), āvi, ātum. 1, *v a.*, *to mark out, trace out* (freq in the Aug per); *to describe, designate, define* (for syn. cf: nomino, appello; voco, dico; facio coōpto, evoco prodo, declaro, renuntio, seligo) **I.** Lit: Aeneas urbem designat aratro, Verg A. 5, 755; cf.· moenia fossa, id. ib 7, 157: moenia sulco, Ov. F. 4, 825; and: oppidum sulco, Tac. A. 12, 24.—With *dat*: finis templo Jovis, Liv 1, 10; cf.: locum circo, id. 1, 35 —vulnere frontem, *to mark*, Stat. Th. 6, 782; cf · nubila ingenti gyro, id. ib 1, 311.—***B.** Transf, *to delineate, design, depict, represent*, sc by embroidering, weaving, etc. Europen, Ov. M 6, 103 —Far more freq, **II.** Trop **A.** In gen., *to point out, mark, denote* by *speech*; *to designate, describe, represent* · haec ab hominibus callidis animadversa ac notata, verbis designata, Cic de Or 1, 23, 109; cf · affectus velut primis lineis designare, Quint 4, 2, 120; and· aliquem aliqua oratione, Caes. B G 1, 18: notat et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum, Cic. Cat 1, 1, 2, cf.: aliquem digito, Ov Am 3, 1, 19; 3, 6, 77: decumam ex praeda, Liv. 5, 25: aliquem nota ignaviae, id. 24, 16 · turpitudinem aliquam, Cic de Or 2, 58, 236: quem (mundum) alio loco ipse designarit deum, id. N D 1, 13, 33: multa, quae nimiam luxuriam et victoriae fiduciam designarent, Caes. B C 3, 96 —**B.** In partic. **1.** In a bad sense, *to contrive, devise, perpetrate* (syn.· exsequi, patrare, perpetrare—very rare) · quae designata sint et facta nequitia, Plaut. Most 2, 1, 66; cf · Illa, quae antehac facta sunt, Omitto; modo quid designavit! Ter Ad. 1, 2, 7 Donat.—In a good sense. quid non ebrietas designat, *effect, do, accomplish*, Hor. Ep 1, 5, 16 Orell —**2.** With access. idea of arrangement, *to dispose, regulate, arrange, appoint, ordain, nominate, elect, choose*: constituere et designare aliquid, Cic Div. 1, 38, 82· Anaxagoras primus omnium rerum descriptionem et modum mentis infinitae vi ac ratione designari et confici voluit, *to be designed and executed*, id N D 1, 11; cf. id. ib 3, 35 —Esp, *to appoint to a public office*: aliquem praetorem, Suet. Cal. 18· Mamertinum Consulem Amm 21, 12, 25: ut ii decemviratum habeant, quos plebs designaverit· oblitus est, nullos ab plebe designari, Cic Agr 2, 10 *fin* Catilina in proximum annum consulatum petebat sperans si designatus foret etc, Sall. C 26 —Hence, **b.** Polit. t t. **dēsignātus,** *elect*; applied to a person elected to an office, but who has not yet entered upon it: consul, Cic. Fam 11, 6, Vell. 2, 58, and the superscriptions of letters in Cic Fam 11, 4–8: tribunus plebis, id. Agr 2, 5, 11; id. Att 3, 13; Sall. J 27, 2. quaestor, Vell. 2, 111, 3 et saep —Also, said of the office itself. Pompeio consulatus designatus est, Gell 14, 7, 1 —(β) Transf, *expected*, of a child not yet born. designatus civis, Cic Clu. 11, 32.

Dēsĭlāus, i, *m*, Δεσίλαος, *a Grecian painter*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 75 (dub Jan. Ctesilaus)

dē-sĭlĭo, ĭlŭi (desului, Plaut. Rud. prol. 75 desilivi, Col. 6, 24, 3 desilii, id. 8, 5, 14; Curt. 4, 12, 3 al.), ultum, 4, *v n* [salio], *to leap down* **I.** Prop (class.) Constr with *abl* of the place whence, after *de*, *ex*, poet. and in later prose with *ab* or *without a prep* de navi in scapham, Plaut Rud. prol 75· de navibus, Caes B G 4, 24, 2· de reda, Cic. Mil. 10, 29· de muro, Suet Ner 23 in terram e scapha, Plaut Rud. 1, 2, 84 ex navi, Caes. B G 4, 25, 5· ex essedis, id. ib 4, 33· ex equis, *to dismount, alight*, id. ib 4, 2. 3, for which ab equo, Verg A. 11, 500, cf · praeceps ab alto curru Ov M 12, 129; with e curru, id. A A 1, 560 curru, Verg A. 12, 355; so bijugis, id. ib 10, 453 lecto, Hor S 1, 2, 130· altis turribus, id. Epod. 17, 70· saxo, Ov. M 7, 378· equo, Curt 5, 6, 14, 6, 5, 26, Tac. A. 15, 28; Just 15, 3, 13, cf Tac A. 1, 25 —Merely designating the terminus ad quem, with *in* or *acc.* in undas, Ov M 3 681 in medias undas, id. F 2, 111· in aquas, id ib 2, 588· in

latices, id. M 4, 353 in mare, Suet Caes 64 in rogos medios, Ov A. A. 3, 22 in mortem, Sen Ep 76, 22 et saep ad pedes, *to dismount*, Caes. B G 4, 12, 2 ad calci andas mulas, Suet Vesp 23 —*Absol* desilite commilitones, Caes B G 4, 25, 3, Ov M 10, 722 al —**B.** Transf of inanimate subjects levis crepante lympha desilit pede, Hor Epod. 16, 48, cf id Od. 3, 13, 16, Ov F 4, 428 fulminaque aetheria desilu isse domo, Prop 2, 16, 50 (3, 8, 50 M) —* **II.** Trop nec desilies imitator in artum, unde, etc , *throw thyself into difficulties*, Hor A P 134.

dē-sĭno, sii (rarely īvi, Sol 35, 4, v Neue, Form II 404, also, *sync. perf* desit, Mart 6, 26, 3 desisse, Cic Fam 9, 24, 2, Suet Ner 33, 46, Gell 15, 16, 2 desissem, Catull 36 5 al DESI, dissyl , Inscr Orell 71), situm, 3, *v a* and *n* —Prop , to put or set down, hence, *to leave off, give over, cease, desist* (opp coepi, the construction of which it for the most part follows, cf for syn cesso, cunctor, tergiversor, defugio, haesito, moror, tardor, desisto, omitto, intermitto, praetermitto, praetereo, etc) **I.** *Act* (α) With *inf act* illud jam mirari desino, Cic de Or 2, 14, 59 te uti teste, id Rep 1, 39 commemorare eos, id ib 1, 1 amare, Plaut Bac 1, 1, 67 lacessere, Ter Eun prol 16 maledicere, id And. prol 22 de compositione loqui, *Caes B C 3, 19 *fin* et saep —Less freq , (β) with *inf pass* ubi ipsi Desierunt vorti, Lucr 4, 403 moveri, Cic Rep 6, 25 fieri, id. Att 1, 19, 9 cerni, Quint 8, 5, 29 quaeri ab eo, id 11, 3, 6 inquiri, Ov M 6, 616 al —(γ) With *acc* (mostly poet) artem, Cic Fam 7, 1, 4, Suet Tib 36, Gell 15, 16, 2 seditionem, id 2, 12, 3 versus, Verg E 8, 61, cf plura, id ib 5, 19, 9, 66 Titania bella, Sil 12, 725 lugubres voces, Ap Mag 5, p 170 al —**B.** *Pass* (usually in the *tempp perff*) veteres orationes a plerisque legi sunt desitae, Cic Brut 32, 123, cf id Off 2 8, 27, and Persei numquam desitum celebrari nomen, Liv 42, 49 censores creari desitos, Suet Aug 37 sermone abhinc multis annis jam desito, Gell 1, 10, 2 nectier postea desitum, Cic Rep 2, 34, cf id Fin 2, 13, 43 coeptum per eos qui volebant, desitum est per hunc, qui deces sit, id Cornel Fragm ap Prisc p 809 P —In the *pres* tunc bene desinitur, Ov A A. 1, 411 —**II.** *Neutr* , *to cease, stop, end, close* (not freq till after the Aug period) **A.** In gen omne bellum sumi facile, ceterum aegerrume desinere, Sall J 83, 2 ferrea primum desinet gens, Verg E 4, 9 desierant imbres, Ov M 5, 285 desinat ira, id. H. 3, 89 cetera, fragilia et caduca occidunt desinuntque, *perish*, Plin Ep 2, 10, 4 et saep cauda desinit in piscem, Ov M 4, 727, cf Hor A P 4, Verg A 10, 211, Sen Ep 92, 10, 24, 26 Plin 8, 33, 51, § 121 (gemma) ad vini colorem accedens, prius quam eum degustet, in viola desinit fulgor, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 121 Pyrenaeus desinens, i e *their extreme end*, Flor 4, 12, 46 —**A.** With *abl* and *in* in quo desinimus, Ov M 8, 597, or *abl* alone desine quaeso communibus locis, Cic Ac. 2, 25, 80 —With *gen* , poet (like the Gr παύειν and λήγειν) querelarum, Hor Od 2, 9, 17 irae Sil 10, 84 —*Absol* *Mi* Ah! pergisne? *De* Jam jam desino, Ter Ad 5, 3, 67 ut incipiendi (sc sermonem) ratio fuerit, ita sit desinendi modus, Cic Off 1, 37 *fin* , so opp incipere, Quint 9, 2, 19, 11, 3, 35 quo ex genere coeperis translationes, hoc desinas, id 8, 6, 50 cantasse eum publice *Oedipodem exsulem* atque in hoc desisse versu θανεῖν μ' ἀνώγε, etc , Suet Ner 46 *fin* a praeceptis incipio, desino in exemplis, Sen Cons. ad Marc 2, 1 —In colloq lang desine sometimes like the Gr παῦε (cf Lidd and Scott, under παύω, *no* II), *leave off! give over! stop! be still!* etc *Ba* Heu, heu, heu! *Ps* Desine, Plaut Ps 5, 2, 51, so Ter And. 5, 6, 8, id. Eun 2, 3, 56 al —**B.** Esp , in rhetor , of the close of a period, *to end, close* illa, quae similiter desinunt, etc , Cic de Or 3 54, cf Quint 9, 3, 79, 9, 4, 42 et saep ; cf cado, *no* II

dēsĭŏcŭlus, i, *m* [desino oculus], *one who has lost an eye*, Mart. 12, 59, 9

* **dēsĭpĭentĭa,** ae, *f* [desipio], *want of understanding, foolishness*, Lucr 3, 499

dē-sĭpĭo, ĕre (*perf* desipui, Lact 2, 4, 4), *v a* and *n* [sapio] * **I.** *Act* , *to render insipid* (late Lat and rare), Tert Pudic. 13 —**II.** *Neutr* , *to be void of understanding, to be silly, foolish, to act foolishly* (class.) summos viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse, Cic N D 1, 34, 94 licet me desipere dicatis, id. Planc 37, id. Verr 2, 5, 46, id. Div 2, 23, 51, Hor S 2, 3, 47, id. Ep 1, 20, 9 al dulce est desipere in loco, *to indulge in trifling*, Hor Od 4, 12, 28 —With *gen* desipiebam mentis cum, etc , Plaut. Ep 1, 2, 35 quippe mortale aeterno jungere desipere est, Lucr 3, 802, cf id 5, 165 and 1043 —Of a person in a fever, etc , *to be delirious, to rave* intra verba, Cels. 3, 18 *init* —Hence, **dēsĭpĭens,** entis, *P a.*, *foolish, silly* desipientis arrogantiae est, Cic N D 2, 6, 16 estne quisquam ita desipiens, qui, etc id. Div 2, 23, 51

dē-sisto, stiti, stitum, 3 (*perf* destiterunt, Lucr 4, 975), *v a* and *n* (for syn. v desino *init*) **I.** *Act* , *to set down* in scopulo puellam, Ap M 4, p 157 (Anthol Lat 3, 174, 1) —**II.** *Neutr* **A.** *To stand off from a thing, to stand apart* quid tu tristis es? quid illa autem abs te irata destitit? Plaut Men 5, 2, 59 —**B.** Hence, of an action, *to leave off, cease, give over, desist from* (freq and class) —Constr with *de, ab*, or simple *abl* , the *dat* , the *inf* , *quin*, and *absol* (in class prose most freq with the simple *abl* , or with the *inf*) verbo de sententia destitisti, Cic Tusc 2, 12, 28 de illa mente, id. Fam 5, 2, 8 de petitione, Liv 37, 58, 1 de diutina contentione, Nep Timoth 2 a defensione, Caes B C 2, 12, 4, Liv 38, 28, 9 ab oppugnatione, Sall J 25 *fin* ab operibus suis, Vulg Sirach, 16, 27 hoc conatu, Caes B G 1, 8 *fin* conatu, id B C 3, 26, 3 oppugnatione, id B G 6, 39, 4, id. B C 2, 13 consilio, id. B G 7, 26 *fin* negotio, id. ib 1, 45 itinere, id. ib 5, 11 fuga, id ib 4, 12, 2 (with fugere, id. ib 1, 53, v the foll.) sententia, id ib 6, 4, 2, Cic Off 3, 3 *fin* causa, id. ib 3, 31, 112 impio bello, Liv 7, 40 incepto, id 7, 5, 6, 25, 2, 7, Verg A 1, 37 —With *dat* , poet pugnae, id ib 10, 441 labori, Stat Th 5, 273 —With *inf* regem flagitare, Cic. Rep 2, 12 de isdem scribere, id Fin 1, 2, 6 *fin* locupletare cives, id. ib 2, 9 causas agere, id Brut. 91, 314 mortem timere, id. Tusc 1, 49, 117 pecuniam polliceri, Caes B G 6, 2 Inachia furere, Hor Epod 11, 5 persequi aliquem, Vulg 1 Reg 23, 28 et saep —With *quin* neque, eam quin inveniam, desistam, Plaut Rud. 1, 4, 9, Vatin ap Cic. Fam 5, 10 —*Absol* desiste, recte ego rem meam sapio, Plaut Ps. 1, 5, 81, Lucr 5, 825, Caes B G 2 11 *fin* , Hor S 1, 3, 3 et saep ter in primo destitit ore sonus, *stuck in my throat*, Ov H 4, 8, cf id. F 2, 823 desistente auctumno, i e *coming to a close*, Varr R R 2, 3, 8

1. dēsĭtus, a, um, *Part* , from desino

2. * **dē-sĭtus,** a, um, *Part* [1 sero], *sown* or *planted deep* semina, Varr R R. 1, 23, 6

3. * **dēsĭtus,** ūs, *m* [desino], *a ceasing* spiritus, Jul Valer rer gest. Alex. M 3, 87

‡ **dēsīvare,** desinere, Paul. ex Fest p 72, 13 Mull

dēsōlātĭo, ōnis, *f* [desolo], *a desolating, desolation* (eccl Lat) **I.** Abstr in sua desolatione, Vulg Baruch, 4, 33, Salv Gub Dei, 6 p 214 templi, Hilar in Psa. 58, 7 al —**II.** Concr , *a desert*, Vulg Jer 7, 34, id. 44, 22

dēsōlātor, ōris, *m* [desolo], *a waster, one who makes lonely* or *desolate*, Aug Serm 115, *no* 5, Hieron in Amos, III ad 7, 4 sq

dēsōlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *that makes lonely* or *desolate* (eccl Lat) Vulg Psa. 120, 4, Hier Ep 18, *no* 14

dē-sōlo, āvi, atum, 1, *v a* , *to leave alone, to forsake, abandon desert* (not ante Aug , perh. first used by Verg , most freq in the *part perf*) (α) *Verb finit.* desolavimus agros, Verg A 11, 367 agros pro fugiendo, Col. 1 3, 11 urbes, Stat Th 6, 917 locum, Vulg Psa. 78, 7 —(β) *Part perf* , *forsaken, deserted, left alone* desolatae terrae, Ov M 1, 349, cf tecta domorum, Stat Th. 1, 653 manipli, Verg A. 11, 870 —So of persons, Stat S 2, 1, 233, Plin. Ep 4, 21, 3, Tac. A. 1, 30, 16 30 *fin* , Just. 1, 7, 3 (dub), cf with *abl* , *robbed, deprived of* desolatus servilibus ministeriis, Tac. A. 12, 26, Plin 10, 12, 16, § 34 agmen magistro, Stat. Th. 9, 672 aevo jam desolata senectus, i e *enfeebled by age*, Petr 124, 286. —With *gen* virorum gentes, Sil. 8, 590

dē-solvo, vi, lutum, 3, *v a.*, *to pay*, Dig 40, 5, 41, § 9

* **dē-somnis,** e, *adj* [somnus], *sleepless* Petr 47, 5

dē-sorbĕo, ere, *v a* , *to swallow down* vortex, Tert Idol 24 al , Mart. Cap 8, § 804.

* **dēspectātĭo,** onis, *f* [despecto], *a looking down, a prospect*, Vitr 2, 8 *med* dub (al disparationes)

dēspectātor, oris, *m* [id.], *one who looks down*, trop , *a despiser* divinarum sententiarum, Tert ad Uxor 8

dēspectĭo, onis, *f* [despicio] *a looking down upon*, trop , *a despising, contempt* humanarum opinionum, Cic Fragm ap Non. 288, 24 effundit despectionem super principes Vulg Job, 12, 21 al.

dēspecto, āre, *v intens a* [id.] *to look down upon* any thing from a height (perh not ante Aug) **I.** Prop ex alto terras, Ov M 4, 624, so terras, Verg A 1, 396 humum, Ov M 2, 710 aquas, id ib 15, 699 flammas, Verg A 10, 409 procul palantes animos, Ov M 15, 151 al —**B.** Of a high place, *to overlook* or *command* et quos maliferae despectant moenia Abellae, Verg A 7, 740, cf spectacula Tarpeium prope despectantia culmen, Calp Ecl 7, 24 (but in Liv 36, 25, 3, the true reading is spectat) —**II.** Trop , *to look down upon, to despise* (used by Tac) liberos infra, Tac A. 2, 43 ne ut victi et ignavi despectarentur, id. H 2, 30

dēspector, ōris, *m* [despicio, *no* II], *a despiser*, Tert adv Marc. 2 23

dēspectrix, icis, *f* [despector] *she that despises, a despiser* mundi (virtus), Tert Anim 23

1. dēspectus, a, um, *Part* , from despicio

2. dēspectus, ūs, *m* [despicio] **I.** *A looking down upon* , hence, *a view* or *prospect* from an elevated place (repeatedly in Caes , elsewh rare, not in Cic) erat ex oppido Alesia despectus in campum, Caes. B G 7, 79, 3 in mare, id ib 3, 14 *fin* sub terras, Lucr 4, 417 qua longe pelago despectus aperto, Stat Th 5, 351 —In *plur* , concr , *points of view, heights* cum ex omnibus partibus altissimas rupes despectusque haberet (oppidum), Caes B G 2 29, 3 —**II.** Transf (only *dat*), *a spectacle, an object of contempt* despectui me habet, Vulg Gen 16, 5, id 2 Esdr 4, 4 —**B.** *A despising, contempt* ludibrio et despectui esse oppositum, Auct Her 4, 39, 51

* **dēspērābĭlis,** e, *adj* [despero], *incurable, desperate* plaga mea, Vulg Jer 15, 18

dēspĕranter, *adv* , *desperately, hopelessly*, v despero *fin* , *no* 1

dēspĕrātē, *adv* , *hopelessly*, etc , v despero, *P a.*, *no* 2 *fin*

dēspĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [despero], *hopelessness despair* desperatio est aegritudo sine ulla rerum exspectatione meliorum, Cic Tusc 4, 8, 18 **I.** Prop (good prose and very freq) (α) With *gen* omnium rerum amissio et desperatio recuperandi, Cic Fam 4, 3, 2 omnium rerum, id. Cat 2, 11 *fin.* (opp bona spes), Liv 21, 1, Suet Ner 2 et saep victoriae, Cic Phil. 8, 5 magna pacis, Caes B C 1 11, 3 omnium salutis, id ib 1, 5, 3, Liv 3, 2 et saep —(β) *Absol* magna desperatione affectus, Cic Att. 14, 19 ad summam desperationem pervenire Caes. B C 2 42, 2 ad desperationem adducti, Nep Eum 12, cf ad desperationem redactus, Suet Aug 81 in desperatione esse, Front. Strat 3, 17, 7 ad desperationem formidine properare, Tac. H 2, 46 et saep a desperatione iram accendit, Liv 31, 17, cf Tac H 2, 44 *fin* —In *plur* desperationes eorum, qui, etc , Cic Fam 2, 16, 6 —**II.** Meton., *desperate boldness, foolhardiness* desperatio truculentae feminae, Ap M 10, p 251 periculosa, Vulg 2 Reg 2, 26, id. Sirach, 27, 24.

dēspērātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from despero.

* **dē-sperno**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to despise greatly, disdain*: opes, Col. poët. 10, 298.

dē-spēro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to be hopeless; to have no hope of, to despair of, to give up* (freq. and class.).—C o n s t r. most freq. with *de*, the *acc.*, or *acc.* and *inf.*; less freq. with the *dat.* or *absol.* (α) With *de* (in Cic. rarely): de sua virtute aut de ipsius diligentia, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 4: de pugna, id. ib. 1, 40, 8: de officio imperatoris, id. ib. 1, 40, 10; de expugnatione, id. ib. 7, 36: de salute, id. ib. 7, 85, 3: de republica, Cic. Att. 8, 11, D, § 6: de summa rerum, Liv. 26, 41: de se, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 3; Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 2; 9, 15, 5; Lact. 6, 24, 1; Sen. Tranq. An. 5, 2.—(β) With *acc.* (in Caes. only in the *part. perf.*): honores, Cic. Cat. 2, 9: honorem, id. Mur. 21, 43: rempublicam, id. Fam. 12, 14, 3: pacem, id. Att. 8, 15, 3: voluntariam deditionem, Liv. 23, 14: membra invicti Glyconis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 30; Sen. Ep. 29, 3; 104, 12.—In the *pass.*: sive restituimur, sive desperamur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 7; Quint. 1, 10, 8: hujus salus desperanda est, Cic. Lael. 24, 90; cf.: nil desperandum Teucro duce, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 27: desperatis nostris rebus, Caes. B. G. 2, 24, 4; cf. id. ib. 3, 26, 5: desperata salute, id. ib. 3, 3, 3 et saep.: desperato improviso tumultu, Liv. 10, 14 et saep.—*Middle*: desperatis hominibus, *who gave themselves up*, i. e. *were desperately resolved, desperate*, Caes. B. G. 7, 3.—(γ) With *acc.* and *inf.*: ego non despero fore aliquem aliquando, qui, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 95; id. Div. 2, 21, 48; Quint. 5, 12, 3; Hor. A. P. 150; Ov. M. 9, 724 et saep.—(δ) With *dat.*: saluti, Cic. Clu. 25, 68: oppido, id. Pis. 34 *fin.*: rebus tuis, id. ib. 36, 89: suis fortunis, Caes. B. G. 3, 12, 3: sibi, id. ib. 7, 50, 4; Cic. Mur. 21 *fin.*: saluti suae, id. Clu. 25.—(ε) *Absol.*: sive habes aliquam spem de republica sive desperas, Cic. Fam. 2, 5; id. Off. 1, 21 *fin.*; Quint. 2, 4, 10; 12 prooem. § 2; Ov. M. 10, 371 et saep.: spem habere a tribuno plebis, a senatu desperasse, Cic. Pis. 6.—Hence, * **1. dēspēranter**, *adv.*, *hopelessly, despairingly*: loqui secum, Cic. Att. 14, 18, 3.—**2. dēspērātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *given up, despaired of, irremediable, desperate* (most freq. in Cic.): exercitum collectum ex senibus desperatis, Cic. Cat. 2, 3: remedium aegrotae ac prope desperatae reipublicae, id. Div. in Caecil. 21, 70; cf.: reipublicae morbi, id. Sull. 27 *fin.*: collegium, id. Leg. 3, 10, 24: desperatas pecunias exigere, id. Mur. 20 *fin.* et saep.: desperatos vocant, quia corpori suo minime parcunt (of the Christians), Lact. 5, 9, 12.—P r o v.: desperatis Hippocrates vetat adhibere medicinam, Cic. Att. 16, 15, 5.—*Comp.*: haec nunc multo desperatiora, Cic. Fam. 7, 22.—*Sup.*: perfugium, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 41 *fin.*: spes, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, B, § 2.—* *Adv.*, **dēspērātē**, *desperately*: non desperate sollicitus, Aug. Ep. ad Celer. 237.

despĭca, v. **despĭcus.**

dēspĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [despicor], *contemptible, despicable* (post-class.): homo, Amm. 26, 8, 5; Ambros. in Psa. 28, § 3 al.—*Comp.*, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

* **dēspĭcātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *contempt*.—*Plur.*: despicationes adversantur voluptatibus, i. e. *sentiments of contempt*, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67.

1. dēspĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from despicor.

2. dēspĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [despicor], *contempt* (very rare, only in *dat.*): aliquem habere despicatui, *to despise*, * Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 19: si quis despicatui ducitur, *is despised*, * Cic. Fl. 27, 65.

dēspĭcĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [despicio], *a despising, contempt* (very rare; perh. only in Cic.): in omnium rerum humanarum contemptione ac despicientia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40: rerum externarum, id. Off. 1, 20: animi, id. ib. 2, 11: in contemnendis honoribus, id. Part. Or. 23, 81.

dē-spĭcĭo, exi, ectum, 3 (*inf. perf.* despexe, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 72), *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *To look down upon* any thing (for syn. cf.: contemno, sperno, aspernor). **A.** L i t. (mostly poet.). (α) *Neutr.*: ad te per impluvium tuum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 72; 2, 3, 16: de vertice montis in valles, Ov. M. 11, 504: a summo caelo in aequora, id. A. A. 2, 87: medios in agros, id. M. 1, 601: in vias, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 30 al.—*Absol.*: vultus suspicientis et despicientis, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 56.—*Pass. impers.*: colles, qua despici poterat, Caes. B. G. 7, 36, 2; Liv. 44, 6; Amm. 19, 5.—(β) *Act.*: si quis Pacuviano invehens curru multas et varias gentis et urbis despicere et oculis conlustrare possit, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 14: Juppiter aethere summo Despiciens mare velivolum terrasque jacentis, etc., Verg. A. 1, 224 (v. Conington ad loc.); cf. Ov. M. 2, 178; id. F. 4, 569: e tumulis subjectam urbem, Sil. 12, 488: culmine cuncta, Luc. 5, 251: cavā montis convalle, Verg. G. 2, 187 (Forb. ad loc.): quos (populos) despicit Arctos, Luc. 1, 458.—(Acc. to Lachm. ad Lucr. vol. 2, p. 236, despicio with *acc.* always has the trop. force, *to despise*; and in all these passages should be read *dispicere*; and so Rib. in Verg., Munro ad Lucr. 4, 418; cf. dispicio.)—**B.** T r o p. as *v. act.*, *to look down upon, to despise, disdain* (class. and very freq.—syn.: contemnere, spernere): ut omnes despiciat, ut hominem prae se neminem putet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46 *fin.*; cf. id. Fin. 3, 18 *fin.*; id. Rep. 1, 17: divitias (with contemnere honores), id. Lael. 23: suos, Caes. B. C. 3, 59, 3; ipsos, id. B. G. 1, 13, 5: legionem propter paucitatem, id. ib. 3, 2, 3; cf. copias, id. B. C. 3, 23; 87: paucitatem militum, id. ib. 3, 111; id. B. G. 6, 39 *fin.*: ullum laborem aut munus, *to disdain, decline, shun*, id. B. C. 3, 8 *fin.* et saep.: dum despicis omnes, Verg. E. 8, 32; Ov. M. 9, 438 et saep.—In *part. perf.*: homines despecti et contempti, Cic. Sest. 40, 87; cf.: huic despecto saluti fuit, Nep. Thras. 2, 2 (corresp. with contemptus and contemnentibus).—Partic. with the *gen.*: despiciens sui, Cic. de Or. 2, 89 *extr.*; and poet.: despectus taedae, Sil. 8, 54.—* **II.** *To look away, not to regard, not to attend*: simul atque ille despexerit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 22.—Hence, *P. a.*, **dēspectus**, a, um, *contemptible, despicable*: natura ejus, Tac. A. 13, 47: Euphrates, ingens modo, inde tenuis rivus, despectus emoritur, Mela, 3, 8, 5.—*Comp.*: improbos despectiores facere, Boëth. Cons. Phil. 3, pros. 4, p. 47 Obbar.

dēspĭcor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [despicio, no. I. B.], *to despise, disdain* (very rare): aliquem, Q. Pompeius ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 23.—Hence, **dēspĭcātus**, a, um, in a *pass.* sense, *despised*: vir me habet despicatam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 15 and 19; cf. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 92.—**B.** As *P. a.*: despicatissimus homo, Cic. Sest. 16; cf.: contemptissimi ac despicatissimi, id. Verr. 2, 3, 41, § 98 Zumpt *N. cr.*

dēspĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *despised, disdained*, Naev. ap. Non. 155, 26 (Rib. Fragm. Com. v. 25; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 307).

dē-splendesco, ĕre, *v. n. inch.*, *to cease to shine, to lose its brightness*, Paul. Nol. Ep. 39 *fin.*

dēspŏlĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [despolio], *a robbing, despoiling*, Tert. Res. Carn. 7; of a *fine*, Cod. Theod. 9, 17, 6.

dēspŏlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a robber, plunderer*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 18; Cod. Theod. 16, 2, 28.

dē-spŏlĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (also *dep.*: quos despoliatur, with depopulatur, Afran. ap. Non. 480, 13), *to rob, plunder, despoil* (rare, but good prose).—C o n s t r., *aliquem (aliquid) aliqua re*: ne se armis despoliaret, * Caes. B. G. 2, 31, 4: me despoliat, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 53; cf. id. Cas. 4, 4, 4; Ter. And. 4, 5, 21; Cic. Att. 7, 9: Dianae templum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 21 *fin.*: digitos suos, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 57: despoliari triumpho, Liv. 45, 36.

dē-spondĕo, spondi, sponsum, 2 (*perf.* despopondisse, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 2; *plqpf.* despoponderas, id. Truc. 4, 3, 51; with despondi, id. Aul. 2, 3, 4: despondisse, id. Trin. 5, 2, 9 et saep.), *v. a.*, *to promise to give, to promise, pledge.* **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n. (rarely): librum alicui, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 3: Syriam homini, id. ib. 1, 16, 8: domum, hortos, Baias sibi, id. ib. 11, 6, 6: imperium Orientis Romanis, Liv. 26, 37: consulatum, id. 4, 13: Tarpeias arces sibi (sc. diripiendas, with promittere), Luc. 7, 758.—Far more freq. and class., **B.** I n p a r t i c. t. t., *to promise in marriage, to betroth, engage*: qui spoponderat filiam, despondisse dicebatur, quod *de sponte* ejus, id est de voluntate exierat, Varr. L. L. 6, § 71 Müll.: filiam alicui, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 28; id. Rud. 4, 8, 5; Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 36; Cic. Att. 1, 3 *fin.*; id. de Or. 1, 56, 239; id. Clu. 64, 179; Liv. 1, 26; 1, 39; Ov. M. 9, 715: vos uni viro, Vulg. 2 Cor. 11, 2 et saep.—*Absol.*: placuit despondi (sc. eam), Ter. And. 1, 1, 75; cf.: sororem suam in tam fortem familiam, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 9; and: filiam suam in divitias maxumas, id. Cist. 2, 3, 57.—Rarely with *sibi*: Orestillae filiam sibi, *to espouse*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 7.—*Pass. impers.*: intus despondebitur, Ter. And. 5, 6, 16.—**2.** T r a n s f., facete: bibliothecam tuam cave cuiquam despondeas, quamvis acrem amatorem inveneris, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 4.—**II.** T r o p. **A.** *To promise, give up, devote to*: spes reipublicae despondetur anno consulatus tui, Cic. Fam. 12, 9, 2: perjuria meritis poenis, Val. Fl. 7, 509.—**B.** With predom. idea of removing, putting away from one's self, *to give up, yield, resign.* So esp. freq. in Plaut.: animum, *to lose courage, to despair, despond*: ne lamentetur neve animum despondeat, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 6; 4, 2, 63; id. Merc. 3, 4, 29; id. Men. prol. 35; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 6; in the same sense, animos, Liv. 3, 38; 26, 7; 31, 22; and simply, despondere, Col. 8, 10, 1: sapientiam, *to despair of acquiring wisdom*, Col. 11, 1, 11; cf.: nempe quas spopondi? *St.* Immo, quas despondi, inquito, *have got rid of by promising*, i. e. by being security for others, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 25 Ritschl (Fleck. dependi).

dēsponsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [desponso], *a betrothing, betrothal*, Tert. Verg. vel. 11; Vulg. Cant. 3, 11.

dēsponsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [despondeo], *a despairing, desponding*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18, 176: animi, id. ib. 2, 32, 167.

dē-sponso, *no perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to betroth* (post-Aug.), Suet. Caes. 1; id. Claud. 27; Aur. Vict. Orig. 13: viro justo, Ambros. in Luc. 10, 21; Vulg. Matt. 1, 18.

‡ **dēsponsor**, ōris, *m.* [despondeo], *one who betroths*, acc. to Varr. L. L. 6, § 69 Müll.

dēsponsus, a, um, *Part.*, from despondeo.

* **dēspūmātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [despumo], *a skimming off*, Tert. Carn. Chr. 19.

dē-spūmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** *Act.* **A.** *To skim off, to skim.* **1.** P r o p.: undam aeni foliis, Verg. G. 1, 296: carnem, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 133: mel Atticum, Col. 12, 38, 5: aquam salsam, Pall. Febr. 25, 10.—**2.** T r a n s f., *to work off, digest* wine: Falernum, Pers. 3, 3; *to rub off, polish* a pavement: pavimenti fastigium cote, Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 187; cf. Vitr. 7, 4; *to let blood, to bleed* a horse, Veg. A. V. 3, 34, 2 al.—**B.** *To deposit a frothy matter*, Luc. 6, 506; Claud. in Prob. et Olyb. 54: Phoebe suppositas in herbas, Luc. 6, 506; cf.: despumantes suas confusiones, i. e. *expressing by foaming*, Vulg. Judae, 13.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to cease foaming, to slacken, abate*: ut nimius ille fervor despumet, Sen. Ira, 2, 20: cum aliquid lacrymarum affectus despumaverit, id. Ep. 99, 27: aetas, id. ib. 68 *fin.*

dē-spŭo, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to spit out, to spit.* **I.** P r o p., Liv. 5, 40; Naev. ap. Gell. 2, 19, 6; esp. as a religious observance for averting a disease, etc.; so, *act.* morbos, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 35: tenerum ignem, Claud. rapt. Pros. 2, 52; *neutr.*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 27; Tib. 1, 2, 54; Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 69.—Hence, **II.** T r o p., *to reject, abhor* (syn.: deprecari, aspernari, spernere, etc.), Plaut. As. 1, 1, 26: preces alicujus, Catull. 50, 19: voluptates (with spernere opes), Sen. Ep. 104 *fin.*—With *in*: acre in mores, Pers. 4, 35, dub. (others: despuat, hi mores, etc.).

* **dēspūtāmentum**, i, *n.* [despuo], *spittle*, Fulg. Myth. 3, 6.

dēspūtum, i, *n.* [id.], *spittle* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 20, 195.

dē-squāmo, *no perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to scale off, to scale.* **I.** P r o p.: pisces, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 1.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** *To peel off, to rub, scour, clean off*: corticem,

Plin. 23, 7, 70, § 134 corpus (vitis), id. 17, 24, 37, § 227 terrenum, *to shake off, scrape off*, id 25, 8, 54, § 97 et saep rador, sub vellor, desquamor, pumicor, ornor, Lucil ap Non. 95, 15 —**B. Dēsquāmāta,** ōrum, *n* In medic lang, *parts of the body from which the skin has been rubbed off, excoriated parts*, Gr ἀποσυρματα, Plin. 22, 25, 68, § 139, 24, 11, 55, § 93 al

dē-sterno, stravi, 3, *v a.*, *to free from its covering* (stratum), *to unsaddle, ungird* camelos, Vulg Gen 24, 32

* **dē-sterto,** tŭi, 3, *v n*, *to cease snoring*, poet, *to cease dreaming*, Pers. 6, 10

* **dēstīco,** āre, *v n*, *to squeak*, of the noise made by the shrew mouse, Auct Carm Philom 62

dēstillātĭo, onis, *f* [destillo], *a dripping down, distilling*, in medic lang, *a rheum, catarrh, running*, Cels. 1, 2, 4, 2, Plin 20, 17, 71, § 183, 22, 25, 68, § 139 et saep jecoris, *an abscess* Amm 14, 11, 24

dē-stillo (or **di-stillo**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.* and *n*, *to drip* or *trickle down, to distil* (not in Cic) **I.** Prop lentum de stillat ab inguine virus, *Verg G 3, 281, cf ex athere, Sen Q N 2, 12 de capite in nares humor (from a cold), Cels 4, 2, 4 nubes distillaverunt aquis, Vulg Judic 5, 4 al —**II.** Transf tempora nardo, *to drop, distil*, Tib 2, 2, 7, cf destillante arboribus odore mirae suavitatis, Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 198

dē-stĭmŭlo (**di-**), are, *v a*, *to goad on, to stimulate* (late Lat.), trop exer cendi stili amore, Symm Ep 4, 26, Paul Nol Carm 27, 23

dēstĭna, ae, *f* [destino], *a support, stay, prop* (late Lat) caeli, Arn 2, p 92, probably also Vitr 5, 12, 3

dēstĭnātē, *adv*, *resolutely, obstinately*, etc., v destino *fin*

dēstĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f* [destino], *a setting fast, establishing, a resolution, determination, purpose, design* (perh not ante Aug) depascitur segetes destinatione ante deter minata in diem, Plin 8, 25, 39, § 95 porti cum ex destinatione M. Agrippae a sorore ejus inchoatam peregit, id. 3, 2, 3, § 17, cf Tac H 1, 77 nulli placere partium desti natio, Liv 32, 35 *fin* consulum, i e *the election* (opp renuntiatione), Plin Pan 77, 1, cf Tac H 2, 79, Plin Pan 95, 2 mortis, Plin 36, 14, 21, § 96 exspirandi, id. 7, 45, 46, § 149 quietis, Stat S 3 praef aeterni tatis, Plin 36, 15, 24, § 114 et saep certus destinationis ne, etc., *resolute*, Tac. A. 12, 32 —**II.** Esp *obstinacy*, Amm 15, 10, 10 al

dēstĭnāto, v destino, *P a*

dēstĭnātor, oris, *m*, *he who determines, designs* praevius, Ennod 2, 6

dēstĭnātum, i, *n*, and

dēstĭnātus, a, um, see the foll art, *P a*

dē-stĭno, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* [obs stanare, a particip stem from root STA, v sto, and cf dono, digno, etc., Corss 2, 416] *to make fast, make firm, bind* (class, esp freq in the trop sense—for syn. cf decerno, sci sco, statuo, jubeo, constituo, sancio, definio) **I.** Lit antemnas ad malos, Caes B G 3, 14, 6 rates ancoris, id B C 1, 25 7 falces (laqueis), id. B G 7, 22 2 arcas, Vitr 5, 12, 3, dub, v destina. —**II.** Trop, *to establish, determine, resolve, consider, to design, intend, devote, destine, to appoint, choose, elect* (syn definire, describere, designare, etc) **A.** In gen. (in Livy freq connected with *animis*, v the foll) (α) With double *acc.* aliquem consulem, Liv 10, 22, cf Tac. A. 1, 3 Papirium parem desti nant animis Magno Alexandro ducem, si, etc, Liv 9, 16 *fin*, cf animis auctorem caedis, id 33, 28 aliquem regem, Just 42, 4, 14 et saep —(β) With *inf* or *a clause* infectis iis, quae agere destinaverat, Caes B C 1, 33 *fin*, cf Suet Caes. 84, id Aug 53 al potiorem populi Romani quam re gis Persei amicitiam habere, Liv 43, 7, 7, 33, Quint 5, 1, 3, Phaedr 4, 27, 1, Ov M 8, 157 al —(γ) With *dat* sibi aliquid, i e *to intend purchasing*, Plaut Most 3, 1, 113, Cic Fam 7, 23, 3 operi destinati possent, Caes B G 7, 72 2 aliquem foro, Quint. 2, 8, 8 me arae, Verg A 2, 129 diem necis alicui, Cic Off 3, 10, 45 domos publicis usi bus, Vell 2, 81 *fin* quod signum cuique loco, Quint 11, 2, 29 Anticyram omnem illis, Hor S 2, 3, 83 cados tibi, id Od. 2, 7, 20 et saep —(δ) With *ad* tempore locoque ad certamen destinatis, Liv 33, 37 aliquem ad mortem, id 2, 54 consilia ad bellum, id. 42, 48 materiam ad scribendum, Quint 5, 10, 9 al ad omne obsequium destinati, Curt. 5, 28, 5 —(ε) With *in* saxo aurove in aliud destinato, Tac H 4, 53 *fin* legati in pro vinciam destinati, Dig 5, 1, 2 noctem prox imam in fugam, Amm 29, 6 —**B.** In partic **1.** In the lang of archers, slingers, etc, *to fix upon as a mark, to aim at* (=de signare scopum) locum oris, Liv 38, 29, 7, so id 21, 54, 6 —Transf sagittas, *to shoot at the mark*, Aur Vict. Caes 42.—**2.** In the lang of trade sibi aliquid, *to fix upon for one's self, to intend to buy* minis triginta sibi puellam destinat, Plaut Rud prol 45, id Most 3, 1, 113, id Pers 4, 3, 72, Lucil ap Non 289, 31, Cic. Fam 7, 23, 3 al — Hence, **dēstĭnātus,** a, um, *destined, fixed* (syn fixus, certus) **A.** *Adj* certis qui busdam destinatisque sententiis quasi ad dicti, Cic Tusc 2, 2, 5 ad horam mortis de stinatam, id. ib 5, 22, 63 si hoc bene fixum omnibus destinatumque in animo est, Liv 21, 44 *fin* persona (coupled with certus), Quint 3, 6, 57, cf Cic. Rep 4, 3 —Destina tum est alicui, with *inf* = certum est, *it is one's decision, will, he has determined*, Liv 6, 6, 7, Suet. Tib 13, Plin. Ep 9, 13, 5 al. —**B.** *Subst* **1. dēstĭnāta,** ae, *f*, = sponsa, *a betrothed female, bride*, Suet. Caes. 27, cf Plin. Ep 5, 16, 6 —**2. dēstĭnātum,** i, *n* **a.** *A mark* or *aim*, Liv 38, 26 *fin.*, Curt. 7, 5 *fin* —**b.** *An intended, determined object, design, intention* neque tuis neque Liviae destinatis adversabor, Tac. A 4, 40 *fin*, cf destinata retinens, id. ib 6, 32, so id H. 4, 18 antequam destina ta componam, *the intended narration*, id. ib 1, 4 ad destinatum persequor, *the goal of life*, Vulg Philip 3, 14 destinata dare, *the intentions, dispositions* of a will, Phaedr 4, 5, 27, so, ex destinato, *adv*, *designedly, intentionally*, Sen Clem 1, 6, id Ben. 6, 10 *fin*, Suet Cal. 43, and in a like sense merely destinato, Suet. Caes. 60 —**dēstĭnātē,** *adv* (perh only in Ammianus), *resolutely, obstinately* certare, Amm 18, 2 — *Comp*, id. 20, 4, 7, 23, 1, 27, 3

dēstĭtor, ōris, *m* [desisto], *he who desists, withdraws from a thing*, Julian. Epit nov c. 51, § 192.

de-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v a.* [statuo] **I.** *To set down, to set, place* anywhere (ante class. and freq in Liv, elsewh rare) destituit omnes servos ad mensam ante se, Caecil ap Non. 280, 3 navem in alto an coris, Naev ib palum in foro, C Gracchus ap Gell 10, 3, 3 aliquem in convivio (sc. ludendi causa), Cic Verr 2, 3, 26 *fin* arma tos in medio, Liv 7, 10 aliquem ante tri bunal, id. 2, 12, cf id. 23, 10 cohortes ex tra vallum, id. 10, 4 duo signa hic, Plaut. Rud 3, 5 43 et saep —Far more freq and class, **II.** (Lit, to put away from one's self, hence) *To leave alone, to forsake, abandon, desert* (derelinquo, desero, q v) T Roscius novem homines honestissimos induxit, decepit, destituit, adversariis tra didit, Cic. Rosc. Am 40, 117 destitutus ab aliquo, id. Clu 30 *fin*, id. Off 1, 10, 32, cf id. Quint 16 funditores inermes, Caes. B C 3, 93, 5 aliquem in septemviratu, Cic. Phil 2, 38, 99, cf defensores in ipso dis crimine periculi, Liv 6, 17 et saep incep tam fugam, *to desist from* Ov Am 3, 13, 20 morando spem, Liv 1, 51 spem vinde miae, Col 4, 24, 12 consilium, Suet. Caes. 9 honorem, id. Claud 45 conata ejus, Vell 2, 42 partem verborum, *to pronounce indistinctly* (with devorare), Quint 11, 3, 33 Spald. et saep —Poet., with *acc.* and *abl* ex quo destituit deos Mercede pactā Lao medon, i. e *defrauded of their stipulated reward*, *Hor Od. 3, 3, 21.—(β) Of inanimate and abstract subjects neque re perias, quos aut pronior fortuna comitata sit, aut, veluti fatigata, maturius destitue rit, quam, etc, Vell. 2, 69 *fin* cum primas spes fortuna destituit, Curt. 4, 1, 5, § 29, cf. Suet Aug 65 ventus aliquem, Liv 30, 24 aliquem vadum, id. 21, 28 aliquem popli tes, Suet Claud. 30, cf aliquem memoria, mens Curt. 7, 1 alveum fluitantem aqua, Liv 1, 4, cf freta destituent nudos in li tore pisces, *Verg F 1, 61.—(γ) *Part. perf* destitutus, constr usu ab aliquo, aliquā re, rarely ab aliquā re freq with *ab*, *abandoned, forsaken by, robbed of, destitute of* in divite ac paupere propinquis, amicis, cli entibus abundante, et his omnibus desti tuto, Quint. 5, 10, 26 alicujus consiliis, pro missis, praeceptis destitutus, Cic. Q Fr 1, 3, 8 scientiā juris, Quint. 12, 3, 10 lenoci niis, id. 12, 1, 30 et saep, but with spe, *a* is more freq destituti ab unica spe auxilii, Liv 40, 47 a spe, id 31, 24, 36, 33, 3, Curt 4, 3 (with spe, Curt. 8, 6) a re familiari, Suet. Ner 10 —(δ) *Absol* si is destituat, nihil satis tutum habebis, Liv 37, 7 simul, si destituat spes, alia praesidia molitur, Liv 1, 41, so, spes id. Tib 1, 1, 9, Luc. 2, 728 pietasque fidesque, id. 5, 298 ego, Vulg Isai. 49, 21

dēstĭtūtĭo, onis, *f* [destituo], *a forsaking, deserting, deceiving, a failure, disappointment* (very rare), Cic Clu 26, 71, id Quint. 5, 20, Suet Dom 14 —**II.** *A putting away, abandoning* peccati, Vulg Heb 9, 26

dēstĭtūtor, oris, *m.* [id.], *one who for sakes, disappoints*, or *deceives*, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 18, Auct. Priap 83, 14

dēstĭtūtus, a, um, *Part*, from desti tuo

dē-strangŭlo, āre, 1, *v a*, *to choke, strangle*, only trop, *to destroy* rem publicam, Porc. Latro decl in Cat. 24

dēstrictārium, i, *n* [destringo], *the place in the baths where the body was rubbed down*, Corp Inscr Lat. 1251

dēstrictē, *adv*, v districte

dēstrictīvus, a, um, *adj* [destringo], *dissolving, loosening*, opp constrictivus, Cael Aur Acut 2, 29

dēstrictus, a, um, *Part*, from de stringo

dē-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3, *v a.* **I.** *To strip off* **A.** Lit. (class.), of the leaves of plants avenam, Cato R. R. 37, 5 oleam, Col 11, 2, 83 bacam myrti, id. 12, 38, 7 frondem, Quint 12, 6, 2 ramos Luc 4, 317 al —Of *rubbing* the body in the bath, Plin Ep 3, 5, 14, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 55, 62, Mart 14, 51, hence also of *scouring out* the intes tines interanea, Plin. 32, 9, 31, § 96 Esp freq of the sword, *to unsheathe, draw* gla dium, Cic. Off 3, 31, 112, Caes. B G 1, 25, 2, id B C 1, 46, Liv 27, 13 al. ensem, Hor Od. 3, 1, 17, Ov F 2, 99, 207 et saep, hence also securim, Liv 8, 7 —**B.** Trop (very rare) non laturi homines destringi aliquid et abradi bonis *should be taken from* Plin Pan 37, 2 —**II.** *To touch gently, to graze, skim, skirt* (perh only in the poets) **A.** Lit. aequora alis, Ov M 4, 562 pectus arundine, id. ib 10, 526 pectora summa sagittā, id. H 16, 275, for which corpus harundo, id. M 8, 382, cf Cygnum cuspis, id. ib 12, 101, and even vulnus *to cause a slight wound*, Grat. Cyn. 364 —**B.** Trop, *to criticise, censure, satirize* quemquam mor daci carmine, Ov Tr 2, 563 alios gravi contumelia, Phaedr 1, 29, 2 — Hence, **dēstrictus,** a, um, *P a.*, *severe, rigid, censorious* quam destrictam egerunt censu ram, Val Max 2, 9, 6 —*Comp* ut quis de strictior accusator, velut sacrosanctus erat, Tac. A. 4, 36 *fin*

dēstructĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [destruo] *destructible* omnia, Lact de Ira D *fin* (al destructilia)

dēstructĭlis, e, *adj* [id.], *destructible* aedes, Prud. στεφ 10, 357, Lact de Ira Dei, 23, § 28

dēstructĭo, ōnis, *f* [id], *a pulling down, destruction* **I.** Prop murorum, Suet. Galb 12 munitionum, Vulg 2 Cor 10, 4 —**II.** Trop sententiarum (opp confirmatio), *a refuting, refutation*, Quint. 10, 5 12 appetentiae, *disturbance*, Cael Aur Acut 3, 21, 203

dēstructīvus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *destructive* adjutorium, Cael Aur Tard. 1, 4, 84

destructor, ōris, *m* [id], *one who pulls down, a destroyer* rerum, opp aedi ficator, Tert Apol 46 Trojae, Cass. Var 14, 15, Hier Ep 112, 10 *fin*

dē-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3, *v a.*, *to pull* or *tear down* any thing built (opp construo—

for syn. cf.: demolior, diruo). **I.** Prop. (rare but class.): navem, aedificium idem destruit facillime, qui construxit, Cic. de Sen. 20, 72; so, templum prope funditus, Suet. Vesp. 9: moenia, Verg. A. 4, 326: aras, Vulg. Exod. 34, 13 et saep. — **B.** Poet. transf.: crinemque manumque, i. e., *to strip off crown and sceptre,* Stat. Th. 12, 93. — **II.** Trop., *to destroy, ruin, weaken* (perh. not ante-Aug.): destruere ac demoliri aliquid, Liv. 34, 3: tyrannidem, Quint. 1, 10, 48: orationem (opp. illustrare), id. 11, 1, 2; cf. finitionem (opp. confirmare), id. 7, 3, 19: singulos testes (opp. exornare), id. 5, 7, 25 sq.: hostem, Tac. A. 2, 63: senem, id. H. 1, 6: multa vetustas, Ov. F. 5, 132; cf. id. M. 15, 235: dicta vultu, id. A. A. 2, 312: legem, Vulg. Rom. 3, 31.

dē-sub, *praep. c. abl., below, beneath* (late Lat.; cf. desuper): desub Alpibus, id est, desub ipsis Italiae faucibus, Flor. 2, 3, 2: desub oculo, Veg. Vet. 2, 19: desub rivo, Innocent. de Cas. liter. p. 226 ed. Goes.: desub se, id. ib. 223: lucernam desub modio ejecit, Fulg. Mythol. 3, 6.

dē-sŭbĭtō (by many written separately, de subito), *adv., on a sudden, suddenly* (except once in Cic., only ante-class.), Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 46; id. Capt. prol. 62; id. Most. 2, 1, 63; id. Stich. 5, 4, 39; Lucil., Enn., Naev., al. ap. Non. 517, 13–518, 1; Lucr. 2, 265; 3, 643; Cic. Rep. 6, 2, 2 (ap. Non. p. 517).

* **dē-sūbŭlo,** āre, *v. a.* [subula], *to bore in deeply:* perforare, Non. 99, 30; trop.: viam, Varr. ap. Non. 99, 32.

* **dē-suctus,** a, um, *Part.,* from desugo.

Desudāba, ae, *f., a town in Thrace,* Liv. 44, 26.

* **dē-sūdasco,** ĕre, *v. n., to sweat greatly.* — *Impers. pass.:* ubi damnis desudascitur, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 33.

dēsūdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [desudo], *a violent sweating* (late Lat.). **I.** Prop.: nimia corporis, Firm. Math. 3, 1. — **II.** Trop., *exertion, painstaking;* coupled with cura, Mart. Cap. 6, § 577.

dē-sūdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** *Neutr., to sweat greatly.* **A.** Lit., Cels. 6, 6, 29; Stat. Th. 3, 277. — **B.** Trop., *to exert* or *fatigue one's self:* in his (sc. exercitationibus ingenii) desudans atque elaborans, *Cic. de Sen. 11, 38: alio Marte, Claud. B. Get. 280; cf. id. in Eutrop. 2, 602: laboribus, Vulg. Eccl. 2, 19. — **II.** *Act., to sweat out, exude.* **A.** Lit.: balsama, Claud. Epithal. Pall. et Celer. 123: pestem in amnes, id. in Rufin. 1, 304. — **B.** Trop., *to perform with exertion* (qs. with sweating): excubias militiae, Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

dēsŭē-făcio, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [desueo], *to disuse, disaccustom, bring out of use (very rare):* catuli (a matre) minutatim desuefiunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 12: multitudo desuefacta a contionibus, *Cic. Clu. 40, 110; cf. Tert. Pall. 4.

dē-sŭēfīo, v. desuefacio.

dē-sŭesco, suēvi, suētum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* (mostly poet., or in post-Aug. prose; in Cic. and Caes. not at all; cf., however, desuefacio). **I.** *Act., to disuse, to lay aside a custom* or *habit, to disaccustom, to put out of use:* desuevi, ne quo ad cenam iret, Titin. ap. Non. 95, 1: arma diu desueta, Verg. A. 2, 509; cf.: rem desuetam usurpare, Liv. 3, 38: desueta sidera cerno (i. e. quae cernere desuevi), Ov. M. 5, 503; cf.: voces jam mihi desuetae, id. ib. 7, 646: desueta verba, id. Tr. 5, 7, 63: in desuescendis morari, Quint. 3, 8, 70. — With *inf.:* desueto Samnite clamorem Romani exercitus pati, Liv. 8, 38, 10. — **II.** *Neutr., to become unaccustomed, to disaccustom one's self;* or in the *perf., to be unaccustomed:* paullatim antiquo patrum honori, Sil. 3, 576: jam desueta triumphis (i. e. bellis) agmina, Verg. A. 6, 815; cf. id. ib. 7, 693: fera rabiem desueta, Stat. Th. 5, 231: desueta corda, Verg. A. 1, 722.

dēsŭētūdo, inis, *f.* [desuesco], *discontinuance of a practice* or *habit, disuse, desuetude:* armorum, Liv. 1, 19: bellandi, Fronto, princ. hist. p. 3, 7: desuetudine tardi, Ov. M. 14, 436; so *absol.*, id. Tr. 5, 7, 57; Dig. 1, 3, 32 al.

dēsŭētus, a, um, *Part.,* from desuesco.

dē-sūgo, *no perf.,* ctum, 3, *v. a., to suck from* any thing, *to suck in* (late Lat.), Pall. 1, 9, 4; 1, 37, 2.

dē-sulco, āre, *v. a., to furrow through, to plough up,* Avien. Perieg. 1137.

* **dēsulto,** āre, *v. intens. n.* [desilio], *to leap down:* mari, *into the sea,* Tert. Anim. 32.

dēsultor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a leaper, vaulter,* the technical designation of a sort of riders, who, in the circus-games, leaped from one horse to another without stopping. **I.** Prop., Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15; Liv. 23, 29; 44, 9; Manil. 5, 85. — **II.** Trop., *a fickle, inconstant person:* amoris, *an inconstant lover,* Ov. Am. 1, 3, 15; cf. bellorum, Sen. Suas. 1, § 8.

dēsultōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [desultor]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a vaulter* (desultor): equi, Suet. Caes. 39: levitas, Mart. Cap. 1, § 88. — *Subst.:* **desultorius,** ii, *m.,* Cic. Mur. 27, 57. — **II.** *Desultory, superficial,* Ap. M. 1, p. 102, 14.

dēsultrix, īcis, *f., adj.* [id.], *inconstant* (late Lat.): virtus, Tert. adv. Val. 38.

* **dēsultūra,** ae, *f.* [desilio], *a leaping* or *jumping down* from a horse; comic, opp. insultura, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 9.

dē-sum, fŭi, esse (ee in deest, deesse, deerit, etc., in the poets *per synaeresin* as one syll., Lucr. 1, 44; Cat. 64, 151; Verg. G. 2, 233; id. A. 7, 262; 10, 378; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 24; Ov. M. 15, 354 et saep.; *praes. subj.*, desiet, Cato R. R. 8; *perf.*, defuerunt, trisyl., Ov. M. 6, 585; *fut. inf.*, commonly defuturum esse, as Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1, 2, etc.; also defore, id. Fam. 13, 63; Caes. B. G. 5, 56; Sil. 9, 248; *imperf. subj.*, deforent, Ambros. Hexaem. 3, 13), *v. n., to be away, be absent; to fail, be wanting* (for syn. cf.: absum, deficio, descisco, negligo; freq. in all periods). **I.** In gen. (α) *Absol.:* non ratio, verum argentum deerat, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 69: frigore enim desunt ignes ventique calore Deficiunt, Lucr. 6, 360: cf. id. 3, 455; Cato R. R. 8: omnia deerant, quae, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 29 *fin.:* semper paullum ad summam felicitatem defuisse, id. ib. 6, 43, 5: ibi numquam causas seditionum et certaminis defore, Liv. 45, 18: quod non desit habentem, etc., Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 52 et saep.: non desunt qui, for sunt qui, Quint. 4, 5, 11; 8, 3, 85; Plin. 2, 109, 112, § 248. — (β) With *dat.* (so most freq.): metuo mihi in monendo ne defuerit oratio, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 3 and 4: cui nihil desit, quod, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 17; cf. id. Lael. 14, 51: sive deest naturae quippiam, sive abundat atque affluit, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: quantum alteri sententiae deesset animi, tantum alteri superesse, Caes. B. C. 2, 31; so, opp. superesse, Cic. Fam. 13, 63; cf. opp. superare, Sall. C. 20, 11: neu desint epulis rosae, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 15; id. Ep. 1, 1, 58 et saep.: hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Caesari defuit, Caes. B. G. 4, 26 *fin.;* cf. id. B. C. 3, 2, 2; 3, 96, 2. — (γ) With *in:* ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso redundaret, Cic. de Or. 3, 4 *fin.;* id. Rep. 2, 33: in C. Laenio commendando, id. Fam. 13, 63 al. — (δ) With *inf.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): et mihi non desunt turpes pendere corollae, Prop. 1, 16, 7; Sil. 6, 10; Tac. H. 4, 1 al. — (ε) With *quominus:* duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, defuisse, Cic. Rep. 3, 30 *fin.* (ap. Non. 262, 23); Tac. A. 14, 39. — (ζ) With *quin:* nihil contumeliarum defuit, quin subiret, Suet. Ner. 45. — (η) With *ut:* non defuit, ut, etc., Capitol. Gord. III. 31. — **II.** Pregn., *to fail, be wanting in one's duty,* as in rendering assistance, etc.; *not to assist* or *serve, to desert* one, *to neglect* a person or thing. (α) With *dat.:* tantum enitor, ut neque amicis neque etiam alienioribus opera, consilio, labore desim, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 17; cf. id. Mur. 4 *fin.:* ne tibi desis, *that you be not wanting to yourself, neglect not your own advantage,* id. Rosc. Am. 36, 104; id. Fam. 5, 12, 2; cf. Hor. S. 1, 9, 56; 2, 1, 17; 1, 4, 134: senatu reique publicae, Caes. B. C. 1, 1, 3 sq.: communi saluti nulla in re, id. B. G. 5, 33, 2: Timotheo de fama dimicanti, Nep. Timoth. 4, 3: huic rei, Caes. B. C. 3, 93, 2: negotio, id. ib. 2, 41, 3: decori vestro, Cic. Rep. 6, 24: officio et dignitati meae, id. Att. 7, 17, 4; Liv. 3, 50: tempori, id. 21, 27; cf.: occasioni temporis, Caes. B. C. 3, 79 et saep. — (β) Without *dat.:* non deest reipublicae consilium ... nos, nos, dico aperte, consules desumus, Cic. Cat. 1, 1 *fin.;* id. Rep. 3, 21: qui non deerat in causis, id. Brut. 34, 130: nec deerat Ptolemaeus, Tac. H. 1, 22 *fin.* — **B.** *To fall short of, miss, fail to obtain:* ne quis desit gratiae Dei, Vulg. Heb. 12, 15.

dē-sūmo, mpsi (msi), 3, *v. a.* Lit., *to take for one's self* from a multitude or mass; hence, *to pick out, choose, select* (syn. deligere); *to take upon one's self, undertake* (rare, and perh. not ante-Aug. — syn. suscipere): sibi consules asservandos desumunt, Liv. 4. 55, 3: sibi hostes, id. 38, 45; cf.: sibi pugnas, Tac. Or. 37; and: cursum certamenque, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 7: sibi vacuas Athenas, *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 81.

* **dē-sŭo,** ĕre, *v. a., to fasten:* cupam imbricibus ferreis, Cato R. R. 21, 3.

dē-sŭper, *adv., from above, from overhead* (repeatedly in the historians and poets; not in Cic.): qui in phalangas insilirent et desuper vulnerarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 52, 5 (a false reading in Caes. B. C. 1, 79, 2; but v. Lachm. ad Lucr. 6, 511; cf. Tac. A. 2, 16): aprum jaculis desuper petit, Suet. Tib. 72; Sen. Ep. 74: desuper atrum nemus imminet, Verg. A. 1, 165; 2, 47; 4, 122 al.: nunc desuper Alpis colles abripimur, Luc. 1, 688 (the construction as just before: *feros Libyen;* and Verg. E. 1, 65: *sitientes ibimus Afros*). — **II.** Without the idea of motion, *above* (poet. and late): desuper extentas imposuere togas, Ov. F. 3, 529; Sil. 1, 349; Flor. 3, 2, 6; Just. 21, 6, 6; Vulg. Matt. 21, 7 et saep.

dē-supernē, *adv., from above,* Vitr. 10. 16, 10 (dub. v. Lachm. ad Lucr. 6, 511).

dē-surgo, ĕre, *v. n., to rise from* any place; *to rise* (extremely rare). **I.** Prop.: certa desurgere parte, *Lucr. 5, 703: cenā, *Hor. S. 2, 2, 77. — **II.** Transf., *to go to stool,* Scrib. Comp. 140 and 142; Plin. 28, 14, 59, § 211.

dēsurrectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [desurgo], *a going to stool,* Scrib. Comp. 37; 142.

dē-sursum, *adv.* (= desuper), *from above,* Tert. de Praescr. 46 al.: descendens, Vulg. Jacob, 3, 15 al.

dētectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [detego], *an uncovering;* trop., *revealing:* creatoris, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36 *fin.*

dētector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an uncoverer;* trop., *revealer* (eccl. Lat.): creatoris, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36 *med.:* conscientiae, id. adv. Val. 3.

dē-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a., to uncover, expose, lay bare* (freq. in the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit.: ventus detexit villam, *unroofed,* Plaut. Rud. 1, 1, 3: aedem Junonis ad partem dimidiam, Liv. 42, 3: regiam Caci, Verg. A. 8, 241: juga montium detexerat nebula, Liv. 33, 7 et saep.: capite detecto, Suet. Caes. 57; cf. poet. transf. and in Gr. construction: caput puer detectus, Verg. A. 10, 133: faciem, Suet. Ner. 48: corpora, Tac. A. 13, 38: ossa, Suet. Caes. 81; Ov. M. 9, 169 et saep.: ensem strictum vagina, Sil. 13, 168; cf. ferrum, Luc. 3, 128: arma, Suet. Tib. 37: plagam (opp. celare), id. Oth. 11 et saep.: patefacta et detecta corpora, *Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 122. — **B.** In comic transf., *to take off, remove:* detegetur corium de tergo meo, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 63: haec illa est tempestas mea, mihi quae modestiam omnem Detexit, tectus qua fui (the figure being taken from buildings), id. Most. 1, 3, 7; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 60. — **II.** Trop., *to discover, disclose, reveal, betray, detect:* nimis detegendo cladem nudandoque, Liv. 23, 5: insidias, id. 27, 16: consilium, id. 27, 45: mentem, Quint. 8 prooem. § 20: animi secreta (with proferre mores), id. 11, 1, 30: latentem culpam, Ov. M. 2, 546 et saep.: mores se inter ludendum, Quint. 1, 3, 12: formidine detegi, Tac. H. 1, 81.

dē-tendo, *no perf.,* sum, 3, *v. a., to unstretch, relax* a thing strained (very rare): tabernacula, *to strike the tents,* *Caes. B. C. 3, 85, 3; Liv. 41, 3, 1.

dētensus, a, um, *Part.,* from detendo.

dētentātor, ōris, *m.* [detento], *one who holds* or *keeps back* something, *a detainer,* Cod. 7, 39, 7; 11, 59, 2.

dētentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [detineo], *a keeping back, detaining,* Dig. 4, 6, 15; 25, 1, 5; Vulg. Sirach, 24, 16.

dētento, no *perf*, ātum, 1, *v intens a* [id.], *to hold* or *keep back, to detain* (late Lat.), Ven. Carm 11, 21 servos, Cod Th 7, 13, 16 al

dētentor, ōris, *m* [id.], *one who holds* or *keeps back, a detainer* possessionis alienae, Cod. 8, 4, 10

1. dētentus, a, um, *Part*, from detineo

* **2. dētentus,** ūs, *m* [detineo], *a holding* or *keeping back*, Tert adv Val 32

* **dē-tĕpesco,** ĕre, *v inch n.*, *to cease to be lukewarm, to grow cool*, Sid. Ep 5, 17

dē-tergĕo, si, sum, 2 (also post-class detergis, Claud Cons Mall Theod 191 detergunt, id ap Eutr 2, 375 detergantur, Dig 33, 7, 12, § 21, Ap Mag 59, p 312, 26, Sen. Ep 47, 4, v tergeo), *v a* **I.** *To wipe off, wipe away* (class) **A.** Lit sudorem frontis brachio, Suet Ner 23, cf lacrimas pollice, Ov M 13, 746, cf teneros fletus stamine, Claud in Eutr 2, 375 araneas, Dig 33, 7, 12, § 21 —Poet nubila, i e *to drive away, remove*, Hor Od 1, 7, 15, cf sidera, *to drive* or *chase away*, Cic Arat 246 —**2.** Transf, *to cleanse by wiping, to wipe off, wipe clean, to clean out* caput pallio, Plaut Cas 2, 3, 20 labra spongiâ, Col 6, 9, 2, cf se linguâ, id 6, 6, 1 frontem unguento, Petr 47, 1 falces fibrina pelle, Plin 17, 28, 47, § 265 cloacas, Liv 39, 44, cf Suet Aug 18 —Comic mensam, i e *to clear, to empty*, Plaut Men 1, 1, 2 —**B.** Trop **1.** *To take away, remove* fastidia, Col 8, 10, 5 somnum, Claud. Epith. Pall. et Cel 27 —**2.** *To cleanse, purge* animum helleboro, Petr 88, 4, secula foedo victu, Claud Cons Mall Theod. 1, 191 —**3.** In colloq lang, of money primo anno LXXX detersimus, *have swept off, got*, Cic Att 14, 10, 6 —**II.** *To strip off, break off, to break to pieces* remos, Caes B C 1, 58, Liv 28, 30 *fin* pinnas asseribus falcatis, id. 38, 5 palmites Col. 4, 27 *fin*

‡ **dētĕrĭae** porcae id est macilentae, *lean*, Paul ex Fest p 73, 5 Mull.

dētĕrĭor, ius, *adj comp* (*sup* deterrimus, a um) [from an obs *adj deter*, from *de*, down, hence, lower, inferior, worse], *worse, poorer, meaner* (freq and class —for syn cf malus, injustus, improbus, pravus, nequam, corruptus, perversus, and the *compp* pejor, etc) **I.** Of inanimate things seges, Enn ap Cic Tusc 2, 5, 13 ruina rem non fecit deteriorem, haud scio an jam fructuosiorem, Cic Att 14, 11 *fin* so, vectigalia, *Caes B G 1, 36, 4 muraena carne, Hor S 2, 8, 44 deterior ac de color aetas, Verg A. 8, 326 forma, Lucr 4, 1275 mores, Plaut Merc 5, 1, 9 via, id Trin 3, 2, 54 et saep video meliora proboque, Deteriora sequor, Ov M 7, 21 cuncta aucta in deterius, Tac A. 2, 82, 3, 10, id. H. 3, 13 al —*Sup* genus reipublicae ex bono in deterrimum conversum, Cic Rep 2, 26, so, genus, id ib 1, 42 finis, id Lael 16, 59 causa belli, Hor S 1, 3, 107 color, Verg G 3, 82 cogitare optima simul et deterrima, Quint 12, 1, 4 et saep —**II.** Of persons quo deteriores anteponantur bonis, Plaut Poen. prol 39, opp melior, Cic Phil 13, 19, Quint 2, 4, 21 al, opp optimus, Liv 39, 27, opp strenuior, Plaut Ep 3, 4, 10 vidi ego nequam homines, verum te neminem deteriorem, id Bac 5, 2, 61 et saep peditatu erat deterior, *weaker*, Nep Eum 3 *fin* infideli deterior, Vulg 1 Tim 5, 8 —*Sup* homo deterrime et impudentissime, Cic Verr 2, 2, 16, id Tusc 1, 33, 81 —**dētĕrĭus,** *adv*, *worse, less* de male Graecis Latine scripta deterius, Cic Fin 1, 3, 8 nequi deterius huic sit quam quoi pessumest, Plaut Capt 3, 5, 80 valeo, Luccei ap Cic Fam 5, 14 olet herba, Hor Ep 1, 10, 19 spe nostra si placeant, id S 1, 10, 90

dētĕrĭōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [deterior], *to make worse, to deteriorate* (late Lat), Claud. Mam de Statu an 1, 3 al

dētĕrĭus, *adv*, *worse*, v deterior *fin*

dētermĭnābĭlis, e, *adj* [determino], *that has an end, finite* materia, Tert adv Herm 41

dētermĭnātĭo, onis, *f* [id], *a boundary, conclusion, end* extrema ora et determinatio orationis, id Inv 1, 52, 98

* **dētermĭnātor,** ōris, *m* [id], *one who prescribes* or *determines* disciplinae, Tert Pudic 11

dē-termĭno, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to enclose within boundaries, to bound, to limit, prescribe, determine* (rare but class) **I.** Prop regiones, limites, confinia, Plaut Poen. prol 49 augur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, Liv 1, 18 *fin*, cf Asiam ab oriente Armenia minore, ab occidente Phrygia, etc, Plin. 5, 27, 28, § 102 imaginem templi scipione in solo, id 28, 2, 4, § 15 —**II.** Transf, *to fix, settle, determine* teli ictus, Lucr 6, 403 segetes in diem, Plin 8, 25, 39, § 77, cf diem jejunii, Tert adv Psych 2 senatoria et equestria officia biennio spatio, Suet Galb 15, Tac Or 16 id quod dicit spiritu, non arte determinat, *measures*, Cic de Or 3, 44, 175 judicium determinat causas, Vulg Prov 26, 10 mensuram (Ponti), Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 77 —Poet omnia fixa tuus glomerans determinat annus, Cic Poet Div 1, 12

dē-tĕro, trivi, tritum, 3, *v a*, *to rub away, to wear away, to wear out* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose, not in Cic or Caes) **I.** Prop strataque jam volgi pedibus detrita viarum saxea, Lucr 1, 315 a catena collum detritum cani, Phaedr 3, 7, 16, so, vestem usu, Plin 8, 48, 73, § 191, cf detrita tegmina, Tac A. 1, 18 aurum usu, Plin. 33, 3, 19 pedes (viâ longâ), Tib 1, 9, 16 frumenta, *to thresh out*, Col. 1, 6, 23, cf milium, id. 6, 12, 4 scillam, id. 6, 27, 10 telephion, Plin 27, 13, 110, § 137 calces deteris, *you tread on my heels*, Plaut Merc 5, 2, 111 —**II.** Trop, *to diminish in force, to lessen, weaken, impair* laudes Caesaris culpâ ingeni, Hor Od. 1, 6, 12 aliquid vel ut usu ipso, Quint 2, 4, 7 fulgorem, id 10, 5, 16 si quid ardoris ac ferociae miles habuit, deteritur, etc, Tac H 2, 76 *fin* ab alio genere vitae detriti jam, Gell 15 30, 1 quantum detritum est famae, Sil 7, 247 detrita bellis Suessa, id 8, 399 detereret sibi multa Lucilius, *would polish his verses*, Hor S 1, 10, 69 (cf just before, v 65, limatior) —*Absol* nimia cura deterit magis quam emendat, Plin Ep 9, 35 *fin* — Hence, ***dētrītus,** a, um, *P a*, *worn out, trite, hackneyed* (for which in Cic contritus) illa in agendis causis jam detrita, Quint 8, 6, 51

dē-terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v a* **I.** *To frighten from* any thing, *to deter, discourage from, prevent, hinder* (class) —Constr (α) (*Aliquem*) *ab aliqua re* homines adolescentes a dicendi studio, Cic de Or 1, 25, 117 sanos homines a scribendo, id. Brut 75 *fin*, cf id Or 1 *fin* te a dimicatione (opp ad certam laudem adhortor) id Fam 1, 7, 5 eum ab instituto consilio, Caes B G 5, 4, cf a proposito, id. B C 3, 100, 3 animos a cupiditate, Liv 22, 42 ferociores annos a licentia, Quint. 2, 2, 3 et saep — Without *acc* a turpi meretricis amore, Hor S 1, 4, 112 —(β) (*Aliquem*) *de aliqua re* de agro hunc senem, Plaut Trin 2, 4, 159 Stoicos de sententia, Cic Div 2, 39, 81 me de statu meo, Brut ap Cic Fam 11, 11 *fin* —(γ) (*Aliquem*) *ne, quin, quominus* (poetam) maledictis, ne scribat, Ter Ph prol 3, Cic Quint 4 16, Caes B G 1, 17, 2, 1, 31, 16 al (but different is Suet Ner 47 deterritum putant, ne discerperetur) —Without *acc* haud ferro deterrere potes, ne me amet, Plaut Truc. 5, 37 —With *quin* quin loquar haec numquam me potes deterrere, id Am 2, 1, 10, id. Mil 2, 4, 16, Caes B G 2, 3 *fin* —*Pass*, Tib 1, 3, 13, cf me homo nemo deterruerit, quin ea sit in his aedibus, i e *shall make me believe but that*, etc, Plaut Mil 2, 3, 61 — With *quominus* neque te deterreo, quominus id disputes, Cic. Att 11, 8, id. Tusc 1, 38, Liv 26, 48 al —(δ) With *aliquem* and an *inf* (very rarely) nefarias ejus libidines commemorare pudore deterreor, Cic Verr 1, 5, 14, id. ib 1, 9, 24 —(ε) *Aliquem aliqua re* (very rarely) silvestres homines caedibus et victu foedo, Hor A P 392, cf Sall J 98, 5 —(ζ) With simple *acc* reliquos magnitudine poenae, Caes B C 3, 8, 3 pavidam ense (with repellere), Ov M 14, 296 deterritis tribunis, Liv 10, 9 Caesar coercendum atque deterrendum Dumnorigem statuebat, Caes B G 5, 7 in deterrenda liberalitate, Cic Off 2 18, 63 —(η) *Absol* advorsor sedulo et deterreo, Ter Ad. 1, 2, 64, Cic Leg 2, 4, 8, Suet. Caes. 70 al —**II.** In Augustan authors, sometimes with an inanimate object, like defendere, prohibere, etc, *to avert, keep off* vim a censoribus Liv 4, 24 *fin* d. nefas et inhibere bipennem, Ov M 8, 767

dētersĭo, onis, *f* [detergeo], *a cleansing* mitissima, Cael Aur Tard. 2, 14, 203

dētersus, a, um, *Part*, from detergeo

dētestābĭlis, e, *adj* [detestor], *execrable, abominable, detestable* (good prose) omen, Cic Phil. 11, 5, 11, cf exsecratus populo Romano, detestabilis, etc, id. ib 2, 26 *fin* nihil esse tam detestabile tamque pestiferum quam voluptatem, id de Sen. 12, 41, cf res (with tetra, misera) id Tusc 3, 11 *fin* scelus, id. Lael 8, 27 exemplum, Liv 26, 48 voce, Suet Vit 10 et saep —*Comp*, Cic Off 1, 17, 57, Vulg Sap 19, 13 —*Sup* appears not to occur —*Adv*, **dētestābĭlĭter,** *abominably* quod nefarie, quod detestabiliter fecit, Lact. 5, 10, 7

1. dētestātĭo, ōnis, *f* [id.] **I.** In relig lang **A.** *Execration, cursing, detestation*, Liv 10, 38, Hor Epod. 5, 89, Sen Ep 117 *med*, Gell 2, 6, 3, Vulg Dan. 9, 11 —**B.** *A keeping off, averting*, Plin 15, 30, 40, § 135 scelerum, Cic Dom 55, 140 —**II.** In judicial lang, *a formal renunciation under oath* detestatio est denuntiatio facta cum testatione, Dig 50, 16, 40, cf detestor, *no* II —So detestatio sacrorum, *the solemn renunciation of the family sacred rites, and thereby of the* gens *itself, which in* arrogatio *was made by the son*, Gell 15, 27, 3, cf Liber (Servii Sulpicii) de sacris detestandis, id 6, 12, 1

* **2. dē-testātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [2. testis], *the removal of the testes, castration*, Ap M 7, p 198, 7

dētestātor, ōris, *m* [detestor, *no* I], *one who execrates, a curser* (eccl Lat), Tert adv Marc 4, 27 al

dētesto, āvi, 1, *v a* [*act collat* form of detestor], *to execrate* (very rare) detestabant, Amm 26, 6, 17, v also detestor *fin*

dē-testor, atus, 1, *v dep a* **I.** In relig lang **A.** *To curse while calling a deity to witness*, i e *to execrate abominate* (for syn. cf abominari, adversari, abhorrere, horrere, devovere, execrari) cum (te) viderunt, tamquam auspicium malum detestantur, Cic Vatin. 16, 39 omnibus precibus detestatus Ambiorigem, *Caes B G 6, 31 *fin*, cf caput euntis hostili prece, Ov M 15 505 dira exsecratio ac furiale carmen detestandae familiae stirpique compositum, Liv 10, 41 exitum belli civilis, Cic. Phil 8, 2 *fin* et saep —**b.** *To call to witness*, = testor, obtestor summum Jovem deosque, Plaut Men 5, 2 60 —**B.** *To call down upon, denounce* while invoking a deity minas periculaque in caput eorum Liv 39, 10, 2 deorum iram in caput infelicis pueri, Plin Ep 2, 20, 6 — **C.** *To hate intensely, detest, abominate, abhor* causam auctoremque cladis, Tac H 2, 35 *fin* civilia arma adeo detestari, *felt such abhorrence for*, Suet Oth 10 sortem populi Romani, id Claud 3 viam pravam Vulg Prov 3, 13 —**II.** Transf, *to avert from one's self by entreaty, to ward off, avert, remove*, sc an evil from one's self or others, = deprecari, *to deprecate* ut a me quandam prope justam patriae querimoniam detester ac deprecer, Cic Cat 1, 11 memoriam consulatus tui a republica id Pis 40, 96 invidiam id. N D 1, 44, 123 o di immortales, avertite ac detestamini hoc omen, id Phil 4, 4, 10 —**III.** In judic lang, *to renounce solemnly* or *under oath* detestatum est testatione denuntiatum, Dig 50, 16, 238, cf ib § 40, and detestatio, II Servius Sulpicius in libro de sacris detestandis, etc, Gell 7, 12, 1

☞ In a pass sense, Ap Mag p 307, 24, August Ep ad Macr 255 —Esp, in the *part perf*, *detested, abominated* detestata omnia ejusmodi repudianda sunt, Cic Leg 2, 11, 28 bella matribus detestata, Hor Od. 1, 1, 25

dē-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3, *v a*, *to weave off, to finish* or *make by weaving, to weave, plait* (mostly poet) **I.** Lit inter decem

annos unam togam, Titin. ap Non. 406, 19; cf.: ad detexundam telam, Plaut Ps. 1, 4, 7: vestimentum, Dig 32, 1, 70, § 11.—Comic., pallium (qs to take it from the loom), *to steal*, Plaut Am 1, 1, 138: aliquid viminibus mollique junco, Verg E. 2, 72; *cf*: fiscellam vimine junci, Tib 2, 3, 15—**II.** Trop, *to explain, describe, complete, finish*: (lacteus) non perpetuum detexens conficit orbem, Cic Arat 250: te ab sum mo jam detexam exordio, Poët ap Auct. Her. 2. 27, 42, cf.: ante exorsa et potius detexta prope retexantur, Cic de Or 2, 38, 158: at modo coeptum detexatur opus, Aus. Edyll. 10, 411.

dētextus, a um, *Part*, from detexo

dē-tĭnĕo, tinŭi, tentum, 2, *v a* [teneo], *to hold off, keep back, detain* **I.** Lit. (class.): nos de nostro negotio, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 190: aliquem ab aliquo incepto studioque, Sall. C 4, 2: aliquem apud villam, Plaut Cist 2, 1. 13: so, aliquem, id. Men. 4, 2. 22; Ter Eun. 2, 2, 49; Lentul. ap Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 5 (with demorari), Caes. B C 2, 17, 3 Oud. *N. cr.*; Liv. 4. 55 (opp concire); Verg A. 2, 788; Hor. Ep 1, 2, 5: me grata compede Myrtale, id. Od. 1, 33, 14; Ov. M. 13, 301 et saep: novissimos proelio, Caes. B C 3, 75, 4; cf.: Hannibalem quam acerrimo bello, Liv 27, 12: se miserandis alimentis detinuerat, *had supported himself*, Tac. A. 6, 23: naves tempestatibus detinebantur, Caes. B. G 3, 12 *fin.*; cf.: rates voce canora, Ov. A. A 3, 311: iter iratae angus (cantus), Tib 1, 8, 20: illum ne discederet, Vulg Luc. 4, 42.—**II.** Trop **A.** In gen. (poet.), *to delay*, i. e *lengthen*: euntem multa loquendo Detinuit sermone diem, Ov M. 1, 683; cf. tempus, id. Pont 4, 10, 67—**B.** Esp, *to occupy, engage* (also class.): in alienis negotiis detineri, Cic. Inv. 2, 45, 132; cf. Quint. 10. 5, 17: in contumelia, Tac. A. 13, 36 *fin*: in admiratione sui, Suet. Ner. 52: manus in lyricis modis, Ov F. 5, 386: mentes hominum circa alia, Plin. H. N 14 prooem. § 4: animum studiis, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 39: oculos (mea poëmata), id. ib 2, 520; cf. Quint. 9, 2, 63 animos in timore, Hirt. B Afr. 72, 3—**C.** *To hold* in the mind, *know*: veritatem Dei in injustitia, Vulg. Rom. 1, 18

dē-tondĕo, tŏtondi and tondi, tonsum, 2 (detotonderat, Varr ap Prisc. p 868 P.; opp detondit, Enn. ib: detonderis, Cato R. R. 96, 1; Col. 7, 4, 7), *v. a., to shear off, cut off, to clip, shear* **I.** Prop: oves, Cato R. R. 96, 1, Varr R. R. 2, 1, 28; cf Plaut. Bac 5, 2, 10: virgulta (for which, shortly before, deputare), Col. 4, 23 *fin*: crines, Ov F 6, 229; cf.: detonsa juventus, Pers. 3, 54 detonsi manni, Prop 4 (5), 8, 15—**II.** Transf.: detonsae frigore frondes, i. e. *stripped off*, Ov F. 3, 237: deque to tondit agros laetos, i e *lays waste*, Enn. ap Prisc. p 868 P. (An. v 487 Vahl.): salices haedi, gramina vaccae, i e *crop, eat*, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 6.

dē-tŏno, ŭi, 1, *v n.* **I.** *To thunder down, to thunder* **A.** Prop hic (sc. Juppiter) ubi detonuit, Ov Tr 2, 35—**B.** Trop, *to thunder forth, express in thunder-tones, to storm* (freq in Florus): captis superioribus jugis in subjectos detonuit, Flor 1, 17, 5; of Hannibal's invasion of Italy, id. 2, 6, 10 al.: adversus epistolam meam turba patricia detonabit, Hier Ep 47: haec ubi detonuit, Sil. 17, 202, of lofty poetry, Stat. Silv 2, 7, 65—**II.** *To cease thundering*, so only trop, *to cease raging*: Aeneas nubem belli, dum detonet omnis, sustinet, *Verg. A. 10, 809 (bellantum impetum sustinet, donec deferveat, Serv): ira, Val. Fl. 4, 294: dicendi vitiosa jactatio, Quint 12, 9, 4.

dētonsio, ōnis, *f* [detondeo], *a shearing off* capitis, Cael. Aur Tard. 1, 3

* **dētonso,** āre, *v intens a.* [detondeo], *to shear off* capillum, Fab Pict. ap Gell. 10, 15, 11.

dētonsus, a, um, *Part*, from detondeo

dē-torno, no *perf*, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to turn off* with a lathe, *to turn* (very rare) **I.** Prop: anulos, Plin. 13. 9, 18, § 62.—**II.** Trop: sententiam, Gell. 9, 8, 4.

dē-torquĕo, si, tum (detorsum, v infra no I. A. 2.), 2, *v a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to turn* or *bend aside, to turn off, turn away* (class.) **A.** In gen. **1.** Lit: ponticulum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: cornua (antennarum), Verg. A. 5, 832: habenas, id. ib 11, 765: lumen ab illā, Ov M. 6, 515 et saep—Poet: vulnus, Verg. A. 9, 746.—**b.** With *in* or *ad* and *acc.*, *to turn* in any direction, *to direct towards*: (orbis partem) a latere in dextram partem, Cic Univ 7 *fin*; so, caudam in dexterum, in laevum, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 207: proram ad undas, Verg. A. 5, 165: cursus ad regem, id. ib 4, 196: cervicem ad oscula, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 25 et saep—**2.** Trop: voluptates animos a virtute Cic Off. 2, 10, 37: quae (sc. voluntas testium) nullo negotio flecti ac detorqueri potest, id. Cael. 9 *fin*; id. de Or 1, 17—Of etymolog. derivation: Marrucini vocantur, de Marso detorsum nomen, Cato ap Prisc p 871 P.; so, parce detorta, Hor. A. P. 53—With indication of the term. ad quem.: aliquem ad segnitiem luxumque, Plin. Pan. 82, 6: vividum animum in alia, Tac. A. 13, 3; cf.: te pravum alio (i.e ad aliud vitium), Hor. S 2, 2, 55—**B.** In partic., *to turn* or *twist out of shape, to distort* **1.** Lit.: partes corporis detortae, Cic Tusc. 3, 5, 17: Vatinius corpore detorto, Tac. A. 15, 34.—**2.** Trop, *to distort, misrepresent*: calumniando omnia detorquendoque suspecta efficere, Liv. 42, 42; cf.: recte facta (with carpere), Plin. Ep 1, 8, 6: sincera rectaque ingenia, id. Pan. 70, 5; cf. Tac Or 23 *fin*: verbum aliquod in pejus, Sen. Ep 13 *med.*; cf.: verba, voltus in crimen, Tac A. 1, 7: sermonem in obscenum intellectum, Quint. 8, 3, 44.—***II.** *Neutr.*, *to turn* or *go* in any direction: in laevam, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 93

dē-torrĕo, ēre, *v a.*, *to scorch, to burn* (late Lat.): me flamma, Sid. Ep 1, 7.

dētorsus and **dētortus,** a, um, *Part*, from detorqueo

dētractātio and **dētractātor,** v. detrect.

* **dē-tractātus,** ūs, *m*, *a treatise*, Tert. Spect 3

dētractio, ōnis, *f* [detraho], *a drawing off, taking away, withdrawal* **I.** In gen. (good prose): alieni, opp appetitio, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30: doloris, id. ib 3, 33, 118: loci, *departure from*, id. Att. 12, 35: sanguinis, Cels. 4, 4; Quint 2, 10, 6; Plin. 17, 26, 39, § 246: illa ipsa (sc. Praxitelia capita) efficiuntur detractione, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 48—**II.** In partic **A.** Medic t. t., *a purging*: cibi, Cic. Univ 6—More freq *absol.*, Cels. 2, 10; Scrib Comp 101 et saep—In *plur.*, Vitr 1, 6; Plin. 16, 44, 92, § 244; 22, 25, 64, § 133—**B.** Rhet. t. t., *a taking away, leaving out, ellipsis*, Quint. 1, 5, 38; 9, 2, 37 al.—**C.** *Detraction, slander, evil-speaking*, Vulg. Sap 1, 11.—*Plur*, id. 2 Cor 12, 20

dētracto, āre, v. detrecto

dētractor, ōris, *m* [detraho, no II. B], *a disparager, detractor* sui, Tac. A. 11, 11 *fin* (for which, detrectator laudum suarum, Liv 34, 15 *fin*). abominatio hominum detractor, Vulg Prov. 24, 9 al.

dētractōrius, a, um, *adj* [detractor], *disparaging, slanderous*—*Plur* as *subst*: inflammat linguae mobilitas. ad detractoria, (Pseud.) August. ad Frat. Erem. 3

1. dētractus, a, um, *Part.*, from detraho

* **2. dētractus,** ūs, *m.* [detraho], *a taking away, rejection*: syllabae (opp adjectio), Sen. Suas. 7 *fin*

dē-trăho, xi, ctum, 3 (*inf perf sync.* detraxe, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 15), *v a.*, *to draw* or *take off, draw away, draw* or *take down; to pull down; to take away, remove, withdraw* (class. and very freq) **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (α) With *acc.* and *de* or *ex* with *abl* crumenam sibi de collo, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 7: anulum de digito, Ter Heaut 4, 1, 38 aliquem de curru, Cic. Cael. 14 *fin* et saep aliquem ex cruce, Cic. Q. Fr 1, 2, 2, § 6, so, stramenta e mulis, Caes. B G 7, 45, 2 homines ex provinciis, Cic. Prov Cons. 1, cf. inimicum ex Gallia, id. ib 8, 19 Hannibalem ex Italia, Liv 29, 20, aliquem pedibus e tribunali, Suet Rhet. 6 et saep—(β) With *acc.* and *dat* nudo vestimenta detrahere me jubes, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 79: alicui anulum, Ter Hec 5, 3, 31: vestem alicui, id. Eun. 4, 4, 40 amiculum alicui, Cic. N D 3, 34, 83 torquem alicui, id. Fin. 1, 7. 23: loricam alicui, Verg. A. 5, 260 et saep: tegumenta scutis, Caes. B G 2, 21, 5: frenos equis, Liv 4, 33 et saep: virum equo, Liv 22, 47; cf.: aliquem in transvehendo, Suet. Aug 38 (γ) With *acc.* alone: vestimenta, Cato ap Gell. 10, 3, 17: veste detracta, Cic. Brut. 75, 262: soccos detrahunt (servi), Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 72: detractis insignibus imperatoris, Caes. B C 3, 96, 3: vestem, Cic. Brut. 75, 262; statuas, Just. 38, 8, 12.—(δ) With *ad*, *in*, or *trans*: castella trans Euphraten, Tac. A. 15, 17 et saep: aliquem in judicium, Cic. Mil. 8, 38; cf.: aliquem ad accusationem, id. Clu. 63, 179: aliquem ad aequum certamen, Liv. 22, 13: tauros ad terram cornibus, Suet Claud. 21; cf.: naves ad terram, Auct. B Alex. 10 *fin*: domina tionem in carcerem et catenas, Flor. 1, 24, 3—**B.** In partic **1.** In medic. lang., *to purge*, Cels. 2, 10 *fin*; Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 48 et saep—**2.** With the accessory idea of depriving or diminishing, *to remove, withdraw, take away* a thing from any one; *to draw off, remove. take away* from any thing (α) With *acc.* and *de* or *ex* with *abl*: multa de suis commodis, Cic. Lael. 16, 57: aliquid de summa, Lucr 3, 513; cf. Cic. Verr 2, 3, 78, § 181: aliquid ex ea summa, id. Att. 10, 5; and: nihil de vivo, id. Fl. 37: ex tertia acie singulas cohortes, Caes B C 3, 89, 3; cf.: detractis cohortibus duabus, id. B G 3, 2, 3—(β) With *acc.* and *dat*: cum ei eidem detraxisset Armeniam, Cic Div. 2, 37 *fin*: scuto militi detracto, Caes. B G 2, 25: coronam capiti, Liv 38, 47; cf. Hor S 1, 10, 48: auxilia illi, Caes. B G 6, 5, 5: fasces indigno (opp deferre), Hor Ep 1, 16, 34 et saep: pellem hostiae, *to flay*, Vulg. Levit. 1, 6—(γ) With *acc.* and *ab* with *abl*: aliquid ab homine, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30—**II.** Trop **A.** In gen., *to pull down, to lower* (very rarely): regum majestatem ab summo fastigio ad medium, Liv 37, 45, 18: superbiam, Vulg Isa. 23, 9—Far more freq, **B.** In partic. (acc. to *no* I. B 2.), *to withdraw, take away, take; to lower in estimation, disparage, detract from* (α) With *de* or *ex*: detractis de homine sensibus, Cic Fin. 1, 9, 30, cf.: quicquam de nostra benevolentia, id. Fam. 5, 2 *fin*: tantum sibi de facultate, id. Brut. 70 *fin*; *cf.*: studiose de absentibus detrahendi causa, severe dicitur, id. Off. 1, 37, 134: de ipso, qui scripsit, detrahi nihil volo, Cic Pis. 29, 71: aliquid de aliquo, Caecin. ap Cic. Fam. 6, 7: de hoc senatu detrahere, Cic. Rab Perd. 7, 20; so, de aliquo, id. Att. 11, 11 *fin*; Nep Chabr 3, 3: de se, Cic. Ac 2, 5, 15, cf: de rebus gestis alicujus, Nep Timol. 5, 3. quantum detraxit ex studio, tantum amisit ex gloria, Cic. Brut. 67, 236; cf. id. Div ap Caecil. 15 49; id. Fam. 1, 5, a.—(β) With *dat*: nihil tibi detraxit senatus nisi, etc. (opp dare), id. ib 1, 5, b; cf. opp concedere, id. de Or 2, 71; Quint. 11, 1, 71: honorem debitum ordini, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 11: illam opinionem maerenti, id. Tusc. 3, 31, 76: auctoritatem Cottae, Quint. 6, 5, 10: fidem sibi, id. 2, 17, 15; 5, 7, 4 al.: errorem animis, Ov. M. 2, 39: multum alicui, Nep Eum. 1, 2: regi, Vulg Eccles. 10, 20—(γ) *Absol*: aliquid dicere detrahendae spolian daeque dignitatis alicujus gratia, Cic. Cael. 2 et saep: laudis simulatione detrahitur, Quint. 8, 6, 55, id. 12, 9, 7—**C.** *To withhold*: ususfructus in mancipatione proprie tate detrahi potest, Gai Inst. 2, 33

dētrectātio (dētract-), ōnis, *f* [detrecto], *a declining, refusing* (very rare, and perh. not ante-Aug.): militiae, Liv 3, 69 heredis, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 37 fidei, Tert. Pat 3. sine detrectatione, Liv 7, 28

dētrectātor (dētract-), ōris, *m* [id.] ***I.** *One who declines* or *refuses*: ministerii Petr 117, 11.—**II.** *A diminisher, disparager* laudum suarum, Liv. 34, 15, 9: honorum, Aus. Idyll. 2, 51.

dē-trecto (in the best MSS also **dētracto**), avi, ātum, 1, *v a.* **I.** Orig., *to decline, refuse, reject* any thing; and hence, *to decline, refuse* to do any thing (not in Cic.—for syn. cf. nego, infitias eo, infitior, diffiteor, denego, recuso, abnuo, renuo, defugio) (α) With *acc*: militiam, *Caes. B G 7, 14, 9; Liv 2, 43; Front. Strat. 4, 1, 25; 43, Flor 1, 22, 2; Ov M 13, 36 al.; cf pugnam, Liv 3, 60; 4, 18: proelium, Just 13, 5, 8, Front. Strat. 1, 11, 1: certamen, Liv 37, 39, Tac H. 4, 67; Curt 3, 8. officia sua, Quint. 2, 1, 5. judicandi munus, Suet. Aug. 32 et saep: imperata, Suet. Caes. 54:

dominationem, id ib 80, cf principem, id Tib 25 patris jussa, Tac. A. 3, 17 vincla pedum, Tib 1, 6, 38, cf juga, Verg G 3, 57 aratrum, Ov Pont. 3, 7, 15 —(β) With *inf* (late Lat.) tutelam administrare, Dig 37, 14, 19 dicere, Arn. 6, p 201.—(γ) *Absol*, Liv 2, 45 *fin.*, 3, 38, 12, Suet. Ner 47 — **II.** To pull down with violence, hence, trop (cf detraho, no II B), *to lower in estimation, to depreciate, detract from* ad vorsae res etiam bonos detractant, Sall. J 53 *fin* poëtas, Tac Or 11 antiquos oratores, id ib 26 Pompeium, Flor 4, 2, 9 al virtutes, Liv 38, 49 Ciceronis, Vergilii gloriam, Tac. Or 12 ingenium Homeri, Ov R. Am 365 laudes, id. M 5, 246 maligne benefacta, id. ib 13, 271.—With *dat* sibi primo, mox omnibus detrectaturus, Suet. Vit. Pers. *fin* —With *de* de vobis tamquam de malefactoribus, Vulg 1 Pet. 2, 12.—*Absol*, Ov Tr 2, 337

* **dētrīmentōsus,** a, um, *adj* [detrimentum], *hurtful, detrimental* ab hoste discedere detrimentosum esse existimabat, Caes. B G 7, 33

dētrīmentum, i, *n* [detero], *a rubbing off* * **I.** Lit. limae tenuantis, Ap M 6, p 175, 25 —**II.** Transf, *loss, damage, detriment* **A.** In gen (class., cf for syn damnum jactura, incommodum, dispendium) emolumenta et detrimenta (quae ὠφελήματα et βλάμματα appellant) communia esse voluerunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 21, cf Varr L. L. 5, § 176 Müll, so opp emolumentum, Cic Fin. 1, 16, 53 nostro incommodo detrimentoque doleamus, id Brut. 1, 4 afferre, *to occasion, cause*, Caes B C 1, 82, 2, Nep Att. 2, 3, cf magna inferre, Caes. B C 2, 2 *fin.* importare, Cic de Or 1, 9, 38 accipere, *to suffer*, in gen, id de Imp Pomp 6, 15, id. Phil. 5, 12, 34, esp *to suffer defeat in battle*, Caes. B G 5, 22, 3, 5, 53, 6, 6, 1, 3 et saep. capere, Planc. ap Cic Fam 10, 18, 2, cf the foll, and facere, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 9, Nep Cato 2 *fin.*, Sen Tranq 11 *med.* acceptum sarcire, Caes B C 1, 45, 2, 3, 67, 2, cf. reconcinnare, id. ib 2, 15 *fin* in bonum vertere, id ib 3, 73 *fin*, et saep animae suae detrimentum pati, *loss, ruin*, Vulg Matt. 16, 26 detrimentum sui facere id. Luc 9, 25 — **B.** Esp **1.** In the well known formula by which unlimited power was intrusted to the consuls videant consules (dent magistratus operam, provideant, etc), ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat (accipiat), Caes. B C 1, 5, 3, 1, 7, 4, Cic. Mil 26, 70, id. Cat. 1, 2, id. Fam 16, 11, 3, Liv 3, 4 *fin.*—**2.** In the histt., *the loss of a battle, defeat, overthrow* (cf calamitas and incommodum, *no* II), Caes. B G 5, 52, 6, 34, 7, 7, 19, 4 et saep

1. dētrītus, a, um, *Part.*, from detero

2. dētrītus, ūs, *m* [detero], *a rubbing away* detrimentum a detritu, Varr L. L. 5, 36, § 176 Müll

dē-triumpho, āvi, atum, 1, *v a.*, *to triumph over, to conquer* (late Lat.) daemones, Tert Apol 27 al

dē-trūdo, si, sum, 3, *v a.*, *to thrust, drive*, or *force away*, *to thrust down, push down* (class.) **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen neminem statui detrusum, qui non adhibita vi manu demotus et actus praeceps intellegatur, Cic. Caecin 17, 49 qui adversum eunt, aspellito, Detrude, deturba in viam, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 6 aliquos ad molas, id. Poen 5, 3 33, so, d. et compingere in pistrinum, Cic. de Or 1, 11, 46 in laevam partem oculorum, id. Univ 14 quosdam contis remisque in mare, Suet Cal. 32 pedum digitos in terram, Ov M 11, 72 Stygias ad undas, Verg A. 7, 773, Sil. 15, 43 sub inania Tartara, Ov M 12, 523 vi tempestatum Cythnum insulam detrusus, Tac. H 2, 8 hucine nos id se tem, Plaut Aul 2, 5, 8, cf istoc maleficos, id. Trin. 2, 4, 150 naves scopulo, Verg A. 1, 145 —**B.** In partic **1.** Milit. t t, *to thrust* or *drive away* an enemy from his position, *to dislodge, dispossess*, Liv 2, 10, 83, 7 Albani prensare, detrudere, i e. *from their horses*, Tac A. 6, 35; cf aliquoties detrusus (sc de rostris), Sall Hist. Frag. 1, 99, Verg A 7, 469, cf. Liv 28, 3 al.—**b.** Transf. ex qua (arce) me nives, frigora, imbres detruserunt, Vatin ap Cic. Fam. 5, 10 *fin* —**2.** Jurid. t. t, *to drive out* a person from his possession, *to dispossess* (cf deduco, no I B, and deicio, *no* I B) quid ais? potestne detrudi quisquam, qui non attingitur? etc., Cic. Caecin. 17 Quintius contra jus de saltu, agroque communi a servis communibus vi detruditur, id Quint. 6 *fin.*—**II.** Trop **A.** In gen., *to drive* from or to any thing, *to bring, reduce* to any thing aliquem de sua sententia, Cic. Fam. 14, 16 a primo ordine in secundum detrudi, Suet. Caes. 29 · ut de trudendi Domitii causa consulatum peterent, *of defeating, keeping him out of office*, id. ib 24, cf. ex quanto regno ad quam fortunam, Nep Timol. 2, 2 se ad mendicitatem, Plaut. Men 1, 3, 21, cf. ad ea quae nostri ingenii non erunt, Cic. Off. 1, 31 *fin* ad id, quod facere possit, id. de Or 1, 28 *fin.* ad necessitatem belli civilis, Tac. A. 13, 43 in tantum luctum et laborem detrusus, Cic. Q Fr 1, 4, 4, cf. aliquem in paupertatem, Tac. A. 14, 54 eloquentiam in paucissimos sensus et angustas sententias, id. Or 32 —**B.** In partic. of time, *to put off, postpone* comitia in mensem Martium, Cic. Q Fr 2, 13, 3, cf id Att. 4, 17, 2.

dētruncātio, ōnis, *f* [detrunco], *a lopping off* (rare) ramorum, Plin. 24, 9, 37, § 57, so *absol*, id. 17, 24, 37, § 237

dē-trunco, avi, atum, 1, *v a.*, *to lop* or *cut off* (rare, and perh. not ante Aug) **I.** Prop arbores, Liv 21, 37 superiorem partem, Col. 5, 6, 13 alam regi apium, Plin 11, 17, 17, § 54 caput, Ov M 8, 770 al. —**II.** Transf. to the body from which a member is cut off, *to mutilate, maim, behead* gladio detruncata corpora bracchiis abscisis, Liv 31, 34 aliquem, Val Fl 3, 145, cf Dalmatas incensa urbe quasi detruncaverat, Flor 4, 12, 11

dētrūsio, onis, *f* [detrudo], *a thrusting down* (late Lat.) in lacum, Hier Isai 8, 24, 22 al

dētrūsus, a, um, *Part*, from detrudo

‡ **dētūdes,** detunsi, deminuti, Paul. ex Fest. 73, 11 Müll

dē-tūmesco, mŭi, 3, *v inch. n*, *to cease swelling, to settle down, subside* (post Aug and very rare) stagna lacusque sonori detumuere, Stat. Th 3, 259 animi maris, id. ib 5, 468 —Trop odia, Petr 109 5 colla superbarum gentium, Amm. 15, 8, 7

dē-tundo, no *perf*, sum, 3, *v a.*, *to beat, bruise* (very rare, perh only in the foll. passages) guberna, Lucil ap Non 490, 32 (dub Gerl. detondete) digitos pedum ad lapides, Ap M 2, p 128, 39

dē-turbo, avi, atum, 1, *v a.*, *to drive, thrust*, or *cast down*, *to throw* or *beat down*, sc. in a violent, tumultuous manner (freq and class., orig perh. peculiar to milit. lang) **I.** Lit. aliquem de pugnaculis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 63 nostros de vallo lapidibus, Caes. B G 7, 81, 2, cf aliquem ex vallo, id. B C 3, 67, 4 Macedones ex praesidiis stationibusque, Liv 31, 39 *fin*, and so in a milit. sense with the simple *acc.*, Caes. B G 5, 43 *fin*, Liv 10, 41, 25, 13 al, and *absol*, Tac. A. 4, 51 de tecto tegulas, Plaut. Rud. 1, 1, 5 Trebonium de tribunali, Caes. B C 3, 21, 2, cf aliquem certa re et possessione, Cic. Fam 12, 25, 2 fucos a sedibus suis, Pall. Jun. 7 et saep statuam, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 41 *fin*, id. Pis. 38 93, cf aedificium, *to pull* or *tear down* id. Q Fr 3, 9, 7 et saep Phaëthonta equis in terram, Lucr 5, 402, cf. praecipitem ab alta puppi in mare, Verg A. 5, 175 aliquem in viam, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 6, id. Mil. 2, 2, 6 caput orantis terrae, *to strike to the ground*, i e *to cut off*, Verg A. 10, 555 — **II.** Trop. (repeatedly in Cic., elsewhere rare) aliquem de sanitate ac mente, *to deprive of*, Cic. Pis. 20, 46 aliquem ex magna spe, id. Fam. 5, 7 de fortunis omnibus P Quinctius deturbandus est, id. Quint 14, 47 haec verecundiam mi et virtutis modum deturbavit, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 60 — With *abl* alone neque solum spe, sed certa re jam et possessione deturbatus est, Cic. Fam 12, 25, 2, id. Rep 3 20, 30

dē-turpo, are, *v a.*, *to disfigure* (post Aug and very rare) comatos occipitio raso, Suet. Calig 35 poma rugis Plin. 15, 16, 18, § 59 caput suum, Vulg 1 Cor 11, 4 sq

Deucălĭon, onis, *m*, Δευκαλίων, *son of Prometheus, king of Phthia, in Thessaly, and husband of Pyrrha.* He is famous on account of the deluge sent in his days by Jupiter, and as the progenitor of a new race of men, Ov M 1, 318 sq, Hyg Fab 153; Just. 2, 6, Verg G 1, 62 al nimiae Deucalionis aquae, *Deucalion's deluge*, Ov F 4, 794, Prop. 2, 32, 53 (3, 30, 53 M) —Hence, **Deucălĭōnēus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Deucalion* undae, Ov M 7, 356 imbres, Luc. 1, 653 cautes, Col. poet. 10, 67

dē-unx, uncis, *m.* [uncia], *eleven twelfths*, Varr L. L. 5, § 172 Müll. jugeri, Col. 5, 1, 12 heres ex deunce, Cic. Caecin 6 *fin.* avidi deunces, i. e. *eleven per cent.*, Pers. 5, 150 potare deunces, i. e. *eleven measures* (cyathos), Mart. 12, 28, cf id 6, 78

dē-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3, *v a.*, *to burn up, consume* (freq in the historians, elsewh rare, not in Cic.) **I.** Prop pluteos turrium, *Caes B G 7, 25 vicum, Liv 10, 4, cf. agros vicosque (with depopulari), id. 39, 2 partem Circi, Tac. A. 6, 45 montem Caelium, id. ib 4, 64 frumenta, id. 40, 41 et saep —**II.** Transf, of cold, *to destroy* (cf aduro, amburo, and Gr καίειν) hiems arbores deusserat, Liv 40, 45, cf. Curt. 8, 9, 12 And of destruction by a serpent's breath, Sen. Clem 1, 25, 4.

dĕus, i (voc. *sing* deus, Vulg Psa. 22, 3 al, but, dee, Tert. adv Marc. 1, 29, Prud. Hamart 931, cf. Prob Inst. Art 532 p 340 The *nom plur* is di and dei, dii is freq in MSS, but prob indicates only the length of the ī Di alone is found in Verg and Hor, di and dei indifferently in post Aug poets.—*Gen* deōrum and deum —Poet. also, divum or divom, Enn. ap Varr L. L. 5, 10, 65, Cic. N D 2, 2, 4, Ter Ad 4, 7, 28, Verg A. 1, 46 et saep, Hor Od. 1, 2, 25 al.—*Dat.* dis or diis, usually monosyl, and, deis, mostly post-Aug, also, DIBVS, Inscr Orell. 1307, 1676, 3091, 3413, and DIIBVS, ib 2118, 4605 —As monosyllable, deus, Plaut. Am prol. 53 deorum, dissyl id. ib 45, but dii, Luc. 4, 493 dĕī, id. 4, 519 dĕīs, Val. Fl. 7, 29), *m* [root in Sanscr di, div (dyu), to gleam dyâus (Gr ζεύς), heaven dêvas, God, cf Gr διος, εὔδια, but not θεος, Curt. Gr etym 503 sqq] *a god, a deity* (for syn. cf. divus, numen) **I.** Prop, Cic. N D 1, 22 sq, id Tusc. 1, 26, 65 sq, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 14 qua lem te patriae custodem di genuerunt, etc., Enn. ap Cic. Rep 1, 41 (Ann. v 116 sq ed Vahl) ab Jove ceterisque dis deabusque immortalibus deorum immortalium numen, Cic. Rab perd. 2, 5 et innum. al.—**B.** Special combinations. **1.** Forms of ejaculation di, Ter And. 1, 4, 5, id. Phorm 5, 1 13 di boni, id. And. 2, 2, 1, id. Eun. 2, 1, 19, Cic. Att. 6, 6 *fin* al di immortales, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 299, id. Ep 5, 1, 21, Ter Eun. 2 2, 1, Cic. Fin. 2, 28 *fin.* et saep, cf pro di immortales, Plaut. Am 2, 2, 190, Ter Ad. 3, 4 1 di magni, Ov F 6, 187 di deaeque, Plin. H N prooem § 24 di vostram fidem, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 78, id. Trin. 2, 4, 190, Ter And. 4, 3 1, 4, 4, 5 al. (for which in full di, obsecro vostram fidem, Plaut. Am 5 1, 78), cf. pro deum atque hominum fidem, Ter And. 1, 5, 2, id. Hec. 2 1, 1 al, and ellipt. pro deum immortalium, Ter Ph. 2 3, 4 —**2.** Forms of wishing (well or ill), greeting, asseveration, etc. di bene vortant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 101, Ter Ad. 4, 7, 10, and in the order di vortant bene, Ter Eun 2, 3, 98, id. Hec. 1, 2, 121 utinam di faxint ut, ne, etc., Plaut. Am 2, 1, 85, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 109, cf ita di deaeque faxint, id. Hec. 1, 2, 27 di faciant, ut, ne, etc., Cic. Verr 2, 3, 35, 2, 5, 13 di prohibeant, Ter And. 3, 3, 36, cf. di averruncent Att ap Cic. Att. 9, 2 A, 1, and quod di omen avertant, *the gods forbid*, Cic Phil. 3, 14, 35 di melius faciant, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 81, cf di melius duint, Ter Ph. 5, 8, 16 di meliora ferant, Tib 3, 4, 1 di meliora velint, Ov M. 7, 37, also ellipt. di meliora, *God forbid!* Cic. Phil. 8, 3, 9, id. de Sen. 14, 47, Liv 39, 10 et saep, and di melius, Ov H. 3, 125, Sen. Ep. 98 *med.* dent tibi di multa bona, Plaut. Poen 1 1, 80, cf. id. ib. 3, 3, 54, id. Trin. 5, 2, 28, Ter Ad. 5, 9, 21 di te servassint, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 64, id. Trin. 2 2, 103 et saep di me servatum volunt, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 61, id. Trin 4, 3, 69

et saep: di te perduint (perdant), Plaut. As 2, 4, 61, id. Ps. 4, 7, 129; Ter Eun. 2, 3, 10 al.; cf.: di te eradicent, Ter. And. 4, 4, 22; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 28; and: di tibi male faciant, id. Phorm. 2, 3, 47; Cic. Fam 11, 21 al.: di te ament (amabunt), as a form of greeting, *God bless you!* Plaut. Most 1, 4, 27; 3, 2, 28; id. Men. 2, 2, 6 al.: ita me di ament (amabunt), *so help me the gods!* Plaut Poen. 1, 3, 30; Ter And. 5, 4, 44 et saep; cf.: ita me di bene ament, id. Eun. 4, 1, 1; id. Phorm. 1, 3 13 per deos immortales, *by the immortal gods!* Cic Phil. 3, 14: per deos, id. Off. 2, 2 al.: cum dis volentibus, *by the gods' help*, Enn. in Cic Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v 207 ed. Vahl.); Plaut Mil. 4, 8, 41; id. Pers. 3, 1, 4; cf.: dis volentibus, *God willing*, Sall. J 14, 19· si dis placet, *if it please the gods*, Plaut. Capt 2, 3, 94; for which. si di volent, id. Poen. 4, 2, 83; more freq: si dis placet, ironically or contemptuously, *an't please the gods, if you please; forsooth*, Ter Eun. 5, 3, 10; Cic. Pis 16 *fin*; Liv 6 40, 34, 32; Quint. 8, 3 44; Flor. 3, 4, 1 al.: di hominesque, i e *all the world, every body*, Cic Fam. 1, 9, 19; Sall. C 15, 4; Liv 3, 17, 3, 19 al.: dis hominibusque invitis, *in spite of every body*, Cic. Vatin. 16, 38, id. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 1.—**C.** Esp **1.** In poets sometimes *a goddess*; cf Gr. θεος: ducente deo (sc Venere), Verg. A. 2, 632· audentes deus ipse juvat (sc. Fortuna), Ov. M. 10, 586, Macr. Sat. 3. 8; cf. of Aurora, Cat. ap Cic. N D 1, 28 *fin*; of Alecto, Verg. A. 7, 498 (but in all these passages, some regard deus as *absol*, = τὸ θεῖον, *the divinity*, Heyne ad Verg. A. 2, 632) —**2.** Of Bacchus, Verg. A. 9, 337; 1, 636 —**D.** In eccl Lat, esp the God of the Hebrews and Christians, *God* Deus summus, Lact. 1, 1: omnipotens, Vulg Gen. 17, 1 et passim. Also of *the Son of God, God the Son, Christ* Deus pater et Deus filius, Lact. 4, 29 1; Vulg Johan. 1, 1 al

II. Transf., of highly distinguished or fortunate persons: te in dicendo semper putavi deum Cic. Or 1, 23, 106; cf. id. ib 2, 42, 179: facio te apud illum deum, Ter Ad. 4, 1, 19. audiamus Platonem quasi quendam deum philosophorum, Cic. N D 2, 12; cf.: deus ille noster Plato, id. Att. 4, 16, 3: ubi nunc nobis deus ille magister, Eryx, Verg. A 5, 392. deos quoniam propius contingis (i. e Augustus and Maecenas), Hor S 2, 6, 52: deus sum, si hoc ita est, Ter Hec. 5, 4, 3: cf.: sum deus, Plaut Curc. 1, 3, 11; esp of great patrons or protectors, *a guardian god*: Lentulus consul, parens deus, salus nostrae vitae, Cic. post Red. ad Quir 5, 11: Lentulus, cujus pater deus ac parens nominis mei, id. Sest. 69, 144.—Hence freq in inscriptions and on coins of the period of the empire, as *an epithet of the emperors* · DEO AVG, Inscr Orell. 609 et saep; cf. Nem Venat. 71; Calp Ecl 7

dĕustus, a, um, *Part*, from deuro

† **deutĕrĭus**, a, um, *adj*, = δευτεριος, *secondary* (pure Lat secundarius)· vina (= lora), Plin. 14, 10 12, § 86

† **deutĕrŏnŏmĭum**, ii, *n*, = δευτερονομιον **I.** *A copy of the law*, Vulg. Deut. 17, 18, id. Josue, 8, 32 —**II.** *The fifth book of Moses, Deuteronomy*, Lact. 4, 17, 6 al.

* **dē-ūtor**, üti, *v dep*, *to use wrongfully, abuse*; with *abl*. · victo, Nep Eum. 11, 3

dē-văgor, āri, *v dep n*, *to wander, to stray from* (post class.) a venditionibus. Col. Th. 1, 10, 5 —**II.** Trop, *to deviate, digress*: a venditionibus ulterius, Justin. de Conc Dig 1.

dēvastātor, ōris, *m*, *he who devastates*, Cass. iod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 45

dē-vasto, no *perf*, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to lay waste, devastate* (rare, and perh. not ante Aug.) fines, Liv 4, 59; Marsos, id. 22, 9· agmina ferro, Ov M 13, 255 —**II.** Trop fortitudinem, Vulg. Isa. 23, 14: ecclesiam, id. Act. 8, 3

* **dē-vecto**, āre, *v intens a*., *to carry away* ligatum, Sedul. 5, 345

dē-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3, *v a*., *to carry down, to carry convey, take away* **I.** Prop (class., most freq in the histt.)· has (carinas) carris junctis devehit noctu milia passuum a castris XXII, Caes. B C. 1, 54. 3. legionem equis, id. B G 1, 43, 2 maximos commeatus (Tiberis), Liv 4 52 id simulacrum Syracusis, Curt. 4, 3: devecta cremato Sarmenta, *Verg G 2, 408 et saep —Designating the term. ad quem· aliquem in Anactorium, Plaut Poen. prol. 87: quod (frumentum) eo tolerandae hiemis causa devexerat, Caes. B G 5, 47, 2; cf. Liv. 5, 54: tritici decies centum milia ad mare, id. 43, 6· frumentum in Graeciam, id. 36, 2· saucios in oppidum, id. 40, 33 et saep —**B.** *Pass* in middle sense, *to go away, to go down, descend* · Veliam devectus Brutum vidi, *Cic. Phil. 1, 4 Tiberi devectus, Tac A. 3, 9; cf. Rheno id. ib 4. 73. Arare flumine, id. H. 2, 59: Misenum usque devectus, Suet. Tib 72 et saep —**II.** Trop: nunc ad tua devehar astra Prop 4 (5), 1. 119

dē-vello, velli, vulsum, (*perf* devolsit, Cat. 63, 5), 3, *v a*., *to pluck down, to pull* or *tear off* (very rare; not in Cic. and Caes.): pennas, Plaut, Poen. 4, 2 60; cf.: plumam anseribus, Fronto Ep ad Verr. 1 *fin*: plantas de matrum radice. Pall. Mart. 10, 1: effigies (sc in Tiberim; cf. Suet. Vit 17, and Juv 10, 58) Tac A. 3, 14. In an obscene sense: concubinas (i e. depilare), Suet. Dom. 22.

* **dē-vēlo**, āre, *v a*., *to unveil, uncover*: ora sorori, Ov. M. 6, 604.

dē-vĕnĕror, ātus, 1, *v dep a*, *to reverence, worship* (very rare) **I.** Prop: deos prece, Ov. H. 2, 18 —**II.** Transf. somnia ter sanctā deveneranda molā, i. e *to avert by prayers*, Tib 1, 5, 14.

dē-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4, *v n*; orig., *to come from* somewhere; hence, with predominant reference to the term. ad quem (cf. de. no II. B), *to go to, arrive at, reach* (class.) **I.** Lit: quomodo ad hunc devenerim In servitutem ab eo, etc., Plaut. Mil. 2. 1, 18; cf.: quam quisque in partem ab opere casu devenit, Caes. B G 2, 21 *fin*. · ad alias aedes, Plaut Most. 4, 2, 52. ad mare, id Poen. 3, 3, 14: ad legionem decimam, Caes B G 2, 21: in insidias, *to fall*, Plaut Aa. 1, 1, 92; cf.: in victoris manus, Cic Fam. 7, 3, 3: in loca nobis adversa, Lucr 6, 1132: in eum locum, Liv. 9, 31: in Scythiam, Ov. M 8, 798: domum alicujus, Nep Pelop 2 *fin*: quo, *Hor Ep 1, 6, 27 et saep —(β) Poet. with simple *acc.*: devenere locos ubi, etc., Verg. A. 1, 365; so, locos laetos, id. ib 6, 638: speluncam eandem. id. ib 4, 125; 166: silvas et amoena piorum, Val. Fl. 1, 84. Cf.: venio, pervenio, and 1. eo —**B.** Transf., in vulg. lang., like our *to come*, instead of *to go to* a place· deveniam ad lenonem domum egomet solus, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 28· post ad furem ego devenio, id. Rud. 4, 3, 17; id. Ps. 1, 3, 53 —**II.** Trop, *to reach, arrive at, come to*: tantum devenisse ad eum mali, *Ter Heaut. 4. 5, 2: ad juris studium, Cic. Mur 13, 29; cf. id. Quint. 17, 54: devenit aut potius incidit in istum, id. Pis 29; cf.: in medium rerum omnium certamen atque discrimen (coupled with incidere), id. de Or. 1, 1, 3. in alicujus tutelam, Suet. Vesp 5. in quos fines saeculorum, Vulg. 1 Cor 10, 11.

dē-vĕnusto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to disfigure, deform* (late Lat.). pulchritudinis insignia, Gell. 12, 1, 8 al.

dē-verbĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to thrash* or *cudgel soundly* (very rare): homines deverberasse usque ad necem, Ter Ph. 2, 2, 13. servum, Lact 2, 7, 20 (al. diverb)

dēvergentia, ae, *f* [devergo], *an inclining downwards, a sloping* · d. et convexiones mundi, Gell. 14, 1. 8

* **dē-vergo**, ĕre, *v n*, *to incline downwards, to sink*, Ap de Deo Socr p 46, Tert Exhort. Cast. 2

‡ **Dēverra**, ae, *f* [deverro], *the goddess of sweeping, that presided over the threshold of a house where a woman lay in child bed, to protect her against Sylvanus*, acc. to Varr ap Aug. Civ D 6, 9, cf. Voss. ad Verg. Ecl 10 24.

dē-verro (**dīv-**), ĕre, *v a*. *to sweep away, sweep out* (very rare) devorare omnia ac deverrere, Lucil. ap Non. 420, 7, Varr ap Aug. Civ D 6, 9, Col. 7, 4, 5

dēversĭto, āre, *v intens n* [deverto], *to put up* at an inn; trop ad verborum venustates, *to dwell upon*, Gell. 17, 20 6

dēversĭtor, ōris, *m* [deversor]. *one who puts up* at an inn, *a guest*, Petr 79, 6, and 95, 1.

1. dē-versor (vorsor), ātus, 1, *v dep n*, *to be tarrying* as a guest, *to lodge anywhere as a guest* (rare but good prose): cum Athenis apud eum deversarer, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 22; so, apud aliquem, id. Att. 6, 1, 25; 13, 2, 2 in domo aliqua. id. Verr 2. 1, 27; cf. id. Phil. 2, 27 *fin.*: domi suae deversatum esse, id. Verr 2, 4, 31, § 70; Liv 23, 8, 9; 44, 9 *fin* · parum laute, Cic Verr. 2, 1, 25

* **2. dē-versor**, ōris, *m* [deverto], *one who lodges* anywhere, *an inmate, guest*: caupo cum quibusdam deversoribus illum consequitur, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 15 (MSS diversoribus, which Kayser restores).

dēversōrĭŏlum, i, *n dim* [deversorium], *a small lodging place*, Cic. Fam. 12, 20; Att. 14, 8 (Suet. Caes 72 dub)

dēversōrĭus, a, um (**dīver-**, Auct. Her 4, 51, 64; Sen. Ep 108, 6, Curt. 7, 2, 22), *adj* [2. deversor] *belonging to an inn* or *lodging place, fit to lodge in*: taberna, *a lodging place, lodging, inn*, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 81; id. Truc. 3 2, 29; Suet. Ner 27. In this sense also *subst*, **dēversōrĭum** (old form **dēvors-**), ii, *n* (for syn. cf.: caupona, hospitium, taberna, popina, ganea), Cic de Sen. 23, 84; id. Fam. 6, 19, id. Att 4, 12; Liv. 1, 51; 21, 63; Suet. Vit. 7 al · studiorum, non libidinum, Cic. Phil. 2, 41· officina nequitiae et deversorium flagitiorum omnium, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134.—Also in gen. for taberna: monumentorum bustorumque, Suet. Ner 38; Vulg. Luc 2, 7 al.

‡ **dēversus**, i. e deorsum versus, Paul. ex Fest. p 71. 1 Müll.

dēvertĭcŭlum (many MSS and some edd. **divert-**, old form **dēvort-**), i, *n* [deverto]. **I.** *A by road by path, side-way* **A.** Prop: quae deverticula flexionesque quaesivisti? Cic. Pis. 22, 53; Ter Eun. 4, 2, 7; Curt. 3, 13, 9; Suet Ner 48, Plin. 31. 3, 25, § 42; Front Aquaed. 5: fluminis, *a branch*, Dig. 41, 3. 45; 44, 3, 7 —**B.** Trop, *a deviation, digression*: legentibus velut deverticula amoena quaerere, Liv 9, 17; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 29; 9, 2, 79: aquarum calidarum, i. e *a mode of cure* (deviating from the simple one) *by the use of warm water*, Plin. 29, 1. 8, § 23: significationis *derivation*, Gell. 4, 9 *in lemm.*: a deverticulo repetatur fabula, *from the digression*, Juv 15, 72: per varia sectarum deverticula, *by ways of doctrine*, Arn. 2, 13 —**II.** *A place for travellers to put up; an inn, a lodging* **A.** Prop: cum gladii abditi ex omnibus locis deverticuli protraherentur, Liv 1, 51 *fin*; also, *a resort for low characters* · lupanaria et deverticula, Tac. A. 13, 27 —**B.** Trop, *a refuge, retreat, lurking-place*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 8; Cic Part 39, 136; id., Rosc. Com. 17, 51; Quint. 12, 3, 11; Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 140

dē-verto or **dēvorto**, ti, sum (in MSS often confounded with diverto), 3, *v a.* and *n*. **I.** *Act* **A.** *To turn away, turn aside* any thing. comites suo hortatu, Luc 6, 317· acies, id. 2, 470: ventura fata suo cursu, id. 6, 591; cf. Aur Vict. Caes. 38 —Far more freq, **B.** *Pass* with mid. force, *to turn one's self aside*; and with esp reference to the term. ad quem, *to turn or betake one's self* to any place; *to turn in, put up at* (in the latter sense esp freq in Plaut., whereas Cicero commonly uses the *act.* form; v. under no II.) **1.** Prop · si qui Cobiamacho (vico) deverterentur, Cic Font. 5, 9· juvat ire jugis, qua nulla priorum Castaliam molli devertitur orbita clivo, Verg. G 3, 293: deverti ad amicos suos, Cato ap Fest. p 234, 26 Müll. devortitur apud suum paternum hospitem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 56· apud aliquem, id. ib 2, 2, 85; so Liv. 42, 1, 10, cf ib § 7: ad me in hospitium maximum, id. Poen. 3, 3, 60, cf. in amici hospitium. id. Mil. 3, 1, 146; id. Ps. 4, 2, 6 huc in tabernam, id. ib 2, 2, 63· intro domum, id. Stich 4, 1, 29, cf. Ter Phorm 2, 1, 82: in hortos in quibus devertebatur, pergunt, Tac. H. 3, 11.—**2.** Trop, *to resort to, have recourse to* (very rare)· ad magicas artes, Ov A. A. 2, 425: meas ad artes, id. M. 9, 62 —**II.** *Neutr* (i. q *no* I B), *to turn* or *go aside* from any place or any direction; *to turn* or *go towards, to turn in put up, lodge* anywhere **1.** Prop · viā devertit, Liv 44, 43 viā, Plin.

Pan. 52 *fin.* devertere ad cauponem, ad hospitem, Varr R. R. 3, 4, 9, Cic Div 1 27, 57 ad aliquem, id. Fin. 5, 2, id Att. 10, 16 *fin.* ad villam Philemonis, id Fam 7, 18, 3, cf. ad se in Albanum, id. Mil. 19, 51 ad villam suam, id ib in villam suam, id. Off 2, 18 *fin.* domum regis hospitis, id. Deiot. 6, 17 Massiliam, id. Phil. 13, 6, cf Interamnam, Tac. H. 2, 64 Rhodum, Suet Tib 12 et saep —With *apud* (late Lat., cf deversor) in pago apud familiares devertimus, Ap M 4 *init.*, cf. id. ib 10, p 238, 14 —*Absol* itineris causa ut deverterem, Cic. Att. 3, 7 —**2.** Trop (very rare) sed redeamus illuc, unde devertimus, *have digressed*, Cic. Fam 12, 25, 4, so Liv 35, 40 in haec devertisse non fuerit alienum, Plin. 2, 7, 5 *fin.* (Sillig, divertisse)

* **dē-vescor,** vesci, *v dep a*, *to eat up, devour*, poet animas, Stat. Th. 1, 604

dē-vestĭo, ire, *v a.*, *to undress* (a word used by Ap) se, Ap M. 3, p 138, 24 al.

dēvestīvus, a, um, *adj*, *undressed* genitura, Tert adv Val 14.

dēvexĭtas, atis, *f* [devexus], *a declivity, a sloping* loci, Plin. Ep 8, 8, 3 litoris, id 2, 65, 65, § 165

dēvexus, a, um, *adj* [deveho], of places *inclining downwards, sloping, shelving, steep* (class —for syn v declivis) **I.** Lit. lucus Vestae, qui a Palatii radice in novam viam devexus est, Cic. Div 1, 45, cf Liv 44, 35 mundus in Austros, Verg G 1, 241, and devexus in planum, Plin. Pan 7, 1, 1 ut de locis superioribus haec declivia et devexa cernebantur, * Caes B G 7, 88 arva, Ov M 8, 330 margo (lacus), id. ib 9, 334 (with acclivus) Orion, i e *towards his setting*, Hor Od 1, 28, 21, cf sol paulum a meridie, Cic. Fragm ap Macr S 6, 4, and dies devexior, Claud. Cons. Mall Theod. 57 globus devexior, Mart Cap 6, § 593 —Hence, *subst* **dēvexum,** i, *n.*, *an inclined surface, a slope* aqua in devexo fluit, in plano continetur et stagnat, Sen Q. N 3, 3 —**II.** Transf, *inclining, declining* aetas jam a diuturnis laboribus devexa ad otium, Cic. Att 9, 10, 3 aetas, Sen. Ep 12 devexa et molliter desinens compositio, id ib 114, 15 —*Absol* per devexum ire, i e *easily*, Sen. Vit. Beat 25 *fin*

dēvĭātor, ōris, *m* [devio], one *who leaves the way, a forsaker* puritatis (Pseud.), August ad Frat. Erem 29

dēvictĭo, onis, *f* [devinco], *a conquering* mortis, Tert adv Marc. 1, 108

* **dē-vĭgesco,** ĕre, *v inch. n*, *to lose one's vigor*, Tert. Anim 27

dē-vincĭo, nxi, nctum, 4 (*perf sync.* devinxti, Plaut As. 5, 1, 21), *v a.*, *to bind fast, tie up* (class, esp freq in trop signif) **I.** Lit servum, Plaut Men. 5 2, 92, cf leonem, Plin. 8, 16 21, § 54 Dircam ad taurum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 65 aliquem fasciis, Cic. Brut. 60, 217, cf opercula plumbo, Liv 40, 29 —In Greek constr devinctus tempora lauro, *encircled, crowned*, Tib 2, 5, 5 et saep —**II.** Trop, *to bind together, to unite closely, to engage, to oblige, lay under obligation* totam Italiam omnibus vinclis devinctam et constrictam teneretis, Cic. Agr 1, 5, 16 illud vinculum, quod primum homines inter se rei publicae societate devinxit id. Rep 1, 26, cf. eloquentia nos juris, legum, urbium societate devinxit, id N D 2, 59, 148 nec acervatim multa frequentans una complexione devinciet, id Or 25, 85, cf id. Brut 37, 140, Quint. 7 prooem. § 1 istoc me facto tibi devinxti, Plaut As. 5, 1, 21, so of laying under an obligation by kindness, beneficence, etc ambo nobis sint obnoxii, nostri devincti beneficio, id. ib 2, 2 19, Ter Heaut 2, 4 14, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 31, id. Fam 13, 7 *fin*, Caes. B C 1, 29, 3 et saep, cf. suos praemiis, adversarios clementiae specie, Cic. Phil. 2, 45 *fin* homines benevolentia et caritate, id. Off 1, 17, 54 virum sibi praestanti in eum liberalitate, id. Fam 1, 7, 3 animos centurionum pignore, Caes. B C 1 39 *fin* et saep aliquem omni cautione, foedere, exsecratione, Cic. Sest 7, 15 se cum aliquo affinitate, id Brut. 26, 98, cf Ter And. 3, 3, 29 ubi animus semel se cupiditate devinxit mala, id. Heaut 1, 2, 34, cf animum misericordia, id Hec. 1, 2, 93 devinctus Domitiae nuptiis, Suet. Dom 22 se vino, Plaut Ps. 1, 2, 85, cf animum ebrietate, Sen. Ep 83 *med* membra sopore, Lucr 4, 453, cf ib 1027 —Hence, **dēvinctus,** a, um, *P a.*, *devoted, greatly attached to* (very rare) quibus (studiis) uterque nostrum devinctus est, Cic Fam 3, 13, 2 studiis a pueritia dediti ac devincti, id. ib 15, 4, 16 uxori devinctus, Tac A. 11, 28 devinctior alicui, Hor S 1, 5, 42.

dē-vinco, vici, victum, 3, *v a*, *to conquer completely, overcome, subdue.* **I.** Prop (class., for syn cf vinco, supero, fundo, fugo, profligo, subigo, subicio, domo) Galliam Germaniamque, Caes. B C 3, 87, id. B G 7, 34, Hirt ib 8, 46 devincere et capere Capuam, Cic. Agr 2, 33, 90 Poenos classe, id de Sen. 13, 44, cf Crotoniatas maximo proelio, id. N D 2, 2 Sabaeae reges, Hor Od. 1, 29, 3 serpentem, Ov H 6, 37 flumina, Stat. S 5, 5, 63 et saep —With *ut* and *subj* Catonis sententia devicit, ut in decreto perstaretur, Liv Epit. 49 —Poet. devicta bella, *victoriously concluded*, Verg A. 10, 370 —**II.** Trop homimum consilia, Plaut Ps. 2 3 12 bonum publicum privatâ gratiâ devictum, *sacrificed to*, Sall. J 25, 3

* **dēvinctĭo,** onis, *f* [devincio], *a binding, ensnaring* magicae, *enchantments*, Tert. Spect. 2.

dēvinctus, a, um, *Part* and *P a.*, from devincio

dē-vĭo, āvi, 1, *v n*, *to turn from the straight road, to go aside, to deviate* (late Lat., for de via declinare or devertere) **I.** Prop, Macr Somn Scip 1, 22, Aug Doctr Christ. 3, 36 *fin* —**II.** Trop, Macr S. 5, 15, Symm Ep 9, 121 a vero, Vulg Exod. 23, 2.

* **dēvirgĭnātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [devirgino], *a deflouring*, Scrib Comp 18

‡ **dēvirgĭnātor,** διαπαρθενευτης, *a deflourer*, Gloss. Vet

dē-virgĭno, āvi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to deprive of virginity, to deflour* **I.** Prop, Petr 25, 1, Dig 1, 18 21 juvenculam, Vulg Sirach, 20, 2. —**II.** Transf in the *pass*, of young persons, *to quit the period of youth*, Varr ap Non. 458, 26

* **dēvītātĭo,** onis, *f* [devito], *an avoiding* legionum, Cic Att. 16, 2, 4

dē-vīto, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to avoid, go out of the way of, shun* (rare but class.) illos fluctus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 79, cf procellam temporis, Cic Verr 1, 3, 8 malum, Ter And 3, 5, 5 letum, Lucr 3, 1092 dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26 exiguum censum turpemque repulsam, Hor Ep 1, 1, 44 suspicionem, Suet. Tib 11 δυσφημιαν nominis, id. Aug 92 stultitiam, Vulg Eccl. 2, 3

dē-vĭus, a, um, *adj* [via], *lying off the high road, out of the way, devious* (class., for syn cf avius, invius) **I.** Lit. iter, *a by way*, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 4, 14, 10, 1 (cf avius), Suet. Galb 20 oppidum, Cic. Pis. 36 *fin* saltus, Liv 41, 19 calles, id 22, 14 rura, Ov M 1, 676 —*Subst* **dēvia,** orum *n*, *lonely, unfrequented places* per aspera ac devia, Suet. Tib 60 in devia terrarum, Luc. 4, 161.—**B.** Transf, of living beings dwelling in out-of the way places, *retired, sequestered* Anagnini cum essent devii, etc., Cic. Phil 2, 41, 106 gens, Liv 34, 20 montani id. 34, 16 civitas, Suet. Vesp 4 mihi devio nemus Mirari libet, *wandering about in unfrequented places* Hor Od. 3, 25, 12 uxores (i e. capellae), id ib 1, 17, 6 scortum, i e. *retired shy*, id. ib 2 11, 21 avis (i e *the great owl* which dwells in lonely places), Ov H 2, 118 equus, *leaping aside*, Stat. Th 9, 804 —**2.** Poet, *inaccessible* limina, Prop 4 (5), 9, 27 —**II.** Trop, *inconstant, erroneous inconsistent, foolish* quid potest esse tam flexibile, tam devium, quam animus ejus, qui, etc., Cic. Lael. 25, 93 vita, id. Fragm ap Lact. 6, 24 via, Lact. 3, 11, 4, id. 4, 30, 3 nihil quasi devium loqui, i. e *out of the way, impertinent*, Plin. Ep 5, 6, 44 noster Plato nihil ab hac secta vel paululum devius, Ap Flor 2, p 352, 23 homo in omnibus consiliis praeceps et devius Cic. Phil. 5, 13, 37, Ov Tr 3, 7, 30 —Poet. with *gen* devius aequi, Sil 1, 57, cf. pectora recti, id. 8 318 devius promissi es, Mart. Cap poet. 3 *init.*—*Adv* does not occur

dē-vŏco, avi, atum 1, *v a*, *to call off, call away*, also to call down. —With *abl* of the place *whence* after *de*, *ab*, *ex*, rarely without a *prep*, and with reference to the term ad quem (cf de, *no* II. B), *to call, to fetch by calling* to any place with *ad* or *in* (rare but class.) **I.** Lit. aliquem de provincia ad gloriam, ad triumphum, etc., Cic. Prov Cons. 12, 29 suos ab tumulo, Liv 4, 39, cf. ex praesidiis, id. 33, 18 refixa sidera caelo, Hor Epod. 17, 5, cf. Jovem caelo sacrificio, Plin. 28, 2, 4 § 14, and Jovem deosque alios ad auxilium, Liv 6, 20, 9 aliquem in judicium, Val. Max. 6, 5, 5, cf aliquem in certamen, id 3, 2 21 aliquem (ad cenam), *to invite*, Nep Cim 4, 3. —**II.** Trop, *to call off, allure, call down*, etc. non (illum) avaritia ab instituto cursu ad praedam aliquam devocavit, non libido ad voluptatem, etc., Cic. de Imp Pomp 14, 40, cf hue a simulacris deorum hominumque humanissimam artem, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 89 Sill. philosophiam e caelo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10 suas fortunas in dubium, *to endanger*, * Caes. B G 6 7, 6, cf aliquem in id, ut, etc., *to prevail on one to*, etc., Sen Ben. 6 27 mortales ad perniciem, *to bring*, Phaedr 1, 20, 2 rem ad populum, Val. Max. 2, 7, 8

dē-vŏlo, are, *v n*, *to fly down* or *away* (very rare) **I.** Lit. (*a*) *To fly down* devolant angues jubati deorsum in impluvium, Plaut Am 5, 1, 56 Iris per caelum, Verg A. 4, 702 sibi de caelo devolaturam in sinum victoriam, Liv 7, 12, 13 —(*β*) *To fly away* turdus devolet illuc, ubi, etc., Hor S 2, 5, 11 phoenicem devolavisse in Aegyptum, Plin. 10, 2, 2, § 5 —**II.** Transf., *to hasten down, to fly* or *hasten away* de tribunali, Liv 2 29 in terram, Lucr 6 205 praecipites in forum, Liv 3, 15, cf raptim ad puerum, Petr 105, 8 ab afflicta amicitia transfugere atque ad florentem aliam devolare, * Cic. Quint. 30, 93, cf. *absol* Auct. Her 4, 17, 24.

dē-volvo, volvi, vŏlutum, 3, *v a*, *to roll* or *tumble down* (class.) **I.** Lit. saxa in musculum, Caes. B C 2, 11, 1, and 2, cf saxa (amnis), Quint. 12, 10, 61 auratas trabes, Verg A. 2, 449 tonitrua, i e *to imitate it* (by rolling down balls behind the scenes), Phaedr 5, 7, 23 clipeos e muris, Curt 4, 3 *fin* panem ex igne, Cat. 59, 4 corpora in humum, Ov M 7, 574 se toris, Val. Fl 1, 235 et saep —Poet. fusis mollia pensa, i e *to spin off*, Verg G 4, 349 —**b.** *Pass* in mid force, *to roll itself down, to roll* or *tumble down, to fall headlong* monte praecipiti devolutus torrens, Liv 28, 6, cf Col. 1, 5, 2, Curt. 5, 3 jumenta cum oneribus devolvebantur Liv 21, 33 ex praecipiti, Curt 7, 11.—**II.** Trop aliquem vitâ suâ, to remove from, i e. *to deprive of* Plaut Men 5, 5, 5 per audaces nova dithyrambos Verba devolvit (the figure being taken from a river), Hor Od. 4, 2, 11 —**b.** Mid., *to sink down fall into* ad spem inanem pacis devoluti, * Cic. Phil 7, 4, 13 retro ad stirpem, Liv 1, 47 ad otium et inertiam, Col 1 prooem § 29 devolvuntur, *hasten down*, Amm 15, 10, 4.

* **dē-vŏmo,** ĕre, *v a.*, *to vomit forth*, Caecil ap Gell. 2, 23, 13

dēvŏrābĭlis, e, *adj* [devoro] *that can be devoured* tegmen, Alcim Ep 77

dēvŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [id.] *a devouring* carnis, Tert. Res. carn 54 —With *gen subject* piscis, Vulg Tobiae, 12, 3, id Ezech 34, 5

dēvŏrātor, ōris, *m* [id.] *a devourer* (late Lat), Tert. Res carn. 32, Vulg Sap 12 5, id. Luc 7 35

dēvŏrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [id], *devouring* crimina devoratoria salutis *destructive to*, Tert Idol 1 —As *subst* **dēvŏrātōrĭum,** i, *n*, *the devouring maw*. mortis, Ambros. Ep 4, 5 *fin*

dēvŏrātrix, icis *f* [devorator] *she that devours* puerorum Porphyr ad Hor Ep 1, 13 10 hominum Vulg Ezech. 36, 13

dē-vŏro, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to swallow, swallow down, gulp down devour* (class., esp freq in transf signif —for syn cf. edo, comedo, vescor, pascor, mando) **I.** Lit, of the physical act id quod devoratur, Cic. N D 2 54 135 ovum gallinaceum integrum, Cato R R 71 laseris paulu

lum. Cels. 4, 4 4 salivam suam, id. 2, 6, 98; lapides, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 29: succum, id. 20, 23, 98, § 260: fumum, id. 26, 6, 16, § 30 et saep —**II.** Transf. **A.** Of inanimate subjects, *to swallow up, ingulf, absorb:* devorer telluris hiatu, Ov. H. 3, 63: terra devoravit montem, Plin. 2, 91, 93, § 205: vel me Charybdis devoret, Ov. Tr 5, 2, 74· terras devorant aquae, Plin. 31, 1, 1, § 2: sol aquas devorans, id. 20 prooem. § 1: ne rotae devorarentur (viarum mollitudine), Vitr. 10, 6 —**B.** *To seize upon greedily or hastily, to swallow eagerly, to devour:* meretricem ego item esse reor, mare ut est; quod des, devorat, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 16: spe et opinione praedam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 51; cf.: spe devoratum lucrum, id. Fl. 24; and: regis hereditatem spe, id. Att. 1, 16, 10: aliquid oculis, Just. 21, 5, 6; cf.: spectat oculis devorantibus draucos, Mart. 1, 97; cf. infra III. B —**C.** *To swallow down, repress, suppress, check:* verborum pars devorari solet, *to be swallowed,* i. e *only half pronounced,* Quint 11, 3, 33; so, verba, Sen. de Ira, 3, 14 *fin*; cf lacrimas, i. e. *to repress,* Ov. F 4, 845; id. M 13, 540. gemitus, Sen. Ep 66 *med* —**D.** Of property, *to consume, to waste,* = exhaurire: omnem pecuniam publicam, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 76; id. Phil. 13, 2, 3; id. Pis. 21.—And with a pers. object. *St* Jamne illum comesurus es? *Ba.* Dum recens est, Dum datur, dum calet, devorari decet, Plaut. Ps 4, 7, 26; id. As. 2, 2, 71; cf.: ut *hominem devorari,* cujus patrimonium consumitur, Quint. 8, 6, 25 —**2.** Trop., *to consume, destroy* · devorent vos arma vestra, Just. 14, 4, 14; cf.: aquilarum pinnae reliquarum alitum pinnas devorant, Plin 10 3, 4, § 15: vox devoratur, i e *is swallowed up, lost,* id. 11, 51, 112, § 270: devoravi nomen imprudens, *swallowed,* i e *I have lost, utterly forgotten,* Plaut Trin. 4. 2, 63: devorato pudore, Ap M 9, p 225 —**III.** Trop **A.** *To swallow* any thing unpleasant, i. e *to bear patiently, to endure* · hominum ineptias ac stultitias, Cic. Brut. 67, 236; so, molestiam paucorum dierum, id. Phil. 6, 6, 17: taedium illud, Quint. 11, 2, 41: bilem et dolorem, Tert. Res. carn. 54.—**B.** *To accept eagerly, enjoy* · quid tibi faciam qui illos libros devorasti, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 2: os impiorum devorat iniquitatem, Vulg. Prov 19, 28: auscultate et mea dicta devorate, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 59; cf.: orationem dulcem (aures), id. Poen 5, 2, 9: verbum ipsum (voluptatis), id. Sest. 10, 23 —**C.** ejus oratio, nimia religione attenuata, a multitudine et a foro devorabatur, qs. *swallowed but not digested* (i. e heard without being understood), Cic. Brut. 82, 283

dēvorsor and **dēvorto,** v dever

dēvortium, ii, *n.* [deverto], *a by way, by road* · itinerum, Tac. Agr 19, 5 Halm (Ritter, divortia)

dēvōtāmentum, i, *n* [devoveo], *a cursing, anathema* Tert. adv Gnost 2.

dēvōtātio, ōnis *f.* [id.], *a making of vows, consecration,* Vulg 3 Reg. 8, 38; August 4 Quaest. in Hept 40

dēvōtē, *adv*, *devotedly, faithfully,* v devoveo, *P a. fin.*

dēvōtio, ōnis, *f* [devoveo] **I.** *A devoting, consecrating* **A.** Prop: Deciorum devotiones, *the devoting of themselves,* Cic. N D 3, 6, 15, cf. vitae, id. Rab Post. 1 *fin*; capitis, id. Dom. 57; *a vow,* Vulg. Act 23, 1 —**B.** Transf., *fealty, allegiance, devotedness* (late Lat) · alicujus erga rempublicam, Treb Poll Gall. 14 · Aquileiensium pro Romanis, Capitol. Maxim et Balb 11 quis fortes animat devotio mentes, Nemes. Cyneg. 83 al.—Hence, **2.** (Cf. devotus, *P a* no B) In Christian authors, *piety, devotion, zeal,* Lact. 2, 11 *med*. inutilis est Deo qui devotione caret, id. 5, 19, 13, cf. coupled with religio, Lampr Heliog. 3 —**II.** *A cursing curse, imprecation, execration* Nep Alcib 4, 5 pilae in quibus devotio fuerit scripta, id. ib 6, 5 dissimulata nauseantis devotione, Petr 103, 6, v also Macr Sat. 3, 9 —**III.** *Sorcery, enchantment,* and concr., *a magical formula, incantation, spell,* Suet Calig. 3: carmina et devotiones, id. ib, Tac. A. 2, 69: devotionibus et veneno peremisse, id. ib 3, 13; 4, 52 conjugum (i. e conjugem) principis devotionibus petere, id. ib 12, 65 al.—**B.** Transf., *any form of prayer:* devotiones faustae Ap M. 11, p 265, 5

dē-vōto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v intens a* [id.] **I.** *To dedicate, devote* (rare): et me dicabo atque animam devotabo hostibus, Att. ap Non. 98, 13 (but Cic. Par. 1, 2, 12, read devota vita); and, **II.** *To bewitch, enchant:* sortes, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 36: devotatus defixusque, Ap Herb 7.—**III.** *To invoke with vows:* numina, Ap M 9, p 227, 4: asinos cum Iside. Minuc. Fel. Oct. 28, 5 —**IV.** *To curse.* se, August. 4 Quaest. in Hept 40

‡ **dēvōtor** et **dēvōtrix** dicitur qui imprecatur, Serv. Verg. A. 4, 607 [id.]

dēvōtus, a, um, *Part* and *P. a.*, from devoveo

dē-vŏvĕo, vōvi, vōtum, 2, *v a.* **I.** *To vow, devote* (usually to a deity) **A.** Prop (class.): Marti ea, quae bello ceperint, Caes. B G 6, 17, 3; so, Dianae pulcherrimum, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95: gnatam pro muta agna, Hor S 2, 3, 219 et saep; esp freq: se diis, or simply se, *to devote one's self to death, to sacrifice one's self,* Cic. N. D 2, 3 *fin.*; id. Fin. 2, 19, 61: se pro aere alieno, in jesting allusion to the death of the Decii, id. Phil 11, 6, 13: se pro patria Quiritibusque Romanis, Liv. 5, 41, 3; id. 8, 9, 9. 4; Verg. A. 12, 234· devota vita, Cic Par. 1, 2, 12; cf.: devotis corporibus in hostem ruentes, Liv. 9, 17: ancipiti deum irae devotus, id. 10, 39: hinc Remus auspicio se devovet, Enn ap Cic Div 1, 48, 107: devota morti pectora, Hor Od. 4, 14, 18; cf. without morti: stabat devota juventus, Luc. 4, 533: caput pro salute alicujus, Val. Max. 6, 2, extr. 2 et saep —**B.** Transf., *to devote, give up, attach* (rarely): vobis animam hanc devovi, Verg. A. 11, 442; cf.: suos annos soli tibi, Ov. M 14, 683; esp · se, *to give one's self up to, devote one's self to:* se amicitiae alicujus, Caes B G 3, 22, 2; cf.: se gloriae, Curt 9, 6 *fin* · se regibus Sall. Hist. Fragm. 1, 73 —**C.** *To promise solemnly, vow;* with *inf* or *obj clause* (late Lat.): qui se devoverunt, nec manducare nec bibere, Vulg. Act. 23, 21· totam vitam suam serviturum se esse devovit, August. Serm. 286, 4; Gregor. M. Homil. 1, 19, 7 —**D.** *To mark out, destine, appoint:* expectatione omnium T. Annio devota et constituta ista hostia esse videtur, Cic. Harusp Resp 3, 6 —**II.** Qs. to devote to the infernal gods, i e *to curse, to execrate* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose—for syn. cf. detestor)· aliquem, Nep Alcib 4, 5· natum suum (Theseus), Ov F 6, 738: se ipse, Quint 5, 6, 2: scelerata arma, Ov. M. 5, 102: suas artes id. ib 8, 234: devota arbos, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 27. devoti sanguinis aetas id. Epod. 16, 9 et saep; v. such a form of imprecation in Macr S 3, 9 —**III.** *To bewitch* by conjurations (poet.) · aliquem carminibus, pollentibus herbis, Tib 1, 8, 18: aliquem trajectis lanis, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 80; cf. · devota veneno corpora, id. ib 3, 7, 27 —Hence, **dēvōtus,** a, um, *P a.* (acc. to no I. B) **A.** *Devoted* to any one, i. e *attached, faithful* (post-Aug.) ni tibi deditus essem Devotusque cliens, Juv 9, 72; so with deditus, Sen. Ben. 3, 5· devotissimus alicui, Suet Caes 67 *fin*; cf. Sen. Ben. 5, 17; and· DEVOTISSIMVS NVMINI MAIESTATIQVE EIVS, Inscr. Orell. 859; and so in *comp*, Claud. B Gild. 289 animus alicui devotus, Tiber ap Suet. Tib 67. equester ordo scenae harenaeque devotus, id. Calig 30 —Poet. · devotae in externa proelia dextrae, *ready for,* Luc 3, 311 —*Subst.* · cum DC devotis, quos illi Soldurios appellant, *with six hundred faithful followers,* Caes. B G 3, 22, 1. —**B.** In Christian authors, *pious, devout* Roma Deo, Prud. adv Symm 2 *fin* · filia Christo, Hier Ep 108, 2 jejunia, Aus. Idyll. 1, 2, so, *obedient* to authority, Cassiod. Varr 2, 16 —**C.** Like deditus, *given to, abandoned to* a habit or thing (rare) vino, Phaedr 4, 5, 6 —*Adv* **dēvōtē,** *devotedly, faithfully* devote ac strenue, Cod. Th. 6, 24, 10 —*Sup* Deo devotissime serviamus, Lact. 6, 9 *fin*, Aug. Ep 86 *fin*

dēvulsus, a, um, *Part.*, from devello

Dexămĕnus, i, *m* *the name of a centaur,* i q Eurytion Ov Ib 406

Dexippus, i, *m* Δέξιππος, *a Greek proper name,* Cic. Fam 14, 3, 3

Dexius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name,* Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 4.

Dexo, ōnis, *f*, Δέξων, *a Greek proper name,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 42 al.

dextans, antis, *m.* [contr. from de and sextans: as dempto sextante, Varr L. L. 5, § 172 Müll.], *ten twelfths* of any thing (mostly post-Aug.; Cic. writes instead: pars dimidia et tertia, Fam. 13, 29, 4; cf: remissis senio et trientibus, id. Sest. 25, 55), Varr L L: jugeri, Col. 5, 1, 12: horae, Plin. 18, 32, 75, § 324: gradus neque crassiores dextante, neque tenuiores dodrante, Vitr. 3, 3. pro semisse dextans, Suet. Ner. 32.

* **dextella,** ae, *f. dim* [dextra], *a little right hand:* Quintus filius illius, ut scribis, est dextella, Cic. Att. 14. 20, 5

dexter, tĕra, tĕrum, and more freq tra, trum (*dat plur. fem*: dextrabus manibus, Liv. Andron. ap Non. 493, 20 —*Comp* dextĕrior; *sup* dextimus), *adj* [dex ter, root dek, Gr. δέκομαι, whence δάκ-τυλος, *digitus;* cf. Germ. Finger, from fangen; cf. also Sanscr. dakshinas, on the right hand. and Gr δεξ ιός], *to the right, on the right side, right* (opp laevus, sinister). **I.** Prop: ut ante oculos fuerit qui dexter hic idem nunc sit laevus, Lucr. 4, 302: manus, Plaut Mil. 2, 2, 49; 50; id. Capt. 2, 3, 82; Cic. Div 1, 23, 46: pars membrorum (opp laeva), Lucr 4, 293· umeri, Caes. B G 7, 50, 2: latus, Hor. Ep 1, 16, 6; Ov M. 13, 730 et saep: cornu. Ter Eun. 4, 7, 5; Caes. B G 1, 52, 2, 2, 23, 4 et saep: ala, Liv. 31, 21 acies, id. 27, 48 et saep: *dextrarum tibiarum* genus est, quae dextra tenentur, Paul. ex Fest. p 74. 5 Müll. et saep: dextra ejus (fluminis) accolunt Deximontani, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 99 —*Comp* in signification = dexter, but spoken of two only· in dexteriore parte, opp sinisteriore Varr L. L. 9, § 34 Müll.; so, pars, opp laeva. Ov. M. 7, 241: rota, opp sinisterior, id. ib 2, 138: armus, id. ib 12. 303. umerus, Suet. Claud. 7 latus, id. Galb 21: cornu, Galba ap Cic Fam. 10, 30, 3 et saep —*Sup*: dextimus, a, um, an ancient and rare form, in signif i. q dexter: dextima via, Varr ap Non. 94, 30: apud dextimos, Sall. J. 100, 2. —**II.** Trop (perh. not in ante Aug. prose). **1.** *Handy, dexterous, skilful; opportune, proper, suitable, fitting:* rem ita dexter egit, ut, etc., Liv 8, 36: et Marius scriptis dexter in omne genus, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 24: quis rebus dexter modus, Verg. A. 4, 294: tempus, Hor. S 2, 1, 18 —**2.** (Since the Greeks regarded an omen on the right as favorable) *favorable, propitious, fortunate: dextra* auspicia prospera, Paul. ex Fest. p 74, 4 Müll.; cf. omen. Val. Fl. 1, 245: dexter adi, Verg. A. 8, 302; cf.: dexter ac volens assit (numen), Quint. 4 prooem 5: Jove, Pers 5, 114: sidere, Stat S 3, 4, 63 et saep —Hence,

1. dextĕra or **dextra,** ae, *f.* (as in most langg.; cf. Gr. δεξιά, Germ die Rechte, etc.; sc manus), *the right hand* (freq a sign of greeting, of fidelity; a symbol of strength, courage, etc) **A.** Prop.: cedo sis dexteram, Plaut Poen. 1, 2, 102; Ter. Heaut 3, 1, 84 quod ego te per hanc dextram oro, id. And 1, 5, 54; cf: per dexteram te istam oro, quam, etc., Cic. Deiot 3; cf. also Sall. J 10, 3; Hor Ep 1, 7, 94 al.; and: dexterae, quae fidei testes esse solebant, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5 fidem more Persarum dextra dare, Nep Dat 10, 1: vos libertatem atque patriam in dextris vostris portare, Sall. C 58, 8, cf. Verg. A. 2, 291, Hor Epod. 7, 10, Ov. M. 13, 176, Sil. 1, 77 et saep: miserat civitas Lingonum vetere instituto dona legionibus dextras, hospitii insigne, *a pair of hands clasped in each other,* made of gold. silver, etc., Tac. H. 1, 54; cf. id. ib 2, 8 (so in Gr δεξιὰν πέμπειν and φέρειν) —Prov dextra tenet calamum, strictum tenet altera ferrum, Ov H. 11, 3 —**2.** Transf **a.** *The right side* · picus et cornix est ab laeva. corvus porro ab dextera, Plaut. As. 2 1, 12, cf Cic. Div 1. 39, 85 ab dextera. Plaut Am. 1. 1. 89; id. Mil. 3, 1, 13; Ter And. 4, 3, 19, Sall. C 59, 2; Ov M. 2, 5 al. ilico equites jubet dextera inducere, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 88, so, dexterā, id. ib 177; Caes. B C 2, 15, 3, Sall. J 101. 9; Liv 21, 43 et saep specta ad dexteram, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4. 1, so, ad dexteram. id. Rud. 1, 2, 67, Ter And. 4, 4, 12; Att. ap Cic.

Div 1, 22 *fin*, Cic. Univ 13, Caes B C 1, 69, 3 et saep —**b.** Poet, *the hand* in gen omne sacrum rapiente dextra Hor Od 3, 3, 52, id S 2, 1, 54 —**B.** Trop, *pledge of friendship* renovare dextras, Tac A. 2, 58, cf. Graecia tendit dexteram Italiae suumque ei praesidium pollicetur, Cic Phil 10, 4, 9 nec veriti dominorum fallere dextras, Verg A 6, 613, cf. id. ib 3, 610, Nep Dat. 10, 1, Just 11, 15, 13 ne fas, fidem, dextras, deos testes fallat, Liv 29, 24.

2. dextrā, *praep* [orig dextrā, *abl* of preceding], *on the right of* (post Aug), with *acc* dextra sinistraque januam, Gell. 16, 5, 3 dextra viam stratam, Liv 8, 15, 8 dextra ac sinistra aquilonem, Vitr 1, 6, 10, id. 6, 11, 3, Paul ex Fest. p 206 18 al.

3. dextĕre and **dextrē,** *adv*, *dexterously, skilfully:* dextre obeundo officia, Liv 1, 34 *fin* —*Comp* nemo dexterius for tunâ est usus, Hor S 1, 9, 45

dextĕrĭtas, atis, *f* [dexter, II] **I.** *Dexterity, aptness, readiness* in doing good offices (rare and not ante Aug) tanta me rat comitas Scipioni atque ad omnia natu ralis ingenii dexteritas, Liv 28 18, 6, 37, 7 15, Gell. 13, 16, 1 al —* **II.** *Prosperity, felicity*, Arn. 7, p 225

dextĭmus, a, um, v dexter, *no* I

dextrāle, is, *n* [id.], *a bracelet* (late Lat), Cypr Habit Verg *med*, Vulg Exod. 35, 22 al.

dextrālĭŏlum, i, *n dim* [dextrale], *a little bracelet*, Vulg Judith, 10, 3

dextrālis, is *f* [dextra], *a hatchet*, Isid. 19, 19, 11

dextrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [dexter], *a movement towards the right side* (a religious ceremonial), Sol 45, 15

dextrātus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *lying to the right* (late Lat.) ager, pars, Auct. de Limit p 298 Goes

dextrē, *adv*, v dextere

dextrŏchĕrĭum, ii, *n.* [vox hibrida, from dexter and χειρ] *a bracelet* (late Lat), Capitol Max. 6, 8, 27, 8 gemmatum, Schol. Juv 9, 50

dextrorsum or **dextrorsus,** or un contracted **dextrovorsum** (or **-versum**), *adv* [dexter versus], *towards the right side, to the right*, Att ap Cic. Div 1, 22, 44 ille sinistrorsum hic dextrorsum abit, Hor S 2, 3, 50 dextrorsus pergere, Liv 6, 31, 5 dextrovorsum, Plaut Curc 1, 1, 70, id. Rud. 1, 2, 87, 2 3, 38 dextrover sum separari, Lact. 6, 7 *fin*

1. dī, v deus.

2. dī, v 3 dis

Dĭa, ae, *f*, Δῖα **I.** *The old name of the island of* Naxos, Ov M 3, 690, 8 174. —**II.** *A city in the* Chersonesus Taurica, Plin. 4 12, 26, § 86 —**III.** *An island near Crete*, now *Standia*, id. 4, 12 20, § 61 —**B.** *A woman's name.* **I.** *The mother of Mercury*, Cic. N D 3, 22, 56 —**II.** *The wife of Ixion, and mother of Pirithous*, Hyg F 155

dĭaartȳmătōn, i, *n*, = διὰ ἀρτυμάτων, *a kind of salve*, Cael Aur Tard. 3, 8, 116

* **dĭăbăthrārĭus,** ii, *m* [diabathrum], *the maker of a sort of slipper, a shoemaker*, Plaut. Aul 3 5, 39

† **dĭăbăthrum,** i, *n*, = διάβαθρον, *a sort of slipper*, Naev ap Varr L L. 7, § 53 Müll. (v 60 Rib), cf. Paul. ex Fest. p 74, 9 Mull

† **dĭăbētes,** ae, *m*, = διαβήτης, *a siphon*, called also sipho, Col 3, 10, 2.

† **Dĭāblintes,** um, *m*, *a people in Gallia Lugdunensis, near the present Mayenne, in the Department de la Sarthe*, Caes B G 3, 9 *fin*, called also **Diablinti,** Plin 4, 18, 32 § 107

† **dĭăbŏle,** es, *f*, = διαβολή arhet t t, *false accusation, slander* (pure Lat. criminatio) Jul. Rufin. de Fig p 209 Ruhnk.

† **dĭăbŏlĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = διαβολικός, *devilish, diabolical*, Paul. Nol. 29, 11 viri, Vulg 3 Reg 21, 13

† **dĭăbŏlus,** i, *m*, = διάβολος, *a devil*, Tert Anim 35, Vulg 3 Reg 21, 13 —Esp, *the devil*, Tert. adv Marc 2 10, Vulg 1 Johan 3, 8 al et saep With long *a*, in Paul Nol. 26, 528

† **dĭăcătŏchĭa,** ae, *f*, = διακατοχή, *possession* Cod. Just. 11, 58 7

† **dĭăcătŏchus,** i, *m*, = διακάτοχος, *a possessor*, Cod. Th 10, 16, 1

† **dĭăcĕcaumĕne,** es, *f*, = διακεκαυμένη, sc γῆ, *the torrid zone*, Sol 32, 37, cf Hygin. Astr 1, 8

† **dĭăchĕton,** i, *n*, *a small plant in Rhodes*, called also crysisceptrum, Plin 24, 13, 69, § 112 (Jan. diaxylon)

† **dĭăchȳlōn** = διὰ χυλῶν, *a sort of medicine*, Cael Aur Acut 2, 18, 2, 29 al.

† **dĭăchȳton,** i, *n* (sc vinum), = διὰ χυτόν, *a sort of sweet wine*, Plin 14, 9, 11, § 84.

† **dĭăcissōn** = διακισσῶν, *an ointment*, Theod. Prisc 4, 1.

† **dĭăcōdĭon,** i, *n*, = διὰ κωδειῶν, *a sort of medicine prepared from poppy juice*, Plin 20, 18, 76, § 200, 20, 19, 79, § 207 sq, Isid Or 4, 9, 9 al.

dĭăcŏnātus, ūs, *m* (and **dĭăcŏnĭum,** i, *n*, Sever Sulp vita Mart 5 al) [diaconus] *the office of deacon, deaconship*, Hier Ep 22, 12 al

dĭăcŏnĭcus, a, um, *adj* [diaconus] *belonging to a deaconship* loca, Cod. Th. 16, 5, 30 —*Subst* **dĭăcŏnĭcum,** i, *n*, *a place for storing the vessels of the altar*, Cod Theod 16, 5, 10

dĭăcŏnĭum, v diaconatus

† **dĭăcŏnus,** i (collat form in *plur* diacones, Vulg Tim 3, 8, 12 diaconibus, id. Phil 1, 1), *m*, = διάκονος, in eccl. Lat, *a servant* or *minister of the church, a deacon*, Tert Praescr 3, Cod. Just 1, 3, 6 et saep —**dĭăcŏnissa,** ae, *f*, *a deaconess*, Cod. Just. 1 3, 9, Orell Inscr 4872 al

† **dĭăcŏpe,** es, *f*, = διακοπή, gram t t, *a tmesis*, Charis. p 246 P

† **dĭăcŏpus,** i, *m*, = διάκοπος, *an opening* or *sluice in a dam* for leading off the water Dig 47, 11, 10

† **dĭădēma,** ătis, *n* (diadema, ae, *f*, Pompon ap Prisc p 679 P [Com v 163 Rib], Ap M. 10, p 253, 10), = διάδημα, *a royal head dress, a diadem* (for syn cf infula, vitta, redimiculum), Cic. Phil 2, 34, 85, 3, 5, 12, Quint 9, 3, 61, Suet Caes. 79, Hor C 2, 2, 21, Juv 8, 259, Vulg Apoc. 12, 3 al

dĭădēmālis, e, *adj* [diadema] *pertaining to* or *wearing a diadem* frons, Dracont 2, 31

dĭădēmātus, a, um, *adj* [id.] *adorned with a diadem* Apollo, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 79 —Hence

Dĭădēmătus, i, *m*, *a Roman surname* Cic Post Red. ad Quir 3, 6

† **dĭădŏchos,** i, *m*, = διάδοχος, *a jewel resembling the beryl*, Plin 37, 10, 57, § 157

† **dĭădŏta,** ae, *m*, = διαδότης, *a distributor* (pure Lat. divisor, diribitor), Cod. Th 7, 4, 28

† **dĭădūmĕnus,** a, um, *adj*, = διαδούμενος, *wearing a diadem* juvenis, Plin 34 8, 19, § 55 statua, Sen. Ep 65, 5 —**II.** Antoninus Diadumenus, *a Roman emperor, son and successor of Macrinus*, cf Lampr Anton. Diadum 4

dĭaerĕsis, is *f*, = διαίρεσις **I.** In gram, *the dividing of one syllable into two*, as aquaï for aquae Serv ad Verg A 7, 464.—**II.** In rhet, a figure, pure Lat distributio, *distribution*, Jul Rufin. 21, p 242.

† **dĭaeta** (**zaeta** or **zēta,** Lampr Heliog 29 *fin*, 30, and in many MSS in the foll passages, cf the letter D) ae, *f* = δίαιτα **I.** *A mode of living prescribed by a physician diet* sola diaeta curari, Cael Aur Tard. 2, 12, 146 —Trop sed ego diaeta curari incipio, chirurgiae taedet, Cic. Att 4, 3, 3 —**II.** *A dwelling place, dwelling room, summer house* etc. (post Aug) Plin Ep 2 17, 15, Suet. Claud. 10, Stat S 2 2, 83, Dig 7, 1, 13, 32, 55, § 3, Orell. Inscr 4373 et saep

‡ **dĭaetarchus,** i, *m*, = διαιτάρχος, *one who has the care of apartments, a valet de chambre*, Inscr Orell 2912 —Called also

‡ **dĭaetarcha,** ae, *m*, ib 2913 And v the foll art

* **dĭaetārĭus,** ii, *m* [diaeta, *no* II] *a valet de chambre*, Dig 33, 7, 12, § 42, ib 4 9 1

† **dĭaetēta,** ae, *m*, = διαιτητής, *an umpire* (pure Lat arbiter), Cod. 2, 13, 27 al

† **dĭaetētĭcē,** ēs, *f*, = διαιτητική *dietetics*, Scrib Comp 200 al

† **dĭaetētĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = διαιτητικός, *belonging to diet* libri, curatio, Cael. Aur Tard 2, 12, 145 —*Subst.*, **diaetetici,** orum, *m*, *physicians who cure by diet* (opp chirurgi), Scrib Comp 200 (cf. Cic. Att 4, 3, 3)

† **dĭaglaucĭum** or **-on,** ii *n*, *a salve made from the herb* glaucium, Plin. 27, 10, 59, § 83, Scrib Comp 22.

dĭăgōnālis, e *adj* [from διαγώνιος and the Lat ending alis), *diagonal* linea, Vitr 9, 1, 6 5 —And *subst*, **dĭăgōnĭum,** ii, *n* diagonii linea, id. 6, 4

Dĭăgondas, ae, *m*, = Διαγόνδας, *a Theban lawgiver*, Cic Leg 2, 15, 37

† **dĭăgōnĭŏs,** on, = διαγώνιος, *adj*, *diagonal* linea, Vitr 6, 3, 3 structura, id. 6 8, 7 al

Dĭăgŏras, ae, *m*, Διαγόρας **I.** *An atheistic philosopher and poet of Melos, a contemporary of Pindar*, Cic. N D 1 1, 1, 23, 42, 3, 37, Val Max 1, 2 —**II.** *One of the most famous athletes in the Olympic games, a native of Rhodes*, Cic Tusc 1, 46, 111, Gell 3, 15, 3

† **dĭagramma,** ătis, *n*, = διάγραμμα, in music, *the scale, gamut*, Vitr 5 4

† **dĭagrydĭum,** ii, *n*, = διαγρύδιον, *the juice of the plant* scammonea, Cael Aur Acut 2, 12 al

dĭaïtĕon = διὰ ἰτεῶν, *a salve made of the juice of the willow*, Cael Aur Tard. 2 13

dĭălectĭca, ae, *f*, and orum, *n*, and

dĭălectĭce, es, v dialecticus, *no* II

dĭălectĭcē, *adv*, *dialectically*, v the foll. *no* I

† **dĭălectĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = διαλεκτικός, *belonging to disputation, dialectical* **I.** *Adj* captiones, Cic Fin 2, 6, 17 disputationes, Quint 5, 14 27 pars id. 12, 2 13 et saep sapientiae professor, Plin 7, 53, 54 § 180 —*Adv*, **dialecticē,** *dialectically* disputare, Cic Fin 2, 6 17 dicta multa id. Ac 1, 2, 8 probare, Quint 1 10 37 —**II.** *Subst* **A. dĭălectĭcus,** i, *m*, *a dialectician, logician* Cic Or 32, 113, id Fin 2, 6, 15, Quint 2, 4, 41, 7, 3, 41 al —**B. dĭălectĭca,** ae, *f* (sc. ars), *dialectics, logic*, Cic Ac 2, 28 91, id. Fin 2 6, 15, Quint 1, 10 37, 3, 4, 10 al.—Also in the Gr form **dĭălectĭce,** es, *f*, Quint. 2 20 7, 2, 17, 14, 2, 21, 13 al.—**C. dĭălectĭca,** orum, *n*, *logical questions, dialectics* Cic. Fin 3, 12, 41, id. Off 1 6, 19, id. Brut 31 119 al

† **dĭălectos** or **-us,** i, *f*, = διάλεκτος, *a dialect* Suet Tib 56

† **dĭălĕpĭdos** = διὰ λεπίδος, *an unguent made with the scales that fly from metal in hammering*, Marc Emp 9, Inscr Orell 4233 al

† **dĭăleucos,** on *adj*, = διάλευκος, *intermixed with white, whitish* crocum, Plin. 21 6 17, § 33

† **dĭălībănum,** i, *n*, = διὰ λιβάνων or λιβάνου, *a salve made with frankincense*, Marc Emp 9

† **dĭalĭon,** ii, *n*, = διάλιον or δίηλιον, *the plant* heliotropium, Ap Herb 49

Dĭālis, e *adj* [from Dis in Diespiter = Juppiter] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to Jupiter* flamen *the priest of Jove* (instituted by Numa, and the most distinguished of the flamines) Varr L L 5 § 84, 6, § 16 Müll., Fabius Pictor and Massurius Sabinus ap Gell 10, 15, Liv 5, 52 *fin*, Tac A. 3, 58, Vell 2, 43, Suet Caes. 1, Ov F 2, 282 et saep, called also Dialis sacerdos Suet Dom 4 —*Subst* Dialis Fab Pict 1 1, Tac A 1 1, Ov F 3 397 conjux sancta Dialis, *his wife* (who sometimes had a part in the sacrificial ceremonies) Ov F 6, 226 (cf also, flaminica) Diale flaminium *his office* Suet. Aug 31 apex Dialis *his priest s cap* Liv 6, 41 *fin* —With a punning derivation from dies Solent esse flamines diales, modo consules diales habemus, *consuls for*

a day, Cic. ap Macr. S 7, 3, p 211 Bip; cf id. 2, 2, p. 335 Bip —* **II.** *Ethereal, aerial:* viae, Ap M. 6, p. 179, 18

† **dĭālŏgismos,** i, *m*, = διαλογισμός, rhet. t. t, *a consideration*, Jul. Rufin. de Fig 20, p 211 sq

† **dĭālŏgista,** ae, *m*, = διαλογιστής, *an able disputant*, Vulc. Gallic. Avid. Cass 3

† **dĭālŏgus,** i, *m.*, = διάλογος, a (philosophical) *conversation, a dialogue* (for syn cf: colloquium, contio, contentio, oratio), Cic Or. 44 *fin*; id. Brut 60 *fin.*; Quint 5, 14, 27; 6, 3, 44 al. (written as Greek, Cic Att 5, 5; 15, 13; Quint 9, 2, 31; in the last passage transl. by sermocinatio)

† **dĭālutense** genus purpurae, *a sort of purple mussel found half in the mud* [lutum; acc to others, = διάλυτος, dissolutus], Plin. 9, 37, 6, § 131 Sillig

† **dĭālўsis,** is, *f.*, = διάλυσις, rhet. t t, *a separation*, Rutil Lup 1, 15, p 52.

† **dĭālўton,** i, *n*, = διάλυτον, rhet t t, i q dialysis, Jul. Rufin de Fig 18, p 240

† **dĭāmastīgōsis,** is. *f.*, = διαμαστίγωσις, *a severe scourging*, Tert ad Mart 4.

† **dĭāmĕlĭlōtōn** = διὰ μελιλώτων, *a salve made of melilot*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 3 al

† **dĭāmĕlĭtōn** = διὰ μελίτων, *a salve made of honey*, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

† **dĭāmĕtros,** i, *f.*, = διάμετρος, *a diameter*, Col 5, 2, 7; Vitr 10, 14; Macr. Somn Scip 1, 20 sq al —**II.** *Adj.*, *central:* radiatio, Firm Math 4, 1 *med*

dĭāmetrum, i, *n* (that is wanting to the measure), *the wantage, loss*, Cod. Theod. 13, 5, 38

† **dĭāmīsўos** = διὰ μίσυος, *a salve made of misy* (vitriolic earth), Marc Emp 9

† **dĭāmŏrōn,** i, *n*, = διὰ μόρων, *a medicament composed of the juice of black mulberries and honey*, Pall. Sept 16; Cael. Aur Acut 3, 3, 18.

Dīāna (in inscrr. also, DEANA. Orell 1453; 1462; 1546 Also written **Jana,** Varr. R. R 1, 37, 3; cf. Nigid. ap. Macr. S. 1, 9 The *i* measured long, Cinna ap Suet. Gramm. 11; Verg A. 1, 499; Hor. C. 1, 21, 1; cf. Diom p 436 P.; hence also, Deiana, Enn. ap Ap de Deo Socr.), ae, *f.* [for Divana, Gr. Διωνη for ΔιϜωνη; root DI-, DIV-; cf Gr. Ζεύς, also Jovis (Diovis), Deus, dies, divus, etc], orig. *an Italian divinity*, afterwards regarded as identical with the Gr. Ἄρτεμις, the daughter of Jupiter and Latona, the sister of Apollo, the virgin moon goddess (*Luna*), the patroness of virginity, and the presider over child birth (in this character she is called Lucina), the chase, and nocturnal incantations (on this account her statues were three-formed, and set up in the trivia), Cic N. D. 2, 27, 3, 23; Catull. 34; Hor. Od. 3, 22; id. Carm. Sec 1; 70; Tib 4, 3, 19; Ov F. 2, 155; Verg A. 4. 511 et passim · quem urguet iracunda Diana, of an epileptic, Hor. A. P. 453 —**B.** Meton. **1.** *The moon:* nocturnae forma, Ov. M. 15, 196 (cf: reparabat cornua Phoebe, id. ib 1, 11) —**2.** *The chase*, Mart. Spect 12 (cf Verg A. 11, 582) —**II.** Derivv. **A. Dīānĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Diana:* turba, i e *dogs*, Ov. F. 5, 141; cf. arma, i. e *hunting equipments*, Grat Cyneg 253 —**b.** *Subst*, **Dīānium,** ii, *n* (α) *A place* or *temple sacred to Diana*, Liv 1, 48; cf Paul. ex Fest p 74, 12 Müll.—(β) *A promontory in Spain*, now *Denia*, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 34 Zumpt *N cr*; cf. Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 76 —**B. Dīānārĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Diana:* radix, i q artemisia, *the plant mug-wort* or *artemisia*, Veg A. V 3, 6, 7; 5, 32, 4.—**C. Dīānātĭcus,** i, *m*, *a devotee of Diana*, Maxim. Taur ap Murat. Anecd. Lat. 4, p 100

† **dĭānœa,** ae, *f.*, = διάνοια, rhet t t, *by which a fact is exhibited instead of a conception*, Jul Rufin. de Fig. 18, p 210

† **dĭānŏme,** es, *f*, = διανομή, *distribution of money* (in canvassing for office), Plin. Ep 10, 117 *fin*, ib 118

‡ **dĭāpantōn** = διὰ παντων, *universally:* CORONATO, Inscr Orell 2627 sq

† **dĭāpasma,** ătis, *n*, = διάπασμα, *a scented powder for sprinkling on any thing*, Plin 13, 2, 3, § 19; 21, 19, 73, § 125; Mart 1, 88, 5.

† **dĭāpāsōn** = διὰ πασῶν (sc χορδῶν), in music, *the whole octave*, Vitr. 5, 4, 8; Plaut. 2, 22, 29; Mart Cap 9, § 944; so too, **dĭāpente** = διὰ πέντε, *a fifth*, Mart Cap. 9, § 934 al.; **dĭātessărōn** = διατεσσάρων, *a fourth*, id. 2, § 107; Vitr 5, 4, 8; **disdĭāpāsōn** = δὶς διὰ πασῶν, *a double octave*, Plin. 2, 22, 20, § 84; Mart Cap 2, § 199 al. (All these words should perhaps be written here, as in Macr. Somn. Scip 2, 1, in Greek letters.)

dĭāpentĕ = διὰ πέντε, *n* indecl. **I.** V. diapason.—**II.** *A medicine made of five ingredients*, Veg. 2, 36, 1.

dĭāphōnĭa, ae, *f.*, = διαφωνία, *disharmony, discord*, Isid. Or 3, 19, 3

† **dĭāphŏra,** ae, *f.*, = διαφορά, rhet. t t, *distinction* (repetition of the same word in different meanings), Rutil Lup. 12, p. 43

† **dĭāphŏrēsis,** is, *f*, = διαφόρησις, in the later medic lang., **I.** *A sweat*, Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 14.—**II.** Meton., *an exhaustion*, Cael Aur. Acut 1, 15.

† **dĭāphŏrētĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = διαφορητικος, *promoting perspiration, sudorific, diaphoretic:* solutio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 17.

† **dĭaphragma,** ătis, *n*, = διάφραγμα, *the diaphragm, midriff*, Cael Aur. Tard. 2, 12 (in Cels 2, 7, written as Greek)

Dĭāpontĭus, ii, *m*, = διαπόντιος, *beyond seas*, a feigned name in Plautus

† **dĭāpŏrēsis,** is, *f.*, = διαπόρησις, rhet t. t, *a doubling, perplexity*, Aquil. Rom 10, p. 151: est addubitatio, Mart Cap 5, § 523

† **dĭapsalma,** ătis, *n*, = διάψαλμα, *a pause* in music, Hier. Ep 28

† **dĭapsōrĭcum,** i, *n.*, = διὰ ψωρικῶν, *an eye-salve*, Marc Emp 9.

dĭārĭum, ii, *n* [dies] **I.** *A daily allowance of food* or *pay* (so only in the *plur.*), Cic. Att 8, 14; Hor. Ep 1, 14. 40; Sen. Contr. 4, 27 *fin*; cf. Charis p 21 P.—* **II.** *A diary, journal:* diarium, quam Graeci ἐφημερίδα vocant, Asel ap Gell. 5, 18 8; cf Isid. Or. 1, 43, 1.

† **dĭarrhoea,** ae, *f.*, = διάρροια, *diarrhœa*, Cael Aur. Acut 3, 19

† **dĭāsostes,** ae, *m*, = διασώστης, *a sort of policemen*, Julian Epit nov. 123, § 532 and 537.

† **dĭāspermatōn,** i, *n*, = διὰ σπερμάτων. *a drug made from seeds*, Isid. Or. 4, 9, 9; Cael Aur. Tard 3, 8, 116

† **dĭastēma** (short ĕ, Sid. Carm. 15, 64), ătis, *n*, = διάστημα, *space between, distance, interval* (late Lat). **I.** In gen., Sid. Ep 8, 11 *med* —**II.** Esp, in music, *an interval*, Mart Cap 9, § 948; Censor. 13

† **dĭastēmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = διαστηματικος, *having pauses, intervals:* vox (opp continua), Mart Cap 9, § 937

† **dĭastŏle,** es, *f.*, = διαστολή, in gram, **I.** *The diastole*, Diom p 470 P. al.—**II.** *The comma*, Donat. p 1742 P

† **dĭastŏleus,** ei, *m*, = διαστολεύς, *an auditor of accounts*, Cod. 4, 69, 4.

† **dĭastўlos,** on, *adj*, = διάστυλος, *having columns far apart, diastyle:* species aedium, Vitr 3, 3, 1 sq

† **dĭāsyrmos,** i, *m.*, = διασυρμός, *mockery, reviling*, Mart Cap 5, § 524.

† **dĭāsyrtĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = διασυρτικος, *mocking, reviling* · Spart Carac 10: praedicatio, Hier adv Ruf 1, *no* 1.—*Adv* · **dĭāsyrtĭcē,** *mockingly*, Serv. Verg A. 2, 195

dĭātessărōn = διὰ τεσσάρων, *n indecl* **I.** v diapason —**II.** *A medicine made of four ingredients*, Cael. Aur. Acut 2, 18, 112; Plin Val. 3, 22.

† **dĭāthўra,** ōrum, *n*, = διάθυρα, *an enclosure* before the door of a Greek house (called, in Roman houses prothyra), Vitr. 6, 10

† **dĭātoichon,** i, *n*, = διάτοιχον, *a sort of brick-work*, Plin 36, 22, 51, § 172 ex conj, v Sillig ad h l

† **dĭātŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = διατονικος, *diatonic*, in music modulatio, Mart Cap 9, § 959; § 963 —**II.** *Neutr.* as *subst.:* **dĭatonicon,** i, *a kind of masonry filled in with rubble*, Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 172.

† **dĭātŏnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = διάτονος (extended) **I.** In architecture: lateres, *band-stones, which run through the thickness of a wall and bind it together*, Vitr. 2, 8, 7.—**II.** In music: **diatonum,** i, *the natural* or *diatonic series of notes* without breaks or intervals, *the diatonic scale*, Vitr. 5, 4, 3 sq; Macr. Somn. Scip 2, 4.

dĭātrētārĭus, ii, *m.* [diatretus], *one who does perforated* or *filigree work, a turner, carver*, Cod. Theod. 13, 4, 2 al.

† **dĭātrētus,** a, um, *adj.*, = διάτρητος, *pierced with holes, filigree, carved, embossed:* calix, Dig 9, 2, 27, § 29 —*Subst:* **dĭātrēta,** ōrum, *n.*, *pierced work, filigree-work*, Mart 12, 70, 9.

† **dĭātrība,** ae, *f.*, = διατριβή, *a learned discussion* —Transf., *a school*, Gell 1, 26; 17, 20, 4 al

† **dĭātrĭtaeus,** a, um, *adj*, = διατριταῖος, *of the space of three days:* tempus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3, 35; cf. the foll.

† **dĭātrĭtus,** i, *f.*, = διάτριτος, *the return of a fever on the third day*, Cael. Aur. Tard 1, 1 (twice); 1, 3, 57 al.

† **dĭātўpōsis,** is, *f.*, = διατύπωσις, rhet. t t., *a description, representation*, Mart Cap 5, § 524 al.

dĭaula, ae, *f.*, *a plant*, Ap Herb 93

† **dĭaulos,** i, *m.*, = δίαυλος, *a double course* (in which the runner, after reaching the goal, ran the same distance back), Vitr. 5, 11; Hyg Fab 173.

dĭaxўlon, v. diacheton.

† **dĭāzeugmĕnon,** i, *n*, = διαζευγμένον, in rhet, *a separation, disjunction*, Mart Cap 5, § 536

† **dĭāzeuxis,** is, *f.*, = διάζευξις, rhet t. t., = diaeresis, *a separation*, Prob p 1438 P.

† **dĭāzōma,** ătis, *n.*, = διάζωμα, *a space between the seats in a theatre*, Vitr. 5, 6, 7; cf. balteus, *no.* 2 d.

* **dī-bālo,** āre, *v. a*, *to bleat abroad*, i e. *to make common* or *contemptible by clamor; to injure*, Caecil. ap Varr. L. L. 7, § 103 Müll (Rib Com. v. 249).

† **dĭbăphus,** a, um, or us, um, *adj*, = δίβαφος, *double dyed* (once with scarlet and then with purple): purpura, Plin. 9, 39, 63, § 137; 21, 8, 22, § 45 —Because the Roman magistrates wore garments striped with purple, **II.** Trop: dibaphus, i, *f.* (= ἡ δίβαφος, sc. ἐσθής), *the purple state-robe of a high magistrate:* Curtius noster dibaphum cogitat, sed eum infector moratur, Cic. Fam 2, 16 *fin* (id. Att. 2, 9, 2, written as Greek).

† **dĭbrăchys** = δίβραχυς, *a metrical foot consisting of two short syllables, a dibrach*, Diom. p. 471 P.; Mar. Victor p 2486 ib (pure Lat bibrevis).

‡ **dī-būcĭno,** āre, *v a*, *to trumpet forth*, acc to Vel. Long p 2227 P.; Cassiod. p 2294 ib.

† **dĭca,** ae, *f.*, = δικη, law t t, *a lawsuit, judicial process, action* Usually in the phrase dicam scribere (alicui) = δίκην γράφειν τινί, *to bring an action* against any one, Plaut. Aul 4, 10, 30; Ter Ph 1, 2, 77; 2, 2, 15; Cic Verr. 2, 2, 14, § 37; 2, 2, 17, § 42: subscribere, Plaut Poen. 3, 6, 5, and stronger, impingere, *to bring a heavy action* against one, Ter Ph. 2, 3, 92: e lege Rupilia sortiri dicas oportere, *to select the jury by lot*, Cic Verr 2, 2, 17

dĭcābŭla and **dĭcĭbŭla,** ōrum, *n* [dicax], *chatter, idle talk* (late Lat), Mart Cap 8, § 809; Tert adv Val. 20

dĭcācĭtas, ātis *f* [id.], *biting wit, raillery, banter* (for syn cf. sal, facetiae, cavillatio, lepos, urbanitas) dicacitas sine dubio a dicendo, quod est omni generi commune, ducta est; proprie tamen significat sermonem cum risu aliquos incessentem, Quint 6, 3, 21, cf. Cic de Or. 2, 54, 218; 2, 60, 244; id. Or 26; Quint 6, 3, 29 al.

dĭcācŭlus, a, um *adj* [id.] * **I.** *Talkative, loquacious:* amatrix, Plaut As 3, 1, 8.—**II.** *Facetious, witty* (perh only in Appul.) puella (with lepida) Ap M 2, p 118, 2 sermo, id. ib 3, 135, 9 —*Adv:* **dĭ-**

cācūlē, *keenly, satirically, facetiously* dixerat probrum, Ap M 1, p. 106, 20 tractabat lurconem, id. ib 8, p 213, 6.

Dĭcaearchĭa, ae, *f*, *the old name of* Puteoli, now *Puzzuolo*, Plin. 3, 5, 9 § 61, cf Paul. ex Fest. p 72 4 Müll.—Also called Dicarchis, idos, *f*, Petr 120, 68, and Dicarchi moenia, Stat. Silv 2, 2, 96 —**II.** Deriv **A. Dĭcaearchi,** *the inhabitants of that city* —Gen plur in Greek form, Dicaearcheum, Lucil ap Paul. ex Fest. p 122 14 Müll. (cf. Lachm ad Lucr vol 2, p 193 and 281) —**B. Dĭcarchēus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Dicaearchia* or *Puteoli* sinus, Stat Silv 2, 2, 110 urbs, Sil. 13, 385 proles, id. 8, 535

Dĭcaearchus, i, *m*, Δικαίαρχος **I.** *The founder of Dicaearchia*, Stat Silv 2 2, 96 —**II.** *A pupil of Aristotle, a famous philosopher and geographer*, Cic Tusc. 1, 10, 31 *fin*, id Off 2, 5, Varr R R. 1, 2, 16 al

† **dĭcaeŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f*, = δικαιολογία, a rhet. t t, *a plea, defence*, Rutil. Lup 3, p 81

Dĭcarchēus, a, um, v Dicaearchia, *no* II B

Dĭcarchis, idis, v Dicaearchia.

dĭcassit, v 1. dico *init*

dĭcātĭo, onis, *f* [1 dico, *no* II B 1] **I.** *A formal declaration of intention to become a citizen*, Cic Balb 11 (v the passage in its connection) —**II.** = praedicatio, *a praising* **A.** Prop, Cod. Theod. 9, 3, 2. —**B.** As a title tua dicatio, *your Reverence*, Cod. Theod. 11, 30, 1, Lact Mort pers. 48 al.

dĭcātus, a, um, *P a.*, v 1 dico

dĭcax, ācis *adj* [1. dico], *talking sharply, satirical, sarcastic, acute, witty* (class.) Demosthenes non tam dicax fuit quam facetus Est autem illud acrioris ingenii, hoc majoris artis, Cic. Or 26, 90, cf Quint. 6 3, 21, so with facetus, Cic. de Or 2 54, 221, id. Cael. 28, 67, with venustus and urbanus *Catull. 22, 2, with lascivus, Caelius in Quint 6, 3, 41, with cavillator, Plaut. Truc 3, 2, 15 et saep Satyri Hor A. P 225 dicax in aliquem, Cic. Phil. 2, 31 *fin* argutia, Gell. 12 2 et saep —*Comp*, Cic. de Or 2 60, 244, Liv 32, 34, 3 —*Sup*, Petr 113, 12.—*Adv* does not occur

dīcē and **dīcēbo,** v 2. dico *init*

† **dĭchalcum,** i, *n*, = δίχαλκον, *a small coin, the fourth* (acc. to others *the fifth*) *part of an obolus*, Vitr 3, 1, cf Plin. 21, 34, 109, § 185

† **dĭchŏmēnĭon,** ii, *n*, = διχομήνιον, *a plant*, App Herb 64.

† **dĭchŏneutus,** a, um, *adj*, = δὶς χωνευτός, *recast, adulterated* aes, Cod Theod. 11, 21, 1.

† **dĭchŏrēus,** i, *m*, = διχορεῖος, *a double trochee*, Cic. Or 63, 212 sq

† **dĭchŏtŏmos,** on, *adj*, = διχότομος, *cut in two, halved* (pure Lat dimidiatus) Macr Somn. Scip 1, 6, Firm Math 4 praef

† **dĭchrŏnus,** a, um, *adj*, = δίχρονος, *of two quantities, common* (pure Lat. anceps) vocales, Victor p 1966 P al., Mart Cap 9, § 982.

dĭcĭbŭla, orum, v dicabula.

dĭcĭmōnĭum, i, *n* [2. dico] *speaking, oratory*, an antiquated word acc. to Varr L. L. 6, § 61 ex conj Müll

dĭcĭo, onis (less correctly, **ditio;** occurs only in the *gen dat*, *acc.*, and *abl sing*, and in *plur* once, Prud. Psych 221, so Hemsterhus, Orat. p 7 —Georges rejects the *dat. sing*, but v infra, cf Neue Formenl 1, 514 sq), *f* [root dic-, Sanscr dicami point out, Gr δείκνυμι, Lat. dico, cf. condicio, judex] a t t., *milit and polit., dominion, sovereignty, authority, rule, sway, power* **I.** Prop Commagenem, dicionis regiae usque ad id tempus, etc., Suet. Vesp 8 Poenum quod inter Alpes Apenninumque agri sit, suae dicionis fecisse, Liv 21, 53, so id. 21, 60, cf Tyros mare dicionis suae fecit, Curt. 4, 4 *fin* —*Dat* regionem dicioni ejus adjecit, Curt. 4 1 26, cf subjecit dicioni suae hostes, Front Strat. 1, 3, 10 dicioni alicujus se permittere Curt. 6, 5 9, Vell. 2, 37, 3, Lact 2, 12 7, Plin. 5 1, 1, § 2, Curt. 9, 7, 13, 8, 13 1 al gentem dicioni nostrae subicere, Tac. A 13, 55, cf under no II —*Acc.* (very freq) dedunt se, urbem et liberos In dicionem atque in arbitrium Thebano poplo, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 103, so, Liv 7, 31, id. 26, 33 *fin* al, cf omnia in dicionem tradere, Liv 26 43 omnes eas civitates in dicionem potestatemque populi Romani esse redactas, Caes. B G 2, 34 *fin.*, so, Cic. Agr 2, 27 *fin.*, id. Prov Cons. 13, 2, Liv 26, 21, id. 41, 19 Suet. Tib 16 et saep, cf. urbes multas sub imperium populi Romani dicionemque subjunxit Cic. Verr 2. 1, 21, 55, and Ilergetes in jus dicionemque recepit, Liv 21, 61 sub populi Romani imperium dicionemque cadere Cic. Font. 1, 2, cf. voluntate concedere in dicionem, Liv 30 7 in dicionem venire, id. 32, 31, so, id. 40, 28, Pompon. Dig 1, 2, 2, § 32 et saep in amicitiam populi Romani dicionemque esse, Cic. Div in Caecil. 20, 66 (cf on the constr esp Kritz ad Sall J 112, 3) —*Abl* (also very freq) sub alicujus dicione atque imperio esse, Caes. B G 1, 31, Ov M 14, 609 nationes quae in eorum regno ac dicione sunt, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 27 *init.*, and in parte magis quam in dicione alicujus esse Liv 21 5 in servitute atque in dicione alicujus teneri Caes. B G 1, 33, cf terras omni dicione tenere, Verg A 1, 236, so, id. ib 1, 622 dicione premere aliquos id. ib 7, 737, cf id. ib 10, 54.

II. Transf, beyond milit and polit life auris meas dedo in dicionem tuam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 8 postquam res publica, in paucorum potentium jus atque dicionem concessit, Sall C 20 7 omnis gentis, etc. decemvirum dicioni, judicio potestati que permissa esse, Cic. Agr 2, 15, 39, cf sub dicione ejus magistratus (sc. censoris), Liv 4, 8 respirare contra nutum dicionem alicujus, Cic. Quint 30 *fin* aliquem in sua potestate ac dicione tenere, id. Verr 2, 1, 38, § 97 caput liberum fidei suae commissum alienae dicioni subicere, Gell 5, 19, 10 (dub al condicioni)

dĭcis, *gen.* [v 2. dico], in the phrase dicis causa or gratia, orig a jurid. t. t, meaning *for the sake of judicial form*, hence, in gen., *for form's sake, for the sake of appearance*, λόγου χάριν ut illis aliquid nummulorum dicis causa daret Cic. Verr 2, 4, 24, id. Att 1 18, 5 Orell. *N cr*, Nep Att. 8, Dig 29, 5, 1, § 34 dicis gratia, ib 13, 6, 4, Inst 1, 103 sq, 2 252 —**II.** Transf. si Pontifici accidat dicis causa epulanti Plin 28, 2, 5, § 27, Arn. 3, 16 Orell. *N cr* dicis ergo = dicis causa, Charis. 73 P

1. dĭco, avi, ātum, 1 (dixe for dixisse, Val. Ant ap Arn. 5 1, DICASSIT dixerit, Paul. ex Fest. p 75 15, rather = dicaverit) *v a* [orig the same word with 2. dico, cf the meaning of abdīco and abdico of indico and indico, dedico, *no* II. A al, Corss. Ausspr 1, 380] **I.** *To proclaim, make known* So perh. only in the foll. passage pugnam Lucil. ap Non. 287, 30 —Far more freq, **II.** Relig t t., *to dedicate, consecrate, devote* any thing to a deity or to a deified person (for syn. cf dedico, consecro, inauguro) **A.** Prop et me dicabo atque animam devotabo hostibus, Att. ap Non 98, 12 donum tibi (sc. Jovi) dicatum atque promissum, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 72, cf. ara condita atque dicata, Liv 1 7 (for which aram condidit dedicavitque, id 28, 46 *fin*), so, aram, id. 1, 7, 1, 20 capitolium, templum Jovis O M, id. 22, 38 *fin.* templa, Ov F 1, 610 delubrum ex manubiis, Plin. 7, 26 27, § 97 lychnuchum Apollini, id. 34, 3, 8, § 14 statuas Olympiae, id. 34, 4, 9 § 16 vehiculum, Tac G 40 carmen Veneri, Plin. 37, 10, 66 § 178, cf Suet. Ner 10 *fin* et saep cygni Apollini dicati Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73 —**2.** With a personal object, *to consecrate, to deify* (cf. dedico *no* II A b) Janus geminus a Numa dicatus, Plin 34, 7, 16, § 34 inter numina dicatus Augustus, Tac. A. 1, 59 —**B.** Transf., beyond the relig sphere **1.** *To give up, set apart, appropriate* a thing to any one recita, aurium operam tibi dico, Plaut. Bacch 4, 9, 72, so operam, id. Ps. 1, 5 147, Ter Ph. 1, 2, 12 hunc totum diem tibi, Cic. Leg 2, 3, 7 tuum studium meae laudi, id. Fam 2, 6 4 genus (orationis) epidicticum gymnasiis et palaestrae id Or 13, 42 librum Maecenati Plin. 19 10, 57, § 177, cf., librum laudibus ptisanae, id. 18, 7, 15, § 75 al (Dei opeam) conubio jungam stabili propriam que dicabo, Verg A. 1, 73, cf the same verse, ib 4, 126 se Crasso, Cic. de Or 3, 3, 11, cf se Remis in clientelam, *Caes. B. G 6, 12, 7 se alii civitati, *to become a free denizen of it*, Cic. Balb 11 28, for which se in aliam civitatem, id ib 12 *fin.*—*2. (L q dedico *no* II A) *To consecrate* a thing by using it for the first time nova signa novamque aquilam, Tac. H. 5, 16.—*Hence*, **dĭcatus,** a, um, *P a.* (acc. to *no* II.) *devoted, consecrated, dedicated* loca Christo dedicatissima, August. Civ Dei, 3, 31 CONSTANTINO AETERNO AVGVSTO ARRIVS DIOTIMVS N M. Q (i e. numini majestati que) EIVS DICATISSIMVS, Inscr Orell. 1083.

2. dīco, xi, ctum, 3 (*praes* DEICO, Inscr Orell. 4848, *imp* usu dic, cf duc, fac, fer, from duco, etc., DEICVNTO, and *perf* DEIXSERINT, P C de Therm ib 3673, *imp* dice, Naev ap Fest. p. 298, 29 Müll., Plaut. Capt. 2 2, 109, id. Bac. 4 4, 65, id. Merc. 1, 2, 47 al., cf. Quint 1, 6, 21, *fut* dicem = dicam, Cato ap Quint. 1, 7, 23, cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 6 Müll.—Another form of the future is dicebo Novius ap Non. 507 (Com v 8 Rib) —*Perf sync.* dixti Plaut. As. 4 2, 14, id. Trin. 2, 4 155, id. Mil. 2 4 12 et saep, Ter And. 3, 1 1, 3, 2, 38, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 100 et saep, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10, id. N D 3 9 23, id Caecin. 29, 82, acc. to Quint 9 3, 22.—*Perf subj* dixis Plaut. Capt. 1, 2 46, Caecil. ap Gell. 7, 17 *fin* dixem = dixissem, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5 84, *inf* dixe = dixisse, Plaut. Fragm ap Non. 105 23, Varr ib 451, 16, Arn. *init*, Aus. Sept. Sap de Cleob 8, *inf praes pass* dicier Ter Eun 4, 4, 32, Vatin in Cic. Fam 5, 9 al.), *v a* [root DIC = ΔΕΙΚ in δείκνυμι, lit., to show, cf. δίκη, and Lat dicis, ju dex, dicio], *to say, tell, mention, relate, affirm, declare, state, to mean intend* (for syn. cf. for, loquor, verba facio, dicto, dictito, oro inquam aio, fabulor, concionor, pronuntio, praedico recito, declamo, affirmo assevero contendo, also, nomino, voco, alloquor, designo, nuncupo, also, decerno, jubeo, statuo, etc, cf also, nego —The person addressed is usually put in *dat*, v the foll. dicere ad aliquem, in eccl Lat, stands for the Gr εἰπεῖν πρός τινα, Vulg Luc. 2, 34 al., cf. infra I B 2 γ)

I. Lit **A.** In gen Amphitruonis socium nae me esse volui dicere, Plaut Am 1, 1, 228 advenisse familiarem dicito, id. ib 1 1, 197 haec uti sunt facta ero dicam, id. ib 1, 1, 304, cf. ib 2, 1, 23 signi dic quid est? id. ib 1, 1, 265 si dixero mendacium, id. ib 1, 1, 43, cf opp vera dico, id. ib 1 1, 238 al quo facto aut dicto adest opus, id. ib 1, 1, 15, cf dictu opus est, Ter Heaut. 5, 1, 68 nihil est dictu facilius, id. Phorm 2, 1, 70 turpe dictu, id. Ad. 2, 4, 11 indignis si male dicitur, bene dictum id esse dico, Plaut Curc. 4, 2, 27 ille, quem dixi, *whom I have mentioned, named*, Cic. de Or 3, 12, 45 et saep vel dicam = vel potius, *or rather* stuporem hominis vel dicam pecudis attendite, Cic. Phil 2 12 30, cf. mihi placebat Pomponius maxime vel dicam minime displicebat, id Brut. 57, 207, so id. ib 70 246, id. Fam 4, 7, 3 al —**b.** Dicitur dicebatur, dictum est *impers* with *acc* and *inf*, *it is said related, maintained*, etc., or, *they say, affirm*, etc. de hoc (sc. Diodoro) Verri dicitur, habere eum, etc., *it is reported to Verres that*, etc., Cic Verr 2. 4, 18 non sine causa dicitur, ad ea referri omnes nostras cogitationes, id. Fin. 3, 18, 60, so, dicitur, Nep Paus. 5, 3, Quint 5 7 33, 7, 2 41, Ov F 4, 508 Titum multo apud patrem sermone orasse dicebatur, ne, etc., Tac. H 4, 52, so, dicebatur, id A. 1 10 in hac habitasse platea dictum st Chrysidem, Ter And. 4 5, 1 dictum est Caes B G 1 1, 5, Liv 38, 56, Quint 6, 1 27 ut pulsis hostibus dici posset, eos etc., Caes. B G 1, 46, 3 Cf also hoc, illud dicitur, with *acc.* and *inf*, Cic. Fin. 5, 24 72, id. de Or 1, 33, 150, Quint 4 2, 91, 11 3 177 al. —Esp in histt. in reference to what has been previously related ut supra dictum est, Sall J 96, 1 sicut ante dictum est, Nep Dion. 9, 5, cf Curt 3, 7 7, 5 1 11, 8 6 2 et saep —**c.** (See Zumpt, Gram § 607) Dicor, diceris dicitur, with *nom* and *inf*, *it is said that I, thou, he*, etc, or, *they say that I, thou* etc. ut nos dicamur duo omnium dignissimi esse Plaut. As. 2, 2, 47 cf Quint 4 4 6 dicar Princeps Aeolium carmen ad Italos Deduxisse modos Hor Od. 3, 30 10 al. illi socius esse diceris Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 72 aedes Demaenetus ubi

dicitur habitare, id. As. 2, 3, 2: qui (Pisistratus) primus Homeri libros confusos antea sic disposuisse dicitur, ut nunc habemus, Cic. de Or 3, 34, 137 et saep: quot annos nata dicitur? Plaut Cist 4, 2, 89: is nunc dicitur venturus peregre, id. Truc. 1, 1, 66 et saep In a double construction, with *nom* and *inf*, and *acc.* and *inf.* (acc. to *no.* b and c): petisse dicitur major Titius . . . idque ab eis facile (sc eum) impetrasse, Auct B Afr 28 *fin*; so Suet Oth 7 —**d.** Dictum ac factum or dictum factum (Gr ἅμα ἔπος ἅμα ἔργον), in colloq lang, *no sooner said than done, without delay*, Ter. And. 2, 3, 7: dictum ac factum reddidi, *it was "said and done" with me*, id. Heaut. 4, 5, 12; 5, 1, 31; cf: dicto citius, Verg. A. 1, 142; Hor S 2, 2, 80; and: dicto prope citius, Liv. 23, 47, 6 —**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn. **a.** *To assert, affirm* a thing as certain (opp nego): quem esse negas, eundem esse dicis, Cic Tusc 1, 6, 12, cf.: dicebant, ego negabam, id. Fam. 3, 8, 5; and: quibus creditum non sit negantibus, iisdem credatur dicentibus? id. Rab Post 12, 35 —**b.** *For dico with a negative, nego is used*, q v; cf Zumpt, Gram § 799; but: dicere nihil esse pulchrius, etc, Liv. 30, 12, 6; 21, 9, 3 Fabri; so, freq in Liv. when the negation precedes, id. 30, 22, 5; 23, 10, 13 al.; cf. Krebs, Antibar p 355 —**2.** dico is often inserted parenthetically, to give emphasis to an apposition: utinam C Caesari, patri, dico adulescenti contigisset, etc, Cic Phil 5, 18, 49; id. Tusc 5, 36, 105; id. Planc 12, 30; Quint 9, 2, 83; cf. Cic. Or 58, 197; id. Tusc. 4, 16, 36; Sen. Ep 14, 6; id. Vit Beat 15, 6; Quint 1, 6, 24: ille mihi praesidium dederat, cum dico mihi, senatui dico populoque Romano, Cic. Phil 11, 8, 20; Sen. Ep 83, 12; Plin. Ep 2, 20, 2; 3, 2, 2 —**3.** In rhetor and jurid. lang., *to pronounce, deliver, rehearse, speak* any thing. (α) With *acc.*: oratio dicta de scripto, Cic Planc 30 *fin*; cf: sententiam de scripto, id. Att. 4, 3, 3: controversias, Quint 3, 8, 51; 9, 2, 77: prooemium ac narrationem et argumenta, id. 2, 20, 10: exordia, id. 11, 3, 161: theses et communes locos, id. 2, 1, 9. materias, id. 2, 4, 41: versus, Cic Or 56, 189; Quint. 6, 3, 86: causam, of the defendant or his attorney, *to make a defensive speech, to plead in defence*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5; id. Quint. 8, id. Sest 8; Quint. 5, 11, 39; 7, 4, 3; 8, 2, 24 al.; cf. causas (said of the attorney), Cic de Or 1, 2, 5; 2, 8, 32 al.: jus, *to pronounce judgment*, id Fl. 3; id. Fam 13, 14; hence the praetor's formula DO, DICO, ADDICO; v. do, etc. —(β) With *ad* and *acc pers*, *to plead before* a person or tribunal: ad unum judicem, Cic. Opt. Gen 4, 10: ad quos? ad me, si idoneus videor qui judicem, etc, id. Verr 2, 2, 29, § 72; Liv. 3, 41.—(γ) With *ad* and *acc. of thing, to speak in reference to, in reply to*: non audeo ad ista dicere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 32, 78; id. Rep 1, 18, 30 —(δ) *Absol*: nec idem loqui, quod dicere, Cic. Or. 32: est oratoris proprium, apte, distincte, ornate dicere, id. Off 1, 1, 2; so, de aliqua re pro aliquo, contra aliquem, etc, innumerable times in Cic. and Quint. dixi, the t. t at the end of a speech, *I have done*, Cic. Verr 1 *fin.* Ascon. and Zumpt, a. h. l., thus, dixerunt, the t. t. by which the praeco pronounced the speeches of the parties to be finished, Quint 1, 5, 43; cf Spald. ad Quint 6, 4, 7 —Transf beyond the judicial sphere causam nullam or causam haud dico, *I have no objection*, Plaut. Mil. 5, 34; id. Capt. 3, 4, 92, Ter. Ph 2, 1, 42. —**4.** *To describe, relate, sing, celebrate* in writing (mostly poet) tibi dicere laudes, Tib 1, 3, 31, so, laudes Phoebi et Dianae, Hor C S. 76 Dianam, Cynthium, Latonam, id. C. 1, 21, 1 Alciden puerosque Ledae, id. ib 1, 12, 25. caelestes, pugilemve equumve, id. ib 4, 2, 19 Pelidae stomachum, id. ib 1, 6, 6 bella, id. Ep 1, 16, 26, Liv 7, 29 carmen, Hor C 1, 32, 3; id. C S. 8, Tib 2, 1, 54 modos, Hor C 3, 11, 7: silvestrium naturas Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 138 et saep: temporibus Augusti dicendis non defuere decora ingenia, Tac. A. 1, 1; id. H. 1, 1 vir neque silendus neque dicendus sine cura, Vell. 2, 13 —**b.** Of prophecies, *to predict, foretell* bellicosis fata Quiritibus Hac lege dico, ne, etc, Hor C 3, 3, 58: sortes per carmina, id. A. P 403 quicquid, id. S 2 5, 59 hoc (Delphi), Ov. Tr 4, 8, 43 et saep —**5.** *To pronounce, articulate* a letter, syllable, word: Demosthenem scribit Phalereus, cum *Rho* dicere nequiret, etc., Cic Div. 2, 46, 96, id. de Or. 1, 61, 260; Quint 1, 4, 8; 1, 7, 21 al —**6.** *To call, to name*: habitum quendam vitalem corporis esse, *harmoniam* Graii quam dicunt, Lucr 3, 106; cf. Latine dicimus *elocutionem*, quam Graeci φράσιν vocant, Quint. 8, 1, 1 Chaoniamque omnem Trojano a Chaone dixit, Verg. A. 3, 335: hic ames dici pater atque princeps, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 50: uxor quondam tua dicta, Verg. A. 2, 678 et saep —Prov.: dici beatus ante obitum nemo debet, Ov. M 3, 135 —**7.** *To name, appoint* one to an office: ut consules roget praetor vel dictatorem dicat, Cic. Att. 9 15, 2: so, dictatorem, Liv. 5, 9; 7, 26; 8, 29: consulem, id. 10, 15; 24, 9; 26, 22 (thrice): magistrum equitum, id. 6, 39: aedilem, id. 9, 46: arbitrum bibendi, Hor Od. 2, 7, 26 et saep —**8.** *To appoint, set apart, fix upon, settle*: nam mea bona meis cognatis dicam, inter eos partiam, Plaut Mil. 3, 1, 113; cf. Pompon ap Non. 280, 19: dotis paululum vicino suo, Afran. ib 26: pecuniam omnem suam *doti*, *Cic. Fl 35: quoniam inter nos nuptiae* sunt dictae, Afran. ap Non. 280, 24; cf.: diem nuptiis, Ter. And. 1, 1, 75 diem operi, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 57: diem juris, Plaut. Men 4, 2, 16: diem exercitui ad conveniendum Pharas. Liv 36, 8; cf. id. 42, 28, and v dies: locum consiliis, id. 25, 16: leges pacis id. 33, 12; cf: leges victis, id. 34, 57: legem tibi, Hor Ep 2, 2, 18; Ov. M. 6, 137; cf: legem sibi, *to give sentence upon one's self*, id. ib 13, 72: pretium muneri, Hor C 4, 8, 12 et saep —With *inf*: prius data est, quam tibi dari dicta, Pac. ap Non. 280, 28. —*Pass impers*: eodem Numida inermis, ut dictum erat, accedit, Sall. J 113, 6 —**9.** *To utter, express*, esp in phrases: non dici potest, dici vix potest, etc: non dici potest quam flagrem desiderio urbis, Cic Att 5, 11, 1; 5, 17, 5: dici vix potest quanta sit vis, etc., id. Leg. 2, 15, 38; id. Verr 2, 4, 57, § 127; id. Or 17, 55; id. Red. ad Quir 1, 4; cf. Quint 2, 2, 8; 11, 3, 85 —**10.** (Mostly in colloq lang) Alicui, like our vulg *to tell* one so and so, for *to admonish, warn, threaten* him: dicebam, pater, tibi, ne matri consuleres male, Plaut As. 5, 2, 88; cf. Nep Datam. 5; Ov Am. 1, 14, 1. —Esp freq: tibi (ego) dico, *I tell you*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 30; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 76; id. Men. 2, 3, 27; id. Mil. 2, 2, 62 et saep; Ter And. 1, 2, 33 Ruhnk.; id. ib 4, 4, 23; id. Eun. 2, 3, 46; 87; Phaedr. 4, 19, 18; cf: tibi dicimus, Ov. H. 20, 153; id. M. 9, 122; so, dixi, *I have said it*, i. e. *you may depend upon it, it shall be done*, Ter Phorm 2, 3, 90; 92 —**11.** Dicere sacramentum or sacramento, *to take an oath, to swear*; v sacramentum.

II. Transf., i. q intellego, Gr φημί, *to mean* so and so; it may sometimes be rendered in English by *namely, to wit*: nec quemquam vidi, qui magis ea, quae timenda esse negaret, timeret, mortem dico et deos, Cic. N D 1, 31, 86; id. de Or 3, 44, 174: *M* Sequar ut instituit divinum illum virum, quem saepius fortasse laudo quam necesse est. *At* Platonem videlicet dicis, id. Leg. 3, 1: uxoris dico, non tuam, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 30 et saep —Hence, **dictum**, i, *n*, *something said*, i. e. *a saying, a word* **A.** In gen haut doctis dictis certantes sed male dictis, Enn. ap Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v 274 Vahl., acc. to Hertz.. nec maledictis), so, istaec dicta dicere, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 40: docta, id. ib 2, 2, 99, id. Men. 2, 1, 24; Lucr. 5, 113; cf. condocta, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 3: meum, id. As. 2, 4, 1: ridiculum, id. Capt 3, 1, 22: minimum, Cic. Fam 1, 9: ferocibus dictis rem nobilitare, Liv 23, 47, 4 al.: ob admissum foede dictumve superbe, Lucr 5, 1224; cf. facete, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 73, id. Poen. 3, 3, 24, Ter Eun. 2, 2, 57, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104 al. lepide, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 103: absurde, id. Capt. 1, 1, 3: vere, Nep Alc. 8, 4. ambigue, Hor A. P 449 et saep —Pleon. feci ego istaec dicta quae vos dicitis (sc. me fecisse), Plaut. Casin. 5, 4, 17 —**B.** In partic. **1.** *A saying, maxim, proverb*: aurea dicta, Lucr 3, 12; cf. vetridica, id. 6, 24 Catonis est dictum *Pedibus compensari pecuniam*, Cic. Fl. 29 *fin* Hence, the title of a work by Caesar: Dicta collectanea (his Ἀποφθέγματα, mentioned in Cic. Fam. 9, 16), Suet. Caes. 56 —Esp freq, **2.** For facete dictum, *a witty saying, bon-mot*, Enn. ap Cic. de Or 2, 54 *fin* (cf. Cic. ap Macr S 2, 1 *fin*); Cic. Phil. 2, 17; Quint. 6, 3, 2; 16; 36; Liv. 7, 33, 3; Hor. A. P. 273 et saep; cf. also, dicterium. —**3.** *Poetry, verse* (abstr and concr): dicti studiosus, Enn. ap Cic. Brut. 18, 71: rerum naturam expandere dictis, Lucr 1, 126; 5, 56: Ennius hirsuta cingat sua dicta corona, Prop 4 (5), 1, 61.—**4.** *A prediction, prophecy*, Lucr 1, 103; Verg. A. 2, 115; Val. Fl. 2, 326 al.; cf. dictio —**5.** *An order, command*: dicto paruit consul, Liv 9, 41; cf. Verg. A. 3, 189; Ov. M 8, 815: haec dicta dedit, Liv. 3, 61; cf. id. 7, 33; 8, 34; 22, 25 al.: dicto audientem esse and dicto audire alicui, v. audio —**6.** *A promise, assurance*: illi dixerant sese dedituros . . . Cares, tamen, non dicto capti, etc., Nep Milt. 2, 5; Fur ap Macr S 6, 1, 34.

† **dicrŏtum,** i, *n* (sc. navigium), = δίκροτος (two oared), *a galley with two banks of oars*, Cic. Att. 5, 11, 4, 16, 4 *fin* —Also called **dicrŏta,** ae, *f* (sc. navis), Auct. B Alex. 47, 2.

dictābŏlārĭum, ii, *n* [dicto], i q dicterium, *a satirical saying*, plur, Laber. ap Fronto de Or 1.

Dictaeus, a, um, v. Dicte, *no* II. A.

dictāmen, inis, *n* [dicto], late Lat. for dictum, praescriptum, praeceptum.

dictamnum, or **-us,** i, v. Dicte, *no* II. B

dictāta, ōrum, *n.*, *lessons, exercises*, etc., v dicto *fin.*

dictātĭo, ōnis, *f* [dicto], *a dictating, dictation* (late Lat), Dig. 29, 1, 4 al.

* **dictātĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim* [dictatio], *a short dictation*, Hier adv. Vigil. 3

dictātor, ōris, *m* [dicto, qs. a commander] **I.** *A dictator*, the chief magistrate in several Italian states, elected by the Romans in seasons of emergency for six months, and armed with absolute authority; formerly called Magister populi, and also Praetor Maximus, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9; id. Rep 1, 40; Liv. 7, 3; Cic. Rep 2, 32; Liv 2, 18; Lydus de Magistr. 1, 36-38 et saep; cf. Mommsen, Hist. Book I. ch 2; 1, p 330 N Y. ed. Anthon's Smith's Antiq p 360; Kreuz. Excurs. XII. to Cic. Leg. p 509 —*The chief magistrate of other cities of Italy*, Cic. Mil. 10; Liv. 1, 23, Spart. Hadr 18; Inscr. Orell. 112; 2293; 3786 al.—**B.** Transf, of Hannibal, as chief of the Carthaginians, Column Rostr; cf. Cato ap Gell. 10, 24, 7 —**II.** Qui dictat, *one who dictates*, Salv Ep 9 *med*

dictātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [dictator], *of or belonging to a dictator; dictatorial*: gladius, Cic. Clu 44, 123: majestas, Liv 4, 14; 8, 30: fulmen, id. 6, 39: invidia, id. 22. 26; cf. animadversio, Vell. 2, 68 *fin*: juvenis, i. e *the son of the dictator*, Liv 7, 4.

* **dictātrix,** icis, *f* [id.], *a dictatress*, comic, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 18

dictātūra, ae, *f* [id.] **I.** *The office of a dictator, dictatorship*, Cic. Phil. 1, 1 *fin*; id. Off. 3, 31, 112; * Caes. B C 3, 2, Liv 6, 39, 7, 3 *fin.*; Quint 3, 8, 53; Suet Caes. 76; id. Aug. 52 et saep —* **II.** *The work of dictating to pupils*, only in a play upon the double meaning in the sentence: Sullam nescisse litteras, qui dictaturam deposuerit, Caes ap Suet. Caes. 77

Dictē, ēs, *f*, Δίκτη, *a mountain in the eastern part of Crete* (now *Sethia*), *in a cave of which Jupiter, acc to fable, was concealed from Saturn*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 164. —**II.** Derivv, **A. Dictaeus,** a, um, *adj*, *Dictaean*, among poets for *Cretan* arva, Verg. A. 3, 171: saltus, id. ib 4, 73: rura, Ov M. 3, 2: greges, id. F 5, 118: antrum, Verg G. 4, 152: Nymphae, id. E. 6, 57: rex, i. e *Jupiter*, id. G 2, 536; also, *Minos*, Ov M 8, 43: Telestes, id. 9, 717: Dictaeae astra coronae, i e *of Ariadne*, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 293: arundo, i. e. *of the Cretans*, who were famous archers, Sil. 13, 184, so, pennae, id. 15, 634. —**B. dictamnus,** i, *f*, or **dictamnum,** i, *n*, *the plant dittany*, growing in great abundance on Mount Dicte and Mount Ida Origanum dictamnus, Linn.; Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 97; 25, 8, 53, § 93; 26, 14, 87, § 142, Verg A. 12, 412; Cic. N D 2, 50, 126

† **dictērĭum,** ii, *n*. = δεικτήριον, *a witty saying a bon mot* (pure Lat. dictum) —*Plur*, Pompon ap Macr S 2, 1, 14;

Varr ap Non 101, 3 dicteria dicere in omnes, Mart 6, 44, 3

dictĭcŏs, on, *adj*, = δεικτικος **I.** Gen, *pointing* digitus quem Graeci dicticon vocant, Cael Aur Tard 5, 1, 21 —**II.** Esp, rhet t t, *demonstrative* enthymema, Jul Vict Art Rhet 11

dictĭo, onis, *f* [2 dico], *a saying, speaking, uttering, delivery* **I.** In gen **A.** (Good prose, for the most part only in jurid and rhetor lang) Sententiae, Cic Inv 2, 4 testimonii, i e *the right of giving testimony*, *Ter Ph 2, 1, 63 causae, *a defending, pleading*, Cic Quint 10, 35, id Sest 17 *fin*, *Caes B G 1, 4, 2, Liv 7, 5 al. multae ovium et boum, Cic Rep 2, 9 *fin* —**B.** *Kinds of delivery, style, diction* seposuisse a ceteris dictionibus eam partem dicendi, quae, etc, id de Or 1, 6, 22, so, oratoriae, id ib 2, 67, 270 subitae, id ib 1, 33, 152 et vero fuit in hoc (Crasso) popularis dictio excellens, Antonii genus dicendi multo aptius, etc, id Brut 44, 165 extemporales, Quint 2, 4, 27 discipulorum, *declamation*, id 2, 2, 6 al saeptuosa dictione opp aperte dicere, Pac Com Frag v 5 Rib —Hence, **C.** *The use of a word* or *phrase, a mode of expression*, Quint 9, 1, 17, 9, 1, 4, Gell 7, 9 13, 11, 3, 5 —**D.** *A word*, = verbum, vocabulum (late Lat), Prisc II p 51, 10 al —**II.** Esp **A.** (Cf dictum, B 4) *An oracular response, prediction* (rare, not in Cic) flexa, non falsa autumare dictio Delphis solet, Pac ap Non 237, 4 (Rib Trag v 308), Att ap Auct Her 2, 26, 42, Liv 8, 24, 2 —**B.** *The art of speaking, oratory* dictioni operam dare, Cic Tusc 2, 3, 9

‡ **dictiōsus,** a, um, *adj* [dictum], perhaps *facetious, satirical*, Varr L. L 6, § 61 Müll

dictĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v intens a* [dicto], *to say often* or *emphatically, to declare, maintain, assert repeatedly* (good prose) **I.** In gen non, obsecro, es, quem semper te esse dictitasti, Ter Ph 5, 1, 16, cf Liv 3, 20, 9, 18 qui ita dictitat, iis esse metuendum, etc, Cic Verr 1, 2, 4, 1, 3, 8, 1, 10, 28, 2, 1, 8 ut Lacedaemonii suos omnes agros esse dictitarint, quos spiculo possent attingere, id Rep 3, 9 Caelius profectus, ut dictitabat, ad Caesarem pervenit, *as he alleged*, or *pretended*, Caes B C 3, 22 3, cf id ib 3, 32, 4 and 6, Sall C 22, 2 Kritz, Nep Lys 1, 4, Liv 1, 49, 5, 2, Tac A 1, 72 al —*Pass impers* male dictitatur tibi volgo in sermonibus, *there are bad rumors about you*, Plaut Trin 1, 2, 62 —***II.** In partic, in jurid. lang causas, *to plead frequently*, Cic de Or 2, 13, 56

dicto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v freq a* [2 dico], *to say often, to pronounce, declare*, or *assert repeatedly* **I.** In gen. (very rare) rogarem te, ut diceres pro me tu idem, qui illis orationem dictavisses, Cic Fin 4, 22 *fin* mercemur servum qui dictet nomina, Hor Ep 1, 6 50, cf Gell 4, 1, 2.—Far more freq and class, **II.** In partic **A.** *To dictate* to one for writing quod non modo Tironi dictare, sed ne ipse quidem audere scribere, Cic Att 13, 9, 7, 13 b *fin*, 2, 23, Quint 2, 4, 12, 10, 3, 18, Plin Ep 9, 36, 2, Hor Ep 1, 10, 49 et saep So of the dictating of teachers (common for want of books) memini quae mihi parvo Orbilium dictare, Hor Ep 2, 1, 71, cf id. Sat 1, 10, 75 —**2.** Transf As the practice of dictating came, in the course of time, to be very general (v Gesner upon Quint. 10, 3, 18), dictare, since the Aug per, acquired the signif *to express in written language, make, compose* elegidia, Pers 1, 52, so ducentos versus Hor S 1, 4, 10 carmina (for which, shortly before and after, *scribere*), id. Ep 2, 1, 110 codicillos, *to draw up make*, Suet Tib 22, cf testamentum, id Ner 32, hence also, summas, i e *to dispose of by will*, Dig 32, 95, and in the *pass* non unus tibi rivalis dictabitur heres, *appointed, designated*, Juv 6 218, so, actionem, *to draw up a declaration*, Suet Rhet 2, and among jurists in gen., *to bring an action, go to law*, Dig 15, 1, 50, also, judicium, ib 9, 4, 22, 49, 9, 3 al —**B.** *To prescribe, recommend, order, dictate* (cf 2 dico, *no* I B 10, in this sense the primitive of dictator, although no ante Aug examples occur) sportulam, Quint 11, 3, 131 dictataque jurant Sacramenta deis, Sil 10, 448 —**2.** Transf, of abstract subjects ita videtur ratio dictare, Quint 3, 4, 11, cf Dig 1, 2, § 11 quibus sordet omne, quod natura dictavit, Quint 8 prooem § 26, so with *acc*, id. 1, 3, 16, 2, 15, 6, Plin 26, 4, 9, § 20 —Hence,

dictāta, orum, *n* (acc to *no* II A.) **A.** *Things dictated* by the master to his scholars, i e *lessons, exercises, rules*, Cic. Q Fr 3, 1, 4, id. Fin 4, 4, 10, id N D 1, 26, id Tusc 2, 11, 96, Hor Ep. 1, 1, 55, 1, 18, 13, Pers 1, 29 al —Also, in gen, **B.** *Precepts, rules*, e g for gladiators, Suet Caes 26, for mimes, Juv 5 122.

dictor, oris, *m* [2 dico], *one who says* something, *a speaker* (late Lat), Aug Doctr Chr 4, 19 al

dictum, i, *n*, v 2 dico, II

dictŭrĭo, ire, *v desid a*, *to long to say* or *tell* (late Lat) fortiter a se facta semper dicturiunt, Macr S 7, 2 7, 2, 3, 16

1. dictus, a, um, *Part*, from 2 dico

* **2. dictus,** us, *m* [2 dico], *a saying, speech*, Aur Vict epit 14

Dictynna, ae, *f*, Δικτυννα **I.** *The nymph Britomartis, so called because, when pursued by Minos*, she sprang into a net (δικτυον, cf Callim Hymn. Dian. 189 sq), Verg Cir 304 —**II.** *An appellation of Diana*, Ov M 2, 441, 5, 619, id F 6, 755, Tib 1, 4, 25, Stat Th 9, 632 —Hence, **A.** **Dictynnaeum (-nēum)**, i, *n*, *a place sacred to the goddess Dictynna, near Sparta*, Liv 34, 38, 5 —**B.** **Dictynnaeus** mons (το Δικτυνναιον), *a promontory on the N W coast of Crete, where a temple of Diana stood now Cape Sparta*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 60, Sol 11, 6 —**III.** *A city near the temple of Diana in Crete*, Mel 2, 7, 12

Dictys, ȳos, *m*, Δικτυς **I.** *A mariner changed by Bacchus into a dolphin*, Ov M 3, 615 —**II.** *A centaur, slain at the wedding of Pirithous*, Ov M 12, 334 sq —**III.** *A fisherman on the island of Seriphos, who saved Perseus from drowning*, Stat S 2, 1, 95 —**IV.** Dictys Cretensis, *the traditional author of a mythical history of the Trojan war, in Greek, preserved to us in the Latin translation of L Septimius*, v Teuffel, Roem Lit § 416, 1–4

† **dĭdascălĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = διδασκαλικος, *pertaining to instruction, didactic* (ante and post class) opusculum, Aus Ep 17 —*Subst* **Dĭdascălica,** ōn or orum, *n*, *the title of a work by Attius*, in Gell 3, 11, 4 al, cf Madvig Opusc Acadd prior pp 87–110

dīdĭtus, a, um, *Part*, from 1 dido

Dĭdĭus, a, um, *the name of a Roman plebeian gens*, so T Didius, *consul in the year* 656 a u c, Cic Planc 25, 61, Ov F 6, 568 al, Didius Julianus *emperor of Rome in the year* 193 A.D, whose life is written by Spartianus —**II.** *Adj* Lex Didia sumptuaria, of the year 610 a. u c Macr S 2 13, 6 Another law Lex Caecilia Didia, of the year 656, Cic. Sest 64, 135, id Att 2, 9, 1 al

1. dī-do (also written **disdo;** v the foll), dididi, diditum, 3, *v a*, *to give out, spread abroad, disseminate, distribute* (ante class. and poet, esp in Lucr, once in Tac) **I.** Lit numquam ego argentum disdidi, Cato ap Fronto Ep ad Anton 1, 2, p 150 in venas cibum, Lucr 2, 1136, 4, 956, 6, 947, cf id 3, 703, 4, 633 omne per caules palati, id 4, 623, cf id. 3, 246, 5, 269, 6, 1166 —*Absol* dide, disice, Caecil ap Cic Cael 16, 37 (Com Frag v 239 Rib) —**II.** Trop dum munia didit (sc servis), Hor S 2, 2, 67 per magnas didita gentes Solatia vitae, Lucr 5, 20, cf rumor per agmina Trojana Verg A 7, 144 tua terris didita fama, id ib 8, 132, cf fama in populos, Sil 1, 186 fama per provincias, Tac A. 11, 1

2. Dīdō, ūs and onis, *f*, Διδω, *the celebrated foundress of Carthage, daughter of the Tyrian king Belus, wife of Sichaeus, and sister of Pygmalion*, called also *Elisa* or *Elissa* —*Nom* Dido Verg A. 1 299, 340, 360 et saep, Ov Am 2, 18, 25, id. F 3, 545, 640 —*Gen* Didonis Just 11, 10 13, Aug Conf 1 13, Macr Sat 4, 3, 6 al Didūs, Cornutus ap Charis p 102 P —*Dat* Dido, Macr Sat 5, 2, 14 (dub al Didoni) Didoni Tert Anim 33 —*Acc* Dido, Verg A. 4, 383, Ov H. 7, 7, 133 (in both passages several MSS read Didon), Vell 1, 6, 2 Didonem, Treb Pol Trig Tyr 27, 1, August. Conf 1, 13 Didūn, Atteius ap Charis 1 1 —*Abl* Dīdōne, Enn. ap Prisc p 685 P, Serv Verg A 1, 223 (cf Neue Formenl 1' 352)

† **dĭdrăchmon,** i, and **dĭdrăchma,** ătis, *n*, = διδραχμον, *a double drachma*, Tert Praescr 11, Vulg Matt 17, 23 al.

dī-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, *v a*, *to draw apart, to part, split, separate, sever, sunder, divide* (class.) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. ventus eas (sc. nubes) leviter diducit, Lucr 6, 215 cum compresserat digitos pugnumque fecerat . cum autem diduxerat et manum dilataverat, etc, Cic. Or 32, 113, of the graceful movements of the arms in dancing molli diducit candida gestu brachia, Prop 3, 15, 5 (Müll al deducit) candida seu molli diducit brachia motu, Stat S 3, 5, 66, cf. oculum, Cels 7, 7, 4 supercilium volnere diductum Plin 11, 37, 57, § 157 pedem et crus in diversa, Cels. 8, 22 os, Plin 32, 4, 14, § 36 nares, Quint 11, 3, 80 labra ib 81 fauces immani hiatu, *to stretch*, Sil 3, 194 rictum risu, Hor S 1, 10, 7 et saep nodos manu, Ov M 2, 560, cf complexus vestros, Prop 1, 13, 19 humum, Ov M 8, 588, cf arva et urbes Verg A. 3 419 terram, id. G 2, 354 scopulos (Hannibal), Juv 10 153, cf of natural cleavings of the earth, Tac A. 2, 47, 12, 69 cibum, i e *to digest* = digerere, Cels 3 4 *fin*, v the foll mixti neque inter se diducti colores, Cels 2, 8 et saep —With *in* crudam materiam in corpus omne diduci, Cels praef maxima flumina in rivos diducuntur, Quint 5, 13, 13, cf domum in multos diductam recessus, id 11, 2, 18 —**B.** In partic milit t t, *to separate* the forces, in a good or (more freq) in a bad sense, *to divide distribute, to disperse, scatter* diductis nostris paullatim navibus, Caes. B C 2, 6, 2 instruunt aciem diductam in cornua, Liv 5, 38, 1 Drak, cf diducta propere in cornua levis armatura est, id 21, 55, 5 diductis in latera viribus, Front Strat 2, 3, 8 Oud ordines, id ib 2, 3, 12, 2, 6, 4 copias, Caes B C 3 111, 2 cornua, Liv 31, 21, 14 robur Luc 3 584 Cort, and poet chorus, Verg A. 5, 581 ubi Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitatem non facile diduci Caes B G 3, 23, 7, 6, 34, 5, id. B C 3 40, 2, Sall J 25 9, Liv 26 41, Tac A. 2, 11, 4, 2, Front Strat 4, 7, 31 et saep —**II.** Trop (mostly post Aug) cum diducaris ab eo, quicum libentissime vixeris, Cic Inv 1, 55 *fin*, cf amicitias co haerentes Sen de Ira, 2, 29 nuptias id Contr 2, 13, cf matrimonium, Suet Oth 3, and si repudio diducta fuerit, Sen Contr 2 10 diducta civitas ut civili bello *divided into parties*, Tac A 4, 17, cf below in sterili jejunaque materia, eandem speciem laudis diducere ac spargere, Plin. Pan 66, 1, cf argumenta, Quint 4, 2, 82, 5, 13, 12 nomina id 6 3, 17 Spald. item domini et conductoris, i e *to settle, adjust*, Col 3, 13, 12 et saep —With *in* assem in partes centum, Hor A. P 326 in tres partes me dicina diducta est, *Cels praef* haec omnia rursus in species, Quint 2, 14 5, cf id 5, 10 61, 94 al divisionem in digitos, *to tell off on one's fingers*, id 4, 5 24 (coupled with partiri), cf argumenta, id 11, 1, 53 animum in tam multiplex officium, id 20 7, 9 ultio senatum in studia diduxerat, Tac H. 4, 6, 2, 68, cf seditio in diversa consilia diduxerat vulgum, Curt 9 1, of classification *to divide* in tres partes medicinam, Cels praef

dīductĭo, onis *f* [diduco], *an expanding, separating* (very rare, perh only in Seneca) ostendit intentionem spiritus velocitas ejus et diductio, Sen. Q N 2, 8, 2 in diductione rerum, *in dividing, separating the elements*, id. ib 3, 13, 2.

dīductus, a um, *Part*, from diduco

Dĭdȳmae, arum, *f* **I.** *A group of islands on the coast of Troas*, Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 138 —**II.** *Islands on the coast of Lycia*, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 131 (In Ov M 7, 469, the better reading is Didyme)

Dĭdȳmaeus, a, um, *adj* of Didyma, *a city of Ionia* oraculum Didymaei Apollinis, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 112, cf ib 6 16, 18, § 49, Macr Sat 1, 17, 64, and v Didyme, *no* III

Dĭdўmāon, ŏnis, *m*, *the name of a skilful artificer*, Verg. A. 5, 359

Dĭdўmē, ēs, *f.* **I.** *An island near Sicily*, Plin. 3, 9, 14, § 94; Mel. 2, 7, 18; Ov. F. 4, 475.—**II.** *An island in the Aegaean Sea*, Ov. M. 7, 469.—**III.** *A city in Ionia* (also called **Dĭdўma,** Δίδυμα), *in the Milesian territory, now Jeronda* or *Joran, with a temple and oracle of Apollo*, called **Dĭdўmēon,** i, *n.*, Διδυμεῖον, Curt. 7, 5, 28; cf. Mütz. and Zumpt, ad h. l.—Hence also, **Dĭdўmeus** (trisyl.), ei, *m.*, = Διδυμεύς, *the Didymean*, i. e. Apollo, Mel. 1, 17, 1.

† **dīechĭdnŏn** δι' ἐχιδνῶν, *a medicine*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2 *sub fin.*

dĭēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [dies], *the short space of a day, one little day, a little while*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 88; Ter. And. 4, 2, 27; Cic. Att. 5, 21, 13; and repeatedly in Ap.; so Met. 1, p. 106; ib. 6, 179.

di-ērectus (in Plaut. always trisyllabic), a, um, *P. a.* [erigo], qs. stretched out and raised on high, i. e. *crucified* (only in Plautus and Varro, not in Terence), an abusive expression, like the English *Go and be hanged! gallowsbird*, etc. (cf. furcifer, and v. Brix ad Plaut. Trin. 457; Lorence ad Plaut. Most. 837): i hinc dierectus, Plaut. Merc. 1, 72: abin dierectus, id. ib. 4, 4, 16; id. Cas. 1, 15; id. Poen. 1, 1, 32: recede hinc dierecte, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 7: abi dierecte, id. Most. 1, 1, 8; id. Trin. 2, 4, 56: i dierecte in maxumam malam crucem, id. Poen. 1, 2, 134: i dierectum, cor meum, ac suspende te, id. Capt. 3, 4, 103: abi hinc dierecte, id. Most. 3, 2, 163: quin tu i dierecta cum sucula et cum porculis, id. Rud. 4, 4, 126.—**II.** Transf.: ducit lembum jam dierectum navis praedatoria, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 87: hen dierectu'st, *is gone to the crows, is destroyed*, id. Curc. 2, 1, 29: apage in dierectum a domo nostra istam insanitatem, Varr. ap. Non. 49, 26.

dĭes (dīes, Liv. Andron. Fragm. Odys. 7), ēi (ēī, Verg. A. 4, 156; Hor. S. 1, 8, 35 et saep.; dissyl.: di ei, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 31; also *gen.* dies, die, and dii—dies, as in acies, facies, pernicies, etc., Enn. ap. Gell. 9, 14; Ann. v. 401 Vahl.; Cic. Sest. 12, 28 ap. Gell. l. l.: die, Prisc. p. 780 P.; even in Verg. G. 1, 208, where Gellius reads dies, v. Wagner ad loc., nearly all MSS. have die; cf. Rib. and Forbig. ad loc.; so, die, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 59; id. Capt. 4, 2, 20; Caes. B. G. 7, 11, 5; id. B. C. 1, 14, 3; 3, 76, 2; Just. 2, 11, 17; cf. Oud. ad B. G. 2, 23, 1. Die appears to be certain in Sall. J. 52, 3, 97, 3. Also in Cic. Sest. 12, 28, Gellius reads dies, where our MSS., except the Cod. Lamb., have diei; perh. those words do not belong to Cicero himself. Form dii, Verg. A. 1, 636, Rib. and Forbig. after Serv. and Gell. l. l.—*Dat.*, diēī, saep. die. Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 120, acc. to Serv. Verg. G. 1, 208; Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 48; id. Capt. 3, 1, 4, id. Trin. 4, 2, 1, once dii, id. Merc. 1, Prol. 13; cf. Roby, Gram. 1, 121 sq.), *m.* (in sing. sometimes *f.*, esp. in the signif. no. I. B. 1.) [root Sanscr. di, gleam; dinas, day; Gr. δῖος, heavenly, cf. Lat. Jovis (Diovis), Diana, deus, divus, etc. Old form, dius (for divus); cf. nudius, diu, etc. The word also appears in composition in many particles, as pridem, hodie, diu, etc., v. Corss. Auspr. 2, 855 sq.], *a day* (cf.: tempus, tempestas, aetas, aevum, spatium, intervallum).

I. Lit. **A.** In gen., *the civil day* of twenty four hours. (α) *Masc.*: dies primus est veris in Aquario . . . dies tertius . . . dies civiles nostros, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 28, 1; cf. Plin. 2, 77, 79, § 188; Macr. S. 1, 3; Gell. 3, 2: PLEBIS IVRE IVDICATIS TRIGINTA DIES IVSTI SVNTO, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45, and 15, 13 *fin.*; for which: per dies continuos XXX., etc., Gai. Inst. 3, 78: multa dies in bello conficit unus, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 297 ed. Vahl.); cf.: non uno absolvam die, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 73: hic dies, id. Aul. 4, 9, 11: hic ille est dies, id. Capt. 3, 3, 3: ante hunc diem, id. ib. 3, 4, 101: illo die impransus fui, id. Am. 1, 1, 98; cf.: eo die, Caes. B. G. 1, 22 *fin.*, 2, 6; 2, 32 *fin.*; 4, 11, 4, 5, 15 *fin.* et saep.: postero die, id. ib. 1, 15, 1, 3, 6, 3 et saep.; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17, Sall. J. 29, 5, 38, 9 et saep.: in posterum diem, Caes. B. G. 7, 41 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 65 *fin.* et saep.: diem scito esse nullum, quo die non dicam pro reo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3: domi sedet totos dies, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 34: paucos dies ibi morati, Caes. B. G. 7, 5, 4: dies continuos XXX. sub bruma esse noctem, id. ib. 5, 13, 3: hosce aliquot dies, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 4, cf. id. Eun. 1, 2, 71 et saep.: festo die si quid prodegeris, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 10, so, festus, id. Cas. 1, 49; id. Poen. 3, 5, 13; 4, 2, 26 et saep.—(β) *Fem.* (freq. in poetry metri gratiâ; rare in prose), postrema, Enn. ap. Gell. 9, 14: omnia ademit Una dies, Lucr. 3, 912, cf. id. 3, 921; 5, 96 and 998: homines, qui ex media nocte ad proximam mediam noctem in his horis XXIV. nati sunt, una die nati dicuntur, Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 2, 2 (uno die, Macr. S. 1, 3): quibus effectis armatis que diebus XXX., a qua die materia caesa est, Caes. B. C. 1, 36 *fin.*: Varronem profiteri, se altera die ad colloquium venturum, id. ib. 3, 19, 4 (for which, shortly before: quo cum esset postero die ventum); cf.: postera die, Sall. J. 68, 2 (for which, in the same author, more freq.: postero die). pulchra, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 10: suprema, id. ib. 1, 13, 20: atra, Verg. A. 6, 429: tarda, Ov. M. 15, 868 et saep.—(But Caes. B. C. 3, 26, 1; 3, 37, 1, read altero, tertio.)—**b.** Connections: postridie ejus diei, a favorite expression of Caesar, Caes. B. G. 1, 23, 1: 1, 47, 2; 1, 48, 2 et saep., v. postridie; and cf.: post diem tertium ejus diei, Cic. Att. 3, 7; Sulpic. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2, Liv. 27, 35: diem ex die exspectabam, *from day to day*, id. ib. 7, 26 *fin.*; cf.: diem ex die ducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 5, for which also: diem *de* die prospectans, Liv. 5, 48; and: diem *de* die differre, id. 25, 25: LIBRAS FARRIS ENDO DIES DATO, *for every day, day by day, daily*, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45; cf.: affatim est hominum, in dies qui singulas escas edunt, Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 10; so, in dies, *every day*, Cic. Top. 16, 62; Caes. B. G. 3, 23, 7; 5, 58, 1; 7, 30, 4; Vell. 2, 52, 2; Liv. 21, 11 Drak.; 34, 11 al.; less freq. in *sing.*: nihil usquam sui videt: in diem rapto vivit, Liv. 22, 39; cf.: mutabilibus in diem causis (opp. natura perpetua), id. 31, 29 (in another signif. v. the foll., no. II. A. 3); and cui licet in diem (= singulis diebus, *daily*) dixisse Vixi, etc., Hor. Od. 3, 29, 42. And still more rarely: ad diem, Treb. Gallien. 17, Vop. Firm. 4. ante diem, v. ante.—Die = quotidie or in diem, *daily*, Verg. E. 2, 42; 3, 34: quos mille die victor sub Tartara misi, id. A. 11, 397: paucissimos die composuisse versus, Quint. 10, 3, 8: saepius die, Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 22: die crastini, noni, pristini, quinti, for die crastino, nono, etc., v. h. vv. crastinus, nonus etc.; and cf. Gell. 10, 24; Macr. S. 1, 4.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A set day, appointed time, term* in the widest sense of the word (for appearing before court, in the army, making a payment, etc.). (α) *Masc.*: MORBVS SONTICVS . . . STATVS DIES CVM HOSTE . . . QVID HORVM FVIT VNVM IVDICI ARBITROVE REOVE DIES DIFFISVS ESTO, XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12; Fest. p. 273, 26 Müll.; for which STATVS CONDICTVSVE DIES CVM HOSTE, acc. to Cincius ap. Gell. 16, 4, 4, and with comic reference to the words of this law, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 5 (found also in Macr. S. 1, 16), and freq.: status dies, Plin. Ep. 9, 39, 1, Suet. Claud. 1, Flor. 1, 13, 16 et saep.: hic nuptiis dictus est dies, Ter. And. 1, 1, 75, cf.: dies colloquio dictus est ex eo die quintus, Caes. B. G. 1, 42, 4, so, dictus, id. ib. 5, 27, 5: iis certum diem conveniendi dicit, id. ib. 5, 57, 2: die certo, Sall. J. 79, 4, cf. constituto, id. ib. 13 *fin.*: decretus colloquio, id. ib. 113, 3: praestitutus, Liv. 3, 22: praefinitus, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 109, Gell. 16, 4, 3: ascriptus, Phaedr. 4, 11, 8 et saep.: quoniam advesperascit, dabis diem nobis aliquem, ut contra ista dicamus, Cic. N. D. 3, 40, Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 5; id. B. C. 1, 11, 2, Sall. J. 109, 3, Liv. 35, 35 et saep.: dies ater, *an unlucky day*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 25.—(β) *Fem.* (so commonly in this sense in class. prose, but only in *sing.*, v. Mützell ad Curt. 3, 1, 8): ut quasi dies si dicta sit, Plaut. As. 5, 1, 11, so, dicta, Cic. Fam. 16, 10 *fin.*, cf.: edicta ad conveniendum, Liv. 41, 10 *fin.*: praestituta, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 140, 2, 2, 28; Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 38, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14 *fin.*; id. Vatin. 15, 37, id. Tusc. 1, 39, Liv. 45, 11 et saep., cf. constituta, Cic. Caecin. 11, 32, Caes. B. G. 1, 4, 2, 1, 8, 3: certa eius rei constituta, id. B. C. 3, 33, 1: pacta et constituta, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24: statuta, Liv. 31, 29: stata, id. 27, 23 *fin.*: certa, Caes. B. G. 1, 30, 4, 5, 1, 8, id. B. C. 1, 2, 6, Nep. Chabr. 3 et saep.: annua, Cic. Fam. 7, 23; id. Att. 12, 3 *fin.*; cf. longa, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 18: die caecâ emere, oculatâ vendere, i. e. *to buy on credit and sell for cash*, id. Ps. 1, 3, 67, v. caecus, no. II. B.: haec dies summa hodie est, mea amica sitne libera, an, etc., id. Pers. 1, 1, 34: puto fore istam etiam a praecone diem, Cic. Att. 13, 3: ubi ea dies venit (preceded by tempore ejus rei constituto), Caes. B. G. 7, 3: praeterita die, qua suorum auxilia exspectaverant, id. ib. 7, 77, 1; cf. id. ib. 6, 33, 4: esse in lege, quam ad diem proscriptiones fiant, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128 et saep.—(γ) Both genders together: diem dicunt, qua die ad ripam Rhodani omnes conveniant: is dies erat a. d. V. Kal. Apr., etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 6 *fin.*; Cic. Att. 2, 11; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, Liv. 34, 35 al.—**b.** Hence: dicere diem alicui, *to impeach, lay an accusation against*: diem mihi, credo, dixerat, Cic. Mil. 14, 36: Domitium Silano diem dixisse scimus, id. Div. in Caec. 20, 67.—**2.** *A natural day, a day*, as opp. to night: ut vel, quia est aliquid, aliud non sit, ut *Dies est, nox non est*; vel, quia est aliquid, et aliud sit: *Sol est super terram, dies est*, Quint. 5, 8, 7: pro di immortales, quis hic illuxit dies, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 4, 76: credibile non est, quantum scribam die, quin etiam noctibus, *in the daytime*, id. Att. 13, 26: negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, *in a single day and night*, id. N. D. 2, 9, 24; cf. in this signif.: die ac nocte, Plin. 29, 6, 36, § 113: nocte et die, Liv. 25, 39; and simply die, Hor. S. 2, 1, 4, Quint. 10, 3, 8; cf. also: currus rogat ille paternos, Inque diem alipedum jus et moderamen equorum, Ov. M. 2, 48; and, connected with *nox*: (Themistocles) diem noctemque procul ab insula in salo navem tenuit in ancoris, Nep. Them. 8 *fin.*; cf. Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59; Liv. 22, 1 *fin.*—But more freq.: diem noctemque, like our *day and night*, i. q. *without ceasing, uninterruptedly*; Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 11, 7, 42 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 62; for which less freq.: diem et noctem, Hirt. B. Hisp. 38, 1; diem ac noctem, Liv. 27, 4 and 45: noctemque diemque, Verg. A. 8, 94; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 23: continuata nocte ac die itinere, Caes. B. C. 3, 11, 1; 3, 36, 8; and in *plur.*: dies noctesque, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 49; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 113; Cic. Att. 7, 9 *fin.*; Nep. Dat. 4, 4 et saep.; also, reversing the order: noctesque diesque, Enn. ap. Cic. de Sen. 1, 1 (Ann. v. 338 ed. Vahl.); Hor. S. 1, 1, 76: noctesque et dies, Ter. And. 4, 1, 52; id. Eun. 5, 8, 49: noctes atque dies, Lucr. 2, 12; 3, 62, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 51; Verg. A. 6, 127 al.: noctes diesque, id. ib. 9, 488: noctes ac dies, Cic. Arch. 11, 29: *noctes et dies*, id. Brut. 90, 308; id. de Or. 1, 61, 260; id. Tusc. 5, 25 and 39; Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 49; cf. also: neque noctem neque diem intermittit, Caes. B. G. 5, 38. Galli dies . . . sic observant, ut noctem dies subsequatur, id. ib. 6, 18, 2 Herz. ad loc. So, too, in gen.: qui nocte dieque frequentat Limina, Mart. 10, 58, 11: cum die, *at break of day*, Ov. M. 13, 677: orto die (= orta luce), Tac. A. 1, 20; 1, 68; id. H. 2, 21: ante diem (= ante lucem), Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 35: dies fit, late Lat. for lucescit, Vulg. Luc. 22, 66: de die, *in open day, broad day*; v. de.—**3.** Dies alicujus (like the Heb. יוֹם; v. Gesen. Lex. s. h. v.). **a.** I. q. dies natalis, *a birthday*: diem meum scis esse III. Non. Jan. Aderis igitur, Cic. Att. 13, 42, 2; cf. in full: natali die tuo, id. ib. 9, 5 al. So the anniversary day of the foundation of a city is, dies natalis urbis, Cic. Div. 2, 47, 98.—**b.** I. q. dies mortis, *dying day*: quandocumque fatalis et meus dies veniet statuarque tumulo, Tac. Or. 13 *fin.* Called, also: supremus dies, Suet. Aug. 99; id. Tib. 67; cf.: supremus vitae dies, Cic. de Sen. 21, 78, Suet. Aug. 61. Hence: diem suum obire, *to die*, Sulp. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2; and in the same sense: obire diem supremum, Nep. Milt. 7 *fin.*, id. Dion. 2 *fin.*, Suet. Claud. 1: exigere diem supremum, Tac. A. 3, 16: explere supremum diem, id. ib. 1, 6, 3, 76, and simply: obire diem, Plin. 2, 109, 112, § 248, Suet. Tib. 4, id. Vesp. 1; id. Gr. 3; cf. also: fungi diem, Just. 19, 1, 1.—**c.** I. q. dies febris, *fever day*: etsi Non. Mart.,

die tuo, ut opinor, exspectabam epistolam a te longiorem, Cic Att 9, 2 *init*, 7, 8, 2 al **II.** Transf **A.** In gen. (from *no* I A.) **1.** *A day*, for that which is done in it (cf. the Hebr יוֹם מִדְיָן, the Gr ἐλευθέριον ἦμαρ, etc) is dies honestissimus nobis fuerat in senatu, Cic. Fam 1, 2, 3 non tam dirus ille dies Sullanus C Mario, id. Att. 10, 8, 7 equites Romanos daturos illius diei poenas, id. Sest 12, 28 hic dies et Romanis refecit animos et Persea perculit, Liv 42, 67 Drak , cf. id. 9, 39 *fin* , Vell. 2, 35 Ruhnk., 2, 86, Just 9, 3 *fin* , Flor 2, 6, 58 Duker imponite quinquaginta annis magnum diem, Tac Agr 34 quid pulchrius hac consuetudine excutiendi totum diem? totum diem mecum scrutor, facta ac dicta mea remetior, etc , Sen. de Ira, 3, 36 dies Alliensis, i q pugna Alliensis, Liv 6, 1, Suet Vit 11 Cannensis, Flor 4, 12, 35 al. And so even of one's state of mind on any particular day qualem diem Tiberius induisset, *what humor, temper*, Tac A. 6, 20 —**2.** *A day's journey* hanc regionem, die rum plus triginta in longitudinem, decem inter duo maria in latitudinem patentem, Liv 38, 59, Just 36, 2, 14 al.—**3.** In gen. (like יוֹם, ἡμέρα, and our *day*, for) *time, space of time, period* diem tempusque forsitan ipsum leniturum iras, Liv 2, 45, so with tempus, id 22, 39, 42, 50 amorem intercapedine ipse leni vit dies, Turp ap Non. 522 7, so in the masc gender longus, Stat Th. 1, 638, Luc. 3, 139, but also longa, Plaut Epid. 4, 1, 18, Plin Ep 8, 5 *fin* , cf perexigua, *a brief respite*, Cic. Verr 1, 2 *fin* nulla, Ov M 4, 372 al. ex ea die ad hanc diem quae fecisti, in judicium voco, Cic Verr 2, 1, 12 *fin* ut infringatur hominum improbitas ipsa die, quae debilitat cogitationes, etc , id. Fam 1, 6, cf id ib 7, 28 *fin* , id. Tusc. 3, 22, 53 al indutiae inde, non pax facta, quarum et dies exierat, et ante diem rebellaverant, i e *the term of the truce*, Liv 4, 30 *fin* , 30, 24, 42, 47 *fin* (for which quia *tempus* indutiarum cum Veienti populo exierat, id. 4, 58) —Prov dies adimit aegritudinem, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 13 dies festus, *festival time, festival* —diem festum Dianae per triduum agi, Liv 25, 23 et saep die lanam et agnos vendat, *at the right time*, Cato R. R 150, 2 praesens quod fuerat malum, in diem abiit, *to a future time*, Ter Ph 5, 2, 16, so in diem, opp statim, Q Cic Pet cons 12, 48, and simply in diem Plaut Mil 3, 2, 48, Ter Eun. 5, 7, 19, Cic Cael 24.—Esp freq in diem vivere, *to live on from day to day, regardless of the future* Cic de Or 2, 40, 169, id Tusc 5, 11, 33, Plin Ep 5, 5, 4 et saep, cf the equivoque with de die, under de —**B.** In partic (acc to *no* I B 2—poet., and in post Aug prose) **1.** *Light of day, daylight* contraque diem radiosque micantes Obliquantem oculos, Ov M 7, 411, 5 444, 13, 602 multis mensibus non cernitur dies, Plin. 33 4, 21 § 70, Plin. Ep 6, 20, 6, 9, 36, 2 al , also of the *eyesight*, Stat Th 1, 237, and trop of the conscience saeva dies animi scelerumque in pectore Dirae, id. ib 1, 52 —**2.** For caelum, *the sky, the heavens* sub quocumque die, quocumque est sidere mundi, Luc 7, 189, 1, 153 incendere diem nubes oriente remotae, id 4, 68, 8, 217, Stat Th 1, 201 —Hence, like caelum, **b.** *The weather* totumque per annum Durat aprica dies, Val. Fl 1 845 tranquillus, Plin. 2, 45, 44, § 115 mitis, id 11 10, 10 § 20 pestilens, id. 22, 23, 49, § 104. —**3.** *The air* nigrique volumina fumi Infecere diem, Ov M 13, 600 cupio flatu violare diem Claud in Ruf 1, 63

III. Dies personified. **A.** I q *Sol*, opp Luna Plaut Bacch. 2, 3, 21, coupled with Mensis and Annus, Ov M 2, 25 —**B.** As *fem , the daughter of Chaos, and mother of Heaven and Earth*, Hyg Fab praef., *of the first Venus*, Cic N D 3, 23, 59

† **dĭĕsis,** is, *f*, = δίεσις In ancient music, **I.** *A quarter tone*, Vitr 5, 4, Macr Somn. Scip 2 1 *fin* —**II.** *The first audible tone of an instrument*, Vitr 5, 3

Dĭespĭter, tris, *m* (Dies, Sanscr Divas, L. divus, cf ho dier nus, and πατήρ, pater, cf. Corss Ausspr 1, 233, 2, 458], another name for *Juppiter*, Varr L. L. 5, § 66 and 9, § 75 and 77 Müll., Plaut Capt 4, 4, 1, id. Poen. 3, 4 29, 4 2 47, Hor Od. 1, 34 5, 3, 2, 29, Gell 5, 12, 5, Macr S 1, 15, Arn. 2, p 93, of Pluto, Lact 1, 14, 5

dĭĕtēris, idis, *f*, = διετηρίς, *a period of two years*, Censor 18, 2.

† **dĭezeugmĕnon,** i, *n* , = διεζευγμένον, rhet t t (pure Lat disjunctum), *a separation of equal circumstances*, Aquil. Rom. de Fig 43, p 187 —**II.** *Plur* , musical t t , = τετράχορδα διεζευγμένα, *two tetrachords, forming a scale*, Vitr 5, 4, 5

diffāmātĭo, onis, *f* [diffamo], *a publishing, promulgation* (late Lat), Aug Civ D 3 31

diffāmĭa, ae, *f* [dis fama], *defamation* (late Lat), Aug Civ D 3, 31 al.

dif-fāmo, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [fama], *to spread abroad by an ill report , to publish, divulge.* **I.** Prop (rare and not ante Aug) vulgat adulterium diffamatumque parenti Indicat, Ov M 4, 236 , cf. prava, Tac A. 14, 22 nomen pessimum super virginem, Vulg Deut 22, 19 —**B.** *To decry, defame, malign* viros feminasque procacibus scriptis, Tac A. 1, 72, cf aliquem probroso carmine, id. ib 15, 49 aliquem probris, Ap M 1, p 107 , Vulg Matt 9, 31 —With *acc.* and *inf* diffamat, incendio repentino domum suam possideri, Ap M 4, p 147 —**II.** *To declare, make known, proclaim widely* (late Lat) Deus diffamatur, Aug de Morib Eccl. 14 sermonem, Vulg Marc 1, 45

diffarrĕātĭo, ōnis, *f* , *an ancient form of Roman divorce* (cf remancipatio, divortium, repudium) genus sacrificii, quo inter virum et mulierem fiebat dissolutio Dicta *diffarreatio*, quia fiebat farreo libo adhibito, Paul. ex Fest p 74, 13 Müll (opp confarreatio), Inscr Orell. 2648 , v confarreatio

diffensus, a, um, *Part* [dis FENDO = ferio trudo], *deferred, protracted* dilatus, XII Tab ap Fest p 273, 26 Müll (for which others read diffisus, cf Dig 2, 11, 2, § 3 and v diffindo, II. B)

diffĕrens and **diffĕrenter,** v differo, *P a.*

diffĕrentĭa, ae, *f* [differo], *a difference, diversity* (cf discrepantia distantia, discrimen diversitas, variatio—good prose, esp freq in Quint) (α) With *gen* honesti et decori, Cic Off 1, 27, 94 naturarum, id. ib 1, 31 112 morum, Petr 84, 1 personarum, locorum temporumque, Quint 12 10, 70 nostri Graecique sermonis, id. 9, 4, 146 et saep —In *plur* Graeci sermonis Quint. 11, 2, 50 —(β) With *in* quanta differentia est in principiis naturalibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 19, Quint 3, 7, 25, 3, 8, 37, 7, 2, 48 et saep —(γ) *Absol* ut facies infinitam habet differentiam, Quint 11, 3, 18, so id 9, 4, 45 —**II.** Esp *a species* genus est notio ad pluris differentias pertinens, Cic Top 7, 31, cf definitionem omnem ex genere et differentia consistere, Gell. 4, 1, 10

diffĕrĭtas, ātis, *f* [id.] (ante and post class , v the preceding art), *a difference*, Lucr 4 636, Arn 2 p 54, 7, p 233

dif-fĕro, distŭli, dīlātum, differre (*inf* differrier, Lucr 1 1088 *In tmesi* disque tulissent, Plaut Trin 4, 1, 14), *v a* and *n* **I.** *Act* , *to carry different ways , to spread abroad, scatter, disperse, separate* (cf rejicere, proferre, procrastinare, producere, ampliare, prorogare—class.) **A.** Lit scintillas agere ac late differre favillam Lucr 2, 675, cf favillam longe (ventus), id. 6 692 nubila (vis venti), id 1, 273, Verg G 3, 197 ignem (ventus), Caes. B C 2 14 2 casae venti magnitudine ignem distulerunt, id. B G 5, 43, 2 majorem partem classis (vis Africi), Vell 2, 79 2 rudentes fractosque remos (Eurus), Hor Epod. 10, 6 et saep , cf Plaut. Trin 4, 1, 14 nos cum scapha tempestas dextrovorsum Differt ab illis, id Rud. 2, 3, 39, cf. Lucr 1, 1088 cytisum, *to plant apart, in separate rows* = disserere, digerere Varr R R 1, 43, Col 11, 3 30 sq , 38, 42 al., cf. ulmos in versum, Verg G 4, 144 ut formicae frustillatim (te) differant, Plaut Curc 4, 4, 20, cf insepulta membra (lupi), Hor Epod 5, 99, and Mettum in diversa (quadrigae) Verg A. 8, 643 —**B.** Trop **1.** *To distract, disquiet, disturb* a person (only ante class.) vorsor in amoris rota miser, Exanimor, feror, differor, distrahor, diripior, Plaut Cist. 2, 1 5 differor clamore, id. Ep 1, 2, 15 cupidine ejus, id Poen. 1, 1, 28, cf amore istius id. Mil. 4, 4, 27 laetitia, id. Truc. 4, 1, 3 doloribus, Ter Ad. 3, 4, 40 —Less freq *act.* aliquem dictis, *to confound*, Plaut Ps. 1, 3, 125, cf Ter And. 2, 4, 5 Ruhnk.—**2.** *To spread abroad, publish, divulge*, with a personal object, *to cry down, to defame* (mostly ante class. and post-Aug , not in Cic., Caes., or Sall) (α) With *acc. rei* cum de me ista foris sermonibus differs, Lucil ap Non. 284, 16 , cf rumores famam differant licebit nosque carpant, Varr ib 18 commissam libertatem populo Rom sermonibus, Liv 34 49 promissum jus anulorum fama distulit, Suet Caes. 33 —With *acc.* and *inf* ne mi hanc famam differant, Me dedidisse, etc., Plaut Trin. 3, 2 63, Ter Heaut. prol. 16 , Nep Dion. 10 , Val. Fl. 1, 753 —With *quasi* and dependent clause rumore ab obtrectatoribus dilato, quasi eundem mox et discruciatum necasset, Suet. Aug 14 et saep —*Pass impers* quo pertinuit differri etiam per externos, tamquam veneno interceptus esset, Tac A 3, 12 , cf. id. ib 4 25 —(β) With *acc. pers* aliquem pipulo, Plaut Aul 3, 2, 32 (cf Varr L. L. 7, § 103 Müll., and see pipulum) aliquem maledicendo sermonibus, Lucil ap Non 284, 24 dominos variis rumoribus, Tac. A. 1, 4 te circum omnes alias puellas, *to bring into disrepute with them*, Prop 1, 4, 22 —In the *pass* differor sermone miser, Caecil. ap Gell 2 93, 10 alterna differor invidia, Prop 1, 16, 48 —**3.** With reference to time, *to defer, put off, protract, delay* any thing, with a personal object also *to put off, amuse with promises, get rid of* (class and very freq) (α) With *acc. rei* cetera praesenti sermoni reserventur hoc tamen non queo differre, etc , Cic. Q Fr 2, 8 differre quotidie ac procrastinare rem, id. Rosc. Am 9 *fin* saepe vadimonia, id. Quint 5 *fin* iter in praesentia Caes B C 3, 85, 4 pleraque (with omittere in praesens tempus) Hor A. P 44 distulit ira sitim, Ov M 6, 366 et saep differri jam hora non potest, Cic. Phil 6 7, 19 tempus, id. ib 8 8, id Prov Cons 11 *fin* , Liv 3 46, Ov M 1 724 al diem de die, Liv 25, 25 et saep —With *inf* quaerere distuli Hor Od 4, 4, 21, so Liv 42 2 (but not Suet Caes. 81 where agere belongs to proposuerat; cf id Aug 72, id. Calig 49) —With *quin* nihil dilaturi, quin periculum summae rerum facerent, Liv 6 22 *fin* , so Suet Caes. 4, with *in* and *acc.* reliqua in crastinum, Cic Rep 2, 44 *fin* in posterum diem, id. Deiot 7, 21, cf Caes B C 1, 65 *fin* in posterum Cic. Verr 2 1, 32, Caes. B G 7, 11 5 in alud tempus, Cic. Brut 87, Caes. B C 1 86, 2 in adventum tuum, Cic. Fam 2, 3 *fin* diem edicti in a. d. IV Kal Dec , id Phil 3, 8, 20 curandi tempus in annum Hor Ep 1, 2, 39 et saep —Poet tropaea in pueros suos, *to reserve for*, Prop 4, 6 82. —Rarely with *ad* aliquid ad crudelitatis tempus, Cic. Vat. 11 *fin* , cf the foll —(β) With *acc. pers* sin autem differs me in tempus aliud Cic Fam 5, 12, 10 , Liv 26, 51 , 41, 8 differri non posse adeo concitatos animos, id 7, 14 dilatus per frustrationem, id 25, 25 , cf aliquem variis frustrationibus Just 9, 6 *fin* Campanos, Liv 26 33 aliquem petentem, Suet Vesp 23 Ern. caros amicos (opp properare), Mart. 13, 55 et saep —Poet vivacem anum, *to preserve alive*, i e *to postpone her death*, Ov M 13 519 , cf decimum dilatus in annum (belli) Hector erat id. ib 12, 76 aliquem in spem impetrandi tandem honoris, Liv 39, 32 aliquem in septimum diem Suet Tib 32, id. Caes. 82 Oud., id Aug 44 *fin* et saep —Rarely with *ad* legati ad novos magistratus dilati, Liv 41 8 aliquem ad finem muneris Suet Vit 12 quas (legationes) partim dato responso ex itinere dimisit, partim distulit Tarraconem, Liv 26 51 —Once with *post* aliquid post bellum differre, Liv 4, 6 4 —(γ) *Absol* Prov differ, habent parvae commoda magna morae, Ov F 3, 394.

II. *Neut* , *to differ, be different* (esp freq since the Ciceron. period—cf discrepare, distare, interesse) qui re consentientes vocabulis differebant, Cic. Fin. 4, 2 *fin* , cf. naturis differunt voluntate autem similes sunt, id. de Or 2, 23 verbo

differre, re esse unum, id. Caecin. 21, 59: distare aliquid aut ex aliqua parte differre, id. ib. 14: nihil aut non fere multum differre, id. Brut. 40 *fin.*: paulum differre, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85 et saep.: nec quicquam differre, utrumne . . . an, etc., Hor. S. 2, 3, 251; cf.: quid enim differt, barathrone Dones quicquid habes, an? etc., id. ib. 166. — (β) With *ab*: ita ut pauxillum differat a cavillulis, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 18: quidnam esset illud, quo ipsi (poëtae) differrent ab oratoribus, Cic. Or. 19, 66; id. Off. 1, 27 *fin.*: quid hoc ab illo differt? id. Caecin. 14: non multum ab hostili expugnatione, id. de Imp. Pomp. 5 *fin.*: multum a Gallica consuetudine, Caes. B. G. 5, 14; cf. ib. 6, 21; 6, 28, 5: hoc fere ab reliquis differunt, quod, etc., id. ib. 6, 18, 3 et saep.—(γ) With *inter* (esp. *impers.*): si nihil inter deum et deum differt, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80; id. Off. 1, 28, 99; id. Fin. 4, 25, 70: nequid inter privatum et magistratum differat, id. Rep. 1, 43: ut non multum differat inter summos et mediocres viros, id. Off. 2, 8, 30: multa sunt alia, quae inter locum et locum plurimum differunt (*for which, shortly before, inter locorum naturas quantum interesit*), id. Fat. 4: haec cogitatione inter se differunt, re quidem copulata sunt, id. Tusc. 4, 11: inter se aliqua re, id. Opt. gen. 2, 6; id. N. D. 1, 7, 16; Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 2; 6, 11, 1; Quint. 12, 10, 22; 34; 67 et saep.: quae quidem inter se plurimum differunt, id. 5, 14, 27. —(δ) Rarely with *cum*: occasio cum tempore hoc differt, Cic. Inv. 1, 27: hoc genus causae cum superiore hoc differt, quod, etc., id. ib. 2, 30, 92 Orell. *N. cr.* —(ε) Likewise rarely, differre in aliqua re, Lucr. 3, 314; Nep. Ages. 7 *fin.* — (ζ) Rarely, and only poet. or in post-Aug. prose, with *dat.*: quod pede certo Differt sermoni sermo merus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 48: tragico differre colori, id. A. P. 236; Quint. 2, 21, 10; Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 107; cf. id. 9, 8, 7, § 23.—Hence, **diffĕrens**, entis, *P. a.*, *different, superior*: differentius nomen, *a more excellent name*, Vulg. Heb. 1, 4; in Quintilian *subst. n.* (opp. proprium), *a difference*, Quint. 5, 10, 55; 58; 6, 3, 66; 7, 3, 3; 25 sq.—**Adv.*: **differenter**, *differently*, Sol. 1.

dif-fertus, a, um, *Part.* [farcio, kept asunder, stretched out by stuffing, i. e.], *stuffed full, filled, crowded* (cf.: plenus, refertus, confertus—rare but class.; not in Cicero): plena lictorum provincia, differta exactoribus, *Caes. B. C. 3, 32, 4: corpus odoribus, Tac. A. 16, 6: Forum Appi nautis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 4: differtum forum populumque = forum differtum populo, id. Ep. 1, 6, 59.

dif-fībŭlo, āre, *v. a.*, *to unclasp, unbuckle*: chlamydem, Stat. Th. 6, 570: vincula, Sid. Ep. 3, 3.

diffĭcĭlē, *adv.*, *with difficulty*; v. foll. art. *fin.*, *no. α*.

dif-fĭcĭlis, e (old form difficul, like facul, famul, simul, etc., Varr. ap. Non. 111, 25), *adj.* [facilis; hence, far from easy to do, to accomplish, to bear, etc.; v. facilis], *hard, difficult, troublesome* (very freq. and class.). **I.** In gen.: nulla est tam facilis res, quin difficilis siet, quom invitus facias, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 1; cf. Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 20; and: sacrorum diligentiam difficilem, apparatum perfacilem esse voluit, Cic. Rep. 2, 14 Mos.: quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Caes. B. G. 2, 27, *fin.*: quam graves, quam difficiles plerisque videntur calamitatum societates! Cic. Lael. 17 *fin.*: res arduae ac difficiles, id. Inv. 2, 54, 163; cf. id. Or. 10; id. Tusc. 3, 34 *fin.*; Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 28: contortae res et difficiles, Cic. de Or. 1, 58 *fin.*: quam scopuloso difficilique in loco verser, id. Div. in Caecil. 11, 35; cf.: in locos difficiles abire, Sall. J. 87 *fin.* Kritz.: iter angustum et difficile, Caes. B. G. 1, 6; id. B. C. 1, 65, 3: valles, id. ib. 1, 68, 2: difficili et arduo ascensu, id. ib. 3, 34; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23: difficilis atque impedita palus, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: transitus, id. ib. 6, 7, 5: aditus, id. ib. 7, 36; Hor. S. 1, 9, 56: tempus anni difficillimum, Caes. B. C. 1, 48, 5: difficili rei publicae tempore, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 21: difficillimo reip. tempore, id. Phil. 5, 13, 36; cf. id. Caecin. 4, 11: difficilioribus usi tempestatibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 15, 4: partus, Plin. 24, 5, 13, § 22: urina, id. 23, 9, 83, § 165: venter, id. 22, 13, 15, § 33 et saep.: (Macer et Lucretius) alter humilis, alter difficilis, Quint. 10, 1, 87 Frotsch.: nimium difficile est reperiri amicum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 20; so with a subject-clause, Ter. And. 1, 3, 6; Lucr. 1, 138; Cic. Lael. 6, 22; 8, 26; 10, 33 et saep.; Caes. B. G. 1, 14, 2; 7, 58, 2; id. B. C. 1, 50 *fin.* et saep.; cf.: difficile ad fidem est in tam antiqua re, quot pugnaverint ceciderintve exacto affirmare numero, Liv. 3, 5, 12: difficile est longum subito deponere amorem, Cat. 77, 13. — Prov.: difficile est, crimen non prodere vultu, Ov. M. 2, 447: difficile est, tristi fingere mente jocum, Tib. 3, 7, 2: (rebus) difficilibus ad eloquendum, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126: ad percipiendum, Quint. 8 prooem. § 4.—With *supin.*: difficile factu est, Cic. Rep. 1, 43; *so*, factu, id. Off. 1, 21, 71; id. N. D. 3, 1; id. Univ. 11: dictu, id. Lael. 3, 12; 7, 23; id. Fam. 1, 7, 2: aditu (locus), Sall. J. 91 *fin.* Kritz.—With *dat.*: fructus difficilis concoctioni, Plin. 23, 8, 79, § 151. — With *gerund.*: in difficili esse, Liv. 3, 65, 11; cf.: in facili esse, id. 3, 8, 9; so, in difficili rem esse, Cels. 5, 26 *fin.*: ille casus in difficili est, si, etc., Dig. 28, 2, 29, § 15.

II. In partic., of character, *hard to manage* or *to please, obstinate, captious, morose, surly*: difficiles ac morosi, Cic. Or. 29 *fin.*; cf. id. Fin. 1, 18, 61; Att. ap. Non. 407, 25; Hor. S. 2, 5, 90; id. A. P. 173: senex, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 24; cf.: moderati nec difficiles nec inhumani senes, Cic. de Sen. 3, 7: sunt morosi et anxii et iracundi et difficiles senes, id. ib. 18, 65: avunculus difficillimâ naturâ, Nep. Att. 5; cf.: difficili bile tumet jecur, Hor. C. 1, 13, 4: parens in liberos difficilis, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 72: Penelopen difficilem procis, Hor. C. 3, 10, 11: vocanti, id. ib. 3, 7, 32: Gradivo, Ov. A. A. 2, 566: precibus, id. P. 2, 2, 20.—Trop.: terrae, *intractable*, Verg. G. 2, 179. —Prov.: difficilem oportet aurem habere ad crimina, *deaf, inaccessible*, Pub. Syr. 133 (Rib.).—*Adv.*, in three forms (but the use of the *adv.* is mostly avoided by the best authors, difficile est taking its place, v. supra). (α) **diffĭcĭlē**, *with difficulty* (perh. not ante-Aug.), Vell. 2, 63, 3; Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 62; 27, 12, 94, § 120; Suet. Gramm. 11; Just. 27, 3, 2; Pall. Jan. 7; Tert. Apol. 48.—(β) **diffĭculter**, *with difficulty* (the usual form), Caes. B. C. 1, 62; Sall. C. 14, 5; Liv. 1, 52, 4; 42, 54, 3; Tac. A. 12, 35; Suet. Claud. 41; Quint. 1, 3, 3 al.—(γ) **diffĭcĭlĭter**, *with difficulty* (rare), Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 49 and 50; Col. 5, 3, 1; 5, 7, 1; Lact. Mort. Pers. 9, 7. — **b.** *Comp.*: difficilius, Caes. B. G. 7, 58; Quint. 1, 12, 8; 11, 2, 28; Plin. 22, 21, 28, § 56; Suet. Caes. 29; id. Ner. 43 al.— **c.** *Sup.*: difficillime, Cic. Lael. 17, 64; Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 139; 19, 7, 35, § 117 al.

diffĭcĭlĭter, *adv.*, *with difficulty*; v. difficilis *fin.*, *no. γ*.

diffĭcul, v. difficilis *init.*

diffĭcultas, ātis (*gen. plur.* difficultatium, Liv. 9, 31, 14; Gell. 14, 2, 3), *f.* [difficilis], *difficulty, trouble, distress, poverty, want.* **I.** In gen. (freq. in good prose in *sing.* and *plur.* (α) With *gen.*: ineundi consilii, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: discendi (with labor), id. Div. 1, 47, 105: dicendi, id. de Or. 1, 26, 120: navigandi, id. ib. 1, 18, 82; Caes. B. G. 3, 12 *fin.*: belli gerendi, id. ib. 3, 10: faciundi pontis, id. ib. 4, 17, 2 et saep.: viarum, id. ib. 7, 56, 2; id. B. C. 1, 70; cf. loci, Sall. J. 98, 5; Tac. Agr. 17 *fin.*: rerum, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 12; Sall. C. 57, 2; Suet. Tib. 16; 21: morbi, Cels. 3, 1; cf. urinae, id. 2, 1 al.: vecturae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82: summa navium, id. ib. 2, 5, 20: rei frumentariae, Caes. B. G. 7, 17, 3: annonae, Suet. Aug. 41; cf. nummaria, *want, scarcity of money*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28; Suet. Tib. 48: domestica, *distressed circumstances*, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 14 et saep.—(β) *Absol.*: ne qua ob eam suspicionem difficultas eveniat, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 105; Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 45: perspicio quantum in agendo difficultatis et quantum laboris sit habitura (altera pars actionis), Cic. Clu. 1, 2; so with labor, Quint. 11, 1, 68; and: habere difficultatem, Cic. Brut. 7; id. Att. 13, 33: magnam res ad receptum difficultatem afferebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 51, 6; so with *ad*: haec res Caesari difficultatem ad consilium capiendum afferebat, id. B. G. 7, 10, 1; and without it, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11: delabi in difficultates, id. Fat. 17: erat in magnis difficultatibus res. ne, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 35 et saep.—***II.** In partic. (acc. to difficilis, *no.* II.), *obstinacy, captiousness, moroseness*: arrogantiam pertulit, difficultatem exsorbuit, Cic. Mur. 9, 19.

diffĭculter, *adv.*, *with difficulty*; v. difficilis *fin.*, *no. β*.

diffīdens and **diffīdenter**, v. diffido, *P. a.*

diffīdentĭa, ae, *f.* [diffido], *want of confidence, mistrust, distrust, diffidence* (class.).—Without *gen.*: fidentiae contrarium est diffidentia, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 37, 80; so Quint. 5, 7, 1; 8 prooem. § 27; 9, 2, 72; Ov. R. Am. 543 al.—With *gen.*: diffidentiam rei simulare, Sall. J. 60, 5: memoriae, Quint. 11, 3, 142: causae, Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 7: praesentium, Tac. H. 1, 72: copiarum, Suet. Oth. 9 al. —With a *dependent clause* (cf. diffido, *no. β*): non tam diffidentiā, futurum quae imperavisset, quam, etc., Sall. J. 100, 4. —**II.** *Want of faith, disobedience* (eccl. Lat.): ira Dei in filios diffidentiae, Vulg. Ephes. 5, 6.

dif-fīdo, fīsus (post-class. *perf.* diffidi), 3, *v. n.*, *to distrust; to be diffident* or *distrustful, to despair* (freq. and class.). (α) With *dat.* (so most freq.): eum potius (corrupisse), qui sibi aliqua ratione confideret, quam eum, qui omni ratione confideret, Cic. Clu. 23, 63: sibi, Plaut. Rud. prol. 82; Cic. Prov. Cons. 16, 38: memoriae alicujus, id. Part. Or. 17, 59: sibi patriaeque, Sall. C. 31, 3: *suis rebus*, Caes. B. G. 5, 41, 5: veteri exercitui, Sall. J. 52, 6; 32, 5; 46, 1; 75, 1: suae atque omnium saluti, Caes. B. G. 6, 38, 2: summae rei, id. B. C. 3, 94 *fin.*: perpetuitati bonorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 86: ingenio meo, id. Mur. 30, 63: huic sententiae, id. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: prudentiae tuae, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 6: rei publicae, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 3: illis (viris), Ov. H. 10, 97: caelestibus monitis, id. M. 1, 397 et saep.—*Pass. impers.*: cur M. Valerio non diffideretur, Liv. 24, 8; so Tac. A. 15, 4. —(β) With a *dependent clause*: antiquissimi invenire se posse, quod cuperent, diffisi sint, Cic. Ac. 2, 3; id. Quint. 24, 77; id. Or. 1, 3; 28, 97; Caes. B. G. 6, 36; Quint. 10, 1, 126 al.; cf.: quos diffidas sanos facere, facies, Cato R. R. 157, 13: quem manu superare posse diffiderent, Nep. Alcib. 10, 4. —* (γ) With *ne*: ne terras aeterna teneret, Lucr. 5, 980.—(δ) Rarely with *abl.* (after the analogy of fido and confido): diffisus occasione, Suet. Caes. 3 Burm. and Oud.; so, paucitate suorum, Front. Strat. 1, 8, 5 Oud.: paucitate cohortium (al. paucitati), Tac. H. 2, 23: potestate, Lact. 5, 20 (also Caes. B. C. 1, 12, 2, several good MSS. have voluntate; and id. ib. 3, 97, 2: eo loco, v. Oud. on the former pass.).— (ε) *Absol.*: (facis) ex confidente actutum diffidentem denuo, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 15: jacet, diffidit, abjecit hastas, Cic. Mur. 21, 45: ita graviter aeger, ut omnes medici diffiderent. id, Div. 1, 25, 53: de Othone, diffido, id. Att. 12, 43, 2 al. —Hence, **diffīdens**, entis, *P. a.*, *without self-confidence, diffident, anxious*, Suet. Claud. 35; id. Tib. 65. —*Adv.*: **diffīdenter**, *without self-confidence, diffidently* (very rare): timide et diffidenter attingere aliquid, *Cic. Clu. 1, 1: agere, Liv. 32, 21, 8: incedere, Amm. 26, 7, 13.—*Comp.*: timidius ac diffidentius bella ingredi, Just. 38, 7, 4.

dif-fĭndo, fĭdi, fissum (also diffīsum), 3, *v. a.*, *to cleave asunder, to divide* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: vitem mediam per medullam, Cato R. R. 41, 2: malos, Enn. ap. Non. 114, 7 (Ann. v. 389 ed. Vahl., where the read. is, as in Non., defindunt): ramum, Varr. R. R. 1, 40 *fin.*: terram, Lucr. 6, 584: saxum, Cic. Div. 1, 13 *fin.*: semen compressu suo (terra), id. de Sen. 15, 51: natem, Hor. S. 1, 8, 47: tempora plumbo, Verg. A. 9, 589; Suet. Gram. 11 et saep.— Poet.: urbium portas muneribus, i. e. *to open*, Hor. C. 3, 16, 13.—**2.** Transf., with an abstr. object: conjunctionem duplicem in longitudinem, Cic. Univ. 7.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: equidem nihil hinc diffindere possum, *I cannot cut off aught of this*, i. e. *I can refute* or *deny no part of it*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 79: cuneus rigentem servi tenacitatem violenter diffinderet, *to break by a bribe*, App. M. 9, p. 225. — Esp. freq., **B.** Diem, jurid. t. t., lit., *to break off* a matter, i. e. *to put off to the following day, to defer* (cf. differre), Dig. 2, 11, 2, § 3: triste

omen diem diffidit Liv 9, 38, 15, Gell 14, 2, 11 —*2. Transf diem somno, *to divide by taking a nap*, Varr R R. 1, 2, 5

dif-fingo, ĕre, *v a*, *to form differently, to remodel, to make anew* (very rare, perh only in the foll passages) I. Prop ferrum incude, Hor C 1, 35, 39 — II. Trop neque diffinget infectumque reddet Quod fugiens semel hora vexit, *to alter*, Hor C 3, 29, 47 (but in id S 2, 1, 79 read diffindere)

* **diffissĭo,** ōnis, *f* [diffindo, no II B], *the putting off* or *deferring of business to the following day* in dierum diffissionibus comperendinationibusque, Gell 14, 2, 1

diffissus, a, um, *Part*, from diffindo

diffīsus, a, um, *Part*, from diffido and diffindo

dif-fītĕor, ēri, *v dep a* [fateor], *to disavow, to deny* (very rare, perh only in the foll passages—for syn v denego *init*) numquam diffitebor multa me simulasse invitum, Planc. in Cic. Fam 10, 8, 4, so with *acc.* and *inf*, Quint. 2, 17, 5 obscenum opus, Ov Am 3, 14, 28, Aus Caes. 14

difflātus, ūs, *m* [difflo], *a blowing in an opposite direction* ventorum, Amm 15, 11, 16

dif-flētus, a, um, *Part* [fleo], *wept out, drained with weeping* (post class and very rare) oculi, App M 1, p 104, cf cognita clade uxor totos efflevit oculos, Pseudo Quint. Decl. 6, 4

dif-flo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to blow apart, disperse by blowing* flatu disturbare, Non 97, 10 (ante and post class) pars difflatur vento, Lucil ap Non 97, 12 legiones spiritu, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 17 nubila (nimbi), Aus. Ephem *fin* pulverem (ventus), Prud. Hamart. 388 —Fig, of political strife difflantibus procellis rempublicam, Amm 25, 9, 7

dif-flŭo, ĕre, *v n*, *to flow in different directions, to flow away* (class., repeatedly in Lucr —cf laxo, rescindo, solvo) I. Lit. diffluere humorem cernis, Lucr 3, 436, cf ut nos quasi extra ripas diffluentes coerceret Cic. Brut 91 *fin*, cf in plures partes (Rhenus), *divides itself*, Caes. B G 4, 10, 4 ut ab summo tibi diffluat altus acervus, Lucr 3, 198 —Poet, of that from which any thing flows duo juvenes, Sudore multo diffluentes, *dripping with perspiration*, Phaedr 4, 25, 23, so, sudore, Plin. 21, 13, 44, § 75 —2. Transf, *to dissolve, melt away, disappear* privata cibo natura animantum Diffluit amittens corpus, Lucr 1, 1038 juga montium diffluunt, Sen. Ep 91, p 19 Bip, so, *to be wasted*, Amm 15 8, 18 —II. Trop, *to be dissolved in, abandoned to* luxuriā et lasciviā, Ter Heaut. 5, 1, 72 luxuriā, Cic. Off 1, 30, 106 luxu et inertia, Col 12 prooem § 9, for which, in luxum, Prud Symm 1, 125 deliciis, Cic Lael 15, cf otio diffluentes, id de Or 3, 32 *fin* luxu, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52, cf risu, App M 3, p 132 —In rhet. diffluens ac solutum, *loose, not periodic*, Cic. Or 70, 233, cf verbis humidis et lapsantibus diffluere, Gell 1, 15

* **difflŭus,** a, um, *adj* [diffluo], *flowing asunder, overflowing*, Matius ap Macr S 2, 16, 5

* **dif-flŭvĭo,** āre, *v a.* [fluvius, cf quadrifluvium] (qs. to part into two streams, i e), *to divide to split* vitem, Col. Arb 7, 5, cf Schneid ad Pall 12, 15, 3, p 207 sq

* **difflŭxĭo,** ōnis, *f* [diffluo], *a flowing off, discharge*, Cael Aur Acut 2 18

diffors, rtis, *adj* [dis fors] oratio *a kind of defence, by which the act charged is admitted, but justified*, Jul Victor, Art Rhet 3, 3, 5

diffractus, a, um, *Part*, from diffringo

dif-fringo (dĭfr-), no *perf*, fractum, 3, *v a*, *to break in pieces, to shatter* (very rare) crura, Plaut As. 2, 4, 68 axem, Suet. Caes. 37 gubernaculum, id. Aug 17 basin Colossici Apollinis, Vitr 10, 6

dif-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3, *v n*, *to fly asunder, flee in different directions to disperse, scatter* (class.) diffugiebat enim varium genus omne ferarum, Lucr 5, 1337 sq, 3, 256, cf. id. 1, 762 sq vox una diffugit in multas aures, id 4, 564 metu perterriti repente diffugimus, Cic Phil 2, 42, 108, id. Fam 15, 1, 5, id Off 3, 32, 114, Suet. Caes 82, Hor C 1, 35, 26, Verg A 2, 212, 4, 123, Ov F 2, 211, id. M 7, 257 et saep diffugiunt stellae, id. ib 2, 114, cf diffugere nives, *to scatter, disappear*, Hor C 4, 7, 1 mordaces sollicitudines, id. ib 1, 18, 4 tota exterrita silvis Diffugiunt armenta, Verg G 3, 150, cf id. A. 10, 804 —Designating the limit spiritus unguenti suavis diffugit in auras, Lucr 3, 223 in vicos passim suos, Liv 21, 28, cf ad sua praesidia, Hirt. B G 8, 35 *fin* ad naves, Verg A 2, 399 per agros, Val Fl. 3, 255

* **diffŭgĭum,** ii, *n* [diffugio], *a fleeing in different directions, a dispersion* proximorum diffugia, Tac. H. 1, 39 *fin*

dif-fŭgo, avi, 1, *v a*, *to put to flight, scatter* nebulis diffugatis, August. in Psa. 41, 10 episcopos, Marcel Com Chron. An. 484

* **dif-fulgŭro,** are, *v a*, *to scatter lightning around*, Sid Carm 11, 20

* **dif-fulmĭno,** are, *v a*, *to scatter* a multitude, qs. by lightning, Sil 5, 276

* **dif-fūmĭgo,** are, *v a.*, *to fumigate*, Theod Prisc 4, 1

diffundĭto, āre, *v freq a.* [diffundo], *to pour out, scatter, spread* (very rare, perh only post-class) pretium per domos, Amm 18, 5, 6 aliquid ex sese, id 21, 1, 11 ubique sese diffunditans, id 16, 12 amoris vi diffunditari ac didier, *to be consumed, wasted*, Plaut Merc. prol 54.

dif-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v a*, *to spread by pouring, to pour out, pour forth* (very freq and class.) I. Lit (glacies) liquefacta se diffunderet, Cic. N D 2, 10 sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, id ib 2, 55, 138 (unda) diffunditur Hellesponto, Cat. 64, 359, cf tum freta diffundi jussit, *to pour themselves forth*, Ov M 1, 36 vinum de doliis, *to draw off, bottle off, to fill*, Col 12, 28, 3, so of *racking off* wine, id. 3 2, 26, Hor Ep 1, 5, 4 Krug ad loc., Ov F 5, 517, Juv 5, 30, Plin 14, 14, 16, § 94 et saep —B. Transf., *of objects not liquid, to spread, scatter, diffuse* nitet diffuso lumine caelum, Lucr 1, 9, 3, 22, cf luce diffusa toto caelo, Cic N D 2, 37 *fin*, 2, 10, 26 ab ejus summo rami late diffunduntur, *Caes. B G 6, 26 *fin.*, cf under *P a* dederatque comam diffundere ventis, Verg A. 1, 319, so, comam, Ov F 3, 538, cf capillos, id. H 10, 47 signa (i e astra) caelo, Hor S 1, 5, 10 equitem latis campis, Verg A. 11, 465 —Mid. modo via coartatur, modo latissimis pratis diffunditur et patescit, *opens*, Plin Ep 2, 17, 3 et saep cibus in totas usque ab radicibus imis, per truncos ac per ramos, diffunditur, Lucr 1, 354, cf partem vocum per aures, id 4 571 vim mali Herculeos per artus, Ov M 9, 162 medicamentum se diffudit in venas, Curt. 3, 6, 16 aethera late in omnes partes, Lucr 5, 470 flammam in omne latus, Ov M 9, 239, 10, 24 et saep

II. Trop, *to spread, diffuse, scatter* divim suam longe lateque diffundunt, Cic. Div 1, 36, 79, cf in the *part perf* error longe lateque diffusus, id. Fin. 2, 34, 115, so, late longeque, id Leg 1, 12 34 laus alicujus late longeque diffusa, id. Balb 5, 13 late et varie diffusus, id. Sest. 45, 97 flendo diffundimus iram, *we moderate, temper*, Ov H 8, 61 dolorem suum flendo, *to give vent to*, id. M 9, 143 tantam oblivionem sensibus, Hor Epod. 14 1 et saep —Mid. Claudia nunc a quo diffunditur et tribus et gens Per Latium, *spreads itself out, branches out*, Verg A 7, 708 diffunditur mare iterumque contrahitur, Mart Cap 6, § 606 credeanimam quoque diffundi multoque perire Ocius, et citius dissolvi in corpora, Lucr 3 437 affectus per totam actionem, Quint. 7, 10, 12 bella et paces longum in aevum, Hor Ep 1, 3, 8 haec in ora virum, Verg A 4, 195 animam in arma cruore, id. ib 10, 908 crimen paucarum in omnes, Ov A. A. 3, 9 prope in immensum oratio mea, Plin. Pan 56, 2 et saep inde doctrina se diffudit per ceteras Graeciae partes, August Serm 150, 2.—B. In partic (like dissolvere, solvere, remittere, etc., and opp contrahere, adducere, etc) with the accessory idea of non restraint, freedom, qs. to let the heart, countenance, etc., flow freely, without constraint, i e *to cheer up, gladden, exhilarate* diffundet animos omnibus ista dies, Ov A. A. 1, 218, so, animos, id M 4, 766 vultum, id. Pont. 4 4 9, id. M 14, 272, Sen Ep 106.—2. Of the persons themselves ut ex bonis amici quasi diffundantur et incommodis contrahantur, Cic Lael. 13 *fin.* Jovem memorant, diffusum nectare, curas Seposuisse graves, Ov M 3, 318, imitated by Stat. S 4, 2 54, cf diffusus in risum, Petr 10, 3, id. 71, 1 al — Hence, **diffūsus,** a, um, *P a*, *spread abroad, spread out, extended, wide* (a favorite expression of the post Aug prosaists) A. Lit platanus patulis diffusa ramis, Cic de Or 1, 7, 28, cf diffusiora conseptа, Col. 1, 4, 7, Plin 16, 16, 28, § 70, Mart 3, 31 latior scena et corona diffusior, Plin Ep 7, 17, 9 sus (opp angusta), *stout, fat*, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 25 —B. Trop jus civile, quod nunc diffusum et dissipatum est, in certa genera coacturum, *diffuse, prolix*, Cic. de Or 2 33, 142, cf Col 11, 1, 10 opus diffusum, Plin. Ep 3, 5, 6, and transf to the writers Diophanes totum Dionysium, per multa diffusum volumina, sex epitomis circumscripsit, id. 1 1, 10 amplius ac diffusius meritum, Plin Pan. 53, 3 —*Adv* **diffūsē,** *in a scattered manner, copiously* res disperse et diffuse dictae unum in locum coguntur, Cic Inv 1, 52, 98, cf haec latius aliquando dicenda sunt et diffusius *more amply, more in full*, id. Tusc. 3, 10, 22.—*Sup* of the *adj* and *adv* do not occur

* **diffūsĭlis,** e, *adj* [diffundo], *diffusive* aether, Lucr 5, 467

* **diffūsĭo,** ōnis, *f* [diffundo] I. *The spreading out extending* maris, Mart. Cap 6 § 661 —II. *Cheerfulness* animi, Sen Vit. Beat 5, 1

‡ **diffūsor,** oris, *m* [id. no I 1] *a drawer off* of liquids OLEARIVS, Inscr Orell 4077

diffūsus, a, um, *Part* and *P a.*, from diffundo

* **dif-fŭtūtus,** a, um, *adj* [futuo], *exhausted by indulgence* mentula, Cat 29, 14

† **dĭgămĭa,** ae, *f*, = διγαμια, *a marrying twice*, Tert. Monog 6 al

† **dĭgammon,** i, or **dĭgamma,** ătis, *n*, also **dĭgammos,** i, *f* (sc. littera), = διγαμμον (sc. στοιχεῖον) or διγαμμα, *the Aeolic double gamma* or *digamma* (Ϝ), represented in Latin sometimes by V, sometimes by F, which, written upside down, thus, Ⅎ, the Emperor Claudius wished to substitute for both F and V, Quint 1, 7, 27, cf Tac A 11, 14, Suet Claud. 41 (v the letters F and V) (*a*) Digammon, Quint. 1, 4, 7 Zumpt and Meyer *N cr*, Prob Verg G 1, 70, Don p 1736 P Lind. *N cr*, Cassiod. p 2292 P—(*β*) Digammos littera, Ter Maur p. 2387 P, and simply digammos, Serv Aen. 1, 292, 642, 6, 359, Pompei ad Don p 21 Lind. *N cr*—(*γ*) Digamma, Prisc p 542 P, 545 *fin* ib, 709 ib al — II. Used jestingly to denote *an income book* (from the title Fundorum reditus, the first letter of which is a digamma), Cic. Att. 9 9, 4

† **dĭgămus,** a, *adj*, = διγαμος, *that has been married twice*, Tert. Exh ad Cast 7, Hier Ep 2 *fin* al

Dĭgentĭa, ae, *f*, *a small, clear stream that flowed by Horace's villa, and fell into the Anio about nine miles above Tibur, near the village of Mandela*, now *Licenza*, Hor Ep 1, 18, 104

dĭgĕrĭes, ēi, *f* [digero], *an orderly distribution, a disposition, arrangement* (late Lat) Macr S 1, praef § 7, 1, 16 § 38. II. *Digestion*, Cod. Theod 14, 4, 4, § 2, 14, 20 21, § 2

dī-gĕro, gessi gestum, 3, *v a*, *to force apart, separate, divide, distribute* (cf dispono, distribuo, divido, dispenso, ordino, compono) I. Lit. A. In gen (so mostly post Aug) (insulae) interdum discordantibus ventis digeruntur (opp junctae copulataeque), Plin Ep 8, 20, 6, cf nubes (opp congregare), Sen Q N 7, 22 nimbos, Plin 31, 4, 30, § 53, Plin Ep 2 17, 9 digesti colores, Ov F 5 213 stercoris pars in prata digerenda Col 11, 2, 18 radix digesta, Plin. 24, 17, 102 § 161 inque canes totidem trunco digestus ab uno Cerberus, *divided, separated*, Ov H. 9, 93, cf Nilus

septem in cornua, id. M. 9, 774 (for which, septem discretus in ostia Nilus, id. ib. 5, 324): Crete centum per urbes, id. H. 10, 67: populus Romanus in classes (coupled with distributus), Flor. 1, 6, 4 et saep.; cf. Ov. F. 6, 83.—Poet.: (augur Thestorides) novem volucres in belli digerit annos, i. e. *explains, interprets*, Ov. M. 12, 21 (cf. omina, Verg. A. 2, 182).—**B.** In partic. **1.** (Post-Aug.): cibum, *to cut up, divide*: (dentes) qui digerunt cibum, Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 160; and still more freq., like the class. concoquere, *to digest*, Sen. Controv. 1 prooem.; Cels. 3, 4; 4, 7; Quint. 10, 1, 19 al.—**2.** In medic. lang., *to dissolve, dissipate* morbid matter, Cels. 5, 18 (twice); 1, 9 *fin.*; 2, 17 al.; Plin. 26, 7, 25, § 41 al.—Very freq. and class., **3.** With the accessory notion of arrangement, *to distribute, arrange, dispose, set in order*: quas (accepti tabulas) diligentissime legi et digessi, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 23; cf. id. Rosc. Com. 3, 9: capillos, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 11: crines, Col. poet. 10, 165; cf.: crines ordine, Mart. 3, 63: asparagum, *to plant in regular rows*, Cato R. R. 161, 3; Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 149; cf. Verg. G. 2, 54 and 267: bibliothecam, *to arrange*, Suet. Caes. 44: carmina in numerum, Verg. A. 3, 446 (ordinat, disponit, Serv.).

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to distribute* (rare and not ante-Aug.): quam meruit solus poenam digessit in omnes, Ov. M. 14, 469; cf.: mala per annos longos, id. Pont. 1, 4, 9: tempora, id. F. 1, 27; cf.: annum in totidem species, Tac. G. 26 et saep.—Freq. and class., **B.** In partic., *to arrange, set in order, distribute*: mandata, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 3: quaestiones, Quint. 11, 2, 37; cf. id. 10, 4, 1 Spald. *N. cr.*: reliquos usus ejus suo loco, *to relate in order*, Plin. 29, 2, 10, § 37 et saep.: omina, *interprets*, Verg. A. 2, 182 (cf. above, *no.* I. A. *fin.*): post descripte et electe in genus quodque causae, quid cuique conveniat, ex hac copia digeremus, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49; cf. id. de Or. 1, 41, 186: omne jus civile in genera, id. ib. 1, 42, 190: commentarios in libros, Quint. 10, 7, 30: res in ordinem, id. ib. 7 prooem. § 1: argumenta in digitos, id. 11, 3, 114: commentarium per genera usus sui, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 15 et saep.—With a *relat. clause*: nec quid quoque anno actum sit, in tanta vetustate non modo rerum sed etiam auctorum digerere possis, Liv. 2, 21, 4: senium, *digest*, i. e. *endure*, Val. Fl. 8, 92 (cf. γῆρας πέψειν, Pind. Olym. 1, 133).—**C.** *To consider maturely* (late Lat.): consilium, Amm. 14, 6, 14; 15, 4, 1.—**D.** *To exercise* (for health): si satis valet, gestando aegrum, digerere; si parum, intra domum tamen dimovere, Cels. 4, 7, 4: ne imbecillum hominem nimis digerant, id. 2, 15 *med.* al.—Hence, **digestus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** (Acc. to I. B. 1.) *That has a good digestion*: purissimus et digestissimus, Marc. Empir. c. 22 *med.*—**B.** (Acc. to *no.* II. B.) *Subst.*: **digesta,** ōrum, *n.*, *a name given to a collection of writings distributed under certain heads*, Gell. 6, 5 *init.*; esp. of Justinian's code of laws, *the Pandects, Digests*; cf. Just. Cod. 1, 17, 3, § 1.—Also to *the Bible*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 3.—*Sing.*: digestum Lucae, *the Gospel of Luke*, id. ib. 4, 5.

dīgestĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [digero, I. B. 1.], *pertaining to digestion* (late Lat.): cibus, i. e. *digestible, easy of digestion*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 159: oxygarum, i. e. *promoting digestion*, Apic. 1, 34.

dīgestīlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *promoting digestion* (late Lat.): meatus, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 3.

* **dīgestim,** *adv.* [digero], *in order*: aliquid scribere, Prud. στεφ. 3, 129.

dīgestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A dividing of food, dissolving, digestion* (post-Aug.): sive concoctio sit illa, sive tantum digestio, Cels. 1 praef. § 63; 2, 14, § 7: facilis ciborum, Quint. 11, 3, 19; Capitol. Ver. 4; Sol. 27, 13; in *plur.*, Macr. S. 7, 4.—**II.** *An orderly distribution, division, arrangement.* **A.** In gen.: annorum, Vell. 2, 53 *fin.*: (Italiae) in literas, i. e. *an orderly description* (shortly before, descriptio), Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 46.—**B.** Esp., as rhet. t. t., *enumeration* = μερισμός, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205; Quint. 9, 1, 31; 9, 2, 2; cf. id. 11, 33, 114.

dīgestīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id. I. B. 1.], *pertaining to digestion, digestive*: vis, Macer, Carm. 1, 18.

dīgestōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *promoting digestion* (late Lat.): medicamentum, Plin. Val. 2, 8: embamma, Marc. Empir. 20.

1. dīgestus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from digero.

* **2. dīgestus,** ūs, *m.* [digero], *a distributing*: sanctarum opum, i. e. *management of the imperial treasury*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 86.

dĭgĭtābŭlum, i, *n.* [digitus], *a glove worn in gathering olives*: melior ea quae digitis nudis legitur quam illa quae cum digitabulis, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 1 (al. digitalibus); cf. δακτυλῆθρα, digitabulum, Gloss. Philox. p. 73, 17.

dĭgĭtālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the finger*: gracilitas, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40: crassitudo, id. 22, 20, 23, § 48; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 1 Schneid. and Gesn. (al. digitabulis).

* **dĭgĭtātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *having fingers* or *toes*: aves, Plin. 11, 47, 107, § 256.

dĭgĭtillum (-tellum), i, *n. dim.* [id.], *the plant house-leek*, Col. 12, 7, 1; Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 159; 25, 13, 102, § 160; 26, 15, 92, § 163 al.

dĭgĭtŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a little finger*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 15; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 24; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 53; Varr. ap. Non. 135, 24: aniculae collum digitulis duobus oblidere, Cic. Scaur. Fragm. § 10 al.—**II.** Transf., of the parrot's foot, *a toe*, App. Flor. 2, p. 349; of the *claw* of a crab, Varr. Sat. Men. 9, 1 Oehler (Riese, digitis).

1. dĭgĭtus, i, *m.* [Gr. δάκτυλος; cf. Germ. Zehe, Eng. toe; from root δεκ- (δέχομαι), to grasp, receive; cf. Germ. Finger, from fangen, Curt. Gr. Etym. 133. Corssen, however, still refers digitus to root dik-, dico, δείκνυμι, as the pointer, indicator, Ausspr. 1, 380; cf. dico], *a finger*.

I. Prop.: tot (cyathos bibimus), quot digiti sunt tibi in manu, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 24; id. Most. 5, 1, 69; id. Mil. 2, 2, 47; 4, 2, 57 et saep.—The special designations: pollex, *the thumb*; index or salutaris, *the fore-finger*; medius, also infamis and impudicus, *the middle finger*; minimo proximus or medicinalis, *the ring-finger*; minimus, *the little finger*, v. under those words.—**B.** Special connections: attingere aliquem digito (uno), *to touch one lightly, gently*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 15; Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 2 Ruhnk.; Licinius ap. Gell. 19, 9, 13; Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 55; cf. with tangere, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 30; id. Poen. 5, 5, 29: attingere aliquid extremis digitis (with primoribus labris gustare), *to touch lightly, to enjoy slightly*, Cic. Cael. 12: attingere caelum digito, *to be exceedingly happy*, id. Att. 2, 1, 7: colere summis digitis, *to adore* (to touch the offering or consecrated gift) *with the tips of the fingers*, Lact. 1, 20; 5, 19 *fin.*; cf. Ov. F. 2, 573: computare digitis, *to count on the fingers, to reckon up*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 51; Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 29, § 88; cf.: numerare per digitos, Ov. F. 3, 123: in digitis suis singulas partis causae constituere, Cic. Div. in Caec. 14, 45.—Hence, venire ad digitos, *to be reckoned*, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 87; and: si tuos digitos novi, *thy skill in reckoning*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 13; cf. also: digerere argumenta in digitos, *to count on the fingers*, Quint. 11, 3, 114: concrepare digitos or digitis, *to snap the fingers*, as a signal of command, Petr. 27, 5; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 53; Cic. Off. 3, 19; v. concrepo; cf. also: digitus crepans, Mart. 3, 82, 15: digitorum crepitus, id. 14, 119: digitorum percussio, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 78: intendere digitum ad aliquid, *to point the finger at any thing*, Cic. de Or. 1, 46 *fin.*: liceri digito, *to hold up the finger in bidding at an auction*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11; for which also: tollere digitum, id. ib. 2, 1, 54. The latter phrase also signifies, *to raise the finger in token of submission*, said of a combatant, Sid. Ep. 5, 7; cf. Mart. Spect. 29, 5; and Schol. Pers. 5, 119: loqui digitis nutuque, *to talk by signs*, Ov. Tr. 2, 453; different is: postquam fuerant digiti cum voce locuti, i. e. *playing as an accompaniment to singing*, Tib. 3, 4, 41; cf.: ad digiti sonum, id. 1, 2, 31; cf. also Lucr. 4, 587; 5, 1384: digito compesce labellum, *hold your tongue*, Juv. 1, 160.—For the various modes of employing the fingers in oratorical delivery, cf. Quint. 1, 10, 35; 11, 3, 92 sq.; 103; 120 al.: monstrari digito, i. e. *to be pointed out, to become distinguished, famous*, Hor. C. 4, 3, 22; Pers. 1, 28; for which: demonstrari digito, Tac. Or. 7 *fin.*; Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266; id. Rep. 6, 24; Nep. Datam. 11, 5; Suet. Aug. 45.—Prov. phrases: nescit, quot digitos habeat in manu, of one who knows nothing at all, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 5: in digitis hodie percoquam quod ceperit, i. e. *he has caught nothing*, id. Rud. 4, 1, 11: ne digitum quidem porrigere, *not to stretch out a finger*, like the Gr. δάκτυλον μὴ προτείναι, ἐκτείναι, for *not to give one's self the least trouble*, Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 57; cf.: exserere digitum, Pers. 5, 119 Scal.; and in like manner: proferre digitum, *to move a finger, to make any exertion*, Cic. Caecin. 25, 71: scalpere caput digito, of effeminate men fearful of disarranging their hair, Juv. 9, 133; cf. Sen. Ep. 52 *fin.*; a habit of Pompey's, acc. to Calvus ap. Schol. Luc. 7, 726, and Sen. Contr. 3, 19; Amm. 17, 11. (Cf. Echtermeyer's Ueber Namen und symbolische Bedeutung der Finger bei den Griechen und Römern, Progr. d. Hall. Pädagogiums, v. 1835.)

II. Transf. **A.** *A toe* (cf. Heb. אֶצְבַּע, Gr. δάκτυλος, Fr. doigt), Lucr. 3, 527; Verg. A. 5, 426; Petr. 132, 14; Sen. Ep. 111; Quint. 2, 3, 8 et saep.; also of the *toes* of animals, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 4; Col. 8, 2, 8; Plin. 10, 42, 59, § 119 al.—**B.** *A small bough, a twig*, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 12; 17, 24, 37, § 224.—**C.** As a measure of length, *an inch*, the sixteenth part of a Roman foot (pes), Front. Aquaed. 24 sq.; Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 6; id. B. C. 2, 10, 4; Juv. 12, 59 al.: digiti primores, *finger-ends*, as a measure, Cato R. R. 21, 2: digitus transversus, *a finger-breadth*, id. ib. 45 *fin.*; 48, 2.—Prov.: digitum transversum non discedere ab aliqua re, *not to swerve a finger's breadth*, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 58; cf. without transversum: nusquam ab argento digitum discedere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 15; and ellipt.: ab honestissima sententia digitum nusquam, id. Att. 7, 3, 11.

2. Dĭgĭtus, i, *m.*, *a proper name*; in *plur.*: Digiti Idaei = Δάκτυλοι Ἰδαῖοι, *the priests of Cybele*, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42; cf. Arn. 3, 41 and 43, and v. Dactylus.

* **dīglădĭābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [digladior], *full of contention, fierce*: dissidium, Prud. Cath. 3, 147.

dī-glădĭor, āri, *v. dep. n.* [gladius], *to fight for life and death, to contend fiercely* (a Ciceron. word). **I.** Prop.: cives inter se sicis, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 20.—**II.** Transf., *to contend warmly, dispute*, sc. with words: de quibus inter se digladiari solent (philosophi), Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28: cum aliquo tot voluminibus, id. Ac. Fragm. ap. Non. 65, 14; cf. coupled with depugnare, id. ib. 15: digladientur illi, per me licet, id. Tusc. 4, 21.

† **dīglōssos,** i, *f.*, δίγλωσσος = bilinguis, *name of a plant*: sedum alum, App. Herb. 58.

† **dīgma,** ătis, *n.*, = δεῖγμα, *a specimen*, Cod. Th. 14, 4, 9.

dignābĭlis, e, *adj.* [dignor], *worthy*, Alcim. Ep. 10 al.

dignanter, *adv.*, *courteously*, etc., v. dignor *fin.*

dignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dignor], *a considering worthy* (mostly post-Aug.; esp. in Tac. and Suet.). **I.** Lit., *a deeming worthy, respect, esteem, regard* (very rarely): dignatione aliquem diligere, Suet. Calig. 24: diu in summa dignatione regis vixit, Just. 28, 4, 10.—Far more freq., **II.** Transf., with respect to the person who enjoys such esteem, *dignity, honor, reputation*, for dignitas: de dignatione laborat, Cic. Att. 10, 9, 2 (al. dignitate): reddere honorem sacerdotiis dignatione sua, Liv. 10, 7, 12; 2, 16, 5; Vell. 2, 59, 2; 2, 69, 3; Tac. A. 4, 52; 13, 20; 42 *fin.*; id. H. 1, 52 *fin.*; 3, 80; id. G. 13; 26; Suet. Caes. 4 (al. indignatione); id. Aug. 46 et saep.

dignē, *adv.*, *worthily, fitly, becomingly*, v. dignus *fin.*

dignĭtas, ātis (*gen. plur.* dignitatum, Sen. Ben. 2, 17, 1; Plaut. Ep. 9, 5, 3; Vop. Florian. 6, 2: -tatium, Sen. Polyb. 17, 2), *f.* [dignus]. **I.** Lit., *a being worthy, worth, worthiness, merit, desert* (so, rarely, and perh. only in Cic.): Lamia petit praeturam: omnesque intelligunt nec dignitatem ei deesse nec gratiam, Cic. Fam. 11, 17; id. Agr.

2, 2 3 dignitas consularis, *a being worthy of the office of consul*, id Mur 13 pro dignitate laudare, id Rosc Am 12, 33

II. Meton (the cause for the effect), *dignity, greatness, grandeur, authority, rank* (cf honos, honestas, laus, existimatio, gloria, fama, nomen) **A.** In gen mihi gratulabere, quod audisses me pristinam meam dignitatem obtinere Ego autem, si dignitas est bene de re publica sentire, obtineo dignitatem meam, sin autem in eo dignitas est, si, quod sentias, re efficere possis, ne vestigium quidem ullum est reliquum nobis dignitatis, Cic Fam 4, 14, 1, dignitas (est) alicujus honesta et cultu et honore et verecundia digna auctoritas, id Inv 2, 55, 156 cum pulchritudinis duo genera sint, quorum in altero venustas est, in altero dignitas, venustatem muliebrem ducere debemus, dignitatem virilem, id Off. 1, 36 130 formae, id ib, Suet Claud 30 corporis, Laber ap Macr S 2, 7, Nep Dion 1, 2, cf also Cic Inv 2, 1, Vell 2, 29, Plin Pan 4, 5 agere cum dignitate ac venustate, Cic de Or 1, 31, 142 personarum dignitas, id ib § 141 retinere in rebus asperis dignitatem, id ib 2, 85, 346 in senatu conservanda auctoritas, apud populum dignitas, Quint 11, 3, 153 et saep celsissima sedes dignitatis atque honoris Cic Sull 2, 5 ex tam alto dignitatis gradu, id. Lael 3 *fin*, cf id Rep 1, 27 (twice) est in ipsis (liberis populis) magnus delectus hominum et dignitatum, id. ib 1, 34 aliquem ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perducere, Caes B G 7, 39, 1 aliquem dignitate exaequare, Caes B C 1, 4, 4 ut secundum locum dignitatis Remi obtinerent, id B G 6, 12 *fin*, 4, 17, 1, cf id. ib 6, 8, 1, 7, 66, 5, 7, 77, 6, id B C 1, 9, 2 et saep —**B.** In partic (*a*) *Official dignity, honorable employment, office* gratulor laetorque tum praesenti tum etiam sperata tua dignitate, Cic Fam 2, 9, id ap Quint 7, 3, 35, cf in *plur*, Plin 21, 7, 21, § 44, id. Pan 61, 2 al — (*β*) *Men holding high office, men in honorable employment* cum dignitates abessent, Liv 22, 40, 4, cf Quint 11, 1, 67 — **C.** Transf, of inanimate things, *worth, value, excellence* opsonii, Plaut Bacch 1, 2, 23 praeclara et plena dignitatis domus, Cic Off 1, 39, cf porticus, id Q Fr 3, 1, 1, id de Or 3, 46, 180 portus, urbis, Nep Them 6 loci, Suet Calig 41 al dignitas, quae est in latitudine pectoris, Quint 11, 3, 141 verborum, Cic. Prov Cons 11, 27, Quint 11, 3, 46, cf id 8, 3, 24 debita rerum, id. 12, 1, 8, cf id. 8, 3, 38 subsequendi, id 12, 11, 28 cum dignitate actionis, id 5, 10, 54 al

* **dignĭtōsus,** a, um, *adj* [dignitas], *dignified, respectable*, ἀξιωματικός, Gloss Philox homo, Petr 57, 10

digno, are, 1, *v a* [dignus], *to deem worthy* quis caelestes dignet decorare hostiis, Pac ap Non 98, 15, so with *inf*, id. ib 470, 20, ap Serv Verg A 11, 169, and in Diomed. p 395 P, Att ap Non 470, 19 hunc tanto munere digna Calvus ap Serv 1 1, so with *abl*, Cic Arat 34.—**b.** Dignor, ari, *pass* egone Pelopis digner domo, Att ap Non. 281, 7, so with *abl*, Cic de Or 3, 7, id Inv 2, 39, 114, id Ac 1, 10, 36, id Oecon Fragm ap Prisc p 793 P, Verg A. 3, 475, and with *inf*, Att ap Non. 281, 5, Lucr 5, 52, Sil 13, 569

dignor, ātus, 1, *v dep a* [dignus], *to deem worthy* or *deserving* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose) (*a*) *Aliquem aliqua re* haud equidem tali me dignor honore, Verg A 1, 335, so, aliquem honore, Ov M 1, 194, 3, 521, Suet Vesp 2 *fin* al te alio funere, Verg A. 11, 169 hunc mensa, cubili (dea), id E 4, 63 aliquem non sermone, non visu, Tac A. 4, 74 *fin* libellum veniâ Ov Tr 3, 14, 51, id Pont 1, 8, 9 al —(*β*) With *inf* as object, like the Gr ἀξιῶ and ἀξιοῦμαι, *to regard as fit, becoming, worthy of one's self, to deign*, and with a negative, *not to deign, to disdain* jam nemo suspicere in caeli dignatur lucida templa, Lucr 2, 1039, so with a neg, * Cat 64, 407, Verg A. 10, 732, 866, 12, 464, Ov M 10, 158, Hor Ep 1 19, 40, Suet Ner 22, id Vesp 13 al.—Affirmatively quos eximia specie donare natura dignata est, Curt 6, 5, 29 cui se pulcra viro dignetur jungere Dido, Verg A. 4, 192, id E 6, 1, Ov Am 3, 1, 37, id. F 4, 540, id. Tr 4, 1, 52, Suet Vesp 7, Sen Contr 4, 28, 9 si digneris audire, Vulg Judith, 5, 5 —(*γ*) With double *acc* o felix si quem dignabitur, inquit, ista virum, *will hold worthy to be her husband*, Ov M 8, 326, so, regem nostrum filium, Curt 6, 10, 28 —(*δ*) Ellipt with one *acc* (the *inf* to be supplied from the context) orant succedere muris Dignarique domos (sc visere), Stat Th 12, 785 nullo Macedonum dignante Parthorum imperium, Just 41, 4 —Hence, **dignanter,** *adv*, *courteously, with complaisance* (post class and very rare) loquentem dignanter audite, Vop Tac 8 impertire, Symm Ep 5, 63 — *Sup* Auct Itin Alex 10

‡ **dīgnōrant,** signa imponunt, ut fieri solet in pecoribus, Paul. ex Fest p 72, 16 Mull

dīgnoscentĭa, ae, *f* [dignosco], *the power of distinguishing, knowledge* (eccl Lat) mali et boni, August de Gen 2, 9 *fin*

dī-gnosco, v dinosco

dignus, a um, *adj* [i e DIC nus, root in Sanscr daç as fame, Gr δοκέω, δόξα, Lat decet, decus], *worthy, deserving* (in a good or ill sense) of things, *suitable fitting, becoming, proper* (very freq in all periods and kinds of writing) —Constr, in the most finished models of composition, with the *abl pretii, a relative sentence*, or *absol*, in the Aug poets also freq with the *inf*, otherwise with *ut*, the *gen*, or the *acc* of a *neutr pron* or *adj* (*a*) With *abl* (so most freq) dignus domino servus, Plaut Am 2, 2, 227, cf vir patre, avo, majoribus suis dignissimus, Cic Phil 3, 10, 25, id Fam 2, 18 *fin*, juvenes patre digni, Hor A. P 24 et saep dignus es verberibus multis, Plaut Mil 2, 3, 71 amici novi digni amicitiâ, Cic Lael 19 summa laude digni, id Rep 3, 4, 3, 17 et saep omnibus probris, quae improbis viris Digna sunt, dignior nullus est homo, Plaut Bacch 4, 3, 9 assentatio, quae non modo amico, sed ne libero quidem digna est, Cic Lael 24, 89, Quint 11, 1, 40 dignius odio scelus, id. 7, 2 36 o fons, dulci digne mero, Hor C 3, 13, 2 munera digna venustissima Venere, Plaut Poen 5, 4, 4, for which diem dignum Veneri (*abl* v Venus), id ib 1, 2, 45 ut te dignam mala malam aetatem exigas, id Aul 1, 1, 4, cf id. Trin 1, 2, 122, id Rud. 3 2, 26 et saep dicendum dignum aliquid horum auribus, Cic Rep 3, 13 aliquid memoria dignum consequi, id ib 1, 8, * Caes B G 7, 25, 1, Phaedr 4, 21, 3 al si quid antea admisissem piaculo dignum, Liv 40, 13 et saep tribuere id cuique, quod sit quoque dignum, Cic Rep 3, 11 neque enim decorum est neque dis dignum, id. Div 1, 52 quicquid dignum sapiente bonoque, Hor Ep 1, 4, 5 et saep dicere Cinnâ digna Verg E 9, 36 —Esp freq with *supine in u* digna memoratu produntur, Plin 6, 23, 26, § 97 nihil dignum dictu, Liv 4, 30, 4, 9, 43, 6, 25, 1, 5, Suet. Aug 43, Val Max 1, 5, 9, Sen. Ep 94, 56, Tac Agr 1 —(*β*) With *rel clause* (freq, though not in the Aug poets) non videre dignus, qui liber sies, Plaut Ps 2, 2, 17, cf id. Rud. 2, 6, 38, id Mil 4 2, 52 qui modeste paret, videtur, qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse, Cic Leg 3, 2 homines dignos quibuscum disseratur putant, id Ac 2, 6, 18, Quint 10, 1, 131 et saep —So with *rel adv* sive adeo digna res est ubi tu nervos intendas tuos, *if the thing is really worth your bending your energies to it*, Ter Eun 2, 3, 20, cf also dignos esse, qui armis cepissent, eorum urbem agrum que Bolanum esse, i e ut eorum urbs esset, Liv 4, 49, 11 Weissenb (Madv dignum, cf δ infra) —(*γ*) *Absol* (that of which some one or something is worthy, to be supplied from the context) *Mi* Quem ament igitur? *Sy* Alium quemlibet, Nam nostrorum nemo dignus est (sc amari), Plaut Poen. 4, 2, 39, cf id Curc. 4, 2, 28 ut ne nimis cito diligere incipiant neve non dignos, etc, Cic Lael 21, 78 sq neve exemplum ab dignis et idoneis ad indignos et non idoneos transfertur, Sall C 51, 27 Kritz dignis ait esse paratus, Hor Ep 1, 7, 22 omnes ait, malle laudatos a se, dignos indignosque, quam, etc, Liv 24, 16 et saep quem dices digniorem esse hominem hodie Athenis alterum? Plaut Ep 1, 1, 24, cf Suet Aug 54 dignus patronus, Q Cic Pet Cons 1, 2 dignior heres, Hor C 2, 14, 25 digna causa, Liv 21, 6 dignum operae pretium Quint 12, 6 7 dignas grates persolvere, Verg A. 1, 600, 2, 537 digna gloria ruris, id G 1, 168 et saep ad tuam formam illa digna est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 21, so, quod supplicium dignum libidini ejus invenias? (where the *dat* depends on the verb), Cic Verr 2, 26, 16, § 40 id, cum ipse per se dignus putaretur, impetravit, id. Arch 4, 6 —So as *subst* "nulla contumelia est, quam facit dignus," primum quid est *dignus?* nam etiam malo multi digni, sicut ipse (Antonius) Cic. Phil 3, 9, 22, so, dignum est, *it is fit, proper, becoming*, = aequum est decet, convenit, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 129, id. Merc 1, 2, 22, Ter Ph 2, 3, 55, 129, Cic Tusc 2, 5, 14, Liv 1, 14, Sen de Ira 1, 12, Verg G 3 391 al —So *comp*, Liv 8, 26, 6, Cic Clu 53, 146 — *Sup*, Cic Rosc Am 3, 8 — (*δ*) With *inf* (freq in the Aug poets, not in Cic) concedere, Cat 68, 131 unâ perire Ov M 1, 241 credere, id. ib 3, 311 fuisse conjux, id. ib 14, 833 decurrere spatium vitae id Tr 3, 4, 34 ponere annos, id. ib 4, 8, 14 al, and more freq in the *pass* cantari dignus Verg E 5, 54 amari, id. ib 89 rapi, Ov M 7, 697 describi, Hor S 1, 4 3 notari, id ib 1, 3, 24 legi id. ib 1, 10, 72, Quint 10, 1, 96 et saep auctoribus hoc dedi, quibus dignius credi est, Liv 8, 26 *fin*, cf uterque optimus erat, dignusque alter elegi, alter eligere, Plin Pan 7, 4 —(*ε*) With *ut* non sum dignus prae te, ut figam palum in parietem, Plaut Mil 4, 4, 4, Liv 24 16 eras dignus ut haberes integram manum, Quint 8, 5, 12, 12, 11, 24.—(*ζ*) With *gen* (acc to the Gr ἄξιός τινος—so freq in Inscr v Wordsworth Fragm p 494) dignus salutis, Plaut Trin 5, 2 29, cogitatio dignissima tuae virtutis, Balb ap Cic Att 8, 15 A. quidquid putabit dignum esse memoriae, Phaedr 4, 20, 3 probae, Ov Tr 4, 3, 57 —(*η*) With *acc* of a *neutr pron* or *adj* non me censes scire quid dignus siem? Plaut Capt 5, 2, 16, Ter Ph 3, 2, 34 si ex optem, quantum dignus, tantum dent (di tibi), etc, Plaut Ps 4, 1, 26 —(*θ*) With *ad* (very rare) ad tuam formam illa una digna est, Plaut Mil 4, 1, 21 amicus, dignus huic ad imitandum, Cic Rep 1, 18, 30 —(*ι*) With *pro* si digna poena pro factis eorum reperitur, Sall C 51, 8, Cic Div in Caecil 13, 42, Hor Ep 1, 7, 24.—*Adv* **dignē,** *worthily, fitly, becomingly* quam digne ornata incedit, haud meretricie! Plaut Mil 3, 2, 58, id. Cas 4, 1, 14, Cic de Sen 1, 2, Cassius in Cic Fam 12, 13, Vell 2, 67, Suet Aug 66, Hor C 1, 6, 14; id. Ep 2, 1, 164 al — *Comp*, Hor S 2, 7, 47 — *Sup* seems not to occur

dī-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3, *v dep n* [gradior], *to go apart* or *asunder, to separate, part, to go away, depart*, = discedere (class) **I.** Lit luna tum congrediens cum sole, tum digrediens, Cic N D 2, 40, 103, cf digredimur paulum rursumque ad bella coimus Ov M 9, 42 ita utrique digrediuntur, Sall J 22 *fin*, cf digredimur flentes, Ov H. 18, 117 ubi digressi, Verg A. 4, 80 —With term *a quo* numquam est a me digressus, Cic Sull 12 ab aliquo id. Fam 4, 12, 12, 18, id. Att 3, 9, Caes B C 1, 57, 4, Sall J 18, 11, Liv 22, 7 al, cf a marito, *to abandon*, Suet Caes 43 a colloquio Caninii, Caes B C 1, 26, 4, Liv 39, 35 a Corcyra, id. 42 37 ex eo loco, Caes. B C 1, 72, 4, cf ex colloquio, Liv 35, 38 domo Sall J 79, 7 triclinio, Suet Ner 43, cf id Aug 74 inde, id Tib 6 al. —*Absol.* hos ego digrediens lacrimis affabar obortis, Verg A. 3, 492, cf id 5, 650, Tac A. 1, 27, id. H 3, 69 al dein statim digrediens, *stepping aside*, Sall J 94, 2 Kritz —With term *ad quem* ambo in sua castra digressi, Sall. J 109, 3, Tac A. 4, 74; 6, 1, cf in urbem ad capessendos magistratus, id. Agr 6 ad sua tutanda, id A. 4 73, Front Strat 1, 4, 3 Seleuciam, Tac A. 2, 69 domum, id ib 2, 30 digredientem eum cum Caesare circumsistunt, id. ib 1, 27

II. Trop, *to go aside, deviate, depart* —With term *a quo* nos nostro officio nihil digressos esse, * Ter Ph 4, 5, 10 —**B.** Esp, in speaking or writing *to digress* (but de gredi, which is sometimes found in edd in this sense is incorrect, v h v) digredi ab eo, quod proposueris, Cic de Or 2, 77, 311 parumper a causa, id. Brut 93

fin.: de causa, id. Inv. 1, 51 *fin.:* ex eo et regredi in id, Quint. 10, 6, 5.—*Absol.:* saepe datur ad commovendos animos digrediendi locus, Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 312; so ib. 2, 19, 80; Quint. 3, 11, 26; 4, 3, 17: verum huc longius, quam voluntas fuit, ab epistola Timarchidi digressa est oratio mea, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69 *fin.:* sed eo jam, unde huc digressi sumus, revertamur, id. N. D. 3, 23 *fin.;* cf. id. Brut. 87 *fin.;* Quint. 2, 4, 15.

dīgressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [digredior], *a parting, separating; a going away, departing, departure.* * **I.** Lit. (in this signif. more freq. digressus): congressio, tum vero digressio nostra, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 4. — More freq., **II.** Trop., *a going aside, deviation; esp.* in lang., *digression:* qualis ad adjuvandum (sc. amicum) digressio (sc. a recto, referring to Cic. Lael. 17), Gell. 1, 3, 14: a proposita oratione, Cic. Brut. 85; so of speech, id. Inv. 1, 51; id. de Or. 2, 77, 312; 3, 53 *fin.;* Quint. 4, 2, 19; 9, 1, 28; 9, 2, 56 al.

dīgressīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to digression, digressive:* relatio, Cassiod. Inst. Div. litt. 4.

1. dīgressus, a, um, *Part.*, from digredior.

2. dīgressus, ūs, *m.* [digredior], *a parting, separating; a going away, departure.* **I.** Lit. (good prose): congressus nostri lamentationem pertimui, digressum vero non tulissem, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 4; opp. accessus, id. N. D. 2, 19, 50; c. c. discessus, id. de Sen. 23, 85; cf. also id. Pis. 26, 63; id. Att. 1, 5, 4; Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 107 al. —**II.** Trop. only in Quint., *a deviating* in speech, *digression,* Quint. 10, 5, 17; 4, 3, 14; in *plur.*, id. 10, 1, 49.

* **dī-grunnĭo,** īre, *v. n.*, *to grunt hard,* Phaedr. 5, 5, 27 (unless we should rather read degrunnit).

dii. 1. *Nom. plur.*, from deus, q. v.— **2.** *Arch. gen.*, from dies, q. v.

† **dĭïambus,** i, *m.*, = διίαμβος, *a double iambus:* ⏑–⏑–, Don. p. 1739 P.; Diom. p. 477 ib. et saep. (in Ter. Maur. p. 2415 P., written as Greek).

Dĭjŏvis, is, v. Diovis.

* **dījūdĭcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [dijudico], *a judging, deciding, determining,* Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 56.

dījūdĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that judges* or *decides:* virtus omnium rerum, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15, 23; p. 179 Bip.

dī-jūdĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **1.** With the idea of the verb predominating, *to judge by discerning* or *distinguishing; to decide, determine* (class.). **A.** Prop.: ego dicam, quod mihi in mentem venit: tu dijudica, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 33; so *absol.*, Quint. 12, 7, 8 al.: aliena melius quam sua, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 98: callide verbis controversias, non aequitate, Cic. Caecin. 17, 49; so, controversiam, id. Fin. 3, 2, 6: causam, Liv. 40, 16: litem, Hor. C. 3, 5, 54 et saep.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* quam (sc. uxorem) omnium Thebis vir unam esse optimam dijudicat, *judges, accounts,* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 45.—With *rel. clause:* neque dijudicari posset, uter utri virtute anteferendus videretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 44 *fin.* al.—**B.** Transf., *to decide by arms:* dijudicatā belli fortunā, Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 6: discordiae civium ferro, Vell. 2, 3, 3.—**II.** With the idea of the particle predominating, *to discern by judging; to distinguish* (between two): vera et falsa, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 107; cf.: recta ac prava, id. de Or. 3, 50, 195: jus et injuriam, honesta ac turpia (shortly before: legem bonam a mala dividere), id. Leg. 1, 16, 44: amorem verum et fictum, id. Fam. 9, 16, 2: benevolum et simulatorem, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 10; also: vera a falsis, veri similia ab incredibilibus (with distinguere), Cic. Part. 40, 139: inter has sententias, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23; for which simply: sententias subtilissime, Gell. 2, 7, 2.—With *rel. clause:* dijudicandum est, immodicum sit an grande, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 6.

* **dījŭgātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [dijugo], *a separation,* Arn. 2, p. 53.

dī-jŭgo (**disj-**), no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to separate:* aliquem ab aliquo (with disjunxit), Arn. 5, p. 162.

dijunctim, dijunctio, dijunctus, and **dijungo,** v. disj.

* **dīlābĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [dilabor], *that soon goes to pieces:* vestes, Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 219.

dī-lābor, lapsus, 3, *v. dep. n.*, *to fall asunder, go to pieces, melt away, dissolve* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: glacies liquefacta et dilapsa, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; cf. nix, Liv. 21, 36, 6: nebula, id. 41, 2, 4: calor, Verg. A. 4, 705: Vulcanus (i. e. ignis), Hor. S. 1, 5, 73: aestus, Tac. A. 14, 32 et saep.—Of a river, *to flow apart, flow away,* hoc quasi rostro finditur Fibrenus, et divisus aequaliter . . . rapideque dilapsus cito in unum confluit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: amnis presso in solum alveo dilabitur, Curt. 5, 4, 8; cf. Mütz. ad h. l.—Poet.: ungula in quinos dilapsa ungues, *divided,* Ov. M. 1, 742: (Proteus) in aquas tenues dilapsus abibit, *melting,* Verg. G. 4, 410.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In the historians, of persons, esp. of soldiers, *to move away in different directions, to flee, escape, scatter, disperse:* exercitus amisso duce brevi dilabitur, Sall. J. 18, 3; so, *absol.*, id. C. 57, 1; Nep. Eum. 3, 4; Liv. 9, 45; Front. Strat. 2, 1, 18 al.—With *ab:* ab signis, Liv. 23, 18; cf. id. 37, 20.—With *ex* or *e*, Liv. 6, 17; 24, 46, 4.—With *in:* in oppida, Liv. 8, 29; cf. id. 21, 32; 40, 33; Front. Strat. 3, 8, 3.—With *ad*, Suet. Calig. 48; Front. Strat. 3, 6, 3: domum, id. ib. 2, 12 *fin.:* ab eo, *desert,* Vulg. 1 Reg. 13, 8.—**2.** Pregn., *to tumble down,* i. e. *to fall to pieces, go to decay:* monumenta virum dilapsa, Lucr. 5, 312; so of buildings, Liv. 4, 20 Drak.; Tac. A. 4, 43; id. H. 1, 68; 86 *fin.* al.: navis putris vetustate, Liv. 35, 26: supellex, Col. 12, 3, 5: cadavera tabo, Verg. G. 3, 557; cf.: corpora foeda, Ov. M. 7, 550: fax in cineres, Hor. C. 4, 13, 28 et saep.

II. Trop. (acc. to I. B. 2.), *to go to decay, go to ruin, perish, be lost:* male parta male dilabuntur, like our *light come, light go,* Poëta ap. Cic. Phil. 2, 27 (for which, disperire, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 22): ne omnia dilabantur, si unum aliquod effugerit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 10: praeclarissime constituta, respublica, id. Off. 2, 23, 80: res familiaris, id. ib. 2, 18, 64: divitiae, vis corporis, etc., Sall. J. 2, 2: res maxumae (opp. crescere), id. ib. 10, 6: omnis invidia, id. ib. 27, 2: tempus, i. e. *to slip away,* id. ib. 36, 4: vectigalia publica negligentiā, i. e. *to fall into confusion,* Liv. 33, 46 *fin.:* curae inter nova gaudia, *to vanish,* Ov. P. 4, 4, 21 et saep.: sunt alii plures fortasse, sed meā memoriā dilabuntur, *vanish,* Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 11.—**2.** Of time, *to glide away, pass:* dilapso tempore, Sall. J. 36, 4.

dīlăcĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dilacero], *a tearing apart, tearing to pieces,* Arn. 2, p. 74; Vulg. Nahum, 3, 1.

dī-lăcĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to tear to pieces, to tear apart* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: dilaceranda feris dabor, * Cat. 64, 152; cf. Ov. H. 12, 116: dominum (canes), id. M. 3, 250: natum, id. H. 11, 112: muliebre corpus tormentis, Tac. A. 15, 57: aliquid (spiculā), *to lacerate, wound,* Cels. 7, 5, 2: leonem, Vulg. Judic. 14, 6.—**II.** Trop.: annum integrum ad dilacerandam rem publicam quaerere, Cic. Mil. 9, 24: res publica dilacerata, Sall. J. 41, 5 Kritz. (prob. an imitation of Thuc. 3, 82 *fin.*): malis consultis animus dilaceratur, Tac. A. 6, 6 *fin.;* cf. opes, Ov. H. 1, 90 Loers.: gentem, Vulg. Isa. 18, 2: (dilaceravisti, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 14 Fleck.; others, delac-).

* **dī-lāmĭno,** āre, *v. a.* [lamina], *to split in two:* nuces, Ov. Nux, 73.

dī-lancĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [lancino], *torn to pieces, torn apart* (late Lat.): membra, Prud. στεφ. 5, 155: vitalia, Amm. 22, 15, 19.

dī-lănĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to tear to pieces, to dilacerate* (rare but class.): (Clodii cadaver) canibus dilaniandum reliquisti, Cic. Mil. 13; cf. id. poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 24; Ov. M. 6, 645; 10, 387; Tac. A. 11, 22; 36; Vulg. Luc. 2, 39 al.—Trop.: animam (c. c. dispergere), Lucr. 3, 538.—In a Gr. construction: dilaniata comas, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 52.

* **dīlăpĭdātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [dilapido], *a squandering, wasting:* bonorum, Cod. Th. 4, 20, 1.

dī-lăpĭdo, āre, *v. a.*, lit., to scatter like stones; hence, *to throw away, squander, to consume* (very rare): nostras triginta minas, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 4; cf. facultates, Firm. Math. 6, 10: grandine hominumque boumque labores, *to destroy,* Col. 10, 330.

* **dīlapsĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [dilabor], *decay, destruction,* Aug. Civ. D. 22, 12.

dīlapsus, a, um, *Part.*, from dilabor.

dī-largĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep. a.*, *to give away* or *bestow liberally; to lavish* (very rare): aliquid alicui, * Cic. Agr. 2, 29 *fin.;* cf. Suet. Caes. 20: pecuniam Magis, Tac. A. 16, 30: foedera sociis, Latium (i. e. jus Latii) externis, id. H. 3, 55.

☞ In pass. signif.: aerarium dilargitur populo Romano, C. Gracchus ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.: dilargitis proscriptorum bonis, Sall. ap. Gell. 15, 13, 8 (Hist. 1, 31 Dietsch): dilargitis quae amant, Lact. 7, 1, 13.

dīlātātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dilato], *an extending, enlarging* (late Lat.): laminae, Tert. Anim. 37 *fin.:* superiorum, id. Praescr. 47: cordis, Vulg. Prov. 21, 4.

dīlātātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who propagates, a propagator:* Latinae linguae, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 21.

dīlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [differo, B. 3.], *a putting off, delaying, deferring* (good prose). (α) With *gen.:* temporis, Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 2: comitiorum, id. de Imp. Pomp. 1, 2: belli, Liv. 9, 43; 45: foederis, id. 9, 5: exitii, Tac. A. 6, 4 *fin.* al. —(β) *Absol.:* alter (consul) nullam dilationem patiebatur, Liv. 21, 52; 7, 14; 40, 57; Sen. de Ira, 3, 12: solatium dilationis et morae, Suet. Ner. 15; Vulg. Act. 25, 17 al.; in *plur.*, Liv. 5, 5; Vell. 2, 79 al.—Esp. law t. t., *the adjournment* of a legal hearing or judgment: Cassius, interpellatis judicibus, dilationem petiit, Suet. Gram. 22.—**II.** *The interval:* spatiosa, Apul. M. 11, p. 262, 28.

dīlāto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* and *n.* [differo]. **I.** *Act.*, *to spread out, dilate; to enlarge, amplify, extend* (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.). **A.** Lit.: (stomachi) partes eae, quae sunt infra, dilatantur, quae autem supra, contrahuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: manum (opp. comprimere digitos), id. Or. 32, 113: globum farinae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 107 Müll.: fundum, Cic. Fin. 3, 15, 48: castra, Liv. 27, 46 (opp. coartatio plurium): aciem, id. 31, 21: cicatricem, Plin. 17, 27, 42, § 251: patulos rictus, Ov. M. 6, 378: se mare, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 141 et saep.—**B.** Trop.: ut aut ex verbis dilatetur, aut in verbum contrahatur oratio, Cic. Part. 7, 23; so, orationem, id. Fl. 5, 12; cf. argumentum, id. Parad. prooem. § 2: haec, quae dilatantur a nobis, Zeno sic premebat, id. N. D. 2, 7 *fin.;* cf. id. ib. 3, 9, 22; Quint. 8, 4, 14: eloquentia dilatata (opp. contracta et astricta), Cic. Brut. 90, 309: litteras, *to pronounce broadly,* id. ib. 74, 259: nomen in continentibus terris, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 274, 7: quantis in angustiis vestra se gloria dilatari velit, Cic. Rep. 6, 20; cf. se (c. c. attollere), Quint. 2, 3, 8: haec lex, dilatata in ordinem cunctum, coangustari etiam potest, Cic. Leg. 3, 14 *fin.* —**II.** *Neutr.*, *to extend one's self* (= expandor): spatia montis in cubiculo dilatantia, Plin. 35, 1, 1, § 3 Sill. *N. cr.*

dīlātor, ōris, *m.* [differo, B. 3.], *a delayer, a dilatory person,* Hor. A. P. 172; Isid. 10, 77.

dīlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *delaying, dilatory:* exceptiones (opp. peremptoriae), Dig. 44, 1, 3.

dīlātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a postponement, delay* (post-Aug.): si unius diei dilaturam fecissent, Sen. Apoc. 14, 3.

dīlātus, a, um, *Part.*, from differo.

dī-laudo, 1, *v. a.*, *to praise in all respects, to praise very much:* libros, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 9 (v. Orell. ad h. l.); id. ib. 6, 3, 3.

* **dī-laxo,** āre, *v. n.*, *to stretch apart:* cruribu' crura dilaxat, Lucil. ap. Porph. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 125.

dīlectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [diligo], *love* (late Lat.): dei, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27: mea, Vulg. Psa. 108, 4 et saep.

dīlector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a lover* (post-class.), App. Flor. *no.* 9, p. 347; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 23.

1. dīlectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from diligo.

2. dīlectus, ūs, v. delectus.

dīlemma, ătis, *n.* (δίλημμα), *a double proposition, a dilemma;* in logic, *an argu-*

ment in which an adversary is pinned between two difficulties, Serv Verg A 2, 675, and 10, 449

dīligens, entis, *Part* and *P a*, *diligent, careful*, etc., v diligo *fin*

dīligenter, *adv*, *attentively, carefully, diligently, earnestly*, v diligo, *P a. fin*

dīligentia, ae, *f* [diligens], *carefulness, attentiveness, earnestness, diligence* (freq and class, cf labor aerumna, opera, industria, assiduitas, sedulitas, studium, cura) **I.** In gen. reliqua sunt in cura, attentione animi, cogitatione, vigilantia, assiduitate, labore, complectar uno verbo, quo saepe jam usi sumus, diligentia, qua una virtute omnes virtutes reliquae continentur, Cic. de Or 2, 35, 150 (v the whole chapter in connection) (*a*) With *praepp* pro mea summa in re publica diligentia, Cic Mur 40, 86 in controversia, id. Att 2, 15, 4 in verbis, Quint. 4, 2, 117 diligentia tua in retractandis operibus, Plin Ep 9, 35, 2 circa proprietatem, Quint. 8, 3, 87 circa istum lacum, Traj ap Plin. Ep 10, 62 erga pecuniam alienam, Tac. A 4, 20 diligentiam adhibere ad rem, Cic. Fam 16, 9, 3 in rem, id. ib 16, 6, 1, 16, 9, 4, cf. id. ib 16, 4, 4 —(*β*) *Absol*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 6, id. Rud. 3, 5, 40, Ter Hec. 2, 2, 21, Cic. Planc. 4, 9, id. Att 2, 15 *fin*, id. de Or 1, 61, 260, id. Rep 1, 22 *fin*, id. Lael. 16, 60 et saep, Caes. B G 1, 40, 4, 3, 20, 1 et saep obscura, Ter And prol 21, cf nimis, Quint. 5, 11, 30 nimium sollicita, id. 3, 11, 22, 12, 1, 6 sinistra, Plin. Ep 7, 28 *fin* —(*γ*) Rarely with *gen* sacrorum, *the care of*, etc., Cic Rep 2, 14, cf dignitatis commoditatisque, id. Off. 1, 39 mandatorum tuorum, id. Top 1 *fin*. tenuis illa divisionis, Quint 4 5, 6 nostri, i e *affection for us*, Symm Ep 1, 41 Ecclesiae Dei, Vulg 1 Tim 3, 5 —**II.** In partic., *carefulness in household affairs*, i e *economy, frugality*, Cic. Off 2, 24 *fin.*, Auct Her 4, 22, 25, Suet. Galb 12 *fin.*—*Plur* (very rare) maritorum inefficaces diligentiae, *precautions*, App M 9, p 224, 17

dīlĭgĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [diligo], *estimable, amiable*, Hier Phil 5, 1

dī-lĭgo, lexi, lectum, 3, *v a.* [2 lego] Prop, to distinguish one by selecting him from others, hence, in gen, *to value* or *esteem highly, to love* (v amo *init*, and cf faveo, studeo, foveo, cupio, very freq and class.) **I.** Prop nihil est enim virtute amabilius, nihil quod magis alliciat ad diligendum quippe cum propter virtutem et probitatem etiam eos, quos numquam vidimus, quodam modo diligamus Cic. Lael 8, 28, cf id. ib 9, 29 sq, 14, 50, id. Rep 1, 10 *fin*, 1, 12 et saep (cf also the passages with diligo which are cited under amo, 1 and 1 colo, II. 2 b), Caes. B G 6 19 *fin*, id B C 1, 61, 3, Suet Caes 67, Verg A. 9, 430, Hor C 2, 20, 7 et saep satin habes, si feminarum nulla'st, quam aeque diligam? Plaut. Am 1, 3, 11, cf id. ib 3 3, 18, Verg A. 1, 344, Hor C 2, 5, 17, Suet. Caes. 50, 52, id. Aug 62 al te in germani fratris dilexi loco, Ter And. 1, 5, 57, cf Verg A. 4, 31, Suet. Calig 24 al quem di diligunt, *whom the gods favor*, de noting a fortunate person, Plaut Bacch. 4, 7, 18, Ter And. 5, 6, 9, id. Phorm 5, 6, 14. —Prov diligitur nemo, nisi cui fortuna secunda est, Ov P 2, 3, 23

II. Transf. **A.** Of inanimate objects fidem est complexus, observantiamque dilexit, Cic. Balb 28, cf Caesaris consilia in re publica id. Prov Cons. 10 *fin*. benevolentiam, diligentiam, prudentiam mirifice, id. Att 12, 34 *fin* aviae memoriam, Suet. Vesp 2 aurearn mediocritatem, Hor C 2, 10, 6 Cypron, id. ib 1, 30, 2 et saep —**B.** Very rarely, of inanimate subjects, *to love, choose, affect* montes amant cedrus, larix, etc. montes et valles diligit abies, Plin 16, 18, 30, § 73 sq —* **C.** With *inf* for amare, *to do willingly* or *habitually, to be fond of doing* pira nasci tali solo maxime diligunt, Pall. Febr 25, 1 —Hence, **1. dīlĭgens,** entis, *P a.*, prop esteeming, loving, hence, in respect to an inanimate object, *careful, assiduous, attentive, diligent, accurate* with regard to it, opp neglegens (very freq and class.) **A.** In gen (*a*) With *praepp* qui in re adventitia atque hereditaria tam diligens, tam attentus es set, Cic Verr 2, 1, 48, so, in rebus omnibus, id Lael 17, 62 in exquirendis temporibus, id Rep 2, 14 *fin* in ostentis animadvertendis, id. Div 1, 42 *fin* in compositione, id. Quint. 10, 1, 79 in philosophia, id. ib 129 in eloquendo, id. ib 63 in symmetria, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 58 al ad custodiendum aliquem diligentissimus, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 19, so, ad reportandum, id. Verr 2, 4, 3, § 6 ad cetera, Quint. 1, 1, 7 diligentes circa hoc, Plin. 31, 5, 30, § 56 circa aerarium, Eutr 8, 7 —(*β*) With *gen* omnis officii diligentissimus, Cic. Cael 30, 73 veritatis, Nep Epam 3 imperii, id. Con. 1, 2 disciplinae, Vell 1, 6, cf litterarum veterum, Gell 4, 11, 4 compositionis, Quint. 9, 4, 77 aliarum rerum quae vitam instruunt, Sen. Vit. Beat 3, 3 temperamenti, Plin Pan 79, 5 naturae, *attentively investigating it*, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 31, so, medicinae, id. 32, 3, 13, § 26 et saep —* (*γ*) With *dat.* Corinthios video publicis equis assignandis et alendis, orborum et viduarum tributis fuisse quondam diligentes, Cic Rep 2, 20 32 —(*δ*) *Absol* experientissimus ac diligentissimus orator, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 21 pro cauto ac diligente, Caes. Fragm ap Charis p 101 P, for which ut a diligenti curiosus distat, Quint. 8, 3, 55, cf. id. 1, 4, 24, 2, 15, 10 et saep —**B.** Transf., of inanimate subjects assidua ac diligens scriptura, Cic. de Or 1, 33, 150, cf diligentior notitia, Plin 6 22, 24, § 84 stilus, Tac. Or 39 remedia, Sen. Ep 95, Plin 3, 5, 6, § 45, Vell 1, 4 —**C.** In partic., with reference to domestic affairs, *frugal, thrifty, economical* (cf its opp neglegens = prodigus, and Ruhnk. Rutil Lup p 95, a, ed. Frotsch) homo frugi ac diligens, qui sua servare vellet, Cic Verr 2, 4, 18, Plin Ep 2, 6, 1, cf. opp neglegens, ib 4, 13, 8, and c. c. parcus and opp luxuriosus, Auct Her 4, 34 cum te pro illiberali diligentem (appelles), Quint. 9, 3, 65 ex re familiari, cujus diligentissimus erat, Suet. Gramm 23 —Hence, **dīligenter,** *adv* (acc. to II A.), *carefully, attentively, diligently* accurate agatur, docte et diligenter, Plaut Capt. 2, 1, 30, id. Men. 5, 6, 3, Ter Eun 2, 1, 1, 2, 3, 47 al, Cic. Phil 1, 15 *fin*, id. Fam 6, 5, id. Att. 16, 16 A. *fin*, Caes. B G 2, 5 al. — *Comp*, Cic. Rep 1, 22, id. Brut. 22, 86, Caes. B G 3, 16 *fin*, id B C 3, 8, 4, Vulg Act. 22, 30 al. —*Sup*, Cic. Lael. 2, 7, id Rep 2, 3, Caes B G 2, 28 *fin*, id. B C 3, 81 al.—**2. dīlectus,** a, um, *P a.*, *loved, beloved, dear* (rare) —With *dat* pueri dilecti Superis, Ov M 10, 153, so id. ib 5, 395, 8, 758.—In *sup*, Stat. Th 8, 99, Vulg Heb 6 9 —*Absol* luce mihi carior dilectior fili, Macr Somn Scip 2, 1 *init.*, Claud Rapt. Pros. 3, 74 al.—*Subst.* **dīlectus,** i, *m*, = ὁ ἐρώμενος, *a favorite*, Suet. Aug 98

dĭlŏgĭa, ae, *f* (διλογία), *ambiguity*, as a rhetorical figure, Pseud Ascon Cic. Verr 1, 9, 26

† **dĭlŏphos,** a, on, *adj*, = δίλοφος, *with two crests, two crested* ales, Mart. Cap 2, § 177

dī-lōrĭco, no *perf*, atum, 1, *v a.*, *to tear apart, tear open* one's dress (very rare) tunicam *Cic. de Or 2, 28 124, so, vestem, App M 6, p 177, 7, p 191

† **dīlōris,** e, *adj* [vox hibrida, from δις and lorum, double thonged, i e], *double striped* vestis, Vop Aur 46, 6 interula, id Bonos. 15, 8

dī-lūcĕo, ere, *v n.*, lit., to be light enough to distinguish objects apart, hence, trop, *to be clear, evident* (rare) dilucere brevi fraus coepit, Liv 8, 27 *fin*, cf id. 3, 16, 25, 29 *fin* emolumentum ejus in animo tuo dilucebit, Gell 16, 8, 16. —With a subject clause satis dilucet, hanc capio nem posse dici, Gell. 7, 10, 3

dīlūcesco, luxi, 3, *v inch. n.* [diluceo], *to grow light, to begin to shine, to dawn*, in the *perf*, *to shine* (rare but class.) **I.** Impers. cum jam dilucesceret, Cic. Cat. 3, 3 jam dilucescebat, cum signum consul de dit, Liv 36, 24, and so transf discussa est illa caligo diluxit, patet, videmus omnia, Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 5 —**II.** Pers. omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum, etc., *Hor Ep. 1 4, 13, cf Gell 3, 2. —Trop donec diluxit rerum genetalis origo, Lucr 5, 176 ista dilucescant allucente misericordiâ tuâ, August. Civ D 11, 22.

dīlūcĭdātio, ōnis, *f* [dilucido], *an illustrating explaining*, *clearness, distinctness* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Complex. 1 Cor 6.

dīlūcĭdē, *adv*, *clearly, brightly, plainly, evidently, distinctly*, v dilucidus *fin*

dīlūcĭdus, a, um, *adj* [diluceo], *clear, bright* (syn. clarus, illustris, perspicuus, conspicuus) **I.** Lit (rare) zmaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 70 —**II.** Trop., of speech, *clear, plain, distinct, evident* (in Cic. and Quint.) oratio, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3 verbis uti, id. Inv 1, 20 *fin*, cf verba, Quint. 8 prooem. § 2, sermo, id 5, 14, 33, 11, 1, 53 enuntiatio, id 7, 3, 2 al — *Comp* omnia dilucidiora non ampliora facientes, Cic. Or 5 *fin.* — *Sup* does not occur —*Adv* **dīlūcĭde.** **a.** (Acc. to *no* I) *Clearly, brightly* dilucidius fla grant, Plin. 37, 3 12, § 48.—**b.** (Acc. to *no* II) *Plainly, evidently, distinctly* expedire, Ter Ph 2, 3, 52, cf explicare, Cic. Div 1, 51, 117 dilucide planeque dicere, id. Or 23 *fin* rei dilucide magnificandi causa, Auct. Her 3, 4, 8, cf dicere, Quint. 8, 6, 52 lex vetat, Cic. Vat. 15 *fin* docere, Liv 39, 47 al — *Comp*, Cels. 2, 4 — *Sup*, Aug ad Hier Ep 29, 2

dīlūcŭlat, abat, 1, *v impers* [diluculum], *it grows light, it dawns*, perh. only Gell 2, 29 7, 7, 1, 6

dīlūcŭlum, i, *n.* [diluceo], *daybreak, dawn* (cf. crepusculum), Plaut. Am 2, 2, 105, Cic. Rosc Am 7, 19, id Att. 16, 13, a, cf Macr S. 1, 3 *fin.*, Censor 24, Vulg Luc. 24, 1 et saep —In *plur*, Fronto, Ep ad Anton 1 5

* **dī-lūdĭum,** ii, *n* [ludus], *a resting time, intermission* between plays, Hor Ep 1, 19, 47

dī-lŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v a.*, *to wash to pieces, wash away, to dissolve, dilute, cause to melt away, to wash, drench* (freq and class.) **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. ne aqua lateres dilueret posset, *Caes. B C 2, 10, 6 sata laeta boumque labores, Verg G 1, 326, cf sanguine diluitur tellus, *is soaked*, Furius Antias ap Gell 18, 11, 4 unguenta lacrimis, Ov P 1, 9, 53 alvum helleboro, Gell 17, 15, 4 vulnus cruris aceto, Petr 136, 7, cf ulcus ovi albore, Scrib Comp 24 colorem, i. e *to wash out, weaken*, Plin 31, 7, 42 § 91, Ov P 4, 10, 62 omnes diluuntur, Plin 31, 4, 29, § 52.—**B.** In partic., *to dissolve* any thing in a liquid, i e. *to temper, dilute, mix* absinthia, Lucr 4, 224, 6, 930, cf venenum, Liv 40, 4 *fin* helleborum, Pers. 5, 100 vinum, i e *to dilute with water*, Mart. 1 107, v under *P a* favos lacte et miti Baccho (i e vino), Verg G 1, 344, cf Hymettia mella Falerno, Hor S 2, 2, 16 insignem bacam aceto, id. ib 2, 3, 241 medicamentum aceto, Cels. 5, 20, Scrib Comp 158, 261 al circaeum in vino, Plin 27, 8, 38, § 60 rutam cum mero, Col 6 4, 2 medicamentum ex aqua, Scrib Comp 247 et saep

II. Trop **A.** *To weaken, lessen, impair, to do away with, remove* adversariorum confirmatio diluitur aut infirmatur aut elevatur, Cic. Inv 1, 42 res leves infirmare ac diluere (opp confirmare) id Rosc. Am 15, Quint. 9 2, 80 molestias omnes (c c. extenuare), Cic. Tusc. 3, 16, cf curam multo mero, Ov A A 238 seriorem horam mero, id. H. 19, 14 vitium ex animo (Bacchus), Prop 3, 17, 6 (4, 16, 6 M) crimen, Cic. Mil. 27; id. Brut. 80, 278, Liv 4, 14, Quint 7, 10, 12 (opp obicere), 9, 2, 53 (c. c. negare) et saep, cf also Cic. Cael. 15, Liv 45, 10, Quint. 4, 2, 26, Ov R. Am 695 et saep invidiam aliqua cavillatione, Suet. Vesp 23 injurias aere pauco, *to atone for*, Gell. 20, 1, 31 omnes affectuum vires, Quint. 11, 1, 52 ejus auctoritatem, Sen Ep 29 memoriam tam praeclarae rei, Val. Max. 9, 2, 1 —* **B.** Analog with its synon dissolvere, *to solve* a difficulty, i. e. *to explain* mi quod rogavi, dilue, Plaut Rud. 4, 4, 64.—Hence,

dīlūtus, a, um, *P a*, *diluted, thin, weak, soft* (perh. only post Aug) **A.** Lit.: potio (opp meraca), Cels. 1, 3, cf vinum dilutius pueris, *senibus meracius*, id., and potio quam dilutissima, id. solum dilutius, Plaut. 17, 20, 33, § 144, hence also *subst.*, **dīlūtum,** i, *n.*, *a liquid in which something has been dissolved, a solution*, Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 46 rubor, id. 22, 22, 46, § 92 amethystus dilutior, *paler*, id. 37, 9, 40, § 122 colos, id. 37, 5, 18, § 67 urina, Cels.

2, 6: odor, *slight, faint* (opp. acutus), Plin. 15, 23, 33, § 110 et saep.—**2.** Transf., of a wine-drinker, *drunk* (opp. abstemius), Aus. Ep. a. Id. 11.—**B.** Trop. (borrowed from colors), *clear, manifest:* dilutior erat defectus, Amm. 20, 3.—* *Adv.:* **dīlūtē,** *slightly, weakly:* Gallos post haec dilutius esse poturos, Cic. Font. Fragm. ap. Amm. 15, 12, 2; acc. to others an adj., sc. vinum.

* **dīlŭvĭālis,** e, *adj.* [diluvium], *of a deluge* or *flood:* irruptio, i. e. diluvium, Sol. 9, 8.

dīlŭvĭes, ēi, *f.*, also **dīlŭvĭum,** ii, *n.*, and **dīlŭvĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [diluo], lit., a washing away of the earth; hence, **I.** Transf., *an inundation, flood, deluge* (in all three forms only poet. and in post-Aug. prose; yet in Seneca, Quaestt. Natt., diluvium stands for the general deluge; v. infra, *β*). (*α*) Diluvies, Lucr. 5, 255; 6, 292; Hor. C. 3, 29, 40; 4, 14, 28; Plin. 9, 4, 3, § 8.—(*β*) Diluvium, Verg. A. 12, 205; Ov. M. 1, 434; Sen. Q. N. 3, 27; 29; Plin. Ep. 8, 17; Flor. 4, 2, 3; cf. Vulg. Matt. 24, 38 al.—(*γ*) Diluvio, Censor. 18 *med.*; Tert. Anim. 46.—**II.** Trop.: diluvio ex illo tot vasta per aequora vecti, *desolation, destruction,* Verg. A. 7, 228 (ex illa vastitate, Serv.), *a deluge of invasion,* Val. Fl. 6, 394.

1. dīlŭvĭo, āre, *v. a.* [diluvies], *to inundate, to deluge,* Lucr. 5, 387.

2. dīlŭvĭo, ōnis, *f.*, v. diluvies.

dīlŭvĭum, ii, *n.*, v. diluvies, *β.*

† **dīmăchae,** ārum, *m.*, = διμάχαι, *soldiers who fought both on foot and on horseback,* Anglice *dragoons;* a sort of troops among the Macedonians, Curt. 5, 13, 8.

‡ **dīmăchaerus,** a, um, *adj.*, = διμάχαιρος, *fighting with two swords:* gladiator, Inscr. Orell. 2584.

* **dī-mădesco,** dui, 3, *v. inch.*, *to melt away:* nives, Luc. 6, 479.

dī-māno (dem-), āre, *v. n.*, *to flow different ways, to spread abroad* (very rare): meus hic forensis labor dimanavit ad existimationem hominum paulo latius, Cic. Cael. 3, 6.

dīmensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dimetior], *a measuring.* **I.** Prop.: quadrati, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57.—**II.** Transf., *the axis of the earth,* Hygin. Astr. 1, 3.—**2.** *Extent, dimensions,* in gen., Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 36; 2, 2, 3 al.—So *plur.* Amm. 23, 6, 11.—**III.** Trop.: vocum, Quint. 9, 4, 45: versuum, id. 48; cf. id. 52 and 85.

dīmensus, a, um, *Part.*, from dimetior.

† **dīmĕter (-trus),** a, um, *adj.*, = δίμετρος, *of two measures* or *metres* (late Lat.): versus, *a dimeter,* Diom. p. 506 P.; and simply dimetrus (sc. versus), Ter. Maur. p. 2437 ib.

dī-mētĭor, mensus, 4, *v. dep. a.*, *to measure* any thing, *to measure out* (v. demetior *init.*—rare but class.): studium dimetiendi caeli atque terrae, Cic. de Sen. 14, 49: dimetiri et dinumerare syllabas, id. Or. 43, 147: campum ad certamen, Verg. A. 12, 117: mundum, Quint. 12, 11, 10; cf. id. 9, 4, 112.—Hence, *part.* as *subst.:* **dīmētĭens,** entis, *f.*, *the diameter* (διάμετρος), Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 86 sq.

☞ In pass. signif.: columnae altitudo dimetiatur in partes duodecim, Vitr. 3, 3; 5, 9; Quint. 8 prooem. § 27: mirari se sollertiam ejus, a quo essent illa dimensa atque descripta, Cic. de Sen. 17, 59; so in the *part.*, Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 5; 4, 17, 3; Quint. 9, 4, 27; Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 155; Verg. G. 1, 231; 2, 284.—Cf. in *fut. pass. part.:* non cum vitae tempore esse dimetiendam commemorationem nominis nostri, Cic. Arch. 11, 29 Halm (Baiter, dimittendam).

dī-mēto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, and **dīmētor,** āri, 1, *v. dep.*, *to measure out, mark out, to fix the limits of* (rare; perh. only in the foll. passages): locum castris, Liv. 8, 38; cf.: dimetata signa, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 110 (Baiter, demetata).—*Depon. form:* eorum enim cursus dimetati cognovimus, etc., id. ib. 2, 62, 155.

* **dīmĕtrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = διμετρία, *a poem consisting of iambic dimeters,* Aus. Ep. 16, 104.

dīmĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dimico], *a fight, combat, furious encounter* (cf.: pugna, proelium, certamen, contentio, acies; freq. and good prose). **I.** Lit., Caes. B. C. 3, 111, 2; Hirt. B. G. 8, 11; Liv. 25, 6 *fin.*; 31, 35 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 10; 17; Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 18; Front. Strat. 2, 1, 11 et saep.—In *plur.*, Caes. B. G. 7, 86, 3; Front. Strat. 1, 11, 12.—(*β*) With *gen.:* proelii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, § 5: universae rei, *a pitched battle, general engagement,* Liv. 1, 38; for which, universa, id. 22, 32.—**II.** Transf. beyond the milit. sphere, *a combating, struggling; a contest:* non modo contentione, sed etiam dimicatione elaborandum, Cic. Fam. 2, 6 *fin.:* talis in remp. nostram labor, assiduitas, dimicatio, id. Balb. 2 *fin.*; Liv. 10, 24; Quint. 5, 7, 3; 6, 4, 4 al.—(*β*) With *gen.:* vitae, i. e. *a perilous contest,* Cic. Planc. 32: capitis, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 23; cf.: capitis, famae, fortunarumque omnium, id. Rab. Perd. 2, 5: fortunae (c. c. discrimen), id. Sull. 28.

dī-mĭco, āvi (e. g. dimicavere, Vell. 2, 85, 1; dimicaverant, Caes. B. C. 2, 4, 3; dimicassent, Vell. 2, 85, 5 al.; dimicuisse, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 2; 2, 13, 28), ātum, 1, *v. n.*, lit., to brandish one's weapons against the enemy, i. e. *to fight, struggle, contend* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: manum conserere atque armis dimicare, Caes. B. C. 1, 20, 4: armis cum aliquo, Nep. Milt. 1, 2: ferro pro patria, Liv. 1, 24: acie cum aliquo, id. 2, 49 *fin.*; for which: in acie, Caes. B. G. 7, 64, 2: proelio, id. ib. 5, 16, 2; 6, 31, 1 al.: equitatu, Nep. Eum. 3 *fin.:* adversus aliquem, Nep. Milt. 4 *fin.:* pro legibus, pro libertate, pro patria, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19 et saep.: tuto dimicare, Caes. B. G. 3, 24, 2; so *absol.*, id. ib. 2, 21, 5; 3, 17 *fin.* et saep.—*Pass. impers.:* ancipiti proelio dimicatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 63, 3; so, proelio, id. ib. 1, 41, 3; 3, 72, 3 al.; and without proelio, id. B. G. 5, 16, 1; id. B. C. 3, 85, 3; Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38; cf.: in mortem dimicabatur, Vell. 2, 85, 4 al.—In partic. of gladiatorial combats, Suet. Caes. 26; 39; id. Calig. 27; 30; Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 18 al.—**b.** With an abstr. subject: leonum feritas inter se non dimicat, Plin. H. N. 7 prooem. § 5.

II. Transf. beyond the milit. sphere, *to struggle, to strive, to contend:* omni ratione erit dimicandum, ut, etc., Cic. Div. ap. Caecil. 22, 72: dimicantes competitores, Liv. 6, 41: de sua potentia periculo civitatis, Cic. Att. 7, 3; esp. with the accessory idea of risk, hazard: reos, de capite, de fama, de civitate, de fortunis, de liberis dimicantes (for which, shortly before: qui auderent se et salutem suam *in discrimen offerre*), Cic. Sest. 1: de honore et gloria (for which, shortly before: de vita, de gloria *in discrimen vocantur*), id. Off. 1, 24, 83: de vita gloriae causa, id. Arch. 10, 23; cf.: de vita, id. ib. 11 *fin.*; Liv. 24, 26: de omnibus fortunis reip., Pompei. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12 D.: de fama, Nep. Timoth. 4, 3: de liberis, Liv. 3, 44 *fin.*; and: de repulsa, i. e. *at the risk of one,* id. 6, 40; cf. also without *de:* ut in singulas horas capite dimices tuo, Liv. 2, 12 (in Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 56, the reading is dubious, v. Madv. ad h. l.).—**b.** In Tertullian, borrowed from the lang. of gladiators (v. supra, *no.* I.): ad hanc jam lineam dimicabit nostra congressio, Tert. Pudic. 6; id. adv. Marc. 1, 7.

* **dīmĭdĭātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [dimidio], *a halving, dividing into halves:* salutis, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 24.

dīmĭdĭātus, *P.* and *P. a.*, from dimidio.

dīmĭdĭĕtas, ātis, *f.*, *a half,* Pompei. Gr. 4, n. 8, p. 63.

dīmĭdĭo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [dimidius], *to divide into two equal parts, to halve* (as a finite verb, very rare): quid dimidias Christum? Tert. de Carn. Chr. 5.—Trop.: viri dolosi non dimidiabunt dies suos, i. e. *shall not live half the life of men,* Vulg. Psa. 54, 23; cf. also, id. Job, 21, 21; but freq. and class. in the *perf. part.* **dīmĭdĭātus,** *halved, half* (acc. to Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 19, applied to a whole, which is divided into halves; whereas dimidius is applied to a half; or, as Gellius rightly explains it, *dimidiatum* nisi ipsum, quod divisum est, dici haud convenit; *dimidium* vero est, non quod ipsum dimidiatum est, sed quae ex dimidiato pars altera est; cf. however, dimidius, I.): homines dimidiati, Cato ap. Gell. l. l.; cf. id. R. R. 151, 3; and comic.: procellunt sese in mensam dimidiati (*with half the body*), dum appetunt, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 165; cf. also, transf.: dies quidem jam ad umbilicum est dimidiatus mortuus, id. Men. 1, 2, 45: luna, Cato ap. Plin. 16, 39, 75, § 194; cf. mensis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52; id. Tusc. 2, 16: vas vini, Enn. ap. Gell. l. l.: porcus, Lucil. ib.; cf. Suet. Tib. 34: solea, Lucil. ap. Gell. l. l.: librum, fabulam legi, Varr. ib.; cf.: exesis posterioribus partibus versiculorum, dimidiatis fere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66; so the comic verse respecting Terence: tu quoque, tu in summis, o dimidiate Menander, etc., Caes. ap. Suet. Vita Ter. *fin.*

dīmĭdĭum, ii, *n.*, *the half,* v. the foll. II.

dī-mĭdĭus, a, um, *adj.* [medius], *half* (for the diff. between it and dimidiatus, v. dimidio). **I.** As an adj., until the Aug. per. only in connection with pars, e. g.: dimidiam partem nationum subegit, Plaut. Curc. 3, 77; id. Aul. 4, 10, 37; id. Rud. 4, 4, 79; Lucr. 1, 618 sq.; 5, 720; Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103; id. Rosc. Com. 11, 32; id. Fam. 13, 29, 4; Caes. B. G. 6, 31, 5; id. B. C. 1, 27; 3, 101 (twice); Sall. J. 64, 5; Suet. Caes. 42; Front. Strat. 2, 3, 21; Ov. F. 5, 122; id. Tr. 1, 2, 44 et saep.—**II.** Since the Aug. per., esp. in poets, also with other substantives, instead of dimidiatus (v. dimidio), *divided into two equal parts, halved:* mullus (opp. lupus totus), Mart. 2, 37, 4: crus, Juv. 13, 95: vultus, id. 15, 57: Memnone, id. 15, 5: forma circuli, Plin. 2, 59, 60, § 150: clepsydrae, id. Ep. 6, 2, 5: labro basia dare, i. e. *slightly,* Mart. 2, 10 and 22; so of busts: Priapus, Mart. 11, 18; cf. Cicero's pun on the half-length likeness of his brother Quintus: frater meus dimidius major est quam totus, in Macr. S. 2, 3 (the word dimidius, for dimidiatus, belongs prob. to Macr. himself).—**III.** Trop., so of persons of mixed descent: dimidius patrum, dimidius plebis, *half patrician and half plebeian,* Liv. 4, 2, 6.—Hence, *subst.* **A. dīmĭdĭum,** ii, *n.*, *the half* (very freq. in all periods and kinds of writing): horae, Lucil. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 11; so with *gen.*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 73; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 67; 71 et saep.; *absol.*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 87; id. Ps. 4, 7, 68; 5, 2, 29; id. Pers. 1, 2, 17 et saep.; *abl.* dimidio, with comparatives: dimidio minus opinor, *less by half,* Plaut. As. 2, 4, 35; Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2; id. Fl. 20, 46; id. Verr. 2, 3, 33; Caes. B. G. 5, 13, 2; Hor. S. 2, 3, 318 et saep.—**2.** Like a *comp.* with *quam:* vix dimidium militum quam quod acceperat successori tradidit, Liv. 35, 1, 2; 45, 18, 7.—Prov.: dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet, *well begun is half done,* Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 40; cf. Aus. Ep. 81.—**B.** Rarely **dīmĭdĭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. pars), *the half:* verbenaca decocta in aqua ad dimidias, Plin. 26, 12, 73, § 120.

dī-mĭnŭo (or **dimmĭnuo**), ĕre, *v. a.*, *to break into small pieces, to dash to pieces, to break* (v. deminuo—rare; perh. only ante-class.): qui ego illi speculo dimminuam caput, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 109; cf.: caput homini, id. Men. 2, 2, 30: caput tuum, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 33: cerebrum tibi, id. Ad. 4, 2, 32; Lucr. 1, 614.—**II.** *To violate, outrage, destroy by outrage:* veritates, Vulg. Psa. 11, 1: de verbis libri, id. Apoc. 22, 19 (perh. deminuerit is a better reading).

dīmĭnūtĭo, ōnis, *f.*, another reading for deminutio, Hyg. F. 30 in Maj. Auct. Class. v. 3, p. 13, and Vulg. Rom. 11, 12 al.

dīmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dimitto]. **I.** *A sending in different directions, a sending out, sending forth* (very rare): dimissiones libertorum ad faenerandas provincias, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 46: sanguinis, i. e. *blood-letting,* Gell. 10, 8 *in lemm.*—* **II.** *A dismissing, discharging:* propugnatorum atque remigum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 86.—**III.** *The remission* (of pain, fever, etc.; opp. accessio), Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 3, 13; 2, 18, 108 al.

dīmissor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a forgiver, pardoner* (eccl. Lat.): peccatorum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 10 al.

dīmissōrĭae litterae dicuntur, quae vulgo *apostoli* dicuntur (*notice sent to a higher judge*): dimissoriae autem dictae, quod causa ad eum, qui appellatus est, dimittitur, Dig. 50, 16, 106; cf. ib. 49, 6, 1.

dīmissus, a, um, *Part.*, from dimitto.

dī-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** With particular reference to the prep., *to send different ways, to send apart,* i. e., **A.**

To send out or *forth* in different directions, *to send about* (class.) (α) With *acc.*: Naevius pueros circum amicos dimittit, Cic. Quint. 6, 2: consules designatos circum provincias, Suet. Aug. 64: litteras circum municipia, Caes. B. C. 3, 22, 1; cf.: litteras circa praefectos, Liv. 42, 51: litteras per omnes provincias, Caes. B. C. 3, 79, 4; with which cf.: nuntios per agros, id. B. G. 6, 31, 2: librum per totam Italiam, Plin. Ep. 4, 7, 2: edicta per provincias, Suet. Galb. 10: certos per litora, Verg. A. 1, 577 et saep.: nuntios tota civitate Aeduorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 38, 9: nuntios in omnes partes, id. ib. 4, 19, 2; 4, 34, 5; cf. ib. 5, 49, 8; and poet.: aciem (i. e. oculos) in omnes partes, Ov. M. 3, 381: praefectos in finitimas civitates, Caes. B. G. 3, 7, 3; cf.: Manlium Faesulas, Sall. C. 27 et saep.: nuntios ad Centrones, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 39, 1; so with *ad*, id. ib. 6, 34, 8; id. B. C. 1, 52 *fin.* al.: legatos quoquoversus, id. B. G. 3, 23, 2; 7, 4, 5; id. B. C. 1, 36, 2: dimissos equites pabulandi causa, id. ib. 1, 80, 3; cf. equitatum, id. B. G. 7, 71, 5: omnem ab se equitatum, id. ib. § 1.—Trop.: animum ignotas in artes, Ov. M. 8, 188, *directs, applies* (al. demittit).—(β) Without *object acc.*: dimisit circum omnes propinquas regiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 112, 6: per provincias, Liv. 29, 37: ad amicos, Cic. Tull. Fragm. § 22; cf.: in omnes partis, Caes. B. G. 6, 43, 1.—**B.** *To separate* a multitude, *to break up, dissolve*, and subjectively, *to dismiss* (from one's self), *to discharge, disband*: senatu dimisso, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: senatum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65: concilium, id. Leg. 2, 12, 31; id. Vatin. 2, 5; Caes. B. G. 1, 18; 1, 31; id. B. C. 1, 32, 4 et saep.; cf. conventum, Sall. C. 21 *fin.*: exercitum (a standing military t. t.; cf. Vell. 2, 52, 4), Caes. B. C. 1, 2, 6; 1, 9, 5 et saep.: plures manus (with diducere, and opp. continere manipulos ad signa), Caes. B. G. 6, 34, 5: delectum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 8, 15: convivium, *to break up*, Liv. 36, 29; Tac. A. 15, 30 et saep.

II. With particular reference to the verb, *to send away* either an individual or a body, *to let go, discharge, dismiss, release.* **A.** Lit.: aliquem ab se et amandare in ultimas terras, Cic. Sull. 20, 57; so, aliquem ab se, id. Fam. 13, 63; Nep. Att. 4, 2: discedentem aliquem non sine magno dolore, id. ib. 12, 18 *fin.*: aliquos aequos placatosque, id. Or. 10, 34; so, aliquem incolumem, Caes. B. C. 1, 18, 4; 1, 23, 3: ex custodia, Liv. 23, 2, 14: e carcere, Just. 21, 1, 5: impunitum, Sall. C. 51, 5: saucium ac fugatum, Nep. Hann. 4: neminem nisi victum, id. ib. 3 et saep.; cf.: aliquem ludos pessumos, i. e. pessime ludificatum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 12: uxorem, i. e. *to put her away, repudiate her*, Suet. Aug. 63 al.: Cossutia dimissa, quae desponsata fuerat, etc., id. Caes. 1: sponsam intactam, id. Aug. 62; cf. also: aliquam e matrimonio, Suet. Tib. 49; v. also under *no.* B: creditorem, i. e. *to pay him*, Dig. 31, 72: debitorem, i. e. *to forgive him the debt*, ib. 50, 9, 4: equos, in order to fight on foot, Tac. Agr. 37 *fin.*; Verg. A. 10, 366, but also in order to flee, Caes. B. C. 3, 69 *fin.*: hostem ex manibus, id. ib. 1, 64, 2; 3, 49, 2; cf. also: Demosthenem (i. e. his orations) e manibus, *to put out of one's hands, to lay down*, Cic. Or. 30: cf.: istos sine ulla contumelia dimittamus, id. de Or. 3, 17, 64: milites, in oppidum, Caes. B. C. 1, 21, 2: a turpissima suspicione, *to free, relieve*, Petr. 13, 4.—*Absol.*: dimittam, ut te velle video, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 106; Cic. de Or. 1, 28; Quint. 11, 3, 86 al.—**2.** Transf., of inanimate objects: eum locum, quem ceperant, *to abandon, desert*, Caes. B. C. 1, 44, 4: Italiam, id. ib. 1, 25, 4: ripas, id. B. G. 5, 18 *fin.*: complura oppida, Hirt. B. G. 8, 5: provinciam, Liv. 40, 43: captam Trojam, Ov. M. 13, 226 et saep.: fortunas morte, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12; cf. patrimonium, id. Caecin. 26 *fin.*: speratam praedam ex manibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 8, 1: signa ex metu, id. B. C. 3, 69 *fin.*; cf. arma, Sen. Ep. 66 *fin.*; Luc. 3, 367 et saep.—Esp.: dimissis manibus, *with hands relaxed*, i. e. *in all haste*: ibi odos dimissis manibus in caelum volat, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 52; cf.: dimissis pedibus, id. ib. v. 54: dimissis manibus fugere domum, id. Ep. 3, 1, 16.—**B.** Trop., *to renounce, give up, abandon, forego, forsake*: ista philosophia, quae nunc prope dimissa revocatur, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 11: rem saepius frustra tentatam, Caes. B. C. 1, 26 *fin.*: exploratam victoriam, id. B. G. 7, 52, 2: oppugnationem, id. ib. 7, 17, 4; id. B. C. 3, 73, 1: occasionem rei bene gerendae, id. B. G. 5, 57, 1; cf. id. B. C. 1, 72, 4; 3, 25, 4: rei gerendae facultatem, id. ib. 1, 28, 2; 3, 97, 1: omnem rei frumentariae spem, id. ib. 1, 73, 1: condiciones pacis, id. ib. 1, 26, 2: principatum, id. B. G. 6, 12, 6: tempus, id. ib. 2, 21 *fin.*; Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 89: suum jus (opp. retinere), id. Balb. 13, 31: vim suam, id. Fam. 9, 12: libertatem, id. Planc. 34 *fin.*: amicitias, id. Lael. 21: commemorationem nominis nostri, id. Arch. 11 *fin.*: quaestionem, id. Verr. 2, 2, 30: curam, id. Att. 14, 11; Tac. Or. 3: praeterita, instantia, futura pari oblivione, id. H. 3, 36: matrimonia, Suet. Calig. 25: fugam, Verg. A. 11, 706: coeptum iter, Ov. M. 2, 598: cursus, id. ib. 11, 446 et saep.: tantam fortunam ex manibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 37 *fin.*: studium et iracundiam suam rei publicae dimittere, i. q. condonare, *to sacrifice to the good of the state*, id. B. C. 3, 69, 3; cf.: tributa alicui, i. e. *to remit*, Tac. H. 3, 55: laudibus nomen alicujus in longum aevum, *to transmit*, Luc. 1, 448: dimissum quod nescitur, non amittitur, *is foregone, not lost*, Pub. Syr. 138 (Rib.).

dīmōtus, a, um, *Part.*, from dimoveo.

dī-mŏvĕo, ovi, otum (DISMOTUM, v. infra), 2, *v. a.* (in MSS. and edd. often confounded with demoveo, q. v., not freq. before the Aug. per., not in Caes. and Quint., perh. not in Cic., where demovere appears everywhere to be the better reading). **I.** *To move asunder, to part, put asunder separate, divide*: terram aratro, Verg. G. 2, 513; cf.: glebas aratro, Ov. M. 5, 341: aera (c. c. dispellere umbras), Verg. A. 5, 839; cf. auras, id. ib. 9, 645: cinerem foco, Ov. M. 8, 642: undas, Lucr. 6, 891; Ov. M. 4, 708; cf. aquas, id. H. 18, 80; 19, 48: rubum, Hor. C. 1, 23, 7.—Poet.: ubi sol radiis terram dimovit abortus (preceded by: ubi roriferis terram nox obruit umbris), *cleaves the earth, lays it open*, Lucr. 6, 869.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of a multitude of persons or things, *to separate from each other, to scatter, disperse, drive away, dismiss*: humentem umbram polo, Verg. A. 3, 589; 4, 7; cf.: gelidam umbram caelo, id. ib. 11, 210: obstantes propinquos, Hor. C. 3, 5, 51: turbam, Tac. H. 3, 31; 80; Suet. Galb. 19; cf.: dimotis omnibus, Tac. H. 2, 49; cf.: VTEI EA BACANALIA SEI QVA SVNT ... DISMOTA SIENT, i. e. *be dissolved, abolished*, S. C. de Bacchan. *fin.*—**2.** *To separate* from something, *to remove*. **a.** Lit.: quos (equites) spes societatis a plebe dimoverat, Sall. J. 42, 1; Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 23: dimovit perfregitque custodias Poena, Plin. Pan. 49: parietes (al. demotis), Tac. A. 6, 24: plagulas (lecticae), Suet. Tit. 10 al.—**b.** Trop.: gaudentem patrios findere sarculo Numquam dimoveas, ut, etc., *thou canst never entice away, in order to*, etc., Hor. C. 1, 1, 13 (al. demo.).—**II.** *To move to and fro, to put in motion* (cf. dimitto, *no.* I.—so perh. only in Celsus): superiores partes, Cels. 3, 27, 3: manus, id. 2, 14 *fin.*: se in ambulatione levi, id. 4, 24 al.

Dinaea or **Dinea**, ae, *f.*, *a Roman female name*, Cic. Clu. 7, 21; 12, 33 al.

Dīnarchus, i, *m.*, = Δείναρχος, *an Attic orator, an imitator of Demosthenes*, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 94; id. Brut. 9, 36.

Dindȳmus (-os), i, *m.*, and **Dindȳmon**, i, *n.*, = Δίνδυμον, *a mountain in Mysia near Pessinus, sacred to Cybele*, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 142; Prop. 3 (4), 22, 3; Cat. 63, 91; Ov. F. 4, 249.—Also, **Dindȳma**, orum, *n.*, = Δίνδυμα, τα, Verg. A. 9, 618; 10, 252; Ov. M. 2, 223; id. F. 4, 234.—**II.** Hence, **A. Dindȳmēnē**, ēs, *f.*, = Δινδυμηνη, *the goddess Cybele, who was worshipped there*, Hor. C. 1, 16, 5.—*Gen.* Dindymenae, Cat. 63, 13.—**B. Dindȳmărĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a priest of Cybele*, Commod. 17, 6.

† **dīnē**, es, *f.*, = δινη, *a whirlwind*: vertex ille est, vel uti dicitur dine, etc., Ap. de Mundo, 12, p. 62, 32 (dub. Hild. Helicias).

dingua, ae, *f.*, v. lingua.

Dīno or **Dīnōn**, ōnis, *m.*, = Δείνων, *a Greek historian of the time of Philip of Macedonia*, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46; Nep. Con. 5; Plin. 10, 49, 70, § 136.

Dīnŏcrătes, is, *m.*, = Δεινοκράτης, *a Grecian architect in the time of Alexander the Great*, Vitr. 2 praef. 1 sq.; Val. Max. 1, 4 *extr.* 1.

Dīnŏmăchē, ēs, *f.*, = Δεινομάχη, *the mother of Alcibiades*; hence, poet.: Dinomaches ego sum—as much as to say, *I am a person of quality*, Pers. 4, 20.

Dīnŏmăchus, i, *m.*, = Δεινόμαχος, *a Greek philosopher*, Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 21; id. Off. 3, 33, 119.

dī-nosco (old form, **dīgnosco**—no *perf.* nor *sup.*), ĕre, *3, v. a.* [dis, 2, nosco], *to know apart, to distinguish, discern* one thing from another (perh. not ante-Aug.). (α) With *ab*: vix ut dinosci possit a mastiche vera, Plin. 12, 17, 36, § 72.—(β) With *abl.*: civem dinoscere hoste, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 29: ut possem curvo dinoscere rectum, id. ib. 2, 2, 44: aera tinnitu, Quint. 11, 3, 31: vocem auribus, speciem oculis, id. ib. 18: aliquid sapore, Col. 2, 2, 20.—(γ) With *accus.*: suos et alienos, Col. 8, 5, 7: vera bona, Juv. 10, 2: veri speciem, Pers. 5, 105.—(δ) With *rel. clause*: dinoscere Quid solidum crepet, etc., Pers. 5, 24.—(ε) *Absol.*: inter se similes, vix ut dinoscere possis, Ov. M. 13, 835; Suet. Oth. 12.

dīnŭmĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [dinumero], *that may be numbered, calculable*, Cassiod. in Psa. 150 *fin.*

dīnŭmĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a counting over, reckoning up, enumeration*. **I.** In gen. (very rare): noctium ac dierum, Cic. Rep. 3, 2 *fin.*; cf. (dierum), Paul. Sent. 5, 33: (personarum), Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 16; Vulg. 2 Par. 2, 17.—**II.** Esp., as a figure of speech, i. q. Gr. ἀπαρίθμησις, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207, quoted ap. Quint. 9, 1, 35 (who, however, does not regard it as a figure); 9, 3, 91 Spald.

dīnŭmĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a reckoner, calculator*: syllabarum, Aug. in Psa. 55, 10.

dī-nŭmĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to count over, reckon up, enumerate*. **I.** In gen. (class.): stellas, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 154: annos, id. Rep. 2, 15; cf. horas, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 185: tempora, *Verg. A. 6, 691: noctes, Ov. M. 11, 574 al.: syllabas (c. c. dimetiri), Cic. Or. 43, 147: spoliata tempela, Quint. 6, 1, 3: exercitum, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 43: generis gradus, Ov. F. 2, 622.—*Absol.*: centuriat Capuae, dinumerat, Cic. Att. 16, 9 *fin.*—**II.** In Plaut. and Ter. in partic., mercantile t. t., *to count out, pay out* money: argentum, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 68; 3, 1, 17; 31: hibus stipendium, id. Mil. 1, 1, 74; cf.: viginti minas illi, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 17.

† **dĭ-nummĭum**, ii, *n.* [vox hibr., from δις and nummus], *a tax of two nummi*, Cod. Theod. 14, 27, 2.

dīnuptila, ae, *f.*, *a plant* = bryonia, App. Herb. 66.

Dĭo or **-ōn**, ōnis, *m.*, = Δίων. **I.** *A brother in law of the elder Dionysius, of Syracuse, the pupil and friend of Plato.* His life was written by Nepos and Plutarch; cf. also Cic. Tusc. 5, 35; id. de Or. 3, 34; Jornand. 2, 92.—**II.** *An Academic philosopher*, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 12.—**III.** *A Stoic philosopher*, Cic. Leg. 3, 5 *fin.* dub. (al. Diogenes).—**IV.** Dio Halaesinus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10 al.

† **dĭŏbŏlāris**, e, *adj.* [vox hibr., διώβολον, with ending aris], *that costs* or *is worth two oboli*: scorti, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 58; cf. id. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 64; Paul. ex Fest. p. 74, 6 Müll.: anus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 64.—Hence, **dĭŏbŏlārĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the title of a comedy* otherwise unknown, Fulg. 566, 7.

Dĭŏchăres, is, *m.*, *a freedman of Caesar*, Cic. Att. 11, 6, 7.—Hence, **Dĭŏchărīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Diochares*: litterae, id. ib. 13, 45, 1.

Dĭoclētĭānus, i, *m.*, C. Aurelius Valerius, *a Roman emperor from* 284–305 A. D., Aurel. Vict. Caes. 38; id. Epit. 39; Eutrop. 9, 13 sq.; before his accession to the throne named Diocles, Aur. Vict. Ep. 39.

Dĭŏdōrus, i, *m.*, = Διόδωρος. **I.** *A Peripatetic philosopher, a pupil of Critolaüs*, Cic. Fin. 5, 5; id. Ac. 2, 24; id. Tusc. 5,

20 sq —**II.** *A famous dialectician*, Cic Fat 6, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 180 —**III.** Siculus, *a well-known historian of the time of Augustus* His work, entitled Βιβλιοθήκη, of which a portion is still extant, is mentioned by Plin H N praef § 25, Lact 1, 13, 8

Dĭŏdŏtus, i, *m*, = Διόδοτος, *a Stoic, and teacher of Cicero*, Cic Brut 90, id. Fam 9, 4, id. Att 2 20, id. Ac 2, 36, id Tusc 5, 39 et saep, Tac. Or 30

† **dIœcēsis,** is, *f*, = διοίκησις **I.** *A governor's jurisdiction, a district*, Cic Fam 3, 8, 4 (ib 13, 53 and 67, written as Greek), Cod. Theod. 7, 6, 3, Amm 17, 7, 6 — **II.** In eccl. Lat, *a bishop's jurisdiction, a diocese*, Sid Ep 7, 6 *med*, sometimes also *a parish*, ib 9, 16

† **dIœcētes,** ae, *m*, = διοικητής, *an overseer of the revenue, royal treasurer*, Cic. Rab Post. 8, 22, 10, 28

Dĭŏgĕnes, is, *m*, = Διογένης **I.** Apolloniates, *a celebrated Ionian philosopher, pupil of Anaximenes*, Cic N D 1, 12, 29 —**II.** *The well-known Cynic philosopher of Sinope*, Cic Tusc. 1 43, 104, id. N D 3, 34, id. Mur 36 et saep —**III.** *A Stoic, teacher of Carneades and Laelius*, Cic. Div 1, 3, 6, id. Fin. 2, 8, id. Tusc. 4, 3, id. de Sen. 7 et saep —**IV.** *A friend of M Caelius Rufus*, Cic. Fam 2, 12, 2, id. Cael ib 8, 8, 10

† **dĭōgmītae,** ārum, *m*, = ΔΙΩΓΜΙΤΑΙ [from διωγμός, pursuit], *a sort of light armed frontier troops kept for the pursuit of robbers*, Amm 27, 9, Capitol. Anton. Philos 21.

Dĭŏmēdes, is, *m*, = Διομήδης **I.** *A son of Tydeus, king of Aetolia, and Deipyle, the successor of Adrastus in Argos*, a famous hero at the siege of Troy, after which he went to Apulia, where he founded Argyripa (*Arpi*), Ov M 13, 100 sq, 14, 457, Verg. A 1, 752, 8, 9, Hor S 1, 5, 92, id. A. P 146 et saep —As grandson of Oeneus called Oenides, Ov M. 14, 512 Diomedis Campus *the region about* Cannae *in Apulia, on the Aufidus*, Liv 25, 10, cf. Paul. ex Fest. p 75 Mull —Deriv, **Dĭŏmēdēus (-ĭus),** a, um, *adj*, *of Diomedes* enses, Ov M 15, 806 furtum, i e *the rape of the Trojan Palladium* Stat Silv 5, 3 179, called also, ausa, Claud. VI Cons Honor 479 agri, i e *Aetolian*, Mart. 13, 93, on the contrary, arces *the cities founded by Diomedes in Italy*, Stat Silv 3, 3, 163 —So too Diomedea (insula), *an island* or *group of islands in the Adriatic, on the coast of Apulia*, now *St Domenico, St Nicola*, and *Caprara*, Mel. 2, 7, 13, Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 151, cf Diomedis insula, id 12, 1, 3, § 6, Paul ex Fest. p 75 Müll —Hence, the birds of that place (acc. to the fable of the metamorphosed companions of Diomedes) are called Diomedeae aves, Plin 10, 44, 61, § 126, cf Serv Verg A. 11, 271, Isid. Orig 12, 7, 28 —**II.** *A king of the Bistones in Thrace, who gave his captives to be eaten by his horses, overcome at last by Hercules*, Serv Verg A 8, 300, 1, 752.—Hence, Diomedei equi, Claud. Rapt Pros 2 praef. 12, Aus Idyll 19, 9, cf Claud. in Rufin. 1, 254.

Dĭōn, ōnis, v Dio

Dĭōnē, ēs (**-a,** ae, Cic. N D 3, 23, 59), *f*, = Διώνη **I.** *The mother of Venus*, Cic. l. l, Hyg. praef, Claud Rapt Pros. 3 433 —Hence, **Dĭōnæus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Dione* vestis, *the garment worked by Dione for her daughter*, Claud Epith. Pall. et Cel. 102.—Far more freq as in Greek, **II.** *Venus* Ov F 2, 461, 5 309, id Am 1, 14, 33 al —Hence, **Dĭōnæus,** a, um *adj*, *of Dione (Venus)* mater, *Venus* herself (with reference to Aeneas) Verg A 3 19, hence, Dionaeus Caesar as the descendant of Iulus Aeneas, and consequently of Venus, id. E. 9, 47 columba, *sacred to Venus*, Stat Silv 3 5, 80 flores Col. 10 286 antrum, *Dione's grotto*, as the scene of love and love-songs Hor C 2, 1, 39

dĭōnўmus, a, um, *adj*, = διώνυμος, *with a double name* Prisc. 580 P

1. Dĭōnўsia. ae *f* *a noted dancer*, Cic. Rosc Com 8, Gell 1 5

2. Dĭōnўsia, ōrum v Dionysus

Dĭōnўsiăcus, a, um v Dionysus II C

Dĭōnўsias, ădis, v Dionysus, no II B

Dĭōnўsius, ii, *m*, = Διονύσιος, *the name of several celebrated Greeks*, esp, **I.** *The elder Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse*, Nep Dio, 1, id. Reg. 2, Cic Tusc 5, 20 sq, id. N D 3, 33 sq al.—**II.** *His son, likewise tyrant of Syracuse*, Nep Dio, 3 sq, Just 21, 1 sq, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, id. Fam 9, 18, Val. Max. 6, 9, 6 *extr* —**III.** Heracleotes, *a pupil of Zeno of Citium, at first a Stoic, afterwards a Cyrenaic*, Cic Fin. 5, 31, id Tusc 2, 25, 3, 9, id Ac. 2, 22 *fin* —**IV.** *A Stoic, contemporary with Cicero*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11.—**V.** *A musician of Thebes*, Nep Epam 2, 1.—**VI.** *Name of a slave*, Hor S 1 6 38 —**VII.** Dionysius Cato, *author of the* Disticha de moribus ad filium, v Teuffel, Roem Lit § 34, 2

dĭōnўsŏnymphas, ădis, *f*, = διονυσονύμφας, *a plant*, i q casignete, q v, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 165

Dĭōnўsŏpŏlītae, ārum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Dionysopolis, a city of Magna Phrygia*, Cic. Q Fr 1, 2, 2, § 4, Plin. 5, 29, 29 § 106, id. 4, 10, 17, § 44

Dĭōnўsus or **-os,** i, *m*, = Διόνυσος, *the Greek name of Bacchus* (not in the Aug poets), Cic N D 3, 21, 23, Att. ap Macr S 6, 5, Plaut Stich. 5, 2 13, Aus. Epigr 30 —**II.** Deriv, **A. Dĭōnўsius,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *pertaining to Bacchus*, **Dĭōnўsia,** ōrum, *n*, = Διονύσια, τὰ (sc ἱερά), *the festival of Bacchus*, in Greece celebrated every three years (Lat Bacchanalia), Plaut Curc. 5, 2, 45, id. Cist. 1, 1, 91, 1, 3, 8, id. Ps 1, 1, 57, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 110 Don., id. ib 4, 4, 11.—**B. Dĭōnўsias,** ădis, *f*, *a precious stone, of a black color*, Plin 37, 10, 57, § 157 —**C. Dĭōnўsiăcus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *relating to Bacchus* ludi, i q Liberalia Aus Ecl de Feriis Rom. 29

† **dĭŏpĕtes,** is, *m*, = διοπετής (falling from heaven) rana, *a sort of frog, rain frog*, called also, calamites, Plin 32, 7, 24, § 70, 32, 10, 50, § 139

Dĭŏphănes, is, *m*, = Διοφάνης **I.** *Of Mitylenae, teacher of Tib Gracchus*, Cic Brut 27, 104 —**II.** *Of Nicaea, a Latin author on husbandry*, Varr R. R 1, 1, 8 al

† **dĭoptra,** ae, *f*, = διόπτρα, *an optical instrument* to measure the height of places, Vitr 8, 6, for measuring the sun's shadow, Plin. 2, 69, 69, § 176

† **Dĭŏryctos,** i, *m*, = διώρυκτος [διώρυξ], *a trench* or *canal, in Acarnania, between Leucadia and the continent*, Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5

† **dĭōryx.** ўgis, *f*, = διῶρυξ, *a canal* manu factus amnis, ex Nili alveo dioryge adductus, Mel. 3, 8 *fin*

† **Dĭos bălănus,** i, *m*, = Διὸς βάλανος, *a kind of chestnut*, perh *the large sweet chestnut*, Plin 15, 23, 25, § 93

† **Dĭos pneuma,** ătis, *n*, = Διὸς πνεῦμα, *a species of rosemary*, App Herb 79

† **Dĭospўros,** i, *m*, = Διόσπυρος, *a plant* otherwise called lithospermon, *stone crop*, Plin 27, 11, 74, § 98

† **dĭōta,** ae, *f*, = διώτη, *a two handled vessel a wine-jar*, Hor C 1, 9, 8

Dĭŏvis or **Dĭjŏvis,** is, *m* [collat form of Jovis, old nom for later Juppiter, q v, cf Diespiter], *the old Italian name for Juppiter*, acc to Varr L L. 5 § 66 Müll., Gell 5, 12, 1 and 6, Inscr in Bullet del Inst. 1846

‡ **diox,** genus piscis frequens in Ponto, Paul ex Fest. 75, 3 Müll.

Dĭphĭlus, i, *m*, = Δίφιλος **I.** *A celebrated Greek comic writer of Sinope, imitated by Plautus*, Plaut Cas prol. 32, id. Rud prol. 32, Ter Ad. prol. 6, Vell 1, 16, 3 —**II.** *An architect employed by Quintus Cicero*, Cic Q. Fr 3, 1 1.—**III.** *Secretary of Crassus*, Cic de Or 1, 30, 136

† **diphrўges,** is *f*, = διφρυγές, τό, *a kind of slag formed in furnaces when copper is melted* Plin 34 13 37 § 135, Cels. 5, 7, 22, Scrib Comp 227 and 247

† **diphthongus,** i, *f*, = δίφθογγος, *a diphthong*, Mart Cap 3, § 277, Prisc p 561 P al

† **dĭphўes,** is, *f*, = διφυής, *a precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin 37, 10, 57, § 157

dĭplangĭum, ii, *n*, = διπλαγγεῖον, *a double vessel* (pure Lat duplex vas), Theod. Prisc 1, 19 (cf. Scrib Comp 73)

† **dĭplăsĭus,** a, um, *adj*, = διπλάσιος, *twofold, duplicate* ex ratione diplasia, hoc est duplici, Mart. Cap 9, § 934.

† **diplinthĭus,** a, um, *adj*, = διπλινθιος, *two bricks thick* parietes, Vitr 2, 8, 17

† **dĭplŏïs,** ĭdis, *f*, = διπλοΐς, *a double robe to be wrapped around the body, a cloak, mantle*, Sulpic Sever Hist Sacr 1, 35, 7, Vulg Psa. 108, 28, id. Baruch. 5, 2, Acro on Hor Ep 1, 17, 25, Nov ap Non. 316, 5

† **dĭplōma,** ătis (*dat* and *abl plur* regul. diplomatibus, Tac H. 2, 65, Plin. Ep 10, 122, Suet Aug. 50, Murat Inscr 885, 4), *n*, = δίπλωμα, *a letter folded double*, viz., **I.** *A state letter of recommendation* given to persons travelling to the provinces, Cic Fam 6, 12, 3, id. Att 10, 17, 4, id. Pis. 37, Tac H. 2, 54, Plin. Ep 10, 14 al —**II.** In g e n, *a document drawn up by a magistrate*, assuring to the holder some favor or privilege, *a diploma*, Suet. Aug. 50, id. Calig. 38, Sen. Clem 1, 10 *fin*, Dig. 48, 10, 27 al.

‡ **diplōmārĭus,** ii, *m* [diploma], *one who carried out the imperial letters of recommendation*, Inscr Orell 2917

dĭpondĭum = dupondium, q v, Vulg Luc 12, 6

† **dipsăcos,** i, *f*, = δίψακος, *the plant teasel*, Dipsacus fullonum, Linn.; Plin. 27, 9, 47, § 71

† **1. dipsas,** ădis *f*, = διψάς, *a kind of serpent whose bite causes violent thirst*, the Coluber Vipera Linn, Plin 23, 8, 80, § 152, Mart 3, 44, 7, Luc 9, 610, 718, Sil. 3, 313, Vulg Deut 8 15

2. Dipsas, ădis, *f*, *a name given to an old bawd*, Ov Am 1, 8, 2.

† **diptĕros,** on, *adj*, = δίπτερος, *with two wings* aedes, Vitr 3, 1, 7 praef.

† **diptōta,** ōrum, *n*, = δίπτωτα In the later gramm, *nouns that have only two cases, diptotes*, Diomed. p 288 P et saep, cf diptotos forma, Ars Consent p 2033 *fin* ib

† **diptўcha,** ōrum, *n*, = δίπτυχα. **I.** *A writing tablet of two leaves* (late Lat), Cod. Theod. 15, 9, 1, Symm Ep 2, 80 al.—**II.** *The double shell* of the oyster, Ambros Hexaem 5, 8

Dĭpўlon, i, *n*, = Δίπυλον, *a gate at Athens that closed the Ceramicus, and through which one passed in going to the Academy*, Cic. Fin 5, 1, 1, Liv 31, 24, 8

† **dĭpўros,** on, *adj*, = δίπυρος, *twice burned*, Phaethon, Mart. 4, 47, 2.

* **dī-rādo,** rasi, 3, *v a*, *to scratch slightly* tergum piscis, Cassiod. Varr 11, 40

Dīrae, ārum, *f*, *the Furies*, v dirus, I B 2.

Dirca, ae, v Dirce *init*

Dircē, ēs (acc Dircam, Plaut Ps 1, 2, 65), *f*, = Δίρκη **I.** *A fountain N W of Thebes, in Boeotia*, Plin 4, 7, 12, § 25, Ov M 2, 239, Stat Th. 1, 38 —**B.** M e t o n., poet., *the region lying around this fountain*, Stat Th. 2, 322.—Hence, **Dircæus,** a, um, *adj*, *Dircean*, hence (pars pro toto), *Boeotian* Thebae Prop 3, 17, 33 (4, 16, 33 M), cf ager, Stat Ach 1, 12 arva Claud Laud. Stil 1 320 Amphion, Verg E 2, 24 cygnus, i e *Pindar*, Hor C 4, 2, 25 heros, i e *Polynices*, Stat Th. 2, 142 et saep —**II.** *The wife of the Theban prince Lycus*, who, on account of her cruelty to Antiope, was tied to a bull by Amphion and Zetheus, and dragged about till dead, and was afterwards thrown (changed, acc to the fable) into the above named fountain, Prop 3 15, 13 (4, 14, 11 M), Hyg Fab 7 and 8, Plaut l. l

Dircenna, ae, *f*, *a fountain in Spain, near Bilbilis*, Mart 1, 50, 17

dircion, ii, *n*, *a plant also known as* Apollinaris herba, *a kind of solanum*, App Herb 23

dīrectā (sc via) *perpendicularly*, see dirigo, *P a fin.* c

dīrectārĭus, ii, *m* [dirigo], *one who*

secretly enters a house in order to steal, a sneak thief, burglar (very rare), Dig 47, 11, 7, Paul Sent 5, 4

dīrectē, *adv*, *directly, straight*, etc, v dirigo, *P a fin* a

* **dīrectiangŭlus,** a, um, *adj* [directus angulus] *right angled, rectangular*, Mart Cap 6, § 712

* **dīrectilīnĕus,** a, um, *adj* [directus linea], *rectilinear*, Mart Cap 6, § 711

dīrectim, *adv*, *directly, straightway*, etc, v dirigo, *P a fin* d.

dīrectio, ōnis, *f* [dirigo] (a very rare word) **I.** *A making straight* or *even, a levelling* plana coagmentorum, Vitr 7, 3, 5 sq —**B.** Concr, *a straight line*, App de Mundo, p 57 —**II.** Trop **A.** *A directing, aiming*, towards any thing quaedam rationis ad veritatem, Quint 3, 6, 30 —**B.** *Righteousness, uprightness*, Vulg Psa. 44, 6, 118, 7

dīrectĭtūdo, inis, *f* [directus], *rightness, correctness* aeterna, Cassiod in Psa 101, 30

dīrecto, *adv*, *directly, in a straight line*, v dirigo, *P a fin* b

* **dīrectōrĭus,** a, um, *adj* [dirigo], *that directs* or *sends in any direction, directory* litterae, Cod. Theod. 14, 15, 3, § 1.

* **dīrectūra,** ae, *f* [id], *a making straight, even, a levelling*, Vitr 7, 3, 5

dīrectus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from dirigo

* **dĭremptĭo,** ōnis, *f* [dirimo], *a separation* aequitatis, Val Max 4, 7, 1

1. dĭremptus, a, um, *Part*, from dirimo

* **2. dĭremptus,** ūs, *m* [dirimo], *a separation*, Cic Tusc 1, 29, 71

dīreptĭo, ōnis, *f* [diripio], *a plundering, pillaging* (rare, but good prose) urbs relicta direptioni et incendiis, Cic Fam 4, 1, 2, cf urbis, id Verr 2, 4, 52, *Caes B C 2, 12 oppidi (with expugnatio), Suet Claud. 21 profanorum sacrorumque, Quint 8, 3, 69 sociorum (with vexatio), Cic Cat 1, 7, 18 —In *plur*, Cic Fam 4, 13, 2, Liv 44, 1 *fin* —**B.** *The stealing, rape* aurei velleris, Amm 22, 8, 15

dīreptor, ōris, *m* [id], *a plunderer* (very rare, cf fur, praedo, raptor), Cic Phil 3, 11, 27, id. Cat 2, 9 *fin*, Tac H 3, 33

1. dīreptus, a, um, *Part*, from diripio

* **2. dīreptus,** ūs, *m* [diripio], *a plundering*, Spart Sever 19

dĭrĭbĕo, no *perf*, itum, 2, *v a* [dis habeo, like dirimo, from dis emo, to keep apart, hence], pub law t t, *to lay apart, separate, divide, sort*, the tablets or ballots taken out of the ballot box, in order to determine who has the majority dum dete quinque et septuaginta tabellae diribeantur, Cic Pis 40, 96 Halm tabellas id Q Fr 3, 4, 1, id Planc 20, 49 Kayser, cf Wund. ad loc suffragia, Varr R R 3, 2, 1 sententias, Val. Max. 9, 12, 7, also *absol*, Varr R R 3, 5, 18 (al dirimere) —***II.** Transf, *to distribute* qui gentes, regna diribet, Plin 36, 15, 24, § 118

dĭrĭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f* [diribeo], *a separating* or *sorting of the tablets taken from the ballot box*, Cic Planc 6, 14, Symm Laud. in Patr 3, p 40 ed Mai

dĭrĭbĭtor, oris, *m* [id], *the separater* or *sorter of the ballots used in voting*, Cic Pis 15, 36, id. post Red in Sen 11, 28, Aus Grat Act 5 —**II.** Transf, in gen, *a distributor*, App M 2, 32, p 137 ed Oud., Amm 18, 5, 6

dĭrĭbĭtōrĭum, ii, *n* (sc aedificium; in Dio Cass 55, 8 τὸ δειριβιτώριον) [id], *the building in which the ballots were sorted* (v diribeo), Suet Claud 18, Plin 6, 40, 76, § 201, 36, 15, 24 § 102 Sillig *N cr*

dī-rĭgo or **dērĭgo** (the latter form preferred by Roby, L G 2, p 387, cf Rib Proleg ad Verg p 401 sq, so Liv 21, 19, 1, 21, 47, 8, 22, 28 Weissenb, id 22, 47, 2 Drak, Lach ad Lucr 4, 609, Tac A 6, 40 Ritter, acc to Brambach, s v, the two forms are different words, de rigo meaning *to give a particular direction to*, di rigo, *to arrange in distinct lines, set* or *move different ways*, cf describo and discribo But the distinction is not observed in the MSS and edd. generally), rexi, rectum, 3 (*perf sync.* dir維 rexti, Verg A. 6, 57), *v a* [dis rego], *to lay straight, set in a straight line, to arrange, draw up* (class, cf guberno, collineo, teneo) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen coronam si diviseris, arcus erit si direxeris, virga, Sen Q N 1, 10 haec directa materia injecta consternebantur, Caes B G 4, 17, 8 crates, id B C 3, 46, 5 naves ante portum, Liv 37, 31, cf naves in pugnam, id. 22, 19 vicos, i e *to build regularly*, id 5, 55, cf castella, Flor 4, 12, 26 molem recta fronte, Curt. 4, 3 et saep regiones lituo, i e *to lay out, bound*, Cic Div 1, 17, cf finem alicui veterem viam regiam, Liv 39, 27 —Esp freq aciem, *to draw up the troops in battle array*, Caes B G 6, 8, 5, Liv 21, 47 *fin*; 34, 28, Front Strat 1, 12, 3, 2, 1, 4 et saep, cf frontem, Quint. 2, 13, 3, 5, 13, 11 membrana plumbo derecta, *ruled with a lead-pencil*, Cat 22, 7 —***b.** Perh i q, *to split, cleave in twain* elephantum machaerā dirigit, Plaut Curc 3, 54 (dub), cf dirigere apud Plautum invenitur pro discidere, Paul ex Fest p 69, 15 Müll —**B.** In partic, with respect to the terminus, *to send in a straight line, to direct to* a place (so most freq) ex vestigio vela ad castra Corneliana Caes B C 2, 25, 6 aciem ad te, Cat 63, 56 cursum ad litora, Caes B C 3, 25, 4 iter ad Mutinam, Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 112 et saep —Afterwards more freq with *in* equum in consulem, Liv 2, 6 currum in hostem, Ov M 12, 78 tela manusque in corpus Aeacidae, Verg A 6, 57, Front Strat 3, 3, 4 hastam in te, Ov M 8, 66, cf dentes in inguina, id. ib 8, 400 cursum in Africam, Vell 2, 19 *fin* cursum per auras in lucos, Verg A. 6, 195 et saep navem eo, Nep Chabr 4, 2 gressum huc, Verg A 5, 162, 11, 855 et saep, and poet with the *dat* Ilo hastam, Verg A 10, 401 et saep —Without designating the limit ab iisdem (Etesiis) maritimi cursus (i e navium) celeres et certi diriguntur, *to be directed, steered*, Cic N D 2, 53 iter navis, Ov F 1, 4 cursum, Front Strat 3, 13, 6, esp freq of weapons, *to aim, direct* spicula, Verg A 7, 497, Ov M 12, 606 hastile, Verg A 12, 490 tela, Hor C 4, 9, 18 sagittas, Suet Dom 19 et saep —Poet vulnera, Verg A 10, 140, Sil 2, 92 Drak, Tac H 2, 35, cf vulnera alicui, Sen Herc Oet 160

II. Trop **A.** In gen, *to set in order, arrange* (very rare) materias divisione dirigere, Quint 2, 6, 1 —Far more freq (esp in Cic and Quint), **B.** In partic aliquid ad or in aliquid, also aliqua re, *to direct, guide, arrange* a thing either *to* something (as its aim, scope) or *according to* something (as its rule or pattern) (α) With *ad* meas cogitationes sic dirigo, non ad illam parvulam Cynosuram sed, etc, Ac 2, 20, 66, cf orationem ad exempla, id Rep 2, 31 *fin*, Quint 10, 2, 1 judicium ad ea, id 6, 5, 2 se ad id quod, etc, id 12, 3, 8, cf se ad ea effingenda id 10, 1, 127 praecipua rerum ad famam, Tac A. 4 40 et saep —In a different sense (viz, with ad equiv to secundum, v ad) in verbis et eligendis et collocandis nihil non ad rationem, Cic Brut 37, 140 vitam ad certam rationis normam, *to conform*, id. Mur 2 leges hominum ad naturam, id Leg 2, 5 *fin*, id Or 2 *fin* et saep —(β) With *in* (not so in Cic) tota mente (intentionem) in opus ipsum, Quint 10, 3, 28 communes locos in vitia, id. 2, 1, 11, Front Strat 3, 2, 2 et saep —(γ) With *abl* (only in Cic) quos (fines) utilitate aut voluptate dirigunt, Cic. Fin 5, 20 *fin* omnia voluptate, id. ib 2, 22, 71 utilitatem honestate, id Off 3, 21, 83 haec normā, id de Or 3, 49, 190 —(δ) Without an object (divinatio) ad veritatem saepissime dirigit, Cic Div 1, 14 *fin* —(ε) With *acc* only epistolam (sc ad aliquem), *to write*, Capit Clod Alb 2 —(ζ) With *adversus*, Quint 5, 7, 6 —Hence,

dīrectus (dērectus), a, um, *P a*, *made straight, straight, direct*, whether horizontally or perpendicularly, *straight, level, upright, steep* **A.** Lit auditus flexuosum iter habet, ne quid intrare possit, si simplex et directum pateret, Cic N D 2, 57, 144, cf aes (tubae), opp flexum, Ov M 1, 98 iter, Caes B C 3, 79, 2 latera, id. B G 7, 72, 1; cf trabes, id. ib 7, 23, 1 ordo (olearum), Cic. Caecin 8, 22 arcus (opp obliquus), Ov M 2, 129 paries, i e *that cuts another at right angles*, Cic Top 4 ut directiores ictus fiant, Quadrig ap Gell 9, 1, 2 praeruptus locus utraque ex parte directus, Caes. B C 1, 45, 4, cf id. ib 2, 24, 3 (Henna) ab omni aditu circumcisa atque directa, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 48 Zumpt *N cr* cornu, Caes B G 6, 26 —*Subst* **dīrectum,** i, *n*, *a straight line*. in directo pedum VIII esse, in anfracto XVI, *in a straight line*, Varr L. L. 7, § 15 Müll, so, altitudo (montis) per directum IV M pass., Plin 5, 22, 18, § 80, cf id 3, 5, 9, § 66 al cadere in directum moderate (with exire per devexum) Sen Q N 6, 20, Vulg Ezech 47, 20 al —**B.** Trop, *straightforward, unceremonious, open, simple, direct* o praeclaram beate vivendi et apertam et simplicem et directam viam, Cic Fin 1, 18, cf iter ad laudem, id. Cael. 17, 41 vera illa et directa ratio, id ib 18 tristis ac directus senex, id. ib 16, 38, cf quid est in judicio? Directum, asperum, simplex, SI PARET HS IOOO DAPI, id Rosc Com 4, 11 percunctatio et denuntiatio belli, Liv 21, 19, cf contiones, Just 38, 3 *fin* (v obliquus) verba, Cod. Just 6, 23, 15 actio, Dig 3, 5, 46, 9, 4, 26 et saep, cf institutio (opp precaria), id. 29, 1, 19 libertates (opp fideicommissariae), id. 29, 4, 12 —*Adv* **a. dīrectē,** *directly, straight* (very rare) dicere, Cic Part Or 7, 24 ire, Vulg Sap 5, 22.—Far more freq, **b. dīrectō,** *directly, straight* deorsum ferri, Cic N D 1, 25 transversas trabes, Caes B C 2, 9, 2 ad fidem spectare, Cic Part Or 13, 46, so id Div 2, 61 *fin* (opp anfractus and circuitio), Liv 1, 11 *fin*, Sen Ep 66, Dig 9, 4, 26 al —* **c. dīrectā:** quo magis ursimus alte directā, *press deep down perpendicularly*, Lucr 2, 198 —**d. dīrectim,** *straightway, directly* (post-class) App Dogm Plat 3, p 34, Macr S 7, 12 *fin* —*Comp* directius gubernare, Cic Ac 2, 20, 66 —*Sup* seems not to occur either in the *adj* or in the *adv*

dĭrĭmo, ēmi, emptum (*perf* dirempsi, cited as error, Charis 220 P), 3, *v a* [dis ĕmo, like diribeo, from dis habeo], *to take apart, to part, separate, divide* (class, esp freq in the trop sense—cf findo scindo, divello, separo, sejungo, segrego, secerno) **I.** Lit dirimi corpus distrahive, Cic N D 3, 12, cf Lucr 6, 1075 Tiberis Veientem agrum a Crustumino dirimens, Plin. 3 5, 9, § 53, cf castris Ilerdam, Luc 4, 33 sontes justis (Minos), Claud ap Rufin. 2, 477 oppida nostra unius diei itinere dirimuntur, *are separated from each other*, Plin Ep 6, 8, 2, cf urbs Vulturno flumine dirempta Liv 22 15, and dirempta mari gens, Plin Pan 32, and *absol* dirimente amne, Liv 42 39 et saep —Poet, *of cutting through* the waves in a ship, Stat Th 5, 482

II. Trop **A.** *To break off, interrupt, to disturb, put off, delay* (the fig is taken from combatants who are parted asunder, transferred, like the opp committere, to things, cf dirimere infestas acies, dirimere iras, Liv 1, 13) proelium tandem diremit nox, Plaut Am 1, 1, 99, so, proelium, Caes B C 1, 40 *fin*, Sall J 60 *fin*, Liv 37, 32, Verg A 5, 467 al, cf Plin Ep 4, 9, 9 pugnam, Liv 27, 13 bellum, id 27, 30, 40, 52, Verg A 12, 79 certamina, Ov M 5, 314 et saep controversiam, i e *to adjust, compose*, Cic Off 3, 33, 119 seditionem, Front Strat 1, 8, 6 litem, Ov M 1, 21 rem arbitrio, id F 6, 98 et saep, also, *to separate, dissolve, break off* a connection conjunctionem civium, Cic Off 3, 5, 23 societatem, id Sull 2, 6, Liv 8, 23 nuptias, Suet Caes 43 affinitatem, Tac A 12, 4 amicitias, id. ib 6, 29, cf Cic. Lael 10, 34 caritatem quae est inter natos et parentes id ib 8, 27 pacem, Liv 9, 8, Quint 2, 16, 7 conubium, Liv 4, 6 et saep —So too, *to interrupt, disturb, break up* a conversation, deliberation, etc colloquium, Caes B G 1, 46, 4 sermonem, Cic Rep 1, 11 concilia populi, Liv 1, 36 *fin* comitia, id 40, 59 al, cf *absol* actum est eo die nihil nox diremit, Cic. Q Fr 2, 13, 2 —**B.** In gen, *to destroy, frustrate, bring to naught* natura animai morte dirempta, Lucr 1, 114 auspicium, Liv 8, 23 *fin*, cf rem susceptam, Cic Leg 2, 12, 31 dirimere

tempus et proferre diem, id. Div 1, 33, 85: ea res consilium diremit, Sall. C 18 *fin* —*Absol*, *to dissuade, to be unfavorable*: dirimentibus auspicibus, Amm 14, 10, 9.

dī-rĭpĭo, ŭi, eptum, 3, *v a* [rapio], *to tear asunder, tear in pieces* (class) **I.** In gen. (rarely): Pentheum diripuisse aiunt Bacchas, Plaut. Merc 2, 4, 1: Hippolytum (equi), Ov. A. A. 1, 338, id. F. 5, 310: nec opinantes (leae), Lucr. 5, 1319: membra manibus nefandis, Ov. M. 3, 731 et saep: venti diripiunt fretum, Stat Th. 5, 367. —**II.** In partic **A.** Milit t. t, *to lay waste, ravage, spoil, plunder* an enemy's territory or possessions (so most freq): bona alicujus, Caes B G 7, 3, 1; 7, 42, 3; 7, 43, 2: magnum numerum frumenti commeatusque, id. ib. 7, 38, 9: impedimenta, id. ib. 2, 17, 3: naves more praedonum, id. B C. 3, 112, 3: praedas bellicas, Sall. J. 41, 7 et saep: oppidum, Caes. B. C 1, 21, 2; 3, 80 *fin*: urbes, Liv. 37, 32 *fin*: tecta, id. 5, 41: templa hostiliter, id. 37, 21; *cf*: castra hostiliter. id. 2, 14; and: oppida hostiliter, Suet. Caes. 54: civitates, Caes B C. 3, 31 *fin*: provincias, Cic. de Imp Pomp. 19, 57: patriam, id. Att 8, 2, 3 et saep.—**b.** With personal objects: Eburones, Caes. B G. 6, 34, 8; 6, 35, 4: Lusitanos, Nep Cato, 3, 4: ab hostibus diripi, Caes B. G 7, 8, 4; cf. id. B C 2, 12, 4 al.—**2.** Transf. beyond the milit sphere, *to destroy, to rob*: (Harpyiae) diripiunt dapes, Verg A. 3, 227: supellectilem, Suet Ner 11.—**B.** *To struggle, strive, contend for* a thing (post-Aug): talos jecit in medium, quos pueri diripere coeperant, Quint 6, 1, 47: editum librum, *to buy up rapidly*, Suet. Vita Pers *fin*—Of persons: diripitur ille toto foro patronus, Sen. Brev Vit 7; so, Timagenem, id. de Ira, 3, 23: Homerum (urbes), Stat Silv. 5, 3, 131: matrem avidis complexibus ambo, id. Th. 5, 722 te potentiores per convivia, Mart 7, 76 —**C.** *To tear away, snatch away*: direpto ex capite regni insigni et lacerata veste, Curt. 7, 5, 24: ferrum a latere, Tac A 1, 35; Hor. C 3, 5, 21 Stallb (al. derepta) —**III.** Trop., of the mind and feelings, *to distract, distress*: differor, distrahor, diripior, Plaut Cist 2, 1, 5

dīrĭtas, ātis, *f* [dirus] (rare but class), lit *fearfulness*, viz., **I.** Of fate, *fatal mischief, misfortune*: si qua invecta diritas casu foret, Cic Poet Tusc 3, 14: totius diei, Suet Ner 8; cf. ominis, Gell. 4, 9, 10 —**II.** Of character, *fierceness, cruelty*: omni diritate atque immanitate teterrimus, Cic Vatin. 3 *fin*: quanta in altero diritas, in altero comitas! id. de Sen. 18 *fin*: morum (Tiberii), Suet Tib 21.

dī-rumpo or **disr-,** rūpi, ruptum, 3, *v a*, *to break* or *dash to pieces*; *to break, burst asunder* (rare but class.) **I.** Lit.: tabulâ caput, Plaut. Bacch 3, 3, 37: ne medius disrumpar miser, id. Curc. 2, 1, 7: cum se in nubem induerint (venti) ejusque tenuissimam quamque partem coeperint dividere atque disrumpere, Cic Div. 2, 19, 44: imagines, Tac H. 1, 55. homo diruptus, i e *that has a rupture* (c. c dirutus), Cic Phil 13, 12.—In an obscene sense, Plaut Cas. 4, 3, 11 al —**II.** Trop **A.** *To break off, sunder, sever*: amicitias exorsa aliqua offensione dirumpimus, Cic Lael. 22 *fin*; cf.: humani generis societatem, id. Off 3, 5, 21: regnum, Vulg 3 Reg 11, 11.—And in a figure borrowed from a play (in which two persons tugged at the ends of a rope until it broke, or one of them fell to the ground): cave dirumpatis, i. e the rope or thread of your recollection, Plaut Poen. prol. 117.—Esp freq. **B.** Pass in colloquial lang, *to burst* with envy, etc.: unum omnia posse dirumpuntur ii qui, etc., Cic Att 4, 16, 10; cf: infinito fratris tui plausu dirumpitur, id. Fam. 12, 2, 2: dirumpor dolore, id. Att 7, 12, 3; cf risu, App M. 3, p 130, 3 —Once *act*: dirupi me paene, *I nearly burst myself* with earnest speaking, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 4.

dī-rŭo, rŭi, rŭtum, 3, *v a.*, *to tear asunder, overthrow, demolish, destroy* (class —cf.: deleo, diluo, exstinguo, everto, demolior) **I.** Prop.: maceriam, Ter Ad. 5, 7, 10: urbem, Cic. Inv 1, 40, 73; id. Q. Fr 1, 1, 8, § 25; Suet. Caes. 54; Ov. M 12, 551 et saep: muros, Nep Con. 4 *fin*: templa, Suet. Calig 60: arcum circi, id Ner 25: monumentum, id. Dom. 8; Hor. C 3, 30, 4: fores ira, Prop 4 (5), 9, 14: arbusta, Verg A. 10, 363: regna Priami, Prop 2, 28, 54 (3, 26, 8 M); cf. id. 4 (5), 1, 113 et saep —*Absol*: diruit, aedificat, Hor. Ep 1, 1, 100; cf.: nova diruunt, alia aedificant, Sall. C. 20, 12.—Hyperbol: caelum, Auct. B Hisp 42 *fin* —**II.** Transf.: agmina vasto impetu, *to drive asunder, scatter*, Hor. C 4, 14, 30: omnia Bacchanalia, i. e *to abolish*, Liv. 39, 18 —And in milit lang: aere dirutus, qs ruined in pay, i e *deprived of pay*; said of a soldier whose pay was stopped as a punishment, Varr. ap Non. 532, 4 sq; cf. Cic Verr. 2, 5, 13 Zumpt; cf. also beyond the milit sphere, and without aere, of a bankrupt: homo diruptus dirutusque, *both ruptured and bankrupt*, Cic. Phil. 13, 12.

* **dīruptĭo,** ōnis, *f* [dirumpo], *a tearing asunder, tearing to pieces*: magnorum corporum, Sen. Q. N 2, 15

dīruptus, a, um, *Part*, from dirumpo

dīrus, a, um, *adj* [Sanscr. root di, to flee; Gr δέος, δείδω, δεινός], *fearful, awful* (for syn. cf.: saevus, atrox, ferox, crudelis, trux, furens, furiosus, immitis). **I.** Orig belonging to the lang of augurs; of fate, *ill-omened, ominous, boding, portentous*: QVAE AVGVR INIVSTA, NEFASTA VITIOSA DIRA DEFIXERIT, IRRITA INFECTAQVE SVNTO, Cic Leg 2, 8 *fin*; cf id. Div. 1, 16: tristissima exta sine capite fuerunt, quibus nihil videtur esse dirius, id. ib 2, 15 *fin*; cf.: bubo, dirum mortalibus omen, Ov. M. 5, 550: omen, Tac H. 3, 56; Suet. Aug 92; id. Tib 1, 3, 17: aves, Tac A. 12, 43; Suet Claud. 22: alites, Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 4: somnia, Val. Fl. 3, 59: tempus, Cic. Poët Div. 1, 11, 18. exsecrationes, Liv. 40, 56; 28, 22; Suet Claud. 12; cf. deprecationes, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 19: detestatio, Hor. Epod. 5, 89. ritus sacrorum, Tac A. 16, 8: religio loci, Verg A. 8, 350 et saep.—Hence, as *subst.*: **1. dīrae,** ārum, *f.* (a) (sc. res), *ill-boding things, portents, unlucky signs*. dirarum obnuntiatio, id ib; Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 17; 28, 2, 5, § 26; Tac A. 6, 24 al.; Hor. Epod. 5, 89; Müll. Etrusk. 2, p 117.—(β) As a *nom propr.*, **Dīrae,** *the Furies*, Verg A. 12, 845 sq; 4, 473; Val. Fl. 1, 804; Aur. Vict. Epit 21 al.; called also Dirae deae, sorores, Verg A. 7, 324 and 454.—**2. dīra,** ōrum, *n*, *fearful things, ill-boding events*: in dira et in vitio sa incurrimus, Cic Div. 1, 16, 29; id. Leg 2, 8, 21; cf: me mihi dira precari cogis, *to curse, invoke curses on*, Tib 2, 6, 17: dira passus, Vulg Sirach, 38, 16

II. Transf., of character, *dreadful, horrible, terrible, abominable, detestable* (so almost exclusively poet; a very favorite expression with the Aug poets; in the Ciceron per. not at all; but cf. diritas, II.): senex dirissimus, Varr Poet ap Non 100, 30: Dea, i. e. *Circe*, Ov. M. 14, 278: Ulixes, Verg A. 2, 261; 762: Hannibal, Hor. C 2, 12, 2 al.: durum, id. ib 3, 6, 36 (also ap Quint 8, 2, 9): Afer, Hor C 4, 4, 42: Amulius, Ov F. 4, 53: noverca, id. H. 12, 188: pellex, id. ib 5, 60 et saep: hydra, Hor. Ep 2, 1, 10: serpens, Ov. M 2, 651: victima, id. A. A. 1, 334: parens, *fell, cruel*, id. ib 2, 383: soror, Stat S 5, 3, 84: parentes, Manil 5, 541.—**b.** Of inanimate and abstr subjects: regio, Ov. Tr 3, 3, 5: facies, id. F. 1, 553: dapes, id. ib 6, 663: venena, Hor. Epod. 5, 61; id. S 1, 9, 31: Asphaltites lacus, Plin. 5, 15, 15, § 71: scopulus, id. 4, 11, 18, § 51: duarum Syrtium vadoso mari diri sinus, id. 5, 4, 4, § 26 et saep: bellum, Verg A. 11, 217: nefas, id ib 4, 563: sollicitudines, Hor Epod. 13, 10: amores, Ov M. 10, 426: superbia, id. ib 3, 354: quies, Tac A. 1, 65 et saep —Poet, answering to the Gr δεινός, with *inf*: dira portas quas sare trabs, Sil 4, 284.—**B.** *Skilful*: in complicandis negotiis, Amm. 14, 5, 8

‡ **dīrŭtĭo,** ōnis, *f* [diruo], *a destruction*, Inscr Grut. 3, 9

dīrŭtus, a, um, *Part*, from diruo.

1. dīs, ditis, *adj*, *rich*, v dives

2. Dīs, itis (*nom* Ditis, Petr Poët. 120, 76, Quint 1, 6, 34; cf. Serv Verg A. 6, 273; the *nom* Dis very rare in the poets; Aus Idyl 12: de deis, 3), *m* [cf: dius, divus, deus], orig denoting *godhead, deity*, in general, and of *Jupiter* in partic; cf: Diespiter and Diovis = Juppiter; afterwards exclusively as the designation of *the god of the infernal regions*, the Greek *Pluto*, connected with pater, Varr L. L. 5, § 66 Müll.; identified by Caesar with the Celtic god of night, cf. Caes B G. 6, 18, 1 sq; Cic. N. D 2, 26, Tac H 4, 84 *fin*; Suet Oth. 8; Inscr. Orell. 1465–1470 and 4967; without pater, Verg G 4, 519; id. A. 4, 702; 5, 731; 6, 127 al.: pallida Ditis aqua, Tib 3, 1, 28: Ditis ignava aqua, id 3, 3, 38; Ov M. 4, 438; 511; id. F 4, 449 al: domina Ditis = Proserpina, Verg A. 6, 397

3. dĭs, an inseparable particle [Sanscr. dva, two: dvis, twice; Gr. δίς (δϝίς); cf. bis, bini, dubius, duo; also Sanscr. vi- (for dvi-) = dis], occurs before vowels only in dishiasco; it stands unchanged before *c, p, q, t, s*, and *di*; loses its *s* before *b, d, g, l, m, n, r*, and *v*; and becomes *dif-* before *f*. So, discedo, dispar, disquiro, distraho, dissolvo; dibalo, dido, digero, dilabor, dimetior, dinumero, dirigo, divello, etc Before *j* (i) we have sometimes *di-*, as in dijudico, dijungo, and sometimes *dis*, as in disjeci, disjungo Iacio makes disicio or dissicio In late Lat disglutino and disgrego occur; while disrumpo occurs in Cic Lael 22, 85; cf. dirrumpo, Plaut Bacch. 3, 3, 37: dirripio in Cic de Imp Pomp 19, 37, in some MSS; and diminuo in MSS of Plautus, v Neue Formenl. 2, 782 sq —**II.** Meaning **A.** Dis, in most cases, answers to our *asunder, in pieces, apart, in two, in different directions*, implying separation or division, as in: diffindo, diffugio, digero, discedo, discepto, discerno, discerpo, discindo, dido, diffindo, dimitto, dirumpo, divido, and a multitude of others —**B.** Less freq = Engl un-, reversing or negativing the meaning of the primitive, as in discingo, disconduco, disconvenio, diffido, diffiteor, disjungo, displiceo, dissimulo, dissocio, dissuadeo, and a few others; so, dinumero, *to count as separate objects*: disputo, *to discuss* different views or things —**C.** In a few words dis- acquires an intensive force, *exceedingly*, as, differtus, dilaudo, discupio, dispereo (*utterly*), dispudet, dissuavior, distaedet This is but a development of its original meaning: thus, differtus is properly *stuffed out*; dilaudo, *to scatter praise of*, etc —**D.** *Between, among, through*: dinosco, dirigo (or derigo), dijudico, diligo, dilucesco, dispicio, dissereno

dis-calcĕātus, a, um, *adj*, *unshod, barefooted*, Suet Ner 51; Vulg Deut 25, 10 al

* **dis-căpēdĭno,** āvi, 1, *v a* [capedo], manus, *to hold the hands apart*, App Flor. 3, p 141.

* **dis-căvĕo,** ēre, *v n*, *to be on one's guard against, keep away from, beware of*: malo, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 24.

dis-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (*perf sync.* discesti, Plaut As 2, 1, 3), *v n* **I.** (With the notion of dis predominating.) **A.** *To part asunder, divide, separate* (rare but class.; cf.: linquo, relinquo, desero, desum, destituo, deficio) **1.** Lit: cum terra discessisset magnis quibusdam imbribus, Cic Off. 3, 9: caelum, *opens*, id. Div 1, 43, 97; 1, 44, 99, i e *clears off*, Verg A. 9, 20 (this last is quoted in Sen Q N 7, 20): sulcus vomere, Luc 6, 382 VT SODALITATES DECVRIATIQVE DISCEDERENT, SC ap Cic Q. Fr 2, 3, 5; cf. cum discedere populum jussissent tribuni, Liv 3, 11: populus ex contione, Sall J 34 *fin* armati in latitudinem, Si senn. ap Non. 99, 7: in duas partes, Sall. J 13, 1. in partes, Tac A. 1, 49; cf.: in manipulos, id. ib 1, 34 fumus in auras, Lucr. 3, 436: ad semina rerum, id. 2, 833: palus multos discessit in amnes, Luc. 6, 360 citius paterer caput hoc discedere collo, Prop 2, 6, 7 —**2.** Trop: divisio in tres partes, Quint 12, 10, 58: haec in duo genera, id. 3, 6, 86 —**B.** *To part from* one's connection with one, i e *to leave, forsake, desert* (rare but class) —With *a* or *ab*: uxor a Dolabella discessit, Cael. ap Cic Fam 8, 6: ab amicis in re publica peccantibus, Cic Lael. 12, 42 ab amicis, id. ib 20, 75: a nobis, Caes. B C 3, 60, 3: milites in itinere ab eo discedunt, id. ib 1, 12, 2: a Perseo, Liv. 43, 6

II. (With the notion of cedere predominating) *To depart from* any place or person, *to go away from, to leave* (cf.: proficiscor, abeo; so most frequently in all periods and sorts of composition) **A.** Lit **1.** In gen constr with *ab, ex*, or *absol*, rarely with *de* —With *ab*: cum discesti ab

hero, atque abisti ad forum, Plaut As 2, 1, 3, so with abire, id. ib 3, 3, 13, Cic Att. 7, 2 *fin* quod legati eorum paulo ante a Caesare discesserant, Caes B G 4, 12, 1 ab suis, id ib 5, 3, 6 ab exercitu, id. ib 7, 9, 1, id B C 1, 9, 3 et saep a senis latere numquam, Cic Lael 1, 1 a vallo, Caes. B C 3 37, 3 ab loco, id. ib 5, 34, 1 a litore, id. ib 5 8 *fin* et saep — With *ex* non modo illum e Gallia non discessisse, sed ne a Mutina quidem recessisse, Cic Phil 8, 7, 21 ex contione, Caes B C 2, 33, 2 e medio, Suet Caes 1 e patria, Ov Tr 1, 3, 85 et saep —With *de* de foro Cic. Verr 2, 4, 65, § 147, 2, 4, 22, § 49, id Rosc. Am 29, 79 de colloquio, Liv 32, 40 — With *abl* without a *prep* templo, Ov M 1, 381 finibus Ausoniae, id Tr 1, 3, 5 lecto, id H 1, 81 Tarracone, Caes B C 2, 21, 5 Capua, Cic. Att 7, 21 —*Absol* ille disces sit, ego somno solutus sum, Cic Rep 6, 26 *fin*, so, Caes. B G 1, 39, 3, id B C 1, 22 *fin*, Hor S 1, 9, 8 et saep —*Pass impers* ne longius ab agmine discedi pateretur, Caes B G 5, 19, 3 ab concilio disceditur, id ib 7, 2 *fin* de colloquio discessum, Liv 32, 40, Caes B C 3, 87 *fin*, Tac A 6, 44 *fin* —**b.** Designating the term ad quem, *to go away to* any place in silvas, Caes B G 5, 39, 2 ex fuga in civitates, id ib 7, 88 *fin* in castra, id B C 1, 83, 3 in proxi mos colles, Sall J 54 *fin* in loca occulta, id ib 56, 3 ad urbem, Verg A. 12, 184 et saep Capreas, Tac A. 6, 20 ex castris do mum, Caes B G 5, 7, 5, cf simply domum, id B C 1, 13, 3, 3, 87, 3 domos suas, Nep Them 4, 2 al cubitum, Cic Rep 6, 10 — **2.** In partic **a.** In milit lang, *to march off, march away, decamp* discessit a Brun disio obsessionemque nostrorum omisit, Caes B C 3, 24 *fin* ab Gergovia, id B G 7, 43 *fin* a mari Dyrrhachioque, id B C 3, 44, 1 ab Zama, Sall J 61 al ex ea parte vici, Caes B G 3, 2, 1 ex hibernis id ib 5, 28, 3 ex eo loco, id B C 3, 30, 7, cf ex iis locis cum classe, id ib 3, 101 *fin* Tar racone, id ib 2, 21, 5 et saep dispersi ac dissipati discedunt, Caes B G 5, 58, 3, so *absol*, id ib 5, 53 *fin*, 6, 33, 4 et saep, so milit discedere ab signis, *to quit the stand ard, leave the order of battle*, Caes. B G 5, 16, 1, id B C 1, 44, 4, Liv 25, 20 qui dis cedere et abire cœptabant, i e *to break ranks and go away*, Suet Oth 11, cf ab ordinibus signisque, Front Strat 1, 5, 3 ab armis, *to lay down one's arms*, Caes. B G 5, 41, 8, id. B C 1, 9, 5, Sall C 34, 1, Cic Phil 8, 11, 33, Liv 9, 14 al — **b.** Also in milit lang, *to get away, come away, come off* in any manner from the battle (victori ous, conquered, wounded, etc), and some times to be translated simply *to become, to be*, etc superiores, Caes. B C 1, 47, 1, so, superior, Sall C 39 4 victor Caes. B C 3, 47, 6, cf victor ab hoste, Hor Ep 1, 10, 37 victus, *to be conquered*, Sall C 49, 2 graviter vulneratus, id ib 61, 7 et saep aequo proelio, Caes. B C 3, 112, 7, cf ae qua manu, Sall C 39, 4 aequo Marte cum Volscis, Liv 2, 40 sine detrimento, Caes B C 3, 46, 6 et saep —*Pass impers* a proelio disceditur, Just 6, 7, 12 —(β) Transf be yond the milit sphere (freq into the judi cial sphere, on account of its analogy to the former) ut spoliis Sexti Roscii hoc ju dicio ornati auctique discedant, Cic Rosc Am 3 *fin* superiorem, id. Caecin. 1, 2, so, liberatus, Nep Phoc 2, 3 omnium judicio probatus, Cic. Brut 64, 229 impunita (tan ta injuria), id. Verr 2 4, 30 et saep dis cessisses non male, Plaut Stich 2, 2, 70, cf pulchre et probe et praeter spem, Ter Phorm 5, 8, 58 aut cum summa gloria aut sine mo[illegible]ia, Cic Att. 2, 21 *fin*, cf a ju dicio [illegible] 5, 6 maxima gloria, Nep Epam 8 *fin*, est [illegible]m discedo ab illo, ut qui se fili[illegible]laturum, Ter And 1, 1, 121, [illegible]iscedere, ne causa optima [illegible] Cic Fam 2, 16 *fin*

B. Trop [illegible] gen, *to depart, devi ate, swerve from*, [illegible] *leave, forsake, give up* nihil a statu [illegible] nihil a dignitate sa pientis, Cic Off 1 [illegible] a fide justitiaque, id ib 3, 20, 79 [illegible] consuetudine mea et cautione ac diligent[illegible] id Font 1, 2 a constantia atque a men[illegible]e, atque a se ipse, id Div 2, 55, 114, cf [illegible]se, id. Brut 79, 273, id Fin 5, 11, 33, 4, 5, 41, id. Tusc 4, 6, 11 a recta conscientia, Att ap Cic Att 13, 20 a sua sententia, Caes. B C 1, 2, 5 ab offi cio, id. B G 1, 40, 3 ab oppugnatione cas trorum, id. B C 2, 31, 3 et saep a judi cuique causisque, Cic de Or 2, 33, 144 a litteris, id. Fam 9, 26 ab illa acerrima con tentione, id. Or 31 ab illa cavillatione, Quint. 12, 2, 14 a suscepta semel persua sione, id. 12, 2, 26 et saep —**2.** In partic. **a.** Pregn., *to pass away, to vanish, to cease* (very rarely) modo audivi, quarta nam a te discessisse, *had left you*, Cic. Att 8, 6 ex animo memoria alicujus id Rep 6, 9 hostibus spes potiundi oppidi disces sit (opp studium propugnandi *accessit*), Caes B G 2, 7, 2 ubi hae sollicitudines discessere, Liv 4, 52 *fin* — **b.** In alicujus sententiam, in polit lang, *to pass* or *go over to another's opinion*, Sall C 55, 1, Liv 3, 41, 28, 45, cf the opp, in alia om nia, Cic. Fam 10, 12, 3 (v alius) In like manner decurritur ad illud extremum at que ultimum SC, quo nisi paene in ipso urbis incendio numquam ante disces sum est, *which had never before been re sorted to*, Caes B C 1, 5, 3, so perh ex oratione Caesaris hanc in opinionem discessi, ut, etc, Cic. Fam 6, 14 *fin.* — **c.** Ab aliquo, in Cicero's letters in the sense of *to leave out of consideration*, i e *to ex cept* cum a vobis meae salutis auctoribus discesserim, neminem esse, cujus officiis me tam esse devinctum confitear, *if I ex cept you, you excepted*, Cic Fam 1, 9, 18 ut cum ab illo discesserint, me habeant proximum, id. ib 6, 12, 2 amoris erga me, cum a fraterno amore domesticoque dis cessi, tibi primas defero, id. Att 1, 17, 5

☞ Once in the *part perf* custodibus discessis, Cael ap Prisc. p 869 P

discentĭa, ae, *f* [disco], *a learning* (late Lat), Tert Anim 23 and 24.

disceptātĭo, onis, *f* [discepto], *a dis pute, disputation, debate, discussion, dis quisition* **I.** In gen. (good prose in sing and plur, cf for syn controversia, con certatio, altercatio, contentio, jurgium, rixa, disputatio) cum quibus omnis fere nobis disceptatio contentioque est, Cic. Div 2, 72, 150 non disceptatio modo, sed etiam alter catio, Liv 38, 32, so *absol*, Cic. Off 1, 11, 34, id. Deiot. 2, 5 rationum et firmamen torum contentio adducit in angustum dis ceptationem, id Part. Or 30, 104, Liv 27, 5, 32, 40, Quint 3, 11, 11, 7, 5, 2 al lator ipse legis, cum esset controversia nulla fac ti, juris tamen disceptationem esse voluit, Cic Mil 9, 23, so, juris, Quint. 3, 6, 82 fo renses judiciorum aut deliberationum, Cic de Or 1, 6, 22, cf Quint. 2, 4, 24 judicia tionum, id 3, 11, 19 et saep verborum (opp directa denuntiatio belli), Liv 21, 19 cogitationum, Vulg Rom 14, 1 — **II.** Esp, *a decision judicial award, judgment* (very rare) arbitrorum (coupled with pub lica judicia), Quint 11, 1, 43 praetoris, Dig 2, 15, 8, § 24

disceptātor, ōris, *m* [discepto], *an umpire, arbitrator, judge* disceptator id est rei sententiaeque moderator, Cic. Part Or 3, 10 IVRIS DISCEPTATOR, QVI PRIVATA IVDICET IVDICARIVE IVBEAT, PRAETOR ESTO, id Leg 3, 3, 8 nec vero quisquam privatus erat disceptator aut arbiter litis, id. Rep 5, 2, cf id Cael 15, Plaut Most. 5, 2, 16, Cic Fl 38, 97, id Agr 1, 7 *fin*, id. Fam 13 26, 2, *Caes B G 7, 37, 5, Liv 1, 50, 8, 23, Asin Pollio ap Quint 9, 4, 132 al

disceptātrix, īcis, *f* [disceptator], *a female umpire, arbitrator, judge* (very rare) dialectica veri et falsi quasi discep tatrix et judex, *Cic Ac 2, 28, 91, Lampr Commod 5

discepto, avi, ātum, 1, *v a.* [dis and capio] **I.** Jurid. t. t. (lit, to seize hold of and separate, hence, to stop the dispute), *to decide, determine, judge* a controversy, (= dijudicare (cf. dissero, disputo, good prose, but rare) res juste sapienterque, Cic. Mil 9 hanc causam si in foro dicerem eodem audiente et disceptante te, id Deiot 2, 6, cf ipso exercitu disceptante, Liv 5, 4 jus dicebat disceptabatque controver sias, id. 41 20, cf controversias inter se jure ac judicio, aut bello, id. 38, 38 *fin* inter populum Carthaginiensem et regem (in re praesenti, id. 34, 62 *fin* inter amicos, Plin Ep 7, 15, 2 al FETIALES BELLA DIS CEPTANTO i e. *to decide between peace and war*, Cic. Leg 2, 9 —***B.** Beyond the judic sphere cum Academici eorum controver sias disceptarent, Cic. Tusc. 4, 3, 6 — Far more freq,

II. Transf, of the parties themselves *to debate, dispute, discuss, strive* (α) With *de* de controversiis jure apud se potius, quam inter se armis disceptare, Caes. B G 3, 107 *fin*, cf de controversiis suis jure potius quam bello, Sall J 21 *fin*, and see under β non de aliquo crimine sed de publico jure, Cic Balb 28, 64, cf de foe derum jure verbis, Liv 21, 19 de jure vec tigalium, id. 34, 62 de cunctis negotiis in ter se, Sall J 11, 2 al.—Ellipt. damni (i e. de actione damni) disceptare, Dig 48, 19, 28, § 12. —*Pass impers* quanto periculo de jure publico disceptaretur armis, Cic. Fam 4, 14, 2, 6, 1, 5 quorum de re, id. de Or 2, 43, 183 de omnibus condicionibus, Caes B C 1, 24 *fin* de agro cum regis le gatis, Liv 34, 62 al.—With *ob* ob rem pe cuniariam cum aliquo, Tac. A 6, 5 —With *ad* ad aliquem, Liv 8, 23 —(β) *Absol* erat non jure, non legibus, non disceptando decertandum, Cic. Planc 36, so, cum palae stritis aequo jure, id Verr 2, 2, 15, cf jure potius quam bellum gerere, Hirt. B G 85 *fin* armis, Tac. A 2, 65 —*Pass im pers* ut coram imperatore, sicut inter Marcellum Siculosque disceptatum fuerat, disceptaretur, Liv 26, 33, cf id 38, 35 — *Abl absol* multum invicem disceptato, Tac. A 15, 14 —***B.** With inanimate subjects in uno proelio omnis fortuna rei publicae disceptat, *depends upon, is at stake*, Cic Fam 10, 10

discernenter, *adv*, *with a distinc tion*, etc, v discerno, *P a fin*

***discernĭbĭlis,** e, *adj* [discerno], *that may be distinguished, discernible* simili tudo, Aug Enchir 90

discernĭcŭlum, i, *n* [id] ***I.** *The bodkin in a woman's head dress, which parted the hair, a hair bodkin* Lucil ap Non 35, 31, cf Varr L. L. 5, § 129 —***II.** Trop, *a difference* coloris, Gell 17, 15, 4, Ambros. Apol Dav Alt. 4, 26.

dis-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3, *v a.*, *to separate, set apart* **I.** Lit, *to separate, part, divide* (freq since the Aug per) equas ne inter se pugnare possint, Varr R. R 2, 7, 10 ordines (preceded by senatus a populo *secretus*), Liv 34, 54 lignum a car nibus, Plin 13, 4, 7, § 33 Lusitaniam a Bae tica, id. 4, 21, 35, § 116 neque mons erat, qui fines eorum discerneret, i e *to mark out, determine*, Sall J 79, 3, cf poet (sa xum) telas auro *to interweave with gold*, Verg A. 4, 264, 11, 75 haec ipsa fortuna huc illucve discernit, *divides, distributes*, Cels. 7, 3 —In the *part perf*, *divided, sepa rated* duae urbes, magno inter se spatio discretae, Liv 27, 39 *fin*, cf Peraea a ce teris Judaeis Jordane amne, Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70 Philippus mari tantum Ionio discre tus, Liv 23, 33, so, sol tanto intervallo, Plin 2, 11, 8, § 50 uxor velo id. Ep 4, 19, 3 ager saxo, Stat Th 5, 559 decurias pluri bus nominibus, Plin 33, 2, 7, § 31 et saep — Of the hair, *parted* discretaque collo Cae saries, Grat. Cyn. 272 divisa discretaque tellus, *divided and separated*, Lucr 5, 1441 tellus (opp permixta), id. 691 ubi discre tas insula rumpit aquas, Ov F 2 194 sedes piorum, *set apart, retired*, Hor C 2, 13, 23 quae cum sint turpissima discreta ac sepa rata, turpius junguntur, Plin Ep 2, 6 *fin* septem discretus in ostia Nilus, Ov M 5, 324 (for which septem *digestum* in cornua Nilum, id. ib 9, 774); cf Quint. 7, 1, 1

II. Trop **A.** *To separate* things ac cording to their different qualities, *to dis tinguish between, discern* (freq and class) alba et atra, Cic Tusc. 5, 39, 114 discernere et dispicere insidiatorem et petitum insidi is, Liv 40, 10 jus et injuriam, Tac A 2, 66 probanda atque improbanda, Quint 2, 2, 11 fas atque nefas, Hor C 1, 18, 11 et saep id quod visum erit a falso, Cic Ac 2, 8, 25 pan theras a pardis solo candore, Plin 8, 17, 23, § 63 et saep verba discerni articulatim, Lucr 4, 555 suos, *Caes B G 7, 75 pice am visu, Plin 16 10 18, § 40 temperanti am duobus modis, Cic Part Or 22, 77 et saep animus discernit, quid sit ejusdem generis, quid alterius, id. Univ 8 pecuniae an famae minus parceret haud facile dis cerneres, Sall C 25 3, so with *an*, Tac. A. 5, 6, id H 3, 28, Suet Calig 25, cf nec discernatur, jussu injussu imperatoris pug-

nent. Liv. 8, 34 *fin.*—**B.** *To determine, settle:* limes agro positus litem ut discerneret arvis, Verg. A. 12, 898: discerne causam meam, Vulg. Psa. 42, 1.—**C.** *To except, omit,* Amm. 14, 8, 7.—Hence, * **1. discernenter,** *adv., with a distinction,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, *no.* 81.—**2. discrētim,** *adv., separately, distinctly,* App. M. 6, p. 173: singillatim ac discretim, id. Flor. 9, p. 347: adorari, Amm. 29, 6: tradi, id. 28, 1; Hilar. in Psa. 138, 23.

dis-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.* [carpo], *to pluck* or *tear in pieces, to rend, to mangle* (class.). **I.** Lit.: animus nec secerni nec dividi nec discerpi nec distrahi potest, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71; cf. id. N. D. 1, 11, 27: inter orgia Bacchi discerptum juvenem sparsere per agros, Verg. G. 4, 522: aliquem, Liv. 1, 16; Suet. Caes. 17: semiustum cadaver (canes), id. Dom. 15: membra gruis, Hor. S. 2, 8, 86 et saep.: in parvas partis aurum, Lucr. 2, 829; Vulg. Judic. 4, 6 al.—**B.** Transf., *to scatter, disperse, destroy:* quae cuncta aërii discerpunt irrita venti, Cat. 64, 142; cf. Verg. A. 9, 313.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: divulsa et quasi discerpta contrectare, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 24: rem quae proposita est, quasi in membra, id. Top. 5, 28.—**B.** In partic. (like carpo, II. B; concerpo, II.), *to tear in pieces* with words, *to revile:* me infestis dictis, Cat. 66, 73; cf.: lacerare carmina, Ov. P. 4, 16, 1.

discerptio, ōnis, *f.* [discerpo], *a tearing in pieces, rending:* discerptiones eorum, Vulg. 4 Esdr. 12, 32: juris humani, Liv. 41, 24, 10 Madvig (al. dissertio).

discessio, ōnis, *f.* [discedo]. **I.** (Very rarely), *a separation* of married persons, Ter. And. 3, 3, 36; of the people into parties (with seditio), Gell. 2, 12: stellarum et discessiones et coetus, *separations and conjunctions,* id. 14, 1, 8; cf.: plebei a patribus, et aliae dissensiones, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 9 Dietsch.—**II.** *A going away, departure, removal.* **A.** In gen. (very rarely; cf. discessus): Nonanus desolatus aliorum discessione, Tac. A. 1, 30 *fin.*: necessaria, Macr. S. 1, 5, 3.—Far more freq., **B.** In partic. **1.** Polit. t. t., *a going over* to any one in voting: senatusconsultum de supplicatione per discessionem fecit, Cic. Phil. 3, 9 *fin.*; Tac. A. 6, 12; Suet. Tib. 31; cf. Varr. ap. Gell. 14, 7, 12.—Esp.: discessionem facere, *to make a division,* i. e. *to get the vote of the house by dividing it,* Cic. Phil. 14, 7 *fin.*; Hirt. B. G. 8, 52 *fin.*; 8, 53; Cic. Sest. 34, 74; Tac. A. 3, 69 *fin.* al.—**2.** In the church, *a separation, schism* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Act. 21, 21; id. 2 Thes. 2, 3.

1. discessus, a, um, *Part.*, from discedo.

2. discessus, ūs, *m.* [discedo]. **I.** *A going asunder, separation, opening* (very rare): caeli, i. e. *lightning,* Cic. Div. 2, 28, 60: est interitus quasi discessus et secretio ac diremptus earum partium, quae ante interitum junctione aliqua tenebantur, id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71.—**II.** *A going away, departure, removal.* **A.** In gen. (class.): ut me levarat tuus adventus, sic discessus afflixit, Cic. Att. 12, 50: subitus (with praeceps profectio), Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10, 6: ab urbe, Cic. ib. 8, 3, 3: praeclarus e vita, id. Div. 1, 23, 47; cf. id. de Sen. 23: latronis, id. Phil. 5, 11, 30; cf. ceterorum, id. Cat. 1, 3, 7: legatorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 5 *fin.*: discessu mugire boves, Verg. A. 8, 215 al.—In *plur.*: solis accessus discessusque, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In milit. lang., *a marching away, marching off, decamping,* Caes. B. G. 2, 14, 1; 4, 4, 6; 7, 20, 1 *et saep.*; Tac. A. 2, 44; Front. Strat. 1, 1, 9; 1, 5, 25 al.—**2.** In Cic. applied to his *banishment* from Rome: cum, discessu meo, religionum jura polluta sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 42 (cf. absum); so id. de domo 32, 85.

† **discus,** i, *m.,* = δίσκος (a quoit), *a sort of comet shaped like a quoit,* Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 89.

discidium, ii, *n.* [discindo]. **I.** *A tearing asunder, dividing, parting* (freq. in Lucr., elsewh. rare): partibus ejus (sc. corporis) discidium parere et nexus exsolvere, Lucr. 1, 220; cf. id. 249; 452; 2, 120; 3, 839 al.: nubis, id. 6, 293: humi, Sol. 1 *med.*: terrarum, Amm. 27, 4 al.—**II.** *A separation of persons or things, a disagreement, discord;* also *divorce* (freq. and class.; see Madvig. ad Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 44, and the Excurs. ib. p. 812 sq.): neque per vinum umquam ex me exoritur discidium in convivio, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 69; Cic. Att. 1, 17, 7; id. Balb. 13, 30: qui inter nos discidium volunt, Ter. And. 4, 2, 14; so of the separation of lovers (of man and wife), id. Hec. 3, 5, 25; 5, 2, 16; Cic. Att. 15, 29, 2; Tac. A. 2, 86; 11, 30; Suet. Dom. 3; Ov. M. 5, 530; 14, 79 et saep.; cf.: divortia atque affinitatum discidia, Cic. Clu. 67: desiderium alicujus discidii, id. Phil. 2, 18, 45; cf. id. Att. 4, 1; Sen. de Const. Sap. 8 *fin.*; Cic. Sull. 21: amicorum discidia, id. Lael. 21, 78; cf. id. ib. 7, 23; 10, 35: ex cupiditatibus odia, discidia, discordiae, bella nascuntur, id. Fin. 1, 13, 44; id. Ac. 1, 12, 43; id. de Or. 3, 16, 61; Liv. 25, 18; Tac. A. 14, 60 al.

dis-cīdo, ĕre, *v. a.* [caedo], *to cut in pieces* (very rare; perh. only in the foll. passages): aliquod in multas partis ferro, Lucr. 3, 659; id. 669.

discinctus, a, um, *Part.*, from discingo.

dī-scindo, cidi, cissum, 3, *v. a.*, *to tear* or *cleave asunder, to cut asunder, divide, rend, tear* (class.—for syn. cf.: findo, scindo, dirimo, divello, separo, secerno). **I.** Lit.: salicem Graecam discindito, Cato R. R. 40, 2: vestem, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 4 (quoted Cic. Cael. 16, 38); Suet. Caes. 84; id. Ner. 42 al.; cf. tunicam, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 195: purpureos amictus manu, Verg. A. 12, 602: labrum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 29; cf.: maxillam ictu, Suet. Calig. 58: artus, Verg. G. 3, 514: nubem (vis venti), Lucr. 6, 436: cotem novacula, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32; Liv. 1, 36; cf.: trabes aut saxa securibus cuneisque, Tac. H. 5, 6 *fin.*: cunctantem flagellis, Suet. Calig. 33 et saep.—*Absol.*: nulli penitus discindere ferro contigit, Luc. 1, 31.—**II.** Trop.: discissa cum corpore vis animai, Lucr. 3, 639: tales amicitiae sunt remissione usus eluendae et dissuendae magis quam discindendae, Cic. Lael. 21, 76: omnis oratio aut continua est aut inter respondentem et interrogantem discissa, *interrupted, divided,* Sen. Ep. 89, 16.—Rarely of persons: discissi studiis turbulentis, Amm. 25, 5; cf. id. 22, 5; 28, 4 *fin.*

dis-cingo, nxi, nctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to ungird, deprive of the girdle.* **I.** Lit.: discinctā tunicā fugiendum est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 132; Vell. 2, 41 *fin.*; cf.: tunicati et discincti, Suet. Aug. 100: jam discingitur armis, Sil. 8, 34.—As a milit. punishment: destrictis gladiis discinctos destituit, Liv. 27, 13; Suet. Aug. 24 and 100: cum tenues nuper Marius discinxerit Afros, *had disarmed,* i. e. *conquered,* Juv. 8, 120; cf.: peltatam Amazona Scythico nodo, Mart. 9, 101, 5.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In *verb finit.*: mihi crede, in sinu est (Caesar), neque ego discingor, i. e. *I do not neglect him, I endeavor to preserve his friendship,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13; cf. Sen. Ep. 92 *fin.*: discinxit ratione dolos fraudesque resolvit, i. e. *discovered, detected,* Sil. 7, 153; cf.: ut inter Methium et Paulum, quae veniunt in disceptationem, discingas, i. e. *that thou wilt decide,* Sid. Ep. 2, 7.—**B. discinctus,** a, um, *ungirt.* **1.** Lit.: ne glorietur accinctus aeque ac discinctus, i. e. *who has put off his armor,* Vulg. 3 Reg. 20, 11.—**2.** Trop. (*α*) *Voluptuous, effeminate,* Afri, Verg. A. 8, 724.—Hence, (*β*) *Slovenly, careless, negligent; loose, dissolute, reckless:* discincti ludere, Hor. S. 2, 1, 73: avarus ut Chremes, opp. discinctus ut nepos, id. Epod. 1, 34: Natta, Pers. 3, 31: verna, id. 4, 22: discincta in otia natus, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 41.

disciplīna (also uncontr. DISCIPVLINA, Num. Hadr. ap. Eckh. D. N. V. 6, p. 503; the Cod. palimps. Cic. Rep. 2, 19, prima manu has likewise DISCIPVLINA: so, discipulina, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 75 Lorenz; id. As. 1, 3, 49 Fleck.; cf. Ussing ad loc.), ae, *f.* [discipulus], *instruction, tuition, teaching* in the widest sense of the word (for syn. cf.: ars, litterae, doctrina, scientia, cognitio, humanitas—very freq. and good prose). **I.** Lit.: ad aliquem disciplinae causa concurrere (for which, shortly after: illo discendi causa proficisci), Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 4; cf. ib. 6, 14, 2 and 3: alicui in disciplinam tradi, Cic. Div. 1, 41, 92; cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 45; id. Phil. 2, 2: eadem in litteris ratio est reliquisque rebus, quarum est disciplina, *are the objects of instruction,* id. Div. 2, 3, 10: puerilis, id. Rep. 4, 3; 4; cf.: puerītiae disciplinae, id. de Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: praestantior, id. Fam. 1, 7 *fin.* et saep.

II. Meton. (causa pro effectu), all that is taught in the way of instruction, whether with reference to single circumstances of life, or to science, art, morals, politics, etc., *learning, knowledge, science, discipline.* **A.** Object.: caveto alienam disciplinam temere contemnas, Cato R. R. 1, 4: qui haec (sc. justitia, fides, aequitas, etc.) disciplinis informata, alia moribus confirmarunt, sanxerunt autem alia legibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: totius familiae praecepta et instituta et disciplina, id. Verr. 2, 3, 68: a pueris nullo officio aut disciplina assuefacti nihil omnino contra voluntatem faciant, Caes. B. G. 4, 1, 9; id. B. C. 3, 10, 4 et saep.: cujus prima aetas dedita disciplinis fuit iisque artibus, quibus instruimur ad hunc usum forensem, Cic. Cael. 30, 72: juris civilis, id. de Or. 1, 39, 18; cf. id. Mur. 10 *fin.*: dicendi, id. Brut. 44, 163: musices, *music,* Quint. 1, 10, 15: omnis honesti justique, id. 12, 2, 1: ruris, *agriculture,* Col. 1, 1, 6; cf. id. prooem. § 23 et saep.: militiae, *art of war, tactics,* Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 10, 28; cf. bellica, id. N. D. 2, 64, 161: militaris, Nep. Iphicr. 1 and 2; esp. *military discipline,* Liv. 8, 7 *fin.*; 8, 32; 34; 35; Tac. G. 25; Suet. Caes. 24 et saep.; cf. also: docuit quid populi Romani disciplina atque opes possent, Caes. B. G. 6, 1 *fin.*; and with usus, id. ib. 1, 40, 5: domestica, *domestic discipline,* Suet. Caes. 48; cf. domus, id. Aug. 65 et saep.: rei publicae, *science of government, statesmanship,* Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 159; cf. id. Rep. 1, 33; 2, 33 *fin.*; 3, 3 al.: disciplina philosophiae, *philosophical doctrines, philosophical system,* Cic. Ac. 2, 3; cf. id. Fin. 1, 4 *fin.*; id. N. D. 1, 7; 5, 32, 90; id. Brut. 25; id. Off. 3, 4, 20 et saep.—**B.** Subject., *a custom, habit:* eademne erat haec disciplina tibi, quum tu adolescens eras? Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 17: *eādem nos disciplinā utimur,* id. As. 1, 3, 49; cf. Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 59 Ruhnk.: imitatur malarum malam disciplinam, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 28; cf.: imitari, Castor, potius avi mores disciplinamque debebas, Cic. Deiot. 10; cf. also, id. Verr. 2, 3, 68; Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 6; id. Truc. 1, 1, 30.

disciplīnābilis, e, *adj.* [disciplina], *to be learned* by *teaching,* Cassiod. Var. 4, 33; Isid. 2, 24, 9.—Hence, *adv.*: **disciplīnābĭliter,** *in an instructive manner,* Cassiod. in Psalt. praef. 4; id. in Psa. 150, 4.

disciplīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *instructed, disciplined* (late Lat.), Vulg. Jacob. 3, 13 al.; Alcim. Avit. 4, 46: disciplinatior, Tert. Fug. in persec. 1 *fin.*

disciplīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *docile:* gladiator, Cato ap. Non. 463, 5; cf. Gell. 4, 9, 12.

discĭpŭla, ae, *f.*; v. discipulus.

discĭpŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [discipulus], *the condition of a disciple, discipleship,* Tert. Praescr. Haeret. 22; Cassiod. Var. 5, 40.

discĭpŭlīna, ae, v. disciplina *init.*

discĭpŭlus, i, *m.* [disco, and root of puer, pupilla; cf. Sanscr. putras, *son;* Gr. πῶλος; Engl. *foal*], *a learner, scholar, pupil, disciple.* **I.** In gen., Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 44 sq.; Cic. Div. 1, 3, 6; 1, 23, 46; id. N. D. 3, 7 et saep.—Trop.: Prov.: discipulus est prioris posterior dies, Pub. Syr. 120 (Rib.).—In the *fem.*: **discĭpŭla,** ae, *a female scholar or disciple:* ego te dedam discipulam cruci, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 20; Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 147; Hor. S. 1, 10, 91; Vulg. Act. 9, 36 al.—Cf. transf., of the nightingale, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 83.—Of Latin eloquence: Latina facundia similis Graecae ac prorsus ejus discipula videtur, Quint. 12, 10, 27.—**II.** *A learner in an art or trade, an apprentice,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 4; id. Ps. 3, 2, 76; 96; Paul. Sent. 2, 8, 3.—**III.** (Eccl. Lat.) *A disciple of Christ,* Vulg. Luc. 5, 30 et saep.

discissio, ōnis, *f.* [discindo], *a separation, division* (late Lat., v. the class. discidium), Aug. Ep. 261 al.

discissūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a rending asunder, a rent* (late Lat.): corporis, Ambros. Serm. 13.

discissus, a, um, *Part.*, from discindo.

dis-clūdo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.* [claudo] (rare but classical; already obsolete in the

time of Macrobius, v Macr S 6, 4) **I.** *To shut up separately, to keep separate*, orig belonging to household lang dispares disclusos habere pisces, Varr R R 3, 17, 4 — **II.** With the notion of *dis* predominant, *to keep apart, to separate, divide* pares cum paribus jungi res, et discludere mundum, Lucr 5, 438, so of the act of creation, imitated by Vergil discludere Nerea ponto, *to separate, cut off*, Verg E 6, 35 paludibus mons erat ab reliquis disclusus, Varr L L 5, § 43 Müll, cf mons Cevenna, qui Arvernos ab Helviis discludit, Caes B G 7, 8, 2 ossibus ac nervis disclusis, Lucr 3, 171, cf turres (with disturbare domos), id. 6, 240 quibus (sc tignis) disclusis atque in contrariam partem revinctis, *kept asunder, kept at the proper distance apart*, Caes. B G 4, 17, 7 ut restis, ad ingluviem adstricta, spiritus officia discluderet, i e *might prevent, choke off*, App M 1, p 109, 27 —**B.** Of abstr objects Plato iram et cupiditatem locis disclusit iram in pectore, cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, Cic Tusc 1, 10, 20 quae semotae a mente et disclusae, id ib 1, 33, 80 morsus roboris, *to part, to open*, Verg A 12, 782

* **disclūsĭo**, ōnis, *f* [discludo], *a separation* loci, App de Deo Socr *init*

disclūsus, a, um, *Part*, from discludo

disco, dĭdĭci, 3 (*part fut* sic disciturum, etc, App ap Prisc p 887 P), *v a* [from the root da, Gr δεδαων, δαῆναι, dak, cf doceo, doctus, Gr διδασκω], *to learn, to learn to know, to become acquainted with*, etc (for syn cf capio, percipio, concipio, comprehendo, intellego, cognosco, nosco, agnosco, animadverto, calleo, scio—very freq in all periods and sorts of writing) (α) With *acc* litteras Graecas senex didici, Cic de Sen 8, 26, id Tusc 1, 13, 29 so, litteras, Plaut Truc 4, 2, 22 jus civile, id Mur 9, 19, 10, 23 litteras apud aliquem, Cic Fam 9, 10, 2 dialectica ab aliquo, id. Ac 2, 30, 98 artem ab aliquo, Quint 3, 1, 10 et saep aliquid de aliquo, Ter Eun 2 2, 31 virtutem ex me, fortunam ex aliis, Verg A. 12, 435, cf Quint 12, 8, 6 al fabularum similia, Cic Rep 1, 36 artes, id ib 2, 21 palaestram, Quint 5, 10, 121 affectum, id 1, 11, 2 inde vocabula prima, Lucr 5, 1042 elementi prima, Hor S 1, 1, 26 dulces querelas, Lucr 5, 1384, cf preces, Hor Ep 2, 1, 133 et saep me peritus Discet Iber, Hor C 2 20, 20, cf quem (Augustum) didicere Vindelici, id. ib 4, 14, 8 omnes crimine ab uno, Verg A 2, 66 et saep —*Pass* dum est, unde jus civile discatur, Cic Verr 2, 1, 45, cf jus, Quint 12, 3, 9 Crassus, quod disci potuit de jure didicit, Cic de Or 2, 33, 143 tot artibus discendis, Quint 12, 11, 9 et saep —(β) With *inf* or *acc* and *inf* pueri qui nare discunt, Plaut Aul 4, 1, 9 rapere et clepere, Cic Rep 4, 5 (ap Non 20, 15) Latine loqui, Sall J 101, 6 nobis ignoscere, Quint 11, 2, 45 assem in partes diducere, Hor A P 326 bene ferre magnam fortunam, id. C 3, 27, 75 et saep bene ubi quod consilium discimus accidisse, etc, Plaut Ps 2, 3, 15 discit, Litavicum ad sollicitandos Haeduos profectum, Caes B G 7, 54 animadverti et didici ex tuis litteris te omnibus in rebus habuisse rationem, ut, etc, Cic Fam 3, 5, id. Ac 2, 30 *fin* deos didici securum agere aevum, Hor S 1, 5, 101 et saep —(γ) With *relat clause* plures discent, quemadmodum haec fiant, quam quemadmodum his resistatur, Cic Lael 12, 41 quantum in Etruria belli esset, Liv 10, 25 patriae quid debeat, etc, Hor A P 312 et saep —(δ) *Absol* disces tu quidem a principe hujus aetatis philosophorum, et disces quamdiu voles, Cic. Off 1, 1, 2 didicit, i e *oratory*, id. Brut 71, 249, Caes B G 6, 14, 4, Quint 1, 12, 14 al discendi aut visendi causa maria transmittere, Cic Rep 1, 3, so, discendi causa, id ib 1, 10, id Off 2, 1, 4, Caes B G 6, 13 *fin* al se ita a patribus majoribusque suis didicisse, ut, etc, Caes B G 1, 13, 6. —Ellipt. discebant fidibus antiqui, scanere, Cic de Sen 8 *fin* (cf docere fidibus, Cic Fam 9, 22 3 scire fidibus, Ter Eun 1, 5, 53) —**b.** Transf, of inanimate subjects manus, Plaut Am 1, 1, 159 nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, Verg E 4, 42 arbores, Plin. H N 16 procem —**c.** *To teach*=docere (late Lat, cf μανθανειν, and Eng learn) falsa discentes Amm 14, 1

discŏbīno, āvi, 1, *v a* [dis scobina], *to file away, to scratch, destroy by scratching* simulacra, Arn. 6, 14

† **discŏbŏlus**, i, *m*, =δισκοβολος, *the thrower of the discus* or *quoit*, a famous piece of sculpture by Myron, Quint 2, 13, 10, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 57, also by Naucydes, Plin ib § 80, and a painting by Tauriscus, id 35, 11, 40 § 144

discoctus, a, um, *Part*, from discoquo

† **discŏīdes**, is, *adj*, = δισκοειδης, *quoit shaped* figura, Theod. Prisc 4, 2

† **discŏlius** pes = δισκολιος, *a verse consisting of an iambus, pyrrhichius, and trochaeus*, Atil Fortun p 2687 P

dis-cŏlor, ōris (*abl* ori, Flor 1, 16, 7, Curt 3, 3, 26—post class form of the *fem* discolora, in the signif of II A lana, Prud. στεφ 10, 302 serta, Symm. Laud in Val 2, 1 ed. Mai venustas, Mart Cap 4 *init*, and once discoloria vestis, Petr 97, 3), *adj*, *of another color, not of the same color* (opp concolor) **I.** Lit (α) With *dat* neutra pars esse debet discolor lanae (shortly before si palatum atque lingua concolor lanae est), Col 7, 3, 2 (vestis) sumatur fatis discolor alba meis, Ov Tr 5, 5, 8 aura auri, Verg A. 6, 204 —(β) *Absol*, *party colored, of different colors* habere arculas, ubi discolores sint cerae, Varr R R 3, 17, 4 signa, *Cic Verr 1, 13 *fin* miles (*black and white* in the game of draughts), Ov Tr 2, 477 Jahn, cf agmen (in running a race), id Am 3, 2, 78 —**II.** Transf **A.** *Party colored, variegated* aves, Plin 10, 2, 2, § 3 vestis, Curt 3, 4, 26 arma, Flor 3, 2, 5 al —**B.** In gen, *of various kinds, different, various* matrona meretrici dispar erit atque Discolor, *Hor Ep 1, 18, 4 amnis pelago, Stat Th. 9, 338 rerum discolor usus, Pers 5, 52

discŏlōrius and **discŏlorus**, a, um, v the preced art *init*

* **dis-concinnus**, a, um, *adj*, *unsuitable, ill matched* oculos (opp concinnos), Fronto de Or 2

* **dis-condūco**, ĕre, *v n*, *not to be profitable* or *conducive, to be injurious, prejudicial* nil disconducit huic rei, Plaut Trin 4, 2, 85

dis-convĕnĭentĭa, ae, *f* [disconvenio], *want of agreement, inconsistency* (opp convenientia) Tert Test An 6

dis-convĕnĭo, īre, *v n*, *to disagree, to be inharmonious, inconsistent* (very rare) aestuat et vitae disconvenit ordine toto, Hor Ep 1, 1, 99 —*Impers* eo disconvenit inter Meque et te, Hor Ep 1, 14, 19 disconveniens deo, Lact de Ira D 3, 1

dis-cŏŏpĕrĭo, pĕrui, pertum, 4, *v a*, *to uncover, disclose, lay bare, expose* (eccl Lat) caput, Vulg Lev 21, 10 turpitudinem, id. ib 18, 7 verecundiora patris, id Ezech 22, 10 —**B.** Transf, *to put off, take off, remove* a covering pallium, id. Ruth, 3, 4 —**II.** Trop, *to expose, disclose* peccata, id Thren 4, 22.

† **discŏphŏrus**, i, *m*, = δισκοφορος, *one who carries a dish* (discus, II), *a dish bearer*, Hier in Daniel, praef

dis-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3, *v a*, *to boil to pieces, to boil thoroughly* (post Aug), Cels 6, 9, Plin 22, 25, 70, § 142, 32, 7, 26, § 81, 23, 6, 60, § 113, Vulg Ezech. 24, 5 al

* **discordābĭlis**, e, *adj* [discordo], *disagreeing, discordant* ingenio haud discordabili, Plaut Capt 2, 3, 42.

discordĭa, ae, *f* [discors], *disunion, disagreement, dissension, variance discord* (class) Plaut Truc 2 4, 66, Ter Hec 4, 4, 71; Cic Tusc 4, 9, 21, id Lael 7, 24, id. Off 1, 25, 85, id Mur 39, 83, Sall. C 5, 2, Liv 2 24 et saep, Verg E 1, 72, id A. 7, 545, Hor Epod 4, 2, id S 1, 4, 60 et saep —In *plur*, Cic Lael 7, 23, id Off 1, 25, 86, id Fin 1, 13, 44, id Mur 23, 47, Suet Calig 26, id. Claud 25, Vulg Prov 6, 19 et saep —**B.** Transf **1.** *The subject of strife* Idae et Phoebo discordia Eveni filia, Prop 1, 2, 17 —**2.** Of inanimate things principiorum, Lucr 5, 440 rerum, id 6 366 ponti, Luc 5, 646 incertae mentis, Ov M 9, 630 et saep —**II.** Personified **Discordia**, *the goddess of discord*, the Greek *Eris*, Verg A. 6, 280, 8, 702 Serv, Stat. Th 5, 74, Petr 124, 27 sq, Hyg Fab praef —Hence, Discordiae malum, *the famous apple of Eris* in the fable, *the apple of discord*, Just 12, 15, 11

(**discordĭālis**, false reading in Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 142, instead of discordiam, v Sillig ad h l.)

discordĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [discordia] *full of discord, prone to discord* (very rare, cf discors and v Krebs, Antibarb p 369) volgus seditiosum atque discordiosum, *Sall J 66, 2 domus, Sid Ep 6, 2 — Hence, *adv* **discordĭōsē**, *in a spirit of discord*, Aug Bapt 3, 15, 20

discordis, is, v discors *init.*

* **discordĭtas**, ātis, *f* [discors] *disunion, discord*, Pac ap Non. 97, 1.

discordĭum, i, *n* [discors], *discord, dissension* —*Plur* · publica discordia, Calp Ecl 1, 57

discordo, are, *v n* [id.], *to be at variance, to differ, to quarrel* (rare but class) **I.** Lit discordare inter se, Ter And. 3, 3, 43 cupiditates in animis dissident atque discordant, Cic Fin 1, 13, 44 animus a se ipse dissidens secumque discordans, id. ib 1, 18, 58 cum Cheruscis, Tac A. 12, 28 adversus ventrem (membra), Quint 5, 11, 19 —**II.** Transf, *to be unlike, out of harmony with, to disagree, be inconsistent with, opposed to* ab oratione (vox), id 11, 3, 45, cf id 8, 3, 18 a se fortuna, Vell 2, 53, 3 avaro parcus (with hilaris nepoti discrepet), Hor Ep 2, 2, 194 —*Absol* neu discordarent, Plaut Merc 2, 1, 7 eques, Hor Ep 2, 1, 185 patria, Tac A 1, 9

discŏrĭātĭo, onis, *f* [dis corium], *a flaying, removal of the skin*, Soran qu. Med 245 (cf discorio, αποδερω, Gloss)

dis-cors, cordis (*nom f* discordis, Pompon ap Prisc p 726 Com, v 164 Rib), *adj* [cor], *discordant, disagreeing, inharmonious, at variance*, opp concors (class) **I.** Prop **A.** Of persons homines non contentione, non ambitione discordes, *Cic Agr 2, 33, 91 ad alia discordes, Liv 4, 26 in civitate discordi, Tac H 2, 10 vexillarii discordium legionum, id A 1, 38 —Poet Tanais discors, Hor C 3, 29, 28 et saep, of Minotaurus fetus, Ov M 8, 133 civitas secum ipsa discors, Liv 2, 23 filius (Tigranis) discors patri, Vell 2, 37, 2, so with *dat*, Tac A 3, 42, 11, 6, 14, 38 —**B.** Of inanimate things inter se discordia membra, Lucr 5, 894, Liv 9, 3 semina rerum, Ov M 1, 9 venti, Verg A. 10, 356, Ov M 4, 621 arma, Verg G 2, 459, Tib 2, 3, 37, cf bella, Ov M 9, 403 animi, Verg A. 9, 688 vesania, Hor S 2, 3, 174 concordia rerum, id Ep 1, 12 19 symphonia, id A P 374 —**II.** Transf **A.** In gen, *unlike, discordant, different* (post Aug) hostes moribus et linguis, Curt 4, 13, 4 linguae tot populorum, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 39 aestus marini tempore, i e *taking place at different times*, id 2, 97, 99, § 218 mixtura generum in vino, non modo in musto discors, id. 17, 22, 35, § 187 —**B.** *Different, distinct, double* a fonte discors manat hinc uno latex, *two distinct streams*, Sen Herc Fur 711 se scindit unius sacri Discors favilla id Oed 322 discordemque utero fetum tulit, Ov M 8, 133 (Merk. al dis sortem) —*Comp*, *sup*, and *adv* do not occur

* **discrēbĭlis**, e, *adj* [discerno] *that can be discerned, discernible* vox, Jul. Val Res Gest. Alex M 3, 42 Mai

dis-crēdo, didi, ditum, 3, *v a*, *to be incredulous towards, not to believe* (late Lat) Jul Val Res Gest Alex. M 3, 58 Mai, Commod praef 3 al

discrĕpābĭlis, e, *adj* [discrepo], *irreconcilable discrepant*, Cassiod in Psa. 100, 1.

discrĕpans, antis, *Part* and *P a.*, from discrepo

discrĕpantĭa, ae, *f* [discrepo], *discordance, dissimilarity, discrepancy* (a Ciceron word) rerum et verborum, Cic Fin 3 12 *fin* scripti et voluntatis, id. Top 25 *fin* nulla, id Off 1, 31, 111.

discrĕpātĭo, ōnis, *f* [id] *a discrepancy, dispute* inter consules fuit, Liv 10, 18 7, cf Drak. ad Liv 21, 31, 8

discrĕpĭto, are, *v freq n* [id.], *to*

disagree wholly, to be altogether different (a Lucretian word): res longe, Lucr. 6, 1105; id. 2, 1018: inter se (with disjunctum), id. 3, 803.

dis-crĕpo, ŭi, 1, *v. n., to differ in sound, to sound differently, discordantly, not to harmonize* (for syn. cf.: differo, disto, intersum). **I.** Lit. (rare; perh. only in Cic.): ut in fidibus aut tibiis, quamvis paulum discrepent, tamen id a sciente animadverti solet: sic videndum est in vita, ne forte quid discrepet, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 40 *fin.*; id. Rep. 2, 42, 69; id. de Or. 3, 50, 196.—Far more freq., **II.** Trop., *to disagree, be different, to vary, differ*: peccata, quia discrepant, aeque discrepant, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75: oratio verbis discrepans, sententiis congruens, id. Leg. 1, 10 *fin.*: tres duces discrepantes, prope ut, etc., Liv. 26, 41: nec multum discrepat aetas, *Verg. A. 10, 434 et saep.: eadem dicit; nulla in re discrepat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 46: de ceteris rebus discrepantium philosophorum, id. Tusc. 4, 28, 61: verbo inter se discrepare, re unum sonare, id. Off. 3, 21, 83; cf. id. Inv. 2, 49, 144: discrepare ab aequitate sapientiam, id. Rep. 3, 9; so with *ab*, id. Off. 1, 40, 145; id. de Or. 3, 30, 118; id. Planc. 17, 42 al.: facta ejus cum dictis discrepare, Cic. Fin. 2, 30; so with *cum*, id. ib. 4, 22; Varr. L. L. 9, § 102 Müll.: ipsi sibi singuli discrepantes, id. de Or. 3, 50, 196; id. Tusc. 4, 13, 29; so with *dat.*, Hor. C. 1, 27, 6; id. S. 1, 6, 92; id. Ep. 2, 2, 194; id. A. P. 152; Pers. 6, 18 al.—**B.** Transf.: res discrepat, and more freq. *impers.* discrepat, *there is a difference of opinion* respecting something (esp. a fact), *it is a matter of dispute, it is undecided* (opp. convenit): incidi in rem multum discrepantem auctorum opinionibus, Vell. 1, 7, 2; cf.: causa latendi discrepat, Ov. F. 6, 572: cum de legibus conveniret, de latore tantum discreparet, Liv. 3, 31 *fin.*; cf.: veneno quidem occisum, convenit; ubi autem discrepat, Suet. Claud. 44; so with *rel. clause*, Liv. 29, 25, 1: id, quod haud discrepat, id. 9, 46; cf. Suet. Vit. 2: nec discrepat, quin dictator eo anno A. Cornelius fuerit, Liv. 8, 40; so with *quin*, id. 25, 28, 3; cf. Weissenb. ad Liv. 2, 1, 3: inter scriptores rerum, id. 38, 56: inter auctores, id. 22, 61; 29, 25.

* **dis-cresco,** crēvi, 3, *v. n., to grow broad, grow out*, Lact. de Mort. Pers. 33, 10.

discrētim, *adv., separately*, v. discerno *fin.*

discrētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [discerno] (post-class.). **I.** *A separation*: cum vis aliqua utrumque (corpus et animam) discreverit, quae discretio mors vocetur, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 17; Lact. 7, 12, 4.—**II.** *A difference, distinction*: sine discretione, Pall. Jul. 4, 5; Amm. 17, 1 al.—**III.** *Discernment, discrimination, capacity for distinguishing* (late Lat.): ne, propter discretionem difficilem, jus incertum sit, Vulg. 1 Cor. 12, 10: boni ac mali, id. Hebr. 5, 14.

discrētīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *serving to distinguish*, Prisc. p. 1021; 1061 al. P.—*Adv.*: **discrētīvē,** *by way of distinction*, Donat. ad Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 43.

discrētor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who discerns* or *judges, a discerner*: cogitationum deus, Vulg. Hebr. 4, 12 al.

discrētus, a, um, *Part.*, from discerno.

discrētōrĭum, ii, *n.*, = διάφραγμα, *the diaphragm*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 12, 143.

di-scrībo, scripsi, scriptum, 3, *v. a., to distribute, divide* among several persons, *apportion, assign*: (class.) quodne (argentum) ego discripsi porro illis quibus debui? Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 30: quorum ipsorum bona, quantacumque erant, statim suis comitibus compotoribusque discripsit, Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22: urbis partis ad incendia, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: duodena jugera in singulos homines, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85: populum in tribus tres, curiasque triginta, etc., id. Rep. 2, 8: civitatibus jura, id. ib. 1, 2, 2: negotii publici curatio discripta, id. Sest. 30, 66 et saep.: judicantem vidimus Aeacum sedesque discriptas deorum, Hor. C. 2, 13, 22: militibus voluntariis in legiones discriptis, Liv. 31, 14, 2; cf. id. 31, 34, 8 Weissenb. ad loc.; so id. 33, 42, 8; 34, 56, 6; 30, 26, 6 al. (v. describo, II. B. 2, and cf. Bücheler, in Rhein-Mus. 13, 598 sq.).

discrīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [contr. from discerimen à discerno; cf. crimen from cerno], lit., *that which separates* or *divides* two things from each other (for syn. cf.: differentia, discrepantia, diversitas, distantia); hence, **I.** Lit., *an intervening space, interval, distance, division, separation*: cum (duo maria) pertenui discrimine separarentur, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: minimum quos inter et hostem Discrimen murus clausaque porta facit, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 62; aequo discrimine, Lucr. 5, 690; Verg. A. 5, 154: parvum leti, Ov. M. 7, 426; Verg. A. 9, 143: dare discrimina costis, i. e. *to separate them*, id. ib. 10, 382: quae (sc. littera F) inter discrimina dentium efflanda est, Quint. 12, 10, 29: agminum, Curt. 4, 12 *fin.*: ungulae, Col. 6, 15 *fin.*: comae, Ov. A. A. 2, 302; and in like manner poet.: telluris pectitae, i. e. *furrow*, Col. Poët. 10, 94; Claud. Nupt. Honor. 103: medium luci, Grat. Cyneg. 486.—Hence, med. t. t., the dividing membrane, *the midriff, diaphragm*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 11, 127; 5, 10, 124 al.—**II.** Trop. (so most frequent). **A.** In gen., *a distinction, difference*: amabat omnes, nam discrimen non facit, Lucil. ap. Non. 282, 27: iste, qui omnia jura pretio exaequasset omniumque rerum delectum atque discrimen pecunia sustulisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50; cf.: officia tollebantur delectu omni et discrimine remoto, id. Fin. 4, 25, 69: sit hoc discrimen inter gratiosos cives atque fortes, ut illi, etc., id. Balb. 21 *fin.*: sine ullo sexus discrimine, Suet. Calig. 8; cf.: rapti per agros viatores sine discrimine liberi servique, id. Aug. 32: omisso sui alicuique discrimine, Liv. 5, 55: divinarum humanarumque rerum, id. 5, 40: recti pravique, Quint. 12, 3, 7: vocum, id. 1, 5, 25; cf. so of the different tones of the strings: septem discrimina vocum, Verg. A. 6, 646 et saep.—Poet.: tenues parvi discriminis umbrae, i. e. *of easy gradation*, Ov. M. 6, 62.—**B.** In partic. **1.** With respect to disputed matters, which are to be distinguished between, and thus decided upon, *the decisive point, turning-point, critical moment, determination, decision*: quoniam res in id discrimen adducta est, utrum ille poenas rei publicae luat, an nos serviamus, *to this point*, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 29; cf.: ea res nunc in discrimine versatur, utrum ... an, etc., id. Quint. 30, 92; Liv. 29, 17: vicit disciplina militaris, vicit imperii majestas, quae in discrimine fuerunt, an ulla post hanc diem essent, id. 8, 35, 4: haec et his similia haud in magno equidem ponam discrimine, *shall not regard as of great moment*, id. praef. § 8: postquam adesse discrimen ultimum belli animadvertit, id. 44, 23: instant enim (adversarii) et saepe discrimen omne committunt, *abandon the most decisive points*, Quint. 6, 4, 17 et saep.—Poet.: experiar, deus hic, discrimine aperto, An sit mortalis, *the test*, Ov. M. 1, 222.—**2.** Transf., *a dangerous, decisive moment, crisis, dangerous condition; risk, danger, hazard*: in ipso discrimine periculi aliquem destituere, Liv. 6, 17; so, periculi, id. 8, 24: in summo rem esse discrimine, *Caes. B. G. 6, 38, 2; cf.: adducta est res in maximum periculum et extremum pene discrimen, Cic. Phil. 7, 1: salus sociorum summum in periculum ac discrimen vocatur, id. de Imp. Pomp. 5, 12: in extremo discrimine ac dimicatione fortunae, id. Sull. 28: in veteris fortunae discrimen adducitur, id. Mur. 27, 55; cf.: aliquem in discrimen capitis adducere, id. Deiot. 1, 2; so, capitis, Quint. 11, 1, 49: si ei subito sit allatum periculum discrimenque patriae, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 154: rem publicam in discrimen committere, Liv. 8, 32; 33, 7; cf.: fuitque dies illa tenebrarum et discriminis, Vulg. Esth. 11, 8.

discrīmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [discrimino], *that serves to divide* or *part* (late Lat.): acus, *a pin* or *bodkin that parts the hair, a hair-pin*, Hier. Ruf. 3, 42.—Also, *subst.*: **discrīmĭnāle,** is, *n., a head-dress*, Vulg. Isa. 3, 20.

discrīmĭnātim, *adv.* [id.], *with a difference* or *distinction* (very rare), Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 7.

discrīmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], rhet. t. t., = παραδιαστολή, *the contrasting of opposite thoughts*, Rufin. Schem. lex. § 20.

discrīmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who distinguishes* or *discriminates* (late Lat.) = distinctor, Aug. ap. Joann. 20, 12.

discrīmĭnātrix, īcis, *f.* [discriminator], *she who distinguishes* (late Lat.): fandi ac nefandi, Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 7.

discrīmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [discrimen], *to divide, part, separate* (very rare; cf. divido, dispertio): aliquid, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 4: Etruriam discriminat Cassia, *Cic. Phil. 12, 9: late agros, Verg. A. 11, 144: crinem, Vulg. Jud. 10, 3.—**II.** Trop., *to distinguish*: notae, quibus inter se similia discriminentur, Sen. Ep. 95 *fin.* et saep.: verba, Varr. L. L. 9, § 104 Müll.—**2.** *To divide, apportion*: vigiliarum somnique tempora, Liv. 21, 4, 6.

discrīmĭnōsĭus, *adv. comp.* [id.], *more decisively*, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. 2, 24.

dīscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [discribo], *a division, distribution, apportionment*: civitatis, Cic. Sest. 65, 137: populi, id. Planc. 18, 45: privatarum possessionum, id. Off. 1, 7, 21; id. Tusc. 4, 1, 1; 5, 24, 68; id. Rep. 1, 46, 70; id. N. D. 1, 33, 92 al. (In these passages, formerly descriptio, q. v.)

1. discrŭcĭātus, a, um, *Part.*, from discrucio.

2. discrŭcĭātus, ūs, *m., violent torture, torment*, Prud. Ham. 836. From

dis-crŭcĭo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a., to torture violently, to torment* (repeatedly in Plaut. and Cic.; elsewh. rare). **I.** Physically: aliquem discruciatum necare, Cic. Phil. 13, 18, 37; Amm. 27, 12, 3.—More freq., **II.** Mentally, with *se* or in the mid. form, *to torment one's self; to be troubled, vexed, chagrined*: quid te discrucias? Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 143, 3: ego discrucior miser amore, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 58; id. Poen. 1, 2, 155.—With *acc.* and *inf.*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 31; Cic. Att. 14, 6; Cat. 66, 76: quod enim ipse celeriter arripuit, id cum tarde percipi videt, discruciatur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 31: discrucior animi, quia, etc., Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 27; so, animi, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 1.

‡ **discŭbĭtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [discumbo], *a place for lying down, a couch*, Inscr. Orell. 2106.

discŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a reclining at table*, Val. Max. 2, 1, 9.—**II.** Transf., *a place at table*: amare primos discubitus, Vulg. Luc. 20, 46 al.

dis-culcĭo, āre, 1, *v. a.* [calceo], *to unshoe, remove the shoe from*, Diom. 374 P.

dis-cumbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbitum, 3, *v. n., to lie down.* **I.** More freq., *to recline at table* for the purpose of eating (cf. accumbo—so esp. freq. since the Aug. per.): discubuimus omnes praeter illam, Cic. Att. 5, 1, 4; Lucr. 3, 912; Quint. 11, 2, 13; Suet. Caes. 48; Tib. 2, 5, 95; Verg. A. 1, 708; Ov. M. 8, 566; Vulg. Johan. 12, 2 al.—Sometimes of a single person (yet always with the accessory idea of a number reclining at the same time): in convivio Germanici cum super eum Piso discumberet, Tac. A. 3, 14; 6, 50; Suet. Aug. 74; Curt. 8, 5, 6; Juv. 5, 12.—*Pass. impers.*: discumbitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26; Verg. A. 1, 700; Gell. 3, 19 al.—**II.** Rarely, *to lie down to sleep*: discubitum noctu ire, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 100: cenati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14.

* **dis-cŭnĕātus,** a, um, *adj., wedged apart, kept asunder as by a wedge*: conchae, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 90.

dis-cŭpĭo, ĕre, *v. n.* (in famil. lang. for vehementer cupio), *to desire greatly, to long for*: discupio dicere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 87: te videre, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2: se vendere, Cat. 106, 2.

dis-curro, curri and cucurri (*perf.* discucurri, Liv. 25, 25, 9; Sen. Contr. 4, 2; Suet. Calig. 32: discurrisse, Curt. 4, 15, 5; oftener curri, Liv. 34, 37; 3, 7, 32; Sen. Ep. 90, 36; Curt. 4, 15, 10 al.), cursum, 3, *v. n.* **I.** *To run different ways, to run to and fro, run about* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; in Cic. not at all): in muris armata civitas, *Caes. B. C. 3, 105, 3: deus in montibus altis, Ov. F. 2, 285: plebs pileata tota Urbe, Suet. Ner. 57: circa deum delubra, Liv. 26, 9; cf.: circa vias, id. 25, 9: per omnes silvas, Ov. M. 14, 419; cf.: per ambitum lacus, Suet. Claud. 21; and: per Baianum sinum equis, id. Calig. 19: more victorum cum palma discucurrit, id. ib. 32 et saep.—Des.

ignating the *term ad quem* ad portas, Liv 25, 37, Verg A. 12, 577 ad arma Liv 5, 36 ad praedam, Curt 4, 15 ad officia, Petr 114 ad rapiendas virgines, Liv 1, 9 et saep in latera, Front Strat 2, 3, 10, cf a media in utramque partem, Quint 2, 4, 15 —*Pass impers* ilicet in muros tota discurritur urbe, Verg A 11, 468 in tribus ad suffragium ferendum, Liv 25, 2 ab caede ad diripiendam urbem, id 27, 16 al — In the pass, with a homogeneous subject discursis magnis itineribus, Amm 29, 5 — **B.** Of inanimate and abstract subjects discurrentes maculae in gemma, Plin 37, 1, 3, § 5, 13, 21, 37, § 117 catenae circa latera, id 33, 3, 12, § 40 al (Nilus) diversa ruens septem discurrit in ora, Verg G 4, 291, Plin 11, 37, 69, § 182 fama tota urbe discurrit, Curt 4, 1 mens discurret utroque, Ov R Am 443 —**II.** Transf, *to traverse, run through* or *over, hasten through* (post class) latius arva, Avien Descr Orb 516 Gallias, Amm 15, 5, 4 tramite aliquo discurso, id 16, 2, 10 discursis itineribus magnis, id 29, 5, 17 —**III.** Trop, like Gr διελθεῖν, *to speak at length* of a thing, *to discourse of* (post class) super quo nunc pauca discurram, Amm 17, 4 (cf in this sense the Romance *discorrere, discourir*, and v 2 discursus, II)

discursātĭo, ōnis, *f* [discurso], *a running hither and thither, a running about* (post Aug and rare) officiosa per urbem, Sen Brev Vit 3 magna, Front Strat 1, 5 *fin* animalium, Lact Opif D 3

discursātor, oris, *m* [id], *one who runs hither and thither, one who runs about* (late Lat) pedites et leves, Amm 16, 12, 21, cf hostis id 29, 5, 7, 14, 2, 6

discursim, *adv* [discurro], *by running* or *going about*, Macr S 7, 1, 1 (dub), Jul Val Res Gest Alex 1, 51

discursĭo, ōnis, *f* [id], *a running different ways, scattering* (late Lat) discursiones predatoriae, *scattered raids for plunder, foragings*, Amm 15, 4, 11 —**II.** *A hasty passing through* discursione rapidâ maturabant, Amm 31, 9, 2

discurso, are, *v freq a* and *n* [id] **I.** *Neutr*, *to run about, hasten up and down* (post Aug and rare) multum in agendo discursantem, salientem, etc non agere dixit (Domitius Afer) sed satagere, Quint 6, 3, 54, cf id 11, 3, 126, Flor 3, 18, 10 —**II.** *Act*, *to traverse* (late Lat) Gallias, Amm 15, 5, 4

discursor, oris, *m* [id], *one who runs about*, (Pseud.) Augustin ad Frat Erem Serm 5

1. discursus, a, um, *Part*, from discurro

2. discursus, ūs, *m* [discurro] **I.** *A running to and fro, a running about* (mostly post class) magno clamore discursuque passim fugae se mandant, Hirt B G 8, 29, 2, Liv 25, 25, Quint 1, 12, 10, Plin Ep 1, 9, 7, Ov F 2, 223, Juv 1, 86, Val Fl 5, 428 al — **B.** Transf **1.** *A pace, gait* acri discursu, Amm 14, 7, 16 — **2.** Of inanimate things radicum, Plin 17, 20, 33, § 144 venarum, id 34, 12, 29, § 118 macularum, id 16 15, 26, § 66 telorum, Val Max 3 1, 1 —**II.** In late Lat (acc to discurro, III), *a conversation, discourse* redempti, Cod Th 9, 24, 1 (cf It *discorso*, Fr *discours*)

† **1. discus,** i, *m*, = δίσκος **I.** *A quoit*, an implement for exercise in ancient gymnastics, Stat Th 6, 646 sq , Prop 3, 14, 10 (4, 13, 10 M), Hor C 1, 8, 11, id S 2, 2, 13, id A P 380, Ov M 10, 177 al — **b.** Prov qui discum audire quam philosophum malunt, i e *who prefer trifles to serious things*, Cic de Or 2, 5, 21 —**II.** *A dish*, so called because shaped like a quoit, App M 2, p 125, Vulg Matt 14, 8 —**III.** *The disc of a dial, a sundial*, Vitr 9, 9, 1

2. Discus, i, *m*, *the name of a freedman*, Ter Eun 3, 5, 60

discussē, *adv*, *minutely, accurately*, etc , v discutio *fin*

discussĭo, onis, *f* [discutio] (very rare) **I.** *A shaking*, Sen Q N 6, 19, 2 —**II.** *An examination, discussion* **A.** In gen (late Lat for disputatio, quaestio) sequitur illa discussio quid sit, etc , Macr Somn Scip 1, 16, 8, Tert Pudic 11 —**B.** In partic, in the later period of the empire, *a revision of the public accounts* in the provinces, Cod. Just 10, 30, 1, Symm Ep 5, 74

discussor, oris, *m* [id], *an examiner* (late Lat) **I.** In gen., Macr Somn Scip 1, 21, 8 —**II.** In partic, in the later period of the empire, *one who revised the accounts of the public revenue* in the provinces, *an auditor*, Gr λογοθέτης, Cod. Just 10, tit 30, Symm Ep 5, 76 al

* **discussōrĭus,** a, um, *adj* [id], *discutient, dissolving* vis, Plin 30, 8, 22, § 75

1. discussus, a, um, *Part*, from discutio

2. discussus, ūs, *m* [discutio], *a dashing, agitating* (lupus) si haesit in hamo, tumultuoso discussu laxat volnera, Plin 32, 2, 5, § 13

dis-cŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, 3, *v a* [quatio], *to strike asunder, dash to pieces, shatter*, etc **I.** In gen dentes, Lucil ap Non 455, 18 deum delubra, Lucr 6, 418, cf columna rostrata tota ad imum fulmine discussa est, Liv 42, 20 ne saxa ex catapultis lateritium discuterent, Caes B C 2, 9, 3, cf aliquantum muri tribus arietibus, Liv 21, 12 rostro (navis) discusso, *shattered*, Auct B Alex 46, 2, cf tempora cava ictu, Ov M 2, 625 ora saxo, id ib 4, 519 percussam aquam, Plin 28, 8, 29, § 118 nubes, Ov M 15, 70 discussae jubae capiti, Verg A. 9, 810 et saep —**II.** In partic **A.** In medic lang, *to scatter, disperse* (= digerere), Cels 2, 17, 3, 15, Scrib Comp 43, Plin 30, 15, 47, § 135 et saep — **B.** Pregn, *to break up, scatter, disperse, dissipate* **1.** Lit (rarely) illos coetus, Liv 2, 28, cf Boeoticum concilium, id. 42, 44 sole orto est discussa (caligo), id 29, 27 caligo, Cic Phil 12, 2, 5, cf umbras (sol), Verg G 3, 357, id A. 12, 669 discussa nox, Luc 5, 700 — Rarely with pers objects Cato discutit Etruscos, Gabinius Marsos, etc , *routs, subdues*, Flor 3, 18, 13, cf hostiles turmae discussae, Amm 25, 1 — Far more freq and class , **2.** Trop terrorem animi tenebrasque, *to disperse, dispel*, Lucr 1, 148, 2, 61 al , cf Cic de Or 3, 57 quod rem totam discusseram, *had frustrated, brought to naught*, id Q Fr 2, 12, so freq rem, Liv 34, 56, 39, 10, Suet Dom 2 al discutere et comprimere periculum consilio, Cic Mur 39, 84, so, periculum, Liv 2, 52, Front Strat 2, 11, 4 captiones (shortly before dissolvere interrogationes), Cic Ac 2, 15, 46 omnem ejus cunctationem, Asin Pollio ap Cic Fam 10, 33, 2 disceptationem, Liv 38, 13 crimen alicujus Quint 4, 2, 18 famam, Tac H 2, 9 fidem, Luc 1, 119 consilia hostium, Front Strat 4, 7, 31 seditionem, id ib 1, 9, 2, Vell 2, 81 bellum (with sepelire), id. 2, 75 nefas, Flor 3, 18, 9 et saep — Hence, * **discussē,** *adv*, only *comp*, *minutely, accurately* explorare discussius, Mart Cap 9, § 891

☞ For the meaning to investigate, discuss (lit , to separate mentally, distinguish, as in disputare, discernere, etc), which prevails in the post class derivatives discussio discussor, and discusse, as also in the Romance discutere, discussare, discussione, discuter, discussion, etc , there appear to be no examples in the literary language

† **disdĭāpāsōn,** *indecl*, = δὶς διὰ πασῶν, *a double octave* in music, Mart Cap 9, § 950, Vitr 5, 4, 9 al , cf diapason

† **dīsēmus,** a, um, *adj*, = δίσημος, *dissyllabic*, Mart Cap 9, § 978, § 981

dĭsertē, *adv*, *clearly*, etc , v dissero *P a fin* (α)

dĭsertim, *adv*, *clearly, expressly*, etc , v dissero, *P a fin* (β)

‡ **dĭsertĭōnes** divisiones patrimonio rum inter consortes, Paul ex Fest. p 72, 8, cf Mull ad h l

dĭsertĭtūdo, inis *f* [disertus] *eloquence* (late Lat), Hier Ep 50, *no* 5, Vulg Isa. 33, 19

dĭsertus, a, um, v dissero, *P a*

dis-glūtĭno, are, *v a*, *to disjoin, disunite* (late Lat) conjuncta (with dissuere), Hier Ep 66, *no* 12

dis-grĕgo, are, *v a*, *to separate divide* (opp congrego, late Lat), Mart Cap 3, § 289, 9, § 913

* **disgrĕgus,** a, um, *adj* [disgrego], *different, unlike* (with dispar), Mart Cap 9, § 892.

* **dis-hĭasco,** ĕre, *v n*, *to gape open, to chink, chap*, Cato R. R 12.

dīs-ĭcĭo (or **dissĭcio,** Lucr 3, 639, less correctly, **dis-jĭcio**), jeci, jectum, 3, *v a.* [jacio], *to throw asunder*, *to drive asunder*, *to scatter, disperse* (freq in poets and historians, esp since the Aug per , not in Cic., Plaut , or Ter) **I.** In gen partibus disjectis disque supatis, Lucr 1, 651, cf id. 1, 1020 materies, id. 2, 939 vis animaï (with dispertita and discissa), id. 3, 639 equi, id 5, 400 in vasta urbe lateque omnibus disjectis moenibus, i e *distributed, stretching out in various directions* Liv 24, 2; cf id. 24, 33 *fin* disjecta nube, Plin 2, 49, 50, § 134 nubes, Ov M 10, 179 nubila, id ib 1, 328 membra, id ib 3, 724, cf corpora ponto (with age diversos), Verg A 1, 70 rates, id ib 1, 43, cf naves passim, Liv 30, 24 naves in aperta Oceani, Tac A. 2, 23 et saep frontem mediam mentumque securi, Verg A. 12 308, cf scyphus in duas partes disjectus, Varr ap Gell 3, 14, 3 crinem disjecta Venus, *with dishevelled hair*, Sil 5, 203, of money, *to squander*, Val. Max 3, 5, 2 —**II.** In partic **A.** Milit t t, *to disperse, scatter, rout* the enemy ea (phalange) disjecta, Caes. B G 1, 25, 2, Liv 44, 41, Pompeius ap Cic. Att 8, 12 B Sall C 61, 3, id. J 50, 6, Nep Milt 2 al hostium disjecta frangere, *the scattered enemy*, Amm 29, 4 —**B.** Pregn, *to dash to pieces, lay in ruins, destroy*, *to frustrate, thwart, bring to naught* **1.** Lit arcem a fundamentis, Nep Timol 3, 3 moenia urbium, id ib § 2, Ov M 12, 109 statuas, Suet Caes 75 sepulchra, id ib 81 al globum consensionis, *to dissolve*, Nep Att 8, 4 pecuniam, i e *to squander*, Val Max. 3, 5, 2, cf *absol* dide, disice, per me licet Caecil ap Cic Cael 16, 37 — **2.** Trop (i q discutere, II B 2) disice compositam pacem, Verg A. 7, 339, so, pacem, Sil 2, 295 rem, Liv 2, 35 consilia ducis, id 25, 14 cogitationem regiam, Vell 1, 10 ex spectationem novarum tabularum, Suet Caes. 42

disjecto, are, *v freq a* [disicio], *to hurl hither and thither, to scatter, disperse* disjectare solet magnum mare transtra, cavernas, etc , Lucr 2, 553, id ib 562, 3, 501 conspiratas gentes, Amm 16, 3, cf id. 19, 7

1. disjectus, a, um, *Part*, from disicio

* **2. disjectus,** ūs, *m* [disicio] *a casting asunder*, *scattering*, Lucr 3, 928

dis-jĭcio, v disicio

disjŭgātĭo and **disjŭgo,** v dijug

disjunctē, *adv*, *separately, distinctly*, etc , v disjungo, *P a fin* a

disjunctim, *adv*, *separately*, etc , v disjungo, *P a fin* b

disjunctĭo or **dījunctio,** ōnis, *f* [disjungo] *a separation* (a Ciceron. word) **I.** In gen in tanta disjunctione meorum, tanta acerbitate, Cic Sest 21, 47, cf (amicorum), with alienatio, id Lael 21 animorum disjunctio dissensionem facit, i e *the diversity, difference*, id Agr 2, 6, 14, cf sententiae, id Prov Cons 17, 40 — **II.** In partic **A.** In philos lang, *an opposition of two propositions disjunctively connected* in a syllogism, Cic N D 1, 25, 70, id Top 14, 56, id. Ac 2, 30, 97, id Fat 16, 37, cf disjunctus —**B.** In rhet, a fig of speech **1.** Corresp to the Gr διεζευγμένον, Cic de Or 3, 54, 207 (quoted in Quint 9 1, 35), Auct Her 4, 27, Gell 2, 7 *fin* — **2.** Corresp to the Gr συνωνυμία, i e *the use of different words or phrases having the same import*, Quint 9, 3, 45

disjunctīvus or **dīj-,** a, um, *adj* [id] *placed in opposition, opposed to each other* (post class) **I.** In philos lang pro loquium i q disjunctio (II A.), Gell 5, 11, 9, cf ib § 8 —**II.** In gram lang, *disjunctive, expressed with disjunctive particles* (aut, vel, sive, etc), Charis p 193 P et saep , Dig 35, 1, 78 al

disjunctus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from disjungo

dis-jungo or **dījungo,** xi, ctum, 3, *v a*, *to disjoin, disunite, separate*, opp to

conjungo (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Esp., *to unyoke* draught cattle: asinum, bovem ab opere, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 4; Col. 2, 3, 1; Plin. 18, 27, 67, § 251: bovem opere, Col. 6, 15, 2; and simply bovem, id. 6, 14 *fin.;* Cic. Div. 2, 36 *fin.;* Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 28; Ov. M. 14, 648 al.—**B.** *To wean* sucklings: agnos a mamma, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20; 2, 7, 12 al. — **C.** In gen., *to divide, separate, part, remove.* (α) With *acc.* only, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 18: intervallo locorum et temporum dijuncti sumus, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: quod (flumen) Jugurthae Bocchique regnum disjungebat, Sall. J. 92, 5 et saep. — (β) With *ab:* nisi (fons) munitione ac mole lapidum disjunctus esset a mari, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53: qua in parte Cappadocia ab Armenia disjungitur, Sall. H. Fragm. IV. 20 ed. Gerl. (ap. Non. 535, 17); Liv. 42, 59. — (γ) With simple *abl.:* Italis longe disjungimur oris, *Verg. A. 1, 252.—* (δ) With *inter se,* Lucr. 3, 803. — **II.** Trop., *to separate, part, divide* (esp. freq. in Cic.). (α) With *acc.* only (very rarely): sin eos (oratorem et philosophum) disjungent, hoc erunt inferiores, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 35 *fin.;* id. Rep. 2, 37.—(β) With *ab:* ea res disiunxit illum ab illa, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 86; cf.: eos a colonis, Cic. Sull. 21: populum a senatu, id. Lael. 12, 41: Pompeium a Caesaris amicitia, id. Phil. 2, 9 *fin.:* me ab orationibus, id. Fam. 1, 9, 23 Orell. *N. cr.:* nos a corporibus (shortly before, sevocare, avocare, and secernere animum a corpore), id. Tusc. 1, 31: pastionem a cultura, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 22; cf. ib. 1, 3: honesta a commodis (opp. commiscere), Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 16: artem a scientia, Quint. 2, 15, 2: veterem amicitiam sibi ab Romanis, Liv. 42, 46, 6 et saep.—Hence, **disjunctus,** a, um, *P. a., separate, distinct; distant, remote.*—With *ab* or *absol.* **A.** Lit.: Aetolia procul a barbaris disjuncta gentibus, Cic. Pis. 37, 91; cf.: in locis disjunctissimis maximeque diversis, id. de Imp. Pomp. 4.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *apart, different, remote.* (α) With *ab:* vita maxime disjuncta a cupiditate et cum officio conjuncta, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 39: homines Graecos, longe a nostrorum hominum gravitate disjunctos, id. Sest. 67, 141: mores Caelii longissime a tanti sceleris atrocitate disjuncti, id. Cael. 22; cf. id. de Or. 1, 3 *fin.;* id. Pis. 1, 3; cf. in *comp.:* nihil est ab ea cogitatione dijunctius, id. Ac. 2, 20 *fin.* et saep.—(β) *Absol.:* neque disjuncti doctores, sed iidem erant vivendi praeceptores atque dicendi, id. de Or. 3, 15, 57: ratio, quae similitudines transferat et disjuncta conjungat, id. Fin. 2, 14, 45.—**2.** Esp., of discourse, *disconnected, abrupt, disjointed:* conjunctio, quae neque asperos habet concursus, neque disjunctos atque hiantes, Cic. Part. Or. 6, 21; cf. of the orator himself: Brutum (oratorem) otiosum atque dijunctum, Tac. Or. 18.—**3.** In dialectics, *opposed:* disjuncta conjungere, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45: omne, quod ita disjunctum sit, quasi aut etiam, aut non, etc., i. e. *logically opposed, disjunctive* (i. q. disjunctio, II. A.), id. Ac. 2, 30, 97.—As *subst.:* **disjunctum,** i, *n., that which is logically opposed:* quod Graeci διεζευγμένον ἀξίωμα, nos disjunctum dicimus, Gell. 16, 8, 12. — *Adv.* **a. disjunctē (dij-),** *separately, distinctly, disjunctively* (opp. conjuncte), Fest. s. v. SACRAM VIAM, p. 292, 5 Müll.—*Comp.:* non satis quae disjunctius dicuntur, intellegis, Cic. Phil. 2, 13, 32.—*Sup.,* Amm. 20, 3, 11. —**b. disjunctim (dij-),** opp. conjunctim, Gai. 2, 199; 205; Dig. 28, 7, 5; 35, 1, 49 al.

‡ **disjurgĭum,** ii, *n.* [dis-jurgium], *a difference, quarrel,* Inscr. Orell. 3023; 4777.

‡ **dismōtum,** v. dimoveo *init.*

‡ † **disōmus,** a, um, *adj.,* = δίσωμος, *holding two bodies:* VAS, *a sarcophagus for two persons,* Inscr. Orell. 4548.

* **dispālesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [dispalor], *to spread about, be noised abroad,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 123.

dis-pālor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n., to wander about, to straggle, stray* (very rare). **I.** Prop.: dispalati ab signis, Sisenn. ap. Non. 101, 6; id. ib. 7; Nep. Lys. 1, 2; id. Hann. 5, 2; Amm. 15, 3; 31, 2.—* **II.** Trop.: multitudo in varias artes dispalata, *scattered, dispersed,* Pseudo-Sall. de Rep. Ord. 2, 5.

dis-pando or **dispendo,** no *perf.,* sum; also, in colloq. lang., **dispenno,** dispessus (in Plaut., v. the foll.), *v. a., to stretch out, spread out, to extend, expand* (very rare). **I.** Prop.: dispennite hominem divorsum et distennite, Plaut. Mil. 5, 14: dispessis manibus, id. ib. 2, 4, 7 (also ap. Gell. 15, 15, 4); and: dispessis membris (Tityos), Lucr. 3, 988, v. Lachm. ad h. l. p. 201: dispansae vestes in sole, Lucr. 1, 306; so, arbor vastis dispansa ramis, Plin. 9, 4, 3, § 8; Suet. Dom. 19: neu distracta (natura) suum late dispandat hiatum, Lucr. 6, 599.—* **II.** Trop., of speech, *to spread out, amplify,* L. Verus ap. Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 3.

dis-par, ăris, *adj., unlike, dissimilar, different, unequal* (freq. and class.; cf.: impar, dissimilis, absimilis). (α) *Absol.:* dispares mores disparia studia sequentur, quorum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, Cic. Lael. 20, 74: cf. id. Fin. 2, 3, 10: ostendi, parem dignitatem, disparem fortunam in Murena atque in Sulpicio fuisse, id. Mur. 21; cf. id. Planc. 24 *fin.;* id. Prov. Cons. 7, 17; Caes. B. G. 7, 39; Sall. J. 52, 1 al.: tempora, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87; cf. id. Off. 1, 34; 2, 18: proelium, Caes. B. G. 5, 16, 2; cf. certamen, *unequal, ill-matched,* Ov. Am. 2, 2, 61: habitus animorum, Liv. 30, 28: via dicendi, Quint. 10, 1, 67 et saep.: calami, i. e. *unequal, of different lengths,* Ov. M. 1, 711; cf. avenae, id. ib. 8, 192: fistula, id. ib. 2, 682; and cicutae, Verg. E. 2, 36.—(β) With *dat.:* color rebus (opp. par), Lucr. 2, 738: sunt his alii multum dispares, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109: illa oratio huic, id. de Or. 2, 44: atque discolor matrona meretrici, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 3 et saep.—(γ) With *gen.:* quicquam dispar sui atque dissimile, Cic. de Sen. 21, 78: sortis, Sil. 5, 19: animorum, id. 8, 570.

* **dispărasco,** ĕre, *v. n.* [dispar], *to be unlike,* Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 3, 9 *med.* dub.

dispărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disparo], *a separation:* procreationis, i. e. *a delivery,* Vitr. 2, 9: brevis, Amm. 21, 12, 8.

dispargo, v. dispergo.

dis-părĭlis, e, *adj., dissimilar, different* (very rare): pabulum, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 4: formae, id. L. L. 9, § 40 Müll.: aspiratio terrarum, * Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: vites, Col. 3, 2, 17: ictus errantium siderum, Plin. 2, 45, 45, § 216.—*Adv.:* **dispărĭlĭter,** *differently,* etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 6 *fin.;* id. L. L. 9, § 89 Müll.

dispărĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [disparilis], *dissimilarity, difference* (ante- and post-class. and very rare): vocis, Varr. L. L. 10, § 36 Müll.: rerum, Gell. praef. § 3: collationis, id. 7, 3, 47.

dispărĭlĭter, *adv., differently, dissimilarly,* v. disparilis *fin.*

dis-păro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to part, separate, divide* (rare but class.). **I.** In gen.: Juppiter nos per gentes alium alia disparat, Plaut. Rud. prol. 10: (Servius Tullius) seniores a junioribus divisit, eosque ita disparavit, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 22; * Caes. B. G. 7, 28 *fin.:* ab Euphrate brevi spatio disparatur, Amm. 14, 3, 3; 14, 8, 4. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: tot sententias in eandem rem, Gell. 11, 11, 4: ab omni turpitudinis labe disparata atque abjuncta divinitas, Arn. 3, p. 105.—**B.** Esp., in rhet.: disparatum est id, quod ab aliqua re per oppositionem negationis separatur, hoc modo: *sapere, non sapere,* Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42; cf. Quint. 5, 11, 31.

dispartĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [dispartio], *divisible;* coupled with demutabilis (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Hermog. 39.

dis-partio and **dispartior,** v. dispertio.

dispatens, entis, *P. a.* [dis-pateo], *opening in different directions:* latibula sibi parant in plures exitus dispatentia, Lact. 3, 10, 3.

dispectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dispicio], *a viewing, considering:* tituli, Tert. Res Carn. 19.

dispecto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to consider, contemplate, examine:* momenta, Arn. 1, p. 13.

dispector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who considers, examines, a searcher* (eccl. Lat.): cordis Deus, Tert. Anim. 15: alienarum sententiarum, id. ad Uxor. 2, 8.

1. dispectus, a, um, *Part.,* from dispicio.

2. dispectus, ūs, *m.* [dispicio], *regard, consideration, examination,* Sen. de Ira, 2, 9, 2; id. Ep. 94 *med.*

dis-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3, *v. a., to drive asunder, to scatter, disperse* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: dispulsa suo de coetu materiaī Copia, Lucr. 1, 1017: pecudes dispulsae, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 7: ater quos aequore turbo Dispulerat, Verg. A. 1, 512; cf. ib. 538: umbras, id. ib. 5, 839: aequora prorā, Stat. Th. 5, 335. — **II.** Trop., *to scatter, drive away, dispel:* (philosophia) ab animo tamquam ab oculis caliginem dispulit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 64; cf.: tenebras calumniae, Phaedr. 3, 10, 42: somnos, Sen. Troad. 452: curas, Sil. 8, 164: inediae metum, Amm. 14, 7.

dispendĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dispendium], *hurtful, prejudicial* (post-Aug. and very rare): cunctatio, Col. 2, 20, 1: occasiones, Cod. Theod. 11, 2, 4 al.

dispendĭum, ii, *n.* [dispendo] (opp. compendium, v. 3. dis, II.), *expense, cost, loss* (mostly ante- and post-class.; cf.: impensa, impendium, sumptus; also: noxa, damnum, detrimentum, jactura, incommodum). **I.** Lit.: dispendium ideo, quod in dispendendo solet minus fieri, Varr. L. L. 5, § 183 Müll.: sine damno et dispendio, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 35; cf. so with sumptus, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 7: minore nusquam bene fui dispendio, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 20: ut gratiam ineat sine suo dispendio, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 29: neque dispendi facit hilum, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 60 Müll.; cf. *Lucr. 2, 1127: alicui afferre dispendium, Col. 4, 24, 1: quod dispendium pauci intellegunt, Plin. 36, 6, 9, § 53: dispendia (comae), Ov. Am. 1, 14, 43; cf. id. ib. 1, 7, 25: viarum, i. e. *a roundabout way,* Mart. 9, 100: silvae, Luc. 8, 2.—**2.** Trop.: hic tibi ne qua morae fuerint dispendia tanti, *loss of time,* *Verg. A. 3, 453: famae, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 452: disciplinae, Aus. Grat. Act. 32.

1. dis-pendo, ĕre, *v. a., to weigh out* (ante- and post-class.): in dispendendo, Varr. L. L. 5, § 183 Müll.: panis dispensus, i. e. *dispensed, distributed,* Prud. ap. Symm. 1, 584.

2. dis-pendo, *to stretch out,* v. dispando.

dispenno, ĕre, v. dispando.

dispensātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dispenso]. **I.** *Economical management, charge, direction, superintendence.* **A.** Lit.: aerarii, Cic. Vatin. 15, 36.—**B.** Transf.: annonae, Liv. 10, 11; cf. id. 4, 12 *fin.:* est autem in eximendis favis necessaria dispensatio, Plin. 11, 14, 14, § 35; Front. Aquaed. 78 *fin.*—**II.** *The office of a* dispensator, *management, administratorship, stewardship,* διοίκησις, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 28; id. Att. 15, 15, 3; Suet. Oth. 5; Inscr. Orell. 834; Vulg. 1 Cor. 9, 17.

dispensātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to management* or *administratorship:* philosophia, Isid. Orig. 2, 24, 16.—*Adv.:* **dispensātīvē,** *in the manner of an administrator, in substitution,* Hier. Ep. 112, 14.

dispensātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a household superintendent, a manager, steward;* as manager of the imperial treasury, *a cashier, treasurer,* διοικητής; usually the most trustworthy slaves, but under the emperors sometimes ingenui (v. Orell. on his Inscr. 4002): ab aere pendendo dispensator, Varr. L. L. 5, § 183 Müll.; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 43; and Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 9 Müll.: dispensator litteras scit, Cic. Rep. 5, 3, 5 (cf. Krebs, Antibar. p. 371); so id. Fragm. ap. Non. 193, 10; Juv. 1, 91; Suet. Aug. 67; Mart. 5, 42, 5; Plin. 7, 39, 40, § 129; Inscr. Orell. 790; 895; 2914 sq.; Vulg. Gen. 43, 16 al.

* **dispensātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *relating to management* or *control* (late Lat.), Hier. in Ies. 14, 53, 12.

dispensātrix, īcis, *f.* [dispensator], *she that dispenses, a female steward,* Hier. Quaest. Hebr. in Paralip. 8; Inscr. Murat. 968, 9.

dis-penso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* **I.** Orig. of money, *to distribute by weight, to*

disburse, pay out (for syn cf partior, impertio, distribuo, divido) ducentos nummos (sc inter milites), Plaut Bacch 4 9, 47 —**B.** In gen, *to manage, regulate household expenses* domesticas res, Cic Att 11, 1, cf Juv 7, 219 eligere aliquem ad dispensandam pecuniam, *to have charge of the military chest*, Nep Con 4 —*Absol* dispensat pueris vilicus *distributes rations*, Mart 12 18, 22 —**II.** Transf, of other things, *to dispense, distribute, arrange* (for syn cf dispono, digero, ordino, compono) **A.** Lit (fons) certis horarum spatiis dispensatur inter incolas, Plin. 18, 22, 51, § 188, Front Aquaed. 9, Plin 13, 13, 27, § 89 vitis aequa portione sucum proli suae dispensat, Col 4, 24, 9 oscula suprema natos per omnes, Ov M 6, 278 (cf dividit oscula, Hor C 1, 36, 6) filum candelae, Juv 3, 287 quem (annum) intercalaribus mensibus interponendis ita dispensavit (Numa), ut, etc, Liv 1, 19 *fin*.—**B.** Trop, *to manage, regulate, control, distribute* inventa non solum ordine sed etiam momento quodam atque judicio dispensare atque componere, Cic de Or 1, 31, 142 quasi dispensare rem publicam et in ea quodam modo vilicare, id Rep 5, 3, 5, Just 7, 6, 4 laetitiam inter impotentes populi animos, i e *to impart to them by degrees* Liv 27, 50 *fin* male dispensata libertas, Sen Ben. 1, 10 quae dispensant mortalia fata sorores, Ov H 12, 3 et saep consilium dispensandae cohonestandaeque victoriae imperatoribus majores dederunt nostri (qs. *to arrange as the general's manager*, the fig acc to I B, v also dispensator), Liv 38, 47 —*Absol* si modo recte dispensare velis, *to dispense, arrange* (= administrare), Hor S 1, 2, 75

dispensus, a, um, *Part*, from 1 dispendo

* **dis-percŭtĭo,** ĕre, *v a*, *to dash out* cerebrum, Plaut Cas 3, 5, 18

disperdĭtĭo, v dispertitio

dis-perdo, didi, ditum, 3, *v a*, *to destroy, spoil, ruin* (rare but class.) bibe, es disperde rem, Plaut Cas. 2, 3, 32, cf id Trin 2, 2, 58 ut a majoribus nostris possessiones relictas disperdat et dissipet, *Cic Agr 1, 1, 2 imaginem, Gell 15, 31, 4. —Poet stridenti miserum stipula disperdere carmen, *to spoil*, *Verg E 3, 27 —Of personal objects lenonem, Plaut Poen 4, 2, 96 qui tot cives Romanos occidit, arripuit disperdidit, Vatin ap Cic Fam 5, 10 inimicos, Vulg Psa 142, 11 et saep — (The *pass* forms are not found, dispereo taking their place In Lucr 2, 831, dispergitur is the true reading)

dis-pĕrĕo, ii, 4, *v n*, *to go completely to ruin, to be lost* or *undone, to perish* (rare, mostly ante class) quin prius disperibit faxo, quam unam calcem civerit, Plaut. Poen 4, 2, 86 fructus dispereunt, Varr R R 1, 11, 1, cf Col 12, 46 2 fundus, *Cic Agr 2, 29, 80 disperit cibus, Lucr 3, 704 vestis multo sanguine, id 5 1422, id. 4, 376, 5, 288 al tui labores, Cat. 14, 11 — Prov male partum male disperit, *light come light go*, Plaut Poen 4, 2, 22 (for which *dilabitur*, Poeta ap Cic Phil 2, 27) —**II.** In colloq lang disperii! *I am undone! it's all over with me!* Plaut Bacch 5, 1, 28, id Aul 2, 2, 65, id Cas 5, 3, 2, id Most 2, 1, 28 et saep, Ter Heaut 2, 4, 24, id Ad 3, 3, 1, Afran ap Non. 110, 13, for which once Dispereo! Plaut Stich 5, 5, 12 Dispeream, si or nisi, *may I perish, if* or *if not*, a strong asseveration, Cat 92, 2, 4, Prop 2 21, 9 (3, 14, 9 M), Hor S 1, 9, 47, Suet. Tib 59 al

di-spergo, in late Lat and sometimes in MSS of the older authors written **dispargo** (cf aspergo and conspergo), si, sum, 3 *v a*, *to scatter on all sides, to scatter about, disperse* (freq and class., esp in the *part perf*) **I.** Lit per agros passim dispergit corpus, Cic. Poet N D 3, 26, 67, cf *per hypallagen* membrorum collectio dispersa (coupled with dissipare), id. de Imp Pomp 9, 22 (but in Lucr 3, 988, the right reading is dispessis membris, not dispersis, v dispando) cur (deus) tam multa pestifera terra marique disperserit? id Ac 2, 38, 120 nubes dispergunt venti, Lucr 6, 254 an tibi jam mavis cerebrum dispergam hic? Ter Ad 5, 2, 7, for which ut cerebro dispergat viam *besprinkle*, id. ib 3, 2, 19 caprae dispergunt se, contra oves se congregant et condensant in locum unum, Varr R R 2 3, 9, cf comites dispersi, Lucr 4 576, so the *mid* dispersi, of persons, Cic Fl 13, 30, id. Sest. 42, 91, and esp freq of soldiers, Caes B G 1, 40, 8, 3, 28, 3, id B C 1, 44, 1, 2 38, 5 et saep, Sall. J 98, 4 et saep, cf dispersi a suis pars cedere, etc, id. ib 51, 1, and in the *verb fin act* quae (duo milia evocatorum) tota acie disperserat, *had distributed* Caes B C 3, 88, 4 fimum, Plin 18 23, 53, § 193 vitem traducibus dispergere atque disrarare, Col 5, 6, 36 lactuca dispergitur, *set out*, i e *planted*, id. 11, 3 25 color dispergitur omnis, Lucr 2 831 (not disperditur, v Lachm ad h l) ubi brachia et crura inaequaliter dispergit, i e *moves at random*, Cels. 2, 6 Mesopotamia vicatim dispersa, i e *divided*, Plin 6, 26, 30, § 117 magna pars Judaeae vicis dispergitur, Tac H 5 8 et saep —Poet aries dispergit saxa (with effundere muros), Luc 1, 384 Cort. dispersa capillos, id 10, 84 quo latior (res) est, in cunctas undique partis Plura modo dispargit et ab se corpora mittit, Lucr 2, 1135, so with *in* and *acc*, id 1, 309, Caes B G 6, 34, 1, Plin 11, 37, 89, § 220 tripartitum exercitum plures in manus, Tac A. 3, 74 al aër dispargitur ad partis minutas corporis, Lucr 4, 895

II. Trop in praesentia tantummodo numeros et modos et partes argumentandi confuse et permixte dispersimus post describte ex hac copia digeremus, Cic Inv 1, 30, 49, cf id. de Or 1, 42, 187, 191, Quint 9, 3, 39 bellum tam longe lateque dispersum, Cic de Imp Pomp 12, 35 in re dispersa atque infinita, Q Cic Pet Cons 1 plebis vis soluta atque dispersa in multitudine Sall J 41, 6 rumorem, Tac A. 4, 24 falsos rumores, id. H. 2, 96, and with *acc* and *inf* volgus fingendi avidum disperserat accitum in adoptionem, *had given out*, id ib 2, 1 membratim oportebit partis rei gestae dispergere in causam, Cic. Inv 1 21, 30 vitam in auras, Verg A. 11, 617, cf partem voti in auras, id ib 795 — Hence, *adv* in two forms **1. dispersē,** *dispersedly, here and there* (very rare) dispersa et diffuse dictae res, Cic Inv 1, 52, 98 multis in locis dicta, id Verr 2, 4, 52, § 116 —**2. dispersim,** Varr R. R. 1, 1, 7, 3, 2, 13, Suet Caes 80

* **di-sperno,** ĕre, *v a*, *to despise* jussa, Juvenc 2, 257

disperse and **dispersim,** *advv*, v dispergo *fin*

dispersĭo, ōnis, *f* [dispergo], *a scattering dispersion* **I.** In gen (*a*) *Act* exercitus Isid 18 2, 7 populi, gentis, Tert adv Jud 13 gentium, Vulg Johan 7, 35 —(*β*) *Pass* pascentium equorum, Veg Mil 3, 8 —**II.** Transf **1.** *Destruction* urbis, Cic Phil 3, 12, 30 *fin* Ed Halm (B & K., dispertitio) —**2.** *They who are scattered* dispersiones Israelis congregabit, Vulg Psa. 146, 2, id 2 Macc. 1, 27

dispersus, a, um, *Part.*, from dispergo

dis-pertĭo (in many MSS also **dispartio,** Liv 3, 10, 9, Nep Eum 2) ivi or ii, itum, 4 (*arch inf pass* dispertirier, Plaut Ps 1, 5, 26), *v a.* [partio], *to distribute, divide* (class.) **I.** Lit dispertiti viri dispertiti ordines, Plaut Am 1, 1, 65 funditores inter manipulos Sall J 49 *fin* auxiliarios equites tribunis legionum in utrumque latus, id ib 46, 7. (conjuratos) municipiis, Cic Cat 4, 4, 7 exercitum per oppida Liv 29, 1 et saep opsonium hic bifariam, Plaut. Aul 2, 4, 3, cf id ib 2, 6, 5 secundam mensam servis, Nep Ages. 8, 4 epulas trifariam, in jentacula et prandia, etc, Suet Vit 13 pecuniam judicibus, Cic Clu 25, 69 dispartiantur patris bona pariter, Afran ap Non 374 33 portas et proxima loca tribunis, *to assign as posts to be guarded*, Sall J 59, 1 et saep —*Pass*, with mid. force Etiam dispertimini? *won't you part yet?* Plaut Curc 1, 3, 33 — **II.** Trop (mostly in Cic) ex quae ad mortales pertinent, quadrifariam dispertierim, in homines, in loca, in tempora, in res, Varr ap Non 92, 16, cf Cic de Or 1, 42 190, 3 29, 114, id. Brut 44 162 Romani homines, qui tempora voluptatis laborisque dispertiunt, id Mur 35 *fin.* cum aliquo dispertitum officium est in aliquare, id. Fam. 5, 2 Ceres et Libera, a quibus initia vitae atque victus, hominibus et civitatibus data ac dispertita esse dicuntur, id. Verr 2, 5, 72 tot in curas dispertiti eorum animi erant, Liv 22, 7, 10 — Also deponent form, **dis-pertior (-partior),** iri jurisconsulti saepe quod positum est in una cognitione, id in infinita dispertiuntur, Cic Leg 2, 19, 47 administrationem inter se, Liv 3, 10, 9

dispertĭor, iri *v dep*, v preced *fin*

dispertītĭo, onis, *f* [dispertio], *a division, destruction* urbis, Cic Phil 3, 12, 30 *fin* (where disperditio is a false reading but v dispersio), Tert. adv Herm 31

dis-pesco (pescui, acc. to Prisc. p 885 P) pestum, 3, *v a* [commonly referred to pasco, lit, to take from the pasture (pecus a pastione deducere, Paul ex Fest p 72, 11), but more probably from root pac, πακ- of Gr πήγνυμι, to fasten, Lat pango, paciscor, etc, cf Curt. Gr Etym 268] like disjungere in gen, *to separate, divide* (post Aug and very rare), Oceanus Africam Europam Asiamque dispescit Plin 2, 68, 68, § 173, cf Nilus Africam ab Aethiopia dispescens, id. 5 9, 10, § 53 Samon a Mileto, App Flor 15, p 350, id. de Deo Socr p 44 —* **II.** Trop dispestae disturbataeque nuptiae, App M 4, p 154, 33

dispessus, a, um, v dispando

dispestus, a, um, *Part* from dispesco

di-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum 3, *v n* and *a*, *to see through all parts* (cf Lachm. ad Lucr vol 2, p 236 and 237) *to see with an effort to open wide the eyes* in order to see *to look through, to see, to glance, to gaze*, and actively, *to descry, discern, perceive* (class, esp freq in Cic Lachm l l prefers dispicere in many passages where the best editions have despicere, e g Verg A. 1, 224, id G 2, 187, Ov M 2, 178, 3 44, 7, 223, id F 4, 569, Col 1, 6, 23, cf Conington ad Verg A. 1, 224, Munro ad Lucr 4, 418 *N cr*) **I.** Lit (*a*) *Neutr* isti autem tantis effusis tenebris ne scintillam quidem ullam ad dispiciendum reliquerunt, Cic Ac 2 19, 61, cf tanta oborta caligo est ut dispicere non posset, Suet Ner 19, Cic Tusc 1, 19 *fin* catuli qui jam dispecturi sunt, caeci aeque et hi, qui modo nati id Fin 4, 23 *fin* ut primum dispexit, id ib 2, 30 97 ad terram aspice et dispice, Oculis investigans astute augura, Plaut Cist 4 2 25 —(*β*) *Act* nubila, Lucr 4, 418 Lachm longe cunctas in partis id 6 648 dispecta est et Thule, Tac Agr 10 ut nequit ullam dispicere oculus rem, Lucr 3, 564 —**B.** Transf, *to investigate, make an examination* dispicientibus consistorianis et militaribus, Amm 15, 5, 12 —**II.** Trop, *to perceive mentally, discern discover* (commonly as *act*) si imbecilli animi verum dispicere non possint, Cic. Div 2, 39, cf Liv 44 6 *fin* mentem principis, Tac A 3 22 merita id. ib 13, 27 in ea re Pompeius quid velit, non dispicio Cic. Q Fr 2, 2 *fin.* sine jam aliquid dispiciam, *to find out*, Ter And 3 5, 16, cf Cic Att. 2, 20 —**B.** Moton (mostly in the *imperat*) *to consider, think, reflect upon* nunc velim dispicias res Romanas, Cic Att 6, 8 discerne et dispice insidiatorem et petitum insidiis, Liv 40 10, Just Inst 1, 8 pr dispice an tu, etc Plin Ep 1, 18, 5 dispice, ne sit, etc, id ib 2, 10, 5 prius dispiciamus de his, quae, etc, Gai Inst 1, § 143, cf Dig 14, 1, 1, and *absol* virtus est ubi occasio admonet dispicere, Plaut Pers 2, 3, 15

Dispĭter, v Dis and Diespiter

* **dis-plāno,** are, *v a*, *to level away, to level* rutro caput, Varr ap Non 18, 25

* **dis-plĭcātus,** a, um, *Part.* [plico], *scattered, dispersed* apes, Varr R R 3, 16, 7

displĭcentĭa, ae, *f* [displiceo] *dissatisfaction, discontent* sui (with taedium), Sen Tranq An. 2 8 —**II.** Med t t, *indisposition* corporis, Cael Aur Tard 3, 6, 86, 5, 10, 96

dis-plĭcĕo, ŭi (displicitus est, Gell 1, 21, 4), itum, 2, *v n* [placeo], *to displease* (opp placeo and complaceo v 3 dis, II —rare but class) quodne vobis placeat,

displiceat mihi? Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 19; so opp. placere, id. Men. 4, 2, 107; Cic. Brut. 57; Quint. 12, 9, 6: mortis mihi displicet auctor, Ov. M. 8, 493 et saep.: si displicebit vita, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 19; so without *dat.*, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3 (opp. arridere); Quint. 12, 9, 6 (opp. placere); Suet. Calig. 20; Hor. C. 1, 38, 2; id. Ep. 1, 19, 47 al.: non mihi displicet adhibere etiam istam rationem, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157; so with a subject-clause, Quint. 2, 5, 17; Suet. Claud. 4.—**II.** Sibi, *to be displeased, dissatisfied with one's self*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 20; Poëta ap. Cic. Att. 2, 18, 3; also, in gen., *to feel fretful*, Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12; cf.: aconitum potum protinus facit corpus grave et displicens, *uneasy*, Scrib. Comp. 188.

dis-plĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to scatter*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 7.

dis-plōdo, no *perf.*, ōsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to spread out, dilate, extend* (for the most part only ante- and post-class., and in the *part. perf.*; in class. prose not at all): pedibus magnis, et altis, qui ingredienti ei displodantur, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4; id. ib. 2, 5, 8.—In the *part. perf.*, *burst asunder*: vesicula displosa repente, Lucr. 6, 131; cf. * Hor. S. 1, 8, 46: repente templa caeli, Lucr. 6, 285 (for which: divolsa repente, ib. 122): nares, *spread out, broad*, Arn. 3, p. 108; 6, p. 196.

displōsus, a, um, Part., from displodo.

displŭvĭāta (cava aedium) sunt, in quibus deliquiae arcam sustinentes stillicidia reiciunt, i. e. *of which the rain-water runs off on both sides of the walls*, Vitr. 6, 3.

di-spŏlĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to plunder, spoil utterly*: templum lunae Ephesiae, Treb. Poll. Gallien. 6, 2; also as var. lect. for despolio, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 43, v. Zumpt ad h. l.

† **di-spondēus,** i, *m.*, = δισπόνδειος, *a double spondee* —— ——, Diomed. p. 476 P.; Don. p. 1739 ib. et saep.

dis-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsitum (contr. dispostum, Lucr. 1, 52; 2, 644), 3, *v. a.*, *to place here and there, to set in different places, to distribute regularly, to dispose, arrange* (cf. dispenso, II.—freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *to set in order, arrange, dispose*: libros confusos antea, Cic. Att. 4, 8, a; cf.: Homeri libros, id. de Or. 3, 34, 137: oculos (harundinum), Cato R. R. 47; cf. brassicam, Col. 11, 3, 27: arbores, Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 78: quidque suo loco, Col. 12, 2, 3; cf.: pennas in ordine, Ov. A. A. 2, 45; for which: disjecta membra in ordinem, Sen. Hippol. 1257: obliquos ordines in quincuncem, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 5: aciem, Tac. H. 2, 41; Plin. 9, 8, 9, § 31: male capillos, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 35; cf. comas, id. Pont. 3, 3, 16; Mart. 12, 83: tectos enses per herbam, Verg. A. 3, 237: ceras per atria, Ov. F. 1, 591; for which: expressi cera voltus singulis disponebantur armariis, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 6: tabernas deversorias per litora et ripas, Suet. Ner. 27: cubicula plurifariam, id. Tib. 43 et saep.—Poet.: (Prometheus) corpora disponens, etc., qs. arranging the parts, limbs, i. e. *fashioning, forming*, Prop. 3, 5, 9 (4, 4, 9 M.): moenia versu, i. e. *to describe*, id. 4 (5), 1, 57; cf. Ov. Am. 3, 7, 64.—**B.** In partic., milit. t. t., *to set in order, arrange, to draw up, array* a body of men, a guard, military engines, etc.: praesidia disponit, castella communit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8, 2; so, praesidia, id. B. C. 3, 15, 2: stationes, id. B. G. 5, 15 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 73, 3: custodias, id. ib. 3, 8, 4: cohortes, id. B. G. 5, 33, 1: equites, id. ib. 7, 56, 4; id. B. C. 3, 101, 3: exploratores, id. B. G. 7, 35, 1: insidias, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 29; 2, 9, 7 al.: equos, *to station in relays*, Liv. 37, 7: ballistas machinasque, Suet. Calig. 46 et saep.: custodias in muro, Caes. B. G. 7, 27, 1; 7, 34, 1: expeditos, id. B. C. 1, 27 *fin.* et saep.; cf.: legiones in Apulia hibernorum causa, id. ib. 1, 14, 3: tormenta in muris, id. ib. 1, 17, 3: sudes in opere, id. B. G. 7, 81, 4 et saep.: milites iis operibus quae, etc., id. B. C. 1, 21, 3: exploratores omni fluminis parte, id. B. G. 7, 61, 1: classem omni ora maritima, id. B. C. 3, 5, 2: naves in litore pluribus locis separatim, id. ib. 3, 24, 1: cohortes castris praesidio, id. ib. 3, 88, 4 et saep.: praesidia custodiasque ad ripas Ligeris, id. B. G. 7, 55, 9; cf. id. ib. 7, 65, 3; id. B. C. 1, 50: praesidia cis Rhenum, id. B. G. 4, 4, 3; cf.: legiones Narbone circumque ea loca hiemandi causa, id. B. C. 1, 37, 1: equites per oram maritimam, id. ib. 3, 24, 4; cf. id. ib. 3, 111, 1; Suet. Aug. 32; Front. Strat. 2, 5, 1 et saep.

II. Trop.: verba ita disponunt ut pictores varietatem colorum, paria paribus referunt, Cic. Or. 19 *fin.*; so of the regular arrangement of the parts of a discourse, id. de Or. 2, 42, 179; 3, 25, 96 al.; Quint. 2, 12, 10; 3, 3, 10 et saep.; cf. also Tac. Or. 3: fac ut plane iis omnibus, quos devinctos tenes, descriptum ac dispositum suum cuique munus sit, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 5 *fin.*; cf. ministeria principatus in equites Romanos, Tac. H. 1, 58: imperii curas, id. A. 16, 8: consilia in omnem fortunam ita disposita habebat (the fig. being borrowed from milit. lang.), Liv. 42, 29: in disponendo die, *in arranging the business of the day*, Suet. Tib. 11: diem, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 25 *fin.*; Tac. G. 30; Plin. Ep. 9, 36; cf. otium, id. ib. 4, 23: tempus otiosum, Mart. 5, 20: opus et requiem pariter, Pers. 5, 43 et saep.—**B.** In post-class. lang., with *acc.* and *inf.* or *rel. clause*, like the Gr. διατάσσω, *to settle, determine*: non alienum erit disponi, apud quem puer interim educetur, Dig. 43, 30, 3, § 4: Thebani apparere paucos disposuerunt, Front. Strat. 3, 2, 10, 2 (dub.): excursatores quingentos sensim praeire disposuit, Amm. 24, 1; 24, 6, 4.—With *ut*, Dig. 10, 3, 18.—Hence, **dispŏsĭtus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *regularly distributed*; hence *properly ordered, arranged* (very rare): studia ad honorem disposita, Cic. Mur. 14: vita hominum, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 2; also transf.: vir dispositus, *an orderly speaker*, id. ib. 2, 11, 17.—As *subst.*: lumina ex disposito relucentia, Sen. de Prov. 1, 2.—*Comp.*: dispositius, Sen. Q. N. praef. *fin.*; cf. Lact. Ira D. 10 *med.*—*Sup.* Boëth. Cons. Phil. 4, pros. 2.—*Adv.*: **dispŏsĭte,** *orderly, methodically*: accusare istum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 87: dicere, Quint. 10, 7, 12: exponere, Vitr. 7 praef. § 18: mundus effectus est (with ordinate), Lact. 3, 17.—*Sup.*: aedificare, Sid. Ep. 5, 11.

dispŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dispono]. **I.** *A regular disposition, arrangement*, in oratory, Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9; id. de Or. 2, 42, 179; Auct. Her. 1, 2, 3; 3, 10, 18; Quint. 3, 3, 1 sq. et saep.; in arch., Vitr. 1, 2; in painting, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 80; in milit., Veg. A. M. 3, 26; Amm. 24, 6.—**II.** In post-class. lang., *management, ordering, direction*, Capitol. Maxim. 9; Sid. Ep. 3, 6 *fin.*: ultima, *testamentary disposition*, Cod. 6, 23, 28 prooem.

dispŏsĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a disposer, arranger*: mundi deus, Sen. Q. N. 5, 18, 4: rerum naturae (of the Λόγος), Lact. 4, 9, 2.

dispŏsĭtūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a disposition, arrangement*, perh. only Lucr. 1, 1027; 5, 192.

1. dispŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from dispono.

* **2. dispŏsĭtus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *a disposition, arrangement*: dispositu civilium rerum peritus, Tac. H. 2, 5.

dis-pŭdet, puduit, ēre, *v. impers.*, *to be greatly ashamed* (perh. only in foll. passages): alia memorare dispudet, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 77; id. Most. 5, 2, 44; Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 16.—With *genit.*: non vos tot calumniarum tandem dispudet? App. Mag. 63, p. 315, 8.

dispulsus, a, um, *Part.*, v. dispello.

* **dis-pulvĕro,** āre, *v. a.*, *to reduce to powder, pulverize*: saxa, etc., Naev. ap. Non. 95, 28 (Com. Fragm. v. 57 Rib.).

dispunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dispungo], *a settling up, balancing* of accounts (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: concedenda creditoribus (with recognitio), Dig. 42, 5, 15.—**II.** Trop., *an investigation, examination, a testing*: boni et mali operis, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 12: utriusque meriti, id. Apol. 18: vitae, i. e. *death*, id. Test. Anim. 4; id. de Anim. 33 *fin.*

* **dispunctor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *an examiner, investigator*: meritorum (with judex), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 17.

dispunctus, a, um, *Part.*, from dispungo.

dis-pungo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* In post-Aug. mercant. lang., *to check off* the debits and credits of an account; hence, *to examine, revise, settle, balance* an account: dispungere est conferre accepta et data, Dig. 50, 16, 56. **I.** Lit.: rationes expensorum et acceptorum, Sen. Ben. 4, 32 *fin.*: nostram et Julii Attici rationem, Col. 3, 3, 12: rationes (with excutere), Dig. 40. 7, 6, § 6. —**II.** Trop.: dispunge et recense vitae tuae dies, Sen. Brev. Vit. 7: neque quisquam elegantius intervalla negotiorum otio dispunxit, i. e. *devoted, gave up*, Vell. 1, 13, 3 Ruhnk. (for which: interpuncta intervalla, Cic. Or. 16, 53): elogia sententiis, i. e. *to examine, weigh*, Tert. Apol. 44; cf.: specialis medicinae dispuncta prophetia, i. e. *tried, approved*, id. adv. Marc. 4, 10: ordinem coeptum, i. e. *to bring to an end*, id. adv. Jud. 9 *fin.*

* **dispŭtābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [disputo], *that may be disputed, disputable*: omnis res in utramque partem, Sen. Ep. 88, 43.

dispŭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. * **I.** *A computing, calculating, considering* (cf.: commentatio, dissertatio): venire in disputationem, Col. 5, 1 *fin.*—Far more freq., **II.** *An arguing, reasoning, disputing*; and concr., *an argument, debate, dispute* (cf.: controversia, concertatio, altercatio, contentio, jurgium, rixa), Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 23; id. de Or. 1, 2, 5; id. Ac. 2, 36, 116; id. Lael. 1, 3; id. Rep. 1, 7 et saep.; Caes. B. G. 5, 30, 1; id. B. C. 1, 33, 3; Quint. 3, 6, 80; 7, 2, 14 et saep.

dispŭtātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [disputatio], *a short discussion, trivial dispute*, Sen. Ep. 117 *med.*; Gell. 1, 3 *fin.*

dispŭtātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [disputo], *pertaining to a dispute*: intentiones, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 19.—*Adv.*: **dispŭtātīve,** *in the way of discussion* or *dispute*: dicere aliquid, ib. 5, 42.

dispŭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a disputer, disputant* (rare): subtilis, * Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: suae artis unumquemque et auctorem et disputatorem optimum esse, Val. Max. 8, 12 *init.*

* **dispŭtātōrĭe,** *adv.* [disputator], *in the manner of disputants*, Sid. Ep. 9, 9.

dispŭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *a female disputant, one given to disputation*: etiam virtus erit, Quint. 2, 20, 7; as the Lat. equivalent of διαλεκτική (sc. τέχνη), *the art of disputing*, id. 12, 2, 13.

dis-pŭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Orig. in mercant. lang., *to cast* or *reckon up, to calculate* a sum by going over its items; *to estimate, compute*: ubi disputata est ratio cum argentario, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 55.—**II.** Transf. beyond the mercant. sphere, *to weigh, examine, investigate, treat of, discuss* a doubtful subject, either by meditating or (more commonly) by speaking upon it (good prose; very freq. in Cicero's philos. and rhet. writings; cf. for syn.: dissero, discepto); constr. usual. with *accus.* of *neutr. pron.* or with *de* and *abl.* (cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 372): in meo corde eam rem volutavi et diu disputavi, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 4: ea, quae disputavi, disserere malui quam judicare, Cic. N. D. 3, 40 *fin.*: neque haec in eam sententiam disputo, ut, etc., id. de Or. 1, 25, 117: aliquid pro tribunali multis verbis, id. Fam. 3, 8, 3: hoc, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 83 et saep.: (Druides) multa de sideribus atque eorum motu, etc.... disputant, Caes. B. G. 6, 14 *fin.*: de moribus, de virtutibus, de re publica, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: de omni re in contrarias partes, id. de Or. 1, 34, 158; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 3 *fin.*; id. Fam. 11, 27 *fin.*; Caes. B. C. 1, 86, 3: ab his, qui contra disputant, Cic. Rep. 1, 3; cf. id. ib. 1, 18: non inscite ad ea disputat, quae, etc., id. Tusc. 3, 9; cf. id. ib. 1, 4, 7; id. Rep. 1, 16: quale sit de quo disputabitur, id. ib. 1, 24: disputatur in consilio a Petreio et Afranio, Caes. B. C. 1, 67 et saep.: nunc utriusque disceptator eccum adest, age disputa, i. e. *relate, tell*, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 16; cf. id. Rud. 3, 4, 13: rem alicui, i. e. *to state, represent*, id. Men. prol. 50.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: isti in eo disputant, Contaminari non decere fabulas, i. e. *maintain*, Ter. And. prol. 15 Ruhnk.—**B.** In late Lat. **1.** *To discuss, preach*: in synagoga, Vulg. Act. 17, 17; 18, 4; 20, 9.—**2.** *To dispute, contend* in words: quis eorum major esset, Vulg. Marc. 9, 33: cum diabolo, id. Jud. 9.

dis-quīro, ĕre, *v a* [quaero], *to inquire diligently, to investigate*, Hor S 2, 2, 7, Claud. Laud. Stil 1, 239, Lamprid. Alex. Sev 16, 2, Vulg 2 Macc 2, 31

disquīsītio, ōnis, *f* [disquiro], *a* (judicial) *inquiry, investigation* in magnis disquisitionibus repentinisque periculis, *Cic Sull 28, 79, Liv 8, 23, 26, 31, Tac A. 3, 60, 5, 11, Suet Caes 15, id. Ner 2

dis-rāro or **dī-rāro**, are, *v a* **I.** In econom lang, *to thin out, to make thin* by cutting, Col. 4, 32, 4, 5, 6, 36 —**II.** Transf (α) Of nutriment, *to thin, dilute*, Cael. Aur Acut 1, 15, 152 —(β) Of the body, *to cause to perspire excessively*, Cael Aur Acut 1, 15, 133, 1, 11, 84.

disrumpo, v dirumpo

* **dissaepīmentum** (-sēp-), i, *n* [dissaepio], *that which separates, a partition*, Fest p 166, 12 Müll

dis-saepĭo (less correctly **dis-sēpio**), psi, ptum, 4, *v a*, *to part off* by a boundary, *to separate, divide* (very rare) **I.** Lit aer dissaepit colles, atque aëra montes, Lucr 1, 998, cf parietibus, Varr L L 5, § 162 Müll vix ea limitibus dissaepserat omnia certis, Ov M 1, 69, cf bene dissaepti foedera mundi, Sen Med 335 —**B.** Transf, *to tear apart, tear to pieces* dissaepto aggere utitur, et truncas rupes in templa Praecipitat, Stat. Th 10, 880 —**II.** Trop tenui sane muro dissaepiunt id quod excipiunt, * Cic. Rep 4, 4

dissaeptĭo, ōnis, *f* [dissaepio], *a partition*, Vitr 2, 8, 20 —**II.** Transf velut dissaeptio juris humani, Liv 41, 24, 10 Hertz (dub Madv disceptio, Weissenb dissertio)

dissaeptum, i, *n* [id], *a barrier, partition* saxea domorum, Lucr 6, 951, so too of the diaphragm quod ventrem et cetera intestina secernit, Macr Somn. Scip 1, 6, § 77

dissaeptus, a, um, *Part*, from dissaepio

dissāvior, v dissuavior

dis-sĕco (**dissĭc-**), ŭi, ctum, 1, *v a*, *to cut asunder, cut in pieces, cut up, dissect* (post Aug, esp freq in Pliny the elder—cf seco, meto, findo, scindo) unionem, Plin 9, 35, 58, § 121 pectus, id. 11, 37, 70, § 185 caput viperae, id 29, 4, 21, § 69 mures, id 30, 9, 23, § 76 ranas, id 32 9, 36, § 111 multos medios serra, Suet Calig 27, App M 8, p 214.—**II.** Trop dissecari cordibus suis, *to be cut to the heart*, Vulg Act 7, 54 al

dissectus, a, um, *Part*, from disseco

dissēmĭnātĭo, onis, *f* [dissemino], *a scattering of seed, a sowing, disseminating* (post class) evangelii, Tert. Fuga in Persec 6 —In *plur* malevolorum, App M 11 *fin*

dissēmĭnātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *one who spreads abroad* incontinentiae, Ambros in Psa 36, 49

dis-sēmĭno, avi, atum, 1, *v a* —Lit, to scatter seed, to sow, hence, trop, *to spread abroad, disseminate* (rare, but good prose), coupled with spargere, Cic Arch 12, 30, cf id. Planc 23, 56 malum latius opinione, id. Cat 4, 3 *fin* causam morbi, Just 12, 13 *fin* cupidines populis, App M 5 *fin* rumorem, Amm 29, 6 al scientiam, Vulg Prov 15, 7

dissensĭo, ōnis, *f* [dissentio], *difference of opinion, disagreement, dissension, discord* (good prose) inter homines de jure, Cic de Or 1, 56, 238, cf id. Leg 2, 13, 32 animorum disjunctio dissensionem facit, id. Agr 2, 6 inter aliquos sine acerbitate, id Off 1, 25, 87, cf Quint 3, 6, 22 et saep hoc dissidio ac dissensione facta, etc, Cic Sull 21, id Agr 3, 2, id Lael 21, 77 (twice), Caes B G 5, 31 1 (twice), id B C 1, 20, 4 et saep Zenonis a superioribus, Cic Ac 1, 11, 42 de bono oratore cum populo dissensio, id. Brut 49, 185 civilis Caes B C 1, 67, 3, Sall J 41 *fin* Suet Ner 3, cf ordinum, Tac A. 3, 27 et saep —In *plur*, Cic. Agr 2, 37, 102, id Lael 7, 23, Caes B G 6 22 *fin*, id. B C 3 1, 3, Tac Agr 32 al —**II.** Of inanimate things, *disagreement, incompatibility* utilium cum honestis Cic Off 3, 13, 56 actionum, Sen Ep 20, 2

1. dissensus, a, um, *Part*, from dissentio

2. dissensus, ūs, *m* [dissentio], *dissension, disagreement, discord* (poet. and in post Aug prose), Verg A 11, 455, Stat Th 10, 558, Dig 17 2, 65, § 3, 46, 3, 80

dissentānĕus, a, um, *adj* [id], *disagreeing, contrary, dissentaneous* (opp consentaneus, Cic. Part. Or 2, 7, cf Nigid ap Non. 100, 7

dis-sentĭo, si, sum, 4, *v n* (opp consentio), *to differ in sentiment, to dissent, disagree* (freq and class) —Constr usually *ab aliquo*; less freq *inter se, cum aliquo*, the *dat* or *absol* soles nonnumquam hac de re a me in disputationibus nostris dissentire, Cic de Or 1, 2, 5, id. Fin. 2, 25, 80, id. Or 63, 214, Quint 7, 3, 8 et saep, cf also of actual enmity, Caes B C 1, 20, 4, id B G 7, 29, 6 (Galli) tantum a ceterarum gentium more ac natura dissentiunt, *differ*, Cic Font 9 *fin*, so, ab reliquorum malis moribus, Sall. C 3 *fin* ab hoc publico more, Quint 1, 2, 2 a computatione, id. 1, 10, 35 illi inter se dissentiunt, Cic. Fin 2, 6, 19 sibi ipsum dissentire, Auct. Her 2, 26, 42 ilico dissentiamus cum Epicuro, ubi dicit, Sen. Ep 18 *fin*, Cic Harusp Resp 25, 54, cf also, secum, Quint 3, 11, 18 dissentire condicionibus foedis, Hor C 3, 5, 14 qui ad voluptatem omnia referunt longe dissentiunt, Cic Lael 9, 23, so *absol*, id N D 1, 2 *fin*, id Fin 5, 11, 33, Quint 3, 3, 13, Hor Ep 2, 2, 61, Ov F 5, 9 al., so also of positive enmity, Cic. Phil 12, 11, 27, Caes B G 5, 29 *fin*, Auct B Hisp 37 quia nescio quid in philosophia dissentiret, Cic N D 1 33 *fin*, cf nisi quid tu dissentis, Hor S 2, 1, 79 —**II.** Transf, of inanimate or abstract subjects, *to be unlike* or *dissimilar, to differ* affectio inconstans et a se ipsa dissentiens Cic Tusc 4, 13, 29, so quid ipsum a se, id. Fin 5, 27 responsum ab interrogatione, Quint 1, 5, 6 gestus ac vultus ab oratione, id 11, 3, 67 verba ab animo, id. 12, 1, 29, Plin 31, 7, 42, § 90 et saep scriptoris voluntas cum scripto ipso, Auct Her 1, 11, 19 orationi vita, *to be out of harmony with, inconsistent with*, Sen Ep 20, 2 nec fallebat Antipatrum dissentire ab animis gratulantium vultus, Curt 6, 1, 17 —**2.** *Absol* observa numquid tua vestis domusque dissentiant Sen Ep 20, 3, cf Quint 7, 3, 12 —* **B.** *To protest, object* nec dissentit eum mortis potitum, quem mens vivom se cernere credit, Lucr 4, 766, cf Munro ad loc

☞ Once in the *dep* form qui intellegunt, dissentiuntur, Cael ap Prisc p 801 P

dissentior, iri, 4, *v dep*, v dissentio *fin*

dissēpărātĭo, onis, *f* [dissepāro], *a parting, separation* (late Lat), Auct Decl in Catil 31

dis-sēpăro, are, 1, *v a*, *to part, divide* (late Lat) Nazar Paneg Const 2 acus quae capillos a medio, fronte disseparat, Non. 282, 19

dis-sēpio, etc., v dissaepio, etc

* **disserenasco**, avi, 3, *v inch n impers* [dissereno], *to clear up grow clear* cum undique disserenasset, Liv 39, 46, 4

dis-sĕrēno, are, *v impers* and *a* **I.** *Impers*, *to be clear*, as if by dispersing the clouds si cacumina (montium) pura fient, disserenabit, Plin 18, 35, 82, § 356 —**II.** In late Lat, *act*, *to make clear* —Only trop, *to clear away* disserena oculis nostris nubilum, August Conf 13, 15, *to cheer* mores procellosos, Cassiod Var 6, 6 *init*

1. dis-sĕro, sevi (serui, poet ap Macr S 2, 14, 12), situm, 3, *v a*, *to scatter seed, to sow here and there, to sow* (rare) Caeciliana (lactuca) mense Januario recte disseritur, Col. 11, 3, 26 semina in areolas, id 11, 2, 30, cf res in arcas (olitor), Varr L. L. 6, § 64 Müll. dissita pars animae per totum corpus, Lucr 3, 143, cf id ib 377, 4, 888 —**II.** *To fix in the earth at intervals, to plant here and there* taleae mediocribus intermissis spatiis disserebantur, Caes B G 7, 73 *fin*

2. dis-sĕro, rŭi, rtum (*part perf* disserta first in Hier in Isa 4, 11, class form disertus, as a *P a*, is very freq, v under *P a*), 3, *v a*.—Lit, to set forth in order, arrange distinctly, hence, *to examine, argue, discuss*, or (more freq) *to speak, discourse, treat of* a thing (good prose and very freq, esp in Cic. and Quint.—cf disputo, discepto) (α) With *acc.* (so in Cic, and usually only with pronouns, but in Tac. also freq with nominal subjects) idonea mihi Laelii persona visa est, quae de amicitia ea ipsa dissereret, quae disputata ab eo meminisset Scaevola, Cic. Lael. 1, 4, cf id de Sen. 21, 78 nihil de ea re, Tac. A 1, 6 seditiosa de aliqua re, id. ib 3, 40 permulta de eloquentia cum Antonio, Cic. de Or 2, 3, 13, cf haec cum ipsis philosophis, id. ib 1, 13, 57 quae inter me et Scipionem de amicitia disserebantur, id. Lael. 10, 33 qui haec nuper disserere coeperunt cum corporibus simul animos interire id. ib 4, 13 haec subtilius, id. ib 5, 18 aliquid pluribus verbis in senatu, id. Fam 12, 7, cf Sall J 30 *fin* ea, quae disputavi Cic N D 3 40, 95, cf. id. Fat 5, id Tusc 1, 11, 23 ea *lege*, qua credo omnibus in rebus disserendis utendum esse id Rep 1, 24 pauci bona libertatis incassum disserere, Tac A. 1, 4, cf id. ib 6, 34, id H 3, 81 cujus negotii initium, ordinem, finem curatius disseram, id A. 2, 27, cf id H. 2, 2 *fin* paucis instituta majorum domi militiaeque, quomodo rem publicam habuerint etc, disserere, Sall C 5 *fin* Kritz, for the latter constr with a *rel clause*, cf Quint praef § 22, and 1, 10, 22, and with *acc* and *inf* malunt disserere, nihil esse in auspiciis, quam quid sit ediscere, Cic Div 1, 47, 105, id. Fin 4, 1, 2 al —(β) With *de* Scipio triduum disseruit de re publica, Cic Lael 4, 14, so id Rep 1, 23 *fin* et saep, cf also consuetudo de omnibus rebus in contrarias partes disserendi, Cic. Tusc 2, 3, 9 de Scripturis, Vulg Act. 17, 2 et saep —*Pass impers* ut inter quos disseritur, conveniat, quid sit id, de quo disseratur, Cic Fin 2, 1 *fin* —Less freq for de, super aliqua re, Gell 19, 1, 19 —(γ) *Absol* ut memini Catonem anno ante quam est mortuus mecum et cum Scipione disserere, Cic. Lael 3, 11, so, cum aliquo id Rep 1, 21 ita disseruit duas esse vias etc., id. Tusc 1, 30 in disserendo rudes, id Rep 1, 8, cf. id ib 3, 16, Quint 12, 1, 35, 12, 2, 25 al causa disserendi, Cic Tusc. 3, 3 *fin* ratio disserendi, id Fat. 1, cf id Fin. 1, 7, id Ac 1, 8, 30, and ars bene disserendi, id de Or 2, 38 adhibita disserendi elegantia, id. ib 2, 2 *fin*, cf disserendi subtilitas, id de Or 1, 15, 68 et saep —Hence, **dĭsertus**, a, um (for dissertus Cf difficultas laborque discendi disertam neglegentiam reddidit. Malunt enim disserere nihil esse in auspiciis, quam quid sit ediscere, Cic. Div 1, 47, 105, and disertus a disserendo dictus, Paul ex Fest p 72, 15), *P a.*, *skilful in speaking on a subject; clear, methodical in speaking, well spoken, fluent* (less than eloquens, *eloquent* disertos cognosse me nonnullos eloquentem adhuc neminem, etc, Cic de Or 1, 21, and id. Or 5, 18, cf also facundus, loquax, dicax) **A.** Prop diserto rum oratione delenitus utilitates non a sapientibus et fortibus viris sed a disertis et ornate dicentibus esse constitutae, Cic de Or 1, 9 36, cf id. Phil 2, 39 *fin*, id Rep 1, 3, Quint. 2, 3, 7 et saep, Hor Ep 1, 5, 19, id. A P 370; Ov M 13, 228, id. Tr 3, 11, 21, Mart. 9, 12, 16 et saep —Cf also, ora, Ov Tr 3, 11, 20, and poet, Arpi, because within its limits Cicero was born, Mart 4, 55 leporum disertus puer, Cat 12, 9 callidus et disertus homo, i e *sagacious, shrewd*, Ter Eun. 5, 7, 10 —*Comp*, Cic de Or 3, 32, 129 (with eloquentior) —*Sup*, Cic Phil. 2, 43, 111, id de Or 1 54, 231, id Brut. 91, 315, Cat. 49, 1.—**B.** Transf, of discourse illam orationem disertam sibi et oratoriam videri, fortem et virilem non videri, Cic de Or 1, 54, 231, cf historia, id. Brut 26 epilogus, id Att 4, 15, 4 verba, Ov Pont 3, 5, 8 al, Quint 1, 8, 4, cf id 2, 11, 5, 8 prooem § 24, 8, 2, 21 —*Comp* sententia, Sen Ep 21.—*Sup* litterae, Cic Att 7, 2 *fin* —*Adv*, *clearly, expressly distinctly, eloquently* (α) **diserte**, Plaut Am 2, 1, 31; Afran. ap Non 509, 23, Liv 21, 19 Fabri ad loc., id 42, 25, 4 al, Cic de Or 1, 10 *fin.*, id Tusc. 5 9, 24, id. Att 4, 1, 6, id. Q Fr 3, 1, 10, Quint 12, 1, 30,

Tac. Or. 9, 26.—(β) **dīsertim,** Liv. Andr., Att. Trag. v. 350 Rib. (ap. Non. 509, 25 sq.); Titin. Com. v. 150 Rib. (ap. Non. ib.); Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 87.—**b.** *Comp.*, Mart. 3, 38.—**c.** *Sup.*, Liv. 39, 28; Quint. 6, 2, 26.

* **dis-serpo,** ĕre, *v. n.*, *to creep about, to spread imperceptibly:* late disserpunt tremores, Lucr. 6, 547.

dissertātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disserto], *a spoken dissertation, discourse, disquisition* (not a written treatise; cf. disputatio; late Lat.), Gell. 1, 2, 6; 10, 4, 1; 14, 3, 5 (in Plin. 10, 68, 87, § 190, the true reading is edissertatio) al.

* **dissertātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a disputant*, Prud. Apoth. 850.

dissertĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. dissero], *destruction, abolition:* cur exsecrabilis ista nobis solis velut dissertio juris humani est? Liv. 41, 24, 10 (dub., this not being the etym. sense of the word; al. dissaeptio, discerptio).—**II.** *The explanation, solution*, Hier. in Matt. 13, 13.

disserto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [dissero], *to discuss, argue, debate* a thing; or *to dispute, converse, treat* respecting a thing (ante-class. and post-Aug., esp. in Tac.): quid ego cum illo dissertem amplius? Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 60, 1 Müll.: dic mihi istuc, quod vos dissertatis, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 58; cf.: vim Romanam, pacisque bona dissertans, Tac. H. 4, 69; so, haec atque talia, id. A. 12, 11.—*Absol.:* ostentandi gratia magno conventu hominum, Gell. 7, 14, 9: totis exercitibus coram dissertare, Tac. A. 13, 38.

dissertus, a, um, v. 2. dissero *init.*

dissĭcio, v. disicio.

* **dissĭdentĭa,** ae, *f.* [dissideo], *diversity, contrariety:* rerum, Plin. 29, 4, 23, § 75.

dis-sĭdĕo, ēdi, essum, 2, *v. n.* [sedeo], *to sit apart, to be remote from, to be divided, separated.* **I.** Lit. (only poet. and very rare): quantum Hypanis dissidet Eridano, Prop. 1, 12, 4: sceptris nostris, *Verg. A. 7, 370: ab omni dissidet turba procul Laius, Sen. Oed. 618; Sil. 7, 736.—Far more freq. and class., **II.** Trop., *to be at variance, to disagree, to think differently.* —Constr. with *ab, cum, inter se*, or *absol.* (α) With *ab:* nullam esse gentem tam dissidentem a populo Romano odio quodam atque discidio, Cic. Balb. 13, 30; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 71; id. Lael. 1, 2: a senatu, id. Brut. 62, 223: a tribuno plebis (consules), id. Sest. 19, 44: a Pompeio in tantis rebus, id. Att. 7, 6, 2: a nobis (altera pars senatus), id. Rep. 1, 19 et saep.: non verbis Stoicos a Peripateticis, sed universa re et tota sententia dissidere, id. Fin. 4, 1, 2; cf. id. ib. 4, 2, 3: animus a se ipse dissidens secumque discordans, id. ib. 1, 18, 58: Archytas iracundiam, videlicet dissidentem a ratione, seditionem quandam animi vere dicebat, id. Rep. 1, 38; cf. id. Off. 2, 2, 8: ab ingenio matris, Ov. H. 7, 36 et saep.—(β) With *inter se:* leviter inter se dissident, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 2: cupiditates in animis inclusae inter se dissident atque discordant, id. Fin. 1, 13, 44; cf. id. N. D. 1, 2 *fin.*—(γ) With *cum:* cum Cleanthe, doctore suo, quam multis rebus Chrysippus dissidet, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 143; cf.: non cum homine, sed cum causa, id. Phil. 11, 6, 15.—* (δ) With *dat.:* virtus dissidens plebi, Hor. C. 2, 2, 18.—(ε) With *abl. manner:* ex quo facile intellectu est verbis eos, non re dissidere, Cic. Fat. 19, 44: capitali odio, id. Lael. 1, 2.—(ζ) *Absol.:* de qua (definitione summi boni) qui dissident, de omni vitae ratione dissident, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132; id. Leg. 1, 20, 53 (opp. congruae): cum Julia primo concorditer et amore mutuo vixit, mox dissedit, *he fell out with her*, Suet. Tib. 7: Medus dissidet armis, Hor. C. 3, 8, 20; cf.: dissidet miles, Tac. A. 1, 46: dissident olores et aquilae, *live at enmity*, Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 203 et saep.: spes incesserat dissidere hostem in Arminium ac Segestem, i. e. *were divided into two factions, that of Arminius and Segestes*, Tac. A. 1, 55.—*Pass. impers.:* histriones, propter quos dissidebatur, Suet. Tib. 37.—**B.** Of inanimate and abstract subjects in gen., *to be unlike, dissimilar, different, various; to differ, disagree.* (α) With *a:* nostra non multum a Peripateticis dissidentia, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2; cf.: scriptum a sententia, id. de Or. 1, 31, 140: gestus a voce, Quint. 11, 3, 165 al.—(β) With *cum:* voluntas scriptoris cum scripto, Auct. Her. 2, 9, 1: verba cum sententia scriptoris, Cic. Inv. 1, 13 *init.*—(γ) *Absol.:* si inaequalitate dissident (supercilia), Quint. 11, 3, 79: supercilia dissidentia (opp. constricta), id. 1, 11, 10; cf.: si toga dissidet impar, i. e. *sits uneven, one-sided*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 96 (cf. the opp. aequaliter sedet, Quint. 11, 3, 141): si duo haec verba idem significant, neque ulla re aliqua dissident, Gell. 13, 24, 4.

(**dissidium,** a false reading for discidium, q. v., and cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. Exc. II. p. 812 sq.)

‡ **dissignātĭo,** ōnis, *f.*, another form for designatio, q. v., Tab. Heracl. p. 53 al.

dissignātor, v. designator.

dis-sĭlĭo, ŭi, 4, *v. n.* [salio], *to leap* or *burst asunder, to fly apart.* **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): duo de concursu corpora lata si cita dissiliant, Lucr. 1, 385; cf. id. 1, 391; 2, 87: dissiliunt ferventi saxa vapore, id. 1, 491; so, silex igni, Plin. 36, 18, 29, § 135; cf.: mucro ictu dissiluit, Verg. A. 12, 740: aera (sc. frigore), id. G. 3, 363: uva pressa pede, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 20: haec loca vi quondam et vasta convolsa ruina Dissiluisse ferunt, Verg. A. 3, 416; Sil. 5, 616: omne solum, Ov. M. 2, 260: lamina, id. ib. 5, 173; 12, 488 al.: boves degustatā bupresti, *burst open*, = dirumpere, Plin. 22, 22, 36, § 78; id. 29, 4, 27, § 89: risu, Sen. Ep. 113 *fin.:* (vox) ubi Dissiluit semel in multas, *has broken up into many*, Lucr. 4, 605 (preceded by: partis in cunctas dividitur vox).—**B.** *To leap:* in Jordanem, Vulg. 1 Macc. 9, 48.—**II.** Trop.: gratia fratrum geminorum dissiluit, *was dissolved*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 42.

dis-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj.*, *unlike, dissimilar, different* (as the opp. of similis and consimilis, v. 3. dis, II.; cf.: dispar, impar, absimilis; very freq. and class.).—Constr. with the *gen.*, *dat.*, with *atque, et, inter se*, or *absol.* (for this variety in the construction, cf. esp. Cic. Brut. 81 *fin.* to 83 *med.*). (α) With *gen.:* (P. Crassus) dum Cyri et Alexandri similis esse voluit, et L. Crassi et multorum Crassorum inventus est dissimillimus, Cic. Brut. 81 *fin.:* alicujus dissimilis in tribunatu reliquaque omni vita, id. ib. 34, 129; so, Scetani, Hor. S. 1, 4, 112: artificium hoc ceterorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 83: offensio odii, id. ib. 2, 51 *fin.:* cives tui, id. Fam. 10, 6, 3; cf. sui, id. Phil. 2, 24, 59; id. de Or. 3, 7, 26; id. Brut. 93, 320; Ov. M. 11, 273 al.; cf. also under (δ).—(β) With *dat.:* nihil tam dissimile quam Cotta Sulpicio, Cic. Brut. 56: quis homini, id. Fin. 5, 22, 62: illa contentio huic judicio, id. Sull. 17, 49: hoc superiori, id. Fin. 4, 6, 15: proximo, id. Ac. 2, 33, 105: tam fortibus ausis, Verg. A. 9, 282: hoc illi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 49.—(γ) With *atque* or *et*, Lucr. 1, 504; cf.: aut quiescendum, quod est non dissimile atque ire in Solonium aut Antium; aut, etc., Cic. Att. 2, 3, 3; and: haec consilia non sunt dissimilia, ac si quis aegro, etc., Liv. 5, 5 *fin.:* dissimilis est militum causa et tua, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 59; id. Planc. 28, 68; id. Brut. 82, 285.—(δ) With *inter se:* dissimiles longe inter se variosque colores, Lucr. 2, 783; 2, 720; Cic. de Or. 3, 7, 25 sq.; id. Brut. 82 *fin.* sq.; Quint. 9, 4, 17 al.; cf.: cum inter vos in dicendo dissimillimi sitis, Cic. de Or. 2, 29; and in a twofold construction: qui sunt et inter se dissimiles et aliorum, id. Brut. 83, 287.—(ε) *Absol.:* dissimillimi motus, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: voces, id. ib. 2, 42: eos, qui nascuntur eodem tempore, posse in dissimiles incidere naturas propter caeli dissimilitudinem, id. Div. 2, 44 *fin.* et saep.: hac in re multum dissimiles, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 3: quid sit in quoque dissimile, Quint. 5, 13, 23: pro dissimillimo, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 9 al.—(ζ) With *in* and *acc.:* aetate et forma, haud dissimili in dominum erat, *to his master*, i. e. *so as to pass for his master*, Tac. A. 2, 39.—(η) With *ab:* dissimilis valde ab omnibus, Vulg. Dan. 7, 19.—Hence, **dissĭmĭlĭter,** *adv.*, *differently, in a different manner* (rarely): efficere voluptates, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10; Sall. J. 89, 6; Gell. 18, 12, 3 al.—With *dat.:* haud dissimiliter navibus sine gubernaculo vagis, Liv. 27, 48, 11.

dissĭmĭlĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [dissimilis], *unlikeness, difference, dissimilitude* (very freq. in *sing.* and *plur.*); *sing.*, Cic. Lael. 20, 74; id. de Or. 1, 59, 252; id. Fin. 5, 7, 19; id. Leg. 1, 10, 30; Quint. 5, 2, 3; 9, 3, 92 et saep.; *plur.*, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107 *fin.;* id. de Or. 3, 7, 26; id. Brut. 82, 285; id. Div. 2, 45, 94 al.

dissĭmŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [dissimulo], *a dissembling, pretence* (post-class.), App. Flor. *no.* 3, p. 341, 21; id. Mag. p. 329, 9.

dissĭmŭlanter, *adv.*, *dissemblingly, secretly*, etc., v. dissimulo *fin.*

* **dissĭmŭlantĭa,** ae, *f.* [dissimulo], *a dissembling:* coupled with ironia, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 270.

dissĭmŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a dissembling, concealing, disguising, dissimulation* (good prose). **A.** In gen., Cic. Off. 3, 15; id. de Or. 2, 67; Quint. 6, 3, 85; Tac. A. 11, 26: veste servili in dissimulationem sui compositus, id. ib. 13, 25; id. H. 4, 18; id. A. 6, 18 *fin.*—**B.** In partic., *the Socratic* εἰρωνεία, Cic. Ac. 2, 5, 15; Quint. 9, 1, 29; but too restricted for that idea, acc. to Quint. 9, 2, 44.—**II.** *A disregarding*, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 21.—**B.** In late Lat., *negligence, carelessness*, Veg. Vet. 6 prooem. § 1; so ib. § 3; id. Mil. 1, 18.

dissĭmŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a dissembler, concealer*, Sall. C. 5, 4; Quint. 2, 2, 5; Tac. H. 2, 56; Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 9 al.

dissĭmŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [dissimilis], *to feign that a thing is not that which it is; to dissemble, disguise; to hide, conceal, keep secret* (cf.: fingo, simulo, confingo, comminiscor—very freq. and class.). (α) With *acc.:* nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, nihil obtegam, Cic. Att. 1, 18: aliquid (with tegere), Caes. B. C. 1, 19, 2; with obtegere, Suet. Ner. 29; with celare, Ter. And. 1, 1, 105; with occultare, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105; Caes. B. C. 2, 31, 6; cf. Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 86: nec, ut emat melius, nec ut vendat, quicquam simulabit aut dissimulabit vir bonus, id. Off. 3, 15; cf. Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 4: quaedam in actione dissimulata, Quint. 6, 4, 14: consonantium quaedam insequente vocali dissimulatur, *is obscured*, said of elision in poetry, id. 11, 3, 34: occultam febrem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 23; cf. metum, id. C. 2, 20, 17: gaudia, Ov. M. 6, 653: nomen suum, id. Tr. 4, 9, 32: natum cultu, id. M. 13, 163: se, *to assume another form*, id. ib. 2, 731: deum, i. e. *concealing his divinity*, id. H. 4, 56; id. F. 5, 504; cf. also *pass.* with mid. force: dissimulata deam, id. ib. 6, 507; Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 14; and virum veste longa (Achilles), Ov. A. A. 1, 690.—(β) With *acc.* and *inf.:* dissimulabam me harum sermoni operam dare, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 54; so id. Most. 5, 1, 23; Cic. Att. 8, 1 *fin.;* Quint. 1, 2, 2; Suet. Caes. 10; 73; Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 5 al. —(γ) With a *rel. clause:* nec judices, a quo sint moti, dissimulant, Quint. 12, 9, 7; so id. 6 prooem. § 7; Verg. A. 4, 291 al.—* (δ) With *quasi:* dissimulabo, hos quasi non videam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 2.—(ε) *Absol.:* plane ea est; sed quomodo dissimulabat' Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 53; id. Most. 4, 3, 23; id. Men. 4, 2, 44; 78; Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108; id. Mur. 19, 40 (opp. fateri); Caes. B. C. 1, 19, 1; Hor. S. 1, 9, 66; Ov. H. 17, 151 et saep.: dissimulant, *they repress their feelings*, Verg. A. 1, 516.—(ζ) With *de:* primo fingere alia, dissimulare de conjuratione, etc., Sall. C. 47, 1: de condicione sua, Dig. 40, 13, 4.— * **II.** *To leave unnoticed, to neglect:* damnosam curationem, Veg. Vet. 1 prooem. § 5: quod dissimulatum, Amm. 21, 3.—Hence, **dissĭmŭlanter,** *adv.*, *dissemblingly, clandestinely, secretly:* non aperte, nec eodem modo semper, sed varie dissimulanterque conclusis, Cic. Brut. 79, 274; id. Fam. 1, 5, b. *fin.;* Liv. 40, 23; Suet. Tib. 21 (opp. palam); Ov. H. 20, 132 al.—*Comp.* and *sup.* do not occur.

* **dissĭpābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [dissipo], *that may be scattered or dispersed:* ignis et aër, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 31.

dissĭpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a scattering, dispersing* (a Ciceronian word). ***I.** In gen.: hic error ac dissipatio civium, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 7.—**II.** Pregn., *destruction, annihilation:* interitus et dissipatio corporum, Cic. N. D. 1, 25, 71: praedae, i. e. *plundering*, id. Phil. 13, 5, 10; Vulg. Isa. 24, 3 al.—As a rhet. figure, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207 (so ap. Quint. 9, 1, 35): ita contra illa

dispersa sunt, quae a Cicerone *dissupata* dici puto, Quint. 9, 3, 39.

* **dissipātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a disperser, destroyer*, Prud. Psych. 34 praef.

dissipātrix, īcis, *f.* [dissipator], *she who scatters* or *destroys:* vitiorum, August. Serm. 30.

dis-sĭpo, or, acc. to many MSS., **dis-sŭpo,** āvi, ātum (*part. perf.* in the *tmesis:* disque supatis, Lucr. 1, 651), 1, *v. a.* [SUPO = jacio, v. the art. ‡supat; hence, i. q. disicio], *to spread abroad, scatter, disperse* (very freq. and class., esp. in Cic.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: claras scintillas dissupat ignis, Lucr. 6, 163; cf. id. 6, 181: ignis totis se passim dissipavit castris, Liv. 30, 5: (Medea dicitur) in fuga fratris sui membra in iis locis, qua se parens persequeretur, dissipavisse, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 9, 22; cf.: ossa Quirini, Hor. Epod. 16, 14: qui dissipatos homines congregavit et ad societatem vitae convocavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; cf.: dispersi ac dissipati discedunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 58, 3; 2, 24, 4; id. B. C. 1, 55, 1 et saep.: dissupat in corpus sese cibus omne animantum, Lucr. 1, 350; cf.: piceum venenum per ossa, Ov. M. 2, 801; Cic. Div. 1, 34 *fin.*—Mid.: hostes dispersi dissipantur in finitimas civitates, Hirt. B. G. 8, 5 *fin.* Herz.; cf. Liv. 2, 28.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Milit. t. t., *to disperse, rout, scatter, put to flight:* phalangem (for which, shortly after, disjecerunt), Liv. 44, 41: ordines pugnantium, id. 6, 12 *fin.;* Front. Strat. 2, 2, 11: aciem, id. ib. 2, 1, 14: hostes, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 3: classem, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14: in fugam, Liv. 8, 39, 8; cf. Flor. 4, 11, 6: omnes copias, id. 3, 5, 11: praesidia, id. 4, 9, 4 et saep.—Hence poet.: aper dissipat canes, Ov. F. 2, 231; id. M. 8, 343.—**b.** Transf., of abstract subjects: dissipata fuga, Liv. 28, 20; 38, 27; cf.: collectis ex dissipato cursu militibus, id. 2, 59; 9: respublica dispersa et dissipata, *dissolved*, id. 2, 28.—**2.** Medic. t. t., like discutere, *to disperse, dissipate, discuss* morbid matter: humorem, Cels. 5, 28, 7: suppurationem, Scrib. Comp. 263.—**3.** Pregn., *to demolish, overthrow, destroy; to squander, dissipate:* statuam deturbant, affligunt, comminuunt, dissipant, Cic. Pis. 38, 93; cf. turres, Vitr. 1, 5; Cic. Rep. 3, 33: ignis cuncta disturbat et dissipat, id. N. D. 2, 15, 41: illi animum statim dissipari alii diu permanere censent, id. Tusc. 1, 9, 18; cf. id. ib. 1, 11, 24: a majoribus possessiones relictas disperdere et dissipare, id. Agr. 1, 1, 2; cf.: rem familiarem, id. Fam. 4, 7, 5: patrimonium, Crassus in Cic. de Or. 2, 55: avitas opes per luxum, Tac. A. 13, 34: reliquias reip., Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 6: terram, Vulg. Ezech. 30, 12 et saep.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to disperse, spread abroad, circulate, disseminate, scatter:* omnia fere, quae sunt conclusa nunc artibus, dispersa et dissipata quondam fuerunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 42: facilius est enim apta dissolvere quam dissipata conectere, id. Or. 71, 235; so of discourse, *unconnected, ill-arranged*, id. ib. 65 *fin.;* 70, 233; and transf. to the speaker: (Curio) cum tardus in cogitando, tum in instruendo dissipatus fuit, id. Brut. 59 *fin.:* famam istam fascium dissipaverunt, *they have spread abroad, published*, id. Phil. 14, 6, 15; cf. Suet. Galb. 19; and with *acc.* and *inf.:* cum homines lauti et urbani sermones hujusmodi dissipassent, me magna pecunia a vera accusatione esse deductum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 6 *fin.;* id. Fl. 6, 14; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1 *fin.;* Suet. Vesp. 6: dissipatum passim bellum, Liv. 28, 3.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to I. B. 3.): dissipat Evius curas edaces, *drives away*, Hor. C. 2, 11, 17: amplexus, *disturbs, interrupts*, Stat. S. 3, 2, 57.

dissiptum, another form of dissaeptum, v. dissaepio.

1. dissĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. dissero.

2. dis-sĭtus, a, um, *adj.*, *lying apart, remote* (an Appuleian word), opp. assitus, App. Flor. *init.* p. 340: femora, i. q. divaricata, id. M. 7, p. 198, 13.

dissŏcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [dissocio]. ***I.** Act., *separating, dividing:* Oceanus, Hor. C. 1, 3, 22.—**2.** Pass., *that cannot be united, irreconcilable, incompatible:* olim res miscere, Tac. Agr. 3: corpus, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 238.

* **dissŏcĭālis,** e, *adj.* [id.], *irreconcilable, repugnant:* humanis animal dissociale cibis (of the Jews who separate themselves in respect to food), Rutil. Itin. 1, 384.

dissŏcĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a separation* (post-Aug.), Plin. 6, 1, 1, § 2; 7, 13, 11, § 57; Tac. A. 16, 34.

dis-sŏcĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to separate from fellowship, to disjoin, disunite.* **I.** Lit. (almost exclusively poet.): artas partis, Lucr. 5, 355; cf.: dissociata locis concordi pace ligavit, Ov. M. 1, 25: montes opaca valle, *Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 5: Bruttia ora profundo, Stat. S. 1, 3, 32.—**II.** Trop., *to separate in sentiment, to disunite, set at variance, estrange* (freq. in Cic.): morum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, Cic. Lael. 20, 74: homines antea dissociatos jucundissimo inter se sermonis vinculo colligavit, id. Rep. 3, 2; so, barbarorum copias, Tac. A. 12, 55 *fin.:* populum armis civilibus, Front. Strat. 1, 10, 4: animos civium, Nep. Att. 2, 2: disertos a doctis, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 72 (cf. shortly before: doctrinarum divortia facta); cf.: legionem a legione, Tac. A. 1, 28 *fin.:* excidium (Tencteris) minitans ni causam suam dissociarent, *gave up, abandoned*, id. ib. 13, 56 (shortly before: illi Tencteros, ulteriores etiam nationes *socias* bello vocabant); id. H. 4, 37.

dissŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [dissolvo], *that may be dissolved, dissoluble:* mortale omne animal et dissolubile et dividuum sit necesse est, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29: coagmentatio, id. ib. 1, 8, 20; Lact. 2, 8, 39; 4, 8, 10.—*Comp.:* mutabilius et dissolubilius, Aug. de Genes. 8.

dissŏlūte, *adv.*, *loosely, disconnectedly; laxly, negligently, carelessly;* v. dissolvo, *P. a. fin.*

dissŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dissolvo], *a dissolving, destroying, breaking up, dissolution* (good prose). **I.** Lit.: navigii, Tac. A. 14, 5: naturae (mors), Cic. Leg. 1, 11; id. Fin. 5, 11, 31; cf. id. ib. 2, 31: stomachi, i. e. *looseness*, Plin. 20, 22, 91, § 248.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *an abolishing, a destruction:* legum omnium, Cic. Phil. 1, 9: imperii, Tac. A. 13, 50.—*Absol.*, *ruin*, Vulg. Isa. 8, 22. **B.** In partic. **1.** *A reply, refutation:* criminum, Cic. Clu. 1, 3; cf. Auct. Her. 1, 3, 4.—**2.** (Acc. to dissolutus, A.) As rhet. t. t., *want of connection, interruption:* constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus copuletur, tum dissolutionibus relaxetur, Cic. Part. 6, 21; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 50; Auct. Her. 4, 30.—**3.** (Acc. to dissolutus, B.) Of character, *looseness*, i. e. *weakness, effeminacy, frivolity; dissoluteness:* si humanitas appellanda est in acerbissima injuria (sc. vindicanda) remissio animi ac dissolutio, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 9; so, judiciorum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 59 *fin.;* Treb. Pol. XXX. Tyr. 23: dissolutio et languor, Sen. Ep. 3 *fin.;* cf. animorum, id. Cons. Sap. 4.

dissŏlūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a destroyer* (late Lat.): sepulcrorum, Cod. Th. 3, 16, 1; Cod. Just. 5, 17, 8.

* **dissŏlūtrix,** īcis, *f.* [dissolutor], *she who destroys, a destroyer:* corporis (mors), Tert. Anim. 42.

dissŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from dissolvo.

dis-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to loosen asunder, to unloose, disunite, separate, dissolve, destroy* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata conectere, Cic. Or. 71, 235: opus ipsa suum eadem quae coagmentavit natura dissolvit, id. de Sen. 20, 72: dissolvunt nodos omnes et vincla relaxant, Lucr. 6, 356: contextum, id. 1, 243: stamina, Tib. 1, 7, 2: ornatus comae, id. 1, 10, 62: capillum, Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 78: sparta navium, id. 24, 9, 40, § 65: pontem, Nep. Them. 5, 1 et saep.: nubila ventis, Lucr. 6, 514; cf. nubes (ventus, with diducit), id. 6, 216: glaciem (sol), *to melt*, id. 6, 964: aes (fulmen), id. 6, 352: corpora (vis), id. 1, 224: se (venti vortex), id. 6, 446: tenebras luce, Varr. L. L. 6, § 79 Müll.: dissolutum navigium vel potius dissipatum, Cic. Att. 15, 11, 3; so, navem, Phaedr. 4, 22, 10; Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 18: stomachum, i. e. *to loosen, relax*, Plin. 20, 23, 96, § 256: ilia sua visu, Petr. 24, 5: resinam omnem oleo, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 123: collegia, Suet. Aug. 32: cohortem Germanorum, id. Galb. 12 et saep.: animam, i. e. *to die*, Lucr. 3, 601; cf. id. 456; Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In mercant. lang., *to pay, discharge* what one owes: dinumerando solvere: aes alienum praediis venditis, Cic. Sull. 20, 56; id. Off. 2, 2, 4; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 44: nomen, Cic. Planc. 28: omne quod debuit, id. Rosc. Com. 13, 38: quae debeo, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 50: pecuniam pro iis rebus, *Caes. B. C. 1, 87, 1: pecuniam publicam ulli civitati, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 75: poenam, *to pay a fine*, id. Tusc. 1, 42, 100; cf.: dissolvere et compensare damna, id. Verr. 2, 5, 13: vota, id. Att. 15, 11 *fin.;* Cat. 66, 38.—***b.** Mid., transf. to the person: quarum (possessionum) amore adducti dissolvi nullo modo possunt, *free* or *release themselves* from debt, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18.—**2.** In medic. lang., like digerere, discutere, *to discuss, dissipate* morbid matter, Plin. 20, 12, 48, § 122; 24, 6, 14, § 23; 24, 9, 38, § 60 al.

II. Trop., *to dissolve, abolish, abrogate, annul, destroy.* **A.** In gen.: utilitas si amicitias conglutinaret, eadem commutata dissolveret, Cic. Lael. 9, 32; cf. id. de Or. 1, 42, 188: amicitiam, id. Rosc. Am. 39: societatem, id. Rosc. Com. 13, 38: consortionem, id. Off. 3, 6: matrimonia, Cod. Just. 5, 17, 8 et saep.: perjurium, Cic. Off. 3, 32, 113; cf. religiones, Liv. 40, 29: acta Caesaris, Cic. Phil. 1, 7 *fin.;* cf.: leges Caesaris, ib. 1, 8 *init.:* judicia publica, id. Agr. 2, 13 *fin.:* hoc interdictum, id. Caecin. 14, 40 et saep.: argentariam, id. ib. 4, 11: regiam potestatem, Nep. Lys. 3 *fin.;* cf. rem publicam, Liv. 5, 6 *fin.:* severitatem, Cic. Mur. 31, 65: frigus, Hor. C. 1, 9, 5 et saep.: mortem cuncta mortalium mala dissolvere, Sall. C. 51, 20; cf. with pers. object: plerosque senectus dissolvit, id. J. 17, 6.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In rhet. and philos. lang., *to refute, reply to, answer* an assertion: criminatio tota dissoluta est (with diluere), Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 82: seu proposita confirmamus, seu contra dicta dissolvimus, Quint. 4 prooem. § 6; Cic. de Or. 2, 38; id. Tusc. 3, 30; Quint. 5, 13, 2; Tac. A. 13, 21 al.—**2.** (Acc. to I. B. 1. b.) *To release, disengage* one: obsecro, dissolve jam me, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 54; id. Poen. 1, 1, 20; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 102.—Hence, **dissŏlūtus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *unloosed, loose, disconnected.* **A.** Of discourse: alterum nimis est vinctum, ut de industria factum appareat; alterum nimis dissolutum, ut pervagatum ac vulgare videatur, Cic. Or. 57, 195; Quint. 2, 11, 7; 8, 6, 62 al.—Hence, *subst.:* **dissolūtum,** i, *n.*, a gram. fig., i. q. ἀσύνδετον, *asyndeton*, Auct. Her. 4, 30, 41; Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207 (also ap. Quint. 9, 1, 34).—**B.** Of character, *lax, remiss, negligent, inattentive, careless; licentious, dissolute* (cf.: mollis, luxuriosus, effeminatus): negligere quid de se quisque sentiat, non solum arrogantis est, sed omnino dissoluti, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 99: cupio in tantis rei publicae periculis me non dissolutum videri, id. Cat. 1, 2, 4; cf.: in praetermittendo (opp. crudelis in animadvertendo), id. Verr. 2, 5, 3 *fin.:* opp. vehemens, id. ib. 2, 5, 40: (Verres) omnium hominum dissolutissimus crudelissimusque, id. ib. 2, 3, 56; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 57; id. Tusc. 4, 25 *fin.;* Nep. Alcib. 1 *fin.* al.: quis tam dissolutus in re familiari fuisset, quis tam negligens, etc.? Cic. Quint. 11, 38; cf. id. ib. 12, 40 et saep.: animus, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 32; cf. mens luxu, Tac. A. 15, 49 *fin.:* consuetudo Graecorum, Cic. Fl. 9; and, mores, Phaedr. 1, 2, 12: comitas, Quint. 2, 2, 5: libelli multo dissolutiores ipsis actionibus, Sen. Contr. 5 praef.: nihil asperum ... nec tamen quicquam populare ac dissolutum, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 8; id. Off. 1, 35, 129.—*Adv.:* **dissŏlūte. a.** Acc. to A., *loosely, disconnectedly:* dicere demptis conjunctionibus, Cic. Or. 39, 135.—**b.** Acc. to B., *laxly, negligently, carelessly:* dissolute et turpiter scribere de restitutione alicujus, Cic. Att. 14, 13 *fin.:* vendere decumas, id. Verr. 2, 3, 39 *fin.:* jus suum relinquere, id. Caecin. 36: factum aliquid, id. Verr. 2, 5, 8; cf. id. Phil. 6, 1.

dissŏnanter, *adv.* [dissono], *inharmoniously, inconsistently*, August. Genes. ad Lit. 4, 33.

dissŏnantĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *dissonance, discrepancy* (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. de Stat. An. 2, 21.

dis-sŏno, āre, *v. n.*, *to disagree in*

sound, to be dissonant, opp. consono (very rare; not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: dissonantes loci, *that produce discordant sounds*, Vitr. 5, 8, 1.—**II.** Trop., *to disagree, to differ*: an universa hujus temporis culturae respondeant, an aliqua dissonent, Col. 1, 1, 3: a veritate, Amm. 22, 15, 6: praeceptis historiae, id. 26, 1, 1; Ambros. in Luc. 6, 44. (But in Quint. 8, 6, 36, the right reading is dissentio.)

dis-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.*, opp. consonus, *dissonant, discordant, confused* (not ante-Aug.; nor in Verg., Ov., or Hor.). **I.** Lit.: chorus canentium dissonum quiddam canere, Col. 12, 2, 4; so, clamores, Liv. 4, 28; Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 4: voces (opp. congruens clamor), Liv. 30, 34: questus, Tac. A. 1, 34: vapor, i. e. *making a dissonant sound*, Plin. 2, 43, 43, § 112.—**2.** In gen., *disagreeing, different*: gentes sermone moribusque, Liv. 1, 18; cf.: linguā agmina, Sil. 16, 19: linguis castra, id. 3, 221; linguis turba, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 152: diversi postulantium habitus ac dissonae voces, Plin. Pan. 56, 6: ora vulgi, Luc. 3, 289: nationes, Amm. 23, 6 et saep.: venustas (opp. jucunde consonat), Quint. 9, 3, 72: cursus solis, Plin. 36, 10, 15, § 73: carmina, i. e. *in elegiac measure*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 114: nationes, Mart. Cap. 2, § 203: elementa, id. 9, § 912 et saep.—With *ab*: nihil apud Latinos dissonum ab Romana re, Liv. 8, 8, 2.—* **II.** Trop., *discordant, jarring*: collidens dissona corda Seditio, Sil. 11, 45.

dis-sors, rtis, *adj.* (opp. consors), *of a different fate, separate, apart, not shared*: ab omni milite dissors Gloria, *undivided, unshared*, Ov. Am. 2, 12, 11: dissortemque utero fetum tulit, id. M. 8, 133 (Heins.; al. discordem, v. discors).

dis-suādĕo, si, sum, 2, *v. a.*—A pub. law t. t., *to advise against, dissuade, oppose by argument, resist* a proposition. **I.** Prop. (class.). (α) With *acc.*: quis enim umquam tam secunda contione legem agrariam suasit, quam ego dissuasi? Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 101; so, legem, Vell. 2, 32: pacem, Liv. 30, 37: poenam suam, Tac. A. 13, 26 et saep.—(β) With *acc.* and *inf.*: qui non modo non censuerit captivos remittendos, verum etiam dissuaserit, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 101.—(γ) With *de*: cum praesertim (senatum) de captivis dissuasurus esset, Cic. Off. 3, 30, 110.—(δ) With *ne*: dissuasuri, ne hanc legem accipiatis, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 11, 10, 4; Gell. 7, 2, 10.—(ε) With *inf.*: societatem cum rege Pyrrho inire dissuasit, Suet. Tib. 2.—(ζ) *Absol.*: (C. Papirius) cum ferret legem de tribunis plebis reficiendis, dissuasimus nos, Cic. Lael. 25, 96; * Caes. B. G. 7, 15 *fin.*; Vell. 2, 31 *fin.*; Quint. 2, 4, 33 al.—**II.** Transf. beyond the public sphere: quod dissuadetur placet, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 44; cf. id. Cist. 2, 1, 10: certum studiorum facere delectum nemo dissuaserit, Quint. 2, 8, 7; so with *acc.* and *inf.*, id. 4, 2, 121; and *absol.*, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 81; Suet. Aug. 8; Ov. M. 1, 619; 2, 53.

dissuāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dissuadeo], *an advising to the contrary; a dissuasion* (very rare): rogationis ejus, * Cic. Clu. 51, 140; so opp. suasio, Auct. Her. 1, 2.—In *plur.*, Sen. Ep. 94, 39.

dissuāsor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who advises to the contrary, an opposer* (very rare), Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 261; Liv. 2, 41; Luc. 4, 248 al.

* **dis-suāvĭor (dis-sav-)**, āri, *v. dep. a., to kiss ardently*: tuos oculos, Q. Cic. in Cic. Fam. 16, 27 *fin.*

dis-suesco, ĕre, 3, *v. n., to disuse, to become disused* or *unaccustomed to* (late Lat.), Alcim. Avit. 4, 40.

dis-suētūdo, dinis, *f., a becoming unaccustomed, disusing*, Ambros. de Cain et Abel. 2, 6, 22.

‡ **dissulcus** porcus dicitur, cum in cervice setas dividit, Paul. ex Fest. 72, 14 Müll.

dissulto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [dissilio], *to leap apart, to fly in pieces, burst asunder* (poet., and in post-Aug. prose): dissultant ripae, Verg. A. 8, 240: tanti crepitus, id. ib. 12, 923: ferrum utrimque, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 57: Vulcanius ardor, Sil. 9, 607: aquae splendor, *darts here and there with tremulous motion*, cf. id. 7, 143.

dis-sŭo, no *perf.*, ūtum, 3, *v. a.*—Lit., *to unstitch, to rip open*; hence, in gen., *to open, to dissolve by degrees* (a rare word). **I.** Lit.: sinum, Ov. F. 1, 408: malas, *to open the mouth wide*, Pers. 3, 59: habebit vestimenta dissuta, caput nudum, Vulg. Levit. 13, 45.—**II.** Trop.: amicitiae dissuendae magis quam discindendae, Cic. Lael. 21, 76; so, sensim amicitias (opp. repente praecidere), id. Off. 1, 33, 120.

dissūpo, āre, v. dissipo.

dissūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from dissuo.

dis-tābesco, bŭi, 3, *v. inch. n., to consume* or *melt away* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: distabescit sal, Cato R. R. 24; so, jecur in coquendo, Fest. s. v. MONSTRA, p. 157, 14 Müll.: suspirium in aqua, Veg. Vet. 1, 11, 13.—**II.** Trop.: in quantas iniquitates distabui! Aug. Conf. 3, 3.

dis-taedet, ‡ tisum (acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 18), 2, *v. impers., to be very tired of, disgusted with, to loathe* (very rare): haud quod tui me neque domi distaedeat, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 5: me cum hoc ipso distaedet loqui, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 22.

distantĭa, ae, *f.* [disto], *distance, remoteness.* **I.** Lit.: a longissimis distantiae suae (sc. Veneris) finibus, Plin. 2, 15, 12, § 61.—**B.** Transf., *a separation, opening*: oris hiscens, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5, 50.—**II.** Trop., *difference, diversity*: inter eos morum studiorumque, * Cic. Lael. 20, 74: caloris, Quint. 7, 10, 10: condicionis, id. 5, 10, 26: aetatis vel sexus, Amm. 31, 6: personarum, Vulg. Deut. 1, 17.—In *plur.*: coloris rufi, Gell. 2, 26, 6.

dis-tectus, a, um, *adj.* [dis and tego], *uncovered*, Alcim. Avit. 4, 408.

‡ **di-stĕgus**, a, um, *adj.* [δίστεγος], *of two stories, having two apartments*: armarium, Inscr. Orell. 4549.—*Subst.*: **distĕgum**, i, *n.* (sc. armarium), Inscr. Grut. 292, 1 al.

dis-tendo (and vulg. **distenno**), di, tum (in late Lat. also distensus, Coripp. Joann. 7, 324; but in Auct. B. Alex. 45, 2, the right reading is dispersis), 3, *v. a., to stretch asunder, stretch out, extend* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: dispennite hominem divorsum et distennite, Plaut. Mil. 5, 14; cf.: Tityos novem Jugeribus distentus erat, Ov. M. 4, 458: brachia, id. ib. 4, 491: corpus temonibus, Col. 6, 19 *fin.*: aciem, * Caes. B. C. 3, 92, 2; cf.: copias hostium, Liv. 2, 23: hostes, id. 34, 29: sagum, Suet. Oth. 2: in currus distentum illigat Mettum, Liv. 1, 28; so, utramque manum in latus, Quint. 11, 3, 114: pontem in agros, Luc. 4, 140.—*Pass.* in mid. force: haec per octoginta sex milia distenduntur, *extend*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 661.—**B.** Meton. **1.** (Effectus pro causa.) *To swell out, distend*, i. e. *to fill*, e. g. with food: ventres, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 19: ubera cytiso, Verg. E. 9, 31; cf.: ubera lacte, id. ib. 4, 21; and transf.: capellas lacte, id. ib. 7, 3: ducem (i. e. bovem) denso pingui, id. G. 3, 124: cellas nectare, id. A. 1, 433; cf.: horrea plena spicis, Tib. 2, 5, 84.—**2.** (Causa pro effectu.) *To torture* by distention: tormento aliquem, Suet. Tib. 62; cf. Vulg. Heb. 11, 35.—**II.** Trop.: velut in duo pariter bella curas hominum, *to divide*, Liv. 27, 40; cf.: curam vilicae, Col. 12, 46, 1: sedulitatem vilici, id. 1, 6, 8: animos, *to distract, perplex*, Liv. 9, 12 *fin.*; Vulg. Eccl. 3, 10.—Hence, **distentus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B. 1.), *distended*, i. e. *filled up, full*: ubera, Hor. Epod. 2, 46; cf.: distentum cruribus uber, Ov. M. 13, 826: distentius uber, Hor. S. 1, 1, 110: distentus ac madens, *stuffed full*, Suet. Claud. 33; cf. Plin. Pan. 49, 6.

distenno, ĕre, v. distendo *init.*

distensus, a, um, v. distendo *init.*

distentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [distendo], *a stretching out, distention* (very rare), Cels. 2, 4; 8, 4; Scrib. Comp. 89.—**II.** Trop., *fullness*, i. e. *occupation*, Vulg. Eccl. 8, 16.

1. distentus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from distendo.

2. distentus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from distineo.

* **3. distentus**, ūs, *m.* [distendo], *a swelling out, distention*: subflatae cutis distentu, Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 138.

distermĭnātio, ōnis, *f., a separation, division*, Simplic. p. 83 Goes.

* **distermĭnātor**, ōris, *m.* [distermino], *a separator, divider*: axis disterminator mundi, App. de Mundo, p. 57.

dis-termĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to separate by a boundary, to divide, limit, part* (rare; mostly post-Aug.): quas (stellas) intervallum binas disterminat unum, Cic. Arat. 94: Hispanias Galliasque Pyrenaei montes, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 30: communibus parietibus, Dig. 10, 1, 4, § 10 al.—With *ab*: Arabia Judaeam ab Aegypto disterminat, Plin. 12, 21, 45, § 100: Vettones ab Asturia, id. 4, 20, 34, § 112: Gallica arva ab Ausoniis, Luc. 1, 216: Asiam ab Europa, id. 9, 957.—**II.** Trop., *to limit, regulate*: ea res ratio disterminat omnis, Lucr. 2, 719.

distermĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [dis-terminus], *separated, divided*: Tartessos latis distermina terris, Sil. 5, 399.—**II.** *Act., separating, parting.*—As *subst.*: **distermĭna**, ae, *f.* (sc. linea), *the diameter, diagonal*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 714.

di-sterno, ĕre, *v. a., to spread out*: lectum, i. e. *to make, prepare*, App. M. 10, p. 256, 7.—*Impers.*: extra limen pueris distratum fuerat, id. ib. 2, p. 121, 25.

dis-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3, *v. a., to bruise* or *grind to pieces.* * **I.** Lit.: caseum in mortario, Cato R. R. 75.—* **II.** Trop.: aliquem clunibus basilisque, Petr. 24, 4.

dis-texo, ĕre, 3, *v. a., to unravel, ravel out*, Sid. C. 15, 161.

† **distĭchus**, a, um, *adj.*, = δίστιχος, *consisting of two rows.* **I.** *Adj.*: hordeum, Col. 2, 9, 16.—**II.** *Subst.* **A.** ‡ **distĭchum**, i, *n., a building with two stories* or *two rows of chambers*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 627, *no.* 234.—**B. distichon**, i, *n., a poem of two verses, a distich* consisting of a hexameter and a pentameter, Mart. 8, 29, 1; Suet. Caes. 51; id. Oth. 3 al.

distillo, āre, v. destillo.

* **di-stĭmŭlo**, āre, *v. a., to goad through*; transf.: bona, i. e. *to run through, waste, consume*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 30.

distincte, *adv., distinctly, clearly; handsomely*, etc., v. distinguo, *P. a. fin.*

distinctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [distinguo]. **I.** (Acc. to distinguo, I. B.) **A.** In gen. **1.** Subject., *a distinguishing, discriminating, a distinction*: harum rerum facilis est et expedita distinctio, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33; so, facilis ingenui et illiberalis jocis, id. Off. 1, 29. *fin.*: justorum injustorumque (lex), id. Leg. 2, 5 *fin.*: veri a falso, id. Fin. 1, 19 *fin.*: quaestionum, Quint. 4, 5, 6 et saep.—**2.** Object., *a difference, distinction*: causarum distinctio ac dissimilitudo, Cic. Fat. 19; so, volucrum, Plin. 10, 11, 13, § 29: quae distinctio sit inter ea, quae gignantur, et ea, quae sint semper eadem, Cic. Univ. 8: nulla in visis distinctio, id. Ac. 2, 15 *fin.*; Dig. 47, 2, 44.—Pregn.: lunae siderumque omnium distinctio, varietas, pulchritudo, ordo, i. e. *the differences in their appearance and motions*, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 15.—**B.** In rhet. and gram. **1.** *A separation, division*, in discourse; and concr., *a mark of separation, sign of interpunction*, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 186; Quint. 1, 5, 27; Diom. p. 432 P.—**2.** A figure of speech, *separation, distinction*, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206; Quint. 9, 3, 65; esp. *the contrast of opposing ideas*, id. 9, 3, 82; *the parting of opposing voices* or *votes*, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 6.—**II.** (Acc. to distinguo, II.) *A setting off, garnishing; an ornament*: distinctio honosque civitatis, Plin. 28, 3, 3, § 13.

distinctor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who distinguishes* (late Lat.): justorum injustorumque (judices), Amm. 22, 3; 18, 1, 2; Aug. in Joann. 20, 12.

1. distinctus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from distinguo.

2. distinctus, ūs, *m.* [distinguo], *a distinguishing, distinction*; object., *a difference* (post-Aug. and very rare): distinctu pinnarum, * Tac. A. 6, 28; cf. Stat. S. 1, 5, 41.

dis-tĭnĕo, tinŭi, tentum, 2, *v. a.* [teneo]. **I.** *To keep asunder, to separate, divide.* **A.** Lit.: tigna binis utrimque fibulis ab extrema parte distinebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 7; Vitr. 3, 3: mare, quod late terrarum distinet oras, Lucr. 5, 203; 5, 690: duo freta Isthmos, Ov. H. 8, 69 Heins.; cf. id. ib. 12, 104; Luc. 4, 675: quem Notus spatio longius annuo Dulci distinet a do-

mo, Hor. C. 4, 5, 12 —**B.** Trop., *to divide mentally, to distract, perplex*: distineor et divellor dolore, Cic. Planc. 33, 79: duae factiones senatum distinebant, Liv. 9, 16, 6; cf. id. 5, 20, 4; Tac. H. 1, 32: unanimos, Liv. 7, 21: ancipiti bello distinere regem, id. 44, 20 —Esp. freq., **II.** In gen., *to hold off, keep back, keep asunder, hinder, detain, prevent, to occupy, engage, employ, divert*: legiones a praesidio interclusas maximum flumen distinebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 59, 5: manus hostium, id. ib. 2, 5, 2: manum, id. ib. 3, 11, 4; id. B. C. 3, 52, 1: copias Caesaris, id. ib. 3, 44, 2: Volscos, Liv. 4, 59: Parthos Hyrcano bello, Tac. A. 14, 25: Britannicum militem hoste et mari, id. H. 2, 32 et saep.: in multitudine judiciorum et novis legibus distineri, Cic. Fam. 7, 2 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 12, 30, 2; id. Att. 2, 23: distineri litibus, Nep. Att. 9, 4: ad omnia tuenda multifariam distineri, Liv. 21, 8: quominus strueret crimina distineri, Tac. A. 11, 12 —**B.** Transf., of inanimate objects: pacem, *to hinder, prevent*, Cic. Phil. 12, 12, 28; Liv. 2, 15 *fin.*: victoriam, Caes. B. G. 7, 37, 3: rem, Liv. 37, 12 —Hence, **distentus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *engaged, busied, occupied*: tot tantisque negotiis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 22; id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 3; Plin. Ep. 6, 18, 1 al.: te distentissimum esse qua de Buthrotiis, qua de Bruto, Cic. Att. 15, 18: circa summa scelera, Tac. A. 16, 8 *fin.* —Of abstract subjects: mens divina, Cic. N. D. 3, 39 *fin.*: tempus distentum impeditumque maximis officiis, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 7 —*Comp.* and *adv.* seem not to occur.

di-stinguo, nxi, nctum, 3, *v. a.* [root in Sanscr. tegami, to be sharp; Gr. στίζω, στίγμα; Lat. stimulus, stilus, instigare, etc.] —Prop., to separate by points; hence, in gen., **I.** *To separate, divide, part.* **A.** Lit. (very rare, and almost exclusively poet.): onus inclusum numero eodem, Ov. M. 1, 47: crinem docta manu, i. e. *to arrange*, Sen. Troad. 884; cf. meton.: caput acu, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 284 —Of countries: qui locus Bithyniam et Galatis, Amm. 25, 10 —Far more freq. and class. (not in Caes.), **B.** Trop., *to distinguish, discriminate*, = discernere: **1.** In gen.: ea (crimina) distinguere ac separare, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 41; cf. with dividere, id. Pis. 28, 69: servos numero, id. Caecin. 20; so, cadentes guttas intervallis, id. de Or. 3, 48, 186: oratorum genera aetatibus, id. Brut. 19: status familiarum agnationibus, id. Leg. 1, 7 *fin.*: qua via ambigua distinguantur, ostendit, id. Fin. 1, 7; id. Brut. 41, 152; id. Or. 4, 16; cf. secernenda, id. Top. 7, 31: genera causarum, Quint. 4, 2, 68 et saep.: fortes ignavosque, Tac. H. 3, 27: veri similia ab incredibilibus dijudicare et distinguere, Cic. Part. 40; cf.: vera somnia a falsis, id. Div. 2, 61: Vargulam a Crasso, id. de Or. 2, 60, 244: artificem ab inscio, id. Ac. 2, 7, 22: voluntatem a facto, Liv. 45, 24: thesin a causa, Quint. 3, 5, 11 et saep.: vero falsum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 29: simiarum genera caudis inter se, Plin. 8, 54, 80 —*Pass. impers.*: quid inter naturam et rationem intersit, non distinguitur, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 26; cf.: *malus* arborem significet an hominem non bonum, apice distinguitur, Quint. 1, 7, 2: nuntiatum Claudio perisse Messalinam, non distincto sua an aliena manu, Tac. A. 11, 38 —**2.** In partic., (*a*) In rhet. and gram., *to mark the pauses in discourse, to punctuate*: puer ut sciat, quo loco versum distinguere debeat, Quint. 1, 8, 1; cf.: eam (orationem) distinguunt atque concidunt, id. 11, 2, 27; and: incidit has (sc. voces) et distinxit in partes, Cic. Rep. 3, 2: Mos: distinctio est silentii nota, etc., Diom. p. 432 P. —(*β*) *To end, terminate*: contationem, App. M. 2, p. 127 *fin.*

II. *To set off, decorate, adorn* (most freq. in the *P. a.*). **A.** Lit.: racemos purpureo colore, Hor. C. 2, 5, 11; so, poma vario colore, Ov. Nux, 31: aurum gemmarum nitor, Sen. Med. 573; cf. Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 171 —**B.** Trop.: orationem variare et distinguere quasi quibusdam verborum sententiarumque insignibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 36; so of discourse, id. Inv. 2, 15, 49 (with illustrare); id. de Or. 2, 13; Liv. 9, 17: voluptatem (with variare), Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 38; cf.: coenam comoediis, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 9 —Hence, **distinctus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** (Acc. to I.) *Separated, separate, distinct*: urbs delubris distincta spatiisque communibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: Romana acies distinctior, ex pluribus partibus constans, Liv. 9, 19: Hesiodus circa CXX annos distinctus ab Homeri aetate, Vell. 1, 7: concentus ex distinctis sonis, Cic. Rep. 2, 42; cf. id. ib. 6, 18: distinctos dignitatis gradus non habebat (civitas), id. ib. 1, 27 *fin.* —**2.** Of discourse, *properly divided*: oratio, Quint. 11, 3, 35 —**B.** (Acc. to II.) *Decorated, adorned*: pocula gemmis distincta, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27: distinctum et ornatum caelum astris, id. N. D. 2, 37 *fin.*: lyra gemmis et dentibus Indis, Ov. M. 11, 167: herbae innumeris floribus, id. ib. 5, 266: retia maculis, id. H. 5, 19 —**2.** Trop.: oratio et ornata et artificio quodam et expolitione distincta, id. de Or. 1, 12; so of discourse, Quint. 5, 14, 33; and transf., of the speaker himself: utroque genere creber et distinctus Cato, Cic. Brut. 17 *fin.*; cf. in *comp.*, Tac. Or. 18 —*Adv.*: **distincte.** **1.** (Acc. to I.) *Distinctly, clearly*: articulatim distincteque dicere, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 36; id. Or. 28 *fin.*: scribere, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 7: designare, Plin. Pan. 88, 6 —In the *comp.*: enuntiare, id. Ep. 7, 13 —*Sup.*: distinctissime persuadere, Cassiod. Complex. ad Ephes. 3 —**2.** (Acc. to II.) *Elegantly, handsomely*: qui distincte, qui explicate, qui abundanter, qui illuminate et rebus et verbis dicunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53; cf. id. Off. 1, 1, 2: distinctius, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 1.

‡ **distisum**, v. distaedet.

di-sto, are (*perf.* distiti, only Boeth. in Porphyr. 4, p. 89), *v. n.*, *to stand apart, to be separate, distant* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. (cf. absum), *absol.*: quantum summa labra (fossae) distabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 72, 1; cf. id. ib. 4, 17, 6; Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67; Liv. 33, 1; Ov. M. 2, 241 et saep. —With *inter se*: turres pedes LXXX. inter se distant, Caes. B. G. 7, 72 *fin.*: trabes inter se binos pedes, id. ib. 7, 23, 1; cf. id. B. C. 2, 10, 2: inter se modicum spatium, Liv. 8, 8, 5: multum sidera inter se, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: hastati inter se modicum spatium, Liv. 8, 8 et saep. —With *a* or *ab*: (imago) distare a speculo, Lucr. 4, 289; so, castra ab castris, Caes. B. C. 1, 82, 3: terra ab hujus terrae continuatione, Cic. N. D. 2, 66 al. —With simple *abl.*: cum tanto Phrygiâ Gallica distet humus, Ov. F. 4, 362; cf. id. M. 3, 145; also: foro nimium distare Carinas, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 48: spatium, Ov. M. 11, 715 —**B.** Transf., of remoteness in time: non multum aetate distantes, Quint. 12, 10, 4: non multum inter se distantes tempore, ib. § 11: quantum distet ab Inacho Codrus, Hor. C. 3, 19, 1: haud multum distanti tempore, Tac. A. 3, 24.

II. Trop., of quality, *to differ, be different* = differre, discrepare (freq.): ut distare aliquid aut ex aliqua parte differre videatur, Cic. Caecin. 14; cf.: quia res differebant, nomina rerum distare voluerunt, id. Top. 8, 34: moribus et legibus distant (civitates), Quint. 5, 10, 40; cf. id. 6, 4, 21: in totum metaphora brevior est similitudo, eoque distat, quod, etc., id. 8, 6, 8: multum inter se distant istae facultates longeque sunt diversae atque sejunctae, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 215: multum inter se genera dicendi, id. Or. 16, 52; Quint. 7, 2, 3: hominum vita tantum distat a victu et cultu bestiarum, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 15; so with *ab*, id. ib. 3, 17, 71; id. Rosc. Am. 15, 44; id. de Or. 2, 65, 263; Quint. 5, 10, 114; Hor. S. 2, 2, 53; Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 11 al.; cf.: quid enim tam distans quam a severitate comitas? Cic. Or. 10, 34 —With *dat.*: infido scurrae distabit amicus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 4; so, paulum sepultae inertiae celata virtus, id. C. 4, 9, 29: quid aera lupinis, id. Ep. 1, 7, 23: pulchra et exactis minimum distantia, id. ib. 2, 1, 72: enthymema syllogismo, Quint. 5, 10, 7 al. —*Impers.*: distat, *there is a difference*: distat, sumasne pudenter An rapias, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 44; 2, 2, 195; id. S. 2, 3, 210; Quint. 5, 10, 26.

dis-torquĕo, rsi, rtum (*supine*, distorsum, acc. to Prisc. 871 P.), 2, *v. a.*, *to turn different ways, to twist, distort* (rare but class.). **I.** Prop.: os, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 3; so, ora cachinno, Ov. A. A. 3, 287: oculos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 65: labra, Quint. 1, 11, 9 —**II.** Meton., *to torment, torture*. **A.** Lit., Sen. Ben. 7, 19; Suet. Dom. 10 —**B.** Trop.: quem repulsa distorqueat (with amore cruciari), Sen. Ep. 74: cogitationem, Petr. 52, 2 —Hence, **distortus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *distorted, misshapen, deformed, dwarfish*. **A.** Lit.: distortus ejecta lingua, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266; cf. Suet. Aug. 83; Quint. 2, 5, 11: vultus, id. 6, 3, 29: crura, Hor. S. 1, 3, 47: solos sapientes esse, si distortissimi sint, formosos, Cic. Mur. 29, 61; cf. Suet. Galb. 21 —*Plur.* as *subst.*: pumili atque distorti, id. Aug. 83 —**B.** Trop.: nullum (genus enuntiandi) distortius, *more perverse, unseemly*, Cic. Fat. 8 *fin.* —*Adv.* does not occur.

distorsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [distorqueo] *perversion, perverse conduct*, Aug. in Psa. 66, 7.

distortĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a distorting, writhing, contortion*: membrorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29; cf. id. Fin. 5, 12, 35: oris, Cels. 4, 2, 2.

distortus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from distorqueo.

distractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [distraho], *a pulling asunder, dividing, separating*. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: distractio cruciatusque membrorum, Gell. 12, 5, 3 —**B.** Transf., *a parting, dividing*: humanorum animorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 11, 27: animi corporisque, Sen. Ep. 30 *fin.*: harum mihi voluptatum omnium atque itidem tibi distractio, discidium, vastities venit, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 68 —**C.** In partic., in mercant. lang., *a selling in single portions, piecemeal*, or *by retail*: fundi, Dig. 2, 15, 8, § 15: mercium, ib. 14, 3, 5, § 12 —**II.** Trop., *dissension, discord, disagreement*: nulla nobis societas cum tyrannis et potius summa distractio est, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 32; so, civium, Varr. ap. Non. 287, 15.

distractor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *One who worries, a tormenter*: improbus (i. e. Achilles), Anthol. Lat. 1, 93, 1 —**II.** *A retailer*, Cod. Th. 11, 1, 4: argenti, i. e. *a money changer*, id. Just. 8, 14, 27, 12, 35 al.

1. distractus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from distraho.

* **2. distractus**, ūs, *m.* [distraho] *dissolution of a contract*, opp. to contractus, Just. Inst. 3, 27, § 6.

dis-trăho, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To pull asunder, tear in pieces, to separate forcibly, divide* (freq. and class.). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: corpus quod dirimi distrahive non possit, Cic. N. D. 3, 12; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: exanimor, feror, differor, distrahor, diripior, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 5: Pentheum diripuisse aiunt Bacchas; nugas prae quo pacto ego divorsus distrahor, id. Merc. 2, 4, 1 sq.; cf.: Mettum Fufetium equis ad curriculum ex utraque parte deligatum distraxit, Varr. ap. Non. 287, 22; so of the same: corpus passim, Liv. 1, 28 *fin.*; of Hippolytus: turbatis distractus equis, Verg. A. 7, 787: quae (materia) neque perrumpi neque distrahi potest, Caes. B. G. 7, 23 *fin.*; cf.: vallum (with diripere), Liv. 25, 36: ut aciem ejus distrahi paterentur, i. e. *to be separated, broken up*, Caes. B. C. 3, 92, 1: Taurus mons mediam distrahens Asiam, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 97 et saep. —**2.** In partic., in mercant. lang., *to sell separately, in parcels, to retail* = divendere (mostly post-Aug.): dividant, differant, dissipent, distrahant, Lucil. ap. Non. 287, 9: commendo quaedam tantum ut pluris postea distraheret, Suet. Vesp. 16: agros, Tac. A. 6, 17; cf. fundum, Dig. 2, 15, 8, § 15: merces, Just. 9, 1, 6: bona venum, Gell. 20, 1, 19 et saep. —(*β*) In gen., *to sell*: instrumentum, Suet. Cal. 39: levi pretio aetatulam, App. M. 7, p. 191 *fin.* —**3.** *To waste, squander*: apsenti hic tua res distrahitur tibi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 16 —**B.** Trop., *to draw in different directions, to divide, distract, perplex*: qui haec natura cohaerentia opinione distraxissent, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 11; cf. Quint. 4, 3, 4: distrahitur in deliberando animus, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9; cf., shortly before: in quo considerando saepe animi in contrarias sententias distrahuntur; cf.: distrahor, tum hoc mihi probabilius, tum illud videtur, id. Ac. 2, 43 *fin.*: cum Tiberium anceps cura distraheret, vine militum an, etc., Tac. A. 2, 40; cf. id. ib. 6, 44: obsessos hinc fides, inde egestas inter decus ac flagitium distrahebant, id. H. 4, 60: oratoris industriam in plura studia distrahere nolim, Cic. de Or. 1, 59: sic distrahuntur in contrarias partes impotentium cupiditates, id. Tusc. 5, 20 *fin.*; cf. Tac. A. 4, 40: res publica

distracta laceratаque, Liv. 2, 57; cf. quae sententia omnem societatem distrahit civitatis, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 28: Caesarem et Pompeium perfidia hominum distractos in pristinam concordiam reducere, Balbus ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15 A.: amorem, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 33: concilium Boeotorum, Liv. 42, 47: collegia, Suet. Caes. 42: matrimonium, Dig. 24, 2, 2 et saep.: rem, *to frustrate, prevent*, Caes. B. C. 1, 33, 3: controversias, i.e. dirimere, *to end, adjust*, Cic. Caecin. 2, 6; Suet. Caes. 85: voces, i. e. *to leave a hiatus* (opp. contrahere), Cic. Or. 45, 152: qua ipse fama distraheretur, i.q. differretur (cf. differo, B. 2.), *would be assailed*, Tac. A. 3, 10.

II. *To tear away, draw away, part, to separate, remove.* **A.** Lit.: membra divellere ac distrahere, Cic. Sull. 20 *fin.*: illam a me distrahit necessitas, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 42; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 24; Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 2.—**B.** Trop.: sapientiam, temperantiam, fortitudinem copulatas esse docui cum voluptate, ut ab ea nullo modo nec divelli nec distrahi possint, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50.—**2.** Of persons, *to separate in sentiment, to estrange, alienate*: aliquem ab aliquo (preceded by: a conjunctione avocare, and: a familiaritate disjungere), id. Phil. 2, 10, 23; so with divellere, id. Planc. 42, 102.—Hence, **distractus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Divided* (very rarely): (conjectus animaï) divisior inter se ac distractior, Lucr. 4, 961.—**B.** Trop., *distracted, perplexed*: distractissimus tantorum onerum mole, Vell. 2, 114, 1.—*Adv.* does not occur.

dis-trĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to divide, distribute* (class.; cf.: divido, impertio, dispenso, participo, communico). **I.** Lit.: argentum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 17: partiendum sibi ac latius distribuendum exercitum putavit, Caes. B. G. 3, 10 *fin.*: distribuisti partes Italiae, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 8: reliquum populum distribuit in quinque *classes*, Cic. Rep. 2, 22; cf. id. Leg. 3, 3, 7; Ov. F. 6, 84: copias in tres partes, Caes. B. G. 6, 32, 3; id. B. C. 1, 55, 2: pueros in classes, Quint. 1, 2, 23: orbem in duodecim partes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28 et saep.: milites circum familias conventus Campani, Caes. B. C. 1, 14 *fin.*; cf.: gladiatorias familias Capuam et in cetera municipia, Sall. C. 30 *fin.*: Numidas in hiberna in proximis Thessalis urbibus, Liv. 42, 67: legiones et auxilia provinciatim, Suet. Aug. 49: milites in legiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 4, 2; cf. Front. Strat. 4, 1, 43: gladiatores binos singulis patribus familiarum, *distributed among them, apportioned to them*, Cic. Att. 7, 14, 2: naves quaestori, legatis, praefectis, equitibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 22, 3 and 5: equos Germanis, id. ib. 7, 65 *fin.*: pecunias exercitui, id. B. C. 1, 39, 3 al.; cf. also: pecuniam in judices, Cic. Clu. 27, 74: naves in legiones, Tac. A. 2, 8: pecus viritim, Caes. B. G. 7, 71, 7: capita singula ex captivis toto exercitu praedae nomine, id. ib. 7, 89 *fin.*: Poenorum arma inter suos, Front. Strat. 4, 7, 12 et saep. Rarely of the distributing of a service among several: alterum (genus) emendi, quod praeterea civitatibus aequaliter esset distributum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 70 Zumpt.—**II.** Of abstract objects: quae observata sunt in usu ac tractatione dicendi, haec partibus distributa sunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 109; Quint. 9, 3, 93; cf. id. 9, 1, 34: meministis me ita distribuisse initio causam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 42: vitae opera hac (honesti) regula, Sen. Ben. 7, 2.—Hence, **distrĭbūte**, *adv.*, *orderly, methodically* (very rare): neque distincte neque distribute scribere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3 7: distributius tractare, id. Inv. 2, 59, 177.

distrĭbūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [distribuo], *a division, distribution.* **I.** In gen.: caeli, Cic. Div. 2, 20: invidiae et criminum, id. Clu. 1: utilis rerum ac partium in locos, Quint. 7, 1, 1.—In *plur.*, Cic. Part. 2, 7.—**II.** Esp. **A.** As a fig. of speech, the resolution of a statement or idea into several, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203; Auct. Her. 4, 35, 47.—**B.** In arch., Vitr. 1, 2 *fin.*

distrĭbūtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *apportioning, distributive*: nomina, Prisc. 1112 P.

distrĭbūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a distributer* (post-class.), App. Trism. p. 92, 26.

distrĭbūtrix, īcis, *f.* [distributor], *she who apportions* or *distributes*, Hier. in Didym. de Spir. Sanc. 23 *fin.*

distrĭbūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from distribuo.

districte and **districtim**, *advv.*, v. distringo, *P. a. fin.*, *α* and *β*.

districtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [distringo]. **I.** Lit., *a stretching out*, as a punishment, Cassiod. Var. 3, 34; 47.—**II.** Trop., *a hindrance, difficulty*, Ambros. de Job, 3, 4, 12; Dig. 4, 8, 16 dub.

districtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. In medic., *pertaining to dissolving*: adjutoria, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 2, 20; 2, 29, 159.

districtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from distringo.

‡ **distrĭgilla** me, περίξυσόν με, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

di-stringo, nxi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To draw asunder, to stretch out* (very rarely): radiis rotarum districti pendent, *Verg. A. 6, 616.—Poet.: (canum) rabies districta, i. e. *showing the teeth*, Lucr. 5, 1064; cf.: acies dentium, Amm. 14, 7, 13.—Far more freq., esp. since the Aug. per. (not in Caesar, and in Cicero only as *P. a.*), **II.** (Like distineo, II.) *To detain* a person anywhere, *to hinder, to occupy, engage*: Romanum a tergo, Flor. 2, 13, 1: urbem (i. e. Romanos) incendiis, id. 4, 1, 2: distringit quem multarum rerum varietas, Phaedr. 4, 26, 3; cf. Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 239: distringor officio, id. Ep. 1, 10, 9; cf. id. ib. 7, 15, 1; Quint. 12, 1, 5: (Jovem) votis, *to molest, importune*, Plin. Pan. 94, 2.—Esp. as milit. t. t., *to make a diversion against* an enemy, *to distract the attention of*: Hannibalem mittendum in Africam esse ad distringendos Romanos, Liv. 35, 18 *fin.*: copias regias populatione maritimae orae, id. 44, 35; cf.: Scipionem oppugnatione plurium oppidorum, Front. Strat. 1, 3, 5.—**2.** *To puzzle, confound*: ut distrinxi hominem, Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 65 (Spengel, destrinxi).—**B.** Transf., of abstract objects: ut discordiam moveret, qua consensus Romanorum distringeretur, *would be hindered, disturbed*, Front. Strat. 1, 8, 1 Oud. *N. cr.*—Hence, **districtus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** (Qs. stretched tight, i. e.) *Strict, severe* (post-Aug.): districtior accusator, Tac. A. 4, 36 *fin.*: feneratrix (opp. amica obsequens), Val. Max. 8, 2, 2: censura, id. 2, 9, 6: districtissimi defensores, Cod. Just. 1, 55, 6.—**B.** *Divided in mind, at strife with one's self*; hence, *hesitating, vacillating*: districtus mihi videris esse, quod et bonus civis et bonus amicus es, Cic. Fam. 2, 15, 3.—**C.** More freq. and class., *occupied, engaged, busy*: judicio districtus atque obligatus, Cic. Verr. 1, 9; cf. (vinculo mortali) alii alligati sunt, alii astricti, alii districti quoque, Sen. Vit. Beat. 16 *fin.*: ancipiti contentione, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 4, 9: labore vita districta, id. de Or. 3, 2, 7; Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 1; * Hor. S. 2, 8, 68; Nep. Hann. 13, 2; cf.: imperium circa mala sua, Flor. 4, 12, 1; and in the *comp.*: numquam me a causis et judiciis districtiorem fuisse, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16.—*Adv.* acc. to A., *strictly, severely.* (*α*) **districte** (**des-**): minatus, Plin. Ep. 9, 21, 4: deneganda, Dig. 3, 3, 13.—(*β*) **districtim**: innocens, Sen. Contr. 7.—**b.** *Comp.*: districtius: repercutere, Tert. Idol. 5: vivere, Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 11.—*Sup.*, Cassiod. Var. 9, 18.

* **dis-trunco**, āre, *v. a.*, *to cut to pieces, cut up*: ego te hic agnum faciam, et medium distruncabo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 53.

disturbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disturbo], *destruction.* * **I.** Prop.: Corinthi, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 46.—**II.** Trop., Mythogr. Vatic. in Mai. Auct. Class. 3, p. 85 b.

dis-turbo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to drive asunder, to separate by violence, to throw into disorder, disturb.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (rarely): vidistis contionem gladiis disturbari, Cic. Mil. 33 *fin.*: sortes, id. Div. 1, 34 *fin.*: freta (Auster), Sen. Hippol. 1012.—Far more freq. and class. (but not in the Aug. poets), **B.** Pregn., *to demolish, destroy* (esp. freq of buildings): aedes, Lucr. 2, 1102; so, domos, id. 6, 241: domum meam, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19: urbes, Lucr. 6, 587: porticum Catuli, Cic. Att. 4, 3 et saep.: ignis cuncta disturbat ac dissipat, id. N. D. 2, 15, 41: opera, * Caes. B. C. 1, 26, 1: si qua in vineis fossor disturbavit, Col. 11, 2, 38.—**II.** Trop., *to frustrate, thwart, ruin*: at nunc disturba quas statuisti machinas, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 137: vitae societatem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111; cf. concordiam, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 19 ed. Gerl. (Orat. L. Philippi); so, disturbare atque pervertere legem, Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 101: judicium tollere ac disturbare, id. Sull. 5, 15; cf. ib. 25, 71: rem, *to hinder, prevent*, id. Fam. 11, 21 *fin.*; cf. nuptias, Ter. And. 1, 2, 11.

* **dĭs-ūnĭo**, īre, *v. a.*, *to disunite*: nexus matrimoniorum, Arn. 3, p. 116 (p. 145 ed. Oehler).

† **dĭsyllăbus**, a, um, *adj.*, = δισύλλαβος, *dissyllabic*, Lucil. ap. Non. 26, 7; Quint. 1, 5, 31; Ter. Maur. p. 2431 P.—*Plur.* as *subst.*: **dĭsyllăbae**, ārum (sc. voces), *f.*, *dissyllabic words, dissyllables*, Mart. Cap. 3, § 269; also, **dĭsyllăba**, ōrum (sc. verba), *n.*, the same, id. 5, § 521 al.

* **dītātor**, ōris, *m.* [dito], *one that enriches* (late Lat.), Aug. Conf. 5, 5.

dītesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [dis = dives], *to grow rich* (a poet. word): praeda, Lucr. 5, 1249; Pers. 6, 14: qua ratione queas ditescere, Hor. S. 2, 5, 10 al.—**II.** Trop.: partu dulci, Lucr. 4, 1245; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 396 al.

† **dĭthălassus**, a, um, *adj.*, = διθάλασσος, Lat. bimaris, Vulg. Act. 27, 41.

† **dīthy̆rambĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = διθυραμβικός, *dithyrambic*: poema, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 1.

† **dīthy̆rambus**, i, *m.*, = διθύραμβος, *a dithyramb, dithyrambic poem.* Orig. in honor of Bacchus, but afterwards also of other gods; cf. Lidd. and Scott, sub voce διθύραμβος, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 145; Hor. C. 4, 2, 10; Mart. Cap. 5, § 519.

dītiae, arum, *f.* [dis = dives], *wealth*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 58; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 20.

dītĭfĭco, āre [dis = dives + facio], *to enrich*, Cassiod. Var. 8, 26.

dĭtio, less correct form for dicio, q. v.

dītius, *adv. comp.*; *sup.*, **dītissime**, v. dives *fin.*

dīto, āvi, 1 (an uncontr. form divitant, Att. ap. Gell. 14, 1, 34, and ap. Non. 95, 9; Trag. v. 169 Rib.; Turp. ap. Non. l. l.; Com. v. 198 Rib.), *v. a.* [dis = dives], *to enrich* (class.). **I.** Lit.: (urbs) triumphis ditata certissimis, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 66: socios praemiis belli, Liv. 37, 54; cf.: castra militem ditavere, id. 21, 60 *fin.*; 9, 31; 41, 20; Suet. Ner. 6; id. Galb. 5; Plin. 35, 18, 58, § 200; Arabas et Indos, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 6; id. Epod. 17, 60: me benignitas tua Ditavit, id. ib. 1, 32; Vulg. Gen. 14, 23 al.—Mid.: rex ipse ditari studebat, Liv. 1, 57.—**II.** Transf., of inanimate objects: iter largifica stipe, Lucr. 2, 628: cum lingua Catonis et Enni sermonem patrium ditaverit, Hor. A. P. 57.

† **dĭtrŏchaeus**, i, *m.*, = διτρόχαιος, *a ditrochee* or *double trochee*, — ⏑ — ⏑, Don. p. 1739 P.; Diom. p. 477 *fin.* ib. al.

dĭū (old form dius, Orell. Inscr. 6206), *adv.* [old *acc.* form of duration of time; root in dies; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 232 sqq.]. **1.** (Acc. to dies, I. B. 2.) *By day* (very rare), Manil. 4, 823; usually with noctu: noctuque et diu, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 5: noctu diuque, Titin. and Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 185 P. (Sall. H. 2, 54 Dietsch); Sall. J. 38, 3; 44, 5; 70, 1: nec noctu, nec diu, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 98, 27: diu noctuque iter properabunt, Tac. A. 15, 12 *fin.*: noctu diuque hostibus obniti, id. H. 2, 5.—**2.** (Acc. to dies, II. A. 3.; lit., a space of time, a while; hence, with intens. signif.) *A long time, long while, long* (freq. in all periods; cf.: pridem, dudum): nimis diu et longum loquor, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 21; cf. so with longum, id. Ep. 3, 2, 40: diu multumque scriptitare, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 152; so, diu multumque, id. Or. 1; id. Phil. 13, 5; id. Sull. 26, 73; Sall. J. 94, 3; Flor. 2, 3, 5; also: multum diuque, Cic. de Sen. 3 *fin.*: multum et diu, id. Agr. 2, 32, 88; id. Inv. 2, 19, 58: multum ac diu, App. M. 2, p. 126, 6; cf. also: recordatus multum et diu cogitavi... Eam rem volutavi et diu disputavi, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 1 and 4: saepe et diu, Cic. Quint. 31, 96; cf.: saepe diuque, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 1; diu diuque, App. M. 5, p. 167, 16; 12, p. 266, 16: diu atque acriter pugnatum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 26; 3, 21 et saep: diu ego hunc cruciabo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 73: Stoici diu mansuros aiunt animos: semper, negant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31 *fin*:

diu princeps oratorum, aliquando aemulus Ciceronis, Quint 11, 3, 8 tam diu restitisti, Plaut Most 3, 2, 100 tam diu, id Mil 3, 1, 34, id. ib 4, 2, 89, Ter Ad. 2, 2, 27, id. Hec. 4, 4, 23, id. Phorm 1, 3, 13 eo, quo jam diu Sum judicatus, Plaut Men. 1, 1, 20, so, jam diu, id. Capt. 4, 2, 102, id. Most. 1, 3, 144, id. Poen. 5, 4, 29, cf. diu est jam, id. Most 1, 4, 25 ille vult diu vivere, hic diu vixit quamquam, O di boni! quid est in hominis vita diu? Cic. de Sen 19, 68 and 69, cf sat diu vixisse, Plaut Capt 4, 2, 12 nimis diu maceror, id Ep 3, 1, 2, so, nimis diu, id. Merc. 1, 54, id. Pers. 4, 4, 105 non diu apud hunc servies, id. Pers 4, 4, 65, cf haud diu, id. Mil 2, 1, 17, Ter Eun. 2, 3, 67 —Followed by *dum, donec* diu expectare, dum, etc, Suet de Rhet 1 diu jacere donec etc, Tac. G 45 —*Comp*

diūtius, *longer* [the *t* inserted, as in *sectius* and *setius* from *secus*, being a remnant of adv ending ter or tus] nolo te jactari diutius, Plaut Trin. 3, 2, 59, id. Rud. 1, 2, 5, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 50, id. ib 3 1, 15, Cic Lael 27, 104, id. Rosc Am 7 *fin*, Caes B G 1, 16, 5, id. ib 1, 26, 1 et saep cf minus diu quam, Cic Att 7, 3, 1 —In the historians freq = *a long while, very long*, no comparison being intended ne diutius commeatu prohiberetur, Caes B G 1, 49, 3, 9, 5, 3, 29, 2, 4, 35, 2, 7, 20, 5 et saep neque illis, qui victoriam adepti forent, diutius ea uti licuisset, Sall. C 39, 4 legiones diutius sine consulari fuere, Tac H 1, 9 —*Sup* (Cato) qui senex diutissime fuisset, Cic. Lael. 1, 4, so id. Pis 37, id de Imp Pomp 5 *fin*, Caes B G 6, 21, 4, Suet Vit 14 al ut quam diutissime te jucunda opinione oblectarem, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 1, so with quam, Caes. B C 3, 102 3 —**B.** *Long since, a great while ago* (mostly ante class) quod arci, diu facti, celeriter corruissent, Varr ap Non 77, 14, cf scelus, inquam factum'st jam diu antiquom et vetus, Plaut Most 2, 2, 45, so, jam diu, id Ep 1, 1, 9, id Men. 2, 3, 28, id Ps 1, 3, 4, Ter Eun. 5, 6, 1, Cic Att 1, 19, 9 al, for which diu jam, Plin 25, 1, 1, § 2, id. 19, 4, 15, § 40 is ex Anactorio huc commigravit in Calydonem haud diu, *not long ago, a short time ago*, Ter Ad 4, 5, 15 nec loci gnara sum, nec diu hic fui, *it is not long since I was here*, Plaut Rud 1, 3, 28 jam diu est factum, quom discesti ab hero, id As. 2, 1, 3 —With foll quom, id. Merc 3, 1, 44 —With postquam, id. Pers. 5, 2, 41 —With quod, id. Am 1, 1, 146; August Retract 1 Prol —**C.** In Mela repeatedly of place, *a long way* Italia inter superum mare et inferum excurrit diu solida, Mel 2, 4 1, so id. 1, 2, 3, id. 1, 3, 5 Cf Hand Turs II pp 285-291

† **diūrētĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = διουρητικός, *that promotes urine diuretic* (pure Lat mictorius or mictualis) vina, Pall. Oct 14, 3 potiones, Veg 5, 71 *fin* (3, 72 Bip) medicamenta, Cael Aur Tard. 1, 4, *no* 117

diurna, orum, v diurnus

‡ **dĭurnālis,** e, *adj* [diurna], = ἡμερονσιος, *diurnal* (hence, It *giornale*, Fr *journal*), Gloss Lat Gr

* **dĭurnārĭus,** ii, *m* [diurna], *a diary keeper, journalist*, Cod. Theod. 8, 4, 8

diurne, *adv*, v diurnus *fin*

* **dĭurno,** āre, *v n* [diurnus], *to last long, exist long*, Quadrig ap Gell 17, 2, 16, and ap Non 100, 20 (inusitate dixit pro diu vivere, Gell l. l.)

dĭurnus, a um, *adj* [for dius nus, from dies, cf interdius, quotidianus, etc], *of* or *belonging to the day* **I.** In a wider sense, *daily* (perh not ante Aug) aetatis fata diurna, i e *of only one day*, Ov H 6, 37, instituit, ut tam Senatus quam populi diurna acta conficerent et publicarentur, *daily transactions, records, journal*, Suet Caes 20, Tac. A 13, 31, Suet Claud. 41 Oud *N cr*, in the same signif commentarii, id. Aug 64, cf also diurna acta rum scriptura, Tac A. 3, 3 (Concerning these acta diurna, v Lips. Exc. ad Tac. A. 5, 4, Ernest Exc ad Suet Caes. 20, Rupert ad Juv 2, 136, Walch ad Tac Agr *p* 114, and the art acta) cibus, *daily allowance, rations*, Liv 4, 12 *fin* victus, Suet Ner 36 *fin* mercede diurna conductus, Hor S 2, 7, 17 —Hence, *subst* **A. diurnum,** i, *n*, *an account book, day book* longum, Juv 6, 482, *plur* (sc. acta), *diaries records, minutes* diurna populi Romani, per provincias curatius leguntur, Tac A. 16, 22.—Also *subst* **B. diurnum,** i, *n* (sc. frumentum), *a daily portion, allowance, rations* (cf. diarium), Sen. Ep 80, 8, id Contr 5, 33 *fin*, cf Suet Ner 30 —**II.** In a stricter sense (acc to dies, I B 2), opp nocturnus, *by day, of the day* (very freq and class) diurnum nocturnumve spatium, Cic Inv 1, 26, 39 labores diurni nocturnique, id. de Sen 23, 82, cf so opp nocturnus, Lucr 6, 849, Cic Off 3, 21, 84, id. Tusc. 1, 21, 48, Caes B G 1, 38 *fin*, id. B C 3, 13, 1, Quint 7, 2, 44, Hor Ep 1, 19, 11, Ov F 3, 878 et saep lumen, Lucr 4, 458, so Ov F 4, 449, cf stella, i e *the morning star*, Plaut Men. 1, 2, 62 currus, i e *the chariot of the sun*, Ov M 4, 629 ignes, id. ib 7, 192 nitor, id. H. 18, 78 al actus, *the day's business*, Suet Aug 78 —*Adv* **diurne,** *daily*, Dracont Hex. 1, 68, 3, 602

1. dīus, a, um, v divus.

2. dius, *adv*, v diu *init*

* **dĭuscŭle,** *adv* [diu], *a little while*, Aug Trinit 11, 2

dĭūtine, *adv*, v the foll *fin*

dĭūtinus, a, um, *adj* [diu], *of long duration, lasting, long* (rare but class, cf longinquus, diuturnus) (supplicium) longum diutinumque a mane ad vesperum, Plaut. Mil 2, 6, 28 mansiones Lemni,*Ter Ph 5, 8, 23 servitus, Cic Fam 11 8, 2 laetatio (opp longior dolor), Caes B G 5, 52 *fin* labor, id. B C 2, 13, 2, 2, 14 1 conclusio, id. ib 2 22, 1 militia, Liv 5, 11 bellum, id 25, 1 pax, id. 6 33 otium, id. 25, 7 morbus, Suet Calig 1 et saep —*Comp* and *sup* do not occur —*Adv* **diūtine,** *long, a long time* uti, Plaut Rud. 4, 7, 15 sermocinans, App M 2 p 121, 15

dĭūtius, *adv comp*, and **diūtissime,** *adv sup*, v diu

dĭūtŭle, *adv* [diu], *a little while, a short time* (post class) Gell. 5, 10, 7, 11, 16, 6, Macr S 7, 11, 13 al.

dĭūturne, *adv*, v diuturnus *fin*

dĭūturnĭtas, ātis, *f* [diuturnus], *length of time, long duration, durability* (good prose) (α) With *gen* temporis, Cic. N D 2, 2 5, id Fin 2, 27, 87 (opp brevitas) imperii, id de Imp Pomp 9, 26 pacis, id. de Or 1, 4 14, Caes. B C 1, 85, 7 otii, id ib 2, 36, 1 belli, id B G 1, 40, 8, Sall J 64 *fin* pugnae, Caes B G 3, 4, 3 oppugnationis, id B C 3, 9, 6 memoriae, Cic de Or 1, 28, 129 rei publicae, id. Rep 2 14 *fin* et saep —(β) *Absol*, Cic de Sen 11 *fin*, id N D 2, 2, 5, id Fin. 1, 12, 40 (with longinquitas), id. Off 2 7, 23 al.

dĭūturnus, a, um (diū, Ov F 6, 352), *adj* [diu], *of long duration lasting, long* (class, cf diutinus, longinquus) quid putet in rebus humanis diuturnum, qui cognoverit, quid sit aeternum? Cic. Rep 1, 17, cf gloria (opp aeterna), id. ib 6, 21, opp extremum, id de Sen 19, 69 usus, id. Lael. 22 *fin* injuria, id Fam 6, 10, 5 bellum, id. de Imp Pomp 12 *fin* pax id. Rep 5, 2, id. Prov Cons. 3 quies Sall. C 31 labor, Caes B C 2, 45 *fin* obsidio, Ov F 6, 352 mala, id. Tr 4 6, 50 et saep status rei publicae, Cic. Rep 2, 37, cf res publica, id ib 1, 26, 2, 3 rex, id. ib 2, 12 non potes esse diuturnus, i e *your power*, id. Phil. 2, 44, 113 dux, *experienced veteran*, Amm 16 2 2 —*Comp* equae *longer lived*, Varr R R 2, 7, 11, cf filia, Ov F 6, 219, id. M 3, 472 molestiae, *of longer duration*, Cic. Fam 6, 13, 3 impunitas, Caes B G 1, 14, 5 multa, Plin. 7, 55, 56, § 188 —*Sup* poenae diuturnissimae, Aug Civ Dei, 21, 23 *init*.—*Adv* **diūturne,** Cic Fam 6, 10, 5 Orell (dub al. diutur nam) —*Comp* diuturnius, *longer*, Sid Ep 2, 14, 9, 9

dīva, ae, *f*, *a goddess*, v divus

dī-văgor, āri, *v dep n*, *to wander, wander about* (post class) animus huc atque illuc, Lact. 4, 3, 20, Cod. Just 1, 3, 52, § 1 al

dīvālis, e, *adj* [divus] **I.** *Divine* (very rare) nomen Spart Carac. 11, § 7, FERIAE DIVALES ANGERONIAE, kept on the 21st of December, Fast. Verrii Fl. ap. Orell. Inscr II p. 410, called also DIVALIA, Calend. Maff ib p 411 —**II.** *Imperial* constitutiones Cod. Just. praef. de emend. *no* 4.

dī-vārĭco, no *perf*, ātum, 1, *v a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act*, *to spread asunder, to stretch apart* (very rare) taleas super terram, Cato R. R. 45 *fin* tigna Vitr 10, 2 hominem in ea statua, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 40 divaricatis cruribus Prud. στεφ 5, 252, cf. pedibus, Amm 22, 11.—* **II.** *Neutr*, *to be spread out* ungulae, Varr R. R. 2, 5, 8.

dī-vello, velli (Ov M. 11, 38, but divulsi, Sen. Hippol. 1173) vulsum, 3, *v a.* **I.** *To rend asunder, to tear in pieces, to separate violently, to tear* (class, cf. findo scindo, dirimo, segrego, secerno) **A.** Lit res a natura copulatas audebit divellere, Cic. Off 3, 18 *fin* corpus, et undis spargere, Verg A. 4, 600, so corpus Ov M. 4, 112 agnam, Hor S 1, 8, 27, cf suos artus lacero morsu, Ov M 8, 878 membra, id. Tr 3, 9, 27, id. M 13, 865 et saep magnos montes manibus, i e *to cleave*, Lucr 1, 202, cf mediam partem quercus (with discidere), Gell. 15, 16, 3 nodos manibus *to untie*, Verg A. 2, 220 paenulam sentibus, Suet Ner 48 nubem, Lucr 6, 203, cf moenia mundi, id. 6, 122 —**B.** Trop, *to tear violently apart, remove, destroy sunder* commoda civium, Cic. Off 2, 23, 82 rem dissolutam divulsamque conglutinare, id. de Or 1, 41, 188, cf id. ib 3 6, 24 affinitas divelli nullo modo poterat, *to be dissolved, destroyed*, id Quint 6, 25, cf amicitiam, Sen Ep 6, and amorem querimoniis, Hor C 1, 13, 19 somnos (cura), id. Ep 1, 10 18 distineor et divellor dolore, *am distracted*, Cic Planc. 33, 79 —**II.** (Like distraho, II) *To tear away, separate, remove* from something (class.) **A.** Lit membra divellere ac distrahere, Cic Sull 20 *fin* aliquem ab aliquo, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22, id Mil 36 liberos a parentum complexu, Sall. C 51, 9, for which aliquem dulci amplexu, Verg A 8, 568, cf Damalin adultero, Hor C 1, 36, 19 nec me umquam Gyas (sc. a te), id. ib 2 17, 15 —**B.** Trop sapientiam, temperantiam, a voluptate divellere ac distrahere, Cic Fin. 1, 16, 50 —So of persons, *to draw away* from one in feeling *to estrange* qui a me mei servatorem capitis divellat ac distrahat Cic. Planc. 42, 102.

dī-vendo, no *perf*, ditum, 3, *v a.*, *to sell piecemeal, in different parcels, to retail* (rare) bona, Cic Agr 1, 3, Liv 3, 13, Tac. A. 6 17 praedam, Liv 1, 53

dī-ventĭlo, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to spread abroad* —Transf diventilatis in vulgus opinionibus, Tert Anim 5

dī-verbĕro, no *perf*, atum, 1, *v a*, *to strike asunder, to cut, cleave, divide.* **I.** Lit (poet and post Aug prose) res ictu Lucr 1, 223 aërias undas, id 2, 151 volucres auras sagittā, Verg A. 5, 503 umbras ferro id ib 6, 294, 9, 411 fluctus, Curt 4 4 quod jubis pronos cervix diverberet armos, *flaps, strikes*, Nemes. Cyn 265 —**II.** Transf, *to cudgel soundly* servum, Lact. 2, 7 *fin*

† **dī-verbĭum,** ii, *n* [verbum], *the colloquial part of a comedy, the dialogue*, Liv 7, 2, Petr 64, 2, Diom. p 489 P al —**II.** Transf, in gen, *a comedy* —*Plur*, Aus. Idyll 4, 61

dī-vergĭum, ii, *n* [vergo], *a point of separation* aquarum, *water shed*, Sic Fl. p 24 ed. Goes al, cf divortium

dī-verro, ĕre, v deverro

dīverse (**dīvorse**), *adv*, v diverto, *P a. fin*

dīversĭclīnĭa, ōrum, *n* [diversus + κλίνω] = ἑτερόκλιτα, *words irregularly inflected*, Prisc 1065 P

dīversĭ-cŏlor (**dīvors-**), ōris, *adj* [diversus], *of various colors, party colored* (late Lat) unda Mart Cap 1, § 14, § 67 metalla, id. 8, § 811

dīversĭ-cŏlōrus, a, um, *adj*, collat form of diversicolor, *party colored*, Mart Cap 1, § 74

dīversĭtas, ātis, *f* [diversus] (post-Aug, cf. differentia, discrepantia, discrimen, varietas, variatio) **I.** (Acc. to diversus, I B) *Contrariety, contradiction, disagreement* mira diversitate naturae, Tac. G 15 inter exercitum imperatoremque, id H 1,

62; cf. auctorum, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 124; Suet Calig 8· inter medicos, Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 42. —**II.** (Acc to diversus, II) *Diversity, difference:* tanta per omnes gentes nationesque linguae, Quint. 11, 3, 87: ciborum, id. 1, 12, 5: multiplex personarum, causarum, etc., id. 10, 15, 10. ingeniorum, Plin Ep 7, 30 *fin*: consiliorum, Tac H. 4, 76 et saep · inter unciam et digitum, Front Aquaed. 24 et saep —*In plur*, Flor. 3, 10, 6 —**III.** Concr, *a variety:* lignorum, Vulg Exod. 31, 5

diversōrium, v deversorius.

diversus, a, um, *Part* and *P. a*, from diverto

divertium, ii, *n*, v divortium

di-verto (vorto), ti, sum, 3, *v. n*, *to turn* or *go different ways, to part, separate, turn aside* (in the *verb finit* rare; not in the class per) **I.** Lit **A.** *To turn out of the way;* hence, of travellers, *to stop, lodge, sojourn:* qui divertebat in proximo, Amm 14, 7, 15· in cenaculum, Vulg. 4 Reg 4, 11· ad hominem peccatorem, *to visit*, id Luc 19, 7 al.—**B.** Of a married woman, *to leave her husband:* (uxor) sive diverterit, sive nupta est adhuc, Dig 9, 2, 27, § 30; cf so of divorce. si uxor a legato diverterit, ib 5, 1, 42: nullis matrimoniis divertentibus, Gell. 4, 3 V. also divortium —**II.** Trop, *to deviate from each other, to differ* · divortunt mores virgini longe ac lupae, Plaut. Ep 3, 3, 22. — Hence, **diversus (-vorsus),** a, um, *P. a., turned different ways* **I.** *Set over against each other, opposite, contrary* (freq and class.; cf: ad versus, contrarius) **A.** Lit: in diversum iter equi concitati, Liv. 1, 28· fenestrae, *opposite each other*, Prop 1, 3, 31; cf ripa, Sil 1, 264 Drak.. iter a proposito diversum, Caes. B C 1, 69, 1; cf.: diverso ab ea regione itinere, id. ib 3, 41, 4: diversis ab flumine regionibus, id. B G 6, 25, 3: diversam aciem constituit, id. B C 1, 40, 5: duo cinguli maxime inter se diversi, i e the two polar circles, Cic. Rep 6, 20 (13)· diversum ad mare dejectus, Tac A. 2, 60; cf.: procurrentibus in diversa terris, id. Agr. 11· in diversum flectere, Plin. 11, 45, 101, § 248. binas per diversum coassationes substernere, *cross wise*, Plin 36, 25, 62, § 186 —**B.** Trop **1.** In gen., *different, diverse, opposite, contrary, conflicting* (cf.: varius, differens, discrepans, multiplex): monstrum ex contrariis diversisque inter se pugnantibus naturae studiis cupiditatibusque conflatum, Cic Cael 5 *fin*; cf · quis non diversa praesentibus contrariaque expectatis aut speret aut timeat? Vell. 2, 75, 2: pessuma ac divorsa inter se mala, luxuria atque avaritia, Sall. C 5, 8; cf Liv. 34, 4.—In the *sup*: ne illi falsi sunt, qui diversissimas res pariter exspectant, ignaviae voluptatem et praemia virtutis, Sall. J 85, 20 diversa sibi ambo consilia capiunt, Caes B C 3, 30, 1. est huic diversum vitio vitium prope majus, Hor Ep 1, 18, 5; cf Vell. 2, 80, 2· initio reges diversi pars ingenium, alii corpus exercebant, *pursuing opposite courses*, Sall C 2, 1: diversi imperatoribus (sc. Scipioni et Mummio) mores, diversa fuerunt studia, Vell 1, 13, 3: dividere bona diversis, Hor S 1, 3, 114; cf id. ib 1, 1, 3; Vell. 2, 60 *fin*. et saep —Of conflicting passions: Pentheum diripuisse aiunt Bacchas, nugas fuisse credo, prae quo pacto ego divorsus distrahor, Plaut. Merc 2, 4, 2.—*Comp* divorsius, Lucr 3, 803 —**2.** In partic. (like contrarius, II. 2.), *inimically opposed, of hostile* or *opposite opinions, unfriendly, hostile:* certa igitur cum illo, qui a te totus diversus est, Cic. Ac 2, 32: regio ab se diversa, Liv 32, 38: diversos iterum conjungere amantes, Prop 1, 10, 15· acies, Tac. A. 13, 57; 14, 30. factio, Suet. Caes 20, id Tib 3 *fin*; cf. partes, id. Caes 1: diversae partis advocatus, *opposite*, id. Gramm 4 diversi ordiuntur, etc., Tac. A 2, 10. subsellia, *of the opponents*, Quint 11, 3, 133; cf. Tac. Or 34 minuere invidiam aut in diversum eam transferre, Quint. 11, 1, 64: defectio Tarentinorum utrum priore anno an hoc facta sit, in diversum auctores trahunt, *are not agreed*, Liv 25, 11 *fin*; cf: nullo in diversum auctore, Tac. A 12, 69: consistentis ex diverso patroni, *on the opposite side*, Quint. 4, 1, 42 ex diverso, id. 5, 11, 43; Tac. A. 13, 40; id H 4, 16 et saep, also· e diverso, Plin 4, 4, 5, § 9; Just. 30, 4, 6; the latter in Sueton, and the elder Pliny, i q contra, *on the contrary:* sunt qui putent, etc.... Alii e diverso, etc., Suet Caes. 86; cf id Aug 27; id. Dom 9; Plin. 2, 50, 51, § 135; 5, 9, 10, § 56 al.; cf. Sillig ad Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 35; Gai. Inst 2, 16

II. *In different directions, apart, separate* (so most freq in all periods and kinds of writing) **A.** Lit: dispennite hominem divorsum et distennite, *spread out in opposite directions*, i. e his limbs, Plaut Mil 5, 14· diversae state, id. Truc. 4, 3, 14; cf: diversi pugnabant, *separately*, Caes. B C 1, 58, 4; so, jam antea diversi audistis, Sall. C 20, 5; and: sive juncti unum premant, sive id diversi gerant bellum, Liv. 10, 25: diversi dissipatique in omnes partes fugere, Caes B G 2, 24, 4; cf.: ex diversa fuga in unum collecti, Liv. 42. 8: age diversos et disice corpora ponto, Verg A. 1, 70: diversi consules discedunt, Liv. 10, 33, 10; 22, 56; Nep Dat 11, 3 al; cf: quo diversus abis? *away*, Verg A. 5, 166; 11, 855 qui (portus) cum diversos inter se aditus habeant. in exitu conjunguntur et confluunt, Cic Verr. 2, 4, 52 *fin*; cf. id. Agr. 2, 32, 87; Liv 40, 22: in locis disjunctissimis maximeque diversis, *very widely separated*, Cic. de Imp Pomp 4; so, loca, id. ib 16; Caes. B G 2, 22, 1 et saep —Cf in the *sup* · diversissimis locis subeundo ad moenia, Liv. 4, 22: itinera, Caes. B G 7, 16 *fin*; id. B C 3, 67, 2: proelium, *fought in different places*, Hirt B G 8, 19, 2 et saep: sunt ea innumerabilia, quae a diversis emebantur, *by various people, individuals* (as an indefinite term for persons), Cic. Phil. 2, 37. —Poet, i q remotus, *remote, far-distant:* Aesar, i e *flowing in another, remote country*, Ov. M. 15, 23; cf Verg A 3, 4; 11, 261; 12, 621; 708: diverso terrarum distineri, *distance apart, remoteness*, Tac. A. 3, 59 —**B.** Trop **1.** *Different, unlike, dissimilar:* varia et diversa genera et bellorum et hostium, Cic. de Imp. Pomp 10 *fin*; cf: variae et diversae et diffusae disputationes, id. de Or 3, 16, 61; 1, 61 *fin*: diversa ac dissimilis pars, id. Inv. 1, 23, 33; cf: diversa studia in dissimili ratione, id Cat 2, 5: flumina diversa locis, Verg. G 4, 367; so Ov. M. 1, 40: oris habitu simili aut diverso, Quint. 9, 3, 34 al: ut par ingenio, ita morum diversus, Tac A. 14, 19: a proposita ratione diversum, Cic Brut. 90; cf: ab his longe diversae litterae, Sall. C 34 *fin*; Quint 4, 1, 9; cf. also id 2, 10, 7: huic diversa sententia eorum fuit, id. 3, 6, 32. —Cf so with *dat*, Quint 2, 3, 10, 3, 10, 3 et saep —With *gen*: diversa omnium, quae umquam accidere, civilium armorum facies, Tac. A. 1, 49 diversa in hac ac supradicta alite quaedam, Plin. 10, 12, 15, § 32: eruca diversae est, quam lactuca, naturae, id. 19, 8, 44, § 154.—**2.** *Divided, fluctuating, hesitating, inconsistent* metu ac libidine divorsus agebatur, Sall. J. 25, 6. qui diversus animi modo numen pavescere, modo, etc, Tac H. 4, 84: diversi fremat inconstantia vulgi, Tib 4, 1, 45 —*Adv*: **diverse** or **divorse** (acc to II), *different ways, hither and thither; in different directions* (very rarely): corpora prostrata diverse jacebant, *scattered*, Auct B Afr 40 *fin*; so, pauci paulo divorsius conciderant, Sall C 61, 3· multifariam diverseque tendere, Suet. Galb 19 —**B.** Trop of the mind· curae meum animum divorse trahunt, Ter And. 1, 5, 25: ab eodem de eadem re diverse dicitur, *differently*, Cic Inv 1, 50 diversissime adfici, *very variously*, Suet Tib 66· uti verbo ab alicujus sententia diverse, *in a different meaning*, Gell 6, 17, 9

dīves, itis, and **dīs,** dite (v seq *β*), *adj* [perh. root div, gleam; Gr δῖος; Lat divus dies], *rich* (cf. pecuniosus, beatus, locuples, opulens, opulentus) **I. dives** (class and freq; the *nom* and *acc* of the *neutr plur.* do not occur, cf Neue Formenl 2, 51, v (*β*) infra, *abl sing* usually divite, e g Plaut. Cist 2, 1, 56, Hor C 4, 8, 5; id. Ep. 2 2, 31; id. A. P 409; Ov Am 1, 10, 53; id M 5, 49; Quint 4, 2, 95; 7, 4, 23 et saep · diviti, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 7; 7, 29, 30, § 108)· ubi dives blande appellat pauperem, Plaut Aul 2, 2, 7; opp pauper, id. ib 2, 2, 19; 49; id. Cist. 2, 1, 56, id. Men. 4, 2, 9; id. Poen. 3, 1 13 et saep. quem intelligimus divitem? etc., Cic. Par 6, 1· solos sapientes esse, si mendicissimi, divites, id. Mur 29 *fin*; so opp mendici. id. Phil. 8, 3, 9 et saep: Crassus, cum cognomine dives tum copiis, id. Off. 2, 16, 57; cf.: Fufidius Dives agris, dives positis in fenore nummis, Hor. S 1, 2, 13; id. A. P. 421; so with *abl*: pecore et multa tellure, id Epod. 15, 19. antiquo censu, id. S 2, 3, 169· Lare, id. ib 2, 5, 14: amico Hercule, id. ib 2, 6, 12· auro, Curt 8, 5, 3; Just 44, 3, 5; 44, 1, 7; cf. Liv. Praef. § 11: bubus, Ov M. 15, 12: dote, id. H. 11, 100 et saep: dives pecoris nivei, Verg E 2, 20, so with *gen*: opum, id. G. 2, 468; id. A. 1, 14; 2, 22; Ov F. 3, 570: armenti, id. H. 9, 91: equum pictae vestis et auri, Verg. A. 9, 26 artium, Hor. C 4, 8, 5 et saep dives ab omni armento, Val. Fl. 6, 204.—**B.** Transf., of things. **1.** *Rich, sumptuous, costly, splendid, precious:* animus hominis dives, non arca appellari solet, Cic Par 6, 1, 44 Capua, Verg G 2, 224: Anagnia, id. ib 7, 684· Achaia, Ov M 8, 268: ager, Verg A. 7, 262· ramus, id. ib 6, 195· mensae, Hor S 2, 4, 87: lingua, id. Ep 2, 2, 121: vena, id. A P 409 et saep: templum donis dives, Liv 45, 28. Africa triumphis, Verg A. 4, 38. Mantua avis, id. id. 10, 201: terra amomo, Ov M 10, 307 et saep: dives opis natura suae, Hor S 1, 2, 74.—**2.** *Abundant, plentiful* (poet) dives copia flendi, Ov Trist 3, 1, 102; cf stipendia, Liv 21, 43, 9

II. dīs, *neutr* dite (mostly poet.; in prose very rare before the Aug per)· dis quidem esses, Ter Ad. 5, 1, 8 dite solum, Val Fl 2, 296· hujus ditis aedes, Ter Ad. 4, 2, 42; so, ditis domus, Hor Epod. 2, 65· diti placitura magistro, Tib. 2, 5, 35: ditem hostem, Liv 9, 40. ditem, Ter. Heaut 3, 3, 48; id. Phorm 4, 3, 48; Suet Galb 3. diti de pectore, Lucr 1, 414: in diti domo, Liv 42, 34, 3: patre diti, Nep Att 1, 2· quam estis maxume potentes, dites, fortunati, etc, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 57; so, dites, Tib 1, 1, 78; 3, 6, 13; Hor. C 1, 7, 9; Sil. 3, 673· Persarum campi, Curt. 3, 25, 10. terrae, Tac A. 4, 55: delubra ditia donis, Ov M 2, 77; so, opulenta ac ditia stipendia, Liv. 21, 43: pectora ditum, Sen Herc. Oet 649; for which· regem ditium Mycenarum, Aus. Grat Act 59: ditibus in dulgent epulis, Stat Th 5, 187: ditibus pro missis, Sil 3, 512.—**b.** Comp (*α*) **divitior** (most freq in prose and poetry, except Hor, v seq *β*), Plaut Aul 5, 2; id. Ps 5, 2, 24; Ter Ph. 1, 1, 8; Lucr 5, 1114; Cic Rep 1, 17, 28; 1, 32; id. Lael. 16, 58; id. de Or 3, 48, 185; id Par 6, 3, 49, Ov. H. 16, 34; id. M. 6, 452 al.—(*β*) **ditior,** Liv Praef. § 11; Hor S 1, 1, 40; 1, 5, 91; 1, 9, 51; 2, 7, 52; Sil. 13, 684; Stat Th 3, 481; Gell. 4, 1, 1. — **c.** Sup (*α*) **divitissimus** (good prose), Cic. Off. 2, 17; id. Div. 1, 36, id. Par 6, 2, 48; Nep Alcib 2; id. Phoc 1, 2; Sen. Contr. 2, 9, 7; Curt. 4, 4, 24.—(*β*) **ditissimus** (mostly poet and in post Aug prose), Verg G 2, 136; id. A. 1, 343, 7, 537; 9, 360, 10, 563; Ov M. 5, 129; Val Fl. 5, 123; Sil 3, 397; Aus Epigr 54 (twice); * Caes B G 1, 2, 1; Nep Alcib 2, 1; Liv 9, 31; 17, 14, 10, 46; Suet Ner 9 —*Adv* · **ditius,** *more richly* or *splendidly* (post-Aug and very rare) ditius habitare, Stat S 1, 5, 31 —*Sup* ditissime domos exornare, App de Deo Socr p 54, 14.

dī-vexo, āre, *v a*, *to pull* or *rend asunder, to destroy* (very rare) **I.** Lit. neu reliquias sic meas sieris foede divexarier, Pac ap Cic Tusc 1, 44, 106 (Trag v 201 Rib): omnia divexare et diripere, Cic Phil 11, 2, 4: agros civium optimorum, id. ib 13, 9 *fin* meam rem, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2. 4.—**II.** Trop, *to vex, trouble:* matrem, Suet Ner 34 (perhaps also clientelas, id. Calig 3, v Baumg Crus in h. l).

* **divexus,** a, um, *adj* [veho], *spread out*, Aug Conf. 10, 34.

Divico, ōnis, *m*, *a distinguished Helvetian, a general in the war against Cassius, and ambassador to Caesar*, Caes. B G. 1, 13, 2; 1, 14, 7

dīvidia, ae, *f.* [dividus] (ante-class.; most freq in Plaut.; not found in Ter), *division*, hence trop, **I.** *Dissension, discord* · ne horum dividiae et discordiae dissipent divitias, Att. ap Non 101, 20 (Rib Trag. Fragm p 212; cf.· dissensiones, Non.); cf · dividiam discordiam, Paul. ex Fest p 70, 15 —**II.** (Like the Gr μέριμνα, from μερίς, μερίζω, to divide, qs.: affectus animum dividens diverseque trahens; cf. Ter.

And. 1, 5, 25, Verg A. 4, 285) *Care trouble, disquiet, vexation* dividia ab dividendo dicta, quod divisio distractio est doloris, Varr L L. 7, 60 M dividias mentis con ficit omnis amor, Poeta ap Fulg 564, 28 nam quod tibi est Aegre, idem mihi est dividiae, Plaut Cas 2, 2, 11, id. Bacch 4, 6, 1, id Stich 1, 1, 19 (with senio, Turp ap Non 96, 23, Rib Com Fragm p 92), cf Plaut Truc 4, 4, 3 hujus me dividia cogit plus quam est par loqui, Att ap Non 96 21 (Rib Trag Fragm p 155) dividia est taedium, Non ib

‡ **dīvĭdĭcŭla,** antiqui dicebant, quae nunc sunt castella, ex quibus a rivo com muni aquam quisque in suum fundum du cit, *reservoirs, water works,* Paul ex Fest p 70, 12 Mull [divido]

dī-vĭdo, visi, visum, 3 (*perf sync* di visse, Hor S 2, 3, 169), *v a* [root vidh , to part, split, Sanscr vidhyati, to penetrate, whence vidhava, Lat vidua] **I.** *To force asunder, part, separate, divide* (very freq and class , cf distribuo, dispertio, findo, scindo, dirimo, divello, separo, sejungo, se grego, secerno) **A.** Lit Europam Liby amque rapax ubi dividit unda, Enn ap Cic. Tusc 1, 20, and id. N D 3, 10 disclu dere mundum membraque dividere, Lucr 5, 440, cf si omne animal secari ac dividi potest, nullum est eorum individuum, Cic N D 3, 12 crassum aerem, id Tusc 1, 19 *fin* (with perrumpere), cf nubila, Hor C 1, 34, 6 muros, *to break through,* Verg A. 2, 234 marmor cuneis, *to split,* Plin 36, 5, 4, § 14, cf hunc medium securi, Hor S 1, 1, 100 mediam frontem ferro, Verg A 9, 751, also simply, insulam, for *to divide into two parts,* Liv 24, 6 —Poet vagam caelo volucrem, i e *to cleave, to shoot,* Sil 2, 90 sol in partes non aequas dividit orbem, Lucr 5, 683, so Galliam in partes tres, Caes B G 1, 1 vicum in duas partes flumine, id ib 3, 1, 6 civitatem Helvetiam in quatuor pagos, id ib 1, 12, 4 populum unum in duas partes, Cic Rep 1, 19, cf Caes B G 7, 32, 5, id B C 1, 35, 3 divisi in factiones, Suet Ner 20 et saep —**2.** Transf **a.** For distribuere, *to divide among several, to distribute, apportion* praedam, Plaut Rud 4, 3, 72 argentum, id Aul 2, 2, 3 pecudes et agros, Lucr 5, 1109, cf agros, Cic Rep 2, 18 agrum viritim, id Brut 14, 57, cf bona viritim, id Tusc 3, 20, 48 munera, vestem, aurum, etc , Suet Aug 7 et saep nummos in vi ros, Plaut Aul 1, 2, 30 Thracia in Rhoe metalcen inque liberos Cotyis dividitur, Tac A. 2, 67, cf id ib 3, 38 So of dis tributing troops in any place equitatum in omnes partes, Caes B G 6, 43, 4 exer citum omnem passim in civitates, Liv 28, 2, cf id. 6, 3 *fin* Romanos in custodiam civitatium, id 43, 19, cf id 37, 45 *fin* , cf also conjuratos municipatim, Suet Caes. 14 agros viritim civibus, Cic Rep 2 14, so with *dat* (most freq) agrum sordidis simo cuique, Liv 1, 47, cf id 34, 32, Suet. Caes. 20 et saep tabellas toti Italiae, Cic Sull 15 praedam militibus Sall J 91, 6 loca praefectis, Liv 25, 30 duo praedia na tis duobus, Hor S 2, 3, 169 oscula nulli, id C 1, 36, 6 et saep , cf in double con struction divisit in singulos milites tre cenos aeris, duplex centurionibus, triplex equiti, Liv 40, 59 inter participes prae dam, Plaut Pers 5, 1, 5, so, inter se, id Poen. 3, 5, 30, Nep Thras. 1 *fin* per po pulum fumantia (liba), Ov F 3, 672, so, agros per veteranos, Suet Dom 9 dimi diam partem cum aliquo, Plaut Aul 4, 10, 37, so id. Am 5, 1, 73, id Stich 5, 4, 15 praemia mecum Ov F 4, 887 —*Absol* non divides (with dispertire), Plaut Aul 2, 4, 4, so Liv 44, 45, Ov M 13, 102 al —**b.** In mercant lang like distrahere and diven dere, *to sell piecemeal, in parcels, to retail,* Suet Caes. 54 , id Ner 26 —**c.** In mal part , Plaut Aul 2, 4, 4 Wagner, 7, cf Petr 11 Buch —**B.** Trop **1.** In gen bona tripartito, Cic Tusc 5, 13 *fin* annum ex aequo, Ov M 5, 565 horas (bucina), Luc 2, 689 tempora curarum remissionumque, Tac. Agr 9 dignitatem ordinum, id. A 13, 27 et explanare ambigua, Cic. Or 32 *fin* idem genus universum in species certas partietur et dividet, id ib 33, 117, cf of logical or rhet division, id Fin 2, 9, 28, Quint 3, 6, 37 et saep verba, *to di vide at the end of the line,* Suet. Aug 87 nos alio mentes, alio divisimus aures, Cat. 62, 15, cf animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc, Verg A. 4, 285 —**2.** In partic **a.** Sententiam, polit t. t., *to di vide the question,* i. e *to take the vote sep arately upon the several parts of a motion or proposition* divisa sententia est postu lante nescio quo, Cic Mil. 6, 14, id. Fam 1 2, Plin. Ep 8, 14, 15, Sen. Ep 21, id. Vit Beat 3 The expression used in re quiring this was DIVIDE, Ascon Cic Mil. 6, 14 —**b.** (Acc to A 2 a) *To distribute, ap portion* sic belli rationem esse divisam, ut, etc , Caes. B C 3, 17, 3 haec tempori bus, Ter And 3, 1, 18, Just Praef § 3 ea (negotia) divisa hoc modo dicebantur, etc , Sall C 43, 2 —**c.** Pregn., *to break up, dis solve, destroy* = dissolvere nostrum con centum, Hor Ep 1, 14, 31 ira fuit capita his ut ultima divideret mors, id. S 1, 7, 13 dividitur ferro regnum, Luc 1, 109, cf dividimus muros, et moenia pandimus urbis, Verg A. 2, 234 —**d.** *To accompany,* i e *to share* upon an instrument a song sung by a voice grata feminis Imbelli cithara carmina divides, Hor C 1, 15, 15

II. *To divide, separate, part from , to remove from* (class.) **A.** Lit flumen Rhenus agrum Helvetium a Germanis di vidit flumen Rhodanus provinciam nos tram ab Helvetiis dividit, Caes B G 1, 2, 3, 1, 8, 1, 5, 11, 9 Macedoniam a Thessa lia, id. B C 3, 36, 3 Gallos ab Aquitanis, id B G 1, 1, 2 al tota cervice desecta, di visa a corpore capita, Liv 31, 34, 4 popu lum distribuit in quinque classes, seniores que a junioribus divisit, Cic. Rep 2, 22 tam multa illa meo divisast milia lecto, Quantum, etc , Prop 1 12, 3, cf dextras miseris complexibus, Stat Th 3, 166 tuis toto dividor orbe rogis, Ov Pont. 1, 9, 48 dividor (sc ab uxore) haud aliter, quam si mea membra relinquam, Ov Tr 1, 3, 73, cf Prop 1, 12, 10 (Italiam) Longa procul longis via dividit invia terris *separates, keeps distant,* Verg A. 3, 383, cf id. ib 12, 45 discedite a contactu ac dividite turbi dos, Tac A 1, 43 *fin* —**B.** Trop , *to sepa rate, distinguish* legem bonam a mala, Cic. Leg 1, 16, 44 defensionem (opp se comitem exitii promittebat), Tac A. 3, 15 —**2.** Transf , for distinguere (II), *to dis tinguish, decorate, adorn* (very rare) qua lis gemma micat, fulvum quae dividit au rum, Verg A 10, 134 scutulis dividere, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196 — Hence, **dīvīsus,** a, um, *P a., divided, separated* divisior, Lucr 4, 962 —*Adv* (α) **dīvīse,** *distinctly, separately,* Gell 1, 22, 16, 7, 2 *fin* , Tert. Carn. Chr 13 —(β) **dīvīsim,** *separately,* Hier Ep 100, 14.

* **dīvĭdŭĭtas,** ātis, *f* [dividuus], *divis ion,* Dig 35, 2, 80

* **dīvĭdus,** a, um, *adj* [divido], *sepa rated* nosque ut sevorsum divdos leto offeres, Att ap Non 95, 25 (Trag v 118 Rib separatos, Non)

dīvĭdŭus, a, um, *adj* [id] **I.** *Divisi ble* omne animal et dissolubile et divi duum sit necesse est, Cic N D 3 12, 29, id Univ 7, 19, Col 12, praef 8.—**II.** *Di vided, separated* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose) dividuom talentum faciam, Plaut Rud 5 3, 53, cf Ter Ad 2, 2, 33 mu nere, * Hor Ep 1, 17, 49 coma, Ov Am 1, 5, 10 aqua, id F 1, 292 equi amne, id. Am 2, 488 luna, i e *a half moon,* Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 215 arbores, *with a parted trunk,* id 16, 30, 53, § 122 labor apium, Sen. Ep 121 *fin* dividuum (me) tenent alter et alter amor, Ov Am 2, 10, 10 —**B.** In the later gramm dividuum nomen, quod a duobus vel amplioribus ad singulos habet relationem, vel ad plures in numeros pares distributos, ut *uterque, alteruter, quisque, singuli, bini terni, centeni,* Prisc. p 581 P

‡ **dīvĭgĕna,** ae, *m* , = θεογενής, *born of God,* Gloss. Lat. Gr

dīvīnātĭo, onis, *f* [divino] **I.** *The faculty of foreseeing, predicting, divina tion,* μαντική (cf augurium, auspicium, vaticinium, praesagium praedictio), Cic. Div 1, 1, 2, 5, 13, 2, 63, 130, id N D 1, 22, 55, id Leg 2, 13 32, id Rosc. Am 34, 96, Nep Att. 9, 1, 16 *fin* animi, Cic. Fam 3, 13 mendax, Vulg Ezech 13, 7 —**II.** Jurid t. t., *an examination,* as to which of sev eral accusers presenting themselves was the most proper to conduct the accusation So the title of Cicero's oration against Cae cilius Divinatio in Caecilium, cf. Ascon Argum , Quint. 3, 10, 3, 7, 4, 33, Gell. 2, 4, Cic. Q Fr 3, 2, 1, Cael. ap Cic. Fam 8, 8, 3, Suet Caes 55

* **dīvīnātor,** ōris, *m* [id], *a soothsayer, diviner,* Firm Math 5, 5 *fin.*

dīvīnātrix, icis, *f* [divinator] *she who* or *that which divines , prophetic, divining* —Adjectively artes, Tert. Anim 46 virga, Mart. Cap 1, § 7

dīvīne, *adv* , v divinus *fin*

* **dīvīnĭ-pŏtens,** entis, *adj* [divinus], *mighty in divination* (with saga), App M 9, p 230, 29

* **dīvīnĭ-scĭens,** entis, *adj* [id], *skilled in divination* magia, App Mag p 290, 34

dīvīnĭtas, atis, *f* [id.], *Godhead, di vinity* **I.** Prop , Cic. N D 1, 13, 34, 14 *fin* , id. Div 2, 11 al —Of the deified Ro mulus, Liv 1, 15, and of Augustus, Suet Aug 97 —**II.** Transf **A.** *The power of divining, divination,* Cic. Div 2, 58, 38, Plin. 2, 58, 59, § 149 —**B.** *Divine quality, divine nature, excellence ,* of the orator, Cic. de Or 2, 20, 86 (opp humanitas), 2, 74, 89, id. Or 19, 62 (memoriae), Quint. 11, 2, 7, Vulg Rom 1, 20 —In *plur* divi nitates splendoresque astrorum, Vitr 9, 1 *med*

dīvīnĭtus, *adv* [id], *from heaven, by divine providence* or *influence* (class) **I.** Prop divinitus latae suppetiae, Plaut Am 5, 1, 53, cf non partum per nos, sed divinitus ad nos delatum, Cic. de Or 1, 46, 202 Lucr 2, 180, 5, 199 divinitus acci dere, Cic Part. 23 *fin* velut prodigio divi nitus facto, Quint 1, 10 47 forte quadam divinitus super ripas Tiberis effusus Liv 1, 4, 4 casu quodam an divinitus Suet Claud. 13 *fin* , cf seu forte seu divinitus, Aur Vict. Vir Ill 2 quia sit divinitus illis Ingenium, Verg G 1, 415 —**II.** Transf **A.** *By divine communication, by inspira tion, prophetically* solus hic homo'st, qui sciat divinitus Plaut Curc 2, 1, 33, Lucr 1, 736, 5, 52, Cic. Sull 15, 43, id de Or 1, 7, 26, and opp conjectura, Suet Caes. 1 *fin* Ruhnk inspirata, Vulg 2 Tim 3, 16 —**B.** *Divinely, admirably, excellently* (mostly Ciceronian) quae philosophi divinitus fe runt esse dicta, Cic de Or 1, 7, 28 dicta, id de Or 3, 1 *fin* , 2, 2, 7, cf loquitur Pompeius, id Att. 2, 21 *fin* scripta, id Fam 1, 9, 12 ille locus inductus a me id Att 1, 16, 9 meriti homines de me, id de Sen 12 corpus humare, Varr L. L 5, § 148

dīvīno, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [divinus, II A.], *to foresee, divine,* also, *to foretell, pre dict, prophesy* (class cf vaticino, praedico) non equidem hoc divinavi, Cic Att 16, 8 *fin* ut nihil boni divinet animus, Liv 3, 67, cf quod mens sua sponte divinat, id 26, 41, and animo non divinante futura, Ov Tr 4, 8, 29 immortalitatem alicui, Plin 7, 55, 56, § 188 permulta collecta sunt ab Antipatro, quae mirabiliter a Socrate divi nata sunt, Cic Div 1, 54, 123, cf divina tae opes, Ov Nux, 80 —With *acc* and *inf* neque ego ea, quae facta sunt, divinabam futura, Cic Fam 6, 1, 5 , so id de Sen 4 *fin* , id Rep 2, 5, id Quint 19, Liv 4, 2 et saep —With *rel clause* divinare, quid in castris obvenisset, Liv 8, 23, so id 40, 36, 41, 24 —*Absol* Venus faciat eam, ut divinet, Plaut Mil 4, 6, 42, so Ter Hec 4, 4, 74, Cic. Div 1, 3, 5, 6 et saep , Hor S 2, 5, 60, Ov M 11, 694, id Tr 1, 9, 52 al si de exitu divinaret, Nep Ages 6, 1 quae stum praestare divinando, Vulg Act 16, 16

dīvīnus, a, um, *adj* [divus], *of or be longing to a deity, divine* (class and very freq) **I.** Prop divinae Matris imago, Lucr 2 609 numen id. 1, 154, 4, 1233, Cic N D 1, 9, 22 , id Mil 30 *fin* al stirps, Verg A. 5, 711, Ov M 2, 633, cf semen, id. ib 1, 78, and origo, Liv 1, 15 Pergamum divina moenitum manu, Plaut Bacch 4, 9, 2, cf non sine ope divina bellum gerere, Caes B G 2, 31, 2, and quasi divino con silio, Cic. Fam 13, 4 *fin* stellae divinis animatae mentibus, Cic Rep 6, 15 divina studia colere, id. ib 6, 18 animos homi num esse divinos, i e , *of divine origin,* id Lael 4, 13, cf hoc divinum animal (homo, shortly before quasi mortalem deum), id.

Fin 2, 13, 40: aliquis instinctus inflatusque, id. Div. 1, 6 *fin* ; cf : causa divinior, id. Fin 5, 11, 33 et saep.: condimenta, *enjoyed by the gods, divine*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 37: odor (Veneris), Verg A. 1, 403; cf. decoris, id. ib 5, 647: ars Palladis, id. ib 2, 15 et saep : divinissima dona, i. e , *most worthy of a deity*, Cic. Leg. 2, 18 : re divina facta, i. e , *religious exercise, divine worship, sacrifice*, etc , Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 13; in this sense res divina is very freq , id. Epid. 2, 3, 11 ; 3, 3, 34 et saep.; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 7; id. Hec. 1, 2, 109; Cic. N D. 3, 18, 47 ; id. Div. 2, 10 ; Nep Hann. 2, 4; Plin. 18, 2, 2, § 7; Suet Tib 44 et saep ; less freq in the *plur.* divinae res, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 81; Cic Verr. 2, 4, 8; id Div. 2, 10; Liv. 23, 11.—In *plur.* also in gen. for *religious affairs*, Caes B G 6, 13, 4 ; 6, 21, 1; Cic. Div. 1, 4 *fin* —Also verba, *a form of prayer*, Cato R. R 14, 3 : religiones (opp fides humana), Liv. 9, 9; cf. id. 34, 31.—**B.** Freq connected with humanus as a stronger designation for *all things, things of every kind*, etc (cf : di hominesque under deus, I. B *fin*): dedunt se, divina humanaque omnia, Plaut Am 1, 1, 102 ; cf id Trin. 2, 4, 78; Liv 9, 14 ; Suet Caes 84 : res, Cic Lael 6: jura, id. Rosc Am. 23 *fin* ; Caes B C 1, 6 *fin* : scelera, Liv. 3, 19; cf id. 29, 18 *fin.*: spes, id. 10, 40 et saep But in the explanation of *philosophia* by scientia divinarum humanarumque rerum, the term divinae res denotes *nature, physics*, as distinguished from humanae res, i e. *morals*, Cic Tusc 5, 3, 7, 4, 26, 57; id. Off 1, 43, 153; 2, 2, 5; id. Fin. 2, 12, 37; Sen Ep 88; 90; Quint. 12, 2, 8; 20 al ; cf Cic Or 34; Quint. 10, 1, 35 —So too in jurid. lang , divinae res signifies *natural laws*, in opp to humanae res, *positive laws*, Cic Sest 42, 91 ; Just Inst 1, 1; Dig 1, 1, 10.—**dīvīnum**, i, *n* , **1.** *The deity*, τὸ θεῖον: divina si faverint, *God willing*, Pall. 1, 1, 2; Juv. 15, 144; Amm 23, 6; id. 22, 16 *fin.*—**2.** *The divine, that which comes from God*, nihil est divino divinius, Sen. Ep 66, 11 —**3.** *That which is under the sanction of a god* ; hence· quicquam divini credere alicui ; or simply: divini alicui credere, *to believe one upon oath* (ante class.): numquam edepol tu mihi divini quicquam creduis, in, etc , Plaut Am 2, 2, 40 : quid ei divini aut humani aequum est credere? id. Poen 2, 1, 20 : nam mihi divini numquam quisquam creduat, ni, etc., id. Bacch. 3, 3, 99; id. As. 5, 2, 4

II. Transf **A.** *Divinely inspired, prophetic*. aliquid praesagiens atque divinum, Cic Div. 1, 38 : animus appropinquante morte multo est divinior, etc , id. ib. 1, 30, 63; cf id. ib 1, 28 *fin* · cum ille potius divinus fuerit, Nep Att 9, 1: divinarum sagacem flammarum, Sil 3, 344: divini quicquam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 40; cf id. Bacch 3, 4, 5 ; also joined to humani, id As. 5, 2, 4 ; id. Poen 2, 20 — Poet. of poets : vates, Hor A. P. 400 ; cf · divini pectoris carmina, Lucr. 1, 731 —With *gen* : divina futuri Sententia, Hor. A. P. 218· avis imbrium imminentium, id. C 3, 27, 10 — *Subst* **dīvīnus**, i, *m* , *a soothsayer, prophet* = vates, Cic Div. 1, 58; 2, 3, id Fat 8, Liv 1, 36; Hor S 1, 6, 114; Vulg Deut 18, 11 al —In the *fem* : **dīvīna**, ae, *a prophetess*, Petr 7, 2.—**B.** Like caelestis (but far more freq in prose), *godlike, superhuman, admirable, excellent* ex maxime raro genere hominum et paene divino, Cic Lael 18. ingenio esse divino id. Rep 2, 2 : magni cujusdam civis et divini viri, id. ib 1, 29, cf.: caelestes divinaeque legiones, id. Phil. 5, 11 · senatus in supplicatione deneganda, id Q Fr 2, 8: homo in dicendo, id. de Or 1, 10, 40· homo, Crispus ap Quint. 8, 5, 17· orator, Quint. 4, 3, 13 et saep : incredibilis quaedam et divina virtus, Cic Rep 3, 3: fides id Mil. 33 *fin.*: admurmuratio senatus, id Verr 2, 5, 16: memoria, id. Ac. 2, 1, 2 eloquentia M Tullii, Quint. 2, 16, 7: facultas eloquendi, id. 10, 1. 81: ille nitor loquendi, id. ib 83: illa ironia, id. ib 4, 1, 70. haec in te, Sulpici, divina sunt, Cic. de Or 1, 29 et saep —In the *comp* : ratione nihil est in homine divinius, Cic Fin 5, 13 *fin.*; id. Par 1, 3, 14. Under the empire an epithet often bestowed on the emperors· domus, Phaedr 5, 8, 38: princeps, Nazar Pan. Const Aug 35, 3, cf Inscr. Orell. 277; 339· indulgentia, Dig 1, 4, 3 et saep —*Adv* : **dī-vīne**, **1.** (Acc. to I.) *In a godlike manner, through godlike power*: nunc tu divine fac huc assis Sosia, Plaut Am 3, 3, 21. —**2.** (Acc to II.) **a.** *By divine inspiration, prophetically*: plura divine praesensa et praedicta reperiri, Cic. Div. 1, 55 ; id. Att. 10, 4; and in the *comp* , id Rep 2, 5 Mos —**b.** *In a godlike, superhuman, admirable manner, divinely*: divine Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatem, Cic de Sen 13, 44; Quint. 1, 6, 18, 11, 1, 62.—*Sup* does not occur.

dīvīse, *adv* , v. divido, *P. a. fin*

dīvīsĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [divido], *divisible*: anima (with dissolubilis), Tert Anim. 14: non enim divisibilis et comprehensibilis est Deus, Hilar in Matt 9, 7.

dīvīsim, *adv* , v. divido *fin*

dīvīsĭo, ōnis, *f* [id.], *a division, separation* **I.** Lit (very rare) **A.** In gen : si divisio fieret, Just. 11, 13, 7 : animae ac spiritus, Vulg Hebr 4, 12 —**B.** In partic **1.** I q distributio, *partition, distribution* : agrorum, Tac A. 1, 10 —**b.** Concr , *an allotment, portion* of food, etc , Dig 30, 122; 33, 1, 23· POPVLO VIRITIM DIVISIONEM DEDIT, Inscr Mommsen, 73; cf. Inscr Orell 3094; 4396 —**2.** In mal part , *a violation, dishonoring*, acc to Cic Fam 9, 22, 4, and Quint. 8, 3, 46 —**3.** *Differences, subjects of dispute*: diversa, quae divisiones multiplices ingerebant, Amm. 22, 7, 3 —**II.** Trop , *logical* or *rhetorical division* (freq in Cic and Quint), Cic N. D 3, 3; id. Off 3, 2, 9; id. Ac. 2, 31, 99; Quint 7, 1, 1; 5, 10, 63; 2 cap 6: De divisione, etc.

dīvīsor, ōris, *m* [id.] ***I.** *A divider* : divisor et disterminator mundi (axis), Ap de Mundo, p 57.—Esp , arithm t t , *a divisor*, Boeth Geom 1, p 1529 al —More freq , **II.** *A distributer*. **A.** In gen.: Italiae, Cic. Phil. 11, 6, 13; 5, 7, 20: regni inter filios, Eutr 4, 11 —**B.** In partic **1.** *One who superintended the legal distributions to the tribes*, Ps Ascon. ad Cic Verr. 1, 8, 22, p 136 Bait —**2.** *A person hired by a candidate to bribe the electors, by distributing money among them* (persons regarded as infamous), Q. Cic Petit Cons 14, 57; Cic Planc 19, 48; Cornel. Fragm 1 (18, p 450 ed. Orell); id. Mur. 26 *fin* ; id. Verr. 1, 8, 22; 2, 4, 20, § 45; id. Har Resp 20, 42; id. de Or. 2, 63 *fin* ; Suet Aug 3; cf. Smith's Antiq. p 46, b —**C.** *A judge* (late Lat), Vulg Luc 12, 14.

dīvīsūra, ae, *f* [id.] —Prop , *a division* —Concr , *the fork* of a tree, Plin. 16, 30, 53, § 122.—In *plur* , Plin. 25, 13, 106, § 167; 25, 5, 21, § 48 —**II.** *A cut, incision*, e. g in bleeding a person, Cael Aur Acut 3, 4, 27; id. Tard. 2, 12, 146 sq ; in trees: laterum, Pall. 11, 12, 7.

1. dīvīsus, a, um, *Part* and *P. a* , from divido

2. dīvīsus, ūs, *m* [id.], *a division, apportionment* (very rare, and only in the *dat*): quanta Macedonia esset, quam divisui facilis, *how easily divided*, Liv 45, 30, 2; id. 33, 46 *fin* ; 1, 54 *fin* ; Gell 20, 1, 40 (but in Liv 4, 56, 6, the right reading is divisa)

* **dīvĭtātĭo**, ōnis, *f* [dives], *an enriching* genus divitationis, Petr. 117

Divitenses, ium, *m* , *the inhabitants of the town Divitia* (the mod. *Deutz*), opposite to Cologne, Amm. 26, 7; 27, 1; Inscr Orell 1085 and 1086

dīvĭtĭa, ae, *f* , v divitiae *init*

Divitiăcus, i, *m* **I.** *The brother of Dumnorix, chief of the Aedui at the period of the Gallic war, and in alliance with the Romans*, Caes. B G 1, 3, 18 sq ; 31 sq al — **II.** *Chief of the Suessiones*, Caes. B G 2, 4

dīvĭtĭae, ārum (*sing acc* divitiam, Att ap Non 475, 24), *f* [dives], *riches, wealth* (cf · opes facultates, bona, fortunae, copiae, vis) **I.** Lit., Plaut Bacch 2, 3, 99, id Capt. 2, 2, 31, Cic Lael 6 (twice); id. Rep 1, 34; 3, 14; Hor C 2, 3, 20, id. S 2, 2, 101, id Ep 1, 4, 7 et saep — Prov : superare Crassum divitiis, *to be richer than Crassus*, i e *to be very rich, very fortunate*, Cic Att 1, 4 *fin* —**B.** Transf templum inclutum divitiis, i e *for its rich and costly presents*, Liv 26, 11, cf demite divitias, i. e. *rich, costly ornaments*, Ov F 4, 136 Palmyra urbs nobilis situ, divitiis soli, etc , *richness, fertility*, Plin 5, 25, 21, § 88; cf. Ov F 1, 690 —**II.** Trop , *richness, copiousness, affluence* (very rarely): in oratione Crassi divitias atque ornamenta ejus ingenii perspexi (perhaps alluding to the wealth of Crassus), Cic de Or 1, 35, 161: quem tu per jocum divitias orationis habere dicis, id. Fam 4, 4, 1; cf verborum (with ubertas), Quint 10, 1, 13

dīvĭto, āre, v. dito *init*

Dīvŏdūrum, i, *n* , *a city of the* Mediomatrici *in Gallia Belgica*, the modern *Metz*, Tac. H. 1, 63; cf Amm. 15, 11, 9; 17, 1, 2

* **dī-volvo**, ĕre, *v a* —Lit , *to roll to and fro* —Trop , *to ponder*. multa secum, Amm. 26, 4, 3

Dīvŏna, ae, *f* , *a city in the neighborhood of Bordeaux, with a clear spring*, now *Cahors*, Aus Urb 14, 32.

dīvortĭum (‡ divertium, Inscr Orell. 4859), ii, *n* [diverto], *a separation* **I.** In gen : ubi illud quod volo habebo ab illo, facile invenio, quomodo divortium et discordiam inter nos parem, Plaut Truc 2, 4, 66 sq (with a play on II 1 *infra*)· neutrubi habebo stabile stabulum, siquid divorti fuat, id. Aul 2, 2, 56 —**II.** Esp **1.** *A divorce, dissolution of marriage* (by consent; opp repudium, compulsory divorce by either party, cf Dig 24, 2, 2, § 1), orig used only of the wife· uxori sit reddunda dos divortio, Plaut Stich 2, 1, 48; Cic de Or. 3, 40; id Clu 5, 14, Plaut Mil 4, 4, 31; Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 7, but afterwards in gen , Cic Att 12, 52, 2: et Lentulum cum Metella certe fecisse divortium, id ib 13, 7, 1 ; id. Phil 2, 28, 69 ; id de Or 1, 40, 183; id. Top 4, 19; id Clu 67; Quint 7, 4, 11 ; Suet. Caes 6 et saep —**2.** Concr , *a point of separation, place where a road divides, a fork in a road*, Verg A. 9, 379 ; cf itinerum, Liv. 44, 2, 7: artissimo inter Europam Asiamque divortio Byzantium posuere Graeci, Tac A. 12, 63 —So, aquarum, i e *a summit whence the streams run different ways, a water-shed*, Cic Att. 5, 20, 3 ; id. Fam. 2, 10, 2; Liv 38, 45, 3 —**III.** Trop **1.** Ex communi sapientium jugo sunt doctrinarum facta divortia, etc , *divisions, varieties*, Cic de Or 3, 19, 69 —**2.** Veris et hiemis, *the time at which winter ends and spring begins*, Col 4, 27, 1 —**3.** Alta divortia riparum, *lofty opposite banks*, Amm 15, 4, 3 —**4.** Tanto rerum divortio, *opposition, inconsistency*, Ap de Mundo, p 66, 9· anima nullum init cum sua unitate divortium, Macr Somn. Scip 1, 6, 9

dīvorto, dīvorsus, etc , v diver-.

dīvulgātĭo, ōnis, *f* [divulgo], *a publishing, spreading abroad* (late Lat): litteraturae, Tert. Test Anim 5

dīvulgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.*, *to spread among the people, to make common, publish, divulge* (rare but class.; cf · publico, vulgo, pervulgo, pervagor) : librum, Cic Att 12, 40, 13, 21, 4, id Or 31 *fin* ; cf seria, id. Phil. 2, 4: consilium Domitii, * Caes. B. C 1, 20, 1: chirographa omnium, Suet Calig 24· versiculos, id. ib 8. omnem mimum, id Oth 3 *fin* et saep . rem sermonibus, Cic. Font 5, 10 , cf aliquid turpi fama, Tac A 12, 49· opinionem tam gloriosae expeditionis, Just 42, 2, 11, cf hanc opinionem in Macedoniam, id 12, 5, 5 — With *acc* and *inf* : non est divulgandum de te jam esse perfectum, Cic Fam 6, 12, 3; cf. Suet Claud. 39 *fin* —**B.** Transf, *to make common* cujus primum tempus aetatis palam fuisset ad omnium libidines divulgatum, *lowered* or *degraded to*, Cic Post. Red. ap Sen 5, 11 — Hence, **dīvulgātus**, a, um, *P a* , *widespread* alicujus divulgata gloria, Lucr 6, 8 divulgata veris ante habere, Tac A. 4, 11 After divulgato ingenio, id. ib 4, 52 · magistratus levissimus et divulgatissimus (sc. praeturae), i e *most common*, Cic Fam 10, 26, 2 —*Comp.* and *adv* do not occur

dīvulsĭo, ōnis, *f* [divello], *a tearing asunder, separating*, Hier Ep 117, no 3 , id. ib 47 prima familiarum, Sen. Ep 99, 15

dīvulsus, a, um, *Part* , from divello

dīvum, i, *n* , v divus, B

dīvus, and (without the digamma) **dīus**, a, um, *adj* [δῖος], *of* or *belonging to a deity, divine*. **I.** Prop (mostly archaic and poet.) As an *adj*. very rarely res

divas edicit, Naev. ap. Non. 197, 15; so, diva caro, Prud. Psych. 76: DIUM fulgur appellabant diurnum, quod putabant Jovis, ut nocturnum Summani, Paul. ex Fest. p. 75, 14 Müll.—Far more freq., **B.** *Subst.*: **dīvus** (dius), i, *m.*, and **dīva** (dia), ae, *f.*, *a god, a goddess, a deity.* (α) Form **dīvus:** si divus, si diva, esset, etc., a precatory formula in Liv. 7, 26; cf. ib. 29, 27; 8, 9: is divus (sc. Apollo) extinguet perduelles vestros, Carm. Marcii, ib. 25, 12; cf.: dive, quem proles Niobea, etc., Hor. C. 4, 6, 1: mortalin' decuit violari vulnere divum? Verg. A. 12, 797: utinam me divi adaxint ad suspendium, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 11: divi, Lucr. 6, 387; Verg. A. 3, 363; 12, 28; Hor. C. 4, 2, 38 al.: divos, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 133; Cic. Leg. 2, 8; Verg. E. 1, 42; id. A. 3, 222; Hor. C. 2, 8, 11; id. S. 2, 3, 176 et saep.: divumque hominumque pater, rex, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 65 Müll.; Verg. A. 1, 65; 2, 648; 10, 2 et saep.: divom atque hominum clamat fidem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 20; cf.: pro divum fidem, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 28; more rarely, divorum, Verg. A. 7, 211: (munera) digna diva venustissima Venere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 4: Turni sic est affata sororem Diva deam, i. e. *Juno*, Verg. A. 12, 139; cf. id. ib. 1, 447; 482: Diva Bona for Bona Dea, Ov. F. 5, 148: divos scelerare parentes, *the family gods* = θεοὶ πατρῷοι, Cat. 64, 404.—(β) Form **dīus:** Dii Indigetes Diique Manes, a precatory formula in Liv. 8, 9: Dia Dearum, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 301 Müll. (Ann. v. 22, ed. Vahl.); cf.: DEA DIA, i. e. *Ceres*, Inscr. Orell. 961 and 1499: Venus pulcherrima dium, Enn. ap. Prob. ap. Verg. E. 6, 31.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Godlike, divine*, an epithet applied to any thing deified or of extraordinary excellence or distinction: urbi Romae divae, Liv. 43, 6; cf. sarcastically: est ergo flamen, ut Jovi, etc., sic divo Julio M. Antonius, Cic. Phil. 2, 43: Romule die, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41, 64 (Ann. v. 115, ed. Vahl.): Ilia dia nepos, id. ap. Fest. p. 286, 16 Müll. (Ann. v. 56, ed. Vahl.): dia Camilla, Verg. A. 11, 657: dias in luminis oras, Lucr. 1, 22; so, Voluptas, id. 2, 172: otia, id. 5, 1389: profundum (cf. ἅλς δῖα), Ov. M. 4, 537: sententia Catonis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 32: poëmata, Pers. 1, 31 et saep.—After the Aug. period divus became a frequent *epithet for the deceased Roman emperors* in the historians, and on coins and inscriptions, Suet. Dom. 23; Liv. Epit. 137.—**B. dīvum,** i, *n.*, *the sky*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 65 Müll.—Esp. freq., sub divo, like sub Jove, *under the open sky, in the open air*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19 Zumpt *N. cr.*; Varr. L. L. 1, 1; Cels. 1, 2; Suet. Caes. 72; Verg. G. 3, 435; Hor. C. 2, 3, 23 et saep.: sub divum rapiam, id. ib. 1, 18, 13.

1. do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre (also in a longer form, dănunt = dant, Pac., Naev., and Caecil. ap. Non. 97, 14 sq.; Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 48; id. Ps. 3, 1, 1 et saep.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 68, 12 Müll. —*Subj.*: duim = dem, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 6; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 38: duis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 81; id. Men. 2, 1, 42: duas = des, id. Merc. 2, 3, 67; id. Rud. 5, 3, 12; an old formula in Liv. 10, 19: duit, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 54; id. Aul. 1, 1, 23; an old formula in Liv. 22, 10 *init.*: duint, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 126; id. Ps. 4, 1, 25; id. Trin. 2, 4, 35; Ter. And. 4, 1, 43; id. Phorm. 3, 2, 34 al.—*Imper.*: DVITOR, XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 21, 3, 5 *ex conject.* —*Inf.*: DASI = dari, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 68, 13 Müll.: dane = dasne, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 22.—The *pres. pass.*, *first pers.*, dor, does not occur), *v. a.* [Sanscr. dâ, da-dâ-mi, give; Gr. δί-δω-μι, δωτήρ, δόσις; cf.: dos, donum, damnum], *to give;* and hence, with the greatest variety of application, passing over into the senses of its compounds, derivatives, and synonyms (edere, tradere, dedere; reddere, donare, largiri, concedere, exhibere, porrigere, praestare, impertire, suppeditare, ministrare, subministrare, praebere, tribuere, offerre, etc.), as, *to give away, grant, concede, allow, permit; give up, yield, resign; bestow, present, confer, furnish, afford; offer*, etc. (very freq.).

I. In gen.: eam carnem victoribus danunt, Naev. ap. Non. l. l.: ea dona, quae illic Amphitruoni sunt data, Plaut. Am. prol. 138; cf.: patera, quae dono mi illic data'st, id. ib. 1, 3, 36: dandis recipiendisque meritis, Cic. Lael. 8; cf.: ut par sit ratio acceptorum et datorum, id. ib. 16, 58: ut obsides accipere non dare consuerint, Caes. B. G. 1, 4 *fin.*: obsides, id. ib. 1, 19, 1; 1, 31, 7 et saep.: patriam (sc. mundum) dii nobis communem secum dederunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: hominibus animus datus est ex illis sempiternis ignibus, id. ib. 6, 15; cf. ib. 6, 17: ea dant magistratus magis, quae etiamsi nolint, danda sint, id. ib. 1, 31; cf. imperia, id. ib. 1, 44: centuria, ad summum usum urbis fabris tignariis data, id. ib. 2, 22: Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi, ut servitio, colendos dedit, id. ib. 3, 9 *fin.*: ei filiam suam in matrimonium dat, Caes. B. G. 1, 3, 5: litteras ad te numquam habui cui darem, quin dederim, Cic. Fam. 12, 19: litteras (ad aliquem), *to write to one*, saep.; cf. id. Att. 5, 11; and in the same signif.: aliquid ad aliquem, id. ib. 10, 8 *fin.*: litteras alicui, said of the writer, *to give one a letter to deliver*, id. ib. 5, 15 *fin.*; of the bearer, rarely, *to deliver a letter to one*, id. ib. 5, 4 *init.*: colloquium dare, *to join in a conference, converse* (poet.), Lucr. 4, 598 (Lachm.; al. videmus): colloquiumque sua fretus ab urbe dedit, *parley, challenge*, Prop. 5, 10, 32: dare poenas, *to give satisfaction, to suffer punishment*, Sall. C. 18: alicui poenas dare, *to make atonement to any one; to suffer for any thing*, Ov. M. 6, 544; Sall. C. 51, 31; v. poena: decus sibi datum esse justitia regis existimabant, Cic. Rep. 1, 41: quoniam me quodammodo invitas et tui spem das, id. ib. 1, 10: dabant hae feriae tibi opportunam sane facultatem ad explicandas tuas litteras, id. ib. 1, 9; cf.: ansas alicui ad reprehendendum, id. Lael. 16, 59: multas causas suspicionum offensionumque, id. ib. 24: facultatem per provinciam itineris faciundi, Caes. B. G. 1, 7, 5; for which: iter alicui per provinciam, id. ib. 1, 8, 3; Liv. 8, 5; 21, 20 al.: modicam libertatem populo, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: consilium, id. Lael. 13: praecepta, id. ib. 4 *fin.*: tempus alicui, ut, etc., id. Rep. 1, 3: inter se fidem et jusjurandum, Caes. B. G. 1, 3 *fin.*: operam, *to bestow labor and pains on any thing*, Cic. de Or. 1, 55: operam virtuti, id. Lael. 22, 84; also: operam, ne, id. ib. 21, 78: veniam amicitiae, id. ib. 17: vela (ventis), *to set sail*, id. de Or. 2, 44, 187: dextra vela dare, *to steer towards the right*, Ov. 3, 640: me librum L. Cossinio ad te perferendum dedisse, Cic. Att. 2, 1: sin homo amens diripiendam urbem daturus est, id. Fam. 14, 14 et saep.: ita dat se res, *so it is circumstanced, so it is*, Poëta ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 26; cf.: prout tempus ac res se daret, Liv. 28, 5 et saep.—*Impers.*: sic datur, *so it goes, such is fate*, i. e. you have your reward, Plaut. Truc. 4, 8, 4; id. Ps. 1, 2, 22; id. Men. 4, 2, 40; 64; id. Stich. 5, 6, 5.—*Part. perf.* sometimes (mostly in poets) *subst.*: **dăta,** ōrum, *n.*, *gifts, presents*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 72; Prop. 3, 15, 6 (4, 14, 6 M.); Ov. M. 6, 363 (but not in Cic. Clu. 24, 66, where dona data belong together, as in the archaic formula in Liv. 22, 10 *init.*: DATVM DONVM DVIT, P. R. Q.).—Prov.: dantur opes nulli nunc nisi divitibus, Mart. 5, 81, 2; cf.: dat census honores, Ov. F. 1, 217.—(β) Poet. with *inf.*: da mihi frui perpetuā virginitate, *allow me*, Ov. M. 1, 486; id. ib. 8, 350: di tibi dent captā classem reducere Trojā, Hor. S. 2, 3, 191; so id. ib. 1, 4, 39; id. Ep. 1, 16, 61; id. A. P. 323 et saep.—(γ) With *ne*: da, femina ne sim, Ov. M. 12, 202.

II. In partic. **A.** In milit. lang. **1.** Nomina, *to enroll one's self for military service, to enlist*, Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 13; Liv. 2, 24; 5, 10; cf. transf. beyond the military sphere, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 38.—**2.** Manus (lit., as a prisoner of war, to stretch forth the hands to be fettered; cf. Cic. Lael. 26, 99; hence), *to yield, surrender*, Nep. Ham. 1, 4; and more freq. transf. beyond the milit. sphere, *to yield, acquiesce*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 72; Cic. Lael. 26, 99; id. Att. 2, 22, 2; Caes. B. G. 5, 31, 3; Ov. H. 4, 14; id. F. 3, 688; Verg. A. 11, 568; Hor. Epod. 17, 1 al.—**3.** Terga, for the usual vertere terga; v. tergum.—**B.** *To grant, consent, permit.* **1.** Esp. in jurid. lang.: DO, DICO, ADDICO, the words employed by the praetor in the execution of his office; viz. DO in the granting of judges, actions, exceptions, etc.; DICO in pronouncing sentence of judgment; ADDICO in adjudging the property in dispute to one or the other party; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 30 Müll.; hence called tria verba, Ov. F. 1, 47.—**2.** Datur, *it is permitted, allowed, granted;* with *subj.* clause: quaesitis diu terris, ubi sistere detur, Ov. M. 1, 307: interim tamen recedere sensim datur, Quint. 11, 3, 127: ex quo intellegi datur, etc., Lact. 5, 20, 11.—**C.** In philos. lang., *to grant a proposition*: in geometria prima si dederis, danda sunt omnia: dato hoc, dandum erit illud (followed by concede, etc.), Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 83; id. Tusc. 1, 11, 25; id. Inv. 1, 31 *fin.*—**D.** Designating the limit, *to put, place, carry* somewhere; and with se, *to betake one's self* somewhere: tum genu ad terram dabo, *to throw*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 17; cf.: aliquem ad terram, Liv. 31, 37; Flor. 4, 2 *fin.*: me haec deambulatio ad languorem dedit! *has fatigued me*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 3: hanc mihi in manum dat, id. And. 1, 5, 62: praecipitem me in pistrinum dabit, id. ib. 1, 3, 9: hostes in fugam, Caes. B. G. 5, 51 *fin.*: hostem in conspectum, *to bring to view*, Liv. 3, 69 *fin.*: aliquem in vincula, *to cast into prison*, Flor. 3, 10, 18; cf.: arma in profluentes, id. 4, 12, 9: aliquem usque Sicanium fretum, Val. Fl. 2, 28: aliquem leto, *to put to death, to kill*, Phaedr. 1, 22, 9: se in viam, *to set out on a journey*, Cic. Fam. 14, 12: sese in fugam, id. Verr. 2, 4, 43 *fin.*; cf.: se fugae, id. Att. 7, 23, 2: Socrates, quam se cumque in partem dedisset, omnium fuit facile princeps, id. de Or. 3, 16, 60 et saep.—**E.** Designating the effect, *to cause, make, bring about, inflict, impose*: qui dederit damnum aut malum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 116: nec consulto alteri damnum dari sine dolo malo potest, Cic. Tull. 14, 34; 16, 39; cf.: malum dare, id. N. D. 1, 44, 122: hoc qui occultari facilius credas dabo, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 29: inania duro vulnera dat ferro, Ov. M. 3, 84: morsus, Prop. 5, 5, 39; cf.: motus dare, *to impart motion*, Lucr. 1, 819 al. (but motus dare, to make motion, *to move, be moved*, id. 2, 311): stragem, id. 1, 288: equitum ruinas, *to overthrow*, id. 5, 1329.—With *part. fut. pass.*: pectora tristitiae dissolvenda dedit, *caused to be delivered from sadness*, Tib. 1, 7, 40.—Prov.: dant animos vina, Ov. M. 12, 242.—**F.** Aliquid alicui, *to do* any thing *for the sake of* another; *to please* or *humor* another; *to give up, sacrifice* any thing to another (for the more usual condonare): da hoc illi mortuae, da ceteris amicis ac familiaribus, da patriae, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5 *fin.*: aliquid auribus alicujus, Trebon. ib. 12, 16: Caere hospitio Vestalium cultisque diis, Liv. 7, 20: plus stomacho quam consilio, Quint. 10, 1, 117 et saep.: ut concessisti illum senatui, sic da hunc populo, i. e. *forgive him, for the sake of the people*, Cic. Lig. 12, 37: dabat et famae, ut, etc., Tac. A. 1, 7.—Hence, **b.** Se alicui, *to give one's self up wholly, to devote, dedicate one's self* to a person or thing, *to serve*: dedit se etiam regibus, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4; so Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 10; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 10; Poëta ap. Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 2; Cic. Att. 7, 12, 3; Nep. Att. 9; Tac. A. 1, 31: mihi si large volantis ungula se det equi, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 38; 1, 1, 42; 5, 3, 71 al.; Aus. Mosel. 5, 448; cf. Ov. H. 16, 161: se et hominibus Pythagoreis et studiis illis, Cic. Rep. 1, 111: se sermonibus vulgi, id. ib. 6, 23: se jucunditati, id. Off. 1, 34 al.: se populo ac coronae, *to present one's self, appear*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 19; cf.: se convivio, Suet. Caes. 31 et saep.: si se dant (judices) et sua sponte quo impellimus inclinant, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187.—**G.** Of discourse, *to announce, tell, relate, communicate* (like accipere, for to learn, to hear, v. accipio, II; mostly ante-class. and poet.): erili filio hanc fabricam dabo, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 132: quam ob rem has partes didicerim, paucis dabo, Ter. Heaut. prol. 10; cf. Verg. E. 1, 19: imo etiam dabo, quo magis credas, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 37: da mihi nunc, satisne probas? Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 10: Thessalici da bella ducis, Val. Fl. 5, 219: is datus erat locus colloquio, *appointed*, Liv. 33, 13: fixa canens... Saepe dedit sedem notas mutantibus urbes, i. e. *foretold, promised*, Luc. 5, 107.—In *pass.*, poet. i. q.: narratur, dicitur, fertur, etc., *is said*: seu pius Aeneas eripuisse datur, Ov. F. 6, 434; Stat. Th. 7, 315; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 337.—**H.** Fabulam, *to exhibit, produce a play* (said of the author; cf.: docere fabulam, agere fabulam), Cic. Brut. 18 *fin.*; id. Tusc. 1, 1 *fin.*; Ter. Eun. prol. 9; 23; id. Heaut. prol. 33; id. Hec. prol. 1 Don.; and transf., Cic. Clu. 31, 84; cf. also: dare foras librum = edere, Cic. Att. 13, 22, 3.—**I.** Verba (alicui), *to give*

empty words, i. e. *to deceive, cheat*, Plaut Capt. 5, 1, 25; id. Ps 4, 5, 7; id. Rud. 2, 2, 19; Ter. And. 1, 3, 6 Ruhnk.; Quadrig. ap Gell. 17, 2, 24; Cic. Phil. 13, 16 *fin*; id. Att 15, 16 A.; Hor S 1, 3, 22; Pers 4, 45; Mart. 2, 76 et saep —**K.** Alicui aliquid (laudi, crimini, vitio, etc.), *to impute, assign, ascribe, attribute* a thing to any one, as a merit, a crime, a fault, etc: nunc quam rem vitio dent, quaeso animum attendite, Ter And prol. 8: hoc vitio datur, id. Ad. 3, 3, 64: inopiā criminum summam laudem Sex. Roscio vitio et culpae dedisse, Cic Rosc. Am 16, 48; id. Off. 1, 21, 71; 2, 17, 58; id Div. in Caecil. 10; id. Brut. 80, 277 et saep —**L.** Alicui cenam, epulas, etc., *to give one a dinner, entertain at table* (freq): qui cenam parasitis dabit, Plaut Capt. 4, 4, 2; 3, 1, 35; id. Stich. 4, 1, 8; Ter Heaut. 3, 1, 45; Cic Fam. 9, 20, 2; id. Mur 36, 75: prandium dare, id. ib 32, 67; cf Sen Ben. 1, 14, 1; Tac A 2, 57 al.—**M.** *To grant, allow*, in gen. (rare, but freq as *tempus*; v B 2 supra): dari sibi diem postulabat, *a respite*, Plin. Ep 3, 9, 32.

2. -do, -dăre (*obsol.*, found only in the compounds, abdo, condo, abscondo, indo, etc.), 1, *v. a.* [Sanscr. root dhā-, da dhāmi, set, put, place; Gr θε-, τίθημι; Ger thun, thue, that; Eng. do, deed, etc]. This root is distinct from 1. do, Sanscr dā, in most of the Arian langg.; cf. Pott. Etym Forsch. 2, 484; Corss. Ausspr. 2, 410; but in Italy the two seem to have been confounded, at least in compounds, Curt. Gr. Etym p 254 sq; cf Max Müller, Science of Lang. Ser 2, p 220, N Y. ed.; Fick, Vergl. Wört. p 100

3. do, *acc.* of domus, v. domus *init.*

dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, 2, *v a.* [root da; Zend. dā, to know; strengthened, dak-; Gr. διδάσκω; Lat. disco], *to teach, instruct, inform, show, tell*, etc. (for syn. cf.: edoceo, perdoceo, erudio, praecipio, instituo) **I.** In gen., with double *acc.* of person and thing pejor magister te istaec docuit ... illa, quae te docui, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 55: hunc hominem cursuram, id. Trin. 4, 3, 9: aliquem artem, Cic. de Or. 2, 54: aliquem litteras, id. Pis. 30. aliquem ejusmodi rem, id. Quint. 25, 79: pueros elementa, Hor. Ep 1, 20, 17 et saep —*Pass*, with *acc. rei*: is reliqua frustra docetur, Quint. 4, 2, 90; 1, 5, 11; 3, 8, 70; 6, 2, 3; Hor. C. 3, 6, 21; id. S 1, 6, 76 et saep; cf.: doctus dogmam, Laber. ap Prisc. p 679 *fin* P.; and doctus militiam, Sall H Fragm 1, 40, p 224 ed. Gerl —With *inf*: docemur auctoritate domitas habere libidines, Cic. de Or 1, 43, 194; 1, 57, 244; id. Fin. 2, 5, 15. docemur disputare, non vivere (=discimus), Sen. Ep 95, 13: equi variare gyros docentur, Tac. G 6; Sall. J 85, 33; Nep Epam 2, 1; Liv. 21, 3, 6 —With *acc pers* and *inf.*: ut doceam Rullum posthac in iis saltem tacere rebus, in quibus, etc., Cic. Agr 3, 2; so id. Phil. 2, 4, 8; Hor. S 1, 1, 91; id. Ep. 1, 14, 30 al.; cf. ellipt. with *abl.* of instrument: Socratem fidibus (sc. canere), Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3: aliquem docendum curare equo, armisque, Liv 29, 1, 8; Zumpt, § 391 *fin.*—With *acc. pers* and *de*, *to instruct* or *inform one of*: de ejus injuriis judices docere, Cic Verr. 2, 4, 51. aliquem de aliqua re, id. Rosc. Am 9, 26; 44, 127; id. de Or 2, 24, 102; Sall. J. 13, 3 al. —With *acc. pers* and *rel. clause*: doceant eum, qui vir Sex. Roscius fuerit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 25; id. Att. 8, 2, 2; id. Fam 3, 6, 5; 5, 3; Quint. 6, 1, 20 al. —With *acc. pers*: studiosos discendi erudiunt atque docent, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156; id. Div 2, 2, id. de Sen. 9, 29, Quint. 2, 5, 13, Hor S. 2, 2, 50; id. Ep 1, 13, 1 et saep —With *acc. rei*: coepit studiose omnia Docere, educare, ita uti si esset filia, Ter Eun 1, 2, 37; so, aliquid, Caes. B G 5, 42 *fin.*; Quint. 7, 10, 10; 9, 4, 137, Hor. A. P 306 et saep, cf also: quod de lacu Albano docuisset, Liv 5, 15; so with two *acc.*, Caes B G 7, 10. 3, Cic. Clu 70, 198 —With *acc.* and *inf*: docui per litteras, id nec opus esse nec fieri posse, Cic. Att. 16 8; Caes. B G. 5, 1, 7; 5, 28, 4; Quint. 1, 5, 43; Hor S 2, 3, 63 et saep —*Absol.*: cum doceo et explano, Cic. de Or 2, 19, 82, id. Or 42, 143; Quint. 3, 4, 15; 3, 5, 2 et saep, cf. also: Tyrannio docet apud me, Cic. Q Fr 2, 4 *fin*

II. In partic.: fabulam, like the Gr. διδάσκειν, qs. to teach a play to the actors, *to rehearse*; hence, *to produce, exhibit on the stage*: minor fuit aliquanto is, qui primus fabulam dedit, quam ii, qui multas docuerant (Plautus et Naevius), Cic. Brut. 18, 73; id. Tusc 4, 29, 63; Hor A. P. 288; Gell. 17, 21, 42.—Hence, **doctus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *learned, skilled, versed, experienced* in any thing (cf.: litteratus, eruditus, peritus, gnarus, scitus) —*Absol*: doctus vir et Graecis litteris eruditus, Cic. Brut. 30, 114; cf id. de Or 1, 22, 102; 2, 74, 299: adolescentes humanissimi et doctissimi, id. Cael. 10, 24.—With *ex*: fuit enim doctus ex disciplina Stoicorum, Cic. Brut. 25 —With *abl*: docti et Graecis litteris et Latinis, Cic. Brut. 46; 45 *fin*; Sall C 25, 2; Mart. 10, 76 —With *adv*: nec minus Graece quam Latine doctus, Suet. Gram 7.—With *gen*: fandi doctissima Cymodocea, Verg. A. 10, 225: legum atque morum populi Romani jurisque civilis, Gell. 13, 12, 1: sagittarum, Aur. Vict. Epit. 11: artis lanificae, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 381.—With *acc.*: (Maecenas) docte sermones utriusque linguae, Hor C 3, 8, 5: dulces modos (with citharae sciens), id. ib 3, 9, 10: omnia, Stat Th. 2, 692: litteras, Gell. 19, 9, 7.—With *inf.*: doctus sagittas tendere Sericas, Hor C 1, 29, 9; 3, 6, 38; 4, 13, 7; id. Carm. Sec. 75 et saep —With *ad* or *in*: ad delinquendum doctior, Ov Tr. 2, 256: in parum fausto carmine docta fui, id. H. 21, 182: Sapphica puella Musa doctior, *more skilled in song*, Cat 35, 17: docta puella, Prop 1, 7, 11; 2, 11, 6 (3, 2, 6 M.); 2, 13, 11 (3, 4, 11 M) —Esp as epithet of Catullus by other poets, Tib 3, 6, 41; Ov Am 3, 9, 62: Verona docti syllabas amat vatis, Mart 1, 61, 1; Ov. A. A. 2, 181.—As *subst.*: doctus, *the man of skill*.—*Prov*: doctus in se semper divitias habet, Phaedr 4, 21, 1; but class. only in *plur.*: **docti**, ōrum, *m*, *the learned*: doctorum est ista consuetudo, Cic. Lael. 5, 17 et saep —**2.** Of things as subjects: frontes, Hor. C 1, 1, 29: tibia, Prop 2, 30, 16 (3, 28, 16 M): carmina, Tib 2, 3, 20; cf. vox, Ov P. 2, 5, 52: voces Pythagoreorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 1, 2: sermo, Plin. Ep 7, 25, 3: prece, Hor. Ep 2, 1, 135. manus artificis, Tib 1, 8, 12; cf. id. 2, 1, 70; Ov F. 3, 832; 6, 792. falx, Prop 2, 19, 12 (3, 12, 12 M.) et saep —**B.** In Plaut. and Ter, *knowing, cunning, shrewd, subtle*: malum, callidum, doctum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 35; id. Bacch 4, 4, 43; id. Most 1, 3, 122; 5, 1, 24 et saep; Ter Hec 2, 1, 6; id. Eun. 4, 7, 21; cf. also, dolus, Plaut Mil 2, 1, 69; id. Ps. 1, 5, 70 al.—**docte**, *adv* **1.** *Learnedly, skilfully* (very rare; not in Cic.)—*Comp*, Hor. Ep 2, 1, 33; Mart. 7, 46 —*Sup*, Sall. J 95, 3 —**2.** *Cunningly, shrewdly, cleverly*: docte et sapienter dicis, Plaut Ep. 3, 3, 23: docte tibi illam perdoctam dabo, id. Mil. 2, 2, 103; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 43: docte sapere, id. Mil 3, 1, 162; id. Most. 5, 1, 21 et saep —*Comp*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 99

dochlĕa, ae, *f.*, *the plant* chamaepitys, App Herb 26, 66

† **dochmĭus**, ii, *m*, = δόχμιος (sc. ποῦς), *the dochmiac foot in poetry, whose fundamental scheme is* ⏑ –́ –́ ⏑ –́, *of which, however, about thirty modifications are described*, Cic. Or 64 *fin.*; Quint. 9, 4, 79 al.

dŏcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [doceo], *that learns easily, teachable, apt* (late Lat.), Tert. Mon. 12 al.; Ambros. in Psa. 47, 21 *fin*; Vulg 2 Tim. 2, 24: docibiles Dei, *disciples of God, taught by God*, id. Johan. 6, 45

‡ **dŏcĭbĭlĭtas**, ātis, *f.*, *aptness in learning, docility*, acc. to Isid. Sent. 5, 14.

dŏcĭlis, e, *adj* [doceo], *easily taught, docile*. **I.** Prop (freq and class.) —*Absol.*: belua docilis et humanis moribus assueta, Cic. Rep 2, 40; id. de Or 2, 19, 80; Liv. 23, 29; Quint. 2, 9, 3; Hor C 3, 11, 1; id. Carm Sec. 45 et saep; cf in the *comp*, Quint. 1, 12, 9; 4, 2, 24.—With *ad*: ad agriculturam, Varr R. R. 1, 17, 3; Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 3; id. Tusc. 2, 6; Curt. 8, 31, 16; in the *comp*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 56 —With *abl.*: habebant luscinias Graeco atque Latino sermone dociles, Plin. 10, 42, 59, § 120 omnes imitandis turpibus, Juv. 14, 40 —Poet., with *gen.*: modorum, Hor. C. 4, 6, 43: pravi, id. S. 2, 2, 52: fallendi, *skilful*, Sil. 3, 233: freni (equus), id. 16, 360, and with *inf*. cerva accedere mensis, id. 13, 120 —**II.** Transf. of things. capilli, Ov Am 1, 14, 13: os, id. ib 3, 344 et bibula chrysocolla, Plin. 33, 5, 26, § 88: hasta relegi et relinqui, Val. Fl. 6, 237: ingenium, Nep Dion. 1, 2: pavor pascere rumorem, Sil. 4, 8 et saep —*Sup* does not occur.—*Adv*: **dŏcĭlĭter**, *with docility, teachably*, acc. to Diom. p 401 P.

dŏcĭlĭtas, ātis, *f* [docilis], *aptness for being taught, docility* **I.** Prop, Cic. Sest. 42, 91; id. Fin. 5, 13, 36; Nep Att 1, 3; Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 3; 8, 42, 64, § 157: ad omnes fere artes, Suet. Tit. 3 —* **II.** Transf., in a moral sense, *gentleness*, Eutr. 10, 4.

dŏcĭmen, v. documen.

† **dŏcĭs**, idis, *f.*, = δοκίς, *a fiery meteor*, App de Mundo, p 58, 23

docte, *adv*, v doceo, *P. a fin*

doctĭcănus, a, um, *adj* [doctus cano], *singing skilfully*: sensus, Mart Cap 2, § 122.

doctĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj* [doctus-facio], *making learned*: Ardor (i e Pallas), Mart. Cap 1 *init*; id. 6, § 567.

doctĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj* [doctus-loquor] *speaking learnedly* (ante- and post-class.): oratores, Enn. ap Varr L. L. 7, § 41 Müll. (Ann. v. 568, ed. Vahl.): juvenis, Mart. Cap 9, § 903

doctĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj* [doctus], *skilfully sounding*: artes, Sid. Carm. 15, 180

* **doctĭuscŭle**, *adv* [id.], *pedantically*, Gell 6, 16, 2.

doctor, ōris, *m* [doceo], *a teacher, instructor*, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 23; 3, 15, 57; id. Div. 1, 3, 6; id. Or. 33, 117; Quint. 2, 2, 2; Hor. C 4, 6, 25; id. S. 1, 1, 26; Vulg. Matt. 22, 35 et saep

doctrīna, ae, *f.* [doctor], *teaching, instruction* (class.; cf.: litterae, artes, disciplina, praecepta, scientia, humanitas) **I.** Prop: non aliqua mihi doctrina tradita, sed in rerum usu causisque tractata, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 208; 1, 3, 11; id. Off. 44, 155: puerilis, id. de Or. 3, 31, 125; id. Mur. 30, 63; id. Sest. 56; Quint. 2, 8, 3; 6, 3, 12; 12, 2, 1 (in these passages of Quint. opp natura; cf also Hor. Ep 1, 18, 100); id. 2, 12, 8; Hor. C 4, 4, 33 et saep —**II.** Transf. **A.** Object., the knowledge imparted by teaching, i. e *science, erudition, learning*: est unum perfugium doctrina ac litterae, quibus semper usi sumus, Cic. Fam. 6, 12 *fin*; so with litterae, id. Rep 2, 10; Quint. 11, 1, 89; cf. also: nonnulli litteris ac studiis doctrinae dediti, Cic. Balb 1, 3; and with the latter cf. id. Rep 1, 9 *fin.*; id. Or. 10, 34; id. Cael. 10, 24. malis studiis malisque doctrinis, id. Leg 2, 15 *fin*; cf id. Rep 1, 17 *fin*: Piso Graecis doctrinis eruditus, id. Brut 67, 236; cf. id. Arch 7; id. N D 3, 9, 23; id. Q Fr. 1, 1, 7 *fin.*; id. Rep 1, 36; id. de Or 3, 34, 139: ad domesticum morem adventiciam doctrinam adhibere, id. Rep 3, 3: me omnis ars et doctrina liberalis et maxime philosophia delectavit, id. Fam. 4, 4, 4; cf id. de Or 3, 32, 127; id. Ac. 2, 1: dicendi, i e *rhetoric*, id. Part. 1, 3: auctor doctrinae ejus (sc. Numae), Liv. 1, 18: doctrina deos spernens, id. 10, 40 et saep —**B.** Subject., the habit produced by instruction, *principle*: mala studia malaeque doctrinae, Cic. Leg. 2, 15 *fin*: neque id fecit naturā solum, sed etiam doctrinā, Nep Att. 17, 3

doctrīnālis, e, *adj* [doctrina], *theoretical*: scientia, Isid. Orig. 2, 24, 14, Cassiod Inst. Lib Litt praef.

doctrix, īcis, *f.* [doctor], *she who instructs, an instructress, teacher*: (sapientia) doctrix est disciplinae Dei, Vulg. Sap 8, 4; August. de Mor Eccl. Cath. 16; Serv Verg. A. 12, 159; Prisc. 1122 P.

doctus, a, um, *Part.* and *P a.*, from doceo

dŏcŭmen (dŏcĭmen), inis, *n*, v. documentum *init*

‡ **dŏcŭmentātĭo**, νουθεσία, *a reminding*, Glossa. Lat. Gr

dŏcŭmentum, i (dŏcŭmen, Lucr. 6, 392; and docimen, Ter Maur p 2425 P), *n.* [doceo: documenta quae exempla docendi causa dicuntur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 62 Müll.], *a lesson, example* (either for instruction or warning), *a pattern, warning, a proof, instance, specimen*, etc. (class.) (*a*) With *gen*: P Rutilius documentum fuit hominibus nostris virtutis, antiquitatis, prudentiae, Cic. Rab Post. 10, 27; cf. Suet Aug 51. humanorum casuum, Liv 45, 40,

6 periculi, id 1, 52, 4 fidei dare, id. 22, 39 eloquentiae dare, 45, 37 patientiae dare, Tac Agr 2, cf id. H. 4, 60 judicii mei, id ib 1,15 cavendae similis injuriae, Liv 3, 50 sui dare, id. 32, 7, Curt 7, 11, 5 multa egregii principis dare, Suet Galb 14, cf Vell. 2, 42 quarum rerum maxuma documenta haec habeo quod, etc, Sall C 9, 4 omnis exempli, Liv praef § 10 esse documentum adversus aliquid, id 9, 46, 8 satis ego documenti in omnes casus sum, id. 30, 30, 16 alicujus rei esse documento, Quint 7, 1, 2 —(β) With a *rel* or *interrog clause* dederas enim, quam contemneres populares insanias, jam inde ab adolescentia documenta maxima, Cic. Mil. 8 *fin* documentum capere, quid esset victis extimescendum, id. Phil 11, 2, 5 habeat me ipsum sibi documento, quae vitae via facillime viros bonos ad honorem perducat, id Agr 1, 9 *fin* quantum in bello fortuna posset, esse documento, Caes B C 3, 10, 6, Liv 45, 44 se documento futurum utrum an, etc, id 3, 56 *fin*, cf Tac A 13, 6 *fin* haud sane, cur ad majora tibi fidamus, documenti quicquam dedisti, Liv 24, 8 —With *acc* and *inf* ut (Cato) esset hominibus documento, ea quoque percipi posse, etc., Quint 12, 11, 23 —(γ) With *ne* or *ut* illis documentum dabo, ne, etc, Plaut Capt 3, 5, 94, so documentum esse, ne, Liv 21, 19, 10, * Hor S 1, 4, 110 documento esse, ne, Liv 7, 6, 11 ceteris, ut parcius instarent, fuere documentum, Curt 8, 14, 14.—(δ) *Absol.* singulis effossis oculis domum remittit, ut sint reliquis documento, Caes B G 7, 4 *fin*, Liv 5, 51, 24, 8 *fin*, Quint. 6, 3, 10, 11, 3, 4 al infidus socius ad Fabiorum Pyrrhive proditorem tertium transfugis documentum esset, Liv 24, 45, 3 aequitate deum erga bona malaque documenta, Tac A. 16, 33

dōdĕcăĕtēris, ĭdis, *f*, = δωδεκαετηρίς, *a period of twelve years*, Censor 18, 6

† **dōdĕcătēmŏrĭon,** ii, *n*, = δωδεκατημόριον, in astronomy, *the twelfth part of a constellation* Manil 2, 694, 699 al

† **dōdĕcăthĕon,** i, *n*, = δωδεκάθεον, *an herb, so called after the twelve greater gods*, perh Primula vulg, Linn, Plin 25, 4, 9, § 28, cf Marc Emp 27

Dōdōna, ae (**-ē,** es, Plin 2, 103, 106, § 228, Claud III Cons Hon. 117), *f*, = Δωδώνη, *a city in Epirus*, famed on account of its very ancient oracle of Jupiter, situated in an oak grove, Cic Div 1, 43, 95, Plin 1 1, Prop 2, 21, 3 (3, 14 3 M), Ov Tr 4, 8, 43, Luc 6, 426 al —**B.** Meton **1.** *The sacred oak grove of Dodona*, Verg G 1, 149 Serv —**2.** *The Dodonean priests*, Nep Lys 3, 2 —**II.** Derivv **A. Dōdōnaeus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Dodona, Dodonean* quercus, Cic Att 2, 4, cf Ov M 7, 623 oraculum, Cic Div 1, 1 *fin* Juppiter, id. ib 1, 34, 76, Mel 2, 3, 5, Plin 4, 1, 1, § 2 lebetas, Verg A 3, 466 agmina, Claud. Bell Get 136 al.—* **B. Dōdōnĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Dodona* quercus, Claud Rapt. Pros 1, 31 —**C. Dōdōnis,** ĭdis, *f adj*, *Dodonean* terra, Ov M 13, 716 quercus, Val Fl 1, 32 Thyene, i e *one of the Hyades, as the nurses of Jupiter*, Ov F 6, 711, these latter are called Dodonides Nymphae, Hyg Fab 182 —**D. Dōdōnĭgĕna,** ae, *m adj* populi, i e *nations living on acorns*, Sid. Ep 6, 12 *med*

dōdra, ae, *f* [dodrans], *a drink composed of nine ingredients*, Aus Epigr 86 and 87, called also * dodralis potio, id. ib 86 *in lemm*

dōdrālis, e, v the preced

dōdrans, antis, *m*, *nine twelfths* or *three fourths* of any thing (v as, I) **I.** In gen alicujus aedificii reliquum dodrantem emere, Cic. Att 1, 14 *fin*, cf solvere dodrantem, Mart 8 9 heres ex dodrante, Nep Att 5, 2, Suet Caes 83 jugeri, Col. 5, 1, 11, Liv 8, 11 operae, Col 2 4, 8 dodrantes semuncias horarum, Plin 2, 14, 11, § 58 pondo dodrans, Scrib Comp 45 et saep —**II.** Esp (α) As a measure of length, *nine inches*, Plin 36, 9, 14, § 71, Suet Aug 79, Front Aquaed. 65 —(β) As a measure of time, *three quarters of an hour*, Plin. 18, 25, 58, § 219, 2, 14, 11, § 58

dōdrantālis, e, *adj* [dodrans] *of nine inches* stirps, Col 5, 6 12 rami, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 131 altitudo, Col. 11, 3, 44.

dōdrantārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a* dodrans tabulae, *the debt books introduced in consequence of the* lex Valeria feneratoria, Cic Font. Fragm 2 Niebuhr

† **dōga,** ae, *f*, = δοχή, *a sort of vessel* (perhaps a measure), Vop Aur 48, cf doga βουττης, Gloss Philox.

‡ **dogarius,** βουττοποιος, Gloss Lat Gr

† **dogma,** ătis, *n* (also *fem* Pythagoream dogmam doctus, Laber ap Prisc p 679 *fin* P), = δόγμα, *a philosophic tenet, doctrine, dogma*, Cic Ac 2, 43 133, id. Fin 2, 32, 105, Mart 1, 9, Juv 13, 121, Vulg Job, 13, 4 al (in Cic Ac 2, 9, 27, written as Greek) —**II.** *A decree, order* (eccl Lat) crudele regis Vulg Esth 4, 3, cf id. Act. 16, 4.

† **dogmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = δογματικός, *pertaining to a philosophic doctrine, dogmatic* lites, Aus Idyll. 17, 16

† **dogmătistes,** ae, *m*, = δογματιστής, *one who maintains dogmata, a dogmatist*, Rufin. 2 Invect in Hier *no* 25

dogmătizo, are, *v n*, = δογματίζω, *to propound a dogma*, Aug Ep 57, 8 *fin*

1. dŏlābella, ae, *f dim* [dolabra], *a small pick axe, hatchet*, Col. 2, 24, 4 sq

2. Dŏlābella, ae, *m nom pr*, *the name of a Roman family in the* gens Cornelia, *of which the best known individual is* P Cornelius Dolabella, *Cicero's son in law*, Cic. Fam 2, 16, 5 al —Hence, **Dŏlābellĭānus,** a, um, *adj* pira, *named after a Dolabella otherwise unknown*, Col 5, 10, 18, 12, 10, 4, Plin 15, 15, 16, § 54

dŏlābra, ae, *f* [dolo], *a mattock, pick axe*, as a milit implement, Liv 9, 37, 21, 11, Tac H 3, 20, 27, Curt 8, 4, 9, 5, Juv 8, 248, an agricultural implement, Col Arb 10, 2, Pall Jan 3, 3, id Febr 21, 2, a butcher's implement, Dig 33, 7, 18, cf Fest s v SCENA, p 318, 18 Mull

‡ **dŏlābrārĭus,** ii, *m* [dolabra], *a pick axe maker*, Inscr Orell 4071, 4081

dŏlābrātus, a, um, *adj* [id], *mattock shaped* securis, Pall 1, 43, 3 (in Caes. B G 7, 73, 2, read delibratis)

* **dŏlāmen,** ĭnis, *n* [dolo], *a hewing* trunci, App Flor 1

* **dŏlātĭlis,** e, *adj* [id.], *easily hewn* lapides Auct de Lim ap Goes p 270

* **dŏlātōrĭum,** ii, *n* [id], *an implement for hewing stones*, as a transl of λαξευτήριον, Hier Ep 106 *fin*

* **dŏlātus,** ūs, *m* [id], *a hewing* gemmae, Prud Psych 836

dŏlens, *Part.* and *P a*, from doleo

dŏlenter, *adv*, v doleo, *P a*

dŏlentĭa, ae, *f* [doleo], *pain*, Laev ap Gell 19, 7, 9

dŏlentŭlus, a, um, *dim adj* [dolens] maritus, Ren Inscr Afric 3844

dŏlĕo, ŭi, itum (doliturus, Liv 39, 43 *fin*, Prop 1, 15, 27, Verg A. 11, 732, Hor Epod 15, 11, id S 1, 2, 112, 1, 10, 89, Ov M 9, 257 al., cf also under ☞), 2, *v n* and *a* [perh root in Sansc. dar, dal, to tear apart, cf Gr δέρω, to flay, Ger zehren, to consume, Eng tear] **I.** Corporeally, *to feel pain, suffer pain, be in pain, to ache* nequeo caput Tollere ita dolui, itaque ego nunc doleo, etc., Plaut Truc 2, 6, 45, id Aul 3, 1, 5 doleo ab animo, doleo ab oculis, doleo ab aegritudine, id Cist 1, 1, 62 si cor dolet, et si jecur, aut pulmones, aut praecordia, Cato R R 157, 7, cf pes, oculi caput, latera pulmones, Cic Tusc 2, 19, 44 caput, Plaut Am 5, 1, 7, cf caput a sole, Plin 24, 5, 10, § 15 renes Plaut Curc. 2 1, 21 hirae omnes, id. ib 23 oculi, id Most 4, 2, 10 pes aegri, Lucr 3, 111 dens, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 224 uterum, Plaut Aul 4, 7, 10 et saep misero nunc malae dolent, id Am 1, 1, 252, cf Ter Phorm 5, 8, 64 non metuo, ne quid mihi doleat, quod ferias, Plaut Bacch 5, 2, 54 —Esp, of the pangs of childbirth Lucina dolentibus Juno dicta puerperis, Cat 34, 13 —With *acc* of part affected (late Lat) graviter oculos dolui, Front. ad Amic 16 doluisse te inguina cognosco, Marc. Aur Ep ad M Caes. 5, 19, 34.—*Impers* mihi dolet, quom ego vapulo, Plaut. Ep 1, 2, 44, cf id Poen 1, 1, 22 si stimulos pugnis caedis, manibus plus dolet, id. Truc. 4 2, 55

II. Mentally **A.** Of personal subjects *to grieve for, deplore, lament, be sorry for, be afflicted at* or *on account of* any thing (so most freq and class.) (α) With acc meum casum luctumque doluerunt, Cic. Sest 69, 145, so, casum, id. Vatin 13, 31, Sall. C 40, 2 Dionis mortem, Cic Cael 10, 24 vicem alicujus, id. Verr 2, 1, 44, id Att. 6, 3, 4, 8, 2, 2, 8, 15 *fin*, Tac. H 1, 29 al injurias alicujus, Cael ap Cic. Fam 8, 12 *fin* aliquid, Cic Tusc. 3, 32 *fin*, id Fl 24, Verg A. 1, 9, Hor S 1, 2, 112 et saep —(β) With *acc* and *inf* inferiores non dolere (debent), se a suis superari, Cic. Lael. 20, id. Att 6, 3, 4, Caes B G 3, 2, 5, id. B C 1, 64, 2, Suet. Aug 16 al, Lucr 3, 900, Verg A 4, 434, Ov M 2 352 et saep —With simple *inf* vinci, Hor C 4 4, 62 —(γ) With *abl* laetari bonis rebus et dolere contrariis, Cic Lael 13, 47 qua (epistola) lecta de Atticae febricula valde dolui, id. Att. 12, 1, 2 delicto (opp gaudere correctione), id Lael 24 *fin.* laude aliena id. Fam 5, 8, 2 clade accepta, Liv 5, 11 injuriis civitatis suae, id 29, 21 dolore alicujus, Verg A 1, 669 mea virtute, Hor Epod. 15, 11 laeso Metello, id. S 2, 1, 67 quibus negatis, id. ib 1, 1, 75 successu, Ov M 6, 130 Hercule deo, id ib 9, 257 rapto Ganymede, id F 6, 43 et saep —(δ) With *de* or *ex* de Hortensio te certo scio dolere, Cic Att 6 6, 2, Hor Ep 1, 14, 7, Ov M 7, 831, id Tr 4, 10, 84 al quo gravius homines ex commutatione rerum doleant, Caes B G 1, 14, 5, cf tum ex me doluisti, Cic Fam 16, 21, 3, and EX QVO (sc filio) NIHIL VNQVAM DOLVIT NISI CVM IS NON FVIT, Inscr Orell. 4609 —(ε) With *quod, quia*, or *si* doluisse se, quod populi Romani beneficium sibi extorqueretur, Caes B C 1, 9, 2, Ov M 5, 24, cf Cic Brut. 1, 5 doleo, quia doles et angere, Luccei ap Cic. Fam 5, 14, 2 doliturus si placeant spe deterius nostra, Hor S 1, 10, 89, cf Cic Planc 1 —(ζ) *Absol* ah! nescis quam doleam, Ter Heaut 5, 1, 61 et desperant et dolent et novissime oderunt, Quint 2, 4, 10, 9, 1, 23, 9, 2, 26, Verg A. 6, 733, Hor Ep 1, 6, 12 et saep pars dolere pro gloria imperi, Sall J 39, 1 Kritz, cf Sen Cons. ad Helv 17 —So dolentes, *the mourners*, Ov M 10, 142.—**B.** Of subjects not personal, *to pain* one (rare and mostly ante class) (α) With *dat* animus mihi dolet, Plaut Merc 2, 3, 54, *Phr* Caput mihi condoluit *Str* Quid mihi futurum'st, quoi duae ancillae dolent, i e *are a painful subject*, id Truc. 2, 8, 3 dolet illud huic quod, etc., id. Capt 1, 2, 49, id. Mil 4, 8, 15, Ter Eun 1, 2, 13, id. Ad 2, 4, 8, Cic de Or 1, 53 *fin*, Sall J 84, 1 —*Impers*, *it pains me, I am grieved, I grieve.* (α) With *dat* CONDISCES (i e condiscens = condiscipulus) CVI DOLET PRO AFRICANO, Corp Inscr L. 1, 2258 *a* mihi dolebit, non tibi, si quid ego stulte fecero, Plaut Men 2, 3, 84, Ter Phorm 1, 3, 10, Caecil ap Cic. Cael 16, 37, cf prov cui dolet meminit, Anglice, *the burnt child dreads the fire*, Cic Mur 20, 42 —(β) With *acc personae* frigida Eoo me dolet aura gelu, Prop 1, 16, 24 —(γ) *Absol* dolet (sc mihi) dictum, Ter Eun. 3, 1, 40 nec dolent prava, Sen Tranq An 2.—☞ *Pass* as *deponent* DE QVA NIHIL ALIVD DOLITVS EST (vir) NISI MORTEM, Inscr Grut 793, 4, and 794, 2 DOLEATVR, ib 676, 11 —Hence, **dŏlens,** entis, *P a.*, *causing pain, painful* nil dolentius, Ov M 4, 246 —More freq, *adv* **dŏlenter,** *painfully, with pain, with sorrow* dolenter hoc dicam potius quam contumeliose, Cic Phil 8, 7, 22, id de Or 2 52, 211, id. Or 38, id Vatin 4 *fin*, Planc ap Cic Fam 8, 24, 6, Plin Ep 1, 5, 4 al —*Comp*, Cic. Sest. 6, 14 —*Sup* does not occur

dōlĭāris, e, *adj* [dolium], *of a cask* vinum, *in cask*, i e *new, not yet drawn off*, Dig 18, 6, 1, § 4 anus, *like a barrel*, Plaut Ps. 2 2, 64

dōlĭārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.] *of a cask* or *casks* **I.** *Adj* DOLEARIA OFFICINA, Inscr Orell 4888 —**II.** *Subst* · **dōlĭārĭum,** ii, *n*, *the place where wine casks are kept;* corresp. to our *wine cellar*, Dig 18, 1, 35, § 7

Dŏlĭcha, ae, or **-e,** ēs, *f*, *a city of Thessalia* Liv 42, 53, 6, 44, 2, 8

† **Dŏlĭchēnus** and **Dŏlŏcēnus,** *an epithet of Jupiter*, v Marini Att de' Frat Arv p 538 sq

dŏlĭchŏdrŏmos, i, *m*, = δολιχοδρόμος, *the long course* in racing, of twenty stadia, Hyg Fab 273

1. Dŏlĭchos, i, *m*, *The name of a gladiator*, Hor Ep 1, 18, 19

2. dŏlĭchos, i, *m*, = δόλιχος, *a plant, perhaps the kidney bean*, Plin. 16, 44, 92, § 244

dŏlĭdus, a, um, *adj* [dolor], *painful* (late Lat.) motus, Cael Aur Acut 3, 3, 11

dŏlĭo, īre, v 1. dolo *init*

dŏlĭŏlum, i, *n dim* [dolium], *a small cask* **I.** Prop, Col 12 44 3, Liv 5, 40 —**B.** *Nom propr* **Dŏlĭŏla,** orum, *n*, *a place in Rome*, acc to Varr L. L. 5, § 157 Müll, Paul ex Fest. p 69, 8 Müll —**II.** Doliola florum, *the calyx*, Plin. 11, 13, 13, § 32, cf Schneid. on Varr R. R p 579

* **dŏlĭto,** āre, *v freq n* [doleo], *to pain greatly, to ache*, Cato R R 157, 7

dōlĭum, ii, (*plur.* written DOLEA, Calend ap Orell. Inscr II p 381), *n* [cf Gr δαίδαλος, δαιδάλεος, skilfully wrought, Lat. dolo] *a very large jar of globular form, with a wide mouth* (cf vas, arpa, seria, cadus, lagena, culeus, amphora, urna, congius, cyathus, urceus, testa, etc) dolium aut seria Varr ap Serv Verg A. 6, 31, Cato R R 69, 1, Juv 14, 308, Varr R R. 3 15, 2, Col 11, 2, 70, Plaut Cist 2, 2, 7, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 51, Hor C 3, 11, 27, id Epod 2, 47 et saep de dolio haurire, *wine from the jar*, i e *new, not yet drawn off*, Cic Brut 83, 288 —Prov in pertusum ingerimus dicta dolium, for *to talk in vain*, Plaut Ps 1, 3, 135, cf cribrum —**B.** *A meteor having the form of a* dolium, Manil. 1, 847

1. dŏlo, avi, ātum, 1 (access form of the part pass dolitus, Varr ap Non. 99, 17, and 436, 15), *v a* [cf Sanscr dar-, dal, to tear apart, whence doleo, Lat dolium], *to chip with an axe, to hew* **I.** Lit. materiem, Cato R. R 31 *fin* taleas, Cat. 45 robur, Cic Div 2, 41, 86 scyphum caelo, Varr ap Non. 99, 18 perticas in quadrum, Col 8, 3, 7 stipes falce dolatus, Prop 4 (5), 2, 59 dolato confisus ligno, Juv 12, 57, cf. non est e robore dolatus, Cic Ac 2, 31, 100 de lapidibus dolatis, Vulg 3 Reg. 6, 7 —**B.** Transf fuste, i e *to cudgel soundly, belabor, drub*, Hor S 1, 5, 23 —In mal. part. uxorem, Pompon ap Non. 166, 1. Cf de dolo —**II.** Trop, *to shape, construct* (historiam) sicut potuit, dolavit, Cic de Or 2, 13, 54 —And in an alliteration hodie hunc dolum dolamus, i e *to fashion, contrive, devise*, Plaut Mil. 3, 3, 64.

2. † **dŏlo** or **dŏlon,** ōnis, *m*, = δόλων, *a staff with a short sharp iron point, a pike, sword stick* (cf lancea, spiculum, gaesum, hastile, sarissa, sparus) ingens contus cum ferro brevissimo, Varr ap Serv Verg A 7, 664 So Verg 1 l, Sil 3, 250 —**2.** *A small sword cane, hidden dagger*, Suet. Claud 13, id. Dom 17, Dig 9, 2, 52, cf Isid. Orig 18, 9, 4, Serv Verg. l l.—**II.** Transf, *of a fly's sting*, Phaedr 3, 6, 3 —**2.** *The fore topsail*, Liv 36, 44, 45, 37, 30, cf Isid. Orig 19, 3, 3

3. Dŏlo, ōnis, *m nom propr*, = Δόλων **I.** *A spy of the Trojans in the Trojan war*, Ov M 13, 98, Verg A. 12, 347 Serv, Macr S 5, 16 al.—**II.** *A son of Priam*, Hyg Fab 90

Dŏlŏpes, um (*sing acc* Dolopem, Liv 42, 58), *m*, = Δόλοπες, *the Dolopes* or *Dolopians a people in Thessaly, renowned in fable* Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6 (who reckons them among the Aetolians), Cic. Rep 2, 4, 8, Verg A 2, 7, Ov M 12, 364, Nep Cim 2, 5 —**II.** Derivv **A. Dŏlŏpēius,** a, um, *adj*, *of the Dolopes Dolopian* busta, Val Fl. 2, 10 —**B. Dŏlŏpēis,** idis, *f*, *adj*, *Dolopian* urbs i e *Ctimene*, Hyg Fab 14 —**C. Dŏlŏpĭa,** ae, *f*, *the part of Thessaly formerly inhabited by the Dolopes*, Liv 32, 13 al.

dŏlor, ōris, m [doleo] *pain, smart, ache* (freq and class., for syn. cf aegrimonia, maeror, maestitia, luctus, plangor, tristitia angor, anxietas, cura, sollicitudo) **I.** Corporeal dolor est motus asper in corpore, alienus a sensibus, Cic Tusc 2, 15 dolores atque carnificinas facere, Cato ap Gell 10, 3, 17 corporis, Lucr 4, 1075 capitis id. 6, 785 dentium, oculorum, id. 6, 660 pedum, Cic Brut 34, 130 articulorum, id. Att 1, 5 *fin* laterum, Hor S 1, 9, 32 et saep —Of the *pangs of childbirth*, Plaut Truc 4, 3, 33, id. Cist 1, 2, 22 utero exorti dolores, id. Am. 5, 1, 40, cf. id. ib 48, 3, 1, 19, id. Truc. 4, 3, 33 (with labor), Ter And. 1, 5, 33 (with laborare), id. Ad. 3, 1, 2 al.—Comic, of the *gripings* in the stomach of a hungry person, Plaut Stich 1, 3, 11.—**II.** Mental, as a general designation of every painful, oppressive feeling, *pain, distress, grief, tribulation, affliction, sorrow, anguish, trouble, vexation, mortification, chagrin*, etc. (syn. luctus) dolor (est) aegritudo crucians, Cic Tusc 4, 8, 18 si cadit in sapientem animi dolor, id. Lael 13, 48 quanta est cura in animo, quantum corde capio dolorem, Plaut Truc 2, 5, 5, so with cura, Cic Fam 4, 6, 2 in labore atque in dolore, Plaut Ps 2, 3, 20 majorem laetitiam ex desiderio bonorum percepimus, quam ex laetitia improborum dolorem, Cic Rep 1, 4, cf opp laetatio, Caes B G 5, 52 *fin.* te dolorem, quem acceperis cum summi viri tum amicissimi morte, ferre moderate, Cic. Lael. 2, 8, cf id. de Or 2, 48 *fin*, and magno esse Germanis dolori Ariovisti mortem, Caes. B G 5, 29, 3, cf also id. ib 7, 38, 3 magnum et acerbum dolorem commovere, Cic Verr 2, 4, 21 *fin* dolore angi, id. Fam 4, 3, cf id. Phil 8, 6, 18 —**2.** Esp, *indignation, wrath, animosity, anger, resentment* sed ego in hac sententia dicenda non parebo dolori meo, non iracundiae serviam, Cic Prov Cons 1, 2, cf id ib 18, 44 et rei publicae injuriam et suum dolorem condonare, Caes B G 1, 20, 5 qui accipit injuriam, et meminit et praese fert dolorem suum, Cic Off. 2, 22 *fin* magno dolore affici, Caes B G 1, 2, 4, cf id ib 5, 4 *fin*, id. B C 2, 33, 1, cf also in eas (naves) indiligentiae suae ac doloris iracundia erupit, id. ib 3, 8, 3 quis in domitas tantus dolor excitat iras? Verg A 2, 594, Hor Ep 1, 2, 60, id Epod 15, 15 amator agit ubi secum, Accedam? an potius mediter finire dolores, *the torments of love*, id. S 2, 3, 263, cf Ov A. A 2, 519, Prop 1, 13, 9, 3, 20, 27 (4, 20, 17 M) et saep Catonem veteres inimicitiae Caesaris incitant et dolor repulsae, Caes B C 1, 4, 2, so, repulsae, Ov M 3, 395 injuriae, Liv 1, 40 ignominiae, Suet Vesp, 8 conjugis amissae, Ov M. 7, 688 et saep jus tus mihi dolor etiam adversus deos esset, quod, etc, Tac. A 2, 71.—Prov dolorem longa consumit dies, Sen ad Marc 8, cf dolor decrescit, ubi quo crescat non habet, Pub Syr 129 (Rib) —**3.** *Terror*, Amm 14, 2, 15 —**B.** Meton **1.** *A grief*, i e *an object or cause of grief* illa (potest) etiam duris mentibus esse dolor, Prop 1, 14, 18, Ov P 3, 3, 73 —**2.** In rhet. lang for the Gr πάθος, *passionate, warm expression*, *pathos*, Cic. de Or 3, 25, id. Brut 24, 93, id. Or 37, 130, id. de Or 2, 17 *fin*, Quint 6, 2, 36

dŏlōrōsus, a, um, *adj* [dolor], *painful, full of sorrow* (late Lat.) loci, Veg Vet 4, 22 exstantia, Cael Aur Tard. 4, 5

dŏlōse, *adv*, v dolosus *fin*

dŏlōsĭtas, atis, *f* [dolosus], *deceit*, Vulg Sir 37, 3

dŏlōsus, a, um, *adj* [dolus] *crafty, cunning, deceitful* (rare, and mostly poet., for syn. cf. subdolus fraudulentus, fallax, callidus, astutus, vafer, veterator, etc.) conservus Plaut Mil. 2 2, 43 fidicina, id. Epid. 3, 2, 36 mulier, Hor S 2, 5, 70 gens, Ov M. 14, 92 vulpes, Phaedr 1, 13, 11 et saep consilia Poët. ap Cic Rab Post 2, 4 artes, Ov M 15, 473, August in Ev Joan. Tract. 116, 5 statera, *false*, Vulg. Prov 20, 23, cf. pondera, id. Mich 6, 11 —With *inf* amici, Ferre jugum pariter dolosi, Hor C 1, 35, 28 —Poet. taurus, i. e *Jupiter, changed into a bull*, Hor C 3 27, 25 incedis per ignes Suppositos cineri doloso, i e *deceitful treacherous*, id. ib 2, 1 8, cf nummus id Pers. prol 12.—*Adv*

dŏlōse, *craftily, deceitfully* (class.), Plaut Ps 4, 2, 4, id. Truc 2, 5, 9, Cic Off 3, 15, 61, Vulg Psa. 5, 10 al.—No *Comp* or *Sup*

† **dŏlus,** i, *m* [Sanscr dal bhas, deceit; Gr δόλος, cunning δέλεαρ, bait] Orig, *a device, artifice*, hence, *evil intent, wrong doing with a view to the consequences* (opp culpa, *negligence*, cf. also fallacia, fraus, astutia, calliditas) —In the older, and esp the jurid. lang dolus malus, a standing expression for *guile, fraud, deceit* doli vocabulum nunc tantum in malis utimur, apud antiquos etiam in bonis rebus utebatur Unde adhuc dicimus *Sine dolo malo*, nimirum quia solebat dici et bonus, Paul. ex Fest p 69, 10 Müll in quibus ipsis (formulis) cum ex eo (sc Aquilio) quaereretur, quid esset *dolus malus?* respondebat, cum esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum, Cic Off 3, 14, 60, cf id. Top 9 *fin*, and id N D 3, 30 Labeo sic definit *Dolum malum* esse omnem calliditatem, fallaciam, machinationem ad circumveniendum, fallendum, decipiendum alterum adhibitam, Dig 4, 3, 1, so, dolus malus, acc to Cic Off. 3, 15, 61, 3, 24, id. Fl 30, 74, id. Att 1, 1, 3 dolo malo instipulari, Plaut. Rud 5, 3, 25, in a pub law formula in Liv 1, 24 *fin*, and 38, 11, Ter Eun. 3, 3, 9 Don., Dig 4, 3 tit de dolo malo, and ib 44, 4 tit de doli mali et metus exceptione, et saep, opp culpa Cod. 5, 40, 9 —Far more freq and class (but rarely in Cic), **II.** Without malus, *guile, deceit, deception* haud dicam dolo, Plaut Trin. 1, 2, 53 non dolo dicam tibi, id. ib 2, 4, 79, id. Men 2, 1, 3, ita omnes meos dolos, fallacias, Praestigias praestruxit commoditas patris, Poeta ap Cic N D 3, 29, 73, cf huic quia bonae artes desunt, dolis atque fallaciis contendit, Sall C 11, 2 aliquem ductare dolis, Plaut. Capt 3, 4, 109 consuere, id. Am 1, 1, 211 versare, Verg A 2, 62 nectere Liv 27, 28 *init* et saep nam doli non doli sunt, nisi astu colas, Plaut Capt 2, 1, 30, so with astu, Suet Tib 65, Verg A. 11, 704, cf with astutia, Sall. C 26, 2 per sycophantiam atque per doctos dolos, Plaut Ps. 1, 5, 70, cf ib 113 per dolum atque insidias, Caes B G 4, 13, 1, and with this last cf magis virtute quam dolo contendere, aut insidiis niti, id. ib 1, 13, 6 —Prov dolo pugnandum est, dum quis par non est armis, Nep Hann. 10 tempus atque occasionem fraudis ac doli quaerere, Caes B C 2, 14, 1, so with fraus, Liv 1, 53 consilio etiam additus dolus, id. 1, 11 per dolum ac proditionem, id. 2, 3 dolis instructus et arte Pelasgā, Verg A. 2, 152 et saep subterranei = cuniculi, Flor 1, 12, 9 volpis, Lucr 3, 742, cf id. 5, 858 and 863, Vulg Matt 26, 4 et saep —**III.** Transf, *the means* or *instrument of deceit* dolos saltu deludit, i e the nets, Ov Hal 25 subterraneis dolis peractum urbis excidium, Flor 1, 12, 9 —Dolus, as a deity, Val Fl 2, 205 superavit dolum Trojanum, *Dolon*, Plaut Ps 4, 7, 142 —**B.** = culpa dolo factum sua, *by his own fault*, Hor S 1, 6, 90

† **dōma,** atis, *n*, = δῶμα, *a roof, house, dwelling* (eccl Lat), Hier Ep 106, *no* 63, Vulg 2 Reg 5, 8 al.

dŏmābĭlis, e, *adj* [domo], *that may be tamed, tamable* (a poet word) Cantaber, Hor C 4, 14, 41, Ov M 9, 253

dŏmātor, ōris, v domitor *init*

* **dŏmĕfactus,** a, um, *adj* [domo facio], *tamed, subdued* —Transf tellus aratro, Petr 99, 3

* **dŏmestĭcātim,** *adv* [domesticus], *in the house, at home* apparare aliquid (opp oblocare macellariis), Suet Caes. 26

dŏmestĭcātus, ūs, *m* [id.], *the office and dignity of the* princeps domesticorum (also called primiceriatus), Cassiod. Var 10, 11 and 12

dŏmestĭce, *adv*, v the foll art *fin*

dŏmestĭcus, a, um, *adj* [domus], *of* or *belonging to the house.* **I.** Lit. (very rare) dico intra domesticos parietes, Cic. Deiot. 2, 5 vestis, *a garment to wear in the house*, id. Fin 2, 24, Suet Aug 73 al. domesticus otior, i. e *at home*, Hor S 1, 6 128 —Far more freq and class., **II.** Transf, *of* or *belonging to one's family, domestic, familiar, household* **A.** In gen. **1.** *Adj* in luctu domestico, Cic Vatin. 13, cf Ov M. 13, 578 maeror, Suet Calig 5 domesticis praeceptis eruditus, Cic. Rep 1, 22 *fin*, cf. usus et consuetudo cum ali

quo, id. Rosc Am 6; so, usus, Quint. 4 prooem § 1; cf Ov. P. 4, 3, 15: homo prope domesticus, Cic. Fam 7, 14; cf praedones (with hospites and amici), id. Rosc. Am 6: mala, id. Sest. 45, 97, cf clades (with avunculus absumptus), Liv 9, 17, 17 exempla, id. 37, 25; Quint 9, 3, 73 · religio, Suet Claud. 12: convivium, id ib 44: ecclesia, *the church in the house*, Vulg 1 Cor. 16, 19 —**2.** *Subst :* **dŏmestĭci,** ōrum, *m* , *the members of a family, inmates of a household*, Cic. Rab Post 2, 4; Liv 1, 42; Suet. Aug 89; 78; Vulg 2 Reg 16, 2 al —Also, *family domestics, household slaves*, Suet Oth 10; and for the *escort, retinue* of a person, Cod. Th 1, 12, 3; Cod Just 12, 7; cf milites, i e *body guard*, Vop Numer 13 —**B.** In partic **1.** Opp to what is foreign or public, *domestic, native, private, internal* · copiae rei frumentariae, Caes B G 2, 10, 4: si superavissent vel domesticis opibus vel externis auxiliis, id. B C. 2, 5 *fin ;* cf externa libentius in tali re quam domestica recordor, Cic. Off 2, 8 · non esse transmarinis nec importatis artibus eruditus, sed genuinis domesticisque virtutibus, id. Rep 2, 15 *fin.;* cf mos (opp adventicia doctrina), id ib 3, 3 Mos.: insolens domesticarum rerum fastidium, id. Fin 1, 3 *fin :* alienigenas domesticis anteferre, id. Font 10 *fin* · bellum, *intestine, civil war*, Caes. B. G 5, 9, 4; cf hostes, Cic Vatin 10, 25. insidiae (with intestinum scelus), id. Fam 5, 2; cf: et intestinum malum, id. Verr 2, 1, 15 · ac vernaculum crimen (opp Romam de provincia apportatum), id. ib 2, 3, 61: facta celebrare, i e *of their own country*, Hor. A. P 287 et saep · res domesticas ac familiares (opp rem publicam), Cic. Tusc 1, 1, 2, cf: domestica et publica, id Fam 5, 13, 4; Liv 1, 1 *fin. :* ut vestitum, sic sententiam habeas aliam domesticam, aliam forensem, Cic Fin. 2, 24, cf id. Or 43 *fin :* foris claros domestica destruebat infamia, Plin Pan. 83, 4 in rebus privatis ac domesticis, Quint. 2, 21, 4 et saep —**2.** (Like the Gr οἰκεῖος) = proprius, *proper, personal, one's own* (opp alienus). si ex ipsorum domestico incommodo nullus dolor insideret, etc , ex domestico judicio atque animi conscientia, Caes B C 3, 60, 2; Cic Div in Caecil 10, 31; id Verr 2, 3, 41, § 95, id de Or 2, 9, 38, id. Or 38, 132; cf : Furiae, i e in his own heart, id Rosc. Am 24, 67 —*Adv :* **dŏmestĭce,** *at home, privately* (late Lat)· et secrete, Tert Pall 4 · confectus libellus, Symm Ep 10, 36 *fin*

dŏmĭcēnium, ii, *n* [domus cena], *a meal at home, household fare*. triste, Mart. 5, 78, 1: trinoctiale, id 12, 77, 5

dŏmĭcĭlium, ii, *n* [domus and cel-, root of celare, to conceal; cf: cella, occulere], *a habitation, dwelling, domicile, abode* (freq and class.; for syn cf . aedes, domus, tectum, casa, tugurium, habitatio, mansio, sedes, etc) **I.** Prop , Plaut Mil 2, 5, 41; Cic Arch 4, 9, id. N D 2, 60; id Rep 1, 13, id. Brut 73 *fin ;* Caes. B G 1, 30, 3; id. B C. 1, 86, 3, Vulg Marc 5, 3 et saep —**II.** Trop (esp freq in Cic)· nulla alia in civitate, nisi in qua populi potestas summa est, ullum domicilium libertas habet, Cic. Rep 1, 31: Capuae, in domicilio superbiae collocati, id Agr 2, 35 *fin :* honestissimum senectutis (Lacedaemo), id. de Sen. 18, 63 imperii et gloriae (Roma), id. de Or. 1, 23; cf gloriae, id. Balb 5, 13: mentis, id. N D 1, 27, 76, cf Vell 2, 69, 4 improbissimorum sermonum in auribus alicujus collocare, Cic. Pis. 31, 76 · cui verbo (sc fideliter) domicilium est proprium in officio, id Fam 16, 17

dŏmĭcoenium, v domicenium

dŏmĭcūrius, ii, *m* [domus cura], *a steward*, Ren Insc Afr 260

Dŏmĭdūcus, i, *m* , and **Dŏmĭdūca,** ae, *f.* [domus duco], *the god that conducts home*, epithet of Jupiter and Juno, as deities of marriage, who bring the bride to her husband's home, Aug Civ. D 6, 9; 7, 3; Mart. Cap 2, § 149

dŏmĭna, ae (*dat* and *abl plur* only dominis, Curt 3, 12, 8 , Inscr Orell. 1629), *f.* [dominus] **I.** Prop . *mistress, she who rules* or *commands*, esp in a household, = hera, materfamilias, Plaut. Cist 4, 2, 107; id. Stich 2, 1, 24; Ter Heaut. 2, 3, 57, Quint. 5, 11, 34 sq ; Ov M 4, 5, Juv 6, 376, 377 al —**II.** In gen., like the Gr δέσποινα, *a mistress, lady :* sit sane Fors domina campi, Cic Pis 2; cf . haec una virtus omnium est domina et regina virtutum, id. Off 3, 6, 28 : voluptates blandissimae dominae, id. ib 2, 10, 37 : cupiditas honoris, imperii, provinciarum quam dura est domina! id Par 5, 2 *fin. :* juncti currum dominae subiere leones, i e of Cybele, Verg A. 3, 113; 438; of Venus, Ov A. A. 1, 148; Prop 3, 3, 31 (4, 2, 31 M); of Juno, id. 2, 5, 17; of Diana, Mart. 12, 18; of Isis, Inscr Grut 82, 2, cf. Inscr. Orell 1884; Vulg Gen 16, 4 al —**b.** As *adj :* domina Urbs, *the queen city*, Mart 12, 21, 9 —**B.** In partic **1.** *The appellation of a lady belonging to the imperial family*, Suet Dom 13, id Claud. 39 —**2.** A term of endearment, **a.** *Wife*, Verg A 6, 397 Serv.; Ov. Tr 4, 3, 9; 5, 5, 7; Inscr Orell 2663 —**b.** *Sweetheart*, Tib 1, 1, 46; 3, 4, 74; Prop 1, 4, 2 et saep

dŏmĭnans, antis, v. dominor, *P a*

dŏmĭnanter, *adv* , v dominor, *P a*

dŏmĭnātĭo, onis, *f* [dominor], *rule, dominion* **I.** Prop , among the republican Romans, mostly with an odious secondary meaning, *unrestricted power, absolute dominion, lordship, tyranny, despotism* (good prose; for syn. cf: regnum, dicio, imperium, potestas, magistratus), Cic Rep 1, 32 (opp libertas, id ib 1, 43, Asin Pollio ap Cic. Fam 10, 31, 3, Sall J 31, 16, Liv 3, 39; 4, 5; 6, 18, Tac A 6, 42 al), Cic Rep 2, 9; 19, id. Phil 3, 14, 34, id Agr 1, 6 *fin* , id Att 8, 3, 6; Sall C 5, 6; Nep Milt. 3, 4, Quint 9, 2, 97; Tac A. 1, 3 et saep —In the *plur* , Cic Rep 2, 26 *fin* Mos ; Sall. Hist Fragm 1, 9, p 214 ed Gerl , Tac. A 3, 26, 12, 4; Vulg Psa 144, 13 al —**II.** Transf , = dominantes, *rulers, lords, despots —Sing collect :* totam eam dominationem in carcerem detraxit, Flor 1, 24, 3 —*Plur* , Tac A 13, 1 —**III.** Trop : regnumque judiciorum, Cic Verr. 1, 12, 35; cf . regia in judiciis, id ib 2, 5, 68: firma et moderata rationis in libidinem, id Inv 2, 54, 164 —**2.** In eccl Lat , *angels, spiritual powers*, Vulg Colos 1, 16

dŏmĭnātor, ōris, *m* [id], *ruler, lord*. rerum Deus, Cic. N. D 2, 2, 4, Lact 2, 14, 2; Vulg Exod 34, 6 al

dŏmĭnātrix, icis, *f.* [dominator], *a female ruler, mistress* (very rare)· caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, * Cic Inv 1, 2, 2: freti (Creta), Sen. Hippol 85; Vulg Jerem 13, 18

dŏmĭnātus, ūs (*dat* dominatu, Caes ap Gell 4, 16, 8), *m* [dominor], *rule, command ; esp absolute rule, sovereignty, mastery, tyranny* (good prose; most frequent in Cicero ; for syn v dominatio) **I.** Prop , Cic Rep 1, 27 (opp libertas; cf opp servitus, id Deiot. 11, 30); id Tusc. 5, 20, id Phil 11, 14, 36; id de Or 2, 55, 225, id Div 1, 25, 53, id. Off 2, 1, 2; Caes. B C 1, 4 *fin* —In *plur* , Cic. Rep 1, 39, Prud Ham 517 —**II.** Transf : animi, Cic. Rep 1, 38; cf consilii, id ib · cupiditatum, id Par 5, 3, 40 omnium rerum (with principatus and potestas), id. N D 2, 11, cf id Rep 1, 17: omnis terrenorum commodorum est in homine, id N D 2, 60 *fin*

dŏmĭnĭcus (contr. DOMNICUS, Inscr Orell 3201), a, um, *adj* [dominus], *of or belonging to a lord* or *master* (rare; not in Cic.) **I.** Prop : gannire ad aurem numquam didici dominicam, Afran. ap Isid. Differ 86 (v. 282 Rib): rationes pecuariae, Varr R R 2, 10, 10 · habitationes, Col 9 praef § 1: palatium, Sen Ep 47: vinum, Petr 31, 2: JUSSUS, id. 28, 7: GENIUS, Inscr Orell 1721. APOTHECA, ib 2591 al —**II.** Transf **A.** Since the formation of the empire, *imperial :* res, Cod Just. 7, 38: coloni, ib 3, 26, 7: OPERA, Inscr Orell 1243 al —*Subst.:* **Dŏmĭnĭcum,** i, *n* , *a collection of poems by the Emperor Nero*, Suet. Vit. 11 *fin* —**B.** In eccl Lat., (α) Dominica dies, *the Lord's Day, Sunday*, Tert Coron 3; id. Jejun. 15; Vulg Apoc 1, 10 —(β) Dominica cena, *the Lord's Supper*, Vulg 1 Cor 11, 20

dŏmĭnĭum, ii, *n* [id] **I.** (Acc to dominus, II B 1) *A feast, banquet* (very rare)· dominia convivia, Lucil ap Non 281, 25 (with sodalitia), * Cic. Verr 2, 3, 4 Zumpt *N* cr , S C ap Gell 2, 24, 2 —**II.** Jurid. t t , *property, right of ownership* (absolute ownership, opp possessio, cf Sandars, Just. Inst. Introd p 47), esp *paramount ownership, eminent domain* · in eo solo dominium Populi Romani est vel Caesaris: nos autem possessionem tantum habere videmur, Gai Inst 2, 7: dominium et jus eorum qui dederint esse, Liv 45, 13, 15 (cf · jus et imperium, Sall. J 14, 1); Gai Inst. 1, 54, 2, 40; Cod. Just. 2, 3, 20; Val. Max. 4, 4 *init.;* cf Rein's Privatr p 129 sq —**B.** *Lordship, rule* (eccl Lat), Vulg Tobiae, 8, 24; 1 Mac. 11, 8 —**C.** Concr , *lord, master* —Trop : incertissima dominia, Sen. Vit Beat. 5

dŏmĭnor, ātus (ante class. *inf* dominarier, Verg A 7, 70), 1, *v dep n* [dominus], *to be lord and master, to have dominion, bear rule, domineer* (freq and class ; for syn cf : regno, impero, jubeo, praesum) **I.** Prop, *absol :* imperare quam plurimis, pollere, regnare, dominari, Cic. Rep 3, 12; so, *absol* , id 1, 33; id. Rab Post. 14, 39, Sall C 2, 2, Liv 33, 46, Tac A. 4, 7, id. H 1, 21; Verg A 2, 363 et saep —With *in* and *abl.*. in capite fortunisque hominum, Cic. Quint 30, 94; so, in aliqua re, id. ib 31, 98; id Div. in Caecil 7 *fin ;* id Verr 2, 1, 51 *fin* , Liv. 8, 31; Verg A. 2, 327; Ov F 3, 315 al —With *inter* or *in :* inter aliquos, * Caes. B G 2, 31 *fin* , so Ov Am 3, 6, 63. dominari in cetera (animalia), id M 1, 77: in adversarios, Liv 3, 53 —With *abl :* summâ dominarier arce, Verg A. 7, 70 —With the *abl* only, Verg A. 6, 766, 1, 285; 3, 97 —With *dat :* toti dominabere mundo, Claud. in Ruf 1, 143 —With *gen :* omnium rerum, Lact. Ira, 14, 3; Tert Hab Mul 1 al in late Lat —**II.** Transf , *to rule, reign, govern*, etc , of inanimate and abstract subjects: Cleanthes solem dominari putat, Cic Ac 2, 41 · mare, Tac Agr. 10 *fin* pestis in magnae dominatur moenibus urbis, Ov M 7, 553 · inter nitentia culta Infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenae, Verg G 1, 154 · ubi libido dominatur, Crassus ap Cic Or. 65, 219; so, consilium, Cic. Rep 1, 38 potestas (sc censura) longinquitate, Liv 9, 33: oratio, Quint. 8, 3, 62 · fortuna, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 1, § 4 usus dicendi in libera civitate, id de Or 2, 8, 33; id Caecin 25, 71: actio in dicendo, id. ap Quint 11, 3, 7: effectus maxime in ingressu ac fine (causae), Quint. 8 prooem § 7 et saep : senectus si usque ad ultimum spiritum dominatur in suos, Cic. de Sen 9, 38 —Hence, **dŏmĭnans,** antis, *P a* , *ruling, bearing sway* —Lit . a gentibus dominantibus premi, Lact. 7, 15, 5 —Trop : animus dominantior ad vitam, Lucr 3, 397; id 6, 238: dominantia nomina = vulgaria, communia, the Gr κύρια, *proper, without metaphor*, Hor A. P. 234 —As *subst.* · **dŏmĭnans,** antis, *m* , *an absolute ruler* · cum dominante sermones, Tac A 14, 56, id H 4, 74 —*Plur* , Vulg Jer. 50, 21, id. Apoc. 19, 16 —*Adv* . **dŏmĭnante,** *in the manner of a ruler*, Dracont Hexaem 1, 331.

☞ **dŏmĭnor,** āri, *pass* , *to be ruled*. o domus antiqua, heu, quam dispari Dominare domino! Poeta ap Cic. Off 1, 39, 139, Nigid. ap Prisc p 793; Lact Mort. Pers 16, 7

* **dŏmĭnŭlus,** i, *m. dim* [id], *a little lord, lordling*, Dig 32, 1, 41, § 4

dŏmĭnus (in inscrr sometimes written by syncop DOMNVS), i, *m* [Sanscr damanas, he who subdues, root dam ; Gr δαμάω, δάμνημι, v domo] Prop , one who has subdued or conquered; hence, *a master, possessor, ruler, lord, proprietor, owner* (cf herus) **I.** Prop quam dispari Dominare domino! Poeta ap Cic. Off 1, 39, 139 · nec domo dominus, sed domino domus honestanda est, etc , Cic ib 39, 139, cf id Fin 1, 18, 58 · (vilicus) consideret, quae dominus imperaverit, fiant, etc., Cato R R 5, 3 sq ; so opp servus, Plaut. Am 2, 2, 227, id. Mil 3, 1, 149, Ter Ad. 5, 6, 6; id Eun. 3, 2, 33; Varr. R R. 1, 2, 17, id ap Non 355, 19, Cic. Deiot 11, 30, Sall J. 31, 11 et saep , opp familia, Ter Ad 1, 2, 9; opp ancilla, Cic de Or 2, 68, 276; and (with herus) Plaut Capt. 2, 3, 3 ; cf id. Ps. 4, 7, 90 sq , Cic N D 2, 63 et saep —Also of the master's son, *the young master*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 18 · sic in iis agris, qui non saepe dominos mutant . . de domino bono colono melius emetur, Cato R. R. 1, 4; cf Cic Att 12, 19, id. de Sen 16, 56, Hor Ep 2, 2, 174; so, rerum suarum, Cic Tusc. 3, 5, 11: auctionum, id.

Quint. 5, 19: insularum, Suet. Caes. 41· equi, id. ib 61 et saep —**II.** In gen., *a master, lord, ruler, commander, chief, proprietor, owner* (in republican Rome of public men, usually with the accessory notion, unlawful, despotic): hujus principis populi et omnium gentium domini atque victoris, Cic Planc. 4 *fin*; id. Off. 3, 21, 83; cf.: quippe qui (sc populi) domini sint legum, judiciorum, belli, pacis, foederum, capitis, uniuscujusque, pecuniae, id. Rep 1, 32: di domini omnium rerum ac moderatores, id. Leg 2, 7; cf. id Fin. 4. 5; id. Univ. 7 vi desne, ut de rege (sc. Tarquinio) dominus exstiterit? hic est enim dominus populi, quem Graeci tyrannum vocant, etc, id. Rep 2, 26, cf. id. 1, 45; Verg A. 4, 214.—Trop: liberatos se per eum dicunt gravissimis dominis, terrore sempiterno ac nocturno metu, Cic. Tusc. 1, 21; of the judge: qui rei dominus futurus est, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72; poet. of *the possessor of an art*, Ov. M 1, 524; 13, 138 —**b.** Poet, sometimes as an *adj*: dominae manus, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 30: arae, Stat. Th 5, 578: praebere caput domina venale sub hasta, *the auction spear*, Juv 3, 33 —**B.** In partic. **1.** With or without convivii or epuli, *the master of a feast, the entertainer, host*, Cic Vatin. 13; Lucil, Varr, and Sall. ap Non 281, 21 sq; Varr. ap Gell 13, 11, 5, Liv. 23, 8 al.—**2.** *The master of a play or of public games, the employer* of players or gladiators: quae mihi atque vobis res vortat bene Gregique huic et dominis atque conductoribus, Plaut As. prol 3; Cic Att 2, 19, 3 —**3.** In the period of the empire (Augustus and Tiberius declined it, Suet Aug. 53; Tib 27), *a title of the emperors*, Suet. Dom 13; Mart 5, 8; 10, 72; Phaedr. 2, 5, 14; Inscr. Orell. 1109; 1146 al —**4.** *A term of endearment in addressing a lover*, Ov Am 3, 7, 11 —**5.** In respectful greeting, like our *Sir*, Sen. Ep 3; Mart. 6, 88, Suet. Claud. 21 —**6.** *A master* or *assignee* of a forfeited estate, Cic Quint 15, 50 —**7.** Of Christ, *the Lord* (eccl Lat.): Augusti Caesaris temporibus natus est Dominus Christus, Oros 6, 17 *fin*; Vulg. Johan. 13, 13 et saep

* **dŏmĭporta,** ae, *f* [domus-porto], *she that carries her house on her back*, a poet. epithet of the snail, Poëta ap. Cic Div 2, 64, 133

‡ **dŏmĭsĕda,** ae, *f.* [domus-sedeo], *she who stays at home, domestic* (cf sedentarius), an epithet of a woman, Inscr. Orell. 4639

Dŏmĭtĭānus, i, *m*, T. Flavius, *a Roman emperor, son of Vespasian, and brother of Titus*, who reigned 81-96 A.D, Suet. Dom *passim*; Tac. H 3, 86 —Hence, **Dŏmĭtĭānus,** a, um, *adj*: via, *a road constructed by him*, a branch of the Via Appia, running from Sinuessa to Puteoli, Stat. S 4 praef; id ib 4 3: mensis, i e *October*, in which the Emperor Domitian was born, Suet Dom 13

1. dŏmĭtĭus, a, um, *adj* [domus], *pertaining to the house* deus, *who protects those married in the house*, August Civ. D. 6, 9

2. Dŏmĭtĭus, a, um, *adj*, *the appellation of a Roman* gens So Cn. Domitius Calvinus, *tribune* A U C. 695; *consul* 701, Cic. Sest. 53, 113; id. Vatin. 7, 16 al —Cn. Domitius, *censor* 638 A. U C, *who conquered the Allobroges*, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 55; id. Clu. 42, 119; id. Font 12; Val Max. 2, 9, 6; *and after whom, perhaps, was named the Domitia Via, in Gaul*, id. ib 4.—Cn Domitius Ahenobarbus, *from whom is named the* Lex Domitia de sacerdotiis, 649 A. U C, Cic. Agr 2, 7, 18; Gell. 15, 11, 2; Tac. Dial 35 1 —L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, *consul* 699 A U C., *and general of Pompey in the civil war* Cic. Att. 1, 1; 8, 1; id. Mil. 8; Caes. B G 5, 1, id. B C. 1, 6; 2, 18 sq —Hence, **Dŏmĭtĭānus,** a, um, *adj*: milites, Caes. B C 1, 16, 22 sq —Cn Domitius Calvinus, *consul* 700 A U C, Cic. Deiot. 5; id. Cael 13 et saep —Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, *husband of Agrippina, and father of Nero*, Suet Ner. 5, Quint. 6, 1, 50 —Domitia, *sister of the last named, wife of Crispus*, Quint 6, 1, 50, 10, 1, 24, Tac. A. 13, 19.—Domitia Lepida, *Messalina's mother*, Tac A. 11, 37 sq —But Cn. Domitius Corbulo *brother of Caesonia, Caligula's wife*, famous for his size and strength, Juv. 3, 251; Tac. A. 11, 18 sq; 13, 8, was not of this gens.

dŏmĭto, āre, *v freq a.* [domo], *to tame, break in* (very rare; perh. first used by Verg)· boves, Verg G 1, 285· quadrupedum omne genus, Manil. 4, 234· elephantos, Plin 8, 8, 8, § 25 —Poet.: currus (i e *a team*), Verg. A. 7, 163

dŏmĭtor (also post-class. **dŏmātor,** Amm. 21, 5, but Tib 4, 1, 116, the true reading is domante), ōris, *m* [id.], *a tamer, breaker* (rare but class.) **I.** Prop: equorum, Cic. Off 1, 26, 90; Verg A. 7, 189: 651 al.; Inscr Orell 4179 —**II.** Transf, *a subduer, vanquisher, conqueror*: vexator furoris, domitor armorum, Cic. Mil. 13 *fin*; cf: belli externi, Tac. H. 2, 76 *fin*. Persarum (with victor), Cic Rep 1, 3; cf.: Hispaniae Galliaeque Liv 21, 43: Trojae, Hor. Ep 1, 2, 19: maris (Neptunus), Verg A 5, 799; cf.: freti Tiphys, Sen. Med. 2: domitor ac frenator infinitae potestatis (animus), Plin Pan. 55, 9, cf: curarum (somnus), Sen Agam 75

dŏmĭtrix, īcis, *f* [domitor], *she who tames* or *subdues* (very rare) **I.** Prop: equorum Epidaurus, Verg G 3, 44; cf: FERARVM DOMITRICEM DIANAM, Inscr Orell 1447; and poet: ferarum clava (Herculis), Ov. H. 9, 117 —**II.** Transf.: rerum omnium (ferrum), Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 127

dŏmĭtūra, ae, *f.* [domo], *a taming, breaking* (very rare): boum, Col. 6, 2, 1; Plin 8, 45, 70, § 179

1. dŏmĭtus, a, um, *Part*, from domo

* **2. dŏmĭtus,** ūs, *m* [domo], *a taming* quadrupedum, Cic. N D 2, 60, 151.

‡ **domnaedĭus,** ii, *m* [dominus-aedes], *a landlord*, Inscr Orell. 4787; cf: Marini Atti, 2, p 644

‡ **domnĭcus,** v dominicus.

‡ **domnĭfunda,** ae, *f* [domina-fundus], *a landlady*, Inscr. Orell 4584

‡ **domnipraedĭa,** ae, *f* [domina praedium], *a landlady*, Inscr Orell. 104.

‡ **domnus,** v dominus *init.*

dŏmo, ui, itum (also dŏmāvi, Poëta ap. Charis p 252 P; cf. Flor 3, 22, 6: domata, Petr 74, 14), 1, *v a* [Sanscr. root dam-, dām-yāmi, to be tame; Gr δαμνημι, δάμαρ, δαμάλης, δμώς; Germ zahmen; Eng tame], *to tame, to break* (class; for syn cf: vinco, supero, devinco, fundo, fugo, profligo, subigo, subicio) **I.** Lit: boves, Varr. R. R. 1. 20, 2; Plaut. Pers 2, 3, 7; 13; cf. poet.: vim taurorum, Enn. ap Charis. p 252 P. (Trag v. 315 ed Vahl). et condo cefacere feras beluas, Cic. N D 2, 64, 161; cf id Rep 2, 40; id. Off 2, 4, 14; Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 64: pecus, Sall. J 75, 4: vitulos, Verg G 3, 164: elephantos, Plin 8, 8, 8, § 25 et saep: asinum ad aliquid, Varr R R. 2, 6, 4, cf boves aratro, Col. 6, 22, 1; so, trop, linguam, Vulg Jac 3, 8 —**II.** Transf, *to subdue, vanquish, overcome, conquer*: quas nationes nemo umquam fuit, quin frangi domarique cuperet, Cic. Prov Cons. 13 *fin*, so id ib § 32; id. Font 1, 2; Liv 7, 32, Tac. Agr. 13; Hor C 1, 12, 54; 2, 12, 6 et saep; cf. poet: hostis vino domiti somnoque sepulti, Enn. ap Macr S 6, 1 (Ann. 291 ed. Vahl)· quae te cumque domat Venus, Hor C 1, 27 14· acrior illum Cura domat, Verg G 3, 539· illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu, Ov M 1, 312. terram rastris, Verg A 9, 608: ferrum igne, Plin. 36, 27, 68, § 200, cf. plurima sulphure, id. 35, 15, 50, § 174: vim fluminis, Liv 21, 30; cf impetus fluminum, Plin. 36, 1, 1, § 1.—Poet.: uvam prelo, i e *to press*, Hor C 1, 20, 9· partem tergoris ferventibus undis, i e *to boil soft*, Ov M 8, 651· impexos crines certo ordine, Stat. Achill 1, 328 domitos habere oculos et manus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 81; cf: domitas habere libidines, coercere omnes cupiditates, Cic. de Or 1, 43 *fin.*· virtus omnia domuerat, Sall C 7 5, cf.· horrida verba, Tib 1 5, 6 avidum spiritum, Hor C 2, 2, 9 invidiam, id Ep 2, 1. 12 iracundias, Plin 37, 10, 54, § 144 et saep

dŏmŭcŭla, ae, *f dim* [domus] *a little house, a porch*, Vulg 3 Reg 7, 8

dŏmŭĭtĭo, ōnis, *f* [for domum itio, cf· reditum ac domum itionem dari, Cic Div 1, 32, 68], *a returning home* (ante- and post-class), Pac. and Lucil. ap Non. 96, 2 sq; Att ib 357, 9; Poëta (Enn.) ap Auct Her 3, 21, 34 (cf Enn. Trag v. 270 ed Vahl.); App M 2 *fin*

dŏmuncŭla, ae, *f. dim* [domus], *a small house* (not ante-Aug), Vitr 6, 10; App M 4, p 146, 31; Val. Max. 4, 4, 8, Dig 47. 12, 3 *fin* (perh. also App M. 4, p 154, inst. of domuscula)

dŏmus, ūs and i, 2d and 4th decl, *f.* [Sanscr damas, house; Gr root δεμ ω, to build, whence δόμος, δεσ-πο-της for δεμ-σποτης; cf. Germ Zimmer; Eng timber, etc], *a house, home* (for syn cf aedes, casa, domicilium, habitatio, mansio, sedes, tectum, tugurium, aedificium, moles). —Forms of the cases **a.** *Sing* (α) *Nom*: domus, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 206; id. Bacch. 3, 1, 6 al.; Ter And. 5, 3, 20; id. Eun. 5, 9, 8 al; Cic. Lael. 27, 103; id. Rep 1, 43; 3, 9 et saep —(β) *Gen*, in the comic poets only the ante class. form domi· haud quod tui me neque domi distaedeat, Plaut Am 1, 3, 5 commeminit domi, id. Trin 4, 3, 20, cf: domi focique fac vicissim ut memineris, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 45· domi cupio (i q cupidus sum), Plaut Trin. 4, 1, 22; acc. to Don. Ter 1 1· decora domi, Caecil ap Don 1 1· conviva domi, Afran. ap Non. 337, 23 But since Varro (except as infra, 2): domūs, Varr L L. 5, § 162 Müll (twice); Cat 64, 246; Verg G 4, 209; id. A. 1, 356; 4, 318; 645; 6, 27; 53; 81; Hor C 4, 12, 6; id. S 2, 5, 108; Ov M. 2, 737; Stat S 5, 2, 77; Suet Caes. 81 et saep The uncontr form domuis, Varr. ap Non 491, 22, and Nigidius, acc to Gell. 4, 16, 1; the form domos, used by Augustus exclusively, acc to Suet. Aug 87 (or domuos, acc to Ritschl; v. Neue Formenl. 1, 362; cf SENATVOS from senatus in the S C de Bacan.) —(γ) *Dat*· domo, Cato R. R. 134, 2; 139; 141, 2; Hor Ep 1, 10, 13 (ex conj Lachm; also Lucr 5, 1267); much more freq domui, Caes B C 3, 112, 8; Quint 1, 10, 32; 7, 1, 53 Spald. and Zumpt *N. cr*; Tac H 4, 68; Ov M 4, 66; id. Tr. 1, 2, 101; 3, 12, 50; id. Pont 1, 2, 108; 3, 1, 75 —(δ) *Acc*: domum, Plaut Aul prol. 3, id. Bacch 3, 3, 54; Ter Eun. 2, 3, 90; Cic. Rep 1, 39; 2, 5; 6, 19; 23; 26 et saep —Apoc form do = δῶ (for δῶμα): endo suam do, Enn ap Diom p 436 P; and ap Aus. Idyll 12, 18 (Ann. v. 563 ed Vahl) —(ε) *Voc*: domus, Enn. ap Cic. Off 1, 39, 139, id. ap Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102; 3, 58, 217, Nov. ap. Non. 510; Verg. A. 2, 241 —(ζ) *Abl*, usually domo, Plaut. Aul 1, 2, 27; id. Curc 1, 3, 53 et saep; Ter Eun 5, 5, 18; Cic. Rep 2, 4; id. Off 1, 39, 139 (four times) et saep; domu, Plaut. Mil 2, 1, 48; Cic Phil 2, 18, 45; id Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 128; Inscr Grut. 599, 8, cf. Quint 1, 6, 5 —**b.** *Plur.* (α) *Nom*, only domus, Verg G 4, 481; Liv 3, 32, 2; 42, 1, 10; Suet. Ner 38 —(β) *Gen*· domorum (poet), Lucr 1, 354; 489 saep; Verg G. 4, 159; id. A. 2, 445; usually domuum, Plin 36, 13, 19, § 88; 8, 57, 82, § 221, Tac A. 3, 24; 6, 45; Juv 3, 72; Sen. Ep 122, 9; Dig 33, 2, 32, § 2 et saep —(γ) *Dat* and *abl*, only domibus, Varr L. L. 5, § 160 Müll, Caes B G 6, 11, 2; id B C 3, 42 *fin*; Quint 9, 4, 4; Tac A 3, 6, id. H. 1, 4; id. G 46; Verg G 2, 443; Hor C 1, 22, 22; id S 2, 6, 71 et saep —(δ) *Acc* usually domos, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 19, Lucr 1, 18, 6, 241; Cic. Rep. 1, 13 (twice), Caes B G 1, 30, 3, id. B C 3, 82, 4; Sall. C 12, 3 and 4; Verg G 1, 182 et saep The MSS often vary between domos and domus, cf Beier Cic Off 2, 18, 64; Drak Liv 3, 29, 5, Oud. Suet Claud. 25; so Verg A. 1, 140; id G 4, 446 al The form domus is certain Att. ap Gell. 14, 1, 34; Quadrig ib 17, 2, 5; so Cic Verr 2, 4 4, § 7, Liv 45, 1, 10 —**2.** Adverbial forms **a.** Domi (also domui in good MSS of Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 13; id. Tusc. 1, 22, 51; id Mil 7, 16; id. Att. 12, 25, 1, id. Off. 3, 26, 99, and Auct Her 4, 30, 41; 4, 54, 67; v Neue, Formenl 1, 540), *at home, in the house*, Plaut Am 2, 1, 12 et saep; Ter And 3 2 34 et saep; Cic. Lael. 1, 2; id. Rep 1, 13; id. Fin 5, 15, 42 et saep, Verg E 3 33, Hor S 1, 1, 67, id Ep 1, 5, 3 et saep, cf opp foris, Plaut Capt 1, 2, 33; id. Merc 3, 4, 2 (twice); Cic Phil 2, 11, 26; Sall C 52, 21 et saep meae domi, Plaut Aul 3, 2, 18, id. Most 1, 3, 34; id. Mil 2, 2, 3; Ter. Hec. 2, 2 15; and in the order domi meae, Cato ap Charis. p 101 P; Plaut. Ep 4, 1, 36;

et saep , Ter And 5, 4, 47, id Heaut 5, 1, 64 sq al , Cic. Caecin. 25 *fin* , id Fl 35, id Att 14, 13, 5, Caes B G 6, 19, 1, Hor S 1, 2, 131, id. Ep 1, 6, 36 et saep —Cf on the legal regulations respecting the dos and the t t used in them (dotis datio, dictio, pro missio, etc), Cod Just 5, 12, Dig 23, 3 tit De jure dotium, Just Inst 2, 7, 3, Cod Just 5, 15 De dote cauta, non nu merata , id 5, 11 De dotis promissione et nuda pollicitatione , Dig 33, 4 tit De dote praelegata , ib 37, 7 De dotis collatione , cf Rein's Privatr p 194 sq —**II.** Transf , *a gift, endowment, tal ent, property, quality* (freq since the Aug per , cf indoles, ingenium, facul tates, virtutes) (juris civilis) artem ver borum dote locupletasti, Cic de Or 1, 55 vinearum (pedamenta, vimina), Col 4, 30, 1, cf praediorum, Dig 33, 7, 2 , ib 20, § 3 magnae uvarum, Col 3, 2, 17, cf omnis unionum, Plin 9, 35, 56, § 112 mul si, id. 22, 24, 50, § 108 aquatilium, id 32 11, 53, § 142 formae, Ov M 9, 717 , cf oris, id ib 5, 562 corporis, id ib 583 in genii (opp bona corporis), id A A 2, 112, so Curt 3, 6, 20 corporis, Sen Vit Beat 8, 3 corporis animique dotes, Suet Tit 3, cf naturae fortunaeque, Plin Ep 3, 3, 4 omnes belli et togae, Vell 1, 12, 3 et saep silvarum dotes, *the delights*, i e the chase, Grat Cyn 252 est quoque carminibus meritas celebrare puellas Dos mea, *my gift*, Ov Am 1, 10, 60 infelix perii dotibus ipse meis, id Pont 2, 7, 48 dos erat ille (sc Phaon) loci, *the ornament*, id H 15, 146 teneritas in dote (est), *is highly prized*, Plin 19, 8, 41, § 141

1. dossennus or **dossēnus** (also **dors-**), i, *m* [dorsum, prop , *hunchback*, hence], the standing character of a deceit ful *soothsayer* in the Atellanic comedies (like maccus, bucco, pappus) Pompon ap Non 513, 9, 514, 23, 516, 22, Sen. Ep 89, 6, Fest. s v TEMETVM, p 364 Müll , cf Munk, De Fabulis Atellanis, p 35 sq and p 121, Ritschl, Parerga praef p 13 —**II.** Transf , = scurra *a fool, clown, jester*, ironically said of Plautus, as representing the characters of the parasites, Hor Ep 2, 1, 173

2. Dossennus or **Dossēnus** (also **Dors-**), *a Roman proper name*, Plin 14, 13, 15, § 92, id ap Indic libr 14 and 15

dossŭārĭus, a, um, *adj* [dorsum], *that carries on its back that bears burdens* (very rare) aselli, Varr R R 2, 6 *fin* jumenta, *beasts of burden*, id ib 2, 10, 5

dōtālis, e, *adj* [dos], *of* or *belonging to a dowry* or *portion* (of the wife, and some times of the husband), *dotal* aedes Plaut Mil 4, 4, 30, 4, 6 63, cf praedia, Cic Att 15, 20, 4 regia, Verg A 9, 737, 11, 369, cf regnum, Ov M 4, 705, id. F 6, 593 patria, id M 8, 67 tellus, id H 4, 163 agri, Hor Ep 1, 6, 21 arma, Sil 17, 75 et saep ser vus, Plaut As 1, 1, 72, cf Dig 24, 1, 28, Sen Contr 3, 21 Tyrii, Verg A 4, 104

1. dōto, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [id] *to en dow, to portion* (esp richly), in the *verb finit* rare (and perh not ante Aug) fili am splendidissime maritavit, dotavitque, Suet Vesp 14 sanguine Trojano et Rutu lo dotabere, virgo, Verg A. 7, 318, Claud. Nupt Hon et Mar 290, cf id. IV Cons Hon 648 —And transf in Arabia et olea dotatur lacrima, *is furnished with an exu dation*, Plin 12, 17, 38, § 77 , Pall poet Insit 63 , Vulg Gen 30, 20 —Far more freq and class **dōtātus,** a, um, *P a* , *well* or *richly endowed, gifted, provided* **A.** Prop uxor, Plaut As 5, 2 49, id Most 3, 2, 14, id. Mil. 3, 1, 86, Ter Phorm 5, 7, 47, Cic Att 14, 13, 5, Prop 1, 8, 35 (1, 8, b 9 M), Hor C 3, 24, 19 al —**B.** Transf ulmus vite, Plin 18, 28, 68, § 266 Chione dotatissima formâ, Ov M 11 301 —*Comp* and *adv* do not occur

2. Dōto, ūs, *f* , = Δωτώ, *a sea nymph*, Verg A 9, 102, Val Fl 1, 134 al

†† **drăcaena,** ae, *f* , = δράκαινα, *a she dragon*, acc to Don p 1747 P , Prisc p 643 and 684 ib , Cledon p 1896 ib

† **drachma** (old form, **drachŭma,** like Alcumena, Aesculapius, Plaut Trin. 2, 4, 23, Ter Heaut. 3 3 40) ae (*gen plur* drachmûm, Varr L L. 9 § 85 Müll , usu ally drachmarum, Ter Heaut 3, 3, 40, Cic Fl 19, 43), *f* , = δραχμή **I.** *A small Greek coin, a drachma* or *drachm, of about the same value as the Roman* denarius, Enn ap Cic Div 1, 52, Plaut Ps 1, 1, 84 sq , Ter And. 2, 6, 20, Cic Fam 2, 17 id. Fl 15, 34, Hor S 2, 7, 43 et saep —**II.** As *a weight, the eighth part of an* uncia, *the half of a* sicilicus, about the same as our *drachm*, Plin 21, 34, 109, § 185 , Rhem Fann de Pond. 17 sq

1. † **drăco,** ōnis (*gen* dracontis, Att ap Non. 426, 2, *acc* dracontem, id. ap Charis p 101 P), *m* , = δράκων, *a sort of serpent, a dragon* (cf serpens anguis, coluber hydrus, vipera, aspis) **I.** Prop (those of the tame sort, esp the Epidaurian, being kept as pets by luxurious Romans), Cic Div 2, 30, 66, Plin 8, 17, 22, § 61, 29, 4, 20, § 67, Suet Aug 94, Sen de Ira, 2, 31 al —As the guardian of treasures, Cic Phil 13, 5, 12, Phaedr 4 20, Fest s. h v p 67, 12 sq Müll —**II.** Meton **A.** *Name of a constellation*, Cic. poeta N D 2, 42, 106 sq —**B.** *A cohort's standard*, Veg Mil 2, 13, Amm 16, 10, 7 in templa referre dra cones, Val Fl 2, 276 , Treb Poll Gallien 8, cf Isid Orig 18, 3, 3 —**C.** Marinus, *a sea fish*, Plin 9, 27, 43, § 82, 32, 11, 53, § 148 , Isid Orig 12, 6, 42 — **D.** *A water vessel shaped like a serpent*, Sen. Q N 3, 24 —**E.** *An old vine branch*, Plin 17, 23 35, § 206, 17, 22 35, § 182, 14, 1, 3 § 12 —**F.** *A sea fish*, Trachinus Draco of Linn , Plin 9, 27, 43, § 82 —**G.** In eccl Lat , *the Serpent, the Devil*, Vulg Apoc. 12, 7 al

2. Drăco, onis, *m* , *a proper name* **I.** *The Athenian lawgiver*, Cic Rep 2, 1, id de Or 1, 44, 197, Gell 11, 18 —**II.** *One of Actaeon's hounds*, Hyg Fab 181

drăcōnārĭus, ii, *m* [draco, II B], *a standard-bearer*, Veg Mil 2, 7, 13, Amm 20, 4

drăcōnĭgĕna, ae, comm [draco gigno], *dragon born* (poet) urbs, i e *Thebes*, Ov F 3, 865 hostis i e *Alexan der the Great* (whom Olympias was said to have conceived by a serpent, acc to Just 11, 11, 3, 12, 16, 2), Sid. Carm 2, 80

drăcontārĭum, ii, *n* [draco], *a gar land* or *wreath twisted like a serpent*, Tert Cor Mil 15, Inscr Don cl 1, *no* 91

dracontēus, a, um, *adj* [id] *of a ser pent, serpent's* pedes, Mythogr Lat 1, 128, Serv Verg G 3, 113

† **drăcontĭa,** ae, *f* , **drăcontĭas,** ae, *m* , = δρακοντίας, or **drăcōnītis,** idis, *f* , *a precious stone*, Plin 37, 10, 57, § 108, Sol. 43

† **drăcontĭon,** ii, *n* , = δρακόντιον, *a kind of wheat*, Plin 18, 7, 12, § 64 al

dracontios vitis, *an excellent kind of vine*, Col 3, 2, 28

† **drăcontĭum,** ii, *n* , = δρακόντιον, *dragon wort*, Arum dracunculus, Linn , Plin 24, 16, 91, § 142, called also dracontia radix, Veg 5, 66, 1

drăcuncŭlus, i, *m dim* [draco] **I.** *A small serpent, dragonet*, Lampr Alex Sev 14, Jul Val Rer Gest. Alex 1 5 —**II.** *A thread twisted like a serpent*, Inscr Orell 1572 —**III.** *A sort of fish, dragonet*, Plin 32 11, 53 § 148 —**IV.** *The plant tar ragon*, Artemisia dracunculus, Linn , Plin. 24, 16 91, § 142

drăgantum, i, *n* , v tragacantha.

† **drama,** ătis, *n.*, = δρᾶμα, *a drama, play*, Aus Ep 18, 15 —Hence, **drāmătĭcum** poema, *dramatic*, Diom p 480 P

Drancae or **Drangae,** ārum, *m* , *a Persian* or *Bactrian tribe*, Plin 6 23, 25, § 94, Curt 6 6, 18, 8, 3, 9 —Hence, **Drancaeus** or **Drangaeus,** a, um, *adj* , *of the Drancae* Val Fl 6, 106, 507

† **drāpĕta,** ae, *m* , = δραπέτης, *a fugi tive slave, runaway*, Plaut Curc 2 3 11

draucus, i, *m* , *a sodomite*, Mart 9, 27, 10, id. 1 96, 12, cf draucus, καταπύγων, Gloss. Philox

Draus or **Dravus,** i, *m* , *the river Drave in Hungary*, Plin 3, 25, 28, § 147, Flor 4, 12 8

drenso, āre, *v n* , expresses the note of the swan, Auct Philom 23

Drĕpăna, ōrum, *n* , = Δρέπανα *a town on the western coast of Sicily*, now *Trapani*, Cato acc. to Serv Verg A. 3, 707, Plin 3, 8, 14, § 90, Liv 28, 41, Flor 2 2, 12.—Called also **Drĕpănum,** Verg A 3, 707, and **Drĕpănē** (es), *f* , Sil 14, 269 *The promontory in its neighborhood* is called Promontorium Drepanum, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 88.—**Drĕpănĭtānus,** a, um, *of Drepanum* pupilus, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 57, § 140 —*Plur* as *subst* **Drĕpănĭtāni,** *the inhabitants of the promontory of Dre panum*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 17, Plin 3, 8, 14, § 91

† **drĕpănis,** is *f* , = δρεπανίς, *the mar tin*, Hirundo apus, Linn , Plin 11, 47, 101, § 257

† **drīmўphăgĭa,** ae, *f* , = δριμυφαγία, *the eating of acrid food*, Cael Aur Tard 2, 1, 26, 2, 6, 93

drindĭo, ire, *v n* , expresses the cry of the weasel, Auct Philom 61

† **drŏmas,** ădis, *m* , = δρομάς **I.** *A dromedary*, Liv 37, 40, Curt 5 2, 5, Vop Aur 28 —Called also **drŏmĕdārĭus,** ii, *m* , Hier Vit Malchi, 10, Vulg Isa. 60, 6 —**II. Drŏmas,** ădis, *m* , *the name of one of Actaeon's hounds*, Ov M 3, 217

1. drŏmo, ōnis, *m* , = δρόμων (the run ner) **I.** *A sort of shell fish*, Plin 32, 11, 53, § 148 —**II.** *A kind of vessel rapidly propelled by many oars a cutter*, Cod Just 1, 27 2, cf Isid Orig 19, 1, 14

2. Drŏmō, onis, *m* , Gr Δρόμων, *the name of a slave*, Ter Ad 3, 3, 22, cf id Heaut 2, 3, 34

† **drŏmos,** i, *m* , = δρόμος **I.** A place for running, *a race course*, Grut Inscr 330, 2 —**II.** Esp , as *nom prop* , **Drŏmŏs,** i, *m* , *the plain near Sparta*, on which the Lacedaemonian youth exercised, Liv 34, 27, 5 —**2.** Dromos Achilleos, *a peninsula west of the Crimea, on which Achilles was said to have run a race*, Plin 4, 12, 26, § 83.

‡ **drōpăcātor,** ōris, and **drōpăcista,** ae, *m* , *one who depilates*, Gloss.

† **drōpăcismus,** i, *m* , = δρωπακισμός, *the removal of hair by plasters of pitch*, Cael Aur Tard 2, 6, 93

drōpăco, āre, *v a* , *to depilate*, Theod Prisc 4, 1

† **drōpax,** ăcis, *m* , = δρῶπαξ, *a pitch ointment, depilatory*, Mart 3, 74, 10, 65, 8, Cael Aur Tard. 1, 1, 36 sq

drŏsŏlĭthus, i, *m* , δροσόλιθος, *dew stone, a precious stone now unknown*, Plin 37, 11 73, § 190

Drŭentĭa, ae, *f* , *a tributary river of the Rhodanus*, now *Durance*, Liv 21, 31, 9, Sil 3, 468, Aus Mos 479

Drŭĭdes, um (**Drŭĭdae,** ārum, Cic Div 1, 41, Tac A 14, 30, id H 4, 54, Suet Claud 25, Luc 1, 451 —Dub form *acc* Druidas, Mel 3, 2, 3, Plin 30, 1, 4, § 13) *m* , *the Druids, the priests and wise men of the Gauls*, Caes B G 6, 13 sq , Luc 1 1 , Plin 16, 44, 95, § 249 —Hence, **II. Drŭĭas,** ădis, *f* , *a Gallic priestess and prophetess, a Druidess*, Lampr Alex Sev 60 —Called also **Drŭis,** idis, Inscr Orell. 2200, Vop Aur 44, Numer 15

†† **drungus,** i, *m* , *a body of soldiers a troop* (late Lat), Veg Mil 3, 16, Vop Prob 19

† **druppa** or **drūpa** (sc) oliva = δρύππα (v Lidd. and Scott under δρυπεπής), *an over ripe, wrinkled olive*, Plin 15 1, 2, § 6, and *absol* drupa, ae, *f*, id 15, 7 7, § 26, 17, 24 37, § 230, 19, 5, 26, § 78

Drūsus, i, *m* , *a well known Roman surname in the Livian family first as sumed by the Livius who slew the Gallic general* Drausus, Suet Tib 3 —Esp **1.** *M Livius Drusus, uncle of Cato Uticensis, murdered by Q Varius*, Cic. Arch 3, 6, Vell 2, 13 —**2.** *Claudius Drusus Nero, son of Tib Claudius Nero and Livia Drusilla, father of Germanicus*, the theme of Hor C 4 4 , Suet. Claud. 1 , Tac. A 1, 33 —Hence, **Drūsĭānus,** a, um, *adj* fossa, Tac A. 2, 8, or **Drūsīnus,** a, um, *adj* fossa, *a canal on the Lower Rhine con structed by Drusus the son of Livia* Suet. Claud. 1 —**Drūsilla,** ae, *f* , *the name of*

several females of the Livian family — Esp 1. Livia Drusilla, *the second wife of Augustus*, v Livius. — 2. Drusilla, *daughter of* Drusus Germanicus, Tac. A. 6, 15; Suet. Calig. 7; 24 al.

Drȳădes, um (*dat Graec* dryasin, Prop 1, 20, 12; dub al. adryasin; cf. ib 32 and 34), *f.*, = Δρυάδες, *wood-nymphs, dryads*, Prop 1, 20, 45; Verg. E 5, 59; id. G 1, 11; Ov. M. 3, 507; 6, 453 al.—In the *sing*, Dryas, Mart 9, 62.

1. Drȳas, antis, *m*, = Δρύας. I. *The father of Lycurgus king of Thrace*, Hyg Fab 132; Serv. Verg. A. 3, 14.—Hence, **Drȳantīdes**, ae, *m*, i. e. *Lycurgus*, Ov. Ib 347; cf. Hyg and Serv. l. l.—II. *One of the Lapithae*, Ov. M. 12, 290 sq —III. *A sharer in the Calydonian hunt*, Ov. M. 8, 307.

2. Drȳas, ădis, v. Dryades *fin.*

† **drȳītis**, idis, *f*, = δρυῖτις, *an unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 188

Drȳmo, ūs, *f.*, = Δρυμώ, *a sea-nymph*, Verg G. 4, 336; Hyg. Fab praef.

Drȳŏpe, ēs, *f.*, = Δρυόπη I. *The mother of Amphissus by Apollo*, Ov. M. 9, 331; 364 sq —II. *The mother of Tarquitus by Faunus*, Verg A. 10, 551.

† **drȳŏphŏnon**, i, *n*, = δρυόφονον, *a sort of fern*, Plin. 27, 9, 49, § 73.

Drȳops, ŏpis, *m* 1. *One of the Dryopes, a people of Epirus*, Ov. Ib 490; usu. *plur.*: **Drȳŏpes**, um, *the Dryopians*, Plin. 4 praef.; Verg. A. 4, 146.—2. *The name of a warrior*, Verg. A. 10, 346

† **drȳoptĕris**, idis, *f.*, = δρυοπτερίς, *a plant similar to the preceding*, Plin. 27, 9, 48, § 72.

Drȳsĭdae, ārum, *m*, *the Druids*, Amm. 15, 9, 4; 8

dua, v. duo.

dŭālis, e, *adj.* [duo], *that contains two*: numerus (nasi), i e *the dual number, duality*, Lact. Opif. D 10, 9 — In gram. lang. numerus, *the dual*, Quint 1, 5, 42 al.

dŭālĭtas, ātis, *f*, *the number two*, Cassiod. Var. 11, 2.

‡ **dubenus** apud antiquos dicebatur qui nunc dominus, Paul. ex Fest. p 67, 7 Müll.

dŭbĭē, *adv*, *doubtfully*, v. dubius *fin.*

dŭbĭĕtas, ātis, *f* [dubius], *doubt, uncertainty* (post-class), Amm. 20, 4; Eutr. 6, 19

dŭbĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *doubtful, dubious* (post-class)· fabulae, Gell 3, 3, 3: hoc (with inexplicabile), id. 5, 10, 15

Dūbis, is, *m*, = Δοῦβις, *a river in* Gallia Belgica, now *Doubs*, Caes B G 1, 38, 4.

dŭbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj* [dubito], *doubtful* (very rare) I. *Pass*, *to be doubted*: verum, Ov. M. 1, 223: virtus, id. ib 13, 21. —II. *Act*, *feeling doubt*: pectus, Prud. Apoth. 649

dŭbĭtanter, *adv*, *doubtingly*, v dubito *fin* A.

dŭbĭtātim, *adv*, *hesitatingly*, v. dubito *fin* B

dŭbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f* [dubito] I. *A wavering in opinion or judgment; a being uncertain, a doubting, uncertainty, doubt.* A. Prop 1. In gen. (freq and good prose) (α) *Absol* nec tibi sollicitudinem ex dubitatione mea, nec spem ex affirmatione, afferre volui, Cic Fam 9, 17 *fin.*: cum res non conjecturā, sed oculis ac manibus teneretur, neque in causa ulla dubitatio posset esse, id. Cluent 7, 20. in ea obscuritate ac dubitatione omnium, id. ib 27: quod quamquam dubitationem non habet, tamen rationes afferendas puto, etc, id. Fin. 5, 10, cf. id. Agr 1, 4, 11; Quint 4, 3, 6 dubitationem afferre, Cic Off. 1, 41, 147, cf. id. ib 3, 4, 18: eo sibi minus dubitationis dari, quod, etc, Caes. B G 1, 14, 1: ad tollendam dubitationem sola non sufficiunt, Quint 5, 9, 8; cf. id. 5, 13, 51; Cic. Att. 12, 6 *fin* al. So in Cicero a few times: sine ulla dubitatione, *without any doubt*, i. e per litoten, *most certainly* (an emphatic sine dubio, v dubius, I. B 2. b ε), Cic. Tusc 3, 3, 5; id. Balb 13, 31, id. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 39, id. Cat 4, 3, 5, so too, sine dubitatione, Col. 3, 6, 2 (but far more freq in signif. II, v infra) —(β) With *gen*: omnem dubitationem adventus legionum expellere, Caes. B G 5, 48 *fin.*; cf. juris (i. e dubitatio, penes quem esset jus), Cic Caecin. 4. 9: generum, id. de Or. 2, 31, 134: hujus utilitatis, Quint 1, 10, 28 —(γ) With *de*: illa Socratica, de omnibus rebus, Cic. Ac 1, 4, 17; Auct B Afr. 26 —(δ) With *rel.* or *interrog clause*: si quando dubitatio accidit, quale sit id, etc., Cic Off. 3. 4, 18; id. Cluent. 28, 76; id. Fam 15, 21· alterum potest habere dubitationem, adhibendumne fuerit hoc genus . . . an, etc, id. Off. 3, 2, 9; id. Fam. 3, 5, 3; Quint 11. 2, 44.—(ε) With *quin*: cum hic locus nihil habeat dubitationis, quin, etc., Cic Off. 2, 5, 17; cf. id. N. D. 2, 63, 158 —(ζ) With a *subject acc.* and *inf.*: hoc a rustico factum extra dubitationem est, Quint. 7, 1, 48.—2. Esp, as a fig. of speech, i. q Gr διαπόρησις, i. e *hesitation, embarrassment* of the speaker, because unable to do justice to the greatness of his theme (e g. Cic Rosc. Am. 11; id. de Or. 3, 56, § 214), Auct Her. 4, 29, 40; cf. Ernest Lex. Technol Lat. p. 136.—B. Meton. (dubito, I. B), *a doubt, question, considering*: indigna dubitatio homine! Cic. Lael. 19, 67; so, ad rem publicam adeundi, id. Rep 1, 7, 12.—II. *A wavering, hesitating in coming to a conclusion; hesitancy, irresolution, delay*: aestuabat dubitatione, versabat se in utramque partem non solum mente, verum etiam corpore, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30; cf.: qui timor! quae dubitatio! quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum! id. de Or. 2, 50: inter dubitationem et moras senati, Sall. J. 30, 3; cf id. ib 62, 9: aluit dubitatione bellum, Tac. A. 3, 41 *fin* et saep.: (Caesar) nulla interposita dubitatione legiones ex castris educit, *without any hesitation, promptly*. Caes. B G 7, 40, 1; in this signif. very freq in Cicero: sine ulla dubitatione, Cic Cluent. 28, 75; id. Verr 2, 3, 12; id. Pis. 3; 21 *fin*; id. N. D. 1, 1; id. de Or. 2, 28, 122; id. Fam. 1, 5, b. 2. et saep; cf.: absque ulla dubitatione, Vulg. Ruth, 3, 13; less freq merely sine dubitatione, *without hesitation, unhesitatingly*, Cic. Agr. 2, 9, 23; id. N D 3, 34, 84; id. Ac. 2, 29, 94; id. Top 15 *fin*; id. Att. 11, 16, 3; so Cic Fil. Fam. 16, 21; Auct B Alex. 63, 2; Vulg. Act. 10, 29

dŭbĭtātīvus, a, um, *adj* [dubito], *doubtful* (late Lat.): sensus, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 25 *fin* — *Adv.*: **dŭbĭtātīvē**, *doubtfully*: pronuntiare, Tert. Car. Chr. 23 *fin*

dŭbĭtātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *a doubter* (late Lat.); with *gen*, Tert. adv. Haeret. 33

dŭbĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v freq n.* and *a.* [for duhibitare, *freq* from duhibeo, i. e. duohabeo (cf habitare from habeo), to have or hold, as two, v. dubius; cf. also Gr. δοιάζω from δοιοί; Germ. zweifeln from zwei], *to vibrate from one side to the other, to and fro*, in one's opinions or in coming to a conclusion (freq in all periods and sorts of composition; in class. prose usually with negations or in a negative interrogation, as: non dubito, haud dubito, quis dubitat? etc. I. *To waver in opinion or judgment, to be uncertain, to be in doubt, to doubt, question* (α) *Absol* (rare but class)· ne vinolenti quidem quae faciunt eadem approbatione faciunt qua sobrii, dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdum, Cic Ac 2, 17, 52, cf. id. ib 2. 23, 72: et interrogamus et dubitamus et affirmamus, Quint 6, 3, 70, cf. id. 10, 1, 19; 10, 3, 19: Livius frequentissime dubitat, id. 2, 4, 19; 9, 2, 20: vivo equidem, ne dubita; nam vera vides, Verg. A. 3, 316· ut jam liceat una comprehensione omnia complecti non dubitantemque (= sine ulla dubitatione) dicere, Cic Fin. 5, 9, 26; id. Fam. 5, 16, 4 Madv.; so id. Div. 1, 55, 125 —(β) With *de* (class): de indicando dubitat, Cic. Sull. 18, 52, id. Fam. 12, 17, Quint 1, 10, 29, 4, 5, 13 —With a negation nec vero de hoc quisquam dubitare posset, nisi, etc, Cic Tusc. 1, 30, 73· de aliqua re, id. N D 1, 8 de divina ratione, id. ib 2, 39, 99: de tua erga me voluntate, id. Fam. 13, 45 *fin*, cf. id. Att 12, 26· de ejus fide, Caes. B G 7, 21, 1: cf. id. ib 7. 77, 10, 1, 40 *fin.* de carminibus, Quint. 10, 5, 4: de ultima illa (parte), id. 12, 2, 10. de se, Pompei ap Cic Att 8, 12 A et saep —*Pass impers.* de armis dubitatum est, Cic Caecin 13, 38: de judicio Panaetii dubitari non potest, id. Off 3, 3, so, de auctore, Quint. 7, 2, 8: de hac (virtute) nihil dubitabitur, id. 2, 20, 7 —(γ) With *acc* (in class. prose only with a *neutr. pron*): haec non turpe est dubitare philosophos. quae ne rustici quidem dubitant? Cic. Off. 3, 19 77; Quint. 2, 17, 2; Plaut Ps 2, 1, 2; Ov. H. 17, 37; id. M. 6, 194; id. Tr 2, 331.—In the *pass*: causa prorsus, quod dubitari posset, nihil habebat, Cic Verr. 2, 2, 22; cf id. ib 28; Liv. 5, 3· dubitati tecta parentis, Ov. M 2, 20· sidera, Stat. S 1. 4, 2: ne auctor dubitaretur, Tac A. 14, 7; cf. infra, ε: dicta haud dubitanda, Verg. A. 3, 170 —(δ) With an *interrog pron* (good prose, but rare): ubi tu dubites, quid sumas potissimum, Ter Ph. 2. 2, 29· non dubito, quid nobis agendum putes, Cic Att 10, 1, 2; id. Fam 11, 17, 2; 15 9; Caes. B C 2, 32, 10: cur dubitas, quid de re publica sentias? Cic Rep 1, 38 *fin*; cf. id. ib 3, 17 *fin*; id. de Imp Pomp. 16 *fin* —(ε) With *interrog particles* (very freq and class): si me non improbissime tractasset, dubitassem fortasse utrum, etc., Cic Att. 16, 15, 1: desinite dubitare, utrum sit utilius, etc. . . . an, etc., Cic Verr 2, 3, 89; cf. *impers*, id. Att. 4, 15, 7; Liv. 5, 3: honestumne factu sit an turpe dubitant, Cic Off. 1, 3, 9: dubitavi, hos homines emerem. an non emerem, Plaut. Capt 2, 3, 95; cf Sall. J 74. 2; Hor. C. 1, 12. 35: recte necne, etc, id. Ep 2, 1, 80· licet et dubitare num quid nos fugerit, Quint 6, 1, 3: dubito, num, etc., Plin. Ep. 6, 27, 1; Tac. H. 2, 37; de L. Bruto fortasse dubitarim, an, etc., Cic Tusc. 4, 22, 50 et saep —Cf. respecting the expression dubito an, the art. an, II., and Zumpt, Gramm. § 354.—Poet. in *pass* (cf. supra, γ): an dea sim, dubitor, Ov. M 6, 208 —(ζ) Non dubito, *quin* (very freq and class.): non hercle dubito, quin tibi ingenio nemo praestiterit, Cic. Rep 1, 23; id. Div. 1, 57, 129; id. de Sen. 10, 31; id. Att. 6, 2, 3; id. Fam. 13. 73 *fin*; id. Verr. 2, 1, 40: numquid tu dubitas quin ego nunc perpetuo perierim? *Have you a doubt?* etc., Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 13; Caes B G 1, 17, 4; 1, 31, 15; Quint. 12, 1, 42; Suet. Tib 17; Ov. H. 17, 11; 245; id. Tr 5, 7, 59 et saep; cf. *pass impers*: dubitari (non) potest, quin, etc, Cic Ac 2, 23 *fin*; id. Off. 3, 2. 9; Quint. 10, 2, 1: dubitari potest quin usque eo eicienda sit, Sen. Contr. 1, 3, 1: illud cave dubites, quin, etc, Cic Fam 5 20, 6; quid dubitas, quin sit, etc., Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 42; so in an interrog, id. Poen. 1, 1. 55; 4, 2, 59; Quint. 7, 6, 10; cf. Cic N D 2, 38, 97; Caes B G. 7, 38, 8 —(η) With *acc.* and *inf* (freq only since the Aug. period, and in gen. only negatively; not found in Plaut, Ter, or Cic.; but usual in Nepos): neque humorem dubitavi aurasque perire, Lucr 5, 249: gratos tibi esse qui de me rumores afferuntur, non dubito, Cic. Fil. Fam. 16, 21, 2 (cf., on the contrary, § 7: noli dubitare, quin te sublevaturus sim): ignorabant aut dubitabant animas hominum immortales esse, Lact 6, 3, 5: non dubito, fore plerosque qui, etc, Nep praef § 1; id. Milt 3, 6; id. Lys. 3. 5; id. Alcib 9, 5, id. Ages 3, 1; id. Eum. 2, 3; id. Hann. 11, 2; Liv 2, 64; 22, 55 Drak. et saep; Quint 3, 7, 5; 5, 10, 76; 9, 4, 114; Suet. Claud. 35 et saep; cf. in an interrog: an est quisquam qui dubitet, tribunos offensos esse? Liv 5, 3; so, quis dubitat, Quint. 9, 4, 68, 130; 10, 1, 81. —*Pass impers*: an dubitabitur, ibi partes oratoris esse praecipuas? id. prooem. § 12. —Affirm: *piraticam* ut musicam, fabricam dici adhuc dubitabant mei praeceptores, Quint. 8, 3, 34.—2. Transf, of inan. and abstr subjects, *to be uncertain, doubtful*: si tardior manus dubitet, Quint 5, 10, 124: suspensa ac velut dubitans oratio, id. 10, 7, 22 aut vincere aut si fortuna dubitabit (= adversabit), etc, Liv 21, 44 *fin* · nec mox fama dubitavit, cum. etc, Flor 1, 1, 2.—B. Meton., *to reflect upon, to ponder, consider, deliberate*: in utramque partem cogitare, deliberare, etc (very rare)· haec dum dubitas, menses abierunt decem, Ter Ad. 4, 5, 57: restat, judices, ut hoc dubitemus, uter, etc, Cic Rosc. Am. 31, 88: percipe porro, quid dubitem, Verg A. 9, 191 *dubitaverat Augustus Germanicum* rei Romanae imponere, *had considered whether he should*, Tac. A. 4, 57

II. *To waver* in coming to a conclusion, *to be irresolute; to hesitate, delay* (α) With *inf* (so most commonly)· non dubi

taverim me gravissimis tempestatibus obviam ferre, Cic. Rep 1, 4, so with a negation, id. ib 1, 15, id. Lael. 1, id. de Or 1, 40 et saep, Caes. B G 2, 23, 2 flumen transire, 6, 8, 1, id. B C 1, 71, 2, 2, 33, 2 and *fin*, Verg A. 7, 311, 8, 614 et saep quid dubitamus pultare atque huc evocare ambos foras? Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 29, so in an interrog, id. Mil 4, 2, 17, id. Ps. 2, 2, 30, id. Poen. 3, 5, 44, Caes. B C 2, 34, 4, Quint. 12, 5, 3, 12, 10, 63, Verg A. 6, 807 al —Very seldom affirmatively quod ea illi nubere dubitabat, Sall. C 15 2 accusat fratrem, quod dubitet omnia quae ad beatam vitam pertineant ventre metiri, Cic N D 1, 40, 113 dubitat agnoscere matrem Stat. Achill. 1, 250 si forte dubitaret quod afferretur accipere, Curt. 4, 5 iisdem mandatum ut occiderent, si venire dubitaret, id 10, 8 —Ellipt. quod dubitas ne feceris, Plin. Ep 1, 18, 5 —(*β*) Non dubito *quin* (rare in Cic and Caes) nemo dubitabat, quin, etc., Cic. Verr 2 2, 13, id. Mil. 23, 63, id. Agr 2 26, 69 tum dubitandum non existimavit, quin proficisceretur, Caes B G 2, 2, 5, id. B C 3, 71, 1, cf nolite dubitare, quin huic uni credatis omnia, Cic de Imp Pomp 23, 68, and in an interrog dubitabitis, judices, quin? etc., id Fl 17, 40, id. de Imp Pomp 16, 49 —(*γ*) *Absol* (rare) te neque umquam dubitasse neque timuisse, Caes B G 1, 41, 3 sed mora damnosa est, nec res dubitare remittit, Ov M 11, 377 quid igitur ego dubito? Plaut. Am 1, 2, 283, so in an interrog, id. Men. 5, 7, 6, Caes. B G 5 44, 3, Verg A. 9, 12 magnitudine supplicii dubitantes cogit, Caes. B G 7, 4 9, id. ib 7, 63 3, Sall C 28, 1 al dubitantia lumina *failing*, Sil. 10, 154 — Hence, **A. dŭbĭtanter,** *adv* * **1.** *Doubtingly* sine ulla affirmatione, dubitanter unum quodque dicemus, Cic Inv 2, 3, 10 —**2.** *Hesitatingly, with hesitancy* (very rare) illum verecunde et dubitanter recepisse, Cic. Brut 22, 87 cf Asin. Pollio ap Cic. Fam 10, 31, 2 —**B. dŭbĭtātim,** *adv* (i q dubitanter, 2.), *hesitatingly, with hesitation* (only in the foll. passages), Sisenn. ap Non. 98, 33, so Cael. Ann. ib

dŭbĭus, a, um *adj* [for duhibius, duo habeo, held as two or double, i e doubtful, cf. dubito, Corss Ausspr 2, 1027] **I.** *Moving in two directions alternately, vibrating to and fro fluctuating* (cf. ambiguus, anceps, incertus, perplexus, duplex) **A.** Lit. (very rare) ut vas non quit constare, nisi humor Destitit in dubio fluctu jactarier intus, Lucr 6, 556, cf fluctibus dubiis volvi coeptum est mare Liv 37, 16, 4.—Far more freq and class., **B.** Trop, *vacillating in mind, uncertain* **1.** *Act* **a.** *Wavering in opinion, doubting, doubtful, dubious, uncertain*, = ambigens haesitans, etc. sin est is homo, anni multi me dubiam dant, Plaut. Ep 4, 1, 17 quae res est, quae cujusquam animum in hac causa dubium facere possit? Cic de Imp Pomp 10 — With an *interrog clause*, A and S. Gr § 213 R. 4 (L.) temptat dubiam mentem rationis egestas ecquae nam fuerit mundi genitalis origo, Lucr 5, 1211, cf. equites procul visi ab dubiis, quinam essent, Liv 4, 40 dubius sum, quid faciam, Hor S 1, 9, 40 dubius unde rumperet silentium, id. Epod. 5, 85 spemque metumque inter dubii, seu vivere credant, Sive extrema pati, Verg A. 1, 218, cf. Liv 1, 42 Philippus non dubius, quin, etc., id. 31, 42 haud dubius quin, id. 42, 14, Curt. 5, 12 —With *acc.* and *inf* dictator minime dubius, bellum cum his populis Patres jussuros, Liv 6, 14, so, haud dubius id. 31, 24, Curt. 9 7 nec sum animi dubius, verbis ea vincere magnum Quam sit, *well aware how hard it is*, Verg G 3, 289, so, dubius with the genitives animi, Auct. B Alex. 56, 2 mentis, Ov F 6, 572 consilii, Just 2, 13 sententiae, Liv 33, 25 Drak. salutis, Ov M 15, 438 vitae, id. Tr 3, 3 25 fati, Luc 7, 611 al, cf Zumpt Gr § 437, A. and S Gr § 213 R. 1 (*a*) —**b.** *Wavering in resolution, irresolute, undecided* (very rare) dubio atque haesitante Jugurtha incolumes transeunt, Sall. J 107, 6, cf hostes (opp firmi), id. ib 51 *fin.* nutantes ac dubiae civitates, Suet Caes 4 *fin* quid faciat dubius, Ov M 8, 441 —Poet. transf cuspis, Sil. 4, 188. —**2.** *Pass*, *that is doubted of, uncertain, doubtful dubious, undetermined* (so most freq in all periods and kinds of composition) videsne igitur, quae dubia sint ea sumi pro certis atque concessis? Cic. Div 2, 51, 106, cf. id. ib 2, 50 *fin*, id. Fin. 4 24 67, id. de Or 1 20, 92, id. Mur 32, 68, Quint 3, 4, 8, 7, 8, 6 nihil aegrius est quam res secernere apertas Ab dubiis, Lucr 4, 468 (cf verba, *vague language*, opp aperta, Quint 7, 2, 45) jus, opp certum, id. 12, 3, 6, opp confessum id. 7, 7, 7 in regno, ubi ne obscura quidem est aut dubia servitus, Cic. Rep 1, 31 dubium vel anceps genus causarum, Quint 4 1, 40, cf. id. 9 2, 69 dubii varique casus, Auct. ap Cic. Clu 21, 58 et incerta societas, Suet. Aug 17 et saep quia sciebam dubiam esse fortunam scenicam, Ter Hec. prol. alt. 8 salus (opp aperta pernicies), Cic. N D 3, 27, 69 spes pacis, id Att 8, 13 victoria, Caes. B. G 7, 80, 6, cf victoria, praeda, laus, Sall. J 85, 48 Marte, Vell. 2, 55, 3 spes armorum id. 2, 71 discrimen pugnae, *indecisive* Sil. 5, 519 proelia, Tac G 6 auctor, *unknown*, Ov M 12 61 et saep an auspicia repetenda, ne quid dubiis diis agerem? i e *unassured of their favor* Liv 8, 32 dubii socii suspensaeque ex fortuna fidei (opp fideles socii and certi hostes) id. 44, 18, cf. Caes. B C 1 3, 5 Hispaniae, Tac. A. 3 44, cf gens dubiae ad id voluntatis, Liv 9, 15 lux, i e *morning twilight, dawn*, Ov M 11, 596 sidera Juv 5, 22, cf. nox, *evening twilight*, Ov M 4, 401 caelum, i e *overcast*, Verg G 1, 252 fulgor solis, Sen Herc. Fur 670, cf et quasi languidus dies, Plin. Ep 6, 20, 6 dubiaque tegens lanugine malas, i e *between down and a beard*, Ov M 9, 398, 13, 754, cf dubia lanuginis umbra, Claud. Epith. Pall et Cel 42 vina, *not sure to ripen*, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 319 consilia, *wavering*, Tac. Agr 18 et saep hunc annum sequitur annus haud dubiis consulibus (shortly thereafter the contrary Papirius Semproniusque, quorum de consulatu dubitabatur), Liv 4, 8, so, haud dubius praetor, id. 39, 39 *fin* haud dubii hostes, *open enemies*, id 37, 49 haud dubii Galli (opp degeneres, mixti, Gallograeci vere), id. 38, 17 cena dubia, see below, II —**b.** In the *neutr absol* (*a*) (Non, haud) dubium est, *it is* (*not, not at all*) *doubtful, uncertain, undecided* (*αα*) *Absol* si quid erit dubium Plaut Ep 5, 1, 40 haud dubium id quidem est, id. Poen. 3, 4, 27, Ter And. 2 3, 25, cf in the interrog o! dubiumne id est? Ter Eun 1, 2, 49, id. Heaut 3 3, 46, id. Phorm 5, 2, 9, and with the *dat* an dubium id tibi est? Ter Heaut 5, 1, 38, Cic. Fam 4, 15 —(*ββ*) With *de* de Pompeii exitu mihi dubium numquam fuit, Cic Att. 11, 6, 5, so, de eorum jure id. de Or 1, 57 de re, Quint 7, 3, 4, cf id. 7 6, 3 —(*γγ*) With an *interrog clause* illud dubium (est) ad id quod summum bonum dicitis, ecquaenam fieri possit accessio, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 67, cf Quint 7, 9, 12 hoc ergo credo, dubium est, uter nostrum sit verecundior, Cic. Ac. 2 41, 126 hoc enim dubium est, utrum an Quint. 6, 3, 83 Ambiorix copias suas judicione non conduxerit an tempore exclusus dubium est, Caes. B G 6, 31, 1 an dubium vobis fuit inesse vis aliqua videretur nec ne? Cic. Caecin. 11, 31 et saep —Since the Aug per freq **dubium**, *absol* and *adv* codicilli, dubium ad quem scripti, Quint. 7, 2, 52 quo postquam dubium pius an sceleratus, Orestes venerat Ov Tr 4 4, 69, Suet. Caes. 58, id. Aug 28, id. Tib 10, Flor 1 1, 12, 2, 14, 3 Erechtheus, Justitia dubium validisne potentior armis, Ov M 6 678, cf id. Pont. 3, 1, 17 neque multo post exstincto Maximo, dubium an quaesita morte, Tac. A. 1, 5, Flor 1, 1, 8, 4, 2, 91 al —(*δδ*) Non dubium est *quin* uxorem nolit filius, Ter And. 1, 2, 1, id. Eun 5, 6 27, Cic. de Or 2, 8, 32, id Att 13, 45, Quint 11, 2, 10 et saep haud dubium est, quin, Ter And. 2 3, 17, 3, 2 50, id. Ad. 5 9 19, and interrog Quint 3, 2, 1, 10, 1, 5 —(*εε*) With *acc.* and *inf* perisse me una haud dubium est, Ter Hec. 3 1, 46, so Liv 38, 6, Suet. Caes 52 *fin*, cf. interrog an dubium tibi est, eam esse hanc? Plaut Mil. 2, 5, 9 —Ellipt si exploratum tibi sit posse te, etc., non esse cunctandum si dubium sit, non esse conandum, Cic. Fam 1, 7, 5 —(*β*) Dubium habere, *to regard as uncertain, to doubt* an tu dubium habebis, etiam sancte quom jurem tibi? Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 112 an dubium habetis, num obficere quid vobis possit? etc., Sall. H. Fragm III. 61, 8 Dietsch, cf. haec habere dubia neque, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 9 *fin* —(*γ*) In dubium in dubium vocare *to call in question*, Cic. de Or 2, 34, cf. illud me dixisse nemo vocabit in dubium Asin. Pollio ap Cic. Fam 10 31 5 Vid also under 3 b venire in dubium Cic. Quint. 2, id. ib 21 67, Liv 3 13, cf alii non veniunt in dubium de voluntate, i e *there is no doubt what their wish is*, Cic. Att. 11, 15, 2. Vid. also under 3 b —(*δ*) In dubio, *in doubt, in question, undetermined* dum in dubio est animus, Ter And. 1, 5, 31, cf Luc. 7, 247 in dubioque fuere utrorum ad regna cadendum esset, etc., Lucr 3, 836, cf id. 1085, Quint 7, 9, 9 aestate potius quam hieme dandum, non est in dubio, Plin. 25, 5, 24, § 59 et saep ut in dubio poneret, utrum an, etc., Liv 34, 5 Vid. also 3 b —(*ε*) Sine dubio, *without doubt, doubtless, indisputably, certainly* (very freq, in Cic. more than twenty times, not in Caes. and Sall.) *Th.* Num quid dubitas quin? etc. *Gn* Sine dubio, opinor, Ter Eun. 5, 9, 14, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 2, 47, id. Cat 2, 1, id Balb 24, 55, id. Tusc. 2, 7, 18, id Off 1, 29, 102, id. N D 1, 9, 23, id. Att. 1, 19, 2 et saep Vid. the passages in Stuerenb. Cic. Off p 134 sq Sometimes, esp in Quint, with adversative particles sed, verum, at, etc., *no doubt, doubtless but, yet*, etc. cum te togatis omnibus sine dubio anteferret sed etc. Cic N D 1, 21, 58, so with sed, id. de Or, 3, 57, Quint 1, 6, 38, 5, 10, 53, 6, 3, 64, with sed tamen, id. 12, 6, 7, with tamen, id 3, 8, 21, 5, 7, 28, 6, 4, 12, with verum, id. 8 prooem § 33, with at, id. 8, 3, 67, with autem id. 1, 6, 12 Spald. —(*ζ*) Procul dubio, *beyond question undoubtedly* (very rare), Lucr 3 638, Liv 39, 40 *fin*, Plin. 18, 21, 50, § 187, and dubio procul, Lucr 1, 812, 2 261 —**3.** Meton, like anceps (4), *doubtful, dubious*, i e. *precarious, dangerous, critical, difficult* (freq but mostly poet) res dubias, egenas, inopiosas consili, *critical condition*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 2, so, res, id Capt 2, 3, 46, id. Most. 5, 1, 1, Sall C 10, 2, 39, 3, id. J 14, 5, Liv 2, 50 *fin*, Tac A 2 62, Verg A 6, 196, 11, 445 al, cf pericla (with adversae res), Lucr 3, 55, 1076 tempora (opp secunda), Hor C 4 9, 36 mons erat ascensu dubius, Prop 4, 4, 83, cf quae (loca) dubia nisu videbantur, Sall J 94, 2 —**b.** In the *neutr absol* (i q discrimen II B 2, and periculum) mea quidem hercle certe in dubio vita est, *is in danger*, Ter And 2, 2 10 Ruhnk., Sall C 52, 6, cf Ov Am 2, 13, 2 sese suas exercitusque fortunas in dubium non devocaturum, Caes. B G 6, 7, 6, cf. Cic. Caecin 27, 76 tua fama et gnatae vita in dubium veniet, Ter Ad 3 2, 42, cf id. ib 2, 2, 35, Ov H 16, 138 Loers.— *Plur* as *subst* hinc Italae gentes in dubiis responsa petunt, Verg A 7, 86 mens dubiis percussa pavet, Luc. 6, 596

II. For the syn varius, *manifold, various* (only in the foll passages) o multimodis varium et dubiûm et prosperûm copem diem, Pac ap Non 84, 23 (Trig Rel p 115, ed Rib) And so prob is to be explained dubia cena, *a multifarious, richly provided supper*, Ter Ph 2, 2 28 (for the subjoined explanation of Terence ubi tu dubites quid sumas potissimum, is only outwardly adapted to the meaning of dubius), so dubia cena, Hor S 2, 2, 77, and fercula dubiae cenae, Aus. Mos. 102, Hier Ep 22 *no* 16 —Hence, *adv*, in two forms. (*a*) **dŭbĭē** (acc. to I. B 1) *doubtfully, dubiously* (not in Plaut, Ter, or Caes.) potest accidere, ut aliquod signum dubie datum pro certo sit acceptum, Cic. Div 1, 55 —Esp freq (particularly since the Aug per) with negatives haud (rarely non) dubie, *undoubtedly, indisputably, positively, certainly* etsi non dubie mihi nuntiabatur Parthos transisse Euphratem, tamen, etc., Cic. Fam 15, 1 (nowhere else as an *adv* in Cic.) non dubie, Quint. 7, 2, 6, 9, 4 67, Front. Strat. 2, 3, 16, and with sed (cf. dubius I B 2 b *ε*), Quint. 11, 2, 1, so, too, nec dubie, Liv 2, 23 *fin*, Quint 2 14, 2, and with verum, id. 3, 4, 1, with sed, Tac A. 4, 19 *fin* haud dubie jam vic

tor, Sall. J. 102, 1 (cf. on the contrary in Cic.: *sine ulla dubitatione* hostis, Phil. 14, 4, 10; cf. Liv. 3, 38; Cic. Cat. 4, 3, 5); so, haud dubie, Liv. 1, 9; 13; 3, 24; 38; 53; 4, 2; 23; 5, 10 *fin.*; 33 *fin.*; 49 *fin.* et saep. (about 70 times; see the passages in Stuerenb. Cic. Off. p. 138); Quint. 10, 1, 85; Tac. A. 2, 43; 88; id. H. 1, 7; 46; 72; 3, 86; 4, 27 *fin.*; 80; id. G. 28; Suet. Caes. 55; id. Calig. 9; id. Galb. 2; Vulg. Lev. 13, 43.—(β) **dubio** = dubie, App. M. 9, 2.

dŭcālis, e, *adj.* [dux], *of* or *belonging to a leader* or *commander* (post-class.): tunicae, Valer. Imp. ap. Vop. Aurel. 13.—*Adv.*: **dŭcālĭter,** *like a leader* or *general*: antecedere, Sid. Ep. 5, 13.—*Comp.*, Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

dŭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a general, prince, chief* (post-class.): civitatis, Tert. adv. Jud. 13.

* **dŭcātrix,** īcis, *f.* [ducator], *a female leader*: vitiorum iracundia, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 14.

dŭcātus, ūs, *m.* [dux], *military leadership, command* = ἡγεμονία (post-Aug.), Suet. Tib. 19; Flor. 3, 21, 2; Just. 2, 15, 14; Vulg. Sirach, 7, 4: calculis omnibus ducatum latrones ei deferunt, App. M. 7, p. 191 *med.*—**II.** In gen., *guidance* (eccl. Lat.): caecus autem si caeco ducatum praestet, Vulg. Matt. 15, 14.—**III.** Transf., *authority*: quaerere a domino ducatum, Vulg. Sir. 7, 4 al.

dŭcēna, ae, *f.* [duceni], *the office of a* ducenarius, Cod. Th. 12, 1, 5.

dŭcēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *containing two hundred, of* or *relating to two hundred* (post-Aug.): pondera, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83: procuratores, i. e. *who received a salary of* 200 sestertia, Suet. Claud. 24 (cf. Dio Cass. 53, 15): praefectus, Inscr. Orell. 3444; cf. *ib.* 946; 2648.—*Plur.* as *subst.*: ducenarii, Cod. Just. 10, 19, 1: judices, *petty judges* (chosen from persons possessed of 200 sestertia), Suet. Aug. 32.—*Subst.*: **dŭcēnārĭus,** ii, *m.*, in milit. lang., *the commander of* 200 *men*, Veg. Mil. 2, 8.—**dŭcēnārĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the office of a* ducenarius, i. q. ducena, Cod. Th. 1, 9, 1; App. M. 7, p. 190, 13.

dŭcēni, ae, a (*gen.* ducenûm, Sen. N. Q. 3, 7, 3; Liv. 7, 25; Plin. 9, 3, 2, § 4), *num. distr.*, *two hundred each, two hundred*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 40; Hirt. B. G. 8, 4; Liv. 9, 19; 40, 18; Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 28 et saep.

dŭcentēsĭma, ae, *f.* (sc. pars) [ducenti], *the two hundredth part*, as a tax; *one half per cent.*, Tac. A. 2, 42; Suet. Calig. 16.

dŭcenti, ae, a (*sing.* ducentum, Lucil. ap. Non. 493 *fin.*; Col. 5, 3, 7; *gen.* ducentûm, Liv. 32, 37 al.; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 15: ducentarum, Nep. Them. 2, 5: -torum, Front. Aq. 7), *num.* [duo-centum], *two hundred*. **I.** Lit., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 55; 58; 4, 8, 27 et saep.—**II.** Transf., for *a large number* (indefinite), Plaut. As. 2, 2, 10; Cat. 37, 7 sq.; Hor. S. 1, 3, 11; 1, 10, 60; 1, 4, 9; 1, 6, 42 al.

dŭcentĭes or **-ĭens,** *adv. num.* [ducenti], *two hundred times*. **I.** Lit., Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 40; Cels. 2, 14 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., for *many times* indefinitely, Cat. 29, 15.

dŭcentum, v. ducenti.

dŭcĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [dux], *of* or *belonging to a leader* or *commander* (late Lat.): officium, Cod. Th. 15, 11, 2: apparitores, ib. 11, 25, 1: judicium, Cod. Just. 7, 62, 38.—*Subst.*: **ducianus,** i, *m.*, *a commander's servant*, Cod. Th. 7, 16, 3; Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2, § 8.

dūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*imp.* duc; but duce, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 18; id. Most. 1, 4, 11; id. Poen. 5, 4, 59; id. Rud. 2, 3, 55; id. Trin. 2, 2, 103; id. Truc. 2, 5, 26.—*Perf. sync.*: duxti, Varr. ap. Non. 283, 32; Cat. 91, 9; Prop. 1, 3, 27), *v. a.* [cf. Goth. tiuh-an; O. H. Germ. zieh-an, to draw; Germ. -zog, in Herzog, commander, duke], *to lead, conduct, draw, bring forward*, in all senses; very freq. passing over into the signif. of the compounds abducere, deducere, adducere, producere, etc., and of the synonyms agere, trahere, movere, etc. (very freq.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: quo sequar? quo ducis nunc me? Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 2: duc hos intro, id. Am. 2, 2, 224; id. Aul. 2, 6, 13: duc ac demonstra mihi, id. Cist. 2, 3, 36: suas secum mulierculas sunt in castra ducturi, Cic. Cat. 2, 10 *fin.*; cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 5 *fin.* et saep.: (difficile iter) vix qua singuli carri ducerentur, id. ib. 1, 6, 1; cf. plaustra, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 34: aquam ducere, Cato ap. Charis. p. 192 P.; so, aquam per fundum ejus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 4: spiritum naribus, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 5: so, spiritum per siccas fauces, Sen. Ben. 3, 8; cf.: aërem spiritu, Cic. N. D. 2, 6 *fin.*: animam spiritu, id. ib. 2, 54, 136; and in gen.: spiritum, for *to live*, id. Fam. 10, 1; cf.: vitam et spiritum, id. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 33: tura naribus, *to inhale*, Hor. C. 4, 1, 22: sucos nectaris, *to drink in full draughts, to quaff*, id. ib. 3, 3, 34; cf. pocula, id. ib. 1, 17, 22; and: Liberum, id. ib. 4, 12, 14.—Poet.: jucunda oblivia vitae (referring to the waters of Lethe), Hor. S. 2, 6, 62 (cf. Verg. A. 6, 714 sq.) et saep.: mucronem, *to draw from the scabbard*, Verg. A. 12, 378; cf.: ferrum vaginâ, Ov. F. 4, 929: ensem vagina, Sil. 8, 342; but: ensem duxerat faber, *had beaten out, forged*, Tib. 1, 3, 48: sortem, Cic. Div. 2, 33; Verg. A. 6, 22; hence, also transf. of that which is drawn by lot, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 34; id. Rep. 1, 34; Suet. Caes. 12; Tac. A. 1, 54; 3, 28 al.: pondus aratri, *to draw*, Ov. M. 7, 119: remos, *to row*, id. ib. 1, 294; cf. id. ib. 4, 353: numerosa brachia, *in dancing*, id. Am. 2, 4, 29: lanas, *to spin*, id. ib. 4, 34; cf. stamina, id. ib. 4, 221: ubera, *to milk*, id. ib. 9, 358: frena manu, *to guide, govern*, id. ib. 15, 518: vela, *to haul* (= navigare), Prop 1, 6, 2: manus, of swimming, id. 3, 20, 2: ilia, *to draw the flanks together, become broken-winded*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 9: os, *to draw awry, to make wry faces*, Cic. Or. 25 *fin.*; Quint. 9, 3, 101; cf. vultum, Ov. M. 2, 774; id. P. 4, 8, 13; Mart. 1, 41 et saep.: non equus impiger Curru ducet Achaico Victorem, *to draw along*, Hor. C. 4, 3, 5; cf. id. Ep. 1, 1, 93.—*Absol.*: sibi quisque ducere, trahere, rapere, *to take to one's self, appropriate*, Sall. J. 41, 5.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *To lead, conduct*, as a way or road: via ducit (te), in urbem? Verg. E. 9, 1; cf. Plin. Ep. 7, 5; Verg. A. 1, 401; Ov. F. 2, 679: Brundisium Minuci melius via ducat an Appi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 20: via ad undas, Ov. M. 3, 602: via ad infernas sedes, id. ib. 4, 433; cf.: iter ad urbem, id. ib. 437; Curt. 3, 28, 19; Sen. Prov. 6, 7; id. Vit. Beat. 1; Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 111; Quint. 5, 9, 14; Liv. 5, 40, 8 al.—**2.** Se, in colloq. lang., *to betake one's self, go*: jam me ad regem recta ducam, Plaut. Am. 4, 3, 8; id. Aul. 4, 8, 8; id. Bacch. 4, 2, 11; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 7: Balbus duxit se a Gadibus, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 1.—**3.** A legal t. t., *to take, lead away, drag, carry off* a person before court, to prison, to punishment, etc.: POST. DEINDE. MANVS. INIECTIO. ESTO. IN. IVS. DVCITO, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45; so, in jus, Liv. 2, 27: illos duci in carcerem jubent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 30: aliquem in carcerem, Suet. Caes. 20: in vincula, id. ib. 79: ad mortem, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 1; Nep. Phoc. 4, 3; and *absol.*: ducite, ubi capiat, etc., Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 65; Sen. de Ira, 1, 16, 14; Suet. Calig. 27; Plin. Ep. 10, 97, 3 al.: NI. IVDICATVM. FACIT. AVT. QVIS. ENDO. EM. IVRE. VINDICIT. SECVM. DVCITO. VINCITO, etc., XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45: decreta ejus modi: SI PETIT DUCAS. C. Fuficium duci jussit petitorem, *to be imprisoned*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 12, § 31; so of a debtor (addictus) who is led off as a slave, Novat. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 255; Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 87; Cic. Fl. 20 *fin.*; Liv. 6, 14 sq.; cf. id. 2, 23 *med.*; cf. prov.: stultitiast venatum ducere invitas canes, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 83.—**4.** Uxorem, *to lead a wife home*, i. e. *to marry*: bona uxor si ea deducta est, etc. ... Verum egon eam ducam domum, Quae, etc.? Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 91: uxorem domum, id. Aul. 2, 1, 40; Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 68: filiam Orgetorigis in matrimonium, Caes B. G. 1, 9, 3; cf. Liv. 4, 4: eum uxorem ducturum esse aliam, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 105: uxorem (or aliquam, filiam alicujus, etc.), id. Aul. 2, 1, 48; id. Cas. prol. 69 et saep; Ter. And. 1, 1, 128; 2, 1, 21 et saep.; Cic. Sest. 3; Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 4; id. B. C. 3, 110, 2; Verg. E. 8, 29; Vulg. Marc. 10, 11 et saep.—*Absol.*: si tu negaris ducere, Ter. And. 2, 3, 5; 2, 3, 9; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 76; Liv. 4, 4 al.: jugum ducere cum infidelibus, i. e. *to be yoked* in marriage, Vulg. 2 Cor. 6, 14.—Rarely for nubere: si ignorans statum Erotis ut liberum duxisti, isque postea servus est judicatus, etc., Imp. Antonin. ap. Cod. Just. 5, 18, 3.—In the comic poets, of taking home prostitutes, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 35; 4, 2, 44; id. Men. 1, 2, 15; id. Stich. 5, 4, 48; id. Truc. 3, 2, 10 et saep.—**5.** In milit. lang. **a.** Said of a commander, *to lead, to cause to move, to march* his army in any direction: locis apertis exercitum ducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 41, 4; cf. id. B. C. 1, 64 *fin.*; 1, 68, 1: exercitum ab Allobrogibus in Segusianos, id. B. G. 1, 10 *fin.*: exercitum in fines Suessionum, id. ib. 2, 12, 1; cf. id. ib. 4, 38, 3; 5, 18, 1: exercitum (legiones, etc.) in Bellovacos, id. ib. 2, 13, 1; 5, 24, 2 et saep.; cf. Tac. A. 2, 57: cohortes ad eam partem munitionum, quae, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 62, 2: exercitum Uticam, id. ib. 2, 26, 1: reliquas copias contra Labienum, id. B. G. 7, 61 *fin.* et saep.—In *pass.*, of the soldiers, *to march, move*: quam in partem aut quo consilio ducerentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 2.—And in *act.*, *absol.*, of the general himself, *to march, move* (a favorite expression of Liv.; not in Caes. or Sall.): (Mettus) ducit, quam proxime ad hostem potest, Liv. 1, 23; 1, 27; 9, 35; 22, 18 et saep.—Hence, **b.** In gen., *to lead, command* an army or (more freq.) a division: qua in legatione duxit exercitum, Cic. Mur. 9, 20; so, exercitum, Nep. Eum. 13, 1; id. Epam. 7, 3: qui superiore anno primum pilum duxerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 35, 6; 6, 38, 1; id. B. C. 3, 91, 1: ordinem, id. ib. 1, 13, 4; 3, 104, 3; Suet. Vesp. 1: partem exercitûs, Sall. J. 55, 4 et saep.—Rarely, *to lead* a division *in front, in advance*: consuetudine sua Caesar sex legiones expeditas ducebat: post eas ... inde, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 2; hence also, *to march in front, take the lead*, said of the division that forms the van: pars equitum et auxiliariae cohortes ducebant, mox prima legio, etc., Tac. A. 1, 51; cf. id. ib. 1, 64 *fin.*—(β) Transf. beyond the milit. sphere, *to lead, to be leader, head, chief, first* in any thing: accedit etiam, quod familiam ducit, Cic. Fam. 7, 5 *fin.* Manut.; so, familiam, id. Phil. 5, 11, 30; id. Fin. 4, 16, 45: ordines, id. Phil. 1, 8, 20: classem (discipulorum), Quint. 1, 2, 24 Spald.: funus, Hor. Epod. 8, 12: toros, Ov. F. 6, 668 et saep.—**c.** *To conduct* as prisoners in a triumph: per triumphum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 26, § 67: in triumpho, Plin. 7, 43, 45, § 139, v. triumphus.—**6.** With the accessory idea of creation, formation, *to produce, form, construct, make, fashion, shape, dispose* (cf.: struo, pono, condo, fundo): parietem per vestibulum alicujus, *to erect*, Cic. Mil. 27 *fin.*; cf. muros, Hor. C. 4, 6, 23: vallum ex castris ad aquam, Caes. B. C. 1, 73, 2: fossam, id. B. G. 7, 72, 1; 7, 73, 2: arcum, Ov. M. 3, 160: lateres de terra, Vitr. 2, 3: vivos vultus de marmore (with excudere spirantia aera), Verg. A. 6, 849; cf. id. ib. 7, 634; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 240; Varr. ap. Non. 283, 32; Plin. 7, 37, 38, § 125; Quint. 10, 3, 18 Spald.; Juv. 7, 237; hence, poet. also: epos, Hor. S. 1, 10, 44: carmen, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 18; 3, 14, 32: versus, id. ib. 5, 12, 63 et saep.: liniam ex colore, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 81; Quint. 2, 6, 2; cf. orbem, id. 11, 3, 118: alvum, *to bring forth by clysters*, Cels. 2, 12; 4, 4 et saep.: alapam alicui, qs. *to fetch one a box on the ear*, Phaedr. 5, 3, 2; cf. colaphum, Quint. 6, 3, 83 Spald.: pugnum, Dig. 47, 10, 4 et saep.; so esp. of processions, dances, etc.: funus, Cic. Quint. 15 *fin.*; Ov. M. 14, 746; Verg. G. 4, 256; cf. exsequias, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 154: pompam, Ov. H. 12, 152; id. F. 6, 405; id. M. 13, 699: choros, Tib. 2, 1, 56; Hor. C. 1, 4, 5; 4, 7, 6 et saep.; cf. choreas, Ov. M. 8, 582; 14, 520.—**7.** *To receive, admit, take* any thing (not ante-Aug.): cicatricem, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 66; Liv. 29, 32, 12: rimam, Ov. M. 4, 65: situm, *to grow rusty*, Quint. 1, 2, 18: formam, Ov. M. 1, 402: colorem, id. ib. 3, 485; cf. pallorem, *to grow pale*, id. ib. 8, 760: nomina, Hor. C. 3, 27, 76: notam, id. ib. 4, 2, 59 et saep.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to lead, guide, draw, conduct*: progredimur quo ducit quemque voluntas, Lucr. 2, 258; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 27; 1, 6, 57: ad strepitum citharae cessatum ducere curam, id. ib. 1, 2, 31: Liber vota bonos ducit ad exitus, id. C 4, 8, 34; cf. Quint. 12, 1, 26: per quaedam parva sane ducant (futurum oratorem), id. 1, 10, 5; cf. id. 1, 1, 27; 1, 5, 58.—Prov.: ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt, Sen. Ep. 107.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To draw, deduce,*

derive its origin or beginning from any thing ab aliqua re totius vitae ducere exordium, Cic. Fin. 5 7, 18, cf. exordium a nostra persona, Quint. 3, 8, 8, 4, 1, 7 principium disputationis a principe investigandae veritatis, Cic N D 2, 21 *fin* belli initium a fame, id. Att. 9, 9, 2, cf Quint. 1, 1, 21 initia causasque omnium ex quatuor temporum mutationibus, Cic N D 2, 19, 49 originem ab Isocrate, Quint 2, 15, 4, 1, 6, 38, Hor C 3, 17, 5 al. ingressionem non ex oratoriis disputationibus, sed, etc., Cic Or 3, 11 honestum ab iis rebus, id. Off 1, 18, 60, id. Or 39, 135 nomen ex quo, id. Ac 11, 41, cf nomen a Graeco, Quint 1, 6, 3, 3, 7, 1, Hor S 2, 1, 66 et saep, cf. also utrumque (sc. amor et amicitia) ductum (al. dictum) est ab amando, Cic Lael. 27, id. Fin. 2, 24, 78 —**2.** *To lead* a person, as regards his will or opinions, in any direction, *to move, incite, induce, allure,* in a good or bad sense (most freq in the *pass*) ita me ad credendum tua ducit oratio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18 nos ducit scholarum consuetudo, Quint. 4, 2, 28, 5, 11, 19, cf id. 9, 1, 21 ducit te species Hor S 2, 2, 35 et saep declamatores quosdam perversa ducit ambitio, ut, etc, Quint 10, 7, 21 —In the *pass* si quis statuarum honore aut gloria ducitur, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 58 *fin* eloquentiae laude, id Or 32, 115 quaestu et lucro id Tusc. 5, 3, 9 hoc errore ut, etc, id. Off 1, 41, cf litteris eorum et urbanitate, ut, etc., id. Rosc Am 41, 120 omnes trahimur et ducimur ad cognitionis et scientiae cupiditatem, id. Off 1, 6 et saep —**b.** In a bad sense, *to cheat, deceive,* Plaut Most 3, 2, 26, id Capt 4, 2, 7, Ter And. 4, 1, 20, id. Ph. 3, 2, 15, Prop 2, 17, 1 (3, 8, 1 M.), Ov H 19, 13, id M. 3, 587 (with decipere) —**3.** With regard to time, *to draw out, extend, protract, prolong* bellum, Caes B G 1, 38, 4, id B C 2, 18, 6, 2, 37, 5 sq, Cic Fam 7, 3, 2, Liv 22, 25 et saep, cf bellum longius, Caes B C 1, 64 2, 3, 42, 3 bellum in hiemem, id ib 1, 61, 3 eam rem longius, id. B G 7, 11, 4, cf rem prope in noctem, id B C 3, 51, 7 rem leniter, Liv 3, 41 et saep Also transf, of time itself tempus, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 11, Nep Them 7 diem ex die, Caes. B G 1, 16, 4, and of persons who are *put off delayed* ubi se diutius duci intellexit, id ib 1, 16, 5 —Less freq (mostly poet), **b.** In gen., of time *to pass, spend, enjoy* aetatem in litteris, Cic Fin 5, 19, 50, so, aetatem, Hor Ep 2 2, 202 vitam id. Epod. 17, 63, Sen. Ep 45, 10, cf Verg A. 2, 641 (where, shortly before, vitam producere) noctes, Prop 1, 11, 5, Plin. Ep 6, 31, 13 somnos, Verg A 4, 560 —**4.** In mercant lang, *to calculate, compute, reckon* age nunc summam sumptus duc, Lucil ap Non 283, 30 minimum ut sequamur, quoniam XC medimnûm milia duximus, accedant eo etc., Cic. Verr 2 3 49, id. Att 6, 1, 5 and 16, 6, 2, 7, Varr R R. 3, 16, 11, Gell 1, 20, 5 —**b.** Transf beyond the mercant sphere (α) Rationem alicujus, *to consider, calculate, care for one's advantage* or *interest* (a favorite expression of Cicero) duxi meam rationem, quam tibi facile me probaturum arbitrabar, Cic Att. 8, 11 D, § 7, so, suam quoque rationem, *to have respect to one's own advantage,* id. Verr 2, 1, 48, and non minorem aratorum quam populi rationem, Suet Aug 42 *fin* salutis meae rationem, Cic. Fam 7, 3 rationem officii, non commodi, id Sest 10, 23, cf id. Rosc Am 44, 128 unius cujusque temporis ducta ratio est, id. Div in Caecil 4, 16 rationem officii atque existimationis, id. Quint. 16, 53 —(β) In gen., *to reckon, consider, hold account, esteem as* any thing (cf. aestimo and existimo, very freq in prose and poetry) parvi id ducebat, Cic Fin 2 8, 24 pro nihilo aliquid, Plaut Pers 4, 4, 85, Cic Verr 2 2, 16 *fin*, id. Tusc 5, 32, 90, cf. Auct. Her 4, 20, 28 ea pro falsis ducit, Sall C 3, 2, cf innocentiam pro malevolentia, id. ib 12, 1 vos eritis judices, Laudin' an vitio duci id factum oportuit, Ter Ad. prol 5, so aliquid honori, Sall. J 11, 3 aliquid laudi, Nep praef. § 4 aliquem despicatui Cic Fl 27, 65 nihil praeter virtutem in bonis ducere (for which shortly after, in bonis *habere* = numerare), Cic. Fin. 3, 3, aliquem in numero hostium, id. Verr 2 5, 25 *fin*, Caes. B G 6 32, 1, cf ib 6, 23, 8, without *in*, ib 6, 21, 2, cf aliquem loco affinium, Sall. J 14, 1 Kritz *N cr* aliquid testimonii loco, Quint. 5, 9, 10 tu telae nostrae duximus cum Africo bello urgerentur, Liv 21, 41, cf officii duxit exorare filiae patrem, etc., Suet. Tib 11 faceret, quod e republica fideque sua duceret, id ib 25, 7 et saep malum cum amici tuum ducis malum Plaut. Capt 1, 2, 48, cf. Archytas iracundiam seditionem quandam animi vere ducebat, Cic Rep 1 38 eorum, quos idoneos ducebat, consilium habet, Sall J 62, 4 nil rectum nisi quod placuit sibi ducunt, Hor Ep 2, 1, 83 —With *acc.* and *inf* sic equidem ducebam animo rebarque futurum, Verg A. 6, 690 ut omnia tua in te posita esse ducas humanosque casus virtute inferiores putes, Cic. Lael. 2, 7, 19 *fin*, id. Rep 1, 2, 1, 17, 1, 38, 3, 9 (three times), Sall J 93, 5, Liv 22, 14, 6, 22, 59, 5, Caes B G 1, 3, 2, 4, 30, 2, 6, 18 et saep —Here too probably belongs the much disputed passage ludos et inania honoris medio rationis atque abundantiae duxit (= *ludos* publicos cum aliis rebus quae ad inania honoris pertinent, duxit, i. e existimavit habendos et ponendos in *medio rationis* atque abundantiae, ut inter rationem, quae plane spernit inania, et abundantiam, quae eadem ostentat, media via incederet), *he thought right to manage them in a middle course between reason and profusion,* Tac. Agr 6 *fin*, v Dübner and Orell ad h l.

* **ductābĭlĭtas,** ātis, *f* [ducto], *aptness to be duped* Att ap Non 150, 13

ductārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *for drawing* funis, perh. only Vitr 10, 2, 3 and 5

ductĭlis, e, *adj* [duco], *that may be led, guided,* or *conducted* (post Aug and rare) scena, *movable,* Serv Verg G 3, 24 flumen aquae riguae, i e *a canal,* Mart 12, 31, 2 aes, i. e *that may be hammered out thin,* Plin 34, 8, 20, § 94 sq, cf. aurum, Vulg Num 8, 4.

ductim, *adv* [id], *by drawing* (very rare) major pars operis in vinea ductim, potius quam caesim facienda est (for which, shortly after ductu falcis, non ictu), Col 4, 25, 2 invergere in me liquores, *in good draughts,* Plaut Curc 1, 2 13 (cf pocula duces Lesbii, Hor C 1, 17, 21)

ductĭo, onis, *f* [id], *a leading, a leading off* or *away* (very rare, perh not ante Aug) aquarum, Vitr 1, 1, 10, 19 alvi, Cels 2, 12, 4 24 *fin* ut ducere quis posset eos in quos habet jus ductionis, Dig 43, 30, 3, § 1.

ductĭto, āvi, *v freq a* [id.], *to lead, to lead with one* (a Plautin. word) **I.** Prop **A.** In gen, Plaut Rud. 2, 7, 26 —**B.** In partic, *to lead home* a wife, *to marry,* Plaut Poen 1, 2, 60 —**II.** Trop, *to deceive* ego follitim ductitabo, Plaut Epid 3, 2, 15

ducto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v freq a* [id], *to lead* or *draw, conduct* (very freq in Plaut, elsewh perh. only in Ter, Sall, and once in Tac, not in Cic, Caes., or the Aug authors) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen aliquem, Plaut Most 3, 2, 158 restim ductans, Ter Ad. 4, 7, 34 Ruhnk. exercitum per saltuosa loca, Sall J 38, 1, so, exercitum, id C 11, 5, 17, 7, id. J 70, 2, * Tac. H 2 100, cf equites in exercitu, Sall C 19, 3, Amm 14, 10, 11 (acc to Quint 8, 3 44 this phraseology was regarded by many as indelicate, prob on account of the foll. signif of the word ducto) —**B.** In partic aliquem, *to take home, take to one's self* a concubine, Plaut As 1, 3, 12 sq, id. Men 4, 3, 20, id Poen 4, 2 46, Ter Phorm 3, 2, 15 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To deceive, delude, cheat* nil moror ductarier Plaut Most 3, 2, 159 qui me ductavit dolis, id Capt 3, 4 109 —**B.** *To charm, allure* et me Apollo ipsus delectat ductat Delficus Enn. ap Non 97 32 (Trag v 390 Vahl) meretrices eum labiis ductant, id. Mil. 2, 1, 15 —(But in Plaut Pers 4 4, 85, the correct reading is duco, not ducto, v Ritschl ad h l)

ductor, oris, *m* [id.], *a leader, commander, chief general* (class, a favorite word of Vergil, used by him more than 20 times, cf dux, imperator princeps praetor, praefectus, etc) exercitus, * Cic Tusc 1, 37, Liv 1, 28 itineris, *a guide,* id 7, 41, 10 21 *fin*, Verg A. 2, 14, 8, 6, 129 et saep, cf apum (in their battles), id. G 4, 88, of the leaders in warlike games id. A. 5, 133, 249, Suet Tib 6 classis, *a pilot* Verg A. 6, 334, Ov M 12 574 aquarum Tibris, *the king of rivers,* Stat S 3 5, 112. —**II.** *One who extends draws out* ferreus, poet for *iron worker,* Auct Priap 32. 13, cf. Vulg. Num 10, 31.

ductrix, icis *f* [ductor] *a female chief, a general* Penthesilea, Dar Phryg 36

1. ductus, a, um, *Part*, from duco

2. ductus, ūs, *m* [duco], *a leading, conducting* (class) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen aquarum, Cic. Off 2, 4, 14, id. Leg 2 1, 2, cf. the work of Frontinus De aquaeductibus, in this sense also simply ductus, id ib 5 sq aequali ductu porticus, *a line, row,* Lucr 4, 426 muri, Cic. Rep 2, 6, 11 litterarum, *form, shape,* Quint. 1, 1, 25, 10 2 2, Plin. 8 3, 3 § 6 oris (with vultus) *lineaments,* Cic. Fin. 5 17, 47 linearum Plin 37, 12, 74, § 195 —**B.** In partic., *military lead, conduct, generalship, command,* Cic. de Imp Pomp 21, id. Fam. 3, 11, 4, Caes. B G 7, 62, 2, id. B C 1 7, 6, Vell 2 78, 115, Tac Agr 5, Suet Vesp 4 al., freq connected with auspicium, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 41, Liv 5, 46, 8, 31, 28, 38, Inscr Orell. 563 al, sometimes also opp to auspicium, as the supreme command, Tac. A. 2, 41, Curt. 6, 3, Suet Aug 21 Ruhnk. —**II.** Trop, of discourse **A.** *Connection, structure* of a play, Quint 4, 2, 53 —**B.** *A period,* Quint. 9, 4, 30 Spald

dūdum, *adv temp* [diu dum, it is some time since, cf. Don Ter And. 3, 4, 3, Prisc p 1016 P Hence] **I.** *A short time ago, a little while ago* (in Plaut and Ter freq, and repeatedly in Cicero's philos writings and letters, and in Vergil, elsewh except in the compound jamdudum, very rare, not in Caes, cf also diu, pridem) quid ille revortitur, qui dudum properare se aibat, Plaut Am 2, 2, 29, 1, 1, 231, 2 1, 73, 3, 2, 35, id Trin. 2, 4, 29 et saep, Ter And 3, 4, 12, id. Heaut 3 3, 34 et saep, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 76, id de Or 2, 65, 262, id Att 11, 24, Verg A. 5, 650, Stat Th 1, 670 —**B.** *Before, formerly* **a.** Opp nunc nunc assentatrix scelesta est, dudum adversatrix erat, Plaut Most 1 3 100, id. Men 5, 5, 33, 5, 1, 29 etiam si dudum fuerat ambiguom hoc mihi, nunc non est, Ter Hec 4, 4, 26 al, id And 4, 1, 29, 5, 1, 5, id. Eun 4, 4, 16, Cic. Brut 36 138, Verg A 2 726, 12, 632. —**b.** Opp nunc demum, Plaut Rud. 4, 4, 78, cf id. Epid. 3, 4, 22, id Mil 2 4, 52 —**c.** Without such oppos particles, Plaut Epid 5, 1, 54, id. Truc 4, 3, 29, Ter Ph 2, 4, 19, Cic. Brut 72, 252, Verg A 10, 599 quid tu me sic salutas quasi dudum non videris Plaut Am 2 2 52 (dub Ussing ad loc) —**C.** In Plaut connected with *ut* or *cum,* to denote immediately past or present time, *just as* nam ut dudum hinc abii, accessi ad adolescentes in foro, Plaut Capt 3, 1, 18, cf id Aul 4 8, 5, id. Bacch 4, 9, 33 scilicet qui dudum tecum venit, cum pallam mihi Detulisti, *just now* id. Men 2, 3 41, cf. ib 5, 1 1 —Less freq without these conjunctions is se ad portum dixerat Ire dudum *just now,* Plaut Merc 2, 3, 135, ed Ritschl —**II.** To designate a remoter past, only in two combinations. **1.** Haud dudum, *not long ago,* i e *just now,* = modo *To* E Persia ad me allatae modo sunt istae, a meo domino *Do* Quando? *To* Haud dudum, Plaut Pers. 4 3 29 —**2.** Quam dudum, *how long* vide quam dudum hic asto et pulto! id Stich 2 1 38, Ter And 5, 2, 9, id Eun 4 4 30 *Al* Qui non abiisti ita ut dudum dixeras? *Am* Dudum? Quam dudum istuc factum'st? *Al* Temptas, jam dudum modo, Plaut Am 2, 2 59

dŭella, ae, *f* [duo] *a Roman weight* = two sextulae, or *the third part of an* uncia, Rhemn Fann de Pond 23, Isid Or 16, 25

dŭellātor, dŭellĭcus, v bell

* **dŭellis,** is, *m* [duellum = bellum] *a warrior* Arn 1, p 10

Dŭellius (in MSS and inscrr also written **Duilius** and **Duillius**) a um [duellum = bellum, cf Cic. Or 45, 153, Quint 1, 4, 15] *a Roman gens,* esp, **1.** C, *the famous conqueror of the Carthaginians, in honor of whom the* Columna rostrata *was erected,* 493 A.U C Cic. Rep 1, 1, id de Sen 13, 44, id. N D 2, 66, id. Planc 25;

Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 192; Sil. 6, 665; cf. Inscr. Orell. 549.—**2.** M., *a tribune of the people*, A.U.C. 283, Liv. 2, 55 al.

Dŭellōna, v. Bellona.

dŭellum, v. bellum.

‡ **dŭicensus** dicebatur cum altero, id est, cum filio census, Paul. ex. Fest. p. 66, 14 Müll. [duis = bis and censeo].

‡ **duidens,** v. bidens, II. b.

Dŭīlius or **Dŭillius,** v. Duellius.

dŭim, v. do *init.*

dŭis, 1. *verb.*, v. do *init.*—**2.** *Num.*, v. bis *init.*

dŭītae, ārum, *m.* [duo], *heretics who believed in two gods*, Prud. Hamart. praef. 37.

dŭītas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *the state of being two, duality*, Dig. 50, 16, 242, § 3; δυάς, duitas, Gloss.

duītor, v. do *init.*

dulcăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis-acidus], *of a sourish-sweet flavor* (late Lat.): liquor, Seren. Sammon. 11, 151; 32, 607.

* **dulcātor,** ōris, *m.* [dulco], *a sweetener:* fontis amari, Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 237.

dulce, *adv.*, *sweetly, pleasantly*, v. dulcis, *fin.* (β).

dulcēdo, inis, *f.* [dulcis], *sweetness.* **I.** Lit., *a sweet taste* (rare): radix amara cum quadam dulcedine, Plin. 25, 6, 30, § 66; Vulg. Exod. 15, 25.—Far more freq. and class., **II.** Trop., *pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, charm:* nimia aquarum, Lucr. 6, 1266; cf.: frugum et vini, Liv. 5, 33: vini, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 137: aut aliquem fructum capiant dulcedini almae (shortly before opp. dolor), Lucr. 2, 971; cf. Cic. Fin. 2, 13; 2, 34, 114; id. Leg. 1, 17 *fin.*; Verg. G. 1, 412; 4, 55: honoris et pecuniae, Matius ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 2: avium (*genit. obj.*), Auct. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 70: agrariae legis, Liv. 2, 42: potestatis ejus, id. 5, 6 *fin.*: vitae, Cels. 6, 6: orationis, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161; cf. vocis, Ov. M. 1, 709: gloriae, Cic. Arch. 10, 24: iracundiae, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2 *fin.*; cf. irae, Liv. 9, 14 *fin.*: otii, Tac. A. 1, 2: amoris, Verg. A. 11, 538 et saep.: plebeios creandi, Liv. 5, 13; cf. praedandi, id. 6, 41 *fin.*: scabendi, Plin. 8, 25, 37, § 90: furandi, id. 8, 57, 82, § 222 al.—In *plur.*, Vitr. 7 praef.

dulcesco, dulcui, 3, *v. inch. n.* [id.], *to become sweet*, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53; Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 127; 31, 7, 41, § 70; Paul. Nol. Carm. 17, 23.

dulcĭa, ōrum, v. dulcis, I. B.

dulcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [dulcia], *of confections, making sweetmeats:* vascula, *to hold* confections, Inscr. Orell. 114.—**II.** Esp. of persons: pistor, *a confectioner, pastry-cook*, Mart. 14, 222 *in lemm.*; App. M. 10, p. 244, 30.—Hence, *subst.*, **dulciarius,** ii, *m.*, *a pastry-cook*, Lampr. Heliog. 27; Treb. Claud. 14; Veg. Mil. 1, 7.

dulcĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [dulcis], *sweetish* (very rare): potio, * Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 46; caseus, as a term of endearment, * Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 179.

dulcĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [dulcis-fero], *containing sweetness, sweet* (very rare): ficus, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 103 P. (v. 71 Vahl.): cantharus, * Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 17.

dulcĭfĭco, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [dulcis-facio], *to sweeten:* oratio jejunium dulcificat, Petr. Chrysol. Serm. Dub. 6.

dulcĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis-loquor], *sweetly speaking* (late Lat. and rare): calami, Aus. Idyll. 20, 4: ars Orphei, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

dulcĭ-mŏdus, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis], *sweetly modulated* (late Lat.): psalmi, Prud. Psych. 664.

dulcinervis, e, *adj.* [dulcis-nervus], *sweetly-stringed* (late Lat.): arcus, Mart. Capt. 9, § 917.

* **dulcĭŏla,** ōrum, *n. dim.* [dulcis], *little sugar-cakes:* mellita, App. M. 4, p. 115, 12.

* **dulcĭōrĕlŏcus,** a, um, *adj.* [dulcis-os-loquor], *speaking with a sweet mouth*, an epithet of Nestor, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 13.

dulcis, e, *adj.* [from gulcis, by dissimilation; cf. ten-ebrae *from root tam-;* root in Sanscr. gul-jam, sweetness; Gr. γλυκύς, γλυκερός, sweet], *sweet* (very freq.; cf.: suavis, venustus, jucundus, gratus, acceptus, amoenus, etc.). **I.** Lit., opp. amarus: (animal) sentit et dulcia et amara, Cic. N. D. 3, 13; cf. Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 72: mel, id. Asin. 3, 3, 24; id. Truc. 2, 4, 20; cf.: liquor mellis, Lucr. 1, 938; 4, 13: aqua, id. 6, 890: poma, id. 5, 1377; Hor. S. 2, 5, 12: vinum, id. C. 3, 12, 1; cf. merum, id. ib. 3, 13, 2: dolium, id. Epod. 2, 47: olivum, id. S. 2, 4, 64: sapor, id. C. 3, 1, 19 et saep.—*Comp.:* uva, Ov. M. 13, 795.—*Sup.:* panis, Plin. 18, 10, 20, § 92 et saep.—Hence, **B.** *Subst.* and heterocl., **dulcia,** ōrum, *n.*, *sweet cakes, honey-cakes, sugar-cakes* (late Lat.), Vop. Tac. 6; Lampr. Heliog. 26; 31; Prud. Psych. 429.—**II.** Trop., *agreeable, delightful, pleasant, charming, soft, flattering.* **A.** In gen.: dulcia atque amara apud te sum elocutus omnia, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 2; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 61; id. Truc. 1, 2, 78: vita, Lucr. 2, 997; cf.: lumina vitae, id. 5, 989: solacia, vitae, id. 5, 21: orator, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3; cf. of orators or writers, Quint. 10, 1, 77; 73; 12, 10, 44; cf. also: non quo ea (oratione) Laelii quicquam sit dulcius, Cic. Brut. 21, 83: genus dicendi, Quint. 2, 8, 4: carmen, id. 12, 10, 33: poëmata, Hor. A. P. 99 et saep.: nomen libertatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63; cf. id. Att. 15, 13, 3: auditu nomen, Liv. 24, 21, 3: amores, Hor. C. 1, 9, 15: otium, id. Epod. 1, 8: fortuna, id. C. 1, 37, 11: dulce et decorum est pro patria mori, Hor. C. 3, 2, 13.—With *dat.:* mensae dulcis herili canis, Val. Fl. 7, 130.—Prov.: dulce etiam fugias, fieri quod amarum potest, Pub. Syr. 144 Rib.—*Sup.:* epistola, Cic. Att. 15, 13, 4: quod in amicissimo quoque dulcissimum est, id. Lael. 23 *fin.* al.—**B.** In partic. of friends, lovers, etc., *friendly, pleasant, agreeable, charming, kind, dear:* amici (opp. acerbi inimici), Cic. Lael. 24 *fin.*; cf.: amicitia remissior esse debet et liberior et dulcior, id. ib. 18 *fin.*: liberi, Hor. Epod. 2, 40; cf. nata, id. S. 2, 3, 199: alumnus, id. C. 3, 23, 7; id. Ep. 1, 4, 8.—Hence, in addressing a person: optime et dulcissime frater, Cic. Leg. 3, 11; cf.: dulcissime Attice, id. Att. 6, 2, 9: mi dulcissime Tiro, Cic. Fil. Fam. 16, 21, 2: dulcis amice, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 12: dulce decus meum, id. C. 1, 1, 2.—*Absol.:* quid agis, dulcissime rerum? Hor. S. 1, 9, 4.—Hence, *adv.* (acc. to II.), *agreeably, delightfully.* (α) **dulcĭter,** Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 18; Quint. 1, 10, 24; 4, 2, 62; 9, 4, 14; 12, 10, 71.—(β) **dulce,** Cat. 51, 5; Hor. C. 1, 22, 23; 24; id. Ep. 1, 7, 27; Stat. S. 3, 4, 8; id. Th. 4, 274.—**b.** *Comp.:* dulcius spirare, Quint. 12, 10, 27; Prop. 1, 2, 14.—**c.** *Sup.:* dulcissime scripta, Cic. Brut. 19, 77.

dulcĭsŏnōrus, a, am, *adj.* [dulcis-sonorus], *sweetly sounding:* res, Serv. Centim. p. 24 Santen. (p. 467, 17 Keil).

dulcĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis-sonus], *sweetly sounding:* murmur, Sid. Carm. 6, 5; Cassiod. in Psalt. praef.

dulcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dulcis], *sweetness, pleasantness* (ante- and post-classical). **I.** Lit.: fici, App. de Mundo, 74, 34.—**II.** Trop.: conspirantis animae, Att. ap. Non. 96, 27 (Trag. v. 640 Rib.): tanta, Caecil. ap. Non. ib. (Com. v. 218 Rib.).

dulcĭter, *adv.*, v. dulcis, *fin.* (α).

dulcĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [dulcis], *sweetness* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: gustatus, qui dulcitudine praeter ceteros sensus commovetur, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99.—**II.** Trop., *pleasantness, agreeableness, charm:* usurarum, Dig. 42, 8, 10, § 10: CVM QVA VIXIT ANNIS XIII. CVM MAGNA DVLCITVDINE, *in great tenderness* (acc. to dulcis, II. B.), Inscr. Grut. 752, 3; so Inscr. Fabr. 250, 4.

dulco, ātus, āre, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to sweeten* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 5, 4; id. Carm. 2, 105.

dulcor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *sweetness* (cf. the opp. amaror; late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 6; 3, 5; Vulg. Sirach, 11, 3 al.

dulcōro, āre, 1, *v. a.* [dulcor], *to sweeten* (late Lat.): amaritudinem, Hier. Ep. 22, 9; id. ib. 69, 9: animam, Vulg. Prov. 27, 9: mare mortuum et amaras aquas, Hier. ap. Psa. 76.—Hence, *P. a.:* **dulcōrātus,** a, um, *sweetened*, Plin. Val. 1, 2 al.

Dulgĭbĭni, ōrum, *m.* (Δουλγούμνιοι), Ptol., *a Germanic tribe on the banks of the Weser*, in the present Lippe-Detmold, Paderborn, and Pyrmont, Tac. G. 34.

† **dūlĭce,** *adv.*, = δουλικῶς, *in the manner of a slave, servilely*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 58.

Dūlĭchĭum, ii, *n.* (Δουλίχιον Hom., Δολίχαι Strab.), *an island of the Ionian Sea, southeast of Ithaca, belonging to the kingdom of Ulysses*, perhaps one of the Echinades, but its situation is uncertain, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 54; Verg. A. 3, 271; Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 67; called also **Dūlĭchĭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. insula), Prop. 2, 14, 4 (3, 6, 4 M.).—Hence, **II. Dūlĭchĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Dulichium*, or poet., *of Ulysses.*—So, dux, i. e. *Ulysses*, Ov. M. 14, 226; id. R. Am. 272; cf. juvenis, Prop. 2, 21, 13 (3, 14, 13 M.): vertex, *the head of Ulysses*, Ov. M. 13, 107: portus, id. ib. 13, 711: rates, Verg. E. 6, 76: Irus, Prop. 3, 5, 17 (4, 4, 17 M.): manus, Ov. M. 13, 425: palatum, i. e. *of the companions of Ulysses*, id. Tr. 4, 1, 31: proci, i. e. *of Penelope*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 58; cf. Ov. H. 1, 87.

Dūlŏrestes, is (**Dolorestes**), *m.*, *the title of a tragedy of Pacuvius*, Prisc. 668 P. v. Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 91 sq. and 364.

dum, *conj.* [for dium, acc. from dius; cf. diu, Corss. Ausspr. 2, 856], denotes the temporal relation of two actions to each other, **I.** As contemporaneous, or, **II.** As in immediate succession, so that with the commencement of one action the other ceases. **I.** *As* contemporaneous. **A.** Without respect to the limits of the two actions, *while, whilst, during the time in which.* **1.** In gen., construed with the indicative, except in *oratio obliqua*, where the subjunctive was sometimes used. In Aug. poets and late prose the subjunctive often stands in *oratio directa*, v. the following). (α) *Indic. praes.:* dum cum hac usuraria Uxore mihi nunc morigero, haec curata sint Fac sis, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 25; so id. Aul. 4, 2, 14; id. Bacch. 4, 7, 19; Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 11; Cic. Clu. 32 *fin.*; Verg. E. 3, 75; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 190 et saep.—In the *praes. histor.:* dum haec loquimur, *interea loci* ad macellum ubi advenimus, etc., Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 24; id. Phorm. 5, 9, 18; Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15; id. Div. in Caec. 17, 56: dum haec geruntur, Caesari nuntiatum est, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 46, 1; cf. these forms of transition, id. ib. 3, 17, 1; 4, 32, 1; 4, 34, 3; 5, 22, 1; 6, 7, 1; 7, 57, 1; id. B. C. 1, 56, 1; 2, 1, 1 et saep.: dum ea conquiruntur et conferuntur, nocte intermissa circiter hominum milia VI ad Rhenum contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 27, 4; cf. id. B. C. 1, 37, 1; id. ib. 1, 36, 1; Liv. 21, 7, 1; Verg. G. 4, 559.—In the *imperf.:* dum haec in Appulia gerebantur, Samnites . . . urbem non tenuerunt, Liv. 10, 36 *fin.*; 21, 53; 41, 14; Nep. Hann. 2, 4; Tac. Agr. 41; cf.: dum is in aliis rebus erat occupatus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 91.—In the *fut.:* nunc animum advortite Dum argumentum hujus eloquar comoediae, Plaut. Am. prol. 96.—In the *perf.:* dum Cyri et Alexandri similis esse voluit, Crassorum inventus est dissimillimus, Cic. Brut. 81, 292; so id. Mur. 27, 55; id. Fin. 2, 13; id. Phil. 14, 12, 33; id. Att. 1, 16, 2; Nep. Reg. 2, 2 al.—In the *pluperf.:* dum in unam partem oculos animosque hostium certamen averterat, pluribus locis scalis capitur murus, Liv. 32, 24.—In the *fut. perf.:* bellum ingens geret Italia . . . Tertia dum Latio regnantem viderit aestas, Verg. A. 1, 265.—Prov.: dum loqueris, i. e. *this instant*, Petr. 99.—In the *oratio obliqua:* dic, hospes, Spartae, nos te hic vidisse jacentes, Dum sanctis patriae legibus obsequimur, Poëta ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 101; Liv. 2, 57; 26, 16; Tac. A. 15, 59; id. H. 1, 33; Ov. M. 4, 776 et saep.—(β) *Subj.* In *oratio obliqua:* dixisti, dum Planci in me meritum verbis extollerem, me arcem facere e cloaca, Cic. Planc. 40; so id. de Or. 1, 41 *fin.*; id. Mur. 24; id. Att. 5, 17, 3; Sall. C. 7, 6; Tac. H. 4, 17 *fin.* al.—In *oratio recta:* o quotiens ausae, caneret dum valle sub alta, Rumpere mugitu carmina docta boves, Tib. 2, 3, 19: dum intentus in eum se rex totus averteret, etc., Liv. 1, 40, 7: dum ea in Samnio gererentur, id. 10, 18, 1; Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 2; Verg. G. 4, 457; Mart. 1, 22, 1; Hirt. B. Hisp. 23; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 35; id. Caes. 39; Hyg. Fab. 12 al.—**b.** When the principal action is an immediate and sudden sequence of that described in

the clause with dum, subito or repente is often used in the principal clause dum tempus teritur, repente milites, etc., Liv 29, 9, 5 dum advenientes filia interrogat, repente in osculis, etc Suet Aug 99 dum Appium orno, subito sum factus accusato ris ejus socer, Cic Att 6, 6, 1, Hirt B Afr 61 —**c.** When the actions are simply pre sented as contemporaneous, interea, jam or interea jam is often used in the principal clause dum haec mecum reputo, accersi tur lavatum interea virgo, Ter Eun 3, 5, 44, Cic Quint 6, 28 dum ea Romani pa rant, jam Saguntum oppugnabatur, Liv 21, 7, 1, cf also dum interim, Plaut Trin. 1, 1, 8, id. Men. 1, 3, 31, Liv 21, 47, 7 al —**2.** Esp, of duration in the present, *now, yet* **a.** In combination with etiam pri mum, and esp freq with the negations non, nec, ne, haud, nihil, nullus, nemo, v h vv —**b.** Colloq, as an enclitic with im peratives and interjections (by some sepa rately written ades dum, abi dum, etc, but v Ritschl, Opusc Phil p 567 sq), orig *acc* of time, *a moment, a second, a little* Sosia adesdum, paucis te volo, Ter And 1, 1 2 abidum, id Heaut 2, 3, 8 circum spicedum, Plaut Trin. 1, 2, 109 dicdum, Ter Hec 5, 3, 5 facitodum, id Heaut 3, 2, 39 iteradum, Poeta ap Cic Att 14, 14 jubedum, Plaut Rud. 3, 5, 7 manedum, id Bacch 4, 6, 24, Ter Hec 5, 4, 4 memo radum, Plaut Poen 5, 2, 103 tacedum, id Men 2, 2, 73 tangedum, id Rud 3, 5 5 al agedum (most freq), id Am 2, 2, 151, 5, 1, 29, id As 4, 1 1, 5, 1, 1 et saep (for which, agidum, id. Trin. 2, 2, 89 Ritschl ad loc) Ter Eun 4, 4, 27, id Heaut 2 3, 69, id. Hec 3, 1, 35, id. Phorm 5, 3, 1, Cic. Sull. 26, Liv 7, 9, 9, 16 al, Cat 63, 78, Stat Th 7, 126 al agitedum, Liv 3, 62 Drak, 5, 52, 7, 34 *fin* cedodum, Ter Phorm 2 2, 15 ehodum, id. And. 1, 2, 13, 2 1, 24, 3, 5, 10, id. Eun 2, 3, 68, also in Plaut in enumerations primumdum (= Gr πρῶτον μεν), Plaut Mil 2, 3, 26, id. Most 2, 1, 53, id. Trin 1, 2, 61 al —**B.** With respect to the temporal limit of both actions, i q tamdiu quam or usque eo, *as long as, while* **1.** Lit (with *indic* when the duration of the action in the principal clause is alone im plied, except in the oratio obliqua) —In *praes* bene factum a vobis, dum vivitis, non abscedet, Cato ap Gell 16, 1 *fin*, so Cic Lael 4, 14, id de Sen. 23, 86, id. Fin 3, 2, 9, Caes B G 7, 50 *fin* al —In *fut* quid illos opinamini animi habuisse atque habituros dum vivent? Cato ap Gell. 10, 13, 17, Plaut Ps 1, 3, 103, Cic Rosc Am 32 *fin*, id. Leg 1, 1, 2, Verg A 1, 607 sq et saep —(β) *Subj*, often, when the clause with *dum* expresses a desired end, or refers to an indefinite future non tibi venit in mentem, Si dum vivas tibi bene facias, etc, Plaut. Bacch 5, 2, 76 pars, dum vires suppeterent, eruptionem censebant, Caes B G 7, 77, 2 ut sua sponte dum sine peri culo liceret excederet Gadibus, id. B C 2, 20, 3 hoc unum esse tempus de pace agen di, dum sibi uterque confideret ut pares ambo viderentur, id ib 3 10, 7 de quo (sc animo) dum disputarem, tuam mihi dari vellem, Cotta, eloquentiam, Cic N D 2, 59, 147 Bait (v Roby, Gram 2, 284 sq) —**b.** With tamdiu, tantum, tantummodo, tantisper, usque, or opp postea postquam, deinde, ubi, nunc, etc —With *tamdiu* Cic Verr 2, 4, 3, id Cat 3, 7, id de Sen 12, 41, id Tusc. 5, 33 *fin*, id Att 9, 6, 5 al —With *tantum*, Liv 27, 42.—With *tantummodo*, Sall J 53, 3 —With *tantisper*, Plaut Truc prol. 11, Ter Ad. 1, 1 44, id Heaut. 1, 1, 54 —With *usque*, Cic Verr 2, 1, 5 dum *postea*, id Mur 12, 26—dum *postea quam*, Caes B G 7, 82, 1, Cic Rosc Am 43 *fin* —dum *postquam*, Sall J 53, 3, Liv 21, 13, cf Ter And 1, 1, 27—dum *deinde*, Cic Att 9, 6, 5, Liv 27 42 13—dum *sed ubi*, Plaut. Capt 2 1, 37, Caes. B C 1, 51, 5—dum *nunc*, Ter And 1, 2, 17, Cic Ac 1, 4, 11 —For tamdiu dum, less freq dum dum, *as long as so long* sic virgo dum intacta manet, dum cara suis, Cat. 62, 45 and 56, cf Quint 9, 3, 16 dum habeat, dum amet Plaut Truc 2, 1, 23 (al tum) —**c.** In Plautus repeatedly with an emphatic quidem, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 57, 5, 2, 20, id Bacch 2, 2 48, id. Merc 2, 3, 53, id Ps. 1, 5, 92 —**2.** Transf **a.** In conditional relations as a restrictive parti cle, like quatenus and duntaxat, *so long as, if so be that, provided that, if only* (so reg ularly connected with the subjunctive, freq in prose and poetry) dum pereas, nihil interduo aiant vivere, Plaut Capt. 3, 5, 36 *Ly* Concede, inspiciam quid sit scriptum *Cu* Maxime, Tuo arbitratu, dum auferam abs te id quod peto, id. Curc 3, 58, cf dum res maneant, verba fingant arbitratu suo, Cic Fin. 5, 29 *fin* oderint, dum metuant, Att ap Cic. Off 1, 28, 97 licet lascivire, dum nihil metuas, Cic Rep 1, 40 et saep, in the *imperf* qui sese in cruciatum dari cuperet, dum de patris morte quaereretur, id. Rosc Am 41, 119, Sall C 40, 4, id J 68, 3, Quint 10, 1, 33 *An* Non pudet vanitatis? *Do* Minime, dum ob rem, Ter Phorm. 3, 2, 41, so without a verb, Cic Fam 7, 9, id Ac 2, 32, 104, Quint. 4, 1, 70, 9, 4, 58, 10 3, 5, cf dum eatenus, id 1, 11, 1 —(β) With an emphatic modo, and often in one word, dummodo aeque istuc facio dum modo Eam des, quae sit quaestuosa, etc, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 189, id. Aul. 2, 2, 62, id. Mil 2, 2, 98, Cic. Rep 3, 3, id. Off 3, 21, id Cat 1, 5, 9, Prop 3, 17, 17 (4, 16, 17 M), Ov F 5, 242 al., cf sin autem jejunita tem dummodo sit polita, dum urbana, dum elegans, in Attico genere ponit, etc, Cic Brut. 82, 285 dummodo sit dives, bar barus ille placet, Ov A. A. 2, 276 —Sep arated by other words mea nil refert, dum patiar modo, Ter Eun 2, 3, 28 cer tumst pati, dum illum modo habeam me cum, id Heaut 3, 1, 57, Val Fl. 5, 265 —(γ) With tamen and, in Plautus (cf above, 1 c), with quidem —With *tamen*, Cic de Or 2, 77, 314, Cels 3, 4, Quint 1, 1, 11, 2, 12, 7, 8 prooem § 32, Dig 39, 22, 4.—With *quidem*, Plaut Trin 1, 2, 20, id. Aul 2, 2, 34, cf the foll number —(δ) In negative conditional clauses, with ne, *so long as not, provided that not, if only not* VTEI SENA TVS NOSTER DECERNERET DVM NE MINVS SENATORIBVS C ADESENT, S C de Bac (thrice) id faciat saepe, dum ne lassus fiat, Cato, R R 5, 4, Plaut Trin 4, 2, 137, cf id. Bacch 4, 8, 26, id Curc 1, 1, 36, Ter Hec. 4, 4, 12, Cic Att 6, 1, 4, 8 11, B *fin*, Liv 3, 21 Drak, 28, 40, Ov H 3, 81 —So too, dummodo ne, Cic de Or 3, 48, 185, id Fam 10, 25, 2, id. Q Fr 1, 1, 7, id Att 12, 45 al dum quidem ne, Plaut. Merc 2, 3, 89 —**b.** With a causal accessory notion, *until, long enough for*, etc. (very rare, only with subjunctive) obsidio deinde per pau cos dies magis quam oppugnatio fuit, dum vulnus ducis curaretur, Liv 21, 8, cf id 24 40, Suet Aug 78 *fin* nam se quoque moveri finget, dum aditum sibi ad aures faciat, Quint 4, 1, 46

II. In immediate succession, *until, until that* (with the subjunctive or the indicative, as the idea of aim or simply of time predominates, cf e g quid dicam, quantus amor bestiarum sit in educandis custodiendisque iis, quae procreaverunt, usque ad eum finem, dum possint se ipsa defendere? Cic N D 2, 51 *fin* ea mansit in condicione atque pacto usque ad eum finem, dum judices rejecti sunt, id Verr 1, 6, 16, cf Ter Heaut 3, 2, 32, id Eun 1, 2, 126, Liv 4, 21 *fin*, 27, 42 Cicero general ly, Caesar always employs the subjunc tive) (α) *Subj* is dum veniat, sedens ibi opperibere, Plaut. Bacch 1, 1, 14, cf pau lisper mane, dum edormiscat unum som num, id. Am 2, 2, 64, cf also Cic Att 7, 1, 4, so with exspectare, id Lael 13, Caes B G 1, 11 *fin*, 4 13, 2, Liv 3, 11 *fin* Tac Or 19 *fin*, Hor Ep 1, 2, 42, Luc 5 303 et saep, with morari, Hirt B G 8, 28, Liv 4, 21 *fin*, 22, 38 al, cf infra, β sic dein ceps omne opus contexitur, dum justa muri altitudo expleatur, Caes B G 7, 23, 4, id B C 1, 58, 4, cf multa quoque et bello passus dum conderet urbem Infer retque deos Latio, Verg A 1, 5 ut spatium intercedere posset, dum milites conveni rent, legatis respondit, etc., Caes. B G 1, 7 *fin* Caesar ex eo tempore, dum ad flumen Varum veniatur, se frumentum daturum pollicetur, *from that time until*, etc, id B C 1, 87, 1 differant in tempus aliud dum defervescat ira Cic. Tusc 4, 36, 78 (cf ib dum se ipsi colligant) quippe qui moram temporis quaererent, dum Hannibal in Africam traiceret, Liv 30, 16 *fin* et saep —(β) *Indic* tu hic nos, dum eximus intorea opperibere, Ter Heaut. 4, 7, 5, so with op periri, Cic. Att. 10, 3, with manere aliquem, Ter Phorm 3, 2, 28, with exspectare, id. Eun 1, 2, 126, with morari Liv 27, 42, cf causas innecte morandi, Dum pelago de saevit hiems, Verg A 4, 52 retine, dum ego huc servos evoco, Ter Phorm 5, 7, 89, cf. Tityre, dum redeo, pasce capellas, Verg E 9, 23 struppis, quibus lectica deligata erat, usque adeo verberari jussit, dum ani mam efflavit, Gracch ap Gell 10, 3, 5, cf in the *perf*, Prop 1, 3, 45, in the *fut*, id. 1, 14, 14 See Hand, Turs II pp 303-330

* **dūmālis,** e, *adj* [dumus], *bushy, bristly* coma, Mart Cap 4, § 329

‡ **dūmecta,** v dumetum *init*

‡ **dūmesco,** ĕre [dumus], *to be over grown with bushes*, acc to Diom p 335 P

dūmētum or **dummetum** (another form DUMECTA antiqui quasi DUMICETA ap pellabant, quae nos *dumeta*, Paul ex Fest. p 67, 10 Müll), i, *n* [id], *thorn bushes, thorn-hedge, thicket* **I.** Lit, Cic Tusc. 5, 23, Verg G 1, 15, Hor C 3, 4, 63, 3, 29, 23 al —**II.** Trop cur orationem tantas in angustias et Stoicorum dumeta compelli mus? Cic Ac 2, 35 quod cum efficere vol tis (i e deum significare) in dumeta con repitis, id N D 1, 24 *fin*

* **dūmĭcŏla,** ae, m [dumus colo], *that dwells in thickets*, Avien Perieg 895

dummŏdo, v dum, I B 2 a. (β)

Dumnŏrix, ĭgis, *m*, *an Aeduan, brother of Divitiacus*, Caes. B G 1, 3 al

dūmōsus (also **dummosus;** old form **dusmōsus,** like Casmena, Casmili, etc, Liv Andron ap Paul ex Fest p 67, 5 Müll), a, um *adj* [dumus], *full of thorn bushes, bushy* (rare) rupes, Verg E 1, 77, cf saxa, Ov M 10, 535 montes, Col 4, 33, 5, colles, id Poet 10, 150 arva, Verg G 2, 180

dumtaxat (less correctly, **duntaxat;** in ante Aug monuments perh always written separately, often in inscriptions separated by some words dum taxat, cf also Lex ap Fest p 246, 12 Müll) *adv* [dum taxo, hence, lit, as far as it holds good, extends] **I.** *To this extent, so far, in so far, as far as this matter is concerned* sin autem jejunitatem et siccitatem dummodo sit polito in Attico genere ponit, hoc recte dumtaxat, Cic Brut. 82, 285 nos animo dumtaxat vigemus, id Att 4, 3 *fin* sint ista pulchriora dumtaxat ad spectu, id N D 2, 18, 47, id Div 2, 43, 90, id Deiot 1, 1, Hirt B Afr 90, Dig 4, 3, 17, § 1 dumtaxat de peculio, *as far as relates to the* peculium, Edict Praet ap Dig 15, 2, 1, Dig 14, 4, 7, § 5 —**II.** Hence, defining a limit, either as maximum or as minimum, *exactly, of the proper measure*, which may be *not more*, or *not less* **A.** (*Not more*, i e) *Only, simply, merely* = tantummo do **1.** Esp in specifying numbers and amounts MITTANTVR MVLIERES LIBERAE DVMTAXAT QVINQVE, Edict Praet ap Dig 25, 4, 1, § 10 *med* secum duxerit dum taxat homines III (= duodequinquaginta), Lex Acil Repet 32, Cato, R R 49 (quoted in Plin 17, 22, 35, § 198) ut consules pote statem haberent tempore dumtaxat annu am, genere ipso ac jure regiam, Cic Rep 2, 32, in tmesis eum quis volet magistra tus multare, dum minore parti familiae taxat, liceto, Lex Silia A. U C 510, Husch ke, Jurisp Antejust p 10 —**2.** In gen, in other restrictive applications dumtaxat, ut hoc promittere possis, etc, Lucr 3, 378 peditatu dumtaxat procul ad speciem uti tur, equites in aciem mittit, * Caes B C 2, 41, 2 Cato enim dumtaxat de magnitudine animi, etc, *simply*, Cic Par ad prooem 3, id N D 1, 38, 107, 1, 44, 123, id Ep ad Brut 3, 3 id de Or 2, 27, 119, Liv 10, 25, Tac G 25, Suet Caes. 55, 75, Hor S 2, 6, 42 et saep, Curt. 4, 42, 9, 36 al —**3.** So, non dumtaxat = non modo non rebus dumtaxat, sed etiam moribus, etc, Dig 26, 7, 12, § 3 non eos dumtaxat, sed omnes, etc, ib 50 16, 235, cf nec dumtaxat ani mum vobis fidelem praestitit, sed omnibus interfuit bellis etc, Liv 37, 53, 9 —**B.** (*Not less*, i e) *At least* = saltem **1.** Like A. 1, esp in numerical specifications obso nari dumtaxat ad minam, * Plaut Truc 2, 4, 91 cum in testamento scriptum esset,

ut heres in funere aut in monumento DVMTAXAT AVREOS CENTVM consumeret, non licet minus consumere, si amplius vellet, licet, Dig. 50, 16, 202: statim Arpinum irem, ni te in Formiano commodissime exspectari viderem, dumtaxat ad prid. Non. Mai., Cic. Att. 2, 14; cf.: IBI EPVLENTVR DVMTAXAT IN V. ID. IVL., Inscr. Orell. 707.—**2.** I n g e n., in other restrictive applications: valde me Athenae delectarunt: urbs dumtaxat et urbis ornamentum, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 5; cf. id. ib. 2, 18, 2; id. Fam. 12, 1; id. Mil. 2, 5; id. de Or. 1, 58, 249; id. Lael. 15, 53 al.: Cels. 5, 26; Sen. Ben. 5, 2; id. Ep. 58; Quint. 1, 4, 20; 2, 10, 2; Hor. A. P. 23: non tantum virtutes cujusque digne prosecutus, sed vitia quoque et delicta, dumtaxat modica, perpessus, *at least*, Suet. Aug. 66.—**3.** In a very few passages dumtaxat approaches so nearly in meaning to dummodo that it may be rendered by a conjunction in Eng., *provided that:* qui, cum luxuriose viverent, non reprehenderentur eo nomine dumtaxat cetera caverent, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 21; cf. Suet. Aug. 66 supra; v. Hand, Turs. II. pp. 330–339.

dūmus (old form **dusmus**, v. dumosus), i, *m.* [dusmus for densimus, from densus], *a thorn-bush, bramble*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 65; Verg. G. 3, 315; 338; 4, 130; id. A. 4, 526 et saep.

duntaxat, v. dumtaxat.

dŭŏ, ae, ŏ (*acc. masc.* duo as freq. as duos; cf. ambo. Passages with duo, Att. ap. Charis. p. 101 P.; Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 4; 3, 2, 37; id. Most. 3, 2, 89; 147; 148; id. Ps. 1, 3, 99; 4, 2, 43; Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 5; 3, 1, 9; Cic. Rep. 1, 10; 1, 13; 2, 14; 2, 19; id. Verr. 2, 2, 9; id. Tull. § 19 Beier *N. cr.;* id. Fam. 3, 4, 2; 7, 25, 2; id. Att. 9, 11, A, 2; Caes. B. G. 7, 69, 2; Liv. 6, 42 *fin.;* 35, 21; Suet. Calig. 41; id. Oth. 1, 5; Verg. A. 11, 285; Hor. S. 1, 7, 15 al.—*Gen.* duûm, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 102 P.; Att. ap. Cic. Or. 46 *fin.;* Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2; Sall. J. 106, 5; Liv. 3, 25; Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 89; 15, 17, 18, § 63 et saep.—*Neutr.* dua, Att. ap. Cic. Or. 46 *fin.;* and connected with pondo, also duapondo, Vitr. 10, 17; Scrib. Comp. 45; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 15.—The metre dŭŏ occurs only in Aus. Ep. 19, 13), *card. num.* [Sanscr. dva; Gr. δύο, δύω; Goth. tvai; Germ. zwei; Engl. two; cf.: bis (for dvis), dubius, duplex, etc.]. **I.** *Two:* hi ambo et servus et hera frustra sunt duo, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 19: angues duo maxumi, id. ib. 5, 1, 56: duo talenta argenti, id. As. 1, 3, 41 et saep.—**II.** = Gr. οἱ δύο, *the two, both:* subito edicunt duo consules, Cic. Sest. 14, 32: duo sapientia praestantes, pater et socer, Nep. Tim. 3, 2: nocuit sua culpa duobus, Ov. M. 15, 115; cf.: vos inter duos, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 2: qui duo populi, Liv. 8, 17, 9.

dŭŏdĕcăjŭgum, i, *n.* [vox hybr., δυόδεκα + jugum], *a team of twelve animals*, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 4.

† **dŭŏdĕcas**, ădis, *f.*, = δυωδεκάς, *the number twelve*, Tert. Praescr. 49.

dŭŏdĕcennis, e, *adj.* [duodecim-annus], *twelve years old*, Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 1, 10; 3, 2.

dŭŏdĕcennĭum, ii, *n.* [duodecennis], *a period of twelve years*, Cod. Th. 2, 27, 1, § 6.

dŭŏdĕcĭes (or **-ĭens**, quadrisyl., Auct. Carm. de Phoenice, 28), *adv. num.* [duodecim], *twelve times*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 75; Liv. 38, 28.

dŭŏdĕcim, *card. num.* [duo-decem], *twelve*, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 10; Cic. Rep. 2, 17; Caes. B. G. 1, 5, 2 et saep.—So, duodecim (and more freq. XII.) Tabulae, *the laws of the Twelve Tables*, Cic. Off. 1, 12; Quint. 5, 14, 18; Varr. L. L. 5, § 22 Müll. et saep.; called also *absol.:* duodecim (or XII.), Cic. Leg. 2, 23 (repeatedly); id. Off. 3, 16 al. (v. Wordsworth, Fragm. and Spec. pp. 253–265).

dŭŏ-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *ord. num.*, *the twelfth* (a common word in Caes.): legio, Caes. B. G. 2, 23, 4; 2, 25, 1; 3, 1, 1; 7, 62, 4; id. B. C. 3, 34, 3.—*Adv.:* **dŭŏdĕcĭmo**, *for the twelfth time:* consul, Capitol. Anton. Pius, 1, § 8.

‡ **dŭŏdĕcim-vir**, vĭri, *m.*, *one of the twelve* commissioners, Inscr. Orell. 3969.

* **dŭŏdēnārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [duodeni], *containing twelve:* numerus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 34 Müll.

dŭŏ-dēni, ae, a, *distr. num.*, *twelve each; twelve:* uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Caes. B. G. 5, 14, 4: duodena describit in singulos homines jugera, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 85; Liv. 5, 33; cf.: fossa duplex duodenûm pedum, Caes. B. G. 7, 36, 7: milia, id. ib. 7, 75, 3: astra, Verg. G. 1, 232; cf. signa, Ov. M. 13, 618: nec inveniuntur qui velint debere rei publicae, praesertim duodenis assibus, *at twelve per cent.*, Plin. et Traj. Epist. 54, 1.

dŭŏdennium, ii, *n.*, *the space of twelve years*, Mythogr. Vat. 3, p. 163 *med.* (al. duodecennium).

dŭŏ-dē-nōnāginta (written LXXXVIII.), *card. num.*, *eighty-eight*, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 118.

dŭŏ-dē-octōginta, *card. num.*, *seventy-eight*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 62.

dŭŏ-dē-quādrāgēni, ae, a, *distr. num.*, *thirty-eight each:* pedum columnae, Plin. 36, 2, 2, § 6; and 36, 15, 24, § 114.

dŭŏ-dē-quādrāgēsĭmus, a, um, *ordin. num.*, *the thirty-eighth:* anno, Liv. 1, 40.

dŭŏ-dē-quādrāginta, *card. num.*, *thirty-eight*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20; Liv. 35, 40.

dŭŏ-dē-quinquāgēni, ae, a, *distr. num.*, *forty-eight each; forty-eight:* diebus, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 38.

dŭŏ-dē-quinquāgēsĭmus, a, um, *ordin. num.*, *the forty-eighth:* anno, Cic. Brut. 44: die, Col. 9, 14, 4.

dŭŏ-dē-quinquāginta, *card. num.*, *forty-eight*, Col. 9, 14, 1; 12, 5, 1 (written IIL., Lex. Acil. Repet. 32 al.).

dŭŏ-dē-sexāgēsĭmus, a, um, *ordin. num.*, *the fifty-eighth:* annus, Vell. 2, 53, 13.

dŭŏ-dē-sexāginta, *card. num.*, *fifty-eight*, Plin. 11, 9, 9, § 19.

dŭŏ-dē-trīcēsĭmus, a, um, *ordin. num.*, *the twenty-eighth:* dies, Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 10, 6.

dŭŏ-dē-trīcĭens, *adv. num.*, *twenty-eight times*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 70 Zumpt *N. cr.*

dŭŏ-dē-trīginta, *card. num.*, *twenty-eight*, Liv. 33, 36 *fin.;* Suet. Tib. 1 al.

dŭŏ-dē-vīcēni, ae, a, *distr. num.*, *eighteen each:* denarii, Liv. 21, 41.

dŭŏ-dē-vīcēsĭmus (or **viges-**), a, um, *ordin. num.*, *the eighteenth*, Cato and Varr. ap. Non. 100, 11 sq.: pars tauri, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 184; Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 5; and, per tmesin: duo enim devicesima Olympiade, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 55.

dŭŏ-dē-vīginti, *card. num.*, *eighteen*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 74 sq.; Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 128; id. Rep. 2, 22; Caes. B. G. 2, 5 *fin.;* id. B. C. 3, 71 al.; cf. also: annis mille centum et duobus de viginti fere, etc., Eutr. 10, 9.

dŭŏ-et-vīcēsĭmāni, ōrum, *m.* [duo-et-vicesimus], *soldiers of the twenty-second legion*, Tac. H. 4, 37; 5, 1.

dŭŏ-et-vīcēsĭmus, a, um, *ordin. num.*, *the twenty-second:* anno, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 5, 4: legio, Tac. H. 1, 18; 1, 55; 4, 24; 4, 37; cf. the preced. art.

duonus, v. bonus *init.*

dŭŏvir, vĭri, and usu. *plur.* **dŭŏvĭri** (less correctly **dŭumvĭri**, Zumpt, Gram. § 124; Krebs, Antibarb. p. 391; in MSS. and Inscr. usu. II. vir, II. viri; but, DVOVIRES, Inscr. Orell. 3808: DVOVIRI, ib. 3886, v. infra), ōrum, *m.* [duo + vir], *a Roman board or court consisting of two persons.* **I.** Perduellionis, *an extraordinary criminal court, the duumviri*, anciently selected by the kings or the people for each case as it arose; so in the trial of Horatius, Liv. 1, 26; of M. Manlius, id. 6, 20; of C. Rabirius, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 12; v. Mommsen, Hist. 1, 204.—**II.** Sacrorum, *the keepers of the Sibylline books*, Liv. 3, 10, 7; 5, 13, 6; cf. Dion. Hal. 4, 62 (afterwards decemviri and quindecimviri were elected for this purpose; cf. Liv. 22, 10, 9; Lact. 1, 6, 13); v. Mommsen, Hist. 1, 240.—**III.** Navales, *an extraordinary board created for the purpose of equipping fleets*, Liv. 9, 30, 4; id. 40, 18, 8; id. 41, 1, 2 sq.; v. Mommsen, Hist. 1, 531; 4, 136.—**IV.** Ad aedem faciendam (dedicandam, locandam), *the duumviri for building* or *dedicating a temple*, Liv. 7, 28, 5; id. 22, 33, 8.—In the *sing.:* duumvir, Liv. 2, 42, 5; id. 35, 41, 8; 40, 34, 5 sq.—**V.** *The highest board of magistrates in the* municipia and colonies, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93; Caes. B. C. 1, 23; id. ib. 1, 30; Inscr. Orell. 2540: QVINQVENNALES, ib. 3882 sq.: IVRI DICVNDO, ib. 3805 sq.—In the *sing.:* DVOVIR, ib. 3813 sq.; 4982; also ib. 3886 (Momms. 1956).—**VI.** VIIS EXTRA URBEM PURGANDIS, *officers who had the charge of the streets of the suburbs of Rome*, Tab. Heracl. 1, 50 ed. Göttling.

dŭplāris, e, *adj.* [duplus], *containing double* (late Lat.): numerus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6; 2, 1: miles, *one who receives double pay as a reward*, Veg. Mil. 2, 7; also in the form DUPLARIUS, Inscr. Orell. 2003; 3476 al., v. duplicarius.

‡ **dŭplārĭus**, v. praeced.

dŭplātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [duplo], *a doubling*, Dig. 9, 4, 31.

dŭplex, ĭcis (*abl.* commonly duplici; duplice, Hor. S. 2, 2, 122), *adj.* [duo-plico], *twofold, double.* **I.** L i t.: et duplices hominum facies et corpora bina, Lucr. 4, 452; cf. aër (with geminus), id. 4, 274: cursus (with duae viae), Cic. Tusc. 1, 30: pars (opp. simplex), Quint. 8, 5, 4; cf. id. 4, 4, 5: modus (opp. par and sesquiplex), Cic. Or. 57, 193 et saep.: duplici de semine, Lucr. 4, 1229: quem locum duplici altissimo muro munierant, Caes. B. G. 2, 29, 3: fossa duodenûm pedum, id. ib. 7, 36 *fin.:* vallum, id. B. C. 3, 63, 3: rates, id. ib. 1, 25, 6: tabellae, *consisting of two leaves*, Suet. Aug. 27: dorsum, *consisting of two boards*, Verg. G. 1, 172: acies, Caes. B. G. 3, 24, 1; id. B. C. 1, 83, 1; 3, 67, 3 al.; cf. proelium, Suet. Aug. 13: seditio, id. Tib. 25: triumphus, id. Dom. 6: cura, id. Tib. 8 et saep.—*P r o v.:* duplex fit bonitas, simul accessit celeritas, *who gives promptly gives twice*, Pub. Syr. 141 (Rib.).—**B.** T r a n s f. **1.** Of things made double by being divided into two, *cloven, bipartite, double:* ne duplices habeatis linguas, ne ego bilingues vos necem, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 7; cf. id. As. 3, 3, 105: ficus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 122; Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 52; Veg. Vet. 2, 10, 6 (1, 38, p. 265 Bip.; cf. id. 1, 56, p. 281 Bip.): folia palmae, Plin. 16, 24, 38, § 90: lex, Quint. 7, 7, 10.—**2.** P o e t., like the Gr. διπλοῦς, of things in pairs, for ambo or uterque, *both:* oculi, Lucr. 6, 1145: palmae, Verg. A. 1, 93; cf. Ov. Am. 3, 327.—**3.** Opp. to single, like the Gr. διπλοῦς and our double, for *thick, strong, stout:* clavi, Cato R. R. 20: amiculum, Nep. Dat. 3; cf. pannus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 25: fenus, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 22 (for which: magnum fenus, Tib. 2, 6, 22).—**4.** With *quam* in post-Aug. prose, for alterum tantum, *twice as much as*, Col. 1, 8, 8: duplex quam ceteris pretium, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 9; Quint. 2, 3, 3.

II. Trop. **1.** Of words, *of a double sense, ambiguous:* verba dubia et quasi duplicia, Quint. 9, 2, 69.—**2.** In poets, like the Gr. διπλοῦς, of character, qs. *double-tongued, double-faced*, i. e. *false, deceitful:* Ulixes, Hor. C. 1, 6, 7: Amathusia, Cat. 68, 51; so, animo, Vulg. Jacob. 1, 8; 4, 8.—*Adv.:* **dŭplĭcĭter**, *doubly, on two accounts*, Lucr. 6, 510; Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 104; id. Fam. 9, 20: res conscriptae, *ambiguously*, Arn. 5, p. 182; Vulg. Sirach, 23, 13.

dŭplĭcārĭus, ii, *m.* [duplex], *a soldier who receives double pay as a reward*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 90 Müll.; Liv. 2, 59 *fin.;* Inscr. Orell. 3533; 4994 (cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 53 *fin.;* Liv. 7, 37; and 24, 47); also written DUPLICIARIUS, Inscr. Orell. 3534; see also duplaris.

dŭplĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [duplico], *a doubling* (post-Aug.): radiorum, i. e. *reflection*, Sen. Q. N. 4, 8; Dig. 9, 4, 31: temporis, ib. 48, 19, 8.—**II.** E s p., (α) As arith. t. t., *a doubling, multiplication by two*, Mart. Cap. 7, § 750.—(β) As jurid. t. t., *the answering of one objection by another, turning an objection upon an adversary*, Gai. 4, 127.—(γ) As rhet. fig., = ἀναδίπλωσις, *the repetition* of a word in beginning a clause, Ruf. Schem. Lex. § 8.

dŭplĭcāto, *adv.*, *twice as much*, v. duplico *fin.*

dŭplĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [duplico], *a doubler, magnifier*, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

‡ **dŭplĭcĭārĭus**, v. duplicarius.

dŭplĭcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [duplex], *a being double, doubleness* (late Lat.): aurium, Lact. Opif. Dei 8: narium, id. ib. 10.

dŭplĭcĭter, *adv*, *doubly, on two accounts*, v duplex *fin*

dŭplĭco, āvi, ātum, 1 (u long, Verg E 2 67), *v a* [duplex], *to double* (class) **I.** Lit numerum dierum, Cic N D 1, 22, so, numerum, id. Rep 2, 20 (twice), Caes B G 4, 36, 2, Tac H 2, 30 modum hastae, Nep Iphicr 1 *fin* exercitum, Cic Att 5, 18, 2, cf copias, Liv 7, 7 fructum, Varr R. R 1, 69, 1, cf reditum pretio, Col 12, 52, 2 rem, Pers 6, 78 stipendium legioni bus in perpetuum, Suet. Caes 26 tributa, id. Vesp 16 verba, i e *to repeat*, Cic Or 39 135 (with iterare), id Part 6, 20 sq, also, *to form a bipartite word, to compound* (e g androgynus) facilior ad duplicanda verba Graeco sermone, Liv 27, 11 —**II.** Transf **A.** (Acc to duplex, I B 3), *to double*, i e *to enlarge, augment, increase* mobilitas duplicatur, Lucr 6, 337 duplica to ejus diei itinere, Caes B C 3, 76 *fin*, cf cursu, id ib 3, 92, 2 et sol crescentes de cedens duplicat umbras, Verg E 2, 67, cf. Ov M 11, 550 duplicata nimbo flumina, id Am 1, 9, 11 ut in dies magis magisque haec nascens de me duplicetur opinio, Cic Fil Fam 16, 21, 2 curam, Sall Or Cottae, p 245 ed Gerl, cf sollicitudines, Lucei in Cic Fam 5, 14, 2 bellum, Sall. Fragm ap Serv Verg E 2, 67 —**B.** In poets and in post-Aug prose meton. (effectu pro causa), *to double up, to bow, bend* a person or thing nos duplicat timos, Naev ap Non p 487 (Trag v 45 Rib) duplicato poplite, Verg A. 12, 927 corpus frigore, Val Max. 5, 1, 1 *ext* virum dolore, Verg A. 11, 645, Ov M 6, 293, Stat. Th 3, 89, 6, 859 —**C.** *To double by dividing, to split in two, tear apart, tear* (late Lat) capillum, Cels 7, 7, 8 vesicam, id. 7, 26, 2 *fin* al.—Hence, * **dŭplĭcāto,** *adv*, *twice as much* degredi, Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 76

dŭplĭo, ōnis, *m* [duplus], *the double* of any thing (very rare), XII Tab ap Fest s v VINDICIAE, p 376 30 Müll, Plin 18, 3 3, § 12, cf Paul ex Fest p 66, 13 Müll —**II.** Esp, *the double of the perfect number, six*, i e *twelve*, = διπλασίων, cf Vitr 3, 1, 6

1. dŭplo, āre, *v a* [id.], *to double* (only in jurid Lat, for the class duplico), Dig 40, 12, 20, Gai ib 38, 10, 3, cf *duplabis* duplicabis Paul ex Fest p 76, 2 Müll

2. dŭplo, *adv*, *doubly*, v duplus *fin*

dŭplus, a, um, *adj* [duplex], *double, twice as large, twice as much* **I.** *Adj* dupla et tripla intervalla, Cic Univ 7 pars, id. ib scrobes, Plaut Fragm ap Prisc. p 751 P pecunia Liv 29, 19 donativum, Suet Dom 2.—**II.** *Subst* **A. dŭplum,** i, *n*, *the double* of any thing a terra ad lunam centum viginti sex milia stadiorum esse, ab ea usque ad solem duplum, Plin. 2, 21, 19, § 83, Plaut Poen 1, 1, 56 furem dupli condemnari, feneratorem quadrupli, Cato R. R praef, Cic Off 3, 16, 65 decre vit, ut si judicatum negaret, in duplum iret, id. Fl 21 in duplum, Dig 40, 12, 20 al duplo major, Plin. 27, 11, 74, § 98 —**B. dŭpla,** ae, *f* (sc pecunia), *a double price*, Plaut. Capt 4, 2, 39, Varr R. R 2, 10, 5, Dig 21, 1, 31, § 20, cf ib 21, 2, 6 tit de evictio nibus et duplae stipulatione —Hence, *adv* **dŭplo,** *doubly, twofold*, Vulg Matt 23, 15

dŭpondĭārĭus, a, um, *adj* [dupondius] *containing two* asses **I.** Prop or biculus, Col. 4, 30, 4 —*Subst* **dŭpondĭārĭus,** ii, *m* (sc nummus), *a two* as *piece*, Plin. 34, 2, 2, § 4.—**II.** Transf, like dio bolaris, *worth two coppers* i e *worthless, bad* dominus, Petr 58, 5 homo, id. 74, 15

dŭpondĭus, ii, *m*, or **dŭpondium,** ii (cf Varr L L 9, 49, § 81, also, **dĭpondium,** Gromat Vet. p. 28, 14, p 167, 11), *n* [duo pondus], *the sum of two* asses **I.** As a coin, Varr L L 5, § 169, 9, § 81 Müll, Plin. 33 3, 13 § 42, Cic Quint 16, 53, Petr 14, 3 al —**B.** Transf, *need, want*, Petr 58, 13 —**II.** As a measure, *two feet*, Col 3, 13, 5, 3, 15 2 et saep

dūrābĭlis, e, *adj* [duro], *lasting, durable* (rare, not ante Aug) quod caret al terna requie durabile non est, Ov H 4, 89, Col 12, 38, 7, 12, 55, 1 vox, Quint 11, 3, 23 al —*Comp* durabilior materies, App Mag p 314, 13 —*Sup* does not occur —*Adv*

dūrābĭlĭter, *in a lasting manner*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 9

dūrābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f* [durabilis], *lastingness, durability* (late Lat) frumento rum, Pall. 1, 36, 2

dūrăcĭnus, a, um, *adj* [durus acinus], orig of the grape, *hard berried, hard* (only fit for eating) uva, Cato R R. 7, 2, Plin 14, 1, 3, § 14, Suet Aug 76, Mart 13, 22, cf vites, Col. 3, 2, 1 —Transf, of other fruits persica, Plin 15, 12, 11, § 39, id 15, 23, 34, § 113, Pall. Febr 25, 32 cerasa, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 103

dūrāmen, inis, *n* [duro] *hardness* concr (very rare) aquarum, i e *ice*, Lucr 6, 530 —Of *a hardened* or *ligneous vine branch*, see the foll, I.

dūrāmentum, i, *n* [id.], *a hardening* in concreto **I.** Lit, *a hardened* i e *ligneous vine branch*, Col 4, 21, 1, Plin 17, 23, 35, § 208, Pall Febr 12 1 —Called also duramen, Col 4, 22, 1 —**II.** Transf, *a means of hardening, stimulus* humanae imbecil litatis efficacissimum duramentum est ne cessitas, Val Max. 2, 7, 10 —**III.** Trop, *firmness* (with robur), Sen. Tranq An. 1.

Dūrānius, ii, *m*, *a river in Gallia*, now *Dordogne*, Auson. Idyll 9, 464, Sidon. Carm 22 103

† **dūrătēus,** a, um, *adj*, = δουράτεος, *wooden*, only of the Trojan horse equus, Lucr 1, 477 (the Homeric ἵππος δουράτεος, Od 8 493, 512), cf durius

* **dūrātor,** oris, *m* [duro] *one who hardens, a hardener*, Pac Pan. Theod. 33

dūrātrix, icis, *adj f* [durator], *that renders durable*, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 17

dūre, *adv*, *hardly*, v durus *fin*

‡ **dūrĕo,** ēre, 2, *v n* [durus] *to be hard*, Serv Verg E 1, 91, Prisc 800 P

dūresco, rui, 3, *v inch n*, *to grow hard, to harden* **I.** Prop durescit hu mor, *Cic. N D 2, 10, 26, so in the *praes* limus, Verg E 8, 80 campus id. G 1, 72 corpus, Ov M 8, 607 curalium, id. ib 15, 417 oraque duruerant, id ib 2, 831 dure scente materia, Tac. G 45 —**II.** Trop in alicujus lectione, qs. *to become ossified*, Quint 2, 5, 21, 10, 5, 16

†† **dureta,** ae, *f* [a Span word], *a wooden bathing tub* Suet Aug 82 *fin*

dūrĭcordĭa, ae, *f* [durus cor], *hard heartedness* (eccl. Lat), Tert adv Marc 5, 4, 13

* **dūrĭcŏrĭus,** a, um, *adj* [durus co rium], *hard skinned* ficus, Cloatius ap Macr S 2, 16

Duris, is, *m*, *a Greek author, of Samos*, Cic Att 6, 1, 18, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 30 al

* **dūrĭtas,** atis, *f* [durus], *hardness, harshness* orationis (with severitas), Cic Or 16 *fin*

dūrĭter, *adv*, *hardly*, etc, v durus *fin*

dūrĭtĭa, ae (also rarely **dūrĭties,** Cels 3, 24, 6, 18 6 al, *acc.* duritiem, *Lucr 4 268, Cat 66, 50, Ov M 1, 401, 4, 751, id H 4, 85 Jahn. *N cr*, *abl* duritie, Plin Pan. 82 6, Suet Ner 34), *f* [durus] *hardness* **I.** Lit **A.** Ingen saxi Lucr 4, 269, cf Ov M 1, 401, and 4, 751 ferri, Cat 66, 50 adamantina, Plin 37, 11, 73, § 189 lactis coacti, id 23, 7, 64, § 126 pellis, Ov M 3, 64 sq et saep —**B.** Esp, in medic lang, *induration* praecordiorum, Cels 3, 24 alvi, Suet Ner 34 vulvarum, Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 250 al —In the *plur*, Plin. 23, 4, 40, § 82 sq, 28, 15, 60, § 212, 25, 5, 22, § 55, 28, 17, 70, § 234 al —**2.** Of wine, *hardness, harsh flavor*, opp suavitas, Plin 14, 7, 9, § 74 —**II.** Trop **A.** (Acc. to durus, II A.) *A severe mode of life, rigor, austerity* in par simonia atque in duritia atque industria omnem adolescentiam meam abstinui, agro colendo etc., Cato ap Fest s v REPASTINA RI, p 281, 23 Müll., Plaut Most 1, 2, 75, id. Truc. 2, 2, 56, *Caes. B G 6, 21, 3, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 74, id Part. 23, 81, Sall J 100, 5, Tac A. 6, 34, Plin Pan 82, 6 al, cf. transf. qui patientiam et duritiam in Socratico ser mone maxime adamārat, Cic de Or 3, 17 —**2.** *Absence of feeling, insensibility* eam animi duritiam, sicut corporis, quod cum uritur non sentit, etc., Cic Dom 36, 97, cf id. ib 38, 101 duritia ferrum ut superes adamantaque, Ov H 2 137, so in eccl Lat freq cordis, Vulg Matt 19, 8, and duritia alone populi, id Deut. 9, 27 —**B.** (Acc. to durus, II) *Harshness, strictness, rigor* tua duritia antiqua, *Ter Heaut. 3, 1 26, Prop 3, 12, 20 (4 11, 20 M) —Poet duritiae mihi non agerere reus Ov Tr 1, 8, 46, cf oris, qui depudere didicerat Sen Const. Sap 17 —**C.** (Acc to durus, II B) *Hardness, oppressiveness, severity* duritia leni tasve multarum (legum), Suet Claud. 14, so, imperii, Tac. H 1, 23 operum id. A. 1, 35, cf. caeli militiaeque, id. ib 1, 35

dūrĭtĭes, v duritia *init.*

* **dūrĭtūdo,** inis, *f* [durus, II. B] *harshness, cruelty*, Cato ap Gell 17, 2, 20, id. ap Non. 100, 23

1. dūrĭus or **dūrĕus,** a, um, *adj*, = δούριος or δούρειος, equus, *the Trojan horse*, Aur Vict Orig 1, Paul ex Fest. p 82, 12 —Poet transf duria nox, i e *the night in which the Greeks descended from the interior of the horse*, Val. Fl 2, 573, cf duratēus

2. Dūrĭus, ii, *m* (**Dūrĭa,** ae, *m*, Claud. in Laud. Ser Reg 72), *one of the principal rivers of Spain*, now *the Douro*, Mel 3, 1, 7 sq, Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 112 sq, Sil. 1, 234 al.

dūrĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj dim* [durus, II A.], *somewhat hard, rough*, or *harsh* (perh. only in the foll passages) —Of expression Catullus, Plin. H N praef § 2, cf versus, Plin. Ep 1, 16, 5

dūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* and *n* [durus], *to make hard, to harden* (mostly ante class. and post Aug, not in Cic) **I.** Lit (α) *Act* quae nobis durata ac spissa videntur, Haec, etc, Lucr 2, 444, so in the *part perf* coria (with condurare ferrum), id 6, 970, cf cutis, Ov M 4, 577 caementa calce (opp interlita luto), Liv 21, 11 ova in aqua, Plin 29, 3, 11, § 45 pontus frigore, Ov P 4, 9, 85 nives solo, Hor C 3, 24, 39 aqua salibus, i e *strongly saturated*, Col. 7 4 *fin*, v durus, I ungulas (mularum), id 6, 37, 11 ferrum ictibus, Plin. 34, 15, 43, § 149 guttas in grana, id. 12, 19, 42, § 94 uvam fumo, i e *to dry, preserve* Hor S 2 4, 72.—In medic lang corpus, i e *to bind, make costive*, opp mollire, Cels. 2, 14, cf id 2, 33 *fin* —In fullers lang, *to harden, stiffen* or *full* cloth *Art.* Non queo durare *Par* Si non didicisti fullonium, non mi randumst, Plaut As 5, 2, 57 (with a pun ning reference to the meaning II A 2) —(β) *Neutr* tum durare solum et discludere Nerea ponto Coeperit, i q durescere, Verg E 6, 35, so, vino minime durante, uva maxime, Plin 14 3, 4, § 37 —**II.** Trop **A.** (Acc. to durus, II A 2) **1.** *Act*, *to harden with use* or *labor*, etc., *to make hardy* or *callous, to inure* (class) opere in duro membra manusque, Lucr 5, 1359, cf membra animumque, Hor S 1, 4, 119 umeros ad vulnera, Verg G 3, 257 hoc se labore durant homines adolescentes, *Caes. B G 6, 28, 3, cf exercitum crebris expeditionibus, patientiaque periculorum Vell. 2 78, 2 cor, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 6, cf mentem, Tac A 3, 15 al ab duratis usu armorum pulsi, Liv 7, 29, so in the *part*, id 23, 18, 30, 28 durati bellis, id. 42, 52 vitia durantur, *grow inveterate*, Quint 1, 1, 37 —**2.** *Neutr* (so most freq), *to be hardened inured to troubles*, i e *to be patient, to wait persevere, to endure, hold out* durare nequeo in aedibus Plaut Am 3, 2, 1, cf id Men 5, 2, 31, Ter Ad 4, 2, 15, Liv 5, 2 7, 38, 7 *fin*, Quint 11, 3 23, Verg A 9, 604, Hor Ep 1, 1, 82 al, cf *impers*, Liv 10, 46 durate et vosmet rebus servate secundis Verg A. 1, 207, cf Suet Calig 45, Auct ap Quint 9, 2, 91, Ov Am 3, 11 27 al. nequeo durare, quin, etc., Plaut Curc. 1, 3, 22 durare nequeo quin intro eam, id. Mil 4 6, 34, Suet Claud. 26 —(β) With *acc.*, *to bear, endure* (poet and in post Aug prose) patior quemvis durare laborem Verg A 8 577 quascumque vias, Stat S 5, 2, 153, and of inanimate subjects sine funibus Vix durare carinae Possunt imperiosius Aequor, Hor C 1, 14 7, cf (vitis genus) quod siccitatem durat et ventos, Pall Febr 9, 1 —(γ) With *inf* non quis parumper durare opperier, Plaut Truc. 2, 3, 5 —**b.** In gen., *to hold out, to continue in existence, to last, remain* (very freq) *Ar* Ubi illaec (talenta) quae dedi ante? *Cl* Abusa. Num si ea durarent mihi,

etc., Plaut. As. 1, 3, 44: uti quam diutissime durent oleae, Cato R. R. 58; 104; Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 3: omnem durare per aevom, Lucr. 3, 605; cf. id. 3, 812; Verg. G. 2, 100; Suet. Calig. 6 al.: neque post mortem durare videtur (corpus), Lucr. 3, 339; cf. ib. 561: ad posteros virtus durabit, Quint. 3, 1, 21; cf. id. 1, 11, 18; 3, 1, 9; 5, 11, 41: maneat quaeso duretque gentibus, si non amor nostri, at certe odium sui, Tac. G. 33: durante originis vi, id. Agr. 11; cf. Petr. 96, 3: durante bello, Tac. A. 14, 39; so with *adhuc*, Suet. Gramm. 24; cf.: munera, quibus donatus est, durant, ostenduntque adhuc Bais, *are still in existence*, id. Tib. 6 et saep.—With *inf.*: ut vivere durent, Luc. 4, 519; so Sil. 10, 653; 11, 75; Petr. 41, 2.—In Tacitus sometimes of persons, for vivere, *to live*: narratum ab iis, qui nostram ad juventam duraverunt, Tac. A. 3, 16; id. Or. 17; id. Agr. 44. And once in the same author (acc. to the better reading) of extension in space: durant colles (= continuantur, ultra porriguntur; French, *s'y prolongent*), *extend continuously to the frontier*, Germ. 30.—**B.** (Acc. to durus, II. B.) **1.** *Act.*, *to render hard, callous, insensible; to dull, to blunt* (rare and perh. not ante-Aug.): aerea dehinc ferro (Juppiter) duravit saecula, Hor. Epod. 16, 65: ad plagas durari, Quint. 1, 3, 14 (cf. § 12: quae in pravam induruerunt): ad omne facinus durato, Tac. H. 4, 59.—Of the affections, Vulg. Job, 39, 16.—*Pass.*: linguae vitia, inemendabili in posterum pravitate durantur, *to become confirmed, incurable*, Quint. 1, 1, 37.—**2.** *Neutr.*, *to be hard, stern, callous, insensible* (rare and not ante-Aug.): ut non durat (pater) ultra poenam abdicationis, Quint. 9, 2, 88: in nullius umquam suorum necem duravit, Tac. A. 1, 6; Petr. 105 *fin.*; cf.: usque ad caedem ejus duratura filii odia, Tac. A. 14, 1 *fin.*

Dūrŏcortŏrum, i, *n.*, Δουρικόρτορα, *the capital of the* Remi *in Gallia Belgica*, now *Rheims*, Caes. B. G. 6, 44, 1.

Duronius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 274 al.

dūrus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; cf. Sanscr. root dhar, to fix, confirm], *hard*. **I.** Lit. **A.** Orig. as affecting the sense of feeling: et validi silices ac duri robora ferri, Lucr. 2, 449; so, silex, Verg. A. 6, 471: ferrum, Hor. C. 3, 11, 31: cautes, Verg. A. 4, 366; Ov. M. 4, 672: bipennes, Hor. C. 4, 4, 57: ligones, id. Epod. 5, 30: aratrum, id. S. 1, 1, 28: compes, id. Epod. 4, 4: pellis, Lucr. 6, 1195; Verg. G. 3, 502: arva, id. ib. 2, 341; cf. cutis, Ov. M. 8, 805: alvus, Cels. 6, 18, 9; Hor. S. 2, 4, 27: aqua, *hard*, i. e. *containing much earthy matter*, Cels. 2, 30 *fin.*; cf. muria, *saturated with salt*, Col. 6, 30 *fin.*; 12, 6, 1 et saep., v. muria: dumeta, i. e. *rough*, Ov. M. 1, 105 et saep.: gallina, *tough, not yet boiled tender*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 18; cf.: fungi, qui in coquendo duriores fient, Plin. 22, 23, 47, § 99 et saep.—*Sup.*: ladanum durissimum tactu, Plin. 26, 8, 30, § 48; cf.: durissimus tophus vel carbunculus, Col. 3, 11, 7 et saep.—As *subst.*: **dūrum**, i, *n.* (*a*) E duro (sc. ligno), *of the hardened wood of the vine*, Col. 3, 6, 2; 3, 10, 15; 21 et saep.; cf. duramentum.—(*β*) Durum cacare, Mart. 3, 89, 2.—**B.** Transf. **1.** As affecting the sense of taste: vinum, opp. suavis, *hard, harsh*, Pall. Oct. 14, 5; cf.: sapor Bacchi, Verg. G. 4, 102: acetum, Ser. Samm. 40 and 351.—**2.** As affecting the ear: vocis genera permulta: ... grave acutum, flexibile durum, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 15 and 32.—Hence, in rhet., *hard, rough* (cf. asper, II.): aspera et dura et dissoluta et hians oratio, Quint. 8, 6, 62: consonantes, id. 11, 3, 35: syllabae, id. 12, 10, 30: verba, id. 8, 3, 32 sq.; cf. id. 1, 5, 72: compositio, id. 9, 4, 142.

II. Trop. **A.** Opp. to cultivated, *rough, rude, uncultivated*: Q. Aelius Tubero ut vita sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cic. Brut. 31; cf.: (Stoici) horridiores evadunt, asperiores, duriores, et oratione et moribus, id. Fin. 4, 28, 78; id. Mur. 29: Attilius poëta durissimus, id. Att. 14, 20, 3: C. Marius, qui durior ad haec studia videbatur, id. Arch. 9, 19; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 93; 8 prooem. § 26; Hor. S. 1, 4, 8 al.: pictor durus in coloribus, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 137; cf. Quint. 12, 10, 7: Fauni, gens duro robore nata, Verg. A. 8, 315; cf.: terrea progenies duris caput extulit arvis, id. G. 2, 341; cf. also Stat. Th. 4, 276 sq.; Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 8.—**2.** But sometimes as a praiseworthy quality, opp. to soft, weakly, *hardy, vigorous* (esp. freq. in poets): fortes et duri Spartiatae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43; cf.: Ligures, durum in armis genus, Liv. 27, 48: durum genus experiensque laborum, *hardy*, Ov. M. 1, 414: unde homines nati, durum genus, Verg. G. 1, 63 (cf. λᾶαι and λαός, Pind. Ol. 9, 71): gens dura atque aspera cultu, *a hardy race*, id. A. 5, 730: genus humanum durius, tellus quod dura creâsset, Lucr. 5, 926: Dardanidae, Verg. A. 3, 94: Hannibal, Hor. C. 2, 12, 2: Iberia, id. ib. 4, 14, 50: vindemiator, id. S. 1, 7, 29; cf.: ilia messorum, id. Epod. 3, 4: juvenci, Ov. M. 3, 584 et saep. —**B.** Opp. to morally mild, gentle, *harsh, rough, stern, unyielding, unfeeling, insensible, obstinate*: quis se tam durum agrestemque praeberet, qui, etc., Cic. Or. 43, 148; cf.: quis nostrum animo tam agresti et duro fuit, ut? etc., id. Arch. 8: neque sunt audiendi, qui virtutem duram et quasi ferream esse quandam volunt, id. Lael. 13 *fin.*; ingenio esse duro atque inexorabili, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 12: satis pater durus fui, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 30; cf. id. Ad. 1, 1, 39; Cic. Cael. 16; Hor. S. 1, 2, 17: Varius qui est habitus judex durior, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 62: cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 4: mala vel duri lacrimas motura Catonis, Luc. 9, 50: duriorem se praebere alicujus miserae et afflictae fortunae, Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 13 A (cf. opp. at the end of the letter: se *placabiliorem* praebere): duri hominis vel potius vix hominis videtur, periculum capitis inferre multis, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 50; Hor. C. 4, 1, 7: quid nos dura refugimus aetas? id. ib. 1, 35, 34: ōs durum, *shameless, impudent*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 36 Ruhnk.; Cic. Quint. 24 *fin.*; Ov. M. 5, 451: cor, Vulg. Sirach, 3, 27 et saep. Of the austerity of the Stoic mode of living, v. above, A.—**C.** Of things, *hard, severe, toilsome; troublesome, burdensome, disagreeable; adverse, unfortunate*: opulento homini hoc servitus dura est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 12; so, servitus, Cic. Rep. 1, 44; 2, 25; cf. lex, Plaut. Merc. 4, 6, 1: condicio, Cic. Rab. Post. 6 *fin.*: provincia, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 23; cf. partes, id. Eun. 2, 3, 62; Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8 A: dolor, Lucr. 3, 460: labor, id. 5, 1272: subvectiones, Caes. B. G. 7, 10, 1; venatus, Ov. M. 4, 307: dura cultu et aspera plaga, Liv. 45, 30 *fin.*: durissimo tempore anni, Caes. B. G. 7, 8, 2; cf. id. B. C. 3, 25, 3; Hirt. B. G. 8, 5 *fin.*: morbum acrem ac durum, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 119; cf. valetudo, Hor. S. 2, 2, 88: dolores, Verg. A. 5, 5: frigus, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 10: fames, Hor. S. 1, 2, 6: pauperies, id. C. 4, 9, 49: causa, Lucr. 3, 485; Quint. 4, 1, 25; Hor. S. 1, 10, 26: nomen (opp. molle), Cic. Off. 1, 12: verbum, id. Brut. 79, 274: propositio, Quint. 4, 5, 5 et saep.: *De.* Etiamne id lex coëgit? *Ph.* Illud durum, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 8; so in the *neutr. sing.*, Quint. 11, 1, 85; 12, 1, 36; Hor. S. 1, 9, 42 et saep.; cf. ellipt.: non vanae redeat sanguis imagini ... Durum: sed levius fit patientia, etc., Hor. C. 1, 24, 19. In *plur. subst.*: **dura**, ōrum, *n.*, *hardships, difficulties*: siccis omnia dura deus proposuit, Hor. C. 1, 18, 3; id. Ep. 2, 1, 141; Sen. Oedip. 208; Verg. A. 8, 522: ego dura tuli, Ov. M. 9, 544 al. (In *fem. plur.* ellipt., sc. partes, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 22 very dub.).—*Comp.*: hi, si quid erat durius, concurrebant, *if any unusual difficulty occurred*, Caes. B. G. 1, 48, 6; 5, 29, 6; id. B. C. 3, 94, 6.—*Adv. posit.* in two forms: **dūriter** and **dūre**. **A.** (Acc. to I. A.) *Hardly*: juga premunt duriter colla (boum), Vitr. 10, 8.—*Comp.*: durius, Vitr. 10, 15 *fin.*—**B.** (Acc. to II. A.-C.) **1.** *Hardly, stiffly, awkwardly*: membra moventes Duriter, Lucr. 5, 1401: duriter, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 15; Gell. 17, 10, 15: dure, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 66; Quint. 9, 4, 58; 10, 2, 19; Gell. 18, 11, 2.—*Comp.*, Ov. R. Am. 337; Hor. S. 2, 3, 22; Quint. 8, 6, 24; 9, 4, 15; 117.—**b.** *Hardily, rigorously, austerely*: vitam parce ac duriter agebat, Ter. And. 1, 1, 47; id. Ad. 1, 1, 20; Novius ap. Non. 512.—**2.** *Harshly, roughly, sternly*: quam tibi ex ore orationem duriter dictis dedit, Enn. Trag. v. 348 Vahl.: duriter, Afran. Com. v. 251 Rib.; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 28.—*Comp.*, Cic. Lig. 6; id. Att. 1, 1, 4; id. Fam. 11, 27, 7; Caes. B. C. 1, 22 *fin.*; Tac. Agr. 16; id. A. 3, 52; Sen. Ep. 8; Vulg. Gen. 42, 7.—*Sup.*, Hadrian. in Dig. 47, 14, 1.—**3.** *Hardly, unfavorably, unfortunately*: durius cadentibus rebus, Suet. Tib. 14 *fin.*

Dūsaritis myrrha, *a kind of myrrh*, Plin. 12, 16, 35, § 69.

dusmōsus, a, um, v. dumosus.

dŭumvir, v. dŭŏvir.

dŭumvĭra, ae, *f.* [duumvir], *the wife of a duumvir*, Renier, Inscr. Afr. 3914.

‡ **dŭumvĭrālicius**, ii, *m.* [duumviralis], *one who has been a duumvir*, Inscr. Orell. 3721 (Momms. 635; 189).

dŭumvĭrālis, e, *adj.* [duumviri], *of or belonging to a duumvir, duumviral*. **I.** *Adj.*: POTESTATE, Inscr. Fabr. p. 29, 129.—More freq., **II.** *Subst.*: **duumviralis**, is, *m.*, *one who has been a duumvir*, Dig. 50, 3, 1; Inscr. Orell. 3727; 3816.

dŭumvĭrālitas, ātis, *f.* [duumviralis], *the office and dignity of a duumvir, duumvirate*, Cod. Just. 5, 27, 1.

dŭumvĭrātus (also DVOMVIR., Inscr. Momms. 2378), ūs, *m.* [duumviri], *the office of a duumvir, duumvirate*, Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 1; Dig. 50, 3, 1; Inscr. Orell. 3817 (Momms. 2096; 4059).

dŭumvĭri, v. duovir.

dŭumvĭri, v. duumvir.

dux, dŭcis, *com.* [duco], *a leader, conductor, guide* (for syn. cf.: imperator, ductor, tyrannus, rex, princeps, praetor, auctor). **I.** In gen.: illis non ducem locorum, non exploratorem fuisse, Liv. 9, 5, 7; cf. itineris, Curt. 5, 4: itinerum, Caes. B. G. 6, 17, 1: regendae civitatis (with auctor publici consilii), Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63: dux isti quondam et magister ad despoliandum Dianae templum fuit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 21: nil desperandum Teucro duce et auspice Teucro, Hor. C. 1, 7, 27: tu dux et comes es, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 119; id. P. 4, 12, 23 et saep. —In the *fem.*, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71; id. Lael. 5, 19; id. Div. 2, 40; id. Tusc. 1, 12, 27; Verg. A. 1, 364; Ov. M. 3, 12; 14, 121 et saep.—**II.** In partic., in milit. lang., *a leader, commander, general-in-chief.* **A.** Prop., Caes. B. G. 1, 13, 2; 2, 23, 4 (with qui summam *imperii* tenebat); 3, 18, 7; 3, 23, 3 et saep.—Prov.: ducis in consilio posita est virtus militum, Pub. Syr. 136 (Rib.). Also *a lieutenant-general, general of division* (cf. duco, I. B. 5. b., and imperator), as opp. to the imperator, Caes. B. G. 3, 21, 1; Cic. Off. 3, 26, 99; id. Fl. 12, 27; Tac. H. 3, 37 al.—**B.** Transf. beyond the milit. sphere, *a leader, chief, head*: dux regit examen, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 23; cf. gregis, i. e. aries, Ov. M. 5, 327; 7, 311; so, pecoris, Tib. 2, 1, 58; but dux gregis = pastor, id. 1, 10, 10: armenti, i. e. taurus, Ov. M. 8, 884; of the head of a sect of philosophers, Lucr. 1, 638; cf. Quint. 5, 13, 59; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 13.

† **dȳas**, ădis, *f.*, = δυάς, *the number two*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 18; 1, 12, 5; Aug. Conf. 4, 15.

Dȳmas, antis, *m.*, = Δύμας, *the father of Hecuba*, Ov. M. 11, 761; Serv. Verg. A. 7, 320; Hyg. Fab. 91; 111.—Hence, **Dȳmantis**, ĭdis, *adj.*, *of Dymas*: proles, i. e. *Hecuba*; and, as *subst.*: **Dȳmantis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *the daughter of Dymas*, i. e. *Hecuba*, Ov. M. 13, 620.

Dȳme, ēs, *f.*, = Δύμη, *an old sea-coast town in Achaia, west of Olenos*, now perhaps *Kaminitza*, Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 13.—Also called **Dȳmae**, ārum, *f.*, Liv. 27, 31; 32, 21; 38, 29.—Hence, **II. Dȳmaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Dymae, Dymaean*: ager, Liv. 27, 31 *fin.*—In *plur. subst.*: **Dȳmaei**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Dymaeans*, Cic. Att. 16, 1.

† **dȳnămĭcē**, es, *f.*, = δυναμική, *the science of forces, dynamics*, Fulg. Myth. 3, 10.

† **dȳnămis**, is, *f.*, = δύναμις. * **I.** *A store, plenty* (cf. the Lat. vis), Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 77.—**II.** *A square number* (cf. potestas, Mart. Cap. 2, § 106), Arn. 2, p. 60.

† **dȳnastes**, ae, *m.*, = δυνάστης, *a ruler, prince* (partic. of a small country), Cic. Phil. 11, 12 *fin.*; Caes. B. C. 3, 3, 2; Nep. Dat. 2; id. Ages. 7.—**II.** Of the triumvirs at Rome: si erit nebulo iste cum his dynastis in gratia, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1.

† **dȳŏdĕcas**, ădis, *f.*, = δυωδεκάς, *a twelve, a dozen*, Tert. Praescr. 49.

† **dўōnўmus,** a, um, *adj*, = δυωνυμος, *having two names*, Prisc. p 580

Dўraspes, is, *m*, *a river in Scythia*, Ov Pont 4, 10, 53

Dyrrăchium (Dyrrh-), ii, *n.*, = Δυρράχιον, *a famous sea-coast town of Grecian Illyria, the landing place of those coming from Italy*, formerly called Epidamnus, now *Durazzo*, Mel 2, 3, 12, Plin. 3 23, 26, § 145, Cic Pis 38, id. Att 3, 22 *fin*, id Fam 14, 1, 6 sq, Liv 29, 12 et saep —*Its inhabitants* are called **Dyrrăchīni,** orum, *m*, = Δυρραχηνοί, Cic. Att 3 22 *fin*, id Prov Cons. 3 —Also **Dyrrăchēni,** Dig 50, 15, 8

dyscŏlus, a, um, *adj*, = δύσκολος, *of a bad temper, peevish, irritable*, Vulg 1 Pet 2, 18

† **dўsentĕrĭa,** ae, *f*, = δυσεντερία, *a flux, dysentery*, Plin 26, 8, 28, § 45, 28, 9, 33, § 128, Cael. Aur Tard. 4, 6, 84 sq, Vulg Act 28, 8 (in Cels 4, 15, and Cic. Fam 7, 26, written as Greek)

† **dўsentĕrĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = δυσεντερικός, *pertaining to dysentery, dysenteric* passio, Pall Febr 31 *fin* (= δυσεντερικὰ πάθη, Cic. Fam 7, 26, 1) —*Subst*. **dysentericus,** i, *m*, *one who has the dysentery*, Plin 22, 24, 55, § 116 sqq; 26, 8, 28, § 44 sq, Scrib Comp 85, Firm Math 8

† **dўsĕrōs,** ōtis, *adj*, = δύσερως, *loving unfortunately*, Aus Epigr 92, 1

† **dyspepsĭa,** ae, *f*, = δυσπεψία, *indigestion, dyspepsia*, Cato R R 127, 1

† **dysphŏrĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = δυσφορικός, *unfortunate*, Firm Math 8, 12

† **dyspnoea,** ae, *f*, = δύσπνοια, *a difficulty of breathing*, Plin 23, 4, 47, § 92, 26, 7, 19, § 33 (in Cels 4, 4, written as Greek) —Hence,

† **dyspnŏĭcus,** i, *m*, = δυσπνοικός, *one who labors under difficulty of breathing* —*Plur*, Plin. 24, 6, 14, § 23, Cael Aur Acut 2, 28, 147

dysprŏphŏron, i, *n*, = δυσπρόφορον, *a mispronunciation*, Mart Cap 5, § 514

† **dўsūrĭa,** ae, *f*, = δυσουρία, *retention of urine, dysury*, Cael Aur Tard 5, 4, 64 (in Cic Att 10, 10, 3, written as Greek) —Hence,

† **dўsūrĭăcus,** i, *m*, = δυσουριακός, *one who suffers from suppression of urine*, Firm Math 8

E.

1. E, e, *indecl n* or (sc littera) *fem*, a vowel corresponding to both the ε and the η of the Greeks, Ter Maur p 2386 P, Aus Idyll de Litter Monos 3 and 4, Mart Cap 3, § 235 Its sound varied, short *e* being sounded sometimes like Engl *e* in *men* (so in pater, inter, etc), sometimes more nearly like short *i*, as in Engl pin (so in famelia, mereto, Menerva, etc), whence, in the literary language, it passed, in a large class of words, into ĭ (familia, merito, etc.), though retained in the popular speech, and oft in inscriptions Long *e* also varied in sound, often resembling the diphthong *ae*, with which it is constantly confounded in MSS and inscrr (cf raeda and reda, saeculum and seculum, ceteri and caeteri, etc), and often approaching the sound of ī (v Corss. Ausspr 1, 324 sqq) The short *e* in Latin is the least emphatic of all the vowels, hence, it not only took the place of other vowels in changes of words where the sounds became weakened, and in the vulgar language where the vowel sounds were less sharply distinguished, but frequently took the place of a final syllable ending in a consonant, and was sometimes, especially at the end of words, rejected.

b. The transition of ă into ĕ (which took place especially before two consonants, whereas usually ă passed into ĭ in open syllables, v art A.) is seen in the compounds refello, commendo, ineptus, confercio, incestus, perpetior, etc In some words the orthography is unsettled, as in the compounds of spargo, which are written sometimes aspergo, conspergo, dispergo, etc, and sometimes aspargo, conspargo, dispargo, etc, as along with dispando the vulgar form dispenno also occurs. So in all the verbal reduplications, as cĕcĭdi, cĕcini, pĕpĕri, pĕpĭgi, tetĭgi, pĕperci, fĕfelli, dĕdi and stĕti (from cado, cano, pario, pango, tango, parco, fallo, DA and STA), whereas the vowels i, o, u remain unchanged in reduplication (bĭbi, mŏmordi; tŭtudi, for the anomalous forms in Gell. 7, 9, are certainly Graecized) As along with pĕpĭgi there also arose by syncope (in the Lat lang a predominating element in the formation of words) the perfect pēgi, so we may explain the perfect forms cēpi, fēci, jēci, frēgi, and ēgi, as syncopated from cĕcĭpi, fĕfĭci, jĕjĭci, frĕfĭgi, and ĕĭgi (this last analogously with dego, from deigo)

c. For ĭ stands ĕ (a) in the neuter forms of the adjectives in *is* (acre, agreste, facile, etc) —(β) In the nominative forms aedes, apes, canes, etc (for aedis, apis, canis, etc. v h vv) —(γ) In the dative forms morte, jure dicundo, Dijove, Victore, etc (cf Neue, Formenl 1, 192 sq, and Quint 1, 4, 17) —(δ) In the nominatives in *es*, whose genitive has ĭtis —(ε) In the nominatives from stems ending in *c, b, p, t, n*, etc, as, pollex, caelebs, princeps, comes, flumen, from pollic, caelib, princip, comit, flumin, and (ζ) In the old and partly vulgar manner of writing and pronouncing CEPET, EXEMET, NAVEBOS (Colum Rostr) FVET, DEDET, TEMPESTATEBVS, TIBE (Epit of the Scipios), COMPROMESISE (S C de Bacch), MENERVA, MAGESTER, HERE, VEA, VELLA, etc (Quint 1, 4, 8, and 17, Varr R R 1, 2, 14, cf Cic de Or 3, 12, 46) In the earliest period (before Plautus) ĕ was found in many words in which ĭ afterwards took its place, as semul, fuet, mereto, tempestatebus, etc — (η) It is prob too that the abl ĕ of the third declension proceeded from ī (or *id*), cf Neue, Formenl 1, 239 sqq, Corss. Ausspr 2, 241 sq

d. It less freq happens that *o* and *u* pass over into ĕ, as vello, ocellus, verto, vertex, vester, compared with vulsi, oculus, vorto, vortex, voster genĕris from genus, societas from socius, etc, and even for long *u* we have ē in dejĕro and pejĕro, from jūro

e. The stem vowel *o* is weakened to ĕ in the vocative of nouns in *us* of the second declension; *ĕ also represents o in the* perf and in pass forms, such as scripsere, conabare, conabere, from scripserunt, conabaris, conaberis, in the future forms at tinge, dice, facie, recipie, from attingam, dicam, faciam, recipiam (see under dico *init*); in the forms mage, pote, from magis, potis, etc, it is inserted for euphony in the nom of many nouns and adjj whose stems end in *r* preceded by a mute, as ager, aper, liber, aeger, ruber, sacer, etc

f. The vowel *e* is suppressed in the imperatives dic, duc, fac, fer, in the ante class infinitive biber (from bibere), in the vocative of the second declension of nouns in *ius*, as Gai geni, fili canteri, columbari, mantuari, volturi, mi (cf Freund in Jahn's Neue Jahrbüch, 1835, vol 13 p 148 sq), in enclitic particles often, as hic, haec, hoc, for hice, etc; so, illaec, sic nunc, nec ac, etc viden, potin quin, for quine, etc, and as an initial in the present forms of the verb esse (sum, sumus, sunt, sim, etc, for esum, esumus, esunt, esim, etc) But the forms facul, simul, Bacchanal, etc, are not apocopated Even a radical ĕ sometimes drops out when a prefix or suffix is taken, so gigno, for gigeno malignus, for maligenus gnatus for genatus.

g. The long *e* interchanges most freq with the diphthongs *ae* and *oe* (q v), yet it sometimes also took the place of *a*, as in anhēlo, from halo, and in the rustic bēlo, for balo, and likewise of *i*, as LEBER, SPECA, AMECVS, for liber, spīca, amicus (Quint Inst 1 1, Varr R R 1, 48, 2, Paul ex Fest p 15, 6 Müll), and in words borrowed from the Greek, as chorēa, Darēus, along with Academia, Alexandria, see the letter I

h. As an abbreviation, E (*mostly in connection with other abbreviations*) signifies egregius, equus, eques, erexit, evocatus, etc, e g E M V = egregiae memoriae vir, E. Q R = eques Romanus, EE QQ RR = equites Romani, E. P = equo publico, E. M D S P E. = e monitu de sua pecunia erexit, etc.

2. e. *praep*, *out of, from*, v ex.

eā, v is

eādem, *adv* [*abl f*, from idem, sc viā, operā, or parte] **I.** *By the same way* (rare) ut ventum est in trivium, eadem qua ceteri fugere noluit, Cic Div 1, 54, 123 eadem revertens, Liv 5, 46, 3 eadem et Romanos sequentes impetus rapit, id 4, 33, 12. —**II.** Transf **A.** (Sc operā sometimes expressed, Plaut Capt 2, 3, 90, id. Bacch 1, 1, 26, prop, *by the same piece of work* i e) *At the same time, likewise* (ante class.), Plaut. Trin 2, 4, 180 (cf Brix ad loc) eadem ego ex hoc quae volo exquaesivero, id Capt 2, 2, 43 atque eadem mulieres apparebunt, id Poen. 3, 3, 3 —**B.** Repeated eadem . . eadem, *now . . now, at one time . . at another* · eadem biberis, eadem dedero tibi ubi biberis savium, Plaut. Bacch 1, 1, 49 (15)

ĕālē, es, *f*, *a large animal found in Ethiopia*, acc. to Cuvier, *the two horned rhinoceros*, Plin 8, 21, 30, § 73

ĕā-propter (= propter ea), *adv*, *on that account, therefore*, Ter And. 5, 5, 3 Fleck. Pomp Bon Com p 238 Rib

ĕapse, v ipse *init*

1. † **ĕārĭnus,** a, um, *adj*, = ἐαρινός, of the color of spring, i e *green* oves purpureas et earinas, Tert Hab mul. 8

2. Eārĭnus (-nos), i, = Ἐαρινός, *the name of a slave*, cited as an example of poet license, and scanned Ēăr, Mart 9, 2, 13

ĕā-tĕnus, *adv* [is], designates the limit to which an action or condition extends, *so far* (rare, perh not before Cic., for in Plaut Most. 1, 2, 50, the right reading is protenus), followed by *quatenus*, Cels 2, 10, Dig 47, 2, 92 caules lactucae ab imo depurgatos eatenus, qua tenera folia videbuntur, etc., Col 12, 9, 1, followed by *qua*, id 4, 7, 2, id. Arb 8, 2, Quint 1, 11, 1 —With *quoad* hoc civile, quod vocant, eatenus exercuerunt, quoad populum praestare voluerunt, Cic Leg 1, 4, 14, id Q Fr 1, 1, 3, id Univ 11 —With *ut*, *to such a degree, to that extent* verba persequens eatenus, ut ea non abhorreant a more nostro, Cic Opt Gen. 7 *fin*, Cels 5, 26, Col 5, 1, 3 —Cf with *ne* Cels 6, 6, Suet Tib 33, Just 5 10 —**II.** Of time, *so long, hitherto* (late Lat.), Capitol Gordian 22, Oros 6, 1.

ĕbĕnus (hĕb-), a, um, *adj* [hebenus, q v], *of ebony, ebon* (ante class), Mart Capt 1, § 80

† **ĕbĕnĭnus,** v hebeninus

† **ĕbĕnus,** v hebenus

ē-bĭbo, bi, bitum, 3, *v a*, *to drink up, drain* (not in Cic or Caes) **I.** Lit quid comedent? quid ebibent? Ter Heaut 2, 3, 14, so with comedere, Plaut Trin 2, 1, 20, id Ps 5, 2, 11, hirneam vini, id Am 1, 1, 276 poculum, id Curc. 2, 3, 80 ubera lactantia Ov M 6, 342 et saep elephantos dracones, i e *to suck their blood*, Plin 8, 12, 12, § 34, cf sanguinem, Plaut Curc 1, 2, 65 cum vino simitu imperium, *to drink up, forget through drinking*, Plaut Am 2, 1, 84 (cf in the *simplex* bibere mandata, id. Pers 2, 1, 3, v bibo) —Poet invenies illic, qui Nestoris ebibat annos, *to drink the age of Nestor* (i e *to drink as many glasses as equal the years of Nestor*), Ov F 3, 533 —**B.** Transf, of inanimate things, *to suck in, draw in, absorb* (fretum) peregrinos amnes, Ov M 8, 837, cf Plin. 5 15, 15, § 71 sanien (lana), id 9, 38, 62 —**II.** In gen, *to waste in drink, squander*, Hor S 2, 3, 122 —**III.** Trop, *to exhaust, remove, take away* spiritum meum, Vulg Job, 6, 4.

ĕbiscum, i, *n*, = hibiscum, q v Scribon 80 and 82

(**ēbĭto,** ĕre, false reading in Plaut Stich 4, 2, 28, for bitat, v Ritschl ad h l)

ē-blandĭor, itus, 4, *v dep a*, *to obtain by flattery* or *coaxing* (rare but class) enitere, elabora vel potius eblandire effice, ut, etc, Cic Att 16, 16 C, § 12, cf Plin 9, 8, 8, § 28, Liv 27, 31 unum consulatus diem, Tac H 3, 37 solitudinem ruris, Col 8, 11, 1 —**II.** Of inanimate subjects, *to foster, mature by mildness* caelo fecundi tatem omnem eblandito, Plin 16, 27, 51, § 118, cf Vitr 7, 5, 5, and somewhat differently ut eblandiatur lac igneam saevi-

tiam, i. e. *mitigate and drive it out*, Col. 7, 5, 16.

☞ *Part.*, eblanditus, a, um, *pass.*, *obtained* or *caught by flattery:* eblandita suffragia, Cic. Planc. 4, 10; cf. preces, Plin. Pan. 70 *fin.:* aures nostrae, Gell. 11, 13, 5.

Ebŏra, ae, *f.* **I.** *A castle in Spain*, perh. the present *Izar*, Mel. 3, 1, 8; Cic. Att. 16, 4, 2: ex conjec. Turneb. (Bait. Baream).—**II.** *A municipium in Lusitania*, also called Libertas Julia, now *Ebora*, Mel. 3, 1, 4; Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 117.

Eborācum, i, *n.*, *the capital of the Brigantes in Britain*, now *York*, Eutr. 8, 19; *Inscr.* Orell. 190 al.

ĕbŏrārius (ebŭr-), ii, *m.* [ebur], *a worker in ivory*, Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1; Inscr. Orell. 4180; 4302.

ĕbŏrĕus, a, am, *adj.* [id.], *made of ivory, ivory:* Juppiter, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 40: mensae, Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 43: oppida, Quint. 6, 3, 61 Spald.

* **ēbrĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.* [ebrius; cf. merăcus, from merus], *drunken:* homo, Laber. ap. Non. 108, 7 (Rib. Com. v. 10) dub.

* **ēbrĭāmen**, inis, *n.* [ebrio], *intoxicating liquor, strong drink*, Tert. de Jejun. 9.

ēbrĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [ebrius], *drunkenness, ebriety* (cf.: ebriositas, crapula), * Cic. Tusc. 4, 12; Sen. Ep. 83, 16 sq.; Quint. 1, 11, 2: Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 142: in proelia trudit inermem, * Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 16; Ov. A. A. 1, 597: tumultuosa, Vulg. Prov. 20, 1 al. — *Plur.*, *carouses*, Sen. Ep. 24, 16; Col. 1 praef. § 16. —**II.** Transf., of things: nimio liquore abundat rumpitque se pomi ipsius ebrietas, i. e. *excess of juice*, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 45.

ēbrĭo, āre, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make drunk, to intoxicate* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: mulieres, Macr. S. 7, 6, § 16.—**II.** Trop.: animas, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12, 10.

* **ēbrĭŏlātus**, a, um, *adj.* [ebriolus], *a little intoxicated, rather tipsy*, Laber. ap. Non. 108, 6.

ēbrĭŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ebrius], *a little intoxicated, rather tipsy*, perh. only in Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 15; 1, 3, 36.

* **ēbrĭōsĭtas**, ātis, *f.* [ebriosus], *addiction to drink, sottishness*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27.

ēbrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ebrius], *given to drinking, addicted to drunkenness.* **I.** Prop.: hunc scribunt ebriosum esse, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: plurimum interesse inter ebrium et ebriosum, Sen. Ep. 83, 11.—As *subst.:* **ēbrĭōsus**, i, *m.*, *a drunkard, sot:* exempla ebriosorum, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 53; Plin. 30, 15, 51, § 145 al. — *Comp.*, Cat. 27, 4. — **II.** Transf.: acina, i. e. *full of juice, juicy*, Cat. 27, 4.

ēbrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; perh. root φρήν; cf. sobrius], *who has drunk enough, had his fill*, corresp. with satur. **I.** Prop. (very rare): cum tu satura atque ebria eris, puer ut satur sit facito, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 3 Ruhnk.; cf. saturitate, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 35. — Far more freq. and class., **B.** *full of drink, drunk, intoxicated* (cf. also: potus, ebriosus, temulentus, vinolentus): homo hic ebrius est.... Tu istic, ubi bibisti? Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 25; 1, 1, 116; id. Aul. 4, 10, 19, sq. al.; Cic. Mil. 24, 65; id. Phil. 2, 41, 105; id. Div. 2, 58, 120; Sen. Ep. 83, 18 (thrice); Quint. 11, 3, 57; Prop. 4 (5), 5, 46; Hor. S. 1, 4, 51; Ov. M. 4, 26; id. F. 2, 582.—As *subst.:* **ēbrius**, ii, *m.*, *a drunkard*, Vulg. Psa. 106, 27; id. Job, 12, 25 al. et saep.—**b.** Poet., of inanimate things: vestigia, Prop. 1, 3, 9; cf. signa, id. 3, 3, 48 (4, 2, 48 M.): verba, Tib. 3, 6, 36: nox, Mart. 10, 47; cf. bruma, id. 13, 1 et saep.—**II.** Trop., *intoxicated, drunk, sated, filled:* ebrius jam sanguine civium et tanto magis eum sitiens, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 148: regina fortuna dulci ebria, *intoxicated with good fortune*, Hor. C. 1, 37, 12: dulcis pueri ebrios ocellos, i. e. *intoxicated with love*, Cat. 45, 11: ebria de sanguine sanctorum, Vulg. Apoc. 17, 6. — **III.** In gen., *abundantly filled, full* (poet.): cena, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 18: lana de sanguine conchae, Mart. 14, 154; cf. id. 13, 82: lucerna, id. 10, 38.

Ebromagus, i, *f.*, *a city in the province of Gaul*, now *Bram*, Cic. Font. 5, 9 Halm (Kayser, Cobiamachus, § 19).

ĕbŭlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [ebulum], *of elder-wood*, Plin. Val. 1, 64.

ē-bullĭo, īre, 4 (and post-class. **ēbullo**, āre, 1), *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr., to boil up, bubble up* (post-class.). **A.** Lit.: fontium venae ebullant, Tert. de Pall. 2.—**B.** Trop., *to come forth bubbling, to appear boisterously:* dum risus ebullit, App. M. 2, p. 128.—Poet.: o si Ebullit patrui praeclarum funus! i. e. utinam patruus moriatur, Pers. 2, 10 Dübner: priusquam hujus monstri idoli artifices ebullissent, Tert. Idol. 3: de Perside, *to hurry confusedly away*, Vulg. 2 Mac. 1, 12.—**II.** *Act.* (class., but rare). **A.** Lit.: animam, i. e. *to breathe out, give up the ghost*, Sen. Apoc. 4, 2; Petr. 42, 3; 62, 10.—**B.** *To produce in abundance:* et ebulliet fluvius ranas, Vulg. Exod. 8, 3; cf.: os fatuorum ebullit stultitiam, id. Prov. 15, 2.—Trop.: virtutes, i. e. *to boast of*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 42 Kühn; cf. id. Fin. 5, 27, 80 (and the Gr. παφλάζειν).

ēbullītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ebullio], *a bubbling up* or *out:* scintillantis olei, Mythogr. Lat. 1, 231 *fin.*—*Plur.*, Serv. Verg. G. 1, 110.

ĕbŭlum, i, *n.*, and **ĕbŭlus**, i, *m.*, *Dane-wort, dwarf-elder:* Sambucus ebulus, Linn.; Cato R. R. 37, 2; Plin. 26, 11, 73, § 119 sq.; Verg. E. 10, 27; Col. poët. 10, 10 al.

ĕbur, ŏris (cf. Quint. 1, 6, 22 sq.), *n.* [Copt. ebu; cf. Sanscr. ibhas, elephant; whence Gr. ἐλέφας, Semit. article el being prefixed], *ivory.* **I.** Prop., Cic. Leg. 2, 18; id. Brut. 73 *fin.*; id. Par. 1, 3; Quint. 2, 21, 9; Verg. G. 1, 57; id. A. 10, 137; 12, 68; Hor. C. 1, 31, 6; id. Ep. 2, 1, 96 et saep.—Prov.: ebur atramento candefacere, v. atramentum.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *Things made of ivory.* So of statues, Verg. G. 1, 480; Ov. M. 15, 792; of the tibia, Verg. G. 2, 193; of a scabbard, Ov. M. 4, 148; of the sella curulis, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 54; Ov. F. 5, 51; id. Pont. 4, 5, 18.—* **B.** *An elephant*, Juv. 12, 112.

ĕbŭrārius, v. eborarius.

ĕbŭrātus, a, um, *adj.* [ebur], *adorned* or *inlaid with ivory:* lecti, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 53: vehicula, id. Aul. 2, 1, 46: sella, Lampr. Heliog. 4 *fin.*

Eburīni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Lucania*, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 98.—Hence, **Eburīnus**, a, um, *adj.:* juga, Sall. H. 3, 67 Dietsch; p. 222 ed. Gerl. min.

* **ĕburnĕŏlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [eburneus], *of ivory:* fistula, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 225 (for which, in Gell. 1, 11, 16, eburnea).

ĕburnĕus, and (mostly poet.) **ĕburnus**, a, um, *adj.* [ebur], *of ivory.* (α) **eburneus:** signum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1; Ov. M. 4, 354: lectus, Suet. Caes. 84: praesepe, id. Calig. 55: quadrigae, id. Ner. 22: tabulae, id. ib. 31 al.; so, tulit eburneos dentes mille, etc., *ivory tusks*, i. e. elephants' tusks, Liv. 37, 59, 3.—(β) **eburnus:** humerus, Verg. G. 3, 7: pecten, id. A. 6, 647: vagina, id. ib. 9, 305: porta, id. ib. 6, 699; Hor. C. 3, 27, 41: lyra, id. ib. 2, 11, 22: lecti, id. S. 2, 6, 103: currus, Ov. H. 15, 91: valvae, id. M. 4, 185: sceptrum, id. ib. 1, 178; 7, 103 al.: ensis, i. e. *with an ivory hilt*, Verg. A. 11, 11. — **B.** Poet. transf., *white as ivory.* (α) **eburneus:** eburnea brachia, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 7; cf. so, cervix, id. H. 20, 59: colla, id. M. 3, 422; 4, 335: terga, id. ib. 10, 592. —(β) **eburnus:** digiti, Prop. 2, 1, 9.

Ebŭrŏbrittium (-britium), i, *n.*, *a town of Lusitania*, Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 113.

Eburōnes, um, *m.*, *a nation of* Gallia Belgica, *extending from Liege to Aix-la-Chapelle*, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 4, 6; 5, 24 sq.; 6, 31 sq.; Oros. 6, 7.

Ebŭrŏvīces, v. Aulerci.

Ebŭsus or **Ebŭsos**, i, *f.*, *an island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Spain*, now *Iviza* or *Yvica*, Liv. 22, 20, 7; Sil. 3, 363; Mela, 2, 7, 21; Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 28; 15, 19, 21, § 82; Manil. 4, 368. — Scanned Ebūsus, Avien. Perieg. 621.—Also called **Ebōsĭa**, ae, *f.*, Stat. S. 1, 6, 15.—Hence, **Ebusitānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Ebusus*, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 76: humus, Mela, 2, 7, 22.

ēcastor, v 2. Castor.

ēcaudis, e, *adj.* [e-cauda], *without a tail*, only trop.: versus = μείουροι or σκάζοντες, Diom. p. 499 P.

† **ecbăsis**, is, *f.*, = ἔκβασις, pure Lat. digressio, *a digression*, Serv. Verg. G. 1, 209

Ecbătăna, ōrum, *n.*, = τὰ Ἐκβάτανα (**-na**, ae. *f.*, Lucil. ap. Non. 533, 30; **-nae**, ārum, *f.*, App. de Mundo, p. 69, 18), *the principal city of Media*, now *Hamadan*, Curt. 4, 5, 8; 5, 8, 1; Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 42; Tac. A. 15, 31 al.

† **ecbŏlas**, ădis, *f.*, = ἐκβολάς, *a sort of Egyptian grape* (so called from its promoting abortion), Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 118.

ecca, eccam, v. ecce, II. D.

ecce, *adv. demonstr.* [perh. from locat. form of pronom. stem i, with demonstr. ending -ce; hence, in comedy often scanned ĕce, Corss. Aussp. 2, 636, 1026 sq. —Ribbeck explains ecce as indef. form ec, as in ecquis, ecquando, etc., strengthened by demonstr. ce, Lat. Part. p. 42 sq.; and Curt. refers it to root oc- of oculus; cf. eccere, Gr. Etym. p. 457], points out an object with emphasis, *lo! see! behold!* (constr. class. with *nom.* or *clause*, and ante-class. also with *acc.*). **I.** In gen.: quem quaero, optume ecce obviam mihi est, *behold! there comes he I was wishing for*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 16: ecce autem video rure redeuntem senem, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 45: ecce Dionaei processit Caesaris astrum, Verg. E. 9, 47: ecce trahebatur passis Priameïa virgo Crinibus, id. A. 2, 403; cf. id. ib. 6, 337; Ov. M. 2, 441 al.; sometimes in the middle of a clause: audiat haec tantum — vel qui venit ecce Palaemon, Verg. E. 3, 50; Ov. M. 2. 93: apparet adhuc vetus cicatrix, id. ib. 12, 444; Calp. Ec. 1, 4 al.—**II.** In partic. **A.** To denote that something is present (cf. Fr. *voici*), *here* (in this sense mostly ellipt.): circus noster ecce adest, Plaut Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 153 Müll.; so with adest, Ov. M. 2, 496; 3, 101: quid me quaeris?... ecce me, *here I am*, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 15; so, ecce me, id. Curc. 1, 3, 6; id. Mil. 3, 1, 69; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 38: ecce nos, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 17: ecce odium meum, id. Poen. 1, 2, 139: ecce Gripi scelera, id. Rud. 4, 4, 134: ecce tuae litterae de Varrone, Cic. Att. 13, 16: ecce hominem te, Stasime, nihili, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 6; and simply ecce, *here I am*, id. As. 1, 1, 96.—**B.** In enumerations, or after other objects mentioned, to introduce a new one with emphasis (Ciceronian): consecuti sunt hos Critias, Theramenes, Lysias, etc.... ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates, Cic de Or. 2, 22 *fin.*; id. Or. 16 *fin.*; id. de Or. 3, 3, 31; so ellipt., id. Div. 2, 70, 144; id. Ac. 2, 43, 134; id. Pis. 21.—**C.** To introduce something unexpected or strange; hence, sometimes connected with *subito*, *repente*, *de improviso*, etc.: ecce Apollo mihi ex oraculo imperat, Ut, etc., Plaut. Men. 5. 2, 87; Cic. Sest. 41, 89; id. de Or. 2, 22, 94: et ecce de improviso ad nos accedit cana veritas, Varr. ap. Non. 243, 1; cf. Sall. J. 14, 11: discubitum noctu ut imus, ecce ad me advenit mulier, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 99; so with a preceding *cum*, Cic. Caecin. 7, 20; with *dum:* haec dum agit, ecce, etc., Hor. S. 1, 9, 60; with *ubi*, Verg. A. 3, 219.—Ellipt.: ecce postridie Cassio litterae Capua a Lucretio, Cic. Att. 7, 24; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6; id. Ac. 2, 38; with *subito*, id. Att. 8, 8; 10, 3; cf.: ecce autem repente, id. Verr. 2, 5, 34; and with a preceding *cum*, id. Att. 2, 8; Liv. 2, 36 *fin.*—For the expression ecce autem, v. autem. —**D.** In conversat. lang., combined with the pronouns is, ille, and iste, into one word standing for either the simple ecce, or the pronoun itself, but with demonstrative force, in the foll. forms: *nom.*, ecca, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 66; id. Rud. 4, 4, 130; Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 34: eccilla, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 30: eccillud, id. Rud. 2, 7, 18: *acc. sing.*, eccum, Plaut. Am. prol. 120; 1, 2, 35; 3, 4, 22 et saep.; Ter. And. 3, 2, 52; 3, 3, 48 et saep.; Titin. ap. Charis. p. 177 P.: eccam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 146; id. As. 1, 2, 25; id. Cas. 2, 1, 15 et saep.; Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 12; id. Hec. 4, 1, 8: eccillum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 98; id. Pers. 2, 2, 65; id. Trin. 3, 1, 21; and syncopated ellum, Ter. And. 5, 2, 14; id. Ad. 2, 3, 7; Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 28: eccillam, and sync. ellam, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 35; Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 51; id. Mil. 3, 1, 194; eccistam, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 17: *plur.*, eccos, id. Bacch. 3, 2, 19; id. Most. 1, 3, 154; id. Mil. 4, 7, 27; 5, 35; id. Rud. 2, 2, 4; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 15; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 95 P.: eccas, id. Rud. 3, 2, 49: ecca, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 110

—On the construction of eccum, etc, cf Brix ad Plaut. Capt 1002, p 72, and on ecce see Hand, Turs. II pp 343-351

† **eccentros**, i, *adj*, = ἔκκεντρος, *out of the centre, eccentric* terra, Mart Cap 8, § 849 al

eccĕre or **ĕcĕre**, *interj* [ecce and abl of res *see there in fact! lo in truth!* Corss Aussp 2, 858 1028, cf Ribbeck, Partik, p 43 sq, not from Ceres, but cf Ussing ad Plaut Am 550] an exclamation of surprise, like Engl *there!* (emphatic, only in the foll passages) Plaut Am 2, 1, 4, id Casin 2, 6, 34, id Men 2, 3, 50, id Trin. 2, 2, 105, id Pers 2, 4, 29, Ter Ph 2, 2, 5 (but in Plaut. Mil 2, 2, 52 ecce autem, Fleck Lorenz)

† **eccheuma**, ătis, *n*, = ἔκχευμα, *a pouring out*, Plaut Poen 3, 3, 88

eccillam, eccillum, eccistam, v ecce, II D

† **ecclēsia** (**ĕcclēsia**, Sedul 5, 358, Venant Carm 3, 6, 24, and **ĕclēsia**, Paul Nol Carm 15, 117, 28, 32), ae, *f*, = ἐκκλησία, *an assembly of the* (Greek) *people* **I.** Prop et ecclesia consentiente, *senate and people*, in the free cities of Greece bule et ecclesia, Plin. et Traj Ep 111, 1 —**II.** Transf **A.** In eccl Lat **1.** *A religious assembly of Christians, a Christian congregation, a church* (eccl Lat, very freq) die ecclesiae, etc, Vulg Matt 18, 17, id Philem 2, Aug Ep 190, 5, 19 —**2.** *The Church, the whole body of believers* Christus dilexit ecclesiam, Vulg Eph 5, 25 Dei, id Phil 3, 6, Aug Serm 137, 6, so, in coelo, Vulg Heb 12, 23 —**3.** *A Christian place of assembly, a church* ut nomine ecclesiae, id est populi qui continetur, significamus locum qui continet, Aug Ep 190, 5, 19, cf also Amm 21, 2 *fin*, id 28, 6 *fin* —**B.** *An assembly, a meeting* in gen, Aus Ep 24, 93

† **Ecclēsiastes**, ae, *m*, = ἐκκλησιαστής, *the Preacher* **I.** Lit filius David, i e *Solomon*, Vulg Eccl 1, 1 —**II.** Transf *Ecclesiastes*, a book of the Old Testament, Tert Monog 3, Isid Orig 6, 2, 19

† **ecclēsiastĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, = ἐκκλησιαστικός, *of* or *belonging to the Church, ecclesiastical* **I.** *Adj* pax, Tert Pudic 22 —**II.** *Subst* **ecclesiasticus**, i, *m* **A.** *A church officer*, Cod Th 1, 3, 22 —**B.** *The name of the Book of Sirach*, Isid. Orig 6, 2, 31

† **ecclēsiecdĭcus**, i, *m*, = ἐκκλησιέκδικος, *a church proctor*, Cod Th 1, 5, 34, 5

ecclēsiŏla, ae, *f dim* [ecclesia], *a small church*, Alcim Ep 39, 71 al

eccum, eccos, v ecce, II D

† **ecdĭcus**, i, *m*, = ἔκδικος, i q cognitor or defensor civitatis, *a syndic, solicitor of a community* (esp in Asia Minor), Cic Fam 13, 56, 1 and 3, Plin Ep 10, 111, 1

ĕcĕre, v eccere

Ecĕtra, ae, *f*, = Ἐχέτρα, *a city of the Volsci* Liv 4, 61, 4, 6, 31 *Its inhabitants* are **Ecĕtrāni**, orum, *m*, = Ἐχετρανοί, Liv 2, 25, 3, 4, 2 sq

ecfātus, ecfĕro, etc, v eff

† **ēchēa**, ōrum, *n*, = ἠχεῖα, *vessels to increase the sound of the actors' voices in a theatre, sounding vessels*, Vitr 5, 5, 2 (1, 1, 9 written as Greek)

Echecrătes, ae, *m*, = Ἐχεκράτης, *a Pythagorean philosopher, a contemporary of Plato*, Cic Fin 5, 29, 87

† **ĕchĕnēis**, idis, *f*, = ἐχενηΐς, *the sucking fish, remora*, Echeneis remora, Linn, Plin 9, 25, 41, § 79, 35, 1, 1, § 2 sq, Luc 6, 675, Ov Hal 99, Isid 12, 6, 34

† **ĕchidna**, ae, *f*, = ἔχιδνα, *an adder, viper* The Furies were said to have them twined in their hair, hence stipite te Stygio tumidisque adflavit Echidnis E tribus una soror, Ov M 10, 313 —**II.** *Nom prop* **A.** Lernaea, *the Lernaean hydra, killed by Hercules*, Ov M 9, 69, 158, id. F 5, 405 —**B.** *A monster, half woman and half serpent, the mother of Cerberus*, Ov M 4, 501 —Hence, **Echidnēus**, a, um, *adj*, *of Echidna* canis, i e *Cerberus*, Ov M 7, 408

Ĕchīnădes, um, *f*, = Ἐχινάδες, *a small group of islands in the Ionian Sea, at the mouth of the Achelous*, Mel 2, 7, 10, Plin 2, 85, 87, § 201, 4, 12, 19, § 53, Ov M 8, 589

ĕchīnātus, a, um, *adj* [echinus, a hedge hog], *set with prickles prickly* calyx, Plin 15, 23, 25, § 92 capitula echinata spinis, id. 27, 9, 47, § 71 folia, id 22, 9, 11, § 24

† **ĕchīnŏmētrae**, arum, *m*, = ἐχινομῆτραι, *a sort of sea urchin*, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 100

† **ĕchīnŏphŏra**, ae, *f*, = ἐχινοφόρα, *a sort of* concha, Plin 32, 11, 53, § 147 (Sillig, actinophoroe)

† **ĕchīnŏpūs**, ŏdis, *m*, = ἐχινόπους, *a kind of thorn, otherwise unknown*, Plin 11, 8, 8, § 18

† **1. ĕchīnus**, i, *m*, = ἐχῖνος, *a hedge hog, urchin* **I.** Prop, usually the (edible) *sea urchin*, Echinus esculentus, Linn, Varr L. L 5, § 77 Mull, Afran. ap Non. 216, 11, Plin 9, 31, 51, § 100 sq, Hor Epod 5, 28, id. S 2, 4, 33, 2, 8, 52, id Ep 1, 15, 23, Petr 69, 7 —*The land urchin* (otherwise called erinaceus), Claud Idyll 2, 17, cf Isid Orig 12, 6, 57 —**II.** Transf, of things having a similar shape. **A.** *A copper vessel for the table*, perh to wash out the cups in, *a rinsing bowl*, Hor S 1, 6 117, v Heindorf, ad h l, id. ib 2, 8, 52 —**B.** *The prickly husk of a chestnut*, Calp Ecl 2, 83, Pall Insit 155 —**C.** In archit, *an ornament under the chapiter of a Doric or Ionic column, an echinus*, Vitr 4, 3, 4, 4, 7, 3, cf Muller, Archaeol § 277

2. Ĕchīnus or **-os**, i, *f*, = Ἐχῖνος **I.** *A city of Phthiotis, in Thessaly*, Mel. 2, 3, 6, Plin 4, 7, 14, § 28, Liv 32, 33 al —**II.** *A city of Acarnania*, Plin 4, 1, 2, § 5

1. ĕchion, i, *n*, = ἔχιον, *a medicament prepared from the ashes of adders*, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 119

2. Ĕchīon, ŏnis, *m* **I.** *One of the heroes who sprang up from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, the husband of Agave and father of Pentheus*, Ov M 3, 126, 10, 686, Stat Th 4, 569, Hyg Fab 178 —Hence Echione natus for *Pentheus*, Ov M 3, 526 — **B.** Deriv **1. Echīŏnĭdes**, ae, *m*, *the son of Echion*, i e *Pentheus*, Ov M 3, 513 and 701 —**2. Echīŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj*, meton for *Cadmean* or *Theban* hydrus, i e *killed by Cadmus*, Val Fl 8, 343 dens, id. 7, 554 aula, id 7, 301, cf arces, Ov Tr 5, 5, 53 nomen, Verg A 12 515, cf plebs, Stat Th 1, 169 Bacchus, Pall Insit 45 — **II.** *A son of Mercury, an Argonaut, and a sharer in the Calydonian hunt*, Ov M, 8, 311, Hyg Fab 14 —Hence, **B. Echīŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj*, *of Echion* lacerto, Ov M 8, 345 —**III.** *A celebrated Greek painter*, Cic Par 5, 2, 37, id. Brut 18, 70

† **ĕchios**, i, *f*, = ἔχιος, *viper's bugloss, a plant which was taken as a remedy for the viper's bite*, Plin 25, 9, 58, § 104

† **ĕchis**, is, *m*, *a plant*, called also pseudanchusa, and doris, Plin 22, 20, 24, § 50

† **echīte**, es, *f*, = ἐχίτη, *a plant, a kind of* clematis, Plin 24, 15, 89, § 139

† **ĕchītis**, is, *m*, = ἐχίτης, *adder stone*, Plin 37, 11, 72, § 187

† **ēcho**, us, *f*, = ἠχώ, *repercussion of sound, echo* (pure Lat imago) Plin 36, 15, 24, § 100, Pers 1 102, Aus Mos 297, id Ep 10, 23, 25, 68, Vulg Sap 17, 18 —Personified as a nymph, Ov M 3, 358 sq, Aus. Epigr 11, 7, 99, 1

† **echōĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, = ἠχωϊκός, *echoing* elegi, Sid Ep 8, 11 metrum, *in which one or more final syllables echo* or *rhyme to a preceding part of the verse*, Serv Centim p 1826 P (cf Burm Anthol Lat 1, p 558)

† **eclĭgma**, ătis, *n*, = ἔκλειγμα, *a medicine to be taken by letting it melt in the mouth, an electuary*, Plin 21, 21, 89, § 154, 24 7, 23, § 38, 26, 8, 35, § 110 —Hence, **eclĭgmătĭum**, ii, *dim n*, Theod Prisc. 2, 17

† **eclīpsis**, is, *f*, = ἔκλειψις (a forsaking, being absent) solis, *an eclipse of the sun*, Auct Her 3, 22, 36 lunae, Hyg Astr 4, 14, and without *gen*, Plin 2, 12, 9, § 53 (pure Lat defectio and defectus)

† **eclīptĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, = ἐκλειπτικός, *belonging to an eclipse* signa, Manil 4, 816, 846 (cf Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 68) linea, *the ecliptic*, Serv Verg A. 10, 216.

† **eclŏga**, ae, *f*, = ἐκλογή, *a selection, consisting of the finest passages, from a written composition.* **I.** In gen. eclogas ex Annali descriptas, Varr ap Charis p 97 P —**II.** In partic., *a short poem of any kind*, like the poems in the Sylvae of Statius, cf Stat S 3 praef, 4 praef, the Idyls of Ausonius, cf Aus. Idyll 10 praef, the Odes of Horace, id ib 11 praef, and in many MSS of Horace, and in the grammarians the Bucolica of Vergil are also called Eclogae, *Eclogues*, cf Heyne de Carm Bucol in Verg Opp ed. Wagn. I p 18

eclŏgārius, a, um, *adj* [ecloga] *of* or *belonging to a selection*, only as *subst.* **I. eclŏgārium**, i, *n*, *a collection of selected poems*, the title of a book of Ausonius, Weber, Corp Poet Lat pp 1254 sqq —**II. eclŏgārii**, ōrum, *m*, sc libri, = eclogae, *select passages from a work*, Cic. Att 16, 2 *fin* Orell *N cr*

† **ecnĕphias**, ae, *m*, = ἐκνεφίας, *a hurricane supposed to be produced by blasts from two opposite clouds*, Plin 2, 48, 49, § 131 (in Sen Q N 5, 12, written as Greek)

ēcontra = contra, q v I E 4

† **ecphŏra**, ae, *f*, = ἐκφορά, *a projection in buildings* (pure Lat. projectura), Vitr 3, 3, 16, 6, 2, 2.

† **ecpўrosis**, eos, *f*, = ἐκπύρωσις, *a burning utterly*, Nigid ap Serv Verg Ecl 4, 10, cf ib 6, 41, Censor 18, 11

ecquando, *adv interrog* [ec, cf ecce, and quando], *ever, at any time*, in a passionate (esp indignant) interrogation (rare but class) ecquando te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putasti? ecquando his de rebus tales viros audituros existimasti? Cic Verr 2, 2, 17, 2, 5, 26, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 15, Liv 3 67, Sen de Ira 3, 28, Val Fl 2, 395 —With *nisi* (= num unquam nisi), Cic Fin 5, 22, 63, id Agr 2, 7, 17 —(β) With interrog particle *ne* suffixed (pleonastic) ecquandone tibi liber sum visus? Prop 2, 8, 15, Vell 2, 14 2 Ruhnk, App Mag p 290 —With *nisi*, Cic Fin 5, 22, 63 Madv *N cr*

1. ecquī, ecquae, or **ecqua** (cf Zumpt ad Cic. Verr 2, 4, 11, § 25, and v aliqui), **ecquod** (*gen* is not in use), *pron interr adj* [ec, cf ecce, and qui] *Is there any one who? Any?* in impassioned interrogation, i q num qui, quae (qua) quod **I.** Prop (with a *subst.*, class.) ecqui pudor est? ecquae religio, Verres? ecqui metus? Cic Verr 2, 4, 8, cf id. Sest 52 —In the *fem* ecquae, Plaut. Bacch 2, 3, 1, id Stich 2, 2, 42, Cic Ac 2 26 *fin*, id. Att 8, 12, 4, Ov H. 16 341, but ecqua, Plaut Most. 3, 2, 83, id Men 1, 2, 86, id Mil. 3, 1, 199, Ter Eun 3, 3, 15, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 24 *fin*, id. Att. 7, 8, 4, id Inv 2, 12 *fin* (thrice), Verg A. 3, 341 al rus Sunii ecquod haberem, Ter Eun 3, 3, 13, so, ecquod, Cic Verr 2, 3, 57, id Inv 2, 12 *fin*, Liv 1, 9, Ov P 3, 1, 3 al ecquem trapezitam, Plaut Curc 2 3, 62, so, ecquem, id Poen. 5, 2, 84, id Rud 1, 2, 37, 2, 2, 7 al, Ter Hec 5, 3, 6, cf. ecquam, Plaut Epid 3, 4, 5, id Mil 3, 1, 187, id Merc 2, 3, 56 al ecquas, id Ps 1, 5, 69 ecqui silices, Ov P 4, 10, 3 —With suffixed *nam* Ecquaenam origo, Lucr 5, 1211 accessio, Cic Fin 4, 24, 67 ecquodnam curriculum, id. Brut 6, 22 ecquonam modo, ecquonam loco, id. Part 14 —***II.** Without a *subst* quis cenā poscit? ecqui poscit prandio? *Does any one bid a breakfast?* Plaut Stich 1, 3, 69

2. ecquī, *adv*, see the foll art II B

ecquis, ecquid (*abl* ecqui, v infra, II B), *pron interrog subst*, *Is there any one who? Any, any one, any body, any thing?* in impassioned interrogation, i q num quis quid (class) **I.** Prop aperite hoc heus, ecquis hic est? ecquis hoc aperit ostium? Plaut Am 4, 1, 12, so, ecquis, id. Bacch 4, 1 9 sq, id Most 4, 2, 19 sq, id Capt 2, 3, 99 et saep, Ter Eun 3, 3, 16 sq, Liv 3 68, Verg A. 9, 51, Hor S 2, 7, 34 al ecquid Plaut As. 3, 3, 58, id Curc. 1, 2, 39, Ter Heaut. 3, 3, 34, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 62, id Att 12, 7, id Fam 7, 11, Liv 40, 40 al

eccui, Cic. Mur. 33: ecquem, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 42; Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15 et saep. — With suffix *nam*, Cic. Vatin. 16; id. Fin. 4, 24; id. Top. 21; Auct. Her. 2, 17: quid huc tantum hominum incedunt? ecquidnam afferunt? Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 5.—**B.** *Adj.* for ecqui: ecquis alius Sosia intu'st, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 226; id. Most. 2, 1, 7; id. Men. 4, 2, 110; Liv. 23, 12 *fin.*; Verg. E. 10, 28; Ov. Am. 3, 1, 15 al.—**II.** Hence, derivv. the adverbs, **A. ecquid,** i. q. numquid, num, *whether, perchance,* in direct and indirect interrogation: ecquid audis? *Do you hear?* Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 29; id. Aul. 2, 3, 3; id. Curc. 2, 8, 19; id. Bacch. 1, 2, 53 al.; Ter. And. 5, 2, 30; id. Eun. 2, 2, 48; Cic. Clu. 26, 71; id. Ac. 2, 39, 122; id. Rep. 3, 11; id. Tusc. 1, 8; id. Att. 2, 2, 3; Liv. 3, 11 *fin.*; 4, 3; 5, 52; Verg. A. 3, 342; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 82 et saep.; cf. with tandem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 46: *Tr.* Ecquid placent (aedes)? *Th.* Ecquid placeant me rogas? Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 4; id. Bacch. 4, 10, 10; id. Mil. 3, 1, 114; 4, 2, 3; Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 3; Liv. 27, 10; 44, 27. —Rarely (like quid) for cur, Liv. 42, 26.—* **B. ecqui,** i. q. num aliqui, *whether?* in indirect interrog.: coepi observare, ecqui majorem filius mi honorem haberet, etc., *whether,* etc., Plaut. Aul. prol. 16 (but the true reading, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 15, and Plin. Ep. 6, 4, 2, is ecquid; v. Draeger, Hist. Synt. I. p. 318).—**C. ecquo,** i. q. num aliquo, *anywhere?* ecquo te tua virtus provexisset? ecquo industria? Cic. Phil. 13, 11, 24, cf. on these adverbs Hand, Turs. II. pp. 351-355

ecquisnam, v. ecquis, I. *fin.*

ecquo, *adv.*, v. ecquis, II. C.

ecrāgīno, āre, 1, *v. n.*, = ἐκραγῆναι, *to break forth,* Petr. 61, 9.

† **ecstăsis,** is, *f.*, = ἔκστασις, *a being beside one's self, ecstasy, trance, rapture* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 45 al.

ectăsis, is (acc. -in), *f.*, = ἔκτασις, *the lengthening of a vowel short by nature:* si brevis est per naturam, sed hoc loco ectasin fecit, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 343.

† **ecthlipsis,** is, *f.*, = ἔκθλιψις, gram. t. t., *ecthlipsis, the elision of a final m with its vowel before an initial vowel,* Diom. 2, p. 436; Charis. 4, p. 249.

† **ectŏmon,** i, *n.*, = ἔκτομον, *black hellebore,* Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 51.

† **ectrōma,** ătis, *n.*, = ἔκτρωμα, *an abortion,* Tert. adv. Haer. 7.

† **ectrŏpa,** ae, *f.*, = ἐκτροπή, i. q. deversorium, *an inn,* Varr. ap. Non. 393, 1.

† **ectȳpus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἔκτυπος, *engraved in relief, embossed,* Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 152; 37, 10, 63, § 173; cf.: imago eminente gemma, Sen. Ben. 3, 26.

ĕcŭleus, i, *m.*, v. equuleus.

ĕdācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [edax], *voracity, gluttony,* Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 7; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 9; id. Fam. 7, 26, 1; Ambros. Luc. 7, § 142.

ĕdax, ācis, *adj.* [1. edo; cf. Sanscr. adakas], *voracious, gluttonous.* **I.** Prop., Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 16; Ter. Eun. prol. 38; id. Heaut. prol. 38; Cic. Fl. 17, 41; id. Fam. 9, 20, 2 (*abl.* edaci, as in Ov. M. 15, 354; Val. Fl. 6, 420 et saep.); Hor. S. 2, 2, 92; id. Ep. 2, 1, 173; Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 11: vultur, *rapacious,* id. Am. 2, 6, 33 et saep.—*Sup.*: edacissima animalia, Sen. Ep. 60, 2.—**II.** Poet. transf., of inanimate and abstr. things, *devouring, destroying:* ignis, Verg. A. 2, 758; Ov. M. 9, 202; id. F. 4, 785: imber, Hor. C. 3, 30, 3: natura, Ov. M. 15, 354: tempus, id. P. 4, 10, 7; cf. with *gen.*: tempus rerum, id. M. 15, 234: vetustas, id. ib. 15, 872: curae, *gnawing,* Hor. C. 2, 11, 18 et saep.

†† **edcatroe,** qui praesunt regiis epulis, dicti ἀπὸ τῶν ἐδεσμάτων, Paul. ex Fest. p. 82, 20 Müll. [ἐδέατροι, seneschals of the table, carvers, v. Lidd. and Scott s. v.].

ē-dĕcĭmo (-decumo), no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (to select the tithes; hence, in gen.), *to pick out, select* (late Lat.), Symm. Ep. 5, 81; 9, 21; Macr. S. 1, 5; 2, 1; cf.: *edecimata* (ex-) electa, Paul. ex Fest. p. 80, 6 Müll.

ē-dento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [dens], *to render toothless, knock out the teeth* (perh. only in the foll. passages): malas alicui, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 48: edentatae beluae morsus, Macr. S. 7, 3.

ē-dentŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *toothless.* **I.** Prop. (ante- and post-class.): vetulae, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 118; cf. id. Cas. 3, 2, 20; id. Men. 5, 2, 111; Prud. στεφ. 10, 305: bestia muraena, Tert. Pall. 5.—* **II.** Transf., of wine *ripened by age,* Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 87.

ĕdĕpol, v. Pollux.

ĕdĕra, ae, and its derivatives, v. hed-.

Ĕdessa, ae, *f.*, = Ἔδεσσα. **I.** *A city of Macedonia, the burial-place of the kings,* Liv. 45, 29; Just. 7, 1, 7. —Hence, **Edessaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Edessa:* Antiphilus (dux), Liv. 42, 51.—**II.** *A city of Mesopotamia, in the province of* Osrhoene, now *Rhoa* or *Orfa,* Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 86; Tac. A. 12, 12; Amm. 20, 11, 4; 21, 7, 7; and where Caracalla died, Aur. Vict. Epit. 21; Eutr. 8, 11. —Hence, **Edessēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Edessa:* sepulcra, Amm. 18, 7.

ĕdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. edo], *eatable, that may be taken as food:* potio, Cassiod. Var. 12, 4.

ē-dīco, xi, ctum, 3 (old form, *subj.*: EXDEICATIS; *gerund.*: EXDEICENDUM, S. C. de Bacchan.; *imperat.*: edice, Verg. A. 11, 463; Stat. Th. 12, 598), *v. a.* **I.** A t. t. of magistrates, *to declare, publish, make known* a decree, ordinance, etc.; hence, *to establish, decree, ordain* by proclamation (cf.: praecipio, mando, jubeo). **A.** In gen., with *ut* or *ne:* consulem edicere, ut senatus senatusconsulto ne obtemperet ... edicere est ausus, ut senatus ad vestitum rediret, Cic. Pis. 8; so id. Vatin. 14; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9 al.; cf. in the *abl. part. perf.*: edicto, ut and ne, Liv. 10, 36; 5, 19; Cic. Att. 11, 7, 2; and with a *simple subj.*: cum tribuni plebis edixissent, senatus adesset, etc., id. Fam. 11, 6; so Verg. A. 10, 258; 3, 235.—With *acc.*: non proscriptâ neque edictâ die, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54; so, dies edicta, Liv. 33, 14 *fin.*: diem comitiis, id. 26, 18; 31, 49 *fin.*: diem exercitui ad conveniendum, id. 31, 11; cf. id. 22, 12; 29, 1: justitium, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 2: comitia a. d. XI. Kal. Febr., id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 2: senatum in diem posterum, Liv. 3, 38 *fin.*; cf. Suet. Caes. 80: conventum sociis Tarraconem, Liv. 26, 51: novemdiale sacrum, id. 21, 62; cf.: supplicationem populo in diem unum, id. 32, 1 *fin.*: delectum, id. 2, 55: praedam omnem militibus, id. 8, 36 et saep.—With an *obj. acc.* and *inf.*: edixit, sese judicium injuriarum non daturum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 27; so Liv. 21, 11; 26, 27.—*Absol.*: quod Vitellius de caerimoniis publicis edixisset, Tac. H. 2, 91; cf.: de natali suo, Suet. Calig. 26: de iisdem, id. Rhet. 1. —**B.** In partic., of the praetor, *to make known,* on entering upon his office, the principles on which he intends to administer it: est tibi edicendum quae sis observaturus in jure dicendo, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 74; v. edictum.

II. Transf. in gen., *to make known, declare, appoint, establish, order, ordain* any thing (freq. and class.): ut tu scire possis, edico tibi: Si falsa dices, etc., Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 29; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 4; id. Capt. 4, 2, 23.—With *ut* or *ne,* id. Ps. 1, 1, 125; 1, 5, 91; 3, 2, 66; id. Pers. 2, 2, 58; id. Truc. 4, 3, 6; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 30; id. Hec. 4, 1, 50; Hor. S. 2, 3, 227 al.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: dico, edico vobis, nostrum esse illum erilem filium, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 20: nullus fere ab eo (sc. Demosthene) locus sine quadam conformatione sententiae edicitur, Cic. Or. 39 *fin.*—With *rel. clause:* jussus a consule, quae sciret edicere, *to discover, communicate, give notice,* Sall. C. 48, 4 Kritz.: si prius, quid maxime reprehendere Scipio solitus sit, edixero, Cic. Lael. 16, 59; hoc simul edixi, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 10; id. S. 2, 2, 51: incipiens stabulis edico in mollibus herbam Carpere oves, Verg. G. 3, 295; cf. id. A. 11, 463; Sil. 7, 313; 528: legem remittere edixit (rex), Curt. 6, 11, 20.—**B.** *To explain, interpret* (late Lat.): sensum hujus sermonis, Vulg. Dan. 5, 15; 4, 15.

ēdictālis, e, *adj.* [edictum], *by edict, according to edict* (late Lat.): possessio bonorum, Dig. 38, 6, 1, § 4: programma, i. e. *the imperial edict,* Cassiod. Var. 1, 31; 2, 24.

ēdictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [edico], *an order, edict,* for the usual edictum; only Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 31; 43; id. Ps. 1, 2, 10; 39.

ēdicto, āvi, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to speak out, proclaim, publish* (only in Plaut.): tute edictas facta tua, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 184: aliquid alicui, id. Ep. 1, 2, 2; id. Men. 4, 2, 79.

ēdictum, i, *n.* [id.]. **A.** *A proclamation, ordinance, edict, manifesto* of the Roman magistrates (cf.: senatus consultum, scitum, jussum; decretum, epistola, rescriptum), e. g. of the ediles, Cic. Phil. 9, 7 *fin.*; id. Off. 3, 17, 71; Gell. 4, 2; Dig. 21, 1; of a tribune of the people, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 19 *fin.*; of a dictator, Liv. 8, 34; of the consuls, id. 8, 7; 24, 8; of the proconsuls, id. 26, 12; of Caesar in the civil war, Caes. B. C. 2, 19; of the emperor, Just. Inst. 1, 2, 6; Vulg. Luc. 2, 1 (cf. decretum, epistola, rescriptum) et saep. —**2.** Esp. freq. the public announcement of the praetor, in which he states, on entering upon his office, the rules by which he will be guided in administering justice (out of such legal regulations renewed and made more complete every year—edictum perpetuum, in contradistinction to edicta prout res incidit; cf. Eutr. 8, 17—there was gradually formed an important part of the body of Roman law), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 105; 2, 3, 7; 14 sq.; id. Quint. 19; id. Fl. 28, 67 et saep.; cf. Sanders, Just. Inst. Introd. p. xviii. sq.; xxiv. sq.; Just. Inst. 1, 2, 7; Rein's Privatr. p. 70 sq.; 80; 83, and the sources cited. —**B.** Transf., in gen. **1.** *An order, command,* Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 10.— **2.** *A play-bill, order of games:* edictum et ludorum ordinem perlegere, Sen. Ep. 117: his mane edictum, Pers. 1, 134 Gildersleeve ad loc.

ē-disco, dĭdĭci, 3, *v. a.*, *to learn by heart, commit to memory* (class.). **I.** Prop.: ut non legantur modo (poetae) sed etiam ediscantur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 27; cf.: haec discenda, imo ediscenda sunt, Sen. Ep. 123 *fin.*: Demosthenem in primis legendum vel ediscendum potius putem, Quint. 10, 1, 105: ad verbum ediscendus libellus, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 135; id. de Or. 1, 34, 157: ad verbum, Quint. 11, 2, 44: Lepta ediscat Hesiodum et habeat in ore Τῆς δ' ἀρετῆς ἱδρῶτα, Cic. Fam. 6, 18 *fin.*: magnum numerum versuum, * Caes. B. G. 6, 14, 3: dicta clarorum virorum, Quint. 1, 1, 36; 1, 11, 14 et saep.; cf.: De ediscendo, Quint. 2, cap. 7. —Poet.: vultus alicujus, Val. Fl. 1, 368.— **II.** In gen., *to learn, study* (so mostly poet., esp. a favorite expression of Ovid): qui istam artem (juris) non ediscant (shortly after: si quis aliam artem didicerit), Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246: linguam, Val. Max. 8, 7 ext. 6: leges, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 5: linguas duas, id. A. A. 2, 122: ritus pios populi, id. F. 2, 546: usum (herbarum), id. M. 7, 99: artes paternas, id. ib. 2, 639: numeros modosque vitae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 144 et saep.: cum edidicisset quemadmodum tractandum bellum foret, Liv. 23, 28: edisco tristia posse pati, Ov. H. 7, 180: edidici, quid perfida Troia pararet, i. e. *have experienced,* id. M. 13, 246.—Hence, **B.** Poet. in the *perf.*: edidici, *I know,* Tib. 2, 2, 12; Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 4.

ē-dissĕro, rŭi, rtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to analyze in words, to set forth, unfold, explain, relate, tell* (rare but class.): jam animum advorte ac mihi quae dicam edissere, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 14; cf.: neque necesse est edisseri a nobis quae finis funestae familiae, Cic. Leg. 2, 22; and: cum agi, non quemadmodum agantur, edisseri oportet, Liv. 44, 41: Laelius eadem edisseruit (for which, shortly before, exposuit), id. 27, 7: res gestas, id. 34, 52: cunctandi utilitates, Tac. H. 3, 52: viam gerendi belli, Just. 31, 5, 2: haec vera roganti, * Verg. A. 2, 149: tantum hoc, * Hor. S. 2, 3, 306: somnium, *to interpret,* Vulg. Gen. 41, 15: parabolam, id. Matt. 13, 36.—*Absol.*: quis (Catone) in docendo edisserendoque subtilior? Cic. Brut. 17.—With *rel. clause,* Vop. Aur. 36.

* **ēdissertātor,** ōris, *m.* [edisserto], *an explainer:* harum rerum, Aus. Sapient. prol. *fin.*

* **ēdissertĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [edissero], *an analysis, exposition:* Scripturarum, Hier. in Matt. 21.

ē-disserto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to analyze, set forth, explain, relate* (rare, and mostly ante- and post-class.; not in Cic. or Caes.): ordine omne uti quidque actum'st, Edissertavit, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 53; id. Cas. 5, 2, 36; id. Stich. 2, 1, 30; Arn. 1,

p. 34; Tert. Res Carn. 33: neque aggrediar narrare, quae edissertando minora vero fecero, * Liv. 22, 54, 8.

ēdĭtīcius or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [2. edo, II. C. 2.], *set forth, announced, proposed;* only in the connection, judices, *the judges in the* causa sodaliciorum *chosen by the plaintiff,* Cic. Planc. 15, 36; 17, 41; id. Mur. 23, 47.

ēdĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [2. edo, II.]. **I.** Prop. **A.** *A bringing forth, a birth* (late Lat.), Dig. 50, 2, 2, § 6; Tert. adv. Jud. 1.—**B.** *A putting forth, publishing* of a work (post-Aug.), Sen. Ben. 4, 28; Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. § 2; prooem. § 7; Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 5; 2, 10, 6; 3, 15, 1 et saep.—**2.** Concr., like our *edition* = ἔκδοσις, qui versus in omni editione invenitur, Quint. 5, 11, 40; 12, 10, 55. —**II.** Trop. **A.** *A statement, representation.* **1.** In gen.: in tam discrepante editione, Liv. 4, 23.—**2.** Jurid. t. t., *a declaration, designation* of the form of action, Dig. 2, 13, 1 sq.: tribuum, Cic. Planc. 16, 39 and 41, v. 2. edo, II. C. 2., and editicius.—**B.** *An exhibition:* operarum, Dig. 38, 1, 50: muneris gladiatorii, Inscr. Orell. 3811; 5020; Symm. Ep. 4, 8.

ēdĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. * **I.** *That which brings forth* or *produces:* nocturnae aurae (Volturnus), Luc. 2, 423.—**II.** (Acc. to 2. edo, II. D.), *an exhibitor* (late Lat.): ludorum, Vop. Carin. 21; Capitol. Anton. Phil. 23; Inscr. Orell. 3762.

ēdĭtum, i, *n.*, v. 2. edo *fin.*

1. ēdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.;* from 2. edo.

* **2. ēdĭtus,** ūs, *m.* [2. edo], *a voiding, excrement:* boum, Dig. 32, 1, 55, § 6.

1. ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3 (*sup.:* esum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 13; id. Men. 3, 1, 11; id. Stich. 1, 3, 28: esu, id. Ps. 3, 2, 35.—The contr. forms es, est, estis, etc., are very freq. in prose and poetry: est, Verg. A. 4, 66; 5, 683; Hor. S. 2, 2, 57: esset, id. ib 2, 6, 89; Verg. G. 1, 151: esse, Quint. 11, 3, 136; Juv. 15, 102: esto, Cato R. R. 156, 1.—Hence, also in the *pass.:* estur, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 78; id. Poen. 4, 2, 13; Cels. 27, 3; Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 69; and: essetur, Varr. L. L. 5, § 106 Müll.—Archaic forms of the *subj. praes.:* edim, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 16; id. Trin. 2, 4, 73; 74; Caecil and Pompon. ap. Non. 507, 7: edis, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 45; id. Trin. 2, 4, 72: edit, Cato R. R. 1, 56, 6; 1, 57, 9 sq.; Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 1; 3; id. Aul. 4, 6, 6; id Poen. prol. 9; Hor. Epod. 3, 3; id. S. 2, 8, 90: edimus, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 34: editis, Nov. ap. Non. 1 1: edint, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22), *v. a.* [Sanscr. ad-mi, eat; Gr. ἔδ-ω, ἐσθίω; Lat edax, esca, esurio, etc.; cf. also Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- Aeol. *plur.* ἔδοντες, dens], *to eat* (for syn. cf.: comedo, vescor, pascor, devoro, haurio, mando, ceno, epulor). **I.** Lit.: ille ipse astat, quando edit, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 893; cf. so uncontr., Cic. Att. 13, 52: miserrimus est, qui cum esse cupit, quod edit non habet, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 3: ut de symbolis essemus, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 2: mergi eos (sc. pullos) in aquam jussit, ut biberent, quoniam esse nollent, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7 et saep.—**2.** Prov. **a.** Multos modios salis simul edisse, *to have eaten bushels of salt with another,* i. e. to be old friends, Cic. Lael. 19.—**b.** De patella, i. e. *to show contempt for religion* (v. patella), Cic. Fin. 2, 7 *fin.*—**c.** Pugnos, *to taste one's fists,* i. e. *to get a good drubbing,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 153.—**B.** Transf **1.** Bona, *to squander, dissipate,* Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 29.—**2.** Of inanimate subjects, qs. *to eat up,* i. e. *to consume, destroy* (poet.): ut mala culmos Esset robigo, Verg. G. 1, 151: carinas lentus vapor (i. e. flamma), id. A. 5, 683: corpora virus, Ov. Ib. 608 al.—**II.** Trop., *to corrode, consume, devour* (almost exclusively poet): si quid est animum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 39; cf.: nimium libenter edi sermonem tuum, *have devoured,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 1: nec te tantus edat tacitam dolor, Verg. A. 12, 801: nec edunt oblivia laudem, Sil. 13, 665 et saep.

2. ē-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, *v. a., to give out, put forth, bring forth* (freq. and class.). **I.** In gen.: foras per os est editus aër, Lucr. 3, 122; cf.: sputa per fauces tussi, id. 6, 1189: urinam, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 38; cf. stercus, Col. 2, 14: animam, *to breathe out,* i. e. *to die, expire,* Cic. Sest. 38, 83; Ov. H. 9, 62; cf.: extremum vitae spiritum, Cic. Phil. 12, 9: vitam, id. Fin. 5, 2, 4; id. Planc. 37, 90: clamorem, *to send forth, utter,* id. Div. 2, 23; cf.: miros risus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2: fremitum patulis sub naribus (equus), Lucr. 5, 1076: voces, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8: dulces modos, Ov. F. 1, 444: questus, id. M. 4, 588: hinnitus, id. ib. 2, 669: latratus, id. ib. 4, 451 et saep.: Maeander in sinum maris editur, *discharges itself,* Liv. 38, 13; 39, 53 *fin.:* clanculum ex aedibus me edidi foras, *have slipped out,* Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 9.

II. In partic., *to bring forth* any thing new, *to produce, beget, form,* etc. **A.** Of what is born, begotten (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): progeniem in oras luminis, Lucr. 2, 617: crocodilos dicunt, cum in terra partum ediderint, obruere ova, deinde discedere, Cic. N. D. 2, 52; so, partum, Liv. 1, 39; cf.: aliquem partu, Verg. A. 7, 660; Ov. M. 4, 210; 13, 487: aliquem maturis nisibus, id. F. 5, 172: geminos Latona, id. M. 6, 336: nepotem Atlantis (Pleïas), id. F. 5, 664 al.: (draconem) Qui luci ediderat genitor Saturnius, idem Abdidit, Cic. Poëta Div. 2, 30, 64; cf.: Electram maximus Atlas Edidit, Verg. A. 8, 137.—In the *pass.:* hebetes eduntur, Quint. 1, 1, 2.—More freq. in the *part.:* in lucem editus, Poëta ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115 (a transl. of the Euripid. τὸν φύντα); cf. Ov. M. 15, 221: editus partu, id. ib. 5, 517; 9, 678; id. F. 5, 26: Venus aquis, id. H. 7, 60; cf.: Limnate flumine Gange, id. M. 5, 48; for which: de flumine, id. H. 5, 10 (cf. Zumpt, Gramm. § 451): ille hac, Ov. M. 10, 298; cf.: Maecenas atavis regibus, Hor. C. 1, 1, 1: infans ex nepte Julia, Suet. Aug. 65 et saep.—**2.** Transf.: (tellus) Edidit innumeras species, Ov. M. 1, 436; cf. Liv. 21, 41: frondem ulmus, *puts forth,* Col. 5, 6, 2: ea (sc. academia) praestantissimos in eloquentia viros edidit, Quint. 12, 2, 25.—**B.** Of literary productions, *to put forth, to publish* (class.): de republica libros, Cic. Brut. 5, 19; so, librum contra suum doctorem, id. Ac. 2, 4, 12: annales suos, id. Att. 2, 16, 4: orationem scriptam, Sall. C. 31, 6: aliquid, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 7; Quint. 5, 10, 120; 3, 1, 18; 2, 1, 11; Hor. A. P. 390 et saep.—**C.** Transf., *to set forth, publish, relate, tell, utter, announce, declare* = exponere; esp of the responses of priests and oracles, the decrees of authorities, etc.: apud eosdem (sc. censores) qui magistratu abierint edant et exponant, quid in magistratu gesserint, Cic. Leg. 3, 20, 47; cf. Hor. S. 2, 5, 61: ede illa, quae coeperas, et Bruto et mihi, Cic. Brut. 5, 20: nomen parentum, Ov. M. 3, 580; 9, 531; Hor. S. 2, 4, 10: veros ortus, Ov. M. 2, 43; cf.: auctor necis editus, id. ib. 8, 449: mea fata tibi, id. 11, 668 et saep. —With *acc.* and *inf.:* Apollo Pythius oraculum edidit, Spartam nulla re alia esse perituram, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77; cf. Liv. 40, 45; 22, 10; 42, 2.—With *dupl. acc.:* auctorem doctrinae ejus falso Pythagoran edunt, id. 1, 18; cf. id. 1, 46; 27, 27 *fin.:* haec mihi, quae canerem Titio, deus edidit ore, Tib. 1, 4, 73: iis editis imperiis, id. 29, 25; cf.: edito alio tempore ac loco (with constitutum tempus et locus), Quint. 4, 2, 98: opinio in vulgus edita, *spread abroad,* Caes. B. C. 3, 29, 3; cf. Nep. Dat. 6, 4: consilia hostium, i. e. *to divulge, betray,* Liv. 10, 27 et saep.—Poet.: arma violentaque bella, i. e. *to sing, celebrate in song,* Ov. Am. 1, 1, 1.—Hence, **2.** Jurid. and polit. t. t., *to give out, promulgate, proclaim, ordain:* qua quisque actione agere volet, eam prius edere debet. Nam aequissimum videtur, eum, qui acturus est, edere actionem, etc., Dig. 2, 13 (tit. De edendo), 1 sq.: verba, Cic. Quint. 20, 63; cf. judicium, id. ib. 21: tribus, said of the plaintiff in a causa sodaliciorum, *to name the tribus* (since he had the right, in order to choose the judges, to propose to the defendant four tribus, from which the latter could reject only one, and then to choose the judges according to his own pleasure out of the remaining three, Cic. Planc. 15, 36 sqq.: judices editi (= editicii), id. ib. 17, 41; cf. Wund. Cic. Planc. p. LXXVI. sq., and see editicius; socium tibi in hujus bonis edidisti Quintium, *hast mentioned,* Cic. Quint. 24 *fin.:* quantum Apronius edidisset deberi, tantum ex edicto dandum erat, id. Verr. 2, 3, 29; 2, 2, 42: mandata edita, Liv. 31, 19; cf. id. 34, 35: ederet (consul) quid fieri velit, *to command,* id. 40, 40; cf. id. 45, 34.—(β) Transf. beyond the jurid. sphere: postquam hanc rationem cordi ventrique edidi, etc., Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 12.—**D.** Of other objects, *to produce, perform, bring about, cause* (freq. and class.): oves nullum fructum edere ex se sine cultu hominum et curatione possent, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: vitales motus, Lucr. 3, 560: proelia pugnasque, id. 2, 119; 4, 1010; Liv. 8, 9; 21, 43 al.; cf. caedem, id. 5, 13; 10, 45 al.: strages, Verg. A. 9, 785 and 527: aliquantum trepidationis, Liv. 21, 28; cf. tumultum, id. 36, 19: ruinas, Cic. Leg. 1, 13 *fin.:* scelus, facinus, *to perpetrate,* id. Phil. 13, 9 *fin.:* annuam operam, i. e. *to perform,* Liv. 5, 4; cf. id. 3, 63; Suet. Tib. 35: munus gladiatorium (with parare), *to exhibit,* Liv. 28, 21; Suet. Calig. 18; cf. ludos, Tac. A. 1, 15; 3, 64; Suet. Caes. 10 al.: spectaculum, Tac. A. 14, 17; id. H. 2, 67; Suet. Caes. 44 et saep.: gladiatores, Suet. Aug. 45 et saep.: exemplum severitatis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 5; so more freq.: exempla in aliquem, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 21; Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 12; Liv. 29, 9 *fin.* and 27; cf.: scelus in aliquem, Cic. Sest. 27.

III. *To raise up, lift, elevate:* corpus celerem super equum, Tib. 4, 1, 114.—Hence, **1. ēdĭtus,** a, um, *P. a.* (set forth, heightened; hence, like excelsus). **A.** Prop., of places, *elevated, high, lofty* (cf.: altus, celsus, excelsus, sublimis, procerus, arduus, praeceps, profundus), opp. to flat, level (cf.: collis paululum ex planitie editus, Caes. B. G. 2, 8, 3; id. B. C. 1, 43, 2; Sall. J. 92, 5; Tac. A. 15, 27—very freq. and class.): Henna est loco perexcelso atque edito, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48; Caes. B. G. 3, 19, 1 (with acclivis); 7, 18, 3; id. B. C. 3, 37, 4; Sall. J. 92, 5; 98, 3; Liv. 2, 50 et saep.—*Comp.,* Caes B. C. 1, 7, 5; 1, 43, 2; Sen. N. Q 7, 5. —*Sup.,* Auct. B. Alex. 28; 31; 72; Just. 2, 1, 17 al.— * **B.** Trop.: viribus editior, *stronger,* Hor. S. 1, 3, 110.—*Adv.* does not occur.—**2. ēdĭtum,** i, *n.* **A.** *A height:* in edito, Suet. Aug. 72: ex edito, Plin. 31, 3, 27.—*Plur.:* edita montium, Tac. A. 4, 46; 12, 56: in editis, Treb. Trig. Tyr. 26.—**B.** Transf., *a command, order,* Ov. M. 11, 647; cf. Liv. 25, 12, 4.

* **3. ĕdo,** ōnis, *m.* [1. edo], *a glutton,* Varr. ap. Non. 48, 19.

ēdŏcenter, *adv.*, v. edoceo *fin.*

ē-dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, 2, *v. a., to teach thoroughly; to instruct, inform, apprise* one of any thing (class.; for syn. cf.: doceo, perdoceo, erudio, praecipio, instituo). —With *acc. pers.* and *rei:* eadem haec intus edocebo, quae ego scio, Stratippoclem, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 56; so id. Trin. 2, 2, 91; Sall. C. 16, 1; Liv. 1, 20; Plin. Pan. 26 al.; cf. in the *pass.:* Cicero per legatos cuncta edoctus, Sall. C. 45, 1; Liv. 25, 40; Tac. A. 13, 47; Luc. 1, 587; and with *acc. pers.* and *inf.:* Etruscam Edocuit gentem casus aperire futuros, Ov. M. 15, 559; cf. in the *pass.:* edoctus tandem deos esse, Liv. 29, 18.—With *acc. pers.* and *rel. clause:* quos ille edocuerat, quae dici vellet, Caes. B. G. 7, 38, 4; so id. B C. 3, 108, 2; cf. in the *pass.:* ante edocti, quae interrogati pronuntiarent, id. B. G. 7, 20, 10; Liv. 32, 26: eadem fere quae Volturcius de paratis incendiis senatum edocet (Kritz. docet), Sall. C. 48, 4: ab Evandro edocti, Liv. 32, 26; cf.: tot cladibus edocti, id. 30, 37; and: in qua (disciplina) edoctus esset, id. 24, 4: aliquid, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 3: omnia ordine, Liv. 24, 24.—With *interrog. clause:* quid fieri velit, edocet, Caes. B. G. 3, 18, 2; 7, 19, 4; Liv. 37, 25; cf. Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 7; and with *obj. acc.* and *inf.,* Verg. A. 8, 13; ut edoceas, ut res se habet, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 20.—With *acc. pers.* and *subj. clause:* Phanium edocendi, Ne quid vereatur Phormionem, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 17.—**II.** Transf., of abstract subjects: fama Punici belli satis edocuerat, viam tantum Alpes esse, Liv. 27, 39: edocuit tamen ratio ... ut videremus, etc., * Cic. Tusc. 3, 33, 80.—Hence, * **ēdŏcenter,** *adv., instructively:* scriptum est, Gell. 16, 8, 3.

ē-dŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to cut* or *hew out, to prepare by hewing.* * **I.** Lit.: lingulas, Col. 8, 11, 4.—**II.** Trop., *to work out, prepare, finish* (rare): libellum, Varr. ap. Non. 448, 17: quod jusseras edolari,

Enn. ap. Cic. Att. 13, 47, 1 (cf. Rib. Trag. Fragm. p. 237): puerum, Varr. ap. Non. 392, 30.

Edom, *indecl. m.* **I.** *Esau, elder son of the patriarch Isaac:* Esau, ipse est Edom, Vulg. Gen. 36, 1 al.; Isid. Orig. 7, 6, 33.—**II.** *A nation descended from Esau,* Vulg. Num. 20, 14; id. 4 Reg. 3, 26 et saep. —**III.** Transf., *the country of the Edomites,* Vulg. Num. 21, 4 et saep.

ē-dŏmĭno, āvi, 1, *v. a., to control absolutely; pass.,* Arn. 5, *no.* 11 *init.*

* **ē-dŏmĭto,** āre, *v. freq. a., to tame completely, thoroughly,* Ven. Carm. 9, 1, 143.

ē-dŏmo, ŭi, itum, 1, *v. a., to tame completely, conquer, overcome, vanquish, subdue* (rare; mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Prop.: (Roma) edomito sustulit orbe caput, Ov. F. 4, 256; cf. id. A. A. 3, 114.—**II.** Transf.: pastinaca edomita, opp. agrestis, Col. 9, 4, 5: aes igni, *to melt,* Plin. 33, 3, 20, § 65: ramum oleae curvando, id. 17, 19, 30, § 137: vitiosam naturam ab eo sic edomitam et compressam esse doctrina, ut, etc., * Cic. Fat. 5, 10 (al. domitam): feritatem, Col. 11, 3, 37; Lact. 4, 25, 8: nefas, * Hor. C. 4, 5, 22: labores, Sil. 3, 531: lumina, *to lull to sleep,* id. 10, 343.

Ēdōni, ōrum, *m.,* = Ἠδωνοί, *a people of Thrace, east of the Strymon,* Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40; celebrated as worshippers of Bacchus, Hor. C. 2, 7, 27, v. Bacchus.—Derivv., **A. Ēdōnus,** a, um, *adj., Edonic.* **1.** Edoni populi = Edoni, Sol. 9, § 1.—**2.** Esp., poet. for *Thracian:* Boreae, Verg. A. 12, 365; cf. venti, Val. Fl. 6, 340: hiemes, Stat. Th. 5, 78: juga, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 42: currus, Stat. Th. 12, 733: Bacchus, Ov. R. Am. 593.—**3.** As *subst.:* **Ēdōnus,** i, *m.,* = Ἠδωνός, *a spur of the Pangaeus range, in southeastern Thrace,* Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 50; also called **Edon,** Serv. Verg. A. 12, 365.—**B. Ēdōnis** (Edŏnis, Sil. 4, 778 Drak.; Luc. 1, 675), idis, *f., Edonic, Thracian:* matres, Ov. M. 11, 69.—*Subst., a Bacchante,* Prop. 1, 3, 5; Sil. 1. l.; Luc. l. l.

‡ **edor** = ador, Paul. ex Fest. p. 10 Müll., v. ador.

ē-dormĭo, īvi or ii, 4, *v. n.* and *a., to sleep out, sleep away; to sleep off* (rare, but class.; usually of persons who are intoxicated). **I.** *Neutr. absol.:* cumque (vinolenti) edormiverunt, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52. —**II.** *Act.,* with *acc.:* edormi crapulam et exhala, Cic. Phil. 2, 12 *fin.:* nocturnum vinum, Gell. 6, 10 *fin.*—Poet.: Fufius ebrius olim Cum Ilionam edormit, i. e. *sleeps through the part of the sleeping Iliona,* * Hor. S. 2, 3, 61: dimidium ex hoc (tempore) edormitur, *is slept away,* Sen. Ep. 99.

ēdormisco, ĕre, *v. inch. a.* [edormio], *to sleep out, to sleep off* a debauch (perh. only in the foll. passages): crapulam, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 28: hoc villi, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 11: unum somnum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 65.

ēdŭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. edŭco], *a breeding, rearing, training, bringing up, education* (good prose). **I.** Of men, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 124; id. Leg 3, 13; Quint. 1, 1, 21; 1, 2, 6; Tac. A. 3, 52; id. G. 20 et saep.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of animals, Cic. Fin. 3, 19; id. Rosc. Am. 22 *fin.;* Col. 7, 12, 11; 8, 11, 1.—**B.** Of plants, Plin. 16, 25, 39, § 94; Macr. S. 1, 7.

ēdŭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a rearer, bringer-up* (rare, but good prose). **I.** Prop., of a *foster-father,* Cic. Planc. 33, 81; Quint. 7, 1, 14; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 34.—**II.** Transf., of *tutors, pedagogues,* Tac. A. 11, 1; 12, 41; 14, 3; Dig. 40, 2, 13 et saep.

ēdŭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [educator]. **I.** *She who brings up, a nurse,* Col. 8, 11, 14; Inscr. Don. 14, *no.* 39.—**II.** Transf.: earum (rerum) parens est educatrixque sapientia, Cic. Leg. 1, 24, 62.

* **ēdŭcātus,** ūs, *m.* [2. edŭco], *bringing up,* Tert. Res Carn. 60.

1. ē-dūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*imper.,* educe, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 11; id. Stich. 5, 6, 1: educ, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 10; Alcim. 5, 248 al.—*Inf. pass. parag.,* educier, Plaut. Truc. 5, 16), *v. a., to lead forth, draw out, bring away* (very freq. and class.). **I.** In gen.: novam nuptam foras, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 1; so with personal objects, fidicinam, id. Ep. 3, 4, 36 (opp. introducere): eram, id. Mil. 4, 6, 53: virginem, id. Pers. 4, 1, 11; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3 *fin.* al.; cf. also: populum e comitio, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 9: mulierem ab domo secum, Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 4: rete foras, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 18; cf.: pisces everriculo in litus, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7: radicem e terra, id. ib. 3, 10, 5: gladium, Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 8; Sall. C. 51, 36; cf.: gladium e vagina, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: gladium, Vulg. Marc. 14, 47 al.: sortem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51 *fin.;* cf.: aliquos ex urna, id. ib. 2, 2, 17: tribus, id. Agr. 2, 8, 21: telum corpore, Verg. A. 10, 744; cf. Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83 et saep.: lacum (with emittere), Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100; cf. fistulam, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 2: aquam in fossas, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179; Dig. 8, 3, 29: se foras, *to go out,* Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 4 Ruhnk. ad loc.; cf.: se multitudini, *to withdraw one's self from the multitude,* Sen. Vit. Beat. 2 *fin.*—**II.** In partic. **A.** In all periods. **1.** Pub. law t. t. **a.** *To bring, summon* before court (cf. duco, I. B. 1.): cum in jus ipsum eduxi, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47; cf.: ex domo in jus, Quint. 7, 8, 6: SI. QVIS. EORVM. AD. ME. EDVCTVS. FVERIT., Edict. Praet. ap. Gell. 11, 17, 2: aliquem ad consules, Cic. Planc. 23; and simply aliquem, id. Verr. 2, 2, 26 Zumpt *N. cr.;* 2, 2, 37; 2, 3, 65.—Once also, *to bring up* or *lead away* for punishment (for which more commonly duco; v. Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 26): ad tintinnaculos educi viros, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 8.—**b.** Of persons in office, *to take out with one* to one's province: quos educere invitos in provinciam non potuit, eos retinere qui potuit? Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 5, 10, 76; so, medicum secum, id. Pis. 34.—**2.** Milit. t. t., *to lead forth, march out* troops (very freq. in Caes.): Teleboae ex oppido Legiones educunt suas, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 63: praesidium ex oppido (opp introducere), Caes. B. C. 1, 13, 2: cohortes ex urbe, id. ib. 1, 12, 2: exercitum ab urbe, Liv. 3, 21: copias e castris, Caes. B. G. 1, 50, 1; 2, 8 *fin.;* 7, 13, 1; 7, 80, 1; id. B. C. 1, 43, 3 et saep.; Liv. 31, 37 al.; for which also: copias castris, Caes. B. G. 1, 51, 2; 4, 13 *fin.;* id. B. C. 1, 68, 1; Verg. A. 11, 20; legiones ex hibernis, Caes. B. G. 1, 10, 3; 5, 27, 9; 7, 10, 1; Liv. 40, 39: ex finibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 1, 4 et saep.; cf. also: impedimenta ex castris, id. ib. 7, 68, 1.—Without designating the term. a quo: cohortes, Caes. B. G. 3, 26, 2; id. B. C. 1, 41, 2; 1, 64, 6; Sall. J. 68, 2; Liv. 39, 15; Front. Strat. 1, 5, 22 et saep.; cf.: exercitum foras, Cato ap. Gell. 15, 13, 5: exercitum in expeditionem, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: copias adversus Afranium, Front. Strat. 1, 5, 9; 2, 2, 5 et saep.—And *absol.* of the general himself, *to move out, march out* (so mostly in Liv.; cf. duco): ex hibernis, Caes. B. G. 7, 10, 1: ex oppido, id. ib. 7, 81, 3; cf.: tribus simul portis, Liv. 41, 26: ad legionem Pompeii duplici acie eduxit, Caes. B. G. 3, 67, 3: in aciem, Liv. 1, 23; 8, 9; 21, 39; Front. Strat. 2, 1, 5, al. —**3.** Naut. t. t., *to bring out* a ship from the harbor, *to put to sea:* naves ex portu, Caes. B. C. 1, 57, 2; 2, 22, 5; 3, 26, 2; also: classem portu, Plin. 2, 12, 9, § 55.—Hence, **b.** Transf., of goods, *to export:* equos ex Italia, Liv. 43, 5, 9 (cf.: extra provinciam ducere, Dig. 49, 16, 12, § 1).—**4.** In midwifery, t. t., *to assist at birth:* attractus infantem educit, Cels. 7, 29 *med.:* per ipsas manus (infans) commode educitur, id. ib.—So of birds, to bring out of the egg, *to hatch:* pullos suos, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 143; so, fetum, Plin. 10, 54, 75, § 152 (with excludere); 9, 10, 12, § 37.—Hence, **b.** Transf. (*a*) *To bring up, rear,* a child (usually with reference to bodily nurture and support; while 2. educo refers usually to the mind; but the distinction is not strictly observed; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 395), *to educate:* non possunt militares pueri setanio educier, Plaut. Truc. 5, 16: bene ego istam eduxi meae domi et pudice, id. Curc. 4, 2, 32; id. Most. 1, 3, 29; id. Rud. 1, 3, 38; Ter. And. 5, 4, 8; id. Heaut. 2, 1, 14 al.; Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124; Liv. 1, 39 *fin.;* 21, 43 Drak.; Tac. A. 1, 4; 41; Prop. 3, 9, 51 (4, 8, 51 M.); Verg. A. 7, 763; 8, 413; Col. 3, 10, 16; Curt. 3, 12, 16 al.—Trop.: senex plane eductus in nutricatu Venerio, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 55.—(*β*) In gen., *to bear, to produce* = edere, Verg. A. 6, 765; 779: aura educit colores, * Cat. 64, 90.—**5.** In vulg. lang., *to drink off, toss off,* Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 18; 5, 6, 1.—With a punning allusion to the signif. 4. b. *a,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 274.—**B.** Since the Aug. period. **1.** Of motion in an upward direction (cf. effero and erigo), *to draw up, to raise:* (Ortygia me) superas eduxit sub auras, Ov. M. 5, 641; 3, 113; cf. trop.: (Pindarus) vires animumque moresque aureos educit in astra, Hor. C. 4, 2, 23 (cf.: sustulit in astra, Cic. Att. 2, 25).—**b.** With the accessory idea of making, *to rear, erect, build up:* turrim summis sub astra Eductam tectis, Verg. A. 2, 461; cf.: aram sepulcri caelo, id. ib. 6, 178; imitated by Sil. 15, 388: molem caelo, Verg. A. 2, 186: turres altius, Tac. A. 12, 16; id. H. 4, 30: pyramides instar montium, id. A. 2, 61: moenia caminis Cyclopum, Verg. A. 6, 630; cf.: moles quam eductam in Rhenum retulimus, Tac. H. 5, 18.—**2.** Of time, *to pass, spend* (cf. duco, II. B. 3. b.): pios annos, Prop. 2, 9, 47: insomnem noctem ludo, Stat. Th. 2, 74: somnos sub hiberno caelo, Sil. 11, 405: nimbos luxu, Val. Fl. 2, 371.

2. ēdŭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. educo, II. A. 4. b.], *to bring up* a child physically or mentally, *to rear, to educate* (very freq. and class.): educit obstetrix, educat nutrix, instituit paedagogus, docet magister, Varr. ap. Non. 447, 33 (but this distinction is not strictly observed; see the foll. and 1. educo, II. A. 4. b.). **I.** Prop.: hera educavit (puellam) magna industria, Plaut. Cas. prol. 44 sq.: Athenis natus altusque educatusque Atticis, id. Rud. 3, 4, 36: bene pudiceque educatu'st usque ad adolescentiam, id. Capt. 5, 3, 16 et saep.; cf. id. Men. 5, 5, 7; id. Trin. 2, 4, 111 al.; Att. ap. Non. 422, 14; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 37; id. Ad. 3, 4, 49; Cic. Lael. 20, 75; id. Rep. 2, 21; id. de Or. 1, 31; Ov. F. 6, 487; id. M. 3, 314; Vulg. Psa. 22, 2. —**II.** Transf., *to bring up, rear, foster, train, educate:* neque enim hac nos patria lege genuit aut educavit, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 4; id. Or. 13 *fin.;* cf.: ars dicendi ea, quae sunt orta jam in nobis et procreata, educat atque confirmat, id. de Or. 2, 87, 356: in his (scholis) educatur orator, Quint. 9, 2, 81: oratorem, id. prooem. § 5: illos in disciplina, Vulg. Ephes. 6, 4.—**B.** Poet. and in post-Aug. prose, of plants or animals, *to nourish, support, produce:* quod pontus, quod terra, quod educat aër Poscit, Ov. M. 8, 832; cf. id. Pont. 1, 10, 9: vitis mitem uvam, Cat. 62, 50: pomum, non uvas (ager), Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 51: herbas (humus), id. M. 15, 97: Caecuba, Plin. 16, 37, 67, § 173: florem (imber), Cat. 62, 41 al.: lepores, apros, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 22.—**C.** *To possess, hold* (cf. nutrire = τρέφειν), Verg. Cul. 13.

ēductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. educo], *a moving out, removal, emigration* (ante- and post-class.): e castris, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. PROPERAM, p. 253, 33 Müll.: in qua eductione, Lact. 4, 10, 6.—**II.** *A stretching forth, formation:* si unius uberis eductione pendebunt (sc. apum agmina), Pall. 7, 7, 6.

* **ēductor,** ōris, *m.* [1. educo, II. A. 4. b.], *a bringer-up, tutor* (for the usual educator), Fronto Ep. ad Amic. 15.

* **ē-dulco,** āre, *v. a., to sweeten:* vitam, Matius ap. Gell. 15, 25, 2, and ap. Non. 106, 25.

Ēdūlĭa and **Ēdūlĭca,** ae, v. Edusa.

ĕdūlis, e, *adj.* [1. edo], *eatable* (rare). **I.** *Adj.:* capreae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 43.—**II.** *Subst.,* in the *plur.,* **edulia,** ium, *n., eatables, food* (for syn. cf.: alimenta, cibus, cibaria, esca, penus, victus, opsonium, pulmentum, etc.), Afran. ap. Non. 28, 30; Varr. ap. Non. 108, 22; Suet. Calig. 40 Oud. *N. cr.;* Dig. 1, 16, 6 *fin.;* Gell. 7, 16, 4; 17, 11 *fin.;* cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 84 Müll.—In the post-class. per., heterocl., *gen.* eduliorum, App. M. 5, p. 160; *dat.* edulis, Gell. 19, 9, 3; *nom. sing.* **edulium,** Fulg. 565, 9; and perh. also Varr. L. L. 7, § 61 Müll. *N. cr.;* whence *abl.* edulio, Vulg. Gen. 25, 34; id. Lev. 7, 18.

ĕdūlium, ii, *n.,* v. the preced. *fin.*

* **ē-dūresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n., to grow hard,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 34, 182.

ē-dūro, āre, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* **1.** *Neut., to last out, continue, endure* (post-Aug. and very rare): solis fulgor in ortus edurat, Tac. G. 45: ulla effigies litterarum, Gell. 14, 1, 18.—**2.** *Act., to harden,* Col. 11, 1, 7.

ē-dūrus, a, um, *adj., exceedingly hard, very hard* (very rare): pirus, Verg. G. 4, 145. —Trop., *harsh, cruel:* eduro ore negare, Ov. A. A. 3, 476.

Edūsa, ae, *f.* [1. edo], *the goddess that presides over children's food,* Varr. ap. Non. 108, 22; August. Civ. D. 4, 34; called also **Edūlĭa,** ae, *f.*, Don. Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 15; **Edūlĭca,** ae, *f.*, August. Civ. D. 4, 11; and **Edūla,** ae, *f.*, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 11.

· **Eĕtĭon,** ōnis, *m.*, = Ἠετίων, *the father of Andromache, and king of Thebe, in Cilicia,* Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 44; id. F. 4, 280.—Hence, **Eĕtĭōnēus,** a, um, *pertaining to Eĕtion:* Thebae, Ov. M. 12, 110.

effābĭlis, e, *adj.* [effor], *that may be uttered, utterable* (post-class.): nemini effabilis, App. Mag. p. 315, 41.

* **ef-faecātus,** a, um, *adj.* [ex-faex], *purified from the dregs, refined;* trop.: voluptas animi (with purgata), App. Dogm. Plat. 2, pp. 22, 37.

‡ **effafilatum,** exertum, quod scilicet omnes exerto brachio sint exfilati, id est extra vestimentum filo contextum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 83, 6, v. Müll. ad h. l.

effāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [effor], *an enunciation, proposition,* Mart. Cap. 4, § 327.

ef-farcĭo and **-fercio (ec-f-),** no *perf.*, fertus, 4, *v. a., to stuff, cram, fill out* (very rare): intervalla grandibus saxis, *Caes. B. G. 7, 23, 2: bibite, este, ecfercite vos, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 62.—Hence, **effertus,** a, um, *P. a., filled out, full, ample:* fame effertus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 6: hereditas effertissima, id. ib. 4, 1, 8; cf. id. As. 2, 2, 16.

effascĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effascino], *a bewitching, charming;* in the *plur.*, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 50; 37, 10, 54, § 145.

ef-fascĭno, āre, *v. a., to bewitch, charm, fascinate,* Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 16; Gell. 9, 4, 7.

‡ **effātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [effor], *a speaking,* acc. to Serv. Verg. A. 3, 463.

effātum, i, *n.*, v. effor *fin.*

effātus, ūs, *m.* [effor], *a speaking* (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 6.

effecte, *adv., in fact, really; effectually,* v. efficio, *P. a.*, 2. *fin.*

effectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [efficio] (only in the philos. lang. of Cicero). **I.** *A doing, performing, effecting, practising:* artis, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 24: recta (a transl. of κατόρθωσις), id. ib. 3, 14, 45.—* **II.** I. q. causa efficiens, *the producing* or *efficient cause,* Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 6.

effectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *effective, productive:* causa, velut pater filii, Boëth. in Porphyr. 2, p. 58 al.—Esp. as *subst.:* **effectīva,** ae, *f.* (sc. ars), *practical art, productive art:* sed effectivae quoque aliquid simile scriptis orationibus consequetur, Quint. 2, 18, 5.

effector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an effecter, producer, author* (a Ciceronian word), Cic. Univ. 5 *fin.;* id. Div. 2, 26; id. de Or. 1, 33, 150 (quoted in Quint. 10, 3, 1; for which, *perfector,* Cic. de Or. 1, 60 *fin.*).

effectōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [effector], *effectual, resistless:* vis, August. Immort. Anim. 14; 15; id. Gen. ad Lit. Op. Imp. 4, 16.

effectrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she who effects, produces, causes;* perh. only Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 55; id. Univ. 10, 32.

1. effectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from efficio.

2. effectus, ūs, *m.* [efficio], *a doing, effecting.* **I.** In gen., *execution, accomplishment, performance:* ad effectum consiliorum pervenire, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 4: operis, Liv. 21, 7: ad effectum aliquid adducere, id. 33, 33, 8; cf. spei, id. 21, 57; Prop. 3, 9, 27 (4, 8, 27 M.): ut peccatum est, patriam prodere, etc., quae sunt in effectu: sic timere, etc., peccatum est, etiam sine effectu, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 32: effectum consilii morata tempestas est, Curt. 8, 13, 22; cf.: cum opera (sc. oppugnationis) in effectu erant, i. e. *near completion,* Liv. 31, 46, 14: haec verba, QVOD STATVERIT, cum effectu accipimus, non verbotenus, *in effect, in fact,* Dig. 2, 2, 1: cum effectu, Paul. ib. 40, 7, 1.—**II.** In partic., with reference to the result of an action, *an operation, effect, tendency, purpose:* quarum (herbarum) vim et effectum videres, Cic. Div. 2, 20, 47: Q, cujus similis effectu specieque Koppa, Quint. 1, 4, 9; cf. Plin. 27, 13, 119, § 144: effectus eloquentiae est audientium approbatio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 3; cf. Quint. 2, 17, 25; 2, 18, 2: ne sine ullo effectu aestas extraheretur, Liv. 32, 9 *fin.;* cf. id. 34, 26; 40, 22 *fin.:* cum plura argumenta ad unum effectum deducuntur, Quint. 9, 2, 103; 1, 4, 9: ut res haberet effectum, Vulg. Judic. 18, 5.—In the *plur.*, Quint. 1, 10, 6.

* **ef-fēcundo (effoec-),** āre, 1, *v. a., to make fruitful, to fertilize,* Vop. Prob. 21.

effēmĭnāte, *adv.*, v. effemino, *P. a. fin.*

effēmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effemino], *effeminacy* (late Lat.): corporis, Firm. Math. 7, 16: animi, Hier. in Isa. 14, 52, 2.

effēmĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from effemino.

ef-fēmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [femina], *to make feminine.* * **I.** Lit.: effeminarunt eum (sc. aërem) Junonique tribuerunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 26, 66.—**II.** Trop., *to make womanish, effeminate, to enervate:* fortitudinis praecepta sunt, quae effeminari virum vetant in dolore, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94: corpus animumque virilem, *Sall. C. 11, 3: animos, Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 3: homines (with remollescere), id. ib. 4, 2 *fin.;* cf.: cogitationibus mollissimis effeminamur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40: vultus, id. Or. in Clod. Fragm. 5, p. 153 ed. Orell.: illa elocutio res ipsas effeminat, Quint. 8 prooem. § 20.—**B.** Meton. (causa pro effectu), *to dishonor, disgrace,* Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 10.—Hence, **effēmĭnātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Womanish, effeminate* (cf.: mollis, luxuriosus, dissolutus): ne quid effeminatum aut molle sit, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 30: intolerabile est servire impuro, impudico, effeminato, id. Phil. 3, 5; so *absol.*, Col. praef. § 15; cf. histrio, Tert. Spect. 25: furialis illa vox, religiosis altaribus effeminata, Cic. Planc. 35, 86: effeminata ac levis opinio, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: effeminata et enervis compositio, Quint. 9, 4, 142; cf. id. 1, 8, 2; 2, 5, 10 al.—*Comp.:* multitudo Cypriorum, Val. Max. 9, 3 *fin.*—*Sup.:* animi languor, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 27.—**B.** In mal. part., *that submits to unnatural lust:* pathicus, Suet. Aug. 68; Auct. Priap. 58, 2; Vulg. 3 Reg. 14, 24 al.—*Adv.:* **effēmĭnāte,** *effeminately* (acc. to A.), Cic. Off. 1, 4 *fin.;* Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 36; Val. Max. 2, 7, 9.

* **effĕrasco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [2. effero], *to become savage, fierce,* Amm. 18, 7, 5.

effĕrāte, *adv.*, v. 2. effero, *P. a. fin.*

effĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effero], *a making savage,* Hier. Ep. 107, 2.

effĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 2. effero.

effercĭo, v. effarcio.

effĕrĭtas (ecf-), ātis, *f.* [efferus], *an excessively wild state, wildness, degeneracy* (opp. mansuetudo), Cic. Sest. 42, 91: quas (terras) peragrans undique omnem ecferitatem expuli, id. Tusc. Poet. 2, 8, 20 *fin.* (al. feritatem); Lact. Mort. Pers. 9, 2.

1. ef-fĕro or **ecfĕro** (cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, 766), extŭli, ēlatum, efferre or ecferre, *v. a., to bring* or *carry out, to bring forth* (very freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ex navi, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 82; cf. tela, etc., ex aedibus Cethegi, Cic. Cat. 3, 3 *fin.:* argentum jubeo jam intus efferri foras, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 62; cf. id. ib. 4, 9, 127; id. Most. 2, 1, 58; id. Mil. 4, 8, 4: argentum ad aliquem, id. Epid. 5, 1, 27; id. Truc. 3, 1, 16: machaeram huc, id. Mil. 2, 5, 53; cf. id. Stich. 2, 2, 28: puerum extra aedes usquam, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 48: cistellam domo, id. Eun. 4, 6, 15; cf.: cibaria sibi quemque domo, Caes. B. G. 1, 5, 3: frumentum ab Ilerda, id. B. C. 1, 78, 1: piscem de custodia, Col. 8, 17 *fin.:* litteras, Caes. B. G. 5, 45, 4: mucronem, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 2; cf.: vexilla, signa, arma (e castris, extra fines, etc.), Liv. 10, 19; 27, 2; 29, 21; Tac. H. 3, 31 al.: ferrum a latere deripuit, elatumque deferebat in pectus, id. A. 1, 35 *fin.:* Colchis pedem, Enn. ap. Non. 297, 20; so, pedem, Verg. A. 2, 657; cf. pedem aedibus, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 19: pedem portā, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 5; 7, 2, 6; Suet. Tib. 38: pedem quoquam, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 97: se hinc (ignis), Lucr. 6, 89 and 385: se vallo (equus), Tac. A. 15, 7: Furium longius extulit cursus, Liv. 3, 5; cf.: Messium impetus per hostes extulit, id. 4, 29.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Like the Gr. ἐκφέρω, *to carry out* (of the house) *for burial, to bear to the grave, to bury* (cf.: cremo, humo, sepelio, prosequor): optumum'st Loces illum efferendum; nam jam credo mortuus est, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 32; id. Most. 4, 3, 8 sqq.; Ter. And. 1, 1, 90 Don. and Ruhnk.; 1, 1, 101; Cic. N. D. 3, 32, 80; Nep. Att. 17; Liv. 2, 33; 3, 18 *fin.;* Quint. 8, 5, 21; Suet. Aug. 99; Hor. S. 2, 5, 85; Vulg. Luc. 7, 12.—**b.** Transf.: meo unius funere elata populi Romani esset res publica, *carried to burial,* i. e. *overthrown, destroyed,* Liv. 28, 28; 24, 22; 31, 29.—**2.** Of a fruit-bearing soil, *to bring forth, bear, produce:* id, quod agri efferant, Cic. Rep. 2, 4 *fin.;* id. Brut. 4, 16; cf. also id. Verr. 2, 3, 47 *fin.;* 86 al.—**b.** Transf.: ea, quae efferant aliquid ex sese, perfectiores habere naturas quam, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 33 *fin.;* cf. Quint. 10, 1, 109; poet.: (Italia) genus acre virum, Verg. G. 2, 169.—**3.** Of motion in an upward direction (cf.: erigo and educo, II. B. 1.), *to lift up, elevate, raise, exalt,* Lucil. ap. Non. 297, 25: aliquem in murum, Caes. B. G. 7, 47 *fin.:* pars operis in altitudinem turris elata, id. B. C. 2, 8 *fin.;* cf. Quint. 11, 3, 103; and Suet. Calig. 32: corvus e conspectu elatus, Liv. 7, 26: pulvis elatus, id. 4, 33: elata super capita scuta, Tac. H. 3, 27: jubar (luna), Petron. Poët. 89, 2, 54; poet.: caput Auctumnus agris extulit, Hor. Epod. 2, 18.

II. Trop. **A.** *To set forth, spread abroad, utter, publish, proclaim:* clamorem, *to raise,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 73: quod neque in vulgum disciplinam efferri velint, neque, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 14, 4; cf. Plin. 2, 12, 9: vocem ejus in vulgus, Tac. A. 12, 21: tuum peccatum foras, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 65 Ruhnk.: hoc foras, Cic. Phil. 10, 3; so, clandestina consilia, Caes. B. G. 7, 1, 6: rem, id. ib. 7, 2, 2: has meas ineptias, Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 111: divinitus dicta, id. ib. 3, 1 *fin.* et saep.—With a *rel. clause:* posteaquam in volgus militum elatum est, qua arrogantia in colloquio Ariovistus usus, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 46, 4.—**2.** In partic., of speech, *to utter, pronounce, express, declare:* verbum de verbo expressum extulit, Ter. Ad. prol. 11: ut verba inter se ratione conjuncta sententiam efferant, Varr. L. L. 8, § 1 Müll.: si graves sententiae inconditis verbis efferuntur, Cic. Or. 44, 150; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 13: quae incisim aut membratim efferuntur, ea, etc., Cic. Or. 67; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 33; 8, 3, 40; 10, 2, 17: pleraque utroque modo efferuntur, *luxuriatur, luxuriat,* etc., id. 9, 3, 7; cf. id. 1, 5, 16; 64; 2, 14, 2.—**B.** In the *pass.*, qs. to be carried out of one's self by passions, feelings, etc.; *to be carried away, transported, hurried away:* usque adeo studio atque odio illius efferor ira, Lucil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 21 *fin.;* so, studio, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83; id. Att. 1, 8, 2; id. N. D. 1, 20 *fin.;* Caes. B. C. 1, 45, 2; cf. cupiditate, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: vi naturae atque ingenii, id. Mur. 31, 65: laetitia, id. Deiot. 9, 26 (cf. *act.:* comitia ista praeclara, quae me laetitia extulerunt, id. Fam. 2, 10): incredibili gaudio, id. Fam. 10, 12, 2; cf. id. Rep. 3, 30; Suet. Caes. 22: voluptate canendi ac saltandi, id. Calig. 54: popularitate, id. Ner. 53.—**C.** (Acc. to I. B. 3.) *To raise, elevate, exalt:* pretia alicujus rei, Varr. R. R. 3, 6 *fin.:* quorum animi altius se extulerunt, Cic. Rep. 3, 3: aliquem ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus, id. Cat. 1, 11, 28; cf.: aliquem supra leges, Tac. A. 2, 34; and: aliquem geminatis consulatibus, id. ib. 1, 3; cf. also id. ib. 4, 40: aliquem pecunia aut honore, Sall. J. 49, 4: patriam demersam extuli, Cic. Sull. 31, 87; cf. Nep. Dion. 6; Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 34: aliquem maximis laudibus, id. Off. 2, 10, 36; cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 87: aliquem summis laudibus ad caelum, Cic. Fam. 9, 14; cf. Nep. Dion. 7 *fin.:* aliquid maximis laudibus, Cic. Lael. 7, 24: aliquem laudibus, Tac. A. 3, 72: aliquem verbis, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 52: aliquid versibus, id. Rep. 1, 14; and simply aliquid, id. Verr. 2, 4, 56; Tac. A. 2, 63: aliquem in summum odium, id. H. 4, 42; cf.: rem in summam invidiam, Quint. 8, 4, 19.—**2.** In partic., with *se, to raise, elevate one's self; to rise, advance* (cf.: appareo, eluceo, exsisto): cum (virtus) se extulit et ostendit suum lumen, Cic. Lael. 27; cf. so with a figure borrowed from the heavenly bodies: qua in urbe (Athenis) primum se orator extulit, id. Brut. 7, 26: volo se efferat in adolescente fecunditas, id. de Or. 2, 21.—**b.** In a bad sense, with *se,* or in the

pass., *to lift up one's self, to carry one's self high; to be puffed up, haughty, proud* on account of any thing (the figure being borrowed from a prancing horse; cf. Liv. 30, 20; and Quint. 10, 3, 10): nec cohibendo efferentem se fortunam, quanto altius elatus erat, eo foedius corruit (Atilius), Liv. 30, 30: quod aut cupias ardenter aut adeptus ecferas te insolenter, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39: qui enim victoria se ecferunt, quasi victos nos intuentur, id. Fam. 9, 2, 2; cf.: se altius et incivilius, Flor. 1, 26, 8: sese audacia, scelere atque superbia, Sall. J. 14, 11: hic me magnifice effero, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 31: (fortunati) efferuntur fere fastidio et contumacia, Cic. Lael. 15, 54: se efferre in potestate, *to be insolent in office*, id. de Or. 2, 84, 342.—Esp. freq. in the *part. perf.*: stulta ac barbara arrogantia elati, Caes. B. C. 3, 59, 3: recenti victoria, id. B. G. 5, 47, 4: spe celeris victoriae, id. ib. 7, 47, 3: gloria, id. B. C. 3, 79, 6: elatus et inflatus his rebus, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97: secunda fortuna magnisque opibus, Nep. Alcib. 7, 3; id. Milt. 7, 2: elatus ad vanam fiduciam, Curt. 3, 19, 10; but also: ad justam fiduciam, Liv. 27, 8, 7 et saep.—In the *act.* (rare, and with a fig. perh. borrowed from the wind): is demum vir erit, cujus animum nec prospera (fortuna) flatu suo efferet (*elates, inflates*), nec adversa infringet, Liv. 45, 8 *fin.*—**D.** Ante-class. and very rare, *to carry out to the end, to support, endure*: laborem, Att. ap. Cic. Sest. 48; cf.: malum patiendo, *to get rid of, do away with*, Cic. Poët. Tusc. 4, 29, 63 (but not in Lucr. 1, 141, where the better reading is sufferre).—Hence, **ēlātus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B. 3. and II. C. 2), *exalted, lofty, high* (rare; cf.: superbus, insolens, arrogans, etc.). **A.** Lit.: modo in elatiora modo in depressiora clivi, Col. 2, 4, 10: elatissimae lucernae, Tert. Apol. 53.—**B.** Trop.: animus magnus elatusque, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: verba, *high-sounding*, id. Or. 36, 124; hoc casu elatior Julianus, Amm. 21, 4, 7; Vulg. Rom. 1, 30: insula opibus, Nep. Milt. 7, 2. —*Adv.*: **ēlāte**, *loftily, proudly*: elate et ample loqui, opp. humiliter demisseque sentire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9: dicere (opp. summisse), id. Opt. Gen. 4, 10.—*Comp.*: se gerere, Nep. Paus. 2, 3: elatius et arrogantius praefatur, Gell. 9, 15, 4.

2. ef-fĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [ex-ferus], *to make wild, savage, fierce* (class.; most freq. since the Aug. per.). **I.** Physically: terram immanitate beluarum efferari, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: speciem oris, Liv. 2, 23; cf. vultum, Suet. Calig. 50: efferantia sese ulcera, *becoming aggravated, malignant*, Plin. 26, 14, 87, § 146.—Poet.: Mars efferat aurum, i. e. *works up into weapons*, Stat. Achill. 1, 425; cf.: homo qui magnae artis subtilitate tantum efferavit argentum, i. e. *wrought into the figures of beasts*, App. M. 5, p. 159, 14.—**II.** Mentally: gentes sic immanitate efferatae, Cic. N. D. 1, 23; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 14, 32: militem dux ipse efferavit, Liv. 23, 5; cf. id. 2, 29: animos, id. 1, 19; 25, 26: ingenia, Curt. 8, 2; 9, 19: efferavit ea caedes Thebanos omnes ad exsecrabile odium Romanorum, *exasperated*, Liv. 33, 29; cf. Vulg. Dan. 8, 7.—Hence, **effĕrātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *wild, savage, fierce*: sunt enim multa ecferata et immania, quaedam autem humanitatis quoque habent primam speciem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 32: vultus, Petr. 82, 1: animi, Vulg. 2 Macc. 5, 11.—*Comp.*: mores ritusque, Liv. 34, 24.—*Sup.*: effectus, Sen. Ep. 121, 4: canes in homines, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 18.—*Adv.*: **effĕrāte**, *fiercely*: saevire, Lact. 5, 20, 10.

effertus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from effarcio.

ef-fĕrus, a, um, *adj.*, *very wild, fierce, savage* (poet. and post-class.; freq. in Verg.): proles, Lucr. 2, 604; cf. juventus, Verg. A. 8, 6: Dido, id. ib. 4, 642: Chimaera, id. ib. 7, 787: mens Caci, id. ib. 8, 205; cf.: vis animi, id. ib. 10, 898: corda, Val. Fl. 1, 798: ira, id. 5, 517: virtus Bebrycis, id. 2, 648: facta tyranni, Verg. A. 8, 484: facinus, Sen. Phoen. 264; Flor. 4, 12, 12; 4, 12, 48; *Sen.* Element. 1, 13, 4.

effervens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from efferVo.

ef-fervesco, ferbui (so Cic. Cael. 31, 77 al.; ante- and post-class. fervi, Cato R. R. 115, 1; Tac. A. 1, 74), 3, *v. inch. n.* **I.** *To boil up* or *over, to foam up, to effervesce, ferment, to grow violent, rage* (class.). **A.** Lit.: dictum fretum a similitudine ferventis aquae, quod in fretum saepe concurrat aestus atque effervescat, Varr. L. L. 7, § 22 Müll.; cf.: aquae, quae effervescunt subditis ignibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27: ubi satis effervèrit (vinum mustum), Cato R. R. 115, 1; cf. Col. 12, 25, 4: efferbuit coctio ejus, Vulg. Ezech. 24, 5.—**B.** Trop. (a favorite expression of Cic.): illae undae comitiorum, ut mare profundum et immensum, sic effervescunt quodam quasi aestu, Cic. Planc. 6, 15; cf.: Pontum armatum, effervescentem in Asiam atque erumpentem, id. Prov. Cons. 4, 6: luxuriae effervescentis aestus, Gell. 2, 24 *fin.*: verbis effervescentibus et paulo nimium redundantibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 21: si cui nimium efferbuisse videtur hujus vis, id. Cael. 31 *fin.*; cf. Lucr. 5, 1335; and Tac. Or. 10: iracundaque mens facile effervescit in ira, Lucr. 3, 295; cf. Cic. Brut. 70, 246; so of an ebullition of anger, Tac. A. 1, 74 *fin.*; Gell. 1, 26, 8; cf.: interiora mea efferbuerunt, Vulg. Job, 30, 27.—**II.** Transf.: sidera coeperunt toto effervescere caelo, *to light up, shine out*, Ov. M. 1, 71.—**III.** *To boil out*, i. e. *to subside, abate*: quoad iracundia effervesceret, Dig. 21, 1, 17, § 4.

ef-fervo, ĕre (*praes.* effervent, Vitr. 2, 6, 5), *v. n.*, *to boil up* or *over* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): in agros Aetna, Verg. G. 1, 471: quatenus in pullos animales vortier ova Cernimus alituum vermesque effervere, qs. to come boiling forth, i. e. *to swarm forth*, Lucr. 2, 928; cf. Verg. G. 4, 556; id. Dir. 15; Stat. Th. 4, 664.—Hence, **effervens**, entis, *P. a.*, *boiling with passion*, i. e. *fervent, ardent*: siquidem laetitia dicitur exsultatio quaedam animi gaudio efferventior eventu rerum expetitarum, Gell. 2, 27, 3.

efféto (effecto), āre, *to put out of use, to abolish*, Cassiod. Var. 9, 15 *ante med.*

ef-fētus (not effoetus), a, um, *adj.*, *that has brought forth young, that has laid eggs* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit. (mostly in Col.): cum effetae loca genitalia tumebunt, Col. 7, 7, 4; 7, 12, 11; 9, 1, 7.—Poet.: simul effetas linquunt examina ceras, Luc. 9, 285.—**II.** Meton. (causa pro effectu). **A.** *Exhausted, worn out by bearing*: aliquae (gallinae) in tantum, ut effetae moriantur, Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 146; cf. Sall. C. 53, 5.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *exhausted, worn out*: tellus, *Lucr. 2, 1150; cf.: effetum et defatigatum solum, Col. praef. § 1: natura (with lassa), Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 1: tauri senio effeti, Col. 6, 24, 1: corpus, *Cic. de Sen. 9, 29; cf. vires (corporis), Verg. A. 5, 396: spes, i. e. *vain, delusive*, Val. Fl. 4, 380.—Poet.: verique effeta senectus, *incapacitated for truth*, Verg. A. 7, 440 (cf.: Vana veri, id. ib. 10, 630).—*Comp.*: oratio effetior, App. Flor. p. 366.—*Sup.* and *adv.* do not occur.

effĭcācĭa, ae, *f.* [efficax], *efficacy, efficiency, virtue* (post-Aug.), Plin. 11, 5, 4, § 12; Amm. 14, 8, 5; 16, 12, 25; Vulg. Sirach, 9, 4; Lact. de Ira D. 10, 37.

effĭcācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *efficacy, efficiency, power*; perh. only Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 31; Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 3, 10.

effĭcācĭter, *adv.*, *efficaciously, effectually*, v. efficax *fin.*

effĭcax, ācis, *adj.* [efficio], *efficacious, effectual, powerful, efficient* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. and Caes; but cf. efficacitas): nosti Marcellum, quam tardus et parum efficax sit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 3; cf.: ultor contemptae religionis, Val. Max. 1, 1, 19: Hercules, Hor. Epod. 3, 17: scientia (magica), id. ib. 17, 1: preces, Liv. 9, 20: studium promerendi amoris, Suet. Calig. 3 *init.*: breve et efficax iter est per exempla, Sen. Ep. 6, 5: admonitiones, id. ib. 8, 2 al.: herba in dolore stomachi, Plin. 27, 13, 109, § 136: preces ad muliebre ingenium, Liv. 1, 9 *fin.*; so with *ad*, Sen. Ben. 2, 7 *fin.*; cf. in the *comp.*, Quint. 6, 1, 41; *Plin. Pan.* 84: elatine oculorum fluxionibus efficax, Plin. 27, 9, 50, § 74; so with *dat.*, id. 28, 14, 58, § 204; in the *sup.*: continuatio in peragendis rebus, Liv. 41, 15: frutex efficacissimus contra sagittarum ictus, Plin. 13, 21, 36, § 115; cf.: herba adversus serpentium venena, id. 24, 15, 80, § 130: ad excitandam virtutem, etc., Vell. 1, 8, 1. —Poet., with *inf.*: (cadus) amara Curarum eluere efficax, Hor. C. 4, 12, 20; Val. Max. 2, 7, 10: cum sit efficacissimum de integro locum exarare, Col. 2, 17, 3: efficacissimum est hic quoque salem superponere, Cels. 4, 4, 16; 4, 22, 11.—Hence, *adv.*: **effĭcācĭter**, *effectually, powerfully*, Quint. 5, 13, 25; Sen. Brev. Vit. 6 et saep.—*Comp.*, Quint. 8, 4, 8; Tac. G. 8; Plin. Ep. 6, 6, 8; Plin. 24, 6, 14, § 23.—*Sup.*, Plin. 26, 12, 79, § 128; 24, 6, 14, § 23; id. Ep. 2, 13 *fin.*

effĭcĭens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from efficio.

effĭcĭenter, *adv.*, *efficiently*, v. efficio, *P. a.* 1.

effĭcĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [efficio], *efficient power, efficiency, influence* (rare; mostly in philos. lang.), Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95; id. Fat. 9, 19: spiritalis, Hil. in Psa. 131, 24: inenarrabilis, id. Trin. 3, 18; Lact. Opif. D. 19, 7.

ef-fĭcĭo (ecfacio), fēci, fectum, 3 (*perf. subj.* effexis, Plaut. As. 3, 5, 63; id. Poen. 1, 3, 19; *inf. pass.* ecfiĕri, id. Pers. 5, 1, 9; Lucr. 6, 761), *v. a.*, *to make out, work out*; hence, *to bring to pass, to effect, execute, complete, accomplish, make, form* (very freq. in all periods and sorts of writing). **I.** In gen. (α) With *acc.*: male quod mulier facere incepit, nisi id ecficere perpetrat, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 12 sq.; cf. id. Pers. 5, 1, 9; Caes. B. C. 1, 36 *fin.*; 1, 61, 2: magna facinora, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 16; so, facinora, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 109; cf. opus, id. ib. 4, 1, 6; Plaut. Truc. 5, 17; Caes. B. G. 4, 18, 1; 7, 35, 4 et saep.: pontem, id. ib. 6, 6, 1; id. B. C. 1, 40, 1; 1, 62 *fin.*: ligneas turres, tormenta, id. ib. 3, 9, 3; 3, 39 *fin.*: castella, id. ib. 3, 44, 3: panes ex hoc (genere radicis), id. ib. 3, 48, 3: sphaeram (Archimedes), Cic. Rep. 1, 17: columnam, id. Verr. 2, 1, 56 et saep.: Mosa insulam efficit Batavorum, Caes. B. G. 4, 10, 2; id. ib. § 4; id. B. C. 3, 40, 4; cf.: portum (insula), id. ib. 3, 112, 2; Verg. A. 1, 160: magnum numerum cratium, scalarum, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 81, 1: aliquid dignum dono deorum, Cic. Rep. 3, 3; cf. id. de Or. 1, 26, 120: civitatem, id. Rep. 2, 30; cf. id. ib. 3, 32: varios concentus, septem sonos, id. ib. 6, 18: magnas rerum commutationes, Caes. B. C. 3, 68, 1: tantos progressus, Cic. Brut. 78, 272: clamores et admirationes in bonis oratoribus, id. de Or. 1, 33, 152; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3 et saep.: XIII. cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 15, 5; cf.: delectu habito duas legiones, id. ib. 1, 31, 2: unam ex duabus (legionibus), id. ib. 3, 89, 1: ad duo milia ferme boum, Liv. 22, 16 et saep.: lepide meum officium, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 1 sq.; cf.: nostra munia, id. Stich. 5, 4, 13: munus, Cic. Rep. 1, 46 *fin.*; id. Leg. 1, 5, 16: nuptias alicui, Ter. And. 3, 4, 16: aurum alicui, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 55; cf. id. Poen. 1, 1, 57; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 23: hanc mulierem tibi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 110 et saep.: quod a Curione effeceram, *had procured, obtained*, Cic. Att 10, 10: amor mores hominum moros et morosos ecficit, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 43.—With two *accs.*: fortuna eos efficit caecos, quos complexa est, Cic. Lael. 15, 54; id. Off. 1, 1, 2; id. Rep. 2, 42; Caes. B. G. 3, 24 *fin.* et saep.; cf.: hunc (montem) murus circumdatus arcem efficit, id. ib. 1, 38, 6: aliquem consulem, Cic. Lael. 20, 73: aliquem dictatorem, id. Att. 15, 21; cf. also: quae res immani corporum magnitudine homines efficit, Caes. B. G. 4, 1, 9; and: id (genus radicis) ad similitudinem panis efficiebant, id. B. C. 3, 48, 1.—(β) With *ut*: eniti et efficere, ut, etc., Cic. Lael. 16, 59; id. Rep. 1, 20; 3, 31; Caes. B. G. 2, 5, 5; 2, 17, 4 et saep.; cf.: hoc si efficiam plane, ut, etc., Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 62: si id efficere non posset, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 50, 3: neque polliceor me effecturum, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 24 *fin.* —*Ellips. of ut*: effice, di coëamus in unum, Ov. F. 3, 683.—(γ) With *ne* (rare): efficio ne cui molesti sint publicani, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 16: qui efficiant, ne quid inter privatum et magistratum differat, id. Rep. 1, 43, 67; *id. Fin.* 4, 4, 10; *Liv.* 8, 7, 6: efficiam, posthac ne quemquam voce lacessas, Verg. E. 3, 51; Dig. 3, 3, 78; cf.: aliquem or aliquid, ne, etc., ib. 19, 2, 35; Quint. 3, 6, 102; 8, 3, 20.—(δ) With *quominus* (very seldom), Lucr. 1, 977; Quint. 11, 1, 48; Dig. 49, 14,

29, so with *quo magis* saevitia collegae quo is magis ingenio suo gauderet effecit Liv 2, 60, 1 —(ε) With *obj acc* and *inf* (very rare, and not ante Aug) vehementer efficit ea coire, etc., Vitr 2, 6, Dig 38, 2, 14, § 8, 47, 11, 10 —(ζ) *Absol* (freq and class.) si effecero, Dabin' mihi argentum? Plaut Ps 1, 5, 121, cf id ib 4, 1, 39 sq , 4 8, 5, id Pers 1, 3, 87, Caes. B G 7, 26, 2 et saep se a scientiae delectatione ad efficiendi utilitatem referre Cic Rep 5, 3

II. In partic **A.** In econom lang , *to produce, bear, yield* (ager Leontinus) plurimum efficit, Cic Verr 2, 3, 63 *fin* , cf ager efficit cum octavo, cum decumo, id ib 2, 3, 47 si (vineae) centenos sestertios in singula jugera efficiant, Col 3 3, 3 cum matres binae ternos haedos efficiunt, id 7, 6, 7 —Transf to persons liciti sunt usque eo, quoad se efficĕre posse arbitrabantur, i e *to make a profit*, Cic Verr 2, 3, 33 *fin* —**B.** Of numbers, *to make out, yield, amount to* a certain sum ea (tributa) vix, in fenus Pompeii quod satis sit, efficiunt, Cic Att. 6, 1, 3 (cf shortly before nec id satis efficit [al efficitur] in usuram menstruam), Plin 6, 33, 38, § 206, cf ib § 209, Col 5, 2, 6, 8 sq —**C.** In philos. lang , *to make out, show prove* (with *acc.* and *inf*, *ut, ne*, or *absol*) quod proposuit efficit, Cic Par prooem § 2 in quibus (libris) vult efficere animos esse mortales, id Tusc 1, 31 *fin* —In the *pass impers* efficitur, *it follows* (from something) ita efficitur, ut omne corpus mortale sit, id N D 3, 12, 30 ex quo efficitur, hominem naturae obedientem homini nocere non posse, id Tusc. 3, 5, 25, cf ex quo illud efficitur, ne justos quidem esse natura, id Rep 3, 11 quid igitur efficitur? *what follows from that?* id ib 3, 12 —Hence, **1. efficiens,** entis, *P a* **A.** *Adj* , *effecting, effective, efficient* —In philos lang proximus est locus rerum efficientium, quae causae appellantur deinde rerum effectarum ab efficientibus causis, Cic Top 14 *fin* , cf id Ac 1, 6, 24, id. Fin 3, 16, 55, id Div 1, 55, 125, id Fat 14, 33, Quint 5, 10, 86 —**B.** *Subst* , with *gen* virtus efficiens utilitatis, *the producer* = effectrix, Cic Off 3, 3, 12, so, voluptatis (virtus), id ib 3, 33, cf ea, quae sunt luxuriosis efficientia voluptatum, id. Fin 2, 7, 21, and (causae) efficientes pulcherrimarum rerum, id Univ 14 *fin* —* *Adv* **efficienter,** *efficiently* (for which in the post Aug per , efficaciter) ut id ei causa sit, quod cuique efficienter antecedat, Cic Fat. 15 34 —**2.**

effectus, a, um, *P a* , *worked out*, i e **A.** *Effected, completed* una (materia) diligenter effecta plus proderit quam plures inchoatae et quasi degustatae, Quint 10, 5, 23, cf id 5, 13, 34, 8, 3, 88 —In the *comp* aliquid nitidius atque effectius, Quint 12, 10, 45 —**B.** *Effected*, in philos lang (opp causa efficiens), Cic Top 18, cf res, id. ib 4, 14 *fin.*, and *subst* **effectum,** i, *n* , *an effect*, id ib 3, Quint 6, 3, 66, 5, 10, 94 —*Adv* **effecte. a.** *Effectively, in fact*, Mart 2, 27, 3, Amm 16 5, 7 —**b.** *Effectually, efficaciously* effectius, App Flor 16, p 357 —*Sup* does not occur

* **effictio,** onis, *f* [effingo], rhet t t , *a representing, portraying* of corporeal peculiarities, Auct Her 4 49, 63

effictus, a, um, *Part* , from effingo

effigia, ae, *f*, v effigies *init*

* **effigiatus,** us, *m* [effigio], *a representing, portraying*, App Flor 15, p 350, 36

effigientia, ae, *f* [effingo], *the creating, fashioning* —Transf = *the Creator*, Mart Cap 9, § 922

effigies. ei (ante class. form *nom* effigia, Plaut Rud 2, 4, 7, Afran ap Non 493, 2, Inscr Orell 7416 λ —*Nom plur* effigiae, Lucr 4, 105 —*Acc plur* effigias, id 4, 42 and 85), *f* [effingo, I], *an* (artistic) *copy, imitation* of an object (in concreto—for syn cf imago, pictura, simulacrum, signum, statua tabula) **I.** (Class) With the accessory idea of resemblance obtained by imitation, *a likeness, portrait, image, effigy* **A.** Lit formarum, Lucr 4, 105, cf id ib 42 and 85 Veneris, * Plaut Rud 2 4, 7, cf. deus effigies hominis et imago, Cic N D 1, 37, 103 quandam effigiem spirantis mortui, id. Q Fr 1, 3, 1, cf also simulacrum deae (Veneris) non effigie humana, Tac H 2, 3 *fin* , and quam satus Iapeto Finxit in effigiem moderantum cuncta deorum, Ov M 1, 83 vix convenire videretur, quem ipsum hominem cuperent evertere, ejus effigiem simulacrumque servare, *his merè effigy*, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 65 *fin.* effigiem Xanthi Trojamque videtis, Verg A. 3, 497, of *shades, ghosts* effigiem nullo cum corpore falsi finxit apri, Ov M 14, 358, Sil 13, 778, cf effigies, immo umbrae hominum, Liv 21, 40, 9, of the shade of a deceased person in a dream, Plin. Ep 3, 5, 4, or in the lower world, Sil. 13, 779 —**2.** *Adv* in *or* ad effigiem *or* effigie, *after the likeness of, in the form of, like*, Sil. 5, 5, Plin 5, 10, 11, § 62, 21, 5, 11, § 23 —**B.** Trop (a favorite expression of Cic) perfectae eloquentiae speciem animo videmus, effigiem auribus quaerimus, *its imitation* Cic Or 3 (v the passage in connection), cf consiliorum ac virtutum effigiem relinquere, id Arch 12, 30 Sex Peducaeus reliquit effigiem et humanitatis et probitatis suae filium, *the image*, id Fin 2, 18, 58, cf id Tusc 3, 2, id. de Or 1, 43, 193, Liv 26, 41, 1, 56 ad effigiem justi imperii scriptus, *the ideal*, id. Q Fr 1, 1, 8 ut res ipsas rerum effigies notaret, id de Or 2, 86 *fin* , cf effingo, I B ostensus est in alia effigie, *appeared in another form*, Vulg Marc. 16, 12 —**II.** Poet and in post Aug prose in gen , the plastic (less freq the pictorial) representation of an object, *an image, statue, portrait* saxea ut effigies bacchantis, * Cat 64 61, Verg A 2, 167, 184, 3, 148, 7, 177, Hor S 1, 8, 30, Ov H 20, 239, Tac A. 1, 74, 6, 2, id H 5 9 al , Quint. 6, 1, 32, cf id 12, 10, 5, Ov Tr 1 7, 7, Vulg Sap 15, 4

effigio, avi, atum, 1, *v a.* [effigies], *to form, fashion, portray* (late Lat) hominem (Deus), Prud Cath. 10, 4 aliquem imaginibus, Sid Ep 6, 12, Amm 14, 6, 9

effigurātio, onis, *f*, rhet t t , = προσωποποιΐα, *a representation*, Rufin de Schem p 275

* **ef-findo,** ĕre, *v a.*, *to divide, cleave* fluctus rectos, Manil 4, 283

ef-fingo, finxi, fictum, 3, *v a* , orig , to work out by pressing = fingendo exprimere, ἐκμάσσειν (v fingo) —Hence, **I.** *To form, fashion* (artistically—class , most freq in the trop sense, cf formo, informo, conformo, fingo, reddo, instituo, etc) **A.** Lit oris lineamenta in tabula Veneris Coae pulchritudinem aspersione fortuita, Cic Div 1, 13, 23 sui dissimilia, id. N D 3, 9, 23 deum imagines in species hominum, Tac H 5, 5 et saep —Poet (Daedalus) casus alicujus in auro, Verg A 6, 32, cf id ib 10, 640, Luc 5, 713 horrentes effingens crine galeros, Sil 1, 404.—**B.** Trop , *to express represent, portray* (natura) speciem ita formavit oris, ut in ea penitus reconditos mores effingeret, Cic Leg 1, 9 , cf id. Rosc Am 16, 47, id. de Or 2, 43 *fin* , Tac. A 11, 14, Quint 6, 2, 17 oratorem effingere (connected with corpora fingendo efficere), id 5, 12, 21 effinge aliquid et excude (sc scribendo), quod sit perpetuo tuum, Plin Ep 1, 3 4 imaginem virtutis, *to represent by imitation*, Quint. 10, 2, 15; cf id 10, 1, 108, 11, 3, 89 sq , Plin Ep 9, 22, 2. —Of the conception of external objects visum impressum effictumque ex eo, unde esset, id Ac 2, 6, 18, cf id Tusc 1, 25, 61, id de Or 2, 86 *fin* — **II.** *To wipe clean, wipe out* (only in the foll passages) fiscinas spongia effingat, Cato R. R. 67 2 (for which fiscinas spongia *tergendas*, Plin 15, 6, 6, § 22) spongiis sanguinem, Cic. Sest. 35 *fin* , v Halm ad h l —**III.** *To rub gently, stroke* manus, Albin Cons ad Liv 138, Ov H 20, 134 (for which manus *fingere*, id F 5, 409)

effio, ĕri, v efficio *init*

* **ef-firmo,** āre, *v a* , *to strengthen, encourage*, Att. ap Non 256, 18

effāgĭtatio, onis, *f* [efflagito], *an urgent demand, pressing request* (very rare), * Cic Fam 5, 19, 2, Plancus, ib 10, 24, 6

* **efflāgĭtātus,** us, *m* [id], *an earnest* or *urgent request* coactu atque efflagitatu meo, Cic Verr 2, 5, 29

ef-flāgito, avi, ātum, 1 *v a* , *to demand* or *ask urgently, to request earnestly* (class , for syn. cf posco, flagito, exigo, obsecro, etc) epistolam, Cic Q Fr 2, 11 libros, Quint Ep ad Tryph § 3 judiciorum desiderio tribunicia potestas efflagitata est, Cic. Div in Caecil. 3, 8 collationes, Suet. Ner 38 notum ensem, Verg A 12, 759, Suet Tib 12 *fin* signum pugnae, Liv 3, 60 misericordiam alicujus (with requirere), Cic. Mil 34 et saep —With *ut* cum iste a Cn Dolabella efflagitasset, ut, etc , Cic. Verr 2, 1, 24 , Quint. Ep ad Tryph § 1, cf aliquem, ut, Auct. B Hisp 29, 7, and with *simple subj* , Suet. Tit. 5 —*Absol.* a multis efflagitatus, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 36, 92 Zumpt *N cr* , Quint. 4, 5, 10, Suet Dom 3

* **ef-flammans,** antis, *adj* [flammo], *emitting flames, flaming, blazing* stellae, Mart. Cap 2, § 207

ef-flĕo, ēvi, 2, *v a.*, *to weep out, exhaust by weeping* oculos, Quint decl 6, 4

efflicte and **efflictim,** *adv* , v efflīgo

* **efflicto,** āre, *v freq a.* [effligo], *to strike dead*, Plaut Stich 4, 2, 26

ef-flīgo, xi, ctum, 3, *v a.*, *to strike dead, to kill, destroy* (very rare) qui filium misit ad effligendum Pompeium, Cic. Att. 9, 19 2 nisi pedatu tertio omnis efflixero (with obtruncavero and occidero) Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 50, cf rabidos canes (with caedere), Sen Ira, 1, 15 viperas et natrices, id. ib 2 31 *fin* , Plaut As 4, 2, 9 —Hence,

1. efflictim, *adv* , *to death, desperately* —With amare, deperire, etc , i e amare usque donicum effligatur, Prob ap Charis. p 178 (ante class), Naev ap Charis l l , Plaut Am 1, 3, 19 (twice), id Cas prol. 49, id. Poen prol. 96, 5, 2, 15, Laber and Pompon. ap Non 104, 24 sq —**2. efflicte,** in like sense (post class) cupere aliquid, App M 5, p 171, 36 diligere, Symm Ep 1, 84

ef-flo, avi, atum, 1, *v a* and *n* , *to blow* or *breathe out* (mostly poet. and post Aug prose) **I.** *Act* **A.** In gen. (Sol) suos efflavit ignes, Lucr 5, 652, cf ignes Aetnaeos faucibus, Verg A. 7, 786 ignes ore et naribus, Ov M 2, 85 lucem elatis naribus (equi solis), Verg A 12, 115 mare patulis naribus, Ov M 3 686, cf nimbos in sublime (balaenae), Plin 9, 6, 6, § 16 pulverem id 29, 6, 39, § 138 vina somno, Stat Th 5, 209 omnem colorem, i e *to lose*, Lucr 2, 833 et saep bestiolae si efflantur (vento), Varr R R. 1, 12, 2 —**B.** Esp freq animam, *to breathe out one's life, to expire*, Cic Tusc 1, 9 *fin* , Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 86 a milite omnis spes, id Truc. 4, 4, 23, Cic Mil 18 *fin* , Nep Paus. 5, 4, Suet. Dom 2, id Aug 99, for which also extremum halitum, Cic poet Tusc 2, 9, 22 vitam in nubila, Sil 17, 557, and *absol* (anguem) Abicit efflantem, Cic. poet Div 1, 47, 106 —**2.** Transf * (*a*) Of wounds efflantes plagae, *deadly, which let out life* Stat Th 8, 168 —(β) With an *obj acc* and *inf* , *to say with one's last breath* quam verum est, quod moriens (Brutus) efflavit, non in re, sed in verbo tantum esse virtutem, Flor 4, 7, 11 —**II.** *Neutr* (very seldom) flamma, Lucr 6, 681, 699, Stat Th 10, 109, Ven Fort. 4, 26, 128

ef-flōrĕo, ēre, *v n* , *to bloom* or *blossom forth*, Tert Jud. Dom 209, Vulg Psa. 102, 14 al

ef-flōresco, rui, 3, *v inch n* , *to bloom* or *blossom* **I.** Lit (eccl Lat.), Vulg Sirach, 51, 19, id Isa. 18, 5 —**II.** Trop (repeatedly in Cic), *to bloom, spring up, flourish* (in youth, beauty, etc) ex rerum cognitione efflorescat et redundet oportet oratio Cic. de Or 1, 6, 20, cf utilitas ex amicitia, id Lael 27, so id Rep 1, 29 amor, id Fin 1, 20, 69 si quidem efflorescit ingenii laudibus, Cic Cael 31, 76

effluesco, ĕre, 3, *v inch* [effluo], *to revel, riot* sumptuosis conviviis, Ambros. de Off M 2 21, 109

ef-flŭo, xi, 3, *v n* (and very rarely *a*), *to flow* or *run out, to flow forth* (class , esp freq in the trop sense) **I.** Lit facit effluere imbres, Lucr 6, 512 una cum sanguine vita, Cic Tusc. 2, 24 *fin* umor e cavis populi nigrae Plin 24, 8, 32, § 47 sucina petris, id. 37, 2, 11 § 35 amnis in oceanum, id ib ne qua levis effluat aura, *escape*, Ov M 6, 233 —Poet ambrosiae et nectari' linctus, Lucr 6, 971, v Lachm ad h l —**B.** *Act* ne (amphorae) effluant vinum, Petr 71, 11, cf Claud Prob et Olyb

52.—**C.** Transf., of non-fluid bodies, *to go out, issue forth* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Epicuri figurae, quas e summis corporibus dicit effluere, Quint. 10, 2, 15 Spald.; cf. Gell. 5, 16, 3: effluit effuso cui toga laxa sinu, *Tib. 1, 6, 40 (dub.—Müll. et fluit); cf. Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 208: manibus opus effluit, *slips from, drops from*, Lucr. 6, 795; cf. Ov. M. 3, 39; Curt. 8, 14.—**2.** *To vanish, disappear:* de pectore caedis notae, Ov. M. 6, 670; cf. * Suet. Aug. 97; Plin. 27, 13, 111, § 138.—**II.** Trop.: utrumque hoc falsum est: effluet, i. e. *it will go abroad, become known* = emanabit, *Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 41; cf. Auct. Or. pro Domo, 46, 121: impropria interim effluunt, *slip out*, Quint. 10, 3, 20: tanta est intimorum multitudo, ut ex iis aliquis potius effluat, quam novo sit aditus, Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 2: ne effluant haec ab oculis tuis, Vulg. Prov. 3, 21.—**2.** *To pass away, disappear, vanish* (cf. I. B. 2.): praeterita aetas quamvis longa cum effluxisset, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 19, 69; id. Att. 12, 43 *fin.;* Quint. 11, 2, 44: viso mens aegra effluxit hiatu, Sil. 6, 245; cf.: effluet in lacrimas, *to melt, dissolve*, Luc. 9, 106.—So *esp. to escape* from the memory: ut istuc veniam ante quam plane ex animo tuo effluo, *am forgotten*, Cic. Fam. 7, 14, 1; cf. id. Fin. 1, 12, 41; id. Brut. 61, 219; id. Verr. 2, 4, 26; Ov. R. Am. 646.

efflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [effluo], *flowing out* (late Lat.): ignis, Avien. Progn. Arat. 1717: amnis in pontum cadit, id. Perieg. 1162.

efflŭvium, ii, *n.* [id.], *a flowing out, an outlet* (post-Aug. and very rare): umoris e corpore, Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171: lacus, Tac. A. 12, 57: cerebri effluvio exspirare, Vell. 2, 120 *fin.*, v. Kritz. ad h. l.

* **ef-fōco**, āre, *v. a.* [faux], *to suffocate, smother.*—Trop.: bonis suis effocantur, Sen. Brev. Vit. 2, 3 dub. (al. offoco).

ef-fŏdio, also **exf-** and **ecf-** (cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, 767, 769), fōdi, fossum, 3 (*inf. pass.:* ecfodiri, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 44; 2, 4, 21), *v. a., to dig out, dig up* (class.): nec ferrum, aes, argentum, aurum effoderetur, Cic. Off. 2, 3 *fin.:* carbones e sepulcris, Plin. 35, 6, 25, § 41: lapides puteis, id. 36, 22, 45, § 161: aulam auri plenam, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 9; cf. thensaurum, id. Trin. 3, 3, 53; 4, 4, 8: opes, Ov. M. 1, 140; and facetiously: ex hoc sepulcro vetere (i. e. ex sene avaro) viginti minas Ecfodiam ego hodie, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 20: signum, Liv. 22, 3 *fin.:* saxum medio de limite, Juv. 16, 38 et saep.: spoliatis effossisque eorum domibus, *ransacked*, Caes. B. C. 3, 42 *fin.;* cf.: terram altius, Quint. 10, 3, 2: humum rastello, Suet. Ner. 19: montem, id. Claud. 25: tellurem, Petr. poët. 128, 6, 2: lacum, Suet. Dom. 4; cf. cavernas, i. e. *to make by digging*, id. Ner. 48: sepulcra, Verg. G. 1, 497 et saep.—In the *voc. part. pass.:* ex sterquilinio effosse, *thou dug from a dung-hill!* Plaut. Cas. 1, 26.—Esp. *freq.:* ecfodere oculos or oculum (alicui), *to scratch out, tear out*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 14; id. Curc. 3, 26; id. Men. 1, 2, 46; id. Mil. 2, 3, 44; id. Trin. 2, 4, 62; *Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 2; Caes. B. G. 7, 4 *fin.;* Cic. Rep. 3, 17; Suet. Dom. 17; Vulg. 4 Reg. 25, 7 et saep.; cf. lumen, Verg. A. 3, 663; and transf.: hi duo illos oculos orae maritimae effoderunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91: effossum alterum Romani imperii lumen, Vell. 2, 52, 3.—So, too, vesicam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 22; and poet.: viscera, i. e. *to cause abortion*, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 27.

effoecundo, v. effecundo.

effoemino, v. effemino.

effoetus and **effœto**, v. effet-.

ef-for, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* (*defect.* In use only: effor, Cav. ap. Diom. p. 375 P.: effaris, App. M. 7, 25, p. 199, 6: effatur, Verg. A. 10, 523 al.: effamini, Arn. 7, 41: effantur, App. Mund. prooem. p. 56, 22: effabor, Lucr. 5, 104: effabere, Luc. 8, 346: effabimur, Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 97: effantes, App. Mund. p. 65, 5; *imp.:* effare, Verg. A. 6, 560; *inf.:* effari, id. ib. 4, 76; as *pass.*, poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39; *part.:* effatus, Verg. A. 3, 463 al.; as *pass.* v. infra: effando, Liv. 5, 15, 10: effatu, Pl. 3, 21, 25, § 139 al.), *to speak or say out, to utter.* **I.** In gen. (an old relig. and poet. word; cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153; esp. freq. in Verg.): sed tamen effabor, *Lucr. 5, 104: haec effatu' pater, repente recessit, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 48 ed. Vahlen); cf. Verg. G. 4, 450; id. A. 3, 463; 4, 30; 76; 456 et saep.; Hor. Epod. 17, 37; Luc. 8, 347 et saep.: et tacendo forsitan, quae dii immortales vulgari velint, haud minus, quam celanda effando, nefas contrahi, Liv. 5, 15 *fin.;* Suet. Ner. 49: effatu digna nomina, Plin. 3, 21, 25, § 139 et saep.—*Absol.*, Vulg. Psa. 93, 2; id. Prov. 18, 23.—* **II.** In partic. **1.** As t. t. in the language of augurs, *to fix, define, determine* a place for a religious purpose: templum, Cic. Att. 13, 42, 3; cf. *pass.:* templa effari ab auguribus, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 53.—**2.** In dialectics, *to state a proposition:* quod ita effabimur, *Aut vivet cras Hermarchus, aut non vivet*, Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 97; cf. in the foll.: effatum.

☞ **effātus**, a, um, in passive signif., *pronounced, established, determined, designated:* *effata* dicuntur, quod augures finem auspiciorum caelestum extra urbem agris sunt effati ubi esset; hinc effari templa dicuntur ab auguribus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 53 Müll.; cf. Libri Augur. ap. Gell. 13, 14; Serv. Verg. A. 6, 197; Fest. s. v. MINORA TEMPLA, p. 157, 28 Müll.; Cic. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.;* Liv. 10, 37 *fin.:* FATIDICORVM ET VATVM EFFATA INCOGNITA, *announcements, predictions*, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20; cf. Liv. 1, 24.—**B.** In partic.: **effātum**, i, *n.*, *a dialectical proposition, an axiom*, Cic. Ac. 2, 29 *fin.* (a transl. of the Gr. ἀξίωμα), Sen. Ep. 117.

* **ef-fŏro**, āre, *v. a., to bore through, perforate:* truncum, Col. 9, 1, 3.

* **effossio**, ōnis, *f.* [effodio], *a digging out;* in the *plur.:* laboriosae, Cod. Just. 11, 6, 3.

* **ef-fŏvĕo**, ēre, *v. a., to refresh:* carnem, Veg. 4, 28, 2 dub.

* **effractārius**, ii, *m.* [effractor], *a house-breaker, burglar*, Sen. Ep. 68, 4.

effractor, ōris, *m.* [effringo], *a house-breaker, burglar* (jurid. Lat.), Dig. 1, 15, 3; 47, 17, 1; Sid. Ep. 9, 7.

effractūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *house-breaking, burglary* (jurid. Lat.): effracturae fiunt plerumque in insulis in horreisque, Dig. 1, 15, 3, § 2; 38, 2, 48.

effrēnāte, *adv.*, *unrestrainedly, violently*, v. effreno, *P. a. fin.*

* **effrēnātio**, ōnis, *f.* [effreno], *unbridled impetuosity:* impotentis animi, Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22.

effrēnātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from effreno.

effrēnis, e, *adj.*, v. effrenus *init.*

ef-frēno or **ecfr-**, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.; to unbridle, let loose* (very rare).—Poet. transf.: Vulturnum Effrenat, Sil. 9, 496.—Far more freq., **effrēnātus**, a, um, *P. a.* **I.** *Unbridled, without a rein:* equi, Liv. 40, 40, 5: equi velut effrenati passim incerto cursu feruntur, id. 37, 41, 10.—**II.** Transf., *ungoverned, unrestrained, unruly* (a favorite word of Cicero): homines secundis rebus effrenatos tamquam in gyrum rationis duci oportere, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: populi soluti effrenatique, id. Rep. 1, 34; cf.: libido effrenata et indomita, id. Clu. 6; id. Verr. 2, 1, 24: cupiditas effrenata ac furiosa, id. Cat. 1, 10; and: mens effrenata atque praeceps, id. Cael. 15, 35; so, libertas, Liv. 34, 49 et saep.: insolentiā multitudo, Cic. Rep. 1, 42 *fin.;* cf. id. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: ferocia, id. ib. 5, 8: violentia, id. Phil. 12, 11: petulantia, Plin. Ep. 4, 25 *fin.:* mente, Vulg. 2 Macc. 13, 9 et saep.—*Comp.:* vox (with libera), Cic. de Or. 3, 53 *fin.:* libido (Appii), Liv. 3, 50: iracundia, Quint. 9, 2, 3.—*Sup.:* affectus, Sen. Ep. 88.—*Adv.:* **effrēnāte**, *unrestrainedly, violently*, Cic. de Sen. 12, 39.—*Comp.*, id. Phil. 14, 9, 26.—*Sup.* appears not to occur.

ef-frēnus, a, um (also effrenis mula, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171; Sen. de Ira, 3, 15, 2), *adj.* [ex-frenum], *free from the bridle, unbridled* (not ante-Aug., and mostly poet. for effrenatus; cf. also: infrenus, infrenatus). **I.** Lit.: equus, Liv. 4, 33, 7.—**II.** Trop., *unbridled, unrestrained:* gens, Verg. G. 3, 382: amor, Ov. M. 6, 465: juventa, Stat. Achill. 1, 277: profatu, id. Silv. 5, 3, 103.

ef-frīco, xi (Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 12), ātum, 1, *v. a., to rub off* or *out* (post-Aug. and very rare). **I.** Lit.: sordium enormem illuviem operose, App. M. 1, p. 105, 9: calices, id. ib. 4, p. 145, 31: spicas decerptas, Tert. l. l.—**II.** Trop.: rubigo animorum effricanda est, Sen. Ep. 95, 37.

ef-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act., to break off, to break open:* effringere quam aperire putant robustius, Quint. 2, 12, 1 (class.): cardines foribus, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 6; id. As. 2, 3, 8; more freq.: fores, id. Stich. 2, 2, 3; id. Bacch. 4, 2, 4; id. Mil. 4, 6, 35; Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 8; 23; 40; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23; cf. valvas, id. ib. 43: januam, id. Mur. 15, 33: tabernas, Suet. Ner. 26: carcerem, Tac. A. 1, 21: cistam, *Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54; poet.: urbem, *to storm*, Stat. Th. 9, 556; cf. Vulg. Judith, 2, 3: jugum, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 40: cerebrum, Verg. A. 5, 480: corpus, Sen. Phoen. 159; cf. poet.: animam, id. Herc. Oet. 1451.—* **II.** *Neutr., to break out, break forth:* (spumeus fluctus) vestras effringet in urbes, Sil. 1, 647.

* **ef-frondesco**, dui, 3, *v. inch. n., to put forth leaves, be covered with foliage*, Vop. Prob. 19, 3.

* **ef-frons**, ntis, *adj.* (putting forth the forehead, i. e. trop.), *barefaced, shameless:* consilium, Vop. Num. 13.

ef-frūtico, āre, *v. a.* and *n.* (late Lat.). * **I.** *Act., to put forth, produce*, transf., Tert. Anim. 27 *fin.*—* **II.** *Neutr., to shoot or grow forth*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 5.

effŭgātio, ōnis, *f.* [effugo], *a putting to flight:* dolorum, [Hilar.] Anon. in Job, 3, p. 238.

‡ **effŭgia** vocari veteri more solet hostia, quae ad aras adducta est immolanda, si casu effugeret, Serv. Verg. A. 2, 140.

ef-fŭgio, fūgi (*inf. pass.* effugiri, Pseud. Syr. Sent. 815 Rib.), 3, *v. n.* and *a.* (class. and freq., *esp.* in the active sense). **I.** *Neutr., to flee away;* or, with reference to the result, *to escape:* effugias ex urbe inanis, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 75; so, ex urbe, id. ib. 2, 4, 196: e proelio, Cic. Phil. 2, 29: e manibus, id. de Imp. Pomp. 9 al.; cf. transf.: ex sitella (sors), Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 44: a vita marituma, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 108: a quibus, Cic. Sest. 54 *fin.:* patriā, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 75: foras, id. Most. 1, 4, 3; cf. id. Curc. 5, 1, 8; Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 3: ad regem, Curt. 4, 15.—*Absol.:* pisces ne effugiant, cavet, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 16; Caes. B. G. 5, 58, 4; Cic. Att. 1, 16, 2; Verg. E. 3, 49 et saep.; cf.: via Nolam ferente, Liv. 8, 26.—With *ne:* parum effugerat ne dignus crederetur (= aegre impediebat, quin, etc.; Greek παρ' ὀλίγον ἐξέφυγεν, etc.), Tac. H. 3, 39 *fin.:* propinque clade urbis ipsi, ne quid simile paterentur, effugerunt, Liv. 36, 25, 8.—**II.** *Act.* **A.** Of personal subjects: aliquid, *to flee from, escape, avoid, shun* (cf.: vito, caveo, fugio): ita vix poteris effugere infortunium, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 295: pauca (with subterfugere), id. Capt. 5, 2, 18: malam rem, id. As. 2, 4, 9: impias propinquorum manus, Cic. Rep. 6, 12: dolores, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4: mortem, Caes. B. G. 6, 30, 2: periculum celeritate, id. ib. 4, 35, 1; cf. id. B. C. 2, 41, 6: equitatum Caesaris, id. ib. 1, 65, 4: haec vincula, Hor. S. 2, 3, 71 et saep.; cf.: haec morte effugiuntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36: ea aetas tua, quae cupiditates adolescentiae jam effugerit, i. e. *has passed beyond them*, Tac. H. 1, 15: effugere cupiditatem regnum est vincere, Pub. Syr. 154 (Rib.).—Rarely with a *rel. clause:* numquam hodie effugies, quin mea moriaris manu, Naev. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Trag. Rel. ed. Rib. p. 8).—Of inanimate subjects: res (me) effugit, *it escapes me, I do not observe it:* ubi eum locum omnem cogitatione sepseris, nihil te effugiet, Cic. de Or. 2, 34 *fin.:* nullius rei cura Romanos, Liv. 22, 33: neque hoc parentes Effugerit spectaculum, Hor. Epod. 5, 102: somniculosum plurima effugiunt, Col. 11, 1, 13 et saep.: petitiones corpore effugi, i. e. *narrowly, barely*, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15.—Rarely with a *subject-clause:* custodis curam non effugiat observare desilientem matricem, Col. 8, 11, 12.

effŭgium, ii, *n.* [effugio], *a fleeing away, flight* (rarely, but class.; cf.: perfugium, refugium, asylum): effugiumque fugae prolatet copia semper, Lucr. 1, 983: effugium praecludere eunti, id. 3, 523; cf. id. 1, 974: dare effugium alicui, Liv. 23, 1, 8; Tac. H. 1, 43: patēre in publicum, Liv. 24,

26: nullam ne ad effugium quidem navem habentibus, id 21, 43 et saep.: mortis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 64 *fin.*—In the *plur.*: ob nostra effugia, Verg. A. 2, 140; Tac. A. 12, 56; 15, 63.—**II.** Concr., *a means* or *way of escape:* alias (bestias) habere effugia pennarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; cf. Tac. A. 2, 47; 3, 42; 12, 31; 16, 15; Vulg. 2 Reg. 15, 14.

effŭgĭus, a, um, *adj.* [effugio], *escaping:* hostia, Serv. Verg. A. 2, 140.

ef-fūgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to put to flight* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 18, *no.* 19; Vulg. Sirach, 30, 20; id. 1 Macc. 1, 56.

ĕf-fulgĕo, si, 2 (*inf.* effulgĕre, Verg. A. 8, 677; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 546), *v. n.*, *to shine* or *gleam forth, to glitter* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: nova lux oculis effulsit, Verg. A. 9, 731; cf. Liv. 22, 1; 28, 15; 41, 21: auro Ductores longe effulgent, Verg. A. 5, 133; cf.: auro (fluctus), id. ib. 8, 677: nimbo (Pallas), id. ib. 2, 616 (Forbig. ad loc.; Rib. and Lad. limbo): veste nivea (sacerdos), Sil. 3, 695: ornatu, Tac. A. 13, 13: sol, Vulg. Sirach, 50, 7.—**II.** Trop.: omnis Graeciae fabulositas ex hoc primum sinu effulsit, Plin. H. N. 4 *init.*; Liv. 45, 7: audacia aut insignibus effulgens, Tac. H. 4, 29: sensus aliquis argutā et brevi sententiā, id. Or. 20; cf. Quint. 10, 6, 5.

ef-fultus, a, um, *Part.* [fulcio], *propped up, supported* (poet. and in post-class. prose): effultus stratis velleribus, Verg. A. 7, 94; cf. id. ib. 8, 368; Stat. S. 3, 1, 5; App. M. 2, p. 123.

* **ef-fūmĭgātus,** a, um, *Part.* [fumigo], *smoked out, driven out by smoke:* coluber, Tert. ad Mart. 1.

* **ef-fūmo,** āre, *v. n.*, *to emit smoke, to smoke:* moles, Auct. Aetn. 497.

ef-fundo (or **ecf-**), fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to pour out, pour forth, shed, spread abroad* (class.; esp. freq. in the transf. and trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: vinum in barathrum (i. e. ventrem), Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 28; cf. Cic. Pis. 10: aquam oblatam in galea, Front. Strat. 1, 7, 7: humorem, Cels. 7, 15: lacrimas, Lucr. 1, 126; Cic. Planc. 42, 101: imbrem (procella), Curt. 8, 13: se in oceanum (Ganges), Plin. 2, 108, 112, § 243: Sangarius flumen in Propontidem se effundit, Liv. 38, 18, 18; cf. *pass.* in mid. force: mare neque redundat umquam neque effunditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116; v. also under *P. a.*—**B.** Transf., of non-liquid bodies. **1.** In gen., *to pour out, pour forth, drive out, cast out, send out* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; a favorite word of Vergil): saccos nummorum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 149: frumentum in flumen, Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 19: ei oculus effunditur, *is knocked out, put out*, ib. 19, 2, 13, § 4: tela, i. e. *to shoot in great numbers*, Verg. A. 9, 509; Liv. 27, 18: auxilium castris apertis, *to send forth*, Verg. A. 7, 522: equus consulem lapsum super caput effudit, *threw*, Liv. 22, 3, 11; so id. 10, 11; 27, 32; Plin. 8, 42, 65, § 160; Curt. 8, 14, 34; Verg. A. 10, 574; 893; cf. Val. Fl. 8, 358: (quae via) Excutiat Teucros vallo atque effundat in aequum, Verg. A. 9, 68: sub altis portis, id. ib. 11, 485; cf.: aliquem solo, id. ib. 12, 532: caput in gremium, Cels. 7, 7, 4.—Poet.: carmina molli numero fluere, ut per leve severos Effundat junctura ungues, i. e. *lets it slip over smoothly*, Pers. 1, 65.—**2.** In partic. **a.** With *se*, or mid., of persons, *to pour out* in a multitude, *to rush out, spread abroad* (a favorite expression with the historians): omnis sese multitudo ad cognoscendum effudit (sc. ex urbe), Caes. B. C. 2, 7, 3; so, se, id. ib. 2, 7, 3; Liv. 26, 19; 31, 8; 33, 12, 10; 35, 39, 5; Val. Max. 7, 6, 6; Vell. 2, 112, 4; Suet. Calig. 4 *fin.*; id. Caes. 44 et saep. (but not in Caes. B. G. 5, 19, 2, where the better reading is: se ejecerat, v. Schneider ad h. l.): omnibus portis effunduntur, Liv. 38, 6; so mid., Tac. A. 1, 23; Liv. 40, 40, 10; and esp. freq. in the *part.* effusus, Sall. J. 55, 4; 69, 2; Liv. 1, 14; 9, 31; Tac. A. 4, 25 *fin.*; 12, 31; 15, 23; Verg. A. 6, 305 et saep.—*Ellips. of se*: ubi se arctat (mare) Hellespontus vocatur; Propontis, ubi expandit; ubi iterum pressit, Thracius Bosporus; ubi iterum effundit, Pontus Euxinus, *spreads out, widens*, Mel. 1, 1, 5.—**b.** With the accessory notion of producing, *to bring forth, produce abundantly:* non solum fruges verum herbas etiam effundunt, Cic. Or. 15, 48; cf.: fruges (auctumnus), Hor. C. 4, 7, 11: copiam, Cic. Brut. 9, 36.—**c.** Of property, *to pour out*, i. e. *to lavish, squander, waste, run through:* patrimonium per luxuriam effundere atque consumere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6; so, patrimonium, id. Phil. 3, 2: aerarium, id. Agr. 1, 5, 15; id. Tusc. 3, 20, 48: sumptus, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: opes, Plin. 7, 25, 26, § 94: omnes fortunas, Tac. A. 14, 31: reditus publicos non in classem exercitusque, sed in dies festos, Just. 6, 9, 3; and *absol.*: effundite, emite, etc., Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 34.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen.: effudi vobis omnia, quae sentiebam, i. e. *have freely imparted*, Cic. de Or. 1, 34 *fin.*; cf. id. Att. 16, 7, 5; id. Fl. 17, 41; Quint. 2, 2, 10; 10, 3, 17; Val. Fl. 7, 434: procellam eloquentiae, Quint. 11, 3, 158: totos affectus, id. 4, 1, 28: tales voces, Verg. A. 5, 723: questus, id. ib. 5, 780: carmina, Ov. H. 12, 139 al.: vox in coronam turbamque effunditur, Cic. Fl. 28 *fin.*; cf.: questus in aëra, Ov. M. 9, 370: omnem suum vinulentum furorem in me, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 4: iram in aliquem, Liv. 39, 34: omne odium in auxilii praesentis spem, id. 31, 44, 2: indignationem, Vulg. Ezech. 20, 8 et saep.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to I. B. 2. a. and c.). **1.** With *se*, or mid., *to give one's self up to, to give loose to, yield to, indulge in:* qui se in aliqua libidine effuderit, Cic. Par. 3, 1, 21: se in omnes libidines, Tac. A. 14, 13: (Pompeius) in nos suavissime hercule effusus, *has treated me with the most flattering confidence*, Cic. Att. 4, 9; more freq., mid.: in tantam licentiam socordiamque, Liv. 25, 20, 6: in venerem, id. 29, 23, 4: in amorem, Tac. A. 1, 54; Curt. 8, 4, 25: in laetitiam, Just. 12, 3, 7; Curt. 5, 1, 37: in jocos, Suet. Aug. 98: in cachinnos, id. Calig. 32: in questus, lacrimas, vota, Tac. A. 1, 11: in lacrimas, id. ib. 3, 23; 4, 8; id. H. 2, 45; for which, lacrimis, Verg. A. 2, 651; cf.: ad preces lacrimasque, Liv. 44, 31 *fin.*: ad luxuriam, id. 34, 6: terra effunditur in herbas, Plin. 17, 8, 4, § 48; cf.: quorum stomachus in vomitiones effunditur, id. 23, 1, 23, § 43.—**2.** *To cast away, give up, let go, dismiss, resign:* collectam gratiam florentissimi hominis, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 1: odium, id. ib. 1, 9, 20: vires, Liv. 10, 28; Ov. M. 12, 107: curam sui, Sen. Ira, 2, 35: verecundiam, id. Ep. 11: animam, Verg. A. 1, 98; cf. vitam, Ov. H. 7, 181; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 1, 9; cf. id. ib. 1, 11, 25: spiritum, Tac. A. 2, 70.—**3.** *To relax, loosen, slacken, let go:* manibus omnis effundit habenas, Verg. A. 5, 818: sive gradum seu frena effunderet, Stat. Th. 9, 182: irarum effundit habenas, Verg. A. 12, 499.—Hence, **effūsus,** a, um, *P. a.* **I.** (Effundo, I. B. 1.) *Poured out, cast out;* hence, *plur.* as *subst.*: **effusa,** ōrum, *n.*, *the urine:* reliquias et effusa intueri, Sen. Const. Sap. 13, 1.—**II.** (Effundo, I. B. 2.) *Spread out, extensive, vast, broad, wide* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.).—Lit. **1.** In gen.: effusumque corpus, Lucr. 3, 113; cf.: late mare, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 26: loca, Tac. G. 30: effusissimus Hadriatici maris sinus, Vell. 2, 43: incendium, Liv. 30, 5; cf. caedes, id. 42, 65: cursus, id. 2, 50; Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 102: membra, i. e. *full, plump*, Stat. Th. 6, 841.—**2.** Esp., *relaxed, slackened, loosened, dishevelled:* habenis, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 31; cf.: quam posset effusissimis habenis, Liv. 37, 20: comae, Ov. H. 7, 70; id. Am. 1, 9, 38 et saep.; cf. also transf.: (nymphae) caesariem effusae nitidam per candida colla, Verg. G. 4, 337.—**3.** Of soldiers or a throng of people, etc., *straggling, disorderly, scattered, dispersed:* effusum agmen ducit, Liv. 21, 25, 8: aciem, Luc. 4, 743: huc omnis turba effusa ruebat, Verg. A. 6, 305: sine armis effusi in armatos incidere hostis, Liv. 30, 5, 8.—**III.** Trop. **1.** *Profuse, prodigal, lavish:* quis in largitione effusior? Cic. Cael. 6, 13: munificentiae effusissimus, Vell. 2, 41.—**2.** *Extravagant, immoderate:* licentia, Liv. 44, 1; cf. laetitia, id. 35, 43 *fin.*: cursus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 11 et saep.—*Comp.*: cultus in verbis, Quint. 3, 8, 58.—*Sup.*: laudationes, Petr. 48, 7: studium, Suet. Ner. 40.—*Adv.*: **effūse. 1.** (Acc. to I.) *Far spread, far and wide, widely.* **a.** In gen.: ire, Sall. J. 105, 3; cf. fugere, Liv. 3, 22; 40, 48: persequi, id. 43, 23; Curt. 9, 8: vastare, Liv. 1, 10; 44, 30; cf.: effusius praedari, id 34, 16 et saep.: spatium annale effuse interpretari, *in a wide sense*, Cod. Just. 7, 40, 1.—**b.** Esp., *profusely, lavishly:* large effuseque donare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8 *fin.*; cf. vivere, id. Cael. 16 *fin.*: liberalem esse, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 71: affluant opes, Liv. 3, 26.—In the *comp.*, Tac. A. 4, 62.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) *Extravagantly, immoderately:* cum inaniter et effuse animus exsultat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: amare, Plin. Ep. 6, 26, 2.—*Comp.*: dicere, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 20: fovere, id. ib. 7, 24, 4: excipere, Suet. Ner. 22: favere, Tac. H. 1, 19.—*Sup.*: diligere, Plin. Ep. 7, 30, 1; id. Pan. 84, 4.

effūse, *adv.*, v. preced. *fin.*

effūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effundo], *a pouring out, pouring forth, shedding* (a Ciceron. word). **I.** Lit.: atramenti, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 127: aquae liquor et effusio, i. e. its property of pouring forth, *fluidity*, id. ib. 2, 10, 26: sanguinis, Vulg. Judic. 9, 24; cf. alvi, Capitol. Gord. Tert. 28, 6.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A pouring* or *rushing out* of people: effusiones hominum ex oppidis, Cic. Pis. 22, 51.—**2.** *Profusion, prodigality*, Cic. Part. 23, 81; id. Att. 7, 3, 3; Liv. 44, 9; Vop. Flor. 1.—In the *plur.*: pecuniarum effusiones, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56; id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134.—**II.** Trop., *extravagance, excess:* animi in laetitia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 66.

* **effūsor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a prodigal, waster*, Aug. Serm. de Divers. 27 *fin.*

* **effūsōrĭe,** *adv.* [effusus, effundo], i. q. effuse, 1., *far and wide, dispersedly*, Amm. 31, 16 *fin.*

effūsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from effundo.

* **effūtĭcĭus** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [effutio], *prattling, unmeaning, inarticulate:* euax verbum nihil significat, sed effuticium naturaliter est, *a mere natural utterance* or *sound*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 92 Müll.

ef-fūtĭo, no *perf.*, ītum, 4, *v. a.* [FVTIO, acc. to Prisc. p. 631 P.], *to blab out, babble forth, to prate, chatter, utter* (class.): multa ore, Lucr. 5, 910; so, aliquid, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 84; * Hor. A. P. 231; Gell. 5, 1; cf.: effutita temere (vaticinia), Cic. Div. 2, 55, 113: de mundo, id. N. D. 2, 37, 94.—**II.** *Absol.* (*a*) *To blab, tell secrets:* eo perperam olim dixi, ne vos foris effutiretis; and *absol.*, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 19.—(*β*) *To talk idly:* ex tempore, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 88.

ef-fŭtŭo (ec-f-), ŭi, 3, *v. a.*, *to waste in debauchery:* ecfututa latera, Cat. 6, 13: aurum, Poëta ap. Suet. Caes. 51 *fin.*

* **ē-gĕlĭdo,** āre, *v. a.* [gelidus], *to thaw away*, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

ē-gĕlĭdus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** (*Ex* priv. as in effrenare.) *Not cold; lukewarm, tepid* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): potio et frigidae propior, Cels. 4, 18 *fin.*; cf. aqua (opp. frigida), id. 6, 18; cf. Suet. Aug. 82: tepores, Cat. 46, 1; cf. ver (with mollissimus annus), Col. poët. 10, 282: hiemes, Aus. Ep. 24, 97: Notus (opp. gelidus Boreas), Ov. Am. 2, 11, 10: Mosella, Aus. Ep. 2, 4.—* **II.** (*Ex* intensive, as in edurus, efferus, etc.) *Chilly, chill, cold:* flumen, Verg. A. 8, 610; Forbig. ad loc. (Rib. egelido): Hister, Aus. Caes. 21, 1: aquae, Plin. 31, 2, 6, § 10: exhalatio, App. de Mundo, 8.

ē-gĕlo, no *perf.*, ātus, 1, *v. a.*, *to take off the chill, make lukewarm:* leviter egelatum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5, 58; id. Tard. 4, 3.

ĕgens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from egeo.

* **ĕgēnŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [egenus], *needy*, Paul. Nol. 29, 12.

ĕgēnus, a, um, *adj.* [egeo], *in want of, in need of, destitute* or *void of* any thing (rare, and mostly poet. for egens). (*a*) With *gen.*: (nos) omnium, Verg. A. 1, 599; Liv. 9, 6: omnis spei, Tac. A. 1, 53: aquarum (regio), id. ib. 15, 3 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 4, 30: decoris, Sil. 6, 304.—(*β*) With *abl.*: commeatu, Tac. A. 12, 46; 15, 12.—(*γ*) *Absol.*: res, i. e. *indigent, needy, necessitous*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 46; id. Poen. 1, 1, 2; Verg. A. 6, 91; 8, 365; 10, 367: frater, Vulg. Deut. 15, 11.—**II.** *Poor, worthless, beggarly:* ad infirma et egena elementa, Vulg. Gal. 4, 9.—*Subst.* **A. ĕgēnus,** i, *m.*, *a poor man:* et pauper, Vulg. Psa. 34, 10; id. Sir. 4, 4 al.—**B. ĕgēnum,** i, *n.*, *a poor soil:* in egeno, Col. 3, 10, 4; 4, 31, 1.

ĕgĕo, ŭi, 2 (*part. fut.* egitura, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24), *v. n.* [cf. Gr. ἀχήν, poor; root αχ-, αγχ-, in ἄχος, ἄγχω, etc.; Lat. angus-

tus, angina], *to be needy* (for syn. cf.: indigeo, careo, vaco). **I.** Prop. **a.** *Absol.* (so usually in Plaut. and Ter.), *to be needy, to be in want, to be poor:* me in divitiis esse agrumque habere, egere illam autem, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 57; cf. id. Most. 1, 3, 73; id. Truc. 2, 1, 12; 4, 2, 32; id. Trin. 2, 2, 49; id. Capt. 3, 4, 49; Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 11; Cic. Rosc. Com. 8 (opp. locupletem esse); Hor. S. 2, 2, 103 (opp. dives); id. Ep. 1, 2, 56; 2, 1, 228 et saep.—*Pass. impers.:* amatur atque egetur acriter, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 39.—**b.** *To need, want, lack, to be in need of,* with the thing needed. (α) In the *abl.:* earum rerum, quibus egeremus, invectio, Cic. Off. 2, 3 *fin.;* cf. id. Rep. 2, 5; id. Fam. 10, 16, 2: omnibus necessariis rebus, Caes. B. C. 3, 32, 4: copiis, Cic. Off. 1, 16 *fin.:* oculis ad cernendum, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: bibliothecis Graecis, id. Tusc. 2, 2, 6; cf. id. Div. 2, 2, 5: medicinâ, id. Lael. 3: nullo, id. ib. 9, 30: consilio, opera nostra, id. ib. 14 *fin.:* auxilio, id. Fam. 2, 17, 16: sapiens eget nulla re: egere enim necessitatis est, Sen. Ep. 9 *med.* (cf. I. a. supra).—Of inanimate subjects: opus eget exercitatione non parva, Cic. Lael. 5, 17; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 38; 1, 8, 4; 1, 10, 7 et saep.—(β) In the *gen.* (in Cic. dub., v. the foll.): si pudoris egeas, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 187: tui, admonitricis, id. Truc. 2, 6, 20; cf. id. Mil. 4, 2, 42; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 67: auxilii, Caes. B. G. 6, 11, 4: medicinae (al. medicina; cf. the preced.), Cic. Fam. 9, 3 *fin.:* medici, curatoris, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 102; cf. custodis, id. S. 1, 4, 118: aeris (opp. locuples mancipiis), id. Ep. 1, 6, 39: nullius, id. ib. 1, 17, 22: nutricis, Ov. Tr. 6, 135: alienae facundiae, Tac. A. 13, 3 al.—Of inanimate subjects: nec prosum quicquam nostrae rationis egere, Lucr. 3, 44; Quint. 5, 14, 5; 2, 16, 13; 3, 8, 63 al.—(γ) In the *acc.:* nec quicquam eges, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 12; cf. the foll.—(δ) Supplied by *inf. pass.:* clariores quam ut indicari egeant, Athenae, Mel. 2, 3, 4; cf. id. 2, 4, 1.

II. Sometimes transf. **A.** (For the usual careo.) *To be without, to be destitute of, not to have:* C. Macer auctoritate semper eguit, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: donis tuis, somne, Stat. S. 5, 4, 2.—Of inanimate subjects: res proprio nomine, Lucr. 3, 134.—* **B.** *To do without, to bear the want of:* si quid est, quod utar, utor; si non est, egeo, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 23, 1.—**C.** Like the Gr. δέομαι (cf. also the Engl. *to want*), *to desire, wish for:* tui amans abeuntis egeo, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 1: plausoris, Hor. A. P. 154: tantuli, id. S. 1, 1, 59; cf. in the *abl.:* pane, id. Ep. 1, 10, 11.—Hence, **ĕgens,** entis, *P. a., needy, necessitous, in want, very poor* (class.; cf.: egenus, indigens, indigus, inops, pauper, mendicus): quocirca (amici) et absentes assunt egentes abundant, Cic. Lael. 7; Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 1; 2, 3, 4; id. Stich. 2, 2, 7; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 30; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 10; Cic. Clu. 59, 163; id. Fl. 15, 35 et saep.; cf. opp. locuples, Caes. B. C. 3, 59, 2; Dig. 22, 5, 3; opp. abundans, Cic. Par. 6, 1, 43: delectus egentium ac perditorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 4, 2; cf. Sall. C. 31, 1; 18, 4.—*Comp.:* nihil rege egentius, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4.—*Sup.:* egestates tot egentissimorum hominum, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 5; id. Sest. 52, 111; id. Rosc. Am. 8 *fin.;* opp. locuples, Liv. 1, 47.—*Adv.* does not occur.

Ēgĕrĭa (Aeg-), ae, *f.,* = Ἠγερία, *a nymph* or *Camoena celebrated in Roman mythology, the wife and instructress of Numa,* with two sacred groves and fountains, the one near Rome, opposite the Porta Capena, the other in the neighborhood of Aricia, Liv. 1, 19; 21; Val. Max. 1, 2, 1; Ov. F. 3, 154; 261 sq.; 4, 669; id. M. 15, 482 sq.; Verg. A. 7, 763; 775; Juv. 3, 12 sq.

ēgĕries, em, e, *f.* [egero], *excrement, dung* (late Lat.), Sol. 40, 11; Paul. Nol. Carm. 32, 281.

ē-germino, āvi, 1, *v. n., to put forth, shoot, sprout,* Col. 4, 17, 4; 27, 4; 32, 5.

ē-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3, *v. a., to carry, bear* or *bring out, to lead* or *draw out, to discharge* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: praedam ex hostium tectis, Liv. 6, 3 Drak.; cf. id. 9, 31; 25, 25: pecuniam ex aerario, id. 30, 39 *fin.:* fluctus (e navi), Ov. M. 11, 488: stercus e columbariis, Col. 2, 14, 1: humanas opes a Veiis, Liv. 5, 22: humum scrobibus, Col. 2, 2, 19; Ov. M. 7, 243: tantum nivis, Liv. 21, 37: silices umeris, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 71: aquam vomitu, *to discharge, void, vomit,* Curt. 7, 5; cf. dapes, Ov. M. 6, 664: urinam, Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 102: sanguinem, id. 31, 6, 33, § 62; Ov. M. 10, 136: multum vitalis spiritus, Tac. A. 15, 64: viscera sua, Vulg. 2 Par. 21, 19.—Of inanimate subjects: gravitas caeli egerit populos, *drives out, drives forth,* Sen. Ep. 91.—**B.** Poet. for efferre (I. B. 1.), *to carry to the grave:* (Phoebus) egessit avidis Dorica castra (i. e. Graecos) rogis (*dat.*), *sent the Greeks to the funeral piles;* acc. to others, *exhausted, made empty the Grecian camp,* Prop. 4 (5), 6, 34; Stat. Th. 1, 37.—**II.** Trop.: tales pietas paritura querelas Egerit, *pours forth,* prodit, Luc. 2, 64; cf.: iras ululatibus, Sil. 4, 280: sermones, i. q. edere, Sen. Ep. 66, 4: expletur lacrimis egeriturque dolor, *is expelled,* Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 38: tota querelis Egeritur fletuque dies, i. e. *is passed, spent,* Val. Fl. 8, 455: noctem metu, id. 5, 299: animam, Luc. 3, 718.

† **ĕgersĭmon,** i, *n.,* = ἐγέρσιμον, *a means of excitement,* Mart. Cap. 9, § 911.

Egesta, ae, *f., the Greek name of Segesta* (sc. Ἔγεστα), Fest. p. 340, 5 Müll.

ĕgestas, ātis, *f.* [egeo], *indigence, extreme poverty, necessity, want* (very freq. and class.; for syn. cf.: indigentia, inopia, penuria, paupertas, mendicitas): ista paupertas, vel potius egestas ac mendicitas, Cic. Parad. 6, 1, 45; Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 2; id. Trin. 2, 2, 57; 77; 4, 2, 5 al.; Cic. Rosc. Am. 49 *fin.;* id. Cat. 2, 11 *fin.;* id. Inv. 1, 47, 88; *Caes. B. G. 6, 24, 4; Verg. G. 1, 146; 3, 319; id. A. 6, 276 et saep.; cf. in *plur.:* egestates tot egentissimorum hominum, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 5.—Of inanimate things: patrii sermonis, Lucr. 1, 832; 3, 260; cf. linguae, id. 1, 139; and: animi, Cic. Pis. 11.—With an *object-genitive, want of* something: pabuli, Sall. J. 44, 4; cf. cibi, Tac. A. 6, 23: rei familiaris, Suet. Vit. 7: rationis, *want of knowledge,* i. e. *ignorance,* Lucr. 5, 1211.

ĕgestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [egero], *a carrying out* or *off, an emptying, voiding* (post-Aug. and rare): cadaverum et ruderum, Suet. Ner. 38: ventris et urinae, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10; for which simply egestio, Suet. Claud. 44 *fin.;* Veg. Vet. 5, 14, 6: publicarum opum, *a wasting, squandering,* Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 7.

* **ēgestīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.].—In medic. lang., *purgative:* vis, Macer de Anetho, 14.

ĕgestōsus, a, um, *adj.* [egestas], *very poor, indigent,* Aur. Vict. Epit. 12 al.

1. ēgestus, a, um, *Part.,* from egero.

2. ēgestus, ūs, *m.* [egero], *a carrying out, emptying, voiding* (post-Aug. and very rare): alto egestu penitus cavare terras, Stat. S. 4, 3, 42: ventris, Sen. Q. N. 3, 30, 4.

* **ē-gigno,** ĕre, *to procreate, produce, bring forth:* et altos interdum ramos egigni corpore vivo, Lucr. 2, 703 Lachm. *N. cr.*

†† **eglecopala,** ae, *f.,* a Gallic name for *blue marl,* Plin. 17, 8, 4, § 46.

Egnātĭa, ae, *f.* **I.** *A city and harbor on the coast of Appulia, now Torre d'Agnazzo* or *Monopoli,* Plin. 2, 107, 111, § 240; the same called Gnatia, Hor. S. 1, 5, 97 sq.; Mel. 2, 4, 7; Insc. in Avellino Bull. Arch. Ottobre, 1845.—**II.** *The name of a female,* v. Egnatius *fin.*

Egnātĭus, i, *m., a Roman proper name.* **1.** L. Egn. Rufus, *friend of Cicero,* Cic. Fam. 13, 43 sq.; id. Att. 7, 18, 4 al.—**2.** M. Egn. Rufus, *the name of an edile,* 733 A.U.C., *who set on foot a conspiracy against Augustus,* Suet. Aug. 19; Vell. 2, 91 sq.; Sen. Clem. 1, 9; id. Brev. Vit. 5; Tac. A. 1, 10.—Hence, **Egnātĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of Egnatius:* scelus, Vell. 2, 93.—**3. Egnatia** Maximilla, Tac. A. 15, 71.

Egnātŭlēĭus, i, *m.,* L., *a quaestor who deserted with the* legio Martia *from Antony to Octavius,* Cic. Phil. 3, 3, 7.

ĕgŏ (ŏ always in poets of the best age, as Cat., Verg., Hor., etc.; ō ante-class. and post-Aug., as Juv. 17, 357; Aus. Epigr. 54, 6, v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 483; *gen.* mei; *dat.* mihi; *acc.* and *abl.* me; *plur., nom.,* and *acc.* nos; *gen.,* mostly poet., nostrum; *gen. obj.* nostri, rarely nostrum; for the *gen. possess.* the *adj.* noster was used, q. v.; cf. Roby, Gram. 1, § 388; *dat.* and *abl.* nobis; mi in *dat.* for mihi, *part.,* Varr. R. R. 2, 5; Lucr. 3, 106; Verg. A. 6, 104; in prose, Cic. Fam. 7, 24, 2; id. Att. 1, 8, 3 et saep.; old form also MIHEI, C.I.L. 1, 1016 al.; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 180; old form of the *acc.* MEHE, acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 21 *med.;* Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 45; id. Am. 1, 1, 244; Inscr. Orell. 2497; *gen. plur.* nostrorum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 110; id. Poen. 3, 1, 37; 4, 2, 39; id. Am. Fragm. ap. Non. 285, 26; *dat.* and *abl.* NIS = nobis, acc. to Fest. s. v. CALLIM, p. 47, 3 Müll.; *acc.* ENOS, Carm. Arval., Wordsworth, Fragm. and Spec. p. 160.—But as to me = mihi, cited in Fest. p. 181, 6 sq. Müll., me is there not *dat.,* but *acc.,* v. Vahl. ad Enn. p. 21), *pron. pers.* [Gr. ἐγώ; Sanscr. aham; Goth. ik; Germ. ich; Engl. I, etc.; *plur.* nos; Gr. νῶϊ, νῶϊν, from same stem with *acc. sing.* me, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 533], *I.* **I.** Prop.: meruimus et ego et pater de vobis, Plaut. Am. prol. 40: tum te audes Sosiam esse dicere, Qui ego sum? id. ib. 1, 1, 218; cf.: ego tu sum, tu es ego: unanimi sumus, id. Stich. 5, 4, 49; the combination alter ego v. under alter.—**II.** Emphasized. **A.** By the suffixes *met* and *pte: Am.* Quis te verberavit? *So.* Egomet memet, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 60: credebam primo mihimet Sosiae, id. ib. 2, 1, 50: quasi per nebulam nosmet scimus, id. Ps. 1, 5, 48: med erga, id. Capt. 2, 3, 56: cariorem esse patriam nobis quam nosmetipsos, Cic. Fin. 3, 19 *fin.* et saep.: mihipte, Cato ap. Fest. p. 103: mepte fieri servom, Plaut. Men. 5, 8, 10.—**B.** By repetition: meme ad graviora reservat, Sil. 9, 651 (but Verg. A. 9, 427, is written me, me); cf.: met and pte.—**III.** *Esp. to be noted* are, **1.** Mihi and nobis as *dativi ethici* (Zumpt Gr. § 408; A. and S. Gr. § 228 N.): quid enim mihi L. Pauli nepos quaerit, Cic. Rep. 1, 19; cf. id. Par. 5, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 15; and in the *plur.:* quid ait tandem nobis Sannio? Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 12: sit mihi (orator) tinctus litteris, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85; cf. Liv. praef. § 9; 2, 29 *fin.;* Quint. 1, 11, 14; 2, 4, 9; 12, 2, 31; Verg. G. 1, 45; Sil. 1, 46 Drak.; and in the *plur.:* nobis jam paulatim accrescere puer incipiat, Quint. 1, 2, 1: hic mihi Q. Fufius pacis commoda memorat, Cic. Phil. 8, 4; cf. Sall. C. 52, 11 Kritz; Cat. 24, 4: tu mihi seu magni superas jam saxa Timavi, etc., Verg. E. 8, 6 et saep.—**2.** Mecum, nobiscum (v. cum, II. *fin.*).—**3.** Ad me veni, i. e. ad meam domum, Cic. Att. 16, 10, v. ad, A. 2. a. (β).—**4.** Nos, etc., for ego, etc., in grave or official lang., etc.: nobis consulibus, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 18; id. Fam. 1, 7, 4; cf. Verg. E. 1, 4; so with *sing. constr.:* nec merito nobis inimica merenti, Tib. 3, 6, 55; cf. Cat. 107, 5: absente nobis, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 7; Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 204.

ĕgŏmet, v. the preced. art. and met.

* **ē-grānātus,** a, um, *adj.* [granum], *shelled, emptied:* carinae, Plin. Val. 3, 14.

ē-grĕdior, gressus, 3 (*inf.* egredier, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 32), *v. dep. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr., to go* or *come out, come forth* (class.). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen., with *e* or *ex:* foras e fano, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 4; cf.: e fano huc, id. ib. 3, 2, 49: e cubiculo, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: ex oppido, Caes. B. G. 2, 13, 2; 7, 11, 7: ex suis finibus, id. ib. 6, 31, 4: ex castris, id. ib. 6, 36, 2: e curia, Liv. 2, 48; 7, 31 et saep.—With *a* or *ab:* ab sese, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 78; id. Epid. 3, 2, 44; Ter. And. 1, 3, 21; id. Ph. 5, 1, 5; Suet. Claud. 23; cf.: a nobis foras, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 50.—With simple *abl.:* domo, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 1: portâ, Cic. Tusc. 1, 7; Caes. B. G. 7, 28, 3; Liv. 9, 16: Româ, Cic. Quint. 6, 24; Hor. S. 1, 5, 1; cf. Suet. Aug. 53; id. Tib. 40: tabernaculo, id. Aug. 91: triclinio, id. Calig. 36 et saep.; cf.: domo foras, Plaut. Merc. 4, 6, 5.—With *adv.:* hinc, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 74: intus, id. Pers. 2, 4, 30: unde, Caes. B. G. 5, 37, 4 et saep.—*Absol.:* placide egredere, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 1; so id. Cas. 3, 2, 6; id. Mil. 2, 6, 59; id. Poen. 3, 2, 36 sq. et saep.: foras, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 27; id. Curc. 4, 1, 5; id. Cas. 2, 1, 15; id. Mil. 4, 1, 40; 4, 5, 16 et saep.: obviam, Liv. 9, 16: per medias hostium stationes, id. 5, 46; cf. poet.: per Veneris res, Lucr. 2, 437: extra munitiones, Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 9; 6, 36, 1; id. B. C. 3, 65, 4: extra fines, terminos, cancellos, Cic. Quint. 10, 35 sq.: extra portam, Liv. 3, 68; cf.: ad portam, i. e. *out to the gate,* id.

33, 47 *fin* in vadum, id 8, 24 et saep — **b.** In an upward direction, *to go up, climb, mount, ascend* scalis egressi, Sall J 60, 6 Kritz, cf ad summum montis, id ib 93, 2 in tumulum, Liv 26, 44 in altitudinem, id 40, 22 in vallum, Tac H. 3, 29 in tectum, id. ib 3, 71 in moenia, id. ib 4, 29 in sublime (liquor), Plin. 2, 42, 42, § 111 altius, Ov M 2, 136 — **2.** In partic **a.** Milit t t (α) *To step out, leave* ne quispiam ordine egrederetur, Sall J 45, 2 — (β) *To move out, march out* e castris, Caes B G 7, 36, 7, 7, 58, 2 al castris, id ib 2, 11, 1, Sall J 91, 3 — *Absol*, Caes B C 3, 77, 1, Sall J 91, 2 — 106, 4, cf also in pacata, Liv 10, 32 ad proelium, Caes B C 2, 35, 5 ad oppugnandum, Sall J 59, 1 — **b.** Naut t t (α) (Ex) navi or *absol*, *to disembark* from a vessel, *to land* ex navi, Cic Vatin. 5, 12, Caes B G 4, 26, 2, id B C 3, 106, 4 navi, id B G 4, 21, 9, Liv 45, 13, cf ratibus, Ov M 8, 153, and *absol*, Caes B G 4, 23, 4, Liv 1, 1, Ov H 21, 91, cf in terram, Cic Verr 2, 5, 51, Front Strat 2, 5, 44 in litus, id ib 1, 5, 7 — (β) E portu, or *absol*, *to set sail*, Cic Att 6, 8, 4, Quint 10, 7, 23, Ov Tr 1, 10, 6 — **B.** Trop in speaking, *to digress, depart, deviate, wander* (rarely) a proposito ornandi causa, Cic Brut 21, 82, cf ex quibus, Quint 3, 9, 4 — *Absol*, Quint 4, 3, 15 extra praescriptum, id. 1, 1, 27

II. *Act*, *to go beyond, to pass out of, to leave* (freq in the historians, partic since the Aug per, not ante class, nor in Cic) **A.** Lit fines, Caes B G 1, 44, 7 munitiones nostras id. B C 3, 52 *fin* flumen Mulucham, Sall J 110 *fin* urbem, Liv 1, 29 *fin*, 3, 57 *fin*, 22, 55 *fin* al tecta, Plin Ep 6, 20, 8 tentoria, Tac. A 1, 30, Luc. 5, 510 et saep navem, Front. Strat 1, 12, 1 Oud. *N cr* portum (navis), Quint 4, 1, 61 — **B.** Trop, *to overstep, surpass, exceed* per omnia fortunam hominis egressus, Vell 2, 40, 2, so, vetus familia neque tamen praeturam egressa, *yet had attained no higher honor than*, Tac. A 3, 30 quintum annum, Quint 6 prooem § 6 modum, id. 8, 6, 16, 9, 4, 146, Tac A 13, 2 sexum, id ib 16, 10 *fin* clementiam majorum suasque leges, id ib 3, 24 relationem, id ib 2, 38 medios metus, Val Fl 2, 277 et saep tecta altitudinem moenium egressa, Tac H 3, 30 *fin*

ēgrĕgĭātus, us, *m* [egregius, II], *the rank and title of an* Egregius *in the later per of the empire*, similar to *Your Excellency*, Cod Th 8, 4, 3, 10, 7, 1 al

ēgrĕgĭe, *adv*, v egregius *fin*

ē-grĕgĭus, a, um (*sup* mulier egregissimā formā, Pac. ap Prisc 3, p 600 *fin* P, Rib Fragm Trag p 105 egregissime grammatice, Gell. 14, 5, 3 — *Voc.* egregi or egregie, Gell 14, 5, 1 sq), *adj* [ex grex, Corss Ausspr 1, 504, hence, chosen from the herd, i e], *distinguished, surpassing, excellent, eminent* (for syn cf praeclarus, eximius, divinus, magnificus) **I.** In gen (class) in procuratione civitatis, egregius, Cic de Or 1, 49, 215, cf in bellica laude, id Brut 21, 84 in aliis artibus, Sall J 82, 2 vir, Cic Lael 19, 69 civis, id Brut 25, 95 poëta, id. de Or 1, 3, 11 senatus, Liv 2, 49 par consulum, id. 27, 34 Caesar, Hor C 1, 6, 11, 3, 25, 4 et saep et praeclara indoles ad dicendum, Cic. de Or 1, 29, cf id Phil 1, 1, 2, Tac Or 9 forma, Ter And. 1, 1, 45, cf facies, id. Phorm 1, 2, 50 colores, odores, Lucr 5, 739, Cic Fin 2, 20 64 corpus, i e *exceedingly beautiful*, Hor S 1, 6, 67, Ov Tr 5, 13, 14 os, id H 4, 78 et saep virtus, Caes. B G 1, 28, 5 fides, id ib 1, 19 2 voluntas in se, id. ib 5, 4, 3 victoria, Liv 2, 47 et saep vir bello egregius, Liv 5, 47, cf id. 7, 6, Tac Agr 14, Ov M 5, 49 — With *gen* animi Verg A 11, 417, so fati mentisque Stat Th 3, 99 linguae, Sil 5, 77 egregii juvenum, Stat Th 2 152 — In the *neutr subst* ut alia magna et egregia tua omittam, Sall J 10, 2 postquam cuncta scelerum suorum pro egregiis accipi videt, *for distinguished acts*, Tac A 14, 60, cf the foll — **II.** Post Aug, esp of rank and consequence, *distinguished, illustrious, honorable* si te privatus adoptarem, et mihi egregium erat Gnaei Pompeii subolem in penates meos asciscere, et, etc, Tac. H 1, 15, cf idque et sibi et cunctis egregium, id A. 3, 6 — *Subst* **ēgrĕgium**, ii, *n* egregium publicum, *the public honor*, Tac. A 3, 70 *fin* — Hence, **Egrĕgĭus**, ii, *m*, *a title of public officers in high station*, similar to *His Excellency*, Cod Th. 6, 22, 1, and Vir Egregius, Inscr Grut 89, 4, 345, 3 et saep, cf Lact 5, 14 *fin* — Hence, *adv* **ēgrĕgĭe**, *excellently, eminently, surpassingly, exceedingly, singularly, uncommonly well* (cf eximie, unice, praesertim, praecipue, maxime, potissimum, etc) (α) With *verbs* studere (opp mediocriter), Ter And. 1, 1, 31 pingere, fingere, Cic Brut 73 *fin* loqui, id Fin 2, 6 *fin* vincere, *brilliantly*, Liv 21, 40, cf absolvi, id 9, 26 et saep — Far more freq, (β) With *adjectives* egregie cordatus homo, Enn ap Cic. Rep 1, 18 (Ann v 335 ed Vahl) fortis et bonus imperator, Cic de Or 2, 66, 268 subtilis scriptor, id Brut 9 munitum oppidum, Caes. B G 2, 29, 2, cf id. ib 5, 9, 4, 5, 11, 7 et saep — (γ) *Absol*, as an expression of assent, applause, etc egregie, Caesar, quod lacrimas parentum vectigales esse non pateris, Plin Pan 38, 3, cf Suet Vit 10 — *Comp* egregius cenat, Juv 11, 12

egressio, onis, *f* [egredior], *a going out* or *forth* (post Aug) **I.** Lit nocturna (ex castello), App M 8, p 208, 7, Hier Ep 78, 1 eorum ex Aegypto, Vulg Num 1, 1, and so in gen. of *the Exodus* filiorum Israel, id ib 33, 38, 1 Reg 18, 30 — **II.** Trop, in rhet lang, *a digression* in speaking, like παρέκβασις, Quint 4, 3, 12, 15, 3, 9, 4, cf ib 4, 3 de egressione — In *plur*, id 11, 3, 164, 12, 10, 60

1. ēgressus, a, um, *Part*, from egredior

2. ēgressus, ūs, *m* [egredior], *a going out* or *away* (class) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen., *egress, departure* **1.** *In abstr* frequentia sua vestrum egressum (sc in provinciam) ornando, *Cic Pis 13 *fin* Caesar rarus egressu, Tac A 15, 53 — In *plur*, Sall J 35, 5 Kritz, Tac A 3, 33, 11, 12, id Or 6, Ov F 1, 138 — Of birds, *a flying out, flight*, Ov M 11, 748, Col 8, 8, 1 — **2.** *In concreto* per tenebrosum et sordidum egressum extraho Gitona, Petr 91, 3 — In *plur*, Tac A 16, 10, and poet of *the mouths* of the Ister, Ov Tr 2, 189 — **B.** In partic (acc to egredior, I A 2 b), *a disembarking, going ashore, landing*, Caes B G 5, 8, 3, id. B C 3, 23, 1, Auct B Afr 3 *fin* — **II.** Trop, in rhet lang = egressio, II, *a digression* in speaking, Quint 4, 3, 12, cf libero egressu memorare, *to narrate with freedom in digression*, Tac A 4, 32

ĕgŭla, ae, *f* [perh kindr with αχλυς], *a kind of sulphur*, Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 175

* **ē-gurgĭto**, āre, *v a* [gurges], *to pour out, cast out* (with the access notion of extravagance), *to lavish* argentum domo Plaut. Ep 4, 2, 12

ĕhem, *interj*, an exclamation of joyful surprise, *ha! what!* ehem, optume! quam dudum tu advenisti? Plaut. As. 2, 4, 43, id. Most. 3, 2, 38, id Mil 4, 9, 5, id Rud 3, 5, 25, Ter And. 2, 5, 6 ehem, pater me, tu hic eras? id Eun 1, 2, 6, 3, 2, 9, id Ad 1, 2, 1, App M 2, p 124, 29

ēheu, *interj*, an interjection of pain or grief, *ah! alas!* Plaut Capt 1 2, 49, 5, 3, 18, id Trin. 2, 4, 102, id Mil 4, 8, 32 al, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 31, id Hec 1, 1, 17, id Phorm 1, 4, 10 — Often followed by *quam* eheu, quam ego nunc totus displiceo mihi, Ter Heaut 5, 4, 20, Hor S 1, 3, 66 (The epic and lyric poets have everywhere eheu, and hence many moderns, partly in accordance with better MSS, read everywhere heu heu, cf Burmann, Voss, Wagner, and Ribbeck, Verg E 2, 58, also Forbig ad loc, Hand Turs 2, 358 sq, Sillig Cat p 283, Huschk Tib II p 711, Fea and Keller, Hor C 1, 15, 9, but in ib 1, 35 33 and 2, 14, 1 al the best editions have eheu)

ĕhō, *interj*, in the comic poets used in asking, commanding, or scolding, *ha? ho! holla! soho!* **A.** In vehement questions Plaut Ep 3, 4, 69, 5, 2, 22, id Bacch 4 7, 5 eho tu, id Merc 1, 2 77, Ter And. 5 4, 5, id Eun 4, 4, 24, id Phorm 2, 3, 35 — **B.** In impetuous commands, Plaut Most 3, 2, 157, id. Men. 2, 3, 78, id Ps 1, 3, 114, Ter Ad. 5, 9, 13 eho puer, id Hec. 4, 4, 97 — **C.** In angry remonstrance or invective, Plaut Bacch 3, 3, 40, id. Mil 3, 2 12, id. Pers. 3, 3 2, Ter And. 4, 2, 27, id. Phorm 4, 4, 3 — **II.** With affixed *dum*, Ter And 1, 2, 13, 3, 5, 10, 2, 1, 24, id. Eun 2, 3, 69

1. ĕī, *dat.* of is, q v

2. ei, *interj*, *oh!* etc., Plaut Cas 3, 6, 7, Ter And 1, 1, 46, v hei

ēiă (in MSS also **hēiă**), *interj* [εἶα] **I.** An expression of joy or of pleased surprise **A.** In admiring an object, *ah! ah ha! indeed!* Plaut Rud. 2, 4, 8, id Men. 2, 3, 30, Ter Heaut. 5, 5, 19, 3, 2, 10 — **B.** In gentle remonstrance or persuasion, *ah! come!* heia, mea Juno, non decet te, etc., Plaut Cas. 2, 3, 14, id. Truc. 4, 2, 8, id. Bacch 4, 3, 16, 3, 3, 4, Ter Eun 5, 8, 35 heia quam ferocula est! Turp ap Non p 75, 30 (Rib Fragm Com p 98) — **C.** In strong affirmation, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 40, id Bacch 1, 1, 43, and so ironically eia credo, id Capt 5, 2, 9 — **D.** With *vero*, ironically, expressing amused doubt of what has been said, *pshaw!* Plaut Ep 2, 2, 77, id. Mil 4, 4, 5, id Rud 2, 3, 9, Cic. Rep 3, 5 — **II.** Of impatient exhortation, *ho! quick! come on!* Plaut Most. 3, 1, 71, Plin. Ep 4, 29, Verg A. 9 38, Hor S. 1, 1, 18, 2, 6, 23, in the combination eia age, *come then! up then!* Verg A 4, 569, Stat Ach. 2, 198, id Silv 1, 2, 266

ē-ĭcĭo (or **ejicio**), jeci, jectum, 3 (eicit, dissyl, Lucr 3, 877, 4, 1272), *v a* [jacio], *to cast, thrust,* or *drive out, to eject, expel* (class) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen aliquem e senatu, Cic de Sen 12 *fin*, Liv 43, 15, cf ex oppido, Caes B C 1, 30, 3 de senatu, Liv 40, 51, 41, 26 de collegio, Cic Q Fr 2, 5 a suis diis penatibus, id Quint 26, 83 finibus, Sall J 14, 8 domo, Plaut As 1, 3, 9, Caes. B G 4, 7, 3, cf aedibus foras, Plaut As 1, 2, 1 omnes amasios foras, id Truc 3, 1, 14 aliquem, Cic Rep 1, 42, id. Mil 38 *fin*, Caes B G 7, 4, 4, id B C 2, 19 *fin* aliquem in exsilium, Cic Cat 2, 7, cf o fortunatam rem publicam, si hanc sentinam hujus urbis ejecerit, id ib 2, 4, 7, so, eicere alone, Nep Lys. 1, 5 et saep, cf of a rider, *to throw*, Verg A 10, 894 vitem ex se, *to shoot forth*, Varr R R 1, 31, 3 sanguinem, *to throw up, to vomit*, Plin 24, 5, 10, § 15, cf Cic Fam 14, 7, Cels. 1, 3, Quint 11, 3, 27 — *Absol* (sc fetum), *to miscarry*, Dig 9, 2, 27, § 22, cf Lucr 4, 1272 linguam, *to thrust out*, Cic de Or 2, 66, 266 cervicem, *to dislocate* (luxare), Veg Vet 3, 41, 1, cf armum, id ib 2, 45, 7, Verg A 10, 984 oculum, Vulg Marc 9, 46 coxas, Hyg Fab 57 voces pectore ab imo, *to utter*, Lucr 3, 58 fauces, e quibus eici vocem et fundi videmus, Cic Tusc. 2, 24, 57 (al elicere, v elicio) — **2.** Se (ex aliquo loco), *to rush out, sally forth*, Caes. B G 4 15, 1, 5 15, 3, 5, 21, 5, id B C 3, 16, 3, Cic Cat 1, 12 *fin* et saep, cf sese in terram e navi, Cic Verr 2, 5, 35 se in agros, Liv 6, 3 (also in Caes B G 5, 19, 2, inst. of the vulg reading effunderet) se foras, id 1, 40 *fin* — **B.** In partic, as a naut. t t, *to drive a ship to land* **1.** *To bring to land* naves, Caes B C 3, 25, 4, cf navem in terram, id ib 3, 28, 5 naves ad Chium, Liv 44, 28 — Far more freq, **2.** *To run aground, cast ashore, to strand, wreck* (α) Of vessels, etc. scapham, Plaut Rud 1, 2, 80 sq (v the passage in connection) naves in litore, Caes B G 5, 10, 2, cf naves in litora, Liv 29, 18 classem ad Baleares insulas, id 23, 34 *fin* naves apud insulas, Tac. A. 2, 24 et saep — (β) Of persons, esp in *perf part pass*, *wrecked*, Plaut Rud 2, 7, 4, 2 3, 78, 1, 5, 14, Ter And 1, 3, 18, 5, 4, 20, Cic Rosc Am 26, 72, Verg A 4, 373, Ov M 13, 536, id H 7, 89 et saep — Hence, **b.** Meton (causa pro effectu) ejectus homo, *a broken, ruined man*, Cic Quint 19 *fin* (Acc to others, *an outcast*, acc. to II B)

II. Trop **A.** In gen, *to expel* curam ex animo Plaut. Cas prol 23, cf Cic Rosc Am 19, 53, Liv 28, 28, 30, 13 mollitiem animi, Ter Eun 2, 1, 16 superstitionis stirpes, Cic. Div 2, 72 — Poet ejectus die, i e *deprived of light*, Stat Th 4, 617 — **b.** With *se* voluptates subito se non-

numquam profundunt atque eiciunt universae, etc., *rush forth, break forth* or *out*, Cic. Cael. 31, 75.—**B.** In partic., like ἐκβάλλειν, *to reject* disapprovingly: Cynicorum ratio tota est eicienda, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 148; cf. id. Clu. 31, 86; id. Fin. 5, 8, 23 (in both passages with explodere), id. de Or. 1, 32, 146; id. Att. 2, 24, 2.—Esp. of players, public speakers, etc., *to hiss* or *hoot off*, Cic. de Or. 3, 50 *fin.;* Auct. Her. 4, 47 (with deridere); cf.: cantorum ipsorum vocibus eiciebatur, Cic. Sest. 55, 118.

ēĭdem, *dat.* of idem, q. v.

eii and **eiius,** v. is *init.*

ējăcŭlo, āre, v. the foll. *init.*

ē-jăcŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* (and in the *act.* form: se in salum ejaculaverat, Gell. 16, 19, 21), *to shoot out, to hurl* or *throw out* (rare, and not ante-Aug.): aquas, Ov. M. 4, 124; id. F. 1, 270: se in altum (sanguis), id. M. 6, 259: umbram in forum, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73.

☞ **ejaculari,** *pass.*, Scrib. Comp. 84.

ējectāmentum, i, *n.* [ejecto], *that which is cast out, refuse* (very rare): cetera maris, Tac. G. 45; App. Mag. 35, p. 297.

* **ējectīcius** or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [eicio], *that casts out, ejects:* vulva, i. e. *that has miscarried*, Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 210.

ējectio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a casting* or *throwing out* (very rare): sanguinis, *a spitting of blood*, Vitr. 1, 6, 3: mortem et ejectionem timemus, i. e. *banishment, exile*, * Cic. Att. 2, 18, 1; Vulg. Thren. 2, 14: articuli, i. e. *dislocation*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 28.

ējecto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to cast out, to throw up* (a poet. word of the Aug. per.): arenas, Ov. M. 5, 353: favillam, id. ib. 2, 231: undas in campos, Sil. 10, 320: quicquid ab auriferis fossis, Stat. S. 3, 3, 89: cruentas dapes ore, i. e. *to vomit*, Ov. M. 14, 211; cf.: saniem per ora, Luc. 3, 658.

1. ējectus, a, um, *Part.*, from eicio.

* **2. ējectus,** ūs, *m.* [eicio], *a casting out, emission:* largior animai foras, i. e. *a breathing out*, Lucr. 4, 961.

ējĕrātio and **ējĕro,** v. ejur.

ējicio, v. eicio.

ējŭlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [ejulo], *wailing loudly:* plangor, App. M. 4, p. 143, 31.

ējŭlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *abandoned to wailing*, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 2, 16.

ējŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [ejulo], *a wailing, lamenting*, * Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 7; * Cic. Leg. 2, 23 *fin.*

ējŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a wailing, lamenting*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55; Auct. Or. de Har. Resp. 18, 39; Gell. 1, 26, 7; Vulg. Gen. 27, 38.

* **ējŭlĭto,** āvi, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to lament greatly*, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 103 Müll., and ap. Non. 21, 20.

ējŭlo, āre (also *dep.* **hejulor,** āri, Prisc. 797), *v. n.* and *a.* [from the exclamation hei, heu; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, p. 156]. **I.** *Neutr., to wail, lament*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 39; 4, 9, 17; 4, 10, 66; id. Merc. 4, 1, 16; * Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19; Gell. 12, 5, 9; Vulg. Job, 35, 9 al.—**II.** *Act., to bewail, lament over* a person or thing (post-class.): fortunas meas, App. M. 3, p. 129: sese altius, id. ib. 4, p. 153, 24.

* **ē-juncesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [juncus], *to grow* or *shoot up like a rush:* vitis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 182.

ē-juncĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *grown* or *shot up like a rush, lean, meagre, slender:* ejuncidum ἐκλεπτωθέν, Gloss. Philox.: sarmentum, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 3: mulieres, id. ib. 2, 10, 8: vitis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 173.

‡ **Ējūno,** *interj., by Juno;* v. Juno.

ējūrātio (ējĕrātio, Tert. Spect. 4; cf. ejuro), ōnis, *f.* [ejuro, II.], *an abjuring*, i. e. *a resigning, abdication, laying down* of an office (post-Aug.). **I.** Prop.: ignominiosa consulum, Val. Max. 2, 7, 7 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *a resigning:* bonae spei, Sen. Vit. Beat. 26, 5.

ē-jūro (mostly post-Aug., Cic. Fam., v. infra, and **ējĕro,** like pejero, class., Scip. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285 twice; Cic. Phil. 12, 7, 18; id. Verr. 2, 3, 60, § 137; Tert. Spect. 24; id. Idol. 18), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to refuse* or *reject by oath, to abjure*, a t. t. of jurid., polit., and mercant. lang. **I.** In jurid. lang.: forum or judicem iniquum sibi, *to reject, refuse on oath* a court or a judge, as unjust, Scip. l. l.; Cic. Verr. l. l.; id. Phil. 12, 7, 18 Manut. and Wernsd.—**II.** In polit. law lang.: magistratum, imperium, etc., *to lay down, resign, abdicate* an office, at the same time swearing to have administered it according to law: *jurando abdicare*, Tac. H. 3, 37; 68; 4, 39; id. A. 12, 4; Plin. Ep. 1, 23, 3; and *absol.*, Tac. A. 13, 14.—**2.** Transf. beyond the polit. sphere (like abdicare), *to abandon, forswear, disown* any thing: militiam, *to swear one's self unfit for service*, cf. III. infra; Plaut. Fragm. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 77, 17 Müll.: patriam, Tac. H. 4, 28; cf.: patriae nomen, Just. 12, 4, 1; Asin. Pollio ap. Sen. Suas. 7: liberos, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 19; cf. patrem (with aversari), id. Ben. 6, 4.—Poet.: fidem domitoremque inimicum (leo), Stat. Achill. 2, 188.—**III.** In mercant. lang.: bonam copiam (as the opp. of *jurare* bonam copiam), *to declare on oath that one has not wherewithal to pay his debts, to swear that one is insolvent*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7 Manut.

ējus, *gen.* of is, ea, id. q. v.

ējusdemmŏdi [idem-modus], *of the same kind, such* (usually written as two words), Varr. L. L. 9, § 84 and § 110 Müll.; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 14; al. Gell. 16, 8, 10.

ējusmŏdi [is-modus], usually written ejus modi (sometimes trisyl.), *of that kind, of such a kind, such:* qui cum ingeniis conflictatur ejusmodi, Ter. And. 1, 1, 66 al.: genus belli est ejus modi, Cic. de Imp. 2, 6 al.—**II.** *So, in such a manner*, = ita: quam viam tensarum atque pompae ejus modi exegisti, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154.—**—ējuscemŏdi,** i. q. ejusmodi, Gell. 16, 8 *med.* al.

ē-lābor, elapsus (elabsus), 3, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr., to slip* or *glide away, to fall out, get off, escape* (class.). **A.** Lit.: anguilla est, elabitur, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 57; so of a snake, Liv. 1, 56; 26, 19; Verg. G. 1, 244; Ov. M. 9, 63: cum se convolvens sol elaberetur et abiret, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: (animal) ex utero elapsum, id. N. D. 2, 51, 128; cf. id. Cat. 1, 6 *fin.:* elapsae manibus tabellae, Ov. M. 9, 571; cf.: gladius ei e manu, Just. 33, 2, 3: jumentum e manibus curantium elapsum, Liv. 44, 40: animi corporibus elapsi, Cic. Rep. 6, 26 *fin.;* cf. id. Tusc. 1, 45 *fin.:* quicquid incidit, fastigio musculi elabitur, Caes. B. C. 2, 11, 1: Manlii cuspis super galeam hostis elapsa est, *slipped along*, Liv. 8, 7: foras elapsa corpora, Lucr. 5, 489.—**b.** In an upward direction of fire: frondes elapsus in altas, *having crept, glided, upwards*, Verg. G. 2, 305.—**2.** In partic. (*a*) Of persons, *to slip off, get clear, escape:* ex proelio elapsi, Caes. B. G. 5, 37 *fin.:* e soceri manibus ac ferro, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 3: de caede Pyrrhi, Verg. A. 2, 526: telis Achivum, id. ib. 2, 318; cf. custodiae, Tac. A. 5, 10: inter tumultum, Liv. 28, 33: mediis Achivis, Verg. A. 1, 242 et saep.—(*β*) Of limbs or joints, *to be dislocated:* articuli, Cels. 8, 11, 13: id quod in latus elapsum est, digitis restitui, id. 8, 19: illi elapsos in pravum artus, etc., Tac. H. 4, 81.—**B.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to slip away, escape:* causa e manibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 50; cf.: rei publicae statum illum elapsum scito esse de manibus, id. Att. 1, 16, 6; and with this cf. id. Mur. 39, 85: animus devinctus paulatim elapsus est Bacchidi, i. e. *became estranged*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 94: libros adolescenti elapsos esse, *had slipped from him*, i. e. *had been published prematurely*, Quint. 3, 1, 20: in servitutem elapsi, *who had insensibly fallen into*, Liv. 3, 37.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To get off, get clear, escape* from condemnation, punishment: ex tot tantisque criminibus elapsus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 58; 2, 1, 39 *fin.;* id. de Sen. 12 *fin.;* id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 2; Quint. 2, 11, 2; 3, 6, 83; Suet. Tib. 33 al. Less freq. of things: ne quod maleficium impunitate elaberetur, Suet. Aug. 32.—**2.** Pregn., *to pass away, disappear, escape:* imperfecta tibi elapsa est vita, Lucr. 3, 958; so, ea spes, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 101: assensio omnis illa, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: aliquid memoriā, id. Phil. 13, 5, 11; cf. Quint. 10, 3, 33; Luc. 9, 80.—**II.** *Act.* like effugere, *to escape from* any evil or danger (post-Aug. and very rare): pugnam aut vincula, Tac. A. 1, 61: custodias, id. H. 3, 59; Flor. 1, 10, 7 Duker. *N. cr.:* vim ignium (statua), Tac. A. 4, 64.

* **ēlābōrātio,** ōnis, *f.* [elaboro], *persevering labor, careful diligence*, Auct. Her. 4, 22, 32.

* **ēlābōrātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *persevering labor*, only in *abl.*, App. Flor. p. 346.

ē-lăbōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr., to labor, endeavor, exert one's self, take pains* either successfully or perseveringly = eniti (class.; most freq. in Cic.).—Constr. with *ut, in aliqua re, in aliquid*, with *acc.* and *inf.* as object, or *absol.* (*a*) With *ut:* enitere, elabora, vel potius eblandire, effice, ut, etc., Cic. Att. 16, 16 C, § 12; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14 *fin.;* id. de Or. 2, 72 *fin.;* Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 5, 18 (twice); and *pass. impers.:* aperte elaboratur, ut verba verbis respondeant, Cic. Or. 12, 38.—(*β*) *In aliqua re* (so in Cic. most freq.): elaborant (senes) in iis, quae, etc., Cic. de Sen. 7, 24 Gernh.; 8, 26; 11, 38; id. Tusc. 1, 1, 1; id. de Or. 1, 3; 1, 5, 18; id. Or. 16 *fin.;* id. Off. 1, 1, 3; id. Agr. 2, 25 *fin.;* id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 39; id. Fam. 2, 6 *fin.* al.; Quint. 5, 10, 119; and *pass. impers.*, Tac. Or. 29.—Also in eo (iis), ut, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 4; Quint. 4, 1, 45.—(*γ*) *In aliquid* (very seldom): ei non in unam partem aliquam, sed in omnia elaborandum est, Quint. 2, 8, 8; cf.: totis mentibus huc tendamus, in hoc elaboremus, id. 12, 1, 31, v. Spald. *N. cr.*—* (*δ*) With *acc.* and *inf.* as object: (declamatores) breviores commentarios facere elaborarunt, Quint. 3, 8, 58.—(*ε*) *Absol.* (very rare), Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 6, 24; so Dom. Afer. in Quint. 6, 3, 68: arte, Vulg. Sap. 14, 19.—**II.** *Act., to labor on, take pains with, to work out, elaborate* (so for the most part only in the *pass.*, and esp. freq. since the Aug. period): quicquid elaborari aut effici potuerit ad istorum benevolentiam conciliandam, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: in ingenio quoque, sicut in agro, quamquam diu serantur atque elaborentur, Tac. Or. 6 *fin.:* a Graecis elaborata dicendi vis atque copia, Cic. Brut. 7, 26: causae diligenter elaboratae et tamquam elucubratae, *carefully elaborated*, id. ib. 90 *fin.;* cf. in the *part. perf.*, id. de Imp. Pomp. 1, 1; id. Cael. 19, 45; Quint. 4, 1, 54; 8, 3, 12; Hor. Epod. 14, 12 al.: elaboratum a parentibus imperium, *acquired by the labors of*, Just. 1, 2, 11.—In the *act.:* candelabrorum superficiem, Plin. 34, 3, 6, § 11: non Siculae dapes Dulcem elaborabunt saporem, Hor. C. 3, 1, 19.—**B.** In rhet.: **ēlābōrātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, sometimes with the accessory notion of overdoing, *elaborate:* elaborata concinnitas, Cic. Or. 25, 84: nihil arcessiti et elaborati, Quint. 12, 10, 40.

† **ēlăcătēnes,** um, *m.*, = ἠλακατῆνες, *a large sea-fish, a tunny*, so called from its resemblance in shape to a spindle, ἠλακάτη, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149 (dub.; Jan. and Sillig ictinus, iulis).—Also called **ēlăcătae,** Col. 8, 17, 12. Here belongs elacatena genus salsamenti, quod appellatur vulgo melandrea, Paul. ex Fest. p. 76, 15 Müll.

Ĕlaea, ae, *f.*, = Ἐλαία, *a city of Aeolis*, Mel. 1, 8, 1; Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 121; Liv. 36, 43 al.

† **ĕlaeempŏrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἐλαιεμπορία, *traffic in oil, the oil-trade*, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 19.

ĕlaeŏgărum, i, *n.*, *a fish-sauce with oil*, Apic. 7, 3.

† **ĕlaeŏmĕli,** *n. indecl.*, = ἐλαιόμελι, *a sort of manna which exudes from the branches of the olive-tree*, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 32; 23, 4, 50, § 96.

† **ĕlaeōn,** ōnis, *m.*, = ἐλαιών, *a plantation of olives*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39 *fin.*

† **ĕlaeŏthĕsĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ἐλαιοθέσιον, *the anointing-room in a bath*, Vitr. 5, 11, 2.

Ĕlaeūs, ūntis, *f.*, = Ἐλαιοῦς, *a city on the Hellespont in the Thracian Chersonesus*, Liv. 31, 16, 5 Drak. *N. cr.;* Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 49.—**Elēūs,** Mel. 2, 2, 7.

Elagabalus, v. Heliogabalus.

ē-lambo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to lick away, re-*

move by licking: mox ut elambente matris lingua detersa sint (animalia), Mar. Vict. Art. Metr. 4, 2, 5.

* **ē-lāmentābĭlis,** e, *adj., very lamentable:* gemitus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57 Mos. *N. cr.*

ē-languesco, gui, 3, *v. inch. n., to grow faint, feeble, to slacken, relax* (not ante-Aug.): ut elanguescendum aliena ignavia esset, Liv. 1, 46, 7; so in the *praes.*, id. 35, 45; Vell. 2, 111 *fin.;* Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 91; Sil. 4, 140 al.—In the *perf.:* elanguimus, patres conscripti, nec jam ille senatus sumus qui, etc., Tac. H. 4, 42 *fin.;* Suet. Galb. 1: differendo deinde elanguit res, Liv. 5, 26, 3; cf.: neque tamen elanguit cura hominum eā morā, id. 23, 23, 8; so Gell. 16, 3, 2; Val. Fl. 4, 572.

ēlanguĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ex+languidus], *utterly weary,* Fortun. Vit. Martin. 1, 296.

† **ĕlăphŏboscon,** i, *n.,* =ἐλαφοβόσκον (deer-food), *wild parsnips,* Plin. 22, 22, 37, § 79.

ē-lăpĭdātus, a, um, *Part.* [lapido], *cleared from stones:* solum, Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 30; 17, 10, 14, § 69; 18, 16, 43, § 145.

ēlapsus, a, um, *Part.,* from elabor.

ē-lăquĕo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a., to extricate from snares* or *fetters; to disentangle, unfetter* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: aliquem, Amm. 30, 1, 11.—**II.** Trop.: aliquem a vinculo angoris, Sid. Ep. 8, 9: constantiam animi, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 147.

ē-largĭor, iri, *v. dep. a., to give out, distribute, bestow:* patriae carisque propinquis quantum elargiri deceat, Pers. 3, 71; Jul. Firm. Math. 3, 10.

* **ē-lassesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n., to become exhausted, faint, weary.*—Trop.: nimia germinatio, Plin. 16, 25, 41, § 98.

1. ēlāte, *adv., loftily, proudly;* v. 1. effero, *P. a. fin*

† **2. ĕlăte,** ēs, *f.,* =ἐλάτη, *a sort of fir-tree,* Lat. abies, Plin. 12, 28, 62, § 134; 23, 5, 53, § 99.—**II.** *The envelope* or *leaf of the palm-bud,* Vulg. Cant. 5, 11.

Ĕlătēa or **-īa,** ae, *f.,* =Ἐλάτεια. **I.** *A city of Phocis,* Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 27; Liv. 28, 7; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 9 al.—**II.** *A city of Thessaly,* Liv. 42, 54

Ĕlătēius, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Elatus, a prince of the Lapithae:* Caeneus, i. e. *his son,* Ov. M. 12, 497: proles, the same, id. ib. 12, 189; v. Caeneus.

† **ĕlătērĭum,** ii, *n.,* =ἐλατήριον, *a medicine prepared from the juice of the wild cucumber,* Cels. 5, 12; 6, 5; Scribon. Comp. 70, 224; Plin. 20, 1, 3, § 5 al.

† **ĕlătīne,** ēs, *f.,* =ἐλατίνη, *a plant of the genus* Antirrhinum, Plin. 27, 9, 50, § 74.

ēlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. effero], *a carrying out.* **I.** Lit. (post-class.): FERRI, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. ap. Marin. 43 and 402.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A carrying to the grave, a burial:* mortui, Dig. 11, 7, 14, § 3.—**2.** *A lifting* or *raising up:* onerum, Vitr. 8, 10: maris, i. e. *high waves,* Vulg. Psa. 92, 6.—**II.** Trop. (class.). **A.** *A being carried away* or *hurried along; transport, passion:* laetitia quasi gestientis animi elatio voluptaria, Cic. Fin. 3, 10 *fin.* (cf.: efferri laetitiā, under effero, II. B.).—**B.** *Exaltation, elevation:* elatio et magnitudo animi, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 64; cf.: elatio atque altitudo orationis, id. Brut. 17, 66: parium autem comparatio nec elationem habet nec summissionem, id. Top. 18, 71.—**C.** *Self-exaltation, pride, elation* (cf.: superbia, insolentia, arrogantia, vanitas, fastus, fastidium), Ambros. Psa. 4, 8; Serm. 17, 36 *fin.;* Arn. 2, 63; Vulg. 2 Macc. 5, 21.

† **ĕlătītes,** ae, *m.,* =ἐλατίτης, *a kind of blood-stone,* Plin. 36, 20, 38, § 147 (dub. Jan. miltiten).

ē-lātro, āre, *v. a., to bark out, cry aloud:* aliquid acriter, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 18.

ēlātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from effero, *exalted, elevated, lofty, high.*

‡ **ēlaudāre** plus quam nominare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 76, 4 Müll.

ēlautus, a, um, *Part.,* from elavo.

Ĕlăver, ĕris, *n.*, *a river in Gaul emptying into the Liger,* now *Allier,* Caes. B. G. 7, 34; 35; 53 *fin.*

ē-lăvo, lāvi, lautum, lōtum, 1, *v. a., to wash out* or *away, to wash clean* (very rare; not in the Cic. per.). **I.** Lit.: elota cerussa, Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 3: elota oliva, Col. 12, 52, 21.—**II.** Transf.: elautae ambae sumus opera Neptunia, *washed in the sea, wrecked,* Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 37; so, in mari elavare, *to wash* or *bathe in the sea,* i. e. *to be shipwrecked, ruined,* id. ib. 2, 7, 21; 5, 2, 20.—Hence, trop.: nos mare acerrumum: nam in mari repperi, hic elavi bonis, *have lost, been stripped of* property, id. As. 1, 2, 9 (but Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 7, the true reading is elutum, Ritschl, Brix).

Ĕlĕa, ae, *f.,* =Ἐλέα, *a city of Lucania, the birth-place of Parmenides and Zeno, the founders of the Eleatic philosophy,* in Lat. also called Velia, Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 82.—Hence, Zeno **Elĕātes,** *of Elea,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52; and: **Elĕātĭci** philosophi, *Eleatic,* id. Ac. 2, 42, 129.

ēlĕcĕbra (also **exlec-**), ae, *f.* [elicio], *a female allurer, wheedler, sponger* (a Plautin. word), Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 26; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 20; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 76, 5 Müll.

ēlectārĭum (also **ēlectuārĭum**), ii, *n.* [ecligma], *a medicament that melts in the mouth, an electuary,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13; 169, 176 al.; cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 9, 10.

ēlecte, *adv., choicely,* v. eligo, *P. a.*

ēlectĭlis, e, *adj.* [eligo], *choice, dainty* (with probus): piscatus, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 41: partes, App. M. 10, p. 245, 35.

ēlectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a choice, selection,* *Cic. Or. 20, 68; Quint. 1, 12, 4; Prooem. § 2; 3, 4, 8; Vell. 2, 72 *fin.;* Tac. A. 6, 22; id. Or. 23 al.: vitiatarum electiones, i. e. *the option given to a violated maiden, whether her ravisher shall be put to death or shall marry her,* Tac. Or. 35.—Esp. of *the election* of believers to the divine favor (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Rom. 9, 11; id. 1 Thess. 1, 4.

1. ēlecto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [elicio], *to get out artfully, worm out* a secret (a Plautin. word), Plaut. As. 2, 2, 29; id. Merc. 1, 2, 111; cf.: electabo, eliciam, Paul. ex Fest. p. 76, 6.

* **2. ēlecto,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [eligo], *to choose, select:* legionem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 27.

* **1. ēlector,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a chooser, selecter,* Auct. Her. 4, 4, 7.

† **2. ēlector,** ŏris, *m.,* =ἠλέκτωρ, *the shining sun,* Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 31; Isid. Orig. 16, 24, 1.

Ēlectra, ae (*nom.* with long *a,* Prop. 2, 14, 5 (3, 6, 5 M.); Ov. F. 4, 177; Cic. Arat. 36; *acc.:* Electrān, Ov. Tr. 2, 395; id. F. 4, 32; 174), *f.,* =Ἠλέκτρα. **I.** *Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the seven Pleiades, and mother of Dardanus by Jupiter,* Ov. F. 4, 31 sq.; 174; Verg. A. 8, 135; Serv. ib. 7, 207; 10, 272; Hyg. Fab. 155 and 192.—Hence, **Electrĭus,** a, um, *adj.:* tellus, i. e. *Samothrace,* Val. Fl. 2, 431.—**II.** *Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and sister of Orestes,* Prop. 2, 14, 5 (3, 6, 5 M.); Hor. S. 2, 3, 140; Vell. 1, 1, 3; Juv. 8, 218; Hyg. Fab. 117; 122; Serv. Verg. A. 4, 471.—Also *the name of a tragedy,* Ov. Tr. 2, 395; Suet. Caes. 84.—**III.** *A Danaïd,* Hyg. Fab. 170.—**IV.** *An Oceanid, wife of Thaumas, and mother of the Harpies,* Serv. Verg. A. 3, 212; 241.

* **ēlectrĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [electrum], *made of amber:* nummi, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 25.

* **ēlectrĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [electrum-fero], *producing amber, abounding in amber:* alni, Claud. Fescenn. 12, 14.

ēlectrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [electrum], *of amber, made of amber* (post-class.): patera, Treb. Poll. XXX. Tyr. 13: vasa, Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 5: anuli, Marc. Empir. 8.

Ēlectrĭus, a, um, v. Electra, I.

ēlectrix, īcis, *f.* [elector], *she that selects* or *chooses,* Vulg. Sap. 8, 4.

† **ēlectrum,** i, *n.,* =ἤλεκτρον. **I.** *Amber* (pure Lat. succinum), Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 31; Ov. M. 15, 316.—*Plur.,* Verg. E. 8, 54.—**B.** Meton., *an amber ball,* carried by Roman ladies in their hands to keep them cool.—*Plur.,* Ov. M. 2, 365; cf. Böttig. Sabina, II. p. 210.—**II.** *A mixed metal* (natural or artificial) *resembling amber in color,* Plin. 33, 4, 23, § 81 al.; Isid. Orig. 16, 24, 2; Verg. A. 8, 402; 624; Sil. 1, 229.—**B.** Meton., *an article made of amber,* Mart. 8, 51; Juv. 14, 307.

1. ēlectrus, a, um, *adj.* [electrum], *of amber:* nummi, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 25, 9

2. Ēlectrus, i, *m., son of Perseus and father of Alcmena,* Plaut. Am. prol. 99; called also **Electryon,** Hyg. Fab. 244.

ēlectŭārĭum, v. electarium.

1. ēlectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a., choice, excellent;* v. eligo.

* **2. ēlectus,** ūs, *m.* [eligo], *a choice:* necis, Ov. H. 2, 144 Loers. *N. cr.*

† **ĕlĕēmŏsўna,** ae, *f.,* =ἐλεημοσύνη, *alms* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Patient. 7; Aug. Civ. D. 21, 27; Vulg. Matt. 6, 2 al.

ēlĕgans (in some MSS. eligans; cf. Beier Cic. Orr. Fragmm. p. 105), antis, *adj.* [prob. collat. form of eligens, from eligo, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72]. **I.** In the ante-class. period in a bad sense, *luxurious, effeminate, fastidious, nice:* elegans homo non dicebatur cum laude; sed id fere verbum ad aetatem M. Catonis vitii, non laudis fuit . . . ex quibus verbis (Catonis) apparet, elegantem dictum antiquitus non ab ingenii elegantia, sed qui nimis lecto amoenoque cultu victuque esset, etc., Gell. 11, 2, 1; cf. Non. 465, 11 sq.: heia, ut elegans est! *how choice! how nice!* Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 19 Ruhnk.; cf. id. Eun. 3, 1, 18; 3, 5, 18 (but not in Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 14, v. Ritschl ad h. l.).—**II.** Class. in a good sense, *choice, nice, fine, neat, tasteful, elegant.* **A.** Of persons: tu festivus, tu elegans, tu solus urbanus, quem decet muliebris ornatus, etc., Cic. Clod. et Cur. 5, p. 105, ed. Beier; cf. (with mundus) id. Fin. 2, 8, 23; (with splendidus) Nep. Att. 13, 5; and opp. parcus, Cic. Brut. 40, 148; id. Or. 25, 83: auctor, Vell. 1, 13: mulier (Phryne—with formosa), Val. Max. 4, 3, 3 *ext.:* intelligo te hominem in omni judicio elegantissimum, Cic. Fam. 7, 23 et saep.: scriptor, id. Brut. 9; 16, 63; 68, 239; Quint. 10, 1, 78 al.; cf. in the *comp.:* quis verbis aut ornatior aut elegantior (sc. Caesare)? Cic. ap. Suet. Caes. 55; in the *sup.:* poëta, Nep. Att. 12, 4: elegans et concinnus (pictor), Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 111.—As *subst.:* **ēlĕgantes,** ium, *m., fine gentlemen, city people* (opp. agrestes), Col. 7, 2, 1.—**B.** Of things: nec magis compositum quicquam, nec magis elegans, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 13; cf. (with decorum) Cic. Div. 1, 30: a necessariis artificiis ad elegantiora defluximus, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; cf. Liv. 44, 9: artes elegantes et ingenuae, Cic. Fin. 3, 2: temperamentum, Tac. A. 11, 4: color, Plin. 15, 8, 8, § 34 et saep.: perspicitis, hoc genus (jocandi) quam sit facetum, quam elegans, quam oratorium, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 241; cf. id. Off. 1, 29, 104; id. Brut. 85; Quint. 6, 3, 39; 10, 1, 65 al.—*Comp.:* ego autem a te elegantiora desidero, Cic. Fin. 4, 10; and *sup.:* epistola, id. Att. 16, 13 a.; cf.: scripta Terentii, Quint. 10, 1, 99: utrum sit elegantius, Anton. ap Cic. Phil. 13, 18: solum, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 50—Hence, *adv.:* **ēlĕganter,** *with correct choice, tastefully, neatly, finely, gracefully, elegantly:* lautiores eleganter accepti, Cic. Att. 13, 52, 2: quiete et pure atque eleganter acta aetas, id. de Sen. 5; cf.: acta vita, Liv. 35, 31: herba foliis rotundis eleganter vestita, Plin. 25, 5, 19, § 43 et saep.—*Comp.:* psallere et saltare, Sall. C. 24, 2: quid enim facere potuit elegantius ad hominum existimationem? Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17: elegantius aut justius fieri, id. Fam. 3, 8, 2: facturos si, etc., Liv. 37, 1: neminem elegantius loca cepisse, *more fitly, judiciously,* Liv. 35, 14: causam accurate eleganterque dicere, Cic. Brut. 22, 86; so of speech, id. Fam. 5, 13, 3; id. Tusc. 2, 3; Quint. 6, 3, 102; 8, 2, 21 al.; cf. in the *sup.,* Cic. Brut. 72, 252; Quint. 11, 1, 74.

ēlĕganter, *adv.,* v. preced. *fin.*

ēlĕgantĭa, ae, *f.* [elegans]. ***I.** *A being nice* or *particular; exquisiteness, fastidiousness* (ante-class. and very rare): ejus elegantia meam extemplo speciem spernat, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 20.—Far more freq., **II.** *Taste, propriety, refinement, grace, elegance* (cf.: gustus, sapor, judicium). (*a*) With *gen.:* tu eloquentiam ab elegantia doctrinae segregandam putes, Cic. de Or.

1, 2, 5: vitae, Tac. A. 14, 19: morum, id. ib. 5, 8: capilli (with venustas oris), Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 67: ac subtilitas operum, id. 16, 15, 26, § 66 et saep.: verborum Latinorum, Cic. Brut. 75, 261; cf. scriptorum, id. Fam. 4, 4; so, Latini sermonis, id. de Or. 2, 7, 28: mira sermonis, Quint. 10, 1, 114: figurarum, id. 12, 9, 6; and transf.: Socraticorum, id. 10, 1, 83; cf. Secundi, id. 12, 10, 11. —In *plur.*: vocum verborumque, Gell. 2, 9 *fin.*—(β) *Absol.*: qua munditia homines! qua elegantia! Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 2; cf. id. Sull. 28, 79; id. Leg. 3, 1: quae (agricultura) abhorret ab omni politiore elegantia, id. Fin. 3, 2; cf. Plin. 13, 9, 18, § 62; 14, 6, 8, § 71; Suet. Aug. 73: elegantia modo et munditia remanebit, Cic. Or. 23 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 20; 10, 2, 19 al. — In *plur.*: laudatus propter elegantias dominus, Petr. 34, 5; Gell. 1, 4; cf. id. 19, 4.

* **ēlĕgātus,** i, *m.*, *an unknown kind of fish*, Aus. Epigr. 4, 59.

† **ĕlĕgi,** ōrum, *m.*, = ἔλεγοι, *elegiac verses, an elegy*, Tib. 2, 4, 13; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 135; Hor. C. 1, 33, 3; id. Ep. 2, 2, 91; id. A. P. 77; Ov. F. 2, 3; Juv. 1, 4; Tac. Or. 10 al.

† **ĕlĕgīa** (**ĕlĕgēa,** in Ov. **ĕlĕgēĭă**), ae, *f.*, = ἐλεγεία. **I.** *An elegy:* form elegia, Quint. 10, 1, 58; 93; Stat. S. 1, 2, 7; Mart. 5, 30, 4; Aus. Parent. 7, 1; form elegea, Quint. 1, 8, 6; form elegeia, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 7; 3, 9, 3; id. R. Am. 379.—**II.** *A kind of reed:* est et obliqua harundo, non in excelsitatem nascens, sed juxta terram fruticis modo se spargens, suavissima in teneritate animalibus: vocatur a quibusdam elegia, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 167.

† **ĕlĕgīăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἐλεγιακός, *elegiac:* carmen, Diom. p. 507 P.; Serv. p. 1824 ib.; Mart. Cap. 5, 168.

* **ĕlĕgīdārĭon,** ii, *n.* [elegidion], *a short elegy*, Petr. 109, 8.

† **ĕlĕgīdĭon,** ii, *n.*, = ἐλεγείδιον, *a short elegy*, Pers. 1, 51.

† **ĕlĕgīon** (also **ĕlĕgēon**), ii, *n.*, = ἐλεγεῖον, *an elegiac poem, an elegy*, Aus. Epigr. 94, 2.—In *plur.*, id. Parent. 29, 2.

ē-lēgo, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to convey away* (from the family) *by bequest, to bequeath away*, Petr. 43, 5; Gai. Inst. 2, 215.

† **1. ĕlĕgus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἔλεγος, *elegiac:* metrum, Diom. p. 502 P.

2. ĕlĕgus, i, *m.*, v. elegi.

Ēlēïs, ĭdis, *f.*, *adj.*, v. Elis, II. C.

† **Ēlĕleus,** ei, *m.*, = Ἐλελεύς [from ἐλελεῦ, the cry of the Bacchantes], *a surname of Bacchus*, Ov. M. 4, 15.—Hence, **Ēlĕlēïdes** = Bacchae, Ov. H. 4, 47.

† **ĕlĕlisphăcos,** i, *m.*, = ἐλελίσφακος, *a kind of sage*, Plin. 22, 25, 71, § 146; 25, 10, 73, § 120; 26, 15, 89, § 150.

ĕlĕmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [elementum, II.], *belonging to the elements or rudiments, elementary* (post-Aug. and very rare): senex, *an old schoolmaster*, Sen. Ep. 36: litterae, *elementary knowledge*, Capitol. Pert. 1.

* **ĕlĕmentĭcĭus** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *elementary, elemental:* substantiae, Tert. de Anima, 32.

ĕlĕmentum, i, *n.* [root al-, *to nourish;* Gr. ἄν-αλ-τος, ἄλσος; Lat. alo, alimentum, etc.; cf. Sanscr. al-akā, *a girl*], *a first principle, element* (cf.: initium, principium, exordium, primordium); Gr. στοιχεῖον. **I.** Lit., *in plur.:* nec de elementis video dubitari quatuor esse ea, Plin. 2, 5, 4, § 10; Lucr. 1, 827; 913; 2, 393 et saep.; Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 26; Sen. Q. N. 3, 12 sq.; Quint. 2, 17, 38; 3, 8, 31; Ov. M. 15, 237; 1, 29; Vulg. 2 Pet. 3, 10.—In *sing.*, Plin. 10, 69, 88, § 191; 11, 36, 42, § 119; 31, 1, 1, § 1; Juv. 15, 86; Amm. 17, 13: quia ignis inviolabile sit elementum, Lact. 1, 12 *med.*; 7, 9 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The alphabet*, Suet. Caes. 56 (cf. Prisc. 538 P.).—More freq., **B.** Transf., *the first principles, rudiments*, in the arts and sciences (cf. doctrina, praecepta). **1.** In gen.: puerorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163; cf. Quint. prooem. § 21; 1, 1, 35; Hor. S. 1, 1, 26; id. Ep. 1, 20, 17 et saep.: loquendi, Cic. Ac. 2, 28 *fin.*; cf. id. de Or. 2, 11, 45; Quint. 2, 3, 13; Ov. M. 9, 719 et saep.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *The ten categories* of Aristotle, Quint. 3, 6, 23 sq. Spald.—* **b.** Meton., *elementary scholars, beginners:* vix se prima elementa ad spem effingendae eloquentiae audebunt, Quint. 1, 2, 26.—**C.** *The beginnings* of other things: prima Romae, Ov. F. 3, 179: prima Caesaris, id. ib. 709: cupidinis pravi, Hor. C. 3, 24, 52; cf. irarum, Sil. 3, 77: vitiorum, Juv. 14, 123 al.

† **ĕlenchus,** i, *m.*, = ἔλεγχος. **I.** *A costly trinket, ear-pendant*, Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 113; Juv. 6, 459; Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 8; cf. Boettig. Sabina II. p. 56.—**II.** *Plur., part of the title of a work of* M. Pompilius Andronicus: adeo inops ut coactus est praecipuum illud opusculum suum, annalium Ennii elenchorum XVI. milibus nummum vendere, etc., prob. *a review, refutation*, Suet. Gram. 8.

ē-lentesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [lenteo], *to become clammy* or *soft:* panis, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 18.

ĕlĕphans, antis, v. elephas.

ĕlĕphantĭa and **ĕlĕphantĭăcus,** v. elephantiasis.

† **ĕlĕphantĭăsis** (**-tĭōsis,** Veg. A. V. 4, 3, 4; August. de Gen. ad Lit. 9, 10), is, *f.*, = ἐλεφαντίασις, *a very virulent kind of leprosy, elephantiasis*, Plin. 26, 1, 5, § 7 sq.; 20, 10, 42, § 109; 20, 14, 52, § 144; Veg. A. V. 1, 9; 1, 16; 4, 3, 4 (in Cels. 3, 25, written as Greek). Also called **ĕlĕphas,** q. v., and **ĕlĕphantĭa,** ae, Scrib. Comp. 250; and **ĕlĕphantĭcus** morbus, Isid. Orig. 4, 8, 12. One who labors under it is called **ĕlĕphantĭăcus,** Firm. Math. 8, 19 *fin.*; Hier. in Ezech. 6, 18, 6; and **ĕlĕphantĭcus,** id. ib. 8, 28; and **ĕlĕphantĭōsus,** August. de Gen. ad Lit. 9, 10; App. Herb. 84, 3.

elephanticus, i, v. preced. art. *fin.*

Ēlĕphantīne, ēs, *f.*, = Ἐλεφαντίνη, *a small but very fertile island of the Nile, in the Thebaid, with a city of the same name*, now *Jezyret-Assuan*, Mel. 1, 9, 2; 9; Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 6; Tac. A. 2, 61; Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 163.—Also called **Ēlĕphantis,** idis, *f.*, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 59; Vitr. 8, 2, 6.

† **ĕlĕphantīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [elephas]. **I.** *Belonging to the elephant:* tergum, Mel. 1, 5, 2.—**II.** = ἐλεφάντινος, pure Lat. eburneus, *of ivory:* liber, *consisting of ivory tablets*, Vop. Tacit. 8: atramentum, *ivory-black*, Plin. 35, 6, 25, § 42: compositio (emplastri), Cels. 5, 19, 24 Daremb.

ĕlĕphantĭōsis, v. elephantiasis *init.*

Ēlĕphantis, idis (Gr. *gen.* Idos, Mart. 12, 43, 4), *f.*, = Ἐλεφαντίς. **I.** *An island of the Nile*, v. Elephantine.—**II.** *The name of a licentious Greek poetess*, Suet. Tib. 43; Mart. 12, 43, 4; Plin. 28, 7, 24, § 81.

ĕlĕphantus, i, and **ĕlĕphās,** antis (rarely **ĕlĕphans,** antis, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 1; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 196; of the second form the *nom. sing.*, and of the first the oblique cases are most freq.), *m.* (*fem.*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 14), = ἐλέφας, *an elephant.*—Form *elephantus*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 25; 30; id. Stich. 1, 3, 14; Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 23; Cic. N. D. 1, 35; 2, 47 *fin.*; id. de Sen. 9, 27; Liv. 44, 41; Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 66 et saep. Its tough hide suggests the expression: elephanti corio circumtentus, i. e. *thick-headed, stupid*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 80.—Form *elephas*, Mart. Spect. 17, 1; Luc. 6, 208; 9, 732; *acc.* elephantem, Sen. Ep. 85, 41; Gr. *acc.* elephanta, Manil. 5, 706; Mart. Spect. 19, 4; *acc. plur.* elephantas, Manil. 4, 667; 740.—**II.** Transf., like the Gr. ἐλέφας. **A.** Form *elephantus, ivory*, Verg. G. 3, 26; id. A. 3, 464; 6, 896.—**B.** *Form elephas, the elephantiasis*, Lucr. 6, 1114; Seren. Samm. 10.—**C.** Form *elephantus, a sea-fish*, Plin. 9, 5, 4, § 10; 32, 11, 53, § 144; 148.

1. Ēlēus, a, um, v. Elis, II. A.

2. Ēlēūs, untis, *f.*, v. Elaeus.

Ĕleusin, Inis (*acc.* Eleusin, Front. Strat. 4, 7, 44; Lat. form **Eleusina,** ae, Front. Ep. ad Ver. 1, p. 178; Cl. Mam. Grat. Act. Jul. 9, 3; Oros. 1, 7; and acc. to MSS. Eleusinam in Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119; Liv. 31, 25, 2; cf. Salaminam from Salamis, q. v.), *f.*, = Ἐλευσίν, *a very ancient city of Attica, famous for its mysteries of Ceres*, now *Lepsina*, Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 23; Cic. Att. 6, 6, 2; id. N. D. 1, 42, 119; Liv. 31, 26; Tac. H. 4, 83; Ov. F. 4, 507; id. M. 7, 439; Stat. Th. 2, 382 al.—**II.** Hence, **A. Ĕleusīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Eleusinian:* mater, i. e. *Ceres*, Verg. G. 1, 163; cf.: Eleusina Ceres et Proserpina, Vitr. 7 praef. *fin.*; Lact. 1, 21, 24; Arn. 6, no. 6; Serv. Verg. A. 4, 99.—**B. Ĕleusīnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Ἐλευσίνιος, *Eleusinian:* sacra, Suet. Claud. 25; Gell. 11, 6, 5; cf.: Eleusinium certamen, id. 15, 20, 3.—*Subst.:* **Ĕleusīnĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, *the festival of Ceres at Eleusin*, Tert. Apol. 7; id. adv. Val. 1.

Eleusium, ii, *f.*, *a female name*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 7.

Eleutheri Cadurci, v. Cadurci.

† **ēleuthĕrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἐλευθερία, *liberty*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 21.

† **Ēleuthĕrĭus,** i, *m.*, = Ἐλευθέριος (Liberator), *the surname of a god:* Liber, Arn. 6, p. 207.—Hence, **Ēleuthĕrĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, *the festival of Jupiter Eleutherius, feast of liberty*, celebrated in honor of the victory at Plataea, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 29.

Ēleuthĕrŏcĭlĭces, um, *m.* (free Cilicians), *a people* (probably *the aborigines*) *in the mountains of Cilicia*, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 5; id. Fam. 15, 4, 10.

ēlĕvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [elevo]. **I.** *A lifting up, raising* (late Lat.): manuum, Vulg. Psa. 140, 2 al.—**II.** Trop. **1.** Gram. t. t., *the elevation:* vocis (= ἄρσις, opp. depositio), Mart. Cap. 9, § 974; Isid. 1, 16, 21.—**2.** Rhet. t. t., *a lessening, disparaging;* a species of irony, Quint. 9, 2, 50; Mart. Cap. 5, § 525.

ēlĕvātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who raises up, a deliverer* (eccl. Lat.): meus (deus), Vulg. 2 Reg. 22, 3.

ē-lĕvo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to lift up, raise* (very rare): contabulationem, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 5 and 7: lumbos in altum, App. M. 4, p. 143: arcam, Vulg. Gen. 7, 17.—Poet.: elevat hunc pluma, i. e. *turns into a bird*, Claud. Eutr. 1, 295: aura preces, i. e. *carry away, disperse*, = auferat, dissipet, Prop. 1, 8, 12: fructum, *to gather in*, Col. 3, 21, 5: statura elevata, i. e. *tall*, Capit. Ant. Phil. 13.—More freq., **II.** Trop. **A.** *To lighten, alleviate:* aegritudinem (with obtundere), Cic. Tusc. 3, 16, 34; cf. sollicitudines (opp. duplicare), Lucce. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 2.—Esp. freq., **B.** (In allusion to the rising of the lighter scale.) *To make light of, to lessen, diminish, impair, weaken; to disparage, detract from:* causas suspicionum offensionumque tum evitare, tum elevare, tum ferre, Cic. Lael. 24; so, objectum ab adversario, id. de Or. 2, 56 *fin.*; cf. id. Inv. 1, 42; Quint. 6, 3, 75 sq.; 11, 3, 176: perspicuitatem, Cic. N. D. 3, 4: auctoritatem, Liv. 3, 21; 37, 57 *fin.*: res gestas (opp. verbis extollere), id. 28, 43; cf. ib. 44 *fin.*: noxam multitudinis, id. 45, 10: non si quid turbida Roma Elevet, Pers. 1, 6 et saep.—With personal objects: est plane oratoris movere risum, quod frangit adversarium, quod impedit, quod elevat, quod deterret, quod refutat, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236; cf.: elevabatur index indiciumque, Liv. 26, 27: Samnitium bella extollit, elevat Etruscos, id. 9, 37: assiduos viros (copia), Prop. 2, 33, 44 (3, 31, 44 M.); cf. id. 2, 34, 58 (3, 32, 58 M.).—**C.** *Of the voice, to lift up, raise* (late Lat.): vocem, Vulg. Judic. 2, 4 al.

1. Ēlĭas, ădis, v. Elis, II. D.

2. Ēlīās (**Helias**), ae, and **Elia,** ae, *m.*, *Elijah, a prophet of the Jews:* form *Elias*, Lact. 4, 11, 6; form *Elia*, Prud. Cath. 7, 27.

ēlĭces, um, *m.* [e-liquor; cf. colliciae], *a trench for drawing off water, a drain*, Col. 2, 8, 3; 11, 2, 82; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 76, 2 Müll.; Serv. Verg. G. 1, 109; v. also elix.

ē-lĭcĭo, licŭi and lexi (elicuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 100, 2: elexisse, Arn. 5, p. 154), lĭcitum (*part.* elicitus, Stat. Th. 4, 414; Luc. 9, 932; Vell. 2, 104, 4), 3, *v. a.* [lacio], *to draw out, entice out, to lure forth, to bring out, to elicit* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: aliquem hinc foras, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 17; cf. id. Men. 5, 6, 3: hostem ex paludibus silvisque, Caes. B. G. 7, 32, 2: omnes citra flumen, id. ib. 6, 8, 2: hostes in suum locum, id. ib. 5, 50, 3: aliquem ad pugnam, id. B. C. 3, 38.

1, 3, 85, 2, Liv 2, 62, cf aliquem in proelium, Tac A 15, 13 aliquem praemiis ex civitatibus sociorum ad subeunda pericula, Cic Balb 9 vatem ad colloquium, Liv 5, 15 aliquem, ut, etc, id. 6, 34 *fin*, cf Cic Tusc 5, 7 *fin* premere ubera ad elicien dum lac, Vulg Prov 30, 33 —**B.** In partic, in relig lang Jovem, Manes, etc, *to call forth, call down* a god by religious rites, *to raise, conjure up* a departed spirit by magic arts, Ov F 3, 327, Plin 28, 8, 27, § 104, Arn 5, p 154, Cic Vatin 6, Tib 1, 2, 46, Hor S 1, 8, 29, Stat Th 4, 414, Luc 6, 733, Tac A 2, 28 al —In a like sense fulmina, *to call down*, Liv 1, 20 *fin*, Plin 28, 2, 3, § 13 —**II.** Trop terra elicit herbescentem ex eo (sc semine) viriditatem, Cic de Sen 15, 51 vocem, *to utter, speak*, Cic Deiot 1 *fin* (but in Lucr 3, 58, and Cic Tusc 2, 24, 57, the better reading is eicere voces) voces et querelas, id Brut 80, 278 sermonem, Liv 9, 6 verbum ex eo de via ac ratione dicendi, Cic de Or 1, 21, 97 sonos, id N D 2, 60 sententiam alicujus, id Att 7, 1, 5, cf arcana ejus, Liv 40, 23, and, veritatem, Tac A. 4, 45 causas praesensionum, *to elicit, ascertain*, Cic Div 1, 8 misericordiam, Liv 8, 28, Tac H 3, 58, cf cupidinem, id. A 16, 14 iram, Curt 8, 5 *fin* studia civium, Tac A 15, 33 et saep ferrum e terrae cavernis, Cic N D 2, 60, 151 ignem lapidum conflictu, id ib 2, 9 *fin* sanguinem, id poet Tusc 1, 48 *fin* Kuhn, Tac A 12, 47 sudorem, Plin 25, 11, 89, § 189 alvum, *to relax*, id 19, 5, 26, § 80 lacrimas, Plaut Trin 2, 2, 13, Vell 2, 104, 4 litteras, Cic. Att 7, 12, 3, 9, 2 cadum, Hor C 4, 12, 17 et saep

ēlĭcĭtus, a, um, *Part*, v elicio

Ēlĭcĭus, ii, *m* [elicio, I B], *a surname of Jupiter, because from him celestial signs* or *omens were obtained* (or, acc to others, because *he was called down* by incantations), Liv 1, 20 *fin*, Ov F 3, 328, Varr L L. 6, § 94 Mull, Liv 1, 31, 8, Plin. 2, 53, 54, § 140

Ēlĭdensis, v Elis, II E

ē-līdo, si, sum, 3, *v a* [laedo] **I.** *To knock, strike*, or *dash out, to tear out, to force out, squeeze out* **A.** Lit aurigam e curru, Cic Rep 2, 41 oculos, Plaut Rud 3, 2, 45, Verg A. 8, 261 ignem velut e silice, Plin 11, 37, 86, § 214, cf flammas ex sese, id 18, 35, 84 § 358 ignes nubibus, Ov M 6, 696 aerem lituis Luc 7, 476 partum, i e *to produce abortion* Cels 1, 7, Plin 25, 3, 7, § 25 litteras, *to strike out by syncope, to elide*, Gell 5, 12, 5 vina praelis, i e *to press out*, Prop 4 (5), 6, 73, cf herbam, Ov F 4 371 corpora equorum eodem elisa, i e ad litus ejecta Tac A 2 24 —**B.** Trop animam alicui, Lucil ap Non 291, 32 (imago) recta retrorsum Sic eliditur, ut, etc, *is thrown back, reflected*, Lucr 4, 296 colores repercussu parietum Plin 37, 9, 52, § 137 sibilum, *to force out* Cels 4, 4, 2, cf sonum, Plin 11, 51, 112, § 269, 14, 22, 28, § 146 vocem, Quint 11, 3, 51 morbum, *to drive out, expel*, Cels 4, 4, 3, Hor Ep 1, 15, 6 magnas sententias, *to send forth, utter* (the fig being that of a cloud discharging itself), Quint 2, 11, 7 Spald —**II.** *To break* or *dash to pieces, to shatter, to crush to death* **A.** Lit talos alicui, Plaut Mil 2, 2, 12 tuum caput, id. Poen 2 46, Liv 21, 45 fauces *to strangle*, Ov M 12, 142 naves, *Caes B C 3, 27, 2 aliquem stipite, Curt 9, 7 *fin* draconem pondere, Plin 8, 11, 11, § 32 geminos angues (Hercules), i e *to strangle*, Verg A 8, 289, cf infantes, Flor 3, 3, 17 al —**B.** Trop, *to break down, destroy* (poetae) nervos omnes virtutis elidunt, Cic Tusc 2, 11 *fin*, cf aegritudine elidi, id. ib 5, 6, 16 prius pactum per posterius, i e *to abrogate*, Dig 2, 14, 27

ēlĭgans, ēlĭgantia, ēlĭganter, v eleg

ē-lĭgo, legi, lectum, 3, *v a* [lĕgo], *to pick out, choose, elect* (class, esp in the trop sense, cf coopto, designo, deligo, seligo) pedes e capite et e collo pullorum, Varr R R 3, 9, 14 uvam ad edendum (with legere), id. ib 1, 54, 2 herbas *to pluck up, to weed out*, id. ib 1, 47, Col. 4, 5, cf trop, Cic Tusc 3, 34, 83 and 84 ex malis minima, Cic Off 3, 1, 3 ut de tribus Antoniis eligas quem velis, id Phil 10, 2 5 a multis commodissimum quodque, id Inv 2, 2, 5 ut in comparando difficile ad eligendum sit, quid maxime velis, id. Rep 1, 35 *fin* et saep —*Absol*, *to choose correctly, make a proper selection* haud semper errat fama, aliquando et elegit, Tac Agr 9 *fin* —Hence, **ēlectus**, a, um, *P a* **I.** Ingen, *picked, selected, select, choice excellent* par columbarum, Petr 85, 6 viri electissimi civitatis, Cic Quint 2 pugiles, Suet Calig 18 quisque, id ib 49 electissima verba, Cic Fin 3, 7 *fin* Madv *N cr*, Auct Her 4 26, 36, cf electius verbum, id ib, scripta, Cat 36, 6 res, Petr 36, 4 et saep —In the *neutr subst* **ēlecta**, ōrum, *selections*, Plin Ep 3, 5, 17 —*Adv* **ēlecte** *choicely*, Cic Inv 1, 30, 49 —*Comp*, Gell 18, 7, 2 —**II.** In eccl Lat, *chosen of God, elected* to be saved Vulg Col 3, 12 et saep

ēlīmātĭo, ōnis, *f* [elimo] **I.** Prop, *a filing away* ligni, Marc Emp 4, 12 —**II.** Transf, *an elucidation, explanation*, Justin praef 3 de Emend Cod. § 3 —**III.** *A reducing, lessening* carnis, Cael Aur Tard 5, 11, 138

ēlīmātor, oris, *m* [id], *a cleanser, purifier* (eccl. Lat), of Christ, Tert adv Marc 4, 35

Ĕlĭmēa or **-ĭa**, ae, *f*, = Ἐλιμεια, *a district to the southwest of Macedonia*, Liv 31, 40, 42, 53 al., also called **Elimiōtis**, idis, *f*, Liv 45, 30, 6

‡ **ēlīmes** [ex limes], ἄποικος, παρόριος, Gloss Philox

ē-līmĭno, no *perf*, atum, 1, *v a* [limen], *to turn out of doors* (a poet word, mostly ante and post class) **I.** Lit aliquem, Pac, Att, and Pompon ap Non 38, 31 sq, cf aliquem soli patrii finibus, *to banish*, Sid. Ep 4, 10 se, *to go out*, Enn ap Non 39, 4, Varr ib 292, 23 gradus, *to move out*, an old poet ap Quint 8 3, 31 —***II.** Trop dicta foras, *to blab*, Hor Ep 1, 5, 25

ē-līmo, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to file up*, viz, **I.** Prop elimata scobis, *filings*, Plin 34, 18, 50, § 170 —**II.** Transf, *to polish* **A.** Lit, Ov M 4, 176, Macr Somn Scip 1, 12 *fin* dentes, *to clean*, Tert Poen 11 —**B.** *To elaborate, cultivate, to finish, perfect* σχόλιον aliquod, Att ap Cic Att 16, 7, 3, cf Quint 2, 7, 5 animum, Aug contra Acad. 2, 7 elimati, i q eruditi Gell praef § 19 Aeneida, id. 17, 10, 7 —**III.** *To lessen, diminish* vires, Cael Aur Tard 2, 14, 217 —Hence, **ēlīmātus**, a, um, *P a.*, *elaborate*, only *sup* disputatio elimatissima, Aug Cont Jul 5, 17 —*Adv*, only *comp* **ēlīmātius**, *more elaborately, more exactly*, Ambros Hexaem 6, 8

ē-limpĭdo (elym-), āvi, 1, *v a*, *to cleanse out, make quite clean* (late Lat) vulnera, Veg Vet 2, 27, 4, 4, 28, 2, 1, 26, 2

‡ **ēlinguātĭo** = γλωσσοτομία, Gloss Philox

ē-linguis, e, *adj* [lingua] **I.** Lit, *deprived of a tongue*, Aus Ep 23, 14, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl 6, 15 —**II.** Transf **A.** Ingen, *speechless*, Cic Fl 10, 22, Liv 10, 19 (with mutus), id post Red 3, 7 (with mutus and tacitus), Gell 5, 1, 9 —**B.** Pregn, *without eloquence* Cic Brut 26, 100, Cels praef *med*, Tac Or 36 *fin* (opp disertus)

ē-linguo, āre, *v a* [id], *to deprive of the tongue*, Plaut. Aul 2, 2 72, cf ELINGVATVS linguam amisit, Fronto de Diff Voc. p 2200 *fin* P

* **ē-līno**, lēvi, 3, *v a*, *to bedaub, defile* vestimenta luto Lucil ap Non. 103, 30 (maculavit, Non, but perh more correctly, *to cleanse completely*)

(**ēlĭquāmen**, false read. in Col 8, 14, 3, for liquamina)

* **ēlĭquātĭo**, ōnis, *f* [eliquo], *a liquefying, dissolving* materiae, Cael Aur Acut 2, 32 166

ēlĭquātus, a, um, *adj* [id], *clear* —*Comp* sensa doctrinae, Mar Mercat in Verb Jul 9, 4

* **ē-lĭquesco**, ĕre *v inch n* [liqueo], *to become liquid* by being pressed out olea, Varr R. R 1, 55, 4

ēlĭquĭum, ii, *n* [eliquo] (post class) **I.** *An outlet*, in *plur*, Sol 18, 1 —**II.** *A decrease, diminution*, in *plur* lunae (opp adauctus), Sol 23, § 22

ē-lĭquo, āvi, atum, 1, *v a* **I.** *To clarify, strain* (post Aug) **A.** Lit vinum a faecibus, Col 12, 27, cf id 12, 19, 4, Sen Q N 3, 26 —**B.** Trop aliquid plorabile, *to recite slowly* or *without energy*, * Pers. 1, 35 canticum ore tereti semihiantibus labellis, App Flor 2, 15, p 351, 11 —**II.** (With the notion of the *simplex* predominating) **A.** *To cause to flow clearly, to pour forth* fluviales aquas (mons), App M 10, p 253 —Fig in unum necesse est summitas magnitudinis aliquetur, Tert. adv Marc. 1, 4 —**B.** *To sift, examine thoroughly* scatebras fluviorum omnes et operta metalla, Prud Hamart 260

Ēlis, idis (*acc.* Elin, Ov M 2, 679, 5, 608, 12, 550, Stat S 2, 6, 47, Plin 2 71, 73, § 181, 7, 20, 20 § 84 Elidem, Nep Alcib 4, 4, *abl* usually Elide, but Eli, Cic N D 3, 23, 59, id Fam. 13, 26, 2), *f*, = Ἦλις, also **Ālis**, Alidis = Dor Ἆλις (Plaut Capt. prol 9, 26, 31, cf Aleus id. ib 27), *the most westerly district of the Peloponnesus, with a capital of the same name, in the vicinity of which Olympia was situated*, Mel 2 3, 4, Plin 4, 6, 10, § 22, Cic. Div 1, 41, Verg A 3, 694, 6, 588, Ov M 9, 187, Val Fl 1, 389 et saep —Of the capital, Nep Alcib 4 4, Ov M 12, 550 —**II.** Derivv **A. Ēlēus**, a, um, *adj*, *Elean*, and in the poets also for *Olympian* flumen, i e *the Alpheus*, Ov M 5, 576, called also Eleus amnis, Poeta ap Sen Q N 3, 1 campus, i e *Olympia*, Verg G 3, 202, cf carcer, Tib 1, 4, 33, Ov H 18, 166 quadriga, Prop 3, 9, 17 (4, 8, 17 M) palma, Hor C 4, 2, 17 Juppiter, Prop 3, 2, 20 (4, 1 60 M), called also Eleus parens, Val Fl 4, 227 lustra, Stat S 2, 6, 72 —In *plur subst* **Ēlēi**, ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Elis*, Plin 10, 28, 40 § 175 —**B. Ēlii**, orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Elis, the Eleans*, Cic Div 2, 12 28, Plin 4, 5, 6, § 14 —**C** * **Ēleis**, idis, *f*, *adj*. *Elean* humus, Verg Cat 11, 32 Heyne —**D.** * **Ēlias**, ădis, *f*, *adj*, *Elean*, poet for *Olympian* equae, Verg G 1, 59 —**E.** * **Ēlidensis**, e, *adj*, of Elis Phaedo Gell 2, 18, 1

ēlīsĭo, onis, *f* [elido] **I.** *A striking out, forcing out* lacrimae, *pressing out*, Sen Ep 99, 18 —**II.** In the later grammarians *the striking out of a letter, elision*

Ēlissa or **Ēlīsa**, ae, *f*, = Ἔλισσα, another name (occurring only in poetry) for *Dido*, Verg A. 4, 335, 610, 5, 3, Ov Am 2, 18, 31, id F 3, 553 al —Hence, **II. Ēlīsaeus** (Elisaeus) a, um, *adj*, poet for *Carthaginian* patres, Sil 6, 346 tyrannus, i e *Hannibal*, id 2, 239 lacerti, id. 15, 524

ēlīsus, a, um, *Part*, from elido

Elius, i, v Elis, II B

ēlix, icis, *m* [elicio] *a channel for diverting a stream* elix, ἀναπνοὴ ὀχετοῦ, Gloss, usually in *plur*, v elices.

ēlixātūra, ae, *f* [elixo], *a thorough boiling*, concr, *any thing boiled*, Apic 9, 1 al

ēlixo, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* [elixus], *to boil thoroughly, seethe* (late Lat), Apic 2, 1, 3, 6 al

ē-lixus, a, um, *adj*, [lix], *thoroughly boiled, boiled seethed* **I.** Lit, Varr ap Non. 62, 14, Plin 20, 6, 23, § 54, Hor S 2, 2, 74, Juv 3, 294, 13, 85, cf the punning use of the word Plaut Poen 1, 2, 67, id Most 5, 1, 66 —**II.** Transf, qs sodden, i e, *soaked, wet through* calcei, Varr ap Non 48, 27 balneator, Mart 3, 7 nates, i e *quite flabby* after the bath, Pers 4, 40

† **ellĕbŏrīne (hell-)**, es, *f*, = ἐλλεβορίνη, *a kind of hellebore*, Plin 13, 20, 35, § 114, id 27 9, 52, § 76

† **ellĕbŏrismus**, i, *m*, = ἐλλεβορισμός, *a purgative made from hellebore* destillandus etiam elleborismus, Cael Aur Tard 1, 4, 108

† **ellĕbŏrītes (hell-)** ae, *m*, = ἐλλεβορίτης, *hellebore wine*, Plin 14, 16, 19, § 110

ellĕbŏro (hell-) (no *perf* nor *sup*),

are, *v. a.* [elleborus], *to purify with hellebore*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 77.

ellĕbŏrōsus (hell-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *in need of hellebore* (i. e.), *out of his senses*: *Gr.* Quaeso, sanun es? *Tr.* Sum elleborosus. *Gr.* Ut ego cerritus, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 67.

† **ellĕbŏrus (hell-)**, i, *m.*, and **ellĕbŏrum (hell-)**, i, *n.*, *hellebore*, in pure Lat. veratrum, a plant much used by the ancients as a remedy for mental diseases, epilepsy, etc.; the best grew on the island of Anticyra, in the Aegean Sea, Pl. 25, 5, 21; id. 25, 13, 94; Gell. 17, 15; Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 89; Verg. G. 3, 451; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 137; Cels. 2, 13; Sen. Ep. 83, 25.

ellipsis (en-l-), is, *f.*, = ἔλλειψις, in rhet. lang., *an ellipsis* (pure Lat. *detractio*), *Quint. 8, 6, 21; cf. id. 1, 5, 40; Schol. Juv.* 1, 89.

ellops, ŏpis, *m.*, v. helops.

ellum, ellam, v. ecce.

† **ellychnĭum**, ii, *n.*, = ἐλλύχνιον, *a lamp-wick*, Plin. 23, 4, 41, § 84; 28, 11, 47, § 168; Vitr. 8, 1; Stat. S. 4, 9, 29.

ē-lŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to let* or *hire out, to let out to farm*: fundum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 22; cf. bovem, Col. 1, 7, 6: funus, Plin. 21, 3, 7, § 10; cf.: sese curandum, id. 26, 1, 3, § 4.—Transf.: gentem Judaeorum, i. q. ejus vectigalia, Cic. Fl. 28 *fin.*

* **ēlŏcūtĭlis**, e, *adj.* [eloquor], *oratorical*: facundia, App. M. 11, p. 258, 12.

ēlŏcūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** Prop., *a speaking out, utterance, expression*: pluralis, Dig. 22, 5, 12.—**II.** Transf., in rhet. lang., *oratorical delivery, elocution*; the Gr. φράσις (cf.: locutio, dictio, stilus, etc.), Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9; Quint. prooem. § 22; 8 prooem. § 13; 8, 1, 1 et saep.

ēlŏcūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to oratorical expression*: **elocutoria**, ae, and **elocutrix**, īcis, *f.*, as a translation of ῥητορική, *rhetoric*, Quint. 2, 14, 2.

ēlŏcūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from eloquor.

ēlŏgĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [elogium], *to describe briefly, to state* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 16; 5, 4, 66.

ē-lŏgĭum, ii, *n.* [logus; cf. Rost. Opusc. Plaut. I. p. 93 sq.], *an utterance, short saying, sentence*.—In partic. **I.** *A short maxim, saying*: Solonis, Cic. de Sen. 20, 73.—**II.** *An inscription* on a tombstone (so most freq.), Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19; Cic. de Sen. 17, 61; id. Fin. 2, 35; id. Tusc. 1, 14, 31; id. Pis. 29 *fin.*; Suet. Claud. 1 al. (Vide old examples of such Elogia in Orell. Inscr. 534 sq.) Also on doors, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 74; on the images of ancestors, Suet. Galb. 3; on votive tablets, id. Calig. 24.—**III.** *A clause* in a will (especially which disinherits one), Cic. Clu. 48, 135; cf. Quint. 7, 4, 20; Dig. 28, 2, 14 *fin.*; 37, 10, 1, § 9; Suet. Vita Hor. *sub init.*; hence, in the Cod. Just., ultima elogia, for *last will* or *testament* in gen., Cod. 3, 28, 37, § 1 al.—**IV.** *A judicial statement, record, abstract* in criminal cases (respecting the criminal's offence, punishment, etc.), Suet. Calig. 27; Spart. Sever. 2; Lampr. Alex. Sever. 33; Amm. 7, 2; 19, 12: vertices sub uno elogio jussit occidi, *a single warrant*, id. 14, 7, 1; so the jurid. expression: mittere aliquem cum elogio, *to send a criminal before the proper magistrates, with a specification of his offence*, Dig. 48, 3, 11; 49, 16, 3 al.

ē-longinquo, āvi, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [e longinquus], *to remove*, Ambros. Enarr. in Psa. 43, § 45.

ēlongo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [e-longe]. **I.** *Act.*, *to remove, keep aloof* (late Lat.): auxilium tuum a me, Vulg. Psa. 21, 20: judicium a nobis, id. Isa. 59, 9 al.—**B.** *To prolong, protract*: diem ejus, Vulg. Isa. 14, 1; cf. elongo, μακρύνω, ἀφίστημι, Gloss. Philox.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to withdraw, depart*: ecce elongavi fugiens, Vulg. Psa. 54, 7; id. Sir. 35, 22; id. Jer. 2, 5; Ambros. in Luc. 3, § 32.

elops, ŏpis, *m.*, *v.* helops.

ēlŏquens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from eloquor.

ēlŏquenter, *adv.*, *eloquently*, v. eloquor, *P. a. fin.*

ēlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [eloquor], *a being eloquent, eloquence*, Cic. Part. 23, 79; id. de Or. 1, 5, 19; 1, 32, 146; Quint. 9, 17, 2; 2, 16, 7; Tac. Or. 8, 30 et saep.

ēlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [id.]. **I.** In Aug. poets, and their imitators among prose writers, for eloquentia, *eloquence*, * Hor. A. P. 217; * Verg. A. 11, 383; Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 46; id. M. 13, 63; 322 al.; Vell. 2, 68, 1; Plin. 11, 17, 18, § 55.—**II.** In late Lat., *declaration, communication* in gen., Diom. p. 413 P.; Mamert. Pan. Maxim. 9: eloquia pulchritudinis, *fine words*, Vulg. Gen. 49, 21; id. Prov. 4, 20 al.

ē-lŏquor, ēlŏcūtus (or ēloquūtus), 3, *v. dep. a.*, *to speak out, speak plainly, to utter; to pronounce, declare, state, express*: eloqui hoc est, omnia quae mente conceperis promere atque ad audientes perferre, Quint. 8 prooem. § 15 (class.). **I.** In gen. (so most freq. in Plautus). (α) With *acc.*: id quod sentit eloqui non posse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 6; so, praeclare cogitata mentis, id. Brut. 72 *fin.*: audita, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 45: nomen meum, id. ib. prol. 18: argumentum hujus tragoediae, id. ib. 51; 96: rem, ut facta est, id. ib. 4, 5, 8 et saep.: ille unum elocutus, ut memoria tenerent milites, etc., * Caes. B. C. 2, 34, 5: Gratum elocuta consiliantibus Junone divis "Ilion, Ilion," etc., Hor. C. 3, 3, 17 et saep.—(β) *Absol.*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 48; id. Curc. 2, 3, 29: perge eloqui, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 36: eloquar an sileam? Verg. A. 3, 39 et saep.—**II.** In partic., *to speak* in an oratorical or eloquent manner (only *absol.*): et Graece ab eloquendo ῥήτωρ et Latine eloquens dictus est, etc., Cic. Or. 19; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 3: eloqui copiose melius est, quam vel acutissime sine eloquentia cogitare, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156; cf.: composite, ornate, copiose eloqui, id. de Or. 1, 11, 48: eloquendi facultas, Quint. 10, 1, 69 et saep.—Hence, **ēlŏquens**, entis, *P. a.* **I.** *Speaking, endowed with the faculty of speech*: cum res muta fit eloquens, Auct. Her. 4, 53.—**II.** *Eloquent* (for syn. cf.: facundus, disertus, etc.): Is est eloquens, qui et humilia subtiliter et magna graviter et mediocria temperate potest dicere, etc., *Cic. Or.* 29, 100 sq.; cf. id. ib. 36, 19: M. Antonius disertos ait se vidisse multos, eloquentem omnino neminem, id. ib. 5, 18 sq.; id. de Or. 1, 21; Quint. 8 prooem. § 13; 12, 1, 21; cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 5: rhetor, Cic. N. D. 2, 1: senator (Cato), Quint. 11, 1, 36: vir, Vulg. Act. 18, 24 et saep.—*Comp.*, Quint. 12, 6, 6; App. Mag. p. 8 Bip.—*Sup.*, Quint. 1, 1, 21; 4, 2, 58; 5, 13, 3; 8 prooem. § 13; Cic. Brut. 39, 145; Tac. Agr. 10 al.—*Adv.*: **ēlŏquenter**, *eloquently*: eloquenter, λογίως, Gloss. —*Comp.*: eloquentius quam prius scribitur, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 6.—*Sup.*: eloquentissime respondere, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 17; 6, 21, 4.

☞ **ēlŏcūtus**, a, um, in pass. signif.: an quaedam extrinsecus sint elocuta, Dig. 3, 2, 13, § 6.

Ēlōrus, v. Helorus.

ēlōtus, a, um, *Part.*, from elavo.

Elpēnor, ŏris, *m.*, = Ἐλπήνωρ, *one of the companions of Ulysses, whom Circe changed into swine*, Juv. 15, 22; being afterwards disenchanted, he fell from a roof while drunk, and broke his neck, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 19; id. M. 14, 252; id. Ib. 483.

Elpīnīce, ēs, *f.*, *sister of Cimon*, Nep. Cim. 1, 2.

ēlŭăcrus, a, um, *adj.* [eluo], *for washing out* or *rinsing*: labrum, *a wash-tub*, Cato R. R. 10, 4, and 11, 3 dub. (al. vinarium).

ē-lūcĕo, xi, 2, *v. n.*, *to shine out, shine forth* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense and in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: inter flammas circulus elucens, Cic. Rep. 6, 16, 16.—Poet., of the golden *glittering* of bees, Verg. G. 4, 98: illa flamma, quae ex L. Marcii capite eluxit, Val. Max. 1, 6, 2.—**II.** Trop., *to shine out, show itself*; *to be apparent, manifest* (cf.: appareo, exsisto, effero): scintilla ingenii jam tum elucebat in puero, Cic. Rep. 2, 21; *cf. id. Cael. 19, 45; id. Off. 1, 29, 103*; 1, 28, 98; id. de Or. 2, 13, 55; id. Or. 40 *fin.*; Quint. 1, 1, 2; 8, 6, 4 al.: ex quo elucebit omnis constantia, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102; cf. id. Part. 12: Haec (benevolentia) magis elucet inter aequales, id. Lael. 27, 101; id. Fam. 4, 3, 2; id. Lael. 14; id. Rosc. Am. 31: argumentum prius est enarrandum, quo ratio eluceat, Lact. 7, 14, 6; Nep. Paus. 1, 6, 2; Lucr. 2, 1051 al.

ēlūcesco, ĕre, 3, *v. inch. n.* [eluceo], *to shine forth, begin to shine* (late Lat.), August. Retr. 1, 13: elucesco, παρεκφαίνειν, Gloss.—Esp., *to dawn*: donec dies elucescat, Vulg. 2 Pet. 1, 19.—*Impers.*: cum jam elucesceret, Vulg. 1 Reg. 9, 26.

ē-lūcĭdo, āre, *v. a.* [lucidus], *to light, enlighten* (late Lat.): aliquem, Vulg. Sir. 24, 31.

ē-lūcĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [lucificus], *to deprive of light, to blind*, Laber. ap. Non. 106, 21; id. ap. Gell. 10, 17 *fin.*, al. lucificare.

* **ēluctābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [eluctor], *from which one may extricate one's self*: aquae, Sen. Q. N. 6, 8, 4.

* **ēluctātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a struggling, struggle*.—Trop.: adversus mala, Lact. 3, 11.

ē-luctor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** *Neutr.*, *to struggle out, force one's way out*: aqua omnis, Verg. G. 2, 244; so of streams, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2; Luc. 2, 219.—Trop.: ipse, compositus alias, et velut eluctantium verborum, promptius eloquebatur, i. e. *hesitating in speech, unready*, Tac. A. 4, 31.—**II.** *Act.*, *to struggle out of* any thing; also, *to surmount* a difficulty, *to obtain by striving*: tot ac tam validas manus, Liv. 24, 26 *fin.*: nives, Tac. H. 3, 59; cf.: locorum difficultates, id. Agr. 17 *fin.*: furorem, Stat. Ach. 1, 525 et saep.: viam ponti, Val. Fl. 8, 184.

ē-lūcubro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (**elucubror**, deponent: epistolam, quam eram elucubratus, Cic. Att. 7, 19), *to compose by lamplight*, i. e. *at night, with great labor*, Cic. Brut. 90 *fin.*; Tac. Or. 9; Col. 10 praef. *fin.*

ē-lūcus, i, *m.* [lux].—Prop., one who has been awake all night; hence, *a drowsy* or *dreaming person*, Gell. 4, 19, 1; cf. id. 16, 12, 3; Tert. Cor. Mil. 7; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 75, 17 Müll.

ē-lūdo, si, sum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* * **I.** *Neutr.*, *to finish play*, i. e. *cease to sport* or *roll*: ipsum autem mare sic terram appetens litoribus eludit, ut, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100 (Bait. cludit): solebat Aquilius litus ita definire, qua fluctus eluderet, id. Top. 7, 31 (al. alluderet); cf. Quint. 5, 14, 34: eludere proprie gladiatorum est cum vicerint, et eludere est finem ludo imponere, Don. ad Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 10.—**II.** *Act.* **A.** *To win from* one at play (very rare).—Constr. *aliquem* or *aliquem aliquid*: anulus, Quem parasitus hic te elusit, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 31; cf.: elusi militem in alea, id. ib. 11.—Poet., with *dat.*: tibi victrices ... Eludet palmas una puella tuas, *will snatch away from you*, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 140.—Far more freq. and class. (esp. in the transf. sense), **B.** A gladiator's t. t., *to elude* or *parry* an enemy's blow: callidus emissas eludere simius hastas, Mart. 14, 202: caestus cito motu, Manil. 5, 163; cf. *absol.*: quasi rudibus ejus eludit oratio, Cic. Opt. Gen. 6, 17. —Poet.: vulnera, *to make in vain*, Ov. M. 12, 104.—**2.** Transf., *to delude, deceive, cheat, frustrate*. **a.** In gen.: aliquem, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 109; Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 45; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14; id. Sest. 43 *fin.*; * Caes. B. C. 1, 58, 1; Liv. 22, 18; 36, 45; 44, 36; Verg. A. 11, 695; Hor. S. 1, 10, 41; id. Ep. 1, 17, 18; Tib. 2, 1, 19 et saep.; cf. *absol.*, Cic. Pis. 33, 82: manus scrutantium, Petr. 97, 4: bellum quiete, quietem bello, Liv. 2, 48; cf. pugnam, id. 27, 18: bellum metu, Tac. A. 2, 52: fidem miraculis, Liv. 26, 19: ultionem praevaricando, Tac. A. 14, 41: indicia seditionis, i. e. *to invalidate*, id. H. 1, 26 et saep.—**b.** In partic., with the accessory notion of mockery, *to mock, jeer, banter, make sport of*: et vos ab illo irridemini et ipsi illum vicissim eluditis, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123: aliquem, id. Div. in Caecil. 7 *fin.*; 14; Liv. 7, 13; Tac. A. 6, 46; 16, 28 et saep.; cf. *absol.*: eludet, ubi te victum senserit, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 10; Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 1; Liv. 1, 48; 2, 45; Tac. A. 2, 79 et saep.: gloriam alicujus (opp. extollere suam), Liv. 28, 44 *fin.*: aliquid, id. 1, 36; 5, 41; 9, 2 et saep.

ē-lūgĕo, xi, 2, *v. a.*, *to mourn for* any

one, *to be in mourning for* (rare): virum (mulier), Dig. 3, 2, 10; ib. 11: patriam, Cic. Fam. 9, 20 *fin.*—With *cognate acc.*: luctum, Gell. 7, 5, 4.—*Absol.*: quid, cum eluxerunt, sumunt? *have completed their time of mourning*, Liv. 34, 7, 10.

ē-lumbis, e, *adj* [lumbus], *hip-shot, having the hip dislocated.* **I.** Lit.: evulso lumbo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 76, 13 Müll. (dub.).—**II.** Trop., of style: Ciceronem male audisse a Bruto, ut ipsius verbis utar, tamquam fractum atque elumbem, i. e. *enervated*, Tac. Or. 18.—* **III.** Transf.: virus, i. e. *that weakens, enervates*, Prud. στεφ. 2, 216.

‡ **ēlūmĭnātĭo,** *an enlightening*, φωτισμός, Gloss. Philox.

ē-lūmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [lumen], *deprived of light, blinded*, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *fin.*

ē-lŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to wash out, rinse out; to wash off, wash clean* (class.). **I.** Lit.: vascula, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 3: patinas, id. Capt. 4, 2, 66: argentum (the silver vessels, the plate), id. Ps. 1, 2, 29: bacas immundas, Col. 12, 52, 21; 6, 3, 4: os, Cels. 3, 4: maculas vestium, Plin. 20, 8, 28, § 72; cf. Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 71; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 46; id. Sest. 29, 63: purpureum colorem omnibus undis, Lucr. 6, 1077; so, colorem, Quint. 1, 1, 5; cf. atramentum, Plin. 35, 6, 25, § 43: aliquid ex aqua, Cels. 7, 21 *fin.*: corpus, Ov. M. 11, 141: se asinino lacte, Cels. 4, 24 et saep.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To purify*: vasa eluto auro, *of pure gold* (al. elato), Capitol. Pertin. 8.—**2.** *To clear, to lay bare*: Ponticum Phasim et stagna Maeotidis (sc. avibus), Col. 8, 8, 10.—**b.** In Plautus (like elavo, II.), *to strip one's self of, to get rid of, squander* one's property, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 21 sq.; id. Stich. 5, 2, 21; of money lavished on expensive baths: elutum in balineis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 5.—**II.** Trop., *to dispose of, remove, clear*, or *wash away*, etc.: ut centurionum profusus sanguis eluatur: num elui praedicatio crudelitatis potest? Cic. Phil. 12, 6; cf.: infectum scelus sub gurgite vasto, Verg. A. 6, 742: crimen, Ov. M. 11, 141: vitia, Quint. 2, 3, 2 et saep.: tales amicitiae sunt remissione usus eluendae, i. e. *to get rid of*, Cic. Lael. 21; cf.: amara curarum (cadus), Hor. C. 4, 12, 20.—**B.** *To cleanse, purify, make pure* or *clear*: mentes maculatas crimine, Sil. 11, 200; cf. Sen. Ep. 59: mentem, Lact. 5, 19, 34.—Hence, **ēlūtus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *washed out*, i. e. *watery, insipid*; in the *comp.*: irriguo nihil est elutius horto (= magis fatuum), Hor. S. 2, 4, 16: (spodi) elutior vis est, Plin. 34, 13, 33, § 129.

Ēlūsa, ae, *f.*, *a city in Gallia Aquitania*, now *Eauze*, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 137; Amm. 15, 11, 14.—Hence,

Elusātes, ium, *m.*, *a Gallic tribe in Aquitania*, Caes. B. G. 3, 27; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108.

ē-lusco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [luscus], *to make one-eyed, to deprive of an eye* (late Lat.), Dig. 9, 2, 5, § 3; 10, 4, 17; 13, 3, 3 al.

ēlūsus, a, um, *Part.*, from eludo.

* **ēlūtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [eluo], *a washing*: panis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 12.

ēlūtrĭo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to wash out.* **I.** Lit.: lintea, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 5: vellus, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 133.—* **II.** Transf., *to decant, rack off*, Plin. 14, 17, 21, § 114.

ēlūtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from eluo and elavo.

ēlŭvĭes, em, e, *f.* [eluo], *a washing away* of impurities, *a flowing off, discharge.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 2, 82, 84, § 197; Pall. 1, 40, 4; Juv. 3, 32: ventris, Lucil. ap. Non. 103, 33; Aur. Vict. Epit. 9 *fin.*—**II.** In gen., *an overflowing, an inundation* of a river, etc.: eluvie mons est deductus in aequor, Ov. M. 15, 267; Tac. A. 13, 57.—**B.** Meton., *a chasm, abyss, ravine* produced by the violent rushing of water, Curt. 5, 4 *fin.* (shortly before: vorago concursu cavata torrentium); 6, 4 *fin.*—In *plur.* (with voragines), id. 8, 11.—**III.** Trop., of a ruinous law: ad illam labem atque eluviem civitatis pervenire, Cic. Dom. 20, 53 *fin.*

ēlŭvĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], older form of eluvies, *a washing away, overflowing, inundation*: aquarum eluviones, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111: eluviones et exustiones terrarum, Cic. Rep. 6, 21, 23; id. Off. 2, 5, 16.

* **ē-luxŭrĭor,** āri, *v. dep. n.*, *to put forth luxuriantly*: vites pampinis, Col. Arb. 3, 2.

Elvīna, ae, v. Helvina.

Ēlymāis, idis, *f.*, = Ἐλυμαΐς, *a district of Persia, in the west of the modern province of Iran*, Plin. 6, 25, 28, § 111 al.—Hence, **Ēlymaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Ἐλυμαῖος, *Elymaean*, Liv. 37, 40.—*Plur. subst.*: **Ēlymaei,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Elymaïs*, Liv. 35, 48 al.

Elysii, ōrum, *m.* **I.** *A people of Eastern Germany, between the Oder and the Vistula*, Tac. G. 43.—**II.** *The Elysian Fields*, v. the foll. II.

Ēlysĭum, ii, *n.*, = Ἠλύσιον, the abode of the blest, *Elysium*, Verg. A. 5, 735 Serv.; 6, 542; 744 al.; cf. Heyne Verg. A. 6, 675 sq.; and ejusd. libri Exc. VIII. p. 1019 Wagn.—Hence, **II. Ēlysĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Elysian*: campi, Verg. G. 1, 38; Tib. 1, 3, 58; Ov. Ib. 175; cf. ager, Mart. 10, 101: plagae, id. 6, 58: domus, Ov. M. 14, 111; cf. sedes, Luc. 3, 12: Chaos, Stat. Th. 4, 520: rosae, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 60: puella, i. e. *Proserpine*, Mart. 10, 24.—**B.** *Subst.*: **Elysii,** ōrum, *m.* (sc. campi), *the Elysian Fields*, Mart. 9, 52; Luc. 6, 699.

1. em, i. q. eum, v. is *init.*

2. em, *interj.*, = hem, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5; 1, 56.

3. em, *interj.*, = en (freq. in Plaut. and Ter. in best MSS.), Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 42; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 29; id. Trin. prol. 3 (v. Brix ad loc.); id. ib. 1, 2, 148; id. Most. 5, 2, 58; id. Men. 2, 1, 26; id. Am. 2, 2, 146 Ussing ad loc.; Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 6 al., v. en.

* **ē-măcĕrātus,** a, um, *Part.* [macero], *emaciated*, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10 *fin.*

ē-măcesco, cŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become emaciated* (very rare), Cels. 2, 2.

ē-măcĭo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to waste away, make lean, emaciate* (belonging to econom. lang.), Col. 2, 10, 25; 2, 10, 1; 4, 6, 3; Plin. 18, 10, 25, § 101 Sillig *N. cr.*

ēmācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [emax], *a propensity to buy, a desire to be always buying*, Col. 4, 3, 1; Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 8.

ē-macresco, crŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow lean, to become emaciated* (very rare), Cels. 2, 4 and 5.

ē-măcŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to clear from spots, to purify* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., Plin. 21, 19, 75, § 129; Gell. 6, 5, 9; App. Mag. p. 278; Macr. S. 7, 13.—**II.** Transf.: domum odoribus Arabicis, Amm. 29, 1.

ēmānātĭo, onis, *f.* [emano], *an emanation* (late Lat.), Vulg. Sap. 7, 25; Hilar. Synod. 20.

ēmancĭpātĭo (emancup-), ōnis, *f.* [emancipo].—Jurid. t. t. **I.** In the strict sense of the term, *the releasing of a son* (by means of a thrice-repeated mancipatio and manumissio) *from the* patria potestas, *so as to render him independent, emancipation* (v. emancipo), Gai. Inst. 1, 132; Ulp. Fragm. 10, 1; Just. Inst. 1, 12, § 6; Quint. 11, 1, 65.—**II.** Transf. in gen. **1.** *The formal surrender* of any thing, the *delivery of authority over* a thing: fundorum, *conveyance*, Plin. Ep. 10, 3, 8.—**2.** Familiae, *a fictitious alienation of property in making a will* per aes et libram, Gell. 15, 27, 3.

ēmancĭpātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an emancipator* (post-class.), Prud. Cath. 7, 184.

ē-mancĭpo (ēmancŭpo), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*—Jurid. t. t. **I.** In the strict sense, *to put out of the hand* and *power of* the paterfamilias; *to declare free and independent, to emancipate* a son from the patria potestas by the thrice-repeated act of mancipatio and manumissio, Dig. 1, 132 sq.; Ulp. Fragm 10, 1; Just. Inst. 1, 12, § 6; Liv. 7, 16; Plin. Ep. 4, 2, 2 et saep.; cf. Sandars, Just. Inst. introd. p. 37 sq.—**II.** In a wider sense, *to give from under one's own power* or *authority into that of another.* **A.** Prop.: filium in adoptionem, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24; cf. Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 4, and Paul. ex Fest. p. 77, 6 Müll.: agrum, Suet Oth. 4; cf.: praedia paterna, Quint. 6, 3, 44.—**B.** Transf. beyond the jurid. sphere, *to give up, surrender, sell*: mulier, tibi me emancupo: tuus sum, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 59; cf. Hor. Epod. 9, 12: (senectus) si jus suum retinet, si nemini emancipata est, Cic. de Sen. 11, 38; cf.: venditus atque emancipatus tribunatus, id. Phil. 2, 21, 51.

ē-manco, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [mancus], *to maim*, Labien. ap. Sen. Contr. 5, 33 *fin.*

ē-mănĕo, nsi, 2, *v. n.* * **I.** *To stay without, remain beyond*, Stat. Th. 7, 650.—**II.** Milit. t. t., *to stay away beyond one's leave of absence, to exceed one's furlough*, Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 4.

ē-māno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to flow out* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif. and in Cic.). **I.** Lit., Lucr. 3, 583; Cic. poët. Div. 2, 30; Col. 6, 32, 1; Gell. 19, 5, 6 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To spring out of, to arise, proceed, emanate from*: alii quoque alio ex fonte praeceptores dicendi emanaverunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 7; cf. id. Cael. 8, 19: ex quo (loco) vis omnis oportet emanet ratiocinationis, id. Inv. 1, 37, 67; cf. id. de Or. 1, 42, 189: hinc haec recentior Academia emanavit, id. ib. 3, 18 *fin.*: istinc mala, id Att. 7, 21: singularem eloquii suavitatem ore ejus emanaturam, Val. Max. 1, 6, 3 *ext.*—**B.** *To spread itself, be diffused*: emanabat latius malum, Flor. 4, 9, 5.—Esp. freq., **2.** In partic., of things that are made public, *to spread abroad, become known*: oratio in vulgus emanare poterit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 3; cf. id. Att. 3, 12, 2; id. Brut. 65; id. Verr. 2, 1, 1; id. Leg. 1, 14 *fin.*; Q Cic. Petit. Cons. 5, 17; Cael. ap. Cic Fam. 8, 6, 2; Liv. 8, 3; 42, 16; 44, 35 et saep.; cf. with a *subject acc.* and *inf.*: multis emanabat indiciis fratrem Volscii ne assurrexisse quidem ex morbo, Liv. 3, 24, 4; Suet. Ner. 6.

* **ēmansĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [emaneo, II.], *a remaining absent beyond one's furlough*, Dig. 49, 16, 4, § 15.

ēmansor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who exceeds his furlough*, Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 2; ib. § 5 al.

ē-marcesco, -marcui, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to wither away* (very rare).—Trop., *to dwindle away, disappear*: auctoritas, Plin 15, 29, 36, § 121: refugium, Hier. Ies. 5, 17, 4: cor meum, *fainted*, Vulg. Isa. 21, 4 al.

†† **emarcus,** i [a Gallic word], *a kind of vine, producing a wine of middling quality*, Col. 3, 2, 25 (called also marcus, Plin 14, 2, 4, § 32).

* **ē-margĭno,** āre, *v. a.*, *to deprive of its edge*: ulcera, Plin. 28, 9, 41, § 147.

* **ēmascŭlātor,** ōris, *m.* [emasculo], *a pederast*, App. Mag. p. 321, 40.

ē-mascŭlo, āre, *v. a.* [masculus], *to castrate, emasculate* (post-class.): asinum, App. M. 7, p. 198: sacerdotes herbis quibusdam, i. e. *to render impotent*, Serv. Verg. A. 6, 661.

Ēmăthĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἠμαθία, *a district of Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 33; Liv. 44, 44, 5; Justin. 7, 1, 1.—**B.** In poet. meton. **1.** *Macedonia*, Verg. G. 4, 390.—**2.** *Thessaly*, and esp. for *Pharsalia*, Verg. G. 1, 492 Serv. and Heyne; v. the foll.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Ēmăthĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Emathian*, i. e. in poet. meton., **1.** *Macedonian*: Perses, Corn. Sever. ap. Sen. Suas. 7: campi, Ov. M. 5, 313: dux, i. e. *Alexander*, Tr. 3, 5, 39; of the same: manes, Stat. S. 3, 2, 117; cf. tecta, i. e. *of Alexandria*, Luc. 10, 58.—**2.** *Thessalian*: vertex, i. e. *Pelion*, Verg. Cir. 34: acies, i e. *in Pharsalia*, Luc. 8, 531; of the same: clades, id 9, 950: ruina, id. 9, 33; cf. also: ferrum, id. 9, 245; and: campi, id. 1, 1.—**3.** *Thracian*: ventus, Lucil. ap. Jul. Rufin. de Fig. § 26 Ruhnk.—**B. Ēmăthis,** idis, *f. adj.*, *Emathian*, i. e. **1.** *Macedonian*; as a *subst.*: **Ēmăthĭdes,** *the daughters of the Macedonian king Pierus*, the *Pierides*, Ov. M. 5, 669.—**2.** *Thessalian*: tellus, Luc. 6, 580; cf. as a *subst.*, **Emathis,** i. q. Emathia, id. 6, 350.

ē-mātūresco, rŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow quite ripe, to come to maturity* (very rare). **I.** In gen.: semen, Plin. 25, 4, 17, § 36: segetes, Gell. 2, 29, 7.—* **II.** Trop., *to grow softer, be mitigated*: ira Caesaris, Ov. Tr. 2, 124.

* **ē-mātūro,** āre, *v. a.*, *to ripen com-*

pletely, to bring to maturity: fruges (calor), Eumen. Grat. Act. ad Const. 10.

ēmax, ācis, *adj.* [emo; cf.: edax, bibax, etc.], *eager to buy, fond of buying*, Cato R. R. 2 *fin.*; * Cic. Par. 6, 3, 51; Nep. Att. 13, 1: domina, Ov. A. A. 1, 421.—Poet.: non tu prece poscis emaci, i. e. *that vows a price for its fulfilment*, Pers. 2, 3.

† **embaenĕtĭca**, ae, *f.*, = ἐμβαινετική, *an artificial appetite*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4 Bait. (al. emetica, q. v.).

† **embamma**, ătis, *n.*, = ἔμβαμμα, *a sauce*, Col. 12, 57 *fin.*; Plin. 20, 14, 53, § 147; 22, 22, 44, § 88 al.

† **embăsĭcoetas**, ae, *m.*, = ἐμβασικοίτας, i. q. cinaedus, and likewise *the name of an obscenely shaped drinking-vessel*; hence, in a double sense, Petr. 24, 1 and 2.

† **embăsis**, is, *f.*, = ἔμβασις, *a bathing in any thing*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8, 18; 3, 17, 151 al.

† **embătes**, is, *m.*, = ἐμβάτης, archit. t. t. *a model*, Lat. modulus, Vitr. 1, 2, 4.

† **emblēma**, ătis (*abl. plur.* emblematis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22; * Quint. 2, 4, 27), *n.*, = ἔμβλημα, *inlaid work.* **I.** *Raised ornaments* on vessels, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17; 22 sq.; Dig. 34, 2, 32 et saep.—**II.** *Tessellated work, mosaic*, Lucil. ap. Cic. Or. 44; id. de Or. 3, 43, 171; id. Brut. 79, 274; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 4.

† **embŏla**, ae, *f.*, = ἐμβολή, *a putting on board, shipment* (late Lat.), Cod. Th. 1, 2, 10; Novell. 163, 2.

embŏlĭāria, ae, *f.* [embolium], *an actress who performed in the interludes*, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 158; Inscr. Murat. 660, 4.

† **embŏlĭmaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐμβολιμαῖος, *inserted, intercalary* (pure Lat. intercalaris): dies, Aus. Eclog. de Rat. Dier. 13. Called also **embŏlĭmus** = ἐμβόλιμος, Sol. 1.

embŏlĭnē, es, *f.*, *a plant*, now unknown, Plin. 13, 20, 35, § 114.

embŏlismus, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐμβολισμός, *intercalary:* dies, Sol. 1, § 42: annus, *leap-year*, Isid. Orig. 6, 17, 21 sq.—As *subst.*: **embolismus**, i, *m.*, *the interposition, intercalation*, Isid. 6, 17, 23.

† **embŏlĭum**, ii, *n.*, = ἐμβόλιον, *something thrown in;* in scenic lang., *an interlude, ballet*, Cic. Sest. 54, 116 (embolia pertinent ad gestus saltatorios, Schol.).

† **embŏlum**, i, *n.*, = ἔμβολον, *the beak of a ship:* aëneum, Petr. 30, 1.

† **embŏlus**, i, *m.*, = ἔμβολος, in mechanics, *the piston of a pump*, Vitr. 10, 12.

† **embrŏcha**, ae, *f.*, = ἐμβροχή, *a wet poultice*, Theod. Prisc. 1, 33.

* **ē-mĕdĭtātus**, a, um, *Part.* [meditor], *studied out, studied, artfully devised:* fletus, App. M. 2, p. 126.

ē-mĕdullātus, a, um, *Part.* [medullo], *deprived of the marrow.* * **I.** Lit.: radix, Plin. 22, 22, 43, § 87.—* **II.** Trop.: virtutes, *enervated, feeble*, Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

ēmendābĭlis, e, *adj.* [emendo], *that may be amended, capable of correction:* error, Liv. 44, 10, 3: aetas, Sen. Clem. 2, 7.

ēmendātē, *adv.*, *faultlessly, perfectly, purely*, v. emendo, *P. a. fin.*

ēmendātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [emendo], *a correction, amendment, emendation*, Cic. Fin. 4, 9 (with correctio); Quint. 1, 5, 34; 2, 4, 10; 13; Plin. 8, 51, 78, § 210; Dig. 48, 19, 16, § 2 et saep.

ēmendātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a corrector, amender*, Cic. Balb. 8, 20; id. Phil. 2, 17 *fin.*; id. Brut. 74, 259; Plin. Pan. 6, 2; id. Ep. 6, 5, 4; Vulg. Sap. 7, 15.

ēmendātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *corrective* (late Lat.): ignis, i. e. *purifying*, Aug. in Psa. 27 *init.*

ēmendātrix, īcis, *f.* [emendator], *she who corrects* or *amends:* vitiorum emendatricem legem esse oportet, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 58; id. Tusc. 4, 32, 69.

ēmendātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from emendo.

ē-mendīco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to obtain by begging* (post-Aug.): stipem a populo, Suet. Aug. 91 *fin.*: pecunias, id. Caes. 54; Cod. Th. 9, 2, 14 al.

ē-mendo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [mendum], *to free from faults, to correct, improve, amend* (cf. corrigo—class.; not in Caes.): tota civitas emendari et corrigi solet continentia principum, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 30; cf. Quint. 2, 2, 7; 2, 4, 14; 9, 3, 89: leviter tuum consilium (with conformare), Cic. Mur. 29: consuetudinem vitiosam, id. Brut. 75: vitia adolescentiae multis virtutibus, Nep. Them. 1: facta priora novis, Ov. F. 4, 596: res Italas legibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 3: legem severius, Suet. Aug. 34: sucos acerbos in pomis, Ov. Med. Fac. 5; cf. terram terrā, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 41: bovem cubitorem fame et siti, Col. 6, 2, 11: angorem animi (sui), Amm. 14, 10, 2.—Esp. freq. of *correcting, emending* language (oral or written), Cic. Att. 2, 16 *fin.*; id. Or. 46; Quint. 2, 2, 7; 8, 2, 4 et saep.—In medic. lang., like corrigere, for *to cure:* alopecias, Plin. 20, 13, 50, § 129: tussim, id. 20, 16, 62, § 170: albugines oculorum, id. 32, 7, 24, § 70: cicatrices, id. 36, 21, 42, § 156 et saep.—**II.** In post-class. lang. in partic., *to correct by punishment, to chastise:* libertum non obsequentem aut verbis aut fustium castigatione, Dig. 1, 16, 9, § 3; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 51; Lact. Mort. Pers. 22 al.—Hence, **ēmendātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *faultless, perfect, pure:* mores, Cic. Lael. 17, 61; cf. vir, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 30; Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 5: e. et Latina locutio, Cic. Brut. 74; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 1; 33; 2, 4, 15 al.: opus, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 92: aquae, id. 36, 15, 24, § 121.—*Comp.:* mulier, Petr. 126, 13: vita, Dig. 4, 3, 11.—*Sup.:* homo (with optimus), Plin. Ep. 8, 22, 2: libri, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. § 3; cf.: correcta et emendata maxime, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 13.—*Adv.:* **ēmendātē**, *faultlessly, perfectly, purely:* loqui, scribere, etc., Cic. Opt. Gen. 2; Quint. 8, 1, 2; 8, 3, 1; Hirt. B. G. 8 prooem. § 6; Vitr. 10, 11.—*Comp.:* facere capillum, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 58; Quint. 1, 6, 19 Zumpt.

ēmensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [emetior], *the completion of a course:* lunaris, Isid. 6, 17, 29.

ēmensus, a, um, *Part.*, from emetior.

ē-mentĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep. a.*, *to put forth* or *utter falsely, to feign, fabricate, pretend* (class.): quae dixisti modo, Omnia ementitus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 255: aliquid, Cic. Balb. 2, 5; id. Phil. 2, 33, 83; id. Opt. Gen. 7, 21; Sall. C. 49, 4; Liv. 9, 18; 21, 63, 5 al.—And with *acc.* and *inf.* as object, Cic. Planc. 30, 73; Liv. 1, 8; Suet. Calig. 51; Tac. A. 2, 66; 13, 47; id. H. 2, 42 al.; also: aliquem, *to feign being any one*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 143; Petr. 82, 3.—*Absol.:* ego haec omnia Chrysogonum fecisse dico, ut ementiretur, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 44; id. Div. 1, 9; Suet. Caes. 66; cf.: alii ementiti sunt in eos, quos oderant, Cic. Part. 14, 50: concessum est rhetoribus ementiri in historiis, *to depart from truth*, id. Brut. 11, 42.

☞ **ēmentītus**, a, um, in *pass.* signif., *forged, fabricated, pretended*, C. Memmius ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.; Cic. Phil. 2, 35; id. N. D. 2, 21, 56; id. Tusc. 3, 24, 58; Apul. M. 4, 5, p. 245; Dict. Cret. 1, 20.

* **ē-mĕo**, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to pass through, traverse:* emeato mari, Amm. 29, 5, 5.

ē-mercor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.*, *to buy up, purchase, bribe* (post-Aug.): adulterium ingentibus donis, Tac. A. 13, 44: aditum principis, id. ib. 16, 1: avaritiam praefecti, id. ib. 12, 45; cf. id. ib. 12, 14.

☞ **emercor**, *part. perf.* in *pass.* signif., Amm. 21, 6, 8; 26, 2, 4.

‡ **emere** antiqui dicebant pro accipere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4, 18, and 76, 1 Müll.; cf. adimo and demo.

ē-mĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. a.*, and (perh. not ante-Aug.) **ē-mĕrĕor**, ĭtus, 2, *v. dep. a.* **I.** *To obtain by service, to gain, earn, merit, deserve.* **A.** In gen. (rare; not in Cic.): quid ego emerui mali? Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 5: honores, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 61: mihi altior sollicitudo, quale judicium hominum, emererer, accessit, Quint. 4, prooem. § 1; cf.: emerendi favoris gratia canunt, id. 4, 1, 2: pecuniam ex eo quaestu uberem, Gell. 6, 7, 5.—Poet., with *inf. clause* as object: Ennius emeruit Contiguus poni, Scipio magne, tibi, Ov. A. A. 3, 410; cf. id. F. 4, 58.—*Pass.*, in the *part. perf.:* emerito caput insere caelo, Sil. 7, 19; so id. 11, 464; Sid. Carm. 2, 209.—**B.** In Tib. and Ov. emerere aliquem, like demereri aliquem, *to gain the favor of* any one, *to deserve well of, to lay under obligation:* viros, Tib. 1, 9, 60; Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 52; id. Am. 2, 8, 24; id. Her. 6, 138.—Far more frequent, **II.** *To serve out, complete* one's term of service. **A.** Prop., in *milit. lang.:* spes emerendi stipendia, Liv. 25, 6; in *part. perf.:* emerita stipendia, Sall. J. 84, 2 Kritz.; Cic. de Sen. 14, 49; Liv. 3, 57; 21, 43 al.: militia, Suet. Calig. 44: arma, Plin. Pan. 15, 3: anni, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 21; cf. id. F. 3, 43.—As a *v. dep.:* stipendia emeritus, Val. Max. 6, 1, 10.—Hence, *subst.* **ēmĕrĭtus**, i, *m.*, *a soldier who has served out his time, a veteran, an exempt*, Tac. A. 1, 28; Suet. Aug. 24; Luc. 1, 344 al.—**B.** Transf. beyond the milit. sphere: annuum tempus (sc. magistratus) emeritum habere, Cic. Att. 6, 5, 3; cf.: annuae operae emerentur, id. ib. 6, 2, 6: spatium juventae (homo) transit, et emeritis medii quoque temporis annis, etc., Ov. M. 15, 226.—In *part. perf.:* **emeritus**, a, um (since the Aug. per. in the mid. signif.), *that has become unfit for service, worn out:* equi, Ov. F. 4, 688; cf.: apes fessae et jam emeritae, Plin. 11, 11, 11, § 27; so, palmes, id. 17, 23, 35, § 206: aratrum, Ov. F. 1, 665: latus (with invalidum), id. Am. 3, 11, 14: acus, Juv. 6, 498: rogus, i. e. *burned out, extinguished*, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 72.

ē-mergo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to bring forth, bring to light, raise up* (very rare; mostly with se, or pass. in mid. sense), *to come forth, come out, to rise up, emerge* (not in Plaut., Caes., Verg., or Hor.). **A.** Lit.: emersere e gurgite vultus Nereides, Cat. 64, 14: ex undis Cancri pars sese emergit in astra, Manil. 5, 198; se torrens imo hiatu, Auct. Aetn. 118: se lux pelago, Avien. Perieg. 126: tibi (somnianti) subito sum visus emersus e flumine, Cic. Div. 2, 68; so, emersus e palude, Liv. 1, 13: emersus paludibus, Tac. A. 1, 65.—Poet.: cernis et emersas in lucem tendere noctes, Ov. M. 15, 186; nox emersa, id. F. 3, 399.—**B.** Trop., *to extricate* or *free one's self, to raise one's self up, to rise:* sese ex malis, Ter. And. 3, 3, 30 Ruhnk.; so Nep. Att. 11, 1: homo emersus subito ex diuturnis tenebris lustrorum ac stuprorum, Cic. Sest. 9; cf.: tu emersus e caeno, id. Vatin. 7, 17: velut emerso ab admiratione animo, Liv. 8, 7 *fin.*—Once perh. *act.:* ut possim rerum tantas emergere moles, Manil. 1, 116.—Far more freq. and class.,

II. *Neutr.* (i. q. the preceding emergere se), *to come forth, come up, arise, emerge.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: equus emersit e flumine, Cic. Div. 2, 31 *fin.*: e vadis, id. Cael. 21: ex alto, id. Fin. 4, 23, 64: de paludibus, Liv. 22, 3: ab infima ara (anguis), Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: sub exsistentibus glebis (pisces), Liv. 42, 2: extra aquam Plin. 13, 18, 32, § 109; 2, 88, 89, § 203: foras (with exsilire), Lucr. 2, 200: ad ortus, id. 5, 697: in suam lucem (luna), Liv. 44, 37 et saep.: ex Antiati in Appiam ad Tres Tabernas, *to get away, escape*, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 2; cf.: e patrio regno (with Cappadociae latebris se occultare), id. de Imp. Pomp. 3: aegre in apertos campos (Manlius), Liv. 21, 25 al.—*Absol.:* aves, quae se in mari mergerent: quae cum emersissent, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 49; cf. id. Fin. 3, 14 *fin.*: sol, id. Arat. 76 (also, id. N. D. 2, 44, 113); Tac. G. 45; cf. stellae, Plin. 2, 14, 11, § 58 al.—*Impers.* tot res repente circumvallant, unde emergi non potest, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 4.—**2.** In partic., *to come forth, come up, break forth*, as a plant or animal, when it springs up or is born: viriditas e vaginis emergit, etc., Cic. de Sen. 15, 51; cf.: flos ex caule, Plin. 21, 17, 66, § 106: totus infans utero, id. 11, 51, 112, § 270: ova, id. 10, 52, 74, § 145: ventus, id. 2, 82, 84, § 198.—**B.** Trop., *to extricate one's self from, to raise one's self up, to emerge, get clear:* ex sermone emersit, Cic. Cael. 31, 75: ex miserrimis naturae tuae sordibus, id. Pis. 12, 27: ex peculatus judicio, id. Verr. 2, 1, 5: ex paternis probris ac vitiis, id. ib. 2, 3, 69: ex mendicitate, id. Vatin. 9 *fin.*: vixdum e naufragiis prioris culpae cladisque, Liv. 5, 52, 1: ex obnoxia pace, id. 9, 10: ex omni saevitia fortunae (virtus), id. 25, 38; Dig. 47, 10, 5 *fin.*: cum tam multa ex illo mari (sc. Ponto) bella emerserint, *have arisen,*

broken out, Cic Verr 2, 4, 58 equidem multos vidi emersisse aliquando, et se ad frugem bonam, ut dicitur, recepisse, *have raised themselves up, have risen*, Cic Cael. 12 hac autem re incredibile est quantum civitates emerserint, *have raised themselves up, elevated themselves*, id Att 6, 2, 4, cf ad summas opes, Lucr 2, 13, 3, 63 in quod fastigium, Vell. 2, 65, Juv 3, 164 quamvis enim demersae sint leges, emergunt tamen haec aliquando, Cic Off 2, 7, 24, cf id. Clu 65, 183 nunc emergit amor, id Att 9, 10, 2, cf dolor, id ib 9, 6, 5 ex quo magis emergit, quale sit decorum illud, etc, *appears, is evident*, id. Off 1, 31, cf tanti sceleris indicium per Fulviam emersit Flor 4, 1, 6

Ēmĕrĭta, ae, *f*, *a city of Lusitania*, now *Merida*, Mela, 2, 6, 4, Plin 9, 41, 65, § 141 — Hence, **Ēmĕrĭtānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Emerita*, Murat Inscr 1550, 1 — **Ēmĕrĭtensis,** e, *adj*, *of Emerita* conventus, Plin 4, 22, 35, § 117 — **Emeritenses,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Emerita*, Tac H 1, 78

ēmĕrĭtus, a, um, *Part* and *subst*, from emereo, q v

1. ēmersus, a, um, *Part*, from emergo

2. emersus, us, *m* [emergo], *a coming out, coming forth, an appearing emerging* (not ante Aug) serpentium, Plin 22, 22, 46, § 95 fluminis, id 9, 22, 38, § 75 stellae id 18, 25, 58, § 218, Col. 7, 3, 24 hostium Vitr 10, 22

ēmĕtĭcus, a, um, *adj*, = ἐμετικός, *emetic, turning the stomach* bolbus, App Herb 55 — Hence, *subst* † **ēmĕtĭca,** ae, *f*, = ἐμετική, *an incitement to vomit, an emetic* (employed by the Roman gourmands as the means of renewed gluttony), Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 1, 4 (cf bibit et vomit Juv 6, 432, dub, Bait embaeneticam, al. pineticam, or peneticam)

ē-mētĭor, mensus, 4, *v dep a*, *to measure out* (not freq till after the Aug per) **I.** Lit spatium oculis Verg A 10, 772 longitudines et altitudines vocis, Gell 16, 18, 4 —**II.** Transf **A.** *To pass through, pass over, traverse* a certain space cum freta, cum terras omnis, tot inhospita saxa Sideraque emensae ferimur, Verg A 5, 628, 11, 244, Tib 3, 4, 17, Liv 27, 43, 31, 24, 38, 17 *fin*, Plin 7, 20, 20, § 84, Tac A. 11, 32, 15, 16 al, cf poet pelagi terraeque laborem, Sil 4, 53, and in Tacitus of time Galba quinque principes prospera fortunā emensus, i e *having survived*, Tac H 1, 49 —**B.** *To impart, bestow* non aliquid patriae tanto emetiris acervo? * Hor S 2 2, 105 ego voluntatem tibi profecto emetior, sed rem ipsam nondum posse videor, * Cic Brut 4, 16

☞ **ēmensus,** a, um, *Part* in pass signif (acc. to II A and B) **1.** *Passed through, traversed* multo major pars itineris, Liv 21, 30 5, so id 43 21 *fin*, Verg G 1, 450, Val Fl 5, 182, 4, 351 —**2.** *Imparted, distributed*, Sen Q N 4, 4

* **ē-mĕto,** ĕre, *v a*, *to mow away, mow down* plus frumenti agris, Hor Ep 1, 6, 21 fruges, Manil. 5, 245

* **ēmĭcātim,** *adv* [emico], *springing forth* prosiliens, Sid. Ep 2 13 *fin*

* **ēmĭcātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [id], *a springing forth* emicationes silvarum, App de Mundo, p 71, 29

ē-mĭco, cŭi (cf Quint 1, 6, 17), catum, 1, *v n*, *to spring out, spring forth, to break forth, appear quickly* (not freq till after the Aug per, in Cic and Caes not at all) **A.** Lit emicat ex oculis, spirat quoque pectore flamma, Ov M 8, 356 flamma ex monte, Plin 2, 88, 89, § 203 multi calami ex una radice, id 27, 8, 40, § 62 dracones de extis, id. 11, 37, 77, § 197 fulgura ab omni parte caeli, Curt 8, 4 corpore sanguis (so Lachm, Munro, e corpore), Lucr 2, 195 uterque pronus carcere, Ov M 10, 652 scaturigines, Liv 44, 33 cruor alte, Ov M 4, 121 sanguis per foramen id ib 9, 130 scintillae inter fumum, Quint 8, 5, 29 sol super terras, Val Fl 4, 96, cf dies, id 1, 655 telum nervo, Ov M 5, 67, cf saxa tormento, Liv 44, 10 hostem rati, emicant, sine discrimine insultant, *rush forth*, Flor 1, 18, 4 et saep (sanguis) in illam partem, Lucr 4, 1050 juvenum manus emicat ardens in litus, Verg A 6, 5, cf in currum, id. ib 12, 327 Nisus ante omnia corpora, id. ib 5, 319 sanguis in altum, Ov M 6, 260 rami in excelsum, Plin 12, 5, 11, § 23 al, cf comically cor coepit in pectus emicare, *to leap*, * Plaut Aul 4, 3, 4 —**2.** Transf, *to stretch forth, project* scopulus alto gurgite, Ov M. 9, 225 —**B.** Trop, *to be prominent* or *conspicuous, to become apparent* inter quae verbum emicuit si forte decorum, Hor Ep 2, 1 73 Agrippinae is pavor, ea consternatio mentis emicuit, ut, etc, Tac A. 13, 16 — Esp of good qualities, etc quos et magnitudine animi et claritate rerum longe emicuisse, *to have shone forth*, Curt 7, 6, 20 egregia virtus Scaevae centurionis emicuit, Flor 4, 2, 40, cf inter ceteros Themistoclis gloria emicuit, Just 2, 9, 15

* **ēmīgrātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [emigro], *a removal from a place emigration* (late Lat for migratio) inquilinorum, Dig 39, 2, 28

ē-mīgro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v n* and *a* **I.** *Neutr*, *to remove, depart* from a place, *to emigrate* (rare but classical) *Se* Quid tu ais? num hinc emigrasti? *Me* Quem in locum? etc, Plaut Men 5 2, 70 sq, cf id. Most 2, 2, 72, Dig 19, 2, 27 ex illa domo, Cic Verr 2, 5, 12 domo, id. ib 2 2, 36, Caes B G 1, 31, 14 —Trop e vita, Cic Leg 2, 19, 48 —*Absol* in hasce aedis pedem nemo intro tetulit, semel ut emigravimus, Plaut Most 2, 2, 40, Just 5, 10, 9 qui post hunc casum emigraverunt, Sen N Q 6 1, 10 —**II.** *Act.* (only ante and post class) **A.** *To remove* senia et jurgia sesemet aedibus emigrarunt, Titin ap Non 2, 18 (Com v 148 Rib) emigrabit te tabernaculo suo, Vulg Psa 51, 5 —* **B.** Scripturas *to transgress*, Tert Cor Mil 1

(**eminatio,** false read in Plaut Capt 4, 2 19 comminatio, Brix minatio, Fleck, Ritschl)

ēmĭnens, entis, *Part* and *P a*, from emineo

ēmĭnenter, *adv*, *highly, eminently*, v emineo, *P a fin*

ēmĭnentĭa, ae, *f* [eminens], *a standing out, projecting*, concr, *a prominence, protuberance.* **I.** Lit, Cic N D 1, 38, § 174 (with soliditas), App Flor *no* 18, p 359, and in *plur*, Plin 37, 10, 63, § 174 —Hence, in painting *the prominent*, i e *light parts*, Cic Ac 2, 7, 20 (opp umbrae) —**II.** Trop, *excellence* quaedam formarum, Gell 5, 11, 9 senectutis suae, Vulg 2 Macc 6, 19 — Hence, per eminentiam, i q κατ᾽ ἐξοχήν, *preëminently, par excellence* Ulp Fragm 11, 3 reperiet, eminentiam cujusque operis artissimis temporum claustris circumdatam, *the highest ability* in an art, Vell 1, 17, 4

ē-mĭnĕo, ŭi, 2 *v n*, *to stand out, project* (freq and class) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen (syn exstare excedere) cum ex terra nihil emineret, quod contemplationi caeli officere posset, Cic Div 1, 42 globus terrae e mari, id Tusc 1, 28 stipites ex terra, Caes B G 7, 73, 6, cf stipites ab ramis id ib § 3 belua ponto, Ov M 4, 690 rupes aequore, Luc 2 667 moles aquā Curt 4, 2 21 oculi extra terram Plin 17, 21 35, § 154 balaena dorso multum super aquas id 9 6 5 § 14 super corpus quasi verrucula, Cels 5, 28, 14 ferrum per costas, Liv 8, 7 et saep —*Absol*, Caes B C 1 41, 4, 2 9, 1, Sall J 94, 2, Lucr 1, 780 et saep, cf alte, Ov M 15 697 hasta in partes ambas, id ib 5, 139 jugum in mare, Caes B C 2, 24, 3, cf lingua in altum (i e mare), Liv 44, 11 —**B.** In partic, in painting, *to stand out in relief, be prominent*, as the lights in a picture, Cic de Or 3 26 101, Quint 2, 17, 21, 8, 5 26, Plin 35 11, 40, § 131 al, cf eminentia, I —**II.** Trop, *to be prominent, stand out, become conspicuous* (syn eluceo, praecello, excello, appareo, praesto, antecedo) **A.** In gen animus, cum erit inclusus in corpore eminebit foras, *will extend beyond*, Cic. Rep 6, 26 Mos ii quorum eminet audacia atque projecta est id Clu 65, 183 quod quo studiosius ab ipsis opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet, *comes out, becomes visible*, id Rosc Am 41 *fin*, cf id. Verr 2, 5, 62 Zumpt *N cr*, id. Tusc 2 26 *fin*, Quint 2, 12, 7, 11, 1, 56, 11, 3 73 Spald., Liv 2, 5 *fin*, 2, 10 al., Curt 4, 1, 24, 8 1 50, Ov F 3, 250 vix ex gratulando miser jam eminebam, *was but now emerging from the flood of congratulations*, Plaut Capt 3 2 5 vox eminet una, *makes itself distinctly audible*, Ov M 15, 607 —**B.** In partic, *to be prominent, conspicuous* through one's (good) qualities, *to distinguish one's self, be eminent* Demosthenes unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, Cic. Or 29 *fin*, so with *inter*, Quint 8, 5, 9, 12, 5, 5, cf with *super*, Flor 4, 2, 10 in aliqua re, Quint 1, 12, 15, 2, 3 6, 8, 3, 64 al aliqua re, Vell 2 127, 2, 2, 130, 1, Quint 2, 8, 4, 3, 8, 65 —*Absol* excellit atque eminet vis potestas, etc, Cic Rep 2, 28, so with excellit, Tac. Or 32 quae (sententiarum ornamenta) eminent pauciora Cic. Or 24, 81, so Liv 5, 36, Vell 2, 49 al altius, Nep Chabr 3, 3 — Hence, **ēmĭnens,** entis, *P a*, *standing out, projecting prominent, high, lofty* **A.** Lit (syn editus) promontoria, Caes B C 2, 23, 2 trabes id. ib 2, 9, 5 saxa Sall J 93, 4 oculi, Cic Vatin. 2 genae leviter, id. N D 2 57, 143 statura, Suet Calig 50 capita papaverum, Front Strat 1, 1, 4, Flor 1, 7, 7 aedes *standing on high ground* (opp plana), id 1, 9, 4 nihil (in globo), Cic. N D 2, 18, cf ib 1, 27, cf also the art eminentia patibulo eminens affigebatur, Sall. H Fragm ap Non 366, 14 (4, 40 Dietsch) — *Comp* trabes Caes B C 2, 9, 3 nasus a summo Suet Aug 79, of perspective in painting alia eminentiora, alia reductiora fecerunt, Quint 11, 3, 46 —*Sup* aliquod in montibus (i e vertex) Quint 8, 2, 7, cf mons Flor 4 12, 49 —**B.** Trop, *lofty, distinguished, eminent* (esp freq in the post Aug per and mostly in the *sup*, syn. praeclarus, praestans, excellens etc) species deorum quae nihil solidi habeat, nihil eminentis Cic N D 1, 27 75 ingenium Quint 6 prooem § 1 res dictu, Vell 2, 114, 1 —Prov eminentis fortunae comes invidia Vell Pat 1, 9, 6 —*Plur* as *subst* **ēmĭnentes,** ium, *m*, *distinguished men*, Tac. Agr 5 — **ēmĭnentĭa,** ium, *n* (α) *Admirable passages* in an oration, Quint 10, 1, 86 —(β) *Greatness, distinction* numquam eminentia invidia carent, Vell 2 40, 6 —*Comp* eloquentia, Tac Or 25 —*Sup* auctores Quint 1, 2, 2, 1, 10 10, 2, 3, 1, 9, 4, 79 et saep, cf Ruhnk Vell 2, 83 *fin* — In the later empire, Eminentissimus was *a title of the* Praefectus praetorio, *and of the* Magister militum, Cod. Just 12, 47, 1, 9, 41, 11 et saep —*Adv* **ēmĭnenter,** *highly, eminently*, August in Psa. 95, 1 — *Comp* projectae cautes eminentius, Amm 24 2, 12 non eminentius quam municipaliter natus, i e *of higher, nobler birth*, Sid Ep 1, 11

‡ **ē-mĭniscor,** mentus, 3, *v dep a.* [v comminiscor] *to devise contrive* EMINISCITVR, COMMINISCITVR, REMINISCITVR SVB MINISCITVR Not Tir EMENTVM, excogitatio, Gloss Isid ingeniosior ad eminiscendum, Auct Her 2 7, 10, 2 8 12 Acc to conjecture, also in Nep Alcib 2, 1 Heusing *N cr* (others read comminisci and reminisci), and Varr L L 6, § 44 Müll *N cr* (al reminisci)

(**eminor,** ari, false read in Plaut Capt 4, 2, 11 minor, Fleck)

ēmĭnŭlus, a, um, *adj dim* [emineo], *projecting a little* (perh only in Varro) genua (boum) Varr R R 2, 5, 8 dentes id ib 2 9, 3 spina id ib § 4

ē-mĭnus, *adv* [manus, cf the opp comminus, lit, hands apart i e not hand to hand] *aloof, at fighting distance* with missiles, *a spear's throw off* (cf longe procul) **I.** Prop, a milit t t, used of fighting with missiles, spears, etc (class) mostly opp comminus eminus fundis, sagittis reliquisque telis pugnabatur, Caes. B C 1, 26 1, cf Sall J 50, 4, 101, 4, Nep Alcib 10, 6, Tac H 3, 27, Verg A 10 346, 645, 776, Liv 38, 21, 13 saep, of throwing fire, etc alii faces de muro in aggerem eminus jaciebant Caes B G 7, 24, 4 —**II.** Transf, in gen, *at a distance, from a distance* (mostly post Aug) oppugnationem eminus incipere, Tac A 13, 41 fer opem eminus unam, Ov

P. 1, 6, 17; id. Her. 16, 40; Lucr. 6, 904; 7, 650.

ē-mīror, āri, *v. dep. a.* (qs. ex intimo animo demiror), *to wonder greatly at* (very rare): aequora, Hor. C. 1, 5, 8 Orell. *N. cr.;* so App. M. 4, p. 274 Oud. *N. cr.* (al. miratus); Placid. p. 251 Munck.

* **ē-miscĕo**, ēre, *v. a., to mingle by pouring out, to mix:* vina, Manil. 5, 244.

ēmissārĭum, ii, *n.* [emitto], *an outlet:* lacūs, *a drain,* Cic. Fam. 16, 18; Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 75; Suet. Claud. 20, 32: vomicae, Scrib. Comp. 229; cf. collectionis, id. ib. 206.

ēmissārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.; sent out, put forth; hence], **I.** *An emissary, scout, spy,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8 Ascon.; 2, 3, 40; id. Fam. 7, 2, 3; Vell. 2, 18 *fin.;* Suet. Galb. 15; id. Dom. 11.—**B.** Transf., in eccl. Lat. **1.** *An attendant, one of the guard,* Vulg. 1 Reg. 22, 17.—**2.** Caper emissarius, *the scapegoat,* sent to bear the sins of the people to the wilderness, Vulg. Levit. 16, 8 al.—**II.** In botany, *a young branch, a shoot,* Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 208.

ēmissīcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *sent out, put forth;* transf.: oculi, i. e. *prying about, spying,* Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 2: ocelli, Tert. Pall. 3.

ēmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a sending out, darting forth* (rare). **I.** Prop., *a letting go:* radiorum ex oculis, *a darting forth,* Gell. 5, 16, 2: mortui sunt in emissione, *in exile,* Vulg. Baruch. 2, 25.—* **II.** Meton., *power of projecting* or *hurling;* in *plur.:* graviores telorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57; *a letting go, releasing:* anguis, id. Div. 2, 29, 62 (thrice).

ēmissŏr, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who sends out, throws out:* Liber et Libera seminum commotores et emissores, August. Civ. D. 7, 3.

1. ēmissus, a, um, *Part.,* from emitto.

* **2. ēmissus**, ūs, *m.* [emitto], *a sending forth, emission,* Lucr. 4, 205.

* **ē-mītesco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n., to become mild* or *mellow:* mel, Col. 9, 14, 10 Schneid. *N. cr.*

ē-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, *v. a., to send out, send forth, to let out, let go* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: quibuscum tamquam e carceribus emissus sis, Cic. Lael. 27, 101; cf.: aperiam carceres et equos emittere incipiam, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 1: ex porta ludis cum emissu'st lepus, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 31: aliquem e carcere, Cic. Planc. 12 *fin.:* aliquem ex vinculis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 48; Cic. Tusc. 1, 31: aliquem e custodia, id. ib. 1, 49, 118 (cf. Nep. Cim. 1).—As milit. t. t., *to send out* against the enemy: essedarios ex silvis, Caes. B. G. 5, 19, 2; cf.: equitibus emissis, id. ib. 5, 26, 3: Caesar omnibus portis eruptione facta equitatuque emisso hostes in fugam dat, id. ib. 5, 51, 5; 5, 58, 4 et saep.: aliquem de carcere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 9; cf.: Licinium fugere conantem de manibus, id. Cael. 28; Liv. 21, 48; for which: Hannibalem e manibus, id. 22, 3; and merely manibus, id. 44, 36: aliquem noctu per vallum, Caes. B. C. 1, 76, 4: aliquem pabulatum, id. ib. 1, 81, 4; cf. id. ib. 3, 76, 1: aliquem sub jugum, Liv. 9, 6 *fin.* et saep.: ut abs te non emissus ex urbe, sed immissus in urbem esse videatur, *sent out, turned out,* Cic. Cat. 1, 11; cf. id. Rep. 4, 5 *fin.:* scutum manu, *to throw away, throw aside,* Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 4: pila, *to throw, hurl, cast, discharge,* id. ib. 2, 23, 1; Liv. 9, 13; 32, 17 et saep.; cf.: hastam in fines eorum, Liv. 1, 32: aquam ex lacu Albano, *to let off,* id. 5, 15; cf.: aquam impetu, Suet. Claud. 32: lacus Velinus, a Curio emissus, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 5; Suet. Caes. 44: flumen per prona montis, Curt. 7, 11: sanguinem de aure, *to let,* Col. 6, 14, 3; cf.: sanguinem venis, Plin. 25, 5, 23, § 56: ova, *to lay,* id. 11, 24, 29, § 85: folia, *to put forth, produce,* id. 18, 20, 49, § 182; cf. transf.: ulmi emittuntur in ramos, id. 17, 12, 18, § 90: librum de arte aleam ludendi, *to put forth, publish,* Suet. Claud. 33; cf.: aliquid dignum nostro nomine emittere, Cic. Fam. 7, 33: fulmina, id. Div. 2, 19 *fin.:* sonitum ex alto, Lucr. 4, 694; cf.: vocem caelo, Liv. 5, 51: sonitum linguae, Lucr. 5, 1044: vocem, *to utter,* id. 4, 548; 5, 1088; Liv. 1, 54 et saep.: flatum crepitumque ventris, Suet. Claud. 32 *fin.:* animam, *to expire,* Nep. Epam. 9, 3: spiritum, Vulg. Matt. 27, 50: si nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emiserit, id esse fulmen, *has broken forth, burst forth,* Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44.—**B.** In partic.: manu emittere aliquem for the usu. manu mittere aliquem, *to release a person from one's* potestas, *to set free, emancipate* (anteclass. and since the Aug. per.), Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 55; id. Men. 5, 8, 52; id. Rud. 4, 6, 14 et saep.; Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 2; Liv. 24, 18, 12; Suet. Vit. 6; Tac. A. 15, 19; Macr. S. 1, 11; so without manu, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 37; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 19; cf. of a debtor: libra et aere liberatum emittit, Liv. 6, 14, 5.

II. Trop., *to let forth, let go, send out:* manibus manifesta suis emittere quoquam, *to let slip from our hands that which is evident,* Lucr. 4, 504; cf.: emissa de manibus res est, Liv. 37, 12: cum illud facetum dictum emissum haerere debeat (a fig. borrowed from missive weapons), Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219; cf.: et semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 71: argumenta, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 214; and: maledictum, id. Planc. 23 *fin.*

† **emmănes**, is, *m.,* = ἐμμανής, *the plant* hyoscyamus, App. Herb. 4.

† **emmŏton**, i, *n.,* = ἔμμοτον, *a salve spread on lint,* Theod. Prisc. 1, 28.

ĕmo, ēmi, emptum, 3 (*perf. subj.* emissim, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 39), *v. a.* [the same word with EMERE = accipere, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 4, 18, and 76, 1 Müll.; cf. adimo and demo; prop., to take; root yam; Sanscr. yamati, hold fast, Fick, Vergl. Wört. p. 158 sq.; cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 598 note], *to buy, purchase* (very freq. in all periods and kinds of composition). **I.** Lit.: is postquam hunc emit, dedit eum, etc., Plaut. Capt. prol. 19: qui puellam ab eo emerat, id. Rud. prol. 59: emit hosce de praeda, id. Capt. prol. 34; 1, 2, 2; id. Epid. 1, 1, 62: aliquid de aliquo, id. Curc. 2, 3, 64; Cic. Att. 10, 5, 3; 13, 31, 4; id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6.—With *gen.* or *abl.* pretii (cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 444): *Ep.* Quanti eam emit? *Th.* Vili. *Ep.* Quot minis? *Th.* Quadraginta minis, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 49 sq.; so, quanti, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 41: tanti, quanti, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59: minoris aut pluris, id. Verr. 2, 4, 7; id. Off. 3, 12, 51; id. Att. 10, 5, 3 al.: duodeviginti minis, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 74: duobus milibus nummum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: magno, parvo, id. Att. 13, 29 *fin.:* immenso quaedam, Suet. Calig. 39 al.: bene, i. e. *cheap,* Cic. Att. 1, 13 *fin.;* 12, 23, 3: male, i. e. *dear,* id. ib. 2, 4, 1; cf. care, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 238: quatuor tabernas in publicum, *for the public,* Liv. 39, 44; 44, 16 *fin.:* piper in libras, *by the pound,* Plin. 12, 7, 14, § 28: fundum in diem, *on time, on credit,* Nep. Att. 9, 5: per assem et libram, i. e. *to adopt,* Suet. Aug. 64 al.—*Perf. part. pass.* as *subst.* (α) **empta**, ae, *f., she who is bought, the slave,* Prop. 1, 9, 4.—(β) **emptum**, i, *n., the purchase, contract of purchase:* quae ex empto aut vendito aut conducto aut locato contra fidem fiunt, *through buying and selling,* Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74; so in jurid. lang.: ex empto, Dig. 17, 1, 14; cf. the title: De actionibus empti et venditi, Dig. 19, 1; Cod. Just. 4, 49.—Prov.: emere oportet, quem oboedire velis tibi, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 2.—**II.** Trop., *to buy, buy up, to purchase, gain, acquire, procure, obtain:* aliquando desinat ea se putare posse emere, quae ipse semper habuit venalia, fidem, jusjurandum, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 62; cf.: sententias (judicum), id. Clu. 36 *fin.;* and: animos centurionum, Tac. H. 4, 57: ex his (tribunis plebis) emitur ab inimicis meis is, quem, etc., Cic. Sest. 33, 72: militem, Tac. H. 1, 5 *fin.;* Suet. Galb. 15: exercitum, Flor. 3, 1, 9: percussorem in aliquem, Curt. 4, 1 et saep.: aliquem beneficiis, *to gain over,* Plaut. As. 1, 1, 57; cf. Verg. G. 1, 31: aliquem dote, Ov. M. 8, 54: spem pretio, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 11: immortalitatem morte, Quint. 9, 3, 71; cf.: aeternum nomen sanguine, Ov. Am. 2, 10, 32: pulmenta laboribus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 48: voluptatem dolore, id. ib. 1, 2, 55 et saep.—With *a clause* as object, Sil. 7, 620: furtis in manibus emptum est Oedipodae sedisse loco, Stat. Th. 1, 163: quantine emptum velit Hannibal, ut nos Vertentes terga aspiciat? Sil. 10, 287; Just. 23, 2, 8.

* **ē-mŏdĕror**, āri, *v. dep. a., to moderate:* dolorem verbis, i. e. *to vent,* Ov. R. Am. 130.

ē-mŏdŭlor, āri, *v. dep. a., to sing, celebrate:* Musam, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 30.

ēmŏlĭmentum, i, v. emolumentum.

ē-mōlĭor, ītus (*inf. pass. parag.* emolirier, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 2), 4, *v. dep. a., to move out, bring out by effort* (very rare): fretum (venti), *to stir up, agitate,* Sen. Agam. 476: nauseam pituitae per nares, Col. 8, 5, 21; cf. Cels. 4, 6: negotium, *to effect, accomplish,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 2.

ē-mollĭo, ii, ītum, 4, *v. a., to make soft, to soften* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: humor arcus fundasque et jaculorum amenta emollierat, Liv. 37, 41; Cels. 8, 4: ova macerata, Plin. 10, 60, 80, § 167; 18, 7, 17, § 77; 20, 2, 6, § 11 al.—**B.** Transf.: colores, *to soften, make more delicate,* Plin. 35, 11, 57, § 198.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In a good sense, *to make mild* or *gentle, to mollify:* mores, Ov. P. 2, 9, 48: severa praecepta, Aur. Vict. Epit. 48.—**B.** In a bad sense, *to enervate, render effeminate:* exercitum (Capua), Liv. 27, 3; cf. id. 38, 49; Tac. H. 3, 2; id. Agr. 11: emollit gentes clementia caeli, Luc. 8, 365: auctoritatem principis, *to weaken,* Aur. Vict. Epit. 1.

ē-mŏlo, no *perf.,* ītum, 3, *v. a., to grind up.* **I.** Lit.: hordeum, Veg. Vet. 5, 23, 7; Ambros. Ep. 64, 3; id. de Tob. 21, 83.—**II.** Transf., *to grind out, consume by grinding:* granaria, Pers. 6, 26.

ēmŏlŭmentĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [emolumentum], *relating to gain,* terror, *dread of losing profits,* Cassiod. Var. 9, 6.

ēmŏlŭmentum or **ēmŏlĭmentum** (cf. monumentum), i, *n.* [emolior; lit., a working out; hence], **I.** A striving for success, i. e. *effort, exertion, labor* (cf. elaboro; rarely): neque enim magnum emolumentum esse potest, *can present no great difficulty,* Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 1 (but in Caes. B. G. 1, 34, the true reading is molimento).—* **B.** Concr., *a work, a building,* etc.: vetera, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 19.—Far more freq., **II.** The attainment of success, i. e. *gain, profit, advantage, benefit* (syn.: lucrum, quaestus, compendium, commodum, fructus, reditus). (α) *Absol.:* et emolumenta et detrimenta (quae ὠφελήματα et βλάμματα appellant) communia esse voluerunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 21; so opp. detrimentum, id. 1, 16, 53; cf. opp. damnum, Suet. Aug. 25: nullum emolumentum esse, nullum injustitia partum praemium tantum, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 3, 16 *fin.;* so with praemium, id. de Or. 2, 85, 346; cf. with utilitas, id. ib. 1, 8 *fin.:* boni nullo emolumento impelluntur in fraudem, id. Mil. 12, 32; cf. id. Font. 8, 17; id. Fin. 2, 18, 59; id. Fam. 7, 10 *fin.;* Liv. 5, 4; 6, 39; 21, 43; Quint. 3, 8, 7; * Lucr. 5, 166 et saep.; of *persons:* ut quam maximum emolumentum novis sociis esset, Liv. 22, 22, 7.—(β) With *gen.:* emolumenta rerum fallacibus judiciis vident . . . poenam non vident, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 36: victoriae, Vell. 2, 105 *fin.:* belli, id. 2, 114, 4; Just. 9, 1, 2: pacis, Tac. A. 11, 7: ergastulorum, Plin. 18, 3, 4, § 21: laborum, Juv. 3, 22: sacramentorum (with praemia), id. 16, 35 et saep.: honoris, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 68.

* **ē-mŏnĕo**, ēre, *v. a., to admonish:* te ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 9 Bait. (dub.; al. moneo).

ē-mŏrĭor, mortuus, 3 (old form of the *inf.* emoriri, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 42; but Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 124, moriri, Ritschl), *v. dep. n., to die off, to die, depart, decease,* v. Doed. Syn. 3, p. 183 sq. (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: emori me malim, Plaut. Asin. 4, 2, 1; so id. Aul. 4, 5, 1; Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 63; Cic. Pis. 7, 15; id. Off. 3, 32, 114; id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96; id. Par. 3, 2, 24; Sall. C. 20, 9; id. J. 14 *fin.;* Ov. M. 3, 391; Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 26 sq.; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 49; Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243; id. de Sen. 19, 74; 22, 80; Cat. 52, 1, 4.—Prov.: verba facit emortuo, *he talks to the dead,* i. e. in vain, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 18.—**B.** Transf., of things, *to become dead, to die:* membrum, Cels. 5, 26, 34 *fin.:* arbor, Vitr. 2, 9; Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 221: carbo, i. e. *to go out,* id. 16, 6, 8, § 23: sterilis et emoriens terra, *desert,* Curt. 4, 7, 10; cf. vulva, Vulg. Rom. 4, 19.—**II.** Trop., *to perish, pass away, cease:* quorum laus emori non potest, Cic. Par. 2, 18: vis, Cels. 2, 10: dicta (with evanescere), Quint. 12, 10, 75: spes

(opp. elucere), id. 1, 1, 2: amor, Ov. R. Am. 654: auxilium, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 14.

* **ēmortŭālis**, e, *adj.* [emorior], *of* or *belonging to death:* dies (opp. natalis), *the day of one's death*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 139.

ēmortuus, a, um, *Part.*, *dead*, from emorior.

ēmōtus, a, um, *Part.*, from emoveo.

ē-mŏvĕo (exmov-, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 59), mōvi, mōtum, 2 (*perf. sync.* emostis, Liv. 37, 53 *fin.*), *v. a.*, *to move out, move away, remove* (mostly post-Aug.; esp. in Livy; not in Cic. and Caes.). **I.** Lit.: multitudinem e foro, Liv. 25, 1: plebem de medio, id. 6, 38: legatos curiâ, id. 30, 23; cf.: milites aedificiis, 27, 3: aliquos senatu, id. 45, 15; and: postes cardine, Verg. A. 2, 493: Antiochum ultra juga Tauri, Liv. 37, 53 *fin.*; 38, 12; 42, 42; 50; cf.: aliquos cis Vulturnum, id. 26, 34: labias primores sensim, *to protrude*, Nigid. ap. Gell. 10, 4, 4: terram, *to dig out*, Col. 3, 13, 10; cf. solum, id. 3, 18, 1: muros fundamentaque, i. e. *to shake*, Verg. A. 2, 610; cf. pontum, i. e. *to stir up, agitate*, Sil. 17, 284.—**II.** Trop.: SI MORBUS PESTILENTIAQUE EX AGRO ROMANO EMOTA ESSET, an old formula in Liv. 41, 21; cf.: suum nomen omne ex pectore, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 59: curas dictis, *to drive away, expel* (with pellere dolorem), Verg. A. 6, 382: mens emota, *disturbed*, Sen. ad Polyb. 37, 5.

‡ **Empanda** paganorum dea, Paul. ex Fest. p. 76, 11 Müll.

Empĕdŏcles, is (*gen.* -cli, Gell. 4, 11, 9; *acc.* -clem, Cic. Ac. 1, 12, 44; -clen, id. ib. 2, 5, 14 al.), *m.*, = Ἐμπεδοκλῆς, *a famous natural philosopher of Agrigentum*, about 460 B. C., Lucr. 1, 716 sq.; Cic. N. D. 1, 12; id. de Or. 1, 50, 217; id. Tusc. 1, 9, 19; Quint. 1, 4, 4; 3, 1, 8; Plin. 29, 1, 4, § 5; Gell. 17, 21, 14; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 20; id. A. P. 465.—Hence, **II. Empĕdoclēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Empedoclean:* sanguis (acc. to his doctrine, *the soul*), Cic. Tusc. 1, 17 *fin.*—*Subst.*: **Empĕdoclēa**, ōrum, *n.*, *Empedoclean doctrines*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 11 *fin.*

† **empĕtros**, i, *m.*, = ἔμπετρος, *a plant called in pure Lat.* calcifraga, Plin. 27, 9, 51, § 75.

† **emphănistĭcum**, i, *n.*, = ἐμφανιστικόν, *a duty paid by a priest for the ordination*, Julian. Ep. Nov. c. 50, § 191.

† **emphăsis**, is, *f.*, = ἔμφασις, a figure of rhet., *emphasis, rhetorical stress* (cf.: pondus, significatio), Quint. 9, 2, 64; 8, 2, 11; 8, 3, 86 al.

† **emphragma**, ătis, *n.*, = ἔμφραγμα, *a stoppage, obstruction*, Veg. Vet. 2, 12 and 19 (1, 40; 47 Bip.).

† **emphўteusis**, ĕos, *f.*, = ἐμφύτευσις (lit., an implanting), in jurid. lang., *a permanent tenure of land upon condition of cultivating it properly, and paying a stipulated rent, a sort of fee-farm* or *copyhold*, Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1; Just. Inst. 3, 25, 3; cf. Rein's Privatr. p. 168 sq.; Dict. of Antiquities, s. v. emphyteusis.

† **emphўteuta**, ae, *m.*, = ἐμφυτεύτης, *the lessee in the tenure of emphyteusis*, Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1 sq.; called also **emphўteutĭcārĭus**, ib. 11, 62, 1; the latter also *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to emphyteusis:* praedium, contractus, ib. 4, 66, 2 sq.

† **emphўteutĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐμφυτευτικός, *of* or *pertaining to emphyteusis:* jus, contractus, etc., Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1 sq.; cf. the preced. art.

† **empīrĭce**, ēs (**-ca**, ae, Marc. de Med. 6), *f.*, = ἐμπειρική, *empiricism* in medicine, i. e. *a system founded wholly on practice*, Plin. 29, 1, 4, § 5.—Hence, **empīrĭcus**, i, *m.*, *an empiric, a physician whose knowledge of medicine is derived from experience only*, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 122 (in Cels. praef. and 5 *init.*, written as Greek); *their writings* were called **empīrĭca**, ōrum, *n.*, Plin. 20, 12, 48, § 120.

emplastrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [emplastro], in horticult. lang., *the insertion of a small piece of the bark in inoculating a tree*, etc., *scutcheon-grafting, budding*, Col. 5, 11, 1; id. Arb. 26, 1; 11, 2, 59; Plin. 17, 16, 26, § 118 sq.; Pall. Jun. 5, 2.

emplastro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, in horticult. lang., *to inoculate by inserting a bit of the bark with the eye, to scutcheon-graft, to bud*, Col. 5, 11, 10; 11, 2, 37; Pall. Mai. 6; id. Nov. 7, 7.

† **emplastrum**, i, *n.* (or **emplastra**, ae, *f.*, Gell. 16, 7 *fin.*), = ἔμπλαστρον. **I.** In medic. lang., *a plaster.* **A.** Prop., Cels. 5, 17; 19; Cato, R. R. 39, 2; Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 15; 34, 10, 22, § 103 et saep.—* **B.** Trop.: quid est jusjurandum? Emplastrum aeris alieni, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7 *fin.*—**II.** In horticult. lang., *the band of bark which surrounds the eye in ingrafting, the scutcheon*, Col. 5, 11, 10; id. Arb. 26, 9 sq.; Plin. 17, 16, 26, § 121; Pall. Febr. 17, 1 al.

† **emplecton**, i, *n.*, = ἔμπλεκτον (lit., interwoven), *rubble-work, a sort of masonry in which the space between two walls is filled with broken stones and mortar*, Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 171 (Vitr. 2, 8, 7, as Greek).

empŏnēma, ătis, *n.*, = ἐμπόνημα, *the value added to land by culture:* melioratio, vel ea quae emponemata dicuntur, Cod. 4, 66, 2; Julian. Epit. Nov. 7, 34.

† **empŏrētĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐμπορητικός, *of* or *pertaining to trade:* charta, i. e. *packing-paper*, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 76, 78; Isid. Orig. 6, 10, 5.

Empŏrĭa, ōrum, *n.*, = Ἐμπόρια, *a district on the shore of the Lesser Syrtis*, Liv. 29, 25 sq.

Empŏrĭae, ārum, *f.*, = Ἐμποριαί, *a city of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *near the Pyrenees*, Mel. 2, 6, 5; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 22; Liv. 21, 60; Sil. 3, 369.—*Its inhabitants* were called **Empŏrĭtāni**, Liv. 34, 16, 4.

† **empŏrĭum**, ii, *n.*, = ἐμπόριον, *a place of trade, a market-town, market, emporium, mart*, Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 4; Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 6; Cic. Att. 5, 2, 2; Liv. 21, 57; 35, 10 *fin.*; 41, 1; 27; Vitr. 2, 8; Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 72 al.

† **empŏrus**, i, *m.*, = ἔμπορος, *a trader, merchant*, Aus. Epist. 22, 28.—Emporos, *title of a play of Philemon* (the Mercator of Plautus), Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 5.

† **emprosthŏtŏnĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ἐμπροσθοτονία, *a disease in which the limbs are drawn forward and stiffen*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 6, 61.—The same called **emprosthŏtŏnos** (= ἐμπροσθότονος) morbus, id. ib. 3, 6, 65.—Hence, **emprosthŏtŏnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐμπροσθοτονικός, *suffering from this disease*, id. ib. § 69.

emptĭcĭus (emt-) or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [emo], *bought, purchased:* glans, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 12: salsamenta, id. ib. 3, 17, 7.—Of slaves, Sen. Contr. 7, 21, 24: Spendon et Hermes empticii, Inscr. Orell. 2812: empticius an domi natus? Petr. 47, 12; Vulg. Exod. 12, 44 al.

emptĭo (emt-), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a buying, purchase* (cf.: sectio, mercatura, etc.). **I.** Prop, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 5; 2, 3, 5; Cic. Caecin. 6, 17; id. Att. 12, 3; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 43; Tac. H. 3, 34 et saep.; cf., on its legal relations, Gai. Inst. 3, 139; the title: De emptione et venditione, Just. Inst. 3, 23; Dig. 18, 1; and Rein's Privatr. p. 329 sq.: equina, i. e. *of horses* (with boum and asinorum), Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 6.—**II.** Transf. **1.** *A purchase*, i. e. *an article purchased:* ex illis emptionibus nullam desidero, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 2; Plin. Ep. 2, 15, 1.—**2.** *A purchase-deed, bill of sale*, Dig. 32, 1, 102 al.

emptĭto (emt-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to be in the habit of purchasing, to purchase often* (very rare; perh. not ante-Aug.), Col. 8, 10, 6; Plin. Ep. 6, 19, 15; Tac. A. 14, 41.

‡ **emptivom militem**, mercenarium, Paul. ex Fest. p. 77, 5 Müll. [id.].

emptor (emt-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a buyer, purchaser* (cf.: negotiator, mercator, caupo, institor), Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 128 sq.; id. Pers. 4, 4, 31; Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51; id. Phil. 2, 38; id. Caecin. 7, 19; Hor. S. 1, 2, 88; id. Ep. 2, 2, 167 et saep.; cf., on the laws affecting him, the authorities cited under emptio: pretiosus dedecorum, i. e. *who buys them dearly* (= magno pretio emens), Hor. C. 3, 6, 32: familiae, *the imaginary purchaser of an inheritance* per aes et libram, Suet. Ner. 4 Bremi; cf. Rein's Privatr. p. 375.

emptrix (emtr-), īcis, *f.* [emptor], *she who buys*, Dig. 21, 2, 63; Cod. Just. 4, 54, 1.

* **emptŭrĭens (emt-)**, entis, *adj.* [emo], *desiring to buy*, Varr. R. R. 2 prooem. § 6.

emptus (emt-), a, um, *Part.*, from emo.

† **empўĭcus**, i, *m.*, = ἐμπυϊκός, *suffering from abscesses* or *expectoration of blood*, Marc. Emp. 7; Theod. Prisc. 2, 10.

Empylus, i, *m.*, = Ἔμπυλος, *a rhetorician of Rhodes*, Cic. ap. Quint. 10, 6, 4.

empўrĭus (-rĕus), a, um, *adj.*, = ἐμπύριος, *fiery:* mundi sublimitates, August. Civ. D. 10, 27.

ē-mūgĭo, īre, *v. a.*, *to bellow out, cry aloud* (very rare), Quint. 2, 12, 9; Auct. Aetn. 294.

ē-mulgĕo, no *perf.*, lsum, 2, *v. a.*, *to milk out.* **I.** Prop.: exiguum lactis, Col. 7, 3, 17.—**II.** Poet., in gen., *to drain out, exhaust:* paludem, Cat. 68, 110: serum, id. 80, 8.

ēmulsus, a, um, *Part.*, from emulgeo.

* **ēmunctĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [emungo], *a wiping* or *blowing of the nose*, Quint. 11, 3, 80.

ēmunctōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a pair of snuffers*, Vulg. Exod. 25, 38; 37, 23.

ēmunctus, a, um, *Part.*, from emungo.

ēmundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [emundo], *a cleansing* (late Lat.), Tert. Marc. 4, 9; id. Bapt. 5; Vulg. Levit. 15, 13 al.

ē-mundo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to clean out, make quite clean* (a favorite word of Columella; not in Juv. 14, 67, where the right reading is emendat): bubilia, Col. 2, 15, 7; cf. id. 9, 14, 7; 11, 2, 71: humum, id. 6, 30, 2: pennas gallinae, id. 8, 4, 4: vinum, *to purify*, id. 12, 23, 2; cf. segetes, id. 11, 2, 7 al.—**II.** Trop., *to cleanse, purify* from sin (eccl. Lat.): conscientiam nostram, Vulg. Hebr. 9, 14 et saep.

ē-mungo, nxi, nctum, 3 (*perf. sync.* emunxti, Plaut. Most 5, 1, 60, followed by emunxisti), *v. a.*, *to wipe* or *blow the nose.* **I.** Lit.: se, Auct. Her. 4, 54; Auct. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor.—Also *mid.*: ut neque spuerent neque emungerentur, Varr. ap. Non. 481, 18: emungeris, Juv. 6, 147.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen.: tu ut oculos emungare ex capite per nasum tuos, i. e. *that your eyes may be knocked out*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 39: Aesopus naris emunctae senex, *clean-nosed*, i. e. *of nice discernment, keen, acute*, Phaedr. 3, 3, 14; so, emunctae naris (Lucilius), Hor. S. 1, 4, 8; cf.: limati quidam (Attici) et emuncti, i. e. *fine, delicate*, Quint. 12, 10, 17.—**B.** In partic., in the comic writers like the Gr. ἀπομύσσειν (v. Lidd. and Scott sub h. v.), *to cheat* one out of his money: auro emunctus, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 15; cf.: emunxi argento senes, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 1; Lucil. ap. Non. 36, 19; and simply, aliquem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 50; id. Ep. 3, 4, 58; id. Most. 5, 1, 60 sq.; Poëta ap. Cic. Lael. 26, 99; Hor. A. P. 238.

ē-mūnĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, *to fortify, secure, provide with a wall* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: locum arcis in modum, Liv. 24, 21 *fin.*: non opus est arduos colles emunire, Sen. Clem. 1, 19, 6.—**II.** Transf. (α) *To strengthen, make secure:* obice postes, Verg. A. 8, 227: murum opere, Liv. 26, 46, 2: caveam retibus, Col. 8, 8, 4: sola et latera horreorum, id. 1, 6, 16.—(β) *To protect, defend:* vites caveis ab injuria pecoris, Col. 5, 6, 21.—(γ) *To build up, elevate* for defence: murus, ut in suspecto loco, supra ceterae modum altitudinis, emunitus erat, Liv. 21, 7, 7: locus in modum arcis emunitus, id. 24, 21, 12.—(δ) *To pile up, heap up.* toros ostro auroque, Stat. Th. 1, 518.—(ε) *To clear, to make passable:* silvas ac paludes, Tac. Agr. 31.—**III.** Trop.: emunivit animum, Sen. Contr. 3, 17, 10, p. 226 Bip.

* **ē-musco**, āre, *v. a.* [muscus], *to clear from moss:* oleas, Col. 11, 2, 41.

emussitata, v. amussito.

* **ēmūtātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [emuto], *a change, alteration* (with novitas), Quint. 8, 6, 51.

ē-mūto, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to change, alter* (perh. only in the foll. pas-

sages; cf.: muto, immuto, commuto), Manil. 5, 149: emutatis in perversum dicendi figuras, Quint. 8, 2, 19.

† **ĕmys,** ȳdis, *f.*, = ἐμύς, *a kind of fresh-water tortoise*, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 32.

ēn, *interj.* [etym. dub.; cf. Gr. ἤν, ἠνί; acc. to Rib. Lat. Part. p. 34 sq. compounded of obsolete interjection e and enclitic ne, as in quin, etc.], *lo! behold! see! see there!* (class.; most freq. in Verg.; in Plaut. and Ter. often *em*, q. v.). **I.** In presenting in a lively (or indignant) manner something important or unexpected (en habet vim indignationis, Donat. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 1). — With *nom.* (so usually, v. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 407): ubi rorarii estis? en sunt. Ubi sunt accensi? Ecce, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 58 Müll.; cf. Verg. E. 5, 65: en foederum interpretes, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21: en crimen, en causa, cur, etc., id. Deiot. 6, 17: en Varus et legiones, Tac. A. 1, 65: en Priamus, Verg. A. 1, 461 et saep.—With *acc.* (class.): en memoriam mortui sodalis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37, § 93: en causam cur, etc., id. Phil. 5, 6, 15: en habitum, Juv. 2, 72: en animam et mentem, id. 6, 531.—With *pronouns*: en ego vester Ascanius, Verg. A. 5, 672; so, en ego, Hor. 1, 1, 15; Plin. 21, 3, 9, § 12: en hic, Cic. Fam. 13, 15; id. Clu. 65, 184; Ov. M. 11, 7; cf.: consul en, inquit, hic est, Liv. 22, 6: en illaec sunt aedes, Plaut. Trin. prol. 3: en cui, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37: en quod, id. ib. 2, 5, 47.—With whole *sentences*: en mehercule in vobis resident mores pristini, Plaut. Truc. prol. 7; Liv. 28, 27; Verg. A. 7, 545; 9, 7; Val. Fl. 1, 226; Luc. 6, 51; Curt. 10, 2 et saep.: en ecce, Sen. Oedip. 1004; App. M. 8, p. 213, 24; id. ib. 10, p. 243, 6.—Even en en occurs, Sen. Herc. Fur. 523.—**II.** In interrogations. **A.** To excite the attention of the hearer: en ibi tu quicquam nasci putas posse, aut coli natum? Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5: en quid agis? Pers. 3, 5; Val. Max. 7, 6, 3 *ext.*—More freq., **B.** Manifesting the speaker's wonder, anger, or excitement. **1.** With *quid, cur*, etc.: en quid ago? Verg. A. 4, 534; cf.: en haec promissa fides est, id. ib. 6, 346; Prud. Apoth. 470: en quid agam? *why, what shall I do?* Pers. 5, 134: en quo discordia cives Produxit miseros? Verg. E. 1, 72: en cur magister ejus possideat campi Leontini duo milia jugerum immunia? Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 22.—**2.** With *umquam* (or in one word, enumquam): en umquam aspiciam te? *ever indeed?* Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 189; so very freq.: en umquam, id. Cist. 1, 1, 88; id. Men. 1, 2, 34; 5, 5, 26; id. Rud. 4, 3, 48; 4, 4, 73; Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 15; Liv. 4, 3; 8, 30; 9, 10; Verg. E. 1, 68: en erit umquam ille dies, etc., id. ib. 8, 7; Sil. 16, 91 et saep.; cf.: enumquam ecquando, Paul. ex Fest. p. 76, 7 Müll.; and, enumquam, εἴ ποτε, καί ποτε, Gloss. Philox.: en usquam, οὐδαμόθεν, εἴπου, ib.—**III.** With imperatives, to incite to action; Engl. *Come!* en me dato, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 31: hos tibi dant calamos, en accipe, Musae, Verg. E. 6, 69: en age segnes Rumpe moras, id. G. 3, 42; so, en age dum, Prop. 1, 1, 21; Sil. 3, 179; Val. Fl. 4, 70; Pers. 5, 134.—Cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 367-373.

* **ĕnallăge,** es, *f.*, = ἐναλλαγή, *a change of words* (as, vos, O Calliope, precor, Verg. A. 9, 525), Gramm.

† **ĕnargīa,** ae, *f.*, = ἐνάργεια, rhet. t. t., *a vivid description*, Rufin. de Schem. p. 275; Isid. Orig. 2, 20, 4; 2, 21, 33.

* **ēnāris,** e, *adj.* [e-naris], *without a nose*, = ἄῤῥιν, Serv. Verg. A. 9, 716.

ĕnarmŏnius (**ĕnhar-**, also **-monĭcus**), a, um, *adj.*, = ἐναρμόνιος, *enharmonic*; as *subst.* (sc. melodiae genus), = ἐναρμόνιον μέλος, *the technical name in Greek music of a kind of melody*, in which quarter-tones predominated, Mart. Cap. 9, § 930: modulatio, id. 9, § 942 al.; Macr. Somn. Scip 2, 4, 13.

ēnarrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [enarro], *that may be related, represented*, or *explained* (very rare; not ante-Aug.): textus clipei, Verg. A. 8, 625: motus, Quint. 6, 3, 6: foeditas, id. 12, 10, 76: aliquid, Sen. Ep. 121 *med.*

ēnarrāte, *adv.*, v. enarro *fin.*

ēnarrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [enarro], *a detailed exposition, interpretation*: ineffabilis sanctusque sermo, cujus enarratio modum hominis excedat, Lact. 4, 9, 3; Quint. 1, 4, 2 sq.; 1, 8, 18 al.—**II.** Esp., *the reckoning in metre, scanning*: syllabarum, Sen. Ep. 88, 3.—**B.** *Conversation*, Vulg. Sirach, 9, 23; 38, 26.

ēnarrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to a detailed exposition*: genus poëmatis, Diom. p. 479 P.

ēnarrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an explainer, expounder, interpreter* (post-class.), Gell. 13, 30, 1: Sallustii, id. 18, 4, 2; 18, 6, 8.

ē-narro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to explain in detail, to expound, interpret* (rare but class.): omnem rem modo seni, Quo pacto haberet, enarramus ordine, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 11; Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 27; id. Mil. 2, 1, 1; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 32; Cic. Inv. 1, 20; id. Div. 1, 26; Liv. 27, 50; Quint. 10, 1, 101 Spald.: poëmata, id. 1, 2, 14 Spald.; Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 87; Gell. 13, 10, 2; 18, 9, 4.—Hence, **ēnarrātius,** *adv. comp.*, *more explicitly*: scribere, Gell. 10, 1, 7 (opp. breviter et subobscure); 13, 12, 5.

ē-nascor, -nātus, 3, *v. dep. n.*, *to issue forth, to sprout* or *spring up, to arise, to be born* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; in Plaut., Ter., and Cic. not at all): quod enasci colicoli vix queunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 4; so of plants, Col. 5, 4, 2; 11, 3, 48; Liv. 32, 1 *fin.*; 43, 13; Quint. 6, 3, 77; Suet. Aug. 94 al.; also: rami enati, *shot out*, * Caes. B. G. 2, 17, 4; v. G. Long ad h. l.: dentes ex mento, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3; cf.: cornua (cervorum) cutibus, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 128: aliquid, * Lucr. 1, 171: capillus, Liv. 32, 1: gibba pone cervicem, Suet. Dom. 23: insula medio alveo, Curt. 2, 8 *fin.*; cf. Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 17; Dig. 41, 1, 56; 41, 2, 1.—Transf.: inde quasi enata subito classis erupit, Flor. 2, 15, 14: molestias in facie enascentes tollere, Plin. 28, 8, 28, § 109.

ēnātēr, ĕris, *m.*, = εἰνάτηρ, *the husband of a deceased man's sister*, Inscr. Orell. 4943.

ē-năto, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to swim out* or *away, to escape by swimming* (very rare). **I.** Lit., Vitr. 6 praef.; Hor. A. P. 20; Phaedr. 4, 21, 14; App. M. p. 121, 3 al.—**II.** Trop., *to extricate one's self, to get off*: reliqui habere se angustius videntur; enatant tamen, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30, 87; Petr. 57, 10.

ēnātus, a, um, *Part.*, from enascor.

ēnāvātae, false reading for navatae, Tac. H. 3, 74.

ē-nāvĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to sail out, sail away.* **A.** Lit.: de ea civitate, Dig. 45, 1, 122: Rhodum, Suet. Tib. 11.—*Absol.*, Curt. 9, 9, 13.—* **B.** Trop.: tamquam e scrupulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio, *has escaped from*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 33. — **II.** *Act.*, *to traverse by sailing, to sail over*: undam, Hor. C. 2, 14, 11: sinum, Plin. 9, 3, 2, § 6: (Indum), id. 6, 17, 21, § 60.

† **encaenĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, = ἐγκαίνια, τά, *a consecration* or *dedication festival*, Aug. in Joann. 84 (cf. Spald. ad Quint. 7, 2, 33); Petr. S. 35, 7.—Hence,

encaenĭo, āre, *to consecrate*: novam tunicam, Aug. in Joann. 84.

encanthis, ĭdis, *f.*, = ἐγκανθίς, *a swelling of the eyelid*, Cels 7, 7, 5.

† **encardĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἐγκαρδία, *an unknown precious stone, with the figure of a heart on it*, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 159.

† **encarpa,** ōrum, *n.*, = ἔγκαρπα, an architect. ornament, *festoons of fruit*, Vitr. 4, 1, 7.

encăthisma, ătis, *n.*, = ἐγκάθισμα, *a sitting bath*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18; id. Tard. 5, 4, 69; Sext. Plac. 9, 17.—**II.** *A fomentation*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 23.

† **encaustĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἐγκαυστικός, *encaustic, done in the encaustic manner.* **I.** *Adj.*: picturae, Plin. 35, 11, 39, § 122.—**II.** *Subst.*: **encaustica,** ae, *f.* (sc. ars), = ἐγκαυστική, *encaustic painting, encaustic*, Plin. 35, 11, 39, § 122.

† **encaustus** (**encaut-**), a, um, *adj.*, = ἔγκαυστος, *burned in, encaustic.* **I.** *Adj.*: genus pingendi, *the encaustic mode of painting*, Plin. 35, 11, 41, § 149; cf., respecting it, O. Müller, Archäol. § 320: Phaëthon, Mart. 4, 47, 1.—**II.** *Subst.*: **encaustum** (**encaut-**), i, *n.*, = ἔγκαυστον, *the purple-red ink of the later Roman emperors*, Cod. Th. 7, 20, 1; August. contra Faust. 3, 18; Cod. Just. 1, 23, 6 al.

encautārĭum, ii, *n.*, *the public archives*, Cod. Th. 13, 10, 8.

Encĕlădus, i, *m.*, = Ἐγκέλαδος, *one of the giants upon whom Jupiter hurled Ætna*, Verg. A. 3, 578; 4, 179; Prop. 2, 1, 39; Ov. Am. 3, 12, 27; id. Pont. 2, 2, 11; Stat. Th. 3, 595; Hyg. Fab. praef.

Encheliae (**Encheleae**), ārum, *m.*, *a people of Illyria*, Mela, 2, 3, 11; Plin. 3, 21, 25, § 139; Luc. 3, 189.

† **enchīrĭdĭon,** ii, *n.*, = ἐγχειρίδιον, *a manual*, Dig. 1, 2, 2.

† **enchōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἐγχώριος, *in* or *of the country, native*, Philorg. ad Verg. G. 4, 298: aves, Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 1: avium genera, Ambros. Hexaem. 5, 14.

enchrȳsa, ae, *another name of the plant* anchusa, Plin. 22, 21, 25, § 51.

† **enclīma,** ătis, *n.*, = ἔγκλιμα, *the inclination of the equator to the horizon, the elevation of the pole*, Vitr. 9, 9.

† **enclĭtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἐγκλιτικός; in gram., which leans upon or throws back its accent, *enclitic*, Prisc. p. 977 P. al.; cf. Mart. Cap. 3, § 272.

† **encolpiae,** ārum, *m.*, = ἐγκολπίαι ἄνεμοι, *winds that arise in a bay*, App. de Mundo, p. 61, 40 (in Sen. Q. N. 5, 8 written as Greek).

† **encombōma,** ătis, *n.*, = ἐγκόμβωμα, *a white garment worn by girls*, Varr. ap. Non. 543, 1.

† **encōmĭŏgrăphus,** i, *m.*, = ἐγκωμιόγραφος, *the composer of a eulogy, a eulogist, panegyrist*, M. Aur. in Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 9.

encōmĭum, i, *n.*, = ἐγκώμιον, *praise, eulogy*, Quint. 7, 2, 33 (ex conject. Gesn. Halm, encenia).

encomma, ătis, *n.*, v. incomma.

† **Encrătītae,** ārum, *m.*, = Ἐγκρατῖται ("the Continent"), *a sect of Gnostics*, Cod. Th. 16, 19, 1; Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 13.

† **Encrīnŏmĕnos,** i, *m.*, = Ἐγκρινόμενος ("the Admitted" among the Athletae), *a statue by Alcamenes*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 72.

† **encȳclĭos,** on, *adj.*, = ἐγκύκλιος, *of* or *belonging to a circle*: disciplina = ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία, *the circle of arts and sciences, the course of study which every Grecian youth went through before entering upon professional studies*, Vitr. 1, 1; 6 praef.; cf. Quint. 1, 10, 1.

† **encȳmŏs,** on, *adj.*, = ἔγκυμος, *juicy*, Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 51 Jan.

† **encȳtus** (**enchȳt-**), i, *m.*, = ἔγχυτος, *a kind of pastry, a cake*, Cato R. R. 80.

endo, *praep.*, v. in *init.*; also the words compounded with endo (indu), as, endogredior, endoperator, etc., v. under in- (im-), ingredior, imperator, etc.

endrŏmĭdātus, a, um, *adj.*, *wearing an* endromis, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

† **endrŏmis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ἐνδρομίς, *a coarse woollen cloak in which the heated athletae wrapped themselves after their exercises*, Mart. 4, 19; 14, 126; Juv. 3, 102. But afterwards *a fine sort worn as an article of luxury*: Tyriae, id. 6, 246 Rup.

Endȳmĭon, ōnis, *m.*, = Ἐνδυμίων, *a beautiful youth of Mount Latmos, in Caria, who, on account of his love for Juno, was condemned by Jupiter to perpetual sleep. While in this state Luna fell violently in love with him*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: Endymionis somnus, i. e. *perpetual sleep*, id. Fin. 5, 20, 55; Prop. 2, 15, 15 (3, 7, 15 M.); Ov. A. A. 3, 83 al.—**B.** Transf., *a beautiful, beloved youth* in gen., Juv. 10, 318; App. M. 1, p. 107. — **II.** Hence, **Endȳmĭōnēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Endymion*: sopores, Aus. Idyll. 6, 41.

* **ēnĕcātrix,** īcis, *f.* [eneco], *a murderess*, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 29 *fin.*

ē-nĕco or **ēnīco,** cŭi (enicavit, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 71), ctum (less freq. enecatum; in the *part.* enecatus, Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 127; 30, 12, 34, § 108; and, enectus, id. 7, 9, 7, § 47; 26, 15, 90, § 159), 1 (old form of the *fut. perf.* enicasso, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 55 and 66), *v. a.*, *to kill off, kill completely, to kill,*

stay (freq and class, esp in the transf signif, syn neco, interficio, interimo, conficio, caedo, occido, concido, trucido, jugulo, obtrunco, etc) **I.** Lit puer ambo anguis enicat, Plaut Am 5, 1, 67, id Most 1, 3, 62, id Aul 5, 22, id Rud. 2, 5, 19, Varr ap Non. 81, 12, Plin 23, 2, 31, § 63 et saep cicer, ervum, i e *to stifle in growth, to destroy*, Plin 18, 17, 44, § 155, cf Bacchum (i e vinum), Luc 9, 434 (with exurere messes) —**II.** Transf, in gen, *to exhaust utterly, to wear out, destroy* enectus Tantalus siti, Poet ap Cic Tusc 1, 5, 10 Fischer *N cr*, cf fame, Plaut Pers 2, 5, 17, Cic Div 2, 35, Liv 21, 40 al bos est enectus arando, Hor Ep 1, 7, 87 —**2.** In colloq lang, *to torment, torture, plague to death* aliquem amando Plaut Merc 2, 2, 41 aliquem jurgio, id ib 3, 2, 14 aliquem odio, id As 5, 2, 71, id. Pers 1, 1, 49, id Rud 4, 3, 7 aliquem rogitando, Ter Eun 3, 5, 6, and simply aliquem, Plaut Most 3, 1, 120, id Am 5, 1, 4 —Esp freq enicas or enecas me, *you kill me*, Plaut Merc 1, 2, 45, 2, 4, 25, id Poen 5, 4, 98, id Truc 1, 2, 21, Ter Ph 2, 3, 37, 5, 6, 16 —**B.** Trop ea pars animi, quae voluptate alitur, nec inopia enecta nec satietate affluenti, Cic Div 1, 29, 61, cf id Att 6, 1, 2

ēnectus, a, um, *Part*, from eneco

† **ĕnĕma,** ătis, *n*, = ἔνεμα, *a clyster, enema*, Theod. Prisc 2, 1

† **ĕnergēma,** ătis, *n*, = ἐνέργημα, *effect, efficacy* (late Lat), Tert Praesc 30, Carn Christ. 34 In Prudentius written and scanned ĕnergĭma, Apoth 468

† **ĕnergīa,** ae, *f*, = ἐνέργεια, *energy, efficiency*, Hier Ep 50

† **ĕnergūmĕnos,** i, *m*, = ἐνεργούμενος, *possessed of the devil* (pure Lat a daemone correptus), Sulp Sev Dial 1, 20, 9, 3, 6, 2

* **ĕnervātĭo,** onis, *f* [enervo], *a state of weakness, enervation* voluptatis, Arn 3, p 105

ē-nervis, e, *adj* [nervus], *nerveless, enervated, weak, effeminate* (rare and post Aug, for enervatus, cf enervo) corpus, Petr poet 119 25 homo, Sen Thyest 176 compositio (with effeminata), Quint 9, 4, 142, cf orator (with solutus), Tac Or 18 *fin* et fluxum spectaculum, Plin Pan 33, 1, Val Max 6, 4, 2, 8 8 *init.* al —*Adv*

enerviter, *weakly* blandus, August cont Faust 22 50

ē-nervo, avi, atum, 1 (scanned ĕnervans and ĕnervatum in Prud Cath 8, 64, contra Symm 2, 143), *v a* [nervus], *to take out the nerves* or *sinews* **I.** Prop (rare and post class) poplites securi, App M 8, p 215 cerebella, Apic 4, 2, 7, 7 enervatus Melampus, i e *unmanned*, Claud in Eutr 1, 315 —**II.** Transf, in gen, *to enervate, weaken, render effeminate* (class, esp freq in the *part. perf*) non plane me enervavit senectus, Cic de Sen 10, 32 corpora animosque, Liv 23, 18 artus undis, Ov M 4, 286 vires, Hor Epod 8, 2 animos (citharae), Ov R Am 753 orationem compositione verborum, Cic Or 68 *fin*, cf corpus orationis, Petr S 2, 2 incendium belli (with contundere), Cic Rep 1, 1 —Hence, **ēnervatus,** a, um, *P a*, *unnerved, weakened, effeminate, weakly, unmanly* enervati atque exsangues, Cic Sest. 10, 24, cf id Att. 2, 14, id Pis. 33 *fin*, 35, 12 philosophus (with mollis and languidus), id. de Or 1, 52 *fin* — Transf of inanimate subjects ratio et oratio (with mollis), id Tusc 4, 17, 38, cf muliebrisque sententia, id ib 2, 6 vita (with ignava), Gell 19, 12 *fin* felicitas, Sen Prov 4 *med*

ĕnervus, a, um, *adj*, = enervis, *enervated, weak* enerva et exossa saltatio, App M 2 p 104, 3

† **engibāta,** um, *n.*, *a glass manikin made to move up and down in a vessel of water, the Cartesian imp*, Vitr 10 12

† **Engŏnăsi** or **Engŏnăsin** = Ἐν γόνασι(ν) (upon the knees), *the Kneeler, the constellation Hercules*, in pure Lat. Nixus and Ingeniculus, Cic poet N D 2, 42, 108, Manil 5, 646, Hyg Astr 2, 6, 3, 5 —Collat form, **engonasis,** Mart Cap 8, § 827

† **engŏnăton,** i, *n*, *a sort of sun dial*, Vitr 9, 9

Engўion (also written **Engўon**), i, *n*, = Ἐγγύιον, *a city in the interior of Sicily, now Gangi Vetere*, Sil 14, 249 —**II.** Deriv **Enguīnus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Enguion* civitas, Cic Verr 2, 3, 43, § 193, and **Enguīni,** orum, *m*, *its inhabitants*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 44, 2, 5, 72, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91

† **ĕnhaemon,** i, *n*, = ἔναιμον (sc φάρμακον), *a styptic medicine*, Plin 12, 17, 38, § 77

† **ĕnharmŏnĭcus** or **ĕnharmŏnĭus,** v enarmonius

† **ĕnhўdris,** idis, *f*, = ἐνυδρίς, *a water snake* Plin. 30, 3, 8, § 21, 32, 7, 26 § 82

† **ĕnhўdros** (us), i, *m*, = ἔνυδρος, *an unknown gem*, Plin 37, 11, 73, § 190, Sol 37, 67, Isid 16, 13, 9

ēnĭco, are, v eneco

ĕnim, *conj* [comp of ĕ for pronom stem i, and nam], a demonstrative corroborative particle (Its position is regularly after the first word, or the first two or more closely connected words in the sentence, only in the comic writers sometimes at the beginning Put after est in the fourth place in eo est enim illud, Cic Off 1, 20, 67 ab omnibus est enim, etc, id Deiot 13, 37, al, see below Put after quoque id quoque enim traditur, Liv 2, 18, 3, 50, 23, 12, 27, 22, 30, 1, 33, 30, 36, 27, but not in Cicero, v Madv ad Cic Fin 2, 33, 108, p 325 —Sometimes it divides an apparent compound quotus enim quisque, Tac Or 26 *fin*) **I.** To corroborate a preceding assertion, like equidem, certe, vero, hence freq connected with these particles, esp with vero (v under B), *truly, certainly, to be sure, indeed, in fact* *Ch* Te uxor aiebat tua Me vocare *St* Ego enim vocari jussi *certainly, I did order you to be called*, Plaut Cas 2 4 2 ornanda est enim dignitas domo, Cic Off 1, 39, 139 in his est enim aliqua obscuritas, *in fact, indeed*, id Tusc 1, 32, 78 ille (Dumnorix) enim revocatus resistere ac se manu defendere coepit, *in fact, indeed*, Caes B G 5, 7, 8 tum M Metilius, id enim ferendum esse negat, *it was really not to be endured*, Liv 22, 25 enim istaec captio est, *this is clearly a trick*, Plaut Ep 5, 2, 36 enim me nominat, *positively he mentions my name*, id Trin 5, 2, 10 enim non ibis nunc vicissim, nisi scio, *you shall positively not go*, id Pers 2, 2, 54, id Capt 3, 4, 60, cf id Most 5, 2, 12 *Th* Quid tute tecum? *Tr* Nihil enim, *nothing truly*, Plaut Most. 3, 1, 24, so, nihil enim, Ter Ad 4, 5, 22, id Hec 5, 4, 10, cf enim nihil, Plaut Bacch 4, 4, 51 *Pa.* Quid metuis? *Se* Enim ne nosmet perdiderimus uspiam, id Mil 2, 5, 19 tua pol refert enim, id. Stich 4 2, 36 certe enim hic nescio quis loquitur, id Am 1, 1, 175 certe enim, id ib 2 2 26, id As 3, 3, 24, Ter And 3, 2, 23 —So too in ironical or indignant discourse tu enim repertu's Philocratem qui superes veriverbio! *you indeed!* Plaut Capt 3, 4, 36 ex his duo sibi putant concedi neque enim quisquam repugnat, Cic Ac 2, 13, 41 Goer, cf id Mil 3, 8, id Deiot 12 33 sq, id Verr 2 1, 13, id. Phil 7, 8, Liv 7, 32, 34, 7, Hor Ep 1, 19, 44 al non assequimur Isti enim videlicet Attici nostri quod volunt assequuntur, Cic. Brut 84, 288, so (with videlicet) id Font. 9, 19, id Cat 2, 6, 12 *Ca* Faxo haut tantillum dederis verborum mihi *Me* Nempe enim tu, credo, me imprudentem obrepseris, *yes, indeed, I believe you are trying to take me in*, Plaut Trin 1, 2, 23 —**B.** Strengthened by vero, and combined with it into one word,

ĕnimvēro (unlike enim, usually beginning the sentence), *yes indeed, yes truly, of a truth, to be sure, certainly, indeed* enimvero Chremes nimis graviter cruciat adulescentulum, Ter Heaut. 5, 5, 1 enim vero, inquit Crassus, mirari satis non queo, etc, Cic de Or 1, 36, Liv 5, 25, 1, 51 *fin* postridie mane ab eo postulo, ut, etc ille enimvero negat, *and of a truth, he denies it*, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 66, so, ille enimvero, id ib 2, 5, 39, Liv 3, 35 *fin* hic enimvero, Cic Verr 2, 3, 60 enimvero iste, id ib 2, 3, 25 —In corroborating replies (cf certe, I A 2) *Me* Ain vero? *So* Aio enim vero Plaut Am 1, 1, 188, cf id Pers. 2, 2, 2 *Sy* Eho, quaeso an tu is es? *Ch* Is enim vero sum, id Trin 4, 2, 145 *Al* Tun' te abisse hodie hinc negas? *Am.* Nego enimvero, id. Am 2, 2, 127, id. As. 3 3, 98, id. Am 1, 1, 254 *Pa* Incommode hercle *Ch* Immo enimvero infeliciter, Ter Eun 2, 3, 37 —And in ironical or indignant discourse *Da* Ubi voles, arcesse. *Si* Bene sane id enimvero hic nunc abest, *that, to be sure, is wanting here as yet*, Ter And 5, 2, 7, id Phorm 3, 1, 1 enimvero ferendum hoc quidem non est, Cic. Verr 2 1, 26, Liv 43, 1, cf id 6, 14, 25, 41, 27, 30, 33, 46, 34, 58

II. Transf **A.** To prove or show the grounds of a preceding assertion, *for* haec sunt non nugae, non enim mortualia, Plaut As 4, 1, 63 mihi vero omne tempus est ad meos libros vacuum numquam enim sunt illi occupati, Cic Rep 1, 9 quas (geometricas formas) ut vidisset, exclamavisse, ut bono essent animo, videre enim se hominum vestigia, id ib 1, 17 et saep —In parenthetical sentences quocirca (dicendum est enim saepius), cum judicaveris, diligere oportet, Cic Lael 22, 85, cf id Tusc. 2, 24, 58, id Ac. 2, 7, 22 rumpor et invideo (quid enim non omnia narrem?) etc, Ov H 16, 221 di maris et caeli (quid enim nisi vota supersunt?), etc, id. Tr 1, 2 1 et saep —**2.** Sometimes the assertion, the reason for which is given, is to be mentally supplied, Cic. Tusc 5, 9, 26, cf id de Or 2, 6, 24, id Leg 2, 7, 17 *Am* Qui istuc potis est fieri, quaeso, ut dicis, jam dudum, modo? *Al* Quid enim censes? te ut deludam contra? etc, *what then do you think?* Plaut. Am 2, 2, 62, cf Cic Tusc 1, 6, 10, Hor S 2, 3, 124, Curt 5, 8, 10, 2 al —So the expression quid enim dicam? commonly ellipt quid enim? qs *for what can be objected to the assertion just made?* quid enim de T Tatio Sabino dicam, Liv 4 3, 12 quid enim? fortemne possumus dicere eundem illum Torquatum? Cic Fin 2, 22 72, 2, 28, 93, id Fam 5, 15, 2, Lucc ap Cic Fam 5 14, 2, Hor S 1, 1, 7, 2, 3, 132 et saep —**B.** To explain a preceding assertion, *for instance, namely* *Sy* Si futurum est, do tibi operam hanc. *Mi* Quomodo? Ut enim, ubi mihi vapulandumst, tu corium sufferas, Plaut Poen 4, 2 33 *Sc* Metuo maxime *Pa* Quid metuis? *Sc* Enim ne nos nosmet perdiderimus, id Mil 2 5, 19 *Lu* Di me perdant, si bibi, Si bibere potui *Pa* Qui jam? *Lu* Quia enim obsorbui, *why because*, id ib 3 2, 21, id Am 2, 2, 34, id Capt 4, 2, 104, id Cas 2, 6, 33, Ter Heaut 1, 2, 14 quod enim, App M 9, p 228, 16 non igitur videtur nec frumentarius ille Rhodios nec hic aedium venditor celare emptores debuisse Neque enim id est celare quicquid reticeas, sed cum, etc Cic. Off 3, 13 *fin* antiquissimam sententiam, tum omnium populorum et gentium consensu comprobatam sequor Duo sunt enim divinandi genera, etc, id. Div 1 6, 11, cf id de Imp Pomp 2, 6 See Hand,Turs II p 374-409

ĕnimvēro, v enim, I B

Ĕnīpeus (trisyl), i, *m*, = Ἐνιπεύς **I.** *A river in Thessaly that flows into the Peneus*, Verg G 4, 368, Luc 7, 116, *as a river god, the lover of Tyro, daughter of Salmoneus, and by her the father of Pelias and Neleus*, Prop 1, 13, 21, 3, 19, 13 (4 18, 13 M), Ov M 6, 116, Hyg Fab 157 voc Enipeu, Ov M 7, 229 —**II.** *A river in Pieria*, Liv 44, 8, 2, 44, 20, 3 —**III.** *A Roman youth*, Hor C 3, 7, 23

Ĕnispē, ae, *f*, *a city of Arcadia*, Sen Troad 844, Stat Th 4, 286

ēnīsus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from enitor

ē-nĭtĕo, tŭi, 2, *v n*, *to shine forth, shine out, gleam, brighten* (class) **I.** Lit. fruges enitent, Att ap Cic Tusc. 2, 5, cf myrtus floridis ramulis Cat 61, 21 campus, Verg G 2, 211 caelum, i e *to become fine again, clear up*, Gell 19, 1, 7 tantum egregio decus enitet ore, Verg A 4, 150 — **II.** Trop, *to shine forth, to be eminent distinguished* (a favorite expression of Cicero) quod in eis orationibus, quae Philippicae nominantur, enituerat Demosthenes, Cic Att 2, 1, 3, cf id Inv 2, 2, 5, id. de Or 2, 28 *fin*, id Fl 7, 17 virtus in

bello, id. Mur. 14 *fin.*; cf. Liv. 1, 42; 4, 3: oratio Crassi, Cic. Brut. 59, 215; Liv. 22, 27.

ē-nĭtesco, -nitŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to shine forth, shine out, become bright* (freq. in the post-Aug. per.). **I.** Lit.: ut (oculi) in hilaritate enitescant, Quint. 11, 3, 75.—Poet.: enitescis pulchrior multo (Barine), Hor. C. 2, 8, 6.—**II.** Trop., *to shine forth, become distinguished*: sibi novum bellum exoptabat, ubi virtus enitescere posset, Sall. C. 54, 4: gloria, Auct. Her. 4, 44, 57; cf. Gell. 17, 21, 33: facundia, Quint. 10, 5, 14; cf. Tac. Or. 20: utque studiis honestis et eloquentiae gloria enitesceret, id. A. 12, 58: plebs togā (i. e. pacis artibus), id. ib. 11, 7.

ē-nītor, -nīsus or -nixus (enixus, of bodily exertion, esp. of childbirth: enisus, of labor for an end, esp. of mental effort, etc., v. infra), 3, *v. dep. n.* and *act.* **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** *To force* or *work one's way out*; or (more freq.) *to force one's way up, to mount up, climb, ascend.* **1.** Lit.: per angustias aditus et ingruentem multitudinem, Tac. A. 16, 5; cf. Liv. 30, 24; 21, 36: dum cohortes in aequum eniterentur, Tac. A. 2, 80 *fin.*: adeo erat impedita vallis, ut in ascensu, nisi sublevati a suis, primi non facile eniterentur, Caes. B. C. 2, 34, 5; cf. Liv. 2, 65; Ov. M. 2, 64; Hor. C. 3, 3, 10: sol per ardua enisus, Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 264: in editiora, Tac. A. 1, 70: in verticem montis, Curt. 7, 11: enisae legiones in aperta, Tac. A. 1, 65: Vitellius in editiora enisus, id. ib. 1, 70.—Poet.: viribus eniti quarum assuescant (vites), *by whose strength they may mount up*, Verg. G. 2, 360: opibus fratris enisus, Tac. A. 14, 28.—**2.** Trop.: nihil tam alte natura constituit, quo virtus non posset eniti, Curt. 7, 11, 10.—**B.** In gen., *to exert one's self, to make an effort, to struggle, strive*, sc. to accomplish something.—With *ut*: enitare, contendas, efficias, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 29, 5; so id. Lael. 16, 59; id. Off. 3, 10, 42; id. Rep. 2, 30; id. Att. 9, 15, 4: tantum celeritate navis enisus est, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 6, 4: ab adulescentia ita se enisum ut ab optimo quoque probaretur, Sall. J. 22, 2; Liv. 42, 46 et saep.—With *ne*: illud pugna et enitere, ne, etc., Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 3; so Sall. J. 10 *fin.*—*Pass. impers.*: ab eisdem summa ope enisum, ne tale decretum fieret, Sall. J. 25, 2.—Less commonly with *inf.*: corrigere mihi gnatum porro enitere, Ter. And. 3, 4, 17 Ruhnk.; so Sall. J. 14, 1; Hor. C. 3, 27, 47; id. A. P. 236.—*Absol.*: ego, quod potero, enitar sedulo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 15; Cic. Rep. 6, 24 (twice); Quint. 7, 10, 14 al.; cf.: pro aliquo, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 11: in aliqua re, Cic. de Or. 2, 72 *fin.*: ad dicendum, id. ib. 1, 4, 14: quod (acc. *respect*, v. A. and S. Gr. § 232, 3): quidem certe enitar, Cic. Att. 16, 6, 2; cf. id. ib. 13, 25 *fin.*, Orell. *N. cr.*—**II.** *Act.* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **A.** *To bring forth, bear* children or young: plures enisa partus decessit, Liv. 40, 4: enixa, with *acc.*, Quint. 6 prooem. § 4; Tac. A. 2, 84; 14, 12; Suet. Tib. 4; Verg. A. 3, 391; 8, 44; Ov. M. 1, 670; 3, 344 et saep.—*Absol.*, Quint. 5, 13, 9; Tac. A. 5, 1; Suet. Calig. 25; id. Ner. 23 al.—**B.** *To climb up, ascend* a place: Pyrenaeum et Alpes et immensa viarum spatia aegre, Tac. H. 1, 23 *fin.*: aggerem, id. A. 2, 20: totum spatium, Col. 2, 2, 27.—Hence, **ēnixus (ēnīsus)**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Strenuous, earnest, zealous*: faciebat enixo studio, ne, etc., Liv. 42, 3; cf. opera (with prompta), Frontin. Strat. 2, 5, 30: virtus, Liv. 6, 24 *fin.*: voluntas, Dig. 31, 1, 77, § 23: enixo studio petere, Val. Max. 8, 15, ext. 1.—*Comp.*: opera, Sen. Ben. 6, 17; Plin. 9, 8, 9, § 32.—* **B.** Enixa, *that has ceased to bear*, Col. 6, 22, 1 Schneid.—*Adv.* **a. ēnixē**, *strenuously, earnestly, zealously*: expeto, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 26: causam suscipere, Cic. Sest. 16, 38; Caes. B. C. 3, 35 *fin.*; Liv. 4, 26 *fin.*; 41; 6, 40; 26, 47: petere, Sen. Ep. 95, 2 et saep.—*Comp.*, Liv. 29, 1; Suet. Tib. 50; id. Galb. 3: enixius orare, Greg. M. Dial. 4, 38 al.: animum imperatoris enixius deprecari, Amm. 15, 7; App. M. 2, p. 117, 20.—*Sup.*, Suet. Caes. 5.—* **b. ēnixim**, the same, Sisenn. ap. Non. 107, 19.

☞ ēnixus or ēnīsus, a, um, in pass. signif. **1.** *Born*: quod in luco Martis enixi sunt, Just. 43, 2, 7.—**2.** *Impers.*: ab eisdem illis regis fautoribus summa ope enisum, ne tale decretum fieret, *striven to their utmost to prevent*, etc., Sall. J. 25, 2.

ēnixē and **ēnixim**, *advv.*, v. preced. *fin.*

1. ēnixus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from enitor.

2. ēnixus, ūs, *m.* [enitor], *a bringing forth, birth*, Plin. 7, 6, 5, § 42; 10, 63, 83, § 180; 10, 64, 84, § 183.

Enna, Ennaeus, and **Ennensis** v. Henn-.

Ennăĕtēris, idis, *f.*, = ἐνναετηρίς, *a period of nine years*, Censor. 18, 4.

‡ **ennam**, etiamne, Paul. ex Fest. p. 76, 2.

Ennĕacrūnos, v. Callirrhoe.

ennĕădĕcăĕtēris, rīdis, *f.*, = ἐννεακαιδεκαετηρίς, *the space of nineteen years*, Censor. 18, 3; Ambros. Ep. 10, 84.

† **ennĕădĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐννεαδικός, *of the number nine* (pure Lat. nonarius): anni, Firm. Math. 5, 3.

† **ennĕaphthongos**, on, *adj.*, = ἐννεάφθογγος, *nine-toned, producing nine tones* or *sounds*: chelys, Mart. Cap. 1, § 66.

† **ennĕăphyllon**, i, *n.*, = ἐννεάφυλλον, *a caustic plant with nine leaves*; acc. to Sprengel, Dentaria enneaphylla, Linn.; Plin. 27, 9, 54, § 77.

† **ennĕas**, ădis, *f.*, = ἐννεάς, *the number nine*, Censor. 14, 14; Mart. Cap. 7, § 741.

Ennĭus, i, *m.* **I.** Q. Ennius, *the most celebrated Roman poet of the ante-class. period, the father of Roman epic poetry, born at Rudiae, in Calabria, 515, died 585 A.U.C.*; Ter. And. prol. 18; Cic. Brut. 18, 73 sq.; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 50.—Cf. respecting him, Teuffel's Gesch. der Röm. Lit. p. 157 sq., Bernhardy's Grundriss der Röm. Lit. pp. 188 sq., 360 sq., and the authorities cited by both.—**B.** Derivv. **1. Enniānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Ennian*: versus, Sen. Ep. 108; cf. Gell. 12, 2, 7: distichon, Mart. Cap. 1, § 42: Neoptolemus, id. 5, 15 *fin.*: populus, *the admirers of Ennius's poetry*, Sen. ap. Gell. 12, 2, 10.—**2. Enniānista**, ae, *m.*, *an imitator of Ennius*, Auct. ap. Gell. 8, 5, 3.—**II.** L. Ennius, *a Roman knight*, Tac. A. 3, 70.

† **ennoea**, ae, *f.*, = ἔννοια, *an idea, notion*, one of the aeons of Valentinus, Tert. adv. Val. 7.

ennŏēmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐννοηματικός, *intellectual, notional*; hence, gram. t. t., *indirect*: definitio, Cassiod. in Ps. 5, 6.

Ennŏsĭgaeus, i, *m.*, = Ἐννοσίγαιος, *the earth-shaker*, a surname of Neptune, Juv. 10, 182; Amm. 17, 7 *fin.*

ē-no, āvi, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to swim out, swim away, escape by swimming.* **A.** Prop. (rare but class.): facile, * Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 81: e concha, * Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63: in Erythraeam, Liv. 44, 28; cf.: in terram, id. 33, 41.—**B.** Poet. transf., of flying, * Lucr. 3, 591; * Verg. A. 6, 16; Sil. 12, 95.—**II.** *Act.*, *to traverse by swimming*, i. e. *to sail through* a place (in post-Aug. poets): orbem fretis, Val. Fl. 5, 316: has valles, Sil. 3, 662.

Ēnōch, *m. indecl.*, *a Hebrew patriarch, son of Seth*, Aus. Ephem. 4, 42; Isid. Orig. 7, 6, 11; Alcim. Avit. 4, 180.

ēnōdābĭlis, e, *adj.* [enodo], *explicable*, Ambros. in Luc. 10, § 147.

ēnōdāte, *adv.*, v. enodo *fin.*

ēnōdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [enodo], *a denouement, development, explanation*, Cic. Top. 7, 31; id. N. D. 3, 24, 62.

ēnōdātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an explainer*: vocis, Tert. Pall. 6.

ēnōdis, e, *adj.* [nodus], *free from knots, without knots* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Prop.: trunci, Verg. G. 2, 78; cf. cedri, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 360: nitor arborum, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 14: harundo, Mart. Cap. 9, § 906.—**B.** Transf., *smooth, supple*: artus (*al.* arcus) laterum, Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 361.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *clear, plain, intelligible*: elegi, Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 2; Ambros. Ep. 1, 12; id. in Luc. 7, § 136 *init.*

ē-nōdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to free from knots.* **I.** Lit.: vitem, Cato, R. R. 33, 1; 44; Col. 5, 6, 14.—**B.** Transf.: arcum, i. e. *to deprive of the string, to unstring*, App. M. 5, p. 172.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *to free from obscurity*, i. e. *to make plain, to explain, elucidate, unfold, declare* (mostly ante-class.; syn.: expedio, extrico, enucleo, expono, interpretor, explano, explico): quod quaero abs te enoda, et qui sis explica, Att. ap. Non. 15, 7; cf. Enn. Pac., Turp., and Varr. ib. 11 sq.: nomina, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 62: praecepta, id. Inv. 2, 2, 6; id. Leg. 1, 9, 26; Auct. Her. 2, 10 *fin.*: plerosque juris laqueos, Gell. 13, 10, 1.—Hence, **ēnōdātē**, *adv.* (acc. to II.), *clearly, plainly*: narrare, Cic. Inv. 1, 21 *fin.*—*Comp.*: explicare, id. Fin. 5, 9 *fin.*—*Sup.*: expedire, Aug. Conf. 5, 6.

† **ĕnorchis**, is, *f.*, = ἔνορχις, *an unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 159.

ē-normis, e, *adj.* [norma], *out of rule* (post-Aug.). **I.** *Irregular, unusual*: toga, Quint. 11, 3, 139: vici (with huc et illuc flexi), Tac. A. 15, 38.—Far more freq., **II.** *Immoderate, immense, enormous* (cf.: immensus, immodicus, summus, maximus, effusus): enormes sunt (umbrae) cerasis, Plin. 17, 12, 17, § 88: spatium (with immensum), Tac. Agr. 10; cf. hastae (with immensa scuta), id. A. 2, 14: gladii (opp. parva scuta), id. Agr. 36: Colossi, Stat. S. 1, 3, 51; cf. corpus, Suet. Calig. 50: proceritas, id. Vitell. 17: uniones, Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 115 et saep.: senecta, i. e. *very great*, App. 9, p. 232; Sen. ap. Gell. 12, 2, 10: loquacitas, Petr. 2, 7; cf. Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 6.—*Comp.*: prologus enormior quam fabula, *longer*, Spart. Ael. Ver. 1 *fin.*—*Adv.*: **ēnormĭter** (acc. to I.), *irregularly*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 7; Plin. 36, 10, 15, § 17; 37, 6, 23, § 89; Veg. Vet. 2, 8, 2; 2, 28, 10; 1, 36; 56 Bip.—*Sup.* of the *adj.* and *comp.* and *sup.* of the *adv.* appear not to occur.

ēnormĭtas, ātis, *f.* [enormis] (post-Aug.). **I.** *Irregularity*, Quint. 9, 4, 27.—**II.** *Hugeness, vastness, enormous size*, Sen. Const. Sap. 18: onerum, Veg. Vet. 2, 54; 59 Bip.; Spart. Carac. 2; Capitol. Gord. 29 al.

ēnormĭter, *adv.*, v. enormis *fin.*

ē-nōtesco, ēnōtŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become known abroad, to become known* (post-Aug. and rare): ut eloquentia per gentes enotesceret, Sen. Ben. 3, 32.—In the *perf.*, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 3; Tac. H. 3, 34 *fin.*; Suet. Oth. 3 (with divulgare).

ē-nŏto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to mark out, note down* (not ante-Aug. and rare): meditabar aliquid enotabamque, Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 1: figuras, id. ib. 6, 16, 10: verbum cui tribus litteris, Quint. 1, 7, 27: signa nostra, App. M. 9, p. 237.—Poet.: pictis anas enotata pennis, Petr. poët. Sat. 93, 2, 4.

enrythmos, on, *adj.*, = ἔνρυθμος, *rhythmical, in harmony*: tempora, Mart. Cap. 9, § 972; cf. § 970.

* **ens**, entis, *n.* [sum], *a thing*; formed, like essentia, after the Gr. οὐσία, by Flavius (or Fabianus), acc. to Quint. 8, 3, 33 Spald. *N. cr.*, but first used by Caesar, acc. to Prisc. 18, 8, 75: entia (= τὰ ὄντα), Quint. 2, 14, 2.

ensĭcŭlus, i, *m.* (also **ensĭcŭla**, ae, *f.*, acc. to Probus ap. Prisc. p. 618 *fin.*), *dim.* [ensis], *a little sword, rapier*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 112 sq.

ensĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [ensis-fero], *sword-bearing*: Orion (like the Gr. ξιφήρης), Luc. 1, 665: Celeneus, Val. Fl. 3, 406: catervae, Stat. Th. 4, 321.

ensĭger, gera, gerum, *adj.* [ensis-gero], *sword-bearing*: Orion, Ov. A. A. 2, 56; id. F. 4, 388.

ensĭ-pŏtens, entis, *adj.*, *mighty in using the sword*; cf. Narsus, Coripp. 4, 366.

ensis, is, *m.* [Sanscr. root as-, asyati, hurl; asi, sword], *a sword, brand.* **I.** Prop. (almost exclusively in the poets; synon. with gladius, acc. to Quint. 10, 1, 11; cf. also spatha, acinaces, sica, mucro, pugio), Lucr. 5, 1293; Cic. poët. ap. Gell. 15, 6, 3; and id. N. D. 2, 63 *fin.*; Tib. 1, 3, 47; 1, 10, 1: ensem haesurum jugulo puto, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 484; Verg. A. 2, 393; 553 et saep.; Liv. 7, 10, 9.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *War*, Sil. 7, 167; Stat. S. 4, 7, 45; cf.: lateque vagatur ensis, i. e. slaughter, Luc. 2, 102.—**B.** For defensor: MARCELLO ROMANORVM ENSI, Inscr. Momms. 1984.—**C.** *Royal sway*, Luc. 5, 61.—**D.** Ensis, *the constellation* Orion, Val. Fl. 2, 68; cf. ensifer.

†**entăticus**, a, um, *adj*, = ἐντατικός, *stretching, stimulating* **I.** *Adj* emplastron, Fulg Myth 3, 7 —**II.** *Subst* **entaticus**, i, *m*, *a plant* = satyrion, App Herb 15

†**entĕlĕchīa**, ae, *f*, = ἐντελέχεια, in the lang of the Aristotelian philosophy, *actuality*, Tert Anim 32, Macr Somn Scip 1, 14; cf Cic Tusc. 1, 10, 22 (v Lidd and Scott, s v ἐντελέχεια)

Entella, ae, *f*, = Ἔντελλα, *a city* in the interior *of Sicily*, now *Rocca d' Entella*, Sil 14, 204.—Hence, **Entellini**, orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Entella*, Plin 3, 8, 14, § 91 —In *sing*, Entellinus, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 87 —And *adj* Entellinus senatus, id. ib

Entellus, i, *m*, *a Sicilian hero, famous as a pugilist*, Verg A. 5, 387 sq

†**entĕrŏcēle**, es, *f*, = ἐντεροκήλη, *a rupture, hernia* Plin 26, 13, 83, § 134, Mart 10, 56, 11, 84.—Hence, **entĕrŏcēlicus**, i, *m*, *one suffering from hernia*, Plin. 26, 8, 49, § 79 al, Mart 12, 70

***enthĕātus**, a, um, *adj* [enthĕus], *divinely inspired*, Mart 12, 57

†**enthēca**, ae, *f*, = ἐνθήκη **I.** *A store*, Cod. Th 14 3, 7, Dig 32, 67, § 2 al.—**II.** *A magazine*, Cod Th 15, 1, 12 —**III.** *A hoard*, August Serm 355, 4

†**enthĕus**, a, um, *adj*, = ἔνθεος **I.** *Pass*, *divinely inspired* (a poet word of the post Aug per), Mart 11, 84, Stat S 1, 2, 227, 3, 5, 97, Sen Med 382 al —***II.** *Act*, *inspiring* mater, i e *Cybele*, Mart 5, 41, 3

†**enthūsĭastae**, ārum, *m*, *a sect of heretics*, Cod Th 16, 5 65, § 5

†**enthȳmēma**, ătis, *n.*, = ἐνθύμημα, rhetor and dialect t t **I.** *A reflection, meditation, an argument* (pure Lat commentatio), Quint. 5, 10, 1, 5 14, 1, 24, 8, 5, 4 et saep, Cic Top 14, Juv 6, 450 —**II.** *A conclusion drawn from the contrary*, Cic Top 13, 55, Quint 8, 5, 9

†**enthȳmēsis**, is, *f*, = ἐνθύμησις, *an imation* (late Lat), Tert adv Val 9 *fin* al

ē-nūbĭlo, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to free from clouds, to make clear* (eccl Lat) **I.** Lit, Tert Apol 35 —**II.** Trop veritatem, Paul Carm 21, 667 al

ē-nūbo, psi, 3, *v n* (a Livian word) **I.** *To marry out of one's rank* e patribus, Liv 4, 4, 7, 10, 23 4 —**II.** In gen., *to marry* and leave the paternal house, Liv 26, 34, 3, v Weissenb ad Liv 39, 19 5

‡ **enubro** inhibenti, Paul ex Fest p 76, 16 Müll

ēnūclĕāte, *adv*, *plainly, without ornament*, v enucleo, *P a fin.*

ēnūclĕātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from enucleo

ē-nūclĕo, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to take out the kernels, to clear from the husk* **I.** Lit bacas, Scribon Comp 233, Marc Emp 20, Apic 4, 5 uva passa enucleata, id. 10, 1 —**II.** Trop, *to lay open, make clear, explain* (cf enodo, extrico, expedio, etc) haec nunc enucleare non ita necesse est, Cic Tusc 5, 8, 23, id Part 17, Gell 19, 8, 14, Cod Just 1, 17 *in lemm* —Hence, **ēnūclĕātus**, a, um, *P a* **A.** *Clear, pure, unadulterated* suffragia (opp eblandita), i e. *given from pure conviction, free from impure motives*, Cic. Planc. 4, 10 reprehensiones voluntatum, *pure, simple*, Gell 7, 3, 47 (cf shortly afterwards voluntates nudas) —*Plur* as *subst* **ēnūclĕāta**, orum, *n*, *the essence, the condensed meaning* ex diversis auctoribus enucleata collegi, Veg 4 praef. 2 —**B.** Of speech, *plain, unadorned* genus dicendi, Cic de Or 3, 9, 22, id Or 26 *fin* —*Adv* **ēnūclĕāte** (acc. to B), *plainly, without ornament of speech*, Cic Q Fr 3, 3, id Or 9, 28, id. Brut. 30 115, 9, 35, id. Fin. 4, 3, 6, 5, 29, 88, id. Tusc 4, 14, 33 —*Comp*, Cassiod Inst Div Litt 15, August Civ D 15, 1.—*Sup*, Aug Enchir 83

ēnūdātĭo, ōnis, *f* [enudo] *a laying bare* animae, mentis, Ambros Noe. 29, 112

ē-nūdo, are, *v a*, *to lay bare, to deprive of*, trop (late Lat) Romam suis civibus, Cassiod Var 10, 13 al —(In Cic Leg 1, 9, 26, false reading for enodo)

ē-nŭmĕrātĭo, onis, *f* [enumero], *a counting up, enumerating* **I.** In gen malorum, Cic Leg 3, 10 bonorum et malorum, id Part Or 17, 58 singulorum argumentorum, id Clu 24 oratorum, id. Brut 36 *fin* —**II.** In rhetor lang, *a recapitulation* (Gr ἀνακεφαλαίωσις), Cic Inv 1, 29, 45, 1, 52, Quint 5, 14, 11, 6, 1, 1 al

ē-nŭmĕro, āvi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to reckon up, count over, count out* (class.) **I.** In gen jamne enumerasti id, quod ad te rediturum putes? Ter Ad. 2, 2, 28 dies, *Caes B C 3 105, 2 peculium, i e *to rate, estimate*, Plaut As 2, 4, 91 · pretium, *to count out, to pay*, Cic Rosc Am 46, 133 —**II.** In partic, *to enumerate in speaking, to recount, relate* (so most freq) enumerare possum, quae sit in figuris animantium descriptio partium, Cic N D 2, 47, 121, cf Sall C 51, 9 stipendia Liv 3, 58 proelia, Nep Hann 5, 4 triumphos et domitas gentes, Ov F 3, 719 vulnera, oves, Prop 2, 1, 44 (with narrare) plurima fando, Verg A. 4, 334 prolem meorum, id ib 6, 717 femineos coetus alicui, Ov A A 1, 254 Juniam familiam a stirpe ad hanc aetatem ordine, Nep Att 18, 3 ne de eodem plura enumerando defatigemus lectores, id Lys 2, 1

ēnuncĭātĭo, enunciativus, etc, v enunt-

ē-nundĭno, are, *v a*, *to buy, purchase* (eccl. Lat), trop Spiritum Sanctum, Tert Idol 9

ēnuntĭātĭo (enunciat-) onis, *f* [enuntio], in rhetor and dialect lang, *a declaration, enunciation, proposition*, Cic Fat 1, 10, 12, Quint 7, 3, 2, 9, 1, 23

ēnuntĭātīvus (enunciat-), a, um, *adj* [id], *declarative, enunciative*, Sen Ep 117, 12 sq —As gram t t = ἀπαγγελτικός, *demonstrative, picturesque* genus poëmatis, Diom 479 P

ēnuntĭātor, oris, *m* [id.], *a revealer, declarer* verborum Dei, August Qu in Heptat 2 17

ēnuntĭātrix (enunciat-) icis, *f* [id], *she who enounces* or *declares* ars (rhetorice), Quint 2, 15, 21 sensuum (lingua), Prud στεφ 10, 771

ēnuntĭātum (enunciat-), i, *n*, *a proposition*, v enuntio II

ē-nuntĭo (enuncio), āvi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to say out* (esp something that should be kept secret) *to divulge, disclose, to report, tell* **I.** Prop (good prose) ut, quod meae concreditumst taciturnitati clam, ne enuntiarem, quoiquam, Plaut Trin 1, 2, 106 sociorum consilia adversarius, Cic Rosc Am 40, 117, cf Caes B G 1, 17, 5 rem Helvetiis per indicium, id ib 1, 4, 1, cf dolum Ciceroni per Fulviam, Sall. C 28, 2 mysteria Cic Mur 11, 25, id de Or 1, 47, 206, cf Liv 10, 38, 23, 35, Caes, B G 1, 31, 2, 5, 58, 1 et saep —With *acc* and *inf*, Plaut. Poen 4, 2, 66 —*Absol*, Caes B G 1, 30 *fin* —**II.** Transf, in gen, *to speak out, say, express, declare* (for the most part only in Cic and Quint in the rhetor, dialect, and gram signif) cum inflexo commentatoque verbo res eadem enuntiatur ornatius, Cic. de Or 3, 42, 168 sententias breviter, id Fin 2, 7, 20 obscena nudis nominibus, Quint 8, 3, 38 voluntatem aliquam, id 3, 3 1, cf id 9, 1, 16; 8, 3, 62 fundamentum dialecticae est, quicquid enuntietur (id autem appellant ἀξίωμα, quod est quasi effatum) aut verum esse, aut falsum, etc., Cic Ac. 2, 29 *fin* —Cf in the *part subst* · **ēnuntĭātum**, i, *n*, *a proposition*, = enuntiatio, Cic Fat 9, 19, and 12, 28.—**B.** *To pronounce, utter* (litterae) quae scribuntur aliter quam enuntiantur, Quint. 1, 7, 28, cf id. 1, 5, 18, 1, 11, 4, 2, 11, 4 al masculino genere cor, ut multa alia, enuntiavit Ennius, Caesell ap Gell 7, 2, 4

***ēnuptĭo**, onis, *f* [enubo], *a marrying out of one family into another* gentis, Liv 39, 19, 5 Weissenb ad loc

ē-nūtrĭo, īvi or ii, itum, 4, *v a*, *to bring up, to nourish feed, support* (rare and not ante-Aug) **I.** Lit · puerum sub antris, Ov M 4, 289 purpurae lutense genus, Plin 9 37, 61, § 131 platanum, id 12, 1, 4, § 8 —**II.** Trop, *to promote, nourish* unde origines aedificiorum sint institutae, et quibus rationibus enutritae et progressae sint gradatim ad hanc finitionem, Vitr 2 1 *fin* ingenia, Quint. 8 prooem 2 verbis fidei, Vulg 1 Tim 4, 6.

ēnūtrītĭo, onis, *f* [enutrio], *nourishment*, i e *instruction* magistrorum, Hier in Matt 4 ad 24, 19

Enȳō, us, *f*, = Ἐνυώ, *the goddess of war*, pure Lat Bellona (only in post-Aug poets) **I.** Prop, Sil 10, 203, Stat. Th. 8, 657 —**II.** Meton, *war, battle* navalis, Mart Spect 24, 3

1. ĕo, ivi or ii (it, Verg A. 9, 418 al, cf Lachm ad Lucr vol 2, p 206 sq isse, issem, etc, for ivisse, etc., Ter Hec 2, 1, 25, Cic. Rosc Am 23, 64, id Phil 14, 1 1, Ov M 7, 350 et saep. isti, Turp ap Non. 4, 242 istis, Luc 7, 834, etc, v Neue Formenl. 2, 515), ire (*inf pass* irier Plaut. Rud 4, 7, 16), itum, *v n* [root i, Sanscr emi, go, Gr εἶμι, causat ἵημι = jacio, Curt Gr Etym p 403] *to go* (of every kind of motion of animate or inanimate things), *to walk, ride, sail, fly, move, pass*, etc (very freq in all periods and sorts of writing) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen eo ad forum, Plaut As. 1, 1, 95 i domum, id ib 5, 2, 71 sq nos priores ibimus, id Poen 3, 2, 34 i in crucem, *go and be hanged!* id As. 5, 2, 91, cf i in malam crucem, id Cas. 3, 5, 17, id Ps 3, 2, 57, 4, 7, 86 i in malam rem hinc, Ter Ph. 5, 7, 37 iens in Pompeianum, Cic Att 4, 9 *fin* subsidio suis ierunt Caes B G 7, 62, 8 quom it dormitum Plaut Aul 2, 4, 23, id. Most 3, 2 4, 16, Hor S 1 6 119 et saep, cf dormitum, lusum id ib 1, 5, 48 cubitum, Plaut Cas 4, 4, 27, 5, 4, 8, id. Ps 3, 2, 57, Cic. Rosc Am 23, id. Div 2, 59, 122 et saep —Poet with the *acc* of the terminus ibis Cecropios portus Ov H 10, 125 Loers Sardoos recessus Sil 12 368, cf hinc Afros, Verg E 1, 65 —With a cognate *acc.* ire vias, Prop 1, 1, 17 exsequias, Ter Ph 5, 8, 37 pompam funeris, Ov F 6, 663 et saep non explorantur eundae vitandaeque viae, Claud. in Eutrop 2, 419 animae ad lumen iturae, Verg A 6, 680 ego ire in Piraeum volo Plaut Most 1, 1, 63, cf visere ad aliquam, Ter Hec 1, 2, 114, id. Phorm 1 2 52 videre Prop 1, 1, 12 ire pedibus *on foot*, Liv 2?, 17 equis id 1, 15 curru, id 28 9, Ov H 1, 46, cf in equis, id A A 1, 214 in raeda, Mart 3, 47 super equos, Just 41, 3, and with equis to be supplied, Verg A. 5, 554 puppibus, Ov H. 19, 180, cf cum classe Pisas, Liv 41, 17 et saep concedere quo poterunt undae, cum pisces ire nequibunt? Lucr 1, 380 —**b.** Of things alvus non it, Cato R R. 157, 7, so, sanguis naribus, Lucr 6, 1203 Euphrates jam mollior undis, Verg A. 8, 726 sudor per artus id ib 2, 174 fucus in artus, Lucr 2, 683 telum (with volare), id. 1, 971 trabes, i e *to give way, sink*, id. 6, 564 et saep in semen ire (asparagum), *to go to seed* Cato, R. R 161, 3, so Plin 18, 17, 45, § 159, cf in corpus (juvenes), Quint 2, 10, 5 sanguis it in sucos, *turns into*, Ov M 10, 493 —**B.** In partic **1.** *To go* or *proceed against* with hostile intent *to march against* quos fugere credebant, infestis signis ad se ire viderunt, Caes B G 6, 8, 6 ad hostem, Liv 42, 49 contra hostem, Caes B G 7, 67, 2, cf id. B C 3, 31 *fin* adversus hostem, Liv 42, 49 in hostem id 2, 6, Verg A. 9, 424 et saep, cf. in Capitolium, *to go against, to attack*, Liv 3, 17 —**2.** Pregn, *to pass away, disappear* (very rare) saepe hominem paulatim cernimus ire, Lucr 3, 526, cf ib 530, 594

II. Trop **A.** In gen, *to go, pass, proceed move advance* ire in opus alienum, Plaut Mil 3 3, 6 in dubiam imperii servitiique aleam, Liv 1, 23 *fin* in alteram causam praeceps ierit, id. 2 27 in rixam, Quint 6, 4, 13 in lacrimas, Verg A 4, 413, Stat Th 11, 193 in poenas, Ov M 5, 668 et saep ire per singula, Quint. 6, 1, 12, cf id. 4, 2, 32, 7, 1, 64, 10, 5, 21 ad quem (modum) non per gradus itur, id 8 4, 7 et saep dicite qua sit eundum, Ov Tr 3, 1, 19 ire infitias, v infitiae Latina debent cito pariter ire, Quint 1, 1 14 aliae contradictiones eunt interim longius, id. 5, 13, 54 in eosdem semper pedes ire (com

positio), id. 9, 4, 142: cum per omnes et personas et affectus eat (comoedia), id. 1, 8, 7; cf. id. 1, 2, 13, Juv. 1, 142: Phrygiae per oppida facti Rumor it, Ov M. 6, 146: it clamor caelo, Verg. A. 5, 451: factoque in secula ituro, Laetantur tribuisse locum, *to go down to posterity*, Sil. 12, 312; cf. with a subject-sentence · ibit in saecula, fuisse principem, cui, etc., Plin. Pan. 55 —**B.** In partic. **1.** Pub law t t. **a.** Pedibus ire, or simply ire in aliquam sententiam, in voting *to go over* or *accede to any opinion* (opp discedere, v h. v II. B 2. b) · cum omnes in sententiam ejus pedibus irent, Liv. 9, 8, 13 · pars major eorum qui ade rant in eandem sententiam ibat, id. 1, 32 *fin.*; 34, 43; 42, 3 *fin* —*Pass impers* · in quam sententiam cum pedibus iretur, Liv 5, 9, 2 · ibatur in eam sententiam, Cic. Q. Fr 2, 1 *fin*: itum in sententiam, Tac. A. 3, 23; 12, 48 —And opp to the above, **b.** Ire in alia omnia, *to vote against a bill*, v. alius, II.—**2.** Mercant. t t. for vēneo, *to go for, be sold at* a certain price, Plin. 18, 23, 53, § 194 · tot Pontus eat, tot Lydia num mis, Claud. Eutr 1, 203 —**3.** Pregn., of time, *to pass by, pass away*: it dies, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 12; Hor. C 2, 14, 5; 4, 5, 7: anni, id. Ep 2, 2, 55, cf. anni more fluentis aquae, Ov. A. A. 3, 62.—**4.** With the accessory notion of result, *to go, proceed, turn out, happen* · incipit res melius ire quam putaram, Cic. Att 14, 15, cf Tac. A. 12, 68. prorsus ibat res. Cic Att 14, 20 *fin*; Curt. 8, 5 · postquam omnia fatis Caesaris ire videt, Luc. 4, 144.—Hence the wish. sic eat, *so may he fare* sic eat quaecunque Romana lugebit hostem, Liv. 1, 26, Luc. 5, 297 Cort; 2, 304, Claud. in Eutr 2, 155 —**5.** Constr with a supine, like the Gr μελλειν, *to go* or *set about, to prepare, to wish, to be about* to do any thing. si opu lentus it petitum pauperioris gratiam, etc, Plaut. Aul 2, 2, 69; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 36 · quod uti prohibitum irem, quod in me esset, meo labori non parsi, Cato ap Fest. s v. PAPSI, p 242 Mull.; so, perditum gentem universam, Liv. 32, 22: ultum injurias, scelera, id. 2, 6; Quint 11, 1, 42 · servitum Grais matribus, Verg. A 2, 786 et saep. bonorum praemia ereptum eunt, Sall. J 85, 42.—Hence the construction of the *inf pass* iri with the supine, in place of an *inf fut pass*: mihi omne argentum red ditum iri, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 5 · mihi istaec videtur praeda praedatum irier, id. Rud. 4, 7, 16 et saep —Poet. also with *inf*: seu pontum carpere remis Ibis, Prop 1, 6, 34. attollere facta regum, Stat S. 5, 3, 11 · fa teri, id. Th. 3, 61 al.—**6.** *Imp* i, eas, eat, etc, since the Aug period more freq a mocking or indignant expression, *go then, go now*. i nunc et cupidi nomen amantis habe, Ov. H. 3, 26; so, i nunc, id. ib 4, 127; 9, 105; 17, 57; id. Am 1, 7, 35; Prop 2, 29, 22 (3, 27, 22 M.); Verg. A. 7, 425; Juv 6, 306 al i, sequere Italiam ventis, Verg. A. 4, 381; so, i, id. ib 9, 634: fremunt omnibus locis · Irent, crearent consules ex plebe, Liv. 7, 6 *fin.*

2. ĕō, *adv* [old *dat* and *abl* form of *pron.* stem i; cf. is] **I.** In *locat* and *abl* uses, **A.** Of place = in eo loco, *there, in that place* (rare) quid (facturus est) cum tu eo quinque legiones haberes? Cic Ep ad Brut. 1, 2, 1. quo loco ... ibi . eoque, Cels 8, 9, 1: eo loci, Tac. A. 15, 74, Plin. 11, 37, 50, § 136; so trop: eo loci, *in that condition*: res erat eo jam loci, ut, etc, Cic. Sest. 13, 68; Tac A. 14, 61, Dig 5, 1, 52, § 3 —**B.** Of cause = eā re **1.** Referring to a cause or reason before given, *therefore, on that account, for that reason* · is nunc dicitur venturus peregre eo nunc commenta est dolum, Plaut Truc. 1, 1, 66; Ter Hec 2, 1, 41: dederam litteras ad te eo nunc ero brevior, Cic. Fam 6, 20, 1; Sall. C 21, 3; Liv 8, 8, 8; Tac. H. 2, 65; Nep Pelop 1, 3; id. Milt 2, 3 et saep —So with *conjunctions*, eoque, et eo, eo quoque, in adding any thing as a consequence of what precedes, *and for that reason* · absolute pares, et eo quoque innumerabiles, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 55 · impeditius eoque hostibus incau tum, Tac. A. 1, 50. per gentes integras et eo feroces, Vell. 2, 115, 2; Quint 4, 1, 42 al. —**2.** Referring to a foll. clause, giving (α) a cause or reason, with quia, quoniam, quod, etc; so with *quia*: eo fit, quia mihi plurimum credo, Plaut Am. 2, 2, 124; id. Capt. 1, 1, 2: nunc eo videtur foedus, quia, etc., Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 17; 3, 1, 25: quia scripseras, eo te censebam, etc., Cic. Att. 10, 17, 4; Sall. C 20, 3; Tac. Agr. 22.—With *quoniam*: haec eo notavi, quoniam, etc., Gell. 7, 13 —With *quod*: quod ... non potueris, eo vobis potestas erepta sit, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 22; Nep Eum. 11, 5; Liv. 9, 2, 4; Caes B G 1, 23; so, neque eo ... quod, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 43; Varr R. R. 1, 5 —(β) A purpose, motive or reason, with quo, ut, ne, and after negatives, with quo, quin, and *subj* —So with *quo*: eo scripsi, quo plus auctoritatis haberem, Cic. Att 8, 9, 1; Sall. C 22, 2, so, non eo ... quo, Ter Eun. 1, 2, 16 · neque eo ... quo, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 4; id. Rosc. Am. 18, 51.—With *ut*: haec eo scrip si, ut intellegeres, Cic Fam. 13, 69, 2; id. de Or 3, 49, 187; Lact 4, 5, 9 —With *ne* Plaut Aul. 2, 2, 63; Ter Ph. 5, 1, 17: quod ego non eo vereor, ne mihi noceat, Cic Att 9, 2; id. Rab Perd. 3, 9 —With *quin*: non eo haec dico, quin quae tu vis ego velim, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 60; id. As. 5, 1, 16 —**C.** Of measure or degree—with words of comparison, *so much, by so much*—fol lowed by *quo* (= tanto . quanto) · quae eo fructuosiores fiunt, quo calidior terra aratur, Varr R. R. 1, 32, 1 eo gravior est dolor, quo culpa major, Cic Att 11, 11, 2; id. Fam. 2, 19, 1; so with *quantum*: quan tum juniores patrum plebi se magis in sinuabant, eo acrius contra tribuni tende bant, etc., Liv. 3, 15, 2, id. 44, 7, 6. quanto longius abscederent, eo, etc, id. 30, 30, 23 —Esp freq the formulae, eo magis, eo mi nus, *so much the worse* (*the less*), followed by *quo*, quod, quoniam, si, ut, ne: eo ma gis, quo tanta penuria est in omni honoris gradu, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 7 · eo minus veritus navibus, quod in littore molli, etc., Caes B G 5, 9; Cic Off 3, 22, 88; id. Att 15, 9 *fin.* · eo magis, quoniam, etc., Cels praef. p 14, 12 Mull.: nihil admirabilius fieri po test, eoque magis, si ea sunt in adule scente, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48; id. Tusc 1, 39, 94 eo diligentius ut ne parvula quidem titu batione impediremur, Auct. Her 2, 8, 12; Cic Rab Perd. 3, 9: ego illa extuli et eo quidem magis, ne quid ille superiorum meminisse me putaret, id. Att. 9, 13, 3 — In this combination to often expresses also the idea of cause (cf. B 1. supra) · hoc probis pretiumst. Eo mihi magis lu bet cum probis potius quam cum impro bis vivere, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 37: sollicitu tamen et anxii sunt; eoque magis, quod se ipsi continent et coercent, Cic Tusc 4, 33, 70; and some passages may be classed under either head dederam triduo ante litteras ad te Eo nunc ero brevior, Cic Fam 6, 21, 1; id. Inv 1, 4, 5; id. Off. 2, 13, 45; id. Fam. 9, 16, 9; Plaut Aul. 2, 2, 8

II. In *dat* uses **A.** With the idea of motion, *to that place, thither* (= in eum locum). eo se recipere coeperunt, Caes B G 1, 25, 5: uti eo cum introeas, circum spicias, uti inde exire possit, Cato, R. R 1, 2. eo tela conicere, Auct. B Afr 72 · eo re spicere, Sall. J 35, 10; so, followed by quo, ubi, unde · non potuit melius pervenirier eo, quo nos volumus, Ter Phorm. 4, 3, 35 venio nunc eo, quo me fides ducit, Cic Rosc. Am. 30, 83 · ibit eo quo vis, etc, Hor Ep 2, 2, 40: (venit) eo, ubi non modo res erat, etc., Cic. Quint 11, Varr R. R. 3, 16, 21; Vell. 2, 108, 2 · eo, unde discedere non oportuit, revertamur, Cic Att 2, 16, 3; Liv. 6, 35, 2; Sall. C 60, 2; so (late Lat) with loci perducendum eo loci, ubi actum sit, Dig. 10, 4, 11, § 1, ib 47, 2, 3, § 2 —**B.** Transf. **1.** With the idea of addition, *thereto, in addition to that, besides*: acces sit eo, ut milites ejus, etc, Cic. Fam 10, 21, 4 accedit eo, quod, etc, id. Att 1, 13, 1.— **2.** With the idea of tendency, *to that end, with that purpose, to this result*: hoc autem eo spectabat, ut eam a Philippo corruptam diceret, Cic Div 2, 57, 118 haec eo perti net oratio, ut ipsa virtus se sustentare posse videretur, id. Fam. 6, 1, 12 · hoc eo valebat, ut, etc, Nep Them. 4, 4.—**3.** With the idea of degree or extent, *to that degree* or *extent, so far, to such a point*. eo scien tiae progredi, Quint 2, 1, 6: postquam res publica eo magnificentiae venerit, gliscere singulos, Tac. A. 2, 33, id. H. 1, 16; id. Agr 28 eo magnitudinis procedere, Sall. J 1, 5; 5, 2; 14, 3 · ubi jam eo consuetudinis adducta res est, ut, etc, Liv. 25, 8, 11, 28, 27, 12; 32, 18, 8 al.; Just. 3, 5: eo insolentiae processit, Plin Pan. 16: eo rerum ventum erat, ut, etc., Curt. 5, 12, 3; 7, 1, 35 — With *gen*, Val. Max. 3, 7, 1 al.; Flor. 1, 24, 2; 2, 18, 12, Suet. Caes. 77; Plin. Pan. 16, 5, Sen. Q N 4 praef. § 9: eo rem jam adducam, ut nihil divinationis opus sit, Cic. Rosc Am 34, 96: res eo est deducta, ut, etc, id. Att 2, 18, 2; Hor C 2, 1, 226; Cic. Verr 2, 4, 18 —**C.** Of time, *up to the time, until, so long*, usually with usque, and followed by dum, donec · usque eo premere capita dum illae captum amitterent, Cic N D 2, 49, 124; Liv 23, 19, 14; Tac A. 4, 18: eo usque flagitatus est, donec ad exitium dederetur, id. ib 1, 32, Quint. 11, 3, 53. eo usque vivere, donec, etc, Liv 40, 8; cf. Col. 4, 24, 20, 4, 30, 4.—Rarely by quamdiu. eo usque, quamdiu ad fines barbaricos veniretur, Lampr Alex. Sev 45

* **ĕōăd**, *adv* [inverted from adeo; cf quoad], *until*: nuptias eludit, eoad dum puerorum avus fato concessit, App Mag 68, p 318, 13 (cf. adeo, I. A. 2.)

ĕōdem, *adv* [old *dat* and *abl* of idem], of place **I.** Of the place in which, with *gen* loci, *in the same place* (rare) · res eodem est loci quo reliquisti, Cic. Att 1, 13, 5: additi eodem (i e in Aventino) novi cives, Liv. 1, 33, 2: arduum est eodem loci potentiam et concordiam esse, Tac. A. 4, 4; Suet Aug 65; id. Calig 53 —**II.** Of the place to which. **A.** *To the same place, to the same point*: Orgetorix omnes clientes obaeratosque suos eodem conduxit, Caes. B G 1, 4, 2; 4, 28; 5, 11: ego pol te redi gam eodem unde ortus es, Plaut As 1, 2, 13 eodem accedit servitus, sudor, sitis, id. Merc 4, 1, 8; Ter Hec prol. alt 26; Suet Caes. 64; Curt 4, 15, 2, Lact Opif. D 8, 2.— **B.** Transf. **1.** *To the same thing, to the same point* or *purpose*: quid si accedit eodem, ut tenuis antea fueris, Cic Rosc Am 31, 86 accedit eodem volgi voluntas, id. Fam 4, 13, 5: eodem pertinet quod, id. Att 8, 9, 1; Caes B G 1, 14, 4.—**2.** *To the same person* or *persons*: eodemque hono res poenasque congeri, i. e in eundem ci vem, Liv. 27, 34, 13 · eodemque adjungas quos natura putes asperos, Cic Planc 16, 40

† **eon**, ōnis, *f.*, *an unknown tree*, Plin. 13, 22, 39, § 119

ĕōpse, v. ipse *init.*

Ēōs (only in *nom.*), *f*, = Ἠώς, *the dawn* (pure Lat Aurora), Ov F. 3, 877; 4, 389; Sen. Herc Oet 615 —**B.** Meton., *the East, the Orient*, Luc 9, 544.—**II.** Derivv **Ēōus**, a, um **A.** *Adj* **1.** *Belonging to the morning, morning*: Atlantides absconduntur, i e *disappear, set in the morning*, Verg G 1, 221 —More freq, **2.** *Belonging to the east, eastern, orient* (a favorite word of the Aug. poets). domus Aurorae, Prop 2, 14, 10 (3, 10, 8 M) · equus, id. 4 (5), 3, 10: Arabes, Tib 3, 2, 24, cf.: domus Arabum, Verg G. 2, 115: acies, id. A. 1, 489: caelum, Ov M 4, 197 ripa, Prop 4 (5), 5, 21. mare, Tib 2, 2, 16; cf. fluctus, Hor Epod 2, 51 · partes, id. C 1, 35, 31; Ov F 1, 140, cf. orbis, id. ib 3, 466, 5, 557 et saep —**B.** *Subst*: **Ēōus**, i, *m* **1.** Like ἠῷος (sc ἀστήρ), *the morning star*, Verg G 1, 288, id. A. 3, 588, 11, 4.—**2.** *An inhabitant of the East, an Oriental*, Ov. Tr 4, 9, 22 Jahn, id. Am 1, 15, 29, Prop 2, 3, 43 sq —**3.** *The name of one of the horses of the sun*, Ov M. 2, 153

† **ĕpactae**, ārum, *f*, = ἐπακται (sc ἡμέραι), *intercalary days*, Isid. Or 6, 17, 29 and 31

† **ĕpăgōge**, ēs, *f*, = ἐπαγωγή, rhet t t = inductio, *induction*, Rufin. de Fig. O 26, p 215 Ruhnk.

‡ **epalimma** genus vilissimi unguenti, Paul. ex Fest p 82, 15 Müll.

Ĕpămīnōndas, ae, *m*, = Ἐπαμεινώνδας, *the famous general of the Thebans, victor at Leuctra and Mantinea*, Nep Epam; Just 6, 7 sq; Cic de Or. 3, 34, 139, id. Tusc 1, 2, 4; 1, 15, 33 al.

† **ĕpănădiplōsis**, is, *f*, = ἐπαναδίπλωσις, rhet t. t., *a repetition of the same word*, Rufin. de Schem. § 9, p 233 Ruhnk.

† **ĕpănăphŏra**, ae, *f*, = ἐπαναφορα, rhet t t, *a repetition of the same word at the beginning of several successive clauses*, Rufin. de Schem. Lex. 6, p 231 al.

† **ĕpănŏdus,** i, *f*, = ἐπάνοδος, rhet t t, *a return to the same word*, Rufin de Schem Lex. 19, p 241 al

† **ĕpănorthōsis,** is, *f*, = ἐπανόρθωσις, rhet t t., *a correction of one's self in speaking*, Rufin de Schem 15, p 238 al

† **ĕpăphaerĕsis,** is, *f*, = ἐπαφαίρεσις, *a repeated removal* barbae, Mart 8, 52, Veg Vet 5, 24, 5

Ĕpaphrŏdītus, i, *m*, *a freedman of the Emperor Nero*, Suet Ner 49, Tac. A 15, 55 —Hence, **Ĕpaphrŏdītiānus,** a um, *adj*, *of Epaphroditus* horti, Front Aquaed. 68 —**2.** *An eminent Christian of Philippi*, Vulg Phil 2, 25, 4, 18

Ĕpăphus, i, *m.*, = Ἔπαφος, *the son of Jupiter Ammon and Io, and builder of Memphis in Egypt*, Ov M 1, 748, Hyg Fab 140

ēpar, v hepar

* **ē-pastus,** a, um, *Part* [pasco], *eaten up* escae Ov Hal 119

† **ĕpendȳtes,** ae, *m*, = ἐπενδύτης, *an outer garment*, Hier Vit. Hil 4

† **ĕpenthĕsis,** is, *f*, = ἐπένθεσις, *the insertion of a letter*, Serv ad Verg G 1, 164

Ĕpēus (**Ĕpīus,** Plaut Bacch 4, 9, 13), i, *m*, = Ἐπειός, *son of Panopeus, the contriver of the Trojan horse*, Verg A 2, 264, Ov F 3, 825, Hyg Fab 108, Plaut l l and Fragm in Varr L L. 7, § 38 Mull, Paul ex Fest p 82, 12 Müll

† **ĕphalmātor,** oris, *m* [vox hibr, ἐφάλλομαι and Lat ending ator], *a tumbler, dancer*, Firm Math 8, 15

† **ĕphēbēum** or **-īum,** i, *n*, = ἐφηβεῖον, *a hall set apart for the youth in the palaestra*, Vitr 5, 11, 2

† **ĕphēbīa,** ae, *f*, = ἐφήβεια or ἐφηβία **I.** *Puberty*, Don ad Ter And. 1, 1, 24 —**B.** Transf, *the evidences of puberty*, Cael Aur Acut. 3, 17, 40 — **II.** = ephebeum, Vulg 2 Macc 4, 9

† **ĕphēbĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = ἐφηβικός, *of* or *belonging to a youth* chlamyda, App M 10, p 253, 32

* **ĕphēbītus,** i, *m* [ephebus], *one who has reached the age of adolescence*, Varr ap Non 140, 18 dub

† **ĕphēbus,** i (*gen plur contr* ephebûm, Stat. Th 4, 232), *m*, = ἔφηβος, *a male Greek youth* from 18 to 20 years of age (cf puer, adolescens, juvenis adultus, pubes), Ter Eun 5, 1, 8, Cic. Fl 21 51, id N D 1, 28, 79, Suet Aug 98, id Ner 12, Hor Ep 2, 1, 171, Ov A A 1, 147 al is postquam excessit ex ephebis (after the Gr ἐξελθεῖν ἐξ ἐφήβων), i e *after he had come to the age of manhood*, Ter And 1 1, 24 Ruhnk (also cited in Cic de Or 2, 80, 327)

† **ĕphĕdra,** ae, *f*, = ἐφέδρα, *the plant horse tail*, Plin 26, 7, 20, § 36 —Called, also, **ĕphĕdros,** Plin 26, 13, 83, § 133

† **ĕphēlis,** idis, *f*, = ἐφηλίς, *freckles*, Cels. 6, 5

† **ĕphēmĕris,** idis, *f*, = ἐφημερίς, *a day book, diary, ephemeris* (cf commentarius, tabulae, scriptio, acta, etc.), Cic Quint. 18, 57, Nep Att 13, 6, Sen. Ep 123, Plin 29, 1, 5, § 9, Prop 3 (4), 23, 20, Ov Am 1, 12, 25 al ephemeridas ejus vitae composuit, Treb Poll Gallien 18, 6

† **ĕphēmĕron,** i, *n*, = ἐφήμερον, *an unknown plant*, Plin 25, 13, 107, § 170

Ĕphĕsius, a, um, *adj*, see the foll art

Ĕphĕsus, i, *f*, = Ἔφεσος, *an old and celebrated commercial city of Ionia, with a temple to Diana*, now ruins near the village of *Ayasaluk*, Mel 1, 17, 2, Plin 5, 29, 31, § 131 sqq, Plaut. Bacch 2, 1, 2, 2, 3, 75, 102, 4, 9, 124 et saep —Derivv, **II. Ĕphĕsius,** a, um, *adj*, *Ephesian*: Diana, Plaut. Bacch 2, 3, 73, id. Mil 2, 5, 1, Cic Div 1, 23 *fin* mater, *born at Ephesus*, id Phil 3, 6, 15 pecunia *deposited in the temple there* Caes. B C 3, 33 *fin*, 3, 105, 1 —*Subst* **Ephesii,** ōrum, *m*, *the Ephesians*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 75, Cic Tusc 5, 36, 105, Plin 34, 8, 19 § 58 al

ephi, *n indecl.*, *a Hebrew measure, used for grain, oil*, etc, *an ephah*, Vulg Exod. 16, 36 et saep

Ĕphiăltes (Ephialta, ae, Sid. praef. Carm 7, 25), ae, *m*, = Ἐφιάλτης **I.** *The son of Aloeus and brother of Otus, one of the stormers of heaven, killed by Apollo*, Hyg Fab 28, Claud. B Get 75, Verg Cul 234 —**II.** *The betrayer of the Spartans at Thermopylae*, Front Strat 2, 2, 13

* **ĕphippiātus,** a, um, *adj*, *furnished with an* ephippium equites, Caes. B G 4, 2, 5

† **ĕphippĭum,** ii, *n*, = ἐφίππιον, *a horse cloth, caparison, housing* (cf clitellae) tegimen equi ad mollem vecturam paratum, Non p 108, 30 (pure Lat. stragulum), Varr R R. 2, 7, 15, id ap Non. l. l., Caes B G 4, 2, 4, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 15, Gell 5, 5, 3 al —Prov optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare caballus, i e *each envies the other's condition*, Hor Ep 1, 14, 43

ephod, *n indecl*, *part of the clothing of the Hebrew priest*, Vulg Exod 25, 7 al

1. ĕphŏrus, i (*nom plur* ephoroe = ἔφοροι, Val Max 1, 41, ext 8), *m*, = ἔφορος, *a member of a well known body of Spartan magistrates, the Ephori*, Cic Leg 3, 7, 16, id Tusc 1, 42, 100, id. Off 2, 23, Nep Them 7, 2, id. Ages 4

2. Ĕphŏrus, i, *m*, = Ἔφορος, *a celebrated Greek historian of Cumae, a disciple of Isocrates*, Cic. de Or 2, 13 *fin*, 23, id Brut 56, 204, id. Or 51, 172, Quint 9, 4, 87 al

Ĕphȳra, ae, and (poet) **Ĕphȳre,** ēs, *f*, = Ἐφύρα, Ion Ἐφύρη, *another name for Corinth*, Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 11, Ov M 2, 240, 7, 391, Stat S 2, 2, 34, so named, according to the myth, after a sea nymph, Ephyre, Verg G 4, 343, Hyg Fab 275 —**II.** Derivv **A. Ĕphȳrēius,** a, um, *adj*, *Ephyrean, Corinthian* aera, Verg G 2, 464, cf Corinthus, II A 6 —**B. Ĕphȳraeus** or **Ĕphȳrēus,** a, um, *adj*, the same litus, Stat Th 6, 253 moenia, i e *of Syracuse* (a colony of Corinth), Sil 14, 180, cf ib 52, also Dyrrachium (founded by the Corinthian and Corcyraeans), Luc 6, 17 —**C. Ĕphȳrēiădes,** ae, *m*, *an Ephyrean, Corinthian*, Stat Th 6, 652 —**D. Ĕphȳrēias,** adis, *f*, *adj*, *Ephyrean, Corinthian* puellae, Claud Bell. Get 629

† **ĕpĭbăta,** ae, *m*, = ἐπιβάτης (*one who mounts*) **I.** *A rider of a camel*, Hyg Grom p 10 b —**II.** *A soldier on board a ship* (pure Lat classiarius miles), Auct. B Alex 11, 4, Auct B Afr 20, 1, 62, 1, 63, 4, Vitr 2, 8

† **ĕpĭbŏle,** es, *f*, = ἐπιβολή, rhet t t, *an addition, accumulation of similar words*, Rutil Lup de Fig 7, p 24

† **epicactis,** v epipactis

† **ĕpĭcēdīon** or **-īum,** ii, *n*, = ἐπικήδειον, *a funeral song, dirge*, Stat S 2 praef; 5, 3 and 5 *in lemm*

† **ĕpĭcertŏmēsis,** is, *f*, = ἐπικερτόμησις, rhet t. t, *a sneer, sarcasm*, Rufin. de Fig 1, p 196

Ĕpĭcharmus, i, *m*, = Ἐπίχαρμος **I.** *A famous Pythagorean philosopher and comic poet of Cos, who resided, after his early youth, in Syracuse* (whence his sur name of Siculus), Cic Tusc 1, 8, Hor Ep 2 1, 58, Plin 20, 9, 34, § 89 al —Hence, **B. Epicharmīum** illud, a saying of Epicharmus, Gell. 1, 15 15 —**II.** *The name of a poem by Ennius*, Cic. Ac 2, 16 *fin* al, v Vahlen, Ennianae Poesis Reliquiae, p 167 sq

† **ĕpĭchīrēma,** ătis, *n*, = ἐπιχείρημα, rhet t t, *a kind of argument* or *syllogism*, Quint 5, 10 2 sq, 5, 14, 5 al

† **ĕpĭchȳsis,** is, *f*, = ἐπίχυσις, *a vessel for pouring out*, Varr L. L. 5, § 124 Mull, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 32

† **ĕpĭcĭthărisma,** ătis, *n*, = ἐπικιθάρισμα, *the music after the play, the finale*, Tert. adv Val 33

† **Ĕpĭclērus,** i, *f*, = Ἐπίκληρος, *An Only Daughter and Heiress*, title of a comedy of Menander, Cic. Lael. 26, 99, Quint. 10, 1 70

† **ĕpĭclintae,** ārum, *m*, = ἐπικλινται, *earthquakes that move with a horizontal motion*, App de Mundo, 65, 23

† **ĕpĭcœnus,** a, um, *adj*, = ἐπίκοινος, in gram, *of both genders, epicene* (pure Lat. promiscuus) genus, Don p. 1746 *fin.*, cf. Quint. 1, 4, 24.

† **ĕpĭcōpus,** a, um, *adj*, = ἐπίκωπος, *furnished with oars* phaselus, Cic Att. 14, 16 *init*

Ĕpĭcrătes, ae, *m.*, = Ἐπικράτης **I.** *The victorious, supreme*, so Cicero names Pompey, Att 2, 3 —**II.** *A philosopher* or *rhetorician of Athens*, Cic. Fil Fam 16, 21. —**III.** *A native of Agyrium*, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 9

† **ĕpĭcrŏcum,** i, *n.*, = ἐπίκροκον (v Lid. and Scott sub h v), *a fine, transparent garment worn by women*, Naev ap Varr L. L. 7, § 53 Mull; Varr ap Non. 318 25, cf Paul ex Fest p 82, 13 Mull —**II.** Transf, *adj*, *transparent, fine, thin*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 16

Ĕpictētus, i, *m.*, = Ἐπίκτητος, *a famous Stoic philosopher of Hierapolis in Phrygia*, Gell 1, 2, 6 sq

Ĕpĭcūrus, i, *m*, = Ἐπίκουρος, *the famous Greek philosopher of Gargettus in Attica, the author of the Epicurean philosophy, so called after him, which assumed pleasure to be the highest good*, Cic Fin 1, 9, 29, 2, 2 sq, id. Ac. 2, 42, id Tusc. 1, 34, 2, 3, 8 et saep —Deriv, **II. Ĕpĭcūrēus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Epicurus, Epicurean* medicamenta doloris, i e *pleasure*, Cic Fin. 2, 7 *fin.* secta, Suet. Gram 8 —More freq *subst* **Ĕpĭcūrēi,** orum, *m*, *the adherents of the Epicurean philosophy, Epicureans*, Cic Fin. 1, 7, 25, 2, 25, 81, id Tusc. 1, 31, 77, Vulg Act 17, 18 et saep —In *sing*, Quint 6, 3, 78, Suet Gram 6

† **ĕpĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = ἐπικός, *epic* poeta (Ennius) Cic Opt. Gen 1, 2 poëma, id ib 1, 1, cf carmen, Quint 10, 1, 62, Fulg Myth 1, 2 —*Plur* as *subst* **Ĕpĭci,** orum, *m*, *the epic poets*, Quint 10, 1, 51

† **ĕpĭcȳclus,** i, *m*, = ἐπίκυκλος, *a small circle having its centre on the circumference of a greater circle, an epicycle*, Mart Cap 8, § 879

Ĕpĭdamnus (**-os**), i, *f*, = Ἐπίδαμνος, *an older name of Dyrrachium*, Mel. 2, 3, 13, Plin 3, 23, 26, § 145, Plaut. Men 2 1 38, id ib prol 33, 49, 51, 72 al —**II.** Derivv **A. Ĕpĭdamnĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *Epidamnian* natio, Plaut Men 2, 1, 33 — **B. Ĕpĭdamnĭensis,** e, the same cives id ib 5, 7, 11, cf id. ib prol 32, 57

Ĕpĭdaphna, ae, *f* (*nom* **Ĕpĭdaphnes,** Plin 5, 21, 18, § 79), = Ἐπιδάφνη or Ἐπὶ Δάφνης (i e near the village of Daphne), *another name for Antioch on the Orontes*, Tac. A 2, 83

Ĕpĭdaurum, i, *n.*, *a colonial city of Dalmatia*, Plin 3, 22, 26, § 143, cf Auct. B Alex. 44 *fin*

Ĕpĭdaurus, i, *f*, = Ἐπίδαυρος **I.** *A city in Argolis, on the Saronic Gulf, with a famous temple of Aesculapius*, now *Pidhavro*, Mel 2, 3, 8, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 17, Liv 45, 28, Cic. N D 3, 34, 83, Verg G 3, 44 al —**B.** Deriv **1. Ĕpĭdaurĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Epidaurus, Epidaurian* litora, Ov M 15, 643 tellus, id ib 7, 436, cf. rura, Stat Th 4, 123 serpens, Hor S 1, 3, 27 nutrix Semeles Beroe, Ov M 2 278 deus, Prop 2, 1, 61, called also simply Epidaurius Ov M 15, 723, id. P 1, 3, 21 —*Subst.* **Epidaurii,** ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Epidaurus*, Mel 2 3, 8 —**2. Ĕpĭdaurēus,** a, um, *adj*, the same sedes, Avien Arat. 207 —**3. Ĕpĭdaurĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, the same litus, Mel 2, 7, 10 —**II. Epidaurus Līmēra,** = Ἐπίδαυρος ἡ Λιμηρά, *a fortified sea port on the eastern coast of Laconia*, now *Palea Monemvasia*, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 17

† **ĕpĭdēmētĭca,** orum, *n.*, = ἐπιδημητικά, *a payment in commutation for the liability to the quartering of troops*, Cod. Th 12, 41

† **ĕpĭdēmus,** a, um, *adj*, = ἐπίδημος, *epidemic* species luis, Amm 19, 4, 7

† **ĕpĭdermis,** idis, *f*, = ἐπιδερμίς, *the surface skin, cuticle*, Veg Vet 2, 61, 1

Ĕpĭdĭcāzŏmĕnos, i, *m* (or **Epidi-**

cazomene, ēs, *f.*), *the title of a Greek comedy of Apollodorus, imitated by Terence in his Phormio*, Ter. Phorm. prol. 26.

† **ĕpĭdictĭcālis,** e, *adj.*, = ἐπιδεικτικός, *pertaining to a norm, normal:* terminus, Auct. de Limit. p. 250 sq. Goes.

† **ĕpĭdictĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἐπιδεικτικός, *for display, declamatory:* in illo epidictico genere, quod diximus proprium sophistarum, Cic. Or. 13, 42 (written as Greek, id. ib. 11, 37; 61, 207).

Ĕpĭdĭcus, i, *m.*, *the name of a comedy of Plautus, taken from that of a slave, who is one of the characters.*

† **ĕpĭdipnis,** idis, *f.*, = ἐπιδειπνίς, *a dessert*, Petr. 69, 6; Mart. 11, 31.

Ĕpĭdĭus, ii, *m.* **I.** *A Roman rhetorician, teacher of M. Antony and Augustus*, Plin. 17, 25, 38, § 243; Suet. Rhet. 4.—**II.** Marullus, *a tribune of the people in the time of Caesar*, Suet. Caes. 79 sq.

† ‡ **ĕpĭdixis,** is, *f.*, = ἐπίδειξις, *a specimen of acting*, Inscr. Orell. 2620.

† **ĕpĭdrŏmus,** i, *m.*, = ἐπίδρομος. **I.** *A cord running up and down for opening and closing a net*, Cato, R. R. 13, 1 Schneid.; Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 11.—**II.** *The sail in the after-part of a ship*, acc. to Isid. Orig. 19, 3, 3.

Ĕpĭgĕnes, is, *m.*, *a Greek author*, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8; cf. Sen. Q. N. 3 al.

Ĕpignŏmus, i, *m.*, *the name of a character in* Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 47.

Ĕpĭgŏni, ōrum, *m.*, = Ἐπίγονοι, *the After-born.* **I.** *The sons of the seven heroes who went together against Thebes*, Hyg. Fab. 71; as the name of a tragedy of Aeschylus, translated into Latin by Attius, Cic. Opt. Gen. 6, 18; id. Tusc. 2, 25, 60; id. Off. 1, 31, 114.—**II.** *The children of the soldiers of Alexander the Great by Asiatic women*, Just. 12, 4 *fin.*

† **ĕpĭgramma,** ătis, *n.* (*dat. plur.* epigrammatis, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 15.—*Gen. plur.:* epigrammatōn, Mart. 1 praef.; 1, 2; -matum, Suet. Aug. 85), = ἐπίγραμμα. **I.** *An inscription;* on the base of a statue, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57; on an offering, Nep. Paus. 1, 3; on tombstones, Petr. 115 *fin.;* as a brand, id. ib. 103, 4.—**II.** *An epigram*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 84; id. Arch. 10, 25; Quint. 1, 5, 20; Suet. Caes. 73 et saep.; so the Epigrammata of the poet Martial.

ĕpĭgrammătārĭus, ii, *m.* [epigramma], *an epigrammatist* (late Lat.), Vop. Florian. 3; id. Saturn. 7.

† **ĕpĭgrammătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἐπιγραμματικός, *epigrammatic:* poëta Martialis, Spart. Ael. Ver. 5.

† **ĕpĭgrammătĭon,** ii, *n.*, = ἐπιγραμμάτιον, *a short epigram*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 28 Müll. (written by Müller as Greek).

† **ĕpĭgrammătista,** ae, *m.*, = ἐπιγραμματιστής, *an epigrammatist*, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

† **ĕpĭgri,** ōrum, *m.*, *wooden pins, pegs*, Sen. Ben. 2, 12 *fin.;* Isid. Orig. 19, 69, 7.

† **ĕpĭlēpsĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἐπιληψία, *the falling sickness, epilepsy*, Lat. morbus comitialis, Lampr. Heliog. 20: boum, Veg. Vet. 5, 32; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 60 sq.

† **ĕpĭlēptĭcus,** i, *m.*, *adj.*, = ἐπιληπτικός, *epileptic*, Auct. Fragm. Jur. Antejust. p. 38 ed. Mai.: passio = morbus comitialis, *epilepsy*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 30, 162.

† **ĕpĭlēus,** i, *m.*, *a sort of hawk*, Plin. 10, 8, 9, § 21.

ĕpĭlimma, v. epalimma.

† **ĕpĭlŏgus,** i, *m.*, = ἐπίλογος, *a winding up of a speech, peroration, epilogue* (= peroratio or conclusio), Cic. Brut. 33 *fin.;* Quint. 6, 1, 55; 4, 1, 28; Cic. de Or. 2, 69; id. Tusc. 1, 47; id. Planc. 34; id. Att. 4, 15, 4; Quint. 6, 1, 37; 50 et saep.

† **ĕpĭmēdĭon,** ii, *n.* **I.** *An unknown plant*, Plin. 27, 9, 53, § 76.—**II.** *A stair-rail, balustrade*, Inscr. Orell. 3301.

† **ĕpĭmēlās,** antis, *m.*, = ἐπιμέλας, *a gem superficially black*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 161.

† **ĕpĭmēnĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, = ἐπιμήνια, *provisions for a month, a month's rations* (Lat. menstrua), Juv. 7, 120.

Ĕpĭmĕnĭdes, is, *m.*, = Ἐπιμενίδης, *a famous Greek poet and prophet of Crete*, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28; id. Div. 1, 18; Varr. L. L. 7, § 3 Müll.; Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 154; 7, 52, 53, § 175.—Perh. named after him: genus (bulborum) Epimenidu (i. e. Ἐπιμενίδου), Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 93 Sillig *N. cr.*

† **ĕpĭmĕrismos,** i, *m.*, = ἐπιμερισμός, rhet. t. t., *the summing up of the heads of an argument*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 564.

Ĕpĭmētheus, ei, *m.*, = Ἐπιμηθεύς, in the Greek mythology, *a son of Iapetus and Clymene, the husband of Pandora*, Hyg. Fab. praef. 142.—Whence *his daughter Pyrrha* is called **Ĕpĭmēthis,** idis, *f.*, = Ἐπιμηθίς, Ov. M. 1, 390.

† **ĕpĭmētrum,** i, *n.*, = ἐπίμετρον, *what is given over the measure, over-measure*, Cod. Th. 12, 6, 15.

† **ĕpĭnīcĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ἐπινίκιον, *a song of victory:* canere, Vulg. 1 Par. 15, 21.—*Plur.:* cantare, Suet. Ner. 43 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., in *plur.*, *a festival for victory:* agere Hierosolymis, Vulg. 2 Macc. 8, 33.

† **ĕpĭnyctis,** idis, *f.*, = ἐπινυκτίς. **I.** *Night-blains, pustules that arise in the night*, Plin. 20, 2, 6, § 12 (in Cels. 5, 28, 15, written as Greek).—**II.** *A kind of sore in the eyelid;* also called syce, Plin. 20, 6, 21, § 44.

† **ĕpĭōnĭcus** versus = versus Ionicus a majore, Prisc. de Metr. Ter. p. 1319 P.

† **ĕpĭpactis,** idis, *f.*, = ἐπιπακτίς, *an herb;* also called helleborine, Plin. 13, 20, 35, § 114; 27, 9, 52, § 76 (dub.; Jan. epicactis).

† **ĕpĭpĕdos,** ŏn, *adj.* [ἐπι + πέδον], *plain, level*, Censor. Fr. 6, 2.

† **ĕpĭpĕtron,** i, *n.*, = ἐπίπετρον, *a plant that grows on rocks*, Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 89.

Ĕpĭphănes, is, *m.*, = Ἐπιφανής, *the son of Antiochus, king of Commagene*, Tac. H. 2, 25 *fin.*

1. Ĕpĭphănīa or **-ēa,** ae, *f.*, = Ἐπιφάνεια, *a city of Cilicia*, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 93; Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 7 sq.

† **2. Ĕpĭphănĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, = Ἐπιφάνια, *the festival of the Epiphany*, Cod. Th. 15, 5, 5.

† **ĕpĭphōnēma,** ătis, *n.*, = ἐπιφώνημα.—In rhet., *an exclamation*, Quint. 8, 5, 11; 11, 1, 52; Sen. Contr. 1, praef. 23.

† **ĕpĭphŏra,** ae, *f.*, = ἐπιφορά. **I.** *An afflux;* as a disease, *a defluxion of humors*, Col. 6, 17, 8; Plin. 29, 9, 40, § 103; 29, 6, 38, § 118 al. (in Cic. Fam. 16, 23, written as Greek).—**II.** As a rhet. fig., *a repetition*, Rufin. de Fig. 1, 8, p. 30.

† **ĕpĭplexis,** is, *f.*, = ἐπίπληξις, rhet. t. t., *a reproof*, Rufin. de Fig. 21, p. 212.

† **ĕpĭplŏcē,** ēs, *f.*, = ἐπιπλοκή, rhet. t. t., *a connection*, Rufin. de Fig. 13, p. 44.

† **ĕpĭrēdĭum,** ii, *n.* [ἐπί-reda; perh. derived immediately from the Greeks, who adopted the Gallic *reda* into their language], *a thong by which a horse was attached to a cart*, Juv. 8, 66; Quint. 1, 5, 68.

Ĕpīrensis, e, v. Epirus, II. C.

Ĕpīrus or **-os,** i, *f.*, = Ἤπειρος, *the province of Epirus, in the north of Greece, now part of Albania*, Mel. 2, 3, 4 sq.; 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 1 sqq.; Cic. Att. 2, 4, 5; id. Pis. 40, 96; Varr. R. R. 2, praef. 7; Verg. G. 1, 59; id. A. 3, 292; Ov. M. 8, 283; Stat. Achil. 1, 428 et saep.—**II.** Derivv. **A.** **Ĕpīrōtēs,** ae, *m.*, = Ἠπειρώτης, *an inhabitant of Epirus, an Epirote*, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 98; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 33; scanned Ēpīrōtēs, Aus. Profess. 15, 13.—*Adj.*, *of Epirus:* Epirotae equi, Veg. Vet. 6, 6, 3.—**B. Ĕpīrōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Ἠπειρωτικός, *of or from Epirus, Epirotic:* familia, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 5: boves, id. ib. 2, 5, 10: canes, id. ib. 2, 9, 5: res, Cic. Fam. 13, 18 *fin.:* litterae, id. Att. 5, 20, 9; 12, 53 et saep.—**C. Ĕpīrensis,** e, *adj.*, *of Epirus:* Alexander, Liv. 8, 17, 9.

† **ĕpĭscēnĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ἐπισκήνιον, *a portion of a theatre, the story over the stage*, Vitr. 7, 5, 5; called, also, **ĕpiscēnos** = ἐπίσκηνος, id. 5, 7, 3; cf. Müller's Archäol. d. K. § 289.

ĕpiscŏpālis, e, *adj.* [episcopus], *episcopal:* solium, Prud. στεφ. 33.—*Adv.:* **ĕpiscŏpālĭter,** *episcopally*, Aug. Conf. 5, 13.

ĕpiscŏpātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the office and dignity of a bishop, episcopate*, Tert. Bapt. 17; Amm. 27, 3, 12; Vulg. Psa. 108, 7 al.

† **ĕpiscŏpus,** i, *m.*, = ἐπίσκοπος, *an overseer, superintendent.* **I.** In gen., Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 7; Inscr. Orell. 4024 (in Cic. Att. 7, 11 *fin.*, written as Greek).—**II.** In partic., *a bishop* (eccl. Lat.), Amm. 15, 7, 7; Vulg. Phil. 1, 1 al.

† **ĕpiscynĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ἐπισκύνιον, *the eyebrows.*—Trop., *sternness, severity*, Tert. Pall. 4.

† **ĕpistalma,** ătis, *n.*, = ἐπίσταλμα, *a commission of the emperor*, Cod. Just. 7, 37, 3.

† **ĕpistătes,** ae, *m.*, = ἐπιστάτης, *an overseer, superintendent*, Cato, R. R. 56; Tert. Mart. 3.

† **ĕpistŏla,** ae, v. epistula.

† **ĕpistŏlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἐπιστολικός, *pertaining to or consisting of letters, epistolic:* Epistolicae Quaestiones, the title of a work of Cato, Gell. praef. § 9; 7, 10, 2; and of Varro, id. 14, 7, 4; 14, 8, 2.

ĕpistŏlĭum, ii, *n.*, = ἐπιστόλιον, *a short letter, note*, Cat. 68, 2.

† **ĕpistŏmĭum,** v. epitonium.

‡ **ĕpistrătēgĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἐπιστρατηγεία, *the office of the second in command*, Inscr. Orell. 516.

‡ **ĕpistrătēgus,** i, *m.*, = ἐπιστράτηγος, *the second in command, second prefect*, Inscr. Orell. 3881.

† **ĕpistrŏphē,** ēs, *f.*, = ἐπιστροφή, rhet. t. t., *a returning* (pure Lat. reversio), Rufin. de Schem. 16, p. 238.

† **ĕpistŭla** (also in Cic. and ante- and post-class., **ĕpistŏla,** Corss. Ausspr. 2, 141; but cf. Brambach, Hülfsb. p. 35 sq. Ritschl. Opusc. 2, 493 note), ae, *f.*, = ἐπιστολή. **I.** In gen., *a written communication, a letter, epistle* (cf.: litterae, codicilli): venio nunc ad tuas litteras, quas pluribus epistolis accepi, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 8; Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 32; 4, 9, 83; id. Mil. 4, 6, 10 et saep.; Cic. Phil. 2, 31; id. Verr. 2, 3, 69 *fin.;* id. Fam. 2, 4 et saep.; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 22; Ov. H. 15, 219; 17, 1; 18, 217 et saep.: epistolam obsignare, Cic. Att. 8, 6, 1: Narcissus ab epistolis, *the secretary*, Suet. Claud. 28; cf. ab.—In the *plur.:* epistulae (cf. litterae), of a single letter (post-class.), Just. 1, 6, 1; 11, 12, 9; Plin. Ep. 10, 5, 1 al.; Tac. A. 1, 30; cf.: unis aut binis epistolis, Mamert. Grat. Act. Jul. 9, 2.—**II.** In partic., *an imperial letter or reply, stating the emperor's will as law* (cf.: rescriptum, decretum, edictum), Just. Inst. 1, 2, 6; Front. Aq. 105 et saep.

ĕpistŭlāris (epistol-, v. epistula *init.*), e, *adj.* [epistula], *of or belonging to a letter, epistolary.* **I.** *Adj.:* chartae, *letter-paper*, Mart. 14, 11 *in lemm.;* Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 10: colloquium, *epistolary*, Aug. Ep. ad Marcell. 5.—**II.** *Subst.:* **epistŭlāris,** is, *f.*, *a messenger* of the Eagle of Jupiter: epistularis tua, Mart. Cap. 9, § 896.—*Plur.:* **epistulāres,** ium, *m.*, *state secretaries*, Cod. Th. 6, 30, 7.

ĕpistŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = epistularis, *of or belonging to a letter.* **I.** *Adj.:* scriptio, Ennod. 1, ep. 22.—**II.** *Subst.:* **epistŭlarii,** ōrum, *m.*, *state secretaries*, Salv. Gub. D. 5, 7.

† **ĕpistȳlĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ἐπιστύλιον, in arch., *the cross-beam that rests on the columns, the architrave*, Vitr. 3, 1 sq.; 4, 3; 5, 1; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 11; Plin. 36, 14, 21, § 96; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 82, 11 Müll.; Isid. Orig. 15, 8, 15; 19, 10, 24; Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 6 al.

† **ĕpisynălœphē,** ēs, *f.*, = ἐπισυναλοιφή, gram. t. t., *a coalescing of two syllables into one*, Diom. p. 437 P. al.

† **ĕpĭtăphista,** ae, *m.*, = ἐπιταφιστής, *a composer of funeral orations*, Sid. Ep. 11, 9 *fin.*

† **ĕpĭtăphĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ἐπιτάφιον, or **epitaphius,** *m.*, = ἐπιτάφιος λόγος, *a funeral oration, eulogy.* **I.** In gen., Inscr.

Orell. 1022; 4518.—**II.** Esp., of the famous oration of Pericles over the fallen Athenians, in Plato's Menexenus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 36.

† **ĕpĭthălămĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ἐπιθαλάμιον, *a nuptial song, epithalamium*, Treb. Poll. Gallien. 11. Quintilian calls the well-known Carmen nuptiale of Catullus (62) Epithalamium, Quint. 9, 3, 16.

† **ĕpĭthēca,** ae, *f.*, = ἐπιθήκη, *an addition, increase*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 18.

† **ĕpĭthĕma,** ătis, *n.*, = ἐπίθεμα, in medic. lang., *a poultice* or *lotion, epithem*, Scrib. Comp. 160; Marc. Empir. 20; Mart. Cap. 3, § 225.

† **ĕpĭthĕmătĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ἐπιθεμάτιον, in medic. lang., *a small epithem*, Marc. Empir. 20, 27.

† **ĕpĭthĕrăpeusis,** is, *f.*, = ἐπιθεράπευσις *(a second remedy)*, rhet. t. t., Pseudo-Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 27.

† **ĕpĭthĕton,** i, *n.*, = ἐπίθετον, in gram., *an epithet, adjective*, Quint. 8, 2, 10; 8, 3, 20; Macr. S. 6, 5 al.

† **ĕpĭthȳmon,** i, *n.*, = ἐπίθυμον, *the flower of thyme*, Plin. 26, 8, 35, § 55; id. 11, 66, § 106; 12, 81, § 130.

† **ĕpĭtīmēsis,** is, *f.*, = ἐπιτίμησις, rhet. t. t., *a reproof*, Rufin. de Fig. 21, p. 212.

† **ĕpĭtōgĭum,** ii, *n.* [vox hibr. from ἐπί and toga], *a garment drawn over the toga, an upper garment*, acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 68.

† **ĕpĭtŏmē** (*nom.* **ĕpĭtŏma,** Cic. Att. 12, 5, 3), ēs, *f.*, = ἐπιτομή, *an abridgment, epitome*, Cic. Att. 12, 5, 3; 13, 8.—In *plur.*, Col. 1, 1, 10: librum in epitomen cogere, Aus. Ep. 19 al.

ĕpĭtŏmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [epitome], *to abridge, epitomize* (post-class.; cf.: excerpo, abbrevio): historiam, Treb. Poll. XXX. Tyr. 30 *fin.*: aliquid, Veg. M. 1, 8 *fin.*

† **ĕpĭtŏnĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ἐπιτόνιον (also written **ĕpistŏmion** = ἐπιστόμιον), *a bung, stopple, the cock in a water-pipe*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 16; Vitr. 9, 8, 11 al.; Sen. Ep. 86, 6; Dig. 19, 1, 17, § 8.

† **ĕpĭtoxis,** idis, *f.*, = ἐπιτοξῖτις, *the notch in a catapult, in which the cord lay*, Vitr. 10, 15.

† **Ĕpĭtrăpĕzios,** i, *m.*, = ἐπιτραπέζιος, *at table*: Hercules, i. e. the statue of Hercules at the dessert-table, Stat. S. 4, 6 *in lemm.*; cf. Mart. 9, 44.

† **Ĕpĭtrĕpontēs,** um, *m.*, = Ἐπιτρέποντες, *title of a play of Menander*, Quint. 10, 1, 70; Sid. Ep. 4, 12.

† **ĕpĭtrĭtos,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἐπίτριτος, *containing four thirds.* **I.** In gen. (pure Lat. sesquitertius), *in the relation of four to three*, Gell. 18, 14, 5; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1, § 15 al.; cf. as *fin.*—**II.** Pes, *a metrical foot, consisting of three long syllables and one short* (a spondee with an iambus or trochee): ⏑ — — —, — ⏑ — —, — — ⏑ —, — — — ⏑, Diom. p. 477 P. et saep.

† **ĕpĭtrŏchasmos,** i, *m.*, = ἐπιτροχασμός, rhet. t. t., *a hurried accumulation of several points*, Aquila Rom. de Fig. 6, p. 148.

† **ĕpĭtrŏpē,** ēs, *f.*, = ἐπιτροπή, rhet. t. t., *a surrendering*, Rutil. 2, 17, p. 130 al.

† **ĕpĭtrŏpus** or **-os,** i, *m.*, = ἐπίτροπος, *a factor, steward*, Aus. Ep. 22, 2.

† **ĕpĭtȳrum,** i, *n.*, = ἐπίτυρον, *a dish made of preserved olives*, Cato R. R. 119; Col. 12, 49, 9; Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 24; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 86 Müll.

† **ĕpĭūrus,** i, *m.*, = ἐπίουρος, *a wooden pin, a peg*, Pall. Nov. 7, 14.

† **ĕpĭzeuxis,** is, *f.*, = ἐπίζευξις, gram. t. t., *an energetic repetition of a word*, Charis. p. 250 P. al.

† **ĕpĭzȳgis,** idis, *f.*, = ἐπιζυγίς, *a pin at the hole of the balista, to keep the cord, when drawn through, in its place*, Vitr. 10, 17.

† **ĕpŏdēs,** um, *m.*, *a kind of sea-fish*, Ov. Hal. 126; Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 152.

† **ĕpōdos,** i, *m.*, = ἐπῳδός (singing to), *a form of lyric metre invented by Archilochus, in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one*, not including the elegiac distich. So in Roman literature, the Epodi of Horace, Ter. Maur. p. 2422 P.; Diom. p. 482 ib.; Quint. 10, 1, 96; Aus. Ep. 10, 37; 16, 2.

† **ĕpogdŏŏs, -ŏus,** *acc.* ŏŏn or ŏum, *adj.*, = ἐπόγδοος, *containing a whole and an eighth*: numerus, *the proportion of nine to eight*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1, 14; Mart. Cap. 2, § 109; Fulg. Myth. 3, 9.

‡ **epolonus,** v. epulo *init.*

† **ĕpomphălĭon,** ii, *n.*, = ἐπομφάλιον, *a plaster for the uterus*, Fulg. Myth. 2, 5 *fin.*

† **Ĕpŏna,** ae, *f.* [from equus; cf. Gr. ἵππος; but referred to root ap- of apo by Fick, Wörterb. p. 425], *the protecting goddess of horses, asses*, etc., Tert. ad Nat. 1, 11; id. Apol. 16; Juv. 8, 157; Prud. Apoth. 197; App. M. 3, p. 141; Inscr. Orell. 402; 1792 sq.

† **ĕpops,** ŏpis, *m.*, = ἔποψ, *the hoopoe*, Ov. M. 6, 674; Verg. Cul. 251; cf. upupa.

† **ĕpoptae,** ārum, *m.*, = ἐπόπται, *beholders; persons fully initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries, who attained the third and highest grade, that of intuition*, Tert. adv. Val. 1.

Ĕpŏrēdĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἐπορεδία, *a Roman colony in Gallia Cisalpina, in the district of the* Salassi, *on the Duria*, now *Ivrea*, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 123; Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20 *fin.*; Vell. 1, 15, 5; Tac. H. 1, 70.

‡ **eporedias** Galli bonos equorum domitores vocant, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 123; cf. Epona *init.*

Ĕpŏrēdŏrix, īgis, *m.*, = Ἐπορέδοριξ, Paraphr. **I.** *A noble Aeduan, who served in Caesar's army*, Caes. B. G. 7, 38 sq.; 7, 54 sq.; 7, 76.—**II.** *Another Aeduan of the same name*, Caes. B. G. 7, 67 *fin.*

† **ĕpos** (occurring only in the *nom.* and *acc.*), *n.*, = ἔπος, *a heroic poem, an epic*; *nom.*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 43; *acc.*, Mart. 12, 95; Aus. Prof. 5, 10.

ē-pōto (ex-poto, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 5, v. infra), āvi, pōtum (in late Lat. potatum, v. *fin.*), 1, *v. a.*, *to drink out, off*, or *up, to drain, quaff, swallow* (in the *verb. finit.* rare, and only post-Aug.; in the *part. perf.* class.): epotum venenum, Cic. Clu. 62, 173: medicamentum, Liv. 8, 18: potionem, Quint. 7, 2, 17; 25; Ov. M. 5, 453 al.: epoto poculo, Cic. Clu. 60, 168: poculum, Liv. 40, 24: amphoram, Suet. Tib. 42; Phaedr. 3, 1, 1; Vulg. Ezech. 23, 34: remedia, Amm. 16, 5, 8: argentum expotum, *wasted in drinking*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 5.—Poet., *to suck up, swallow up*, etc.: omnibus epotis umoribus, Lucr. 5, 384: ter licet epotum ter vomat illa fretum (Charybdis), Ov. P. 4, 10, 28: epoto Sarmata pastus equo (i. e. sanguine equino), Mart. Spect. 3: ubi terreno Lycus est epotus hiatu, Ov. M. 15, 273: Tyron (i. e. purpuram Tyriam) epotavere lacernae, Mart. 2, 29, 3: naumachias videbar epotaturus, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

ēpōtus, a, um, *Part.*, v. epoto *init.*

ĕpŭlae, ārum, *f.*, v. epulum.

ĕpŭlāris, e, *adj.* [epulum], *of* or *belonging to a banquet.* **I.** *Adj.*: epularis accubitio amicorum, *at a banquet*, Cic. de Sen. 13 *fin.*: sacrificium ludorum, id. de Or. 3, 19 *fin.*; cf. 1. epulo, II.: sermo, App. M. 2, p. 123.—**II.** *Subst.*: EPULARES appellabantur, qui in quibusdam ludis nocte epulabantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 82, 10 Müll.

ĕpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [epulor], *feasting, eating* (very rare), Lucil. ap. Non. 204, 18; Col. 12, 3, 2; Petr. 141, 10; Suet. Calig. 18; Val. Max. 2, 5, 4 *extr.*; Vulg. Sap. 19, 11.

ĕpŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a feaster, carouser*, Ambros. Cant. Cantic. 5, 5 *init.* al.

ĕpŭlātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a feast, banquet, carouse*, Ambros. Fragm. Saec. 8, 45.

1. ĕpŭlo, ōnis (also EPOLONUS, i, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 78, 11 Müll.), *m.* [epulum], *a guest at a feast* or *banquet, a feaster, carouser.* **I.** In gen. (mostly post-class.), Cic. Att. 2, 7, 3; App. M. 2, p. 123; 9, p. 235; Firm. Math. 5, 4 *fin.*—Far more freq., **II.** In partic.: Tresviri or Septemviri Epulones (in inscrr. also SEPTEMVIR and SEPTEMVIRI [VII. VIR.] EPVLONVM), a t. t. of relig. lang., *a college of priests, composed at first of three and afterwards of seven persons, who superintended the sacrificial banquets to the gods*, Cic. de Or. 3, 19 *fin.*; Gell. 1, 12, 6; cf. Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 12; Luc. 1, 602; Inscr. Orell. 590; 773; 2259 sq.; Calend. Praenest. Jan. (Orell. Inscr. 2, p. 382).—In *sing.*: Epulo, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 82 Müll. *N. cr.*: Triumvir Epulo, Liv. 40, 42: tres viri epulones, id. 33, 42, 1: VII. VIRO. EPVLONI, Inscr. Orell. 2365.

2. Ĕpŭlo, ōnis, *m.*, *a proper name*, Verg. A. 12, 459.

ĕpŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [epulum], *to hold an entertainment, to feast, banquet.* **I.** *Neutr.* (class.): ut in voluptate sit, qui epuletur, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 16; id. de Sen. 13, 45; id. Tusc. 1, 47, 113; id. Att. 5, 9; Liv. 42, 56; 44, 31; Tac. H. 3, 38.—With *abl.*, *to feast upon*, Verg. A. 3, 224; id. G. 2, 537; Vulg. Deut. 12, 12 al.—**II.** *Act.*, *to eat, feast upon* (not ante-Aug.): aliquem epulandum ponere mensis, Verg. A. 4, 602; cf. Ov. M. 15, 111; Sen. Troad. 1108; so, pullos, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 170.

ĕpŭlum, i, *n.*, and in the *plur.* heterocl. **ĕpŭlae,** ārum (EPULAM antiqui etiam singulariter posuere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 82, 14 Müll.), *f.* [etym. dub.; perh. contr. from edipulum, from edo], *sumptuous food* or *dishes* (cf.: daps, commissatio, convivium, cena, etc.). **I.** Prop. (only in the *plur.*): si illi congestae sint epulae, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 70: mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: vino et epulis onerati, Sall. J. 76 *fin.*; so opp. vinum, Liv. 8, 16; 9, 18 Drak.; 23, 18; Nep. Dion. 4, 4 al.; cf. opp. merum, Ov. M. 8, 572; opp. pocula, Verg. G. 4, 378; id. A. 1, 723: postquam exempta fames epulis, id. ib. 1, 216; Ov. M. 8, 829; 15, 82; Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 27 al.—Poet.: vestis, blattarum ac tinearum epulae, Hor. S. 2, 3, 119; cf. Verg. A. 6, 599.—**B.** Trop.: oculis epulas dare, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 2: pars animi saturata bonarum cogitationum epulis, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61; cf. discendi, id. Top. 4 *fin.*—**II.** In gen., *a sumptuous meal, a banquet, feast* (in the *sing* usually of banquets held on religious festivals or other public occasions, or which were given to a number of persons; cf. 1. epulo, II.). **A.** *Sing.*: Jovis epulum fuit ludorum causa, Liv. 25, 2 *fin.*; cf. id. 27, 36; 31, 4 *fin.*; 33, 42 *fin.*; Val. Max. 2, 1, 2; Gell. 12, 8, 2: funebre, Cic. Vat. 12 sq.; cf. Liv. 39, 46: epulum dare, Cic. Mur. 36; Vell. 2, 56; Tac. H. 1, 76; Hor. S. 2, 3, 86 et saep.; (with visceratio), Suet. Caes. 38; cf. the foll. Of a *feast* in general, Suet. Aug. 98; Juv. 3, 229.—**B.** *Plur.* **1.** In gen.: quae (carmina) in epulis esse cantitata, Cic. Brut. 19, 75; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 2, 3 sq.; Quint. 1, 10, 20: in quibusdam neque pecuniae modus est neque honoris, nec epularum, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 51: regis, id. Rep. 2, 21; Hor. S. 2, 2, 45; cf. *Caes. B. G. 6, 28 *fin.*: divum, Verg. A. 1, 79: prodigae, Tac. H. 1, 62: familiares, Suet. Ner. 22 et saep.—**2.** Esp., less freq. of banquets on religious or public festivals (cf. A.), Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 63; id. Fl. 38, 95; Hor. C. 3, 8, 6; cf. (with viscerationes), Cic. Off. 2, 16; Vulg. Esth. 8, 17 al.

Ĕpȳtus, i, *m.*, *a distinguished Trojan*, Verg. A. 2, 340.—Hence, **Ĕpȳtĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *son of Epytus, and attendant of Iulus*, id. ib. 5, 547.

ĕqua, ae, *f.* [equus], *a mare*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 4; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10; Verg. G. 1, 59; 3, 266; Hor. C. 2, 16, 35 et saep.—*Dat.* and *abl. plur.* equis, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 19; Col. 6, 37, 8; Plin. 11, 41, 96, § 237; 8, 42, 64, § 156; Dig. 50, 13, 2; also, equabus, Pall. Mart. 13, 1 and 5; Serv. Verg. G. 3, 268; Cod. Just. 11, 75, 1.

ĕquārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to horses* (very rare). **I.** *Adj.*: medicus, *a farrier*, Val. Max. 9, 15, 2.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. ĕquārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a stable-boy, groom*, Sol. 45, § 8.—**B. ĕquārĭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. res), *a stud of horses*: grandes, Varr. R. R. 2, prooem. § 6.

ĕquĕs, itis, *m.* [id.], *a horseman, rider.* **I.** In gen.: it eques et plausu cava concutit ungula terram, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 419 ed. Vahlen); Liv. 26, 2; 28, 9; Dig. 9, 2, 57; Ov. F. 5, 700 (of Castor; cf. Hor. C. 1, 12, 26; id. S. 2, 1, 26); Hor. C. 4, 11, 27 (of Bellerophon; cf. id. ib. 3, 12, 8); id. Ep. 1, 2, 65; 1, 10, 38 al.—Poet. transf.,

of *horse and rider:* quadrupes, Enn. ap. Non. 106, 31; Gell. 18, 5; and Macr. S. 6. 9 (who, like the other ancient grammarians, *consider* eques = equus); cf. Enn. ed. Vahl. p. 37; imitated by Verg. G. 3, 116 Heyne.—Far more frequently, **II.** In partic. **A.** In milit. lang., *a horse-soldier, trooper;* opp. pedes, a foot-soldier, Caes. B. G. 1, 15, 3 (twice); 1, 18 *fin.;* 1, 23, 2 et saep.; opp. pedites, id. ib. 1, 48, 5; 2, 24, 1; 4, 33, 3 et saep.; opp. viri or homines, for pedites, Liv. 21, 27; 9, 19: equites singulares Augusti, v. singularis.—**2.** Meton. or collect., *horse-soldiers, cavalry:* plurimum in Aetolis equitibus praesidii fuit: is longe tum optimus eques in Graecia erat, Liv. 33, 7 *fin.;* 2, 20; 8, 38; Suet. Galb. 12; Flor. 2, 6, 13; Tac. A. 3, 46; 12, 29; id. H. 2, 89.—**B.** Equites, *the order of knights, the Equites,* who, among the Romans, held a middle rank between the Senate and the Plebs, consisting, under Romulus, of the 300 *Celeres,* but whose number, as early as the reign of Tullus Hostilius, had increased to 18 centuries. In the last centuries of the republic this order enjoyed great consideration and influence in the conduct of public affairs, in consequence of the wealth they acquired as farmers of the public taxes, as also by reason of the right to the administration of justice held by them after the year 632 A. U. C. (acc. to the lex Sempronia judiciaria), Liv. 1, 15; 30, 43; Cic. Rep. 2, 20; 22; id. Font. 8; id. Verr. 1, 13, 38; id. de Or. 2, 48 *fin.;* Plin. 33, 1, 7, § 29 sq.; Cic. Clu. 55, 152; id. Rosc. Com. 14 *fin.;* id. Fl. 2, 4; id. Phil. 7, 6; Caes. B. C. 1, 23, 2; Sall. J. 65, 2; Ov. Am. 1, 3, 8; id. F. 4, 293; Hor. C. 1, 20, 5; 3, 16, 20; id. S. 1, 10, 76 et saep.; cf. Dict. of Antiq., art. Equites. —**2.** In the *sing.* collect., *the equestrian order:* senatores, eques, miles, Tac. A. 15, 48; 1, 7; 4, 74; Suet. Aug. 34; id. Calig. 26; id. Vesp. 9; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 185; Mart. 8, 15 al.

ĕquester, tris, tre (*m.* equestris, Liv. 27, 1, 11; Verg. A. 5, 667 al.; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 100, A. 1.; like acris, celebris, celeris, etc.), *adj.* [eques], *belonging to a horseman, equestrian.* **I.** In gen. (very rare): equestres statuae inauratae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 61; id. Phil. 6, 5; 9, 6; Suet. Tit. 2: equi, *riding-horses,* Vulg. 3 Reg. 4, 26. — Far more freq., **II.** In partic. **A.** *Of or belonging to cavalry:* proelium, Caes. B. G. 1, 18 *fin.;* 1, 48, 4; 2, 8, 2 et saep. (cf.: equestris pugna, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 55): tumultus, Liv. 27, 1, 11: terror, id. 27, 42: procella, id. 10, 5: copiae (opp. pedestres), Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112: arma, Liv. 35, 23; cf. scuta, id. 43, 6: militia, Suet. Claud. 25 et saep. So as an epithet of Fortuna, Liv. 40, 40.—**B.** *Belonging to the order of knights, equestrian:* ordo, Cic. Planc. 35, 87; Suet. Aug. 100 et saep.; cf.: equestri loco natus, ortus, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 6; id. Agr. 1, 9 *fin.:* equestri genere natus, Vell. 2, 88: census, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6; Liv. 5, 7; Suet. Caes. 33; Hor. A. P. 383: anulus (i. e. aureus, a privilege of the equestrian order), Hor. S. 2, 7, 53; cf. Plin. 33, 1, 8, § 32: statuae, id. 34, 5, 10, § 19 sq.: dignitas, Nep. Att. 1; Suet. Claud. 24: familia, id. Caes. 1 et saep. —**2.** *Subst.* **a. equester** = eques, Tac. A. 12, 60; 13, 10 *fin.*—*Plur.:* apud equestres, id. ib. 12, 60. — **b. equestria,** ium, *n.* (sc. loca), *the seats of the knights in the theatre,* Petr. 126, 10; Sen. Ben. 7, 12; Suet. Calig. 26.

ĕquidem, *adv.* [comp. of the *interj.* ĕ and quidem enclit.; cf. edepol], a demonstrative corroborative particle, *verily, truly, indeed, at all events,* = certe, revera, etc. (freq. and class.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Without other particles. **1.** With 1. *pers.* in affirming a fact concerning one's self, or confirming a previous remark; equidem Sosia Amphitruonis sum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 255; 2, 1, 26; 32: i in malam rem. *Mi.* Ibi sum equidem, id. Poen. 1, 2, 82: nihil inquit, equidem novi, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 11: equidem et ante hoc tempus te dilexi, id. Fam. 11, 29, 2: equidem etiam illud mihi animum advertisse videor, id. ib. 15, 4, 14; cf. Caes. ap. Gell. 13, 3, 5 al.: id equidem ego certo scio, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 33; so with ego, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 19; Cic. Mil. 2, 5, acc. to Serv. Verg. A. 1, 576; Sall. C. 51, 15; id. J. 10, 6 Kritz.; id. ib. 85, 26.—**2.** With the 1. *pers. plur.:* equidem, ere, nos jam dudum hic te absentem incusamus, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 7; so Sall. C. 52, 11 (but not in Cicero, Horace, Vergil, or Quintilian; v. Rib. Lat. Part. p. 37; Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 9).—**3.** With the 2. and 3. *perss. sing.* (perh. not in Plaut.; v. Ritschl, prol. ad Trin. p. 76 sq.; corrected, quidem, Stich. 2, 2, 5; 4, 1, 48; Mil. 3, 1, 55 Fleck.; Men. 2, 2, 35 Brix, etc. But quando equidem nec tibi bene esse pote pati, etc., Trin. 2, 2, 71 Ritschl[2]: atque equidem ipsus ultro venit, ib. 3, 1, 10 Ritschl[2]; cf. Rib. Lat. Part. p. 41): scitis equidem milites, etc., Sall. C. 58, 4; cf. Tac. Or. 27; Varr. R. R. 1, 5, 1: vanum equidem hoc consilium est, Sall. C. 52, 16.—**4.** With 3. *pers. plur.:* equidem innumerabiles mihi videntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 5: per me equidem sint omnia alba, Pers. 1, 110: equidem si nobis religiones nullae essent, Liv. 5, 51, 4: adulescentem equidem dicebant emisse, etc., Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 33.—**B.** Sometimes made more emphatic by certe, edepol, ecastor, hercle, etc. (most freq. in Plaut.): certe equidem noster sum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 23; so id. Pers. 2, 2, 27; Verg. E. 9, 7; cf.: equidem certo idem sum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 291: credo edepol equidem dormire solem, id. ib. 1, 1, 126: equidem pol, id. Most. 1, 3, 22; 29; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 37: certe equidem edepol, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 38; cf. with 3. *pers.:* equidem edepol liberali'st, id. Pers. 4, 3, 76: equidem ecastor vigilo, id. Am. 2, 2, 66; id. Men. 4, 2, 95: equidem hercle, id. Cist. 1, 1, 54; id. Ep. 3, 4, 48; id. Mil. 4, 7, 24; id. Men. 3, 2, 39; id. Merc. 2, 1, 40; Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 24.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Certainly, by all means, of course, to be sure,* in a concessive sense. *Pi.* Sine. *Ba.* Sino equidem, si lubet, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 66; id. Men. 2, 3, 18. *Q.* Sed perge cetera. *M.* Pergam equidem, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 69.—So with *sed, verum, tamen,* etc.: dixi equidem, sed, etc., Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 59: sic ego nolim equidem apud rusticos, sed multo minus apud vos, Cic. de Or. 2, 6 *fin.;* cf. Liv. 3, 68: quibus epistolis sum equidem abs te lacessitus ad scribendum, sed, etc., Cic. Att. 1, 13 al.; cf. with foll. verum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 40 (with ego); Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 34; Cic. Fam. 16, 16; with verumtamen, id. ib. 12, 30, 3; with tamen, Liv. 4, 3; Plin. Pan. 31; with sed tamen, Cic. de Sen. 10, 32; id. Fam. 9, 13, 4; 11, 14, 2; id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 4; Hor. S. 2, 1, 79 al.; with ceterum, Curt. 4, 12, 20.—**B.** Sometimes with pregn. reference to the speaker, *for my part, as far as I am concerned:* equidem me Caesaris militem dici volui; vos me, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 32 *fin.:* equidem doleo non me tuis litteris certiorem fieri, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 4: quod equidem sciam, Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 91; cf. id. 2, 98, 101, § 220.—Cf. Hand Turs. II. pp. 422-437.

ĕquĭ-fĕrus, i, *m.* [equus], *a wild horse,* Plin. 28, 10, 45, § 159; 28, 13, 55, § 197.

ĕquīle, is, *n.* [id.; cf.: bubile, caprile, ovile, etc.], *a stable for horses,* Cato, R. R. 14, 2; Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15; Suet. Calig. 55.

* **ĕquīmentum,** i, *n.* [id.], *a fee for covering,* Varr. ap. Non. 69, 27.

* **ĕquĭ-mulga,** ae, *m.* [equus-mulgeo], *a mare-milker,* Sid. Ep. 4, 1, 43 (al. equimulgos).

ĕquīnus, a, um, *adj.* [equus], *of* or *belonging to horses:* pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 7; cf. genus, Col. 6, 27, 1: lac, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 1: stercus, id. ib. 1, 38, 3 al.: cervix, Hor. A. P. 1: cauda, id. Ep. 2, 1, 45: ubera, id. Epod. 8, 8: pedes, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 95: seta, * Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: emptio (i. e. equorum), Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 6: pullus, Vulg. Sir. 23, 30.

ĕquio, ire, *v. n.* [id.], of mares, *to be in heat,* Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 181; perh. also Col. 6, 38, 1.

ĕquirĭa, ōrum, *n.* [id.], *the annual horse-races, held on the 27th of February and the 14th of March in the* Campus Martius, *in honor of Mars,* Varr. L. L. 6, § 13 Müll.; Ov. F. 2, 859; 3, 519; Paul. ex Fest. p. 81, 12, and 131, 13 Müll., s. v. MARTIALIS CAMPVS, p. 96.

‡ **equirīne,** jusjurandum per Quirinum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 81, 13 Müll.; cf.: ecastor, ejuno.

ĕquĭsactum, i, *n.* [equus-seta], *the plant horse-tail,* equisetum arvense, Linn., Plin. 26, 13, 83, § 132; also called **ĕquĭsaetis,** is, *f.*, id. 18, 28, 67, § 259; and **ĕquĭsēta,** ae, *f.*, App. Herb. 40, *no.* 1 al.

ĕquĭso, ōnis, *m.* [equus], *a groom, stable-boy* (ante- and post-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 105, 14; 32 sq.; Val. Max. 7, 3 *ext.* 2; App. M. 7, p. 194: equisones nautici, *who draw vessels along by ropes,* Varr. ap. Non. 106, 1; id. 451, 4.

ĕquĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [equito], *that may be ridden over, smooth:* planities, Curt. 4, 9, 10: campi, Amm. 22, 15.

* **ĕquĭtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a riding,* Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 54.

1. ĕquĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.]. * **I.** In abstr., = equitatio, *a riding:* atteri equitatu, Plin. 28, 15, 61, § 218.—**II.** In concr. **A.** *Cavalry* (very freq.), Caes. B. G. 1, 15, 1; 2; 1, 18, 5; 1, 24, 1 et saep.: ferreus, *harnessed cavalry,* Amm. 19, 1.—*Dat.* equitatu, Caes. B. G. 1, 18 *fin.;* 1, 39, 5; 1, 52 *fin.;* also, equitatui, id. ib. 1, 42, 5; 7, 4, 9; id. B. C. 3, 89, 3.—In *plur.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 61, 3; 3, 8, 1; Cic. Font. 2; Sall. J. 46, 7; Flor. 3, 11, 8.—**B.** *The equestrian order* (very rare), Plin. 33, 2, 9, § 35; cf. ib. § 36; Aus. Idyll. 11, 78.

* **2. ĕquĭtātus,** ūs, *m.* [equio], *a being in heat,* of mares (with hinnitus), Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 103 Müll.

* **ĕquĭtĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [equitium], *the inspector of a stud,* Firm. Math. 8, 13.

ĕquĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [equus], *a stud of horses,* Col. 6, 27, 1; Dig. 6, 1, 1; 7, 8, 12, § 4 al.; cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 10.

ĕquĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [eques], *to ride.* **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** In gen. (class.): cum in illo nostro exercitu equitaret, Cic. Deiot. 10; Sall. J. 6, 1; Suet. Caes. 57; Hor. C. 2, 9, 24 al.: in equo, Dig. 9, 2, 57; cf.: in equuleis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20; v. equuleus, II. A.; and: in arundine longa, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to eques, II. A.): EQVITARE antiqui dicebant equum publicum merere, Paul. ex Fest. 81, 15 Müll.—**C.** Transf. **1.** *To skirmish, manœuvre:* illa (certatio) qua tu contra Alfenum equitabas, Cic. Quint. 22, 73.—**2.** Of the horse, *to go,* Lucil. ap. Gell. 18, 5, 10, and ap. Non. 107, 1.—**3.** Of the wind, like ἱππεύειν, *to blow violently:* Eurus per undas, Hor. C. 4, 4, 44: per caelum, Poët. ap. Censor. Fr. 14, § 9.—**4.** In mal. part., Juv. 6, 311.—**II.** *Act.*, *to ride through* (post-Aug.).—In *pass.:* flumen equitatur, Flor. 3, 4, 5: equitataque Culmina Taygeti, Claud. Bell. Get. 192: fluxis equitata Bactra Parthis, Sid. Carm. 23, 249.

ĕquŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [equa]. **I.** *A little mare, a filly,* Varr. ap. Non. 106, 12.—**II.** Transf., of a voluptuous woman, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 617 P.

ĕquŭlĕus or **ĕcŭlĕus,** i, *m. dim.* [equus], *a young horse, a colt, foal.* **I.** Lit., Varr., Pompon., and Cic. ap. Non. 105, 11 sq.; Liv. 31, 12.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Eculeos argenteos nobilis aufert, *horses wrought in silver,* works of art, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 42; cf. the sarcastic pun: jactabit se et in his equitabit equuleis, *Emi, pecuniam solvi, on these hobbies,* id. ib § 43.—**B.** As an instrument of torture, *a wooden rack* in the shape of a horse, Cic. Mil. 21 *fin.;* id. Poët. Tusc. 3, 28, 67; Curt. 6, 10, 10; Sen. Ep. 67; Amm. 14, 5; Prud. στεφ. 10, 109 al.

ĕquŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a small young horse, a foal,* Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 13; 2, 8 *fin.;* * Cic. N. D. 2, 14, 38.

1. ĕquus, i (*gen. plur.* equûm, Verg. G. 2, 542; Stat. Th. 4, 409 al.), *m.* [Sanscr. acvas; Gr. ἵππος (ἴκκος); cf. Epŏna; root, ak-, to be sharp or swift; cf. Gr. ἄκρος, ὠκύς; Lat. acus, ocior], *a horse, steed, charger.* **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen. (cf.: caballus, canterius, mannus), Varr. R. R. 2, 7; Col. 6, 27 sq.; Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 154 sq.; Pall. Mart. 13; Enn. ap. Cic. de Sen. 5, 14 (Ann. v. 441 ed. Vahlen); Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 39; id. Men. 5, 2, 109; Cic. Rep. 1, 43; 1, 7, 9 et saep.: equus = equa, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 11.—Offered as a sacrifice to Mars, Paul. ex Fest. p. 81, 16, and p. 178, 24 sq. Müll.; cf. Prop. 4 (5), 1, 20; and v. October: EQVO PVBLICO ORNATVS, EXORNATVS, HONORATVS, etc.; or, ellipt., EQVO PVBLICO, very often

in inscriptions; v. Inscr. Momms. 73; 459; 445; 1952; 2456; 2865 al.—In another sense: equi publici, *post-horses*, Amm. 14, 6.—Equo vehi, advehi, ire, desilire, equum conscendere, flectere, in equum ascendere, equo citato, concitato, etc., see under these verbs.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of cavalry, in the phrase, equis virisque (viri = pedites; cf. eques and vir), adverb., *with horse and foot*, i. e. *with might and main, with tooth and nail*, Liv. 5, 37; Flor. 2, 7, 8; also: equis, viris, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 21; id. Fam. 9, 7; cf. Nep. Hamilc. 4; and in the order, viris equisque, Cic. Off. 3, 33.—**2.** Transf., of race-horses: ego cursu corrigam tarditatem tum equis, tum vero, quoniam scribis poëma ab eo nostrum probari, quadrigis poeticis, i. e. *in prose and poetry*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, a (see the passage in connection).—**C.** Transf. **1.** In *plur.* (like ἵπποι in Homer), *a chariot*, Verg. A. 9, 777.—**2.** The wind, Cat. 66, 54; Val. Fl. 1, 611.—**3.** In mal. part., Hor. S. 2, 7, 50; Petr. 24, 4; App. M. 2, p. 122; Mart. 11, 104, 14.—**D.** Prov.: equi donati dentes non inspiciuntur, *we don't look a gift horse in the mouth*, Hier. Ep. ad Ephes. prooem.—**II.** Meton. **A.** Equus bipes, *a sea-horse*, Verg. G. 4, 389; Auct. Pervig. Ven. 10: fluviatilis, *a river-horse, hippopotamus*, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 73.—**B.** Equus ligneus, like the Homeric ἁλὸς ἵπποι, *a ship*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 10.—**C.** *The Trojan horse*, Verg. A. 2, 112 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 108; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 12; Prop. 3 (4), 1, 25; Hor. C. 4, 6, 13 al.—***2.** Trop., of *a secret conspiracy*, Cic. Mur. 37, 78.—**D.** *A battering-ram*, because shaped like a horse; afterwards called aries, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202.—**E.** *The constellation Pegasus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111 sq.; Col. 11, 2, 31; Hyg. Astr. 2, 18; 3, 17.—**F.** Equus Trojanus, *the title of a play of Livius Andronicus*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 2 al.

2. Equus Tūtĭcus, i, *m.*, *a town in Samnium*, now *S. Eleuterio*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 1; cf. the interpreters of Hor. S. 1, 5, 87; and Mommsen in Bullett. d. Inst. 1847, p. 170, and 1848, p. 7 sq.

1. ēr, ēris, *m.* [χήρ], *a hedgehog*, Nemes. Cyneg. 57.

2. Er (Her), Eris, *m.*, *a Pamphylian, who, according to legend* (cited in Plato Polit. 10, 12, p. 626), *rose from the dead*, Cic. Rep. 6, 3; 6 sq.

ĕra (less correctly, **hera**; v. erus), ae (archaic *gen. sing.* ĕrāī, Aus. Idyll. 7, 5), *f.* [erus]. **I.** Prop., *the mistress of a house*, with respect to the servants; *the mistress, lady:* nunquam era errans (i. e. Medea), etc., Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34 (Trag. v. 287 Vahl.): servus Dat (puellam) erae suae, Plaut. Cas. prol. 44 sq.; so id. ib. 2, 5, 3; 2, 8, 70; id. Am. 1, 1, 105; Ter. And 4, 2, 4; id. Eun. 4, 3, 12; 5, 3, 8. So, era major and era minor, *the old and young mistress, the lady of the house and her daughter*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 22 and 23.—**II.** Meton., *a mistress, female ruler* or *governor.* **A.** Of goddesses: domina, era (Minerva), Enn. ap. Ach. Stat. ad Cat. 1, 9 (Vahl. Enn. p. 177, *no.* 22): Fortuna, era, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 12 dub; cf.: vosne velit an me regnare era quidve ferat Fors, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 203 Vahl.—for which, sit sane Fors domina campi, Cic. Pis. 2, 3): rapidi Tritonis era, i. e. *Minerva*, Cat. 64, 396: hilarate erae (i. e. Cybeles) citatis erroribus animum, id. 63, 18; so ib. 92: tergeminam tunc placat eram (Hecaten), Val. Fl. 1, 780: noctis eram Ditemque ciens, i. e. *Proserpine*, id. 7, 313.—**B.** Of sweethearts, Cat. 68, 136; so Ov. H. 9, 78.

ērādīcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [eradico], *a rooting out*, Tert. Res. Carn. 27 *fin.*; Vulg. Isa. 37, 26; cf.: eradicationem posuisti me, i. e. *an example of utter destruction*, id. Thren. 3, 45.

ē-rādīcĭtus, *adv.*, v. exradicitus.

ē-rādīco (exr-), āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic *inf.* eradicarier, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 21), *v. a.*, *to pluck up by the roots, to root out, eradicate* (an ante-class. word). **I.** Lit.: ex terra enata, Varr. R. R. 1, 27, 2: plantationem, Vulg. Matt. 15, 13; 13, 29 al.—**B.** Transf.: aliquem, *to root out, utterly destroy*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 38; id. Truc. 3, 1, 15; id. Merc. 4, 4, 35; id. Bacch. 5, 1, 6; Ter. And. 4, 4, 22; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 28; Vulg. Jer. 18, 7.—***II.** Trop.: pugnis memorandis suis hominum aures, i. e. *to wear out, pester* with talking, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 53.

ē-rādo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to scratch out, scrape off* (ante-class. and since the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit.: eradere atque eruere terram, Varr. L. L. 5, § 136 Müll.: muscum, Col. 4, 24, 6: medullam, id. Arb. 9 *fin.*; Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 162: aliquem (albo), *to strike out, erase*, Plin. Pan. 25, 3; Tac. A. 4, 42 *fin.*; cf.: inscriptos titulos monumento, Paul. Sent. 1, 21, 8; Amm. 15, 6, 2: corticem, Vulg. Sap. 13, 11.—Poet. transf.: genas, i. e. *to shave off the beard* (for which, shortly before, vellere), Prop. 4 (5), 8, 26.—**II.** Trop., *to abolish, extirpate, eradicate, remove:* curam habendi penitus corde, Phaedr. 3, prol. 21; so, elementa cupidinis pravi, *Hor. C. 3, 24, 51: vitia, Sen. Ep. 11: vestigia quoque nobilium civitatum (tempus), i. e. *to obliterate, cause to be forgotten*, id. 91; cf.: tempora vitae, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 5: eum de terra, Vulg. Jer. 11, 19; id. 1 Reg. 28, 9.

Ĕrăna, ae, *f.*, *a town in Cilicia, near Mount Amanus*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 8.

† **ēranthĕmis**, idis, *f.*, = ἠρανθεμίς, *another name for the plant* anthemis, *the chamomile*, Plin. 22, 21, 26, § 53.

† **ĕrănus**, i, *m.*, = ἔρανος, *a fund contributed for mutual protection against want:* concessum est eranum habere ... si tali conlatione non ad turbas et ad inlicitos coetus, sed ad sustinendam tenuiorum inopiam utuntur, Plin. Ep. 10, 93; cf. ib. 92; Tert. Apol. 39.

1. Ĕrăsīnus, i, *m.*, = Ἐρασῖνος, *a river of Argolis*, now *Kephalari*, Mel. 2, 3, 9; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 225; Ov. M. 15, 276; cf. Sen. N. Q. 3, 26, 3.

2. † **Ĕrăsīnus**, i, *m.*, = Ἐρασῖνος, *a favorite boy*, Aus. Idyll. 7 praef.

Ĕrăsistrătus, i, *m.*, = Ἐρασίστρατος, *a famous physician of Alexandria in the time of Ptolemy Lagus, the founder of a medical school*, Plin. 29, 1, 3, § 5; Val. Max. 5, 7 ext. 1; Cels. praef. 3, 4; 4, 4 et saep.

† **ĕrastes**, ae, *m.*, = ἐραστής, *a lover*, M. Aurel. ap. Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 10.

ērāsus, a, um, *Part.*, from erado.

† **Ĕrătīnē**, es, *f.*, = Ἐρατεινή, *a nymph, a daughter of Venus*, Mart. Cap 9, § 905.

Ĕrătō (occurring only in the *nom.*), *f.*, = Ἐρατώ. **I.** *The muse of lyric and amorous poetry*, Ov. F. 4, 195; 349; id. A. A. 2, 16; 425; Aus. Idyll. 20, 6.—**B.** Meton., *a Muse* in gen., Verg. A. 7, 37 Serv.; Claud. Mall. Theod. 282.—**II.** *A queen of Armenia*, Tac. A. 2, 4.

Ĕrătosthĕnes, is, *m.*, = Ἐρατοσθένης, *a celebrated geographer, poet, and philosopher of Alexandria, under Ptolemy Euergetes*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 3; Cic. Att. 2, 6; Caes. B. G. 6, 24, 2; Plin. Elench. 2; 5; 2, 108, 112; Quint. 1, 1, 16; 11, 2, 14 al.

ercisco and **erctum**, v. hercisco.

Ĕrĕbus, i, *m.*, = Ἔρεβος. **A.** *The god of darkness, son of Chaos, and brother of Nox*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17 *fin.*; Hyg. Myth. praef.; Verg. A. 4, 510; Ov. M. 14, 404—**B.** *The Lower World*, Verg. G. 4, 471 Serv.; id. A. 6, 247; 7, 140; Ov. M. 5, 543; 10, 76, al.—Hence, **II. Ĕrĕbēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Lower World:* colubrae, Ov. Ib 229.

Ĕrechtheus (trisyl.), ei, *m.*, = Ἐρεχθεύς, *a fabled king of Athens, father of Procris, Orithyia, Chthonia, and Creüsa, who devoted themselves to death for their country*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116; id. Fin. 5, 22, 62; id. N. D. 3, 19; id. Sest. 21, 48; Ov. M. 6, 667 sq.; 7, 697; Just. 2, 6, 12.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Ĕrechthēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Erechthean*, and poet. for *Athenian:* domus, Ov. F. 5, 204: arces, id. M. 8, 548; cf. litus, Val. Max. 6, 1, 1 *ext.*—**B. Ĕrecthīdae**, ārum, *m.*, poet., *the Athenians*, Ov. M. 7, 430.—**C. Ĕrechthis**, idis, *f.*, *a daughter of Erechtheus, Orithyia*, Ov. H. 16; *Procris*, id. M. 7, 726.

ērecte, *adv.*, *boldly*, v. erigo, *P. a. fin.*

ērectio, ōnis, *f.* [erigo], *a setting up, erecting:* tignorum, Vitr. 10, 5 *fin.*; 8 praef; Vulg. Num. 10, 21.—**II.** Trop., *pride, insolence*, Vulg. Job, 22, 20.

ērectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from erigo.

Ĕrembi, ōrum or um, *m.*, = Ἐρεμβοί, *the Troglodytes in Africa*, Avien. Descr. Orb. 271; Prisc. Perieg. 170 al.

ē-rēmĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to row* or *sail through* or *over, to navigate* (post-Aug. and very rare): undas, Sil. 14, 190: septentrionem, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 168.

† **ĕrēmīta**, ae, *m.*, = ἐρημίτης, *an eremite, hermit*, Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 17.

† **ĕrēmītis**, idis, *adj. f.*, = ἐρημῖτις, *solitary, recluse*, Sid. Ep. 9, 3.

† **ĕrēmŏdĭcĭum**, ii, *n.*, = ἐρημοδίκιον, *a default of appearance before a court at the appointed time*, Dig. 4, 4, 7 *fin.*; 46, 7, 13; Cod. Just. 3, 1, 13, § 3; Tert. adv. Matyr. 3.

† **ĕrēmus (ĕrēmus**, Prud. Cathem. 5, 89; id. Psych. 371), a, um, *adj.*, = ἔρημος, *waste, desert* (late Lat.). **I.** *Adj.:* loca, Cod. Just. 11, 57, 4.—**II.** *Subst.:* **ĕrēmus**, i, *m.* (sc. locus), or *f.* (sc. regio), *a wilderness, desert*, Tert. Idol. 5; Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 1, 15; Vulg. Deut. 1, 19 al.

ē-rēpo, psi, 3 (*pluperf. subj. sync.* erepsemus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 79), *v. n.* and *a.* (ante-class and since the Aug. period.). **I.** *Neutr.*, *to creep out, crawl forth.* **A.** In gen., Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 1; Varr. R. R. 3, 15; Sil. 15, 617; Stat. Th. 11, 581.—**B.** Esp., in an upward direction, *to creep* or *clamber up*, Suet. Tib. 60.—Poet. transf. of a building, *to rise*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 30.—**C.** Trop.: pecunia quoque circa paupertatem plurimum morae habet, dum ex illa erepat, Sen. Ep. 101, 2.—**II.** *Act.* * **A.** *To creep through:* totum agrum genibus, Juv. 6, 526.—* **B.** *To climb:* montes, * Hor. S 1, 5, 79.

ērepticius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [eripio], *that is taken away from one for punishment*, Ulp. Fragm. 19, 17.

ēreptio, ōnis, *f.* [id], *a forcible taking away, seizure* of a possession, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 5: animae, Tert. Spect 2.

ēreptor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a robber, plunderer:* bonorum, Cic. Quint. 8: libertatis, id. Sest. 51.—*Plur.:* terrarum, Tac. A. 13, 55 *fin.*

ēreptus, a, um, *Part.*, from eripio.

ēres, v. heres.

Ĕrĕtrĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἐρετρία. **I.** *The principal city on the island of Euboea, the birthplace of the philosopher Menedemus*, now *Palaeo Castro*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 59; Mel. 2, 7, 9; Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64; Cic. Ac. 2, 42; Liv. 32, 16; 35, 38 al.—**B.** Derivv., **1. Ĕrĕtrĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Eretrian:* creta, Plin. 33, 13, 57, § 163; so, terra, Cels. 5, 15; 6, 3.—*Subst.:* **Eretria**, ae, *f.*, Plin. 35, 6, 21, § 38; Vitr. 7, 14.—**2. Ĕrĕtrĭensis**, e, *adj.*, *of Eretria:* Gongylus, Nep. Paus. 2.—*Subst.*, **Ĕrĕtrienses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Eretria*, Liv. 35, 38.—**3. Ĕrĕtrĭăci**, ōrum, *m.*, *philosophers of the school of Menedemus*, Cic. Ac. 2, 42, 109.—Also called, **4. Ĕrĕtrĭci**, ōrum., *m.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 17; Sen. Ep. 88 *fin.*—In *sing.:* **Ĕrĕtrĭcus**, *an Eretrian philosopher*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39.—**II.** *A city of Thessaly, in Phthiotis*, now *Tzangli*, Liv. 32, 13; 33, 6.

Ērētum, i, *n.*, = Ἤρητον, *an ancient city of the Sabines*, now *Grotta Marozza* (acc. to G. Long, *Rimane*), Verg. A. 7, 711; Liv. 3, 26; 29 al.—Hence, **Ērētīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Eretum*, Tib. 4, 8, 4.

ergā, *praep.* [syncop. for e-regā, from ex and root rag-, to reach upward, be upright; cf. ergo, v Corss. Ausspr 1, 448 sqq], *over against, opposite to* (cf.: adversus, versus, contra, e regione, e contrario). **I.** Lit., of locality (ante- and post-classical and rare): quae med erga aedes habet, i. e *opposite me*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 55 (al. modo erga): erga regiam, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 9, 21.—**II.** Trop.: aliquem, more rarely aliquid, of feelings and conduct *towards* a person. **A.** Of friendly feelings, etc (so mostly in class. lang.): erga et in hoc differunt: fere enim erga ad affectum refertur, quasi erga illum benignus: in ad simultatem, quasi in illum sum saevus, Charis. p. 208 P.; cf. Prisc. p. 989: ut eodem modo erga amicum affecti simus,

quo erga nosmet ipsos . . . ut nostra in amicos benevolentia illorum erga nos benevolentiae pariter respondeat, Cic. Lael. 16; cf. id. Fin. 1, 20, 68; Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 47; id. Trin. 3, 1, 18: erga aliquem benevolus, id. Capt. 2, 2, 100; cf. id. Mil. 4, 6, 15; id. Rud. 5, 3, 33; Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 182; 2, 49, 201; Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 49; id. Cist. 1, 1, 111; cf. Cic. Fam. 1, 9: divina bonitas erga homines, id. N. D. 2, 23, 60: perpetua erga populum Romanum fides, Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 4; cf. id. B. C. 1, 84, 3; 2, 17, 2 et saep.: te oro per mei te erga bonitatem patris, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 48; so, te erga, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 24: med erga, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 56: se erga, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 15: amicum erga, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 4; cf. the following.—Relating to things: cum in universam rem publicam, tum etiam erga meam salutem fide ac benevolentia singulari, Cic. Prov. Cons. 1, 1; cf. id. Att. 8, 3, 2; Plin. Pan. 50, 4; Tac. A. 4, 20 al.—**B.** Of unfriendly feelings, for the usual contra or adversus, *against:* ne malus item erga me sit, ut illum erga fuit, Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 4; id. Aul. 4, 10, 62; id. Cas. 3, 4, 27; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 36; Nep. Alcib. 4, 4: odium, quod erga regem susceperant, id. Dat. 10 *fin.*; id. Ham. 4 *fin.*; id. Hann. 1 *fin.*; Tac. H. 2, 99; 4, 49; id. A. 2, 2; cf. transp.: med erga, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 5; id. Capt. 2, 3, 56; id. Ep. 3, 3, 9.—Relating to things: res secundae valent commutare naturam, et raro quisquam erga bona sua satis cautus est, *against his own advantage*, Curt. 10, 1, 40.—**III.** In post-Aug. authors (esp. in Tacitus) in gen. of every kind of mental relation to a person or thing, *to, towards, in respect to:* anxii erga Sejanum, cujus durior congressus, Tac. A. 4, 74: erga Germanicos exercitus laudes gratesque, id. H. 2, 55 *fin.*; id. A. 11, 25 *fin.*: prisco erga duces honore, id. ib. 3, 74 *fin.*; cf. Plin. Pan. 55, 3: suprema erga memoriam filii sui munera, Tac. A. 3, 2; id. H. 1, 20: atrociore semper fama erga dominantium exitus, id. A. 4, 11; Amm. 16, 10; v. Hand Turs. II. pp. 437-440.

† **ergastērĭum**, ii, *n.*, = ἐργαστήριον, *a workshop*, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 2; 12, 41, 2.

† **ergastĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐργαστικός, *to be done:* schemata; as geom. t. t., *problems* (opp. apodictica, *theorems*), Mart. Cap. 6, § 715.

ergastŭlāris, e, *adj.*, v. the foll.

ergastŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ergastulum], *of* or *belonging to a workhouse* or *house of correction* (late Lat.). **I.** *Adj.:* servus, Amm. 14, 11 *fin.*—Also: in tenebris ergastularibus, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.—**II.** *Subst.:* **ergastularii**, ōrum, *m.* (sc. servi), *overseers of a penitentiary*, Col. 1, 8, 17.

ergastŭlum, i, *n.* [ἐργάζομαι], *a workhouse* for offenders (slaves, debtors, etc.), *a house of correction, penitentiary.* **I.** Prop., Col. 1, 6, 3; 1, 8, 16; Cic. Clu. 7, 21; id. Rab. Perd. 7, 20; Liv. 2, 23; 7, 4; Suet. Aug. 32; id. Tib. 8 al.; Vulg. Exod. 6, 6 al.—**II.** Transf., in *plur.*, **ergastula**, ōrum, *n.* (like stabula, servitia, mancipia, etc.), *the inmates of a workhouse, penitentiary convicts*, * Caes. B. C. 3, 22, 2; Brutus ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 2; Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 36; Flor. 4, 8, 1; Juv. 14, 24 al.—In the *masc. sing.:* **ergastŭlus**=ergastularius, *a foreman in a workhouse*, Lucil. ap. Non. 447, 7 sq.

† **ergăta**, ae, *m.*, = ἐργάτης, *a sort of capstan* or *windlass*, Vitr. 1, 1; 10, 4.

Ergētum, i, *n.*, *a city of Sicily*, now *La Citadella*, Sil. 14, 250.—**Ergētīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *its inhabitants*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

ergō (rarely with short *o* in Ov. and the post-Aug. poets, Ov. H. 5, 59 Lennep.; id. Tr. 1, 1, 87; Luc. 9, 256; Val. Fl. 2, 407; Claud. Ep. 4, 17), *adv.* [for e-regō, from ex and root rag-, to extend upward; cf. Gr. ὀρέγω, L. rego, Germ. ragen; v. erga, and Corss. Ausspr. 1, 448 sqq.], *proceeding from* or *out of.* **I.** With *gen.* (placed after it, like causa and gratia), *in consequence of, on account of, because of* (ante-class, but not in Plaut. or Ter.): quojus rei ergo, Cato R. R. 141, 2: hujus rei ergo, id. ib. § 3; 4; ib. 139; Tab. Publica ap. Liv. 40, 52 *fin.*; 41, 28 *fin.*: dono militari virtutis ergo donari, S. C. ap. Liv. 25, 7; so, virtutis ergo, Lex ap. Cic. Opt. Gen. 7, 19; Sisenn. ap. Non. 107, 16: ejus victoriae ergo, Inscr. ap. Nep. Paus. 1, 3: funeris ergo, Lex ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23 *fin.*; 25 *fin.*: ejus legis ergo, Cic. Att. 3, 23, 2; Quadrig. ap. Gell. 3, 8, 8: formidinis ergo, Lucr. 5, 1246: illius ergo, Verg. A. 6, 670.

II. *Absol.* (for cujus rei ergo), *consequently, accordingly, therefore, then* (class.): unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem: ergo postque magisque viri nunc gloria claret, Enn. ap. Cic. de Sen. 4; Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 9; Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 74: Polemoni et jam ante Aristoteli ea prima visa sunt, quae paulo ante dixi. Ergo nata est sententia veterum Academicorum, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 34: Albano non plus animi erat quam fidei, nec manere ergo, nec transire aperte ausus, etc., Liv. 1, 27; Verg. E. 5, 58 et saep.—The reason or cause sometimes follows with quia, quod: ergo istoc magis, quia vaniloquus, vapulabis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 222; cf. id. Mil. 4, 6, 18.—Ante- and post-class. pleonast.: ergo igitur, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 27; and: igitur ergo, App. M. 1, p. 104 al.—So in Ter. and Liv.: itaque ergo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 25; Liv. 1, 25, 2 Drak.; 3, 31, 5 Gron.; 9, 31 *fin.*; 39, 25.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In a logical conclusion, *consequently, therefore:* negat haec filiam me suam esse: non ergo haec mater mea est, Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 20; Varr. L. L. 8, § 47; 48; 49; 59 sq. al.: nullum dicere causae esse genus amentia est, etc. . . . Relinquitur ergo, ut omnia tria genera sint causarum, Cic. Inv. 1, 9 *fin.*: quis est enim, in quo sit cupiditas, quin recte cupidus dici possit? Ergo et avarus erit, sed finite, id. Fin. 2, 9, 27; 5, 9, 24: quis tam esset ferreus qui eam vitam ferre posset, etc.? Verum ergo illud est, quod a Tarentino Archyta dici solitum, id. Lael. 23, 88 et saep.; corresponding to igitur, id. ib. 14 *fin.* and 15 *init.*; so consecutively, igitur . . . ergo . . . ergo . . . igitur . . . id. N. D. 2, 21, 56 sq.—So with si, cum, quia, etc.: ergo ego nisi peperissem, Roma non oppugnaretur, Liv. 2, 40, 8; Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 34; id. Capt. 2, 3, 63; id. Aul. 4, 10, 25.—So esp. in Cicero, like *an* (v. an I. D.), in interrogative argumentation, a minore ad majus, or ex aequo, *so, so then:* ergo haec veteranus miles facere poterit, doctus vir sapiensque non poterit? Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39; so with the *future*, id. ib. § 41; 1, 14, 31; 3, 15, 31; id. Off. 1, 31, 114; id. Fin. 2, 33 *fin.*: ergo illi intelligunt, quid Epicurus dicat, ego non intelligo? id. ib. 2, 4, 13; cf. id. Arch. 9: ergo Ennio licuit vetera contemnenti dicere, etc. . . . mihi de antiquis eodem modo non licebit? id. Or. 51, 171; cf. id. Arch. 8, 9 *fin.*—**2.** In interrogations. **a.** When an explanation is asked, *do you say? do you mean? then:* *S.* Quo agis? *P.* Quo tu? . . . *S.* Quo ergo, scelus? Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 23: Ipsus es? *Ch.* Ipsus Charmides sum. *S.* Ergo ipsusne es? id. Trin. 4, 2, 145; id. Ep. 1, 1, 19; Hor. S. 2, 3, 156.—**b.** When a consequence is inquired for, Engl. *then: Ps.* Istuc ego jam satis scio. *Si.* Cur ergo, quod scis, me rogas? Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 10: ergo in iis adolescentibus bonam spem esse dicemus, quos? etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117: dedemus ergo Hannibalem? dicet aliquis, Liv. 21, 10 *fin.* et saep.: num ergo is excaecat nos aut orbat sensibus, si? etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 74; so, num ergo, Quint. 10, 1, 5; cf. id. 6, 3, 79: quid stamus? quin ergo imus? *why not then?* Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 21; so, quin ergo, id. As. 1, 1, 15; 2, 2, 113; id. Merc. 5, 2, 88; id. Mil. 4, 2, 93.—Esp. freq., quid ergo? like the Gr. τί οὖν, *why then? but why?* quid ergo hanc dubitas colloqui? Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 17; cf. Cic. Fin. 4, 14; Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 55; Tib. 3, 6, 51: quid ergo? hujusne vitae propositio Thyesten levare poterit? Cic. Tusc. 3, 18; id. Off. 3, 20, 81; 3, 15, 61; 3, 18, 73; id. Rosc. Am. 1, 2; id. Caecin. 20; id. Mur. 23, 47 et saep.; Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 10 et saep.—**3.** With imperatives and words used imperatively, *then, now, accordingly:* dato ergo istum symbolum illi, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 57: vide ergo, hanc conclusionem probaturusne sis, Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 96: desinite ergo, Caes. B. C. 3, 19 *fin.*: sequere ergo, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 83; id. Rud. 1, 2, 94; id. Stich. 5, 2, 20; cf.: amplectere ergo, id. Curc. 1, 3, 16: tace ergo, id. Aul. 3, 2, 14; id. Ep. 2, 2, 57: dic ergo, id. Pers. 2, 2, 57: ausculta ergo, id. ib. 4, 6, 19; id. Cas. 2, 4, 18 et saep.: quin tu ergo i modo, *come now, begone!* id. Merc. 5, 2, 114; cf.: quin tu ergo omitte genua, id. Rud. 3, 2, 14: agedum ergo, id. ib. 3, 4, 15.—So with the *subj.:* age eamus ergo, intro ergo abeant, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 17; id. Mil. 1, 1, 78: abeamus ergo intro, id. ib. 3, 3, 69: ergo des minam, id. ib. 5, 27; Cic. Fin. 5, 8 *fin.*; id. Brut. 43.—And with the *future:* ergo, si sapis, mussitabis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 66.—**4.** Like igitur, in resuming an interrupted train of thought, *as I was saying; I say, then; well then:* tres viae sunt ad Mutinam, quo festinat animus, ut, etc. . . . Tres ergo ut dixi viae, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22; cf. id. Part. 13, 46; id. de Or. 1, 57; id. Top. 19, 73; id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4.—So (like igitur and inquam) after parenthetical sentences, Cic. Tusc. 1, 7, 14; id. Fin. 2, 34, 113; id. Fam. 15, 10, 1.—Less freq. for inquam in a mere repetition: mihi tuus pater, Pater hujus ergo, hospes Antidamas fuit, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 91; or in beginning a subject with reference to the expectation of the auditors (cf. Gr. ἄρα), *then, now:* accipite ergo animis, Verg. A. 10, 109; id. Cir. 29. See Hand Turs. II. pp. 440-467.

† **ergŏlăbus**, i, *m.*, = ἐργολάβος, *a contractor* for work (pure Lat. redemptor), Cod. Just. 4, 59, 1.

† **ĕrīce**, ēs, *f.*, = ἐρείκη, *heath, broom, ling*, Plin. 24, 9, 39, § 64; 11, 16, 15, § 41 sq.—Hence, **ĕrīcaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of the heath-flower*, i. e. collected from it: mel (=mel sylvestre), Plin. 11, 16, 15, § 41.

Ĕrichthō, ūs, *f.*, = Ἐριχθώ, *a Thessalian witch consulted by Pompey*, Luc. 6, 508; hence transf., of another witch, Ov. H. 15, 139.

Ĕrichthŏnĭus, ii, *m.*, = Ἐριχθόνιος. **I.** *A son of Vulcan, king of Athens, and the first who yoked four horses together to a chariot*, Verg. G. 3, 113 Serv.; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202; Ov. M. 2, 553; 9, 424; Hyg. Fab. 166.—Hence, **B. Ĕrichthŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.:* populus, i. e. *Athenian*, Prop. 2, 6, 4: arces, Verg. Cul. 30 Forbig. ad loc.—**II.** *A son of Dardanus, the father of Tros and king of Troy*, Ov. F. 4, 33; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 130.—Hence, **B. Ĕrichthŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Trojan:* arces, Verg. Cul. 333 Forbig.; 342.

Ericinium, ii, *n.*, *a city of Thessaly, in Perrhaebia*, Liv. 36, 13; 39, 25 *fin.*

ērĭcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [ericius], *of the hedgehog:* caro, August. cont. Faust. 30, 1; cf. Plin. Val. 5, 33.

ērĭcĭus, ii, *m.* [er], *a hedgehog, urchin.* **I.** Prop., Varr. ap. Non. 49, 10, and 106, 18; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 3, 7; Vulg. Isa. 14, 23; 34, 11 (as translation of Heb. *kipōd*, which was probably a bird—perh. *the bittern.* But the LXX. and Gesenius, Thes. Heb. s. v., sustain the Vulgate).—**II.** Transf., in milit. lang., *a beam armed with sharp spikes to keep off assailants*, Caes. B. C. 3, 67, 5 and 6; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 555, 2.

Ērĭdănus, i, *m.*, = Ἠριδανός. **I.** *The mythical and poetical name of the river Po*, Plin. 3, 16, 20, §§ 117, 120; Verg. G. 4, 372; id. A. 6, 659; Prop. 1, 12, 4; 4 (5), 10, 39; Ov. M. 2, 324; 372; Mart. Cap. 6, § 640.—**II.** *The constellation* Eridanus, Cic. Arat. 389; Hyg. Astr. 2, 32; Mart. Cap. 8, § 838 al.

ĕrĭ-fŭga (less correctly, **heri-**), ae, *m.* (erus-fugio), *a runaway, a slave who absconds from his master:* erifugae Famuli, Cat. 63, 51.

† **ērĭgĕron**, ontis, *m.*, = ἠριγέρων, *the plant groundsel*, Senecio vulg., Linn.; Plin. 25, 13, 106, § 167 sq.; 22, 25, 64, § 133.

ē-rĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3, *v. a.* [rego], *to raise* or *set up, to erect* (very freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: rubrum jubar, Lucr. 4, 404: caput, id. 5, 1208: arborem (with extollere), Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39: hominem, *to form erect*, id. Leg. 1, 9, 26: os, id. ib. 3, 85; jacentem, Curt. 7, 3, 17: hastas, Liv. 1, 27, 8; 33, 10: digitum, Quint. 11, 3, 120: manus ad tectum, id. 11, 3, 118; cf.: scalas ad moenia, Liv. 32, 14: agmen in adversum clivum, *to lead up*, id. 9, 31 *fin.*; cf. id. 3, 18; 9, 43; 10, 26; Tac. Agr. 36: aciem in collem, id. H. 4, 71: oculos, i. e. *to raise*, Cic. Sest. 31, 68.—**b.** With se,

or (more freq, esp since the Aug per) mid, *to set one's self up, to rise* conniruntur (pueri), ut sese erigant, Cic Fin 5, 15, 42, so, sese aut sublevare (Alces), Caes B G 6, 27, 2 statura breves in digitos eriguntur, i e *raise themselves on tiptoe*, Quint 2, 3, 8, cf in ungues, id 11, 3, 120 in armos (equus), Stat Th 6, 502 in auras, Ov M 3, 43, 15, 512 sub auras, Verg A 8, 25 ad sidera (fumus), id ib 9, 214 et saep — Said of *rising* ground, Verg A. 8, 417, Tac G 46, cf under *P a*.—**B.** In partic **1.** *To build, construct, erect* (rarely) turres, Caes. B C 1, 26, 1 saxeas turres, Flor 3, 2 *fin.* quis totidem erexit villas, Juv 1, 94 —**2.** Milit t t., *to cause to halt, stop*, be cause of the erect posture assumed Alba nus erigit totam aciem, Liv 1, 27, 6 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *to arouse, excite* erigite mentes auresque vestras et me attendite, Cic Sull 11, 33, cf aures (with animum attendere), id Verr 2, 1, 10 animos ad audiendum, id Ac 2, 4, 10 cum res relata exspectatione certaminis senatum erexisset, *had aroused, excited*, Liv 37, 1, cf under *P a* B 2 aculeos severitatis in rem, etc, Cic Cael 12, 29 libertas malis oppressa civilibus extollere jam caput et aliquando se erigere debebat, id. Planc 13 *fin* paululum se erexit et addidit historiae majorem sonum vocis, id de Or 2, 12 *fin* — **B.** In partic, *to raise up, cheer up, encourage* erigebat animum jam demissum et oppressum Oppianicus, Cic Clu 21, 58, cf id ib 70, 200, id. Att 1, 16, 9 spem, Tac. H 4, 71 illam tu provinciam afflictam et perditam erexisti atque recreasti id. Verr 2, 3, 91, cf rempublicam, Pompeius ap Cic Att 8, 12, C *fin* rempublicam ex tam gravi casu, Liv 6, 2, 1 multos populos ad cupidinem novae fortunae, id. 21, 19 Germanos ad spem belli, Caesarem ad coercendum, Tac A 2, 25, cf id. ib 2, 71, Flor 3, 18, 3 Lusitanos, id 2, 17, 15 fiduciam Pori, Curt 8, 13, 16 animos ad spem, id 4, 7, 1 et saep non dubito quin tuis litteris se magis etiam erexerit ab omnique sollicitudine abstraxerit, Cic Deiot 14, so, se, id Brut 3, 12, id Agr 2, 32, 87, id. Q Fr 1, 1, 1, 1, 3, 5, cf se in spem, Liv 3, 1 2 se ad spem libertatis, Just 11, 1, 2 se ad imitationem, Quint 2, 3, 10 — Mid, Just 6, 4, 4, 23, 1, 14, Tac H 2, 74 *fin*, id A 2, 71 —Hence, **ērectus,** a, um, *P a*, *set up, upright, elevated, lofty* **A.** Prop primum eos (homines) humo excitatos celsos et erectos constituit, Cic N D 2, 56, cf erectus et celsus status ib Or 18, 59 incessus, Tac H 1, 53 vultus, Ov M 1, 86, and in the *comp* coxae Cels 7, 16 viriditas culmo geniculato, Cic de Sen 15 prorae, Caes B G 3, 13, 2, cf petra in metae modum, Curt. 8, 11, and in the *comp*, Claud Idyll 6, 11 —*Sup*, Jul Valer Res Gest Alex M 1, 31 —**B.** Trop **1.** *Elevated, lofty, noble* celsus et erectus et ea quae homini accidere possunt omnia parva ducens, Cic Tusc. 5, 14, 42, cf animus (with magnus), id Deiot 13, 36, in the *comp* erectior homo, id. Off 1, 30 habet mens nostra natura sublime quiddam et erectum et impatiens superioris, Quint 11, 1, 16, cf Tac Agr 4 —**b.** In a bad sense, *haughty, lofty*, Cic de Or 1, 40 *fin.*, cf id Font 11 —**2.** *Intent attentive, on the stretch* judices, Cic Brut. 54, 200, cf suspensique (Horatii), Liv 1, 25 plebs, civitas exspectatione, id 2, 54, 3 47 vos ad libertatem recuperandam (with ardentes), Cic. Phil 4, 5 mens circa studia, Quint 1, 3, 10 studium in legendo, Cic Fam 5, 12, 5 multitudo, Tac H 4, 81, cf erecta in Othonem studia, *lively sympathies*, id ib 2, 11 — *Comp* ad agendum erectiores, Quint 9, 4, 12 —**3.** *Animated encouraged, resolute* legiones nostrae in eum saepe locum profectae alacri animo et erecto, unde, etc, Cic de Sen 20, 75 nunc vero multo sum erectior, id Phil 4, 1, 2 erectis animis, Tac A 3, 7 —*Adv* **ērectē** (acc to B 3), *boldly, courageously* (late Lat.), in the *comp* judicare, Gell 7, 3 *fin* loqui, Amm 15, 5

Ērĭgŏne, es, *f*, = Ἠριγόνη **I.** *The daughter of Icarius, who hung herself through grief for her father's death, and was rewarded for it by being translated to the sky as the constellation* Virgo, Hyg. Fab 130, 254, Verg G 1, 33 Serv, Ov M 6, 125 —Hence, **Ērĭgŏnēïus,** a, um, *adj* Canis, i e *Maera, the hound of Icarius, who was placed along with her in the sky*, Ov F 5, 723, for which Canis Erigones, Col 10, 400 — **II.** *Daughter of Aegisthus and Clytemnestra* Hyg Fab 122, Dict. Cret. 6, 2, 4 —**III.** Astraea, Mart Cap 2, § 174

Ērĭgōnus, i, *m*, = Ἐρίγων or Ἐριγών, *a river of Macedonia*, now *Tzerna*, Liv 31 39, 6, 39, 53 *fin*

ĕrīlis (less correctly **hĕrīlis,** v erus), e, *adj* [erus], *of the master* or *mistress of a family, the master's, the mistress's* (poet, esp in Plaut) erum fefelli, in nuptias conjeci erilem filium, Ter And 3, 4, 23, cf id. Ad 3, 2, 3, so, filius, Plaut. Bacch 2, 3, 117, id Most. 1, 1, 20, 79, Ter Eun 2 2, 58, id. ib 5, 5, 20, id. Phorm 1, 1, 5 filia, Plaut Aul 1, 1, 35, id ib 2, 3, 8, id Cist 2, 3, 8 amica, id Mil 2, 1, 37, 44, id. ib 2, 3, 3, cf concubina, id ib 2, 3, 66, id ib 2, 5, 60, id ib 2, 6, 28, 68 erilis patria, salve, id Bacch 2, 1, 1 gressumque canes comitantur erilem, Verg A 8, 462 mensae que assuetus erili, id. ib 7, 490 res, Plaut Men 5, 6, 1, so, imperium, id Aul 4, 1, 13, cf nutus Hor Ep 2, 2, 6 antiqua erilis fida custos corporis (i e Medeae), Enn ap Non 39, 3 (Trag v 289 Vahl) nisi erile mavis Carpere pensum, Hor C 3, 27, 63 erilis praevortit metus, Plaut. Am 5, 1, 17 nomen erile tenet, Ov M 10, 502 turpi clausus in arca, Quo te demisit peccati conscia (ancilla) erilis, Hor S 2, 7, 60

Ērillus (**Hērillus**), i, *m*, *a Stoic philosopher of Carthage, who flourished about* B C 260, Cic. Fin 2, 13, 43, id Tusc. 5 30, 85, Lact 3, 7, 8 — Hence, **Ērillii** (**Her-**), orum, *m*, *the disciples of Erillus*, Cic de Or 3, 17, 62

ērīnācēus (herin-), i, *m* [er, cf ericius], *a hedgehog*, Plin 8, 37, 56, § 133, 10, 63, 83, § 174 al (Sillig, dub —Jan irenaceus)

Erindes, is, *m*, *a river between Media and Hyrcanea*, Tac A 11, 10

† **ĕrīnĕos,** i, *f*, = ἐρίνεος, *a plant*, perh the Campanula Rapunculus, Linn, Plin 23, 7, 65, § 131

Ērinna, ae, *f*, = Ἤριννα, *a famous Lesbian poetess, contemporary with Sappho*, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 57 —*Gen* Erinnes, Prop 2, 3, 22

Ērīnys (or, less correctly, **Erinnys;** cf Wagner ad Verg A 2, 337), yos, *f*, = Ἐριννύς (Ἐρινύς), *one of the Furies*, Verg A 7, 447, 570, Ov M 1, 241, 4, 490, 11, 14 et saep —*Acc* Erinyn, Ov M 1, 725 —*In plur* Erinyes, *the Furies*, Prop 2, 20, 29 (3, 13, 29 M), Ov H 11, 103 —*Acc* Erinyas, Stat Th 11, 345 —**II.** Transf **A.** Of Helen Trojae patriae communis Erinys, *the scourge, curse*, Verg A 2, 573 —**B.** Appellatively, *fury, frenzy, madness* = furor, Verg A 2, 337 civilis, i e *civil war*, Luc 4, 187

† **ĕrĭŏphŏros,** i, *m*, = ἐριοφόρος (wool bearer), *a kind of bulbous plant*, Plin 19, 2, 10 § 32

† **ĕrĭoxylon,** i, *n.*, = ἐριόξυλον, *cotton*, Dig 32, 1, 70, § 9

† **ĕrĭphĭa,** ae, *f*, = ἐριφεία, *a plant*, Plin 24, 18, 103, § 168

Ērĭphȳla, ae, or **-ē,** es, *f*, = Ἐριφύλη, *daughter of Talaüs, and wife of Amphiaraus, whom she betrayed to Polynices for a golden necklace, for which she was slain by her son Alcmaeon* —Form a, Cic Verr 2, 4 18, § 39, id Inv 1, 50, 94, Prop 2, 16, 29 (3, 8, 29 M), 3, 13, 57 (4, 12, 57 M) —Form e, Ov A. A. 3, 13, Verg A. 6, 445 — *Plur* multae Eriphylae Juv 6, 655, v Amphiaraus —Hence, **II. Ērĭphȳlaeus,** a um, *adj*, *of Eriphyla* penates, Stat Th 4, 211

ē-rĭpĭo, ĭpŭi, eptum, 3, *v a* [rapio], *to snatch, tear*, or *pull out, to snatch away, take away* (freq and class, cf capio prehendo, sumo demo, adimo, rapio, furor) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen tibias ex ore, Plaut Stich 5, 4, 36, cf bolum e faucibus, Ter Heaut 4, 2, 6 hirundines ex nido, Plaut. Rud 3, 4, 67, 3, 1, 8 ex manibus alicujus, Caes. ap Cic. Fam 12, 13, 1, Cic Verr 2, 1 4, § 9 torrem ab igne, Ov M 8, 457 ensem vaginā, Verg A. 4, 579 et saep aliena bona, Plaut Pers 1, 2, 11, so, vela, armamenta, copias, Caes. B G 3, 14, 7, 6, 30, 2, 7, 54, 3 nubem, Verg A. 2, 606 purgamenta hortorum, *to carry away*, Tac. A 11, 32 *fin.* et saep aliquem, etc., *to deliver, set free*, Plaut. Men. 5, 8, 3, 5, Caes. B C 3, 110, 4, Liv 2, 54 al., cf aliquem e manibus hostium, Caes. B G 1, 53, 6, Liv. 5, 51, 41, 14 Abydenos ex obsidione, id. 31, 16 aliquem ex periculo, Caes. B G 4, 12, 5, cf. istum fortuna ex illo periculo eripuit, Cic Verr 2, 1, 28, § 71 aliquem ex vinculis, Curt 4, 14, 22 aliquem ex miseriis, Crassus ap Cic. de Or 1, 52 aliquem ex media morte, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 6, cf filium a morte, id Div 2, 10 praedam de manibus, id Cat 2, 1, 2 istum de vestra severitate, id Verr 2, 5, 67, but ex severitate alicujus, id ib 2, 3, 36, § 83 aliquem malis, Verg A 6, 365 al erepto ex equo C Flaminio, Liv 23, 45 oculum alicui, Plaut Men 5, 7, 22, Ter Ad. 3, 2, 20 gladium isti, Plaut Cas. 3, 5, 7 classem Caesari, Caes B C 3, 111, 4 al concubinam militi, Plaut Mil 3, 2, 2 aliquem (aliquam) alicui, id Merc 5, 4, 12, id. Rud 3, 4, 7, Ter Ad prol 8, 2, 2, 30, Cic Lael 27, 102 al —Less freq aliquem ab aliquo, Ter Ad 3, 2, 30, id. Eun 4, 6, 1, 14, so, ereptis ab eo duabus legionibus, Caes B C 1, 2, 3 a Trisensibus plus lucri, Cic Verr 2, 3, 38, § 86, 2 1, 10, § 27 —**b.** With se, *to take one's self off, to flee, escape* per eos, ne causam diceret, se eripuit, Caes B G 1, 4, 2 se latebris id ib 6, 43 *fin*, cf se ex manibus militum, id. ib 7, 46 *fin* se ab illa miseria, Cic Fam 9, 13, 1 se ex pugna, id Mur 16, 34, id Verr 2 3, 60, § 140, id Sest 24, 53 se sequentibus, Liv 29, 32 se hosti fugā, Curt 5, 13 se flammā, Cic Brut 23, 90 se leto, Verg A 2, 134 se flammis, id ib 2, 289 se morae, Hor C 3, 29, 5 se servituti, Sen Ep 80, 4 rebus humanis se, id de Prov 8, 12 et saep —With *adv* eas inde, Plaut Rud 3, 1, 8 —**c.** Prov Lupo agnum eripere, for something difficult or impossible, Plaut Poen 3, 5, 31 — **B.** Pregn eripi, *to be snatched away by death, to die suddenly* (not before the Aug per) fatis erepta, Ov M 1, 358 primis conjux ereptus in annis, Val Fl 3, 316, cf in flore aetatis ereptus rebus humanis, Curt 10, 5, 10 —Rarely *act* lux ereptura eum vitā, Amm 30 5, 18, cf 30, 5, 10

II. Trop, *to take away, snatch away* responsiones omnes hoc verbo, Plaut Most 3, 1, 63, cf orationem alicui ex ore, id Merc 1, 2, 64 primam vocem ab ore loquentis, Verg A 7, 119 alicui jus suum, Plaut Rud 3, 4, 6 libertatem (hostis), id Capt 2, 2, 61, cf Cic Rep 1, 17 potestatem hominis omnino aspiciendi (opp suppeditare omnium rerum abundantiam), id. Lael 23, 87, cf Caes B C 1, 3, 5 omnem usum navium, id B G 3, 14, 7 semestre imperium, id B C 1, 9, 2, cf tetrarchiam alicui, Cic Div 2, 37, 79 mihi dolorem, id Att 9, 6, 5 alicui errorem, id ib 10, 4, 6, cf id Tusc 4, 31, id. Off 2, 3, 10, Just 6, 3, 12 alicui timorem, Cic Cat. 1, 7 *fin*, id Att 1, 16, 8 lucem, id Ac 2, 10, 32 *fin*, id N D 1, 3, 6 et saep alicui pudicitiam, Quint 5, 11, 15, but virginis pudorem, Amm 15, 7, 5, cf caelumque diemque Teucrorum ex oculis, Verg A 1, 88, and prospectum oculis, id ib 8, 254 tempora certa modosque, Hor S 1, 4, 57 jocos, venerem, etc (anni), id Ep 2, 2, 56 vatibus omnem fidem, Ov M 15, 283 fugam, poet for se fuga or for the simple rapere fugam, *to flee*, Verg A 2, 619 —Poet eripiunt flammae noctem, i e *light up the night*, Sil 11, 281 eripuere oculos aurae, id 9, 501 se fluvius retro eripit, *turns back*, id 9, 238 —Poet, with an *object clause* posse loqui eripitur, Ov M 2 483 illis eriperes verbis mihi, sidera caeli Lucere, i e *to persuade me that not*, Tib 1, 9, 35 —With *quin* vix tamen eripiam, velis quin, etc., *I shall scarcely hinder you from*, etc Hor S 2, 2, 23

Ēris, idos, *f*, = Ἔρις, *the goddess of strife*, Hyg F 92

Ērisichthon, v Erysichthon

† **ĕrisma,** ae, *f*, and **ĕrisma,** ătis, *n*, = ἔρεισμα, *a buttress*, Front. Aquaed 18, Vitr 6, 11, 6 (*heterocl. gen plur* erismatorum, id. 10, 1, 2)

† **ĕristălis,** is, *f.*, *an unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 160 (dub.—Jan. erythallis).

† **ĕrīthăce,** ēs, *f.*, = ἐριθάκη, *bee-bread, sandarach*, called also sandaraca and cerinthus, Plin. 11, 7, 7, § 17 (in Varr. R. R. 316, 8 and 23, written as Greek).

† **ĕrīthăcus,** i, *m.*, = ἐρίθακος, *an unknown bird*, Plin. 10, 29, 44, § 86.

† **ĕrīthăles,** is, *n.*, = ἐριθαλές, *little houseleek*, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

‡ **erītūdo (her-)**: servitudo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 83, 1 Müll.; cf.: eritudo dominatio, Placid. Gloss. p. 460; and: eritudo δεσποτεία, Gloss. Labb. [erus = herus].

* **ē-rīvo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to draw out, draw off*: pluvias aquas, Plin. 17, 26, 40, § 249.

Ĕriza, ae, *f.*, = Ἔριζα, *a town of Magna Phrygia*, Liv. 38, 14, 1. — Hence, **II.** **Ĕrizēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Eriza*: regio, Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 124.

ernēum, i, *n.*, *a cake baked in an earthen pot*, Cato, R. R. 81.

† **ēro,** v. 2. aero.

ē-rōdo, *no perf.*, rōsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to gnaw off* or *away, to consume*. **I.** Prop.: vites (animalia), Plin. 30, 15, 52, § 146; cf. frondes, Col. poët. 10, 323.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *to eat away, corrode*: aes, ferrum (aqua), Plin. 31, 2, 19, § 28: arbores sale, id. 12, 9, 20, § 37.—**B.** Esp. in medic. lang., of *erosive* remedies, Cels. 5, 28; Plin. 24, 11, 52, § 89; 34, 15, 46, § 176.

ērŏgātio, ōnis, *f.* [erogo]. **I.** *A giving out, paying out, a division, distribution*: pecuniae, * Cic. Att. 15, 2 *fin.*; so Dig. 25, 1, 3; 50, 4, 14; Cod. Just. 12, 38, 16 al.: aquarum, Front. Aquaed. 77; so in the *plur.*, id. ib. 3; cf. Plin. Ep. 10, 35; id. Pan. 41, 1; Tac. A. 13, 50 al.—* **II.** *A repeal, abrogation*: legis, Tert. Idol. 5.

ērŏgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who pays out* or *gives away* (late Lat.): alicujus praestationis, Cod. Just. 12, 38, 16: virginis, i. e. *who gives her away in marriage*, Tert. Pud. 16.

ērŏgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *for distributing* (water): modulus, Front. Aquaed. 34.

ē-rŏgĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to find out by asking, to inquire*: ex aliquo, quid, etc., Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 32; Sil. 10, 476: qui neque cujatis esset, unquam potuimus multa erogitantes sciscere, Att. Tr. 625 (Rib. Fragm. Trag. p. 217).

ē-rŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** Orig., a pub. law t. t., *to expend, pay out* money from the public treasury, after asking the consent of the people: pecunias ex aerario, Cic. Vat. 12; cf. id. Verr. 2, 3, 71; 2, 5, 19; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4, § 14; Liv. 22, 23; 33, 47 al.; cf.: pecuniam in classem, Cic. Fl. 13: in aes alienum, id. Att. 6, 1, 21: unde in eos sumptus, pecunia erogaretur, Liv. 1, 20; Vulg. Marc. 5, 26. — **B.** Transf. beyond the pub. law sphere, *to pay, pay out, disburse, expend* (cf.: pendo, expendo, perpendo, pondero, solvo, luo): Tironem Curio commendes, ut ei, si quid opus erit, in sumptum eroget, Cic. Att. 8, 5 *fin.*: aliquid in pretium servi, Dig. 25, 2, 36 *fin.*: bona sua in fraudem futurae actionis, *to squander*, ib. 17, 2, 68: grandem pecuniam in Tigellinum, *to bequeath*, Tac. A. 16, 17; cf.: in Tiridatem erogavit, Suet. Ner. 30: odores, unguenta ad funus, Dig. 15, 3, 7: nihil de bonis, ib. 24, 1, 5 *fin.*; cf.: aliquid ex bonis, ib. 26, 7, 12: aliquid pro introitu, ib. 32, 1, 102 *fin.* et saep.—**C.** Trop., in Tertullian: aliquem, *to expose to death, to destroy, kill*: tot innocentes, Tert. Apol. 44; id. Spect. 12; id. Praescript. 2.—**II.** *To entreat, prevail on by entreaties*: precibus erogatus, App. M. 5, p. 165.

Ĕros, ōtis, *m.*, = Ἔρως. **I.** *Love* as a person; Lat. Amor, Cupido, Nemes. Ecl. 4 *lem.*—**II.** In gen., *a common name of Roman slaves* or *freedmen*, Cic. Fam. 12, 26; id. Att. 10, 15; 15, 15; 20; Dig. 6, 1, 5 *fin.* et saep.—**III.** *The name of an actor in the time of Cicero*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11.

ērōsio, ōnis, *f.* [erodo], *an eating away, erosion*, in *plur.*: genarum, Plin. 23, 3, 34, § 70.

ērōsus, a, um, *Part.*, from erodo.

† **ĕrōtēma,** ătis, *n.*, = ἐρώτημα, *an inquiry, a question*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 524.

Ĕrōtŏpaegnion, i, *n.*, = ἐρωτοπαίγνιον, *a love song*, Aus. Edyll. 13 *fin.*—Esp. *plur.*: **Ĕrōtopaegnia,** ōn, *the title of a book of poems* by Laevius, Gell. 2, 24, 9.

* **ē-rŏtundātus,** a, um, *Part.* [rotundo], *rounded off, polished*.—Trop.: structura verborum (with levis), Sid. Ep. 9, 7.

ĕrōtўlus, i, *m.*, = ἐρωτύλος, *an unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 160.

errābundus, a, um, *adj.* [erro], *wandering to and fro, wandering about* (rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): odor, *floating about*, Lucr. 4, 692: nunc errabundi domos suos pervagarentur, Liv. 1, 29; cf. Suet. Caes. 31: naves (with dispersae), Auct. B. Afr. 2, 4: naves vagabantur, ib. 21, 3: trieris, ib. 44, 2: agmen, Curt. 8, 4, 6.—Poet. transf.: vestigia bovis, Verg. E. 6, 58.

* **errantia,** ae, *f.* [id.], *a wandering*: animi, Att. ap. Non. 204, 13 (Rib. Fragm. Trag. p. 196).

errātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *wandering to and fro, wandering about, roving, erratic* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: stellae, *planets*, Auct. ap. Gell. 3, 10, 2; 14, 1, 11; 18; Sen. Q. N. 7, 23: Delos, Ov. M. 6, 333: homo, Gell. 9, 2, 6: sanguis, i. e. *herpetic*, Plin. 26, 13, 84, § 136; cf. transf.: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, * Cic. de Sen. 15, 52.—**II.** Esp. in botany, of plants that spring up here and there wild, i. q. silvestris, *wild*: brassica, Cato R. R. 157, 12; Plin. 20, 9, 36, § 92: cucumis, id. 20, 2, 4, § 9: intubum, id. 19, 8, 39, § 129: salix, Vitr. 8, 1.

errātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *wandering*: ferae, Cassiod. Var. 1, 21.

errātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a wandering, roving about*. **I.** Lit.: hac multo propius ibis et minor est erratio, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 41; Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 90; Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 56; id. Univ. 6.—**II.** Trop.: in factis dictisque, Lact. 5, 17, 29; Hyg. Astr. 2, 2.

‡ **errātīvus** (al. ERRATICIVS) animus est, qui solet errare et desinit, Fronto de Differ. Voc. p. 2200 P.

errātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a wanderer*, Fest. p. 344, 34. — Transf., of the river Maeander: terris totiens errator in isdem, Ov. H. 9, 55.

errātum, i, *n.*, v. 1. erro, I. B. 2. b.

errātus, ūs, *m.* [erro], *a wandering, roving about* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): longis erratibus actus, Ov. M. 4, 567.

1. erro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [root er-, to go; desiderative forms, ἔρχομαι (ἐρσκ-); and Lat. (ers-o) erro, to seek to reach; hence, to wander; cf. Germ. irren; Engl. err, etc., v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 546 sq.]. **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** In gen. **1.** Prop., *to wander, to wander* or *stray about, to wander up and down, to rove* (freq. and class.; cf. vagor, palor): propter te errans patria careo, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 16; cf.: cum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic. Clu. 62, 175: ignari hominumque locorumque Erramus vento huc et vastis fluctibus acti, Verg. A. 1, 333; cf. id. ib. 1, 32; 3, 200; Ov. M. 3, 175; id. F. 2, 335 et saep.: circum villulas nostras, Cic. Att. 8, 9, 3: pios per lucos, Hor. C. 3, 4, 7: inter audaces lupus errat agnos, id. ib. 3, 18, 13; cf. of beasts, id. S. 1, 8, 35; id. Epod. 2, 12; Verg. E. 1, 9; 2, 21; 6, 40; id. G. 4, 11 et saep.—*Pass. impers.*: male tum Libyae solis erratur in agris, Verg. G. 3, 249.—Prov.: in media luce errare, Sen. Ben. 5, 6, 3.—**b.** Transf., of inanimate things: (stellae) quae errantes et quasi vagae nominantur, Cic. Rep. 1, 14; so of the planets, id. N. D. 2, 20; 3, 20; id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; Plin. 2, 6, 4, § 12; Vulg. Jud. 13; cf. of the motion of the stars in gen., Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 17: Cocytus errans flumine languido, id. C. 2, 14, 18; cf. Verg. G. 3, 14: errantesque per altum Cyaneae, Val. Fl. 4, 561: hic lintres errare videres, Ov. F. 2, 391: vidi ad frontem sparsos errare capillos, i. e. *flying about*, Prop. 2, 1, 7; cf. id. 2, 22, 9: errantia lumina, i. e. *moving fitfully about*, Prop. 3, 14, 27 (4, 13, 27 M.); cf. Stat. Th. 10, 150: pulmonibus errat Ignis edax, i. e. *spreads, runs about*, Ov. M. 9, 201 et saep.—**2.** Trop., *to wander, stray at random*: ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 209; cf.: errans et vaga sententia (opp. stabilis certaque), id. N. D. 2, 1, 2: eo fit, ut errem et vager latius, id. Ac. 2, 20, 66: ut ingredi libere, non ut licenter videatur errare, id. Or. 23, 77: errans opinio (opp. stabilis conscientia), id. Fin. 2, 22, 71: dubiis affectibus errat, Ov. M. 8, 473: ne tuus erret honos, *be in doubt, uncertain*, id. F. 1, 468; cf. id. ib. 3, 543.—Poet., with a *rel.-clause*: erro, quam insistas viam, *I am uncertain, in doubt*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 197; cf.: inter recens et vetus sacramentum, i. e. *to hesitate, vacillate*, Tac. H. 4, 58.—**B.** In partic., *to miss the right way, to lose one's self, go astray* (in the literal sense rarely, but in the trop. freq. and class.). **1.** Lit.: homo qui erranti comiter monstrat viam, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51: errare viā, Verg. A. 2, 739: maledictus qui errare facit caecum in itinere, Vulg. Deut. 27, 18. — **2.** Trop., *to wander from the truth, to err, mistake*: avius errat Saepe animus, Lucr. 3, 463; cf. id. 2, 740: totā erras viā, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 14; cf.: in eo non tu quidem totā re, sed temporibus errasti, Cic. Phil. 2, 9 *fin.*: longe, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 40; cf. procul, Sall. J. 85, 38 Kritz. *N. cr.*: errant probe, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 20: vehementer, Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 103: valde, id. de Or. 2, 19, 83 et saep.: errare malo cum Platone quam cum istis vera sentire, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 39; cf. id. Balb. 28, 64: erras, si id credis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 53; so with *si*, id. Hec. 4, 4, 60; Caes. B. G. 5, 41, 5; 7, 29, 2 et saep.: de nostris verbis errat, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 22: in aliqua re, Quint. 6, 3, 112; 10, 2, 21; 11, 1, 81 al.: in alteram partem, id. 10, 1, 26; cf.: in alienos fetus, Liv. 31, 12, 8. — Less freq. with *acc.* of a neutr. pronoun: mone, quaeso, si quid erro, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 30; so with *quid*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 18; Quint. 2, 5, 16; 2, 3, 11; 2, 6, 6: hoc, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 21. — Poet. also with the *acc.* of a noun: errabant tempora, i. e. *in chronology*, Ov. F. 3, 155.—*Pass. impers.*: si fuit errandum, Ov. H. 7, 109: si nihil esset erratum, Quint. 6, 5, 7: si erratur in nomine, Cic. Fin. 4, 20 *fin.*; cf.: tutius circa priores erratur, Quint. 2, 5, 26: uno verbo esse erratum, id. 7, 3, 17. — Sometimes, in a palliative manner, of moral error, *to err through mistake*: pariter te errantem et illum sceleratissimum persequi, Sall. J. 102, 5; cf. id. ib. 104, 4. — Hence, **b. errātum,** i, *n.*, *an error, mistake, fault*: illud de Flavio et fastis, si secus est, commune erratum est, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 18; cf. id. ib. 13, 44 *fin.*: cujus errato nulla venia, recte facto exigua laus proponitur, id. Agr. 2, 2, 5; id. Fam. 5, 20, 8: nullum ob totius vitae non dicam vitium, sed erratum, id. Clu. 48; cf. id. Lig. 1; id. Sull. 23; and in *plur.*, id. Fam. 16, 21, 2; Sall. J. 102, 10; Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 66.—**II.** *Act.* in Aug. poets (only in *part. perf.*), *to wander over* or *through*: immensum est erratas dicere terras, Ov. F. 4, 573: ager, id. ib. 3, 655: orbis, Val. Fl. 4, 447: litora, Verg. A. 3, 690.

2. erro, ōnis, *m.* [1. erro], *a wanderer, vagabond, vagrant*, Tib. 2, 6, 6; Ov. H. 15, 53.—Used esp. of slaves: ut errones aliquem cujus dicantur invenient, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 5; Edict. Aedil. ap. Gell. 4, 2, 1; Dig. 21, 1, 17, § 14; 49, 16, 4 *fin.*; Hor. S. 2, 7, 113.—Of the queen-bee: dux, Col. 9, 10 *fin.* —Of the planets, Nigid. ap. Gell. 3, 10, 2; 14, 1, 11.—*Of vagabond soldiers*: nec nostros servire sinant errorribus agros, Verg. Dir. 70 Rib.

errōnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *wandering about, straying*: vagus atque erroneus, Sen. Ben. 6, 11, 2: canes, Col. 7, 12, 5: erroneus, ἀλήτης, πλάνος, Gloss. Labb.

error, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a wandering*. **I.** In gen., *a wandering, straying* or *strolling about* (rare and mostly poet.). **A.** Lit.: ad quos Ceres in illo errore venisse dicitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 108: error ac dissipatio civium (sc. mercatorum), id. Rep. 2, 4, 7 Mos. (cf. erratio, I.): navium pars ex errore eodem conferebatur, Auct. B. Afr. 11; cf. Ov. H. 16, 29; id. M. 14, 484; id. Tr. 4, 10, 100; Verg. A. 1, 755; 6, 532 et saep.—Transf., of the *motion* of atoms, Lucr. 2, 132; of the *meanderings* of rivers, Ov. M. 1, 582; of the *mazes* of the labyrinth, id. ib. 8, 161; 167. — **B.** Trop., *a wavering, uncertainty*: fluctuat incertis erroribus ardor amantum, Lucr. 4, 1077:

nec, quid corde nunc consili capere possim, Scio, tantus cum cura meo est error animo, Plaut Merc 2, 3, 13, cf Liv 9, 15, 45, 27, 47, Ov F 5, 362 al; so, too, with *obj gen*. viarum, *uncertainty, ignorance*, Liv 24, 17, cf veri, Tac H 2, 72.—**II.** In partic, *a wandering from the right way, a going astray* **A.** Lit (very seldom) reduxit me usque ex errore in viam, Plaut Ps. 2, 3, 2, Curt 5, 13 *fin*.—**B.** Trop, *a departing from the truth, an error, mistake, delusion* (class, cf erratum, vitium, peccatum) erroris ego illos et dementiae complebo, Plaut Am 1, 2, 8 opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errorem nec vera cernimus, Cic. Leg 2, 17, 43, cf inducere imperitos in errorem, id. Brut 85, 293, Nep Hann 9, 3 errore quodam fallimur in disputando, Cic Rep 3, 35 si errorem velis tollere, id. ib 1, 24 errorem tollere, id. ib 2, 10, id. Fin 1, 11, 37 deponere, id Phil. 8, 11, 32 eripere alicui, id Att 10, 4, 6 demere, Hor Ep 2, 2, 140 et saep mentis, i e *distraction, insanity*, Cic Att 3, 13 2, cf Hor A P 454, Verg G 3, 513, so poet of other kinds of mental perturbation, as fear, Ov F 3, 555, love, Verg E 8, 41, Ov Am 1, 10, 9, cf ib 1, 2, 35, id. M 10, 342 aut aliquis latet error, equo ne credite, Teucri, *some deception*, Verg A. 2, 48, cf Liv 22, 1 par forma aut aetas errorem agnoscentibus fecerat, Tac A 4, 63 jaculum detulit error in Idam, Ov M 5, 90—(β) Esp, *an error in language, a solecism*, Quint 1, 5, 47—(γ) Rarely a moral *error, fault* (cf erro, I B 2.), Ov Pont 4, 8, 20, cf id ib 2, 2, 57, 2, 3, 92—(δ) Error, *personif*, = Ἄτη, *the inspirer of folly* or *judicial blindness*, Ov M 12, 59

ērŭbescentĭa, ae, *f* [erubesco], *a blushing for shame, shamefacedness* (post class) Tert ad Nat 1, 16, id Poen 10

ērŭbescĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [id.], *of which one should be ashamed*, Cassiod. Amic. 21, 5

ē-rŭbesco, bŭi, 3, *v inch n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr*, *to grow red, to redden* **A.** In gen, vidi te totis erubuisse genis, Ov Am 2, 8, 16, id. M 4, 330, id. Pont 2, 1, 36—**B.** In partic., *to redden* or *blush with shame, to feel ashamed*. (α) *Absol*, with *praepp* or *abl* erubui mecastor misera propter clamorem tuum, etc, Plaut Truc 2, 2, 36, Ter Ad. 4, 5, 9 quas (voluptates) non erubescens persequitur nominatim, Cic N D 1, 40, 111 *fin*, id Rosc Com 3, 8, id. Vatin 16, 39, id Fin 2, 9, 28, id Fam 5, 12 al in aliqua re, id. Leg 1, 14 *fin* aliquā re, Liv 40, 14, Quint 6, 4, 8, Ov M 5, 584, id F 2, 168, cf viro, id Tr 4, 3, 64 al de sorore multum, Spart Sever 15, Vulg Gen 2, 25 et saep—(β) With *inf* (post Aug and freq, in Cic Leg 1, 19, 50, pudet enim loqui is the true reading) noli erubescere collegam habere, Liv 10, 8, 45, 35, 5, Quint 1, 10 13, 6, 1, 14, Verg E 6, 2, Curt 6, 5 5, Plin Ep 9, 27, 2, Sen Contr 1, 8, 3—**II.** *Act*, with *acc* jura fidemque Supplicis erubuit, *he respected*, Verg A 2, 542 fratres, *to blush on account of*, Prop 3, 14, 20 (4, 13, 20 M) soloecismum, Sen Ep 95, 9 (dub al soloecismo)—In the *part fut pass* erubescendus, a, um, *of which one should be ashamed* ignes (amoris), Hor C 1, 27, 15 id urbi Romanae fore erubescendum, Liv 38, 59, 11, Vell 2 130, 4, Curt 4, 21, 4 sentina, Val. Max 2, 7, 1 causa belli, Flor 2, 14, 3 anni domesticis cladibus, id. 3, 12, 3

ērūca, ae, *f* **I.** *A caterpillar, canker worm*, Col 11, 3, 63, p 464 Bip, Pall 1, 35 saep, Col 10, 333, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 229, but here Sillig reads uruca, q v—**II.** *A sort of cole wort* Brassica eruca, Linn, Col 11, 3, 29, 10, 109, 372, Plin 19, 8, 44, § 154, Hor S 2, 8, 51, Mart 3, 75, Vulg Amos, 4, 9

Erucius, ii, *m*, *a Roman proper name*, Cic Rosc Am 13 al.

ēructātio, onis, *f* [eructo], *a casting* or *throwing upward* (post class and rare) altera (exhalatio) arida est atque animae similis, quae terrenis eructationibus surgit, App de Mundo, p 60, 40—**II.** Transf, *an utterance* judiciorum Dei per voces prophetarum, Hilar in Psa. 41, 12.

ē-ructo, are, *v a.* **I.** *To belch* or *vomit forth, to throw up* (rare but class.) **A.** Prop unde tu nos turpissime eructando ejecisti, Cic Pis 6, 13 saniem eructans, Verg A. 3, 632; cf. Col 8, 8, 10—**B.** Trop caedem sermonibus suis, i e *to talk of murder when drunk*, Cic Cat. 2, 5, 10—**II.** In gen., *to cast forth, emit, exhale* Tartarus horriferos eructans faucibus aestus, Lucr 3, 1012 aquam, Varr R. R. 3, 14, 2 odorem, id ib 1, 4, 4 noxium virus, Col 1, 5, 6 harenam, Verg A 6, 297 flammas, vaporem, fumum, Just 4, 1, 4.—**B.** Esp, *to utter* (eccl. Lat) abscondita Vulg Matt. 13, 35, id. Psa. 44, 2, August Civ D 18, 32, cf Lact 4, 8, 14.

ēructus, a, um, *P a.*, v ‡ 2 erugo

ē-rūdĕro, no *perf*, ātum, 1, *v a.*, *to clear from rubbish* (very rare) **I.** Lit solum, Varr R R. 2, 2, 7—**II.** Trop volumen de supervacuis sententiis, Sid. Ep 5, 15, 5, 7, Ambros Ep 22, 2.

ē-rŭdio, ivi or ii, itum, 4, *v a*, qs to free from roughness, i e *to polish educate, instruct, teach* (freq and class, cf doceo, edoceo, praecipio, instituo) **I.** Prop studiosos discendi erudiunt atque docent, Cic Off 1, 44, 156 aliquem, id Div 2 2 (with docere), id de Or 3, 9, 35 (with instituere), id. ib 2, 1, 12, Quint prooem § 1, 6 et saep filios ad majorum instituta (with instituere), Cic. Verr 2, 3, 69, cf. id. Tusc. 1, 26 aliquem artibus, id. Fam 1, 7 *fin*, cf. id. Rep 2, 19, 34 eum ad exquisitissimam consuetudinem Graecorum erudiit, id. ib 2, 21, 37 aliquem in jure civili, id de Or 1, 59 *fin.*, cf id. Q Fr 1, 1, 3—With *two acc* (poet and in post Aug prose) aliquem leges praeceptaque belli, Stat Th 10, 507, cf Val Fl 2, 50, v also under *P a* aliquem, with an *object clause*, Plin. 33, 11, 53, § 149, cf without aliquem, Ov F. 3, 820, Sil. 11, 352—With a *rel clause* as object qua possint arte capi, Ov F 3, 294 tirones neque in ludo, neque per lanistas, i e *to cause to be instructed*, Suet Caes 26 gladiatores sub eodem magistro eruditi, Quint 2, 17, 33 Athenas erudiendi gratia missus, Just. 17, 3, 11, once aliquem de aliqua re, Cic obviae mihi velim sint tuae litterae, quae me erudiant de omni re publica, *instruct me, keep me informed of*, Cic Fam 2, 12, 1—**II.** Transf, of objects not personal artes, Ov M 8, 215 ut fierent, oculos erudiere suos, id R Am 690, id Am 1, 14, 30 Polycletus consummasse hanc scientiam judicatur et toreuticen sic erudisse, ut Phidias aperuisse, *to have cultivated, brought to perfection*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 56—Hence, **ērŭdītus,** a, um, *P a*, *learned, accomplished, well-informed, skilled, experienced* (cf litteratus, doctus, peritus, gnarus, scitus) **A.** Prop est non satis politus iis artibus, quas qui tenent eruditi appellantur, Cic Fin 1, 7 *fin* Graeculus otiosus et loquax, et fortasse doctus atque eruditus, id de Or 1 22, 102 semper mihi et doctrina et eruditi homines placuerunt, id Rep 1, 17 *fin*, id Tusc 1, 3 nec sicut vulgus sed ut eruditi solent appellare sapientem, id. Lael 2, 6, cf opp rusticus, Quint 11, 1, 45, 8, 6, 75 et saep non transmarinis nec importatis artibus eruditi, sed genuinis domesticisque virtutibus, Cic. Rep 2 15 *fin* homines non litteris ad rei militaris scientiam, sed rebus gestis ac victoriis eruditos, id. Font 15, 33, id Q Fr 1 1, 7 *fin*, cf id Brut. 67, 236, id. Arch 7, id N D 3, 9, 23 al. eruditi Socraticis disputationibus, id de Or 3, 34, 139 a pueris eruditi artibus militiae, Liv 42 52 et saep, cf in the *comp* litteris eruditior quam Curio, Cic Brut 82, and in the *sup* Scaevola, homo omnium et disciplinā juris civilis eruditissimus, id de Or 1, 39 180—With *acc* Graecas res eruditi Gell 2 21, 3, cf id. 19, 12, 9—With *inf* eruditus utilia honestis miscere, Tac Agr 8—**B.** Transf, of inanimate and abstract subjects quod ceteri minus eruditis hominum seculis fuerunt, Cic. Rep 2 10 tempora (with docti homines), id ib aures, id ib 2, 42, id Or 34, 119, Quint 10, 1, 32 animus, Cic. Fam 5, 14 oratio (opp popularis), id Par prooem § 4, cf Quint 8, 3 17, 8, 6, 24 al Graecorum copia, *fulness of Greek learning*, Cic. Leg 1, 2, 7 palata, i e *practised, fine* (with docta), Col 8, 16, 4, cf gustus Tac. A 16, 18—In *neutr* with a *subject clause* ex historia ducere urbanitatem, eruditum est, Quint 6 3, 98, cf eruditissimum longe, si, etc, id 9, 2 97—*Adv* **ērŭdītē,** *learnedly, eruditely*—*Comp* Cic. de Sen. 1 *fin*; Quint 1, 5, 36.—*Sup*, Cic. Or 52, Plin Ep 1, 9, 8.

ērŭdītĭo, onis, *f* [erudio], *an instructing, instruction* (cf doctrina, disciplina, scientia, intellegentia, cognitio) **I.** Prop: de ejus eruditione quod labores nihil est, quoniam ingenium ejus nosti, Cic. Q Fr 3, 1 4 *fin*, cf Quint 2, 3, 10, Gell 11, 7, 3—Far more freq, **II.** Transf, *learning, knowledge, erudition*, obtained by instruction qui praeclara eruditione atque doctrina aut utraque re ornati, Cic. Off 1, 33, id. de Or 2, 1, id. Fin 1, 21, 71, id. Tusc. 1, 2 4, id. Div 2 63 *fin*, Quint 1 4, 6, 6, 3 17 et saep—In *plur*, Vitr 1, 1, 11, Gell praef. § 3

ērŭdītor, ōris, *m* [id] *an instructor, teacher* (post class), Tert Pall 4, Hier Vit. Hil.; Vulg Rom 2, 20 al

* **ērŭdītrix,** icis *f* [eruditor], *an instructress*, Flor 2, 6, 38

* **ērŭdītŭlus,** i, *m. dim* [1 eruditus] *somewhat skilled* or *experienced* (in love) said jocosely, Cat 57, 7

1. ērŭdītus, a, um, *Part.* and *P a*, from erudio

* **2. ērŭdītus,** ūs, *m* [erudio], *instruction*, in *abl sing*, Tert. adv Val 29

* **ērūgātio,** onis, *f* [1 erugo], *a clearing from wrinkles* cutis, Plin. 28, 12, 50 § 184

1. ē-rūgo, āre, *v a.*, *to clear from wrinkles, to smooth*, Plin. 13, 12, 26, § 82, 21, 19, 74, § 127, 28, 12, 50, § 183

‡ **2. ē-rūgo,** ĕre, semel factum significat, quod eructare saepius, Paul ex Fest p 83, 1 Müll—Hence, * **ēructus,** a, um *P a*, *belched out*, transf, *impure, bad* vinum (with fetidum) Gell 11, 7, 3

Erūlus, i, *m*, v Herulus.

ē-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, *v a* and *n* **I.** *Act.*, *to cause to break* or *burst forth; to burst, sunder* (rare, mostly ante class.) **A.** Lit (brassica) tumida concoquit, eadem erumpit, Cato, R. R. 157, 3 ignes, Lucr 1, 725, cf id. 6, 583, Cic Arat 111 Achates et Aeneas erumpere nubem ardebant, Verg A 1, 580 cum sanguis eruptus est, Scrib Comp 84 se erumpere, in the neuter signif, *to break* or *burst forth*, Lucr 4, 1111, cf portis se foras erumpunt Caes B C 2, 14, 1 et caput, unde altus primum se erumpit Enipeus, Verg G 4, 368.—**B.** Trop gaudium, Ter Eun. 3, 5, 2 ne in me stomachum erumpant, cum sint tibi irati, Cic Att. 16, 3, 1, Caes. B C 3, 8, 3, cf iram in hostes, Liv 36, 7, 13 sic illi invidiosa conjunctio ad bellum se erupit, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 14, 2, Tib 4, 1, 88.—Far more frequent and class, **II.** *Neutr*, *to break out, to burst* or *sally forth* **A.** Lit **1.** In gen ex castris, Caes. B G 3, 5 *fin.*, cf ignes ex Aetnae vertice, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 48, and ex stagno amnes Plin 6, 22, 24, § 86 tempestates, Hirt B G 8, 5, 2 ne quo loco erumperent Pompeiani, Caes. B C 3, 44, 4, cf portis, Sall J 99, 1 a porta, Liv 34, 26 sive noctu, sive interdiu erumperent, Caes B C 1, 81, 2, so *absol*, Liv 9, 37, 29, 33 al, cf abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic Cat 2, 1 per hostes, *to break through*, Liv 22, 50, 8, cf inter tela hostium, Sall J 101, 9 ad Catilinam, id Cat 43, 2, Curt 6 3, 5 et saep—**2.** In partic, *to burst forth* in growing *to shoot up, sprout out* folium e latere, Plin 15, 14, 15, § 52 lentor cortice, id 13, 6, 12, § 54 hordeum, id 18, 7, 10, § 51 dentes, id 11 37, 64, § 170—**B.** Trop, *to break out, to burst forth* cum illa conjuratio ex latebris atque ex tenebris erupisset, Cic. Sest 4, 9 si illustrantur, si erumpunt omnia? *are disclosed*, Cic Cat 1, 3 qui ex media (oratione) erumpit, *breaks away digresses* Quint. 4, 3, 17 risus quo pacto ita repente erumpat, id de Or 2, 58, 235, cf aliquando vera vox, id Phil 10, 9, 19 affectus, Quint. 9, 3, 54, cf lacrimae, id. 11 3, 75 verba vi quadam veritatis, id 9, 2, 76 et saep furor, Cic. Sull 24, cf curae privatae in certaminibus publicis erumpebant, Liv 7, 21 seditio, id. 28, 24 12, Tac. H. 1, 26 lumen dicendi per obstantia, Quint 12 9, 5 ut odia occulta ci vium in fortunas optimi cujusque erumperent, Cic. Mur 23, 47, cf id. ib 38, 81, id. Cat. 1, 13, 31, so, vitia in amicos, id. Lael.

21 iracundia in naves, Caes B C 3, 8, 3 conspirationes in rempublicam, Quint 12, 7, 2 et saep · vereor ne istaec fortitudo in nervum erumpat, i. e *may end in bringing you to the stocks*, Ter Phorm. 2, 2, 11 Ruhnk., cf. aliquid in omnium pernici em, Liv 34, 61 omnia, quae per hoc trien nium agitata sunt, in hos dies in hos men ses, in hoc tempus erumpunt, Cic. Mur 38 elisa (vox) in illum sonum erumpit Quint 11, 3, 51 in aliquem voluptatis affectum id. 8, 3, 4, 11, 3, 51, Tac. A. 11, 35, cf in omne genus crudelitatis, Suet Tib 61, id. Cal. 6 rem ad ultimum seditionis eruptu ram, Liv 2, 45, cf. ad majora vitia, Suet Ner 27 quorsus (dominatio) eruptura sit horremus, Cic Att 2, 21, cf huc ejus af fectus, ut, etc, Quint 9, 2, 64.

ē-runco, are, *v a.*, *to weed out* herbas Col. 2, 10, 28 areas, id. 11, 3, 14.

ē-rŭo, ŭi, ŭtum, 3, *v a*, *to cast forth, throw out, to dig, tear*, or *pluck out* (freq and class) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. qui sciet, ubi quidque positum sit, quaque eo veniat, is, etiam si quid obrutum erit, pote rit eruere, Cic Fin. 4, 4 *fin.*, so, aurum terra Ov Am 3, 8, 53, cf. caprificos sepul cris, Hor Epod. 5, 17 gemmam vadis, Mart 8, 28, Tac. A. 2, 69 segetem ab radicibus imis, Verg. G 1, 320, cf. pinum radicibus, id. A. 5, 449 Heyne *N cr*, and herbam radicitus, Plin 21, 11, 36, § 62 mortuum, Cic Div 1, 27 *fin* oculum, Plin. 25, 8, 50, § 89, 28, 8, 29, § 114 dentes de sinistra parte, id. 28, 8 27, § 95 aquam remis, *to stir up, plough up*, Ov H. 5, 54, cf. sepul cra (hyaena), Plin. 8, 30, 44, § 106 —Poet in Greek construction eruitur oculos, *his eyes are torn out*, Ov M 12 269 (cf Zumpt, Gram § 458) —**B.** Since the Aug per, sometimes in partic, *to root out, to destroy from the foundation* urbem totam a sedibus, Verg A. 2, 612, Sil. 3, 2, 13, cf. under II B 2.—**II.** Trop **A.** In gen., *to draw out, bring out, elicit* inde tamen ali quando (servum fugitivum) eruam, Vat ap Cic. Fam 5, 9 *fin.*, cf. Curt. 4, 14 scrutari locos, ex quibus argumenta eruamus, Cic. de Or 2, 34, 146, cf id. Tusc. 1, 13 si quid est, quod indagaris, inveneris, ex tenebris erueris, id Agr 1, 3 ex annalium vetustate eruenda est memoria nobilitatis tuae, id. Mur 7, 16 memoriam, id. de Or 2, 68, 360 veritatem, Quint 12, 9, 3 causam rerum et rationem, Plin. 18, 4, 5, § 24 sacra reco gno ces annalibus eruta priscis, Ov F 1, 17 mi sicunde potes, erues, qui decem legati Mummio fuerint, Cic Att 13, 30, 2 et saep fanum erui volo, neque hoc mihi erui potest, *I cannot be talked out of it*, id. ib 12, 36 —**B.** In partic. **1.** *To rescue, release* propter difficultatem pecuniari am, qua erui nusquam nisi ex privatorum bonis pos et, Cic. Att 10, 14, 1.—**2.** *To overthrow, destroy* Trojanas ut opes et lamen tabile regnum Eruerint Danai, Verg A. 2, 5, cf civitatem, Tac H. 4, 72 Thracas (with frangere gentem), Stat Th. 5, 76

ēruptio, ōnis, *f* [erumpo, II.], *a breaking out, bursting forth* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. (elephanti) universi eruptionem ten tavere, Plin 8 7, 7, § 21, 16, 10, 19, § 45, 18, 17, 44, § 150 al.—In *plur*, Plin. 24, 15, 86 § 136 —**B.** In partic **1.** In milit lang, *a sally* ex oppido eruptionem fece runt, Caes B G 2, 33, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 5, 2, 3, 6, 1 et saep —**2.** In medic. lang, concr, *a breaking out, eruption* of morbid matter, Plin 23 prooem. 5, § 8, 24 9, 38, § 63, 20, 7, 26 § 67, 20 8, 27, § 71, 26, 11, 73, § 120, 28, 6, 18 § 66 —**3.** Of a volcano *an eruption* Aetnaeorum ignium, Cic N D 2, 38, 96 —**4.** Of plants, *the putting forth, sprouting* semen prima eruptione agnoscitur, Plin. 18 17 44, § 150 —**II.** Trop vitiorum Sen Clem 1, 2, 2.

ēruptor, oris, *m* [erumpo], *one who makes a sally*, Amm 24, 5, 9

ēruptus, a, um, *Part.*, from erumpo

ĕrus (less correctly, **hĕrus,** v infra), i, *m* [Sanscr root, har, har âmi, I seize, har anam, hand, Gr χείρ, χέρης, Lat. heres hirudo, but the form erus is that of the best MSS, cf. Ritschl, Opusc 2 409, Brix ad Plaut Trin. 1, 2 24] **I.** Lit, *the master of a house* or *family* in respect to servants erum atque servom salucre Plaut Trin. 2, 4, 34 iis, qui vi oppressos imperio coercent, sit sane adhibenda sae vitia, ut eris in famulos, si aliter teneri non possunt, Cic Off. 2, 7, 24, cf. non eros nec dominos appellabant eos, quibus juste paruerunt, id Rep 1, 41, Plaut Am 1, 1, 87 me meus erus Fecit ut vigilarem, id. ib 141 nonne erae meae nunciare, quod erus meus jussit, licet? id. ib 296 quis erus est igitur tibi? id. ib 206, 225 nec victoris eri tetigit captiva cubile Verg A. 3, 324, Plaut Am 2, 1, 20, cf. O ere, quae res Nec modum habet, etc, Hor S 2, 3 265 *Le.* Ubinam est erus? *Li* Major apud forum'st minor hic est intus, *our old our young master*, Plaut As. 2, 2 63, cf. id. Capt. 3, 5, 49 sq —**II.** Transf. **A.** Of men, *a master, lord, owner, proprietor* (poet) agellulum hunc erique villulam hortulumque pauperis Tuor, Cat 20, 4, cf propriae telluris erus, Hor S 2, 2, 129, and ne perconteris, fundus meus Arvo pascat erum, an, etc, id. Ep 1, 16, 2 destinata Aula divitem manet erum, id. C 2. 18, 32 O cubile quae tuo veniunt ero Quanta gaudia, Cat 61, 116 —**B.** Of the gods non dum cum sanguine sacro Hostia caelestes pacificas et eros, Cat. 68, 76 —Of the gods, *absol* quod temere invitis suscipiatur eris, Cat. 68, 78

ērŭtor, oris, *m.* [eruo], *a rescuer* eru tor meus es tu, Domine, Vers. Lat Psa. 69, 6, ap August in Psa. 69 (cf. implicatus sum, erue, August ib)

ērŭtus, a, um, *Part*, from eruo

ervĭlia, ae, *f* [ervum], *a kind of pulse, the bitter vetch*, Varr R. R. 1, 32, 2, Col. 2, 13, 1, Ser Samon. 585, cf. Paul. ex Fest p 82, 21 Müll.

† **ervum (her-),** i, *n* [Gr ἐρέβινθος, ὄροβος, root, ar for al, cf. alo] *a kind of pulse, the bitter vetch*, ervum ervilia, Linn; Verg E 3 100 Voss, Col. 2, 10 34, 11, 2, 10, Pall. Jan. 8, Ov Med. fac. 55, Hor S 2, 6 117

Ĕrȳcīnus, a, um, v Eryx, II.

Ĕrȳcus, i, *m*, v Eryx.

Ĕrȳmanthus, i, *m*, = Ἐρύμανθος **I.** *A chain of mountains in Arcadia, on the borders of Elis, where Hercules slew the boar named after the place*, Ov H. 9, 87, id. M. 5 608, Mart. 11, 69 —**B.** Deriv **1.** **Ĕrȳmanthĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *Erymanthian* belua, Cic Tusc. 2, 9, 22 aper, id. ib 4, 22, 55, and sarcastically, with Verres immanissimus, id. Verr 2, 4, 43 *fin.* mater, i e *Atalanta, from Tegea, in Arcadia*, Stat Th. 12, 805 —**2.** **Ĕrȳmanthēus,** a, um, *adj*, *Erymanthian* monstrum, Val. Fl 1, 374.—**3.** **Ĕrȳmanthĭas,** ădis, *f*, *adj*, *Erymanthian* Nymphae Stat Th. 4, 329 —**4.** **Ĕrȳmanthis,** ĭdis, *f*, *adj*, *Erymanthian* silvae, Ov M 2, 499 ursa, i. e *Callisto of Arcadia, who was changed into a bear, and placed by Jupiter as a constellation in the sky*, id Tr 1, 4, 1, 3, 4, 47 —**II.** *The river Erymanthus, which rises in these mountains*, Mel. 2 3, 5, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 21, Ov M. 2, 244.—**III.** *A river in Persia*, Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 92.

† **ērynge,** ēs, *f*, and **ēryngĭon,** ii, *n*, = ἠρύγγη and ἠρύγγιον, *a sort of thistle*, acc. to some, *the eringo*, Eryngium campe stre, Linn., acc to others the *spotted yellow thistle*, Scolymus maculatus, Linn., Plin. 22, 7, 8, § 18 sq, Col. 6, 5, 2, Scrib Comp 153, 165, Veg Vet 1, 17, 14, 4, 3, 7

Ĕrȳsichthōn (Eris-), ŏnis, *m*, = Ἐρυσίχθων, *son of the Thessalian king Triopas*, he cut down the grove of Ceres for which he was punished with a raging hunger, that caused him to devour his own flesh, Ov M 8, 471 sq, cf. Hyg Astr 2 14.

† **ĕrȳsĭmum,** i, *n*, = ἐρύσιμον, *a sort of grain*, called also irio, Plin. 18, 10, 22, § 96

† **ĕrȳsĭpĕlas,** ătis, *n*, = ἐρυσίπελας, a reddish eruption on the skin, *St Anthony's fire erysipelas*, Cels. 5, 28, 11 (id. 5, 26, 31 and 33 written as Gr)

† **ĕrȳsiscēptrum,** i, *n*, = ἐρυσίσκηπτρον *a low thorny shrub, also called* aspalathon Plin. 24, 13, 69, § 112 al., App Herb 109

† **ĕrȳsĭthăles,** is, *n*, = ἐρυσίθαλες, *a plant with a yellow flower*, Plin. 26, 13, 85, § 137, cf. id. 25, 13, 102, § 160

ĕrȳthallis, is, *f*, *a gem now unknown*, Plin 37, 10, 58, § 160

Ĕrȳthēa or **-īa,** ae, *f*, = Ἐρύθεια, *a small island in the Bay of Cadiz, where the giant Geryon dwelt*, Mel. 3, 6 2, Plin. 4, 21, 36, § 120, Prop 5, 9, 2.—**II.** Deriv **A.** **Ĕrȳthīus,** a, um, *adj*, *Erythean* ad litora Gades, Sil. 16, 195 —**B.** **Ĕrȳthēis,** ĭdis, *f*, *Erythean* boves, Ov F. 1, 543 praeda, id. ib 5, 649

† **ĕrȳthīnus,** i, *m*, = ἐρυθῖνος, *a red kind of sea mullet*, Plin. 9, 16, 23, § 166; Ov, Hal. 104

Ĕrȳthrae, ārum, *f*, = Ἐρυθραί **I.** *A city of Boeotia, near Mount Cithaeron*, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26, Stat Th. 7, 265 —By it was founded, **II.** *One of the twelve chief cities of Ionia*, Plin. 31, 2, 10, § 14, Cic Verr 2 1, 19, § 49, Liv 44, 28 —Hence, **B.** **Ĕrȳthraeus,** a, um, *adj*, *Erythraean* Sibylla, Cic Div 1, 18, Varr ap Serv Verg A. 6, 36 terra Liv 36, 45 triremes id. 37, 11.—*Subst* **Erythraea,** ae, *f*, *the district of Erythrae*, Liv 37, 12, 44, 28 —**Erythraei,** ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Erythrae*, id. 38, 39, Front Strat 2, 5, 15 —**III.** *The port of the city of Eupalium, in Locris, on the Gulf of Corinth*, Liv 28, 8

† **ĕrȳthraeus,** a, um, *adj*, = ἐρυθραῖος, *reddish* aries, Col 7, 2 *fin*, 7, 3, 2, cf. Plin. 8, 48, 73 § 191.—**II.** As an *adj prop*, v Erythrae, II B, and Erythras, II

† **ĕrȳthrăĭcon,** i, *n* = ἐρυθραικόν, *a species of the plant* satyrion, Plin 26, 10, 63, § 97

† **ĕrȳthrănos,** on, = ἐρυθρανος, *red* cissus erythranos similis hederae, Plin. 24, 10, 49, § 82 —Hence, † **ĕrȳthrănon,** i, *n*, = ἐρυθρανόν, *a kind of ivy with reddish berries* Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 147

Ĕrȳthras, ae, *m*, = Ἐρύθρας, *a fabulous king of southern Asia* (Arabia or Persia), *after whom the Red Sea, or the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, were named*, Mel. 3, 8, 1, Plin 6 23, 28, § 107, Curt 8, 9 —Deriv, **II.** **Ĕrȳthraeus,** a, um, *adj*, *Erythraean* mare, *the Red Sea* (pure Lat. Mare rubrum), Mel., Plin., and Curt l. l. alga, i. e *in the Persian Gulf*, Mart. 10, 16 lapilli, *pearls, fished up in the Persian Gulf*, id. 5, 37, cf Stat S 4, 6, 18 —Poet, in a wider sense, *Indian* orae, Stat Th. 7, 566 dens, i e *ivory*, Mart 13, 100 trium phi, i e *of Bacchus in India* id. 8, 26

† **ĕrȳthrŏcŏmos,** on, *adj*, = ἐρυθρόκομος, *red-haired* genus *a kind of pomegranate tree*, Plin. 13, 19, 34, § 113

† **ĕrȳthrŏdănus,** i, *m*, = ἐρυθρόδανον, *madder*, Rubia tinctorum, Linn. (pure Lat rubia), Plin. 24, 11, 56, § 94.

† **ĕrȳthros,** on, *adj*, = ἐρυθρός, *red* rhus, Plin 24, 11, 55, § 93 venenum, id. 21, 31, 105, § 179

Ĕryx, ȳcis, *m*, = Ἔρυξ, *the name of a high mountain in the northwestern angle of Sicily, and of a city near it famous for its temple of Venus* According to fable, it was named from the Sicilian king Eryx, son of Butes and Venus, and brother of Aeneas, the mountain is now called *S Giuliano*, Mel 2, 7, 17, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90, Ov A. A. 2, 420, id. F 4, 874, id. M 2, 221, Verg A. 1, 570, 5, 24, 419, 630, 772, Hyg Fab 260 *The mountain* is also called **Ĕrȳcus,** i (mons), *m*, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 8, 2, 2, 47, Tac A. 4 43 (and perh in Flor 2, 2, 12) —Deriv, **II.** **Ĕrȳcīnus,** a, um, *adj*, *Erycinian* vertex, Verg. A. 5, 757 Heyne Venus, Cic Div ap Caecil. 17, id. Verr 2, 1, 10, 2, 2. 8, cf. Liv 23, 30 and 31, 40, 34, Ov F 4, 871 sq templa Stat S 1, 2, 160 concha, *sacred to Venus*, Prop 3, 13, 6 (4, 12, 6 M) litora i e *Sicilian*, Verg A 10, 36, cf thap o- Luc 9, 919 —*Subst* **Erycīna,** ae, *f*, i e *Venus*, Hor C 1, 2, 33, Ov M 5, 363 —**Erycīni,** orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of the city Eryx*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Ēsăĭās, ae, *m* [Heb] *the Jewish prophet Isaiah*, Lact 4, 11, 10, Prud. στεφ 5, 524.—Hence, **Ēsăĭānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Isaiah*, Sulp Sev Ep 2 10

esca, ae (*gen sing* escas, Liv Andron.

ap Prisc. p 679 P), *f* [for edca, v esco, and edo, cf Varr L L 6, § 84 Müll], *food*, both of men and beasts (class, cf. victus, cibus, cibaria, alimenta, edulia, opsonium, pulmentum, epulae daps, etc) **I.** In gen **A.** Lit dii nec escis aut potionibus vescuntur, Cic N D 2, 28, id Div 1, 51, id. Fin 2, 28, Plaut. Men 1, 1, 12, id Most. 3, 2, 2, id. Mil 2, 6, 98, Verg G 4, 17, Hor S 2, 2, 72 et saep —In *plur*, Plaut Cas 2, 8, 56, id Men 3, 1, 10, id. Ps 3, 2, 41, id Truc 2, 7, 48, Verg A. 12, 475, Plin. 9, 47, 71, § 154 —**B.** Trop tun' vetule, auriculis alienis colligis escas? Pers 1, 22. —**II.** In partic, *bait* for catching animals **1.** Lit, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 68, Mart 4, 56, Petr 3 *fin.*—**2.** Trop divine Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatem, Cic de Sen 13, 44

escālis, e, *adj* [esca] **I.** *Pertaining to food* argentum (with potorium), *eating vessels*, Dig 33, 10, 8 —* **II.** *Belonging to bait* vulnus, Poet Anthol Lat 2, p 453 Burm

escārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id] **I.** *Pertaining to food, eating* mensa, Varr L L. 5, § 120 Müll, cf Paul ex Fest p 77, 11 Müll vasa, Plin 36, 26, 67, § 198, cf argentum, Dig 34, 2, 19, § 12, 34, 2, 32, § 2, and *absol* **escāria,** orum, *n.*, Juv 12, 46 uvae, *fit for eating*, Plin 14 3, 4, § 42 —* **II.** *Of* or *belonging to bait* vincla, Plaut Men 1, 1, 18

escātīlis, e, *adj* [id], *edible* (post class), Tert Poen 5, id adv Marc 1, 1

ē-scendo (exs-), di, sum, 3, *v n.* and *a* [scando] **I.** *Neutr*, *to climb up, mount up, ascend* from a place (cf ascendo *init*, also scando, peto, incedo, ingredior, rare but class) **A.** In gen **1.** Lit ex alto puteo ad summum, Plaut Mil 4, 4, 14 in currum, id. Merc. 5, 2, 90 in caelum, id Trin. 4, 2, 100, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71 in rotam, id ib 5, 9, 24 Klotz *N cr* in rostra, id. Off 3, 20, 80, cf in contionem, id Q Fr 1, 2 5, Liv 8, 33 in malum (navis), id 30, 25 *fin* in equum, id 23, 14, 2, 30, 18, 5 in navem, Nep Them 8, 6 Nipperd. (for the more usual conscendo) —**2.** Trop ut ad nos contemptus Samnitium pervenit, supra non escendit, Liv 7, 30 —**B.** In partic, = ἀναβαίνειν, *to go up* from *the sea coast* Pergamum, Liv 35, 13, 6 legati Delphos cum escendissent, etc., id 29, 11, 5 —**II.** *Act.*, *to mount, ascend* a thing pars equos escendere, Sall. J 97, 5 vehiculum, Sen Vit Beat. 23 suggestum, Tac A 13, 5, cf. rostra, id ib 15, 59

ēscensĭo, onis, *f* [escendo], *an ascension, a mounting, climbing, going up* ad versus regem escensionem a Paesto facientem pugnare, Liv 8, 17, 9 in agrum Uticensem, id 27, 5, 8 ad urbem, id 27, 29, 7, 28, 8, 8, 37, 17, 3 —*Plur* in agros, Liv 29, 28, 5 —**II.** Esp, *a disembarkation, landing* ab navibus in terram, Liv 22, 20, 4 classis escensionem ad populandum fecit, id. 44, 10, 11

* **ēscensus,** ūs, *m* [id.], *a mounting, ascending*, only in *abl sing*, Tac. A. 13, 39 Nipperd (al ascensu)

† **eschăra,** ae, *f*, = ἐσχάρα **I.** *The base* or *pedestal of a military engine*, Vitr 10, 17, 20 —**II.** In medic lang, *a scar, scab*, Cael Aur Tard. 5, 1 *fin*

† **eschărōsis,** ĕos, *f*, = ἐσχάρωσις, *the formation of a scab*, Cael Aur Tard 1, 4, 118

eschărōtĭcus, a, um, *adj* [eschara], = ἐσχαρωτικός, *producing a scar, escharotic*, Cael Aur Tard 1, 1 *fin*

* **escĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [esca fero], *food-bringing* volucres, Paul Nol Carm 19, 223

escit, for erit, v sum *init*

* **esco,** are, *v a.* [for edsco, from edo, Corss Ausspr 2, 257], *to eat* escandi gratia, Sol 40 *fin.*

escŭlentus, a, um, *adj* [id], *fit for eating, good to eat, eatable, edible, esculent*, cf poculentus frusta, Cic Phil. 2, 25 *fin*, cf id. N D 2 49, 56 *fin.*, Scaev ap Gell. 4, 1, 17, Dig 33, 9, 3 § 3 animalia (with innocua), Plin 8, 55, 81, § 219 merces, Col 11, 3, 50 os, i e *filled with food* Plin 8, 25 37, § 90 —*Comp* a vino et esculentioribus cibis abstinere, i e *more delicate*, Hier Ep 22, 11

escŭlētum, escŭlĕus, escŭlĭnus, and **escŭlus,** v aesc

escunt, for erunt, v sum *init*

ēsĭto, avi, ātum, 1, *v freq a.* [1 edo], *to be wont to eat, to eat* (ante and post-class.) brassicam, Cato R. R. 157, 10 (cited in Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 83, Plaut. Capt 1, 2, 85, id. Ps. 3, 2, 41, Gell 4, 11, 1 and 9

* **ēsor,** oris, *m* [id], *an eater* prandiorum optimorum, Front. de Fer Alsiens. 3

† **ēsox,** ŏcis, *m*, = ἴσοξ, *a fish of the Rhine, a kind of pike*, Plin 9, 15, 17, § 44 (dub Jan isox)

Esquĭlĭae (less correctly, **Exquiliae, Aesquiliae**), arum, *f* (perh from aesculus, a kind of oak], *the largest of the seven hills of Rome, with several separate heights* (whence the plur form), *added to the city by Servius Tullius, now the heights of Santa Maria Maggiore*, Varr L. L 5, § 49 Müll, Liv 1, 44, Ov F 3, 246, 6, 601, Prop 3 (4), 23, 24, Hor S 1, 8, 14, Tac A 15, 40, Suet Tib 15, Juv. 11, 51 et saep In earlier times low people were buried there, hence atrae, Hor S 2, 6, 33 —**II.** Derivv, **A. Esquĭlĭus (Exq-),** a, um, *adj*, *Esquiline* mons i q Esquiliae, Ov F 2, 435 —**B. Esquĭlīnus (Exq-),** a, um, *adj*, the same tribus, Varr L. L. 5, § 45 Müll, Liv 45, 15, Plin 18, 3, 3, § 13 al porta, Tac. A. 2, 32 *fin*, also simply, **Esquilina,** ae, *f*, Cic Pis 23 *fin* campus, Suet Claud 25 alites, i e *birds of prey* (which devoured the bodies of criminals executed on the Esquiline), Hor Epod 5, 100, cf. veneficium (for which human bones, etc, were brought from the Esquiline), id. ib 17, 58 —* **C. Esquĭlĭārĭus (Exq-),** a, um, *adj*, *Esquiline* collis, Liv 1, 48, 6

essĕda, ae, *f*, v essedum

essĕdārĭus, a, um, *adj* [essedum] *of* or *belonging to a war chariot* mulier, Petr 45, 7 —Hence, as *subst* **essedarius,** ii, *m* **I.** *A fighter in a* (Gallic or British) *war chariot*, Caes B G 4, 24, 1, 5, 15, 1, 5, 19, 1, Cic. Fam 7, 6 *fin.*—**II.** In the Roman circus, *a gladiator*, Petr 36, 6, Suet. Calig 35, id Claud. 21, Inscr Orell 2566, v essedum

Essĕdŏnes, um, *m*, = Ἐσσηδόνες, *a Scythian people on the river Tanais*, Mel 2, 1, 2, Plin 4 12, 26, § 88 al

† † **essĕdum,** i, *n* (in the poets, on account of the metre, as *plur* only **esseda,** orum, v the foll —**essĕda,** ae, *f* essedas transcurrentes, Sen Ep 56, cf bigae, quadrigae) [a Celtic word], *a two wheeled war chariot* of the Gauls and Britons (cf raeda, cisium, currus vehiculum), Caes. B G 4, 32 sq, 5, 9, 3, 5, 16, 2, 5, 19, 1, Verg G 3, 204, afterwards also among the Romans for pomp and show, and in sham fights, Cic Phil 2, 24, id Att. 6, 1 *fin.*, Suet Aug 76, id Calig 51, Prop 2, 1, 76, 2, 32, 5 (3, 30, 5 M), Hor Ep 2, 1, 192 al

essentĭa, ae, *f* [sum] *the being* or *essence* of a thing, transl of the Gr οὐσία haec interpretatio (rhetorices) non minus dura est, quam illa Flavii essentia atque entia, Quint 2, 14, 2, 3, 6, 23, 8, 3, 33 cupio, propitiis auribus tuis essentiam dicere Ciceronem auctorem hujus verbi habeo, Sen Ep 58, 6.

essentĭālĭter, *adv* [essentia], *essentially* (late Lat), Aug de Trin. 7, 2

Essŭi, orum, *m*, *a Gallic tribe, perhaps identical with the* Esubii *and* Sesuvii, *west of the* Sequana, acc to G Long in the modern *diocese of Seez*, Caes B G 5, 24, 2.

* **estrix,** icis, *f* [esor], *a female glutton* or *gormandizer*, Plaut Cas. 4, 1, 20

ēstur, for editur, v 1 ĕdo *init*

Esubĭi, ōrum, *m. a Gallic tribe west of the* Sequana, Caes B G 3, 7 *fin*, prob the same as Essui, q v

* **ēsŭrĭālis,** e, *adj* [esuries], *of* or *belonging to hunger*, comic. venter gutturque resident esuriales ferias, *are keeping hunger holidays*, i. e *have nothing to eat*, Plaut Capt. 3, 1, 8, quoted, Front de Fer Alsiens. 3

ēsŭrĭenter, *adv*, *hungrily*, v 1 esurio *fin*

ēsŭrĭes, ēi, *f* [1 esurio] *hunger* (post class) **I.** Lit, Hier Ep 125, 33, Alcim 2, 18, Vulg Deut 28 20 —**II.** Trop avida ignorantiae, Sid. Ep 6, 6

* **ēsŭrīgo,** inis, *f* [id], *hunger*, Var ap Non 106 15

1. ēsŭrĭo (ess-) no *perf*, ītum, ire (*fut* esuribo, Pompon and Nov ap Non. 479 sq, Pompon v 64, Nov v 22 Rib), *v desid n.* and *a.* [1 edo], *to desire to eat, to suffer hunger, be hungry, to hunger* **I.** Lit (class.), Plaut Capt 4, 2, 86, 4, 4, 4, id. Cas. 3, 6, 6 et saep, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, id. Verr 2, 5, 34, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 17 *fin.*, Hor S 1, 2, 115, 1, 3, 93 et saep esuriendi semper inexplebilis aviditas, *canine hunger*, Plin 11, 54, 118, § 283 —In the *part fut act* (spes est) nos esurituros satis, Ter Heaut. 5, 2, 28 —Poet in the *pass* nil ibi, quod nobis esuriatur, erit, *which I should long for*, Ov Pont 1, 10, 10 —**B.** Transf, Plin. 17, 2, 2 § 12 vellera esuriunt i e *imbibe the color*, id 9, 39, 64, § 138 —**II.** Trop (post Aug) quid tibi divitiis opus est, quae esurire cogunt? Curt 7, 8, 20 —*Act* aurum Plin. 33 10 47, § 134 (dub Jan usurpasset) —*Adv* **ēsŭrĭenter,** *hungrily*, App M 10, p 246

2. ēsŭrĭo (ess-), onis, *m* [1 esurio] *a hungry person*, Petr 44 2.—In a punning jest, with saturio, Plaut Pers. 1, 3, 23

ēsŭrītĭo, onis, *f* [id], *a hungering, hunger* (rare, not in Cic.) Cat 23, 14, Gell. 16, 3, 3 sq, Mart. 1, 100 —In *plur*, Cat. 21, 1

* **ēsŭrītor,** ōris, *m* [id], *a hungry person* Mart 3, 14, 1

1. ēsus, a, um, *Part*, v 1 edo

2. ēsus, ūs, *m* [1 edo], *an eating* (ante class. and post Aug) esui condi, Varr R. R 1, 60, cf esui dare alicui, Plin 20 17, 69, § 178 agni, Vulg Exod 12, 4 esui esse, Gell 4, 1, 20 esum et potum eximere, Tert Anim 43 —**II.** Concr, *food*, Alcim 5, 258

3. Ēsus (Hēsus), i, *m*, *a Gallic deity, to whom human blood was offered*, Inscr Orell 1993, Luc 1, 445, Lact. 1, 21, 3

ĕt, *conj* [Sanscr ati, beyond, Gr ἔτι, besides, yet, Lat et-iam, at avus] serves to connect, in the most general manner, single words or entire sentences, *and.* **I.** In gen. qui illius impudentiam norat et duritudinem, Cato ap Gell 17, 2, 20 te sale nati precor, Venus et genetrix patris nostri, Enn ap Non 378, 16 (Ann v 53 ed Vahlen) blande et docte percontat, Naev ap Non 474, 7 ut, quoad possem et liceret, a senis latere numquam discederem, Cic. Lael 1, 1 de quo praeclare et multa praecipiuntur, id Or 21, 70 qui filium consularem clarum virum et magnis rebus gestis amisit, id. Fam 4, 6, cf major (frater) et qui prius imperitarat, Liv 21, 31 haec pueris et mulierculis et servis et servorum simillimis liberis esse grata, Cic Off 2, 16, 57 et saep salicta locis aquosis, humectis, umbrosis, propter amnes ibi seri oportet Et id video, uti, etc., Cato, R R. 9 optime vero, frater et fieri sic decet, Cic Leg 2, 3 *fin* qua de re est igitur inter summos viros major dissensio? Et omitto illa, quae relicta jam videntur, id. Ac 2, 42 et saep

II. In partic **A.** To subjoin a word or phrase which more accurately defines or more briefly comprehends what goes before, *and indeed, and moreover, and that too* te enim jam appello, et ea voce, ut me exaudire possis, Cic. Mil 25 67 at laudat, et saepe virtutem, id Tusc. 3, 20 48, cf id, et facile, effici posse, Nep Milt 3 4 errabas Verres, et vehementer errabas, Cic Verr 2, 5 46, § 121, so with a repetition of the same word hostis et hostis id ib 2, 2, 21, § 51 tenetur, judices, et manifesto tenetur, id ib 2 3, 65, § 152, id Cat. 3, 10, id. Deiot 3, id Mil 23, 61 al, Liv 26, 13, Sen de Clem 15 et saep haec nostra ut exigua et minima contemnimus, Cic. Ac 2, 41, 127, cf id ib 2 10, 32 nulla enim nobis societas cum tyrannis, et potius summa distractio est, id. Off 3 6, 32, cf cur eo non estis contenti? et cur id potius contenditis, quod?

etc., id. Ac. 2, 17, 74 si te ipse et tuas cogitationes et studia perspexeris, id. Fin. 2, 21, 69 omitto illa, quae relicta jam videntur, et Herillum, qui in cognitione et scientia summum bonum ponit, id. Ac 2, 42 Romani, quibus Poeni et Hannibal in cervicibus erat, Just. 29, 3, 7 studiose ab his siderum magnitudines, intervalla, cursus anquirebantur et cuncta caelestia, Cic Tusc 5, 4 10 valde a Xenocrate et Aristotele et ab illa Platonis familia discre paret, id. Leg 1, 21, 55 et saep et appetendi et refugiendi et omnino rerum gerendarum initia proficiscuntur aut a voluptate aut a dolore, Cic Fin 1, 12, 42. — **B.** To connect things similar or dissimilar after the words aeque, par, idem, similis, alius, etc. (more commonly atque, v atque, I 2.), *as, than, and* nisi aeque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, Cic Fin. 1, 20, 67, v aeque omnia fuisse in The mistocle paria et in Coriolano, Cic Brut 11, 43, cf. nunc tu mihi es germanus pariter corpore et animo, Ter Ad. 5, 8, 34 Clodius eadem hora Interamnae fuerat et Romae, Cic Mil 17 *fin*, cf Sall C 58, 11 haec eodem tempore Caesari referebantur, et legati veniebant, etc, Caes B G 1, 37, 1 similem sibi videri vitam hominum et mercatum eum qui, etc, Cic Tusc 5, 3, 9, cf neu simili forma et quom etc., Lucr 2, 416 and 420 nec ratione alia et cum, id 1, 280 non enim alia causa est aequitatis in uno servo et in pluribus, *than,* Cic Caecin. 20, 57, id. Off. 2, 18, id. de Or 3, 18, 66, id. Cael. 28 *fin*, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 1, 3 aliter doctos (loqui) et in doctos? Cic Fin 5, 29 *fin*. — **C.** To connect two immediately successive points of time (only in poets and historians, esp since the Aug per, cf. atque, II C), often to be rendered in English by *when, and then* advenit, et navibu' complevit litora, Poeta ap Cic. Div 1, 31 *fin* dixit et ex templo sensit medios delapsus in hostes, Verg A. 2, 376 dixit (dixerat), et, id. ib 1, 402, 2, 705, 3, 258, Val. Fl 1, 569, Stat Th. 2, 120 al, cf nec plura effatus et, Verg A. 8, 443 sic fatus et, Stat Th 12, 773 nec longum tempus et ingens exiit arbos, Verg G 2, 80, cf Stat Th 7, 300, Plin. Ep 5, 14, 8, Tac H 2, 95 vix prima inceperat aestas Et pater Anchises dare fatis vela jubebat, Verg A 3, 9, so, vix et, id ib 5, 858, 6, 498, Stat Th 2 293, cf vixdum et, Liv 43, 4, 10, cf. also simul haec effatur, et, etc, Luc 6, 246 — **D.** After an imperative, to subjoin the consequence of an action (poet and in post-Aug prose), *and then* dic quibus in terris, et eris mihi magnus Apollo, Verg E 3, 104, Ov Am 2, 14, 44, Phaedr 3, 5, 7, Luc 4, 487, 2, 515, Sen de Clem 1, 16, Plin Pan 43, 3, 45, 6 sit mihi, quod nunc est, etiam minus, et mihi vivam Quod superest aevi, Hor Ep 1, 18, 107 — **E.** To subjoin the minor proposition (assumptio or propositio minor) in a syllogism, *now, but* (cf atque, II) eorum qui videntur, alia vera sunt, alia falsa et quod falsum, id percipi non potest nullum igitur est, etc, Cic Ac 2 13, 40, id Tusc 3 4, 9, 5, 17, id N D 3, 13, 33 al — **F.** With an accessory affirmative notion, *and in fact, and indeed, and truly and so* multa me sollicitant et sexcenta sunt, Cic Att 2, 19 et sunt illa sapientis, id. Tusc 3, 8 *fin*, id Leg 2, 3 7 et erat, ut retuli, clementior, Tac A 2, 57 jam pridem a me illos abducere Thestylis orat, Et faciet, quoniam sordent tibi munera nostra, Verg. E 2, 44 et saep estne ille noster Parmeno? et certe ipsus est, Ter Eun 5, 6 4, with certe, id. Ad. 1, 1, 53, with hercle, Cic. Brut 72, id Fin. 2, 8, id. Fam 2 18, 2. — **G.** To subjoin an emphatic question or exclamation et sunt qui de via Appia querantur, taceant de curia? Cic Mil. 33 91, id. Sest 39 80, id. Clu 40, 111, id. Phil 1, 8 et saep, Verg G 2 433, id A 1, 48, Ov M 13, 338 al. et his tot criminibus testimoniisque convictus in eorum tabella spem sibi aliquam proponit, etc., Cic Verr 2, 5 16 *fin*, id. Mil 12 *fin*, Plin Pan. 28, 6, Flor 4, 2 89 — Esp with *quisquam* et quisquam dubitabit quin etc, Cic. de Imp Pomp 14, 42 Matthiae, Ov Am. 3, 8, 1 al. — **H.** To connect an idea as either homogeneous or complementary to that which precedes, *and so too, and also, and moreover, and at the same time, too, also, likewise* (hence, often in Liv, Curt, and late Lat, rarely in Cic, = etiam, cf. Anton. Stud. pp 26–69, Krebs, Antibarb p 420) Terentia te maxime diligit salutemque tibi plurimam ascribit, et Tulliola, deliciae nostrae, Cic Att 1, 5 *fin* Ge Salvus sis. Di Et tu salve, Plaut Stich. 2, 1, 44, id. Trin. 1, 2, 11, id. Mil. 4, 8, 42, Ter Hec 1, 2, 122, for which salve et tu, Plaut Most 3, 1, 42, v the foll. haec ipsa mihi sunt voluptati et erant illa Torquatis, Cic Fin. 1, 7, 25 ubi tunc eras? Romae Verum quid ad rem? et alii multi, id. Rosc. Am 33, 92, cf ib § 94 et illud videndum quanto magis homines mala fugiant, id. Part 26 et mihi sunt vires, et mihi facta tuba'st! Tib 2, 6, 10, cf. Ov Tr 1, 3, 83 nihil verius Probe et ille, Cic Tusc 4, 34, 73, so et ille, id. ib 3, 13 *fin* et ipse, id. Caecin. 20 *fin*, so id. de Or 1, 46, 202, Liv 1, 12, 6 3, 41, 24 et saep, cf. simul et ille, Cic Clu 4, 10, 17, 48, 57, 155, id. Verr 2, 5, 1 simul et iste, id. ib 2, 1, 41, Sall J 20, 1 et saep et nunc ego amore pereo, Plaut Poen. 1, 1, 14, so, et nunc, id. Curc 4, 2, 7, Cic Leg 2, 16, 40, id. Fam 13, 54, 2, Caes B G 6, 13 *fin*, for which nunc et, Hor C 1, 4, 11, cf non numquam et, Caes B G 1, 15, 3 sunt et, Cic Top 6, Verg A. 9 136 meruit et, Suet Caes 3 et saep quoniam formam cepi hujus in me et statum, Decet et facta moresque hujus habere me similes item, Plaut Am 1, 1, 111 nam et qui parat pecus, necesse est constituat numerum, etc, Varr R. R 2, 1, 24 so nam et, Cic Leg 1, 11, 2, 25, 63, id. de Or 1, 25, id. Off 1, 40, 142, Liv 6, 19 al., cf at et, Cic Tusc. 3, 3 sed et, id. Att 5, 10 *fin*, Quint 10, 1, 107, and with a preceding non modo or non solum (post-Aug), Tac G 15, 35, id. A. 14, 39, Suet Aug 89 et saep, cf et non = ne quidem, ego vero et in ipsa suffocatione non desii, etc, Sen. Ep 54, 3 ergo et, Cic Fin. 3, 8, 27, id. Leg 1, 12, 33, id. Div 1, 50, 114 itaque et, id. Tusc 3, 26, 63 et saep — **I.** When repeated, et, et, it serves, like the Gr καὶ καὶ or τε καὶ, to connect two ideas partitively, *both and, as well as, not only but also* hoc etiam ad malum accersebatur malum, Et discipulus et magister perhibebantur improbi, Plaut Bacch 3, 3, 23, 4, 8, 45 et audax et malus, id. ib 4, 9, 25 eloquere utrumque nobis et quid tibi est, et quid velis nostram operam, id Cist 1, 1, 59 ut et severitas adhibeatur et contumelia repellatur, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137 dimitto (pueruin), et ut a magistris ne abducam et quod mater discedit, id. Q Fr 3, 9 *fin* non et legatum argentum est et non est legata numerata pecunia, id. Top 13 et saep More than twice quo facilius et hujus hominis innocentissimi miserias et illorum audaciam cognoscere possitis et rei publicae calamitatem, Cic Rosc Am 5 *fin*, so three times, id Att 12, 4 2, id Q Fr 3 9 *fin* et saep, six times, Cic Fam 13, 25, ten times, id de Or 1, 20, 90 — With a subordinate *que* or *atque* nam et semper me coluit diligentissimeque observavit et a studiis nostris non abhorret, Cic Fam 13, 22, with atque, id. de Or 1, 21, 95 — Et que are sometimes used for et et (rarely in Cic, freq in Liv and post Aug writers) quis est quin intellegat et eos inmemores fuisse, nosque honestate duci? Cic Fin. 5, 22, 64, id. Brut. 88, 302 id et singulis universisque semper honori fuisse, Liv 4, 2, 5, 46 *fin*, 24, 2 *fin*, 32, 32 *fin*, Tac Agr 2 *fin*, Suet Ner 33 al. — Sometimes the second et subjoins a more weighty assertion, in which case et et = cum tum, *not only but also* homo et in aliis causis exercitatus et in hac multum et saepe versatus Cic Quint 1, 3, id. Fat 1 2, id. de Or 1, 9, 38, id. Off 2, 11, 38 — **2.** Et neque or neque et, when one clause is a negative (but et et non et non et, when only one word is negatived) ego vero et exspectabo ea quae polliceris neque exigam, nisi tuo commodo, Cic Brut 4 *fin* ego si et Silius is fuerit, quem tu putas nec Drusus facilem se praebuerit, Damasippum velim aggrediare, id Att 12, 33 cui quidem ita sunt Stoici assensi, ut et quicquid honestum esset, id utile esse censerent, nec utile quicquam, quod non honestum, id Off 3, 3, 11 pueris nobis Cn Aufidius praetorius et in senatu sententiam dicebat nec amicis deliberanti bus deerat et Graecam scribebat historiam et videbat in litteris, id. Tusc 5, 38 *fin* quia et consul aberat nec, etc, Liv 22, 8 et saep nec miror et gaudeo, Cic Fam 10, 1 *fin* nam nec in eo jus cognationis servavit, cui ademit regnum, et eum, cui dedit, etc, Just 8 6 *fin* id et nobis erit perjucundum et tibi non sane devium, Cic. Att 2, 4 *fin* locus is melior, quem et non coquit sol et tangit ros, Varr R R 3, 14. — Rarely neque et = non quidem sed amicitias neque facile admisit et constantissime retinuit, Suet Aug 66 — **K.** Less freq, tum et, et tum, in the same sense omnis ejus oratio tum in virtute laudanda et in hominibus ad virtutis studium cohortandis consumebatur, Cic Ac 1, 4, 16 et in ceteris eloquentiae partibus, tum maxime in celeritate et continuatione verborum adhaerescens, etc., id Brut 93, 320 See Hand Turs II pp 467–540

ēta, *n*, indecl., *the seventh letter of the Greek alphabet*, Ter Maur Litt 43, Aus Idyll 12, 12, 3

ĕt-ĕnim, *conj*, subjoins a corroborative clause, or one which contains the reason of a preceding statement, *for, truly, and indeed, because that, since* (not freq till class times, esp in Cic) verum profecto hoc petere me precario a vobis jussit Etenim ille, etc, Plaut Am prol 26, Ter And. 2, 6, 9, id. Eun 5, 9, 44 praeclare quidem dicis, etenim video jam, quo pergat oratio, Cic Rep 3, 32, id de Sen 5 *fin* et saep quippe etenim, Lucr 1, 104, 2, 547, 3, 800, 5, 1062 al tutus bos etenim rura perambulat, Hor C 4, 5, 17 — **II.** Esp, introducing parenthetical clauses (cf enim, II. A.) ejus autem legationis princeps est Hejus (etenim est primus civitatis), ne forte, etc, Cic Verr 2, 4, 7, id. Att 10, 17 *fin*, id. Lael 17, 62, id Ac 2, 31, 99, Liv 3, 24 *fin* (etenim always begins the clause, Krebs, Antibarb p 423, Madvig, Opusc Acad. 1, 390) See Hand, Turs II pp 540–545

Ĕtĕŏclēs, is and ĕos, *m*, = Ἐτεοκλῆς, *son of Oedipus and Jocasta, brother of Polynices, he was the cause of the Theban war, described by the Roman poet Statius in the Thebais* Cic Off 3, 21, 82, Hyg Fab 76, *gen* Eteoclis, Stat Th 3, 214 Eteocleos, id. ib 12 421, *acc* Eteoclea, id. ib 7, 688 — Hence, **II. Ĕtĕŏcleus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Eteocles* contentiones, App M 10, p 245, 30

Etereius, i, *m*, *a freedman of the Roman knight Corellius*, Plin 17, 17, 26, § 122. — Hence, **Etereiānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Etereius* nux, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 94, 17, 17, 26, § 122

† **ĕtēsĭăcus,** a, um, *adj*, = ἐτησιακός, *of the trade winds* vitis, Plin 14, 3, 4, § 36

† **ĕtēsĭae,** ārum, *m*, = ἐτησίαι (sc ἄνεμοι), *the winds that blow annually during the dog days for forty days, Etesian winds, trade-winds*, Sen. Q N 5, 10 sq, Col 11, 2, 56, 58, Lucr 6, 716, Cic N D 2, 53, id. Fam 2, 15 *fin*, id poet Or 45, Caes B C 3, 107, Liv 37, 23 et saep — In *sing* **etesias,** ae, *m*, = ὁ ἐτησίας, Plin 18, 34, 77, § 335

ĕtēsius, a, um, *adj*, = ἐτήσιος, *yearly* **I.** Prop flabra aquilonum = etesiae, Lucr 5, 742, 6, 730 Munro ad loc, cf id. 6 715 sqq — **II.** Transf lapis, *a kind of stone*, Plin. 36, 22, 43, § 157

ethēcae, arum, *f*, = ἐκθέται, *a gallery or portico*, Vulg Ezech. 41, 15

† **ēthĭcē,** es *f*, = ἠθική, *moral philosophy, ethics*, Quint 2 21, 3, 12, 2, 15, also **ēthĭca,** ae, *f*, Lact 3, 13

† **ēthĭcus,** a um (scanned ĕthĭcis, Prud. Hamart 583) *adj*, = ἠθικός, *moral, ethic* (post class.) res, *ethics*, Gell 1, 2 4 dictio, *which shows the character*, Sid Ep 8, 11 — Hence *adv* **ēthĭcos** = ἠθικῶς, *morally* dicere, Sen Contr 2, 12, 8

ethnĭcālis, e, *adj*, *heathenish, pagan* litterae, Tert Spect 5

ethnĭcē, *adv*, v the foll *fin*

† **ethnĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = ἐθνικός, *heathenish, pagan*, and *subst* **ethnicus,** i, *m*, *a heathen*, Tert Pud. 9, Vulg Matt 5, 47, 18, 17 — *Adv* **ethnĭce,** *heathenishly* vivere, Tert Pud. 9

† **ēthŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f*, = ἠθολογία, *the art of depicting* or *imitating character*, Quint 1, 9, 3, Sen Ep 95, 66, Suet Gramm 4.

† **ēthŏlŏgus,** i, *m*, = ἠθολόγος, *one who jestingly imitates the manners, actions, gestures*, etc , *of others, a mimic* mimus, Cic de Or 2, 59, 242, 2, 60, 244

† **ēthŏpoeĭa,** ae, *f*, = ἠθοποιΐα, rhet t t , *an expression of character*, Rutil Lup de Fig 1, 21, p 66 al , cf the foll art , II

† **ēthos,** eos, *n*, = ἦθος * **I.** *Manners, morals*, Sid Carm 15, 101 —* **II.** *A depicting of character* —In *acc plur* ethe, Plin 35, 10, 36, § 98, in *abl plur* in ethesin Terentius poscit palmam, Varr ap Non 374, 9

ĕtĭam, *conj* [cf Gr ἔτι, with ending am, as in quoniam, nunciam, etc , cf Brix ad Plaut Trin prol 3], annexes a fact or thought to that which has already been said, *and also, and furthermore, also, likewise, besides* (syn. quoque) **I.** In gen hoc etiam ad malum accersebatur malum, Plaut Bacch 3, 3, 22, cf Ter And. 1, 3, 10, Cic de Sen 6, 16, id N D 2, 52 130 tute istic (dixisti) etiam astante hoc Sosia, Plaut Am 2, 2, 115 sed etiam est, paucis vos quod monitos voluerim, id Capt prol 53, cf id Bacch 3, 6, 17, Cic Ac 2, 12, 38 atque alias etiam dicendi quasi virtutes sequetur, id Or 40 *fin.* unum etiam vos oro, ut, etc *one thing more*, Ter Eun 5, 8, 54, cf id Heaut 5, 1, 22, id Phorm 5, 5, 3, Verg A. 11, 352, Suet. Caes. 24 al etiamne hoc negabis? Plaut Am 2, 2, 128, cf id Bacch 2, 3, 40 mihi quidem etiam Appii Caeci carmen Pythagoreorum videtur Multa etiam sunt in nostris institutis ducta ab illis, Cic Tusc 4, 2, 4, cf id. N D 2, 58 hei mihi! Etiam de sorte nunc venio in dubium miser? Etiam insuper defrudet? Ter Ad 2, 2, 38, cf Suet Caes 10 *fin* caret epulis exstructisque mensis et frequentibus poculis caret ergo etiam vinolentia et cruditate et insomniis, Cic de Sen 13, 44 etiam tu quoque assentaris huic? Plaut Am 2, 2, 70, so, etiam quoque, id As 2, 4, 95, id Ps 1, 1, 120, 1, 3, 118, Lucr 3, 292, 5, 517 al , Varr R R 1, 1, 3, Gell 18, 12, 9, cf quoque etiam, Plaut Am prol. 30, 2, 2, 85, 121, id Ep 4, 2, 19, Ter Hec 4, 1, 28, 5, 1, 7, Cic Fam 4, 8, id. Verr 2, 3, 88 *fin*, v quoque —Esp freq in the connection non modo (or solum) sed (or verum) etiam tenebat non modo auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos, Cic de Sen 11, 37 inveteratas non solum familiaritates exstingui solere, sed odia etiam gigni sempiterna, id Lael 10 *fin* neque solum ut quieto, sed etiam ut magno animo simus hortantur, neque auxilium modo defensioni meae, verum etiam silentium pollicentur, id Mil 1 *fin* Conversely tantum non etiam si vultum tantum, non etiam animum accommodavimus, Quint 6, 2, 26 periculum tantum, non etiam offensa vitatur, id. 9, 2, 67, 7, 4, 35 al , cf quasi vero oratio rhetorum solum, non etiam philosophorum sit, Cic Fin. 2, 6, 17

II. In partic **A.** To annex a more important idea, *and even nay, even* quae omnes docti atque sapientes summa, quidam etiam sola bona esse dixerunt, Cic Deiot 13, 37 nos enim defendimus, etiam insipientem multa comprehendere, id Ac 2, 47, 144 si infantes pueri, mutae etiam bestiae paene loquuntur, id Fin 1, 21 quis mortalium tolerare potest, illis divitias superare, nobis rem familiarem etiam ad necessaria deesse? Sall C 20, 11 illiteratum, iners ac paene etiam turpe est non putare, etc , Plin Ep 2, 3, 8 et saep —Freq after negative sentences for immo, potius *nay rather, even* Mamertina civitas improba antea non erat, etiam erat inimica improborum, Cic Verr 2, 4, 10, id. Deiot 11, 31 hoc idem nostri saepius non tulissent, quod Graeci laudare etiam solent, id Or 45, 153 quid, si ne dives quidem? quid, si pauper etiam? id Par 6, 1, 42 et saep tantum abesse dicebat, ut id consentaneum esset, ut maxime etiam repugnaret, id Ac 2, 9, 28, cf Lentul ap Cic. Fam 12, 15, 2, Cic Fin 2, 17, 5 20 *fin* immo etiam, hoc qui occultari facilius credas, dabo, Ter Hec 5, 4, 29 quin etiam insuper vestem omnem miserae discidit id Eun 4, 3, 4, v immo and quin —Freq with comparatives for the sake of intensity, *yet still* (in later Lat replaced by adhuc) *He.* Mane, non dum audisti, Demea, Quod est gravissimum *De* An quid est etiam amplius? *He.* Vero amplius, Ter Ad. 3, 4, 22 ut enim in corporibus magnae dissimilitudines sunt sic in animis exsistunt majores etiam varietates, Cic Off 1, 30, 107 sunt autem etiam clariora vel plane perspicua, id Fin. 5, 20 dic, dic etiam clarius, id Verr 2, 3, 75 *fin.* plusculum etiam quam concedet veritas, id. Fam. 5, 12 3, Quint 9, 4, 36 Athos mons est adeo elatus, ut credatur altius etiam quam unde imbres cadunt surgere, Mel. 2, 2, 10 —Rarely with a *comp* in contrast with its own *posit.* qui magno in aere alieno majores etiam possessiones habent, Cic Cat 2, 8, 18, id. Tusc 1, 1, 2, id Cat 4, 7, 14 ad Alesiam magna inopia multo etiam major ad Avaricum, Caes B C 3, 47, 5 —**B.** With the demonstrative notion of the *jam* predominating, used as an affirmative, *certainly, granted, by all means, yes indeed, yes* ut sequens probabilitatem, ubicumque haec aut occurrat aut deficiat, aut etiam, aut non respondere possit, Cic Ac 2, 32, 104, cf id. ib 2, 30, 97, id N D 1, 25, 70, id Rosc Com 3 9 *Jupp* Numquid vis? *Al* Etiam, ut actutum advenias, Plaut Am 1, 3, 46 *Th* Numquid processit ad forum hodie novi? *Si* Etiam *Th* Quid tandem? id Most. 4, 3, 8, Ter Hec 5, 3, 13 misericordia commotus ne sis Etiam, Cic Mur 31, 65, Plin Ep 2, 3, 9 Zeno in una virtute positam beatam vitam putat Quid Antiochus? Etiam, inquit, beatam, sed non beatissimam, Cic Ac 2, 43, 134, id Planc 26 *fin* quid? etiam, id. Att 4, 5, cf id. ib 1, 13, 6, 2, 6 *fin*, id Q Fr 3, 1, 7, § 24 *An.* Num quid patri subolet? *Ge* Nihil etiam, *nothing at all*, Ter Phorm 3, 1, 10 nihil etiam audio, id Heaut 5, 5, 13 —**C.** With the idea of time predominating, *yet, as yet, even yet, still, even now* etsi admodum In ambiguo est etiam, nunc quid de hac re fuat, Plaut Trin. 2, 4, 193, cf Ter Hec 4, 3, 8 olim fano consumebatur omne quod profanum erat, ut etiam fit, Varr L L. 6 § 54 Mull cum iste etiam cubaret, in cubiculum introductus est, Cic Verr 2, 3, 23 invalidus etiamque tremens, etiam inscius aevi, Verg G 3, 189, cf id A 6 485, Sall C 61, 4 sed tu etiamne astas? Plaut Most 2 2, 89, cf Ter Eun 2, 2, 55, id. Hec 3, 4, 16, id Heaut 4, 4, 20 quousque tandem abutere Catilina patientia nostra? quamdiu etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet? *how much longer?* Cic Cat 1, 1 —With negatives quia tibi minas viginti pro amica etiam non dedit, *not yet, never yet*, Plaut Ps 1 3, 46 non satis pernosti me etiam, qualis sim, Ter And 3, 2 23 non dico fortasse etiam quod sentio, Cic Tusc 1, 6, 12 nec plane etiam abisse ex conspectu, Caes B G 6, 43 4 improbum facinus, sed fortasse adhuc in nullo etiam vindicatum, Cic Verr 2, 3, 84 nihil suspicans etiam mali, Ter And 1, 1, 89 hunc ego numquam videram etiam, id. Eun 5, 8, 6, 5, 9, 62 quid egerint inter se, nondum etiam scio, id. Hec. 1, 2, 117, 5, 1, 18, id Heaut 3, 3, 35, id And. 1, 2, 30 haec ego omnia, vixdum etiam coetu vestro dimisso, comperi, Cic Cat 1, 4 *fin* —**D.** In familiar lang , in interrogations, esp when made indignantly, like our *what? pray?* etc. etiam caves, ne videat forte hinc te a patre aliquis exiens? *are you on your guard, pray?* Ter Heaut 2, 2 6 etiam tu, here, istinc amoves abs te? Plaut As 3, 3, 124 etiam clamas, carnufex? *what? do you bawl?* Plaut Am 1, 1, 220, cf id ib 225, 2, 1, 21, id Most 2, 1, 30, Ter Eun 5, 7, 16, Petr 21 *fin* al is mihi etiam gloriabitur se omnes magistratus sine repulsa assecutum? *what? and will he boast to me?* etc , Cic Pis 1 2, cf id Verr 2, 1, 59, 2, 2, 42 *fin* —**E.** In familiar lang , with imperatives *again, once more* *Tr* Circumspice dum, numquis est Sermonem nostrum qui aucupet *Th* Tutum probe est *Tr* Circumspice etiam, Plaut Most 2, 2 43, 4 2 3 etiam tu, homo nihili quod di dant boni, cave culpa tua amissis id Bacch 5, 2 70, cf Ter And 5 2 8, id Hec 5, 4 1 —In impatient questions scelerate etiam respicis? *are you going to look round?* Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 4 etiam vigilas? *at once, immediately,* id Most 2, 1, 35 etiam aperis? id ib 4 2, 28 etiam tu taces? id. Trin 2, 4 113, Ter Ad. 4, 2 11 etiam tu hinc abis? id. Phorm 3, 3 9, cf etiamne abis? Plaut Poen 1 3, 22 etiamne ambulas? id. As 1, 1, 95 —**F.** Etiam atque etiam denotes that an action is done uninterruptedly, incessantly , whence it also conveys the idea of intensity, *constantly, perpetually, repeatedly, again and again, over and over, pressingly, urgently* temo superat cogens sublime etiam atque etiam noctis iter, Enn ap Varr L L. 7, § 73 Mull. (Trag v 246 ed Vahlen) etiam atque etiam argumenta cum argumentis comparare, Cic Div 1, 4, cf id. Fam 16, 15 optimus quisque confitetur, multa se ignorare et multa sibi etiam atque etiam esse discenda, id. Tusc 3, 28, 69 dicere, id. Fam 13 28 commonefacere, id ib 13, 72 affirmare promissa, Liv 22, 13 curare, ut, etc , id 41, 19 consulere, id. 38, 9 se avertere Balb ap Cic. Att. 8 15, A, 2 queri, Cat 63 61 et saep te moneo, hoc etiam atque etiam ut reputes, Plaut Trin 3, 2, 48 cogitare Ter Eun 1, 1, 11 considerare, Cic. de Imp. Pomp 19 *fin* , Liv 3, 45 *fin.* Drak reputare, Sall J 85, 28 videre, Cic Div in Caecil 12, id Ac 2 19, 62, Liv 36, 28 aspicere, Hor Ep 1, 18, 76 et saep hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo Cic. Fam 13 5 *fin* , 13 28 *fin* , cf id Verr 2, 5, 72 haec quamquam nihilo meliora sunt, nunc etiam atque etiam multo desperatiora *constantly more desperate from day to day* id Fam 6 22 (B and K read nunc atque) quare etiam atque etiam sunt venti corpora caeca i e *most positively* Lucr 1, 295 Vid Hand Turs II pp 545-578

ĕtĭamdum (also written separately), *hitherto, even till now, still, yet* (rare, usually after a negative, cf etiamtum etiamnum) dissimulabo, hos quasi non videam neque esse hic etiamdum sciam Plaut. Mil 4, 2, 2 nihil etiamdum harpagavit id Ps 4, 2, 2, id Truc 1, 2 72, id. Rud 5 3, 25 neque etiamdum scit pater, Ter Heaut. 2 1, 17 cum poteris igitur (veni) quoniam etiamdum abes Cic Att 13, 31, 1 (cf Hand Turs II p 322 sq , Krebs, Antibarb p 425 sq)

ĕtĭam-num and (more freq , always in Cic and Caes) **ĕtĭam-nunc** (also written separately, etiam num nunc), *conj* , *yet, till now, still, even now even to this time, even at this time* **I.** In gen (in all periods) *Ev* Etiamnunc mulier intus est? *Sy* Etiam, Plaut Merc 4, 5, 14, Varr R R 3, 2 3, Plaut Stich 5, 4 16, Varr ap Non 11 15, Sen Contr 4, 26 de materia loquor orationis etiamnunc non ipso de genere dicendi, Cic Or 34, 119 ut mihi permirum videatur quemquam exstare, qui etiamnunc credat, etc , id Div 2, 47 *fin* vos cunctamini etiamnunc, quid intra moenia deprehensis hostibus faciatis? Sall C 52, 25, cf id J 31, 3, Cic Verr 2 3, 38, id. Rosc Am 28, 78, Val Fl 7, 454 et saep —With negations neque quicquam cum ea facit etiamnum stupri *not as yet*, Plaut Poen prol 99, cf Cic Mur 12 *fin* nec Telamoniades etiam nunc hiscere quicquam Audet Ov M 13, 231 quo de homine nihil etiamnunc dicere nobis est necesse, *nothing further*, Cic Clu 59 163 —**B.** In respect to past time, i q etiamtum, *till that time till then, still* Athenis in Lyceo cum etiamnum platanus novella esset, Varr R R 1 37, 5, Cic Fam 10 10, 1 dixisti, paululum tibi esse etiamnunc morae, quod ego viverem, id Cat 1, 4, 9 nullo etiamnunc usu rei militaris percepto Caes B G 6 40, 6, cf id ib 7, 62 6 cum Balbus etiamnunc in provincia esset, Pollio ap Cic Fam 10 32 *fin* , cf cum tristis hiems etiamnum frigore saxa Rumperet etc Verg G 4 135, Ov F 3, 155, Plin 35 3 5 § 16 et saep —**II.** Sometimes for etiam (post Aug) *also besides, more over* his addemus etiamnum unam Graecae inventionis sententiam Plin 6 33 39, § 211, cf id 32 5 18, § 49 alii etiamnum generibus ipsis in sexu differentia id 16, 10 19 § 47, cf id 22 25, 64 § 133, Cels 5 26 20, 7, 29 *fin* duas etiamnunc formulas praepositis adiciam, Col 5 3 1 in quibus etiamnunc hodie, etc., Plin 25 8, 47, § 85, Sen Ep 113 et saep si plus est quod tolli opus est, adhibenda sunt etiamnum vehementiora, Cels 5 26 30, so with comparatives (cf etiam, II A), Cels. 5, 28,

17, 8 20, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 177, Sen Ep 87, 102 al Vid. Hand Turs. II pp 580-587

ĕtiam-si (also written separately), a concessive conditional particle = καὶ εἰ, more emphatic than etsi, *even if, although, albeit* (a) With *indic* etiamsi alterum tantum perdundum est, Plaut Ep 3, 4, 81 etiamsi dudum fuerat ambiguum hoc mihi Nunc non est, Ter Hec 4, 4, 26 ista veritas etiamsi jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata e-t, Cic Att 3, 24 *fin*, so opp tamen, id. Brut 84, 290, Quint 5, 10, 13, opp certe, Cic de Or 1, 17 *fin*, id Opt Gen 2, 6, Liv 40, 15, 15 eundem igitur esse creditote, etiamsi nullum videbitis, id. de Sen. 22, 79 et saep —(β) With *subj* etiam si vetet, Edim, etc, Plaut Trin. 2, 4, 73 quae etiamsi essent, quae nulla sunt pel lere se ipsa fortasse possent, Cic N D 1, 39, 110, id. Cat 1, 7, 18, 2, 10, 23, id. Off 1, 43, 154 quod, etiamsi nobilitatum non sit, tamen honestum est, quodque vere dici mus, etiamsi a nullo laudetur, natura esse laudabile, id. Off 1, 4 *fin*, id. Mil 8, 21, cf id. Lael 27, 100 et saep, opp certe, Sen Cons ad Helv 1 1, Treb ad Cic Fam 12, 16, 11, opp nihilominus, Liv 26, 48, 11, Dig 23, 3, 19, 47, 2, 63 —(γ) Without a verb hunc librum etiamsi minus nostra commendatione, tuo tamen nomine divul gari necesse sit, Cic. Or 31 *fin*, cf Quint 5, 12, 5, opp at, Cic Cael 3, 8, cf quae mihi omnia etiamsi non prius, attamen clarius fulsisse in Scipione Aemiliano vi dentur, Plin. 7, 27, 28, § 100 et saep Vid. Hand Turs II pp 588-596

ĕtiam-tum and (more rarely) **ĕtiam-tunc**, *conj*, *even then, till that time, till then, still* **I.** With *imperf tense* (so usually) omnes etiamtum retinebant il lum Pericli sucum, sed erant paulo ube riore filo, Cic. de Or 2, 22 *fin* etiamtum vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, Sall C 2, 1, id J 63, 6 manebant etiam tum vestigia monentis libertatis, Tac A. 1, 74 nam etiamtum Agricola Britanniam obtinebat, id. Agr 39, Suet Tib 42, so with cum, *while still* cum isti etiam tum de Sthenio in integro tota res esset, Cic Verr 2, 2, 39 *fin*, cum etiamtum, id. ib 2, 5, 34, Sall J 51, 2.—**B.** The *imperf* is sometimes represented by, **1.** A *part* or *adj* trepida etiamtum civitate, Sall J 40, 4, cf. id. ib 21, 2, Tac A. 1, 49 quam de functam praetextatus etiamtunc pro ro stris laudavit, Suet Calig 10 cum vide rem, ne vobis quidem omnibus re etiam tum probata, si, etc, Cic Cat 2, 2, 4.—**2.** By the *praes histor* narrat, ut virgo ab se integra etiamtum siet, Ter Hec 1, 2 70 — **3.** By the *pluperf* neque is deductus etiamtum ad eam (erat), Ter Eun. 3, 5, 22 —**II.** With other tenses (very rare) illi qui etiamtum, cum misereri mei debent, non desinunt invidere, Cic Att 4, 5, 1, cf App M 3, p 134, 1. Vid. Hand, Turs II pp 596-600

Ĕtrūrĭa (Het-), ae, *f*, *a country of central Italy* Mel 2 4, 2, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50, Cic Div 1, 41, 92, id Cat 2, 3 *fin*, Varr L L 5 § 32 Mull, Liv 1, 35, 9, Verg A 8, 494, 12 232 et saep — Deriv, **II. Ĕtruscus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Etruria, Etrus can* litus, Mel 2, 7, 19, Hor C 1, 2, 14, id. C Sec 38, id. Epod. 16, 40 *mare* id. C 3, 29, 35 juga, Verg A 8, 480 duces, id. ib 11, 598 manus Porsenae, Hor Epod 16, 4 disciplina *the Etruscan religion*, Cic Fam 6, 6, 3, Plin 2 83 85, § 199, 10 15, 17, § 37, cf haruspices Gell. 4, 5, 5 litterae, Liv 9, 36 coronae *made of gold and pre cious stones and worn by those who tri umphed* Plin. 21, 3 4, § 6 —*Sing*, Plin. 33, 1 4 § 11, Tert de Coron. 13 aurum, *a golden amulet worn by Roman boys of noble birth*, Juv 5, 164 et saep —*Subst* **Etrusci,** orum, *m*, *the Etruscans*, Cic Div 1 42, Liv 1, 34 2 7 et saepiss

et-si, *conj* [et, II H], like etiamsi, a concessive conditional particle *though al though, albeit* **I.** Prop (a) With *indic* gaudeo *etsi* nihil scio quod gaudeam, Plaut Capt 4 2 62 etsi scio ego Philu mena, meum jus esse ego tamen, etc, Ter Hec. 2 2 1 etsi abest maturitas aeta tis jam tamen personare aures ejus, etc, Cic. Fam 6 18 3 ergo etsi conferre ma num pudor iraque monstrat, Obiciunt por tas tamen, Verg. A 9, 44 et saep vapulo hercle ego invitus tamen Etsi malum me rui, Plaut Cas. 5, 3, 16, cf id. Rud. 5, 2, 63, so often followed by certe, saltem, verum tamen, etc. etsi aliqua culpa tenemur, a scelere certe liberati sumus, Cic Marcell 5, 13, Ter Phorm 2, 3, 60 al —(β) With *subj* etsi taceas, palam id quidem est, Plaut Aul. 3, 2, 7, cf. id. Truc 4, 3, 41 etsi cupidissime expetitum a me sit, tamen, etc, Cic. Att. 7, 3 etsi nihil aliud Sullae nisi consulatum abstulissetis, tamen eo vos contentos esse oportebat, id. Sull. 32, 90, Liv 3, 8 *fin* et saep —(γ) Ellipt., without a verb ei, etsi nequaquam parem illius in genio, ut meritam gratiam referamus, Cic de Or 3, 4, 14 superbiae crudelitatique etsi seras, non leves tamen venire poenas, Liv 3, 56, cf id. 38, 41 (twice) etsi non ini quum certe triste senatus consultum fac tum est, id 26, 6 2, cf Suet Calig 12, Tac Or 19 —**II.** Transf., sometimes like quamquam, to restrict or correct a preced ing proposition, *although, and yet, but*, καίπερ, καίτοι vale atque salve etsi aliter ut dicam meres, Plaut Capt 3, 5, 86 utram (conditionem) malis vide etsi hoc consili um rectum esse scio Ter Heaut 2, 3, 85 habet enim res deliberationem etsi ex parte magna tibi assentior, Cic Att 7, 3, 3, ib 13, 41 do, do poenas temeritatis meae Etsi quae fuit illa temeritas? id. ib 9, 10, 2, cf. id. ib 16, 7, 3 lectis tuis lit teris admiratus equidem sum, te, etc etsi, quamvis non fueris suasor et impulsor pro fectionis meae, approbator certe fuisti, id. ib § 2, cf quamquam, etsi, Liv 21, 19, 4 Vid. Hand, Turs. II pp 600-609

† **ĕtȳmŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f*, = ἐτυμολογία, *etymology*, Cic Ac. 1, 8, 32, Quint 1, 6, 1, 28, 7, 3, 25 et saep (Cic Top 8, 35, written as Greek, and transl by veriloquium)

† **ĕtȳmŏlŏgĭce,** es, *f*, = ἐτυμολογική, *etymology*, Varr L. L 7, § 4 Mull (ib 7, § 109 written as Greek)

ĕtȳmŏlŏgĭcus, a, um, *adj*, = ἐτυμολογικός *etymological* ratio, Gell. 1, 18, 1

† **ĕtȳmŏlŏgos,** i, *m*, = ἐτυμολόγος, *an etymologist*, Varr L. L. 6, § 39 Mull

† **ĕtȳmon,** i, *n*., = ἔτυμον, *the origin of a word* etymon habere, *to be derived*, Varr R. R. 1, 48, 2 etyma (with origines), Gell 18, 4 11 al.

† **eu,** *interj*, = εὖ, *well! well done! bravo!* an exclamation of joy or appro bation, Plaut Most 1, 4, 26, Ter Phorm 3, 1 14, Plaut Mil 4, 4, 10, Ter Eun. 1, 2 74, Hor A. P 328 —Esp Eu Hercle! Plaut Men 5, 1, 31, id Rud. 3, 5, 41, id. Most 3, 1, 58 al. Cf Hand, Turs II p 609 sq, and see euge

Euadne (Euhadne, Evadne), es, *f*, = Εὐάδνη, *wife of Capaneus, one of the "Seven before Thebes," when her husband's body was burned, she threw herself on the pile*, Prop 3 13 24 (4, 12, 24 M), 1, 15, 21, Verg A 6, 447, Ov Tr 4 3, 64, Mart 4, 75, Hyg Fab 243 —**II.** *A nymph, daughter of Asopus*, Ov Am 2, 21, 52

Euan, v Euhan.

Euander (Gr *nom* **-drus,** Verg A. 8, 100, 185 al, *voc* dre, id. ib 11, 55 Less correctly **Evander**), dri *m*, = Εὔανδρος **I.** *Son of Carmenta (v Carmentis) born at Pallantium, in Arcadia, he emigrated to Italy sixty years before the Trojan war, and there founded the city Pallanteum*, Liv 1, 5, Ov F 1, 471, 497, 583, 2, 279, 4, 65, 5, 91, Verg A. 8 52, 119, 9, 9, 10, 515, Hor S 1, 3 91.—Hence, **Euandrius,** a, um, *adj*, *Evandrian* ensis, i e *of Pallas the son of Evander*, Verg A. 10 394 regna i e *Roman*, Sil 7, 18 collis i e *the Palatine*, Stat. S 4, 1, 7, also mons, Claud VI Cons Honor 11 —**II.** *A Greek artist in metals brought from Alexandria to Rome by M Antony*, Hor S 1, 3, 91 Schol, Plin. 36 5 4 § 32 —**III.** *An Academic philosopher* Cic Ac 2, 6 16

euax, *interj* [only Plautine], expressive of delight at some tidings or event, *hail! joy! good!* Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 13, 4, 4, 72, Cassiod. 4, 4 13

Euboea, ae, *f*, = Εὔβοια, *an island in the Aegean Sea, separated from Boeotia by Euripus now Negroponte* Mel. 2 7, 9, Plin 4, 12, 21, § 63, Ov M 13, 660 al. — **II.** Deriv **A. Euboĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *Euboean* litus Prop 2, 26, 38 (3, 22, 18 M), cf. cautes, i e *the promontory Caphareus*, Verg A. 11, 260 sinus, Prop 4 (5), 1, 114 undae, Ov M. 9, 218 Anthedon, *in Boeotia, opposite Euboea*, id 7, 232, 13, 905, cf cultor aquarum, i e *Glaucus, from Anthedon*, id. ib 14, 4 urbs, i e *Cumae, as a colony of Euboean Chalcidians*, id. ib 14, 155, cf. orae Cumarum, Verg A. 6, 2, hence, Sibylla, *the Cumaean Sibyl*, Mart 9, 30 carmen, *of the Cumaean Sibyl*, Ov F 4, 257 pulveris anni, *the great age of the Sibyl*, Stat S 1, 4, 126, cf Ov M 14, 136 talentum, Paul. ex Fest p 78, 14 Mull —**B. Euboeus,** a, um, *adj*, *Euboean* plebes, Stat S 5, 3, 137 —**C. Eubŏïs,** idis, *f*, *adj*, the same ora, Stat Ach 1, 414 tellus, i e *the region about Cumae*, id S 1, 2, 263

eubŏlion, ii, *n*, i q dictamnus, *the plant dittany*, App Herb 62

† **Eubūleus,** ei, *m*, *one of the Anaces or Dioscuri*, Cic N D 3, 21, 53

† **Eubūlĭdas,** ae, *m*, *a Greek proper name* Cic Verr 2, 3, 23 al

† **Euchadia,** ae, *f*, *a Greek proper name*, Cic Pis. 36, 89

† **euchăris,** is, *adj*, = εὔχαρις, *agreeable, grateful*, Vulg Sir 6, 5

† **euchăristĭa,** ae, *f*, = εὐχαριστία. **I.** *A thanksgiving*, Tert adv Haer 47 — **II.** *The Lord's supper* in the Christian Church, *the eucharist*, Cypr Ep 10

† **euchăristicon,** i, *n*, = εὐχαριστικόν, *thanksgiving*, Tert Praescr Haeret 47, the name of a poem of thanks addressed by Statius to the Emperor Domitian, Stat S 4 2

Euclīdes, is, *m*, = Εὐκλείδης, *a Greek proper name, Euclid* **I.** *A philosopher of Megara a disciple of Socrates and founder of the Megaric sect*, Cic Ac 2, 42, 129, Gell 6, 10, 10, Sid. Carm 2 176 —**II.** *A mathematician in Alexandria under Ptolemy Philadelphus*, Cic de Or 3, 33, 132

eucnēmos, on, = εὔκνημος, *with beautiful legs*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 82.

† **Eudaemon,** ŏnis, *com*, = Εὐδαίμων (fortunate), *the Greek appellation of the southern part of Arabia (Arabia Felix)*, Mel. 3, 8, 6, Plin 6, 27, 31, § 138, Sol 33, 4, *and of its inhabitants*, Vop Aurel. 33, Capitol Macr 12

Eudēmus, i, *m*, = Εὔδημος, *a Greek proper name* Cic Div 1, 25, 53 —Also *a Greek physician*, Tac A. 4, 3 al

‡ **eudiaeon** lineum filum quod medici extremo in clystero relinquunt, per quod κλυσμός emittitur, Paul. ex Fest. p 78, 13 Mull.

Eudoses, um, *a tribe of Germany*, mentioned only by Tac G 40

Eudoxus, i, *m*, = Εὔδοξος, *a Greek astrologer, a disciple of Plato*, Cic Div 2, 42 87, id. Rep 1, 14 al.

Euēnus (-nos, also **Ēvēnus)** i, *m*, = Εὔηνος, *a king of Etolia, father of Marpessa, in despair at the loss of whom he threw himself into the river Lycormas*, Hyg Fab 242, Prop 1, 2, 18 —**II.** *The river formerly called Lycormas, now the Fidari*, Ov H. 9, 141, id. M 9, 104, Mel 2, 3, 10, Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 11.—Deriv **Euēnīnus,** a, um, *adj*, *of the river Evenus*, Ov M 8, 528

† **euergănĕus,** a, um, *adj* [εὐεργός], *well wrought, well joined* trabes, Vitr 5, 1, 9

euēthes, is *adj*, = εὐήθης (good natured, hence) *simple, silly* (pure Lat stultus), Amm 22 8, 33

eugălacton, i *n*, = εὐγάλακτον, *another name of the plant glaux*, Plin 27, 9, 58 § 82

Eugănĕi, ōrum *m*, *a people of northern Italy* Plin 3, 19 23, § 130 sq, Liv 1, 1 —Hence **II. Eugănĕus,** a, um *adj*, *of the Euganei Euganean* gentes Plin 3 20, 24, § 133 lacus, Mart 4, 25, 4 agna, Juv 8, 15

† **eugĕ (eugē** or **eugae,** Ter And. 2, 2, 8) *interj*, = εὖγε, an exclamation of joy, applause admiration etc *well done! good! bravo!* (cf eu, freq in Plaut and Ter, and

in the Vulg) **I.** In gen euge, euge, perbene, Ab saxo avortit fluctus ad litus scapham, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 75, id. Aul. 4, 6, 11, id Ep 3, 2, 21, id. Stich 5, 6, 5, id. Mil 4, 1, 20 et saep , Ter And. 2, 2, 8, id Heaut 4, 2, 10, Pers 5, 167, 1, 75, as an indecl *subst*, *n* euge tuum, id 1, 50, Mart 2, 27, 3 euge, *well done*, Vulg Psa. 34, 21, id. Matt 25, 21 — So, **eugepae** (contracted from euge papae) Plaut Merc 3, 4, 41, id. Capt 2, 2, 24, id. Ep 1, 1, 7, id Ps 2, 4, 53, id Rud. 1, 2, 81, 2, 4, 24 — **II.** Esp , with an ironical signif superadded, *excellent! admirable!* euge, optime, Plaut Am 2, 2, 170, id Pers 1, 3, 10, Ter Ad 5, 7, 13 V Hand, Turs II p 610 sq

† **eugĕnēus** or **-ĭus,** a, um, *adj* , = εὐγενής, *well born*, i e *noble, generous*, applied to wine of good quality (vinum), Cato R R 6, 4, Varr R R 1, 25 (uvae), Col 3, 2, 16

eugĕpae, v euge, I

Euhan (cf Lach ad Lucr 5, 743, also, **Euan,** Prisc 1, 29, not **Evan,** as in many edd.), *m* , = Εὐάν, *a surname of Bacchus*, Lucr 5, 742, Ov M 4, 15, Mart Cap 8, § 804.—Hence, **euhans,** antis (cf Gr εὐάζων), *adj* , *crying Euhan!* an epithet of the Bacchantes, Cat 64, 391, Sil 1, 101, Prop 2, 3, 18 —Poet with *acc* euhantes orgia, *celebrating the rites of Bacchus with the cry Euhan!* Verg A 6, 517

Euhēmĕrus, i, *m* , = Εὐήμερος, *a Greek poet and philosopher*, Cic N D 1, 41, 119, Varr R R 1, 48, 2, Lact. 1, 11, 33 al

Euhius (cf Lach ad Lucr 5, 743, also, **Euius;** less correctly, as in some edd , **Evius**), ii, *m* , *a surname of Bacchus*, Lucr 5, 742, Cic Fl 25, 60, Hor C 1, 18, 9, 2, 11, 17, Col poet 10, 424 —*Acc* Euhion, Pers 1, 102, Ov A A 1, 563, *voc* Euhie, Stat Th 2, 72, Col poet 10, 224 —Hence, **A. Euhius (Evius),** a, um, *adj* , *of or belonging to Bacchus, Bacchic* terga, i e tympana, Stat Ach 2, 15 —**B. Euhĭas,** ădis, *f* , *a Bacchante*, Hor C 3, 25, 9

euhoe (dissyl , also, **euoe;** less correctly, **ēvoe;** cf Lach ad Lucr 5, 743), *interj* , = εὐοῖ, *a shout of joy at the festivals of Bacchus* euhoe Bacche, Plaut Men. 5, 2, 82, Ov A. A 1, 563, Cat 64, 255, Verg A. 7, 389, Hor C 2, 19 5 and 7, cf euhan euhoe euhoe euhius, Enn. Tr 150

Euhȳdrĭum, ii, *n.*, *a city of Thessaly*, Liv 32, 13, 9

Euias, ădis, v Euhius

Eumaeus, i, *m* , = Εὔμαιος, *the swineherd of Ulysses in Homer*, Varr R R. 2, 4, 1, Hyg Fab 126

† **eumēces,** is, *n* , = εὐμῆκες (very long) **I.** *A kind of balsam tree*, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 114.—**II.** *An unknown gem*, Plin 37, 10, 58, § 160

Eumēdes, is, *m* , = Εὐμήδης, *a Trojan herald, father of Dolon*, Ov Tr 3, 4, 27, Verg A 12, 346

Eumēlus, i, *m* , = Εὔμηλος **I.** *A king of Patrae*, Ov M 7, 390 —**II.** *A companion of Aeneas*, Verg A 5, 665

Eumĕnes, is, *m* , = Εὐμένης, *a famous general under Alexander the Great, and after his death governor of Cappadocia*, Nep Eum , Just 13, 4 sq , Curt 10, 4, 3

Eumĕnĭdes, um, *f* , = Εὐμενίδες (the benevolent the gracious ones), a euphemistic name for *the Furies*, Cic N D 3, 18, 46, Hor C 2, 13, 36, Verg G 1, 278, 4, 483, id A 4, 469 al —In the *sing* **Eumenis,** *a Fury*, Sil 2, 559, Stat Th 12, 423

† **eumētrĭa,** ae, *f* , = εὐμετρία, *symmetry*, Veg Vet 4, 2, 21

† **eumitres,** ae, *m* , *an unknown precious stone*, Plin 37, 10, 58, § 160

Eumolpus, i, *m* , = Εὔμολπος, *a fabulous Thracian singer and priest of Ceres, who brought the Eleusinian mysteries and the culture of the vine to Attica*, Plin 7, 56, 57, § 199 —*His descendant of the same name, the son of Musaeus*, Ov M 11, 93 —*A sacerdotal family in Athens* also bore, after him, the name **Eumolpĭdae,** arum, *m* , Εὐμολπίδαι, Cic Leg 2, 14 35, Nep Alc. 4 al

(**eunēos,** false reading for eureos, q v)

eunūchīnus, a, um, *adj* [eunuchus], *of or belonging to a eunuch* · facies, Hier Ep 22, 27

† **eunūchĭon,** ii, *n* , = εὐνούχιον, *a kind of lettuce that subdues amatory desires*, Plin 19, 8, 38, § 127

† **eunūchismus,** i, *m* , = εὐνουχισμός, *an unmanning*, Cael Aur Tard 1 4, 118.

† **eunūchīzātus,** a, um, *Part* [εὐνουχίζω], *made a eunuch, mutilated*, Hier contr Jov 1, 7

* **eunūcho,** āre, *v a* [eunuchus], *to make a eunuch of, to unman* se, Varr ap Non 106, 8

† **eunūchus,** i, *m* , = εὐνοῦχος, *a eunuch* **I.** Prop , Cic Or 70, 232, Mart 3, 82, Juv 6, 366, 378, 12, 35, Vulg Gen 37, 36 et saep —**II.** (Sc fabula) *Fem* , *the name of one of Terence's comedies*

euoe or **euhoe,** *interj* , v euhoe

† **euōnȳmos,** i, *f*, = εὐώνυμος (of good, prosperous name), *name of a tree (spindle tree) in Lesbos*, Plin 13, 22, 38, § 118

Eupălium, ii, *n* , = Εὐπάλιον, *a city of western Locris*, Liv 28, 8 —The same called **Eupalia,** Plin 4, 3, 4, § 7

Eupător, ŏris, *m* , = Εὐπάτωρ, *a surname of Mithridates, king of Pontus*, Plin 33, 12, 54, § 151

† **eupătōrĭa,** ae, *f*, = εὐπατορία, *a plant, called also* agrimonia, *agrimony*, Plin. 25, 6 29, § 56

† **eupĕlĭos,** i, *f* , = εὐπέλιος, *a plant, called also* daphnoides, App Herb 58, see the foll. art

† **eupĕtălos,** i, *f*, = εὐπέταλος, *an unknown precious stone*, perh *the opal*, Plin 37, 10, 56, § 161

† **euphōnia,** ae, *f* , = εὐφωνία, *euphony*, Donat p 1751 P

euphorbēa, ae, *f* , *an African plant*, Plin 5, 1, 1, § 16 , 25, 7, 38, § 77 , and **-ēum,** i, *n.*, id. 25, 12, 91, § 143, 26, 11, 72, § 118

Euphorbus, i, *m* , = Εὔφορβος **I.** *Son of Panthus, a brave Trojan, whose soul Pythagoras asserted had descended to himself, through the process of transmigration*, Ov M 15, 161, Gell 4, 11 *fin* —**II.** *A celebrated Greek physician, after whom was named the plant* euphorbea , cf Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 16

Euphŏrĭo and **-on,** ōnis, *m* , = Εὐφορίων, *a grammarian and poet, born at Chalcis, in Euboea, who flourished in the time of Ptolemy Euergetes*, Varr R R 41, 9, Cic. Div 2, 64, 132, id. Tusc 3, 19, 45, Quint 10, 1, 56, Suet Tib 70 al

Euphrānor, ŏris, *m* , = Εὐφράνωρ **I.** *A celebrated painter and sculptor, a contemporary of Praxiteles*, Quint 12, 10, 6, 12, Plin 34 8, 19, § 50, 35, 11, 40, § 128, Juv 3, 217 —**II.** *An architect*, Vitr 7, 14.

Euphrātes (in Inscr also EVFRATES), is, *m* , = Εὐφράτης, פרת **I.** *A. well known river in Syria, which rises in Armenia, and, after its junction with the Tigris, empties into the Persian Gulf*, now *Frat*, Mel 1, 11, 2, 3, 8, 5, Plin 5, 24, 20, § 83 sqq , Prud. Ham 562, Cic N D 2, 52, 130, Plin Pan 14, *abl* Euphrate, Luc 8, 358 —**2.** Meton , *the dwellers on its banks*, Verg G 1, 509 —Hence, **A. Euphrātaeus,** a, um, = Εὐφραταῖος, *of the Euphrates*, i e *Armenian* diademata Stat S 2, 2, 122 —**B. Euphrātis,** ĭdis, *f* , *adj* , *of the Euphrates* ripa, Sid. Ep 8, 9 —**II.** *A philosopher in the time of the younger Pliny*, Plin Ep 1, 10 —‡ **III.** *A rare Roman surname* M IVNIVS EVFRATES, Inscr in Bull dell Inst 1844, p 90

† **euphrōne,** es, *f* , = εὐφρόνη (the propitious), euphemism for *night* ut eue then Graeci dicimus stultum, et noctem euphronen, et furias Fumenidas Amm 22, 8, 33, cf Lidd. and Scott, s v εὐφρόνη

Euphrŏsȳne, es, *f*, = Εὐφροσύνη, *one of the graces* Sen Ben 1, 3, 6

† **euphrŏsȳnum** or **-on,** i, *n* , = εὐφρόσυνον, *a plant, called also* buglossos Plin. 25, 8 40, § 81

† **euplia,** ae, *f* , *an unknown plant*, Plin. 25, 10, 81, § 130

† **euplŏcămus,** i, *m* , = εὐπλόκαμος, *having beautiful locks*, Lucil ap Non. 35, 31

Eupŏlĕmus, i, *m* , = Εὐπόλεμος, *a Greek proper name*, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 22.

Eupŏlis, ĭdis, *m* , = Εὔπολις, *a celebrated comic poet in Athens, contemporary with Aristophanes*, Hor S 1, 4, 1, Vell 1, 16, Quint 1, 10, 18, 10, 1, 66, 12 10, 65 al , acc. Eupolin, Hor S 2, 3, 12 Eupolidem, Pers 1, 124, Cic. Brut 9, 15

† **euptĕron,** i, *n* , = εὔπτερον, *a plant, called also* polytrichon, App Herb 51

eurĕos, i, *m* , *an unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 161

eurīnus, i, *m* , = εὐρῖνος ventus, *an east wind*, Col 11, 2, 14

† **eurīpĭce,** es, *f* , = εὐριπική, *a kind of rush*, Plin 21, 18, 71, § 119

Eurīpĭdes, is, *m* , = Εὐριπίδης, *a celebrated Athenian tragic poet*, Quint 10 1, 67 sq , Gell 15, 20, *dat* Euripidae, id 7, 3 *med* , Cic Tusc 1, 26 *fin* , 1 48, 3, 14 et saep —Hence, **II. Eurīpĭdēus,** a, um, *adj* , *of Euripides* carmen, Cic Tusc 3, 25

eurīpus (-os), i, *m* , = εὔριπος, *a narrow channel, strait* **I.** Prop **A.** In gen , Cic Mur 17, Plin 6, 23, 26, § 99, 2, 97, 100, § 219 —**B.** In partic., **Eurīpus,** i, *m* , = Εὔριπος, *the channel between Boeotia and Euboea*, now *Egripo*, Mel 2, 7, 9, Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 63, Cic N D 3, 10, 24, Liv 28, 6, 31, 24, Luc 5, 235 al —**II.** Transf , *a canal, conduit, aqueduct* **A.** In gen ductus aquarum, quos isti nilos et euripos vocant, Cic Leg 2, 1, 2, Vitr. 7, 5, Front Aquaed 84, Sen Ep 83, Plin 5, 10, 11, § 63, 36, 15, 24, § 123, Plin Ep 1, 3 al.—**B.** In partic , *the trench that ran round the Roman circus*, Suet Caes 39, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21, Lampr Heliog 23, cf Smith's Antiq p 53 a.

eurŏ-ăquĭlo, ōnis, *m* , *the northeast wind*, Vulg Act Apost. 27, 14, cf the foll two articles

‡ **eurŏ-auster** dictus, quod ex una parte habeat Eurum, ab altera Austrum, Isid. Orig 13, 11, 6

† **eurŏ-nŏtus,** i, *m* , = εὐρόνοτος, *the south southeast wind that which is between eurus and notus*, Col 11 2, 42, Plin 2, 47, 46, § 120, Vitr 1, 6

Eurōpa, ae, and **Eurōpe,** ēs, *f*, = Εὐρώπη **I.** *Daughter of the Phoenician king Agenor, sister of Cadmus and mother of Sarpedon and Minos by Jupiter, who, under the form of a bull carried her off to Crete*, Ov M 2 836 sq , Hyg Fab 155, 178, *nom* Europe, Hor C 3, 27, 25, 57, Prop 2, 28, 52, *gen* Europae, Mel 2, 7, 12, *acc* Europen, Ov A A 1, 323, Juv 8, 34 Europam, Varr R. R 2, 5, 5, Ov H 4, 55 —**2.** Poet transf , *the portico in the Field of Mars, which was adorned with a painting representing the rape of Europa*, Mart 2, 14, 3, 20, cf id 11, 1 —**B.** Hence, **Eurōpaeus,** a, um, *adj* , *of or belonging to Europa* dux, i e *Minos*, Ov M 8, 23 — **II.** *The continent of Europe named after her*, usual form Europa, Mel 1, 3, 1 et saep , Mart. Cap 6, § 662, Plin 3 prooem § 3, 3, 1, 1, § 5, 4, 23, 37, § 121 et saepiss Europe, Mel 1, 2, 1, 2 1, 1, *acc* Europen, id 1, 1, 6, 2 6, 9, Hor C 3, 3, 47 —**B.** Deriv **1. Eurōpaeus,** a, um, *adj* , *of or belonging to Europe, European* adversarii Nep Eum 3 Scythi, Curt. 7, 7, 2.— **2. Eurōpensis,** e, *adj* , the same exercitus, Vop Prob 13 res, id Aurel 31

Eurōtas, ae, *m* , = Εὐρώτας, *the principal river of Laconia, on the banks of which Sparta stood*, now *Basilipotamo*, Mel 2 3, 9, Plin 4 5, 8, § 16, Cic Inv 2, 21, 96, id Tusc 5, 34 98, Ov M 2, 247, id. Am 2, 17, 32 et saep , *nom* Eurota Cic. poët Tusc 2, 15 *fin* , *acc* Eurotan, Ov M 10, 169

† **eurotĭas,** ae, *m* , = εὐρωτίας, *an unknown precious stone*, Plin 37, 10, 58, § 161

eurōus, a, um, *adj* [eurus, cf arctous, Lesbous], *eastern, orient* fluctus, Verg A 3, 533

† **eurus,** i, *m* , = εὖρος, *the southeast wind* (pure Lat Vulturnus) Col 11, 2, 65, 5, 5 15, Sen Q N 5, 16, Plin 2, 47, 46, § 119, Gell 2, 22, 7 sq , Vitr 1, 6, Hor C.

1, 28, 25, 2, 16, 24 al.—In plur., Verg G 2, 339, 441, Ov H. 11, 9 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The east wind*, Ov Tr 1, 2, 27 (opp Zephyrus), id. M 1, 61, Manil. 4, 589 — Hence, **2.** Poet, *the east*, Val. Fl 1, 539, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 417 —**B.** *Wind*, in gen., Verg G 3, 382.

1. Eurÿălus, i, *m.*, = Εὐρυηλος, *a hill near Syracuse*, Liv 25, 25

2. Eurÿălus, i, *m.*, = Εὐρυαλος **I.** *A friend of Nisus*, Verg A. 5, 294, 9, 179 sq., Ov Tr 1, 5, 23 —**II.** *A king of Thessaly*, Ov Ib 289

Eurÿdămas, antis, *m.*, = εὐρυδαμας (the wide ruling), *a surname of Hector*, Ov H. 329

Eurÿdĭca, ae, *f.*, = Εὐρυδικη, *the name of a slave of Rhea Sylvia*, Euridica, Enn. ap Cic Div 1, 20

Eurÿdĭce, es, *f.*, = Εὐρυδικη **I.** *The wife of Orpheus, who died of the bite of a serpent. Orpheus obtained from Pluto permission to bring her back from the Lower World, under promise that he would not look back at her on the way But, as he did not keep this promise, she returned to the Lower World*, Ov M 10, 31 sq, Verg G 4, 486 sqq., Hyg Fab 164.—**II.** *Daughter of Danaüs*, Hyg Fab 170

Eurÿlŏchus, i, *m.*, = Εὐρυλοχος, *the only one of the companions of Ulysses who withstood Circe's magic cup*, Ov M 14, 252, 287

Eurÿmĕdon, ontis, *m.*, = Εὐρυμεδων **I.** *A river of Pamphylia*, Liv 33, 41, 37, 23, Mel. 1, 14, 1, Avien. Descr Orb 1015 — **II.** *An Athenian general in the Peloponnesian war*, Just 4, 4, 11, 4, 5, 7 —**III.** *A son of Faunus*, Stat Th. 11, 32.

Eurÿmĕnae, ārum, *f.*, = Εὐρυμεναι, *a city of Thessaly*, Liv 39, 25 al., Val. Fl 2, 14.

Eurÿmus, i, *m.*, = Εὔρυμος, *a seer, father of the seer Telemus*, Hyg Fab 125 and 128 —Whence, **Eurÿmĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *the surname of Telemus*, Ov M 13, 771.

Eurÿnŏme, ēs, *f.*, = Εὐρυνομη, *daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, mother of Leucothoë*, Ov M 4, 210 sq

Eurÿpÿlus, i, *m.*, = Ευρυπυλος **I.** *Son of Hercules and king of the island of Cos*, Ov M 7, 363 —Hence, **B. Eurÿpÿlis,** idis, *f.*, *adj.*, *Eurypylan*, poet i. q. *Coan* textura, Prop 4 (5), 5, 23 —**II.** *Son of Euaemon of Thessaly, and leader of a body of troops before Troy*, Ov M 13, 357, Verg. A. 2, 114, Hyg Fab 97, Cic Tusc 2, 16 38

Eurysthĕnes, is, *m.*, = Εὐρυσθενης, *son of Aristodemus, king of Sparta brother of Procles*, Nep Ages. 1, 2, Cic Div 2, 43, 191

Eurystheus (trisyl.), ei, *m.*, = Εὐρυσθευς, *son of Sthenelus and grandson of Perseus, a king of Mycenae, who, at the command of Juno, imposed upon Hercules his famous twelve labors* Cic Tusc 2, 8, 20, Ov H 9, 7, 45, id. M. 9, 203, 274, Hyg Fab 30, *acc* Eurysthea, Verg. G 3 4 — Hence, **Eurysthēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Eurysthean* Stat Th. 4 304.

† **eurythmĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ευρυθμια, in architect., *beautiful arrangement, proportion harmony* of the parts Vitr 1, 2, 6 2.

Eurÿtus, i, *m.*, = Εὔρυτος **I.** *King of Oechalia and father of Iole* Ov M 9, 356 —Whence *Iole* is called **Eurÿtis,** idis, *f.*, Ov M 9 395, id. H. 9 133 —**II.** *A centaur*, Ov M 12, 220 —Also called **Eurÿtion,** onis, *m.*, Ov A. A. 1, 593 (cf Hom. Od 21, 285) —**III.** *An Argonaut*, Val Fl. 1, 439 al.

† **euschēmē,** *adv.*, = εὐσχημως, *becomingly, gracefully, handsomely*, Plaut Mil 2, 2 58, id Trin 3, 1, 24.

† **1. eusĕbes,** is *n.*, = εὐσεβες, *an unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 161

2. Eusĕbes, is, *m.* = Ευσεβης, *a surname of Ariobarzanes*, Cic. Fam 15, 2.

Eusĕbĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Latin rhetorician*, Rufin p 191 Bait

† **eustŏmăchus,** a um, *adj.*, = εὐστομαχος, *good for digesting*, Gargil. 1, 3, Theod Prisc. 7.

† **eustÿlos,** on, *adj.*, = εὔστυλος, *with pillars evenly arranged*, Vitr 3, 2.

Euterpe, es, *f.*, = Εὐτερπη, *the muse of music*, Hor C 1, 1, 33, Aus Idyll. 20 4.

euthalos, i, *f.*, *a kind of laurel*, also called daphnoides, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 132 (al. eupetalos)

† **euthĕriston,** i, *n.*, = εὐθεριστον, *a balsam tree*, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 114.

† **euthīa,** ae, *f.*, = ευθεῖα, *a straight line*, Mart Cap 9, § 958

† **euthygrammum,** i, *n.*, = εὐθυγραμμον, *an architect's rule*, Vitr 1, 1.

Eutrăpĕlus, i, *m.*, = Εὐτραπελος (witty), *a surname given to P Volumnius, a friend of Marc Antony*, Cic Att 15, 8, 1, Hor Ep 1, 18, 31 al.

Eutrŏpĭus, ii, *m.*, Flavius, *a Roman historian in the middle of the fourth century of the Christian era, contemporary with the Emperor Julian, and author of a* Breviarium Historiae Romanae, Amm 29, 1, 36, Greg. Naz. Ep 137 sq., Symm Ep 3, 46 sqq., cf. Teuffel, Roem Liter 936

Euxīnus, a, um, *adj.*, = Εὔξεινος (hospitable), *an epithet of the Black Sea* Usually connected with Pontus In Ovid also freq Euxinum mare, Ov Tr 4, 8, 42, 4, 10, 97, 5, 10, 2, id. Pont 4, 6, 46, cf. aequor, id. Tr 5, 2, 63 aquae, id. Pont 2, 6, 2 fretum, id. ib 2, 2, 2 undae, id. ib 4, 8, 1 vada id. ib 4, 9, 2 litus, id. Tr 5, 10, 13, id. Pont. 4, 3, 51.—And *absol* **Euxīnus,** i, *m* (sc Pontus), Ov Tr 2, 197, 4, 1, 60

† **euzōmon,** i, *n.*, = εὔζωμον, *a sort of cabbage* (pure Lat eruca), Plin. 20, 13, 49, § 126

Ēva (Hēva, Vulg Gen. 4, 1, id 2 Cor 11, 3 al.), ae, *f.*, *Eve, the first woman*, Tert Virg vel 5, Prud. Hamort 741

* **ēvăcŭātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [evacuo] *an evacuating*, trop, *a weakening* fidei, Tert adv Marc 4, 24.

ē-văcŭo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v a.*, *to empty out, evacuate* (post Aug) **I.** Lit alvum, Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 52, 32, 9, 33, § 104. —**II.** Trop **1.** *To rid one's self of, lay aside* quae pueruli erant, Vulg 1 Cor 13, 11.—**2.** *To make void, cancel* obligationem, Cod. Just 8 43, 4, Vulg 1 Cor 1, 17

Ēvadne, v Euadne

ē-vādo, si, sum, 3 (*perf sync.* evasti, Hor S 2, 7, 68, Sil. 15, 796, *perf* evadi Treb Poll. Trig Tyr 5, 6), *v n* and *a* **I.** *Neutr*, *to go* or *come out, go forth* (freq and class) **A.** Lit **1.** In gen. si (apes) ex alvo minus frequentes evadunt, Varr R R 3, 16, 36 ex aqua, Plaut Rud. 1, 2, 86 ex balineis, Cic Cael. 27, 65 oppido, Sall. J 56, 5 undis, Verg A 9, 99 puteo, Phaedr 4 9, 11 abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic Cat 2, 1 per praeruptum saxum in Capitolium, Liv 5, 46 in terram, *to disembark, to land* id 29, 27 *fin* —**b.** In an upward direction ex abditis sedibus evadere atque exire, Cic N D 2, 37, 95 evado ad summi fastigia culminis, *mount up, ascend*, Verg A. 2, 458 ad parietem, Suet Ner 48 in murum, muros, moenia, Liv 2, 17, 4, 34, 10, 17 in jugum, id. 33, 8 in cacumen, Curt 7, 11 super capita hostium, id. 5, 3 et saep —**2.** In partic, *to get away, escape* aut e morbo evasurum aegrotum, aut e periculo navem, aut ex insidiis exercitum, Cic Div 2, 5 13 ex fuga, *Caes B G 3, 19, 4 e manibus hostium, Liv 22, 49 ex judicio, Cic Verr 2, 1, 5 e tanto periculo, Liv 42, 18 periculo, id. 21, 33 adverso colle, sicuti praeceptum fuerat, evadunt Sall. J 52 3, cf. id. ib 50 *fin*, Liv 1, 12 *fin.*, 10, 1 et saep —**B.** Trop **1.** In gen. *to go* or *come out, pass out, escape* accedit, ut eo facilius animus evadat ex hoc aere eumque perrumpat quod, etc., Cic Tusc 1, 19, cf. ex corpore (animus), id. de Sen. 22, 80, and cum ab iis evaseris id Tusc 1, 41, 98 ad conjecturam, *to arrive at*, Plaut Rud. 3, 1, 20 ne in infinitum quaestio evadat Quint 2, 17, 16 —**b.** In an upward direction nitamur semper ad optima quod facientes aut evademus in summum aut certe multos infra nos videbimus Quint 12, 11, 30 —**2.** In partic, *to turn out, fall out, end* in some manner, *to have an issue* of some kind, *to result, to turn to* or *become* something ex communibus proprii, ex fucosis firmi suffragatores evadunt, Q Cic Pet. Cons 9, 35, cf Cic Or 27, 95, id. Fin. 4, 25, 69 quos judicabat non posse oratores evadere, id. de Or 1, 28 126 fuit autem Athenis adulescens, perfectus Epicureus evaserat, id. Brut 35, 131, 87 299, id. Fin 4, 28, 78 ita molles mentes evadunt civium, id. Rep 1, 43, 67, cf juvenis evasit vere indolis regiae, Liv 1, 39 quod tu ejusmodi evasisti, Cic Verr 2, 3, 69 nimis saepe secus videmus evadere, id. Leg 2, 17, 43 —Of abstract subjects ut ita fastidiosae mollesque mentes evadant civium, ut, etc, id. Rep 1, 43 *fin* si quando aliquod somnium verum evaserit, id. Div 2, 53 vereor ne haec quoque laetitia vana evadat, Liv 23, 12 quoniam primum vanum inceptum evasisset, id. 35, 47 et saep intellego hercle sed quo evadas nescio, *what you are driving at*, Plaut Poen 1, 1, 44 quam timeo, quorsum evadas, *where you are coming out* in your story, Ter And 1, 1, 100, 1, 2, 5 nimia illaec licentia Profecto evadet in aliquod magnum malum, id Ad. 3, 4, 64 demiror quid sit, et quo evadat, sum in metu, Plaut As 1 1, 68, cf Cic Att 14, 19 *fin* videamus, hoc quorsum evadat id. ib 9, 18, 4, Nep Dion. 8, 1 huccine (beneficia), *to end in this*, Sall. J 14 9 in morbos longos, Liv 27, 33 6 —**b.** Pregn., *to come to pass, be fulfilled* aliquando id, quod somniarimus, evadere, Cic Div 2 59, for which si somnium verum evasit aliquod, id. ib 2, 71 146

II. *Act* (mostly poet and post-Aug., not in Cic), *to pass over* or *pass* a thing, *to get over, pass beyond, leave behind* **A.** Lit **1.** In gen. omnem videbar evasisse viam, Verg A. 2, 730 tot urbes, id. ib 3, 282 vada, arva, Ov M 3, 19 amnem, Tac A. 12, 35 limen harae, Col 7, 9, 13 vestibulum (apes), id. 9, 12, 1 et saep —**b.** In an upward direction sic fata gradus evaserat altos, *had mounted the steps*, Verg A. 4 685 ardua, *to climb, ascend*, Liv 2, 65 —**2.** In partic, *to get away, flee, escape from*, = effugere alicujus manus, Verg A. 9, 560 loca mortis, Ov M 14, 126 flammam, Verg A. 5, 689 angustias, Liv 21, 32, 38, 2 nocturnas insidias Suet Caes 74 aliquem, Tiber ap Suet Tib 61. —**B.** Trop **1.** In gen vitam, *to depart from*, i e *to die*, App M. 4, p 140 —**b.** In an upward direction si haec quoque jam lenius supina perseverantibus studiis evaseris, *hast climbed, ascended*, Quint 12, 10, 79 —**2.** In partic, *to escape, get rid of* aegritudinem, Lucil ap Non. 294, 7 necem, Phaedr 4, 6, 4 gravem casum, Tac. A. 14, 6 sermones malignorum, Plin. Ep 7, 24, 3 et saep

* **ēvăgātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [evagor] *a wandering, straying* stellarum, Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 72, Sen Ep 65, 17

* **ē-vāgīnātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [evagino], *a spreading out, extending*, Arn 1, 50 Orell.

ē-vāgīno, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v a* [vagina], *to draw out of the scabbard, to unsheath* (post-class.) gladio sua sponte evaginato, Just 1, 9, 8, Hyg Fab 164, Vulg Exod 15, 10 pugionem id. Judith, 13, 9

ē-văgo, 1, *v n.* [collat form of *depon* evagor, q v] Famae nam nobilitas late ex stirpe praeclara evagat, Att ap Non. 467, 28 (Rib Fragm Trag p 219)

ē-văgor, ātus, 1, *v dep n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr*, *to wander forth, to roam about, to scatter* or *spread about, to extend* (class.) **A.** Lit ne longius evagatae (incubantes gallinae) refrigerent ova Col 8 5, 14 capari evagatur per agros, Plin. 19, 8, 48, § 163 Nilus id 10, 33, 49 § 94 ignis ulterius, Dig 9 2 30, § 3 —**B.** In milit lang, *to march to and fro make evolutions manœuvre* nullo ad evagandum relicto spatio, Liv 22, 47 3, 23 47 5 —**C.** Trop, *to spread extend, digress* qui appetitus longius evagantur *Cic Off 1, 29, 102 late evagata est vis morbi Liv 3 7 *fin* latissime evagandi sibi viam facere (exempla), Vell 2 3 4 ne Demostheni permittant evagari, Quint 3 6 3, so of *wandering digressing* in speaking id. 2 4, 32, 3, 11, 25, of over stepping the limits of duty procuratores, Spart Hadr 3 § 9 —* **II.** *Act*, *to stray be*

yond, *to overstep* any thing ordinem, Hor C 4, 15, 10

ē-vălesco, lŭi, 3, v inch n, *to become strong, increase in strength, to increase, grow* (cf vix illa, quae παραγομενα vocant nobis permittimus, sed hoc feliciter, evaluit, Quint 8, 6, 32, not ante Aug) **I.** Lit cum evaluissent flagella pedes binos, Plin 17, 15, 25, § 116, cf rami, id 16, 30, 54, § 125 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen ad- juta cura natura magis evalescit, Quint 2, 8, 5, Tac A 14, 58 *fin* affectatio quietis in tumultum evaluit, *strengthened into*, etc, id H 1, 80 indoles naturalis, adjuta praeceptis, evalescit, Sen Ep 94, 31 —**2.** Transf **a.** In the *temp perf*, *to have power* or *ability* for any thing, *to be able* ut ne ipsa quidem natura in hoc ita evaluerit, ut non, etc, Quint 10 2, 10 sed non Dardaniae medicari cuspidis ictum Evaluit, *Verg A 7, 757, so with a *subject clause*, *Hor Ep 2, 1, 201, Stat S 5, 2, 79, Claud. Cons Honor 303, Rapt Pros 3, 92 —**b.** *To be worth* in price, Macr S 2, 13 *fin* —**B.** In partic, of a word or expression, *to prevail, get into vogue* ita nationis nomen, non gentis evaluisse paulatim, Tac G 2 *fin*, so Quint 9, 3, 13

1. ē-vallo, avi, 1, v a [vallum], *to cast out* (only in the foll passages) nos foras, Varr ap Non 102, 6 aliquem, Titin ib 5 (Rib Com Fragm p 144)

2. ē-vallo, ere, v a [2 vallus], *to winnow out, to cleanse from the husks, to husk, to hull*, Plin 18, 10, 23, §§ 97 and 99

Ēvan, v Euhan

Ēvander, dri, *m*, v Euander

ē-vānesco, nŭi, 3 (*part fut* evaniturus, Lact 5, 4 *fin*), v inch n, *to vanish* or *pass away, to die away to disappear* (class) **I.** Lit **1.** In gen Bacchi cum flos evanuit (with diffugere in auras), Lucr 3, 222 evanescere paulatim et decrescere pondus, id. 5, 536 evanescere stinguique colorem, id 2, 828 pruna, Varr R. R 2 4, 6 aquae, *to evaporate*, Sen Q N 3, 24, cf vinum et salsamentum vetustate, i e *to lose its strength, become vapid*, Cic Div 2, 57 cornuaque extremae velut evanescere lunae, Ov M 2 117 et saep et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram, Verg A 9, 658, Ov M 14, 432, id F 2 509 —**2.** Of persons who flee or hide themselves through fear, Flor 3, 3, 18, Amm 16, 6, 3 —**II.** Trop ne cum poeta scriptura evanesceret, *to die away, sink into oblivion*, Ter Hec prol alt 5, cf omnis eorum memoria sensim obscurata est et evanuit, Cic de Or 2, 23, 95 orationes, id Brut 27 *fin* Hortensius id ib 94 sententiae Aristonis Pyrrhonis (opp stabilitatem habere) id Tusc 5, 30, 85 et saep postea quam extenuari spem nostram et evanescere vidi, id Att 3, 13 rumor, Liv 28, 25, 44, 31 fama, id 33, 8 ingenium, id 2, 48 omnis vis herbarum, Ov M 14 356 bella per taedia et moras (opp valida impetu), Tac H 2, 32 donatio, i e *to lose its effect* (opp valere), Dig 24, 1, 11, § 7, cf actio dotis ib 24, 3, 21 evanescunt haec atque emoriuntur comparatione meliorum, Quint 12, 10, 75

† **ēvangĕlĭcus (eua-),** a, um, *adj*, = εὐαγγελικός, *evangelical* scriptura, Tert. adv Marc 39 vox, Prud Apoth 495 et saep

† **ēvangĕlista (eua-),** ae, *m*, = εὐαγγελιστής, *an evangelist* Prud. Cathem 6, 77 et saep, Vulg Act 21, 8

† **ēvangĕlĭum (eua-),** ii, *n*, = εὐαγγέλιον **I.** *Good news*, Cic Att 2 3, 1, written as Greek, εὐαγγέλια —**II.** *The Gospel* (eccl Lat) Vulg Matt 4 23 et saep

ēvangĕlīzātor (eua-), oris, *m* [evangelium], *a preacher of the Gospel*, Tert Cor Mil 9, id Praescr 4

ēvangĕlizo (eua-), avi, ātum, 1, *v a* and *n.*, = εὐαγγελίζω (eccl Lat) **I.** *Act*, *to preach, declare, proclaim*, always with the accessory notion of *bringing good tidings, proclaiming the Gospel* vobis gaudium magnum, Vulg Luc 2, 10 Christum Iesum, id Act 5, 42 —*Pass*, Vulg Luc 16, 16, id. Gal 1 11 —**B.** *To evangelize, to win to the Gospel by preaching to preach to* Sion Vulg Isa. 40 9 —*Pass* pauperes evangelizantur, Vulg Matt. 11, 5 al —**II.** *Neutr*, *to preach, proclaim the Gospel*, Vulg Psa. 67, 12, id. Rom 1, 15 et saep

ēvānĭdus, a, um, *adj* [evanesco], *vanishing, passing away* (not ante Aug, and very rare) **I.** Lit pectora, Ov M 5, 435 oleae, i e *frail, without strength*, Col Arb 17, 3, cf arbores, Vitr 2, 10 materia vetustate, id 2, 8 evanida et siticulosa calx, id. 7, 2, and, viriditas, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 70 —**II.** Trop amor, Ov R Am 653 gaudium (with leve), Sen. Ep 35

ē-vanno, ĕre, *v a* [vannus], *to cast out the chaff of grain from the fan, to winnow* *__I.__ Lit acus, Varr R R 1, 52 *fin* —*__II.__ Transf, *to cast out* aliquem, Pompon ap Non 19, 23 (Rib Com Fragm p 239)

ēvans, antis, v euhan.

ēvăpōrātĭo, onis, *f* [evaporo], *an evaporating, evaporation* · terrae, Sen Q N 1, 1, 6, 6, 13, 1 nivis, Gell 19, 5, 6

ēvăpōrātīvus, a, um, *adj* [id], *evaporating, apt to evaporate*. virtus, Cael Aur Acut 3, 8, 83

ē-văpŏro, āre, *v a*, *to disperse in vapor, to evaporate* (post class), Gell 19, 5, 7 and 8, Tert Pall 6 *fin*

ēvāsĭo, onis, *f* [evado], *a going out*, Vulg Judith, 12, 20

ē-vasto, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to lay utterly waste to devastate* (a favorite word of Livy, elsewh very rare) omnia, Liv 10, 15, 5, 5, 8, 37, 28, 44, 32, 33, 14 Drak et saep, Vop Aurel 15, Sil 15, 185

ēvax, *interj*, v euax

ēvectĭo, onis, *f* [eveho] ***I.** *A going upwards, flying up, flight* sublimis, App M 6, p 169 —**II.** In jurid lang, *a permit to travel by the public post, a post warrant*, Cod Just 12, 51, 3 sq, Symm Ep 4, 6, Aug Ep 55

1. ēvectus, a, um, *Part*, v eveho

2. ēvectus, us, *m* [eveho], *a carrying out, exporting* of goods from a place, Varr R R 1, 16, 2 Schneid. *N cr*, Plin. 18, 5, 6, § 28

ē-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3, *v a*, *to carry out* or *forth, to convey out, lead forth* (rare but class) **I.** Lit omnia (signa) ex fanis, ex locis publicis palam plaustris evecta exportataque esse, Cic Verr 2, 1, 20 aquas ex planis locis, Liv 1, 38 *fin*, cf Plin 2, 103, 106, § 224 stercus (with exportare), Cato R R 5, 8 merces (opp inveho), Varr R R 1 16, 6, Dig 10, 4, 5 et saep incaute se evehentes Masinissa excipiebat, *throwing themselves out, rushing out*, Liv 29, 34 naves in altum, id 25, 27 —In an upward direction palmaque nobilis Terrarum dominos evehit ad deos, *raises aloft, elevates*, *Hor C 1, 1, 6, cf aliquem ad aethera, Verg A 6, 130 ad auras, Ov M 14, 127 in caelum, Juv 1, 38 —**b.** Reflex, *to ride out* or *forth, to move out, move forth, proceed, advance, go, spread* evectus effreno equo, *springing forwards*, Liv 4 33 cf longius, Tac A 12, 14 de nocte, Suet Aug 97 *fin* evecti Aegeo mari Delum trajecerunt Liv 44, 28 *fin*, cf id 28 30 ad portum, id. 37, 15 *fin* in altum, id 21, 50 ratibus ad regem, Just 2, 6 et saep in ancoras evehi, *to run foul of the anchors*, Liv 22, 19 — With the *acc* of the place evectus os amnis, Curt 9, 9 *fin* —**B.** *To carry up to convey upwards* ut in collem Esquiliarum eveheretur Liv 1, 48 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To carry forth, take out, spread abroad* ut semel e Piraeeo eloquentia evecta est, omnes peragravit insulas, *went forth*, Cic Brut 13, 51, cf fama ejus evecta insulas, Tac A 12, 36 spe vana evectus *carried forwards*, Liv 42, 62, cf inconsultius, id 35, 31, and longius, Quint 9, 3, 87 magicae vanitates in tantum evectae, ut, etc Plin 26, 4, 9, § 18 evectus sum longius, *I have made too long a digression* Amm 15, 12, 6 —**B.** In an upward direction, *to raise* or *lift up, to elevate* quem usque in tertium consulatum amicitia Principis evexerat Vell 2, 90, cf aliquos ad consulatus, Tac Or 13, and imperium ad summum fastigium, Curt 4, 14 20, cf ad magnum culmen, Amm 16, 6 —In the *part perf*, *advanced, promoted* consiliarii in summum evecti fastigium, Vell 2, 56 3, cf id 2, 53 3 privatum supra modum evectae opes, *increased*, Tac A. 14, 52 — With *dat* aliquem evehere summis honoribus, Spart Hadr 15

‡ **ēvĕlātum** eventilatum, unde velabra, quibus frumenta ventilantur, Paul ex Fest p 77, 15 Müll

ē-vello, velli (Cic Sest 28, id. de Or 1, 53 *fin.*), post class., vulsi (Flor 4, 12, 38, Sen ad Marc Consol 16, 7 al), vulsum, 3, *v a*, *to tear, pull*, or *pluck out* (class) **I.** Lit linguam se evellisse M Catoni, Cic Sest 28 ferrum, *Caes B G 1, 25, 3 arborem, Liv 33, 5 dentes, Plin 30, 3, 8, § 25 et saep spinas agro, Hor Ep 1, 14, 5, cf ebulum, cicutam e segete, Plin. 17, 9, 6 § 55 clavos sepulcris, id 34, 15, 44, § 151 statuam de monumento, Dig 47, 12, 2 — Poet odorem e turis glebis (with divellere), Lucr 3, 327 castra obsessa (sc. ex obsidione), i e *to relieve*, Sil 7, 335 —**B.** *To drag away, tear away* ab altari eum, Vulg Exod 21, 14, cf lucos tuos de medio tui, id. Micah, 5, 13 —**II.** Trop, *to tear out root out, eradicate, erase* (a favorite word of Cicero) radicitus mala, Lucr 3, 310 consules non modo ex memoria sed etiam ex fastis evellendi, Cic Sest 14 *fin* scrupulum ex animo, id Rosc. Am 2, 6, cf aculeum severitatis id Clu 55, 152 omnem eorum importunitatem ex intimis mentibus, id de Or 1, 53, 230, cf id Clu 1 *fin.* iras (e pectore), Sil 14, 183

Ēvēnīnus, a, um, v Euenus

ē-vĕnĭo, veni, ventum, 4 (*praes subj* evenat, Enn ap Non 507, 20, Plaut Trin 1, 2, 3, id Mil 4, 1, 19 evenant, id Ep 3, 1, 2), *v n*, *to come out, come forth* **I.** Lit (very rare) merses profundo pulchrior evenit, Hor C 4, 4, 65 tota arundo serius praedicto tempore evenit, *comes up, grows up*, Col 4, 32, 2 sine modo rus evenit, Plaut Cis 2, 8, 1 Caputm, id Rud 3, 2, 17, cf evenit sermo Samuelis Israeli, Vulg 1 Reg 3, 21 —Far more freq and class, **II.** Trop **A.** In gen., *to fall out, come to pass, happen*, and with alicui, *to befall, happen to, betide* one (v 2 accido, II, and 1 contingo, II B 3 b) in hominum aetate multa eveniunt hujusmodi, Plaut Am 3, 2, 57 sq, cf maxime id in rebus publicis evenit, Cic Rep 1, 44 timebam, ne evenirent ea quae acciderunt, id Fam 6, 21, cf id Planc 6, 15, Sall C 51, 26 quid homini potest turpius, quid viro miserius aut acerbius usu venire? quod tantum evenire dedecus? Cic Quint. 15, 49 quem (sc. tyrannum) si optimates oppresserunt, quod ferme evenit habet etc., id Rep 1, 42, cf quod evenit saepius, id ib quod plerumque evenit, id ib, 2, 28 *fin* hoc in hac conformatione rei publicae non sine magnis principum vitiis evenit, id ib 1, 45 *fin* ut alia Tusculi alia Romae eveniat saepe tempestas, id Div 2, 45 quota enim quaeque res evenit praedicta ab istis? aut si evenit quippiam quid afferri potest, cur non casu id evenerit? id ib 2, 24, 52 ubi pax evenerat, *had been concluded*, Sall C 9, 3 et saep vereor, ne idem eveniat in meis litteras, *that the same thing will happen to my letter*, Cic. Fam 2, 10 —*Impers*, *it happens* (cf accidit, incidit contigit, obtingit, fit) with *ut* evenit senibus ambobus simul Iter ut esset Ter Phorm 1, 2 15, so Cic Inv 1, 35, Brutus ap Cic. de Or 2 55 224, Quint 1, 5, 28, 2, 12, 5 et saep, with *quod* Enn ap Non 507, 20 (cf 2 accido) ob id, quod furtum fecit servus, evenit, quo minus eum habere domino liceat, Dig 30 1, 45 —With *dat* illi divitiae evenerunt maxumae, Plaut Men prol 67, cf damna evenerunt maxuma misero mihi id Stich 1, 3, 56 merito sibi ea evenerunt a me id Capt 2, 3, 55 cum mihi nihil improviso evenisset Cic. Rep 1 4 quibus (improbis) utinam ipsis evenissent ea, quae tum homines precabantur! id Sest 33, cf id Fin 1, 16 53 et saep L. Genucio consuli ea provincia sorte evenit *fell to*, Liv 7, 6, in the same sense without sorte, Sall J 35 3, Liv 2 40 *fin*, 9 41 et saep si quid sibi eveniret *if any thing should happen to him self* euphemist for *if he should die*, Suet Caes 86 Ruhnk, Vop Prob 6 *fin*, cf si in Pompeio quid humani evenisset, Sall H Fragm 5, 8, p 244 ed. Gerl (v 2 accido, II) —**B.** In partic, *to proceed, follow, result* (as a consequence) from any thing, *to turn out, issue, end* in any way (cf evado, I B 2, evado is used both of

persons and things, but evenio only of things) eventus est alicujus exitus negotii, in quo quaeri solet, quid ex quaque re evenerit, eveniat, eventurum sit, etc., Cic Inv 1, 28 42 ut nobis haec habitatio bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 3 quae (auspicia) sibi secunda evenerint, Cic Div 1, 15, 27 (al. secunde), cf Suet Vit. 9 cuncta prospera eventura, Sall J 63, 1, cf Liv 21, 21, 37, 47 quoniam quae occulte tentaverat, aspera foedaque evenerant (opp prospere cessere), Sall. C 26 *fin* Kritz., cf. si adversa pugna evenisset, Liv 8, 31 ut ea res mihi magistratuique bene atque feliciter eveniret, Cic Mur 1, so, bene ac feliciter, Liv 31, 5, cf. feliciter, * Caes. B G 4, 25, 3 prospere, Cic Fam 3, 12, 2 (with cadere), so, prospere, Plaut Ps 2, 1, 1, Cic. N D 2, 66 *fin*, Liv 9, 19 bene, Sall J 92, 3, cf. male istis eveniat, Plaut Curc 1, 1, 39 vides omnia fere contra ac dicta sint evenisse, Cic Div 2, 24 *fin*, cf. quod si fors aliter quam voles evenerit, Plaut Cas. 2, 5, 37 si quid praeter spem evenit, Ter And. 2, 6, 5, id. Ad 5, 3, 29, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 16, 21 quoniam haec evenerunt nostra ex sententia, Plaut Men. 5, 9, 89, cf. Ter Heaut. 4, 5, 17, id. Hec 5, 4, 32 istaec blanda dicta quo eveniant, Plaut Most. 2, 1, 48, so, quo, id. ib 1, 2, 52, id. Bacch 1, 2, 36, cf quorsum, Ter Hec 1, 2, 118 —Hence, **ēventum,** i, *n* (acc. to evenio, II) **A.** *An occurrence, chance, event* **1.** In gen. (rare) semper me causae eventorum magis movent quam ipsa eventa, Cic Att 9, 5, 2 plurimorum seculorum et eventorum memoria, id. Rep 3, 9, 14 si cujusque facti et eventi causa ponetur, id. Part. Or 9, 32 —**2.** In Lucr opp conjunctum, of the external conditions, or *accidents*, of persons and things (as poverty, riches, freedom, etc), Lucr 1, 450, 458, 467, 470 al.—**3.** Alicujus, *that which befalls one, experience, fortune* ex qui sciunt quid aliis acciderit, facile ex aliorum eventis suis rationibus possunt providere, Auct Her 4, 9, 13 ut te ex nostris eventis communibus admonendum putarem, Cic Fam 1, 7, 9 fabula rerum eventorumque nostrorum, id. ib 5, 12, 6 cui omnia pendere ex alterius eventis coguntur, id. Tusc 5, 12, 36 plures aliorum eventis docentur, Tac A. 4, 33 —**B.** *The issue, consequence, result, effect* of an action (cf exitus, eventus, successus, obitus occasus), freq in Cic, usually *plur* consilia eventis ponderare, Cic. Rab Post. 1, so opp facta, id. Pis 41, Fragm. ap Non. 204, 6, opp causae, id. Div 1, 6 *fin*, id. Top 18 quorum praedicta quotidie videat re et eventis refelli, id. Div 2, 47 *fin* —In *sing*, Cic Att 3, 8, 4.

ē-ventĭlo, no *perf*, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to set in motion* (the air) *to fan* (post Aug) **I.** Lit (aerem graviorem) emendant assiduo linteorum jactatu eventilando, Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 49, cf. Just 44, 1 *fin* frumenta, *to winnow*, i e *to purify by winnowing*, Col. 1, 6, 23 —* **II.** Trop opes eventilatae, i e *scattered, dissipated*, Sid. Ep 1, 9

ēventum, i, *n*, v evenio *fin.*

ēventus, us, *m* [evenio, II] **I.** *An occurrence, accident, event, fortune, fate, lot* (rare but class) mihi a peritis in Asia praedictum est, fore eos eventus rerum qui acciderunt Cic. Div 1, 28 in incerto reliqui temporis eventu, id. Quint 26, 83, Tac Agr 22, id A. 2, 26 maerere hoc ejus (sc Scipionis) eventu, vereor ne invidi magis quam amici sit, Cic Lael 4, 14 militum, Liv 7, 26, cf id. 7, 8, 8, 7 al. navium suarum Caes. B G 4, 31 patriae, Liv 33, 48 et saep quid reliquis acciderit, qui quosque eventus exciperent Caes B C 1, 21 *fin*, cf id. ib 2, 5 *fin* —Far more freq, **II.** *The* (*lucky* or *unlucky*) *issue, consequence, result* of an action (for syn cf eventum, exitus successus) in *sing* and *plur* eventus est alicujus exitus negotii Cic Inv 1, 28, 42 in rebus magnis memoriaque dignis consilia primum deinde acta, postea eventus exspectantur, id de Or 2 15 63 etiam amplissimorum virorum consilia ex eventu non ex voluntate a plerisque probari solent, Balbus et Oppius ap Cic Att 9, 7 A sceleris est poena tristis et praeter eos eventus, qui sequuntur per se ipsa maxima est, Cic. Leg 2 17, 43 et saep semper ad eventum festinat (poëta), *to the end, issue, event*, Hor A. P 148 interim rei eventum experiri, Caes. B G 3, 3 *fin*; so with *gen* belli, id. ib 6, 42, 1, id. B C 1, 53 *fin*, 2, 32, 10 pugnae, id. B G 7, 49 *fin* ejus diei, id. B C 3, 96, 1 orationis, Cic. de Or 1, 26, 120. dicendi, id. ib 1, 27, 123 et saep — Prov eventus docet.. stultorum iste magister est, Liv 22, 39 —**B.** Esp, *good fortune, success* egi ego pro Vareno non sine eventu, Plin Ep 5, 20, 2 atque illi modo cauti prompti post eventum ac magniloqui erant, Tac Agr 27 cf satis jam eventuum, satis casuum, id. A. 2, 26 —**C.** Personified Bonus Eventus, *Good Success, a guardian deity of the Roman husbandmen*, Varr R. R 1, 1, 6, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 77, Inscr Orell. 1780 sq, in the *dat* also BONO EVENTO, ib 1783, cf. DEO SANCTO EVENTO, ib 1785

Ēvēnus, v Euenus

ē-verbĕro, avi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to strike violently, to beat* (rare and not ante Aug) **I.** Lit os oculosque hostis, Quint. 2, 4, 18, cf. pectus suis armis, Val. Fl 6, 737 clipeum alis, Verg A. 12, 866, cf. cineres alis, Ov M 14, 578 mare, fluctus remis, Curt 4, 3, 18, 9, 4, 13 spiritum cursu parum libero, Sen. Q N 5, 12 —**II.** Trop cum haec taliaque sollicitas ejus aures everberarent, *kept striking, besieged*, Amm 14, 11, 4. animum alicujus ad inquirendum, i e *to stimulate, excite*, Gell. 1, 23, 7 (also ap Macr S 1, 6, § 20)

* **ē-vergo,** ĕre, *v a*, *to send out, send forth* montes nullos apertos evergunt rivos, *send forth, pour forth*, Liv 44, 33, 2.

‡ **ēverrĭātor** vocatur, qui jure accepta hereditate justa facere defuncto debet, quae si non fecerit, seu quid in ea re turbaverit, suo capite luat. Id nomen ductum a verrendo Nam exverrae sunt purgatio quaedam domus, ex qua mortuus ad sepulturam ferendus est, quae fit per everriatorem certo genere scoparum adhibito, ab extra verrendo dictarum, Paul. ex Fest p 77, 18 sq Mull

ēverrĭcŭlum, i, *n* [everro], *a sweep net, drag net* **I.** Prop, for taking a large number of fishes, Varr R R 3, 17, 7, App Mag p 294, cf Non. p 34, and everriculum, quod Graece σαγήνη dicitur, Dig 47, 10, 13 § 7 —**II.** Trop everriculum malitiarum omnium, *the drag net*, i e *the sweeper away of all baseness*, Cic N D 3, 30, 74 quod umquam hujuscemodi everriculum ulla in provincia fuit? i e *a plunderer*, sarcastically applied to Verres, id. Verr 2, 4, 24, 53, cf everro, II

ē-verro, verri, versum, 3, *v a*, *to sweep out* (class) **I.** Lit. stercus ex aede Vestae, Varr L. L. 6, § 32 Mull, cf purgamenta salsamentorum officinis, Col 8, 17, 12 aedes, Titin. ap Non. 192, 11 solum stabuli, Varr R R. 2, 2, 7 everrere et purgare stabula, Col 7, 4, 5 domum, Vulg. Luc 15, 8 —Poet aequor retibus, Manil. 4, 285, v. verro —**B.** Transf, of *cleansing* a wound egestis vel eversis omnibus, quae tumorem moverant, Veg Vet 3, 30 *fin* —**II.** Trop, *to clean out, plunder completely*, Plaut Truc prol 21, so in a sarcastic pun applied to Verres o Verria praeclara! quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic Verr 2, 2, 21 *fin*, cf everriculum, II

ēversĭo, onis, *f* [everto, I B] **I.** Lit **A.** *An overthrowing* **1.** In gen. columnae Cic Phil 1, 2 5 —In *plur* eversiones vehiculorum, Plin 22 17, 20, § 43 — **2.** Esp, *a destructive overthrow, subversion, destruction* templorum, Quint 5, 10, 97 urbis, Flor 1, 12 7, cf Quint 8, 3, 69 —In *plur* eversiones urbium, Flor 2 16 1 —**B.** *A turning out expulsion* from one's possession possidentium, Flor 3, 13, 9 —**C.** *A turning out, expulsion* matricis, Cael Aur Tard 2, 1, 28 —**II.** Trop (acc to I A 2) *subversion destruction* hinc rerum publicarum eversiones, Cic de Sen. 12 rei familiaris, Tac. A 6, 17 omnis vitae Cic Ac 2 31, 99, id. Fin 5, 10, 28

ēversor, oris, *m* [everto], *a subverter, destroyer* **I.** Prop Carthaginis et Numantiae, Quint 8 6 30, cf regnorum Priami (Achilles), Verg A. 12 545 regnorum cometes, i e *presaging their destruction* Sil 8 639 —**II.** Trop civitatis, Cic Part 30 *fin* hujus imperii, id. Sest 7, 17 juris humani, Plin 28 1, 2, § 6 pecuniae (with interceptor), i. e *who squanders it*, Cod. Th 12, 6, 1.

ēversus, a, um. **1.** *Swept out*, v everro —**2.** *Overthrown*, v everto

ē-verto or **-vorto,** ti, sum, 3, *v a*, *to overturn, turn upside down* (syn demolior, destruo extinguo, diruo, deleo, etc) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. (very rare) aequora ventis, *to upturn agitate*, Verg A 1, 43, cf. aquas, Ov H 7, 42 mare, Sen. Ep 4 campum, i e *to plough*, Val. Fl 7, 75 cervices, *to twist*, Ter Heaut 2 3, 131 Ruhnk —More freq and class. (not in Caes), **B.** In partic **1.** *To overturn* any thing from its position, *to overthrow, upset, throw down* naviculam, Cic. de Or 1, 38, 174, id. Par 3, 1, 20, id. Fin. 4, 27 *fin*, cf id. Rep 1, 34 pinum, Verg G 1, 256, Plin 16, 31, 56 § 130; cf poët Ismara, i e *the trees of Ismarus*, Stat Th. 6, 107 currum, Curt 4, 15, cf. equum, Prop 4 (5), 10, 8 —Transf, of persons eversus, *thrown down*, Plin. 21, 19, 77, § 132, 26, 13, 85, § 137 — Designating the *term ad quem* si quis Athon Pindumve revulsos Sede sua, totos in apertum everteret aequor, Ov M. 11, 555, cf. tecta in dominum, id. ib 1, 231 —**b.** Transf, *to overthrow, subvert, destroy* urbes (with diripere), Cic Off 1, 24 · Carthaginem, id Rep 6, 11 Trojam, Ov M. 13, 169 castellum, Hor Ep 2, 2, 34 funditus arces, Sil. 17, 376 —**2.** *To turn out, drive out, expel* a man from his possession ut agro evortat Lesbonicum, quando evortit aedibus, Plaut. Trin 3, 1, 15, so, adolescentem bonis, id. ib 1, 2, 177 pupillum fortunis patris, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 51 eos fortunis omnibus, id Div in Caecil 6, 21, id. Fl 5 hunc funditus bonis, id Rosc Am 39 *fin* —**II.** Trop (Acc to I B) **A.** *To overturn, overthrow* ab imo summa, Lucr 5, 163 aliquem non judicio neque disceptatione, sed vi atque impressione evertere, *to ruin*, Cic Fam 5, 2, 8 aliquem fortunis omnibus, id. Div in Caec 6, 21.—**B.** *To overthrow completely, to subvert, ruin, destroy* funditus aratores, Cic Verr 2, 3, 18 *fin* funditus civitates, id. Pis 35, 86 eversa per te et perdita civitas, id. ib 24, 57, id. Lael. 7, 23, cf Quint 2, 16, 4, Verg G 1, 500 funditus amicitiam, Cic Fin. 2, 25, cf penitus virtutem, id. ib 3, 3 totum genus hoc regiae civitatis, id. Rep 2, 29 leges, testamenta, id Verr 2, 2, 19, cf id Cat 1, 7 *fin* constitutam philosophiam, id. Ac 2, 5, 15, cf definitionem, id. 2, 6 *fin* finitionem, Quint 7, 3, 23 opus, id. 2, 17, 34 majestatem dictatoriam et disciplinam militarem, Liv 8, 30 *fin* patrimonium *to waste, squander*, Dig 47, 6, 1 pietatem, Lucr 3, 84 spem, Ov M 13, 623 Crassos, Pompeios, *to ruin*, Juv 10, 108 titulum, *to erase*, Capit Gord. Tert 34.

ē-vestīgātus, a um, *Part* [vestigo], *traced out, found out, discovered, investigated* (very rare), Ov M 15, 146, Sen. Contr 9

* **ēvexus,** a, um, *adj* [eveho], *rounded off at the top, rounding upwards* mundus Mart Cap 8, § 816

Ēvias, ădis, v Evius II

ē-vībro, are, *v a* **I.** Lit, *to swing forwards, to hurl, throw* scorpiones rotundos lapides, Amm 24, 4, 16 —**II.** Trop, *to set in motion, to move excite* animos, Gell 1, 11, 1 eum ad rabiem, Amm 14, 1, 10

ēvictĭo, ōnis, *f* [evinco, II A. 2], jurid t t, *a recovering of one's property by a judicial decision a recovery eviction*, Dig 21, tit. 2, Cod Just 8 45 De evictionibus

ēvictus, a, um *Part*, from evinco

ē-vĭdens, entis, *adj* [video] of things (like perspicuus), *apparent, visible, evident manifest, plain, clear* (good prose, most freq since the Aug per, syn perspicuus, manifestus, apertus dilucidus) flos (lappae) non evidens sed intus occultus Plin. 21, 17, 64, § 104 si quid est evidens, de quo inter omnes conveniat etc, Cic N D 3, 4, cf id. Ac 2, 6 18· perspicuae et evidentes res id ib 2 15, cf res (opp dubia), Liv 39, 34 causae (opp obscurae), Cels praef *fin* expositio Quint 4, 2, 64 probatio, id. 5 10 7 argumentum Plin 2, 52 53, § 138 signum Suet. Ner 6 prodigia id Caes 81, cf portenta, id. Ner 46 signum, Vulg. 2

yond, to overstep any thing ordinem, Hor C 4, 15 10

ē-vălesco, lŭi, 3, *v inch n*, *to become strong, increase in strength, to increase, grow* (cf vix illa, quae παραγόμενα vocant, nobis permittimus, sed hoc feliciter, evaluit, Quint 8, 6, 32, not ante Aug) **I.** Lit cum evaluissent flagella pedes binos, Plin 17, 15, 25, § 116, cf rami, id 16, 30, 54, § 125 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen adjuta cura natura magis evalescit, Quint. 2, 8, 5, Tac A 14, 58 *fin* affectatio quietis in tumultum evaluit, *strengthened into*, etc, id H 1, 80 indoles naturalis, adjuta praeceptis, evalescit, Sen Ep 94, 31 —**2.** Transf **a.** In the *temp perf*, *to have power* or *ability* for any thing, *to be able* ut ne ipsa quidem natura in hoc ita evaluerit, ut non, etc, Quint 10, 2, 10 sed non Dardaniae medicari cuspidis ictum Evaluit, * Verg A 7, 757, so with a *subject clause*, * Hor Ep 2, 1, 201, Stat S 5, 2, 79, Claud Cons Honor 303, Rapt Pros 3, 92 —**b.** *To be worth* in price, Macr S 2, 13 *fin* —**B.** In partic, of a word or expression, *to prevail, get into vogue* ita nationis nomen, non gentis evaluisse paulatim, Tac G 2 *fin*, so Quint 9, 3, 13

1. ē-vallo, āvi, 1, *v a* [vallum], *to cast out* (only in the foll passages) nos foras, Varr ap Non 102, 6 aliquem, Titin ib 5 (Rib Com Fragm p 144)

2. ē-vallo, ĕre, *v a* [2 vallus], *to winnow out, to cleanse from the husks, to husk, to hull*, Plin 18, 10, 23, §§ 97 and 99

Evan, v Euhan

Evander, dri, *m*, v Euander

ē-vānesco, nŭi, 3 (*part fut* evaniturus, Lact 5, 4 *fin*), *v inch n*, *to vanish* or *pass away to die away to disappear* (class) **I.** Lit **1.** In gen Bacchi cum flos evanuit (with diffugere in auras), Lucr 3, 222 evanescere paulatim et decrescere pondus, id. 5, 536 evanescere stinguique colorem, id 2, 828 pruna, Varr R R 2 4, 6 aquae, *to evaporate*, Sen Q N 3, 24, cf vinum et salsamentum vetustate, i e *to lose its strength, become vapid*, Cic Div 2, 57 cornuaque extremae velut evanescere lunae, Ov M 2 117 et saep et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram, Verg A 9, 658, Ov M 14, 432, id. F 2, 509 —**2.** Of persons who flee or hide themselves through fear, Flor 3, 3, 18, Amm 16, 6, 3 —**II.** Trop ne cum poeta scriptura evanesceret, *to die away, sink into oblivion*, Ter Hec prol alt 5, cf omnis eorum memoria sensim obscurata est et evanuit, Cic de Or 2, 23, 95 orationes, id Brut 27 *fin* Hortensius, id ib 94 sententiae Aristonis Pyrrhonis (opp stabilitatem habere), id Tusc 5, 30, 85 et saep postea quam extenuari spem nostram et evanescere vidi, id Att 3, 13 rumor, Liv 28, 25, 44, 31 fama, id. 33, 8 ingenium, id 2, 48 omnis vis herbarum, Ov M 14 356 bella per taedia et moras (opp valida impetu) Tac. H 2, 32 donatio, i e *to lose its effect* (opp valere), Dig 24, 1, 11, § 7, cf actio dotis ib 24, 3, 21 evanescunt haec atque emoriuntur comparatione meliorum, Quint 12, 10, 75

† **ēvangĕlĭcus (eua-),** a, um, *adj*, = εὐαγγελικός, *evangelical* scriptura, Tert. adv Marc 39 vox, Prud Apoth 495 et saep

† **ēvangĕlista (eua-),** ae, *m*, = εὐαγγελιστής, *an evangelist* Prud Cathem 6, 77 et saep, Vulg Act 21, 8

† **ēvangĕlium (eua-),** ii, *n*, = εὐαγγέλιον **I.** *Good news*, Cic. Att 2 3, 1, written as Greek, εὐαγγέλια —**II.** *The Gospel* (eccl Lat) Vulg Matt 4, 23 et saep

ēvangĕlizātor (eua-), oris, *m* [evangelium], *a preacher of the Gospel*, Tert Cor Mil 9, id Praescr 4

evangĕlizo (eua-), avi, atum, 1, *v a* and *n*, = εὐαγγελίζω (eccl Lat) **I.** *Act*, *to preach, declare, proclaim* always with the accessory notion of *bringing good tidings, proclaiming the Gospel* vobis gaudium magnum, Vulg Luc 2, 10 Christum Iesum, id Act 5, 42 —*Pass*, Vulg Luc. 16, 16, id. Gal 1 11 —**B.** *To evangelize, to win to the Gospel by preaching to preach to* Sion Vulg Isa. 40 9 —*Pass* pauperes evangelizantur, Vulg Matt. 11, 5 al —**II.** *Neutr*, *to preach, proclaim the Gospel*, Vulg Psa 67, 12, id Rom 1, 15 et saep

ēvānĭdus, a, um, *adj* [evanesco], *vanishing, passing away* (not ante Aug, and very rare) **I.** Lit. pectora, Ov M 5, 435 oleae, i e *frail, without strength*, Col. Arb 17, 3, cf arbores, Vitr 2, 10 materia vetustate, id 2, 8 evanida et siticulosa calx, id. 7, 2, and, viriditas, Plin 37, 5, 18, § 70 —**II.** Trop amor, Ov R Am 653 gaudium (with leve), Sen Ep 35

ē-vanno, ĕre, *v a* [vannus], *to cast out the chaff of grain from the fan, to winnow* * **I.** Lit acus, Varr R R 1, 52 *fin* —* **II.** Transf, *to cast out* aliquem, Pompon ap Non. 19, 23 (Rib Com Fragm p 239)

ēvans, antis, v euhan.

ēvăpōrātio, onis, *f* [evaporo], *an evaporating, evaporation*. terrae, Sen Q N 1, 1 6, 6, 13, 1 nivis, Gell 19, 5, 6

ēvăpōrātīvus, a, um, *adj* [id] *evaporating, apt to evaporate*. virtus, Cael Aur Acut 3 8, 83

ē-văpōro, are, *v a*, *to disperse in vapor, to evaporate* (post class.), Gell 19, 5, 7 and 8, Tert Pall 6 *fin*

ēvāsio, ōnis, *f* [evado], *a going out*, Vulg Judith, 12, 20

ē-vasto, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to lay utterly waste, to devastate* (a favorite word of Livy, elsewh very rare) omnia, Liv 10, 15, 5, 5, 8, 37, 28, 44, 32, 33, 14 Drak et saep, Vop Aurel 15, Sil 15, 185

ēvax, *interj*, v euax.

ēvectio, onis, *f* [eveho] * **I.** *A going upwards, flying up, flight* sublimis, App M 5, p 169 —**II.** In jurid lang, *a permit to travel by the public post, a post warrant*, Cod Just 12, 51, 3 sq, Symm Ep 4, 6, Aug Ep 55

1. ēvectus, a, um, *Part*, v eveho

2. ēvectus, us, *m* [eveho], *a carrying out, exporting* of goods from a place, Varr R R 1, 16, 2 Schneid *N cr*, Plin 18, 5, 6, § 28

ē-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3, *v a*, *to carry out* or *forth, to convey out, lead forth* (rare but class) **I.** Lit omnia (signa) ex fanis, ex locis publicis palam plaustris evecta exportataque esse, Cic Verr 2, 1, 20 aquas ex planis locis, Liv 1, 38 *fin*, cf Plin 2, 103, 106, § 224 stercus (with exportare), Cato R R 5, 8 merces (opp inveho), Varr R R 1 16, 6, Dig 10 4, 5 et saep incaute se evehentes Masinissa excipiebat, *throwing themselves out, rushing out*, Liv 29, 34 naves in altum, id 25, 27 —In an upward direction palmaque nobilis Terrarum dominos evehit ad deos, *raises aloft, elevates*, * Hor C 1, 1, 6, cf aliquem ad aethera, Verg A 6, 130 ad auras, Ov M 14, 127 in caelum, Juv 1, 38 —**b.** Reflex, *to ride out* or *forth, to move out, move forth, proceed, advance, go spread* evectus effreno equo, *springing forwards*, Liv 4, 33 cf longius, Tac A 12, 14 de nocte, Suet Aug 97 *fin*. evecti Aegeo mari Delum trajecerunt Liv 44, 28 *fin*, cf id 28 30 ad portum, id 37, 15 *fin*. in altum, id 21, 50 ratibus ad regem, Just 2, 6 et saep in ancoras evehi, *to run foul of the anchors*, Liv 22, 19 —With the *acc* of the place evectus os amnis Curt 9, 9 *fin* —**B.** *To carry up to convey upwards* ut in collem Esquilinarium eveheretur Liv 1, 48 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To carry forth, take out, spread abroad* ut semel e Piraeeo eloquentia evecta est, omnes peragravit insulas, *went forth*, Cic Brut 13, 51, cf fama ejus evecta insulas Tac A 12, 36 spe vana evectus *carried forwards*, Liv 42 62, cf inconsultius, id 35, 31, and longius Quint 9, 3, 87 magicae vanitates in tantum evectae, ut, etc, Plin 26, 4, 9, § 18 evectus sum longius, *I have made too long a digression*, Amm 15, 12, 6 —**B.** In an upward direction *to raise* or *lift up, to elevate* quem usque in tertium consulatum amicitia Principis evexerat Vell 2, 90, cf aliquos ad consulatus, Tac Or 13, and imperium ad summum fastigium, Curt 4, 14 20, cf ad magnum culmen, Amm 16, 6 —In the *part perf*, *advanced promoted* consiliarii in summum evecti fastigium, Vell 2, 56, 3, cf id 2 53 3 privatum supra modum evectae opes, *increased*, Tac A. 14, 52 —With *dat* aliquem evehere summis honoribus, Spart. Hadr 15

‡ **ēvĕlātum** eventilatum, unde velabra, quibus frumenta ventilantur, Paul ex Fest p 77, 15 Müll

ē-vello, velli (Cic. Sest 28, id de Or 1, 53 *fin*), post class., vulsi (Flor 4 12 38, Sen ad Marc. Consol 16, 7 al), vulsum, 3, *v a*, *to tear, pull*, or *pluck out* (class) **I.** Lit. linguam se evellisse M Catoni, Cic Sest 28 ferrum, * Caes B G 1, 25, 3 arborem, Liv 33, 5 dentes, Plin 30, 3, 8, § 25 et saep spinas agro, Hor Ep 1, 14, 5, cf ebulum cicutam e segete, Plin. 17, 9, 6 § 55 clavos sepulcris, id. 34, 15, 44, § 151 statuam de monumento, Dig 47, 12, 2 —Poet. odorem e turis glebis (with divellere), Lucr 3, 327 castra obsessa (sc. ex obsidione), i e *to relieve*, Sil 7, 335 —**B.** *To drag away, tear away* ab altari eum, Vulg Exod 21, 14, cf lucos tuos de medio tui, id Micah, 5 13 —**II.** Trop, *to tear out root out, eradicate, erase* (a favorite word of Cicero) radicitus mala, Lucr 3, 310 consules non modo ex memoria sed etiam ex fastis evellendi, Cic Sest 14 *fin*. scrupulum ex animo, id Rosc Am 2, 6, cf aculeum severitatis, id Clu 55, 152 omnem eorum importunitatem ex intimis mentibus, id de Or 1, 53, 230, cf id Clu 1 *fin* iras (e pectore) Sil 14, 183

Evēnīnus, a, um, v Euenus

ē-vĕnio, veni, ventum, 4 (*praes subj* evenat, Enn ap Non 507, 20, Plaut Trin 1, 2, 3, id. Mil 4, 1, 19 evenant, id Ep 3, 1, 2), *v n*, *to come out, come forth* **I.** Lit (very rare) merses profundo pulchrior evenit, Hor C 4, 4, 65 tota arundo serius praedicto tempore evenit, *comes up, grows up*, Col 4, 32, 2 sine modo rus evenit, Plaut Cas. 2, 8, 1 Capuam, id Rud 3, 2 17, cf evenit sermo Samuelis Israeli, Vulg 1 Reg 3, 21 —Far more freq and class, **II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *to fall out, come to pass, happen*, and with alicui *to befall, happen to, betide* one (v 2 accido II, and 1 contingo, II B 3 b) in hominum aetate multa eveniunt hujusmodi, Plaut Am 3, 2, 57 sq, cf maxime id in rebus publicis evenit, Cic Rep 1, 44 timebam, ne evenirent ea, quae acciderunt id Fam 6, 21, cf id Planc 6, 15, Sall C 51, 26 quid homini potest turpius, quid viro miserius aut acerbius usu venire? quod tantum evenire dedecus? Cic Quint. 15, 49 quem (sc. tyrannum) si optimates oppresserunt, quod ferme evenit habet etc, id Rep 1, 42, cf quod evenit saepius, id ib quod plerumque evenit, id ib, 2 28 *fin* hoc in hac conformatione rei publicae non sine magnis principum vitiis evenit, id ib 1, 45 *fin* ut alia Tusculi, alia Romae eveniat saepe tempestas, id Div 2, 45 quota enim quaeque res evenit praedicta ab istis? aut si evenit quippiam quid afferri potest, cur non casu id evenerit? id ib 2, 24 52 ubi pax evenerat, *had been concluded*, Sall C 9, 3 et saep vereor, ne idem eveniat in meas litteras, *that the same thing will happen to my letter*, Cic Fam 2 10 —*Impers*, *it happens* (cf accidit, incidit, contigit, obtingit, fit) with *ut* evenit senibus ambobus simul Iter ut esset, Ter Phorm 1, 2, 15, so Cic Inv 1, 35, Brutus ap Cic de Or 2 55 224, Quint 1, 5 28, 2, 12, 5 et saep, with *quod*, Enn ap Non 507, 20 (cf 2 accido) ob id, quod furtum fecit servus, evenit, quo minus eum habere domino liceat, Dig 30 1 45 —With *dat* illi divitiae evenerunt maxumae, Plaut Men prol 67, cf damna evenerunt maxuma misero mihi id Stich 1, 3, 56 merito sibi ea evenerunt a me, id Capt 2, 3, 55 cum mihi nihil improviso evenisset Cic Rep 1, 4 quibus (improbis) utinam ipsis evenissent ea, quae tum homines precabantur! id Sest 33, cf id Fin 1, 16 53 et saep L Genucio consuli ea provincia sorte evenit, *fell to*, Liv 7, 6, in the same sense without sorte, Sall J 35, 3, Liv 2, 40 *fin*, 9 41 et saep si quid sibi eveniret *if any thing should happen to him self* euphemist for *if he should die*, Suet Caes 86 Ruhnk, Vop Prob 6 *fin*, cf si in Pompeio quid humani evenisset, Sall H Fragm 5, 8 p 244 ed. Gerl (v 2 accido, II) —**B.** In partic., *to proceed, follow, result* (as a consequence) from any thing, *to turn out, issue, end* in any way (cf evado, I B 2, evado is used both of

persons and things, but evenio only of things) eventus est alicujus exitus negotii, in quo quaeri solet, quid ex quaque re evenerit, eveniat, eventurum sit, etc, Cic Inv 1, 28, 42 ut nobis haec habitatio bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 3 quae (auspicia) sibi secunda evenerint Cic Div 1, 15, 27 (al. secunde), cf Suet Vit 9 cuncta prospera eventura, Sall J 63, 1, cf. Liv 21, 21, 37, 47 quoniam quae occulte tentaverat, aspera foedaque evenerant (opp prospere cessere), Sall. C 26 *fin* Kritz, cf. si adversa pugna evenisset, Liv 8, 31 ut ea res mihi magistratuique bene atque feliciter eveniret, Cic Mur 1, so, bene ac feliciter, Liv 31, 5, cf. feliciter, *Caes B G 4, 25, 3 prospere, Cic Fam 3, 12, 2 (with cadere), so, prospere, Plaut Ps 2, 1, 1, Cic N D 2, 66 *fin*, Liv 9, 19 bene, Sall J 92, 3, cf. male istis eveniat, Plaut Curc 1, 1, 39 vides omnia fere contra ac dicta sint evenisse, Cic Div 2, 24 *fin*, cf. quod si fors aliter quam voles evenerit, Plaut Cas 2, 5, 37 si quid praeter spem evenit, Ter And 2, 6, 5, id. Ad. 5, 3, 29, id Phorm 2, 1, 16, 21 quoniam haec evenerunt nostra ex sententia, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 89, cf. Ter Heaut 4, 5, 17, id Hec 5, 4, 32 istaec blanda dicta quo eveniant, Plaut Most 2, 1, 48, so, quo, id. ib 1, 2, 52, id. Bacch 1, 2, 36, cf quorsum, Ter Hec 1, 2, 118 —Hence, **ēventum**, i, *n* (acc to evenio, II) **A.** *An occurrence, chance, event* **1.** In gen. (rare) semper me causae eventorum magis movent quam ipsa eventa, Cic Att 9, 5, 2 plurimorum seculorum et eventorum memoria, id. Rep 3, 9, 14 si cujusque facti et eventi causa ponetur, id. Part Or 9, 32 —**2.** In Lucr opp conjunctum, of the external conditions, or *accidents*, of persons and things (as poverty, riches, freedom, etc.) Lucr 1 450, 458, 467, 470 al —**3.** Alicujus, *that which befalls one, experience, fortune* ei qui sciunt quid aliis acciderit, facile ex aliorum eventis suis rationibus possunt providere, Auct Her 4, 9, 13 ut te ex nostris eventis communibus admonendum putarem, Cic Fam 1, 7, 9 fabula rerum eventorumque nostrorum, id. ib 5, 12, 6 cui omnia pendere ex alterius eventis coguntur, id Tusc 5, 12, 36 plures aliorum eventis docentur, Tac A. 4, 33 —**B.** *The issue consequence, result, effect* of an action (cf exitus, eventus, successus, obitus occasus), freq in Cic, usually *plur* consilia eventis ponderare, Cic Rab Post 1, so opp facta, id. Pis 41, Fragm ap Non. 204, 6, opp causae, id. Div 1, 6 *fin*, id. Top 18 quorum praedicta quotidie videat re et eventis refelli, id. Div 2, 47 *fin* —In *sing*, Cic Att 3, 8, 4.

ē-ventĭlo, no *perf*, atum, 1, *v a*, *to set in motion* (the air) *to fan* (post Aug) **I.** Lit (aerem graviorem) emendant assiduo linteorum jactatu eventilando, Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 49, cf Just 44 1 *fin*. frumenta, *to winnow*, i e *to purify by winnowing*, Col 1, 6, 23 —* **II.** Trop opes eventilatae, i e *scattered, dissipated*, Sid. Ep 1, 9

ēventum, i *n*, v evenio *fin*

ēventus, us, *m* [evenio, II] **I.** *An occurrence, accident, event, fortune, fate, lot* (rare but class) mihi a peritis in Asia praedictum est, fore eos eventus rerum qui acciderunt, Cic Div 1, 28 in incerto reliqui temporis eventu, id Quint 26, 83, Tac Agr 22, id. A 2, 26 maerere hoc ejus (sc Scipionis) eventu, vereor ne invidi magis quam amici sit Cic Lael 4, 14 militum, Liv 7, 26, cf id 7, 8, 8, 7 al. navium suarum Caes B G 4, 31 patriae, Liv 33 48 et saep quid reliquis accideret, qui quosque eventus exciperent Caes B C 1, 21 *fin*, cf id. ib 2, 5 *fin* —Far more freq, **II.** *The (lucky or unlucky) issue consequence, result* of an action (for syn cf eventum, exitus successus) in *sing* and *plur* eventus est alicujus exitus negotii Cic Inv 1, 28 42 in rebus magnis memoriaque dignis consilia primum, deinde acta, postea eventus exspectantur, id. de Or 2 15 63 etiam amplissimorum virorum consilia ex eventu non ex voluntate a plerisque probari solent Balbus et Oppius ap Cic Att 9, 7 A sceleris est poena tristis et praeter eos eventus qui sequuntur per se ipsa maxima est, Cic Leg 2 17, 43 et saep semper ad eventum festinat (poeta), *to the end, issue, event*, Hor A. P 148 interim rei eventum experiri, Caes B G 3, 3 *fin*, so with *gen* belli, id. ib 6, 42, 1, id. B C 1, 53 *fin*, 2, 32, 10 pugnae, id B G 7, 49 *fin* ejus diei, id. B C 3, 96, 1 orationis, Cic de Or 1, 26, 120 dicendi, id. ib 1, 27, 123 et saep —Prov eventus docet. stultorum iste magister est, Liv 22, 39 —**B.** Esp, *good fortune, success* egi ego pro Vareno non sine eventu, Plin Ep 5, 20, 2 atque illi modo cauti prompti post eventum ac magniloqui erant, Tac Agr 27 cf satis jam eventuum, satis casuum, id A. 2, 26 —**C.** Personified Bonus Eventus, *Good Success, a guardian deity of the Roman husbandmen*, Varr R R 1, 1, 6, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 77, Inscr Orell. 1780 sq, in the *dat* also BONO EVENTO, ib 1783, cf DEO SANCTO EVENTO, ib 1785

Ēvēnus, v Euenus

ē-verbĕro, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to strike violently, to beat* (rare and not ante Aug) **I.** Lit os oculosque hostis, Quint 2, 4, 18, cf pectus suis armis, Val Fl 6, 737 clipeum alis, Verg A. 12, 866, cf cineres alis, Ov M 14, 578 mare, fluctus remis, Curt 4 3, 18, 9, 4, 13 spiritum cursu parum libero, Sen. Q. N 5 12 —**II.** Trop cum haec taliaque sollicitas ejus aures everberarent, *kept striking, besieged*, Amm 14, 11, 4 animum alicujus ad inquirendum, i e *to stimulate, excite*, Gell 1, 23, 7 (also ap Macr S 1, 6, § 20)

* **ē-vergo**, ĕre, *v a*, *to send out, send forth* montes nullos apertos evergunt rivos, *send forth, pour forth*, Liv 44, 33, 2.

‡ **ēverrĭātor** vocatur, qui jure accepta hereditate justa facere defuncto debet, quae si non fecerit, seu quid in ea re turbaverit, suo capite luat Id nomen ductum a verrendo Nam exverrae sunt purgatio quaedam domus, ex qua mortuus ad sepulturam ferendus est, quae fit per everriatorem certo genere scoparum adhibito, ab extra verrendo dictarum, Paul ex Fest p 77, 18 sq Mull

ēverrĭcŭlum, i, *n* [everro] *a sweep net, drag net* **I.** Prop, for taking a large number of fishes Varr R R 3, 17, 7, App Mag p 294, cf Non. p 34, and everriculum, quod Graece σαγηνη dicitur, Dig 47, 10, 13, § 7 —**II.** Trop everriculum malitiarum omnium, *the drag net*, i e *the sweeper away of all basenesses*, Cic N D 3, 30, 74 quod umquam hujuscemodi everriculum ulla in provincia fuit? i e *a plunderer*, sarcastically applied to Verres, id. Verr 2, 4, 24, 53, cf everro, II

ē-verro, verri, versum, 3, *v a*, *to sweep out* (class) **I.** Lit stercus ex aede Vestae, Varr L L 6, § 32 Mull, cf purgamenta salsamentorum officinis, Col 8, 17, 12 aedes, Titin. ap Non. 192 11 solum stabuli, Varr R R 2, 2, 7 everrere et purgare stabula, Col 7, 4, 5 domum, Vulg Luc 15, 8 —Poet aequor retibus, Manil 4, 285, v verro —**B.** Transf, of *cleansing* a wound egestis vel eversis omnibus, quae tumorem moverant, Veg Vet 3, 30 *fin* —**II.** Trop, *to clean out, plunder complete ly*, Plaut Truc prol 21, so in a sarcastic pun applied to Verres o Verria praeclara! quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic Verr 2, 2, 21 *fin*, cf everriculum, II

ēversĭo, onis, *f* [everto, I B] **I.** Lit **A.** *An overthrowing* **1.** In gen columnae Cic Phil 1, 2 5 —In *plur* eversiones vehiculorum, Plin 22 17, 20, § 43 —**2.** Esp, *a destructive overthrow, subversion, destruction* templorum, Quint 5, 10, 97 urbis Flor 1 12 7, cf Quint 8, 3, 69 —In *plur* eversiones urbium, Flor 2 16 1 —**B.** *A turning out, expulsion* from one's possession possidentium, Flor 3, 13, 9 —**C.** *A turning out, expulsion* matricis Cael Aur Tard 2, 1 28 —**II.** Trop (acc to I A 2) *subversion destruction* hinc rerum publicarum eversiones, Cic de Sen 12 rei familiaris Tac A 6, 17 omnis vitae Cic Ac 2 31, 99, id Fin 5, 10 28

ēversor, oris *m* [everto] *a subverter destroyer* **I.** Prop Carthaginis et Numantiae, Quint 8 6, 30, cf regnorum Priami (Achilles), Verg A 12 545 regnorum cometes i e *presaging their destruction* Sil 8 639 —**II.** Trop civitatis, Cic Part 30 *fin* hujus imperii, id. Sest 7, 17 juris humani, Plin 28, 1, 2, § 6 pecuniae (with interceptor), i e *who squanders it*, Cod. Th 12, 6, 1.

ēversus, a, um. **1.** *Swept out*, v everro —**2.** *Overthrown*, v everto

ē-verto or **-vorto**, ti, sum, 3, *v a*, *to overturn, turn upside down* (syn demolior, destruo, extinguo, diruo, deleo, etc) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. (very rare) aequora ventis, *to upturn agitate*, Verg A 1, 43, cf aquas, Ov H 7, 42 mare, Sen Ep 4 campum, i e *to plough*, Val Fl 7, 75 cervices, *to twist*, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 131 Ruhnk —More freq and class (not in Caes), **B.** In particic **1.** *To overturn* any thing from its position, *to overthrow, upset, throw down* naviculam, Cic. de Or 1, 38, 174, id. Par 3, 1, 20, id. Fin 4, 27 *fin*, cf id Rep 1, 34 pinum, Verg G 1, 256, Plin 16, 31, 56 § 130, cf poet Ismara, i e *the trees of Ismarus*, Stat Th 6, 107 currum, Curt 4, 15, cf. equum, Prop 4 (5), 10, 8 —Transf, of persons eversus, *thrown down*, Plin. 21, 19, 77, § 132, 26, 13, 85, § 137 —Designating the *term ad quem* si quis Athon Pindumve revulsos Sede sua, totos in apertum everteret aequor, Ov M 11, 555, cf tecta in dominum, id. ib 1, 231 —**b.** Transf, *to overthrow, subvert, destroy* urbes (with diripere), Cic Off 1, 24 Carthaginem, id Rep 6 11 Trojam, Ov M 13, 169 castellum, Hor Ep 2, 2, 34 funditus arces Sil 17, 376 —**2.** *To turn out, drive out, expel* a man from his possession ut agro evortat Lesbonicum, quando evortit aedibus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 15, so, adolescentem bonis, id. ib 1, 2, 177 pupillum fortunis patriis, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 51 eos fortunis omnibus, id Div in Caecil 6, 21, id. Fl 5 hunc funditus bonis, id Rosc Am 39 *fin* —**II.** Trop (Acc to I B) **A.** *To overturn, overthrow* ab imo summa, Lucr 5, 163 aliquem non judicio neque disceptatione, sed vi atque impressione evertere, *to ruin*, Cic Fam 5, 2, 8 aliquem fortunis omnibus, id Div in Caec 6, 21.—**B.** *To overthrow completely, to subvert, ruin, destroy* funditus aratores, Cic Verr 2, 3, 18 *fin* funditus civitates, id Pis 35, 86 eversa per te et perdita civitas, id. ib 24, 57, id Lael 7, 23, cf Quint 2, 16, 4, Verg G 1, 500 funditus amicitiam, Cic. Fin. 2, 25, cf penitus virtutem, id ib 3, 3 totum genus hoc regiae civitatis, id. Rep 2, 29 leges, testamenta, id Verr 2, 2, 19, cf id. Cat 1, 7 *fin* constitutam philosophiam, id. Ac 2, 5, 15, cf definitionem, id. 2, 6 *fin* finitionem, Quint 7, 3, 23 opus, id 2 17, 34 majestatem dictatoriam et disciplinam militarem, Liv 8 30 *fin* patrimonium, *to waste, squander*, Dig 47, 6, 1 pietatem, Lucr 3 84 spem, Ov M 13, 623 Crassos Pompeios *to ruin*, Juv 10, 108 titulum, *to erase*, Capit Gord. Tert 34

ē-vestīgātus, a, um, *Part* [vestigo], *traced out, found out, discovered, investigated* (very rare), Ov M 15, 146, Sen Contr 9

* **ēvexus**, a, um, *adj* [eveho], *rounded off at the top, rounding upwards* mundus Mart Cap 8, § 816

Ēvias, adis, v Evius II

ē-vĭbro, are, *v a* **I.** Lit, *to swing forwards to hurl, throw* scorpiones rotundos lapides, Amm 24, 4, 16 —**II.** Trop, *to set in motion to move excite* animos, Gell 1, 11, 1 cum ad rabiem, Amm 14, 1, 10

ēvictĭo, onis *f* [evinco, II A. 2] jurid. t t, *a recovering of one's property by a judicial decision a recovery eviction*, Dig 21, tit 2, Cod Just 8 45 De evictionibus

ēvictus, a, um *Part*, from evinco

ē-vĭdens, entis *adj* [video] of things (like perspicuus) *apparent, visible, evident manifest, plain, clear* (good prose, most freq since the Aug per, syn perspicuus, manifestus, apertus, dilucidus) flos (lappae) non evidens sed intus occultus Plin. 21 17, 64 § 104 si quid est evidens, de quo inter omnes conveniat etc, Cic N D 3, 4, cf id. Ac 2 6 18 perspicuae et evidentes res id ib 2 15, cf res (opp dubia) Liv 39, 34 causae (opp obscurae), Cels praef *fin* expositio, Quint 4 2 64 probatio, id. 5 10 7 argumentum Plin 2, 52 53 § 138 signum Suet Ner 6 prodigia id Caes 81, cf portenta, id Ner 46 signum, Vulg. 2

Macc 15, 35 et saep —*Comp*, Cic N D 2, 2, 5, id Lael. 8, 27, Liv 44, 41, Quint 9, 2, 52 al.—*Sup*, Liv 8, 9, Quint 4 2, 65, Suet Caes 54, id Aug 97 sapor, Plin 13, 4, 9, § 43 al, cf. of persons auctores i e *the most trustworthy, most credible*, Plin 19, 3, 15, § 41 —*Adv* **ēvidenter,** *evidently, manifestly*, etc., Liv 6, 26, 34, 54, 42, 29 *fin*, Quint 8, 3, 86 al —*Comp*, Dig 18, 5, 5 — *Sup*, Suet Tib 45, Dig 23, 3, 57 et saep

ēvĭdentĭa, ae, *f* [evidens], *clearness, distinctness* — In rhet lang, *clearness, perspicuity*, used by Cicero along with perspicuitas, as a transl of ἐνάργεια Cic. Ac 2, 6, 17, cf Quint 6, 2, 32, 4, 2, 63, 9, 2, 40 —**II.** *A proof* magna suae ostensionis *of his own manifestation*, Vulg 2 Macc. 3, 24.

ē-vĭdĕor, ēri, 2, i *pass* [ex+video], *to appear completely* or *plainly*, with *nom* and *inf*, Arn 2, 54

* **ē-vĭgesco,** ĕre, 3, *v inch n*, *to lose liveliness* or *vigor*, Tert Anim 38

* **ēvĭgĭlātĭo,** onis, *f* [evigilo], *a waking up, awakening*, Aug Solil 1, 1, id. Civ D 17, 18, 1

ē-vĭgĭlo, āvi, atum, 1, *v n* and *a* **I.** *Neutr* **A.** *To wake up, awake*, Plin Ep 1, 5, 8, 9, 36, 1, Quint 9, 4, 12, Suet Aug 78, Stat S 5, 3 128, Vulg Gen 28, 16 — **B.** *To be wakeful, vigilant* —Trop in quo evigilaverunt curae et cogitationes meae, si? etc, Cic Par 2, 17, Vulg 1 Cor 15, 34 — **II.** *Act*, *to watch through, pass without sleeping* nox evigilanda, Tib 1, 8, 64 —**B.** Transf., *to elaborate carefully, to compose, prepare* (cf elucubro) **1.** Lit libros, Ov Tr 1, 1, 108, cf Gell 1, 7, 4 — ***2.** Trop consilia evigilata cogitationibus, Cic Att 9, 12 1 —*Pass impers* etsi nobis, qui id aetatis sumus, evigilatum feresi, tamen etc, *we have nearly done with watching* or *caring for ourselves*, Cic. Rep 3, 29, 41

ē-vĭgōrātus, a, um, *Part* [vigoro], *deprived of vigor* or *liveliness* (post class), Tert Pall 4, id Apol 17

ē-vīlesco, ŭi, 3, *v inch n*, *to become vile, worthless, despicable* (post Aug and very rare) nullis sordibus pretium carae pietatis evilescit Val Max 5, 4 7 pericula, Tac H 3, 53 propter quae usque eo evi luit, ut passim ac propalam contemptui esset, Suet Claud 15

ē-vincĭo, nxi, nctum, 4, *v a*, *to bind up, to bind* or *wind round with something* (not ante Aug, and mostly poet) simul diademate caput Tiridatis evinxit, Tac A 15, 2, cf id ib 6, 43 —More freq in the *part perf* viridi Mnestheus evinctus oliva, Verg A 5, 494, cf palmae, i e *wound round with the cestus*, id ib 5, 364 comae (sc vitta), Ov Am 3, 6, 56 evincta pudicā Fronde manus *crowned with laurel*, Stat. Th 1, 554 —With *acc respectiv* puniceo stabis suras evincta cothurno, Verg E 7, 32, id A 5, 269, 774, 8, 286, Ov M 15, 676 — **II.** *To bind* evincta lacerandum traditi dextra, Sil 2 48 (dub, al victa)

ē-vinco, vici, victum, 3, *v a* (not ante Aug) **I.** *To overcome completely, to conquer, vanquish* evicit omnia assuetus praedae miles, Liv 10 17 *fin* imbelles, Aeduos, Tac A. 3, 46 — **B.** Transf beyond the milit sphere (freq) lacrimis evicta, *overcome*, Verg A 4, 548 dolore, *to induce*, id ib 4, 474 precibus Ov F 3, 688, Tac A 4, 57 *fin* blandimentis vitae, id. ib 15, 64 donis, i e *to bribe*, id ib 12, 49 et saep in gaudium evicta domus, *moved* Tac H 2, 64 *fin*, cf ad miserationem, id A 11, 37 oppositas moles gurgite (amnis) Verg A. 2, 497 —Of dangerous places *to pass by in safety* Charybdin remis (rates) Ov M 14, 76 fretum, id ib 15, 706 aequora id H 18, 155 litora (Ponti), id Tr 1, 10 33 os Ponti, Plin 9, 31, 51, § 98 nubes (solis imago), Ov M 14, 769 somnos, id ib 1, 685 morbos Col 6, 5, 2 dolorem (with perferre) Sen Cons ad Polyb 36 superbiam (miseratio) Liv 9, 6 luridaque evictos effugit umbra rogos, *vanquished*, i e *from which it has struggled free*, Prop 4 (5), 7, 2 platanus caelebs Evincet ulmos, i e *will supplant them*, Hor C 2, 15, 5, cf evincit herbas lupinum Plin 18, 21, 50, § 185 —Less freq, **II.** *To carry one's point, to prevail, succeed* in a thing **A.** In gen, with *ut* evincunt instando, ut, etc., Liv 2, 4, 3, 38, 9, 7, so, id. 3, 41, 5 26, Suet Tib 37 —With *rel clause*, Val. Fl. 1, 248.— **2.** In partic., jurid. t. t, *to recover one's property by judicial decision* sive tota res evincatur sive pars, etc, Dig 21, 2, 1 sq, cf. Cod. Just. 8, 45, and v evictio — * **B.** Transf, for convinco (2 β), *to succeed in proving, to demonstrate, evince* si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare, *will evince*, Hor S 2, 3, 250

ēvinctus, a, um, *Part*, from evincio.

ē-vĭŏlo, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to violate*, Prop 1, 7, 16 (dub, v evolvo, B 2.)

* **ēvĭrātĭo,** onis, *f* [eviro] *a depriving of manhood* pilorum, i e *a removing*, Plin 29, 1, 8, § 26

ēvĭrātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from eviro

* **ē-vīresco,** ĕre, *v inch n*, *to fade, become pale*, Varr ap Non 101, 32.

ē-vĭro, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [vir] *to deprive of virility, to emasculate, unman*, (rare) omnes pueros, Varr ap Non 46 12 corpus Cat 63, 57, Arn 5, p 187 —**II.** Transf, *to weaken, make faint, deprive of strength* corpore evirato animae substantia turbatur, Cael. Aur Tard 1, 5, 178 emissus (sanguis) rationabiliter relevat, enormiter ablatus evirat vel turbat, Veg I, 36, 2, 1, 38, 12 —Hence, **ēvĭrātus,** a, um, *P a*, *unmanly, effeminate* eviratior spadone, Mart 5, 41, 1 (with mollior)

ē-viscĕro, no *perf*, atum, 1, *v a* (poet. and in post class. prose) **1.** *To deprive of the entrails, to disembowel* **A.** Lit, Enn ap Cic. Tusc 1, 44, 107 (Trag v 413 ed Vahl), Pac ap Cic Div 2, 64 *fin*.— Hence, **2.** In gen, *to tear to pieces, lacerate* columbam (accipiter), Verg A 11, 723 —**B.** Trop opes, i e *to dissipate, squander, exhaust*, Cod Just 3, 29, 7 fidem, Ambros Luc 4 § 26, cf cum ceteri amnes abluant terras et eviscerent Sen Q N 4, 2, 10 —* **II.** *To take out of the bowels* or *interior part* —Transf unio e concha evisceratus, Sol 53 *fin*

ēvītābĭlis, e, *adj* [1 evito], *avoidable* **I.** Prop telum, Ov M 6, 234 —**II.** Trop mala (opp inevitabilia), Sen Q N 2, 50, 2

ēvītātĭo, onis, *f* [id.], *an avoiding* (post Aug) malorum, Quint 5, 10, 33 periculi, Sen Q N 2, 39 fastidii, Vop Aur 22

1. ē-vīto, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to shun, avoid* (class, most freq since the Aug per) tela amictu, Cat 116, 7 metaque fervidis Evitata rotis, Hor C 1 1, 5 fraxinum, Ov M 12, 123 bidental, Pers 2, 27 et saep —Of abstract objects causas suspicionum offensionumque, Cic. Lael 24 dolorem, id Fin 5, 7 *fin* continuatos pedes, id Or 57, 194, cf asperitatem Quint 1, 5, 42 ejusmodi verba, id 9 4, 145 expositionem, id 4, 2, 75, 4, 1, 71 et saep

2. e-vīto, are, avi, *v a* [vita], *to deprive of life, to kill* (ante and post class) vidi, Priamo vi vitam evitari, Enn ap Cic Tusc 1, 35, 85 (Trag v 129 ed. Vahl) evitat vitam regi, Att ap Non 449, 32 (Rib Trag Fragm p 181) tres juvenes App M 3, p 133 (al enecasse), cf Ἐναρίζω, evito, Gloss Gr Lat.

Ēvĭus, v Euhius

ēvŏcāti, orum, *m*, v evoco, B 2 *fin*

evŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f* [evoco] *a calling out calling forth* (very rare) **I.** In gen inferorum, *an evoking*, Plin 30, 1, 2, § 6 deorum ex urbibus obsessis, Macr S 3, 9 —**II.** In partic **A.** *A summoning* of a debtor, Hirt B Alex 56 *fin* —**B.** *A calling out, summoning* of soldiers on an occasion of sudden danger, Auct Her 3, 2, 3 militiae, Jul Val Rer Gest Alex 2, 7, cf Don Ter Eun 4 7, 2, Serv Verg A 7, 614

‡ **ēvŏcātīvus,** a, um, *adj* [id] *pertaining to summoning* stipendia, Inscr Orell 3460, 4968

* **ēvŏcātor,** ōris, *m* [id] *one who calls to arms* servorum et civium perditorum Cic Cat 1, 11, 27

evŏcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *citing, summoning* (late Lat) epistola, Sid Ep 8, 12

ē-vŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.*, *to call out, call forth*, *to bring out, draw forth* (class —syn. invito, cito, etc.) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. (Tullia) evocavit virum e curia, Liv 1, 48 gubernatorem a navi huc, Plaut. Am 3, 3, 12 aliquem huc foras, id. Cas. 2, 3, 54, id. Bacch. 5, 1, 29, id. Poen 1, 2, 46 hinc foras, id Rud. 2, 5, 22 intus foras, id Men. 1, 3, 35, id Ps. 2, 2, 10 aliquem ante ostium, id. Men. 4 2, 111 mercatores undique ad se, *to call together, summon*, Caes. B G 4, 20, 4, cf aliquem litteris Cic. Att 2, 24 nostros ad pugnam *to call out, challenge*, Caes. B G 5, 58, 2. — **2.** Transf, of inanimate things (mostly post Aug) sucum quasi per siphonem, Col 9, 14, 15, cf materiam ad extremas partes fricatione, Cels. 4, 14 abortum, Plin 28, 19, 77, § 251 ut in longitudinem potius quam in latitudinem evocetur (sc lix), Col 4, 31, 2, cf vitis evocata ad fructum, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 182.—**B.** In partic **1.** Relig t t deum, *to call a deity out of* a besieged city, Liv 1, 55, 4, 5, 21, 5, cf Macr S 3, 9, 2, Dig 1 8, 9 —**2.** In civil and milit lang, *to call out, summon to appear*, sc. soldiers to military service (Metellus) evocat ad se Centuripinorum magistratus et decemprimos Cic Verr 2, 2, 67, cf id ib 2 3 28 senatum omnem ad se Decetiam, Caes. B G 7, 33 principes cujusque civitatis ad se, id ib 5, 54, 1, cf id B C 1, 35, 1 omnes (senatores), id. ib 1, 3, 1 centuriones, id ib 1, 3 4 et saep nominatim nobilissimum et fortissimum quemque ex omnibus civitatibus, id ib 1, 39, 2, cf id B G 3, 20 2, 5, 4, 2, 7, 39, 1 reliquas legiones ex hibernis, id B C 1, 8, 1 equites ex municipiis, id. ib 1, 23, 2 hanc (legionem) initio tumultus, id ib 1, 7 *fin* magnam partem oppidanorum ad bellum, id B G 7, 58, 4, cf id. ib 7, 44 *fin* multos undique spe praemiorum, id B C 1 3 2, cf id B G 6 34 8, Liv 4, 9 al.—**II.** Trop probitas non praemiorum mercedibus evocata *called forth elicited*, Cic Fin. 2, 31, cf Quint 1, 1, 20 misericordia nullius oratione evocata, *called forth, produced*, Cic Deiot 14 40, cf. in dicium, Plin 28, 4, 12, § 47 iram, Sen de Ira, 3, 8 risum lugentibus, id Ep 29 ad aliquem honorem evocatus, Caes. B G 7, 57, 3 eas (tacitas cogitationes) evocat in medium, Liv 9, 17 aliquem in saevitiam ac violentiam, Sen de Ira, 3, 5, cf aliquem in laetitiam, id ib 2, 21 al, cf Gron Sen Ep 47, 17 — Hence, *Part* **ēvŏcātus,** a, um, as *subst* (cf. evoco, B 2.)

evŏcāti, orum, *m*, *soldiers who, having served out their time, were called upon to do military duty as volunteers, veterans*, Caes. B G 7, 65 *fin*, Cic Fam 3, 6, 5, Sall C 59, 3, Suet. Aug 56 al

ēvoe, v euhoe

ēvŏlātĭo, onis, *f* [evolo], *an escaping, rising out of* mortis, Hier in Psa. 54

* **ē-vŏlĭto,** are, *v freq n*, *to fly out frequently*, Col 8, 8, 1

ē-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1, *v n*, *to fly out* or *forth, to fly away, to fly up* (class) **I.** Lit ex quercu (aquila), Cic Leg 1 1, 2 extra septa, Varr R R. 3, 9, 15 —*Absol* evolandi potestas, Col 8, 15, 1 longius, Dig 41, 1, 5, § 6 aut saepe ex humili sede sublima evolat, Att ap Non 489, 5 (Rib Trag Fragm p 211) evolare ubi nec Pelopidarum facta neque famam audiam, Poet ap Cic Att 15, 11, 3, id Fam 7, 30 1, cf id ib 7, 28, id Att 14, 12, 2, and Rib Trag Fragm p 252 evolaverunt nebulae sicut aves, Vulg Sir 43, 15 longius (of geese), Dig 41, 1, 5, § 6 — **2.** Transf, *to come forth quickly, to rush* or *spring forth* ex corporum vinculis, tamquam e carcere Cic Rep 6 14, cf id Lael. 4 14 (hostes) subito ex omnibus partibus silvae evolaverunt Caes B G 3, 28, 3, 7, 27 *fin*, cf exanimatus evolat e senatu, Cic Sest 12, 28 rus ex urbe tamquam e vinculis, id. de Or 2, 6 e conspectu, id. Verr 2, 5, 34 per medias vias, Ov A A 3 710 ut, lapidem ferro cum caedimus evolat ignis, Lucr 6, 314 —**II.** Trop (almost exclusively in Cic) ii, quorum animi, spretis corporibus, evolant atque excurrunt foras Cic Div 1, 50, 114 quaestiones omnium perrumpat, evolet ex vestra severitate, id Verr 2, 1, 5, cf. id Mur 38, 82 ex poena,

id. Prov. Cons. 6, 14: quem illi esse in principibus facile sunt passi, evolare altius certe noluerunt, *to ascend*, id. Fam. 1, 7, 8: illos dolent evolasse, id. de Or. 2, 52, 209: sic evolavit oratio, ut, etc., *rose*, id. ib. 1, 35, 161: tantos processus (Piso) efficiebat, ut evolare, non excurrere videretur, id. Brut. 78, 272.

* **ēvŏlūtĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [evolvo, I. B. 1.], *an unrolling* or *opening* of a book; hence, *a reading:* quid poëtarum evolutio voluptatis affert? Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 25.

ēvŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from evolvo.

ē-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3 (*per diaeresin* ĕvŏlŭam, Cat. 66, 74: ēvŏlŭisse, Ov. H. 12,4), *v. a.*, *to roll out, roll forth; to unroll, unfold* (class.). **I.** Lit.: (vis venti) Arbusta evolvens radicibus haurit ab imis, Lucr. 6, 141; cf. silvas, Ov. M. 12, 519: cadavera turribus, Luc. 6, 171: montes corpore, Ov. M. 5, 355: saxa nudis lacertis, Luc. 3, 481: intestina, Cels. 7, 16 et saep.: vestes, *to open, unfold*, Ov. M. 6, 581: volumen epistolarum, *to open*, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 4: panicum furfure, i. e. *to cleanse, purge*, Col. 2, 9 *fin.:* quae postquam evolvit, *unfolds, evolves*, Ov. M. 1, 24 et saep.: amnis prorutam in mare evolvendo terram praealtas voragines facit, Liv. 44, 8; cf. aquas (Araxes), Curt. 5, 4, 7.—**b.** Evolvere se, or mid. evolvi, *to roll out, roll forth, glide away:* evolvere posset in mare se Xanthus, *discharge itself*, Verg. A. 5, 807; cf.: Danubius in Pontum vastis sex fluminibus evolvitur, *empties*, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 79: species (anguis) evoluta repente, Liv. 26, 19, 7: per humum evolvuntur, *roll themselves along*, Tac. G. 39.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To unroll and read* a book: evolve diligenter ejus eum librum qui est de animo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: volumina, Quint. 2, 15, 24: fastos, Hor. S. 1, 3, 112; Ov. F. 1, 657: versus, id. Tr. 2, 307: jocos, id. ib. 2, 238; cf. transf.: poëtas, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 72; cf. auctores, Suet. Aug. 89: auctores penitus, Quint. 12, 2, 8: antiquitatem, Tac. Or. 29 *fin.*—**2.** *To draw out* a thread, i. e. *to spin*, said of the Fates: quae seriem fatorum pollice ducunt Longaque ferratis evolvunt saecula pensis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 53; and pregn., *to spin out*, i. e. *to spin to an end*, said of the Fates: tunc, quae dispensant mortalia fata, sorores Debuerant fusos evoluisse meos, Ov. H. 12, 4.—**3.** *To obtain, raise:* in hoc triduo Aut terra aut mari alicunde aliqua evolvam argentum tibi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 83.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: si qui voluerit animi sui complicatam notionem evolvere, *to unroll*, i. e. *to clear up* (the figure being taken from a book), Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76; cf.: exitum criminis, id. Cael. 23: promissa evolvit somni, i. e. *turns over, revolves*, Sil. 3, 216; cf.: secum femineos dolos, Sen. Agam. 116: evolutus integumentis dissimulationis (with nudatus), *unwrapped, stripped*, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 350: evolutus bonis, *robbed*, Sen. Ep. 74; cf.: sede patria rebusque summis, Tac. A. 13, 15: ex praeda clandestina, *driven away*, Liv. 6, 15: nullo possum remedio me evolvere ex his turbis, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 5: se omni turba, id. Eun. 4, 4, 56.—**B.** In partic., *to unfold, disclose, narrate:* naturam rerum omnium, Cic. Ac. 2, 36: oras belli, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 178 ed. Vahl.): totam deliberationem accuratius, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 7: rem propositam, Quint. 1, 1, 20: condita pectoris, Cat. 66, 74: seriem fati, Ov. M. 15, 152: haec, Verg. G. 4, 509 et saep.; cf. with a *rel.-clause*, Lucr. 1, 954.—**C.** *To roll away*, of time, i. e. *to pass, elapse:* evolutis multis diebus, Vulg. Gen. 38, 12; cum evolutus esset annus, id. 2 Par. 24, 23: evoluto tempore, id. Esth. 2, 15.

ē-vŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to spew out, vomit forth* (class.). **I.** Lit.: (haec avis scribitur) conchas cum concoxerit, evomere, Cic. N. D. 2, 49; Suet. Claud. 44; id. Ner. 2; Tac. A. 12, 67; Vulg. Jonah, 2, 11 al.—**B.** Transf.: quod (urbs) tantam pestem evomuerit forasque ejecerit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1 *fin.:* herbas, *to put forth*, Col. 8, 15, 3: ignes (Vesbius), Sil. 17, 594: pecuniam devoratam, *to disgorge, give up*, Cic. Pis. 37: Nilus in Aegyptium mare se evomit, *discharges itself, empties*, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54.—**II.** Trop.: virus acerbitatis suae apud aliquem, Cic. Lael. 23, 87: in aliquem orationem ex ore impurissimo, id. Phil. 5, 7, 20: iram in aliquem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 14; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 65; id. Hec. 3, 5, 65.

evonymos, i, *f.*, v. euonymos.

ē-vulgo (evolgo), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to bring out among the people, to publish, divulge* (not ante-Aug., and very rare): civile jus repositum in penetralibus pontificum evulgavit, Liv. 9, 46: arcanum, Tac. H. 1, 4: injurias, id. A. 13, 19: pudorem, id. ib. 14, 14.—With an *object-sentence* in direct discourse: sic evulgari jussit, Tac. A. 13, 9.

ēvulsio, ōnis, *f.* [evello], *a pulling out:* dentis, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 57.—**II.** *Eradication, utter destruction*, Vulg. Jerem. 12, 17.

ēvulsus, a, um, *Part.*, from evello.

ex or **ē** (ex always before vowels, and elsewh. more freq. than e; e. g. in Cic. Rep. *e* occurs 19 times, but *ex* 61 times, before consonants—but no rule can be given for the usage; cf., e. g., *ex* and *e* together: qui ex corporum vinculis tamquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 14. But certain expressions have almost constantly the same form, as ex parte, ex sententia, ex senatus consulto, ex lege, ex tempore, etc.; but e regione, e re nata, e vestigio, e medio, and e republica used adverbially; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 756 sq.), *praep.* with *abl.* [kindr. with Gr. ἐκ, ἐξ], denotes *out from the interior* of a thing, in opposition to *in* (cf. *ab* and *de init.*), *out of, from.* **I.** In space. **A.** Prop.: interea e portu nostra navis solvitur, Ubi portu exiimus, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 54: quam (sphaeram) M. Marcelli avus captis Syracusis ex urbe locupletissima atque ornatissima sustulisset, cum aliud nihil ex tanta praeda domum suam deportavisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: influxit non tenuis quidam e Graecia rivulus in hanc urbem, id. ib. 2, 19: visam, ecquae advenerit In portum ex Epheso navis mercatoria, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 2; cf. id. ib. 3, 2, 5; 3, 6, 32 al.: magno de flumine malim quam ex hoc fonticulo tantundem sumere, Hor. S. 1, 1, 56; cf.: nec vos de paupere mensa Dona nec e puris spernite fictilibus, Tib. 1, 1, 38: clanculum ex aedibus me edidi foras, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 9; so freq. with verbs compounded with *ex;* also with verbs compounded with *ab* and *de*, v. abeo, abscedo, amoveo, aveho, etc.; decedo, deduco, defero, deicio, etc.—**2.** In a downward direction, *from, down from, from off:* ex spelunca saxum in crura ejus incidisse, Cic. Fat. 3, 6; cf. Liv. 35, 21: picis e caelo demissum flumen, Lucr. 6, 257: equestribus proeliis saepe ex equis desiliunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 2, 3; cf.: cecidisse ex equo dicitur, Cic. Clu. 62 *fin.:* e curru trahitur, id. Rep. 2, 41: e curru desilit, Ov. A. A. 1, 559 et saep., v. cado, decido, decurro, deduco, delabor, elabor, etc.—**3.** In an upward direction, *from, above:* collis paulum ex planitie editus, Caes. B. G. 2, 8, 3: globum terrae eminentem e mari, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28; and trop.: consilia erigendae ex tam gravi casu rei publicae, Liv. 6, 2.—**B.** Transf. **1.** To indicate the country, and, in gen., the place *from* or *out of* which any person or thing comes, *from:* ex Aethiopia est usque haec, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 18: quod erat ex eodem municipio, Cic. Clu. 17, 49; cf. id. ib. 5, 11.—Freq. without a verb: Philocrates ex Alide, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 10: ex Aethiopia ancillula, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 85 Ruhnk.: negotiator ex Africa, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5: Epicurei e Graecia, id. N. D. 1, 21, 58: Q. Junius ex Hispania quidam, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: ex India elephanti, Liv. 35, 32: civis Romanus e conventu Panhormitano, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54 Zumpt; cf. id. ib. 2, 5, 59 *fin.:* meretrix e proxumo, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 38; cf. id. Aul. 2, 4, 11: puer ex aula (sc. regis barbari), Hor. C. 1, 29, 7: ex spelunca saxum, Cic. Fat. 3, 6: saxum ex capitolio, Liv. 35, 21, 6: ex equo cadere, Cic. Clu. 32, 175; cf. id. Fat. 3, 6; Auct. B. Hisp. 15 et saep.—**2.** To indicate the place *from* which any thing is done or takes place, *from, down from:* ibi tum derepente ex alto in altum despexit mare, Enn. ap. Non. 518, 6 (for which: a summo caelo despicere, Ov. A. A. 2, 87; and: de vertice montis despicere, id. M. 11, 503); cf.: T. Labienus ... ex loco superiore conspicatus, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 26, 4: ex qua (villa) jam audieram fremitum clientium meorum, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 3: ex hoc ipso loco permulta contra legem eam verba fecisti, id. de Imp. Pomp. 17, 52; so id. ib. 8 *fin.;* cf.: judices aut e plano aut e quaesitoris tribunali admonebat, Suet. Tib. 33: ex equo, ex prora, ex puppi pugnare, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202 and 209; cf. Caes. B. G. 2, 27, 3: ex vinculis causam dicere, id. ib. 1, 4, 1; Liv. 29, 19.—Hence the adverbial expressions, ex adverso, ex diverso, ex contrario, e regione, ex parte, e vestigio, etc.; v. the words adversus, diversus, etc.—Also, ex itinere, *during* or *on a journey, on the march, without halting*, Cic. Fam. 3, 9; Sall. C. 34, 2; Liv. 35, 24; Caes. B. G. 2, 6, 1; 3, 21, 2; id. B. C. 1, 24, 4; Sall. J. 56, 3 al.; cf. also: ex fuga, *during the flight*, Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 6; id. B. C. 3, 95; 96 *fin.;* Sall. J. 54, 4 Kritz.; Liv. 6, 29; 28, 23 al.

II. In time. **A.** From a certain point of time, i. e. *immediately after, directly after, after* (in this sense more freq. than *ab*): Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam, Cic. Brut. 92, 318; so, ex consulatu, Liv. 4, 31 Drak.; 40, 1 *fin.;* 22, 49; 27, 34; Vell. 2, 33, 1 al.: ex praetura, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53; id. Mur. 7, 15; Caes. B. C. 1, 22, 4; 1, 31, 2: ex dictatura, Liv. 10, 5 *fin.:* ex eo magistratu, Vell. 2, 31 et saep.; cf.: Agrippa ex Asia (pro consule eam provinciam annuo imperio tenuerat) Moesiae praepositus est, Tac. H. 3, 46 *fin.:* statim e somno lavantur, id. G. 22: tanta repente vilitas annonae ex summa inopia et caritate rei frumentariae consecuta est, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 15, 44; cf. Liv. 21, 39: ex aliquo graviore actu personam deponere, Quint. 6, 2, 35: mulier ex partu si, etc., Cels. 2, 8: ex magnis rupibus nactus planitiem, Caes. B. C. 1, 70, 3; cf.: ex maximo bello tantum otium totae insulae conciliavit, ut, etc., Nep. Timol. 3, 2; and: ex magna desperatione tandem saluti redditus, Just. 12, 10, 1 et saep.: ex quo obses Romae fuit, *since he was a hostage in Rome*, Liv. 40, 5 *fin.*—So the phrase, aliud ex alio, *one thing after another:* me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit, Cic. Fam. 9, 19 *fin.;* Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14 (cf. also, alius, D.): aliam rem ex alia cogitare, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 3: alia ex aliis iniquiora postulando, Liv. 4, 2.—So, too, diem ex die exspectabam, *one day after another, from day to day*, Cic. Att. 7, 26 *fin.;* cf.: diem ex die ducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 5 (v. dies, I. A. b.).—**2.** With names of office or calling, to denote one who has completed his term of office, or has relinquished his vocation. So in class. Lat. very dub.; for the passage, Caes. B. C. 1, 46, 4, belongs more correctly under III. B. It is, however, very common in post-class. Lat., esp. in inscriptions—ex consule, ex comite, ex duce, ex equite, ex praefecto, etc.—*an ex-consul*, etc. (for which, without good MS. authority, the nominatives exconsul, excomes, exdux, etc., are sometimes assumed, in analogy with proconsul, and subvillicus; cf. Schneid. Gram. 1, p. 562, note, and the authors there cited): vir excelsus ex quaestore et ex consule Tribonianus, Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2, § 9; cf.: Pupienus et Balbinus, ambo ex consulibus, Capitol. Gord. 22: duo ante ipsam aram a Gallicano ex consulibus et Maecenate ex ducibus interempti sunt, id. ib.: mandabat Domitiano, ex comite largitionum, praefecto, ut, etc., Amm. 14, 7, 9: Serenianus ex duce, id. 14, 7, 7: INLVSTRIS EX PRAEFECTO praetoRIO ET EX PRAEFECTO VRbis, Inscr. Orell. 2355 al., v. Inscr. Orell. in Indice, p. 525.—And of a period of life: quem si Constans Imperator olim ex adulto jamque maturum audiret, etc., i. e. *who had outgrown the period of youth, and was now a man*, Amm. 16, 7.—**B.** From and after a given time, *from ... onward, from, since* (cf. ab, II. A. 2.): bonus volo jam ex hoc die esse, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 10: itaque ex eo tempore res esse in vadimonium coepit, Cic. Quint. 5 *fin.:* nec vero usquam discedebam, nec a republica deiciebam oculos, ex eo die, quo, etc., id. Phil. 1, 1: ex aeterno tempore, id. Fin. 1, 6, 17: ex hoc die, id. Rep. 1, 16: motum ex Metello consule civicum tractas, *from the consulship of Metellus*, Hor. C. 2, 1, 1: C. Pompeius Diogenes ex Kalendis Juliis cenaculum locat, Petr. 38, 10; so usually in forms of hiring; cf. Garaton. Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 100: ex ea die ad hanc diem, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12 *fin.:* memoria tenent, me ex Kalendis Januariis ad hanc horam invigilasse rei publicae, id. Phil. 14, 7, 20.—Esp.: ex quo (sc. tempore), *since:*

octavus annus est, ex quo, etc, Tac Agr 33, id A 14, 53 sextus decimus dies agitur, ex quo, id H 1, 29 sextus mensis est, ex quo, Curt 10, 6, 9, Hor Ep 11, 5, so, ex eo, Tac A 12, 7, Suet Caes. 22 ex illo, Ov F 5, 670, Stat Silv 1, 2, 81 —**C.** Less freq in specifying a future date (after which something is to be done), *from, after* Romae vereor ne ex Kal. Jan. magni tumultus sint, Cic Fam 16, 9, 3 hunc judicem ex Kal. Jan non habe mus ex Kal Jan non judicabunt, id Verr 1, 10 ex Idibus Mart ex Idibus Mai, id Att 5, 21, 9

III. In other relations, and in gen where a going out or forth, a coming or springing out of any thing is conceivable **A.** With verbs of taking out, or, in gen, of taking, receiving, deriving (both physically and mentally, so of perceiving, comprehending, inquiring, learning, hoping, etc), *away from, from, out of, of* solem e mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vita tollunt, Cic Lael 13, 47 ex omni populo deligendi potestas, id Agr 2, 9, 23 agro ex hoste capto, Liv 41, 14, 3 cui cum liceret majores ex otio fructus capere, Cic Rep 1 4 ex populo Romano bona accipere, Sall J 102 majorem laetitiam ex desiderio bonorum percepimus, quam ex laetitia improborum dolorem, Cic Rep 1, 4 quaesierat ex me Scipio, id ib 1, 13 ex te requirunt, id ib 2, 38 de quo studeo ex te audire, quid sentias, id. ib 1, 11 *fin*, 1, 30, 1, 46, 2, 38, cf intellexi ex tuis litteris te ex Turannio audisse, etc, id Att 6, 9, 3 ex eo cum ab ineunte ejus aetate bene speravissem, id Fam 13, 16 et saep, cf ex aliqua re aliquid nominare, id N D 2, 20, 51 vocare, Tac G 2 4, cf id ib 4, 55, Sall J 5, 4 —**B.** In specifying a multitude from which something is taken, or of which it forms a part, *out of, of* qui ex civitate in senatum, ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis, Cic Rosc Am 3 *fin* e vectoribus sorte ductus, id Rep 1, 34 ecquis est ex tanto populo, qui? etc, id Rab Post 17 homo ex numero di sertorum postulabat, ut, etc, id. de Or 1, 37, 168 Q Fulgentius ex primo hastato (sc ordine) legionis XIV, i e *a soldier of the first division of* hastati *of the* 14*th legion*, Caes B C 1, 46, v hastatus e barbaris ip sis nulli erant maritimi, Cic Rep 2, 4 unus ex illis decemviris, id ib 2, 37 ex omnibus seculis vix tria aut quatuor nominantur paria amicorum, id Lael 4, 15 aliquis ex vobis, id Cael 3, 7, id Fam 13, 1 *fin* id enim ei ex ovo videbatur aurum declarasse, reliquum, argentum, *this of the egg*, id Div 2, 65 quo e collegio (sc decemvirorum), id Rep 2, 36 virgines ex sacerdotio Vestae, Flor 1, 13, 12 alia ex hoc quaestu, Ter Hec 5, 1, 29 Ruhnk, cf fuit eodem ex studio vir eruditus apud patres nostros, Cic Mur 36, Ov Am 2 5, 54, Sen Ben 3, 9, id Ep 52, 3 qui sibi detulerat ex latronibus suis principatum, Cic Phil 2, 3 est tibi ex his qui assunt belli copia, id Rep 2, 40 Batavi non multum ex ripa, sed in sulam Rheni amnis colunt, Tac G 29 acerrimum autem ex omnibus nostris sensibus esse sensum videndi, Cic de Or 2, 87, 357 ex tribus istis modis rerum publicarum velim scire quod optimum judices id Rep 1, 30, cf id ib 1, 35 et saep —**2.** Sometimes a circumlocution for the *subject. gen*, *of* (cf. de) has (turres) altitudo puppium ex barbaris navibus superabat, Caes B G 3, 14, 4 album ex ovo cum rosa mixtum, Cels 4, 20 ex fraxino frondes ex leguminibus paleae, Col 7, 3, 21 sq —**C.** To indicate the material of which any thing is made or consists, *of* fenestrae e viminibus factae, Varr R R 3, 9, 6, cf statua ex aere facta, Cic Verr 2 2 21, and ex eo auro buculam curasse faciendam, id. Div 1, 24 sub stramen e palea, Varr R R 3, 10, 4 pocula ex auro, vas vinarium ex una gemma pergrandi, Cic Verr 2, 4 27 monilia e gemmis, Suet Calig 56 farina ex faba, Cels 5, 28 potiones ex absinthio, id ib et saep Ennius (i e statua ejus) constitutus ex marmore, Cic Arch 9 *fin*, cf id Ac. 2, 31, 100 (homo) qui ex animo constet et corpore caduco et infirmo id. N D 1, 35 98 natura concreta ex pluribus naturis id. ib 3, 14, id. Rep 1 45, id Ac 1, 2 6 cum Epicuro autem hoc est plus negotii, quod e duplici genere voluptatis conjunctus est, id. Fin 2, 14, 44 et saep —**D.** To denote technically the material, *out of*, i e *with* which any thing to eat or drink, etc., is mixed or prepared (esp freq of medical preparations) resinam ex melle Aegyptiam, Plaut Merc 1 2, 28 quo pacto ex jure hesterno panem atrum vorent, Ter Eun 5, 4, 17 bibat jejunus ex aqua castoreum, Cels 3, 23 aqua ex lauro decocta, id 4, 2, cf farina tritici ex aceto cocta, Plin 22, 25, 57, § 120 pullum hirundinis servatum ex sale, Cels 4, 4 nuclei pinei ex melle, panis vel elota alica ex aqua mulsa (danda est), id 4, 7 et saep —So of the mixing of colors or flavors bacae e viridi rubentes, Plin 15, 30, 39, § 127 frutex ramosus, bacis e nigro rufis, id. ib § 132 id solum e rubro lacteum traditur, id 12, 14 30, § 52 e viridi pallens, id 37, 8, 33, § 110 apes ex aureolo variae, Col. 9, 3, 2 sucus ex austero dulcis Plin 13, 9, 18, § 62, 21 8, 26, § 50 ex dulci acre, id. 11, 15, 15, § 39, cf trop erat totus ex fraude et mendacio factus, Cic Clu 26 —**E.** To indicate the cause or reason of any thing, *from, through, by, by reason of, on account of* cum esset ex aere alieno commota civitas, Cic Rep 2, 33 ex doctrina nobilis et clarus, id Rab Post 9, 23 ex vulnere aeger, id. Rep 2 21, cf ex renibus laborare, id Tusc 2, 25 ex gravitate loci vulgari morbos, Liv 25, 26 ex vino vacillantes, hesterna ex potatione oscitantes, Quint 8 33, 66 gravida e Pamphilo est, Ter And 1, 3, 11 credon' tibi hoc, nunc peperisse hanc e Pamphilo? id ib 3, 2, 17 ex se nati, Cic Rep 1, 35 ex quodam conceptus, id ib 2, 21 ex nimia potentia principum oritur interitus principum, id ib 1, 44 ex hac maxima libertate tyrannis gignitur, id ib et saep ex te duplex nos afficit sollicitudo, Cic Brut 97, 332, cf quoniam tum ex me doluisti, nunc ut duplicetur tuum ex me gaudium, praestabo, id Fam 16, 21, 3 in spem victoriae adductus ex opportunitate loci, Sall J 48, 2 veritus ex anni tempore et inopia aquae, ne siti conficeretur exercitus id. ib 50, 1 et saep ex Transalpinis gentibus triumphare, Cic Phil 8, 6, 18, id Off 2 8, 28, cf id. Fam 3, 10, 1 gens Fabia saepe ex opulentissima Etrusca civitate victoriam tulit, Liv 2, 50 ex tam propinquis stativis parum tuta frumentatio erat, i e *on account of the proximity of the two camps*, Liv 31, 36 qua ex causa cum bellum Romanis Sabini intulissent, Cic Rep 2, 7 hic mihi (credo equidem ex hoc, quod eramus locuti) Africanus se ostendit, id ib 6, 10 quod ex eo sciri potest, quia, etc, id Tusc 1, 18 *fin*, cf id Leg 1, 15, 43 causa fuit ex eo, quod etc, id Phil 6, 1 ex eo fieri, ut, etc, id. Lael 13, 46 ex quo fit, ut, etc., id. Rep 1, 43 e quo efficitur, non ut, etc., id. Fin 2, 5, 15 et saep —Sometimes between two substantives without a verb non minor ex aqua postea quam ab hostibus clades, Flor 4, 10, 8 ex nausea vomitus Cels 4, 5 ex hac clade atrox ira, Liv 2, 51, 6 metus ex imperatore, contemptio ex barbaris, Tac A 11, 20 ex legato timor, id Agr 16 et saep —**2.** In partic, to indicate that *from* which any thing derives its name, *from, after*, *on account of* cui postea Africano cognomen ex virtute fuit, Sall J 5, 4, cf Flor 2, 6, 11 cui (sc Tarquinio) cognomen Superbo ex moribus datum, id 1, 7, 1 nomen ex vitio positum, Ov F 2, 601 quarum ex disparibus motionibus magnum annum mathematici nominaverunt, Cic N D 2 20, id Leg 1, 8, cf id. Tusc 4 12, Plin. 11 37, 45, § 123 holosteon sine duritia est herba ex adverso appellata a Graecis, id 27 10, 65 § 91 quam urbem e suo nomine Romam jussit nominari, Cic Rep 2 7 e nomine (nominibus), id ib 2, 20, Tac A 4 55, id G 2, Just 15, 4, 8, 20, 5, 9 et saep —**F.** To indicate a transition, i e a change, alteration, *from* one state or condition to an other, *from, out of* si possum tranquillum facere ex irato mihi, Plaut Cist 3 21 fierent juvenes subito ex infantibus parvis, Lucr 1, 186 dii ex hominibus facti, Cic Rep 2, 10 ut exsistat ex rege dominus, ex optimatibus factio, ex populo turba et confusio, id. ib 1, 45 nihil est tam miserabile quam ex beato miser id Part. 17, cf ex exsule consul, id. Manil 4, 46 ex perpetuo annuum placuit ex singulari duplex, Flor 1, 9, 2 tua virtute nobis Romanos ex amicis amicissimos fecisti, Sall J 10 ex alto sapore excitati, Curt 7, 11, 18.—**G.** Ex (e) re, ex usu or ex injuria, *to* or *for the advantage* or *injury of* any one ex tua re non est ut ego emoriar Plaut Ps. 1, 3, 102, 104, cf Ter Phorm 5, 7, 76 Cervius haec inter vicinus garrit aniles Ex re fabellas, i e *fitting, suitable, pertinent* (= pro commodo, quae cum re proposita conveniant), Hor S 2, 6, 78 aliquid facere bene et e re publica, *for the good, the safety of the state*, Cic Phil 10, 11, 25 e (not ex) re publica, id ib 3, 12, 30, 8, 4, 13, id de Or 2 28, 124, id. Fam 13, 8, 2, Liv 23, 24, Suet Caes 19 et saep exque re publica, Cic Phil 3, 15, 38, 5, 13, 36 non ex usu nostro est, Plaut Merc. 2, 3, 60, Ter Hec 4 3, 10, Caes B G 1, 30, 2, 1, 50 *fin*, 5, 6 *fin* al, cf ex utilitate, Plin Pan 67, 4, Tac A 15 43 ex nullius injuria, Liv 45, 44, 11 —**H.** To designate the measure or rule *according to, after, in conformity with* which any thing is done (majores) primum jurare EX SVI ANIMI SENTENTIA quemque voluerunt, Cic Ac. 2, 47 *fin* (cf Beier, Cic Off 3, 29, 108, and the references) ex omnium sententia constitutum est, etc, id Clu 63, 177, cf ex senatus sententia, id Fam 12, 4 ex collegii sententia, Liv 4, 53 ex amicorum sententia, id 40, 29 ex consilii sententia, id. 45, 29 et saep, cf also ex sententia, i q ex voluntate, *according to one's wish*, Plaut Capt 2, 2, 96 Ter Hec 5, 4, 32, Cic Fam 12, 10, 2, id. Att 5, 21 al, and, in a like sense ex mea sententia, Plaut. Men 2, 2, 1, id Merc. 2, 3, 36 ex senatus consulto, Cic Rep 3, 18, Sall. C 42 *fin* ex edicto, ex decreto, Cic Fam 13, 56 *fin*, id Quint 8, 30 ex lege, id Div in Caecil 5, 19, id Clu 37, 103, id Inv 1 38, 68 ex jure, Enn ap Gell 20, 10, 4 (Ann v 276 ed. Vahl), Varr L. L. 6, § 64 Mull, Cic Mur 12, 26, id de Or 1, 10, 41 ex foedere, Liv 1, 23 et saep hunccine erat aequum ex illius more, an illum ex hujus vivere? Ter Heaut 1, 2 29, so, ex more, Sall J 61, 3, Verg A 5, 244, 8, 186, Ov M 14, 156, 15, 593, Plin. Ep 3, 18, Flor 4, 2, 79 al, cf ex consuetudine, Cic Clu 13, 38, Caes B G 1, 52, 4, 4, 32 1, Sall J 71, 4, Quint 2, 7, 1 al quod esse volunt e virtute, id est honeste vivere, Cic Fin 2, 11, 34 ex sua libidine moderantur, Ter Heaut 2, 1, 4, cf Sall C 8, 1 ut magis ex animo rogare nihil possim, Cic Fam 13, 8, 3 eorum ex ingenio ingenium horum probant Plaut Trin 4, 3, 42, cf Ter Eun 1, 2, 118, Balb ap Cic Att 9, 7, A leges ex utilitate communi non ex scriptione, quae in litteris est, interpretari, Cic Inv 1, 38, cf id. Lael. 6, 21 nemo enim illum ex trunco corporis spectabat, sed ex artificio comico aestimabat, id Rosc Com 10 28, cf Sall C 10, 5, Caes B G 3, 20, 1, Planc ap Cic. Fam 10, 4, 2 al ex tuis verbis meum futurum corium pulcrum praedicas, Plaut Ep 5, 1, 19, cf Cic Fam 7, 17, id Att 1, 3 nunc quae scribo, scribo ex opinione hominum atque fama, id Fam 12, 4 *fin* scripsit Tiberio, non ut profugus aut supplex, sed ex memoria prioris fortunae, Tac A 2 63 quam quam haec quidem res non solum ex domestica est ratione, attingit etiam bellicam, Cic Off 1, 22, 76, cf id Quint 11, 15 et saep —E re rata, v ratus —**I.** To form adverbial expressions, such as ex aequo, ex commodo, ex contrario, ex composito, ex confesso, ex destinato, ex diverso ex facili, etc, ex affluenti, ex continenti, ex improviso, ex inopinato, etc, v the words aequus, commodus etc

☞ Ex placed after its noun variis ex, Lucr 2 791 terris ex, id. 6 788 quibus e sumus uniter apti, id 3, 839, 5, 949 —E joined with que eque sacra quercu, Verg E 7 13

IV. In composition, ex (cf dis) before vowels and *h*, and before *c, p, q, t* (exagito, exeo exigo, exoro, exuro, exhaurio, excedo, expello, exquiro extraho), ef (sometimes ec) before *f* (effero, effluo effringo, also in good MSS ecfero, ecfari, ecfodio), elsewhere e (eblandior, educo, egredior, eicio, eligo, emitto, enitor, evado, eveho) A few exceptions are found, viz, in *ex* epoto and epotus as well as expotus, and escendo as well as exscensio, in *e* exbibo as well as ebibo, exballisto exbola, exdorsuo, exfututa as well as effutuo, exfibulo, exlex, etc After ex in compounds *s* is

often elided in MSS. and edd. Both forms are correct, but the best usage and analogy favor the retaining of the *s*; so, exsaevio, exsanguis, exscensio, exscindo, exscribo, exsculpo, exseco, exsecror, exsequiae, exsequor, exsero, exsicco, exsilio, exsilium, exsisto, exsolvo, exsomnis, exsorbeo, exsors, exspecto, exspes, exspiro, exspolio, exspuo, exsterno, exstimulo, exstinguo, exstirpo, exsto, exstruo, exsudo, exsugo, exsul, exsulto, exsupero, exsurgo, exsuscito, and some others, with their derivv.; cf. Ribbeck, Prol. Verg. p. 445 sq. Only in escendere and escensio is the elision of *x* before *s* sustained by preponderant usage; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 766.—**B.** Signification. **1.** Primarily and most freq. of place, *out* or *forth:* exeo, elabor, educo, evado, etc.; and in an upward *direction:* emineo, effervesco, effero, erigo, exsurgo, exsulto, extollo, everto, etc.—Hence also, trop., *out of* (*a former nature*), as in effeminare, qs. to change out of his own nature into that of a woman: effero, are, to render wild; thus ex comes to denote privation or negation, Engl. *un-:* exanimare, excusare, enodare, exonerare, effrenare, egelidus, I., elinguis, elumbis, etc.—**2.** *Throughout, to the end:* effervesco, effero, elugeo; so in the neuter verbs which in composition (esp. since the Aug. per.) become active: egredior, enavigo, eno, enitor, excedo, etc.—Hence, *thoroughly, utterly, completely:* elaudare, emori, enecare, evastare, evincere (but eminari and eminatio are false readings for minari and minatio; q. v.); and hence a simple enhancing of the principal idea: edurus, efferus, elamentabilis, egelidus, exacerbo, exaugeo, excolo, edisco, elaboro, etc. In many compounds, however, of post-Aug. and especially of post-class. Latinity this force of ex is no longer distinct; so in appellations of color: exalbidus, exaluminatus, etc.; so in exabusus, exambire, exancillatus, etc. Vid. Hand Turs. II. pp. 613–662.

ex-ăbundo, āre, *to abound exceedingly* (late Lat.): immensarum divitiarum copiis, Salv. adv. Avar. 4, 6.

* **ex-ăbūsus,** a, um, *Part.* [abutor], *abusing greatly,* Amm. 25, 7, 8.

exăcerbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exacerbo], *an exasperation,* Rufin. de Schem. 11, p. 274: peccatorum, i. e. *because of,* Salv. Gub. Dei, 4, 7.—**II.** Esp., of the stirring of divine anger by the Jews in the wilderness, *the provocation,* Vulg. Hebr. 3, 8; 15.

exăcerbātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she who exasperates,* Salv. Gub. Dei, 3, 9.

* **ex-ăcerbesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n., to become exasperated, irritated, angry:* quis est tam mitis quin exacerbescat, App. Mag. p. 327, 28.

ex-ăcerbo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** *To exasperate, irritate, provoke, make angry; to grieve, afflict:* ut recenti aliqua ira exacerbarentur animi, Liv. 2, 35 *fin.;* 46; 6, 18; 8, 33; Suet. Tib. 62; 75; Plin. Ep. 8, 5, 2; Vulg. Psa. 9, 24 al.—**II.** In jurid. Lat., *to aggravate, increase* a punishment: supplicia, Dig. 48, 19, 16 *fin.;* cf.: crimen verbis impiis, Paul. Sent. 5, 29, 1; *pass. impers.:* crimine majestatis facto maxime exacerbatur in milites, ib. 48, 4, 7, § 4.

* **ex-ăcervans,** antis, *Part.* [acervo], *heaping up exceedingly:* tela, Amm. 23, 5, 3.

ex-ăcesco, ăcŭi, 3, *v. inch. n., to become sour* (rare): ficus, Col. 12, 17, 1.

†† **exăcon (-cum),** i, *n., the Gallic name of the herb* centaureum (*centaury*), Plin. 25, 6, 31, § 68.

exacte, *adv., exactly, precisely, accurately,* v. exigo, *P. a. fin.*

exactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exigo]. * **I.** *A driving out, expelling:* (regum), Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37 (perh. only on account of the preceding exactis regibus).—**II.** *A demanding, exacting, requisition.* **A.** In gen.: in exhibendis operariis, Lact. Mort. Pers. 7, 8: quotidiana, operis, Col. 11, 1, 26.—Hence, *the supervision, conduct* of a public work; cf. exactor, II. A.: operum publicorum, Cic. Dom. 20, 51.—Far more freq., **B.** In partic., *a calling in, collecting* of debts, Cic. Att. 5, 1; id. Leg. 2, 20, 51; Liv. 38, 38; Dig. 42, 8, 21: vectigalium, Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 28 et saep.—**2.** Transf., *a tax, tribute, impost:* acerbissima capitum atque ostiorum, *poll and hearth tax,* Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5: publicae, Asin. Pol. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32; cf. illicitae, Tac. A. 13, 51; and: exactionum coactor (pater Horatii), Suet. Vita Hor.—**III.** *A finishing, completion,* Vitr. 3, 1; 6, 11; Aus. Idyll. 11, 5.

exactor, ōris, *m.* [id.; cf. also exactio]. * **I.** *A driver-out, expeller:* regum (Junii Valeriique), Liv. 9, 17, 11.—**II.** *A demander, exactor* (cf.: redemptor, manceps, magister; also: publicanus, portitor). **A.** In gen.: operis, i. e. *an overseer, superintendent, enforcer* of any kind of labor, Col. 3, 13, 10; cf. Liv. 45, 37; so, assiduus studiorum, Quint. 1, 3, 14; cf.: asper recte loquendi, id. 1, 7, 34: molestissimus sermonis Latini, Suet. Gramm. 22: supplicii, *an executioner,* Liv. 2, 5; cf. Tac. A. 11, 37, and 3, 14 *fin.;* cf. Vulg. Luc. 12, 58.—**B.** In partic., *a collector of taxes, a tax gatherer,* * Caes. B. C. 3, 32, 4; Liv. 28, 25, 9; Firm. 4, 3 al.; Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 8; or of other debts due the state, ib. 22, 1, 33. (Not in Cic.; but cf. exactio.)

* **exactrix,** īcis, *f.* [exactor], *she who demands:* rescriptorum, Aug. Ep. 135.

1. exactus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from exigo.

* **2. exactus,** ūs, *m.* [exigo], *a sending off* or *away:* mercis, i. e. *disposal, sale,* Quint. Decl. 12, 19.

ex-ăcŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a., to make very sharp, to sharpen, make pointed* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ferramenta cote, Plin. 28, 4, 12, § 47; 34, 14, 41, § 146: ridicas, Col. 11, 2, 12: vallos furcasque bicornes, Verg. G. 1, 264: spicula, id. ib. 4, 74: dentes, id. ib. 3, 255: metas in angustissimas vertices, Col. 2, 18, 2: cornua in leve fastigium, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 124 et saep.—**B.** Transf., *of taste:* aceto exacuendo, *for making pungent,* Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 93; of the sight: aciem oculorum, id. 24, 11, 59, § 99; cf. visum, id. 29, 6, 38, § 132.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: nisi mucronem aliquem tribunitium exacuisset in nos, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 21: (cum animus) exacuerit illam ut oculorum sic ingenii aciem ad bona diligenda, id. ib. 1, 23, 60; cf. animum, Plin. 20, 13, 50, § 127: morbos, i. e. *to aggravate,* Col. poët. 10, 392.—**B.** In partic., *to sharpen* or *quicken mentally, to incite, encourage, stimulate, inflame:* velim cohortere et exacuas Cluatium, Cic. Att. 12, 36 *fin.:* aliquem (opp. deterrere), id. de Or. 1, 29: aliquem irā, Nep. Phoc. 4: se ad amorem immortalitatis, Plin. Ep. 3, 7 *fin.:* animos in bella, Hor. A. P. 403: mentem varia ad conamina, Sil. 7, 142.—Poet.: palatum (sapor), Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 13.

* **exăcūtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [exacuo], *a sharpening, pointing:* calami, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 106.

ex-adversum (-vors-) and **exadversus (-vors-),** *adv.* and *praep.* Lit. from opposite; hence, *over against, opposite, vis-à-vis.* **I.** *Adv.:* apud ipsum lacum est pistrilla, et exadversum fabrica, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 44: video exadvorsum Pistoclerum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 37: ea sita erat exadvorsum, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 47: inque earum locum bina castra exadversum constituta erant, Suet. Caes. 40 Roth; App. Flor. p. 353; Amm. 23, 6, 72.—With *dat.:* exadvorsum ei loco Tonstrina erat quaedam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 38: Samos est exadversum Mileto, App. Flor. p. 350, 23; id. Mag. p. 284, 2.—**II.** *Praep.* with *acc.:* ara Aio Loquenti exadversus eum locum consecrata est, * Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101: exadversum Athenas classem suam constituerunt, Nep. Them. 3 *fin.;* id. Thras. 2 *fin.;* Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 48. Cf. Hand, Turs. II. pp. 662–664.

* **ex-advŏcātus,** i, *m., one who has been an advocate, an ex-advocate,* Aug. Civ. D. 22, 8.

* **ex-aedĭfĭcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [exaedifico], *a building, erecting, completion of an edifice;* trop. of an oration: ipsa autem exaedificatio posita est in rebus et verbis, Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 63; Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 4, § 15.

ex-aedĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To finish building, to build up, erect, construct* (rare but class.). **A.** Lit.: oppidum, * Caes. B. C. 1, 15, 2; cf. Liv. 30, 1 *fin.:* Capitolium (with efficere), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 19: domos et villas, Sall. C. 12, 3: templa deum, Liv. 1, 56: hibernacula, id. ib. 30, 3: navem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18: hunc mundum, id. Ac. 2, 40 *fin.*—**B.** Trop., *to finish, complete:* ne graveris exaedificare id opus, quod instituisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 164; cf.: suam incohatam ignaviam, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 95.—* **II.** *To turn out of doors:* me ex his aedibus, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 3.

exaequātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaequo], *an equalling.* * **I.** Lit., *a levelling:* agrorum, Serv. Verg. G. 1, 95; concr., *a level, a plane,* Vitr. 5, 12, 4.—**II.** Trop., *a levelling, an equality:* hanc ipsam exaequationem non fero (cf., shortly before: aequato omnium cultu), Liv. 34, 4, 14.

ex-aequo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To make even* or *level with* any thing. **A.** Lit. (very rarely): inferior pars (ex transtillis) sub aqua exaequanda, etc., Vitr. 5, 12, 3: tumulos tumulis exaequabant, Auct. B. Hisp. 5 *fin.*—**2.** Transf.: aurum auro expendetur, argentum argento exaequabitur, *shall be balanced, compensated,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 43.—Freq. and class., **B.** Trop., *to place on a level, regard as equal, to equal:* ii, qui sunt in amicitiae conjunctionisque necessitudine superiores, exaequare se cum inferioribus debent, Cic. Lael. 20, 71; cf.: neminem secum dignitate, * Caes. B. C. 1, 4, 4; Auct. Her. 4, 18, 25; cf.: vetus miles tironi liber voloni sese exaequari sineret, Liv. 23, 35, 7; so, aliquem alicui, id. 34, 3; 45, 38: nos caelo (victoria), Lucr. 1, 79: facta dictis, i. e. *to relate the events with historic accuracy just as they occurred,* Sall. C. 3, 2 Kritz.: uti militibus exaequatus cum imperatore labos volentibus esset, id. J. 100, 4: ad hanc regulam omnem vitam tuam exaequa, *conform,* Sen. Ep. 20: qui omnia jura pretio exaequasset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50; cf.: certamina belli ferro, Lucr. 5, 1296: libertatem, Liv. 3, 39 *fin.:* periculum, Sall. C. 59, 1.—**II.** *To equal, be equal to* any one; with *acc.* (cf. aequo): ut longitudo aut plenitudo harum (syllabarum) multitudinem alterius assequatur et exaequet, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28: tetricas Sabinas, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 61.

exaerĕsĭmus, a, um, *adj.,* = ἐξαιρέσιμος, *that may be omitted, taken out:* quod suos dies mensisque congruere volunt . . . non numquam eximant unum aliquem diem ex mense: quos illi exairesimos dies nominant, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 129.

exaestŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaestuo], *a boiling up, a fermentation* (post-class.). **I.** Lit., Sol. 5, 17.—**II.** Trop.: animi, Non. 464, 10.

ex-aestŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a., to boil up, foam up, ferment* (not freq. till after the Aug. period; in Cic. and Caes. not at all). **I.** *Neut.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: exaestuat mare, Liv. 26, 42 *fin.;* Curt. 6, 4: fretum, id. 4, 2: unda ima verticibus, Verg. G. 3, 240: Aetna fundo imo, id. A. 3, 577: bitumen e terra, Just. 1, 2, 7: Nilus in fossas, Suet. Aug. 18.—**2.** In partic., *to effervesce, to glow* with heat: Aegyptus torrenti calore solis exaestuat, Just. 2, 1, 16.—*Absol.:* ut exaestuarat, *had overheated himself,* Suet. Tib. 72 *med.*—**B.** Trop.: mens exaestuat irā, Verg. A. 9, 798; so, *irā,* Ov. M. 6, 623; 13, 559; Stat. Th. 11, 297: dolor exaestuat intus, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 63; cf. ignis (amoris), id. M. 13, 867; poet.: vates magno igni, Luc. 5, 173.—**II.** *Act., to boil up with, to give forth, exhale* (very rarely): hos igitur tellus omnes exaestuat aestus, Lucr. 6, 816; so, aestus, id. 2, 1137.

exaggĕranter, *adv., copiously,* v. exaggero *fin.* *1.

exaggĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaggero], *a heaping* or *raising up.* * **I.** Lit. concr., in *plur.,* Just. 2, 1 *fin.* (al. aggerationes).—**II.** Trop., *elevation, exaltation* (very seldom); amplitudinem et quasi quandam exaggerationem quam altissimam animi, * Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: aliqua speciosa orationis, *cumulation, exaggeration,* Gell. 13, 24, 9; cf. ib. § 16.

* **exaggĕrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who increases, an enlarger:* famae, Hier. Ep. 22, 8; id. ad Eustoch. 28.

ex-aggĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to raise a mound, dam,* or *dike; to heap up* (class.; cf.: acervo, coacervo, cumulo, aggero). **I.**

Lit aggesta humo planitiem, Curt 6 5 terram, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 139 clivum super capita columnarum, id. 36, 14, 21, § 96 locum operibus, *to surround with ramparts*, Vitr 10, 22 pluribus stramentis exaggerandum est aviarium, *to be abundantly filled, supplied*, Col. 8, 11, 9 —**B.** Transf, *to enlarge, increase by heaping up* rem familiarem, Cic. Off 1, 26, 92, so, magnas opes, Phaedr 3, prol 25 —**II.** Trop hic alteri alteris mortem morti exaggerabant *they mutually heaped up death upon death*, Auct B Hisp 5 *fin* —Far more freq, **B.** Transf, *to exalt, amplify, heighten, magnify, exaggerate* nihil est ad exaggerandam et amplificandam orationem accommodatius, quam, etc, Cic de Or 3, 27, cf oratio nimis alta et exaggerata (opp humilis et abjecta), id Or 59, 192 quasi exaggerata altius oratio (with elatio et altitudo orationis), id. Brut 17, 66 artem oratione, id de Or 1, 55, cf beneficium verbis, id. Planc 29, 71 immanitatem parricidii vi orationis, Quint 9, 2, 53 injuriam nostram, id 6, 2, 23 animus excelsus et altus et virtutibus exaggeratus, Cic Par 5 *fin* Xenocrates exaggerans tanto opere virtutem, extenuans cetera et abiciens, id Tusc 5, 18, 51 auctae exaggerataeque fortunae, id Cat 4, 9 *fin* juventam alicujus honoribus, Vell 2, 129, 2 Hence, * **1.** **exaggĕranter,** *adv*, *with many words*, Tert. de Carn Chr 19 —**2.** **exaggĕrātus,** a, um, *P a*, *cumulated, heightened, elevated* (very seldom) exaggerata verborum volubilitate, Petr 124, 3 — *Comp*, Gell 13, 24, 25, cf ib § 9

exăgĭtātĭo, onis, *f* [exagito], *a disturbance* (late Lat) mentis, Acr ad Hor S 2, 3, 208

* **exăgĭtātor,** oris, *m* [exagito, II B 1], *one who severely blames, a censurer* omnium rhetorum, Cic Or 13, 42

ex-ăgĭto, āvi, atum, 1, *v freq a*, *to drive out of its position* or *place, to stir up, rouse up, disturb* **I.** Lit (very seldom) ut quicquid faecis subsederit exagitet, et in summum reducat, Col 12, 19, 4 vis (venti) exagitata foras erumpitur, Lucr 6, 583 —Poet lustra ferarum Venatu, *to disturb*, Sil 16, 553 lepus hic aliis exagitandus erit, *to rouse, start*, Ov A A 3, 662, cf Petr 131, 7 —**II.** Trop, *to rouse up* (as like a wild beast), *to disquiet, harass, persecute, disturb, torment* **A.** In gen in sectandis exagitandisque nummariis judicibus, Cic Att 1, 16, 8, cf Prop 2, 8, 19 permulti sedes suas patrias, istius injuriis exagitati, reliquerant, Cic Verr 2, 3, 18 ab Suevis complures annos exagitati bello premebantur et agricultura prohibebantur, Caes B G 4, 1, 2, cf id ib 2, 29 *fin.* at omnes di exagitent me, si, etc, Hor S 2, 6, 54, cf Ov F 5, 141 exagitari verberibus Furiarum, Suet Ner 34 quos flagitium, egestas, conscius animus exagitabat, Sall C 14, 3 senatus vulgi rumoribus exagitatus, id ib 29, 1 rem publicam seditionibus, id. ib 51, 32 —**B.** In partic **1.** *To scold, rail at, to attack violently, to censure, criticise, satirize, rally* (cf objurgo, improbo, increpo, vitupero, calumnior, reprehendo, peto, incuso, etc) hi omnes convicio L. Lentuli consulis correpti exagitabantur, Caes. B C 1, 2, 4 cum etiam Demosthenes exagitetur ut putidus, Cic Or 8 *fin*, cf Suet Aug 86 inventi sunt, qui hanc dicendi exercitationem exagitarent atque contemnerent, Cic de Or 3, 16 in rebus palam a consularibus exagitatis et in summam invidiam adductis, id Fam 1, 1 *fin*, cf Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 11, 3 exagitabantur omnes ejus fraudes atque fallaciae, Cic. Clu 36, 101, cf id. Sull. 21 quod apud Lucilium scite exagitat in Albucio Scaevola, quam lepide lexeis compostae, etc, id Or 44, 149 —**2.** *To stir up, irritate, excite* coepere (tribuni) senatum criminando plebem exagitare, Sall C 38, 1, cf vulgum, id J 73, 5 —In a good sense hujus disputationibus et exagitatus maxime orator est et adjutus, *incited, urged onwards*, Cic Or 3, 12 —Of abstract objects in tali tempore tanta vis hominis leniunda quam exagitanda videbatur, Sall C 48, 5, Tac A 4, 12 —**b.** Transf, *to stir up, excite* the passions themselves ne et meum maerorem exagitem et te in eundem luctum vocem, Cic Att 3, 7, 2, tristes curas, Luc 8, 44 furores immiti corde, Cat 64, 94

exăgĭum, ii, *n* [ex ago, cf. examen, II], *a weighing, weight, a balance* (late Lat), Theod et Val Nov 25, Inscr Orell 3166, cf Ἐξάγιον pensatio, ἐξαγιάζω examino, Gloss Philox.

† **exăgōgă,** ae, *f*, = ἐξαγωγή (pure Lat evectio) *an exportation* of goods, *export*, Plaut Rud 3, 2, 17, id Truc 4, 2, 6 bonorum exagogae, id ib 2, 7, 2, cf Exagogen evectionem, Paul. ex Fest p 80, 15 Mull

ex-ălăpo, avi, 1, *v a.*, *to box on the ears* exalapandus et flagellandus, August in Psa. 49, 6

ex-albesco, bŭi, 3, *v inch. n*, *to become white.* **I.** Lit (very rarely), Gell 12, 1, 12 — More freq, **II.** Trop, *to grow white, turn pale* from fright, etc, Enn ap Cic. de Or 3, 58, 218, and in Fin 5, 11, 31, Cic Ac. 2, 15, 48, id. de Or 1, 26, 121

ex-albĭdus, a, um, *adj*, *whitish, white* (repeatedly in Pliny) rami (arboris), Plin 12, 17, 39, § 78 folia urticae, id 24, 19, 112, § 172 vina, id 23, 1, 22, § 40

ex-albo, no *perf*, atum, 1, *v a.* [albus], *to make white*, Tert adv Marc 4, 10, 4, 8

ex-alburnātus, a, um, *adj* [alburnum], *deprived of the alburnum* robur, Plin 16, 40, 76, § 204

exaltātĭo, ōnis, *f* [exalto] **I.** *Exaltation, elevation* (eccl Lat) ab exaltatione tua dispersae sunt gentes, Vulg Isa. 33, 3 —**II.** Trop, *pride, haughtiness* non congruit professoribus humilitatis Tert. Cult Fem 3, cf oculorum, Vulg Prov 21, 4 stultorum, id. ib 3, 35

exaltātīve, *adv* [id.], *in an exalted state, under inspiration* propheta se convertit, Cassiod in Psa 9, 33

ex-alto, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [altus] (post Aug, mostly eccl Lat) **I.** *To raise, elevate, exalt* deus alia exaltat, alia submittit, Sen Q N 3 prooem TERMINOS VETV STATE COLLAPSOS, Inscr Fabr p 748, no 555 solium, Vulg Isa. 14, 13 —**B.** Trop exaltare, Deus, *be praised*, Vulg Psa. 56, 5 vocem, id Isa 13, 2 et saep —**II.** *To deepen* fodiunt (sulcos) et exaltant in tres pedes, Col 3, 13, 4 sulcum, id. 3, 13, 9 or bem ablaqueationis, id 4, 4, 2

* **ex-ălūmĭnātus,** a, um, *adj* [alumen], *of the color of alum* uniones, Plin 9, 35, 56, § 113

ex-ămărĭco, āvi, 1, *v a*, *to imbitter exceedingly* doloribus [Hilar] Anon in Job, 2, p 137

ex-ambĭo, ii, itum, 4, *v n* and *a* (late Lat.) **I.** *Neut.*, *to go round asking, soliciting* ad Martyras, Cypr Ep 20 —**II.** *Act.*, *to ask, solicit* a person viros, muliercula, Mamert Grat Act ad Julian 19 suffragium tui favoris, Symm Ep 7, 49 exambita regia, Amm 26, 7

ex-āmen, inis, *n* [for ex agmen, from ex and ago, cf contamino and contagies, flamen and flagrare] **I.** *A multitude issuing forth* or *flying out, a swarm.* Primarily and class of a *swarm* of bees res rusticae laetae sunt tum pecudum pastu, apium examinibus, florum omnium varietate, Cic. de Sen 15 *fin*, so, apium, id Off 1, 44, 157, id Div 1, 33 *fin*, Liv 4, 33 et saep, cf Varr R R 3, 16, 29, Col. 9, 3 *fin*, 9, 4 *fin* et saep, Plin 11, 10, 10, § 23; Verg G 2, 452, 4, 21, 103 et saep —**B.** Transf, *a multitude, crowd, shoal, swarm* (freq only after the Aug per) locustarum, Liv 42, 10 piscium, Plin 31, 1, 1, § 2 pullorum (arboris), Lucr 5, 1364 juvenum Hor C 1, 35, 31 infantium, Plin Pan. 26, 1, cf Just 25, 2 *fin* vernarum, Hor Epod 2, 65, cf servorum, Cic Harusp Resp 12, 25 Graium vatum, Stat S 5, 3, 284 stuprorum (i e feminarum stupratarum), Prop 2, 32, 41 (3, 30, 41 M) et saep —In late Lat even of abstract things malorum, Arn 2, p 46 maerorum, id. *fin* aetatum, Amm 21, 5 dilationum, id 30, 4 et saep — **II.** A means of examining, hence, *the tongue of a balance* (very rare) examen est ligula vel lignum, quod mediam hastam ad pondera adaequanda tenet, Schol Pers 1, 6, cf Paul ex Fest p 80, 14 Juppiter ipse duas aequato examine lances Sustinet Verg A. 12, 725, Cod. Theod 12, 7, 1 —**B.** Trop., *a weighing, consideration examination* examenve improbum in illa Castiges trutina, Pers. 1, 6 legum, Ov M 9, 552, cf vitae, Stat S. 3, 3, 203

exāmĭnātē, *adv*, *carefully, considerately*, v examino, *P a. fin*

exāmĭnātĭo, onis, *f* [examino] **I.** Lit, i q libratio, *an equipoise, equilibrium*, Vitr 10 8 —**II.** Trop, *a weighing, examination* (post class.), Dig 3, 5, 8, 47, 14, 1 *fin.*

exāmĭnātor, ōris, *m* [id] * **I.** Lit., *a weigher*, Cassiod. Var 6, 18 *fin* —**II.** Trop, *an examiner* (late Lat.), Tert. Apol. 9, Aug contr Cresc. 3, 73

* **exāmĭnātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj* [id.], *belonging to an examination* martyria fidei, Tert. adv Gnost. 7

exāmĭnātrix, icis, *f* [id], *she that tests* or *tries* tentatio, August Sanct Virg 46

exāmĭnātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a.*, from examino

exāmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v n* and *a.* [examen] * **I.** (acc. to examen, I) — *Neut*, *to form swarms to swarm* examinant alvi, Col 9, 14 5 —**II.** (acc. to examen, II) **A.** Lit **1.** *Act.*, *to weigh* (class.) (aer) tamquam paribus examinatus ponderibus, Cic Tusc. 1, 19, 43, cf ad certum pondus, * Caes B G 5, 12, 4 —* **2.** *Neut* alicui, *to be in equilibrium with a* thing, *to counterbalance, counterpoise*, Vitr 10, 8 —**B.** Trop, *act*, *to weigh, ponder, consider, examine, try, test* (class) non aurificis statera, sed quadam populari trutina examinari, Cic. de Or 2, 38, 159, cf omnia verborum momentis, non rerum ponderibus, id Rep 3, 8, so, aliquid suis ponderibus, id Planc 32 *fin* diligenter verborum omnium pondera, id Or 8, 26, Quint 10, 3, 5 emendate loquendi regulam, id 1, 5, 1, juncturam syllabarum longarum et brevium aurium mensura, Gell 16, 18 3 (Parrhasius) examinasse subtilius lineas traditur (shortly after circumscripsit omnia), Quint 12, 10, 4 Spald male verum examinat omnis Corruptus judex, * Hor S 2, 2, 8, cf of judicial examination, Quint. 12, 3, 6, Dig 30, 58, 33, 7, 12, § 43 —Hence, **exāmĭnātus,** a, um, *P a.*, *tried*, i e *careful, thoughtful* (late Lat) examinatissima diligentia, Aug Conf 7, 6 —*Adv* **exāmĭnātē,** *carefully, considerately* credere, Tert. Praescr 33 —*Comp* examinatius deliberare, Amm 25, 7

* **ex-amplexor,** ari, *v dep a*, *to clasp, embrace*, Auct Her 4, 52 *fin*

* **ex-ămurco,** are, *v a* [amurca] — Prop, *to cleanse from dregs* —Transf, *to deprive of moisture, to dry*, App M 4, p 149, 14

ex-ămussim, *adv* [amussis, by the rule, i e] *exactly, precisely, perfectly* (=ad amussim, Varr R. R 2, 1, 26, Gell 1, 4, 1, 20, 1, 34), cf Sisenn ap Charis p 178, Non 9, 6 sq, p 80, 19 Mull (ante and post class) aedes Factae probe, examussim, Plaut Most. 1, 2, 19 rem examussim disputare, id Men prol 50, App M 2, p 128, 13 nae ista edepol examussim est optuma, Plaut Am 2, 2, 213, App M 4, p 150, 33, id ib 11, p 271, cf Hand,Turs. II p 664

* **ex-ancillātus,** a, um, *Part* [ancillor], *serving like a slave* anima falsis dis, Tert Apol 17 *fin.*

ex-anclo (less accurately antlo), āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* (an archaic word, mostly ante class, cf Quint 1, 6, 40), *to draw* or *bring out as a servant* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen clavum Pac ap Non 29, 2, 7 —**B.** In partic, *to draw out* a liquid = exhaurio vinum poculo pauxillulo saepe, Plaut Stich, 1, 3, 116 —Poet. nisi patrem materno sanguine exanclando ulciscerer, i e *spilling, shedding* = effundendo, Enn ap Non. 292 16 (Rib Trag Fragm p 32), exanclare, effundere Non ib —**II.** Trop., *to go through, suffer, endure* something (esp a misfortune grievance) clades immanes, Att. ap Non 292, 12 (Rib Trag Fragm p 147) aerumnas, labores, Lucil ib 14 quantis cum aerumnis illum exanclavi diem, Enn. ap Non p. 292, 9 (Rib

Trag. Fragm. p. 26); cf.: tot belli annos, Cic. poet. Div. 2, 30, 64 (as a translation of Hom. Il. 2, 328): o multa dictu gravia, perpessu aspera, quae corpore exanclata atque animo pertuli! id. poët. Tusc. 2, 8, 20 (translation of Soph. Trach. 1048).—In prosé in Cicero (perh. *only as a poet. reminiscence*): Herculi quendam laborem exanclatum a Carneade, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 34.—Hence, **B.** *To endure to the end, exhaust:* cum exanclavisset omnes labores, tum, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: fere exanclavimus Tyranni saevom ingenium, Att. ap. Non. 292, 10 (Rib. Trag. Fragm. p. 171 sq.).

exanguis, v. exsanguis.

* **ex-ănĭmābĭlĭter,** *adv.* [exanimo], *half dead* with fear or horror, Nov. ap. Non. 376, 12.

ex-ănĭmālis, e, *adj. pass.* (perh. only in Plaut.), *lifeless, dead:* ni illum exanimalem faxo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 7.—*Act., deadly:* curae exanimales, id. Rud. 1, 4, 2.

exănĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exanimo]. **I.** *A depriving of breath, suffocating:* volvarum, i. e. *hysterical passion*, Plin. 32, 3, 13, § 28 (for which suffocatio, id. 20, 5, 15, § 30, and strangulatus, id. 26, 15, 90, § 153).—**II.** Trop., *terror, fright:* exanimatio metus subsequens et quasi comes pavoris, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19; cf. id. ib. 4, 6, 13: si cavebimus, ne in perturbationes atque exanimationes incidamus, id. Off. 1, 36, 131.

ex-ănĭmis, e, and **ex-ănĭmus,** a, um (cf. Wagner ad Verg. A. 4, 8; the latter form common in the *plur.*, of which the former has only exanimes, *nom.* and *acc.*), *adj.* [anima], *lifeless, dead* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. and Caes.; cf.: inanimis, exanimatus, mortuus). **I.** Lit. (α) Form *exanimis:* (columba) Decidit exanimis, Verg. A. 5, 517; cf. id. ib. 5, 481: ut exanimem labentem ex equo Scipionem vidit, Liv. 25, 34 *fin.:* aliquamdiu jacuit, Suet. Caes. 82 et saep.: corpus, Ov. M. 14, 728; 10, 721; 13, 438; Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 2; Curt. 8, 11, 16; 9, 5, 8; Plin. 9, 21, 38, § 74: caro, id. 11, 33, 39, § 114; Quint. 4, 2, 13; cf. artus, Ov. M. 2, 336.—Poet.: gelidae exanimesque favillae, i. e. *dead, extinguished*, Stat. Th. 12, 418: hiems, i. e. *calm, without wind*, id. ib. 7, 88.—(β) Form *exanimus:* pueri, Lucr. 6, 1256: nos juvenem exanimum ... vano maesti comitamur honore, Verg. A. 11, 51: pacem me exanimis et Martis sorte peremptis Oratis? id. ib. 11, 110: partim exanimos ante vallum aut in amnem Rhenum proiciunt, Tac. A. 1, 32: corpus exanimum, Lucr. 6, 705; so, corpus (corpora), id. 6, 1273; Col. 12, 45, 4; Curt. 10, 10, 12; Verg. A. 1, 484; 6, 149; 9, 444; Liv. 25, 26; Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 8.—As *subst.:* **exănĭma,** ōrum, *n., lifeless things*, Lact. 2, 2, 17; id. Epit. 25, 15.—**II.** Transf., *half dead with fear, terrified, dismayed* (very rare; only in form exanimis): audiit exanimis, Verg. A. 4, 672; cf. Hor. S. 1, 1, 76; 2, 6, 114; Liv. 1, 25, 6.

ex-ănĭmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To deprive of air* or *wind.* **A.** Lit.: folles, i. e. *to press together, so as to force out the air*, Auct. Aetnae, 560.—**B.** Transf. (in *pass.*), *to be out of breath, weakened, exhausted:* simul fore ut duplicato cursu Caesaris milites exanimarentur et lassitudine conficerentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 92, 2: milites cursu ac lassitudine exanimati, id. B. G. 2, 23, 1; 3, 19, 1; Plaut. As. 2, 1, 17; id. Cas. 3, 5, 8; 3, 3, 10.—**b.** Of impers. or abstr. things, *to be weakened:* (vini faex) celerrime exanimatur loco non incluso condita, *loses its strength*, Plin. 23, 2, 31, § 64: nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, *with feeble breath*, i. e. *lifeless, tame*, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41.—**II.** *To deprive of life, to kill* (freq. and class.). **A.** Lit.: telum saepe nocentes Praeterit exanimatque indignos, Lucr. 2, 1104: aliquem, id. 6, 243; Suet. Aug. 29; Curt. 7, 3; Hor. C. 2, 17, 1; cf.: se taxo, Caes. B. G. 6, 31 *fin.*—**b.** In *pass.*, *to be deprived of life, be killed, to die:* (Epaminondas) cum gravi vulnere exanimari se videret, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97; cf. Nep. Epam. 9 *fin.;* so Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77; Caes. B. G. 6, 16, 4; *Suet. Caes. 39 fin. al.; cf. in the part. perf.:* exanimatus, *killed, dead*, Lucr. 6, 1256 (with exanimis); Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 6; 7, 25, 2 and 3; Liv. 9, 1; 25, 7; 22, 7 *fin.* al. —**B.** Trop., *to deprive of life* or *spirit, to alarm* or *terrify greatly, to put out of one's senses* with fright, horror, etc.; *to agitate, trouble:* vorsor in amoris rota miser, Exanimor, feror, differor, distrahor, diripior, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 5: oratio haec me miseram exanimavit metu, Ter. And. 1, 5, 16; cf.: te metus exanimant judiciorum atque legum, Cic. Par. 2, 18: Decius torpidos somno insuper pavore exanimat, Liv. 7, 36: adolescentulus sic initio accusationis exanimatus sum, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: me exanimant et interimunt hae voces Milonis, id. Mil. 34, 93: Tulliae meae morbus et imbecillitas corporis me exanimat, id. Att. 11, 6, 4: cur me querelis exanimas (= conturbas, summo maerore afficis) tuis? Hor. C. 2, 17, 1; cf. id. S. 1, 4, 127; id. Ep. 2, 1, 178 et saep.—In the *part. perf.:* exanimata metu, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 32; cf. Cic. Mil. 23; id. Verr. 2, 2, 77; id. Cat. 4, 2: non me fefellit, sensi; eo exanimatus fui, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 4, 64; id. Ps. 1, 1, 7; Ter. And. 1, 1, 104; id. Phorm. 5, 1, 5; Verg. A. 5, 805; Stat. Th. 4, 760 al.

exănĭmus, a, um, v. exanimis.

† **exanthēma,** ătis, *n.*, = ἐξάνθημα, *an eruption on the skin, exanthema*, Marc. Emp. 19 (in Cels. 5, 28, 15, written as Greek).

exantlo, v. exanclo.

ex-ăpĕrĭo, īre, *v. a.*, *to open wide, throw open* (very rare): exapertae repente delubri fores, et audita major humana vox, Tac. H. 5, 13: implicatissimam nodositatem, *to undo, unloose*, Aug. Conf. 10.

ex-ăpŏrĭor, āri, *v. dep.*, *to be in utter perplexity:* nec aporiati exaporiantur, Ruf. Aquil. Orig. in Cant. p. 305.

* **ex-apto,** āre, *v. a.*, *to fit, adjust:* Deo coronas, App. M. 11, p. 271, 19.

ex-aptus, a, um, *adj.*, *fastened* (very rare): exaptum pendere onus ingens, Lucil. ap. Non. 235, 7; cf.: ex quo orbe pendeant exapta catenis tintinabula, Varr. ap. Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 92; so Fronto Fer. Als. p. 213 Mai.

* **ex-ăquesco,** escĕre, *v. n.*, *to turn to water:* mundus tum exignescere, tum exaquescere videtur, Censor. 18, 11.

exărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaro] (late Lat.). * **I.** *A ploughing up*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 637.— * **II.** Transf., *a writing, composition*, Sid. Carm. 9, 335.

† **exarchus,** i, *m.*, = ἔξαρχος, *a superintendent, overseer:* monasteriorum, Just. Nov. 133, 4.

ex-ardĕo, ēre, 2, *v. a.* (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Prop., *to burn:* ignis, Vulg. Sir. 16, 7; cf. ib. 28, 14; 27.—**II.** Trop., of the feelings, *to be inflamed, blaze out:* in brevi ira, Vulg. Psa. 2, 13: in desideriis suis, id. Rom. 1, 27.

ex-ardesco, arsi, arsum, 3, *v. inch. n.*, qs. to blaze out, i. e. *to kindle, take fire* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense and in Cic.; cf.: ardeo, ferveo, caleo, flagro, candeo, uro, etc., incendor, inflammor, etc.). **I.** Lit.: nulla materies tam facilis ad exardescendum est, quae, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 45 *fin.:* sulphur exardescens, Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 175.—**B.** Transf., of the sun's heat: exarsit dies, Mart. 3, 67, 6.—And of a fiery color: fulgor carbunculi exardescens, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 94.—**II.** Trop, *to be kindled, inflamed, to break out* (in a good and bad sense). **A.** Of personal subjects: exarsit iracundia ac stomacho, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20; cf. id. de Or. 3, 1, 4: (Induciomarus) multo gravius hoc dolore exarsit, * Caes. B. G. 5, 4, 5: infestius Papirium exarsurum, Liv. 8, 33; cf. graviter, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 4: haud secus exarsit quam Circo taurus aperto, Ov. M. 12, 102: adeo exarserant animis, Liv. 3, 30; so, animis, Tac. A. 1, 51 *fin.:* libidinibus indomitis, id. ib. 6, 1: in omni genere amplificationis, Cic. Or. 29, 102: hodierno die ad spem libertatis exarsimus, id. Phil. 4, 6 *fin.:* ad cupiditatem libertatis recuperandae, id. ib. 11, 2; id. Verr. 2, 1, 25: ad bellum, Liv. 41, 27, 3; Tac. A. 12, 38: plebes ad id maxime indignatione exarsit, Liv. 4, 6; cf.: ad quod exarsit adeo, ut, etc., Tac. A. 1, 74: milites in perniciosam seditionem exarsuri, Liv. 40, 35, 7; cf.: in iras, Verg. A. 7, 445; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 32: in proelium, Tac. H. 1, 64.—Of the passion of love: in C. Silium ita exarserat (Messalina), Tac. A. 11, 12.—**2.** Of impersonal and abstract subjects: immane quantum animi exarsere, Sall. H. Fragm. 2, 53 (p. 229 ed. Gerl.): ex quo exardescit sive amor, sive amicitia, Cic. Lael. 27, 100; cf.: novum atque atrox proelium, Liv. 27, 2: admirabilis quaedam benevolentiae magnitudo, Cic. Lael. 9, 29: ira, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 58; cf.: iracundia exercitus in eum, Tac. H. 1, 58: ambitio, Liv. 3, 35; 35, 10: violentia Turni, Verg. A. 11, 376: dolor Alcidae, id. ib. 8, 220 et saep.: injuria, Cic. Lael. 21, 76: bellum, id. Lig. 1, 3; Liv. 40, 58; 41, 25; cf.: certamina inter patres plebemque, Tac. H. 2, 38: seditio, id. ib. 2, 27: tanta ista importunitas inauditi sceleris, Cic. Sull. 27, 75: fames auri, Plin. 33, 3, 14, § 48 et saep.: tum propter multorum delicta etiam ad innocentium periculum tempus illud exarserat, Cic. Sull. 6: altercatio ex iracundia muliebri in contentionem animorum exarsit, Liv. 10, 23; cf.: studia in proelium, Tac. H. 1, 64: Corinthiorum vasorum pretia in immensum exarsisse, i. e. *had risen*, Suet. Tib. 34; cf.: quibus initiis in tantum admiratio haec exarserit, Plin. 37 prooem. § 2: ira, Vulg. Psa. 88, 45 al. (See also excandefacio and incendo.)

☞ * *Part. perf.:* exarsus, a, um, *burned up:* res vestras incendio exarsas esse, Cod. Just. 9, 1, 11.

* **ex-ārĕfīo,** ĕri, *v. pass.* [arefacio], *to dry up, become completely dry:* fucus marinus, Plin. 26, 10, 66, § 103.

ex-areno, v. exhareno.

ex-āresco, rŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to dry up, become completely dry* (rare, but class.). **I.** Lit.: vestimenta uvida, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 20: frumentum, Varr. R. R. 1, 32: silva omnis radicitus, Suet. Galb. 1: amnes, Cic. Pis. 33, 82; id. Div. 1, 19 *fin.;* cf. fontes, * Caes. B. C. 3, 49, 5: lacus et stagna, Dig. 41, 1, 12: lacrimae, *to dry up*, Cic. Att. 10, 14.—**II.** Trop.: neque dum exarui ex amoenis rebus et voluptariis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 46: sic omnis fetus repressus, exustusque flos siti veteris ubertatis exaruit, Cic. Brut. 4, 16: cum vetustate exaruit opinio, *dried up, extinguished*, id. Tusc. 3, 31, 75; cf.: vetus urbanitas, id. Fam. 7, 31: facultas orationis, id. ib. 9, 18, 3.

* **ex-ārĭdus,** a, um, *adj.*, *dried up, quite dry.*—Trop.: status Judaeorum (with emortuus), Tert. Res. Carn. 30.

ex-armātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exarmo], *a weakening, lessening:* fluxurarum, Cypr. Sing. Cler. 39.

ex-armo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to deprive of arms, to disarm* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: cohortes, Tac. H. 2, 76 *fin.:* dextras, Luc. 5, 356: Medos, id. 8, 387; Col. 7, 3, 5; cf. Lampr. Hel. 21.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Navem, i. e. *to unrig, dismantle*, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 17, 6; id. Contr. 3, 15, 9.—*Absol.*, *to lose the rigging* of a ship: et si exarmavit, tamen reliquias navigii aptat ad cursum, Sen. Ep. 30, 3; cf. Dig. 14, 2, 2.—**2.** (Causa pro effectu.) *To deprive of strength, to weaken:* serpentem diro veneno, i. e. *to render harmless*, Sil. 1, 411; so, taurum, Val. Fl. 7, 597: tigres, Manil. 4, 235: aequor (terrae cingentes), Claud. Epigr. 35, 4: Romani exarmati, *weakened*, Vell. 2, 17 Ruhnk.—**II.** Trop., *to disarm:* filium mater Veturia lacrimis suis exarmavit, Flor. 1, 22, 3 Duker.; cf.: nautas mirabili forma, Petr. 105, 7: accusationem, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 29.

ex-āro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to plough* or *dig up* (class.). **I.** Lit.: radices, Cato, R. R. 61; id. ap. Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 127; Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 46: sepulcra, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58: terminos (with deicere), Dig. 10, 1, 4, § 4: deum, puerum, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 51; 2, 38, 80. —**II.** Transf. **A.** *To raise, produce by tillage:* tantum frumenti, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 38; cf. Zumpt, ib. 2, 3, 47.—**B.** In gen., *to plough, till, cultivate*, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 1; Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 9: locum de integro, Col. 2, 18, 3: agrum, Pall. Aug. 1: viam publicam, Dig. 43, 10, 4; with effodere mala, i. e. *to dig up the earth about them*, Pall. Febr. 25, 14.—Poet.: cum rugis vetus frontem senectus exaret, *furrows, wrinkles*, * Hor. Epod. 8, 4 (cf. aro).—**C.** *To write, note, set down* something on tablets (used by Cic. only in his letters): undecimo die postquam a te discesseram, hoc literula-

rum exaravi, Cic. Att. 12, 1; cf. id. ib. 13, 38; id. Fam. 12, 20 *fin.*: novum prooemium, id. Att. 16, 6 *fin.*: ad te harum exemplum in codicillis, id. Fam. 9, 26; cf.: binos codicillos, Suet. Oth. 10: id ipsum his versibus exaravi, etc., Plin. Ep. 7, 4, 5; cf.: librum tertium Aesopi stilo, Phaedr. 3, prol. 29: versus, Suet. Ner. 52; Vulg. Job, 19, 23.—**D.** Latera, *to flog severely*, Amm. 15, 7, 5.

* **ex-articŭlātus**, a, um, *adj.*, *inarticulate, irregular*: sonus tinnitusque, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 8.

* **ex-asciātus**, a, um, *Part.* [ascio], *hewn out*; hence, in gen., *properly prepared*: opus, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 93.

exaspĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaspero], *a roughness*, Scrib. Comp. 222; Veg. Vet. 5, 61, 1.—**II.** *Bitterness, exasperation*, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16; Macr. S. 7, 12, 38.

* **exaspĕrātrix**, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she who irritates* or *exasperates*, Vulg. Ezech. 2, 8.

ex-aspĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make rough, to roughen* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: fauces, Cels. 1, 3; cf.: summam cutem, id. 3, 27: arterias, Plin. 22, 23, 48, § 100: corpus, id. 31, 6, 34, § 67: tussim, id. 23, 4, 51, § 97: faucium vitio exasperatur vox, Quint. 11, 3, 20: undas, *to roughen, stir up*, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 27: mare fluctibus, Liv. 37, 12 *fin.* (cf. aspero).—Poet.: aegida innumeris signis, i. e. *to adorn with raised sculptures*, Claud. III. Cons. Honor. 193: ensem saxo, *to sharpen, whet*, Sil. 4, 19.—**II.** Trop., *to irritate, provoke, exasperate*: durati (Gallograeci) tot malis exasperatique, *made savage*, Liv. 38, 17, 17: exasperavit animos ferocia nimia Harpali, id. 42, 14; so, animos, id. 28, 25; 33, 39; Cels. 3, 5 *fin.*; cf.: animum hoc criminum genere, Liv. 40, 20 *fin.*: Ligures exasperati, id. 42, 26: majorem civitatis partem, Val. Max. 6, 5, 3: canes, i. e. *to incite, set on*, App. M. 4, p. 143; cf. apes, Col. 9, 15, 4 et saep.: rem verbis exasperavit, *exasperated, made worse*, Quint. 4, 2, 75.

* **exauctōrĭtas**, ātis, *f.* [exauctoro], *a discharge from military service*, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 35.

ex-auctōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* Milit. t. t., *to discharge from service* (after sixteen years of service, before the end of the usual term of twenty years, i. e. before the regular missio; see missio. This discharge was either an honorable one or a punishment. The honorably discharged soldiers remained four years in the army as a separate corps under a vexillum, with peculiar privileges; cf. mitto, dimitto). **I.** Prop. **A.** Of an honorable discharge (not ante-Aug.): omnes milites exauctorati domum dimitterentur, Liv. 32, 1; 25, 20; 29, 1; 36, 40 *fin.*; 41, 5 *fin.*; Suet. Tib. 30; Tac. A. 1, 36 *fin.*: milites licentia sola se, ubi velint, exauctorent, Liv. 8, 34, 9.—**B.** In a bad sense, *to dismiss, cashier* on account of a crime = dimittere ignominiae causa, Dig. 3, 2, 2, § 2; Suet. Aug. 24; id. Vitell. 10; id. Vesp. 8; Tac. H. 1, 20; Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 5; cf. Dict. of Antiq. p. 638 a.—* **II.** Trop.: verba exauctorata a sequenti aetate repudiataque, *discarded, obsolete*, Macr. S. 1, 5.

exaudībĭlis, e, *adj.* [exaudio], *that may be heard* or *listened to*, Aug. Sol. 1, 1.—**II.** *Giving ear to requests, listening*, Schol. Juv. 13, 248.

ex-audĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, 4, *v. a.* **I.** *To hear* or *perceive clearly* (class.): Nec satis exaudiebam, nec sermonis fallebar tamen, Quae loquerentur, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 55; cf. id. Merc. 4, 3, 8; id. Men. 3, 2, 13; id. Trin. 3, 3, 25: cum aliquantulum progressus esset, subito exaudivit hinnitum, Cic. Div. 1, 33 *fin.*; cf. id. Att. 13, 48; Caes. B. G. 6, 39, 1; 7, 61, 3; id. B. C. 1, 66, 1; 3, 105, 3; Liv. 1, 29; 2, 27; 5, 52; 8, 33 et saep.: maxima voce, ut omnes exaudire possint, dico semperque dicam, Cic. Sull. 1, 33; cf. id. ib. 12, 34; id. Leg. 3; Caes. B. G. 5, 30, 1; id. B. C. 3, 94, 6; Liv. 1, 27.—With *acc.* and *inf.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 87, 4.—**II.** Less freq. in the signif. of audio. **A.** *To hear, perceive by hearing*: quam multa, quae nos fugiunt in cantu, exaudiunt in eo genere exercitati, Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 20: exaudi, vultusque attolle jacentes, Ov. M. 4, 144: tum denique saxa non exauditi rubuerunt sanguine vatis, id. ib. 11, 19: Haec vix proximis exaudientibus dixerat, Curt. 7, 7: fingere cinctutis non exaudita Cethegis, Hor. A. P. 50.—Poet.: licet has exaudiat herbas (i. e. hos cantus), Luc. 6, 715.—**B.** *To hearken, listen to; to regard, grant*: tantum miserere precesque Supplicis exaudi, Ov. M. 13, 856; so, preces, Luc. 6, 706; Plin. 23, 2, 3, § 13: dirae exauditae ab omnibus diis, Liv. 40, 5, 1: vota precesque, Verg. A. 11, 157; Stat. Th. 11, 616: vota populi, Sen. Contr. 1, 3, 10: quae optamus, Plin. Pan. 94, 2.—*Absol.*, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 51; Lact. 7, 16, 12; 7, 17, 11; Vulg. Psa. 142, 1 et saep.—**C.** *To give heed to, to obey*: ridebit monitor non exauditus, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 14: exaudi, Ov. M. 9, 122.—**D.** *To understand, comprehend* = intellegere: nomina, Dig. 33, 10, 7; cf. verba, ib. 45, 1, 99.

exaudītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaudio, II. B.], *a hearkening to, granting*: oratio exauditione dei dignior, Aug. Civ. D. 21, 24; Vulg. 2 Chron. 33, 19.

exaudītor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who hearkens to, grants*, Vulg. Sirach, 35, 19.

ex-augĕo, ēre, *v. a.*, *to increase exceedingly* (rare): amplius, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 193 Müll. (Ann. v. 270 ed. Vahlen): benefacta majorum tuorum exauge, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 9; ib. 32: opinionem, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 3.

* **exaugŭrātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [exauguro], *a desecrating, profaning*: omnium sacellorum exaugurationes, Liv. 1, 55, 3.

ex-augŭro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to apply to profane uses a thing which has been consecrated, to desecrate, profane* (very rare): fana, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. NEQVITVM, p. 162, 32 Müll.; cf. Liv. 1, 55: vestalem, Gell. 6, 7, 14: sacerdotes, Capitol. M. Aurel. 4.

* **ex-auspĭco**, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to take an augury from* any thing: ex vinculis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 108.

* **ex-ballisto**, āre, *v. a.* [ballista], a comically formed word, *to put an end to, to finish* or *conquer with the* ballista: Ballionem exballistabo lepide, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 10.

* **exbĭbo**, ĕre, = ebibo, *to drink out, drink up*: neque illic calidum exbibit in prandium, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 19 (Ritschl, bibit).

† **exbŏla**, ae, *f.*, = ἐκβολή, *a kind of missile, weapon*, Naev. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 108 (Com. Rel. p. 24 Rib.).

‡ **exbures** exinteratas, sive *exburae*, quae exbiberunt, quasi *epotae*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 79, 11 Müll.

* **excaecātor**, ōris, *m.* [excaeco], *one who blinds*, Aug. Serm. 43 ex Homil. 50.

ex-caeco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to blind, make blind* (rare). **I.** Lit.: num ergo is excaecat nos aut orbat sensibus? etc., *Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 74; Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 200; Flor. 2, 20, 5.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To deprive a plant of the eyes* or *buds*, Col. 11, 3, 45; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 175.—**2.** *To stop up* a river, a channel, etc., Ov. M. 15, 272; id. Pont. 4, 2, 17; Cels. 7, 7 *fin.*—* **3.** *To darken* or *dull* a bright color: fulgor (argenti) excaecatus, Plin. 33, 9, 46, § 131.—**II.** Trop.: oculos animosque (fama), Petr. 141, 5: formam, i. e. *to render uncomely, to disfigure*, id. 128, 3: nec accipies munera quae excaecant prudentes, Vulg. Exod. 23, 8.

ex-calcĕo (-calcĭo), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (the deponent form, v. below), *to take off the shoes*. **I.** In gen.: petiit, ut sibi pedes praeberet excalciandos, Suet. Vit. 2.—More freq. with a personal object and in the *part. perf.*: excalciatus cursitare, *unshod, barefoot*, Suet. Vesp. 8; Mart. 12, 88; cf. mid. in the *verb. finit.*: neque umquam aut nocte aut die excalcearetur aut discingeretur, Vell. 2, 41 *fin.*; and as a *verb. dep.*: ut nemo se excalceatur, Varr. ap. Non. 478, 16.—**II.** In partic., of tragedians, *to relieve of the* cothurni, Sen. Ep. 76, 23.—Hence, **excalceāti**, ōrum, *m.*, *pantomimists* (opp. to the tragic actors, who wore cothurni, and the comic, who wore socci), Sen. Ep. 8, 7.

excaldātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excaldo], *a washing* or *bathing in warm water* (late Lat.), Capitol. Albin. 5 al.

ex-caldo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [caldus], *to wash* or *bathe in warm water* (late Lat.), Marc. Empir. 26; Apic. 4, 2 al.

ex-călesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become warm*, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1 *med.*

ex-calfăcĭo, no *perf.*, factum, 3, *v. a.*, *to warm, to heat* (post-Aug.; esp. freq. in Pliny the Elder): excalfacit, Plin. 21, 20, 82, § 139; 21, 21, 89, § 155: excalfieri, id. 24, 7, 28, § 42; Scrib. Comp. 158: lacus sole excalfactus, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 37; 37, 10, 54, § 148: ad excalfaciendos nervos, id. 21, 22, 93, § 163.

* **excalfactĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [excalfacio], *a warming, heating*, Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 105.

excalfactōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *warming, heating* (a Plinian word), Plin. 21, 18, 72, § 120; 24, 11, 64, § 105; 25, 13, 95, § 152.

excalfīo, *pass.* of excalfacio, q. v.

ex-candĕfăcĭo, fēci, 3, *v. a.*, *to heat, inflame* (perh. only in the foll. passages), trop.: excande me fecerunt cupiditate (*tmesis*), Varr. R. R. 3, 4, 1: annonam macelli, i. e. *to enhance, raise*, id. ib. 3, 2, 16; cf. exardesco and incendo.

ex-candĕo, ēre, 2, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to make bright, whiten*: cutem, Schol. Juv. 2, 107.—**II.** *Neut.*, *to gleam, glisten, be bright*: lapides, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 22.

excandescentĭa, ae, *f.* [excandesco], *nascent anger, passionateness, irascibility*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21; cf. App. Dogm. Plat. 1 *fin.*

excandesco, dŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow hot, to take fire, kindle, to glow* (class.). **I.** Lit.: cum bitumen et sulphur additum est, excandescet, Cato R. R. 95; Col. 7, 5, 16.—**II.** Trop., *to glow, to burn*, esp. with anger: haec nullam habent vim, nisi irā excanduit fortitudo, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: id postquam resciit, excanduit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 2; cf. Petr. 53, 8; 57, 1; Suet. Claud. 40; id. Ner. 40: in aliquem, id. Vesp. 14; cf.: in exteros, Col. 7, 12, 5: in ultionem, Flor. 2, 18, 8: excandescet in illos aqua maris, Vulg. Sap. 5, 23.

excantātor, ōris, *m.* [excanto], *a charmer, one who removes by enchantment*: venatorum morsuum, Hier. in Joel Prol.

ex-canto, āvi, ātum (excantassit = excantaverit, Tab. XII. ap. Sen. Q. N. 4, 7, 2), 1, *v. a.*, *to charm out* or *forth, to bring out by enchantment* (not in Cic. or Caes.), Varr. ap. Non. 102, 11; Lucil. and Plaut. ib.; * Prop. 3, 3, 49 (4, 2, 49 M.); * Hor. Epod. 5, 45; Luc. 6, 686; 9, 931: QVI FRVGES EXCANTASSIT, i. e. *had removed them by enchantment into another field*, Tab. XII. ap. Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 17; cf. Sen. Q. N. 4, 7, 2; Serv. Verg. E. 8, 99; Aug. C. D. 8, 19.

ex-carnĭfĭco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to cut* or *tear any one to pieces* (a rare word). **I.** Lit.: aliquem, Cic. N. D. 3, 33 *fin.*; Suet. Tit. 17; Sen. Ep. 24.—**II.** Trop., *to torment, torture*: aliquem, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 9: excarnificatus animus, Sen. de Ira, 3, 4: comitem, Amm. 14, 5, 1; 14, 9, 6.

ex-castrātus, a, um, *Part.* [castro], *emasculated*. **I.** Lit., Gell. 9, 9, 10.—**II.** Transf., *shelled, husked*: sinapi, Scrib. Comp. 9.

ex-caudĭco (-cōdico), āre, *v. a.* [caudex], *to weed out, root up* = exstirpare. **I.** Prop., Lex ap. Front. Aquaed. 129.—**B.** Transf., *to dig round*, i. q. ablaqueare: ablaqueandae sunt vites, quod Itali excodicare appellant, Pall. Jan. 1.—**II.** Trop., *to extirpate, root out*: silvam libidinum eradicare et excaudicare, Tert. Pudic. 16.

* **excăvātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [excavo], *a hollowing out*: lapidis, Sen. Q. N. 4, 3, 3.

ex-căvo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to hollow out*. **I.** Lit.: trullam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27 *fin.*: cavernam sibi rostro, Plin. 9, 27, 43, § 82: ripas, id. 10, 33, 49, § 95: terram, id. 33 prooem.: lapides excavant aquae, Vulg. Job, 14, 19.—**II.** Transf., in mal. part., Auct. Priap. 51, 4.

ex-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (*subj. perf. sync.* excessis, Ter. And. 4, 4, 21), *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neut.*, *to go out, go forth* or *away, to depart, retire, withdraw* (freq. and class.; cf.: discedo, deficio, destituo, desero, linquo, relinquo). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen., with *ex* and *abl.*, with *abl.* alone, or *absol.*: ex istoc loco, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 18: e medio, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 14: ex civitate, Caes. B. G. 6, 8, 8: ex Italia, Cic. Phil. 12, 6, 14: e templo, Liv. 29, 19; for which, templo, id. 39, 5: ex finibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 33, 2; for which, finibus, id. ib. 4, 18 *fin.*; 7, 77, 14; Liv. 30, 42; 41, 19 al.: ex illa cir-

cumscriptione, Cic. Phil. 8, 8: ex itinere, Caes. B. C. 1, 79 *fin.;* cf.: ex via, id. B. G. 5, 19, 1; for which, viâ, Liv. 24, 20: ex pugna, *ex proelio,* Caes. B. G. 3, 4, 3; 4, 33, 2; *for* which, more freq., pugnâ, id. B. G. 5, 36, 3; id. B. C. 2, 7, 1; Liv. 44, 42; Verg. A. 9, 789 al.; and, proelio, Caes. B. G. 2, 25, 1; 3, 4, 3; 4, 12 *fin.;* 7, 80, 3; cf. acie, id. B. C. 2, 41, 7; 3, 94, 5; Liv. 31, 17: loco, Caes. B. C. 1, 44, 2; 3, 45, 4; Liv. 36, 10, 15; so, locis, id. 33, 27, 9; 27, 1, 5; and bello, Sall. C. 9, 4: domo, Caes. B. G. 4, 14 *fin.:* oppido, id. ib. 7, 78, 1; cf. urbe, Liv. 26, 24; 30, 7; 31, 17 et saep.: Arimino, Caes. B. C. 1, 10, 3; 1, 11, 1: Galliâ, id. B. G. 7, 66, 4: provinciis, id. B. C. 1, 85 *fin.:* patriâ, Verg. A. 1, 357: sceleratâ terrâ, id. ib. 3, 60 et saep.—With *de* (very rare): de utero matris, i. e. *to be born,* Dig. 1, 5, 15.—*Absol.:* abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: excedere deos, simul ingens motus excedentium, Tac. H. 5, 13: primi omnium Macedones metu excesserant, Liv. 42, 67 *fin.*—Designating the terminus: cave quoquam ex istoc excessis loco, Ter. And. 4, 4, 21: agro hostium in Boeotiam, Liv. 31, 26 *fin.:* ex his tenebris in lucem illam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30 *fin.;* cf.: ad deos, Vell. 1, 2: invictum fore donec excederet ad deos, Curt. 4, 7, § 27: in exsilium, Dig. 48, 19, 4; in which sense also simply excedere, ib. 48, 22, 7, § 17.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To go beyond, overstep, rise above, overtop* a certain boundary.—Of personal subjects very rarely: alter in Pontum, alter usque Aegyptum excessit, Just. 1, 1, 6.—More freq. of inanimate subjects: ut nulla (pars) excederet extra, Cic. Univ. 5; Cels. 8, 9 *fin.;* cf. with eminere, id. 8, 25 *fin.:* montes et excedentia in nubes juga, Plin. 27, 1, 1, § 3.—**b.** *To depart* from life, *to decease, to die* (cf. decedo): sic ille cum undequadraginta annos regnavisset, excessit e vita, Cic. Rep. 2, 14 *fin.;* so, e vita, id. Fin. 3, 18, 60; id. Brut. 20 *fin.;* id. Lael. 3 *fin.;* id. Off. 1, 43, 153: vitâ, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 29; id. Brut. 75, 262; id. N. D. 3, 16, 41; Val. Max. 2, 6, 8; 5, 5, 3; Curt. 3, 1, 21; 9, 6, 6; Tac. H. 4, 75: e medio, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 74 Ruhnk.; and simply excedere (post-Aug.; but v. decedo excessus, I.), Plin. 7, 13, 11, § 58; Tac. A. 1, 5 *fin.;* 1, 33; Suet. Aug. 5; id. Claud. 45; id. Vesp. 2; id. Tit. 11; Val. Fl. 1, 826; Curt. 10, 5, 2; Sen. Ep. 77, 10.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen. (very rarely): cum animus Eudemi e corpore excesserit, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 53; id. Tusc. 1, 11, 24; 1, 32, 78; id. Lael. 4, 13 al.: corpore excedere, id. Div. 1, 30, 63: ex pristina bellandi consuetudine, Auct. B. Afr. 73: palmâ, *to recede from victory, to yield the victory* (=decedere alicui de victoria), Verg. A. 5, 380.—Far more freq., **2.** In partic. **a.** (Acc. to A. 2. a.) *To go beyond* a certain boundary or a certain measure, *to advance, proceed, to transgress, digress* (=procedere, progredi): mihi aetas ex magisterio tuo: Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 40: is postquam excessit ex ephebis, Ter. And. 1, 1, 24 (quoted in Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 327); cf.: ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias, Cic. Arch. 3: ad patres etiam et ad publicam querimoniam excessit res, Liv. 25, 1; cf. Val. Max. 5, 6, 4: haec eo anno in Africa gesta. Insequentia excedunt in eum annum, quo, etc., Liv. 30, 26; cf. id. 21, 15: paululum ad enarrandum, etc., *to digress,* Liv. 29, 29, 5; cf.: in fabellam, Sen. Ep. 77: in aliquid, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 44 *fin.:* res parva dictu, sed quae studiis in magnum certamen excesserit, Liv. 34, 1; cf. id. 33, 35 *fin.;* 8, 33; cf. id. 3, 41: eo laudis excedere, quo, etc., *to attain that height of fame,* Tac. Agr. 42 *fin.:* tantum illa clades novitate et magnitudine excessit, i. e. *exceeded, went beyond* = eminuit, Tac. A. 2, 24.—**b.** (Acc. to A. 2. b.) *To depart, disappear:* cura ex corde excessit, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 12: cum cupiditatum dominatu excessit, Cic. Par. 5, 3, 40: jam e memoria excessit, quo tempore? etc., Liv. 26, 13; for which, memoriâ, id. 7, 32 *fin.:* ubi reverentia excessit animis, Curt. 8, 8.—Poet.: Cannaene tibi graviorque palude Maeonius Stygia lacus excessere Padusque? i. e. *have they slipped from your memory?* Sil. 15, 35.

II. *Act.* (post-Aug.). **A.** Lit., *to depart from, to leave* a place: urbem, Liv. 2, 37, 8; 1, 29, 6; 3, 57, 10; 23, 1: curiam, id. 45, 20; cf. *pass. impers.:* Crotonem excessum est, id. 24, 3 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., *to go beyond, surpass, exceed* a certain limit, *to overtop, tower above* (cf. above, I. A. 2. a., and B. 2. a.): nubes excedit Olympus, Luc. 2, 271: statura, quae justam excederet, Suet. Tib. 68: summam octoginta milium, Liv. 39, 5; so of numbers, very freq., Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 22; 13, 3, 4, § 20; Quint. 9, 4, 79; Tac. A. 1, 14; Suet. Aug. 77 al.; cf. also of age, Col. 6, 21: triennium vitae, Plin. 8, 42, 67, § 166: annum aetatis centesimum, id. 25, 2, 5, § 9; Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 4; 3, 7, 9; Suet. Gramm. 7; of measure: laborum periculorumque modum, Vell. 2, 122 *fin.;* so, modum, Liv. 26, 19; 28, 25; Quint. 3, 6, 62; 8, 3, 48 al.: eloquentia aut aequavit praestantissimorum gloriam aut excessit, Suet. Caes. 55; cf.: praeturae gradum, id. Oth. 1: principum fastigium, id. Calig. 22: fastigium equestre, Tac. A. 4, 40: excedente humanam fidem temeritate, Vell. 2, 51, 3; so, fidem, Plin. 7, 21, 21, § 85; Ov. M. 7, 166: excessisse Priscum inmanitate et saevitia crimina, quibus, etc., Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 2: nemine tantum ceteros excedente, ut ei aliquis se summitteret, Just. 13, 2.—With *simple acc.:* decretum, ne vasa auro solida ministrandis cibis fierent, etc.... Excessit Fronto ac postulavit modum argento, *went beyond the proposal,* Tac. A. 2, 33 (cf.: egredi relationem, id. ib. 2, 38).—*Pass.:* duo enim multitudo, unione jam excessâ, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 5.

excellens, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from excello.

excellenter, *adv., excellently;* v. excello, *P. a.* 1. *fin.*

excellentia, ae, *f.* [excello, *P. a.* 1.], *superiority, excellence, perfection* (*abstr.* and *rel.*): magna cum excellentia praestantiaque animantium reliquarum, Cic. Off. 1, 28; cf. id. ib. 1, 27 *fin.:* animi excellentia magnitudoque, id. ib. 1, 5, 17; so, picturae, Plin. 35, 14, 49, § 173: crurum, id. 34, 8, 19, § 82; Prud. στεφ. 10, 52: propter excellentiam, *pre-eminence,* Gr. κατ' ἐξοχήν, ut Homerus propter excellentiam commune poëtarum nomen efficit apud Graecos suum, Cic. Top. 13, 55; cf.: per excellentiam, Sen. Ep. 58, 17.—*Plur.:* saepe excellentiae quaedam sunt, qualis erat Scipionis in nostro grege, Cic. Lael. 19, 69.

ex-cello, cellŭi, celsum, 3 (also acc. to the 2d conj., *praes. indic.* excellet, Aem. Mac. ap. Diom. p. 371 P., and *subj.* excelleat, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 838 and 896 P.), *v. a.* and *n.* [cello]. **I.** *Act., to raise up, elevate;* only: recellere reclinare, et excellere in altum extollere, Fest. p. 274, 31; and Paul. ib. 275, 11 Müll.; cf. the *P. a.* excelsus, below.—**II.** *Neut., to rise, elevate itself* (cf.: antecello, praesto, antecedo, emineo, floreo, vigeo). **A.** Lit., only in the *P. a.* excellens, q. v. A.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to exult, be elated:* animus excellit rebus secundis, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 14; 13, 24, 14.—Far more freq. (but not in Plaut. and Ter.; and in the *verb. finit.* not in Aug. poets), **2.** In partic., *to be eminent, to distinguish one's self* for any quality above others; *to surpass, excel,* in a good or (less freq.) in a bad sense: ut is, qui dignitate principibus excellit facilitate infimis par esse videatur, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 14, 41: ut inter quos posset excellere, cum iis, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 2 *fin.:* inter omnes, id. Or. 2, 6: super ceteros, Liv. 28, 43: ante ceteros, App. Flor. 16.—With *dat.:* qui longe ceteris excellere pictoribus existimabatur, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 1: quae una ceteris excellebat, id. Tusc. 2, 18, 43; id. Fin. 3, 2. 8; id. de Or. 2, 54, 216; id. de Imp. Pomp. 13, 39 al.: ceteris, Quint. 2, 20, 9.—With *abl.:* bonâ famâ, Lucr. 6, 13: ingenio scientiâque, Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 4: animi magnitudine, id. Off. 1, 18 *fin.:* actione, id. Brut. 59, 215: hoc genere virtutis, id. Fam. 11, 21, 4: dignitate, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 9: altitudine, Plin. 16, 6, 18, § 24: candore, id. 37, 6, 23, § 88 et saep.—With *in* and *abl.:* in arte, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: in aliqua arte et facultate, id. de Or. 1, 50, 217: in alia parte orationis, id. Brut. 59, 215: maxime in amicitiis expetendis colendisque, id. Lael. 9, 30; id. de Or. 2, 54, 217 et saep.—*Absol.:* excellit atque eminet vis, potestas nomenque regium, Cic. Rep. 2, 28; 2, 23; 1, 22; id. Div. 1, 19, 38; 1, 41, 91; id. Fam. 4, 3 *fin.;* Tac. Or. 32 (with eminere) et saep.—In a bad sense: vitiis, Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51: cum haec (flagitia), quae excellunt, me nosse videas, id. Pis. 38 *fin.*—Hence, **1.** **excellens,** entis, *P. a., rising, overtopping.* **A.** Lit., *high, lofty* (very rare; not in Cic.): oppida excellentibus locis constituta, Auct. B. Hisp. 8, 4: corpore excellens, Vell. 2, 107.—Far more freq. and class., **B.** Trop., *distinguishing himself, distinguished, superior, surpassing, excellent:* deos rerum omnium praestantia excellentes, Cic. Div. 2, 63: Brutus noster excellens omni genere laudis, id. Ac. 1, 3 *fin.;* for which also: in omni genere, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 2; id. de Or. 2, 54, 220: cujus excellens in re militari gloria, id. Rep. 2, 17: Galba fuit inter tot aequales unus excellens, id. Brut. 97, 333: natura excellens atque praestans, id. N. D. 1, 20 *fin.:* scientia excellens atque singularis, id. Fam. 4, 3 *fin.:* vir excellenti providentia, id. Rep. 2, 3; for which: excellente ingenii magnitudine, id. Off. 1, 33 (al. excellenti and excellentis, v. Orell. ad h. l.): studium, Caes. B. C. 3, 34 *fin.:* pulchritudo muliebris formae, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 1: cygnus, *Verg. A. 12, 250 et saep.—*Subst.:* **excellentia,** ōrum, *n., exceptional instances:* nec excellentia, sed quotidiana tractabo, Aus. Grat. Act. § 62.—*Comp.:* ova excellentiora, Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 50: nihil illo (sc. Alcibiade) fuisse excellentius, vel in vitiis, vel in virtutibus, Nep. Alcib. 1.—*Sup.:* excellentissima virtus, Caes. B. C. 3, 99, 2; Sen. Vit. Beat. 14: cultus, Suet. Ner. 20: triumphus, id. Caes. 37: aurum, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 56 et saep.—*Adv.:* **excellenter,** *excellently,* Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; Nep. Att. 1, 3.—*Comp.,* Cic. Sest. 45.—*Sup.:* excellentissime, Aug. Civ. D. 17, 8.—**2. excelsus,** a, um, *P. a., elevated, lofty, high* (freq. and class.; cf.: celsus, editus, altus, sublimis, procerus, arduus). **A.** Lit.: mons, Caes. B. C. 1, 80, 2; cf.: vertex montis, *Verg. A. 5, 35: locus, Cic. Rep. 6, 11: porticus, id. Att. 4, 16, 14: basis (statuae), id. Verr. 2, 4, 34; cf. signum, id. ib.: statura, Suet. Caes. 45: aves (Ibes), Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: altitudo vineae, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 184 et saep.—*Comp.:* in excelsiore loco, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: cornu (bovis), Caes. B. G. 6, 26, 1; cf.: crura chamaeleonis, Plin. 8, 33, 51, § 120.—*Sup.:* mons, Caes. B. C. 1, 70, 4; cf. locus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 33 *fin.:* rupes, Plin. 10, 6, 7, § 19: aegilops, id. 16, 6, 8, § 22; 11, 37, 49, § 135.—**b.** *Subst.* **1. excelsum,** i, *n., a height:* simulacrum Jovis in excelso collocare, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 20; id. Att. 6, 1, 17: Phoebus ab excelso, quantum patet, aspicit aequor, Ov. H. 15, 165; so, ab excelso, id. F. 2, 369: prohibebit in excelsum emicare (vitem), Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 184.—**2. Excelsus,** i, *m., the Highest, the Most High,* i. e. *God* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Psa. 72, 11 al.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *high, lofty, distinguished, excellent, noble:* te natura excelsum quendam videlicet et altum et humana despicientem genuit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11; cf.: magnus homo et excelsus, id. Mur. 29: animus excelsus magnificusque, id. Off. 1, 23; cf. id. Opt. Gen. 4, 12: excelso et illustri loco sita est laus tua, id. Fam. 2, 5; cf.: te in excelsissimo humani generis fastigio positum, Plin. H. N. praef. § 11: species magnae excelsaeque gloriae, Tac. Agr. 4 *fin.* et saep.—*Comp.:* (orator) grandior et quodammodo excelsior, Cic. Or. 34; cf. Quint. 12, 10, 23; Plin. Pan. 94, 3: quo tua in me humanitas fuerit excelsior quam in te mea, Cic. Att. 3, 20 *fin.*—*Sup.:* excelsissimae victoriae, Vell. 2, 96 *fin.:* duces, id. 2, 114 *fin.*—*Subst.* (α), *m. plur.:* **excelsi,** ōrum, *the lofty;* prov.: excelsis multo facilius casus nocet, Pub. Syr. 162 (Rib.).—(β) *Neut.:* **excelsum,** i, *an elevated station* or *position:* in excelso aetatem agere, i. e. *in a high station,* Sall. C. 51, 12.—Esp. (eccl. Lat.): in excelsis, *in the highest,* in ascriptions of praise, Vulg. Psa. 148, 1 al.—**2.** Esp., in the later period of the empire, *a title of high official dignitaries,* e. g. of the praefectus praetorio, etc.—*Adv.:* **excelsē,** *highly, on high, loftily.* **1.** Lit.: si vitis scandit excelsius, Col. 4, 1, 5.—**2.** Trop., *in an elevated manner, highly:* ornat excelse, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 3: excelsius magnificentiusque et dicet et sentiet, Cic. Or. 34, 119: excelsissime floruit (Sparta), *exceedingly,* Vell. 1, 6, 3.

excelsē, *adv.,* v. excello, *P. a.* 2. *fin.*

excelsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [excelsus], *loftiness,*

height **I.** Lit montium, Plin. 2, 64, 64, § 160 harundinis, id. 16, 36, 66, § 167 lilii, id. 21, 5, 11, § 23 —**II.** Trop excelsitas animi et magnitudo, Cic. Off 3, 5, 24

excelsus, a, um, *P a.*, v excello *fin.* 2

excensĭo, ōnis, *f* [escendo], *a climbing, ascent*, Curt. 9, 4, 4, Liv 44, 10, 11 (Madvig al. escensio)

* **exceptācŭlum,** i, *n.* [excepto], *a receptacle* maliloquii, Tert. Spect. 2 *med*

* **excepticius** or **-tius,** a, um, *adj* [excipio], *caught up, intercepted* alica, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 115

exceptĭo, ōnis, *f* [id.], *an exception, restriction, limitation* (good prose and very freq, esp in Cic.) **I.** In gen consilio rum, voluntatum sine ulla exceptione communitas, Cic. Lael 17, so, sine (ulla) or cum exceptione, id Fam 6, 5, 1, id. Caecin 8 *fin.*, id. Verr 2, 5, 31, id. Att 8, 4, 2, id. Q Fr 1, 1, 13, id. Inv 2, 57, 172, Quint. 7, 1, 50, Plin Ep 1, 2, 5 et saep, cf in *plur* unus imperitat nullis jam exceptionibus, Tac. G 44 quod si exceptio facit, ne liceat, ibi necesse est licere, ubi non est exceptum, etc., Cic. Balb 14 sunt in tota lege exceptiones duae, id. Agr 1, 4 et saep —**II.** Esp, in jurid. Lat, *the exception* of the defendant to the plaintiff's statements, inserted in the praetor's edict, Gai Inst 4, 116 sq, Just. Inst. 4, 13, Dig 44, 1; Cod. Just 8, 36, Cic. Inv 2, 19, id de Or 1, 37, cf. Rein's Rom Privatr p 448 sq

* **exceptiuncŭla,** ae, *f dim* [exceptio], *a small limitation* or *exception*, Sen Ep 20, 5

excepto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v freq a* [excipio], *to take out, to take up, catch* (very rare) barbatulos nullos exceptans de piscina, * Cic. Par 5, 2, 38, so, aliquem, * Caes B G 7, 47 *fin* (equae) exceptant leves auras, *catch up*, i e *snuff up*, * Verg G 3, 274, cf poet. per pectora saevas Exceptat mortes, * Sil 9, 369

exceptor, oris, *m.* [id.], *one who catches up* any thing said, i e. who writes it down, *an amanuensis, short hand writer, scribe* (post-Aug) **I.** In gen, Dig 19, 2, 19 *fin*, Firm 3, 6 *med* and 12.—**II.** Esp, in the later period of the empire, an officer in the court of chancery, Cod. Just. 12, 19, 5, 12, Inscr Orell 995, 2831 al

exceptōrius, a, um, *adj* [id.], *serviceable for receiving* (post Aug) quali, Dig 33, 7, 8, cf *subst* exceptorium excipulum, conceptaculum, ἐκδοχεῖον, Gloss —*Subst*

exceptōrium, i, *n*, *a receptacle, reservoir*, *plur*, Vulg Sir 39, 22.

exceptus, a, um, *Part.*, from excipio

ex-cĕrĕbro, āre [cerebrum], *to deprive of brains*, i q *to make senseless* canem, Vulg Isa. 66, 3 —*Part* **ex-cerĕbrātus,** a, um, *deprived of brains*, i q *rendered senseless, stupefied* excerebratus es novo vino, Tert. adv Marc. 4, 11

ex-cerno, crevi, cretum, 3, *v a*, *to sift out, to separate* (perh not ante Aug) **I.** In gen furfures a farina, Col. 8, 4, 1 frumenta, i e *to cleanse*, id. 2, 20, 5, cf caementa cribris, Vitr 7, 6 ex captorum numero excretos Saguntinos in patriam remisit, Liv 28, 39, 10, cf excernere parvos, Grat. Cyneg 289 omnem forensem turbam excretam in quatuor tribus conjecit, Liv 9, 46 *fin* —*Part. perf subst.* excreta tritici, *what is sifted out, the chaff*, Col 8, 4, 1, 8, 8, 6 —**II.** In partic **A.** *To keep apart, keep away* multi jam excretos prohibent a matribus haedos, Verg G 3, 398 Heyne and Forbig ad loc.—**B.** *To carry off, discharge* (from the body) venter excernit mollia, Cels. 2, 8 quae excreturi sumus, id. 4, 1 al

ex-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3, *v a* [carpo], *to pick* or *take out* ***I.** Lit semina pomis, Hor S 2, 4, 272.—**II.** Trop (class) **A.** *To pick out, choose, select, gather* non solum ex malis eligere minima oportere, sed etiam excerpere ex ipsis, si quid inesset boni, Cic. de Off. 3, 1, 3 quod quisque (scriptorum) commodissime praecipere videbatur, excerpsimus, *made extracts, selections*, id. Inv 2, 2, 4, so, verba ex Originibus Catonis, Aug ap Suet Aug 86 nihil umquam legit, quod non excerperet, Plin Ep 3, 5, 10, cf. id. ib 6, 20, 5, Sen Ep 33, 2, Quint 9, 1, 24, 10, 2, 13 ex libris qui chronici appellantur easque excerptiones digerere, Gell. 17, 21, 1 et saep paucos enim, qui sunt eminentissimi, excerpere in animo est, *to single out, make prominent*, Quint. 10, 1, 45, 7, 1, 29 —Hence, *subst* **excerptum,** i, *n*, *an extract, selection, excerpt* from a book or writing ex Gorgiā Platonis, Quint. 2, 15, 24 Coelianum M. Aurel ap Front. Ep ad M Caes. 1 9 —*Plur*, M Aurel. ap Front. Ep ad M Caes. 2, 5, Sen. Ep 33, 3 —**B.** *To take out, strike* or *leave out, except, omit* non enim, si est facilius, eo de numero quoque est excerpendum, Cic. de Or 2, 11, 47, cf me illorum excerpam numero, Hor S. 1 4, 40 tu id, quod boni est, excerpis dicis, quod mali est, Ter Phorm 4, 4, 18.—**C.** *To withdraw one's self* se consuetudini hominum, Sen Ep 5 se vulgo, id. Brev Vit 18, and simply se, id. Ep 18.

* **excerptĭo,** ōnis, *f* [excerpo, II A], *an extract* selected from a composition, *an excerpt*, Gell 17, 21, 1

excerptus, a, um, *Part.*, from excerpo

* **ex-cervīcātĭo,** onis, *f* [cervicatus] *obstinacy, stubbornness*, Hier in Naum, 3, cf. cervicositas.

excessĭo, onis, *f* [excedo], *departure, death* ante excessionis diem, Hier Orig in Jerem Hom 13 *fin*, Lutat Schol. ad Stat. Th. 4, 599

excessus, ūs, *m* [excedo, I A 2 and B 2] **I.** *A departure.* **A.** In gen excessus ejus, Vell 1, 15, 1 —Esp, *a departure* from life in his esse et excessum e vita et in vita mansionem, Cic. Fin 3, 18, 60, Val Max. 9, 13 prooem, Sen. Ep 26, 4, for which also, vitae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 27, Val. Max. 7, 2, ext 1 post obitum, vel potius excessum Romuli, Cic Rep 2, 30, cf so of Romulus, id. ib 2, 12, once in Cic. Leg 1, 1, 3, and freq in post Aug prose excessus alone, *death*, Tac. A 1, 7, 14, Suet Tib 22, 70, id. Calig 1, 9, 48, id Ner 5, id Vesp 3 al —**B.** Trop, *a leaving* of the mental powers, *loss* of self possession, = ἔκστασις in excessu mentis, Vulg Act. 11, 5, id. Psa. 30, 22 —Without mentis ego dixi in excessu meo, Vulg Psa. 115, 2 —**II.** *A standing out, projecting* beyond a certain limit. * **A.** Lit os calcis quadam parte sinuatur, quadam excessus habet, *projections*, Cels 8, 1 *fin* montani excessus, Sol. 9, 2, Amm 18 6, 15 flexuosi excessus, id 24, 4, 10 —**B.** Trop **1.** *A departing from the subject, digression* (post Aug) egressio vel (quod usitatius esse coepit) excessus, sive est extra causam, etc., Quint 3, 9, 4, cf. ib § 1, Plin Ep 9, 26, 9, and in *plur*, Plin. H N praef. § 12 —**2.** *A deviation, aberration* from any thing minuti a pudore excessus, Val Max. 8, 2, 4 moderaminis, Prud. in Symm 2, 990

excētra, ae, *f* [perh corrupted from ἔχιδνα], *a snake, serpent* (very rare) **I.** Prop, Plaut Pers. 1, 1, 3 sq, * Cic. poet Tusc. 2, 9, 22.—**II.** Transf, a reproachful epithet for a bad intriguing woman, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 19, id. Ps 1, 2, 82, Liv 39, 11

excīdĭo, onis, *f* [exscindo, v 1 excidium], *a destroying, destruction* oppidi, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 2, cf *excidionem* urbis a caedendo dictam manifestum est, Paul ex Fest. p 80, 9 Müll

1. excīdĭum (sometimes written **exscidium,** as if from exscindo), ii, *n.* [usually referred to ex cido] *overthrow, demolition, subversion, ruin* (especially of cities, buildings, etc.), *destruction* (not freq till the Aug per, not in Caes and Cic) urbis, Liv 27, 39 *fin*, Tac. H 1, 80, 3, 76, Verg A. 5, 626 —In *plur* petit urbem excidiis, Verg G 2, 505, id. A 2, 643, 10 46, Liv 9, 45, 29, 1 al. castellorum, Tac. H 4, 15 arcium, Verg A 12, 655 Libyae, id. ib 1, 22 gentium, Vell 2, 98 2, Tac. H 5, 25, cf Cretensium, Sall H Fragm p 290 ed. Gerl legionum, Tac. H 4, 61 meorum, Verg A 8, 386 et saep

2. excĭdĭum, ii, *n* [excido] *a going down, setting* solis, Prud Apoth 694

1. ex-cĭdo, cidi, 3, *v n.* [cado], *to fall out* or *down, to fall from* (class.; esp freq in the trop sense) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. quod (animal) cum ex utero elapsum excidit, Cic. N D 2, 51, 128 sol excidisse mihi e mundo videtur, id. Att. 9, 10, 3 gladii de manibus exciderunt, id. Pis. 9 *fin.*, cf. id. Phil 12, 3, 8, id. Cat. 1, 6 *fin.*, for which also inter manus (urna), Prop. 4 (5), 4 22, and a digitis (ansa) Ov H. 16, 252 Palinurus exciderat puppi, Verg A. 6, 339, cf. arce, Ov F 5, 34 equis, Sen Herc. Oet 1164 num qui nummi exciderunt, here, tibi, quod sic terram Obtuere? Plaut. Bacch 4, 4, 17, cf. id. Cist 4, 2, 8, id. Merc. 3, 1, 44, id. Poen. 1, 2, 48 volvae excidunt, Plin. 36, 21, 39, § 151.—Poet. ita vinclis Excidet aut in aquas tenues dilapsus abibit, *will slip out of the fetters*, Verg G 4, 410 in flumen (elephanti, sc. e rate), Liv 21, 28 *fin* cum Herculis pertractanti arma sagitta excidisset in pedem, Plin. 25, 6, 30, § 66 ante pedes (lingua resecta), Ov Ib. 536 —**B.** In partic., of a lot, *to fall* or *come out* (very rare) ut cujusque sors excideret, Liv 21, 42, 3, and hence, transf. nominibus in urnam conjectis, citari quod primum sorte nomen excidit, id. 23, 3, 7

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to fall out involuntarily, fall from, slip out, escape* verbum ex ore alicujus, Cic. Sull 26, cf vox excidit ore Venisti tandem, etc., Verg A. 6, 686 tantumque nefas patrio excidit ore? id. ib 2, 658, cf scelus ore tuo, Ov M 7, 172 quod verbum tibi non excidit, ut saepe fit, fortuito, Cic. Phil. 10, 2 *fin*, cf. Quint. 6, 3, 23, 7, 2, 52, 9, 4, 41 al libellus me imprudente et invito excidit, *escaped me without my knowledge or desire*, Cic. de Or 1, 21, cf id. ib 1, 2, 5 vox horrenda per auras excidit, Verg A 9, 113 et pariter vultusque deo plectrumque colorque Excidit, Ov M 2, 602, cf. id. ib 4, 176 ut quodammodo victoria e manibus excideret, Cic. Ep ad Brut. 1, 10, 2 (versus) qui in breves excidunt, i e. *which close, terminate*, Quint 9, 4, 106 —Poet. in vitium libertas excidit, *qs falls away, sinks*, = delabitur, Hor A P 282 —**B.** In partic. * **1.** *To dissent, differ from* any one's opinion ego ab Archilocho excido, Lucil ap Non. 301, 18.—**2.** *To pass away, be lost, perish, disappear* neque enim verendum est ne quid excidat aut ne quid in terram defluat Cic. Lael 16, 58 primo miser excidit aevo, Prop 3, 7, 7 (4, 6, 7 M) nec vera virtus, cum semel excidit, etc., Hor C 3, 5, 30 at non ingenio quaesitum nomen ab aevo Excidet, Prop 3, 2, 24 (4, 1, 64 M) excidit omnis luctus, Ov M 8, 448 ne Tarentinae quidem arcis excidit memoria, Liv 27, 3 *fin.*, cf the foll —Esp **b.** *To fail, faint, swoon, lose one's self* excidit illa metu, rupitque novissima verba Ov A A 1, 5, 39, cf ut scias quemadmodum numquam excidam mihi, *lose control of myself* (through drink), Sen de Ira, 3, 14, 1 quis me dolori reddit? quam bene excideram mihi! Sen. Hippol 589 sq —**c.** *To slip out, escape from the memory* excidere de memoria, Liv 29, 19 *fin* exciderat pacis mentio ex omnium animis, id. 34, 37, cf. animo, Verg A. 1 26, Ov H 20, 188, and pectore, id Pont. 2, 4, 24 o miram memoriam, Pomponi tuam! at mihi ista exciderant, Cic Leg 2, 18, 46, so with *dat* quae cogitatio, cum mihi non omnino excidisset, etc., id Fam 5, 13, 2, id. Att. 6, 1, 7, Quint. 4, 5, 4, 10, 1, 75, Prop 3 (4), 24, 20, 4 (5), 7, 15 et saep, cf with a *subject-clause* non excidit mihi, scripsisse me, etc., Quint. 2, 3, 10 —*Absol* quid? non haec varietas mira est, excidere proxima, vetera inhaerere? hesternorum immemores acta pueritiae recordari, id. 11, 2, 6, 1, 12, 6, 4, 2, 91, 4, 5, 2, cf with *inf clause* si calore dicendi vitare id excidisset, id 11, 3, 130, and with *ut* excidit, ut peterem, etc., i e. *I forgot to beg*, Ov M 14, 139 —Rarely transf to the person excidens, *who forgets, forgetful*, Quint. 11, 2, 19 palam memori excidentis est, id 11, 3, 132.—**3.** (Ex) aliquā re, of persons, *to be deprived of, to lose, miss, forfeit* (esp freq since the Aug per, in Cic. not at all) ex familia, Plaut. Men 4, 2, 104 uxore, *to be disappointed of*, Ter And 2, 5, 12 regno, Curt. 10, 5 quem si non tenuit, magnis tamen excidit ausis, *failed in a great attempt*, Ov M 2, 328, cf fine medicinae, Quint 2, 17, 25 genere, id 1, 5, 16 qui apud privatos judices plus petendo formula excidissent, i e *who lost their suits* (for the usual cadere formula or

causā; v. cado, II.), Suet. Claud. 14; Sen. Clem. 2, 3.

2. ex-cīdo, īdi, īsum, 3, *v. a.* [caedo], *to cut out* or *off, to hew out, to cut* or *hew down* (class.). **I.** Lit.: lapides e terra, Cic. Off. 2, 3 *fin.*: omnes arbores longe lateque, Caes. B. C. 2, 15, 1; cf.: excisa enim est arbor, non evulsa, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 2: exciditur ilex (with percellunt magnas quercus), Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. 194 ed. Vahl.): arborem e stirpe, Dig. 43, 27, 1: ericium, Caes. B. C. 3, 67 *fin.*: radicem, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 82: columnas rupibus, Verg. A. 1, 428; cf.: rubos arvis, Quint. 9, 4, 5: linguam alicui, Crassus ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 1 *fin.*: partum mulieri, Dig. 11, 8, 2: os, Cels. 8, 3: virilitatem, i. e. *to castrate, geld*, Quint. 5, 12, 17; for which also, se, Ov. F. 4, 361; cf. Dig. 48, 8, 4 *fin.*: vias per montes, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 125: latus rupis in antrum, Verg. A. 6, 42; cf.: vasa anaglypta in asperitatem, i. e. *wrought with raised figures*, Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 139: exciderat eum (sc. obeliscum) rex, majusque opus in devehendo statuendove multo quam in excidendo, i. e. *cut out* in the quarry, Plin. 36, 8, 14, § 67; *absol.*, id. ib. § 65.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to raze, demolish, lay waste, destroy*: qui domos inimicorum suorum oppugnavit, excidit, incendit, Cic. Sest. 44: Numantiam, id. Off. 1, 22, 76; cf. Trojam, Verg. A. 2, 637: urbem, id. ib. 12, 762: oppida, Lact. 1, 18, 8: Germaniam, Vell. 2, 123 *fin.*: agrum, id. 2, 115: exercitum, i. e. *to cut to pieces, annihilate*, id. 2, 120, 3.—**II.** Trop., *to extirpate, remove, banish*: aliquid ex animo, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 43; cf.: iram animis, Sen. de Ira, 3, 1: aliquem numero civium, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 6.

ex-cĭĕo, ēre, v. excio *init.*

ex-cĭo, īvi or ii, itum (long and short equally freq.; cf. excĭtus, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40; Lucr. 4, 1207; Cat. 61, 11; 63, 42; 64, 56; Verg. A. 4, 301; 7, 376; 12, 445; Ov. M. 2, 779 al.: excītus, Lucr. 4, 1215; Verg. A. 3, 675; 7, 642; 10, 38; Ov. M. 8, 338; 11, 384; Sil. 7, 635; Luc. 1, 239 al.; also acc. to cieo, ēre: excies, Att. Trag. 300 (Rib. Trag. Fragm. p. 175): exciet, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 1; *inf.* exciere, Liv. 7, 11, 11; *imperf.* excibat, id. 32, 13: excibant, Sil. 9, 182), 4, *v. a.*, *to call out* or *forth, to bring out*: exciet, excutiet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 80, 4 Müll. (freq. in the ante-class. and post-Aug. periods; perhaps not in Cic., for in Phil. 12, 7, 16, the better reading is excussimus; v. excutio; and for excita, Cic. Mur. 17 *fin.* ap. Quint. 8, 3, 80, both the MSS. and editions of Cic. have excitata). **I.** Lit.: auxilia e Germania Britanniaque excivit segniter, Tac. H. 2, 97: consulem ab urbe, Liv. 3, 2: homines sedibus, id. 32, 13: sellularii exciti (ad militiam) dicuntur, id. 8, 20 *init.*: animas imis sepulcris, Verg. E. 8, 98: suem latebris, Ov. M. 10, 711: Urgulaniam domo principis, Tac. A. 4, 21: quid est quod me excivisti ante aedes? Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 1; so, aliquem foras, id. Trin. 5, 2, 52: hostem ad dimicandum acie, Liv. 2, 30: Volscos ad expugnandam secum Ardeam, id. 4, 9, 11: auxilia, id. 45, 4, 3: juventutem Celtiberorum, id. 28, 24, 4; cf.: in pugnam, Luc. 6, 12: in arma, Stat. Th. 4, 146: in proelia, Luc. 7, 361: principibus coloniae Romam excitis, Liv. 3, 4, 5.—*Absol.*: exciente buccina Tritone, Suet. Claud. 21 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., of inanim. and abstr. objects, *to bring out* or *forth; to call forth, produce*: semina per artus, Lucr. 4, 1215: lacrimas alicui, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 114; Tac. A. 11, 2: crepitum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 16: sonitum pedibus, Lucr. 2, 327: molem (i. e. tempestatem) in undis, Verg. A. 5, 790: vim morbi, Lucr. 4, 665 et saep.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To rouse, excite; to frighten, terrify* any one: sopore, Lucr. 4, 37; cf.: excita anus, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 36 ed. Vahl.); cf. also: clamor subito ortus dictatorem quoque ex somno excivit, Liv. 4, 27, 6: somno excitus, Sall. J. 72 *fin.*: Mauri atque Gaetuli, ignoto et horribili sonitu repente exciti, id. ib. 99, 2: inter cetera, quae ad exciendum in Graeciam Antiochum dicere est solitus, Liv. 36, 7: excivit ea caedes Bructeros, etc., Tac. A. 1, 51: qualis commotis excita sacris Thyias, Verg. A. 4, 301; esp. freq. in the *part. perf.*; see the passages quoted *init.*; cf. also: (juventus) privatis atque publicis largitionibus excita, Sall. C. 37, 7: ita conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, id. ib. 15, 4: Evander concursu pastorum, excitus, Liv. 1, 7, 9: Britanni omnium civitatium vires exciverant, Tac. Agr. 29.—Poet.: pulsuque pedum tremit excita tellus, *frightened, quaking*, Verg. A. 7, 722; 12, 445.—**B.** *To stir up, excite* any passion (very rare): terrorem, Liv. 10, 4; cf. tumultum, id. 3, 39; 7, 11 *fin.*

ex-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3, *v. a.* [capio]. **I.** (With the notion of the *ex* predominating:) *To take* or *draw out.* **A.** Lit. (rarely): aliquem e mari, *to draw out, fish out*, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 293, 26 (Rep. 4, 8, 8 Baiter): vidulum (e mari), Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 140 sq.: dens manu, forcipe, Cels. 7, 12, 1: telum (e vulnere), id. 7, 5, 1: clipeum cristasque rubentes Excipiam sorti, *to withdraw, exempt*, Verg. A. 9, 271.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen.: servitute exceptus, *withdrawn*, i. e. *rescued from slavery*, Liv. 33, 23, 2: nihil jam cupiditati, nihil libidini exceptum, *exempt*, Tac. Agr. 15.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To except, make an exception of* (freq. and class.): hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15: qui (Democritus) ita sit ausus ordiri: Haec loquor de universis. Nihil excipit, de quo non profiteatur, id. Ac. 2, 23, 73; cf. id. ib. 2, 9, 28: Lacedaemonii ipsi, cum omnia concedunt in amore juvenum praeter stuprum, tenui sane muro dissaepiunt id, quod excipiunt, id. Rep. 4, 4: senex talos elidi jussit conservis meis: sed me excepit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 13.—With *ne*: Licinia lex, quae non modo eum, qui, etc. ... sed etiam collegas ejus, cognatos, affines excipit, ne eis ea potestas curatiove mandetur, Cic. Agr. 2, 8, 21; so in legal limitations, id. ib. 2, 9, 24; id. Balb. 14, 32; see also exceptio.—With *ut*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9, 26: excepi de antiquis praeter Xenophanem neminem, id. Div. 1, 39, 87: ut in summis tuis laudibus excipiant unam iracundiam, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, 37: dolia, in horreis defossa, si non sint nominatim in venditione excepta, etc., Dig. 18, 1, 76; so ib. 77.—In the *abl. absol.*: omnium mihi videor, exceptis, Crasse, vobis duobus, eloquentissimos audisse Ti. et C. Sempronios, *you two excepted*, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38; cf.: vos hortor, ut ita virtutem locetis, ut eā exceptā nihil amicitia praestabilius esse putetis, id. Lael. 27 *fin.*: exceptā sapientiā, id. ib. 6, 20.—*Neutr. absol.*: excepto, quod non simul esses, cetera laetus, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 50: excepto, si obscena nudis nominibus enuntientur, Quint. 8, 3, 38; Pers. 5, 90; Aug. Serm. 17, 3; 46, 2.—Hence, (β) Jurid. t. t., said of the defendant, *to except, to make a legal exception* to the plaintiff's statement: verum est, quod qui excipit, probare debeat, quod excipitur, Dig. 22, 3, 9; so ib. 18: adversus aliquem, ib. 16, 1, 17 et saep.; cf. exceptio and the authorities there cited.—**b.** In an oration, a law, etc., *to express by name, to make particular mention of, to state expressly* (rare, and perh. not ante-Aug.): cum Graecos Italia pellerent, excepisse medicos, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 16: vites in tantum sublimes, ut vindemitor auctoratus rogum ac tumulum excipiat, *expressly stipulates for* (in case he should fall and break his neck), id. 14, 1, 3, § 10.

II. (With the notion of the verb predominating.) *To take* a thing to one's self (in a good or bad sense), *to catch, capture, take, receive.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: sanguinem paterā, Cic. Brut. 11, 43; cf. Col. 9, 15, 9: e longinquo sucum, Plin. 25, 7, 38, § 78: labentem excepit, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43: se in pedes, *to take to one's feet*, i. e. *spring to the ground*, Liv. 4, 19, 4: filiorum extremum spiritum ore, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 118; cf.: tunicis fluentibus auras, Ov. A. A. 3, 301: omnium tela, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 72, § 177; so, tela, Caes. B. G. 3, 5, 3: vulnera, Cic. Sest. 10, 23; cf.: vulnus ore, Quint. 6, 3, 75; and: plagae genus in se, Lucr. 2, 810: o terram illam beatam, quae hunc virum exceperit! Cic. Mil. 38, 105; cf.: hunc (Mithridatem) in timore et fuga Tigranes excepit, id. de Imp. Pomp. 9, 23: aliquem benigno vultu, Liv. 30, 14, 3; cf. also: hic te polenta excipiet, Sen. Ep. 21 *med.*: aliquem epulis, Tac. G. 21: multos ex fuga dispersos excipiunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 6. alios vagos per hiberna milites excipiebant, Liv. 33, 29, 2: speculator, exceptus a juvenibus mulcatur, id. 40, 7, 4: cf. Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 5: servos in pabulatione, Caes. B. G. 7, 20, 9: incautum, Verg. A. 3, 332: (uri) mansuefieri ne parvuli quidem excepti possunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 28, 4: aprum latitantem, Hor. C. 3, 12, 10: caprum insidiis, Verg. E. 3, 18: fugientes feras, Phaedr. 1, 11, 6: aprum, feram venabulo, Quint. 4, 2, 17; Sen. Prov. 2 et saep.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: postero die patenti itinere Priaticus campus eos excepit, *received them*, Liv. 38, 41, 8: silva tum excepit ferum, Phaedr. 1, 12, 9; Quint. 2, 12, 2.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To come next to, to follow after, succeed* a thing: linguam ad radices ejus haerens excipit stomachus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: quinque milia passuum proxima intercedere itineris campestris; inde excipere loca aspera et montuosa, Caes. B. C. 1, 66 *fin.*: alios alii deinceps, id. B. G. 5, 16 *fin.*—Poet.: porticus excipiebat Arcton, i. e. *was turned to the north, looked towards the north*, Hor. C. 2, 15, 16.—**b.** In medic. lang.: aliquid aliqua re, *to take* something *in* something, i. e. *mixed with* something: quae (medicamenta) excipiuntur cerato ex rosa facto, Cels. 5, 18, 20; 5, 25, 5; 6; 12 et saep.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to take* or *catch up, to intercept*: genus divinationis naturale, quod animus arripit aut excipit extrinsecus ex divinitate, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 26; cf.: posteaquam vidit, illum excepisse laudem ex eo, quod, i. e. *obtained*, id. Att. 1, 14, 3: subire coëgit et excipere pericula, *to take upon one's self, to receive, support, sustain* (the figure being taken from the reception of an enemy's blows or shots), Cic. Prov. Cons. 9, 23; cf.: Germani celeriter phalange facta impetus gladiorum exceperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 52, 4; so, impetus, id. B. C. 1, 58, 1: vim frigorum hiememque, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42: labores magnos, id. Brut. 69, 243 et saep.: excipimus nova illa cum favore et sollicitudine, *receive*, Quint. 10, 1, 15: verba risu, id. 1, 2, 7: praecepta ad excipiendas hominum voluntates, *for taking captive*, Cic. de Or. 2, 8, 32: invidiam, *to draw upon one's self*, Nep. Dat. 5, 2.—**b.** Of inanim. or abstr. subjects: quae (sublicae) cum omni opere conjunctae vim fluminis exciperent, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 9; 3, 13, 1: quid reliquis accideret, qui quosque eventus exciperent, i. e. *would befall, overtake them*, Caes. B. C. 1, 21 *fin.*; Verg. A. 3, 318; Liv. 1, 53, 4.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To catch with the ear*, esp. eagerly or secretly, *to catch up, listen to, overhear*: maledicto nihil facilius emittitur, nihil citius excipitur, Cic. Planc. 23, 57; id. Sest. 48, 102: assensu populi excepta vox consulis, Liv. 8, 6, 7: ad has excipiendas voces speculator missus, id. 40, 7, 4; 2, 4, 5; 4, 30, 3: laudem avidissimis auribus excipit, Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 3: notis quoque excipere velocissime solitum, i. e. *to write down in shorthand*, Suet. Tit. 3: rumores, Cic. Deiot. 9, 25; cf. voces, Liv. 40, 7, 4: sermonem eorum, id. 2, 4, 5: furtivas notas, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 18.—**b.** *To follow after, to succeed* a thing in time or the order of succession (cf. above, A. 2. a.): tristem hiemem pestilens aestas excepit, Liv. 5, 13, 4: Herculis vitam et virtutem immortalitas excepisse dicitur, Cic. Sest. 68, 143: violis succedit rosa: rosam cyanus excipit, cyanum amarantus, Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 68: excipit Pompilium Numam Tullus Hostilius, Flor. 1, 3, 1: hunc (locutum) Labienus excepit, Caes. B. C. 3, 87, 1.—*Absol.*: turbulentior inde annus excepit, *succeeded, followed*, Liv. 2, 61, 1; Caes. B. G. 7, 88, 2: re cognita tantus luctus excepit, ut, etc., id. B. C. 2, 7, 3.—Hence, (β) Transf.: aliquid, *to continue, prolong* a thing: memoriam illius viri excipient omnes anni consequentes, Cic. de Sen. 6, 19; Liv. 38, 22, 3: vices alicujus, Just. 11, 5.—Poet. with *inf.*, Sil. 13, 687.

excĭpŭla, ōrum (sc. vasa), *n.* [excipio], *vessels for receiving liquids, receivers, receptacles*, Plin. 25, 7, 38, § 78: in excipulis ejus fluminis, i. e. *cavities, basins*, id. 9, 22, 38, § 75.

‡**excĭpŭum** quod excipitur, ut praecipuum quod ante capitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 80, 3 Müll.

***excīsātus,** a, um, *adj.* [excisus, from excīdo], *cut out* or *off*: excisatis auribus, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 108, 17.

excīsio, ōnis, *f.* [excido], *a cutting out,*

excision. **I.** Prop.: plagae, Pall. 3, 30.—*Plur. concr.*, *the parts cut out*, Vitr. 10, 12, 1.—**II.** *A destroying*, Cic. Dom. 58; id. Harusp. Resp. 2, 3.

excīsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [excido], *that serves for cutting out:* scalper, Cels. 8, 3, § 15.

excīsūra, ae, *f.* [ex-cīdo], *the cutting out*, Edic. Diocl. 7, *no.* 42.

excīsus, a, um, *Part.*, from excīdo.

***excĭtābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [excito], *inciting, animating:* modulatio (with jucunda), Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5 *fin.*

excĭtātē, *adv.*, v. excito, *P. a. fin.*

excĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excito], *a rousing up, wakening* (post-class.), Arn. 7, 237.

excĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who rouses* or *animates* (post-class.): mentium, Prud. Cath. 1, 3.

excĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from excito.

excĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [excio], *to call out* or *forth, to bring* or *send out, to wake* or *rouse up* (freq. and class.; cf.: provoco, evoco; irrito, lacesso, invito). **I.** Lit.: unde (Acherunte) animae excitantur obscura umbra, Poëta ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: aliquem a portu, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 10: aliquem huc foras, id. Rud. 1, 5, 2: si excitatus fuerit de spectaculis, *turned out, expelled*, Quint. 3, 6, 19: dormientes spectatores e somno, *to wake up*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 48; cf.: quaeso, ne me e somno excitetis, Cic. Rep. 6, 12: velut dormitantes eos excitari, Quint. 4, 1, 73: patre excitato (opp. dormiente), id. 4, 2, 72: scuto offenso excitatus vigil, Liv. 7, 36, 2: aliquem ab inferis, *to summon up*, Cic. Font. 12, 26; id. Cat. 2, 10, 20; id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, 129: aliquem a mortuis, id. de Or. 1, 57, 245: non dubitavit excitare reum consularem, *to call upon to stand up, to call up*, id. ib. 2, 28, 124: reos, id. ib. 2, 47, 195; Quint. 11, 3, 174; cf. Liv. 9, 8, 3: testes, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 47: judicem, Cels. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 104 et saep.: feras, *to rouse* or *scare up*, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68: cervum nemorosis latibulis, Phaedr. 2, 8, 1.—Prov.: aliis leporem, Petr. 1, 31, 7.—**B.** Transf., of inanim. and abstr. things, *to raise, erect:* vapores, qui a sole ex aquis excitantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: caput altius, Cels. 8, 4 *med.*—**2.** In partic., with the accessory notion of making, forming, *to raise, erect, build, construct:* exstrui vetat (Plato) sepulcrum altius, quam, etc. ... nec e lapide excitari amplius, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68: turres, Caes. B. G. 5, 40, 2; id. B. C. 1, 25 *fin.:* tumulum alicui, Suet. Claud. 1: aedificium, Sen. Ep. 52: urbem, Flor. 1, 1: nova sarmenta cultura excitantur, *are produced*, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88: pascua in novalibus, Pall. Nov. 13, 3: ignem, *to kindle up, excite*, Caes. B. G. 7, 24, 4; Lucr. 6, 308: incendium, Cic. Phil. 7, 1, 3: invalidas flammas admoto fomite, Luc. 8, 776.—Poet. transf.: aras, Verg. G. 4, 549: foculum bucca, Juv. 3, 262: siser stomachum, Plin. 20, 5, 17, § 34: uvae os, stomachum, id. 23, 1, 7, § 12.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to raise up, comfort; to arouse, awaken, excite, incite, stimulate, enliven:* qui ab excitata fortuna ad inclinatam et prope jacentem desciscerem, *erected, established*, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 1; cf.: amici jacentem animum excitare, id. Lael. 16, 59; and with this cf. id. Att. 1, 16, 8; and: animos excitare atque inflammare ad persequendi studium, id. de Imp. Pomp. 2, 5: animos omnium ad laetitiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 79, 3: aliquem ad laborem et ad laudem, Cic. Planc. 24, 59; cf. id. Top. 2, 5: languentem labentemque populum ad decus, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: aliquem ad bellum, Caes. B. G. 3, 10, 3: aliquem ad virtutem, id. ib. 6, 14, 5: aliquem ad audiendum, Quint. 4, 1, 34: gallos alacritate ad canendum, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 56 et saep.: alicujus memoriam alicui excitans, *reviving, renewing*, Cic. Or. 10, 35: hominum studia ad utilitates nostras allicere atque excitare, id. Off. 2, 6, 20: hominum studia, Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 1: salsum excitat et a taedio defendit orationem, *enlivens*, Quint. 6, 3, 19: fictiones personarum mire orationem excitant, id. 9, 2, 29; cf. id. 6, 1, 2: hi soni cum augenda intentione excitandi (opp. temperandi), *to sharpen, pronounce strongly*, id. 11, 3, 42: syllabam acutam, id. 12, 10, 33.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To appeal to, call upon, cite:* ut nos ex annalium monimentis testis excitamus eos, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 67: multos testis liberalitatis tuae, id. Rab. Post. 17, 47.—**2.** With the accessory idea of producing (acc. to I. B. 2.), *to found, cause, occasion, excite, kindle:* priusquam docuero, quibus initiis ac fundamentis hae tantae summis in rebus laudes excitatae sint, Cic. Sest. 2, 5; cf. id. Fin. 4, 7, 18: in animis hominum motum dicendo vel excitare vel sedare, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: risus, id. Phil. 3, 9, 21: plausum, id. Sest. 58, 124: fletum etiam inimicis, id. ib. 57, 121: amores, id. Off. 1, 5, 14: iras, Verg. A. 2, 594: suspicionem alicui, Cic. Sest. 18, 41: varios sermones, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 2: quantas tragoedias, Cic. Mil. 7, 18: vim ac dolorem bonorum omnium, id. Planc. 18, 45 et saep.—Hence, **excĭtātus**, a, um, *P. a.* (lit. excited, kindled; hence), *animated, lively, vigorous, vehement, strong, loud* (rare but class.): acutus et excitatus sonus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18.—*Comp.:* clamor, Liv. 4, 37, 9: haec lumina, Quint. 12, 10, 49: schema, id. 9, 3, 10.—*Sup.:* odor, Plin. 20, 17, 71, § 182.—*Adv.:* **excĭtāte**, *vigorously, briskly, brightly, vehemently.*—In the *comp.:* fulgent gemmae, Plin. 37, 7, 31, § 106: clamitantes, Amm. 18, 8.

1. excĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from excio.

(**2. excītus**, ūs, false reading in App. M. 6, p. 184 *fin.*, for exitu.)

exclāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exclamo], *a loud calling* or *crying out* (very rare). **I.** In gen.: acuta atque attenuata nimis, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21: acutas vocis exclamationes vitare debemus, id. ib.; Quint. 11, 3, 179; Vulg. Sirach, 35, 13.—**II.** In partic., as a figure of rhetoric, *an exclamation*, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 22; Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207; id. Or. 39, 135; Quint. 9, 1, 34; 9, 2, 27; 9, 3, 97; Tac. Dial. 26; 31.

ex-clāmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neut.*, *to call* or *cry aloud, to call* or *cry out, to exclaim:* cum exclamasset Laelius, Cic. Rep. 6, 12 *fin.:* in stadio cursores exclamant quam maxime possunt, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 56; cf. Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 57: majus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 56: contiones saepe exclamare vidi, cum apte verba cecidissent, i. e. *to applaud loudly*, id. Or. 50, 168; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 45.—*Pass. impers.:* quoties exclamandum erit, lateris conatus sit ille, non capitis, Quint. 1, 11, 8; 3, 8, 59.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of inanim. and abstr. things (post-Aug.): apud hunc (oratorem) patria ipsa exclamabit, Quint. 12, 10, 61: ignis exclamat, i. e. *crackles aloud, makes a noise*, Stat. Th. 6, 202: dominae femur exclamare coëgit, Juv. 6, 423: quae (verba) aut maxime exclamant, aut sono sunt jucundissima, Quint. 8, 3, 17: minus exclamantes syllabae, id. 9, 4, 137.—**2.** Of a sound made with musical instruments: sacris tubis, Vulg 1 Macc. 16, 8; cf. 3, 54; 4, 40.—**II.** *Act.*, *to call out, say aloud, exclaim.* **A.** With anim. objects. (*a*) With an *object-clause*, in oratio recta: ibi nescio quis maxima Voce exclamat: Alcumena, adest auxilium, ne time, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 12: cf.: non possum quin exclamem: Euge, euge, etc., id. Trin. 3, 2, 79 (quoted Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 39): mihi libet exclamare, Pro deum, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 13; Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 11; id. Ad. 4, 4, 10; Quint. 6, 3, 81; Hor. S. 1, 7, 33; Ov. M. 5, 13 al.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* hic exclamat, eum sibi esse sodalem, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 11; Ter. Eun. prol. 23.—(*β*) With *ut:* quas (geometricas formas) ut vidisset, exclamavisse, ut bono essent animo, videre enim se hominum vestigia, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 17: ut equites desilirent, Liv. 4, 38, 2.—(*γ*) With *acc.:* quaedam, *to utter*, Quint. 6, 2, 26: multa memoria digna, id. 2, 11, 2.—**B.** With personal objects, *to call upon:* voce clara exclamat uxorem tuam, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 68: M. Brutus cruentum pugionem tenens Ciceronem exclamavit, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30: aliquem suo nomine, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 6.

***ex-clāro**, āre, *v. a.*, *to light up, illumine* (opp. obscurare), Vitr. 1, 2, 7.

ex-clūdo, si, sum, 3 (*perf. sync.* exclusti for exclusisti, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 18) [cludo, claudo], *to shut out, exclude; to cut off, remove, separate* from any thing (class.). **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: aliquem a portu et perfugio, Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 3: aliquem ab re frumentaria, Caes. B. G. 7, 55, 9: aliquem ab acie, id. B. C. 2, 41, 6: Gaditani Poenos moenibus excluserunt, Cic. Balb. 17, 39: nulla exclusura dolentes Janua, Tib. 2, 3, 73.—With inanimate objects: spissa ramis laurea fervidos Excludet ictus (solis), Hor. C. 2, 15, 10: aquam, quae exundante palude in agrum refluere solet, Dig. 39, 3, 1: exclusere diem telis, *shut out, obscured*, Stat. Th. 8, 412: Euphrates Armeniae regiones a Cappadocia excludens, *separating*, Plin. 5, 24, 20, § 83.—**2.** Esp., *to shut out, refuse to receive* a visitor: quo pacto excludi, quaeso, potis est planius, quam exclusus nunc sum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 5: ego excludor, ille recipitur, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 79; id. ib. 1, 1, 4: aliquem foras, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 30; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 18: quae me non excludet ab se, sed apud se occludet domi, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 108; cf.: ut ab illa excludar, huc concludar, Ter. And. 2, 3, 12; Hor. S. 2, 3, 260; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 78; cf.: priusquam Caesar me abs te excludere posset, Pomp. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12 B. 1.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To drive out, to put, press, thrust,* or *take out:* excludito mihi hercle oculum, si dedero, i. e. *to knock out*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 95: vel oculum exclude, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 96: gemmam, Dig. 10, 4, 6: liquorem, Scrib. Comp. 84: pallio caput, Petr. 32, 2.—**b.** In partic. of birds, *to hatch* their young: volucres Ova relinquebant, exclusae tempore verno, Lucr. 5, 802; cf.: gallinae avesque reliquae, cum ex ovis pullos exclusermt, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129: pullos, id. ib. 2, 48, 124; Col. 8, 5, 7; 8, 14, 11; Suet. Tib. 14 al.—And transf., by way of pun, to the pupils of the rhetorician Corax (raven): Coracem istum patiamur pullos suos excludere in nido, qui evolent, clamatores odiosi ac molesti, Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 81.—**2.** *To make prominent* (eccl. Lat.), = eminere, Aug. in Psa. 67, § 39; Vulg. Psa. 67, 31; cf. Aug. Spir. et Litt. § 17.—***3.** *To close, complete:* volumen, Stat. S. 2 praef. *fin.*

II. Trop., *to exclude, except, remove, hinder, prevent:* Crassus tres legatos decernit, nec excludit Pompeium, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3: excludi ab omni doctrina, id. de Or. 1, 11, 46; cf.: exclusit illum a re publica, id. Phil. 5, 11, 29: ab hereditate fraterna excludi, id. Clu. 11, 31; cf. also: ne anni tempore a navigatione excluderetur, Caes. B. G. 5, 23, 5: ut reditu in Asiam excluderetur, Nep. Them. 5, 1: exceptione excludi, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168: multas actiones praetoriis exceptionibus, id. Inv. 1, 19, 57: angustiis temporis excluduntur omnes, id. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 148: tempore exclusus, *hindered, prevented*, Caes. B. G. 6, 31, 1: diei tempore exclusus, id. ib. 7, 11, 5: si qui se in hoc judicium forte projecerint, excluditote eorum cupiditatem, Cic. Cael. 9, 22: servitutem, Lucil. ap. Non. 301, 14: consuetudinem libere dicendi, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19.—Hence, ***exclūsus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *shut out, locked out:* nunc ego sum exclusissimus, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 24.

exclūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excludo], *a shutting out, exclusion* (very rare; not in Cic.): de exclusione verbum nullum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 8: ventorum, Vitr. 1, 6: exceptio est quasi quaedam exclusio, etc., Dig. 44, 1, 2.

exclūsor, ōris, *m.* [excludo, I. B.], *one who shuts* or *drives out:* daemoniorum, Aug. Serm. 37, 2; id. de Verb. Dom. 2.—**II.** Esp., *a maker of silver vessels:* qui de confusione massae noverunt formam vasis exprimere, Aug. in Psa. 67, § 39; id. Spir. et Litt. § 17.

exclūsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [excludo], *exclusory* (post-class.): exceptio, replicatio, Dig. 44, 1, 2, § 2.

exclūsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from excludo.

excoctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excoquo], *a boiling* or *baking thoroughly* (post-class.): calcis, *a burning*, Cod. Just. 12, 16, 3: panis, *a baking*, ib. 12, 39, 1.

excoctus, a, um, *Part.*, from excoquo.

excōdĭco, āre, v. excaudico.

excōgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excogito], *a thinking out, a contriving, devising, inventing* (syn. inventio): quid? illa vis quae tandem est, quae investigat occulta, quae inventio atque excogitatio dicitur? Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61: excogitationem non habent difficilem, *may be thought out without diffi-*

culty, id. de Or. 2, 27, 120: hominum malae artis, Vulg. Sap. 15, 4.

excōgĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a contriver, inventor* (post-class.): verborum et nominum, Arn. 3, 119.

1. excōgĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from excogito.

(**2. excogitatus**, ūs, false reading in Gell. 5, 10 *fin.*, instead of excogitatae.)

ex-cōgĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to find out by thinking, to contrive, devise, invent* (freq. and class.; cf.: comminiscor, simulo, confingo, fingo, etc.): quid enim mali aut sceleris fingi aut excogitari potest, quod non ille conceperit? Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: ad haec igitur cogita, mi Attice, vel potius excogita, id. Att. 9, 6, 7: quid igitur causae excogitari potest, cur? etc., id. Deiot. 7, 20: novam interregni ineundi rationem, id. Rep. 2, 12: aliquid dignum dono deorum aut efficere aut excogitare, id. ib. 3, 3, 4: multa praeterea generatim ad avaritiam excogitabantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 32, 1: aliquid ad ornatum portarum, etc., Hirt. B. G. 8, 51, 2: o callidos homines! o rem excogitatam! Cic. Or. 67, 225: quicquid omnino excogitari contra potest, Quint. 12, 8, 10: res ab illis dicta, non a nobis excogitata, id. 5, 13, 49: in rebus excogitandis (opp. gerendis), Nep. Them. 1 *fin.*—*Impers.* with *ut*: excogitatum est a quibusdam ut, etc., Nep. Att. 8, 3; cf. with a *subject-sentence*: cum recenti fico salis vice caseo vesci nuper excogitatum est, Plin. 15, 19, 21, § 82.—**II.** Transf., *to name*: Alpes Poeninas, Amm. 15, 10, 9.—Hence, ***excōgĭtātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *sought out, choice*: excogitatissimae hostiae, Suet. Calig. 22.

1. ex-cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, 3, *v. a.*, *to work carefully, to tend, cultivate.* **I.** Lit. (very rare, and mostly post-Aug.): vineas, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 48; cf. rura, Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 196: victum hominum (boves), Plin. 8, 47, 72, § 187: lanas rudes, i. e. *to spin fine*, Ov. A. A. 2, 220.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to improve, polish, adorn, perfect*: marmora, quibus solum, quibus parietes excolantur, Plin. Ep. 9, 39, 3; Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 118; cf.: praetoria xystis et nemoribus, Suet. Aug. 72: urbem adeo, ut jure sit gloriatus marmoream se relinquere, id. ib. 28: aedificium, Dig. 7, 1, 44: fructuarius excolere quod invenit potest, qualitate aedium non immutata, ib. 7, 1, 13, § 7: vagos resecare capillos Doctus et hirsutas excoluisse genas, Mart. 6, 52, 4: triumphum, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 135: tumulum in tropaei modum, Flor. 4, 12: legionarii injecere flammae arma sua, quibus exculti funus celebrabant, Suet. Caes. 84.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To improve, ennoble, refine, perfect* (the class. signif. of the word): nihil tam horridum, tam incultum, quod non splendescat oratione et tamquam excolatur, Cic. Parad. prooem. § 3: C. Tuditanus omni vita atque victu excultus atque expolitus, id. Brut. 25, 95; cf.: mansuefactus et excultus, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: ex agresti immanique vita exculti ad humanitatem et mitigati sumus, id. Leg. 2, 14, 36: excultus doctrinā, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 4, 38, 84; Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 15: animos doctrina, Cic. Arch. 6, 12: ingenia disciplinā exculta, id. Or. 15, 48: aetas exculta, id. Rep. 2, 10: quibus rebus exculta hominum vita tantum distat a victu et cultu bestiarum, id. Off. 2, 4, 15: inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes, Verg. A. 6, 663: an victus hominum Atheniensium beneficio excoli potuit, oratio non potuit? Cic. Or. 9, 31; so, mores aut studia, Quint. 4 praef. § 3: mores studiis, id. 12, 2, 1; 12, 3, 1; Gell. 13, 5, 2: orationem, Quint. 8, 3, 86; Tac. Or. 22: excultae cujusdam elegantiae, Quint. 6, 3, 20.—**B.** Of persons, *to honor* (poet., and very rare, for the class. colere): deos, Phaedr. 4, 11, 10: aliquem, Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 59.

2. ex-cōlo, āre, *v. a.*, *to strain out* (post-class.): acetum, Pall. Jun. 8, 1: culicem, Vulg. Matt. 23, 24.

***ex-cŏmĕdo**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to eat up, consume*, App. Herb. 8.

excommūnĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excommunico], *ban of the Church, excommunication*, Aug. de Fide, 3 et saep.

ex-commūnĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (lit., to put out of the community; hence, in eccl. Lat.), *to lay under the ban of the Church, to excommunicate*, Hier. adv. Ruf. 2, 18: aliquem excommunicatum habere, Hilar. Op. Hist. Fragm. 11, 4.

ex-condo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to form, exhibit* (post-class.): aliquem, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 18.

ex-congrŭus, a, um, *adj.*, *not agreeing, not harmonious*: laus, Symm. Or. pro Syn. 5 ed. Mai.

‡ **ex-consŭlāris**, is, *m.*, *one who has been a consul, an ex-consul*, Inscr. Grut. 151, 6.

ex-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to boil out, melt out, dry up.* **I.** Lit.: usque coquito, dum dimidium excoquas, i. e. *you boil away*, Cato, R. R. 107, 2: mustum ad dimidium, Col. 12, 19, 1: testudinem vino, *to boil thoroughly*, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 38: glebas melle, id. 37, 12, 74, § 194: ferrum (ignis), i. e. *to harden*, Ov. M. 14, 712: harenas admixto nitro in vitrum, Tac. H. 5, 7: lapide cremato in caminis donec excoquatur in rubricam, Plin. 34, 13, 37, § 135: ignis vitium metallis excoquit, Ov. F. 4, 786: omne per ignes vitium, Verg. G. 1, 88; hence, excoctum argentum, i. e. *purified*, Gell. 6, 5, 9; cf.: excoxi te, non quasi argentum, Vulg. Isa. 48, 10: imagines excoctae flammis, *melted down*, Plin. Pan. 52, 5: excoctum parum habet suci, Varr. L. L. 5, § 109 Müll.: terram sol excoquit et facit are, *dries up*, Lucr. 6, 962; cf.: tam excoctam (ancillam) reddam atque atram quam carbo est, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 63.—With an abstr. object: cruditatem Laconicis, qs. *to boil out*, i. e. *to drive out by steam-baths*, Col. 1 praef. § 16: excocta maturitas hordei, i. e. *over-ripe*, Plin. 18, 7, 18, § 80.—**II.** Trop.: malum alicui, *to devise*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 53 (cf. coquo): mentem, *to plague, vex*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 105 (cf. coquo).

ex-cŏrĭo, āre, *v. a.* [corium], *to strip of its skin* or *covering, to skin, strip*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 10, 30; Vulg. Micah, 3, 3.—**II.** In mal. part., App. M. 10, p. 717 Oud. dub.; cf. Hildebr. ed. min. p. 137, note 3.

***ex-cornis**, e, *adj.* [cornu], *without horns*: bestia, Tert. Pall. 5.

ex-cors, cordis, *adj.* [cor, the heart, as the seat of intelligence; v. cor], *without intelligence, without understanding, senseless, silly, stupid* (class.; cf.: amens, demens, vecors, insanus, vesanus, delirus): aliis cor ipsum animus videtur: ex quo excordes, vecordes, concordesque dicuntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18; cf.: an quod aspexit (taurus) vestitu purpureo excordem Caesarem, ipse corde privatus est? id. Div. 2, 16, 36: excors, caecus, incogitabilis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 63: quae anus tam excors inveniri potest, quae illa extimescat? Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5; cf.: hoc qui non videt, excors est, id. Phil. 5, 2, 5; and: aperte adulantem nemo non videt, nisi qui admodum est excors, id. Lael. 26, 99: turpis et excors, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 25: tune insanus eris, si acceperis? an magis excors Rejecta praeda? id. S. 2, 3, 67.

1. excrēmentum, i, *n.* [excerno]. **I.** *What is sifted out, the refuse*, Col. 8, 5, 25; Pall. Febr. 26, 3; id. Nov. 20, 4.—More freq., **II.** *What passes from the body, excrement, ordure*, Plin. 11, 26, 32, § 94; 9, 45, 68, § 147: oris, *spittle*, Tac. H. 4, 81: narium, *mucus of the nose*, id. A. 16, 4.

2. excrēmentum, i, *n.* [excresco], *an elevation, prominence*: humilior inter excrementa costarum spina, Sid. Ep. 1, 2.—**II.** Transf., of numbers which increase regularly in series: sic decem milia ceteraque excrementa, Mart. Cap. 7, § 734.

ex-crĕmo, āre, *v. a.*, *to burn* (post-class.), Tert. Cult. Fem. 6.

ex-creo, āre, v. exscreo.

excrescentĭa, ium, *n.*, v. excresco, B. 2.

ex-cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow out* or *forth, to grow up, rise up* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: quae si satis excreverint (palmae), Col. 4, 21, 3: abies, larix, palma in longitudinem, Plin. 16, 30, 54, § 125: lactucae ad semipedem, id. 19, 8, 39, § 131: in omni domo nudi ac sordidi in hos artus, in haec corpora quae miramur excrescunt, Tac. G. 20; Aug. Serm. 216, 7: colles sensim excreverant rudere, Front. Aquaed. 18: solum tumulo in altum, Luc. 4, 11: si quando flumen imbribus ad tempus excrevit, *is swollen*, Dig. 43, 11, 1.—**B.** In partic., of morbid excrescences on the body: excreverat in dexteriore latere ejus caro, Suet. Galb. 21: carnis excrescentes, Plin. 23, 6, 59, § 111: arsenicum tollit quicquid excrescit, id. 34, 18, 56, § 178.—Hence, **2.** *Subst.*: **excrescentia**, ium, *n.*, in medic. lang., *morbid excrescences* on the body, Plin. 20, 9, 36, § 93; 22, 21, 29, § 61; 24, 4, 5, § 9; 24, 5, 11, § 19; 34, 18, 50, § 169 al.—**II.** Trop., *to grow immoderately, to increase, enlarge*: nec minus evitanda est immodica ejus prooemii longitudo, ne in caput excrevisse videatur, Quint. 4, 1, 62: fructus in tantum excrevit, ut, etc., Dig. 36, 1, 27, § 16 *fin.*: litium series, Suet. Vesp. 10.—Hence, **excrētus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *grown up, full-grown*: animalia, Lact. 2, 11 *med.* al. (so, haedi, Verg. G. 3, 398, acc. to Serv., but v. excerno, II. A.).

1. excrētus, a, um, *separated*; *Part.*, from excerno.

2. excrētus, a, um, *grown up*; *P. a.*, from excresco.

excrŭcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [excrucio]. ***I.** *Pass.*, *deserving of torture*: anus, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 1.—***II.** *Act.*, *tormenting, torturing*: exitium, Prud. στεφ. 3, 114.

excrŭcĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *torment, torture*, = cruciatus (late Lat.), Aug. Tract. in Joann. 27 *fin.*

excrŭcĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a tormentor*: cordis, corporis, August. cont. Gaudent. 1, 21.

excrŭcĭātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *torment, torture*, = cruciatus (post-class.): duri corporis, Prud. στεφ. 14, 19.

ex-crŭcĭo, āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic *inf. praes.* excruciarier, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 4), *v. a.*, *to torment greatly, to torture, rack, plague* (class.). **I.** Physically: perii! excruciabit me herus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 45: servos fame vinculisque, Caes. B. G. 7, 19, 9; cf.: (uxores) igni atque omnibus tormentis excruciatae, id. ib. 6, 19, 3: aliquem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio excruciatum necare, Cic. de Imp. Pomp 5, 11; cf. also: hominem ingenuum fumo excruciatum semivivum reliquit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17, § 45: excruciatus inopiā, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 24: ipsos crudeliter excruciatos interficit, Caes. B. G. 7, 38, 9: frigus nudos excruciabat, Lucr. 5, 1426 et saep.—Comic.: *Ep.* Hunc tibi dedo diem. *St.* Meam culpam habeto, nisi probe excruciavero, qs. *thoroughly torture it*, i. e. *use it up, make the most of it*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 32.—**B.** Transf., *to force out by torturing, to extort*: re excruciatā, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 5 *fin.*—**II.** Mentally, *to afflict, distress, harass, vex, torment*: conficior maerore, mea Terentia; nec meae me miseriae magis excruciant quam tuae, Cic. Fam. 14, 3, 1; cf.: non loquor plura, ne te quoque excruciem, id. Att. 10, 18, 3: haec sunt, quae me excruciant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 9.—In imprecations: di deaeque te excrucient, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 50: temeritas et libido et ignavia semper animum excruciant et semper sollicitant, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50: se, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 14: quid illam miseram animi excrucias? id. Mil. 4, 2, 76; cf.: se animi, id. Rud. 2, 3, 68: tum Antipho me excruciat animi, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 10; v. also in the foll.—In the *pass.*: excrucior, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 61; id. Trin. 1, 2, 66: id ego excrucior, id. Ep. 2, 2, 8; cf.: hoc sese excruciat animi, Quia, etc., id. Rud. 2, 3, 57.

excŭbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excubo], *a watching, keeping watch.* ***I.** Lit.: ab excubatione desistere, Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 6.—***II.** Trop.: perpetua pro dignitate et salute amicorum, Val. Max. 4, 7, 7.

excŭbĭae, ārum, *f.* [id.], *a lying out of the house.* **I.** In gen., Plaut. Cas. prol. 54.—Far more freq. and class., **II.** In partic., *a lying out on guard, a watching, keeping watch* (cf.: custodia, vigiliae, insomnia): si haec arma, si Capitolinae cohortes, si excubiae, si vigiliae, etc., Cic. Mil. 25, 67; id. Phil. 7, 9, 24; id. Planc. 42, 101; Tac. A. 13, 18; id. H. 4, 11; Suet. Aug. 23; 30; Verg. A. 9, 159 et saep.: tristes (i. e. severae) vigilum canum, Hor. C. 3, 16, 3: grues excubias habent nocturnis temporibus, Plin. 10, 23, 30, § 59.—Poet.: centum

aras posuit vigilemque sacraverat ignem, Excubias divum aeternas, Verg. A. 4, 200. —**B.** Transf., concr., *persons keeping watch, a watch, guard:* num excubias transiret, Tac. A. 14, 44: inter excubias militum pernoctavit, Suet. Claud. 10.

ex-cŭbĭcŭlārĭus, ii, *m.*, *an ex-chamberlain* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 10, 47, 12.

excŭbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [excubo], *one who keeps guard, a watchman, guard, sentinel:* haec eadem (castella) noctu excubitoribus ac firmis praesidiis tenebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 69 *fin.:* tribunus excubitor, *the captain of the guard,* Suet. Claud. 42; id. Ner. 8.—Of a dog: quis excubitor inveniri potest vigilantior? Col. 7, 12, 1.—Of a cock: excubitor ales, Verg. M. 2.

excŭbĭtōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a post where guards were stationed,* P. Victor. de Reg. Urb. Rom. *sub fin.*

* **excŭbĭtus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *a watching, keeping watch:* in excubitu, Auct. B. Hisp. 6, 4.

ex-cŭbo, bŭi, bĭtum, 1, *v. n.*, *to lie* or *sleep out of doors.* **I.** In gen. (rare but class.): moniti Lacedaemonii, ut urbem et tecta linquerent armatique in agro excubarent, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 112: apes noctu deprehensae in expeditione excubant supinae, Plin. 11, 8, 8, § 19.—**B.** Trop.: Graeciam alienis sedibus, Just. 8, 4, 7, v. Fittbogen ad h. l.—Far more freq., **II.** In partic., *to lie out on guard, to keep watch, to watch.* **A.** Lit.: duae semper legiones pro castris excubabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24, 5: legiones in armis, id. ib. 7, 11, 6: legiones ad mare, id. B. C. 3, 63, 6: cohortes ad munitionem, id. ib. 3, 50, 1: legio per muros, Verg A. 9, 175: excubitum in porta cohortes mittere, Sall. J. 100, 4: Cerberus excubat ante fores, Tib. 1, 3, 72: quae (naves) ad portum excubabant, *kept watch,* Caes. B. C. 2, 22, 3 et saep.—Poet.: (Cupido Chiae) Pulchris excubat in genis, *sits on the watch, lurks,* Hor. C. 4, 13, 8.—Of things as subjects: alni contra erumpentium amnium impetus riparum muro in tutela ruris excubant, Plin. 16, 37, 67, § 173: laurus ante limina excubat, id. 15, 30, 39, § 127.—**B.** Trop., *to watch, be watchful* or *vigilant, to be on the alert:* cum Caesar ad opus consuetudine excubaret, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 24, 2: in navibus, id. B. C. 3, 8 *fin.:* excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18: sapiens semper animo sic excubat, ut nihil ei improvisum accidere possit, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: curam rei publicae summae defendundae jam pridem apud vos excubare, *is watchful, active,* Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 5: omnis eorum ars urbibus excubabat, i. e. *was concerned, labored for the cities,* Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 118.—*Pass. impers.:* rerum, non animi pretiis excubatur, *care is exercised,* Plin. 35, 7, 32, § 50.

ex-cūdo, di, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to strike, beat* or *hammer out.* **I.** Lit.: silici scintillam, Verg. A. 1, 174: ignem, Plin. 16, 40, 77, § 208.—**II.** Transf., *to hatch out:* pullos ex ovis, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129; cf. Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 2; 10; 13: anseres aliena ova non excudunt, i. e. *do not hatch them,* id. ib. 3, 10, 3; § 4; 3, 9, 2; Col. 8, 14, 7.—**B.** *To forge, mould:* excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, Verg. A. 6, 848.—**C.** In gen., *to prepare, make* any thing: ceras, Verg. G. 4, 57.—**D.** Trop., of a writing, *to compose:* excudam aliquid Ἡρακλείδειον, Cic. Att. 15, 27, 2; Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 4; Tac. de Or. 9.

exculcātor, ōris, *m.* [exculco], milit. t. t., *a skirmisher, scout,* Veg. Mil. 2, 15.

exculcātus, a, um, *P. a.*, from exculco.

ex-culco, āvi, ātum, 1 [calco], *to tread* or *beat out* (very rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: ex dominis meis pugnis furfures, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 30.—* **II.** Transf., *to tread down, to stamp firm* or *close:* singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, *rammed down,* Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 7 Oud.—Hence, * **exculcātus,** a, um, *P. a.* (trodden out, worn out by treading; trop.), *worn out:* verba nimis obsoleta exculcataque, Gell. 11, 7, 1.

excultor, ōris, *m.* [1. excolo], *a cultivator, rearer* (post-class.): florum, Tert. Monog. 16: tyrannicae crudelitatis, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 2, 22.

excultus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. excolo.

* **ex-cŭnĕātus,** a, um, *adj.* [cuneus], *crowded out of the seats in the theatre; that can not get a seat,* App. Flor. p. 353, 37.

* **ex-cūrātus,** a, um, *Part.* [curo], *carefully attended to, taken good care of:* lepide excuratus incessisti, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 6: victus, *carefully provided, exquisite, choice,* id. Ps. 5, 1, 8.

ex-cūrio, āre, *v. a.* [curia], *to eject from the curia* or *from the senate* (ante-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 36, 30; 465, 27 ex conject.

ex-curro, cŭcurri (Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 12; Liv. 1, 15 et saep.; less freq. curri, Liv. 25, 30), cursum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neut.*, *to run out* or *forth, to hasten forwards.* **A.** Lit.: cum se excucurrisse illuc frustra sciverit, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 125: excurrat aliquis, qui hoc tantum mali filio suo nuntiet, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 67: mandavi utrique eorum, ut ante ad me excurrerent, ut tibi obviam prodire possem, id. Fam. 3, 7, 4: excurristi a Neapoli, Caes. ap. Prisc. p. 901 P.: dum panes et cetera in navem parantur, excurro in Pompeianum, *make an excursion,* Cic. Att. 10, 15, 4; so of a long journey: in Graeciam, id. ib. 14, 16, 3; of eagerness in applauding a speaker: proni atque succincti ad omnem clausulam non exsurgunt modo, verum etiam excurrunt, Quint. 2, 2, 12: in crucem, *to go to destruction, go to the devil,* Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 12: ad hominem Dei, Vulg 4 Reg. 4, 22.—**b.** In partic., milit. t. t., *to sally forth, to make an excursion* or *irruption:* sine signis omnibus portis, Liv. 29, 34, 11: in fines Romanos excucurrerunt populandi magis quam justi more belli, id. 1, 15, 1 Drak. *N. cr.:* Carthago excurrere ex Africa videbatur, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: excursurus cum valida manu fuerat, Just. 13, 5.—**2.** Transf., of inanim. or abstr. things. **a.** In gen., *to go forth, issue forth:* fons ex summo montis cacumine excurrens, Curt. 3, 1, 3; Pall. Nov. 15, 1: nec recisis qui a lateribus excurrant pampinis, *shoot forth,* Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 212: quorum animi spretis corporibus evolant atque excurrunt foras, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 114.—**b.** In partic. (α) Of localities, *to run out, project, extend:* ab intimo sinu paeninsula excurrit, Liv. 26, 42, 8: Sicania tribus excurrit in aequora linguis, Ov. M. 13, 724: promontorium in altum, Liv. 32, 23, 10 Drak.: dorsum montis in Persidem, Curt. 5, 3: promontorium per Creticum mare, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 32.—(β) In specifications of measure, *to be over and above, to exceed* (late Lat.; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 435): decem (auri pondo) et quod excurrit, *and something over,* Dig. 16, 3, 26: viginti et quod excurrit annorum pax, *of twenty years and upwards,* Veg. Mil. 1, 28. —**B.** Trop., *to run* or *spread out, to extend, display itself:* campus, in quo excurrere virtus posset, Cic. Mur. 8, 18: quid est, cur insistere orationem malint quam cum sententia pariter excurrere? qs. *to keep pace with,* id. Or. 51, 170: ne oratio excurrat longius, *to run out to too great length, be prolix,* id. de Or. 3, 49, 190: extra ordinem excurrens tractatio, Quint. 4, 3, 14: paeone dochmioque, quorum prior in quattuor, secundus in quinque (syllabas) excurrit, id. 9, 4, 79: praecoces germinationes, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 16: in hos quoque studiorum secessus excurrit, qs. *makes excursions,* Quint. 10, 5, 16: in pericula, Sen. Ben. 2, 34 *fin.:* quia in hoc tempus excurrit donationis eventus, quo, *extends,* Dig. 24, 1, 10: quaedam (in periodo) quasi decurtata ... productiora alia et quasi immoderatius excurrentia, *running out, stretched out* (the figure being taken from places which run out or project, v. above), Cic. Or. 53, 178.—(β) *To run out, end, terminate,* of verses: in quatuor syllabas, Quint. 9, 4, 79.—**II.** *Act.* (very rare). **A.** *To run through* a place; trop.: prope jam excurso spatio, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 6; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 210.—**B.** *To pass over, omit* something in speaking: a quo multa improbe sed venuste dicta, ne modum excedam, excurro, Sen. Contr. 5, 34 *med.*, p. 374 Bip.

ex-cursātio, ōnis, *f.* [curso], *a sally, onset:* crebrae, Val. Max. 2, 3, 3.

ex-cursātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. In milit. lang., *a skirmisher, scout,* Amm. 24, 1, 1.

excursio, ōnis, *f.* [excurro], *a running out* or *forth.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: status (oratoris) erectus et celsus: excursio moderata eaque rara, *a stepping forwards,* Cic. Or. 18, 59; so, nec vultu nec manu nec excursionibus nimius, Quint. 1, 11, 3: an intentione rei familiaris obeundae crebris excursionibus avocaris? *excursions,* Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 2: longinquae aut breves, Dig. 33, 1, 13 *fin.*—**B.** In partic., milit. t. t., *a sally, onset, attack; an excursion, inroad, invasion:* crebras ex oppido excursiones faciebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 30, 1: copiae, quibus fines suos ab excursionibus hostium et latrociniis tueretur, Cic. Deiot. 8, 22: equitatus, id. de Imp. Pomp. 6, 16: via excursionibus barbarorum infesta, id. Prov. Cons. 2, 4; cf.: oram maris infestam regiae naves excursionibus crebris faciebant, Liv. 37, 14, 3; 30, 11, 6; 30, 8, 4; 37, 38, 9 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: relinquendae erunt vacuae tabellae, in quibus libera adiciendo sit excursio, *free room* or *play for insertions,* Quint. 10, 3, 32: ne qua ex ea narratione fiat excursio, *digression,* id. 4, 2, 103.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to I. B.), *outset, commencement* of a speech: sed haec fuerit nobis, tamquam levis armaturae, prima orationis excursio, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 26: prooemium, proxima huic narratio: propositio post hanc, vel ut quibusdam placuit, excursio, Quint. 2, 13, 1.

excurso, āre, 1, *v. n.* [*freq.* of excurro], *to break forth repeatedly, to make frequent sallies* or *incursions:* ubi plures innumeris videt excursare latebris, Stat. Th. 2, 550.

excursor, ōris, *m.* [excurro, I. A. b.]. **I.** *A skirmisher, scout, spy:* paratissimus pro nobis, Val. Max. 7, 3, 7: istius excursor et emissarius, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 22.—**B.** Transf.: excursores venti habentur, qui directo spiritu proflant, App. de Mundo, p. 62, 20 (p. 259 Bip.).—**II.** In gen., i. q. cursor, Inscr. ap. Don 315, 7.

1. excursus, a, um, *Part.*, from excurro.

2. excursus, ūs, *m.* [excurro], *a running out* or *forth* (rare; not in Cic.; cf. excursio). **I.** Lit.: excursusque breves tentant (apes), *excursions,* Verg G. 4, 194: avium, Sol. 20, 3; cf. the outflow of water, Plin. Ep 4, 30, 8.—**2.** In partic., in milit. lang. (like excursio, I. B.), *a sally, charge, onset, attack; an inroad, invasion:* excursus militum, *Caes. B. C. 3, 92, 2: rari, Tac. G. 30: subiti, id. Agr. 20: navigiorum, Auct. B. Alex. 19, 2.—**B.** Transf., of localities, *a projecting, projection:* promontorium vasto excursu, Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 6: ad Pyrenaei montis excursum, id. 4, 17, 31, § 105.—**II.** Trop., *a digression* in speaking: hae (egressiones) per totam causam varios habent excursus, ut laus hominum locorumque, etc., Quint. 4, 3, 12; opp. opus ipsum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 43.

excūsābĭlis (**excuss-**), e, *adj.* [excuso], *that may be excused, excusable* (very rare; not in Cic.): delicti pars, Ov. P. 1, 7, 41.—*Comp.:* error, Val. Max. 8, 11, 4.—*Adv.:* **excūsābĭlĭter,** *excusably,* Alcim. Avit. Homil. Fragm. 2.—*Comp.:* excusabilius peccat, Aug. Trin. 17, 15 *fin.*

* **excūsābundus** (**excuss-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *excusing himself,* App. Mag. p 324, 14.

* **excūsāmentum,** i, *n.* [id.], *an excuse:* admissi, Mart. Cap. 8, § 807.

excūsātē (**excuss-**), *adv.*, *without blame;* v. excuso, *P. a. fin.*

excūsātio (**excuss-**), ōnis, *f.* [excuso], *an excusing, excuse* (freq. and class.); constr. with *obj.* or *subj. gen.*, *absol.*, with *cur, quominus,* etc. (α) With *gen. obj.:* peccati, Cic. Lael. 11, 37: intermissionis litterarum, id. Fam. 16, 25: valent apud me excusationes injuriae tuae, id. Sull. 16, 47.—(β) With *gen. subj.:* pauci ejusdem generis addit cum excusatione Pompeii conjuncta (shortly before: velle Pompeium se Caesari purgatum), Caes. B. C. 1, 8, 4.—With both constructions: excusatio Ser. Sulpicii legationis obeundae, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 8.—(γ) With a *causal gen.* (freq.): hic dies summa'st apud me inopiae excusatio, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 31: excusatio vel pietatis, vel necessitatis, vel aetatis, Cic. Cael. 1, 2; cf. adolescentiae, id. ib. 18, 43: me neque honoris neque aetatis excusatio vindicat a labore, id. Sull. 9, 26: aetatis, Caes. B. C. 1, 85, 9: valetudinis, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: oculorum, id. de Or. 2, 68, 275

familiaris funeris, id. Rab. Perd. 3, 8: amicitiae, id. Lael. 12, 43: necessitatis, id. Rab. Post. 10, 27: summae stultitiae, id. Caecin. 11, 30 et saep.—(δ) *Absol.:* turpis enim excusatio est si quis contra rem publicam se amici causa fecisse fateatur, Cic. Lael. 12, 40: illa perfugia, quae sumunt sibi ad excusationem, id. Rep. 1, 5: (Sappho) dat tibi justam excusationem, id. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 126: libenter Caesar petentibus Aeduis dat veniam excusationemque accipit, Caes. B. G. 6, 4, 3: triduum disputationibus excusationibusque extrahitur, id. B. C. 1, 33, 3 et saep.—(ε) With *cur* and *quominus:* accipio excusationem tuam, qua usus es, cur, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 1: nemini civi ullam, quominus adesset, satis justam excusationem esse visam, id. Pis. 15, 36.—(ζ) With *acc.* and *inf.:* habent excusationem legitimam, exsilii causa solum vertisse nec esse postea restitutos, id. Phil. 5, 5, 14.—(η) With *kindr. accus.:* ad excusandas excusationes in peccatis, Vulg. Psa. 140, 4.—**II.** Transf., *a being excused, a release, discharge* from any thing (post-class.): tria onera tutelarum dant excusationem, Dig. 27, 1 (De excusationibus), 3; cf.: omnibus excusatio a tutela competit, ib. 5 et saep. (vid. the whole title).

excūsātĭuncŭla, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of excusatio], *a trifling excuse,* Salv. adv. Avar. 5, 2.

excūsātor (excuss-), ōris, *m.* [excuso], *one who excuses* (late Lat.): deorum, Aug. Civ. D. 3, 20: tuus, id. Serm. 3, 3 al.

excūsātus (excuss-), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from excuso.

ex-cūso (excuss-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [causa; cf. accuso, from ad-causa; qs. to release from a charge, to free from blame; hence], *to excuse* a person or thing. **I.** Lit. (α) With a personal object, aliquem alicui: Atticae meae velim me ita excuses, ut omnem culpam in te transferas, Cic. Att. 15, 28; cf.: aliquem alicui per litteras, id. Fam. 11, 15, 1; and: his omnibus me vehementer excusatum volo, id. Verr. 2, 1, 40, § 103.—With *quod:* Titium excusavit Vespa Terentius, quod eum brachium fregisse diceret, id. de Or. 2, 62, 253: Libo excusat Bibulum, quod is, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 16, 3: primum me tibi excuso in eo ipso, in quo te accuso, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1: se de aliqua re, Caes. B. G. 4, 22, 1: de me excusando apud Apuleium, dederam ad te litteras, Cic. Att. 12, 14, 1: se alicui, Plaut. As. 4, 2, 4; Quint. 4, 1, 75 et saep.—In *pass.:* cura, ut excuser morbi causa in dies singulos, Cic. Att. 12, 13, 2: si citatus judex non responderit excuseturque Areopagites esse, etc., *excuses himself as being,* etc., id. Phil. 5, 5, 14: dixi, cur excusatus abirem, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 7: apud Appuleium in dies ut excuser videbis, Cic. Att. 12, 15, 1: me excusatum esse apud Appuleium a Laterense, id. ib. 12, 17, 1.—(β) With inanim. or abstr. objects, *to excuse, apologize for:* Varroni memineris excusare tarditatem litterarum mearum, Cic. Att. 15, 26 *fin.:* habitum permutatum, Quint. 3, 7, 6: palliolum, fascias, etc. (sola valetudo), id. 11, 3, 144: commentarios, id. 10, 7, 31: missos ignes, Ov. M. 2, 397; dolorem, id. ib. 4, 256: toros, Stat. Th. 2, 256: reditum Agrippinae ob imminentem partum et hiemem, *her not returning,* Tac. A. 1, 44.

II. Transf. **A.** Aliquid (alicui), i. q. se propter aliquid, *to allege in excuse, to plead as an excuse, to excuse one's self with.* (α) With *acc.:* propinquitatem excusavit, Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 1: morbum, id. ib. 9, 4, 8: inopiam (with calamitatem queri), Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 3: valetudinem, Liv. 6, 22 *fin.:* imbecillitatem, Suet. Tib. 6: vires, Ov. M. 14, 462: diversa, Tac. A. 3, 11 et saep.: ille Philippo Excusare laborem et mercenaria vincla, Quod non mane domum venisset, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 67: dictatorem se apud patres excusare solitum, Liv. 6, 39, 4: aliquid apud aliquem, Curt. 5, 10, 8; Suet. Tib. 68.—*Pass.:* quae apud Vitellium excusanda erant, Tac. H. 2, 85: excusata necessitas praesentium, id. ib. 1, 78: excusata rei familiaris mediocritate, Suet. Aug. 101: excusatus languor faucium, propter quem non adesset, id. Ner. 41 et saep.—(β) With an *object-clause:* si prehensi sumus, excusemus, ebrios Nos fecisse, etc., Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 19 (but in id. Merc. 2, 3, 126, the correct reading is incusato, v. Ritschl ad h. l.): excusanti, minus datum ad occultandam facinoris invidiam, Suet. Ner. 33; id. Aug. 69.—**B.** Aliquem ab aliqua re, aliqua re, or alicui rei, *to excuse, absolve* one from any thing; *to discharge, dispense with* one (post-Aug.): a coepta (tutela) excusari, Dig. 27, 1, 11: collegarum filiorum tutela excusari, ib. 9; cf. Ambros. in Psa. 1, § 46: cui excusari mallet, Tac. A. 1, 12; Vulg. Luc. 14, 19. But (class.): se de aliqua re: legati venerunt, qui se de superioris temporis consilio excusarent, quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 22, 1.—**C.** Se ab aliqua re, *to shelter, protect* one's self from any thing (post-class.): ut invicem se a calore excusent (plantae), Pall. Nov. 7, 2.—Hence, **D.** Aliquid aliqua re, *to compensate, atone for* any thing (post-Aug. and rare): nefas armis, Claud. de Bell. Get. 562; Stat. Th. 6, 44; Plin. Pan. 32, 4. — Hence,

excūsātus, a, um, *P. a., excused* (post-Aug. and rare): hoc et ego excusatior, si forte sum lapsus, et tu dignior laude, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 11; 4, 5, 4: excusatissimus essem, etiamsi, etc., Sen. Const. Sap. 29. — *Adv.:*

excūsātē, *without blame, excusably:* fieri id videtur excusate, Quint. 2, 1, 13.—*Comp.:* quod exoratus excusatius facies, Plin. Ep. 9, 21, 3; Tac. A. 3, 68; Just. 32, 2.

* **excūsor,** ōris, *m.* [excudo], *a coppersmith, a smith,* the Gr. χαλκευτής, Quint. 2, 21, 10.

excussābĭlis, etc., v. excusabilis, etc.

* **excusse,** *adv.,* v. excutio, *P. a. fin.*

excussio, ōnis, *f.* [excutio], *a shaking down:* oleae, Vulg. Isa. 17, 6.

excussōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that serves for shaking out:* cribra e lino, *bolting-sieves,* Plin. 18, 11, 28, § 108.

1. excussus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from excutio.

* **2. excussus,** ūs, *m.* [excutio], *a beating out, beating,* Prud. στεφ. 5, 226.

excūsus, a, um, *Part.,* from excudo.

ex-cŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3 (archaic *perf. subj.* excussit, for excusserit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 16), *v. a.* [quatio], *to shake out* or *off, to cast out, drive out, to send forth* (class., esp. in the trop. sense). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: posse ex his (litteris) in terram excussis annales Ennii, ut deinceps legi possint, effici, *shaken out,* Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 94: equus excussit equitem, *threw off,* Liv. 8, 7, 10: excussus equo, Verg. A. 11, 640: excussus curru, id. ib. 10, 590; Suet. Caes. 37; Curt. 3, 11; cf.: lectis excussit utrumque, Hor. S. 2, 6, 112: gubernatorem in mare e puppi, Curt. 4, 4 *med.;* cf. also: ancora ictu ipso excussa e nave sua, Liv. 37, 30, 9: lapide clavum, *to knock off,* Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 10: pulvis digitis excutiendus erit, Ov. A. A. 1, 150: poculum e manibus, Pers. 3, 101: ignem de crinibus, *to shake off,* Ov. M. 12, 281: rem de manu alicujus, *to strike out,* Dig. 47, 2, 53, § 13: Pelion subjectā Ossā (Juppiter), Ov. M. 1, 155: poma venti, *to cast down, shake down,* id. ib. 14, 764 et saep.: ne nucifrangibula (i. e. dentes) excussit ex malis meis, *to knock out,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 16; cf.: cerebrum alicui, id. Capt. 3, 4, 69; id. Aul. 2, 1, 29: oculum alicui cyatho, verberibus, id. Pers. 5, 2, 16; Suet. Tib. 53; cf.: oculo excusso, id. Caes. 68: ipso cum domino calce omnes excutiamus, *to drive out* or *forth,* Lucil. ap. Non. 298, 33: Teucros vallo, Verg. A. 9, 68: hostem oppidis et regionibus, Flor. 2, 6, 42: ab obsidione Nolae urbis (with pellere a Campania), id. ib. 29: feras cubilibus, *to scare, rouse up,* Plin. Pan. 81, 1: si flava excutitur Chloë, *be shaken off, cast off,* Hor. C. 3, 9, 19: (viros) excussos patriā infesta sequi, Verg. A. 7, 299: ut me excutiam atque egrediar domo, *take myself off, decamp,* Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 20: quartanas, *to drive away,* Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 56 et saep.: (leo) gaudet comantes Excutiens cervice toros, *shaking about, shaking,* Verg. A. 12, 7; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 71: caesariem, Ov. M. 4, 492: pennas, id. ib. 6, 703: habenas, id. ib. 5, 404; cf.: nares inflare et movere . . . et pulso subito spiritu excutere, etc., *to blow up, dilate,* Quint. 11, 3, 80: se (gallinae edito ovo), Plin. 10, 41, 57, § 116: tela, *to hurl, discharge,* Tac. A. 2, 20; cf. Curt. 8, 13: *fulmen in Thebas,* Stat. Th. 10, 69: excussaque brachia jacto, *tossed,* Ov. M. 5, 596; id. H. 18, 189: (aër) Excussit calidum flammis velocibus ignem, *sends out, produces,* Lucr. 6, 688; cf. id. 6, 161: largum imbrem (procellae), Curt. 4, 7: lacrimas alicui, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 59; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 15: vomitum alicui, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 15: sudorem, Nep. Eum. 5 et saep.—Transf.: excutior somno, *I am roused from sleep,* Verg. A. 2, 302; Ov. H. 13, 111; Hor. S. 2, 6, 112.—**B.** In partic., *to shake out, shake.* **1.** Esp. a garment, to free it from dust: vexatam solo vestem, Petr. 128, 4; Vulg. Act. 18, 6; cf.: excutere de pulvere, *shake yourself,* Vulg. Isa. 52, 2; and: pulverem de pedibus, id. Matt. 10, 14.—**2.** *To stir, move* any thing to see under it; and hence, *to search, examine a* person: *St.* Di me perdant, si ego tui quicquam abstuli. *Eu.* Agedum, excutedum pallium, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 19; so, culcitisque et stragulis praetentatis et excussis, Suet. Claud. 35.—With personal objects: excutiuntur tabellarii, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 4; cf.: verum (porcellam) ut subesse pallio contenderent Et excuti juberent, Phaedr. 5, 5, 19: non excutio te, si quid forte ferri habuisti: non scrutor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to shake out* or *off, force away,* etc.: omnes istorum delicias, omnes ineptias, *to shake off, discard,* Cic. Cael. 28, 67: noli aculeos orationis meae, qui reconditi sunt, excussos arbitrari, *plucked out, removed,* id. Sull. 16, 47: omnia ista nobis studia de manibus excutiuntur, *are torn, wrested from our hands,* id. Mur. 14, 30; cf.: hanc excutere opinionem mihimet volui radicitus, id. Tusc. 1, 46, 111: severitatem veterem, id. Fam. 9, 10, 2; cf. also: excutient tibi istam verborum jactationem, id. Sull. 8, 24: excute corde metum, *remove, banish,* Ov. M. 3, 689: diros amores, id. ib. 10, 426: orbem paci excutere, *to banish peace from the world,* Luc. 1, 69: omnis quae erat conceptae mentis intentio mora et interdum iracundia excutitur, Quint. 10, 3, 20: quem (Senecam) non equidem omnino conabar excutere, id. 10, 1, 126: aliena negotia curo, excussus propriis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 20: dummodo risum excutiat sibi, *can raise, produce,* id. ib. 1, 4, 35.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to I. B.), *to search, examine, inspect, investigate:* explicando excutiendoque verbo, Cic. Part. Or. 36, 134; cf.: pervulgata atque in manibus jactata et excussa, qs. *shaken out,* i. e. *examined,* id. Mur. 12. 26: illud excutiendum est, ut sciatur quid sit carere, id. Tusc. 1, 36, 88: quae fere omnia Cicero in crimine veneficii excutit, Quint. 5, 7, 37; 12, 8, 13: totum locum, id. 5, 7, 6: aut conjecturā excutiuntur, an vera sint, etc., id. 5, 13, 19 et saep.—Hence, **excussus,** a, um, *P. a., stretched out, extended, stiff* (post-Aug. and rare): interest, utrum tela excusso lacerto torqueantur, an remissa manu effluant, Sen. Ben. 2, 6; so, lacerto, Ov. H. 4, 43: palma excussissima, Petr. 95.—*Adv.:* **excussē,** *strongly, violently:* mittere pilam (with rigide, opp. languidius), Sen. Ben. 2, 17, 4.

‡ **exdĕcĭmāta,** v. edecimo.

Exdemeticus, i, *m., the title of a satire by Varro,* Gell. 19, 8, 17.

‡ **exdīco,** ĕre, v. edico *init.*

ex-dorsŭo or **-dorso,** āre, *v. a.* [dorsum; lit., to deprive of the back; hence, in partic.], of fishes, *to take out the backbone, to bone* (ante- and post-class.): congrum, muraenam exdorsua, quantum potes, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 2: pisces (with desquamare), App. Mag. p. 301, 3; cf.: exdorsuare, dorso nudare, Non. 17, 29: exdorsua dorsum confringe; alii, exime, Paul. ex Fest. p. 79, 12 Müll.

‡ **exdūtae** exuviae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 80, 2 Müll.

ex-dŭumvĭr, iri, *m., one who has been a duumvir,* August. Ep. 88.

exĕbĕnus, i, *f.,* = ἐξέβενος, *a precious stone of a shining white,* Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 159.

exĕco, exĕcror, exĕcūtio, exĕquor, etc., v. exsec., exsequ., etc.

ex-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum (exessum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 5), 3 (archaic *praes. subj.* exedint, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 32. Post-class. form of *the praes. ind.* exedit, *for* exest, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 10; Seren. Sammon. 7), *v. a., to eat up, devour, consume* (class.). **I.** Lit.: intestina, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 32: frumentum quod curculiones exesse incipiunt, Varr. R. R. 1,

63, 1; Col. 1, 6, 16: serpens, qui jecur ejus exesset, Hyg. Fab. 55.—Proverb.: tute hoc intristi; tibi omne est exedendum, *as you have cooked, so you must eat*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 4; cf.: tibi quod intristi, exedendum est, Aus. Idyll. Prooem. 5.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to eat up, consume, destroy:* deus id eripiet, vis aliqua conficiet aut exedet, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: exesa scabra rubigine pila, Verg. G. 1, 495: flammeus ardor Silvas exederat, Lucr. 5, 1253: molem (undae), Curt. 4, 2: apparebat epigramma exesis posterioribus partibus versiculorum, dimidiatis fere, *effaced by time*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: multa monumenta vetustas exederat, Curt. 3, 4: exesae arboris antrum, *rotten, hollow*, Verg. G. 4, 44: dens exesus, Cels. 7, 12: exesa vis luminis, *consumed*, Tac. H. 4, 81: urbem nefandis odiis, *to destroy*, Verg. A. 5, 785: rem publicam, Tac. A. 2, 27: quid te futurum censes, quem assidue exedent, i. e. *devour, consume thy property*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 53. —**II.** Trop., *to consume, prey upon, corrode:* aegritudo exest animum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 27; cf.: accedunt aegritudines, molestiae, maerores, qui exedunt animos, id. Fin. 1, 18, 59; 1, 16, 51: illi beati, quos nullae aegritudines exedunt, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: maestas exedit cura medullas, Cat. 66, 23 et saep.: exspectando exedor miser atque exenteror, Plaut. Ep. 3, 1, 1.

† **exĕdra**, ae, *f.*, = ἐξέδρα, *a hall furnished with seats, a hall for conversing* or *disputing in.* **I.** Prop.: exedrae spatiosae, habentes sedes, in quibus philosophi, rhetores, reliquique... sedentes disputare possint, Vitr. 5, 11, 2; 7, 9; Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 17; id. N. D. 1, 6, 15; id. Fin. 5, 2, 4; Quint. 10, 1, 89; Dig. 9, 3, 5; Vulg. Jer. 35, 2 al. (v. Becker's Gallus, London ed. p. 262).—**II.** Transf., *an aviary*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 8.

† **exĕdrĭum**, ii, *n.*, = ἐξέδριον, *a sitting-room, parlor*, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3.

exĕdum, i, *n.*, *a plant otherwise unknown*, Plin. 24, 19, 115, § 175.

* **ex-ēdūrātus**, a, um, *Part.* [edurus], *deprived of hardness:* exuviae (with mollitae and evigoratae), Tert. Pall. 4.

exēgētice, es, *f.*, = ἐξηγητική, *the art of interpretation, exegesis*, Diom. 2, p. 421 P.

exemplar, āris, (exemplare, is, Lucr. 2, 124, v. Lachm. ad h. l.), *n.* [exemplum]. **I.** *A transcript, copy.* **A.** Prop.: tibi earum (litterarum) exemplar misi, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 6; Cic. Att. 4, 5, 1: liber in exemplaria transcriptus mille, Plin. Ep. 4, 7, 2; Gell. 7, 20, 6: testamenti, Plin. Ep. 10, 75, 4: tabulae exemplar, quod apographon vocant, *a copy*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 125: epistolae, Vulg. 1 Esdr. 4, 11 al.—**B.** Trop., *an image, likeness, impression:* verum amicum qui intuetur, tamquam exemplar aliquod intuetur sui, Cic. Lael. 7, 23: sunt et alia ingenii ejus exemplaria, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 74.—**II.** *A pattern, model, exemplar, original, an example* (class.): eam speciem, quae semper est eadem, intuebitur, atque id sibi proponet exemplar... videndum, utrum sit imitatus exemplar, etc. (corresp. to exemplum), Cic. Univ. 2; cf.: ad imitandum mihi propositum exemplar illud est (corresp. to exemplum), id. Mur. 31, 66: utile proposuit nobis exemplar Ulixen, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 18: reliqui disseruerunt, sine ullo certo exemplari formaque rei publicae, Cic. Rep. 2, 11: M. Catoni, quo omnes, qui iisdem rebus studemus, quasi exemplari ad industriam virtutemque ducimur, id. ib. 1, 1: Falcula exemplar antiquae religionis, id. Caecin. 10, 28; so, vitae prioris, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 7; cf.: Cornuto quid in omni genere ad exemplar antiquitatis expressius? id. ib. 5, 15, 3: dumtaxat, rerum magnarum parva potest res Exemplare dare, Lucr. 2, 124: respicere exemplar vitae morumque, Hor. A. P. 317: decipit exemplar vitiis imitabile, etc., id. Ep. 1, 19, 17: Plautus ad exemplar Siculi properare Epicharmi, id. ib. 2, 1, 58: si ad exemplar primi libri bellum Siculum perscripsisset, Quint. 10, 1, 89; Tac. A. 15, 23: adulatorii dedecoris apud posteros, id. ib. 6, 32: quas (epulas) a Tigellino paratas ut exemplar referam, ne, etc., *example*, id. ib. 15, 37: fac secundum exemplar, Vulg. Exod. 25, 40: juxta exemplar, id. ib. 26, 30. —In *plur.:* vos exemplaria Graeca Nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurnâ, *models*, Hor. A. P. 268.

exemplāre, is, v. exemplar *init.*

exemplāris, e, *adj.* [exemplum]. **I.** *That serves as a pattern* or *example, exemplary* (late Lat.): virtutes, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8, 5.—**II.** *Subst.:* **exemplāres**, ium, *m.* (i. e. libri), *copies* (for the usual exemplaria), Tac. H. 4, 25; Fronto Ep. ad Anton. 2, 5.

exemplārĭum, ii, *n.* [exemplar], post-class. for exemplar (cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 82). **I.** *A copy:* binae tabulae testamenti eodem tempore exemplarii causa scriptae, Dig. 31, 47; Hier. adv. Helv. 8.—**II.** *A model, pattern, original*, Arn. 6, 198; Schol. Lucan. 9, 563.

* **exemplātus**, a, um, *adj.* [exemplum], *copied, transcribed:* libellus, Sid. Ep. 4, 16.

exemplo, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to adduce as an example*, August. Ep. 149.

exemplum, i, *n.* [eximo], orig., what is taken out as a sample (cf. eximius, from eximo), *a sample.* **I.** Prop. (cf. exemplar, specimen): purpurae, tritici, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9.—Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** *An imitation, image, portrait* taken from something; *a draught, transcript, copy.* **1.** Hic quoque exemplum reliquit, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 56; cf.: o Apella, o Zeuxis pictor, Cur numero estis mortui? hinc exemplum ut pingeretis: Nam alios pictores nihil moror hujusmodi tractare exempla, id. Poen. 5, 4, 102 sq.; and in a pun with the follg. signif. under B.: *Th.* Exempla edepol faciam ego in te. *Tr.* Quia placeo, exemplum expetis, id. Most. 5, 1, 67: aedes probant: sibi quisque Inde exemplum expetunt, *a sketch, draught*, id. ib. 1, 2, 21; cf. id. ib. 3, 2, 75 sq.: Pompeii litterarum ad consulem exemplum attulit: Litterae mihi a L. Domitio allatae sunt: earum exemplum infra scripsi... Deinde supposuit exemplum epistolae Domitii, quod ego ad te pridie miseram, *a transcript, copy*, Cic. Att. 8, 6, 1 sq.; 8, 11, 6; 7, 23, 3; id. Fam. 9, 26, 3; Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 23 al.—**2.** *An equal, parallel:* clarissimum Homeri inluxit ingenium, sine exemplo maximum, Vell. 1, 5, 1.—**B.** A sample for imitation, instruction, proof, *a pattern, model, original, example, precedent, case* (the predominant meaning of the word). **1.** In gen.: ut mutum in simulacrum ex animali exemplo veritas transferatur, *from a living model, original*, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 2; cf.: feruntur enim ex optimis naturae et veritatis exemplis, id. Off. 3, 17, 69: propones illi exempla ad imitandum, id. Phil. 10, 2, 5; cf.: habere exemplum ad imitandum (corresp. to exemplar), id. Mur. 31, 66; and: nostris exemplo fuit ad imitandum, Suet. Gramm. 2: exposita ad exemplum nostra re publica, Cic. Rep. 1, 46 *fin.;* cf. id. ib. 2, 31 *fin.:* loquimur de iis amicis, qui ante oculos sunt... Ex hoc numero nobis exempla sumenda sunt, id. Lael. 11, 38: aliquem ex barbatis illis exemplum imperii veteris, imaginem antiquitatis, id. Sest. 8, 19: a sapiente petitur exemplum, id. Off. 3, 4, 16: exemplum a me petere, Liv. 7, 32, 12: ab eodem Pompeio omnium rerum egregiarum exempla sumantur, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 15, 44: ab se ipso exemplum capi posse, Liv. 1, 49, 2; cf.: cum et ipse sis quasi unicum exemplum antiquae probitatis et fidei, Cic. Rep. 3, 5: quod in juventute habemus illustrius exemplum veteris sanctitatis? id. Phil. 3, 6, 15: innocentiae, id. de Or. 1, 53, 229: qua in muliere etiam nunc quasi exempli causa vestigia antiqui officii remanent, *as a pattern, example*, id. Rosc. Am. 10, 27 (cf. infra, 2.): eum virum, unde pudoris pudicitiaeque exempla peterentur, id. Deiot. 10, 28: firmare animum constantibus exemplis (for constantiae), Tac. A. 16, 35; cf.: exemplum modestum, id. H. 2, 64: vitiosi principes plus exemplo quam peccato nocent, *by their example*, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: (Tullus Hostilius) de imperio suo, exemplo Pompilii, populum consuluit curiatim, id. Rep. 2, 17: quod autem exemplo nostrae civitatis usus sum, etc., id. ib. 2, 39: atrox videbatur Appi sententia; rursus Vergini Larciique exemplo haud salubres, i. e. *judged by the precedent*, Liv. 2, 30 *init.:* divinare morientes etiam illo exemplo confirmat Posidonius, quo affert, etc., *by that example, that case*, Cic. Div. 1, 30, 64; id. Inv. 1, 30, 49; cf.: hinc illa et apud Graecos exempla... levitatis Atheniensium crudelitatisque in amplissimos cives exempla, id. Rep. 1, 3: datum in omnes provincias exemplum, Tac. A. 1, 78; so, dare exemplum, *to set the example*, id. ib. 4, 50: tertia legio exemplum ceteris praebuit, id. H. 2, 85; 4, 52; Val. Max. 3, 6, 5.—**2.** Esp. in phrase: exempli causâ or gratiâ, *for instance, for an example* (cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 437): exempli causa paucos nominavi, *for example's sake*, Cic. Phil. 13, 2, 2; cf.: quia in alicujus libris exempli causa id nomen invenerant, putarunt, etc., id. Mur. 12, 27; id. Inv. 1, 37, 66: haec exempli gratia sufficient, Quint. 9, 2, 56; cf.: pauca exempli gratia ponam, id. 6, 5, 6; 5, 10, 110; cf.: ex quibus in exemplum pauca subjeci, Suet. Tib. 21 et saep.: venit in exemplum furor, *teaches*, Ov. F. 4, 243; cf. Just. 23, 3.—**3.** In partic., *a warning example, an example, warning, punishment* (rare): exemplum statuite in me, ut adolescentuli vobis placere studeant potius quam sibi, Ter. Heaut. prol. 51; cf.: quibus liberi sunt, statuite exemplum, quantae poenae in civitate sint hominibus istiusmodi comparatae, Auct. Her. 4, 35, 47: simile in superiore parte provinciae edere exemplum severitatis tuae, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5; cf. Tac. A. 3, 36 *fin.;* so, edere exempla in aliquem, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 21; Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 12; Liv. 29, 27, 4: ut ne viderem, quae futura exempla dicunt in eum indigna, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 24: habet aliquid ex iniquo omne magnum exemplum, Tac. A. 14, 44: meritum quidem novissima exempla Mithridatem, i. e. *the punishment of death*, id. ib. 12, 20: esse in exemplo, *to serve as a warning*, Ov. M. 9, 454; cf. Vulg. Judae, 7 al.: exemplo supplicii reliquos deterrere, Hirt B. G. 8, 44, 1.—**4.** Law t. t., *a precedent:* ad exemplum trahere, Just. Inst. 1, 2, 6: alicui sine exemplo subvenire, id. ib.—**C.** *A way, manner, kind, nature:* multi more isto atque exemplo vivunt, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 11; cf.: negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Caes. B. G. 1, 8, 3: uno exemplo ne omnes vitam viverent, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 132: istoc exemplo, id. ib. 2, 4, 6: quot me exemplis ludificatust, id. Ep. 5, 2, 6: eodem exemplo, quo, Liv. 31, 12, 3: ad hoc exemplum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 6: quod ad exemplum, id. Trin. 4, 2, 76 et saep.—Hence often of *methods* or *examples* of punishment (cf. 3. supra): quando ego te exemplis pessumis cruciavero, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 33: omnibus exemplis crucior, id. Bacch. 5, 1, 6; cf. id. Most. 1, 3, 35; 55; 5, 1, 67.—Freq. of the *tenor, purport, contents* of a letter, etc.: litterae uno exemplo, i. e. *of the same tenor*, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 1; 10, 5, 1: scribere bis eodem exemplo, id. ib. 9, 16, 1: testamentum duplex... sed eodem exemplo, Suet. Tib. 76: Capua litterae sunt allatae hoc exemplo: Pompeius mare transiit, etc., Cic. Att 9, 6, 3: (litterarum) exemplum componere, id. Agr. 2, 20, 53; Suet. Calig. 55.

exemptĭlis, e, *adj.* [eximo], *that may be taken out, removable* (post-Aug. and very rare): perticae, Col. 8, 11, 4: margarita, lapides, Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 11.

exemptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *a taking out, removing* (not in Cic. or Caes.): alvi (apiarii), Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 34; cf. favorum, Col. 3, 18, 5: cretae, Dig 19, 5, 16.—**II.** In jurid. Lat., *a detention* of a person summoned before court, Dig. 2, 7, 5; cf. ib. 4.

* **exemptor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who takes out* any thing, esp. *stone, a quarryman*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 125.

1. exemptus, a, um, *Part.*, from eximo.

* **2. exemptus**, ūs, *m.* [eximo], *a taking out* or *away:* cuneorum (opp. adjectus), Vitr. 9, 8, 6.

exĕnia, ōrum, *n.* [collat. form of xenia, with *e* prosth.; cf. xenium; v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 286 *fin.*]: munera non solum pecunia est,... non solum exenia sunt, August. in Psa. 25; Enarr. 2, 13; P. Diac. Vit. Greg. 24.

† **exentĕro**, v. exintero.

ex-ĕo, ii (rarely ivi, Gell. 12, 12, 3; Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 50; *perf.* exit, for exiit, id. Ps. 2, 4, 40; Verg. A. 2, 497), itum, ire (*fut.*

exibo, but exies, exiet, Sen. Ep. 113, 20; id. Apocol. 3, 1 al.; exiet for exibit, Tert. adv. Jud. 13; Vulg. Matt. 2. 6; 5, 26 al.; perh. also in Hor. C. 4, 4, 65; acc. to some MSS. al. evenit; v. Orell. ad h. l.), v. n. and a. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to go out* or *forth*, *to go away*, *depart*. **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: dum intro eo atque exeo, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 43: jam ad te exeo, id. Bacch. 4, 6, 24; 4, 9, 129: foras, id. Cas. 5, 2, 51; cf. id. Rud. 2, 2, 2: ex urbe, id. Am. 1, 3, 35: ex urbe, oppido, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 2; Caes. B. G. 2, 33, 1: e patria, Cic. Pis. 14, 33: e finibus suis, Caes. B. G. 1, 5, 1: clam ex castris, id. ib. 7, 20, 10: ab aliquo, *from one's house*, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 7 (v. ab, I. a.): ab urbe, *away from*, Liv. 10, 37, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.; 21, 13, 7; 23, 18, 14; al. a villa sua, Quint. 6, 3, 49: de triclinio, de cubiculo, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 263: de balneis, id. de Or. 2, 55, 223: de navi, id. Att. 2, 7, 4: (cornix) a cauda de ovo, *tail first*, Plin. 10, 16, 18, § 38: portâ, Plaut. Mil. 5, 39: domo, Cic. Rep. 1, 12; cf.: erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent, i. e. *withdraw from*, *leave their country*, Caes. B. G. 1, 6, 1; so, domo, id. ib. 1, 12, 5; 1, 29, 1: castris, id. B. C. 1, 69, 3: in solitudinem, *to withdraw*, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118: in alias domos tamquam in colonias, id. ib. 1, 17, 54: in provinciam, Caes. B. G. 1, 33, 4: in terram, i. e. *to land*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 433: in luminis oras, i. e. *to be born*, Lucr. 1, 170: ad aliquem, i. e. *to go from home to visit a person*, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 6 et saep.—Prov.: exeat aulâ, qui vult esse pius, Luc. 8, 493.—Poet., with *inf.*: exierant dare veris opes, Stat. Ach. 1, 288.—Of inanim. or abstr. subjects: cum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 3; so, sors, Hor. C. 2, 3, 27; cf.: cujus nomen exisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 127: nummi, qui per simulationem ab isto exierant, id. ib. 2, 2, 25, § 61: per septem portus in maris exit aquas (Nilus), *flows out*, *empties*, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 10: septem aquis (Ister), Val. Fl. 8, 187: populo albae folia vetustiora in angulos exeunt, *terminate*, Plin. 16, 23, 35, § 86: color in florem heliotropii, id. 37, 6, 22, § 83; cf.: masculina nomina in A atque S litteras, *to end*, *terminate*, Quint. 1, 5, 61.—*Pass. impers.*: uti inde exiri possit, Cato, R. R. 1, 2: crepuit ostium: exitur foras, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 15: in Velabro, qua in Novam viam exitur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 24 Müll.—**2.** In partic. **a.** In milit. lang., *to move out*, *march out*: milites, qui de tertia vigilia exissent, Caes. B. C. 1, 64 *fin.*: ut paludati (praetores) exeant, *depart for the battle-field*, id. ib. 1, 6, 6: ad pugnam, Liv. 44, 39, 2; Verg. G. 4, 67: ex Italia ad bellum civile, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 3 et saep.—*Pass. impers.*: non posse clam exiri, Caes. B. C. 1, 67, 2: postquam exitum est maximâ copiâ, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 64.—**b.** In jurid. Lat.: potestate, de or a potestate alicujus, *to get out of any one's power* (potestas), *to be emancipated*, *become free*, Dig. 37, 4, 1, § 6; 62; 28, 6, 3 et saep. (cf. B. 1. infra).—**c.** De vita, *to depart from life*, *decease*, *die* (for the usual excedere or decedere de vita): quem (me) fuerat aequius ut prius introieram, sic prius exire de vita, Cic. Cael. 4, 15; so, de vita, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 5; cf.: e vita tamquam e theatro, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49: vitâ exire, Val. Max. 9, 12, ext. 1.—**d.** *To go out* or *forth* in any manner, *to issue*, *escape* (very rare): cujus (Isocratis) e ludo tamquam ex equo Trojano meri principes exierunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 94: hanc tamen Antonius fugam suam, quia vivus exierat, victoriam vocabat, Vell. 2, 82, 3.—Of inanimate subjects: currente rota cur urceus exit? Hor. A. P. 22: libri quidem ita exierunt, ut, etc., *turned out* (the figure being borrowed from works of art which are cast and turned out of the mould), Cic. Att. 13, 13, 1.—**e.** Of plants, *to come up*, *spring forth*, *sprout out*: plerumque e terra exit hordeum diebus VII., Varr. R. R. 1, 45, 1: ne semina in frugem exeant e terra, Plin. 11, 30, 36, § 109: folia a radice, id. 25, 4, 9, § 28: lupinus agro limoso, Col. 2, 10, 3: fabae in folia, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 57; and *absol.*: ut vix ulla herba exeat, Col. 2, 11, 3; so, lens sata (with grandescere), Pall. Febr. 4; and, messis, Val. Fl. 7, 549.—**f.** *To mount upwards*, *ascend*, *rise* (poet. and post-Aug. prose): in auras (ignis), Lucr. 6, 886: ad caelum (arbor), Verg. G. 2, 81: in altitudinem (comae palmarum), Plin. 13, 4, 8, § 37.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen.: exisse ex potestate dicimus eos, qui effrenati feruntur aut libidine aut iracundia, etc.... Qui igitur exisse ex potestate dicuntur, idcirco dicuntur, quia non sunt in potestate mentis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11; cf.: itaque iratos proprie dicimus exisse de potestate, id est de consilio, de ratione, de mente, id. ib. 4, 36, 77; for which: a se, Petr. 90: ex hac aerumna, Lucil. ap. Non. 296, 16; cf.: exire aere alieno, Cic. Phil. 11, 6, 13 (dub. al. se exserere): quam nihil non consideratum exibat ex ore! id. Brut. 76, 265; id. de Or. 2, 22 *fin.*: nequaquam similiter oratio mea exire atque in vulgus emanare poterit, id. Rosc. Am. 1, 3; Plin. Pan. 75, 3: ea res prodita est et in vulgus exivit, Gell. 12, 12, 3; cf. with *object-clause*: exiit opinio, descensurum eum ad Olympia inter athletas, Suet. Ner. 53; for which also with a *subject-clause*: quod ante paucos dies exierat in vulgus, laudanti cuidam formam suam, respondisse eum, etc., id. Galb. 20: ob hoc exivit proverbium, etc., *became current*, Vulg. Gen. 10, 9.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Of time, *to run out*, *end*, *expire*: quinto anno exeunte, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 53: indutiarum dies exierat, Liv. 4, 30, 14; 30, 25, 1; 42, 47, 10: dies censurae, stipendii, id. 9, 34, 22; 22, 33, 5: nullus mihi per otium dies exit, Sen. Ep. 8; Plin. Pan. 68, 2 et saep.—**b.** *To extend* beyond a certain measure or limit (mostly post-Aug.): extra aliquid, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 25: vestra vita, licet supra mille annos exeat, *run out*, *extend*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 6: probationes in tertium diem exierunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 18: digressus in laudes Castoris ac Pollucis exierat, Quint. 11, 2, 11; cf.: continuus (translationis usus) in allegorias et aenigmata exit, id. 8, 6, 14: in longum exierit ordo rerum, id. 4, 2, 51.—**c.** *To pass away*, *perish*: opus laudabile, numquam a memoria hominum exiturum, Sen. Ben. 3, 38; so with a *subject-clause*: an jam memoriâ exisse, neminem ex plebe tribunum militum creatum esse? Liv. 6, 37, 5.—**II.** *Act.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), *to go* or *pass beyond* a thing. **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: limen, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 18: Avernas valles, Ov. M. 10, 52: flumen, Val. Fl. 4, 698: quantum diurni itineris miliariorum numero in reda possit exiri, Vitr. 10, 9, 3: donec minor filius lubricum juventae exiret, Tac. A. 6, 49 (55) *fin.*—**2.** Pregn., *to avoid*, *evade*, *ward off*: corpore tela atque oculis vigilantibus exit, *avoids the blows*, Verg. A. 5, 438; cf.: feros exibant dentis adactus (jumenta), Lucr. 5, 1330; Stat. Th. 6, 802: procul absiliebat, ut acrem exiret odorem, Lucr. 6, 1217: profluvium sanguinis, id. 6, 1206: vim viribus, Verg. A. 11, 750 et saep.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To exceed*: modum, Ov. M. 9, 632.—**2.** Of time: ad exitam aetatem = ad ultimam aetatem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28, 5 Müll.

exĕquiae, **exĕquor**, etc., v. exseq-.

ex-ercĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. a.* [arceo], *to drive on*, *keep busy*, *keep at work*; *to oversee*, *superintend*; with an inanimate object, *to work*, *work at*, *employ one's self about* a thing. **I.** Lit. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quod in opere faciundo operae consumis tuae, Si sumas in illis (servis) exercendis, plus agas, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 22; cf.: homines qui agrum colunt, et qui eos exercent praepositive sunt his, quorum in numero sunt vilici et monitores, *who oversee them*, Dig. 33, 7, 8: exercete, viri, tauros, Verg. G. 1, 210: i sane, ego te exercebo hodie, ut dignus es, *keep agoing*, *exercise*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 48: corpora assiduo varioque exercita motu, etc., *driven*, *impelled*, Lucr. 2, 97; cf. id. 4, 862; 2, 120; and: exercita cursu Flumina (with fontes liquidi), Verg. G. 3, 529 Wagn.: (Maeandros) Incertas exercet aquas, Ov. M. 8, 165: exercere feras, *to drive*, *hunt*, Dig. 7, 1, 62: *Mi.* Gestiunt pugni mihi. *So.* Si in me exercituru's, quaeso in parietem ut primum domes, *to let loose*, *set them at me*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 168: litus arant Rutulosque exercent vomere colles, *work*, *till*, Verg. A. 7, 798: solum presso sub vomere, id. G. 2, 356: rura bubus, Hor. Epod. 2, 3: humum in messem, Verg. G. 1, 219: vineas, arbusta, campos (with curare), Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 16: agrum multis arationibus, Pall. Jan. 13, 2: pinguia culta, Verg. A. 10, 142: ferrum vasto in antro (Cyclopes), id. ib. 8, 424: telas (aranea), Ov. M. 6, 145 al.; cf.: neque arva nobis aut metalla aut portus sunt, quibus exercendis reservemur, Tac. Agr. 31.—Poet.: ut possint (aratores), sole reducto, Exercere diem, i. e. *employ the day in labor*, *perform their day's work*, Verg. A. 10, 808.

II. Trop. (freq. and class.). **A.** *To engage busily*, *to occupy*, *employ*, *exercise* a person or thing in some action. (α) *Aliquem* or *aliquid* (*in aliqua re*, *ad aliquid*, *aliqua re*, etc.): me adolescentem multos annos in studio ejusdem laudis (Hortensius) exercuit, Cic. Brut. 64, 230: quod genus belli esse potest, in quo illum non exercuerit fortuna rei publicae, id. de Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: a Diodoto studiosissime in dialectica exercebar, id. Brut. 90, 309; cf. id. de Or. 1, 57, 244: hanc (animi vim) tu exerce in optimis rebus, id. Rep. 6, 26: haec aetas (juvenum) exercenda in labore patientiaque et animi et corporis, id. Off. 1, 34, 122: animos in armis, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 41: in gramineis exercent membra palaestris, Verg. A. 6, 642: vocem et vires in hoc, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 149 et saep.: Aristoteles adolescentes ... ad copiam rhetorum in utramque partem exercuit, id. Or. 14, 46: ad hanc te amentiam natura peperit, voluntas exercuit, id. Cat. 1, 10, 25: facultatem dicendi his exercuerunt, Quint. 2, 4, 41: ingenium multiplici variaque materia, id. 2, 4, 20: linguas litibus, Ov. M. 6, 375 et saep.—With simple *acc.*: quid te exercuit Pammenes? Cic. Brut. 97, 332: Induciomarus copias cogere, exercere coepit, *to exercise*, *drill*, Caes. B. G. 5, 55, 3: juventutis exercendae causa, id. ib. 6, 23, 6: ingenium nostrum, Auct. Her. 3, 21, 34: corpus, Cic. de Off. 1, 23, 79: exercendae memoriae gratia, id. de Sen. 11, 38: exercendi stili, Quint. 10, 5, 15: exercendus est spiritus, id. 11, 3, 54 et saep.—(β) With *se*, or *pass.* in mid. force; and in *part. praes.* and *gerund.*, *to exercise* or *train one's self*, *to practise*: si ad hoc unum est natus aut in hoc solo se exercuit, etc., Cic. Or. 28, 99: se vehementissime in his subitis dictionibus, id. de Or. 1, 33, 152: se in consultationibus, id. Att. 9, 4, 3: sese ad cursuram, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 5: se ad velitationem, id. Rud. 2, 6, 41: sese quotidianis commentationibus, Cic. Brut. 71, 249: se genere pugnae, Caes. B. G. 1, 48, 4: se genere venationis, id. ib. 6, 28, 3: se saliendo, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 25: cur non in utrumque protinus locum se exerceant? Quint. 4, 2, 29 Zumpt *N. cr.*: Jovem Olympium, eum ipsum, cui se exercebit, implorabit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: cum athletas se exercentes in curriculo videret, id. de Sen. 9, 27; so, ad virtutem, Vulg. 1 Tim. 4, 7.—Mid.: ut exerceamur in venando, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: ut in utrumque locum simul exerceamur, Quint. 5, 13, 50: faciunt idem, cum exercentur, athletae, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 56: Ciceronis pueri amant inter se, discunt, exercentur, id. Att. 6, 1, 12: ne aliter exerceri velint, Quint. 3, 8, 70: in mandatis tuis exercebor, Vulg. Psa. 118, 15.—*Act. part.* in mid. force: cum, ceteris in campo exercentibus, in herba ipse recubuisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 287; so, ipsique dictata exercentibus darent, Suet. Caes. 26: spectavit assidue et exercentes ephebos, id. Aug. 98; cf.: si ludicra exercendi aut venandi consuetudine adamare solemus, *of exercising ourselves*, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 69, v. Madv. ad h. l.—**B.** *To practise*, *follow*, *exercise* any employment; *to employ one's self about*, *to make use of* any thing: medicinae exercendae causa, Cic. Clu. 63, 178: hoc civile quod vocant eatenus exercuerunt, quoad populum praestare voluerunt, id. Leg. 1, 4, 14: rhetoricen, Quint. 2, 1, 3; 2, 15, 27: eloquentiam, id. 1, 4, 6: artem, id. 3, 6, 18; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 44: exercere atque exigere vectigalia, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 6, 16: cauponam vel stabulum, Dig. 4, 9, 1, § 5: navem, ib. 14, 1, 1: auri, argenti, sulphuris, etc.... fodinas, ib. 7, 1, 13, § 5: negotiationem per libertos, ib. 26, 7, 58: commercium turis, Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 54: arma, Verg. A. 4, 87: arma contra patriam, Tac. A. 11, 16: gymnasia et otia et turpes amores, id. ib. 6, 1: acies pueriles, *battles in sport*, Juv. 15, 60: pharetram et arcum, Val. Fl. 3, 161: vocem (with clamare), Plaut. Poen. prol. 13.—**2.** *To follow up*, *follow out*, *prosecute*, *carry into effect*, *practise*, *administer*: judicium, Cic. Arch. 12, 32: latam legem, Liv. 4, 51, 4: Tiberius exercendas leges esse respondit, Tac. A. 1, 72:

legem praecipue sumptuariam, Suet Caes. 43, id. Tib 58 quaestionem inter sicarios, Cic Fin. 2, 16, 54 regnum, Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 47, cf. imperia, Verg G 2, 370 crudelitatem non solum in vivo sed etiam in mortuo Cic. Phil 11, 3, 8 inimicitias id Div in Caecil. 4, 13, cf · graves inimicitias cum aliquo, Sall C 49, 2 gratiam aut inimicitias in tanta re, id. ib 51, 16 jurgia, d scordia, simultates cum hostibus id. ib 9, 2 cui exercita cum Pisone amicitia, Tac. A 1, 14 licentiam, id ib 13, 47 amicitiam, id ib 15, 60 odium, id ib 13, 37 odium in aliquo, Ov M 9, 275 et saep facilitatem et lenitudinem animi, Cic. Off 1, 25, 88 juris aequabilitatem, id ib, cf justitiam Plin. Ep 1, 10, 10 scelus, libidinem, avaritiam in socios, Liv 29, 17, 13, cf avaritiam (juvenes) exercere jubentur, Juv 14, 108 foede victoriam in captis, Liv 6 22, 4 acerrume victoriam nobilitatis in plebem, Sall. J 16, 2 foede et crudeliter victoriam, id. C 38 amores ad aliquem, Cat 68, 69 pacem et hymenaeos, *to celebrate, solemnize*, Verg A 4, 99 nomen patris, *to bear his name*, Plin. Pan 21, 4 et saep —**C.** Pregn, *to disturb disquiet, vex, plague* (the figure being taken from the baiting of wild beasts) meos casus, in quibus me fortuna vehementer exercuit, Cic Tusc 5 1, 3 nunc me reliquiae vestrae exercent, id Fam 12, 4 1 non te nullius exercent numinis irae, Verg G 4 453 aliquem odiis, id A. 4, 622 et saep te de praedio Oviae exerceri moleste fero, Cic. Att 13, 22, 4 ergo exercentur poenis, Verg A, 6 739 hominum vitam curis, Lucr 5, 1424 ambitio animos hominum exercet, Sall C 11, 1 simultates nimio plures et exercuerunt eum et ipse exercuit eas, Liv 39, 40, 9 —In the *part perf* nate, Iliacis exercite fatis, Verg A. 3, 182 Venus exercita curis id ib 5, 779, cf curis exercita corpora, Ov M 7, 634 ad versis probitas exercita rebus, id. Tr 5, 5, 49 habere aliquem exercitum, Plaut Fragm ap Non 6, 4 —Hence, **exercitus**, a, um, *P a.* (acc. to II C) **A.** *Vexed, harassed* scito nihil tam exercitum esse nunc Romae quam candidatos omnibus iniquitatibus, Cic Att. 1, 11, 2 Tiberius tantis rebus, Tac A 4, 11 —Hence, **B.** *Vexatious, severe* quid magis sollicitum, magis exercitum dici potest? Cic. Mil 2, 5 finem tam exercitae militiae orabant Tac A. 1 35 dura hiems, exercita aestas, id ib 1, 17 aestas (with inquieta), Plin Ep 7, 2, 2 infantiam pueritiamque habuit laboriosam et exercitam, Suet Tib 6 *init* —**C.** *Disciplined* (miles) exercitatus et vetus ob eam rem fortior (opp rudis et inexercitatus), Cic Tusc 2, 16, 38 mirum in modum juventus Flor 1, 3, 2 proprio in metu, qui exercitam quoque eloquentiam debilitat, Tac A 3, 67 militia, id. ib 3, 20 ad omne flagitium id ib 14 2 ingenium adulatione, id. H 4, 4 Graeca doctrina ore tenus, id. A. 15, 45 —*Comp* and *sup* exercitiorem exercitissimum (dicebant antiqui), Paul ex Fest p 81, 8 Müll. —*Adv* **exercĭtē,** *in a practised manner*, in *comp* cogitare, App M 11, p 272, 6

exercĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [exerceo], *practicable* regula, Cael Aur Tard 5, 1, 3, 8, 151

* **exercĭo (ex-ser-),** ire, 4, *v a* [ex sarcio], only trop, *to make up for, earn* sumptum suom Ter Heaut 1, 1, 91

* **exercĭtāmentum,** i, *n* [exercito], *exercise*. corporum, App Flor p 351, 39

exercĭtātē, *adv*, v exercito, *P a fin*

exercĭtātĭo, onis, *f* [exercito] **I.** *A moving, agitating, setting in motion* per aeris exercitationem (aqua) percolata tempestatibus liquescendo pervenit ad terram, Vitr 8, 2, 1 —**II.** *Exercise, practice* corpora nostra motu atque exercitatione recalescunt Cic N D 2, 10, 26 ut exercitatione ludoque campestri tunicati utere mur, id. Cael. 5, 11, cf juventutis in gymnasiis id Rep 4, 4 esse incredibili virtute atque exercitatione in armis, Caes. B G 1, 39, cf superiorum pugnarum id ib 3, 19, 3 usu forensi atque exercitatione tiro Cic. Div ap Caecil 15, 47, cf juris civilis, id. de Or 1, 57, 243 ususque dicendi, id. Cael 22, 54 dicendi, id. Brut 97, 331, id. Off 1, 1, 1, Quint 2 12, 11, 2, 17, 12. linguae, Cic de Or 3, 24, 94, cf virtute egregia exercitatione in dialecticis, id. Fin 3, 12, 41, and, rhetoricae, id. N D 2, 67, 168 magnum opus est egetque exercitatione non parva, id. Lael 5, 17 hic exercitationem virtutis perdidit, id. Mil. 13, 35, Crotoniensibus nulla virtutis exercitatio fuit, Just 20, 4, 1 artes exercitationesque virtutum, Cic de Sen 3, 9 ingenii id. ib 11, 38 corporalis, Vulg 1 Tim 4 8 et saep

exercĭtātor, oris, *m* [id.], *an exerciser, trainer* (post Aug), Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 121 agilitatis id 35, 11, 40, § 136 EQVITVM, Inscr Orell. 3498 sq, cf ib 3413

exercĭtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [exercitator] *diligent, active* labores, August Epist. 26, 2

* **exercĭtātrix,** icis, *f* [id.], that which exercises the body, *gymnastics* duas partes civilitatis corpori assignet (Plato) medicinam et quam interpretantur exercitatricem, Quint. 2, 15, 25

exercĭtātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from exercito

exercĭtē, *adv*, v exerceo, *P a fin*

exercĭtĭo, onis, *f* [exerceo], *practice, exercise, management administration* (ante and post class, for the class. exercitatio) inertia plus detrimenti facit quam exercitio, Cato ap Gell 11, 2, 6 navium, Dig 14, 1, 1, § 20 publici judicii exercitio, ib 1, 21, 1 (al. exercitatio) publica, ib 50, 16, 200 (al exsecutio)

exercĭtĭum, ii, *n* [id.], *exercise* (post Aug, not in Cic and Caes) frequentibus exercitiis praeparare milites ad proelia Sall Fragm ap Veg Mil 1, 9 *fin* equitum, Tac A. 2, 55, cf Vell 2, 109 aliarum quoque rerum vel studio vel exercitio eum teneri, Gell 3, 1 12 in exercitiis disci, i e *plays*, Vulg 2 Macc 4, 14

exercĭto, avi, atum, 1, *v freq a* [exerceo, II], *to exercise diligently* or *frequently, practise* (in the *verb finit.* rare, but very freq and class. as *P a.*) Achilles ibi se ac suos cursu exercitavisse memoratur, Mel 2, 1, 5 corpus atque ingenium patriae, Sall Or de Rep Ordin. 18 quamlibet per alia in scholis exercitati sumus Quint 2 10, 9 — **II.** Pregn, *to vex, agitate, disturb disquiet* —*Pass* in mid. force exercitabar, Vulg Psa. 76, 6, cf v 3 —Hence, **exercĭtātus,** a, um, *P a.* **A.** *Well exercised, practised, versed, trained* in aliqua re versatus exercitatusque, Cic Ac 2, 34, 110, cf homo et in aliis causis exercitatus et in hac multum et saepe versatus, id. Quint 1, 3 homo in arithmeticis satis exercitatus, id Att. 14, 12 *fin* homines in armis Caes B C 1, 57 in re militari, Cic. Font. 14 31 in illo genere, id. Rep 1 6 in propagandis in regendis finibus, id. Mur 9, 22 in uxoribus necandis, id. Clu 19, 52 curis agitatus et exercitatus animus, id Rep 6, 26 milites superioribus proeliis exercitati, Caes B G 2, 20, 3 glaebis subigendis exercitati Cic. Agr 2, 31, 84 animi studio exercitata velocitas, Quint 5, 10, 123 —*Comp* paratiores erunt et tamquam exercitatiores ad bene de multis promerendum, Cic. Off 2, 15, 53 (an sum) rudis in re publica? quis exercitatior? id Phil. 6 6, 17 —*Sup* in maritimis rebus exercitatissimi paratissimique, Cic de Imp Pomp 18, 55 in armis, Caes B G 1, 36 *fin* ad aliquam rem, Cic. Verr 2 5, 54, § 142 Etrusci ostentorum exercitatissimi interpretes, id Div 1, 42, 93 scriptu rarum, Tert. adv Haer 17 —**B.** (Acc. to exerceo II C) *Greatly vexed, tossed agitated* (very rare) Syrtes exercitatae Noto, Hor Epod. 9, 31 senex exercitati vultus, *disquieted, troubled*, Petr 83, cf Vulg Psa. 76, 3 —*Comp* non sane alias exercitatior magisque in ambiguo Britannia fuit, Tac. Agr 5 —*Adv* **exercĭtate** (acc. to A.), *with practice, in a practised manner* exercitatius Sen Ep 90 *med* exercitatissime, Arn. 3 113

exercĭtor, ōris, *m* [exerceo, II], *an exerciser, trainer* (ante and post class) **I.** Prop huic Gurgulio'st exercitor, is hunc hominem cursuram docet, Plaut. Trin 4 3 9, 2, 1, 4, Macr Somn. Scip 2, 14 *med.*—**II.** Transf, *one who exercises* or *practises* any profession, business, calling cauponae aut stabuli, *an innkeeper*, Dig 44, 7, 4 *fin* navis, ratium, *a ship master, captain*, ib 14, 1 1, 4, 9 1, Inscr Grut 492, 5

exercĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [exercitor] (post class.) **I.** *Of* or *belonging to exercise* jacula, Tert. Poenit 12 —**II.** *Of* or *belonging to trade* or *business* actio, Dig 14 tit 1, ib 1, 7

exercĭtŭālis, e, *adj* [2. exercitus] *belonging to an army* (late Lat) vir, Cassiod. Var 11, 1 libri, i e *books of military divination*, Amm 23, 5, 10

1. exercĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P a.*, from exerceo

2. exercĭtus, ūs (*gen. sing* exerciti Naev ap Charis p 103 P, Att. Trag Fragm 150, 311 (Rib p 155, 177), Varr ap Non 485, 16 sq EXERCITVIS acc. to Non. ib 11, without example EXERCITVVS, Inscr Orell. 4922.—*Dat* exercitu, Caes. B C. 3 96, Liv 9, 5, 9, 41, 22 1 al), *m* [exerceo] * **I.** Lit *exercise* pro exercitu gymnastico et palaestrico, etc., Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 7 —**B.** Transf concr, in milit lang, *an exercised, disciplined body of men, an army* (syn. agmen, acies phalanx, caterva, manus, legiones) exercitum non unam cohortem neque unam alam dicimus sed numeros multos militum Nam exercitui praeesse dicimus eum, qui legionem vel legiones administrat, Dig 3, 2 2 horrescit telis exercitus asper utrimque Enn. ap Macr S 6 4 (Ann. v 385, ed. Vahl.), Enn. Ann 14 13 exercitum comparare Cic. Phil 4, 3, 6 abire in exercitum, Plaut Am prol 102, 125 venire ab exercitu id. ib 140 adesse ad exercitum, id. ib 1, 3 6 e castris educere exercitum, id ib 1, 1, 61 (cf ex oppido legiones educere, id. ib v 63), cf exercitum conscribere comparare, id ib 5 13, 36 parare Sall. C 29, 3 scribere Liv 2, 43, 5 conficere, Cic Phil 5, 16 43, id de Imp Pomp 21, 61 facere, id. Phil 5, 8, 23 conflare, id. ib 4 6, 15 contrahere, Caes B G 1, 34 3 cogere id ib 3 17 2, Sall. J 10 4 ducere, Cic. Mur 9, 20 ductare, Sall C 11, 5, 17, 7 transducere Caes. B G 1, 13, 1 et saep —As a *land army*, in opposition to a naval army or fleet eodem tempore et exercitus ostendebatur et classis intrabat portum, Liv 26, 42, 2 As *infantry*, in opposition to cavalry (Caesar) exercitum equitatumque castris continuit, Caes. B G 2 11, 2, 7 61 2, 1 48 4, Liv 30, 36, 8, 40, 52 6, cf Drak. id 28, 1, 5 —**2.** Transf (α) *The assembly of the people in the* Centuria Comitiata, as being a military organization, Varr L L 6 9, § 88, cf Gell 15, 27 *fin*, Plaut Capt 1, 2, 50, 52 —(β) Poet, in gen, *a multitude, host, swarm, flock* corvorum, Verg G 1, 382, id. A 5, 824, Sil 11, 413 —(γ) *A troop, body* of attendants, etc. huic illut dolet, quia remis sus est edundi exercitus Plaut Capt 1, 2 50 remissum imperare exercitum, id ib v 52 —* **II.** (Acc to exerceo, II C) *Trouble affliction* Noli, obsecro, lacrimis tuis mihi exercitum imperare, Plaut Cist 1, 1, 60

exĕro, ĕre, v exsero

ex-erro, ire, *v n*, *to wander away* (post Aug and very rare) **I.** Lit dexterque exerrat Arion (equus), Stat Th 6 444, Anthol Lat 5, 172 1, 6, 17, 22 —**II.** Trop *to deviate, err* a via veritatis Cypr Ep 1, 12, Vulg Sap 12, 12 mentibus, id 2 Macc. 2, 2

exertus, a, um, v exsertus under exsero

* **exēsor,** ōris, *m* [exedo] *that which eats away* any thing murorum (aestus), i e. *an underminer*, Lucr 4, 220, 6, 926

‡ **exesto,** extra esto Sic enim lictor in quibusdam sacris clamitabat HOSTIS, VINCTVS, MVLIER VIRGO EXESTO, scilicet interesse prohibebatur, Paul. ex Fest p 82, 8 Müll

exēsus, a, um, *Part*, from exedo

* **ex-fībŭlo,** are, *v a*, *to unclasp loosen* ilia Prud Psych 633

exfīlo, avi, 1, *v a.* [ex filum] *to deprive of threads, unravel* sericum, Cassiod. in Psa 38, 13, cf Paul ex Fest p 83

‡ **exfir,** purgamentum, unde adhuc manet suffitio, Paul ex Fest p 79, 13 Müll N cr

* **ex-fŏlĭo,** āre, *v a* [folium] *to strip of leaves* rosas, Apic. 4, 2, § 129

ex-fornĭcātus, a, um, *Part* [fornicor] *having committed fornication*, Vulg. Ep Jud. 7

***ex-fundātus**, a, um, *Part.* [fundus], *razed to the ground:* oppidum, Cael. Antipater ap. Non. 108, 10.

‡ **exfuti**, effusi, ut MERTAT pro mereat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 81, 10 Müll. *N. cr.*

ex-fŭtūtus, a, um, *Part.* [futuo], *worn out by debauchery*, Cat. 6, 13; cf. effutuo.

ex-gurgito, v. egurgito.

exhaeresimus, v. exaeresimus.

exhālātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exhalo], *an exhalation, vapor* (class.): exhalationes terrae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43; Sen. Q. N. 2, 10; Plin. 31, 3, 27, § 44; Pall. 1, 7, 4.

ex-hālo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act., to breathe out, exhale, evaporate* (class.): exhalantque lacus nebulam, Lucr. 5, 463: nebulam, fumos, Verg. G. 2, 217; Ov. M. 11, 597: caliginem, Plin. 2, 42, 42, § 111: mortiferum spiritum, id. 2, 93, 95, § 208; cf.: pruina jam exhalata, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 12: edormi crapulam et exhala, *let the fumes pass off*, i. e. *get sober*, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30: crapulam, id. Verr. 2, 3, 11, § 28; cf. id. Phil. 2, 17, 42; Lucil. ap. Non. 164, 33; cf. Amm. 14, 9, 1: odores (ara), Lucr. 2, 417: flammam (Aetna), Ov. M. 15, 343: animam (i. e. vitam), *to die*, id. ib. 5, 62; 6, 247; 7, 861; 11, 43: omni bellorum pompa animam exhalare opimam, Juv. 10, 281; so, vitam, Verg. A. 2, 562: supremam lucem, Sil. 10, 154: animas, Vulg. Thren. 2, 12.—**II.** *Neutr.* **A.** *To breathe out*, i. e. *expire:* hic illic, ubi mors deprenderat, exhalantes, Ov. M. 7, 581: invenitur aliquis qui velit perire membratim quam semel exhalare? Sen. Ep. 101, 14.—**B.** Transf., *to steam* (poet. and very rarely): vapore altaria, Lucr. 3, 432: exhalant vestes, Stat. Th. 10, 108.

ex-hărēno, 1, *v. a.* [harena], *to cleanse from sand:* aes, Plin. 33, 3, 20, § 65.

ex-haurĭo, hausi, haustum, 4, *v. a.* (*fut. part. act.* exhausurus, Sen. Ep. 51, 6), *to draw out, to empty by drawing, to exhaust* (class., esp. in the transf. and trop. senses). **I.** Lit., of liquids: cum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursent, alii sentinam exhauriant, *pump out*, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17; cf. id. Cat. 1, 5, 12: vinum, i. e. *to drink up*, id. Phil. 2, 25, 63: exhausto jam flumine, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 63; cf.: exhaustum poculum, *emptied*, Cic. Clu. 11, 31: exhaustus repente perennis exaruit fons, Hirt. B. G. 8, 43, 5; cf.: tacent exhausti solibus amnes, Stat. Th. 3, 259.—**B.** Transf., of things not liquid, *to take out, empty out, to make empty, to exhaust:* terram manibus sagulisque, Caes. B. G. 5, 42, 3: humum ligonibus, Hor. Epod. 5, 31: pecuniam ex aerario, Cic. Agr. 2, 36, 98; cf. acrarium, i. e. *to empty, exhaust*, id. Vat. 2, 5; id. Verr. 2, 3, 70, § 164: praedam ex agris urbibusque sociorum, id. Pis. 21, 48; cf.: oppidum diripiendum militi dedit: exhaustis deinde tectis ignem injecit, *completely pillaged*, Liv. 10, 44, 2 Drak.: reliquum spiritum, Cic. Sest. 37, 80; cf. id. ib. 21, 48 infra, and Halm ad loc.: exhauriri, *drained of money impoverished*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2 *fin.:* provinciam sumptibus et jacturis, id. Att. 6, 1, 2: plebem impensis (aedificandi), Liv. 6, 5, 5: socios commeatibus, id. 37, 19, 4: heredem legatis, Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 9: facultates patriae, Nep. Hann. 6; cf. vires, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 6: genas, i. e. *to make bloodless, pale*, Stat. Th. 10, 168: velut exhausta pullulet arca nummus, Juv. 6, 363.

II. Trop. (according as the notion of taking away or of leaving empty predominates). **A.** *To take away, remove:* libentius omnes meas laudes ad te transfuderim, quam aliquam partem exhauserim ex tuis, Cic Fam. 9, 14, 4: alicui dolorem, id. ib. 5, 16, 4: sibi manu vitam, id. Sest. 21, 48; cf. id. ib. 37, 80: exhausta vis ingens aeris alieni est, *cleared off*, Liv. 7, 21, 8: Scurra exhausto rubore (i. e pudore), Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14: ad multorum exhaurienda peccata, Vulg. Hebr. 9, 28.—**B.** *To exhaust, bring to an end:* tantus fuit amor, ut exhauriri nulla posset injuria, *be exhausted*, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 4; cf.: amicorum benignitas exhausta est in ea re, id. ib. 4, 2, 7: unius ambulationis sermone exhaurire (quae sollicitant angunt que), *to exhaust in speaking*, i. e. *to discuss thoroughly*, id. ib. 1, 18, 1; cf. id. de Or. 3, 26, 102: exhaustus est sermo hominum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1: deinde exhauriri mea mandata, *to be accomplished, fulfilled*, id. Att. 5, 13, 3; cf.: mandavi omnia, quae quidem tu, ut polliceris, exhauries, id. ib. 5, 6, 2: labores, *to endure, undergo*, Liv. 21, 21, 8: laborem, periculum, id. 21, 30, 9 Drak.; 25, 31, 7; 26, 31, 7; Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 1; Stat. Th. 6. 236 al.: bella, Verg. A. 4, 14: vastae pericula terrae, id. ib. 10, 57; cf.: dura et aspera belli, Liv. 33, 11, 6: poenarum exhaustum satis est, *executed, inflicted*, Verg. A. 9, 356: exhausta nocte, *spent*, Tac. H. 4, 29: exhaustus cliens, *worn out*, Juv. 9, 59.

exhaustus, a, um, *Part.*, from exhaurio.

ex-herbo, āre, *v. a.* [herba], *to free from grass* or *woods:* locum, Col. 11, 3, 11: salicem, id. 4, 31, 2.

exhērēdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exheredo], *a disinheriting*, Quint. 7, 1, 53; Dig. 37, 9, 1, § 3.

exhērēdātor, ōris, *m.* [exheredo], *a disinheriter*, Cassiod. de Amic. 9, § 5.

exhērēdĭto, āre (for the class. exheredo), *to disinherit* (late Lat.), Salv. Contra Avar. 3, p. 113.

exhērēdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [exheres], *to disinherit.* **I.** Prop.: fratrem exheredans te faciebat heredem, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 41: aliquem, id. Clu. 48, 135; id. Rosc. Am. 18, 52; Auct. Her. 4, 23, 33; Quint. 5, 13, 32; 7, 4, 20: liberos bonis, Q. Met. ap. Gell. 1, 6, 8 et saep.—***II.** Transf., *to deprive the heir of* any thing: ut mensam ejus exheredaret, Plin. 37, 2, 7, § 20.

ex-hēres, ēdis, *adj., disinherited.*—*Subst., a disinherited person:* paternorum bonorum exheres filius, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 175; Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 77; Quint. 5, 10, 107; 7, 1, 42 sq. al.—Comically: nive exheredem fecero vitae suae, i. e. *deprive him of life*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 8.

ex-hĭbĕo (**ex-ibeo**, v. Brix. ad Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 37), ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. a.* [habeo; lit., to hold out, reach out; hence], **I.** *To hold forth, tender, present; to deliver, give up, produce* (class.; syn.: praebeo, porrigo, praesto, tribuo, ministro, do, dono, dedo, etc.). **A.** Lit.: ait Praetor: QVEM HOMINEM DOLO MALO RETINES, EXHIBEAS.... Exhibere est in publicum producere, et videndi tangendique hominis facultatem praebere; proprie autem exhibere est extra secretum habere, Dig. 43, 29, 1 and 3, § 8: jam periculum est ne cogantur ad exhibendum formulam accipere, i. e. *to acknowledge legal notice*, etc. Sen. Ep. 50, 1: alicui omnia integra, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 63: exhibe librarium illud legum vestrarum, id. Mil. 12, 33: pallium, Petr. 15: tabulas testamenti, Suet. Vit. 14: rationes, Dig. 40, 5, 41 *fin.:* fratres exhibe, Cic. Fl. 15, 35; so, fugitivos apud magistratus, Dig. 11, 4, 1: aliquem apud acta, ib. 2, 4, 17: debitorem in judicium, ib. 12, 2, 28: quadringentos senatores ad ferrum, Suet. Ner. 12 et saep.: vias tutas, i. e. *to make safe*, Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 34: toros, i. e. *to furnish, allow*, id. H. 17, 194: exhibuit querulos ore gemente sonos, *uttered*, id. Tr. 3, 11, 54.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To show, to display, to exhibit:* exhibuit gemino praesignia tempora cornu, Ov. M. 15, 611: notam linguae, id. ib. 14, 526: exhibuit linguam paternam, *displayed*, i. e. *used the language of her father*, id. ib. 6, 213: faciem sucumque, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 41: malui me tribunum omnibus exhibere quam paucis advocatum, Plin. Ep. 1, 23, 4: se ministratorem alicui, Suet. Vit. 17: se adorandum adeuntibus, id. Calig. 22 (but not in Cic. Sest. 50, 107, where the right reading is praebuit, v. Halm. ad h. l.).—In the latter (reflexive) sense sometimes without se: quid me putas populo nostro exhibiturum? *how I shall exhibit, show myself*, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 18; cf.: qui vere civilem virum exhibeat, *shows, proves himself*, Quint. 12, 2, 7 Spald.; Ov. M. 6, 44: pro fratre hostem exhibuit, Just. 27, 2.—(*β*) *To show, confer* (late Lat.): alicui honorem, Aug. Serm. 46, 7.—**2.** *To maintain, support, sustain* (post-class.; esp. freq. in jurid. Lat.): si quis a liberis ali desideret, vel liberi, ut a parente exhibeantur, Dig. 25, 3, 5; so, aliquem, ib. 1, 12, 1; 3, 5, 33 al.; cf.: Scythas alimentis, Just. 9, 2: vitam, id. 11, 10; 22, 1.

II. *To show, exhibit, employ; to procure, occasion, cause:* rem salvam exhibebo, *I will set it all right*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 51: quorum virtus exhibet solidum decus, Phaedr. 4, 23, 24: vocis fidem, id. 3, 19 Epil. 9: munificentiam, Suet. Tib. 48: liberalitatem, clementiam, comitatem, id. Ner. 10; cf.: liberalitatem et justitiam, Plin. Pan. 33, 2: vicem spodii, i. e. *to supply the place of*, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 125; cf.: vicem testamenti, Dig. 29, 6, 16: humanitatem, *to exercise, exhibit*, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 2: diligentiam, Dig. 18, 6, 2: imperium, *to exercise*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 57: alicui molestiam, *to cause*, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 2; Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 3; id. Capt. 4, 2, 37: negotium hominibus, *to produce, occasion*, id. Poen. 1, 2, 30; cf.: qui deum nihil habere ipsum negotii (dicunt), nihil exhibere alteri, Cic. Off. 3, 28, 102; id. ib. 3, 31, 112: negotium alicui, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 14; id. Most. 3, 1, 38; id. Men. 5, 9, 13; id. Pers. 2, 5, 14; and once reflexively: jam se exhibebit hic mihi negotium, *will present itself*, id. Rud. 2, 6, 72: argutias mihi, id. Most. 1, 1, 2: difficilem laborem alicui, Col. 5, 5, 17: curam alicui, Tib. 2, 1, 61 et saep.

exhĭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exhibeo] (post-class.). **I.** *A handing out, giving up, producing, delivering:* tabularum testamenti, Dig. 29, 3, 2 *fin.:* chirographi, Gell. 14, 2, 7.—**II.** (Acc. to exhibeo, I. B. 2.) *Sustenance, maintenance*, Dig. 26, 2, 26 *fin.;* 27, 2, 3; Tert. Idol. 6, al.

exhĭbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who presents* or *gives, a giver* (post-class.): ludorum, Arn. 7, 297: convivii, Non. 281, 20.

exhĭbĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [exhibitor], *relating to handing over* or *giving up* (jurid. Lat.): interdictum, Dig. 43, 5, 3; cf. ib. 43, 29, 3.

exhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from exhibeo.

exhĭlărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exhilaro], *a gladdening, rejoicing* (late Lat.): voluntatis, Aug. de Gen. ad lit. 8, 8.

ex-hĭlăro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to gladden, cheer, to make merry* or *joyous, to rejoice, delight, exhilarate.* **I.** Prop. (rare but class.): miraris tam exhilaratam esse servitutem nostram? Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 1; Mart. 8, 50, 6; Col. 6, 24, 2.—**II.** Transf., of things: neque ilex, picea, larix, pinus ullo flore exhilarantur, *are refreshed, enlivened*, Plin. 16, 25, 40, § 95: colorem hominis frequentiores in cibo lupini exhilarant, *freshen, brighten*, id. 22, 25, 74, § 154; cf.: species mulieris exhilarat faciem viri sui, Vulg. Sirach, 36, 24.

ex-hinc, *adv., hereupon, after this, then* (post-class. and very rare, for exinde, exin), App. M. 11, p. 269, 19.

exhŏnōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exhonoro], *a dishonoring*, Aug. Civ. D. 5, 18, 2.

ex-hŏnōro, āre, *v. a.*, *to dishonor* (late Lat.): Aug. Tract. in Joann. 36, 4; id. Ep. 118, 3; Vulg. Sirach, 10, 16: pauperem, *despise*, id. Job, 2, 6.

ex-horrĕo, ēre, *v. a.*, *to tremble* or *shudder exceedingly at* any thing, *to be terrified at, to dread* (very rare): aestus, Col. poet. 10, 154: mortem sic quisquam exhorruit, ut, etc, Juv. 8, 196.

exhorresco, rŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* and *a.* [exhorreo]. **I.** *Neutr., to tremble* or *shudder exceedingly, to be terrified* (class.): non possum non exhorrescere, si quid intra cutem subest vulneris, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3: in quo igitur homines exhorrescunt? Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53: metu, id. Fin. 1, 13, 43: oraque buxo Pallidiora gerens exhorruit aequoris instar, Ov. M. 4, 135: omnis spiris exhorruit arbor, Val. Fl. 7, 527.—**II.** *Act., to tremble* or *shudder at* any thing, *to be terrified at, to dread* (poet.): vultus amicos, Verg. A. 7, 265: furores, Sil. 3, 146: verbere candentes armos, Val. Fl. 4, 380; Vulg. Job, 19, 17.

exhortātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exhortor], *an exhorting, exhortation, encouraging* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): quae tua exhortatione excepi, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 7, 1; Quint. 12, 2, 6: strepere cuncta clamoribus et tumultu et exhortatione mutua, Tac. H. 1, 36; Vulg. Act. 13, 15 al. et saep.—In *plur.*, Quint. 10, 1, 47; Col. 11, 1, 17; Just. 38, 3 *fin.*—With *obj. gen.:* studiorum, Quint. 12, 11, 25.

exhortātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *belonging to exhortation* or *encouragement, exhortative:* status (a transl. of the Gr. προτρεπτικὴ παρορμητικὴ στάσις), Quint.

3, 6, 47, Macr de Diff 16, 4, Isid 2, 21, 20, 25

exhortātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *an exhorter, encourager* (post class) omnium tolerantiarum, Tert de Fuga in Persec. *fin*

exhortātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [exhortator] *belonging to* or *containing exhortation, hortatory* (late Lat) epistula, Hier Ep 2, 1, Aug Ep 209

ex-hortor, ātus, 1, *v dep a* (*act* exhortavit, Petr 76, 10, *pass* exhortantur, August Ep 228 exhortatus est, App de Deo Soc 1, 7), *to exhort, encourage* (poet and in post Aug prose) **I.** Prop trepidosque obitumque timentes, Ov M 15, 152, cf trepidos cives in hostem, id ib 13, 234 tauros in illum, id. ib 7, 35 se in ambos, id ib 10, 685 sese in arma, Verg A. 7, 472, cf Quint 10, 7, 19 Graeco sermone ad spem, Val Max 5, 1, 8 milites ad ultionem, Plin 2, 107, 111, § 241 —With *ut*, Quint 12, 8, 7, Petr 140, Tac Or 14, cf with simple *subj* juvenes nostros exhortatus es, consulatum circumirent, Plin Pan 69, 2 —With *inf* semetipsos hortantur vel aliquas partes earum addiscere, Col 11, 1, 11 —*Absol* in alloquendo exhortandoque, Suet Caes 33 —**II.** Transf, with abstr objects, *to stimulate excite* any thing virtutes exhortabor, Sen Ep 121, 4 parsimoniam, Gell 13, 23, 2, cf. haec exhortare, Vulg Tit 2, 15

***ex-hūmōro,** are, *v a* [humor], *to free from* (injurious) *humors*, Cael. Aur Tard 4, 1, 12

† **exhȳdrĭae,** ārum, *m* (venti) = ἐξυδρίαι ἄνεμοι, *winds accompanied by rain*, App de Mundo, p 62, 3

exībĭlo, exicco, v exsib, exsicc

***ex-ignesco,** ĕre, *v inch. n*, *to be come ignited, turn to fire* mundus tum exignescere, tum exaquescere videtur, Censor de Die Nat 18

ex-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3, *v a* [ago] *to drive out* or *forth to thrust out, to take* or *turn out* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen reges ex civitate, *to expel*, Cic de Or 2, 48, 199 hostem e campo, Liv 3, 61, 8 exigor patria, Naev ap Non 291, 4 aliquem domo, Liv 39, 11, 2 aliquem campo, id 37, 41, 12 omnes foras, Plaut Aul. 3, 1, 7 adcolas ultra famam, Plin 2, 68, 68, § 175 exacti reges, *driven away*, Cic. de Or 1, 9, 37, cf Tarquinio exacto, id Rep 1, 40 anno post Tarquinios exactos, Tac A 11, 22 Orestes exactus furiis, *driven tormented*, Ov Tr 4, 4, 70 virum a se, Plaut Mil 4, 6, 62 uxorem, *to put away, divorce*, Ter Hec 2, 1, 45, Suet Caes 50, id Claud 26, cf illam suam (uxorem) suas res sibi habere jussit ex duodecim tabulis, claves ademit, exegit *turned her out of the house*, Cic Phil 2 28, 69 aliquem vitā, i e *to kill*, Sen de Ira 1 6 corpus e stratis, *to raise up* or *out*, Sil 16, 234 maculam, *to take out*, Suet Aug 94 et sacer admissas exigit Hebrus aquas, *pours* out *into the sea*, Ov H 2, 114, of weapons, *to thrust* from one, *thrust, drive* non circumspectis exactum viribus ensem Fregit, *thrust, impelled*, Ov M 5, 171, so, ensem, Luc 8, 656, cf ensem per medium juvenem, *plunges through the middle* Verg A 10, 815 gladium per viscera, Flor 4, 2, 68 tela in aliquem, Sen Cons ad Marc 16, hence aliquem hastā, i e *to thrust through, transfix*, Val Fl. 6, 572 —Mid quae (hasta) cervice exacta est, *passed out, passed through*, Ov M 5, 138 prope sub conatu adversarii manus exigenda, *to be put forth, raised* (for a blow), Quint 6, 4, 8 Spald (capellas) a grege in campos, hircos in caprilia, *to drive out*, Varr R. R 2 3, 8 sues pastum, id. ib 2, 4, 6 radices altius, *to send out*, Cels 5, 28, 14, cf vitis vuas, Col 3, 2, 10, 3, 6, 2, Cels 8, 1 *med.*—**B.** In partic **1.** A scenic t t, *to drive off*, i e *hiss off* a piece or a player from the stage (rare) spectandae (fabulae) an exigendae sint vobis prius, Ter And prol 27 Ruhnk., so, fabulas, id Hec prol. alt. 4, id ib 7 —**2.** *To demand, require, enforce, exact* payment of a debt, taxes, etc, or the performance of any other duty (very freq, syn posco, postulo, flagito, contendo, etc) ad eas pecunias exigendas legatos misimus, Cic Fam 13, 11, 1 pecunias a civitatibus, id Div ap Caecil. 10, 33 acerbissime pecunias imperatas, Caes B C 3, 32, cf id ib 1, 6 *fin*, Cic. Pis 16, 38, id. N D 3, 34, 84 quaternos denarios, id. Font 5, 9 tributa, id. Fam 3, 7, 3 pensionem, id ib 6, 18, 5 nomina sua, id Verr 2, 1, 10, § 28 mercedem, id Lael 21, 80 et saep equitum peditumque certum numerum a civitatibus Siciliae, Caes B C 1, 30, 4 obsides ab Apolloniatibus, id. ib 3, 12, 1 viam, *to demand the construction of a road*, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 59, § 154, Liv 42, 3, 7 a quoquam ne pejeret, Juv 13, 36 —Esp rationem, *to exact an account* ut Atheniensis rationibus exigendis non vacarent, Val Max 3, 1, ext 1, Plin. Ep 10, 81, 1 libertorum nomina a quibus ratio exigi posset, Suet Aug 101 *fin* —(β) In *pass* exigor aliquid, *to be solicited, dunned* for money, etc (post-class) exigor portorium, id est, exigitur de me portorium, Caecil ap Gell 15, 14, 5, id ap Non 106, 24 (Rib Com Fragm p 51) sese pecunias maximas exactos esse, Q Metell. Numid ap Gell 15, 14, 2, Dig 23, 4, 32 —**3.** *To examine, inquire into* (post-Aug) nec illae (conjuges) numerare aut exigere plagas pavent, Tac G 7 *fin* (so Ritter, Halm, with all MSS, cf Holzmann ad loc, al exugere, said to have been the read of a lost codex, the Arundelianus, cf. exsugo), cf exactum et a Titidio Labeone, cur omisisset, etc, id A. 2, 85 —**4.** Of places *to go* or *pass beyond, to pass by, leave behind* (poet and in post-Aug prose) cum primus equis exegit anhelis Phoebus Athon Val Fl 2, 75, cf Prop 3, 20, 11 (4, 20, 3 M) Troglodytae hibernum mare exigunt circa brumam, Plin 12, 19, 42, § 87 —**5.** In mercant lang, *to dispose of, sell* agrorum exigere fructus, Liv 34, 9, 9 Drak mercibus exactis, Col poet 10, 317 —**6.** Mathemat t t, to apply to a standard or measure, i e *to examine, try, measure, weigh* by any thing ad perpendiculum columnas, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 51, § 133 materiam ad regulam et libellam, Plin 36, 25, 63, § 188 pondus margaritarum sua manu, Suet Caes 47, cf aliquid mensura, Plin 17, 21, 35, § 159

II. Trop **A.** In gen, *to drive out, expel* (very rare) locus, Ubi labore lassitudo exigunda ex corpore, Plaut Capt 5 4, 4 frigus atque horrorem vestimentis, Lucil ap Non. 291, 8 —Far more freq and class, **B.** In partic **1.** (Acc to I B 2.) *To require, demand, claim* any thing due ego vero et exspectabo ea quae polliceris, neque exigam, nisi tuo commodo, Cic Brut 4, 17 aliquid exigere magis quam rogare, id. Fam 2, 6, 1 longiores litteras exspectabo vel potius exigam, id. ib 15, 16, 1 omnibus ex rebus voluptatem quasi mercedem, id Fin 2, 22, 73 ab hoc acerbius exegit natura quod dederat, *demanded back, reclaimed*, id Tusc 1, 39, 93 Klotz. non ut a poeta, sed ut a teste veritatem exigunt, id Leg 1, 1, 4 has toties optata exegit gloria poenas, *has cost* Juv 10, 187 poenas, *to take vengeance*, id 10, 84 de vulnere poenas, Ov M 14, 478 poenam (alicui), Sen. de Ira, 2, 22 *fin*, Ov F 4, 230 gravia piacula ab aliquo, Liv 29, 18, 18 et saep —With *ut* exigerem ex te cogeremque, ut responderes, Cic Fin. 2, 35, 119, 4, 28, 80, cf Calypso exigit fata ducis, *questions, inquires into* Ov A. A 2, 130 exactum a marito cur, etc, Tac. A 2, 85 exigite ut mores seu pollice ducat, Juv 7, 237 sq —With an *object-clause* exigimus potuisse eum eo tempore testamentum facere, Dig 29, 7, 8, 24, 3, 2 —*Absol* in exigendo non acerbum, Cic Off 2, 18, 64 cum res exiget, Quint 5, 11, 5, 10, 3, 3, cf ut res exiget, id 12, 10, 69 si communis utilitas exegerit, id. 12, 1, 37 —Esp rationem, *to require an account* rerum gestarum, Just. 19, 2 6 numquid rationem exiges, cum tibi aliquis hos dixerit versus? *an explanation*, Sen. Ep 94, 28, Plin. Ep 19, 9 —**2.** Of time, life, etc, *to lead, spend, pass, complete, finish* non novisse quicum aetatem exegerim, Plaut Trin. 4, 2, 111, id. Capt 3, 5, 62 tecum aetatem, id Mil 4, 2, 48, 4, 6, 60, id. Cas 2, 5, 12 ut te dignam mala malam aetatem exigas, id Aul. 1 1, 4 vitam taetre, Cat Or inc 15, Ter Heaut. 2, 3 39 cum mae rore graviorem vitam, Sall J 14, 15, 85, 49, Plin 7, 44 45, § 139, Vitr 2, 1, 4, Val Max. 3, 5 4 al vitae tempus, Sen Ep 2, 2, Val Max 3, 3, ext 6 jam ad pariendum temporibus exactis, Cic Verr 2, 1, 18, § 48 qui exacta aetate moriuntur, *at the close of the vigorous period of life*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 93, id. Verr 2, 5, 8, § 21, Sall. J 6 2, Liv 2, 40, 11 al. mediam dies exegerat horam, Ov Am 1, 5, 1 aevum, Lucr 4, 1235, Verg A. 7, 777, Ov M 12 209 tristissimam noctem, Petr 115 diem supremum noctemque, Tac. A. 3 16 ullum tempus jucundius, Plin Ep 3, 1, 1 jam aestatem exactam esse, Sall J 61, 1 per exactos annos, *at the end of every year*, Hor C 3, 22, 6 exacto per scelera die, Tac. H. 1, 47, id. A. 3, 16, so, exacto quadriennio, Plin 2, 47, 48, § 130, Verg G 3, 190, Stat S 2, 2, 47 —**3.** *To conduct, urge forward, superintend, drive* opus, Ov M 14, 218, Col. 3, 13, 11 —**4.** *To bring to an end, to conclude, finish, complete* a thing (poet and in post Aug prose) exegi monumentum aere perennius Hor C 3, 30, 1 opus, Ov R Am 811, id M 15, 871 exactus tenui pumice versus eat, Prop 3, 1, 8, Verg A 6, 637 commentarii ita sunt exacti, ut, etc., Quint. 10, 7, 30 eandem gracilitatem stilo exigere condiscant, *to reach, attain to*, id. 1, 9, 2 —**5.** *To determine, ascertain, find out* sociisque exacta referre, *his discoveries*, Verg A. 1, 309 non prius exacta tenui ratione saporum, *before he has ascertained* Hor S 2 4, 36 —*Pass impers* non tamen exactum, quid agat, Ov F 3, 637, cf id Am, 3, 7, 16 —**6.** (Acc to I B 3) *To weigh, try, prove, measure, examine, adjust, estimate, consider*, = examinare, ponderare (class but perh not in Cic) si ad illam summam veritatem legitimum jus exegeris, etc, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 6, 1, cf nolite ad vestras leges atque instituta exigere ea, quae Lacedaemone fiunt, *to estimate by the standard of*, etc, Liv 34, 31, 17, so, opus ad vires suas, Ov A A 2, 502 si omnia argumenta ad obrussam coeperimus exigere, Sen Q N 4, 5, 1, cf principatus tuus ad obrussam exigitur, id de Clem 1, 1, 6 se ad aliquem, id Ep 11 *fin* regulam emendate loquendi, Quint 1, 5, 2 illa non nisi aure exiguntur, quae fiunt per sonos *are judged of*, id 1, 5, 19, cf id 1, 4, 7 —**7.** *To treat, consult, deliberate* respecting some thing, = considerare, deliberare (class but not in Cic) de his rebus ut exigeret cum eo, Furnio mandavi, Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 24, 7 cum aliquo, Plin Ep 6, 12, 3, cf secum aliquid, Verg A 4, 476, Ov M 10, 587, Sen Ep 27 de aliqua re coram, Plin Ep 9, 26, 13 haec exigentes hostes oppressere, Liv 22, 49, 12 quid dicendum, quid tacendum, quid differendum sit, exigere consilii est, Quint. 6, 5 5 —**8.** *To endure, undergo* aerumnam, Plaut Capt 5, 4, 12. —Hence, **exactus,** a, um, *P a* (acc. to I B 5, measured, hence), *precise, accurate, exact* (poet and in post Aug prose) difficile est, quot ceciderint, exacto affirmare numero Liv 3, 5 12 acies falcis, Plin 17, 27, 42, § 251 fides, Ov Pont 4, 9, 46 —*Comp* cura, Suet Tib 18, Mart 4, 87, 4 —*Sup* diligentia, Front Aquaed 89 vir, Plin Ep 8, 23, 5 —With *gen* Mamurius, morum fabraene exactior artis, Difficile est dicere, Ov F 3, 383 —*Adv* **exacte,** *exactly precisely, accurately* ut exacte perorantibus mos est Sid Ep 7, 9 —*Comp* dicere, disserere, Mel Prooem § 2, Gell 1, 3, 21 —*Sup* pascere, Sid Ep 5, 11

exĭgŭē, *adv*, *briefly, sparingly*, v exiguus *fin*

exĭgŭĭtas, ātis, *f* [exiguus], *scantiness* in measure or number, *smallness littleness, shortness, scarcity* (class) (α) With *gen* cum paucitatem militum ex castrorum exiguitate cognoscerent, Caes B G 4, 30, 1 pellium, id ib 4, 1 *fin.* itaque in quibus (voluptatibus) propter earum exiguitatem obscuratio consequitur, Cic. Fin 4, 12, 29 copiarum, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 6, 1, cf in the follg congiariorum Quint 6, 3, 52 cibi, Col 7, 5, 5 fisci, Suet Claud 28 fructuum, Dig 19, 2, 15, § 5 temporis tanta fuit exiguitas, ut, etc, Caes. B G 2 21, 5, 2, 33, 2, Liv 24, 17, 4 al —(β) *Absol* ubi Crassus animadvertit suas copias propter exiguitatem non facile diduci, Caes. B G 3, 23, 7

exĭgŭus, a, um, *adj* [exigo, II B 5, cf contiguus, from contingo, lit, weighed exact, hence opp to abundant, beyond measure, cf parvus pusillus, minutus], *scanty* in measure or number, *small, little, petty, short, poor, mean* **I.** *Adj* (freq

and class.): exile et exiguum et victum *cor et dissimile cordis fuisse*, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37; cf.: me corporis exigui, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 24; and, mus, Verg. G. 1, 181: oratorem ex immenso campo in exiguum sane gyrum compellitis, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 70; cf.: quoniam exiguis quibusdam finibus totum oratoris munus circumdedisti, id. ib. 1, 62, 264: finis, Hor. C. 1, 18, 10: alteram partem nimis exiguam atque angustam esse voluisti, Cic. Rab. Perd. 3, 9: litterae tuae exiguam significationem tuae erga me voluntatis habebant, id. Fam. 5, 7, 2; exigua et infirma civitas, Caes. B. G. 7, 17, 2; cf.: pars terrae, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: campi, Hor. C. 2, 9, 24: castra, Caes. B. G. 5, 49, 7: aedificia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 5, 1: locus eloquentiae, Quint. 2, 17, 28: toga, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13; cf.: torques, id. C. 3, 6, 12: elegi, id. A. P. 77 et saep.: numerus oratorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 4, 16; cf.: copiae amicorum, id. Quint. 1, 2: malorum particula, Juv. 13, 13: copiae, Caes. B. C. 2, 39, 3: fructus, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49: cibus, Juv. 14, 301: animus, id. 13, 190: facultates, Caes. B. C. 1, 78, 2: census, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 43: pulvis, id. C. 1, 28, 3: tempus, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 92; cf.: pars unius anni, id. Rep. 6, 23: pars aestatis, Caes. B. G. 4, 20, 1: laus, Cic. Agr. 2, 2, 5: grandis aut exigua (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 15; so, vox, Suet. Ner. 20.—With *gen.*: abundans corporis exiguusque animi, Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 381.—*Comp.*: aqua exiguior facta, Dig. 43, 11, 1, § 15; ib. 29, 5, 1, § 27; Front. Aquaed. 32: cytisum aridum si dabis, exiguius dato, Col. Arb. 28; Dig. 30, 1, 14 *fin.*—*Sup.*: pars exiguissima, Ov. H. 14, 115: legata, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 7.

II. *Subst.* **A. exĭgŭum,** i, *n.*, *a little, a trifle* (post-Aug.).—With *gen.*: exiguum campi ante castra erat, Liv. 27, 27, 13: exiguum spatii, id. 22, 24, 8: aquae, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 20: mellis, Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 139: temporis, id. Ep. 7, 27, 13: salutis, Sil. 4, 248: exiguum de naturae patriaeque veneno, Juv. 3, 123: exiguo (sc. tempore) post obitum ipsius, *a short time after*, etc., Plin. 31, 2, 3, § 7; cf.: perquam exiguum sapere, Plin. Ep. 3, 6, 1.—*Plur.*: res hodie minor est here quam fuit, atque eadem cras Deteret exiguis aliquid, Juv. 3, 23 sq.—**B. exĭgŭus,** *i, m.*, *a poor man*: exiguo conceditur misericordia, Vulg. Sap. 6, 7.—*Adv.*, *shortly, briefly; slightly, scantily, sparingly.* (α) Form **exĭgŭe** (class.): hoc quidem est nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare amicitiam, *too narrowly*, Cic. Lael. 16, 58: exigue sumptum praebent (parentes), Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 33; cf.: ratione inita frumentum se exigue dierum XXX. habere, *hardly*, Caes. B. G. 7, 71, 4: celeriter exigueque dicere, *slightly, briefly*, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 144; cf.: epistola exigue scripta, id. Att. 11, 16, 1: exigue atque frigide laudari, Gell. 19, 3, 1: Vergilius hunc Homeri versum exigue secutus est, *to a slight degree*, i. e. *not closely*, id. 9, 9, 16.—(β) Form **exĭgŭum** (post-Aug.): dormire, Plin. 10, 77, 97, § 209: sapere, Plin. Ep. 3, 6, 1: tument vela, Luc. 5, 431.—* (γ) Form **exĭgŭo**: tangere aliquid, Scrib. Comp. 240.

‡**exĭlĭca** causa, quae adversus exsulem agitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 81, 5 Müll.

exĭlĭo, ire, v. exsilio.

exīlis, e, *adj.* [ex and ile, ilia; hence, without entrails, i. e. thin, lank, Corss. Ausspr. 2, 1003], *small, thin, slender, lank, meagre, poor, feeble* (class.; syn.: tenuis, gracilis, macer): exile et exiguum et victum cor, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37; cf.: jecur horridum et exile, id. ib. 2, 13, 30: femur (opp. tumentes surae), Hor. Epod. 8, 10: artus, Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 27: folia, Plin. 24, 6, 20, § 29: quod solum tam exile et macrum est, quod, etc., *thin, poor*, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 67: ager, Col. 1, 4, 3; cf.: Arisbe glebis, Luc. 3, 204: exilis domus est, ubi non et multa supersunt, etc., *poor, wretched*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 45: domus Plutonia, i. e. *cheerless*, id. C. 1, 4, 17 (cf.: domus plena, id. ib. 2, 12, 24): hereditas (with parva), Plin. Pan. 40, 1: via, *short*, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 86.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *meagre, dry, inadequate*, etc.: genus sermonis exile, aridum, concisum ac minutum, *meagre, dry*, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159; so of speech, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7; id. de Or. 2, 77, 315; 1, 18, 83; Quint. 8, 3, 56 (opp. tumida); cf. of speech: pro pressis exiles, id. 10, 2, 16: vox (opp. plena), id. 11, 3, 15; ib. 13: argumentis admodum exilibus niti, Gell. 14, 2, 4.—**B.** *Void, free.*—With *gen.*: exilis atque inanis aegritudinum, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 21.—*Comp.*: caro prunorum, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 43: vox feminis quam maribus (opp. gravior), id. 11, 51, 112, § 269: vox in senecta, ib. § 270.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.—Hence, *adv.*: **exīlĭter,** *thinly, meagrely, feebly, dryly*: nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, *feebly*, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41: annales sane exiliter scripti, id. Brut. 27, 106: disputare (with jejune), id. de Or. 1, 11, 50.—*Comp.*: exilius dicere de aliqua re, *more sparingly, briefly*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 2 Müll.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.

exīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [exilis], *thinness, meagreness, weakness, poorness* (class.): aculei apum, Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 3: foliorum, id. 24, 19, 118, § 178: soli, Col. 18, 16, 6: femineae vocis, Quint. 1, 11, 1; cf. id. 11, 3, 19: quarundam litterarum (opp. pinguitudo), id. 1, 11, 4.—**II.** Transf., of speech, etc.: in dicendo (opp. ubertatem et copiam), Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 50; cf. id. Brut. 82, 284.

exīlĭter, *adv.*, v. exilis *fin.*

exĭlĭum, ii, *n.*, v. exsilium.

exim, v. exinde *init.*

exĭmĭē, *adv.*, v. eximius *fin.*

exĭmĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [eximius], *excellence, eminence* (late Lat.), Symm. Ep. 3, 3; Aug. Ep. 32, 231; 237.

exĭmĭus, a, um, *adj.* [eximo]. **I.** Taken out from the mass, i. e. *excepted, exempt* (rare but class. = exemptus, exceptus): *eximium neminem habere*, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 9: neque esset veri simile, cum omnibus Siculis faceret injurias, te illi unum eximium, cui consuleret, fuisse, *you should be the only excepted one*, Cic. Div. ap. Caecil. 16, 52: tu unus eximius es, in quo hoc praecipuum valeat, Liv. 9, 34, 11.—Far more freq. and class., **II.** *Select, choice, distinguished, extraordinary, uncommon, excellent* (syn.: egregius, praeclarus, divinus, lautus, magnificus): ea quae eximia plerisque et praeclara videntur, parva ducere, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 67; cf.: haec ipsa semper in te eximia et praestantia fuere, id. de Or. 2, 28, 126: Pompei singularis eximiaque virtus, id. de Imp. Pomp. 1, 3: mulier facie eximia, id. Verr. 2, 5, 31, § 82; cf.: pulchritudine eximia femina, id. Div. 1, 25, 52: eximii forma pueri, Plin. 7, 12, 10: eximii praestanti corpore tauri, Verg. G. 4, 538 et saep.: ingenium, Cic. Fam. 6, 5, 3: gloria belli, id. Rep. 1, 12; cf.: gloria virtutis, id. ib. 2, 10: opinio virtutis, Caes. B. G. 2, 8, 1; cf. also: virtus, id. B. C. 1, 46, 4: quo e collegio laus est illa eximia C. Julii, qui, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 36: herba eximii usus ad vulnera, Plin. 24, 16, 95, § 152: ignes Aetnae, Lucr. 2, 594 et saep.—Poet. with *partitive gen.*: eximii regum, Stat. Th. 6, 15.—And with *inf.*: eximius animam servare sub undis, *exceedingly, skilful, expert*, Luc. 3, 697.—Hence *adv.*: **exĭmĭe** (acc. to II.), *exceedingly, very much, uncommonly, excellently* (syn.: egregie, unice): C. Marius L. Plocium eximie dilexit, Cic. Arch. 9, 20: eximie et unice delectare, Gell. 11, 3, 4: e. atque verissime opinari, id. 13, 8, 1: cenare, Juv. 11, 1: polliceri omnia, Liv. 42, 29, 6: prodesse, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 126: mederi, id. ib.; cf.: curari, id. 27, 12, 104, § 127: ornatum templum, Liv. 25, 40, 2: utilis, Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 241: optimum stagnum, Col. 8, 17, 1.

ex-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3, *v. a.* [emo; cf. adimo and demo], *to take out, take away, remove* (class.; syn.: demo, adimo, eripio, furor, etc.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (with *de, ex*, or simple *abl.*; rare with *dat.*): eximito (acina) de dolio, Cato R. R. 112, 3: oleas, ulmos bene cum radicibus, id. ib. 28, 1: medullam e caule, Plin. 26, 11, 71, § 116: dentem alicui, Cels. 6, 9; Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 181; cf.: lienem cani viventi, id. 30, 6, 17, § 51; and: lapillos ventre crocodili, id. 28, 8, 28, § 107: telum, Quint. 9, 2, 75: gladium, Vulg. Matt. 26, 51; cf.: quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una? Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 212: eximi jubet non diem ex mense, sed ex anno unum mensem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 139: ne tu ex reis eximerere, id. ib. 2, 2, 40, § 99; for which: aliquem de reis, id. ib. 2, 4, 19, § 41: cf.: ut auctores alios omnino exemerint numero, Quint. 1, 4, 3; with which cf.: Phraaten numero beatorum Eximit virtus, Hor. C. 2, 2, 19: qui turbae quamvis bonorum auctorum eximatur, Quint. 10, 1, 74.—**B.** In partic., pregn., *to free, release, deliver*: eum tamquam e vinculis eximamus, Cic. Or. 23, 77: aliquos ex obsidione, id. Fam. 5, 6, 2; for which: aliquos (urbem) obsidione, Liv. 38, 15, 5: ibi circumsessus adventu fratris obsidione eximitur, id. 24, 41, 6; 36, 13, 1; 37, 22, 3.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to take away, remove, banish*: quod si exemeris ex rerum natura benevolentiae conjunctionem, Cic. Lael. 7, 23: alicui lassitudinem, Plaut. Merc. 1, 17; cf.: illud, quod me angebat, non eximis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 29: hic dies vere mihi festus atras Eximet curas, Hor. C. 3, 14, 14: onus sollicitis animis, id. Ep. 1, 5, 18: eam religionem (augures), Liv. 4, 31, 4: dubitationem hujus utilitatis, Quint. 1, 10, 28: quamquam res adversae consilium exime-rent, Tac. A. 11, 32; 1, 32; 13, 15: aliquid memoriae, Suet. Claud. 11 et saep.: exemptā fine patere, i. e. *without end*, Lucr. 1, 976; 1, 1007.—*Pass. impers.*: plurimis mortalium non eximitur, quin primo cujusque ortu ventura destinentur, *the idea is not taken from them*, i. e. *they cannot be convinced but that*, etc., Tac. A. 6, 22.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To free, release, deliver* from any thing; constr. with *ex*, the *abl.*, since the Aug. per. freq. with *dat.*, rarely with *de*: aliquem metu, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 13: ita me exemisti Philocratem fallaciis, id. Capt. 3, 5, 16; cf.: iis (rationibus) accusator ad alios ex culpa eximendos abutetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 7, 24: ex miseriis plurimis me, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 3: se ex catenis, id. Men. 1, 1, 8: ex servitute, Liv. 37, 56, 7; Sen. Ep. 104, 16: aliquem crimine, Liv. 6, 24, 8: cf.: qui servitute exempti fuerant, id. 34, 52 *fin.*: cives servitio, id. 28, 39, 18; 27, 22, 3; 33, 23, 2; Plin. Ep. 4, 24, 3: non noxae (al. noxa) eximitur C. Fabius, qui, etc., Liv. 8, 35, 5 Drak. *N. cr.*; cf.: supplicio magis quam crimini exemptus est, Curt. 7, 1, 6: servitio, id. 6, 3, 3: aliquem sceleri, Val. Fl. 2, 256: morti, Tac. A. 14, 48: infamiae, id. ib. 1, 48: legiones adversae pugnae, id. ib. 1, 64: Pisonem ignominiae, id. ib. 3, 18: ut morte honesta contumeliis captivitatis eximeretur, id. ib. 12, 51: querelae, Sen. Ben. 6, 9, 1: notae jam destinatae, Gell. 4, 20, 9: poenae, Dig. 48, 10, 22, § 4: opinionibus vulgi, Quint. 12, 2, 28 et saep.: exime hunc mihi scrupulum, Plin. Ep. 3, 17, 2: 6, 8, 7: Romanis dubitationem, Liv. 34, 37, 6: de proscriptorum numero, Nep. Att. 10, 4: agrum de vectigalibus, *to exempt*, Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 101.—*Absol.*: nec sorte (opus fuisse) nisi quod se quisque eximi voluerit, Quint. 4, 2, 74.—**2.** Of time, *to consume, waste*: Clodius rogatus diem dicendo eximere coepit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3; cf.: Metellus calumnia dicendi tempus exemit, id. Att. 4, 3, 3: diem, Liv. 1, 50, 8; so, tempus, Suet. Oth. 6: diem, Plin. Ep. 5, 21, 2: male aetatem, Sen. Q. N. 3, 1: anno exempto, Pall. 3, 17 *fin.*: horam eximere ullam in tali cive liberando sine scelere non possumus, *lose, waste*, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 7 B. and K.—**3.** *To except, leave out* of consideration: leges, si majestatis quaestio eximeretur, bono in usu, Tac. A. 4, 6.—**4.** Law t. t., *to detain, prevent from appearing in court*: eum qui in jus vocatur, Gai Inst. 4, 46.

exin, *adv.*, v. exinde.

ex-ĭnānĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, *to empty, make empty* (rare but class.): Siciliam provinciam C. Verres per triennium depopulatus esse, Siculorum civitates vastasse, domos exinanisse, fana spoliasse dicitur, *to make desolate*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: agros (with vastare), id. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119: navem, id. ib. 2, 5, 25, § 64; ib. 40, § 104: castra, Sisenn. ap. Non. 107, 22; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 48, 5: regibus atque omnibus gentibus exinanitis, Cic. Agr. 2, 27, 72; cf. also: ama rem tuam: hunc (amatorem) exinani, *clean out*, i. e. *strip, fleece*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 2: patrimonium suum donationibus, i. e. *to consume, waste*, Dig. 31, 1, 89 *fin.*: apes relinquunt exinanitas alvos, *emptied, empty*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 28: onusta vehicula, *to unload*, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 82: alvum, bilem, pituitam, *to void, discharge*, id. 26, 8, 36, § 57: lienem, *to consume*, id. 25, 5, 20, § 45:

hydropicos, *to tap*, id 24, 8, 35, § 52 multi plici partu exinanitur ubertas, *is exhausted, weakened*, id. 18, 22, 51, § 189 faex non est exinanita, *drained out*, Vulg Psa. 74, 9 — Trop exinanita est fides, *made powerless*, Vulg Rom 4, 14 semet ipsum exinanivit, i e *laid aside his glory*, id Philip 2, 7 — *Absol* exinanite, *destroy*, Vulg Psa. 136, 10

exinānītio, ōnis, *f* [exinanio], *an emptying, evacuation* (post Aug) alvi, Plin 13, 22, 38, § 118 florescendi, i e *an exhausting, enfeebling*, id. 17, 2, 2, § 12

ex-indē, and apocopated **exin** (like dein, proin, from deinde, proinde, cf also dein etiam saepe et exin pro deinde et ex inde dicimus, Cic Or 45, 154, also **exim**, like him, illim, istim, acc to the best MSS in Enn ap Fest p 356, 4, Plaut Poen. 3, 6, 9, Lucr 3, 160, Verg A 7, 341, 8, 306, 12, 92, Tac A. 14, 48 al., M Aurel ad Fronto, p 54, cf. exsim, εὐθέως, Gloss Philox., v Lachm ad Lucr p 148, Wagn ad Verg A. 7, 341, and tom 5, p 437, v Ritschl, Rhein Mus 7, 472 sqq, Lorenz ad Plaut Most 218), *adv*, *from there, from that place, thence* (freq, but not in Ter, Caes, or Quint) **I.** In space (very rare, not in Cic) utcumque in alto ventus est, Epidice, exin velum vortitur, *from there, thence*, Plaut Ep 1, 1, 47, id Poen 3, 6, 9 si servus cujusquam in ecclesiam altariave ar matus irruerit, exinde protinus abstra hatur, Cod Just 1, 12, 4 regionem Com magenam, exim Cappadociam, inde Arme nios petivit, Tac A 15, 12 —**B.** Transf, in (local) succession, *after that, next in order, next* at vero quanta maris est pulchritudo! exin mari finitimus aer, etc, Cic N D 2, 39, 101 hinc Equus sum mum contingit caput alvo exin contor tis Aries cum cornibus haeret, id poet ib 2, 43, 111 auxiliares Galli Germanique in fronte, post quos pedites sagittarii dein quatuor legiones exin totidem aliae le giones, Tac A 2, 16

II. In time, *after that, thereafter, then* exin compellare pater me voce videtur, Enn ap Cic Div 1, 20 40 (Ann v 45, ed Vahl) POPULI PARTES IN TRIBUS DISTRIBUUNTO, EXIN PECUNIAS, AE VITATES, ORDINES PARTIUNTO, Cic Leg 3, 3, 7 exin cuidam rustico Romano dormienti visus est venire qui diceret, etc exin filium ejus esse mortuum, etc, id. Div 1, 26, 55 quisque suos patimur Manes, exinde per amplum Mittimur Elysium, Verg A 6, 743 ad Mundam exinde castra Punica mota, Liv 24 42 1 —**b.** After *ubi* or *postquam* (cf deinde, II d) ostium ubi conspexi, exinde me ilico protinam dedi, Plaut. Curc 2, 3, 84 postquam alium rep perit me exinde amovit loco, id Truc 1, 1, 63 —**B.** Transf **1.** In an enume ration or succession of events, *after that, then, next, furthermore* (cf deinde, II A b) pone petunt, exim referunt ad pec tora tonsas, Enn s v tonsam, p 356 Müll (Ann v 236, ed. Vahl) incenditque ani mum famae venientis amore, Exin bella viro memorat, quae, etc., Verg A 6, 891 exin se cuncti divinis rebus ad urbem Per fectis referunt, id ib 8, 306, Liv 31, 4, 4, 31, 6, 2, 37, 47, 8, 40, 35, 2, 42, 9, 8 Suillio corruptionem militum exin adulterium Poppaeae, ac postremum mollitiam corpo ris objectante Tac A 11, 2, cf id. ib 15, 41 —**2.** In late Lat, i q ex illo tempore, *from that time, since then* quem morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet, Just 1, 2 cum post motam et omissam quaestio nem res ad nova dominia bona fide transi erint, et exinde novi viginti anni interces serint, etc, Cod. Just. 7, 33, Dig 10, 1, 4, 41, 6, 4, 49, 15 12 —With *ut, cum, ex quo* exinde, ut curiam participare coepi, App Mag p 289, so, exinde ut, id M 2, p 120 exinde cum ex astu a magistro digressi sumus id ib 1, p 113 videri legatum ha bere jurisdictionem non exinde, ex quo mandata est, sed etc, Dig 1, 16, 4, § 6, 5, 1, 67, Cod Just 2, 22, 4, 32 —**III.** In other relations in which a going out or forth takes place **A.** (Acc to ex, III E) To indicate the origin or occasion of an event (post class), *thence* nec quic quam idonei lucri exinde cepimus, sed vul nera, App M 6, p 184, Cod. Just 1, 3, 35 quodcumque exinde incommodum eccle siae contigerit, ib 1, 2, 14 —**B.** (Acc to ex, III H) To indicate a rule, measure, or standard, *hence, accordingly* (ante class) proinde ut quisque fortuna utitur, ita praecellet, atque exinde sapere eum omnes dicimus, Plaut Ps 2, 3, 14, cf ut fama 'st homini, exin solet pecuniam inve nire, id Most 1, 3, 71, id Truc 1, 1, 64, id Poen 3, 5, 9, id Ep 1, 1, 47 ad molas alii asellis, alii vaccis ac mulis utuntur, exinde ut pabuli facultas est, *according as*, Varr R R 1, 20, 4

‡ **exinfulabat** = exserebat infulas enim sacerdotum filamenta vocabant, Paul ex Fest. p 81, 18 Mull

† **exintĕro** (**exen-, exten-**), āvi, atum, 1, *v a* [ἐξεντερίζω] **I.** Prop, *to disembowel, draw* (ante and post class), Plin. 30, 5, 14, § 42, 30, 10, 27, § 88, 32, 8, 29, § 92 porcum, Petr 54, 3 hydram, Hyg Fab 30 exinteratus lepus, Just 1, 5 *fin.* (exentera hunc piscem, Vulg Tob 6, 5) aves per guttur, Apic. 6, § 236 —**II.** Fig, *to torture, torment* a person exspectando exedor miser atque exinteror, Plaut Epid 3, 1, 1 —**III.** Com meton, *to empty, ex haust* a thing marsupium alicujus, Plaut Epid 2, 2, 3, so, id ib 3, 4, 74 opes argen tarias mihi, id ib 5, 2, 7, id Truc prol 21

existĭmābĭlis, e, *adj* [existimo], *supposable, probable, likely* (late Latin), Cael Aur Acut 2, 5, 35, 3, 17 *fin*

existĭmātio (**existum-**), ōnis, *f* [id], *a judging, judgment, opinion, supposition* (class., in *sing* and *plur* equally com mon) **I.** Prop re et existimatione jam, lege et pronuntiatione nondum condemna to, Cic Clu 20, 56 non est tibi his solis utendum existimationibus ac judiciis, qui nunc sunt, hominum, sed, etc, id Q Fr 1, 1, 15, § 43 quod de pietate dixistis, est quidem ista vestra existimatio, sed judi cium certe parentis, i e *that is your opin ion, but the father is the proper judge*, id Cael 2 4 ne respexeris clandestinas existi mationes, Plin Pan 62 *fin* in hoc genere facilior est existimatio quam reprehensio, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 82, § 190 tacitorum existi matione reprehendi, id Prov Cons 17 40, cf militis de imperatore, Liv 4, 41, 2 Drak communis omnibus, id 4, 20, 8 Drak. nec illum ante tibi satis facere, quam tu omnium existimationi satis fecis ses, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 58, § 133, cf vir opti mus omnium existimatione, id. Rep 3, 17 —**II.** Transf, objectively (cf rumor, B), *reputation, good name, honor, character, credit* existimatio est dignitatis illaesae status, legibus ac moribus comprobatus, qui ex delicto nostro auctoritate legum aut minuitur aut consumitur, etc, Dig 50, 13, 5 nihil eum fecisse scientem, quod esset con tra aut rem aut existimationem tuam, Cic Fam 5, 20, 1 homo egens, sordidus, sine honore, sine existimatione, sine censu, id Flacc 22, 52, cf homo fortunā egens, vita turpis, existimatione damnatus, id. ib 15, 35 judicia summae existimationis et paene dicam capitis, id. Rosc Com 6, 16, cf id Att 1, 1, 4 nisi quid existimas in ea re vio lari existimationem tuam, id Fam 13, 73, 2 existimationem offendere, id Planc 2, 6, id Fam 3 8, 7 oppugnare, id ib 3, 10, 8 lacerare, Suet. Caes 75 perdere, Auct Her 4 10, 14 existimationi alicujus consu lere, Cic. Q Fr 1, 1, 5, § 15 ad debitorum tuendam existimationem, i e *credit*, Caes B C 3, 1 3

existĭmātor (**existŭm-**), ōris, *m* [id] *a judge* of any thing *a critic* (rare but class.) ut existimatores videamur loqui, non magistri, Cic Or 31, 112 doctus et in tellegens, id Brut 93, 320, cf intellegens dicendi, id ib 54 200 stultus alieni artifi cii, id. de Or 3, 22, 83 non levis, Gell 20, 1, 10 existimator metuendus (opp admi randus orator), Cic Brut 39, 146

ex-istĭmo or **existŭmo**, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* [aestimo] **I.** = aestimo, *to value, estimate, reckon, esteem*, with *gen* of value (rare) satin abiit neque quod dixi flocci existumat? Plaut Most 1, 1, 73 dum ne ob malefacta peream, parvi existumo, id Capt 3, 5, 24 omnia minoris, Sulp ap Cic Fam 4, 5, 2 magni operam, Nep Cat 1, 2 · minoris aliquid, id ib 1, 4, Suet Aug 40 —With *interrog clause* nunc si dico ut res est, quem ad modum existu met me? Plaut Merc 3, 1, 18 Ritschl —**II.** In gen., *to judge, consider, suppose, think, esteem* —Constr with the *acc.*, an *object clause*, a *rel. clause*, with *de*, or *absol* (α) With *acc.* si improbum Cres phontem existimaveras, Enn. ap Auct Her 2, 24, 38 (Trag v 156, ed Vahl, where the reading is existimas), cf quod eum, qui hoc facit, avarum possumus existimare, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 82, § 190, Quint 5, 12, 21 quod ego nullo modo existimo, Cic Tusc. 3, 11, 25 cottidianae vitae consuetudinem, *pass judgment upon*, Ter Heaut 2 3, 41 — In *pass* M Fulcinius domi suae honestus existimatus est, Cic. Caecin 4, 10, cf P Cornelius, homo ut existimabatur, avarus et furax, id de Or 2, 66, 268 qua (fama) diu princeps oratorum existimandus est, Quint 11, 3, 8 popularitas signum affec tati regni est existimatum, id. 5, 9, 13 as simulata sunt schemata existimanda, id 9, 1, 27 utcunque (haec) animadversa aut existimata erunt, Liv praef § 8.—(β) With *acc* and *inf* as *object* (so most freq) tu me amas, ego te amo, merito id fieri uter que existimat, Plaut. Most 1, 3, 147 ne id quidem me dignum esse existimat, Quem adeat, etc, id. As 1, 2, 23, id. Bacch 3, 6, 19 si majores nostri existimavissent quem quam Rulli similem futurum, Cic Agr 2, 33, 89 non possum existimare, plus quem quam a se ipso quam me a te amari, id. Fam 15 21, 4 ego sic existimo, hos ora tores fuisse maximos, id Brut 36, 138 et saep —In *pass* with an *inf clause* as *sub ject* fuit hoc in utroque eorum, ut Cras sus non tam existimari vellet non didicisse, quam illa despicere, etc., Cic de Or 2, 1, 4 disciplina in Britannia reperta, atque inde in Galliam translata esse existimatur, Caes B G 6, 13 *fin* Themistocles suasisse ex istimatur Athenienses, ut, etc, Quint 9, 2, 92 et saep —*Pass impers* huic (insulae) milia DCCC in longitudinem esse existima tur, Caes B G 5, 13 *fin*, Plin 6, 22, 24, § 81 —(γ) With a *rel* or *interrog clause* haud existimans, quanto labore partum, Ter Ph 1, 1, 11 nunc vos existimate facta an dicta pluris sint, *judge* Sall J 85, 14 Cort, cf utrum avertendae suspicionis causa, etc, an, etc, existimari non pote rat, *be judged, decided*, Caes B C 3, 102, 3 qui (Pyrrhus) utrum avarior an crude lior sit, vix existimari potest, Liv 22, 59, 14 existimari a medicis jubet, an talis caecitas ac debilitas superabiles forent, Tac H 4, 81 —(δ) With *de* de scriptori bus, qui nondum ediderunt, existimare non possumus, Cic Leg 1, 2, 7 ex eventu ho mines de tuo consilio existimaturos vide mus, id Fam 1, 7, 5 male de aliquo, *to have a bad opinion of any one*, id Off 2, 10, 36, cf tu ipse quem ad modum ex istimes vide, id Div in Caecil 12, 37, id Att 6, 2, 3 —*Pass impers* exstant ora tiones, ex quibus existimari de ingeniis eorum potest, Cic Brut. 21, 82 —(ε) With *in* and *abl* in hostium numero existimari, *to be regarded as an enemy*, Cic Verr 1 5, 13 —(ζ) *Absol* ut Cicero existimat, Quint 9, 1, 29 sicut multi existimarunt, id. 8 6, 67 —*Pass impers* ita intellegimus vulgo existimari, Cic. Rep 2, 15, 28 —As *subst*

existĭmantes, ium, *m*, *critics, critical judges* si in existimantium arbitrium sua scripta non venerint, Cic Brut 24, 92

existo, ĕre, v exsisto

exĭtĭābĭlis, e, *adj* [exitium], *destructive, fatal, deadly* (rare but class.) exitia bilem illi faciam diem, Plaut Ep 4, 2, 36 bellum suis civibus, * Cic Att 10 4, 3, so bellum, Eutr 9, 7 tyrannus, Liv 29, 17, 19 clades, Suet Aug 23 discordiae, id. Claud. 25 reipublicae, Tac. H 2, 69 morbus, id A 16, 5 fames, Vell 2, 112, 3 telum, Ov M 6, 257 animus in suos, Tac A 6 24 superstitio, id ib 15, 44 —*Adv* **exĭtĭābĭlĭter**, *perniciously, fatally*, August Civ D 1, 17

exĭtĭālis, e, *adj* [id], *destructive, fatal, deadly* (rare but class) exitus exitiales ha bere, * Cic Verr 2 5 6, § 12 donum, Verg A 2, 31 scelus id ib 6, 511 animalia ve nenata magis exitialia, si, etc., Plin 10, 72, 93, § 198 criminosum et exitiale habeba tur, Suet Calig 50 —*Adv* **exĭtĭālĭter**, *perniciously* amare, Aug Conf 6, 7

exĭtĭo, onis, *f* [exeo] *a going or coming out* (ante class and late Lat) ex utero,

Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 30: a Deo, Hilar. Trin. 6, 31.

exĭtĭōsē, *adv.*, v. exitiosus *fin.*

exĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [exitium], *destructive, pernicious, deadly* (rare but class.): conjuratio, Cic. Cat. 4, 3, 6: quibus a servis caedem fieri senatus et bonorum rei publicae exitiosum fuisset, id. Planc. 36, 87; cf.: quod exitiosum fore, si evenisset, videbam, id. Fam. 6, 1, 5.—Of persons (post-Aug.): rex, Tac. A. 6, 36; id. H. 1, 68.—*Comp.:* Otho luxu, saevitia, audacia reipublicae exitiosior ducebatur, Tac. H. 2, 31.—*Sup.*, Tert. Anim. 34.—*Adv.:* **exĭtĭōsē,** *perniciously.*—*Sup.*, Aug. Ep. 8, 3.

exĭtĭum, ii (*gen. plur.* exitium, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 67, and Or. 46, 155), *n.* [exeo]. **I.** Lit., *a going out, egress* (ante-class.): exitium antiqui ponebant pro exitu; nunc exitium pessimum exitum dicimus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 81, 6 Müll.: quid illi ex utero exitiost, priusquam poterat ire in proelium? Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 30 (but for exitium exitio est, id. Capt. 3, 3, 4, the true reading is auxilium mist, etc., Fleck. Lorenz).—**II.** In partic., *destruction, ruin, hurt, mischief* (freq. and class., *sing.* and *plur.*; syn.: pernicies, interitus, ruina, infortunium, casus, clades, calamitas, malum). (*a*) *Sing.:* satius est mihi Quovis exitio interire, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 11: pultando foribus exitium adferre, id. Capt. 4, 2, 52; cf.: qui de meo nostrumque omnium interitu, qui de hujus urbis atque adeo orbis terrarum exitio cogitent, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9; Suet. Aug. 94; cf. also: (Lentulus) dignum moribus factisque suis exitium vitae invenit, *end*, Sall. C. 55 *fin.:* nullius patitur natura, Lucr. 1, 224; cf.: caeli terraeque, id. 5, 98; 344: cum de pernicie populi Romani, exitio hujus urbis tam acerbe tamque crudeliter cogitarit, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10: me miserum! ego omnibus meis exitio fuero, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4: exitio esse (alicui), Suet. Caes. 1; Hor. C. 1, 28, 18; cf. Suet. Calig. 11: usque adeo flagitatus est, donec ad exitium dederetur, Tac. A. 1, 32: concidit auguris Argivi domus ob lucrum Demersa exitio, Hor. C. 3, 16, 13 et saep.—(*β*) *Plur.:* omnibus exitiis interii, *ways or methods of destruction*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 7; cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 10: civitatum afflictarum perditis jam rebus extremi exitiorum exitus, Cic. Agr. 2, 4, 10; cf. Val. Fl. 1, 809: exitiûm examen rapit, Enn. l. l. (Trag. v. 88, ed. Vahl.): quos P. Clodii furor rapinis et incendiis et omnibus exitiis pavit, Cic. Mil. 2, 8: metu crudelissimorum exitiorum carere non possumus, id. ib. 2, 5: id querebatur caput esse exitiorum omnium, id. Leg. 1, 12, 34: haec res suprema manebat Exitiis positura modum, Verg. A. 7, 129.

1. exĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from exeo, II.

2. exĭtus, ūs, *m.* [exeo], *a going out* or *forth, egress, departure* (class., esp. in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: reditum mihi gloriosum injuria tua dedit, non exitum calamitosum, Cic. Par. 4, 29: omni exitu et pabulatione interclusi, Caes. B. G. 7, 44 *fin.:* exitum sibi parere, id. B. C. 3, 69, 3.—In *plur.:* singulorum hominum occultos exitus asservare, Caes. B. C. 1, 21, 4; 1, 25, 4.—Of things: introitusque elementis redditus exstat, Lucr. 6, 494: exitus ut classi felix faustusque daretur, *a setting sail, departure*, id. 1, 100: amnis, *a flowing out, discharge*, id. 6, 727: animaï (i. e. venti), *a bursting* or *rushing out*, id. 6, 586; cf. Quint. 1, 11, 7.—**B.** Transf., concr., *way of egress, outlet, passage:* exitum non habent, ac pervium non est, Varr. L. L. 5, § 145 Müll.: cum angusto portarum exitu se ipsi premerent, Caes. B. G. 7, 28, 3: in exitu paludis, *mouth*, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 226: cibi, *vent*, id. 11, 34, 40, § 116 et saep.: si de multis nullus placet exitus, Juv. 6, 33.—In *plur.:* insula undique exitus maritimos habet, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 75, § 185: septem exitus e domo fecerat, Liv. 39, 51, 5; Col. 6, 30, 8: alvorum, Plin. 21, 14, 48, § 82 et saep.

II. Trop. **A.** *A way out, an end, close, conclusion, termination* (syn.: eventus, eventum). **1.** In gen.: hujus orationis difficilius est exitum quam principium invenire, *end, close*, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 1, 3; cf.: quemadmodum expediam exitum hujus institutae orationis, non reperio, id. Fam. 3, 12, 2: exitus fuit orationis, Caes. B. G. 4, 8, 1: ut tragici poëtae, cum explicare argumenti exitum non potestis, confugitis ad deum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 53: adducta ad exitum quaestio est, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 15; cf.: ad exitum pervenire, id. Fam. 10, 22, 2; id. Or. 33, 116: ita magnarum initia rerum celerem et facilem exitum habuerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 22 *fin.:* verba quae casus habent in exitu similes, *at the end*, Cic. Or. 49, 164; cf. in the foll.: fugam quaerebamus omnes, quae ipsa exitum non habebat, *end, aim*, id. Phil. 5, 16, 42: hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum, Hor. C. 3, 6, 6 et saep.: in exitu est meus consulatus, Cic. Mur. 37, 80; cf.: in exitu jam annus erat Liv. 35, 10, 1: superioris anni, id. 30, 26, 2: veris, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 170: oppugnationis, Caes. B. C. 3, 9, 8: mimi, fabulae, *the catastrophe, conclusion*, Cic. Cael. 27, 65: vitae, *end of life, latter end*, Nep. Eum. 13; cf.: vitae mortisque, Vell. 2, 7, 1.—In *plur.:* tristes exitus habuit consulatus, Cic. Brut. 34, 128: eae causae sunt plenissimae, quae plurimos exitus dant ad ejusmodi degressionem, *outlets*, i. e. *opportunities*, id. de Or. 2, 77, 312: habent exitus aut in *a* aut in *e*, etc., Varr. L. L. 10, § 62 Müll.—**2.** In partic., *end of life, end, death:* natura ad humanum exitum (Romulum) abripuit, Cic. Rep. 1, 16 *fin.:* duravere usque ad Sejani exitum, Plin. 8, 58, 74, § 197; Amm. 14, 11: exitus in dubio est, Ov. M. 12, 522: Thrasymachi, Juv. 7, 204: saevus et illum exitus eripuit, id. 10, 127; 271.—In *plur.:* nonnumquam bonos exitus habent boni, Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 89: non igitur fatales exitus habuerunt, id. Div. 2, 9, 24.—**3.** *A means, method, way, device, solution* of a difficulty: cum autem exitus ab utroque datur conturbato errantique regi, Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 63: non solum viam quaestus invenerunt, verum etiam exitum ac rationem defensionis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 82, § 190: jam nullum fortunis communibus exitum reperietis, id. Dom. 47, 123.—**B.** *Issue, result, event*, i. q. eventus: si mihi alterutrum de eventu atque exitu rerum promittendum est, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 5: in unum exitum spectare, id. de Or. 1, 20, 92: videtur ad exitum venisse quaestio, id. Tusc. 5, 7, 18; id. Fin. 2, 1, 3: neque exitum legis esse in meretrice publicanda, i. e. *the law would be without proper effect*, id. Inv. 2, 40, 118, v. the context: de exitu rerum sentire, Caes. B. G. 7, 52 *fin.:* incerto etiam nunc exitu victoriae, id. ib. 7, 62, 6: de exitu fortunarum suarum consultabant, id. ib. 7, 77, 1; cf. id. ib. 3, 8, 3; and: prudens futuri temporis exitum Caliginosa nocte premit deus, *events*, Hor. C. 3, 29, 29: ut quae rei publicae polliceremur, exitu praestaremus, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 3: exitum rei imponere, Liv. 37, 19, 1: quaestiones ad exitum perductae, id. 40, 19, 10: ad exitum spei pervenire, *accomplishment*, id. 5, 12, 4; so, ferae exitum spei exspectare, id. 5, 6, 2: sine exitu esse, *without result*, id. 32, 40, 3.—In *plur.:* fortasse haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 6: quae (responsa haruspicum) aut nullos habuerint exitus aut contrarios, id. Div. 2, 24, 52: Liber vota bonos ducit ad exitus, Hor. C. 4, 8, 34; cf.: (fortuna) Belli secundos reddidit exitus, id. ib. 4, 14, 38.—Prov.: exitus acta probat, *the event justifies the deed*, Ov. H. 2, 85.

* **ex-jūro,** āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to swear solemnly*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 105, 22. (The line, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 18, found in some edd. is spurious.)

exlĕcĕbra, ae, v. elecebra.

ex-lex, ēgis, *adj.*, *beyond the law, bound by no law, lawless* (only *nom.* and *acc.*; rare but class.): postremo quaero, parebis legibus an non? anne exlex solus vives? Varr. ap. Non. 10, 19; cf. Lucil. ib 22; Liv 9, 34, 8 Drak. *N. cr.:* non quod illi exlegem esse Sullam putarent, * Cic. Clu. 34, 94: spectator potus et exlex, Hor. A. P. 224.

exmŏvĕo, ēre, v. emoveo *init.*

† **ex-mucco,** āre, in mal. part., Inscr. Pompeii in Bullet. Napol. I. p. 68, b.

* **ex-obrŭtus,** a, um, *Part.* [obruo], *scraped out, cleared out:* dolium, App. M. 9, p. 219, 34, p. 194 Bip.

* **ex-obsĕcro,** āre, *v. n.*, *to entreat earnestly:* supplicabo, exobsecrabo, ut, etc., Plaut. As. 1, 3, 93.

ex-occŭpo, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to discharge of employment, free from occupation:* sensus, Petr. Chrysol. Serm. 65 *init.*

† **exŏchădĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ἐξοχάδιον, *external piles*, Marc. Emp. 31.—Called also **exŏchas,** ădis, *f.*, = ἐξοχάς, Aug. Ep. 149.

† **exŏcoetus,** i, *m.*, = ἐξώκοιτος, *a fish that sleeps on the shore*, Plin. 9, 19, 34, § 76.

ex-ŏcŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [oculus], *to deprive of the eyes* or *sight* (ante- and post-class.): ni ei caput exoculassitis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 26: caecam et prorsus exoculatam esse fortunam, *eyeless, sightless*, App. M. 7, p. 188, 24; id. ib. 207, § 8.

exŏdĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [exodium], *a player in the* exodium, Inscr. Orell. 2591 (of the year A.D. 167); Amm. 28, 4, 33; cf. Schol. Juv. 3, 175.

† **exŏdĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ἐξόδιον. **I.** Prop., *a piece of a comic description* (*a kind of dramatized satura*), *for the most part attached to the* Atellanae, *but given, under the emperors, as a separate performance after tragedies*, Liv. 7, 2, 11; Juv. 3, 175 Schol.; 6, 71; Suet. Tib. 45; id. Dom. 10; cf. Bernhardy Röm. Lit. 2 ed. p. 341.—**II.** Transf. beyond the scenic lang., *a conclusion, end* (ante- and post-class.): exodium est finis ... in exodio vitae ... at exodium adducere *or* ducere, Varr. ap. Non. 27, 14 sq.; cf.: exodium exitum, Fest. p. 80 Müll. *N. cr.;* Hier. Ep. 128, 1.

exŏdōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex-odor], *deprived of its smell*, Tert. Pall. 4.

† **Exŏdus,** i, *f.*, = Ἔξοδος (a going out), *the name of the second book of Moses* (so called from its narrative of the departure from Egypt), Tert. adv. Jud. 11 et saep.

ex-ŏlesco, olēvi, ētum, 3, *v. inch. n.* **I.** *To grow out, to attain its full size, grow up.* **A.** In gen., so only in the *part. perf.* **exolētus,** a, um, *grown up, full grown, mature:* exoletus qui excessit olescendi id est crescendi modum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 5, 7 Müll.; cf.: exoletus qui adolescere (olescere?) id est crescere desiit, id. p. 80, 12 Müll.: exoleta virgo, Plaut. Fragm. in Prisc. p. 872 P.—**B.** In partic., to denote an abandoned youth of ripe age: scortum exoletum, Plaut. Poen. prol. 17; cf.: Clodius, qui semper secum scorta, semper exoletos, semper lupas duceret, etc., Cic. Mil. 21, 55; so Mart. 3, 82, 8; Suet. Caes. 49; 76; id. Tib. 43; id. Calig. 24; id. Galb. 22; id. Tit. 7: remiges, Tac. A. 15, 37.—**II.** *To grow to an end, to stop growing* (mostly ante-Aug.; perh. not in Cic.). **A.** Prop.: multa sunt quae neglegentiā exolescunt et fiunt sterilia, Col. 2, 18, 3; App. M. 9, p. 232, 17.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to grow out of use, out of date, to become obsolete, to pass away, cease:* exolescentes litterae, *disappearing*, i. e. *rubbed off*, Suet. Aug. 7: ne vetustissima Italiae disciplina per desidiam exolesceret, Tac. A. 11, 15: rumor validus adeo ut nondum exolescat, id. ib. 4, 10: antiquitus instituta, id. H. 4, 8: gratia pascui usu continuo, Col. 7, 3, 20: cum patris favor haud dum exolevisset, Liv. 2, 52, 4; cf.: nondum is dolor exoleverat, Tac. A. 6, 25: prima positio vetustate, Quint. 1, 6, 11: exolevit fundendi aeris ratio, Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 5: Calchedonii in totum, id. 37, 5, 18, § 72.—In the *part. perf.:* scorta, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 12: exoletum jam vetustate odium, Liv. 2, 35, 8; cf. id. 27, 8, 9: mos civitatis (with vetus), Suet. Galb. 4: et reconditae voces, id. Aug. 86: auctores, Quint. 8, 2, 12: histrio, Vell. 2, 28, 3.—*Absol.:* exoleta revocavit, aut etiam nova instituit, Suet. Claud. 22.

exŏlētus, a, um, *Part.*, v. exolesco.

exolvo, ĕre, v. exsolvo.

‡ **exōmĭdes** sunt comici vestitus exsertis humeris, Fest. p. 81 Müll.; cf. Gell. 7, 12, 3 (= ἐξωμίς).

† **exŏmŏlŏgēsis,** is, *f.*, = ἐξομολόγησις, *a confession* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Poen. 9; id. de Orat. 7 al.

exŏnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exonero], *an unloading, lightening, discharge* (post-class.): mercedis, Dig. 19, 2, 15, § 7.

‡ **exŏnĕrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *an unloader, discharger*, Inscr. Grut. 1117, 5.

ex-ŏnĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to free from a burden, to disburden, unload, dis-*

charge (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; in Cic. and Caes. not at all). **I.** Lit.: navem, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 26; Auct. Afr. 8, 1; cf.: navigia jactu, Sen. Contr. 4, 4: alvum, Plin. 10, 44, 61, § 126; cf. ventrem, Suet. Vesp. 2; Mart. 10, 48, 7: stomachum nausea gravem, Petr. 103: vesicam, id. 27: morbidum corpus (profluvio sanguinis), Plin. 8, 26, 40, § 96: velut exoneratus sentinâ (nautilus), id. 9, 29, 47, § 88: nec amnes tantum sed lacus quoque in Padum sese exonerantes, id. 3, 16, 20, § 118: plenas exonerare colos, *to empty, spin off*, Ov. F. 3, 818: ut eam ex hoc exoneres agro, i. e. *to send off*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 34; cf.: exonerata plebe coloniis deductis, Liv. 10, 6, 3: multitudo proximas in terras exonerata, Tac. H. 5, 2.—**II.** Trop., *to relieve, free:* exonera civitatem vano forsitan metu, Liv. 2, 2, 7; cf.: parte curae senatum, id. 10, 21, 5: animum sollicitudine, Curt. 4, 13: exonerata fide mea, quid ultra facere possum, quam uti? etc., *exonerated*, Liv. 42, 13 *fin.*: conscientiam suam, Curt. 6, 8: se, id. 6, 9: aliquid in quaslibet aures, *to confide*, Sen. Ep. 3; cf.: exonerari laborum meorum partem fateor, *is discharged, removed*, Tac. A. 3, 54: dolorem convicio, *to vent*, Petr. 123: aes alienum, *to clear off, pay off*, Dig. 23, 3, 5, § 10.

exŏnўchŏn, i, *n.*, = ἐξόνυχον, *a plant, the lithospermon*, Plin. 27, 11, 74, § 98.

ex-ŏpīnisso, ĕre, 3, *v. n.*, *to think:* viderint alii quid de hoc exopinissent, Petr. 62 *fin.*

exoptābĭlis, e, *adj.* [exopto], *desirable, desired* (rare): nuntius, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 67: tempus, Sil. 11, 387: amico, Lucil. Sat. 26, 5.

exoptātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exopto.

ex-opto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to wish* or *desire greatly, to long for* a thing (class.). (α) With *acc.*: quae majori parti pulcherrima videntur, ea maxime exoptant, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118: Samnitium adventum, Liv. 9, 25, 5: illum exoptavit potius? Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 3: aliquid, id. As. 3, 3, 133: omnes te oderunt, tibi pestem exoptant, *wish you*, Cic. Pis. 40, 96.—(β) With *inf.-clause* as *object:* multis de causis te exopto quam primum videre, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 3: aemulari neglegentiam alicuius, Ter. And. prol. 20 (but not in Enn. Ann., where the better read. is laudarier optans, v. Vahl. p. 80).—(γ) With *ut:* omnium hominum exopto ut fiam miserorum miserrimus, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 65: ut sempiternae laudi tibi sit iste tribunatus exopto, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 1.—(δ) *Absol.:* neque nobis cupientibus atque exoptantibus fructus otii datus est, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2.—Hence,

exoptātus, a, um, *P. a.*, *greatly wished* or *desired, longed for:* edepol me uxori exoptatum credo adventurum domum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 22; id. Truc. 2, 6, 33; id. Capt. 5, 4, 9; id. Curc. 2, 3, 27: Antiphila, maxume animo exoptata meo, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 28: ut exoptatum inimico nuntium primus adferret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: erit et tibi exoptatum optinget, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 20; id. As. 3, 3, 136.—*Comp.:* nihil exoptatius adventu meo, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 1.—*Sup.:* o mi ere exoptatissume, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 65: gratulatio, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 2.—*Adv.* seems not to occur.

exōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [exoro]. **I.** *Pass.*, *easily entreated* or *moved, exorable* (class.), Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 26: si implacabiles iracundiae sunt, summa est acerbitas: sin autem exorabiles, summa levitas, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13 *fin.*: in aliquem, id. Att. 1, 3 *fin.*: (Orcus) non exorabilis auro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 179; cf.: nulli exorabilis, Sil. 5, 131: initium vitii, Sen. Ep. 116: et exorabile numen fortasse experiar, Juv. 13, 102.—*Comp.:* in suis quam in alienis exorabilior injuriis, Sen. Clem. 1, 20.—* **II.** *Act.*, *easily moving, persuasive:* carmen, Val. Fl. 1, 782.

exōrābŭla, ōrum, *n.* [id.], *means of entreating* or *convincing, enticements, arguments* (ante- and post-class.): quoque exoretur exorabulis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 6: judicantium, App. Flor. p. 360.

exōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a moving by entreaty, effectual entreaty*, Vulg. Sir. 16, 12: manium paternorum, *an appeasing*, Quint. Decl. 8.

exōrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *prayerful:* dicere nescio quid exorativum, Cassiod. in Psa. 17, 32.

* **exōrātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who obtains by entreaty, a successful suppliant*, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 2.

* **exōrātrix**, īcis, *f.* [exorator], *she who obtains by entreaty*, Salvian. Gub. D. p. 93 Rittersh.

ex-orbātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex-orbo], *utterly orphaned, bereaved*, Rénier, Inscr. Afr. 3981.

exorbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exorbito], *a deviation, transgression* (post-class.): disciplinae, Tert. Idol. 14.

exorbĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a deviator from* any thing, *a transgressor* (post-class.): exorbitator et destructor Judaismi, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 6 *fin.*

ex-orbĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [orbita] (post-class.). **I.** *Neutr.*, *to go out of the track, to deviate.* **A.** Lit.: exorbitantes boves, qui vehiculum trahebant, Aug. Civ. D. 22, 8 *med.*: stellis exorbitare a praestitutis itineribus non licet, Lact. 2, 5, 12.—**B.** Trop.: a regula, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 2: a catholicae fidei regulis, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *fin.*—**II.** *Act.*, *to turn out of the track, turn aside;* trop.: animum a tramite, Sid. Ep. 5, 16.

† **exorcismus**, i, *m.*, = ἐξορκισμός, *an exorcism* (post-class.): exorcismis fugare daemones, Tert. Cor. Mil. 11.

† **exorcista**, ae, *m.*, = ἐξορκιστής, *an exorcist* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 1, 3, 6; Firm. Math. 3, 5; 9 *fin.*; Vulg. Act. 19, 13 al.

† **exorcĭzo**, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, = ἐξορκίζω, *to drive away evil spirits by adjuration, to exorcise* (post-class.), Dig. 50, 13, 1, § 3; Aug. Civ. D. 10, 22.

ex-ordĭor, orsus, 4, *v. dep. a.*, *to begin a web, to lay the warp, to weave* (class.). **I.** Lit.: funem longum pedes LXXII., Cato R. R. 135, 4; cf. trop.: neque exordiri primum, unde occipias, habes, Neque detexundam ad telam certos terminos, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 7; and: pertexe modo, Antoni, quod exorsus es, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 145.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to begin, commence*, esp. a speech; constr. with the *acc.*, an *inf.*, with *ab* or *absol.* (α) With *acc.* (so perh. not in Cic.): consilia, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 102: argutias adversus aliquem, id. Bacch. 1, 2, 19: facinus, id. ib. 4, 4, 71: hanc rem facete et callide, id. Pers. 4, 1, 7: bellum ab causa tam nefanda, Liv. 4, 17, 6: classicum ingenti spiritu, Suet. Caes. 32: tragoediam magno impetu, id. Aug. 85: causam, Quint. 4, 1, 2: preces, Ov. M. 10, 483: parricidia et caedes a Claudio, Suet. Ner. 33 et saep.—(β) With *inf.* (Ciceronian): imitabor ergo Aratum, qui magnis de rebus dicere exordiens, a Jove incipiendum putat, Cic. Rep. 1, 36: tunc dicere exorsus est, id. Fin. 1, 8 *fin.*; cf. id. Div. 2, 49, 101; and Nep. Pelop. 1 *fin.*—(γ) With *ab* (class.): aut ab adversarii dicto exordiemur, aut, etc., Auct. Her. 1, 6, 10: ab ipsa re, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 320: a veritate, a dignitate, id. ib. 2, 8, 31.—(δ) *Absol.* (class.): ancilla hoc pacto exordiri coepit, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 31: jubent exordiri ita, ut eum, qui audiat, benevolum nobis faciamus, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 80; so, ita, quasi, etc., Quint. prooem. § 4: in hunc modum, Tac. A. 3, 50: his verbis, id. ib. 6, 6: clamore, Cic. Cael. 15, 38.

☞ **exorsus**, a, um, in *pass. signif.*, *begun, commenced:* exorsa tela, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 4, 116; Visell. ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.; cf.: reperiunt ea, quibus ante exorsa et potius detexta prope retexantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158.—In the *plur. subst.*: **exorsa**, ōrum, *n.*, *a beginning, commencement:* per ambages et longa exorsa aliquem tenere, *a long preamble*, Verg. G. 2, 45: sua cuique exorsa laborem Fortunamque ferent, *beginning, undertaking*, id. A. 10, 111 (opp. exitus), Amm. 14, 11, 26.

exordĭum, ii, *n.* [exordior, I.]. **I.** Prop., *the beginning, the warp of a web* (rare): non possum togam praetextam sperare, cum exordium pullum videam, Quint. 5, 10, 71.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a beginning, commencement* (the usual meaning; syn.: initium, principium, primordium): neve inde navis inchoandae exordium Coepisset, quae, etc., Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34 (Trag. v. 282 ed. Vahl.): hujus quoque exordium mali, quoniam principium boni diximus, explicemus, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 3; cf.: institutae rei publicae clarum ac tam omnibus notum, id. Rep. 2, 2: a qua totius vitae ducat exordium, id. Fin. 5, 7, 18; cf.: a quibus temporibus scribendi capiat exordium, id. Leg. 1, 3, 8: paene ab exordio Urbis, Suet. Vesp. 8; id. Tib. 42: tertius (annus) a prima vigilia sumens exordium, Amm. 26, 1, 9.—In *plur.*: rerum, Lucr. 2, 333; 3, 31; 4, 114; cf. Verg. E. 6, 33: priva animai, Lucr. 3, 380: solis lunaeque, id. 5, 471: rationis, id. 1, 149: primae pugnae, Verg. A. 7, 40 et saep.—**B.** In partic., of speech: saepe animadverti, summos oratores in dicendi exordio permoveri, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 122: ergo ita nascetur exordium, id. Tusc. 1, 4 *fin.*—As part of a speech or writing, *the introduction, exordium, proem, preface* (syn.: prooemium, praefatio, prologus): exordium est principium orationis, per quod animus auditoris aut judicis constituitur vel apparatur ad audiendum, Auct. Her. 1, 3, 4; cf. Quint. 4, 1, 1 sq.: tum denique id, quod primum est dicendum, postremum soleo cogitare, quo utar exordio, Cic. de Or. 2, 77 *fin.*: proximus liber a prima parte, id est exordio incipiet, Quint. 3, 11, 28; 1, 12, 19: in exordio pro Milone, id. 9, 4, 133; 9, 4, 74 et saep.—In *plur.*, Quint. 11, 3, 161: quae prima exordia sumat? Verg. A. 4, 284.—**2.** Transf., *a writing, treatise*, in gen., Col. 5, 11, 13; 7, 5, 1; 7, 12, 1 al.

exŏrĭens, entis, *m.*, v. exorior, I. A. b.

ex-ŏrĭor, ortus, 3 and 4 (*part. fut. act.* exorturus, Aug. Civ. D. 17, 14 *fin.*—The *praes. indic.* and *imperf. subj.* acc. to the third *conj.*: exoritur, Lucr. 1, 23; Verg. A. 2, 313; Ov. F. 4, 904 al.: exoreretur, Lucr. 2, 507; cf. id. 1, 108; Liv. 27, 27, 3.—*Imper.*: exorere, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 16—v. orior), *v. dep. n.*, *to come out* or *forth, to spring up* (esp. suddenly, unexpectedly), *to rise* (class.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: post solstitium Canicula exoritur, Cic. Div. 2, 44, 93: exoriens sol, Verg. G. 1, 438; cf.: jubare novas exorto, id. A. 4, 130: tu sola exorere, quae, etc., *spring up, start up*, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 16; cf. Lucr. 1, 124; and Cic. Deiot. 1, 3.—**b.** *Part. praes. subst.*, exoriens (sc. sol), *the rising sun, the morning* (very rare): qua venit exoriens, qua deficit, Prop. 3, 5, 27 (4, 4, 27 M.).—To designate a cardinal point, *the orient, east:* plantaria facito ab exoriente, Col. Arb. 3, 3.—**B.** Trop.: exoritur Antipatri ratio ex altera parte, *springs, arises*, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 52: lex Julia de vi adversus eos exoritur, qui vim commiserint, Just. Inst. 4, 18, 8: ego nunc paulum exorior, et maxime quidem iis litteris, etc., *recover myself*, Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1.—**II.** In partic., *to arise, proceed, originate, begin, appear, become.* **A.** Lit.: (Nilus) exoriens penitus media ab regione diei, *arising, proceeding*, Lucr. 6, 723: e terraque exorta repente arbusta salirent, id. 1, 187; cf. ib. 180: ipse novas assignationes instituit et repentinus Sulla nobis exoritur, *arises, appears*, Cic. Agr. 3, 3, 10; cf.: sic repente anuli beneficio rex exortus est Lydiae (Gyges), *became*, id. Off. 3, 9, 38: exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Verg. A. 4, 625.—**B.** Trop.: honestum, quod ex virtutibus exoritur, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 64; cf.: horum (decemvirum) ex injustitia subito exorta est maxima perturbatio, id. Rep. 2, 37: tot bella repente aliis ex locis exorta sunt, *started up, arose*, Liv. 31, 40, 7 Drak.: a Myrrhina haec sunt exorta omnia, *proceeded from, are owing to*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 10: exorti utero dolores, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 40: subito exorta est nefaria Catonis promulgatio, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, 2; Caes. B. C. 2, 12, 4: id cum contingit, amor exoriatur necesse est, Cic. Lael. 14, 48: amicitias exorta aliqua offensione dirumpimus, id. ib. 22, 85: exoritur trepidos inter discordia cives, Verg. A. 12, 583; cf. id. ib. 2, 313, 3, 128: de Praenestinorum defectione fama, Liv. 6, 21, 9 al.

† **exormiston**, i, *n.*, = ἐξορμιστόν, *a fish*, perh. a kind of muraena, Cassiod. Var. 12, 14.

exornātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exorno], *an adorning, decorating, embellishing.* **I.** Lit.: quae ad lavationem, quae ad exornationem pertinent, *to the toilet*, Col. (Cic. Oecon.?) 12, 3, 2.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *embellishment.* **A.** In gen.: ipsa inventa exponentur simpliciter sine ulla exornatione (corresp. to expolitio), Cic. Inv. 2, 3 *fin.*: verborum et sententiarum, Auct. Her. 4, 13, 18.—**B.** In partic., as a figure of speech., Auct. Her.

4, 8, 11; ib. 16, 24; ib. 22, 32 sq.; Cic. Part. Or. 3, 10 al.

* **exornātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an adorner, embellisher.*—Trop., of speech: ceteri non exornatores rerum, sed tantummodo narratores fuerunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 54.

exornātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exorno.

ex-orno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to fit out, equip, furnish, supply with* any thing. **I.** In gen. (rare; not in Cic.): nullae magis res duae plus negoti habent (sc. quam navis et mulier) forte si occeperis exornare, *to give them an outfit*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 3 sq.: dum vicinitatem armis exornat, Sall. C. 36, 1; so, classem, Just. 5, 6: aliquem veste, nummis, familia, Phaedr. 4, 22, 23; cf.: is homo exornetur graphice in peregrinum modum, *be fitted out, dressed*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 38: rebus paratis atque exornatis nuptiis, *set out, arranged*, id. Aul. 4, 10, 54: convivium omni opulentiā, Sall. J. 85, 39: aciem, id. ib. 52, 5.—*Absol.*: consul omnibus exploratis, credo dis fretus ... tamen pro rei copia satis providenter exornat, *provides*, Sall. J. 90, 1 Kritz.—Transf.: hominem exornavit, mulierem qui abduceret, *has employed, fitted out*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 110 Ritschl *N. cr.*; cf.: utrum aliquem exornari oportuit, qui istaec prohiberet, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 22 *fin.*—**II.** Pregn., *to deck out, adorn, embellish* (the class. signif. of the word). **A.** Lit.: ea signa emere soleo, quae ad similitudinem gymnasiorum exornent mihi in palaestra locum, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 2; cf.: domum ejus exornatam atque instructam iste reddiderat nudam atque inanem, id. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 84: triclinium ample magnificeque, id. ib. 2, 4, 27, § 62: aliquem veste regia, Curt. 8, 13 *fin.*: tibi me exorno ut placeam, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 135; cf. id. Stich. 5, 4, 3; id. Trin. 4, 2, 15.—Transf., comically: adeo exornatum dabo, adeo depexum, ut dum vivat, meminerit mei, *I'll give him such a dressing*, i. e. *beating*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 77.—**B.** Trop.: quin tu te exornas moribus lepidis? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 12: Pythagoras exornavit eam Graeciam, quae magna dicta est, praestantissimis artibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10; cf.: philosophiam falsa gloria, id. ib. 2, 5, 12; and: L. Fulvius eodem honore (i. e. consulatu) exornatus, Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 136: ad illustrandam atque exornandam orationem, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 152; cf.: mea ratio in dicendo haec esse solet, ut boni quod habeat, id amplectar, exornem, exaggerem, etc., id. ib. 2, 72, 292: quid exornamus philosophiam? aut quid ejus nomine gloriosi sumus? *set off with praises, extol*, id. Tusc. 2, 14, 33.—**III.** *To despoil of ornament*, Tert. Cult. Fem. 2, 9.—Hence, **exornātus**, a, um, *P. a., decked out, adorned* (rare): candide vestitus, laute exornatusque, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 10: cithara exornatissima, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: ornatu nullo potest exornatior esse, Poët. in Anth. Lat. 1, 692 Burm.

ex-ōro, āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic *inf. praes. pass.* exorarier, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 167), *v. a., to move, prevail upon, persuade by entreaty; to gain* or *obtain by entreaty* (class.): quem ego, ut mentiatur, inducere possum; ut pejeret, exorare facile potero, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46; cf.: nunc te exoremus necesse est, ut, etc., id. de Or. 1, 29, 132: Brutus et Cassius utinam ... per te exorentur, ne, etc., Hirt. ap. Cic. Att. 15, 6, 2: ego patrem exoravi ... tibi ne noceat, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 39: restat Chremes, qui mihi exorandus est, Ter. And. 1, 1, 140: *Ba.* Sine te exorem. *Ni.* Exores tu me? *So.* Ego quidem ab hoc certo exorabo, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 57; Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 6; cf.: sine te exorarier, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 167: exorant magnos carmina saepe deos, *i. e. soften, appease*, Ov. Tr. 2, 22: divos (tura), id. ib. 3, 13, 23: Lares farre, Juv. 9, 138: populum toties, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 6; cf.: filiae patrem frequentibus litteris, *to reconcile the father to the daughter*, Suet. Tib. 11: aliquem a filii caede precibus, *to dissuade*, Just. 9, 7, 4: gnatam ut det, oro, vixque id exoro, *I obtain it, prevail*, Ter. And. 3, 4, 13; cf.: res quaedam'st, quam volo Ego me abs te exorare, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 44: quae vicinos concidere loris exorata solet, i. e. *although implored, in spite of entreaties*, Juv. 6, 415: pacem divum, Verg. A. 3, 370: amorem, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 43: exoratae arae, id. M. 7, 591.—With *quin*: numquam edepol quisquam me exorabit, quin eloquar, etc., Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 51.—With double *acc.*: hanc veniam illis sine te exorem, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 82; cf.: unum exorare vos sinite nos, id. Capt. 2, 1, 17: unum diem deos, Stat. S. 2, 5, 122; cf. in the *pass.*: opem exorata fero, Ov. M. 9, 700.—*Absol.*: exorando, haud adversando sumendam operam censeo, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 22; Tac. H. 1, 66.

exors, ortis, v. exsors.

1. exorsus, a, um, *Part.*, from exordior.

* **2. exorsus**, ūs, *m.* [exordior], *a beginning, commencement*: orationis, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 4, 11.

exortīvus, a, um, *adj.* [2. exortus]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the rising* of the heavenly bodies, *ascendant* (post-Aug.): mensura, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 160.—**II.** Transf., *towards the sunrise, eastern*: pars, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 338: Oceanus, id. 37, 2, 11, § 39.—In the *neutr. plur. subst.*: Narbonensis Galliae exortiva, *the eastern part*, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 215.

1. exortus, a, um, *Part.*, from exorior.

2. exortus, ūs, *m.* [exorior], *a coming forth, rising*: solis, Auct. Her. 3, 22, 36; Suet. Aug. 5; Plin. 12, 11, 23, § 40: cum ab occasu solis ad exortus intenderent iter, Liv. 21, 30, 4: stellarum, id. 2, 15, 12: aequinoctiales, Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 1: Aquilonis, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 10: aquae, id. 31, 6, 31, § 57: lucis, Front. Strat. 2, 12, 1.

ex-ŏs, ossis, *adj., without bones, boneless*, Lucr. 3, 721.

exoscŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exosculor], *a fond* or *mutual kissing*: columbarum, *billing*, Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 104; 10, 12, 15, § 33.

ex-oscŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a., to kiss eagerly, kiss fondly* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: multum ac diu exosculatus adolescentem, Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 4: aliquem, Suet. Vit. 7 *fin.*: collum uxoris, id. Calig. 33: manus cum fletu, id. Oth. 12; Tac. H. 2, 49; 1, 45; id. A. 1, 34.—**II.** Trop., *to praise greatly, to approve, admire* a thing: scientiam rerum, Gell. 2, 26, 20; cf. Sen. Contr. 1, 2, 17 B.

☞ **exoscŭlātus**, a, um, in *pass. signif., kissed*: vestigia deae, App. M. 11, p. 265, 24: manus ejus, id. ib. 4, p. 154, 8: homo, Amm. 22, 7.

exossis, e, and **exossus**, a, um, *adj.* [ex-ŏs], *without bones, boneless* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: cum sit (lepus marinus) cetera exossis, App. Mag. p. 300, 13.—**II.** Transf. (α) *Pliant, limber, supple, yielding*: exossis plane et enervis, App. Mag. p. 322, 1: enervam et exossam saltationem explicat, id. Met. 1, p. 104, 3.—(β) *Loose, negligent*: dictio, Sid. Ep. 6, 18.

exosso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to deprive of the bones, to bone*: mirum ni hic me quasi muraenam exossare cogitat, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 163: congrum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 24; cf.: congrum, muraenam exdorsua ... exossata fac sient, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 3; id. Am. 1, 1, 162.—Hence, trop., *to break the power of, to make helpless*, Vulg. Jer. 50, 17.—Poet.: exossato pectore, *boneless*, i. e. *flexible* (cf. exos), Lucr. 4, 1271: exossatus ager, i. e. *without stones, cleared*, Pers. 6, 51.

† **exōstra**, ae, *f.*, = ἐξώστρα. **I.** *A machine in the theatre, by which the back part of the stage was turned towards the spectators*; transf. of any thing *public*: quibuscum jam in exostra helluatur, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 14.—**II.** *A hanging bridge, applied by besiegers to the walls of a besieged city*, Veg. Mil. 4, 21.

ex-ōsus, a, um, *Part.* [odi]. **I.** *Act., hating exceedingly, detesting* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): si nondum exosus ad unum Trojanos, Verg. A. 5, 687: pugnas, id. ib. 12, 818: bella, id. ib. 12, 517: terras, Ov. M. 7, 524: arma, Flor. 4, 11, 1: patrios mores exosus es, Curt. 8, 7, 12: fortunam, Sen. ad Marc. 2, 5.—With *gen.* (late Lat.): vitae hujus exosa, Boëth. Cons. Phil. 2, 4.—**II.** *Pass., hated exceedingly, hateful, odious* (post-class.): diis exosos esse, Macr. Sat. 1, 11, 45: eo digna omnium ordinum detestatione exosa, Amm. 14, 11, 3; 18, 3, 6; 27, 9, 2: ob scelera universis exosus, Eutr. 7, 23: exosum habere, Vulg. 2 Reg. 13, 15 al.

† **exōtĕrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐξωτερικός, *external, exoteric*: libri (opp. acroatici), Gell. 20, 5, 2 (in Cic. Fin. 5, 5, written as Greek).

† **exōtĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐξωτικός, *foreign, exotic* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** *Adj.*: unguenta, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 41: vinum, Gell. 13, 5, 5: jus (piscium), App. M. 10, p. 246, 28: pulvis, id. Mag. p. 278, 4: sermo, id. Met. 1 *init.*—Comically: Graecia, i. q. magna, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 11.—* **II.** *Subst.*: **exōtĭcum**, i, *n., a foreign garment*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 48.

ex-pallesco, lŭi, 3, *v. inch. n., to grow* or *turn very pale* (perh. occurring only in the *perf.*): viden' ut expalluit! Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 32; Ov. M. 6, 602; Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 13; Luc. 1, 539 al.: erubuisse, expalluisse, titubasse ... signa conscientiae sunt, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8.—Poet., *act.*, with *acc.*: Pindarici fontis qui non expalluit haustus, *who feared not to drink*, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 10; Sil. 12, 146.

* **ex-pallĭātus**, a, um, *adj.* [pallium], *robbed of his cloak*: Plaut. Cas. 5, 3, 6.

ex-pallĭdus, a, um, *adj., exceedingly pale* or *wan* (post-Aug. and very rare): colore, Suet. Calig. 50 (al. pallido): corpus frigidum et expallidum, Tert. Res. Carn. 57.

ex-palmo, āvi, 1, *v. a., to slap, box, strike*, ῥαπίζω, ex-palmo, Gloss.: manibus, August. in Psa. 56, 13.

expalpo, āre, *v. a.*, and **expalpor**, āri, *v. dep. a., to obtain by coaxing* or *flattery* (ante-class.): exora, blandire, expalpa, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 144: si quid expalparo possim ab illo, Pompon. ap. Non. 104, 12: nunc servus argentum a patre expalpabitur, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. ib., and 476, 24.

expalpōnides, ae, *m.*, v. nummosexpalponides.

expalpor, āri, v. expalpo.

ex-pando, pandi, pansum or passum (the former, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 228; 9, 33, 52, § 103; 31, 6, 37, § 70; the latter, Caecil. ap. Gell. 15, 15, 2; but in Tac. H. 5, 13, very dub., the more prob. reading being expertae, v. Orell. ad h. l.), 3, *v. a., to spread out, spread apart, to expand* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: haec nuntiasse et flammeum expassum domi, Caecil. ap. Gell. 15, 15, 2: vestes supra fontem frigidum, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 228: vellera circa navim, id. 31, 6, 37, § 70: alas (grues), id. 10, 38, 54, § 111: ficus in sole, Col. 12, 15, 3: herbas sub umbra, id. 12, 13, 2 et saep.—Mid.: vagus ille, cum expanditur, amnis (Nilus), Plin. Pan. 30, 4.—* **II.** Trop.: rerum naturam dictis, *to lay open, unfold, explain*, Lucr. 1, 126.

expansĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expando], *a spreading out, expansion* (late Lat.): corporis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 139.

expansus, a, um, *Part.*, from expando.

* **ex-păpillātus**, a, um, *adj.* [papilla], *bared to the breast*: expapillato brachio, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 44 (quasi usque ad papillam renudato, Non. 103, 4); v. Ritschl ad h. l.

* **ex-partus**, a, um, *adj.* [pario], of female animals, *past bearing*: pecudes, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 7, p. 181 Bip.

expassus, a, um, *Part.*, from expando.

‡ **expatare** in locum patentem se dare, sive in spatium se conferre, Paul. ex Fest. p. 80, 5 Müll. *N. cr.*

expătior, ti, v. exspatior.

ex-pătrĭcĭus, ii, *m., one who has ceased to be a patrician, an ex-patrician*, Cod. Just. 3, 24, 3.

* **ex-pātro**, āvi, 1, *v. a., to finish, bring to an end, to squander in voluptuousness*, Cat. 29, 17.

* **ex-pausātus**, a, um, *Part.* [pausa], *rested, refreshed* (late Lat.): jumentum, Veg. Vet. 5, 38.

ex-păvĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a., to terrify, frighten, make afraid* (post-Aug. and very rare): mugitu tauri equi expavefacti, Hyg. Fab. 47 (in Sen. Ep. 85, 41, read expavescentia).

ex-păvĕo, ēre, *v. a., to be sorely afraid of* any thing: hanc audaciam stili nostri, Stat. S. 3 praef.; Mart. Cap. 1, § 84.

ex-păvesco, pāvi, 3, *v. inch. n.* and *a., to be* or *become greatly terrified, to be very*

much afraid; to be greatly frightened at or *afraid of, to fear greatly* (perh. not ante-Aug.). (α) *Absol.:* expavescentibus repente, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 49.—With *ad:* ad tumultum aliquem, Plin. 10, 75, 97, § 209; cf.: cum ad id expavisset, Liv. 6, 34, 6.—With *ab:* anseres a primo conspectu ejus expavescunt, Plin. 21, 11, 36, § 62; Vulg. Gen. 27, 33 al.—(β) With *acc.:* tonitrua praeter modum, Suet. Aug. 90; id. Tib. 69: muliebriter ensem, Hor. C. 1, 37, 23: speciem adulantis, Tac. H. 2, 76: insidias, Suet. Claud. 36: mortem, id. Ner. 2: frigusque famemque, Juv. 6, 361: acres moles (Rhodanus), Sil. 3, 464: id, ut crimen ingens, expavescendum est, Quint. 9, 3, 35.

* **ex-păvĭdus,** a, um, *adj.*, *terrified greatly:* pecuniae magnitudine ictus expavidusque, Gell. 1, 8, 6.

expectātio, expecto, etc., v. exspect-.

ex-pectŏro, āre, 1, *v. a.* [pectus], *to drive from the breast; to expel, banish from the mind* (ante-class.): tum pavor sapientiam omnem mi exanimato expectorat, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19 (Trag. Fragm. ed. Rib. p. 17): pavorem hunc meum expectora, Att. ap. Non. 16, 6; 16, 8 (Trag. Fragm. ed. Rib. p. 175 and 213).

* **ex-pĕcūlĭātus,** a, um, *adj.* [peculium], *stripped of property:* servi, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 21.

ex-pĕdĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4 (archaic *fut.* expedibo, Enn., Pac., Att., and Pompon. ap. Non. 505, 15 sq.; 477, 2; Plaut Truc. 1, 2, 36), *v. a.* [pes], orig., *to free the feet,* i. e. from a snare; hence, in gen., *to extricate, disengage, let loose, set free, liberate* any thing entangled, involved (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.; syn.: extrico, enodo, enucleo, explico, expono, interpretor, etc.).

I. Lit.: videte, in quot se laqueos induerit, quorum ex nullo se umquam expediet, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42, § 102; cf. id. ib. 43, § 106: mortis laqueis caput, Hor. C. 3, 24, 8; cf. also: vix illigatum te triformi Pegasus expediet Chimaera, id. ib. 1, 27, 24: flammam inter et hostes Expedior, *make my way through,* Verg. A. 2, 633: errantem nemori, Ov. F. 4, 669 et saep.—With inanim. and abstr. objects: aditus expediunt, *open a passage,* Caes. B. G. 7, 86 *fin.:* sibi locum, id. B. C. 2, 9, 6: iter fugae per invias rupes, Liv. 38, 2, 14: agrum saxosum lectione lapidum, Col. 2, 2, 12: capillus pectine quotidie expediendus est, *disentangled,* Fronto de Eloqu. *init.*—**B.** Transf. **1.** In gen., *to fetch out, bring forward, procure, make ready, prepare* any thing folded up, put away, etc.: funes expediunt, Sisenn. ap. Non. 297, 1: vela, Ov. H. 17, 200: hominem nudari et virgas expediri jubet, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 161: cererem canistris, Verg. A. 1, 702: convivia mediis tectis (famulae), Val. Fl. 2, 341; cf.: cibaria pastoribus, *to provide,* Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 6: merces suas (institor), Ov. A. A. 1, 422: pecuniam, *to procure,* Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 298, 22; Suet. Caes. 4: arma, *to hold in readiness,* Caes. B. G. 7, 18 *fin.;* Tac. A. 2, 79; Verg. A. 4, 592: tela equosque, Liv. 38, 25, 14: ferrum, id. 24, 26, 10: naves, Caes. B. C. 2, 4 *fin.:* vineas in occulto, id. B. G. 7, 27, 2: copias, Tac. A. 13, 7: se celeriter (Galli equites), Caes. B. C. 1, 51, 4: se, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 52; Liv. 38, 21, 2; cf. mid.: exercitum expediri ad bellum jubet, Tac. H. 2, 99.—**2.** *To send away, despatch* (poet.): me ex suis locis pulcre ornatum expedivit, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 3: saepe disco, Saepe trans finem jaculo nobilis expedito, *despatched,* i. e. *hurled,* Hor. C. 1, 8, 12.—**3.** *Absol.*, for expedire se, *to arm one's self for battle* (only in Tac.), Tac. H. 1, 10: multos secum expedire jubet, id. ib. 1, 88; 2, 99.

II. Trop., *to bring out, extricate, release, free* from any evil, obstacle, etc.: impeditum animum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 17; cf.: sapientis est, cum stultitiā suā impeditus sit, quoquo modo possit, se expedire, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 24: haererem, nisi tu me expedisses, id. Pis. 30, 74: ex servitute filium, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 94; cf.: se ex turba, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 5: se ab omni occupatione, Cic. Att. 3, 20, 2: aliquem omni molestiā, id. ib. 2, 25, 2; so, se aerumnis, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 8: se crimine, id. ib. 5, 1, 28: se cura, id. Phorm. 5, 4, 4: civitatem malis obsidionalibus, Amm. 16, 4, 3: amor Lycisci me tenet, Unde expedire non queant amicorum consilia, Hor. Epod. 11, 25: curae sagaces Expediunt (Claudiae manus) per acuta belli, *bring* or *help through,* id. C. 4, 4, 76; cf.: per quot discrimina rerum Expedior? *escape,* Val. Fl. 1, 217: me multa impediverunt quae ne nunc quidem expedita sunt, Cic. Fam. 14, 19: si vita nostra in aliquas insidias incidisset, omnis honesta ratio esset expediendae salutis, *of obtaining safety,* id. Mil. 4, 10.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To put in order, arrange, set right:* cum Antonio loquare velim, et rem, ut poteris, expedias, Cic. Att. 11, 18, 2: expedire et conficere res, id. Brut. 42, 154: rem frumentariam, Caes. B. G. 7, 36, 1; id. B. C. 1, 54 *fin.:* negotia (with explicare), Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 2; cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 1: nomina mea, per deos, expedi, exsolve, *settle, pay,* id. Att. 16, 6, 3: nomen, id. ib. 13, 29, 3: Faberianum, id. ib. 12, 29, 2; cf. in a pun respecting a scholar unable to pay his debts: omnes solvere posse quaestiones, Unum difficile expedire nomen, Bibacul. ap. Suet. Gram. 11: quemadmodum expediam exitum hujus institutae orationis, non reperio, *settle, arrange,* Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 2; cf.: expediri quae restant vix poterunt, si hoc relinqueris, id. Rep. 1, 35, 55: consilia sua, Tac. H. 3, 73: docte hanc fallaciam, *put into operation,* Plaut. Capt. prol. 40.—**2.** Of speech, *to disclose, unfold, explain, relate, narrate* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic., Cæs., or Quint.): qui tu misera's? mi expedi, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 50 (639 Ritschl): id ego aequum ac jus fecisse expedibo atque eloquar, *will show,* Enn. ap. Non. 505, 19; Pac., Att., Pompon. ib. 15 sq.: agedum, hoc mihi expedi, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 27: altius omnem Expediam prima repetens ab origine famam, Verg. G. 4, 286: pauca tibi e multis... expediam dictis, id. A. 3, 379: priusquam hujuscemodi rei initium expedio, Sall. J. 5, 2: nunc originem, mores, et quo facinore dominationem raptum ierit, expediam, Tac. A. 4, 1: me non tantum praevisa, sed subita expedire docuisti, id. ib. 14, 55: ea de caede quam verissime expediam, id. H. 4, 48: promptius expediam quot, etc., i. e. *it will take me a shorter time to recount,* Juv. 10, 220.—**3.** *Reflex.* of events, *to develop, run their course, proceed:* amoris arteis eloquar quem ad modum se expediant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 10; cf.: ut res vostrorum omnium bene expedire voltis, *to make favorable progress,* id. Am. prol. 5 (Lorenz ad Plaut. Trin. 2, 36; but Ussing reads me expedire, *benefit* me).—**4.** *Absol.*, res expedit, or *impers.*, expedit (alicui—lit., it helps out, furthers, promotes; hence), *it is serviceable; profitable, advantageous, useful, expedient* (class.): nequiter paene expedivit prima parasitatio, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 23: non igitur faciat, dixerit quis, quod utile sit, quod expediat? Immo intelligat, nihil nec expedire nec utile esse, quod sit injustum, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76; cf.: quid intersit sua, quid expediat, id. Agr. 2, 25, 66: ex utilitatis varietatibus, cum aliis aliud expediat, nasci discordias, id. Rep. 1, 32; cf.: ut non idem expediret, incidere saepe, id. Lael. 10, 33: quidquam Caesari ad diuturnitatem victoriae et dominationis, id. Att. 7, 22, 1: non idem ipsis expedire et multitudini, Nep. Milt. 3, 5 al.—With an *inf. clause* as subject: expedit bonas esse vobis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 8; cf.: omnibus bonis expedit salvam esse rem publicam, Cic. Phil. 13, 8, 16: cui (reo) damnari expediret, id. Verr. 2, 1, 3 *fin.:* cum eam (pecuniam) in praediis collocari maxime expediret, id. Caecin. 6, 16: ubi vinci necesse est, expedit cedere, Quint. 6, 4, 16; Hor. C. 2, 8, 9 et saep.—With *subj. clause* as subject after *ut* or *ne* (post-class.): expedire omnibus dicunt, ut singulae civitates suas leges habeant, Just. 34, 1, 7 Benecke ad loc.: expedit rei publicae, ne sua re quis male utatur, Just. Inst. 1, 8, 2: neque expedire ut ambitione aliena trahatur, Tac. A. 3, 69.—*Absol.:* tu si ita expedit, velim quamprimum conscendas, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 4: sic magis expedit, Quint. 4, 2, 67: ut expediat causae, id. 7, 3, 18.—Hence, **expĕdītus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *unimpeded, unincumbered, disengaged, free, easy, ready, at hand.* **A.** Of persons: cum ceteris quae habebat vadimonia differt, ut expeditus in Galliam proficisci posset, Cic. Quint. 6, 23: inermos armati, impeditos expediti interficiunt, i. e. *without baggage,* Sisenn. ap. Non. 58, 8; cf.: eo circiter hominum numero XVI. milia expedita cum omni equitatu Ariovistus misit, Caes. B. G. 1, 49, 3: legiones expeditae, id. B. C. 1, 42, 1; so of soldiers without baggage, id. ib. 2, 19, 2; 6, 25, 1; 1, 27 *fin.* et saep.—As *subst.:* **expĕdītus,** i, *m.*, *a soldier lightly burdened, a swiftly marching soldier:* latitudo (silvae) novem dierum iter expedito patet, Caes. B. G. 6, 25, 1: obviam fit ei Clodius expeditus in equo, Cic. Mil. 10, 28; cf. Sagana, *tucked up,* Hor. Epod. 5, 25: expedito nobis homine et parato opus est, *ready, at hand, prompt,* Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 26; cf.: expeditus ad caedem, id. Agr. 2, 30, 82: ad pronuntiandum, id. de Or. 2, 30, 131; cf.: facilis et expeditus ad dicendum, id. Brut. 48 *fin.*—**B.** Of inanim. or abstr. things, *convenient, at hand:* iis expedito loco actuaria navigia relinquit, *commodious,* Caes. B. C. 1, 27; cf.: via expeditior ad honores, Cic. Fl. 41, 104: reditum in caelum patere optimo et justissimo cuique expeditissimum, id. Lael. 4, 13: pecunia expeditissima quae erat, tibi decreta est, *the readiest, the nearest at hand,* id. Fam. 11, 24, 2; cf. rationes, id. ib. 10, 25, 2: cena (with parca), Plin. Ep. 3, 12, 1: expeditissimum unguentorum, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 8: probabili expedito, soluto, libero, nullā re implicato, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 105: expedita erat et perfacile currens oratio, id. Brut. 63, 227; cf.: expedita ac profluens dicendi celeritas, id. ib. 61, 220: inops ad ornandum, sed ad inveniendum expedita Hermagorae disciplina, id. ib. 76, 263: prope jam expeditam Caesaris victoriam interpellaverunt, *achieved,* Caes. B. C. 3, 70 *fin.*—**b.** In the *neutr. absol.:* in expedito esse, habere, etc., *to be* or *have in readiness* or *at hand:* quaedam sunt quidem in animo, sed parum prompta: quae incipiunt in expedito esse, quum dicta sunt, Sen. Ep. 94 *med.;* cf.: promptum hoc et in expedito positum, Quint. 10, 7, 24: in expedito haberent integras copias ad opem ferendam, *ready for action,* Liv. 36, 16, 10.—Hence, *adv.:* **expĕdīte,** *without impediment, without difficulty, readily, promptly, quickly:* in iis rebus celeriter expediteque percipiendis, quae, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 12 *fin.:* expedite explicans quod proposuerat, id. Brut. 67, 237: fabulatu's, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 63: loqui, Suet. Aug. 89.—*Comp.:* non implicite et abscondite, sed patentius et expeditius, Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 69: navigare, id. Att. 6, 8, 4: fit putatio, Col. Arb. 11, 1.—*Sup.:* ex quo te, quocumque opus erit, facillime et expeditissime conferas, Cic. Fam. 6, 20, 2.

expĕdītē, *adv.*, v. expedio, *P. a. fin.*

expĕdītio, ōnis, *f.* [expedio]. **I.** Milit. t. t., *an enterprise against the enemy, an expedition, campaign:* tripartito milites equitesque in expeditionem misit, * Caes. B. G. 5, 10, 1; cf.: in expeditionem exercitum educere, * Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72; Hirt. B. G. 8, 34, 3; Suet. Caes. 46; id. Aug. 8; 25 et saep.; Curt. 7, 9; Plin. 12, 6, 12, § 24 al.—***B.** Transf., of bees: apes noctu deprehensae in expeditione, excubant supinae, Plin. 11, 8, 8, § 19.—**II.** In rhetoric. ***A.** *An unfolding, developing, settling, determining:* habet paucis comprehensa brevitas multarum rerum expeditionem, Auct. Her. 4, 54, 68.—***B.** A figure of speech, *a despatching, removing,* Auct. Her. 4, 29, 40.—**III.** In architect., *an arranging, preparing* of buildings, Vitr. 6, 5, 3; 8, 6, 5 Schneid.

expĕdītĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [expeditio, I.], *of* or *belonging to a military expedition* (post-class.): usus, Spart. Nigr. 10: res, Amm. 31, 16, 5: portus, Cod. Th. 8, 10, 11.

expĕdītus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from expedio.

expējūro, āvi, *v. n.*, *to swear falsely, perjure one's self:* expejurabant, execrabant se ac suos, Afran. ap. Non. 473, 24 (Rib. Com. Fragm. p. 188).

ex-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to drive out* or *away, thrust out* or *away, to eject, expel* (class.). **I.** Lit.: haec tanta virtus ex hac urbe expelletur, exterminabitur, proicietur? Cic. Mil. 37, 101: me ex re publica, id. Fam. 6, 6, 2: expulsus atque ejectus e praedio Quinctius, id. Quint. 7, 28; cf.: exturbari et expelli plebem ex agris, id. Agr. 2, 31, 84: a patria, id. Sest.

13, 30: naves ab litore in altum, Liv. 41, 3, 2: me domo mea expulistis, Pompeium domum suam compulistis, Cic. Pis. 7, 16: aliquos agris, Caes. B. G. 4, 4, 2: humiliores possessionibus, id. ib. 6, 22, 3: hostes finibus, id. ib. 4, 3 *fin.*; cf.: finibus expulsus patriis, Verg. A. 1, 620: me civitate, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 1: aliquem regno, Caes. B. C. 3, 110, 5; cf.: potestate expulsi, Nep. Milt. 3, 5 et saep.: nostri majores et Collatinum expulerunt, et reliquos Tarquinios, Cic. Rep. 2, 31; cf.: expulso Tarquinio (shortly after, pulso Tarquinio), id. ib. 2, 30: me in pace patriâ meâ expulit, Liv. 35, 19, 4; so, aliquam patriâ, Nep. Thras. 1, 5; id. Epam. 6, 3; cf. also: in exsilium expulsus, Cic. Lael. 12, 42: Hannibalem in exsilium (Carthago), Liv. 38, 50, 7: expulsa atque exturbata filia, *rejected, repudiated* (as a wife), Cic. Clu. 5, 14; so, uxorem, Just. 9, 5: edicit suis, postero die porta Esquilina expellerent pecus, *drive out*, Liv. 2, 11, 5: sagittam arcu, *to let fly, shoot*, Ov. M. 3, 381; cf.: expulsuri tela nervos retro tendimus, Quint. 10, 3, 6: se in auras (pondus), *forced itself out*, i. e. *came forth*, Ov. M. 9, 705: ad componendum Orientis statum expulsus, *forced to hurry away*, Suet. Calig. 1: naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24.

II. Trop., *to force out, drive out* or *away, expel, remove:* aliquem vita, Cic. Mur. 16, 34; cf. aevo, Lucr. 3, 358: me periculo, *delivered myself*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 41: haec (superbiam, luxum, desidias, etc.) ex animo dictis, Lucr. 5, 50: laetitias ex omni pectore, Cat. 76, 22: corde desidiam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 24: curas pectore, Luc. 3, 53: per vulnera mille Sontem animam, Ov. M. 6, 617: vitam, Tac. A. 16, 19: morbum bilemque helleboro meraco, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 137: somnos (haec dicta), Ov. H. 14, 72; cf. quietem, id. M. 8, 830: quae res omnem dubitationem adventus legionum expulit, *removed*, Caes. B. G. 5, 48 *fin.*: beneficiorum memoriam, id. B. C. 1, 34, 3; Quint. 6, 8, 16: spem metus expulerat, Ov. F. 6, 245: sententia expulsa, *rejected*, Plin. Ep. 8, 14 *fin.*: dedititios per constitutionem, *to abolish* as a class, i. e. *to remove the legal disabilities of*, Just. Inst. 1, 5, 3.

ex-pendo, di, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to weigh out, weigh.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (very rare): aliquem, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 34: ut jam expendantur, non numerentur pecuniae, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 97: bacam, nucem, Cels. 5, 19, 12.—With *abl.* of that *against* which any thing is weighed: hunc hominem decet auro expendi, i. e. *is worth his weight in gold*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 1.—Poet.: ibat et expenso planta morata gradu, *measured*, Prop. 2, 4, 6 (16).—**B.** In partic., *to weigh out* money in payment, *to pay out, pay; to lay out, expend* (class.; syn.: pendo, impendo, pondero, solvo, luo): ante pedes praetoris in foro expensum est auri pondo centum, Cic. Fl. 28, 68: nummos nominibus certis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 105: usuras gravissimas, Dig. 19, 1, 47: viginti milia talenta in hos sumptus, Just. 12, 11.—With *abl.*: aurum auro expendetur, argentum argento exaequabitur, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 43. —**2.** In the *part. perf.* as a *neutr. subst.*: **expensum,** i, *money paid, a payment:* bene igitur ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit, *of debt and credit*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 146; id. Truc. 1, 1, 54: in codicem expensum et receptum referre, Cic. Rosc. Com. 3: probari debere pecuniam datam consuetis modis, expensi latione, mensae rationibus, chirographi exhibitione, etc., Gell. 14, 2, 7.—Esp. freq.: ferre alicui expensum or pecuniam expensam, *to set down, enter, charge, reckon, account* a sum *as paid* (opp. accipio): quod minus Dolabella Verri acceptum retulit quam Verres illi expensum tulerit ... quid proderat tibi te expensum illis non tulisse? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39, §§ 100 and 102: haec pecunia necesse est aut data aut expensa lata aut stipulata sit, id. Rosc. Com. 5, 14: pecunias ferre (opp. acceptas referre), Auct. B. Alex. 56, 3: homines prope quadringentos produxisse dicitur, quibus sine fenore pecunias expensas tulisset, *had set down*, i. e. *lent*, Liv. 6, 20, 6.—Rarely transf., of other things: legio, quam expensam tulit C. Caesari Pompeius, i. e. *transferred*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 4; for which also: expenso ferre vestem supellectilis nomine, Dig. 33, 10, 19.

II. Trop. **A.** (Acc. to I. A.) *To weigh mentally, to ponder, estimate, consider, judge, decide* (class.): equidem cum colligo argumenta causarum, non tam ea numerare soleo quam expendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 76 *fin.*; cf.: in dissensione civili ... expendendos cives non numerandos puto, id. Rep. 6, 1: omnia expendet ac seliget, id. Or. 15, 47: vos in privatis minimarum rerum judiciis testem diligenter expenditis, id. Fl. 5, 12: singula animo suo, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 34: haec arte aliqua, Cic. Brut. 50, 186; cf.: verba arte, Tac. A. 13, 3: omnes casus, Verg. A. 12, 21: belli consilia, Tac. H. 1, 87: causam meritis, *to decide*, Ov. M. 13, 150 et saep.: quae contemplantes expendere oportebit, quid quisque habeat sui, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113: Hannibalem, Juv. 10, 147: quid conveniat nobis, id. 10, 347.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B. 1.) *To pay* a penalty, *suffer* a punishment (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): poenas Jovi expendisse (shortly after, in prose, poenas pendens), Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; cf.: infanda per orbem Supplicia et scelerum poenas expendimus omnes, Verg. A. 11, 258: dignas poenas pro talibus ausis, Sil. 13, 698: poenas capite, Tac. A. 12, 19: dura supplicia, Sil. 6, 588.—Hence, *to pay for, expiate:* scelus, Verg. A. 2, 229: dignum pretium Poeno, Sil. 7, 713.—**C.** (Cf. I. B. 2.) Ipsam facilitati suae expensum ferre debere, i. e. *have to ascribe to*, Dig. 36, 4, 3: creditores suae negligentiae expensum ferre debeant, ib. 42, 8, 24.—* **expense,** *adv.*, *largely, very much* (late Lat.), Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 13.

expensa, ae, *f.* (sc. pecunia) [expendo], *a disbursement, expense* (post-class.): neque tempus neque finem expensarum habet, Dig. 27, 10, 1: non indecores aeraria lassant expensae, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 145.

expensē, *adv.*, v. expendo *fin.*

expensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expendo], *an expense, expenditure* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 6, 4, 24; Symm. Ep. 5, 74.

expenso, āvi, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.]. **I.** *To pay out, pay* (ante- and post-class.): argentum accepto, expenso, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 31: nummos, Dig. 40, 5, 41, § 10. —* **II.** *To equalize, distribute equally:* dies intercalares intercalationibus quatuor, Macr. S. 1, 13.

expensum, i, *n.*, v. expendo, I. B. 2.

expensus, a, um, *Part.*, from expendo.

expergē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [expergo], *to awaken, rouse.* **I.** Lit.: expergefactus e somno, Suet. Calig. 6; 38; id. Aug. 94: repente, id. Claud. 8; Vulg. Gen. 41, 4 al.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to arouse, stir up, excite:* si forte expergefacere te posses, * Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 38: Italiam terrore subito, Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45: Musaea mele per chordas digitis expergefacta, *awoke*, i. e. *produced*, Lucr. 2, 413: flagitium, i. e. *to commit*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 42.

* **expergēfactĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [expergefacio], *an awakening, rousing:* a somno, Aug. de Vera Relig. 50.

expergēfīo, factus, v. expergefacio.

* **expergĭfĭco,** āre, *v. a.* [expergificus], *to awaken, arouse, excite:* ingenium, Gell. 17, 12, 1.

* **expergĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [expergofacio], *that awakens* or *excites:* carmen, App. Flor. p. 349, 21.

expergisco, ĕre, v. expergiscor *init.*

expergiscor, perrectus, 3 (archaic *inf. praes.* expergiscier, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 1), *v. dep.* (act. form in the *imperf. subj.* expergisceret, Pompon. ap. Non. 473, 6), *n.* [expergo], *to be awakened, to awake* (class.). **I.** Lit.: si dormis, expergiscere, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 3: itaque simul ut experrecti sumus, visa illa contemnimus, id. Ac. 2, 16, 51; id. Div. 1, 28, 59; id. Att. 13, 38, 1; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 33.—**II.** Transf., *to awake, to rouse* or *bestir one's self*, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 21; Plaut. As. 2, 1, 1: experrecta nobilitas armis atque ferro rem publicam recuperavit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 141: quin igitur expergiscimini? Sall. C. 20, 14; Vulg. Joel, 1, 5.—Hence, * **experrectus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *awakened, aroused, vigilant:* ut sint apes experrectiores, Col. 9, 7, 5; id. 1 praef. 12.

expergĭtē, *adv.*, v. expergo, *P. a. fin.*

expergĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from expergo.

expergo, gi, gitum, 3, *v. a.*, *to awaken, rouse up* (cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 80 Müll.; ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: omnes vocis expergit sono, Santra ap. Non. 104, 16 (Com. 4 Rib. p. 228): expergite pectora tarda sopore, Att. ib.: nec quisquam expergitus exstat, *awakens* (from death), Lucr. 3, 929; Arn. 5, 1.—**II.** Transf.: istâ re juvenum animos expergebat, Gell. 6, 10, 1: animus expergitus, App. Mag. p. 302.—Hence, **expergĭtē,** *adv.*, *vigilantly, watchfully, actively:* auscultare, App. M. 8 *fin.*: obire munus, id. ib. 2, p. 125, 6.

expĕrĭens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from experior.

expĕrĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [experior], *a trial, proof, experiment* (class.). **I.** Prop.: experientiâ tentare quaedam, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 8; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3: patrimonii amplificandi, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43: belli, Vell. 2, 78, 2: veri, Ov. M. 1, 225: fide (i. e. fidei), id. ib. 7, 737.—**B.** *Effort, endeavor:* quis id approbare possit, aegritudinem suscipere pro experientia, si quid habere velis? i. e. *instead of trying to acquire it*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 56: experientia patrimonii amplificandi labi, id. Rab. Post. 16, 43.—**II.** Transf., *the knowledge gained by repeated trials, experimental knowledge, practice, experience* (post-Aug.): ad curandi rationem nihil plus confert quam experientia, Cels. praef. *med.*: Agrippa non aetate neque rerum experientia tantae moli par, Tac. A. 1, 4: vir longâ experientiâ, id. ib. 1, 46; 13, 6; 14, 36; id. H. 2, 76; Col. 10, 338: qui cultus habendo Sit pecori; apibus quanta experientia parcis, Verg. G. 1, 4; cf.: nova hominum, id. ib. 4, 316.

expĕrīmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a proof, test, trial, experiment* (mostly post-Aug.; cf.: documentum periculum): nimirum hoc maximum est experimentum, cum constet aegritudinem vetustate tolli, etc., * Cic. Tusc. 3, 30, 74: Metello experimentis cognitum erat, genus Numidarum infidum esse, Sall. J. 46, 3; cf. Tac. A. 13, 24: lenitatis, id. ib. 15, 24: virtutis, Vell. 2, 116, 1; Just. 15, 3, 1: in omnibus fere minus valent praecepta quam experimenta, Quint. 2, 5, 15: medici experimenta per mortis agunt, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 18; 13, 2, 3, § 19: experimento probare, Vulg. Esth. 3, 5.—**II.** *Experience* (post-Aug.; cf. experientia): experimento meo ac natura ipsa duce, Quint. 6, 2, 25: longo experimento testata gloria, Val. Max. 3, 7, 6 *fin.*: Africa contenta qualicumque principe post experimentum domini minoris, Tac. H. 1, 11: sed experimentum contra fuit, *the event, result*, id. A. 2, 97 *fin.*—*Plur.*: haec autem cognosci experimentis, Cels. 1 prooem. pp. 9, 10 Milligan: Trebellius segnior et nullis castrorum experimentis provinciam tenuit, Tac. Agr. 16.

ex-pĕrĭor, pertus (*act.* experiero, Varr. L. L. 8, 9, 24 dub.), 4, *v. dep. a.* [ex- and root per-; Sanscr. par-, pi-parmi, conduct; Gr. περάω, pass through; πόρος, passage; πεῖρα, experience; Lat. porta, portus, peritus, periculum; Germ. fahren, erfahren; Eng. fare, ferry], *to try* a thing; viz., either by way of testing or of attempting it. **I.** *To try, prove, put to the test.* **A.** In *tempp. praes.* constr. with the *acc.*, a *rel. clause*, or *absol.* (*a*) With *acc.*: habuisse aiunt domi (venenum), vimque ejus esse expertum in servo quodam ad eam rem ipsam parato, Cic. Cael. 24, 58: taciturnitatem nostram, id. Brut. 65, 231: amorem alicujus, id. Att. 16, 16, C, 1: his persuaserant, uti eandem belli fortunam experirentur, Caes. B. G. 2, 16, 3: judicium discipulorum, Quint. 2, 5, 12: in quo totas vires suas eloquentia experiretur, id. 10, 1, 109: imperium, Liv. 2, 59, 4: cervi cornua ad arbores subinde experientes, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 117 et saep.—With a personal object: vin' me experiri? *make trial of me*, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 29: hanc experiamur, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 12 Ruhnk.: tum se denique errasse sentiunt, cum eos (amicos) gravis aliquis casus experiri cogit, Cic. Lael. 22, 84: in periclitandis experiendisque pueris, id. Div. 2, 46, 97.—So with se. *reflex.*, *to make trial of one's powers* in any thing: se heroo (versu), Plin. Ep. 7, 4, 3

variis se studiorum generibus, id. ib. 9, 29, 1: se in foro, Quint. 12, 11, 16.—(β) With a *rel.-clause, ut*, etc.: vosne velit an me regnare era quidve ferat Fors, Virtute experiamur, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 204, ed. Vahl.): lubet experiri, quo evasuru'st denique, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 93: experiri libet, quantum audeatis, Liv. 25, 38, 11; cf. Nep. Alcib. 1, 1: in me ipso experior, ut exalbescam, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121; cf. with *si*: expertique simul, si tela artusque sequantur, Val. Fl. 5, 562.—(γ) *Absol.*: experiendo magis quam discendo cognovi, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 10: judicare difficile est sane nisi expertum: experiendum autem est in ipsa amicitia: ita praecurrit amicitia judicium tollitque experiendi potestatem, id. Lael. 17, 62.—**B.** In the *tempp. perf., to have tried, tested, experienced*, i. e. *to find* or *know by experience*: benignitatem tuam me experto praedicas, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 18: omnia quae dico de Plancio, dico expertus in nobis, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: experti scire debemus, etc., id. Mil. 26, 69: illud tibi expertus promitto, id. Fam. 13, 9, 3: dicam tibi, Catule, non tam doctus, quam, id quod est majus, expertus, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72: puellae jam virum expertae, Hor. C. 3, 14, 11; 4, 4, 3; cf. Quint. 6, 5, 7: mala captivitatis, Sulp. Sev. 2, 22, 5: id opera expertus sum esse ita, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 3: expertus sum prodesse, Quint. 2, 4, 13: expertus, juvenem praelongos habuisse sermones, id. 10, 3, 32: ut frequenter experti sumus, id. 1, 12, 11.—Rarely in other tenses: et exorabile numen Fortasse experiar, *may find*, Juv. 13, 103.—**C.** To make trial of, in a hostile sense, *to measure strength with, to contend with*: ut interire quam Romanos non experiri mallet, Nep. Ham. 4, 3: maritimis moribus mecum experitur, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 11: ipsi duces cominus invicem experti, Flor. 3, 21, 7; 4, 10, 1; cf.: hos cum Suevi, multis saepe bellis experti, finibus expellere non potuissent, Caes. B. G. 4, 3, 4: Turnum in armis, Verg. A. 7, 434.

II. *To undertake, to attempt, to make trial of, undergo, experience* a thing. **A.** In gen.: qui desperatione debilitati experiri id nolent, quod se assequi posse diffidant. Sed par est omnes omnia experiri, qui, etc., Cic. Or. 1, 4; cf.: istuc primum experiar, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 47: omnia experiri certum est, priusquam pereo, Ter. And. 2, 1, 11: omnia prius quam, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 78, 1: extrema omnia, Sall. C. 26, 5; cf. also: sese omnia de pace expertum, Caes. B. C. 3, 57, 2: libertatem, i. e. *to make use of, enjoy*, Sall. J. 31, 5: late fusum opus est et multiplex, etc.... dicere experiar, Quint. 2, 13, 17: quod quoniam me saepius rogas, aggrediar, non tam perficiundi spe quam experiundi voluntate, Cic. Or. 1, 2.—With *ut* and *subj.*: nunc si vel periculose experiundum erit, experiar certe, ut hinc avolem, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3: experiri, ut sine armis propinquum ad officium reduceret, Nep. Dat. 2, 3.—**B.** In partic., jurid. t. t., *to try* or *test by law, to go to law*: aut intra parietes aut summo jure experietur, Cic. Quint. 11, 38; cf.: in jus vocare est juris experiundi causa vocare, Dig. 2, 4, 1; 47, 8, 4: a me diem petivit: ego experiri non potui: latitavit, Cic. Quint. 23, 75; Liv. 40, 29, 11: sua propria bona malaque, cum causae dicendae data facultas sit, tum se experturum, Liv. 3, 56, 10: postulare ut judicium populi Romani experiri (liceat), id. ib.—Hence, **1.**

expĕrĭens, entis, *P. a.* (acc. to II.), *experienced, enterprising, active, industrious* (class.): homo gnavus et industrius, experientissimus ac diligentissimus arator, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 21, § 53: promptus homo et experiens, id. ib. 2, 4, 17, § 37: vir fortis et experiens, id. Clu. 8, 23: vir acer et experiens, Liv. 6, 34, 4: comes experientis Ulixei, Ov. M. 14, 159: ingenium, id. Am. 1, 9, 32.—With *gen.*: genus experiens laborum, *inured to, patient of*, Ov. M. 1, 414: rei militaris experientissimi duces, Arn. 2, 38 *init.*; cf. Vulg. 2 Macc. 8, 9.—*Comp.* appears not to occur.—**2. expertus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I.), in *pass. signif., tried, proved, known by experience* (freq. after the Aug. per.): vir acer et pro causa plebis expertae virtutis, Liv. 3, 44, 3: per omnia expertus, id. 1, 34, 12: indignitates homines expertos, id. 24, 22, 2: dulcedo libertatis, id. 1, 17, 3: industria, Suet. Vesp. 4: artes, Tac. A. 3, 17: saevitia, Prop. 1, 3, 18: confidens ostento sibi expertissimo, Suet. Tib. 19.—With *gen.*: expertos belli juvenes, Verg. A. 10, 173; cf. Tac. H. 4, 76.—*Comp.* and *adv.* appear not to occur.

‡ **expĕrītos** imperitos, Paul. ex Fest. p. 79, 15 Müll.; cf.: experitus non peritus, id est extra peritiam positus, Placid. p. 461.

experrectus, a, um, *Part.*, from expergiscor.

ex-pers, tis, *adj.* [pars], *having no part in, not sharing in, not privy to.* **I.** Prop. (rare but class.).—Constr. with *gen.*: ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 39: communis juris et consilii (opp. particeps libertatis), Cic. Rep. 1, 27, 43: sunt expertes imperii, consilii publici, judicii delectorum judicum, id. ib. 1, 31, 47 Mos.: tanti tam inusitati consilii, id. Att. 8, 8, 1; cf.: animum advorte nunc jam, Quapropter te expertem amoris nati habuerim, i. e. *left ignorant of his amour*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 83.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *destitute* or *devoid of, free from, without* (freq. and class.).—Constr. in class. lang. with *gen.*; ante-class. and in Sall. also with *abl.* (α) With *gen.*: omnium vitiûm expers, Titin. ap. Non. 495, 13: laboris, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 16: omnis eruditionis expers atque ignarus, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 1: veritatis, id. ib. 2, 19, 81: negotii publici, id. Rep. 1, 2: humanitatis, id. Div. 2, 38, 81: nuptiarum, Hor. C. 3, 11, 11: viri, Ov. M. 1, 479: ferae rationis et orationis expertes, Cic. Off. 1, 16, 50: Chium (vinum) maris expers, *without sea-water*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 15: sui, Cic. Lael. 23, 87; cf.: ut nulla ejus vitae pars summae turpitudinis esset expers, id. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 191: vis consili expers, Hor. C. 3, 4, 65 et saep.: expers matris imperii, *free from*, i. e. *neglectful of, disobedient to*, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 2.—(β) With *abl.*: ea res me domo expertem facit, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 40: eo more, id. Am. 2, 2, 81: metu, id. As. 1, 1, 31: malitiis, Turp. ap. Non. 501, 7: omnes famā atque fortunis expertes sumus, Sall. C. 33, 1.

* **expertĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [experior], *a trial, proof*; in *plur.*, Vitr. 8, 5.

expertus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from experior.

expĕtens, -entis, *P. a.* [expeto], *desirous, eager*: expetenti et lubidinoso in voluptatibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 41, 68.

expĕtesso (-isso), ĕre, *v. intens. a.* [id.], *to desire, long for* (a Plautinian word): quae te amat tuamque expetessit pulcram pulcritudinem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 13: cf. id. ib. 4, 6, 14: artem, id. Trin. 2, 1, 6; id. Rud. 1, 5, 1: ultro amas, ultro expetessis, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 23.

expĕtībĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *desirable*: expetendum est, inquiunt, quod bonum est: expetibile, quod nobis contingit, cum bonum consecuti sumus, Sen. Ep. 117, 4: potentia, Boëth. Consol. 2, 6.

expĕtisso, ĕre, v. expetesso.

expĕtītor, ōris, *m.* [expeto], *one who desires* or *longs for* (late Lat.): vestri, Symm. Ep. 8, 45.

expĕtītus, a, um, *Part.*, from expeto.

ex-pĕto, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.* **A.** *To long for, seek after, aspire to, desire, covet, wish* a thing (freq. and class.; syn.: appeto, affecto, cupio, concupisco, aveo, gestio, volo, opto, desidero, requiro). (α) With *acc.*: assunt, me expetunt, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. v. 49, ed. Vahl.): nihil hominem, nisi quod honestum sit, aut admirari aut optare aut expetere debere, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 66: unum ab omnibus ad id bellum imperatorem deposci atque expeti, id. de Imp. Pomp. 2, 5; Italia ab hoc auxilium absente expetivit, id. ib. 11, 30; cf.: Apollo unde sibi populi et reges consilium expetunt, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199 (Trag. v. 186, ed. Vahl.): nunc a Flacco Lentuli poenae per vos expetuntur, *are demanded*, Cic. Fl. 38, 95: poenas ab aliquo, id. Pis. 7, 16; Liv. 1, 23, 4; cf.: jus ab invitis, id. 3, 40, 4: facinora ab aliquo, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 25: Plautinas fabulas, id. Cas. prol. 12: pecunia tantopere expetitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 172; cf.: expetuntur divitiae ad usus vitae necessarios, id. Off. 1, 8, 25: mortem pro vita civium, id. Tusc. 1, 48, 116: ea vita expetitur, quae sit animi corporisque expleta virtutibus, id. Fin. 5, 13, 37: in qua (societate) omnia insunt, quae putant homines expetenda, honestas, gloria, etc., id. Lael. 22, 84: non ficto crimine insectari, non expetere vitam, non capitis arcessere, *to attempt one's life*, id. Deiot. 11, 30: stulta sibi consilia, *to seek out, contrive*, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 4.—Of an inanimate subject: mare medium terrae locum expetens, *striving* or *tending towards*, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116.—(β) With an *object-clause* (mostly poet.): quem quisque odit, periisse expetit, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 2, 7, 23 (Trag. v. 403, ed. Vahl.); cf.: audire expetis? Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 25: aliquid facere, id. Trin. 3, 2, 48: periisse expetunt, Liv. 40, 10, 5: dum nostram gloriam tua virtute augeri expeto, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2: di me etsi perdunt, tamen esse adjutam expetunt, Pac. ap. Non. 104, 7: videre expeto te, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 20; cf.: hoc prius scire expeto, quid perdideris, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 17; id. Hec. 5, 1, 1; Hor. Epod. 11, 3; Ov. M. 7, 476; 9, 550 al.: quod et scire expeto et quaerere pudet, Curt. 4, 10, 32; 9, 3, 8; Plin. praef. 14.—(γ) With *ut* and *subj.*: fatebor et fuisse me et Sejano amicum et ut essem expetisse, Tac. A. 6, 8.—(δ) *Absol.*: ne legaretur A. Gabinius Cn. Pompeio expetenti ac postulanti, *requesting*, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 19, 57.—* **B.** *To reach, attain to* any thing; with respect to time, *to outlast*: malo si quid bene facias, id beneficium interit: Bono si quid male facias, aetatem expetit, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 23.—Hence, **expĕtendus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *desirable, excellent*: forma expetunda mulier, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 60.

II. *Intr.* (perh. only ante class.; cf. Liv. 1, 22, 7 Weisenb. ad loc.). **A.** *To light upon, fall upon, befall* a person. **1.** With *in aliquem*: delictum suum suamque culpam expetere in mortalem, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 33: illius ira et maledicta in hanc, id. ib. 3, 2, 15: omnes clades hujus belli in eum, Tullus ap. Liv. 1, 22, 7: quojus ego hodie in tergum faxo ista expetant mendacia, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 42.—**2.** With *alicui*: mea sit culpa, si id Alcumenae innocenti expetat, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 12.—**B.** *Absol.*, *to fall out, happen, occur, result*: nequiter paene expetivit prima parasitatio, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 22 Lamb. (al. expedivit): in servitute expetunt multa iniqua, *befall*, id. ib. 1, 1, 20; so, eadem in vigilanti expetunt, id Mil. 2, 4, 40 (not vigilantes, v. Ritschl ad h. l.).

expĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expio], *satisfaction, atonement, expiation* (rare but class.): at vero scelerum in homines atque impietatum nulla expiatio est, * Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40: foederis rupti, Liv. 9, 1, 4; Vulg. Exod. 29, 36 al.

expĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an atoner, expiator* (post-class.): impuritatis, Tert. Pudic. 15 *fin.*

expĭātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [expiator], *atoning, expiatory* (late Lat.): poenae, Aug. Civ. D. 21, 13.

expĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [expiator], *an atoning* or *expiating priestess*: piatrix dicebatur sacerdos, quae expiare erat solita, quam quidam... sagam, alii expiatricem vocant, Fest. s. v. piatrix, p. 213 Müll.

expĭātus, ūs, *m.* [expio], *atonement, expiation* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Val. 13.

expictus, a, um, *Part.*, from expingo.

expīlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expilo], *a pillaging, plundering* (rare but class.): expilatio direptioque sociorum, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75; cf.: expilationes direptionesque sociorum et civium, id. ib. 3, 8, 36.

expīlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a pillager, plunderer*: quem domus hospitem, non expilatorem recepisse videatur, * Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2, 9: expilatores, qui sunt atrociores fures, hoc est λωποδύται, in opus publicum dari solent, etc., Dig. 47, 18 (De effractoribus et expilatoribus), 1, § 1.

ex-pīlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to pillage, rob, plunder* (class.; syn.: privo, orbo, compilo, spolio, diripio, populor, vasto, praedor). **I.** Lit.: si socios spolias, aerarium expilas, Cic. Par. 6, 1, 43; cf. id. Verr. 2, 4, 27: ad expilandos socios diripiendasque provincias, id. de Imp. Pomp. 19, 57: fana, id. Off. 3, 23: armarium, id. Clu. 64, 181: thesauros, Liv. 31, 12, 3: rem heredi-

tariam, Dig. 29, 2, 21; cf.: expilatae hereditatis, Dig. 47, tit. 19.—* **II.** Trop.: sumenda sunt nobis ab iis ipsis, a quibus expilati sumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 123.

ex-pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3, *v. a.*, *to paint, depict; to paint, paint over.* **I.** Lit.: quoniam et pericula expingimus, ne quis miretur et rogos pingi, Plin. 35, 7, 31, § 49: genas, *to paint, rouge,* Mart. 7, 83, 2: cutem, id. 8, 52, 8: se (Thamar), Tert. Cult. Fem. 12.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *to picture, depict, describe to the life:* qui motus hominum, qui ferarum non ita expictus est, ut quae ipse non viderit, nos ut videremus, effecerit? * Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114 (see the passage in connection).

* **ex-pinso,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to bruise to pieces, grind:* far, Cato, R. R. 2, 4.

ex-pio, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make satisfaction, amends, atonement for* a crime or a criminal; *to purify* any thing defiled with crime; *to atone for, to expiate, purge by sacrifice* (freq. and class.; syn.: pio, lustro, placo, paco). **I.** Relig. t. t. **A.** Lit.: SACRVM COMMISSVM QVOD NEQVE EXPIARI POTERIT, IMPIE COMMISSVM ESTO: QVOD EXPIARI POTERIT, PVBLICI SACERDOTES EXPIANTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: scelus, Hor. C. 1, 2, 29; cf.: tua scelera di immortales in nostros milites expiaverunt, i. e. *have avenged,* Cic. Pis. 35, 85: in iis sine illius suffimentis expiati sumus, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40; cf.: imperatum patri, ut filium expiaret pecunia publica, Liv. 1, 26, 12: aliquem, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 34: puerum lustralibus salivis, Pers. 2, 33: quae violata sunt, expiabuntur, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 7; cf.: expiandum forum Romanum a nefarii sceleris vestigiis, id. Rab. Perd. 4, 11; id. Phil. 1, 12, 30.—**B.** *To avert* an omen or sign, i. e. to prevent the evil indicated by it: quae di significent, quemadmodum ea procurentur atque expientur, Cic. Div. 2, 63, 139: prodigia quae neque hostiis neque votis piare fas habet gens superstitioni obnoxia, Tac. H. 5, 13 *init.:* arma nondum expiatis uncta cruoribus, Hor. C. 2, 1, 5: dira detestatio nulla expiatur victima, id. Epod. 5, 90 et saep.—**II.** Transf., beyond the relig. sphere. **A.** *To atone for, make amends for, repair, make good:* haec superioris aetatis exempla expiata Saturnini atque Gracchorum casibus docet, Caes. B. C. 1, 7, 5: malam potentiam servili supplicio, Tac. H. 4, 11: legatorum injurias regisque caedem, Liv. 1, 14, 3: errorem, Plin. Ep. 8, 10, 1 et saep.: incommodum virtute, Caes. B. G. 5, 52 *fin.:* cladem victoriis, Flor. 1, 12.—**B.** *To appease* (very rare): a me etiam poenas expetistis, quibus conjuratorum manes mortuorum expiaretis, Cic. Pis. 7, 16: tutelam navis, Petr. 105: iram, Sen. Oct. 857.

expīro, āre, v. exspiro.

ex-piscor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* (lit., to fish out; hence, trop.), *to search out, find out* (perh. only vulg.; syn.: rimor, perscrutor, scrutor, indago, investigo, quaero): proinde expiscare, quasi non nosses, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 35: nescis me ab illo omnia expiscatum? Cic. Fam. 9, 19, 1: simul atque audivit, a philosopho voluptatem tantopere laudari, nihil expiscatus est, *he asked, inquired no further,* id. Pis. 28, 69.

* **explānābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [explano], *clear, intelligible:* vox, Sen. de Ira, 1, 3, 5.

explānātē, *adv.*, v. explano *fin.*

explānātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [explano]. **I.** *An explanation, interpretation* (class.): somniis, vaticinationibus, oraculis quod erant multa obscura, explanationes adhibitae sunt interpretum, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 116; cf. aequitatis, id. Rep. 5, 2: unius cujusque propositionis, Auct. Her. 4, 16, 23: illustris sententiae suae (with propositio), Quint. 9, 2, 2: res arduae explanationis, Plin. 10, 68, 87, § 190.—**B.** In partic., as a fig. of speech, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 17; Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202; Quint. 9, 1, 27.—**II.** *A distinct articulation, pronunciation:* dentes, cum defuere, explanationem omnem adimentes, Plin. 7, 16, 18, § 70: emendata cum suavitate vocum explanatio, Quint. 1, 5, 33: verborum (shortly before: dilucida pronunciatio), id. 11, 3, 33.

explānātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an explainer, interpreter:* sunt enim explanatores, ut grammatici poëtarum, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 116: explanator aut interpres ejus legis, Lact. (Cic. ap. Lact.?) 6, 8.

explānātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [explano], *explanatory* (late Lat.): liber, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 1, 5.

explānātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from explano.

ex-plāno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* * **I.** Lit., *to flatten or spread out:* suberi cortex in denos pedes undique explanatus, Plin. 16, 8, 13, § 34.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *to make plain* or *clear, to explain* (class.; syn.: explico, expono, interpretor): qualis differentia sit honesti et decori, facilius intelligi quam explanari potest, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94; cf. Quint. 5, 10, 4: rem latentem explicare definiendo, obscuram explanare interpretando, etc., Cic. Brut. 42, 152: explanare apertiusque dicere aliquid, id. Fin. 2, 19, 60: docere et explanare, id. Off. 1, 28, 101: aliquid conjecturā, id. de Or. 2, 69, 280: rem, id. Or. 24, 80: quem amicum tuum ais fuisse istum, explana mihi, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 33: de cujus hominis moribus pauca prius explananda sunt, quam initium narrandi faciam, Sall. C. 4, 5.—*Pass. impers.:* juxta quod flumen, aut ubi fuerit, non satis explanatur, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 97.—**2.** *To utter distinctly:* et ille juravit, expressit, explanavitque verba, quibus, etc., Plin. Pan. 64, 3.—Hence,

explānātus, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II.), *plain, distinct* (rare): claritas in voce, in lingua etiam explanata vocum impressio, i. e. *an articulate pronunciation,* Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 19: parum explanatis vocibus sermo praeruptus, Sen. de Ira, 1, 1, 4.—*Adv.* **explānātē,** *plainly, clearly, distinctly:* scriptum, Gell. 16, 8, 3.—*Comp.:* ut definire rem cum explanatius, tum etiam uberius (opp. presse et anguste), Cic. Or. 33, 117.

ex-planto, āre, *v. a.*, *to pull up, root out* a plant (post-Aug.): pampinos, Col. 4, 14, 1; cf. id. 4, 29, 11; 11, 2, 38 al.

explaudo, ĕre, v. explodo.

explēmentum, i, *n.* [expleo], *that which fills up.* **I.** Lit., of food, *a filling, stuffing:* inanimentis explementum quaerito, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 19: cacumina arborum explementum esse ventris, Sen. Ep. 110, 12.—* **II.** Trop., of speech, *a complement, supplement:* quod sequitur... explementum esse, Sen. Suas. 2, 20.

explendesco, ĕre, v. exsplendesco.

ex-plĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2 (archaic form explenunt, for explent, acc. to Fest. p. 80; cf.: solinunt, nequinunt, danunt, for solent, nequeunt, dant; v. do, redeo and soleo *init.*; *inf. praes.* explerier, Lucr. 6, 21.—Contracted form expleris, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 205; Verg. A. 7, 766; explessent, Liv. 23, 22, 1; 37, 47, 7; *inf.* explesse, Verg. A. 2, 586 al.), *v. a.* [PLEO, whence plenus, compleo, suppleo]. **I.** *To fill up, fill full, fill* (class.). **A.** Lit.: fossam aggere, Caes. B. G. 7, 79 *fin.:* fossas, id. ib. 82, 3; Dig. 39, 3, 24; cf.: paludem cratibus atque aggere, Caes. B. G. 7, 58, 1: neque inferciens verba, quasi rimas expleat, Cic. Or. 69, 231: vulnera, Plin. 35, 6, 21, § 38: cicatrices, id. 36, 21, 42, § 156: alopecias, id. 34, 18, 55, § 177: bovem strictis frondibus, i. e. *to give him his fill,* Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 28: se, *to fill, cram one's self,* Plaut. Curc. 3, 16; Cels. 1, 2 *fin.;* cf.: edim atque ambabus malis expletis vorem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 74: ut milites contingant inter se atque omnem munitionem expleant, Caes. B. C. 1, 21, 3: locum (cohortes), i. e. *to occupy completely,* id. ib. 1, 45, 4: explevi totas ceras quattuor, *have filled, written full,* Plaut. Curc. 3, 40: deum bonis omnibus explere mundum, Cic. Univ. 3: expleti (voce) oris janua raditur, *filled up,* Lucr. 4, 532, v. Lachm. ad h. l.: aliquem numerum, Caes. B. C. 3, 4 *fin.:* numerum, Liv. 5, 10, 10; 24, 11, 4; Verg. A. 6, 545: centurias, *to have the full number of votes,* Liv. 37, 47, 7: tribus, id. 3, 64, 8: justam muri altitudinem, Caes. B. G. 7, 23, 4: His rebus celeriter id, quod Avarici deperierat, expletur, *is filled up, made good,* id. ib. 7, 31, 4; Liv. 23, 22, 1: sic explevit, quod utrique defuit, Cic. Brut. 42, 154.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to fill up, complete, finish:* id autem ejusmodi est, ut additum ad virtutem auctoritatem videatur habiturum et expleturum cumulate vitam beatam, *make quite complete,* Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 42; cf. damnationem, id. Caecin. 10, 29: partem relictam, id. Off. 3, 7, 34: damna, Liv. 3, 68, 3; cf. id. 30, 5, 5: explet concluditque sententias, Cic. Or. 69, 230; cf.: sententias mollioribus numeris, id. ib. 13, 40: animum gaudio, Ter. And. 2, 2, 2.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To satisfy, sate, glut, appease* a longing, or one who longs (the fig. being that of filling or stuffing with food): quas (litteras Graecas) sic avide arripui quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: famem, Phaedr. 4, 18, 5; cf.: jejunam cupidinem, Lucr. 4, 876: libidines (with satiare), Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 424, 30 (Rep. 6, 1); cf.: explere cupiditates, satiare odium, id. Part. Or. 27, 96: libidinem, id. Cael. 20, 49: odium factis dictisque, Liv. 4, 32, 12; Tac. A. 15, 52: desiderium, Liv. 1, 9, 15: iram, id. 7, 30, 15; cf.: omnem exspectationem diuturni desiderii nostri, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 205: avaritiam pecuniā, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 150; Tac. H. 2, 13: spem omnium, Just. 22, 8; Liv. 35, 44, 4; Suet. Aug. 75 *fin.* et saep.: me, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 67; cf.: non enim vereor, ne non scribendo te expleam, Cic. Fam. 2, 1, 1: se caede diu optata, Liv. 31, 24, 11: tantum regem (divitiis), Just. 9, 2: aliquem muneribus, Sall. J. 13, 6; 20, 1; Cic. Phil. 2, 20, 50: omnis suos divitiis, Sall. C. 51, 34: animum suum (amore), Ter. And. 1, 2, 17: animum gaudio, id. ib. 2, 2, 2; cf. id. Hec. 5, 1, 28; 5, 2, 19: corda tuendo, Verg. A. 8, 265; cf.: expleri mentem nequit ardescitque tuendo Phoenissa, id. ib. 1, 713: expletur lacrimis dolor, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 38: alicujus crudelitatem sanguine, Crassus ap. Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 225.—And *reflex.:* ut eorum agris expleti atque saturati cum hoc cumulo quaestus decederent, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 42 *fin.*—Poet.: aliquem alicujus rei (cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 463, and v. impleo): animumque explesse juvabit ultricis flammae, *to have sated the mind with the fire of revenge,* Verg. A. 2, 586.—**b.** *To fulfil, discharge, execute, perform* a duty: amicitiae munus, Cic. Lael. 19, 67: susceptum rei publicae munus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 35: excusatione officium scribendi, id. Fam. 16, 25: mandatum, Dig. 17, 1, 27.—**c.** Of time, *to complete, finish, bring to a close:* tum signis omnibus ad idem principium stellisque revocatis, expletum annum habeto, Cic. Rep. 6, 22 *fin.:* fatales annos, Tib. 1, 3, 53: quosdam in Aetolia ducentos annos explere, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 154: explebat annum trigesimum, Tac. H. 1, 48.

* **II.** (*Ex* in privative signif.; v. ex, III. A.). *To unload:* navibus explebant sese terrasque replebant, i. e. *disembarked,* exonerabant se, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 545 (Ann. v. 310 ed. Vahl.).—Hence, **explētus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *full, complete, perfect:* quod undique perfectum expletumque sit omnibus suis numeris ac partibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 37: undique expleta et perfecta forma honestatis, id. Fin. 2, 15, 48: ea, quae natura desiderat, expleta cumulataque habere, id. Off. 2, 5, 18: expletum omnibus suis partibus, id. Fin. 3, 9, 32: vita animi corporisque expleta virtutibus, id. ib. 5, 13, 37: expleta rerum comprehensio, id. Ac. 2, 7, 21.—*Absol.:* parum expleta desiderant, Quint. 9, 4, 116.

* **explētĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [expleo, I. B. 2. a.], *a satisfying:* in ea expletione naturae summi boni finem consistere, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40.

explētīvus, a, um, *adj.* [expleo], *serving to fill out, expletive;* in the later grammarians, conjunctiones, such as *quidem, equidem, autem, quoque,* Don. p. 1763 P.; Charis. p. 199 ib. al.

explētŏr, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who fills, completes, finishes,* Hier. in Pelag. 1, 32 *init.*

explētus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from expleo.

explĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [explico], *that may be explained, explicable* (very rare): mensura, Plin. 4, 13, 28, § 98.—*Adv.:* **explĭcābĭlĭter,** *in an explicable manner,* acc. to Diom. p. 401 P.; Mar. Plot. de Metr. p. 2623.

explĭcanter, *adv.* [id.], *intelligibly, plainly,* Pomp. Gram. Comm. Art. Don. p. 343, 2 Lindem.

explĭcātē, *adv.*, v. explico, *P. a. fin.*

explĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [explico], *an unfolding, uncoiling* (for the most part only in Cic.). * **I.** Lit.: est quasi rudentis explicatio, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 127.—**II.** Trop.,

of speech, *an unfolding, expounding, an explication, exposition, explanation:* multum ad ea, quae quaerimus, explicatio tua ista profecerit, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 14: naturae, id. Div. 2, 63, 129: explicatio fabularum et enodatio nominum, id. N. D. 3, 24, 62: illustris perpolitaque, id. de Or. 2, 27, 120: mira in disserendo, id. Brut. 38, 143: difficilior, Quint. 1, 10, 49: inflata, Sen. Ep. 114.

explĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an expounder, explainer* (Ciceron.): rerum explicator prudens, severus, gravis, Cic. Or. 9, 31; id. Inv. 2, 2, 6.

* **explĭcātrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that expounds* or *explains:* orationis perpetuae ad persuadendum accommodatae, Cic. Ac. 1, 8, 32.

1. explĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from explico.

2. explĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [explico], *an unfolding, stretching apart.* ***I.** Lit.: alterno crurum explicatu, Plin 8, 42, 67, § 166.—* **II.** Trop., of speech, *an explication, exposition:* (natura deorum) quam difficiles explicatus haberet, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 93.

explĭcit, v. explico *fin.* ☞.

explĭcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from explico.

ex-plĭco, āvi and ŭi (the latter first in Verg. G. 2, 280; afterwards freq.; Hor. C. 3, 29, 16; 4, 9, 44; id. S. 2, 2, 125; Liv. 7, 23, 6 et saep.; cf. Gell. 1, 7, 20), ātum or ĭtum (Cic. uses mostly atum, Caes atum and ıtum; cf. explicaturos, Caes B. C. 1, 78, 4; with explicitis, id. ib. 3, 75, 2; and, explicitius, id. ib. 1, 78, 2; upon these forms v. Neue, Formenl. 2, pp. 479 sq., 550 sq), 1, *v. a., to unfold, uncoil, unroll, unfurl, spread out, loosen, undo* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense; syn.: expedio, extrico, enodo, enucleo; explano, expono, interpretor). **I.** Lit.: velum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 7: non explicata veste neque proposito argento, etc., *spread out,* Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: volumen, *to open,* id. Rosc. Am. 35, 101: suas pennas (ales), Ov. Am. 2, 6, 55: plenas plagas, Mart. 1, 56, 8: perturbatum et confusum agmen, *to put in order,* Hirt. B. G. 8, 14, 2: capillum pectine, Varr. L. L. 5, § 129 Müll.: fusos, *to unwind,* Mart. 4, 54, 10: frontem sollicitam, *to free from wrinkles, to smooth,* Hor. C. 3, 29, 16; for which: explicare seria contractae frontis, id. S. 2, 2, 125; cf. mare, i. e. *to calm,* Sen. Herc. Oet. 455: si ex his te laqueis exueris ac te aliqua via ac ratione explicaris, *hast extricated, freed thyself,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 151: se (ex funibus ancorarum), Dig. 9, 2, 29: inimicae et oves, difficile se (apibus) e lanis earum explicantibus, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 62: se explicat angustum, Juv. 12, 55.—**B.** Transf., *to spread out, stretch out, extend, deploy, display:* aciem, Liv. 7, 23, 6; 40, 4, 4; 40, 5, 26 al.; cf. ordinem, id. 2, 46, 3: agmen, id. 10, 20, 3: cohortes (longa legio), Verg. G. 2, 280: se turmatim (equites), Caes. B. C. 3, 93, 3; cf. mid.: priusquam plane legiones explicari et consistere possent, id. ib. 2, 26, 4; and: ut ordo omnium navium explicari posset, Liv. 37, 23, 10: per obstantis catervas Explicuit sua victor arma, Hor. C. 4, 9, 44: atria, congestos satis explicatura clientes, Stat. Th. 1, 146: ut forum laxaremus et usque ad atrium Libertatis explicaremus, *extend,* Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14; cf.: unde pons in oppidum pertinens explicatur, Sall. H. 3, 20: orbes (serpens), Ov. M. 15, 720: frondes omnes (pampinus), Verg. G. 2, 335: se (montes), Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 118: arida ligna in flammas (ignis), Lucr. 2, 882: convivium, i. e. *to set out richly, to furnish,* Mart. 1, 100, 13: explicavi meam rem post illa lucro, i. e. *amplified, enlarged,* Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 5.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen. (very seldom): explica atque excute intelligentiam tuam, ut videas quae sit, etc., *display,* Cic. Off. 3, 20, 81: Siciliam multis undique cinctam periculis explicavit, *has set at large, set free* (qs. released from toils, snares), id. de Imp. Pomp. 11, 30; cf.: quemadmodum se explicent dicendo, id. Fl. 4, 10: da operam, ut te explices, huc quam primum venias, Pompei. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, D. 2.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To disentangle, set in order, arrange, regulate, settle, adjust* any thing complicated or difficult: pulcre ego hanc explicatam tibi rem dabo, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 20: peto a te, ut ejus negotia explices et expedias, Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 2: negotia, id. Att. 5, 12, 3; cf. id. ib. 16, 3, 5: belli rationem, id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35; cf.: rationem salutis, id. Fam. 6, 1, 2: rem frumentariam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 4 *fin.:* si Faberius nobis nomen illud explicat, noli quaerere, quanti, *settles,* i.e. *pays that item,* Cic. Att. 13, 29, 2: Faberianum, id. ib. § 3; cf.: si qui debitores, quia non possint explicare pecuniam, differant solutionem, Dig. 42, 1, 31: consilium, Caes. B. C. 1, 78, 4; cf.: his explicitis rebus, id. ib. 3, 75, 2: subvenire tempestati quavis ratione sapientis est; eoque magis, si plus adipiscare re explicatā boni, quam addubitatā mali, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: ea, quae per defunctum inchoata sunt, per heredem explicari debent, Dig. 27, 7, 1: transii ad elegos: hos quoque feliciter explicui, Plin. Ep. 7, 4, 7 (cf. under ☞): iter commode explicui, excepto quod, etc., Plin. Ep. 8, 1, 1: fugam, Phaedr. 4, 7, 15: nihilo plus explicet ac si Insanire paret, etc., *will make no more out of it,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 270.—**2.** Of speech, *to develop, unfold, set forth, exhibit, treat, state:* vitam alterius totam explicare, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 8, 27: perfice, ut Crassus haec, quae coartavit et peranguste refersit in oratione sua, dilatet nobis atque explicet, id. de Or. 1, 35, 163: explicando excutiendoque verbo, id. Part. Or. 36, 124: aliquid expedite, id. Brut. 67, 237: aliquid apertissime planissimeque, id. Verr. 2, 2, 64, § 156: aliquid definitione, id. Fin. 3, 10, 33: funera fando, Verg. A. 2, 362: philosophiam, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 6; cf.: philosophiam diligentissime Graecis litteris, id. Ac. 1, 2, 4: summorum oratorum Graecas orationes, id. de Or. 1, 34, 155: geometricum quiddam aut physicum aut dialecticum (corresp. to expedire), id. Div. 2, 59, 122: non de aegritudine solum, sed de omni animi perturbatione explicabo, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: de scorpionibus et catapultis, Vitr. 10, 22: ut explicemus, quae sint materiae, etc., Quint. 10, 5, 1.—*Pass. impers.:* quae vero auxilia sunt capitis, eo loco explicitum est, Cels. 4, 2.—Hence, **1. explĭcātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Lit., *spread out:* Capua planissimo in loco explicata, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: vallis, Pall. Aug. 11, 2.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Well ordered, regular:* in causa facili atque explicata, Cic. Planc. 2, 5.—**2.** *Plain, clear:* nisi explicata solutione non sum discessurus, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 4.—*Comp.:* litterae tuae, quibus nihil potest esse explicatius, nihil perfectius, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 2.—*Sup.:* explicatissima responsa, Aug. Ep. 34 *fin.*—**3.** *Assured, certain:* nec habet explicatam aut exploratam rationem salutis suae, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 2.—* *Adv.:* **explĭcāte,** *plainly, clearly:* qui distincte, qui explicate, qui abundanter et rebus et verbis dicunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53.—*Comp.:* explicatius, August. Civ. D. 19, 4.—**2. explĭcĭtus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II. B. 1.), lit., *disentangled,* i. e. *free from obstacles, easy:* in his erat angustiis res: sed ex propositis consiliis duobus explicitius videbatur, Ilerdam reverti, Caes. B. C. 1, 78, 2.

☞ **explĭcit,** in late Lat., at the end of a book, is prob. an abbreviation of explicitus (est liber), *the book is ended* (acc. to signif. II. B. 1.); cf.: explicitum nobis usque ad sua cornua librum refers, Mart. 11, 107, 1: solemus completis opusculis ad distinctionem rei alterius sequentis medium interponere *Explicit* aut *Feliciter* aut aliquid istius modi, Hier. Ep. 28, 4.

ex-plōdo (ex-plaudo), si, sum, 3, *v. a.*, Gr. πτερνοκοπεῖν, *to drive out* or *off by clapping;* orig. a scenic word said of a player, *to hiss* or *hoot off, explode* him. **I.** Prop.: histrio exsibilatur et exploditur, Cic. Par. 3, 26; cf.: Aesopum explodi video, id. de Or. 1, 61, 259: aliquem e scena non modo sibilis sed etiam convicio, id. Rosc. Com. 11, 30: nam satis est equitem mihi plaudere, ut audax Contemptis aliis explosa Arbuscula (mima) dixit, Hor. S. 1, 10, 77; cf.: pars plaudite ergo, pars offensi explaudite, Aus. Sept. Sap. de Thal. *fin.*—**II.** Transf. beyond the scenic sphere, **A.** *To drive out* or *away* (rare; not in Cic.): aliquem in Arpinos, Afran. ap. Non. 186, 16: (alios) in arenam aut litus, *to cast out,* Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10.—Poet.: noctem explaudentibus alis, *to scare away,* Lucr. 4, 710.—**B.** *To reject, disapprove* (Ciceron.): te illud idem, quod tum explosum et ejectum est, nunc retulisse demiror, Cic. Clu. 31, 86; cf.: explosae ejectaeque sententiae, id. Fin. 5, 8, 31; and id. Off. 1, 2, 6: hoc genus divinationis vita explosit, id. Div. 2, 41, 86: multa dixi in ignobilem regem, quibus totus est explosus, id. Q Fr. 2, 12, 3: fictione pristina explosa, *abolished,* Just. Inst. 1, 12, 6.

explōrātē, *adv., with certainty,* etc., v. exploro, *P. a. fin.*

explōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exploro], *an examination, exploration* (post-Aug.): surculi, Col. 3, 9, 5: exploratione occulta fallere aliquem, Tac. H. 3, 54.—**II.** In partic., in milit. lang., *a spying,* Dig. 49, 16, 3.

explōrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a searcher out, examiner, explorer; a prying person, a spy* (not in Cic.) **I.** In gen.: rerum, Lucil. ap. Non. 366, 31: suppositicius, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 71.—**b.** *Adj., searching:* ignes, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. praef. 11: foci, Mart. 8, 51, 4.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In milit. lang. (α) *A spy, scout,* Caes. B. G. 1, 12, 2; 2, 5, 4; 2, 11, 3; 2, 17, 1 et saep.—(β) *Plur., skirmishers,* Tac. H. 2, 17; cf. Inscr. Orell. 5877 sqq —**B.** Explorator viae, *one who ran before the emperor to clear the way,* Suet. Tib. 60.

explōrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [explorator, II.], *of* or *belonging to searching out, exploratory* (post-Aug.): coronae, *a reward for scouts or those who sought out and pursued the enemy,* Suet. Calig. 45: scaphae, *spy-boats,* Veg. Mil. 5, 7.

explōrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exploro.

ex-plōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to search out, seek to discover, to examine, investigate, explore* (class.; in Cic. esp. freq in the *part. perf.* and *P. a.;* syn.: speculor, scitor, sciscitor, percontor, quaero, interrogo). **I.** In gen. (α) With *acc.:* explora rem totam, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 5: fugam domini, id. Verr. 2, 5, 17, § 44: ambitum Africae, Plin 5, 1, 1, § 8: altera (manus) motu caecum iter explorat, Ov. M. 10, 456: vehiculorum onera, Suet. Tib. 18: glebas gustu, Col. 2, 2, 20: panis potionisque bonitatem gustu, Tac. A. 12, 66 et saep.: ad explorandum idoneum locum castris, *for choosing out,* Caes. B. C. 1, 81, 1: insidias, *to seek out,* Verg. G. 3, 537.—(β) With *rel. clause:* explorare, qui homines inhabitarent, Petr. 116: apud se explorare, an expediat sibi consilium, Dig. 17, 1, 2 *fin.:* exploratum est, ubi controversia incipiat, Quint. 7, 1, 8.—**b.** In the *part. perf., examined, ascertained, known:* exploratum et provisum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 110: jam explorata nobis sunt ea, quae, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 13: perspecta et explorata perscribere, id. Att. 3, 15, 8; cf.: res non incertis jactatae rumoribus, sed compertae et exploratae, Liv. 42, 13, 1: de numero eorum omnia se habere explorata Remi dicebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 4; id. B. C. 2, 31, 5.—In *abl. neutr. absol.:* explorato, *it being ascertained,* i. e. *when he knew:* explorato, jam profectos amicos, Tac. H. 2, 49.

II. In partic. **A.** In milit. lang., *to spy out, reconnoitre:* speculatoribus in omnes partes dimissis, explorat, quo commodissime itinere vallum transire possit, Caes. B. G. 5, 49 *fin.;* cf. id. ib. 5, 50, 3: itinera egressusque ejus, postremo loca atque tempora cuncta exploravit, Sall. J. 35, 5: Siciliam adiit, Africam exploravit, Cic. de Imp Pomp. 12, 34: occulte explorare loca, Caes B C. 1, 66, 2: explorato hostium consilio, Hirt. B. G. 8, 18, 2.—In the *neutr. absol.:* ante explorato et subsidiis positis, Liv. 23, 42, 9; so id. 23, 43, 7; 27, 2 *fin* —**B.** *To try, test, put to the proof* (perh. not ante-Aug.): et suspensa focis explorat robora fumus, Verg. G. 1, 175: taurus in adversis explorat cornua truncis, Luc. 2, 603; cf.: hoc jugulo dextram explora, Sil. 11, 358: animos, Ov. A. A. 1, 456; Liv. 37, 7, 10: explorans quid hostes agerent, id. 37, 28, 6: haec exploranda per impigros juvenes esse, id. 22, 55: secundae res animos, Tac. H. 1, 15: tyranni fidem, Luc. 8, 582.—Hence, **explōrātus,** a, um, *P. a.* Lit., *ascertained;* hence, *established, confirmed, certain, sure:* ut ei jam exploratus et domi conditus consulatus videretur, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: magna et prope ex-

plorata spes, id. Phil. 10, 10, 20; id. Off. 3, 33, 117; id. Tusc. 5, 9, 27: victoria, Caes. B. G. 7, 52, 2: ratio, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 64: litterae exploratae a timore, i. e. *affording certainty, confidence*, id. Att. 3, 17, 1 et saep.: de quo mihi exploratum est, ita esse, ut scribis, *I am certain, convinced*, id. Fam. 2, 16, 6; cf. id. Ac. 2, 17, 54: quis est tam stultus, cui sit exploratum, se ad vesperum esse victurum? id. de Sen. 19, 67: in qua (amicitia) nihil fidum, nihil exploratum habeas, id. Lael. 26, 97: exploratam habere pacem, id. Phil. 7, 6, 16: (Deus) habet exploratum, fore, etc., id. N. D. 1, 19, 51: pro explorato habebat, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 5, 3.—*Comp.*: facilior et exploratior devitatio legionum fore videtur, etc., Cic. Att. 16, 2, 4.—*Sup.*: exploratissima victoria, Vell. 84, 1.—*Adv.*: **explōrāte,** *with certainty, for a certainty, securely, surely* (for the most part only in Cic.): haec ita sentio, judico, ad te explorate scribo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b, 3; cf. judicare, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 6: satis explorate perceptum et cognitum, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 1: navigare, id. Fam. 16, 8, 1.—*Comp.*: exploratius promittere, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 5.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.

* **explōsio,** ōnis, *f.* [explodo], *a driving off by clapping, an exploding*: ludorum explosiones et funerum, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 4.

explōsus, a, um, *Part.*, from explodo.

expŏlio, ivi or ii, itum, 4, *v. a., to smooth off, make smooth, polish.* **I.** Lit.: hac (i. e. herinacei) cute expoliuntur vestes, Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 135: libellus arida pumice expolitus, Cat. 1, 2: aedes expolitae, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 18: expolitus paries, Vitr. 7, 9; cf. under *P. a.*: signum, Quint. 2, 19, 3: scabritias unguium, Plin. 24, 4, 6, § 12.—*Pass.* in mid. force: numquam concessavimus poliri, expoliri, pingi, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 11.—**II.** Trop., *to polish, finish, accomplish, embellish, improve, refine, elaborate*: parentes (liberos) expoliunt, docent litteras, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 45; cf.: Dionem Plato doctrinis omnibus expolivit, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 139: vir omni vita atque victu excultus atque expolitus, id. Brut. 25, 95: illi te expoliendum limandumque permittas, Plin. Ep. 1, 10: Graeca doctrina expolitus, Gell. 15, 11, 3: nox te expolivit hominemque reddidit, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 40: nihil omnibus ex partibus perfectum natura expolivit, id. Inv. 2, 1, 3: inventum, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 27: eandem rem eodem modo dicere ... id obtundere auditorem est, non rem expolire, id. 4, 42, 54: partiones, Cic. Inv. 1, 41, 76: orationem, Quint. 8, 3, 42: consilium, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 60: opus, id. Mil. 4, 4, 38.—**B.** Com., *to polish off*, i. e. *to ruin*: qui amat, nequit quin nihili sit atque improbis artibus se expoliat, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 3.—Hence, **expŏlītus,** a, um, *P. a., polished, smooth, neat, clean*: dens expolitior, Cat. 39, 20: frumenta expolitiora, Col. 2, 20, 6: villae expolitissimae, Scipio Afric. ap. Gell. 2, 20, 6.

expŏlītio, ōnis, *f.* [expolio], *a smoothing off, rubbing up, polishing, finishing.* **I.** Lit.: parietum, pavimentorum, *a plastering*, Vitr. 6 *fin.*; 7 praef. *fin.*: urbana, i. e. *of a house in the city*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 6: miniacea, Vitr. 7, 9.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *an adorning, embellishing.* **A.** In gen.: in verbis inest quasi materia quaedam; in numero autem expolitio, Cic. Or. 55, 185; id. de Or. 1, 12, 50; id. Inv. 1, 40, 74.—**B.** In partic., as a fig. of speech, Auct. Her. 4, 42, 54 sq.

expŏlītor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a polisher*, August. in Psa. 85, 12.

expŏlītus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from expolio.

ex-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 (ante-class. *perf.* exposivit, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 27; sync. expostus, Verg. A. 10, 694; Stat. Th. 7, 197), *v. a., to put* or *set out, to set forth, expose* (class.; most freq. in the trop. signif.; cf.: expedio, explano, explico). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: stravit pelliculis haedinis lectulos et exposuit vasa Samia, *set out*, Cic. Mur. 36, 75: vasa, id. Verr. 2, 4, 16, § 35: apparatum in porticibus, Suet. Caes. 10; cf.: aliquid in publico, Plin. 35, 7, 33, § 52; cf. id. 15, 5, 6, § 21: herbam in sole, Col. 12, 28, 1: aliquem ictu, *to put out, turn out*, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 14: cubito, id. Cas. 4, 4, 27.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of children, *to expose*: puellam ad necem, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 18; id. Cas. prol. 41; Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 37; Cic. Rep. 2, 2; Liv. 1, 4, 5; cf. id. 1, 6, 3: ad januam matris, Suet. Claud. 27 al.—**2.** Naut. t. t. **a.** *To set on shore, to land, disembark*: milites ex navibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 37, 1; for which: socios de puppibus, Verg. A. 10, 288: milites in terram, Caes. B. C. 3, 23, 2: expositis omnibus copiis, id. ib. 3, 29, 2; 1, 31 *fin.*; Liv. 24, 40, 9: ibi in terram, id. 34, 8, 7; Front. Strat. 2, 5, 44; cf.: in litora, Liv. 37, 28, 8: aegra mancipia in insulam, Suet. Claud. 25; but also with *abl.*: in Africa, Liv. 28, 44, 10 Drak. *N. cr.*: in terra, Vell. 2, 79, 4: in litore, Suet. Caes. 4; Just. 22, 5; Liv. 2, 22, 3; 26, 17, 2; Sen. Ep. 53, 2: in portu, Just. 18, 1, 3: ibi Themistoclem, Nep. Them. 8, 7: ad eum locum milites, Caes. B. C. 3, 6, 3: quibus regionibus exercitum exposuisset, id. ib. 3, 29 *fin.*: expositum peregrinis arenis os, Ov. M. 11, 56: quartā vix demum exponimur horā, Hor. S. 1, 5, 23: advexi frumentum; exposui, vendo meum, etc., *have unloaded, unpacked, opened*, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51: merces, Dig. 14, 2, 10.—**b.** *To throw on the ground, throw down*: paene exposivit cubito, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 34.—**c.** *To throw overboard*: si propter necessitatem adversae tempestatis expositum onus fuerit, Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 8.—**3.** Mercant. t. t.: pecuniam, *to offer* a sum to one, *place at one's disposal, to be ready to pay*: de Oppio bene curasti, quod ei DCCC. exposuisti, Cic. Att. 5, 4, 3 (for which, aperuisti, id. ib. 5, 1, 2).—**4.** Pregn., *to leave exposed* or *unprotected, to expose, lay open* (not ante-Aug.): ad ictus, Liv. 9, 35, 6; Curt. 8, 14, 31: ille ad omnes ictus expositus, id. 9, 5, 9: ne inermes provinciae barbaris nationibus exponerentur, Tac. H. 3, 5: exercitum hosti, Flor. 3, 11; Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 67: ceteris animalibus imbecillitatem hominum, Lact. 3, 23, 10; id. Epit. 9, 1; Val. Max. 7, 1, ext. 2: piscibus beluisque, Petr. 115: exposito solibus loco, Plin. 15, 5, 6, § 21.—*Pass. absol.*: (iracundi) simplices videntur, quia expositi sunt, Sen. de Ira, 2, 16, 3.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen.: totam causam, judices, explicemus atque ante oculos expositam consideremus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 12, 34; cf.: vitam alterius in oculis conspectuque omnium exponere, id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 27: disciplina puerilis publice exposita, id. Rep. 4, 3: orationem, *to publish*, id. de Or. 1, 53, 227; cf.: capita exposita nec explicata, id. Brut. 44, 164: erant huic studio maxima exposita praemia, id. de Or. 1, 4, 15: praemium, *to set forth, propose*, id. Quint. 23, 74: vitam suam exponere ad imitandum juventuti, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 104, 3; factum expositum ad imitandum, id. Phil. 2, 44, 114: exposita ad exemplum nostra re publica, id. Rep. 1, 46: opprobrio ad omnium convicia exposito, Suet. Caes. 49: expositum ad invidiam nomen, Tac. H. 2, 53: nomen Dei, *to prostitute, dishonor*, Lact. 1, 7.—**B.** In partic., of speech, *to set forth, exhibit, relate, explain, expound*; constr. with *acc.* and *inf.*, or a *rel. clause* as object, or with *de*: coepit rationem hujus operis scientissime Gallus exponere, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: talis coetus, qualem exposui, id. ib. 1, 26: quae adhuc exposui, id. ib. 2, 23: obscura dilucide, id. Fin. 4, 1, 1: rem pluribus verbis, id. ib. 3, 4, 15: rem breviter, id. Cat. 3, 1, 3: mandata in senatu, id. de Or. 2, 12, 49: narrationem, id. Or. 62, 210: sententias ejus disputationis hoc libro, id. Lael. 1, 3: artes rhetoricas, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75: disputationem alicui, id. Rep. 1, 8: sermonem de amicitia alicui, id. Lael. 1, 3: eadem multitudini, Caes. B. G. 7, 38, 4: expone igitur primum animos remanere post mortem, tum docebis, etc., *explain*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 26: apud eosdem (censores), qui magistratu abierint, edant et exponant, quid in magistratu gesserint, id. Leg. 3, 20, 47: ex memoria alicui quid senatus censuerit, id. Cat. 3, 6, 13: ab initio, res quemadmodum gesta sit, id. Rosc. Am. 5, 14; id. Rep. 1, 26; cf.: hoc de quo modo exposuit Antonius, id. de Or. 1, 22, 102; id. Fam. 1, 9, 10: expone nunc de reprehendendo, id. Part. Or. 12, 44.—In *abl. neutr. absol.*: Caesar contione advocata ... exposito, quid iniquitas loci posset, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 52, 2 Oud.; so, exposito quod nuntiatum erat, Curt. 4, 13: quasi gesta bello expositurus, Tac. A. 15, 72: summum bonum exposuit vacuitatem doloris, i. q. definivit, *be defined*, Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 14 Madv.; cf. ib. 5, 8, 22; and, expositio, ib. § 21.—Hence, **expŏsĭtus,** a, um, *P. a.*, qs. publicly set out; hence, *open, free, accessible.* **A.** Lit.: limen, Stat. S. 1, 2, 24: census, *open to all*, id. ib. 2, 2, 152: numen (with nulli negatum), Luc. 5, 103; cf.: (homo) obvius et expositus, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 2.—As *subst.*: **expŏsĭta,** ōrum, *n., the open parts, those exposed to view*: frontem ejus tantum novi et exposita, quae ostendit etiam transeuntibus, Sen. Ep. 55, 6.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Accessible, affable*: mores, Stat. S. 5, 3, 246.—**2.** Of authors, *intelligible, lucid*: optimos quidem, sed tamen eorum candidissimum quemque et maxime expositum velim, Quint. 2, 5, 19.—**3.** In a bad sense, *common, vulgar*: qui nihil expositum soleat deducere, etc., Juv. 7, 54.—*Adv.*: **expŏsĭte,** *plainly, clearly*: non exposite et aperte ostendere, sed recondità significatione, Gell. 3, 2, 14.

exporrectus, a, um, *Part.*, from exporrigo.

ex-porrĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3 (contr. *imper.* exporge, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 53), *v. a., to stretch out, spread out, extend* (ante class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: equites in longitudinem, Auct. B. Afr. 78, 4: munitiones, id. 42 *fin.*: crura exporrigentia se, Plin. 11, 48, 108, § 216: se (polypi), id. 9, 30, 48, § 91: hinc orti montes longo se jugo exporrigunt, Mel. 1, 19, 13: sesamam in sole, Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 98: illic purpureo latus exporrecta cubili, *stretched out*, Prud. Hamart. 856: exporrecto labello, i. e. *protruded*, Pers. 3, 82: exporge frontem, i. e. *unwrinkle, smooth, clear up*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 53.—* **II.** Trop.: menses et annos et longam seriem, Sen. Brev. Vit. 9: secundum vires tuas exporrigens da pauperi, Vulg. Sirach, 14, 13.

exportātio, ōnis, *f.* [exporto]. * **I.** *A carrying out, exportation*: rerum, quibus abundaremus, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 13.—* **II.** *Banishment, deportation*, Sen. Tranq. 11, 7.

ex-porto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to bear* or *carry out, to bring out, convey away, export* (class.): per mare e Phoenice Europam (Juppiter), Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 5: aurum quotannis ex Italiā Hierosolymam, Cic. Fl. 28, 67: aurum argentumque inde, id. Vatin. 5, 12: frumentum in fame, id. Fl. 7, 17: magnum numerum frumenti, vim mellis, etc., Syracusis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 72, § 176; 2, 4, 10, § 23: corpora luce carentum tectis, Verg. G. 4, 256; Suet. Dom. 17: ne qui manus attulerit steriles intro ad nos, gravidas foras exportet, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 4: Sigambri finibus suis excesserant suaque omnia exportaverant, * Caes. B. G. 4, 18 *fin.*: o portentum in ultimas terras exportandum! *to be sent away*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15, § 40.

ex-posco, pŏposci, 3, *v. a., to ask earnestly, to beg, request, to entreat, implore* (rare but class.). **I.** In gen.: quam (misericordiam) ipse non implorat, ego autem repugnante hoc et imploro et exposco, * Cic. Mil. 34, 92: signum proelii, Caes. B. G. 7, 19, 4; for which, *absol.*: exposcentibus militibus, id. B. C. 3, 90 *fin.*: pacem precibus, Liv. 1, 16, 3; 3, 5, 14; so, pacem deorum exposcentes, Just. 18, 6: ut acrius exposcerent quae sciebant negaturum, Tac. H. 4, 19: victoriam ab diis, Caes. B. C. 2, 5, 3; for which: quod deos immortales inter nuncupanda vota expoposci, Liv. 7, 40, 5.—With *inf.*: Iliacos iterum audire labores Exposcit, Verg. A. 4, 79.—**II.** In partic., for the usual deposcere, *to demand to be delivered up* for punishment, as a prisoner, etc.: ad exposcendos eos legati extemplo Lacedaemonem missi sunt, Liv. 38, 31, 3 (cf. of the same, ib. 33, 2, deposcendos): aliquem, Nep. Them. 8, 5; id. Hannib. 7, 6; cf.: Messene exposcentibus Achaeis noxios dedidit, Liv. 39, 50, 9.

expŏsĭte, *adv., plainly, clearly*; v. expono, *P. a. fin.*

* **expŏsĭtīcius** or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [expono, I. B. 1.], *exposed, foundling*: puella, Plaut. Cas. prol. 79.

expŏsĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [expono]. **I.** *An exposing* of an infant (post-class.), Justin. 1, 4, 9; 1, 5, 4.—**II.** Of speech. **A.** *A setting*

forth, exposition, an exhibiting, showing; a narration: cursum contentiones magis requirunt; expositiones rerum tarditatem, Cic. Or. 63, 212; Auct. Her. 1, 10, 17; 1, 3, 4; 2, 2, 3; Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203; Quint. 4, 1, 35; 4, 2, 2 et saep.—**B.** *A definition, explanation:* duplices summi boni, Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 21 (cf. exponere, id. ib. § 22 Madv.; and 5, 5, 14, p. 635).

expŏsĭtiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [expositio, II.], *a brief exposition* (late Lat.), Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 37.

expŏsĭtor, ōris, *m.* [expono], *an expounder, interpreter:* somniorum, Firm. Math. 13, 5: juris, Cassiod. Var. 9, 21.

expŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from expono.

expostŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expostulo], *an expostulation, complaint* (rare but class.): cum esset expostulatio facta, Cic. Clu. 59, 161: singulorum, Tac. A. 1, 13.—In *plur.:* fuerunt nonnulli aculei in C. Caesarem, contumeliae in Gellium, expostulationes cum absente Pompeio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: dum suas quisque nunc querelas nunc expostulationes inserit, Liv. 35, 17, 2.

expostŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a complaint* (late Lat. for expostulatio), Symm. Ep. 9, 13.

ex-postŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *To demand vehemently* or *urgently, to demand, require* (mostly post-Aug. for class. exposco; not in Cic., since in Rosc. Com. 17, 50, the true read. is: et postulare; cf. also: peto, exigo, flagito, postulo): aures meae auxilium expostulant, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 25: quae ne civilium quidem bellorum victores expostulaverint, Tac. A. 1, 19: primas sibi partes, id. ib. 15, 53: cum quid expostulabit usus, Col. 12, 2, 3: tarda sunt quae in commune expostulantur, Tac. A. 1, 28: Armeniam praesidiis vacuam fieri, expostulabat, id. ib. 15, 17: expostulat, ut, etc., id. ib. 12, 46: quibus clamoribus expostulatum est, ne, etc., Plin. Pan. 75, 4.—*Absol.:* expostulante consensu populi, pax inita, Vell. 2, 77, 1.—**B.** In partic. (cf. exposco, II.), *to require to be delivered up, to demand* one for punishment: Marium Celsum ad supplicium expostulabant, Tac. H. 1, 45; cf. id. ib. 1, 73: auctores caedis ad poenam, Suet. Dom. 23.—**II.** *Cum aliquo* (*de aliqua re* or *aliquid*) or *absol.*, *to find fault, dispute, expostulate* with one respecting something; *to complain* of one (class.; syn.: calumnior, reprehendo, vitupero, increpo, improbo, etc.).—With *acc. rei*, and *cum* with *abl. pers.:* lenis a te et facilis existimari debeo, qui nihil tecum de his ipsis rebus expostulem, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 9; cf. id. ib. 3, 10, 6: cum illo injuriam, Ter. And. 4, 1, 15: ne illum quidem Juventium tecum expostulavi, Cic. Planc. 24, 58.—With *acc.* alone: qui putant sibi fieri injuriam ultro, si quam fecere ipsi, expostules, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 4.—With *acc.* and *inf.* as object: tum obstetrix expostulavit mecum, parum missum sibi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 103: sed locus esse videtur tecum expostulandi, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 6.—With *de* and *abl. rei:* regna omnia de nostris cupiditatibus et injuriis expostulant, id. Verr. 2, 3, 89, § 207.—With *quia* or *cur:* expostulare, quia, etc., Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 88: mittebat oratores, qui suo nomine expostularent, cur, etc., Tac. A. 13, 37: cur non mecum questus es? aut... iracundius ac vehementius expostulasti? Cic. Sull. 15, 44; cf.: ne expostulent et querantur, se, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 5, 14: verecunde, Dig. 1, 12, 1, § 8.

expōtus, a, um, v. epotus, under epoto.

expressē, *adv.*, *with pressure;* trop., *expressly*, etc.; v. exprimo, *P. a. fin.*

expressim, *adv.* [expressus, from exprimo], *expressly, clearly, distinctly* (post-class.), Dig. 46, 3, 98; 49, 1, 19.

expressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exprimo] (post-Aug.), *a pressing* or *squeezing out.* **I.** In gen.: mellis, Pall. Jun. 7, 3: spiritus, Vitr. 9, 9.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In mechanics, *a forcing apparatus* to raise water, Vitr. 1, 1; 8, 7; cf. 2. expressus.—**B.** In architect., *a projection*, i. e. *a fillet, listel*, Vitr. 4, 4 *fin.*—**C.** Of lang., *vividness:* summā expressione describere, Ambros. de Cain et Abel, 1, 2, 9.

expressor, ōris, *m.* [exprimo], *one who presses out* or *brings forth* (post-class.); trop.: veritatis (with integrator), Tert. Apol. 46.

1. expressus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exprimo.

*** 2. expressus**, ūs, *m.* [exprimo], *a forcing apparatus* for raising water, Vitr. 8, 7; cf. expressio, II. A.

*** exprētus**, a, um (perh. for exspretus, from ex-sperno; acc. to Salmas. for exprettus = expressus), *spurned* or *pressed out*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 42 dub., v. Ritschl.

ex-prīmo, pressi, pressum, 3, *v. a.* [premo], *to press* or *squeeze out, to force out* (class.). **I.** Lit.: oleum ex malobathro, Plin. 12, 26, 59, § 129: sucum expresso semini, id. 20, 1, 2, § 3: sucum flore, id. 21, 19, 74, § 127: sucum radici, id. 27, 13, 109, § 136; cf.: vinum palmis, oleum sesamae (*dat.*), id. 6, 28, 32, § 161: oleum amygdalis, id. 13, 1, 2, § 8: sudorem de corpore, Lucr. 5, 487: lacrimulam oculos terendo, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 23: si nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emiserit, id esse fulmen, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44: liquorem per densa foramina (cribri), Ov. M. 12, 438; cf.: aquam in altum, Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 39: aquam in altitudinem, Vitr. 8, 7: quantum has (turres) quotidianus agger expresserat, *had carried up, raised*, Caes. B. G. 7, 22, 4 Oud.: pecuniam alicui, Suet. Oth. 5; id. Vesp. 4.—**B.** Transf. **1.** With an object denoting that out of which something is pressed or squeezed, *to press, squeeze, wring:* spongiam ex oleo vel aceto, Cels. 5, 24 *med.:* lanam ex vino vel aceto, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 31; cf.: Venus madidas exprimit imbre comas, Ov. A. A. 3, 224: spongiae expressae inter duas tabulas, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 128: oleam, id. 12, 27, 60, § 130: folia rosae, id. 21, 18, 73, § 122: tuberculum, id. 11, 11, 12, § 29.—**2.** *To form by pressure, to represent, form, model, portray, express* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; freq in the elder Pliny): (faber) et ungues exprimet et molles imitabitur aere capillos, Hor. A. P. 33; cf.: alicujus furorem... verecundiae ruborem, Plin. 34, 14, 40, § 140: expressa in cera ex anulo imago, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 54: imaginem hominis gypso e facie ipsa, Plin. 35, 12, 44, § 153; cf.: effigiem de signis, id. ib.: optime Herculem Delphis et Alexandrum, etc., id. 34, 8, 19, § 66 et saep.: vestis stricta et singulos artus exprimens, *exhibiting, showing*, Tac. G. 17: pulcher aspectu sit athleta, cujus lacertos exercitatio expressit, *has well developed, made muscular*, Quint. 8, 3, 10.

II. Trop. **A.** *To squeeze* or *wring out, to extort, wrest, elicit:* lex, quam ex natura ipsa arripuimus, hausimus, expressimus, qs. *pressed out*, Cic. Mil. 4, 10: utilitas expressit nomina rerum, *has imposed*, Lucr. 5, 1029: cf.: cum ab iis saepius quaereret, neque ullam omnino vocem exprimere posset, Caes. B. G. 1, 32, 3: expressa est Romanis necessitas obsides dandi, Liv. 2, 13, 4: confessionem concessi maris hosti, id. 37, 31, 5: confessionem cruciatu, Suet. Galb. 10: deditionem ultimā necessitate, Liv. 8, 2, 6: pecunia vi expressa et coacta, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69, § 165: tu si tuis blanditiis a Sicyoniis nummulorum aliquid expresseris, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 9: risum magis quam gemitum, Plin. Ep. 4, 7, 7 et saep.—With *ut:* expressi, ut conficere se tabulas negaret, *have constrained*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47, § 112: expressit, ut polliceretur, Curt. 6, 7.—**B.** Transf. (acc. to I. B. 2.), *to imitate, copy, represent, to portray, describe, express*, esp. in words (cf. reddo): cum magnitudine animi tum liberalitate vitam patris et consuetudinem expresserit, i. e. *imitated*, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4: lex expressa ad naturam, id. Leg. 2, 5, 13: vitia imitatione ex aliquo expressa, id de Or. 3, 12, 47: rem ante oculos ponit, cum exprimit omnia perspicue, ut res prope dicam manu tentari possit, Auct. Her. 4, 40, 62; cf. id. ib. § 63: hanc speciem Pasiteles caelavit argento et noster expressit Archias versibus, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: mores alicujus oratione, id. de Or. 2, 43, 184: multas nobis imagines fortissimorum virorum expressas scriptores Graeci et Latini reliquerunt, id. Arch. 6, 14; cf. id. ib. 12, 30: in Platonis libris omnibus fere Socrates exprimitur, id. de Or. 3, 4, 15: Mithridaticum bellum magnum atque difficile totum ab hoc expressum est, *depicted to the life*, id. Arch. 9, 21; cf.: ut Euryalum exprimat infans, *may resemble*, Juv. 6, 81.—With *rel.-clause* as object: diligenter, quae vis subjecta sit vocibus, id. Fin. 2, 2, 6: exprimere non possum, quanto sim gaudio affectus, *tell, express*, Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 2; Vell. 2, 124, 1: verbis exprimere quid quis sentiat, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 7: quod exprimere dicendo sensa possumus, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: mores in scriptis exprimere, Suet. Vit. Ter. 4.—Of translating into another language, *to render, translate:* si modo id exprimere Latine potuero, Cic. Rep. 1, 43; cf. id. ib. 1, 44: καταληψιν, verbum e verbo exprimentes comprehensionem dicemus, id. Ac. 2, 10, 31: nec tamen exprimi verbum e verbo necesse erit, id. Fin. 3, 4, 15; cf.: verbum de verbo expressum extulit, Ter. Ad. prol. 11: fabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis expressae, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; Plin. Ep. 4, 18, 1.—Of words, *to pronounce, utter:* nolo exprimi litteras putidius nolo obscurari neglegentius, *with affected distinctness*, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41: verba, Quint. 1, 2, 6; 9, 4, 10; 40 al.—Rarely of a personal object: oratorem imitando effingere atque exprimere, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 90: moderatorem rei publicae nostris libris diligenter expressimus, id. Att. 8, 11, 1.—Hence, **expressus**, a, um, *P. a., clearly exhibited, prominent, distinct, visible, manifest, clear, plain, express* (syn. solidus, opp. adumbratus). **A.** Lit.: species deorum, quae nihil concreti habeat, nihil solidi, nihil expressi, nihil eminentis, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 75; cf.: litterae lituraeque omnes assimulatae, expressae, id. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 189: corpora lacertis expressa, *powerful, muscular*, Quint. 8 praef. § 19: protinus omnibus membris, expressus infans, *fully formed*, id. 2, 4, 6.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen.: habuit Catilina permulta maximarum non expressa signa, sed adumbrata virtutum, Cic. Cael. 5, 12; cf.: est gloria solida quaedam res et expressa, non adumbrata, id. Tusc. 3, 2, 3 (v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 62, p. 723 sq.): indicia solida et expressa, id. Planc. 12; cf.: veri juris germanaeque justitiae solida et expressa effigies, id. Off. 3, 17, 69: expressa sceleris vestigia, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: expressiora et illustriora, id. Fam. 1, 7, 9; cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 3; and: quid expressius atque signatius in hanc causam? Tert. Res. Carn. 3.—**2.** Expressa carmina Battiadae, *translated*, Cat. 65, 16.—Of *distinct* pronunciation: vitia oris emendet, ut expressa sint verba, ut suis quaeque litterae sonis enuntientur, Quint. 1, 11, 4: expressior sermo, id. 1, 1, 37: expressior loquacitas generi picarum est, Plin. 10, 42, 59, § 118.—In a bad sense, of a too emphatic, affected pronunciation: sonus erat dulcis: litterae neque expressae neque oppressae, ne aut obscurum esset aut putidum, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 133.—Hence, *adv.:* **expressē**. *** 1.** Lit., *with pressure, strongly:* artus expressius fricare, Scrib. Comp. 198.—**2.** Trop., *expressly, distinctly, clearly:* conscripta exempla, Auct. Her. 4, 7, 10: quod ipsum expressius Hesiodus hoc versu significavit, Col. 11, 1, 29.—Of pronunciation, *distinctly:* ut ea (R littera) a nullo expressius efferretur, Val. Max. 8, 7, 1 *ext.*

exprŏbrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [exprobro], *worthy of reproach*, Vulg. Prov. 18, 1; 25, 16 al.

exprŏbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a reproaching, upbraiding, reproach* (syn. opprobrium; not in Cic.; cf.: probrum, opprobrium, crimen; vituperatio, reprehensio, maledictum): cuiquam veteris fortunae, Liv. 23, 35, 7: istaec commemoratio quasi exprobratio est immemoris beneficii, Ter. And. 1, 1, 17: crudelitatis, Just. 1, 8: levitatis puerilis, id. 38, 9: in exprobratione esse, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 57.

exprŏbrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who reproaches, a reproacher, upbraider* (post-Aug.), Sen. Contr. 3, 21 *fin.;* id. Ben. 1, 1, 4.

*** exprŏbrātrix**, īcis, *f.* [exprobrator], *she that reproaches* or *upbraids:* memoria, Sen. Ben. 7, 22, 2.

ex-prŏbro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [probrum], *to make a matter of reproach, to cast in the teeth, to accuse of* any thing;

also *to charge, upbraid, reproach* a person with something (syn. obicere); constr. *aliquid in aliqua re* or *alicui* (class.): mos numquam fuit patri, ut exprobraret quod bonis faceret boni, Plaut. Am. prol. 47: odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium, etc., Cic. Lael. 20, 71: virtutem suam in Philippi bello, Liv. 37, 49, 2: suam quisque militiam, id. 2, 23, 11: vera, Tac. A. 1, 44: num casus bellicos tibi exprobrare aut obicere videor? *to charge you with*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50, § 132: vitia adversariis (al. in adversariis), id. de Or. 2, 75, 305: fugam trepido amico, Ov. M. 13, 69: alicui de muliere, Nep. Epam. 5.—With an *object-clause:* pergin' servum me exprobrare esse? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 59; so Liv. 2, 29, 6: quid exprobras bene quod fecisti, *why make a fuss about*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 37. —*Absol.:* quor exprobras? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 143 sq.: eadem verba mutata pronuntiatione indicant, affirmant, exprobrant, Quint. 11, 3, 176: est gratus jocus, qui minus exprobrat, quam potest, id. 6, 3, 94; 11, 3, 92; cf. id. 11, 3, 94.

exprōmissor, ōris, *m.* [expromitto], *one who promises to pay* either for himself or for another (in jurid. Lat.), Dig. 18, 1, 53; 42, 1, 4 et saep.

ex-prōmitto, mīsi, 3, *v. a.*, in mercant. lang., *to promise* or *agree to pay* for one's self or for another (not in Cic.): nummos, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 5: pecuniam alicui, Dig. 23, 3, 36; 16, 1, 22.

ex-prōmo, mpsi (msi), mptum (mtum), 3, *v. a.*, *to take out* or *forth, to draw out, fetch out, bring forth* (syn. proferre). **I.** Lit. (rare): heminas octo in urceum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 18: mox inde sensim ad mandendum manibus expromit, Plin. 10, 72, 93, § 199: maestas voces, Verg. A. 2, 280.—**II.** Trop., *to show forth, discover, exert, practise, exhibit, display* (class.; syn. proferre). **A.** In gen.: exprome benignum ex tete ingenium, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 64; cf.: quidquid est incoctum non expromet, bene coctum dabit, id. ib. 2, 2, 53: supplicia in civis Romanos, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 53, § 139: in meo inimico crudelitatem exprompsisti tuam, id. Mil. 13, 33: vim eloquentiae in ea causa, id. Or. 36, 125: omnem industriam vitae et vigilandi laborem in antelucanis cenis, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22: suum odium, id. Att. 2, 12, 2: sed quid ego vestram crudelitatem expromo, id. Dom. 23, 60: vel hilarissimum convivam hinc indidem expromam tibi, *I'll show myself to you*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 72. (In Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 9, promat, v. Ritschl ad h. l.)—**B.** In partic., of speech, *to utter, disclose, declare, state* (syn.: exponere, narrare, etc.): occulta apud amicum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 14: sed jam exprome, si placet, istas leges de religione, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 17: sententiam, Tac. A. 12, 9: multas mente querelas, Cat. 64, 223: causas, Ov. F. 3, 725 et saep.—With *acc.* and *inf.* or *rel.-clause* as object: expromit, repertum in agro suo specum altitudine immensa, Tac. A. 16, 1: quid in quamque sententiam dici possit, expromere, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: expromerent, quid sentirent, Liv. 29, 1, 7: indignationem expromens, Vell. 2, 19.—Hence, **exprōmptus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *ready, at hand:* nunc opus est tua mihi exprompta malitia atque astutia, Ter. And. 4, 3, 8.

‡ **exprŏpĕrātus,** a, um, *Part.* [‡ ex + propero], *hastened, hurried:* AQVILA FATIS, i. e. *quickly overtaken, early cut off*, Inscr. Grut. 669, 10.

* **ex-pŭdōrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [pudor], *shameless:* frons, Petr. 39, 5.

ex-pugnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [expugno], *that may be taken, carried,* or *reduced by assault; expugnable* (very rare): urbs terra marique expugnabilis est, Liv. 33, 17, 8; ne magnis quidem exercitibus, Tac. H. 3, 78: situ non expugnabile robur, Stat. Th. 6, 103: fluvius, i. e. *exhaustible*, id. ib. 4, 836.

expugnans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from expugno.

expugnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expugno], *the taking of a place by assault, carrying by storm, storming:* urbis, Caes. B. G. 7, 36, 1: oppidi, Suet. Claud. 21: Mytilenarum, id. Caes. 2; cf.: ut ipsorum adventus in urbes sociorum non multum ab hostili expugnatione differant, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 5, 13: castrorum, Caes. B. G. 6, 41, 1.—In *plur.:* nocturnae aedium, Cic. Att. 11, 23, 3: nunc acie, nunc expugnationibus, Vell. 2, 98, 1.

expugnātor, ōris, *m.* [expugno], *the taker, stormer, conqueror* of a place. **I.** Prop. (rare but class.): urbis, Cic. Inv. 1, 50, 93: urbium, Vulg. Prov. 16, 32: rex Demetrius Expugnator cognominatus (transl. of Πολιορκητής), Plin. 7, 38, 39, § 126.—***B.** Transf.: pecoris opimi lupus, Stat. Th. 4, 363.—**II.** Trop.: pudicitiae, *a violator*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 9.

expugnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *conquering, overpowering* (post-class.): dominatio, Tert. Anim. 57.

expugnax, ācis, *adj.* [id.], *victorious, controlling, effectual:* sive expugnacior herba est, Ov. M. 14, 21.

ex-pugno, āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic *inf. fut.* expugnassere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 55), *v. a.*, *to take by assault, to storm, capture, reduce, subdue* (freq. and class.; syn.: obsideo, oppugno, capio). **I.** Lit., of places: id (oppidum Noviodunum) ex itinere oppugnare conatus, expugnare non potuit, Caes. B. G. 2, 12, 2: oppidum, id. ib. 2, 10, 4; 3, 14, 1 al.: nonnullas urbes per vim, id. B. C. 3, 55, 3: urbem, Liv. 2, 12, 1: Cirtam armis, Sall. J. 23, 1: castellum, Caes. B. G. 2, 9, 4; 3, 1, 4: loca multa, Nep. Ages. 3: moenia mundi, Lucr. 2, 1144 et saep.—**B.** Transf., of other objects (things or persons), *to subdue, overcome, break down* or *through, sweep away:* naves, Caes. B. G. 3, 15, 2 and 5: aedes, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 3; cf. villas, Sall. J. 44, 5: carcerem, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 76: Philippum et Nabin expugnatos, *conquered*, Liv. 37, 25, 6; cf.: inclusos moenibus expugnat, Curt. 9, 4: aliquos, id. 6, 6; Tac. Agr. 41; Flor. 2, 2, 16; Just. 3, 5: expugnavi amanti herili filio aurum ab suo patre, *obtained by force*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 5.—Of inanimate subjects: flumina id oppidum expugnavere, *swept away*, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 138: Euphrates Taurum expugnat, i. e. *breaks through*, id. 5, 24, 20, § 85: lacte equino venena et toxica expugnantur, *are counteracted*, id. 28, 10, 45, § 159.—**II.** Trop., *to conquer, subdue, overcome:* sapientis animus magnitudine consilii, tolerantia, virtutibus, etc. ... vincetur et expugnabitur, Cic. Par. 4, 1, 27: nihil tam munitum, quod non expugnari pecuniā possit, id. Verr. 1, 2, 4: fortunas patrias, id. Clu. 13, 36: pudicitiam, *to violate*, id. Cael. 20, 50: aut enim expugnatur intentio aut adsumptio aut conclusio, nonnumquam omnia, i. e. *is refuted, confuted*, Quint. 5, 14, 20 sq.: pertinaciam legatorum, Liv. 37, 56, 9: paupertatem, Petr. 126: expugnatus precibus uxoris, Suet. Tib. 21; so simply expugnatus, id. Caes. 1; id. Vesp. 22: coepta, *to fight through, to accomplish*, Ov. M. 9, 619; cf.: sibi legationem expugnavit, *extorted, wrung out, obtained* (= extorsit), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 16, § 44.—With *ut:* aliqua ratione expugnasset iste, ut dies tollerentur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 130: aegre expugnavit, ut, etc., Petr. 108.—Hence, * **expugnans,** antis, *P. a.*, *efficient, efficacious:* expugnantior herba, Ov. M. 14, 21 (so Jahn and Bach., Merkel, expugnacior).

expulsim, *adv.* [expulsus, from expello], *by driving out* or *away from one's self:* pilā expulsim ludere, Varr. ap. Non. 104, 29.

expulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expello], *a driving out, expulsion:* expulsiones vicinorum, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 46: Laenatis, id. Rep. 1, 3.

expulso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to drive out, to expel* (post-Aug. and very rare): si me (i. e. pilam) nobilibus scis expulsare sinistris, Sum tua, *to drive from one's self, drive back*, Mart. 14, 46, 1; cf.: expulsim: Seleucia per duces expulsata, qs. *driven out of its seat*, i. e. *overcome, subdued*, Amm. 23, 6, 24.

expulsor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a driver out, expeller* (very rare but class.): iste bonorum possessor, expulsor, ereptor, * Cic. Quint. 8, 30: tyranni, Nep. Dion. 10, 2.

expulsus, a, um, *Part.*, from expello.

* **expultrix,** īcis, *f.* [expello], *she that drives out* or *expels:* philosophia, expultrix vitiorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 5.

* **ex-pūmico,** āre, *v. a.*, *to rub off with pumice-stone; trop., to cleanse*, Tert. adv. Val. 16.

expūmo, āre, v. exspumo.

expunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expungo, II. B. 2.], *an execution, performance* (post-class.): operae meae, Tert. Idol. 16.

expunctor, ōris, *m.* [expungo], *a blotter-out, obliterator* (post-class.), Tert. Or. 1.

expunctrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she who blots out:* meritorum, Jul. ap. August. cont. Sec. Resp. Jul. 1, 37.

expunctus, a, um, *Part.*, from expungo.

ex-pungo, unxi, unctum, 3, *v. a.* ***I.** Lit., *to prick out:* nates jam diu sunt saepe expunctae, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 67.—Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** *To strike out, cross out, blot out, erase* from a list *by points* (set above or below). **1.** Lit., *to expunge* a debt, *to discharge* a soldier (mostly ante- and post-class.; not in Cic.): ut expungatur nomen, ne quid debeam, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 41: miles pulchre centuriatus est expuncto in manipulo, *discharged, disbanded*, id. Curc. 4, 4, 29: decurias judicum, Suet. Claud. 15: ex causa desertionis notatus temporis, quo in desertione fuit, stipendiis expungitur, *is struck off from the roll, deprived of his pay*, Dig. 49, 16, 15. —**2.** In gen. (α) *To get out of the way, remove:* pupillum, Pers. 2, 12.—(β) Esp., *to blot out* a score, *remove* an obligation (by returning the favor): munus munere, Sen. Ben. 4, 40, 4.—**B.** *To settle* or *adjust* an account, *to reckon up* any thing: rei publicae rationes subscriptae et expunctae, Dig. 44, 3, 4: ausus est annumerare posteris stellas ac sidera ad nomen expungere, *to reckon up, enumerate*, Plin. 2, 26, 24, § 95: expungebantur milites laureati, *were checked off*, sc. as destined to be rewarded, Tert. Cor. Mil. 1.—**2.** Transf., in gen., *to execute, accomplish, perform, fulfil:* effectum, Tert. Apol. 35: adventum, id. ib. 21: vota et gaudia Caesarum, id. ib. 35.

expŭo, ĕre, v. exspuo.

expurgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expurgo, II.], *a justification, vindication, excuse* (a Plautin. word): habui expurgationem, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 10; id. Merc. 5, 3, 4 (Ritschl, expurigationem).

ex-purgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to purge, cleanse, purify* (class.). **I.** Lit.: dolabella quicquid emortuum est (trunci aut vitis), Col. 4, 24, 5: capisterio quicquid exteretur, id. 2, 9, 1: lepras, psoras, lichenas, lentigines, Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 126.—Poet.: quae poterunt umquam satis expurgare (me) cicutae? i. e. *to cure of poetic ecstasy*, * Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 53: vetus fermentum, *remove by cleansing*, Vulg. 1 Cor. 5, 7.—**B.** Trop.: expurgandus est sermo, * Cic. Brut. 74, 258.—**II.** In partic., *to clear from censure, to exculpate, vindicate, justify, excuse:* me expurgare tibi volo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 87; id. Mil. 2, 6, 17: sine me expurgem, Ter. And. 5, 3, 29; id. Hec. 5, 1, 16: non facile est expurgatu, id. ib. 2, 3, 4: sese parum expurgat, *fails to vindicate*, Sall. J. 69, 4: requirens objecta et expurgaturum asseverans, Tac. A. 16, 24: fidem consiliumque publicum, Gell. 7, 3, 5.—Hence, *P. a:* **expurgātus,** a, um, *pure, clear; comp.:* mens, Rufin. Orig. de Princ. 1, 1, 7.

* **ex-pūtesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to rot, putrefy:* intestina tibi, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 26.

ex-pŭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To lop off, to prune, to crop:* veteranam vitem, Col. 3, 15, 3; 5, 6, 31: palos, id. 11, 2, 12.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To consider well, to examine:* utramque rem simul, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 8: id exputando evolvere, Auct. Her. 2, 26, 42.—***B.** *To fathom, comprehend:* quae mens eum aut quorum consilia a tanta gloria avocarint, exputare non possum, Planc. ap Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 6.

exquaero, ĕre, v. exquiro *init.*

Exquĭlĭae, ārum, and its derivatives, v. Esquiliae.

ex-quīro (in Plautus also exquaero, Bacch. 4, 4, 70 al.), sīvi, sītum, 3, *v. a.*, *to search out diligently, to seek for; to make inquiry, to inquire, to ask* (syn.: requiro, inquiro, investigo, perscrutor; *freq.* and class.): cum ex te causas divinationis exquirerem, Cic. Div. 2, 20, 46: a te nihildum certi exquiro, id. Att. 7, 12, 4; cf.: sed haec non nimis exquiro a Graecis, *to ask*

of, expect from, id. ib. 7, 18, 3: ancillas dedo, quolibet cruciatu exquire, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 7: exquisiturum se vel fidiculis de Caesonia sua, cur, etc., *that he would search out even by the rack*, Suet. Calig. 33: idem ego dicam, si me exquiret miles, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 91: secum et cum aliis, quid in eo peccatum sit, exquirunt, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 147: omissis auctoritatibus ipsa re ac ratione exquirere veritatem, id. de Imp. Pomp. 17, 51: sententias, Caes. B. G. 3, 3, 1: locum, Verg. G. 2, 266: sceleratum frigus, *to find out*, id. ib. 2, 256: verum, *to search into, investigate*, Cic. Div. 2, 12, 28; id. Off. 1, 36, 132: facta alicujus ad antiquae religionis rationem, id. Verr. 2, 4, 5, § 10; cf.: verba exquisita ad sonum, id. Or. 49, 163: rationes agitare et exquirere, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: itinere exquisito per Divitiacum, *having ascertained the route*, Caes. B. G. 1, 41, 4 et saep.: exquire de Blesamio, numquid ad regem contra dignitatem tuam scripserit, *inquire respecting Blesamius*, Cic. Deiot. 15, 42; cf.: de Varrone tam diligenter, id. Att. 13, 22, 1: eis senatus arbitratur singularis exquirendos honores, *to devise, invent*, id. Phil. 4, 2, 5.—*Pass. impers.*: istuc mihi exquisitum est, fuisse hunc, etc., *I am accurately informed*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 105: mi istuc primum exquisito est opus, *I must first inquire respecting this*, id. Am. 2, 2, 159; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 81; A. and S. Gr. § 243, R. 1: consilia exquirentes, Cic. Fat. 1.—Hence, **exquīsītus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *carefully sought out, ripely considered, choice, excellent, exquisite*: ipsi omnia, quorum negotium est, consulta ad nos et exquisita deferunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 250: reconditae exquisitaeque sententiae, id. Brut. 79, 274: exquisitum judicium litterarum, id. Off. 1, 37, 133: exquisitis rationibus confirmare, id. Fin. 1, 9, 30: summis ingeniis exquisitaque doctrina philosophi, id. ib. 1, 1, 1: ars, id. de Or. 2, 41, 175: supplicia, id. Off. 3, 27, 100: magistri, id. Brut. 27, 104: munditia non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, *too exquisite*, id. Off. 1, 36, 130: nihil elegans, nihil exquisitum, id. Pis. 27, 67: epulae, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 119.—*Comp.*: accuratius et exquisitius dicendi genus, id. Brut. 82, 283: verba, Quint. 11, 1, 33.—*Sup.*: laudantur exquisitissimis verbis legiones, Cic. Phil. 4, 3, 6: ad exquisitissimam consuetudinem Graecorum aliquem erudire, id. Rep. 2, 21: scientia exquisitissimae subtilitatis, Plin. 6, 33, 39, § 211.—**B.** *Sought out, ascertained, made certain*: satin istuc mihi exquisitumst? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 105.—Hence, *adv.*: **exquīsīte**, *carefully, accurately, particularly, excellently, exquisitely*: cum de eo crimine accurate et exquisite disputavisset, Cic. Brut. 80, 277: eleganter atque exquisite dicere aliquid, Quint. 8, 2, 21.—*Comp.*, Cic. Brut. 93, 322; id. Tusc. 1, 48, 116; Quint. 12, 10, 75.—*Sup.*, Tiro Tull. ap. Gell. 10, 1, 7; Gell. 13, 7, 6.

* **exquīsītim**, *adv.* [exquisitus, from exquiro], i. q. exquisite, *carefully, accurately, precisely*, Varr. ap. Non. 513, 29.

exquīsītio, ōnis, *f.* [exquiro], *research, inquiry, investigation* (in jurid. Lat.), Cod. Just. 5, 9, 9 *fin.*; 7, 17, 1.—**II.** *A seeking for, devising*: idolorum, Vulg. Sap. 14, 12.

exquīsītor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an investigator*, Vulg. Baruch, 3, 23; cf. Cassiod. Var. 7, 5.

exquīsītus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exquiro.

exrādīcītus (ērād-), *adv.*, *from the very roots*, climax after radicitus, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 63: subvertendam censeo radicitus, immo vero Plautino irati verbo exradicitus, Front. p. 239, ed. II. Mai.

exrādīco, āre, v. eradico.

‡ **exrŏgāre** est ex lege vetere aliquid eximere per novam legem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 82, 2 Müll. (usually abrogo).

* **ex-săcrĭfĭco (exacr-)**, āre, *v. n.*, *to sacrifice*: exsacrificabat hostiis balantibus, Poëta (Enn.) ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42 (Enn. Fragm. p. 98 Vahl.)

* **ex-saevĭo (exaev-)**, īre, *v. n.*, *to rage itself out, to cease raging*: stetit ibi, dum reliquum tempestatis exsaeviret, Liv. 30, 39, 2.

exsanguesco, ĕre, 3, *v. inch.* [exsanguis], *to become pale, grow faint* or *feeble*: (mens) ad omnia exsanguescens dubia, Jul. ap. August. cont. Sec. Resp. Jul. 6, 14.

* **exsanguĭnātus (exang-)**, a, um, *adj.* [exsanguis], *deprived of blood, bloodless*: exsan. et exsucta animalia, Vitr. 8 praef.

ex-sanguis (exang-), e, *adj.*, *deprived of blood, without blood, bloodless* (class.). **I.** Lit.: unde animantum copia tanta Exos et exsanguis, Lucr. 3, 721: jacens et concisus plurimis vulneribus, extremo spiritu exsanguis et confectus, Cic. Sest. 37, 79; cf.: exsanguis et mortuus concidisti, id. Pis. 36, 88: hostes enervati atque exsangues, id. Sest. 10, 24: exsanguia corpora mortuorum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 130: umbrae, Verg. A. 6, 401.—**B.** Transf., *pale, wan*: genae, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: exsanguis metu, Ov. M. 9, 224; cf.: diffugimus visu exsangues, Verg. A. 2, 212: herbae, Ov. M. 4, 267.—*Act.*: cuminum, *making pale*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 18 (cf.: cuminum omne pallorem bibentibus gignit, Plin. 20, 14, 57, § 159): horror, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 130.—**II.** Trop., *powerless, feeble, weak*: aridum et exsangue orationis genus, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16; cf.: exsanguis et attritus, Tac. Or. 18: vox nimis exilis et exsanguis, Gell. 13, 20, 5: exsangues crudescunt luctibus anni (senectutis), Stat. Th. 11, 323: imperium, id. ib. 5, 325.

ex-sānĭo (exan-), āre, *v. a.* [sanies], *to free from matter* or *corruption, to cause to suppurate, to cleanse, dress* a wound, etc. (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: vulnus (sal aridus), Cels. 5, 27.—Transf.: pressam bacam, *to press out the juice*, Col. 12, 47, 10: sinapi, id. 12, 57, 2: salsuram carnis, id. 12, 55, 2: veterani, quamvis confossi, patienter et sine gemitu velut aliena corpora exsaniari patiuntur, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 3, 1.—**II.** Trop.: amaritudinem et pallorem, i. e. *to extract, remove*, Col. 12, 55.

ex-sarcio (also **exarcio, exsercio**, or **exercio**), no *perf.*, sartum, 4, *v. a.*—Lit., *to patch up, mend*; hence, transf., *to amend, repair, restore* (very rare): exercirent sarcirent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 81 Müll. *N. cr.*: aliis te id rebus exsarturum esse persuadeas, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 11, 45: eos servos qui opere rustico Faciundo facile sumptum exercirent suum, *who could repay their cost by their labor*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 91 Umpfenbach (Bentl. Fleck. al. exercerent).

ex-sătio (exat-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to satisfy, to satiate, glut, sate* (not ante-Aug.; cf. exsaturo). **I.** Lit.: exsatiati cibo vinoque, Liv. 40, 28, 2.—**II.** Trop.: enses multo cruore, Sil. 7, 535: tela, Stat. Th. 9, 14: clade exsatiata domus, Ov. M. 8, 542; cf.: Populum Romanum ne morte quidem P. Scipionis exsatiari, Liv. 38, 54, 10: patruum sanguine domus, Tac. A. 3, 17.

* **exsătŭrābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [exsaturo], *that may be satiated*: pectus, Verg. A. 5, 781.

ex-sătŭro (exat-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to satisfy completely, to satiate, sate* (syn. explere; rare but class.): belua exsaturanda visceribus meis, Ov. M. 5, 19: quae exsaturata lubido hausit, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 101: cum ejus cruciatu atque supplicio pascere oculos animumque exsaturare vellent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 26, § 65: odiis exsaturata quievi, Verg. A. 7, 298; Stat. Th. 6, 176; Amm. 14, 7, 16.

ex-scalpo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to cut out, shape.*—Trop., *to frame, prepare*, of a passage in verse: hunc locum nostra poetica scabies coepit exscalpare, Auson. Idyl. 11 praef.

exscendo, ĕre, v. escendo.

exscensio (excens-), ōnis, *f.* [escendo, II.; cf. ex, IV. B. 2.], *a debarkation, landing*; usu. with facere (repeatedly in Liv.; elsewh. rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): quinqueremibus septem profectus ad Erythras exscensionem fecit, Liv. 28, 8, 8; 8, 17, 9 Drak.; 21, 51, 5; 22, 20, 4 et saep.—In *plur.*: priusquam in continentem excensiones faceret, Liv. 22, 31, 2; 29, 28, 5.

ex-scindo (exc-), idi, issum, 3, *v. a.* (lit., to tear out; hence, in gen.), *to extirpate, destroy* (syn.: delere, evertere, vastare). **I.** Lit. (class.): templum sanctitatis, etc. . . ., inflammari, exscindi, funestari, Cic. Mil. 33, 90; cf. id. Planc. 41, 97; id. Phil. 4, 5, 13; id. Rep. 6, 11; Sall. H. 4, 61, 17; Liv. 28, 44, 2; 44, 27, 5: Pergama Argolicis telis, Verg. A. 2, 177: domos, id. ib. 12, 643: ferro sceleratam gentem, id. ib. 9, 137: hostem, Tac. A. 2, 25.—**II.** Trop., *to tear away*: fortine animam hanc exscindere dextra indignum est visum? Sil. 4, 674. (In Plin. Pan. 34, 2, read excidisti).

exscrĕābĭlis (excr-), e, *adj.* [exscreo], *that may be hawked up* or *coughed out*: vitia pulmonum, Plin. 20, 14, 55, § 157.

exscrĕātio (excr-), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a hawking* or *coughing up*: sanguinis, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113; 28, 12, 53, § 195.

exscrĕātus (excr-), ūs, *m.* [id.], *a hawking* or *coughing up*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 11, 128; 5, 10, 119.

ex-scrĕo (excr-), āre, *v. a.*, *to hawk* or *cough up, to spit out by coughing*: per tussim exscreatur, si tolerabilis morbus est, pituita; si gravis, sanguis, Cels. 4, 6: pura, Plin. 24, 16, 92, § 145.—*Absol.*: age, age, usque excrea, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 27: numquam exscreare ausus, Suet. Ner. 24; Ov. H. 21, 24.

ex-scrībo (excr-), psi, ptum (btum), 3, *v. a.*, *to write out, write off, copy*. **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): tabulas in foro summa hominum frequentia exscribo; adhibentur in exscribendo ex conventu viri primarii, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 189: complura exscripta de Magonis libris, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 18: ex Plauti comoedia duos versus exscripsimus, Gell. 3, 3, 8.—**B.** Transf. ***1.** Of paintings, *to copy*: imagines exscribere et pingere, Plin. Ep. 4, 28, 1.—**2.** In gen., *to write* or *note down*: nomina exscripta, Plaut. Rud. prol. 15: bonos in aliis tabulis exscriptos habet, id. ib. 21.—***II.** Trop., *to copy* or *take after, to resemble*: filia totum patrem mira similitudine exscripserat, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 9.

exscriptus, a, um, *Part.*, from exscribo.

ex-sculpo (exculp-), psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To dig out, cut out, chisel out, carve.* **A.** Lit.: terram unde exsculpserant, fossam vocabant, Varr. L. L. 5, § 143 Müll.: foramina arborum exsculpta digitos sex, Cato, R. R. 18, 2: nescio quid e quercu exsculpseram, quod videretur simile simulacri, Cic. Att. 13, 28, 2: signum ex molari lapide, Quint. 2, 19, 3; cf. id. 2, 4, 7.—**2.** Transf., prov.: leoni esurienti ex ore exsculpere praedam, said of any thing exceedingly difficult or daring, Lucil. ap. Non. 102, 22.—**B.** Trop., *to get out, elicit, extort*: ex aliquo verum, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 45: in quaestione vix exsculpsi, ut diceret, *obtained*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 6.—***II.** *To scratch out, erase*: hos versus Lacedaemonii exsculpserunt, Nep. Paus. 1, 4.

exsculptio, ōnis, *f.* [exsculpo], *a chiselling out, finishing* (late Lat.), August. in Joan. Tr. 1, 9.

exsĕcātio, ōnis, *f.* [exseco], another form of exsectio, *a cutting out, excision* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 12, 28.

ex-sĕco (also **exĕco** and **exico**, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 34), cŭi, ctum, 1 (*perf. subj.* exsecaveris, Cato, R. R. 42), *v. a.*, *to cut out* or *away*. **I.** Lit. (class.). **A.** In gen.: vitiosas partes, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 7: pestem aliquam tamquam strumam civitatis, id. Sest. 65, 135: linguam, id. Clu. 66: cornu (frontis), Hor. S. 1, 5, 59: varices, Sen. Ep. 78 *med.*: fetum ventri, Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 217: ventrem, Dig. 28, 2, 12: filium alicui mortuae, ib. 50, 16, 132: nervos, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91: fundum armarii, id. Clu. 64, 179.—**B.** In partic., *to cut, castrate, geld*: vetus haec opinio Graeciam opplevit exsectum Caelum a filio Saturno, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 63; Suet. Ner. 28; Mart. 6, 2, 2; and in a Greek construction: infelix ferro mollita juventus Atque exsecta virum, Luc. 10, 134.—**II.** Trop.: exsectus et exemptus honoribus senatoriis, Plin. Ep. 2, 12, 3.—Poet., of interest: quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat (=extorquet, extundit), *cuts out, deducts*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 14.

exsĕcrābĭlis (execr-), e, *adj.* [exsecror]. **I.** *Pass.*, *execrable, accursed, detestable*: exsecr. ac dirum solum, Val. Max. 1, 1, 15: nihil exsecrabilius, Plin. 9, 48, 72, § 155; Vulg. Levit. 11, 23 al.—**II.** *Act.*, *execrating*: praecuntibus exsecrabile carmen sacerdotibus, *the song of cursing, of execration*, Liv. 31, 17, 9: odium, i. e. *raging, fearful*, id. 9, 26, 4.—*Adv.*: **exsĕcrābĭlĭter**, *execrably* (only in *comp.*): tanto exsecrabilius me oderam, Aug. Conf. 8, 7.

exsĕcrābĭlĭtas (execr-), ātis, *f.* [id.], *execrableness, abominableness* (post

class.): vitia pariunt exsecrabilitatem, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 21.

exsĕcrābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. exsecrabilis *fin.*

exsĕcrāmentum (**execr-**), i, *n.* [exsecror], *execration*, Tert. Apol. 22; id. adv. Jud. 5 dub.; Vulg. Sir. 15, 13.

exsĕcrātĭo (**execr-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *Execration, malediction, curse:* Thyestea ista exsecratio est: ut tu naufragio expulsus, etc., Cic. Pis. 19, 43: exierunt malis omnibus atque exsecrationibus, id. Sest. 33, 71; Vell. 2, 22; Tac. H. 3, 25; Plin. H. N. 19 praef. § 6; Suet. Claud. 12; Vulg. Psa. 58, 13 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A solemn oath with an imprecation* (if broken): aliquem exsecratione devincire, Cic. Sest. 7, 15: ubi fides? ubi exsecrationes? ubi dextrae complexusque? id. Verr. 2, 5, 40, § 104; id. Off. 3, 13, 55; Sall. C. 22, 2; Liv. 26, 25, 12; Tac. H. 4, 15; Vulg. 2 Par. 15, 15 al.—**B.** *An abomination, a thing to be execrated*, Vulg. Levit. 18, 27.

exsĕcrātor (**execr-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *an execrator, detester* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Pud. 15; Aug. Ep. 166 *fin.*

exsĕcrātus (**execr-**), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exsecror.

ex-sĕcror (**execr-**), ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [sacer], *to curse, execrate.* **I.** Prop. (class.; syn.: abominor, detestor, abhorreo, horreo, aversor, devoveo): te oderunt, tibi pestem exoptant, te exsecrantur, Cic. Pis. 40, 96; (with male precari), id. ib. 14, 33: aliquem, id. Leg. 1, 12, 33; id. Off. 3, 3, 11: consilia Catilinae, Sall. C. 48, 1: severitatem nimiam et assidua belli pericula, Just. 13, 1: superbiam regis, id. 39, 1: litem, Dig. 4, 7, 4 et saep.: in se ac suum ipsius caput, Liv. 30, 20, 7: exsecratus deinde in caput regnumque Prusiae, id. 39, 51 *fin.:* exsecratur Thyestes, ut naufragio pereat Atreus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: verba exsecrantia, Ov. M. 6, 105 et saep.—* **II.** Transf., *to take a solemn oath with imprecations* (against its infringement): eamus omnis execrata civitas (= his votis cum exsecratione conceptis), Hor. Epod. 16, 36; cf. v. 18.

☞ * **1.** Also, *act.:* **exsecro,** āre: exsecrabant se ac suos, Afran. ap. Non. 473, 24; cf. Prisc. p. 797 P.—**2. exsĕcrātus,** a, um, in *pass. signif.* and as *P. a.*, *accursed, execrable, detestable:* non te exsecratum populo Romano, non detestabilem, etc. ... scias, Cic. Phil. 2, 26 *fin.:* exsules duo, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.: columna, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5; Vulg. Apoc. 21, 8.—*Sup.:* exsecratissima auguria, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 27.—**3. exsĕcrandus,** a, um, as *P. a.*, *detestable* (late Lat.); Vulg. Levit. 11, 10: libido, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 6, 4, 2 Huschke.—*Sup.:* exsecrandissimum nefas, Salv. Gub. D. 7, 19.

exsectĭo (**exect-**), ōnis, *f.* [exseco], *a cutting out, excision:* illa conscelerata linguae, Cic. Clu. 67, 191: fundi in armario, id. ib. 64, 180.—In *plur.:* mammarum, Arn. 5, 165.

exsector (**exect-**), ōris, *m.* [id. I. B.], *one who mutilates*, App. M. 8, p. 208, 2.

exsectus (**exect-**), a, um, *Part.*, from exseco.

exsĕcūtĭo (**exec-**), ōnis, *f.* [exsequor], *an accomplishing, performance, execution* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: instituti operis, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 53: legis, Front. Aquaed. *fin.*—**II.** Esp. **A.** In jurid. lang., *a judicial prosecution, indictment:* delictorum quorundam, Dig. 47, 1, 1: criminis, delicti, ib. 50, 16, 131 *fin.*; cf. ib. 178, § 2.—**B.** *Jurisdiction, official authority:* exsecutionem ejus negotii libens suscepit (Corbulo), Tac. A. 3, 31: Syriae, *i. e. administration, government*, id. ib. 15, 25.—**C.** Of speech, *a discussion, complete treatment:* differam hoc in praesenti: desiderat enim propriam et longam exsecutionem, etc., Sen. Ep. 52 *fin.*; id. Contr. 3 praef.; Quint. 5, 13, 27; Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 6.—*Plur.:* exsecutiones rerum vitare, Vulg. 2 Macc. 2, 32.

exsĕcūtor (**exec-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *an accomplisher, performer, executor* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: acerrimus malorum propositorum, Vell. 2, 45: sententiae, App. M. 7, p. 197; Dig. 49, 1, 4.—**II.** In partic., in jurid. lang., **A.** *A prosecutor, revenger:* offensarum inimicitiarumque, Suet. Vesp. 14.—**B.** *A collector*, Cod. Just. 8, 17, 7.

exsĕcūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [exsecutor], *executive:* vel judiciaria vel exsecutaria potestate facere, August. Cont. Petil. 3, 25, 29.

exsĕcūtus (**exec-**), a, um, *Part.*, from exsequor.

* **ex-sensus** (**exens-**), a, um, *adj.*, *void of feeling, senseless:* mens, Naev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 3.

exsĕquens (**exequ-**), entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exsequor.

exsĕquĭae (**exequ-**), ārum, *f.* [exsequor, I. B.]. **I.** *A funeral procession, funeral obsequies* (freq. and class.; syn.: funus, pompa, justa, inferiae, feralia): funus, quo amici convenerant ad exsequias cohonestandas, Cic. Quint. 15, 50; cf.: exsequias funeris prosequi, id. Clu. 71, 201; and: funus innumeris exsequiis celebratum, Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 122: Clodii cadaver spoliatum imaginibus, exsequiis, Cic. Mil. 13, 33: *justis exsequiarum*, id. Leg. 2, 17, 42: fertur in exsequiis matrona, Ov. F. 2, 847: exsequiis rite solutis, Verg. A. 7, 5 et saep.: exsequias ire, *to go to the funeral*, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 37; Ov. Am. 2, 6, 2; Sil. 15, 395; Vulg. Gen. 50, 10 al.—**II.** Transf., in late Lat., for reliquiae, *the earthly remains, relics:* humiliter sepultae Neronis, Eutr. 7, 18; id. 9, 2; Sext. Ruf. Brev. 22.

exsĕquĭālis (**exequ-**), e, *adj.* [exsequiae], *of* or *belonging to a funeral, funereal:* carmina, *dirges*, Ov. M. 14, 430.—*Subst.:* **exsĕquĭālĭa,** ium, *n. plur.*, *funeral rites*, Stat. Th. 11, 610.

exsĕquĭor (**exequ-**), ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [id.], *to perform the funeral rites, to bury* (ante-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 107, 6: funus, id. ib. 48, 8.

ex-sĕquor or **exĕquor,** cūtus, 3, *v. dep. a.*, *to follow to the end, to pursue, follow.* **I.** In partic., *to follow* or *accompany to the grave* (cf. the deriv. exsequiae): funus, Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 10, 16, 25: aliquem omni laude et laetitia, Cic. poëta in Tusc. 1, 48, 115 (a transl. of ἐκπέμπειν, in Eurip.).

II. Trop. (class.; most freq. in the special significations). **A.** In gen., *to follow, follow after, accompany; to go after, to pursue:* quae exanimata exsequitur aspectum tuum, Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 3: quid petam praesidi aut exsequar? Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 112 ed. Vahl.): non igitur dubium, quin aeternitatem maluerit exsequi, etc., *to follow after, take pattern after*, Cic. Univ. 2 *fin.:* cur non omnes fatum illius (Pompei) una exsecuti sumus? *followed, pursued, subjected ourselves to*, id. Att. 9, 12, 1; cf. id. Phil. 2, 22, 54: sectam meam exsecutae comites, *joined*, Cat. 63, 15: suam quisque spem, sua consilia, communibus deploratis, exsequentes, Liv. 5, 40, 5: aerumnam, qs. *to pursue*, i. e. *to undergo, suffer, endure*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 1: egestatem, id. Trin. 3, 2, 60: mortem, id. Ps. 4, 2, 38: probrum, id. Truc. 2, 5, 8.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To follow up, prosecute, carry out; to perform, execute, accomplish, fulfil* (syn.: conficio, perficio, perago, consummo, patro, perpetro, absolvo): nullam rem oportet dolose aggrediri, nisi Astute accurateque exsequare, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 10; cf.: est difficile id non exsequi usque ad extremum, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 5: inceptum hoc itiner perficere exsequar, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 72 and 88: incepta, Liv. 30, 4, 10: imperium, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 22: mandata vestra, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 9: omnia regis officia et munera, id. de Sen. 10, 34; cf.: munus officii (with tueri), id. ib. 20, 72: munus (with fungi), id. Tusc. 3, 7, 15: negotia, id. Off. 1, 23, 79: obsidiones, Tac. A. 15, 4: scelus, Curt. 8, 6: sermonem cum aliquo, *to converse*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 5: cum civitas armis jus suum exsequi conaretur, *to assert, maintain*, * Caes. B. G. 1, 4, 3: comptam et mitem orationem, Cic. de Sen. 9, 28.—With a *rel.-clause:* quem locum ipse capturus esset, cogitando aut quaerendo exsequebatur, Liv. 35, 28, 4: summa omnia cum cura inquirendo exsequebatur, id. 22, 3, 2.—With *ut:* mihi Exsequi certa res est, ut abeam Potius hinc ad forum, quam domi cubem, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 17.—**2.** *To go through with in speaking, to relate, describe, say, tell* (freq. since the Aug. period): quae vix verbis exsequi possum, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 6: quidam exsecuti sunt verbosius, Quint. 5, 12, 15: si omnia exsequi velim, Liv. 27, 27, 12: haec omnia copiosius, Quint. 9, 3, 89: quae diligentius, id. 10, 4, 6: quae divine in Oratore (Tullius), id. 1, 6, 18: caelestia dona aërii mellis, Verg. G. 4, 2; cf.: laudes brassicae, Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 78: numerum subtiliter, Liv. 3, 5, 13: sententias, Tac. A. 3, 65: vetera facunde, id. ib. 12, 58: vera, id. ib. 11, 21: imagines et elogia universi generis, Suet. Galb. 3 et saep.—**3.** *To pursue with punishment, to punish, avenge* (perh. not ante-Aug.): omnia scire, non omnia exsequi, Tac. Agr. 19: deorum hominumque violata jura, Liv. 3, 25, 8: injurias accusationibus, Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 5: delicta, Suet. Caes. 67: doloris exsequendi jus, Liv. 5, 11, 5: justum dolorem, Dig. 29, 5, 33.—*Absol.:* pater caedetur? defendam: caesus est? exsequar, Sen. de Ira, 1, 12; Dig. 34, 9, 22.—Once with a *pers. object:* me L. Tarquinium Superbum cum scelerata coniuge, etc., ferro, igni exsecuturum, *to pursue*, Liv. 1, 59, 1 (MSS.; Weissenb. et al. exacturum).—Hence, **exsĕquens** (**exeq-**), *entis*, *P. a.* (acc. to II.), *searching after, studious of:* memoriarum veterum exsequentissimus, Gell. 10, 12, 9.

☞ **exsequi** *as pass.:* quaerebatur an prioris judicis sententia exsequi possit, *could be carried out* (cf. II. B. supra), Dig. 2, 1, 19.—Hence, **exsĕcūtus** (**exec-**), a, um, in *pass. signif.:* exsecuto regis imperio, *executed*, Just. 7, 3, 2.

ex-sercĭo, v. exercio.

ex-sĕro or **exĕro,** rŭi, rtum, 3, *v. a.*; *to stretch out* or *forth, to thrust out, put forth, to take out* (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: Gallus linguam ab irrisu exserens, Liv. 7, 10, 5: linguam per os, Plin. 9, 27, 43, § 82: manum subter togam ad mentum, Liv. 8, 9, 5: brachia aquis, Ov. M. 2, 271: caput ponto, id. ib. 13, 838; for which: caput ab Oceano, Luc. 5, 598; cf.: herba Exserit e tepida molle cacumen humo, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 12: enses, id. F. 3, 814: creverat infans Quaerebatque viam, qua se exsereret, *might come forth*, id. M. 10, 505: se domicilio (cochleae), Plin. 9, 32, 51, § 101: radicem ejus exserito, *take out, tear up*, Col. 12, 58, 1: vincula, i. e. *to throw off*, id. 8, 8, 12.—**B.** In partic., of parts of the body, exsertus, a, um, *protruding from the dress, bare, uncovered:* dextris humeris exsertis, *bared*, * Caes. B. G. 7, 50, 2; cf. Verg. A. 1, 492; Stat. Ach. 1, 346; cf. transf. of the person: exsertus humero, Sil. 8, 587; and in Greek construction: exserti ingentes humeros, Stat. Th. 4, 235: unum exserta latus Camilla, Verg. A. 11, 649: truces exserta manus, Val. Fl. 2, 207; also *absol.:* exsertique manus vesana Cethegi, *tucked up, prepared for the fight*, Luc. 2, 543: Latona, Stat. Th. 9, 681.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: exseram in librum tuum jus, quod dedisti, *will avail myself of, make use of*, Plin. Ep. 8, 7, 2: secreta mentis ore exserit, *discloses*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 235.—**B.** In partic., *to reveal, show*, with an *object-clause*, Phaedr. 1, 12, 2: paulatim principem exseruit, i. e. *showed himself as*, Suet. Tib. 33.—Hence, **exsertus** (**exert-**), a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Thrust forth, projecting:* dentes apro, elephanto, etc., Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 160.—**B.** *Open, evident, conspicuous:* exserto bello, Stat. S. 5, 2, 39: cachinnus, i. e. *unrestrained, loud*, App. M. 1, p. 103, 15: exsertior opera, Pacat. Paneg. ad Theod. 35.—*Adv.:* **exserte** (acc. to B.), *openly, clearly, loudly:* clamitans, App. M. 1, p. 109: jubet, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 1.—*Comp.:* consurgere, Amm. 16, 12.—*Sup.:* egit tribunatum (with severissime), *very strictly, rigorously*, Spart. Sev. 3.

exsertē (**exert-**), *adv.*, v. exsero, *P. a. fin.*

exserto (**exert-**), āre, *v. freq. a.* [exsero]. **I.** *To stretch out, thrust forth:* Scyllam Ora exsertantem, Verg. A. 3, 425: linguam, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13: lacertos, Amm. 14, 2, 7: aurem per aulaeum, i. e. *listening eagerly*, id. 14, 9, 3.—* **II.** (Acc. to exsero, I. B.) *To uncover, to bare:* humeros, Stat. Th. 1, 412.

exsertus (**exert-**), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exsero.

ex-sībĭlo (**exib-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to hiss out* or *forth.* **I.** In gen. (only post-Aug.): dirum quiddam, Sen. de Ira, 3, 4: nescio quid tetrum, Petr. 64: confestim praesentiam nostram efflari exsibilarique

jusserit, *to be carried out by the wind*, App. M. 5, p. 163, 20.—**B.** In partic., *to hiss off an actor* from the stage (class.): histrio exsibilatur et exploditur, Cic. Par. 3, 2, 26; Suet. Aug. 45 *fin.*

exsiccātio, ōnis, *f.* [exsicco], *a drying up* (late Lat.), Ambros. de Fuga Saec. 6, 34.

exsiccātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*; from exsicco.

* **ex-siccesco (exicc-)**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to dry up, become quite dry*, Vitr. 2, 9, 3.

ex-sicco (exicc-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to dry up, make quite dry* (class.). **I.** In gen.: arbores, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: sulcos, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 242.—Transf., of an abstr. subject: ebrietas, donec exsiccetur, *is exhaled, passes off*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 20 *fin.*—Trop.: spiritus tristis exsiccat ossa, Vulg. Prov. 17, 22.—**II.** In partic., *to drain dry, to empty* a bottle (= epotare, cum aliqua aviditatis significatione): lagenae furtim exsiccatae, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 26, 2; for which poet.: vina culullis, Hor. C. 1, 31, 11; cf. of the sea: mare, Vulg. Nahum, 1, 4 al.—Hence, * **exsiccātus (exicc-)**, a, um, *P. a.*, *dried up, dry, jejune*: orationis genus, Cic. Brut. 84, 291.

exsico (exic-), āre, v. exseco.

ex-signo (exign-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to write out, note down, record* (very rare): omnia istaec quae tu dixti, scio, vel exsignavero, *I could write it down exactly*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 29: pontifici sacra omnia exscripta exsignataque attribuit, Liv. 1, 20, 5.

ex-silio or **exilio**, ŭi (exilivit, Poet. ap. Fest. p. 206 M.; v. Rib. Com. Fragm. p. 118; Sen. N. Q. 2, 49, 3: exsilii, id. Const. Sap. 4, 1; id. N. Q. 1, 14, 4; Stat. Th. 9, 353), 4, *v. n.* [salio], *to spring out, spring* or *bound forth, to spring* or *leap up, to start up* (freq. and class.): puer citus e cunis exilit, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 63: properans de sella exsiluit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30, § 75: domo levis exsilit, Hor. S. 2, 6, 98: stratis, Ov. M. 5, 35: gremio, id. ib. 10, 410: ut continuo exiliatis, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 17: impetu perturbatus exsiluisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 64, § 165; cf.: exsilui gaudio, *I leaped for joy*, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 16, 1: protinus exsilui, Ov. H. 6, 27 et saep.: foras, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 8: ad te exsilui, *I sprang to you*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 44: (anguis) exsilit in siccum, Verg. G. 3, 433: in obvia arma, Stat. Th. 9, 111: exiluit partus de vulnere matris, Mart. Spect. 12, 3.—**II.** Of inanimate subjects: Cicero noster, a quo Romana eloquentia exsiluit, *took its rise*, Sen. Ep. 40, 11: et magno imperatori cor exsiluit, *with eager expectation*, id. de Ira, 2, 3, 3: tum quoque lumen Exsilit, Lucr. 6, 163; cf. Ov. M. 6, 696: plus ut parte foras emergant exsiliantque (aquae), Lucr. 2, 200: crinis, Stat. Ach. 1, 522: exsiluere oculi, *started out*, Ov. M. 12, 252: exsiluere loco silvae, id. ib. 12, 406 et saep.

exsilium or **exilium**, ii, *n.* [exsul], *banishment, exile.* **I.** Prop.: exsilium non supplicium est, sed perfugium portusque supplicii ... cum homines vincula, neces, ignominiasque vitant, quae sunt legibus constitutae, confugiunt quasi ad aram in exsilium, Cic. Caecin. 34, 100: exsilium triplex est; aut certorum locorum interdictio, aut lata fuga, ut omnium locorum interdicatur praeter certum locum, aut insulae vinculum, id est relegatio in insulam, Dig. 48, 22, 5: exsilio et relegatione civium ulciscentes tribunos, Liv. 3, 10 *fin.*; so with relegatio, id. 4, 4, 6: exsilium iis (terribile est), quibus quasi circumscriptus est habitandi locus, etc., Cic. Par. 2, 18: exacti in exsilium innocentes, id. Rep. 1, 40: expulsus in exsilium, id. Lael. 12, 42: pulsus in exsilium, id. de Or. 2, 13, 56: eicere aliquem in exsilium, id. Cat. 2, 6, 14: ire, proficisci in exsilium, id. ib. 1, 8, 20; id. Mur. 41, 89: mittere in exsilium, Liv. 7, 13, 9; Val. Max. 3, 7, 6; 5, 3, 2; Sen. Tranq. An. 11, 12; id. Ep. 24, 3: esse in exsilio, Cic. N. D. 3, 32, 80: de exsilio reducere, id. Att. 9, 14, 2: revocare de exilio, Liv. 27, 34, 14: ab exsilio reducere, Quint. 5, 11, 9: ab exsilio revocare, Tac. H. 1, 90; id. ib. 1, 77; 2, 92; Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 10: jam redii de exsilio, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 106 et saep.—Prov.: exsilium patitur patriae qui se denegat, Pub. Syr. 158 (Rib.).—**II.** Transf. (mostly poet. and post-Aug.). **A.** *A place of exile, a retreat*: quodvis exsilium his est optatius quam patria, Cic. Lig. 11, 33: Octavium et Antistium egressos exsilium, in easdem insulas redegit, Tac. H. 4, 44: tutum orabant, id. A. 13, 55: diversa quaerere, Verg. A. 3, 4: multa patere fugienti, Curt. 6, 4: exsilium patria sede mutare, id. 3, 7.—* **B.** (Abstr. pro concreto.) In *plur.*: exsilia, *those who are banished, exiles*: plenum exsiliis mare, Tac. H. 1, 2.

(**exsinceratus**, ex conject. Camerarii in Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 11, v. Ritsch. ad h. l.)

ex-sinŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to unfold, spread out, extend* (post-class.): amictus, Aus. Idyll. 14, 21: velum in contos suos, Paul. Nol. Ep. 49, 3: seriem laterum, Prud. στεφ. 11, 221.

ex-sisto or **existo**, stiti, stitum, 3, *v. n.* (*act.* August. Civ. D. 14, 13), *to step out* or *forth, to come forth, emerge, appear* (very freq. and class.). **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen.: e latebris, Liv. 25, 21, 3: ab inferis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37, § 94; Liv. 39, 37, 3: anguem ab ara exstitisse, Cic. Div. 2, 80 *fin.*; cf.: vocem ab aede Junonis ex arce exstitisse (shortly before: voces ex occulto missae; and: exaudita vox est a luco Vestae), id. ib. 1, 45, 101: est bos cervi figura, cujus a media fronte inter aures unum cornu exsistit excelsius, Caes. B. G. 6, 26, 1: submersus equus voraginibus non exstitit, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73; cf. id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107: nympha gurgite medio, Ov. M. 5, 413: hoc vero occultum, intestinum ac domesticum malum, non modo non exsistit, verum, etc., *does not come to light*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15, § 39.—**B.** In partic., with the accessory notion of originating, *to spring, proceed, arise, become*: vermes de stercore, Lucr. 2, 871: quae a bruma sata sunt, quadragesimo die vix exsistunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 34, 1: ut si qui dentes et pubertatem natura dicat exsistere, ipsum autem hominem, cui ea exsistant, non constare natura, non intelligat, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 33 *fin.*: ex hac nimia licentia ait ille, ut ex stirpe quadam, exsistere et quasi nasci tyrannum, id. Rep. 1, 44; id. Off. 2, 23, 80; cf.: ex luxuria exsistat avaritia necesse est, id. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: ut exsistat ex rege dominus, ex optimatibus factio, ex populo turba et confusio, id. Rep. 1, 45: ut plerumque in calamitate ex amicis inimici exsistunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 104, 1; for which: videtisne igitur, ut de rege dominus exstiterit? etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 26: ex quo exsistit id civitatis genus, id. ib. 3, 14: hujus ex uberrimis sermonibus exstiterunt doctissimi viri, id. Brut. 8, 31; cf. id. Or. 3, 12: ex qua (disserendi ratione) summa utilitas exsistit, id. Tusc. 5, 25, 72: sermo admirantium, unde hoc philosophandi nobis subito studium exstitisset, id. N. D. 1, 3, 6: exsistit hoc loco quaestio subdifficilis, id. Lael. 19, 67: magna inter eos exsistit controversia, Caes. B. G. 5, 28, 2: poetam bonum neminem sine inflammatione animorum exsistere posse, Cic. de Or. 2, 46 *fin.*: exsistit illud, ut, etc., *it ensues, follows, that*, etc., id. Fin. 5, 23, 67; cf.: ex quo exsistet, ut de nihilo quippiam fiat, id. Fat. 9, 18.

II. Transf., *to be visible* or *manifest* in any manner, *to exist, to be*: ut in corporibus magnae dissimilitudines sunt, sic in animis exsistunt majores etiam varietates, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107: idque in maximis ingeniis exstitit maxime et apparet facillime, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 33: si exstitisset in rege fides, id. Rab. Post. 1, 1: cujus magnae exstiterunt res bellicae, id. Rep. 2, 17: illa pars animi, in qua irarum exsistit ardor, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: si quando aliquod officium exstitit amici in periculis adeundis, id. Lael. 7, 24 et saep.: neque ullum ingenium tantum exstitisse dicebat, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 1; cf.: talem vero exsistere eloquentiam, qualis fuit in Crasso, etc., id. de Or. 2, 2, 6: nisi Ilias illa exstitisset, id. Arch. 10, 24: cujus ego dignitatis ab adolescentia fautor, in praetura autem et in consulatu adjutor etiam exstitissem, id. Fam. 1, 9, 11; cf.: his de causis ego huic causae patronus exstiti, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 5: timeo, ne in eum exsistam crudelior, id. Att. 10, 11, 3: sic insulsi exstiterunt, ut, etc., id. de Or. 2, 54, 217.

ex-sŏlesco (exol-), ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become disused to* (post-class.): a disciplina, Tert. Verg. Vel. 17.

exsŏlūtio, ōnis, *f.* [exsolvo]. * **I.** *A release, discharge*, Capito ap. Fest. p. 238, 19 Müll.—**II.** In partic., *a payment* (post-class.): vectigalis, Dig. 20, 1, 31: totius debiti, ib. 32, 1, 33.

exsŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from exsolvo.

ex-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3 (*per diaeresin* exsoluatur, Lucr. 1, 811: exsoluisse, Ov. F. 4, 534; cf. solvo, *init.*), *v. a.*, *to loose, unloose, to unbind, untie, undo* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: nexus, Lucr. 1, 220: Am. Agedum, eam solve cistulam. So. Quid ego istam exsolvam? *undo, unseal*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 152: properans exsolvi restim, id. Rud. 2, 3, 37: catenas Caecinae, Tac. H. 3, 31: vincula, id. A. 3, 33; id. H. 3, 12: pugionem a latere, *to ungird*, id. H. 3, 68: venas praebere exsolvendas, *to be opened*, id. A. 4, 22; 11, 3; 16, 17: brachia ferro eodem ictu, id. ib. 15, 63: amictus, *to pull off*, Stat. S. 1, 5, 53: venenum exsoluta alvo transmisit, i. e. *in a flux, diarrhœa*, Tac. A. 13, 15.—Of an inanimate subject: (ignis) exsolvit glaciem, *dissolves, melts*, Lucr. 6, 878.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To set loose, release, deliver, free* (mostly poet.): aliquem vinclis, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 10; so, exsolutus vinculis, Suet. Ner. 49: jube sis me exsolvi cito, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 16 sq.: sese e nervis (animae), Lucr. 3, 696; cf. id. 1, 811: se paulatim corpore (said of one dying), Verg. A. 11, 829: quo (sanguine), Tac. H. 5, 6.—**2.** In mercant. lang. (qs. to free from obligation, v. solvo, *to discharge, pay* a debt): nomina mea, per deos, expedi, exsolve (for which, shortly after: hoc quod debeo plane expedias et *solutum* relinquas), Cic. Att. 16, 6, 3: aes alienum, Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 2: pretium, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 26: multiplicem sortem, Liv. 6, 14, 7: dotem uxori, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 56: legata, Tac. A. 1, 36 *fin.* et saep.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to throw off, lay aside, rid one's self of* a thing: legis nexus, Tac. A. 3, 28 *fin.*: metus, i. e. *to lay aside*, Luc. 5, 259: pudorem, Stat. Ach. 1, 565: robur peditum ad exsolvendum obsidium ducit, i. e. *to raise*, Tac. A. 3, 39.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To release, free* from any thing: animum artis nodis religionum, Lucr. 1, 932; 4, 7: animos religione, Liv. 8, 9, 13: populum religione, id. 3, 20, 4: se occupationibus, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 5: aliquem errore, suspicione, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 26: aliquem aere alieno, Liv. 6, 14, 11: curis, Verg. A. 4, 652: sollicitudine, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 11: contumeliā, Tac. A. 13, 36: poenā, id. ib. 14, 12: custode, id. ib. 12, 46 et saep.—**2.** *To discharge, pay* a debt or an obligation: de tertio genere se scripsit dicturum, nec exsolvit quod promiserat, *but did not keep his promise*, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 7: vota (deo), Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 67; Liv. 21, 21, 9 (opp. se obligare): jus jurandum, id. 24, 18, 5: fidem, *to fulfil one's promise*, id. 26, 31, 10: praemia, poenas alicui, *to award*, id. 26, 40, 15: gratiam recte factis, alicujus, id. 28, 25, 6; cf. grates, *to render, give*, Tac. A. 14, 13: beneficia, *to repay, requite*, id. ib. 11, 18; cf.: vicem beneficio, id. H. 4, 3: poenas morte, *to suffer*, id. A. 1, 10; cf. Vell. 2, 88 *fin.*—**3.** *To solve, explain* any thing enigmatical or obscure: perfacile est parili ratione exsolvere nobis, quare, etc., Lucr. 2, 381.

ex-somnis (exomn-), e, *adj.* [somnus], *sleepless, wakeful, watchful* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: insomnis, vigil, vigilans): vir, Vell. 2, 88, 2: (Tisiphone) Vestibulum exsomnis servat noctesque diesque, Verg. A. 6, 556; Sil. 9, 5: animo exsomnis, Vell. 2, 127 *fin.*

ex-sŏno, ŭi, 1, *v. n.*, *to resound* (post-Aug. and very rare): ceteri convivae ingenti clamore exsonabant, Petr. 73: navigium exsonat cantibus, id. 109: omnia risu, id. 19.

ex-sorbĕo or **exorbĕo**, ŭi (*perf.*: exsorpsi, Sen. ad Helv. 10, 9), 2, *v. a.*, *to suck out, suck* or *sup up, suck in, drain* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ova, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 19: sucum, App. Mag. p. 276, 10; Ov. F. 6, 145: gustaras civilem sanguinem, vel potius exsorbueras, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 71; cf. id. de Or. 1, 52, 225; id. poët. Tusc. 2, 8, 20.—In mal. part.: viros, *to exhaust*, Juv. 10, 223.—**II.** Trop.: animam amborum, *to swallow up, to destroy*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 28: praedas, Cic. de Harusp. 27, 59: tristitiam alicui, *to remove*, Turp. ap. Non. 102, 32: multorum stultitiam perpessus est,

arrogantiam pertulit, difficultates exsorbuit, qs. *drained to the dregs*, Cic. Mur. 9, 19: tot congiaria principum et ingens Capitolii vectigal, Sen. Helv. Cons. 10, 3.

* **ex-sordesco (exord-)**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become defiled, polluted*; trop.: nomen philosophiae illustrissimum in hominibus deterrimis, Gell. 9, 2, 11.

ex-sors (exors), sortis, *adj.*, *without lot*, i. e. *who has not cast a lot, who obtains a thing out of course*; also, *that for which a lot has not been cast, chosen, choice*. **I.** Prop. (poet.): te voluit rex magnus Olympi Talibus auspiciis exsortem ducere honorem, Verg. A. 5, 534: ducunt exsortem (equum) Aeneae, id. ib. 8, 552; Val. Fl. 4, 340.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *having no share in, free from, deprived of*. (*a*) With *gen.*: dulcis vitae, Verg. A. 6, 428: amicitiae et foederis, Liv. 23, 10, 3: culpae, id. 22, 44, 7: periculi, Tac. A. 6, 10: matrimoniorum, Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 45: cos exsors secandi, *incapable of cutting*, Hor. A. P. 305.—*(*β*) With *dat.*: hospes conflictui huic, Sid. Ep. 8, 12 *fin.*

exspargo, v. exspergo.

ex-spătĭor (exp-), ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.*, *to wander from the course, go out of the way; to spread out, extend; to digress, expatiate* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: exspatiantur equi, Ov. M. 2, 202; cf. id. ib. 15, 454: exspatiata ruunt per apertos flumina campos, id. ib. 1, 285: ignes in auras, Sil. 17, 95: arbores latissima umbra exspatiantes, Plin. 16, 30, 53, § 124: tecta, id. 3, 5, 9: brachium in latus, Quint. 11, 3, 84. —**II.** Trop.: finis non erit, si exspatiari parte in hac et indulgere voluptati velim, *enlarge on this head*, Quint. 2, 17, 1: (juvenes) ut exspatientur, id. 2, 10, 5: hoc exspatiandi genus, id. 4, 3, 4.

exspectābĭlis (expect-), e, *adj.* [exspecto], *to be expected, expected* (very rare): juvenalium ludicro parum exspectabilem operam praebuerat, Tac. A. 16, 21; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16.

exspectātĭo (expect-), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an awaiting, expecting, expectation* (very freq. and class.; in *sing.* and *plur.*). (*a*) With *gen. obj.*: si spes est exspectatio boni, mali exspectationem esse necesse est metum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: harum rerum, id. Rab. Perd. 5, 16: acerbior reliquorum, id. Brut. 76, 266; cf. poenarum, Quint. 12, 1, 7: tanta vel animi vel ingenii tui, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 1, 2; cf.: sustines non parvam exspectationem imitandae industriae nostrae, id. Off. 3, 2, 6: majorem exspectationem mei faciam quam, etc., id. Ac. 2, 4, 10; cf.: Varronis sermo facit exspectationem Caesaris, id. Att. 3, 15, 3: quotidiana rerum novarum, id. ib. 3, 14, 2: maximi belli, id. Fam. 15, 4, 5: rerum, Caes. B. C. 1, 21 *fin.*: ejus rei, id. ib. 3, 19, 4: desiderii, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 205: nostri consilii, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9, 1: audiendi, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 18 et saep. —In *plur.*: crebras exspectationes nobis tui commoves, Cic. Att. 1, 4, 1.—(*β*) With *de*: quantam tu mihi moves exspectationem de sermone Bibuli! Cic. Att. 2, 14, 1: plenus sum exspectatione de Pompeio, id. ib. 3, 14, 1.—(*γ*) With a *rel.-clause*: eo me major exspectatio tenet, quibusnam rationibus ea tanta vis comparetur, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 74. —In *plur.*: nunc has exspectationes habemus duas: unam, etc., alteram, etc., Cic. Att. 7, 16, 2.—(*δ*) *Absol.*: ne sis in exspectatione, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 64: pendeo animi exspectatione Corfiniensi, in qua de salute rei publicae decernitur, Cic. Att. 8, 5, 2: nolo plebem Romanam obscura spe et caeca exspectatione pendere, id. Agr. 2, 25, 66; cf.: omnia spe et exspectatione laudata, id. Or. 30, 107: aliquem in summam exspectationem adducere, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 39: permagnam exspectationem imponere orationi, id. Rep. 1, 23 *fin.*: M'. Curii causa nuper qua exspectatione defensa est? id. de Or. 1, 39, 180: praeter exspectationem, *unexpectedly*, id. de Or. 2, 70, 284: supra exspectationem, Quint. 3, 7, 16: exspectatione minor, id. 4, 1, 39: contra exspectationem omnium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40, 1.—In *plur.*: exspectationibus decipiendis, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 289. —**II.** *The object of expectation* or *longing*: gentium, Vulg. Gen. 49, 10: Israel, id. Jer. 17, 13: pistorum laetitia, id. Prov. 10, 28.

exspectātor (expect-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a spectator* (late Lat.), Paul. Nol. Ep. 6, 3; 31, 5 *fin.* al.

exspectātrix (expect-), īcis, *f.* [exspectator], *she that expects* or *awaits* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 16.

exspectātus (expect-), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exspecto.

ex-specto (expect-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to look out for a thing* (syn.: prospecto, opperior, maneo, moror, praestolor). **I.** Objectively, *to await, expect* something that is to come or to take place, *to be waiting for*, etc. (very freq. and class.). —Constr. with the *acc.*, with *rel.-clauses*, with *dum*, *si*, *ut*, *quin*, or *absol.*; very rarely with *object-clause*. **A.** In gen. **1.** With *acc.*: caritatem, Cato, R. R. 3, 2: alicujus mortem, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 28: cum ea Scipio dixisset silentioque omnium reliqua ejus exspectaretur oratio, Cic. Rep. 2, 38: injurias, id. ib. 1, 5: transitum tempestatis, id. Att. 2, 21, 2: adventum alicujus, Caes. B. G. 1, 27, 2; 2, 16, 2: eventum pugnae, id. ib. 7, 49 *fin.*: scilicet ultima semper Exspectanda dies homini est, Ov. M. 3, 136: cenantes haud animo aequo Exspectans comites, i. e. *waiting till they have done eating*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 9 et saep.; cf.: exspectandus erit annus, *I must wait a year*, Juv. 16, 42. —**2.** With *relative* and esp. *interrogative clauses*: exspectabat populus atque ora tenebat rebus, utri magni victoria sit data regni, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 90, ed. Vahl.): exspecto, quo pacto, etc., Plaut. Poen. 4, 1, 1: exspecto, quid ad ista, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 46; id. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 92: quid hostes consilii caperent, exspectabat, Caes. B. G. 3, 24, 1: exspectante Antonio, quidnam esset actura, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 121: ne utile quidem, quam mox judicium fiat, exspectare, Cic. Inv. 2, 28, 85; so, quid exspectas quam mox ego dicam, etc., id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: et, quam mox signis collatis dimicandum sit, in dies exspectet, id. 34, 11, 4; 3, 37, 5: exspectans, quando, etc., Quint. 11, 3, 159.—**3.** With *dum*, *si*, *ut*, *etc.*: ne exspectetis meas pugnas dum praedicem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 1: ne exspectemus quidem, dum rogemur, Cic. Lael. 13, 44: exspectas fortasse, dum dicat, etc., id. Tusc. 2, 7, 17: exspectare, dum hostium copiae augerentur, Caes. B. G. 4, 13, 2: nec dum repetatur, exspectat, Quint. 4, 2, 45: Caesar non exspectandum sibi statuit, dum, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 11 *fin.*; cf.: nec vero hoc loco exspectandum est, dum, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 19: rusticus exspectat, dum defluat amnis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 42: jam dudum exspecto, si tuum officium scias, Plaut. Poen. prol. 12: exspecto si quid dicas, id. Trin. 1, 2, 61: hanc (paludem) si nostri transirent, hostes exspectabant, Caes. B. G. 2, 9, 1; id. B. C. 2, 34, 1: nisi exspectare vis ut eam sine dote frater conlocet, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 7: mea lenitas hoc exspectavit, ut id quod latebat, erumperet, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27: nisi forte exspectatis ut illa diluam, quae, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 29, 82: neque exspectant, ut de eorum imperio ad populum feratur, Caes. ib. 1, 6, 6: quare nemo exspectet, ut, etc., Quint. 7, 10, 14; Liv. 23, 31, 7; 26, 18, 5; 35, 8, 5 al.—*Pass. impers.*: nec ultra exspectato, quam dum Claudius Ostiam proficisceretur, Tac. A. 11, 26 *fin.*: cum omnium voces audirentur, exspectari diutius non oportere, quin ad castra iretur, Caes. B. G. 3, 24 *fin.*—**4.** *Absol.*: comites ad portam exspectare dicunt, Cic. Fam. 15, 17, 1: diem ex die exspectabam, ut statuerem, quid esset faciendum, id. Att. 7, 26, 3: exspectent paullum et agi ordine sinant, Quint. 4, 5, 19.—**5.** With *object-clause*: cum exspectaret effusos omnibus portis Aetolos in fidem suam venturos, Liv. 43, 22, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.: venturum istum, Aug. Conf. 5, 6.—***B.** Transf., of an abstract subject, like maneo, *to await*: seu me tranquilla senectus Exspectat seu, etc., Hor. S. 2, 1, 58.

II. To look for with hope, fear, desire, expectation, *to hope for, long for, expect, desire; to fear, dread, anticipate, apprehend*. **1.** With *acc.*: reliquum est, ut tuam profectionem amore prosequar, reditum spe exspectem, Cic. Fam. 15, 21 *fin.*; cf.: quod magna cum spe exspectamus, id. Att. 16, 16 E. *fin.*: ego jam aut rem aut ne spem quidem exspecto, id. ib. 3, 22 *fin.*: magnum inceptas, si id exspectas, quod nusquam'st, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 56: quam (rem) avidissime civitas exspectat, Cic. Phil. 14, 1, 1: longiores (epistolas) exspectabo vel potius exigam, id. Fam. 15, 16, 1: finem laborum omnium, Caes. B. G. 7, 85, 4: illum ut vivat, optant, meam autem mortem exspectant scilicet, *to wish*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 20: fama mortis meae non accepta solum sed etiam exspectata est, Liv. 28, 27, 9; cf. in the pun with I.: cum Proculeius quereretur de filio, quod is mortem suam exspectaret, et ille dixisset, se vero non exspectare: Immo, inquit, rogo exspectes, Quint. 9, 3, 68 Spald.: nescio quod magnum hoc nuntio exspecto malum, *dread*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 16: mortem, id. Hec. 3, 4, 8: multis de causis Caesar majorem Galliae motum exspectans, Caes. B. G. 6, 1, 1: 7, 43 *fin.*—With a *personal object*: pater exspectat aut me aut aliquem nuntium, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 22: ite intro, filii vos exspectant intus, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 86: hic ego mendacem usque puellam Ad mediam noctem exspecto, Hor. S. 1, 5, 83; cf. Ov. M. 14, 418: video jam, illum, quem exspectabam, virum, cui praeficias officio et muneri, Cic. Rep. 2, 42.—**2.** *Aliquid ab* (rarely ex) *aliquo* (a favorite expression of Cicero): a te hoc civitas vel omnes potius gentes non exspectant solum, sed etiam postulant, Cic. Fam. 11, 5, 3; cf. id. ib. 3, 10, 1: dixi Servilio, ut omnia a me majora exspectaret, id. ib. 3, 12, 4: alimenta a nobis, id. Rep. 1, 4: ab aliquo gloriam, id. ib. 6, 19 *fin.*: tristem censuram ab laeso, Liv. 39, 41, 2: ut ex iis (proletariis) quasi proles civitatis exspectari videretur, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 40.—**3.** *Aliquid ab* or *ex aliqua re* (rare): aliquid ab liberalitate alicujus, Caes. B. C. 2, 28, 3: dedecus a philosopho, id. Tusc. 2, 12, 28: omnia ex sua amicitia, id. ib. 3, 60, 1.—**4.** *Aliquid aliquem* (very rare): ne quid exspectes amicos, quod tute agere possies, Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 29; Sat. v. 38 Vahl.—**5.** With *object-clause*: quid mihi hic adfers, quam ob rem exspectem aut sperem porro non fore? Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 36: exspecto cupioque te ita illud defendere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 64, § 151.—With *inf.* alone (cf. cupio), Front. ad Ver. Imp. p. 137, ed. Rom.—**6.** *Absol.* (very rare): cum mihi nihil improviso, nec gravius quam exspectavissem pro tantis meis factis evenisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: aliquando ad verum, ubi minime exspectavimus, pervenimus, Quint. 12, 8, 11.—**B.** Poet. transf., of an abstr. subject, *to have need of, require*: silvarumque aliae pressos propaginis arcus Exspectant, Verg. G. 2, 27: neque illae (oleae) procurvam exspectant falcem rastrosque tenaces, id. ib. 2, 421; cf.: lenta remedia et segnes medicos non exspectant tempora mea, Curt. 3, 5, 13.—Hence, **exspectātus (expect-)**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II.), *anxiously expected, longed for, desired, welcome* (class.): carus omnibus exspectatusque venies, Cic. Fam. 16, 7; cf.: venies exspectatus omnibus, id. ib. 4, 10, 1; Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 11: quibus Hector ab oris exspectate venis? Verg. A. 2, 282: sensi ego in exspectatis ad amplissimam dignitatem fratribus tuis, *who were expected to arrive at the highest dignities of the state*, Cic. de Sen. 19, 68: ubi te exspectatum ejecisset foras, i. e. *whose death is waited, longed for*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 29 Ruhnk.—*Comp.*: nimis ille potuit exspectatior venire, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 12.—*Sup.*: adventus suavissimus exspectatissimusque, Cic. Att. 4, 4 a: litterae, id. Fam. 10, 5, 1: triumphus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51 *fin.*—**b.** In the *neutr. absol.*: quis non diversa praesentibus contrariaque exspectatis aut speret aut timeat? Vell. 2, 75, 2: hosti Ante exspectatum positis stat in agmine castris, *before it was expected*, Verg. G. 3, 348; so, ante exspectatum, Ov. M. 4, 790; 8, 5; Sen. Ep. 114: ille ad patrem patriae exspectato revolavit maturius, *than was expected*, Vell. 2, 123, 1.

ex-spergo or **ex-spargo (expergo-)**, no *perf.*, spersus, 3, *v. a.* [spargo], *to sprinkle, scatter abroad, disperse* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: exspargi quo possint moenia mundi, *to be dispersed, diffused*, Lucr. 5. 371.—**II.** Transf.: sanieque exspersa natarent Limina, i. e. *besprinkled*, Verg. A. 3, 625 (Rib. aspersa).

exspersus (expers-), a, um, *Part.*, from exspergo.

ex-spes (expes), *adj.* (only in the *nom. sing.*), *without hope, hopeless* (poet. and in Tac.). (α) With *gen.*: exspes liberûm, Att. ap. Non. 12, 7: vitae, Tac. A. 6, 24.—(β) *Absol.*: solus, inops, exspes, Ov. M. 14, 217: si fractis enatat exspes Navibus, Hor. A. P. 20.

exspīrātĭo (expīr-), ōnis, *f.* [exspiro], *a breathing out, exhalation*: terrae, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83.

ex-spīro (expīro), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. and Caes.). **I.** *Act.*, *to breathe out, to emit, to blow out, to exhale, give out*: animam pulmonibus, Lucil. ap. Non. 38, 27: animam medios in ignes, Ov. M. 5, 106: auras, id. ib. 3, 121: flumen sanguinis de pectore, Lucr. 2, 354; cf.: flammas pectore, Verg. A. 1, 44: odorem de corpore, Lucr. 4, 124: sonos per saxa (unda), Sil. 9, 285: colorem (uniones), Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 115.—**B.** Poet. transf.: cadavera vermes, i. e. *send forth, produce*, Lucr. 3, 720: silva comas tollit fructumque exspirat in umbras, i. e. *spreads out into foliage*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 70.—**C.** Exspirare animam, *to expire, die*, Gell. 3, 15 *init.*—**II.** *Neutr.* **A.** *To rush forth, come forth, be exhaled.* **1.** Lit.: per fauces montis ut Aetnae Exspirent ignes, Lucr. 6, 640: ignis foras (with exire in auras), id. 6, 886: vis fera ventorum, Ov. M. 15, 300: halitus Averni, Val. Fl. 4, 493: unguenta, *evaporate*, Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 20: vis, Lucil. ap. Non. 38, 30.—***2.** Trop.: irae pectoris exspirantes, Cat. 64, 194.—**B.** *To breathe one's last, to expire.* **I.** Lit.: ut per singulos artus exspiraret, Sall. H. 1, 30 Dietsch.: atram tundit humum exspirans, Verg. A. 10, 731: ubi perire jussus exspiravero, Hor. Epod. 5, 91: inter primam curationem exspiravit, Liv. 2, 20, 9: inter verbera et vincula, id. 28, 19, 12: extremus exspirantis hiatus, Quint. 6, 2, 31; 9, 2, 73; Sen. Ep. 99, 27; Curt. 3, 5, 4; Suet. Tib. 21; id. Claud. 23; Val. Max. 4, 5, 6; Plin. 7, 36, 36, § 122.—*Pass. impers.*: quoniam membranâ cerebri incisâ statim exspiretur, Plin. 11, 37, 67, § 178: exspiravit aper dentibus apri, Juv. 15, 162.—**2.** Trop., *to expire, perish, come to an end, cease*: si ego morerer, mecum exspiratura res publica erat, Liv. 28, 28, 11: libertate jam exspirante, Plin. Pan. 57, 4: ne res publica exspiraret, Val. Max. 3, 2, 18: criminis causa exspirat, *becomes extinct, ceases*, Dig. 48, 17, 1 *fin.*; 24, 3, 19: prior obligatio, ib. 45, 1, 58.

ex-splendesco (expl-), dŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to shine forth, glitter* (rarely before the Aug. period). **I.** Lit.: ignis, Sen. Q. N. 2, 23: Sirius, Plin. 11, 12, 12, § 30.—**II.** Trop., *to shine forth, be eminent, distinguished*: clarius exsplendescebat, quam condiscipuli animo aequo ferre possent, Nep. Att. 1, 3: corporis animique dotes exsplenduerunt, Suet. Tit. 3.

exspŏlĭātĭo (expol-), ōnis, *f.* [exspolio], *a spoiling, plundering* (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. D. 20, 8 *fin.*: hostis, Isid. 18, 2, 1.

exspŏlĭātor (expol-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a pillager, plunderer*: domorum, Salv. Gub. D. 7, p. 288 Rittersh.

ex-spŏlĭo (expŏl-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (dep. form exspoliantur, Poët. ap. Don. 1769 P.: exspoliabantur, Quadrig. ap. Non. 480, 16), *to spoil, pillage, plunder* (class.). **I.** Lit.: agrum Campanum, Quadrig. l. l.: ad expoliandum corpus, qui vulneraverat alacer gaudio accurrit, Curt. 9, 5, 10.—**II.** Trop.: exercitu et provincia Pompeium, Cic. Att. 10, 1, 3; cf.: hos vestro auxilio, Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 9: virtutem rerum selectione, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 43: omnem honorem et dignitatem Caesaris, *to deprive*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50, 4 dub. (al. spoliare): improbis sese artibus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 3.

ex-sprētus, v. expretus.

***exspŭĭtĭo (exp-),** ōnis, *f.* [exspuo], *a spitting out*: sanguinis, Plin. 23, 1, 14, § 20 (dub.; Jan. exspiationem).

* **ex-spūmo (expūm-),** āre, *v. n.*, *to froth* or *foam out*: donec inde humor exspumet, Cels. 6, 7, 8.

ex-spŭo (expuo), ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to spit out, to spit* (not in Cic.). **I.** *Neutr.*: cum ille gustasset et exspuisset, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 9; Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 146: in mare, id. 30, 2, 6, § 17.—**II.** *Act.* **A.** Lit.: vina, Juv. 13, 214: sanguinem, Plin. 35, 16, 53, § 191; Scrib. Comp. 194: linguam in tyranni os, Plin. 7, 23, 23, § 87.—**2.** Transf., *to cast out, eject, expel, emit*: quod mare (te) conceptum spumantibus exspuit undis? Cat. 64, 155: argentum vivum optime purgat aurum, ceteras ejus sordes exspuens crebro jactatu, Plin. 33, 6, 32, § 99: rorem, id. 9, 36, 60, § 126: carbonem, id. 16, 10, 19, § 45: in litus purgamenta, id. 2, 98, 101, § 220: lacrumam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 74.—**B.** Trop., *to expel, banish, remove*: miseriam ex animo, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 16: rationem ex animo, Lucr. 2, 1041.

exstantĭa (ext-), ae, *f.* [exsto], *a standing out, prominence, projection* (post-Aug.), Col. 5, 5, 12: ventris, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

exstăsis (ext-), *acc.* in; *abl.* i, *f.*, = ἔκστασις, *terror, amazement*, Vulg. Act. 3, 10 (= stupor, id. Luc. 5, 26); cf. id. Psa. 30, tit.

ex-sterno (ext-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sterno, ĕre; formed acc. to the analogy of consterno, āre], *to drive beside one's self, to terrify greatly, affright* (poet. and very rare): aliquem assiduis luctibus, Cat. 64, 71: exsternata malo, id. 64, 165; Ov. M. 1, 641 (corresp. to exterrita); 11, 77; id. Ib. 432: animos nostros perinde laetitia et dolor exsternat, Pacat. Paneg. 19. (Acc. to conject. of Jacobs, also in Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 11; and acc. to Lachm. also in Lucr. 4, 1022, v. ib. p. 266.)

ex-stillo (ext-), āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to drop* or *trickle out* (very rare; not in Cic.): amurca exstillat, Col. 12, 50, 2: sinapis, oculi ut exstillent, facit, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 29: lacrumis, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 82.

exstĭmŭlātor (ext-), ōris, *m.* [exstimulo], *an inciter, instigator*: acerrimus rebellionis, Tac. A. 3, 40: Verginii, id. H. 2, 71.

ex-stĭmŭlo (ext-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to prick up, to goad* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). ***I.** Lit.: aculeo, Plin. 9, 37, 61, § 132.—**II.** Trop, *to goad on, excite, instigate, stimulate*: aliquem dictis, Ov. F. 6, 588: corda furore bellandi, Sil. 1, 38; cf.: armentum libidinis furiis, Col. 6, 27, 3: tigrim fame, Ov. M. 5, 165: animum, Tac. A. 15, 50: libidinem, Col. 8, 11, 8: fata cessantia, i. e. *to hasten death*, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 29. —*Pass.*: exstimulatur a libertis, ut ostenderet, Tac. A. 4, 59.

exstinctĭo (ext-), ōnis, *f.* [exstinguo]. —Prop., *a putting out*; trop., *extinction, annihilation* (very rare): supremus ille dies non exstinctionem sed commutationem affert loci, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: vitae, Cic. ap. Aug. de Trin. 14 *fin.* (Cic. Hortens. Fragm. 90).

ex-stinctor (ext-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *an extinguisher* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: non exstinctor sed auctor incendii, Cic. Pis. 11, 26.—**B.** Transf., *an annihilator, destroyer*: ne exstinctor patriae, ne proditor, ne hostis appelletur, Cic. Sull. 31, 88: regiae domus (Cassander), Just. 16, 1.—**II.** Trop.: conjurationis, *suppressor* (opp. auctor et dux), Auct. Or. pro Domo, 38, 101: belli, Auct. Or. de Harusp. Resp. 23, 94.

1. exstinctus (ext-), a, um, *Part.*, from exstinguo.

***2. exstinctus (ext-),** ūs, *m.* [exstinguo], *an extinguishing*: lucernarum exstinctu, Plin. 7, 7, 5, § 43.

exstinguĭbĭlis (ext-), e, *adj.* [id.], *extinguishable*; trop., *destructible* (post-class.): animae, Lact. 7, 20, 9; id. Epit. 36, 6.

ex-stinguo (ext-), nxi, nctum, 3 (archaic *perf. subj.* exstinxit, for exstinxerit, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 43.—Contracted forms exstinxsti, Verg. A. 4, 682; Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193; and exstinxem, Verg. A. 4, 606), *v. a.*, *to put out* what is burning, *to quench, extinguish* (class.; esp. freq. in Cic. and in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: recens exstinctum lumen, Lucr. 6, 791: exstincta lumina, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 2: faces, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 228: lucernam, id. 31, 3, 28, § 49; cf.: senes mori sic videntur ut sua sponte nulla adhibita vi consumptus ignis exstinguitur, *goes out*, Cic. de Sen. 19, 71: ignem, Ov. F. 2, 712: incendium, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 2: sol exstinguitur, id. Rep. 6, 22: exstincto calore ipsi exstinguimur, id. N. D. 2, 9, 23: calx exstincta, i. e. *slaked*, Vitr. 2, 5.—**B.** Transf., *to deprive of life* or *strength, to kill, destroy*: animam alicui, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 16: nolite, hunc jam natura ipsa occidentem velle maturius exstingui vulnere vestro, Cic. Cael. 32, 79; cf. id. N. D. 2, 9, 23: juvenem fortuna morbo exstinxit, Liv. 8, 3, 7: vir egregius exstinctus, *cut off*, Cic. Brut. 1, 1; id. Rep. 6, 14; Verg. E. 5, 20; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 14; Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 25; Tac. A. 3, 7 et saep.: rapitur miser exstinguendus Messalinae oculis, Juv. 10, 332: vel modico tepore sucus exstinguitur, i. e. *is dried up*, Curt. 6, 4, 11: mammas, Plin. 23, 2, 32, § 67: odorem alii, *to destroy*, id. 19, 6, 34, § 113: venena, *to render powerless*, id. 20, 17, 69, § 179: aquam Albanam dissipatam rivis, *to consume, get rid of*, an old prophecy in Liv. 5, 16, 9.—**II.** Trop., *to abolish, destroy, annihilate, annul* (syn.: tollo, deleo, opprimo, diruo, everto, demolior, destruo; opp. inflammo): tyrannis institutis leges omnes exstinguuntur atque tolluntur, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 5: ea, quae antea scripserat, id. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 172: improbitas exstinguenda atque delenda est, id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 26: potentiam exstinguere atque opprimere, id. Rosc. Am. 13, 36; but also distinguished from opprimere: ut exstinctae potius amicitiae quam oppressae esse videantur, *extinct*, id. Lael. 21, 78: ad sensus animorum atque motus vel inflammandos vel etiam exstinguendos, id. de Or. 1, 14, 60: sermo omnis ille oblivione posteritatis extinguitur, id. Rep. 6, 23 *fin.*; cf.: exstinctis rumoribus, Caes. B. C. 1, 60 *fin.*: ad ejus salutem exstinguendam, Cic. Mil. 2, 5: nomen populi Romani, id. Cat. 4, 4, 7: superiorem gloriam rei militaris, Caes. B. G. 5, 29, 4: memoriam publicam, Cic. Mil. 27, 73: gratiam, id. Fam. 1, 1, 4: familiaritates, id. Lael. 10, 35: invidiam, id. Balb. 6, 16: infamiam, id. Verr. 2, 2, 69, § 168: causam nascentem dissensionis, Matius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 2: consuetudinem, Cic. Cael. 25, 61: reliquias belli, id. Fam. 10, 25, 1: bellum civile, Plin. 7, 26, 27, § 96: jus pignoris, Dig. 20, 1, 9; cf. fideicommissum, ib. 32, 1, 11: actionem, ib. 47, 2, 42 al.

exstirpātĭo (ext-), ōnis, *f.* [exstirpo], *a rooting out, extirpation* (post-Aug.): filicis, Col. 2, 2, 13.

exstirpātor (ext-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *an uprooter*: silvae, August. in Joann. Epist. ad Parth. Fr. 2, 8; id. in Psa. 95, 6.—**II.** Trop., *a destroyer, waster*: substantiae monasterii, Regul. Benedict. 31.

exstirpātrix (ext-), īcis, *f.* [exstirpator], *she who destroys* or *wastes*: substantiae, Caesar. Regul. ad Virg. Recapit. 20.

ex-stirpo (ext-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to pluck up by the stem* or *root, to root out, extirpate.* **I.** Lit. (only post-Aug.): arbores, Curt. 7, 8, 7; cf. lucos, id. 7, 5, 17; and: silva exstirpata procellis, Prud. Hamart. 241: pilos de corpore toto, Mart. 6, 56, 3.—Transf.: silvestris ager decrescente luna utilissime exstirpatur, *is cleared from stubble*, Col. 11, 2, 52: agros arboribus atque virgultis, Pall. Jul. 1, 1.—**II.** Trop., *to root out, eradicate, extirpate* (class.): vitia et funditus tollere, Cic. Fat. 5, 11: ex animo humanitatem, id. Lael. 13, 48: perturbationes, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: nomina inimica libertati, Sen. de Ira, 1, 16 *med.*: virtutem Israel, Vulg. 1 Macc. 3, 35.

ex-sto (ext-), āre, *v. n.* (*part. fut.* exstaturus, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 7; Pand. 47, 2, 78 al.), *to stand out* or *forth, to project, to stand above.* **I.** Prop.: (milites) cum capite solo ex aqua exstarent, Caes. B. G. 5, 18, 5; for which: super aequora celso collo, Ov. M. 11, 358: aquis (navis), id. Tr. 5, 11, 14; cf. *absol.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 62, 2: ferrum de pectore, Ov. M. 9, 128: de arbore (surculus), Col. 5, 11, 5: ossa sub incurvis lumbis, Ov. M. 8, 807: aedificia modice ab humo exstantia, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 89: paulum supra terram, Gell. 19, 13, 3.—Poet. with *acc.*: aliquem, *to overtop*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 116.—**B.** Trop. (syn.: emineo, eniteo), *to be prominent, stand forth, be conspicuous*: quo magis id, quod erit illuminatum, exstare atque eminere videatur, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101: haec enitere et exstare aliquatenus, Quint. 8, 5, 29: arma tubaeque sonent, vox et tua noctibus exstet, *predominate, be heard above*, Val. Fl. 5, 252.—**II.** Meton. (causa pro effectu), *to be visible, show itself, ap-*

pear; to be extant, to exist, to be (most freq., esp. of inanim. and abstr. subjects): hominum nemo exstat, qui, etc., Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 142: auctor doctrinae ejus non exstat, Liv. 1, 18, 2: pecunia, cujus auctor non exstat, *Quint.* 7, 2, 57: Sarmenti domina exstat, *still lives*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 55: exstant hujus fortitudinis impressa vestigia, Cic. Balb. 5, 13: exstant epistolae Philippi ad Alexandrum, id. Off. 2, 14, 48: litterae, id. Inv. 1, 39, 70: leges, id. Rep. 5, 2 *fin.*: orationes, Quint. 10, 7, 30: clarorum virorum non minus otii quam negotii rationem exstare oportere, Cato ap. Cic. Planc. 27, 66: sine oculis non potest exstare officium et munus oculorum, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 71; 2, 52, 107: video hoc in numero neminem, cujus non exstet in me suum meritum, id. Planc. 1, 2: studium nostrum, id. Fam. 1, 8, 7.—(β) *Impers.*, with a *subject* or *rel.-clause* (very rare): quem vero exstet et de quo sit memoriae proditum eloquentem fuisse, etc., Cic. Brut. 15, 57: apparet atque exstat, utrum simus earum (artium) rudes an didicerimus, id. de Or. 1, 16, 72.—Hence, **exstans**, ntis, *P. a.*, *projecting, prominent*; *comp.*: partes exstantiores, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 3.

exstructĭo (extr-), ōnis, *f.* [exstruo], *a building up, erecting, structure.* **I.** Prop. (rare but class.): tectorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: contecti eā exstructione, quae sit ad memoriam aeternitatis, id. Phil. 14, 13, 34. —With *gen.*: vallorum, Vulg. Ezech. 17, 17.—In *plur.*: fastigiorum, Vitr. 7, 1 *med.* —* **II.** Transf., *an adorning*, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 8.

exstructor (extr-), ōris, *m.* [exstruo], *he who builds up, erects*, Hier. Isa. 18, 6, 1.

exstructōrĭus (extr-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that builds up* (post-class.); trop.: verbum dei, Tert. Carn. Chr. 17.

exstructus (extr-), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exstruo.

ex-strŭo (extr-), xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to pile* or *heap up* (class.; syn.: struo, aedifico, condo, fundo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: magnum acervum (librorum), Cic. Att. 2, 2, 2; cf.: stramenta in acervum exstrui debent, *to be heaped up*, Col. 6, 3, 1: mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, *heaped, bountifully furnished*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: mensas, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 25: caret exstructis mensis, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44; id. Pis. 27, 67; Ov. M. 11, 120; cf. canistros, *to heap full*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 105: focum lignis, id. Epod. 2, 43: exstructis in altum divitiis, id. C. 2, 3, 19: divitias, Petr. 84.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to struo, I. B. 1.), *to build up, raise, rear, erect, construct*: exstrui vetat (Plato) sepulcrum altius quam quod, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68: aedificium in alieno, id. Mil. 27, 74: monumentum, molem opere magnifico, id. Phil. 14, 12, 33: theatrum, Tac. A. 3, 72: tumulos, Caes. B. G. 6, 17, 4: aggerem in altitudinem pedum octoginta, id. B. C. 2, 1 *fin.*; id. B. G. 2, 30, 3; 7, 24, 1: turres, id. B. C. 3, 54, 1; 3, 112, 1; Sall. J. 23, 1: rogum, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 76; Ov. F. 3, 546: quas (divitias) profundant in exstruendo mari et montibus coaequandis, *to build up, fill with buildings*, Sall. C. 20, 11: aream sibi sumpsit, in qua civitatem exstrueret arbitratu suo, Cic. Rep. 2, 11.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: verba sint ad poeticum quendam numerum exstructa, *put together, constructed*, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 44: poëma, Petr. 118: crimen unum vocibus multis, *to exaggerate, magnify*, Gell. 13, 24, 12.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to I. B.): exstrue animo altitudinem excellentiamque virtutum, *build up*, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 71; cf.: non modo fundata sed etiam exstructa disciplina, id. ib. 4, 1, 1.—Hence, * **exstructus (extr-)**, a, um, *P. a.*, *high-built, lofty*: exstructissimae species aedificiorum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 54, 20.

ex-sūcĭdus (exūcid-, exsuccid-), *without juice, sapless* (post-class.): arida et exsucida, Tert. *Anim.* 32.

ex-sūco (exūco, exsucco), āre, *v. a.* [sucus], *to deprive of juice, extract the juice of*: marrubium, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 106; 2, 29, 255: decoctus exsucatusque, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Lit. 1.

exsuctus (exuct-), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exsugo.

ex-sūcus (exūcus, exsuccus), a, um, *adj.*, *without juice, sapless* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: corporis substantia exsucior, Tert. Anim. 51: juvenis membris exsucior, Auct. Itin. Alex. 6.—**II.** Trop.: (oratores) aridi et exsuci et exsangues, Quint. 12, 10, 15.

ex-sūdo (exūdo, ēsūdo), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* * **I.** *Neutr.*, *to come out by sweating, to sweat out, exude*: exsudat inutilis umor, Verg. G. 1, 88.—**II.** *Act.*, *to discharge by sweating, to sweat out, exude.* **A.** Lit.: cum oliva, quicquid habuit amurcae, exsudavit, Col. 12, 50, 3: acidum liquorem (caseus), id. 7, 8, 4: sucum (arbor), Plin. 24, 9, 37, § 57: esudatus liquor, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 16, 97.—**B.** Trop., *to perform with sweating* or *toil, to toil through, undergo* (= agere, acquirere multo sudore): causas, Hor. S. 1, 10, 28; cf.: ingens certamen, Liv. 4, 13, 4: labores, Sil. 3, 531; Amm. 15, 5.

exsufflātor (exuf-), ōris, *m.* [exsufflo], *one who blows at*; trop., *a despiser, mocker*: Christi, August. in Joann. Tract. 11, 13.

ex-sufflo (exuf-), āre, *v. a.* **I.** *To blow away*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 57; Vulg. Agg. 1, 9.—**II.** *To blow at* or *upon* a person or thing (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Idol. 11 *fin.*: radios igneos, Vulg. Sir. 43, 4: infantes (as a charm against the devil), Aug. Ep. 105 *fin.*; so, quem (daemonem) eminus exsufflans, se exsufflari existimans, etc., Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3, 8.

exsūgeo (exūg-), ēre, v. exsugo *init.*

ex-sūgo (exūg-), xi, ctum, 3 (ante-class. forms of second conj., *imper.* exsugeto, Cato, R. R. 156, 3; *fut.* exsugebo, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 5), *v. a.*, *to suck out*: umorem, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 15: liquorem de materia, Vitr. 2, 8, 2: sanguinem alicui (alicujus), Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 37; id. Ep. 2, 2, 5: vulnus, Cels. 5, 27, 3; cf. venena, Plin. 23, 1, 27, § 57. —Hence, **exsuctus (exuct-)**, a, um, *P. a.*, *sucked out, dried up*: segetes exsuctiores, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 11: infirmum corpus et exsuctum, Sen. Ep. 30, 1.

ex-sul or **exul**, ŭlis, *comm.* [usual. referred to solum; one who is banished from his native soil; but prob. from root sal-, Sanscr. sar, to go; Lat. salire, saltare; cf.: praesul, consul, subsul, Corss. Ausspr. 2, 71], *a banished person, wanderer, exile.* **I.** Prop.: omnes scelerati atque impii, quos leges exsilio affici volunt, exsules sunt, etiamsi solum non mutarint, Cic. Par. 4, 2, 31: civitas exsulem regem (Tarquinium) esse jussit, id. Rep. 2, 25 *fin.*: exsules damnatique, Caes. B. G. 5, 55, 3; cf.: capitis damnati exsulesque, id. B. C. 3, 110, 4: cum Hannibal Carthagine expulsus Ephesum ad Antiochum venisset exsul, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75: cum vagus et exsul erraret atque undique exclusus, id. Clu. 62, 175: exsules restituti, id. Phil. 1, 1, 3; Suet. Claud. 12: reducere, Cic. Fam. 12, 1, 1; Auct. Her. 2, 28, 45: dives, inops, Romae, seu fors ita jusserit, exsul, Hor. S. 2, 1, 59.—With *gen.* (mostly poet.): patriae quis exsul se quoque fugit? Hor. C. 2, 16, 19.—With *abl.*: nunc vero exsul patriā, domo, Sall. J. 14, 17.—Prov.: exsuli ubest nusquam domus est, sine sepulchro mortuus, Publ. Syr. 155 (Speng.).—**b.** As *fem.*: exsul Hypermnestra, Ov. H. 14, 129; Tac. A. 14, 63: (Latona) exsul erat mundi, Ov. M. 6, 189.—Poet.: exul adhuc jacet umbra ducit, Luc. 8, 837. —**II.** Transf. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): exsul mentisque domusque, *deprived of reason*, Ov. M. 9, 409: erret per urbem pontis exsul et clivi, Mart. 10, 5, 3: ciconia avis exsul hiemis, i. e. *that leaves us in winter*, Publ. Syr. ap. Petr. 55 (Com. Fragm. p. 304 Rib.).

exsŭlāris (exul-), e, *adj.* [exsul], *of* or *belonging to exile* or *to exiles* (late Lat.): poena, Amm. 15, 3: maeror, id. 14, 4.

* **exsŭlātĭo (exul-)**, ōnis, *f.* [exsulo], *banishment, exile*: exsulatione multare, Flor. 1, 22, 3.

exsŭlātor (exul-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a banisher, expeller*: primi hominis, Petr. Chrysol. p. 123.

* **exsŭlātus (exul-)**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *banishment, exile*, M. Corvin. de Prog. Aug. 29.

exsŭlo or **exŭlo**, also arch. **exsōlo**, **exōlo**, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [exsul] **I.** *Neutr.*, *to be an exile* or *banished person, to live in exile* (class.): qui Romam in exsilium venisset, cui Romae exsulare jus esset, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 177: ut exsulares, id. Par. 4, 2, 32 sq.: aptissimus ad exulandum locus, id. Fam. 4, 8, 2: in Volscos exsulatum abiit, Liv. 2, 35, 6: exsulans atque egens, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 39: apud Prusiam exsulans, id. Div. 2, 24, 52; Mart. Spect. 4, 5 et saep.: alii exolatum abierant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 134; id. Ps. 4, 3, 18.—**B.** Transf.: perii, nam domo exulo nunc: metuo fratrem, Ne intus sit, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 62: cum omnes meo discessu exsulasse rem publicam putent, Cic. Par. 4, 2, 30: peculatus ex urbe et avaritia si exulant, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 7: etiam cum manent corpore, animo tamen exsulant, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 7: quousque in regno exsulabo, *be a stranger in my own country*, Curt. 5, 8, 11.—**II.** *Act.*, *to banish, exile* a person (late Lat.): tunc iterum exulatur, Hyg. Fab. 26; Dict. Cretens. 4, 4 *fin.*

exsŭlor (exul-), āri, *v. dep. n.* and *a.*, = exsulo, Lact. 5, 21, 5; Hyg. Fab. 26 al.

exsultābundus (exult-), a, um, *adj.* [exsulto], *leaping for joy, exulting* (post-class.): maesta ac lugentia castra velut exsultabundus intrare, Just. 18, 7, 10; so Sol. 5, 20.

exsultans (exult-), antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exsulto.

exsultanter (exult-), *adv.*, v. exsulto, *P. a. fin.*

exsultantĭa (exult-), ae, *f.* [exsulto], *a springing up, an attack* (post-class.): hostilis, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 564; trop.: morbi dolorisque, Gell. 12, 5, 9.

exsultātĭo (exult-), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a springing up, leaping, frisking* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: puerilis nimia exsultatio, Col. 7, 3, 18; Quint. 2, 2, 12; Plin. 8, 54, 80, § 215. —**II.** Trop., *excessive rejoicing, exultation*: gaudium enim exsultatio, exsultationem tumor et nimia aestimatio sui sequitur, Sen. de Ira, 2, 21; cf.: laetitia dicitur exsultatio quaedam animi gaudio efferventior, Gell. 2, 27, 31; Sen. Tranq. 15 *fin.*; Tac. H. 1, 72 al.

exsultātīvus (exult-), a, um, *adj.*, *triumphant*: conclusio, Cassiod. in Psa. 37.

* **exsultim (exult-)**, *adv.* [exsilio], *leaping about, friskingly*: ludit exsultim, Hor. C. 3, 11, 10.

exsulto (exult-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to spring vigorously, to leap* or *jump up* (class.; esp. in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: equi ferocitate exsultantes, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: equi, Nep. Eum. 5: exsultantes loligines, Cic. Div. 2, 70, 145: pisciculi, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 66, 1: pecora exsultantia, Plin. 18, 35, 88, § 364: taurus in herba, Ov. M. 2, 864; cf. id. ib. 11, 79: (Curetes) in numerum exsultant, i. e. *dance*, Lucr. 2, 631.—**B.** Of inanimate subjects: sanguis emicat exsultans alte, Lucr. 2, 195: pila exsultat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 10 *fin.*: exsultant aestu latices, Verg. A. 7, 464; cf. Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 114: exsultant vada atque aestu miscentur harenae, Verg. A. 3, 557: glaebae, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179: densiores circa pampini exsultant, *spring up*, i. e. *come up, grow up*, id. 17, 22, 35, § 180: breves (syllabae) si continuantur, exsultant, *to skip, hop*, Quint. 9, 4, 91.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to gambol about, move freely, expatiate*: hic (in pectore) exsultat pavor ac metus, *riot, gambol*, Lucr. 3, 141: cum sit campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio, Cic. Ac. 2, 35, 112; cf.: in reliquis (orationibus) exsultavit audacius (Demosthenes), id. Or. 8, 26: assurgendi exsultandique in laudando licentia, Quint. 2, 2, 9: solidos novus exsultabis in actus, *will undertake with alacrity*, Stat. S. 4, 4, 38.—**B.** In partic., *to exult, rejoice exceedingly; to run riot, to revel; to vaunt, boast*: exsultantem te et praefidentem tibi repriment legum habenae, Poet. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 166; cf.: rex ille (Tarquinius) victoriis divitiisque subnixus, exsultabat insolentiā, id. Rep. 2, 25; and: exsultasse populum insolentiā libertatis, id. ib. 1, 40: exsultare eam (partem animi) in somno immoderateque jactari, id. Div. 1, 29, 60: exsultare voluptate, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 301, 7 (Rep. 3, 36 ed. Mos.): laetitiā, id. Clu. 5, 14; id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16 (with temere gestiens); id. Att. 15, 21, 1; Liv. 27, 2, 2: gaudio, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 66: victoriā, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16; cf. successu, Verg. A. 2, 386: gestis, Tac. Agr. 8: vana spe, Quint. 6, 4, 17 et saep.: in ruinis alicu-

jus Cic Balb 26, 58 in omni crudelitate, id Fragm ap Non 300, 26 (Rep 2, 41 ed. Mos) Graeci exsultant, quod, etc , id Att 6, 1, 15 dum histrio in cubiculum principis exsultaverit (= ἐξορχήσαιτο, Gronov), Tac A 11, 28 (al insultaverit) —*Absol* illa theatra (i e spectatores) exsultant, Cic. Leg 2, 15, 39 Mos *N cr* furorem exsultantem reprimere, id Sest 44, 95, cf exsultantem laetitiam comprimere, id Top 22, 86 laus in qua maxime ceterorum exsultat oratio, id Fin 1, 16, 54 —Hence, **exsultans (exult-)**, antis, *P a* * **A.** (Acc to I B *fin*) Of short syllables, *skipping, hopping* paulolum morae damus inter ultimum ac proximum verbum aliloqui sit exsultantissimum et trimetri finis Quint 9, 4, 108 —**B.** (Acc to II B) **1.** *Boastful, vain-glorious* turbati aut exsultantis animi motus, Tac H 1, 17 —**2.** Of an orator or an oration, *diffuse, prolix* fiunt pro grandibus tumidi laetis corrupti, compositis exsultantes, Quint 10, 2, 16, cf id 12, 10, 12, 8, 3, 56, 9, 4, 69 (with remissae), 10, 4, 1 Cicero supra modum exsultans et superfluens, Tac Dial 18 —Hence, * *Adv* **exsultanter,** *diffusely, at large*, only *comp* quae hilarius et quasi exsultantius scripsi, Plin Ep 3, 18, 10

exsŭpĕrābĭlis (exup-) e, *adj* [exsupero] **I.** *Pass*, *that may be overcome, surmountable, superable* (poet.) non exsuperabile saxum (Sisyphi), Verg G 3 39 ingenium mortale, Stat Th. 1, 214 —* **II.** *Act*, *that overcomes, overpowering, irresistible* opera, Quadrig ap Gell 17, 2, 14

exsŭpĕrans (exup-), antis, *Part* and *P a*, from exsupero

exsŭpĕrantĭa (exup-), ae, *f* [exsupero], *pre eminence, superiority* (rare but class) an hoc non ita fit omni in populo? nonne omnem exsuperantiam virtutis oderunt? * Cic Tusc 5, 36, 105 ingens Scipionis (with fiducia) Gell 4, 18, 2 splendoris vel altitudinis, id 14, 1, 12

exsŭpĕrātĭo (exup-), ōnis, *f* [id], *exaggeration* as a fig of speech, the Gr ὑπερβολή, Auct Her 4, 53, 67, 1, 6, 10

‡ **exsŭpĕrātor,** oris, *m* [id], *a conqueror*, Num Constant ap Eckhel D N V 8, p 83

exsŭpĕrātōrĭus (exup-), a, um, *adj* [exsuperator], *conquering, victorious* mensis, *the month of November, called after the conqueror (Commodus)*, Lampr Commod. 11, so, Calendae, id ib 12

ex-sŭpĕro (exup-), āvi, atum (*gen plur part sync* exsuperantum, Varr L L 7, § 18 Müll), 1, *v n* and *a* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose) **I.** *Neutr*, *to mount up, appear above* (very rare) **A.** Lit exsuperant flammae, furit aestus ad auras, Verg A 2, 759 —**B.** Trop , *to get the upper hand, to overcome, prevail, excel* sol et vapor omnis, Lucr 5, 385 arma capessant, Et si non poterunt exsuperare, cadant, Ov F 6, 372 praesens dolor, Lucr 6, 1277 quantum ipse feroci Virtute exsuperas, Verg A 12, 20 Hannibal exsuperans astu, Sil 1, 57 —**II.** *Act*, *to project or tower above* any thing, *to surmount, rise above, exceed* **A.** Lit vites exsuperant ulmos, Plin 14, 1, 3, § 12 exsuperat jugum, *passes over*, Verg A 11, 905 clivum, Sen Ep 31 amnem, Plin 6, 17, 21, § 62 Nilus exsuperavit sedecim cubita, id 18, 18, 47, § 168, cf binas libras ponderis, id 9, 17, 30, § 64 —**B.** Trop **1.** *To surpass, exceed* quis homo te exsuperavit usquam gentium impudentia? Poët ap Cic Tusc 4, 36, 77 omnes Tarquinios superbia, Liv 3, 11, 13 genus morum nobilitate, Ov Tr 4, 4, 2 aliquid latitudine, Plin 2, 11, 8, § 50 laudes alicujus Liv 28, 43, 7 cuncta exsuperans patrimonia census Juv 10, 13 tu vero, pater, vive et me quoque exsupera, *survive, outlive*, Val Max 5, 9 *fin* aestatem, *to outlast*, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 33 —**2.** *To be too much for, to overpower, overcome* id summum exsuperat Jovem, Poët in Cic Div 2, 10, 25 materia vires exsuperante meas, Ov Tr 1, 5, 56 caecum consilium, Verg A 7, 591 multitudo Gallorum, sensum omnem talis damni exsuperans, Liv 7, 24, 2 —Hence, **exsŭpĕrans (exup-)**, antis, *P a* (acc to I B), *surpassing, excellent, supreme* (post class) mulier exsuperanti forma, Gell 6, 8, 3 —*Comp* uter esset exsuperantior, certabatur, Gell 14, 3, 11 —*Sup* , App Dogm Plat 1, p 8

ex-surdo (exurdo) āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [surdus] *to render deaf, to deafen* (poet and in post Aug prose) **I.** Lit panicula flos si aures intraverit exsurdat, Plin. 32, 10, 52, § 141 —**II.** Transf **1.** In gen , *to stun, overcome with din* aures curiae, Val. Max. 2, 2, 3 turbida nec calamos exsurdant classica nostros, Calp Ecl 4, 131 —**2.** Esp , of the taste, *to dull, blunt* vina palatum, Hor S 2, 8, 38

ex-surgo (exurgo), surrexi, 3, *v n* (archaic *inf pres pass* exsurgier, Plaut Ps. prol *fin*), *to rise up, rise, to get up, stand up* (class) **I.** Lit a genibus Plaut Rud. 1, 5, 22 ex insidiis, Liv 27, 41, 7 in plantas, Sen Ep 111, 3 de nocte multa, Plaut Rud 4, 2, 10 ubi erit accubitum semel, Ne quoquam exsurgatis, donec, etc , id Bacch 4, 4, 105 foras, id. Mil 2, 1, 3 cum exsurgeret, simul arridens, etc , Cic de Or 1 62, 265 tu autem, nisi molestum est, paulisper exsurge, id. Clu 60, 168, cf exsurge quaeso, id. Planc. 42, 102 acies ita instructa, ut pars in colles exsurgeret, Tac H 2, 14 altior (to strike the more forcibly) Verg A 11, 697 et saep —**B.** Transf , of things as subjects ubi Taurus ab Indico mari exsurgit, Plin 5, 27, 27, § 97, cf Sil 7, 275 inde alii ramuli exsurgunt, Plin 24, 19, 113, § 173 cum jam vertigine tectum ambulat, et geminis exsurgit mensa lucernis, i e in the dizzy brain, Juv 6, 305 —**II.** Trop , *to rise up, rise, recover strength* nequando recreata exsurgere atque erigere se possent, funditus sustulerunt, Cic Agr 2, 32, 87 (causa) numquam exsurgeret, id Phil 13, 18, 38 auctoritate vestra res publica exsurget, id Fam 12, 10 *fin* grandis oratio naturali pulchritudine exsurgit, Petr 2, 6 dolor Sen Med 49

exsurrectio, onis, *f* [exsurgo] *an arising*, Vulg 4 Esdr 16, 71

exsuscĭtātĭo (exusc-) onis *f* [exsuscito] *an awakening, arousing*, as a fig of speech, Auct Her 4, 42, 55, 4 43, 56

ex-suscĭto (exusc-), avi, atum, 1, *v a* , *to rouse from sleep, to awaken* (class) **I.** Lit exsuscitate vostram huc custodem mihi, Plaut Curc 1, 1, 91 te gallorum cantus exsuscitat, Cic Mur 9, 22 —**B.** Transf , of fire, *to kindle* flammas exsuscitat aurâ, Ov F 5, 507 ne parvus ignis ingens incendium exsuscitet, Liv 21, 3, 6 —**II.** Trop , *to stir up, rouse up, excite* quae cura exsuscitat animos et majores ad rem gerendam facit, Cic Off 1, 4, 12, so, animum omnibus dictis, id. Inv 2, 15, 49, and animum clamore Auct Her 3, 12 22 naturalem memoriam hac notatione, id ib 3, 21, 34, cf ib 3, 22, 36

exta, orum (*gen plur* extûm, Pac ap Cic Or 46, 155 —Also EXTAE, arum, Inscr Fratr Arv ap Marin Tab 41, 19, Tab 42, 12 , Tab 43, 22) *n* [*sup* form for ecista (exista), cf exterus, extra, prop , *the most prominent* of the internal organs, hence], *the nobler internal organs of the body, the inwards* as the heart, lungs liver, *the organs from the appearance of which in the victim the haruspices drew their prognostications* (but *viscera, the entrails*, in gen includes also the stomach, intestines, etc) alios enim alio more videmus exta interpretari, Cic Div 2, 12 28 (v the whole passage) exta homini ab inferiore viscerum parte separantur membrana, Plin 11, 37, 77, § 197, 28, 5, 14, § 56 EXTA PORRICIVNTO, dies danto in altaria aramve focumve eove, quo exta dari debebunt, Veran ap Macr S 3, 2, cf Varr R R 1, 29 *fin* dare, Liv 26, 23, 8, cf dare Jovi, Mart 11, 57, 4, for which reddere Marti, Verg G 2, 194 per exta inventa praesensio Cic Top 20, 77 al exta consuluit, Vulg Ezech 21 21 abducunt me ad exta, *to the sacrificial meal*, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 117

ex-tābesco, bŭi, 3, *v inch n* , *to pass away completely, to vanish, disappear* **I.** Lit refugere oculi corpus macie extabuit, Poët ap Cic. Tusc 3, 12, 26 is fame extabuit, Suet Galb 7, Vulg Thren 4, 9 —* **II.** Trop , videmus ceteras opiniones fictas atque vanas diuturnitate extabuisse, Cic N D 2 2, 5

ex-taedĭātus, a, um, *adj* [extaedio], *worn out, utterly wearied*, [Hilar] Anon in Job, 3, p 232

extālis, is, *m* [exta] *the straight gut, rectum* (late Lat) Veg Vet. 5, 5, 5, 10, Vulg 1 Reg 5, 9 al

extantĭa, ae, *f* , v exstantia.

extāris, e, *adj* [exta] *of or belonging to the entrails* (very rare) aula (i e olla), *for cooking entrails*, Plaut Rud. 1, 2, 47

extasis, v exstasis

extemplō (original uncontracted form **extempŭlo,** Plaut Aul 1, 2, 15, id Cist 1, 1, 98, 2, 3, 30, id Bacch 4, 9, 44, id Mil 2, 5, 51, id Poen 1, 1 55), *adv* [from ex and tempulum, *dim* of templum, in a moment, an instant, hence, like ex tempore] *immediately, straightway forthwith, quickly, without delay* (mostly ante class. and post Aug , in Plaut more than sixty times, only once in Cic , not in Caes or Quint , syn repente, subito, statim continuo) **I.** In gen. verrunt extemplo placidum mare, Enn. ap Gell 2, 26 (Ann. v 377 ed Vahl) extemplo me necato et filiam, id in Varr L L 7, § 13 Müll , Trag v 234 ed. Vahl) quin occidisti extemplo? Plaut Rud. 3, 6, 3 erubescit quid respondeat nescit quid fingat extemplo non habet, * Cic. Rosc Com 3, 8 alii gerendum (bellum) extemplo, antequam, etc., Liv 41, 1, 1 haec extemplo in invidiam, mox etiam in perniciem verterunt, id 39, 48, 1, so with mox and postremo, id 40, 48, 6 dixit et extemplo sensit etc , Verg A 2 376 et saep —**II.** Esp **A.** Corresp to the temporal and conditional particles ubi, ut, cum, quando postquam, si —With *ubi* eaque extemplo, ubi, etc., Plaut Curc. 1, 1, 80, so id Capt 3, 4, 27, Caecil ap Gell 2, 23, 13 —With *ut* utque impulit (Turnus) arma Extemplo turbati animi, etc , Verg A. 8, 3, so Plin Pan 55, 9 —With *cum* cum extemplo, Curt 4, 16, 8 — With *quando*, etc adambulabo ad ostium ut, quando exeat, Extemplo, etc , Plaut Bacch 4, 5, 9 postquam introii, extemplo ejus morbum cognovi miser, Ter Hec 3, 3, 13 —With *si* si umquam extemplo, etc , Naev ap Gell 2, 19, 6, so Plaut Am 1, 1, 52, id Rud 2, 3, 74, id Truc 1, 1, 24 al —**B.** In Plaut repeatedly quom (or quoniam) ex templo = ἐπεὶ τάχιστα, *as soon as* aedes quom extemplo sunt paratae laudant fabrum, Plaut Most 1, 2, 16, cf id Merc 2 2, 24, id Bacch 2, 3, 70, id Ps 3, 2, 15 quom extemplo ad forum advenero, omnes loquentur, etc , id Capt 4, 2, 6, cf id Trin 3, 2, 99 —**II.** *At once*, i e *at first* = primum (very rare), Liv 22, 12 6 Weissenb ad loc , Stat Ach 2, 88 —See Hand,Turs. II pp 669-674

extempŏrālis, e, *adj* [ex tempore, v tempus C], *on the spur of the moment, without preparation, extempore, extemporary, extemporaneous* (post Aug , in Cic subitus, fortuitus) oratio, Quint 4, 1, 54, 11, 2, 3 dictiones, id 2, 4, 27 actio, id. 10, 7, 16 garrulitas, id 2, 4, 15 facilitas id. 10, 7, 18 temeritas, id. 10, 6, 6 audacia Tac Or 6 facultas, Suet Aug 84 color, Quint 10, 6, 5 figurae, Plin Ep 1, 20, 10 fortuna, Quint 10, 6, 1 successus, id. 10, 7, 13 rhetor, Mart 5, 54 contenti extemporali cibo, i e *that easily provided*, Lact 1, 4, 6 —*Adv* **extempŏrālĭter,** *extemporaneously, on the moment* scribere, Sid. Ep 9, 14

* **extempŏrālĭtas,** atis, *f* [extemporalis], *the faculty of extemporaneous speaking or versifying* Suet Tit 3 (for which extemporalis facultas id Aug 84 facultas ex tempore dicendi, Quint 10, 7, 1)

extempŏrālĭter, *adv* , v extemporalis *fin*

extempŭlo, *adv* , v extemplo

ex-tendo, di, tum (also extensum, Cic Ac 2 47, 145, Ov A A 3, 302, Stat Th 6, 902 al , cf the forms extensio, extensor, etc), 3, *v a* , *to stretch out, spread out extend* (class) **I.** Lit (vinclis escaria) quam magis extendas, tanto astringunt artius, Plaut Men 1, 1, 19 idem Crassus *Per tuas statuas* cum dixit et extento bracchio paululum etiam de gestu addidit, vehementius risimus, Cic de Or 2, 59, 242, for which (Zeno) cum extensis digitis adversam manum ostenderet, id Ac 2 47, 145 manum, Quint 11, 3, 119, cf Cels 7, 23 *fin* cervicem, Vell 2, 70, 2 crura ad

longitudinem, Plin. 10, 64, 84, § 183: cutem, *to stretch out, smooth out*, id. 32, 6, 21, § 65: chartam malleo, id. 13, 12, 26, § 82: lineam, id. 9, 59, 85, § 182: capita tignorum, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 1: cornua aciei, Curt. 4, 13 *fin.*; cf.: agmen ad mare, id. 3, 9 *fin.*: majores pennas nido, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 21: extendit pectitque comas, Juv. 6, 496: labellum, *to stretch* as in pouting, id. 14, 325: gladios, *to forge*, id. 15, 168.—Mid.: jussit et extendi campos, subsidere valles, *to extend themselves, spread out*, Ov. M. 1, 43: ignis extenditur per campos, *spreads*, Verg. A. 10, 407; and: cum ad summum palum vitis extenta est, Col. 4, 20, 3: fusus humi totoque ingens extenditur antro, *stretches himself out*, Verg. A. 6, 423.—Prov.: ire per extentum funem, *to walk on a tight rope*, i. e. *to perform a very difficult feat*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 210 (Gr. ἐπὶ σχοινίου περιπατεῖν).

II. Trop., *to extend, increase, enlarge, lengthen, spread.* **A.** In gen.: epistolam, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 20: agros (populus Rom. victor), *to extend*, Hor. A. P. 208: verba (opp. corripere), Quint. 10, 1, 29: perculit et multa moribundum extendit arenâ, *stretched out, extended*, Verg. A. 5, 374; 9, 589: tam immodice epistulam extendi, ut, etc., Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 16; 3, 5, 20; 5, 15, 7: famam factis, Verg. A. 10, 468; cf.: nomen in ultimas oras, Hor. C. 3, 3, 45: cupiditatem gloriae, Liv. 28, 43, 5: spem in Africam quoque, id. 24, 48, 1: artem suam per hanc successionem, Petr. 140: pretia usque eo extendens, ut, etc., Suet. Calig. 38: extentis itineribus, *by forced marches*, Liv. 30, 19, 1: cursus, *to proceed*, Verg. A. 12, 909: partitionem ultra tres propositiones, Quint. 4, 5, 3: voluntatem suam ad ulteriores, Dig. 32, 1, 33: officium suum ad lapidum venditionem, ib. 20, 4, 21: cum se magnis itineribus extenderet, i. e. *was exerting himself*, Caes. B. C. 3, 77 *fin.*: se supra vires, Liv. 34, 4, 15: magis ille extenditur, *is excited*, Juv. 11, 169.—**B.** In partic., of time, *to extend, prolong, continue; to spend, pass*: ab hora tertia cum ad noctem pugnam extendissent, Liv. 27, 2, 6: comissationes ad mediam noctem, Suet. Tit. 7: labores in horam quintam, Mart. 4, 8, 3: luctus suos, Val. Max. 1, 1, 15: curas venientem in annum, *extends his thoughts to the coming year*, Verg. G. 2, 405: tempus epularum, Plin. Pan. 49, 5: consulatum, id. ib. 61, 6: extento aevo vivere, Hor. C. 2, 2, 5; Sil. 3, 95: suam aetatem, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 26: se ad centesimum annum, i. e. vitam, Val. Max. 5, 2 ext. 4.—Hence, **1. extentus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *extended, extensive, wide*: mare, fontes extentaque longe flumina, Lucr. 1, 230 Lachm. *N. cr.* (al. externa): stagna latius Lucrino lacu, Hor. C. 2, 15, 3: oculi, *wide open*, Quint. 11, 3, 76: sonus (lusciniae), *drawn out, prolonged*, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 82.—*Sup.*: castra inter confragosa omnia praeruptaque quam extentissima potest valle locat, Liv. 21, 32, 9 Drak. *N. cr.*: spatia, Sol. 52.—*Adv.*: **extente**, *widely*; only *comp.*: quadratus eminet stilus extentius, Amm. 23, 4, 2 (dub.): porrecto extentius brachio, id. 18, 6, 13.—**2. extense,** *adv.*, *at length, extensively* (post-class.): dominus extensius ista disponit, Tert. Idol. 2.

extensē, *adv.*, v. extendo *fin.* 2.

extensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [extendo]. **I.** *A stretching out, extension.* **A.** Lit.: chordarum, Isid. 3, 15, 1.—Esp. of the body or limbs: corporum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 6, 63; id. Tard. 2, 1, 2; 3; 14; 16: crurum, id. ib. 2, 1, 44; so, alarum, *a spreading*, Vulg. Isa. 8, 8: membranae (in a water-fowl's foot), Ambros. Hexaem. 5, 22, 74: follis nostri corporei, Arn. in Psa. 149.—**B.** Transf. (α) *A swelling, tumor*: extensiones et tubercula in dorso, Veg. 3, 15, 2.—(β) *An extension, extended space*: caelorum, Hier. in Isa. 12, 44, § 24.—**II.** Trop., *a strain, stretching*: mentis = ἔκστασις, i. e. *fury*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 150.

* **extensĭpes,** pĕdis, *another name for* molossus, Diom. p. 475 P.

extensīvus, a, um, *adj.* [extensus, from extendo], *extensive* or *what may be extended* (post-class.): cum verba extensiva sint, poenitentia ejus usque ad annum admittenda est, Dig. 38, 17, 6.

extensor, ōris, *m.* [extendo], *he who stretches* (i. e. upon the rack), *a torturer*, Ambros. de Jac. et Vit. Beat. 2, 10, 44.

extensus, a, um, *Part.*, from extendo.

extentē, *adv.*, *widely*; v. extendo, *P. a. fin.* 1.

extentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [extendo], *a stretching out, extension*: capitis, Theod. Prisc. 2, 1, 3; Vitr. 7, praef. § 11.—*Plur.*, Vitr. 9, 1, 13 al.

extento, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to stretch out, extend* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: nervos, Lucr. 3, 490: humeros angustos, Amm. 22, 14.—**II.** Trop.: vires alieno ostio, i. e. *to exert, try*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 3: quid tu venisti huc te extentatum? id. Most. 3, 1, 66, v. Ritschl ad h. l.

1. extentus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from extendo.

* **2. extentus,** ūs, *m.* [extendo], *a stretching out, extending, extent*: laterum, Sil. 4, 619.

extĕnŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [extenuo], *a thinning, rarefaction.* **I.** Lit.: vitium, Plin. 17, 26, 39, § 246; Sen. Q. N. 2, 57, 3.—**II.** Trop., *a lessening, diminution, extenuation*, as a figure of speech, the Gr. μείωσις or ἐλάττωσις, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202; Quint. 9, 1, 28; 9, 2, 3.

extĕnŭātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *attenuating* (late Lat.): virtus, Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 15.

extĕnŭātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from extenuo.

ex-tĕnŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make thin, fine*, or *small, to thin, reduce, diminish* (class.; syn.: attenuo, minuo; opp. augeo, amplifico). **I.** Lit.: lignum falce, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 6: aër extenuatus sublime fertur, *rarefied*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: dentibus extenuatur et molitur cibus, id. ib. 2, 54, 134: in pulverem extenuari, Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 148: in aquas, Ov. M. 5, 429: mediam aciem, Liv. 5, 38, 2; 31, 21, 14: in Piceno lapidibus pluisse et Caere sortes extenuatas, *diminished*, id. 21, 62, 5 Drak. (for which, shortly after: attenuatae sortes; cf. also id. 22, 1, 11).—**B.** In partic., in medic. lang., *to diminish, reduce, weaken, alleviate* a disease: pituitam, Cels. 6, 6, 8: destillationes, Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 155: albugines, id. 29, 6, 38, § 127: raucitatem, id. 20, 6, 23, § 50: scabiem, id. 32, 10, 51, § 140 et saep.—**II.** Trop., *to diminish, lessen, weaken*: neque verbis auget suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: locupletissimi cujusque census extenuarant, tenuissimi auxerant, *had made too small*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, § 138: spes nostra extenuatur et evanescit, id. Att. 3, 13, 1: quae cogitatio molestias extenuat et diluit, id. Tusc. 3, 16, 34: crimen, id. Verr. 2, 5, 40, § 108: famam belli, Liv. 5, 37, 3: extenua forti mala corde ferendo, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 57: curas mora longa, id. P. 1, 3, 26: vires, Hor. S. 1, 10, 14 et saep.—Hence, **extĕnŭātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *thinned, weakened, weak.* **A.** Lit.: (copiolae meae) sunt extenuatissimae, *very much thinned, reduced*, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 2.—**B.** Trop.: ratio, Auct. Her. 2, 24, 37.

exter or **extĕrus** (both forms only post-class. and very rare), tĕra, tĕrum, *adj.* [*comp.* form, from ex], *on the outside, outward, of another country, family*, etc., *foreign, strange* (syn.: extraneus; alienus, peregrinus, adventicius). **I.** *Pos.* (in Cic. and Caes. used in the *plur.*): quod exter heres praestare cogeretur, *strange*, Dig. 31, 1, 69: emancipatus vero aut exterus non aliter possunt hereditatem quaerere quam si, etc., ib. 29, 2, 84; cf. ib. 31, 1, 67, § 4: tactus corporis est sensus, vel cum res extera sese insinuat, vel, etc., Lucr. 2, 435: vis, id. 2, 277: haec lex socialis est, hoc jus nationum exterarum est, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5, 18: exterarum gentium multitudo, Suet. Caes. 84: non modo vestris civibus, verum etiam exteris nationibus, Cic. Font. 11, 25; cf.: apud exteras civitates, Cic. Caecin. 34, 100: apud exteras nationes, Caes. B. C. 3, 43 *fin.*; ad nationes exteras, Quint. 11, 1, 89: apud exteros, Plin. 18, 3, 5, § 22 et saep.: ab extero hoste atque longinquo, Cic. Cat. 2, 13.—In *neutr. plur.* with *gen.*: ad extera Europae noscenda missus Himilco, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 169: ad extera corporum, id. 22, 23, 49, § 103.—**II.** *Comp.*: **extĕrior,** us (in signif. scarcely differing from its *pos.*), *outward, outer, exterior*; opp. interior (rare but class.): cum alterum fecisset exteriorem, interiorem alterum amplexus orbem, Cic. Univ. 7; cf.: simul ex navibus milites in exteriorem vallum tela jaciebant . . . et legionarii, interioris munitionis defensores, Caes. B. C. 3, 63, 6: colle exteriore occupato, id. B. G. 7, 79, 1: circumire exteriores munitiones jubet, id. ib. 7, 87, 4: pares munitiones contra exteriorem hostem perfecit, id. ib. 7, 74: comes exterior, i. e. *on the left side*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 17.—**III.** *Sup.* in two forms, extrēmus and extĭmus or extŭmus [*sup.* of ex; cf. Gr. ἔσχατος, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 387]. **A. extrēmus,** a, um (which in post-class. lang. is itself compared; *comp.*: extremior, App. M. 1, p. 105; 7, p. 188; *sup.*: extremissimus, Tert. Apol. 19), *the outermost, utmost, extreme* (so most freq.; cf.: ultimus, postremus, novissimus, supremus, imus). **1.** Lit.: extremum oppidum Allobrogum est Geneva, Caes. B. G. 1, 6, 3: flumen Axona, quod est in extremis Remorum finibus, *on the farthest borders*, id. ib. 2, 5, 4: fines, Liv. 39, 28, 2; 45, 29, 14; cf.: ad extremum finem provinciae Galliae venerunt, id. 40, 16, 5: impiger extremos currit mercator ad Indos, *the remotest*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 45: Tanaïs, id. C. 3, 10, 1: in extrema fere parte epistolae, *near the end*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 20; cf.: in codicis extrema cera, id. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 92; but to denote *the last part* of a thing it is used more freq. in immediate connection with the substantive denoting the whole: quibus (litteris) in extremis, *at its end*, id. Att. 14, 8, 1; cf.: in qua (epistola) extrema, id. ib. 13, 45, 1: in extremo libro tertio, *at the end of the third book*, id. Off. 3, 2, 9: in extrema oratione, id. de Or. 1, 10, 41: in extremo ponte turrim constituit, Caes. B. G. 6, 29, 3; cf.: ad extremas fossas castella constituit, id. ib. 2, 8, 3: ab extremo agmine, id. ib. 2, 11, 4: in extrema Cappadocia, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 4: extremis digitis aliquid attingere, id. Cael. 12, 28 et saep.—In the *neutr. absol.* and as *subst.*: **extrēmum,** i, *n.*, *an end, the end*: divitias alii praeponunt, alii honores, multi etiam voluptates; beluarum hoc quidem extremum, Cic. Lael. 6, 20: quod finitum est, habet extremum, id. Div. 2, 50, 103: missile telum hastili abiegno et cetera tereti, praeterquam ad extremum, *at the end*, Liv. 21, 8, 10: in "Equo Trojano" scis esse in extremo "sero sapiunt," Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 1; cf.: quod erat in extremo, id. Att. 6, 9, 1.—With *gen.*: aliquid ad extremum causae reservatum, Cic. Deiot. 13, 35 (cf. infra, 2. a. *fin.*): caelum ipsum, quod extremum atque ultumum mundi est, id. Div. 2, 43, 91: ab Ocelo, quod est citerioris provinciae extremum, Caes. B. G. 1, 10, 5: summum gulae fauces vocantur, extremum stomachus, Plin. 11, 37, 68, § 179: in extremo montis, Sall. J. 37, 4.—In *plur.*: extrema agminis, Liv. 6, 32, 11: extrema Africae, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 31: extrema Galliae, Flor. 3, 3, 1; 3, 20, 12; Tac. H. 5, 18; id. A. 4, 67; 4, 74.—**2.** Trop. **a.** In respect to time or the order of succession, *the latest, last*: inter prioris mensis senescentis extremum diem et novam lunam, Varr. L. L. 6, § 10 Müll.: mensis anni Februarius, Cic. Leg. 2, 21, 54: tempore diei, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15, 6: eam amicitiam ad extremum finem vitae perduxit, Liv. 37, 53, 8: matres ab extremo conspectu liberorum exclusae, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 118: manus extrema non accessit operibus ejus, *the finishing hand, the last touches*, id. Brut. 33, 126: extremum illud est, ut te orem et obsecrem, *it remains only*, id. Fam. 4, 13, 7; id. Att. 11, 16, 5.—To denote *the last part* of a thing (cf. above, 1.): quod eo die potest videri extrema et prima luna, i. e. *the end and the beginning*, Varr. L. L. 1, 1: usque ad extremam aetatem ab adolescentia, Nep. Cato, 2, 4; id. Att. 10, 3; cf.: ita tantum bellum Cn. Pompeius extrema hieme apparavit, ineunte vere suscepit, media aestate confecit, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: extremo anno, Liv. 2, 64, 1: extremo tempore, *in the last time, at last*, Nep. Dat. 10; id. Epam. 9; id. Eum. 5, 3 al.: extrema pueritia, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: extremo Peloponnesio bello, Nep. Con. 1, 2: extremus dies, *the close of day, the evening*, Sil. 7, 172; 14, 8.—*Subst.*: illum Praeteritum temnens extremos inter euntem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 116; cf.: extremi primorum, extremis

usque priores id. Ep 2, 2, 204 extremus dominorum, Tac H 4, 42 *fin* die extremum erat, Sall J 21, 2 extremum aestatis, id ib 90, 1 extremo anni, Liv 35, 11, 1 sub extremum noctis, Sil 4, 88 al —Prov extrema semper de ante factis judicant (cf. our *wise after the event*), Pub Syr 163 Rib —*Adv* **extremum. a.** *For the last time* alloquor extremum maestos abiturus amicos, Ov Tr 1, 3, 15 cum diu occulte suspirassent, postea jam gemere, ad extremum vero loqui omnes et clamare coeperunt —**b.** *At last, finally,* Cic Att 2, 21, 2 extremum tenues liquefacta medullas Tabuit, Ov M 14, 431 —Adverb phrase ad extremum, id Phil 13, 20, 45, Caes. B G 4, 4, 2 et saep, cf, strengthened by *tum* invenire quod dicas deinde post tum ad extremum agere ac pronuntiare, Cic. de Or 2 19, 79, and strengthened by *denique* ad extremum ipsa denique necessitate excitantur, id Sest. 47, 100 decimo loco testis exspectatus et ad extremum reservatus dixit, etc, *till the end, to the last,* id Caecin 10, 28 ad extremum, Ov P 1, 9, 28, 3, 7, 20, for which in extremum (durare), id H 7, 111 qui extremo mortuus est, *at last,* Dig 32, 1, 81 extremo, Nep Ham 2, 3 —**b.** *Extreme* in quality or degree, used, like ultimus, to denote both the highest and the lowest grade (α) *The utmost, highest, greatest* cum extremum hoc sit (sentis enim, credo, me jam diu, quod τέλος Graeci dicunt, id dicere tum extremum, tum ultimum, tum summum licebit etiam finem pro extremo aut ultimo dicere) cum igitur hoc sit extremum, congruenter naturae vivere, etc., Cic. Fin 3, 7, 26 extremam famem sustentare, Caes B G 7, 17, 3 ad extrema et inimicissima jura tam cupide decurrebas, Cic. Quint 15, 48, cf decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum S C, Dent operam consules, etc. Caes B C 1, 5, 3 extremam rationem belli sequens, id ib 3, 44, 1 neque aliud se fatigando nisi odium quaerere, extremae dementiae est, *is the height of madness,* Sall J 3, 3 in extremis suis rebus, *in the utmost, greatest danger,* Caes. B G 2, 25 *fin.* res, Suet Ner 6 *fin*, cf res jam ad extremum perducta casum, Caes B G 3, 5, 1 necessitate extrema ad mortem agi, Tac. A 13, 1 —*Subst* si nihil in Lepido spei sit, descensurum ad extrema, *to desperate measures,* Pollio ap Cic. Fam 10, 33, 4 ad extrema perventum est, Curt 4, 14, 14 ad extrema ventum foret, ni, etc, Liv 2, 47, 8 compellere ad extrema deditionis, *to surrender at discretion,* Flor 4, 5, cf famem, ferrum et extrema pati, Tac H. 4, 59 plura de extremis loqui, id. ib 2, 47 al res publica in extremo sita, Sall C 52, 11, Sen de Ira, 1, 11, 5 —Adverb improbus homo, sed non ad extremum perditus, *utterly,* Liv 23 2, 4 —(β) *The lowest, vilest, meanest* (perh not ante Aug) mancipia, Sen Ep 70 *fin.* latrones, App M 3, p 131 quidam sortis extremae juvenis, Just 15, 1 alimenta vitae, Tac A 6, 24 extremi ingenii est, Liv 22, 29, 8 —**B.** **extimus** or **extŭmus,** a, um, *the outermost, farthest, most remote* (rare but class) novem orbes, quorum unus est caelestis, extimus, qui reliquos omnes complectitur, Cic Rep 6, 17 circum caesura membrorum, Lucr 3, 219, 4, 647 promontorium Oceani, Plin 5, 1, 1, § 1 gentes, id. 2, 78, 80, § 190 factus sum extimus a vobis, i e *discarded estranged,* Plaut. Fragm ap Prisc p 609 P —*Subst* Apuliae extima, *the borders,* Plin 6, 34, 39, § 217

ex-tĕrĕbro, no *perf*, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to extract by boring, to bore out* (very rare) **I.** Lit ex eo auro quod exterebratum esset, Cic. Div 1, 24, 48 —**II.** Trop, *to extort, obtain by force* numquam hercle istuc exterebrabis tu, ut, etc, Plaut Pers 2, 2, 55

ex-tergeo, si, sum, 2, also **ex-tergo,** 3 (*inf* extergere, Vulg Johan 13, 5, *praes* extergimus, id Luc 10, 11 extergunt, id Baruch, 6, 12, *praes subj pass* extergantur, Dig 33, 7, 12, § 22), *v a.*, *to wipe out* or *off, to wipe dry, wipe* (mostly ante and post class) **I.** Lit extergeto spongia bene, Cato, R R. 162, 3 columnas, pavimenta, podia spongiis, Dig l. l coronas, Vitr 7, 3 baxeas, Plaut. Men 2, 3 40, cf id Rud 5, 2, 12, 14, 17 manus, id Most 1, 3, 110 aera extersa rubiginem celerius trahunt, Plin 34, 9, 21, § 99 —***II.** Transf, *to strip clean, to plunder* o Verna praeclara! quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic Verr 2, 2, 21 *fin.*

extĕrĭor, us, v exter, II

extĕrius. I. *Adj n*, v exter, II —**II.** *Adv*, v extra, I A. *fin*

‡ **extermentārium** = linteum quod teritur corpore, Varr L L 5, § 21 Müll

extermĭnābĭlis, e, *adj* [extermino], *that may be destroyed*, hence, *temporal, perishable* quaestiones, Cassiod. Hist. Trip 9, 15

extermĭnātĭo, onis, *f* [id], *a destruction,* Vulg Sap 18, 7

extermĭnātor, ōris, *m* [id], *an ejector, expeller, destroyer* (eccl Lat), Hier Ep 108, 10 *fin.*, Vulg 1 Cor 10, 10

extermĭnium, ii, *n* [id.], *a driving away, expulsion* (eccl Lat) civitatis Jerusalem *destruction,* Tert adv Jud. 8, Vulg Judith, 4, 10 al

ex-termĭno, āvi, atum, 1, *v a* [terminus, qs. to drive beyond the boundaries, hence], *to drive out* or *away, to expel, exile, banish* (rare, save in Cic and eccl Lat, syn. expello, eicio, proicio, al) **I.** Lit C Marcellum exterminandum ex illa urbe curavit, Cic. Sest. 4, 9, cf haec tanta virtus (i e Milo) ex hac urbe expelletur, exterminabitur, proicietur? id Mil 37, 101 aliquem ex hominum communitate, id Off 3, 6, 32 aliquem de civitate id Balb 22, 51 aliquem a suis diis penatibus (with expellere a patria) id. Sest. 13 30 aliquem urbe atque agro, id. N D 1, 23, 63 peregrinos, id Off 3, 11, 47 aliquem, id. Rep 3, 17 fucos in totum, Col 9, 15, 2 herbam sulcis, id. poët. 10, 149 —*Pass* in mid force cubiculo protinus exterminatur, App M 2, p 125 *fin.*—**II.** Trop, *to put away, put aside, remove* auctoritatem vestram e civitate, Cic Prov Cons. 2, 3 quaestiones physicorum, id Ac 2, 41, 127 sic exterminatus animi atque attonitus, *deprived of senses senseless,* App M 3, p 138, 37 Hildebr —**III.** *To abolish, extirpate, destroy* (late Lat, syn exstirpo, deleo, etc.), Vulg Sap 16, 27, id. Apoc 11, 18 et saep

* **ex-termĭnus,** a, um, *adj*, *taking one's self off* atque hinc exterminus ito, Tert Carm de Sodom 3

1. externātus, a, um, *P a.*, *terrified*, v exsterno

(**2. externātus,** a, um, false reading in App M 3, p 138, 37, instead of exterminatus)

externo, v exsterno

externus, a, um, *adj* [exter] *outward, external* (class.) **I.** In gen nec enim ille externus et adventicius habendus est tepor, sed ex intimis maris partibus agitatione excitatus, Cic N D 2, 10, 26 externa et adventicia visio, id. Div 2 58 120 corpus id N D 1, 11, 26 pulsus, id Rep 6 26 domina rerum externarum, id Tusc. 5, 9, 25 commoda vel incommoda id. Top 23, 89 bona, Ov P 2, 3, 35 vir rebus externis magis laudandus quam institutis domesticis, Cic. Phil 2, 28, 69 —*Subst* externi ne quid, Hor S 2, 7, 87 nos autem illa externa cum multis haec interiora cum paucis ex ipso saepe cognovimus, *outward goods,* Cic Ac. 2, 2, 4 —**II.** In partic., with respect to one's family or country, *of or belonging to another country, foreign, strange* (syn. alienus peregrinus, opp noster, domesticus, oppidanus, etc) auxilia (opp domesticae opes), Caes B G 2, 5 *fin.* qui (dii) jam non procul ab externo hoste atque propinquo, sed hic praesentes sua templa defendunt Cic. Cat. 2, 13, 29 hostis (opp oppidani), Hirt. B G 8, 37, 2, cf bella (opp civilia), Quint 8, 3, 78 neque haec externa vobis est religio neque aliena Cic Verr 2, 4, 51, § 114 superstitiones, Tac. A 11, 15 quam minime peregrina et externa verba, Quint. 8, 1, 2 verba (opp nostra) id 1, 5, 58 apud externos populos, Cic. Off 2 18 64 gens, Verg A 7, 367 in externis locis, Cic Fam 4 9 *fin.* gratiae, Tac. A 12, 15 mores, id. ib 11, 16, cf mutatio morum, Curt. 8, 5 amor, i e *for a foreigner* Ov H 5, 102 orbis, i.e *Asia and Africa,* Plin 22, 24, 56, § 118 et saep —As *subst.* in *masc.* and *neutr* canum tam amans dominorum adulatio tantumque odium in externos, *towards strangers,* Cic N D 2, 63, 158 externa libentius quam domestica recordor, id. Off 2, 8, 26 externa armis falsis velare, *hostile feelings or designs,* Tac. H 4, 32 moliri, id. ib 3, 5

ex-tĕro, trivi, tritum 3, *to rub out, bring out by rubbing, to remove by rubbing to rub off* or *away* (rare, not in Cic.) **I.** Lit. extritus viribus ignis, Lucr 5, 1098 jumentorum ungulis e spica exteruntur grana, Varr R R. 1, 52 2 messem, Plin. 18, 30, 72, § 298, Col 2, 9, 11 littera extrita, *elided,* Varr L L. 5, § 96 Müll, id R R 2, 1, 7 gemma politur ex marmore, ut inutilia exterantur, Plin 37, 10 62 § 172 opus poliat lima, non exterat, Quint. 10, 4, 4 rubiginem ferro, Plin 31, 6, 33, § 66 congestas exteret ille nives *will tread down, crush,* Ov Am 1, 9 12, cf anima hominis magno pondere extriti, *crushed* Sen. Ep 57 med —**II.** Trop, *to wear out by use, to use up* tabes mercium aut fraus Seplasiae sic exteritur, Plin 34, 11, 25, § 108 Sillig (Jan. taxetur)

‡ **exterrānĕus,** ex alia terra Exterraneus quoque dicitur qui ante tempus natus vel potius ejectus est Dictus autem exterraneus quod eum mater exterrita alvo ejecit, Paul ex Fest. p 79 l sq Müll, cf exterraneus ἀλλόφυλος Gloss. Labb

‡ **exterrēnus,** ἀπόδημος, Gloss Labb

ex-terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v a*, *to strike with terror, to frighten, affright* (class., in Cic and Caes only in the *pass*) talia commemorat lacrimans, exterrita somno Enn ap Cic. Div 1, 20, 40 (Ann v 37 ed Vahl), cf quo aspectu exterrita clamorem sustulit, Cic Div 1, 36, 79, and improvisa simul species exterret utrumque, Hor Ep 1, 6, 11 (K and H, but acc. to Jacobs, externat, i e exsternat, see exsterno) repentino periculo exterriti, Caes. B C 1, 75, 3 repentino hostium incursu id. ib 1, 41, 4 vehementius exterreri, id ib 2, 4, 4 praeter modum exterreri, Cic Off 2, 10, 37 legiones exterruit vultu, Tac A. 1, 42 vi ac minis alares exterruit, id ib 15, 11 novitate, Lucr 2, 1040 timuitque exterrita pennis Ales, Verg A 5, 505 —Poet (anguis) exterritus aestu, *roused up, made wild* Verg G 3, 434, cf exterritus Aruns laetitia mixtoque metu, id ib 11, 806

1. extersus, a, um, *Part*, from extergeo

2. extersus, ūs, *m.* [extergeo] *a rubbing dry, a rubbing down* linteum extersui, Plaut Curc. 4, 4, 20

extĕrus, a, um, v exter

***ex-texo,** ĕre, *v a.*—Lit, *to unweave*, hence trop, *to plunder, cheat of one's money* extexam ego illum pulcre jam, Plaut Bacch 2, 3, 5

extillo, v exstillo

ex-tĭmesco, mŭi, 3, *v inch n.* and *a*, *to be greatly afraid of, to fear greatly, to await with fear, to dread* (class.) **I.** *Neutr* equi ipsi gladiatorum repentinis sibilis extimescebant, Cic Sest 59, 126 extimui illico, Ter Hec. 5, 3, 26 de fortunis communibus, Cic. Deiot. 1, 3 ne id jure evenerit, id. Ac. 2, 38 121, so with *ne*, Hor S 2, 3, 174 —*Pass impers* si filius Arminii in regnum venisset, posse extimesci Tac A 11, 16 —**II.** *Act.* patrem, Ter Ph 1, 3, 2 nihil est quod adventum nostrum extimescas, Cic Fam 9, 26, 4 cerulas tuas miniatulas, id Att 16, 11, 1 nullam rem aliam Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 18, 2 magistrum, Hor A P 415 nec ob eam causam fatum aut necessitas extimescenda est, Cic Fat 12, 28 periculum ab aliquo, id Phil 7, 1 2

extimŭlo, āre, v exstimulo

extĭmus, a, um, v exter, III B

extinctus, extinguo, etc., v exstinctus, exstinguo etc

extirpo, v exstirpo

extispex, icis (also post class. ‡ extispicus, i, Inscr Orell 2302), *m* [exta specio], *one who prophesies by inspecting the entrails of animals, a diviner, soothsayer* (syn augur, auspex, haruspex, hariolus, vates) Cic Div 2 11, 26, 2, 18, 42, Varr ap Non. 16, 14 —*Gen plur* extispicium, Att. ap Non 16, 11 (Rib Trag Rel p 190) extispicum, Poet. ap Cic Div 1, 16, 29 (Trag Rel p 247)

extispĭcium, ii, *n.* [extispex], *an in*

spection of the entrails for the purpose of prophesying, Suet Ner. 56; v. l. in Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 203 (Jan. auspicia)

‡ **extispĭcus**, i, v. extispex *init.*

exto, āre, v. exsto

extollentĭa, ae, *f.* [extollo], *pride* (late Lat): oculorum, Vulg. Sirach, 23, 5

ex-tollo, ĕre (*pluperf.* exsustulissent, Sen. Contr 1, 6, 4), *v a*, *to lift out* or *up*, *to raise up*, *elevate* (class; esp freq in the trop sense) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen.: (venti) fluctus extollere certant, Enn. ap. Macr S 6, 2 (Ann. v. 425 ed. Vahl.): me in abietem, Att ap Non. 467, 19 (Rib Trag Rel p 188): onera in jumenta, Varr R R 2, 10, 3: alte cruentum pugionem, Cic Phil 2, 12, 28: lumbos surgite atque extollite, Plaut Ep. grex 2: neve tu umquam in gremium extollas liberorum ex te genus, Enn. ap Cic Or 46, 155 (Trag v. 347 ed. Vahl.) — *Absol*: quae sit scientia atque ars agricolarum quae circumcidat, amputet, erigat, extollat, adminiculetur, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39 —**2.** In partic., *to erect* a building (ante- and post-class); without *acc*, *to build*, Dig. 8, 5, 5 —So trop: parentes fabri liberûm sunt, ei fundamentum supstruont liberorum, extollunt, etc, Plaut Most. 1, 2, 41. —**II.** Trop, *to raise*, *elevate*, *exalt*: ubi illa antiqua libertas, quae extollere jam caput debebat? Cic Planc 13, 33: fortunam (opp deprimere), id Pis 18, 41 (v. deprimo): inferiores (opp summittere se), id. Lael. 20, 72: aliquem ad caelum, *to extol*, id. Fam. 12, 25, 7: aliquem supra ceteros, Tac A. 6, 8: summam famam sibi, Enn. ap Isid. Differ. 218 (Trag v 28 ed Vahl.): adolescentium animos praematuris honoribus ad superbiam, Tac A 4, 17: ne paterna nobilitas nepoti animos extolleret, Just 1, 4, 4; Sen de Ira, 1, 7. meritum alicujus verbis, Cic Planc 40, 95: nostram causam laudando, Auct Her 1, 5 *fin*: aliquid in majus, Liv. 23, 31; Plin. Ep 3, 11, 1: an mavis vituperarier falso quam vero extolli? Plaut Most 1, 3, 21: Hannibalis fortunam, *to praise*, Liv. 23, 43, 10: hostem verbis, id. 22, 25, 12: orationem amplificationibus, Quint 12, 10, 62; cf.: humilia (stilo), id. 10, 4, 1: animos, Cic Part Or 23, 81; Luc. 8, 345: animus remissione sic urgetur, ut se nequeat extollere, Cic Tusc 3, 23, 54: se supra modum, Quint 11, 1, 16: vocem, *to begin to speak*, Vulg Luc 11, 27.—**B.** *To adorn*, *deck*, *beautify*: (hortos) a Lucullo coeptos insigni magnificentia extollebat, Tac A. 11, 1: Baiarum suarum piscinas, id. ib 13, 21.—**C.** *To put off*, *defer* (only ante-class). res serias ex hoc die in alium diem, Plaut Poen. 2, 52: hoc malum in diem, id. Mil. 3, 2, 47: nuptias hodie, Caecil. ap Non. 297, 28

* **ex-torpesco**, pŭi, 3, *v inch. n.*, *to grow numb* or *torpid*, Venat Vit Mart 1, 240

ex-torquĕo, si, tum, 2, *v a*, *to twist out*, *wrench out*, *wrest away* (class) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. ferrum e manibus, Cic Cat 2, 1, 2; id. Planc 41, 98. arma e manibus, id. Brut 2, 7; Curt 8, 2, 4; for which: tibi sica de manibus extorta est, Cic Cat 1, 6, 16: pedem mensulae, Petr 136: ut inhaerentem atque incubantem Italiae extorqueret Hannibalem, *tear away*, *force away*, Flor 2, 6, 57 —**B.** In partic **1.** Of limbs, *to wrench out*, *put out of joint*, *dislocate* (syn. luxo): articulum, Sen. Ep 104: omnibus membris extortus et fractus, *crippled*, Plin. Ep 8, 18, 9; cf Sen. Ep 66 *med*; and prava extortaque puella, Juv 8, 33. in servilem modum lacerati atque extorti, i e *dislocated by torture*, *tortured*, Liv 32, 38, 8; cf *absol* extorque, nisi ita factum'st, *put me to the torture*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 37.—**2.** *To obtain by force*, *to extort* (syn. eripio, exprimo) ut pecunia omnis Stajeno extorta atque erepta sit, Cic. Clu. 28 *fin*: nihil exprimere ab egentibus, nihil ulla vi a miseris extorquere potuit, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 5. vi et metu extortum, id. Pis. 35, 86: a Caesare per Herodem talenta Attica quinquaginta extorsistis, id. Att 6, 1, 25: obsidibus summa cum contumelia extortis, Caes B G 7, 54 *fin* —**II.** Trop, *to wrest out* or *away*, *obtain* or *take away by force*, *to tear away*, *to extort* (syn.: eripio, demo, aufero, etc.): hoc est vim afferre, Torquate, sensibus. extorquere ex animis cognitiones verborum, quibus imbuti sumus, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 16; cf.: sententias de manibus judicum vi quadam orationis, id. de Or. 2, 18, 74: *suffragium populi per vim*, Liv. 25, 4, 4: extorquebat enim vitam vis morbida membris, Lucr. 6, 1225 Lachm.: opinionem veritas extorquebit, Cic. Clu 2, 6: suam citius abiciet humanitatem quam extorquebit tuam, id. Lig 5, 16: patientiam saepe tranquillissimis pectoribus, Sen. Clem. 1, 1; cf.: mihi hunc errorem, Cic. de Sen. 23, 85: cui sic extorta voluptas, Hor. Ep 2, 2, 139; cf. ib 57: cum extorta mihi veritas esset, Cic Or 48, 160 —With *ut*. quoniam extorsisti, ut faterer, id. Tusc. 1, 7, 14.

ex-torrĕo, ĕre, *v a*, *to parch up*, *to scorch* (very rare): si ardens febris extorret, Cels. 3, 7, 2.

extorris, e, *adj* [ex and terra], *driven out of the country*, *exiled*, *banished* (class; syn.: exsul, profugus, fugitivus, transfuga, desertor): hinc extorres profugerunt, *Cic Verr 2, 3, 51, § 120; cf.: agere aliquem extorrem ab solo patrio ac diis Penatibus in hostium urbem, Liv. 5, 30, 6: extorris agro Romano, id. 27, 37, 6: extorris patria, domo, Sall. J 14, 11: agmen sedibus suis, Liv 32, 13, 14: extorrem egentem pererire, id. 2, 6, 2: Nursini oppido, Suet Aug 12: agris et focis, Flor. 3, 13, 2 et saep brevi extorre hinc omne Punicum nomen, Liv. 26, 41, 19: aliquem extorrem facere, Turp ap Non. 14, 31: is exsul extorrisque esto, Gell. 2, 12, 1.

extorsĭo, ōnis, *f* [extorqueo], *an extortion*, Hier. Matt 8, 30; 31.

extortor, ōris, *m* [id. I. B 2.], *an extorter*: bonorum, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 27; Cypr. Ep 14, 1

extortus, a, um. *Part*, from extorqueo

extrā (old form EXTRAD repeatedly in the S C de Bacchan.; v. below, and cf. the letter D), *adv* and *praep* [contr. from exterâ, sc parte, from exter] **I.** *Adv* (*comp* exterius, see below), *on the outside*, *without* (syn: extrinsecus, foris; opp intra, intus, in) **A.** Lit: vitiles (alvos apium) fimo bubulo oblinunt intus et extra, Varr. R. R 3, 16, 16; cf: cum extra et intus hostem haberent, Caes B C 3. 69, 4; Cels. 6, 18, 7; 9: maceries levigatur extra intraque, Col. 8, 15, 2; for which without a copula: extra intra, Plin. 6, 32, 38, § 205; cf.: nil intra est oleam, nil extra est in nuce duri, Hor. Ep 2, 1, 31: et in corpore et extra esse quaedam bona, Cic Fin. 2, 21, 68; cf: aut in animis aut in corporibus aut extra esse possunt, id. Part Or. 11, 37. ea, quae extra sunt, id. Rep 6, 26; cf. id. N D 2, 59, 147, and: illa, quae sunt extra, *outward goods* (τὰ ἔξω), id. Fin. 5, 23 *fin*: sint extra licet usus belli, *remain aloof*, Quint 1, 10, 48 Spald.—With verbs of motion: ut nulla pars hujusce generis excederet extra, Cic Univ. 5: ubi jam nihil tale extra fertur, Cels 7, 27: cum extra fulgorem spargunt, Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 117. ad causam extra arcessitum, Quint 5, 12, 4, cf: extra petita. id. 5, 11, 44.—*Comp* in nearly the sense of the positive: Exteriusque sitae (urbes) bimari spectantur ab Isthmo, *situated without*, Ov M. 6, 420: vasa intrinsecus et exterius crasse picari (jubebat), *on the outside*, *externally*, Col. 12, 44, 5 —**B.** Transf., to indicate that which, being beyond or outside of a thing, forms an exception or addition to it, *except*, *besides* **1.** So freq in the expression *extra quam*, in conditional sentences usually *extra quam si*, like praeterquam, *except that*, *unless that*, *except in case* (orig. in the civil law lang; elsewh rare): VTEI EA. BACANALIA. SEI QVA. SVNT EXTRAD QVAM. SEI QVID IBEI SACRI EST, etc, S C de Bacch *fin*; cf. respecting this senatusconsultum in Livy: ut omnia Bacchanalia diruerent extra quam si qua ibi vetusta ara aut signum consecratum esset, Liv 39, 18, 7: si addat exceptionem hanc extra quam si quis, etc, Cic Inv. 1, 33, 56; cf. id. Att 6, 1, 15; Liv 38, 38, 9; Dig 43, 12, 1, § 16: extra quam qui, etc, Liv. 26, 34, 6: postulat is, quicum agitur, a praetore exceptionem: extra quam in reum capitis praejudicium fiat, Cic. Inv 2, 20, 59. —**b.** Beyond the technical lang: negant, sapientem suscepturum ullam rei publicae partem, extra quam si eum tempus et necessitas coēgerit? *unless* Cic Rep 1, 6: extra quam si nolint fame perire, id. Inv. 2, 57, 172.—***2.** Additional, for the more usual praeterea, *besides*, *extra*, *additional*: quaedam, inquit, pluris sunt quam venierunt, et ob hoc aliquid mihi extra pro illis, quamvis empta sint, debes, Sen. Ben. 6, 15, 2.

II. *Praep* with *acc* (rarely following its case: urbem extra, Tac A. 13, 47; in late Lat. sometimes also with *abl*, as extra fano, extra sanctuario, Hyg de Lim.; cf. Salmas ad Capitol Ver 9, p 431), *outside of*, *without*, *beyond* **A.** Lit.: aut intra muros aut extra, Enn. ap Prisc p 725 P. (Ann. v. 391 ed. Vahl); imitated by Horace: Iliacos intra muros peccatur et extra, Hor. Ep 1, 2, 16: quid sic te extra aedes exanimata eliminas? Enn. ap Non. 39, 4 (Trag. v 290 ed. Vahl.): NEVE EXTRAD VRBEM SACRA QVISQVAM FECISE VELET, S C. de Bacchan.. extra portam Collinam, Cic Leg 2, 23, 58 extra Peloponnesum, id. Rep 2, 4: extra provinciam, Caes B G 1, 10 *fin*: extra ostium limenque carceris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 13; so, extra limen Apuliae, Hor. C 3, 4, 10 et saep —With abstract substantives: esse extra noxiam, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 57: extra noxiam, id. Hec. 2, 3, 3: extra noxam, extra famam noxae, Liv 34, 61, 9; cf.: ut extra ruinam sint eam, quae impendet, *beyond*, *apart from*, Cic Att 11, 24, 2: extra causam esse, id. Caecin 32, 94; so, extra hanc contentionem certamenque nostrum, id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 37. extra ordinem, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 19; id. Clu. 31, 85; id. Fam. 6, 5, 6: extra quotidianam consuetudinem, Caes B C 3, 85, 3: extra numerum, Plaut Men. 1, 3, 1; Cic. Par. 3, 2 26; Hor. Ep 1, 18, 59: extra modum, Cic de Or 3, 11, 41: extra jocum, *joking apart*, *seriously*, id. Fam 7, 16, 2 et saep: ne quo ad cenam exiret extra consilium meum, *without my advice*, Titin ap Non. 95, 2; cf.: ipsi medium ingenium, magis extra vitia quam cum virtutibus, Tac H. 1, 49: extra honorem, Suet Claud. 14; Plin. 2, 59, 60, § 150 —With verbs of motion: imperatores in medium exeunt extra turbam ordinum, *beyond*, Plaut Am. 1, 1, 68: extra portam deducere, id. Capt 3, 5, 78; cf.: extra portam perire, id. Mil. 2, 4, 7: fines terminique, extra quos egredi non possim, Cic. Quint. 10, 35; cf: extra cancellos egredi, id. ib § 36: extra modum sumptu et magnificentia prodire, id. Off. 1, 39, 140: ut extra tabulam non emineat, Cels 6, 7, 9 et saep —**B.** Transf. (acc to I. B), in indicating an exception or addition (=praeter) **1.** *Excepting*, *except*: optumam progeniem Priamo peperisti extra me (= me exceptâ), Enn. ap Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66 (Trag. v. 83 ed. Vahl.): extra unum te, Plaut Am. 2, 2, 203; cf.. extra unum Palaestrionem, id. Mil. 2, 2, 6: extra unam aniculam, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 48: extra ducem paucosque praeterea reliqui primum in ipso bello rapaces, deinde, etc, Cic Fam. 7, 3, 2: vacationem militiae esse extra tumultum Gallicum, id. Phil. 5, 19, 53 ad haec, quae interrogatus es, responde extra ea cave vocem mittas, Liv 8, 32, 8 — ***2.** *Besides*, *in addition to*. quod Cato si voluit, extra familiam debuit dicere vilicum et vilicam, Varr. R. R 1, 18, 3

extrā-clūdo, ĕre, *v a*, *to exclude*, as syn of excludo, Beda, 2334 P —Hence,

extra-clūsus, a, um, *P a.* [cludo, claudo], *shut out*, *excluded* (late Lat): agger, locus, Front ap Goes p 39; Aggen. ib p 60 regio, Hyg ib p 189

extractōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [extraho], *drawing out*, *extractive* (very rare): vis arundinis, Plin. 24, 11, 50, § 87

extractus, a, um, *Part.*, from extraho

ex-trăho, xi, ctum, 3, *v a*, *to draw out* or *forth*, *to drag out* (class.) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen.: rete ex aqua, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 124: telum e corpore, Cic Rosc Am 7, 19: gladium e vulnere, Quint 4, 2, 13; for which: telum de vulnere, Ov. M. 12, 119 vivum puerum alvo, Hor A. P 340; cf. filium exsecto ventre, Dig 5, 2, 6: spinas, venena corpori, Plin. 28, 18, 76, § 245; 7, 2, 2, § 13; cf. anulum sibi deficienti, Suet. Tit 73 ut sine labore hanc (aquam) extraxi? Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 4: vires humerorum (natae) ad aratra extrahenda, *to draw forward*, *draw*, Cic. N. D 2, 63, 159 —With personal objects: aliquem e latebra, Suet Vit. 17, cf.. extrahitur domo latitans Oppi-

amicus a Manilio, Cic Clu 13, 39 rure in urbem, Hor S 1, 1, 11 senatores vi in publicum, Liv 26, 13, 1 hostes invitos in aciem, id 8, 29, 11 aliquem turba oppositis humeris, Hor S 2, 5, 94 —**B.** Esp, med t t **1.** Dentis extrahere, i e by medicinal means, Plin 32 7, 26, § 79 (cf dentem evellere, i e by force) —**2.** Of cupping glasses sanguinem extrahere, Cels 2, 11 *init* —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *to draw, extricate, release, to draw out, extract, eradicate* urbem ex periculis maximis, Cic Sest 4, 11, cf me inde, Ter Ph 1, 4, 3 nescis, Parmeno, Quantum hodie profueris mihi et ex quanta aerumna extraxeris, id Hec 5, 4, 36 imbecilliores ad juvabit malisque opinionibus extrahet, Sen Ep 95 *med* se rebus humanis *to take one's own life*, Dig 21, 1, 23, § 3 (scelera) ex occultis tenebris in lucem, Liv 39, 16, 11 secreta mentis (verberum vis), Sen Hippol 884 Epicurus ex animis hominum extraxit radicitus religionem, Cic N D 1, 43, 121, id Ac 2, 34, 108 cf hunc errorem, quasi radicem malorum omnium, stirpitus philosophia se extracturam pollicetur, id Tusc 4, 38, 83 —**B.** In partic, of time, *to draw out, protract, prolong* res variis calumniis, Cic Fam 1, 4, 1 se tergiversando in adventum ejus rem extractum, Liv 34, 46, 5 certamen usque ad noctem, id 4, 41, 5 pugnam in posterum, Tac A 4, 73 bellum in tertium annum, Liv 3, 2, 2 somnum plerumque in diem, Tac G 22 has materias in infinitum, Quint 4, 1, 43 dicendi morâ dies, Caes B C 1, 32, 3 triduum disputationibus, id ib 1, 33, 3 diem de die, Sen Ben 2, 5 *fin* primum tempus noctis, Caes. B C 3, 28, 5 aestatem, id B G 5, 22, 4, Liv 32, 9, 10 et saep eludi atque extrahi se multitudo putare, Liv 2, 23, 13, cf populumque ducesque incertis, Stat Th 3, 575 mentem, id ib 1, 323

extrā-mundānus, a, um, *adj*, *beyond the world, extramundane* (late Lat) intelligentia, Mart. Cap 1, § 38 latitudines, id 2, § 202

extrā-mūrānus, a, um, *adj* [murus], *without the walls* (post class.) meretrices, Lampr Heliog 27 basilica, Ambros Ep 20, 1

extrā-nātūrālis, e, *adj*, *beyond nature, not natural* (post class), Tert Anim 43

* **extrānĕo**, āvi, 1, *v a* [extraneus], *to treat as a stranger*, *disown* a child extraneasse eam (filiam), App Mag p 335

extrānĕus, a, um, *adj* [extra], *that is without, external, extraneous, strange, foreign* (mostly post Aug, syn. peregrinus, alienus, adventicius, externus) **I.** In gen causa, Auct Her 3, 2, 2 cognomen, id ib 4, 31, 42 —**II.** In partic., with respect to one's family, *strange, not related, foreign* —Esp **A.** Leg t. t. heredes extranei, *not of one's blood or household* ceteri, qui testatoris juri subjecti non sunt, extranei heredes appellantur, Gai Inst 2, 161, Dig 45, 3, 11 et saep —**B.** *Subst* **extrānĕus**, i, *m*, *a stranger* ut non tam in extraneum translatum quam in familiam reversum videretur, Just. 1, 10 filiam extraneorum coetu prohibere, Suet. Aug 69, id. Claud. 4 *fin* finis vitae ejus nobis luctuosus, amicis tristis, extraneis etiam ignotisque non sine cura fuit, Tac Agr 43, id. A 4 11, Plin 28, 4, 7, § 39, Vulg Psa. 68, 9 al —Hence, *adv* **extrānĕē**, *strangely, impertinently* definire, Boeth Arist Top 1, 14

extră-ordĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj*, *out of the common order, extraordinary* (class.) fructuum species, Varr R R 2, 1, 28 hinc illae extraordinariae pecuniae, quas nullo duce investigamus, Cic Verr 2, 1, 39, § 100 id ib 2, 2 70, § 170 pecunia, id. Rosc Com 1, 4 reus *one to be tried out of the usual order*, id Fam 8, 8 1 equites sinistrae alae, Liv 40, 31, 3 cohortes, id. 40, 27, 3, 34, 47, 4 porta id 40 27, 3 cura, id 26, 18, 3 honor, * Caes B C 1, 32, 2 petitio consulatus, Cic Brut 63, 226 imperium, praesidium, id Phil 11, 8, 20 munus, id Att 5, 9, 1 cupiditates, id. Verr 2, 5, 14, § 35 crimina, *respecting which the law contains no enactments* Dig 47, tit 11 cognitiones, ib 50 13 coercitio, ib 47, 20, 2 —Hence, *adv* **extrăordĭnārĭē**, *with excessive frequency* (late Lat) ut eum quem diligebat, extraordinarie nominaret, Hier in Eph I ad 2, 13

extrārĭus, a, um, *adj* [extra], *outward, external, extrinsic* (rare but class.) **I.** In gen. lux, Lucr 4, 277 utilitas aut in corpore posita est aut in extrariis rebus, Cic Inv 2, 56, 168 res, id ib 2, 59, 177, cf aut in extrariam aut in ipsius qui per sit voluntatem, Quint 7, 2, 9 defensio, Auct Her 2, 13, 19 —**II.** In partic., as respects one's family, *strange, unrelated*, and *subst*, *a stranger* (cf extraneus) hanc condicionem si cui tulero extrario, Ter Phorm 4, 1, 13 extrarii (opp mei), App Flor p 359 sub extrario accusatore et legibus agente (opp in domesticis disceptationibus), Quint 7, 4, 9 extrarios reliquit heredes, Dig 38, 2, 36 et saep —Connected with *ab* ut me esse in hac re ducat abs te extrarium? Afran. ap Non 103, 11

extrēmĭtas, ātis (*gen plur* extremitatum, Plin 29, 2, 9, § 32, cf infra) *f* [extremus], *the extremity, end of a thing* (class) infinitas regiones, quarum nulla est ora, nulla extremitas, Cic Fin 2, 31 102 mundus globosus est fabricatus, quod σφαιροειδὲς Graeci vocant cujus omnis extremitas paribus in medio radiis attingitur, *outer circumference*, id. Univ 6 circuli Plin 2, 17, 14, § 73, cf extremitatem et quasi libramentum (esse), in quo nulla omnino crassitudo sit (opp punctum and lineamentum), *superficies*, Cic Ac 2 36, 116 picturae, *the outer edge, outline*, Plin 35, 10, 36, § 68 —In *plur* Aethiopiae, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 188 lacuum, id 31, 7, 39, § 73 corporis, id 28, 6, 17, § 61, cf *absol* febrium accessiones cum frigore extremitatum, *the extremities*, id. 23, 1, 24, § 48 —As rhet t t extremitates, *extremes, extreme opposites*, Quint 11, 3, 15 —As gram t t. *the termination*, Prisc ad Julian Ep §§ 5, 6

extrēmo, extrēmum, v exter, III A 2 a.

extrēmus, a, um, v exter, III A

ex-trīco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* (*dep* form extricor, Plaut Ep 1, 2, 49, v infra *fin*) [tricae], *to disentangle, extricate, to clear, free* (rare, not in Cic, syn explico, enodo expedio, enucleo, explano) **I.** Lit extricata densis Cerva plagis, Hor C 3, 5, 31 margaritae extricatae, *unstrung, loose*, Dig 9, 2 27 *fin* —**B.** Transf silvestris ager facile extricatur, *is cleared, made arable*, Col 3, 11, 3 mercedem aut nummos unde unde extricat *procures with difficulty, hunts up*, Hor S 1, 3, 88 —**II.** Trop putas eos non citius tricas Atellanas quam id extricaturos *to unravel, clear up*, Varr ap Non 8, 29 de aliquo nihil, Vat ap Cic Fam 5, 10, 1 nihil, Phaedr 4, 22, 4 omne genus daemoniorum, *removes, drives out*, Vulg Tobiae, 6, 8 —In *dep* form extricabor aliqua ope, Plaut Ep 1, 2, 49

extrīcor āri, v extrico *init*

* **extrĭlĭdus**, a, um, *adj*, *unterrified, dauntless* hominem conspicimus impavidum et extrilidum, Gell 19, 1, 6 Hertz (al extimidum)

1. extrin-sĕcus, *adv* [† extrim as an adverbial form of exter] *from without, from abroad* **I.** Prop (class., syn extra, foris) si qui tremerent vel ipsi per se motu mentis aliquo vel objecta terribili re extrinsecus, Cic Ac 2, 15, 48, cf in dicendo aliquid extrinsecus aliunde quaerere (opp ex ipsis visceribus causae sumere) id de Or 2, 78, 318 assumptis extrinsecus auxiliis, Quint 7, 4 7, cf also Cic de Or 2, 39, 163 spiritum adducere, id N D 2, 54, 136 humor allapsus, id Div 2, 27, 58 excipere genus divinandi extrinsecus ex divinitate, id. ib 2, 11, 26 quod habet extremum, id cernitur ex alio extrinsecus, id ib 2, 50, 103 imminens bellum, Liv 2, 32 6 cum quid extrinsecus laesit, ut in vulneribus (opp intra se ipsum corruptum), Cels 6, 26 et saep —**II.** Transf **A.** *Without, on the outside* (cf foris) deinde eum (animum) circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, Cic Univ 6, cf Varr R R 7, 1, 79, Suet Vesp 12 extrinsecus inaurata (columna), Cic Div 1, 24, 48 jecur intrinsecus cavum, extrinsecus gibberum est, Cels 4 1, so opp introrsus, Sen. Tranq 10, opp intus, Col 2, 9, 13 extrinsecus custodes erant, App de Mundo, p 69 quod eam tuetur, est id extrinsecus, Cic Fin 5, 14, 39 plerique extrinsecus nesciunt, *the uninitiated*, Varr L L 7, § 34 Müll —* **B.** *Irrelevantly* haec etsi extrinsecus, non tamen intempestive videor hoc loco retulisse, Col 1, 6, 17 —**C.** *Moreover* = praeterea (late Lat.), Eutr 9, 25

2. extrinsĕcus, a, um, *adj* (late Lat.), *outer* habitus pallii, Tert. Pall 1, Gregor Mag Ep 8 40

extrītus, a, um, *Part.*, from extero

* **extro**, āre, *v a.* [extra, analog to intro, are], *to go out from, to quit* simul hi men intrabo, illi extrabunt ilico, Afran. ap Non 104, 21 (Rib Com Fragm p 165)

extrorsŭs, *adv* [extra + versus], *in an outward direction* Diom p 168 P

ex-trūdo, si, sum, 3, *v a*, *to thrust out* or *forth to drive out, drive away* (class., syn eicio) **I.** Lit me ex aedibus, Plaut. Aul 1, 1, 5, for which me aedibus id ib 31 me foras, id. Truc 1, 1, 68, Ter Eun 4, 5, 11 a latebris suis extrusi hostes, Tac Agr 33 te in viam, simulac perpaululum gustaris, extrudam et eiciam *will drive out*, Cic de Or 2 58 234, cf id Fam 14, 6, id. Att 16, 2, 4 is tamquam extruderetur a senatu in Macedoniam, id Phil 10, 5, 10 —*Absol* illam extrudet cum hanc ducet domum, Plaut Cist 2, 1, 63 —**B.** Transf, with inanimate objects (ventus) extrudit saxa, Lucr 6, 692 extruso mari aggere ac molibus, *kept out*, * Caes B G 3, 12 3 Euboea ad meridiem promontorium Geraeston et Capharea extrudit *sends out, shoots out*, Mel 2, 7, 9 merces, *to put off, to sell* Hor Ep 2, 2, 11 —* **II.** Trop, *to crowd out* rerum novitate extrusa vetustas, Lucr 3, 964

extrŭo, ĕre, v exstruo

extrūsus, a, um, *Part*, from extrudo

extūbĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [extubero], *a tumor, swelling* (post Aug), Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 104

ex-tūbĕro, āvi, atum, 1, *v n* and *a.* [tuber] (post Aug) **I.** *Neutr*, *to swell out* or *up, to rise as a swelling* radice foliosa, ex qua media veluti malum extuberat, Plin 21, 16, 56, § 96 gemma, id 37, 8, 33, § 110 —**II.** *Act*, *to cause to swell up, to raise* defert montes, surrigit plana, valles extuberat, Sen Q N 6 4, 1 extuberatus venter, *swollen*, Amm 12, 15, 23, 25, 10, 13, cf Sol 27 *med*

* **ex-tŭmĕo**, ēre, *v n*, *to swell up* uterum illi numquam extumere, Plaut Truc 1, 2, 97

* **ex-tŭmĭdus**, a, um, *adj*, *raised* area, Varr R R 1, 51, 1

extŭmus, v extimus

ex-tundo, tŭdi, tusum, 3, *v a*, *to beat out, strike out, force out* (mostly poet and post Aug, not in Cic or Caes) **I.** Lit calcibus frontem extudit, Phaedr 1, 21, 9, cf Sen Contr 5, 33, 2 frequens tussis sanguinem quoque extundit, Cels 4, 4, 5 —**II.** Trop priusquam id extudi, cum illi sub blandiebar, *squeezed out, extorted*, Plaut Most 1, 3, 64, cf ea demum extudit magis convicio quam precibus vel auctoritate Suet Vesp 2 quis nobis extudit hanc artem? *struck out, found out, devised*, Verg G 4, 315 eloquentiam, Gell 17, 20, 4 vitae mortalis honorem, Verg G 4 328 perseveranti postulatione extuderunt, ut, etc, Val Max 5, 2 10, so with *ut* id 1 4, 4 alios (discentes) continuatio extundit in aliis plus impetus facit, *hammers out forms* (the figure being taken from a sculptor), Quint. 1, 3, 6 hic exsultantis Salios et lapsa ancilia caelo extuderat, *embossed fashioned in relief*, Verg A. 8, 665 cum labor extuderit fastidia *has driven off* (= cum vi excusserit, removerit) Hor S 2, 2, 14 unum librum extudit et elucubravit, *elaborated*, Tac. Or 9

ex-turbo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to drive* or *thrust out, to drive away thrust away* (class, syn expello eicio, deicio everto, etc) **I.** Lit aliquem ex aedibus Plaut Trin 1, 2, 100 nos ex nostris aedibus id. ib 2, 4, 200 homines e possessionibus Cic. Sull. 25, 71 hominem e civitate, id Mur 22, 45 plebem ex agris (with expellere), id. Agr 2, 31, 84, cf id. Clu 5, 14 cunctos

aedibus, Plaut Trin. 3, 3, 76 aliquem focis patriis disque penatibus praecipitem, Cic Rosc Am 8, 23, cf Antiochus praeceps provincia exturbatus, id. Verr 2, 4, 30, § 67 extorris regno, exturbatus mari, Att ap Non 14, 27 fortunis omnibus, Cic Quint. 31, 95 aliquem foras, Plaut Trin 4, 3, 77 Marium urbe Vell. 2, 19, 1 omnibus mala sterilitatis, Plin. Pan. 32.—**B.** Transf, of things as objects alicui oculos atque dentes, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 169 pinus radicibus exturbata, Cat 64, 108 radix ex vino pota calculos quoque exturbat, Plin. 20, 10, 42, § 109 nervo exturbante sagittas, Sil 16, 482 —**C.** Esp, *to put away* a wife exturbat Octaviam, sterilem dictitans, Tac A 14 60 *init*, cf in Silium ita exarserat, ut Silanam matrimonio ejus exturbaret i e *compelled him to divorce Silana*, id. ib 11, 12 —**II.** Trop aegritudinem ex animo, Plaut Curc 2 1, 9 facti memoriam ex animo, Just 15, 3, 11 *Si* Numquid Tranio Turbavit? *Th* Immo exturbavit omnia, Plaut Most 4, 3, 38 spem pacis, Liv 6, 21, 8 mentem, *to disturb* (=vexare), Cic Q Fr 1, 4, 4 odiis tranquilla silentia noctis, Stat Th 1, 441

ex-tussĭo (ētussĭo, Cael Aur Tard 5, 10, 103), no *perf*, itum, 4, *v a*, *to cough up* vomicam excitat sic ut extussiatur, Cels 2, 8 *med* aliquid, Plin 23, 3, 35, § 72, Cael Aur Acut 2, 16

exūbĕrantĭa, ae, *f* [exubero], *superabundance, exuberance* (post class) ruboris, Gell. 2, 26 9 memoriae, id. 8, 7 *in lemm*

* **exūbĕrātĭo,** onis, *f* [id.], *superabundance, excess*, in *plur*, opp defectiones, Vitr 1, 4, 8

ex-ūbĕro, āvi, atum, 1, *v n* and *a*. (poet and in post-Aug prose) **I.** *Neutr*, *to come forth in abundance, to grow luxuriantly, to be abundant, to abound in* **A.** Prop cujus corpus in tam immodicum modum luxuriasset exuberassetque, Gell 7, 22, 4 alte spumis exuberat amnis, Verg A 7, 465 (frus) mox increscens ad medium noctis exuberat, Plin 2, 103, 106 § 228 pomis exuberat annus, Verg G 2, 516 al —**B.** Trop ex multa eruditione, ex pluribus artibus exundat et exuberat eloquentia, Tac Or 30 lucrum, Suet Calig 40 — **II.** *Act*, *to make full* or *abundant* quae favorum ceras exuberant, Col. 9, 4, 5 materia melior vindemiis exuberandis, id 2, 15, 5 —Trop Scythae exuberant Persas, i e *overwhelm by numbers of immigrants*, Tert Pall 2 — *P a* **exuberans,** ntis. **a.** *Superfluous* hoc exuberantis quasi operis, ut, etc, Quint 10, 5, 1 — **b.** *Extraordinary* pernicitas, Amm 19, 8, 11 —Hence, *adv* **exuberante,** *superfluously*, Cassiod de Amic 25, 3

exuccus, exuctus, v exsuc

exūdo, are, v exsudo

exūgo, ĕre, v exsugo

exul, v exsul

exulcĕrātĭo, onis, *f* [exulcero], *a soreness, festering, exulceration* (post-Aug) **I.** Lit si nulla exulceratio est, Cels 4, 22 —In *plur* vesicarum, Plin. 20, 3, 8 § 17 —* **II.** Trop verebar, ne haec non consolatio sed exulceratio esset i e *exasperation, aggravation* of pain, Sen Cons ad Helv 1 4

exulcĕrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [id] *of* or *pertaining to festering* or *ulceration* (post-Aug) medicamentum, *against ulceration*, Plin 23, 7, 64, § 126

exulcĕrātrix (also **exhulc-**), icis, *f* [id], *she who causes soreness* or *exulceration* vis septica et exulc, Plin. 27, 12, 80, § 105

ex-ulcĕro, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to make sore, to cause to suppurate* or *ulcerate* (class.) **I.** Lit pulices solent ea (sc aures al) exulcerare, Varr R R. 2, 9, 14 cutem, Cels. 4, 16 ventrem id. 3, 21 *med* vulvas, Col 7, 9, 5 stomachum, Plin 28, 13, 54, § 196 cicatrices id. 27, 12, 90, § 112 panos nondum exulceratos id. 23, 2, 32, § 66 — *Absol* omnis agitatio exulcerat, Cels. 4, 15 —**II.** Trop *to make worse, to exasperate, aggravate* (syn. corrumpo, perturbo) ea, quae sanare nequeunt, exulcerant, Cic. de Or 2, 75 303 gratiam (opp conciliare), id Brut 42, 156 in rebus ab ipso rege clam exulceratis, id Fam 1, 1, 4 *dolorem*, Plin. Ep 1, 12, 1 ut in exulcerato animo facile fictum crimen insideret, Cic Deiot 3, 8 ira exulcerati animi, Liv 9, 14, 9

exŭlo, are, v exsulo

exulto, are, v exsulto

ex-ŭlŭlo, avi, atum, 1, *v n* and *a* (poet.) **I.** *Neutr*, *to howl* or *cry out, to howl violently* nactusque silentia ruris Exululat, Ov M 1, 233, Val Fl. 8 171 solutis Crinibus exululant matres, Sil. 12, 599 —In *dep* form dum stupet (Bacchis) Edonis exululata jugis, Ov Tr 4, 1, 42.—* **II.** *Act*, *to call* or *invoke with howlings* Cybeleia mater Concinitur Phrygiis exululata modis, Ov A. A 1, 507

exunctus, a, um, *Part*, from exungo

exundantĭa, ae, *f* [exundo], *an overflow* (late Lat), Ambros Hexaem 2, 1, 1

exundātĭo, onis, *f* [id.], *an overflowing* of a river (post Aug) fluminum, Plin 19, 3, 13, § 37

ex-undo, āvi, 1, *v n* and *a* **I.** *Neutr*, *to flow out* or *over, to overflow* (poet and in post-Aug prose) **A.** Lit fons, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 229 per quos (rivos) exundat piscina, Col. 8, 17, 6 trunco cruor exundat, Sen. Agam 903 —**B.** Transf **1.** *To be washed up, thrown out* by the waves tura balsamaque vi tempestatum in adversa litora exundant, Tac G 45 —**2.** *To pour forth abundantly, to rush forth*, *to overflow with* any thing flammarum exundat torrens, Sil 14, 62, cf. exundant diviso vertice flammae, Stat. Th. 12, 431 spiritus (morientis) exundans perflavit campum, Sil 5, 455 inde Medusaeis terram exundasse chelydris id. 3, 316 exundans ingenii fons, Juv 10, 119 exundat et exuberat eloquentia, Tac Or 30 temperare iram, eoque detracto quod exundat, ad salutarem modum cogere, *which superabounds, is in excess*, Sen de Ira, 1, 7 —* **II.** *Act*, *to pour forth abundantly* fumum, Sil 2, 631

ex-ungo, no *perf*, unctum, 3, *v a*, *to anoint* (a Plautinian word) eluas tu an exungare, ciccum non interduim Plaut Rud. 2, 7, 22 exunctum, elutum in balineis, *spent on ointments*, id Trin 2, 4, 5

ex-unguis, e, *adj*, *without claws* (post-class.) exunguis et excornis bestia (muraena), Tert Pall 5

* **ex-ungŭlo,** āvi, 1, *v n*, *to lose the hoof*, Veg Vet 2, 57 *fin*

ex-ŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v a* [ex and root av, to go to, put on, Zend. avaiti go into, ao thra shoe, Slav and Lith forms, v Fick, Vergl Wort p 17, cf ind uo], *to draw out* or *off, to pull* or *strip off put off, divest* (class, esp freq since the Aug period) **I.** Lit serpens exuit in spinis vestem, Lucr 4, 61 manticam umero, App M 1, p 110, cf pharetram umero, Ov M 2, 419 telum magno e vulnere, Stat Th. 9, 287 ensem vagina, id ib 9, 76 clipeum reduci, Ov H. 13, 147, cf vincula sibi, id. M 7, 773 jugum *to shake off*, Liv 35, 17, 8 alas, *to lay aside*, Verg A. 1, 690 Trojanos cestus, id. ib 5, 420 setosa duris exuere pellibus membra, Hor Epod. 17, 15, cf magnos membrorum artus, magna ossa lacertosque Exuit, *strips, bares*, Verg A. 5, 423 aliquem veste Suet Ner 32 palmas vinclis, Verg A. 2, 153 digitos, i e *to strip of rings*, Mart 14, 109 mensas, *to uncover*, id 9, 60, 7 si ex his te laqueis exueris Cic Verr 2, 5, 58, § 151 se jugo, Liv 34, 13, 9 —In a Greek construction unum exuta pedem vinclis, Verg A. 4, 518 cornua exuitur, Ov M 9, 52 —*Absol* si non saltas, exue igitur (sc pallam) Plaut Men 1, 3, 16 —**B.** Transf., in gen., *to strip, despoil, deprive* of any thing hostium copiis fusis armisque exutis i e *to be forced to throw off their arms and to flee*, Caes B G 3, 6, 3 hostem armis, id. ib 5, 51 *fin*, Sall J 88 3, Liv 22, 21, 4 exuti prope omnes armis diffugere id 21, 61, 9, 34, 28, 11, Verg A. 11, 395 impedimentis, Caes B G 7, 14, 8, 7, 42, 5 castris, Liv 31, 42, 7, 41, 3, 10, 41, 12, 5, Vell 1 9, 4 sedibus, Tac A. 13, 39 aliquem avitis bonis id. ib 14, 31, cf aliquem patrimonio, Suet Gramm 11 montes, *to strip, lay bare*, Stat S 4, 3, 50 se agro paterno avitoque, Liv 2, 23, 6 exuto Lepido, interfecto Antonio, *stripped bare*, i e *without legions, without arms*, etc., Tac A. 1, 2 —**II.** Trop, *to lay aside, cast off, divest one's self of* any thing humanitatem, Cic Lig 5, 14, cf id. Att 13, 2, 1 sapientia vanitatem exuit mentibus, Sen. Ep 90 *med* mentitum colorem, Quint 12, 10, 76 silvestrem animum, Verg G 2, 51 vultus severos, Ov Am 3, 4, 43 feritatem, id. F 3, 281 mores antiquos, Liv 27, 8, 6. virtutes, Tac A. 1, 75 fidem, id. ib 12, 14 amicitiam, id. ib 1, 8 tristitiam et arrogantiam et avaritiam, id Agr 9 jus fasque, id. H 3, 5 promissa, *to break one's word*, id. A 13, 44 pacta, id. ib 6, 43 patriam, id. H 5 5 et saep hominem exuens ex homine, Cic Fin. 5, 12, 35 magistrum, Tac. A. 14, 52 *fin* — * (β) With a *subject-clause* mihi quidem ex animo exui non potest, esse deos, Cic N D 3, 3, 7 — **B.** Transf, *to make void of, to free from* se omnibus vitiis, Sen. Ep 11.

exŭpĕro, are, v exsupero

ex-urgĕo, ere (guo, ĕre, Paul ex Fest p 80, 16), *v a*, *to squeeze out*, Plaut Rud. 4, 3, 69 sq

exurgo, ĕre, v exsurgo

ex-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3, *v a*, *to burn out, burn up, consume* (class, syn incendo, accendo, inflammo, cremo) **I.** Lit illic oculos exuram lampadibus ardentibus, Plaut Men. 5, 2, 86, 88 fores, id Pers 4, 4, 20 domi suae vivus exustus est Cic Verr 2, 1, 27, § 70 vicos complures, id de Imp Pomp 2, 5 classem Argivum, Verg A. 1, 39 — **B.** Transf, *to dry up* loca exusta solis ardoribus, Sall J 19, 6 paludem, Verg G 3, 432 lacus, Phaedr 1, 6, 7 agrum, Verg G 1, 107 res exustae torrentibus auris Lucr 5, 410 caseum (sol), Col 7, 8, 5 segetem, Plin 17, 9, 7, § 56 aliquem (sitis) Lucr 3, 917, Curt 4, 16, 7 Pyrrhus Italiam bellis saevissimis exurens *laying waste, devastating*, Amm 21, 1 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To set on fire, kindle, inflame* (Venus) volt exurere divos, Tib 4, 2, 5, cf Sen Agam 665 sq —**B.** *To consume, destroy* aliis scelus exuritur igni, Verg A 6, 742. exustus flos veteris ubertatis, *dried up*, Cic Brut 4, 16

exuscĭto, are, v exsuscito

exustĭo, onis, *f* [exuro] **I.** *A burning up, a conflagration* eluviones exustionesque terrarum, Cic Rep 6, 21, 23 ignis, Vulg Isa 64, 2 quorum finis exustio est, Hier in Isa 3, 7, 4.—Trop, Plin 18, 1, 1, § 5 —**II.** *A burning, scorching* solis, Plin 17, 24, 37, § 223

exustus, a, um, *Part*, from exuro

exūtĭo, onis, *f* [exuo], *an exclusion*, transf a venia exutio, *they who are excluded from divine forgiveness, the utterly reprobate*, Ambros in Luc 8, § 64

exūtus, a, um, *Part*, from exuo

exŭvĭae, ārum, *f* [exuo], *that which is stripped, drawn* or *taken off* from the body, *clothing, equipments, arms*, etc (mostly poet) **I.** In gen induviae tuae atque uxoris exuviae, Plaut Men 1, 3, 9, so ib 13 pyram Erige et arma viri exuviasque omnes super imponant, Verg A 4, 496, cf id. E 8, 91 cum fulmine et sceptro exuviisque Jovis, Suet Aug 94, cf Fest s v TENSA, p 365, 1 Müll EXVVIAS FECIT, i q funus fecit, Inscr in Bull. dell' Inst 1844, p 90 —*The skin* of an animal (coluber) positis novus exuviis, *his slough*, Verg A. 2, 473, of the lion s *hide*, id. ib 9, 307, the tiger's *hide*, id ib 11, 577, the golden *fleece*, Val Fl 6, 19, 8, 65 —Comic; bubulae, *thongs of ox hide*, Plaut Most. 4, 1, 26 —*Hair* devotae flavi verticis exuviae, Cat 66, 62, Sen Hippol 1181.—**II.** In partic, *spoils* stripped from an enemy, as arms, booty, etc (syn praeda spolia, manubiae) locus (i e Rostra) exuviis nauticis et classium spoliis ornatus, *Cic. de Imp Pomp 18, 55 (Hector) exuvias indutus Achilli, Verg A. 2, 275 haec arma exuviasque viri tua quercus habebit, id ib 10, 423 hostiles, Tib 1, 1, 54, cf bellorum, Juv 10, 133 —* **B.** Trop tu ornatus exuviis hujus venis ad eum lacerandum, Cic. Sull. 18 50

exvăpōro, are, v evaporo

exvĕho, ĕre, v eveho

exvībrisso, are, v v brisso

F.

F, f, *indecl n* or (sc. littera) *f* The sign F is the Aeolic digamma, adopted by the Latins instead of 8, the form used by the Etruscans, Oscans, and Umbrians for this letter, in inscriptions, before A U C 500, it is sometimes written ⊦ The ancient grammarians, misled by the shape, ascribed to F the power of the digamma, thus F Aeolicum digamma quod apud antiquissimos Latinorum eandem vim quam apud Aeolis habuit, eum autem prope sonum quem nunc habet, significabat p cum aspiratione, sicut etiam apud veteres Graecos pro φ, p, et h Prisc 1, 4, p 12. But it is certain that Lat F never represents the sound of digamma, and etymologically corresponds to it in but a single root (frango, Gr ῥήγνυμι, Curt Gr Etym p 531, Corss. Ausspr 1, 397 sq Fick, however, denies any connection between these words, Vergl Wört p 182, cf Curt Gr Etym p 511, ῥῖγος, Lat frigus, was never digammated) The sound of F was nearly that of the Gr φ, but rougher, Quint. 1, 4, 14, 12, 10, 29, cf Prisc 1, 4, p 14, Mar Vict p 2455 P Initial F in Latin corresponds to an original Indo European *bh*, *dh*, and *gh* 1 To *bh*, as in fari, fama, Sanscr root bha, Gr φα, φημί ferre, Sanscr bhar, Gr φέρω fuga, Sanscr bhug, to bend, Gr φυγή, 2. To *dh*, as in firmus, Sanscr dhar, to support ferus, Sanscr dhvar, to destroy, Gr θήρ (φήρ) fumus, Sanscr dhumas smoke, Gr θύειν, 3 To *gh*, as in far, farina, Sanscr gharsh, to rub formus, Sanscr ghar, to burn, Gr θερμός, etc. In situations not initial these original sounds commonly gave place in Latin to *b*, or were weakened to *h* (v Corss Ausspr 1, 140 sqq) In writing Greek words, φ was represented by p or b, the Latins having no means of expressing the aspiration (*p h*, not like Engl *ph* or *f*) until the post Aug period, but in the later writings and inscr φ is generally represented by *f* (Corss. Ausspr 1, 173, Roby, Lat Gram 1, p 33) Respecting the use of the reversed F (Ⅎ) for V, see under that letter As an abbreviation, F stands for fili, functus, faciundum F C, faciundum curavit FF, fecerunt. F I, fieri jussit FL P, flamen perpetuus F P C, filius ponendum curavit F M, fecit monumentum F A., filio amantissimo F C H, fieri curavit heres. FR or FRU, frumentum frumentarius

făba, ae, *f* [for fag va, Sanscr root bhaj, to divide, share, bhak tam, food, Gr φαγ εῖν, to eat, cf fagus], *a bean*, Vicia faba, Linn, Gr κύαμος, more correctly, perh, our *horse bean* **I.** Prop, Cato, R. R 35, 1, Varr R R 1, 44, 1, Col 2, 10, 5, Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 117, 19, 8, 40, § 133, 27, 5, 23, § 40 perque fabam repunt (grues) et mollia crura reponunt, Enn. ap Serv Verg G 3, 76 (Ann v 545 ed Vahl), not eaten by the Pythagoreans, Cic Div 1, 30, 62, 2, 58, 119, Hor S 2, 6, 63, Gell 4, 11, 4, and neither to be touched nor named by the Flamen Dialis, Fab Pict ap Gell 10, 15, 12, Paul ex Fest p 87, 13 Müll.—**B.** Prov **1.** *St* Repperi *Ly* Quid repperisti? *St* Non quod pueri clamitant, In faba se repperisse, Plaut Aul 5, 11 —**2.** Istaec in me cudetur faba, i e *I shall have to smart for it*, Ter Eun. 2, 3, 89 Don —**3.** Tam perit quam extrema faba, in proverbio est, quod ea plerumque aut proteritur aut decerpitur a praetereuntibus, Fest s v TAM, p 363, 17 Müll.—**II.** Transf, of things of a similar shape of *grains of wheat*, Plin 18, 10, 21, § 95 faba caprini fimi, *goat's dung*, id 19, 12, 60, § 185 —As a measure, Veg Vet 3, 12, 3

făbācĕus (also **făbācĭus**), a, um, *adj* [faba], *of* or *consisting of beans*, = fabalis (post Aug) messis, Pall Nov 1 puls, Macr S 1, 12 *med* — As *subst.* (sc puls) **făbācĭa,** ae, *f*, Plin 18, 12, 30, § 118, Apic 5, 6

făbācĭa, ae, v fabaceus

* **făbāgĭnus,** a, um, *adj* [faba], *of beans*, *bean* acus, Cato, R R 54, 2.

făbālis (făbŭl-), e, *adj* [id.], *of* or *belonging to beans*, *bean* seges, Varr R R 1, 31, 4 stipulae, Ov F 4, 725 —**II.** *Subst.* **făbālĭa,** ium, *n*, *bean stalks*, Cato, R. R 37, 2, Varr R R. 1, 23, 3, Col 2, 10, 9, Plin. 22 25, 69, § 141, 18, 12, 30, § 120

Făbăris, is, *m*, *a small tributary of the Tiber in the country of the Sabines*, now *Farfa*, Verg A 7, 715, the same called Farfărus, Ov M 14, 330

făbārĭus, a, um, *adj* [faba] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to beans*, *bean* pilum, Cato, R R 10, 5 Calendae, i e *of June* (because then an offering was made of the first beans), acc. to Macr S 1 12 ‡ negociatio, Inscr Orell 2515 —**II. Făbārĭa,** *an isl and of the German Ocean*, now *Borkum* Plin 4, 13, 27, § 97, 18, 12, 30, § 121 —**III.** **făbārĭa,** ae, *f*, *a female dealer in beans*, Inscr Donat 465, 9

* **făbātārĭum,** ii, *n* [fabatus], *a vessel* (perh filled with bean soup), Lampr Heliog 20

făbātus, a, um, *adj* [faba] **I.** *Made of beans* puls, Fest s v refriva, p 277, 24 Müll. —**II.** Fabatus, *a Roman surname*, Cic. Att 8, 12, 2, Asin. Poll ap Cic Fam 10, 33, 4

făbella, ae *f dim* [fabula], *a brief narrative, a short history, story* (class) **I.** In gen nihil debet esse in philosophia commentariis fabellis loci, Cic Div 2 38, 80 vera, Phaedr 2, 5, 6 in fabellam excedere, Sen. Ep 77 *med* —**II.** In partic **A.** *A short fable, a tale*, Phaedr 4, 7, 22 Haec (anus) tibi fabellas referat, etc, Tib 1, 3, 85 aniles, Hor S 2, 6, 78 —Prov narrare fabellam asello *to preach to a stone*, Hor Ep 2, 1, 200 —**B.** *A short play*, Cic Q Fr 2, 16, 3 haec tota fabella, quam est sine argumento! id Cael 27, 64

1. făber, bri (*gen plur* most freq fabrum, cf jam ut censoriae tabulae loquuntur, fabrum et procum audeo dicere, non fabrorum et procorum, Cic Or 46, 156 fabrum, Caes. ap Cic Att 9, 8, C, 2, Caes B C 1, 24, 4, Plin. 34, 1, 1, § 1 al fabrorum, Plaut. Most 1, 2, 54, Cic Verr 2, 1, 56, § 147, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 182 al), *m* [Sanscr root bha, gleam, shine, Gr φημί, say, φαίνω, show, cf for], *a worker in wood, stone metal*, etc, *a forger, smith, artificer, carpenter, joiner* (syn artifex opifex, operarius) τέκτων **I.** Prop **A.** With *adj* of material, etc, specifying the trade tamen ego me Phidiam esse mallem, quam vel optimum fabrum tignarium, *carpenter*, Cic Brut 73, 257, so, tignarius, id Rep 2, 22, Inscr Orell 4087, cf fabros tignarios dicimus non eos duntaxat, qui tigna dolant, sed omnes, qui aedificant, Dig 50, 16, 235 ut fortunati sunt fabri ferrarii, Qui apud carbones assident! *blacksmiths*, Plaut Rud. 2, 6, 47 fabrum aerariorum conlegium, *copper smiths, braziers*, Plin 34, 1, 1, § 1, cf marmoris aut eboris fabros aut aeris amavit, Hor Ep 2, 1, 96 ‡ eburarius, Inscr ap Spon Misc p 222 ‡ intestinarius, *one who does the fine carved work in wood for the interior of a building, a joiner*, Inscr Orell 4182 ‡ a Corinthiis, ib 4181 ‡ oculariarius, *one who made silver eyes for statues*, ib 4185 —**B.** In gen ut arcessatur faber, ut istas compedis tibi adimam, Plaut Capt 5, 4, 29 cogito, utrum me dicam me dicum ducere an fabrum, id Men 5, 3, 11 hominem pro fabro aut pro tectore emere, Cic Planc 25, 62 fabri ad aedificandam rem publicam, *work people, workmen, laborers*, id Fam 9, 2 5, cf id. Verr 2, 5, 19, § 48 ex legionibus fabros delegit, *the workmen belonging to the army*, Caes B G 5, 11 3, whose overseer was called praefectus fabrûm id. B C 1, 24, 4 His fabris crescunt patrimonia, i e *these smiths know how to add to their patrimonies*, Juv 14, 116 faber volans, i e Icarus id. 1, 54 — Prov faber est quisque fortunae suae, *every man is the maker of his own fortune*, Appius ap Sall de Republ Ordin. 1

2. făber, bra, brum, *adj* [1. faber] *workmanlike, skilful, ingenious* (poet. and in post Aug prose) ars, Ov M 8, 159, id. F 3, 383 levitas speculi, App Mag p 282 —*Sup* signaculum faberrimum anuli aurei, App Flor p 346 —*Adv* **făbre,** *in a workmanlike manner, skilfully, ingeniously* hoc factum est fabre, Plaut Men. 1, 2 23, cf id. Stich 4, 1, 64 teres trabs, Sil 14, 320, Vulg Exod 35, 33 sigillatum vitrum, App M 2, p 123 (cf fabrefacio) —*Sup* facta navis, App M 11, p 262 al aptare, Amm 20, 11.

3. făber, bri, *m*, *the dory, a sunfish* (Zaeus faber, Linn.), Plin 9, 18, 32, § 86, 32, 11, 53, § 148, Col. 8, 16, 9, Ov Hal. 110

Făbĕrĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens*, Cic Att 12, 25, 1, 15, 13, 3 —Hence, **II. Făbĕrĭānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Faberius* (a debtor of Cicero) negotium, Cic. Att 13, 31, 1, cf id ib 13, 29, 3, 12, 31, 2

Făbĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens*, concerning which see Liv 2, 48-50, among its distinguished members were, **1.** Fabius Pictor, *a historian*, Cic. de Or 2, 12 —**2.** Q Fabius Maximus Cunctator, *the famous dictator in the second Punic war*, Prop 3, 3 9, Liv 22 *passim* —**3.** M Fabius Quintilianus, *author of the rhetorical work* Institutiones Oratoriae, Aus. Prof 1, 7, Mart 2, 90 —**4.** Paulus Fabius Persicus, *consul under Tiberius* A.U C 786, Sen Ben 2, 21, 4, Juv 8, 14 —**II.** Hence, **A. Făbĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to a Fabius, Fabian* lex, de ambitu and de plagiariis, Cic Mur 34, 71, id Rab Perd. 3, 8, Dig 48, tit 15, ib 17, 2, 51 fornix, *a triumphal arch, built by Q Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus on the* Sacra Via, *in the neighborhood of the* Regia, Cic Planc 7, 17, called also Fornix Fabii, id de Or 2, 66, 267, and Fornix Fabianus v under B lupercus, Prop 4 (5), 1, 26, cf under B tribus, *one of the rural tribes*, Hor Ep 1, 6, 52.—**B. Făbĭānus,** a, um, *adj*, the same fornix, i q Fabius fornix (v above), Cic Verr 1, 7, 19, also called arcus, Sen. Const Sap 1 Fabianae artes i e *delay* Liv 22 34 ‡ Fabiani et ‡ Quintiliani appellabantur luperci, a Fabio et Quintilio praepositis suis Paul ex Fest p 87 Müll —*Subst* **Făbĭāni,** orum, *m*, *persons of the Fabian tribe*, Suet Aug 40, also *the soldiers of Fabius*, Nep Iphicr 2, 4.

Făbrātĕrĭa, ae, *f*, *a small town in Latium, situated on the Via Latina*, now *S Giovanni in Carico*, Cic. Fam 9, 24 1, Vell 1, 15, 4, Juv 3, 224 —*Its inhabitants* are called **Fabrāterni,** orum, *m*, Cic Clu 68, 192, Liv 8, 19, 1, Plin 3, 5, 9, § 64, Inscr Orell 101 sq

făbrē, *adv*, *skilfully, ingeniously*, v 2 faber *fin*

făbrĕ-făcĭo, feci, factum, 3, *v a*, *to make, frame, fashion* or *do skilfully* (very rare, perh to be written separately fabre facio) **I.** Lit. classem fabrefecit, Aur Vict Vir Ill 38, 1 (dub, al fabricavit) fabrefieri ex auro Vulg Exod 31 4 leviori bus et ad id fabrefactis navigiis, Liv 37, 27, 5 argenti aerisque fabrefacti vis, id 26, 21, 8, cf id 34, 52, 5, Amm 29, 1 —***II.** Trop fallaciam, *to forge*, Plaut Cas 5, 1, 8, cf fecit fabre, id. Stich 4, 1, 64

făbrĕfactus, a, um, *Part*, from fabrefacio

făbrefīo, factus sum, fieri [*pass* of fabrefacio] *to be made* or *fashioned skilfully*, Vulg Exod. 31, 4

făbrĭca, ae, *f* [1 faber] *the workshop of an artisan* who works in hard materials (syn taberna, officina) **I.** Prop, Ter Ad. 4 2, 45, 4 6 4 Vulcanus, qui Lemni fabricae traditur praefuisse, Cic N D 3, 22, 55 armorum, *armory*, Veg Mil 2, 11 (for which armorum officinae, Caes B C 1, 34 *fin*) —**II.** Transf, *the art trade*, or *profession of such an artisan*, Vitr 1, 1 pictura et fabrica ceteraeque artes habent quendam absoluti operis effectum, *architecture* Cic N D 2, 13, 35, cf id Div 1, 51, 161, and natura effectum esse mundum nihil opus fuisse fabrica, id ib 1 20 53 omnis fabrica aeris et ferri, id. N D 2, 60, 150 aeraria ferrea, materiaria, *the art of working in brass*, etc., Plin 7, 56, 57, § 197 sq, cf. aerariae artis, Just 36, 4, 4, and ejus fabricae quam Graeci χαλκευτικήν vocant, Quint 2 21, 10 —In apposition with ars abies Graeco fabricae artis genere spectabilis Plin 16, 42, 82 § 225 servus arte fabrica peritus, Dig 33, 7, 19 *fin* fanum solerti fabrica structum, *with artistic skill*, App M 6 p 174, 25 —**2.** In gen, *any skilful production, a fabric, building*, etc admirabilis membrorum animantium,

Cic. N D 2, 47, 121, cf. id. Off 1, 35, 127, Pall. 1, 7, 4, 1, 9, 2 al.—*Of man as the creature of God*, Prud. Hymn de Rad. Dom 45 —**b.** In the comic writers, *a crafty device, trick, stratagem* ei nos facetis fabricis et doctis dolis Glaucumam ob oculos obiciemus, Plaut Mil 2, 1, 69, id. Cist. 2, 2, 5 ne scio quam fabricam facit, id. Ep 5, 2, 25, id Bacch. 2, 3, 132 ad senem fingere, Ter Heaut 3 2, 34 al

făbrĭcābĭlis, e, *adj* [fabricor], *that may be wrought* or *formed* materia, August Gen. ad Lit Op Impf 4, 15, cf fabricabilis, ἐργάσιμος, Gloss Philox

făbrĭcātĭo, onis, *f* [id], *a making, framing, structure, manner of construction* (rare but class) **I.** Lit. si erit tota hominis fabricatio perspecta, Cic. N D 2, 54, 133 auri, *working*, Vulg Sirach, 32 8 —In *plur* aedificiorum, Vitr 2, 1 artificis, id. 9, 2 non sentiunt has injurias et contumelias fabricationis suae dei vestri, Tert Apol 12 —**II.** Trop, of speech, *structure, skilful construction*, Cic de Or 3, 42, 167

făbrĭcātor, oris, *m* [id.], *an artificer, framer, forger, contriver, fabricator* (rare but class) **I.** Lit ille fabricator tanti operis (mundi), Cic Univ 2, so, mundi, Quint 2, 16, 12, Ov M 1, 57 minutorum opusculorum, Cic Ac 2, 38, 120 ipse doli (i e equi lignei) fabricator Epeos, Verg A. 2 264 deorum, i e *of statues of the gods*, Firm Math 3, 6, 9 —**II.** Trop dolor ac morbus leti fabricator uterque est, *causer, producer*, Lucr 3, 472

făbrĭcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *creative* potentia, August Civ D 12, 25, id. Gen ad Lit Op Impf 4, 16

făbrĭcātrix, icis, *f* [fabricator], *she that contrives, devises*, or *produces* (post class) —Trop mortis fabricatrix voluptas, Lact 6, 22, 3, 7, 12, id. Epit 68, 7

* **făbrĭcātus,** ūs *m* [fabricor], *a skilful production, contrivance*, trop, *device* fabricatu, Sid. Ep 3, 13 *fin*

făbrĭcensis, is, *m* [fabrica], *an armorer* (post-class), Cod Th 12, 1, 37, Cod. Just 1, 9, 3 sq; Amm 31, 6, 2, Inscr Orell 4079, 4186

Fabrĭcĭus, a, um, *adj* [faber], *name of a Roman gens The most celebrated is* C Fabricius Luscinus, *leader of the Romans against Pyrrhus, and famous for his frugality, and for his noble conduct towards Pyrrhus*, Cic de Or 2, 66, 268, id Off 3, 22, 86, id. Planc 25, 60, Val Max. 4, 4, 3, Gell. 1, 14, Juv 9, 142, Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 153 et saep —**II.** Hence, **A. Fābrĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to a Fabricius, Fabrician* pons, *leading over the Tiber to the island of Aesculapius, built by one* L Fabricius, now *Ponte di quattro capi*, Hor S 2, 3, 36 —**B. Fabrĭcĭānus,** a, um, *adj*, the same venenum, *prepared by* C Fabricius, *a friend of* Oppianicus, Cic. Clu 66, 189 (cf ib 16, 47)

făbrĭco, āre, v fabricor

făbrĭcor, ātus, 1 (archaic *inf* fabricarier, Poëta ap Cic N D 2, 63, 159), *v dep a*, and (poet and in post Aug prose) **făbrĭco,** avi, atum, 1, *v a* [fabrica], *to make out of wood, stone, metal*, etc, *to frame, forge, construct, build* **I.** Lit (α) Form *fabricor* heu Mulciber, arma ignavo es invictā fabricatus manu, Att ap Macr S 6, 5 (Rib Trag Rel p 208) ii, qui signa fabricantur, Cic Off 1, 41, 147 Capitolii fastigium, id de Or 3, 46, 180 gladium, id. Rab Post 3, 7 Jovi fulmen id. Div 2, 19, 43 naves, Tac A. 14, 29 pontes et scalas fabricati, id. ib 4 51 (mundum) globosum est fabricatus, Cic Univ 6 Orell *N cr* et saep — (β) Form *fabrico* hunc (cratera) fabricaverat Alcon, Ov M 13, 683, cf pugnabant armis, quae post fabricaverat usus, Hor S 1, 3, 102 ratem, Phaedr 4, 6, 9 fabricavit deceris Liburnicas, Suet Calig 37 vasa fabricabis, Vulg Exod. 27, 3, id. Num 32, 16 al —In *pass* fabricata fago pocula, *carved, made*, Ov M. 8, 670, cf simulacra ex auro vel argento fabricata, *cast, molten*, Suet Ner 32 in amphitheatro ligneo intra anni spatium fabricato *built*, id ib 12 tela reponuntur manibus fabricata Cyclopum, *forged*, Ov M 1, 259, cf Quint 2, 16, 6, 3, 2 2, Vell 2, 79, 2 in nostros fabricata est machina muros, Verg A. 2, 46 di qui hominis manu fabricati sunt, Vulg Deut 4, 28 et saep —**II.** Transf., in gen, *to prepare, form, fashion* (α) Form *fabricor* hoc affirmare potes, Luculle, esse aliquam vim cum prudentia et consilio scilicet, quae finxerit, vel, ut tuo verbo utar, quae fabricata sit hominem? Cic Ac 2, 27, 87, cf quanto quasi artificio natura fabricata es et primum animal omne, deinde hominem maxime, id. ib 2, 10, 30 opus est fabricanda ad fulmina nubi, Lucr 6, 365 Lachm *N cr*, imitated fabricantes fulmina nubes, Manil 1, 853 ut ea ipsa dii immortales ad usum hominum fabricati paene videantur, Cic N D 1, 2, 4, cf id. de Or 3, 45, 178 prandium opipare, App M 7, p 192, 31 quod nihil esset clarius ἐνάργεια, ut Graeci (perspicuitatem aut evidentiam nos, si placet, nominemus fabricemurque, si opus erit, verba) etc, Cic Ac 2, 6, 17 fabricare quidvis, quidvis commiscere, Plaut As 1, 1, 89, cf compara, fabricare, finge quod lubet, id. Bacch 4, 4, 42 —*Absol* age modo, fabricamini, Plaut Cas 2, 8, 52.—(β) Form *fabrico* philosophia animum format et fabricat Sen. Ep 16, 3 qui fabricaverat illum (Platonem), Manil 1, 772 ne fabricate moras, Sil 16, 671 —In *pass* dum illa verba fabricentur et memoriae insidant, Quint 10, 7, 2

făbrĭcŭla, ae, *f dim* [fabrica], *a small workshop*, Cassiod. Var 8, 28

* **fabrĭfĭcātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [faber facio] *a making, contriving, producing*, Tert Apol 12

făbrīlis, e, *adj* [faber] *of* or *belonging to an artificer* (class) scalprum, Liv 27, 49, 1 opera ad fabrilia surgere, Verg A 8, 415 dextra, Ov M 4, 175 vincula, id. Am 1, 9, 39 gluten, Cels 8, 7, cf glutinum, Plin 28, 11, 49 § 182 fumus gratiam affert vinis, id. 14, 1, 3, § 16, hence, uva, i e *smoke dried*, Cael. Aur Tard. 4, 3 opera, Sen Ben 6, 38 erratum, *of the sculptor* or *artist*, * Cic Att 6, 1, 17 —In the *neutr subst* **fabrīlĭa,** ium, *mechanical tools* or *implements* tractant fabrilia fabri, Hor Ep 2, 1, 116 —* *Adv* **făbrīlĭter,** *skilfully, in a workmanlike manner* opifex fabriliter aptans Composuit, Prud. Apoth 583

făbrīlĭter, *adv*, v fabrilis *fin*

* **făbrĭo,** ivi, 4, *v a* [faber], *to make, prepare* = fabricor, Ven Carm 2, 12, 23

1. făbŭla, ae, *f* [fari], *a narration, narrative, account, story, the subject of common talk* **I.** In gen (mostly poet and in post Aug prose, syn narratio, fasti, annales, res gestae, historia) additur fabulae, quo vulgo Sabini aureas armillas brachio laevo habuerint, pepigisse eam, etc, Liv 1, 11, 8 poëticae (opp incorrupta rerum gestarum monumenta), id. praef § 6 Ummidius, qui tam (non longa est fabula) dives, ut, etc, Hor S 1, 1, 95, id. Ep 1, 2, 6 mutato nomine de te fabula narratur, id. S 1, 1, 70 asinaeque paternum Cognomen vertas in risum et fabula fias, *the common talk, town's talk*, id. Ep 1, 13, 9, cf heu me, per urbem Fabula quanta fui! id Epod 11, 8 fabula (nec sentis) tota jactaris in urbe, *you are talked of all over the city*, Ov Am 3, 1, 21, cf Suet Aug 70, id Dom 15, Mart 3, 14 habes omnes fabulas urbis, Plin. Ep 8, 18, 11 nova fabula, *the news*, Juv 1, 145 semper formosis fabula poena fuit Prop 2, 32, 26 (3, 30, 26 M) a diverticulo repetatur fabula, *let us return to our story*, Juv 15, 72 —**B.** Transf, *conversation* (post Aug) ut fabulas quoque eorum et disputationes et arcana semotae dictionis penitus exciperem, *conversations*, Tac Or 2 praeceptores cum auditoribus suis fabulas habent, id ib 29, cf cum inter fabulas privatas sermo esset ortus, quanti, etc, *in private conversation*, Lampr Heliog 25 —With a *dependent clause* ne id accidat, quod cuipiam Thraco venisse usu, fabula est, *is related*, Gell 19, 12, 6 —**2.** In vulg lang (like the Germ Geschichte), *affair, concern, matter* sed quid ego aspicio? quae haec fabula'st? *what sort of an affair is this?* Plaut Pers 5, 2, 11, Ter And. 4, 4 8

II. In partic (freq and class.), *a fictitious narrative, a tale, story* (syn apologus, narratio) narrationum tris accepimus species, fabulam, quae versatur in tragoedils atque carminibus non a veritate modo, sed etiam a *forma veritatis remota*, argumentum historiam, etc, Quint 2, 4, 2 haec res agetur nobis, vobis fabula, Plaut. Capt prol 52 peregrino narrare fabulas, id. Men 5, 1, 24 num igitur me cogis etiam fabulis credere? quae delectationis habeant quantum voles auctoritatem quidem nullam debemus nec fidem commenticiis rebus adjungere, etc, Cic Div 2, 55, 113, cf fictis fabulis, id. Mil 3, 8 antiquitas recepit fabulas, fictas etiam non numquam incondite, id. Rep 2, 10, cf. a fabulis ad facta venire, id ib 2, 2 *fin* minor fabulis habetur fides, id. ib 2, 10 saepe fabulis fidem firmare (consuerant), Suet Rhet 1 *med*, Liv praef § 6 non fabula rumor Ille fuit, Ov M 10, 561 fabulam inceptat, Ter And 5, 4, 22 quid tamen ista velit sibi fabula, ede, Hor S 2, 5, 61 fabulae! *mere stories! stuff! nonsense!* Ter Heaut 2, 3, 95, id. And 1, 3, 19 ne convivialium fabularum simplicitas in crimen duceretur, Tac A 6, 11 *fin* sufficiunt duae fabulae, an tertiam poscis? Plin Ep 2, 20, 9 —In apposition jam te premet nox fabulaeque Manes (= fabulosi, inanes), Hor C 1, 4, 16 civis et manes et fabula fies, Pers 5, 152 nos jam fabula sumus, Ter Hec 4, 3, 14 —So *of idle tales* ineptas et aniles fabulas devita, Vulg 1 Tim 4, 7 al —**B.** Of particular kinds of poetry **1.** Most freq, *a dramatic poem, drama, play* (syn ludus cantus, actio, etc) in full, fabula scaenica, Amm 28, 1, 4; or, theatralis, id 14, 6, 20 fabula ad actum scenarum composita Quint 5, 10, 9, cf id 11, 3, 73 sq Livianae fabulae non satis dignae, quae iterum legantur Atque hic Livius primus fabulam, C Clodio Caeci filio et M Tuditano Cos. docuit, *produced*, Cic Brut 18, 72, v doceo, II *init.*, cf fabulam dare, under do, II H, so, facere, Varr L. L 5, 8 neque histrioni ut placeat, peragenda fabula est, Cic de Sen. 19, 70 securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor Ep 2, 1, 176 neve minor neu sit quinto productior actu Fabula, id. A. P 190 M Pacuvii nova fabula, Cic Lael 7, 24 Terentii, Hor S 1, 2, 21 Attae, id. Ep 2, 1, 80 et saep in fabulis stultissima persona, Cic Lael 26, 100 et saep — Transf non solum unum actum, sed totam fabulam confecissem, Cic Phil 2, 14, 34.—**2.** *A fable* (cf apologus) fabularum cur sit inventum genus Brevi docebo, etc, Phaedr 3, prol. 33 quae (res) vel apologum, vel fabulam vel aliquam contineat irrisionem, Cic Inv 1, 17, 25 nota illa de membris humanis adversus ventrem discordantibus fabula, Quint 5, 11, 19 (shortly before, fabella) et saep —Prov Lupus in fabula (like the Engl, *talk of the devil, and he will appear*), of a person who comes just as we are talking about him, Ter Ad. 4, 1, 21, Cic Att 13, 33, 4, so, lupus in sermone, Plaut Stich 4, 1, 71

2. făbŭla, v fabulus

fābŭlāris, e, *adj* [1 fabula, II], *fabulous* = fabulosus historia fabularis, *fabulous history, legendary tale*, Suet Tib 70, Censor de Die Nat 4

fābŭlātĭo, onis *f* [fabulor], *narration discourse* forensis, Mart Cap 6, 189, Vulg Psa 118, 85

fābŭlātor, ōris *m* [id.] *a narrator, a story teller* (post Aug) **I.** In gen. elegantissimus, Sen. Ep 122 *med* lectoribus aut fabulatoribus arcessitis, Suet Aug 78, Gell 3, 10, 11, Vulg Baruch, 3 23 —**II.** *A fabulist* Aesopus ille e Phrygia fabulator, Gell. 2, 29, 1

Fābŭlīnus, i, *m*, *a deity that helped children learning to talk* cum primo fari incipiebant, sacrificabant divo Fabulino, Varr ap Non. 532, 27

fābŭlis, e, v fabalis

Fabullus, i, *m*, *a friend of Catullus*, Plin N H praef § 1.

fābŭlo, āre, v. fabulor

fābŭlor, ātus (archaic *inf praes* fabularier Plaut Am 1, 1, 46, id Most 3, 1, 77, id. Ps 1, 1, 60, id Trin 2, 4, 60, Ter Hec 3, 1, 36, also *act* form fabulaverit, Afran. ap Non 232, 26 dub fabulabere, Rib v 147 fabulem, Plaut Mil 2 5, 33 Fleck.), **1,** *v dep a* [fabula], *to speak, converse, talk, chat* (mostly ante and post class, esp

treq in Plaut, not in Cic, syn aio, in quam, dico loquor, etc) **A.** In gen ut pro viribus tacere ac fabulari tute noveris, Enn ap Non 475, 3 (Trag v 182 ed Vahl) clare advorsum fabulabor, Plaut Am 1, 1, 144 reliqua alia, id Poen 3, 4, 8 ut aperte tibi nunc fabuler, Ter Ph 4, 3, 49 quod omnes homines fabulantur per vias, Mihi esse filiam inventam, Plaut Cist 5, 1 ali quid, *to say, utter*, Liv 45, 39 *fin* (ars me dendi) ictum fulmine Aesculapium fabulata, Plin 29, 1, 1, § 3 inter sese, Plaut Ep 2, 2, 53 cum aliquo, Suet Calig 22, id Dom 4 stabant Fronto et Festus fabulantes, Gell 19, 13, 1 inter fabulandum, id 15, 1, 4 —**B.** Esp, *to speak* a language qui Obsce et Volsce fabulantur, Titin Com v 104 Rib

fābŭlōsē, *adv*, *fabulously*, v fabulosus *fin*

fābŭlōsĭtas, atis, *f* [fabulosus], *fabulous invention*, Gr μυθοποιΐα (post Aug) Plin 7, 52, 53, § 174, 36, 13, 19, § 91, Diom p 474 P

fābŭlōsus, a, um, *adj* [fabula, II], *fabulous, celebrated in fable* (poet and in post Aug prose) quae loca fabulosus Lambit Hydaspes, Hor C 1, 22, 7 palumbes, id ib 3, 4, 9 fab aut commenticia res, Suet Caes 81 carmina Graecorum, *rich in fables*, Curt 3, 1, 2 fabulosum arbitror de strigibus, etc, Plin 11, 39, 95, § 232, cf mihi totum de Tyndaridis fabulosum videtur, Quint 11, 2, 16 fabulosa et externis miraculis adsimulata, Tac A 11, 11 —*Comp* anulus Plin 33, 1, 4, § 8 —*Sup* mons Atlas, Plin 5, 1, 1, § 5 —Transf, *incredible, great, fabulous* cum fabulosa multitudine, Amm 23, 6, 7 —*Adv* **fābŭlōse,** *fabulously* insulae fabulose narratae, Plin 32, 11, 53, § 143 fabulose multa de hominum aevo referens et reliqua fabulosius, id 7, 48, 49, § 153 —*Comp* fabulosius canere, Amm 23, 6 —*Sup* narrata colonia, Plin 5, 1, 1, § 2

fābŭlus, i, *m dim* [faba, perh *masc* in analogy with κυαμος], *a small bean*, Cato, R. R. 70, 1, Varr R R 1, 31, 4, Gell, 4 11, 1 and 10 fabulis, Plaut Stich 5, 4, 8 (where a nom fabula is sometimes unnecessarily assumed)

făcelāre, is, v faselaria

Făcēlīnus (Phac-) a um, or **Făcēlītis (Phac-),** or **Fascēlis (Phasc-),** idis, *f* [φακελος, a bundle of fagots] *of or belonging to the Taurian Diana* sedes Dianae, Sil 14, 260 dub, v Gerlach ad Lucil p 11, cf Serv Verg A 116, Hyg Fab 261

făcesso, cessi, itum, 3, *v intens a* and *n* [facio, like capesso from capio] **I.** *Act*, *to do eagerly* or *earnestly, to despatch, perform, execute, accomplish* **A.** In gen (mostly poet) latrones dicta facessunt, Enn ap Non. 306, 23 (Ann v 60 ed Vahl.) dicta, Afran ap Non 306, 26, cf jussa facessunt, Verg A 4, 295 matris praecepta facessit, id G 4, 548 mille facesse jocos, Ov A A 3, 367 dictum facessas doctum, *bring to an end, be done with*, Plaut Men 2, 1, 24 —**B.** In partic, in a bad sense, *to bring on, cause, occasion, create* (Ciceron) de temeritate eorum, qui tibi negotium facesserent Cic Fam 3, 10, 1 cf in the *pass* si cui forte hac lege negotium facesseretur, id Clu 57, 158, id Verr 2, 4, 64, § 142 innocenti periculum, id Div in Caecil 14, 45, Tac H 4, 43 rem facesso, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 17 —**II.** *Neutr*, sc se, *to go away, retire, depart* (class.) vos facessite, Enn ap Non 306, 29 (Trag v 191 ed Vahl) ab omni societate rei publicae paulisper facessant, Cic Leg 1, 13, 39 propere ex urbe, ab ore atque oculis populi Romani, Liv 6, 17, 8 aedibus Titin ap Non 306, 31 cf propere urbe finibusque, Liv 4, 58 7 hinc, id 4, 58, 33, Afran ib 307, 3, cf hinc Tarquinios, Liv 1, 47, 5 operae facessant, servitia sileant, Cic. Fl 38 *fin* facessere inte rim privatam amicitiam jubet, cum mandata patriae intercedant, *to be at an end*, Just 34, 4 —In a play upon the two meanings (cf I A) *Tr* Ego opinor rem facesso *Gr* Si quidem sis pudicus, hinc facessas, Plaut Rud 4, 4, 19 sq

făcētē, *adv*, v facetus *fin*

făcētĭa, ae, *f* [facetus, cf argutiae, deliciae], *a jest, witticism, drollery piece of humor* **I.** *Sing* (ante and post class) haec facetiast, amare inter se rivalis duos, Plaut Stich 5 4, 47 jocularis, Cael Aur Tard 1, 1, 21 facetia sermonis Plauto congruentis, Gell 3, 3, 3 facetiae habere, res divinas deridere, App Mag 56, p 310, 27 —**II.** *Plur* **făcētĭae,** arum **A.** *A witty* or *clever thing* in action or behavior (Plautin) mulier, quoi facetiarum cor corpusque sit plenum et doli, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 186 fecisti, here, facetias, quom, etc, id. Stich 5, 2, 7 —**B.** *Wit, witty sayings, witticisms, pleasantry, drollery, humor, facetiousness* (class, syn sal, dicacitas, cavillatio, lepos, urbanitas, comitas) (sales), quorum duo genera sunt, unum facetiarum, alterum dicacitatis, Cic Or 26 87 cum duo genera sint facetiarum illa a veteribus superior cavillatio, haec altera dicacitas nominata est, id de Or 2, 54 218 facetiis autem maxime homines delectari, si quando risus conjuncte, re verboque moveatur, id ib 2, 61, 248 P Scipio omnes sale facetiisque superabat, id Brut 34, 128 festivitate et facetiis C Julius et superioribus et aequalibus suis omnibus praestitit id ib 48, 177 sale tuo et lepore et politissimis facetiis pellexisti, id de Or 1, 57, 243 accedat oportet lepos quidam facetiaeque, id ib 1, 5, 17, cf dulces Latini leporis facetiae, Vell 1, 17, 1 facetiarum quidam lepos, Cic de Or 1, 34, 159 facie magis quam facetiis ridiculus, id Att 1, 13, 2 ego mirifice capior facetiis, maxime nostratibus (corresp to sales), id Fam 9, 15, 2 asperis facetiis illusus *sarcasms*, Tac A 15, 68, cf acerbae, id ib 5, 2 per facetias incusare aliquem, id. ib 14, 1

făcētĭor, āri, *v dep n.* [facetus], *to talk wittily, be facetious*, Sid Ep 3, 13

făcētus, a, um, *adj* [root fa of fari, Sanscr bha, shine, appear, Gr φα- in φημι, φαινω, strengthened fac, as in fax, facies], *well made, choice, elegant, fine.* **I.** Lit (very rare) nae illi sunt pedes faceti ac deliciis ingredienti molles Brutus ap Quint 6, 3, 20 facetis victibus vivere Plaut Most 1, 1, 43 —**II.** Trop **A.** Of behavior, *fine, courteous, polite, gentle* (very rare) vir facetus atque magnificus, Plaut Most 2, 2, 84 mulier commoda et faceta, Ter Heaut 3, 2, 11 ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facetus adopta, Hor Ep 1, 6, 55 est qui (ambulet tunicis) subductis usque facetus, i e *who thinks to be very fine*, id S 1, 2, 26 —**B.** Of speech *1. *Elegant, fine* molle atque facetum Vergilio annuerunt gaudentes rure Camenae, Hor S 1, 10, 44, cf decoris hanc et excultae cujusdam elegantiae appellationem (*faceti*) puto, Quint 6, 3, 20 —**2.** *Merry, witty, jocose, humorous, facetious* (the predominant signif of the word) **a.** Of persons dulcem et facetum festivique sermonis atque in omni sermone simulatorem, quem ειρωνα Graeci nominarunt, Socratem accepimus, Cic Off 1, 30, 108 elegantes, faceti, id Brut 16 63 esse quamvis facetum atque salsum, id de Or 2, 56, 228 in altercando cum aliquo aculeo et maledicto facetus, id Brut 47, 173 imitatores et narratores faceti, id de Or 2, 54, 219 etiam quodam loco facetus esse voluisti, id Phil 2, 8, 20 conviva joco mordente facetus, Juv 9, 10 et saep —**b.** Of inanim and abstr things duplex omnino est jocandi genus unum illiberale, petulans, flagitiosum, obscenum, alterum elegans, urbanum, ingeniosum, facetum, Cic Off 1, 29, 104 ironia faceta et elegans, id Brut 85, 292 faceta et urbana innumerabilia id. de Or 2, 56, 227 sermo, id ib 1, 8, 32 dictum, id ib 2, 54, 219 joci, Just 39, 2 —*Comp* Quo facetior videare, Lucil ap Fest s v REDARGUISSE, p 273, 10 Mull —*Sup* Aristophanes facetissimus poeta veteris comoediae, Cic Leg 2, 15, 37 argutiae facetissimi salis, Plin 35, 10, 37, § 117 —Hence, *adv* **făcēte, 1.** (Acc to II A) *Finely, properly, elegantly* (ante class) hanc ego rem exorsus sum facete et callide, Plaut Pers 4 1, 7, id Mil 1, 1, 39, id Stich 1 3 114 facete dictum, *well said! good!* id Capt 1, 2, 73, Ter Eun 2, 2, 57, 3, 1, 37 —**2.** (Acc to II B) *Wittily, pleasantly, humorously, facetiously* (class) numquam tam male est Siculis quin aliquid facete et commode dicant, Cic Verr 2, 4 43, § 95 facete et urbane Stoicos ridere, id Fin 1, 11, 39 multa colligere ridicule ac facete, id de Or 1, 57, 243 praeclare et apposite et facete scripsit, Gell 2, 23, 11 (Cicero) plura quam quisquam dixit facete, Quint 6, 3, 4 —*Comp* nos ab isto nebulone facetius eludimur, Cic Rosc. Am 44, 128 disputare, id de Or 2, 54, 217 —*Sup* noster hic facetissime tres de jure civili libellos tribus legendos dedit, Cic. de Or 2, 55, 223 dicere, Plin Ep 1, 9 *fin.* ludere, id ib 9, 22, 2

făcies, ei (old form facies, rarely facii, Gell 8 14, 1 facie Plaut. Mil 4, 4, 36, *dat* facie, facii, Gell 1 1, *plur* very rare, *nom* and *acc* facies, Vulg Thren. 5, 12, id Jer 42, 12, *dat* faciebus, Hier Eph 3, 5) *f* [root fa of fari, strengthened fac, cf fax, facetus] **I.** Orig, *make, form, configuration, figure, shape* **A.** In gen (= universa corporis forma, cf. figura, species) Quidam faciem esse hominis putant os tantum et oculos et genas, quod Graeci προσωπον dicunt quando *facies* sit forma omnis et modus et factura quaedam corporis totius, etc, Gell 13, 29 Sardinia in Africo mari facie vestigii humani, Sall H ap Gell. 1 1, Plaut Poen 5 2, 151 sq, cf Non 52, 27 sq non est formosa, cujus crus laudatur aut brachium, sed illa, cujus universa facies admirationem singulis partibus abstulit, Sen Ep 33, cf Lucr 5 1169 sq, Hor S 1, 2, 87 —**2.** Of things *Dae* Dicito, quid insit, et qua facie, memorato omnia *Pa* Sunt crepundia. *Dae.* Qua facie sunt? Plaut. Rud 4, 4, 105 and 111 curvata in montis faciem circumstetit unda, Verg G 4, 361 haec facies Trojae cum caperetur, erat, Ov Tr 1, 3, 26, cf urbium, Plin Ep 2, 17 *fin* antequam Vesuvius faciem loci verteret, Tac A 4, 67 arboris, Plin 12, 14, 31, § 55 vehiculi, Gell. 15, 30, 3 alia illi caeli, Plin 6, 17, 21, § 58 ossa contusa in faciem pulveris, Gell 10, 18, 3 longa quibus facies ovis erit, Hor S 2, 4, 12 et saep —**3.** Prov verte omnes tete in facies, i e *resort to every expedient* (an expression borrowed from, and alluding to the changes of Proteus), Verg A 12, 891 —**B.** In partic, *face, visage, countenance* (most freq in class Lat, syn os, vultus, frons, lineamenta) facies homini tantum ceteris os aut rostra, Plin 11, 37, 51, § 138 in facie vultuque nostro cum sint decem aut paulo plura membra, etc, id 7, 1, 1, § 8 non quaeruntur ea, quae nobis non possumus fingere, facies, vultus, sonus, Cic. de Or 1, 28, 127 prorsus in facie vultuque vecordia inerat, Sall C 15, 5 qua facie, qua statura, Cic Phil 2, 16 41 uretur facies, urentur sole capilli, Tib 1, 9, 15 cf id 1, 5, 43 summit utrumque Inde habitum facies, Juv 9, 20 peregrina Plaut Ps. 4, 2 9, cf affers faciem novam, Cic Fl 29, 70 liberali (homo), Ter Eun 3, 2, 20 egregia (virgo), *of rare beauty* id Phorm 1, 2, 50 hispida, Hor C 4, 10, 5 cicatricosa, Quint. 4, 1, 61 ad versa, id 2 13, 9 curvo nec faciem litore demovet, Hor C 4 5, 14 de facie quidem nosti, Cic Pis. 32 81 recta facie loqui, i e *boldly*, Juv 6, 401 et saep —Poet cura dabit faciem, facies neglecta peribit, *a beautiful face, beauty*, Ov A A 3, 105 —Prov perfricare faciem, *to lay aside shame*, Plin. H N praef § 4, cf Quint 11, 3, 160

II. Trop, *external form, look, condition, appearance* (class.) set qua faciest tuus sodalis, Plaut Capt 3, 4, 113, id Rud 2, 7, 7 fateantur, in Maeandrii persona esse expressam faciem civitatis, Cic Fl 22, 13, cf (C Popilius) senatus faciem secum attulerat auctoritatemque Populi Romani, id Phil. 8, 8, 23 una senum facies, cum voce trementia membra, etc, Juv 10, 198 quibus rebus immutata facies urbis erat, Sall C 31, 1 loci, Tac A. 4, 67 formam quidem ipsam et tamquam faciem honesti vides, Cic Off 1, 5, 14, Quint. 3, 6, 88, 4, 1, 42 Spald. quarum (causarum) varia ac nova semper est facies id 2, 4, 28 plures eloquentiae facies, id 12, 10, 69 (inventiunculae) facie ingenii blandiuntur, id 8, 5, 22 nec ulla facies mali erat, Curt 3, 11, 22 ad istam faciem est morbus qui me macerat, *has that form, is of such a nature*, Plaut Cist 1, 1, 73 —**2.** In partic, in Tac. for the class species, *external appearance*, as opposed to reality, *a pretence, pretext*, publici consilii facie (= specie) Tac H 2, 54, id A. 13 28, Amm 20, 5 —**B.** Transf, poet and in post Aug prose, for the class aspectus, *look, sight, aspect* quae scelerum

facies? Verg. A. 6, 560: subitā, Sil. 7, 367: decora, Plin. Pan. 56, 5: memoranda, id. ib. 35, 1: foeda, id. ib. 82, 8: vineae unam faciem contexunt, id. Ep. 5, 6, 9: exceptio, quae prima facie justa videatur, *at first sight*, Gai. Inst. 4, 1: prima facie, Dig. 16, 1, 13; Sen. Ep. 87, 1; id. Contr. 5, 10, 15.

făcĭlĕ, *adv., easily, unquestionably, readily,* etc., v. facilis *fin.*

făcĭlis, e (archaic forms *nom. sing.* facil, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 53; *adv.* facul, like difficul, simul; v. under *adv.* 2, and cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 87 Müll.), *adj.* [facio, properly, that may be done or made; hence, pregn.], *easy to do, easy, without difficulty.* **I.** In gen. **A.** Prop., constr. *absol.*, with *ad* (and the *gerund*), the *supine, inf., ut,* and the *dat.* (α) *Absol.:* nulla est tam facilis res, quin difficilis siet, quam invitus facias, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 1; cf.: facilis et plana via (opp. difficilis), Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 20: quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Caes. B. G. 2, 27 *fin.;* cf. also: mihi in causa facili atque explicata perdifficilis et lubrica defensionis ratio proponitur, Cic. Planc. 2, 5: justa res et facilis, Plaut. Am. prol. 33: facilis et prompta defensio, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237; cf.: facilis et expedita distinctio, id. Fin. 1, 10, 33: facilia, proclivia, jucunda, id. Part. Or. 27, 95; cf.: proclivi cursu et facili delabi, id. Rep. 1, 28: ascensus, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: aditus, id. ib. 3, 25 *fin.;* descensus Averno, Verg. A. 6, 126; Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 14, 41; cf.: celerem et facilem exitum habere, Caes. B. C. 3, 22 *fin.:* lutum, *easy to work*, Tib. 1, 1, 40: fagus, Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 229: humus, *easy to cultivate, mellow*, Curt. 4, 6, 5: arcus, Val. Fl. 1, 109: jugum, *easy to climb*, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 4: somnus, *easy to obtain*, Hor. C. 2, 11, 8; 3, 21, 4: irae, *easily excited*, Luc. 1, 173: saevitia, *easily overcome*, Hor. C. 2, 12, 26 et saep.: aurae, *gentle*, Ov. H. 16, 123: jactura, *easily borne*, Verg. A. 2, 646: cera, *easily shaped*, Ov. M. 15, 169: victus, *copious*, Verg. G. 2, 460.—*Comp.:* iter multo facilius atque expeditius, Caes. B. G. 1, 6, 2: cui censemus cursum ad deos faciliorem fuisse quam Scipioni? Cic. Lael. 4, 14: faciliore et commodiore judicio, id. Caecin. 3, 8.—*Sup.:* quod est facillimum, facis, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 4; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 3: concordia, id. ib. 1, 32: hujus summae virtutis facillima est via, Quint. 8, 3, 71: in quibus (ceris) facillima est ratio delendi, id. 10, 3, 31 et saep.—(β) With *ad* and the *gerund:* nulla materies tam facilis ad exardescendum est. Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190: ad subigendum, id. Rep. 2, 41: ad credendum, id. Tusc. 1, 32, 78: palmae ad scandendum, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 29.—*Comp.:* faciliora ad intelligendum, Quint. 2, 3, 8.—*Sup.:* haec ad judicandum sunt facillima, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30; id. Fin. 2, 20.—(γ) With *ad* and *subst.:* faciles ad receptum angustiae, Liv. 32, 12, 3: mens ad pejora, Quint. 1, 2, 4: credulitas feminarum ad gaudia, Tac. A. 14, 4.—*Comp.:* mediocritas praeceptoris ad intellectum atque imitationem facilior, Quint. 2, 3, 1.—(δ) With *supine:* facile inventust, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 53: res factu facilis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 26: cuivis facile scitu est, id. Hec. 3, 1, 15: facilis victu gens, *abounding in resources*, Verg. A. 1, 445 Wagn.: (Cyclops) nec visu facilis nec dictu affabilis ulli, id. ib. 3, 621; cf.: sapiens facilis victu fuit, Sen. Ep. 90, 11.—*Comp.:* nihil est dictu facilius, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 70.—*Sup.:* factu facillimum, Sall. C. 14, 1.—(ε) With *inf.:* materia facilis est, in te et in tuos dicta dicere, Cic. Phil. 2, 17, 42: facilis vincere ac vinci vultu eodem, Liv. 7, 33, 2: facilis corrumpi, Tac. H. 4, 39: Roma capi facilis, Luc. 2, 656.—*So esp. freq. in the neuter,* facile est, with a *subject-clause:* id esse verum, cuivis facile est noscere, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 8: quod illis prohibere erat facile, Caes. B. C. 1, 50, 2: neque erat facile nostris, uno tempore propugnare et munire, id. ib. 3, 45, 4; Quint. 6, 4, 20: nec origines persequi facile est, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 46: quis facile est aedem conducere, Juv. 3, 31; 4, 103.—*Comp.:* plerumque facilius est plus facere quam idem, Quint. 10, 2, 10; 12, 6, 7.—*Sup.:* stulta reprehendere facillimum est, Quint. 6, 3, 71; 11, 1, 81.—(ζ) With *ut:* facilius est, ut esse aliquis successor tuus possit, quam ut velit, Plin. Pan. 44, 3; 87, 5; cf. with *quod:* facile est quod habeant conservam in villa, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 6.—(η) With *dat.:* terra facilis pecori, i.e. *suitable, proper*, Verg. G. 2, 223; cf.: campus operi, Liv. 33, 17, 8: facilis divisui (Macedonia), id. 45, 30, 2: neque Thraces commercio faciles erant, Liv. 40, 58, 1: homines bello faciles, Tac. Agr. 21: juvenis inanibus, *easily susceptible, open to*, id. A. 2, 27; cf.: facilis capessendis inimicitiis, id. ib. 5, 11.—(θ) With *gen.* (poet.): Hispania frugum facilis, *fertile in*, Claud. Laud. Seren. 54.—**b.** Adverbially, in facili, ex (e) facili, and rarely, de facili, *easily:* cum exitus haud in facili essent, *not easy*, Liv. 3, 8, 9 Drak.: in facili, Sen. Clem. 1, 7: Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 274; Dig. 26, 3, 8: ita adducendum, ut ex facili subsequatur, *easily*, Cels. 7, 9 *med.:* ex facili tolerantibus, Tac. Agr. 15 *init.:* ex facili, Col. 6, 1, 1; Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 60; for which: e facili, Ov. A. A. 1, 356: de facili ab iis superabuntur, Firm. Math. 5, 6.—**B.** Transf. **a.** Of persons that do any thing with facility, *ready, quick.*—Constr. with *ad, in,* and simple *abl.:* facilis et expeditus ad dicendum, Cic. Brut. 48, 180: sermone Graeco promptus et facilis, Suet. Tib. 71; cf.: promptus et facilis ad extemporalitatem usque, id. Tit. 3: faciles in excogitando et ad discendum prompti, Quint. 1, 1, 1: exiguo faciles, *content*, Sil. 1, 615.—**b.** Of things, *easily moving:* oculi, Verg. A. 8, 310: manus, Ov. F. 3, 536: cervix, Mart. Spect. 23: canes, i. e. agiles, Nemes. Cyneg. 50.

II. In partic. **A.** Of character, *easy, good-natured, compliant, willing, yielding, courteous, affable:* facilis benevolusque, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 35: comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur, Cic. Balb. 16, 36: facilis et liberalis pater, id. N. D. 3, 29, 73: lenis et facilis, id. Fam. 5, 2, 9: facilis et clemens, Suet. Aug. 67: facilem populum habere, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 4: facilem stillare in aurem, Juv. 3, 122: di, id. 10, 8.—With *in* and *abl.:* facilem se in rebus cognoscendis praebere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11, § 32; cf.: facilis in causis recipiendis, id. Brut. 57, 207: faciles in suum cuique tribuendo, id. ib. 21, 85: faciles ad concedendum, id. Div. 2, 52, 107.—With *in* and *acc.:* sic habeas faciles in tua vota deos, Ov. H. 16, 282.—With *inf.:* faciles aurem praebere, Prop. 2, 21, 15 (3, 14, 5 M.): O faciles dare summa deos, Luc. 1, 505.—With *gen.:* facilis impetrandae veniae, Liv. 26, 15, 1: alloquii facilis (al. alloquiis), Val. Fl. 5, 407.—*Absol.:* comi facilique naturā, Suet. Gramm. 7: facili ac prodigo animo, id. Vit. 7.—*Comp.:* facilior aut indulgentior, Suet. Vesp. 21; Quint. 7, 1, 27; Flor. 4, 11, 2.—*Sup.:* quid dicam de moribus facillimis, Cic. Lael. 3, 11.—**B.** Of fortune, *favorable, prosperous:* res et fortunae tuae . . . quotidie faciliores mihi et meliores videntur, Cic. Fam. 6, 5, 1; Liv. 23, 11, 2.—*Adv.* in four forms: *facile, facul, faculter,* and *faciliter.* **1. făcĭlĕ** (the class. form). (α) *easily, without trouble* or *difficulty:* facile cum valemus recta consilia aegrotis damus, Ter. And. 2, 1, 9: quis haec non vel facile vel certe aliquo modo posset ediscere? Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 232: vitia in contraria convertuntur, id. Rep. 1, 45.—*Comp.:* cave putes, aut mare ullum aut flammam esse tantam, quam non facilius sit sedare quam, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 42 *fin.:* quo facilius otio perfruantur, id. ib. 1, 5: id hoc facilius eis persuasit, quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 2, 3.—*Sup.:* ut optimi cujusque animus in morte facillime evolet tamquam e custodia, Cic. Lael. 4, 14: facillime fingi, id. Cael. 9, 22: facillime decidit, id. Rep. 2, 23: mederi inopiae frumentariae, Caes. B. G. 5, 24, 6 et saep.—(β) To add intensity to an expression which already signifies a high degree, *certainly, unquestionably, without contradiction, beyond dispute, by far, far* (often in Cic.; elsewh. rare): virum unum totius Graeciae facile doctissimum, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 23: facile deterrimus, id. Tusc. 1, 33, 81: genere et nobilitate et pecunia facile primus, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15; cf.: virtute, existimatione, nobilitate facile princeps, id. Clu. 5, 11: facile princeps, id. Div. 2, 42, 87; id. Fam. 6, 10, 2; id. Univ. 1; Flor. 3, 14, 1: facile praecipuus, Quint. 10, 1, 68: facile hic plus mali est, quam illic boni, Ter. And. 4, 3, 5: *Pe.* Sed tu novistin' fidicinam? *Fi.* Tam facile quam me, *as well as I do myself*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 68.—With verbs that denote superiority (vincere, superare, etc.): post illum (Herodotum) Thucydides omnes dicendi artificio, mea sententia, facile vicit, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56; cf. id. Off. 2, 19, 59; id. Rep. 1, 23; cf. also: stellarum globi terrae magnitudinem facile vincebant, id. ib. 6, 16 *fin.;* id. de Or. 1, 33, 150: Sisenna omnes adhuc nostros scriptores facile superavit, id. Leg. 1, 2, 7; cf. id. de Or. 3, 11, 43: facile palmam habes! Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 80.—In naming a large amount, *quite, fully:* huic hereditas facile ad HS. tricies venit testamento propinqui sui, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 14, § 35.—(γ) With a negative, non facile or haud facile, to add intensity, *not easily,* i.e. *hardly:* mira accuratio, ut non facile in ullo diligentiorem majoremque cognoverim, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: sed haud facile dixerim, cur, etc., id. Rep. 1, 3 *fin.;* cf.: de iis haud facile compertum narraverim, Sall. J. 17, 2: animus imbutus malis artibus haud facile libidinibus carebat, id. C. 13, 5.—**b.** *Readily, willingly, without hesitation:* facile omnes perferre ac pati, Ter. And. 1, 1, 35; cf.: te de aeternitate dicentem aberrare a proposito facile patiebar, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 81: disertus homo et facile laborans, id. Off. 2, 19, 66: ego unguibus facile illi in oculos involem, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 6.—*Comp.:* locum habeo nullum, ubi facilius esse possim quam Asturae, Cic. Att. 13, 26, 2.—**c.** (Acc. to facilis, II. B.) *Pleasantly, agreeably, well:* propter eas (nugas) vivo facilius, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 6: cum animo cogites, Quam vos facillime agitis, quam estis maxume Potentes, dites, fortunati, nobiles, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 56: facillime agitare, Suet. Vit. Ter. 1: ubi Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitatem non facile diduci, *not safely*, Caes. B. G. 3, 23, 7.—**2. făcul** (ante-class.), *easily:* nobilitate facul propellere iniquos, Lucil. ap. Non. 111, 19; Pac. ib. 21: haud facul, ut ait Pacuvius, femina una invenietur bona, Afran. ib. 22: advorsam ferre fortunam facul, Att. ib. 24.—**3.** †**făculter,** acc. to the statement of Paul. ex Fest. p. 87, 1 Müll.; cf. Mart. Cap. 3, § 325.—**4. făcĭlĭter** (post-Aug.; predominating in Vitruvius; censured by Quint. 1, 6, 17), *easily:* ferrum percalefactum faciliter fabricatur, Vitr. 1, 4, 3 et saep.; Mart. Cap. 3, § 325.

făcĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [facilis], *easiness, ease, facility* in doing any thing. **I.** In gen. (mostly post-Aug.): haec in bonis rebus, quod alii ad alia bona sunt aptiores, facilitas nominetur, in malis proclivitas, *inclination, disposition*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 28; cf.: aetatis illius (i. e. puerilis) facilitas, *capability*, Quint. 1, 12, 11: audendi facilitas, id. 12, 6, 7: pariendi, Plin. 21, 24, 95, § 167: oris, i. e. *easy enunciation*, Quint. 10, 7, 26: corporis, *a tendency to blush*, Sen. Ep. 11: soli, *facility in working*, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 178: picea tonsili facilitate, id. 16, 10, 18, § 40: (smaragdi) ad crassitudinem sui facilitate translucida, i. e. *facility in transmitting the rays of light*, id. 37, 5, 16, § 63.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Of speech, *facility* or *fluency of expression* (post-Aug.): Fabianus disputabat expedite magis quam concitate, ut possis dicere, facilitatem esse illam, non celeritatem, Sen. Ep. 40: quae in oratore maxima sunt, ingenium, inventio, vis, facilitas, Quint. 10, 2, 12; 10, 5, 1; 10, 7, 20; 11, 1, 42; Suet. Gramm. 23 al.; cf. Quint. 10, cap. 7.—**B.** (Acc. to facilis, II. A.) Of character. **1.** In a good sense, *willingness, readiness, good-nature, courteousness, affability* (freq. in Cic.; syn.: lenitas, humanitas): male docet te mea facilitas multa, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 35: si illius comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatique asperseris, Cic. Mur. 31, 66; cf. id. Lael. 18, 66: pro tua facilitate et humanitate, id. Fam. 13, 24, 2: facilitas in audiendo, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7, § 21; cf.: facilitas et lenitudo animi, id. Off. 1, 25, 88 Orell. *N. cr.:* facilitas indulgentiaque, Suet. Caes. 72: facilitate par infimis esse, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 14, 41: sermonis, id. Att. 12, 40, 2: magis id facilitate quam alia ulla culpa mea contigit, id. de Or. 2, 4, 15: actio facilitatem significans, id. ib. 2, 43, 184.—**2.** In a bad sense, *levity, heedlessness*, Suet. Claud. 29; cf.: fornicationis, Vulg. Jerem. 3, 9.

făcĭlĭter, *adv., easily,* v. facilis *fin.* 4.

făcĭnŏrōsus (facĭnĕrosus), a, um, *adj.* [facinus], *criminal, villainous, atro-*

cious, vicious (rare but class) quintum genus est parricidarum, sicariorum, denique omnium facinorosorum, Cic Cat 2, 10 22, id Cael 6, 13, id de Or 2, 58, 237, id Rep 3, 17 injuriosa facinorosaque vita, id Leg 1, 14, 40 impius et facinorosus animus, Just 24, 2, 1 —*Comp* facinorosior, id 16, 4 —*Sup* facinorosissimi sicarii, Cic Sest 38 81, Vulg 2 Macc 8, 34 —*Adv* **făcĭnŏrose,** *viciously, scandalously,* August Inn 76, 1, id. cont Sec Resp Jul 5, 64

făcĭnus, ŏris, *n* [facio], *a deed, act, action* (class , most freq in the special signif) **I.** In gen. (syn factum, res gestae) Atridae duo fratres cluent fecisse facinus maximum, Cum Priami patriam Pergamum subegerunt, Plaut Bacch 4, 9, 1, 4, 4, 2, id Trin 1, 1, 2 tuum nefarium facinus pejore facinore operire, Cato ap Gell 13, 24, 12 nefario facinore admisso, Caes B G 7, 38, 8 magnum et memorabile, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 73 praeclarissimum, Auct. Her 4, 55, 68 hic pulcherrimum facinus adivi, Ter Phorm 5, 6, 30 pulcherrimum, Cic Rab Perd 6, 19 rectissimum, Anton ap Cic Phil 13, 17 *fin* quantum, Poet ap Cic Fam 2, 9, 2 rarum, Tac A 3, 21 suasit amor facinus, Ov M 8, 90 al —In *plur* inaudita et singularia facinora sceleris, audaciae, perfidiae, etc , Cic Verr 2, 5, 72, § 189 mirabilia facinora, id Phil 2, 42, 109 ingenii egregia facinora, Sall J 2, 2 —**B.** Transf in Plautus for *thing* nimis mirum est facinus, quomodo haec hinc potuerit transire! Plaut Mil 2, 4, 24 quod facinus video? etc , id Rud 1, 2, 73 —**II.** In partic , *a bad deed, misdeed, outrage, villainy, crime* (syn culpa, peccatum, delictum, flagitium, scelus, crimen, etc) facinus est vincire civem Romanum, scelus verberare, prope parricidium necare quid dicam in crucem tollere? Cic Verr 2, 5, 66, § 170, cf scelus et facinus, id Mil 16, 43 ad vim, facinus caedemque delecti, id Agr 2 28, 77 nec in facinore, nec in libidine, id Mil 27, 73 nihil facinoris, nihil flagitii praetermittere, Liv 39, 13, 10 ne facinus facere, Cic. Fin 2, 29, 95 jacere humi ad facinus obeundum, id. Cat 1, 10, 26 committere, id Fam 3, 10, 2, Caes B C 3, 60, 4 in se admittere, id B G 3, 9, 3, cf id ib 6, 13, 5 patrare, Sall C 18, 8 ad omne facinus impellere aliquem, Cic Fragm ap Non 424, 31 (Rep 6, 1 ed Mos) crimen facinusque libidinis, Juv 6, 294 transi gymnasia atque audi facinus majoris abollae i e *of a teacher*, id. 3, 115 al —Esp in exclamations O facinus indignum, Plaut. Men 5, 7, 15, Ter Ad. 2, 1, 19 O indignum facinus, id. Eun 1, 1, 25, cf Quint 5, 12, 12, Cic Att. 2, 13 *init* —In *plur* furiae vindices facinorum et sceleris Cic N D 3, 18, 66 homo flagitiis atque facinoribus coopertus, Sall C 23, 1 talia facinora impune suscepisse, id J 31, 9 —**B.** Transf , concr (poet), *an instrument of villainy,* said of the poisoned cup facinusque excussit ab ore, Ov M 7, 423

făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v a* and *n* , in *pass* fīo, factus, fiĕri (*imper* usually fac, but the arch form face is freq , esp in Plaut and Ter , as Plaut As prol 4, 1, 1, 77, id Aul 2, 1, 30, id. Cist 2, 1, 28, id Ep 1, 1, 37 , 2, 2, 117 , id Most. 3, 2, 167 et saep , Ter And 4, 1, 57, 4, 2, 29, 5, 1, 2, 14, id Eun 1, 2 10 al , Cato, R. R 23, 1, 26, 32 al , Cat 63, 78, 79, 82, Ov Med fac 60, Val Fl 7, 179 al , *futur* facie for faciam, Cato ap Quint 1 7, 23, cf dico, *init*, and the letter e faxo, Plaut Am 1, 1, 199, 2 1, 42, 3, 3, 17, 3, 4, 14, 5, 1, 55 et saep , Ter And 5, 2, 13, id Eun 2, 2, 54, 4, 3, 21 al , Verg A. 9, 154, 12, 316, Ov M 3 271, 12, 594 faxim, Enn. ap Non 507, 23, Plaut Am 1, 3, 13, id Aul 3, 2, 6, 3, 5, 20 al , Ter And 4, 4, 14, id Heaut 1, 2, 13 faxis, Hor S 2, 3, 38, Sil. 15, 362, faxit, Lex Numae in Paul ex Fest s v ALIVTA, p 6 Müll , Fragm XII Tab ap Gell 20, 1, 12, Plaut Capt 3, 4, 90, 3, 5, 54, id. Cas. 3, 5, 6 al , Ter Heaut 1, 2, 24, id Phorm 3, 3, 21 faximus, Plaut Truc 1, 1, 40 faxitis, an old form in Liv 23, 11, 2, 25, 12, 10, 29, 27, 3 faxint, Plaut Am 2, 1, 85, id. Aul 2, 1, 27 , 2, 2, 79 al , Ter Heaut. 1, 1, 109, id Hec 1, 2, 27, 3, 2, 19, Cic Verr 2, 3, 35, § 81, id Fam 14, 3, 3 —In *pass imper* fi, Plaut Curc 1, 1, 87 Hor S 2 5, 38, Pers 1, 1, 39 fite, Plaut Curc 1, 1, 89 al —*Indic* facitur, Nigid ap Non 507, 15 fitur, Cato ap Prisc p 789 fiebantur, id. ib fitum est, Liv Andron ap Non 475, 16 —*Subj* faciatur, Titin. ib —*Inf* fiere, Enn. ap Charis p 75 P , Ann v 15, ed. Vahl , Laev ap Gell 19, 7, 10 —On the long i of fit, v Ritschl, prol p 184, and cf Plaut Capt prol 25 ut fit in bello) [prob root bha , Sanscr bhasas, light, Gr φα , in φαινω, φημι , cf fax, facetiae, facilis, Corss. Ausspr 1, 423 —But Curt refers facio to root θε (strengthened THEK), Griech Etym. p 64], *to make* in all senses, *to do, perform, accomplish, prepare, produce, bring to pass, cause, effect, create, commit, perpetrate, form, fashion,* etc (cf in gen ago, facto, reddo, operor, tracto) verbum facere omnem omnino faciendi causam complectitur, donandi, solvendi, judicandi, ambulandi, numerandi, Dig 50, 16, 218

I. *Act* **A.** In gen. (*a*) With *acc.* ut faber, cum quid aedificaturus est, non ipse facit materiam, sed ea utitur, quae sit parata, etc Quod si non est a deo materia facta, ne terra quidem et aqua et aer et ignis a deo factus est Cic N D Fragm ap Lact. 2, 8 (Cic ed Bait 7, p 121) sphaera ab Archimede facta, Cic Rep 1, 14 fecitque idem et sepsit de manubiis comitium et curiam, id ib 2, 17 aedem, id ib 2, 20 pontem in Arari faciundum curat, Caes B G 1, 13, 1 castra, id ib 1, 48, 2, Cic Fam 15, 4, 4 faber vasculum fecit, Quint 7, 10, 9 classem, Caes B G 4, 21, 4 cenas et facere et obire, Cic Att 9, 13, 6 ignem lignis viridibus, id Verr 2, 1 17, § 45 poema, *to compose,* id Pis 29, 70 carmina, Juv 7, 28 versus id. 7, 38 sermonem, Cic Fam 9, 8, 1, cf litteram, id Ac 2 2 6 ludos, *to celebrate, exhibit* = edere, id Rep 2, 20, id Att 15, 10, also i q ludificari, Plaut Capt 3, 4, 47 sementes, i e *to sow,* Caes. B G 1, 3, 1 messem, Col 2, 10, 28 pecuniam, *to make, acquire,* Cic Verr 2, 2, 6, § 17 manum (with parare copias), *to collect prepare* id Caecin 12, 33 , so, cohortes, Caes B C 3, 87, 4 exercitum, Vell 2, 109, 2, and auxilia mercede, Tac. A. 6 33 iter, Cic Att 3, 1, id Planc 26, 65, id Div 1, 33, 73 et saep , cf also the phrases aditum sibi ad aures, Quint 4, 1, 46 admirationem alicujus rei alicui, *to excite,* Liv 25, 11, 18, Sen Ep 115 aes alienum, Cic Att 13, 46, 4, Liv 2, 23, 5, Sen Ep 119, 1 alienationem disjunctionemque, Cic Lael 21, 76 animum alicui, Liv 25, 11, 10 arbitrium de aliquo, *to decide,* Hor C 4, 7, 21, opp arbitrium alicui in aliqua re, i e *to leave the decision to one,* Liv 43, 15, 5 audaciam hosti, id 29, 34, 10 audientiam orationi, Cic Div in Caecil 13, 42 auspicium alicui, Liv 1, 34, 9, Hor Ep 1, 1, 86 auctoritatem, Cic de Imp Pomp 15, 43 bellum, Cic Off 1 11, 35, Caes. B G 3, 29, 2 multa bona alicui, Plaut Poen 5, 4, 46 castra, *to pitch,* Tac H 5, 1 caulem, *to form,* Col Arb 54 clamores, *to make, raise,* Cic. Brut 95, 326 cognomen alicui, *to give,* Liv 1, 3, 9 commercium sermonis, id 5, 15, 5 concitationes, Caes B C 3, 106 *fin* conjurationes, *to form,* id. B G 4, 30 *fin* consuetudinem alicui cum altero, Cic Fam 13, 23, 1 consilia alicui, Liv 35, 42, 8 contentionem cum aliquo, Cic Off 1, 38, 137 controversiam, *to occasion,* id Or 34, 121 convicium magnum alicui, id Fam 10, 16, 1 copiam pugnandi militibus, Liv 7, 13, 10 corpus *to grow fat, corpulent,* Cels 7, 3 *fin* , Phaedr 3, 7, 5 curam, Tac A 3, 52 damnum, *to suffer,* Cic. Brut 33, 125 detrimentum, id Verr 2, 4, 9, § 20 desiderium alicujus, rei alicui, Liv 3, 34, 7, 7, 24, 10 dicta, Ov F 2, 375, 3, 515 difficultatem, Quint 10, 3 10 and 16 discordiam, *to cause,* Tac H. 3, 48 discrimen, Quint 7, 2, 14 , 11, 1, 43 disjunctionem (with alienationem), Cic. Lael 21, 76 dolorem alicui, id Att. 11, 8, 2 dulcedinem, Sen Ep 111 eloquentiam alicui (ira), Quint 6, 2 26 epigramma, *to write,* Cic Arch 10, 25 errorem, Sen. Ep 67 eruptiones ex oppido, Caes. B C 2, 2, 5 exemplum, Quint 5, 2, 2 exempla = edere *or* statuere, Plaut Most 5, 1, 66 exercitum, *to raise, muster,* Tac A 6, 33 exspectationem, Quint 9, 2, 23 facinus, Plaut Bacch 4, 9, 1, Cic Fin 2, 29, 95, Tac A. 12, 31 facultatem recte judicandi alicui, Cic Verr 2, 2, 73, § 179 fallaciam, Ter And. 1, 8, 7 famam ingenii, Quint 11, 2, 46 fastidium, Liv 3, 1, 7 favorem alicui, id 42, 14, 10, Quint 4, 1 33 fidem alicui Cic. Cat. 3 2, 4, id. Att. 7, 8, 1, Quint 6, 2, 18 finem, Cic. Att. 16, 16, 16, id Rep 2, 44 formidinem, *to excite,* Tac. H 3, 10 fortunam magnam (with parare), Liv 24, 22, 9 fraudem, Plaut. Mil 2, 2, 9, Cic. Att 4, 12 fugam fecerunt, stronger than fugerunt, Liv 8, 9, 12 Weissenb , Sall J 53, 3 , but cum fugam in regia fecisset (sc ceterorum), Liv 1, 56, 4, so, fugam facere = fugare, id 21, 5, 16, 21, 52, 10 fugam hostium facere, id 22, 24 8, 26, 4, 8 al gestum vultu, Quint 11, 3, 71: gradum, Cic de Or 2, 61, 249, id Verr 2, 2, 1, § 3, Quint 3, 6, 8 gratiam alicujus rei, Liv 3, 56, 4, 8, 34, 3 gratulationem alicui, Cic Fam 11, 18, 3, Sen Ep 6 gratum alicui, Ter Eun 4 4, 56, Cic. Rep 1, 21, cf gratissimum alicui, id Fam 7, 21 *fin* histrioniam, Plaut. Am prol 152 homicidium, *to commit,* Quint. 5, 9, 9 hospitium cum aliquo, Cic Balb 18, 42 imperata, Caes. B G 2, 3, 3 impetum in hostem, Cic Fin. 1, 10, 34, Liv 25, 11, 2 incursionem, Liv 3, 38, 3 indicium, Cic Verr 2, 1, 57, § 150 inducias, id Phil 8, 7, 20 initium, *to begin,* id Agr 2, 29, 79, cf initia ab aliquo, id Rep 1, 19 injuriam, id. ib 3, 14 (opp accipere), Caes B G 1 36, 4, Quint 3, 6, 49, 10, 1, 115 insidias alicui, Cic. Mil. 9, 23 iram, Quint. 6, 1, 14 jacturam Cic. Off 3, 23, 89, id. Fin 2, 24, 79, Caes. B G 7, 77, 7 judicium, Cic Att 7, 23 2 judicatum, *to execute,* id Fl 20, 48 jus alicui, Liv 32, 13 6 jussa, Ov F 1, 379 laetitiam, Cic. Fin 1, 7, 25 largitiones, id Tusc 3, 20, 48 locum poetarum mendacio, Curt. 3, 1, 4 locum alicui rei, Cels 2, 14 *fin* , 7, 4, 3, Curt 4, 11, 8, Sen Ep 91, 13 et saep longius, Cic Leg 1, 7, 22 al valde magnum, id Q Fr 1, 2, 2 § 7 medicinam alicui, *to administer,* id Fam 14, 7 memoriam, Quint 11, 2, 4 mentionem, Cic Q Fr 2, 11, 2 metum, *to excite,* Tac A 6, 36 turbida lux metum insidiarum faciebat, *suggested,* Liv 10, 33, 5 metum alicui, id 9, 41, 11 missum aliquem, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 58, § 134 modum irae, Liv 4, 50, 4 moram, Cic Att 16, 2, 1, Plaut Most 1, 1, 72 morem alicujus rei sibi, Liv 35, 35, 13 motus, id. 28, 46, 8 multam alicui, Cato ap Gell 11, 1, 6 munditias, id R. R 2, 4 mutationem, Cic Sest. 12, 27, id. Off 1, 33, 120 multa alicui, id Q Fr 3, 1, 5, § 16 naufragium, *to suffer,* id Fam 16, 9, 1 negotium alicui, *to give to do, make trouble for,* Quint 5, 12, 13, Just. 21, 4, 4 nomen alicui, Liv 8, 15, 8, cf. nomina, *to incur debts,* Cic Off 3, 14, 59 odium vitae Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 199 officium suum, Ter Phorm 4, 5, 12 omnia amici causa, Cic. Lael 10, 35 , id Fam 5, 11, 2 opinionem alicui, id. Div in Caecil 14, 45 orationem, id de Or 1, 14, 63, id Brut. 8 30 , id Or 51, 172 otia alicui, *to grant,* Verg E 1, 6 pacem, *to conclude,* Cic Off 3, 30, 109 pecuniam ex aliqua re, id. Verr 2, 2, 6, § 17 periculum, Ter Eun 3, 2, 23, id Heaut. 2, 1, 9, Tac A 13, 33, 16, 19, Sall C 33, 1 perniciem alicui, *to cause,* = parare, Tac H 2, 70 planum, Cic Rosc Am 19, 54 potestatem, id. Cat 3, 5, 11, id. Rep 2, 28 praedam, Caes B G 4, 34, 5, Cic Verr 2, 1, 60 § 156, Plaut Poen 3, 6, 8 praedas ab aliquo, Nep Chabr 2 2 proelium, *to join,* Caes B G 1, 13, Cic Deiot 5, 13, Liv 25, 1, 5, Tac H 4, 79, id A. 12, 40 promissum, Cic Off 3, 25, 95 pudorem, Liv 3, 31, 3 ratum, id. 28, 39, 16 rem, Ter Ad 2, 2, 12 reum, *to accuse,* Cic Verr 2, 2, 38 risum, Cael ap Cic. Fam 8 9, 1, Quint 6, 1, 40, 48 scelus, *to commit,* Tac H 1, 40 securitatem alicui, Liv 36, 41, 1 sermonem, Cic Verr 2, 1, 26, § 66 significationem ignibus, Caes B G 2, 33, 3 silentium, Liv 24, 7, 12 somnum, *to induce,* Juv 3 282 spem, Cic Att 3, 16, Liv 30, 3, 7 spiritus, id 30, 11, 3 stercus, Col. 2, 15 stipendia, Sall J 63, 3, Liv 3, 27, 1, 5, 7, 5 stomachum alicui, Cic. Att. 5, 11, 2, id Fam 1, 9, 10 suavium alicui, Plaut As 4, 1, 53 suspicionem, Cic Fl 33, 83 taedium alicujus rei, Liv 4, 57, 11 terrorem iis, *to inflict,* id 10, 25, 8 timorem, *to excite,* id. 6, 28, 8 mihi timorem, *Cic Fam 10, 18* 2 totum, Dig 28, 5, 35 transitum alicui, Liv 26, 25, 3 turbam, Ter Eun 4, 1, 2 urinam, Col 6, 19 usum, Quint 10, 3, 28 vadimonium, Cic. Quint 18, 57 verbum, verba, *to speak, talk,* id Verr 2, 4, 65, § 147 verbum, *to invent,* id Fin 3, 15, 51 versus, id Q Fr 3, 5 vestigium, id. Rab Post 17, 47 viam

sibi, Liv 3, 5, 6 vim alicui or in aliquem, id. 38, 24, 4, 3, 5, 5 vires, *to get, acquire*, Quint 10, 3, 3 vitium, Cic Top 3, 15 al.—(β) With *ut, ne, quin*, or the simple *subj* faciam, ut ejus diei locique meique semper meminerit, Plaut Capt 4, 2, 20 facere ut remigret domum, id. Pers 4, 6, 3, id Capt 3, 4, 78, 4, 2, 77 ea, quantum potui, feci, ut essent nota nostris, Cic Ac 1, 2, 8 facito, ut sciam, id. Att 2, 4, 4 non potuisti ullo modo facere, ut mihi illam epistolam non mitteres, id. ib 11, 21, 1 si facis ut patriae sit idoneus, Juv 14, 71 ut nihil ad te dem litterarum facere non possum, Cic. Ac. 8, 14, 1, for which, with *quin* facere non possum, quin ad te mittam, *I cannot forbear sending*, id. ib 12, 27, 2 fecisti, ut ne cui maeror tuus calamitatem afferret, id Clu 60, 168 fac, ne quid aliud cures, id. Fam 16, 11, 1 domi assitis, facite, Ter Eun 3, 2, 53 fac fidele sis fidelis, Plaut Capt 2, 3, 79 fac cupidus mei videndi sis, Cic. Fam 5, 21, 5 fac cogites, id ib 11, 3, 4.—In *pass* fieri potest, ut recte quis sentiat etc, Cic Tusc 1, 3, 6 potest fieri, ut iratus dixerit, etc, Crass ap Cic de Or 2, 70, 285 nec fieri possit, ut non statim alienatio facienda sit, id. Lael 21, 76, so with *ut non*, id. Verr 2, 2, 77, § 190 (Zumpt, Gram § 539) —(γ) With *inf* = efficere, curare, *to cause* (rare) nulla res magis talis oratores videri facit, Cic. Brut 38, 142, Pall. 6, 12 aspectus arborum macrescere facit volucres inclusas, Varr R R. 3, 5, 3, Sall. Fragm ap Sen Ep 114 qui nati coram me cernere letum Fecisti, Verg A. 2, 539, Ov H 17, 174 mel ter in fervere facito, Col 12, 38, 5 (perh also in Ov H 6, 100, instead of favet, v Loers ad h l., cf infra, B 4) —(δ) *Absol* ego plus, quam feci, facere non possum, Cic. Fam 11, 14, 3 faciam, ut potero, Laeli, id. de Sen. 3, 7, cf. id. Rep 1, 24 noli putare, pigritia me facere, quod non mea manu scribam, id. Att 16, 15, 1, so, facere = hoc or id facere, Lucr 4, 1112 (cf Munro ad loc.), 1153 vereor ne a te rursus dissentiam *M* Non facies, Quinte, Cic Leg 3, 15, 33, so after scribam, id Att 16, 16, 15 nominavere runt, id Rep 2, 28, 50, after disserere tu mihi videris utrumque facturus, id ib 2, 11, 22, after fingere ut facit apud Platonem Socrates id. ib necesse erit uti epilogis, ut in Verrem Cicero fecit, Quint 6, 1, 54 qui dicere ac facere doceat, id. 2, 3, 11 faciant equites, Juv 7, 14, Liv 42, 37, 6 petis ut libellos meos recognoscendos curem Faciam, Plin Ep 4, 26, 1, 5, 1, 4 et saep (cf the use of facio, as *neutr*, to resume or recall the meaning of another verb, v II E infra, between that use and this no line can be drawn)

B. In partic **1.** With a double object, *to make* a thing into something, *to render* it something senatum bene firmum firmiorem vestra auctoritate fecistis Cic Phil 6, 7, 18 te disertum, id. ib 2, 39 *fin* iratum adversario judicem, id. de Or 1, 51, 220 heredem filiam, *to appoint, constitute*, id. Verr 2, 1, 43, § 111 aliquem regem, Just 9, 6 aliquem ludos, Plaut Aul 2, 2, 75 aliquem absentem rei capitalis reum, Cic Verr 2, 2, 38, § 93 animum dubium, id de Imp Pomp 10, 27 injurias irritas, id. Verr 2, 2, 26, § 63 vectigalia sibi deteriora, Caes B G 1, 36, 4 hi consules facti sunt, Cic de Sen 5, 14 disciplina doctior facta civitas, id. Rep 2, 19 di ex hominibus facti, id ib 2, 10, cf tua virtute nobis Romanos ex amicis amicissimos fecisti, Sall. J 10, 2—In *pass* quo tibi sumere depositum clavum fierique tribuno? *to become a tribune*, Hor S 1, 6, 25 —**2.** *To value, esteem, regard* a person or thing in any manner (like the Engl. *make* in the phrase *to make much of*)—Esp with *gen pretii* in quo perspicere posses, quanti te, quanti Pompeium, quem unum ex omnibus *facio*, ut debeo, plurimi, quanti Brutum facerem, Cic. Fam 3, 10, 2 te quotidie pluris feci, id. ib 3, 4, 2 voluptatem virtus minimi facit, id Fin. 2, 13, 42 dolorem nihili facere, *to care nothing for, to despise*, id ib 27, 88 nihili facio scire, Plaut Pers 2, 2, 42 negat se magni facere, utrum, etc, Quint. 11, 1, 38 parum id facio, Sall J 85, 31 si illi aliter nos faciant quam aequum sit, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 43 —**3.** With *gen*, *to make* a thing *the property of* a person, *subject* it to him omnia, quae mulieris fuerunt viri fiunt, Cic Top 4, 23 —Esp facere aliquid dicionis alicujus, *to reduce to subjection under* a person or power omnem oram Romanae dicionis fecit, Liv 21, 60, 3 dicionis alienae facti, id. 1, 25, 13, 5, 27, 14, cf ut munus imperii beneficii sui faceret, *to make it (seem) his own bounty*, Just 13, 4, 9 ne delecto imperatore alio sui muneris rempublicam faceret, Tac A 15 52 —**4.** *To represent* a thing in any manner, *to feign, assert, say* —Constr with *acc* and *adj* or *part*, or with *acc* and *inf* (α) *Acc* and *part* in eo libro, ubi se exeuntem e senatu et cum Pansa colloquentem facit, id. Brut 60, 218 Xenophon facit Socratem disputantem, id N D 1, 12, 31, cf ejus (Socratis) oratio, qua facit eum Plato usum apud judices, id Tusc 1, 40 *fin* al.—(β) *Acc* and *inf* qui nuper fecit servo currenti in via decesse populum, Ter Heaut prol. 31 fecerat et fetam procubuisse lupam, Verg A. 8, 630, cf Ov M 6, 109, v Bach ad h l poetae impendere apud inferos saxum Tantalo faciunt, Cic Tusc 4, 16, 35 quem (Herculem) Homerus apud inferos conveniri facit ab Ulixe, id. N D 3, 16, 41 Plato construi a deo mundum facit, id. ib 1, 8, 19 Plato Isocratem laudari fecit a Socrate, id Opt. Gen. 6, 17, id. Brut. 38, 142 M Cicero dicere facit C Laelium, Gell. 17, 5, 1 caput esse faciunt ea, quae perspicua dicunt, Cic Fin 4, 4, 8, v Madv ad h l —(γ) *In double construction* Polyphemum Homerus cum ariete colloquentem facit ejusque laudare fortunas, Cic Tusc 5, 39 *fin* —**5.** *To make believe, to pretend* facio me alias res agere, Cic Fam 15, 18 cum verbis se locupletem faceret, id. Fl 20 me unum ex iis feci, qui, etc, id Planc 27, 65 —**6.** Hypothetically in the *imper* fac, *suppose, assume* fac, quaeso, qui ego sum, esse te, Cic. Fam 7, 23, 1, cf fac potuisse, id Phil 2, 3, 5 fac animos non remanere post mortem, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 82, 1, 29, 70 fac velit, Stat. Ach 2, 241 fac velle, Verg A 4, 540 —**7.** In mercant lang, *to practise, exercise, follow* any trade or profession cum mercaturas facerent, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 28, § 72 naviculariam, id. ib 2, 5, 18 § 46 argentariam, id. ib 2, 5, 49, § 155, id. Caecin. 4, 10 topiariam, id Q Fr 3, 1, 2, § 5 haruspicinam, id. Fam. 6, 18, 1 praeconium, id. ib, so, piraticam, id Post. Red in Sen. 5, 11 medicinam, Phaedr 1, 14, 2 —**8.** In relig lang, like the Gr ῥέζειν, *to perform* or *celebrate* a religious rite, *to offer sacrifice, make an offering to sacrifice* res illum divinas apud eos deos in suo sacrario quotidie facere vidisti, Cic Verr 2, 4, 8, § 18 sacra pro civibus id. Balb 24, 55 sacrificium publicum, id. Brut 14, 56 —*Absol* a sacris patriis Junonis Sospitae, cui omnes consules facere necesse est consulem avellere, Cic Mur 41, 90 —With *abl* cum faciam vitulâ pro frugibus, Verg E 3, 77 catulo, Col. 2, 22, 4 —*Pass impers* cum pro populo fieret, Cic Att 1, 13, 3 quibus diis decemviri ex libris ut fieret, ediderunt, Liv 37, 3, 5 —**9.** In gram, *to make, form* in inflecting cur aper apri et pater patris faciat? Quint 1, 6, 13, so id. 14, 15, 27, cf sic genitivus Achilli et Ulixi fecit, id. 1, 5, 63, 1, 6, 26 eadem (littera) fecit ex duello bellum, id. 1, 4, 15 —**10.** In late Lat, (se) facere aliquo, *to betake one's self* to any place intra limen sese facit, App 5, p 159, 25, without se homo meus coepit ad stelas facere, Petr 62 ad illum ex Libya Hammon facit, Tert Pall. 3 —**11.** Peculiar phrases **a.** Quid faciam (facias, fiet, etc), with *abl*, *dat*, or (rare) with *de*, *what is to be done with* a person or thing? quid hoc homine facias? Cic Sest 13, 29, id. Verr 2, 2, 16, § 40 nescit quid faciat auro, Plaut Bacch 2, 3, 100 quid tu huic homini facias? Cic Caecin 11, 30, cf. quid enim tibi faciam, id. Att 7, 3, 2 quid faceret huic conclusioni i e *how should he refute* etc, id. Ac 2, 30, 96 quid facias illi? Hor S 1, 1, 63 miserunt Delphos consultum quidnam facerent de rebus suis, Nep Them 2 quid fecisti scipione? *what have you done with the stick?* or, *what has become of it?* Plaut Cas 5 4, 6, cf id. ib 5, 4, 9 —In *pass* quid Tulliolâ meâ fiet? Cic Fam 14, 4, 3 quid illo fiet? quid me? id. Att. 6 1, 14 quid fiet artibus? id. Ac 2, 33, 107 quid mihi fiet? Ov A. A 1, 536 quid de illâ fiet fidicina igitur? Plaut Ep 1, 2, 48 de fratre quid fiet? Ter Ad. 5, 9, 39 —*Absol* quid faciat Philomela? fugam custodia claudit? Ov M 6, 572 quid facerem? neque servitio me exire licebat, etc, Verg E 1, 41 al —**b.** Fit, factum est aliquo *or* aliqua re, *it happens to, becomes of* a person or thing volo Erogitare, meo minore quid sit factum filio, Plaut Capt 5, 1, 32 nec quid deinde iis (elephantis) factum sit, auctores explicant, Plin 8, 6, 6, § 17 quid eo est argento factum? Plaut Most. 3, 1, 106 —Hence, (β) Esp, si quid factum sit aliquo, *if anything should happen to one* (i q si quid acciderit humanitus), euphemistically for *if one should die* si quid eo factum esset, in quo spem essetis habituri? Cic de Imp Pomp 20, 59, cf eum fecisse aiunt, sibi quod faciendum fuit, Plaut Poen 5, 1, 23 —**c.** Ut fit, *as it usually happens, as is commonly the case* praesertim cum, ut fit, fortuito saepe aliquid concluse apteque dicerent, Cic Or 53, 177 queri, ut fit, incipiunt, id Verr 2, 2, 23 § 56 dum se uxor, ut fit, comparat, id Mil 10, 28 fecit statim, ut fit, fastidium copia, Liv 3, 1, 7 —**d.** Fiat, an expression of assent *so be it! very good!* fiat, geratur mos tibi, Plaut Ps 1, 5, 146, id As 1, 1, 27, id. Am 2, 2, 138, id Most 4, 3, 44 al.—**e.** Dictum ac factum, *no sooner said than done, without delay, at once*, v dictum under dico, A d.—**12.** In certain phrases the ellipsis of facere is common, e g finem facere Quae cum dixisset, Cotta finem, Cic N D 3, 40, 94, id. Fin 4, 1 *init* —With nihil aliud quam, quid alium quam, nihil praeterquam, which often = an emphatic Engl *only* (but not in Cic) Tissaphernes nihil aliud quam bellum comparavit, Nep Ages 2 per biduum nihil aliud quam steterunt parati, Liv 34, 46, Suet Caes. 20, id Aug 83, Liv 2, 63, 4, 3, 3, 26 —So with nihil amplius quam, nihil prius quam, nihil minus quam, Liv 26, 20, 35, 11, Suet Dom 3

II. *Neutr* **A.** With adverbs, *to do, deal,* or *act* in any manner recta et vera loquere, sed neque vere neque recte adhuc Fecisti umquam, Plaut. Capt 5, 2, 7, v recte under rego bene fecit Silius, qui transegerit, Cic Att 12, 24, 1 seu recte seu perperam, *to do right or wrong*, id Quint 8, 31 Dalmatis di male faciant, id Fam 5, 11 *fin* facis amice, *in a friendly manner*, id. Lael 2 9, cf per malitiam, *maliciously*, id Rosc Com 7, 21 humaniter, id Q Fr 2, 1, 1 imperite, id. Leg 1, 1, 4 tutius, Quint 5, 10, 68 voluit facere contra huic aegre, Ter Eun 4, 1, 10 bene facere, *to profit, benefit* (opp male facere, *to hurt, injure*), Ter Ad 5, 6, 25, 5, 7, 19, Plaut Most 3, 2, 22, id Capt 5, 2, 23, v also under benefacio and benefactum —**B.** Facere cum or ab aliquo, *to take part with* one, *to side with* one, and opp contra (or adversus) aliquem, *to take part against* one si respondisset, idem sentire et secum facere Sullam, Cic. Sull 13, 36, cf cum illo consulem facere, id Att 6, 8, 2, and secum consules facere, id. Planc 35 86 auctoritatem sapientissimorum hominum facere nobiscum, id. Caecin 36, 104, cf rem et sententiam interdicti mecum facere fatebatur, id ib 28, 79 cum veritas cum hoc faciat, *is on his side*, id Quint 30, 91 commune est, quod nihilo magis ab adversariis quam a nobis facit, id. Inv 1, 48, 90 omnes damnatos omnes ignominia affectos illac (a or cum Caesare) facere, id Att 7, 3, 5 quae res in civitate duae plurimum possunt, eae contra nos ambae faciunt in hoc tempore, id Quint 1, 1 neque minus eos cum quibus steterint quam adversus quos fecerint, Nep Eum 8, 2 cum aliquo non male facere, *to be on good terms with*, Ov Am 3, 762 —**C.** In late Lat facere cum aliqua = vivere cum aliqua, *to live in matrimony, to be married*, Inscr Orell 4646 —**D.** Ad aliquid, alicui, or *absol*, *to be good* or *of use for* any thing, *to be useful, of service* chamaeleon facit ad difficultatem urinae, Plin 22, 18, 21, § 46, Scrib Comp 122 ad talem formam non facit iste locus, Ov H 16 190, cf id ib 6, 128, id Am 1, 2, 16 al radix coronopi coeliacis praeclare facit, Plin. 22 19, 22, § 48, so with *dat*, Plin Val 2, 1, Prop 3 (4), 1, 20 facit autem commode ea compositio, quam, etc, Col 7, 5, 7, 8, 17, 13 nec caelum, nec aquae faciunt, nec terra, nec aurae, *do not benefit me*, Ov Tr 3, 8, 23 mire facit in peroratione confessio, Quint. 11, 3, 173, 171, cf with a *subject clause* plurimum facit totas diligen

ter nosse causas id. 6, 4, 8 ad aliquid or alicui signifies also *to suit, fit* non faciet capiti dura corona meo, Prop 3, 1, 19, cf Ov H 16 189 —**E.** Like the Gr ποιεῖν or δρᾶν, and the Engl *to do*, instead of an other verb (also for esse and pati) factum cupio (sc id esse) Plaut Truc 4, 4 24 fac tum volo id Bacch 3 3, 91, id Most 3, 2 104 an Scythes Anacharsis potuit pro ni hilo pecuniam ducere nostrates philosophi facere non potuerunt? Cic. Tusc 5, 32, 90 nihil his in locis nisi saxa et montes cogi tabam idque ut facerem, orationibus indu cebar tuis id. Leg 2, 1, 2, cf Demosthe nem, si illa pronuntiare voluisset, ornate splendideque facere potuisse, id Off 1, 1 *fin*, and cur Cassandra furens futura prospiciat, Priamus sapiens hoc idem fa cere nequeat? id Div 1, 39, 85, so id. Ac 2, 33, 107, id Att 1, 16, 13, Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 18, 2, Nep Chabr 3, 4, 4, 3 al Vadem te ad mortem tyranno dabis pro amico, ut Pythagoreus ille Siculo fecit ty ranno (here also with the case of the pre ceding verb) Cic Fin. 2, 24 *fin* (v Madv ad h l. p 278) jubeas (eum) miserum esse, libenter quatenus id facit (i e miser est), *what he is doing* Hor S 1, 1, 64 in hominibus solum existunt nam bestiae simile quiddam faciunt (i q patiuntur or habent), Cic Tusc 4, 14, so, ne facias quod Ummidius quidam (= ne idem expe riaris, ne idem tibi eveniat), Hor S 1, 1, 94 —**F.** Facere omitted, especially in short sentences expressing a judgment upon conduct, etc at stulte, qui non modo non censuerit, etc, Cic Off 3, 27, 101 —Hence,

1. factus, a, um, *P a* **A.** As adjective ante class and very rare factius nihilo facit, sc id, i e nihilo magis effectum red dit, *is no nearer bringing it about*, Plaut Trin 2 3, 6, cf Lorenz ad loc —Far more freq, **B.** In the *neutr* as *subst* **factum,** i (*gen plur* factûm, Enn ap Cic Div 1, 31, 66 Trag 81), *that which is done, a deed, act, exploit, achievement* (syn res gestae faci nus). **1.** In gen depingere, Ter Phorm 1, 5, 38 facere factum, Plaut Truc. 2, 7, 5, id. Mil 3, 1, 139 dicta et facta, Ter Eun 5, 4 19, id. Heaut 4, 5, 12 opus facto est, id. Phorm 4, 5, 4 ecquod hujus factum aut commissum non dicam audacius, sed, etc, Cic Sull 26, 72 meum factum pro bari abs te triumpho gaudio, Caes ap Cic Att 9, 16, A. 1, 14, 9, 2 quod umquam eorum in re publica forte factum exsti tit? id. ib 8, 14, 2 praeclarum atque divi num, id Phil 2, 44, 114 egregium, id. Fam 10, 16, 2, id Cael 10, 23 factum per se improbabile, Quint 7, 4 7, 6, 1, 22 illus tre, Nep Arist 2, 2, cf illustria et glorio sa, Cic Fin. 1, 11, 37 forte, id Att 8, 14, 2 dira, Ov M 6, 533 nefanda, id H 14, 16 al; but also with the *adv* recte ac turpiter factum, Caes. B G 7, 80 5, cf multa huius (Timothei) sunt praeclare facta sed haec maxime illustria, Nep Timoth. 1, 2, v Zumpt, Gram § 722 2 dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet Hor Ep 1, 2, 40 quo facto aut dicto adest opus, Plaut Am 1, 1, 15 et saep famam extendere factis, Verg A 10, 468 non hominum video non ego facta boum, *doings*, i e *works*, Ov H. 10, 60 —**2.** In partic, bonum factum, like the Gr ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ, *a good deed*, i e *well done, for tunate* (ante class and post Aug) bonum factum'st edicta ut servetis mea, Plaut Poen prol 16, cf id ib 44, cf hoc factum est optimum, ut etc, id. Ps 1 2, 52 majo rum bona facta, Tac. A. 3, 40, cf id ib 3, 65 —At the commencement of edicts, Suet Caesar, 80, id Vit 14, Aur Vict Vir Ill 49, 17, Tert Pudic 1 —(But in the class per factum in this sense is a participle, and is construed with an *adv* bene facta, Sall C 8 5, id. J 85, 5, Cic Tusc 2, 26 64 recte, male facta, id. Off 2, 18, 62 male facto ex igua laus proponitur, id. Leg. Agr 2 2, 5, id. Brut 43, 322, Quint 3, 7, 1, cf. Krebs Antibarb p 460) —* **2. facteon,** a word jestingly formed by Cicero, after the an alogy of the Greek, for faciendum quare, ut opinor, φιλοσοφητέον, id quod tu facis, et istos consulatus non flocci facteon, Cic Att 1, 16, 13 Orell *N cr* (for facteon, Er nesti has ἑατέον)

făcitergĭum, i, *n* [facies tergeo], *a cloth* or *towel* for wiping the face, Isid. 19, 26, 7

facteon, v facio *fin* *2

‡ **facticiōsus** = πολυμήχανος, Gloss. Philox

factĭcius (-tius), a, um *adj* [facio], *made by art, artificial factitious* (post Aug) **I.** In gen al, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 81 colores, id. 31, 7, 42, § 91, 35, 6, 24, § 40 la danum (opp terrenum), id. 12, 17, 37, § 75 —**II.** In the later grammarians nomen, *formed to imitate the natural sound, ono mato poetic*, like tintinnabulum, turtur, Prisc p 581 P

factĭo, onis, *f* [id.] **I.** *A making, do ing preparing* (very rare) tabulae, quas is instituisset, cui testamenti factio nulla est, *the right of making a will*, Cic Top 11, 50, cf factionem testamenti habere id Fam. 7, 21 quae haec factio est? *conduct, dealing, proceeding*, Plaut Rud. 5, 3, 15, id Bacch 4, 8, 2 —**II.** (Acc to facio, II B, lit, a taking part or siding with any one, hence concr) *A company of persons associated* or *acting together, a class, order, sect, faction party* (syn pars partes, causa, rebellio, perduellio, seditio) **A.** In gen (rare) cum vostris nostra non est aequa factio, Affinitatem vobis aliam quaerite, i e *family, rank*, Plaut Trin 2, 4, 51, cf neque nos factione tanta, quanta tu, sumus, id Cist 2, 1, 17, id. Trin 2, 4, 66, 90, 96, id Aul. 2, 1, 45 utrimque factiones tibi pares, Cato ap Charis. p 198 P alia (medicorum) factio coepit in Sicilia, i e *class* or *school*, Plin 29, 1, 4, § 5 est et alia magices factio, a Mose pendens, id 30, 1 2, § 11 lascivientium, Vulg Amos, 6, 7 —**B.** In partic, *a company of political adhe rents* or *partisans, a party, side, faction* (class, among the republican Romans usually with the odious accessory notion of oligarchical) in Gallia non solum in omnibus civitatibus atque in omnibus pa gis partibusque sed paene etiam in singu lis domibus factiones sunt, earumque fac tionum principes sunt, qui, etc., *divisions, factions*, Caes B G 6, 11, 2 sq paucorum factione oppressus, id B C 1, 22, 5, cf in qua (Scaevolae oratione) invidia incitatur in judicum et in accusatorum factionem, Cic Brut 44 164 haec inter bonos amici tia, inter malos factio est, Sall J 31 15 conspiratis factionum partibus, Phaedr 1, 2, 4 per vim et factionem, Cic Att. 7, 9, 4 triginta illorum consensus et factio, i e *oligarchy*, Cic Rep 1, 28, cf. cum certi propter divitias aut genus aut aliquas opes rem publicam tenent, est factio sed vo cantur illi optimates, id ib 3, 14, 1, 44, cf also ut exsistat ex rege dominus, ex opti matibus factio, ex populo turba et confu sio, id ib 1, 45 in factionis potestate, id. ib 3, 32 principem factionis ad Philippum trahentium res, Liv 32, 19, 2, Tac H 1, 13, Suet Claud 13 —**2.** Scenic t. t, *a divi sion, company*, or *party of charioteers* at the Roman races (of which there were four, named after their colors albata, pra sina, russata, veneta), Suet Calig 55, id Vit 7, 14, id. Dom 7, Inscr Orell 2593, cf Fest p 86 Mull, and Anthon's Dict of Antiq p 256 —Also *of pantomimes*, Suet Ner 16, and domini factionum = factionarii, id. ib 5, 22, Lampr Com 16

factĭōnārĭus, ii, *m* [factio, II B 2], *the head of a company of charioteers*, Cod. Th 15, 10, 1, Inscr Grut 338

factĭōsē, *adv*, v factiosus *fin*

factĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [factio, II] *that has* or *seeks to form a party, powerful* or *eager for power, factious, seditious* (class, syn perduellis, seditiosus, tumultuosus, turbulentus, potens, praepotens) homo di ves, factiosus, *a demagogue*, Plaut Aul 2, 2, 50 potens et factiosus, Auct Her 2, 26, 40 homo (with potens), Nep Ages 1 exsis tunt in re publica plerumque largitores et factiosi, ut opes quam maximas consequan tur, et sint vi potius superiores quam jus titia pares, Cic Off 1, 19, 64 non divitiis cum divite, neque factione cum factioso, certabat, Sall C 54, 5, id J 31, 15 Dietsch vel optimatium vel factiosa tyrannis illa vel regia, etc, i e *oligarchical*, Cic Rep 1, 29, 45 linguâ factiosi, *busy with the tongue*, i e *promising a great deal*, Plaut Bacch 3 6, 13 —*Comp* mulier, Aur Vict Caes 21 —*Sup* quisque, Plin Ep 4, 9, 5 —* *Adv* **factiose,** *mightily, powerful ly*, Sid Ep 4, 24

factĭtāmenta, ōrum, *n.* [factito] *things made, works* (eccl Lat.), Tert. Anim. 18 *fin.*

factĭtātio, ōnis, *f* [id.] *a making, creating* (eccl. Lat) corporum, Tert. adv Herm 31, 32

factĭtātor, ōris, *m* [id] *a maker* (eccl. Lat) idolorum, Tert adv Prax. 18 al

factĭtius, a, um, v facticius.

factĭto, avi, ātum, 1, *v freq a* [facto] *to make* or *do frequently, to be wont to make* or *do to practise* (class, syn tracto, facio, reddo) **I.** In gen. stultitia'st me illi vitio vortere Egomet quod factita vi in adolescentia, Plaut Ep 3, 3, 50 ver ba compone et quasi coagmenta quod ne Graeci quidem veteres factitaverunt Cic. Brut 17, 68, Quint 12 3, 4 haec apud ma jores nostros factitata, Cic. Off 2 24, 85 alterum factitatum est, alterum novum, id Or 42, 143 accusationem, id. Brut 34 130 neque eorum quicquam omittere quae ar tifices factitarent, Suet Ner 20 simulacra ex ea arbore, Plin 13, 9, 17, § 61, cf ca pulos inde (ex gemma), id. 37, 6 23, § 87 inducias cum aliquo, Gell 19, 5, 10 —**II.** In partic **A.** With *double acc., to make* or *declare* a person something quem pa lam heredem semper factitarat, Cic Phil. 2, 16, 41 —**B.** *To practise* a trade or pro fession artem, Poëta ap Cic. Or 43, 147 medicinam Quint 7, 2, 26 coctiones ar gentarias, Suet. Vesp 1 vecturas onerum corpore suo Gell. 5 3 delationes, Tac H. 2 10 —**C.** Esp with access notion of vain effort or failure nec satis apparet cur versus factitet, Hor A P 470 carmina in principem, Tac A. 6, 45 (39), 14, 48

(facto, are, *v freq a* [facio] *to make, do, perform* operis quicquam Plaut. Truc 5, 1, 23, false reading for facio, cf Plaut Merc prol 95 Ritschl.)

factor, ōris, *m* [id.], *a maker, doer, performer, perpetrator* (ante and post class) **I.** In gen cuparum doliorum que, Pall 1, 6 qui praepositum suum non praetexit, cum posset, in pari causa factori habendus est, *the doer*, Dig 49 16, 6, § 8 sceleris, ib 29, 5, 1, § 21, 48, 3, 7 suus *his creator*, Vulg Deut 32, 15, id. Isa 29, 16 al legis *doer*, id. Rom 2, 13, id Jacob, 1, 23 —**II.** In partic **A.** In econom lang, *an oil-presser*, Cato, R R. 13, 64, 66, 67 —* **B.** In ball playing *he who strikes the ball, the batsman*, Plaut Curc 2 3, 18, cf dator

* **factōrium,** ii, *n* [id, cf factor, II. A] *an oil press*, Pall 11, 10, 1

factum, i, *n*, v facio *fin.*

factūra, ae, *f* [facio], *a making, manu facture, formation*, = ποίησις (post Aug and very rare) **I.** Prop in nostro orbe alibi vena bonitatem hanc praestat, alibi factura, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 145 corporis to tius, Gell 13, 29, 2, Vulg Num 8, 4 —**II.** Transf, *pass*, *a thing produced* or *created, a creature, work* anima factura dei est, Prud Apoth 792, so id 856, Vulg Eph 2, 10

1. factus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from facio

2. factus, us, *m* (also **factum,** i, *n*, Varr R. R 1, 24, 3, Col 12, 50, 19 and 22) [facio] * **I.** *A making, building, style of architecture* quo ornatior villa esse posset fructu quam factu, Varr R R 3 1, 10 iste mulus me ad factum dabit (= me ad opus rusticum feret), Inscr Momms 5078 —**II.** (Cf. factor, II A, and factorium), *the quan tity of oil pressed out at one time, a pressing* Cato, R R 67, 1, Varr R R 1 24, 3, Col 12, 52, 19, 22, Plin 15 6, 6, § 23

făcul, *adv*, v facilis *init.*

făcŭla, ae, *f dim* [fax], *a little torch, a splinter used as a torch*, Cato, R R. 37 3, Varr L. L 5, § 137 Mull, Prop 2 29 5 (3, 27, 5 M), Cinc. ap Gell 16, 4, 2 —* **II.** Trop nequidquam tibi Fortuna faculam adlucere volt, Plaut Pers. 4, 3, 46, Vulg Apoc 8, 10

făcultas, atis (*gen plur* facultatum, Cic Off 1, 9, 29 al. facultatium, Dig 32 1, 78, § 1, Col 1, 4, 8) *f* [facul facilis, cf difficul tas, simultas] *capability possibility, power, means, opportunity, skill, ability* to do any thing easily (class., syn. dotes, virtutes,

ingenium, indoles). **I.** Lit.: facultates sunt, aut quibus facilius fit, aut sine quibus aliquid confici non potest, Cic. Inv. 1, 27, 41.—Constr. with *gen.*, *ad*, *ut*, *inf.*, or *absol.* (α) With *gen.* of *gerund.*: facultas pariendi, Ter. And. 1, 4, 5: summa copia facultasque dicendi, Cic. Quint. 2, 8: sibi facultatem dicendi parare, Quint. 11, 2, 49: Miloni manendi nulla facultas, Cic. Mil. 17, 45: suscipiendi maleficii, id. Rosc. Am. 33, 92: laedendi, id. Fl. 8, 19: redimendi, id. de Imp. Pomp. 7, 18: facultatem judicandi facere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 73, § 179 et saep.—So with ellipsis of dicendi: extemporalis facultas, *of extemporaneous speaking*, Suet. Aug. 84; cf.: facultas summa, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 18; id. ib. 6, 29, 5.—With a *gen. subst.*: talium sumptuum facultatem fructum divitiarum putat, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56: quod reliquis fugae facultas daretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 32 *fin.*: Demostheni facultatem defuisse hujus rei, Quint. 6, 3, 2: si facultas tui praesentis esset, *if I could but meet you face to face*, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 4: facultates medicamentorum, *virtue*, *efficacy*, Cels. 5 praef. *init.*; id. ib. 17.—(β) With *ad*: ne irato facultas ad dicendum data esse videatur, Cic. Font. 10, 22 (6, 12); cf.: ad explicandas tuas litteras, id. Rep. 1, 9; and: ad ducendum bellum, Caes. B. G. 1, 38, 4.—In *plur.*: ingenii facultates, Cic. Att. 3, 10: multae mihi ad satis faciendum reliquo tempore facultates dabuntur, Cic. Clu. 4, 10.—Rarely with *dat.*: si facultas sit alendis sarmentis, Col. 4, 29, 1.—(γ) With *in*: modica in dicendo facultas, Suet. Galb. 3.—(δ) With *ut*: nonnumquam improbo facultas dari, ut, etc., Cic. Caecin. 25, 71; id. Rab. Perd. 6, 18: L. Quintius oblatam sibi facultatem putavit, ut, etc., id. Clu. 28, 77; id. Fam. 1, 7, 4: erit haec facultas in eo, quem volumus esse eloquentem, ut, etc., id. Or. 33, 117.—(ε) With *inf.* (post-Aug. and very rare): nobis saevire facultas, Stat. Th. 4, 513; 12, 36; Val. Fl. 3, 16; Auct. B. Afr. 78.—(ζ) *Absol.*: cave quicquam, quod ad meum commodum attineat, nisi maximo tuo commodo et maxima tua facultate cogitaris, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 4: urges istam occasionem et facultatem, id. Fam. 7, 8, 2: poëtica quaedam, id. Rep. 1, 14: facultas ex ceteris rebus comparata, id. de Or. 2, 12, 50: si facultas erit, id. de Inv. 1, 46 *fin.*; cf.: hinc abite, dum est facultas, *while you can*, Caes. B. G. 7, 50 *fin.*: quoad facultas feret, Cic. Inv. 2, 3, 10.

II. Transf., concr., for copia, opes, *a sufficient* or *great number*, *abundance*, *plenty*, *supply*, *stock*, *store*; plur., *goods*, *riches*, *property* (syn.: opes, bona, silva, divitiae, fortunae, copia, vis). (α) *Sing.*: nummorum facultas, Cic. Quint. 4, 16: cujus generis (virorum) erat in senatu facultas maxima, id. Sull. 14, 42: facultas vacui ac liberi temporis, id. de Or. 3, 15, 57: omnium rerum, quae ad bellum usui erant, summa erat in eo oppido facultas, Caes. B. G. 1, 38, 3: navium, id. ib. 3, 9, 6: si facultas ejus succi sit copiosior, Col. 12, 38, 8 al.: pro facultate quisque, *in proportion to his ability* or *wealth*, Suet. Aug. 29.—(β) *Plur.*: anquirunt ad facultates rerum atque copias, ad potentiam, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9: mutandis facultatibus et commodis, id. ib. 2, 4, 15: facultates commodorum praetermittere, id. Att. 1, 17, 5: me tuae facultates sustinent, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 7: videndum ne major benignitas sit quam facultates, id. Off. 1, 14, 42: facultates ad largiendum magnas comparasse, Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 4: facultates patrimonii nostri aliis relinquemus, Quint. 6 praef. § 16: Gaius attritis facultatibus urbe cessit, Suet. Galb. 3: modicus facultatibus, Plin. Ep. 6, 32, 2 et saep.: Tantas videri Italiae facultates, ut, etc., *supplies*, *resources*, Caes. B. G. 6, 1, 3; with copia, id. B. C. 1, 49, 2: ministrare alicui de facultatibus suis, Vulg. Luc. 8, 3: qui facultates suas suspectas habet, i. e. *doubts his own solvency*, Gai. Inst. 2, 154.

făcultātŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [facultas, II.], *small* or *scanty means* (late Lat.): pro facultatula sua, Hier. Ep. 108, *no.* 10; Aug. Ep. 45 *med.*

făculter, *adv.*, v. facilis *fin.* 3.

făcundē, *adv.*, *eloquently*, v. facundus *fin.*

fācundĭa, ae, *f.* [facundus], *eloquence*, *fluency* (like facundus, not freq. till after the Aug. period; not in Cic., Caes., or Liv.): hic actor tantum poterit a facundia, Ter. Heaut. prol. 13: facundia Graecos, gloria belli Gallos ante Romanos fuisse, Sall. C. 53, 3; so, Graeca, id. J. 63, 3: Graeca Latinaque, Suet. Calig. 20; cf. Quint. 12, 10, 27; Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 117: alere facundiam, Quint. prooem. § 23; Hor. C. 4, 7, 21; Quint. 2, 16, 10; 8, 1, 3; 10, 1, 80 et saep.; Tac. A. 11, 6; Gell. 11, 13, 10; 18, 5, 1; 19, 9, 7 al.—In *plur.*, Gell. 3, 17, 1.—Transf., of a person, Ov. P. 1, 2, 69.

* **fācundĭōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [facundia], *full of eloquence*, *eloquent*, Sempr. Asellio ap. Gell. 4, 9, 12.

fācundĭtas, ātis, *f.* [facundus], *eloquence*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 13.

fācundus, a, um, *adj.* [fari], *that speaks with ease* or *fluency*, *eloquent* (syn.: disertus, eloquens; loquax, dicax): qui facile fantur, facundi dicti, Varr. L. L. 6, § 52 Müll. (not freq. till after the Aug. period; not in Cic. or Caes.; cf. facundia). **I.** Prop.: satis facundu's: sed jam fieri dictis compendium volo, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 12: suavis homo, facundus, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. v. 250 ed. Vahl.); Sall. J. 95, 3: loquax magis quam facundus, id. ap. Quint. 5, 2, 2; and ap. Gell. 1, 15, 13: Mercuri, facunde nepos Atlantis, Hor. C. 1, 10, 1: Ulixes, Ov. M. 13, 92: facundum faciebat amor, id. ib. 6, 469: Rufus, vir facundus, Tac. H. 1, 8: facundus et promptus, Suet. Calig. 53 et saep.—*Comp.*: in omnibus gentibus alius alio facundior habetur, Quint. 12, 10, 44.—*Sup.*: facundissimus quisque, Quint. 12, 2, 27.—**II.** Transf., of things: ut ingenia humana sunt ad suam cuique levandam culpam nimio plus facunda, Liv. 28, 25 *fin.* (al. fecunda): lingua, Hor. C. 4, 1, 35: ōs, Ov. F. 5, 698: vox, id. ib. 4, 245: Juv. 10, 274: Gallia, id. 15, 111: facunda et composita oratio, Sall. J. 85, 26: dictum, Ov. M. 13, 127: versus, Mart. 12, 43, 1: antiqua comoedia facundissimae libertatis, Quint. 10, 1, 65.—Hence, *adv.*: **fācunde**, *with eloquence*, *eloquently*: nimis facete nimisque facunde mala es, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 5: quamvis facunde loqui, id. Trin. 2, 2, 99: alloqui, Liv. 28, 18, 6: exsequi aliquid, Tac. A. 12, 58: miseratur, id. ib. 1, 39.—*Sup.*: describere locum, Sen. Suas. 2 *med.*: accusare vitia, Gell. 13, 8, 5.

Fadĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 1; id. Phil. 2, 2, 3; id. Fin. 2, 17, 55 al.

* **faecārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [faex], *of* or *for the dregs* or *lees*: sportae, Cato, R. R. 11, 4.

* **faecātus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *made from the dregs* or *lees*: vinum, *pressed from the dregs*, Cato, R. R. 153; cf. Plin. 14, 10, 12, § 86.

* **faecĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *impure*, *feculent*; only fig.: nil ego istos moror faeceos mores, turbidos, quibus boni dedecorant sese, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 19.

faecĭnĭus or **faecĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that makes* or *leaves dregs*, *abounding in dregs*: uvae, Col. 3, 2, 14; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 27: vinum, Col. 12, 47, 6.

faecōsus, a, um. *adj.* [id.], *full of dregs*: garum, Mart. 13, 102, 2 dub. (al. fastosum).

faecŭla (also **fēcŭla**, and contracted **faecla**, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1), ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *burnt tartar* or *salt of tartar*, deposited in the form of a crust by wine (used as a condiment or as a drug), Lucr. 2, 430; Hor. S. 2, 8, 9; Scrib. Comp. 226 al.

faecŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [faeculentus], *lees*, *dregs*; *filth* (post-class.). **I.** Prop., Sid. Ep 3, 13.—**II.** Trop.: morum, Fulg. Const. Verg. p. 156 Munk.

faecŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [faex], *abounding in dregs* or *sediment*, *thick*, *impure*, *feculent* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: vinum, Col. 2, 2, 20: pus, Cels. 5, 26, 19: sardonyches, Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 89.—*Comp.*: superficies, Sol. 33.—*Sup.*: quorum aliud faeculentissimum redditur terrae, i. e. *excrement*, Aug. de Vera Relig. 40.—* **II.** Trop.: hilaritas, Arn. 3, 119.

faenārĭus (less correctly **fēn-, foen-**), a, um, *adj.* [faenum], *of* or *for hay*, *hay-*: falces, Cato, R. R. 10, 3; Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38.—As *subst.*: **faenārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a seller of hay*, *a hay salesman*, Inscr. ap. Grut. 175, 9.

faenĕbris (less correctly **fēn-, foen-**), e, *adj.* [faenus; cf. Paul. ex Fest. pp. 86 and 94], *of* or *relating to interest* or *usury*: leges, Liv. 35, 7: res, *the matter of interest and debts*, *the relations between debtor and creditor*, id. 7, 21: pecunia, *lent on interest*, Suet. Calig. 41: malum, Tac. 6, 16.

1. faenĕrārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.], for the usual faenerator, *one who lends money on interest*, *a usurer*, Firm. 3, 8 *fin.*

2. ‡ **faenĕrārĭus** (less correctly **fēn-, foen-**), ii, *m.* [faenum], = faenarius, *a seller of hay*, *a hay salesman*: macellarios, vinarios, faenerarios, et cellaritas sic servari desideramus, Cassiod. Var. 10, 28 *init.*

faenĕrātĭcius (less correctly **fēn-, foen-, -tius**), a, um, *adj.* [faeneror], *of* or *relating to interest* (law Lat.): cautio, instrumentum, Cod. Just. 4, 30, 14.

faenĕrātio (less correctly **fēn-, foen-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a lending on interest*, *usury* (class.): haec pecunia tota ab honoribus translata est in quaestum et faenerationem, Cic. Fl. 23, 56: nec enim, si tuam ob causam cuiquam commodes, beneficium illud habendum est, sed faeneratio, id. Fin. 2, 35, 117; id. Verr. 2, 3, 72, § 168; Col. 1 praef. § 8.

faenĕrāto (less correctly **fēn-, foen-**), *adv.* [faeneratus], *with interest* (Plautinian): nae illam mecastor faenerato abstulisti, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 40: nae ille ecastor faenerato funditat, id. As. 5, 2, 52.

faenĕrātor (less correctly **fēn-, foen-**), ōris, *m.* [faeneror], *one who lends on interest*, *a money-lender*, *capitalist*; with an odious secondary idea, *a usurer* (class.): improbantur ii quaestus, qui in odia hominum incurrunt, ut portitorum, ut faeneratorum, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150; Cato, R. R. praef. § 1; Sall. C. 33, 1; Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 2; Hor. Epod. 2, 67; Suet. Tib. 48: acerbissimi, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 6.

faenĕrātōrĭus (**fēn-, foen-**), a, um, *adj.* [faenerator], *pertaining to a usurer*, *usurious* (post-class.), Val. Max. 2, 6, 11.

faenĕrātrix (**fēn-, foen-**), īcis, *f.* [faeneror], *a female money-lender* or *usurer* (post-class.), Val. Max. 8, 2, 2.

faenĕrātus, a, um, *Part.*, from faeneror.

faenero (**fēn-, foen-**), āre, v. faeneror.

faenĕror (less correctly **fēn-, foen-**), ātus sum, 1, *v. dep.*, or (mostly post-Aug.), **faenero**, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [faenus]. **I.** Prop., *to lend on interest.* **A.** Form faeneror. **1.** With *abl.*: pecunias istius extraordinarias grandes suo nomine faenerabatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 170: primum cum posita esset pecunia apud eas societates, binis centesimis faeneratus est, *took two per cent.* (per month, and consequently, according to our reckoning, twenty-four per cent. per annum), id. ib. 2, 3, 70, § 165.—**2.** *Absol.*: a quo (Catone) cum quaereretur, quid maxime in re familiari expediret? respondit: Bene pascere... Et cum ille, qui quaesierat, dixisset: Quid faenerari? tum Cato: Quid hominem occidere? Cic. Off. 2, 25, 89; cf. Cato, R. R. praef. § 1.—**B.** Form faenero. **1.** With *sub* and *abl.*: pecuniam publicam sub usuris solitis, Dig. 22, 1, 11.—**2.** In *simple constr.*: pecuniam pupillarem, Dig. 26, 7, 46, § 2.—**3.** *Without object*: nil debet: faenerat immo magis, Mart. 1, 86, 4.—**C.** *Part. perf.*: pecunia faenerata a tutoribus, Dig. 46, 3, 100; Pseudo-Ascon. ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7 *fin.*—**II.** Meton. **A.** *To drain by usury*: dimissiones libertorum ad faenerandas diripiendasque provincias, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 46.—**B.** *To borrow on interest*: si quis pecuniam dominicam a servo faeneratus esset, Dig. 46, 3, 35.—**C.** *To lend*, *impart*, *furnish* (post-Aug. and very rare): sol suum lumen ceteris quoque sideribus faenerat, Plin. 2, 6, 4, § 13: nummos habet arca Minervae: haec sapit, haec omnes faenerat una deos, Mart. 1, 77, 5.—**III.** Trop. **A.** Neque enim beneficium faeneramur, *practise usury with benefits*, Cic. Lael. 9, 31: faeneratum istuc beneficium tibi pulchre dices, i. e. *richly repaid*, *rewarded*, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 8; cf. id. Ad. 2, 2, 11 Ruhnk.—**B.** Juba et Petreius mutuis

vulneribus concurrerunt et mortes faeneraverunt, *exchanged with usury*, i. e. *inflicted on each other*, Sen. Suas. 7.

faenĕus (fēn-, foen-), a, um, *adj.* [faenum, I.], *of hay* (very rare): homines faeneos in medium ad tentandum periculum projectos, *men of hay, hay effigies*, Cic. Fragm. Or. Cornel. 1, 1; cf.: simulacra effigie hominum ex faeno fieri solebant, quibus objectis ad spectaculum praebendum tauri irritarentur, Ascon. p. 62 ed. Orell.—**II.** Fig.: faeneus ille Platonicus Antiochus, August. c. Acad. 3, 18.

faenĭcŭlum (fēn-, foen-), i, *n.* [faenum, II.], *fennel*, Plin. 20, 23, 95, § 254; Pall. Febr. 24, 9.

faenīlĭa (fēn-, foen-), ĭum, *n.* [faenum, I.], *a hay-loft:* nec totā claudes faenilia brumā, Verg. G. 3, 321; cf. Col. 1, 6, 9; Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 258; Ov. M. 6, 457.

‡ **faenilis**, e, *adj.*, = fenebris, Not. Tir. p. 68.

faenĭsĕca (fēn-, foen-), ae, v. faenisex.

faenĭ-secta (fēn-, foen-), ōrum, *n.* [faenum, I.; seco], *mown hay*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 136 Müll. *N. cr.;* cf. faenisicia.

faenĭ-sector (fēn-, foen-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a grass-cutter, mower*, Col. 11, 1, 12; cf. faenisex.

faenĭ-sex (fēn-, foen-), ĕcis (**faenĭsĕca**, ae, Pers. 6, 40), *m.* [id.]. **I.** Prop., *a mower*, Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 2; Col. 2, 17, 4: igitur cornu propter oleum ad crus ligato faenisex incedebat, Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 261.—**II.** Meton., poet. for *countryman, rustic*, Pers. 6, 40.

faenĭ-sĭcĭa (fēn-, foen-), ae, *f.*, and ōrum, *n.* [id.], *mown hay:* addere faenisiciae cumulum, Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 1; 1, 47 and 56: vindemias ac faenisicia administrare, id. ib. 1, 17, 2; 2, 11, 7; 3, 2, 6; Col. 2, 17, 6.

faenum (less correctly **fēn-**, not **foen-**), i, *n.* [fe-, feo; whence felix, femina, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 86]. **I.** *Hay*, Varr. R. R. 1, 9 sq.; Col. 2, 18; Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 258 sq.; Ov. M. 14, 645: Judaei, quorum cophinus faenumque supellex, Juv. 3, 18; cf. id. 6, 542.—*Plur.*, App. M. 3 *fin.*—Prov.: faenum alios aiebat esse oportere, i. e. *seemed as stupid as oxen*, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233: faenum habet in cornu, i. e. *he is a dangerous fellow* (the figure being taken from an ox apt to gore, whose horns were bound about with hay), Hor. S. 1, 4, 34.—**II.** Faenum (fen-) Graecum, also as one word, faenumgraecum, *fenugreek*, Cato, R. R. 27, 1; Col. 2, 10, 33; Plin. 18, 16, 39, § 140.

faenus (less correctly **fēn-**, not **foen-;** cf. in the foll.), ŏris, *n.* [fe-, feo; cf.: faenum, femina, etc.; therefore, lit., what is produced; hence]. **I.** Prop., *the proceeds of capital lent out, interest* (cf.: usura, versura): faenerator, sicuti M. Varro in libro tertio de Sermone Latino scripsit, a faenore est nominatus. Faenus autem dictum a fetu, et quasi a fetura quadam pecuniae parientis atque increscentis, Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 12, 7 sq., and ap. Non. 54, 5 sq.; cf.: faenus et faeneratores et lex de credita pecunia fenebris a fetu dicta, quod crediti nummi alios pariant, ut apud Graecos eadem res τόκος dicitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 86 Müll.; cf.: faenum (so it should read, instead of faenus) appellatur naturalis terrae fetus; ob quam causam et nummorum fetus faenus est vocatum et de ea re leges fenebres, id. p. 94: idem pecunias his faenori dabat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 170: pecuniam faenore accipere, id. ib. 2, 3, 72, § 169: Scaptius centesimis, renovato in singulos annos faenore, contentus non fuit, id. Att. 6, 3, 5: faenus ex triente Idib. Quint. factum erat bessibus, id. ib. 4, 15, 7: iniquissimo faenore versuram facere, id. ib. 16, 15, 5: Graeci solvent tolerabili faenore, id. ib. 6, 1, 16: pecuniam occupare grandi faenore, id. Fl. 21, 51: dives positis in faenore nummis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 13; id. A. P. 421: faenore omni solutus, id. Epod. 2, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Capital lent on interest* (very rare): argenti faenus creditum, Plaut. Most 3, 1, 101: faenus et impendium recusare, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4.—**2.** Meton., *that lent to the soil*, i. e. *the seed:* quam bona fide terra creditum faenus reddit! Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 155.—**B.** *Gain, profit, advantage:* terra, quae nunquam recusat imperium, nec unquam sine usura reddit quod accepit, sed alias minore, plerumque majore cum faenore, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51; cf.: semina, quae magno faenore reddat ager, Tib. 2, 6, 22; and: cum quinquagesimo faenore messes reddit eximia fertilitas soli, Plin. 18, 17, 47, § 162: saepe venit magno faenore tardus amor, Prop. 1, 7, 26; cf.: at mihi, quod vivo detraxerit invida turba, Post obitum duplici faenore reddet Honos, id. 3 (4), 1, 22.

* **faenuscŭlum (fēn-, foen-)**, i, *n. dim.* [faenus], *a little interest*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 53.

Faesŭlae (also **Fēs-**), ārum, *f.*, *a city of Etruria*, now *Fiesole*, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 14; Liv. 22, 3; Sall. C. 24, 2.—Also **Faesŭla**, ae, Sil. 8, 479.—**II.** Deriv., **Faesŭlānus (Fēs-)**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Faesulae, Faesulan:* ager, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 14: coloni, id. Mur. 24, 49.—*Subst.:* **Faesŭlānus**, i, *m.*, *a Faesulan*, Sall. C. 60, 6.

faex, faecis (*gen. plur.:* faecum, acc. to Charis. p. 114 P.), *f.* [etym. dub.], *grounds, sediment, lees; dregs* of liquids (cf. sentina). **I.** Lit.: omnis mundi quasi limus subsedit funditus ut faex, Lucr. 5, 498: poti faece tenus cadi, Hor. C. 3, 15, 16; cf. id. ib. 1, 35, 27: peruncti faecibus ora, id. A. P. 277: aceti, Plin. 28, 16, 62, § 219: sapae, id. 23, 2, 33, § 68; Vulg. Ezech. 23, 34.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Burnt tartar* or *salt of tartar* (cf. faecula), Hor. S. 2, 4, 55 and 73.—**2.** *The brine of pickles*, Ov. M. 8, 666.—**3.** *Sediment, dregs, impurities* of other things: salis, Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 92: aeris, id. 34, 13, 37, § 135: plumbosissima stibii, id. 33, 6, 34, § 103.—**4.** *Paint* or *wash for the face, rouge*, Ov. A. A. 3, 211.—**5.** Jestingly, *the last remains* of one's money: si quid adhuc superest de nostri faece locelli, Mart. 14, 13, 1.—**II.** Trop.: res itaque ad summam faecem turbasque residit, *to the lowest dregs of the people*, Lucr. 5, 1140: quota portio faecis Achaei, Juv. 3, 61; cf.: apud illam perditissimam atque infimam faecem populi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 5: apud sordem urbis et faecem, id. Att. 1, 16, 11; cf. also: in Romuli faece, id. ib. 2, 1, 8: legationis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 39, § 99: de faece hauris, i. e. *from bad orators*, id. Brut. 69, 244: faeces Israël, Vulg. Isa. 49, 6: dies sine faece, i. e. *unclouded, clear*, Mart. 8, 14, 4.

fāgĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fagus], *of beech, beechen:* glans, Plin. 16, 5, 6, § 16; 16, 6, 8, § 25: lucus, id. 16, 10, 15, § 37: nemus, id. 16, 44, 91, § 242.

fāgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of beech, beechen:* materia, *beech-wood*, Cato, R. R. 21, 4: alveus, Ov. M. 8, 654.

fāgĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of beech, beechen.* **I.** *Adj.:* frons, Ov. F. 4, 656: pocula, Verg. E. 3, 37: axis, id. G. 3, 172: arculae, Col. 12, 45, 5.—* **II.** *Subst.:* **fāgĭnus**, for fagus, *a beech-tree*, Calp. Ecl. 2, 59.

† **fāgus**, i (*nom. plur.:* fagūs, Verg. Cul. 139), *f.* [prob. root φαγ-, to eat; cf. faba and Gr. φηγός, φηγών; Germ. Buche; Engl. beech, originally a tree with edible fruit], = φηγός, *a beech-tree:* Fagus silvatica, Linn.; Verg. E. 1, 1; Caes. B. G. 5, 12, 5; Plin. 16, 5, 6, § 16 sq.; 24, 5, 9, § 14; Ov. M. 10, 92: felices arbores ... quercus, fagus, etc., Veran. ap. Macr. S. 3, 20, 2 al.

Fāgūtālis (also **Fācūt-**), e, *adj.* [fagus], lit., *of the beech-tree:* lucus, *a grove sacred to Jupiter, on the Esquiline hill*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 49 Müll. sq.; hence, Juppiter, *as worshipped there*, Plin. 16, 10, 15, § 37.—And *subst.:* **Fāgūtal**, ālis, *n.*, *the shrine of Jupiter situated there*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 87; id. p. 340, a; 348, b Müll.

fāla (phal-), ae, *f.* [falae dictae ab altitudine, a falando, quod apud Etruscos significat caelum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 88, 12 Müll.], *a scaffolding* of boards or planks, *a scaffold.* **I.** *A structure used in sieges, from which missiles were thrown into a city:* malos diffindunt, fiunt tabulata falaeque, Enn. ap. Non. 114, 7 (Ann. v. 389 ed. Vahl.).—Prov.: subire sub falas, i. e. *to run a great risk for a slight gain*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 10.—**II.** *One of the seven wooden pillars in the* spina *of the Circus*, Juv. 6, 590; cf. Anthon's Dict. of Antiq p. 254, a.

Fălăcĕr, cris, *m.* **I.** *The name of an Italian mythical hero*, Varr. L. L. 5, 15, § 84 Müll.; Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 3, § 45.—**II.** = flamen: flamen a divo patre Falacre, Varr. L. L. 5, § 84 Müll.; Inscr. Murat. 100, 6.

Falanius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman knight*, Tac. A. 1, 73.

fălārĭca (phal-), ae, *f.* [fala], *a sort of missile wrapped with tow and pitch, set on fire, and thrown by the catapult* (cf. for syn.: tragula, sagitta, sparus, spicula, telum, missile, etc.). Liv. 21, 8, 10 sq.; Sil. 1, 351; 9, 239; Luc. 6, 198; Veg. Mil. 4, 18.—**II.** Transf., *a similar missile thrown by hand*, Verg. A. 9, 705; Enn. ap. Non. 555, 15 (Ann. v. 534 ed. Vahl.); Liv. 34, 14, 11; Grat. Cyneg. 342.

falcārius, ii, *m.* [falx], *a sickle-* or *scythe-maker:* dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios, *to scythe-makers' street*, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 8; id. Sull. 18, 52.

‡ **falcastrum**, i, *n.* [id.], *an agricultural instrument, a bush-hook:* a similitudine falcis vocatum. Est autem ferramentum curvum cum manubrio longo ad densitatem veprium succidendam, Isid. Orig. 20, 14, 5.

falcātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *armed with scythes.* **I.** Lit.: currus, quadrigae, etc., Liv. 37, 41, 5; Curt. 4, 9, 4; Auct. B. Alex. 75; Val. Fl. 6, 105; 387.—**II.** Transf., *sickle-shaped, hooked, curved, falcated:* ensis, *a falchion*, Ov. M. 1, 717; 4, 727: cauda, id. ib. 3, 681; Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 47: sinus arcus, Ov. M. 11, 229.

falcĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small sickle*, Pall. 1, 43; Arn. 6, 209.

Falcĭdius, a, *a Roman gentile name.* So the tribunes of the people, C. and P. Falcidius, *the former a contemporary of Cicero*, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 19, 58; *the latter in the time of the second triumvirate, after whom is named the* Lex Falcidia, Dig. 35, tit. 2.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Falcĭdĭus**, a, um, *of Falcidius:* lex, *the law of Falcidius respecting bequests, which provided that no Roman citizen should by testament divert more than three fourths of his estate from his legal heirs*, etc., Dig 35, 2, 1 sqq.—Hence, as *subst.:* **Falcidia**, ae, *the portion secured to an heir by the Falcidian law*, Dig. 35, 2, 5; ib. § 14.—**B. Falcĭdĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Falcidius, Falcidian:* crimen, Cic. Fl. 36, 90.

falcĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [falx + fero], *sickle-bearing, holding a scythe* or *sickle.* **I.** In gen.: covinus, Sil. 17, 418: manus, Ov. M. 13, 930.—**II.** In partic., *an epithet of Saturn:* senex, Ov. Ib. 218: Tonans, Mart. 5, 16, 5.

* **falcĭger**, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [falx+gero], *sickle-bearing:* Caeligena, Aus. Ecl. de Fer. Rom. 36.

falcĭpĕdius, a, um, *adj.* [falx + pes], *bandy-legged*, Petr. 75 dub. (al. fulcipedius).

† **falco**, ōnis, *m.* [v. flecto], = φάλκων, *a falcon.* **I.** Lit., Serv. Verg. A. 10, 146; Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 57 al.—**II.** Transf.: falcones dicuntur, quorum digiti pollices in pedibus intro sunt curvati, Paul. ex Fest. p. 88, 8 Müll.; cf falcula, II. A.

1. falcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [falx], *a small sickle, bill-hook, pruning-hook.* **I.** Lit., Cato, R. R. 11, 4; Col. 12, 18, 2.—**II.** Transf., *a talon, claw*, Plin. 8, 15, 17, § 41.

2. Falcula, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Cic. Caecin. 10, 28; id. Clu. 37, 103.

fālēre, is, *n.* [fala], *a pile* or *pedestal*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14 and 16.

Fălĕrii, ōrum, *m.*, *the capital of the* Falisci, *a Tuscan people*, now *Civita Castellana*, Liv. 5, 27, 4; v. Falisci.

Fălernus ăger, *the Falernian territory, famed for its wines, in Campania, at the foot of Mount Massicus*, Plin. 14. 6, 8, § 62; Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66.—*Subst.:* in Falerno, *in Falernus*, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 2.—**II.** Derivv.: **Fălernus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *from the Falernian territory, Falernian:* vinum, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 6; cf. vitis, Hor. C. 3, 1, 43; 1, 20, 10: uvae, id. ib. 2, 6, 19: mustum, id. S. 2, 4, 19: praela, Prop 4 (5), 6, 73: cellae, Verg. G. 2, 96: faex, Hor. S. 2, 4, 55 et saep.: mons, i. e. Massicus, Flor. 1,

16; cf. saltus, id. 2, 6: pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 53: tribus, *a tribus rustica in Campania*, Liv. 9, 20, 6 (al. Falerina). —**2.** *Subst.*: **Fălernum,** i, *n.* **a.** (Sc. vinum.) *Falernian wine, Falernian*, Hor. C. 1, 27, 10; 2, 11, 19: id. S. 2, 3, 115; id. Ep. 1, 14, 34 al.; also as *masc.* (sc. cadi): fumosi Falerni, Tib. 2, 1, 27.—**b.** (Sc. praedium.) *The name of a country seat of Pompey*, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 11; id. Clu. 62, 175.

fălisca, ae, v. the foll. art. *fin.*

Fălisci, ōrum, *m., a people of Etruria, on account of their relationship to the Aequi called also* Aequi Falisci, Liv. 5, 26; Ov. Am. 3, 13, 35; Sil. 4, 223; Verg. A. 7, 695.—*Their capital* was called **Fălisca,** ae, *f.*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51; or **Fălisci,** ōrum, *m.*, Eutr. 1, 18; or, as altered by the Romans, Falerii, v. h. v.—**II.** Derivv.: **Făliscus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Falerii*: ager, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 10; Liv. 10, 12: herba, Ov. F. 1, 84; id. Pont. 4, 4, 32: venter, *a sort of haggess, a large sausage*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 111 Müll.; Stat. S. 4, 5, 35; Mart. 4, 46, 8. —**B.** *Subst.*: **fălisca,** ae, *f., a rack in a manger*, Cato, R. R. 4, 1; 14, 1.

* **falla,** ae, *f.* [fallo], = fallacia, *an artifice, trick*, Nov. ap. Non. 109, 20.

fallācia, ae (*abl.* also fallacie, App. M. 5, p. 171), *f.* [fallax], *deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem, craft, intrigue* (class.; in Cic. only plur.; syn.: fraus, dolus, astus, astutia, calliditas). **I.** Prop. (*a*) *Plur.*: nonne ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum ex fraude, fallaciis, mendaciis constare totus videtur? Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: doli, machinae, fallaciae, praestigiae, id. N. D. 3, 29, 73: fraudes atque fallaciae, id. Clu. 36, 101: simulatione et fallaciis, id. de Or. 2, 46, 191: sine fuco ac fallaciis, id. Att. 1, 1, 1: quot admoenivi fabricas! quot fallacias! Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 5.—So in *plur.*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 13; 16; 20; id. Mil. 2, 2, 37 et saep.—(*β*) *Sing.*: per malitiam et per dolum et fallaciam, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 15; id. Capt. prol. 40; 46; 2, 1, 25; id. As. 1, 1, 54; 2, 1, 2; 4 al.; Phaedr. 1, 31, 5; 3, 16, 10: ausculta quod superest fallaciae, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 23; Suet. Tib. 62; Flor. 1, 16, 7 al.—Of magical art, Prop. 1, 1, 19 al.—Prov.: fallacia alia aliam trudit, *one lie begets another*, Ter. And. 4, 4, 39.—**II.** Of things: haec ipsa res habet aliquam fallaciam, *deception*, Col. 11, 2, 68: peccati, Vulg. Hebr. 3, 13; cf. id. Matt. 13, 22.

fallācies, ēi, v. fallacia *init.*

* **fallācilŏquus,** a, um, *adj.* [fallax-loquor], *speaking deceitfully* or *falsely*: fallaciloquae malitiae, Att. ap. Cic. Fin. 4, 25, 68.

fallācĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fallacia], *deceitful, deceptive, fallacious* (post-class.): argumenta (with vafra), Gell. 7, 3, 34: ambages, id. 14, 1, 34: promissio, App. M. 8, p. 205, 9.

fallācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fallax], *deceit, artifice*, = fallacia, Cassiod. Amic. 46, 2.

fallācĭter, *adv.*, v. fallax *fin.*

fallax, ācis (*gen. plur.* fallacium, Cic. Lael. 25, 91 al.; but fallacum, Cat. 30, 4), *adj.* [fallo], *deceitful, deceptive, fallacious* (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.; syn.: captiosus, fraudulentus, subdolus, dolosus, vafer, astutus, callidus): age, barbari (astrologi) vani atque fallaces: num etiam Graiorum historia mentita est? Cic. Div. 1, 19, 37: levium hominum atque fallacium, id. Lael. 25, 91; for which: facta impia fallacum hominum, Cat. 30, 4: vicinitas non assueta mendaciis, non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: posita fallacis imagine tauri, Ov. M. 3, 1 et saep.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: ut tamquam in herbis non fallacibus fructus appareat, Cic. Lael. 19, 68: (with fucosae) merces, id. Rab. Post. 14, 40: arva, Ov. A. A. 1, 401: siliquae, Verg. G. 1, 195: austri, id. A. 5, 850: herba veneni, id. E. 4, 24: vada, Plin. 5, 31, 34, § 128: genus tutius sed magis fallax (sc. venandi), *more uncertain*, id. 8, 8, 8, § 26 et saep.: spe falsa atque fallaci, Cic. Phil. 12, 2 *fin.*; so, spes, id. Mil. 34, 94: et captiosae interrogationes, id. Ac. 2, 15, 46: imitatio simulatioque virtutis, id. ib. 2, 46, 140: malitia est versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, id. N. D. 3, 30, 75.—Prov.: fallaces sunt rerum species, Sen. Ben. 4, 34, 1.—*Comp.*: fallacior undis, Ov. M. 13, 799: quid enim fallacius illis (vocibus)? id. R. Am. 687.—*Sup.*: oculorum fallacissimo sensu judicare, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91.—(*β*) With *gen.*: homines amicitiae fallaces, Tac. A. 16, 32.—(*γ*) With *dat.*: Planasia navigiis fallax, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 80.—Hence, *adv.*: **fallācĭter,** *deceitfully, fallaciously* (cf.: falso, perperam): ratio hoc postulat, ne quid insidiose, ne quid simulate, ne quid fallaciter, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68; id. Div. 1, 18, 35; id. Part. Or. 25, 90.—*Sup.*: fallacissime, Plin. 12, 16, 35, § 71.

fallo, fĕfelli, falsum, 3 (archaic *inf. praes. pass.* fallier, Pers. 3, 50; *perf. pass.* fefellitus sum, Petr. Fragm. 61, MSS.), *v. a.* [Sanscr. sphal, sphul, to waver; Gr. σφάλλω, ἀ-σφαλής], *to deceive, trick, dupe, cheat, disappoint* (freq. and class.; syn.: decipio, impono, frustror, circumvenio, emungo, fraudo). **I.** In gen. (*a*) Of living objects: T. Roscius non unum rei pecuniariae socium fefellit, verum novem homines honestissimos ejusdem muneris, etc. ... induxit, decepit, destituit, omni fraude et perfidia fefellit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 116 sq.; so, aliquem dolis, Ter. And. 3, 2, 13; cf. id. Heaut. 3, 1, 61: senem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 43: referam gratiam, atque eas itidem fallam, ut ab illis fallimur, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 93: tu illum fructu fallas, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73: id ipsum sui fallendi causa milites ab hostibus factum existimabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 50, 2: tum laqueis captare feras et fallere visco Inventum, Verg. G. 1, 139; cf. Ov. M. 15, 474: is enim sum, nisi me forte fallo, qui, etc., Cic. Phil. 12, 8, 21: num me fefellit, Catilina, non modo res tanta, verum dies? id. Cat. 1, 3, 7: nisi me fallit animus, id. Rosc. Am. 17, 48; cf.: neque eum prima opinio fefellit, Caes. B. C. 3, 67, 3: ne spes eum fallat, Cic. Fam. 1, 3; Caes. B. G. 2, 10, 4: si in hominibus eligendis spes amicitiae nos fefellerit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 11, § 28: in quo cum eum opinio fefellisset, Nep. Ages. 3, 5: nisi forte me animus fallit, Sall. C. 20, 17: nisi memoria me fallit, *fails me*, Gell. 20, p. 285 Bip.: nisi me omnia fallunt, Cic. Att. 8, 7, 1; cf.: omnia me fallunt, nisi, etc., Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*: nisi quid me fallit, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 6; cf.: si quid nunc me fallit in scribendo, id. ib. 3, 5, 4: dominum sterilis saepe fefellit ager, Ov. A. A. 1, 450: certe hercle hic se ipsus fallit, non ego, Ter. And. 3, 2, 15: tam libenter se fallunt, quam si una fata decipiunt, Sen. Brev. Vit. 11, 1: cum alios falleret, se ipsum tamen non fefellit, Lact. 1, 22, 5.—*Pass.* in mid. force, *to deceive one's self, be deceived, to err, be mistaken*: errore quodam fallimur in disputando, Cic. Rep. 3, 35: qua (spe) possumus falli: deus falli qui potuit? id. N. D. 3, 31, 76: memoriâ falli, Plin. 10, 42, 59, § 118: jamque dies, nisi fallor, adest, Verg. A. 5, 49; Cic. Att. 4, 17, 1; 16, 6, 2: ni fallor, Ov. F. 4, 623; Lact. 2, 19, 1; cf.: ordinis haec virtus erit et venus, aut ego fallor, Hor. A. P. 42.—With *object-clause*: dicere non fallar, quo, etc., Luc. 7, 288: quamquam haut falsa sum, nos odiosas haberi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 4; cf.: id quam facile sit mihi, haud sum falsus, id. Men. 5, 2, 3; Ter. And. 4, 1, 23; Sall. J. 85, 20: neque ea res falsum me habuit, *did not deceive me*, id. ib. 10, 1: ut falsus animi est! Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 43.—(*β*) Of inanim. or abstr. objects: promissum, *not to fulfil*, Curt. 7, 10, 9: fidem hosti datam fallere, *to violate, break, betray, deceive*, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39: quodsi meam spem vis improborum fefellerit atque superaverit, id. Cat. 4, 11, 23; cf. id. de Or. 1, 1, 2: non fallam opinionem tuam, id. Fam. 1, 6 *fin.*; cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 86 *fin.*: imperium, *to fail to execute*, Plin. 7, 37, 38, § 125: cum lubrica saxa vestigium fallerent, *betrayed*, Curt. 4, 9.—Poet.: tu faciem illius Falle dolo, *imitate deceptively, assume*, Verg. A. 1, 684: sua terga nocturno lupo, i. e. *to hide, conceal*, Prop. 4, 5, 14: casses, retia, *to shun, avoid*, Ov. H. 20, 45; 190. —(*γ*) *Absol.*: neque quo pacto fallam ... Scio quicquam, Caecil. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29 *fin.*: cum maxime fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41: ea (divinatio) fallit fortasse nonnumquam, id. Div. 1, 14, 25: non in sortitione fallere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 132: in ea re, Nep. Them. 7, 2; Cels. 7, 26, 2: ne falleret bis relata eadem res, Liv. 29, 35, 2: ut, si quid possent, de induciis fallendo impetrarent, Caes. B. G. 4, 13, 5: germinat et numquam fallentis termes olivae, Hor. Epod. 16, 45: plerumque sufflati atque tumidi (oratores) fallunt pro uberibus, Gell. 7, 14, 5.—**B.** *Impers.*: fallit (me) *I deceive myself, I mistake, am mistaken*: sed nos, nisi me fallit, jacebimus, Cic. Att. 14, 12, 2; cf.: nisi me propter benevolentiam forte fallebat, id. Cael. 19, 45; id. Sest. 50, 106: nec eum fefellit, id. Off. 2, 7, 25: vide, ne te fallat, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 25. And cf. under II. B. 2.

II. In partic. **A.** *To deceive in swearing, to swear falsely*: is jurare cum coepisset, vox eum defecit in illo loco: SI SCIENS FALLO, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 2; cf.: lapidem silicem tenebant juraturi per Jovem haec verba dicentes: SI SCIENS FALLO, TVM ME DISPITER, etc., Paul. ex Fest. s. v. lapidem, p. 115 Müll.: si sciens fefellisset, Plin. Pan. 64, 3; cf. Liv. 21, 45, 8; Prop. 4, 7, 53: expedit matris cineres opertos Fallere, i. e. *to swear falsely by the ashes of your mother*, Hor. C. 2, 8, 10.—**B.** With respect to one's knowledge or sight, for the more usual latēre: *to lie concealed from, to escape the notice, elude the observation of* a person (so in Cic., Sall., and Caes. for the most part only impers., v. 2. infra). (*a*) With *acc.*: neque enim hoc te, Crasse, fallit, quam multa sint et quam varia genera dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255: tanto silentio in summum evasere, ut non custodes solum fallerent, sed, etc., Liv. 5, 47, 3: nec fefellit veniens ducem, id. 2, 19, 7; Curt. 7, 6, 4; cf.: quin et Atridas duce te (Mercurio) ... Priamus ... Thessalosque ignes et iniqua Trojae Castra fefellit, Hor. C. 1, 10, 16: quos fallere et effugere est triumphus, id. ib. 4, 4, 52: Spartacum si qua potuit vagantem Fallere testa, id. ib. 3, 14, 20; Suet. Caes. 43: nec te Pythagorae fallant arcana, Hor. Epod. 15, 21; id. Ep. 1, 6, 45: nec quicquam eos, quae terra marique agerentur, fallebat, Liv. 41, 2, 1 Drak.: ut plebem tribunosque falleret judicii rescindendi consilium initum, id. 4, 11, 4: tanta celeritate, ut visum fallant, Plin. 9, 50, 74, § 157: oculos littera fallit, *cannot be distinctly read*, Ov. A. A. 3, 627.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: neutros fefellit hostes appropinquare, Liv. 31, 33, 8 Weissenb. ad loc.—Mid. with *gen.*: nec satis exaudiebam, nec sermonis fallebar tamen, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 55.—(*β*) *Absol., to escape notice, be unseen, remain undiscovered*: speculator Carthaginiensium, qui per biennium fefellerat, Romae deprehensus, Liv. 22, 33, 1; 25, 9, 2: spes fallendi, resistendive, si non falleret, *of remaining unnoticed*, id. 21, 57, 5: non fefellere ad Tifernum hostes instructi, id. 10, 14, 6.—So with *part. perf.*, Liv. 42, 64, 3; 23, 19, 11.—With *part. pres.*: ne alio itinere hostis falleret ad urbem incedens, i. e. *arrive secretly*, λανθάνοι προσιών, Liv. 8, 20, 5; cf. id. 5, 47, 9; Verg. A. 7, 350: nec vixit male, qui natus moriensque fefellit, i. e. *has remained unnoticed*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 10: fallere pro aliquo, *to pass for*, Gell. 7, 14: bonus longe fallente sagitta, Verg. A. 9, 572.—**2.** *Impers.*: fallit (me), *it is concealed from me, unknown to me, I do not know, am ignorant of* (for the most part only with negatives or in negative interrogations), constr. with *subject-clause*: non me fefellit: sensi, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 64: num me fefellit, hosce id struere? Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 3; cf.: in lege nulla esse ejusmodi capita, te non fallit, Cic. Att. 3, 23, 4: nec me animi fallit, etc., Lucr. 1, 136; 5, 97: quem fallit? *who does not know?* Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 233: neque vero Caesarem fefellit, quin, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 94, 3.—**C.** *To cause any thing* (space, time, etc.) *not to be observed* or *felt, to lighten any thing difficult*, or *to appease, silence any thing disagreeable, to beguile* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): medias fallunt sermonibus horas Sentirique moram prohibent, Ov. M. 8, 652: jam somno fallere curam, Hor. S. 2, 7, 114: Fallebat curas aegraque corda labor, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 16; cf. dolores, id. ib. 5, 7, 39: luctum, Val. Fl. 3, 319: molliter austerum studio fallente laborem, Hor. S. 2, 2, 12; Ov. M. 6, 60; Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 49.—Prov.: fallere credentem non est operosa puellam Gloria, Ov. H. 2, 63.—Hence, **falsus,** a, um, *P. a., deceptive, pretended, feigned, deceitful, spurious, false* (syn.: adulterinus, subditus, subditicius, spurius). **A.**

Adj testes aut casu veri aut malitia falsi fictique esse possunt, Cic. Div 2, 11, 27, cf falsum est id totum, neque solum fictum, sed etiam imperite absurdeque fictum, id Rep 2, 15 ementita et falsa plenaque erroris, id. N D 2, 21, 55 pro re certa spem falsam domum retulerunt, id. Rosc Am 38, 110, cf spe falsa atque fallaci, id Phil 12, 2, 7, so, spes, id Sull 82, 91 falsa et mendacia visa, id Div 2, 62, 127, cf falsa et inania visa, id. ib falsum et imitatione simulatum, id de Or 2, 45, 189, cf id Phil 11, 2, 5 argumentum, id. Inv 1, 48, 90 qui falsas lites falsis testimoniis Petunt, Plaut Rud prol 13 reperiuntur falsi falsimoniis, id. Bacch 3, 6, 12 ambitio multos mortales falsos fieri subegit, Sall C 10, 5 Kritz pater (opp verus), *a supposed father*, Ov M 9, 24, cf id ib 1, 754 falsi ac festinantes, Tac A. 1, 7 suspectio, Enn ap Non 511, 5 nuntius, Cic de Or 1, 38, 175 rumores, Caes B G 6, 20, 2 · poena falsarum et corruptarum litterarum, Cic Fl 17, 39, cf falsas esse litteras et a scriba vitiatas, Liv 40, 55, 1 falsarum tabularum rei, Suet Aug 19 fama, Cic Lael 4, 15 appellatio, Quint 7, 3, 5 sententiae, id. 8, 5, 7 crimina, Hor C 3, 7, 14, terrores id Ep 2, 1, 212 opprobria, i e *undeserved*, id ib 1, 16, 38, cf honor, id ib 39 falsi Simoentis ad undam, i e *fictitious* (simulati), Verg A 3, 302, cf falsi sequimur vestigia tauri (i e Jovis), Val Fl 8, 265 vultu simulans Haliagmona, Stat Th 7, 739 ita ceteros terruere, ut adesse omnem exercitum trepidi ac falsi nuntiarent, Tac H 2, 17 ne illi falsi sunt qui divorsissumas res pariter expectant, *deceived, mistaken*, Sall J 85, 20, cf falsus utinam vates sim, Liv 21, 10, 10, so, vates, id 4, 46, 5 —*Comp* (rare) quanto est abjectior et falsior ista (theologia), Aug Civ D 7, 5 *fin* nihil est homini num inepta persuasione falsius, Petr 132, cf Paul ex Fest p 92, 11 Müll —*Sup* · id autem falsissimum est, Col 1, 6, 17 —(β) With *gen* Felix appellatur Arabia, falsi et ingrati cognominis Plin 12, 18, 41, § 82 — **2.** *False, counterfeit, spurious*, = adulterinus (late Lat) moneta, Cod. Th 9, 21, 9 — **B.** As *subst* **1. falsus,** i, *m*, *a liar, deceiver* Spurinnam ut falsum arguens, *a false prophet*, Suet Caes 81 *fin*, id Tib 14 —**2. falsum,** i, *n*, *falsehood, fraud* ex falsis verum effici non potest, Cic Div 2, 51, 106, cf veris falsa remiscet, Hor A P 151 vero distinguere falsum, id Ep 1, 10, 29 falsum scripseram, Cic Att 7, 14, 2, Quint 7, 2, 53 ex illa causa falsi, i e *of fraud*, Dig 48, 10 (De lege Cornelia de falsis), 1, v the whole title acclinis falsis animus, Hor S 2, 2, 6 nec obstitit falsis Tiberius, Tac A. 2, 82 simulationum falsa, id ib 6, 46 et saep —Adverb telisque non in falsum jactis, i e *not at random, with effect*, Tac A. 4, 50 *fin* jurare falsum, Ov Am 3 3, 11 —*Adv*, *untruly, erroneously, unfaithfully, wrongly, falsely*, in two forms, **falso** and **false.** **1. falso:** eho mavis vituperari falso, quam vero extolli? Plaut Most 1, 3, 21 sq, cf id. Trin. 1, 2, 173, so opp vero, Curt 5, 2 2 ei rei dant operam, ut mihi falso maledicatur, Cato ap Charis p 179 P falso criminare, Enn ap Non. 470, 16 neque me perpetiar probri Falso insimulatam, id Am 3, 2, 7, 21, cf non possum quemquam insimulare falso, Cic Verr 2, 5, 41, § 107 falso memoriae proditum, id. de Imp Pomp 14, 41 cum Tarquinius vivere falso diceretur, id. Rep 2, 21, cf adesse ejus equites falso nuntiabantur, Caes B C 1, 14 1 cum utrumque falso fingerent, Liv 42, 2 falso in me conferri, Cic Fam 5, 5, 2 aliquem falso occidere, i e *by mistake*, Naev ap Charis p 179 P, cf ut miseri parentes quos falso lugent, vivere sciant, Liv 34, 32, 13, and falso lamentari eas Darium vivum, Curt 3, 12 falso queritur de natura sua genus humanum Sall J 1 falso plurima volgus amat, Tib 3, 3, 20 (so perh also in Cic Ac 2 46, 141 non assentiar saepe falso, instead of false) —Ellipt *Da* Si quid narrare occepi continuo dari tibi verba censes *Si* Falso, Ter And 3, 2, 24, cf atqui in talibus rebus aliud utile interdum, aliud honestum videri solet. Falso nam, etc, Cic. Off 3, 18, 74, so Quint 2, 17, 12, Nep Alc 9 quia inter impotentes et validos falso quiescas, = quia falluntur qui putant quiesci posse, Tac Germ 36 —**2. false** (very rare) judicium false factum, Sisenn ap Charis. p 179, Plaut Capt 3, 4, 78 Fleck (Cic Ac 2, 46, 141 dub, B and K, al falso) —*Sup* quae adversus haec falsissime disputantur, Aug Conf 10, 13

falsārĭus, ii, *m* [falsus, from fallo], *a forger* of written documents, wills, etc (post Aug), Suet Ner 17, id Tit 3, Dig 4, 9, 1 al

falsātĭo, ōnis, *f* [falsatus], *a falsifying* (eccl Lat), Hier in Ruf 2, 5

falsātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from 1 falso

false, *adv*, v fallo, *P a fin* 2

falsĭdĭcentia, ae, *f* [falsidicus], *habitual falsehood* (opp veridicentia), Jul. Val Rer Gest Alex. M 2, 1

falsĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj* [falsus dico], *speaking falsely, lying* (ante and post class) fallaciae, Plaut Capt 3, 5 13, id Trin 3, 3 40, Att ap Prisc p 709, Aus. Epigr 118, 17

***falsĭfĭcātus,** a, um, *adj* [falsificus], *falsified* Prud Hamart 551

falsĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj* [falsus + facio], *that acts falsely* glossema, Plaut Mil 2, 2, 36

falsĭjūrĭus, a, um, *adj* [falsus + jus] *that swears falsely* glossema, Plaut Mil 2, 2, 36

falsĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n* [falsiloquus], *false speaking, falsehood, lying* (late Lat), Aug Retract praef *fin*

falsĭlŏquus (-locus), a, um, *adj* [falsus + loquor] *that speaks falsehoods* quarum rerum te falsilocum mihi esse nolo Plaut Capt 2, 2 14, Prud Apoth 107, also Plaut Mil 2, 2, 36, glossema —*Subst* **falsĭlŏquus,** i, *m*, *a false accuser*, Vulg Job, 16, 9

***falsĭmōnĭa,** ae, *f* [falsus, from fallo] *a trick, imposition* quos cum censeas Esse amicos, reperiuntur falsi falsimoniis, Plaut Bacch 3, 6, 12

***falsĭ-pārens,** entis, *adj* [falsus] *that has a pretended father* Amphitryoniades i e Hercules, as only the reputed son of Amphitryo, Cat 68, 112

falsĭtas, atis, *f* [id] *falsehood, falsity* (post class), Lact 5, 3, 23 (opp verum), Amm 15, 5, 12, Arn 1, 33, Cael Aur Tard 3, 4, 65, Isid. 1, 20, 3 —*Plur*, Arn 1, 56, 7, 49

1. falso, avi, ātum, are, *v a* [id], *to falsify* (late Lat) pondera aut mensuras, Dig 48, 10, 32 *fin* scripturas divinas, Ambros de Fide, 2, 15, 135 liber falsatus ab haereticis, Hier in Ruf 2, 5 al —Hence, **falsātus,** a, um, *P a*, *falsified*, Sulp Sev de Virt. Monach 1, 6

2. falso, *adv*, v fallo, *P a fin* 1

falsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P a*, from fallo

falx, falcis, *f* [perh akin to flecto] *a sickle, reaping hook, a pruning hook scythe* **I.** Prop, Cato, R R 10, 3, 11, 4, Varr R R 1, 22, 5, Cic Tusc 5, 23, 65, id Mil 33, 91, Verg G 1, 348 Ov F 4 914, Hor C 1, 31, 9 et saep —**II.** Transf, *a military implement shaped like a sickle, used in sieges to pull down walls or the enemies stationed on the walls, a hook* falces praeacutae insertae affixaeque longuriis non absimili formâ muralium falcium, Caes B G 3, 14, 5, 5, 42 *fin*, 7, 22, Sisenn. ap Non. 556, 22, Curt 4, 3, 8, Tac H 3 27, Stat Ach 2, 419 —Of the *scythes with which chariots were armed*, Curt 4, 15, 2

fāma, ae, *f* [for, fari] = φήμη, *the talk of the multitude*, like rumor, either as relating or as judging (v rumor, cf also nomen, gloria, laudatio, clamor, plausus, honos, dignitas, honestas, laus etc) **I** *That which people say* or *tell the common talk, a report, rumor, saying, tradition* (freq and class, *plur* very rare), *absol*, or with a statement of the subject matter annexed with *de*, or as an *object clause*, rarely with *gen* **a.** *Absol* hascine propter res maledicas famas ferunt? Plaut Trin. 1, 2, 149 a Brundisio nulla adhuc fama venerat, Cic Att. 9, 3 2 cum tristis a Mutina fama manaret, id. Phil. 14 6, 15 at fuit fama Quotusquisque est, qui istam effugere potest in tam maledica civitate? id. Cael 16, 38 magna illico fama surrexit, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 8 2 aliquod famae ac nuntiis afferre, Caes. B G 6 30 2 hac fama ad Treviros perlata, id. ib 5, 53, 2 reliquos (deos) ne fama quidem acceperunt, id ib 6, 21 2, cf. quam Eratostheni et quibusdam Graecis famâ notam esse video, id ib 6, 24, 2 concedamus famae hominum, Cic. Rep 2, 2 Daedalus ut fama est fugiens, etc, Verg A 6, 14, cf pulsis (ut est ut fama) Sabellis, Hor S 2, 1, 36 ita fama ferebat, Ov M 12 197 duplex inde fama est, *a twofold tradition*, Liv 1, 1, 6 — In *plur* inhonestas famas adjungere diis Arn 7, 219 per omnem provinciam magnae atrocesque famae ibant, Sall H 1, 67 Dietsch, ex conj —**b.** Stating the subject-matter or contents (α) With *de* si quis quid de re publica a finitimis rumore aut fama acceperit, Caes. B G 6, 20, 1 si quid ipsi audistis communi fama atque sermone de vi, de manu, de armis, etc, Cic Fl 6, 13 de interitu P Clodii, id. Mil 35, 98 de Afranio fama est, id. Att 7, 26, 1 · de Titurii morte, Caes. B G 5, 39, 1, cf de victoria Caesaris, id ib 5, 53 1, 5, 51, 1 de proelio Dyrrhachino, id. B C 3, 80 —*Plur* ingentes esse famas de Regulo, Arrunt ap Sen. Ep 114, 19 *fin* —(β) With an *appos clause* ne mihi hanc famam differant, Me dedisse, etc., Plaut Trin 3, 2 63, v differo, B 2 accipere fama et auditione esse quoddam numen et vim deorum, Cic. N D 2, 37, 95 quod tibi esse antiquissimum constante famâ atque omnium sermone celebratum est, id Q Fr 1, 1, 8, § 24, so constans fama, Liv. 6, 25, 4 cum esse praestantem Numam Pompilium fama ferret, Cic Rep 2, 13 cum fama per orbem terrarum percrebuisset, illum, etc, Caes B C 3 43 *fin* fama nuntiabat, te esse in Syria, Cic Fam 12, 4 2 fama incerta duos equites venisse *a vague rumor*, Liv 27, 50 6 capsis quem (Cassium) fama est esse librisque Ambustum propriis, Hor S 1, 10, 63 al —(γ) With *gen* vix ad aures meas istius suspicionis fama pervenit, Cic. Sull 4 12 propter incertam famam aeris alieni, *an unsupported rumor*, Liv 6, 27, 3 —**B.** Personified Fama *a goddess, daughter of* Terra, *swift footed, all seeing, growing as she runs* Fama malum qua non aliud velocius ullum, Verg A 4, 173 sq, Ov M 12, 43 sq, Val Fl 2, 116 sq, Stat Th 3 426 sq, Ov M 8, 267, 9, 137, 14, 726, 15, 4, 853 al

II. *The voice* or *judgment of the many public opinion*, more freq objectively, *the fame, character, reputation* which a man has, either in general or in particular, as a *good* or *bad reputation*, etc (very freq and class.) **A.** In gen famam atque rumores pars altera consensum civitatis et velut publicum testimonium vocat altera sermonem sine ullo certo auctore dispersum cui malignitas initium dederit, incrementum credulitas, Quint 5, 3, cf adversus famam rumoresque hominum si satis firmus steteris Liv 22, 39, 18 contra opinionem militum famamque omnium videri proelium defugisse magnum detrimentum afferebat Caes B C 1 82, 2, cf id ib 3, 56 *fin* fama popularis, *popular fame* or *favor*, Cic Tusc 3, 2, 4, 5, 16, 46 forensis, Q Cic Petit Cons 5, 17 de bona fama (quam enim appellant εὐδοξίαν aptius est hoc loco bonam famam appellare quam gloriam) Cic Fin 3, 17, 57 bona de Domitio praeclara de Afranio fama est, id Att 7, 26 1, cf qui bonam famam bonorum, quae sola vere gloria nominari potest expetunt, id Sest 66 139, Sall C 7, 6 si bonam famam mihi servasso sat ero dives, Plaut Most 1 3, 70 sq bona, Cat 61, 62 bene loquendi fama Cic Brut 74 259 eloquentiae, Quint 7, 1, 41 sapientiae Cic Lael 4, 15 pudica, Prop 2 32 (3 30), 21 alium mala fama et timor impediebat, Sall J 35, 4 inconstantiae, Cic. Fam 1, 9, 11 vappae ac nebulonis, Hor S 1 2, 12.—In *plur* inter arma civilia aequi boni famas petit Sall Fragm ap Sen Ep 114, 19 (Hist inc lib 76 Dietsch) —**B.** In partic **1.** In a good sense *fair fame, reputation, renown*, = existumatio, fama bona ut vos mihi domi eritis, proinde ego ero famâ foris, Tert Hec. 2, 1, 21 fundamentum

est perpetuae commendationis et famae justitia, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 71: fama et existimatio, id. Quint. 15, 50; cf.: ut ante collectam famam conservet (for which, shortly after: habet existimationem multo sudore collectam), id. Div. in Caecil. 22, 71: sic ejus (Archiae) adventus celebrabantur, ut famam ingenii exspectatio hominis superaret... hac tanta celebritate famae cum esset jam absentibus notus, etc. (shortly before: celeriter antecellere omnibus ingenii gloriâ contigit), id. Arch. 3, 5; so corresp. to gloria, id. Tusc. 1, 46, 110: fama ingeni abicienda, id. Fam. 9, 16, 3; with the latter cf.: anxius de fama ingenii, Quint. 11, 1, 50; 74: de alicujus fama detrahere, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5: famam in tuto collocare, Quint. 12, 11, 7: ejus scripta tantum intra famam sunt, id. 11, 3, 8: ad famam populi Romani pertinere, eos consules esse, etc., Liv. 10, 24, 17: (ut amicorum) aut caput agatur aut fama, Cic. Lael. 17, 61: loco, fortuna, fama superiores, id. ib. 25, 94: virtus, fama, decus divitiis parent, Hor. S. 2, 3, 95: cui gratia, fama, valetudo, contingat abunde, id. Ep. 1, 4, 10: famam dicendi fortius quaerunt, Quint. 2, 12, 9: Evadne... Occidit Argivae fama pudicitiae, *the glory* or *pride of Argive chastity*, i. e. *of the chaste women of Argos*, Prop. 1, 15, 22.—E s p.: magna fama, *great reputation, fame, glory:* magnam famam attulisse Fabio Tarentum rebatur, Liv. 27, 25, 11: magnam famam sui relinquere, Nep. Lys. 1, 1: habere, Plin. 36, 21, 39, § 149.—**2.** In a bad sense, *ill-fame, infamy, scandal*, = infamia, fama mala (rare): opplere (aliquem) famâ ac flagitiis, Turp. ap. Non. 306, 2; Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 10: neque specie famâve movetur, Nec jam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem, Verg. A. 4, 172; Sall. C. 3, 5; Tac. A. 12, 49; Plin. Pan. 28, 1; cf.: laeta apud plerosque, apud quosdam sinistra fama, Tac. A. 11, 19.

fāmātus, a, um, *adj.* [fama, II. B. 2.], *in bad odor, notorious, disreputable:* quibus criminibus haec causa famata est, Cic. Scaur. 13 dub. (al., ex conject., diffamata): tonsor Licinus, Schol. Cruq. ad Hor. A. P. 301.

‡ **famel**, v. famulus *init.*

‡ **fămēlĭcē**, *adv.*, v. famelicus *fin.*

fămēlĭco, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [famelicus], *to make hungry, cause to famish:* non famelicas sed reficis, Pseud. August. ad Fratr. Erem. Serm. 10.

‡ **fămēlĭcōsus**, βουλιμιώδης, Gloss. Philox. [famelicus].

fămēlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [fames], *suffering from hunger, famished, starved* (mostly ante- and post-class.; not in Cic.): lassus et famelicus, Plaut. Cas. 1, 42: famelica hominum natio, id. Rud. 2, 2, 6: ales, with rapacissima, Plin. 10, 10, 12, § 28: armenta, Juv. 14, 146.—As *subst.:* **fămēlĭcus**, i, *m., a hungry* or *famished person, one suffering from hunger*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 69: ubi ille miser famelicus videt, etc., Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 29; Vulg. Job, 5, 5; *plur.*, id. 1 Reg. 2, 5.—T r a n s f.: convivium, *meagre*, App. M. 1, p. 114.—*Adv.:* ‡ **fămēlĭce**, λιμοξηρός, *hungrily*, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **fāmella**, *dim.* a fama, Paul. ex Fest. p. 87, 17 Müll.

fămes, is (ante- and post-class. *nom. sing.:* famis, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 15; Prud. Psych. 479; *gen.:* fami, Cato and Lucil. ap. Gell. 9, 14, 10; *abl.*, scanned famē, Lucr. 3, 732; Verg. A. 6, 421; Ov. M. 5, 165; 8, 846; 11, 370 al.) *f.* [root gha-; Sanscr. gahami, to leave, abandon; Gr. χάτις, χῆτος, want; χῆρος, deprived of], *hunger* (syn.: inedia, jejunium, esuries, esuritio). **I.** L i t.: interficere aliquem siti fameque atque algu, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 36; id. Rud. 2, 2, 7; cf.: cum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: cibi condimentum esse famem, potionis sitim, id. ib. 2, 28, 90: bestiae fame monitae, id. Clu. 25, 67: fame atque inopia rerum omnium confecti, id. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 134; (avis) fame enecta, *starved to death*, id. Div. 2, 35, 73; cf.: plebem fame necare, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2: patientia famis, id. Cat. 1, 10, 26: famem explere, *to satiate*, id. pro Dom. 23: tolerare, Caes. B. G. 1, 28, 3: extremam famem sustentare, id. ib. 7, 17, 3: duram propellere, Hor. S. 1, 2, 6; cf.: pellere querna glande, Tib. 2, 1, 38: propulsare, Col. 2, 10, 1; Tac. A. 14, 24: deponere, Ov. F. 6, 530: levare, *to assuage*, id. H. 14, 96: vincere sacris extis, Val. Fl. 2, 347 et saep.: in principio fame utendum, *the patient must fast*, Cels. 8, 10, 7; cf.: primis diebus fames, deinde liberalius alimentum, id. ib.—P r o v.: ambitiosa non est fames, *is not nice*, Sen. Ep. 119, 14: malum panem tibi tenerum et siligineum fames reddet, id. ib. 123, 2.—**B.** T r a n s f. **1.** *Famine, dearth* (rare in class. Lat.): fames, quae tum erat in hac mea Asia: messis enim nulla fuerat, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 8: fames esse coepit, Curt. 10, 8: in fame frumentum exportare, Cic. Fl. 7, 17; Vulg. Ruth, 1, 1; id. Matt. 24, 7 et saep.—* **2.** I n g e n., *poverty, indigence:* aliquem ad famem reicere, Ter. Phorm. prol. 19.

II. T r o p. **A.** Like sitis, *a violent longing* for any thing, *greediness, greed, avidity* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quid non mortalia pectora cogis, Auri sacra fames! Verg. A. 3, 57; so, auri fames, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 72; cf.: argenti sitis importuna famesque, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23; Plin. 33, 1, 3, § 6; cf.: auri fames durissima est, id. 33, 4, 21, § 72: ex longa fame satiaret se auro, Curt. 5, 1, 4: crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam Majorumque fames, Hor. C. 3, 16, 17: honorum Marii fames, Flor. 3, 21, 6.—* **B.** Of speech, *poverty of expression:* jejunitatem et famem malle quam ubertatem et copiam, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 3.—**C.** Personified: Fames, as *a goddess*, Verg. A. 6, 276; Ov. M. 8, 784; 785 et saep.

* **fămescens**, entis, *Part.* [fames], *suffering hunger, hungering:* ora famescentum ferarum, Alcim. Avit. ad Sor. 738.

famex, icis, *m., a bruise, contusion*, Col. 6, 12, 2 Schneid. *N. cr.;* Veg. Vet. 4, 19; cf. famex, θλάσμα, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **famicosam** terram palustrem vocabant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 87, 4 Müll. [famex].

‡ **fāmĭger**, ἀγγελιαφόρος, *spreading reports*, Gloss. Philox. [fama-gero].

fāmĭgĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [fama-gero], *famous, celebrated* (ante- and post-class.), Varr. L. L. 6, § 55 Müll.: spectaculum, App. M. 1, p. 105, 16: provincia, id. ib. 2, p. 124, 5.

fāmĭgĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [famigeratus].—P r o p., *tale-bearing.*—Hence, c o n c r., *a report, rumor:* haec famigeratio Te honestet, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 66.

fāmĭgĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a talebearer*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 178 and 182.

fāmĭgĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [famigero], *famed, celebrated* (post-Aug. and very rare): Crete multis famigerata fabulis, Mel. 2, 7, 12: famigeratum antiquitus fanum, App. Flor p. 350, 32.—Cf. the foll. art.

‡ **fāmĭgĕro**, διαφημίζω, Gloss. Philox. [fama-gero; cf. also the preced. art.].

fămĭlia, ae (with pater, mater, filius, and filia, the class. *gen. sing.* is usually in the archaic form familias; familiae also occurs, v. infra; *gen.:* familiai, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 203; with the *plur.* of these words both the *sing.* and *plur.* of familia are used: patres familias, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 43; id. Verr. 2. 3, 51, § 120 al.: patres familiarum, Cic. Att. 7, 14, 2; Sall. C. 43, 2; 51, 9, v. infra II. A. b.—*On the form* patribus familiis for familiae, patrum familiarum, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 79, § 183; id. Rosc. Am. 16, 48, v. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 7), *f.* [famulus], *the slaves in a household, a household establishment, family servants, domestics* (not = *family*, i. e. *wife and children*, domus, or mei, tui, sui, etc., but v. II. A. 3 infra): nescio quid male factum a nostra hic familia est... ita senex talos elidi jussit conservis meis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 11; 17; id. Trin. 2, 1, 28; id. Am. 4, 3, 10: neque enim dubium est, quin, si ad rem judicandum verbo ducimur, non re, familiam intelligamus, quae constet ex servis pluribus, quin unus homo familia non sit: verbum certe hoc non modo postulat, sed etiam cogit, Cic. Caecin. 19, 55; cf. Dig. 50, 16, 40, § 3; App. Mag. p. 304: vilicus familiam exerceat, Cato, R. R. 5, 2: familiae male ne sit, id. ib.: te familiae interdicere, ut uni dicto audiens esset, Cic. Rep. 1, 39: qui emeret eam familiam a Catone, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: cum insimularetur familia societatis ejus, id. Brut. 22, 85: conjugum et liberorum et familiarum suarum causa, id. N. D. 2, 63, 157: Petreius armat familiam, Caes. B. C. 1, 75, 2: alienae se familiae venali immiscuisse, Quint. 7, 2, 26: Aesopus domino solus cum esset familia, *formed the entire establishment*, Phaedr. 3, 19, 1.—*Of the serfs* belonging to a temple: illi Larini in Martis familia numerantur, Cic. Clu. 15, 43; cf. of the *serfs, vassals* of Orgetorix: die constituta causae dictionis Orgetorix ad judicium omnem suam familiam, ad hominum milia decem undique coëgit, Caes. B. G. 1, 4, 2.

II. T r a n s f. **A.** With the idea of h o u s e predominating. **1.** I n g e n., *a house and all belonging to it, a family estate, family property, fortune:* familiae appellatio varie accepta est: nam et in res et in personas deducitur; in res, ut puta in lege XII. tab. his verbis: AGNATVS PROXIMVS FAMILIAM HABETO, Dig. 50, 16, 195; so, SI AGNATVS NEC ESCIT, GENTILIS FAMILIAM NANCITOR, Fragm. XII. Tab. in Collat. Legg. Mosaic. et Roman. tit. 16, § 4 (cf. agnatus): idcirco qui, quibus verbis erctum cieri oporteat, nesciat, idem erciscundae familiae causam agere non possit, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237; so, arbitrum familiae erciscundae postulavit, id. Caecin. 7, 19; cf.: familiae erciscundae, Dig. 10, tit. 2: decem dierum vix mihi est familia, *means of support*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 36 Ruhnk.—**b.** Paterfamilias, materfamilias, etc., or paterfamiliae, materfamiliae, filiusfamilias, etc. (also written separately: pater familiae, mater familiae, etc.), *the master of a house* in respect to ownership, *the proprietor of an estate, head of a family; the mistress of a house, matron; a son or daughter under the father's power, a minor:* paterfamilias appellatur, qui in domo dominium habet, recteque hoc nomine appellatur, quamvis filium non habeat; non enim solam personam ejus, sed et jus demonstramus. Denique et pupillum patremfamilias appellamus, Dig. 50, 16, 195; cf. Sandars ad Just. Inst. 1, 8 prooem.—(α) Form *familias:* paterfamilias ubi ad villam venit, Cato, R. R. 2, 1: paterfamilias, Cic. Quint. 3, 11; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 497, 19 (Rep. 5, 3 ed. Mos.); Sen. Ben. 4, 27 *fin.;* Nep. Att. 4; 13 al.; cf., in gen., *of a plain, ordinary citizen:* sicut unus paterfamilias his de rebus loquor, id. de Or. 1, 29, 132; 1, 34, 159.—In *plur.:* patresfamilias, qui liberos habent, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 43; 16, 48; id. Verr. 2, 3, 79, § 183 al.: (Demaratus) cum de matrefamilias Tarquiniensi duo filios procreavisset, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: materfamilias, id. Cael. 13, 32: id. Top. 3, 14; Dig. 50, 16, 46 al.—In *plur.:* uxoris duae formae: una matrumfamilias, etc., Cic. Top. 3, 14; id. Fam. 5, 10, 1; id. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 62 al.—In an inverted order: familias matres, Arn. 4, 152: illum filium familias patre parco ac tenaci habere tuis copiis devinctum non potes, Cic. Cael. 15, 36: filiusfamilias, Dig. 14, 6, 1 sq. al.: tu filiafamilias locupletibus filiis ultro contulisti, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 14.—(β) Form *familiae:* ex Amerina disciplina patrisfamiliae rusticani, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41, 120; so, pater familiae, Caes. B. G. 6, 19, 3; Liv. 1, 45, 4; Sen. Ep. 47 *med.;* Tac. Or. 22 al.: familiae mater, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 258 Müll.—In *plur.:* pauci milites patresque familiae, Caes. B. C. 2, 44, 1; Gracch. ap. Charis. p. 83 P.; Liv. 5, 30 *fin.:* matrem familiae tuam purpuream amiculum habere non sines? Liv. 34, 7, 3: mater familiae, id. 39, 53, 3; Tert. Verg. Vel. 11.—In *plur.:* matresfamiliae, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 83 P.; Caes. B. G. 1, 50, 4; 7, 26, 3; 7, 47, 5; id. B. C. 2, 4, 3.—(γ) In *gen. plur.:* civium Romanorum quidam sunt patresfamiliarum, alii filiifamiliarum, quaedam matresfamiliarum, quaedam filiaefamiliarum. Patresfamiliarum sunt, qui sunt suae potestatis, sive puberes sive impuberes: simili modo matresfamiliarum, filii vero et filiaefamiliarum, qui sunt in aliena potestate, Dig. 1, 6, 4: patresfamiliarum, Sisenn. ap. Varr. L. L. 8, § 73 Müll.; Suet. Calig. 26 *fin.:* matresfamiliarum, Sall. C. 51, 9: filiifamiliarum, id. ib. 43, 2; Tac. A. 3, 8; 11, 13: filiaefamiliarum, Dig. 14, 6, 9, § 2: patrumfamiliarum, ib. 50, 16, 195.—**2.** In respect to relationship, *a family*, as part of a gens: addere nostrae lepidam famam familiae, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 98: sororem despondere in fortem familiam, id. ib. 5, 2, 9: item appellatur familia plurium personarum, quae ab ejusdem ultimi genitoris sanguine proficiscuntur, sicuti dicimus familiam Juliam. Mulier autem fa

miliae suae et caput et finis est, Dig 50, 16, 195 *fin* qua in familia laus aliqua forte floruerit, hanc fere, qui sunt ejusdem stirpis, cupidissime persequuntur, Cic. Rab Post. 1, 2 EX EA FAMILIA IN EAM FAMILIAM, Fragm XII Tab ap Dig 50, 16, 195 commune dedecus familiae, cognationis, nominis, Cic Clu 6, 16 Laeliorum et Muciorum familiae, id. Brut 72, 252, id. Off 2, 12 *fin* nobilissima in familia natus, id Rep 1, 19 ex familia vetere et illustri, id Mur 8, 17 primus in eam familiam attulit consulatum, id Phil 9, 2, 4 hospes familiae vestrae, id Lael 11, 37 Sulla gentis patriciae nobilis fuit, familia prope jam exstincta majorum ignavia, Sall J 95, 3 et saep —**b.** Transf libros, qui falso viderentur inscripti, tamquam subditicios, summovere familiā, permiserunt sibi, Quint 1, 4, 3 —**3.** In gen., *a family the members of a household* = domus (rare) salutem dicit Toxilo Timarchides et familiae omni, Plaut Pers 4, 3, 32 si haec non nubat, fame familia pereat, id Cist 1, 1, 46 ne pateretur Philippi domus et familiae inimicissimos stirpem interimere, Nep Eum 6, 3 —**B.** *A company, sect, school, troop* (rare but class) cum universi in te impetum fecissent, tum singulae familiae litem tibi intenderent, Cic de Or 1, 10 42 familia tota Peripateticorum, id Div 2, 1, 3, cf Aristoteles, Xenocrates tota illa familia, id Fin 4, 18, 49 familiae dissentientes inter se, id. de Or 3, 16, 21 familia gladiatorum familia Fausti, id. Sull 19, 54 lanistarum, Suet. Aug 42 tironum, *a company of young soldiers*, Cod Th 10, 1, Amm 20, 4 *med.*—*A troop or company of players*, Plaut Men. prol 74 —**2.** Ducere familiam, in gen., *to lead a company*, i e *to be at the head, be the first* Lucius quidem, frater ejus, familiam ducit, Cic. Phil 5, 11, 30, cf accedit etiam, quod familiam ducit in jure civili, singularis memoria summa scientia, id Fam 7, 5, 3 gravissima illa vestra sententia, quae familiam ducit, id I in 4, 16, 45

* **fămĭlĭāresco,** ĕre, *v inch n* [familiaris], *to grow familiar or intimate*, Sid. Ep 7, 2.

fămĭlĭārĭcus, a, um, *adj* [id] **I.** *Of or belonging to the house servants or domestics* cellae, *rooms for the servants*, Vitr 6 10 familiarica vestimenta sunt, quae ad familiam vestiendam parata sunt, sicuti saga, tunicae, paenulae, etc, Dig 34, 2 23 *fin* —**II.** *Of the house or family* sellae, i e *privies* Varr R R. 1, 13, 4

fămĭlĭāris, e (*abl sing* regularly familiari, familiare, Varr and P Rutil ap Charis. p 105 P), *adj* [familia] **I.** *Of or belonging to servants* (rare, only as *subst*)

fămĭlĭāris, is, *m*, *a servant* majores nostri servos (quod etiam in mimis adhuc durat) familiares appellaverunt, Sen Ep 47 *med.* hujus familiae familiarem Plaut Am 1, 1, 203, id. Ep 1, 1, 2 —**II.** *Of or belonging to a house, household, or family, household, domestic, family, private* (freq and class) fundus, Plaut As 5, 2, 24, cf focus, Col 11, 1, 19 filius, Plaut Capt 2, 2, 23 negotiis familiaribus impediti, Auct. Her 1, 1, 1, cf res domesticae ac familiares, Cic Tusc 1, 1, 2, so, res *the household, family affairs, property*, Plaut Stich 1, 2, 88, Caes B G 1, 18 4, Quint 12 1, 6, 12, 7, 9 ab domo ab re familiari, diutius abesse, Liv 5, 4, 6 al , cf copiae, Liv 2, 16, 7 pecuniae, Tac A. 4, 15 rationes, id. ib 6, 16 curae, id ib 11, 7 referam nunc interiorem ac familiarem ejus vitam, Suet Aug 61 vita, Plaut Pers 1, 3, 46 quis umquam in luctu domestico, quis in funere familiari cenavit cum toga pulla? Cic. Vatin 13, 31 parricidium, i e *committed on a member of the same family*, Att ap Cic N D 3, 26, 67 maeror, *a family grief*, Plaut Cist 4, 2, 60 Lar, Cic Quint 27, 85, id Verr 2, 3, 11, § 27, id Rep 5, 5 Mos *N cr*, v Lar, cf numen Minerva, Quint. 10, 1, 91 —**B.** Transf. **1.** *Familiar, intimate, friendly*, and (more freq) *subst*, *a familiar acquaintance, friend* (syn amicus familiaris, intimus necessarius) (*a*) With *substt* videmus Papum Aemilium C Luscino familiarem fuisse etc, Cic. Lael 11, 39 biduo factus est mihi familiaris id Fam 3, 1, 2, id Phil 2, 32, 78, id. Rep 2, 20, cf id. Fam 7, 8, 1 amici, Plin Ep 9, 34, 1, 9, 37, 1 sermones, Cic. Off 2, 11, 39, id Fam 15, 15, 1, id Att 1, 9, 1, cf epistolae, Quint 1, 1, 29 minus familiari vultu respexisse, *friendly*, Suet Caes. 78 voltus ille, Cic. Att 1, 11, 1 colloquium, Liv 25, 18, 5 jam inde a puero in omnia familiaria jura assuetus, *the rights of intimacy*, id. 24, 5, 9 voluntas, Sen. Ben 6, 16, 1, cf vox auribus meis familiaris, Petr 100 familiaribus magis ei aetati exemplis, Quint. 5, 10, 96 exempla, id 7, 2, 17, 9, 4, 44 verba regionibus quibusdam magis familiaria, id. 8, 2, 13 litterae, Suet Tib 62 —*Comp* qui familiarior nobis propter scriptorum multitudinem est, Cic de Or 3, 19, 71 aditus in domum, Liv 24, 5, 7 frater ei (with carior), Nep Att 16, 2 quo boves familiariores bubulco fiant, Col 6, 2, 6 color argenti militaribus signis, Plin 33, 3, 19, § 58 —*Sup* homo amantissimus familiarissimus, conjunctissimus officiis, Cic Sull 20, 57, cf id. Att 16, 16, F 17 luna terris familiarissimum sidus, Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 41, 16, 18, 30, § 75, 16, 31, 57, § 131 —(*β*) *Absol.* est ex meis domesticis atque intimis familiaribus, Cic Fam 3, 1, 3 familiaris meus id Lael 24, 89 per C Valerium Procillum familiarem suum cum eo colloquitur, Caes. B G 1, 19, 3 Caelii, Cic. Cael 25, 61 pauci familiares, id. Lael. 1, 2 —*Sup* quod M Aemulius unus est ex meis familiarissimis atque intimis maxime necessarius, Cic Fam 13, 27, 2, cf intimus, proximus, familiarissimus quisque, id Q Fr 1, 4, 1 familiarissimus meus, id Fam 13, 13, 1 familiarissimi ejus, id Rep 1, 9 —**2.** *Of or belonging to one's self, to one's own people or country* (cf domesticus), only in the lang of the haruspices, of *those parts of the animal which related to the party that sacrificed* (opp hostilis) (haruspices) fissum familiare et vitale tractant, Cic. Div 2, 13, 32, cf Decio caput jecinoris a familiari parte caesum haruspex dicitur ostendisse, Liv 8, 9, 1, cf mater procurans familiare ostentum, Liv 26, 6, 14 —**3.** *Familiar, customary, habitual* mihi familiare est omnes cogitationes meas tecum communicare Plin Ep 4, 24, 7, 2, 5, 10 familiare est hominibus omnia sibi ignoscere, Vell 2, 30, 3 fuisse statuariam artem familiarem Italiae quoque indicant Plin 34, 7, 16, § 33, 35, 7, 31, § 49 — **4.** *Fitting, appropriate, adapted* quae peregrina transferuntur, minus sunt familiaria nostro solo quam vernacula, Col 3, 4, 1 familiarissimum hoc platanis, Plin. 16, 31, 57, § 131 hipposelinum sabulosis familiarissimum, id. 19, 8, 48, § 163 —Hence, **fămĭlĭārĭter,** *adv* * **1.** *By families* agros in montibus Romani acceperunt familiariter, Front. de Colon p 119 Goes — **2.** *Familiarly, intimately, on friendly terms* (freq and class.) hominem ignotum compellare familiariter, Plaut Men 2, 3, 23, cf nimium familiariter Me attrectas, id Rud 2, 4, 6, id Ep 1, 1, 2 nihil turpius quam cum eo bellum gerere, quicum familiariter vixeris, Cic. Lael 21, 77 familiariter amicus, Quint 1, 2 15 amatum a me, id 10, 3, 12 dilectus, Plin Ep 9, 19, 5 et saep loqui, Cic Div in Caecil 12, 37 scribere id Att 9, 4, 1 nosse causas, i e *to be familiarly or intimately, accurately acquainted with*, Quint 6, 4, 8, 5, 7, 7 quod ex longinquo petitur, parum familiariter nostro solo venit i e *suitable, adapted*, Col Arb 1, 3 —*Comp* licentius, liberius, familiarius cum domina vivere, Cic Cael 23, 57 factum, id de Or 2 3, 14, Quint 2, 7, 3 —*Sup* cum Verre familiarissime et amicissime vivere, Cic Div in Caecil 9, 29, Nep Ages 1, 1

fămĭlĭārĭtas, ātis, *f* [familiaris, II B I], *familiarity, intimacy familiar intercourse, friendship, intimate acquaintance* **I.** Prop (freq and class., in *sing* and *plur*, syn. amicitia, necessitudo, notitia) familiaritas tanta nullo cum hospite ut nihil sit familiaritate nostra conjunctius Cic Fam 13, 19, 1, cf cum Antipatro Derbete mihi summa familiaritas intercedit id. ib 13 73, 2 cum P Terentio Hispone mihi summa familiaritas consuetudoque est id ib 13 65, 1 viri boni familiaritate conjuncti, id Off 1, 17, 55 memorabilis C Laelii et P Scipionis id Lael 1, 4 digna mihi res nostrā familiaritate visa est, id ib Verginii familiaritate delector, id ib 27, 101 familiaritatem consuetudo affert, id Deiot. 14, 39 in alicujus familiaritatem venire, id. Fam. 7, 15, 2 in familiaritatem intrare penitus, id. Q Fr 1, 1, 5, § 15 se insinuare, id. Caecin 5, 13 sese dare, id. Verr 2, 2 70, § 169 recipere aliquem, id. Phil 2, 32, 78 ad alicujus familiaritatem se applicare, id. Clu. 16, 46 versatus in intima familiaritate hominis potentissimi, id Balb 26 58 aliquem familiaritate devincire, id Q Fr 1, 2, 2, § 4 et saep —In *plur* consuetudines et familiaritates, Cic. Off 1, 17, 53 inveteratas familiaritates exstinguere (opp odia sempiterna), id. Lael 10, 35 jam a sapientium familiaritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, id. ib 21, 76 — **II.** Transf, in *plur* concr for familiares, *intimate acquaintances, friends* omnes amicitias et familiaritates intra breve tempus afflixit, Suet Tib 51 *fin* —In *sing* e praecipua familiaritate Neronis, Tac. A. 15, 50

fămĭlĭārĭter, *adv*, v familiaris *fin*

fămĭlĭŏla, ae, *f dim* [familia], *a little family* (late Lat.), Hier Ep 108 2.

‡ **famino,** dicito, Paul ex Fest. 87, 10 Müll

fămis, is, *f*, v fames *init.*

fāmōsē, *adv*, v famosus *fin*

fāmōsĭtas, ātis, *f* [famosus], *ill fame, infamy, ignominy* (post class and rare), Tert Spect 23

fāmōsus, a, um, *adj* [fama], *much talked of* (well or ill), i e *famed, celebrated* **I.** In a good sense, *famous, renowned* (not ante Aug) famosae mortis amor, Hor A. P 469 mors Junii Blaesi Tac H 3, 38 vir secundis adversisque juxta famosus, id ib 1, 10 urbs (Hierosolyma) id ib 5, 2 *init* equi, Suet. Calig 19 victoria, Flor 3, 7, 6 Duk, App M 11, p 267 causa (with pulchra), Plin. Ep 6, 23, 1, 2, 11, 1, 9, 13 11 —*Sup* templum, Vulg 2 Macc. 2 23 —**II.** In a bad sense **A.** *Infamous, notorious* (class) qui etiam me miserum famosum facit flagitiis suis, Plaut. Fragm ap Non 305, 28 me ad famosas vetuit mater accedere, i e meretrices, Poet. ap Cic de Or 2, 68, 277, cf Cic. Fragm ap Non 306, 5 (Rep 4, 6 ed. Mos.) famosam veneficus Martinam Tac. A. 3, 7, Cato ap Gell 9, 12, 7, cf et formosus homo fuit et famosus, Lucil ap Non. 305, 31 famosa impudensque largitio regis, Sall J 15, 5 Hymen, Ov H 9, 134 al —Esp law t t., *with evil reputation*, Cod. 5, 40, 9, cf infamia.— **B.** Transf, actively, *defamatory, slanderous, scandalous* (perh not ante Aug) cognitionem de famosis libellis tractavit, *libels*, Tac A 1, 72 probris, id ib 11, 25 delationibus, id ib 4 41, so, libelli, Suet. Aug 55, cf de injuriis et libellis famosis, Dig 46, tit 10, Cod Th 9, 34, 7, Cod Just 9 36 1 carmen, *a lampoon, pasquinade*, Hor Ep 1, 19, 31 epigrammata Suet Caes 73 —*Sup*, App Mag p 324, Spart Hadr 15 —*Adv* **fāmōse** (acc to I), *with fame or glory* (post class. and very rare), Aur Vict Caes. 20 *med* —*Comp* morbum famosius curare, Tert. adv Marc. 1, 22

fămŭl, v 1 famulus *init*

fămŭla, ae, *f*, v 1 famulus, II

fămŭlābundus, a, um, *adj* [famulor], *that serves zealously, serviceable*, Tert. adv Marc 3, 7

fămŭlanter, *adv*, *servilely, slavishly*, etc., v famulor *fin.*

fămŭlāris, e, *adj* [famulus], *of or belonging to servants or slaves* (rare but class.) vestis, * Cic. Tusc 1, 48, 116 turba, Stat Ach 2, 67 jugum, Sen Troad. 747 jura, i e *of subjugation*, Ov M 15, 597 hederae, *the Bacchantes*, Val Fl 2, 268 —In the *neutr* adverb, *servilely* nec famulare timens, Stat S 3, 1, 40

fămŭlātio, onis, *f* [famulor], *a body of domestics, household* (post class.), App M 2 p 115, 10, 6, p 176, 20

fămŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [id], *servile, slavish* (post class.) mendicitas, Tert ad Nat. 2, 14, id de Anim 33, Ambros de Fid. 5 5, 58 —Hence *adv* **fămŭlātōrĭe,** *slavishly*, Cassiod Amic. 5, 5

fămŭlātrix, īcis, *f* [id] *that serves*, *subst*, *a female servant, handmaid* (post

class.): penna, Sid. Carm. 2, 128: coquina medicinae famulatrix est, Don. ad Ter. And. 1, 1, 3.

fămŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [famulor], *servitude, slavery* (rare but class.): in famulatu esse, Cic. Lael. 19, 70: quam miser virtutis famulatus servientis voluptati! id. Off. 3, 33, 117: gravis, Sen. Hippol. 991: in famulatum subeunte natura, Arn. 1, 26: omnis, Vulg. Exod. 1, 14.

fămŭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [famulus], *a serving, servitude* (ante-class.), Att. ap. Non. 109, 28; Pac. ib. 29.

fămŭlĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Abstr., *servitude, slavery:* famulitium (al. famuletium) dicebatur, quod nunc servitium, Paul. ex Fest. p. 87, 3 Müll.—**II.** Concr., *the servants* or *slaves of a household:* unus e famulitio, Macr. S. 1, 7: Veneris, Mart. Cap. 8, § 804; Spart. Sever. 6; App. M. 8, p. 179, 36; id. Mag. p. 285, 1.

fămŭlo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to use as a servant, to make serviceable* (post-class.): elementa ipsa (Christus), Tert. Apol. 21.

fămŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [id.], *to be a servant, to serve, attend, wait upon.* **I.** Prop. (rare but class.): cum autem hi famulantur (with alterius esse and opp. sui esse), Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 109, 6 (Rep. 3, 25 ed. Mai. et Mos.): alicui jucundo labore, Cat. 64, 161: famulis Deo, Tert. Res. Carn. 47: famulantis fistula Phoebi, Stat. S. 3, 3, 58: Fortuna famulante, Claud. B. G. 513.—Transf., of inanim. objects: terra omnibus cruciatur horis, multoque plus, ut deliciis, quam ut alimentis nostris famuletur, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 157.—Hence, **fămŭlanter**, *adv., servilely, submissively*, Att. ap. Non. 111, 28 (Rib. Trag. Fragm. p. 218).

1. fămŭlus, i (an archaic form famul, Enn. ap. Non. 110, 9; Lucr. 3, 1035 (al. 1048); for which cf. in the Oscan ‡ famel: famuli origo ab Oscis dependet, apud quos servus famel nominabatur, unde et familia vocata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 87, 5 Müll.), *m.*, and **fămŭla**, ae (*gen. plur.:* famulum, Stat. S. 3, 4, 57; Val. Fl. 1, 752; 3, 20; 282) *f.* [Sanscr. root dhâ, to lay, found; Gr. τί-θη-μι; Osc. faama, house, v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 254; cf. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 183], *a servant, attendant; a maid-servant, handmaid* (class.). **I.** *Masc.:* iis, qui vi oppressos imperio coërcent, sit sane adhibenda saevitia, ut heris in famulos, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24; Enn. ap. Fest. p. 229 Müll. (Ann. v. 157 ed. Vahl.); Plaut. As. 1, 3, 32; id. Mil. 2, 3, 80; id. Stich. 2, 2, 71; Cic. Lael. 15, 55; id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48; id. Rep. 2, 21; Verg. A. 1, 701; Hor. C. 3, 17, 16; Ov. H. 20, 79 et saep.: Idaeae matris famuli, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: sacrorum, Ov. M. 3, 574: dei alumni (Silenus), Hor. A. P. 239: sus erat infestae famulus vindexque Dianae, Ov. M. 8, 272; cf. Verg. A. 5, 95; of Actaeon's hounds, Ov. M. 3, 229; Vulg. Gen. 41, 12.—**II.** *Fem.:* quam famulae longe fugitant furtimque cachinnant, Lucr. 4, 1176; Verg. A. 1, 703; 4, 391; Juv. 14, 81 al.: si virtus famula fortunae est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 2: res familiaris, quae est ministra et famula corporis, id. ib. 1, 31, 75; Vulg. Gen. 12, 16.

2. fămŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [1. famulus], *serving, serviceable, servile* (poet.; perh. not ante-Aug.): aquae, Ov. F. 1, 286: turbae, Sil. 13, 360: dextrae, Luc. 4, 207: manus, Sil. 10, 647: artus, Val. Fl. 1, 749: vertex, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 80: catenae, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 386: ripae, id. III. Cons. Hon. 203.

fānātĭcē, *adv., enthusiastically, franticly*, v. fanaticus *fin.*

fānātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [1. fanum]. **I.** *Pertaining to a temple:* PECVNIA, Inscr. Veron. ap. Bull. Dell' Inst. 1836, p. 141; cf. Borghesi, ib.—**II.** *Inspired* by a divinity, *enthusiastic.* **A.** Lit.: ut fanaticus, oestro Percussus, Bellona, tuo, Juv. 4, 123; so of the priests of Bellona, Inscr. Orell. 2316 sq.: jam subeuntibus armatis muros fanatici Galli . . . occurrunt, Liv. 37, 9, 9; of the priests of Cybele, Juv. 2, 112; Prud. στεφ. 10, 1061; cf. also: Galli vaticinantes fanatico carmine, Liv. 38, 18, 9: si servus inter fanaticos non semper caput jactaret, etc. (shortly after: circa fana bacchatus), Dig. 21, 1, 1, § 9: fanatica dicitur arbor fulmine icta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 92, 19 Müll.—**B.** Transf., *frantic, furious, mad:* isti philosophi superstitiosi et paene fanatici, Cic. Div. 2, 57, 118: cursus, Liv. 4, 33, 2: jactatio corporis, id. 39, 13, 12: error, Hor. A. P. 454: furor, Flor. 3, 19, 4 et saep.: jactare id (caput) et comas excutientem rotare, fanaticum est, Quint. 11, 3, 71.—* *Adv.:* **fānātĭcē**, *franticly, madly:* absonis ululatibus constrepentes fanatice pervolant, App. M. 8, p. 214, 14.

fandus, *gerund.;* v. for.

Fanester, tris, e; v. 2. fanum.

‡ **fānĭtālis**, e, *adj.* [1. fanum], *pertaining to a temple*, Inscr. Guarin. Comment. XII. p. 28.

Fannĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens:* 1. C. Fannius Strabo, *son-in-law of Laelius*, introduced as a speaker by Cicero in de Rep. and Lael.; 2. *His son of the same name, who was consul* A. U. C. 632, Cic. Brut. 26, 99 sq.; id. de Or. 3, 47, 183; 3. C. Fannius, *an historian, contemporary with Pliny the younger*, Plin. Ep. 5, 5, 1 sq.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Fannĭus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Fannius, Fannian:* lex, *a sumptuary law introduced by the consul* C. Fannius, Gell. 2, 24; Macr. S. 2, 13.—**B. Fannĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: conturbat me epitome Bruti Fanniana, Cic. Att. 12, 5, 3 Orell. *N. cr.:* charta, *manufactured in the establishment of* Q. Rhemnius Fannius, Plin. 13, 12, 24, §§ 75, 78.

* **fāno**, āre, *v. a.* [fanum], *to dedicate, consecrate:* quod sacrificio quodam fanatur, *id est ut fani lege sit*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 54.

‡ **fānŭlum**, i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a small temple*, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 103, 7 Müll.

1. fānum, i, *n.* [fari; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 54 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 88, 1, and 93, 17 Müll.; Cic. Div. 1, 41, 90], *a place dedicated to some deity by forms of consecration, a sanctuary, temple* (syn.: templum, aedes, delubrum, cella, sacellum, sacrarium): in ea pugna Jovis Statoris aedem votam, ut Romulus ante voverat: sed fanum tantum, id est locus templo effatus, sacratus fuerat, Liv. 10, 37 *fin.;* Sen. Ben. 7, 7: eamque unam ob causam Xerxes inflammari Atheniensium fana jussisse dicitur, quod deos inclusos parietibus contineri nefas esse duceret, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: pro patriis fanis atque delubris propugnandum, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 30: de aris ac focis, de fanis ac templis, id. Cat. 4, 11, 24: fana templaque expilavit, Suet. Caes. 54: propter fani religionem, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 1: fanum antiquissimum et sanctissimum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 20, § 54: Dianae Ephesi, Caes. B. C. 3, 33, 1: Junonis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20, § 52: Herculis, Caes. B. C. 2, 18, 1: Hammonis, Lucr. 6, 848: Eumenidum, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46; Vulg. Judic. 9, 4 al.

2. Fanum, i, *n.*, *a city in Umbria, on the Adriatic Sea, with a celebrated temple of Fortuna*, now *Fano*, Caes. B. C. 1, 11 *fin.;* called also Fanum Fortunae, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113; Tac. H. 3, 50; Inscr. Orell. 83 and 84; and Colonia Fanestris, Vitr. 2, 9, 16; 5, 1, 6; cf. Inscr. Orell. 1535; 3143; 3969.

far, farris, *n.* [akin with frico, q. v.], *a sort of grain, spelt*, Gr. ζέα, Triticum spelta, Linn. **I.** Prop., *the earliest food of the Romans, both roasted and ground into meal*, Cato, R. R. 2, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 63; 1, 2, 6; Col. 2, 6, 3; Plin. 18, 8, 19, § 81 sqq.; 18, 30, 72, § 298; Liv. 4, 15, 6; Ov. M. 5, 131 al.: adoreum, i. q. far, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 4.—In *plur.*, freq. for *corn* in general, *grain:* flava farra, Verg. G. 1, 73 (opp. legumen); id. ib. 101; 219; Ov. F. 1, 693; 2, 519 al.—**II.** Transf., *coarse meal, grits*, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45; Cato, R. R. 143 *fin.;* Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 5; Col. 8, 11, 14; Pall. 1, 28; Hor. S. 1, 5, 69; 2, 8, 87 al.: pium, i. e. mola salsa, id. C. 3, 23, 20; Tib. 3, 4, 10; cf.: salsa farra, Ov. F. 3, 284; used in nuptials, Serv. Verg. G. 1, 31; Arn. 4, 140: far caninum, *coarse bread for dogs*, Juv. 5, 11.

farcīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [farcio], *a sausage* (ante- and post-class.): a fartura farcimina in extis appellata, Varr. L. L. 5, § 111 Müll.; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 2; Gell. 16, 7, 11; Arn. 7, 229.

farcīmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [farciminum], *of* or *belonging to a disease called* farciminum: morbus, Veg. Vet. 1, 14; cf. id. 1, 7.

farcīmĭnum, i, *n.* [farcio], *a disease in horses and other animals*, perh. *costiveness*, Veg. Vet. 1, 7.

farcīno, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to stuff;* trop. (late Lat.): fandis tacenda farcinat, i. e. *mixes*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 998.

farcĭo, farsi, fartum, sometimes farctum (post-class. form farsum, Petr. 69; Apic. 4, 2; 8, 8; and farcītum, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 22), 4, *v. a.* [Gr. φρακ-, φράσσω, *to shut in;* cf. Lat. frequens; Germ. Berg, Burg], *to stuff, cram, fill full* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: pulvinus perlucidus Melitensi rosa fartus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27: medios parietes farcire fractis caementis, Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 172: intestinum, Apic. 2, 3: mustelae ventriculus coriandro fartus, Plin. 29, 4, 16, § 60: Jovis satelles jecore opimo farta et satiata, etc., Cic. Poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 24; cf.: edaces et se ultra quam capiunt farcientes, Sen. Ep. 108.—**B.** In partic., *to fatten* an animal, = saginare: gallinas et anseres sic farcito, Cato, R. R. 89; Varr. R. R. 3, 9 *fin.;* Col. 8, 7, 4.—**II.** Transf. (rare; not in Cic.). **A.** In gen., *to fill, cram* with any thing: fartum totum theatrum, *filled*, App. Flor. p. 353, 37: infinitis vectigalibus (rex) erat fartus, Vitr. 2, 8 *med.;* Cat. 28, 12.—**B.** *To stuff* or *cram into:* in os farciri pannos imperavit, Sen. Ira, 3, 19: totum lignum in gulam, id. Ep. 70 *med.:* ischaemon in nares, Plin. 25, 8, 45, § 83: hinc farta premitur angulo Ceres omni, i. e. *copious, abundant*, Mart. 3, 58, 6.—Hence, **fartum (farctum)**, i, *n.*, *stuffing, filling, inside:* intestina et fartum eorum, cum id animal nullo cibo vivat, etc., Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 117; Col. 5, 10, 11; id. Arb. 21, 2 (for which: pulpa fici, Pall. 4, 10): viaticum, *a filling for the journey*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 45, acc. to Ritschl.—Comically: fartum vestis, i. q. corpus, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 13 (but in Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 8, read stragem, v. Ritschl ad h. l.).

farctus, a, um, *Part.;* v. farcio.

farēdo, ĭnis, *f.*, *a kind of abscess*, Plin. Val. 3, 22.

1. farfărus, i, *m.*, *the plant colt's-foot*, called also farfugium and chamaeleuce; tussilago, Linn.; Plin. 24, 15, 85, § 135.—Also in the form **farfĕrus**, Plaut. Poen. 2, 1, 32; Paul. ex Fest. p. 88, 13 Müll. *N. cr.*

2. Farfărus, i, v. Fabaris.

farfĕrus, i, *m.*, v. 1. farfarus.

farfugium, ii, *n.*, v. 1. farfarus.

fărīna, ae, *f.* [far], *ground corn, meal, flour.* **I.** Prop., Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 88; Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 17; Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 139; 22, 25, 67, § 137.—Prov.: facis farinam, i. e. *waste, scatter*, Mart. 8, 16, 5; Vulg. Matt. 13, 33.—**B.** Transf., of the *dust* or *powder* of other substances resembling meal: folia myrti siccantur in farinam, Plin. 23, 9, 81, § 162; cf.: gypsum resolvitur in farinam, id. 36, 24, 59, § 183: minium tunditur in farinam, id. 33, 7, 40, § 119; so, cornus cervini, id. 28, 11, 49, § 178: tofi, id. 17, 20, 34, § 147: marmoris, id. 32, 7, 26, § 79: caminorum, id. 28, 7, 23, § 84.—**II.** Trop., to designate the *material* of which a thing *is composed*, i. e. *its nature, quality* (post-Aug.): cum fueris nostrae farinae, Pers. 5, 115: Cassius quidam Parmensis quadam epistola ut pistoris nepotem sic taxat Augustum: Materna tibi farina ex crudissimo Ariciae pistrino, etc., Suet. Aug. 4.

‡ **fărīnācĕus**, ἀλευρώδης, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **fărīnārĭum**, ἀλευρών, Gloss. Philox.

fărīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [farina], *of* or *belonging to meal, meal-:* cribrum, Cato, R. R. 76, 3; Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 115.

* **fărīnōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of meal, mealy:* congeries, Veg. Vet. 2, 30.

fărīnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little meal* (late Lat.), Vulg. Reg. 1, 17, 13.

* **fărīnŭlentus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *mealy:* cinis, App. M. 9, p. 222, 33.

fărĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *a salmon-trout*, Aus. Mos. 130; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 6.

‡ **fārĭor**, ări, *v. dep. a.* [for], *to speak:* NI TESTIMONIVM FARIATVR, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 15, 13 *fin.*

fāris, fātur, etc., v. for.

farnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [farnus], *of the ash-tree:* fungi, Apic. 7, 13 (al. faginei).

farnus, i, *f.* [perh. for franus, contr. from fraxinus], *an ash, ash-tree,* Vitr. 7, 1 dub. (al. fraxinus); cf. Pall. 1, 9, 3.

farrācĕus or **-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [far], *of spelt:* seges, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 5: pollen, Plin. 24, 7, 22, § 39.

farrāgo, inis, *f.* [id.], *mixed fodder for cattle, mash.* **I.** Prop.: farrago appellatur id, quod ex pluribus satis pabuli causa datur jumentis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 91, 14 Müll.; Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 5; Plin. 18, 16, 41, § 142; Verg. G. 3, 205; Nemes. Cyneg. 283.—**II.** Transf. ***A.** *A medley, hodge-podge:* nostri libelli, Juv. 1, 86.—**B.** *A trifle:* tenuis, Pers. 5, 77.

farrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to spelt,* and in gen. *to corn* or *grain.* **I.** *Adj.:* fistula, *a sort of hand-mill for corn,* Cato, R. R. 10, 3; cf. Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 97.—**II.** In *plur. subst.:* **farrārĭa,** ōrum, *n., a granary, hay-loft,* Vitr. 6, 9 *fin.*

farrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Filled with corn:* olla, Pers. 4, 31.—**II.** *Made of corn:* omnia, *preparations of meal,* Juv. 11, 109.

* **farrĕārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to grain:* pilum, Cato, R. R. 10, 5.

farrĕātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *the use of spelt-bread in marrying* (for the more usu. confarreatio, q. v.), Serv. Verg. A. 4, 374.

farrĕātus, a, um, adj. [id.], *made with the use of spelt-bread:* nuptiae (i. e. confarreatio), Serv. Verg. A. 4, 104.

farrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *made of spelt,* or in gen. *of corn* or *grain:* far. vel triticeus panis, Col. 7, 12, 10: spicum, *an ear of corn,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 280, 9 Müll.—**II.** *Subst.:* **farrĕum,** i, *n.* (sc. libum), *a spelt-cake,* Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 10.

farrĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [farreum], *a small spelt-cake,* Pall. Oct. 21 *init.*

farsĭlis, e, *adj.* [farcio], *crammed, fattened:* porcellus, Apic. 8, 7; cf. fartilis.

farsūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a fattening,* Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 1 (al. assura); Tert. adv. Val. 27; cf. fartura.

farsus, a, um, *Part.,* from farcio.

* **fartĭcŭla,** ōrum, *n. dim.* [fartum], *a little stuffing,* Titin. ap. Non. 331, 27.

fartĭlis, e, *adj.* [farcio], *stuffed, crammed.* **I.** Lit.: anseres, Plin. 10, 22, 27, § 52: asinus, App. M. 3, p. 187, 6.—**II.** Trop., in *neutr. plur. absol.:* fartilia, *stuffing, mixture,* Tert. adv. Val. 27.

fartim, *adv.* [id.], *by stuffing* or *cramming;* hence, *closely, densely* (post-class.): tectum omne fartim stipaverant, App. M. 3, p. 130, 12: isicium fartim concisum, i. e. *cut up fine as if for stuffing,* id. ib. 2, p. 117, 30.

fartor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A stuffer, fattener of fowls, poulterer:* pinguem quoque facere gallinam quamquam fartoris non rustici sit officium, Col. 8, 7, 1; Inscr. Grut. 580, 15; Inscr. Rein. cl. 9, *no.* 12: cuppedinarii omnes, cetarii, lanii, coqui, fartores, piscatores, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26; cf.: minimeque artes eae probandae quae ministrae sunt voluptatum, cetarii, lanii, coqui, fartores, piscatores, ut ait Terentius, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: cum scurris fartor, Hor. S. 2, 3, 229 (v. Dillenb. ad loc.).—**B.** *A sausage-maker* (only once in the doubtful passage): de nostro saepe edunt, quod fartores faciunt, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 12 (dub.; Spengel, qui custodem oblectant).—**II.** Transf.: fartores nomenclatores, qui clam velut infercirent nomina salutatorum in aurem candidati, Paul. ex Fest. p. 88, 15 Müll.; cf.: fartori nomenclatori, Placid. p. 464.

fartum, i, *n.,* v. farcio *fin.*

fartūra (also **farctūra**), ae, *f.* [farcio]. **I.** *A cramming, fattening* of fowls, Varr. R. R. 3, 8, 3; Col. 8, 9, 1; 8, 7 *fin.*—**II.** *The filling up, rubble,* of a wall, Vitr. 2, 8 *med.*

1. fartus, a, um, *Part.,* from farcio.

* **2. fartus (farctus),** ūs, *m* [farcio], *stuffing,* for the usual fartum (v. farcio *fin.*), Arn. 7, 231.

fas, *indecl. n.* [root fa-, cf. for; Gr. φημί, φά-ναι] **I.** Orig. belonging to the relig. lang., *the dictates of religion, divine law;* opp. to jus, or human law (rare; cf. also: aequitas, justitia): jus ac fas omne delere, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 6; cf.: festis quaedam exercere diebus Fas et jura sinunt, Verg. G. 1, 269: contra fas, contra auspicia, contra omnes divinas atque humanas religiones, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 34.—Personified: audi Juppiter, audite Fines, audiat Fas, Liv. 1, 32, 6: prima deum Fas quae Themis est Graiis, Aus. Technop. Idyll. 12: Fas omne mundi, i. e. *the gods,* Sen. Herc. Fur. 658.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A court-day,* i. q. fastus (ante-class.): dies qui vocatur sic: QVANDO REX COMITIAVIT, FAS, Varr. L. L. 6, §§ 31, 32.—**B.** In gen. (*justice, equity,* but usu. to be translated as an adjective), *right, proper, allowable, lawful, fit, permitted;* hence, *possible* (the predominant meaning of the word in prose and poetry; esp. freq. in the phrase fas est, with a subject-clause): fas, justum, pium, aequum subjici possunt honestati, Quint. 3, 8, 26: cum fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum Discernunt avidi, Hor. C. 1, 18, 10; Ov. M. 6, 585; cf.: quippe ubi fas versum atque nefas, Verg. G. 1, 505; Hor. Epod. 5, 87: jusque fasque est, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 22: si jus, si fas est, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 27: sicut fas jusque est, Liv. 7, 31, 3: ut eum nihil delectaret, quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret, Cic. Mil. 16, 43; cf.: quoad fas esset, quoad liceret, id. Agr. 2, 7, 19; and: huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, id. Rep. 3, 22: si me fas est orare etiam abs te, pater, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 102: quid non adeptus est, quod homini fas esset optare? Cic. Lael. 3, 11: si eos hoc nomine appellari fas est, id. Mur. 37, 80: non esse fas, Germanos superare, si, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 50 *fin.:* neque fas esse existimant, ea litteris mandare, id. ib. 6, 14, 3: ad quos (libellos) interim respicere fas sit, Quint. 10, 7, 31: velut si aliter facere fas non sit, id. 2, 13, 1; 8, 3, 36; 10, 2, 9; 12, 7, 1: nec scire fas est omnia, Hor. C. 4, 4, 22: fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis, *there is every reason,* Verg. A. 5, 800: si hoc fas est dictu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: neque id me facere fas existimo, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 11: fas habere, id. Trin. 2, 2, 11; Quint. 3, 8, 13; Tac. A. 14, 30; id. G. 9: leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant, Caes. B. G. 5, 12, 6; 6, 23 *fin.:* fas prohibet, etc., Ov. Tr. 2, 205: contra quam fas erat, Cic. Clu. 5, 12: ridetque (deus), si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat, Hor. C. 3, 29, 32: fas omne abrumpit, *every right, obligation,* Verg. A. 3, 55: exuere, Tac. H. 3, 5: et foedera respicere, id. ib. 4, 67; cf.: hostium quoque jus et sacra legationis et fas gentium rupistis, *the law of nations,* id. A. 1, 42; so in Tac. freq. = jus: patriae, *the right, claim of one's native land,* id. ib. 2, 10: armorum, id. H. 4, 58: disciplinae, id. A. 1, 19 al.

fascĕātim, fascĕŏla, v. fasci-.

Fascĕlis, v. Facelinus.

fascĭa (fascea), ae, *f.* [kindred with fascis], *a band, bandage, swathe, girth, fillet.* **I.** Prop. (to bind up diseased parts of the body; to wrap round the feet to prevent the boots from rubbing them; to bind under the breasts of women; a head-band set with pearls, etc.; syn.: redimiculum, vitta, infula, diadema): devinctus erat fasciis, Cic. Brut. 60, 217; Suet. Dom. 17; id. Galb. 21; Gell. 16, 3, 4; cf.: fasciis crura vestiuntur, Quint. 11, 3, 144: cum vincirentur pedes fasciis, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 537, 5; id. Att. 2, 3, 1 (cf. with Val. Max. 6, 2, 7); Plin. 8, 57, 82, § 221; Dig. 34, 2, 25 (with pedules); Lampr. Alex. Sev. 40 al.: carnem praependentem fascia substringere, Suet. Galb. 21: brachio lanis fasciisque obvoluto, id. Dom. 17: inflatum circa fascia pectus eat, Ov. A. A. 3, 274; Mart. 14, 134: vides illum Scythiae regem, insigni capitis decorum? si vis illum aestimare, fasciam solve: multum mali sub illa latet, Sen. Ep. 80 *fin.;* so of *a diadem,* Suet. Caes. 79: puero fasciis opus est, cunis, incunabulis, i. e. *swaddling-cloths,* Plaut. Truc. 5, 13: somniasse se, ovum pendere ex fascia lecti sui cubicularis, *a bed-girth,* Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134; Mart. 5, 62, 5; 14, 159: uvas sole siccatas junci fasciis involvit, *bands of rushes, mats,* Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 66: nitor, qualem Bruttia praestabat calidi tibi fascia visci, *plaster,* Juv. 9, 14.—Prov.: non es nostrae fasciae, i. e. *of our rank* or *condition,* Petr. 46.—**II.** Transf. ***A.** *The casing of a door,* Varr. ap. Non. 451, 20; and 86, 10.—***B.** In archit., *a wreath round a pillar, a listel,* Vitr. 3, 3 *med.*—***C.** *A streak of cloud in the sky:* nil color hic caeli, nil fascia nigra minatur, Juv. 14, 294.—***D.** *A zone* of the earth: orbi terrae in quinque zonas, sive melius fascias dico, discernitur, Mart. Cap. 6, §§ 602, 607.

‡ **fascĭātim (-ĕātim),** *adv.* [fascis], *in bundles,* acc. to Quint. 1, 4, 20, one of a class of adverbs which some grammarians improperly regard as a distinct part of speech.

* **fascĭcŭlārĭa,** ōrum, *n.* [fasciculus], *things carried in bundles* (as wood, hay, etc.), Veg. Mil. 2, 19 *fin.*

fascĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [fascis], *a small bundle, packet* (class.): epistolarum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 4; so of packets of letters, id. Att. 2, 13, 1; 5, 11, 7; 12, 53: librorum, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 12: fasciculum ad nares admovebis? *a bunch of flowers, nosegay,* Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43: linum in fasciculos manuales colligatum siccatur in sole, Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 16; Vulg. Matt. 13, 30.

* **fascĭger,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fascis-gero], *bearing the fasces:* honor, i. e. *the consulship,* Paul. Nol. 321.

* **fascĭna,** ae, *f.* [fascis], *a bundle of sticks, fagot,* Cato, R. R. 37, 5.

fascĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fascino], *an enchanting, bewitching, witchcraft,* Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 35; 28, 8, 27, § 101; Vulg. Sap. 4, 12.

‡ **fascĭnātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *an enchanter,* Primas. in Ep. ad Galat. c. 3: fascinator, βάσκανος, Gloss. Vet.

* **fascĭnātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to enchantment* or *witchcraft:* lingua, Serv. Verg. E. 7, 28.

fascĭno, āre, *v. a.* [cf. Gr. βάσκανος, βασκαίνω, v. fascinum], *to enchant, bewitch, charm, fascinate* by the eyes or the tongue: nescio quis teneros oculus mihi fascinat agnos, Verg. E. 3, 103: malā linguā, Cat. 7, 12: contra fascinantes, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 40: animal fascinatum, Veg. Vet. 7, 73: vos non obedire veritati, Vulg. Galat. 3, 1.

* **fascĭnōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [fascinum], *with a large* fascinum: poëta fascinosior, Auct. Priap. 79 *fin.*

fascĭnum, i, *n.* (**-ĭnus,** i, *m.*) [quasi bascanum, βάσκανον, Cloat. Ver. ap. Gell. 16, 12, 4; but cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 88, 16]. **I.** *A bewitching, witchcraft,* Plin. 26, 10, 62, § 96; Symm. Ep. 1, 7.—**II.** Transf. **A.** I. q. membrum virile (because an image of it was hung round the necks of children as a preventive against witchcraft; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 97 Müll.), Hor. Epod. 8, 18; Petr. 138; Arn. 5, 176.—Also in the form fascinus, i, *m.,* Verg. Cat. 5, 20; and personified, **Fascĭnus,** i, as a deity, *the Phallus,* Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 39.—**B.** *A kind of sea-shell,* App. Mag. p. 297, 11.

fascĭo, no *perf.,* ātum, 1, *v. a.* [fascia], *to envelop with bands, to swathe* (post-Aug. and very rare): fasciato trunco, Mart. 12, 57, 12; Capitol. Anton. 13.—*Pass.,* Vulg. Ezech. 30, 21.

fascĭŏla (fascĕ-), ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small bandage for the legs,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 130; Hor. S. 2, 3, 255; Vop. Aur. 4; Cic. Har. Resp. 21, 44.

fascis, is, *m.* [cf. φάκελος, fascia, but v fido], *a bundle* of wood, twigs, straw, reeds, etc. **I.** *A fagot, fascine; a packet, parcel.* **A.** In gen. (rare): fasces stramentorum ac virgultorum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15, 6: lignorum, Tac. A. 13, 35: magno comites in fasce libelli, Juv. 7, 107: tot crimina, tot reos uno velut fasce complecti, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 9.—Trop., of a crowd of people, Vulg. Isa. 24, 22.—**B.** *A burden, load:* Romanus in armis Injusto sub fasce viam cum carpit, *i. e. soldiers' baggage,* Verg. G. 3, 347; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 26 Spald.: (apes) saepe ultro animam sub fasce dedēre, *under the burden,* Verg. G. 4, 204: ego hoc te fasce levabo, id. E. 9, 65: venales humero fasces portare, id. M. 80.—**II.** In partic., in *plur.* fasces, *a bundle carried before the highest magistrates, and consisting of rods and an axe, with which*

criminals were scourged and beheaded. **A.** Prop.: lictores duo, duo viminei fasces virgarum, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 26: ut sibi (Tullo Hostilio) duodecim lictores cum fascibus anteire liceret, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 17: anteibant lictores cum fascibus duobus, id. Agr. 2, 34, 93: fasces praetoribus praeferuntur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 22: Publicola statim secures de fascibus demi jussit, id. Rep. 2, 31: tum demissi populo fasces, *lowered* (as a mark of respect) *before the people,* id. ib. 1, 40, 62; cf.: P. Valerius fasces primus demitti jussit, id. ib. 2, 31; for which: (P. Valerius) summissis fascibus in contionem escendit, Liv. 2, 7, 7; cf. under B.: paulo ante dimissi fasces, *surrendered,* Plin. Pan. 61, 7: praecedebant incompta signa, versi fasces, at the funeral of Germanicus, Tac. A. 3, 2 *init.*: neque in litteris, neque in fascibus insignia laureae praetulit, Caes. B. C. 3, 71, 3; cf.: visus C. Marius cum fascibus laureatis, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59; so, laureati, id. Att. 8, 3, 5: imperatorii, Tac. A. 13, 9.—**2.** Meton., *a high office,* esp. *the consulship* (poet.): qui petere a populo fasces saevasque secures Imbibit, Lucr. 3, 1009: illum non populi fasces, non purpura regum Flexit, Verg. G. 2, 495: ut si Detulerit fasces indigno, detrahet idem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 34; id. S. 1, 6, 97: et titulis et fascibus olim Major habebatur donandi gloria, Juv. 5, 110; Sil. 11, 152.—Of royalty: diadema Quirini Et fasces meruit, Juv. 8, 260.—* **B.** Trop., *to give place, to acknowledge one's inferiority:* cum tibi aetas nostra jam cederet fascesque summitteret, Cic. Brut. 6, 22.

făsēlārĭa, ium, v. phaselaria.

făsēlus, faseolus, v. phas-.

făsĭānus, i, *m.*, v. phas-.

fassus, a, um, *Part.*, from fateor.

fasti, ōrum, *m.*, v. 1. fastus.

fastīdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [fastidio]; *act.*, *nauseous, loathsome, disagreeable* (post-class. and very rare): judicia, Tert. Anim. 33 *fin.*

fastīdĭenter, *adv.*, *disdainfully, scornfully;* v. fastidio *fin.*

***fastīdīlĭter,** *adv.* [fastidio], *with disgust:* Varr. ap. Non. 112, 11.

fastīdĭo, īvi, or ii, ītum, 4, *v. n.* and *a.* [fastidium], *to feel disgust, loathing,* or *nausea, to shrink* or *flinch* from any thing unpleasant to the taste, smell, hearing, etc.; *to loathe, dislike, despise* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; cf.: taedet, reprobo, reicio, respuo, repudio). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Neutr.:* bibendum hercle hoc est, ne nega: quid hic fastidis? Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 33; cf.: fastidientis stomachi est multa degustare, Sen. Ep. 2: majus infundam tibi Fastidienti poculum, Hor. Epod. 5, 78: ut fastidis! Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 58.—**B.** *Act.* (perh. not till the Aug. per.): num esuriens fastidis omnia praeter Pavonem rhombumque? Hor. S. 1, 2, 115: olus, id. Ep. 1, 17, 15: pulmentarium, Phaedr. 3, 7, 23: cactos in cibis, Plin. 21, 16, 57, § 97: fluvialem lupum, Col. 8, 16, 4: vinum, Poët. ap. Suet. Tib. 59: euphorbiae sucus fastidiendum odorem habet, *disgusting,* Plin. 25, 7, 38, § 79: aures ... redundantia ac nimia fastidiunt, Quint. 9, 4, 116.—**II.** Trop., of mental aversion, *to be disdainful, scornful, haughty; to disdain, despise, scorn.* **A.** *Neutr.:* ut fastidit gloriosus! Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 34: vide ut fastidit simia! id. Most. 4, 2, 4: in recte factis saepe fastidiunt, Cic. Mil. 16, 42.—(β) With *gen.* (like taedet): fastidit mei, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 67; so, mei, Titin. ap. Non. 496, 15: bonorum, Lucil. ib. 18.—**B.** *Act.* (perh. not before the Aug. per.). (α) With *acc.:* (populus) nisi quae terris semota suisque Temporibus defuncta videt, fastidit et odit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 22: vilice silvarum et agelli, Quem tu fastidis, id. Ep. 1, 14, 2: lacus et rivos apertos, id. ib. 1, 3, 11: vitium amici, id. S. 1, 3, 44: preces alicujus, Liv. 34, 5, 13: hoc lucrum, Quint. 1, 1, 18: grammatices elementa tamquam parva, id. 1, 4, 6: minores, Mart. 3, 31, 5: omnes duces post Alexandrum, Just. 14, 2: dominationibus aliis fastiditus (i. e. a prioribus principibus despectus), Tac. A. 13, 1: ut quae dicendo refutare non possumus, quasi fastidiendo calcemus, Quint. 5, 13, 22: olus̆cula, Juv. 11, 80.—Of inanim. or abstr. subjects: te cum fastidierit popina dives, etc., Mart. 5, 44, 10: somnus agrestium Lenis virorum non humiles domos Fastidit umbrosamve ripam, Hor. C. 3, 1, 23.—In the *part. perf.:* laudatus abunde, Non fastiditus si tibi, lector, ero, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 31; cf.: aliquem non fastiditis annumerare viris, id. ib. 2, 120: vetulus bos, ab ingrato jam fastiditus aratro, Juv. 10, 270.—In the *neutr. absol.:* res ardua vetustis novitatem dare ... fastiditis gratiam, etc., Plin. H. N. praef. § 15.—In the *part. fut. pass.* with supine: quia (verba) dictu fastidienda sunt, Val. Max. 9, 13, 2.—(β) With an *object-clause:* a me fastidit amari, Ov. R. Am. 305: jocorum legere fastidis genus, Phaedr. 4, 7, 2; Petr. 127: fastidit praestare hanc inferioribus curam, Quint. 2, 3, 4: fastidit balsamum alibi nasci, Plin. 16, 32, 59, § 135: an creditis, aequo animo iis servire, quorum reges esse fastidiant? Curt. 4, 14, 16 et saep.: ne fastidieris nos in sacerdotum numerum accipere, Liv. 10, 8, 7: plebs coepit fastidire, munus vulgatum a civibus isse in socios, id. 2, 41, 4; Quint. 5, 11, 39.—Hence, **1.** *Adv.:* **fastīdĭenter,** *disdainfully, scornfully:* parentibus fastidienter appellatis, App. M. 5, p. 166, 11.—**2.** *Part.:* **fastīdītus,** a, um, in act. signif., *disdaining, despising* (post-Aug.): ne me putes studia fastiditum, Petr. 48.

fastīdĭōsē, *adv.*, v. fastidiosus *fin.*

fastīdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fastidium], *full of disgust* or *aversion.* **I.** *Pass., that feels disgust, squeamish, disdainful, scornful, fastidious* (class.). **A.** Lit.: vaccae fastidiosae fiunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 15: aurium sensus fastidiosissimus, Auct. Her. 4, 23, 32: quod ille fastidiosus est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 18.—**B.** Trop.: quamvis fastidiosus aedilis est, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 42: in superiores contumax, in aequos et pares fastidiosus, in inferiores crudelis, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 40, 52: ex hac infinita licentia haec summa cogitur, ut ita fastidiosae, mollesque mentes evadant civium, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 43 *fin.*: Antonius facilis in causis recipiendis erat, fastidiosior Crassus, Cic. Brut. 57, 207.—With *gen.:* C. Memmius perfectus litteris, sed Graecis: fastidiosus sane Latinarum, id. ib. 70, 247: dominus terrae Fastidiosus, Hor. C. 3, 1, 37: aestimator, i. e. *that rates altogether too high,* Sen. Ben. 1, 11: fastidiosissimum mancipium, i. e. *excessively haughty, proud,* Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 14: est res difficilis, ardua, fastidiosa, id. ib. 6, 17, 5.—**II.** *Act., that creates disgust, disgusting, loathsome, disagreeable* (very rare; not in Cic.): fastidiosam desere copiam, Hor. C. 3, 29, 9: fastidiosâ tristis aegrimoniâ, id. Epod. 17, 73.—Hence, **fastīdĭōse,** *adv., squeamishly, scornfully, disdainfully, fastidiously* (freq. in Cic.; elsewh. very rare): huic ego jam stomachans fastidiose, Immo ex Sicilia, inquam, Cic. Planc. 27, 65: spectare, id. de Or. 1, 61, 258; cf.: diligenter et prope fastidiose judicare, id. ib. 1, 26, 118: lente ac fastidiose probare, id. Att. 2, 1, 1: recipior in coetum, Phaedr. 3 prol. 23: venditare aliquid, Petr. 13.—*Comp.:* fastidiosius ad hoc genus sermonis accedere, Cic. de Or. 2, 89, 364.

fastīdĭtas, ātis, *f.*, i. q. fastidium, *a loathing, aversion,* Cassiod. Var. 7, 1 *fin.*

fastīdītus, a, um, *Part.*, from fastidio.

fastīdĭum, ii, *n.* [cf. 2. fastus], *a loathing, aversion* for any thing, esp. for any sort of enjoyment (very freq. and class.; cf. taedium, nausea, etc.). **I.** Lit., *nausea, squeamishness, loathing, distaste* for food: cibi satietas et fastidium, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25: mel fastidium creat, Plin. 22, 24, 50, § 109: fastidium abigere, id. 23, 9, 81, § 161: auferre, id. 19, 8, 38, § 127: discutere, id. 23, 1, 27, § 54: detrahere, id. 22, 25, 74, § 155.—In *plur.:* magna movet stomacho fastidia, etc., Hor. S. 2, 4, 78; 2, 2, 14; 2, 6, 86; Juv. 14, 184; Plin. 26, 7, 25, § 41 al.—**2.** Esp. of a spoiled, pampered taste, *niceness, daintiness, delicacy,* Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 18: tantum in illis esse fastidium, ut nollent attingere nisi eodem die captum piscem, Sen. Q. N. 3, 18; cf. Vulg. Ezech. 16, 31.—**B.** Transf. to sight: oculorum in hominum insolentium indignitate fastidium, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2.—**II.** Trop., *dislike, aversion, disgust, fastidiousness.* **A.** In gen.: ab aliqua re celerrime fastidio quodam et satietate abalienari, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98; cf.: si (eloquentia) et ex copia satietatem et ex amplitudine fastidium tulerit, Quint. 5, 14, 30: nescis quantum interdum afferat hominibus fastidii, quantum satietatis, Cic. Mur. 9, 21: satiari fastidio similitudinis, id. de Or. 3, 50, 193: nulla voluptas est, quae non assiduitate fastidium pariat, Plin. 12, 17, 40, § 81: vitato assiduitatis fastidio, Suet. Tib. 10: rudem esse omnino in nostris poëtis, aut inertissimae segnitiae est, aut fastidii delicatissimi, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 5: quae habent ad res certas vitiosam offensionem atque fastidium, id. Tusc. 4, 10, 23: audiendi, id. Opt. Gen. 4, 12: insolens domesticarum rerum, id. Fin. 1, 3, 10: omnis stultitia laborat fastidio sui, Sen. Ep. 9 *fin.*: nec id fit fastidio meo, Cic. Phil. 12, 8, 20: ne sit fastidio Graecos sequi, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 8: ipsum lignum in fastidio est, *is despised,* id. 12, 19, 42, § 91; cf.: aliquid fastidio damnare, id. 11, 2, 1, § 4: non omnia (i. e. arbores) in omnibus locis nasci docuimus, nec translata vivere: hoc alias fastidio evenit, *fastidious* or *delicate nature,* id. 16, 32, 58, § 134.—In *plur.:* non tam ea, quae recta essent, probari, quam quae prava sunt, fastidiis adhaerescere, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 258; cf.: spectatoris fastidia ferre superbi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 215: opem ferre poëtis antiquis contra fastidia nostra, id. S. 1, 10, 7: matri longa decem tulerunt fastidia menses, Verg. E. 4, 61.—**B.** In partic. (with the notion of fastus predominating), *scornful contempt, haughtiness, pride* (syn.: elatio, vanitas, arrogantia, superbia, fastus): ex eorum (divitiorum) fastidio et superbia (regna) nata esse commemorant, Cic. Rep. 1, 32 Mos. *N. cr.;* cf.: superbiam magno opere, fastidium arrogantiamque fugiamus, id. Off. 1, 26, 90; id. Agr. 1, 7, 20; cf.: superbia et fastidio amplissimos honores repudiare, Plin. Pan. 55, 4: si essent arrogantes, non possem ferre fastidium, id. Phil. 10, 9, 18: efferri fastidio et contumaciâ, Cic. Lael. 15, 54.—In *plur.:* superba pati fastidia? Verg. E. 2, 15: oderunt fastidia divi, Tib. 1, 8, 69: qui tulerit Meroes fastidia longa superbae, Calp. E. 11, 50: veteris fastidia quercus, Juv. 14, 184.

fastīgātē, *adv.*, v. fastigo *fin.*

fastīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fastigo], *a sharpening to a point, pointing* (post-Aug. and very rare): ut fastigatio laevi descendat cuneo, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 106: recta, App. Flor. 2, 364.

fastīgātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from fastigo.

fastīgĭum, ii, *n.* [cf. Sanscr. bhrshtis, corner, rim; Gr. ἄ-φλαστον, aplustria, the ornamented stern of a ship; O. H. Germ. brort, the prow], *the top of a gable, a gable end, pediment* (syn.: cacumen, culmen, vertex, apex). **I.** Prop.: Capitolii fastigium illud et ceterarum aedium non venustas, sed necessitas ipsa fabricata est ... utilitatem templi fastigii dignitas consecuta est, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 180; cf.: fastigia aliquot templorum a culminibus abrupta, Liv. 40, 2, 3: evado ad summi fastigia culminis, Verg. A. 2, 458; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 14.—Hence, meton., *the roof of a house,* Verg. A. 8, 491; 9, 568; Val. Fl. 2, 235: habere pulvinar, simulacrum, fastigium, flaminem, id. Phil. 2, 43, 110; cf. of the same: omnes unum in principem congesti honores: circa templa imagines ... suggestus in curia, fastigium in domo, mensis in caelo, Flor. 4, 2 *fin.*: Romae signa eorum sunt in Palatina aede Apollinis in fastigio, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 13; cf. id. 35, 12, 43, § 152; Vitr. 3, 2.—Transf.: operi tamquam fastigium imponere, Cic. Off. 3, 7, 33.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The extreme part, extremity* of a thing, whether above or below. **a.** *Top, height, summit:* colles ... pari altitudinis fastigio oppidum cingebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 69, 4: opus nondum aquae fastigium aequabat, Curt. 4, 2, 19: summi operis, id. 4, 2, 8: jamque agger aequaverat summae fastigia terrae, id. 8, 10, 31: aquatilium ova rotunda, reliqua fere fastigio acuminata, Plin. 10, 52, 74, § 145: gracilitas (arundinis) nodis distincta leni fastigio tenuatur in cacumina, id. 16, 36, 64, § 158; cf.: cornua in leve fastigium exacuta, id. 11, 37, 45, § 124; 16, 33, 60, § 141; Vulg. 2 Reg. 18, 24.—In *plur.*, Lucr. 4, 827: muri, Val. Fl. 2, 553: fontis fastigium, i. e. *the height on which the fountain sprang up,* Hirt. B. G. 8, 41, 5.—**b.** *The lower part, depth:* forsitan et scrobibus quae sint fastigia, quaeres,

what should be the depth of the trenches, Verg G 2, 288 —**2.** (From the sloping form of the gable.) *A slope, declivity, descent* ab oppido declivis locus tenui fastigio verge bat, Caes B C 1, 45, 5 jugum paulo le niore fastigio, id. ib 2, 24, 3. iniquum loci ad declivitatem fastigium, id B G 7, 85, 4 rupes leniore submissa fastigio, Curt 6, 6, 11 capreoli molli fastigio, Caes B C 2, 10, 3, 2, 24, 3 musculi, id ib 2, 11, 1 scrobes paulatim angustiore ad infimum fastigio, i e *gradually narrowing from top to bottom,* id B G 7, 73, 5, cf si (fossa) fasti gium habet, ut (aqua) exeat e fundo, Varr R R. 1, 14, 2 —**3.** In the later grammari ans, *an accent* placed over a word, Mart Cap 3, § 264, § 268 al , Diom p 428 P

II. Trop **A.** *The highest part, summit, the highest degree, most exalted rank* or *dig nity* (perh only since the Aug per) quic quid numinum hanc Romani imperii molem in amplissimum terrarum orbis fastigium extulit, Vell 2, 131, 1, cf sic fit, ut dei summum inter homines fastigium servent, Plin Pan 52, 2 et quoad usque ad memo riam nostram tribuniciis consularibusque certatum viribus est, dictaturae semper al tius fastigium fuit, Liv 6, 38 *fin*, cf in consulare fastigium veh, Vell 2, 69, 1 ad regium fastigium evehere aliquem, Val Max 1, 6, 1 alii cives ejusdem fastigii, Liv 3, 35, 9 stare in fastigio eloquentiae, Quint 12, 1, 20 rhetoricen in tam sublime fasti gium sine arte venisse, id 2, 17, 3 et poesis ab Homero et Vergilio tantum fastigium accepit, et eloquentia a Demosthene, id 12, 11, 26, cf magice in tantum fastigii ado levit, ut, etc , *grew into such esteem,* Plin 30, 1, 1, § 2 —**2.** In gen, *dignity, rank, condition* (M Lactorio) curatio altior fa stigio suo data est, Liv 2, 27, 6, cf ampli ora etiam humano fastigio decerni sibi passus est, Suet Caes. 76 tamquam mor tale fastigium egressus, Tac A. 15, 74 an imus super humanum fastigium elatus, Curt 9, 10 *med.* quales ex humili magna ad fastigia rerum extollit Fortuna, Juv 3, 39 —**B.** *A leading* or *chief point, head* in a discourse, *a principal sort* or *kind* (rare) summa sequar fastigia rerum, Verg A 1, 342 e quibus tribus fastigiis (agrorum) simplicibus, *sorts, kinds,* Varr R R 1, 6, 2 propter haec tria fastigia formae discrimina quaedam fiunt sationum, id ib 1, 5 haec atque hujuscemodi tria fastigia agri, etc , id ib 1, 6, 6, cf also quo fastigio sit fun dus, id. ib 1, 20 *fin* (and v Lachm ad Lucr p 223) laudem relego fastigia summa, Prisc Laud. Anast 148

fastīgo, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [v fasti gium], *to make pointed, to sharpen to a point, to raise* or *bring to a point* (in the *verb finit* only post Aug , not in Cic.) **I.** Lit frumenta verno tempore fastigantur in stipulam, *grow up into a straw with a sharpened point,* Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 52 folia in exilitatem fastigantur, id 24, 19, 118, § 178 (terra) spatiosa modice paulatim se ipsa fastigat, Mel 2, 1, 5 se molliter (Africa), id. 1, 4, 1, 3, 10, 5 —In the *part perf* scutis super capita densatis stantibus pri mis, secundis summissioribus fastiga tam, sicut tecta aedificiorum sunt, testu dinem faciebant, Liv 44, 9, 6 collis in mo dum metae in acutum cacumen a fundo satis lato fastigatus, id 37, 27, 7 fastigatus in mucronem, Plin 2, 25, 22, § 89 fastigatâ longitudine (margaritarum), id 9, 35, 56, § 113 —**B.** Transf **1.** (Cf fastigium, I B 2) Fastigatus, *sloping up to a point, sloped, sloping down, steep, descending* collis leniter fastigatus paulatim ad plani tiem redibat, Caes B G 2, 8 3 tigna prona ac fastigata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, id. ib 4, 17, 4 —**2.** (Cf I B 3) In the later grammarians, *to mark with an accent, to accent* ut fas tigetur, longa brevisve fuat, Mart Cap 3, § 262 —**II.** Trop, *to elevate, exalt* (late Lat) qui statum celsitudinis tuae titulo rum parilitate fastigat, Sid Ep 3, 6 quam quam diademate crinem Fastigatus eas, id Carm 2, 5 —Hence, **fastīgātus,** a, um, *P a*, *high, exalted* (late Lat) ad arcem fastigatissimae felicitatis evectus, Sid Ep 2 4 duo fastigatissimi consulares, id ib 1, 9 —*Adv* **fastīgāte,** Caes B G 4, 17, 4, id B C 2, 10, 5

fastōsus, a, um, *adj* [2 fastus], *full of pride, proud, haughty* (post Aug and rare) moecha, Mart 10, 13, 7 quid est, fastose? Petr 131.—Transf., of things domus, Auct Pan ad Pis 107 garum, Mart 13, 102, 2

fastŭōsus, a, um, *adj* , collat form of fastosus, q v , Mart Cap 6, § 578

1. fastus, a, um, *adj* [perh root ΦΑ, φασκω, φημι, fari, lit , in which it is al lowed to speak] fasti dies, and more com monly *absol* **fasti,** orum, *m* (acc to the 4th decl *acc* fastus, Varr ap Prisc p 711 P , Col 9, 14 12, Sil 2 10, Sen Tranq An 14, 2, Hor C 4 14, 4 Bentley (dub), *abl* fastibus, Luc 10, 187), a publicists' t t , *a day on which judgment could be pro nounced on which courts could be held a court day* (opp nefasti, v nefastus, cf also feriae, justitium, otium) **I.** Prop ille (dies) nefastus erit per quem tria ver ba (DO, DICO, ADDICO) silentur Fastus erit, per quem lege licebit agi, Ov F 1,48, Varr L L. 6, 4, § 29 sq Mull The register of these legal court days which for a long time existed only in the archives of the pontifices, was kept from the knowledge of the people, until Cn Flavius, scribe to the Pontifex Maximus Appius Caecus, post ed up a copy in the Forum posset agi lege necne, pauci quondam sciebant, fastos enim volgo non habebant, Cic Mur 11, 25, cf (Cn Flavius) fastos circa forum in albo proposuit, ut, quando lege agi posset, sciretur, Liv 9, 46, 5, Plin 33, 1, 6, § 17, Val Max 2, 5, 2 —**II.** Transf **A.** In gen , *an enumeration of all the days of the year, with their festivals, magistrates, events,* etc , *a calendar, almanac* (syn an nales, historia, res gestae, narratio, fabula) fastorum libri appellantur, in quibus totius anni fit descriptio fasti enim dies festi sunt, Paul ex Fest p 87, 19 Mull *N cr* ordo ipse annalium mediocriter nos reti net quasi enumeratione fastorum Cic Fam 5, 12, 5 cum diem festum ludorum de fas tis suis sustulissent, id Verr 2, 4, 67, § 151 fastos correxit (Caesar), Suet Caes 40 ut omne tempus ita in fastos referretur, id Aug 100, cf id Tib 5 —**B.** Esp **1.** The Fasti consulares or *registers of the higher magistrates,* according to their years of service (v Orelli, Onomast Tullian P III) quae (tempora) semel Notis con dita fastis Inclusit volucris dies (i e fas tis consularibus), Hor C 4 13, 15 per titulos memoresque fastos, id ib 4 14, 4, so, memores, id ib 3, 17, 4 tempora si fas tosque velis evolvere mundi id S 1, 3, 112 qui redit in fastos et virtutem aestimat annis, etc , id. Ep 2, 1, 48 in codicillorum fastis, Cic Att 4, 8, 3 paginas in annalibus magistratuum fastisque percurrere, Liv 9, 18, 12 ex fastis evellere Cic Sest 14, 33 hos consules fasti ulli ferre possunt, id Pis 13, 30 —**2.** Fasti Praenestini a Verrio Flacco ordinati et marmoreo parieti incisi, Suet Gram 17, cf Inscr Orell II p 379 sq , and the authors there cited , v also Anthon's Dict of Antiq p 432 sq —**3.** Fasti, *the title of a poem of Ovid, on the Ro man festivals, the festival calendar,* which, however, he completed for but six months of the year

2. fastus, ūs (*gen* fasti, Coripp 4, 137), *m* [Sanscr dharshati, to be bold, Gr θρασυς, θαρσος , full form farstus], *scornful contempt* or *disdain* of others, *haughtiness, arrogance, pride* (poet , and in post Aug prose, syn fastidium, elatio superbia, ar rogantia, insolentia) (*a*) *Sing* tu cave nostra tuo contemnas carmina fastu, Prop 1, 7, 25, cf fastus inest pulchris sequitur que superbia formam, Ov F 1, 419 super bo simul ac procaci fastu, Plin 9, 35, 58, § 119 aspice primum, Quanto cum fastu, quanto molimine circum Spectemus, Hor Ep 2 2, 93 tanto te in fastu negas, amice i e *thou withdrawest thyself with so much pride from my society,* Cat 55, 14 fastus erga patrias epulas, Tac A 2, 2 *fin* —(*β*) *Plur* fastus superbi, Prop 3 (4), 25, 15, Tib 1 8, 75, Ov M 14, 762

3. fastūs, uum, *m* , *calendar,* v 1 fas tus *init*

fātalis, e, *adj* [fatum], *of* or *belonging to fate, ordained by fate* or *destiny, decreed, destined, fated, fatal* (class) **I.** In gen. illa fatalis necessitas, quam ειμαρμενην di citis, Cic N D 1, 20, 55 fatalis et immu tabilis continuatio ordinis sempiterni, id. Ac 1, 7, 29 summam fatalem conficere, id. Rep 6, 12 divina atque fatalia, id Part 21 73 casus, id. Phil 6, 7, 19 consulatus ad salutem rei publicae prope fatalis, id Cat 4, 1, 2, cf hic annus fatalis ad interitum hujus urbis, id. ib 3, 4, 9 anni, Tib 1 3, 53, Inscr Orell 4851 stamina, Tib 1, 7, 1, Ov M 8, 452, cf deae, i e *the Fates,* id. P 1, 8, 64 libri, i e *the Sibylline,* Liv 5, 14, 4, 5, 5, 11, Suet. Caes 79 al verba Ov F 4 257 lex, i e fatum, id M 3, 316, 10, 203 labor, Hor Ep 2, 1, 11 ora fluminis des tined, Ov M 15, 54 mala Suet Ner 40 mors, *a natural death,* Vell 2 4, 6, Plin. Ep 1, 12, 1, cf. mors fato propera, Tac A. 1, 3 —In *neutr* fatale est, with a *sub ject clause* tam fatale est, medicum ad hibere, quam convalescere, Cic. Fat 13 30 quasi fatale esset, non posse Gallias debellari nisi a se consule, Suet. Ner 43 —**II.** In partic , in a bad sense *danger ous, destructive, deadly* (perh only poet and in post Aug prose) vincla, Lucr 5, 876 telum, Verg A 12 919 manus (Etrus corum) id ib 12, 232 jaculum, Ov M 5, 182 hasta, Sil 2, 400 lignum, Ov M 8, 479 crinis, id ib 8, 85 aurum, id ib 9, 411 signum, id ib 13, 381 monstrum, Hor C 1, 37, 21 judex, id ib 3, 3, 19 hora, Suet Ner 49 DIES, *dying day,* Inscr Orell. 3023, 4758, cf si quid mihi fatale conti gerit, Spart Hadr 4 —Hence, **fātālĭter,** *adv* , *according to fate, fatally* omnia quae fiunt quaeque futura sunt, ex omni aeternitate definita dicis esse fataliter *Cic Div 2, 7, 19, Suet Caes 59, Tac. H 1, 71, Ov M 12, 67 mori, *to die a natural death,* Eutr 1, 11

fātālĭtas, atis, *f* [fatalis] *fatal neces sity fatality* (late Lat) Cod Just 4, 66, 1

fātālĭter, *adv* , v fatalis *fin*

‡ **fatantur,** v fator

fătĕor, fassus, 2 (archaic *inf praes* fa terier, Hor Ep 2, 2, 148), *v dep a* [from the root ΦΑ, φαω, fari], *to confess, own, grant acknowledge* **I.** Prop (freq and class syn confiteor, profiteor), construed for the most part with *acc* and *inf* as *object,* rarely with the *acc., de,* or *absol* (*a*) With *acc* si verum mihi eritis fassae, vinclis exsolvemini, Plaut Truc 4 3, 10 so, ve rum fateri, Plin 27, 1, 1, § 2, Curt 6, 3 ut verius fatear Eum Grat Act 1 quid fate bor? Plaut Capt 3, 4, 3, 2, 2 67 multi in tormentis mori maluerunt falsum fatendo quam infitiando dolere Cic. Part 14, 50 peccatum, culpam, Ov Tr 1, 315, Hor S 2, 4, 4 delicta, Ov M 4 685 mores suos, Quint 10, 1, 100 sensus suos Ov H 21, 204 pau pertatem, id M 8, 634 et saep —Prov fatetur facinus, si quis judicium fugit, Pub Syr 174 Rib —(*β*) With *acc* and *inf* as *object* fateor atque etiam profiteor et prae me fero, te, etc , Cic Rab Perd 5, 17 me despexe ad te per impluvium tuum, Fateor, Plaut Mil 2, 6, 73 fateor eam esse importunam, id As 1, 1, 47 si quis contra rem publicam se amici causa fe cisse fateatur, Cic Lael 12 40 qui se de bere fateantur, *Caes B C 3, 20, 3 cum se Cicero ab illis plurimum fateatur adjutum, Quint 10, 1, 40 fateor me duci ventre, Hor S 2, 7, 37 jura inventa metu injusti fatea re necesse est, id ib 1, 3, 111, id Ep 2, 1, 85 hominum igitur causa eas rerum co pias comparatas fatendum est, Cic N D 2, 63, 158 —With *ellips* of *acc* fateor pecca visse, Plaut Most 5, 2 18 non didici sane nescire fateri, Hor A P 418 —With *two acc* cum se servum fateatur tuum, Ter Eun. 5 2, 24 eum (i e Jovem) ipsi lapides homi nem fatebuntur Lact 1, 11, 28 fassus hu jus se spectaculi debitorem, Sen. Contr 1, 1, 11 —(*γ*) With *de* cum de facto turpi aliquo aut inutili aut utroque fateatur, Cic Inv 2, 26, 77 —(*δ*) *Absol* ita libenter confitetur, ut non solum fateri, sed etiam profiteri videatur, Cic Caecin 9, 24 *Me* Est tibi nomen Menaechmo? *M* Fateor Plaut Men. 5, 9, 48 leno sum, fateor Ter Ad. 2, 1, 34 non potest sine malo fateri id Eun. 4, 4, 47 qui a Naevio vel sumpsisti multa, si fateris, vel si negas, surripuisti, Cic Brut. 19, 76, cf Quint 5, 12, 13 nulli ne fateri audes? Hor Ep 2, 2, 148 in fatendo lenis et summissa (vox) Quint 11, 3, 63 ad fatendum impulsus, id. 5, 13, 46 da veniam fasso, Ov P 4, 2, 23, parenthet-

fically: fateor, Plaut Aul. 4, 4, 16· fatebor enim, Verg. E 1, 31; id. A. 4, 20; Ov M. 9, 362 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *to discover, show, indicate, manifest* (rare; not in Cic): Laterensis nostri et fidem et animum singularem in rem publicam semper fatebor, *bear witness to,* Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 23, 4; Quint. 1, 6, 23: innocentem fuisse patrem fatetur, id. 7, 1, 56; 1, 10, 37: utque sedet vultu fassus Telamonius iram, Ov Tr. 2, 525. patinarum calore pisces vitalem motum fateri, Plin. 9, 57, 83, § 177: mors sola fatetur, Quantula sint hominum corpuscula, Juv 10, 172; 15, 132: properabo fateri, quae, etc, id. 3, 59. Belus amnis non nisi refuso mari harenas fatetur, Plin. 36, 26, 65, § 190 —**B.** In gram lang fatendi modus, *the indicative,* Quint 1, 6, 7, Varr L. L. 8, 5, 8

☞**1.** In *pass signif:* hunc (agrum) extipere nominatim, qui publicus esse fateatur, Cic Agr. 2, 21, 57 (dub)—**2.** *Impers:* vulgo fatebatur, utique minorem eum legasse, Dig. 30, 1, 39, § 6

* **fātĭcănus,** a, um, *adj* [fatum cano], *announcing fate, prophesying, prophetic·* os, Ov M. 9, 418; cf the foll. art

* **fātĭcĭnus,** a, um, *adj* [id.], *announcing fate, prophesying, prophetic:* sortes Ov. M. 15, 436, cf the preced. art.

fātĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj* [fatum dico], *that predicts future events, prophesying, prophetic* (class): qui futura praedivinando soleant fari, fatidici dicti, Varr L. L. 6, § 52 Müll.. vates, Verg. A. 8, 340, Ov. M. 3, 348: Themis, id. ib 1, 321: anus, Cic N D 1, 8, 18: deus, i e *Apollo,* Ov. F. 2, 262· puella, Suet Galb 9: augurium, Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 120: fulmina, id. 2, 43, 43, § 113: specus, id. 2, 93, 95, § 208: libri, i e *the Sibylline,* Suet. Aug. 31; cf. silvae. Val. Fl. 1, 304 —*Subst:* **fātĭdĭcus,** i, *m,* *a prophet,* Cic Leg 2, 8, 20

fātĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [fatum fero], *that brings death, death-dealing, deadly, destructive* (poet). sonat unā fatifer arcus, Verg. A. 9, 631· ensis, id. ib. 8, 621; Ov. M. 12, 492: ferrum, id. ib 6, 251: Mavors, id. Am 3, 3, 27

fătīgābĭlis, e, *adj* [fatigo], *that may be wearied* (post-class), Tert Anim 32.

fătīgātĭo, ōnis, *f* [id.], *weariness, fatigue* (stronger than lassitudo, v the foll; perh. not ante Aug; but defatigatio in Cic and Caes) **I.** Prop: exercitationis finis esse debet lassitudo, quae citra fatigationem est, Cels 1, 2. equorum atque hominum, Liv 22, 15, 7: deficiens dolore et fatigatione, Quint 11, 3, 173· sudor et fatigatio, id. 11, 3, 147; so with sudor, id. 1, 2, 31; 1, 12, 11: requiescit labor ille, cujus sibi ipsa fatigatio obstabat, id. 11, 2, 43; cf id. 10, 3, 27, Tac H. 2, 60 —**II.** Trop, *jeer, banter* (post class.)· qui cum in auditorio vel levi fatigatione taxaverunt, Eutr. 9, 19; Sulp Sever. Dial 1, 4 *med* —In *plur,* Sid. Ep 1, 8 —**III.** Concr fatigationi consulitur, *the wearied, fatigued,* Amm. 24, 4.

fătīgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [fatigo, II.], *jeering, bantering,* = facetus (post-class) verba erant dulcia, jocosa, fatigatoria, Sid. Ep 5, 17

fătīgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [Gr. χάτις, want, χατίζω, cf: adfatim, fatiscere, fessus], *to weary, tire, fatigue, to vex, harass* (not freq till after the Aug per; but defatigare is freq in Cic and Caes) **I.** Lit (α) *Act.:* membra, Lucr 3, 491; cf. defessos (nervos) id. 6, 1162. dentem in dente, Ov M. 8, 827 ille (anser) celer penni: tardos aetate fatigat Eluditque diu, id. ib 8, 687. saepe etiam cursu quatiunt (armenta) et sole fatigant, Verg G 3, 132: per triennium Romanos exercitus fatigaverat, Vell. 2, 34, 1; cf quos nulla fatigant Proelia, Verg A. 11, 306 aliquamdiu pugna atroci cum semet ipsi fatigassent, Liv. 8, 10, 3· dextram osculis, *to load with kisses,* Tac A. 15, 71: sonitu vicina, Ov M. 1, 573; cf. venatu invigilant pueri silvasque fatigant, Verg. A. 9, 605 lolium tribulique fatigant Triticeas messes, *disturb, mar, hinder,* Ov M. 5, 485 —(β) *Pass* verberibus, tormentis, igni fatigati, Cic Top 20, 74, cf. (sicarii) sunt vinclis et carcere fatigandi, id. Off 3, 18, 73; and· (milites) magno aestu fatigati, *Caes. B C 3, 95, 1: Romani multo ante labore proeliisque fatigati, Sall. J 76, 5; cf.: neque insomniis, neque labore fatigari, id. C 27, 2: quae cum ex magna parte legisset, fatigatus Tiberio tradidit, Suet. Aug. 85. juga demeret Bobus fatigatis, Hor. C 3, 6, 43: ludo fatigatumque somno Puerum, id. ib 3, 4, 11; so, Daedalus, Ov M 8, 260 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen., *to weary, fatigue, importune; to plague, torment, vex* (α) *Act:* punire aliquem aut verbis fatigare, *to reprove,* Cic Off. 1, 25, 88: prece qua fatigent Virgines sanctae Vestam? Hor C 1, 2, 26; cf.: cum per aliquot dies fatigassent singulos precibus, Liv 9, 20, 3: aliquem precibus, id. 27, 45, 10 Drak.; cf.: Galba fatigabat deos (sc precibus), Tac H. 1, 29· corripit e somno corpus sociosque fatigat, Verg A. 4, 572: socios voce, Sil 12, 192. discentem per ambages fatigabit, Quint 3, 11, 23 animam curis, Lucr. 3, 826; cf.: dic noctuque fatigare animum, Sall. J 70, 1· secundae res sapientium animos fatigant, id. C. 11, 8; cf also: quid aeternis minorem Consiliis animum fatigas? Hor C 2, 11, 11: pectora, id. ib 4, 14, 18: vitam bello, Lucr. 5, 1424. aspera Juno, Quae mare nunc terrasque metu caelumque fatigat, Verg A. 1, 280· fama terras fatigat, Val. Fl 2, 120 olli remigio noctemque diemque fatigant, *wear out, pass,* Verg A. 8, 94 diem noctemque Marte, Val Fl. 5, 602; cf Prop 4 (5), 11, 81: curasque ita corde fatigat, *keeps revolving,* Sil. 12, 496; cf. id. 1, 675: frustra niti neque aliud se fatigando nisi odium quaerere, Sall. J. 3, 3 Kritz *N. cr:* (Metellus) Marium fatigantem de profectione domum dimittit, Sall. J 73, 2; cf.: quid mea de fraude deos fatigas? Prop 2, 20, 3 (3, 13, 3 M.)· quos ego audio maxima ope niti, ambire, fatigare vos singulos, ne quid. etc, Sall. J 14, 20.—(β) *Pass:* dolis fatigari, Sall. J 56, 1· Vagenses fatigati regis suppliciis, id. 66, 2; cf: denique saepius fatigatus lenitur. id. ib 111, 3; and· uti aetati concederet, fatigatus a fratre, etc., id. ib 11, 4 Kritz.: Hersilia precibus raptarum fatigata orat, etc., Liv. 1, 11, 2; 23, 36, 7 lacrimis fatigatur auditor, Quint 6, 1, 28 ipsa cogitatione suscepti muneris fatigor, id. 4 praef § 7: si dicendum apud fatigatos est, id. 4, 1, 48; 1, 12, 1; 10, 5, 14.—**B.** In partic, in late Lat **1.** *To vex with raillery, to jeer, banter,* Juv 9, 11; Sulp Sever. Dial. 1, 5, 1, 4; Sid Ep 6, 2.—**2.** *To exhaust, intoxicate·* fatigati a vino, Vulg. Judith, 13, 2

* **fātĭlĕgus,** a, um, *adj* [fatum lego], *gathering* or *collecting death:* toxica fati legi carpunt matura Sabaei, Luc 9, 821.

* **fātĭlŏquium,** ii, *n* [fatiloquus], *prophecy·* Sibyllae fatiloquia, App de Deo Socr p 46, 5

fātĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj* [fatum loquor], *declaring fate, prophesying, prophetic;* hence, as *subst, a prophet, a prophetess* (very rare): Carmenta mater, Liv. 1, 7, 8· Cretensis Epimenides, App Flor. p 352.

‡ **fătim,** *adv, sufficiently;* acc to Serv. Verg A. 1, 123, from ‡ fatis, whence affatim and fatigo

fătisco, ĕre, *v n* (ante-class in the *dep* form **fătiscor,** ci, v the foll.) [cf Gr. χάτις, χατίζω; Lat fatigo, fessus, ad fatim, for the f = χ, cf. Gr. χυ, χέω, χευσω; Lat fundo, fons], *to open in chinks* or *clefts, to gape* or *crack open, to fall apart, tumble to pieces* (poet and in post-Aug prose) **I.** Lit. (naves) laxis laterum compagibus omnes Accipiunt inimicum imbrem rimisque fatiscunt, Verg. A. 1, 123· saxis solida aera fatiscunt, id. ib 9, 809. area neu pulvere victa fatiscat, id. G 1, 180 (pinguis tellus) haud umquam manibus jactata fatiscit, id. ib 2, 249 viscera flammis (with torreri), Ov M 7, 554: heu canimus frustra, nec verbis victa fatiscit Janua, Tib 1, 5, 67 (Müll patescit) camelo ungues in longiore itinere sine calceatu fatiscunt, Plin 11, 45, 105, § 254.—(β) In the *dep* form· non delubra deum simulacraque fessa fatisci? Lucr 5, 308 —**II.** Trop, *to grow weak, become exhausted to droop, faint, decrease* (ante-class. in the *dep* form)· solum segetibus fatiscit, Col. 2, 13, 3 scrofa celerrime fatiscit, quae plures educat, id. 7, 9 *fin.* Ipse exercitusque per inopiam et labores fatiscebant, Tac A. 14, 24. scriptores dum copia fatiscunt, id. ib 6, 7. viri in segnitiem, Val. Fl. 3, 395 manibusque nescius fatiscere, Tac A. 16, 5: donec fatisceret seditio, id. H. 3, 10 —Poet, with *inf.:* exsatiata fatiscet Mater Achilleis hiemes affringere bustis, Stat S 5, 1, 35 —(β) In the *dep* form. aevo, Lucr 3, 458· altera ira, altera vulneribus fatiscuntur, Varr. ap Non. 479, 13; Pac ib 307. 12; Att ib 10 and 479, 10 and 14; Fronto, Princ Hist p 318 ed. Mai.

‡ **fātor,** ări, *v a freq* [for] only. fatantur, multa fantur, Paul. ex Fest p 88, 11 Müll: fatatus, εἱμαρμένος, Gloss Philox.; cf ib. fator, πολυλογέω, v. ‡ fatantur

fătua, ae, *f,* v. 1. and 2. fatuus

fătuē, *adv,* v. 1. fatuus *fin*

Fatuellus, i, *m,* v. 2. Fatuus

fătŭīna rŏsa, *another name for the paeonia,* App Herb 64.

fatŭĭtas, ātis, *f* [1. fatuus] *foolishness, folly, silliness, fatuity* (very rare), Cic Inv 2, 32, 99, id. Att 11, 25, 2; Firm. Math. 8, 19; Vulg Prov. 16, 22; August Ep 65

fātum, i (*masc.* fatus malus meus, Petr 42, 77), *n* [for II. A.] *that which is said, an utterance* —Hence, **I.** Prop, *a prophetic declaration, oracle, prediction* (rare but class): neque me Apollo fatis fandis dementem invitam ciet, Pac ap Cic Div 1, 31, 66 (Trag v. 80 Vahl.)· Lentulum sibi confirmasse ex fatis Sibyllinis haruspicumque responsis se, etc, Cic. Cat 3, 4, 9: eo fatis quae Veientes scripta haberent, id. Div 1, 44, 100 fatis, omnibus oraculisque portendere, Liv. 29, 10 *fin* Drak *N cr.*· Siculisne resideret arvis Oblitus factorum, Verg. A 5, 703 —**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen, *that which is ordained, destiny, fate,* the εἱμαρμένη or μοῖρα of the Greeks (syn.: fortuna, fors, sors, casus)· nec ii, qui dicunt immutabilia esse, quae futura sint nec posse verum futurum convertere in falsum, fati necessitatem confirmant, sed verborum vim interpretantur At qui introducunt causarum seriem sempiternam, ii mentem hominis voluntate libera spoliatam necessitate fati devinciunt, Cic. Fat 9, 20 sq, hence the philosophic use of the word to denote *the eternal, immutable law of nature.* fieri omnia fato, ratio cogit fateri Fatum autem id appello, quod Graeci εἱμαρμένην, id est ordinem seriemque causarum, cum causa causae nexa rem ex se gignat, id Div 1, 55, 125 sq; cf.· cum vos fato fieri dicatis omnia, quod autem semper ex omni aeternitate verum fuerit, id esse fatum, id. N D 3, 6, 14; and: cum duae sententiae fuissent veterum philosophorum, una eorum, qui censerent omnia ita fato fieri, ut id fatum vim necessitatis afferret; in qua sententia Democritus, Heraclitus, Empedocles, Aristoteles fuit: altera eorum, quibus viderentur sine ullo fato esse animorum motus voluntarii, id. Fat 17, 39; cf. also: ex hoc genere causarum ex aeternitate pendentium fatum a Stoicis nectitur, id. Top 15, 59, and anile sane et plenum superstitionis fati nomen ipsum, id. Div 2, 7, 19· si Daphitae fatum fuit ex equo cadere, id. Fat 3, 5; cf id. ib 12, 28. cf. neque si fatum fuerat, effugisset, id. Div 2, 8, 20. ut praedici posset, quid cuique eventurum et quo quisque fato natus esset, id. ib 1, 1, 2; quonam meo fato fieri dicam, ut, etc, id. Phil. 2, 1, 1 qua quidem in re singulari sum fato, *I experience a remarkable fate,* Caecin. ap Cic Fam. 6, 7, 1 si quid mihi humanitus accidisset multa autem impendere videntur praeter naturam etiam praeterque fatum, i e *beyond the natural and appointed course of events,* id. Phil. 1, 4. 10 quasi debita sibi fato dominatione, Suet Aug. 19; persuasio, cuncta fato agi, id Tib 69 nisi dii immortales omni ratione placati suo numine prope fata ipsa flexissent, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19. orte Saturno, tibi cura magni Caesaris fatis data, Hor C 1, 12, 51. quo (Caesare) nihil majus meliusve terris Fata donavere bonique divi, id. ib 4, 2, 38; id Carm. Sec 28. ut caneret fera Nereus Fata, id. C 1. 15, 5, so, acerba, id. Epod. 7, 17 triste, id. S 1, 9, 29· caeca, id. C 2, 13, 16 plebeium in circo positum est fatum, *the fate of the vulgar,* Juv 6, 588: fata regunt homines, id. 9, 32; 12, 63 —With *ut.* qui hoc fato natus est, ut, etc., Cic Mil. 11, 30 fuit hoc sive meum sive rei publicae fatum, ut, etc, id. Balb 26, 58 —With *ne.* eo

fato se in iis terris collocatam esse arbitratur, ne, etc., Cic. Font. 16, 35.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Of *the will* or *determination of the gods:* heu stirpem invisam et fatis contraria nostris Fata Phrygum, Verg. A. 7, 293; 7, 50; cf. Non. 455, 25.—And also of *that which determines the fate* of a person or thing: Ilio tria fuisse audivi fata, quae illi forent exitio: signum ex arce si perisset; alterum, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 29; so, Herculis sagittae, quae fatum Trojae fuere, Just. 20, 1 *fin.*—Prov.: fata viam invenient, Verg. A. 3, 395; 10, 113.—**Fāta,** ōrum, *n.*, personified as deities, *the Fates*, Prop. 4, 7, 51; Stat. Th. 8, 26; id. S. 5, 1, 259; Inscr. Orell. 1771 sq.—**2. a.** *Bad fortune, ill fate, calamity, mishap:* dictum facete et contumeliose in Metellos antiquum Naevii est: Fato Metelli Romae fiunt consules, Pseudo-Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 29 (p. 140 ed. Orell.); and, alluding to this verse: hoc Verrem dicere aiebant, te (sc. Metellum) non fato, ut ceteros ex vestra familia, sed opera sua consulem factum, id. ib. 10, 29: quibus ego confido impendere fatum aliquod et poenas jamdiu improbitati, nequitiae ... debitas instare, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 11: exitii ac fati dies, id. ib. 3, 7, 17: abditi in tabernaculis aut suum fatum querebantur aut, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 4; cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 6, 1: quod si jam (quod dii omen avertant) fatum extremum rei publicae venit, Cic. Phil. 3, 14, 35: in illo paene fato rei publicae, id. Dom. 57, 145.—So, **b.** Esp. freq. of *death:* sic Hortensii vox exstincta fato suo est, nostra publico, id. Brut. 96, 328; cf.: nolite hunc maturius exstingui vulnere vestro quam suo fato, id. Cael. 32, 79; cf.: omen fati, id. Phil. 9, 4, 6; and: quia nec fato merita nec morte peribat, Verg. A. 4, 696: ferro, non fato moerus Argivum (i. e. Achilles) occidit, Poët. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 10 Spald.: perfunctos jam fato = mortuos, Liv. 9, 1, 6; qui fato sunt functi, Quint. 3, 7, 10: fato cedere, Liv. 26, 13: fato concessit, Pl. Pan. 11, 3; for which: concedere in fatum, Modestin. Dig. 34, 3, 20: fato obiit, *died a natural death*, Tac. A. 6, 10: fato fungi, id. ib. 14, 12 *fin.*: ille (uxorem) functam fato respondet, id. ib. 11, 3: si me praeceperit fatum, Curt. 9, 6; Quint. 6, 2, 33.—In this sense sometimes in the *plur.:* jamdudum peccas, si mea fata petis, Ov. H. 19, 118; Minotauri, Mel. 2, 7: mea fata, *my ashes*, Prop. 1, 17, 11: sentiet vivus eam, quae post fata praestari magis solet, venerationem, Quint. 12, 17, 7: si me fata intercepissent, id. 6 praef. 1; cf.: (mater) acerbissimis rapta fatis, id. § 4; cf. the *shades* or *spirits of the dead:* cum fato jacentis, Mel. 2, 2.—**3.** Concr., *one who brings calamity, a plague:* duo illa rei publicae paene fata, Gabinium et Pisonem, Cic. Sest. 43, 93.

* **1. fătŭor,** āri, *v. dep. n.* [1. fatuus], *to talk foolishly:* desine fatuari, Sen. Apocol. 7, 1.

* **2. fătŭor,** āri, *v. dep. n.* [2. fatuus], *to be inspired:* Fauno fuit uxor nomine Fatua, quae assidue divino spiritu impleta velut per furorem futura praemonebat: unde adhuc qui inspirari solent, fatuari dicuntur, Just. 43, 1, 15; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 443.

1. fātus, a, um, *Part.*, from for.

2. fātus, ūs, *m.* [for]. **I.** *A word, saying*, Mart. Cap. 7, § 802.—**B.** Esp., *an oracle, a prophecy:* Deliaco fatu, Mart. Cap. 1, § 24: ficta fatu, Sid. Ep. 9, 13.—*Plur.:* Apollinis fatus, Mart. Cap. 1, § 23.—**II.** *Fate:* incerto fatu fortunae aliorsum prorupit eventus, Amm. 23, 5, 8; Petr. 42, 77 al.; v. fatum, II. A.

1. fătŭus, a, um, *adj.* [root fa, cf. for; properly, garrulous], *foolish, silly, simple* (class.; syn.: stultus, stolidus, insipiens, desipiens, stupidus, hebes, ineptus, insulsus, absurdus). **I.** *Adj.:* ego me ipsum stultum existimo, fatuum esse non opinor, Afran. ap. Isid. Orig. 10, 246: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 2: fatuus est, insulsus, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 49: non modo nequam et improbus, sed etiam fatuus et amens es, Cic. Deiot. 7, 21: monitor, id. de Or. 2, 24, 99: homo, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 274: puer, Cic. Att. 6, 6, 3: nisi plane fatui sint, id. Fin. 2, 22, 70; mores, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 18.—**B.** Poet. transf. **1.** *Insipid, tasteless*, of food: ut sapiant fatuae, fabrorum prandia, betae, Mart. 13, 13.—**2.** *Awkward, clumsy, unwieldy:* illa bipennem Insulsam et fatuam dextra tenebat, Juv. 6, 658.—**II.** *Subst.:* **fătŭus,** i, *m.*, and **fătŭa,** ae, *f.*, *a fool, simpleton, a jester, buffoon.* **A.** In gen., *one who acts foolishly:* paene ecfregisti, fatue, foribus cardines, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 6; Cat. 83, 2; Juv. 9, 8.—**B.** Esp., kept by Romans of rank for their amusement: Harpasten, uxoris meae fatuam, scis hereditarium onus in domo mea remansisse ... si quando fatuo delectari volo, me rideo, Sen. Ep. 50, 2; Lampr. Comm. 4, 3.—Hence, **fătŭe,** *adv.*, *foolishly, absurdly:* plerumque studio loquendi fatue modo accedendum, Quint. 6, 4, 8 dub. (Spald. and Zumpt, fatui); Tert. adv. Herm. 10; id. de Pat. 6.—Hence,

2. Fātŭus, i, *m.*, *another name for the prophesying* Faunus; also called **Fātŭellus;** while *his sister*, Fauna, *who prophesied to females*, was also called **Fātŭa** and **Fātŭella,** Lact. 1, 22, 9; Arn. 5, 18; Macr. S. 1, 12; Mart. Cap. 2, § 167; Just. 43, 1; Plin. 27, 12, 83, § 117 (dub.; Jan. fatuos).

fauces, ium (*sing. nom.* faux only in Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 11, 127, =arteria aspera; cf. Varr. L. L. 10, § 78 Müll.; Charis. p. 72 P. —The *abl. sing.* fauce sometimes in poets: Ov. H. 9, 98; id. M. 14, 738; Hor. Epod. 14, 4; Phaedr. 1, 1, 3; 1, 8, 4; Mart. 7, 37, 6 al.), *f.* [cf. Sanscr. bhūka, hole, opening], *the upper part of the throat, from the root of the tongue to the entrance of the gullet, the pharynx, throat, gullet* (syn.: gula, guttur, jugulum). **I.** Lit.: summum gulae fauces vocantur, extremum stomachus; quibus fauces non sunt, ne stomachus quidem est, Plin. 11, 37, 68, § 179: exigua in arteria sub ipsis faucibus lingula est, quae, cum spiramus, attollitur, Cels. 4, 1: (galli) favent faucibus russis cantu, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57 (Trag. v. 250 ed. Vahl.): sitis fauces tenet, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 34: sitis fauces urit, Hor. S. 1, 2, 214: lippiunt fauces fame, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 39; 1, 2, 36: fauces tussientes, Cels. 5, 25, 11: nuces videntur fauces exasperare, Plin. 23, 8, 74, § 142: fauces tumentes strangulant vocem, etc., Quint. 11, 3, 20: infirmatis faucibus, praeconis voce concionatus est, Suet. Aug. 84 *fin.*: propino tibi salutem plenis faucibus, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 16: merum ingurgitare faucibus plenis, id. Curc. 1, 2, 39: exscrea usque ex penitis faucibus, *from the bottom of your throat*, id. As. 1, 1, 28: alicui fauces prehendere, id. Most. 1, 3, 62; cf.: qui sacerdoti scelestus fauces interpresserit, id. Rud. 3, 2, 41: laqueo innectere fauces, *to strangle*, Ov. M. 10, 378; cf. also: ad necem secandasque novacula fauces, Suet. Calig. 23: fauces manu sua oppressit, id. ib. 12: retinens singulos et contortis faucibus convertens, id. Caes. 62.—Trop.: faucibus teneor, *I am caught by the throat, I feel the knife at my throat*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 3, 4; cf.: cum faucibus premeretur, Cic. Clu. 31, 84: Timarchides premit fauces defensionis tuae, id. Verr. 2, 3, 76, § 176: eripite nos ex faucibus eorum, quorum crudelitas, etc., *from the jaws*, Crass. ap. Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 225; cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 19: urbem totius belli ore ac faucibus ereptam esse, id. Arch. 9, 21: e mediis Orci faucibus ad hunc evasi modum, App. M. 7, p. 191: cum inexplebiles populi fauces exaruerunt libertatis siti, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: lupus fauce improba incitatus, i. e. *voracity*, Phaedr. 1, 2, 3.—**II.** Transf., of places: **A.** *A narrow way, narrow inlet* or *outlet, an entrance, defile, pass* (cf. angustiae): Corinthus posita in angustiis atque in faucibus Graeciae, *in the mouth* or *entrance*, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: in Ciliciae angustissimis faucibus, Curt. 7, 4; cf.: qua fauces erant angustissimae portus, Caes. B. C. 1, 25, 5: portus, id. ib. 3, 24, 1; 3, 39, 2: Masinissam persecutus in valle arta, faucibus utrimque obsessis, inclusit, Liv. 29, 32, 4: Aemilius sedens in faucibus macelli, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 62, § 145; so, macelli, id. Quint. 6, 25: per fauces montis ut Aetnae Exspirent ignes, *the crater*, Lucr. 6, 630: cava flumina siccis faucibus, etc., Verg. G. 4, 428: altae montis, Lucr. 6, 697: Nilus multis faucibus in Aegyptium mare se evomit, *through many mouths*, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54: Bospori, *the Dardanelles*, id. 6, 1, 1, § 4; Sil. 12, 127: cum fornacem facies, fauces praecipites deorsum facito, Cato, R. R. 38, 3: pictis e faucibus currus emittere, *from the barriers*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 89 ed. Vahl.).—**B.** *The jaws* of the earth, *gulf, abyss:* patefactis terrae faucibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95.

Faucĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens*, Cic. Fam. 13, 11, 1.—Hence, **II.** Curia Faucia, a part of the Roman Curia, Liv. 9, 38 *fin.*

Fauna, ae, *f.*, *the prophesying sister of Faunus, called also* Bona Dea, Macr. S. 1, 12; Lact. 1, 22, 9; Arn. 5, p. 163.

Faunālĭa, ium, v. Faunus, II. B.

Faunĭgĕna, ae, *adj.* [Faunus+gigno], *descended from Faunus*, Sil. 5, 7.—*Subst.:*

Faunĭgĕnae, ārum, *m.*, *descendants of Faunus*, Sil. 8, 358.

Faunĭus, see the follg. art. II. A.

Faunus, i, *m.* [faveo], *a mythic son of Picus, grandson of Saturn, and father of Latinus, king of Latium; he instituted tillage and grazing, and after death was the protecting deity of agriculture and of shepherds, and also a giver of oracles; after the introduction of the worship of Pan into Italy, he was identified with Pan, and accordingly represented, like the latter, with horns and goats' feet*, Lact. 1, 24; Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15; Verg. A. 7, 48; 81; Ov. F. 2, 193; 3, 312 sq.; Prop. 4 (5), 2, 34; id. H. 5, 138; Hor. C. 1, 4, 11; 1, 17, 2; 3, 18, 1 et saep. On account of the assimilation of Faunus to Pan, the appellation Fauni was also used for Panes, *sylvan deities*, Lucr. 4, 581; Ov. M. 6, 392; 1, 193; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 4; id. A. P. 244; Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 19, 76 (Ann. v. 222 ed. Vahl.); Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6; id. Div. 1, 45, 101.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Faunĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to* Faunus: versus, Victorinn. p. 2586 P.—**B.** ‡ **Faunālĭa,** ium, *n.*, *the festival celebrated on the nones of December, in honor of Faunus*, acc. to Porphyr. and Acro, Hor. C. 3, 18, 1 and 10.

Fausta, ae, v. 2. Faustus.

faustē, *adv.*, *luckily, favorably*, v. 1. faustus *fin.*

Faustĭānus, a, um, v. 2. Faustus.

Faustīna, ae, *f.* **I.** *The wife of the emperor Antoninus Pius*, Capit. Anton. Pius, 1.—**II.** *The wife of the emperor Antoninus Philosophus*, Capit. Anton. Phil. 6.—Hence,

Faustĭnĭānus, a, um; *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to* Faustina: puellae, Capit. Anton. Phil. 26: SCHOLA, *for the use of the* puellae Faustinianae, Inscr. Or. 1895.

Faustĭtas, ātis, *f.* [faustus], *happy condition, favorable circumstances, happiness;* as a goddess, the personified *Fertility* of the soil: nutrit rura Ceres almaque Faustitas, Hor. C. 4, 5, 18.

Faustŭlus, i, *m.*, *the shepherd who brought up Romulus and Remus*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 9; Liv. 1, 4, 7; Ov. F. 3, 56; 4, 854 al.—Facete, *an epithet of Atticus*, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 1.

1. faustus, a, um, *adj.* [for favostus, from faveo; lit., favorable; hence], *of favorable* or *fortunate omen, fortunate, favorable, auspicious, prosperous, lucky* (rare but class.; cf.: felix, fortunatus, beatus, prosperus, dexter, secundus): quae (omina) majores nostri quia valere censebant, idcirco omnibus rebus agendis: QVOD BONVM FAVSTVM FELIX FORTVNATVMQVE ESSET praefabantur, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102: so, ut nobis haec habitatio Bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 3: utile sit faustumque precor, quod imagine somni Vidimus, Ov. F. 3, 27: omen, Liv. 7, 25, 11; Ov. M. 6, 448; 9, 785 al.; cf.: exitus ut classi felix faustusque daretur, Lucr. 1, 100: i pede fausto, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 37: indoles Nutrita faustis sub penetralibus, id. C. 4, 4, 26: o faustum et felicem hunc diem! Ter. And. 5, 4, 53; cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: o nox illa fausta huic urbi!, id. Flacc. 41, 103: annus, Ov. F. 1, 63: nisi tempestas indulget tempore fausto, *favorable, suitable*, Lucr. 1, 805.—Hence, * **faustē,** *adv.*, *favorably, fortunately:* ut eis quoque hominibus ea res fauste, feliciter prospereque eveniret, Cic. Mur. 1, 1.

2. Faustus. **I.** *A surname of* L. Cornelius Sulla, *the son of the dictator*, also call-

ed Faustus Sulla, Cic. Clu. 34, 94; id. Sull. 19, 54; id. Vatin. 13, 32; id. Agr. 1, 4, 12; id. Att. 9, 1, 4; 9, 11, 4; Caes. B. C. 1, 6.—**B.** Deriv.: **Faustiānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Faustus Sulla, Faustian:* ager, that produced excellent wine, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 62: vina, Front. Fer. Als. 3.—**II.** *Fem.:* **Fausta,** ae, *daughter of* Sulla, *wife of* Milo, Cic. Att. 5, 8, 2.—**III.** *A poor tragedian*, Juv. 7, 12.

fautor (uncontr. **făvĭtor,** Lucil. ap. Non. 110, 23; Plaut. Am. prol. 78 and 79; Cic. Planc. 1, 1, acc. to Cod. Erf.), ōris, *m.* [faveo], *a favorer, furtherer, promoter, maintainer, patron* (class.). (α) With *gen.:* cujus ego dignitatis ab adulescentia fautor (with adjutor), Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 11; cf. id. ib. 10, 12 *fin.*; 12, 25, 3: multi fautores laudis tuae, id. Planc. 23, 55; cf.: studiosi et fautores illius victoriae, id. Att. 1, 16, 8: nobilitatis, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16; clamor ab utriusque fautoribus oritur, *from the partisans*, Liv. 1, 48: competitorum, Varr. R. R. 3, 5 *fin.*: regis, Sall. J. 27, 2: et cultor bonorum (populus), Liv. 9, 46, 13: inepte (i. q. inepte favens) Lucili, Hor. S. 1, 10, 2; cf. veterum, id. Ep. 2, 1, 23: omnes illi fautores illius flagitii, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11: nequitiae, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 33.—(β) With *dat.:* favitorem tibi me, amicum, amatorem putes, Lucil. ap. Non. 110, 23: aetati facieque tuae se Fautorem ostendat, id. ap. Gell. 9, 14, 23: cum tam multos et bonos viros ejus (Plancii) honori viderem esse favitores, etc., Cic. Planc. 1, 1.—(γ) *Absol.:* virtute ambire oportet, non favitoribus: Sat habet favitorum semper, qui recte facit, i. e. *applauders, claqueurs*, Plaut. Am. prol. 78 sq.; so Suet. Ner. 43; id. Tit. 8; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 66.

fautrix, īcis, *f.* [fautor], *a patroness, protectress* (class.). (α) With *gen.:* amicitiae non modo fautrices fidelissimae, sed etiam effectrices sunt voluptatum tam amicis quam sibi, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67: regio fautrix suorum, id. Planc. 9, 22; Ov. M. 3, 101.—(β) With *dat.:* ut vestra auctoritas meae auctoritati fautrix adjutrixque sit, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 40: Thais nostrae omni et fautrix familiae, id. Eun. 5, 9, 22.—With *in* and *abl.*, Nep. Ages. 8, 1.

‡ **faux,** v. fauces.

* **făvĕa,** ae, *f.* [faveo], *a favorite female slave* (= παιδίσκη, Gloss.), Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 200.

1. făventĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *a being favorable*, i. e. *keeping silence* at religious ceremonies: faventiam bonam ominationem significat. Nam praecones clamantes populum sacrificiis *favere* jubebant, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 88, 6 Müll.: augustam adhibebant faventiam, Att. ap. Non. 205, 2; (ore obsceno dicta segregent, Non.), Cypr. Ep. 2, 4.

2. Făventĭa, ae, *f.*, *a city of* Gallia Cisalpina, *which produced excellent linen cloth*, now *Faënza*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7; Liv. Epit. 88; Vell. 2, 28, 1; Sil. 8, 598.—**II.** Deriv. **A. Făventīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Faventia, Faventine:* ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7; Col. 3, 3, 2: lina, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 9.—**B. Făventīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Faventia*, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 116.

făvĕo, fāvi, fautum, 2, *v. n.* [perh. root φαF-, φάος, φῶς, light, safety; cf. also foveo], *to be favorable, to be well disposed* or *inclined towards, to favor, promote, befriend, countenance, protect* (class.; syn.: studeo, foveo, diligo, amo). **I.** In gen. (α) With *dat.:* favere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem (opp. odisse), Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 8: qui diligebant hunc, illi favebant, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 29; cf. favor, II.: ille (chorus) bonis faveatque et consilietur amice (= semper cum personis probis stet), Hor. A. P. 196: Romanis Juno coepit placata favere, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 281 (Ann. v. 289 ed. Vahl.): tibi favemus, te tuā frui virtute cupimus, etc., Cic. Brut. 97, 331: rescripsi ... me ei fauturum, id. Att. 12, 49, 1: non multo plus patriae faveo quam tuae gloriae, id. Fam. 10, 19, 2: rei publicae, dignitati ac gloriae tuae, id. ib. 12, 7, 1: nostrae laudi dignitatique, id. ib. 1, 7, 8: huic meae voluntati, id. ib. 15, 4, 14; cf.: honori et dignitati, Caes. B. C. 1, 7, 1: sententiae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 55: rebus Gallicis, Caes. B. G. 6, 7, 7: rebus Caesaris, id. B. C. 2, 18, 6: favere et plaudere ingeniis sepultis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 88: operi, Ov. M. 15, 367 et saep.: honoribus, Cic. Planc. 8, 20: huc coëamus ait ... Coëamus retulit Echo, et verbis favet ipsa suis, i. e. *delights in*, Ov. M. 3, 388: qui (galli) silentio noctis, ut ait Ennius, favent faucibus russis cantu, i. e. *give rest to, indulge*, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57.—*Pass. impers.:* non modo non invidetur illi aetati, verum etiam favetur, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 45; so, favetur, id. de Or. 2, 51, 207; Quint. 5, 7, 31: huic Romae ita fautum est, ut, etc., Spartian. Pescenn. 2.—(β) *Absol.* (very rare; mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): maxime favet judex qui, etc., Quint. 3, 7, 25; cf.: judices, ut faveant, rogamus, id. 4, 1, 73: si favet alma Pales, Ov. F. 4, 722: assis, o Tegeaee, favens (= propitius), Verg. G. 1, 18: Phoebe, fave, Tib. 2, 5, 1: faveas, Cypria, id. 3, 3, 34; cf.: quisquis es, o faveas, Ov. M. 3, 613: vos, o, coetum, Tyrii, celebrate faventes, Verg. A. 1, 735: favente Marte, Tib. 1, 10, 30; cf.: faventibus diis, Suet. Galb. 10: et bonos et aequos et faventes vos habui dominos, id. Tib. 29.—(γ) With *inf.* (= cupere): matronae moeros complent spectare faventes, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 1, 18 (Ann. v. 376 ed. Vahl., but not in Ov. H. 6, 100, v. Loers. ad h. l.).—**B.** Of inanim. subjects: (terra) altera frumentis favet, altera Baccho, densa magis Cereri, etc., *is favorable, promotes*, Verg. G. 2, 228: dum favet nox, Hor. C. 3, 4, 50: venti faventes (i. q. secundi, prosperi), *favorable*, Ov. M. 15, 49.

II. In partic. **A.** In relig. lang., linguis, rarely linguā, ore, etc., *to speak good words* or *to abstain from evil words* (the Greek εὐφημεῖν); hence, *to keep still, be silent:* idcirco rebus divinis, quae publice fierent, ut FAVERENT LINGVIS imperabatur; inque feriis imperandis, ut LITIBVS ET IVRGIIS SE ABSTINERENT, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102; cf.: faventia bonam ominationem significat. Nam praecones clamantes populum sacrificiis FAVERE jubebant. Favere enim est bona fari: at veteres poëtae pro silere usi sunt favere, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. faventia. p. 88, 6 Müll.: vidimus certis precationibus custodem praeponi, qui faveri linguis jubeat, Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 11; Cic. Div. 2, 40, 83: prospera lux oritur: linguis animisque favete; Nunc dicenda bono sunt bona verba die, Ov. F. 1, 71; cf.: dicamus bona verba, venit natalis, ad aras. Quisquis ades, linguā vir mulierque fave, Tib. 2, 2, 2: en deus est, deus est! linguis animisque favete, quisquis ades! dixit ... Quisquis adest, jussum veneratur numen, et omnes Verba sacerdotis referunt geminata, Ov. M. 15, 677 sq.: contecti gladiis sub scutis ore faventes (= tacentes), Enn. ap. Phil. Verg. G. 4, 230 (Ann. v. 415 ed. Vahl.); cf.: ore favete omnes et cingite tempora ramis, Verg. A. 5, 71: odi profanum vulgus et arceo. Favete linguis, Hor. C. 3, 1, 2: quoties mentio sacra litterarum intervenerit, favete linguis, Sen. Vit. Beat. 26 *fin.*: sacra facit vates? sint ora faventia sacris, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 1; cf.: concipiamque bonas ore favente preces, Ov. Tr. 3, 13, 18: linguā favens assit (diei natali), longorum oblita malorum, id. ib. 5, 5, 5; Juv. 12, 83; cf.: mente favete pari, etc., Sil. 15, 295.—*Absol.:* favete (= tacete), adeste aequo animo et rem cognoscite, Ter. And. prol. 24.—**B.** *To applaud:* quo clamor vocat et turba faventium, etc., Hor. C. 3, 24, 46; cf.: tum clamore, qualis ex insperato faventium solet, Romani adjuvant militem suum (Horatium), Liv. 1, 25, 9: infensus turbae faventi adversus studium suum, Suet. Calig. 30; Plin. Ep. 9, 6, 2: tu Veneri dominae plaude favente manu, Ov. A. A. 1, 148.

Făvĕrĭa, ae, *f.*, *a city of Istria*, Liv. 41, 11, 7.

făvilla, ae, *f.* [Sanscr. root bhā-, to shine; Gr. φα-, φῶς, etc., cf. Lat. fax], *hot cinders* or *ashes, glowing ashes, embers* (cf. cinis). **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ibi favillae plena coquendo sit faxo (psaltria), Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 60: scintillas agere ac late differre favillam, Lucr. 2, 675; cf. Ov. M. 7, 80; and: cum contectus ignis ex se favillam discutit scintillamque emittit, Plin. 18, 35, 84, § 358: candens, Verg. A. 3, 573: cana, Ov. M. 8, 525: e carbone restincto favilla digito sublata, Plin. 26, 11, 72, § 118: cinis e favilla et carbonibus ad calefaciendum triclinium illatus, Suet. Tib. 74: nihil invenit praeter tepidam in ara favillam, id. Galb. 18: vi pulveris ac favillae oppressus est (Plinius), Suet. Fragm. Hist., ed. Roth, p. 301.—**2.** In partic., *the ashes of the dead* still glowing: corporis favillam ab reliquo separant cinere, Plin. 19, 11, 4, § 19: ibi tu calentem Debita sparges lacrima favillam Vatis amici, Hor. C. 2, 6, 23; Tib. 3, 2, 10; Prop. 1, 19, 19; Verg. A. 6, 227; Ov. F. 3, 561.—**B.** Transf.: salis, *powder of salt*, Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 90.—* **II.** Trop., *a glimmering spark*, i. e. *beginning, origin:* haec est venturi prima favilla mali, Prop. 1, 9, 18.

făvillācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [favilla], *of* or *like ashes* (late Lat.): fuligo, Sol. 35; cf. the follg. art.

făvillātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *like ashes* (late Lat.): humus, Sol. 27 *med.*; cf. the preced. art.

făvillesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.], *to be reduced to ashes* (late Lat.): Fulg. Contin. Verg. p. 152.

favīsae or **favissae,** ārum, *f.*, *underground reservoirs* or *cellars near the temples, for water* or *for sacred utensils no longer in use*, Varr. ap. Gell. 2, 10; Paul. ex Fest. s. h. v., p. 88, 4 Müll.; cf.: favissae, θησαυροί, Gloss. Philox.

făvĭtor, ōris, *m.*, v. fautor *init.*

‡ **făvōnĭālis,** e, v. Favonius, I. B.

Făvōnĭus, ii, *m.* [faveo]. **I.** *The west wind*, also called Zephyrus, *which blew at the commencement of spring, and promoted vegetation*, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119; 16, 25, 39, § 93; 18, 34, 77, § 337; Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 71; Varr. R. R. 1, 28, 2; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 27; id. Ac. 2, 33, 105; Hor. C. 1, 4, 1 al.—**B.** Deriv.: ‡ **făvōnĭālis,** Ζεφύριος, Gloss. Philox.—**II.** *A Roman proper name.* So esp. M. Favonius, *a contemporary of Cicero and an imitator of M. Cato, whence he received the derisive sobriquet of* simius Catonis, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5; 2, 1, 9; 2, 4, 7; Val. Max. 2, 10; Suet. Aug. 13.—**B.** Deriv.: **Făvōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Favonius, Favonian:* pira, Col. 5, 10, 18; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54.

făvor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *favor, good-will, inclination, partiality*, esp. of a party (rare in Cic.; not in Caes.; freq. since the Aug. per. in prose and poetry; syn.: studium, benevolentia, gratia, pietas, caritas, amor). **I.** In gen. **A.** Of human beings: favorem et urbanum Cicero nova credit. Nam in epistola ad Brutum, Eum, inquit, amorem et eum (ut hoc verbo utar) favorem in consilium advocabo, Quint. 8, 3, 34; so with amor, Suet. Claud. 12; with studium, id. Vit. 15: qui favore populi tenetur et ducitur, Cic. Sest. 54, 115; cf. under II.: quae sunt varie et ad tempus descripta populis, favore magis quam re, legum nomen tenent, Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 11: amplecti aliquem favore, Liv. 2, 56: adferre alicui, Just. 27, 1: ex maxima invidia in gratiam et favorem nobilitatis Jugurtha venit, Sall. J. 13, 7; cf. opp. invidia, id. ib. 73, 4: plebis, Liv. 7, 25, 1; cf. id. 2, 56, 1: partium Pompeii, Vell. 2, 54, 2: conciliato populi favore, Suet. Caes. 11: militum, id. Tit. 5; Hor. C. 4, 8, 26; id. Ep. 2, 1, 9: favor in aliquem, Tac. H. 1, 53 *fin.*: pro laborantibus, Quint. 4, 1, 9.—**B.** Rarely of Fortune: fortunae favor, Sen. Ep. 42, 4; 72, 4.—**C.** Favor personified as *a deity*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 48 al.—**D.** Esp., legal t. t.: favoris causa, said where the law inclines to or encourages a particular right or practice: *hoc favoris causa constitutum* est, ut pro plenis (honoribus) incoātos accipiamus, Dig. 50, 4, 8; 23, 3, 74; Gai Inst. 4, 14; cf.: favor libertatis, Paul. Sent. 2, 23, 2; 2, 24, 2 sq.—**II.** In partic., *acclamation, applause*, at theatrical and other exhibitions (syn. plausus), *approbation:* quod studium et quem favorem secum in scenam attulit Panurgus? Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 29; Phaedr. 5, 5, 25: audientium, Quint. 3, 8, 7: facere favorem, id. 7, 1, 33: promere favorem, id. 9, 1, 21: emerendi favoris gratia, id. 7, 1, 2: magno omnium favore, Suet. Claud. 21; cf.: plauditur et magno palma favore datur, Ov. Tr. 2, 506: tutatur favor Euryalum, Verg. A. 5, 343.

făvōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [favor]. **I.** *Favored, in favor, popular, beloved* (not ante-Aug.; perh. first in Vell.; v. the follg.): Luculli et Metelli triumphum invidia Pompeii apud optimum quemque fecit favora-

bilem, Vell 2, 34, 2; cf reditus, id. 2, 40, 2: oratio, Tac. A. 2, 37, cf eloquentia, Quint. 12, 10, 74: quid invidiosum, favorabile, etc. ... sit, id. 6, 1, 11; cf. id. 11, 1, 42 facilis ac favorabilis causa, id 12, 6, 6; cf. id 5, 10, 113, 4, 3, 9: in civitate minime favorabili natus, Tac Or. 7: facere aliquem favorabilem, Plin. Ep 4, 9 *fin*: aliquis, Sen. Clem 10; Suet Calig 4; Flor 4, 4, 4 —**II.** *Winning favor, pleasing, agreeable* (rare). est enim jucunda auribus ac favorabilis eloquentia, Quint 12, 10, 74: oratio, Tac A 12, 6; 2, 36 —*Comp* · favorabilius et tutius, Plin Ep 5, 13, 3· favorabiliores fieri, Plin. 20, 8, 30, § 74.—Hence, **făvōrābĭlĭter,** *adv*, *with applause* or *approbation, favorably:* in aliquem laetum ac plausibilem lo cum quam maxime possint favorabiliter excurrere, Quint 4, 3, 1; Suet Ner 7.—*Comp:* favorabilius, Dig 18, 7, 9; 40, 4, 10

făvōrābĭlĭter, *adv*, v. preced *fin*

făvōrātus, a, um, *Part* [unused favoro], *favored* · a sancto episcopo, Pseud-August ad Fratr Erem Serm 5 al

Făvōrīnus, i, *m*, *a celebrated Roman philosopher in the time of Trajan and Hadrian*, Gell. 1, 3, 27; 2, 12, 5 al

făvus, i, *m*, *a honey comb* **I.** Prop · favus est, quem fingunt (apes) multicavatum e cera, cum singula cava sena latera habeant Varr R R. 3, 16 24; Cic Off 1, 44, 157; Col 11, 2, 57; Verg G 1, 344; 4, 161; Ov M 8, 678; id. F. 4, 152. mellis, Vulg 1 Reg 14, 27 et saep —Prov: Crescere tam quam favum, i e *imperceptibly*, Petr 43 and 76 —**II.** Transf, *a hexagonal stone in a pavement*, Vitr 7, 1

fax, făcis (also in the *nom sing* ‡faces, acc. to Paul ex Fest p 87, 9 Müll; *gen plur* · facum acc. to Charis. p 113 P, but without example), *f* [root bhā, to shine, cf favilla], *a torch, firebrand, flambeau, link*, orig. of pine or other resinous wood. **I.** Lit (syn. taeda, funale, cereus, candela, lucerna, laterna) alii faces atque aridam materiem de muro in aggerem eminus jaciebant, * Caes. B G 7, 24, 4; Liv. 22, 16, 7 ambulare cum facibus, Hor. S 1, 4, 52 malleolos et faces ad inflammandam urbem comparare, Cic Cat 1, 13, 32; cf. ego faces jam accensas ad hujus urbis incendium exstinxi, id. Pis 2, 5: servi in tecta nostra cum facibus immissi, id. Att. 14, 10, 1; cf.. faces incendere, id Phil. 2, 36, 91: si te in Capitolium faces ferre vellet, id. Lael 11, 37· ardentem facem praeferre, id Verr 2, 4 34, § 74: castris inicere, Tac. H. 4, 60; subdere urbi, Curt 5, 7, 4· faces ferro inspicare, Verg G 1, 292, cf: facis incidere, Plin 18, 26. 63, § 233 dilapsam in cineres facem, Hor C 4, 13, 28.—At weddings, *the torch carried before the bride on the way to her home*, usually made of white thorn (Spina alba) or pine, *the nuptial torch* spina, nuptiarum facibus auspicatissima, Masur. ap Plin. 16, 18, 30, § 75; Fest. s. v. patrimi, p 245; s. v. rapi, p 289 Müll; Varr ap Non. 112, 27; id ap Serv. Verg E. 8, 29; Plaut Cas. 1, 30, Cat. 61, 98 sq; Verg E 8, 29; Ov. M 10 6; Stat Th. 2, 259 al.; hence, nuptiales, Cic. Clu 6, 15; Liv 30, 13, 12: maritae, Ov. H. 11, 101: legitimae, Luc. 2, 356 —Cf Anthon's Dict of Antiq p 434, and v infra. Torches were also carried in funeral processions, Verg A. 11, 142; Prop 3, 13 (4, 12), 17; Ov. F. 2, 561; id. H. 21, 172; Sen Tranq 11; id Vit Beat. *fin.*, id. Ep 222; and in the Eleusinian mysteries, Juv. 15, 140 —An attribute of Cupid, Tib 2, 1, 82; Prop 3, 16 (4, 15), 16; Ov M 1, 461; 10, 312 al., of the Furies, Verg A. 7, 337; Ov M 4, 482; 508; 6, 430; Quint. 9, 3, 47 al —**B.** Transf. **1.** On account of the use of torches at weddings (poet.), *a wedding, marriage:* face nuptiali digna, Hor. C 3, 11, 33, cf.. te face sollemni junget sibi, Ov. M 7, 49 —And referring at the same time to the funeral torch: viximus insignes inter utramque facem, i e. *between marriage and death*, Prop 4 (5), 11, 46.—**2.** *The light of the heavenly bodies* (poet.): dum roseā face sol inferret lumina caelo, Lucr 5, 976; cf. · Phoebi fax, Cic. poët Div. 1, 11, 18: canentes Rite crescentem face Noctilucam, Hor C 4, 6, 38: aeterna fax, i e. *the sun*, Sen. Thyest 835 —**3.** *A fiery meteor, fire ball, shooting star, comet:* noctivagaeque faces caeli flammaeque volantes, Lucr 5, 1191, cf: nocturnasque faces caeli, sublime volantes, id. 2, 206 emicant et faces non nisi cum decidunt visae, etc., Plin. 2, 26, 25, § 96: tum facibus visis caelestibus, tum stellis iis, quas Graeci cometas, nostri cincinnatas vocant, Cic N. D 2, 5, 14; id. Cat. 3, 8, 18, Liv. 41, 21, 13, 29, 14, 3; Verg A. 2, 694; Ov. M 15, 787; Luc. 1, 528; Petr 122; Sen. Oet. 232 —**b.** Of *lightning*. facem flammantem dirigere, Val Fl. 1, 569; id. 4, 671. —**4.** Of the eyes· oculi, geminae, sidera nostra, faces, Prop 2, 3, 14. has ego credo faces, haec virginis ora Dianae, Val. Fl. 5, 380; cf. · tranquillaeque faces oculis et plurima vultu mater inest, Stat Ach. 1, 164 —**5.** Prima fax (noctis), *early torchlight*, immediately after dark (post class.); cf.: luminibus accensis, Auct. B Afr 89: tempus diei occiduum, mox suprema tempestas, hoc est diei novissimum tempus: deinde vespera: ab hoc tempore prima fax dicitur, deinde concubia, etc., Macr S, 1, 3 *fin*; Gell 3, 2, 11, 18, 1 *fin*; App M 2 p 119, 20

II. Trop **A.** *That which illuminates makes conspicuous* (poet.)· incipit parentum nobilitas facem praeferre pudendis, Juv 8, 139, cf. Sall J 80 —**B.** *That which inflames or incites, incitement, stimulus, cause of ruin, destruction* (freq and class.) cum corporis facibus inflammari soleamus ad omnes fere cupiditates eoque magis incendi, quod, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44· me torret face mutua Calais, *flame of love*, Hor C 3, 9, 13, cf.: irai fax, Lucr 3, 303 dicendi faces *flames, fires of eloquence*, Cic. de Or 2 51, 205; cf.. alicui quasi quasdam verborum faces admovere, id. ib 3, 1, 4· alicui acriores ad studia dicendi faces subdere, Quint. 1, 2, 25 Spald.: hortator studii causaque faxque mei, *guide, leader*, Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 28, and: incitator et fax omnium, Prud. στεφ. 10, 67: subicere faces invidiae alicujus, Cic. Mil. 35, 98, cf.· flagrantibus jam militum animis velut faces addere, Tac. H. 1, 24· acerrimam bello facem praetulit, id ib 2, 86: (rogationes promulgavit) duas faces novantibus res ad plebem in optimates accendendam, Liv. 32, 38, 9· inde faces ardent, a dote, Juv. 6, 139: adolescentulo ad libidinem facem praeferre, i. e. *to be a leader* or *guide*, Cic. Cat 1, 6, 13: Antonius omnium Clodi incendiorum fax, *instigator*, id. Phil. 2, 19, 48; cf.: fax accusationis et origo, Plin. Ep 4, 9, 3· fax hujus belli (Hannibal), Liv. 21, 10, 11; Vell. 2, 25, 3: dolorum cum ad moventur faces, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 37; cf. id Tusc. 2, 25, 61: (dolor) ardentes faces intentat, id. ib 5, 27, 76: quae (Agrippinae) Gaium et Domitium Neronem principes genuere totidem facis generis humani *destroyers*, Plin 7, 8, 6, § 45 —*Absol:* cum his furiis et facibus, cum his exitiosis prodigiis (i e Gabinio et Pisone), Cic. Har Resp 2, 4

faxim, faxo, v facio *init*

Febrārĭus, v Februarius

febresco, ĕre, v *inch n.* [febris], *to catch a fever* (late Lat.), Sol. 19 *med.*

febrĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [id.], *that easily produces fever* (late Lat), Cael Aur Tard. 4, 8 *med*

fĕbrĭcĭto, āvi, 1, *v n.* [id], *to be ill of a fever, to have a fever* (post Aug)· scire oportet, non febricitare eum, cujus venae naturaliter ordinatae sunt, Cels. 3, 6; Sen Ben. 4, 39; Col. 6, 9, 1; Mart 11, 98, 20, Vulg Matt. 8, 14.

febrĭcōsus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *that has a fever* (late Lat), Veg Vet. 1, 38.

febrĭcŭla, ae, *f dim* [id], *a slight fever* (rare but class.)· febriculam habere, Cic. Att. 6, 9, 1: in febriculam incidere, Planc. ap Cic. Fam 10, 21 *fin* —In *plur:* lentis febriculis diu detineri, Cels. 2, 17

febrĭcŭlentus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *that has a fever* (late Lat), Marc. Empir 22.

febrĭcŭlōsus, a, um *adj* [id.] **I.** *Feverish, sick of a fever* (rare)· scortum, Cat 6, 4· morbus, Gell. 20, 1, 27 —* **II.** *Act*, *producing fever, febrific*, Front. de Or 1 ed Mai

febrĭfŭgĭa, ae, *f* [febris + fugo] *a plant*, called also centaurea, *the centaury*, App Herb 35.

febrĭo, īre, *v n.* [febris], *to be ill of a fever, to have a fever* (post Aug)· si non febrit, venter solvendus est, Cels. 4, 4, 2, Col. 6, 38, 1; Macr S 7, 4

fĕbris (the ĕ predominating in poets), is (acc. *sing:* febrem, Hor Ep 1, 16, 20, Sen. Ep. 14, 6; Quint. 2, 17, 9: febrim, Hor S 2, 3, 294; Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 48, Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 1; Plin. 25, 4, 17, § 37 Jan. et saep —*Abl.*. febri, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31; id. Att 6 9, or. febre, id. Att. 7, 1, 1; Suet. Vit. 14; Plin. Ep 7, 1, 4: Juv 10, 218 al.) *f* [for fer bris, root bhar-, to be hot, v. ferveo], *a fever* **I.** Prop: appellamus a calendo calorem, e fervore febrim, Varr ap Non. 46 22. quotidiana, Ter Hec. 3, 2, 22. si cui veniat sic moventur, hic habet febrem, Cic. Fat. 8, 15; cf.: febrim habere, id. Fam. 7, 26, 1; Suet. Oth 6: aestu febrique jactari, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31. te Romam venisse cum febri, id. Att 6, 9, 1; cf cum febri domum rediit, id. de Or 3, 2, 6: febri carere, id. Fam. 16, 15, 1; for which, in an altered construction: caruitne febris te heri? Plaut. Curc 1, 1, 17: cum sine febri laborassem, Cic. Att 5, 8, 1· in febri, id. Tusc. 1, 36, 86· in febrim subito incidere, id. Fam 14, 8, 1: febre liberari, Cels. 2, 17. febri liberari, Plin. 26, 11, 71, § 116: febre corripi, id. 7, 51, 52, § 172: febre calere, Juv 10, 218 quem torret olim domestica febris, i e *at home in him*, id. 9, 17. vigili cum febre, id 13, 229· reliquit eum febris, Vulg Johan 4 52.—In *plur.*, vide ne tertianas quoque febres et quartanas divinas esse dicendum sit, Cic. N D 3, 10, 24. febres aliae ab horrore incipiunt aliae a frigore, aliae a calore, Cels. 3, 3 sq; calidae febres Lucr 2, 34· opella forensis Adducit febres, Hor Ep. 1, 7, 9 —**B.** **Febris,** personified as *a deity, with three temples in Rome, the principal of which was on the Palatium, in the neighborhood of the Velabrum*, Cic. N D 3, 25, 63, id. Leg 2, 11, 28, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 16, Val. Max. 2, 5, 6, cf Febri divae, Febri sanctae, Febri magnae, Camilla pro filio amato Inscr Grut. p 97, 1 — * **II.** Trop, *a source of uneasiness torment* certo scio, nunc febrim tibi esse quia, etc., Plaut Ps. 2, 2, 48 Ritschl *N cr*

Fēbrŭa, ōrum, *n*, v februum

Febrŭālis, e, v Februum

* **febrŭāmentum,** i *n.* [februo] *a religious purification, expiation*, Censor de Die Nat. 22.

Fĕbrŭārĭus (in Inscr sometimes written FEBRARIVS), ii, *m*, or **Fĕbrŭārĭus mensis** [februum] *the month of expiation* (because on the 15th of this month the great feast of expiation and purification, Februa, was held), *February*, until the time of the decemvirs the last month of the Roman year. since then the second ab diis inferis Februarius appellatus, quod tum his parentetur, Varr L. L. 6, § 34 Müll; Ov. F. 2, 31 sq; Cic Leg 2, 21, 54, Sall C 18, 6; Paul ex Fest p 85 Müll., v februum —*Adj* · Nonis Februariis *of February*, Varr L. L. 6 § 13 Müll.· ab Idibus Februariis. Plin. 17, 18, 30, 136.

Februāta, ae v februum

febrŭātĭo, ōnis *f* [februo], *a religious purification, expiation*, Varr L. L. 6, § 13 Müll

Februatus, a, um, v februum and februo

Februlis, e, v. februum.

febrŭo, no *perf*, ātum, 1, *v a* [februum], *to purify, expiate* (ante class.) in eorum sacris liba cum sint facta, incere solent farris semina ac dicere, se ea februare, id est pura facere Varr ap. Non. 114, 22, cf. Varr L. L. 6, § 13 Müll, and Paul ex Fest p 85, 13 sq Müll.; v also februum

fĕbrŭum, i, *n* Orig, in the Sabine lang, *a purgation, means of purification* —Hence, **februa,** ōrum, *n.*, *the Roman festival of purification and expiation, celebrated on the 15th of the month hence called February* (v. Februarius), whence **Februālis, Febrūlis,** and **Februāta,** *surnames of Juno, who was worshipped at this festival;* **Februātus,** *the festival itself*, and **Februus,** *a surname of Lupercus who presided over this festival* · Lupercalia dicta, quod in Lupercali luperci sacra faciunt. Rex cum ferias menstruas Nonis Februariis edicit, hunc diem Februatum appellat Februum Sabini purgamentum, et id in sacris nostris verbum; nam et Lupercalia februatio, Varr L. L. 6, § 13 Müll; cf. Serv. Verg A. 8, 343. Ego arbitror Februarium a

die Februato, quod tum februatur populus, id est lupercis nudis lustratur antiquum oppidum Palatinum gregibus humanis cinctum, id. ib. 6, § 34; cf. also Paul. ex Fest. p. 85, 13 sq. Müll.: Februa Romani dixere piamina patres, Ov. F. 2, 19; 4, 726; 5, 423: Juno pulchra . . . nam Fluoniam, Februalemque ac Februam mihi poscere non necesse est, cum nihil contagionis corporeae sexu intemerata pertulerim, Mart. Cap. 2, § 149: Februlis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 85, 16 Müll.; Arnob. 3, p. 118 (dub. al. Februtis).

Fēciālis, v. Fetialis.

fēcŭla, v. faecula.

fēcundātor, ōris, *m.* [fecundo], *he who fertilizes* or *makes fruitful:* mulierum, Jul. ap. August. Contr. Jul. 6, 8, 23.

fēcunde, *adv.*, v. fecundus *fin.*

fēcundĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fecundus], *fruitfulness, fertility, fecundity* (vegetable or animal). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (class.): natura parem legem fecunditatis dixit viventibus atque hominibus ceterisque animalibus, Col. 3, 8, 1: aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 152: terrarum, id. ib. 2, 5, 13: agrorum, id. Div. 1, 42, 94: mulieris, id. Phil. 2, 24, 58: fecunditatem importare, Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 116: adferre, id. 28, 19, 77, § 248: dare, id. 16, 44, 95, § 251: addere, id. 37, 10, 66, § 178: corrumpere, id. 10, 59, 79, § 161; 29, 4, 27, § 85.—**B. Fēcundĭtas,** personified as *a deity*, Tac. A. 15, 23.—**II.** Transf., *plenty, abundance* (post-Aug.): Gallorum tantae fecunditatis juventus fuit, ut, etc., Just. 25, 2: voluminum (Varronis), Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 11.—**III.** Trop. (rare but class.): volo se efferat in adolescente fecunditas, *luxuriance of style*, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88: magna animi, Plin. H. N. praef. § 5.

‡**fēcundĭto,** āre, = fecundo, *to fertilize*, Inscr. Fabr. 109.

fēcundo, āre, *v. a.* [fecundus], *to make fruitful, to fertilize* (poet. and in post-class. prose): (Nilus) viridem Aegyptum nigrā fecundat arenā, Verg. G. 4, 293; Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 239; Pall. 3, 9 al.

fēcundus (sometimes erroneously foecund- and faecund-, but v. Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 12 *fin.*, and ap. Non. 54, 8), a, um, *adj.* [from ‡ feo, whence also fetus, femina, fenus, etc., cf. felix], *fruitful, fertile* (of plants and animals).—Constr. with *abl.*, *gen.*, or *absol.* (with *gen.* only poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit. (class.): fossiones agri repastinationesque, quibus fit multo terra fecundior, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53; cf. Verg. G. 1, 67; Quint. 10, 3, 2: glebae, Lucr. 1, 211: solum, Quint. 2, 19, 2: cf. Just. 2, 1: salices viminibus, frondibus ulmi, Verg. G. 2, 446.—With *gen.:* regio fecunda fruticis exigui, Col. 9, 4, 2: tellus metallorum, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 78; for which: Amathus metallis, Ov. M. 10, 220 Bach. *N. cr.:* mons silvae frequens fecundusque, Tac. A. 4, 65: segetes fecundae et uberes, id. Or. 15, 48: nihil ocimo fecundius, Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 120: uxores, Lucr. 4, 1254: conjux, Hor. S. 2, 5, 31: lepus, id. ib. 2, 4, 44; cf.: sue . . . nihil genuit natura fecundius, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Rich, abundant, abounding in* any thing (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): fecundi calices quem non fecere disertum? Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 19; cf. fons, i. e. *copious*, Ov. M. 14, 791: legere fecundis collibus herbas, *plentifully furnished, thickly studded*, id. ib. 14, 347: fecundissima gens, *rich in agricultural products*, Plin. Pan. 31, 6: (specus) Uberibus fecundus aquis, Ov. M. 3, 31; cf.: fecunda melle Calymne, id. ib. 8, 222: viscera (Tityi) poenis, i. e. *constantly renewed*, Verg. A. 6, 598: Echidna, fecunda poenis viscera trahens, Ambros. in Tob. 12, 41: nigris Meroe fecunda colonis, Luc. 10, 303: cingula monstris, Val. Fl. 6, 470.—With *gen.:* Aemilium genus fecundum bonorum civium, Tac. A. 6, 27 *fin.*—**2.** *Making fruitful, fertilizing* (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): imber, Verg. G. 2, 325; cf. Nilus, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54: excipe fecundae patienter verbera dextrae, i. e. the blows with a thong of skin given to women by the luperci, and which were supposed to promote fruitfulness, Ov. F. 2, 427; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 343; and: quam (Danaën) implevit fecundo Juppiter auro, Ov. M. 4, 698.—**II.** Trop., *fruitful, fertile, prolific, abundant* (class.): pectus, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 13, 22; Verg. A. 7, 338: artifex, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 71: a quo (Anaxagora) eum (Periclem), cum alia praeclara quaedam et magnifica didicisse, uberem et fecundum fuisse, Cic. Or. 4, 15: duo genera verborum: unum fecundum, quod declinando multas ex se parit disparilies formas, ut est lego, legis, legam, sic alia: alterum genus sterile, quod ex se parit nihil, ut est etiam, vix, cras, etc., Varr. L. L. 8, § 9 Müll.: amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 70: fecunda culpae saecula, Hor. C. 3, 6, 17: veri sacerdos, Sil. 13, 490: fecundum in fraudes hominum genus, id. 2, 498: vester porro labor fecundior, historiarum scriptores? Juv. 7, 98.—Hence, **fēcundē,** *adv.*, *fruitfully, abundantly:* fecundius poëmata ferrent fructum, Varr. L. L. 7, § 2 Müll.: arundo recisa fecundius resurgit, Plin. 16, 36, 65, § 163: cantharides nascuntur fecundissime in fraxino, id. 29, 4, 30, § 94.

fēdus, v. haedus.

fel, fellis, *n.* [Gr. χόλος, gall; cf. Germ. Galle; Engl. gall], *the gall-bladder, gall, bile* (cf. bilis): jecur a dextra parte sub praecordiis: ex inferiore parte ei fel inhaeret, Cels. 4, 1; cf. Plin. 11, 37, 74, § 191; 31, 10, 46, § 119; Ov. M. 2, 777: gallinaceum, Cic. Div. 2, 12, 29: nigrum, Plin. 11, 37, 75, § 193: piscis, Vulg. Tobiae, 6, 5.—In *plur.:* fella, Ser. Samm. 19, 333; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 19; id. Tard. 1, 4 *fin.* al.—Poet.: hic vero Alcidae furiis exarserat atro Felle dolor, because the bile was regarded as the seat of rage, Verg. A. 8, 220.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Poisonous liquid, poison* (poet.): vipereum, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 16; id. P. 1, 2, 18: sagitta armata felle veneni, Verg. A. 12, 857.—**2.** Fel terrae, *a plant, the lesser centaury, the fumitory* (Fumaria officinalis, Linn.), Plin. 25, 6, 31, § 68.—**II.** Trop. (only in poets, whereas bilis is used in the trop. signif. also in good prose), *bitterness, acrimony, animosity* (syn.: bilis, stomachus, invidia, livor; odium): amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 70; cf.: corda felle sunt lita, id. Truc. 1, 2, 77: omnia jam tristi tempora felle madent, Tib. 2, 4, 11; Mart. 7, 25.

fēles, is (in Varr. and Cic. faelis in best MSS.; *nom.* felis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 43; Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 178), *f.* [root fe-, v. felix; prop., she that bears young], *a cat:* Aegyptii quamvis carnificinam prius subierint, quam aut faelem aut canem aut crocodilum violent, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 78; id. N. D. 1, 29, 82; id. Leg. 1, 11, 32; Phaedr. 2, 4, 2; Plin. 10, 73, 94, § 202; 11, 37, 65, § 172; Ov. M. 5, 330 al.—**B.** Transf., *a marten, ferret, polecat*, Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 3; Col. 8, 14, 9.—**II.** Trop., *one who inveigles, a mouser, seducer* (very rare): feles virginalis, *girl-thief*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 43: feles virginaria, id. Pers. 4, 9, 14: pullaria, Aus. Epigr. 70.

fēlicātus, a, um, v. filicatus.

1. fēlīcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. felix]. **I.** (Acc. to felix, I.) *Fruitfulness, fertility* (post-Aug. and rare): felicitas major Babyloniae Seleuciae, Plin. 18, 18, 47, § 170: terrae, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 6.—**II.** (Acc. to felix, II.) *Happiness, felicity* (the predom. signif. of the word; syn.: fortuna, fors, sors, fatum): neque enim quicquam aliud est felicitas, nisi honestarum rerum prosperitas, Cic. Fragm. ap. Amm. 21, 16: fuit felix, si potest ulla in scelere esse felicitas, id. Phil. 2, 24, 59; id. Brut. 96, 329: alii fortuna felicitatem dedit, huic industria virtutem comparavit, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 27: reliquum est, ut de felicitate pauca dicamus, *good-fortune, luckiness*, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 16, 47; cf.: ego sic existimo in summo imperatore quatuor has res inesse oportere, scientiam rei militaris, virtutem, auctoritatem, felicitatem, id. ib. 10, 28: felicitas in re, id. Font. 15, 32; cf.: felicitatem Helvetiorum bello esse perspectam, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 13: ut paulum ad summam felicitatem defuisse videretur, id. ib. 6, 43 *fin.:* quo simul atque intus est itum, incredibili felicitate Auster in Africum se vertit, id. B. C. 3, 26 *fin.:* haec (mala) omnia subterfugere, non modo sapientiae, sed etiam felicitatis esse, Cic. Lael. 10, 35: quasi non et felicitas rerum gestarum exercitus benevolentiam imperatoribus, et res adversae odia concilient, Caes. B. C. 2, 31, 3.—In *plur.:* bonae felicitates, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 32: ea vis ipsa, quae saepe incredibiles huic urbi felicitates atque opes attulit, Cic. Mil. 31, 84.—**II.** **Fēlīcĭtas,** personified as *a deity*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 4; Aug. Civ. D. 4, 18, 23; Suet. Tib. 5.

2. Fēlīcĭtas Julia, i. q. Olisipo, now *Lisbon*, Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 117.

fēlīcĭter, *adv.*, v. 1. felix *fin.*

fēlīcĭto, āre [felix], *to make very happy*, Donat. Vit. Verg. 4.

fēlīcŭla, ae, *f.*, v. filicula *init.*

fēlīnĕus, a, um, *adj.*, v. the follg. art.

fēlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [feles], *of* or *belonging to a cat:* stercus, Cels. 5, 18, 15 dub. (Targa: suillum).—Another form, **fēlīnĕus,** a, um: oculi, Serv. Verg. G. 3, 82.

* **fēlio,** īre, *v. n.*, expresses the cry of the male panther, Auct. Carm. Philom. 50.

fēlis, is, v. feles *init.*

1. fēlix, icis (*abl.* felici, except Cic. Or. 48, 159; and as nom. prop., v. II. B. 2. infra), *adj.* [from root feo, fevo, to bear, produce, Gr. φύω; cf.: fio, femina; whence fetus, fecundus, femina, fenus], *fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile, productive.* **I.** Lit. (rare; not in Cic.): felices arbores Cato dixit, quae fructum ferunt, infelices quae non ferunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 92, 10 Müll.; cf. Fronto Ep. ad Amic. 2, 6 ed. Mai.; so, arbor, Liv. 5, 24, 2: arbusta, Lucr. 5, 1378: rami, Verg. G. 2, 81; so, rami feliciores, Hor. Epod. 2, 14: silvae, i. e. *of fruitful trees*, Verg. G. 4, 329: Massica Baccho, *fruitful in vines*, id. A. 7, 725; cf. Campania, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60: felicior regio, Ov. P. 2, 10, 51; cf.: felix oleae tractus, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 179: venti, Val. Fl. 6, 711.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In the old relig. lang.: felices arbores, *all the nobler sorts of trees, whose fruits were offered to the superior deities*, in contradistinction to the infelices, which were dedicated to the inferior deities, Macr. S. 2, 16, 2.—**2. Felix,** as an *adj. propr.* in Arabia Felix, *the fertile portion of Arabia*, opp. Arabia Deserta and Petraea; v. Arabia.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Act.*, *that brings good luck, of good omen, auspicious, favorable, propitious, fortunate, prosperous, felicitous* (orig. belonging to the relig. lang.; in the class. per. almost confined to poets; syn.: faustus, fortunatus, beatus, secundus): quae (omina) majores nostri quia valere censebant, idcirco omnibus rebus agendis: QVOD BONVM FAVSTVM FELIX FORTVNATVMQVE ESSET praefabantur, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102; so, QVOD BONVM FORTVNATVM FELIXQVE SALVTAREQVE SIET POPVLO ROMANO QVIRITIVM, etc., an old formula in Varr. L. L. 6, § 86; cf. also: ut nobis haec habitatio Bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 3: quod tibi mihique sit felix, sub imperium tuum redeo, Liv. 22, 30, 4: auspicia, Verg. A. 11, 32; cf. omen, Ov. P. 2, 1, 35: o dea . . . Sis felix, nostrum leves, quaecumque, laborem, Verg. A. 1, 330; cf.: sis bonus o felixque tuis! id. E. 5, 65: terque novas circum felix eat hostia fruges, id. G. 1, 345: Zephyri, id. A. 3, 120: sententia, Ov. M. 13, 319: industria (corresp. to fertilis cura), Plin. H. N. 14 praef. § 3.—**B.** *Lucky, happy, fortunate* (the predom. signif. in prose and poetry): exitus ut classi felix faustusque daretur, Lucr. 1, 100: Polycratem Samium felicem appellabant, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92: Caesar Alexandriam se recepit, felix, ut sibi quidem videbatur, id. Phil. 2, 26, 64; cf. id. ib. 2, 24, 59: vir ad casum fortunamque felix, id. Font. 15, 33: ille Graecus ab omni laude felicior, id. Brut. 16, 63: Sulla felicissimus omnium ante civilem victoriam, Sall. J. 95, 4: in te retinendo fuit Asia felicior quam nos in deducendo, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10, § 30; cf.: quin etiam si minus felices in diligendo fuissemus, id. Lael. 16, 60: vade, o felix nati pietate, Verg. A. 3, 480; cf. id. ib. 6, 785: Praxiteles quoque marmore felicior, i. e. *succeeded better as a sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 69: felices ter et amplius, Quos irrupta tenet copula, Hor. C. 1, 13, 17: omnes composui. Felices! nunc ego resto, id. S. 1, 9, 28: Latium felix, id. C. S. 66: tempora, Juv. 2, 38: saecula, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 103; Juv. 3, 312; Quint. 8, 6, 24: cf.: nulla sorte nascendi aetas felicior, id. 12, 11, 22: felicissima facilitas, id. 10, 1, 111: felicissimus sermo, id. 9, 4, 27: ita sim felix, a form of asseveration, Prop. 1, 7, 3: malum, i. q. salubre, *salubrious, wholesome*, Verg. G. 2, 127 Serv.—Prov.: felicem scivi, non qui quod

vellet haberet, sed qui per fatum non data non cuperet, Aus. Idyll. 319, 23 sq.—(β) With *gen.* (poet and in post-Aug. prose): Vergilius beatus felixque gratiae, Plin. H. N. 14 praef. § 7: o te, Bolane, cerebri Felicem! Hor. S. 1, 9, 12: felices studiique locique, Ov. M. 5, 267: felix uteri, Sil. 4, 359: leti, id. 4, 398: famae, id. 4, 731: felices operum dies, Verg. G. 1, 277.—(γ) With *inf.* (poet.): quo non felicior alter Unguere tela manu ferrumque armare veneno, *happier, more successful in*, Verg. A. 9, 772; id. G. 1, 284; Sil. 13, 126.—(δ) With *gerund. dat.* (rare): tam felix vobis corrumpendis fuit, *successful in*, Liv. 3, 17, 2.—*Adv.:* **fēlīciter.** * **1.** (Acc. to I.) *Fruitfully, abundantly:* hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, Verg. G. 1, 54.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) **a.** *Auspiciously, fortunately, favorably:* quod mihi vobisque Quirites, Se fortunatim, feliciter ac bene vortat, Enn. ap. Non. 112, 3 (Ann. v. 112 ed. Vahl.); cf. Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 58: ut ea res mihi magistratuique meo, populo plebique Romanae bene atque feliciter eveniret, Cic. Mur. 1, 1; Caes. B. G. 4, 25, 3.—In expressing a wish or in calling to a person, *Good luck!* faciam quod volunt. Feliciter velim, inquam, teque laudo, Cic. Att. 13, 42, 1: feliciter, succlamant, Phaedr. 5, 1, 4; Suet. Claud. 7; id. Dom. 13; Flor. 3, 3 *fin.*; Juv. 2, 119; Vulg. Gen. 30, 11 al.—**b.** *Luckily, happily, successfully* (most freq.): omnes sapientes semper feliciter, absolute, fortunate vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26; res publica et bene et feliciter gesta sit, id. Phil. 5, 15, 40; id. Fam. 7, 28 *fin.*: navigare, id. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 95; cf.: qui te feliciter attulit Eurus, Ov. M. 7, 659: feliciter audet, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 166: ob ea feliciter acta, Sall. J. 55, 2.—P r o v.: feliciter sapit qui alieno periculo sapit, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 40.—*Comp.*, Ov. Ib. 305.—*Sup.:* bella cum finitimis felicissime multa gessit, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: re gesta, Hirt. B. G. 8, 37, 1: gerere rem publicam, Caes. B. C. 1, 7, 6: cessit imitatio, Quint. 10, 2, 16: Horatius . . . verbis felicissime audax, 10, 1, 96.

2. Fēlix (with *abl.* Felice, v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 67), *a Roman surname of frequent occurrence, first applied to* L. Sulla, Plin. 7, 44, 44, § 186.—**b.** Claudius Felix, Suet. Claud. 28.—**c.** Antonius Felix, *procurator of Judea and Galilee under Claudius*, Vulg. Act. 23, 26; 25, 14.—**d.** Julia Felix, i. q. Berytus, Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78.

3. fēlix, icis, v. filix *init.*

fellātor, ōris, *m.* [fello], *a sucker*, in mal. part., Mart. 14, 74; 11, 30.

* **fellebris,** e, *adj.* [id.], *sucking*, Sol. 2 *med.* dub.

fellĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fel], *of gall, full of gall, like gall:* sudores, Plin. 26, 12, 76, § 124: urina, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 6.

fellĭco (fellĭto), āre, *v. a.* [fello, like vellico from vello], *to suck, draw by sucking* (late Lat.): mammas, Arn. 2, 70: ubera, Sol. 45 *fin.*

fellĭdūcus, a, um, *adj.* [fel-duco], *that carries off the gall* (late Lat.): medicamenta, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 4, 63.

fellĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [fel-fluo], *flowing with gall* (late Lat.): passio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 19, 188.

fellĭto, āre, v. fellico.

fellītus, a, um, *adj.* [fel], *imbued with gall, steeped in gall* (late Lat.). **I.** L i t.: sapor, Fest. Avien. Epigr. in Anth. Lat. Burm. 1, p. 495: oculi, Pelag. Vet. 1.—**II.** T r o p.: sensus, Cassiod. Var. 1, 13.

fello, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to suck* (ante-class. and poet.). **I.** L i t.: lac humanum, Varr. ap. Non. 113, 14: lupam, id. ib. 242, 33.—**II.** T r a n s f. obsc., Mart. 2, 50, 1 al.; Aus. Epigr. 71, 7.

fellōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fel], *full of gall* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 6, 91.

Felsĭna, ae, *f.*, i. q. Bononia, I.

* **fēmella,** ae, *f. dim.* [femina], *a young female, a girl*, Cat. 55, 7.

femellārius, ii, *m.* [femella], *a follower of girls*, i. q. mulierarius, Isid. Or. 10.

‡ **fēmen,** inis, *n.*, v. femur *init.*

fēmĭna, ae, *f.* [from fe-, fev-, = Gr. φύ-ω, to produce; whence: fetus, fecundus, faenus, felix; cf. Sanscr. bhuas, bhavas, to become; Lat. fi-o, fu-turus], *a female.* **I.** L i t. **A.** Of human beings, *a female, woman* (cf.: uxor, mulier, matrona; conjux, marita): ut a prima congressione maris et feminae . . . ordiar, Cic. Rep. 1, 24: et mares deos et feminas esse dicitis, id. N. D. 1, 34, 95: ambiguus fuerit modo vir, modo femina Sithon, Ov. M. 4, 280; cf. Lucr. 4, 819: in claris viris et feminis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: pulchritudine eximiā femina, id. Div. 1, 25, 52: feminae notitiam habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 21 *fin.*: naturam feminarum omnem castitatem pati, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29; cf. id. Rep. 3, 10 *fin.*: bona, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16; cf.: praestantissima omnium feminarum, id. Fam. 5, 8, 2: sanctissima atque optima, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16: probatissima, id. Caecin. 4, 10: prima, id. Fam. 5, 11, 2; decreta super jugandis feminis, Hor. C. S. 19: varium et mutabile semper femina, Verg. A. 4, 570: tunc femina simplex, *the female character undisguised*, Juv. 6, 327.—*Adj.:* inter quas Danai femina turba senis, Prop. 2, 31 (3, 29), 4.—Applied as a term of reproach to effeminate men, Ov. M. 12, 470; Sil. 2, 361; Suet. Caes. 22; Just. 1, 3; Curt. 3, 10 *fin.* al.—**B.** Of beasts, *a female, she:* (bestiarum) aliae mares, aliae feminae sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: lupus femina feta repente, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 2, 355, and ap. Non. 378, 18 (Ann v. 70 and 73 ed. Vahl.); cf.: habendas triduum ferias et porco femina piaculum pati (shortly before, porca), Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: sus, Col. 7, 9, 3: anas, Plin. 29, 5, 33, § 104: anguis, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 36; 2, 29, 62: piscis, Ov. A. A. 2, 482; Plin. 9, 50, 74, § 157; Ov. M. 2, 701.—**II.** T r a n s f., in the lang. of nat. hist., of plants and minerals: mas in palmite floret, femina citra florem germinat tantum spicae modo, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 31; ib. § 34; so of other plants, id. 16, 33, 60, § 139; 16, 34, 62, § 145: 21, 10, 32, § 58 et saep.: in omni genere (carbunculorum) masculi appellantur acriores, et feminae languidius refulgentes, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 92; of the loadstone, id. 36, 16, 25, § 128.—In mechanics, cardo femina, different from cardo masculus (v. cardo, 2), Vitr. 9, 9 *med.*—**III.** In gram., *the feminine gender*, Quint. 1, 6, 12; 1, 4, 24.

fēmĭnal, ālis, *n.* [femina], i. q. pudendum muliebre (an Appuleian word), App. M. 2, p. 122, 11; id. Mag., p. 296, 13.

fĕmĭnālĭa (foem-), ium, *n.* [femur], *bandages for the upper part of the thighs, thigh-bandages*, Suet. Aug. 82; cf.: hoc genus vestimenti Graece περισκελή, a nostris feminalia vel bracae usque ad genua pertinentes, Hier. Ep. 64, 10; Vulg. Ex. 28, 42 al.

* **fēmĭnātus,** a, um, *adj.* [femina], *made womanish, effeminate:* sic feminata virtus afflicta occidit, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 21, MSS. (Klotz and B. and K., ex conj., ecfeminata).

fēmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a woman, womanly, feminine* (rare but class. and mostly poet.) = muliebris. **I.** P r o p.: feminae vir feminea interemor manu, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20 (in version of Soph. Trachin.): femineae vocis exilitas, Quint. 1, 11, 1: quatuor ille quidem juvenes totidemque crearat Femineae sortis, i. e. *of the female sex*, Ov. M. 6, 680: sors, id. ib. 13, 651; cf. sexus, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 129: artus, Ov. M. 10, 729: catervae, Val. Fl. 4, 603: labor, Tib. 2, 1, 63; Ov. Am. 1, 13, 23: dolor, id. M. 9, 151: clamor, id. ib. 12, 226; cf. vox, id. ib. 3, 536; 4, 29: plangores, Verg. A. 2, 488: Marte cadendum, i. e. *by the hand of a woman*, Ov. M. 12, 610: amor, i. e. *love for a woman*, id. Am. 3, 2, 40: cupido, id. M. 9, 734: venus, id. ib. 10, 80: poena, i. e. *executed on a woman*, Verg. A. 2, 584: Calendae, i. e. *the first of March* (on which the Matronalia were celebrated), Juv. 9, 53: ceroma, *for women's use*, id. 6, 246.—**II.** T r a n s f., with an accessory notion of contempt, *womanish, effeminate, unmanly:* vox, Quint. 1, 11, 1; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 286: pectus, Ov. M. 13, 693: amor praedae, Verg. A. 11, 782: lunae femineum et molle sidus, Plin. 2, 101, 104, § 223.

fēmĭnīne, *adv.*, v. femininus *fin.*

fēmĭnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [femina], in gram., *of the feminine gender, feminine:* nomen, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 6; Quint. 1, 5, 54; 1, 6, 14 et saep; cf.: quae feminina positione mares significant, id. 1, 4, 24: funis masculinum sit an femininum, id. 1, 4, 24: sexus, Dig. 2, 8, 2, § 3; Gai. Inst. 1, 130: persona, id. ib. 1, 150; 3, 24.—*Adv.:* **fēmĭnīnē,** *femininely, of the feminine gender* (post-class.), Arn. 1, 36; Charis p. 55 P.; Fest. s. v. Petronia, p. 250, 15 Müll.

fēmĭno, āre, 1, *v. n.* [femina], *to pollute one's self*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 9, 133.

fĕmŏrāle, is, *n.*, *a covering for the thigh* (late Lat. and very rare: cf. feminalia), Vulg. Sirach, 45, 10.

fĕmur, ŏris or inis (acc. to a *nom.* ‡ femen, mentioned only by Prisc. p. 701 P. and Serv. Verg. A. 10, 344; 778; *nom.* femus, Ap. M. 8, p. 216, 15; cf.: μῆρος, femus, Gloss. Lab.; *dat.* femori; femini only Plin. 28, 15, 61, § 217; *abl.* usually femore, but femine, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 48; Verg. A. 10, 788; *plur.* femora or femina; *dat.* feminibus, rarely femoribus), *n.* [etym. dub.; cf. root feo of femina, etc.], *the upper part of the thigh, the thigh.* **I.** L i t.: ima spina in coxarum osse desinit, etc. . . . inde femina oriuntur, Cels. 8, 1 *med.:* frons non percussa, non femur, Cic. Brut. 80, 278: ferit femur dextrum dextra, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 50: femur caedere, Quint. 2, 12, 10: ferire, id. 11, 3, 123; cf.: feminis plangore et capitis ictu uti, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27; Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 99; id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 93: transfixus femore et umero, Suet. Caes. 68; id. Aug. 80: nocet femori conseruisse femur, Tib. 1, 8, 26: et corpus quaerens femorum crurumque pedumque, Ov. M. 14, 64: teretes stipites feminis crassitudine, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 6: ocius ensem eripit a femine, Verg. A. 10, 788: galli feminibus pilosis, cruribus brevibus, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** In architecture, *the space between the grooves of a triglyph*, Vitr. 4, 3.—**B.** Femur bubulum, *a plant otherwise unknown*, Plin. 27, 9, 56, § 81.—**C.** E s p., like lumbi, *the loins*, of ancestry (Eccl. Lat.): de femore Jacob, Vulg. Ex. 1, 5; id. Gen. 46, 26.

fēnārius, v. faenarius.

* **fendĭcae,** ārum, *f.* [findo], *entrails used as food:* hirae, Arn. 7, 230.

‡ **fendo,** ĕre [v. defendo, fustis], the primitive word of the compounds defendo, offendo, infensus, and infestus; cf. Prisc p. 923 P.

fēnĕbris, fēnĕrārius, fēnĕror, etc., v. faenebris, faeneror, etc.

Fenectāni campi, *a region in* Latium, Liv. 8, 12, 5 Weissenb.

fĕnestella, ae, *f. dim.* [fenestra], *a small opening in the wall, a little window.* **I.** P r o p., Col. 1, 6, 10; 8, 3, 3; 9, 5, 3.—**II.** **Fenestella,** ae, *nom. propr.* **A.** *Fem.:* Porta, *a gate in Rome*, Ov. F. 6, 578; cf. Becker's Antiq. 1, p. 175.—**B.** *Masc.*, L., *a Roman historian under Augustus and Tiberius*, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195; Gell. 15, 28, 4 al.

fĕnestra, ae (also contr. festra, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 3, 12; Petr. Fragm. p. 872 Burm.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 91, 6 Müll.), *f.* [root ΦΑΝ, in φαίνω, φανερός], *an opening in the wall to admit the light, a window* (orig. closed by two wooden shutters or by curtains, and not till the empire by sheets of mica, lapis specularis; cf. Dict. of Antiq. p. 520 sq.): neque fenestra, nisi clatrata, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 26: fenestras indere, id. Rud. 1, 1, 6: fenestrarum angustias quod reprehendis, Cic. Att. 2, 3, 2: bifores, Ov. P. 3, 3, 5: juncta, *closed*, * Hor. C. 1, 25, 1; cf. patulae, Ov. M. 14, 752: reticulatae, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 3: se plena per insertas fundebat luna fenestras, Verg. A. 3, 152: diversas percurrens luna fenestras, Prop. 1, 3, 31 Burm. ad loc.: fenestram in arca facies, Vulg. Gen. 6, 16 et saep.—**II.** T r a n s f. **1.** *A loop-hole* for arrows, etc.: (in turri) fenestras ad tormenta mittenda, in struendo reliquerunt, Caes B. C. 2, 9 *fin.*—**2.** *The recess of a window:* concludere in fenestram firmiter, Plaut. Cas. 1, 44.—**3.** *A breach* made by besiegers in a wall: excisa trabe firma cavavit Robora et ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram, Verg. A. 2, 482.—**4.** Of the senses, *windows* for intelligence: ut facile intelligi possit, animum et videre et audire, non eas partes, quae quasi fenestrae sint animi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 46.—**B.** P o e t., transf., of *holes* through the tips of the ears: natus ad Euphraten, molles quod in aure fenestrae Arguerint, Juv. 1, 104.—**II.** T r o p., *an entrance, admission, opportunity, inlet, occa-*

sion (very seldom): hui quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris! Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 72: si hanc fenestram aperueritis, nihil aliud agi sinetis, Tiber. ap. Suet. Tib. 28.

fĕnestro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [fenestra], *to furnish with openings* or *windows* (rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: media oculorum cornua fenestravit pupilla, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 148.—In *part. perf.:* valvata ac fenestrata triclinia, Varr. L. L. 8, § 29 Müll.: singulae partes turris, Vitr. 10, 19 *med.*—* **II.** Trop.: oportuit hominum pectora fenestrata et aperta esse, Vitr. 3 praef.

* **fĕnestrŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little window*, App. M. 9.

fēnĕus, v. faeneus.

Fēnĭcŭlārius (Faen-) campus, *Fennelfield, a place in* Hispania Tarraconensis (so called because abounding in fennel); *as a descriptive designation for Spain*, Cic. Att. 12, 8.

fēnĭcŭlum, v. faeniculum.

fēnĭsex, v. faenisex.

fēnĭsĭcia, v. faenisicia.

Fenni, ōrum, *m., a tribe in the north and northeastern parts of Europe*, not of the Germani, called Φίννοι by Ptolemy, probably *the Finns*, Tac. G. 46; v. Orell. ad h. l.

fēnum, v. faenum.

fēnus, v. faenus.

fĕra, ae, *f.*, v. ferus.

fĕrācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ferax], *fruitfulness* (post-Aug. and very rare), Col. 3, 2 *fin.*

fĕrācĭter, *adv., fruitfully;* v. ferax *fin.*

fērālis, e, *adj.* [fero, from the carrying of the dead in funeral procession; cf. ferculum; cf. also Fest., Varr., Ov. ll. c. infra and v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 467], *of* or *belonging to the dead* or *to corpses, funereal* (as an *adj.* only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tu tamen exstincto feralia munera ferto, *offerings to the dead*, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 81: sacra, Luc. 1, 616: cupressus, Verg. A. 6, 216; Ov. Tr. 3, 13, 21; cf.: ferale decus, i. e. *the cypress*, Sil. 10, 535: vittae, Ov. Ib. 103: reliquiae, i. e. *the ashes of the dead*, Tac. A. 2, 75: ferali carmine bubo Visa queri, Verg. A. 4, 462: Enyo, Petr. 120.—**B.** In partic., *of* or *belonging to the festival of the dead* (celebrated annually in the month of February): tunc, cum ferales praeteriere dies, *the days of the festival of the dead*, Ov. F. 2, 34: tempus, id. ib. 5, 486: mensis, i. e. *February*, Col. poët. 10, 191.—**2.** *Subst.:* **Fĕrālia,** ium, *n., the general festival of the dead kept on the 17th* or *21st of February, the feast of All Souls* (cf.: inferiae, justa, pompa, exsequiae, funus): hanc, quia justa ferunt, dixere Feralia lucem: Ultima placandis Manibus illa dies, Ov. F. 2, 569: feralia ab inferis et ferendo, quod ferunt tum epulas ad sepulcrum, quibus jus ibi parentare, Varr. L. L. 6, § 13 Müll.; cf.: feralium diem ait Varro a ferendis in sepulcra epulis dici, Macr. S. 1, 4: feralia diis Manibus sacrata festa, a ferendis epulis, vel a feriendis pecudibus appellata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 85 Müll.: eodem die video Caesarem a Corfinio profectum esse, id est, Feralibus, Cic. Att. 8, 14, 1: diem finiri placuit Feralia, quae proxime fuissent, Liv. 35, 7, 3 Drak. *N. cr.*—**II.** Transf., in gen., *deadly, fatal, dangerous* = funestus: tune, Licha, dixit, feralia dona tulisti? Ov. M. 9, 214: arma, Luc. 2, 260; 374: bellum, Tac. H. 5, 25: papilio, Ov. M. 15, 374; cf.: papilio pestifer, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 65: Idus Mart. ferales Caesari, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 237: annus, Tac. A. 4, 64: tenebrae, id. ib. 2, 31: aula, a term applied to the abode of the great African serpent, Sil. 6, 216.—*Comp.:* feralior, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 46, 4.—*Sup.:* nefas feralissimum, Salv. Gub. Dei, 1, p. 23.—In *neutr. adv.:* ferale gemiscere, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 130.—Hence, *adv.:* **fērālĭter,** *fatally* (late Lat.): ut leo feraliter invadit, Fulg. Myth. 3, 1 *med.*

‡ **feratrina,** a word in Non. 63, 26, compared as to its form with moletrina, but without an explanation of its meaning.

fĕrax, ācis, *adj.* [fero], *fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.—*Absol.:* terrae, * Lucr. 2, 1098: agri, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 104; cf.: feracissimosque agros possidere, * Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 6: Sardinia, Hor. C. 1, 31, 4: Algidus, id. ib. 4, 4, 58: Aegyptus, Suet. Aug. 18: plantae, Verg. G. 2, 79.—(β) With *gen., abounding in, productive of* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Iberia, venenorum ferax, Hor. Epod. 5, 22: Peparethos nitidae olivae, Ov. M. 7, 470: terra Cereris, id. Am. 2, 16, 7: terra arborum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 15: acini musti, Plin. 15, 24, 29, § 100.—(γ) With *dat.:* terra ferax Cereris multoque feracior uvis, Ov. Am. 2. 16, 7: illa (terra) ferax oleo est, Verg. G. 2, 222.—**B.** *Act., making fruitful:* venti, Pall. Nov. 5.—**II.** Trop., *rich, fertile, fruitful:* nullus feracior in philosophia locus est, nec uberior, quam de officiis, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5: nihil est feracius ingeniis, id. Or. 15, 48: prolisque novae feraci Lege marita, Hor. Carm. Sec. 19: ferax saeculum bonis artibus, Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 8: sitne feracius et uberius non ad laudem modo, sed ad pecuniam principi, si, etc., id. Pan. 43, 3.—Hence, * *adv.:* **fĕrācĭter,** *fruitfully:* velut ab stirpibus laetius feraciusque renata urbs, Liv. 6, 1, 3.

ferbui, v. ferveo *init.*

ferctum, i, *n.*, v. fertum.

fercŭlum (or uncontr. **fĕrĭcŭlum,** Sen. Ep. 90, 15; 122, 3 al.), i, *n.* [fero], *that on which any thing is carried* or *borne.* **I.** *A frame, a barrow, litter, bier* for carrying the spoils, the images of the gods, *etc.*, in public processions: spolia ducis hostium caesi suspensa fabricato ad id apte ferculo gerens in Capitolium ascendit, Liv. 1, 10, 5; Suet. Caes. 37; id. Calig. 15: (Caesar) tensam et ferculum Circensi pompa, etc. (recepit), id. Caes. 76: ut pomparum ferculis similes esse videamur, * Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131.—**II.** *A dish* on which food is served; and hence *a dish* or *mess of food, a course* (perh. not ante-Aug.; cf.: epulum, daps, commissatio; merenda, prandium, etc.): ubi multa de magna superessent fercula cena, Hor. S. 2, 6, 104: cenae fercula nostrae Malim convivis quam placuisse cocis, Mart. 9, 82; so Petr. 35; 36; Suet. Aug. 74; Plin. 33, 10, 47, § 136; Juv. 1, 94; 7, 184; 11, 64.

fĕrē and **fermē (fĕrĕ,** Aus. Epigr. 10, 5, 5), *adv.* [Sanscr. dhar-, dhar-ami, to bear, support; Gr. root, θρα-, in θρῆνυς, stool, θρόνος, seat; Lat. firmus; cf.: forma, forum. Ferme is perh. a sup. form for ferime, v. Rib. Lat. Part. p. 6 sq. Erroneously, Varr.: ferme dicitur quod nunc fere: utrumque dictum a ferendo, quod id quod fertur est in motu atque adventat, L. L. 7, § 92 Müll.], *approximately, closely*, in two senses. **I.** With the idea of *approach* predominant, *nearly, almost, well-nigh, within a little, for the most part, about* (esp. with words of number, quantity, multitude; cf.: plerumque, vulgo). **a.** Form fere: fere sexennis, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 80: abhinc menses decem fere, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 24; cf.: fere abhinc annos quindecim, id. Phorm. 5, 8, 28: fere in diebus paucis, quibus haec acta sunt, Chrysis vicina haec moritur, *soon, only a few days after*, id. And. 1, 1, 77: quinta fere hora, *about the fifth hour*, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: hora fere tertia, id. Att. 14, 20, 1: tertia fere vigilia, Caes. B. G. 4, 23, 1: sexcentos fere annos, Cic. Rep. 1, 48: sexto decimo fere anno, id. ib. 2, 33: anno fere ante, quam consul est declaratus, id. ib. 1, 5: anno fere centesimo et quadragesimo post mortem Numae, id. ib. 2, 15; cf.: anno trecentesimo et quinquagesimo fere post Romam conditam, id. ib. 1, 16: decem fere annis post primos consules, id. ib. 2, 32; cf. also: decessit fere post annum quartum quam, etc., Nep. Arist. 3 *fin.:* meus fere aequalis, Cic. Brut. 48, 179; cf. id. Off. 3, 1, 1: ipsa Peloponnesus fere tota in mari est, id. Rep. 2, 4, 8; cf.: totius fere Galliae legati ad Caesarem gratulatum convenerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 30, 1: totis fere a fronte et ab sinistra parte nudatis castris, id. ib. 2, 23, 4: rerum omnium fere modus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18; cf.: quam fere omnium constans et moderata ratio vitae, id. Clu. 16, 46: ex omnibus fere partibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: in reliquis fere rebus, id. ib. 6, 13, 3: omnes fere, Cic. Fam. 6, 10, 3; Caes. B. G. 2, 25, 1; 4, 20, 1; Nep. Arist. 2, 3; id. Chabr. 3, 4; Liv. 21, 60, 9; Suet. Caes. 87; and in the order fere omnes, Caes. B. G. 5, 13, 1; 5, 23, 4: cujus disputationis fuit extremum fere de immortalitate animorum, Cic. Lael. 4, 14; cf.: Phalereus ille Demetrius ultimus est fere ex Atticis, Quint. 10, 1, 80: cum fere e regione castris castra poneret, Caes. B. G. 7, 35, 1; id. ib. 3, 12, 1: plus fere, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 45: semper fere, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22: satis fere diximus, id. Off. 1, 18, 60: tantum fere, *almost only*, id. Rep. 2, 18 *fin.:* Lycurgus eadem vidit fere, id. ib. 2, 23: haec fere, id. ib. 1, 34 *fin.;* cf.: hoc fere ab reliquis differunt, quod, *in this chiefly*, Caes. B. G. 6, 18, 3: haec fere dicere habui, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 93: haec erant fere, quae, etc., id. Fam. 12, 5 *fin.;* 12, 30 *fin.;* id. Att. 2, 16, 1; id. Or. 54, 182; id. Ac. 2, 32, 102: exposui fere non philosophorum judicia, sed, etc., id. N. D. 1, 16, 42; cf.: sic fere componendum, quomodo pronuntiandum erit, Quint. 9, 4, 138: fere eodem pacto, quo, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 10: et fere apparet, quid in invidiam, etc. ... dicendum sit, Quint. 5, 12, 16.—**b.** Form ferme: hoc factum est ferme abhinc biennium, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 4; *so*, abhinc annos ferme L., Vell. 2, 90 *fin.:* nam ferme ante annos DCCCCL. floruit, id. 1, 5, 3: intra XII. ferme annos, id. 2, 11 *fin.:* duodequadragesimo ferme anno, ex quo regnare coeperat Tarquinius, Liv. 1, 40: mille ferme delecti propugnatores onerariis imponuntur, id. 30, 10; cf.: pars ferme dimidia, id. 42, 51: a quo (flumine) aberat mons ferme milia viginti, Sall. J. 48, 3; cf.: in tumulo quatuor ferme milia distante ab castris regiis consedit, Liv. 30, 8: abest ab Carthagine quindecim milia ferme passuum locus, id. 30, 9: ferme eadem *omnia, quae, etc.*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 21: cum ferme cunctos proceres cum honore nominavisset, Tac. A. 3, 76: mihi quidem aetas acta est ferme, *for the most part, about*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 38.

II. With the idea of nearness or closeness predominant, *quite, entirely, just.* **a.** Form fere: domum revortor maestus atque animo fere conturbato, *quite distracted*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 69: quod statuas quoque videmus ornatu fere militari, *quite military*, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61: paria esse fere peccata, *quite equal*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 96: etsi nobis, qui id aetatis sumus, evigilatum fere est, tamen, etc., *entirely, sufficiently*, Cic. Rep. 3, 29: cum circa hanc fere consultationem disceptatio omnis verteretur, *just on this debated point*, Liv. 36, 7, 1: jamque fere, *just now*, Enn. ap. Non. 217, 11; and ap. Charis. p. 114 P. (Ann. v. 286 and 580 ed. Vahl.); Verg. A. 3, 135; 5, 327; 835; cf.: jam fere, Enn. ap. Non. 355, 17 (Trag. v. 201 ed. Vahl.); and: jam ... fere, id. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 46 Müll. (Ann. v. 447 ed. Vahl.): sermo qui tum fere multis erat in ore, *just then*, Cic. Lael. 1, 2.—**b.** Form ferme: circumvenire video ferme injuria, *altogether wrong*, Naev. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 92 Müll. (Rib. Trag. Fragm. p. 12); cf.: ferme aderant ratibus, *just*, Enn. ib. § 23 Müll. (Ann. v. 602 ed. Vahl.); so, quod ferme dirum in tempus cecidere Latinae, Cic. Poët. Div. 1, 11, 18; and: sed eum constabat virum esse ferme bonum, Gell. 14, 2, 5: ferme ut quisque rem accurat suam, Sic ei procedunt post principia denique, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 4; *so, ferme* ut pueri, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 32: *jam* ferme moriens me vocat, *just dying*, id. And. 1, 5, 49.—**B.** In partic. **1.** With negatives, *scarcely, hardly.* **a.** (= vix, non facile.) Form fere: nihil aut non fere multum differre, Cic. Brut. 40, 150: nemo fere saltat sobrius, id. Mur. 6; id. de Or. 1, 25, 116: nihil fere intelligit, id. Off. 3, 3, 15: non fere labitur, id. Fin. 1, 6, 18: quod non fere ante auctumnum Elaver vado transiri *solet*, Caes. B. G. 7, 35, 1: duo *spondei* non fere jungi patiuntur, Quint. 9, 4, 101: in se dicere non est fere nisi scurrarum, id. 6, 3, 82: denique ex bellica victoria non fere quemquam est invidia civium consecuta, *hardly any one*, Cic. Sest. 23, 51: rationem sententiae suae non fere reddere, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 38: nec adhuc fere inveni, qui, etc., id. Att. 7, 6, 1; cf.: quod non fere contingit, nisi, etc., id. Lael. 20, 72: nec rei fere sane amplius quicquam fuit, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 3: in qua (disputatione) nihil fere, quod magno opere ad rationes omnium rerum pertineret, praetermissum puto, Cic. Rep. 1, 8 *fin.:* tum est Cato locutus; quo erat nemo fere senior temporibus illis, nemo prudentior, id. Lael. 1, 5: dixit, hunc ne in convivio quidem ullo fere interfuisse, id. Rosc. Am. 14: neque ullum fere totius hiemis tempus sine sollicitudine Caesaris intercessit, Caes. B. G. 5, 53, 5: neque enim

fere tam est ullus dies occupatus, ut nihil, etc, Quint 10, 7, 27 —With a neg interrog nam quid fere undique placet? Quint. 1, 2, 15 —**b.** Form ferme hoc non ferme sine magnis principum vitiis evenit, Cic Rep 1, 45 *fin*, id Tusc 5, 38, 111 quod non ferme decernitur, nisi, etc, Liv 22, 9, 8, 24, 25, 9 voluptatibus erant inferiores, nec pecuniis ferme superiores, Cic Rep 2, 34 *fin*, so, nec ferme res antiqua alia est nobilior, Liv 1, 24 facio, quod manifesto moechi haud ferme solent, Plaut Poen 4, 2, 40, so Ter And 3, 1, 2 haud ferme, Liv 21, 7, 9, 27, 28, 14 ut eo nihil ferme quisquam addere posset, Cic Brut 43, 161 quia nemo ferme huc sine damno devortitur, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 39 non ferme facilius aliquid tenere, Cic Rep 2, 5 *fin*, 1, 45, 69 —**2.** Of time (in the usual course of things; opp to sometimes, now and then), *in general, generally, usually, commonly* **a.** Form fere Fit fere, ut, etc, Cic Rep 6, 10, cf jam hoc fere sic fieri solere accepimus, id de Imp Pomp 9, 24. quod fere solet fieri, id Inv 1, 29, 46, cf also ut fere fit, id ib 2, 4, 14 nam fere maxima pars morem hunc homines habent, Plaut Capt 2, 1, 36 quod fere libenter homines id, quod volunt, credunt, Caes B G 3, 18, 6 aedificio circumdato silva (ut sunt fere domicilia Gallorum, etc), id ib 6, 30, 3 ruri fere se continebat, Ter Ph 2, 3, 16 nam fere non difficile est invenire, quid, etc, Auct. Her 2, 18, 27 in eum fere est voluntas nostra propensior, Cic Off 2, 20, 69 sic omnia nimia in contraria fere convertuntur, id Rep 1, 44 quod in illis singuli fuissent fere, qui, etc, id ib 2, 1 nomi natim fere referri, quid, etc., id de Or 2, 33, 142 nigra fere terra, *commonly black*, Verg G 2, 203. qui timet his adversa, fere miratur eodem quo cupiens pacto, Hor Ep 1, 6, 9 —Strengthened by *plerumque* or *plerique* hic solebamus fere Plerumque eam operiri, Ter Ph 1, 2, 39, cf corresp to plerumque fortuna eos plerumque efficit caecos, quos complexa est itaque efferuntur fere fastidio et contumacia, Cic Lael 15, 54 adducto fere vultu, plerumque tacitus, Suet Tib 68 non sunt vitiosiores, quam fere plerique, qui avari avaros reprehendunt, Cic Tusc 3, 30, 73 —Opp *raro, interdum, saepe* fere praedicta aetas laeto solo truncoque tres materias, raro quatuor desiderat, Col 4, 17, 5, cf fereque id in capillo fit, rarius in barba, Cels 6, 2 ipse Circenses ex amicorum fere libertinorumque cenaculis spectabat, interdum e pulvinari, Suet Aug 15 in consulatu pedibus fere, extra consulatum saepe adaperta sella per publicum incessit, id. ib 53 —**b.** Form ferme quod ferme evenit, Cic Rep 1, 42. nam ferme apud Numidas in omnibus proeliis magis pedes quam arma tuta sunt, Sall J 74 *fin* inculta ferme vestiuntur virgultis vepribusque, Liv 21, 54 intacta invidia media sunt ad summa ferme tendit, id 45, 35, cf mobilis et varia est ferme natura malorum, Juv 13, 236 ceterum parva quoque (ut ferme principia omnia), Liv 7, 2 ut ferme ad nova imperia, Tac A 2 2 quae antea dictatorum et consulum ferme fuerant beneficia, Liv 9, 30, 3 nocte ferme proficiscebantur, id 34, 13, 3

fĕrentārĭus, ii, *m* [Sanscr dhvar, laedere, destruere, Corss Krit Beitr p 178], *a sort of light troops who fought with missile weapons* (syn rorarii) **I.** Prop ferentarii equites hi dicti, qui ea habebant arma, quae ferrentur, ut jaculum, Varr L L 7, § 57 Müll., cf id. ap Non 520, 11 sq erant inter pedites, qui dicebantur funditores et ferentarii, qui praecipue in cornibus locabantur et a quibus pugnandi sumebatur exordium sed hi et velocissimi et exercitatissimi legebantur, Veg Mil 1, 20, cf also Paul ex Fest p 85, 7, 93, 14, and 369, 5 Müll postquam eo ventum est, unde a ferentariis proelium committi posset, Sall C 60, 2 —*Sing collect* ferentarius gravisque miles, illi telis adsultantes, hi conserto gradu, Tac A 12, 35 —* **II.** Transf, *one who is active or ready* illum tibi Ferentarium esse amicum inventum intellego, *a friend ready to assist*, Plaut Trin 2, 4, 55

Fĕrentīna Aqua, *a small river in the neighborhood of* Alba Longa, *near the modern Marino, at the source of which there was a grove sacred to the deity* Ferentina (perh the same as Diana), here the Latini used to hold their general assemblies ad caput aquae Ferentinae, Liv 1, 51, 9, for which ad caput Ferentinae, Cinc ap Fest p 241, 12 Müll *N cr*, and ad caput Ferentinum, Liv 2, 38, cf ut ad lucum Ferentinae convenirent, id 1, 50, so id 1, 52, 5, 7, 25, 5 (This place is different from Ferentinum, the city of the Hernici, see the foll art.)

Fĕrentīnum, i, *n* **I.** *A small solitary town of the Hernici, in Latium, on the Via Latina, between Anagnia and Frusino,* now *Ferentino*, Liv 4, 51, 7, 7, 9, 1, 32, 2 —Used to signify a little solitary country town, Hor Ep 1, 17, 8 —**B.** Derivv **1. Fĕrentīnus**, a, um, *adj*, *of or belonging to Ferentinum*, only *subst* **Fĕrentīni,** ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Ferentinum, Ferentines*, Sil 8, 395 —**2. Fĕrentīnas,** ātis, *m*, *Ferentine* ager, Liv 26, 9, 11 populus, id 9, 43, 23, also Ferentinatis populus, Titin ap Prisc p 629 P —In *plur subst* **Fĕrentīnātes,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Ferentinum, Ferentines*, Plin 3, 5, 9, § 64, Liv 34, 42, 5, Inscr Orell 1011 —**II. Fĕrentīnum** or **Fĕrentium,** ii, *n*, *a small town in Etruria, the birth place of the Emperor Otho*, now *Ferento*, Plin 3, 5, 8, § 52, Suet Oth 1, Tac A 15, 53, called municipium Ferentium, id H 2, 50 Orell *N cr*, and municipium Ferenti, Vitr 2, 7, 4 —**B.** Deriv **Fĕrentīnensis,** e, *adj*, *of or belonging to Ferentinum, Ferentine* Colonia, Front de Colon p 131 Goes; cf Inscr Orell 3507 —In the form FERENTIENSIS, Inscr in Ann dell' Inscr Archeol 1, p 176

Ferentum, i, v Forentum

* **fereŏla vītis,** *a sort of vine*, Col 3, 2, 28

Fĕrētrĭus, ii, *m* [ferio, cf in the foll, Prop 4 (5), 10, 45, acc to Liv 1, 10, 6, from fero], *a surname of Jupiter, the subduer of enemies, and to whom the* spolia opima *were consequently offered* **I.** Prop nunc spolia in templo tria condita causa Feretri, Omine quod certo dux ferit ense ducem, Prop 4 (5), 10, 45, cf id ib 1 sq, Liv 1, 10, 6, 1, 33 *fin*, 4, 20 sq; Nep Att 20, 3, Flor 1, 1, 11, Paul ex Fest p 92, 1 Müll al — * **II.** Transf, *of Amor* opima apposui senex Amori arma Feretrio, Poet ap Ter Maur p 2442 P

† **fĕrĕtrum,** i, *n*, = φέρετρον, *a litter, bier*, etc, for carrying trophies in a triumphal procession, the bodies of the dead, their effigies, etc, pure Lat ferculum (mostly poet) quis opima volenti Dona Jovi portet ferĕtro suspensa cruento, Sil 5, 168, 17, 630 jamque rogum quassasque faces ferētrumque parabant, *bier*, Ov M 3, 508, so id ib 14, 747 (feretro), Verg A. 6, 222 (feretro), 11, 64 (ferĕtrum), Val Fl 5, 11, Sil 10, 567, Grat Cyneg 488, Inscr Orell 4370 al, cf ubi lectus mortui fertur, dicebant feretrum nostri, Graeci φέρετρον, Varr L L 5, § 166 Müll

fērĭae, arum (in the *sing* FERIA a feriendis victimis vocata, Paul ex Fest p 85, 12 Müll), *f* [for fes iae, same root with festus], *days of rest, holidays, festivals* (syn justitium), a great number of which, both private and public, were kept by the Romans, the latter being either stativae, *fixed*, regularly recurring on certain days, or conceptivae, *movable*, settled every year anew, or imperativae, *temporary*, ordained by the consuls on account of some partic ular occurrence, or, lastly, the Nundinae, Macr S 1, 16, Varr L L 6, § 13 Müll; Cic Leg 2, 12, 29, 2, 22, 57, Plaut Capt 4, 1, 3 et saep feriae Domini, Vulg Levit 23, 2 feriae denicales Latinae, novendiales, privatae, etc., v sub h vv —**II.** Transf, *rest, peace, leisure* indutiae sunt belli feriae, Varr ap Gell 1, 25, 2 praestare Hesperiae longas ferias, i e *peace*, Hor C 4, 5, 37 —Comically venter gutturque resident esuriales ferias, *keep hunger holidays*, i e *fast*, Plaut Capt 3, 1, 8 tuas possidebit mulier fixo ferias, *shall fill, amuse your leisure*, id Ep 3, 4, 37 —Prov sine ullis feriis, i e *without rest, incessantly*, Arn 1, 9, cf feriis caret necessitas, *necessity has no law*, Pall. 1, 6 7 —*Sing* (eccl Lat) feria, *a week day*, Tert Jejun. 2

fērĭātĭcus, a, um, *adj* [ferior], *free from labor, holiday* dies, *a holiday*, Dig 2, 12, 2

fērĭātus, a, um, *P a.*, from ferior

* **fĕrĭcŭlus,** a, um, *adj dim* [ferus], *somewhat wild* ille, Petr 39, 4 dub

fĕrīnus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of or belonging to wild animals* (mostly poet, not in Cic, for Inv 1, 2, 2, is to be read victu fero) vultus, Ov M 2, 523 vox, id Tr 5, 12, 55 caedes, id M 7, 675 caro, *venison, game*, Sall J 18, 1, 89, 7, Plin 6, 28, 32, § 161 lac, Verg A 11, 571 vestis, *of the skins of wild beasts*, Lucr 5, 1418 voluptates, *brutal sensuality*, Gell 19, 2 *init* —Transf vita, *low*, Amm 26, 6, 15, 3 — **II.** *Subst* **fĕrīna,** ae, *f*, *the flesh of wild animals, game*, Verg A. 1, 215, Val Fl 3, 569 pomum a ceteris distans sapore quodam ferinae, Plin 13, 4, 9, § 43

fĕrĭo, ire (archaic FERINUNT for feriunt, acc to Fest s v nequinunt p 162, 24 Müll, *part fut* feriturus, Serv Verg A 7, 498 The *perf* forms are supplied by percutio, v Varr L L. 9, 55, § 98 Müll), 4, *v a* [perh. Sanscr dhûr, injure, destroy, Lat ferus, ferox, Gr θήρ, Aeol φήρ, cf Gr θοῦρος, impetuous, θορεῖν, to leap, and Lat furere, furia, etc.], *to strike, smite, beat, knock, cut, thrust, hit* (class, syn icio, percutio, verbero, vapulo, pulso, tundo, παίω) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen fores, *to knock*, Plaut Men 1, 2, 63, cf parietem, Cic Cael 24, 59 murum arietibus, *to batter, shake*, Sall J 76, 6 pugiles adversarium, Cic Tusc 2, 23 *fin* jacere telum, voluntatis est, ferire quem nolueris, fortunae, *to strike*, id Top 17, 64 partem corporis sibi, Lucr 2, 441 frontem, Cic Att 1, 1, 1 femur, Quint. 11, 3, 123 pectora solito plangore, Ov M 4, 554, cf calce feritur aselli, id F 3, 755 uvas pede (rusticus), *to stamp* or *tread*, Tib 2, 5, 85 feriri a serpente, *to be stung*, Plin 29, 4, 22, § 71, cf Ov Ib 481 cetera (venenata animalia) singulos feriunt, id ib 23 tabulam malleo, Cels 6, 7 *fin* stricto ferit retinacula ferro, *cuts to pieces* (shortly before incidere funes), Verg A 4, 580 certatim socii feriunt mare et aequora verrunt, *strike, lash* (in rowing), id ib 3, 290 ut frontem ferias, *that you may beat your brow*, i e *be provoked*, Cic Att 1, 1, 1 —Poet sublimi feriam sidera vertice, *hit, touch*, Hor C 1, 1, 36, cf in the foll 2 —*Absol* pugno ferire vel calce, Quint 2, 8, 13, cf Hor S 2, 7, 99 occursare capro, cornu ferit ille, caveto, *pushes, butts*, Verg E 9, 25 —**2.** Of inanim and abstr subjects principio omnibus a rebus, quascumque videmus, Perpetuo fluere ac mitti spargique necesse est Corpora, quae feriant oculos visumque lacessant, *strike, touch*, Lucr 6, 923 oculos (corpora, simulacra), id 4, 217, 257 oculorum acies (res), id 4, 691 speciem colore (res), id 4, 243, cf his spectris etiam si oculi possent feriri, etc, Cic. Fam 15, 16, 2 feriuntque summos fulmina montes, Hor C 2, 10, 11 nec semper feriet, quodcumque minabitur, arcus, id A P 350, cf si fractus illabatur orbis, Impavidum ferient ruinae, id C 3, 3, 8 nec levius tabulae laterum feriuntur ab undis, Quam, etc, Ov Tr 2, 47 —Poet ferientia terram corpora, *smiting* (in falling), Luc 4, 786 sole fere radiis feriente cacumina primis, *hitting touching*, Ov M 7, 804 palla imos ferit alba pedes, *touches, reaches to*, Val Fl 1, 385 ferit aethera clamor, Verg A 5, 140 feriat dum maesta remotas Fama procul terras, *extends to*, Luc 5, 774 —**B.** In partic. **1.** *To kill by striking, to give a death blow, to slay, kill* hostem, Enn ap Cic Balb 22, 51 (Ann v 284 ed. Vahl), Sall C 7, 6, 60, 4, id J 85, 33, cf aliquem securi feriri, *to be beheaded*, Cic Verr 2, 1, 30, § 75 aliquem telo trabali, Verg A. 12, 295 retiarium (mirmillo), Quint 6, 3, 61 te (maritum), Hor C 3, 11, 43 leonem atque alias feras primus aut in primis ferire, Sall J 6, 1 aprum, Ov M 3, 715 —**b.** Of the animals for sacrifice, *to kill, slaughter*, and hence, *to offer, sacrifice* nos humilem feriemus agnam, Hor C 2, 17, 32 vaccam Proserpinae, Verg A 6, 251, cf the form of oath in making a compact (when a swine was sacrificed) SI PRIOR DEFEXIT

(populus Romanus) PVBLICO CONSILIO DOLO MALO, TV ILLO DIE IVPPITER, POPVLVM ROMANVM SIC FERITO, VT EGO HVNC PORCVM HIC HODIE FERIAM: TANTOQVE MAGIS FERITO, QVANTO MAGIS POTES POLLESQVE. Liv. 1, 24, 8: Quid aut sponsoribus in foedere opus esset aut obsidibus, ubi precatione res transigitur? per quem populum fiat, quo minus legibus dictis stetur, ut eum ita Juppiter feriat, quemadmodum a Fetialibus porcus feriatur, id. 9, 5, 3. (Cf. also: Jovis ante aram Stabant et caesâ jungebant foedera porcâ, Verg. A. 8, 641).—Hence, **2.** Transf., foedus ferire, *to make a compact, covenant,* or *treaty* (in Hebrew in precisely the same manner, כָּרַת בְּרִית): accipe daque fidem, foedusque feri bene firmum, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 33 ed. Vahl.): is, quicum foedus feriri in Capitolio viderat, Cic. Rab. Post. 3, 6: videret ut satis honestum foedus feriretur, id. Inv. 2, 30, 92: amorum turpissimorum foedera ferire, *to form illicit connections,* id. Cael. 14, 34: Tarchon jungit opes foedusque ferit, Verg. A. 10, 154 al.—**3.** Of money, *to strike, stamp, coin:* asses sextantario pondere, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 44. Thus the designation of a triumvir monetalis is III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F., i. e. Triumvir auro argento aeri flando feriundo, Inscr. Orell. 569.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen.: quae faciliora sunt philosophis, quo minus multa patent in eorum vita, quae fortuna feriat, *reaches, affects,* Cic. Off. 1, 21, 73: accidit, ut ictu simili (i. e. morte propinqui) ferirer, *was struck with a similar blow,* Quint. 6 praef. § 3: verba palato, *to bring out, utter, speak,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 274; cf.: sonat vox, ut feritur, Quint. 11, 3, 61: feriunt animum (sententiae), id. 12, 10, 48: ut omnis sensus in fine sermonis feriat aurem, id. 8, 5, 13; cf. id. 9, 3, 4.—*Absol.:* binis aut ternis ferire verbis, Cic. Or. 67, 226: videtur Chrysippus medium ferire voluisse, i. e. *to avoid extremes,* id. Fat. 17, 39.—**B.** In partic., *to cozen, cheat, gull, trick* (mostly in vulg. lang.; not in Cic.): ubi illa pendentem ferit, jam amplius orat, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 19; Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 13: cum ferit astutos comica moecha Getas, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 44: austeros arte ferire viros, id. 3, 3 (4, 2), 50.—**C.** *To punish, inflict punishment:* aliquem condemnatione centum librarum auri, Cod. 11, 11, 1.

fērĭor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [feriae], *to rest from work, to keep holiday* (in the *verb. finit.* ante- and post-class. and very rare for ferias habere, agere; but class. in the *P. a.*): Achilles ab armis feriabatur, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 7: non fuerunt feriati, Varr. L. L. 6, § 13 Müll.: male feriatos Troas, *keeping festival at an unseasonable time,* Hor. C. 4, 6, 14: animus feriaturus, Sid. Ep. 9, 11 *med.:* sabatho etiam a bonis operibus, Ambros. in Luc. 5, § 39.—Hence, **fēriātus,** a, um, *P. a., keeping holiday, unoccupied, disengaged, at leisure, idle.* **A.** Prop.: familia, Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 4: Deum sic feriatum volumus cessatione torpere, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 102: feriatus ne sis, *be not idle,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 62: voluntate sua feriati a negotiis publicis, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58: feriatus ab iis studiis, in quae, etc., Trebon. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 2: meditatio argutiarum, in qua id genus homines consenescunt male feriati quos philosophos vulgus esse putat, *with leisure ill employed,* Gell. 10, 22, 24: toga feriata, *long disused,* Plin. Ep. 7, 3, 2; cf. id. ib. 5, 6, 45.—**B.** Transf., of inanim. and abstr. things (very rare): machaera feriata, *unemployed, idle,* Plaut. Mil. 1, 7; so, toga, Plin. Ep. 7, 3, 2: freta, *quiet, still,* Prud. στεφ. 6, 156: dies feriatus, *a holiday,* Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 6; 10, 24, 3; Dig. 2, 12, 2; 6; 9.

* **fērĭtans,** antis, *Part.* [‡ferito, fero], *bearing:* palmeta caryotas feritantia, Sol. 56 dub. (al. ferentia).

fĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ferus], *wildness, fierceness, savageness, roughness.* **I.** Lit., of beasts or men (rare but class. in prose and poetry): ista in figura hominis feritas et immanitas beluae, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 6, 32: tauri, Ov. F. 4, 103: leonis, id. ib. 4, 217: magnitudo animi, remota a communitate conjunctioneque humana feritas est quaedam et immanitas, Cic. Off. 1. 44, 157; cf. id. Div. 1, 29, 60: qui primi dissipatos unum in locum congregarunt eosque ex feritate illa ad justitiam atque mansuetudinem transduxerunt, *from the savage state,* id. Sest. 42, 91; cf. Ov. F. 3, 281: quorum civitas . . . cultu et feritate non multum a Germanis differebat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 25 *fin.;* Sen. Clem. 2, 4: neque ipse manus feritate dedisset, *Verg. A. 11, 568 al.—**II.** Transf., of things (perh. only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Scythici loci, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 112; cf.: inamoena viae, Stat. S. 2, 2, 33: mitigata arboris, Plin. 16, 12, 23, § 61: mentae, Col. 11, 3, 37: nimia musti, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 124.

fermē, *adv.,* fuller form of **fĕrē,** q. v.

fermentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fermentum], *pertaining to fermentation:* panis, i. e. *leavened,* Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 15 (al. fermentacius, for the more usual fermentatus panis, v. fermento).

fermentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perh. for ferrumentatio; cf. ferruminatio], *a union, uniting:* naturarum, Liberat. Breviar. Caus. Nestor. 8.

fermentātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from fermento.

fermentesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [fermentum] (lit., to ferment, to rise in fermenting; transf., of the earth), *to swell, rise, become loose* (Plinian): tellus quoque illo modo (i. e. ab nive diutius sedente) fermentescit, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 15; 28, 8, 28, § 109.

fermento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to cause to rise* or *ferment;* in *pass., to rise, ferment.* **I.** Lit.: panis hordeaceus ervi aut cicerculae farina fermentabatur, Plin. 18, 11, 26, § 103; cf.: fermentato pane ali, *with fermented, leavened,* or *light bread,* id. ib.: fermentatus panis, Cels. 2, 25 and 29: ficus sinitur fermentari, Col. 12, 17, 1; Vulg. Matt. 13, 33.—**B.** Transf., *to cause to swell* or *rise up, to break up, loosen:* terram, Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 1; Col. 2, 14, 1; 11, 3, 13.—* **II.** Trop., *to sour, spoil,* Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 263.—Hence, **fermentātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Lit. (acc. to I. B.), *loose, soft:* si deprimatur scobis in regesto, quod est fermentatum plus dipondio semisse, Col. 4, 1, 3: (optimi canes) debent esse pedibus magnis . . . solo fermentato ac molli, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4.—* **B.** Trop. (acc. to II.), *corrupted, spoiled:* mores, Prud. Apoth. 354.

fermentum, i, *n.* [contr. for fervimentum, from fervo, ferveo], *that which causes fermentation, leaven, yeast, ferment.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 18, 11, 26, § 102; 18, 7, 12, § 68: panis sine fermento, *unleavened bread,* Cels. 2, 24; 30; Vulg. Levit. 2, 4.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *That which loosens the soil,* Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 159; cf. Col. 4, 1, 7.—**2.** *A drink made of fermented barley, malt liquor, beer,* Verg. G. 3, 380.—**II.** Trop., *anger, passion* (poet. and very rare): (uxor) nunc in fermento tota est, ita turget mihi, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 17; id. Merc. 5, 3, 3.—Poet. transf., of the *cause of anger* or *vexation:* accipe et istud Fermentum tibi habe, Juv 3, 188.

fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre (ante-class. redupl. form in the *tempp. perff.:* tetuli, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 84; 168; id. Men. 4, 2, 25; 66; id. Rud. prol. 68: tetulisti, Att. and Caecil. ap. Non. 178, 17 sq.: tetulit, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 40; id. Men. 2, 3, 30; Ter. And. 5, 1, 13: tetulerunt, Lucr. 6, § 672: tetulissem, Ter. And. 4, 5, 13: tetulisse, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 2: tetulero, id. Cist. 3, 19: tetulerit, id. Poen. 3, 1, 58; id. Rud. 4, 3, 101), *v. a.* and *n.* [a wide-spread root; Sanscr. bhar-, carry, bharas, burden; Gr. φέρω; Goth. bar, bairo. bear, produce, whence barn, child; Anglo-Saxon beran, whence Engl. bear, birth; cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 300; Fick, Vergl. Wört. p. 135. The *perf.* forms, tuli, etc., from the root tul-, tol-; Sanscr. tol-jami, lift, weigh; Gr. τλῆναι, endure, cf. τάλας, τάλαντον; Lat. tollo, tolerare, (t)latus, etc. Cf. Goth. thulan, Germ. dulden, Geduld; Anglo-Sax. tholian, suffer. *Supine* lātum, i. e. tlatum; cf. supra; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 220; Corss. Ausspr. 2, 73], *to bear, carry, bring.* (For syn. cf.: gero, porto, bajulo, veho; effero, infero; tolero, patior, sino, permitto, etc.) **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ferri proprie dicimus, quae quis suo corpore bajulat, portari ea, quae quis in jumento secum ducit, agi ea, quae animalia sunt, Dig. 50, 16, 235: oneris quidvis feret, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 29: quin te in fundo conspicer fodere aut arare aut aliquid ferre, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 17: numerus eorum, qui arma ferre possent, Caes. B. G. 1, 29, 1: arma et vallum, Hor. Epod. 9, 13: sacra Junonis, id. S. 1, 3, 11: cadaver nudis humeris (heres), id. ib. 2, 5, 86: argentum ad aliquem, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 142; cf.: symbolum filio, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 30: olera et pisciculos minutos ferre obolo in cenam seni, Ter. And. 2, 2, 32; cf.: vina et unguenta et flores, Hor. C. 2, 3, 14: discerpta ferentes Memora gruis, id. S. 2, 8, 86; cf.: talos, nucesque sinu laxo, id. ib. 2, 3, 172: in Capitolium faces, Cic. Lael. 11, 37: iste opertâ lecticâ latus per oppidum est ut mortuus, id. Phil. 2, 41, 106: lecticâ in Capitolium latus est, Suet. Claud. 2: circa judices latus (puer), Quint. 6, 1, 47: prae se ferens (in essedo) Darium puerum, Suet. Calig. 19.—Poet. with *inf.:* natum ad Stygios iterum fero mergere fontes, Stat. Ach. 1, 134.—Prov.: ferre aliquem in oculis, or simply oculis, i. e. *to hold dear, love exceedingly,* Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 11; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 9; Q. Cic. Fam. 16, 27, 2.—**B.** In partic. **1.** With the idea of motion predominating, *to set in motion,* esp. *to move onward quickly* or *rapidly, to bear, lead, conduct,* or *drive away;* with se or mid. (so esp. freq.), *to move* or *go swiftly, to haste, speed, betake one's self;* and of things, *to flow, mount, run down.* (α) *Act.:* ubi in rapidas amnis dispeximus undas: Stantis equi corpus transvorsum ferre videtur Vis, et in advorsum flumen contrudere raptim: Et, quocumque oculos trajecimus, omnia ferri Et fluere assimili nobis ratione videntur, Lucr. 4, 422 sq.: ubi cernimus alta Exhalare vapore altaria, ferreque fumum, *to send up,* id. 3, 432; cf.: vis ut vomat ignes, Ad caelumque ferat flammaï fulgura rursum, id. 1, 725; and: caelo supinas si tuleris manus, *raisest,* Hor. C. 3, 23, 1: te rursus in bellum resorbens Unda fretis tulit aestuosis, id. ib. 2, 7, 16; cf.: ire, pedes quocumque ferent, id. Epod. 16, 21; and: me per Aegaeos tumultus Aura feret, id. C. 3, 29, 64: signa ferre, *to put the standards in motion, to break up,* Caes. B. G. 1, 39 *fin.;* 1, 40, 12; Liv. 10, 5, 1 al.: pol, si id scissem, numquam huc tetulissem pedem, *have stirred foot, have come,* Ter. And. 4, 5, 13: pedem, Verg. A. 2, 756; Val. Fl. 7, 112: gressum, *to walk,* Lucr. 4, 681; cf.: agiles gressus, Sil. 3, 180: vagos gradus, Ov. M. 7, 185: vestigia, Sil. 9, 101: vagos cursus, id. 9, 243.—*Absol.:* quo ventus ferebat, *bore, drove,* Caes. B. G. 3, 15, 3: interim, si feret flatus, danda sunt vela, Quint. 10, 3, 7: itinera duo, quae extra murum ad portum ferebant, *led,* Caes. B. C. 1, 27, 4: pergit ad speluncam, si forte eo vestigia ferrent, Liv. 1, 7, 6.—Prov.: in silvam ligna ferre, *to carry coals to Newcastle,* Hor. S. 1, 10, 34.—(β) With *se* or mid., *to move* or *go swiftly, to hasten, rush:* cum ipsa paene insula mihi sese obviam ferre vellet, *to meet,* Cic. Planc. 40, 96; cf.: non dubitaverim me gravissimis tempestatibus obviam ferre, id. Rep. 1, 4: hinc ferro accingor rursus . . . meque extra tecta ferebam, Verg. A. 2, 672; 11, 779: grassatorum plurimi palam se ferebant, Suet. Aug. 32.—Of things as subjects: ubi forte ita se tetulerunt semina aquarum, i. e. *have collected themselves,* Lucr. 6, 672.—Mid.: ad eum omni celeritate et studio incitatus ferebatur, *proceeded,* Caes. B. C. 3, 78, 2: alii aliam in partem perterriti ferebantur, *betook themselves, fled,* id. B. G. 2, 24, 3: (fera) supra venabula fertur, *rushes, springs,* Verg. A. 9, 553: huc juvenis nota fertur regione viarum, *proceeds,* id. ib. 11, 530: densos fertur moribundus in hostes, *rushes,* id. ib. 2, 511: quocumque feremur, danda vela sunt, Cic. Or. 23, 75; cf.: non alto semper feremur, Quint. 12, 10, 37: ego, utrum Nave ferar magna an parva, ferar unus et idem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 200: non tenui ferar Penna biformis per liquidum aethera Vates, *fly,* id. C. 2, 20, 1.—Of inanimate subjects: (corpuscula rerum) ubi tam volucri levitate ferantur, *move,* Lucr. 4, 195; cf.: quae cum mobiliter summa levitate feruntur, id. 4, 745; cf.: tellus neque movetur et infima est, et in eam feruntur omnia nutu suo pondera, Cic. Rep. 6, 17 *fin.:* Rhenus longo spatio per fines Nantuatium, etc. . . . citatus fertur, *flows,* Caes. B. G. 4, 10. 3; cf. Hirt. B

G 8, 40, 3 ut (flamma) ad caelum usque ferretur, *ascended, arose*, Suet Aug 94 — Rarely ferre = se ferre quem procul conspiciens ad se ferentem pertimescit, Nep Dat 4 *fin.*—**2.** *To carry off, take away by force*, as a robber, etc *to plunder, spoil, ravage* alii rapiunt incensa feruntque Pergama, Verg A. 2, 374 postquam te (i e exstinctum Daphnin) fata tulerunt, *snatched away*, id E 5, 34 So esp in the phrase ferre et agere, of taking booty, plundering where ferre applies to portable things, and agere to men and cattle, v ago —**3.** *To bear, produce, yield* plurima tum tellus etiam majora ferebat, etc., Lucr 5, 942 sq, cf quae autem terra fruges ferre, et, ut mater, cibos suppeditare possit, Cic. Leg 2, 27, 67 quem (florem) ferunt terrae solutae, Hor C 1, 4, 10 quibus jugera fruges et Cererem ferunt, id ib 3, 24, 13 angulus iste feret piper et thus, id. Ep 1, 14, 23 (olea) fructum ramis pluribus feret, Quint 8, 3, 10 —*Absol* ferundo arbor peribit, Cato, R R 6, 2.—**4.** Of a woman or she animal, *to bear offspring be pregnant* ignorans nurum ventrem ferre, Liv 1, 34, 3, of animals equa ventrem fert duodecim menses, vacca decem, ovis et capra quinque, sus quatuor, Varr R. R 2, 1, 19, cf cervi octonis mensibus ferunt partus, Plin 8, 32, 50 § 112 nec te conceptam saeva leaena tulit, Tib 3, 4, 90 —Poet quem tulerat mater claro Phoenissa Laconi, i e *had borne*, Sil 7, 666 —**5.** *To offer* as an oblation liba et Mopsopio dulcia melle feram, Tib 1, 7, 54, so, liba, id. 1, 10, 23 lancesque et liba Baccho, Verg G 2, 394 tura superis, altaribus, Ov M 11, 577 —**6.** *To get, receive, acquire, obtain*, as gain, a reward, a possession, etc quod posces feres, Plaut. Merc 2, 3, 106, cf quodvis donum et praemium a me optato, id optatum feres, Ter Eun. 5, 8, 27 fructus ex sese (i e re publica) magna acerbitate permixtos tulissem, Cic. Planc. 38, 92 partem praedae, id. Rosc. Am 37, 107 ille crucem pretium sceleris tulit, hic diadema, Juv 13, 105 coram rege sua de paupertate tacentes Plus poscente ferent, Hor Ep 1, 17, 44.

II. Trop **A.** In gen, *to bear, carry, bring* satis haec tellus morbi caelumque mali fert, *bears, contains*, Lucr 6, 663, veterrima quaeque, ut ea vina, quae vetustatem ferunt, esse debent suavissima, *which carry age, are old*, Cic Lael 19, 67 scripta vetustatem si modo nostra ferent, *will have, will attain to*, Ov Tr 5, 9 8 nomen alicujus, *to bear, have*, Cic. Off 3, 18, 74, cf insani sapiens nomen ferat, aequus iniqui, Hor Ep 1, 6, 15 nomen, Suet Aug 101, id Calig 47 cognomen, id Aug 43, id Galb 3, cf ille finis Appio alienae personae ferendae fuit, *of bearing an assumed character*, Liv 3, 36, 1 Archimimus personam ejus ferens, *personating*, Suet Vesp 19, cf also (Garyophyllon) fert et in spinis piperis similitudinem, Plin 12, 7, 15, § 30 fer mi auxilium, *bring assistance, aid, help*, Enn ap Cic Ac 2, 28, 29 (Trag v 50 ed Vahl), cf alicui opem auxiliumque ferre, Cic Verr 2, 2, 3, § 9 auxilium alicui, Plaut. Stich 2, 2, 5, Ter And 1, 1, 115, Cic Cat 2 9, 19, Caes B G 1, 13, 5, 4, 12, 5, Hor Epod 1, 21 et saep opem Enn ap Cic. Div 1, 31, 66 (Trag v 86 ed. Vahl) opem alicui, Plaut Bacch 4 3, 23, Ter And. 3, 1, 15, id Ad 3, 4 41, Cic Rab Perd 1, 3 (with succurrere saluti), id. Fin 2, 35 118 (with salutem), id Fam 5, 4, 2 subsidium alicui Caes. B G 2 26, 2 condicionem, *to proffer*, id ib 4, 11, 3, cf Cic Rosc Am 11, 30 Coriolanus ab sede sua cum ferret matri obviae complexum, *offered*, Liv 2, 40, 5 si qua fidem tanto est operi latura vetustas, *will bring, procure*, Verg A 10, 792 ea vox audita laborum Prima tulit finem, id. ib 7, 118 suspicionem falsam, *to entertain suspicion*, Enn. ap Non. 511, 5 (Trag v 348 ed. Vahl) —**B.** In partic **1.** (Acc to I B 1) *To move, to bring, lead, conduct, drive, raise* quem tulit ad scenam ventoso gloria curru, Hor Ep 2, 1, 177, so, animi quaedam ingenita natura recta nos ad ea, quae conveniunt causae, ferant, Quint 5, 10, 123, cf. *absol* nisi illud, quod eo, quo intendas, ferat deducatque, cognoris, Cic de Or 1, 30, 135 exstincti ad caelum gloria fertur, Lucr 6, 8, cf laudibus aliquem in caelum ferre, *to extol, praise*, Cic Fam 10, 26, 2, cf id. Rep 1, 43, Quint 10, 1, 99, Suet Otho, 12, id. Vesp 6 eam pugnam miris laudibus, Liv 7, 10, 14, cf. saepe rem dicendo subiciet oculis saepe supra feret quam fieri possit, *will exalt, magnify* Cic Or 40, 139 ferte sermonibus et multiplicate fama bella, Liv 4, 5, 6 ferre in majus vero incertas res fama solet, id. 21, 32, 7 crudelitate et scelere ferri, *to be impelled, carried away*, Cic Clu 70, 199 praeceps amentia ferebare, id Verr 2 5, 46, § 121, cf ferri avaritiā, id. Quint 11, 38 orator suo jam impetu fertur, Quint 12 praef § 3 eloquentia, quae cursu magno sonituque ferretur, Cic. Or 28, 97, cf (eloquentia) feratur non semitis sed campis, Quint 5, 14, 31 oratio, quae ferri debet ac fluere, id. 9, 4, 112, cf quae (historia) currere debet ac ferri, id. 9, 4, 18, so often animus fert (aliquem aliquo), *the mind moves one to any thing* quo cujusque animus fert, eo discedunt, Sall J 54, 4, cf milites procurrentes consistentesque, quo loco ipsorum tulisset animus, Liv 25, 21, 5, and qua quemque animus fert, effugite superbiam regiam, id 40, 4, 14 si maxime animus ferat, Sall C 58, 6, cf Ov M 1, 775 —With an *object clause*, the mind moves one to do any thing, Ov M 1, 1, Luc. 1, 67, Suet. Otho, 6, cf also mens tulit nos ferro exscindere Thebas, Stat. Th 4, 753 —**2.** (Acc to I B 2) *To carry off, take away* omnia fert aetas, animum quoque, Verg E 9, 51 postquam te fata tulerunt, id ib 5, 34 invida Domitium fata tulere sibi, Anthol Lat. 4, 123, 8, like efferre, *to carry forth to burial*, Ov Tr 1, 3, 89 —**3.** (Acc to I B 3) *To bear, bring forth, produce* haec aetas prima Athenis oratorem prope perfectum tulit, Cic Brut. 12, 45 aetas parentum, pejor avis, tulit Nos nequiores, Hor C 3, 6, 46 Curium tulit et Camillum Saeva paupertas, id. ib 1, 12, 42 —**4.** (Acc to I B 6) *To bear away, to get, obtain, receive* Cotta et Sulpicius omnium judicio facile primas tulerunt, Cic Brut. 49, 183 palmam, *to carry off, win*, id Att. 4, 15, 6 victoriam ex inermi, *to gain*, Liv 39, 51, 10, 2, 50, 2, 8, 8, 18 gratiam et gloriam annonae levatae, id 4, 12, 8 maximam laudem inter suos, Caes. B G 6, 21, 4 centuriam, tribus, i e *to get their votes*, Cic. Planc. 20, 49, 22, 53, id. Phil 2, 2, 4 suffragia, Suet Caes. 13 (diff from 8 a) responsum ab aliquo, *to receive*, Cic Cat 1, 8, 19, Caes. B G 6, 4 *fin* repulsam a populo, Cic. Tusc. 5 19, 54 repulsam, id de Or 2, 69 *fin*, id Phil 11, 8, 19, id. Att 5, 19 al calumniam, i e *to be convicted of a false accusation*, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 8, 1 ita ut filius partem dimidiam hereditatis ferat, Gai Inst 3, 8 singulas portiones, id ib 3, 16, 61 —**5.** *To bear, support* any thing unpleasant, or pregn, *to suffer, tolerate, endure.* **a.** *To bear* in any manner (α) With *acc* servi injurias nimias aegre ferunt, Cato ap Gell 10, 3, 17 (onus senectutis) modice ac sapienter sicut omnia ferre, Cic. de Sen 1, 2 aegre ferre repulsam consulatus, id Tusc. 4, 17, 40 hoc modo ratiore animo ferre, id Fam 6, 1, 6 aliquid toleranter, id ib 4, 6, 2 clementer, id Att 6 1, 3 quod eo magis ferre animo aequo videmur, quia, etc, id Verr 2, 5, 48, § 126 ut tu fortunam, sic nos te, Celse, feremus, Hor Ep 1, 8, 17 —(β) With an *object clause* ut si quis aegre ferat, se pauperem esse, *take it ill* Cic. Tusc. 4, 27, 59 hoc ereptum esse, graviter et acerbe ferre, id Verr 2, 1, 58, § 152 quomodo ferant veterani, exercitum Brutum habere, id Phil 10, 7, 15 — (γ) With *de* de Lentulo scilicet sic fero, ut debeo, Cic Att 4, 6, 1 quomodo Caesar ferret de auctoritate perscripta, id ib 5, 2, 3 numquid moleste fers de illo, qui? etc., id ib 6, 8, 3 —(δ) *Absol* sin aliter acciderit humaniter feremus, Cic. Att 1, 2, 1 si mihi imposuisset aliquid, animo iniquo tulissem, id ib 15, 26, 4 —**b.** Pregn, *to bear or put up with, to suffer, tolerate, endure, sustain, resist* (α) With *acc.* quis hanc contumeliam, quis hoc imperium, quis hanc servitutem ferre potest? Cato ap Gell 10, 3, 17 qui potentissimorum hominum contumaciam numquam tulerim, ferrem hujus asseclae? Cic. Att 6, 3, 6 cujus desiderium civitas ferre diutius non potest, id. Phil. 10, 10, 21 cogitandi non ferebat laborem, id Brut. 77, 268 unum impetum nostrorum, Caes. B G 3 19, 3 vultum atque aciem oculorum, id. ib 1, 39, 1 cohortatio gravior quam aures Sulpicii ferre didicissent, *to hear unmoved*, Cic. Phil 9, 4, 9 vultum, Hor S. 1, 6 121 multa tulit fecitque puer, sudavit et alsit, id A. P 413 spectatoris fastidia id. Ep 2 1, 215 fuisse (Epaminondam) patientem suorumque injurias ferentem civium, Nep Epam 7 —Of personal objects quem ferret, si parentem non ferret suum? *brook*, Ter Heaut 1, 2, 28 optimates quis ferat, qui, etc., Cic. Rep 1, 33 vereor, ut jam nos ferat quisquam, Quint. 8, 3, 25 an laturi sint Romani talem regem, id 7, 1, 24 quis enim ferat puerum aut adolescentulum, si etc, id. 8, 5, 8 —(β) With an *object clause* ferunt aures hominum illa laudari, Cic. de Or 2, 84, 344 non feret assiduas potiori te dare noctes, Hor Epod. 15, 13, Ov M 2 628 illa quidem in hoc opere praecipi quis ferat? Quint 11, 3, 27, 11, 1, 69 servo nubere nympha tuli, Ov H 5, 12, cf alios vinci potuisse ferendum est, id M 12 555 — (γ) With *quod* quod rapta, feremus dummodo reddat eam, Ov M 5, 520 illud non ferendum, quod, etc, Quint 11 3, 131 —**6.** With the access. notion of publicity *to make public to disclose, show, exhibit* eum ipsum dolorem hic tulit paulo apertius, Cic. Planc. 14, 34, cf laetitiam apertissime tulimus omnes, id. Att 14, 13 2 neque id obscure ferebat nec dissimulare ullo modo poterat, id Clu 19, 54 haud clam tulit iram adversus praetorem, Liv 31, 47, 4, cf tacite ejus verecundiam non tulit senatus, quin, etc, id 5, 28, 1 —**b.** Prae se ferre, *to show, manifest, to let be seen, to declare* cujus rei tantae facultatem consecutum esse me, non profiteor secutum me esse, prae me fero, Cic. N D 1, 5, 12 noli, quaeso, prae te ferre vos plane expertes esse doctrinae, id ib 2, 18, 47 non mediocres terrores prae se fert et ostentat, id. Att. 2, 23, 3 hanc virtutem prae se ferunt, Quint 2, 13, 11 liberalium disciplinarum prae se scientiam tulit, id 12, 11, 21 magnum animum (verba), id. 11, 1, 37 — Of inanim and abstr subjects (comae) turbatae prae se ferre aliquid affectus videntur, Quint 11, 3, 148 oratio prae se fert felicissimam facilitatem, id. 10, 1, 11 —**7.** Of speech, *to report, relate, make known, assert, celebrate* haec omnibus ferebat sermonibus, Caes B C 2, 17, 2 alii alia sermonibus ferebant Romanos facturos, Liv 33, 32 3 ferte sermonibus et multiplicate fama bella, id. 4, 5, 6 patres ita fama ferebant, quod, etc., id 23, 31, 13, cf with *acc* hascine propter res maledicas famas ferunt, Plaut Trin 1, 2, 149 famam, id. Pers. 3, 1, 23 fama eadem tulit, Tac. A. 1, 5, cf id. ib 15, 60 nec aliud per illos dies populus credulitate, prudentes diversa fama, tulere, *talk about*, id ib 16, 2 inimici famam non ita, ut nata est ferunt, Plaut Pers. 3 1, 23 quod fers cedo, *tell, say*, Ter Ph 5, 6 17 nostra (laus) semper feretur et praedicabitur, etc, Cic Arch. 9, 21 —With an *object clause* cum ipse acturum se id per populum aperte ferret, Liv 28, 40, 2, id. ib § 1 saepe homines morbos magis esse timendos ferunt quam Tartara leti, Lucr 3, 42 Progne ita velle ferebat, Ov M 6, 470, 14 527 ipsi territos se ferebant, Tac. H 4, 78, id A 4, 58, 6, 26 (32), cf mihi fama tulit fessum te caede procubuisse, etc, Verg A 6, 503 commentarii ad senatum missi ferebant Macronem praesedisse etc, Tac A. 6, 47 (53) —**b.** Ferunt, fertur, feruntur, etc *they relate, tell, say, it is said, it appears*, etc —With *inf* quin etiam Xenocratem ferunt, cum quaereretur ex eo etc respondisse, etc, Cic Rep 1, 2 fuisse quendam ferunt Demaratum, etc, id ib 2, 19 quem ex Hyperboreis Delphos ferunt advenisse, id N D 3, 23, 57, Hor C 3, 17, 2 homo omnium in dicendo, ut ferebant acerrimus et copiosissimus, Cic de Or 1, 11, 45 Ceres fertur fruges mortalibus instituisse, Lucr 5, 14 in Syria quoque fertur item locus esse, etc, id. 6, 755 is Amulium regem interemisse fertur, Cic Rep 2, 3 qui in contione dixisse fertur id ib 2, 10 *fin.* quam (urbem) Juno fertur terris omnibus unam coluisse, Verg A 1, 15 non sat idoneus Pugnae ferebaris *you were accounted, held*, Hor C 2, 19, 27 si ornate locutus est, sicut fertur et mihi videtur, Cic. de Or 1, 11, 49, cf cum quaestor ex Macedonia venissem Athenas flo

rente Academia, ut temporibus illis ferebatur, id. ib. § 45.—**c.** *To give out; to pass off* a person or thing by any name or for any thing; and, in the *pass.*, *to pass for* any thing, *to pass current:* hunc (Mercurium) omnium inventorem artium ferunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 17, 1: ut Servium conditorem posteri famâ ferrent, Liv. 1, 42, 4: qui se Philippum regiaeque stirpis ferebat, cum esset ultimae, *set himself up for, boast*, Vell. 1, 11, 1: avum M. Antonium, avunculum Augustum ferens, *boasting of*, Tac. A. 2, 43; cf.: qui ingenuum se et Lachetem mutato nomine coeperat ferre, Suet. Vesp. 23: ante Periclem, cujus scripta quaedam feruntur, Cic. Brut. 7, 27 (quoted paraphrastically, Quint. 3, 1, 12): sub nomine meo libri ferebantur artis rhetoricae, Quint. prooem. 7; cf.: cetera, quae sub nomine meo feruntur, id. 7, 2, 24; Suet. Caes. 55; id. Aug. 31; id. Caes. 20: multa ejus (Catonis) vel provisa prudenter vel acta constanter vel responsa acute ferebantur, Cic. Lael. 2, 6: qua ex re in pueritia nobilis inter aequales ferebatur, Nep. Att. 1, 3.—**8.** Polit. and jurid. t. t. **a.** Suffragium or sententiam, *to give in one's vote, to vote*, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 1; cf.: ferunt suffragia, Cic. Rep. 1, 31; id. Fam. 11, 27, 7: de quo foedere populus Romanus sententiam non tulit, id. Balb. 15, 34; cf.: de quo vos (judices) sententiam per tabellam feretis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 47, § 104; so of the voting of judges, id. Clu. 26, 72; of senators: parcite, ut sit qui in senatu de bello et pace sententiam ferat, id. Verr. 2, 2, 31, § 76; cf. id. Fam. 11, 21, 2.—**b.** Legem (privilegium, rogationem) ad populum, or *absol.*, *to bring forward* or *move a proposition, to propose a law*, etc.: perniciose Philippus in tribunatu, cum legem agrariam ferret, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73; cf. id. Sull. 23, 65; quae lex paucis his annis lata esset, id. Corn. 1, 3 (vol. xi. p. 10 B. and K.): familiarissimus tuus de te privilegium tulit, ut, etc., id. Par. 4, 32: Sullam illam rogationem de se nolle ferri (shortly before: Lex ferri coepta), id. Sull. 23, 65: rogationem de aliquo, contra or in aliquem, ad populum, ad plebem, id. Balb. 14, 33; id. Clu. 51, 140; id. Brut. 23, 89; Caes. B. C. 3, 1, 4; Liv. 33, 25, 7: nescis, te ipsum ad populum tulisse, ut, etc., *proposed a bill*, Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 100: ut P. Scaevola tribunus plebis ferret ad plebem, vellentne, etc., id. Fin. 2, 16, 54; cf. Liv. 33, 25, 6: quod Sulla ipse ita tulit de civitate, ut, etc., Cic. Caecin. 35, 102: nihil de judicio ferebat, id. Sull. 22, 63: cum, ut absentis ratio haberetur, ferebamus, id. Att. 7, 6, 2.—*Impers.:* lato ut solet ad populum, ut equum escendere liceret, Liv. 23, 14, 2.—**c.** Judicem, said of the plaintiff, *to offer* or *propose to the defendant as judge:* quem ego si ferrem judicem, refugere non deberet, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 45; id. de Or. 2, 70, 285. — Hence, judicem alicui, in gen., *to propose a judge to*, i. e. *to bring a suit against, to sue* a person: se iterum ac saepius judicem illi ferre, Liv. 3, 57, 5; 3, 24, 5; 8, 33, 8.—**9.** Mercant. t. t., *to enter, to set* or *note down* a sum in a book: quod minus Dolabella Verri acceptum rettulit, quam Verres illi expensum tulerit, etc., i. e. *has set down as paid, has paid*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39, § 100 sq., v. expendo.—**10.** *Absol.*, of abstr. subjects, *to require, demand, render necessary; to allow, permit, suffer:* ita sui periculi rationes ferre ac postulare, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 40, § 105; cf.: gravioribus verbis uti, quam natura fert, id. Quint. 18, 57: quid ferat Fors, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. 203 ed. Vahl.): quamdiu voluntas Apronii tulit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 57: ut aetas illa fert, *as is usual at that time of life*, id. Clu. 60, 168: ad me, ut tempora nostra, non ut amor tuus fert, vere perscribe, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 5: quod ita existimabam tempora rei publicae ferre, id. Pis. 2, 5: si ita commodum vestrum fert, id. Agr. 2, 28, 77: proût Thermitani hominis facultates ferebant, id. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 83: si vestra voluntas feret, *if such be your pleasure*, id. de Imp. Pomp. 24, 70: ut opinio et spes et conjectura nostra fert, *according to our opinion, hope, and belief*, id. Att. 2, 25, 2: ut mea fert opinio, *according to my opinion*, id. Clu. 16, 46: si occasio tulerit, *if occasion require*, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 6: dum tempus ad eam rem tulit, sivi, animum ut expleret suum, Ter. And. 1, 2, 17: in hac ratione quid res, quid causa, quid tempus ferat, tu perspicies, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 6: natura fert, ut extrema ex altera parte graviter, ex altera autem acute sonent, id. Rep. 6, 18.—*Impers.:* sociam se cujuscumque fortunae, et, si ita ferret, comitem exitii promittebat (sc. res or fortuna), Tac. A. 3, 15; so, si ita ferret, id. H. 2, 44.

fĕrōcĭa, ae, *f.* [ferox], *a wild* or *untamed spirit, fierceness*, in a good or bad sense (class.). **I.** In a good sense, *spirit, courage, bravery:* infirmitas puerorum et ferocitas juvenum et gravitas jam constantis aetatis et senectutis maturitas naturale quiddam habet, Cic. de Sen. 10, 33: Romana virtus et ferocia, Liv. 9, 6 *fin.:* ferociam animi in vultu retinens, Sall. C. 61, 4: si quid ardoris ac ferociae miles habuit, Tac. H. 2, 76 *fin.:* plus tamen ferociae Britanni praeferunt, ut quos nondum longa pax emollierit, id. Agr. 11 *fin.;* cf.: virtus ac ferocia, id. ib. 31: ardor ac ferocia, id. H. 2, 76: ferociâ verborum militem incendebat, id. ib. 4, 71.—**II.** In a bad sense, *savageness, ferocity.* **A.** Prop.: ferocitate atque ferocia, Pac. ap. Non. 490, 19: qui comperit ejus vim et effrenatam illam ferociam, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 492, 3 (Rep. 5, 8 ed. Mos.): arrogans atque intoleranda ferocia, id. Agr. 2, 33, 91; 2, 35, 96: per communes liberos oravit exueret ferociam, Tac. A. 2, 72: ingeniorum, Vell. 2, 115, 3: stolida mentis, Ov. Hal. 58.—**B.** Transf., of wine, *harshness, roughness:* vini, Plin. 14, 19, 24, § 121.

fĕrōcĭo, īvi or ii, 4, *v. n.* [id.], *to be fierce, unruly, ungovernable; to rage, be furious:* Ferocio, ἀγριαίνομαι, Gloss. Labb. (perh. only ante- and post-class.; for in Quint. 10, 3, 10, ferocientes equos is, acc. to the MSS., to be read efferentis se equos): ferocit apud Catonem ferociter agit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 92, 7 Müll.: si permulcti sonis mitioribus non immodice ferocirent, Gell. 1, 11, 2: oratio ferociens saeviensque, id. ib. § 15: in aliquam sectam, Tert. Apol. 5: ferociens, Amm. 14, 9, 9.

fĕrōcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *wild* or *untamed courage, fierceness*, in a good or bad sense; cf. ferocia (class.). **I.** In a good sense, *courage, spirit:* corporis viribus et animi ferocitate ceteris praestare, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: equi ferocitate exsultantes, id. Off. 1, 26, 90.—**II.** In a bad sense, *fierceness, savageness, ferocity:* ferocitate atque ferocia, Pac. ap. Non. 490, 19: quae haec, malum, ferocia est? Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 44: ut ferocitatem tuam istam comprimerem et audaciam frangerem, Cic. Vat. 1, 2: ferocitatem reprimere, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: tanta, ut, etc., id. Deiot. 5, 15: Ajax apud Achillem querens de ferocitate Trojanorum, id. Div. 2, 39, 82: nimia contumacia et ferocitas, Suet. Vit. 12: bestiarum, Vulg. 2 Macc. 15, 21.

fĕrōcĭter, *adv.*, *courageously, bravely, fiercely*, etc., v. ferox *fin.*

fĕrōcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ferox], *somewhat spirited* or *fierce* (very rare): eja, quam feroculа'st! Turp. ap. Non. 75, 30: quid tu, miles tiro, tam feroculus es, Auct. B. Afr. 16, 1.

Fērōnĭa, ae, *f.* [a Sabine word; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 74 Müll.], *an old Italian deity related to Tellus, the patroness of freedmen: several groves were dedicated to her, in which, on the festivals of the goddess, great markets were held; in later times identified with* Juno, Liv. 1, 30, 5; 22, 1; 26, 11; Verg. A. 7, 800 Serv.; 8, 564; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51; Inscr. Orell. 1313 sq.; 1756; 3315; Hor. S. 1, 5, 24; Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 451.

fĕrox, ōcis (*gen. plur.* ferocum, Albin. 1, 275; *abl. sing.* feroci, Neue, Formenl. 2, 67 sq.), *adj.* [root in Gr. θήρ, Aeol. φήρ, θηρίον; cf.: ferus, fera; cf. also Zend. dvar, to run, Gr. θρώσκω, θορεῖν, Lat. furere], *wild, bold, courageous, warlike, spirited, brave, gallant, savage, headstrong, untamable, fierce, insolent* (class.; syn.: dirus, ferus, durus, saevus, crudelis; immanis, immitis, barbarus, etc.). **I.** In a good sense: moechus qui formest ferox, Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 13: naturâ ferox, vehemens, manu promptus erat, Sall. C. 43 *fin.;* cf.: nimium es vehemens feroxque naturâ, Cic. Vat. 2, 4: ferox naturâ, Sall. J. 11, 3: vicimus vi feroces, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 82: Aequorum magna gens et ferox, *warlike*, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: Latium, Hor. C. 1, 35, 10: Roma, id. ib. 3, 3, 44: Parthi, id. ib. 3, 2, 3: Sygambri, id. ib. 4, 2, 34: miles, id. ib. 1, 6, 3: Hector, id. ib. 4, 9, 21: virgo (i. e. *Minerva*), Mart. 14, 179; cf. Sil. 9, 457: loca amoena, voluptaria facile in otio feroces militum animos molliverat, Sall. C. 11, 5; cf. id. J. 106, 3: ferox bello, Hor. C. 1, 32, 6; cf.: feroces ad bellandum, Liv. 38, 13, 11: adversus pericula ferox, Tac. H. 3, 69 *fin.:* Triaria ultra feminam ferox, id. ib. 2, 63: vir nobilis ac ferox, id. A. 4, 21.—With *gen.:* animi, Tac. A. 1, 32.—*Sup.:* globus ferocissimorum juvenum, Liv. 1, 12, 9: auxiliarii, Tac. H. 2, 24: nullo adversante, cum ferocissimi cecidissent, id. A. 1, 2.

II. In a bad sense: equi indomiti, feroces, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 110: leones, Lucr. 4, 717: aper, Verg. A. 10, 711: indulgentia ferocem fortasse atque arrogantem et infestum facit, Cic. Att. 10, 11, 3: dote fretae, feroces, i. e. *arrogant*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 17; cf.: ferox formâ, id. Mil. 4, 9, 13; Titin. ap. Non. 305, 6: Numidae secundis rebus feroces, Sall. J. 94, 4; cf.: ferox viribus, Liv. 1, 7, 5; 7, 5, 6: robore corporis stolide ferox, Tac. A. 1, 3: nequicquam Veneris praesidio ferox, Hor. C. 1, 15, 13: sit Medea ferox invictaque, id. A. P. 123: animus ferox inopiâ rei familiaris, Sall. C. 5, 7; cf.: quibus aetas animusque ferox erat, id. ib. 38, 1: oculi, Luc. 5, 211: patribus ferox, *haughty toward the senators*, Liv. 7, 40, 8.—*Comp.:* in bellis civilibus, victoria, etiamsi ad meliores venit, tamen eos ipsos ferociores impotentioresque reddit, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 3; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 305, 10: et quia tecum eram, propterea animo eram ferocior, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 13; id. Rud. 3, 1, 14; Quint. 2, 2, 3.—*Sup.:* duas ferocissimas affectiones amoris atque odii coërcere, Gell. 1, 3 *fin.:* bestiae, Vulg. 2 Macc. 11, 9.—(β) With *gen.:* linguae feroces, Tac. H. 1, 35: ferox scelerum, *eager for, prone to crimes*, id. A. 4, 12: deorum Spretor erat mentisque ferox Ixione natus, Ov. M. 8, 614: scelerum, Tac. A. 4, 12.—(γ) With *in* and *acc.:* ferox in suos erat miles, ignavus in hostes, Amm. 22, 4, 7.—(δ) With *inf.:* ferox est, viginti minas meas tractare sese, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 62: odium renovare ferox, Sil. 11, 8.—Hence, *adv.:*

fĕrōcĭter. **1.** (Acc. to I.) *Courageously, valorously, bravely:* strenue et ferociter facta in bello plura memorari possunt, Liv. 3, 47, 2: adequitare, id. 9, 22, 4: mandata edere, Tac. A. 15, 5.—*Comp.:* pauci ferocius decernunt, Sall. J. 104, 2.—*Sup.:* cum quo ferocissime pro Romana societate adversus Punicum foedus steterat, Liv. 23, 8, 3.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) *Fiercely, savagely, insolently:* aspere et ferociter et libere dicta, Cic. Planc. 13, 33: increpare, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 58: dictae sententiae, Liv. 2, 55, 11.—*Comp.:* paulo ferocius (exagitatus), Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 2.—*Sup.:* obloqui, Curt. 10, 2 *fin.*

ferrāmentārĭus, ii, *m.* [ferramentum], *a maker of iron implements, a blacksmith* (late Lat.): aerarii, ferramentarii, statuarii, Firm. 3, 13 *fin.*

ferrāmentum, i, *n.* [ferrum], *an implement* or *tool of iron*, or *shod, pointed*, etc., *with iron*, esp. agricultural implements (a hatchet, axe, sickle, etc.): puteum periclo et ferramentis fodimus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 19: de ferramentorum varietate scribit (Cato) permulta . . . ut falces, palas, rastros, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 5; Col. 2, 18, 4; 3, 18, 6; 4, 24, 21; 4, 29, 15; Plin. 18, 26, 64, § 236: agrestia, Liv. 1, 40, 5: peditem super arma ferramentis quoque et copiis onerare, *axes*, etc., Tac. G. 30: bonorum ferramentorum studiosus, *swords* or *daggers*, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10; id. Sull. 19, 55; id. N. D. 1, 8, 19; cf. id. Top. 15, 59; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 86: nulla ferramentorum copia, *Caes. B. G. 5, 42, 3: tonsoria, *razors*, Mart. 14, 36: pugnantium, i. e. *swords*, Suet. Tit. 9: instrumento medici legato . . . ferramenta legato cedunt, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 62.

ferrārĭa, ae, *f.*, v. ferrarius.

‡ **ferrārĭārĭus**, ii, *m.* [ferraria; v. ferrarius, II. B.], *one who works in iron-mines, a miner*, Inscr. Orell. 4188.

1. ferrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ferrum], *belonging to* or *occupied with iron.* **I.** Prop.: fabri, *blacksmiths*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 47: NEGOTIATOR, *an iron-monger*, Inscr. Grut. 640, 2 and 4: metalla, *iron-mines*,

Plin. 35, 6, 15, § 35 officina *a smith's shop, smithy,* id 35, 15, 51, § 182 aqua, *for quenching the red hot iron* id 28, 16, 63, § 226. faber, Vulg 1 Reg 13, 19 —**II.** *Subst* **A. ferrārĭus,** ii, *m*, *a black smith, a smith,* Sen Ep 56, 4, Pall 1, 6, 2, Firm Math 4, 7 *med*, Inscr Orell 4066 — **B. ferrārĭa,** ae, *f* **1.** *An iron mine, iron works* sunt in his regionibus ferrariae argenti fodinae pulcherrimae, Cato ap Gell 2 22, 29, Caes B G 7, 22, 2, Liv 34, 21, 7, Inscr Orell 1239 —**2.** (Sc herba) *The plant vervain,* App Herb 65 and 72

2. ferrārĭus, ii, *m*, v 1 ferrarius, II A

***ferrātĭlis,** e, *adj* [ferratus], *furnished with iron,* comically said of slaves who are *ironed, fettered,* Plaut Most 1, 1, 18, cf the foll art

ferrātus, a, um, *adj* [ferrum], *furnished, covered,* or *shod with iron* **I.** *Adj* postes, Enn ap Serv Verg A 7, 622 (Ann v 271 ed Vahl), imitated, Verg A 7, 622 orbes rotarum, Lucr 6, 551, Verg G 3, 361 hasta, Liv 1, 32, 12 sudes, Verg A. 5, 208 capistra, id G 3, 399 calx, *armed with a spur,* id A 11, 714 servi, i e *fettered* (sc catenis), Plaut Bacch 4, 6, 11, cf the preced art agmina, i e *iron clad, in armor,* Hor C 4, 14, 30 aquae, *ferruginous, chalybeate,* Sen Q N 3, 2 forma suum, *iron, made of iron,* Val Fl 6, 90 —**II.** *Subst* **ferrāti,** ōrum, *m* (sc milites) in fronte statuerat ferratos in cornibus cohortes, *harnessed soldiers, cuirassiers,* Tac A. 3, 45

ferrea, ae, *f*, v ferreus, I

ferrĕus, a, um, *adj* [ferrum], *made of iron, iron* **I.** Lit Britanni utuntur aut aere aut taleis ferreis pro nummo, Caes B G 5, 12, 4 vomer, Lucr 1, 314 ensis, id 5, 1293 furcae Varr R R 1, 22, 3, for which *absol* ferreae, Cato, R R 10, 3 clavi, Caes B G 3, 13, 4 hami, id ib 7, 73 *fin* manus, id B C 1, 57, 2, 1, 58, 4, 2, 6, 2 clathri, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21 fibula, Quint 6, 3, 58 anulus, id 7, 6, 8, cf Plin 33, 1, 4, § 9, Suet Aug 100 litterae imagunculae, id ib 7 Hercules, *an iron statue of Hercules,* Plin 34, 14, 40, § 141 —Poet hastati spargunt hastas, fit ferreus imber, Enn ap Macr S 6, 1 (Ann v 287 ed. Vahl), imitated imber, Verg A 12, 284, cf seges telorum, id ib 3, 45 ager, i e *glistening with weapons,* id ib 11, 601 —**B.** Transf, *like* or *pertaining to iron* color, *iron color,* Plin 37, 10, 61, § 170 fabrica, *the art of working iron,* id 7, 56, 57, § 198 —**II.** Trop **A.** *Hard, unfeeling, hard hearted, cruel* qui virtutem duram et quasi ferream esse quandam volunt (opp tenera atque tractabilis), Cic Lael 13 48, cf quis tam fuit durus et ferreus, quis tam inhumanus, qui? etc, id. Verr 2, 5, 46, § 121, and ferreus essem, si te non amarem, id Fam 15, 21, 4 ferus et ferreus, id Q Fr 1, 3, 3 ferus et vere ferreus, Tib 1, 10, 2 quis tam esset ferreus, qui etc, Cic Lael 23, 87 o te ferreum, qui illius periculis non moveris! id Att 13, 30, 2 illa (carmina) tamen numquam ferrea dixit Amo, Prop 2, 8, 12, Tib 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 2 praecordia, Ov H 12, 183 bella, id ib 13, 64 sors vitae (with difficilis), id. Tr 5, 3, 28 os ferreum, *shameless, impudent,* Cic Pis 26, 63 ferrea tum vero proles exorta repente est, i e *the iron age,* Cic poët N D 2, 63, 159, cf. saecula, Tib 2, 3, 35 —**B.** With the idea of firmness, fixedness predominating, *firm, fixed, rigid, unyielding, immovable* (Cato) in parsimonia, in patientia laboris periculique, ferrei prope corporis animique, Liv 39, 40, 11 vox, Verg G 2, 44, id A. 6, 626, cf scriptor (Atilius), Licin poet. ap Cic Fin 1, 2, 5 jura, Verg G 2, 501 olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget Somnus, *iron sleep,* i e *death* (a transl of the Homeric χαλκεος υπνος), Verg A 10, 745, 12, 309 decreta Sororum, Ov M 15, 781

* **ferrĭcrĕpĭnus,** a um, *adj* [ferrum + crepo], *resounding with the clanking of irons* or *fetters,* comically formed apud fustitudinas ferricrepinas insulas, i e ergastula, Plaut As 1, 1, 18

ferrĭfŏdīna, ae, *f* [ferrum + fodina], *an iron mine,* not in use, mentioned by Varr L L 8 33, § 62 Mull

* **ferrĭtĕrium,** ii, *n* [ferrum + tero], *the place of those who are galled with irons,* a comically formed word for ergastulum, Plaut Most 3, 2 55

Ferrĭtĕrus, i, *m* [ferrum + tero], *a comic name given to a slave who is galled with fetters,* Plaut Trin 4, 3, 14

* **ferrĭtrībax,** ācis, *adj* [vox hibrida, from ferrum + τρίβω, tero], *iron galled,* i e *galled with fetters* plagipatidae, ferritribaces viri, Plaut Most 2 1, 9

* **ferrūgĭnans,** antis, *adj* [ferrugo], *that tastes of iron* guttae, Tert adv Val 15

ferrūgĭnĕus (ferrūgĭnus, Lucr 4, 76), a, um, *adj* [id] **I.** Of color, *of the color of iron rust, dark red, dusky, ferruginous* palliolum habeas ferrugineum, nam is colos thalassicust, Plaut. Mil 4, 4, 43 vela lutea, russa, ferrugina, Lucr 4, 76 cymba, Verg A 6 303 (= κυανέη, for which caerulea puppis, id ib 6, 410) hyacinthi, id G 4, 183 frons anguis, Stat Th 1, 600 nemus (inferorum), id ib 2, 13, cf amictus Plutonis, Claud Rapt Pros 2, 275 —**II.** Of taste, *like iron, ferruginous* sapor fontis, Plin. 31 2, 8, § 12

ferrūgĭnus, a, um, v ferrugineus *init*

ferrūgo, inis, *f* [ferrum, like aerugo from aes] *iron rust* (syn aerugo, rubigo) **I.** Prop, Plin 23, 8, 79, § 151 —**B.** Transf, *the color of iron rust, a dark red, dark chestnut, a dusky color* nuclei vestiti alia ferrugimis tunica, Plin 15, 10, 9, § 35, also *sea green* viridis ferrugine barba, Ov M 13, 960 excutit obscurâ tinctas ferrugine habenas, id ib 5, 404, 15, 789 sol caput obscurâ nitidum ferrugine texit, *gloom* Verg G 1, 467 maesta obtenta Ditis ferrugine regna id Cul 273 pectus manu ferrugine tincta Tangit, Ov M 2, 798 pictus acu chlamydem et ferrugine clarus Hiberâ, *purple,* Verg A 9, 582, cf peregrinâ ferrugine clarus et ostro, id. ib 11, 772 violas ferrugine pingit, Claud Rapt. Pros 2, 93 —* **II.** Trop, *envy* (cf aerugo) animusque mala ferrugine purus, Auct Pan ad Pis 95

ferrum, i, *n.* [cf Sanscr dharti, firmness, Lat. firmus], *iron* **I.** Lit, Plin 34, 14, 39, § 138, Lucr 1, 571, 5, 1241, 1286, Cic. N D 2, 60 151, id. Leg 2, 18, 45, Caes B G 5, 12, 5, Hor S 1, 4, 20 et saep mustum quod resipit ferrum, *has a taste of iron,* Varr R R 1, 54, 3 —**B.** Poet **1.** As a fig of hard heartedness, unfeelingness, cruelty, etc gerere ferrum in pectore, Ov M 9, 614, cf ferrum et scopulos gestare in corde, id. ib 7, 33 durior ferro, id ib 14 712, hence for *the iron age,* id ib 1, 127, 15, 260, Hor Epod 16, 65 —**2.** As an image of firmness, endurance, Ov Pont 4, 10, 3 —**II.** Transf, any thing made of iron, *an iron implement,* as *a plough* glebas proscindere ferro Lucil ap Non 401, 19 solum terrae, Lucr 5, 1295, cf also, campum, Ov. M 7, 119 ferro scindimus aequor, Verg G 1, 50, *a hatchet* ferro mitiget agrum, Hor Ep 2, 2, 186, *an axe* mordaci velut icta ferro Pinus, id C 4, 6, 9, 4, 4, 60 (for which, shortly before, bipennis), cf Lucr 6, 168, *a dart* petita ferro belua, Hor Epod 5, 10, *the tip of an arrow* exstabat ferrum de pectore aduncum, Ov M 9, 128, *the head* (of a spear), Tac G 6, *an iron stylus* dextra tenet ferrum, id ib 9, 522, *hair scissors* solitus longos ferro resecare capillos, id ib 11, 182, *curling irons* crines vibratos calido ferro, Verg A 12, 100 et saep —Esp freq *a sword* Drusum ferro, Metellum veneno sustulerat, Cic N D 3, 33, 81 in aliquem cum ferro invadere, id Caecin 9, 25 aut ferro aut fame interire, Caes B G 5, 30 *fin* uri virgis ferroque necari, Hor S 2, 7, 58, cf gladiator, ferrum recipere jussus, *the stroke of the sword* Cic. Tusc 2, 17, 41 So, ferrum et ignis, like our *fire and sword* to denote devastation, utter destruction huic urbi ferro ignique minitantur, Cic Phil 11, 14, 37, cf hostium urbes agrique ferro atque igni vastentur, Liv 31, 7, 13 pontem ferro, igni, quacumque vi possent, interrumpant, id 2, 10, 4, 30, 6, 9, 1, 59, 1 ecce ferunt Troes ferrumque ignemque Jovemque In Danaas classes, Ov M 13, 91 inque meos ferrum flammasque penates Impulit, id ib 12, 551, so, conversely, igni ferroque Cic Phil 13, 21, 47, Liv 35, 21, 10, cf Tac. A 14, 38, Suet. Claud 21 flamma ferroque, Cic Verr 2, 4, 35, § 78, Flor 2, 17, 15, 3, 18, 14, Sen Const Sap 2, 2 ferrum, i q *arms,* for *battle, war, force of arms* ferro, non auro, vitam cernamus, utrique, Enn ap Cic. Off 1, 12, 38 (Ann v 202 ed Vahl.), cf quem nemo ferro potuit superare nec auro id. ap Cic Rep 3, 3 (Ann v 220 ed Vahl.) adnuit, sese mecum decernere ferro id ap Prisc p 822 P (Ann v 136 ed Vahl) decernere ferro, Cic de Or 2, 78, 317, Liv 40, 8 *fin*, Verg A. 7, 525, 11, 218 cernere ferro, id ib 12, 709 ferro regna lacessere, *with war,* id. ib 12, 186, cf atque omnis Latio quae servit purpura ferro, i e. *made subject by the force of arms,* Luc. 7, 228 —Prov ferrum meum in igni est, i q mea nunc res agitur, Sen Mort Claud

ferrūmen (fērū-), inis, *n* [ferrum] **I.** *Cement, solder, glue* (post Aug) quod furto calcis sine ferumine suo caementa componuntur, Plin 36, 23, 55, § 176, Petr 102, Dig 41, 1, 27 —Transf esse videtur Homeri (versus) simplicior et sincerior, Vergili autem νεωτερικώτερος et quodam quasi ferumine immisso fucatior, etc, i e *connection, connecting word* Gell 13 26, 3 —* **II.** *Iron rust* (crystalla) infestantur plurimis vitiis, scabro ferumine, maculosa nube, etc, Plin 37, 2, 10, § 28

ferrūmĭnātĭo (fērū-) ōnis *f* [ferrumino], *a cementing, soldering* (post class.), Dig 6, 1, 23, § 5

ferrūmĭno (fērū-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [ferrumen, I] *to cement, solder, glue, unite, bind join* **I.** Lit (mostly post Aug) ita (bitumine) feruminatis Babylonis muris, Plin 35, 15, 51, § 182 si tuum scyphum alieno plumbo plumbaveris aut alieno argento feruminaveris, Dig 41, 1 27 quare (ossa) fracta non feruminantur, Plin 11, 37, 86, § 214, cf navium commissuras, *to caulk the seams,* id 16 36, 64, § 158 —* **II.** Transf, comically labra in labris feruminat, *glues his lips,* Plaut Mil 4 8 25 (dub, Lorenz, labra ab labellis fer mihi)

fertĭlis, e *adj* [fero, I B 3] **I.** *Fruitful, fertile* (class, syn ferax, fecundus, uber) **A.** Lit (a) *Absol* ager, quamvis fertilis, sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest, Cic Tusc 2 5 13 Asia tam opima est ac fertilis ut, etc, id de Imp Pomp 6, 14 agri opimi et fertiles, id Agr 2, 19, 51, cf agri uberrimi maximeque fertiles, id Div 1 42, 94 agri lati et fertiles, id Verr 2, 3, 51, § 120, id N D 2, 53 ager fertilis et praeda onustus, Sall J 87, 1, Ov F 5, 12, 23 terra, Liv 45, 30, 4 Africa, Hor C 3, 16, 31 Tibur, id ib 4, 3, 10 oliveta, id. ib 2, 15, 8 Bacchus (i e vinum), id ib 2, 6, 19 herba, Ov F 3, 240 annus, Prop 4 (5) 8, 14 cornu nutricis (i e Copiae), Ov F 5, 127 —Poet serpens i e the Hydra, *continually producing new heads,* Ov H 9, 95 —*Comp* uberius solum fertilioremve segetem, Quint 12, 10, 25 —Prov fertilior seges est alienis semper in agris, Ov A A 1, 349 —*Sup* quae fertilissima sunt Germaniae loca circum Hercyniam silvam, Caes B G 6, 24, 2 regio agri, id ib 7, 13 *fin.* ager, Liv 29, 25, 12 quaestus, Plin H N 14 praef § 5 —(β) With *gen* proferre possum multos fertiles agros alios aliorum fructuum, *fertile, some in one kind of produce, some in another,* Cic N D 2, 52 131, cf ager frugum fertilis, Sall J 17, 5 fertilis hominum frugumque Gallia, Liv 5, 34, 2 tellus frugum pecorisque, Hor C S 29 mare testae, id S 2, 4, 31 insulae pabuli tantum, Plin 6, 22, 24, § 86 arenae vitri id 5, 19, 17, § 75 —*Comp* incolae (Taprobanes) auri margaritarumque grandium fertiliores quam Indi, *richer in,* Plin 6 22, 24, § 81 —(γ) With *abl* ager a litore arboribus fertilis, intus frugibus tantum, Plin 5, 5, 5, § 33 flumen auro, id 6, 23, 26 § 98 —(δ) With *ad* tractus fertilis ad omnia, Plin 2, 78, 80, § 190 —(ε) With *a* and *abl* Aetna a sacro numquam non fertilis igni, Lucil Aetna, 566 —**B.** Trop, *fertile, productive* (poet and in post Aug prose) fertile pectus habes Ov Pont. 4, 2, 11 Bacche, soles Phoebo fertilis esse tuo, Prop 4 (5), 6 76 tanto priscorum cura fertilior fuit, Plin H N 14 praef § 3 —**II.** *That makes fruitful* or *fertile, fertilizing* (poet. and in post Aug prose) dea (i e *Ceres*), Ov M 5, 642 Nilus, Tib 1, 7, 22,

Val. Fl. 7, 608: majores fertilissimum in agro oculum domini esse dixerunt. Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 43.—Hence, * *adv.*: **fertīlĭter,** *fruitfully, abundantly:* derelicta (metalla) fertilius revivescunt, Plin. 34, 17, 49, § 164.

fertīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fertilis], *fruitfulness, fertility, abundance.* **I.** Lit., of plants and animals (class.): quae sit vel sterilitas agrorum vel fertilitas futura, * Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131: loci, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 1: terrae, Quint. 2, 19, 2; cf.: terrae (Siculae), Ov. M. 5, 481: frugum et vitium olearumque, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 41: metallorum, id. 3, 20, 24, § 138. —Of animal fruitfulness: (Rhea) indoluit fertilitate suâ, Ov. F. 4, 202: barbara, i. e. *of the Oriental women,* Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 36: animalium ad generandum, Plin. 8, 42, 66, § 164.—**II.** Trop.: artis ejus (Protogenis) summa intentio, et ideo minor fertilitas, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 101; Sedul. 4, 10.

fertīlĭter, *adv.*, v. fertilis *fin.*

fertor, ōris, *m.* [fero], *one who bears,* not in use; cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 57 Müll.

fertōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fertor], *that serves for bearing* or *carrying* (late Lat.). **I.** *Adj.:* sella, *a sedan-chair,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4: lectus, id. ib. 5, 1, 14.—**II.** *Subst.:* **fertōrĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a sedan-chair,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 18.

fertum (ferct-), i, *n.* [id.], *a sort of oblation-cake,* Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 14; Cato, R. R. 134, 2; 141, 4; Pers. 2, 48.

fertus, a, um, *adj.* [fero; cf. fertilis], *fertile, productive:* pini, Avien. Or. Mar. 556; id. Descr. Orb. 1205. (In Cic. Or. 49, 163, and Lucr. 6, 258, recent edd. read effertus, ex. conj. Lachm.)

fĕrŭla, ae, *f.*, *the plant fennel-giant,* Ferula, Linn., *in the pith of which Prometheus is feigned to have preserved the fire which he stole from heaven.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 13, 22, 42, § 122; 7, 56, 57, § 198; Hyg. Fab. 144; Serv. Verg. E. 6, 42.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The thin* or *slender branch* of a tree, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 152.—**B.** *A staff, walking-stick* (for syn. cf.: baculum, bacillum, scipio, fustis; virga), Plin. 13, 22, 42, § 123.—**C.** *A whip, rod,* to punish slaves or schoolboys, Hor. S. 1, 3, 120; Juv. 6, 479; Mart. 14, 80; 10, 62, 10; Juv. 1, 15; Mart. Cap. 3, § 224; for driving draught cattle, Ov. M. 4, 26; cf. id. A. A. 1, 546.—**D.** As an attribute of Silvanus, Verg. E. 10, 25.—**E.** *A splint* for broken bones, Cels. 8, 10, 1.—**F.** *The young stag's horn,* Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 117.

fĕrŭlācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ferula]. **I.** *Made of fennel-giant:* rudens, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 170.—**II.** *Resembling fennel-giant:* genus, Plin. 19, 9, 56, § 173: caulis, id. 27, 10, 62, § 89.

fĕrŭlāgo, inis, *f.* [id.], *an inferior species of fennel-giant,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 12, 84.

fĕrŭlāris, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to fennel-giant,* Gargil. Mart. de Arb. Pomif. 3, 3.

fĕrŭlĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Made of fennel-giant:* tabella, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 25.—**II.** *Resembling fennel-giant:* vena, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 226.

fĕrūmen, fĕrūmĭno, etc., v. ferrumen, etc.

fĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. Gr. θήρ, Aeol. φήρ; Lat. ferox, etc.; v. ferio], *wild, untamed.* **I.** Lit., of animals and plants. **A.** *Adj.* (syn. immanis, opp. cicur): quae vero et quam varia genera bestiarum vel cicurum vel ferarum! Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99; cf.: si hoc apparet in bestiis, volucribus, nantibus, agrestibus, cicuribus, feris, id. Lael. 21, 81: apes (opp. cicures), Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19: immanes et ferae beluae, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: fera et immanis belua, id. Ac. 2, 34, 108; Nep. Dat. 3, 2; Curt. 5, 4, 19; Suet. Aug. 67: leones, Hor. Epod. 7, 12: equus, id. S. 1, 5, 57: caprae, Verg. A. 4, 152: palumbus, Plin. 30, 7, 20, § 60 et saep.: arbores, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 127: oliva, Stat. Th. 6, 7: fructus, Verg. G. 2, 36: odor (with solitudinem redolens), *disagreeable,* Plin. 12, 17, 37, § 76.—**B.** *Subst.* **1. fĕrus,** i, *m.*, *a wild animal, wild beast* (poet.); *a lion,* Phaedr. 1, 21, 8; *a boar,* id. 4, 4, 3; *a horse,* Verg. A. 2, 51; 5, 818; *a stag,* id. ib. 7, 489; *a serpent,* Sil. 6, 268.—**2. fĕra,** ae (sc. bestia), *f.*, *a wild animal, wild beast* (class.): immani et vastae insidens beluae, quocumque vult, inflectit illam feram, Cic. Rep. 2, 40; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: neque ulla re longius absumus a natura ferarum, id. Off. 1, 16, 50: ipsae ferae nullo insequente saepe incidunt (in plagas), id. ib. 3, 17, 68: multa in ea (silva Hercynia) genera ferarum nasci constat, Caes. B. G. 6, 25 *fin.*: neque homini neque ferae parcunt, id. ib. 6, 28, 2: formidolosae dum latent silvis ferae, Hor. Epod. 5, 55: more ferarum, id. S. 1, 3, 109: Romulea fera, *the she-wolf that suckled Romulus,* Juv. 11, 104; *a sea-monster,* Ov. M. 4, 713; 719; *a serpent,* Hyg. Astr. 2, 42; *the ant,* Mart. 6, 15, 2; the constellations of the *Great* and *Little Bear:* magna minorque ferae, id. Tr. 4, 3, 1; Vulg. Gen. 37, 20.—Prov.: ferae inter se placidae sunt, morsuque similium abstinent, Sen. de Ira, 2, 8, 3.—**II.** Transf., of places (syn. incultus): in locis feris arbores plura ferunt, in his, quae sunt culta, meliora, *wild, uncultivated,* Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 7; cf.: ferus, ager incultus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 86 Müll.: montes, Verg. E. 5, 28: silvae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 92.—**III.** Trop., *wild, rude, uncultivated; savage, barbarous, fierce, cruel* (syn.: immanis, agrestis, inhumanus; opp. mansuetus, humanus): ipsis in hominibus nulla gens est neque tam mansueta neque tam fera, quae non, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 24; cf.: nulla gens tam fera, nemo omnium tam immanis, cujus, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 13, 30; id. Phil. 3, 9, 23: ex feris et immanibus mites reddidit et mansuetos, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2; id. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 51: ferus atque agrestis, id. Rosc. Am. 27, 74: inhumani ac feri testes, id. Rep. 1, 37 *fin.*; cf. Ter. And. 1, 5, 43: ferus et ferreus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3: quam ferus et vere ferreus ille fuit! Tib. 1, 10, 2; v. ferreus: nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 39: Britanni hospitibus feri, id. C. 3, 4, 33: Numantia, id. ib. 2, 12, 1: Iberia, id. ib. 4, 5, 27: animi hominum, studiis bellandi jam immanes ac feri, Cic. Rep. 2, 14; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 342, 33 (Rep. 2, 23 ed. Mos.): ingenium immansuetum ferumque, Ov. M. 15, 85; cf.: (ostendere ejus) mores feros immanemque naturam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: homines a fera agrestique vita ad hunc humanum cultum civilemque deducere, id. de Or. 1, 8, 33: victus, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2: moenera militiai, Lucr. 1, 29: munera belli, id. 1, 32: hiems, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 42; cf.: diluvies, Hor. C. 3, 29, 40: sacra (of death by sacrifice), Ov. M. 13, 454: dolores lenire requie, id. ib. 13, 317.—With *supine:* ferum visu dictuque (= δεινὸν ἰδεῖν καὶ λέγειν), Sil. 1, 175.—No *comp.* or *sup.*

fervĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3 (*in tmesi:* postea ferve bene facito, Cato, R. R. 157, 9), *v. a.* [ferveo + facio], *to cause to boil, to make hot, to heat, boil, melt:* eodem addito et oleum, postea fervefacito, Cato, R. R. 156, 5: muriam, Cels. 4, 24: patinae sese fervefaciunt, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 44.—In *part. perf.:* pix fervefacta, *melted pitch,* Caes. B. G. 7, 22 *fin.*; cf.: fervefacta jacula, id. ib. 5, 43, 1: vinum, Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 16.

fervens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from ferveo.

ferventer, *adv.*, v. ferveo, *P. a. fin.*

fervĕo, bŭi, 2, or **fervo,** vi, 3 (the latter form ante- and post-class., Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 51; Lucr. 2, 41 al.; poet. in class. per., e.g. Verg. G. 1, 456; id. A. 8, 677; Prop. 2, 8, 32; not in Hor.: si quis antiquos secutus fervĕre brevi media syllaba dicat, deprehendatur vitiose loqui, etc., Quint. 1, 6, 7), *v. n.* [root φρυ-, to wave, flicker; Sanscr. bhur-, be restless; cf. φρέαρ, Germ. Brunnen, Lat. fretum; v. Fick, Vergl. Wört. p. 140; Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 304], *to be boiling hot, to boil, ferment, glow* (class.; most freq. in poets; syn.: calere, aestuare, ebullire, ardescere, ignescere; ardere, flagrare, tepere). **I.** Lit. (α) Form ferveo: cum aliqua jam parte mustum excoctum in se fervebit, Col. 12, 19, 5: quaecumque immundis fervent allata popinis, *steam, smoke,* Hor. S. 2, 4, 62: bacas bullire facies: et ubi diu ferbuerint, Pall. Jan. 19: exemptusque testa, Qua modo ferbuerat Lyaeus, Stat. S. 4, 5, 16: stomachus domini fervet vino, Juv. 5, 49.—(β) Form fervo: fervit aqua et fervet: fervit nunc, fervet ad annum, Lucil. ap. Quint. 1, 6, 8: quando (ahenum) fervit, Titin. ap. Non. 503, 5: facite ut ignis fervat, Pomp. ap. Non. 504, 27: postea ferve bene facito (brassicam): ubi ferverit, in catinum indito, Cato, R. R. 157, 9: sol fervit, *is hot,* Gell. 2. 29, 10.—(γ) In an uncertain form: ferventem, Plin. 32, 5, 18, § 51: fervere, id. 14, 9, 11, § 83.—**II.** Poet. transf. **1.** *To boil up, foam, rage:* omne Excitat (turbo) ingenti sonitu mare, fervĕre cogens, Lucr. 6, 442: omnia tunc pariter vento nimbisque videbis Fervĕre, Verg. G. 1, 456.—**2.** *To be in a ferment, to swarm with numbers; to come forth in great numbers, to swarm forth:* fervĕre piratis vastarique omnia circum, Varr. ap. Non. 503, 22: Marte Fervĕre Leucaten, Verg. A. 8, 677; cf.: opere omnis semita fervet ... Quosque dabas gemitus, cum litora fervĕre late Prospiceres, id. ib. 4, 407 sq.: fora litibus omnia fervent, Mart 2, 64, 7: forte tuas legiones per loca campi fervere cum videas, Lucr. 2, 41: fervere classem, id. 2, 47; Att. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 78 Müll. (Trag. v. 483 Rib.): fervent examina putri De bove, Ov. F. 1, 379; Val. Fl. 6, 588; Sil. 6, 317; 9, 243 al.—**III.** Trop., *to burn* or *glow, to be heated, inflamed* or *agitated, to rage, rave.* (α) Form ferveo: usque eo fervet effertur que avaritia, ut, etc., Cic. Quint. 11, 38; cf.: fervet avaritiā miseroque cupidine pectus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 33: et fervent multo linguaque corque mero, Ov. F. 2, 732: animus tumida fervebat ab ira, id. M. 2, 602: fervet immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, *rages,* Hor. C. 4, 2, 7: fervet opus redolentque thymo fragrantia mella, *glows,* i. e. *is carried on briskly,* Verg. G. 4, 169; Lucil. Aetna, 167: inter vos libertorumque cohortem Pugna fervet, Juv. 5, 29: equus cui plurima palma fervet, *shines,* id. 8, 59.—Poet., with *inf.:* sceptrumque capessere fervet, *burns,* i. e. *eagerly desires,* Claud. ap. Ruf. 2, 295: stagna secare, id. B. Gild. 350.—(β) Form fervo: heu cor irâ fervit caecum, amentiā rapior ferorque, Att. ap. Non. 503, 7; cf.: cum fervit maxime, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 18 (Prisc. p. 866 P.): hoc nunc fervit animus, hoc volo, Afran. ap. Non. 503, 9: domus haec fervit flagiti, Pomp. ib. 8: se fervere caede Lacaenae, Val. Fl. 7, 150; cf.: hostem fervere caede novā, Verg. A. 9, 693.—*Pass. impers.:* quanta vociferatione fervitur! Afran. ap. Non. 505, 25.—Hence, **fervens,** entis, *P. a.*, *boiling hot, glowing, burning.* **A.** Lit.: foculi, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 67: aqua, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 67; cf.: ferventissima aqua, Col. 12, 50, 21: ferventes fusili ex argilla glandes, * Caes. B. G. 5, 43, 1: rotae, *swift,* Sil. 2, 199; cf. Ov. P. 1, 8, 68: aurum, *shining,* Mart. 10, 74, 6: in cinere ferventi leniter decoquere, Plin. 25, 8, 50, § 90: saxa vapore, Lucr. 1, 491: cera, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 127: dictamnum fervens et acre gustu, id. 25, 8, 53, § 92: horae diei, id 17, 22, 35, § 189: vulnus, *smoking, warm,* Ov. M. 4, 120: ferventia caedibus arva, Sil. 9, 483: (fluvius) Spumeus et fervens, *raging,* Ov. M. 3, 571. vultus modesto sanguine, *glowing, blushing,* Juv. 10. 300.—*Subst.:* si ferventia os intus exusserint, Plin. 30, 4, 9, § 27.—**2.** Transf., of sound, *hissing:* (sono) resultante in duris, fervente in umidis, Plin. 2, 80, 82, § 193.—**B.** Trop., *hot, heated, inflamed, impetuous:* fortis animus et magnus in homine non perfecto nec sapiente ferventior plerumque est, *too ardent and impetuous,* Cic. Off. 1, 15, 46: ferventes latrones, *violent, furious,* Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 3: quale fuit Cassi rapido ferventius amni Ingenium, *impetuous,* Hor. S. 1, 10, 62: meum Fervens difficili bile tumet jecur, id. C. 1, 13, 4: fervens ira oculis, *sparkling,* Ov. M. 8, 466: mero fervens, *drunken,* Juv. 3, 283.—*Sup.:* in re ferventissima friges, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21.—Hence, *adv.:* **ferventer,** *hotly, warmly:* ferventer loqui, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2; cf.: ferventissime concerpi, id. ib. 8, 6, 5: ferventius, Aug. de Genes. ad Lit. 2, 5.

fervesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [ferveo], *to become boiling hot, to begin to boil, begin to glow, to grow hot.* **I.** Lit. (ante-class. and post-Aug.): possent seriae fervescere, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 9: fervescens materia, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 107: terrae sole, Lucr. 6, 851: summa pars corporis, id. 6, 1164: ventus mobilitate sua, id. 6, 177: ventorum validis fervescunt viribus undae, *boil up,* id. 3, 491.—* **II.** Trop.: (animus) in ira cum fervescit, Lucr. 3, 289.

fervĭdus, a, um, *adj* [fervor], *glowing hot, burning, fiery, glowing* (class , syn. tepidus, calidus, igneus) **I.** Lit quarta pars mundi (i e ignis) tota natura fervida est, Cic N D 2, 10, 27 sol, Lucr 4, 407, cf ictus (solis), Hor C 2, 15, 9 ardor, Lucr 5, 204 ventus, id 6, 180 aestus, *sultry*, Hor S 1, 1, 38 aequor, *raging*, id C 1, 9, 10 Aetna, id Epod 17, 32 sidus, id. ib 1, 27 vina, id S 2, 8, 38 herba sapore acri et fervido, Plin 20, 11, 44, § 113 —*Comp* merum, Hor Epod 11, 14 —*Sup* tempus diei, Curt 3, 5 —**II.** Trop , *glowing, fiery, hot, vehement, impetuous, violent* florente juventā Fervidus (opp senex), Hor A P 116 juvenes, id C 4, 13, 26 puer (i e Cupido), id ib 1, 30, 5 fervidus ingenio, Ov M 14, 485 , cf mortis fraternae fervidus irâ, Verg A. 9, 736 subita spe fervidus ardet, id ib 12 325 fervidus ingenii Masinissa et fervidus aevi, Sil 17, 414 praepropera ac fervida ingenia, Liv 27, 33, 10 fervidi animi vir, id. 2, 52, 7 Drak. *N cr* virtus, *fiery, eager*, Cat 64, 218 fervidum quoddam et petulans et furiosum genus dicendi, Cic Brut 68, 241, cf fervida oratio, id ib 83, 288 Appii volubilis et paulo fervidior erat oratio, id ib 28, 108 dicta, Verg A 12, 894

fervo, ĕre, v ferveo

fervor, oris, *m* [ferveo], *a boiling or raging heat, a violent heat, a raging, boiling, fermenting* (class , syn ardor, tepor, calor, aestus) **I.** Lit pollens fervore corusco, Lucr 6, 237, cf id 6, 856 mundi ille fervor purior, perlucidior mobiliorque multo quam hic noster calor, Cic N D 2, 11, 30 accepit calido febrim fervore coortam, Lucr 6, 656 febris, Plin 31, 9, 45, § 104, cf caput incensum fervore gerebant, *a raging heat, fever heat*, Lucr 6, 1145, Plin 14, 20, 25, § 124 vis venti fervorem mirum concinnat in undis, Lucr 6, 437, Luc. 4, 461.—In *plur* solis, Lucr 5, 215, cf ib 605, 611 medii, i e *noontide heat*, Verg G 3, 154 capitis, Plin 15, 4, 5, § 19 — **II.** Trop , *heat, vehemence, ardor, passion* cum hic fervor concitatioque animi inveteraverit, Cic Tusc 4, 10, 24, cf fervor mentis, id de Or 1, 51, 220 pectoris, Hor C 1, 16, 24 erat quidam fervor aetatis, Cic de Sen. 13, 45 fervore carentes anni (i e senectus), Sil 7, 25 ut semel icto Accessit fervor capiti, i e *intoxication*, Hor S 2, 1, 25 maris, *an excited*, i e *disturbed, unsafe condition of the sea* (caused by pirates), Cic Prov Cons. 12, 31 —In *plur* pro vitiorum fervoribus, Gell. 20, 1, 22

‡ **fescemnoe** vocabantur, qui depellere fascinum credebantur, Paul. ex Fest p 86 Mull

Fescennĭa, ae, *f* (also **Fescennĭum,** ii, *n* , Serv Verg A 7, 695), *an ancient but small city of Etruria, on the Tiber, not far from Falerii, famous for a sort of sportive and jeering dialogues in verse named after it*, Plin 3, 5, 8, § 52 , Serv l l , v Dennis Etrur 1, p 152 sq (acc to Gell and Mull the modern Civita Castellana, acc to Dennis, near Borghetto) —**II.** Deriv **Fescennīnus,** a, um, *adj* , *of or belonging to Fescennia, Fescennine* acies, Verg A 7, 695 Fescennina per hunc inventa licentia morem Versibus alternis opprobria rustica fudit, Hor Ep 2, 1, 145 versus, Liv 7, 2, 7, Paul ex Fest p 85 Mull locutio, Cat 61, 127 materia, Sid Ep 8, 11 pes, i e *an amphimacer*, Diom p 475 P —*Subst.* **Fescennini,** orum, *m* , *Fescennine verses, Fescennines*, Macr S 2, 4 nuptiales, Sen Contr 3 21 *med.* p 252 Bip , Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 86 —Also **Fescennīna,** orum, *n* (sc carmina, Prud Cont Symm 1, 261, Mart Cap 9, § 914 (the derivation of these Fescennini from fascinum seems improbable) —**B.** Transf , **Fescennīnus,** i, *m* , *a lampooner* spatiator atque Fescenninus, Cato ap Fest. s. v spatiatorem, p 344 Müll , Macr S 2, 10, 9

Fescennīnĭcŏla, ae, *adj* [Fescenninus colo], *fond of Fescennine verses* Dione, Sid. Carm 21, 1

Fescennīnus, a, um, v Fescennia, II

Fescennĭum, ii, v Fescennia *init.*

Fessōnĭa, ae, *f* [fessus], *the goddess of weary persons*, Aug Civ D 4, 21

* **fessŭlus,** a, um, *adj dim* [fessus], *somewhat wearied* anima, App Anech 19 (p 352 ed Hildebr min)

fessus, a, um, *P a* [cf Sanscr hâ , gahâmi, relinquo, Gr χήρος, χήρα, χωρίς; Lat. ad fatim, fatigo], *wearied, tired, fatigued, worn out, weak, feeble, infirm* (class., esp freq in poets, syn. fatigatus, defessus, lassus, languidus) **I.** Prop , of living beings Romani quamquam itinere atque opere castrorum et proelio fessi lassique erant, tamen, etc , Sall J 53, 5 de via fessus, Cic Ac 1, 1, 1 fessum media fluctibus que recreare, id. Planc 10, 26 Veientes bello fessi, id Div 1, 44, 100 militia fessae cohortes, Hor C 3, 4, 38 plorando fessus sum, Cic Att 15, 9, 1 satiate videndi, Lucr 2, 1038 curâque viaque, Ov M 11, 274 somno, Tib 1, 3, 88 malis, Ov M 9, 293 aetate, Verg A 2, 596, cf annis, Ov M 9, 440 valetudinibus, Tac H 3 2 fessi vomere tauri, Hor C 3, 13, 11 elephanti fessi aegritudine, Plin 8, 1, 1, § 3 exercito corpore fessus, Sall J 71, 1, 70, 2 cum tibi librum Sollicito damus aut fesso, Hor Ep 2, 1, 221 inde Rubos fessi pervenimus, id S 1, 5, 94, so, viator, id ib 1, 5, 17 pastor, id. C 3, 29, 22 Graii (sc bello), id. ib 2, 4, 11 boves, id Epod 2, 63 —(β) With *gen* (poet.) fessi rerum, *exhausted with events, misfortunes*, Verg A 1 178 fessus bellique viaeque, Stat Th 3, 395 trepidi rerum fessique salutis, *despairing of safety*, Sil 2, 234 —With acc agmina fessa gradum, Sil 4, 40 —**II.** Transf , of inanim and abstr things (mostly poet and in post Aug prose) alter fessum vulnere, fessum cursu trahens corpus, Liv 1, 25, 11 , cf Hor C 2, 7, 18, Lucr 4, 848 (Phoebus) qui salutari levat arte fessos Corporis artus, i e *sick, diseased*, Hor Carm Sec 63 vox fessa loquendo, Ov Tr 3 3, 85 fessa aetas, i e *the weakness of age*, Tac A. 14, 33 fessa aetate Galbae, id H 1, 12 domus aetatis spatio ne fessa vetusto Obruat, *worn out, decayed*, Lucr 3, 774, cf id 5, 308 cardines fessi et turbati, Plin 36 15, 24, § 120 (amnes) In mare deducunt fessas erroribus undas, Ov M 1, 582 naves, Verg A 1, 168, 5, 29 puppes Ov M 6, 519, Tib 2, 5, 46 carinae, Ov M 11, 393, id A A 3, 748 vela, Prop 3 (4), 21, 19 fessa dies, *spent* i e *drawing to a close*, Stat S 2, 2, 48 fessae res, *critical, precarious*, Plin 2, 7, 5 § 18, also, *misfortunes, calamities*, Verg A 3, 145 rebus succurrite fessis, id. ib 11, 335 deligendum esse qui fessis rebus succurreret, Tac A 15, 50

* **festātus,** a, um, *adj* [festus] *dressed in festal attire* Dialis quotidie festatus est, Fab Pict ap Gell. 10, 15, 16

* **festīcē,** *adv* [festus, *festively*, i e], *joyously*, Varr ap Non 452, 2

festīnābundus, a, um *adj* [festino], *hastening, quick* (post class.) manu, Val Max 2, 8, 5, Macr S 2, 13, 17 mater, Aug Conf 1, 11

festīnans, antis, *Part* and *P a* , v festino

festīnanter, *adv* , *hastily, speedily*, v festino *fin.* 1

festīnātim, *adv* [festino], *hastily, speedily* (ante class for festinanter) Pomponi ap Non 514, 5, Sisenn ib 6

festīnātio onis, *f* [id] *a hastening, haste, hurry, despatch, speed* (class , in the *sing* and *plur*) quid haec tanta celeritas festinatioque significat? Cic Rosc Am 34, 96 , cf mea festinatio id Phil 3, 1, 2 epistola plena festinationis et pulveris id Att. 5, 14 2 omni festinatione properare in patriam, id. Fam 12 25, 3 tempus festinationis an otii, id de Or 3, 55, 211, cf Quint 1, 1, 32 beneficium festinatione praeripere, Cic Phil 14, 2, 5 ignoscas velim huic festinationi meae id Fam 5, 12, 1 cujus (rei) festinationem mihi tollis id. Att. 13, 1, 2 praematura Liv 42, 16 *fin.*—In *plur* cavendum est ne in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates Cic. Off 1, 36, 131

festīnātō, *adv* , v festino *fin* 2

festīnis, e, v festinus *init*

festīno, avi, atum, 1, *v n* and *a.* [cf Gr θείνω, Lat fendo in defendo, offendo, festus in manifestus, etc., and fustis, Corss. Ausspr 2, 190 , Curt Gr Etym p 255] **I.** *Neutr* , *to hasten, make haste, hurry, be quick* (class , not in Caes , syn propero, celero, maturo) aliud est properare, aliud festinare Qui unum quid mature transigit, is properat qui multa simul incipit neque perficit, is festinat, Cato ap Gell 16, 14, 2 , id ap. Paul ex Fest s. v properare, p 235 Müll , ap Non 441, 22 propemodum quid illic festinet sentio, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 14 aput nos eccillam festinat cum sorore uxor tua, id. Stich 4, 1, 30 quid festinas? Ter Eun 4, 3, 8, cf quamquam festinas non est mora longa, Hor C 1, 28, 35, Sall Fragm ap Don Ter Eun. 4 3, 8 ibi, Plaut. Stich 5, 3, 4 plura scripsissem, nisi tui festinarent, Cic. Fam 12, 22, 4, cf id Att. 6, 2 *fin.* solent nautae festinare quaestus sui causa, id Fam 16, 9, 4 esseda festinant, pilenta, petorrita, naves, Hor Ep 2, 1, 192 in provinciam festinare, Quint 6, 3, 39 ad portas, Sall J 69, 2 , cf ad singulare Antonii factum festinat oratio, Cic Phil 1, 1, 3 ad probationem, Quint 4, 3, 8 , cf id 4, 5, 10 quis te festinare jubet? Juv 14, 212 —Prov festina lente (σπεῦδε βραδέως), Suet Aug 25

II. Transf , as *v a* , *to make haste with a thing, to hasten, hurry, accelerate, do speedily* (α) With an *object clause* (class.) ut migrare tanto opere festines, Cic. Fam 7, 23 *fin* ne festinaret abire, Sall J 64, 4 ultum ire injurias, id. ib 68, 1 finem imponere, Quint 9, 4, 146 sequi, Curt 6, 6, 25 componere lites, Hor Ep 1, 2, 12 quae laedunt oculum, festinas demere, id ib 1, 2, 38 terris advertere proram, Verg G 4, 117 aram congerere arboribus, id A 6 177 , cf callidus id modo festinabat, Bocchi pacem imminuere, ne, etc , Sall J 81 *fin* universis prodesse festinet, Inscr Orell 775 —(β) With *acc* (not in Cic.) festivum festinant diem, *hasten to celebrate*, Enn ap Serv Verg A 9, 401 (Trag v 434 ed Vahl) ni id festinaret, Sall J 77, 1 ad bellum cuncta, id ib 73, 1 soleas festinate (sc dare), id Fragm ap Serv Verg A 12, 425 festinare fugam, Verg A 4, 575 vias, Stat Th 2, 478 poenas Hor Ep 1, 2, 61 pyram, Sil 8, 52 vestes, Stat S 2, 1, 128 caedes, patibula, ignes cruces, Tac A 14, 33 mortem in se, *to bring on speedily*, id ib 4, 28 pyram, *prepares in haste*, Sil 8, 52 —In *pass* quod animo cupienti nihil satis festinatur, Sall J 64 *fin* ea cuncta per idoneos ministros festinabantur, Tac. H 2, 82 cum belli civilis praemia festinarentur, id ib 3 37 nec virgines festinantur, *are not married early*, id G 20 adoptio festinatur, id A 12, 25, 6, 50, id H. 3, 37 —In *part perf hastened, accelerated* festinata maturitas, Quint 6 praef § 10, iter, Ov P 4, 5, 8 missio, Tac A 1, 52 casus, id ib 6, 44 nuptiae Suet Aug 69 honores, i e *obtained before the proper time*, Luc 8, 24 , Plin. Pan 69 5 festinatis annis raptus, *by an early death*, Mart 7, 40, 7, cf festinatis lictorum manibus in carcerem raptus Tac A 6, 40 mors domini gladiis tam festinata *prematurely inflicted*, Juv 4, 96 —* (γ) With *se, to make haste*, Gell 14, 2, 9 — Hence, **1. festīnans,** antis, *P a* , *hasty, in haste* ille properans, festinans mandata vestra conficere cupiens Cic Phil 9, 3, 6 haec festinans scripsi in itinere atque agmine, id Att. 6, 4 *fin* —*Adv* **festīnanter,** *hastily, speedily, quickly* (class.) improbe, turbide festinanter, rapide omnia videtis esse suscepta, Cic Scaur § 37 nimium festinanter dictum, id Fin 5, 26, 77 —*Comp* compositius cuncta quam festinantius agerent, Tac. A 15, 3 factum quid, Gell 10, 11, 8 publicatum Suet Aug 29 germinant, Plin. 17, 11, 15 § 78 — *Sup* festinantissime, Aug Ep 250 —**2. festīnāto,** *adv* , *hastily hurriedly* (post Aug) quam nihil praeparato, nihil festinato fecisse videtur Milo, Quint 4, 2, 58, Suet Claud 16, Vulg Gen 44 11 al

festīnus, a, um (ante class form of the *acc sing* festinem in the verse nunc haec res me facit festinem, Titin. ap Non 482, 33, cf Comic. Lat ed Rib p 127) *adj* [festino] *hasty, hastening in haste, quick, speedy* (poet , syn celer rapidus, velox, etc) cursu festinus anhelo, Ov M 11, 347 veste tegens tibi quam noctes festina diesque Urgebam, Verg A 9, 488 taedia vitae, *early*, Val Fl 6, 325, cf cruda festinaque

virtus, Stat. Th 9, 716 celeritas, Cod Th. 16, 5, 53 al. (but in Enn ap Char p 251 P the right read. is Vestina, v Vahl. Enn. Ann. v 280) —(β) With *gen* laudum festinus et audax Ingenii, Stat S 5, 3, 135 voti, id. Th 6, 75 —*Adv* **festīnē,** *hastily,* Cassiod. Var 3, 40 (so Codd. Cic Att. 4, 14, 2, where edd. festive)

festīvē, *adv*, v festivus *fin*

festīvĭtas, ātis, *f* [festivus], *festive gayety, festivity, mirth, merriment, joy* ***I.** Lit jocum, festivitatem, ferias, Plaut. Capt 4, 1, 3 —**II.** Transf. **A.** As a word of endearment (Plautinian) mi animule, Mea vita, mea festivitas (for which, shortly after voluptas mea, meus festus dies), *my joy, my delight,* Plaut Cas 1, 47, 3, 3, 14, id. Poen. 1, 2, 176 —***B.** *A pleasant* or *kind demeanor, kindness* mei patris festivitas et facilitas, Ter Eun 5, 9, 18, cf. festivus, II A.—**C.** Of speech, *humor, pleasantry, jocoseness* (Ciceron., syn.. facetiae, lepor, sal) cum in illo genere perpetuae festivitatis ars non desideretur, Cic. de Or 2, 54, 219 festivitate et facetiis C Julius omnibus praestitit, id. Brut 48, 177 nec unquam fuit oratio lepore et festivitate conditior (shortly before faceta et urbana), id. de Or 2, 56, 227 summa festivitate et venustate, id. ib 1, 57, 243, id Inv 1, 18, 25 imago antiquae et vernaculae festivitatis (corresp to facetiae and lepores), id. Fam 9, 15, 2.—In *plur* Gorgias his festivitatibus insolentius abutitur, *play of words, witticism,* Cic Or 52, 176, Gell. praef § 4 —**D.** Post class., *a festival, feast* festivitas in cunctis oppidis celebranda Cod. Th. 15, 5, 3, Lampr Alex. Sev 63 —In *plur* sollennes, Cod. Th 6, 8, 1 natalium principis, ib 6, 4, 30

festīvĭter, *adv*, v festivus *fin*

‡**festivo,** ἑορτάζω, Gloss. Labb

festīvus, a, um, *adj* [1 festus, lit, feast like, belonging to a feast, hence], *lively, gay, festive, joyous, gladsome, merry* (syn lepidus, urbanus, salsus, facetus) **I.** Lit (ante and post-class) · festivum festinant diem, Enn. ap Serv Verg A. 9, 401 (Trag v 434 ed. Vahl) ludi, Plaut Cas. 4, 1, 3, cf. alea, Gell. 18, 13, 1 · locus, Plaut Capt. 2, 1, 5, id. Poen. 5, 1, 9 facinus lepidum et festivum, id. ib 1, 2, 95 hospitium in lepido loco, id. ib 3, 3, 82, cf. festivissimum convivium, Just 38, 8 *fin* —***B.** *Subst* **festīvum,** i, *n*, *festive jollity, festivity* in vindemiarum festivo, Lampr Heliog 11 —**II.** Transf **A.** In gen, *agreeable, pleasing, handsome, pretty* luculenta atque festiva femina, Plaut Mil. 4, 1, 12, cf id. Ep 5, 1, 17 nonne igitur sunt ista festiva? Cic Par 5, 2, 38 aedes festivissimae, Plaut Curc 1, 1, 93 area parvula sed festiva, Plin. Ep 2, 17, 4 copia librorum, Cic Att 2, 6, 1 opera Plaut Mil. 2, 6, 103 —**B.** In partic. **1.** Of behavior, character, etc, *jovial, jocose, agreeable, dear* quod te isti facilem et festivum putant, Ter Ad. 5, 9, 29 puer, Cic Att. 1, 12 *fin*, cf quibus (pueris) nihil potest esse festivius, id. Fam 6, 4, 3 filius, id. Fl. 36, 91 homo, id. Phil 5, 5, 13, id. de Or 2, 68, 277 —**2.** As a term of endearment o mi pater festivissime! Ter Ad. 5, 9, 26, so, festivum caput! id. ib 2, 3, 8 —**3.** Of speech, *humorous, pleasant, witty* dulcis et facetus festivique sermonis, Cic. Off 1, 30, 108 poema facit ita festivum, ita concinnum, ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutius, id. Pis 29, 70 oratio, id de Or 3, 25, 100 acroama, id. Verr 2, 4, 22, § 49, Quint 6, 3, 39 — Hence, *adv*, in two forms, **festīvē** (class) and **festīvĭter** (ante and post-class) ***1.** *Joyously, gayly, cheerfully* loco in festivo sumus festive accepti, Plaut Ps 5, 1, 9 —**2.** Transf ***a.** *Agreeably, pleasantly delightfully* o domus parata pulchrae familiae festiviter! Naev ap Non. 510, 16 —**b.** *Humorously, facetiously, wittily* (α) Form festive agere fabellam, Cic Q Fr 2, 16, 3 crimen contexere, id. Deiot 6 19 dissolvere argumentum, id Div 2, 15, 35 aliquid odorari, id. Att 4, 14, 2 tradere elementa loquendi, id. Ac 2, 28, 92 As a particle of assent quare bene et praeclare quamvis nobis saepe dicatur belle et festive nimium saepe nolo, Cic. de Or 3, 26, 101 —(β) Form festiviter Epictetus severe simul ac festiviter sejunxit a vero Stoico, qui esset ἀκώλυτος, Gell. 1, 2, 7 respondere, id. 1, 22, 6 —*Sup* decorare festum festivissime, Poët. ap Charis 2, p 180 P (Rib Fragm Trag. Inc. 223)

festra, ae, *f*, v fenestra

festūca, ae, *f*, *a stalk, stem, straw* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen qui homo in pratis per fenisecta festucas corradit, Varr L. L. 5, § 136, Col. 8, 15, 6, Plin. 10, 41, 57, § 116, 18, 27, 67, § 254.—**B.** *A rod with which slaves were touched in the ceremony of manumission* qui vindicabat festucam tenebat et homini imponebat, Gai. Inst. 4, 16, cf vindicta, A. quid? ea ingenuan' an festuca facta e serva libera'st? Plaut Mil. 4, 1, 15, id. Pers. 5, 175 —**II.** Transf., *a straw like weed which grows among barley, also called* aegilops, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155 —**B.** *A trifle, particle, mote* in oculo fratris, Vulg. Matt 7, 3, id. Luc 6, 41

***festūcārius,** a, um, *adj* [festuca], *pertaining to manumission* vis, Gell. 20, 10, 10 (v the passage in connection)

***festūcŭla,** ae, *f* *dim* [id.], *a little stalk* or *straw,* Pall 5, 8, 2.

1. festus, a, um, *adj* [Sanscr bhas, shine, lengthened from bha, Gr φα, φαινω, v for, cf. feriae (fes iae)], orig, *of* or *belonging to the holidays* (in opp to the working days), *solemn, festive, festal, joyful, merry* **I.** Lit **A.** *Adj* (syn. sollennis, fastus) **1.** With expressions of time festo die si quid prodegeris, profesto egere liceat, Plaut. Aul 2, 8, 10 die festo celebri nobilique, id. Poen 3, 5, 13 qui (dies) quasi deorum immortalium festi atque sollennes, apud omnes sunt celebrati, Cic Pis. 22, 51 Syracusani festos dies anniversarios agunt, id. Verr 2, 4, 48, § 107, id. Q Fr 2, 1, 1 dies festus ludorum celeberrimus et sanctissimus, id. Verr 2, 4, 67, § 151, id. Fin. 5, 24, 70 lux, Ov Tr 5, 5, 42, Hor C 4, 6, 42 tempus, id. Ep 2, 1, 140, Juv 15, 38. observare festa sabbata, id 6, 159 —Hence, **2.** Transf., of everything relating to holidays chori, Ov Tr 5, 12, 8 clamores, Plin. Ep 2, 17, 24 corona, Ov M 10, 598; cf fronde, Verg A. 4, 459 dapes, Hor Epod. 9, 1 mensae, Sil 7, 198, Val. Fl. 3, 159 lusus, Mart 1, 1 pagus, Hor C 3, 18, 11 urbs, *gay, merry,* Sil 11, 272, 12, 752 theatra, Ov M 3, 111 Lares, Mart 3, 58, 23 licentiae, *of the holidays,* Quint 6, 3, 17 pax, Ov M 2, 795, Plin. 14, 1, 1, § 23 plebs, Tac. A. 2, 69 domus ornatu, id. ib 3, 9 ritus, id. H 5, 5 omina, id. A 5, 4 cespes, Juv 12, 2 janua, id. 12, 91.—As a term of endearment mi animule, mea vita, mea festivitas, meus dies festus, etc, *my holiday,* Plaut Cas 1, 49 — **B.** *Subst* **festum,** i, *n*, *a holiday, festival, a festal banquet, feast* (poet. and late Lat for dies festus) cur igitur Veneris festum Vinalia dicant, Quaeritis? Ov F 4, 877, 1, 190, id M. 4, 390 forte Jovi festum Phoebus sollenne parabat, *feast,* id. F 2, 247 cum dii omnes ad festum magnae matris convenissent, Lact 1, 21, 25 —In *plur* Idaeae festa parentis erunt, Ov F 4, 182 festa venatione absumi, Plin 6, 22, 24, § 91, Ov M 4, 33, 10, 431, Hor Epod. 2, 59, id. Ep 2, 2, 197, Vulg Exod. 23, 14 al; Greg Mag Hom. in Evang 2, 26, 10, Lact 1, 22, 24 —**II.** Meton, *public, solemn, festal, festive, joyous* (post-Aug and rare) dolor, Stat S 2, 7, 134 festior annus, Claud. III Cons Hon. 3 festissimi dies Vop Tac 11 aures, i e *gladdened,* Claud. B G 206 (but in Stat S 2 7, 90 the right read. is fata)

2. Festus, i, *m*, *a Roman surname* **I.** Sex. Pompeius Festus, *a Roman grammarian of the fourth century A D, author of a lexicographical work,* De verborum significatione, *in twenty books, of which only the last nine, in a very imperfect form, remain to us, with an abstract of the whole compiled by Paulus Diaconus in the eighth century* (Edited by Ottfr Müller)—**II.** Portius Festus, Governor of the Roman Province of Judea, Vulg Acts, 25, 32 al

Fēsŭlae, ārum, and **Fēsŭlānus,** a, um v Faes

fētālia, ium, *n* [fetus], *a birth day,* August Serm 193.

fētĕo (less correctly **foetĕo, faetĕo**), ēre, no *perf*, *v n* [Sanscr dhû, dhûmas, smoke, Gr θυμα, θυος, Lat fumus, fetere (or foet-), for fovitere, cf also foedus] Lit., *to have an ill smell, to stink* an fetet anima uxori tuae? Plaut As. 5, 2, 44, 78 fetere multo Myrtale solet vino, Mart 5, 4, 1 abstineat a fetentibus acrimoniis allii vel caeparum, Col. 9, 14, 3 —**II.** Fig. fi! fi! fetet Tuus mihi sermo, Plaut Cas. 3, 6, 7 omnes civitates lupanaribus fetent, Salv Gub D 7, 23

fētesco (faet-, foet-, no *perf* nor *sup*), 3, *v inch n* [feteo], *to become stinking* (late Lat) fetescit vetusta (aqua), Isid. Orig. 20, 3

fētiāles (not fecial With Gr letters φητιαλ, v Inscr Orell 1, p 392), ium, *m* [cf for, fari, prop, the speakers, i e the ambassadors], *a Roman college of priests, who sanctioned treaties when concluded, and demanded satisfaction from the enemy before a formal declaration of war,* Varr L. L. 5, § 86 Müll., Cic Leg 2, 9, 21, Liv 1, 32, 5, 4, 30, 14, 7, 6, 7, 7, 9, 2, Inscr Orell. 2272 sq, cf Dict of Antiq s v

fētiālis, e, *adj* [fetiales], *of* or *belonging to the* fetiales, *fetial* jus, quo bella indicerentur, quod, per se justissime inventum sanxit fetiali religione, ut, etc., Cic. Rep 2, 17 jus, id. Off 1, 11, 36, 3, 29, 108 caeremoniae, Liv 9, 11, 8 legatus, i e. *the fetial priest,* fetialis, id. ib § 11.

fētĭdus (faet-, foet-), a, um, *adj* [feteo] **I.** Prop, *that has an ill smell, stinking, fetid* anima fetida, Plaut Merc 3, 3, 13, cf cum isto ore fetido teterrimam nobis popinam inhalasses, Cic Pis. 6, 13 corpus, Suet Ner 51 pisces, Plaut Capt 4, 2, 33 —*Comp* dejectiones, Cels. 3, 2 —**II.** Fig, *foul, disgusting* libido, Prud στεφ 2, 245 —Of heresy (*sup*) fetidissimus fons, Cassiod. Hist Eccl 7, 11 *fin*

***fētĭfer (foet-),** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [2 fetus + fero], *causing fruitfulness, fertilizing* Nilus, Plin. 7, 3, 3, § 33

fētĭfĭco (foet-), āre, *v n* [2 fetus + facio], *to bring forth, breed, hatch, spawn* (post Aug) accipitres humi fetificant, Plin 10 8, 9, § 22 columbarum pulli, id. 10, 58, 79, § 159 thunni, Sol 22 *fin*

fētĭfĭcus (foet-), a, um, *adj* [id], *fructifying* humor, Plin 9, 51, 74, § 161.

fēto (foet-), āre, *v n* and *a* [2. fetus] (post-Aug) **I.** *Neutr, to bring forth, breed, hatch* in quibus (paludibus) plerumque fetant (anates), Col 8, 15, 7 silvestres gallinae, id. 8, 8 12 cf. ib § 8 —**II.** *Act, to make fruitful, fructify, impregnate* feminas, Aug de Cons. Evang 1, 25 armenta, id. Civ D 5, 7 al.

fētor (faet-, foet-), ōris, *m* [feteo] **I.** Prop, *an offensive smell, a stench* jacebat in suorum Graecorum fetore atque vino, Cic Pis 10, 22, Col 12, 18, 3 fetores oris emendare, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 100 nec fetet fetor amanti, Paul. Nol Carm 18, 348 —**II.** Fig, *foulness, noisomeness* reconditorum verborum fetores, Aug ap Suet. Aug 86 fetorem haereticae pestis evomuit, Cassiod. Hist Eccl 5, 47

fētōsus (foet-), a, um, *adj* [2 fetus], *prolific* (late Lat) oves, Vulg Psa. 143, 13 —Also **fētŭosus,** a, um Lea, Hier adv Jovin 1, 19 (al feto-a), id. Galat 4, 27

fētŭlentus (faet-, foet-), a, um, *adj* [feteo], *stinking, fetulent* (post-class.), App Mag p 277 viscera, Arn. 7, 225

fētūra (foet-), ae, *f* [2 fetus], *a bringing forth, bearing* or *dropping* of young, *a breeding* (rare but class.) **I.** Lit secunda pars est de fetura. Nunc appello feturam a conceptu ad partum Altera pars est in fetura, quae sint observanda, quod alia alio tempore parere soleat, etc., Varr R. R 2, 1, 18 sq humana pastorum, id. ib 2 10, 6 aetas (bovis) feturae habilis, *fit for breeding,* Verg G 3, 62 si feturа gregem suppleverit, id. E 7, 36 —**B.** Transf **1.** Concr, *young, offspring, brood* alios dies ad ubertatem lactis feturaeque servanto, * Cic Leg 2, 8, 20 minor, Ov M 13, 827 optima gallinarum ante vernum aequinoctium, Plin 10, 53, 74, § 150 —**2.** Transf, of *young vines* ut omnis fetura sub eo exeat, Plin 17, 22, 35, § 179 —***II.** Trop, *the production* of a literary work libri nati apud me proximā feturā, Plin H N praef § 1.

fētūrātus (foet-), a, um, *adj* [fetura], *made into a fetus* semen feturatum in corpore, Tert adv Val 25

1. fētus (foet-), a, um, *adj* [*Part*, from ‡FEO, whence also fecundus, femina, fenus, felix], that is or was filled with young (syn gravidus, praegnans) **I.** *Pregnant, breeding* (mostly poet) **A.** Lit lenta salix feto pecori, Verg E 3, 83, 1, 50 vulpes, Hor C 3, 27, 5 —**2.** Transf **a.** Of land, *fruitful, productive* (terra) feta parit nitidas fruges, etc, Lucr 2, 994, cf terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, *Cic N D 2, 62, 156 loca palustribus ulvis, Ov M 14, 103 regio nec pomo nec uvis, id P 1, 7, 13, id. F 1, 662 — Also of plants palmites, Col 3, 21, 3 —**b.** In gen, *filled* with any thing, *full* machina armis, Verg A 2, 238 loca furentibus austris, id ib 1, 51 colla serpentis veneno, Sil 17, 448 —**B.** Trop, *full of* — With *abl* feta furore Megaera, Sil 13, 592 praecordia bello, id 17, 380 praecordia irâ, id 11, 203 —With *gen* fetas novales Martis, Claud Bell Get 25, and in a Gr construction fetus Gradivo mentem, id 10, 14 —**II.** *That has brought forth, newly delivered* venient fetam amicae gratulatum, Varr ap Non 312, 12 agiles et fetae (opp tardiores et gravidae), Col 7, 3 *fin* ursa, Ov M 13, 803 lupa, Verg A 8, 630 ovis, id E 1, 50, Ov F 2, 413 qua feta jacebat uxor et infantes ludebant, Juv 14, 167 —*Absol* insueta gravis temptabunt pabula fetas, Verg E 1, 49

2. fētus (foet-), ūs (*heteroclit abl plur* fetis, Att ap Non 489, 6, v in the foll), *m* [‡ feo, v the preced. art] **I.** Abstr, *a bringing forth, bearing, dropping, hatching* of young (rare but class) pater (Juppiter) curavit, uno ut fetu fieret, *at one birth*, Plaut Am 1, 2, 25 quarum (bestiarum) in fetu et in educatione laborem cum cernimus, Cic Fin 3, 19, 63 cornix inauspicatissima fetus tempore, Plin 10, 12, 14, § 30 secundi fetus pecudes signari oportet, Col 11, 2, 38 —**B.** Transf, of plants, *a bearing, producing* quae frugibus atque bacis terrae fetu profunduntur, Cic Leg 1, 8, 25 periti rerum adseverant, non ferre (Arabiam) tantum annuo fetu (casiae), quantum, etc, Plin 12, 18, 41, § 83 —**II.** Concr, *young, offspring, progeny, brood* (the predom signif of the word, in *sing* and *plur*, esp freq in poets, cf catulus, pullus, hinnus, hinnuleus) quae (bestiae) multiplices fetus procreant, ut sues, ut canes, his mammarum data est multitudo, Cic N D 2, 51, 128 facile illa (pisci um ova) aqua et sustinentur et fetum fundunt, id ib fetus ventri exsecti, Plin 8, 55, 81, § 217 cervae lactens fetus, *a fawn*, Ov M 6, 637 melliferarum apium, id ib 15, 382 ex die emptionis, et fetus pecorum et ancillarum partus ad emptorem pertinent, Paul Sent 2, 17, 7 quis (paveat), Germania quos horrida parturit Fetus? *the German brood*, Hor C 4, 5, 27 — So very rarely of human beings si vitium factum esset, ut (mulier) concipere fetus non posset, Gell 4, 2, 10 —**2.** Transf, of plants, *fruit, produce* ager novatus et iteratus, quo meliores fetus possit et grandiores edere, Cic de Or 2, 30, 131, cf nutriant fetus et aquae salubres Et Jovis aurae, Hor Carm Sec 31 (arbores) crescunt ipsae fetuque gravantur, Lucr 1, 253, cf id 1, 351 Cithaeron frondet viridantibus fetis, Att ap Non 489, 6 arborei, Verg G 1, 55 mutatis requiescunt fetibus arva, id ib 1, 82, 4, 231 silvae dant alios aliae fetus, id ib 2, 442 tritici, Ov F 1, 693 gravidi (*of grapes*), id M 8, 294 nucis, i e surculus, auricomi, *the golden bough*, id. Am 6, 141, Verg G 2, 69 omnis fetus repressus exustusque flos, Cic Brut 4, 16 — Of veins of metals atros fetus chalybis, Sil 1, 230 — **B.** Trop nec ulla aetate uberior oratorum fetus fuit, *progeny, growth*, Cic Brut 49, 182 animi, *production*, id Tusc 5, 24, 68 dulces Musarum expromere fetus, Cat. 65, 3

fētūtīna, ae, *f* [feteo], *a stinking place, dirty puddle* (post class) **I.** Prop moletrina a molendo, quod pistrinum dicimus, ut feratrina, ut fetutina, Non 63, 26 —**II.** Fig lingua mendaciorum praeministra semper in fetutinis et olenticetis suis jaceat, App Mag p 278 fetutinas grammaticas spectare, Val Prob ap Gell 13, 20, 1

fēx, fecis, v faex

1. fī, *interj*, *pah! foh!* an expression of disgust at a bad smell Fi, fi, fetet! Plaut Cas 3, 6, 7

2. fī, *imper*, from fio, v facio *init*

1. fĭber, fibri[i], *m*, = castor, late Lat beber [whence Germ Biber, Eng *beaver*], *a beaver*, Pontici, Plin 8, 30, 47, § 109, 32, 3, 13, § 28, Plaut Fragm ap Paul ex Fest p 90 Müll, Sil 15, 490, Varr L L 5, § 79 Müll

2. ‡fĭber, extremus, Varr L L 5, § 79 Müll

fibla, ae, v fibula *init*

fībra, ae, *f* [acc to Doed Syn 3, p 22, kindr with filum (cf the Eng string in both senses)], *a fibre, filament*, in a plant, in a part of an animal's body, etc (cf nervus) **I.** Lit viriditas herbescens, nixa fibris stirpium, sensim adolescit, Cic de Sen 15, 51 omnes radicum fibras evellere, id Tusc 3, 6, 13 recurvae radicis, Ov M 14, 633 aliorum, Verg M 88 tubera undique terra circumdata nullisque fibris nixa aut saltem capillamentis, Plin 19, 2, 11, § 33, Col 11, 2, 9, 11, 3, 21 pulmo in duas fibras ungulae bubulae modo dividitur jecur in quatuor fibras dividitur, i e *parts, divisions*, Cels 4, 11 perlucentes numerare in pectore fibras, Ov M 6, 391 quid fissum in extis, quid fibra valeat, accipio, Cic Div 1, 10, 16, cf pericula praemonent, non fibris modo extisque, sed alia quadam significatione, Plin 8, 28, 42, § 102 altera fibra (jecoris), id 11, 37, 76, § 196, 32, 6, 21, § 60 fibrae cincinnorum madentes, Cic Fragm ap Serv Verg G 1, 120 et saep —**II.** Transf, *entrails* in gen. (poet and in post Aug prose) tura focis, vinumque dedit fibrasque bidentis, Ov F 4, 935, cf caesorumque boum fibris de more crematis, id M 13, 637 Promethea, i e *the liver devoured by the vulture*, Val Fl 7, 355, cf Verg A 6, 600 conscia deorum (as giving prognostics, v above I), Tib 1, 8, 3, cf sibi commissos fibra locuta deos, Prop 4 (5), 1, 104 fibraeque repente Conticuere, Sil 1, 138 neque mihi cornea fibra est, i e *I am not so callous, insensible*, Pers 1, 47 —**2.** Trop, like our word *bowels*, of the interior of the earth persequimur omnes ejus (terrae) fibras, Plin 33 praef § 1

* **fībrātus**, a, um, *adj* [fibra], *fibrous* allium, Auct Priap 52, 22

Fībrēnus, i, *m*, *a small river in Latium, near Arpinum, that flowed around a country seat of Cicero*, still called *Fibreno* or *Fiume della Posta*, Cic Leg 2, 1, 1, 2, 3, 6, Sil 8, 401

fibrīnus, a, um, *adj* [1 fiber, cf bebrinus], *of the beaver, beaver* pelles, Plin 32, 9, 36, § 110 vestis, Isid 19, 22, 16, Plin 32, 10, 42, § 124.

fībŭla (post class contr fibla Apic 8, 7, Inscr Orell 2952, *plur heterocl* fibula, orum, *n*, Spart Hadr 10, 5), ae, *f* [contr from figibula from figo] *that which serves to fasten two things together, a clasp buckle, pin, latchet, brace* **I.** In gen **A.** Lit ubi fibula vestem, Vitta coërcuerat neglectos alba capillos, Ov M 2, 412, so on clothes (frequently set with gold and precious stones, and given as a mark of honor to deserving soldiers), Verg A 4, 139, 5, 313, 12, 274, Liv 27, 19, 12, 39, 31, 18 fibula crinem Auro internectat, Verg A 7, 815 trabes binis utrimque fibulis ab extrema parte distinebantur, *braces*, *Caes B G 4, 17, 6, Vitr 1, 5 ligneae, ulmeae, etc, *bands, fillets for making baskets*, Cato R R 31, 1 —**B.** Transf P Blessus Junium hominem nigrum, et macrum, et pandum, fibulam ferream dixit, Quint 6, 3, 58 — Trop sententia clavi aliquâ vel fibulâ terminanda est *connection*, Fronto Laud Fun 1 laxare fibulam delictis voluntariis, *bonds, fetters*, Tert Cor Mil 11 —**II.** In partic **A.** *A surgical instrument for drawing together the lips of a wound*, Gr ἀγκτήρ, Cels 5, 26, 23, 7, 4 —**B.** *A stitching needle drawn through the prepuce*, Cels 7, 25, 3, Mart 7, 82, 1, 11, 75, 8, Juv 6, 73, 379, Sen ap Lact 1, 16, Tert Cor Mil 11, id Pudic 16

* **fībŭlātĭo**, ōnis, *f* [fibulo], *a brace* or *bolt that fastens together*, Vitr 10 3

* **fībŭlātōrĭus**, a, um, *adj* [fibula], *provided with clasps* or *buckles* saga, Claud Imp ap Treb XXX. Tyrann 10, cf fibulo

fībŭlo, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* [fibula] ***I.** *To bind* or *fasten together*, Col 1, 6, 13 — * **II.** *To fit with clasps* or *buckles* pallia fibulata, Valerian Imp ap Vop Prob 4

Fĭcāna, ae, *f*, *a small town of Latium, near Rome, on the road to Ostia*, Liv 1, 33, 2, Plin 3, 5, 9, § 68, Fest s. v ‡ PUILIA, p 250, 33 Müll

fīcārĭus, a, um, *adj* [ficus], *of* or *belonging to figs, fig* crates, Cato, R R 48, 2. culices, Plin 11, 35, 41, § 118 vasa, Paul ex Fest s v ‡ ORCA, p 180 Müll Fauni (perh. so called on account of their rank luxuriance), Hier Iesai 5, 13, 21 —**II.** Subst · **fīcārĭa**, ae, *f*, *a fig plantation*, Pall 4, 10, 28 —**2.** *An island near Sardinia*, Plin 3, 7, 13, § 34

fīcātum, i, *n* (sc jecur) [id.], *the liver of an animal fattened on figs*, i q συκωτόν, Ital fegato, v sycotum, Apic 7, 3, Marc Emp 22 *med*, cf. Juv 5, 114, Hor S 2, 8, 88, Plin 10, 22, 27, § 52 (dub, Jan farti libus), Pers 6, 71, Mart 13, 58 ex jecore, hoc est ficato, sanguis projicitur, Cael Aur Signif Diaet Pass 93

fīcēdŭla (also written **ficetula** and **ficecula**; cf Lachm ad Lucr p 205), ae, *f* [id], *a small bird, the fig pecker, becafico*, Motacilla ficedula, Linn., Varr L L 5, § 76 Müll, id ap Non 48, 20, Lucil ib p 274, 11, Plin 10, 29, 44 § 86, Mart 13, 49 *in lemm*, 13, 5, Juv 14, 9, Petr 33, Gell. 15, 18, 2

Fīcēdŭlenses, ium, *m* [ficedula] *sellers of small birds, a comic name of a sort of soldiers*, along with Placentini and Turdetani opus est Ficedulensibus, Plaut Capt. 1, 2, 60

Fīcĕlĭae, ārum, *f*, *a place on the Quirinal hill*, Mart 6, 27, 2

fīcētum, i, *n* [ficus] **I.** *A fig plantation*, Varr R R 1, 41, 1 —**II.** With allusion to ficus, II B, *the piles*, Mart 12, 33, 2

* **fīcĭtas**, atis, *f* [id], *abundance of figs*, Nov ap Non 109, 22

* **fīcĭtor**, ōris, *m* [id] *a fig planter, cultivator of figs*, Nov ap Non 109, 21

‡**ficolea**, palus ficulneus, Paul ex Fest p 93, 8 Müll

Fīcōlenses, ium, v Ficulea, II A.

fīcōsus, a, um, *adj* [ficus, II B], *full of*, or *suffering with, piles* uxor, maritus, Mart 7, 71, 1 sq —*Sup* ficosissimus, Auct Priap 42 (Bip 41, 4) ficosissima, id 51 (Bip 50, 2)

ficte, *adv*, v fingo, *P a fin*

ficticius (-tius), a, um, *adj* [fictus, from fingo], *artificial, counterfeit, not genuine, fictitious* (post Aug) gemmae, Plin 37, 13, 76, § 199 sq vinum, id 14 16, 18, § 98 oleum, id 15, 7, 7 § 24 —**II.** *Feigned, pretended* actiones, Ulp Regul tit 28, 12 —*Adv* **ficticie**, *in pretence* justi (Hilar), Anon ap Job, 1, 15

‡ **fictĭlĭārĭus**, ii, *m* [fictilis] *a potter*, Inscr Orell 4189, cf Ὀστρακοποιός, fictiliarius, Gloss Gr Lat

fictĭlis, e, *adj* [fictus, from fingo], *made of clay, earthen, fictile* **I.** *Adj* si id in ceris fingeretur aut fictilibus figuris, Cic N D 1, 26, 71 Summanus, id Div 1, 10, 16 vasa, id. Att 6, 1, 13 pocula, Tib 1, 1, 39 dolia, Plin 35, 12, 46, § 158 olla rudis fictilis, Varr ap Non p 223 — Jestingly applied to labelled wine bottles ibi tu videas litteratas fictiles epistolas, Pice signatas Plaut Poen 4, 2, 14 —**II.** *Subst* **fictile**, is, and more freq in *plur*, **fictilia**, ium, *n* **A.** *An earthen vessel* balsamum novo fictili conditur, Plin 12, 25, 54, § 116, 29, 6, 39, § 134 omnia fictilibus (ponuntur), Ov M 8, 670, Juv 3, 168, 10 26 —**B.** *Earthen figures* of deities antefixa fictilia deorum Romanorum, Liv 34, 4, 4, cf Plin. 34, 7, 16, § 34, 35, 12, 45, § 157

fictĭo, ōnis, *f* [fingo] (post Aug, esp freq in Quint) **I.** *A making, fashioning, forming, formation* (cf confictio, figmentum) (animalis) fictio a capite sumit exordium, Lact Opif D 12 hominis, i e *creation*, id 4, 4, 2, 9 nominum fictio adjectis, detractis, mutatis litteris, Quint 6, 3, 53, 8, 3, 19, Ὀνοματοποιία, id est fictio nominis, id 8, 6, 31, 9, 1, 5 Furium, veterem poētam, dedecorasse linguam Latinam hujuscemodi

vocum fictionibus, quae, etc., Gell. 18, 11, 2. —**II.** In partic. **A.** *A feigning, counterfeiting, disguising:* in figura totius voluntatis fictio est, apparens magis quam confessa, Quint. 9, 2, 46: poëtarum *fictions,* Lact. 1, 21 *fin.:* fictiones personarum, quae προσωποποιίαι dicuntur, Quint. 9, 2, 29: personae, id. 9, 3, 89; 11, 1, 39; Vulg. Sap. 7. 13.—**B.** Rhet. t. t., *an assumed* or *fictitious case, a supposition, fiction:* adhuc est subtilior illa ex simili translatio, cum, quod in alia re fieri solet, in aliam mutuantur. Ea dicatur sane fictio, Quint. 6, 3, 61; cf.: duci argumenta non a confessis tantum, sed etiam a fictione, quod Graeci καθ' ὑπόθεσιν vocant, id. 5, 10, 95 Spald.: est et illa ex ironia fictio, qua usus est C. Caesar, etc., id. 6, 3, 91.—**C.** Jurid. t. t.: fictio legis, *a fictitious assumption in a case, a fiction,* Gai. Inst. 3, 56; Dig. 35, 2, 1, § 1; 18; 41, 3, 15. For an account of the fictions in use in the formulas of the Roman law, v. Gai. Inst. 4, 32–38; cf. Savigny, Du Droit Romain, 5, pp. 76–84.

fictītĭus, a, um, v. ficticius.

fictor, ōris, *m.* [fingo], *one who makes images of clay, wood, wax, etc., an image-maker, statuary.* **I.** (Syn.: pictor, scalptor, sculptor, plastes, statuarius.) Lit. **A.** In gen.: deos ea facie novimus, qua pictores fictoresque voluerunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 81; id. Fragm. ap. Lact. 2, 8, p. 120 Bip.—**B.** In partic. in relig. lang., *a baker of offering-cakes:* apud Ennium: Libaque, fictores, Argeos et tutulatos . . . Fictores dicti a fingendis libis, Varr. L. L. 7, § 44 Müll. (cf. Ann. v. 124 ed. Vahl.); so Inscr. Orell. 934; 2281; 2458; cf. Cic. Dom. 54, 139. —**2.** *A maker, creator,* Vulg. Isa. 29, 16; 45, 9.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *a maker, former* (Plautin.): (fortunae) . . . vitae agundae, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 85 sq.: omnium Legum atque jurium, id. Ep. 3, 4, 86: somniorum, Vulg. Deut. 13, 5.—**B.** In partic., *a feigner:* fandi fictor Ulixes, *a master of deceit,* Verg. A. 9, 602.

fictrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that forms* or *fashions:* ejus universae materiae fictrix et moderatrix divina est providentia, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 92; so Tert. Resurr. Carn. 16.

fictūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a forming, fashioning* (ante- and post-class.): fortunae, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 86: satis placet fictura, i. e. *disguise,* id. Mil. 4, 4, 53: avarus ab uno solum verbo inclinatum, quod est aveo eademque fictura, qua est amarus, *formation,* Gell. 10, 5, 3.

fictus, a, um, *Part.,* from fingo.

* **fīcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [ficus], *a little fig,* Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 8.

Fīcŭlĕa, ae, *f., a small but very ancient town of the Sabines, situated on the* Via Nomentana, *near Fidenae,* Liv. 1, 38, 4.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Fīcŭlensis,** e, *adj., of* or *belonging to Ficulea, Ficulean:* REGIO, Inscr. Orell. 111: Via Nomentana, cui tum Ficulensi nomen fuit, Liv. 3, 52, 3 (this is the correct read., inst. of Ficulnensi). — *Subst.:* in Ficulensi, *at an estate near Ficulea,* Cic. Att. 12, 34, 1.—In the orthogr.: **Fīcŏlenses,** ium, *m., inhabitants of Ficulea,* Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64; Inscr. Orell. 3364.—**B. Fīcŭlĕātes,** ium, *m., inhabitants of Ficulea, Ficuleans,* Varr. L. L. 6, § 18 Müll.

Fīculnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ficula], *of the fig-tree:* ligna, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 37: folia, Col. 6, 3, 7.—As *subst.:* **fīculnĕa,** ae, *f., a fig-tree,* Vulg. Osee, 9, 10; id. Luc. 13, 7.—In the form **ficulnus,** a, um: truncus, Hor. S. 1, 8, 1.

fīcus, i and ūs (*dat. sing., gen., dat.,* and *abl. plur.,* always of second decl.; in other cases of second or fourth; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 532 sq.—*Masc.,* Mart. 1, 65, 4; 7, 71, 6; Macr. S. 2, 16. The declension and gender were disputed even among the ancients; cf. Varr. L. L. 9, § 80 Müll.; Charis. p. 103 P.; Prisc. p. 713 ib.), *f.* [etym. dub.; cf. σῦκον, σFυκον], *a fig-tree.* **I.** Lit.: cortex levis fico, Plin. 16, 31, 55, § 126 sqq.: fici, quarum radices longissimae, id. 16, 31, 56, § 130: exceptā fico, id. 16, 26, 49, § 113: ficos mariscas in loco cretoso serito, Cato, R. R. 8, 1, v. marisca: homini Phrygi, qui arborem fici numquam vidisset, ficcinam ficorum objecisti, Cic. Fl. 17, 41: Ruminalis and Rumina, v. 1. Rumina, II. A. and B.: quod diceret, uxorem suam suspendisse se de ficu, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 278 (for which Quintilian, in making the same statement: quod uxor sua e fico se suspendisset, Quint. 6, 3, 88): sub una ficu, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 21.—Poet.: pepedi diffissa nate ficus, i. e. ut ficus (cuius lignum magnopere fissile), Hor. S. 1, 8, 47.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The fruit of the fig-tree, a fig:* fici dulciferae, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 103 P. (Ann. v. 71 ed. Vahl.): ficis victitamus aridis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 59: Zacyntho ficos fieri non malas, id. Merc. 5, 2, 102: per ficos, quas edimus, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 5: ex fici tantulo grano, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: suamque pulla ficus ornat arborem, Hor. Epod. 16, 46: dum ficus prima calorque, etc., *the first ripe figs* (denoting the beginning of autumn), id. Ep. 1, 7, 5: pinguibus ficis pastum jecur anseris, id. S. 2, 8, 88: nux ornabat mensas cum duplice ficu, *a split fig,* id. ib. 2, 2, 122, v. also in the foll.—Ante- and post-class. in *masc.:* sicuti cum primos ficus propola recentes Protulit, Lucil. ap. Non. 154, 27: grossi, Macr. S. 2, 16.—**B.** *The piles* (from their shape): cum dixi ficus, rides quasi barbara verba, Et dici ficos, Caeciliane, jubes. Dicemus ficus, quas scimus in arbore nasci: Dicemus ficos, Caeciliane, tuas (al. tuos, v. the commentators, ad loc.), Mart. 1, 65, 4 (cf. the same sort of pun in another place, Mart. 7, 71). — Hence poet. transf., of *one who has the piles,* Mart. 4, 52, 2.

fīdāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [fido], *trust, confidence* (post-class.): corrige delictum fidamine, Tert. Carm. ad Senat. 83.

fīdē, *adv., faithfully,* v. fidus *fin.*

* **fīdēdictor,** ōris, *m.* [1. fides-dico], *a surety, bail:* fidejussor, Bonifac. ap. Aug. Ep. 23.

fīdĕīcommissārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fidei-committo], *of* or *belonging to a fideicommissum* or *feoffment in trust.* **I.** *Adj.:* hereditas, Just. Inst. 2, 23; Dig. 31, 1, 77, § 24: libertas, ib. 40, 5; 26, 2, 32; Cod. Just. 7, 4, 9: epistola, *in which a fideicommissum is created,* Dig. 32, 1, 37, § 3: praetor, *that takes cognizance of such feoffments,* Ulp. Regul. tit. 25.—**II.** *Subst.:* **fideicommissarius,** ii, *m.* (sc. heres), *one who receives an inheritance through a fideicommissum, a feoffee in trust,* Dig. 32, 1, 11.

fīdĕīcommissum, i, v. fideicommitto *fin.*

fīdĕī-committo (also separately **fidei committo**), mīsi, missum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [fides; lit., to intrust a thing to a person's good faith; hence], jurid. t. t., *to leave* any thing *by last will and testament to be delivered to a third party, to bequeath in trust:* pater filium praedia alienare prohibuerat, sed conservare liberis et ceteris cognatis fideicommiserat, Dig. 32, 1, 38: avia nepotibus heredibus institutis fideicommisit, ut solida legata fratribus solverent, ib. 35, 2, 14; 30, 1, 114, § 3: qui intestato decedit et scit bona sua ad fiscum perventura vacantia, fidei fisci committere potest, ib. § 2: fideicommissa libertas, *given by fideicommissum,* Gai. Inst. 2, 267; Dig. 40, 5, 1 sq.—Hence, **fīdĕīcommissum,** i, *n., a bequest given for the benefit of a third person, by way of request, not of command; and held to be equitably due out of respect to the wish of the testator* (cf. legatum): fideicommissum est quod non civilibus verbis, sed precative relinquitur, nec ex rigore juris civilis proficiscitur, sed ex voluntate datur relinquentis, Ulp. Fragm. 25, 1: De fideicommissis, Dig. 30–32; Gai. Inst. 2, 246–289; Cod. Just. 6, 42; Suet. Claud. 23; Quint. 3, 6, 70; 9, 2, 74.

fīdĕ-jŭbĕo (also separately **fide jubeo**), jussi, jussum, 2, *v. n.* [fides], jurid. t. t., *to be surety* or *bail, to give* or *go bail for* any one: filiusfamilias pro patre poterit fidejubere, Dig. 46, 1, 10: servus inscio domino pro quodam fidejusserat et eo nomine pecuniam solverat, ib. 19; Ambros. de Tob. 12, 59.—Separate: fidejussores et ita interrogantur: ID FIDE TVA ESSE IVBES? Dig. 45, 1, 75, § 6; cf. Gai. Inst. 3, 115: quare scias, quodcumque ab ea ex hac causa stipulatus fueris, id me mea fide jussisse, ib. 17, 1, 60.—*Pass. impers.:* pro quibus fidejussum est, Dig. 46, 1, 2: qui fidejusserit, ib. 46, 3, 38 *fin.*

fīdējussĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fidejubeo], jurid. t. t., *a giving* or *being surety; suretyship, bail:* servus fidejussionis nomine obligari non potest, Dig. 46, 1, 20; ib. 10, 2.

fīdējussor, ōris, *m.* [fidejubeo], jurid. t. t., *one who gives security* for any one, *a bail, a surety* under the most binding form known to the Roman law, Gai. Inst. 3, 115–127: De fidejussoribus, Just. Inst. 3, 20; Dig. 27, 7; 46, 1; Cod. Just. 5, 57; 8, 41; Ambros. de Tob. 12, 89; Vulg. Prov. 20, 16.

fīdējussōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fidejussor], *relating to surety* or *bail:* causa, Dig. 46, 3, 38 *fin.* al.

fīdēlē, *adv., faithfully,* v. fidelis *fin.*

fīdēlĭa, ae, *f., an earthen vessel, pot.* **I.** In gen., Col. 12, 58, 1; 12, 13, 2; for wine: tumet alba fidelia vino, Pers. 3, 22; in paronomasia with Fides: O Fides, mulsi plenam faciam tibi fideliam, id. Aul. 4, 2, 15.—**II.** Esp., *a pail of whitewash.*—Prov.: de eadem fidelia duos parietes dealbare, i. e. *to kill two birds with one stone, to reach two ends by one action,* Cur. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29 *fin.*

fīdēlis, e, *adj.* [1. fides], *that may be trusted* or *relied upon, trusty, faithful, sincere, true* (class.; syn. fidus). **I.** Prop. **A.** *Adj.,* constr. *absol.,* with *dat.,* or with *in* and *acc.* (α) *Absol.:* cum et civis mihi bonus et firmus amicus ac fidelis videretur, Cic. Cael. 6, 14: doctus, fidelis, Suavis homo, etc., Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. v. 249 ed. Vahl.): boni fidelesque socii, Liv. 22, 37, 4; 9, 2, 5; 29, 7, 2; 22, 37, 4 Drak. *N. cr.;* cf.: sociis multo fidelioribus utimur, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 2: est urbs Massilia *fortissimorum* fidelissimorumque sociorum, id. Font. 1, 3: fidelissima conjux, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3: medicus multum celer atque fidelis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 147: minister, id. C. 4, 4, 3: seu visa est catulis cerva fidelibus, id. ib. 1, 1, 27: multorum opes praepotentium excludunt amicitias fideles, Cic. Lael. 15, 54: consilium, id. Agr. 2, 2 *fin.;* cf. id. Clu. 31, 85: opera, id. Caecin. 5, 14; cf.: operā Commii fideli atque utili, Caes. B. G. 7, 76, 1: cura, Ov. H. 1, 104: silentium, Hor. C. 3, 2, 25: desideria (patriae), id. ib. 4, 5, 15: lacrimae, i. e. *true, genuine,* Ov. H. 14, 127.—(β) With *dat.:* qui (Cn. Pompeius) unum Deiotarum fidelem populo Romano judicavit, Cic. Phil. 11, 13, 34: cave tu illi fidelis potius fueris quam mihi, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 11: illi fuisti quam mihi fidelior, id. Capt. 3, 5, 58: habere aliquem fidelem sibi, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 87: quem sibi fidelem arbitrabatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 21, 7; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 1; Quint. 11, 2, 42. —(γ) With *in* and *acc.:* quam fideli animo et benigno in illam fui, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 22; cf. Cic. Mil. 10, 29: in amicos, Sall. C. 9, 2 (others read: in amicis, v. Kritz. ad h. l.). —**b.** *Subst.:* **fīdēlis,** is, *m., a trusty person, a confidant:* si quem tuorum fidelium voles, ad me mittas, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 2.

II. Transf., in gen., of things, *to be depended upon, sure, safe, strong, firm, durable* (rare but class.): nam et doctrina et domus, et ars et ager etiam fidelis dici potest: ut sit, quomodo Theophrasto placet, verecunda tralatio, Cic. Fam. 16, 17, 1: in nave tuta ac fideli, id. Planc. 41, 97: lorica, Verg. A. 9, 707: portus, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 5: materies terebinthi ad vetustatem, Plin. 13, 6, 12, § 54: structura, Front. Aquaed. 123: rimis explendis fidelior pice, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 158: fidelissimum glutinum, id. 28, 17, 71, § 236.—Hence, *adv.,* in two forms: **fīdēlĭter** (class.) and **fīdēle** (ante- and post-class.). **I.** *Faithfully, trustily, certainly, surely, honestly.* (α) Form fideliter: constanter et fideliter in amicitia alicujus permanere, Liv. 33, 35, 9: vivere simpliciter, fideliter vitaeque hominum amice, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92: obtestatur per sua antea fideliter acta, etc., Sall. J. 71 *fin.:* aliquid fideliter curare, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 4: valetudini inservire, Tiro ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 17, 1: colere amicos, Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 5: discere artes ingenuas, Ov. P. 2, 9, 47: retinent commissa (aures), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 70; cf.: ejus (memoriae) duplex virtus, facile percipere et fideliter continere, Quint. 1, 3, 1: exstincta parum fideliter incendia, Flor. 3, 5 *med.*—(β) Form fidele: fac fidele sis fidelis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 79: militare, Prud. στεφ. 10, 428.—**b.** *Comp.:* quo propior quisque est servitque fidelius aegro, Ov. M. 7, 563; Plin. Ep. 6, 24, 3.—**c.** *Sup.:* ut is optime te lau-

dusse videatur, qui narraverit fidelissime, Plin Pan 56, 2 —**2.** (Acc to II) *Surely, strongly, firmly* per quorum loca fideliter mihi pateret iter, Planc in Cic Fam 10, 23, 2 oratoris futuri fundamenta fideliter jacere, Quint 1, 4 5 quod fideliter firmum est, a primis statim actionibus arripere op timum est, *firmly grounded*, id 6, 4, 14, cf Gell 15, 2, 6 —*Comp* qui quartanum pas sus convaluerit, fidelius constantiusque postea valiturum, Gell 17, 12, 3 memo riae inhaerere fidelius, Quint 10, 6, 2, cf id 10, 3, 2 —*Sup* fortunae inaurato fide lissime simulacro, *very solidly, durably*, Plin 33, 3, 19, § 61

fĭdēlĭtas, atis, *f* [fidelis], *faithfulness* (as shown in one's acts), *trustiness, firm adherence, fidelity* (class., most freq in Cic) simplicem praeterea et communem et consentientem eligi par est quae omnia pertinent ad fidelitatem, Cic Lael 18, 65 quantum studio et fidelitate conse qui potuit, id Fam 13, 16, 2 maxime ope ram et fidelitatem desideravi tuam, id ib 16, 12, 6, cf in hac fortuna perutilis ejus et opera et fidelitas esset, id Att 9, 17 *fin* amicorum, id Phil 12, 9, 22, cf id Planc 29, 71 *fin*, with benevolentia, id Fam 13, 20 fidelitas atque auxilia provinciae illius, Hirt B G 8, 46 *fin* fides fidelitasque ami cum erga Plaut Trin 5, 2, 2 erga patriam fidelitas Planc in Cic Fam 10, 17, 2

fĭdēlĭter, *adv*, v fidelis *fin*

Fīdēnae, arum (*sing* **Fīdēna,** ae, Sil 15, 91, Tac A 4, 62 Fidena with the i short, Verg A. 6, 773), *f*, *a very ancient town of Latium on the left bank of the Ti ber, five miles from Rome*, now *Castel Giu bileo*, Liv 1, 27, 2, 19, 4, 17, 22, 33 sq, Cic Agr 2, 35, 96, id Phil 9, 1, 4, Suet Tib 40, id. Calig 31, Tac H 3, 79, Prop 4 (5), 1, 36, Hor Ep 1, 11, 8, Juv 6, 57 al, cf Bormann, Alt Latin Chorographie, p 239 sq —**II.** Deriv **Fīdēnas,** atis, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Fidenae* ager, Plin 3, 5, 9, § 54 bellum, Liv 1, 15 —As *a surname* L Sergius Fidenas, Liv 4, 17, 25 —In *plur subst* **Fīdēnātes,** ium, *m*, *the inhab itants of Fidenae, Fidenates*, Liv 1, 15, 4, 17 sq

fīdens, entis, *Part* and *P a*, from fido

fīdenter, *adv*, *confidently, boldly*, v fido, *P a fin*

1. fīdentĭa, ae, *f* [fidens, from fido], *confidence, self confidence, boldness* (a philo sophical word of Cicero) ejus (fortitudi nis) partes sunt magnificentia, fidentia, pa tientia, perseverantia fidentia est, per quam magnis et honestis in rebus multum ipse animus in se fiduciae certa cum spe collocavit, Cic Inv 2, 54, 163 fidentiae con trarium est diffidentia, et ea re vitium est, audacia non contrarium sed oppositum est ac propinquum, et tamen vitium est, id ib § 165 si fidentia, id est firma animi confi sio, scientia quaedam est et opinio gravis non temere assentientis, metus quoque est diffidentia exspectati et impendentis mali, id Tusc 4 37, 80

2. Fīdentĭa, ae, *f*, *a small town in* Gallia Cisalpina, *between Parma and Pla centia*, now *Borgo S Donnino*, Vell 2, 28, Liv Epit 88 *Its inhabitants* are called **Fīdentīni,** Plin 3, 15, 20, § 116, Mart 1, 54

fīdĕprōmissor, oris, *m.* [fidepromit to] jurid. t t, *a surety, bail* pro eo, qui promittit, solent alii obligari quorum ali os sponsores, alios fidepromissores, alios fidejussores appellamus Sponsor ita in terrogatur IDEM DARE SPONDES? fidepro missor IDEM FIDEPROMITTIS? fidejussor ita IDEM FIDE TUA ESSE JUBES? etc, Gai Inst 3, § 116—In another orthogr fidei promissor, παρακελευστής, Gloss Philox

fīdĕ-prōmitto, ĕre, *v n* [1. fides] jurid t t, *to be surety, go bail* for a per son, Gai Inst 3, 115, v the preced. art

1. fĭdes, ei (*gen sing* scanned fĭdĕī, Ex ap. Cic. de Sen 1, 1, Lucr 5, 102 — Ante-class. and poet form of the *gen* fide, like die, facie, etc, Plaut Aul 4, 6, 1, id Poen. 4, 2, 68, Ov M 3, 341, 6, 506, 7, 728, 737, Hor C 3, 7, 4, cf Prisc. p 781 P, Charis. p. 53 ib, Ritschl, Proleg p 90 — *Dat* fide, Plaut Trin 1, 2, 80, 91, 105, Enn. ap. Non. 112 1, or Ann v 111 ed Vahl., Hor S 1, 3, 95), *f* [fido], *trust* in a person or thing, *faith, confidence, reli ance, credence, belief* (syn fidelitas, fidu cia, confidentia) **I.** Lit **A.** Ingen si sciat noster senex, fidem non esse huic ha bitam, *that he has not been trusted*, Plaut As 2, 4, 52, cf fides ut habeatur, duabus rebus effici potest iis fidem habemus, quos plus intelligere quam nos arbitramur bonis viris ita fides habetur, ut nulla sit in iis fraudis injuriaeque suspicio prudentia sine justitia nihil valeat ad fa ciendam fidem, etc, *to give confidence, pro duce confidence*, Cic Off 2 9, 33, see in the foll neque pauci, neque leves sunt, qui se duo soles vidisse dicant, ut non tam fides non habenda, quam ratio quaerenda sit, *to give credence*, id Rep 1, 10, cf quod si in sanorum visis fides non est habenda, quia falsa sunt, cur credatur somniantium visis, etc, id. Div 2, 59, 122 si ita posset defen dere, tamen fides huic defensioni non ha beretur, id Verr 2, 5, 57, § 148 me mise ram! forsitan hic mihi parvam habeat fidem, Ter Eun 1, 2, 117, cf cum jam mi nor fabulis haberetur fides, Cic Rep 2, 10 (fidem) majorem tibi habui quam paene ipsi mihi, id Fam 5, 20, 2, cf id. ib 7, 18, 1 ex aliis ei maximam fidem habebat, Caes B G 1, 41, 4 cui maximam fidem suarum rerum habeat, Cic Verr 2, 2, 53, § 131, cf cui summam omnium rerum fidem habebat, Caes B G 1, 19, 3 fidem commenticiis rebus adjungere, Cic. Div 2, 55, 113 testimonio fidem tribuere, id. Sull 3, 10, cf Cratippus iisdem rebus fidem tribuit, id Div 1, 3, 5 et auctoritatem ora tioni affert et fidem, id Or 34, 120 si tota oratio nostra omnem sibi fidem sensibus confirmat, id Fin 1, 21, 71 constituere fidem, id Part Or 9, 31 fidem facit ora tio, *awakens* or *produces belief*, id Brut 50, 187; cf quoniam auribus vestris minorem fidem faceret oratio mea, id. Cat 3, 2, 4 aliquamdiu fides fieri non poterat, Caes B C 2, 37, 1, so with dare (rare) res ipsa fidem sermoni meo dabit, App M 4, p 146, 25 Hercules cui ea res immortali tatis fidem dedit, *assured of*, Just 24, 4, 4, Plin Pan 74, 3 — With *object clauses* fac fidem, te nihil nisi populi utilitatem et fructum quaerere, *evince, show*, Cic. Agr 2, 8, 22 tibi fidem faciemus, nos ea suade re, quae, etc, *will convince*, Balb et Opp ap Cic Att 9, 8, A *fin* mihi fides apud hunc est, nihil me istius facturum, Ter Heaut 3, 3, 10, cf cum vix fides esset, rem ullo modo successuram, Suet Vesp 7 male fidem servando illis quoque abro gant fidem, Plaut Trin 4, 3, 41 quorum rebus gestis, fidem et auctoritatem in tes timonio inimicitiarum suspicio derogavit, Cic Font 7, 13, cf alicui abrogare fidem juris jurandi, id Rosc Com 15, 44, and omnibus abrogatur fides, id Ac 2, 11, 36 quae res fidem abrogat orationi, Auct. Her 1, 10, 17 imminuit et oratoris auctorita tem et orationis fidem, Cic de Or 2, 37, 156 multa fidem promissa levant, Hor Ep 2, 2, 10 fidem addere, *to give credence* (opp fidem demere) ex ingenio suo quis que demat vel addat fidem, Tac. G 3 *fin* — **B.** In partic, in mercant lang, *credit* cum fides totā Italiā esset angustior, neque creditae pecuniae solverentur, Caes B C 3, 1, 2, cf scimus, Romae solutione im pedita fidem concidisse, Cic. de Imp Pomp 7, 19 fides de foro sublata erat, id Agr 2, 3, 8 labefacta jam fide, *credit being im paired*, Suet Vesp 4 pecunia sua aut amicorum fide sumpta mutua, Sall C 24, 2 non contentus agrariis legibus fidem moliri coepit, Liv 6 11, 8, cf fidem ab rogare, id 6, 41, 11 fidemque remque, per dere, *credit and means*, Plaut Ep 2, 2, 36, cf res eos jampridem, fides deficere nu per coepit, Cic Cat 2, 5, 10 nisi fide staret res publica, opibus non staturam, Liv 23, 48, 9 Drak, freq res fidesque, for *entire and fortune, property and credit*, i e *entire resources*, Plaut Curc 4, 2, 18, id Truc 1, 1, 24, 38, id Most 1, 2, 64, Sall J 73, 6 Cort —**2.** Beyond the mercant sphere (poet and in post Aug prose) segetis cer ta fides meae, i e *return, yield*, Hor C 3, 16, 30 at tibi Persolvat nullā semina certa fide, Tib 2 3, 62 fallax fides unius anni, Plin Pan 32, 4 quia hanc ejus terrae fidem Menander eludit, Quint 12, 10, 25

II. Transf, *that which produces confi dence* or *belief* **A.** The quality that pro duces confidence in a person, *trustworthi ness, faithfulness, conscientiousness, credi bility, honesty*, in things, *credibility, truth* etc. **1.** In gen (erroneously regarded by Cicero as the primary signif of the word, wherefore he derived it from fio, v the foll passages) fundamentum justitiae est fides, id est dictorum conventorumque con stantia et veritas. Ex quo, audeamus imi tari Stoicos, credamusque, quia fiat, quod dictum est, appellatam fidem, Cic Off 1, 7, 23 Beier, cf id Fragm ap Non 24, 17 (Rep 4, 7, p 428 ed Mos.), id. Fam 16, 10 *fin* justitia creditis in rebus fides nomi natur, id Part Or 22, 78 meo periculo hu jus ego experiar fidem, Plaut Capt 2, 2, 99, cf fides fidelitasque amicum erga id Trin. 5, 2, 2 homo antiqua virtute ac fide, Ter Ad 3, 3, 88, cf exemplum antiquae probitatis et fidei, Cic. Rep 3, 5 esse sum ma probitate ac fide, id ib 3, 17 vir ae quissimus, singulari fide, id. ib 3, 17 quo rum fides est laudata, id ib 2, 36 quibus facillime justitia et fides convalescit, id ib 2, 14 unde justitia, fides, aequitas? id ib 1, 2 cujus virtuti, fidei, felicitati (Gallia) commendata est, id Prov Cons. 14, 35 ae quitas et fides id Rep 1, 35, cf si pudor quaeritur, si probitas, si fides, id ib 3, 18 *fin* quanta fide, quanta religione, id Font 6, 13 hinc fides, illinc fraudatio, id Cat 2, 11, 25 ille vir haud magna cum re sed plenu' fidei, Enn ap Cic de Sen 1, 1 (Ann v 342 ed Vahl) ubi societas? ubi fides majorum? Cato ap Gell 10, 3, 17 nulla sancta societas, nec fides regni est Enn ap Cic Off 1, 8, 26 (Trag v 412 ed Vahl) mea erga te fides et benevolentia, Cic. Fam 1, 5, 1 pro vetere ac perpetua erga populum Romanum fide, Caes B G 5, 54, 4 in fide atque amicitia civitatis Aeduae, id ib 2, 14, 2 in fide manere, id ib 7, 4, 5, cf sin cera fide in pace Ligures esse, Liv 40, 34, 11 si tibi optima fide sua omnia conces sit, Cic Rosc Am 49, 144 praestare fidem, id Div 2, 37, 79, id Top 10, 42, id Att 16, 7, 2, id Fam 1, 7, 6 te oro per tuam fidem, ne, etc, Ter And 1, 5, 55 *Eu* Dic bona fide tu id aurum non surripuisti? *Ly* Bona. *Eu* Neque scis quis abstulerit? *Ly* Istuc quoque bona, Plaut Mil 4, 10, 42 de pace cum fide agere, Liv 32, 33, 10 jussas cum fide poenas luam, Hor Epod 17, 37 haecne marita fides? Prop 4 (5), 3, 11 Aeacidae dederat pacis pignusque fidemque, *faithful bail*, Ov M 12, 365 per jura patris fides, *perjured faith, dishonesty*, Hor C 3, 24, 59 et saep —Prov fides ut anima, unde abiit eo numquam redit, Pub Syr 181 (Rib) fidem qui perdit, quo se servet reliquo, id 166 —**b.** Of inanim and abstr things nam cum Gabinii levitas omnem tabularum fidem resignasset, etc, *trustworthiness, credibility*, Cic Arch 5, 9, cf nunc vero quam habere auctoritatem et quam fidem possunt (litterae)? id Fl 9, 21, and visa, quae fidem nullam habebunt, id Ac 2, 18, 58 *fin*, and qui non speciem expositionis sed fidem quaerit, *truth*, Quint 10, 1, 32 aliter oraculorum, aliter haruspi cum fides confirmari aut refelli potest, id 5, 7, 36 probationum, id 4 praef § 6 liber spectatae fidei, Gell 1 7, 1 paulum distare ab eo (lapide) in unguentorum fide multi existimant Lygdinos, etc, *in faithful pres ervation, keeping in good condition*, Plin 36, 8, 13, § 62 —**c.** In poets several times, *faithful, true fulfilment of a promise* dic ta fides sequitur Ov M 3, 527 (cf res dic ta secuta est, id ib 4, 550) vota fides se quitur, id ib 8, 713 promissa exhibuere fidem, *were fulfilled*, id ib 7, 323, cf en haec promissa fides est? *is this the fulfil ment of the oracle?* Verg A 6, 346 —**2.** In partic, in jurid lang, bona fides, *good faith, sincerity*, hence, EX FIDE BONA or BONA FIDE, *in good faith, sincerely, honest ly, conscientiously* arbitrum illum adegit, QUICQUID SIBI DARE FACERE OPORTERET EX FIDE BONA, Cic Off 3, 16, 66, cf quanti verba illa UTI NE PROPTER TE FIDEMVE TUAM CAPTUS FRAUDATUSVE SIEM, etc Q quidem Scaevola, pontifex maximus, summam vim esse dicebat in omnibus iis arbitriis, in quibus adderetur EX FIDE BONA, fideique bonae, nomen existimabat manare latissime, idque versari in tutelis societatibus, fiduciis mandatis, rebus emp tis venditis, conductis locatis, etc., id. ib 3, 17, 70, id Att 6, 1, 15 praetor ait QUE

BONA FIDE EMIT, etc., Dig. 6, 2, 7, § 11 sq.; cf.: bonae fidei emptori subrepta re quam emerit, Just. Inst. 4, 1, 15: ubi lex inhibet usucapionem, bona fides possidenti nihil prodest, Dig. 41, 3, 24: tot judicia de fide mala, quae ex empto aut vendito aut conducto aut locato contra fidem fiunt, etc., i. e. *deception, dishonesty*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74: bonâ fide = certissime, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 30; id. Aul. 4, 10, 42; id. Capt. 4, 2, 110; cf.: mala fide, Dig. 41, 2, 1, § 6.—**B.** An assurance that produces confidence, *a promise, engagement, word, assurance, confirmation*. **1.** In gen.: fide data, credamus, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 61: accipe daque fidem, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 33 ed. Vahl.): atque etiam, si quid singuli temporibus adducti hosti promiserunt, est in eo ipso fides conservanda: ut primo Punico bello Regulus . . . ad supplicium redire maluit, quam fidem hosti datam fallere, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39; cf. id. Fin. 2, 20, 65: fidem dare, violare, in fide non stare, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 28: Pompei fides, quam de me Caesari dederat, id. Fam. 1, 9, 12: inter se fidem et jusjurandum dare, Caes. B. G. 1, 3 *fin.*: obligare fidem alicui, *to plight one's faith*, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 51; cf.: fidem reliquis interponere, Caes. B. G. 5, 6 *fin.*: fide mea spondeo, futurum ut, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 10: diffidens, de numero dierum Caesarem fidem servaturum, Caes. B. G. 6, 36, 1: si fidem mecum servas, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 48: tecum servavi fidem, id. Capt. 5, 1, 10; id. Merc. 3, 1, 33: fides juris jurandi cum hoste servanda, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107: fidem erga imperatorem conservare, Caes. B. C. 1, 84, 3: fidem erga populum Romanum servare, Liv. 24, 4, 5: servata erga Galbam, Tac. H. 1, 71: in regem suum servata, Curt. 6, 5, 2: ut fidem vobis praestaremus, Liv. 28, 39, 2; so, fidem alicui praestare, Curt. 6, 4, 9; Liv. 30, 15, 5; Sen. Ben. 5, 21, 1: non servata fides deditis est, Liv. 24, 1, 10; cf. Cic. de Sen. 20, 75; Sen. Ep. 71, 17: fidem suam liberare, *to perform his promise*, Cic. Fl. 20, 47; cf.: fidem alicujus liberare, id. Fam. 12, 7, 2: so, fidem exsolvere, Liv. 3, 19, 1; 22, 23, 8; 24, 16, 12; Plin. Ep. 2, 12, 6; Luc. 9, 98 al.: fidem frangere, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 16; for which violare, v. above, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 28: fidem amittere, Nep. Eum. 10: istius fide ac potius perfidiâ decepti, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: quantum mea fides studii mihi afferat, *my plighted word* (to defend the king), id. Deiot. 1, 1: contioni deinde edicto addidit fidem, *confirmed*, Liv. 2, 24, 6.—**2.** Pregn., *a given promise of protection* or *security, a guaranty*; hence, in gen., *protection, guardian care*: introduxi Vulturcium sine Gallis: fidem ei publicam jussu senatus dedi, *promised him protection, security, in the name of the public*, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 8; cf.: Vulturcius interrogatus . . . primo fingere alia; post, ubi fide publica dicere jussus est, omnia uti gesta erant aperit, Sall. C. 47, 1: cum se diceret indicaturum de conjuratione, si fides publica data esset, id. ib. 48, 4: uti L. Cassius ad Jugurtham mitteretur, eumque interposita fide publica Romam duceret, id. J. 32, 1; cf.: privatim praeterea fidem suam interponit, quam ille non minoris quam publicam ducebat, id. ib. *fin.*: qui Romam fide publica venerat, id. ib. 35, 7; so, too, simply fides: Lusitani contra interpositam fidem interfecti, Cic. Brut. 23, 89: fide accepta ab legatis, vim abfuturam, Liv. 38, 33, 3: Thais patri se commendavit in clientelam et fidem, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 9; cf.: se in Chrysogoni fidem et clientelam contulerunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 37, 106: quaere in cujus fide sint et clientela, id. ib. 33, 93: aliquid in fidem alicujus tradere, Liv. 38, 31, 2: frugi hominem, plenum religionis videtis positum in vestra fide ac potestate: atque ita, ut commissus sit fidei, permissus potestati, Cic. Font 14, 30; cf.: se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi Romani permittere, Caes B. G. 2, 3, 2: in alicujus fidem ac potestatem venire, id. ib. 2, 13, 2: in fide alicujus esse, Cic. Planc. 41, 97; cf. id. Fam. 13, 65, 2: ea (jura) fidei suae commissa, id. Off. 1, 34, 124: civitas in Catonis fide locata, id. Att. 6, 1, 5: recipere aliquid in fidem, id. ib. 15, 14, 3; cf.: aliquem in fidem necessitudinemque suam recipere, id. Fam. 13, 19, 2: recipere aliquem in fidem, Caes. B. G. 2, 15, 1; 4, 22, 3: hortatur, ut populi Romani fidem sequantur, id. ib. 4, 21, 8: jura fidemque supplicis erubuit (Achilles), *the protection due to a suppliant*, Verg. A. 2, 541: di, obsecro vostram fidem! *your protection, assistance, help*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 11; id. Am. 5, 1, 78; id. Most. 1, 1, 74; 2, 2, 97; cf.: fidem vestram oro atque obsecro, judices, Cic. Mur. 40, 86: deum atque hominum fidem implorabis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 25; so in colloq. lang. frequently elliptic. as an exclamation: Di vostram fidem! *by the protection of the gods! for heaven's sake!* Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 58, id. Men. 5, 2, 119; id. Poen. 4, 78 al.; Ter. And. 4, 3, 1; 4, 4, 5; id. Eun. 3, 1, 28 al.; cf.: tuam fidem, Venus! Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 40: pro deum atque hominum fidem! id. ib. 5, 3, 16; id. Ep. 4, 2, 10; Ter. And. 1. 5, 2; 1, 5, 11; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 9 al.; Sall. C. 20, 10 al.; for which: pro deorum atque hominum fidem! Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 48; and in a different order: pro deorum fidem atque hominum, id. Lael. 15, 52; also simply pro deum fidem, Liv. 3, 67, 7 Drak. *N. cr.*; and: per fidem! Petr. 100, 5; Tac. Or. 35; App. M. 6, p. 175.—**C.** *The faith, the Christian religion* as a system of belief (eccl. Lat.): domicilium fidei, Lact. 4, 30 *fin.*; Vulg. Apoc. 14, 12 al.

III. Fides, personified as *a goddess*: praeclare Ennius: O Fides alma, apta pinnis, et jus jurandum Jovis! Qui jus igitur jurandum violat, is Fidem violat, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104 (Enn. Trag. v. 410 ed. Vahl.); cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 74 Müll.; Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 47; 2, 23, 61; 31, 79; id. Leg. 2, 8, 19; 11, 28; Plaut. Cas. prol. 2; id. Aul. 3, 6, 46; 50; 4, 2, 14; Verg. A. 1, 292; Hor. C. 1, 35, 21; 4, 5, 20; id. C. S. 57.

2. fĭdes, ium, *plur.*, or **fides**, is, *sing.*, *f.* [= σφίδη], *a stringed instrument, lyre, lute, cithern*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (α) In *plur.* (only so in classic prose): Fides genus citharae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 89, 16 Müll.: (hominis) omnis vultus omnesque voces, ut nervi in fidibus, ita sonant, ut a motu animi quoque sunt pulsae, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216; so different from nervi, id. Div. 2, 14, 33; id. Leg. 2, 15, 39; id. Brut. 54, 199; id. Fin. 4, 27, 75 (v. Madv. ad h. l., p. 601 sq.): ut in fidibus aut tibiis, atque in cantu ipso ac vocibus concentus est quidam tenendus ex distinctis sonis, etc., id. Rep. 2, 42; id. Fin. 4, 27, 75; cf. id. de Or. 3, 51, 197: *Fi.* Fides non reddis? *Pe.* Neque fides neque tibias, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 77; with tibiae, Quint. 1, 10, 14; 20; 11, 3, 59: Orpheus, Threïciâ fretus citharâ fidibusque canoris, Verg. A. 6, 120: fidibus cantare alicui, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 64: fidibus canere praeclare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; id. Div. 2, 59, 122: uti, id. Tusc 5, 39, 113: dicere longum melos, Hor. C. 3, 4, 4: placare deos, id. ib. 1, 36, 1: discere, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: docere aliquem, id. Fam. 9, 22, 3: scire, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 53: vivunt commissi calores Aeoliae fidibus puellae, Hor. C. 4, 9, 12: fidibusne Latinis Thebanos aptare modos studet, i. e. *to imitate Pindaric odes in Latin poetry*, id. Ep. 1, 3, 12.—(β) *Sing.* (poet.): sume fidem et pharetram: fies manifestus Apollo, Ov. H. 15, 23; so, Teïa, Hor. C. 1, 17, 18: Cyllenea, id. Epod. 13, 9: quodsi blandius Orpheo moderere fidem, id. C. 1, 24, 14.—**2.** Prov.: vetus adagium est: Nihil cum fidibus graculo, i. e. *ignoramuses have nothing to do with poetry*, Gell. N. A. praef. § 19.—**B.** Esp., Fides, is, *f.*, *a constellation*, i. q. Lyra, *the Lyre*: cedit clara Fides Cyllenia, Cic. Arat. 381; Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 12; in the form Fidis, Col. 11, 2, 14; 40; Sid. Carm. 16, 5.—* **II.** Transf., in *sing.*, i. q. nervus, chorda, *a string* of a musical instrument: quae tuba quaeve lyra Flatibus incluta vel fidibus, Prud. Cath. 3, 81.

fĭdĭcen, inis, *m.* [2. fides-cano], *a lute-player, lyrist, minstrel, harper*: Socratem fidibus docuit nobilis fidicen, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3; id. N. D. 3, 9, 23 (with tibicen); Val. Max. 3, 6, 4; Mart. Cap. 3, § 296.—Poet. transf., *a lyric poet*: Latinus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 33: Romanae lyrae, id. C. 4, 3, 23. lyrae Pindaricae, Ov. P. 4. 16, 28; and in apposition: doctor Argivae fidicen Thaliae (Apollo), Hor. C. 4, 6, 25.

fĭdĭcĭna, ae, *f.* [fidicen], *a female lute-player, lyrist, harpist*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 45; 82; 1, 2, 48; 2, 2, 7 sq.; id. Most. 4, 2, 44; Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 4; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 59 al.; Mart. Cap. 3, § 296.

‡ **fĭdĭcĭnārĭus**, λυριστής, Gloss. Phil.

fĭdĭcĭno, āre, *v. n.* [fidicen], *to play on the lute* or *lyre* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 9, § 298; cf. FIDICINO, λυρίζω, Gloss Philox.

* **fĭdĭcĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *for playing on stringed instruments, for lute-playing*: ludus, Plaut. Rud. prol. 43.

fĭdĭcŭlae, ārum, and rarely **fidicula**, ae (syncop. fidicla, Prud. στεφ. 10, 481; 550), *f. dim.* [2. fides], *a small stringed instrument, a small lute* or *cithern*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: quid si platani fidiculas ferrent numerose sonantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22. —**B.** Esp., Fidicula, *a constellation*, i. q. Fides or Lyra, *the Lyre*, Col. 11, 2, 37; Plin. 18, 26, 59, § 222.—**II.** Transf., *a cord, line*, a sort of instrument of torture (post-Aug.): apparatus illi reddendus est suus eculei et fidiculae et ergastula et cruces, Sen. de Ira, 3, 3; Suet. Tib. 62; id. Calig. 33; Cod. Th. 9, 35, 1.

Fĭdĭcŭlānĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens*, Cic. Clu. 37, 103; id. Caecin. 10, 28 al.

* **fĭdĭcŭlārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [fidicula, II.], *like a cord*, i. e. *twisted*; trop.: verba contorta et fidicularia, i. e. *entangling, delusive*, Fronto de Eloq. p. 229 ed. Mai.

fĭdis, is, *f.*, v. 2. fides, I. *fin.*

Fĭdĭus, ii, *m.* [1. fides], *a surname of Jupiter*, in Dionys. Halic. called Ζεὺς Πίστιος, identical with the Sabine Sancus: Nonas Sanco Fidione referrem, Ov. F. 6, 213; more usually connected with deus (dius) or medius (i. e. dius or deus, with the demonstr. part. me), and also joined into one word, mediusfidius, as an asseveration, qs. *by the god of truth! as true as heaven! most certainly!* itaque domi rituis nostri, qui per deum Fidium jurare vult, prodire solet in compluvium, Varr. ap. Non. 494, 30; cf. id. L. L. 5, § 66 Müll.: per deum Fidium quaeris, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 8: unum medius fidius tecum diem libentius posuerim, quam, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 21, 1: quam mediusfidius veram licet cognoscas, Sall. C. 35, 2: non mediusfidius ipsas Athenas (loqui) tam Atticas dixerim, Plin. Ep. 4, 3, 5; Quint. 5, 12, 17 al.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 147, 8 Müll.—**B.** Of *Hercules*, Tert. Idol. 20; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 204.

fīdo, fīsus sum (ante-class. form of the *fut.* fidebo, Nov. ap. Non. 509, 4), 3, *v. n.* [root in Sanscr. bandh, unite; Gr. πείθω, persuade, πεῖσμα, cable; Lat. fidus, Deus Fidius, foedus; cf.: fascis, fascia; Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 262; but Fick refers fido to root bhidh; Goth. beidan; Engl. bide, to expect; Vergl. Wört. p. 380], *to trust, confide, put confidence in, rely upon* a person or thing (rare; in the *verb. finit.* mostly poet.; but class. in the *part. praes.* and *P. a.*). (α) With *dat.*: fidere nocti, Verg. A. 9, 378: fugae fidens, id. ib. 11, 351: pestilentiae fidens (with societate fretus), Liv. 8, 22, 7: taedae non bene fisa, Ov. M. 15, 827: qui sibi fidit, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 22; id. S. 2, 2, 108: puer bene sibi fidens, Cic. Att. 6, 6, 4.—(β) With *abl.*: hac (Cynosurâ) fidunt duce nocturnâ Phoenices in alto, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 41, 106; id. Ac. 2, 20, 66: arcu fisi Getae, Ov. P. 4, 9, 78: cursu, id. M. 7, 545: ope equinâ, id. ib. 9, 125: pecuniâ, Nep. Lys. 3 *fin.*: prudentiâ consilioque fidens, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 81.—Doubtful, whether *dat.* or *abl.* (v. Zumpt, Gr. § 413; cf. confido): nec nitido fidit adultero, Hor. C. 3, 24, 20: pictis puppibus, id. ib. 1, 14, 15: (Jugurtham) Mario parum fidere, Sall. J. 112, 2: ingenio, Quint. 10, 7, 18; cf.: ingenio suo, Plin. Ep. 4. 13 *fin.*: suis rebus, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 2.—(γ) With *inf.*: fidis enim manare poëtica mella Te solum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44; Sil. 1, 432: parum fidens pedibus contingere matrem, Luc. 4, 615: fisus cuncta sibi cessura pericula, Caesar, id. 5, 577.—(δ) *Absol.*: ubi fidentem fraudaveris, i. e. *who trusts* (you), Plaut. As. 3, 2, 15.—Hence, **fīdens**, entis, *P. a.* (lit., trusting to one's self, self-confident; hence), *confident, courageous, bold*: qui fortis est, idem est fidens, qui autem est fidens, is profecto non extimescit: discrepat enim a timendo confidere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14: fidenti animo gradietur ad mortem, id. ib. 1, 46, 110; cf.: tum Calchas haec est fidenti voce locutus, id. poët. Div. 2, 30, 64: fidens animi, Verg. A. 2, 61; Tac. A. 4, 59 *fin.*; so, fidens armorum, Luc. 9, 373.—*Comp.*: Romanus, fidentior, Amm. 16, 12 al.—*Sup.*: fidentissimo

impetu acies motae, Amm 27, 10, 12 — *Adv* **fīdenter,** *confidently, fearlessly, boldly* timide fortasse signifer evellebat, quod fidenter infixerat, Cic Div 2 31, 67 agere, id Ac 2, 8, 24 confirmare, id de Or 1, 56, 240, cf id N D 1, 8, 18 —*Comp* paulo vellem fidentius te illi respondisse, Cic Att 6, 1, 21 —*Sup* accedere fidentis sime, Amm 17, 1, 9, August Ver Rel 3

fīdūcĭa, ae, *f* [fido], *trust, confidence, reliance, assurance* (class) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen prope certam fiduciam salutis praebere, Liv 45, 8, 6, cf jam de te spem habeo nondum fiduciam, Sen Ep 16 spes atque fiducia, Caes B C 1, 20 2 tyranno rum vita, nimirum in qua nulla fides, nulla stabilis benevolentiae potest esse fiducia, Cic Lael 15, 52 hoc se colle Galli fiduciâ loci continebant, Caes B G 7, 19, 2 tantam habebat (Curio) suarum rerum fiduciam, id B C 2, 37, 1 arcae nostrae fiduciam conturbare, Cic Q Fr 2, 12, 5 vitae no strae, Ov M 1, 356 falsa'st ista tuae, mu lier, fiducia formae, Prop 3 (4), 24, 1, Ov H 16, 321 fiducia alicujus, Cic Verr 1, 14, 40 nihil est, quod in dextram aurem fidu cia mei dormias, *by reason of any confi dence you have in me*, Plin Ep 4, 29, 1 tan tane vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri? Verg A. 1, 132 quae sit fiducia capto, *on what the captive relied, hoped?* id ib 2, 75 humanis quae sit fiducia rebus, *reliance*, id ib 10, 152 mirabundi, unde tanta audacia, tanta fiducia sui victis ac fugatis, *self con fidence, confidence in themselves*, Liv 25, 37, 12 mei tergi facio haec, non tui fidu cia, i e *at my own peril*, Plaut Most, 1, 1, 37, for which, with the *pron possess* mea (instead of mei) fiducia opus conduxi et meo periculo rem gero, Plaut Bacch 4, 4, 100 nunc propter te tuamque pravus factus est fiduciam, *reliance on you* (for tuique), id ib 3, 3, 9 hanc fiduciam fuisse accusatoribus falsa obiciendi, Quint 7, 2, 30 praestandi, quod exigebatur, fiducia, id prooem § 3 nec mihi fiducia est, ut ea sola esse contendam, id 5, 12, 1 —**b.** Concr spes et fiducia gentis Regulus, Sil 2, 342, Ov Tr 5, 6, 1 —**B.** In partic, for fiducia sui, *self confidence, boldness, courage* omnes alacres et fiduciae pleni ad Alesiam proficiscuntur, Caes B G 7, 76, 5 timorem suum sperabat fiduciam bar baris allaturum, Hirt B G 8, 10, 1 consul ubi, quanta fiducia esset hosti sensit, etc, Liv 34, 46, 5 and 8 hostis, id 30, 29, 4 nimia Nep Pel 3 fiduciam igitur orator prae se ferat Quint 5, 13, 51 simplicitate eorum et fiduciâ motus, Suet Claud 25 non quo fiducia desit (mihi), Ov H. 17, 37 —With a play in the meaning A supra *Pe* Qua fiducia ausus (es) filiam meam di cere esse? *Ep* Lubuit, ea fiducia, Plaut Ep 5, 2, 32 —**II.** Transf * **A.** Object ively (synon with fides, II A), *trustiness, fidelity* ut quod meae concreditum est Taciturnitati clam, fidei et fiduciae, Ne enuntiarem cuiquam, etc, Plaut Trin 1, 2, 105 ibo ad te, fretus tua, Fides, fiducia, id Aul 3, 6, 50 —**B.** Jurid t t, that which is intrusted to another on condition of its being returned, *a deposit, pledge, security, pawn, mortgage* si tutor fidem praestare debet, si socius, si, cui mandaris, si qui fiduciam acceperit, debet etiam procura tor, Cic Top 10, 42 fiduciâ acceptâ fiduciam committere alicui, id Fl 21, 51 per fiduciae rationem fraudare quempi am, id Caecin 3, 7, cf judicium fiduciae, id Rosc Com 6, 16, id N D 3, 30, 74 re liquorum judiciorum haec verba maxime excellunt in arbitrio rei uxoriae, MELIVS AEQVIVS, in fiducia VT INTER BONOS BENE AGIER, etc., id Off 3, 15, 61, cf ubi porro illa formula fiduciae, VT INTER BONOS BENE AGIER OPORTET, id Fam 7, 12, 2 (cf. also id Top 17, 66), Gai Inst 2, 59 sq, Paul Sent 2, 13, 1 sqq, cf Dict of Antiq p 443

fīdūcĭālĭter, *adv* [fiducia], *confident ly* (late Lat) speramus, Aug Conf 9, 13, Vulg Psa 11, 5

fīdūcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id II B] **I.** Jurid t t, *of* or *relating to a thing held in trust, fiduciary* heres, *that receives any thing in trust*, Dig 36, 1, 46, Inscr Orell 3524 tutela, Just Inst 1, 19, cf Gai Inst 1 172 —**II.** Transf beyond the jurid sphere, *intrusted, given* or *held in trust* optimum ratus, eam urbem Nabidi veluti fiduciariam dare, Liv 32, 38, 2 opera, *Caes B C 2, 17, 2 regnum, Auct B Alex 23, 2 imperium, Curt 5, 9, 8

fīdūcĭo, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* [fiducia], *to pledge, mortgage* FA CONDITIONE, NE FIDV CIENT, NE VENDANT, NEVE ALIO QVO GENERE ID SEPVLCRVM ALIENARE VLLA POTESTAS SIT, Inscr Grut 638, 4, id Murat 794, 1, cf. FIDVCIAT, ὑποτίθεται, FIDVCIATVS, ὑποτιθέμενος, Gloss Philox sub pignoribus fidu ciati, Tert Idol 23

1. fīdus, a, um, *adj* [fido, that one may rely on], *trusty, trustworthy, faithful, sure* (class) **I.** Prop, constr *absol*, with *dat*, poet also with *gen* **A.** *Absol* nihil est stabile quod infidum Neque enim fidum potest esse multiplex ingenium et tortuosum Cic Lael 18, 65, cf (amico) probo et fideli et fido et cum magna fide, Plaut Trin 4, 4, 4 tum se intellexisse, quos fidos amicos habuisset, quos infidos, Cic Lael 15, 53 amici, Hor Ep 1, 5, 24 soda les, id S 2, 1, 30 fidissima atque optima uxor, Cic Fam 14, 4, 6 conjux, Hor Ep 2, 1, 142 bonus atque fidus judex, *impartial*, id. C 4 9, 40 medici, id Ep 1, 8, 9 inter pres, id A P 133 fidiora haec genera ho minum fore ratus, Liv 40 3, 4 nihil fidum, nihil exploratum habere Cic Lael 26, 97 familiaritates fidae, id Off 2, 8, 30 canum tam fida custodia, id N D 2, 63, 158 vis canum, Lucr 6, 1222, cf pectus canum, id 5, 864 pectus, Hor C 2, 12, 16 fido ani mo, *firm, steadfast*, Liv 25, 15 13 —**B.** With *dat* (servum) quem domino fidissi mum credebat, Liv 33, 28, 13 (but cf. fidus est amicus, fidelis servus, Don Ter Phorm 1, 2, 26) quae fida fuit nulli, Tib 1, 6, 77 nec tibi fidam promittis Lacaenam, Ov H 5, 99 ne quid usquam fidum proditori esset, *no faith should be kept with a traitor*, Liv 1, 11, 7 ut eos sibi fidiores redderet, Just 16, 5, 2 —**C.** Poet with *gen* regina tui fidissima, *most faithful towards you*, Verg A 12, 659, and with *gen partit* ju venum fidos, lectissima bello Corpora, sol licitat pretio, *the trusty ones, trustiest of the youth*, Stat Th 2, 483 —**D.** With *in* or *ad*, and *acc.* in amicos fidissimus, Eutr 7, 8 fidi ad bella duces, Nemes Cyn 82 —**E.** With *in* and *abl* sperabam te mihi fidum in hoc nostro amore fore, Cat 91, 1 sq —**II.** Transf, objectively of inanim and abstr things, *sure, certain, safe, trust worthy* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose, in Cic Att 9, 6, 10, fuga fida is not critically certain, v Orell *N* cr ad loc.) **A.** *Absol* aures, Ov M 10, 382 spes fidissima Teucrum, Verg A 2, 281 ensis, *trusty*, id ib 6, 524 alii litora cursu fida petunt, id ib 2, 400 nec unquam satis fida potentia, ubi nimia est, Tac H 2, 92 pons validus et fidus, id A. 15, 15 *fin* male fidas provincias, id H 1, 52 —**B.** With *dat* (oppidum) naviganti celerrimum fidissi mumque appulsu, Tac A. 3, 1, cf statio male fida carinis Verg A 2, 23 montem tantos inter ardores opacum et fidum nivi bus, Tac H 5, 6 —*Sup* nox arcanis fidis sima, Ov M 7, 192 camelino (genitali) ar cus intendere, orientis populis fidissimum, *the surest*, Plin 11, 49, 109, § 261 refugi um, Tac A 5, 8 — Hence, *adv* **fīde,** *faithfully, trustily* (perh only in the *sup*) quae mihi a te ad timorem fidissime atque amantissime proponuntur, Cic Fam 2, 16, 4 (al fidelissime) fidissime amicissimeque vixerunt, Gell 12, 8, 6

2. fīdus = foedus, *a league*, v 2. foe dus *init.*

‡ **fidusta,** a fide denominata, ea quae maximae fidei erant, Paul ex Fest. p 89 (cf confoedusti)

fĭglīnus, or, in the uncontr primary form, **fĭgŭlīnus,** a, um, *adj* [1 figulus], *of* or *belonging to a potter, potter's* (cf fic tilis) **I.** Form figlinus creta, Varr R R 3, 9, 3 opera, Plin 35, 10, 36, § 66 —**B.** *Subst* **1. figlīna,** ae, *f* **a.** *The art* or *trade of a potter* (sc ars), Varr R R 1, 2, 23 —**b.** *A potter's workshop, pottery*, Plin 3, 6, 12 § 82, 35, 12, 46, § 159, Inscr Orell 1, p 371 sq, in the form FIGVLINA, Inscr Orell 935 —**2. figlīnum,** i, *n*, *an earth en vessel, crock*, Plin 31, 3, 27, § 46, 34, 18, 50, § 170 opus figulinum, id 36, 25, 64, § 189 fabricae, id 7, 56, 57 § 198, Vitr 5, 10, 3 —**II.** Form figulinus opus, Plin 31, 11, 47, § 130 fornaces, Arn. 6, 200

figmen, ĭnis, *n* [FIG, fingo] *formation, figure, image* (post class), Prud Apoth. 798, 1035 figminis figura, Mart Cap 3, § 222.

figmentum, i, *n* [id] (post class), *formation* (cf fictio) **I.** In gen **A.** In abstr verborum, *the forming of new words*, Gell 20, 9, 1 —**B.** In concr, *a figure, image* animalis, Gell 5, 12, 12 figmento deae caelitus lapso, Amm 22 9 aerea figmenta, id 14, 6, 8 —**C.** *Any thing made, a production, creation*, Vulg Isa 29, 16 al —**II.** In partic., *a fiction* poeta rum, Lact 7, 22 somniorum, App M 4, p 155

fīgo, xi, xum, 3 (archaic *part perf* fictus, Lucr 3, 4, Varr R R. 3, 7, 4), *v a.* [Gr σφιγγ-ω, to bind fast, σφιγμός, φῖμος, muzzle, cf filum, for figlum, Curt Gr Etym p 186, Germ dick, dicht, Engl thick, etc, Corss Krit Nachtr p 233] *to fix, fasten drive* or *thrust in, attach, affix* (class., cf pango, configo defigo) **I.** Lit, constr *aliquid, aliquid in* with *abl* (poet also *in* with *acc*, or *aliquid* with *abl* only) imbrices medias clavulis Cato, R R 21, 3 palum in parietem, Plaut Mil. 4 4 4 mucrones in cive an in hoste, Cic. Phil 14 3, 6 tabulam decreti Caesaris aut beneficii, *to post up*, id ib 1, 1, 3, cf id. ib 12, 5 *fin* Antonius accepta grandi pecunia fixit legem a dictatore comitiis latam, i e *posted it up as having been carried*, id Att 14, 12, 1, cf adsentiri, ne qua tabula ul lius decreti Caesaris figeretur, id Phil 1, 1, 3 fixit leges pretio atque refixit, Verg A 6, 622 quique aera legum vetustate delap sa, noscerent figerentque Tac H 4, 40 nec verba minacia aere fixo legebantur, Ov M 1, 91 quam damnatis crucem servis fixe ras, *hadst fixed in the ground erected*, Cic Verr 2, 5, 6 § 12 feraces plantas humo, *to plant set*, Verg G 4, 115 clavos vertici bus, Hor C 3, 24, 5 cuneos Plin 17, 14, 24, § 109 (dub) veribus trementia (frusta), *to fix on spits*, Verg A 1, 212 spicula pec tore, Prop 2, 13, 2 (3, 4, 2 M), for which harundo in vertice fixa, Hor S 1, 8, 7 cristas vertice, Verg A 10, 701 fuman tes taedas sub pectore, id ib 7, 457 no tas in collo dente, *to impress*, Tib 1, 8, 38 virus in venas per vulnera *injects*, Cic Arat. 432 vestigia, *plants his steps*, i e *moves on* Verg A 6, 159 arma quae fixa in parietibus fuerant *fastened up hung up*, Cic Div 1, 34 74, cf scuta sublime fixa, id ib 2, 31, 67 arma ad postem Herculis, Hor Ep 1, 1, 5 arma thalamo, Verg A. 4, 495 arma Troia hic, id ib 1, 248 clipeum postibus, id ib 3, 287 dona Lau renti Divo, id ib 12, 768 ID AES AD STA TVAM LORICATAM DIVI IVLII, S C ap Plin Ep 8, 6, 13 qui spolia ex hoste fixa domi haberent, Liv 23 23, 6, 38 43, 11 navalem coronam fastigio Palatinae domus, Suet Claud 17 luteum opus celsâ sub trabe (hi rundo) Ov F 1 158 ipse summis saxis fixus asperis Enn ap Cic Tusc 1, 44, 107, and id Pis 19, 43 (Trag v 413 ed Vahl) aliquem cruci, *nail*, Quint 7, 1, 30, Suet Dom 10 corpus lacerum in crucem (al cruce), Just 21, 4 *fin* figit in virgine vul tus *fixes*, Verg A 12, 70 oculos solo id ib 1, 482 oculos in terram, Sen Ep 11 In poet transf oculos horrenda in virgine fixus, Verg A. 11, 507 (cf defixus lumina vultu id ib 6, 156, Tac A. 3, 1) Caesar in silentium fixus, Tac A 6, 50 (56) obstipo capite et figentes lumine terram, Pers 3, 80 foribus miser oscula figit, *kisses* Lucr 4, 1179 oscula dulcia, Verg A 1, 687 se dem Cumis, *to fix his abode*, Juv 3, 2 do mos, Tac A 13, 54 —**B.** Transf, *to fix by piercing through, to transfix, pierce* (cf con figo, II) hunc intorto figit telo, Verg A 10, 382 hunc jaculo acuto, Ov M 10, 131 ho stes telis Auct B Alex 30 *fin* fixisse pu ellas gestit (Cupido), Tib 2 1, 71 cervos, Verg E 2, 29 dammas, id G 1, 308, id A. 5, 515, Sil 1, 305 cutem (clavi), Sen Prov 3 olli per galeam fixo stetit hasta cerebro Verg A 12, 537 aprum, Juv 1, 23 figar a sagitta, Ov H 16, 278 vulnus, *to inflict*, Mart 1, 61, 4

II. Trop **A.** *To fix fasten, direct* **1.** With *in* and *abl* ego omnia mea studia, omnem operam, curam, industriam, cogi

tationem, mentem denique omnem in Milonis consulatu fixi et locavi, Cic. Fam 2, 6, 3 —**2.** With *in* and *acc* (rare) fixus in silentium, Tac. A. 6, 50 —**3.** In other constructions beneficium, quemadmodum dicitur, trabali clavo, Cic Verr 2, 5, 21, § 53 nostras intra te fige querelas, Juv 9, 94 penitus hoc se malum fixit, Sen Tranq 15 nequitiae fige modum tuae, Hor C 3, 15, 2. —**B.** (*Acc. to* I B) Of speech, *to sting, taunt, rally* a person aliquem maledictis, Cic N D 1, 34, 93 adversarios, id. Or 26, 89 —Hence, **fixus,** a, um, *P a*, *fixed, fast, immovable* **A.** Lit. (very rare) illud maneat et fixum sit, Cic Rab Post 9, 25 in que tuis nunc Fixa pedum pono pressis vestigia signis, i e *firmly fixed in,* Lucr 3, 4, cf. in the foll. astra, *the fixed stars,* Manil. 2, 35, so, flammae, Ov Tr 4, 3, 15 —Far more freq, **B.** Trop vestigia (integritatis) non pressa leviter, sed fixa ad memoriam illius provinciae sempiternam, Cic Sest 5, 13 non ita fixum, ut convelli non liceret, id. Clu. 45, 126 fixum et statutum, id. Mur, 30, 62, cf. consilium fixum, id. Att. 6, 14, 2 animo fixum immotumque sedere, ne, etc, Verg. A, 4, 15 fixum est, with a *subj clause, it is fixed, determined,* Sil 2, 364, 3, 114 decretum stabile, fixum, ratum, Cic. Ac. 2, 9, 27, cf. ratum, fixum, firmum, *permanent,* id. ib 2, 46, 141 illud fixum in animis vestris tenetote, *fixed, impressed,* id. Balb 28, 64 quae perpetuo animo meo fixa manebunt, Lepid. ap Cic Fam 10, 34, 3 —*Adv* **fixe,** *fixedly* (late Lat) ubi tenacius habitabit et fixius, Aug. Ep 6 *fin*

fĭgŭlāris, e, *adj* [figulus], *of* or *belonging to a potter, potter's* rota, Plaut Ep 3, 2, 35 creta, *potter's clay,* Col. 8, 2, 3, 6, 17, 6, Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 47

fĭgŭlārius, κεραμευς, Gloss Lat Gr

fĭgŭlātio, ōnis, *f* [figulo], *a forming, fashioning* (post class) carnis, Tert Anim 25, id. Resurr Carn 5

‡**fĭgŭlātor,** faber, κεραμευς, Gloss Vet

***Fĭgŭlātus,** a, um, *adj* [2. Figulus], *made a Figulus of,* Asin. ap Quint 8, 3, 32 Spald. *N cr*, cf 2. Fimbriatus.

fĭgŭlīnus, a, um, v figlinus

fĭgŭlo, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [figulus], *to form, fashion* (post class) figulat ita hominem Demiurgus, Tert adv Val. 24 corpus hoc nostrum de limo figulatum, id Carn. Chr 9

1. fĭgŭlus, i, *m* [v fingo], *a potter,* Varr R. R. 3, 15, 2, Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 159 Col 11, 1, 9, Inscr Orell 4190 SIGILLATOR (= sigillorum fictor), *a seal maker,* ib 4191 vas figuli, Vulg Psa. 2, 9 al.—Poet of the *builders* of the brick walls of Babylon a figulis munita urbs, Juv 10, 171.

2. Fĭgŭlus, i, *m*, *a Roman surname in the gens* Marcia *and* Nigidia So esp P Nigidius Figulus, *a learned contemporary of Cicero,* Cic. Univ 1, id. Fam 4, 13, Suet Aug. 94. — Marcius Figulus, Cic Att 1, 2, id. Leg 2, 25, Sall C 17

fĭgūra, ae, *f* [v fingo], *a form, shape, figure* (syn. forma, species, tropus) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. corporis nostri partes totaque figura et forma et statura quam apta ad naturam sit apparet Cic Fin 5, 12, 35, cf. hominum, vel etiam ceterarum animantium forma et figura, id. de Or 3, 45, 179, and quae figura, quae species humana potest esse pulchrior? Quod si omnium animantium formam vincit hominis figura, deus autem animans est ea figura profecto est, quae pulcherrima sit omnium, etc, id N D 1, 18, 47 sq, with this cf esse aliquem humana specie et figura qui, etc, id Rosc. Am 22, 63, Liv 29, 17, 11 uri sunt specie et colore et figura tauri Caes B G 6 28, 1 gemina tauri juvenisque *the Minotaur,* Ov M 8, 169 Himera in muliebrem figuram habitumque formata, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 35, § 87, cf. figura et lineamenta hospitae, id. ib 36, § 89 conformatio quaedam et figura totius oris et corporis, id. de Or 1, 25, 114 pulmonum vis et figura, id Tusc. 1 16, 37 formae figura id. N D 1, 32 90 formai servare figuram Lucr 4, 69 navium figura (shortly before navium species) Caes. B G 4 25, 2 lapidis, Ov M. 3, 399 doliorum, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 90 lenticulae dimidiae, id 27, 12, 98, § 124 quadrangula grani, id. 13, 22, 38, § 118 triquetra, id 3, 16, 20, § 121 rotunditatis aut proceritatis, id. 13, 4, 9, § 49 et saep —**2.** Concr, *a sketch, figure, drawing* (lat. Lat.) figurae quae σχήματα vocant, Gell. 1. 20, 1, 2, 21, 10 κύβος est figura ex omni latere quadrata, id. 1, 20, 4.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In the lang of the Epicurean philosophy applied to *the atoms or molecular parts* of bodies caelestem fulminis ignem Subtilem magis e parvis constare figuris, Lucr 2, 385, 2, 682 sq, 778, 3, 190 al., cf. illas figuras Epicuri, quas e summis corporibus dicit effluere, Quint. 10, 2, 15 Spald.—**2.** Poet., *a form, shade, phantom* of the dead in somnis, cum saepe figuras Contuimur miras simulacraque luce carentum, Lucr 4, 34 morte obita quales fama est volitare figuras, Verg A. 10, 641 CVM VITA FVNCTVS IVNGAR TIS (i. e tuis) VMBRA FIGVRIS, Inscr Orell. 4847 —**II.** Trop, *quality, kind, form, species, nature, manner* **A.** In gen. de figura vocis satis dictum est, Auct Her 3, 15, 25 majus et minus et aeque magnum ex vi et ex numero et ex figura negotii consideratur, Cic. Inv 1, 28, 41 figura orationis plenioris et tenuioris, id de Or 3, 55, 212, cf. suam quandam ex pressit quasi formam figuramque dicendi, id. ib 2, 23, 98 occurrunt animo pereundi mille figurae, *kinds,* Ov H. 10, 81 edidit innumeras species, partimque figuras rettulit antiquas, etc, id. M 1, 436, cf. capiendi figurae (for which, shortly after species capiendi), Dig 39, 6, 31 condicionis, ib 35, 2, 30 — **B.** In partic **1.** Gram t. t, *form* of a word, *inflection* alia nomina, quod quinque habent figuras, habere quinque casus, Varr L. L. 9, § 52, cf. non debuisse ex singulis vocibus ternas vocabulorum figuras fieri, ut albus, alba, album, id. ib 9, § 55 quaedam (verba) tertiae demum personae figura dicuntur, ut licet, piget, Quint 1, 4, 29, 8, 2, 15 Spald.—**2.** Rhet. t t., *a figure of speech,* σχῆμα, Cic de Or 3, 53 sq, id. Or 39 sq, Quint 9, 1 sq et saep —**b.** Esp, *one which contains hints* or *allusions,* Suet Vesp 13, id. Dom 10, cf. Quint 9, 2, 82.

fĭgūrālĭtas, ātis, *f* [figura], *a figurative mode of speaking* (late Lat.) Fulg de Contin. Verg *med* p 147 Munk.

fĭgūrālĭter, *adv* [id.], *figuratively* (post class.), Tert. Testim Anim 2, Sid. Ep 8, 14 *med*

fĭgūrātē, *adv*, *figuratively,* v figuro, *P a fin*

fĭgūrātĭcius, a, um, *adj* [figura], = figurativus (very rare) quatenus a figura ticiis transirent ad veritatem, Primas in Epist ad Hebr c. 10

fĭgūrātio, onis, *f* [figuro] (post Aug) **I.** *A forming, fashioning, shape, form, figure* nervi hic teretes, illic lati, ut in uno quoque poscit figuratio, Plin. 11, 37, 88, § 217 zona duodecim signis conformata exprimit depictam a natura figurationem, Vitr 9, 4 Apollinis, App Dogm Plat 1.—**II.** Trop **A.** *Imagination fancy* si spei figuratione tardius cadit Quint. Decl 12, 27, vanae, id. ib 6, 4.—**B.** *Form* of a word (diurnare) ex ea figuratione est, qua dicimus perennare, Gell. 17, 2, 16 —**C.** *Figurative mode of speaking* quisquam illorum his figurationibus uteretur, quae Graeci schemata vocant? Fronto, Ep ad Anton 1, 2, Lact 1, 11, 24, 30

fĭgūrātīvus, a, um, *adj*, *pertaining to the figurative mode of speaking, figurative* (late Lat), Cassiod. Varr 8, 31. — Hence, **II.** *Subst* **figurativa,** ae, *f*, *figurative mode of speaking,* Myth Vatic Fab 127 ap Mai Auct Class 1, 3, p 46

fĭgūrātō, *adv*, v figuro, *P a fin*

fĭgūrātor, ōris, *m* [figuro], *one who forms* or *fashions* (post class), Arn. 6, 196

fĭgūrātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, v figuro

fĭgūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [figura], *to form, fashion, shape* (rare but class) **I.** Lit mundum ea forma figuravit, qua una omnes reliquae formae concluduntur, Cic *Univ* 6 aes *in habitum statuae,* Sen. Ep 65 medullas in lapidis naturam, Plin. 36, 22, 45, § 161 caseos, id. 16, 38, 72, § 181 barbam peregrina ratione, Petr 102.—*Absol*, Cic. N D 1, 39, 110 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen voces lingua, *to pronounce, utter,* Lucr 4, 550, cf id. 2, 413 os tenerum pueri balbumque poëta figurat, *forms, trains,* Hor Ep 2, 1, 126 dum tempora nostra figurat, *represents,* Prud. Psych 66 —**B.** In partic. **1.** *To imagine, fancy, picture* qui in crepidine viderat Marium in sella figuravit, Sen. Contr 3, 17 *med* quales ad bella excitanda exeunt Furiae, talem nobis iram figuremus, Sen. Ira, 2, 35 *med* manes species anxio animo, Curt 7, 1 *fin* —**2.** In rhet lang, *to adorn with figures* tam translatis verbis quam propriis figuratur oratio, Quint 9, 1, 9 plurima mutatione figuramus, id. 10, 1, 12.—*Absol* affectus efficaciter movit, figurabat egregie, Sen. Contr 3 praef.—Hence, **fĭgūrātus,** a, um, *P a* **A.** Lit, *formed, fashioned, shaped* boum ipsa terga declarant non esse se ad onus accipiendum figurata, Cic N D 2, 63, 159 (hominis) ita figuratum corpus, id Fin. 5, 12, 34 signum in modum Liburnae figuratum, Tac G 9 venter ei, qui a periculo tutus est, reddit mollia, figurata, *well formed stools,* Cels 2, 3, 2, 8 *med* —Of a word, *derived* dicatur a Graeca voce figurata esse, Gai Inst. 3, 93 *fin* —**B.** Trop, of speech, *figurative* (not in Cic, but very freq in Quint) oratio ἐσχηματισμένη, id est figurata (opp ἀσχημάτιστος, figuris carens), Quint. 9, 1, 13, cf id. 8, 3, 59 verba, id. 8, 1, 1, 9, 2, 7 controversiae, id. 9, 2, 65, 88, 9, 1, 14 —*Adv* (*acc to* B), *figuratively,* in two forms **fĭgūrāto,** Tert. adv Marc 3, 14 al **fĭgūrāte,** Ascon. ap Cic Verr 2, 6 figuratius, Sid. Ep 5, 8

***fīlātim,** *adv* [filum], *thread by thread* filatim distrahere, Lucr 2, 831

fīlectum, i, *n.*, v filictum.

fīlia, ae (*gen* filiai, Plaut Aul 2, 4, 16 al., *dat* and *abl plur* filiabus, Cato ap Prisc p 733 P, Liv 24, 26, 2, Sen Q N 1, 17 *fin*, Inscr Grut 750, 6, August. C D 3, 5, 15, 23, Dig 30, 15, § 1, 40, 12, 3, § 2, cf Plin. ap Charis. p 103 *fin* P, and filiis, Enn. ap Prisc 1 1, Plaut Stich 4, 1, 61, id. Poen. 5, 3, 9, Front Strat 4, 3, 5, Liv 38, 57, 2 Drak., Just 7, 3, 3, Auct B Alex 33, 2, Aur Vict. Vir Ill. 22), *f* [filius], *a daughter* tua reconcilietur uxor, mea necetur filia, Enn. ap Ruf § 37 (Trag v 267 ed Vahl.) Numae Pompilii nepos ex filia rex a populo est Ancus Marcius constitutus, Cic. Rep 2, 18 o matre pulchra filia pulchrior, Hor C 1, 16, 1.—In apposition cum Decimus quidam Verginius virginem filiam in foro sua manu interemisset, Cic Rep 2, 37 virgo, Ter Ad. 3, 4, 20, Quint 9, 2, 70 eam quae nobis adoptione filiae loco esse coeperit, Gai. Inst 1, 59 —**A.** In partic filia familias, or, in one word, filiafamilias, v familia — **B.** Transf, *female offspring, offshoot* (poet) Pontica pinus, Silvae filia nobilis, Hor C 1, 14, 12, Mart 14, 90 filiae Picenae porcae, id. 13, 35 Massilia Graium filia, Paul Nol. Carm. 21, 305

fīlĭālis, e, *adj* [filius], *filial* amor, August Serm 2.

‡**fīlĭaster,** tri, *m*, = privignus, *a step son,* Inscr Orell. 2617 al., cf the foll art

‡**fīlĭastra,** ae, *f*, = privigna, *a step daughter,* Inscr Fabr p 202, 503 al, cf the prec art

fīlĭcātus (felic-), a, um, *adj* [filix], *adorned with fern* paterae, i e *on which fern-leaves are engraved,* Cic. Par 1, 2, 11, so, lances, id. Att 6, 1, 13

fīlĭcina, ae, *a plant, also called* radiolus App Herb 83

‡**filicones** (al ‡ felicones), mali et nullius usus, a felice dicti, Paul. ex Fest p 86, 10 Müll *N cr*

fīlictum or **fīlectum,** i, *n* [filix], *a place abounding in ferns,* Col 2, 2, 8, Pall 9, 3

fīlĭcŭla (felic-) ae, *f dim* [id.], *a plant, also called* polypodion, *rock fern, polypody* Plin. 26, 8, 37, § 58, Cato, R R 158 1, Col. 6, 27, 11, Cels 2, 12

fīlĭĕtas, ātis, *f* [filius] *sonship, the descent of the son from the father* (late Lat.), Cassiod Hist Eccl. 1, 14, Hier in Did. de Spir 31 *init*

fīlĭŏla, ae, *f dim* [filia] *a little daughter* **I.** Lit educare aliquam pro filiola

sua, Plaut Cist 2, 3, 29 L Paullus filiolam suam Tertiam animadvertit tristiculam, Cic. Div 1, 46, 103, Plaut Cist 4, 1, 13, id Rud prol 39, M Aurel in Fronto, Ep 5, 53 ed Mai, Juv 6, 241 quoniam mihi videris hanc scientiam juris tamquam filiolam osculari tuam, Cic Mur 10, 23 —**II.** Transf, sarcastically of an effeminate person duce filiola Curionis, i e C Curione C F, Cic Att 1, 14, 5 —Poet, of the letters of Cadmus Cadmi filiolae atricolores, Aus Ep 7, 25

fīlĭŏlus, i, *m dim* [filius], *a little son* filiolo me auctum scito salva Terentia, Cic Att 1, 2, 1, Plaut Capt 4, 2, 96, id Truc 2, 8, 10, 4, 3, 31, Juv 6, 390 al

fīlius, ii (*voc* filie, Liv Andr in Prisc p 741 P, *dat plur* FILIBVS, Inscr Grut 553, 8, 554, 4, like DIIBVS from deus), *m* [root fev o, to give birth to (fe o), whence fecundus, femina, felix, etc, lit, he who is born], *a son* (syn *plur* nati, liberi) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen Marci filius, Enn ap Cic Brut 15, 58 (Ann v 306 Vahl), id Rep 2, 19, id Lael 1, 3 Venus et remisso filius arcu, i e Cupido, Hor C 3, 27, 68 et saep —**B.** In partic filius familias, or, in one word, filiusfamilias, v familia —**II.** Transf **A.** With terra, fortuna, etc terrae filius, *a son of mother earth*, i e *a man of unknown origin* (opp · nobilis honesto genere natus) et huic terrae filio nescio cui committere epistolam tantis de rebus non audeo, Cic Att 1, 13, 4, id Fam 7, 9, 3, Pers 6, 59, cf Saturnum Caeli filium dictum, quod soleamus eos, quorum virtutem miremur aut repentino advenerint, de caelo cecidisse dicere terrae autem, quos ignotis parentibus natos terrae filios nominemus, Lact 1, 11: fortunae filius, a *child of fortune, fortune's favorite* (Gr παῖς τῆς Τύχης), Hor S 2, 6, 49, called also gallinae albae filius, Juv 13, 141 Celtiberiae filius, i e *an inhabitant of Celtiberia, a Celtiberian*, Cat 37, 18 —**B.** Filii, in gen, *children* Συνεζευγμένον jungit et diversos sexus, ut cum marem feminamque filios dicimus, Quint 9, 3, 63, Cic ad Brut 1, 12, 2, Gell 12, 1, 21, cf *sing* ut condemnaretur filius aut nepos, si pater aut avus deliquisset, Cic N D 3, 38, 90 —**2.** *Descendants* natura docet parentes pios, filiorum appellatione omnes qui ex nobis descendunt, contineri nec enim dulciore nomine possumus nepotes nostros, quam filii, appellare, Dig 50, 16, 220, § 3 —**C.** Of animals, Col 6, 37, 4

fīlix (felix, Paul ex Fest p 86 Müll *N cr*), icis, *f*, *fern*, πτερίς **I.** Lit, Plin 27, 9, 55, § 78, 17, 4, 3, § 29, Verg G 2, 189, 3, 297, Hor S 1, 3, 37, Col 2, 2, 13 —**II.** Transf, *the hair of the pubes*, Pers 4, 41

fīlum, i, *n* (also filus, i, *m*, acc to Arn 1, 36 dub, plur *heterocl*, fili, Luc 6, 460) [for figlum v figo], *a thread* of any thing woven (of linen or woollen cloth, a cobweb, etc) **I.** Lit, Varr L L 5, § 113 Müll, Enn ap Non 116, 6 (Ann v 259 ed Vahl), Verg A 6, 30, Ov A A 3, 445, id M 4, 36, Mart 6, 3, 5, Cels 7, 16 lumen candelae cujus tempero filum, *wick*, Juv 3, 287 tenuia aranei, *a web*, Lucr 3, 383 tineae, Ov M 15, 372 —Poet, of *the thread of life* spun by the Fates sororum fila trium, Hor C 2, 3, 16, Verg A 10, 815, Ov M 2, 654, id Tr 5, 10, 45, Sil 4, 28, Mart 10, 5, 10 al.—Prov pendere filo (tenui), *to hang by a thread*, for *to be in great danger* hac noctu filo pendebit Etruria tota Enn ap Macr S 1, 4, § 18 (Ann v 153 ed Vahl.) omnia sunt hominum tenui pendentia filo, Ov P 4, 3, 35, Val Max 6, 4, 1 —**2.** In partic, *the fillet of wool* wound round the upper part of the flamen's cap, similar to the στέμμα of the Greeks, hence, in gen, *a priest's fillet* APICVLVM, filum, quo flamines velatum apicem gerunt, Paul ex Fest p 23 Müll legatus capite velato filo (lanae velamen est), Audi, Juppiter, inquit etc, Liv 1, 32, 6 filo velatus, Tib 1, 5, 15 —**B.** Transf (mostly poet and in post Aug prose) **1.** Of any thing slender and drawn out like a thread, *a string, cord filament, fibre* tractat inauratae consona fila lyrae *the strings*, Ov Am 1, 8, 60, so, lyrae, id M 5, 118 sonantia, id ib 10, 89 croci, i e *the stamen* id F 1, 342 foliorum exilitas usque in fila attenuata, Plin 21, 6, 16, § 30, 11, 15, 15, § 39 —**2** *Plur*, *shreds, slices, remnants* fila sectivi porri, Juv 14, 133 porris fila resecta suis, Mart 11, 52 fila Tarentini graviter redolentia porri edisti, id. 13, 18 —**3.** I q crassitudo, *the density, compactness, compact shape*, or, in gen, *contour, form, shape* of an object forma quoque hinc solis debet filumque videri, Lucr 5, 571, v Lachm ad h l, cf id 5, 581, 2, 341, 4, 88 mulieris, Plaut Merc 4, 4, 15 corporis, Varr L L 10, § 4 Müll, Gell 1, 9 2, Amm 14, 11, 28 forma atque filo virginali, id. 14, 4, 2 ingeniosus est et bono filo, Petr 46 —**II.** Trop (cf the preced no), of speech, *texture, sort, quality, nature, style* (class) ego hospiti veteri et amico munusculum mittere (volui) levidense, crasso filo, cujusmodi ipsius solent esse munera, i e *of coarse texture*, Cic Fam 9, 12, 2, cf argumentandi tenue filum, id Or 36, 124 tenui deducta poemata filo, Hor Ep 2, 1, 225, cf gracili connectere carmina filo, Col poet 10, 227 paulo uberiore filo, Cic de Or 2, 22, 93 orationis, id ib 3, 26, 103 aliud quoddam filum orationis tuae (= oratio uberior), id Lael 7, 25

1. fimbrĭa, v fimbriae *fin*

2. Fimbrĭa, ae, *m* [fimbriae] **I.** *A Roman surname in the* gens Flavia **A.** C Flavius Fimbria, *consul* A U C 650, Cic Verr 2, 5, 70, § 181, id Planc 21, 52, id. de Or 2, 22, 91 —**B.** Another of the same name, *an enemy of M Crassus*, Cic Brut 66, 233, id Rosc Am 12, 33 —**II.** Deriv

Fimbrĭānus, a, um, *adj* seditio, Sall Fragm ap Non 215, 32

fimbrĭae, ārum, *f* [cf fibra, filum], *fibres, threads, shreds, fibrous part, fringe* (for syn cf limbus, ora instita, patagium) antiqui FIBRVM dicebant extremum, a quo in sagis fimbriae et in jecore extremum fibra, Varr L L 5 § 79 Müll, cf Paul ex Fest s v FIBER, p 90 Müll si quis in febre aut acuto morbo in veste floccos legit fimbriasve diducit, Cels 2, 6, so Plin 7, 51, 52, § 171, App M 11, p 258 madentes cincinnorum fimbriae, i e *the outer curled ends*, *Cic Pis. 11, 25 mappa laticlavia fimbriis hinc atque illic pendentibus, Petr 32 —*Sing* (late Lat), *a border, fringe* vestimenti, Vulg Matt 9, 20, 14, 36 al

1. fimbrĭātus, a, um, *adj* [fimbriae], *fibrous, fringed* (post Aug) folia, Plin 21, 15, 55, § 92 capillus (milii), id 18, 7, 10, § 53 usus est lato clavo ad manus fimbriato, Suet Caes. 45 flagrum, App M 8, p 214

2. Fimbrĭātus, a, um, *adj* [Fimbria] *made a* Fimbria *of*, Asin ap Quint 8, 3, 32 Spald *N cr*, cf Figulatus.

fĭmētum, i, *n* [fimus], *a dung hill*, Plin 10, 54, 75, § 153, 17, 9, 8, § 57, 24, 19, 110 § 171

fĭmus, i (also **fĭmum,** i, *n*, Plin 28, 17, 70, § 234 sq, 29, 5, 32, § 101, 30, 9 23, § 76, Lact Opif D 11, 20 fimo, *abl fem*, Apul Met 7, p 200 *fin*), *m* [Sanscr dhū mas, smoke, dhū lis dust, cf Gr θύ, θύνω, θῦμα, θύος, Lat sub fio, sub fimen, Germ Dunst, Engl dust], *that which fertilizes* or *manures, dung, ordure, excrement* (only in the *sing*, Diom p 314 P, for syn cf stercus, merda, quisquiliae) **I.** Lit Verg G 1, 80, Col 2, 14 4, 3, 11, 4, Plin 28, 17, 71, § 235, 30, 9 23, § 76 caballinus, id 29, 5, 32, § 102, Liv 38, 18, 4 fimo si quis aliquem perfuderit Paul Sent 5, 4, 13 —**II.** Poet transf for lutum, *dirt, mire*, Verg A 5, 333 and 358

fīnālis, e, *adj* [finis] (post class) **I.** *Of* or *relating to boundaries* quaestiones, Dig 10 1, 11, 47, 21, 3, Sid Ep 8, 14 —**II.** *Of* or *relating to the end final* horizon, id est finalis circulus, Macr Somn Scip 2, 5 beatitudo Aug Civ D 19 4 *fin* causa Don Ter Eun 5, 5, 18 —*Adv* **fīnālĭter,** *at last, to the very end* (late Lat) Cassiod Amic 19, 3, Ven Fort Vit Mauteil 25

fīnālĭtas, ātis, *f* [finalis], *the being last* Serv Verg A. 1, 120, Eutych Disc Conj prooem 2143 P

findo, fidi, fissum, 3 *v a.* [root Sanscr bhid to cleave, Germ beissen, Engl bite], *to cleave split, part, separate, divide* (class, cf scindo, seco, caedo) **I.** Lit, hoc enim quasi rostro finditur Fibrenus et divisus aequaliter in duas partes latera haec alluit, Cic. Leg 2, 3, 6, cf., inimicam findite rostris Hanc terram, Verg A. 10, 295· patrios findere sarculo agros, Hor C 1, 1, 11 terras vomere, Ov A. A. 2, 671 mare carinâ, Prop 3, 9 (4, 8), 35 Assaraci tellus, quam Findunt Scamandri flumina, Hor Epod 13, 14 hiulca siti findit Canis aestifer arva, Verg G 2, 353, cf arentes cum findit Sirius agros, Tib 1, 7, 21 rubra Canicula findet Statuas, Hor S 2, 5, 39 os, Cels. 8, 4 *med*, cf id 8, 3 *fin.* specularis lapis finditur in quamlibet tenues crustas, Plin. 36, 22, 45, § 160, cf Quint 11, 3, 21 hic locus est, partes ubi se via findit in ambas, Verg A 6, 540, id G 2, 78, Ov M 4 65 —**b.** In *part perf* fissa ferarum ungula, Lucr 4, 680 ungulae equi, Suet Caes. 61 lingua in partes duas, Ov M 4, 585 lignum, Verg A 9 413 ferulae, Cels 8, 10, cf id 8, 3 *fin* —**B.** Mid, *to split, burst* (poet and very rare) turgescit bilis findor, *I am ready to burst with rage*, Pers 3 8 cor meum et cerebrum finditur, Plaut Bacch 2, 4, 17 Marsis finduntur cantibus angues, Ov Med fac. 39 —**II.** Trop, *to divide* (poet and very seldom) Idus sunt agendae, Qui dies mensem Veneris marinae Findit Aprilem, Hor C 4, 11, 16 fissa voluntas, Prud. Psych 760 —Hence, **fissum,** i, *n*, *a cleft, slit, fissure* **A.** In gen (very rare) postquam implevisti fusti fissorum caput, Plaut. Aul 3, 4, 7 ad ani fissa, Cels. 5, 20, 5 —**B.** Esp, in the lang of augurs, of the divided liver jecorum, Cic. Div 1, 52, 118, cf fissum in extis, id ib 1, 10, 16, jecoris, id N D 3, 6, 14 familiare et vitale, id Div 2 13, 32

fingĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [fingo] *imaginary, seeming* (late Lat) prae oculis scintillarum fingibilis visus, Cael Aur Tard. 1, 4, 104

fingo, finxi, fictum, 3, *v a* [Sanscr dih, dêhmi, smear, Gr θιγ, θιγγάνω, touch, whence figulus, figura etc, prop, to handle] **I.** Lit **A.** *To touch, handle, stroke, touch gently* (rare) mulcere alternos, et corpora fingere lingua, Verg A 8, 634 saepe manus aegras manibus fingebat amicis, Ov F 5, 409 —**B.** Esp, *to form, shape, fashion, frame, make* (class), whence also figulus esse aliquam vim, quae finxerit, vel, ut tuo verbo utar, quae fabricata sit hominem, Cic Ac 2, 27, 87, cf ab aliquo deo ficti esse videantur, id de Or 1, 25, 115 fingere et construere nidos, *build*, id ib 2, 6, 23 favos, id. Off 1, 44, 157 ut illa bestia fetum ederet informem, lambendo postea fingeret etc., Gell 17, 10, 3 —**C.** In partic **1.** Of the plastic art, *to form* or *fashion by art* (in wax clay, stone, etc) *to mould* or *model*, as a statuary quorum alterum fingere opinor e cera solitum esse, alterum esse pictorem, Cic Verr 2, 4, 13 § 30, cf in ceris aut fictilibus figuris id N D 1, 26, 71 similitudines ex argilla, Plin 35, 12, 43 § 151, cf, sarcastically hic homullus, ex argilla et luto fictus Epicurus, Cic Pis 25, 59 pocula de humo, Ov Tr 2, 489 Alexander ab Apelle potissimum pingi et a Lysippo fingi volebat qui neque pictam neque fictam imaginem suam passus est esse, etc, Cic Fam 5, 12, 7, cf fingendi ars, *of making statues, statuary*, id de Or 3, 7, 26 corpora fingendo pingendove efficere, Quint 5, 12, 21 —**2.** With the access notion of arranging adorning, etc, *to set to rights arrange, to adorn, dress trim* (poet syn componere, excolere, ornare) Bene cum lauta est (mulier), tersa, ornata ficta est infecta est tamen, Plaut Stich 5, 5, 4 cum se non finxerit ulli, Ov R Am 341 isti ficti, compositi, crispi cincinni, Plaut Truc 2, 2, 32, cf canas fingere comas, Tib 1, 2, 92 comas presso pollice Prop 3 10 (4, 9), 14, Ov A A 1, 306, Mart 6 57, cf comas auro, Stat Th 5 228 crinem, Verg A 4, 148, cf also Phaedr 2 2, 9 vitem putando, Verg G 2 407 Forbig —**3.** With the access notion of untruth, *to alter, change*, for the purpose of dissembling hi neque vultum fingere, neque interdum lacrimas tenere poterant, Caes B G 1, 39, 4, cf vultus quoque hominum fingit scelus, i e *makes men change countenance*, Ter Heaut 5, 1, 14.

II. Trop **A.** In gen, *to form fashion, make Ly* multa eveniunt homini quae

volt, quae nevolt *Ph* Mentire, gnate, nam sapiens quidem pol ipsus fingit fortunam sibi, Plaut Trin. 2, 2, 84; cf. the vv foll.: natura fingit homines et creat imitatores et narratores facetos, Cic de Or 2, 54, 219: animos fingere, formare, id. Brut 38, 142. cf.: moderari et fingere mentem ac voluntates, id. Leg. 3, 18, 40· ea quae nobis non possumus fingere, vultus, facies, sonus, id. de Or. 1, 28, 127. formam totius rei pub licae velim mittas, ex qua me fingere possim, *regulate myself, i e proceed, act,* id Att 6, 3, 4; cf: ad eorum (qui audiunt) arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt et accommodant, id. Or. 8, 24: ea (verba) nos sicut mollissimam ceram ad nostrum arbitrium formamus et fingimus, id. de Or 3, 45, 177; cf. also· arbitrio fingere, id. Brut 79, 274: fortuna humana fingit artatque ut lubet, Plaut Capt 2, 2, 54; cf.: vitam subito flecti fingique posse, *shaped, directed,* Cic Sull 28, 79; cf. id. ib 25, 69: jure erat semper idem voltus, cum mentis, a qua is fingitur, nulla fieret mutatio, id. Tusc 3, 15, 31; cf.. circumspexit amictus et finxit vul tum, *composed,* Ov. M. 4, 318: lingua vocem immoderate profusam fingit et terminat, *forms,* Cic N. D 2, 59, 149; cf.: Peripateticorum institutis commodius fingeretur oratio, id. Brut 31, 119: ego apis Matinae more modoque operosa parvus carmina fingo (like the Gr. πλάττω), *make, compose,* Hor. C 4, 2, 32: carmina, id. Ep 2, 1, 227; id. A. P. 331; 240· versus, id. ib 382· poëmata, Suet Tit 3: opprobria in quemvis, Hor Ep 1, 15, 30 —**B.** In partic **1.** With a double predicate, *to form, make into something or in a certain manner·* finxit te ipsa natura ad honestatem, gravi tatem .. ad omnes denique virtutes mag num hominem et excelsum. Cic Mur 29, 60. nec, si miserum fortuna Sinonem Finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque improba finget, Verg. A. 2, 79: (illum) spissae nemorum comae Fingent Aeolio carmine nobilem, Hor C 4, 3, 12: di bene fecerunt, inopis me quodque pusilli Finxerunt animi, id. S 1, 4, 18· timui, mea me finxisse minora putarer Dissimulator opis propriae, *to have lessened, i e purposely disparaged it,* id. Ep 1, 9, 8 —**2.** *To form by instruction, to instruct, teach, train:* idem mire finxit filium, i. e *caused him to play his part,* Ter. Heaut 5, 1, 25, cf: voce paterna Fingeris ad rectum, Hor A. P. 367: fingitur artibus, id. C 3, 6, 22· fingit equum tenera docilem cervice magister Ire viam, qua monstret eques, id. Ep 1, 2, 64.—**3.** *To form mentally or in speech, to represent in thought, to imagine, conceive, think, suppose; to sketch out:* fingite animis .. fingite cogitatione imaginem hujus condicionis meae, etc., Cic. Mil 29, 79; cf. omnia quae cogitatione nobismet ipsi possumus fingere, id. N D 3, 18, 47 · fingere animo, id. de Sen 12, 41: cf. also · animo et cogitatione, id. Tusc 5, 24, 68· ex sua natura ceteros, *to conceive of,* id. Rosc Am. 9, 26· quid magis exercitum dici aut fingi potest? id. Mil. 2, 5· maleficium, id. Rosc Am 40, 116· tu, stulta, deos, tu fingis inania vera, Prop 3, 20 (4, 19), 5 qui utilitatum causa fingunt amicitias, *suppose,* Cic Lael. 14, 51 principatum sibi ipse opinionis errore finxerat, *had imagined to himself,* id. Off. 1, 8, 26 · in summo oratore fingendo *in representing, sketching out,* id. Or 2, 7 finge tamen te improbulum, Juv 5, 72.—(β) With *double acc* quod si qui me astutiorem fingit, Cic Fam 3, 8, 6 Tiresiam sapientem fingunt poetae at vero Polyphemum Homerus immanem finxit, id. Tusc 5, 39, 115 —(γ) With an *object clause,* and in *pass*, with a *subject-clause:* finge, aliquem nunc fieri sapientem, nondum esse, *suppose,* Cic Ac 2, 36, 117 finge solum natum nothum, Quint 3, 6, 100 — Ellipt interfecti aliqui sunt, finge a nobis, *assume, grant* Liv 39, 37, 11 fingamus Alexandrum dari nobis, Quint 1, 1, 24· non omnia corpora fingunt in medium niti, Lucr 1, 1083, cf id. 2, 175 qui naufragus fingitur se suspendisse, Quint 8, 5, 22· qui suos artus morsu lacerasset fingitur in scholis supra se cubasse, id. 8, 2, 20 —**b.** Pregn, with the access notion of creating by thinking, *to contrive, devise, invent, feign* something (esp untrue). argento comparando fingere fallaciam, Plaut As 2, 1, 2; 4· fallacias, Ter Heaut 3, 2, 22: fallaciam, id. And. 1, 3, 15, cf. nonne ad senem aliquam fabricam fingit? id. Heaut. 3, 2, 34: fingit causas, ne det, sedulo, id. Eun 1, 2, 58· falsas causas ad discordiam, id. Hec. 4, 4, 71: si mihi aliquam (rem publicam), ut apud Platonem Socrates, ipse finxero, Cic Rep 2, 1 *fin.;* cf. id. ib 2, 11: ex eventis fingere, id. Fam. 6, 6, 4: (crimina) in istum fingere, id. Verr. 1, 5, 15: ea quae sunt in usu vitaque communi, non ea quae finguntur aut optantur, id. Lael 5, 18: in faciem moresque meos nova crimina fingis, Ov. H. 12, 177: fingere qui non visa potest, commissa tacere Qui nequit, Hor S 1, 4, 84: quaelibet in quemvis opprobria fingere, id. Ep 1, 15, 30: finguntur et testamenta, Quint 7, 4, 39· nemo dolorem fingit in hoc casu, Juv. 13, 132: qui sub obtentu monituum deorum scientes eos fingunt, Mos. et Rom Leg Coll 15, 2, 6 —With *double acc:* bonos se ac liberales, Sen. Ben 4, 17, 3 —With *inf:* ignorare fingit, Claud. in Eutrop 2, 306 — Hence, **fictus,** a, um, *P. a, feigned, fictitious, false.* in amicitia nihil fictum est, nihil simulatum, Cic. Lael 8, 26; cf id. ib 18, 65: ficto officio et simulata sedulitate conjunctus, id. Caecin. 5, 14: in re ficta (opp in vera), id. Lael. 7, 24· falsum est id totum neque solum fictum, sed etiam imperite absurdeque fictum, id. Rep 2, 15: *commenticii et ficti dii,* id. N D 2, 28, 70· fabula, id Off 3, 9, 39: in rebus fictis et adumbratis, id. Lael 26, 97: amor, Lucr. 4, 1192: gemitus, Ov. M. 6, 565· cunctatio, Tac A. 1, 46: ficto pectore fatur, Verg. A. 2, 107.—Poet. and in post-Aug. prose also, of persons: pro bene sano Ac non incauto fictum astutumque vocamus, *dissembling, false,* Hor. S 1, 3, 62: alii fictum (eum), ingratum, immemorem loquuntur, Plin. Ep 8, 18, 3; but: ficta pellice plorat, *imaginary,* Juv. 6, 272.—Poet, *subst.:* **fictum,** i, *n, deception, fiction:* ficti pravique tenax, Verg A 4, 188: jam consumpserat omnem Materiam ficti, Ov M 9, 767 —Adverb· fictumque in colla minatus, Crura subit, Stat Th. 6, 876 —*Adv:* **ficte,** *feignedly, fictitiously:* ficte et simulate quaestus causa insusurrare, Cic Q. Fr 1, 1, 4, § 13: ficte reconciliata gratia, id. Fam 3, 12, 4.

fīniens, entis, v finio, I. B

fīnio, īvi or ii, ītum, 4, *v a.* [finis], *to limit, bound, enclose within boundaries* (class) **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen: populi Romani imperium Rhenum finire, Caes B G 4, 16, 4: quo (jugo) Cappadocia finitur ab Armenia, Auct B Alex. 35, 5: Tmolus Sardibus hinc, illinc parvis finitur Hypaepis, Ov. M 11, 152; Vell 2, 126, 3· rem res finire videtur (followed by terminare), Lucr 1, 998: riparum clausas margine finit aquas, Ov. F. 2, 222· signum animo, Liv 1, 18, 8· in ore sita lingua est, finita dentibus, Cic N D 2, 59, 149 —**B.** In partic: finiens orbis or circulus, *the horizon:* illi orbes, qui aspectum nostrum definiunt, qui a Graecis ὁρίζοντες nominantur, a nobis finientes rectissime nominari possunt, Cic Div 2, 44, 92 circulus, Sen Q. N 5, 17, 2.

II. Trop **A.** *To set bounds to, restrain, check:* equidem illud ipsum non nimium probo, philosophum loqui de cupiditatibus finiendis an potest cupiditas finiri? Cic Fin 2, 9, 27, cf. cupiditates satietate, id ib 2, 20, 64· deliberativas miror a quibus dam sola utilitate finitas, Quint 3, 8, 1 —**B.** For definio, *to prescribe, determine, fix, appoint, assign·* sepulcris novis finivit modum, Cic Leg, 2, 26, 66· AD EAM REM RATIONE CVRSVS ANNVOS SACERDOTES FINIVNTO, id. ib 2, 8, 20 spatia omnis temporis numero noctium, Caes B G 6, 18, 2; cf. Hercyniae silvae latitudo novem dierum iter patet, non enim aliter finiri potest, *i e its extent cannot be described more accurately,* id. ib 6, 25, 1; so too is to be explained the disputed passage hoc autem sphaerae genus, in quo solis et lunae motus inessent in illa sphaera solida non potuisse finiri, *this sort of* (movable) *celestial globe could not be defined, marked out, on that solid globe* (of Thales), Cic Rep 1, 14 locum, in quo dimicaturi essent, Liv 42, 47, 5. ut si finias equum, genus est animal, species mortale, etc, Quint 7, 3, 3; cf. rhetorice finitur varie, id. 2, 15, 1· sit nobis orator is, qui a M Catone finitur, id. 12, 1, 1; 12, 3, 40 —*Pass impers* de pecunia finitur, Ne major causa ludorum consumeretur quam, etc, Liv 40, 44, 10 —**C.** *To put an end to, to finish, terminate:* bellum, Caes B C 3, 51, 3; Curt 3, 1, 9; Tac. A. 15, 17; Just 16, 2, 8; Vell. 2, 17, 1: prandia nigris moris, Hor. S 2, 4, 23: graves labores morte, Poët ap Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115 (transl. from Eurip τοιῶν πεπαυμένον): dolores morte, id. Fin. 1, 15, 49· tristitiam vitaeque labores molli mero, Hor. C. 1, 7, 17: labores, id. ib 3, 4, 39; id. S 1. 1, 93· *dolores,* id. ib 2, 3, 263: studia, id Ep 2, 2, 104: amores, id. C 1, 19, 4· sitim, id. Ep 2, 2, 146: honores aequo animo, Vell 2, 33, 3: vitam mihi ense, Ov. Tr 3, 7, 49: vitam voluntariâ morte, inediâ, etc, Plin 6, 19, 22, § 66; 8, 42, 64, § 157; so very rarely of a natural death. Valerianus in illo dedecore vitam finivit, Lact Mort Pers 5, 6; cf Tac A. 1, 9; Sen. Ep 66, 43: praecipitare te et finire, Sen. Cons ad Marc 3, 3: (Burrus) impedito meatu spiritum finiebat, Tac A. 14, 51: animam, Ov. M 7, 591. (distinctiones) interest sermonem finiant an sensum, Quint. 11, 3, 37; cf.: ut verbum acuto sono finiant, *to pronounce with the accent on the last syllable,* id 1, 5, 25 —*Pass to come to an end, close, be ended, terminate:* ut sententiae verbis finiantur, *end, close with verbs,* Cic de Or 3, 49, 191; cf: nec solum componentur verba ratione, sed etiam finientur, id. Or 49, 164: Latinum (verbum), quod o et n litteris finiretur, non repe-riebant, Quint. 1, 5, 60; cf id. 1, 6, 14. —**2.** In partic (poet and in post-Aug. prose), *to come to an end to cease.* **a.** *To finish speaking, draw to a close. end:* finierat Paean, Ov. M. 1, 566; 13, 123; 14, 441; cf.: finiturus eram, sed, etc, id A. A. 1, 755· ut semel finiam, Quint 1. 12, 6; 8, 3, 55; cf: denique, ut semel finiam, id. 9, 4, 138: 5, 13, 3, 11, 3, 59 —**b.** *To come to one's end, to die:* sic fuit utilius finiri ipsi, Cic poet. Tusc 1, 48, 115: sic Tiberius finivit octavo et septuagesimo aetatis anno, Tac A. 6, 50 *fin;* for which, in *pass:* qui morbo finiuntur, Plin Ep 1, 12, 2: Seleucus quoque iisdem ferme diebus finitur, Just 27, 3, 12; cf.: finita Juliorum domo, *become extinct,* Tac H. 1, 16 —Hence, **fīnītus,** a, um, *P a* In rhetor, of words, *that terminate properly, well-rounded, rhythmical:* et ipsi infracta et amputata loquuntur et eos vituperant, qui apta et finita pronunti ant, Cic Or 51, 170 —*Sup:* finitissimus, Prisc 1076 P.—*Adv:* **fīnītē.** ***1.** (Acc to II A.) *To a certain extent, within limits:* avarus erit, sed finite, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27.— ***2.** (Acc. to II B) *Definitely, specifically·* referri oportere ad senatum aut infinite de re publica, aut de singulis rebus finite, Gell. 14, 7, 9

fīnis, is (*abl.* regularly fine; fini, Lucr. 1, 978; also fine, ib 976; and adverb fini, ea fini, qua fini, Cato, R R 21, 3; 28, 2; 154; Gell. 1, 3, 30; 7, 3, 29; Dig 16, 2, 19), *m* (*f* mostly ante- and post-class and poet, and only in *sing*, Att., Caecil., Varr., Sisenn. ap Non. 205, 6 sq; Lucr 1, 107; 551; 555; 561 sq; cf Lachm p 43; Verg A. 2, 554, 5, 328; 384; 12, 793 al., rarely in class. prose, Cic Leg 2, 22, 55; id. Fam 12, 1, 1; id. Att 9, 10, 4; Liv. 4, 2, 4 Weissenb ad loc; 9, 26, 9; 22, 57, 5; Plin. 30, 10, 24, § 82; 33, 1, 1, § 3, 33, 6, 31, § 98 al, *plur f* only Varr L L. 5, 1, 13, v Neue, Formenl 1, 703) [for fidnis, root bhid, fid-, v findo; for the suffix, cf· pa nis, ig nis, etc], *a boundary, limit, border,* = terminus, ὅρος. **I.** Lit. accessit propius et jam ingrediens intra finem ejus loci, quem oleae terminabant, etc, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22 fere ad extremum finem provinciae Galliae, Liv 40, 16, 5; cf. id. 33, 37, 6: Philaenôn arae, quem locum Aegyptum vorsus finem imperii habuere Carthaginienses, Sall. J 19, 3· quem ad finem porrecta ac loca aperta pertinebant, cedentes (hostes) insequi, *as far as,* Caes B G 2, 19, 5 quibus venientibus ad finem legatio Veientium obviam fuit, Liv 4, 58, 1, cf nulla legatio ad finem praesto fuerat, id. 38, 15, 10, 10, 35, 1 haud procul Argivorum fine positis castris, id. 28. 5, 5, cf id. 35, 27, 9 Drak —In *plur* · vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus. Ter Heaut 3, 1, 93· nec Mamilia lege singuli, sed ex his tres arbitri fines regemus, Cic Leg 1, 21, 55 (v rego, I B)· in finibus Lycaoniae, mihi litterae redditae sunt, id. Fam 15, 1, 2· Q. Fabius Labeo arbiter Nolanis et Neapolitanis de finibus a senatu datus fines

terminare, id. Off 1, 10, 33, cf SEX ATILIVS INTER ATESTINOS ET VEICETINOS FINIS TERMINOSQVE STATVI IVSIT, Inscr Orell 3110 fines proferre, propagare, Cic Rep 3, 12, id. Mur 9, 22 inter eos fines, quos feci, Liv 1, 18, 9 atque hominum finem Gades Calpenque secutus, Sil 1, 141 —**B.** Transf **1.** In *plur*, *borders*, and hence *territory, land, country* enclosed within boundaries propere de finibus suis exercitus deducerent, Plaut Am 1, 1, 60 per agrum Sequanorum iter in Santonum fines facere, qui non longe a Tolosatium finibus absunt, Caes B G 1, 10, 1, cf si suas copias Aedui in fines Bellovacorum introduxerint, id ib 2, 5, 3 civitatum fines incolere, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 8 ego his finibus ejectus sum, quos, etc, Sall J 14, 8 neque flumen neque mons erat, qui fines eorum discerneret, id. ib 79, 3 Multum interest, alienos populare fines an tuos uri exscindive videas, Liv 28, 44, 2 veteres nullum animal sacrum in finibus suis esse patiebantur, sed abigebant ad fines deorum, quibus sacrum esset, *where these gods were worshipped*, Macr S 3, 7, 6 —**2.** Fine or fini alicujus rei, *up to, as far as*, a certain point (very rare) matresfamiliae de muro pectoris fine prominentes passis manibus obtestabantur Romanos, ut, etc, Caes B G 7 47, 5 Oud *N cr* (al pectore nudo), so, fine inguinum ingrediuntur mare, Sall H Fragm 3, 38 Gerl (in Arus. Mess p 231 ed Lind) fine genûs vestem ritu succincta Dianae, Ov M 10, 536 per mare umbilici fine ingressi, Auct B Afr 85, 1 amphoras nolito implere nimium ansarum infimarum fini, Cato R R 113, 2 Asiam orientis fine a Macedonibus perdomitam, Justin 30, 4

II. Trop, *a limit, bound* Crassus mihi visus est oratoris facultatem non illius artis terminis, sed ingenii sui finibus, immensis paene, describere, Cic. de Or 1, 49, 214, cf certos mihi fines terminosque constituam, extra quos egredi non possim, id. Quint 10, 35 finem et modum transire, *to go beyond all bounds and measure*, id Off 1, 29, 102, cf transcendere fines Juris, Lucr 3, 60 modum aliquem et finem orationi facere, Cic Verr 2, 2, 48, § 118 est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines, Quos ultraque citraque nequit consistere rectum, Hor S 1, 1, 106 intra Naturae fines vivere, id ib 50 (dixit) mulierem quinque pueros enixam eumque esse finem multijugae hominum partionis, Gell 10, 2, 1 consulta, quibus sedecim stipendiorum finem expresserant, *term, limit*, Tac A. 1, 78 his finibus luxuriam coercere, Gell 2, 24, 15 —Hence, *the starting point in a race* Inde, ubi clara dedit sonitum tuba finibus omnes Prosiluere suis (of vessels), Verg A 5, 139 —**B.** Transf, like τέλος **1.** *An end* in hoc (aequo judicio) uno denique falsae infamiae finis aliquis atque exitus reperiatur, Cic Clu 3, 7 dicendi finem facere, id Sest 65, 136, cf si placet, in hunc diem hactenus finem disputandi facere, id Rep 2, 44 *fin.* scribendi, id de Or 2, 55, 224 maledictis Ter Heaut prol 34 injuriis, Caes B G 1, 33, 1 vitae finem afferre alicui, Cic Phil 6, 1, 2, cf quando finem habet motus, vivendi finem habeat necesse est, id Rep 6, 25 finem judiciariae controversiae constituere, id Verr 2, 1, 2, § 5 oratio lecta ad eum finem, quem, etc, *as far as*, id de Or 1, 34, 154 ludus repertus, et longorum operum finis, Hor A. P 406 imperium sine fine, *everlasting*, Verg A 1, 279 pigetque actorum sine fine mihi, Ov M 2, 387 poscens sine fine oscula, id ib 4, 334 al —Adverb ad eum finem, *until that* amor bestiarum in educandis custodiendisque iis, quae procreaverunt, usque ad eum finem, dum possint se ipsa defendere, Cic N D 2, 51, 129 mansit in condicione usque ad eum finem, dum judices rejecti sunt, id Verr 1, 6, 16 quem ad finem, *till when? how long?* quamdiu furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? id Cat 1, 1, 1 piratam vivum tenuisti quem ad finem? dum cum imperio fuisti, id Verr 2, 5, 29, § 75, id Mur 5, 11, id Fam. 9, 26 1, cf *Lu* Sequere *In* Sequor sed finem fore quem dicam nescio (i e sequendi), Plaut Trin prol 2 —**b.** In partic (*a*) *The end of life, latter end, death* (not till after the Aug per) comperit invidiam supremo fine domari, i e *after death*, Hor Ep 2, 11, 12 tu ne quaesieris, quem mihi, quem tibi Finem di dederint, id C 1, 11, 2 nec quicquam jam de fine, si fata poscerent, recusans, Vell 2, 123, 2, Sen Ep 30, 3, Val Max 3, 3, 4 *ext* septem a Neronis fine menses sunt, Tac H 1, 37 Augusti, id A 1, 4, 1, 16, 2, 39 voluntarius, id. ib 4, 19, 15, 63 et saep —(*β*) *The end, extremity* of an ascending series i e *the highest point, great est degree, summit* gentis credo, me jam diu, quod τέλος Graeci dicunt, id dicere tum extremum, tum ultimum, tum summum licebit etiam finem pro extremo aut ultimo dicere, Cic Fin 3, 7, 26, cf id. ib 1, 4, 11, and ad finem bonorum, quo referuntur et cujus causa sunt facienda omnia, *the chief good*, id Leg 1, 20, 52 fines bonorum et malorum, id Fin 1, 17, 55, hence the title of Cicero's treatise De Finibus, analog to the Gr περὶ τελῶν, cf id. Att 13, 21, 4, with ib 19 4 honorum populi finis est consulatus, id Planc 25, 60 quemque sperandi sibi, eundem bene dicendi finem proponerent, id Tusc 2, 1, 3 duodecim tabulae, finis aequi juris, Tac A 3, 27 —(*γ*) *An end, purpose, aim, object* (but *an end* subjectively regarded, as an intention, or design, is propositum, consilium, mens, etc) omnes artes habere finem aliquem propositum, ad quem tendunt, Quint 2, 17, 22 laudis et gloriae, id 8, 3, 11 domus finis est usus, Cic Off 1, 39, 138 officium ejus facultatis videtur esse, dicere apposite ad persuasionem finis persuadere dictione, id Inv 1, 5, 6, cf id ib 2, 51, 156, id Part Or 4, 11, id. de Or 1, 42, 188, 2, 34 145, Quint 2, 15, 6 quem finem vel quid summum et ultimum habeat rhetorice, id ib 38 volgaris liberalitas referenda est ad illum Ennii finem, Nihilo minus ipsi lucet, etc, Cic Off 1, 16, 52 ad finem vitae, Quint 2, 17, 41 medicinae, id ib 25, 2, 21, 3 —(*δ*) *An intention, design, end in view* (very rare, cf *γ* supra) quod ad eum finem memoravimus, ut etc, Tac A 14, 64 —**2.** In rhet lang, i q finitio and definitio, qs. an explanatory limiting, *a definition, explanation* (perh not in Cic, but repeatedly in Quint.) dicuntur argumenta ex finitione seu fine, Quint 5, 10, 54 est frequentissimus finis, rhetoricen esse vim persuadendi, id 2, 15, 3, id ib 11 sq, 4, 4, 3 Spald *N cr* —**3.** In the later jurid Lat, *a measure, amount* placuit, ut fructus hypothecarum usuris compensaret, fini legitimae usurae, Dig 20, 1, 1 finem pretii, deminuere vel excedere, ib 21, 2, 66 ad finem peculii legata praestare, ib 49, 17, 17

fīnīte, *adv*, v finio *P a fin*

fīnĭtĭmus or **fīnĭtŭmus,** a, um, *adj* [finis, cf maritimus], *bordering upon, adjoining, neighboring* (class, syn vicinus, confinis, conterminus, contiguus, continens). **I.** Lit **A.** *Adj* (*a*) With *dat* sumus enim finitimi Atinatibus, Cic Planc 9, 22 Galli Belgis, Caes B G 2, 2, 3 homines bellicosi locis patentibus, id ib 1, 10, 2 regnum Ariobarzanis vestris vectigalibus, Cic de Imp Pomp 2, 5 aer mari, id N D 2, 39, 101 latus Boreae, i e *bordering upon the north, northern*, Hor C 3, 24, 38 —(*β*) *Absol* Romanos ea loca finitimae provinciae adjungere, Caes B G 3, 2 *fin* Marsi, Hor Epod 16, 3 bellum, Caes B C 2, 38, 1, cf. Ov Tr 4, 10, 111 civitates, Liv 1, 32, 2 —**B.** *Subst* **fīnĭtĭmi,** orum, *m*, *neighbors* bella cum finitimis felicissime multa gessit, Cic Rep 2, 9, cf finitimi ac vicini, id. Sull 20, 58, id de Imp Pomp 4, 9, Caes. B G 1, 2, 4, 1, 5, 4, 2, 16, 2 et saep —**II.** Trop, *bordering upon, adjoining, nearly related, like.* (*a*) With *dat* unicuique virtuti finitimum vitium reperietur, ut audacia quae fidentiae finitima est, Cic Inv 2, 54, 165, cf id. de Or 2, 44 185 metus aegritudini, id Tusc 4, 30, 64 falsa veris, *closely allied*, id Ac. 2, 21, 68 deterrimum genus optimo, id Rep 1, 42 consensus principum administrationi, id ib 1, 28 poeta oratori, id de Or 1 16, 70, cf historia huic generi, id Or 20, 66 Autronii nomen finitimum maxime est hujus periculo et crimini, *is very closely connected with*, id Sull 25, 71 —(*β*) *Absol* illa quae propinqua videntur et finitima esse, Cic. Inv 2, 54, 165 artium studiorumque quasi finitima vicinitas, id Brut. 42, 156 finitimum malum, id Rep 1, 28

fīnĭtĭo, onis, *f* [finio] (post Aug) **I.** *A limiting, limit boundary*, Vitr 2, 1 *fin*, 5, 4 *fin*, 8, 1 —**II.** *A determining, assigning* viz, **A.** Lit., *a division, part*, Hyg Astr 1, 6 *fin* —**B.** Trop **1.** *A definition, explanation* (esp freq in Quint) finitio est rei propositae propria et dilucida et breviter comprehensa verbis enunciatio, Quint 7, 3, 2 sq, 2, 15, 34, 3, 6, 49, 5, 10, 63 et saep, Gell 15, 9, 11 —**2.** *A rule* illam quasi finitionem veluti quandam legem sanxerunt, eos tantum surculos posse coalescere, qui, etc., Col 5, 11, 12 —**III.** *An end*, esp, **A.** *The end of life, death*, Inscr Grut 810, 10 FATI, Inscr Orell 4776 —**B.** *Completeness* progressum esse ad hanc finitionem, Vitr 2, 1, 8

fīnītīvus, a, um, *adj* [finio] (post Aug) rhet and gram t t. **I.** In rhetoric, *defining, explaining* status, Quint 3, 6, 5, 26 causa, id 7, 3, 26 —**II.** In gram **A.** Modus, *definite*, i e *the indicative*, Diom p 328 P —**B.** *Final* litterae, Mart. Cap 3, § 240 quaestio, id 5, § 466

fīnītor, oris, *m* [id] **I.** *One who determines boundaries, a surveyor* (syn decempedator, metator) quaestori permittant, finitorem mittant ratum sit quod finitor uni illi, a quo missus erit, renuntiaverit, Cic Agr 2, 13, 34, 2, 17, 45, 2, 20 53, Non 1, 37 —Comically ejus (argumenti) nunc regiones, limites, confinia Determinabo ei rei ego sum factus finitor, Plaut Poen prol. 49 —**B.** Transf circulus *the horizon*, Sen Q N 5, 17, 2, Luc 9, 496 —***II.** *One who ends* o cunctis finitor maxime rerum (Pluto), Stat Th 8, 91

fīnītus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from finio

fīo, fĭĕri, v facio *init.*

‡ **fircus,** i, *m*, v hircus *init*

firmāmen, inis, *n* [firmo], poet for firmamentum, *a prop, support* trunci, Ov M 10, 491, Sen Herc Fur 1251

firmāmentum, i, *n* [id], *a strengthening, support, prop* (class, esp freq in the trop sense and in Cic) **I.** Lit transversaria tigna iniciuntur, quae firmamento esse possint, Caes B C 2, 15, 2 ossa nervique et articuli, firmamenta totius corporis, Sen de Ira, 2, 1, 2 vincula et firmamenta membrorum, Gell 13, 22, 9 —**B.** Transf, *the sky fixed above the earth, the firmament* (late Lat), Tert Bapt 3, Aug de Genes ad lit 2 et saep —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *a support, prop stay* eum ordinem, qui exercet vectigalia, firmamentum ceterorum ordinum recte esse dicemus, Cic de Imp Pomp 7, 17 firmamentum ac robur totius accusationis, id Mur 28, 58, cf multo plus firmamenti ac roboris, id. de Imp Pomp 4, 10 parum firmamenti et parum virium, id. Clu 2, 5 rei publicae, id Planc. 9, 23, cf imperii populi Romani id Phil 3, 5 13 stabilitatis constantiaeque fides est, id Lael 18, 65 dignitatis, id Tusc. 4, 3, 7 honor sacerdotii firmamentum potentiae adsumebatur, Tac H 5, 8 si ullum firmamentum in illo teste posuisses, Cic Fl 37, 92 legionem ex subsidiis in primam aciem firmamentum ducit, *as a support*, Liv 29, 2, 9 —In *plur* Romulus cum haec egregia duo firmamenta rei publicae peperisset, auspicia et senatum, Cic Rep 2, 10 —**B.** In partic, rhet t t, *the chief support* of an argument, *the main point*, τὸ συνέχον, Cic. Inv 1, 14, 19, id Part 29, 103, Auct Her 1, 16, 26, Quint 3, 11 1, 9, 12 sq

Firmāni, ōrum, *m*, v Firmum, II

Firmānus, a, um, v Firmum, II

firmātor, oris, *m* [firmo], *a confirmer, establisher* (post Aug and very rare) nisus Drusus paci firmator (so acc to Cod Med, not pacis), Tac. A 2, 46 disciplinae militaris, Plin Ep 10, 38, 1

firmē, *adv*, v firmus *fin*

Firmiānus, a, um, v Firmius

Firmĭcus, i, *m.*, Julius F Maternus, *a Roman mathematician in the time of Constantine the Great, author of a work entitled* Matheseos libri octo, cf. Bernhardy, Rom Lit pp 645, 648

firmĭtas, atis, *f* [firmus] *firmness, durability strength* (class., syn constantia firmitudo perseverantia) **I.** Lit ea, quae ille (Epicurus) propter firmitatem στερέμνια appellat, Cic. N D 1, 19, 49 age specta

postes cujusmodi! Quanta firmitate facti, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 134: materiae, * Caes. B. C. 2, 11, 1: amphorarum, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 161: Aegyptii lini, id. 19, 1, 2, § 14: fastigiorum templorum, id. 35, 12, 46, § 158: uvae contra frigora, etc., id. 14, 3, 4, § 40: vini, id. 14, 2, 4, § 21: gladiatoria totius corporis, *vigor*, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 63; cf. Quint. 8, 4, 16: corporis, id. 11, 3, 19; 2, 16, 13; Plin. Pan. 4, 7; 15, 1: capitis, lateris pecorisve, Quint. 11, 3, 16; 40: firmitas et vigor vocis, Gell. 2, 3, 4: valetudinis, Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 42. — In *plur.*: pulvis Puteolanus aedificiis praestat firmitates, Vitr. 2, 6.—**II.** Trop., *firmness, steadfastness, stability, endurance, constancy, power*: firmitas et constantia, Cic. Fam. 9, 11, 1: animi, id. Sest. 44, 95; id. Att. 12, 38, 3; id. Tusc. 5, 26, 74: sapientis, id. Ac. 2, 20, 66: exercitus numero amplissimus, firmitate exiguus, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 3: ut quisque minimum firmitatis haberet minimumque virium, ita amicitias appetere maxime, Cic. Lael. 13, 46; cf.: ea (amicitia) non satis habet firmitatis, id. ib. 5, 19: si aliquid firmitatis nactus sit Antonius, id. Fam. 11, 12, 1: imperii, Suet. Vesp. 7.

firmĭter, *adv.*, v. firmus *fin.*

firmĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [firmus], *firmness, durability, strength* (less freq. than firmitas, but class.). **I.** Lit.: tanta in eis (navibus) erat firmitudo, Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 8; cf.: tanta erat operis (i. e. pontis) firmitudo, id. ib. 4, 17, 7: vocis, Auct. Her. 3, 11, 20. —**II.** Trop., *firmness, constancy, stability, strength of mind*: animi, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 54; cf.: quod firmitudinem gravitatemque animi tui perspexi, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 3: quantum esset hominibus praesidii in animi firmitudine, Caes. B. C. 3, 28, 4: animi, Tac. A. 4, 8: in patientia firmitudinem simulans, id. ib. 6, 46 *fin.*; cf. ib. 15, 62: non quod salus ab isto data quicquam habitura sit firmitudinis, Cic. Att. 11, 14, 2: haec constitutio habet firmitudinem, id. Rep. 1, 45: (translationes) per se minus habeant firmitudinis, id. Inv. 2, 19, 58.

Firmĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*, e. g. Firmius Catus, Tac. A. 2, 27; 4, 31.—Hence, **Firmĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Firmius*, an unknown silver-worker of that name: Firmiana vasa, Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 139 (Jan. Furniana).

firmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [firmus], *to make firm* or *fast, to strengthen, fortify, support* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: lacertos, Lucr. 6, 397: corpora juvenum firmari labore voluerunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 36: corpora cibo, Liv. 27, 13 *fin.*: vexatos milites quiete, Curt. 9, 10: praegnantes largo pascuo, Col. 6, 27, 10: bitumen aeramentis illinitur firmatque ea contra ignes, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 182: remedium ad dentium mobilis firmandos, id. 21, 31, 105, § 180: aestuaria aggeribus et pontibus, Tac. A. 4, 73: vestigia, Verg. A. 3, 659: gradum, Quint. 9, 4, 129: alvum solutam, *to bind*, Cels. 1, 3; Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 117.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to fortify, strengthen, secure; to make lasting, durable, permanent*: (Romulus) urbem auspicato condere, et firmare dicitur primum cogitavisse rem publicam, Cic. Rep. 2, 3; cf.: urbem colonis firmare, id. ib. 2, 18; so, novam civitatem, id. ib. 2, 7: provinciam pace praesidiisque, id. Fam. 1, 7, 4: locum magnis munitionibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 29, 3: turres praesidiis, Sall. J. 23, 1: aditum urbis, Verg. A. 11, 466: aciem subsidiis, Liv. 9, 17, 15: latronum opes firmare atque augere, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40: in aliquos imperium, id. Sull. 11, 32: vocem, id. de Or. 3, 61, 227: firmari consuetudine, Quint. 11, 3, 24: quorum (hominum) cum adolescentiae cupiditates defervissent, eximiae virtutes firmata jam aetate exstiterunt, Cic. Cael. 18, 43; cf.: animus adolescentis nondum consilio ac ratione firmatus, id. Clu. 6, 13: firmata stirpe virtutis, id. Cael. 32, 79: pacem amicitiamque, Liv. 9, 3, 10: memoria praecipue firmatur atque alitur exercitatione, Quint. 1, 1, 36; so, memoriam, id. 2, 4, 15: opinio omnium gentium firmata consensu, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 1: non tamen pro firmato stetit magistratus ejus jus, Liv. 4, 7, 3.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To strengthen in resolution, to encourage, animate*: cujus adventus Pompeianos compressit nostrosque firmavit, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 65, 2: donec firmaret consilio patres auctor, Hor. C. 3, 5, 46: suos, Just. 2, 11: plebem hinc provocatione, hinc tribunicio auxilio, Liv. 3, 55: cunctos alloquio et cura sibique et proelio, Tac. A. 1, 71: animum exemplis, id. ib. 16, 35: animum praesenti pignore, Verg. A. 3, 611: firmatus animi, Sall. Hist. Fragm. 3, 24, p. 236 ed. Gerl. (ap. Arus. Mess. p. 232 ed. Lindem.).—**2.** In fidelity, *to make sure of, secure*: civitates obsidibus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 27.—**3.** *To confirm, show, prove; to affirm, assert, declare, promise* the correctness or truth of a circumstance, statement, etc. (less freq. than confirmo, affirmo): cum intelligat, quam multa firmentur jure jurando, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 16: si vis et natura fati ex divinationis ratione firmabitur, id. Fat. 5, 11: firmatam dare fidem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 45; so, fidem, Ter. And. 3, 1, 4; id. Hec. 4, 2, 5: vix quidquam firmare ausim, Tac. A. 1, 81; 6, 6; id. H. 2, 9: hoc genus in rebus firmandum est multa prius quam Ipsius rei rationem reddere possis, *to prove*, Lucr. 6, 917: da augurium, atque haec omina firma, Verg. A. 2, 691; so, numina, id. ib. 8, 78. — (β) With *object-clauses*: seque et ibi futurum, ubi praescripserit et ea facturum, quae imperarit obsidibus datis firmat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48, 9; cf.: paratis omnium animis reversuros firmaverunt, Tac. H. 2, 9: firmare necesse est, nil esse in promptu, etc., Lucr. 6, 940.—In *pass.* with a *subject-clause*: sata bene provenire firmantur, Pall. 11, 12.

Firmum, i, *n.*, *a fortified sea-port of Picenum*, now *Fermo*, Mel. 2, 4, 6; Vell. 1, 14, 8; Pompei. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, B. 1.—**II.** Deriv.: **Firmānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Firmum, Firmian*: cohors, Liv. 44, 40: L. Tarutius Firmanus, *of Firmum*, Cic. Div. 2, 47, 98: audivi ex Gavio hoc Firmano, id. Att. 4, 8, b, 3: fratres, id. ib.—*Subst.*: **Firmāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Firmum, Firmians*, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 23. — **Castellum Firmānōrum,** *the port of Firmum*, regarded as a separate place, now *Porto di Fermo*, Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 111.

firmus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. dhar-, dharâ-mi, hold, support; Gr. θρᾶ-, θρῆ-σασθαι, to sit down, θρῆνυς, θρόνος; cf.: frētus, frēnum], *firm* (in opp. to frail, destructible), *steadfast, stable, strong, powerful* (freq. and class.; esp. in the trop. sense; syn.: constans, stabilis, solidus). **I.** Lit.: nos fragili vastum ligno sulcavimus aequor: Quae tulit Aesoniden, firma carina fuit, Ov. P. 1, 4, 35: robora, Verg. A. 2, 481: arbor, Ov. A. A. 2, 652: vincula, id. F. 1, 370: janua, i. e. *shut fast*, id. Am. 2, 12, 3; cf. sera, id. P. 1, 2, 24: solum, Curt. 5, 1: firmioris testae murices, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 102: sunt et Amineae vites, firmissima vina, Verg. G. 2, 97: firmo cibo pasta pecus, *strengthening*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 2: firmius est triticum quam milium: id ipsum quam hordeum: ex tritico firmissima siligo, Cels. 2, 18: effice ut valeas, et ut ad nos firmus ac valens quam primum venias, Cic. Fam. 16, 8, 1 and 2; cf.: mihi placebat, si firmior esses, etc., id. ib. 16, 5, 1: nondum satis firmo corpore, id. ib. 11, 27, 1: hinc remiges firmissimi, illinc inopia affectissimi, Vell. 2, 84, 2. — With *dat.*: area firma templis sustinendis, Liv. 2, 5, 4: testa in structura oneri ferendo firma, Vitr. 2, 8, 19: adversis, Tac. Agr. 35 *fin.*

II. Trop., *firm* in strength or durability, also in opinion, affection, etc., *fast, constant, steadfast, immovable, powerful, strong, true, faithful*: quae enim domus tam stabilis, quae tam firma civitas est, quae non odiis et discidiis funditus possit everti? Cic. Lael. 7, 23: res publica firma atque robusta, id. Rep. 2, 1 *fin.*; cf.: civitas imprimis firma, Caes. B. G. 5, 54, 2: Trinobantes prope firmissima earum regionum civitas, id. ib. 5, 20, 1; cf. also: Mutina firmissima et splendidissima colonia, Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 24: tres potentissimi ac firmissimi populi, id. ib. 1, 3 *fin.*; and: evocatorum firma manus, id. Fam. 15, 4, 3: Antonius ab equitatu firmus esse dicebatur, *strong in cavalry*, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15, 2.—With *ad* and *acc.*: satis firmus ad castra facienda, Pomp. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, A, 1: Chrysippi consolatio ad veritatem firmissima est, Cic. Tusc. 3, 33, 79: exercitus satis firmus ad tantum bellum, Liv. 23, 25, 6; cf.: cohortes minime firmae ad dimicandum, Caes. B. G. 7, 60, 2; Sall. H. 4, 62, 16.—With *contra*: Jugurtha nihil satis firmum contra Metellum putat, Sall. J. 80, 1.—With *adversus*: firmus adversus militarem largitionem, Tac. H. 2, 82: firmior adversus fortuita, id. ib. 4, 51: adversus convicia malosque rumores, Suet. Tib. 28.—*Absol.*: cum neque magnas copias neque firmas haberet, Nep. Eum. 3, 3; Caes. B. G. 1, 3, 8; Sall. J. 56, 2: concordi populo nihil esse immutabilius, nihil firmius, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: praesidia firmissima, id. Fin. 1, 10, 35: fundamenta defensionis firmissima, id. Cael. 2, 7: firmior fortuna, id. Rep. 1, 17: constitutio Romuli, id. ib. 2, 31 (ap. Non. 526, 10): illud ratum, firmum, fixum fuisse vis, Cic. Ac. 2, 46, 141: officii praecepta firma, stabilia, id. Off. 1, 2, 6; cf.: opinio, firma et stabilis, id. Brut. 30, 114: firma et constans assensio, id. Ac. 1, 11, 42: ne in maximis quidem rebus quicquam adhuc inveni firmius, id. Or. 71, 237: spem firmissimam habere, id. Fam. 6, 5, 4; cf., transf.: firmior candidatus, i. e. *who has stronger, greater hopes of being elected*, id. Att. 1, 1, 2: litterae, i. e. *containing news that may be relied upon*, id. ib. 7, 25; cf. id. ib. 16, 5: senatum sua sponte bene firmum firmiorem vestra auctoritate fecistis, id. Phil. 6, 7, 18; cf.: vir in suscepta causa firmissimus, id. Mil. 33, 91: accusator firmus verusque, id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 29; with this cf.: vir pro veritate firmissimus, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 19: sunt fortasse in sententia firmiores, id. Balb. 27, 61: firmus in hoc, Tib. 3, 2, 5: non firmus rectum defendis et haeres, Hor. S. 2, 7, 26: firmus proposito, Vell. 2, 63 *fin.*; so, firmissimus irā, Ov. M. 7, 457: firmo id constantique animo facias licet, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 2: nunc opus pectore firmo, Verg. A. 6, 261: firmi amici sunt (opp.: amici collabascunt), Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 16: firmi et stabiles et constantes (amici), Cic. Lael. 17, 62: ex infidelissimis sociis firmissimos reddere, id. Fam. 15, 4, 14: non brevis et suffragatoria, sed firma et perpetua amicitia, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 7, 26: firmissimae amicitiae, Quint. 1, 2, 20: fides firma nobis, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 6. — * (β) Poet. with *inf.*: fundus nec vendibilis nec pascere firmus, *able, capable*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 47. — Hence, *adv.*, *firmly, steadily, lastingly, powerfully*; in two (equally common) forms: **firme** and **firmĭter.** (α) Form firme, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 24; id. Trin. 2, 2, 54: insistere, Suet. Calig. 26: firme graviterque aliquid comprehendere, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71; cf.: satis firme aliquid concipere animo, id. ib. 2, 2, 6: continere multa, Quint. 11, 2, 2: sustinere assensus suos, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 31: graviter et firme respondere, Plin. Ep. 6, 13, 3.—(β) Form firmiter: firmiter hoc tuo sit pectore fixum, Lucil. ap. Non. 512, 20: nisi suffulcis firmiter, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 77: insistere, Caes. B. G. 4, 26, 1: in suo gradu collocari, Cic. Rep. 1, 45 *fin.*: stabilita matrimonia, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 512, 23 (Rep. 6, 2 ed. Mos.): promisisse, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 111: meminisse, Gell. 13, 8, 2.—**b.** *Comp.*: firmius durare, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 165: firmius coire, Ov. H. 19, 67.—**c.** *Sup.*: asseverare, Cic. Att. 10, 14 *fin.*: pulvinus quam firmissime statuatur, Vitr. 5, 12.

fiscālis, e, *adj.* [fiscus, II. B.], *of* or *relating to the public* or *the imperial treasury, fiscal* (post-class.): res fiscales quasi propriae et privatae principis sunt, Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 4: jus, ib. 2, 14, 42: debitores, ib. 49, 14, 45, § 10: calumniae, *complaints made for the advantage of the revenue*, i. e. *the fines resulting from which were to go into the treasury*, Suet. Dom. 9: molestiae, i. e. *exactions for the treasury*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 41: gladiatores, *maintained out of the emperor's revenue*, Capitol. Gord. 3, 33: cursus, Spart. Hadr. 7: vina, *given at the expense of the treasury*, Vop. Aur. 48; pecunia, Paul. Sent. 5, 27, 1: servi, id. ib. 5, 13, 2.—**II.** *Subst.*: † **fiscālia,** ium, *n.*, *moneys for the treasury*, Inscr. Orell. 3351.

fiscārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.], *a debtor to the treasury* (post-class.): annuae fiscariorum praestationes, Firm. Math. 3, 13 *med.*

fiscella, ae, *f.* (also **fiscellus,** i, *m.*, Col. 12, 38, 6, v. fiscellus), *dim.* [fiscina], *a small basket for fruit, cheese-forms*, etc., *woven of slender twigs, rushes*, etc. (syn.: fiscina, qualus, canistrum, calathus, sporta, corbis), Tib. 2, 3, 15; Verg. E. 10, 71; Ov. F. 4, 743; Col. 12, 18, 2; Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 14.—As a *muzzle* for cattle, Cato, R. R. 54, 5;

Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177. — As a *form* for cheese: fiscella = forma, ubi casei exprimuntur, Gloss. Isid.

1. fiscellus, i, *m. dim.* [fiscina]. **I.** I. q. fiscella, q. v.—**II.** FISCELLUS casei mollis appetitor, ut catillones catillorum liguritores, Paul. ex Fest. p. 90, 2 (acc. to Müll. we should perh. read FISCELLO; see his note ad loc.).

2. Fiscellus, i, *m., a chain of mountains in the Sabine territory, in which the river Nar takes its rise,* now called *Monte Fiscello* or *Monti della Sibilla,* Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 109; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 5; Sil. 8, 519.

fiscĭna, ae, *f.* [fiscus], *a small basket for fruit, wine,* etc., *made of slender twigs, rushes, broom,* etc. (for syn. v. fiscella), Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 29: ficorum, Cic. Fl. 17, 41; Naev. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 1, 266; Verg. l. l.; Col. 12, 39, 3; 50, 10; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 66 Sillig *N. cr.;* for leaves, browse, Ov. F. 4, 754; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 233; a *muzzle,* id. 34, 8, 19, § 66 (in Mart. 1, 44, 7 read Sassina).

fiscus, i, *m., a basket* or *frail woven of slender twigs, rushes,* etc. (like fiscina, fiscella, q. v.); used, **I.** For olives in the oil-press, Col. 12, 52, 22; 54, 2.—Far more freq., **II.** For keeping money in, *a money-basket,* or, as we say, *a money-bag, purse* (cf. aerarium): fiscos complures cum pecunia Siciliensi a quodam senatore ad equitem Romanum esse translatos, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 22: mulus ferebat fiscos cum pecunia, Phaedr. 2, 7, 2; Suet. Claud. 18.—Poet.: aerata multus in arca Fiscus, i. e. *much money,* Juv. 14, 259.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *The public chest, state treasury, public revenues:* quaternos HS, quos mihi senatus decrevit et ex aerario dedit, ego habebo et in cistam transferam de fisco, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 85, § 197: qui fiscum sustulit, id. ib. 79, § 183: de fisco quid egerit Scipio, quaeram, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 5 Manut.; Eutr. 2, 16; Vulg. 1 Esdr. 7, 20.—**2.** In the times of the emperors, *the imperial treasury, imperial revenues, emperor's privy purse* (opp. aerarium, the public chest or treasury): quantum pecuniae in aerario et fiscis et vectigalibus residuis, Suet. Aug. 101; 40; id. Claud. 28; id. Ner. 32; Sen. Ben. 7, 6: fisci de imperatore rapti, Tac. A. 1, 37: bona in fiscum cogere, id. ib. 6, 2; Dig. 39, 4, 9 *fin.:* fortasse non eadem severitate fiscum quam aerarium cohibes, Plin. Pan. 36 et saep.: Judaicus, *the tax paid by the Jews into the imperial treasury,* Suet. Dom. 12: quidquid conspicuum pulchrumque est aequore toto res fisci est, Juv. 4, 55.

fissĭcŭlo, no *perf.,* ātum, 1, *v. a.* [fissum, from findo], in the lang. of the haruspices, *to divide the entrails* (post-class.): extis fissiculandis, App. de Deo Socr. p. 45; Mart. Cap. 2, § 151; and: fissiculatis extorum prosiciis, id. 1, § 9.

fissĭlis, e, *adj.* [findo]. **I.** *That may be cleft* or *split, fissile* (rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): robur, Verg. A. 6, 181: lignum, id. G. 1, 144; Plin. 16, 39, 73, § 187: arundo, id. 16, 36, 64, § 157: vena lapidis, id. 36, 17, 27, § 131.—**II.** *Cleft, split:* stipes, Col. 9, 1, 3.—Comically transf.: ad focum si adesses, Non fissile haberes caput, *you would not have had your crown cracked,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 26.

* **fissĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a cleaving, dividing:* glebarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159.

fissĭ-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [fissus, from findo], *cloven-footed.* **I.** Lit.: juvencae, Aus. Ep. 5, 3.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *split:* calamus, *a pen for writing,* Aus. Ep. 7, 49.

fissum, i, *n.,* v. findo *fin.*

fissūra, ae, *f.* [findo], *a cleft, chink, fissure* (post-Aug.): quorum in digitos pedum fissura divisa est, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 176: vitis, Col. 4, 29, 4.—In *plur.,* Plin. 33, 6, 33, § 101: efficax asini sevum labrorum fissuris, *chapped lips,* id. 28, 12, 50, § 188.

fissus, a, um, *Part.,* v. findo.

fistella, ae, *f. dim.* [fistula], *a little pipe,* Pelagon. Art. Vet. 24.

fistūca, ae, *f., an instrument for ramming down, a rammer, beetle,* Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 4; Cato, R. R. 28, 2; Plin. 36, 25, 61, § 185.

fistūcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fistuco], *a ramming down, ramming fast,* Vitr. 7, 1; 10, 3.

fistūco, no *perf.,* ātum, 1, *v. a.* [fistuca], *to ram down* or *in, to ram fast:* fundamenta, Cato, R. R. 18, 7: solum, Plin. 36, 25, 63, § 188; Vitr. 7, 4 *fin.:* rudus pedali crassitudine, Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 186.—In the *part. perf. absol.:* terram circa radices fistucato spissandam, *by ramming down,* i. q. fistucatione, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 87.

fistŭla, ae, *f.* [findo, fis-sum]. **I.** In gen., *a pipe, tube,* e. g. *a water-pipe* (usually of lead; syn.: tubus, canalis, sypho), Cic. Rab. Perd. 11, 31; Front. Aquaed. 25 sq.; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224; 31, 6, 31, § 58; Ov. M. 4, 122; Inscr. Orell. 3322; 3324; 3892; *the wind-pipe and gullet,* Plin. 11, 37, 66, § 175; Gell. 17, 11, 4; *the tubular vessels in the lungs,* Plin. 11, 37, 72, § 188; *in the teeth,* id. 11, 37, 62, § 163; *a hole in a sponge,* id. 31, 11, 47, § 123 al.; *the blow-hole* of the whale, id. 9, 7, 6, § 19.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A hollow reed-stalk, a reed, cane,* Plin. 12, 22, 48, § 106; 19, 5, 23, § 66.—**2.** Transf. **a.** *A reed-pipe, shepherd's pipe, pipes of Pan* (made of several reeds gradually decreasing in length and calibre), *the Greek σύριγξ, invented by Pan* (syn.: tibia, sura): fistula, cui semper decrescit arundinis ordo: Nam calamus cerā jungitur usque minor, Tib. 2, 5, 31; cf. Verg. E. 2, 32 sq.; Ov. M. 1, 688 sq.; 2, 682; 13, 784; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 204; Hor. C. 4, 1, 24; 4, 12, 10 et al.: eburneola, *a pitch-pipe,* for giving the tone in which an orator should speak, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 225 sq.; cf. Quint. 1, 10, 27.—In comic transf.: itaque et ludis et gladiatoribus mirandas ἐπισημασίας sine ulla pastoricia fistula auferebamus, i. e. *without being hissed off,* Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11.—**b.** *A writing-reed,* Pers. 3, 14.—**B.** *A sort of ulcer, a fistula,* Cels. 2, 8 *med.;* 5, 12; 7, 4; Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 55; 24, 11, 51, § 88; Cato, R. R. 157, 14; Nep. Att. 21, 3.—**C.** Fistula sutoria, *a shoemaker's punch,* Plin. 17, 14, 23, § 100.—**D.** *A catheter:* aeneae fistulae fiunt, Cels. 7, 26, 1 *init.*—**E.** Fistula farraria, *a sort of hand-mill for grinding corn,* Cato, R. R. 10, 3; also called fistula serrata, Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 97.

fistŭlāris, e, *adj.* [fistula] (post-class.). **I.** (Acc. to fistula, II. A. 2. a.) *Like a shepherd's pipe:* versus, *which gradually increase by a syllable,* Diom. p. 498 P.—**II.** (Acc. to fistula, II. B.) *Of* or *for a fistula:* medicamentum, Veg. Vet. 2, 13.

‡ **fistŭlārius,** ii, *m.* [id.], *a player on the shepherd's pipe, a piper* (in Cic. fistulator), Inscr. Fabr. p. 625, no. 218.

fistŭlātim, *adv.* [id.], *in the shape of pipes* (post-class.): excussus fimus, App. M. 4, p. 144, 4.

fistŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a player on the shepherd's pipe, a piper:* fistulatorem domi relinquetis, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 227 (see the passage in connection); Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 22.

fistŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fistulator], *of* or *belonging to a player on the pipes:* artes, Arn. 2, 73.

fistŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [fistula] (post-Aug.). **I.** *Furnished with pipes:* tabulae, Suet. Ner. 31 Oud. *N. cr.*—**II.** *Pipe-shaped:* venae, Arn. 2, 84: aera, Sid. Ep. 9, 13 Carm. 4.

fistŭlesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.], *to become full of holes* (late Lat.): ligna fistulescunt, Fulg. Myth. 2, 19.

fistŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Pipe-shaped, full of holes, porous* (post-Aug.): terra bibula et pumicis vice fistulosa, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 110; so, terra, id. 17, 5, 3, § 34: telum culicis sorbendo fistulosum, *hollow,* id. 11, 2, 1, § 3: aculeus, id. 11, 37, 65, § 173: lapis, *porous,* id. 36, 23, 53, § 174: densitas spongiae, id. 27, 8, 45, § 69: caseus, Col. 7, 8, 5.—**II.** *Having fistulas, fistulous:* cancer, Cato, R. R. 157, 3.

fīsus, a, um, *Part.,* from fido.

fitilla or **fritilla,** ae, *f., a gruel used at sacrifices,* Sen. Ben. 1, 6, 3 Fickert *N. cr.;* Plin. 18, 8, 19, § 84; Arn. 2, 58; 7, 230.

fivere item (apud Catonem) pro figere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 92, 8 Müll.

fixē, *adv.,* v. figo, *P. a. fin.*

‡ **fixulas,** fibulas, Paul. ex Fest. p. 90, 1 Müll.

fixūra, ae, *f.* [figo], *a fastening, driving in* of nails (post-class.), Tert. adv. Gnost. 1 *med.;* *the print of nails,* Vulg. Johann. 20, 25.

fixus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from figo.

flābellĭfĕra, ae, *f.* [flabellum-fero], *a fan-bearer,* a female slave, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22.

flābello, āre, *v. a.* [flabellum], *to fan* (post-Aug.): cum calor in affectationem flabellatur, Tert. Pall. 4.

flābellŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a little fan,* Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 50 (Bentl., Fleck., Umpfenb.; dub.; al. flabellum).

flābellum, i, *n. dim.* [flabrum], *a small fan* or *fly-flap.* **I.** Lit.: cape hoc flabellum, et ventulum huic sic facito, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 47; 50; Mart. 3, 82, 10; for this a peacock's tail was used, Prop. 2, 24 (3, 18), 11; Hier. Ep. 27, 13.—* **II.** Trop.: cujus lingua quasi flabello seditionis, illa tum est egentium concio ventilata, *an exciter,* Cic. Fl. 23, 54.

flābĭlis, e, *adj.* [flo], *airy.* * **I.** Lit.: nihil est in animis mixtum atque concretum ... nihil ne aut humidum quidem aut flabile aut igneum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 27, 66.—**B.** Trop., *spiritual* (eccl. Lat.): aedes, Prud. στεφ. 10, 347 al.

flābra, ōrum, *n.* [id.], *blasts,* esp. of wind; or, concr., *breezes, winds* (poet.): flabraque ventorum violento turbine vexant, Lucr. 5, 217: Etesia Aquilonum, id. 5, 742; 6, 730: Boreae, Prop. 2, 27, 12 (3, 23, 12 M.): lenia Austri, Val. Fl. 6, 665: freta spirantibus incita flabris, Lucr. 6, 428; cf. id. 6, 719: non hiemes illam, non flabra neque imbres Convellunt, Verg. G. 2, 293.

flābrālis, e, *adj.* [flabra], *breezy, airy* (post-class.): frigus, Prud. Apoth. 841.

‡ **flābrārius** = custos corporum, Isid. Gloss.

flaccĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [flaccus], *to be flabby* or *flaccid.* **I.** Lit. (post-class.): aures pendulae atque flaccentes, Lact. Opif. D. 8, 8.—**II.** Trop., *to be faint, languid, weak; to flag, droop:* flaccet, languet, deficit, Non. 110, 10 (mostly ante- and post-class.): sceptra flaccent, Att. ap. Non. 110, 12: flaccet fortitudo, Afran. ib. 13: sin flaccebunt condiciones, Enn. ap. Non. 110, 14 (Trag. v. 401 ed. Vahl.): oratio vestra rebus flaccet, spiritu viget, App. Apol. p. 290: Messala flaccet, *flags, loses courage,* * Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 4 (cf.: Messala languet, id. Att. 4, 15, 7): erunt irrigua ejus flaccentia, i. e. *dried up,* Vulg. Isa. 19, 10.

flaccesco (ante-class. also **flaccisco**), flaccŭi, 3, *v. inch. n., to wilt, wither, dry up* (cf. tabesco). **I.** Lit.: faeniculum cum legeris, sub tecto exponito, dum flaccescat, Col. 12, 7, 4: flaccescente fronde, Vitr. 2, 9, 2: stercus cum flaccuit, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 4.—**II.** Trop., *to become faint* or *feeble, to droop, languish:* flucti flacciscunt, silescunt venti, Pac. ap. Non. 488, 15 (Trag. Rel. v. 77 ed. Rib.): flaccescebat oratio, * Cic. Brut. 24, 93: flaccescentes voluptates, Arn. 4, 142: ad numerum cymbalorum mollita indignatione flaccescunt, i. e. *become mild, softened,* id. 7, 237.

Flacciānus, a, um, v. 2. Flaccus, II.

flaccĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [flaccus], *flabby, flaccid, pendulous* (cf. marcidus). **I.** Lit.: aures, Col. 7, 6, 2; Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 205: folium, id. 15, 30, 39, § 127: vela (with pendula), App. Flor. p. 365.—**II.** Trop., *languid, feeble:* flaccidiore turbine fertur, Lucr. 5, 632: argumentatio, Arn. 7, 251.

1. flaccus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.], *flabby, hanging down.* **I.** Lit.: auriculae, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4.—**II.** Transf., of persons, *flap-eared:* ecquos deos paetulos esse arbitramur? ecquos silos, flaccos, frontones, capitones, quae sunt in nobis? Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80.—Hence,

2. Flaccus, i, *m., a Roman surname;* cf.: aures homini tantum immobiles: ab iis Flaccorum cognomina, Plin. 11, 37, 50, § 136; esp. freq. in the gens Valeria, Cornelia, and Horatia; e. g. si quid in Flacco viri est, i. e. in Q. Horatio, Hor. Epod. 15, 12.—**B.** Transf., *the writings of Horace:* stabunt pueri, cum totus decolor esset Flaccus, Juv. 7, 227.—**II.** Deriv.: **Flacciānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Flaccus, Flaccian:* area, Val. Max. 6, 3, 1.

‡ **flăgellātĭcius** = μαστιγίας, Gloss. Philox., *one who deserves the whip,* verbero.

flăgellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [flagello], *a whip-*

ping, scourging, flagellation (eccl. Lat.), Tert. ad Martyr. 4 *fin.*

flăgello, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [flagellum], *to whip, scourge, lash* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: quaestorem suum in conjuratione nominatum flagellavit, Suet. Calig. 26: aliquem manu sua, id. ib. 55; id. Claud. 38: canes extremis polypi crinibus, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 92: terga caudâ (leo), id. 8, 16, 19, § 49; cf.: arborem caudâ (serpens), Ov. M. 3, 94: messem perticis, *to thresh out*, Plin. 18, 30, 72, § 298: serpentes sese interimunt flagellando, id. 25, 8, 55, § 101.—*Absol.*: in tergum flagellat, Quint. 11, 3, 118.—**II.** Transf.: flagellent colla comae, *beat, dangle against his face*, Mart. 4, 42, 7: sertaque mixta comis sparsa cervice flagellat, i. e. *shakes*, Stat. Th. 10, 169; cf. id. ib. 3, 36: flagellatus aër, Plin. 2, 45, 45, § 116: si puteal multa cautus vibice flagellas, i. e. *practise outrageous usury*, Pers. 4, 49: cujus laxas arca flagellat opes, *presses down*, i. e. *encloses*, Mart. 2, 30, 4; 5, 13, 6; cf.: prout aliquis praevalens manceps annonam flagellet, *keeps back commodities*, i. e. *maintains them at too high a price*, Plin. 33, 13, 57, § 164.

flăgellum, i, *n. dim.* [flagrum], *a whip, scourge;* more severe than scutica. **I.** (Cf. also: flagrum, verber, lorum.) Lit.: nec scuticâ dignum horribili sectere flagello, Hor. S. 1, 3, 119; cf.: ille flagellis Ad mortem caesus, id. ib. 1, 2, 41; Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 12; Dig. 48, 19, 10; Hor. Epod. 4, 11; Cat. 25, 11; Ov. Ib. 185; Juv. 6, 479.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A riding-whip*, Verg. A. 5, 579; Sil. 4, 441; *a whip for driving cattle*, Col. 2, 2, 26.—**2.** *The thong of a javelin*, Verg. A. 7, 731.—**3.** *A young branch* or *shoot, a vine-shoot*, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 3; Verg. G. 2, 299; Cat. 62, 52; Col. 3, 6, 3 al.—**4.** *The arm of a polypus*, Ov. M. 4, 367.—**5.** In late Lat., *a threshing-flail*, Hier. Isa. 28.—**6.** *A tuft* of hair, Sid. Ep. 1, 2.—**II.** Trop., *the lash* or *stings of conscience* (poet.), Lucr. 3, 1019; Juv. 13, 195; cf. of the goad of love, Hor. C. 3, 26, 11.

flāgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [flagito], *an earnest request* or *demand, importunity* (rare but class.): nolui deesse ne tacitae quidem flagitationi tuae, *Cic. Top. 1, 5: uxorum flagitatione revocantur, Just. 2, 4.—In *plur.*: crebrae populi flagitationes, Tac. A. 13, 50.

flāgĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an importunate asker, demander, dun* (rare but class.): eicite ex animo curam atque alienum aes: Ne quis formidet flagitatorem suum, Plaut. Cas. prol. 24; cf. id. Most. 3, 2, 81; so of a *dunning creditor*, Gell. 17, 6, 10.—Transf.: hunc video flagitatorem, non illum quidem tibi molestum, sed assiduum tamen et acrem fore, Cic. Brut. 5, 18 (see the passage in connection).—(β) With *gen.*: triumphi ante victoriam flagitator, Liv. 8, 12, 9: pugnae, id. 2, 45, 18.

flāgĭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [flagitator], *she that importunately demands* or *duns* (late Lat.): epistola vehemens flagitatrix, Aug. Ep. 140.

flāgĭtĭōse, *adv.*, v. flagitiosus *fin.*

flāgĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [flagitium], *shameful, disgraceful, infamous, flagitious, profligate, dissolute* (both of persons and things): flagitiosi sunt, qui venereas voluptates inflammato animo concupiscunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 68: homo flagitiosissimus, libidinosissimus nequissimusque, id. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 192: civitas pessima ac flagitiosissima facta est, Sall. C. 5, 9: vitiosa et flagitiosa vita, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94: itaque videas rebus injustis justos maxime dolere, imbellibus fortes, flagitiosis modestos, id. Lael. 13, 47: libidines, id. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 134: cf.: animus omni genere voluptatum, Quint. 12, 11, 18: emptio, possessio bonorum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 24: flagitiosissima facinora facere, Sall. J. 32, 2: socordia flagitiosior, id. ib. 85, 22: fama flagitiosissima, Tac. H. 2, 31: quod ea, quae re turpia non sunt, verbis flagitiosa ducamus, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128: regem armis quam munificentia vinci, minus flagitiosum, Sall. J. 110, 5; cf.: flagitiosissimum existimo impune injuriam accepisse, id. ib. 31, 21: quod flagitiosius est, Tac. A. 3, 54.—Hence, *adv.*: **flāgĭtĭōse**, *shamefully, basely, infamously, flagitiously* (freq. in Cic.; elsewh. rare): impure et flagitiose vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38: turpiter et flagitiose dicta, id. de Or. 1, 53, 227; cf. Auct. Her. 1, 5, 8: facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63: judicia male et flagitiose tueri, id. ib. 1, 15, 44: sumus flagitiose imparati, id. Att. 7, 15, 3: desciscere ab aliquo, id. Fin. 5, 31, 94: obitae legationes, id. Font. 11, 24.—*Comp.*, Arn. 4, 141.—*Sup.*: ut turpissime flagitiosissimeque discedat, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 22, 71: servire aliorum amori, id. Cat. 2, 4, 8.

flāgĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [flagito; cf. Doed. Syn. 2, p. 143; Corss. Ausspr. 1, 398 sq.; orig., burning desire, heat of passion]. **I.** Lit., *an eager* or *furious demand, importunity, urgency* (post-Aug. and rare; cf. flagitatio): Lentulus credebatur illa militiae flagitia primus aspernari, Tac. A. 1, 27: pro Plancina cum pudore et flagitio disseruit, matris preces obtendens, id. ib. 3, 17.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Esp., *a shameful* or *disgraceful act done in the heat of passion; a burning shame, disgraceful thing* (class.; syn.: scelus, nefas, facinus, maleficium, peccatum, delictum, crimen): quae (convivia) domesticis stupris flagitiisque flagrabunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 32, § 71; so, flagrantissima (with adulteria), Tac. A. 14, 51; cf.: stupra et adulteria et omne tale flagitium, Cic. de Sen. 12, 40; id. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 26: domesticis vitiis atque flagitiis se inquinare, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 72; cf.: homo sceleribus flagitiisque contaminatissimus, id. Prov. Cons. 6, 14; and id. Rosc. Am. 9, 25: tantum sceleris et tantum flagitii admittere, id. Att. 10, 3: quae libido ab oculis, quod facinus a manibus umquam tuis, quod flagitium a toto corpore abfuit? etc., id. Cat. 1, 6, 13; cf.: Q. Curius, flagitiis atque facinoribus coopertus, Sall. C. 23, 1; so with facinora, id. ib. 14, 2 Kritz. *N. cr.*: nihil facinoris, nihil flagitii praetermittere, Liv. 39, 13, 10; 39, 16, 1: tanta flagitia facere et dicere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 73: in hoc flagitio versari ipsum videmus Jovem (corresp. to stuprum), id. ib. 4, 33, 70: in tot flagitia se ingurgitare, id. Pis. 18, 42.—**B.** In gen., *any shameful* or *disgraceful act* or *thing* (without the accessory idea of passion): petere honorem pro flagitio more fit, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 28: flagitium fiet, nisi dos dabitur virgini, id. ib. 3, 1, 11: cum loquimur terni, nihil flagitii dicimus: at cum bini, obscoenum est, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3: flagitium rei militaris admittere, id. Clu. 46, 128: flagiti principium est, nudare inter cives corpora, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 70 (Trag. v. 426 ed. Vahl.): nonne id flagitium est, te aliis consilium dare, foris sapere, tibi non posse auxiliarier? *is it not a shame?* Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 49: praeesse agro colendo flagitium putes, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50: quantum flagitii commisisset (for which, shortly before: nihil turpius, quam, etc.), id. Brut. 61, 219; cf.: ita necesse fuit aut haec flagitia concipere animo aut susceptae philosophiae nomen amittere, *disgraceful assertions, absurdities*, id. N. D. 1, 24, 66.—Comically: *Co.* Fores hae fecerunt magnum flagitium modo. *Ad.* Quid id est flagitii? Crepuerunt clare, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 32.—Leg. t. t.: perfectum flagitium, *a completed crime* (opp. imperfectum), Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 14.—**C.** In vulg. lang., concr. like scelus, *shame, disgrace*, as a term of reproach, i. q. *rascal, scoundrel*: flagitium illud hominis! Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 8; id. As. 2, 4, 67; id. Cas. 3, 2, 22; id. Men. 3, 2, 24; 5, 1, 9: ipsa quae sis stabulum flagitii, id. Truc. 2, 7, 31: etiam opprobras vim, flagiti flagrantia, *burning shame*, i. e. *outrageous villain*, id. Rud. 3, 4, 28: omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum circum se tamquam stipatorum catervas habebat, Sall. C. 14, 1.—**D.** (Causa pro effectu.) *Shame, disgrace* (rare but class.): id erat meum factum flagiti plenum et dedecoris, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 4; cf.: magnum dedecus et flagitium, id. Off. 3, 22, 86: qui non gloria movemini neque flagitio, Sall. Or. Licin. *fin.* (p. 236 ed. Gerl.): beatus qui pejus leto flagitium timet, Hor. C. 4, 9, 50: flagitio additis damnum, id. ib. 3, 5, 26: quia illa forma matrem familias flagitium sit si sequatur, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 71: facere damni mavolo, Quam obprobramentum aut flagitium muliebre inferri domo, id. ib. 2, 3, 85; id. Ep. 3, 4, 79: flagitium imperio demere, Liv. 25, 15, 19: consul moveri flagitio timoris fatendi, id. 42, 60, 4.

flāgĭto, āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic *inf. pres. pass.* flagitarier, Plaut. Men. prol. 48), *v. freq. a.* [from the root bherag-; Sanscr. bhraj-, to roast; Zend. berja, earnest longing; cf. Gr. φρύγω; Lat. frīgĕre, frictum, Fick, Vergl. Wört. p. 141 sq.; cf. Gr. φλέγω; Lat. flagrare, etc., Corss. Ausspr. 1, 398; Doed. Syn. 2, p. 143), *to demand* any thing *fiercely* or *violently, to entreat, solicit* a thing; or, with a personal object, *to press earnestly, importune, dun* a person for any thing (qs. flagranter posco, exigo, rogo; cf. also: postulo, peto, etc.). **I.** In gen. (class.); constr., *aliquid aliquem; aliquid* (*aliquem*) *ab aliquo* or *aliquem;* with *ut* or *absol.;* poet. with an *object-clause.* (α) With *acc.*: etiam atque etiam insto atque urgeo, insector, posco, atque adeo flagito crimen, Cic. Planc. 19, 48; cf.: insector, inquam et flagito testes, id. Font. 1, 1; and: qui reliquos non desideraret solum, sed etiam posceret et flagitaret, id. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 71: ut admoneam te, non ut flagitem: metuo ne te forte flagitent: ego autem mandavi, ut rogarent, id. Fam. 9, 8, 1; cf.: admonitum venimus te, non flagitatum, id. de Or. 3, 5, 17: consulis auxilium implorare et flagitare, id. Rab. Perd. 3, 9: ea, quae tempus et necessitas flagitat, id. Phil. 5, 19 *fin.*—In *pass.*: quia illum clamore vidi flagitarier, *called for by the public crier*, Plaut. Men. prol. 48; but, si non dabis, clamore magno et multo flagitabere, *you shall be importuned*, id. Ps. 1, 5, 143; 4, 7, 46: ne ejus sceleris in te ipsum quaestio flagitaretur, Cic. Vatin. 11, 26: cum stipendium ab legionibus paene seditione factâ flagitaretur, *when the legions demanded their pay* (the *ab* different from the foll.), Caes. B. C. 1, 87, 3: populus desiderio Romuli regem flagitare non destitit, Cic. Rep. 2, 12.—With *acc.* and *ab* and *abl.*: a te cum tua promissa per litteras flagitabam, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 4: mercedem gloriae flagitat ab iis, quorum, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: quid gravitas, quid altitudo animi... quid artes a te flagitent, tu videbis, id. Fam. 4, 13, 4: id ex omnibus partibus ab eo flagitabatur, Caes. B. G. 1, 71, 1: unicum miser abs te filium flagitat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 128: sicer et ipsum Tiberius princeps nobilitavit flagitans omnibus annis a Germania, Plin. 18, 5, 28, § 90.—With *two acc.*: haec sunt illa, quae me ludens Crassus modo flagitabat, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 188; cf. id. Planc. 2, 6: quotidie Caesar Aeduos frumentum flagitare, Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 1: nec potentem amicum Largiora flagito, Hor. C. 2, 18, 13.—(β) With *ut*: semper flagitavi, ut convocaremur, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30: flagitare senatus institit Cornutum, ut, etc., id. Fam. 10, 16, 1; flagitabatur ab his quotidie ut, etc., id. Sest. 11, 25.—(γ) *Absol.*: sed flagitat tabellarius: valebis igitur, etc., *presses*, id. Fam. 15, 18 *fin.*: causa postulat, non flagitat, id. Quint. 3, 13.—(δ) With *inf.*: (stomachus) pernâ magis ac magis hillis Flagitat immorsus refici, Hor. S. 2, 4, 61.—(ε) With *acc.* and *inf.*: a delatoribus revocanda praemia, Suet. Ner. 44; cf. id. Claud. 13; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 62; 35, 10, 36, § 65.—(ζ) With *interrog. clause*: quae sint ea numina flagitat, Verg. A. 2, 123.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To summon before court, to accuse*: compertum pecuniam publicam avertisse ut peculatorem flagitari jussit, Tac. H. 1, 53.—**B.** In mal. part., *to incite to lewdness* (ante- and post-class.): ancillam alienam, Dig. 47, 1, 2: juvenem, App. M. 8, p. 215: intercutibus stupris flagitatus, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 719 P.; cf.: inter cutem flagitatos dicebant antiqui mares, qui stuprum passi essent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 110, 23 Müll.

flăgrans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from flagro.

flăgranter, *adv.*, v. flagro, *P. a. fin.*

flăgrantĭa, ae, *f.* [flagro], *a burning, a glowing heat, ardor* (mostly post-class.). **I.** Lit.: montis (Aetnae), Gell. 17, 10, 8: solis, App. M. 4, p. 157; 6, p. 178: aestatis, Arn. 2, p. 69: aestiva, *the heat of summer*, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 183: non flagrantiâ oculorum, non libertate sermonis, sed etiam complexu, etc., *Cic. Cael. 20, 49.—**II.** Trop.: omnem pectoris flagrantiam sedare, *vehement desire*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 734: materna, *maternal affection*, Gell. 12, 1, 22.—Concr. as a term of reproach: etiam opprobras vim, flagiti flagrantia? *thou burning shame! worst of scoundrels!* Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 28; cf. flagitium, II. A.

‡ **flagrātōres** dicebantur genus hominum, quod mercede flagris caedebantur, Paul ex Fest. p 89, 5 Müll , cf ‡ flagratores qui flagris conducti caedunt, Placid p 463

* **flăgrĭfer,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj* [flagrum + fero], *bearing a whip* Automedon, Aus Ep 14, 10

flagrĭōnes dicti servi, quod flagris subjecti sunt ut verberones a verberibus. Afranius in Vopisco Fu flagrionibus, etc , Non 28, 29 (Com Rel v 391 ed Rib)

flăgrĭtrība, ae, *m* [flagrum + tero] *a whip spoiler*, i e *one who wears out the whip with being flogged*, a comic appellative of a slave, Plaut Ps 1, 2, 5

flăgro, avi, atum, 1, *v n* [root in Sanscr brag , to glow, Gr φλεγω, φλεγεθω, φλοξ, Lat fulgeo, fulgur, fulmen, flamma, flamen, fulvus, Angl Sax blac, pale, Germ bleich, connected with flagito, flagitium, etc., by Corss Ausspr 1, 398], *to flame, blaze, burn* (class , trop signif most freq , not in Caes , syn ardeo, deflagro, caleo, ferveo, etc) **I.** Lit flagrantes onerariae, Cic Div 1, 32, 69 crinemque flagrantem excutere, Verg A 2, 685 flagrabant ignes, Ov F 6, 439 intima pars hominum vero flagrabat ad ossa, Lucr 6, 1168 flocci molles et sine oleo flagrant, Plin. 16, 7, 10, § 28 ut flagret (carbo) id 33, 13, 57, § 163 —**II.** Trop , sc according as the notion of heat or of the pain produced by burning predominates (cf flamma, II) **A.** *To be inflamed with passion* (in a good and a bad sense), *to blaze, glow, burn, be on fire, to be violently excited, stirred, provoked* — With *abl* non dici potest, quam flagrem desiderio urbis, Cic Att. 5, 11, 1, so, desiderio tui, id. ib 7, 4, 1 dicendi studio, id de Or 1, 4, 14, cf eximio litterarum amore, Quint prooem § 6 mirabili pugnandi cupiditate, Nep Milt 5, 1 cupiditate atque amentia, Cic Verr 2, 4, 34, § 75, cf id Clu 5, 12 amore, id Tusc 4, 33, 71, Hor Epod 5, 81, cf cupidine currus, Ov M 2, 104 libidinibus in mulieres, Suet Gramm 23 odio, Cic de Or 2, 45, 190 totam Italiam flagraturam bello intelligo id. Att 7, 17, 4 bello flagrans Italia, id de Or 3, 2, 8 convivia quae domesticis stupris flagitiisque flagrabunt, id Verr 2, 4, 32, § 71.—*Absol* flagrabant vitia libidinis apud illum, id Cael 5, 12, cf uti cujusque studium ex aetate flagrabat, Sall C 14, 6 —Poet with *acc. of respect, to love* caelestem flagrans amor Herculis Heben, Prop 1, 13, 23 Cerberus et diris flagrat latratibus ora, Verg Cul. 220 —* **2.** Poet as *a v a* , *to inflame with passion* Elisam, Stat S 5, 2, 120 —**B.** *To be greatly disturbed, annoyed, vexed, to suffer* consules flagrant infamiā, Cic. Att. 4, 18, 2, cf invidia et infamiā, id Verr 1, 2, 5 invidiā, id. Clu 49 136, id Sest 67, 140 Tac A 13 4, Plin Ep 9, 13, 21, Suet Aug 27, id Galb 16 infamiā, id Caes 52, id Tib 44 rumore malo Hor S 1, 4, 125, ignominia et pudore, Flor 2, 18 inopiā et cupidinibus Sall Or Philipp p 220 ed Gerl —Hence, **flăgrans,** antis, *P a* , *flaming, blazing, burning, glowing* **A.** Lit fulmen, Varr Atacin ap Quint 1, 5, 18, cf telum, Verg G 1, 331 flagrantis hora Caniculae, Hor C 3, 13, 9, cf flagrantissimo aestu, Liv 44, 36, 7 genae, Verg A 12, 65 oscula, Hor C 2, 12, 25 —**2.** Transf , of color, *glittering, shining* (Aeneas) Sidereo flagrans clipeo et caelestibus armis, Verg A 12, 167 redditur extemplo flagrantior aethere lampas (i e sol), Sil 12, 731 —**B.** Trop , *glowing with passion, ardent, eager, vehement* oratoria studia quibus etiam te incendi, quamquam flagrantissimum acceperam, Cic Fat 2, 3 non mediocris orator, sed et ingenio peracri et studio flagranti, id de Or 3, 61, 230 recentibus praeceptorum studiis flagrans, id Mur 31, 65 flagrans odiosa, loquacula, Lampadium fit, *flickering, restless*, Lucr 4, 1165 in suis studiis flagrans cupiditas, Cic Tusc. 4, 19, 44 flagrantissima flagitia, adulteria, Tac A 14, 51 flagrantissimus amor, Plin Ep 6, 8, 2 Nero flagrantior in dies amore Poppaeae, Tac. A 14, 1, id H 4, 39 Othonis flagrantissimae libidines, id ib 2, 31, Val Max 8, 14 *ext.* 3 studia plebis, Tac A 2, 41 *fin* aeger et flagrans animus, id ib 3, 54 flagrantior aequo Non debet dolor esse viri, Juv 13, 11 adhuc flagranti crimine comprehensi, i e *in the very act*, Cod Just. 9, 13, 1 —Hence, **flăgranter,** *adv* , *ardently, vehemently, eagerly* (post Aug) Germani exarsere flagrantius, Amm 31, 10, 5 flagrantius amare, Fronto, Ep ad Anton 2 ed. Mai flagrantissime cupere, Tac A 1, 3

flăgrum, i, *n* [cf fligo, af fligo, etc and flagellum] *a whip, scourge, lash* (syn verber, scutica flagellum) **I.** Lit , Plaut Am 4, 2, 10, id Cas 1, 35, id Merc 2 3, 81, Liv 28, 11, 6, Suet Oth 2, Juv 5, 173, Dig 47, 10, 9 al —**II.** Transf ad sua qui domitos deduxit flagra Quirites, i e *to servitude*, Juv 10, 109 —As a term of reproach applied to a slave Gymnasium flagri, salve, *School for the scourge*, i e *on whom the scourge is often tried*, Plaut As 2, 2, 31 lassitudo conservum, rediviae flagri, i e *whose skin is cut up by the lash*, Titin ap Fest s v redivia p 270, 20 Müll

1. flāmen (also ‡ FILAMEN, Inscr Grut 227, 6) inis *m* [same root with fla gro q v , lit , he who burns, sc offerings, Corss Ausspr 1, 84, 146, cf 2, 86 note, Momms Röm Gesch 1, 155, and Curt Gr Etym p 301] *a priest of one particular deity, a flamen* (acc to a false etym of Varr and Fest v infra so called from the fillet which he wore around his head) Festus enumerates from the highest flamen, that of Jupiter, to the lowest, that of Pomona, fifteen of these priests , in the times of the emperors, the deified emperors and other deified persons also had their separate flamens assigned to them flamines, quod in Latio capite velato erant semper, ac caput cinctum habebant filo, flamines dicti Horum singuli cognomina habent ab eo deo, quoi sacra faciunt, Varr L L 5 § 84 Müll flamen Dialis dictus, quod filo assidue velatur, indeque appellatur flamen quasi filamen, Paul ex Fest p 87, 15 Müll , cf also Serv Verg A 8, 664 maximae dignationis Flamen Dialis est inter quindecim flamines, et cum ceteri discrimina majestatis suae habeant, minimi habetur Pomonalis, quod Pomona levissimo fructui agrorum praesidit pomis Fest p 154, 27 sq , cf Müll Comm ad h. l p 385, b DIVIS ALIIS ALII SACERDOTES, OMNIBVS PONTIFICES, SINGVLIS FLAMINES SVNTO, Cic Leg 2, 8, 20 (Numa) flaminem Jovi assiduum sacerdotem creavit huic duos flamines adjecit, Marti unum, alterum Quirino, Liv 1, 20, 2, cf Cic. Rep 2, 14, Aug Civ D 2, 15, cf also est ergo flamen, ut Jovi, ut Marti, ut Quirino sic divo Julio M Antonius, etc , Cic Phil 2, 43, 110 Tiberius flamines sibi decerni prohibuit, Suet. Tib 26, v Gell 10, 15 FLAMEN D AVGVSTI, Inscr Orell 311, 488, cf AVGVSTALIS, ib 643, 2366 DIVI CLAVDII, ib 2218, 3651 PERPETVVS NERONIS AVG , ib 2219 SALVTIS AVGVSTAE, ib 1171 ROMAE, ib 2183 flaminem prodere, Cic Mil 10, 27 inaugurare flaminem, Liv 27, 8, 4

2. flāmen, inis, *n* [flo], = πνεῦμα, *a blowing blast*, esp of wind (poet , most freq in the *plur* , cf ventus, flatus, flabra, spiritus, aura) **I.** Lit cur Berecynthiae Cessant flamina tibiae? Hor C 3, 19, 19, Nemes Ecl 1, 16 aquilo suo cum flamine, Enn ap Macr S 6, 2 (Ann v 424 ed. Vahl) Borea, surdas flamine tunde fores, Ov Am 1, 6, 54 venti, Lucr 1 290 Cauri, id 6, 135, cf Verg A 10, 97 —**II.** Transf , concr , *a gale, breeze, wind* ferunt sua flamina classem, Verg A. 5, 832, Ov F 3, 599 flamina conticuere, jacet sine fluctibus aequor, Val Fl 3, 732

3. Flāmen, inis, *m* , *a surname in the* gens Claudia Liv 27, 21, 5

* **flāmentum,** i, *n* [flo], *a blowing* of the wind tempestatum, Fulg Myth 1 praef

‡ **flāmĭna,** ae, *f* [1 flamen], *the wife of a flamen*, usu flaminica, Inscr Grut. 459, 9

‡ **flāmĭnālis,** is, *m* [id] *one who has been a flamen*, Inscr Orell. 3932.—In apposition FLAMINALES VIRI, Inscr Orell 155

‡ **flāmĭnātus,** us, *m* [id], *the office of flamen*, Inscr Orell 3281, 3978

flāmĭnĭa, ae, v 1 flaminius, II A.

Flamĭnĭānus, a, um, v 2. Flaminius, II C

flāmĭnĭca, ae, *f* [1 flamen], *the wife of a flamen*, who assisted at the sacrifices Ov F 2, 27, Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 13, Inscr Orell 2225 sq flaminicae Diales, Massur Sabin ap Gell 10, 15, 26 Dialis, Tac. A 4, 16, Paul ex Fest s. v flaminia p 93 Müll FLAMINICAE PRIMAE AVGVSTI Inscr Orell. 345 flaminica omnibus nundinis in regia Jovi arietem soleat immolare, Macr S. 1, 16 30

Flāmĭnīnus, i, *m* , *a Roman surname in the* gens Quintia. So in partic T Quintius Flamininus, *the conqueror of King Philip of Macedonia*, Cic. Verr 1, 21, 55, id Mur 14, 31, id Pis. 25, 61

1. flāmĭnĭus, a, um, *adj* [1 flamen], *of* or *belonging to a flamen* **I.** *Adj* flaminia aedes domus flaminis Dialis, Paul ex Fest. p 89, 10 Müll , so, ex domo flaminia, id s v ignem, p 106, 4 Müll , cf in the foll flaminius camillus puer dicebatur ingenuus patrimes et matrimes qui flamini Diali ad sacrificia praeministrabat, Paul. ex Fest p 93, 2 sq Müll flaminius lictor est, qui flamini Diali sacrorum causa praesto est, id. ib —**II.** *Subst* **A. flāmĭnĭa,** ae, *f* **1.** *The dwelling of the* flamen Dialis ignem e flaminia, id est flaminis Dialis domo, nisi sacrum efferri jus non est, Gell 10, 15, 7 —**2.** *A young priestess who attended on the wife of the* flamen Dialis flaminia dicebatur sacerdotula, quae flaminicae Diali praeministrabat, Paul ex Fest p 93, 6 Müll (but perh , from the preceding words of Festus, we are to supply the word camilla and to read flaminia camilla, like flaminius camillus, cf Müll ad loc.) —**B. flāmĭnĭum,** ii, *n* , *the office* or *dignity of flamen*, Cic Phil 13, 19, 41, Liv 26, 23, 8, Tac A 4, 16, Massur Sabin ap Gell 10, 15, 22

2. Flāmĭnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens So C Flaminius Nepos, *who, when censor*, A U C 534, *built a circus and constructed a road, and, when consul, was overcome and slain by Hannibal at the lake of Trasimenus*, Liv 22, 4 sq , Cic Inv 2, 17, 52, id Div 1, 35, 77 , id N D 2 3, 8, id Brut 14, 57, Nep Hann 4, 3 —**II.** Derivv **A. Flāmĭnĭus,** a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to a Flaminius, Flaminian* ea omnia in pratis Flaminiis acta, quem nunc Circum Flaminium appellant, Liv 3, 54, 15, cf id 3, 63, 7, Cic Att 1, 14 1, id. Sest 14, 33 al , Mart 12, 74, 2, cf Becker's Antiq 1, p 604 , 608 and 667 sq , 2, 1, p 361 via, leading from Rome to Ariminum, Cic Phil 12 9, 22 , id. Att 1, 1, 2 —**B.** As *subst* **Flāmĭnĭa,** ae, sc via, Mart. 8, 75, 2, along it stood many tombs, hence quorum Flaminia tegitur cinis atque Latina, Juv 1, 171 —**C. Flāmĭnĭānus,** a, um, *adj* , *Flaminian* ostentu, Cic. Div 2, 31, 67

1. flamma, ae (archaic *gen sing* flammai, Lucr 1, 725, 900, 5, 1099), *f* [for flagma v flagro, cf Gr φλεγμα, from φλεγω], *a blazing fire, a blaze, flame* (cf ignis) **I.** Lit fana flammā deflagrata, Enn ap Cic Tusc 3, 19, 44 (Trag v 116 ed Vahl), Lucr 6, 1169 dicere aiunt Ennium, flammam a sapiente facilius ore in ardente opprimi quam bona dicta teneat, Cic de Or 2, 54, 222 flammam concipere, *to take fire*, Caes B C 2, 14, 2 flammā torreri, id B G 5, 43, 4 flamma ab utroque cornu comprehensa, naves sunt combustae, id B C 3, 101 5 circumventi flammā id B G 6 16, 4 effusa flamma pluribus locis reluxit, Liv 30, 6, 5 flammam sedare, Cic. Rep 1, 42 *fin* lumina illa non flammae, sed scintillis inter fumum emicantibus similia, Quint 8, 5, 29 solis flammam per caeli caerula pasci, *the blazing light* Lucr 1, 1090 erat is splendidissimo candore inter flammas circulus elucens, i e *among the blazing stars*, Cic. Rep 6, 16 polo fixae flammae, Ov Tr 4, 3, 15 deum genitor rutilas per nubila flammas Spargit, i e *flashing lightnings*, id F 3, 285 flammam media ipsa tenebat Ingentem, i e *a torch* Verg A 6, 518, so, armant picis unguine flammas, Val Fl 8, 302, for ignis modum ponere iambis flammā, Hor C 1, 16, 3 flamma ferroque absumi, *by fire and sword*, Liv 30, 6, Juv 10, 266. —**b.** Provv (α) Flamma fumo est proxima Fumo comburi nihil potest, flamma potest, i e *the slightest approach to impropriety leads to vice*, Plaut Curc. 1, 1, 53. —(β) E flamma cibum petere, *to snatch*

food from the flames, i. e. to be reduced to extremities for want of it, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 38 (cf. Cat. 59) —(γ) Prius undis flamma (sc. miscebitur), *sooner will fire mingle with water*, of any thing impossible, Poet. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 49 —(δ) Unda dabit flammas, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 4.—(ε) flamma recens parva sparsa resedit aqua, = obsta principiis, Ov. H. 17, 190 —**B.** Transf. **1.** Of color, *flame color*: reddit flammam excellentis purpurae, Plin. 35, 6, 27, § 46: stant lumina (i. e. oculi) flammâ, *his eyes glare with fire*, Verg. A. 6, 300; cf.: rubrâ suffusus lumina flamma, Ov. M. 11, 368.— **2.** *Fever heat*, Ov. M. 7, 554 —**II.** Trop., viz., acc. as the notion of glowing heat or of destructive power predominates (cf. flagro, II.) —**A.** *The flame* or *fire of passion*, esp. of love, *the flame* or *glow of love, flame, passion, love*: amoris turpissimi, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 92: cuncto concepit pectore flammam Funditus, Cat. 64, 92; cf.: excute virgineo conceptas pectore flammas, Ov. M. 7, 17: digne puer meliore flammâ, Hor. C. 1, 27, 20: ira feri mota est spirat pectore flammas, Ov. M. 8, 355; Sil. 17, 295: omnis illa vis et quasi flamma oratoris, Cic. Brut. 24, 93; cf.: scilicet non ceram illam neque figuram tantam vim in sese habere, sed memoria rerum gestarum eam flammam egregiis viris in pectore crescere, Sall. J. 4, 6 —**B.** *A devouring flame, destructive fire, suffering, danger*: incidi in ipsam flammam civilis discordiae vel potius belli, Cic. Fam. 16, 11, 2: invidiae, id. de Or. 3, 3, 11: is se tum eripuit flammâ, id. Brut. 23, 90: implacatae gulae, i. e. *raging hunger*, Ov. M. 8, 849 —**C.** Flamma Jovis, *the name of a red flower*, Plin. 27, 7, 27, § 44.

2. Flamma, ae, m., *a Roman surname*, Tac. H. 4, 45.

flammābundus, a, um, adj. [1. flamma], *flaming* (post-class.): subsellia, Mart. Cap. 1, § 90.

flammātrix, icis, f. [flammo], *she that inflames* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 5, § 428.

flammĕārĭus, ii, m. [flammeum, from flammeus], *a maker of bridal-veils*: Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 36; cf.: flammearii, infectores flammei coloris, Paul. ex Fest. p. 89, 11 Müll.

flammĕŏlum, i, n. dim. [id.], *a small bridal veil*, Juv. 10, 334; Prud. Psych. 449.

* **flammĕŏlus**, a, um, adj. dim. [flammeus], *flame-colored*: caltha, Col. 10, 307.

* **flammesco**, ĕre, v. inch. n. [1. flamma], *to become inflamed*: flammescere caelum, Lucr. 6, 669.

flammĕus, a, um, adj. [id.], *flaming, fiery*. **I.** Lit.: sunt stellae naturâ flammeae, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118; Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: halitus, Col. 5, 5, 15; Mart. 10, 62, 6.—**B.** Transf., of color, *flaming, flame-colored, fiery red*: lumina, Ov. H. 12, 107: flammeum quod phlox vocatur, Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 64: murex, Val. Fl. 5, 361: vestimentum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 92 Müll.—Deriv., **2.** Subst.: **flammĕum**, i, n. (α) *A fiery red color*: aliquid flammei, aliquid lutei, Sen. N. Q. 1, 3, 4.—(β) = phlox, *the flame-red violet*, Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 64.—(γ) (sc. velum) *a (flame colored) bridal veil*, Plin. 21, 8, 22, § 46: capere, Cat. 61, 8: sumere, Juv. 2, 124: puellae caput involvere flammeo, Petr. 26, 1: flammea texuntur sponsae, Mart. 11, 78, 3; 12, 42, 3; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 325; Paul. ex Fest. p. 89 Müll.; cf. Non. p. 541 *fin.*; Becker's Gall. 2, p. 24 sq.: lutea, Luc. 2, 361; Mart. Cap. 5, § 538; Verg. Cir. 317.—Poet.: flammea conterit, i. e. *changes husbands repeatedly*, Juv. 6, 225.— **II.** Trop., *flaming, glowing* (ante- and post-class.): versus, Enn. ap. Non. 139, 15 (Sat. 7, p. 155 ed. Vahl.): acres et flammei viri, Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

* **flammĭcŏmans**, antis, adj. [flamma + como], *having fiery hair, flaming*: taedae, Juvenc. 25, 4, 202.

* **flammĭcŏmus**, a, um, adj. [flamma + coma], *having fiery hair, flaming*: ignes, Prud. Psych. 775; Avien. Descr. Orb. 1089.

* **flammĭcrĕmus**, a, um, adj. [flamma + cremo] *consumed with fire*: ruinae, Fortun. 1, 15, 47.

flammĭdus, a, um, adj. [flamma] *flaming, burning, fiery* (Appuleian): glacialibus flammida confundit, App. de Mundo, p. 66, 37: roseo rubore flammida, id. Met. 11, p. 158, 22.

flammĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, adj. [flamma + fero] *flame-bearing*, i. e. *flaming, burning, fiery* (poet.): fer mi auxilium, pestem abige a me, flammiferam hanc vim, quae me excruciat, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. 50 ed. Vahl.): crinis (stellae), Ov. M. 15, 849: currus solis, Sil. 5, 55: Olympus, Val. Fl. 1, 4: nox, i. e. *lit up by torches*, Luc. 5, 402.

* **flammĭgĕna**, ae, m. [flamma + gigno] *fire-born*: fur, i. e. *Cacus, son of Vulcan*, Sid. Carm. 13, 9.

flammĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, adj. [flamma + gero], *flame-bearing, flaming, fiery* (poet.): ales, i. e. *the eagle*, Stat. Th. 8, 676: sol, Val. Fl. 5, 582; cf. Titan, Luc. 1, 415: zona, Claud. Idyll. 4, 9.

flammĭgĕro, are, v. n. [id.], *to flame, blaze*, Ambros. ap. Luc. 7, § 132; id. Off. Min. 3, 18, 103 al.

flammĭgo, āre, v. n. [flamma + ago], *to emit flames* (post-class.): noctu flammigare (Aetnam), Gell. 17, 10, 11; cf. Macr. S. 5, 17.

* **flammĭ-pes**, pĕdis, adj. [flamma], *fiery-footed*: quadrijugi, Juvenc. 11, 4, 554.

* **flammĭpŏtens**, entis, adj. [flamma + potens], *powerful by fire*: Vulcanus, Arn. 3, p. 112.

* **flammĭvŏlus**, a, um, adj. [flamma + volo], *flying with flames*: sol, Arator Act. Apost. 2, 531.

flammĭvŏmus, a, um, adj. [flamma + vomo], *vomiting flames*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 70; Juvenc. 23 praef.

flammo, avi, atum, 1, v. n. and a. [1. flamma]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to flame, blaze, burn* (poet. and perh. only in the *part. pres.*): super raros feni flammantis acervos Traicit immundos ebria turba pedes (*in the purifications at the Palilia*), Prop. 4 (5), 4, 77 (cf. Ov. F. 4, 727 and ib. 781): flammantia lumina torquens (anguis), Verg. G. 3, 433.—**II.** *Act.*, *to inflame, set on fire, burn*, in *pass.* also *to burn* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose).—**A.** Lit.: quaecumque igni flammata cremantur, Lucr. 2, 672: ut interirent aut crucibus affixi aut flammandi, Tac. A. 15, 54: fax nubila flammans, Val. Fl. 1, 568: principio aetherio flammatus Juppiter igni Vertitur, *blazing, flaming*, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 11, 17.—**2.** Transf., of color, *to make flame-colored, to color red, to redden*: illius roseo flammatur purpura vultu, Stat. Ach. 1, 297; cf.: flammata pudore juventus, Val. Fl. 4, 655: flammata toga, i. e. *fiery red*, Mart. 5, 19, 12.—**B.** Trop., *to inflame, kindle, incite*: sic donis vulgum laudumque cupidine flammat, Sil. 16, 303: juvenem facta ad Mavortia, id. 1, 55: flammantur in hostem cornipedes, Stat. Th. 8, 390: his inter se vocibus instinctos flammavere insuper adlatae litterae, Tac. H. 4, 24: omnes exercitus flammaverat arrogantia venientium a Vitellio militum, i. e. *had inflamed with anger, incensed*, id. ib. 2, 74; cf.: talia flammato secum dea corde volutans, *inflamed, angry mind*, Verg. A. 1, 50: sponsae flammatus amore, Val. Fl. 8, 300; Stat. Th. 1, 249.

flammōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], *fiery, burning* (late Lat.): carbones, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 174: febris, id. ib. 2, 32, 165.

flammŭla, ae, f. dim. [id.], *a little flame*. **I.** Lit.: Timagoras negat sibi umquam, cum oculum torsisset, duas ex lucerna flammulas esse visas, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 80; Col. 9, 14, 9.—**II.** Transf., in late Lat., *a little banner* used by cavalry, Veg. Mil. 2, 1; 3, 5.

Flamomenses, ium, m., *a people of Italy*, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130.

flātĭlis, e, adj. [flo], *produced by blowing, blown* (post-class.): sonitus, Amm. 30, 1: laminae, i. e. *founded, cast*, Arn. 6, 201: virus *blown in*, Prud. Ham. 533; Prisc. 560 P.

flāto, āre, v. freq. a. [id.], *to blow*. **I.** Lit.: cantores tibia calamoque flatantes, Arn. 2, p. 69.—**II.** Trop., August. Conf. 7, 6 med.

flātor, ōris, m. [id.], *a blower* of a wind instrument: flator tibicen, Paul. ex Fest. p. 89 Müll.; cf.: flat, flator φυσᾷ, αὐλητής, Gloss. Lab.: flatores, tibicines a flando, Placid. p. 463; *a caster of metals*: triumviri monetales, aeris, argenti, auri flatores, *a melter, coiner*, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 30.

flātūra, ae, f. [flo], *a blowing* (post-Aug. and very rare): ventos jamdiu non esse, et caeli conquievisse flaturas, Arn. 1, 7: aeris, *a melting, coining*, Vitr. 2, 7 med.: auri, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 197: ARGENTARIAE, Inscr. Orell. 4217.

* **flātūrālis**, e, adj. [flatura], *blowing*: artus, i. e. *containing air*, Tert. Anim. 10.

flātūrārĭus, ii, m. [id.] *a metal caster, money coiner, minter*, Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 6; Inscr. Orell. 4192 sq.: FABER, ib. 4280.

flātus, ūs, m. [flo], *a blowing, breathing, snorting* (mostly poet.; syn.: flamen, flabra, ventus, aura). **I.** Lit.: nondum spissa nimis complere sedilia flatu (sc. tibiae), Hor. A. P. 205; Phaedr. 5, 7, 14: flatuque secundo, Carbasa mota sonant, Ov. M. 13, 418; so of the wind, id. ib. 14, 226; Hor. C. 4, 5, 10; also in *plur.*, Ov. M. 15, 302; Verg. G. 2, 339: ipsa sui flatus ne sonet aura, cavet, *of his breath*, Ov. F. 1, 428: (equi) humescunt spumis flatuque sequentum, *with the snorting*, Verg. G. 3, 111; in *plur.*: aestiferi, Cic. Arat. 111: ventris (with crepitus), *a breaking wind*, Suet. Claud. 32: flatu figuratur vitrum, Plin. 36, 26, 66, § 193.—**B.** Transf., concr., *the breath of life, the soul*, Prud. στεφ. 3, 168.— **II.** Trop. **A.** *A breath, breeze* (the fig. being taken from wind): cum prospero flatu fortunae utimur, ad exitus pervehimur optatos, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19: ad id, unde aliquis flatus ostenditur, vela do, id. de Or. 2, 44, 187. —**B.** *Pride, haughtiness* (mostly in *plur.*): det libertatem fandi flatusque remittat, Verg. A. 11, 346; Ov. A. A. 1, 715; Val. Fl. 3, 699; Stat. Th. 1, 321; 3, 192.

flāvĕo, ere, v. n. [flavus], *to be golden yellow* or *gold colored, to be light yellow* (poet.): sed cum maturis flavebit messis aristis, Col. poët. 10, 311; Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 124.—In *part. pres.*: flaventes cerae, Ov. M. 8, 671: culta, Verg. G. 4, 126: Clytius flavens prima lanugine malas, id. A. 10, 324.

flāvesco, ĕre, v. inch. n. [flaveo] *to become golden yellow* or *gold colored, to turn a light yellow* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): molli paulatim flavescet campus arista, Verg. E. 4, 28: flavescere haphe, Mart. 7, 66, 5; so of gold, id. 9, 24, 1; Ov. M. 8, 703: ne (ebur) flavescere possit, id. Am. 2, 5, 39: folium fagi celerrime flavescens, Plin. 16, 6, 7, § 18; cf. id. 19, 8, 47, § 159; 15, 29, 36, § 121; Vulg. Prov. 23, 31.

Flāvĭālis, e, v. Flavius, II. B.

Flāvĭānus, a, um, v. Flavius, II. C.

* **flāvĭcŏmans**, antis, adj. [flavus + comans], *yellow haired, flaxen-haired*: pueri, Prud. Apoth. 495.

* **flāvĭcŏmus**, a, um, adj. [flavus + coma], *yellow haired, flaxen haired*: corymbion, Petr. 110 (al. flavus).

flāvĭdus, a, um, adj. [flavus], *of a golden yellow, yellowish*: fel, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 20, 194: rapacia, Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 127.

Flāvīna, ae, f., *a small city of Etruria*, Sil. 8, 492, called also **Flāvīnĭum**, i, n., Serv. Verg. A. 7, 698.—Hence, **Flāvīnĭus**, a, um, adj., *Flavinian*: arva, Verg. A. 7, 696 Serv.

(**flavissae**, a false reading in Non. 112, 29 for favissae, v. h. v.)

Flāvĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens*: gens Flavia, Suet. Vesp. 1; Mart. 9, 2, 8.— So in partic. Cn. Flavius, *the scribe of the pontifex maximus*, Appius Caecus, *who published the Fasti*, Liv. 9, 46, 1 sqq.; Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 17; v. fasti. From the gens Flavia were descended the emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian, Suet. Vesp. 1.— Hence poet., Flavius ultimus for Domitianus, Juv. 4, 37.—**II.** Deriv. **A. Flāvĭus**, a, um, adj., *of* or *belonging to a Flavius*: templa, i. e. *built by Domitian*, Mart. 9, 4, 12; 9, 35, 2.—**B. Flāvĭālis**, e, adj., *of* or *belonging to the college of priests for the Flavian family instituted by Domitian, Flavial-*: FLAMEN, Inscr. Orell. 2220: PONTIFEX, ib. 3672: COMES, ib. 3162: SEXVIR, ib. 3726: XVVIRI, ib. 2375: assidentibus Dialis sacerdote et collegio Flavialium, Suet. Dom. 4.—**C. Flāvĭānus**, a, um, adj., *of* or *belonging to a Flavius, Flavian*: jus civile, *named after* Cn. Flavius, *the publisher*

of the Fasti, Dig 1, 2, 2, § 7: partes, i e *the adherents of Vespasian*, Tac H 2, 67; 3, 1.

flāvus, a, um, *adj* [for flag vus from FLAG, flagro, burning, light colored], *golden yellow, reddish yellow, flaxen colored*, ξανθός (mostly poet.): color, Col 4, 3, 4: mellis dulci flavoque liquore, Lucr 1, 938; 4, 13. mella, Mart. 1, 56, 10. aurum, Verg A. 1, 592: Ceres, id G 1, 96; cf of the same: et te, flava comas, frugum mitissima mater, Ov. M 6, 118: mare marmore flavo, Enn ap Gell 2, 26 (Ann v. 377 ed Vahl) · arva, Verg G. 1, 316: crines, id. A 12, 605. coma, Hor C 1, 5, 4; cf: Galanthis flava comas, Ov M 9, 307 · flavus comarum Curio, Sil. 9, 414: Ganymedes, Hor C 4, 4, 4 Phyllis, id. ib 2, 4, 14. Chloë, id ib 3, 9, 19 · Tiberis, *reddish yellow* (from the puzzolan earth on its ground), id ib 1, 2, 13; 1, 8, 8, 2, 3, 18. Tiberinus multa flavus harena, Verg A 7, 31; Ov. M 14, 447: Lycormas, id ib 2, 245. pudor, *blushing*, Sen Hippol 652: capillus in flavum colorem, Vulg Lev 13, 36; 30 — *Subst*. an de moneta Caesaris decem fla vos, *gold pieces* (cf Engl *yellow boys*), Mart. 12, 65, 6.—*Comp*: flavior, Boeth ap Porphyr Dial. 2, p 31.

flēbĭlis, e, *adj* [fleo] **I.** *Pass*, *to be wept over, to be lamented, lamentable* (class). ponite ante oculos miseram illam et flebi lem speciem, Cic. Phil. 11, 3, 7: o flebiles vigiliae! id Planc. 42, 101 · Hector, Ov. Am 2, 1, 32. Ino, Hor A P. 123: flebile prin cipium melior fortuna secuta est, Ov M 7, 518 —With *dat pers* · multis ille bonis flebilis occidit, Nulli flebilior, quam tibi, Vergili, Hor C 1, 24, 9 — **II.** *Act* **A.** *That makes* or *causes to weep, that brings tears* (poet. and rare). cepe, Lucil ap Non 201, 2 · ultor, Ov H. 13, 48: flebile dictu, Sil 9, 502 —**B.** *Weeping, tearful, doleful* (class.) gemitus elamentabilis, imbecillus, abjectus, flebilis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57 · mae ror (est) aegritudo flebilis, id ib 4, 8, 18, cf: affectus vel concitati vel flebiles, Quint 11, 3, 162 vox, id ib 64: elegia, Ov. Am 3, 9, 3: modi, Hor C 2, 9, 9 · suavitas, Quint 11, 3, 170 · spargebat tepidos flebilis imbre sinus, Ov Am 3, 6, 68: sponsa, Hor C 4, 2, 21: matrona, App M 6, p 125, 2 Elm —In *neut* · flebile, adverbially: exclusus flebile cantet amans, *dolefully, plaintively, sadly*, Ov R. Am 36 · gavisae, Stat Th 12, 426, Sil 7, 648 —Hence, *adv*: **flēbĭlĭter** (acc. to II B), *mournfully, dolefully*. vide, quam non flebiliter respondeat, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39. lamentari, id. ib 2, 21, 49 canere, id. ib. 1, 35, 85 · gemere, Hor C 4. 12, 5 —*Comp*: daemones flebilius ululant, Paul. Nol Carm 20, 57.

flecto, xi, xum, 3, *v a* and *n*. [root in Gr φολκός, bandy legged; φάλκης, the bent rib of a ship; L. falx; falco, so called from the curve of its claws or beak; cf Germ Falke; Engl falcon] **I.** *Act*, *to bend, bow, curve, turn, turn round* (freq and class.; syn: plecto, plico, curvo) **A.** Lit **1.** In gen · animal omne membra quocumque vult, flectit, contorquet, porrigit, contrahit, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120. ora retro, Ov. M 3, 188 · vultus ad illum, id ib 4, 265; 10, 236 · lumi na a gurgite in nullam partem, id ib 8, 367: geminas acies huc, *to turn, direct*, Verg A 6, 789; cf oculos, id. ib 8, 698. equos brevi moderari ac flectere, Caes. B G 4, 33 *fin* · equum, Hor C 3, 7, 25. currum de foro in Capitolium, Cic Verr. 2, 5, 30, § 77: plau strum, Ov M. 10, 447: navem, Auct B Alex. 64 *fin*: habenas, Ov M 2, 169 · cursus in orbem, id ib 6, 225; cf · cursus in lae vum, id. Tr. 1, 10, 17: iter ad Privernum, Liv. 8, 19, 13 Drak. *N cr* iter Demetria dem, id. 35, 31, 3: tu (Bacche) flectis amnes, tu mare barbarum, Hor C 2, 19, 17: arcus, *to bend*, Ov M 4, 303; cf: flexos incurvant viribus arcus, Verg A. 5, 500. flexum genu, Ov. M 4, 340 · artus, Liv. 21, 58, 9 · flexi crines, *curled*, Mart 3, 63, 3, 10, 65, 6; Juv. 6, 493. flexum mare, i e *a bay*, Tac. A. 14, 4 flexi fractique motus, *contorted*, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35; hinc (silva) se flectit sinistrorsus, Caes. B G 6, 25, 3 —Mid.: quasi amnis celeris rapit, sed tamen inflexu flectitur, Naev. ap Non. 191, 34 (Trag Rel. v 42 Rib): (milvus) flectitur in gyrum, *wheels*, Ov. M. 2, 718. modo flector in anguem, *I bend, wind myself into a snake*, id. ib 8, 883: sol ab ea (Cancri) meta incipit flec ti, Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 264: Euphrates ad meridiem flectitur, id. 6, 26, 30, § 125 — **2.** In partic., naut t t., *to go round* or *double* a promontory: cum in flectendis promontoriis ventorum mutationes maxi mas saepe sentiant, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 94: Leucaten flectere molestum videbatur, id. Att 5, 9, 1 —**B.** Trop **1.** In gen, *to bend, turn, direct*: ducere multimodis vo ces et flectere cantus, Lucr 5, 1406 · vocem, Ov. Am 2, 4, 25 · qui teneros et rudes cum acceperunt, inficiunt et flectunt, ut volunt, Cic Leg 1, 17, 47, cf.: imbecillitatem ani morum torquere et flectere, id ib 1, 10, 29 · suam naturam huc et illuc torquere ac flectere, id Cael 6, 13 vitam flectere finge reque, id Sull 28, 79 · mentes suas ad no strum imperium nomenque, id Balb 17, 39 · aliquem a proposito, Liv. 28, 22, 11. scribentis animum a vero, id 1 praef 5: animus ab aliqua opinione flectendus, Quint. 4, 2, 80: animos ad publica carmina. Ov Tr. 5, 1, 23: quo vobis mentes . de mentes sese flexere viai? Enn. ap Cic de Sen 6, 16 (Ann v 209 ed. Vahl): est viri et ducis oblata casu flectere ad consilium, Liv. 28, 44, 8: juvenis cereus in vitium flecti, Hor A P. 163. quod procul a nobis flectat Fortuna gubernans, *turn aside, avert*, Lucr. 5, 108 —**2.** In partic. **a.** *To bend* (in opinion or in will), *to move, persuade, prevail upon, overcome, soften, appease* (cf · moveo, afficio). quibus rebus ita flectebar animo atque frangebar, ut, etc., Cic. Sull 6, 18: sed quid te oratione flectam?... qua re flecte te, quaeso, id Phil 1, 14, 35 · fa cile Achivos flexeris, Enn ap Gell 11, 4, 3 (Trag v 229 ed. Vahl) · judices, Quint 6, 1, 9 flectere mollibus jam durum im periis, Hor C 4, 1, 6. precibus si flecte ris ullis, Verg A 2, 689 flectere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo, id ib 7, 312; cf: nisi dii immortales suo numine prope fata ipsa flexissent, Cic. Cat 3, 8, 19. de sine fata deum flecti sperare precando, Verg A 6, 376: animos commutare atque omni ratione flectere, Cic. de Or 2, 52 *fin* ingenium alicujus aversum, Sall J 102, 3 si quem a proposito spes mollitiave animi flexisset, *divert, dissuade*, Liv. 28, 22, 11: dictis nostris sententia flexa est, Enn ap Fest. p 257 Müll (Ann v. 264 ed. Vahl) si flectitur ira deorum, Ov M 1, 378 · cf id Tr 3, 5, 41 · hortaturque simul flectitque labores, *soothes*, Stat S. 5, 1, 119: ad dedi tionem primos, Liv 5, 43, 1.—Mid: pluri mum valet miseratio, quae judicem flecti non tantum cogit, sed, etc, *to let himself be moved*, Quint 6, 1, 23 · flexi in misericor diam, Amm 12, 27 —**b.** (Acc to I A. 2.) *To turn aside from, to avoid* a thing: ut eam (viam) flectas, te rogo, Cic. Att. 11, 18, 2 (but B and K. ex conj C F. Hermann read ira, v. a. sup), cf: flexit viam, Liv 1, 60, 1: dolo a se flexos imputavit civilis, Tac H 5, 24 —**c.** *To refer to* or *apply to* any one versus qui in Tiberium flecterentur, Tac A 6, 29: Au gustus quaedam ex horrida illa antiquitate ad praesentem usum flexisset, id. ib 4, 16 — **d.** In grammar. (α) *To form* a word from another language verba derivare, flectere, conjungere, Quint 8, 3, 36. hoc vocabulum (pollex) de Graeco flexum est, Gell 4, 3 *fin* —(β) *To decline, conjugate, inflect*, Varr. L L. 10, 2, 29 al —(γ) Flectere syllabam, *to mark with the circumflex accent*, and hence, *to lengthen*, Quint. 1, 5, 23 Spald and Zumpt.

II. *Neutr*, *to turn, go*, or *march* in any direction (post Aug) **A.** Lit. cum pro cul hos laevo flectentes limite cernunt, Verg A. 9, 372. ex Gabino in Tusculanos flexere colles, Liv. 3, 8, 6; Hasdrubal ad Oceanum flectit, id. 28, 16, 3: inde Vitellius Cremonam flexit, Tac. H 2, 70: in Capito lium, Suet. Tib 20 —**B.** Trop, of thought or speech, *to turn* in any direction: ad pro videntiam sapientiamque, Tac. A 13, 3: in ambitionem, id. ib 4, 37: a veneratione Augusti orsus flexit ad victorias Tiberii, id ib 1, 34 —Hence, **flexus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Lit., *bent, winding*: error, Ov. M 8, 160: zodiacus circa Cancrum Capricor numque flexior, Mart. Cap 8, § 878 —In *neutr plur. subst.* · collium flexa, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 17 — **B.** Trop, of tones, *lengthened*: infinito magis illa flexa et cir cumducta sunt, Quint. 11, 3, 172

flegma, ătis, *n.*, v phlegma.

flēmĭna, um, *n* (=φλεγμονή), *a bloody swelling* or *congestion of blood about the ankles*; flemina dicuntur, cum ex labore viae sanguis defluit circa talos, Paul ex Fest. p 89 Müll. . lassitudine invaserunt misera in genua flemina, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 5: bryonia in jumento hominеque flemina sa nat, Plin 23, 1, 17, § 28.

flĕo, flēvi, flētum, 2 (contr forms flēsti, Ov H. 5, 43, 45: flēmus, Prop 2, 7, 2; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr p 291: flērunt, Verg G 4, 461; Stat S 2, 1, 175 · flēsset, id. ib 145: flēsse, Ov M 6, 404; Liv 30, 44, 7), *v n.* and *a* [for flev o, root φλυ; Gr φλύω, to bub ble up, etc.; L. fluo, fluvius, etc.; cf Curt Gr Etym p 301 sq] **I.** *Neutr* **A.** Lit, *to weep, cry, shed tears* (syn · ploro, lugeo, lacrimo) · maerentes, flentes, lacrimantes, commiserantes, Enn ap Diom p 442 P. (Ann 107 ed. Vahl.): fleo, quia dijungimur, Plaut Mil 4, 8, 18 quin fles, id. Ps. 1, 1, 73: nimium haec flet, id. Mil 4, 8, 14: ne fle, mulier! id Ep 4, 2, 31: quid fles, Asterie? Hor. C 3, 7, 1: ille me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, Cic. Rep 6, 14 *fin*: haec cum pluribus verbis flens a Cae sare peteret, Caes. B G. 1, 20, 5, cf id. ib 7, 26, 3, id. B C 1, 76, 1, 3, 98, 2: deceptus quoniam flevit et ipse, deus, Prop 2, 16 (3, 8), 54: felix qui potuit praesenti flere puel lae, *before, in the presence of*, Prop 1, 12, 15; cf Tib 1, 10, 64 o multa fleturum caput! Hor Epod 5, 74 · lapides mehercule omnes flere et lamentari coegisses, Cic. de Or 1, 57, 245 —*Pass impers* · ad sepulcrum ve nimus: in ignem posita est · fletur, Ter. And. 1, 1, 102 minus est, quod flendum meo nomine quam quod gaudendum illius est, Quint 6 praef § 8; so id. 6, 2, 3; 11, 1, 52 —**B.** Transf ***1.** Of horses, *to neigh*: equorum greges comperit ubertim flere, Suet Caes. 81 —**2.** Of things, *to drop, trickle* (ante and post class.) uberibus flent om nia guttis, Lucr 1, 349: flevit in templis ebur, Sen. Thyest 702 imber, Prud Cath 5, 24.

II. *Act*, *to weep for, bewail, lament*, a person or thing; *to sing mournfully* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose, once in Cic): *He* Ne fle *Er* Egone illum non fleam? egone non defleam Talem adolescentem? Plaut Capt. 1, 2, 36 unicum (filium) mater, Cat 39, 5 parentes Troilon, Hor C 2, 9, 17: Gygen, id ib 3, 7, 1, amissas amicitias, Cat. 96, 4: * Pisonem eis verbis flens meum ca sum vexavit, Cic Sest 28, 60 filii necem, Tac A. 6, 10, 2, 71 · suam vicem, Curt 10, 5, 21: servitutem tristem, Phaedr 1, 2, 6: amissum conjugem, Just 28, 4, 4: fidem mutatosque deos, Hor C 1, 5, 6. moechos arrogantes, id ib 1, 25, 10 · catellam rap tam sibi, id Ep 1, 17, 56 · amorem testu dine, id Epod 14, 11 · feralia carmina, *to sing*, Col poet. 10, 350 · virum, Sen Contr. 2, 11, 1: amissum fratrem, id ib 4, 29, 8: adlatum ad se Pompeii caput, id ib 10, 32, 1 —In *part perf* multum fleti ad superos, *bewailed, lamented*, Verg A 6, 481; Stat. Th 4, 103 —(β) With *object clause*. agmina sep tem Flebis in aeterno surda jacere situ, Prop 1, 7, 18, Val. Fl 1, 633 —Hence, **flē-tus**, a, um, *P a*, *weeping*: mater fleta et lacrimosa, App M 7, p 199 *fin* (but in Lucr. 2, 631 the correct read is sanguinolenti)

***flētĭfer**, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [2 fletus fero], *weeping, dripping, distilling*. truncus, Aus. Idyll 6, 74

1. flētus, a, um, *Part.* and *P a*, from fleo

2. flētus, ūs, *m* [fleo], *a weeping, wailing, lamenting* **I.** Lit (class., in *sing* and *plur*) nemo me lacrimis decoret nec funera fletu Faxit, Enn ap Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34 (Epigr 1, 3, p 162 ed. Vahl), cf. quan tum fletum factum audivi! Cato ap Gell 10, 3, 17; and · quod usque eo visum est indig num, ut urbe tota fletus gemitusque fieret, Cic. Rosc. Am 9, 24: lugubris lamentatio fletusque maerens id Tusc 1, 13, 30: mu lierum, id Verr 2, 4, 21, § 47: fletus cum singultu, id Planc. 31, 76: prae fletu et do lore, *for tears*, id Att 11, 7, 6. assiduo fletu sororis, id. Clu 6, 15 · haec magna cum mi sericordia fletuque pronuntiantur, Caes B C 2, 12 *fin* · clamore ac fletu omnia com pleri, id. B G 5, 33 *fin* · fletum populo mo vere, Cic. de Or 1, 53, 228: fletum repri mere, id. Rep 6, 15. magno fletu auxilium petere, Caes B G 1, 32, 1 · virginum preci bus et fletu excitati, id B C 2, 4, 3 · cum ille erumpit fletus, Quint. 6, 2, 7: fletibus

natos, laetitia defunctos prosequi, id. 5, 11, 38: nullis ille movetur fletibus, Verg. A. 4, 439 —**II.** Transf, concr, = lacrimae, *tears:* fletu super ora refuso, Ov. M. 11, 658; so ib 673

Flēvo, ōnis, *m*, *the Zuyder Zee, a lake at the mouth of the Rhine*, Mela, 3, 2 *fin.;* called also **Flēvom** (sc ostium), Plin. 4, 15, 29, § 101.

Flēvum, sc. castellum, *a fortress of the Frisii, west of the mouth of the Ems*, now *Flie* or *Flieland*, Tac A. 4, 72, v. Orell. ad h l

flexănĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [flecto + animus] (poet.) **I.** *Act., that bends or sways the heart, moving, affecting:* o flexanima atque omnium regina rerum oratio, Pac ap Non. 113, 32 (Trag Rel. v. 177 Rib.); cf.: tantam vim habet illa, quae recte a bono poëta dicta est flexanima atque omnium regina rerum oratio, Cic. de Or 2, 44, 187: amor, Cat 64, 331: concentus, Mart. Cap 9, § 906 —* **II.** *Pass, touched, moved, affected:* flexanima, tamquam lymphata aut Bacchi sacris commota, Pac ap. Cic. Div. 1, 36, 80 (Trag Rel. v. 422 Rib)

flexĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [flexus, from flecto], *that may be bent, pliant, flexible* (class.; cf: lentus, flexilis) **I.** Lit: materiam rerum totam esse flexibilem et commutabilem, Cic. N D. 3, 39, 92: arcus, Ov. Am 3, 3, 29: (ulmus) ad cursus flexibili vite, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 228 —**II.** Trop **A.** *Pliant, flexible, tractable:* genera vocis permulta: grave, acutum; flexibile, durum, *flexible*, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146; cf oratio, id. Or 16, 52: nihil tam flexibile, id. Brut 79, 274: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 15; 40: nihil non flexibile ad bonitatem, Cic Att 10, 11, 1 —* **B.** In a bad sense, *fickle, wavering, inconstant:* quid potest esse tam flexibile, tam devium, quam animus ejus, qui, etc, Cic Lael. 25, 92.

flexĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f* [flexibilis] *flexibility* (late Lat): cornuum, Sol. 52 *med.*

flexĭlis, e, *adj* [flexus, from flecto] **I.** *Pliant, pliable, flexile* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): cornu, Ov. M 5, 383: ulmus et fraxinus, Plin. 16, 40, 79, § 219: betulla, id 16, 18, 30, § 75: cervix ad circumspectum, id. 11, 37, 67, § 177: vitrum, id 36, 26, 66, § 195: lectuli, Amm 22, 4.—**II.** *Bent, curved:* spicae, App M. 6 *init* (Ov. Am 1, 14, 26, read nexilis, Merk.)

* **flexĭlŏquus,** a, um, *adj* [flexus loquor], *ambiguous, equivocal:* (oracula) partim falsa, partim casu vera, partim flexiloqua et obscura, Cic Div 2, 56, 115

flexio, ōnis, *f* [flecto], *a bending, swaying, turning; a bend, turn, curve* (rare but class.) **I.** Lit: trunco toto se ipse moderans et virili laterum flexione, Cic. Or. 18, 59; id. de Or. 3, 59, 220 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen.: quae deverticula flexionesque quaesisti! i e *turnings, windings*, Cic Pis 22, 53 —**B.** In partic, of the voice, *a modulation, inflection, change:* est in dicendo etiam quidam cantus obscurior.. quem significat Demosthenes et Aeschines, cum alter alteri obicit vocis flexiones, Cic Or 18, 57: delicatiores in cantu, id. de Or. 3, 25, 98: ut cervices oculosque pariter cum modorum flexionibus torquent, id. Leg 2, 15, 39

* **flexi-pes,** pĕdis, *adj* [flexus, from flecto], *with crooked feet:* hederae, *clinging, clasping*, Ov. M. 10, 99, cf. Serv. Verg E 4, 19

* **flexĭvĭcē,** *adv* [flexus-vicis], *with turnings* or *windings, crookedly*, Pac ap Non. 260, 11 (Trag Rel v. 152 Rib)

* **flexo,** āre, *v freq a.* [flexus, from flecto], *to bend, curve:* vineam, Cato, R R. 49 *fin*

‡ **flexuntes,** *an old name of the Roman knights* equitum nomen saepe variatum est.. Celeres sub Romulo regibusque appellati sunt, deinde flexuntes, postea trossuli, Plin 33, 2, 9, § 35 Sillig *N. cr;* Varr ap Serv Verg. A. 9, 606

flexŭōsē, *adv*, v flexuosus *fin.*

flexŭōsus, a, um, *adj* [2 flexus], *full of turns* or *windings, tortuous, flexuous, crooked, winding* **I.** Lit: flexuosum iter habet auditus, ne quid intrare possit, Cic. N D 2, 57, 144: Taurus mons, Plin 5, 27, 27, § 98: volatus hirundini, id. 10, 24, 35, § 73 —*Sup:* intestina flexuosissimis orbibus, Plin 11, 37, 79, § 200 —* **II.** Trop: fraudes, Prud. Cath. 6, 143 —* *Adv*: **flexuōse,** *tortuously:* si flexuose volitet flamma, Plin 18, 35, 84, § 357.

flexūra, ae, *f.* [flexus, from flecto], *a bending, winding, turning* (rare; not in Cic) **I.** Lit: lateris, Lucr 4, 336: angustiae flexuraeque vicorum, Suet Ner. 38 —**B.** Trop: virtus recta est: flexuram non recipit, Sen Ep 71, 19 —**II.** Transf, in gram, *inflection, declension* of a word, Varr. L. L. 10, § 28 Müll

1. flexus, a, um, *Part* and *P. a*, from flecto

2. flexus, ūs, *m* [flecto], *a bending, turning, winding* (class; in *sing* and *plur.*) **I.** Lit: aures duros et quasi corneolos habent introitus, multisque cum flexibus, Cic N D 2, 57, 144; cf Quint 6, 13, 9: ut qui cursu parum valent, flexu eludunt, id. 9, 2, 78: cum venissem ad pontem, in quo flexus est ad iter Arpinas, Cic Att. 16, 13, a, 1; cf: in aliquo flexu viae, Liv. 22, 12, 7: implicatae flexibus vallium viae, id. 32, 4, 4: Rhenus modico flexu in occidentem versus, Tac. G 1: flexu Armeniam petivit, id. A. 12, 12: alio flexu reduci ad viam, Quint 2, 17, 29: (quo pacto sol) Brumales adeat flexus, Lucr. 5, 616: brumales, id. 5, 640: metae, *the turn round the goal.* Pers. 3, 63: labyrinthei, *the mazes*, Cat. 64, 114: capilli dociles et centum flexibus apti, Ov. Am 1. 14, 13: in litore flexus Mecybernaeus, *the bay* or *gulf*, Mela, 2, 3 *init.;* cf id. 3, 1 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *a turning, transition* into another state, *political change:* id enim est caput civilis prudentiae, videre itinera flexusque rerum publicarum, Cic Rep 2, 25, 46: in hoc flexu quasi aetatis fama adolescentis paulum haesit ad metas (the figure taken from the turning of the racers on reaching the goal), id. Cael. 31, 75; cf.: si infinitus forensium rerum labor decursu honorum et jam aetatis flexu constitisset, i e senectus, id de Or. 1, 1, 1: flexu auctumni (= post medium tempus auctumni, trop from turning the meta in the Circus), Tac. H 5, 23; v. Orell ad h l —**B.** In partic (post-Aug) **1.** *An artful turning, winding, shifting:* inde recta fere est actio, hinc mille flexus et artes desiderantur, Quint 5, 13, 2: qui haec recta tantum, et in nullos flexus recedentia tractaverit, id 10, 5, 12. —**2.** Of the voice, *inflection, modulation, variation:* citharoedi simul et sono vocis et plurimis flexibus serviunt, Quint 1, 12, 3: quid quoque flexu deceat miserationem, id. 1, 8, 1: qui flexus deceat miserationem, id. 1, 11, 12; 1, 8, 3 —**3.** In gram., *inflection, variation, derivation* (in Varro flexura, v h v): quid vero? quae tota positionis ejusdem in diversos flexus eunt? cum Alba faciat Albanos et Albenses; volo, volui et volavi, Quint 1, 6, 15

flictus, ūs, *m* [fligo], *a striking, dashing together, collision* (poet): armamentūm stridor, flictus navium, Pac ap Serv Verg A. 9, 667 (Trag. Rel v. 335 ed. Rib) tum scuta cavaeque Dant sonitum flictu galeae, Verg l. l.; Sil 9, 322.

flīgo, ĕre, *v a.* [Gr φλάω, φλίβω, = θλάω, θλίβω,, to crush, Lat flagellum; cf. flagitare, Curt Gr Etym p 477], *to strike, strike down* (ante class): fligi affligi: ipsus se in terram saucius fligit cadens, Liv. Andron ap Non. 110, 29 sq (Trag Rel. v 12 Rib); so Att ap Non l l. (v 317 Rib). naves ad saxa, Lucr 5, 1001 Lachm *N cr.* (al lidebant or laedebant; v. Munro ad loc 3d ed.)

flo, flāvi, flātum, 1, *v n* and *a* [root fla; Gr ἐκ-φλαίνω, to stream forth; φλασμός, vain glorying, hence, Lat flatus, flabrum, etc., flos, florco, Flōra; Germ blasen, blāhen; Eng blow, bloom, blast, etc., Curt Gr Etym p 301; cf Grimm, Wörterb s. v blāhen, blasen] **I.** *Neutr, to blow* (class; cf. spiro, halo) belle nobis flavit ab Epiro lenissimus ventus, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 1: corus ventus in his locis flare consuevit, Caes B G 5, 7, 3; id. B C 3, 25, 1; 3, 26 *fin;* Quint. 12, 10, 67; Ov. M. 7, 664: Etesiae contra fluvium flantes, Lucr 6, 717: quinam flaturi sint venti, Plin. 3, 9, 14 § 94: inflexo Berecynthia tibia cornu Flabit, *will blow, sound*, Ov. F. 4, 181.—Prov.: simul flare sorbereque haud factu facile'st: ego hic esse et illic simitu hau potui, i e *to do two opposite things at once*, as we say, *to blow hot and cold with the same breath*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 104 —**II.** *Act, to blow, blow at, blow out, blow up*, or *blow away* (mostly poet and in post-Aug prose; not in Cic.) **A.** Lit: hieme anima, quae flatur, omnium apparet, *which is emitted*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 9 Müll.: Chimaera Ore foras acrem flaret de corpore flammam Lucr. 5, 906: pulvis vento flatus, Auct B Afr. 52, 4: tibia flatur, *is blown*, Ov. F. 4, 341: Phrygius lapis flatur follibus, donec rubescat, *is blown upon*, Plin. 36, 19, 36, § 143 —**2.** Transf., *to cast* or *coin* metals by blowing: aes antiquissimum, quod est flatum, pecore est notatum, Varr R. R. 2, 1, 9: flata signataque pecunia, Gell 2, 10, 3 —Hence, *the directors of the mint* were called triumviri auro argento aeri flando feriundo (abbrev. III VIRI A. A. A. F. F.), Inscr Orell 569; v. ferio —**B.** Trop: omisso magna semper flandi tumore, *of high flown, bombastic talk*, Quint. 12, 6, 5: spernere succina, flare rosas. Fulva monilia respuere, qs *to blow away*, i e. *to despise*, Prud. στεφ. 3, 21

flocces, um, *f.*, *dregs* or *lees of wine* (ante class): flocces audierat prisca voce significare vini faecem e vinaceis expressam, sicuti fraces ex oleis, idque apud Caecilium in Polumenis legerat, Gell. 11, 7, 6: neque florem, neque flocces volo mihi, vinum volo, Caecil. ap Non. 114, 17 (Com. Fragm. v. 190 Rib): apludam edit et flocces bibit, Auct. ap Gell 11, 7, 3

floccōsus, a, um, *adj* [floccus], *full of flocks of wool* (late Lat.), App. Herb 62

floccus, i, *m.*, *a lock* or *flock* (of wool, on clothes, in fruits, etc) **I.** Lit: ne qui flocci intereant, Varr. R R 2, 11, 8: pomis substrati flocci, id. ib 1, 59, 3: in veste floccos legere fimbriasve diducere, Cels 2, 6: pilulae intus habentes floccos molles, Plin. 16, 7, 10, § 28 —**II.** Transf, *something trifling, insignificant, of no account* (most freq, esp with negatives, and in the phrase flocci facere, *to make no account of, to care not a straw for;* v. the foll.) (α) With a *neg:* ceterum qui sis, qui non sis, floccum non interduim, Plaut. Trin 4, 2, 152 (Ritschl, ciccum; cf: eluas tu an exungare, ciccum non interduim, id. Rud. 2, 7, 22): neque ego illum maneo, neque flocci facio, id. Men. 2, 3, 69: is leno flocci non fecit fidem, id. Rud. prol 47: ego, quae tu loquere, flocci non facio, id ib 3, 5, 3: prorsus aveo scire, nec tamen flocci facio, Cic Att 13, 50, 3: totam rem publicam flocci non facere, id. ib 4, 15, 4: quare, ut opinor, φιλοσοφητέον, id quod tu facis, et istos consulatus non flocci facteon, id. ib 1, 16, 13 Orell. *N. cr* (but here Ernesti reads ἐατέον): satin abiit, neque quod dixi flocci existimat! Plaut. Most 1, 1, 73: invidere omnes mihi, Mordere clanculum, ego non flocci pendere, Ter Eun. 3, 1, 21.—(β) Without a *neg.* (ante-class), *to account of slight value, of small importance:* rumorem, famam flocci fecit, Cato ap Fest s. v. obstinato, p 193, 11 Müll. tu istos minutos cave deos flocci feceris, Plaut Cas 2, 5, 24: flocci facere, id. Most 3, 2, 121; id. Men. 5, 7, 5; id Ep 3, 2, 12; id. Trin 4, 2, 150; Ter Eun. 2, 3, 11.—In *pass.:* flocci fiet Culi cultor, Titin. ap Non. 131, 33: rogata fuerit nec ne, flocci aestimo, Plaut Fragm ap Fest s v. muneralis, p 143 Müll.: flocci pendo, quid rerum geras, Plaut Fragm ap Fulg Exp Serm p 565, 5

flŏces, v flocces

Flōra, ae, *f.* [flos, v. flo], *the goddess of flowers, whose festival was celebrated on the 28th of April, often with unbridled license*, Ov. F. 5, 195 sq; Lact. 1, 20, 6; Varr R R. 1, 1, 6; id L. L. 5, §§ 45. 74; Lucr. 5, 739; Cic Verr 2, 5, 14, § 36; Tac A. 2, 49; Mart. 1, 1: omnia Florae aulaea, Juv. 14, 262 al —**II.** Derivv. * **A. Flōrĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Flora:* apud M. Catonem in re Floria ita scriptum, *respecting the festival of Flora*, Gell 9, 12, 7.—More freq, **B. Flōrālis,** e, *adj* **1.** *Of* or *belonging to Flora, Floral:* flamen, Varr. L. L. 7, § 45: joci, Lact 1, 20, 6; Sen. Ep 97, p 80 Bip —**2.** *Of* or *belonging to the festival of Flora, of the Floralia:* sacrum,

Ov. F. 4, 947: dignissima tuba Florali matrona, Juv. 6, 250: ludi, Inscr. Orell. 2545.—In *plur. subst.*: **Flōrālĭa,** ium and ōrum, *n.*, *the festival of Flora*: Florae ludi Floralia instituti, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 6; Quint. 1, 5, 52: (prisci) Floralia IIII. Kal. Mai. instituerunt urbis anno DXIII. ex oraculis Sibyllae, ut omnia bene deflorescerent, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 286: Varro Floralium, non Floraliorum ait, cum non ludos Florales illic, sed ipsum festum, Floralia, significaret, Macr. S. 1, 4, 14; Pers. 5, 178: solenni Floraliorum die, Just. 43, 4, 6.—Hence, **2. Flōrālĭcĭus** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to the feast of Flora*: et Floralicias lasset arena feras, i. e. *designed for the combats exhibited during the festival of Flora*, Mart. 8, 67, 4.

1. *flōrālĭa, ium, *n.* [flos], *a flower-garden*, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 4.

2. Flōrālĭa, ium, v. Flora, II. B.

flōrens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from floreo.

flōrenter, *adv.*, *flourishingly*; v. floreo, *P. a. fin.*

Flōrentĭa, ae, *f.*, *a city of Etruria, situated on the river Arno*, the modern *Florence*, Flor. 3, 21 *fin.*; Front. de Colon. p. 112 Goes; cf. Zumpt, de Colon. p. 253.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Flōrentĭa,** ae, *f.*, *a sort of vine*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 36.—**B. Flōrentīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Florentia, Florentine*: Colonia, i. e. *Florentia*, Front. l. l.—In *plur. subst.*: **Flōrentīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Florentia, Florentines*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52; Tac. A. 1, 79.

flōrĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. n.* [flos], *to bloom, blossom, flower* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense; cf.: floresco, vigeo). **I.** Lit.: per terras frondent atque omnia florent, Lucr. 5, 214: florere omnia, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: haec arbor una (lentiscus) ter floret, Cic. Div. 1, 9, 16: possetne uno tempore florere, deinde vicissim horrere terra? id. N. D. 2, 7, 19: imputata floret usque vinea, Hor. Epod. 16, 44: vinea, segetes, Ov. F. 5, 263 sq.: narcisso floreat alnus, Verg. E. 8, 52: florentes ferulae, id. ib. 10, 25.—Poet.: si bene floreat annus, Ov. F. 5, 327.—**B.** Transf. **1.** (Acc. to flos, I. B.) Of wine, *to froth*: si vinum florere incipiet, Col. 12, 30, 1: vina quoque in magnis operose condita cellis Florent, Ov. F. 5, 270.—**2.** *To get the first downy beard*: libat florentes haec tibi prima (dies) genas, Mart. 3, 6, 4.—**3.** *To be filled with, to abound with* any thing (ante-class. and poet.): mare velis florere videres, Cato ap. Charis. p. 185; cf.: mare velivolis florebat puppibus, Lucr. 5, 1442; cf.: hinc laetas urbes pueris florere videmus, id. 1, 255 Lachm.: Hybla multis thymis, Ov. P. 2, 7, 26: jam pridem regio … undat equis floretque viris, Val. Fl. 1, 547.—**4.** *To bloom*, i. e. *to be bright with varied colors*: pampineo gravidus autumno Floret ager, of the ripening fruits, Verg. G. 2, 6; of an army on the march: variis floret via discolor armis, Val. Fl. 5, 565; cf.: floret cristatus exercitus undique turmis, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 133.—**5.** *To be bright* (cf. *P. a.* infra): lumina floruisse, Tert. Apol. 11: caelum luminibus floruisset, id. adv. Marc. 4, 42.—**II.** Trop., *to be in a flourishing* or *prosperous condition, to flourish, be in good repute, to be eminent, distinguished*, etc.; constr. with the *abl.* and *absol.* **A.** Of persons and animate things. (α) With *abl.*: in sua patria multis virtutibus ac beneficiis floruit princeps, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 128: privatis officiis et ingenii laude floruit, id. de Or. 3, 2, 7: omni genere virtutis, id. Brut. 7, 28: cum acumine ingenii tum admirabili quodam lepore dicendi, id. Ac. 2, 6, 16: honoribus et rerum gestarum gloriâ, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1: gratiâ, auctoritate, gloriâ, id. Fam. 4, 13, 2: laudibus, id. ib. 9, 14, 2: nobilitate discipulorum, id. de Or. 3, 35, 141: omnibus copiis (Crotoniatae), id. Inv. 2, 1, 1: tria genera dicendi, quibus quidam floruerunt, id. Or. 5, 20.—(β) With *in* and *abl.*: in re militari Epaminondas, Nep. Epam. 5: ille vir, qui in Curia, in Rostris, in re publica floruisset, etc., Cic. Cael. 24, 59: in foro, id. Ac. 2, 1, 1: in sententiis senatoriis et in omni actione atque administratione rei publicae, id. Fam. 1, 9, 2: in senectute, id. Lael. 1, 4.—(γ) *Absol.*: ergo in Graecia musici floruerunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; id. Ac. 2, 6, 16; cf.: floret Epicurus, id. Off. 3, 33, 116: qui inter illos florebas, id. Quint. 26, 80: cum multis simul floruit, Quint. 3, 1, 9: floruit circa Philippum, id. 12, 10, 6: circum, tribus actis impiger annis Floret equus, *is in his bloom, prime*, Lucr. 5, 884.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things. (α) With *abl.*: illa vetus (Graecia), quae quondam opibus, imperio, gloria floruit, hoc uno malo concidit, Cic. Fl. 7, 16: familia, quae postea viris fortissimis floruit, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4: doctissimorum hominum familiaritates, quibus semper domus nostra floruit, id. N. D. 1, 3, 6; id. Font. 14, 31: meus ad urbem accessus incredibili hominum multitudine et gratulatione florebat, id. Sest. 63, 131: aliquid floret laudibus, Lucr. 5, 1279.—(β) *Absol.*: quae (magna Graecia) nunc quidem deleta est, tunc florebat, Cic. Lael. 4, 13: quae familia admodum floruit, Suet. Ner. 6: quorum auctoritas maxime florebat, Cic. Rep. 2, 34: gloria generis floret, id. Fl. 11, 25: verborum vetus interit aetas, Et juvenum ritu florent modo nata vigentque, Hor. A. P. 62: aetherii dono cessere parentes Aeternum florere genas, *to shine in perpetual bloom, perpetual youth*, Stat. Th. 1, 705.—Hence, **flōrens,** entis, *P. a.* **A.** Lit., *shining, glistening, glittering, bright* (poet. and in post-class. prose): Ennius et Lucretius florere dicunt omne quod nitidum est, Serv. Verg. A. 7, 804: lucernarum florentia lumina flammis, Lucr. 4, 450; so, smaragdi arcano igne, Stat. Th. 2, 276: postes arcano lumine, id. ib. 1, 210: catervae aere, Verg. A. 7, 804: exercitus insignibus argenteis et aureis, Gell. 5, 5, 2.—**2.** *Abounding in flowers*: vertice de summo semper florentis Hymetti, Ov. M. 7, 702.—*Subst.*: **florens,** ntis, *f.*, *a garland*: do hanc tibi florentem florenti, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 18 (cf. B. 1. β infra).—**B.** Trop. (acc. to II.), *flourishing, prosperous, in the prime, in repute, fine, excellent*. **1.** Of animate things. (α) With *abl.*: complecti hominem florentem aetate, opibus, honoribus, ingenio, liberis, propinquis, affinibus, amicis, Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 2: gratia atque hospitiis florens hominum nobilissimorum, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: regina Berenice florens aetate formaque, Tac. H. 2, 81; cf.: ambo florentes aetatibus, Verg. E. 7, 4.—(β) *Absol.*: qui te beatum, qui florentem putas, Cic. Par. 2, 18: quos ego florentis atque integros sine ferro viceram, id. Planc. 35, 86: oratores florentes et leviter ornati, id. Or. 6, 20: florens et illustris adolescens, Caes. B. G. 7, 32, 4: exorta semper florentis Homeri species, Enn. ap. Lucr. 1, 124.—*Plur.* as *subst.*: **flōrentes,** um, *the prosperous* (opp. afflicti), Nep. Att. 11, 4.—**2.** Of inanim. and abstr. things. (α) With *abl.*: florentes viribus anni, Sil. 1, 226; so, anni vigore, Petr. 132: animus vino, *joyous*, Gell. 6, 13, 4.—(β) *Absol.*: (majores nostri) ex minima tenuissimaque re publica maximam et florentissimam nobis reliquerunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50; cf.: civitas (Ubiorum) ampla atque florens, Caes. B. G. 4, 3, 3: invidetur praestanti florentique fortunae, Cic. de Or. 2, 52, 210: florens amicitia (opp. afflicta), id. Quint. 30, 93: quod eo consilio florentissimis rebus domos suas Helvetii reliquissent, uti, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 30, 3; cf.: neu florentes res suas cum Jugurthae perditis misceret, Sall. J. 83, 1: florentes Etruscorum opes, Liv. 1, 2, 3: florentissima Samnitium castra, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: equus florenti aetate, Lucr. 5, 1074: aevo florente puellae, id. 3, 1008; cf.: adhuc florente juventa Fervidus, Hor. A. P. 115: florentissima ejus erat aetas, Liv. 30, 12, 17: nostrum opus tibi probari laetor: ex quo ἄνθη ipsa posuisti, quae mihi florentiora sunt visa tuo judicio, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 1; cf.: modus nullus est florentior in singulis verbis (quam translatio), id. de Or. 3, 41, 166; id. Or. 27, 96: oratio florentissima, Gell. 15, 28, 5; cf. also: florentis facundiae homo, id. 19, 9, 2.—*Adv.*: **flōrenter,** *flourishingly, famously* (late Lat.): florentissime docet, i. e. *with great repute, celebrity*, Hier. Chron. Euseb. an. 358.

flōresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [floreo], *to begin to blossom* or *flower, to come out in blossom* (class.). **I.** Lit.: antequam (plantae) gemmas agant et florescere incipiant, Varr. R. R. 1, 30: florescunt tempore certo arbusta, Lucr. 5, 670: puleium aridum florescere ipso brumali die, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33.—**II.** Trop., *to begin to flourish* or *prosper, to grow into repute*: nolite hunc nunc primum florescentem pervertere, Cic. Cael. 32, 79: hoc (Hortensio) florescente, Cassius est mortuus, id. Brut. 88, 303: cui quidem ad summam gloriam eloquentiae florescenti ferro erepta vita est, id. de Or. 3, 3, 11 (efflorescenti, Orell.).—Of things: patria nostra florescit, Plin. Ep. 5, 12, 1: illa senescere, at haec contra florescere cogunt, Lucr. 2, 74; cf. id. 5, 895.—**B.** *To abound in* (cf. floreo, I. B. 3.): armata florescant pube novales, Val. Fl. 7, 77.

☞ The *part. fut. pass.* in neuter signif.: EODEM DIE (i. e. IV. Calend. Mai.) AEDIS FLORAE, QVAE REBVS FLORESCENDIS PRAEEST, DEDICATA EST, Calend. Praenest. ap. Inscr. Orell. II. p. 389; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 44.

flōrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [flos], *of flowers, made of flowers* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: corona, *a wreath of flowers*, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 68.—*Plur.*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 15: serta, Tib. 1, 1, 12 (22 M.); 1, 2, 14.—**b.** *Full of flowers, flowery*: rura, *flowery meads*, Verg. A. 1, 430: juga Hymetti, Val. Fl. 5, 344.—**II.** Transf., *shining, beautiful*: crines, Pac. and Att. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 12, 605: lanugo, Att. ib. (al. flora).

Flōrĭānus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*. Esp., M. Annius, *half-brother of the emperor Tacitus, after whose death he usurped the empire*, A.D. 276, *but after a few weeks met an obscure death at Tarsus*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 36, 37; Eutr. 9, 10; v. esp. Vop. Flor.

flōrĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [flos + coma], *crowned with flowers*: Aetna, Aus. Ep. 4, 49: ver, Avien. Arat. 1000.

flōrĭdē, *adv.*, v. floridus *fin.*

***flōrĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [floridus], *somewhat blooming*: ore floridulo nitens, Cat. 61, 193.

flōrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [flos], *full of* or *abounding with flowers, flowery* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: hydrauli hortabere, ut audiat voces potius quam Platonis? expones, quae spectet, florida et varia? Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43: serta, *garlands of flowers*, Ov. F. 6, 312: prata, Lucr. 5, 785; cf. Hybla, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 38.—**B.** Transf., of color, *lively, gay, bright*: colores, Plin. 35, 6, 12, § 30; 35, 10, 36, § 97.—**II.** Trop., *blooming, beautiful*: puellula, Cat. 61, 57; cf.: Galatea Floridior prato, longa procerior alno, Ov. M. 13, 790: aetas, *the bloom of youth*, Cat. 68, 16; cf.: novitas mundi, Lucr. 5, 943: florida et vegeta forma, Suet. Galb. 20: Demetrius Phalereus est floridior, ut ita dicam, quam Hyperides, *flowery, florid*, Cic. Brut. 82, 285; cf.: tertium (dicendi genus) alii medium ex duobus, alii floridum (namque id ἀνθηρὸν appellant) addiderunt, Quint. 12, 10, 58: floridius genus (scriptorum), id. 2, 5, 18: oratio, id. 8, 3, 74: floridissimus tui sermonis afflatus, Aus. Ep. 17: floridior in declamando quam in agendo, Sen. Contr. 4 praef. 5.—*Adv.*: **flōrĭde,** *with flowers, brightly*: depicta vestis, App. M. 11 *fin.*: ecclesia clarius ac floridius enituit, Lact. Mort. Pers. 3.

flōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [flos + fero], *bearing flowers, flowery* (poet.): saltus, Lucr. 3, 11: labor, Luc. 9, 290 (v. floriger).

‡flōrĭfertum dictum, quod eo die spicae feruntur ad sacrarium, Paul. ex Fest. p. 91, 10 Müll.; cf.: FLORIFERTVM, ἀνθοφορία, Gloss. Labb.

***flōrĭgĕnus,** a, um, *adj.* [flos + gigno], *producing blossoms, blossoming*, poet. of the first hairs of the beard: malae, Poët. in Anth. Lat. II. p. 633 ed. Burm.

flōrĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [flos + gero], *flower-bearing, flowery* (post-class. and poet.): labor, Luc. 9, 290 (Weber, al. florifer): sedes, i. e. *the garden of Eden*, Sedul. 2, 2; Venant. Carm. 3, 9, 1.

***flōrĭlĕgus,** a, um, *adj.* [flos + lego], *flower-culling*: apes, Ov. M. 15, 366.

***flōrĭpărus,** a, um, *adj.* [flos + pario], *producing flowers*: ver, Aus. Idyll. 12, 1.

***flōrĭtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [floreo], *a blossoming, flowering*, Hier. Homil. 2, in Cantic.

Flōrĭus, a, um, v. Flora, II. A.

flōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [flos], *abounding in flowers*, Venant. Carm. 5, 6, 7.

flōrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *abounding in flowers, flowery* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: Hymettus, Sol. 7: purpurae, i. e. rosae purpureae, Auct. Pervig. Ven. 19.—**II.** Trop., *blooming, youthful:* succuba, Prud. στεφ. 10, 191: pomposae facundiae florulenta germina, Venant. praef. lib. 1.

1. flōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *shining, bright* (very rare): equus florâ et comanti jubâ, Gell. 3, 9, 3: crines, lanugo (al. florei and florea); v. floreus, II.

2. Flōrus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname.* So esp., **I.** Julius Florus, *a celebrated orator of Gaul, a pupil of* Portius Latro, Quint. 10, 3, 13 Spald.; perh. the same to whom the three epistles of the 1st book and the two of the 2d book of the Epistles of Horace are addressed.—**II.** Florus, called in some MSS. L. Annaeus, in others Julius, *who compiled a brief history of Rome; he probably wrote in the time of Hadrian;* v. Dict. of Biogr. 2, p. 176 sq.; Teuffel, Roem. Lit. p. 786 sq.—**III.** Gessius Florus, *procurator of Judaea in the reign of Nero*, Tac. H. 5, 10.—**IV.** Julius Florus, *a nobleman of the Treviri, a leader of revolt*, Tac. A. 3, 40 sqq.

flōs, ōris, *m.* [root fla-; Gr. ἐκ-φλαίνω, to stream forth; cf. φλασμός; Lat. flare, flamen, etc., v. flo], *a blossom, flower.* **I.** Lit.: suaves flores, Lucr. 1, 8: juvat novos decerpere flores, id. 1, 928: novi, Hor. C. 4, 1, 32: recentes, id. ib. 3, 27, 44: verni, id. ib. 2, 11, 9: florum omnium varietas, Cic. de Sen. 15, 54: suavitas odorum, qui afflarentur e floribus, id. ib. 17, 59: laetissimi flores, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107: ninguntque rosarum Floribus, Lucr. 2, 628: flores rosae, rosarum, Hor. C. 2, 3, 14; 3, 29, 3; 4, 10, 4: piabunt floribus et vino Genium, id. Ep. 2, 1, 144; cf.: fons Bandusiae, dulci digne mero non sine floribus, id. C. 3, 13, 2: nitidum caput impedire myrto Aut flore, id. ib. 1, 4, 10: recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae Fabula, si dubitem, etc., *the stage strewed with flowers*, id. Ep. 2, 1, 79: carduus florem purpureum mittit inter medios aculeos, *puts forth*, Plin. 20, 23, 99, § 262; cf. id. 21, 6, 17, § 31: legere, Ov. M. 4, 315.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The honey of flowers* sucked out by the bees: rure levis verno flores apis ingerit alveo, Compleat ut dulci sedula melle favos, Tib. 2, 1, 49; Verg. G. 4, 39; Plin. 11, 7, 7, § 17.—**2.** In gen., like the Gr. ἄνθος, for whatever forms either the best part or the highest part of a thing (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose).—**a.** *The flower* of any thing, i. e. *the prime* or *best part*, also *the best kind* of any thing: postquam est honoratus frugum et floris Liberi, *the bouquet* or *flavor of wine*, Pac. ap. Non. 498, 12; so, vini (Bacchi), Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 1; id. Cas. 3, 5, 16; Lucr. 3, 221.—*The best kind of oil*, Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 23; *of wax*, id. 21, 14, 49, § 84; *of rosin*, id. 14, 20, 25, § 124; *of salt*, id. 13, 1, 2, § 14; Cato, R. R. 88, 2; *of meal*, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 86 et saep.; *of cream*, Vitr. 8, 3; of *the finest dish:* cenae, Favorin. ap. Gell. 15, 8, 2.—**b.** *The highest part, the top, crown, head* of a thing.—Of *the froth of wine*, Cato, R. R. 11, 2; Col. 12, 30; Plin. 14, 21, 27, § 136.—The *blisters, scales* that are formed in smelting metals, id. 34, 11, 24, § 107; *the upper dust* of marble or gypsum, Col. 12, 20, 8.—Poet. of *the first downy hairs of the beard:* nunc primum opacat flore lanugo genas, Pac. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. genas, p. 94 Müll. *N. cr.;* Verg. A. 8, 160; Luc. 6, 562: ante genas dulces quam flos juvenilis inumbret, Claud. in Prob. Cons. Pan. 69.—Donec flammai fulserunt flore coorto, *a tip* or *flash of flame*, Lucr. 1, 900.—**3.** In archit., *carved flowers placed as ornaments on a Corinthian capital*, Vitr. 4, 1, 12; *on a cupola*, id. 4, 8.

II. Trop., *the flower, crown, ornament* of any thing (class.; a favorite fig. of Cic.). **A.** In gen.: ea tempestate flos poëtarum fuit (Plautus), Plaut. Cas. prol. 18: sic omnis fetus repressus, exustusque siti flos veteris ubertatis exaruit, Cic. Brut. 4, 16: (Ennius) flos delibatus populi ... qua (eloquentia) virum excellentem praeclare tum illi homines florem populi esse dixerunt, id. ib. 15, 58 sq. (cf. Enn. Ann. v. 309 ed. Vahl.): flos nobilitatis ac juventutis, id. Phil. 2, 15, 37; so, legatorum, id. Fl. 26, 61: versaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, id. Or. 10, 34; cf.: quod floris, quod roboris in juventute fuerat, amiserant, Liv. 37, 12, 7: ex morbo velut renovatus flos juventae, id. 28, 35, 7; 26, 2, 6; Curt. 3, 5, 8: provincia Galliae ... ille flos Italiae, illud firmamentum imperii populi Romani, illud ornamentum dignitatis, Cic. Phil. 3, 5, 13: flos dignitatis, id. Balb. 6, 15; cf.: ego te, Crasse, cum vitae flore, tum mortis opportunitate, divino consilio et ortum et exstinctum esse arbitror, *splendor, glory*, id. de Or. 3, 3, 12: in ipso Graeciae flore, *in the very flower, the most flourishing condition*, id. N. D. 3, 33, 82: flos aetatis, *the flower of one's age, the prime of life*, Lucr. 3, 770; 5, 847; cf.: non venirem contra gratiam, non virtutis spe, sed aetatis flore collectam, Cic. Phil. 2, 2, 3.—Without aetas: *Pa.* Anni? *Ch.* Anni? Sedecim. *Pa.* Flos ipse, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 28: viridissimo flore puella, Cat. 17, 14: in flore primo tantae indolis juvenis exstinctus est, Plin. Ep. 5, 9, 5: in flore virium se credens esse, Liv. 42, 15, 2: primus flos animi, *youthful vigor*, Stat. Ach. 1, 625; but also: flos animi, *ripe age*, Sen. Ep. 26: videmus Vergilium ea de causa hortorum dotes fugisse, et e tantis, quae retulit, flores modo rerum decerpsisse, i. e. *the choicest, best*, Plin. H. N. 14 praef. § 7.—**2.** Transf.: flos aetatis, *maidenly* or *youthful innocence* (of girls or boys), *virginity:* (virgo) cum castum amisit polluto corpore florem, Cat. 62, 46: Hasdrubal flore aetatis, uti ferunt, primo Hamilcari conciliatus, Liv. 21, 2, 3; cf. id. 21, 3, 4: florem aetatis (Caesaris) in Bithynia contaminatum, Suet. Caes. 49.—**B.** In partic., of speech, *a flower, embellishment, ornament:* ut porro conspersa sit (oratio) quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 96: flos aut lumen eloquentiae, id. Brut. 17, 66; cf.: nullus flos tamen neque lumen ullum (in M. Crassi oratione), id. ib. 66, 233: florem et colorem defuisse, id. ib. 87, 298: alia copia locuples, alia floribus laeta, Quint. 8, 3, 87: male audire ... nimiis floribus et ingenii affluentia, id. 12, 10, 13.

* **floscellus**, i, *m. dim.* [flos], *a floweret:* ad solis cursum floscelli se vertunt, App. Herb. 49.

* **floscŭle**, *adv.* [flosculus], *bloomingly:* corpus floscule vividum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 6, 60.

floscŭlus, i, *m.* (collat. form, **floscŭla**, ae, *f.*, Fulg. Serm. 6), *dim.* [flos], *a little flower, floweret* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: ficta omnia celeriter tamquam flosculi decidunt, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43.—**B.** Transf., *the part of a fruit where the blossom was, the eye*, Col. 12, 45, 5.—**II.** Trop., *the flower, pride, ornament:* non enim flosculos ... sed, jam decimum aetatis ingressus annum, certos atque deformatos fructus ostenderat, Quint. 6 praef. § 9; Cat. 24, 1: vitae, i. e. *youth*, Juv. 9, 127.—**B.** In partic., of speech. **1.** *Flower of rhetoric, ornament:* omnes undique flosculos carpere atque delibare, Cic. Sest. 56, 119; cf.: juvenibus flosculos omnium partium in ea, quae sunt dicturi, congerentibus, Quint. 10, 5, 23; 2, 5, 22; 12, 10, 73: ut Noctes istae quadam tenus his quoque historiae flosculis leviter injectis aspergerentur, Gell. 17, 2, 1.—**2.** *A motto, sentence* culled from a writing, Sen. Ep. 33, 1.

flovios, v. fluvius *init.*

* **fluctĭcŏla**, ae, *adj.* [fluctus-colo], *living in waves:* nurus, Sid. Carm. 10, 1.

* **fluctĭ-cŏlor**, ōris, *adj.* [fluctus], *sea-colored:* profunditas hyacinthi, Mart. Cap. 1, § 67.

* **fluctĭcŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a little wave, wavelet*, App. Mag. p. 296.

* **fluctĭfrăgus**, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus + frango], *wave-breaking*, a poet. epithet of a coast: litus, Lucr. 1, 305.

fluctĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [fluctus + gigno], *wave-born, born in the waves* (late Lat.): Nereus, Mart. Cap. 1, § 22; id. 9, § 889.

fluctĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *born in the waves* (late Lat.): monstrum, Avien. Arat. 1157.

* **fluctĭger**, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [fluctus + gero], perh. *wave-bringing, wave impelling*, a poet. epithet of a ship: paro, Cic. Poët. Fragm. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 20 (IV. 2, p. 572 sq. ed. Orell.; G. Hermann conjectures fluctiseco).

fluctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fluo; cf. fluctus], *a flowing, flow* (freq. in Plin.): fluctione occulta laborare, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 127: oculorum, id. 27, 9, 49, § 74; 28, 7, 21, § 73: mulierum, id. 21, 19, 73, § 123: ventris, id. 23, 5, 53, § 99: fluctiones quas Graeci rheumatismos vocant, id. 22, 18, 21, § 46; 22, 25, 68, § 138.

fluctĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus + sonus], *wave-resounding, roaring with waves* (post-Aug. prose): profundum, Sil. 12, 355: litora, Sen. Herc. Oet. 836.

fluctĭvăgus, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus + vagus], *driven about by the waves* (post-Aug. poetry): nautae, Stat. S. 3, 1, 84: unda, id. Th. 1, 271.

(**flucto**, āre, false read. in Lucr. 4, 77, instead of flutant; v. fluito).

fluctŭābundus, a, um [fluctuor], *vacillating*, Ambros. de Job, 4, 10, 27 *fin.*

* **fluctŭātim**, *adv.* [fluctuo], *flauntingly:* fluctuatim jactanter et solute. Afranius Pompa: magnifice volo, fluctuatim ire ad illum, etc., Non. 111, 29 sq. (Afran. Fr. Com. v. 237 Rib.).

fluctŭātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a vibrating to and fro, a fluctuation* (not ante-Aug., and very rare). **I.** Lit., *a wavering motion, agitation:* tunc artus trepidi, inquietae manus, totius corporis fluctuatio, Sen. de Ira, 2, 35, 3.—**II.** Trop., *wavering, hesitation, vacillation* of the mind: in ea fluctuatione animorum opprimi incautos posse, Liv. 9, 25, 6; Vulg. Sirach, 40, 4.

fluctŭo, āvi, ātum, or (perh. not ante-Aug.) **fluctŭor**, ātus, 1 (pleraque utroque modo efferuntur: fluctuatur, fluctuat, Quint. 9, 3, 7), *v. n.* [fluctus], *to move in the manner of waves*, i. e. *to wave, rise in waves, undulate, to move to and fro, be driven hither and thither* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.; cf.: fluo, fluito). **I.** Lit. (*a*) Form fluctuo: nunc valide fluctuat mare, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 14: ita fluctuare video vehementer mare, id. ib. 4, 1, 12; 4, 2, 11: quadriremem in salo fluctuantem reliquerat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 91: quid tam commune quam mare fluctuantibus, litus ejectis? id. Rosc. Am. 26, 72: agebatur huc illuc Galba vario turbae fluctuantis impulsu, Tac. H. 1, 40; cf. Gell. 10, 6, 2: fluctuet aër, Lucr. 6, 367: directaeque acies ac late fluctuat omnis Aere renidenti tellus, *waves* (in the light) *with gleaming brass*, Verg. G. 2, 281: fluctuant insulae, Plin. 2, 95, 96, § 209: seges, Sen. Herc. Fur. 699.—In mal. part., Arn. 2, 73; Auct. Priap. 19, 4; cf. fluctus, I.—(*β*) Form fluctuor: deprehensi in mari Syrtico modo in sicco relinquuntur, modo fluctuantur, *are driven about by the waves*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 14: Delos diu fluctuata, Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 66: quaedam insulae semper fluctuantur, id. 2, 94, 95, § 209 Jan.: lignum in longitudinem fluctuatur, i. e. *floats about*, id. 16, 38, 73, § 186: lapidem e Scyro insula integrum fluctuari tradunt, eundem comminutum mergi, id. 36, 16, 26, § 130.—**II.** Trop., *to be restless, unquiet, uncertain, doubtful; to rage, swell; to waver, hesitate, vacillate, fluctuate.* (*a*) Form fluctuo: *Eu.* Potin, ut animo sis tranquillo? *Ch.* Quid si animus fluctuat? Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 49; cf.: animo nunc huc, nunc fluctuat illuc, Verg. A. 10, 680: mens animi tantis fluctuat ipsa malis, Cat. 65, 4: magnis curarum fluctuat undis, id. 64, 62; cf.: magnoque irarum fluctuat aestu, Verg. A. 4, 532; Anthol. Lat. 1, 178, 150: fluctuat ira intus, Verg. A. 12, 527: irarum fluctuat aestu, id. ib. 4, 564; so, curarum, 8, 19; Lucr. 4, 1077; Cat. 64, 62: ingenti Telamon fluctuat ira, Val. Fl. 3, 637: fluctuante rege inter spem metumque, Liv. 42, 59, 8: totam aciem suo pavore fluctuantem, etc., Curt. 3, 10, 6: in suo decreto, Cic. Ac. 2, 9, 29: fluctuantem sententiam confirmare, id. Att. 1, 20, 2: genus orationis, quod appellamus fluctuans et dissolutum, eo quod sine nervis et articulis fluctuat huc et illuc, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16: omnia et citata et fluctuantia, Sen. Contr. 3, 19.—(*β*) Form fluctuor: utrius populi mallet victoriam esse, fluctuatus animo fuerat, Liv. 23, 33, 3: fluctuatus animo est, utrum, etc., id. 32, 13, 4; 36, 10, 4; Curt. 4, 12, 21; Val. Max. 8, 1, 2: vita fluctuatur per adversa et difficilia, Sen. Ep.

111: semper inter spem et metum fluctuari, Aug. ap. Suet. Claud. 4: ambrosia (herba) vagi nominis est et circa alias herbas fluctuati, Plin. 27, 4, 11, § 28.

flūctŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus], *full of waves, billowy* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: in mari fluctuoso, i. e. *stormy*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 5.—**II.** Transf., *with wave-like streaks:* smaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 71.

fluctus, ūs (ante-class. form of the *gen. sing.* fluctuis, Varr. and Nigid. ap. Gell. 4, 16, 1; *nom. plur.* flucti, Pac. and Att. ap. Non. 488, 12), *m.* [fluo; cf. fluctio], the peculiar motion of fluids, *a flowing, waving.* **I.** In *abstr.* (rare; cf.: unda, fluentum): jactetur aquae fluctu quoque terra vacillans, Lucr. 6, 554 sq.—Of the flowing motion of the magnetic fluid (v. aestus): Cogitur offensare pulsareque fluctu Ferrea texta suo, Lucr. 6, 1053.—In mal. part., Lucr. 4, 1271; cf. fluctuo, I. *a fin.*—**II.** Transf., *a flow, flood.*—In concr., *a wave, billow, surge*, esp. of the sea (the predom. signif. of the word in prose and poetry; esp. freq. in the *plur.*). (*a*) *Sing.:* fons aquae dulcis, qui fluctu totus operiretur, nisi, etc., *the flood*, i. e. *high tide*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 118: alia fluctus differt, dissipat visceratim membra, Maria salsa spumant sanguine, Enn. ap. Non. 183, 18 (Trag. v. 144 ed. Vahl.): ab saxo avortit fluctus ad litus scapham, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 76; 82: fluctum a saxo frangi, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 6: fluctus uti . . . volutus Ad terras immane sonat per saxa, Verg. G. 3, 237: ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere, *to the waves*, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5.—(*β*) *Plur.:* indu mari magno fluctus extollere certant, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 425 ed. Vahl.): muiserat huc navim compulsam fluctibus pontus, id. ap. Prisc. p. 870 P. (Ann. v. 257 ed. Vahl.): excitatis maximis fluctibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 6: (insulae) fluctibus cinctae, id. ib. 2, 4; cf.: Massilia, quae cincta Gallorum gentibus barbariae fluctibus alluitur, id. Fl. 26, 63: sese fluctibus committere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 37, § 91: sedatis fluctibus, id. Inv. 2, 51, 154: puppes ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempestatumque accommodatae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 3: in fluctibus consistere, id. ib. 4, 24, 2: fluctibus compleri, id. ib. 4, 28 *fin.:* luctantem Icariis fluctibus Africum Mercator metuens, Hor. C. 1, 1, 15: o navis, referent in mare te novi Fluctus, id. ib. 1, 14, 2: mulcere fluctus et tollere vento, Verg. A. 1, 66: procella . . . fluctus ad sidera tollit, id. ib. 1, 103: revomere salsos fluctus pectore, id. ib. 5, 182.—Prov.: excitare fluctus in simpulo, *to raise a tempest in a tea-pot*, i. e. *to make much ado about nothing*, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 36.—**2.** Poet. transf., *a stream of odors:* unde fluens volvat varius se fluctus odorum, Lucr. 4, 675.—And of *a stream of fire:* atro volvens incendia fluctu, Val. Fl. 7, 572.—**B.** Trop., like tempestas and unda, and our waves or billows, for *turbulence, commotion, disturbance:* qui in hac tempestate populi jactemur et fluctibus, Cic. Planc. 4, 11; cf. contionum, id. Mil. 2, 5: rerum Fluctibus in mediis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 85; cf. also Lucr. 5, 11: hoc omne tempus post consulatum objecimus iis fluctibus, qui per nos a communi peste depulsi, in nosmet ipsos redundarunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 3; id. Att. 8, 3, 5: fluctus civiles, Nep. Att. 6: capere irarum fluctus in pectore, Lucr. 3, 298; so, irarum, id. 6, 74; Verg. A. 12, 831; Val. Max. 9, 3 *init.:* tristes curarum, Lucr. 6, 34: belli, id. 5, 1290.

fluens, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from fluo.

flŭenter, *adv.*, *in a flowing manner*, v. fluo *fin.*

* **flŭentĭa**, ae, *f.* [fluo], *a flowing, fluency* (trop.): loquendi, Amm. 30, 4, 10.

* **flŭentĭsŏnus**, a, um, *adj.* [fluentum-sono], *wave-resounding:* litus, Cat. 64, 52.

flŭento, āre, *v. a.* [fluentum], *to water* (late Lat.), Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 642.

flŭentum, i, *n.* [fluo], *a flow, flood;* in concr., *running water, a stream, river.* **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-class. prose; usually in *plur.*): fluenta Lubrica, Lucr. 5, 949: Xanthi, Verg. A. 4, 143: rauca (Cocyti), id. ib. 6, 327: Tiberina, id. ib. 12, 35: cum inter fluenta tibiis fidibusque concineret, i. e. *by the Euripus*, Flor. 2, 8, 9: Jordanis, Vulg. Num. 13, 30.—In *sing.*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 52; Aus. Mos. 10, 59; Avien. Perieg. 32; Prud. στεφ. 12, 32.—Of *milk:* tonans (Jupiter) suxit fluenta mammarum, Arn. 4, 141.—**II.** Transf., *a stream of fire* (cf. fluctus, II. A. 2.): flammarum, App. de Mundo, p. 73 (shortly before, flumina); *a stream* or *current of air*, Lucr. 5, 278; al. fluenteis for fluentis.

flŭesco (or **fluisco**), ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [fluo], *to become fluid, to melt, dissolve* (late Lat.): salem in aqua fluescere, Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 5 *fin.:* nivem, id. ib. 7 *med.*

flŭĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *melting, dissolving* (post-class.): fluibunda luxu puella, Mart. Cap. 1, § 88 *fin.*

flŭĭdo, āre, *v. a.* [fluidus], *to make fluid, to melt, dissolve* (post-class.): liquore fluidantur, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 11.

flŭĭdus (access. form, **flŭvĭdus**, Lucr. 2, 452; 464 sq.; Sedul. Carm. 4, 186; Sen. Ep. 58, 24), a, um, *adj.* [fluo], *flowing, fluid, moist* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Caes.). **I.** Lit.: corpus, Lucr. 2, 452: quid tam contrarium est quam terrenum fluido? Col. 8, 16, 1: liquor, Verg. G. 3, 484: cruor, id. A. 3, 663; Ov. M. 4, 482; cf.: aspiciam fluidos humano sanguine rictus, id. ib. 14, 168: alvus, Ser. Samm. 29 *fin.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** In opposition to solid or firm, *soft, slack, lax, languid* (syn.: fluxus, languidus): lacerti, Ov. M. 15, 231; cf.: labor et aestus mollia et fluida Gallorum corpora decedere pugna coëgit, Liv. 34, 47, 5: caro, Plin. 9, 30, 50, § 95: vestis, *flowing, loose*, Just. 41, 2; Sen. Oed. 422.—* **B.** *Act.*, *dissolving:* calor, Ov. M. 15, 362.

flŭisco, ĕre, v. fluesco.

flŭĭto (contract. **flūto**, Lucr. 3, 189; 4, 77; Varr. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* [fluo], *to float, swim*, or *sail about* on the water, *to flow* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: in lacu Apuscidamo omnia fluitant, nihil mergitur (shortly before: in quo stagno nihil innatet), Plin. 31, 2, 18, § 22: materies primo sidit, postea fluitare incipit, id. 13, 7, 14, § 57: rei publicae navem fluitantem in alto tempestatibus, * Cic. Sest. 20, 46: fluitans alvĕus, Liv. 1, 4, 6: fluitantes insulae, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 168: ebenus in aquis non fluitat, id. 16, 40, 76, § 204: in summo, id. 28, 9, 35, § 134: contra aquas, id. 29, 3, 12, § 52: fusile aurum per rictus, *to flow*, Ov. M. 11, 127: jucundum utrumque per jocum ludumque fluitantibus, *those who sail about*, Plin. Ep. 8, 8, 4.—**B.** Transf., *to move in a waving, unsteady manner; to wave, undulate:* fluitantia aplustra, Lucr. 2, 555: pleno fluitantia vela theatro, Prop. 3, 18 (4, 17), 13: vela summo fluitantia malo, Ov. M. 11, 470: fluitantia lora, i. e. *flowing, slack*, id. A. A. 2, 433: vestis non fluitans sed stricta et singulos artus exprimens, *flowing, loose*, Tac. G. 17: amictus, Cat. 64, 68: fluitans labansque miles, *staggering*, Tac. H. 5, 18; 3, 27: vela (in theatris) per malos trabesque trementia flutant namque . . . cogunt suo fluitare colore, *to wave*, Lucr. 4, 77 sq.—**II.** Trop., *to be doubtful* or *uncertain, to waver:* animi incerto errore fluitans, Lucr. 3, 1052: spe dubiae horae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 110: unde primum creditur Caecinae fides fluitasse, Tac. H. 2, 93 *fin.:* fluitans fides, Claud. B. G. 247: citra lectionis exemplum labor ille (scribendi) carens rectore fluitabit, i. e. will be performed at random, Quint. 10, 1, 2.

flūmen, inis, *n.* [id.], *a flowing of water;* and concr., *a flood, stream, flowing* or *running water* (syn.: fluvius, amnis, rivus). **I.** In gen. (mostly poet.): Romane, aquam Albanam cave lacu contineri, cave in mare manare suo flumine sinas, an old prophetic formula ap. Liv. 5, 16, 9: rapidus montano flumine torrens, Verg. A. 2, 305; cf. Ov. R. Am. 651: visendus ater flumine languido Cocytos errans, Hor. C. 2, 14, 17: inde sequemur Ipsius amnis iter, donec nos flumine certo Perferat, Val. Fl. 8, 189: et Tiberis flumen vomit in mare salsum, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Ann. v. 453 ed. Vahl.); cf.: teque pater Tiberine tuo cum flumine sancto, id. ib. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 55 ib.): donec me flumine vivo Abluero, *in a living, running stream*, Verg. A. 2, 719; cf.: quin tu ante vivo perfunderis flumine? Auct. ap. Liv. 1, 45, 6 (for which: aqua viva, Varr. L. L. 5, § 123 Müll.).—In *plur.:* nymphae venas et flumina fontis Elicuere sui, *streams*, Ov. M. 14, 788: frigida Scamandri, Hor. Epod. 13, 14: Symaethia circum Flumina, Verg. A. 9, 585: limosa potat, Ov. M. 1, 634; cf.: Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat Flumina, Hor. S. 1, 1, 69: maritima immittere in piscinas, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 9.

II. In partic., *a river.* **A.** Lit. (the predominant signif. of the word both in prose and poetry): quod per amoenam urbem leni fluit agmine flumen, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Ann. v. 177 ed. Vahl.); cf.: ut flumina in contrarias partes fluxerint, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 78: Scipio biduum moratus ad flumen, quod inter eum et Domitii castra fluebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 37, 1: aurea flumina, Lucr. 5, 911: habet non tantum venas aquarum terra, ex quibus corrivatis flumina effici possunt, sed et amnes magnitudinis vastae, etc., Sen. Q. N. 3, 19; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 5: nec ullum hoc frigidius flumen attigi, id Leg. 2, 3, 6: nos flumina arcemus, dirigimus, avertimus, id. N. D. 2, 60, 152: una pars (Galliae) initium capit a flumine Rhodano, continetur Garumna flumine . . . attingit etiam flumen Rhenum, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 6 sq.; 1, 2, 7: inter montem Juram et flumen Rhodanum, id. ib. 1, 6, 1: flumen est Arar, quod, etc., id. ib. 1, 12, 1: flumen Dubis, id. ib. 1, 38, 4: non Seres, non Tanain prope flumen orti, Hor. C. 4, 15, 24: Veliternos ad Asturae flumen Maenius fudit, Liv. 8, 13, 5 Drak. *N. cr.:* terrarum situs et flumina dicere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 252: secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere coepit, *with the stream*, Caes. B. G. 7, 58, 5 (cf. secundus, 2. a.): magnum ire agmen adverso flumine, *against the stream*, Caes. B. G. 7, 60, 3; cf. Verg. G. 1, 201; Liv. 24, 40.—Prov.: flumine vicino stultus sitit, like, *starves in the midst of plenty*, Petr. Fragm. p. 899 Burm.—**2.** Transf., of other things which flow in streams or like streams, *a stream, flood* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sanguinis, Lucr. 2, 354; 4, 1029: largoque humectat flumine vultum, *flood of tears*, Verg. A. 1, 465: laeta magis pressis manabunt flumina mammis, *streams of milk*, id. G. 3, 310: flumina jam lactis, jam flumina nectaris, Ov. M. 1, 111: rigido concussae flumine nubes Exonerabantur, *a torrent of rain*, Petr. poët. Sat. 123; cf.: ut picis e caelo demissum flumen, *a stream of pitch*, Lucr. 6, 257: magnesia flumine saxa, *in the magnetic stream*, id. 6, 1064: effusaeque ruunt inopino flumine turbae, i. e. *in a vast stream*, Sil. 12, 185; cf. Verg. A. 1, 236: aëris, *a current of air*, App. de Mund. p. 61, 33 Elm. p. 258 Bip.—**B.** Trop., of expression, *a flow, fluency, flood, stream:* orationis flumine reprehensoris convicia diluuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20: flumen orationis aureum, id. Ac. 2, 38, 119: orationis, id. de Or. 2, 15, 62; cf.: flumen verborum volubilitasque, id. Or. 16, 53: gravissimorum optimorumque verborum, id. de Or. 2, 45, 188: inanium verborum, id. N. D. 2, 1, 1: Lysias . . . puro fonti quam magno flumini propior, Quint. 10, 1, 78; 9, 4, 61; cf. id. 10, 1, 61; Petr. 5 *fin.*—And fig.: neque concipere neque edere partum mens potest, nisi ingenti flumine litterarum inundata, Petr. 118.

Flūmentāna (porta), *f.* [flumen], *a gate of Rome near the Tiber; River-gate, at the entrance to the Campus Martius:* Flumentana porta Romae appellata, quod Tiberis partem ea fluxisse affirmant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 89 Müll.; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 6; Liv. 35, 9, 3; 35, 21, 5; Inscr. Fratr. Arv. p. 254 ed. Marin.; cf. Becker's Antiq. 1, p. 155 sq.—**II.** Transf.: nescis cur, cum portam Flumentanam Caelius occuparit, ego Puteolos non meos faciam, i. e. *a villa near the River-gate*, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 9.

flūmĭcellum, i, *n. dim.* [flumen], *a streamlet, rivulet* (late Lat.), Innoc. de Cas. p. 227 Goes.

flūmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a river, river-* (late Lat.): navigatio, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 44: cancri, *river crawfish*, id. ib. 1, 4, 119.

flūmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of, in*, or *belonging to a river, river-* (poet.): aqua, Ov. F. 2, 46; cf. undae, id. M. 14, 599; 15, 565: ulva, id. ib. 5, 519: ulmus, Stat. Th. 9,

266: alnus, Sil. 3, 458: cygnus, Ov. H. 8, 67; cf. volucres, id. M. 2, 253: classis, *used for crossing a river*, Sil. 4, 494.

flŭo, xi, xum, 3 (archaic form of the *sup.*: FLUCTUM, acc. to Prisc. p. 817 P.; cf.: fluo, fluctum, Not. Tir. From this form are derived fluctio and fluctus. In Lucr. 6, 800, the correct read. is laveris, not flueris, v. Lachm. ad h. l.), *v. n.* [Gr. φλυ-, φλῦσαι, ἀναφλύω, etc.; Lat. fleo, fletus; flumen, fluctus, etc.; orig. one root with fla-, to blow, q. v. and cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 302], *to flow* (cf.: mano, labor, etc.). **I.** Lit.: per amoenam urbem leni fluit agmine flumen, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Ann. v. 177 ed. Vahl.); cf.: ut flumina in contrarias partes fluxerint, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 78: flumen quod inter eum et Domitii castra fluebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 37, 1; cf. also: aurea tum dicat per terras flumina vulgo Fluxisse, Lucr. 5, 911: fluvius Eurotas, qui propter Lacedaemonem fluit, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 96: Helvetiorum inter fines et Allobrogum Rhodanus fluit, Caes. B. G. 1, 6, 2: Arar in utram partem fluat, id. ib. 1, 12, 1: ea, quae natura fluerent atque manarent, ut aqua, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39: fluens unda, *water from a stream* (opp.: putealis unda, *spring-water*), Col. 1, 5, 1: in foveam, Lucr. 2, 475; cf. id. 5, 271: fluxit in terram Remi cruor, Hor. Epod. 7, 19; cf. Luc. 6, 61: imber, Ov. P. 4, 4, 2: sanguis, id. M. 12, 312: fluit de corpore sudor, id. ib. 9, 173; cf.: sudor fluit undique rivis, Verg. A. 5, 200: aes rivis, id. ib. 8, 445: nudo sub pede musta fluunt, Ov. R. Am. 190: madidis fluit unda capillis, *drips*, id. M. 11, 656: cerebrum molle fluit, id. ib. 12, 435: fluunt lacrimae more perennis aquae, id. F. 2, 820: fluens nausea, Hor. Epod. 9, 35; cf.: alvus fluens, Cels. 2, 6: fluit ignibus aurum, *becomes fluid, melts*, Ov. M. 2, 251.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of bodies, *to flow, overflow, run down, drip* with any fluid.—With *abl.*: cum fluvius Atratus sanguine fluxit, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 98; Ov. M. 8, 400: cruore fluens, id. ib. 7, 343: sudore fluentia brachia, id. ib. 9, 57; cf.: fluunt sudore et lassitudine membra, Liv. 38, 17, 7; 7, 33, 14; cf. id. 10, 28, 4: pingui fluit unguine tellus, Val. Fl. 6, 360: vilisque rubenti Fluxit mulctra mero, *overflows*, Sil. 7, 190.—Without *abl.*: madidâque fluens in veste Menoetes, Verg. A. 5, 179: fluentes cerussataeque buccae, *dripping with paint*, Cic. Pis. 11, 25 (cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266, 2. b. infra): Graeculae vites acinorum exiguitate minus fluunt, i. e. *yield but little wine*, Col. 3, 2, 24; 3, 2, 5; 12, 52, 1.—With *acc. of kin. signif.*: Oenotria vina fluens, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 264.—**2.** To move in the manner of fluids, *to flow, stream, pour*: inde alium (aëra) supra fluere, *to flow*, Lucr. 5, 514 and 522: unde fluens volvat varius se fluctus odorum, id. 4, 675 sq.; cf.: principio omnibus a rebus, quaecumque videmus, Perpetuo fluere ac mitti spargique necesse est Corpora, quae feriant oculos visumque lacessant: Perpetuoque fluunt certis ab rebus odores, Frigus ut a fluviis, calor a sole, aestus ab undis Aequoris, id. 6, 922 sq.: aestus e lapide, id. 6, 1002: venti, id. 1, 280: fluit undique victor Mulciber, Sil. 17, 102: comae per levia colla fluentes, *flowing, spreading*, Prop. 2, 3, 13; cf.: blanditiaeque fluant per mea colla rosae, id. 4 (5), 6, 72: vestis fluens, *flowing, loose*, id. 3, 17 (4, 16), 32: tunicisque fluentibus, Ov. A. A. 3, 301: nodoque sinus collecta fluentes, Verg. A. 1, 320; cf. also: balteus nec strangulet nec fluat, Quint. 11, 3, 140: nec mersa est pelago, nec fluit ulla ratis, *floats, is tossed about*, Mart. 4, 66, 14: ramos compesce fluentes, *floating around, spreading out*, Verg. G. 2, 370: ad terram fluit devexo pondere cervix, *droops*, id. ib. 3, 524: omnisque relictis Turba fluit castris, *pour forth*, id. A. 12, 444: olli fluunt ad regia tecta, id. ib. 11, 236; so of a multitude or crowd of men: densatis ordinibus effuse fluentem in se aciem excepere, Curt. 6, 1, 6.—**b.** Pregn., of bodies, *to pass away, fall away, to fall off* or *out, to vanish*: excident gladii, fluent arma de manibus, Cic. Phil. 12, 3, 8: capilli fluunt, Cels. 6, 1; Plin. 27, 4, 5, § 17: sponte fluent (poma) matura suā, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 25: quasi longinquo fluere omnia cernimus aevo, Lucr. 2, 69; cf.: cuncta fluunt omnisque vagans formatur imago, Ov. M. 15, 178: dissolvuntur enim tum demum membra fluuntque, Lucr. 4, 919: surae fluxere, Luc. 9, 770: buccae fluentes, *fallen in, lank*, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to flow, spring, arise, come forth; to go, proceed*: ex ejus (Nestoris) lingua melle dulcior fluebat oratio, Cic. de Sen. 10, 31: carmen vena pauperiore fluit, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 20: Calidii oratio ita libere fluebat, ut nusquam adhaeresceret, Cic. Brut. 79, 274: in Herodoto omnia leniter fluunt, Quint. 9, 4, 18; cf. also: grammatice pleno jam satis alveo fluit, id. 2, 1, 4: quae totis viribus fluit oratio, id. 9, 4, 7: oratio ferri debet ac fluere, id. 9, 4, 112.—Transf., of the writer himself: alter (Herodotus) sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus amnis fluit, Cic. Or. 12, 39; cf.: (Lucilius) cum flueret lutulentus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 11; 1, 10, 50; 1, 7, 28: facetiis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 12: multa ab ea (luna) manant et fluunt, quibus animantes alantur augescantque, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50: haec omnia ex eodem fonte fluxerunt, id. ib. 3, 19, 48: dicendi facultatem ex intimis sapientiae fontibus fluere, Quint. 12, 2, 6; 5, 10, 19; 5, 9, 14: omnia ex natura rerum hominumque fluere, id. 6, 2, 13: nomen ex Graeco fluxisse, id. 3, 4, 12: ab isto capite fluere necesse est omnem rationem bonorum et malorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 34; Quint. 1, 1, 12: unde id quoque vitium fluit, id. 11, 3, 109; 7, 3, 33: Pythagorae doctrina cum longe lateque flueret, *spread itself*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 1, 2: multum fluxisse video de libris nostris variumque sermonem, id. N. D. 1, 3, 6: sic mihi tarda fluunt ingrataque tempora, *flow, pass*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 23: in rebus prosperis et ad voluntatem nostram fluentibus, *going*, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: rebus supra votum fluentibus, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 2, 169 (Hist. 1, 101 Dietsch); Tac. H. 3, 48; Just. 23, 3; cf.: rebus prospere fluentibus, *succeeding, prospering*, Tac. Or. 5; id. A. 15, 5: illius rationes quorsum fluant, *proceed*, Attic. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10, 4; cf.: res fluit ad interregnum, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 11; cuncta in Mithridatem fluxere, Tac. A. 11, 9.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of speech, etc., *to flow uniformly, be monotonous*: efficiendum est ne fluat oratio, ne vagetur, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190: quod species ipsa carminum docet, non impetu et instinctu nec ore uno fluens, Tac. A. 14, 16; cf. Cic. Brut. 79.—Pregn., *to dissolve, vanish, perish*: qua (voluptate) cum liquescimus fluimusque mollitia, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: fluens mollitiis, Vell. 1, 6, 2; 2, 88, 2: cetera nasci, occidere, fluere, labi, nec diutius esse uno et eodem statu, Cic. Or. 3, 10: fluit voluptas corporis et prima quaeque avolat, id. Fin. 2, 32, 106: fluentem procumbentemque rem publicam populi Romani restituere, Vell. 2, 16 *fin.*—Hence,

1. fluens, entis, *P. a.* **A.** *Lax, relaxed, debauched, enervated, effeminate*: inde soluti ac fluentes non accipiunt e scholis mala ista, sed in scholas afferunt, Quint. 1, 2, 8: Campani fluentes luxu, Liv. 7, 29, 5: incessu ipso ultra muliebrem mollitiem fluentes, Sen. Tranq. 15: fluentibus membris, incessu femineo, Aug. Civ. D. 7, 26.—**B.** Of speech, **1.** *Flowing, fluent*: sed in his tracta quaedam et fluens expetitur, non haec contorta et acris oratio, Cic. Or. 20, 66: lenis et fluens contextus, Quint. 9, 4, 127.—**2.** *Lax, unrestrained*: ne immoderata aut angusta aut dissoluta aut fluens sit oratio, Cic. Or. 58, 198: dissipata et inculta et fluens oratio, id. ib. 65, 220; and transf. of the speaker: in locis ac descriptionibus fusi ac fluentes sumus, Quint. 9, 4, 138.—*Adv.*: **flŭenter,** *in a flowing, waving manner* (very rare): res quaeque fluenter fertur, Lucr. 6, 935 (but not ib. 520, where the correct read. is cientur; v. Lachm.): capillo fluenter undante, App. M. 2, p. 122, 7.

—**2. fluxus,** a, um, *P. a.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Lit., *flowing, fluid*: elementa arida atque fluxa, App. de Mundo: sucus, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 133: vas fluxum pertusumque, i. e. *leaking*, Lucr. 6, 20.—**2.** Transf., *flowing, loose, slack*: ipsa crine fluxo thyrsum quatiens, Tac. A. 11, 31: habena, Liv. 38, 29, 6: amictus, Luc. 2, 362; cf.: ut cingeretur fluxiore cinctura, Suet. Caes. 45 *fin.*: fluxa arma, *hanging slack, loose*, Tac. H. 2, 99.—(β) Pregn., *frail, perishable, weak*: corpora, Tac. H. 2, 32; cf.: spadone eviratior fluxo, Mart. 5, 41, 1: (murorum) aevo fluxa, Tac. H. 2, 22.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Lax, loose, dissolute, careless*: animi molles et aetate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, Sall. C. 14, 5: cf.: animi fluxioris esse, Suet. Tib. 52: duces noctu dieque fluxi, Tac. H. 3, 76: spectaculum non enerve nec fluxum, Plin. Pan. 33, 1: fluxa atque aperta securitas, Gell. 4, 20, 8.—**2.** Pregn., *frail, weak, fleeting, transient, perishable*: res nostrae ut in secundis fluxae, ut in adversis bonae, *decayed, impaired, disordered*, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 1: hujus belli fortuna, ut in secundis, fluxa; ut in adversis, bona, id. ad Brut. 1, 10, 2: res humanae fluxae et mobiles, Sall. J. 104, 2: divitiarum et formae gloria fluxa atque fragilis est, id. C. 1, 4; cf.: instabile et fluxum, Tac. A. 13, 19: fluxa auctoritas, id. H. 1, 21: cave fidem fluxam geras, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 79: fides, Sall. J. 111, 2; Liv. 40, 50, 5; cf.: fluxa et vana fides, *unreliable, unstable*, id. 28, 6, 11; Tac. H. 2, 75; 4, 23: studia inania et fluxa, id. A. 3, 50 *fin.*: fluxa senio mens, id. ib. 6, 38.—*Adv.*: **fluxē,** *remissly, negligently* (post-class. and rare): more vitae remissioris fluxius agens, Amm. 18, 7.

Flŭōnĭa (coll. forms, **Flŭvĭōnĭa,** Arn. 3, 30: **Flŭvōnĭa,** Mart. Cap. 2, § 149), ae, *f.* [fluo], *a surname of Juno*, so called: quod eam sanguinis fluorem in conceptu retinere putabant, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. D. 7, 2 sq.; Arn. 3, 118; Paul. ex Fest. p. 92 Müll.

flŭor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a flowing, flow* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: aqua natura res labilis et ad fluorem semper tam prona, Arn. 2, 84: maris, Sol. 18; cf. in *plur.*: fluores amnium, App. Flor. 348, 18: lactis fluores, Nemes. Cyneg. 227: intelligimus omnes ventos aëris esse fluorem, Arn. 6, 196: imagines jugi fluore a corporibus manantes, App. Mag. p. 283, 25.—**II.** In medic. lang., *a flux, diarrhœa*: fluore aeger, Cels. 3, 6 *fin.*: solutio et fluor stomachi, Scrib. Comp. 108.

flustra, ōrum, *n.* [id.], *the usual quiet state of the sea, a calm* (ante- and post-class.): flustra, motus maris sine tempestate fluctuantis. Naevius in bello Poenico quod ait: honorariae honestae stabant in flustris, ut si diceret in salo, Suet. Fragm. p. 425 ed. Bip. (reprinted ap. Müll. Fest. pp. 89, 382); cf.: flustra dicuntur, cum in mari fluctus non moventur, quam Graeci μαλακίαν vocant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 89 Müll.: mare de flustris temperatum, Tert. de Pall. 2

flūta, ae, *f.* [πλωτή, the floater], *a sort of large muraena*, Varr. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12; id. R. R. 2, 6, 2; Col. 8, 17, 8.

flūto, āre, v. fluito.

flŭvĭa, ae, v. fluvius *init.*

flŭvĭālis, e, *adj.* [fluvius], *of* or *belonging to a river, river-, fluvial*: undae, Verg. A. 9, 70; Ov. M. 1, 82: aqua, Col. 6, 22 *fin.*: harundo, Verg. G. 2, 414: harena, Pall. Oct. 17 *fin.*: lupus, *a fish*, Col. 8, 16, 4; v. lupus.

flŭvĭātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a river*: arena, Vitr. 1, 2 *fin.*: animalia, Col. 8, 15, 5.

flŭvĭātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a river, river-* (class.): testudines, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124: naves, Liv. 10, 2, 12: negotium, Col. 8, 17, 7.

* **flŭvĭātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *soaked* or *steeped in a river*, Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 196.

flŭvĭdus, a, um, v. fluidus.

Flŭvĭōnĭa, v. Fluonia.

flŭvĭus (in inscrr. also written FLOVIOS), ii (*gen. plur.*: fluvium, Val. Fl. 6, 391; fluviorum scanned as a trisyllable, Verg. G. 1, 482), *m.* (access. form fluvia, ae, *f.*, Sisenn. ap. Non. 207, 7 sq.) [fluo], *a river*. **I.** Lit. (class.; but much less freq. than flumen; not in Caes., who employs flumen several hundred times): postquam consistit fluvius, Enn. ap. Fronto Ep. de Orat. p 129 ed. Nieb. (Ann. v. 68 ed. Vahl.): rapidus, Plaut. Men. prol. 64; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 52: de fluvio aquam derivare, id. Truc. 2, 7, 12: apud Hypanim fluvium, qui ab Europae parte in Pontum influit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: Eurotas, id. Inv. 2, 31, 96: Sagra, id. N. D. 2, 2, 6: Atratus, id. Div. 1, 43, 98: Taurus, Liv. 38, 15, 7 Drak. *N. cr.*: ultra Albim fluvium, Suet. Aug. 21: se fluvio dea condidit alto, Verg. A. 12, 886: fluvio succedit opaco, id. ib. 7, 36: fluvium vinclis innaret Cloelia ruptis, id. ib. 8, 651: fluvio cum forte secundo Deflueret, id. ib. 7, 494: nec fluvii

strepunt hibernâ nive turgidi, Hor. C. 4, 12, 3 al.; of the Styx, Verg. A. 6, 384; 415; cf. Lethaeus, id. ib. 6, 749.—Prov.: quisnam istic fluvius est, quem non recipiat mare? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 86.—**II.** Transf., in gen., like flumen, for *running water, a stream* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): arbuta sufficere et fluvios praebere recentes, Verg. G. 3, 301; cf. id. ib. 3, 126: purgatura malum fluvio vivente soporem, Stat. Th. 9, 574: perfusa certo fluvio terra, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 142.

fluxe, *adv.*, v. fluo, *P. a.*, B. *fin.*

fluxilis, e, *adj.* [fluxus, fr. fluo], *fluid* (post-class.): fusile et fluxile liquoris est qualitas, *fluidity*, Tert. adv. Val. 24.

fluxio, ōnis, *f.* [fluo], false reading for eluvio, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111; and for fluctio, Plin. 24, 19, 119, § 183 et saep.

* **fluxipĕdus,** a, um, *adj.* [fluo pes], *flowing down to the feet:* vestis, Avien. Arat. 287.

fluxŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fluxus], *flowing:* venarum rivuli, Ven et Germ. 45.—Trop.: inter fluxuosas hujus mundi felicitates, Hier. in Psa. 104.

fluxūra, ae, *f.* [fluo], *a flowing* (post-Aug. and very rare), Col. 3, 2, 17 and 32.

1. fluxus, a, um, v. fluo, *P. a.*, B.

2. fluxus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a flowing, flow, a flux* (post-Aug): sanguinis, Justin. 12, 9, 12: (echenēis piscis) fluxus gravidarum utero sistens, Plin. 9, 25, 41, § 79: ventus non aliud intelligitur quam fluxus aëris, *a current of air*, id. 2, 43, 44, § 114: resinae, id. 23, 1, 24, § 46: Maeandrico fluxu delicatam vestem humi protrahere, i. e. *folds, drapery*, Tert. Pall. 4 *med.* (but in Tac. H. 5, 23 the correct read. is flexu, v. 2. flexus, II. A. *fin.*).

***fŏcācĭus** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [focus], *of* or *belonging to the hearth, hearth-:* panis, i. e. *baked on the hearth* (in the ashes), *ash-cake*, Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 15.

fŏcāle, is, *n.* [for faucale from fauces], *a neck-cloth, cravat*, worn by sick or effeminate persons, Hor. S. 2, 3, 255; Quint. 11, 3, 144; Mart. 14, 142.

fŏcānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [for faucaneus from fauces], *like a throat:* palmes, *a branch* or *sprout growing between two other sprouts*, Col. 4, 24, 10; 5, 6, 35; Pall. Febr. 12, 2.

fŏcārĭus, ii, *m.*, and **fŏcārĭa,** ae, *f.* [focus], *a kitchen-boy; a kitchen-maid, cook.* **I.** Lit., Dig. 4, 9, 1, § 5; 33, 7, 12; 15; Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 37; Vulg. 1 Reg. 8, 13.—**II.** Transf.: focaria, *a housekeeper, concubine*, Cod. Just. 5, 16, 2; Inscr. Orell. 2671 sq.

fŏcātius, a, um, v. focacius.

‡**focillationes (focilat-),** foculi, a fovendo, id est calefaciendo, dicta sunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 85 Müll.

fŏcillo (fŏcīlo), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, and **fŏcillor,** ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [focus], *to revive* or *refresh* by warmth, *to resuscitate* one who is faint or nearly dead: ipse paucis diebus aegre focilatus decessit, Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 4; 3, 16, 12.—**II.** Trop., *to cherish* (very rare): pudet me sic tecum loqui et tam levibus remediis te focillare, Sen. Ep. 13 *fin.:* societatem, Suet. Aug. 17.—In the *deponent* form: suum quisque diversi commodum focillantur, *foster, cherish*, Varr. ap. Non. 481, 15.

fŏcŭla, ōrum, *n.*, v. foculus *init.*

fŏcŭlāre, is, *n.* [foculus], *a small hearth, fire-place:* coctura in focularibus praeparata, Aldhelm. Laud. Virg 38.

‡**fŏcŭlo,** āre, i. q. fovere, Non. 10, 1 (contr. from foviculo).

fŏcŭlus, i, *m.* (in *plur.* also heterocl. focula, ōrum, *n.*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 24) *dim.* [focus], *a little hearth, a fire-pan, chafing-dish, brazier.* **I.** Lit.: arrepto carbone exstincto e foculo imaginem in pariete delineavit, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 14; Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 11, 5: epulas foveri foculis ferventibus, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 67: dextram accenso ad sacrificium foculo inicit, Liv. 2, 12, 13; cf. Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 6 ed. Mai.—Comically: jam intus ventris fumant foculo, Calefieri jussi reliquias, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 24.—***II.** Transf., *fire:* bucca foculum excitat, Juv. 3, 262.

fŏcus, i, *m.* [root bha-, to be bright, Gr. φα- (cf. for, fari), strengthened, fac-, fax, facies, etc., Corss. Ausspr. 1, 423, who refers even facio to this root]. **I.** *A fire-place, hearth* (syn.: clibanus, furnus, fornax, caminus): Varro focos ait dictos, quod foveat ignes, nam ignis ipsa flamma est: quicquid autem ignem fovet, focus vocatur, seu ara sit seu quid aliud, in quo ignis fovetur, Varr. ap. Isid. Orig. 20, 10, 1: at focus a flammis, et quod fovet omnia, dictus, Ov. F. 6, 301; Paul. ex Fest. p. 85 Müll.; Serv. Verg. A. 12, 118; Plaut. Aul. prol. 7; Plin. 19, 1, 4, § 19: dum meus assiduo luceat igne focus, Tib. 1, 1, 6: jam dudum splendet focus, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 7: ligna super foco Large reponens, id. C. 1, 9, 5: Curio ad focum sedenti magnum auri pondus Samnites, cum attulissent, Cic. de Sen. 16, 55; cf. id. Fragm. ap. Non. 522, 28 (Rep. 3, 28 ed. Mos.); 68, 17: ad focum angues nundinari solent, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 66: exstruere lignis focum, *to pile on wood*, Hor. Epod. 2, 43.—Poet. of a *funeral-pile*, Verg. A. 11, 212; of an *altar*, Prop. 2, 19 (3, 12), 14; 4, 5, 64 (5, 5, 66 M.); Tib 1, 2, 82; Ov. M. 4, 753 al.—On the hearths of Roman houses were placed, in little niches, the household gods (Lares), and for them a fire was kept up: haec imponentur in foco nostro Lari, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 16; cf.: focus Larium, quo familia convenit, Plin. 28, 20, 81, § 267.—Hence, **B.** Transf.: focus, like our *hearth*, serves to denote the *house* or *family:* domi focique fac vicissim ut memineris, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 45; cf.: nudum ejicit domo atque focis patriis disque penatibus praecipitem Sextum exturbat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: agellus, quem tu fastidis, habitatum quinque focis, *by five houses, families*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 2.—Esp. freq.: arae et foci, pro aris et focis pugnare, to signify one's dearest possessions; v. ara.—**II.** *A fire-pan, coal-pan, brazier:* panem in foco caldo sub testu coquito leniter, Cato, R. R. 75; 76, 2; Sen. Ep. 78 *fin.*

fŏdĭco, no *perf.*, ātum, āre, *v. a.* [fodio], *to dig, to pierce* (rare but class.). ***I.** Lit.: mercemur servum, qui dictet nomina, laevum Qui fodicet latus et cogat dextram Porrigere, *to dig* or *jog in the side*, * Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 51 (for which fodit, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 17): lateribus fodicatis, Amm. 26, 10, p. 98 Bip.—**II.** Trop.: animum fodicant, bona distimulant, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 30: cf.: stimulus ego nunc sum tibi; fodico corculum, id. Cas. 2, 6, 9: non est in nostra potestate fodicantibus iis rebus, quas malas esse opinemur, dissimulatio vel oblivio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 16, 35.

fŏdīna, ae, *f.* [id.; a place from which a mineral is dug], *a pit, mine:* argenti, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 22; Vitr. 7, 7 (also written in one word argentifodina, v. h. v.); Dig. 27, 9, 3 al.; Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 98.

fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3 (ante-class. form of the *inf. praes. pass.* fodiri, Cato, R. R. 2, 4; Col. 11, 2, 35. but not in Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 21, where the correct read. is exfodivi.—Also acc. to the first conj.: Illyrii restant sicis sibinisque fodantes, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 336 Müll.; cf.: fodare fodere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 84, 7 Müll.), *v. n.* and *a.* [Sanscr. root badh-, to dig, ava-bâdha, dug out; Gr. βάθος, βαθύς, βένθος, ἄβυσσος, etc., βόθρος, pit; hence, fossa, fundus (for fudnus); cf. Anglo-Sax. bodom; Engl. bottom; Germ. Boden, etc.; cf. Fick, Vergl. Wörterb. p. 131; Grimm, Deutsch. Wörterb. s. v. Boden], *to dig, dig up, dig out* (class.).—**I.** Lit.: numquam domum revertor, quin te in fundo conspicer Fodere aut arare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 17; cf.: fodit; invenit auri aliquantum, Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134; and id. de Or. 2, 41, 174: vineas novellas fodere aut arare et postea occare, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 1; cf.: ut hortum fodiat, Plaut Poen. 5, 2, 59: hortum, Cato, R. R. 2, 4: arva, Ov. M. 11, 33: solum, Plin. 19, 6, 32: vites, Quint. 9, 4, 5: murum, *to undermine*, Ov. M. 11, 535; but, vallum, *to dig out the earth* needed for it, Tac. A. 11, 18: puteum ferramentis, *to dig*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 19; so, puteos, Caes. B. C. 3, 49, 5: scrobes, trium in altitudinem pedum, id. B. G. 7, 73, 5: fundamenta, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 15: cubilia (talpae), Verg. G. 1, 183: argentum etiam incolae fodiunt, Liv. 28, 3, 3: gypsum e terra, Plin. 36, 24, 59, § 182: oculos, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 21; cf. lumina, Ov. A. A. 1, 339: terram gramineam de cespite, Verg. Cul. 391.—**II.** Transf., *to prick, pierce, wound, thrust, stab* (class.): at ego te pendentem fodiam stimulis triginta dies, *to prick*, Plaut. Men 5, 5, 48: quia non latus fodi (cultro), id. Aul. 3, 2, 4; so, equi armos calcaribus, Verg. A. 6, 881: guttura cultro, Ov. M. 7, 315: ora hastis, Liv. 8, 10, 6: aversos (elephantos) sub caudis, qua maxime molli cute vulnera accipiunt, id. 21, 55: multos pugionibus, Tac. H. 4, 29: Sarmatam levi gladio, id. ib. 1, 79: ora, id. A. 2, 21; id. Agr. 36: adversa ora resistentium, Curt. 4, 15: *La.* Dic jussisse te. *Ph.* Noli fodere: jussi, *don't punch me in the side*, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 17 (cf. fodicare)—Poet.: Ausonius mersis celer fodit aequora remis, *digs through, ploughs through*, Sil. 14, 359: aquas (ungula), Ov. F. 3, 456.—In mal. part., Mart. 7, 102; Auct. Priap. 53.—**III.** Trop., *to goad, sting, disturb:* num exspectas, dum te stimulis fodiam? Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86; cf.: cor stimulo foditur, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 39: pungit dolor, vel fodiat sane, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 33: pectus in iras, *to excite, stir*, Sil. 5, 159.

fŏdo, āre, v. fodio *init.*

foecunde, foecunditas, foecundo, foecundus, v. fec-.

foedē, *adv.*, v. 1. foedus *fin.*

foedĕrātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [2. foedus], *pertaining to a league* or *to the allied*, Just Nov. 147, 2, and 148, 2.

foedĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [2. foedus], *to establish by treaty* or *league* (in *verb. finit.*, late Lat.): cum foederaretur concordia, Amm. 31, 4: pacem, id. 25, 7: amicitias, Hier. Ep. 5, 1; but class. in the *part.:*

foedĕrātus, a, um, *leagued together, confederated, allied:* si qui foederatis civitatibus ascripti essent, Cic. Arch. 4, 7: civitates, id. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 13: populus, id. de Or. 1, 40, 182; id. Balb. 8, 22; cf. *absol.:* ut omnium beneficiorum nostrorum expertes faciat foederatos, id. ib.: Mamertinorum foederatum atque pacatum solum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 26.

foedĭfrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [2. foedus + frango], *league-breaking, perfidious* (very rare): Poeni, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38; cf. Mos. Cic. Rep. Fragm. 2, p. 513 sq.; so, hostes, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 6: Chaos, Mart. Cap. 9, § 912.

foedĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. foedus], *foulness, filthiness, horridness, hideousness, ugliness, deformity* (class.). **I.** Physically: multae beluae insectantes odoris intolerabili foeditate depellunt, *stench*, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127: foeditas, qua Sulla obiit, Plin. 11, 33, 39, § 114: foeditates cicatricum, id. 33, 6, 35, § 110: Hipponacti notabilis foeditas vultus erat, id. 36, 5, 4, § 12: cujus scelere in hac vestitus foeditate fuerimus (viz. in a military cloak), Cic. Phil. 12, 6, 12: avertere omnes a tanta foeditate spectaculi (i. e. Mettii quadrigis discerpti) oculos, Liv. 1, 28, 11; Alpium, id. 21, 58 *fin.*—**II.** Mentally: si turpitudo in deformitate corporis habet aliquid offensionis, quanta illa depravatio et foeditas turpificati animi debet videri? Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105: foeditate sua turpitudo ipsa deterret, id. Fin. 3, 11, 38; Quint. 8, 6, 15: prima barbarismi ac soloecismi foeditas absit, id. 1, 5, 4; 12, 10, 76.

foedo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make foul, filthy, hideous; to defile, pollute, disfigure, mar, deform* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Physically: Harpyiae contactu omnia foedant immundo, Verg A. 3, 227: foedare in pulvere crines, id ib. 12, 99: canitiem vultusque seniles pulvere, Ov. M. 8, 530: ignes sanguine per aras, Verg. A. 2, 502; Ov. M. 3, 723: tellurem calido sanguine, id. ib. 6, 238: brachia tabo, id. ib 14, 190: pectora pugnis, unguibus ora, Verg. A. 11, 86: ora, Tac. Agr. 36: aliquem verberibus, id. H. 3, 77: ferro foedati jacent, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 3, 241 (Trag. v. 442 ed. Vahl.); cf.: foedant et proterunt hostium copias, i. e. *mar* or *mutilate with wounds, wound*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 91: qui me (i. e. Prometheum) perenni vivum foedat miseria, Cic. Poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: obscenas pelagi ferro foedare volucres, Verg. A. 3, 241: foedati agri, terror injectus urbi est, *laid waste*, Liv. 3, 26, 1.—Of inanim. subjects: nulla tectoria eorum rimae foedavere, Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 176: nubes foedavere lumen, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv Verg. A. 2, 286; cf.: aër assiduo noctem foedaverat imbre, Claud. VI. Cons Hon. 538.—**II.** Trop., *to disgrace, dishonor, mar, sully:*

(Graeci) nos quoque dictitant barbaros et spurcius nos quam alios opicos appellatione foedant, Cato ap. Plin. 29, 1, 7, § 14: foedati crimine turpi, Lucr. 3, 49: gloriam majorum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 30; cf.: Romam ipsam foedavit adventus tuus, Cic. Pis. 22, 53: ne vestis serica viros foedaret, Tac. A. 2, 33: procerum conubiis mixtis, id. G. 46: castra pollui foedarique a Classico ne sinatis, id. H. 4, 58: egregia erga populum Romanum merita mox rebelles foedarunt, id. ib. 4, 37: foedata per avaritiam victoria, id. A. 4, 19; 11, 6; 15, 32: multiplici clade foedatus annus, Liv. 3, 32, 4.

1. foedus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. dhûmas, smoke; cf.: fumus, fīmus, feteo], *foul, filthy, loathsome, ugly, unseemly, detestable, abominable, horrible* (class.; cf.: deformis, turpis). **I.** Physically: cimices foedissimum animal, Plin. 29, 4, 17, § 61: herba odoris foedi, id. 20, 16, 63, § 171: odor, Cels. 2, 8; 5, 28, 3: facies, id. 6, 6, 9: sapor, Lucr. 2, 401: species, id. 2, 421: nunc eo tibi videtur foedus, quia illam (vestem) non habet, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 17; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 32: immanissimum et foedissimum monstrum, Cic. Pis. 14, 31: foeda fit volucris (sc. bubo), Ov. M. 5, 549: caput impexa foedum porrigine, Hor. S. 2, 3, 126: foeda nigro simulacra fumo, id. C. 3, 6, 4: foeda cicatrix, id. S. 1, 5, 60: vulnus, Ov. M. 12, 366: tergum recentibus vestigiis vulnerum, Liv. 2, 23, 7; cf. id. 9, 31, 2: victus, Hor. A. P. 392: loca tetra, inculta, foeda, formidolosa, Sall. C. 52, 13: tempestates, Liv. 25, 7, 7; Verg. G. 1, 323: foedissima tempestas, Liv. 29, 18, 5: incendium, id. 24, 47, 15.—With *dat.*: pestilentia foeda homini, foeda pecori, *destructive*, Liv. 3, 32, 2.—In the *neutr. absol.*: foedum relatu, Ov. M. 9, 167; cf. foediora, Liv. 3, 69, 2.—**II.** Mentally, *disgraceful, base, dishonorable, vile, shameful, infamous, foul*, etc.: quo (tyranno) neque tetrius, neque foedius, nec diis hominibusque invisius animal ullum cogitari potest, Cic. Rep. 2, 26: nihil fieri potest miserius, nihil perditius, nihil foedius, id. Att. 8, 11, 4: luxuria senectuti foedissima, id. Off. 1, 34, 123: homo, Sall. C. 19, 2: scriptores carmine foedo Splendida facta linunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 236; cf.: foedissima ludibria, Quint. 1, 6, 32: bellum foedissimum, Cic. Att. 7, 26, 3: genus interitus, id. ib. 15, 20, 2: foedus et perniciosus exitus judicii, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 1: consilium, Liv. 26, 38, 4: facinus, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 1: amor, Lucr. 4, 1158: ministeria, Verg. A. 7, 619: condiciones, Hor. C. 3, 5, 15: fuga ducum, Val. Fl. 6, 723: exprobratio, Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 249: inconsequentia rerum foedissima, Quint. 8, 6, 50.—In the *neutr.* with a *subject-clause*: ludos vero non facere, quid foedius? (shortly before: quid turpius?) Cic. Att. 15, 10: versum in oratione fieri multo foedissimum est, Quint. 9, 4, 72.—Hence, *adv.*: **foede**, *foully, cruelly, basely, horribly*: foede divexarier, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106 (Trag. Rel. p. 84 Rib.): aram turparunt sanguine foede, Lucr. 1, 85: foede aliquem distrahere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 14: laniare crura brachiaque, Tac. H. 1, 41: caesa manus juvenum, Verg. A. 10, 498: ob admissum foede dictumve superbe, Lucr. 5, 1224: servire, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 48: perire, Sall. J. 31, 2: pugnatum est, Liv. 6, 1, 11: foedius inde pulsus quam, etc., id. 2, 51, 8: causa agetur foedissime, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 4.

2. foedus, ĕris (for foedus, Ennius wrote fidus, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 86 Müll. Archaic form of the *gen. plur.* foedesum, acc. to Varr. L. L. 7, § 27; v. the letter R), *n.* [from the root FID; Sanscr. bandh, ligare; v. fido], *a league, treaty, compact* (cf.: sponsio, pactio). **I.** Polit.: FOEDERVM, PACIS, BELLI, INDVCIARVM ORATORES FETIALES IVDICESVE SVNTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21; cf. id. Rep. 1, 32: esse autem tria genera foederum, quibus inter se paciscerentur amicitias civitates regesque, Liv. 34, 57, 7: pacem foedusque facere, Cic. de Sen. 6, 16; cf.: oratrices pacis et foederis, id. Rep. 2, 8: Ambiorigem sibi societate et foedere adjungunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 2, 2: ne societates, ne foedera nova acciperemus, Sall. J. 14, 18: societatem foedere confirmare, Cic. Phil. 2, 35, 89: quibus (foederibus) etiam cum hoste devincitur fides, id. Off. 3, 31, 111: amicitiam et foedus petere, Sall. J. 104, 4: foedus facere cum aliquibus, Cic. Inv. 2, 30, 91; so, foedus facere, id. Rep. 3, 18; Caes. B. C. 3, 108, 3; Sall. J. 38, 9 al.: ferire, icere, pangere, percutere, v. h. vv.: de foedere decedere, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 1, 10: foedera negligere, violare, rumpere, Cic. Balb. 5, 13; cf.: sociorum nominisque Latini jura negligere ac foedera, id. Rep. 3, 29: rumpere, Auct. Her. 4, 14, 20; Liv. 9, 1; 21, 10: violare, Cic. Rep. 1, 19; Liv. 28, 44, 7: rescindere, Vell. 2, 90, 3: solvere, Verg. A. 10, 91: turbare, id. ib. 12, 633: contra foedus facere, Cic. Balb. 4, 10; Gell. 10, 1, 10: foedus aequum dare, Liv. 23, 5, 9 (for which: ex aequo venire in amicitiam, id. 7, 30, 2); cf.: foedere iniquo alligari, id. 35, 46, 10: ex foedere, *according to agreement*, id. 1, 23, 7; 8, 39, 13.—**II.** Transf., beyond the polit. sphere, in gen., *a compact, covenant, agreement, stipulation, bargain*: foedus fecerunt cum tribuno plebis palam, ut ab eo provincias acciperent, quas ipsi vellent, etc., Cic. Sest. 10, 24; cf.: foedus frangere, id. Pis. 12, 28: inter se facere, id. Fin. 2, 26, 83: amorum turpissimorum foedera ferire, id. Cael. 14, 34: amicitiae, Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 1: hospitii, Just. 7, 3: thalami, i. e. *marriage contract, marriage*, Ov. M. 7, 403; so, vitae, Stat. Th. 2, 112: communia studii, Ov. P. 4, 13, 43.—**B.** Poet., of inanim. and abstr. things, *a law*: continuo has leges aeternaque foedera certis Inposuit natura locis, Verg. G. 1, 60: omnes Foedere naturae certo discrimina servant, Lucr. 5, 924; 5, 57; 6, 906: foedere certo et premere et laxas dare habenas, Verg. A. 1, 62: neve potentis naturae pollue foedus, Ov. M. 10, 353: caeli foedera, Col. Poët. 10, 219.

foen, v. fen.

foeteo, v. feteo.

foetesco, v. fetesco.

foetĭdus, v. fetidus.

foetor, v. fetor.

foetŭlentus, v. fetulentus.

foetus, v. fetus.

foetūtĭna, v. fetutina.

Fōlĭa, ae, *f.*, *the name of a witch of Ariminum*, Hor. Epod. 5, 42.

fŏlĭācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [folium], *leafy, like leaves*: semen, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 42; 19, 7, 36, § 119.

fŏlĭātĭlis, e, *adj.* [foliatus], *leafy* (late Lat.): umbra, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 535.

fŏlĭātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *leaf-work, foliage* (post-Aug. and very rare): cupresseae foliaturae, Vitr. 2, 9, 13.

fŏlĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [folium], *leaved, leafy*. **I.** *Adj.*: caulis, Plin. 21, 16, 59, § 99; 21, 15, 54, § 91; Pall. Mart. 10 *fin.*: arbores, App. M. 4, p. 143.—**II.** *Subst.*: **fŏlĭātum**, i, *n.* (sc. unguentum), *an ointment* or *oil made of the leaves of spikenard* (hence also called nardinum), *nard-oil*, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 15; Juv. 6, 465; Mart. 11, 27, 9; 14, 110, 2.

fŏlĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *leafy, full of leaves*: aizoum foliosum usque ad cacumen, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 161: arbor foliosior, id. 12, 11, 23, § 40.

fŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [Gr. φύλλον, for φυλιον; cf. alius, ἄλλος; root prob. φλα-, φλασμός; Lat. flos, Flora], *a leaf* (cf. frons). **I.** Lit., of plants: quid in arboribus? in quibus non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt denique, nisi, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 179: latissima (folia) fico, angusta myrto, capillata pino, aculeata aquifolio, etc., Plin. 16, 24, 38, § 90: concava caepae, id. 19, 6, 31, § 100: foliis ex arboribus strictis, Caes. B. C. 3, 58, 3: mobilia, Hor. C. 1, 23, 5: amara, id. S. 2, 3, 114: arida laureae, Cic. Pis. 40, 97.—Prov.: folia nunc cadunt, si triduum hoc hic erimus, tum arbores in te cadent, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 24.—As a proverb of mobility or changeableness: nec me consules movent, qui ipsi pluma aut folio facilius moventur, Cic. Att. 8, 15, 2.—The Sibyl wrote her oracles on leaves (acc. to Varro, on palm-leaves), Verg. A. 3, 444; 6, 74 Serv.; hence, prov.: credite me vobis folium recitare Sibyllae, i. e. *I am talking gospel, absolute truth*, Juv. 8, 126.—* **II.** Trop., *a thing of no consequence, a trifle*: folia sunt artis et nugae merae, App. M. 1, p. 106, 8.—**III.** Transf., *a leaf of paper* (late Lat. for plagula, charta, or schedula): ille manu retractis in calcem foliis sic exorsus est, Macr. S. 5, 4, 1. (In Plin. 37, 7, 29, § 103, the better read. is fila; v. Jan. and Sillig ad h. l.).

* **follĕātus**, a, um, *adj.* [follis], *expanding and contracting like a pair of bellows, loose, baggy*: lingulati calcei sunt, quos nos folleatos vocamus, Isid. Orig. 19, 34; cf. follicans, in follico.

follĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [id.], *to bag* or *puff out like bellows* (late Lat.): si pes laxa pelle non folleat, Hier. Ep. 22, 28.

follĭco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [id.], *to expand and contract one's self like a pair of bellows* (post-Aug. and rare): animalia follicent, Veg. Vet. 5, 75, 1.—Usu. in the *part. praes.*: muli senes . . . follicantes nares languidas, App. M. 9, p. 222: chamaeleon oscitans vescitur, follicans ruminat, Tert. Pall. 3: laxae manicae, caligae follicantes, *loose*, Hier. Ep. 22, 34.

‡ **follĭcŭlāre** appellatur pars remi, quae folliculo est tecta, a quo vita follicularis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 85 Müll. (the Gr. ἄσκωμα).

follĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [folliculus], *full of husks*: papaver, App. Herb. 53.

follĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [follis], *a small bag* or *sack*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: folliculis frumentum vehere, Liv. 9, 13, 9: quidam judicatus est parentem occidisse: ei statim . . . os obvolutum est folliculo et praeligatum, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149.—Of a matricide: statim folliculo lupino os obvolutum est, Auct. Her. 1, 13, 23.—**B.** Esp. (cf. follis, I. B.), *a ball to play with, inflated with air; a wind-ball* (cf.: pila, globus, sphaera): post bella civilia ad pilam, folliculumque transiit, Suet. Aug. 83.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *a husk, pod, shell, skin, follicle*: latentem frugem ruptis velamentis suis, quae folliculos agricolae vocant, adaperire, Sen. Q. N. 5, 18, 3: gluma est grani folliculus, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 1: cum spica se exserit folliculo, Sen. Ep. 124, 11.—So of fruits, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 1; Col. 2, 8, 5; Plin. 24, 8, 33, § 49; 24, 9, 40, § 65: folliculus animalium, id. 30, 12, 37, § 111: muliebris, i. q. vulva, acc. to Serv. Verg. G. 3, 136.—Poet., *the shell of an egg*: teretes (cicadarum), Lucr. 5, 803; and of the human body, as the husk or shell of the soul: ego, si qui sum et quo folliculo sum indutus, queo, Lucil. ap. Non. 110, 27.—**B.** Esp., as med. t. t. (late Lat.). **1.** *A sac*: ventris, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 154.—**2.** *The bladder*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 24.—**3.** *The scrotum*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 165; id. Tard. 3, 8, 106; called in full, folliculum genitale, id. ib. 3, 8, 104.

* **follĭgĕna**, ae, *adj.* [follis-gigno], *produced by a bellows, droning, dull*: bombi, Poët. in Anth. Lat. II. p. 64 Wernsd. *N. cr.*

follis, is, *m.* [cf. flo]. **I.** Lit. **A.** *A pair of bellows*: formae, quas vos effici sine follibus et sine incudibus non putatis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54; cf.: folle fabrili flando accenderunt, Liv. 38, 7, 12; Verg. G. 4, 171; id. A. 8, 449; Hor. S. 1, 4, 19; Pers. 5, 11.—**B.** *A playing-ball inflated with wind, a wind-ball*: ego te follem pugillatorium faciam, et pendentem incursabo pugnis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 16: folle decet pueros ludere, folle senes, Mart. 14, 47, 2; 4, 19, 5; cf. folliculus, I. B.—**C.** *A leathern money-bag*: et tenso folle reverti Inde domum possis, Juv. 14, 281; so Dig. 35, 1, 82; Veg. Mil. 2, 20; Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 23.—**2.** Transf., *a small piece of money*: centum folles aeris, Lampr. Heliog. 22: quinquaginta folles petere, Aug. Civ. D. 22, 8; id. adv. Crescent. 3, 29.—**D.** *A cushion* or *pillow inflated with air, a wind-cushion*, Lampr. Heliog. 25, 2.—**II.** Transf., *the stomach*: devorata in follem ventris recondere, Macr. S. 7, 4.—Poet., *puffed cheeks*: tunc immensa cavi spirant (causidici) mendacia folles, Juv. 7, 111.

* **follĭtim**, *adv.* [follis, I. C.], *by the purseful*: nihil moror vetera et vulgata verba, Peratim ductare: at ego follitim ductitabo, *will cheat of his money by the purseful*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 15.

‡ **fŏlus**, v. olus *init.*

fōmentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fomento], *a fomentation* (post-class.): fomentationis gratia, Dig. 32, 1, 70.

fōmento, āre, *v. a.* [fomentum], *to foment* (post-class.): caput, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 9; Veg. Vet. 2, 8.

fōmentum, i, *n* [contr from fovimentum from foveo], *a warm application warm lotion* or *poultice, fomentation* **I.** Lit calida, Cels 2 17 *med* aquae calidae, id 8, 10, 7 calida, sicca, id. 3, 11 *init*, 4, 14, cf Suet Aug 81 assideat, fomenta paret, Hor S 1, 1, 82 adhibere, Col. 6, 30, 3 (juvant) fomenta podagrum, Hor Ep 1, 2, 52 fomenta vulneribus nulla, i e *bandages* (before, ligamenta), Tac A 15, 55 —**B.** Transf, for fomes, *touch wood, kindling wood* so ex arboribus fomenta excidisse, Clod ap Serv Verg A. 1, 176 fomenta ignium varia, Amm 20, 7, 12.— **II.** Trop **A.** *A lenitive, mitigation, alleviation* haec sunt solatia, haec fomenta summorum dolorum, Cic Tusc 2, 24, 59, cf patentiae, fortitudinis fomentis dolor mitigari solet, id. Fin 2, 29, 95 militaribus animis adhibenda fomenta, ut ferre pacem velint, Tac A 1, 46 paupertati suae fomenta conquirere, App M 2, p 124, Quint. 4, 3, 10 ut haec ingrata ventis dividat Fomenta, vulnus nil malum levantia, i e *consolations*, Hor Epod 11, 17 —**B.** Poet transf, *nourishment* quodsi frigida curarum fomenta relinquere posses, Hor Ep 1, 3, 26

fōmes, itis, *m* [foveo], *kindling wood, touch wood, tinder* **I.** Lit silici scintillam excudit Achates rapuitque in fomite flammam, Verg A 1, 176, Luc. 8, 776, Plin 16, 40, 77, § 208 —**B.** Trop (post class) fomes et incitabulum ingenii virtutisque, Gell 15, 2, 3 peccati, Prud Apoth 942 invidiae, Vulg Gen 37, 8 —**II.** Transf fomites sunt assulae ex arboribus, dum caeduntur, excussae dictae, quod in eo opere occupati cibis potuque confoventur, etc, Paul ex Fest p 85 Müll, cf Fomes πελεκημα, Gloss Labb

‡ **fomito,** πελεκῶ, Gloss Labb

fons, fontis, *m* [root in Gr χεϜω, χευσω, to pour, χυμα, χοη, etc, Lat fundo, futtilis Fons, i e stem font, for fovont = χεϜοντ, cf Varr L L 5, § 123 Müll, and Paul ex Fest p 84], *a spring, fountain, well source* (syn scaturigo, puteus) **I.** Lit late parvus aquaï Prata riget fons, Lucr 5, 603 fons dulcis aquaï, id 6, 890 fons aquae dulcis, cui nomen Arethusa est, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 53, § 118 rivorum a fonte deductio, id Top 8, 33 est apud Hammonis fanum fons luce diurna Frigidus, et calidus nocturno tempore, Lucr 6, 848 sq, cf. ib 873 eunt ad fontem nitidant (i e abluunt) corpora Enn ap Non 144, 16 (Trag v 166 ed Vahl), Caes B C 2, 24 *fin*, 3, 49, 5 (Romulus) locum delegit fontibus abundantem, Cic. Rep 2, 6 fontium qui celat origines, Nilus, Hor C 4, 14, 45, id Ep 1, 16, 12, id. Epod. 2, 27 fontes Alandri, Liv 38, 15, 15 Padi fons diebus aestivis aret, Plin 2, 102, 105, § 229 vestris amicum fontibus et choris, Hor C 3, 4, 25 fas pervicaces est mihi Thyiadas Vinique fontem lactis et uberes Cantare rivos, *the fountains* or *streams of wine drawn from the earth by the stroke of the thyrsus* id. ib 2, 19, 10 cum tui fontes vel inimicis tuis pateant, Cic Mur 4, 9 —**B.** Esp **1.** *A mineral spring, healing waters*, = aquae, frigidi medicatique fontes, Cels 4, 5, cf. caput et stomachum supponere fontibus Clusinis, Hor Ep 1, 15, 8 fons calidus medicae salubritatis, Plin 5, 15, 16, § 72 medicatorum fontium vis, id. 2, 93, 95, § 207 —**2.** Transf, *spring water, water* (poet) utrum fontine an Libero imperium te inhibere mavis? Plaut. Stich 5, 4, 26 alii fontemque ignem que ferebant, Verg A 12, 119, Luc 5, 337 —**II.** Trop, *a fountain head, source, origin, cause* meos amicos ad Graecos ire jubeo, ut ea a fontibus potius hauriant, quàm rivulos consectentur, Cic. Ac 1, 2, 8, so opp rivuli, id de Or 2, 27, 117, id Cael 8, 19 fons maledicti, id. Planc 23, 57 hic fons, hoc principium est movendi, id Rep 6, 25 scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons, Hor A P 309, cf Cilicia origo et fons belli, Flor 3, 6 ab illo fonte et capite Socrate, Cic. de Or 1, 10, 42 quorum (philosophorum) fons ipse Socrates, Quint 1, 10, 13, cf atqui rerum caput hoc erat et fons Hor Ep 1, 17, 45 oratorum partus atque fontes, Cic Brut 13, 49 haec omnia ex eodem fonte fluxerunt, id N D 3, 19, 48 omnes omnium rerum quae ad dicendum pertinerent, fontes animo ac memoria continere, id. de Or 1, 21, 94 philosophiae fontes aperire, id Tusc 1, 3, 6 totos eloquentiae aperire, Quint 6, 1, 51 dicendi facultatem ex intimis sapientiae fontibus fluere, id. 12, 2, 6, cf id. 5, 10, 19 fontes ut adire remotos Atque haurire queam vitae praecepta beate, Hor S 2, 4, 94 ex iis fontibus unde omnia ornamenta dicendi sumuntur, Cic. de Or 2, 11, 45, id. Rep 5, 3 causa atque fons maeroris, id Tusc. 3, 28, 67 benevolentia, qui est amicitiae fons a natura constitutus, id Lael 14, 50 is fons mali hujusce fuit, Liv 39, 15, 9 fons vitii et perjurii, *thou source of all iniquity*, Plaut Truc 2, 7, 51, cf Petr 24 —**III. Fons,** personified as *a deity*, with a chapel Cic N D 3, 20 52

fontāna, ae, *f*, v fontanus, II

Fontānālis, e, v Fontinalis

fontanĕus, a, um, *adj* [fons], *of* or *from a spring, from the fountain head* scaturigo, Sol 37 *fin* defluvia, id. 4, 4

fontānus, a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *from a spring* or *fountain, spring* **I.** *Adj* aqua, Cels 2, 18, Col. 12, 9, 2 ora, Ov F 1, 269 —**II.** *Subst*, in late Lat **fontāna,** ae, *f*, *a spring, fountain*, Innocent de Cas p 245 Goes

Fontēius, a, *the name of a Roman* gens So M Fonteius, *a praetor in Gaul, in defence of whom Cicero delivered the oration still preserved in part*, Cic Att 1, 6, 1 His sister Fonteia, *a vestal*, Cic. Font. 17, 37 —**Fontēiānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Fonteius*, Cic Harusp 27, 57

* **fontĭcŏla,** ae, *adj* [fons colo], *dwelling by fountains* ite igitur Camoenae, Fonticolae puellae, Aug de Mus 3 7

fontĭcŭlus, i, *m dim* [fons], *a little spring* or *fountain* (very rare), Hor S 1, 1, 56 exsiliente dulci fonticulo, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 107

fontĭgĕna, ae, *adj* [fons gigno], *born by fountains*, a poet epithet of the Muses virginum chorus, Mart Cap 9 § 908, and *subst* o sacra doctarum prudentia fontigenarum, id. 6, § 574.

fontĭnālis (also **fontān-**) e, *adj* [fons] *of* or *from a spring* or *fountain, spring* **I.** Lit aqua, Vitr 8, 3 —Deriv **II.** Transf. **A.** *Adj* Fontinalis (Fontan) porta, *in Rome, towards the* Campus Martius, *between the Capitoline and Quirinal hills*, Liv 35, 10, 12, Inscr Grut 624, 11, Paul. ex Fest p 85 Müll, cf Becker's Antiq p 133 sq —**B.** *Subst* **Fontĭnālĭa (Fontān-),** ium, *n*, *the festival of springs* or *fountains, celebrated on the 13th of October*, Varr L L 6, § 22, Calend ap Inscr Orell II pp 400, 412, Paul ex Fest p 85 Müll

for, fatus, 1, *v defect* (the forms in use are fatur, fantur, fabor, fabitur, *part perf* fatus, *perf* fatus sum or eram, *imper* fare, poet, *inf* fari, and *parag* farier, Verg A 11, 242, *gerund* fandi, fando, *sup* fatu, *part praes* fans fantis, fantem, for *praes* faris, v Diom p 375, fantur, Varr L L 6 7, § 52, Paul Diac p 88, 11, *imperf subj* farer, August Conf 1, 8) *n* and *a.* [Sanscr bhâ mi appear, bhâs, shine, bhâsh, speak, Gr φα, φαινω, and φημι, Lat fama, fas, fax, facies favilla, etc, cf facetus, focus, v Curt. Gr Etym p 297 sq, Corss. Ausspr 1, 420 sqq] *to speak, say* (mostly poet., cf quaedam vetera etiam necessario interim sumuntur, ut fari, Quint 8, 3, 27, syn loquor, dico, perhibeo, inquam aio) **I.** Ingen **A.** *Neutr* fatur is, qui primum homo significabilem ore mittit vocem Ab eo ante quam id faciant, pueri dicuntur infantes, cum id faciant jam fari, Varr L. L. 6, § 52 Müll, cf filius Croesi, cum jam per aetatem fari posset, infans erat, Gell 5, 9, 1 non enim eram infans, qui non farer, Aug Conf 1, 8 nescios fari pueros Hor C 4, 6, 18 cum primum fari coepisset, Suet. Aug 94 tum ad eos is deus, qui omnia genuit fatur haec vos etc., Cic Univ 11, Val Fl 3, 616 Venulus dicto parens ita farier infit, Verg A 11, 242 praetor qui tum fatus est, si, etc, Varr L L 6, § 30 Müll sic fatus validis ingentem viribus hastam contorsit, Verg A 2, 50 meum ingenium fans atque infans tu nondum edidicisti, Plaut Pers 2, 1, 7 coram data copia fandi, Verg A 1, 520 fandi doctissima Cymodocea, id. ib 10 225 quae mollissima fandi Tempora, id. ib 4, 293 quid fando tua tela manusque Demoror? Stat Th 1, 655 his fando si nuntius exstitit oris, Val. Fl 4, 170 —Fando, for fama, rumore, *report, hearsay* neque fando umquam accepit quisquam, etc. *by report, by hearsay*, Plaut. Am 2, 1, 41, cf ne fando quidem auditum est, crocodilum aut ibim violatum ab Aegyptio, Cic. N D 1, 29, 82, Verg A 2, 81, Ov M 15, 497, Sil 10, 484 haud mollia fatu, Verg A 12, 25 lapis fatu dignissimus, Sol 3 famino, dicito, Paul ex Fest p 87, 10 (cf praefor and fruor *init*) —**B.** *Act.* (α) With acc (animus) dementit deliraque fatur, Lucr 3, 464 qui sapere et fari possit, quae sentiat, Hor Ep 1 4, 9 fabitur hoc aliquis, Cic. Poet ap Gell 15, 6, 3 vix ea fatus eram, Verg A 2, 323 dehinc talia fatur, id ib 1, 256 cui talia fanti, id ib 6, 46, cf haec fantem, Prop 3, 7 (4, 6), 65 quis talia fando temperet a lacrimis? Verg A. 2, 6.—(β) With *interrog clauses* fare age, quid venias, Verg A 6, 389, cf sed te qui vivum casus, age fare vicissim Attulerint id ib 6, 531 fare, an patriam spes ulla videndi, Val Fl 5, 552 —**II.** In partic. **A.** *To utter in prophecy, to foretell, predict* Venus quem fata docet fari, divinum pectus habere, Enn ap Prob Verg E 6, 31 (Ann v 19 ed. Vahl), cf fatis fandis id ap Cic. Div 1, 31, 66 (Trag v 80 ib) fabor enim, quando haec te cura remordet, Longius et volvens fatorum arcana movebo, Verg A 1, 261 Cf also in the foll —**B.** *To sing in verse, to celebrate* Tarpeium nemus et Tarpeiae turpe sepulcrum Fabor, Prop 4 (5), 4, 2.

☞ In *pass* signif Fasti dies sunt, in quibus jus fatur, Suet ap Prisc p 793 P — Hence, **fandus,** a, um, *P a.*, *that may be spoken* or *uttered right* (opp to nefandus, wrong) omnia fanda, nefanda malo permixta furore, Cat 64, 406 respersae fando nefandoque sanguine arae, i e with blood both of sacrifice and of murder, Liv 10, 41, 3, cf at sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi Verg A 1, 543 non fanda timemus Luc 1 634 inexpleto non fanda piacula busto id 2, 176

* **fŏrābĭlis,** e, *adj* [foro] *that may be pierced, penetrable* forabilia ac sectilia quae modice umida Plin 16 43, 83, § 227 —*Vulnerable* contemptor ferri nulloque forabilis ictu, Ov M 12, 170

fŏrāgo, inis, *f* [id], *a dividing thread in a web* forago filum, quo textrices diurnum opus distinguunt a forando dictum, Paul ex Fest p 90 Müll, cf forago termes diversi coloris, Gloss Isid residens inter pensa et foragines puellarum, Symm Ep 6, 68

fŏrāmen, inis, *n.* [id.], *an opening* or *aperture* produced by boring, *a hole* (rare but class.) neque porta neque ullum foramen erat, qua posset eruptio fieri, *outlet*, Sisenn ap Non. 113, 27 foramina parietum et fenestrarum, Col 9, 15 10 inventa sunt in eo (scuto) foramina CCXXX., * Caes B C 3, 53, 4 tibia tenuis simplexque foramine pauco, Hor A. P 203, Ov M 4, 122 alii (scarabei) focos crebris foraminibus excavant, Plin 11, 28, 34, § 98 foramina illa, quae patent ad animum a corpore (shortly before, viae quasi quaedam sunt ad oculos, ad aures perforatae, and quasi fenestrae sint animi), * Cic Tusc 1, 20, 47 —**II.** Transf in gen, *an opening hole, cave* (late Lat) petrae, Vulg Exod 33, 22, id Jer 13, 4

fŏrāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj* [foramen], *bored* or *pierced through, having holes* (late Lat) paries, Sid Ep 2, 2.

fŏrāmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj* [id.] *full of holes* (post class) caro, Tert Pat. 14

fŏras, *adv* [acc. form like alias, alteras, utrasque, while foris is an *abl* form, both from an obsol *nom* fora, Sanscr dvâr, Gr θυρα, O H Germ tor, Engl. door], *out through the doors, out of doors, forth, out* (class) crepuit foris. Amphitruo exit foras, Plaut Am 1, 2, 35, cf exeundum hercle tibi hinc est foras, id Aul 1, 1, 1 i foras, mulier, id. Cas 2, 2 36 quid tu foras egressa es? id. Am 5, 1, 28, Ter Phorm. 5, 6, 38 foras aedibus me eici? Plaut As 1, 2, 1, cf. homo hercle hinc exclusu'st fo

ras, id. ib. 3, 3, 6: anum foras extrudit, id. Aul. prol. 38; id. Cas. 4, 1, 10: te huc foras seduxi, Ut, etc., id. Aul. 2, 1, 14: sese portâ foras universi proripiunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 12, 1: portis se foras erumpunt, id. ib. 2, 14, 1: fer cineres, Amarylli, foras, Verg. E. 8, 101: filium foras mittere ad cenam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 65: quae (urbs) laetari mihi videtur, quod tantam pestem evomuerit forasque projecerit, id. Cat. 2, 1, 2: vides, tuum peccatum esse elatum foras, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 65; cf.: domus, in qua nihil geratur, quod foras perferendum sit, Cic. Cael. 23, 57; and: efferri hoc foras et ad populi Romani aures pervenire, id. Phil. 10, 3, 6; cf. Lucr. 3, 123: si (animus) eminebit foras, et ea quae extra sunt contemplans, etc., Cic. Rep. 6, 26; cf.: justitia foras spectat et projecta tota est atque eminet, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 373, 25 (Rep. 3, 7 ed. Mos.): (scripta) foras dare, *to spread abroad, publish*, = edere, proferre, id. Att. 13, 22, 3: vendere, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 66: locitare agellum, *to strangers*, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 26: uxor, vade foras, aut moribus utere nostris, i. e. *leave the house, separate from me*, Mart. 11, 104, 1.—(β) Connected with a *noun:* ite hac simul heri damnigeruli, foras gerones, Bonorum hamaxagogae, *carriers out*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 1.—(γ) Post-class. with *gen.*, or like a preposition with the *acc.:* ea namque tabes, si foras corporis prospiravit, *out of the body*, ἐκτὸς τοῦ σώματος, App. Mag. p. 306, 11: extra urbem et foras portam, *outside of, without*, Hier. in Matt. 27, 33; so, foras exteriorem partem, Vulg. Ezech. 47, 2: usque foras civitatem, id. Act. 21, 5.—**2.** For foris, *abroad:* foras cenare, Petr. 30.

fŏrastĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [foras], *out of doors, public:* philosophorum disciplinae, Aldh. Septen. Col. 167 M.

fŏrātus, ūs, *m.* [foro], *a boring* (post-class., and only in the *abl. sing.*): a quo foratu frontem nominatam Varro existimavit, Lact. Opif. 8: aurem foratu effeminatus, Tert. Pall. 4.

‡ **forbeam** antiqui omne genus cibi appellabant, quam Graeci φορβὴν vocant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 84 Müll.

forceps, cĭpis (*gen. plur.* forcipium, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 74), *m.* and *f.* (*m.*, Cels. 7, 12; 8, 4; *f.*, Ov. M. 12, 277) [root in Sanscr. ghar-mas, glow, warmth; Gr. θερ-, θέρμη, θέρος; Lat. for-mus, for-nus, fornax and cap-io], *a pair of tongs, pincers, forceps* (cf.: forfex, volsella): forcipem invenit Cinyra Agriopae filius, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 195. **I.** Lit.: Cyclopes versant tenaci forcipe ferrum, Verg. G. 4, 175; *fire-tongs*, id. A. 12, 404; Ov. M. 12, 277: uncis forcipibus dentes evelleret, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 74 P.; *pincers* for drawing teeth, Cels. 7, 12; 8, 4; and for other surgical purposes, id. 7, 5; Col. 6, 26, 2: compressa forcipe lingua, Ov. M. 6, 556: ceu guttura forcipe pressus, id. ib. 9, 78: ferrei, *iron tongs* or *hooks attached to a tackle, and which, by firmly grasping a mass of stone or marble, raise it aloft*, Vitr. 10, 2 (al. forfices).—**II.** Transf., *a kind of battle-array, with diverging wings*, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. serra, p. 344 Müll.; Gell. 10, 9, 1; Veg. Mil. 3, 18 (al. forfex).

‡ **forctis**, e, v. fortis *init.*

Forcŭlus, i, *m.* [contr. from Foriculus, from 1. foris], *a deity who presides over the doors*, Tert. Idol. 15; Coron. Mil. 13; Aug. Civ. D. 4, 8 *fin.*

forda, ae, *f.*, v. fordus.

‡ **fordĭcīdĭa** (archaic form ‡ **hordĭcīdia**, Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll., v. the foll. art.), ōrum, *n.* [forda + caedo], *the sacrifice of a cow that is with calf*, which was performed on the 16th of April, in honor of Tellus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 15; Paul. ex Fest. p. 83 and 102 Müll., v. the foll. article.

fordus, a, um (archaic form **hordus**, v. in the foll.), *adj.* [fero], *with young, pregnant:* fordicidia a fordis bubus: bos forda quae fert in ventre, etc., Varr. L. L. 6, § 15 Müll.; cf.: fordicidiis boves fordae id est gravidae immolabantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 83 Müll.; and: tertia post Veneris cum lux surrexerit Idus, Pontifices, forda sacra litate bove. Forda ferens bos est fecundaque, dicta ferendo, Ov. F. 4, 630 sq.—*Subst.:* **forda**, ae, *f.*, *a cow that is with calf:* Col. 6, 24, 3; Ov. F. 4, 631.—Archaic form: horda praegnans, unde dies, quo gravidae hostiae immolabantur, hordicidia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll.

fŏre, *inf.*, irregular, from the obsolete fuo, and equivalent to futurum esse; and **fŏrem**, fores, foret, forent, *subj. imperf.*, equivalent to essem, esses, etc., v. sum *init.*

fŏrensis, e, *adj.* [forum], *of* or *belonging to the market* or *forum, public, forensic:* oratio judicialis et forensis, i.e. *delivered in the forum*, Cic. Or. 51, 170; cf.: Thucydides hoc forense, concertatorium, judiciale non tractavit genus, id. Brut. 83, 287: genus (dicendi) remotum a judiciis forensique certamine, id. Or. 61, 208: rhetorica, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17: dictio, id. Brut. 78, 272; cf.: species, id. Planc. 12, 29: in omnibus publicis privatis, forensibus domesticis, tuis amicorum negotiis, id. Fam. 5, 8 *fin.:* res (opp. domesticae litterae), id. Or. 43 *fin.:* sententia (opp. domestica), id. Fin. 2, 24, 77: Marte forensi florere, i. e. *eloquence*, Ov. P. 4, 6, 29: vestitu forensi ad portam est egressus, i. e. *in his out-of-door dress* (opp. to house-dress), Liv. 33, 47 *fin.;* cf.: ut vestitum, sic sententiam habeas aliam domesticam, aliam forensem, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 77: tutores constituuntur ... feminis, propter forensium rerum ignorantiam, Ulp. Fragm. 11, 1.—*Absol.:* forensia, *dress of state*, Suet. Aug. 73; id. Calig. 17: a natura comparata est opera mulieris ad domesticam diligentiam, viri ad exercitationem forensem et extraneam, Col. 12 praef. § 4.—*Subst.:* rusticus, forensis, negotiator, miles, navigator, medicus, aliud atque aliud efficiunt, *a public pleader, advocate*, Quint. 5, 10, 27.—*Plur.*, Vitr. 6, 5, 2.—With an odious access. notion: ex eo tempore in duas partes discessit civitas: aliud integer populus, fautor et cultor bonorum, aliud forensis factio tenebat, *the market-place party* or *faction*, i.e. worthless persons who hung about the market-places, Liv. 9, 46, 13; Quint. 12, 1, 25.

Fŏrentum (in some MSS. of Horace **Fĕrentum**), i, *n.*, *a small town in Apulia*, now *Forenza*, Liv. 9, 20, 9; Hor. C. 3, 4, 16.—Hence, **Fŏrentāni**, ōrum, *its inhabitants*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

forfex, fĭcis, *f.* [forus-facio], *a pair of shears* or *scissors:* forfices sunt quibus incidimus: forcipes quibus aliquid firmum tenemus, Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 453: vitiosa grana (in uva), forficibus amputant, Col. 12, 44, 4; Cels. 7, 21, 1: qualem (barbam) forficibus metit supinis Tonsor, Mart. 7, 95, 12; cf. Vitr. 10, 2, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A claw* of a crab: cancris bina brachia denticulatis forficibus, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 97; of a locust, id. 32, 11, 53, § 148; of a beetle, id. 11, 28, 34, § 97.—**B.** Perh., *a kind of battle-array*, v. forceps, II.

forfĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [forfex], *a pair of small shears, scissors:* quod incisum forficulis, cribrant, Plin. 25, 5, 23, § 58.

fŏri, ōrum, *m.*, v. forus.

fŏrĭa, ae, *f.*, *the flux*, a disease of swine, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 5; cf.: foria stercora liquidiora, Non. 114, 11. (Hence, foriolus and conforio.)

* **fŏrĭca**, ae, *f.* [forum], *a public privy:* conducunt foricas, Juv. 3, 38; cf. Schol. Vet. ad Juv. 3, 38.

* **fŏrĭcārĭus**, ii, *m.* [forica], *one who rents a* forica, Dig. 22, 1, 17, § 5.

* **fŏrĭcŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [foris], *a window-shutter*, Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 1.

‡ **fŏrĭcŭlārĭum**, ii, *n.* (sc. vectigal) [forica], *custom-house duty, transit duty*, Inscr. Orell. 3347.

fŏrinsĕcus, *adv.* [foris + secus, analogous with extrin-secus], *from without, on the outside*, = ἔξωθεν (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: ab cohorte forinsecus praedictis fenestellis, Col. 8, 3, 6: quarundam naturae lignum omne corticis loco habent, hoc est forinsecus, Plin. 13, 22, 42, § 122: non forinsecus, ut cetera, sed interius armavit, Lact. Opif. D. 2, 9: si actionem diuturnam, quae est forinsecus expedita, perquiras, i. e. *publicly*, Sid. Ep. 1, 2: decursae actiones, id. ib. 3, 1.—**II.** Transf., for foras, *out of doors, out:* plagis castigatum forinsecus abicit, App. M. 9, p. 230, 15; 3, p. 138, 33.

fŏrio, īre, *v. n.* [foris]: forire est pro dehonerare ventrem, forire est enim fossas elcere, Schol. Vet. ad Juv. 3, 38.

* **fŏrĭŏlus**, i, *m.* [foria], *one who has a flux* or *diarrhœa*, Laber. ap. Non. 114, 13.

1. fŏris, is, and more freq. in *plur.*, **fŏres**, um, *f.* [Sanscr. dvâr; Gr. θύρα; O. H. Germ. tor; Engl. door, etc.; cf. foras], *a door, gate; in plur., the two leaves of a door* (syn.: porta, janua, valvae, ostium, limen). **I.** Lit. (*a*) *Sing.:* crepuit foris, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 34; cf. id. Cas. 5, 1, 17: foris crepuit, concrepuit, id. Aul. 4, 5, 5; id. Cas. 2, 1, 15; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 134; Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 11: constitit ad geminae limina prima foris, Ov. H. 12, 150: ut lictor forem virgâ percuteret, Liv. 6, 34, 6: cum forem cubiculi clauserat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: forem thalami claudere, Ov. A. A. 3, 228: forem obdere alicui, id. P. 2, 2, 42: exclusus fore, cum Longarenus foret intus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 67.—(β) *Plur.:* ex quo (Jano) fores in liminibus profanarum aedium januae nominantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67: pol, haud periculum est, cardines ne foribus effringantur, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 4 sq.; cf.: sonitum prohibe forum et crepitum cardinum, id. Curc. 1, 3, 1: a nobis graviter crepuerunt fores, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 52: ad fores assistere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66: extra fores limenque carceris, id. Tusc. 5, 28, 80: robustae, Hor. C. 3, 16, 2: invisae, id. S. 2, 3, 262: asperae, id. C. 3, 10, 3: durae, Tib. 1, 1, 56: foribus inest clavis, id. 1, 6, 34: hostes incidentes semiapertis portarum foribus, Liv. 26, 39, 22.—**B.** Transf., *the door, opening, entrance* of other things: aeneus equus, cujus in lateribus fores essent, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: nassarum, Plin. 32, 2, 5, § 11: apum, id. 21, 14, 48, § 82.—**II.** Trop.: quasi amicitiae fores aperire, Cic. Fam. 13, 10, 4: artis fores apertas intrare, Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 61: rerum, id. 2, 8, 6, § 31.

2. fŏris, *adv.* [*abl.* form (denoting both the place *where* and the place *whence*), and answering to the *acc.* form foras, v. foras *init.*]. **I.** *Out at the doors, out of doors, abroad, without* (opp. intus, domi, etc.): sinito ambulare, si foris, si intus volent, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 5: cf.: foris pascuntur, intus opus faciunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 5: ille relictus intus, exspectatus foris, Cic. Sull. 5. 17; cf. also: nam et intus paveo, et foris formido, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 20: aliorum intus corpus et foris lignum, ut nucum; aliis foris corpus, intus lignum, ut prunis, Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 112: cum et intra vallum et foris caederentur, Nep. Dat. 6: domi et foris aegre quod sit, satis semper est, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 8; cf.: ut domo sumeret, neu foris quaereret, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 6: nec minore saevitia foris et in exteros grassatus est, Suet. Ner. 36: (consilium petere) foris potius quam domo, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 26: te foris sapere, tibi non posse te auxiliarier, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 49: si foris cenat, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 17; cf.: venit ad nos Cicero tuus ad cenam, cum Pomponia foris cenaret, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 19 Orell. *N. cr.:* cenitare, id. Fam. 7, 16, 2; 9, 24, 3: extrinsecus, cum ea, quae sunt foris neque inhaerent in rei natura, colliguntur, id. de Or. 2, 39, 163: haec studia delectant domi, non impediunt foris, *in public life*, id. Arch. 7, 16; cf.: cum ea contentio mihi magnum etiam foris fructum tulisset, i. e. *beyond the senate*, id. Fam. 1, 9, 20: fuit ille vir cum foris clarus, tum domi admirandus, neque rebus externis magis laudandus quam institutis domesticis, id. Phil. 2, 28, 69: et domi dignitas et foris auctoritas retinetur, *abroad*, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 136; cf.: parvi sunt foris arma, nisi est consilium domi, id. Off. 1, 22, 76; and: otium foris, foeda domi lascivia, Tac. A. 13, 25: foris valde plauditur, *among the people*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8, 1: egere, foris esse Gabinium, sine provincia stare non posse, i. e. *in the people's power, in debt*, id. Pis. 6, 12.—(β) As *prep.* with *acc.* (late Lat.): constitutus si sit fluvius, qui foris agrum non vagatur, *beyond*, Auct. de Limit. p. 273 Goes.: ut terminos foris limites ponerentur, id. ib.—**II.** *From without, from abroad*, = extrinsecus: at, quaecumque foris veniunt, impostaque nobis Pondera sunt, Lucr. 5, 543: sed quod ea non parit oratoris ars, sed foris ad se delata, tamen arte tractat, Cic. Part. 14, 48: aut sumere ex sua vi atque natura, aut assumere foris, id. de Or. 2, 39, 163; cf.: foris assumuntur ea, quae non sua vi sed extranea sublevantur, id. ib. 2, 40, 173; id. Inv. 1, 11, 15; 2, 24, 71: auxilium non petendum est foris, id. Tusc. 3, 3.

6 ut in ipsa (arte) insit, non foris petatur extremum, id. Fin. 3, 7, 24.—(β) Strengthened by *ab* quoniam in ulcus penetrat omnis a foris injuria, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227

forma, ae, *f* [Sanscr dhar, dhar âmi, bear, dhar i man, figure, Gr θρα in θρῆνυς, θρόνος, cf. Lat frētus, frēnum, fortis, etc.], *form*, in the most comprehensive sense of the word, *contour, figure, shape, appearance* (syn. species, frons, facies, vultus, figura) **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. *Ha.* Earum nutrix, qua sit facie, mihi expedi *Mi* Statura haud magna, corpore aquilo *Ha.* Ipsa ea'st *Mi* Specie venusta, ore parvo atque oculis pernigris *Ha* Formam quidem hercle verbis depinxti mihi, Plaut Poen 5, 2, 154, cf. quia semper eorum suppeditabatur facies et forma manebat, Lucr 5, 1175 corporis nostri partes totaque figura et forma et statura, quam apta ad naturam sit, apparet, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35, cf. Auct. Her 4, 47, 60 si omnium animantium formam vincit hominis figura etc., Cic. N D 1, 18, 48 forma ac species liberalis id. Cael. 3, 6, cf. id. N D 1, 14, 37, 1, 27, 76 sqq, id. Verr 2, 4, 58, § 129, id. N D 1, 10, 26 aspicite, o cives, senis Enni imaginis formam, Enn ap Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34 (Epigr 1 ed. Vahl.) hoc dico, non ab hominibus formae figuram venisse ad deos Non ergo illorum humana forma, sed nostra divina dicenda est, etc., id. N D 1, 32, 90 formai servare figuram, Lucr 4, 69, cf. Homeri picturam, non poesin videmus Quae regio, quae species formaque pugnae, qui motus hominum non ita expictus est, ut, etc., Cic. Tu c 5, 39, 114 (v Moser ad h l) eximia forma pueri id ib 5, 21, 61 virgines formâ excellente, Liv 1, 9, 11 formâ praestante puellae, Ov H. 3, 35 forma viros neglecta decet, id A. A. 1, 509, cf. ut excellentem muliebris formae pulchritudinem muta in sese imago contineret, Cic. Inv 2, 1 1 illa aetate venerabilis, haec formae pulchritudine, Curt 3, 11, 24 virginem adultam, formâ excellentem, Liv 3, 44, 4 virginem maxime formâ notam, id. 4, 9, 4 una et viginti formae litterarum, Cic. N D 2 37, 93 solis, Lucr 5, 571 muralium falcium, Caes B G 3, 14, 5 lanceae novae formae, Suet. Dom 10 nova aedificiorum Urbis, id. Ner 16 porticus, Plin. Ep 9, 39, 5 forma et situs agri, Hor Ep 1, 16, 4 eadem cerâ aliae atque aliae formae duci solent, Quint. 10, 5, 9 geometricae formae, Cic. Rep 1, 17, cf id de Or 1, 42, 187 cum sit geometria divisa in numeros atque formas, Quint. 1, 10, 35, cf also Archimedes intentus formis, quas in pulvere descripserat, Liv 25 31, 9 dimidia circuli, Plin 2, 59, 60, § 150 clarissimorum virorum formae, *figures, images*, Cic. Mil 32, 86 ille artifex, cum faceret Jovis formam aut Minervae, etc., id Or 2, 9 igneae formae, i e *fiery bodies*, id N D 2, 40, 101 inque tori formam molles sternentur arenae, *in the shape, form*, Ov Am. 2, 11, 47 (sacellum) crudis laterculis ad formam camini, Plin. 30, 7, 20 § 63 ut haec mulier praeter formam nihil ad similitudinem hominis reservarit, Cic. Clu 70, 199 —In poet circumlocution with *gen* astra tenent caeleste solum formaeque deorum, *the forms of gods*, for *gods*, Ov M 1, 73 formae ferarum, id ib 2, 78 ursi ac formae magnorum luporum, Verg A. 7, 18 formae ingentis leo, *of great size*, Just. 15, 4, 17, Tac. A. 4, 72 —**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn, *a fine form, beauty* di tibi formam, di tibi divitias dederant, Hor Ep 1, 4, 6, cf et genus et formam regina pecunia donat, id ib 1, 6, 37 movit Ajacem forma captivae Tecmessae, id. C 2, 4, 6, Quint. 2, 5, 12 neque, ut laudanda, quae pecuniam suam pluribus largitur, ita quae formam, id. 5 11, 26, 5, 12, 17 —Prov forma bonum fragile est, Ov A. A. 2, 113 —**2.** *An outline, plan, design* (of an architect, etc.) cum formam videro, quale aedificium futurum sit, scire possum, Cic. Fam 2, 8, 1 domus erit egregia, magis enim cerni jam poterat quam quantum ex forma judicabamus, id Q Fr 2, 5, 3 (2, 6 2) qua ludum gladiatorium aedificaturus erat, Suet Caes. 31 —**3.** *A model* after which any thing is made, *a pattern, stamp, last* (of a shoemaker), etc. uten dum plane sermone, ut numo, cui publica forma est, Quint. 1, 6, 3 denarius formae publicae, Sen Ben. 5, 29, cf formas quasdam nostrae pecuniae agnoscunt, Tac. G 5 formas binarias, ternarias et quaternarias, et denarias etiam resolvi praecepit neque in usu cujusquam versari, *stamped money, coins*, Lampr Alex. Sev 39, cf. Curt 5, 2, 11 si scalpra et formas non sutor (emat), Hor S 2, 3 106, cf forma calcei, Dig 9, 2, 5, § 3 —**4.** *A mould* which gives form to something (caseus) vel manu figuratur vel buxeis formis exprimitur, Col. 7, 8 *fin* formae in quibus aera funduntur, Plin. 36, 22, 49, § 168, hence, *a frame, case, enclosure* opus tectorium propter excellentiam picturae ligneis formis inclusum, id. 35, 14, 49, § 173 formas rivorum perforare, i e *the conduits pipes*, Front. Aquaed. 75 aquae ductus, Dig 7, 1, 27 —Hence, **b.** Transf., *the aqueduct* itself, Front Aquaed. 126.—**5.** *A rescript, formulary* (post-class., whereas the dimin. formula is predominant in this signif.) ex eorum (amicorum) sententia formas composuit, Capitol. Anton 6, so Cod. Just 1 2, 20 —**6.** Item forma appellatur puls miliacea ex melle, Paul. ex Fest. p 83 Mull

II. Trop **A.** In gen, *shape form, nature, manner, kind* ad me quasi formam communium temporum et totius rei publicae misisti expressam, Cic Fam 3, 11, 4, cf formam quidem ipsam et tamquam faciem honesti vides, id. Off 1, 5, 14 innumerabiles quasi formae figuraeque dicendi, id. Or 3, 9, 34 cum, quae forma et quasi naturalis nota cujusque sit, describitur, ut, si quaeratur avari species, seditiosi, gloriosi, id. de Or 3, 29, 115, cf. quae sit in ea species et forma et notio viri boni, id. Off. 3, 20, 81 forma ingenii, id. Brut 85, 294 rei publicae, id. Fam 2, 8, 1, cf exemplar formaque rei publicae, id Rep 2, 11 forma et species et origo tyranni, id. ib 2, 29 forma rerum publicarum, id. Tusc. 2, 15, 36, cf. id. Rep 1, 34 *fin* officii, id. Off 1, 29, 103 propositi, Vell. 1, 16 sollicitudinum, Tac. A 4, 60 formam vitae inire, id. ib 1, 74 secundum vulgarem formam juris, Dig 30, 1, 111 scelerum formae, Verg A. 6, 626 poenae, id. ib 615 —**B.** In partic. **1.** In philos. lang, like species, *a sort, kind* nolim, ne si Latine quidem dici possit, specierum et speciebus dicere, et saepe his casibus utendum est at formis et formarum velim Genus et formam definiunt hoc modo genus est notio ad plures differentias pertinens, forma est notio, cujus differentia ad caput generis et quasi fontem referri potest. Formae igitur sunt hae, in quas genus sine ullius praetermissione dividitur, ut si quis jus in legem, morem, aequitatem dividat, etc., Cic. Top 7, 31, cf. genus et species quam eandem formam Cicero vocat, Quint 5, 10, 62 a forma generis, quam interdum, quo planius accipiatur, partem licet nominare, hoc modo, etc. Genus enim est uxor, ejus duae formae una matrumfamilias, altera earum, quae tantummodo uxores habentur, Cic. Top 4, 14 quod haec (partitio) sit totius in partes, illa (divisio) generis in formas, Quint. 5, 10, 63 duae formae matrimoniorum, id. 5, 10, 62.—**2.** In gram. **a.** *The grammatical quality, condition* of a word in quo animadvertito, natura quadruplicem esse formam, ad quam in declinando accommodari debeant verba, etc., Varr L. L. 9, § 37 sq, 101 sq Mull, Quint 10, 1, 10 —**b.** *The grammatical form* of a word utrum in secunda forma verbum temporale habeat in extrema syllaba AS an IS, ad discernendas dissimilitudines interest, Varr L. L. 9, § 109 Mull. aeditimus ea forma dictum, qua finitimus, Gell 12, 10, 1

formābĭlis, e, *adj* [formo], *that may be formed* or *fashioned* (eccl Lat) os, Prud. Apoth 1034 primordia, Aug Trin 11, 2 *fin*

formābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f* [formabilis] *capacity for being fashioned, plasticity* secundum materiae quandam, ut ita dicam, formabilitatem, August. Gen ad Lit. 5, 4

* **formācĕus,** a, um, *adj* [forma], *made in a form* or *mould* parietes quos appellant formaceos, quoniam in forma circumdatis duabus utrimque tabulis inferciuntur verius quam instruuntur, Plin 35, 14, 48, § 169

formālis, e, *adj* [forma] (post Aug). **I.** (Acc. to forma, I. B 2.) *Of* or *for a form* or *mould* temperatura aeris, *proper for making moulds*, Plin. 34, 9, 20, § 98.—**II.** (Acc. to I. B 4) **A.** *Having a set form, of the nature of a rescript, circular, formal* cum procuratorum suorum nomine formalem dictaret epistolam, sic coepit, etc., Suet Dom. 13 formalia verba, Cod. Just 6, 23, 26 observatio (in testamentis faciendis) id. ib —**B.** Transf. (qs. of the nature of a formulary), *fixed, normal* ali quid formali pretio aestimare, Dig 35, 2, 62 § 1

formāmentum, i, *n* [formo], *a shaping, forming*, concr, *a shape form* (ante and post class.) omnia principiorum, Lucr 2, 819 divina, Arn 3, 109

* **formaster,** tri, *m* [forma] *one who beautifies* or *adorns himself, a coxcomb, dandy* aut luculentaster aut formaster frigidus, Tit ap Fest. s. v OBSTRVDANT, p 193 Müll.

formātĭo, onis, *f* [formo], *a shaping, forming, a form, design, plan* (post-Aug.) **I.** Lit formationem puto probandam, lo cum improbandum, Vitr 2 praef. oblonga fori, id 5, 1 formationes columnarum, id 4, 1.—**II.** Trop morum, Sen. Ep 117, 20

formātor, oris, *m* [id.], *a former, fashioner* (post Aug) **I.** Lit universi, Sen Cons. ad Helv 8, Vulg Isa. 44 8, 24 —*Plur* imperii, Amm 18, 6 —**II.** Trop praeceptor rector est alienorum ingeniorum ac formator, Quint. 10, 2, 20, so, animi (with praeceptor virtutis) Col. 1 praef. § 4 morum (with magister), Plin. Ep. 8, 23 2 agricolae, Pall. 1, 1.

formatrix, icis, *f* [formator], *she who forms* (post-class.) regina (Dido) tantae civitatis formatrix, *foundress*, Tert. Monog 17 al.

formātūra, ae, *f* [formo], *a forming, fashioning shaping* (ante and post class.) labrorum, Lucr 4, 550 res formatura varia, *of various shapes*, Arn 2, 50

formella, ae, *f dim* [forma], *a little form* or *mould* for baking in (late Lat.) in formella piscem formare, Apic. 9, 13, or for moulding cheese casei, Vulg 1 Reg 17, 18

Formiae, ārum, *f* [for sformiae, σFορμιαι, from old form Ὅρμιαι, place of anchorage, cf ὅρμος], *a very ancient city of Latium, on the borders of Campania, the fabled seat of the Laestrygones*, now *Mola di Gaeta*, Mel. 2, 4, 9, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59, Cic. Att 2, 13, 2, id Fam 16, 12 5, id. Q Fr 1, 1 6, § 17, Hor C 3, 17, 6.—**II.** Derivv **A.** **Formiānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Formiae, Formian* colles Hor C 1 20, 11 saxa, Liv 22, 16, 4 fundus P Rutilii, Cic. N D 3, 35, 86 dies, *spent in Formiae*, Mart. 10, 30, 26 —**B.** *Subst.* **1. Formiānum,** i, *n.*, *a villa in Formiae* of Cicero, Cic. Att 4, 2, 7, id. Fam 16 10, 1, ib 12, 6, of C. Laelius id. Rep 1 39, of Dolabella, id. Att. 15, 13, 5 —**2. Formiāni,** orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Formiae, Formians*, Cic. Att. 2, 14 2

formīca, ae, *f* [root mur, to swarm, Gr μύρμος, μύρμηξ, cf Curt. Gr Etym p 339 sq] *an ant, emmet pismire* te faciam ut formicae frustillatim differant, Plaut. Curc 4, 4, 20, Plin 11, 30, 36, § 108, Cic N D 3, 9, 21, Prop 3, 13 (4, 12), 5, Verg G 1, 186, 380, id A 4, 402, Hor S 1, 1, 33 al.—Prov confit cito Quam si formicis tu obicias papaverem, Plaut Trin 2, 4 8

formīcābĭlis, e, *adj* [formica], *resembling the creeping of ants* (late Lat.) pulsus, Cael Aur Acut. 2 27, 145 — Also called **formīcālis** pulsus, Cael. Aur Tard 2, 14, 198, cf. formicatio and formico II

formīcātĭo, ōnis, *f* [formico], *an irritation of the skin resembling the crawling of ants*, produced by pustules, Gr μυρμηκία corporum, Plin. 28, 7, 20, § 71; Cael. Aur Tard. 5, 1 2 eorum articulorum, qui tanguntur, id ib 5, 2, 30

* **formīcīnus,** a, um, *adj* [formica] *of* or *like ants* gradus, i e *creeping, crawling* Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 12.

formīco, are, *v. n.* [id.] * **I.** *To creep* or *crawl like ants* venarum inaequali aut

formicante percussu, Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171 — * **II.** *To feel like the creeping of ants*, μυρμηκίζω: donec formicet cutis, Plin. 30, 13, 41, § 120

formīcōsus, a, um, *adj* [formica], *full of ants*: arbor, Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 206

formīcŭla, ae, *f dim.* [id.], *a little ant*, Fronto Ep ad Ver 8 ed. Mai; App M. 6, p 177; Arn. 4, 145; 7, 240

formīdābĭlis, e, *adj* [1. formido], *causing fear, terrible, formidable* (poet and in post-class. prose; cf formidolosus): lumen, Ov. M 2, 857: nec formidabilis ulli, id. ib 2, 174 Orcus, id. ib 14, 116 · aspectus, Gell. 14, 4, 2: sonus, id. 19, 1, 17: dolores et metus, per se formidabiles res, Sen Ep 123, 14 —In the *neutr* adverbially: formidabile ridens, Stat Th. 8, 582.

formīdāmen, ĭnis, *n* [id.], *a fright, a spectre* (post class.) · bustorum formidamina, sepulcrorum terriculamenta, App Mag. p 315, 26

1. formīdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* and *n* [v. 2. formido] *to fear, dread* any thing; *to be afraid, terrified, frightened* (class.; syn. · metuo, timeo, vereor, trepido, tremo, paveo) (*a*) With *acc.* · illum, Plaut Capt 4, 4, 5: et illud paveo et hoc formido, id. Cist. 2, 1, 58 malum (shortly after: metuo malum), id. Am prol. 27 · ipse se cruciat omniaque formidat, Cic Fin. 2, 16, 53: illius iracundiam formidant, id. Att 8, 16, 2: ἀποτευγμα formido et timeo, ne, etc., id. Q. Fr 3, 2, 2: cum formidet te mulier, Hor. S 2, 7, 65: fures, id. ib 1, 1, 77: acumen judicis, id. A. P 364: nocturnos tepores, id Ep 1, 18, 93 —In *pass*: hic classe formidatus, Hor. C. 3, 6, 15: formidata Parthis Roma, id. Ep 2, 1, 256: nautis formidatus Apollo (i. e the temple of Apollo on the Leucadian promontory), Verg A. 3, 275; cf.: nec formidatis auxiliatur aquis, i e *the hydrophobia*, Ov. P. 1, 3, 24 quo etiam satietas formidanda est magis, Cic Or 63, 213 —(β) With *inf* · si isti formidas credere, Plaut Ps 1, 3, 82, cf.: ad haec ego naribus uti Formido, Hor Ep 1, 19, 46. meus formidat animus, nostrum tam diu ibi sedere filium, Plaut Bacch. 2, 3, 4.—(γ) With *ut* or *ne* · aliquem non formido, ut, etc., Vop Tac 2, § 2: formido miser, ne, etc., Plaut As 2, 4, 55 —(δ) With *dat.*: auro formidat Euclio: abstrudit foris, *fears for the gold*, Plaut Aul. argum 6 —(ε) With *si*: male formido, si hera mea sciat tam socordem esse quam sum, Plaut Cist 4, 2, 4. — (ζ) *Absol*: intus paveo et foris formido, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 20: ne formida, id. Mil 4, 2, 29; id. As. 2, 4, 56, 3, 3, 48; id. Mil. 3, 3, 20: neque prius desinam formidare, quam tetigisse te Italiam audiero, Cael ap Cic. Fam 8, 10, 1.

2. formīdo, ĭnis *f* [Sanscr root dhar-, whence firmus, prop the fear that makes rigid, Corss Ausspr 1, 148], *fearfulness, fear, terror, dread* (class) **I.** Lit · parasitus, qui me conplevit flagiti et formidinis, Plaut Men 5, 5, 3 popolo formidinem inicere, Furius ap Macr S 3, 9, 8: Stoici definiunt formidinem metum permanentem, Cic. Tusc 4, 8 *fin*. ut aliqua in vita formido improbis esset posita, apud inferos antiqui supplicia constituta esse voluerunt, id. Cat. 4, 4, 8 quae tanta formido, id. Rosc. Am 2, 5 neque miser me commovere possum prae formidine, Plaut Am 1, 1, 181 subita atque improvisa, Cic Prov Cons 18, 43. formidinem suam alicui inicere, id. Verr 2, 3, 28, § 68: formidinem inferre, Tac. H. 2, 15: intendere, id. ib 2, 54 facere, id. ib 3, 10 mortis, Cic. Rep 1, 3, Hor Ep 2, 2, 207 poenae, id. ib 1, 16, 53 fustis, id. ib 2, 1, 154.—In *plur*: pericula intendantur, formidines opponantur, Cic Quint 14, 47 ex ignoratione rerum ipsa horribiles existunt formidines, id. Fin 1, 19, 63 contra formidines pavoresque, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 115 — **B.** In partic, *awe, reverence* (portae) religione sacrae et saevi formidine Martis, Verg. A. 7, 608, Sil. 1, 83 —**II.** Transf., concr, *that which produces fear, a frightful thing, a fright, horror.* **A.** In gen. alta ostia Ditis Et caligantem nigra formidine lucum Ingressus, Verg. G 4, 468, Front de Fer Als 3: defensoribus moenium praemia modo, modo formidinem ostentare, Sall. J 23, 1, 66. 1.—**B.** In partic, *a scarecrow* made of different-colored feathers, *a bugbear* cum maximos ferarum greges linea pennis distincta contineat et in insidias agat, ab ipso effectu dicta formido, Sen de Ira, 2, 12 (cf Nemes. Cyneg. 303 sq): cervum puniceae septum formidine pennae, Verg A. 12, 750; cf. Luc. 4, 437: furum aviumque Maxima formido, Hor. S 1, 8, 4.—Personified, as *a goddess*, Hyg. Fab prooem p 10 Munk.

formīdŏlōsē, *adv.*, v. formidulosus *fin.*

formīdŭlōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [formidulosus], *cruelty, extreme severity*: poenae, Cypr Laud. Mart. p 134 ed. Wurzb

formīdŭlōsus (**formīdŏlōsus**, v. Corss. Ausspr 2, 145), a, um, *adj* [2. formido], *full of fear, fearful* **I.** *Act.* · *producing fear, dreadful, terrible, terrific* (class) nimis formidulosum facinus praedicas, Plaut. Am 5, 1, 65 · loca tetra, inculta, foeda, formidulosa, Sall. C 55, 13 · hunc locum consessumque vestrum, quem illi horribilem A. Cluentio ac formidulosum fore putaverunt, Cic Clu 3, 7: ferae, Hor Epod. 5, 55: seu me Scorpius aspicit Formidolosus, id. C 2, 17, 18: herbae formidolosae dictu, non esu modo, Plaut Ps. 3, 2, 35: facinus, id. Am 5, 1, 65: dubia et formidulosa tempora, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 1, § 1: formidulosissimum bellum, id. Pis 24, 58; id. de Imp Pomp 21, 62: in vulgus, Tac. A. 1, 76 —**II.** *Pass*, *experiencing fear, afraid, timid, timorous* (rare, not in Cic): mancipia esse oportet neque formidolosa neque animosa, Varr R R. 1, 17, 3: num formidolosus, obsecro, es? Ter Eun. 4, 6, 18 sq: (boves) ad ingredienda flumina aut pontes formidolosi, Col. 6, 2, 14: equus, Sen. Clem 17.—*Comp*: exercitum formidolosiorem hosti um credere, Tac A 1, 62. — Hence, *adv*: **formīdŭlōse.** * **1.** *Fearfully, dreadfully, terribly*, Cic Sest 19, 42 — * **2.** *Fearfully, timidly, timorously*: formidolosius, Cato ap Charis. p 196 P.

*‡**formīdus**, a, um, *adj* [‡ formus], *warm*: aedificium aestate frigidum, hieme formidum, Cato ap Paul. ex Fest s v. forma, p 83 Müll.

formĭo, ōnis, *m*, v. phormio

formĭtas, ātis, *f.* [formo], *a shaping, fashioning, forming*, Isid. Orig 6, 17, 4.

formo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [forma], *to shape, fashion, form* (class.; esp freq in the trop sense) **I.** Lit.: omnis fere materia nondum formata rudis appellatur, Paul ex Fest p 265 · materia, quam fingit et format effectio, Cic. Ac 1, 2, 6: utcumque temperatus sit aer, ita pueros orientes animari atque formari, id. Div 2, 42, 89: lapsos formare capillos, *to adjust*, Prop 1, 3, 23: classem in Ida, Verg A 9, 80 · vultus, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 56: e Pario formatum marmore signum, Ov M 3, 419 — *Absol*: (individua corpora, i e atomi) formare, figurare, colorare, animare (se ipsa) non possent, Cic. N D 1, 39, 110 — **II.** Trop, *to shape, form, regulate, dispose, direct, to prepare, compose*, etc (in Cic only with abstr objects) · verba nos, sicut mollissimam ceram, ad nostrum arbitrium formamus et fingimus, Cic de Or 3, 45, 177 · orationem, id. ib 2, 9, 36 verba recte formare, Quint 1, 12, 9, 10, 7, 7 · ea quae inter se discrepant, Cic. de Or 3, 9, 34 · eloquentiam, Quint 2, 10, 2. actionem, id 11, 3, 180 disciplinam filii, id. 4 praef § 1, cf · studia ejus, id. prooem. § 5: consuetudinem partim exercitationis assiduitate partim ratione formare, Cic Ac 1, 5, 20 mores, Quint. 12, 2, 27 vitam et mores juventutis, Plin Pan. 47, 1 custodireque in aetate prima pudorem, Quint 1, 2, 4 nulla res magis penetrat in animos, eosque fingit, format, flectit, etc., Cic. Brut 38, 142 · quae formabat canendo Heroum mentes, Sil 11, 452, cf Quint 1, 12, 10 · animum judicum, id. 4, 1, 60 mentes, id 2, 16, 10 mores juventutis quam principaliter formas! Plin. Pan 47, 1; 88, 3 epistolas orationesque et edicta alieno formabat ingenio, Suet Dom. 20; cf · si quid res exigeret, Latine formabat, id. Aug. 89 inventus est ejus de hac re sermo formatus, id. Ner 47 personam formare novam, *to invent*, Hor. A. P 126 · versus meos cantat formatque cithara, qs *trims, embellishes them*, Plin. Ep 4, 19, 4 cogitet oratorem instituti, rem arduam, etiam cum ei formando nihil defuerit, Quint. 1, 1, 10, cf: (juvenis) ita a me formari et institui cupit, ut, etc., Plin. Ep 1, 14, 3: perfectum oratorem, Quint. 2, 15, 33: sapientem, id. 1 10, 5. virum, id. 12, 1, 44: puerum dictis, Hor. S 1, 4, 121: feros cultus hominum recentum dictis, id C 1, 10, 3: tenerae nimis mentes asperioribus formandae studiis, id. ib 3, 24, 54 poëtam (with alere), id. A. P. 307. format enim natura prius nos intus ad omnem Fortunarum habitum, id. ib 108: ad credendum ante formatus, Quint. 5, 7, 8; 7, 3, 14: opus movendi judicum animos atque in eum quem volumus habitum formandi, id. 6, 2, 1, 11, 1, 2 at quae non tacita formavi gaudia mente, Ov. Am 3, 7, 63. se in mores alicujus, Liv 1, 21, 2: in admirationem formata, i e *feigning*, simulans, Suet Claud. 37.

formōsē, *adv*, v formosus *fin*

formōsĭtas, ātis, *f* [formosus], *beauty* (very rare) · uxor eximia formositate praedita, App M 9, p 224, 24: decorum positum est in tribus rebus, formositate, ordine, ornatu ad actionem apto, * Cic Off 1, 35, 126

formōsŭlus, a, um, *adj dim* [id.], *pretty* (ante- and post-class): uxor, Varr ap Non 27, 5: formosulus tuus, Hier. Ep 117, 10: formosuli nostri, id. ap Jovin 2, 14

formōsus (FORMONSVS, Inscr. Grut 669, 10; *comp*: FORMONSIOR, Inscr Fabr p 374, *no* 169. formonsam, Verg E 1, 5 Rib), a, um, *adj* [forma, I B 1], *finely formed, beautiful, handsome* (freq and class; syn: pulcher, speciosus, venustus, bellus) **A.** Of visible subjects: deum rotundum esse volunt, quod ea forma ullam negat esse pulchriorem Plato. at mihi vel cylindri vel quadrati vel coni vel pyramidis videtur esse formosior, Cic. N D 1, 10, 24 · consideratur in homine, formosus an deformis, id. Inv. 1, 24, 35: virgines formosissimae, id. ib 2, 1, 2. mulier, Hor A P. 4: vis formosa videri, id. C 4, 13, 3: formosum pastor Corydon ardebat Alexin, Verg E 2, 1; cf.: formosi pecoris custos, formosior ipse, id. ib 5, 44: Galatea hedera formosior alba, id. ib 7, 38 · boves, Ov A. A. 1, 296: mater haedorum duorum, id F. 5, 117: arma Sabina, Prop 4 (5), 4, 32; so, formosius telum jaculabile, Ov. M 7, 679 · arbutus, Prop 1, 2, 11 (dub; Müll felicius): Alcibiades, omnium aetatis suae multo formosissimus, Nep Alcib 1, 2: nunc frondent sylvae, nunc formosissimus annus, Verg. E 3, 57: tempus (i e ver), Ov F. 4, 129 · aestas messibus, id R Am 187: lux formosior omnibus Calendis, Mart 10, 24, 2 · habitus formosior, Quint 9, 4, 8 —Prov: Formonsa facies muta commendatio est, Pub Syr. 169 (Rib) —**B.** Rarely of abstr subjects · nihil est virtute formosius, nihil pulchrius, Cic Fam 9, 14, 4.—*Adv* · **formōse**, *beautifully* (very rare) · Cupidinem formosum deum formose cubantem, App M 5, p 168 saltare, id. ib 6, p 183 · formosius, Quint 8, 3, 10. formosissime, Aug Conf 1, 7

‡ **formucales** forcipes dictae, quod forma capiant, id est ferventia, Paul ex Fest p 91 Müll. *N cr* (acc. to Scalig to be read ‡ formucapes)

formŭla, ae, *f dim* [forma, I B], acc to the different signif. of forma. * **I.** (Acc to I B 1) *A fine form, beauty* · formula atque aetatula, Plaut Pers 2, 2, 47 — **II.** (Acc to forma, I B 2) **A.** *A small pattern, mould, last*, acc to which any thing is formed · calcei, Amm 31, 2, 6 — * **2.** Transf, *any thing made in a mould, a form*, of cheese · solidatae, Pall Mai 9, 2. —* **III.** (Acc to forma, I B 3) *A conduit, pipe* of an aqueduct, Front Aquaed 36 — **IV.** (Acc. to forma, I B 4.) Jurid. t. t., *a form, rule, method, formula* for regulating judicial proceedings (the usual meaning, cf · norma, regula, praescriptum) ut sti pulationum et judiciorum formulas componam? Cic Leg 1, 4 *fin* · in testamentorum formulis, hoc est, in medio jure civili versari, id. de Or. 1, 39 *fin.*, cf antiquae, id Brut 52, 195: postulationum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 60, § 147: angustissima sponsionis, id Rosc Com 4, 12 fiduciae, id. Fam 7, 12, 2 · de dolo malo, id Off 3, 14, 60 illa gloria militaris vestris formulis atque actionibus anteponenda est, id. Mur 13, 29 *init*: sunt jura, sunt formulae de omnibus rebus constitutae, id Rosc Com 8, 24 · a praetore postulat ut sibi Quinctius judicatum solvi

satis det ex formula: QVOD AB EO PETAT, CVIVS EX EDICTO PRAETORIS BONA DIES XXX. POSSESSA SINT, id. Quint. 8, 30: quod in foro atrocitate formularum dijudicatur, Quint. 7, 1, 37: vis hanc formulam cognitionis esse, ut, etc., *the rule of evidence on which the inquiry is conducted*, Liv. 40, 12, 20.—On the formulae of actions, constituting a sort of code of procedure, v. Gai. Inst. 4, 30-48; and on the legal forms of the Romans in general, cf. Rein's Rōm. Privatr. p. 440 sq.—**B.** Transf. **I.** In gen., for causa, *a lawsuit, action, process* (post-Aug.): quid enim aliud agitis, cum eum, quem interrogatis, scientes in fraudem impellitis, quam ut formulâ cecidisse videatur, Sen. Ep. 48 *fin.:* formulâ cadere, Quint. 3, 6, 69 (for which, in Cic., causâ cadere): formulâ excidere, Suet. Claud. 14.—**2.** Esp.: formula letalis, *a death-warrant*, Amm. 14, 1, 3.—**3.** Beyond the legal sphere. **a.** In publicists' lang., *any form of contract, covenant, agreement, regulation:* Acarnanas restituturum se in antiquam formulam jurisque ac dicionis eorum, Liv. 26, 24, 6 Drak.: citaverunt legatos, quaesiveruntque ab iis, ecquid milites ex formula paratos haberent? id. 27, 10, 2 sq: aliquos in sociorum formulam referre, id. 43, 6, 10: (oppidum) Paracheloïda, quae sub Athamania esset, nullo iure Thessalorum formulae factam (= inique juris Thessalorum factum), id. 39, 26, 2.—**b.** In gen., *a rule, principle:* ut sine ullo errore dijudicare possimus, si quando cum illo, quod honestum intelligimus, pugnare id videbitur, quod appellamus utile, formula quaedam constituenda est . . . erit autem haec formula Stoicorum rationi disciplinaeque maxime consentanea, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 4, 19 sq.: certa quaedam disciplinae formula, id. Ac. 1, 4, 17: formulam exprimere, id. Or. 11, 36: cujusque generis nota et formula, id. ib. 23, 75: consuetudinis nostrae, id. Opt. Gen. 7, 20.—**c.** *A condition, relation* (post-Aug.): natio redacta in formulam provinciae, Vell. 2, 28, 1.

***formŭlārĭus,** ii, *m.* [formula, II. C.], *a lawyer skilled only in composing writs* or *forms of process in courts of law:* alii se ad album ac rubricas transtulerunt et formularii vel, ut Cicero ait, leguleii quidam esse maluerunt, etc., Quint. 12, 3, 11.

‡**formus,** a, um, *adj.* [ferv-veo; Sanscr. ghar-mas, glow, warmth; Gr. θερμός, θέρος; Lat. ferveo, fornus, fornax; O. H. Germ. waram; Engl. warm, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 485], *warm* (ante-class.): forma significat modo faciem cujusque rei, modo calida, ut, cum exta, quae dantur, deforma appellantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 83 Müll.; cf.: forcipes dicuntur, quod his forma, id est calida capiuntur, ib. p. 84: ‡formucales (Scal. ‡formucapes) forcipes dictae, quod forma capiant, id est ferventia, ib. p. 91.

fornācālis, e, *adj.* [fornax], *of* or *belonging to ovens.* **I.** *Adj.:* dea, i. e. *the goddess* Fornax (v. fornax, II.), Ov. F. 6, 314.—**II.** *Subst.:* **Fornācālĭa,** ium, *n.*, *the festival of the goddess* Fornax, *instituted, according to the fable, by Numa; the oven* or *baking festival*, Plin. 18, 2, 2, § 8; Ov. F. 2, 527; Lact. 1, 20; Paul. ex Fest. p. 83 and 93 Müll.

fornācārĭus (furn-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a furnace:* servus, i. e. *a furnace-heater*, Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 9.

fornācātor (FVRNACATOR in an inscr. found at Pompeii, v. Rosin. Dissert. Isag. p. 66, tab. 10, *no.* 2), ōris, *m.* [id.], *the heater of a bath-furnace, a bath-heater*, Dig. 33, 7, 14.

fornācŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little furnace* or *oven.* **I.** Lit., Juv. 10, 82; Vitr. 7, 10, 1; Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 2 ed. Mai.—***II.** Trop., *a kindler, exciter:* hic totius calumniae fornacula, App. Mag. p. 321, 32.

fornax, ācis, *f.* [cf.: fornus and furnus, Gr. πῦρ], *a furnace, oven, kiln* (cf. also: caminus, clibanus, focus): in ardentibus fornacibus, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103: calcaria, Cato, R. R. 38; Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 53: aeraria, id. 11, 36, 42, § 119: calidae, Lucr. 6, 148; cf.: recoquunt patrios fornacibus enses, Verg. A. 7, 636: balinei, Dig. 19, 2, 58.—Poet. transf. of Aetna; vastae Aetnae fornaces, i. e. *craters*, Lucr. 6, 681: vidimus undantem ruptis fornacibus Aetnam, Verg. G. 1, 472: quae sulfureis ardet fornacibus Aetne, Ov. M. 15, 340.—**II.** Personified: **Fornax,** *the goddess that presided over ovens, the oven-goddess, for whom Numa is said to have instituted an especial festival* (v. fornacalis, II.), Ov. F. 2, 525 sq.; Lact. 1, 20, 35.

fornĭcārĭus, ii, *m.*, and **fornĭcārĭa,** ae, *f.* [fornix, II.], *a fornicator; a prostitute*, Tert. Anim. 35; id. Pudic. 9; 16; cf. Isid. Orig. 10, 110; Hier. Ep. 53, 8; Vulg. Isa. 57, 3 al.: fornicaria πόρνη ἀπὸ καμάρας, Vet. Gloss.

***fornĭcātim,** *adv.* [fornicatus], *in the form of an arch, archwise*, Plin. 16, 42, 81, § 223.

1. fornĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a vaulting* or *arching over, a vault, arch* (post-Aug.): parietum, Vitr. 6, 11: lapidum, Sen. Ep. 95, 53.

2. fornĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fornicor], *whoredom, fornication* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Pudic. 1; 2; 16; 22; Vulg. Num. 14, 33 al.

fornĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a fornicator* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Pudic. 1; 16; 22; Vulg. 1. Cor. 5, 11 al.

fornĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [fornicator], *a fornicatress, prostitute* (late Lat.), Isid. Orig. 10, 110.

fornĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [fornix, I.], *vaulted, arched.* **I.** Lit.: paries vel solidus vel fornicatus, Cic. Top. 4, 22: ambitus, Plin. 12, 5, 11, § 22.—**II.** As an *adj. prop.:* Via Fornicata, or *Arch Street, a street in Rome leading to the* Campus Martius, Liv. 22, 36, 8.

fornĭcor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [id. II.], *to commit whoredom* or *fornication* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Pudic. 22; Vulg. Gen. 38, 24 et saep.

fornix, ĭcis, *m.*, *an arch* or *vault* (cf.: camera, testudo, tholus, lacunar). **I.** Lit.: Democritus invenisse dicitur fornicem, ut lapidum curvatura paulatim inclinatorum medio saxo alligaretur, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.:* si quis in pariete communi demoliendo damni infecti promiserit, non debebit praestare, quod fornix vitii fecerit, Cic. Top. 4, 22; Auct. Her. 3, 16, 29: aqua fornicibus structis perducta (Romam), Plin. 31, 3, 24, § 41: conspicio adverso fornice portas, *the entrance under the archway over against us*, Verg. A. 6, 631: fornices in muro erant apti ad excurrendum, *vaulted openings from which to make sallies*, Liv. 36, 23, 3; *a covered way*, id. 44, 11, 5.—Poet., *of the arches of heaven:* caeli ingentes fornices, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 19 Müll. (Trag. v. 423 ed. Vahl.), a figure found fault with by Cicero, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 162.—**B.** In partic.: **Fornix Fābĭus,** *a triumphal arch built by* Q. Fabius Allobrogicus *in the* Sacra Via, *near the* Regia. Cic. Planc. 7, 17; Quint. 6, 3, 67; also called Fornix Fabianus, Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 19 (for which: Arcus Fabianus, Sen. Const. Sap. 1); and: Fornix Fabii, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 267; cf. Becker's Antiq. 1, p. 239 sq.—**II.** Transf., *a brothel, bagnio, stew*, situated in underground vaults, Hor. S. 1, 2, 30 sq.; id. Ep. 1, 14, 21; Juv. 3, 156; 11, 171.—Hence, transf., of one who gave himself up to prostitution: (Caesarem) Curio stabulum Nicomedis et Bithynicum fornicem dicit, Suet. Caes. 49.

fornus, i, v. furnus *init.*

fŏro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [root bhar-, Zend. bar-, cut, bore; Gr. φαρ-, φάρος, plough; cf. φάραγξ, φάρυγξ; Germ. bohren; Angl.-Sax. borian; Engl. bore], *to bore, pierce* (mostly post-Aug. and very rare). **I.** Lit.: forata arbos, Col. 5, 10, 20: bene foratas habere aures, Macr. S. 7, 3; Cels. 7, 29; Sid. Ep. 9, 13.—Comically: o carnificum cribrum, quod credo fore: Ita te forabunt patibulatum per vias Stimulis, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 53.—**II.** Trop.: forati animi, *full of holes*, i. e. *that retain nothing*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 10.

Forojuliensis, e, v. Forum Julii, under forum *fin.*

forpex, ĭcis, *f.* [corrupted from forfex], *fire-tongs*, Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 11, 5; Suet. Aug. 75; Sid. Epith. 15, 184.

fors, fortis, *f.* [fero, to bring, whence fortuna, v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 300 sq.], *chance, hap, luck, hazard.* **I.** *Subst.* **A.** As an appellative noun (used only in the *nom.* and *abl.;* syn.: fortuna, casus, sors): quo saxum impulerit fors, eo cadere Fortunam autumant, Pac. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36 (Trag. Rel. v. 368 Rib., who regards this verse as spurious); cf.: quibus natura prava magis quam fors aut fortuna obfuit, Att. ap. Non. 425, 13 (Trag. Rel. ed. Rib. v. 110): cui parilem fortuna locum fatumque tulit fors, Lucil. ap. Non. 425, 15; cf. also: casumque timent quem cuique ferat fors, Lucr. 3, 983 Lachm. *N. cr.:* unum hoc scio: Quod fors feret, feremus aequo animo, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 88: sed haec, ut fors tulerit, Cic. Att. 7, 14 *fin.:* sed haec fors viderit, id. ib. 14, 13, 3; 4, 10, 1: quam sibi sortem Seu ratio dederit, seu fors objecerit, Hor. S. 1, 1, 2: quia tam incommode illis fors obtulerat adventum meum, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 10: telum quod cuique fors offerebat, arripuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43; Hor. S. 1, 6, 54; 2, 1, 59: forte quadam divinitus super ripas Tiberis effusus lenibus stagnis, Liv. 1, 4, 4: fors fuit, ut, etc., *it happened that*, Gell. 12, 8, 2: fors fuat pol! *so be it! God grant it!* Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 4; post-class.: fors fuat, ut his remediis convalescamus, Symm. Ep. 2, 7; Aus. Ep. 16: fors fuat, an, etc., *it might so happen that; perchance*, i. q. forsitan, Symm. Ep. 1, 39; 4, 28 and 29; cf. also: pretio fors fuat officiove, etc., *perhaps*, Sid. Ep 9, 7 (but not in Lucr. 1, 486, v. Lachm. ad h. l.).—**B.** Personified, **Fors,** *the goddess of chance:* dea Fors, Ov. F. 6, 775; also in the connection Fors Fortuna, whose temple was situated on the Tiber, outside of the city: vosne velit an me regnare, era quidve ferat Fors, Virtute experiamur, Enn. ap. Cic. de Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 203 ed. Vahl.); so, sit sane Fors domina campi, Cic. Pis. 2, 3: fors, in quo incerti casus significantur magis (different from Fortuna), id. Leg. 2, 11 *fin.* Mos. *N. cr.:* sed de illa ambulatione Fors viderit, aut si qui est qui curet deus, id. Att. 4, 10, 1: saeva, Cat. 64, 170: dies Fortis Fortunae appellatus ab Servio Tullio rege, quod is fanum Fortis Fortunae secundum Tiberim extra urbem Romam dedicavit Junio mense, Varr. L. L. 6, § 17 Müll.; cf.: aedis Fortis Fortunae, Liv. 10, 46, 14; Tac. A. 2, 41: Fortunae Fortis honores, Ov. F. 6, 773: o Fortuna! o Fors Fortuna! quantis commoditatibus hunc onerastis diem! Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 1 (quoted by Varr. ap. Non. 425, 19; for Cic. Div. 2, 7, 18, v. II. B. 1. infra).

II. Adverb., in the *nom.* and *abl.* **A.** **fors,** ellipt., for fors sit, it might happen, i. e. *perchance, perhaps, peradventure* (only poet. and in post-class. prose): similiter fors, cum sit nominativus, accipitur pro adverbio, Prisc. p. 1015 P.: et fors aequatis cepissent praemia rostris, Ni, etc., Verg. A. 5, 232; 6, 535: cesserit Ausonio si fors victoria Turno, *if perchance*, id. ib. 12, 183; Val. Fl. 3, 665; Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 2.—Esp in the connection fors et, i. q. fortasse etiam, *perhaps too:* iste quod est, ego saepe fui, sed fors et in hora Hoc ipso ejecto carior alter erit, Prop. 2, 9, 1: et nunc ille quidem spe multum captus inani, Fors et vota facit cumulatque altaria donis, Verg. A. 11, 50; 2, 139: fors et Debita jura vicesque superbae Te maneant ipsum, Hor. C. 1, 28, 31; Stat. S. 3, 4, 4.—Less freq: fors etiam, Val. Fl. 4, 620.—**B. forte,** *by chance, by accident, casually, accidentally;* freq. with casu, temere, fortuna (freq. and class.). **1.** Lit.: quid est tandem, quod casu fieri aut forte fortuna putemus? etc., Cic. Div. 2, 7, 18: forte fortuna per impluvium huc despexi in proximum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 16; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 54; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 75: aut forte omnino ac fortuna vincere bello: Si forte et temere omnino, quid cursum ad honorem? Lucil. ap. Non. 425, 16 sq: si forte, temere, casu aut pleraque fierent aut omnia, etc., Cic. Fat. 3, 6; cf.: nisi ista casu nonnumquam, forte, temere concurrerent, id. Div. 2, 68, 141: quam saepe forte temere Eveniunt, quae non audeas optare, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 30; cf. Liv. 41, 2, 7: nec quicquam raptim aut forte temere egeritis, id. 23, 3, 3: perpulere, ut forte temere in adversos montes erigeret, 2, 31, 5; 25, 38, 12; 39, 15, 11: quibus forte temere humana negotia volvi persuasum est, Curt. 5, 11, 10: captivi quidam pars forte pars consilio oblati, Liv. 9, 31, 7: dumque hoc vel forte, vel providentia, vel utcumque constitutum rerum naturae corpus, etc., Vell. 2, 66, 5; cf.: mihi haec et talia audienti in incerto judicium est, fatone res mortalium et necessitate immutabili, an forte volvantur, Tac. A, 6, 22:

si adhuc dubium fuisset, forte casuque rectores terris, an aliquo numine darentur, Plin. Pan. 1, 4: seu dolo seu forte surrexerit, parum compertum, Tac. H. 2, 42; cf.: seu forte seu tentandi causa, Suet. Aug. 6: donec advertit Tiberius forte an quia audiverat, Tac. A. 4, 54: cum casu diebus iis itineris faciendi causa, Puteolos forte venissem, Cic. Planc. 26, 65: cum cenatum forte apud Vitellios esset, Liv. 2, 4, 5: ibi cum stipendium forte militibus daretur, id. 2, 12, 6: forte aspicio militem, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 58; cf.: fit forte obviam mihi Phormio, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 11: rus ut ibat forte, id. ib. 63: forte ut assedi in stega, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 44: lucernam forte oblitus fueram exstinguere, id. Most. 2, 2, 56: forte evenit, ut, etc., Cic. Clu. 51, 141; id. de Or. 2, 55, 224; Liv. 1, 7, 13: Tarenti ludi forte erant, Plaut. Men. prol. 29: erat forte brumae tempus, Liv. 21, 54, 7: et pernox forte luna erat, id. 32, 11, 9: per eos forte dies consul copias Larisam ducere tribunos militum jussit, i. e. *it came to pass on one of those days*, id. 36, 14, 1: per eosdem forte dies, etc., id. 37, 20, 1; 37, 34, 1; cf. Tac. A. 4, 59: in locum tribuni plebis forte demortui candidatum se ostendit, Suet. Aug. 10.—So nearly = aliquando (mostly poet. and post-Aug.): forte per angustam tenuis vulpecula rimam repserat in cumeram frumenti, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29: ibam forte via sacra, id. S. 1, 9, 1; Mart. 1, 54, 7: forte quondam in disponendo mane die praedixerat, etc., Suet. Tib. 11; Aur. Vict. de Caes. 17, 5.—**2.** Transf., to denote uncertainty, corresp. to the Gr. ἄν, *perhaps, perchance, peradventure.* **a.** In conditional and causal sentences. (α) With *si:* irae si quae forte eveniunt hujusmodi, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 60: si quis vestrum, judices, aut eorum qui assunt, forte miratur, etc., Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1, 1: hicine vir usquam, nisi in patria, morietur? aut, si forte, pro patria? id. Mil. 38, 104: si forte est domi, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 5, 4; cf. id. Poen. 5, 2, 104; Liv. 1, 7, 6: si forte eos primus aspectus mundi conturbaverat, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 90: si te Latina forte deficient, id. Ac. 1, 7, 25: si qui me forte locus admonuerit, id. de Or. 3, 12, 47: si quae te forte res aliquando offenderit, id. Fam. 7, 17, 2: quod si forte ceciderint, id. Lael. 15, 53: si quando, si forte, tibi visus es irasci alicui, id. Rep. 1, 38 Mos. *N. cr.;* cf. id. de Or. 3, 12, 47.—Rarely *forte si:* forte si tussire occepsit, ne sic tussiat, ut, etc., Plaut. As. 4, 1, 49: ita demum novatio fit ... forte si condicio vel sponsor vel dies adiciatur, Gai. Inst. 3, 177.—Rarely with ellipsis of *si:* protinus Aeneas celeri certare sagitta invitat qui forte velint, i. e. si qui forte velint, Verg. A, 5, 485.—(β) With *nisi* ironically: hoc te monitum, nisi forte ipse non vis, volueram, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 59: nemo fere saltat sobrius, nisi forte insanit, Cic. Mur. 6, 13: propensior benignitas esse debebit in calamitosos, nisi forte erunt digni calamitate, id. Off. 2, 18, 62; 3, 24, 93: is constantiam teneat; nisi forte se intellexerit errasse, etc., id. ib. 1, 33, 120: negare hoc, nisi forte negare omnia constituisti, nullo modo potes, id. Verr. 2, 3, 64, § 149: accedam ad omnia tua, Torquate; nisi memoria forte defecerit, id. Fin. 2, 14, 44.—In indirect locution with an *inf.:* nisi forte clarissimo cuique plures curas, majora pericula subeunda, delenimentis curarum et periculorum carendum esse, Tac. A. 2, 33.—Ironically, *unless indeed, unless to be sure:* Erucii criminatio tota, ut arbitror, dissoluta est, nisi forte exspectatis, ut illa diluam, quae, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 82; cf.: immo vero te audiamus, nisi forte Manilius interdictum aliquod inter duo soles putat esse componendum, id. Rep. 1, 13: ortum quidem amicitiae videtis nisi quid ad haec forte vultis, id. Lael. 9, 32; id. Mil. 7, 17; 31, 84; id. Verr. 2, 3, 64, § 149; id. Leg. 1, 1, 2; id. N. D. 3, 18, 45; id. Fat. 16, 37; Sall. C. 20, 17; Quint. 10, 1, 70; Tac. H. 4, 74.—(γ) With *ne:* ne quid animae forte amittat dormiens, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 24 and 26; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 56: pacem ab Aesculapio Petas, ne forte tibi eveniat magnum malum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 21: qui metuo, ne te forte flagitent, Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 1: metuens, ne forte deprehensus retraheretur, Liv. 2, 12, 4: comperisse me non audeo dicere, ne forte id ipsum verbum ponam, quod, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 5, 2; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 4: ac ne forte hoc magnum ac mirabile esse videatur, hominem toties irasci, id. de Or. 2, 46, 191; id. Att. 2, 18, 2.—Rarely with *ut non* instead of *ne*, Quint. 1, 3, 1.—**b.** In relat. clauses (very rare): nisi si quispiamst Amphitruo alius, qui forte te hic absente tamen tuam rem curet, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 195: unus in hoc non est populo, qui forte Latine reddere verba queat, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 53: nam qui forte Stichum et Erotem emerit, recte videtur ita demonstrare, Gai. Inst. 4, 59; Aur. Vict. Caes. 10, 3; 39, 45.—**c.** In gen. (rare; not in Cic., for in Off. 2, 20, 70, the true read. is: in uno illo aut, si forte, in liberis ejus manet gratia, B. and K.; and in the corrupt passage, id. Att. 10, 12, 5; Orelli reads: fortiter ac tempestive; Kayser, fortiter vel cum tempestate): quid si apud te veniat de subito prandium aut potatio Forte, aut cena, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 47: neque solum alium pro alio pedem metrorum ratio non recipit, sed ne dactylum quidem aut forte spondeum alterum pro altero, Quint. 9, 4, 49: sive non trino forte nundino promulgata, sive non idoneo die, etc., id. 2, 4, 35: ut sciant, an ad probandum id quod intendimus forte respondeant, id. 5, 10, 122; cf. id. 7, 3, 20: quo casu licet uxori vel in omnes res, vel in unam forte aut duas (optare), Gai Inst. 1, 150; 4, 74: forte quid expediat, communiter aut melior pars Malis carere quaeritis laboribus, *what may perhaps be of some use*, Hor. Epod. 16, 15: alii nulli rem obligatam esse quam forte Lucio Titio, *than for instance*, Dig. 20, 1, 15, § 2; 30, 1, 67; 48, 22, 7, § 7; Gai. Inst. 3, 179.

fors-an, *adv.* [ellipt. for fors sit an; v. fors, II. A. and forsitan, and cf. fortan and fortassean], *perhaps, perchance, peradventure* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): me miseram, forsan hic mihi parvam habeat fidem, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 117; Lucr. 6, 729: forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Verg. A. 1, 203; forsan miseros meliora sequentur, id. ib. 12, 153: huic uni forsan potui succumbere culpae, id. ib. 4, 19: et mihi forsan tibi quod negarit, Porriget hora, Hor. C. 2, 16, 31: pernicies Tibi paratur, forsan et miserae mihi, Phaedr. 2, 4, 7: transierant binae forsan trinaeve Calendae, Mart. 10, 75, 7: quem decreto sermonem praetenderit, forsan aliquem verum auctores antiqui tradiderint, Liv. 3, 47, 5; 10, 39, 14: occurrat mihi forsan aliquis, Quint. 1, 5, 6; 12, 1, 31; Col. 3, 9, 1: et tu forsan audire nolis, Curt. 3, 2 (dub. v. Zumpt ad Curt. 3, 5, 11).—In law Lat., *as for example, for instance*, Dig. 48, 5, 34, § 1.

***forsit,** *adv.* [contr. from fors sit; cf. fors, II. A.], *perhaps*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 49 (quoted Prisc. p. 1015 P.).

forsĭtan, *adv.* [contr. from fors sit an; v. fors, A.; cf. also: forsan, fortan, and fortassean], *perhaps, peradventure.* **I.** Usually in principal clauses. **A.** With *subj.* (class. and freq.; only so in Cicero): si altera illaec magis instabit, forsitan nos reiciat, Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 5: longiorem orationem causa forsitan postulet, tua certe natura breviorem, Cic. Lig. 12, 38 (al. fortasse postulat, v. Halm. ad loc.): forsitan quaeratis, qui iste terror sit, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 2, 5; Verg. G. 2, 288: forsitan quispiam dixerit: Nonne, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 6, 29 (for which: fortasse dixerit quispiam, id. de Sen. 3, 8): forsitan occurrat illud, etc., id. de Or. 3, 9, 34: major ars aliqua forsitan esset requirenda, id. ib. 2, 45, 189; 1, 15, 67: illud forsitan quaerendum sit, num, etc., id. Off. 1, 45, 159: haec ipsa forsitan fuerint non necessaria, id. Brut. 13, 52: forsitan meliores illi accusatores habendi sint, id. Verr. 2, 1, 38, § 58: nimium forsitan haec illi mirentur atque efferant, id. ib. 2, 4, 56, § 124.—With *sed:* quae forsitan vobis parvae esse videantur: sed, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 21 *fin.;* id. Att. 12, 18, 1; so with *subj.*, Liv. 3, 25, 9: quae forsitan laus sit, verum tamen, Cic. Brut. 8, 33: forsitan dicatis, Liv. 31, 31, 19: matrem insimulare forsitan fas non sit, id. 39, 10, 4; 31, 38, 4; 40, 15, 4; Quint. 2, 16, 11.—**B.** With *indic.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.): forsitan et publica, sua certe liberata fide, in castra redierunt, Liv. 9, 11, 13; 22, 23, 5; cf. Sall. J. 106, 3: incipies forsitan justus esse rex, Curt. 7, 4, 17: forsitan non periculosius est tacere quam dicere, id. 7, 1, 37; 4, 14, 20; Liv. 21, 40: forsitan haec aliquis, nam sunt quoque, parva vocabit, Ov. R. Am. 419: forsitan ventos timebas, id. F. 2, 97.—**II.** In dependent clauses (rare), with *ut:* neque id facio, ut quibusdam forsitan videor, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 2.—With *quam:* videor jam liberius loqui debere quam forsitan ipsi velint, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 11.—With *quod:* decrevi ad te scribere, quod forsitan minus ea perspicias, Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 1.—With *cum:* minime consentaneum est, cum bello tuo forsitan vix sufficias, Liv. 10, 18, 3 (but not in Lucr. 5, 610, where the correct read. is forsitan e rosea, etc.; v. Lachm. p. 302).

***fortan,** false read. for jam, Cic. Rep. 3, 35, 47.

fortassē (also **fortassis,** but rarely, and not in Caes.; Plaut. As. 2, 4, 86; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 20; Cic. Clu. 52, 144 Klotz, B. and K.; 71, 201 B. and K.; Hor. S. 1, 4, 131; 2, 7, 40; Plin. 2, 20, 18, § 82; 27, 12, 77, § 102; Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 63; Dig. 7, 1, 12, § 5; 11, 7, 14, § 9), *adv.* [forte an; cf.: forsan, fortan], *perhaps, peradventure, probably, possibly:* nescis tu fortasse, apud nos facinus quod natum est novum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 10: dicam me hercule, et contemnar a te fortasse, cum tu, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 19; 2, 34: in quo (genere) esse videbuntur fortasse angustiae, id. ib. 3, 33: fortasse dices: Quid ergo? id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 40: requiretur fortasse nunc, quemadmodum, etc., id. de Imp. Pomp. 9, 22: quaeret fortassis quispiam, displiceatur mihi, etc., id. Clu. 52, 144: fortasse dixerit quispiam, id. de Sen. 3, 8 (for which: forsitan quispiam dixerit, id. Off. 3, 6, 29): sed haec longiora fortasse fuerunt quam necesse fuit, id. Fam. 6, 1, 7; cf. id. ib. 7, 3 *fin.:* sustines enim non parvam exspectationem imitandae industriae nostrae, magnam honorum, nonnullam fortasse nominis, id. Off. 3, 2, 6: poterimus fortasse dicere, id. Or. 5, 19: quod tamen fortasse non nollem, id. Fam. 2, 16, 2; cf.: L. Lucullus, qui tamen aliqua ex parte iis incommodis mederi fortasse potuisset, etc., id. de Imp. Pomp. 9, 26: puerum, inquies, et fortasse fatuum, id. Att. 6, 6, 2; cf.: otioso et loquaci et fortasse docto atque erudito, id. de Or. 1, 22, 102.—With *sed:* praeclaram illam quidem fortasse, sed a vita hominum abhorrentem, Cic. Rep. 2, 11; cf.: Marso fortasse, sed Romano facillimus, id. Div. 2, 33, 70; 2, 22, 50; id. Tusc. 1, 13, 30.—With *nisi* (for nisi forte): tu hoc: alius fortasse, quod in animadversione poenaque durior, nisi fortasse utrumque tu, id. ad Brut. 1, 15, 3.—With *sed tamen*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 86; Cic. Rep. 2, 33; id. Off. 3, 21, 82; id. Sest. 5, 12.—With *verum tamen*, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 35; id. Arch. 11, 28.—With *quidem:* id nos fortasse non perfecimus, conati quidem saepissime sumus, Cic. Or. 62, 210; so id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: res enim fortasse verae, certe graves, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7.—**b.** In Plaut. and Ter. ellipt., like fors, with a *subject-clause:* fortasse te illum mirari cocum, Quod venit atque haec attulit, *it may be that, perhaps*, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 42; id. As. 1, 1, 24; id. Ep. 2, 2, 111; id. Poen. 5, 2, 44; id. Truc. 3, 2, 12; Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 33; cf.: sic Plautus: Fortasse ted amare suspicarier. Nam veteres infinitivo modo adjungebant fortasse, Don. Ter. 1, 1; cf. ellipt. use; *Q.* unum illud mihi videris imitari, orationis genus. *M.* Velle fortasse; quis enim id potest imitari? Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 17.—**c.** Ironically (cf. forte, 2. a. β and Gr. ἴσως): *Ch.* Prorsum nihil intellego. *Sy.* Hui, tardus es. *Ch.* Fortasse, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 29: sed ego fortasse vaticinor, et haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus ... eos ego fortasse nunc imitor, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 6; Plaut. As. 2, 4, 90.—**d.** In designating numbers, *about* (in Cic. usually placed after the numeral): elegit ex multis Isocratis libris triginta fortasse versus Hieronymus, Cic. Or. 56, 190: Q. Pompeius biennio quam nos fortasse major, id. Brut. 68, 240: HS. D. milia fortasse, id. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 118: fuimus una horas duas fortasse, id. Att. 7, 4, 2: fortasse circiter triennium, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 79: mercaris agrum, fortasse trecentis, aut etiam supra, nummorum milibus emptum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 164.

fortasse-an (sometimes written separately fortasse an), *adv.* [cf.: forsan, forsitan, fortan], *perhaps, perchance* (ante- and post-class.): fortassean sit, quos hic non mertet metus, Att. ap. Non. 138, 33; Sisenn.

ib 82, 6 de fructo, inquit, hoc dico quod fortassean tibi satis sit, Varr R R. 3, 16, 10, 3, 6, 1 fortasse an pantherae quoque et leones non Africae bestiae dicerentur, id L L 7, § 10 Müll fortassean dixerit, etc, Gell 11, 9, 1 ea omnia comius fortasse an dici potuerunt, fortius potuisse dici non videntur, id 7, 3 *fin*, 19, 8, 6

fortassis, *adv*, v fortasse *init.*

† **fortax,** acis, *m*, = φορταξ (bearer), *the basis* on which a furnace rests, Cato, R R 38, 1

fortē, *adv*, v fors, II B

* **fortesco,** ĕre, *v inch n* [fortis], *to become brave* item notavimus quod fortescere posuit (Laevius) pro fortem fieri, Gell 19, 7 8

forticŭlus, a, um, *adj dim* [id.], *somewhat bold, brave,* or *resolute* (very rare) quamvis idem (Epicurus) forticulum se in torminibus praebeat *Cic Tusc 2, 19, 45, App M 8, p 212, 32 carmini, Aus. Idyll 3 *fin.*

fortĭfĭcātĭo, onis, *f* [fortifico], *a strengthening, fortifying* (post class) corpori adhibere, Cael Aur Tard 4 3, 44

fortĭfĭco, āre, *v a* [fortis facio], *to make strong, to strengthen, fortify* (post class) corpora, Cael Aur Tard 3, 2, 38, 3, 7, 91 dentes (with constringere), id. ib 2, 4, 78

fortis (archaic form FORCTIS, Fragm XII Tab ap Fest s v sanates, p 348 Müll, cf Paul ex Fest p 84, and perh also in the form FORCTUS, v id s v horctum, p 102, cf Müll ad Fest p 320, b), e, *adj* [Sanscr dhar, v forma, firmus], *strong, powerful* **I.** Physically (rare, syn firmus, strenuus, incolumis, animosus) ecquid fortis visa est (mulier), *powerful* Plaut Mil 4, 3, 13 set Bacchis etiam fortis tibi visast? id Bacch 2, 2, 38 sicut fortis equus, spatio qui saepe supremo Vicit Olympia, nunc senio confectus quiescit, *a powerful horse,* Enn ap Cic de Sen 5, 14 (Ann v 441 ed Vahl), so, equus, Lucr 3, 8, 764, 4, 987, Verg A 11, 705 —Poet transf aquarum Lucr 6, 530 terrae pinguo solum Fortes invertant tauri, Verg G 1, 65 contingat modo te filiamque tuam fortes invenire, i e *hearty, well,* Plin Ep 4, 1 *fin*, 4, 21, 4, 6, 4, 3 antecedebat testudo pedum LX, facta item ex fortissimis lignis, Caes B C 2, 2, 4, so, ligna fortissima, Veg 1, 24 *fin.* invalidissimum urso caput, quod leoni fortissimum Plin 8, 36, 54, § 130 fortiores stomachi, id 32, 7, 26, § 80 plantae fortiores fient Pall Febr 24, 7 fortiorem illum (pontem) tueri, Auct B Alex 19, 2 castra, Cic. Div 1, 33, 72 aratra, Plin Ep 5, 6, 10 fortiora remedia, Tac A 1, 29 humeri, Val Fl 1, 434 vincula Sen Hippol 34 sol (with medius) *powerful,* i e *fierce, hot,* id Med 588 fortiora ad hiemes frumenta legumina in cibo, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 60 (vites) contra pruinas fortissimae, id 14, 2, 4, § 23—**II.** Mentally, *strong powerful, vigorous, firm, steadfast, stout, courageous, brave, manly* etc, answering to the Gr ἀνδρεῖος (very freq in all periods and sorts of composition) **A.** Of human beings fortis et constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis nec tumultuantem de gradu deici, ut dicitur, sed praesenti animo uti et consilio, nec a ratione discedere, Cic. Off 1, 23, 80 temperantia libidinem (aspernatur), ignaviam fortitudo itaque videas rebus injustis justos maxime dolere, imbellibus fortes, id Lael 13, 47 gladiatores fortes et animosos et se acriter ipsos morti offerentes servare cupimus id Mil 34, 92 rebus angustis animosus atque Fortis appare, Hor C 2, 10 22 viri fortes et magnanimi Cic. Off 1, 19, 63 vir fortis et acris animi magnique, id Sest 20, 45 boni et fortes et magno animo praediti id Rep 1, 5, 1, 3 sapientissimi et fortissimi, id ib 2, 34 vir liber ac fortis, id ib 2, 19 horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, Caes B G 1, 1, 3 fortissimus vir, id. ib 2, 25, 1, 2, 33, 4, 3, 20, 2 hunc liberta securi Divisit medium fortissima Tyndaridarum, Hor S 1, 1, 100 vis recte vivere? quis non? Si virtus hoc una potest dare, fortis omissis Hoc age deliciis, id Ep 1, 6, 30 seu quis capit acria fortis Pocula id S 2, 6, 69 cavit, ne umquam infamiae ea res sibi esset, ut virum fortem decet, *an honorable* or *worthy man,* Ter And 2, 6, 13, cf FORCTIS frugi et bonus, sive validus, Paul ex Fest p 84 Müll, and HORCTUM et FORCTUM pro bono dicebant, id. p 102 ego hoc nequeo mirari satis, Eum sororem despondisse suam in tam fortem familiam Familiam optimam occupavit, *so respectable honorable a family,* Plaut Trin 5, 2 9, (cf bonus) vir ad pericula fortis, Cic Font 15, 33 nondum erant tam fortes ad sanguinem civilem, Liv 7, 40, 2 vir contra audaciam fortissimus, Cic Rosc Am 30, 85 vidi in dolore podagrae hospitem meum fortiorem, id. Fragm ap Non 527, 33 imperator in proeliis strenuus et fortis, Quint 12, 3, 5 virum fortem ac strenuum scio dixisse, etc, Sall C 51, 16 si fortes fueritis in eo, quem nemo sit ausus defendere, *if you had proceeded with vigor, energy,* Cic Verr 2 1, 1, § 3 —Poet, with *dat* fugacibus, Ov M 10, 543, and with *inf* fortis et asperas Tractare serpentes Hor C 1, 37, 26 contemnere honores, id S 2, 7, 86 aurum spernere fortior Quam cogere, id C 3, 3, 50, Stat Th 10, 906 —Prov fortes fortuna adjuvat, *fortune favors the brave,* Ter Phorm 1, 4, 26, cf fortes enim non modo fortuna adjuvat, ut est in vetere proverbio, sed multo magis ratio, Cic Tusc 2, 4 11 audendum est, fortes adjuvat ipsa Venus, Tib 1, 2, 16 fortibus est fortuna viris data Enn ap Macr S 6, 1 (Ann v 262 ed Vahl, for which audentes fortuna iuvat, Verg A 10, 284, and audentes deus ipse juvat, Ov M 10, 586), cf also elliptically sedulo, inquam, faciam sed fortuna fortes, quare conare, quaeso, Cic Fin 3, 4, 16, id Fam 7, 25 —**B.** Of animals (rare) fortes ad opera boves, Col 6, 1, 2 bestiae et fortiora animalia, Lact 6, 10, 13 —**C.** Of inanim and abstr things ex quo fit, ut animosior senectus sit quam adolescentia et fortior, Cic de Sen 22, 72 fortibus oculis, *with eyes sparkling with courage,* id Att 15, 11, 1 fortissimo et maximo animo ferre, id Fam 6, 13 *fin* animus, Hor S 2, 5, 20 pectus, id Epod 1, 14, id S 2, 2, 136 fortissimo quodam animi impetu, Cic de Or 3, 8, 31 acerrima et fortissima populi Romani libertatis recuperandae cupiditas, id Phil 12, 3, 7 in re publica forte factum id Att 8, 14, 2 ut nullum paulo fortius factum latere posset, Caes B G 3, 14, 8 fortia facta, Sall C 59, 6, id J 53, 8, Liv 26, 39, 3, Curt 7, 2, 38 opera, *service,* Liv 40, 36, 11 consilia, id 9, 11, 4, 25, 31, 6, Cic Sest 23, 57, Tac H 3, 67 solatia, id A 4, 8 nulla poterat esse fortior contra dolorem et mortem disciplina, Cic. Tusc 2, 17, 41 acerrimae ac fortissimae sententiae, id Cat 3, 6, 13 oratio fortis et virilis, id de Or 1 54, 231, cf genus dicendi forte, vehemens, id ib 3 9, 32 non semper fortis oratio quaeritur, sed saepe placida, summissa, lenis id ib 2, 43, 183 placidis miscentem fortia dictis, Ov M 4, 652 verba, Prop 1, 5 14 —Hence, *adv* **fortiter.** **1.** (Acc. to I) *Strongly, powerfully, vigorously* (rare) astringere, Plaut Bacch 4, 7, 25 verberare virgis uvas, Pall Oct 19 —*Comp* sublatis fortius manibus Petr 9 fortius attrahere lora, Ov R Am 398 ardere, id. M 6, 708 —*Sup* fortissime urgentes, Plin 9, 8 9, § 32 rigorem fortissime servat ulmus id 16, 40, 77, § 210 —**2.** (Acc to II) *Strongly, powerfully, boldly, intrepidly, valiantly, bravely, manfully* (very freq in all periods and kinds of composition) quae (vincla, verbera etc.) tulisse illum fortiter et patienter ferunt, Cic Phil 11 3, 7, cf fortiter et sapienter ferre id Att 14 13, 3 fortiter excellenterque gesti, id Off 1, 18 61 facere quippiam (with animose) id Phil 4, 2, 6 repudiare aliquid (with constanter), id Prov Cons 17, 41 bellum gerere, id Fl 39, 98, cf sustinere impetum hostium Caes. B G 2, 11, 4 perire, Hor S 2 3, 42 absumptis rebus maternis atque paternis, *manfully made away with,* id Ep 1, 15, 27 —*Comp* pugnare, Caes B G 2, 26 2 evellere spinas animo an agro, Hor Ep 1, 14, 4 et melius secat res id S 1, 10, 15 —*Sup* Dolabella injuriam facere fortissime perseverat, Cic Quint. 8, 31 restitit hosti, Caes B G 4, 12 5

fortĭter, *adv*, v fortis *fin*

fortĭtūdo, inis, *f* [fortis] *strength* **I.** Physically (very rare) **A.** In gen haec feminalia de bysso retorta ob fortitudinem solent contexi, *firmness durability,* Hier Ep 64, 10 galeae, Jul Val. Rer Gest Al 2, 25, cf vini, Macr S 7, 6, 17 —**B.** *Bodily strength* in men and animals hircorum, Phaedr 4, 16 6 corporis, Macr S 7, 9, 5 nervorum, id ib 7, 11, 8 —*Absol* (opp imbecillitas), Lact 2, 2, 28, 2, 2 67 —Far more freq and class., **II.** Mentally, *firmness, manliness* shown in enduring or undertaking hardship, *fortitude, resolution, bravery, courage, intrepidity* (cf virtus) fortitudo est considerata periculorum susceptio et laborum perpessio Cic Inv 2, 54 163 fortitudo est, inquit (Chrysippus) scientia rerum perferendarum vel affectio animi in patiendo ac perferendo summae legi parens sine timore, id Tusc 4, 24, 53, cf fortitudo est animi affectio, cum in adeundo periculo et in labore ac dolore patiens, tum procul ab omni metu, id ib 5, 14, 41 quae (fortitudo) est dolorum laborumque contemptio Fortitudinem quoque aliquo modo expediunt, cum tradunt rationem neglegendae mortis, perpetiendi doloris, id. Off 3, 33, 117 fortitudo est rerum magnarum appetitio et rerum humilium contemptio et laboris cum utilitatis ratione perpessio, Auct Her 3, 2, 3, cf ib 4, 25, 35 probe definitur a Stoicis fortitudo cum eam virtutem esse dicunt propugnantem pro aequitate, Cic Off 1, 19, 62 sq magnitudinis animi et fortitudinis est, nihil extimescere, omnia humana despicere, nihil quod homini accidere possit intolerandum putare, id ib 3 27, 100 unde in laboribus et periculis fortitudo? id Rep 1, 2 illae sunt solae virtutes imperatoriae, labor in negotiis, fortitudo in periculis industria in agendo, etc., id. de Imp Pomp 11, 29 hoc sentire prudentiae est facere fortitudinis, id Sest 40, 86 pro multitudine hominum et pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis angustos se fines habere arbitrabantur (Helvetii) *Caes B G 1, 2 *fin* fortitudinem Gallorum Germanorumque miramur, Quint. 8, 4, 20 malarum rerum audacia fortitudo vocatur, Sall C 52, 11 —In *plur* sunt igitur domesticae fortitudines non inferiores militaribus *proofs of valor,* i e *valiant deeds,* Cic Off 1, 2 *fin,* Vitr 10, 22

* **fortiuscŭlus,** a, um, *adj dim* [fortis, cf forticulus], *somewhat strong* or *powerful,* Sutrius ap Fulg Myth 3, 8

fortŭĭtō and **fortŭĭtū,** *advv*, v fortuitus *fin*

fortŭĭtus (i long Hor C 2, 15, 17, Phaedr 2 4, 4, Aus Sept Sap de Solon 3, short, Petr Poet Sat. 135, Juv 13 225, Manil 1, 182), a, um, *adj* [forte, analog with gratuitus], *that takes place by chance* or *accident, casual, accidental, fortuitous* (rare but class) concursio rerum fortuitarum, Cic Top 19, 73, cf concursus atomorum, id. N D 1, 24, 66 concursu quodam fortuito, id ib 1 24, 66 cespes Hor C 2, 15 17 lutum, Petr 135 contubernium, Phaedr 2, 4, 4 subita et fortuita oratio, Cic de Or 1, 33, 150 bonum, id N D 3, 36 87 praesensiones non fortuitae (shortly before non id fortuito accidisse), id Div 2, 53, 109, cf id ib 2, 7, 19 clamores, Quint. 10, 3, 30 pugna, id 6, 5, 10 sermo, id 10, 7, 13 nihil esse inordinatum atque fortuitum, id 1, 10, 46 —In *neutr absol* etiam illa fortuita aderant omnia, Quint 6 praef § 11, 6, 1, 5 fortuitorum laus brevior, id 3, 7, 12 nihil tam capax fortuitorum quam mare, Tac. A 14, 3, 15, 48 —Hence, *adv* **fortŭĭto** (post class access form **fortŭĭtu,** Lact. 1, 2, Vulg Num 35, 22 Also found in some MSS. and edd in Plaut Aul 2, 1, 41, cf Madv ad Cic Fin 5, 11, 33, Hand, Turs. II 743, but Ellendt defends it ad Cic de Or 1, 24, 111), *by chance accidentally, fortuitously, casually* (very freq, syn casu, forte, temere) ut mihi ne in deum quidem cadere videatur, ut sciat, quid casu et fortuito futurum sit, Cic Div 2 7, 18 non enim temere nec fortuito sati et creati sumus, id. Tusc 1, 49 118 temere ac fortuito, id Or 55 186, id. Off 1, 29, 103, Liv 2, 28 1, reversing the order partitio non est fortuito nec temere facta, Cic Sull 4 13 non fortuito sed consilio id Rep 2, 16 *fin* non fortuito aut sine consilio Caes. B G 7, 20 1 donata consulto, non fortuito nata, Cic.

Leg 1, 8, 25: immoderate et fortuito, id. Univ. 13: sive major aliqua causa atque divinior hanc vim ingenuit: sive hoc ita fit fortuito, id Fin. 5, 11, 33: quod verbum tibi non excidit fortuito· scriptum, meditatum, cogitatum attulisti, id. Phil. 10, 2 *fin*: fortuito in sermonem incidisse, id. de Or 1, 24, 111; cf.: fortuito aliquid concluse apteque dicere, id. Or. 53, 177.

fortūna, ae (archaic *gen sing.* fortunas, like familias, escas, vias, etc, Naev. ap Prisc p 679 P.), *f.* [lengthened from fors; cf. Nep tunus, v. Corss Ausspr. 1, 434], *chance, hap, luck, fate, fortune* (good or ill; syn.: casus, fors; fatum, providentia) **I.** In gen.: quid est enim aliud fors, quid fortuna, quid casus, quid eventus, nisi cum sic aliquid cecidit, sic evenit, ut vel non cadere atque evenire, vel aliter cadere atque evenire potuerit? quo modo ergo id, quod temere fit caeco casu et volubilitate fortunae, praesentiri et praedici potest? Cic. Div. 2, 6, 15: si haec habent aliquam talem necessitatem: quid est tandem quod casu fieri aut forte fortuna putemus? Nihil enim est tam contrarium rationi et constantiae quam fortuna: ut mihi ne in deum quidem cadere videatur, ut sciat, quid casu et fortuito futurum sit Si enim scit, certe illud eveniet· sin certe eveniet, nulla fortuna est. est autem fortuna: rerum igitur fortuitarum nulla praesensio est, etc, id. ib 2, 7, 18 sq: sed haec fortuna viderit, quoniam ratio non gubernat, id. Att 14, 11, 1: vir ad casum fortunamque felix, id. Font. 15 *fin*: si tot sunt in corpore bona, tot extra corpus in casu atque fortuna ... plus fortunam quam consilium valere, id. Tusc 5, 9, 25; cf.: (bona) posita non tam in consiliis nostris quam in fortunae temeritate, id. Lael 6, 20: adversante fortuna, id. Rep 2, 16 *fin*; id. Mur 31, 64 quorum ego causa timidius me fortunae committebam, id. Att 9, 6, 4: fortunae rotam pertimescere, id. Pis 10, 22: secundam fortunam pulcherrime: adversam aeque ferre, Sulp ap Cic Fam 4, 5, 6; cf: prospera adversave fortuna, Cic N. D 3, 37, 89. spoliatam fortunam conferre cum florente fortuna, id Pis 16, 38: integra fortuna (opp afflicta), id. Sull. 31 *fin*: florentissima (opp durior), id. Att. 10, 4, 4: non praecipua, sed par cum ceteris fortunae condicio, id Rep 1, 4: optima, id. ib 3, 17 *fin* · rei publicae fortuna fatalis, id. Sest 7, 17. belli, Caes B C 2, 6, 1; id. B G 1, 36, 3: se suas civitatisque fortunas ejus fidei permissurum, Caes B G 5, 3 *fin* (cf. II. B 1. *fin* infra) —Prov.· fortuna miserrima tuta est, Ov. P. 2, 2, 31: fortuna meliores sequitur, Sall H 1, 48, 15 (Dietsch): fortuna cum blanditur, captatum venit, Publ Syr 167 (Rib) fortes fortuna adjuvat; v fortis, II A. *fin* —**B.** Personified. **Fortuna,** *the goddess of fate, luck,* or *fortune, Fortune*: *He* Respice me *Er.* Fortuna quod nec facit nec faciet me jubes, Plaut Capt 4, 2, 54. nequiquam tibi Fortuna faculam lucrifica adlucere volt, id Pers 4, 3, 47 quo in genere vel maxime est Fortuna numeranda Cic N D 3, 24, 61. heu, Fortuna, quis est crudelior in nos te deus? Hor S 2, 8, 61. saeviat atque novos moveat Fortuna tumultus, id. ib 2, 2, 126· Fortunae fanum antiquum (Syracusis), Cic Verr 2, 4, 53, § 119. Fortunae in gremio sedens, id. Div 2, 41, 85 sq bona Fortuna, id. Verr 2, 4, 3 *fin* · Malam Fortunam in aedis te adduxi meas, Plaut Rud. 2, 6, 17 mala Fortuna, Cic Leg 2, 11, 28, id. N D 3, 25, 63 Fors Fortuna; v fors· Fortunae filius, *child of fortune, fortune's favorite,* Hor S 2, 6, 49; v filius

II. In partic **A.** Without secunda or adversa, either *good luck* or *ill luck*, according to the context **1.** For fortuna secunda, *good luck, good fortune, prosperity* reliquum est, ut de felicitate pauca dicamus Maximo, Marcello, Scipioni.. non solum propter virtutem, sed etiam propter· fortunam saepius imperia mandata, Cic. de Imp Pomp. 16 47: judicium hoc omnium mortalium est, fortunam a deo petendam, id. N D 3, 36, 88: diuturna cum fortuna, id. Div. 1, 20, 39: superbum se praebuit in fortuna. id Att. 8, 4, 1· non solum ipsa fortuna caeca est, sed eos etiam plerumque efficit caecos, quos complexa est, id. Lael. 15, 54 a fortuna deseri, Caes B G. 5, 34, 2· fortunam habere, *to succeed,* Liv. 24, 34, 1: fortunam sibi facere, id. 39, 40, 4; cf: fortunam sequi, Tac. H 4, 78: habendam fortunae gratiam, quod, etc, Caes B C 3, 73, 3: dum fortuna fuit, Verg A. 3, 16: deos precetur et oret, Ut redeat miseris, abeat fortuna superbis, Hor. A. P. 201: ut tu fortunam, sic nos te feremus, id. Ep 1, 8, 17: venimus ad summum fortunae, id. ib 2, 1, 32: ut te Confestim liquidus fortunae rivus inauret, id. ib 1, 12, 9: occidit Spes omnis et fortuna nostri Nominis, id. C 4, 4, 71 —Prov.: *Fortunam citius reperias quam retineas,* Publ Syr 168 (Rib) —Hence, **b.** Per fortunas, i e *for heaven's sake,* Cic. Att 5, 11, 1; 5, 13, 3; 3, 20, 1 —**2.** For fortuna adversa, *ill luck, mishap, misfortune, adversity* (very rare): Trojae renascens alite lugubri Fortuna tristi clade iterabitur, Hor. C. 3, 3, 62: ut arte Emendaturus fortunam, id. S 2, 8, 85.—**B.** = condicio, *state, condition, circumstances, fate, lot* (class; a favorite expression of Cicero): est autem infima condicio et fortuna servorum, Cic Off 1, 13, 41; cf.: in infimi generis hominum condicione atque fortuna, id Mil. 34, 92: (Lampsaceni) populi Romani condicione socii, fortuna servi, id. Verr. 2, 1, 32, § 81; so corresp to condicio, Quint 3, 8, 50: Aedui queruntur fortunae commutationem, Caes B G. 7, 63: ut non modo omnium generum, aetatum, ordinum omnes viri ac mulieres, omnis fortunae ac loci, sed, etc, Cic Pis. 22, 52: homines infimā fortunā, id. Fin. 5, 19, 52: inferiorem esse fortunā, id. Fam. 13, 5, 2: spes amplificandae fortunae, id. Lael. 16, 59: cui cessit triplicis fortuna novissima regni, *lot, share,* Ov. M. 5, 368: Arruns Camillam Circuit et quae sit fortuna facillima temptat, *opportunity,* Verg A. 11, 761: Gallus utrum avem, an gentem, an fortunam corporis significet, *bodily condition* (of a eunuch), Quint. 7, 9, 2 —*Plur.*: quod si eo meae fortunae redeunt, abs te ut distrahar, Ter Phorm 1, 4, 23: omnes laudare fortunas meas, qui gnatum haberem tali ingenio praeditum, id. And. 1, 1, 71: ejus laudare fortunas, quod qua vellet ingredi posset, Cic Tusc 5, 39, 115: et secundas fortunas amittere coactus est, et in adversis sine ullo remedio permanere, id. Sull. 23, 66; Caes B G 5, 3, 5; 6, 7, 6 — **2.** Transf, concr, **fortunae,** ārum, less freq in the *sing*, *property, possessions, goods, fortune.* (α) *Plur.*: tum propter rei publicae calamitates omnium possessiones erant incertae: nunc deum immortalium benignitate omnium fortunae sunt certae, Cic Rosc Com. 12, 33: bona fortunaeque, id. Verr 2, 1, 44, § 113: pecunia fortunaeque, id Rosc Am 3, 7: fortunas morte dimittere, id. Tusc 1, 6, 12: et honore et auctoritate et fortunis facile civitatis suae princeps, id. Rep 2, 19: fortunis sociorum consumptis, Caes. B G 1, 11 *fin*: fortunarum pericula, Quint 4, 2, 122.—(β) *Sing* quo mihi fortuna, si non conceditur uti? Hor Ep 1, 5, 12· nec mea concessa est aliis fortuna, Ov Tr 5, 2, 57· adiri nomen invidiosae fortunae Caesaris, Vell 2, 60, 1 Ruhnk. · de fortuna, qua uterque abundabat, Quint 6, 1, 50· fortunam in nominibus habere, Dig 4, 7, 40 *fin*

fortūnārius, a, um, *adj* [fortuna], *resulting from fortune, brought about by chance,* n as *subst*: in haec et hujusce modi fortunaria dispositis equis, Jul Val Rer Gest. Alex. 1, 44.

fortūnātē, *adv*, v fortuno, *P. a fin*

***fortūnātim,** *adv* [fortunatus], *luckily, fortunately* fortunatim, feliciter ac bene vortat, Enn ap Non. 112, 2 (Ann. v 112 ed Vahl.)

fortūnātus, a, um, *Part* and *P. a*, from fortuno

fortūno, āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic form of the *perf. subj* fortunassint, Afran ap Non. 109, 18), v a [fortuna, II. A. 1], *to make prosperous* or *fortunate, to make happy, to prosper, bless*: prosperare, omnibus bonis augere Non. 1 1 (class, most freq in the *P a*), constr usually (alicui) aliquid. *St* Di fortunabunt vostra consilia! *Ph* Ita volo, Plaut Trin 2, 4, 175: tibi patrimonium dei fortunent, Cic Fam. 2, 2· eumque honorem tibi deos fortunare volo, id. ib 15, 7; Liv 34, 4 *fin.*: quod faxitis, deos velim fortunare, id. 6, 41, 12: quamcumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, *whatever happy hour Providence has allotted you,* Hor Ep 1, 11, 22.—*Absol*: deos ego omnes, ut fortunassint, precor, Afran ap Non. l. l.—Hence, **fortūnātus,** a, um, *P. a*, *prospered, prosperous, lucky, happy, fortunate* (syn: beatus, felix) **A.** In gen.: salvus atque fortunatus semper sies, Plaut Aul 2, 2, 5: et miser sum et fortunatus, id. Capt 5, 3, 16: qui me in terra aeque Fortunatus erit, si illa ad me bitet? id. Curc 1, 2, 52· quam est hic fortunatus putandus, cui, etc, Cic. Rep 1, 17· nec quicquam insipiente fortunato intolerabilius fieri potest, id. Lael 15, 54. laudat senem et fortunatum esse dicit, id. Tusc. 3, 24, 57: mihi vero Cn. et P. Scipiones comitatu nobilium juvenum fortunati videbantur, id. de Sen. 9, 29: o hominem fortunatum! id. Quint. 25, 80: fortunate senex! Verg E 1, 47: fortunatus et ille deos qui novit agrestes, id. G 2, 493: o fortunatam rem publicam! Cic Cat. 2, 4, 7; cf.: o fortunatam natam me consule Romam, id. poët. Fragm ap Quint 9, 4, 41; 11, 1, 24; cf. also Juv. 10, 122· fortunatus illius exitus, Cic Brut. 96, 329: vita. Hor Ep 1, 11, 14· ut nobis haec habitatio Bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Plaut Trin. 1, 2, 3 (v. felix) —*Comp*: ecquis me hodie vivit fortunatior? Ter Eun. 5, 8, 1: Carneades dicere solitus est, nusquam se fortunatiorem quam Praeneste vidisse Fortunam, Cic Div. 2, 41 *fin*; Hor. A. P. 295 —*Sup*: Archelaüs, qui tum fortunatissimus haberetur, Cic Tusc 5, 12, 34: fortunatissimo proelio decertare, Vell. 2, 12, 5 —(β) Poet, with *gen*: fortunatus laborum, *happy in his sufferings,* Verg A. 11, 416: *fortunate animi!* Stat Th 1, 638. —**B.** In partic **1.** (Acc to fortuna, II. B. 2.) *In good circumstances, well off, wealthy, rich*: gratia fortunati et potentis, Cic Off. 2, 20, 69: apud Scopam, fortunatum hominem et nobilem, id. de Or. 2, 86, 352· quid vos hanc miseram ac tenuem sectamini praedam, quibus licet jam esse fortunatissimis? Caes. B G 6, 35, 8 —**2.** **Fortūnātae Insŭlae,** Gr. τῶν Μακάρων νῆσοι, *the fabulous isles of the Western Ocean, the abodes of the blessed*; acc to some, *the Canary Isles,* Plin 4, 22, 36, § 119; 6, 32, 37, § 202; also called Fortunatorum insulae, Plaut Trin. 2, 4, 148; and transf.: amoena virecta fortunatorum nemorum, Verg A. 6, 639 —*Adv*: **fortūnāte,** *fortunately, prosperously*: nunc bene vivo et fortunate atque ut volo, Plaut Mil. 3, 1, 112: facile et fortunate evenit, id Ep 2, 2, 61: feliciter, absolute, fortunate vivere, Cic Fin. 3, 7, 26. scite aut fortunate gestum, Liv 10, 18, 5

1. fŏrŭli, ōrum, *m dim* [forus] **I.** *A book case*: libros Sibyllinos condidit duobus forulis auratis sub Palatini Apollinis basi, Suet Aug. 31, Juv 3, 219 —**II.** Fori significant et Circensia spectacula, ex quibus etiam minores forulos dicimus, Paul. ex Fest. s v forum, p 84 Müll

2. Fŏrŭli, ōrum, *m*, *an ancient city of the Sabines,* now *Cività Tommasa,* Liv 26, 11, 11, Verg A. 7, 714, Sil 8, 417 —Hence, FORVLANVS, *of* or *belonging to Foruli, Forulan,* Inscr Orell. 3794.

1. fŏrum, i, (archaic form **fŏrus,** i, *m*, to accord with locus, Lucil ap Charis p 55 P, and ap Non 206, 15; Pompon. ib), *n* [etym dub, perh. root Sanscr dhar, support, dhar as, mountain, etc; Lat forma, fortis, frenum, etc., lit, a place or space with set bounds, Corss Ausspr. 1, 149], *what is out of doors, an outside space* or *place*, in partic, as opp the house, *a public place, a market place, market* (cf.: macellum emporium, velabrum): forum sex modis intelligitur Primo, negotiationis locus, ut forum Flaminium forum Julium, ab eorum nominibus, qui ea fora constituenda curarunt, quod etiam locis privatis et in viis et in agris fieri solet. Alio, in quo judicia fieri, cum populo agi, contiones haberi solent Tertio, cum is, qui provinciae praeest, forum agere dicitur, cum civitates vocat et de controversiis eorum cognoscit Quarto, cum id forum antiqui appellabant, quod nunc vestibulum sepulcri dicari solet. Quinto, locus in navi, sed tum masculini generis est et plurale (v. forus) Sexto, fori significant et Circensia spectacula, ex quibus etiam minores forulos dicimus. Inde et forare, foras dare, et fores, foras et foriculae, id est ostiola di

cuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p 84 Müll **I.** In gen., *an open space.* **A.** *The area before a tomb, fore court.* quod (lex XII Tabularum de sepulcris) FORUM, id est, vestibulum sepulcri, BUSTUMVE USUCAPI vetat, tuetur jus sepulcrorum, Cic Leg 2, 24, 61 —**B.** *The part of the wine press in which the grapes were laid*, Varr R. R 1, 54, 2, Col 11, 2, 71, 12, 18, 3 —**C.** *Plur* fora = fori, *the gangways* of a ship, Gell. ap Charis 55 P —**II.** In partic, *a public place, market-place* **A.** *A market*, as a place for buying and selling quae vendere vellent quo conferrent, forum appellarunt Ubi quid generatim (i e secundum singula genera), additum ab eo cognomen, ut forum boarium, forum olitorium, cupedinis etc. Haec omnia posteaquam contracta in unum locum quae ad victum pertinebant et aedificatus locus appellatum macellum, etc., Varr L L. 5, § 145 sq Müll.—Esp (a) **forum boarium,** *the cattle market, between the Circus Maximus and the Tiber*, Varr L L 5, § 146 Müll, Paul. ex Fest. p 30, 5, Liv 21, 62, 2, Plin 34, 2, 5, § 10, Tac A. 12, 24, cf Ov F 6, 477 A part of this was probably the **forum suarium,** Dig 1, 12, 1, § 11 —(β) **forum olitorium,** *the vegetable market, south of the theatre of Marcellus, between the Tiber and the Capitoline hill*, here stood the columna lactaria, at which infants were exposed, Varr L. L. 5, § 146 Müll., Liv 21, 63, 3, Tac. A. 2, 49, Paul. ex Fest p 118, 6 Here was probably the **forum coquinum** also, *in which professional cooks offered their services in preparing special entertainments*, Plaut Ps. 3, 2, 1 —(γ) **forum piscarium** (or **piscatorium**), *the fish market*, between the basilica Porcia and the Temple of Vesta, Varr L L. 5, § 146 Müll., Plaut. Curc 4, 1, 13, Liv 26, 27, 3, 40, 51, 5, Col 8, 17, 15 —(δ) **forum cuppedinis,** *the market for dainties*, between the via sacra and the macellum, Varr L. L 5, § 186 Müll Cf the similar market in another town, App M 1, p 113, 30 (dub Hildebr cupidinis) — Of places where markets were held, *a market town, market-place* L. Clodius, pharmacopola circumforaneus, qui properaret, cui fora multa restarent, simul atque introductus est, rem confecit, Cic. Clu 14, 40 oppidum Numidarum, nomine Vaga, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall J 47, 1 —Prov Scisti uti foro, *you knew how to make your market*, i e *how to act for your advantage*, Ter Phorm 1, 2, 29, v Don ad loc —**B.** *The market place, forum*, in each city, as the principal place of meeting, where public affairs were discussed, courts of justice held, money transactions carried on statua ejus (Anicii) Praeneste in foro statuta, Liv 23, 19, 18, hence also, transf, to denote *affairs of state, administration of justice*, or *banking business* In Rome esp the forum Romanum, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 66, Tac. A. 12, 24, called also forum magnum, vetus, or, oftener, *absol*, forum, Liv 1, 12, 8, 9, 40, 16, Cic Att 4, 16, 14 et saep, *a low, open artificial level, about six hundred and thirty Parisian feet long, and rather more than a hundred wide, between the Capitoline and Palatine hills, surrounded by porticos* (basilicae) *and the shops of money changers* (argentariae), *in later times surrounded with fine buildings, and adorned with numberless statues* (cf on it Becker's Antiq 1, p 281 sq, and Dict. of Antiq p 451) in foro infumo boni homines atque dites ambulant, Plaut. Curc 4, 1, 14 in foro turbaque, Cic Rep 1, 17 arripere verba de foro, *to pick them up in the street*, id Fin 3, 2, 4 in vulgus et in foro dicere, id. Rep 3, 30 (Fragm ap Non 262, 24) cum Decimus quidam Verginius virginem filiam in foro sua manu interemisset id Rep 2, 37 in forum descendere, id. ib 6, 2 (Fragm ap Non. 501, 28) foro nimium distare Carinas, Hor Ep 1, 7, 48 fallacem Circum vespertinumque pererro Saepe forum, id. S. 1, 6, 114 forumque litibus orbum, id. C 4, 2, 44 Hostes in foro ac locis patentioribus cuneatim constiterunt, Caes B G 7, 28, 1 gladiatores ad forum producti, id B C 1, 14, 4 ut primum forum attigerim, i e *engaged in public affairs*, Cic. Fam 5, 8, 3 studia fori, Tac Agr 39 forum putealque Libonis Mandabo siccis, adimam cantare severis, i. e. *the grave affairs of state*, Hor Ep 1, 19, 8. — Of administering justice in the forum NI PAGVNT, IN COMITIO AVT IN FORO ANTE MERIDIEM CAVSAM CONICITO, Fragm. XII Tab ap Auct. Her 2, 13, 20 ut pacem cum bello, leges cum vi, forum et juris dictionem cum ferro et armis conferatis, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 54 *fin* quod (tempus) in judiciis ac foro datur, Quint. 10, 7, 20 nec ferrea jura Insanumque forum aut populi tabularia vidit, Verg G 2, 502 forum agere, *to hold a court, hold an assize*, Cic Att. 5, 16, 4, cf id. Fam 3, 6, 4 lenta fori pugnamus harena, Juv 16, 47, cf vv sqq —Poet. transf. indicitque forum et patribus dat jura vocatis, Verg A 5, 758 civitates, quae in id forum convenerant, *to that court district*, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 15, § 38 extra suum forum vadimonium promittere, *beyond his district*, id ib 2, 3, 15, § 38 —Prov egomet video rem vorti in meo foro, *is pending in my own court, affects me nearly*, Plaut. Most 5, 1, 10 in alieno foro litigare, i e *not to know what to do, which way to turn*, Mart 12 praef —Of the transaction of business in the forum haec fides atque haec ratio pecuniarum, quae Romae, quae in foro versatur, Cic de Imp Pomp 7, 19 quousque negotiabere? annos jam triginta in foro versaris id Fl 29, 70 sublata erat de foro fides, id. Agr 2, 3 *fin* nisi, etc nos hunc Postumum jam pridem in foro non haberemus, i e *he would have been a bankrupt long ago*, id. Rab Post. 15, 41 cedere foro, *to quit the market*, i e *to become bankrupt*, Sen. Ben 4, 39, Dig 16, 3, 7, § 2, Juv 11, 50, cf Plaut. Ep 1, 2, 16 Justice was administered in Rome not only in the forum Romanum, but also, in the times of the emperors, in the forum (Julii) Caesaris (erected by Julius Caesar, Suet. Caes 26, Plin 36 15, 24, § 103, 16, 44, 86 § 236) and in the forum Augusti (erected by the Emperor Augustus, Suet Aug 29, and adorned with a fine ivory statue of Apollo, Plin 7, 53, 54, § 183, Ov F 5, 552, id Tr 3, 1, 27), called simply forum, Juv 1, 128 (where Apollo is called juris peritus, in allusion to the judicial proceedings held here), hence, circumscriptiones, furta, fraudes, quibus trina non sufficiunt fora, Sen. de Ira, 2, 9, 1, so, quae (verba) trino juvenis foro tonabas, Stat S 4, 9, 15, and erit in triplici par mihi nemo foro, Mart 3 38, 4 vacuo clausoque sonant fora sola theatro, Juv 6, 68 — **C.** *Nom propr* **Fŏrum,** a name of many market and assize towns, nine of which in Etruria, are named, Plin 3, 15, 20, § 116 The most celebrated are, **1. Forum Aliēni,** *a town in* Gallia Transpadana, now *Ferrara*, Tac. H. 3, 6 —**2. Forum Appii,** *a market town in Latium, on the* Via Appia, *near* Tres Tavernae, now *Foro Appio*, Cic. Att. 2, 10, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64, Hor S 1, 5, 3, Inscr Orell 780 al —**3. Forum Aurēlium,** *a small city near Rome, on the* Via Aurelia, now *Montalto*, Cic Cat 1, 9, 24.—**4. Forum Cornēlium,** *a town in* Gallia Cispadana, now *Imola*, Cic Fam 12, 5 2.—Hence **Forocorneliensis,** e, *adj* ager, Plin 3, 16, 20, § 120 —**5. Forum Gallōrum,** *a town in* Gallia Cispadana *between* Mutina *and* Bononia, now *Castel Franco*, Cic Fam 10, 30, 2 —**6. Forum Jūlii,** *a town in* Gallia Narbonensis, *a colony of the eighth legion*, now *Frejus*, Mel. 2, 5, 3, Plin 3 4 5, § 35, Planc ap Cic. Fam 10, 15, 3, 10, 17, 1, Tac H. 3, 43 —Deriv **Forojuliensis,** e, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Forum Julii*, *Forojulian* colonia, i e *Forum Julii* Tac. H 2, 14, 3, 43 —In *plur* **Forojulienses,** *inhabitants of Forum Julii, Forojulians* Tac. Agr 4 —**7. Forum Vŏcōnii,** *24 miles from Forum Julii, in the Pyrenees*, now, acc to some, *Le Canet*, acc to others *Luc*, Cic Fam 10, 17, 1, 10, 34, 1, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36

1. fŏrus, i, *m* (also **fŏrum,** i, *n*, and **fŏri,** ōrum, *m*) [kindred with forum, foras, foris from fero, what leads out of doors, hence] *a gangway* in a ship **I.** Lit. multa foro ponit et agea longa repletur, Enn ap Isid Orig 19, 2 illum nautis forum Sall Fragm ap Non. 206, 17 cum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursent, Cic. de Sen 6, 17 (Charon), laxat foros, Verg A. 6, 412 —*Neutr* form fora, Cn. Gell. ap Charis p 55 P —**II.** Transf **A.** *A row of seats* in the Circus loca divisa patribus equitibusque, ubi spectacula sibi quisque facerent fori appellati, Liv 1, 35, 8 foros in Circo faciendos, id. 1, 56, 2, 45, 1, 7, cf Paul. ex Fest. s v forum, p 84 Müll. (v the passage under forum *init.*— ***B.** *A passage, alley* or *walk around a bed* in a garden angustosque foros adverso limite ducens, Col. 10, 92 —***C.** *A cell* of bees complebuntque foros et floribus horrea texent, Verg G 4, 250 —***D.** *A gaming board, dice board* forum aleatorium calfecimus, August. ap Suet. Aug 71

2. fŏrus, i, for forum v 1 forum *init.*

Fosi, ōrum, *m*, *a Germanic tribe, a branch of the Cheruscans*, near the modern *Celle*, Tac. G 36

fossa, ae, *f* [fodio, i e fossa terra], *a ditch, trench, fosse* (syn. fovea scrobs, fossio) **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen salso suffudit gurgite fossas, Lucr 5, 482 fodere fossam, Liv 3, 26, 9 ut unus aditus maximo aggere objecto fossa cingeretur vastissima, Cic. Rep 2, 6 (oppidum) vallo et fossa circumdedi, id. Fam 15, 4, 10 pomarium circummunire fossâ praecipiti, Col 5, 10, 1 circumdare moenia vallo atque fossa, Sall J 23, 1, and, in a different construction circumdare fossam latam cubiculari lecto, Cic. Tusc 5, 20, 59 vallo fossaque munire, Caes B G 2, 5 *fin*, cf. Rheni fossam immanissimis gentibus objicere et opponere, Cic. Pis. 33, 81 fossa et vallo aliquem septum tenere id Att 9 12, 3 fossam pedum XX directis lateribus duxit, Caes. B G 7, 72, 1, so, fossam ducere, id ib 7, 73, 2 transversam fossam obducere, id. ib 2, 8, 3 praeducere, id. B C 1, 27, 3 institutae fossae, id ib 3, 46, 5 ut flumen nullam in partem depressis fossis derivari posset, *sunk deeper*, Hirt. B G 8, 40, 3 deprimere fossam, id. ib 8, 9, 3, cf Tac. A 15, 42, 1, 65, Ov F 4, 821 cruor in fossam confusus, Hor S 1, 8, 28 —**B.** In partic **1.** *A gutter, waterway* = colliciae, Verg G 1, 326, 1, 372.—**2.** *A furrow* drawn to mark foundations, etc. ipse humili designat moenia fossa, Verg A 7, 157, Ov F 4, 839, cf Varr L. L. 5, 32, § 143 — **3.** *A grave* (late Lat) FILETIVS VSQVE AT FOSSA (ad fossam), Inscr Orell 4794, v fossor —**4.** In mal part pudenda muliebria, Auct Priap 84, cf inter Socraticos notissima fossa cinaedos, Juv 2, 10 —**5. Fossa Drūsiāna,** v Drusus —***II.** Trop, *a boundary* alicui fossam determinare, Tert adv Haer 10

fossātum, i, *n*, and **fossātus,** i, *m*, v fosso

fossīcius or **-tius,** a, um, *adj* [fossus, from fodio] *dug out dug up* from the ground creta Varr R R 1, 7, 8 sal id ib harena, Plin. 36, 23, 54, § 175, Pall. 1, 10 Cf the foll. art

fossĭlis, e, *adj* [id.] *dug out, dug up, fossil* sal Varr 2, 11, 6 harena, Plin. 36, 26, 66, § 192 ebur, id. 36, 18, 29, § 134 flumen, Amm 24, 6

fossĭo, ōnis, *f* [fodio], *a digging* (rare but class.) recenti fossione terram fumare calentem, Cic. N D 2, 9, 25, Col 11, 2, 41, Plin. 17, 26, 39, § 247 —In *plur* quid fossiones agri repastinationesque proferam? Cic. de Sen 15, 53 —**II.** Transf, *a ditch*, Vitr 8, 1, 5

fossītius, a, um, v fossicius

fosso, avi, atum, 1, *v freq a* [fodio] *to dig pierce* (ante and post class) corpora telis, Enn ap Varr L. L. 7, § 100 (Ann. v 569 ed Vahl) —Hence, **1. fossātum,** i, *n.*, *a ditch, fosse*, Pall Sept. 13, Capitol Gord. 28, Veg Mil 4, 16 —**2. fossātus,** i, *m*, *a boundary*, Auct Rei Agr p 254 and 267 Goes.

fossor, ōris, *m* [id], *a digger, delver, ditcher* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen (poet. and in post-Aug prose) et labefacta movens robustus jugera fossor, Verg G 2, 264 equalidus in magna compede fossor, Juv 11, 80, Hor C 3 18, 15, Mart 7, 71 4, Col 11, 2, 38 ceu septa novus jam moenia laxet Fossor, i e *a miner, sapper*, Stat Th 2, 419 —**B.** In partic **1.** *A miner workman in a mine*, Vitr 7, 8, 1, Calp Ecl 4, 118 (cf auri

fossor).—**2.** In late Lat., *a grave-digger,* Inscr. Orell. 4925 al.; cf. fossa, I. B. 3.—**3.** In mal. part., *a fornicator,* Aus. Ep. 49; cf. fossa, I. B. 4.—**II.** Transf., in gen., in a contemptuous signif., *a common laborer, a clown,* Cat. 22, 10: cum sis cetera fossor, Pers. 5, 122.

fossōrius, a, um [fodio], *adapted to digging, fit for delving:* pars (securis), Isid. 19, 19, 11.—As *subst.:* **fossōria,** ae, *f., digging* (as an occupation), Firm. Math. 2, 10 *init.*

fossŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [fossa], *a little ditch,* Cato, R. R. 161, 4; Col. 11, 3, 54; 12, 46, 3.

fossūra, ae, *f.* [fodio], *a digging* (post-Aug., whereas fossio is quite class.). **I.** Lit.: plana fossura, Col. 4, 14, 2; Pall. 10, 14, 2.—In *plur.:* complanata juga fossuris montium, Suet. Calig. 37: puteorum, Vitr. 5, 9, 8; Col. 4, 28, 2.—**II.** Transf., concr., *a pit:* summa fossura operiatur arundinibus, Vitr. 8, 1, 4.

fossus, a, um, *Part.,* from fodio.

‡ **fostia,** v. hostia *init.*

‡ **fostis,** v. hostis *init.*

1. fōtus, a, um, *Part.,* from foveo.

2. fōtus, ūs, *m.* [foveo], *a warming, fomenting* (post-Aug., rare except in *abl.*). **I.** Lit., Amm. 21, 2, 3: solis, Lact. 1, 12, 7: decoctum eorum coeliacos juvat et potione et fotu, Plin. 23, 1, 10, § 14; 23, 9, 82, § 164: fotus ex aqua calida, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7, 97.—In *plur.,* Mart. Cap. 1, § 35: blandis, Prud. Ham. 304.—**II.** Trop.: queis gloria fotibus aucta Sic cluat, Prud. cont. Symm. 2, 584.

fŏvĕa, ae, *f.* [kindred with favissae], *a small pit,* esp. for taking wild beasts, *a pitfall* (syn.: scrobs, specus: fossa, etc.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: (humor) ut in foveam fluat, Lucr. 2, 475: (cadavera) Donec humo tegere ac foveis abscondere discunt, Verg. G. 3, 558.—Transf.: genitales feminae, i. e. *the womb,* Tert. Anim. 19.—**B.** In partic., *a pitfall, pit* (class.): tetra belua, quae quoniam in foveam incidit, etc., Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 12; Lucr. 5, 1250; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 50; id. A. P. 459: anates in foveas delapsae, Plin. 10, 38, 54, § 112.—**II.** Trop., *a snare* (Plautin.): Ita decipiemus fovea leonem Lycum, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 59; id. Pers. 4, 4, 45; cf.: ex iisdem foveis emergentes, *conspiracy,* Amm. 14, 9, 1.

fŏvēla, ae, *f.* [foveo], *a comforting, refreshment* (post-class.): incorporalitas est immunis a poena et a fovela, Tert. Anim. 7.

fŏvĕo, fōvi, fōtum, 2, *v. a.* [Corss. assumes a root bhag-, to be hot; Gr. φώγειν, to roast; O. H. Germ. bachan; Germ. backen; Engl. bake; hence, fovere for fog-vēre; favilla for fag-villa; and to this refers: favere, faustus, etc., Ausspr. 1, 142; 2, 1004; but cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 188, and v. faveo], *to warm, keep warm* (class.; esp. freq. in the transf. and trop. signif.; syn.: calefacio: faveo, studeo, adjuvo, etc.). **I.** Lit.: nisi sol sua pro parte fovet tribuitque calorem, Lucr. 1, 807; cf. id. 1, 1033: ut et pennis (pullos) foveant, ne frigore laedantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129; cf.: pulli a matribus exclusi fotique, id. ib. 2, 48, 124: fetus rigentes apprimendo pectori, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 127: laridum atque epulas foveri foculis ferventibus, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 67: quos sancta fovet ille manu, bene vivitis ignes, i. e. *keeps up,* Ov. F. 3, 427; for which, in a different construction: fovet ignibus aras, id. M. 7, 427: nomen in marmore lectum Perfudit lacrimis et aperto pectore fovit, *warmed the name with her naked breast,* id. ib. 2, 339.—**II.** Transf., *to cherish, foster* any thing. **A.** Physically. So of diseased parts of the body, *to foment* (whether with warm or cold remedies): dumque manet corpus, corpus refoventque foventque, Ov. M. 8, 536: nares exulceratas fovere oportet vapore aquae calidae, Cels. 6, 8: multa aqua prius calida, post egelida fovendum os caputque, id. 4, 2, 4: genua calido aceto, Col. 6, 12, 4: nervos cortice et foliis in vino decoctis, Plin. 24, 9, 37, § 58; 32, 9, 34, § 106: cutem lacte asinino, id. 28, 12, 50, § 183: os quoque multa frigida aqua fovendum est, Cels. 1, 5; 1, 3 *init.:* cutem frigida et ante et postea, Plin. 28, 12, 50, § 184: vulnus lympha, Verg. A. 12, 420.—Poet., in gen. (a favorite word with Vergil): interdum gremio fovet inscia Dido (puerum), *cherishes, holds in her lap,* Verg. A. 1, 718: germanam sinu, id. ib. 4, 686: cunctantem lacertis amplexu molli, i. e. *to embrace, enfold,* id. ib. 8, 388: animas et olentia Medi ora fovent, id. G. 2, 135: ipse aeger, anhelans Colla fovet, i. e. *leans against the tree,* id. A. 10, 838: castra fovere, *to remain in the camp* (the figure being that of a bird brooding over its nest), id. ib. 9, 57: (coluber) fovit humum, id. G. 3, 420; and transf. to a period of time: nunc hiemem inter se luxu, quam longa, fovere, Regnorum immemores, *sit the winter through, pass the winter,* id. A. 4, 193.—**B.** Mentally, *to cherish, caress, love, favor, support, assist, encourage:* scribis de Caesaris summo in nos amore. Hunc et tu fovebis et nos quibuscumque poterimus rebus augebimus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 9; cf.: inimicum meum sic fovebant, etc., id. Fam. 1, 9, 10: Vettienum, ut scribis, et Faberium foveo, id. Att. 15, 13, 3: et eo puto per Pomponium fovendum tibi esse Hortensium, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8; cf. also Quint. 1, 2, 16: (duo duces) pugnantes hortabantur et prope certa fovebant spe, *encouraged, animated,* Liv. 38, 6, 5: tribuni plebis in cooptandis collegis patrum voluntatem foverunt, id. 3, 65, 1; cf.: res alicujus, id. 24, 36, 9; 26, 36, 6: spem potentioris, id. 40, 5, 5: rex statuerat utram foveret partem, id. 42, 29, 11; cf. id. 5, 3, 9: consilia alicujus, Tac. H. 1, 46: spectator populus hos, rursus illos clamore et plausu fovebat, id. ib. 3, 83: tu mihi gubernacula rei publicae petas fovendis hominum sensibus et deleniendis animis et adhibendis voluptatibus? *by pampering,* Cic. Mur. 35, 74: partes alicujus, Tac. H. 1, 8; 1, 14: adolescentiam alicujus exhortationibus, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 1; cf.: ut propria naturae bona doctrina foverent, Quint. 2, 8, 3: ingenia et artes, Suet. Vesp. 18: quam magis in pectore meo foveo, quas meus filius turbas turbet, i. e. *dwell upon, think over,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 1: vota animo, Ov. M. 7, 633: spem, Mart. 9, 49, 4: nequiquam eos perditam spem fovere, Liv. 22, 53, 4; cf. Tac. H. 1, 62; Val. Max. 6 praef. § 9; cf. conversely: ut spes vos foveat, *may sustain you,* Just. Inst. prooem. 7: hoc regnum dea gentibus esse, jam tum tenditque fovetque, *cherishes,* Verg. A. 1, 18: dum illud tractabam, de quo antea scripsi ad te, quasi fovebam dolores meos (the fig. being taken from the fomenting of diseased parts of the body; v. above, II. A.), Cic. Att. 12, 18, 1: pantomimos fovebat effusius, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 4.

‡ **Fovii** qui nunc Favii dicuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 87 Müll. *N. cr.*

‡ **fracebunt** displicebunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 90 Müll. *N. cr.;* cf.: FRACEBUNT sordebunt, displicebunt, dictum a fracibus, qui sunt stillicidia sterquilinii, Placid. p. 463.

frăces, um (sing. form FRAX; v. the foll.), *m.* [kindr. with FRAG, frango; cf. fragosus; lit., broken bits, fragments; hence], *grounds* or *dregs of oil:* FRAX τρυγία γάρου; fraces ἐλαίου τρυγία· ὑπόστασις ἐλαίου; fracere ἐξίστασθαι; fracidus ὑπέρωρος, Gloss. Philox.: oleum quam diutissime in amurca et in fracibus erit, tam deterrimum erit, Cato, R. R. 64 *fin.;* 66 *fin.;* Col. 6, 13, 3; Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 21 sq. al.; Vitr. 7, 1; Grat. Cyneg. 474.

frăcesco, fracŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [FRACEO; v. fraces and FRACEBUNT], *to become soft* or *mellow, to rot, spoil:* olea lecta si nimium diu fuit in acervis, caldore fracescit, et oleum foetidum fit, Varr. R. R. 55, 5 sq.; so, oleum, *becomes rancid,* Col. 1, 6, 18: (terram cretosam) sinito quatriduum fracescat; ubi bene fracuerit, rutro concidito, *to become soft, tractable,* Cato, R. R. 128.

* **frăcĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [FRACEO; whence fracesco and fraces], *soft, mellow:* ut fracida sit (olea), Cato, R. R. 64, 1.

* **fractārĭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. machina) [frango], *a machine for crushing flint-stones:* caedunt (silices) fractariis CL libras ferri habentibus, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 71; v. Sillig. ad h. l.

fractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a breaking, breaking in pieces* (eccl. Lat.): panis, Hier. Ep. 108, 8; Aug. Cons. Evang. 4, 25; Vulg. Luc. 24, 35.

fractor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a breaker, breaker in pieces* (post-class.): ferularum, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

fractūra, ae, *f.* [frango], *a breach, fracture, cleft:* ad luxum aut ad fracturam alliga, Cato, R. R. 160: quo propior fractura capiti (ossis) vel superiori vel inferiori est, eo pejor est, Cels. 8, 10.—In *plur.,* Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 137; 31, 11, 47, § 126 (but id. 33, 4, 21, § 71, the correct read. is fractariis; v. fractaria).

fractus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from frango.

fraeno, fraenum, etc., v. fren-.

frāga, ōrum, *n.* [root Sanscr. dhraj-, breathe; prop., the fragrant berry; hence, Fr. fraise], *strawberries:* Fragaria vesca, Linn.; Verg. E. 3, 92; Ov. M. 1, 104; Plin. 15, 24, 28, § 98; Sen. Hippol. 516.—* **II.** In *sing.:* **fragum,** i, *n., a strawberry-plant,* also called comaron, App. Herb. 37.

frăgesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [FRAG, frango], *to become broken;* trop., *to be conquered, subdued,* Att. ap. Non. 111, 1 sq. (Trag. Rel. v. 26, 338 Rib.).

frăgĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *easily broken, brittle, fragile* (class.; esp. freq. in the transf. signif.; cf.: caducus, fluxus). **I.** Lit.: cadi, Ov. M. 12, 243: coryli (with tiliae molles), id. ib. 10, 93: rami, Verg. E. 8, 40: myrtus, Hor. C. 3, 23, 16: ratis, id. ib. 1, 3, 10; cf. phaselus, id. ib. 3, 2, 28: aes malleis, Plin. 34, 8, 20, § 94; cf.: saccharon dentibus, id. 12, 8, 17, § 32: crystalli centrum, id. 37, 2, 10, § 28: caput ictibus parvis, Gell. 6, 1, 11: tenuior fragiliorque penna scarabaeorum, Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 97: ut fragilis glacies interit ira mora, Ov. A. A. 1, 347.—Poet.: aquae, i. e. *ice,* Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 26: fragiles sonitus chartarum, i. e. *crackling,* Lucr. 6, 112: lauri, Verg. E. 8, 82: pollicibus fragiles increpuere manus, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 12; cf. fragor.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *weak, perishable, frail* (physically or mentally): fragile corpus animus sempiternus movet, Cic. Rep. 6, 24 *fin.;* in fragili corpore odiosa omnis offensio est, id. Sen. 18, 65; cf.: (corpora) fragili natura praedita, Lucr. 1, 581; and *absol.:* fragili quaerens illidere dentem, Offendet solido, Hor. S. 2, 1, 77: fragilissimus alvus, Att. ap. Non. 193, 26.—Of an effeminate man: Julius et fragilis Pediatia (sarcastically in the *fem. gen.* instead of Pediatius), qs. *the delicate Miss Pediatius,* Hor. S. 1, 8, 39: quis enim confidit, sibi semper id stabile et firmum permansurum, quod fragile et caducum sit? Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 86: res humanae fragiles caducaeque sunt, id. Lael. 27, 102; id. Leg. 1, 8, 24; cf.: divitiarum et formae gloria fluxa atque fragilis est, Sall. C. 1, 4: fortuna populi, Cic. Rep. 2, 28 *fin.:* nec aliud est aeque fragile in homine (quam memoria), Plin. 7, 24, 24, § 90: nulli vita fragilior (quam homini), id. 7 praef. § 5; cf.: (hominum) aevum omne et breve et fragile est, Plin. Pan. 78, 2: haud aevi fragilis sonipes, Sil. 3, 386: anni fragiles et inertior aetas, *the frail years* (of age), Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 3.—*Adv.* does not occur.

frăgĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fragilis], *brittleness, fragility.* **I.** Lit.: tus probatur candore, amplitudine, fragilitate, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 65: tenuiora ferramenta oleo restingui mos est, ne aqua in fragilitatem durentur, id. 34, 14, 41, § 146.—**II.** Transf. (acc. to fragilis, II.), *weakness, frailness, frailty:* humani generis imbecillitatem fragilitatemque extimescere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: mortalitatis, Plin. Ep. 4, 24, 2: naturae communis, Auct. Or. pro Marcello, 7, 22: fidei humanae, App. M. 9, p. 225.

* **frăgium,** ii, *n.* [FRAG, frango], *a fracture* of a part of the body (for fractura): crurum, App. M. 9, p. 225, 35.

fraglo, v. fragro *init.*

fragmen, ĭnis, *n.* [FRAG, frango]. * **I.** *A fracture:* percussit subito deceptum fragmine pectus, Val. Fl. 3, 477.—**II.** Mostly in *plur.:* fragmina, um, *pieces broken off, fragments, ruins, wreck* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the class. fragmenta). (*a*) *Plur.:* silvarum, Lucr. 1, 284; 5, 1284: remorum, Verg. A. 10, 306: mucronis, id. ib. 12, 741: navigii, Ov. M. 11, 561; cf. ratis, id. ib. 14, 563: adjacebant fragmina telorum equorumque artus, Tac. A. 1, 61: subselliorum, Suet. Ner. 26: panis, *crumbs,* id. Claud. 18: favorum, quae in sacco remanserunt, Col. 9, 15 *fin.*—*Absol.* of *bits of wood, chips:* taedas et fragmina poni Imperat, Ov. M. 8,

459 —(β) *Sing* Ilioneus saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis Lucetium sternit, *fragment of a mountain, piece of rock*, Verg A 9, 569, 10, 698, Vulg Judic 9 53 al

fragmentum, i, n [FRAG, frango], *a piece broken off, a piece, remnant, fragment* (class, mostly in *plur*, cf frustum, segmentum) (a) *Plur* inermem atque imparatum tribunum alii gladiis adoriuntur, alii fragmentis septorum et fustibus, Cic Sest 37, 79 tegularum, Liv 34, 39, 11 ramorum, id 23, 24, 10, for which ramea, Verg G 4, 304 avulsarum tabularum remorumque, Curt 9, 9 crystalli, Plin 37, 2, 10, § 29 panis, *crumbs*, Plin 9, 8, 8, § 25 —Poet Emathiae ruinae, i e *the remains of the army* Luc 9, 33 —(β) *Sing* fragmentum lapidis, Cic N D 2, 32, 82

frăgor, ōris, m [id], *a breaking breaking to pieces* **I.** Lit (very rare) pausam stare fragori, *to fragility*, Lucr 1, 747 so, id 5, 109, 317 —**II.** Transf, *a crashing* (as when something is broken to pieces), *a crash, noise din* (the usual signif of the word, mostly poet and in post Aug prose, cf sonus, sonor) ut crebram silvam cum flamina Cauri Perflant, dant sonitum frondes ramique fragorem, Lucr 6, 136 sternitur nemus, et propulsa fragorem silva dat, Ov M 8, 340 fragor tectorum, quae diruebantur, Liv 1, 29, 4 ruentium tectorum, Quint 8, 3, 68 venti procella dat fragorem, Lucr 6, 129 multus geli, id 6, 156 pelagi, Verg A 1, 154, cf Plin Ep 6, 31, 17 subitoque fragore intonuit laevum, Verg A 2, 692, 9, 541, cf 8, 527, cf quem (Periclea) fulminibus et caelesti fragori comparant comici, Quint 12, 10, 24 Nilus praecipitans se fragore auditum accolis aufert, Plin 6, 29, 35, § 181 sublimitas profecto et magnificentia et nitor et auctoritas expressit illum fragorem, *those thunders of applause*, Quint 8, 3, 3 exornatio significandae rei causa, sic Postquam iste in rem publicam fecit impetum, fragor civitatis imprimis est auditus Hoc genere raro utendum est, ne novi verbi assiduitas odium pariat, etc, Auct Her 4, 31, 42 terra continens adventus hostium non modo exspectatos, sed etiam repentinos multis indiciis et quasi fragore quodam et sonitu ipso ante denuntiat, Cic Rep 2, 3 Mos —Poet for *report, rumor*, Val Fl 1, 753

frăgōsē, adv, v fragosus fin

frăgōsus, a, um, adj [fragor] **I.** (Acc to fragor, I) *Apt to be broken, fragile* (poet and in post Aug prose) **A.** Lit fragosa putri corpore, Lucr 2, 860 —**2.** Transf, *rough, uneven* silvis horrentia saxa fragosis, Ov M 4, 778 mons, Grat Cyneg 527 —**B.** Trop, of speech, *uneven, unequal* fragosa atque interrupta oratio, Quint 9, 4, 7 aures fragosis offenduntur, id 9, 4, 116 versus, Diom p 499 P —**II.** (Acc to fragor, II) *Crashing, rushing roaring* (poet.) medioque fragosus Dat sonitum saxis et torto vertice torrens, Verg A 7, 566 vada, Val Fl 2, 622 arx Maleae, id 4, 261 lux, *a rattling gleam* (lightning), id 2, 198 murmura leonum, Claud II Cons Stil 337 nares, Amm 14, 6, 25 —Hence, * adv **frăgōse** (acc to II), *with a crashing* (secures a ligno laricis) respuuntur et fragosius sidunt, aegrius revelluntur, Plin 16, 10, 19, § 47

frāgrans, antis, *Part* and *P a*, v fragro

frāgranter, adv, v fragro, *P a fin*

frāgrantia, ae, f [fragro], *scent, odor, fragrance* (post class, cf odor, nidor, suffimen) unguentorum, Val Max 9, 1, 1 ext vestimentorum Vulg Gen 27, 27 —Trop bonorum morum, Ambros in Luc 6, § 15

frāgro (collat form fraglo, Dracont Carm 10, 287), avi, 1, v n [Sanscr dhraj, breathe, etc, hence friga, cf flare, to blow], *to emit a smell, to smell* (of both good and bad odors), *to emit fragrance, to reek* (poet and in post Aug prose, esp freq in the *part pres*) **I.** Of a pleasant odor (a) In the *verb finit* quod semper casiaque cinnamoque Fragras, Mart 6, 55, 3 fragravit ore quod rosarium Paesti, id 5, 37, 9 et multa fragrat testa senibus auctumnis, id 3, 58, 7 gemma vinum fragrat, Sol 37 *fin*.—(β) In the *part pres* redolentque thymo fragrantia mella, Verg G 4, 169, id A 1, 436 cubile sertis ac Syrio olivo, Cat 6, 8 domus Assyrio odore, id 68, 144 adolescentulus unguento, Suet Vesp 8 Venus balsama App M 6, p 177, 30 amomum, Sil 15, 117 —**II.** Of an unpleasant smell fragrat acerbus odor, Val Fl 4, 493 ne gravis hesterno fragres Fescennia, vino, Mart 1, 88, 1 —Hence, **frāgrans**, antis, *P a*, *sweet scented, fragrant* fragrantissimum unguentum, App M 10, p 249, 4 fragrantissimus spiritus, Mart Cap 1, § 85 —*Adv* **frāgranter**, *fragrantly* crocum Ciliciae spirat fragrantius, Sol. 38, § 6

frāgum, i, v fraga

†† **frămĕa**, ae, f [an old Germ word] **I.** *A spear, javelin*, used by the ancient Germans hastas vel ipsorum vocabulo frameas gerunt angusto et brevi ferro, sed ita acri et ad usum habili, ut eodem telo, prout ratio poscit, vel comminus vel eminus pugnent, Tac G 6, 11, 14, 18, 24, Gell 10, 25, 2 Martis, Juv 13, 79 —**II.** In late Lat, *a sword*, Aug Ep 120, 16, Vulg Psa 16, 13

Franci, orum, m, *the Franks, a Germanic confederacy on the Rhine*, Claud I Laud Stil 189, 227, II Laud Stil 243, Vop Procul 13 al —In *sing* collect ante pedes humili Franco tristique Suevo Perfruor, Claud in Eutrop 1, 394 —**II.** Derivv **A. Francia**, ae, f, *the region inhabited by the Franks, Franconia* Aus Idyll 8, 29, 10, 434, Claud Laud Stil 1, 237 —**B. Francus**, a, um, adj, *of* or *belonging to the Franks, Frank* lingua Hier Vit Hilar 22 —**C. Francĭcus**, i, m, *a surname of the emperor Probus, on account of his victories over the Franks*, Vop Prob 11

Francĭcus, a, um, adj, Venant 9, Carm 48

frango, fregi, fractum, 3, v a [root in Gr ΦΡΑΓ, ῥήγνυμι, ῥῆγμα, ῥωγαλέος, Goth Brikan, Irish brissim, Germ brechen, Engl break, but cf Fick, Vergl Worterb p 182, and v the letter F], *to break, break in pieces, dash to pieces, shiver, break in two* (cf rumpo, diffringo) **I.** Lit hastas frangit quatitque, Enn ap Macr S 6, 3 (Ann v 435 ed Vahl), cf aes sonit, franguntur hastae, id Fragm ap Non 504, 33 (Trag v 213 ed Vahl) fraxinus frangitur atque abies consternitur alta, *is broken, felled*, id ap Macr S 6, 2 (Ann v 195 ed Vahl) simulacra, Lucr 6, 419 milvo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo ergo alter alterius ubicumque nactus est ova, frangit, Cic N D 2, 49, 125 anulus aureus fractus et comminatus est, id Verr 2 4 25, § 56 compluribus navibus fractis, *dashed to pieces*, Caes B G 4, 29, 3 naves, Hor A P 20 navem is fregit apud Andrum insulam, Ter And 1, 3, 17, cf Auct Her 4, 44, 57 domus fracta conjectu lapidum, Cic Att 4 3, 2 janua frangatur, latret canis, Hor S 1, 2, 128 patinam, id ib 2, 8, 72 lagenam, id ib 81 crystallina, Mart 14, 111 aulas in caput, Plaut Capt 1, 1, 21 corpora ad saxum, Verg A 3, 625 vindices rerum capitalium laqueo gulam fregere, *broke his neck, strangled him*, Sall C 55, 5 cervices civium Romanorum in carcere, Cic Verr 2, 5, 57, § 147, id Vatin 11, 26 senile guttur parentis impia manu, Hor Epod 3 2 cerebrum, Verg A 5, 413 brachium, Cic de Or 2, 62, 253, cf coxam, Plin Ep 2, 1, 5 crus, Hor Ep 1, 17, 59 crura Cic Phil 13, 12, 27, Suet Aug 67, id Tib 44, Vulg Johan 19, 31 cornu in arbore, Ov F 5, 121 non ego te, tigris ut aspera Gaetulusve leo, frangere persequor, *to tear in pieces* Hor C 1, 23, 10, cf indomitos ut cum Massyla per arva Armenti reges magno leo fregit hiatu etc, Stat Th 11, 28, Val Fl 2, 458, Plin 8, 40, 61, § 150 nubes in montem actae non franguntur, sed circumfunduntur, Sen Q N 2, 28, 2 —**B.** Transf, in gen, *to break up small, to grind, bruise, crush* (freq since the Aug per) glebam bidentibus Verg G 2, 400, glebas id 3 161 fruges robore saxi, Lucr 1, 882 farra saxo Val Fl 2, 448 hordeum molis, Plin 18 7, 14 § 72 granum dentibus, id 18 24 54, § 196 fabam id. 19, 3, 15, § 40 glandem (sues) Verg G 2, 72 testes homini, Plin 11 49 110, § 263 toros, *to press throw one's self upon*, Mart 2 59, 3, 4, 8, 6 comam in gradus, *to twist, braid*, Quint 1, 6, 44 mare montis ad ejus Radices frangit fluctus, *breaks*, Lucr 6, 695, cf quam (fortunam) existimo levem et imbecillam ab animo firmo et gravi tamquam fluctum a saxo frangi oportere, Cic Fam 9, 16, 6 fluctus (scopulus), Luc 6, 266 undam, Ov F 4, 282 aquas, Quint 9, 4, 7 amnem nando, Luc 8, 374, cf Sil 3, 457, 8, 555 iter, i e *turn off from it*, Stat Th 12, 232

II. Trop, *to break down, subdue, weaken, diminish, violate, to soften, move, touch* quem (Viriathum) C Laelius praetor ita fregit et comminuit ferocitatemque ejus ita repressit, ut, etc, *broke down, subdued*, Cic Off 2, 11 *fin*, cf fractam illam et debilitatam vim suam etc, id Fam 1, 9, 2 quem series immensa laborum fregerit, Ov H 9, 6 nationes frangere domareque, Cic Prov Cons 13, 33 proeliis calamitatibusque fracti, Caes B G 1, 31, 7 victi sumus igitur, aut, si vinci dignitas non potest, fracti certe et abjecti, Cic Fam 4, 7, 2 te ut ulla res frangat? *would break, shake thy resolution*, id Cat 1, 9, 22, cf frangi metu cupiditate, id Off 1, 20, 68 fractus ac debilitatus metu, id de Or 1, 26, 121 flecti animo atque frangi, id Sull 6, 18 frangi animo, id. Phil 2, 15, 37 dolore, id Fin. 2, 29, 95 misericordiā id Att 7, 12, 3 pudore, id Tusc 2, 21, 48 et simil, cf also aliquem auctoritate, id ib 1, 21 *fin* aliquem patientiā id Brut 25, 95 quae (vis) summas frangit infirmatque opes, Poet ap Cic Rab Post 10, 28 debilitatur ac frangitur eloquentia, Tac Dial 39 mollis illa educatio, quam indulgentiam vocamus, nervos omnes et mentis et corporis frangit, Quint 1, 2, 6 frangitur vox, id 11, 3, 20, cf id 12 11, 2 vox Auditur fractos sonitus imitata tubarum, Verg G 4, 72 et illa (littera), quae est sexta nostrarum (i e F) quoties aliquam consonantem frangit, ut in hoc ipso frangit, multo fit horridior, i e *weakens*, Quint 12, 10, 29 Spald (v the passage in its connection), cf id 1, 4, 11 primum divisit ineleganter duo enim genera quae erant, fecit tria hoc est non dividere, sed frangere, Cic Fin 2, 9, 26, cf. frangas citius quam corrigas, quae in pravum induruerunt, Quint 1, 3, 12 bellum proeliis frangere Cic Prov Cons 13, 32 dignitatem, id Fam 9, 16, 6 hunc (pedum dolorem) abstinentia, sanctitate vicit et fregit, Plin Ep 1, 12, 5 ut equorum cursum delicati minutis passibus frangunt, Quint 9, 4, 113 animos frangi et debilitari molestiā, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 1, § 2 ingenium (mala) Ov Tr 3, 14, 33 sublimia pectora (Venus et vinum), id F 1, 301 ego unus contudi et fregi exsultantis praedonis audaciam, Cic Phil 13, 13 *fin*, cf id Fragm ap Non 301, 8 (id Rep 3 36 ed Mos) furorem et petulantiam alicujus, id Pis 14 31 libidines, id Leg 3, 13, 31 odium iramque (risus), Quint 6, 3 9 impetum cogitationis (membranae), id 10, 3, 31 consilium alicujus, Cic Fam 4, 4, 4, cf sententiam alicujus, id ib 1, 4, 1 foedus id Pis 12, 28, id Scaur 42 fidem, id Rosc Com 6, 16 jura pudicitiae Prop 4 (5), 5, 28 mandata, Hor Ep 1, 13, 19 fas, Grat Cyneg 451 morantem diem mero (= breviorem reddere), *to shorten*, Hor C 2 7, 6 vina i e *to weaken, dilute*, Mart 14, 103, Plin 14, 22, 28, § 138 cum frangerem jam ipse me cogeremque illa ferre toleranter, Cic Fam 4 6, 2 nec animus tantis se laboribus frangeret, neque, etc, id Arch 11 29 ante quam calores aut frigora se fregerunt, *diminished, abated*, Varr R R 2, 2, 18, cf Scaevola paulum quiescet dum se calor frangat, Cic de Or 1 62 265, fracti aestus et nondum orti frigora Cels 7, 7, 4 *fin*, cf fluctus se frangit, Sen. Med 392 glacies se frangit, id Q N 4 5, 4 —Hence, **fractus**, a, um, *P a*, *weakened weak, feeble faint* jamque adeo fracta est aetas effetaque tellus Vix animalia parva creat, Lucr 2 1151 quod me audis fractiorem esse animo, i e *more disheartened, less courageous* Cic Att 11, 12, 4, cf spes amplificandae fortunae fractior, id Cael 16 59 In compositione fractus, *powerless, feeble*, Quint 12, 10, 12, cf quid est tam fractum, tam minutum, tam in ipsa concinnitate puerile? Cic Brut 83 287, and corruptum et omnibus vitiis fractum dicendi genus, Quint 10, 1, 125 corrupta oratio maxime comprehensione obscura, compositione fracta consistit, id.

8, 3, 57: effeminata et fracta impudicis modis (musice), id. 1, 10, 31.

frāter, tris, *m* [Sanscr. bhrâtâ; Gr φρατηρ, φράτωρ, clansman; Goth brothar; Engl. brother], *a brother* **I.** Lit : frater mi, salve, Plaut Curc 5, 2, 58; cf : mi frater, mi frater, mi frater, tune id veritus es? etc., Cic. Q. Fr 1, 3, 1: amabo te, mi frater, ne, etc , id. ib 1, 4, 1· L. frater meus, id. Verr 2, 4, 11, § 25: uxores habent inter se communes: et maxime fratres cum fratribus, Caes B G 5, 14, 4; cf.· fratrem a fratre renuntiatum, id. ib 7, 33, 3: et filius et fratris filius, id. ib 5, 27, 2: fratris filia, Plin. Ep 8, 11, 1: *fratres gemini, twin-brothers*, Cic. Clu. 16, 46, Hor. Ep 1, 18, 41 fratres gemelli, Ov H. 8, 77; also in the reverse order: gemini fratres, Cic Div. 2, 43, 90; Liv 1, 5, 6, Suet Caes 10, Verg A. 7, 670, Ov. H. 17, 250 (and therefore wrongly censured by Quint : quaedam ordine permutato fiunt supervacua, ut fratres gemini· nam si praecesserint gemini, fratres addere non est necesse, Quint. 9, 4, 24) — Also in *sing : To* Hic ejus geminus est frater *Do* Hiccine'st? *To* Ac geminissimus *Do* Di deaeque et te et geminum fratrem excrucient, Plaut Pers 5, 2, 49 sq · venimus fratrem quaesitum geminum germanum meum, *my full twin-brother*, id. Men. 2, 1, 7; cf.: spes mihi est, vos inventuros fratres germanos duos Geminos, una matre natos et patre uno uno die, id. ib 5, 9, 43· Cn. Phaenius . . frater germanus Q. Titini, *full brother, own brother*, Cic Verr 2, 1, 49, § 128; id. Font 17, 36: fratres uterini, *brothers by the same mother, uterine brothers*, Cod. Just 5, 62, 21: fratribus illa (templa) deis fratres de gente deorum Circa Juturnae composuere lacus, *the brothers of a race of gods* (Tiberius and Drusus), *descended from the divine brothers* (Castor and Pollux), Ov F. 1, 707 —Of the giants· fratresque tendentes opaco Pelion impo suisse Olympo, Hor C 3, 4, 51: conjurati fratres, Verg G 1, 280 —Poet of dogs: et Thous et Cyprio velox cum fratre Lycisca, Ov. M 3, 220, Grat Cyneg 209

II. Transf **A.** Like our word *brother*, as a familiar appellation of friends and lovers **1.** In gen. quam copiose laudatur Apronius a Timarchide . Volo, mi frater, fraterculo tuo credas· consorti quidem in lucris atque in furtis, gemino et simillimo nequitia, improbitate, audacia, Cic Verr 2, 3, 66, § 155. frater, pater, adde· Ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facetus adopta, Hor Ep 1, 6, 54. frater erat Romae consulti rhetor, id. ib 2, 2, 87 eheu cicatricum et sceleris pudet Fratrumque, i. e *of dear fellow citizens*, id C 1, 35, 34, Juv 5, 135; cf Phaedr 1, 31, 5 —So freq of civil wars gaudent perfusi sanguine fratrum, Verg G 2, 510. crudeles gaudent in tristi funere fratrum, Lucr 3, 70 —**2.** In partic **a.** Of lovers nisi intercederent mihi inimicitiae cum istius mulieris viro fratre volui dicere semper hic erro, Cic Cael 13, 32; cf. Tib 3, 1, 23, Mart 2, 4, 3, 10, 65, 14 (cf soror), Petr 9, 2.—**b.** In publicists' lang , an honorary title given to allies· Aedui fratres consanguineique saepenumero a senatu appellati, Caes B G 1, 32, 2; 2, 3, 5· non modo hostes, sed etiam fratres nostri Aedui, Cic. Fam 7, 10 *fin* Aedui fratres nostri pugnant, id. Att 1, 19, 2 (cf fraternitas) —**B.** Fratres for *brother and sister* (as also the Gr ἀδελφοί): Lucius et Titia fratres emancipati a patre, Dig 10, 2, 38 tres fratres, Titius, Naevius et Seia, ib 2, 14, 35 fratrum incestus, amor, Tac A 12, 4 IN FANTIBVS HILARIONI ET REVOCATAE FRATRIBVS, Inscr Orell 4583 —**C.** Like Gr ἀδελφοί, of near kindred. **1.** Frater patruelis, *a cousin, a father's brother's son* · hic illius frater patruelis et socer T Torquatus, Cic Planc 11, 27, cf.· L Cicero frater noster, cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, id. Fin. 5, 1, 1, cf Dig 38, 10, 1, § 10; for which simply frater, Cic Clu 24, 60, id Att 1, 5, 1, Cat 66, 22, Ov H 8, 28, id. M 13, 31; Tac. A 3, 38, 11, 9, Just 17, 3, Cic Post Red. in Sen 10, 25 —**2.** Perh. also for levir (cf the Fr *beaufrère*) *a brother in law, sister's husband* prope attonitus ipso congressu Numida, gratias de fratris filio remisso agit, Liv 28, 35, 8 (cf id. 27, 19, 9) —**D.** Fratres Arvales *a college of priests*; v arvalis.—**E.** Frater Solis et Lunae, *the title of the Parthian kings*, Amm 17, 5; 23, 5 —**F.** Of things of a like kind (so, too, the Gr ἀδελφός; cf also soror)· aspicies illic positos ex ordine fratres (i e libros), Ov. Tr 1, 1, 107; so Mart 12, 3, 6 —As a proper name. (In Mauretania) montes sunt alti, qui . . ob numerum Septem, ob similitudinem Fratres nuncupantur, Mel. 1, 5, 5; Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 18; Sol. 25 (in Ptolemy, Ἑπτὰ ἀδελφοί; cf. Mann. Afr 2, p 459)

* **frātercŭlo**, āre, *v n* [fraterculus], a word comically formed by Plautus, after the analogy of sororiare, and also used of the breasts, *to swell up alike* (v sororio), Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest p 297 Müll.; cf also FRATRARE

frātercŭlus, i, *m dim* [frater], *a little brother* **I.** Lit . unde fit, ut malim fraterculus esse Gigantis, i e *of unknown parents*, qs *sprung from the earth*, Juv. 4, 98 —**II.** Transf. (acc to frater, II. A.), a familiar appellation given to a friend: quam copiose laudatur Apronius a Timarchide . . . Volo, mi frater, fraterculo tuo credas, Cic Verr 2, 3. 66, § 155

frāterne, *adv* , v. fraternus *fin*

frāternĭtas, ātis, *f* [fraternus], *brotherhood, fraternity* (post-Aug and very rare)· fraternitatis vinculum, Lact 5, 6, 12· Aedui soli Gallorum fraternitatis nomen cum populo Romano usurpant, Tac A. 11, 25; Vulg. Rom. 12, 10; Quint Decl. 16, 2 (cf frater, II A. *fin* , and fraternus, II)

frāternus, a, um, *adj* [frater], *brotherly, fraternal.* **I.** Lit : sese et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri, Caes B G 1, 20, 3: tametsi in ipso fraterno parricidio nullum scelus praetermissum videtur, tamen, etc . . . ab hereditate fraterna excludi, Cic. Clu. 11, 31: acerba fata Romanos agunt, Scelusque fraternae necis, *of fratricide* (committed by Romulus), Hor. Epod. 7, 18; cf fraterno primi maduerunt sanguine muri, Luc. 1, 95; so, sanguis, Hor S 2, 5, 16· lyra (because given to Apollo by his brother Mercury), id. C 1, 21, 12: mores, *of Zethus, brother of Amphion*, id. Ep 1, 18, 43: undae, *of Neptune* (as brother of Jupiter), Ov M 7, 367: invidia, *against his brother* (shortly before: fratris invidia), Sall J 39 *fin* —**II.** Transf **A.** *Of* or *belonging to a relative* or *kinsman:* frater erat, fraterna peto, *the arms of his cousin Achilles*, Ov M 13, 31: pectora, Val Fl. 1, 163. fama, id ib 1, 178 —**B.** (Acc to frater, II. A.) *Brotherly, fraternal*, i e *closely allied, friendly:* propter amorem in nos fraternum, Cic Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3, § 10: pro fraterna illa necessitudine, id. Quint. 4, 16· animi, Hor Ep 1, 10, 4: foedus, id. ib 1, 3, 35 —**C.** Poet., of animals yoked together it tristis arator Maerentem abjungens fraterna morte juvencum, *of his companion*, Verg G 3, 518 —Hence, *adv* · **frāterne. 1.** *In a brotherly manner* quare facis tu quidem fraterne, quod me hortaris, sed, etc , Cic Q. Fr 2, 15, 2 —**2.** *Heartily, affectionately* · tibi persuadeas, te a me fraterne amari, Cic Att 1, 5 *fin*

‡ **fratilli** villi sordidi in tapetis, Paul ex Fest p 90 Müll

‡ **frātrāre** (al ‡ **frātriāre**) puero rum mammae dicuntur, cum primum tumescunt, quod velut fratres pares oriuntur quod etiam in frumento spica facere dicuntur, Paul. ex Fest p 91 Müll ; cf ‡ fratrarent, turgerent, pubescerent, Placid. p 463 (cf fraterculo)

‡ **1. frātria**, uxor fratris (*sister in law*), Paul ex Fest p 90 Müll , cf.. fratriae appellantur fratrum inter se uxores, Non. 557, 9; and fratria, εινατηρ, Gloss Philox , also called ‡ fratrissa, acc to Isid. Orig 9, 7, 17

‡ **2. frātria** est Graecum vocabulum partis hominum, ut Neapoli etiam nunc, Varr L L. 5, § 85 Müll. (= φρατρια, *a division of the people, answering to the* Lat curia, *the third part of a* φυλη)

frātrĭcīda, ae, *m* [frater caedo], *one who murders a brother, a fratricide*, Nep Timol 1, Cic pro Domo, 10 26

frātrĭcīdium, ii, *n* [fratricida], *the murder of a brother fratricide* (eccl Lat), Tert Monog 4; Hier adv Jovin. 1, 14; Salv de Gub Dei, 1, p 25

‡ **frātrissa**, ae, v. 1. ‡ fratria

frātrŭēlis, is, *m* [frater, analog with patruelis], *a father's brother's son, a cousin* (late Lat), Hier. Ep 22, 26 , cf.. fratrueles filii materterae sunt, Isid. Orig. 9, 6, 15

fraudābĭlis, e, *adj* [fraudo], *deceiving, fraudulent*, Cassiod. Var 1, 37.

fraudātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a cheating, deceiving, defrauding, deceit, fraud* (rare but class)· ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia· hinc fides, illinc fraudatio, Cic Cat 2, 11, 25· VT INTER BONOS BENE AGIER OPORTET ET SINE FRAVDATIONE, an old legal formula in Cic Off 3, 17, 70 · QVI FRAVDATIONIS CAVSA LATITARIT, Edict ap Cic Quint 19, 60: QVAE FRAVDATIONIS CAVSA GESTA ERVNT, etc , Edict in Dig 42, 8, 1: *qui ad eri fraudationem callidum ingenium gerunt*, Plaut As 2, 1, 9

fraudātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *a cheat, deceiver, defrauder* (rare but class): creditorum Trebellius et homo diruptus dirutusque, Cic Phil. 13, 12, 26 : fraudatorum et infitiatorum impudentia, id. Fl 20, 48: beneficiorum, Sen. Ben. 4, 26

fraudātōrius, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *relating to cheating* or *fraud* interdictum, Dig 46, 3, 96; 36, 1, 67.

fraudātrix, īcis, *f* [fraudator], *she who cheats* or *defrauds* (eccl. Lat ; opp servatrix), Tert Res Carn. 12.

fraudĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj* [fraus + fero], *fraudulent, deceitful:* flatus, Cypr. Carm de Genes 114.

fraudĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [fraus + gero], *cheating, fraudulent* (post class.)· loquelae, Tert Genes 3

fraudo (arch. **frūdo**), āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic *perf subj :* fraudassis, Plaut Rud. 5, 2, 58; in the *dep* form: fraussus sit, id. As 2, 2, 20; cf : frausus erit, fraudem commiserit, Paul. ex Fest p 91 Müll), *v a* [fraus], *to cheat, beguile, defraud* one of any thing (class ; syn.· fallo, frustror, circumvenio ; inesco, deludo, decipio, etc) (α) Aliquem aliqua re cum Caecilius a Vario magnā pecuniā fraudaretur, Cic Att 1, 1, 3; cf : grano uno fraudare decumanum, id. Verr 2, 3, 8, § 20 milites praedā, Liv 2, 42, 1: milites stipendio, Just. 6, 2· aurigarios mercede, Suet Ner 5: multos minutis mutuationibus, Cic Fl. 20, 47: quos equidem non fraudaverim debitā laude, Quint 2, 14, 1· nationes suā gloriā, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 62: aliquem triumpho, Suet Calig 48: legentes judicio maximi auctoris, Quint. 9, 1, 25: pueros somno (Aurora), Ov Am 1, 13, 17: amantem spe, id. M 14, 715· superos ture, Phaedr 4, 20, 19: artus seniles animā, Ov M 7, 250· (animus) mutila sentit quaedam et quasi decurtata : quibus, tamquam debito fraudetur, offenditur, Cic Or 53, 178 nec fraudare suo veteri nomine, id Fin 5, 30, 91 (v Madvig ad h l.) verba aliqua sui parte, Quint 11, 3, 52 nomina origine, Ov. M. 7, 654: praeclarum factum memoriā, Vell 2 92· bellum sanguine, Luc 2, 305: fraudans se ipse victu suo, Liv 2, 10 *fin* ; 5, 47, 10 —(β) Simply aliquem quod ille unciatim vix de demenso suo, suum defraudans genium, compersit miser, Ter Phorm 1, 1, 10 quis sit, qui socium fraudarit et fefellerit, consideremus, Cic Rosc Com 6, 17 VTI NE PROPTER TE FIDEMVE TVAM CAPTVS FRAVDATVSVE SIEM, an old legal formula in Cic Off. 3, 17, 70. fidentem, Plaut As. 3, 2, 15 · quempiam, Cic Caecin. 3, 7· creditores, id. Phil 6, 4, 11 aliquem in hereditaria societate, id Quint 24, 76 lucernas (sc oleo), *to deprive of*, Hor S 1, 6, 124 ipso jure rescind. quod fraudandae legis gratia esset ascriptum, i e *to violate*, Dig 35, 1, 64.—(γ) With a homogeneous object metuo in commune, ne quam fraudem frausus siet, Plaut As. 2, 2, 20 —**II.** Transf , *to embezzle* a thing from a person, *to purloin, steal , to withdraw, to diminish* (perh not in Cic) hi stipendium equitum fraudabant, Caes B C 3, 59, 3· cf of the same fraudata restituere, id. ib 3, 60 *fin* annonam publicam, Dig 48, 12, 1 vectigal, Papin ib 39, 4, 8· quod ego frudavi, Plaut Trin. 2, 4, 11 Ritschl *N. cr* (but not in id. Rud. 5, 2 58, where the correct read is defraudassis) bellum adversus Turnum propter fraudatas Laviniae nuptias fuit, *withdrawn, not granted*, Just 43, 1· sic gignitur laudatus ille pallor, saturitate fraudatā, *diminished, weakened*, Plin. 9, 39, 64, § 133

fraudŭlenter, *adv* , v fraudulentus *fin*

fraudŭlentĭa, ae, *f*, *deceitfulness, a disposition to defraud* mentientium, Hilar ap Matt 4, 23 simulatae mentis, id ib 22, 7, id. Trin. 1, 25, Ambros. Ep 2, §§ 13, 16, Vulg Job, 13, 9 (but in Plaut. Ps 2, 1, 7, the correct read. is, fraudulenta, and id Mil 2, 2, 34, the whole verse is spurious, v Ritschl and Lorenz ad h l)

fraudŭlentus, a, um, *adj* [fraus], *cheating, deceitful, fraudulent* (class.) ec quem recalvom ac silonem senem (vidi stis), fraudulentum, Plaut Rud 2, 1, 12 Carthaginienses fraudulenti et mendaces, Cic. Agr 2, 35, 95 homo, Auct. Her 2, 26, 41, Cic. Quint 18, 56, Plaut Ps. 1, 3, 132 venditiones, Cic Off 3, 21, 83 malitia, Plaut Ps 2, 1, 7 calliditas, Gell 7, 18, 10 gestus (with humilis and servilis), Quint. 11, 3, 83 —*Comp* tanto fraudulentior deus vester, qui, etc , Tert adv Marc. 2, 28 —*Sup* ex bonis pessimi et fraudulentissimi fiunt, Plaut. Capt 2, 1, 38 magice fraudulentissima artium, Plin. 30, 1, 1, § 1 —*Adv*

fraudŭlenter, *deceitfully, fraudulently* fraudulenter atque avariter, Cato ap Non 510, 21 crudeliter aut fraudulenter infestare, Col. 1, 8, 18, Vulg Gen 27, 35 —*Comp* nullum animal fraudulentius invidere homini tradunt, Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 89

fraudŭlōsus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *deceitful, fraudulent* (post-class. and very rare) contrectatio, Dig 47, 2, 1

fraus, fraudis (*gen plur* fraudium, Cic. Off 3, 18, 75; id. Pis 19, 44, Dig 9, 2, 23, § 4 al. fraudum, Tac. A. 6, 21, Gell 14, 2, 6, Claud Laud. Stil 2, 214, archaic form *dat. sing* frudi, Lucr 6, 187 Lachm , cf *acc.* frudem, id. 2, 187, acc. to Cod. Quadrat , *nom plur* frudes, Naev B Pun. 1, 1), *f* [perh root dhru, bend, injure, Sanscr dhru ti, deception, cf Gr τιτρωσκω, wound, θραυω, break, and Lat. frustum, frustra, Corss Ausspr 1, 150, Curt. Gr Etym p 222], *a cheating, deceit, imposition, fraud* (class. in *sing* and *plur*, syn dolus, fallacia, calliditas, etc.) **I.** Lit cum duobus modis, id est aut vi aut fraude fiat injuria, fraus quasi vulpeculae, vis leonis videtur utrumque homini alienissimum, sed fraus odio digna majore, Cic. Off 1, 13 *fin* nonne ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum ex fraude, fallaciis, mendaciis constare totus videtur? id. Rosc. Com 7, 20 fraus fidem in parvis sibi praestruit, ut, cum operae pretium sit, cum mercede magna fallat, Liv 28, 42 hostes sine fide tempus atque occasionem fraudis ac doli quaerunt, Caes. B C 2, 14, 1 fraude ac dolo aggressus est (urbem), Liv 1, 53, 4 per summam fraudem et malitiam, Cic Quint. 18, 56 in fraudem obsequio impelli, id. Lael 24, 89 metuo in commune, ne quam fraudem frausus siet, Plaut As. 2, 2, 20 fraudis, sceleris, parricidii, perjurii plenus, id. Rud. 3, 2, 37 Litavici fraude perspecta, Caes. B G 7, 40, 6 legi fraudem facere, i e *to circumvent, evade,* Plaut. Mil 2, 2, 9, cf contra legem facit, qui id facit, quod lex prohibet, in fraudem vero legis, qui salvis verbis legis sententiam ejus circumvenit. Fraus enim legi fit, ubi, quod fieri noluit, fieri autem non vetuit, id fit, etc., Dig 1, 3, 29 and 30 quod emancipando filium fraudem legi fecisset, Liv 7, 16 *fin* facio fraudem senatusconsulto, Cic Att 4, 12 inventum deverticulum est in fraude earum (legum), gallinaceos quoque pascendi, Plin 10, 50, 71, § 140 si quid in fraudem creditorum factum sit, Dig 42, 8, 6, § 8 al sese dedere sine fraude constituunt, *without deception, honorably,* Caes B C 2, 22, 1 sine fraude Punicum emittere praesidium, Liv 24, 47, 8 (in another sense under II C 2) audax Iapeti genus (Prometheus) ignem fraude mala gentibus intulit, Hor C 1, 3, 28 aliter enim ad sororis filios quam concordiae fraude pervenire non poterat, *by the deceitful pretence of unanimity,* Just 24, 2 bestiae cibum ad fraudem suam positum aspernuntur, Liv 41, 23.—In *plur* exagitabantur omnes ejus fraudes atque fallaciae *deceptions,* Cic Clu 36, 101 qui fons est fraudium, maleficiorum, scelerum omnium, id. Off 3, 18, 75 noctem peccatis et fraudibus objice nubem, Hor Ep 1, 16, 62 (Europe) scatentem Beluis pontum mediasque fraudes Palluit audax, id. C 3 27, 28

II. Transf **A.** Concr, of persons as a term of reproach, *a cheater, deceiver, a cheat* (ante class and rare) fur, fugitive, fraus populi, Fraudulente, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 131 gerro, iners, fraus, heluo, ganeo, Ter Heaut 5, 4, 10 —**B.** In gen, *a bad action, offence, crime* (class) otio aptus in fraudem incidi, Plaut Trin. 3, 2, 32 Brix ad loc. est enim periculum, ne aut neglectis iis (rebus divinis) impia fraude, aut susceptis anili superstitione obligemur, Cic. Div 1, 4 *fin* si C Rabirius fraudem capitalem admisit, quod arma contra L. Saturninum tulit, id. Rab Perd. 9, 26 scelus fraus que, id. de Or 1, 46, 202 suscepta fraus, id. Pis 18 *fin* nocituram postmodo te natis fraudem committere, Hor C 1, 28, 31 —In *plur* re publica violanda fraudes inexpiabiles concipere, Cic. Tusc 1, 30, 72.—**C.** In *pass* signif., *a being deceived, self deception, delusion error, mistake* (class.) is me in hanc illexit fraudem, Plaut Mil 5 42 imperitos in fraudem illicis, Ter And. 5, 4, 8 Ruhnk., cf oculi, supercilia, frons, vultus denique totus hic in fraudem homines impulit, hic eos, quibus erat ignotus, decepit, fefellit, induxit, Cic Pis 1, 1 nos in fraudem induimus frustraminis ipsi, Lucr 4, 417 quemquam pellicere in fraudem, id. 5, 1005 jacere in fraudem, id. 4, 1206 in fraudem deducere, Planc. ap Cic. Fam 10, 23, 4 in fraudem incidere, Cic. Att 11, 16, 1, cf in fraudem in re publica delabi, id de Or 3, 60, 226 ne tibi dent in eo flammarum corpora fraudem Lucr 2, 187 ne tibi sit frudi, quod nos inferne videmus, etc , id. 6, 187 quem (Euryalum) jam manus omnis Fraude loci et noctis oppressum rapit, *deception as to, ignorance of,* Verg A. 9, 397 —**2.** *Injury, detriment, damage.* (α) Prop, produced by deception or ignorance aliud fraus est, aliud poena, fraus enim sine poena esse potest, poena sine fraude esse non potest. Poena est noxae vindicta, fraus et ipsa noxa dicitur et quasi poenae quaedam praeparatio, Dig 50, 16, 131 —(β) *Injury, hurt, harm,* in gen (in the best prose confined to the phrases, sine fraude and fraudi esse, v infra) tuis nunc cruribus scapulisque fraudem capitalem hinc creas, Plaut Mil 2, 3, 23 id mihi fraudem tulit, Cic Att 7, 26, 2 esse alicui fraudi aut crimini, *to tend to his injury,* id. Mur 35, 73, cf quae res nemini umquam fraudi fuit, id Clu 33, 91, id Att 5, 21, 12, id. Phil. 5, 12, 34, 8, 11, 33, id. Rosc. Am 17, 49 latum ad populum est, ne C Servilio fraudi esset, quod, etc , Liv 30, 19, 9 al sine fraude, or archaic SE (SED) FRAVDE, *without injury, without damage, without risk* (=sine damno, sine noxa) SI PLVS MINVSVE SECVERVNT SE FRAVDE ESTO, Fragm XII Tab ap Gell 20, 1, 49, v sine rex respondit QVOD SINE FRAVDE MEA PO PVLIQVE ROMANI QVIRITIVM FIAT, FACIO, Liv 1, 24, 5 ceterae multitudini diem statuit, ante quam sine fraude liceret ab armis discedere, Sall C 36, 2, cf Liv 26, 12, 5, Hor C 2, 19, 20, id C S 41 quis deus in fraudem, quae dura potentia nostra Egit? Verg A 10, 72 jam nosces, ventosa ferat cui gloria fraudem, id. ib 11, 708

III. Fraus, personified, *a deity,* Cic. N D 3, 17, 44 *In the service of Mercury, as the god of thieves,* Mart. Cap 1, § 51

fraussus, a, um, v fraudo *init*

‡ **frax,** v fraces *init.*

‡ **fraxāre,** vigiliam circuire, Paul ex Fest. p 91 Mull

fraxinĕus, a, um, *adj* [1. fraxinus] *of ash wood, ashen* sudes, Verg G 2, 359 trabes, id. A. 6, 181 frons, Col 6, 3, 6 hasta, Ov M 5, 9, 12, 369

1. fraxĭnus, i, *f*, *an ash tree, ash,* remarkable for its slenderness Fraxinus excelsior, Linn **I.** Lit, Plin 16, 13, 24, § 62 et saep , Enn. ap Macr S 6, 2 (Ann v 195 ed. Vahl.) fraxinus in silvis pulcherrima, Verg E 7, 65, id G 2 359, Hor C 3, 25 16, Ov M 7, 677 al —**II.** Transf, *an ashen spear* or *javelin* (cf fraxinea hasta, v the prec. art), Ov M 5, 143, 12, 122, 324, Stat Th 6, 102

***2. fraxĭnus,** a, um, *adj* [1 fraxinus], *of ash wood, ashen* (usually fraxineus) virga Ov H. 11, 76

Frĕgellae, ārum, *f*, *a very old city of the Volsci, in Latium, on the Liris, made a Roman colony* B C 328, now *Ceperano,* Liv 8, 22, 9, 12, Auct. Her 4, 15, 22, 4, 27, 37, Sil 8, 477, 12, 529 al —Hence, **B.** *A quarter of Rome inhabited by Fregellans,* acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p 91 Müll —**II.** Deriv

Frĕgellānus, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Fregellae, Fregellan* ager, Cic. Fam 13, 76, 2, Liv 26, 9 arx, id. 9, 28 vitis, Col. 3, 2, 27 bellum, Cic Agr 2, 33, 90 L. Papirius Fregellanus, *of Fregellae,* id. Brut. 46, 170 —In *plur*, *subst* **Frĕgellāni,** orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Fregellae, Fregellans,* Auct. Her 4, 9, 13, Cic. Inv 1, 8, 11, id. Brut 46, 170, Liv 27, 10, 26 sq

Frĕgēnae, ārum, *f*, = Φρεγηνια, η, *a small town of Etruria, near Alsium, now Maccarese,* Plin 3, 5, 8, § 51, Liv 36, 3, 5, Vell 1, 14 *fin*

frĕmĕbundus, a, um, *adj* [fremo], *making a low roaring, growling, snorting, muttering, murmuring* (poet) tanta moles (Argo), Att ap Cic. N D 2, 35, 89 illapsu (elephantorum), Sil 3, 463 tum vero praeceps (Achilles) curru fremebundus ab alto Desilit, Ov M 12, 128

frĕmĭtus, ūs, *m* [id], *a dull, roaring sound, a rushing, resounding, murmuring, humming, snorting, loud noise* (class., syn: crepitus, fremor, strepitus, stridor) omne sonabat Arbustum fremitu silvaï frondosaï, Enn ap Macr S 6, 2 (Ann. v 197 ed. Vahl.), cf imbrium, id ap Serv Verg G 1, 12 (Trag v 147 ib) ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5 murmurantis maris, id Tusc. 5, 40, 116 aequoris, Hor C 3, 27, 23, cf perfurit acri Cum fremitu, saevitque minaci murmure pontus, Lucr 1, 276 terrae, Cic. Div 1, 18, 35 simul eorum qui cum impedimentis veniebant, clamor fremitusque oriebatur, Caes. B G 2, 24, 3, cf id. ib 4, 14, 3 ex nocturno fremitu, id ib 5, 22, 1 fremitus egentium et motus quidam temerarius Graeculae contionis, Cic. Fl 10, 23, cf si displicuit sententia, fremitu aspernantur, Tac. G 11 deim fremitus increbruit, Liv 45, 1, 3 nos ab Carthagine fremitum castrorum Romanorum exaudimus, id 30, 30, 8 plausu fremituque virûm Consonat omne nemus, Verg A. 5, 148 victor plausuque volat fremituque secundo, id ib 5, 338, cf boat caelum fremitu virûm, Plaut Am 1, 1, 78 canentûm (with sonus and plausus), Ov Tr 4, 2, 53 equorum, *neighing,* Caes. B C 3, 38, 3, Verg A 11, 607, Tac. G 10, cf. hinnitusque equorum, Liv 2, 64, 11 *fin* (equus) fremitum patulis ubi naribus edit (corresp to hinnitus and hinnire), Lucr 5, 1076 canis *growling,* Col 7, 12, 3 leonum, Val. Fl 3, 237 tigris Plin 8, 18, 25, § 66 inconditus vituli marini, id 9, 13, 15, § 41 (apum), Verg G 4 216 —In *plur* rapidi, Lucr 5, 1193, so id. 6, 199, 270, 289, 410 fremitus iraeque leonum, Val Fl 3, 237 virorum, id. 6, 232 Demosthenes consuescebat contionum fremitus non expavescere, Quint. 10, 3, 30

frĕmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3, *v n.* and *a* [cf βρεμω, βρομος, βροντη]. **I.** *Neutr*, *to make a low roaring, to roar, resound, to growl, murmur, rage, snort, howl* (class., syn. frendo, strideo, strepo, crepo) (ventus ibi) Speluncas inter magnas fremit ante tumultu, Lucr 6, 581, cf Verg A 1, 56 venti immani turbine, Ov Tr 1, 2, 25 mare, Val Fl 2, 646, cf. Ister tumidâ aquâ, id 6, 329 montes undaeque, Stat Th 12, 654 saxa concita murali tormento, *whiz,* Verg A. 12, 922 vinea laetitia ludisque plausuque, *resound,* id ib 9, 717 agri festis ululatibus, Ov M 3, 528 irritata canum cum primum immane Molossûm Mollia ricta fremunt, Lucr 5, 1064 leo ore cruento, Verg A 9, 341, Plin 8, 16, 19, § 48, cf. Varr L. L. 7, § 104 Müll equus, *neighs,* Verg A 11, 496, 599, Hor C 4, 14, 23, id. Epod. 9, 17 lupus ad caulas, Verg A. 9, 60 tigres, Val Fl 2, 260 fremant omnes licet, dicam quod sentio, *to mutter, grumble,* Cic de Or 1 44, 195 cum in basilica Julia omnia clamoribus fremerent Quint. 12, 5, 6 omnes magno circum clamore fremebant, Verg A. 6, 175 cunctique fremebant Caelicolae assensu vario, id ib 10, 96 cuncti simul ore fremebant Dardanidae, id ib 1, 559, 5, 555. animisque fremens, id. ib 12, 371, cf stabat acerba fremens Aeneas, id ib 12, 398 patres, erecti gaudio, fremunt, Liv 6, 6, 17 rumor de tibicine Fremit in theatro, Phaedr.

5, 7, 21 —**II.** *Act., to murmur, grumble, growl, rage at* or *after* any thing, *to complain loudly* (*a*) With *acc*: dixerat haec unoque omnes eadem ore fremebant, Verg A. 11, 132: arma amens fremit; arma toro tectisque requirit, Saevit amor ferri, id. ib 7, 460: si plebs fremere imperia coepisset, i e *to murmur at*, Cass. ap Serv. Verg. A. 1, 56 —(*β*) With an *object-clause*: jam vero Arrius consulatum sibi ereptum fremit, Cic. Att 2, 7, 3: Pedum expugnandum ac delendum senatus fremit, Liv. 8, 13, 1: praetorianus miles, non virtute se sed proditione victum fremebat, Tac. H. 2, 44: (M. Bruti) epistolae frementes, fibulas tribunicias ex auro geri, id. ib 4, 35; Plin. 33, 3, 12, § 39

frĕmor, ōris, *m* [fremo], *a low roaring, rushing, murmuring* (poet and in post-class. prose for fremitus): arma sonant, fremor oritur, Poet ap. Varr L. L. 6, § 67 Müll.: variusque per ora cucurrit Ausonidûm fremor, Verg A. 11, 297; Arn. 1, 32.— In *plur.*: leonum indignati fremores, App. Flor p 358, 4.

frēnātio, ōnis, *f.* [freno], *a bridling, subduing*: libidinis, August Cont. Jul. 5, 7, 25

frēnātor, ōris, *m* [id], *a curber, tamer, controller* (post-Aug) **I.** Lit.: (sol) ignipedum frenator equorum, Stat Th. 1, 27 — Poet transf.: ingentis frenator Sarmata conti, i e *a hurler*, Val. Fl. 6, 162.—**II.** Trop: infinitae potestatis domitor ac frenator animus, Plin. Pan. 55, 9

frendesco, ĕre, 3, *v inch.* [frendo], *to begin to gnash* with the teeth. crudelitate doloris, Fulg. Serm 11.

frendo and **frendeo,** frendui, frēsum and fressum (v. infra), 2 and 3, *v n* and *a.* [cf Gr. χρεμ-ιζω, to neigh, χρόμη; Germ. greinen, grinsen, Fick, Vergl. Wörterb p 72] **I.** *Neutr., to gnash* the teeth (for syn. cf. fremo): ego illum male formidabam, ita frendebat dentibus, Plaut. Capt 4, 4, 5; id. Truc. 2, 7, 41: Nemeaeus leo Frendens efflavit graviter extremum halitum, Cic poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: frendens aper, Ov. A. A 1, 46: et graviter frendens sic fatis ora resolvit, Verg G. 4, 452: tumidâ frendens Mavortius irâ, Ov. M. 8, 437: (Hannibal) frendens gemensque ac vix lacrimis temperans dicitur legatorum verba audisse, Liv. 30, 20, 1: frenduerunt super me dentibus suis, Vulg Psa. 34, 16 —Poet. transf.: dolor frendens, Sen. Herc Fur 693.—With *acc*: nec, machaera, audes dentes frendere, Plaut Fragm. ap. Non. 447, 18 —**II.** *Act.* **A.** *To crush, bruise*, or *grind to pieces* (as if gnashing the teeth). porci dicuntur nefrendes ab eo, quod nondum fabam frendere possunt id est frangere, Varr. R R. 2, 4, 17: saxo fruges frendas, Att ap Non. 437, 21 (Rib Fragm Trag v 478); Pac ib (Rib Fragm Trag v 11)· fresi et aqua macerati ervi sextarius, Col. 6, 3, 4: fresa cicera, id. 2, 10, 35. faba fresa, id. 2, 11, 7; 6, 3, 5; for which· faba fressa, Cels 5, 18, 21.—**B.** *To lament over with rage, gnash the teeth at*· frendĕre noctes, misera, quas perpessa sum, Pac. ap Non. 447, 17 (Rib Fragm Trag v. 10) —With *object-clause*: frendente Alexandro, eripi sibi victoriam e manibus, Curt. 4, 16, 3

frendor, ōris, *m* [frendo], *a gnashing* (post-class.). dentium in Gehenna, Tert. Res. Carn. 35 *fin*; Veg Vet 3, 31.

frēni (fraeni), ōrum, v. frenum *init*

***frēnĭger (fraen-),** gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [frenum gero], *bridle bearing, bridled*: ala, i e *the cavalry*, Stat S. 5, 1, 98.

frēno (fraeno), āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic *inf pres pass* frenarier, Prud. Psych 191), *v a* [frenum], *to furnish with a bridle, to bridle* (mostly in poets) **I.** Lit.: frenati equi, Hirt. B G. 8, 15, 4: *equos*, Verg A. 5, 554; Hor Ep 1, 15, 13; cf Liv. 21, 27: ora cervi capistris, Ov. M. 10, 125: colla draconum (Medea), id. ib 7, 220; cf. dracones, id. Tr. 3, 8, 3 frenato delphine sedens Thetis, id. M 11, 237; cf vecta est frenato pisce Thetis, Tib 1, 5, 46: frenata acies, i e. *the cavalry* (opp pedestris), Sil 11, 266 —**II.** Transf, in gen., *to bridle, curb, restrain, check* (syn.: coerceo, comprimo, etc.) **A.** Prop: (Aeolus ventos) Imperio premit ac vinclis et carcere frenat, Verg A. 1, 54: agmina ductor, Sil. 9, 418: cum tristis hiems glacie cursus frenaret aquarum, Verg. G 4, 136: alvum frenat brassica, Ser. Samm 29: tussim medicamine, id. 17.—**B.** Trop, *to bridle, curb, check, restrain, govern*: frenatam tot malis linguam resolvimus, Plin. Pan. 66, 5: qui eas (voluptates) sua temperantia frenavit ac domuit, Liv. 30, 14, 7: ejus (Clodii) furores, quos nullis jam legibus, nullis judiciis frenare poteramus, Cic. Mil. 28, 77: spes avidas, Sil. 10, 341: impetum (scribendi), Phaedr. 4, 25, 7: dolores corde, *to shut up*, Sil. 8, 290: gentes superbas justitiâ (Dido), Verg A. 1, 523; cf.: Aemoniam (Pelias), Val. Fl. 1, 22: ne quis temere frenari eos dicere posset, quominus de eo libere querantur, Liv. 26, 29, 7.

Frentāni, ōrum, *m*, *a mixed Italian tribe of Samnites and Illyrians who settled in Samnium, on the Adriatic Sea, in the south-eastern part of what is now the Abruzzo Citra*, Caes. B C 1, 23 *fin.*; Cic. Clu. 69, 197; Liv. 9, 16; 45 *fin*; Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 38 —*Sing*: Frentanus, as collect., Sil. 15, 567. —**II.** Deriv.: **Frentānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Frentani*: ager, Liv. 27, 43: regio, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 103

frēnum or **fraenum,** i, *n.*, and more freq (cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, 567; and v. infra), *plur.* heterocl **frēni,** ōrum, *m.*, and mostly poet. **frēna,** ōrum, *n* [root dhar-; Sanscr. dhar-â-mi, hold, support; Gr. θρα-, in θρῆνυς, θρόνος; Lat frĕtus], *a bridle, curb, bit* (syn: lupi, lupata) **I.** Lit. (*a*) *Plur*: aurei freni, Curt. 4, 13 *med.*; so *nom* freni, id. 7, 10 *fin*; cf. under II.; *acc.* frena, Verg A. 4, 135; 5, 818; Ov. M. 15, 519; id. Am. 3, 4, 16: non domito frenos ore momordit equus, Tib 1, 3, 42; so, frenos: equus, equa, quae frenos recipere solet, Cic. Top 8, 36; Varr. R R. 2, 7, 12; Verg G 3, 184; Liv 1, 48, 6; Sen. Tranq 15 *fin.* al.: moderarier hunc (equum) frenis, Lucr. 5, 1298; so, frenis, id. 5, 1317; Verg A. 11, 719; 889; 12, 372; Hor. S. 1, 1, 91; Ov. M. 5, 643; Liv. 1, 14 *fin*: equum cogere frenos pati, Phaedr. 4, 3, 9: frenos et strata equorum Pelethronium (invenisse), Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202 et saep —(*β*) *Sing*: frenumque (equus) recepit, etc, Hor Ep 1, 10, 36: non frenum depulit ore, id. ib 1, 10, 38 —**b.** Prov: frenum mordere, *to take the bit in one's teeth*, i. e *to offer opposition, to resist*: si frenum momorderis peream, Brut ap Cic Fam 11, 23, 2; cf.: sed ut mones, frenum momordi, Cic ib 11, 24, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Like our terms *bridle* and *curb*, i q *means of guiding* or *governing, restraint, check, limit* (*a*) *Plur.*: rerum freni, *the reins of dominion*, Sil 1, 240: freni sunt injecti vobis, Quirites, nullo modo perpetiendi· alligati et constricti estis amaro vinculo servitutis, Val Max. 2, 9, 5; cf.: freni domitarum gentium, Curt 7, 10 *fin.*: ne Lycurgi quidem disciplina tenuit illos in hominibus Graecis frenos, Cic Rep 2. 33· ut Isocratem in acerrimo ingenio Theopompi et lenissimo Ephori dixisse traditum est, alteri se calcaria adhibere, alteri frenos, id. Brut 56, 204: Mutinam illi exsultanti tamquam frenos furoris injecit, id. Phil 13, 9, 20· date frenos impotenti naturae et indomito animali, *give the reins to, allow full scope to*, Liv. 34, 2, 13; so, frenos furentibus ira Laxat, Luc. 7, 125: impone felicitati tuae frenos, *put on*, Curt. 7, 8 *fin*: imperii frena tenere sui, Ov. Tr 2, 42: frena imperii moderari, id. P 2, 9, 33: capere, id. ib 4, 13, 27· frena licentiae inicere, Hor. C. 4, 15, 10: pone irae frena modumque, Pone et avaritiae, Juv. 8, 88: subiit leges et frena momordit Ille solutus amor, i e *submitted to*, Stat S 1, 2, 28· quod dicebat Isocrates, se calcaribus in Ephoro, contra autem in Theopompo frenis uti solere, Cic de Or. 3, 9, 36, Quint 2, 8, 11; cf above the passage Cic Brut. 56, 204. alter, uti dixit Isocrates *in Ephoro et Theopompo, frenis eget, alter* calcaribus, id. Att 6, 1, 12. non solum frenis sed etiam jugo accepto, Liv. 37, 36, 5: animum rege· qui nisi paret, Imperat: hunc frenis, hunc tu compesce catenâ, Hor Ep 1, 2, 63: jam vaga prosiliet frenis natura remotis, id. S 2, 7, 74.—(*β*) *Sing*: si frenum accipere et victi parere fatentur, Verg A. 12, 568: voluptates tenere sub freno, Sen. Ep 23 *med.*—**B.** Poet., *horse, steed, charger*: eques aptus frenis, Prop 4 (5), 10, 19: portarumque moras frenis assultat et hastis, Stat Th. 11, 243 —**C.** In gen. **1.** *That which holds things together, a band* (post-Aug. and rare): absiliunt pontes tectique trementis Saxea frena labant, etc., *the stone bands, ties*, Stat. Th. 10, 880.— **2.** In anatomy: frenum, *the ligament which attaches the inside of the foreskin to the glans*, Cels. 7, 25, 2.

frĕquens, entis, *adj.* [root φρακ-, φράσσω, to enclose, make close; Lat. farcio, fartilis, etc; cf. Germ Berg, Burg], *that takes place repeatedly, often*, or *frequently, often, frequent* (class; *syn.*: celeber, creber) **I.** Lit **A.** Of persons, *that is often at a place*, or *that often does a thing, regular, constant, repeated* (syn.: assiduus, creber, multus): erat ille Romae frequens, in foro et in ore omnium cottidie versabatur, Cic Rosc Am. 6, 16: quibuscum si frequentes sunt, id. Off 2, 13, 46; cf. Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 80 — *Comp*: quod filium frequentiorem prope cum illis quam secum cernebat, Liv. 39, 53, 11: Demosthenes frequens fuit Platonis auditor, *an assiduous hearer*, Cic Or. 4, 45: nos autem in hoc genere (orationis) frequentes, id. ib 50, 167: sed in utroque frequentiores sunt poëtae, id. ib 60, 202; cf. spectator, Quint 10, 5, 19: conviva, Mart. 9, 98, 10: frequentem ad signa esse, Liv. 3, 24, 5: adesse senatui, Tac A. 4, 55; so with *dat*: contionibus, id H. 4, 69 *fin.*: secretis, id. A. 4, 3. in ore frequens posteritatis eris, Ov. P. 2, 6, 34: frequens te audivi atque affui, Cic de Or. 1, 57, 243 —Poet with *inf*: hic hominum casus lenire et demere fata Jura frequens, Stat Th 7, 706 —**B.** Of inanim and abstr. things, *repeated, often, frequent, common, usual*: mihi frequentem operam dedistis, Plaut. Cist 1, 1, 7: (senectus) caret epulis exstructisque mensis et frequentibus poculis, Cic. de Sen 13, 44: frequentiores (lactucae) in cibo, Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 68: frequentes litterae, Suet. Tib 11· edicta, id. Ner. 41: iambus et trochaeus frequens, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182; cf.: (verbum igitur) cum apud alios sit etiam frequens, apud alios numquam reperiatur, Quint 1, 5, 39· opera (= assidua), Plaut. Cist 1, 1, 7; cf. Varr L. L. 7, § 99: frequentiora latrocinia, Asin. Poll. ap Cic Fam 10, 31, 1: familiaritas, Nep Att 19 *fin*: honores, id. Phoc 1: comparationis usus, Quint 8, 6, 14: frequentior usus anulorum, Plin 33, 1, 6, § 17; cf: nec fuit alia gemma apud antiquos usu frequentior, id. 37, 7, 31, § 106: frequentior fama, Liv 2, 32, 3: sententia, *held* or *adopted by many*, Plin. Ep 2, 11, 6: frequens apud Graecos adagium, Gell. 1, 8, 4; cf Quint 8, 6, 37: id frequentius est, quam ut exemplis confirmandum sit, id 4, 1, 75; 9, 2, 53: esse videatur, jam nimis frequens, octonarium incohat, id. 9, 4, 73 — With a *subject-clause*: erat adhuc frequens senatoribus, si quid, etc ... loco sententiae promere, = usitatum, Tac. A. 2, 33: parere ergo exceptionem rei judicatae, frequens est, Dig 44, 2, 6

II. Transf, of a multitude, *assembled in great numbers, full, crowded, numerous*: videt multos equites Romanos, frequentes praeterea cives atque socios, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 7: refert etiam, qui audiant, frequentes an pauci an singuli, id de Or 3, 55, 211: major frequentiorque legatio, Liv 5, 5, 10 senatus fuit frequentior quam, etc ... frequentes fuimus, omnino ad ducentos, Cic. Q Fr. 2, 1, 1· senatus frequens convenit, id. Fam 10, 12, 3; cf.: senatus frequens vocatu Drusi in curiam venit, id. de Or 3, 1, 2; Plaut. Mil 2, 6, 111; cf also· frequentissimo senatu, Cic Phil. 2, 38, 99· ad frequentiores consultatio dilata, Liv 35, 7, 1· legem populi frequentis suffragiis abrogare, Cic. Brut. 62, 222: mane Germani frequentes ad eum in castra venerunt, *in great numbers*, Caes. B. G 4, 13, 4; cf.· eodem conveniunt undique frequentes, id. ib 7, 63, 6; id. B C 1, 13, 1: frequenti consessu, Suet Aug 44· convivio frequenti, id. *Caes.* 31; *id. Tib* 61: frequenti auditorio, id. Claud. 41: equites Romani, qui frequentissimi in gradibus Concordiae steterunt, Cic Phil. 7, 8, 21 huc postero die quam frequentissimi conveniunt, Caes B G 4, 11, 5: frequens ibi hic piscis, Plin 9, 59, 85, § 180: huc frequens Caementa demittit redemptor Cum famulis (poet. for famulis frequentibus), Hor. C 3, 1, 34.—**B.** Of places filled with a multitude, *filled, full, crowded, populous, much frequented, well stocked* (syn.: plenus, abundans) — Constr *absol.*, with *abl*, and in Tac also

with *gen* (*a*) *Absol* frequentissimum theatrum, Cic Div 1, 28 *fin* sic ut nulla (praefectura) tota Ital a frequentior dici possit, *more populous*, id Planc 8, 21 ei processit, ut est frequens municipium magna multitudo, id Phil 2, 41, 106 Numidia, Sall J 78 *fin* celebre et frequens emporium, *much frequented*, Liv 38, 18, 11 via, Ov A A 1, 585, cf compita, Hor S 2, 3, 26 ludi, id Carm Sec 22, cf pompa, Ov A A 1, 147 —(*β*) With *abl* (since the Aug per) cum situm moeniaque et frequentem tectis urbem vidissent, Liv 1, 9, 9 loca aedificiis id 31, 23, 5 Aegyptus multis (urbibus), Plin 5, 9, 11, § 60 terra colubris, Ov M 4, 620 Sinuessa niveis columbis, id ib 15, 715 silva trabibus, id ib 8, 328, cf locus piceis ilicibusque, id H 16, 54 nemus agrestium pavonum multitudine frequens, Curt 9, 2 13 Nilus feris et beluis, Plin 5, 9, 10 § 53 amnis vorticibus Ov M 9, 106 vivarium piscibus Col 8, 16, 4 pharetra telis Lernaeis, Sen Herc Fur 1233 —*Comp* utra pars frequentior vicis esset, Liv 35, 11, 5 —*(*γ*) With *gen* quod talis silvae frequens fecundusque erat (mons) Tac A 4, 65 — Hence, *adv* **frĕquenter. I.** (Acc to I) *Often, frequently* (not freq till after the Aug per) ut frequenter et assidue consequamur artis rationem studio et exercitatione, Auct Her 4, 56, 69 ad aliquem frequenter ventitare, Cic Rep 1, 9 (Moser, frequentes), cf gratior (erat) Alexandro frequenter in officinam ventitanti, Plin 35, 10, 36, § 85 praecipue quidem apud Ciceronem, frequenter tamen apud Asinium, Quint 1, 8, 11 frequenter in his etiam conjecturae locus est, nonnumquam tractatur aliqua finitio aliquando etiam legales possunt incidere tractatus, id 3, 8, 4 habet usum talis allegoriae frequenter oratio, sed raro totius id 8, 6, 47 continuo aut certe nimium frequenter id 9, 1, 11, opp semper, id 12, 1, 3, v infra —*Comp* quod et M Cicero scripto ad Brutum libro frequentius testatur, Quint 1, 10, 4 haec ad conjecturam frequentius pertinent, sed interim ad jus quoque, id 5, 10, 38 ne plebs frumentationum causa frequentius a negotiis avocaretur Suet Aug 40 non alias missi cecidere frequentius ignes, Ov F 3, 287 —*Sup* translatione frequentissime sermo omnis utitur, Cic Or 24, 81 non semper, etiamsi frequentissime, tuenda veritas erit, Quint 2, 17, 36, Suet Aug 43 — **2.** (Acc to II) *Numerously, in great numbers, by many* (very rare) huic frequenter interceditur, Cic Att 1, 19, 5 Romam inde frequenter migratum est, Liv 1 11, 4

frĕquentāmentum, i, *n* [frequento] *a repetition* in speaking (post class), Gell 1, 11, 12, 5, 1, 1

‡ **frĕquentarium** frequentem, Paul ex Fest p 93 Müll

frĕquentātio, ōnis, *f* [frequento], *frequency, frequent use a crowding together* **I.** In gen (very rare) matrimoniorum, Gell 1, 6, 6 —**II.** In partic, in rhet lang (esp in Cic) densa et continens verborum, Auct Her 4 19, 27 argumentorum et coacervatio universa, Cic Part 35, 122 consequentium, id ib 16, 55 —**B.** As a fig of speech, *a condensed recapitulation of the arguments already stated separately, a recapitulation, summing up* frequentatio est, cum res in tota causa dispersae coguntur in unum quo gravior aut criminosior oratio sit, Auct Her 4, 40, 52

frĕquentātīvē, *adv*, v frequentativus *fin*

frĕquentātīvus, a, um, *adj* [frequento], in the later gramm, *that denotes the repetition of an act, frequentative* verba Gell 9 6, 1, Diom 336 P verborum qualitas, id 335 P —*Adv* **frĕquentātīve,** *frequentatively*, Fest s v verberitare, p 379 Müll

frĕquentātor, ōris, *m* [id] (post class), *a frequent visitor, a frequenter* (late Lat) prandiorum et cenarum cum publicanis, Tert Monog 8 *fin* (but in App Trism 94 23 the better read is gubernator, v Hildebr ad h l)

frĕquentātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from frequento

frĕquenter, *adv*, v frequens *fin*

frĕquentia, ae, *f* [frequens, II], *an assembling in great numbers, a numerous attendance, concourse*, and more freq concr, *a numerous assembly, multitude, crowd, throng* (class, a favorite expression of Cicero) (*a*) With *gen* testis est hujusce Q Mucii janua et vestibulum, quod maxima cottidie frequentia civium ac summorum hominum splendore celebratur, Cic de Or 1, 45 *fin* quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et frequentia Q Cic Petit Cons. 1, 3 summa hominum, Cic Verr 2, 2, 77, § 189, so hominum, id Lael 23, 87 negotiatorum, Sall J 47, 2 auditorum, Quint 10, 7, 16 scholarum, id 1, 2 1 vulgi, Nep Att 22 epistolarum, Cic Att 4, 16, 1 magna sepulcrorum, id Tusc 5 23, 65 geniculorum, Plin 27, 12, 91, § 113 caeli, i e *the density of the air*, Vitr 9, 9 Thucydides ita creber est rerum frequentia, ut verborum prope numerum sententiarum numero consequatur, Cic de Or 2, 13, 56 communium, id Part Or 12, 41 —(*β*) *Absol* domum reduci e campo cum maxima frequentia ac multitudine, Cic Verr 1, 7, 18 frequentia et plausus, id Att 4, 1, 5 non usitata frequentia stipati sumus, id Mil 1, 1 efferri magna frequentia id Fl 17, 41 solidam et robustam et assiduam frequentiam praebere, id. Planc 8 *fin* frequentiam atque officium suum alicui praestare, Hirt B G 8, 50, 3 qua ex frequentia (preceded by magna multitudo), Caes B C 3, 19 5

frĕquento, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [frequens] **I.** (Acc to frequens, I) *To visit* or *resort to frequently, to frequent, to do* or *make use of frequently, to repeat* (class) sermones eorum, qui frequentant domum meam, Cic Fam 5, 21, 1 juventus, quae domum Catilinae frequentabat, Sall C 14, 7 domum alicujus, Quint 12, 11, 5 (Vespasianus) locum incunabulorum assidue frequentavit, Suet Vesp 2 scholam alicujus, id Gram 7 dum deus Eurotan immunitamque frequentat Sparten, Ov M 10, 169 plebes sic accensa, uti opifices agrestesque omnes relictis operibus frequentarent Marium, *often visited resorted to him*, Sall J 73, 6 juvenis jam juventutis concursu, jam publicis studiis frequentabatur, Tac A 5, 10 —With *dat* istoc quidem nos pretio facile est frequentare tibi, Plaut Cist 1, 1, 10, cf ne coetu salutantium frequentaretur Agrippina, Tac A 13, 18, id H 2, 16 si aliquando alio domino solita est frequentari (domus) Cic Off 1, 39 139 quae loca et nationes minus frequentata sunt, Sall J 17, 2 tu primas quasque partes in animo frequenta, *frequently think over, repeat* Auct Her 3, 24 40 haec frequentat Phalereus maxime, Cic Or 27, 94, 25, 85 turba ruunt et Hymen clamant, Hymenaee frequentant, Ov H 12 143 memoriam alicujus, *to call to mind often*, Sen Cons ad Marc 3, 2 exigis ut hoc epistolarum commercium frequentemus, *exchange letters oftener*, id. Ep 38, 1 nec ideo conjugia et educationes liberum frequentabantur prae valida orbitate, *became more frequent* Tac A 3, 25 prima trullis frequentetur inductio (calcis), *be repeated*, Pall 1, 15 verbi translatio instituta est inopiae causa frequentata delectationis, Cic. de Or 3, 38, 155, cf quae (exempla levitatis Atheniensium) nata et frequentata apud illos etc, id Rep 1, 3 —**II.** (Acc to frequens II) *To fill with a great number* or *multitude, to fill, crowd, people, stock* a place, *to assemble* or *bring together in numbers* (class) **A.** In gen urbes sine hominum coetu non potuissent nec aedificari nec frequentari, *be peopled*, Cic Off 2, 4, 15 Italiae solitudinem frequentari, id Att 1, 19 4, cf Suet Aug 46 templa frequentari nunc decet *to be crowded*, Ov F 4, 871 mundum nova prole *to stock*, Col poet 10 213 piscinas, id 8 16 2 castaneta, id 4, 33, 3 vineam, id. 4, 15, 1 quos cum casu hic dies ad aerarium frequentasset, etc, *had assembled in great numbers* Cic Cat 4 7, 15 populum, id Dom 33, 89 acervatim multa frequentans, *crowding together*, id Or 25, 85, cf tum est quasi luminibus distinguenda et frequentanda omnis oratio sententiarum atque verborum id de Or 3 52 201 digressis qui Pacarium frequentabant, Tac H 2 16 v frequentatio, II —**B.** In partic (like celebro, but much less freq) *to celebrate* or *keep in great numbers*, esp a festival publicum est, quod civitas universa aliqua de causa frequentat, ut ludi, dies festus, bellum, Cic Inv 1, 27, 40 nunc ad triumphum frequentandum deductos esse milites, Liv 36 39 sacra, Ov M 4 37 ut mors Sulpicii publicis exsequiis frequentaretur, Tac A 3 48 —**2.** Poet and post Aug also of a single person, *to celebrate, observe keep* Baccheaque sacra frequento Ov M 3, 691 festos dies apud Baias Nero frequentabat, Tac A 14, 4 Draeg ad loc dies sollennes, Suet Aug 53 quorundam exsequias usque ad rogum, id Tib 32 Cererem (Ennaeae nurus), Auct Priap 77 —Hence, **frĕquentātus,** a, um, *P a.* **A.** *Frequent, common, much used* pavimenta, Plin 36, 25, 61, § 185 gemma regnis, id 37, 10, 54, § 145 —* **B.** *Full of, rich* or *abounding in* aliud genus est non tam sententiis frequentatum quam verbis volucre atque incitatum, Cic Brut 95, 325—Hence, *adv* **frĕquentāto,** *frequently*, App M 9, p 228, 29

Fresilia, ae, *f*, *a city of the Marsi*, Liv 10, 3, 5

fressus and **frēsus,** a, um, *Part*, from frendo

frĕtāle, is, *n*, *a frying pan* infunditur in fretali piper, etc, Apic 7, 5, § 275

frĕtālis, a, *adj* [fretum] *of* or *belonging to a strait* (post class) a Rhaetiarum exordio adusque fretalem Oceanum, *the English Channel*, Amm 28, 2.

Frĕtensis, e, v fretum, I B 2

frĕtum, i, *n*, and **frĕtus,** us, *m* [root φρυ, to be in uneasy motion, boil, flash, cf Sanscr bhur, Lat ferveo] *a strait, sound, channel* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen (*a*) Form fretum fretum dictum a similitudine ferventis aquae, quod in fretum saepe concurrat aestus atque effervescat, Varr L L 7, § 22, Isid Orig 13, 18 (praesteres) freta circum Fervescunt, Lucr 6, 427 quid de fretis aut de marinis aestibus plura dicam? Cic Div 2, 14, 34, cf. aestus maritimi, fretorumque angustiae, id N D 2, 7, 19, id Mur 17, 35 Seston Abydena separat urbe fretum, Ov Tr 1, 10, 28 fretum Siciliense, *the Sicilian Strait, the Strait of Messina*, Cic N D 3, 10 24, also called fretum Siciliae, Caes B C 2, 3, 1, v infra fretum nostri maris et Oceani, i e *the Gaditanian Strait, Strait of Gibraltar*, Sall J 17, 4 —(*β*) Form fretus salis fretus, Lucil ap Non 205, 30, Naev ib 27 (Trag Rel p 12 Rib) angusto fretu, Lucr 1, 720, cf ut perangusto fretu divisa servitutis ac libertatis jura cognosceret, Cic Verr 2, 5, 66, § 169 (cf Gell 13 20, 16) in Scyllaeo illo aeris alieni tamquam in fretu, Cic. Sest 8, 18 inter Italiam et Siciliam qui est fretus Varr ap Non 205, 31 a Gaditano fretu, Cic ap Charis. p 103 P angustiae fretus, Messala ib salsi fretus, Licin ib —**B.** In partic *the Strait*, for *the Strait of Sicily* cum se ille septimo die venisse a freto dixisset Cic Att 2, 1, 5, id Verr 2, 1, 59, § 154, 2, 2, 7 *fin*, Caes B C 1, 29, 1, Suet Tib 2, Flor 2, 2, Hor Epod. 9, 7 al.—**2.** Hence, **Frĕtensis,** e, *adj* Fretense mare, i e *the Strait of Sicily*, Cic Att 10, 7, 1 —**II.** Poet transf **A.** In gen, *the sea* (syn mare oceanus, pelagus, pontus) —*Plur* fervet fretis spirantibus aequor, Verg G 1, 327 in freta dum fluvii current, id A 1, 607, cf Ov M 1 36 pastor cum traheret per freta navibus Idaeis Helenen, Hor C 1, 15, 1 fretis acrior Hadriae id ib 1, 33 15 — *Sing* Euxinum Ov P 2, 2, 2 Libycum, id F 3, 568 —* **B.** Of the sky (pulvis) omnem pervolat caeli fretum Enn ap Non 205, 29 (Trag v 31 Vahl) —* **C.** Of the spring as the period of transition from cold to heat fretus ipse anni permiscet frigus et aestum, Lucr 6, 364, so freta anni, ib 374 ex conject Lachm v ej annot p 369 —**D.** *A raging swelling heat, violence* aetatis freta, Lucr 4 1030, cf fretum adolescentiae, id est secunda imperii aetas, Flor 1, 26 invidiae atque acerbitatis fretum effervescit, Gell 10, 3, 7

1. frĕtus, a, um, *adj* [root dhar, Sanscr dhar ā mi, hold, support, v frenum] *leaning* or *supported on* something in a good or bad sense, *relying* or *depending upon, trusting to, daring* (class, cf fultus nixus) —Constr with *abl*, rarely with *dat*, with *inf* (poet), and with *object clause.* (*a*) With *abl* omnes mortales dis

sunt freti, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 38 sq.: magnanimi viri freti virtute et viribus, id. Am. 1, 1, 56: ingenio ejus, id. Capt. 2, 2, 100: dote, id. Men. 5, 2, 17: vobis, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 33: vobis fretus, Cic. Planc. 42, 103: fretus intellegentiā vestrā, id. N. D. 1, 19, 49: fretus conscientiā officii mei, id. Fam. 3, 7, 6: gratiā Bruti, id. Att. 5, 21, 12: ingenio, id. de Or. 2, 24, 103: juventā, Verg. A. 5, 430 al.: amicitiis, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 7, 25: pondere enim fretae (res) stant, Lucr. 6, 1058: ferro et animis, Liv. 9, 40, 4: malitiā suā, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 43: multitudine solā, Liv. 9, 35, 3.—(β) With *dat.* (only in Liv.; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 413): multitudo hostium, nulli rei praeterquam numero freta, Liv. 6, 13, 1; cf.: tamquam constantissimae rei, fortunae, id. 4, 37, 6; so, discordiae hostium, id. 6, 31, 6: haec civitas Samnitium infidae adversus Romanos societati freta, id. 8, 22, 7.—(γ) With *inf.*: (naves) pontum irrumpere fretae Longius, *daring, venturing,* Stat. Th. 6, 23.—(δ) With *object-clause*: satis fretus esse etiam nunc tolerando certamini legatum, Liv. 10, 5, 5: fretus excipi posse (hostem), qua venturum sciebat, Curt. 7, 7, 31.

2. frētus, ūs, *m.* [1. fretus], *reliance, confidence* (post-class.): animi tui fretu, Symm. Ep. 2, 82.

3. frĕtus, ūs, *m., a strait;* v. fretum.

friābĭlis, e, *adj.* [frio], *easily broken,* or *crumbled to pieces, friable:* tofus, Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 29: sandaracha, id. 34, 18, 55, § 177.

frībuscŭlum, i, *n.,* v. frigusculum.

***frĭcae,** ārum, *f., a kind of stones in Sicily,* Auct. Aetn. 526.

frĭcāmentum, i, *n.* [frico], *a rubbing* (post-class.): blando articulorum uti, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 6, 27; id. Tard. 3, 2.

frĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a rubbing, rubbing down, friction* (post-Aug.): omnibus vertebris utilis est, Cels. 4, 3: assidua, Col. 6, 12, 1: vehemens, Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 53: diligens tectoriorum, Vitr. 7, 6.

frĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who rubs* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 7, 92.

frĭcātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a rubbing, rubbing down* of walls (post-Aug.): exacta, Vitr. 7, 1, 4.

frĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a rubbing, rubbing down* (post-Aug.): emendat dentium vitia crebro fricatu, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 124; 13, 15, 30, § 93.

***frĭcium,** ii, *n.* [id.], *a powder for rubbing the teeth, tooth-powder,* Plin. Val. 1, 36; cf. dentifricium.

frĭco, cŭi, ctum, and (rarely) fricātum, 1, *v. a.* [Sanscr. ghar-, gharsh-, rub; Gr. χρίω, χρῖμα; Lat. frio; cf. Gr. χρίμπτω, χραίνω, to touch, color], *to rub, rub down* (not in Cic. or Caes.; cf.: perfrico, palpo, titillo): mulos qui fricabat, Poët. ap. Gell. 15, 4, 3: numquam concessavimus Lavari aut fricari aut tergeri, etc., Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 10: corpus oleo, Mart. 4, 90, 5: (sus) fricat arbore costas, Verg. G. 3, 256: medicamento dentes, Scrib. Comp. 58: membra fricata, Ser. Samm. 6, 76; for which: si pruritus ocelli Angulus, Juv. 6, 577: alopecias fricuere tunsis caepis, Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 41: lacrima in fricando odora, id. 12, 25, 54, § 120: mensae manu sicca fricatae, id. 13, 15, 30, § 99: tofus fricatur vento, id. 36, 22, 48, § 166: pavimenta, Vitr. 7, 1: cum duo ligna inter se diutius fricta sunt, Sen. Q. N. 2, 22, 1: numquam hercle facerem, genua ni tam nequiter fricares, i. e. *rubbed my knees as a suppliant* (shortly before: confricantur genua), Plaut. As. 3, 3, 88.—In mal. part., Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 94; Petr. 92; Mart. 11, 99.

frictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [frico], *a rubbing, rubbing down, friction* of parts of the body: vehemens, lenis, Cels. 2, 14: frictionem adhibere, id. ib.: frictione uti, id. ib.: frictionem lenem admovere, id. 3, 18.

frictrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that rubs* (cf. frico *fin.*; post-class.), Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*; id. Res. Carn. 16; cf. tribas.

***frictūra,** ae, *f.* [id.], *a rubbing,* in mal. part., App. M. Fragm. p. 717 Oud.

1. frictus, a, um. **I.** *Rubbed, Part.* of frico.—**II.** *Roasted, Part.* of frigo.

2. frictus, ūs, *m.* [frico], *a rubbing:* palmularis, Mart. Cap. 8, § 805.—In mal. part., Juv. 6, 322.

fridum, v. frigidus, A. 2. C.

frigdaria, v. frigidarius.

frigdor, v. frigor.

frīgēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [frigeo], *cold,* Varr. ap. Non. 139, 11, and 206, 21.

frīgē-facto, āre, *v. a.* [frigeo + facio], *to make cold, to cool:* os nunc frigefactas, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 15; id. Rud. 5, 2, 39.

frīgĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [frigus], *to be cold, chilly, to freeze* (opp. calere, to be hot, to glow; whereas algere, subject., to feel cold, to freeze, is opp. aestuare, to feel hot; v. caleo and algeo; class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense). **I.** Lit.: tange: si non totus friget, me enica, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 5; cf.: summosque pedes attinge manusque: Non frigent, Pers. 3, 109: friget aether, Auct. Aetn. 331: corpusque lavant frigentis et unguunt, *of him who was cold and stiff,* i. e. *of the dead,* Verg. A. 6, 219: gelidus tardante senecta sanguis hebet, frigentque effetae in corpore vires, id. ib. 5, 396.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To be inactive* or *at a standstill, to have nothing to do; to be lifeless, languid, frigid;* of things, *to flag, droop:* in re frigidissima cales, in ferventissima friges, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21; cf.: quod tibi supra scripsi, Curionem valde frigere, jam calet, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5: valde metuo, ne frigeas in hibernis: quamobrem camino luculento utendum censeo, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 2: frigens animis, Sil. 16, 598: quantum stupere atque frigere... Caecilius visus est! *to be frigid,* Gell. 2, 23, 7: frigere (al. frigida) videntur ista plerisque, *to be dull, frigid,* Quint. 4, 2, 59: sermonem quaerere; ubi friget, huc evasit, etc., *flags, halts,* Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 11 Ruhnk.—Prov.: Sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 6; also ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60.—**B.** With respect to the estimation or favor in which a person or thing stands, *to be coldly received, coldly treated, slighted, disregarded, to be without power:* quare tibicen Antigenidas dixerit discipulo sane frigenti ad populum: Mihi cane et Musis, Cic. Brut. 50, 187: plane jam, Brute, frigeo; ὄργανον enim erat meum senatus; id jam est dissolutum, id. Fam. 11, 14, 1: Nimirum homines frigent, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 37; Serv. ad Verg. G. 4, 104: Memmius quidem friget, Scaurum autem jampridem Pompeius abjecit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 3 (for which: Memmius mirum in modum jacet, Scaurus refrixerat, id. ib. 3, 2 *fin.*: Memmius plane refrixerat, id. Att. 4, 18, 3): jacent beneficia Nuculae, friget patronus Antonius, id. Phil. 6, 5, 14: an hoc significas, nihil fieri, frigere te? id. Fam. 7, 18, 2: prima contio Pompei frigebat, *remained unnoticed,* id. Att. 1, 14, 1: cum omnia consilia frigerent, *were of no effect,* id. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 60: sin autem ista frigebunt, recipias te ad nos, id. Fam. 7, 11 *fin.*

frīgĕro, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to make cool, to cool, to refresh with coolness* (very rare): frigerans Aganippe, Cat. 61, 30: frigerandi cholerici, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 21, 208.

frīgesco, frixi (frigŭi, Hier. Ep. 52, no. 2), 3, *v. inch. n.* [frigeo], *to become* or *grow cold, to be chilled* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; perh. not used by Cic.). **I.** Lit.: eodem addito oleum, postea fervefacito: infundito in catinum, uti frigescat, Cato, R. R. 1, 156, 6: frigescit terra, Lucr. 6, 865: ubi frigescere pedes manusque intelligit, Tac. A. 15, 70; cf.: Ulixi cor frixit prae pavore, Liv. Andron. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 92: (sanguis) cum metu refugit, abit omnis et pallore frigescit, Quint. 11, 3, 78: frigescens vulnus, Curt. 8, 10.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To become inactive, languid, faint:* si Parthi vos nihil calfaciunt, nos hic frigore frigescimus, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5: frigescit affectus, Quint. 11, 3, 133: non patiamur frigescere hoc opus (i. e. miserationem), id. 6, 1, 29.—***B.** *To become cold towards* any one: vide sis, ne majorum tibi forte Limina frigescant, *receive thee coldly,* Pers. 1, 109.

frīgĭda, ae, *f.,* v. frigidus, I. 2.

frīgĭdārius, a, um, *adj.* [frigidus], *of* or *for cooling:* ahenum, i. e. *to hold cold water,* Vitr. 5, 10: cella balinei, *the cooling-room,* Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 11; 5, 6, 25 sq.: maltha, Pall. 1, 41: fistula, id. 1, 40: cisterna, Petr. 73.—**II.** *Subst.*: **frīgĭdārium,** ii, *n.* **A.** *The cooling-room* in a bath, Vitr. 5, 11.—**B.** In a contr. form: **frigdāria,** ōrum, *a cold larder, provision-room:* mercem in frigdaria ferre, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 909 P.

frīgĭdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [frigido], *a chilling, chilliness,* translation of Gr. ψυχρότης, August. Categor. Decem. 12.

frīgĭde, *adv.,* v. frigidus *fin.*

frīgĭdē-facto, āre, false read. in Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 39, inst. of frigefacto, q. v.

frīgĭdĭtas, ātis, *f., the cold,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 1.

***frīgĭdiuscŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [frigidus], *somewhat frigid:* alia quoque ibidem congerit frigidiuscula, *rather flat, stupid,* Gell. 3, 10, 16.

frīgĭdo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to make cold, to cool* (post-class.): corpus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17: plumbum tactu, id. ib.: membranam, id. ib. 1, 17, 168.

frīgĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *somewhat cold* (poet.): puella, Verg. Cir. 250: ocelli, id. ib. 347.—***II.** *Somewhat feeble* or *faint:* singultus, Cat. 64, 131.

frīgĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [frigeo], *cold, cool, chill, chilling* (opp. calidus; syn.: gelidus, algidus, glacialis; corresp. in most of its senses to the Gr. ψυχρός). **I.** Lit.: calida et frigida, et amara et dulcia, Cic. Rep. 3, 8 *fin.*: fons luce diurnā Frigidus, et calidus nocturno tempore, Lucr. 6, 849: fons, id. ib. 6, 873; 879; cf.: frigidior umor, id. 6, 840; 844: nec ullum hoc frigidius flumen attigi, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: ut nec frigidior Thracam ambiat Hebrus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 13: loca frigidissima, Caes. B. G. 4, 1 *fin.*: rura, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 9: Praeneste, id. C. 3, 4, 22: Tempe, Verg. G. 2, 469: aquilo, id. ib. 2, 404: aura, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 36; cf.: manet sub Jove frigido Venator, Hor. C. 1, 1, 25: umbra noctis, Verg. E. 8, 14: caelum est hieme frigidum et gelidum, *cold and frosty,* Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 4: frigidus aëra vesper Temperat, Verg. G. 3, 336: frigidus latet anguis in herba, id. E. 3, 93: anguis, id. ib. 8, 71 (cf. ψυχρὸν ὄφιν, Theogn. 602; Theocr. 15, 58): pellis duraque, Lucr. 6, 1194: febris, *an ague,* Plin. 26, 11, 71, § 289; so, quartana, Hor. S. 2, 3, 290: fomenta, id. Ep. 1, 3, 26.—Poet.: ille frigidas Noctes non sine multis Insomnis lacrimis agit, i. e. *without a bed-fellow, lonely,* Hor. C. 3, 7, 6: frigidus annus, *winter,* Verg. A. 6, 311; Tib. 4, 8, 4 Huschke (al. amnis).—Prov.: aquam frigidam suffundere, *to pour cold water over* for *to slander,* Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 37; v. suffundo.—**2.** As *subst.* **a. frīgĭdum,** i, *n., the cold:* obaequalitas ferventis ac frigidi, Apul. Dog. Plat. 1, p. 11, 24.—*Plur.*: frigida (opp. calida), Ov. M. 1, 19.—**b. frīgĭda,** ae, *f.* (sc. aqua), *cold water* (like calida or calda, ae, warm water): frigida lavare lubenter, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 1: frigidam bibere, Cels. 1, 5: frigidam aegro dare, Suet. Claud. 40: frigidā lavari, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 11: noxia ut frigidam febri, Quint. 5, 11, 31.—**c.** In a contracted form: FRIDVM, i, *n.*: DA FRIDVM PVSILLVM, i. e. *a little ice-water,* Inscr. Pompej. in Mus. Borbon. IV. p. 5 (cf.: solve nives, Mart. 5, 64).—**B.** In partic., *cold, chilled,* of a dead person, or one stiffened with fright (for the latter cf.: est et frigida multa, comes formidinis aura, Lucr. 3, 290; poet.): illa (Eurydice) Stygiā nabat jam frigida cymbā, Verg. G. 4, 506; Ov. M. 7, 136; also, transf.: Eurydicen vox ipsa et frigida lingua, Ah, miseram Eurydicen! anima fugiente vocabat, Verg. G. 4, 525: membra nati, Ov. M. 14, 743: mors, Verg. A. 4, 385; Val. Fl. 5, 26; cf.: pausa vitaï, Lucr. 3, 930: stricto Aesonides stans frigidus ense, *stiffened with fright,* Val. Fl. 7, 530: miles nec frigidus aspicit hostem, i. e. *fearless,* Sil. 9, 49; cf.: formidine turpi Frigida corda tremunt, id. 2, 339: frigida mens criminibus, Juv. 1, 166: mihi frigidus horror Membra quatit, Verg. A. 3, 29.

II. Trop. **A.** *Without ardor* or *energy, cold, frigid, indifferent, inactive, remiss, indolent, feeble:* nimis lentus in dicendo et paene frigidus, Cic. Brut. 48, 178: accusatoribus frigidissimis utitur, *lukewarm, indolent,* id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 3: non frigida virgo, i. e. *glowing with love,* Ov. Am. 2, 1, 5; cf.: frigidus aevo Laomedontiades, Juv. 6, 325: (equus) Frigidus in Venerem senior, Verg.

G 3, 97 (Empedocles) ardentem Frigidus Aetnam insiluit, *in cold blood*, Hor A. P 465 in re frigidissima cales, in ferventissima friges, Auct Her 4, 15, 21 frigidae litterae, *cold, frigid* Cic Fam 10, 16, 1 solacia, Ov. P 4, 2 45, cf cura, Lucr 4, 1060 (with which cf curarum frigus, Ov P 3, 9, 25) frigida bello Dextera, *feeble*, Verg A. 11, 338 ensis, *inactive, idle*, Luc 5, 245, 7, 502 (apes) Contemnuntque favos et frigida tecta relinquunt, i e *not animated by labor*, Verg G 4, 104 (cf opp fervet opus, id ib 169) —**B.** *Without force* or *point, flat, insipid, dull, trivial, frigid, vain* (syn jejunus, inanis, opp salsus, facetus, esp in post Aug prose) cave in ista tam frigida, tam jejuna calumnia delitescas, Cic Caecin 21, 61, cf haec aut frigida sunt, aut tum salsa, cum aliud est exspectatum, id de Or 2, 64, 260 (sententias) dicere le ves, frigidas ineptas, Quint 8, 5, 30 verba frigidiora vitare, Cic de Or 2, 63, 256, cf id Or 26, 89 frigidi et arcessiti joci, Suet Claud 21, cf Quint 9, 3, 69 illud frigidum et inane, id 10, 2, 17 illud apud Euripidem frigidum sane, quod, etc, id 5, 10, 31 frigida et puerilis affectatio, id 4, 1, 77 frigida et inanis affectatio, id. 7, 3, 74 genus acuminis in reprehendendis verbis, nonnum quam frigidum, interdum etiam facetum, Cic Brut 67, 236 in salibus aliquando frigidus, Quint 12, 10, 12 dies frigidis rebus absumere, Plin Ep 1, 9 3 negotia, id ib 9, 2, 1, cf omnia ista frigida et inania videntur, id ib 4, 17, 4, Sen de Ira, 2, 11 — With a *subject clause* leve ac frigidum sit his addere, quo propinquos amicosque pacto tractaverit, Suet Calig 26 —*__C.__ With active meaning, *causing cold* or *fright, frightening* frigidus a rostris manat per compita rumor, Hor S 2, 6, 50 —Hence, *adv* **frīgĭde** (only acc to II and very rare, not in Cic) **1.** *Inactively, slowly, feebly* quae cupiunt, tamen ita frigide agunt, ut nolle existimentur, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 10, 3 —**2.** *Flatly, trivially, insipidly, frigidly* verbis inepte et frigide uti, Gell 13, 24, 7, so with inaniter, id 7, 3, 43, with exigue, opp graviter, id 19, 3, 1, cf also quae sunt dicta frigidius, Quint 6, 3, 4 transire in diversa subsellia, parum verecundum est Et si aliquando concitate itur, numquam non frigide reditur, i e *in a silly, ridiculous manner*, id 11, 3, 133 tum ille infantem suam frigidissime reportavit, id 6, 1, 39

frīgilla, ae, *f*, v fringilla

1. frīgo, xi (acc to Diom p 369 P), ctum (frixum, Sid Ep 8 14), 3, *v a.* [cf φρυγω], *to roast, parch, fry* (syn torreo, coquo) sesquilibram salis frigito, Cato, R R 106 1 frictae nuces, Plaut Poen 1, 2, 113 frigunt hordeum, deinde molis frangunt Plin 18, 7, 14, § 72 fabas Ov Med. 70 triticum frictum Varr R R 2, 4, 21 frictum panicum milium, Cels 2, 30 frictum cicer, nux, Hor A P 249 fricta faba, Plin. 22 25, 69, § 140 ova fricta ex oleo, id 29, 3, 11, § 44 simila frixa in sartagine, Sid Ep 8, 14, Vulg Lev 6, 21 al —**II.** Trop Tam frictum ego illum reddam, quam frictumst cicer, Plaut Bacch 4, 5, 7, cf Hor A P 249 supra.

*__2. frīgo,__ ĕre, *v n* [the root of friguttio] to denote the natural sound of little children, *to squeak, squeal* Afran ap Non 308, 16 (Fragm Com v 247 Rib)

3. frīgo, ĕre, *v a*, acc to Novius, i q erigo *to erect*, Att ap Non 308, 7 sq and 7, 10 (Fragm Trag v 441, 463 Rib), Varr ib

frīgor, oris, *m* [frigeo] *cold* (late Lat) molestissimus, Theod Prisc 2, 29 — Also, **frīgdor** (contr from frigidor, from frigidus], Theod Prisc 2 16, id de Diaet

frīgŏrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj* [frigus+facio], *cooling* (post class) acetum omnium maxime frigorificum est Gell 17, 8, 14

frīgŏro, are, *v a* [frigus], *to cool down* (post class) cholericos, Cael Aur Tard 4, 4, id. Acut 3, 21, 208

frīgŭlo, are, *v n*, a word denoting the natural note of the jackdaw graculus at frigulat, Auct Carm Philom 28

frīgus, ŏris, *n* [Gr ῥῖγος, cold, ῥιγεω, the connection with Lat rigeo, rigor, is doubtful, Curt Gr Etym 353, Corss Ausspr 1, 451] *cold, coldness, coolness* (for syn cf algor, gelu, rigor, glacies, pruina) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen (class) nec calor (mihi obsistet) nec frigus metuo, Plaut Merc 5, 2, 19, so opp calor, Lucr 2, 517, 6, 371, Cic Univ 14 *med*, id Rosc Am 45, 131, Verg G 2, 344, 4, 35 calidis torrescere flammis aut rigere Frigore, Lucr 3, 892 cum esset vinctus nudus in aëre, in imbri, in frigore, Cic Verr 2, 4, 40, § 87 vix in ipsis tectis frigus vitatur, id. Fam 16, 8, 2 fere matutinis temporibus frigus est, *coolness*, Cels 2, 1, cf frigus captabis opacum, Verg E 1, 53, Hor C 3, 13, 10, Ov M 10, 129 quae frigore sola Dormiat, *in the cold night*, Tib 1, 8, 39 cum Appius senatum coegisset, tantum fuit frigus ut coactus sit nos dimittere, Cic Q Fr 2 12, 1 —In *plur* nec frigora quimus usurpare oculis Lucr 1, 300 ut tectis saepti frigora caloresque pellamus, *the cold*, Cic. N D 2, 60, 151, cf ex verna intemperie variante calores frigoraque, Liv 22, 2 10 tecta quibus frigorum vis pellitur, Cic Off 2, 4 13 propter frigora frumenta in agris matura non erant, Caes B G 1, 16, 2 Alpinae nives et frigora Rheni, Verg E 10, 47 Scythiae, Ov M 2, 224 Peligna Hor C 3, 19, 8 matutina, id S 2 6, 45 nocturna, Liv 40, 22 7 intolerabilia, id. 21, 58, 1 ficum frigoribus ne serito, *in cold weather*, Col 5, 10, 9 quisquam picta colit Spartani frigora saxi, i e *the variegated cold marble floor*, Mart 1, 56 5, Tac Agr 12, id G 16, Suet Aug 81 —**B.** In partic (poet) **1.** *The cold of winter, winter* (like calor for summer, v calor) lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defit, Verg E 2, 22 ante focum, si frigus erit id ib 5, 70 quae frigore sola dormiat, Tib 1, 8, 39 per medium frigus, Hor Ep 1, 15, 5 —*Plur* frigoribus parto agricolae plerumque fruuntur, Verg G 1, 300 frigoribus mediis, id E 10, 65 —**2.** *A chill, fever* tentatum frigore corpus Hor S 1, 2, 80 — **3.** *The coldness of death, death* et gelidos artus in leti frigore linquit, Lucr 3, 401 aeternum leti, id 4 924 letale Ov M 2, 611 supremum animae, Stat S 3, 3, 20 ast illi solvuntur frigore membra Vitaque cum gemitu fugit, Verg A 12, 951 (diff from the foll) —**4.** *A cold shudder* produced by fear extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra, Ingemit etc, Verg A 1, 92 —**II.** Transf, *a cold region* or *place* frigus non habitabile, Ov Tr 3, 4, 51 et quodcumque jacet sub urbe frigus, Mart 4, 64, 14 —**III.** Trop (cf frigeo and frigidus, II, not in Cic) **A.** *Coldness in action, inactivity* si Parthi vos nihil calfaciunt, nos hic frigore frigescimus, etc Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 6, 5, Ov F 2, 856 —**B.** *A cold* or *frigid reception* of a person or thing esp a discourse, *coolness, coldness, indifference, disfavor* (perh not ante Aug) majorum ne quis amicus Frigore te feriat, *coolness, loss of favor*, Hor S 2 1, 62, cf Montanus Julius et amicitia Tiberii notus et frigore Sen Ep 122 et imperitia et rusticitas et rigor et deformitas afferunt interim frigus, Quint 6, 1, 37, Plin Ep 6, 15, 4, Quint 5 7, 31 illud quaestionum et argumentorum apud corrupta judicia frigus evitant, id. 2 12, 6

frīguscŭlum, i, *n dim* [frigus], *slight cold* (post class) **I.** Lit, Tert de Anim 25 —**II.** Trop, *coolness, variance, disagreement* between man and wife quid si divortium non intercesserit sed frigusculum? profecto valebit donatio si frigusculum quievit, Dig 24, 1, 32, § 12 (al fribusculum)

frīgūtio (frīguttio, fringūtio, frīgultio, fringultio, fringulo), ire, *v n* and *a.* [a lengthened form of 2 frigo] *to twitter, chirp* **I.** Lit, of birds merulae in remotis tesquis frigutiunt, App Flor p 358, 22 fringulit et graculus, Poet ap Anthol Lat 5, 43, 124 —**II.** Transf, of a person who speaks indistinctly, *to stammer, stutter* **A.** *Neutr* (ante and post class) murmurare potius et frigut tire quam clangere, Front de Eloqu p 229 ed Mai, cf saepe in rebus nequaquam difficilibus fringultiat vel omnino obmutescat App Mag p 296, 21 haec anus ad modum frigultit Fnn ap Fulg 562, 24 quid friguttis? Plaut Cas 2 3, 49 (also ap Varr L L 7, § 104) —**B.** *Act*, *to stammer forth* vix singulas syllabas fringutiens, App Mag p 336, 18

fringilla (also **frigilla** and **fringuilla**), ae, *f*, *a small bird*, perh *the robin redbreast*, Motacilla rubecula, Linn., acc. to others, *the chaffinch*, Fringilla coelebs, Linn, Varr L L 7, § 104, Mart 9, 55, 7, Paul ex Fest p 90 Müll

fringultio and **fringūtio,** ire, v frigutio

Frĭnĭātes, um, *m*, *a Ligurian people on the northern slope of the Apennines*, Liv 39, 2 1, 9

frĭo, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to rub, break* or *crumble into small pieces* terra, quae facile frietur, Varr R. R 1, 9, 7 glaebis terrarum saepe friatis, Lucr 1, 888 ut inter se tritum tarde frietur, Plin 12, 19, 42 § 92, 34 12, 29, § 117 ut gemma in micas frietur, id. 12, 14, 32, § 65 friatum amomum, id. 12, 13, 28, § 49

Frīsii, orum, *m*, Φρισιοι or Φρεισιοι, Ptol and Dio Cass, in the Middle Ages Frisones and Fresones, *the Frisians, a people of northern Germany, between the Rhine and the Ems in the modern West Friesland*, Plin 4, 15, 27, § 101, Tac G 34, id. A. 1, 60, 4, 72 al —Hence, **Frīsĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *Frisian*, Tac A. 4 74

frit (*n indecl.*) vocatur illud summa in spica jam matura, quod est minus quam granum, Varr R R 1, 48, 3

fritilla, ae, v fitilla.

frĭtillus, i, *m*, *a box from which the dice were thrown, a dice box*, Mart 14, 1, 3, 4, 14, 8, Juv 14, 5, Sen Apocol *fin*

frĭtinnio, ire, *v n*, *to twitter* or *chirp* as a small bird **I.** Lit. et pullos peperit fritinnientes, Varr ap Non 7, 15, of the cicada et cuculi cuculant et rauca cicada fritinnit, Auct Carm Phil 35 —**II.** Transf, of the noise made by young children sic dulci Marcus qui nunc sermone fritinnit, Poët ap Anthol Lat I p 603 ed Burm

Frīvŏlārĭa, ae, *f*, *the title of a comedy of Plautus, of which only a few fragments have been preserved*

frīvŏlus, a, um, *adj* [etym dub, perh from frico] *silly, empty, trifling, frivolous, pitiful sorry, worthless* (mostly post Aug, perh not in Cic, cf futtilis) **I.** *Adj* frivolus hic quidem jam et illiberalis est sermo, Auct Her 4, 11, 16 levibus aut frivolis aut manifesto falsis reum incessere (shortly after quia, qui vana congerit), Quint 7, 2, 34, Vop Aur 3, 1 colligitis lexidia, res taetras et inanes et frivolas Gell 18, 7, 3 frivola et inanis argutioli, id 2, 7, 9 quaedam dic t futtilia et frivola, id. 16, 12, 1 jocus Plin 28, 19, 79, § 260 auspicium, Suet Ner 41 aura, Phaedr 5, 8, 1 insolentia, id 3, 6, 8 jactantia in parvis, Quint. 1, 6 20 opus, Plin 22, 6, 7, § 15 labor, Sen Ep 31 cura, Plin 25, 3, 7, § 22 origo superbissimi animalium (i e hominis) id 7, 7, 5, § 43 ratione morientes id 11 29, 35, § 102 fiunt in litterarum ostentatione inepti et frivoli, Gell 15, 30, 2, so, in cognoscendo ac decernendo nonnumquam frivolus amentique similis Suet Claud 15 quin etiam, quod est imprimis frivolum ac scaenicum, verbum petant (declamatores), quo incipiant, Quint 10, 7, 21 frivolum dictu, Plin 7, 53, 54, § 186 frivolum videatur, non tamen omittendum, id 28, 12, 50, § 184 huic misit qui nescio quid frivoli ducentis milibus traderet, *some worthless thing, trifle*, Suet Calig 39 *fin* —**II.** *Subst* **frīvŏla,** orum, *n plur*, *wretched furniture, paltry things, trifles* inter frivola mea, Sen Tranq 1, Dig 13, 7, 11 § 5 jam poscit aquam jam frivola transfert Ucalegon Juv 3, 198, 5, 59, Suet Calig 39, Dig 13, 7, 11, § 5, cf frivola σκευαρια ευτελη παντ, Gloss Philox —Hence, *adv* **frīvŏle,** *in a silly manner, triflingly* aliqui mentiuntur, Hier in Mich II 7, 8

frixo, avi, *v freq* [1 frigo], *to roast thoroughly*, Cael Aur Acut 1, 11, 77

frixōrĭum, ii, *n* [id] *a frying pan*, Plin Val 2, 7, cf frixorium, τηγανον, Vet Gloss Cf the foll art

frixūra, ae, *f* [id.] *a frying pan*, Ven. Carm 6, 10, 13 Cf the preced art

frixus, a, um, *Part*, from 1 frigo

*__frondārĭus,__ a, um, *adj* [1. frons] *of*

or *for leaves, leaf-*: fiscinae, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 314.

***frondātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [1. frons], *a stripping off of leaves, a pruning*, Col. 5, 6, 16.

frondātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who strips off leaves, a leaf-stripper, a dresser, pruner* of trees, etc., Verg. E. 1, 57; Ov. M. 14, 649; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 314.

frondĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [id.], *to have* or *put forth leaves, to be in leaf, to become green*: cum jam per terras frondent atque omnia florent, Lucr. 5, 214: nunc frondent silvae, Verg. E. 3, 57; Ov. Am. 2, 6, 49: vitis multa materia frondens, Col. 3, 1, 5: frondentia arbuta, Verg. G. 3, 300: examen ramo frondente pependit, id. A. 7, 67; for which: frondenti tempora ramo Implicat, id. ib. 135: frondens campus, Luc. 6, 83: frondere Philemona Baucis, Baucida conspexit senior frondere Philemon, Ov. M. 8, 714 sq.: frondem ac flores addidit; Non lanas, sed velatas frondentes comas, i. e. *crowned with leaves*, Poët. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 24.

frondesco, dŭi (acc. to Prisc. p. 768 P.), 3, *v. inch. n.* [frondeo], *to become leafy, to put forth leaves, to shoot out.* **I.** Lit. (class.): caelum nitescere, arbores frondescere, Vites pampinis pubescere, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69 (Trag. v. 192 ed. Vahl.); Lucr. 1, 1092: alia hieme nudata, verno tempore tepefacta *frondescunt*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: cum subito vidit frondescere Romulus hastam, Ov. M. 15, 561: cf. id. ib. 4, 395: simili frondescit virga metallo, Verg. A. 6, 144.—***II.** Trop., of speech, *to be flowery*: oratio verborum compositione frondescat, Hier. Ep. 36, 14.

frondĕus, a, um, *adj.* [1. frons], *of leaves, covered with leaves, leafy*: nemora, Verg. A. 1, 191: Romulus frondea (corona) coronavit Hostilium, Plin. 16, 4, 5, § 11: tecta, *leafy coverts*, poet. for *trees in full leaf*, Verg. G. 4, 61: casa, *covered with leaves, embowered*, Ov. F. 3, 528: cuspis, *a tooth-pick cut from a twig*, Mart. 14, 22.

***frondĭcŏmus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. frons-coma], *leafy*: locis habitare, Prud. Cath. 3, 102.

frondĭfer (anciently also **frund-**), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [1. frons-fero], *leaf-bearing, leafy* (poet.): frundiferi loci, Naev. ap. Non. 323, 1 (Trag. Rel. v. 25 Rib.): nemus, Lucr. 2, 359; Sen Oedip. 276: silvae, Lucr. 1, 256: domus avium, id. 1, 18.

***frondĭflŭus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. frons-fluo], *leaf-falling*, i. e. *when the leaves fall off*: brumae frigore, Boëth. Cons. 1, 5, 14.

frondōsus (anciently also **frund-**), a, um, *adj.* [1. frons], *full of leaves, leafy*: omne sonabat Arbustum fremitu silvaï frondosaï, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (id. Ann. v. 197 Vahl.); so, montes, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 11: vertex (collis), Verg. A. 8, 351: ramus, Ov. M. 8, 410: vitis, Verg. E. 2, 70: aestas, id. G. 3, 296: taxus frondosior, Sil. 13, 596.

1. frons (also anciently **fruns**; *plur.* frundes, Enn. Ann. 266 Vahl.; cf. Charis. p. 105 P.—Also in *nom.* **fros** or **frus,** Varr. ib.; Enn. v in the foll.; cf. Prisc. p. 554 P.; and FRONDIS, acc. to Serv. Verg. G. 2, 372), dis, *f.* [etym. dub.], *a leafy branch, green bough, foliage.* **I.** Lit. (class.; in *sing.* and *plur.*; syn. folium). (α) *Sing.*: populea frus, Enn. ap. Aus. Technop. (Edyll. 5) 158 sq. (id. Ann. v. 562 Vahl.): ilignea, quernea, Cato, R. R. 37, 2: in nemoribus, ubi virgulta et frons multa, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 11: bobus praestabit vilicus frondem, Col. 11, 3, 101: alta frons decidit, Varr. ap. Non. 486, 13: ne caules allii in frondem luxurient, Plin. 19, 6, 34, § 113: perenni fronde corona, Lucr. 1, 119: nigrae feraci frondis in Algido, Hor. C. 4, 4, 58: sine fronde, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 75: immaturam destringere, Quint. 12, 6, 2.—(β) *Plur.*: russescunt frundes, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 105 P. (Ann. v. 266 Vahl.): deserta via et inculta atque interclusa jam frondibus et virgultis relinquatur, Cic. Cael. 18, 42: viminibus salices fecundi, frondibus ulmi, Verg. G. 2, 446: frondibus teneris non adhibendam esse falcem, Quint. 2, 4, 11: bovemque Disjunctum curas et strictis frondibus exples, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 28; id. C. 3, 18, 14.—**II.** Poet. transf., *a garland made of leafy boughs, a garland of leaves, leafy chaplet*: donec Alterutrum velox victoria fronde coronet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 64; so in *sing.*, id. C. 4, 2, 36; id. Ep. 2, 1, 110: nos delubra deum festa velamus fronde, Verg. A. 2, 249; 5, 661; Ov. M. 1, 449; 565; id. A. A. 1, 108.—In *plur.*, Ov. F. 1, 711; 3, 482.

2. frons, frontis, *f.* (*masc.*, Cato ap. Gell. 15, 9, 5; and ap. Fest. s. v. recto, p. 286, b, Müll.; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 46 Ritschl, *N. cr.*; id. ap. Non. 205, 4; Caecil. ap. Gell. 15, 9, 3; Vitr. 10, 17) [cf. Sanscr. bhrû; Gr. ὀφρύς; Germ. Braue; Engl. brow; v. Curt. *Gr. Etym. p. 296*], *the forehead, brow, front* (syn.: vultus, os, facies). **I.** Lit.: frons et aliis (animalibus), sed homini tantum tristitiae, hilaritatis, clementiae, severitatis index: in adsensu ejus supercilia homini et pariter et alterna mobilia, Plin. 11, 37, 51, § 138: tanta erat gravitas in oculo, tanta contractio frontis, ut illo supercilio res publica, tamquam Atlante caelum, niti videretur, Cic. Sest. 8, 19: frontem contrahere, *to contract* or *knit the brows*, id. Clu. 26, 72; Hor. S. 2, 2, 125; for which, adducere, Sen. Ben. 1, 1: attrahere, id. ib. 6, 7: remittere frontem, *to smooth the brow*, i. e. *to cheer up*, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 5; for which: exporge frontem, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 53; cf.: primum ego te porrectiore fronte volo mecum loqui, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 3: explicare, Hor. C. 3, 29, 16; solvere, Mart. 14, 183: ut frontem ferias, *smitest thy forehead* (as a sign of vexation), Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1; cf.: nulla perturbatio animi, nulla corporis, frons non percussa, non femur, id. Brut. 80, 278: femur, pectus, frontem caedere, Quint. 2, 12, 10: frontem sudario tergere, id. 6, 3, 60; for which: siccare frontem sudario, id. 11, 3, 148: capillos a fronte retroagere, id. ib. 160: mediam ferro gemina inter tempora frontem Dividit, Verg. A. 9, 750: quorundam capita per medium frontis et verticis mucrone distincta, in utrumque humerum pendebant, Amm. 31, 7, 14: insignem tenui fronte Lycorida (a small forehead was regarded as a beauty by the ancients), Hor. C. 1, 33, 5; cf. id. Ep. 1, 7, 26; Petr. 126; Mart. 4, 42, 9; Arn. 2, 72.—Of the forehead of animals: est bos cervi figura: cujus a media fronte, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 26, 1: tauri torva fronte, Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 181: equi, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 30: ovis, id. F. 4, 102: cui (haedo) frons turgida cornibus Primis, Hor. C. 3, 13, 4: (vitulus) Fronte curvatos imitatus ignes lunae, id. ib. 4, 2, 57.—In *plur.*, Lucr. 5, 1034.—**2.** *The brow* as a mirror of the feelings: non solum ex oratione, sed etiam ex vultu et oculis et fronte, ut aiunt, meum erga te amorem perspicere potuisses, Cic. Att. 14, 13, B, 1; cf. Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, 44; and: homines fronte et oratione magis, quam ipso beneficio reque capiuntur, *expression of countenance*, id. ib. 12, 46: si verum tum, cum verissima fronte, dixerunt, nunc mentiuntur, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 35: haec ipsa fero equidem fronte et vultu bellissime, sed angor intimis sensibus, id. Att. 5, 10, 3: frons, oculi, vultus persaepe mentiuntur; oratio vero saepissime, id. Q. F. 1, 1, 5, § 15; cf.: oculi, supercilia, frons, vultus denique totus, qui sermo quidam tacitus mentis est, hic in fraudem homines impulit, id. Pis. 1, 1; id. Fam. 1, 9, 17: fronte occultare sententiam, id. Lael. 18, 65: tranquilla et serena, id. Tusc. 3, 15, 31; cf.: reliquiae pristinae frontis, id. Fam. 9, 10, 2: laeta, Verg. A. 6, 862: sollicita, Hor. C. 3, 29, 16: tristis, Tib. 2, 3, 33: gravis, Plin. Pan. 41, 3: humana, lenis, placida, Sen. Ben. 2, 13: inverecunda, Quint. 2, 4, 16: proterva, Hor. C. 2, 5, 16: urbana (i. e. impudens), id. Ep. 1, 9, 11: impudens, proterva, Aug. Op. imperf. c. Jul. 6, 21: impudentissima, id. ib. 26; cf.: impudentia frontis, Hier. adv. Rufin. 1, 7: fronte inverecunda nummos captare, Val. Max. 8, 2, 2.—In *plur.*: si populo grata est tabella, quae frontes aperit hominum, mentes tegat, Cic. Planc. 6, 16.—**3.** Prov.: *frons occipitio prior est, i. e. better work before the master's face than behind his back*, Cato, R. R. 4; Plin. 18, 5, 6, § 31.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The forepart* of any thing, *the front, façade, van* (opp. tergum and latus): copias ante frontem castrorum struit, Caes. B. C. 3, 37, 1: aedium, Vitr. 3, 2: parietum, id. 2, 8: januae, Ov. F. 1, 135: scena, Verg. G. 3, 24: (navium), id. A. 5, 158: pontis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9, 4: collis ex utraque parte lateris dejectus habebat, et in frontem leniter fastigatus, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 8; 7, 23: intervallum justum arborum quadrageni pedes in terga frontemque, in latera viceni, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 202; cf. Quint. 1, 10, 43: octo cohortes in fronte constituit, Sall. C. 59, 2: quatuor legionum aquilae per frontem, Tac. H. 2, 89: una fronte contra hostem castra muniunt, *only in front*, Caes. B. C. 1, 80, 2 Herz.: aequa fronte ad pugnam procedebat, Liv. 36, 44, 1: nec tamen aequari frontes poterant, cum extenuando infirmam mediam aciem haberent, id. 5, 38, 2: recta fronte concurrere hosti (opp. in dextrum cornu), Curt. 4, 13 *med.*; cf.: directa fronte pugnandum est, Quint. 5, 13, 11: veritus ne simul in frontem simul et latera suorum pugnaretur, Tac. Agr. 35: transisse aestuaria pulchrum ac decorum in frontem (i. e. fronti), *for the front, the van*, id. ib. 33: dextra fronte prima legio incessit, *on the right front*, i. e. *on the right wing*, id. H. 2, 24 *fin.*: laeva, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 174; cf.: frons laevi cornu haec erat, Curt. 4, 13 *fin.*—Poet. transf., of clouds: ut non tam concurrere nubes Frontibus adversis possint quam de latere ire, Lucr. 6, 117; of a precipice: Fronte sub adversa scopulis pendentibus antrum, Verg. A. 1, 166.—Esp. freq.: a fronte, *in front, before* (opp. a tergo and a latere): a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus tenebitur, si in Galliam venerit, Cic. Phil. 3, 13, 32: a fronte atque ab utroque latere cratibus ac pluteis protegebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 25 *fin.*: totis fere a fronte et ab sinistra parte nudatis castris, id. B. G. 2, 23, 4.—**2.** *The outer end of a book-roll* or *volume*, Tib. 3, 1, 13; Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 11.—**3.** *The circumference of a wheel*, Vitr. 10, 4.—**4.** In measuring land = latitudo, *the breadth*: mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum Hic dabat, Hor. S. 1, 8, 12; Inscr. Orell. 4558; 4560.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *The outside, exterior, external quality, appearance* (cf. species and facies; mostly post-Aug.): Pompeius Scauro studet: sed utrum fronte an mente, dubitatur, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 7: plus habet in recessu, quam fronte promittat, Quint. 1, 4, 2; 11, 1, 61; cf.: frons causae non satis honesta, id. 4, 1, 42 Spald.: decipit Frons prima multos, *the first appearance*, Phaedr. 4, 2, 6; cf.: dura primâ fronte quaestio, Quint. 7, 1, 56: ex prima statim fronte dijudicare imprudentium est, id. 12, 7, 8.—**B.** The character or feelings expressed by the brow. **1.** Poet. in partic., *shame*: exclamet perisse Frontem de rebus, Pers. 5, 104 (for which: clament periisse pudorem, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 80).—**2.** *Impudence, boldness* (late Lat.; cf. os), Aug. Civ. D. 3, 30.

frontālĭa, ium, *n.* [2. frons], *an ornament for the forehead, frontlet*, of horses, Liv. 37, 40, 4; Plin. 37, 12, 74, § 194; Amm. 23, 4.

frontāti, ōrum, *m.* (sc. lapides) [2. frons, I. B. 1.], in architect., *stones that go from one side of a wall to the other, and are faced both ways, binding-stones, coping-stones*, Vitr. 2, 8, 7.

Frontīnus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname.* So esp., Sex. Julius Frontinus, *superintendent of the Roman aqueducts under Nerva, in the latter half of the first century of the Christian era; author of the works* De Aquis Urbis Romae, Strategetica, De Agrorum Qualitate, and De Limitibus Agrorum, Tac. H. 4, 39; id. Agr. 17; Mart. 10, 48, 20; Plin. Ep. 4, 8, 3; 5, 1, 5; 9, 19, 1; v. Teuffel, Röm. Lit. § 322.

1. fronto, ōnis, *m. amplif.* [2. frons], *one who has a broad forehead*: ecquos naevum habere? ecquos silos, flaccos, frontones, capitones? Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80.—Hence,

2. Fronto, ōnis, *m.*, *a proper name.* So esp.: M. Cornelius Fronto, *a famous Roman orator from Cirta, in Numidia, who lived about A.D. 90–168. Small portions of his writings have been discovered in palimpsests by Angelo Mai.*—**II.** Deriv. **Frontōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Fronto, Frontonian*: decreta, Dig. 29, 2, 99.—*Subst.*: **Frontōnĭāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *pupils of Fronto, Frontonians*, Sid. Ep. 1, 1.

frontōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. frons], *many-browed, having several foreheads.* **I.** Lit., said of Janus: frontosior, Aug. Civ. D. 1, 4 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *that has a bold forehead, shameless* (late Lat.), Aug. Serm. in Psa. 1, 68.

fros, v. 1. frons *init.*

fructēta, orum, *n*, a later form for frutecta, *bushes, thickets* arbusta, fructeta scholastici vocabant, Serv Verg E 1, 40

fructĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [fructus + fero], *fruit bearing, fruitful* (post Aug for the class frugifer) arbores, Col. 11, 2, 46, Plin 12, 25, 54, § 112 sarmentum, Pall Febr 29, 3, Vulg Act 14, 16

fructĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f* [fructifico], *a bearing of fruit* (post class.), Tert adv Marc. 4, 39 *fin.*

fructĭfĭco, āre, *v n* [fructus + facio], *to bear fruit* (post class) · laurus fructificat, Calp Ecl 4, 91, Tert Res. Carn 52, Vulg Marc 4, 20 al

fructŭārĭus, a, um, *adj* [fructus] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to fruit, fruit bearing, fruitful* palmes, Col 5, 6, 29, Plin 17, 22, 35, § 181 rami oleae, Col 5, 9, 15 oculi vitis, id. 3, 18, 4 pars villae, *that serves for laying up the fruits in*, id 1, 6, 1 and 9 scrofa, Varr R R 2, 4, 17 agri, *for which a portion of the produce is paid*, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 9, 4 —**II.** *Of* or *belonging to usufruct, usufructuary* (jurid Lat) servus, *of whom one has merely the usufruct*, Dig 41, 1, 37, 63, Paul Sent 5, 7, 3 stipulatio, *a stipulation by a litigant in possession ad interim, by which he shall repay twice the mesne profits if finally defeated in the suit*, Gai Inst 4, 166, Dig 45, 1, 4 judicium, *a special mode of procedure for receiving mesne profits*, Gai Inst. 4, 169 —**B.** *Subst*

fructŭārĭus, ii, *m*, and **fructŭārĭa,** ae, *f*, in an act sense, *one who has the usufruct* of a thing, *a usufructuary*, Dig 7, 1, 22 sq, 24, 58 al

fructŭōsē, *adv*, v fructuosus *fin*

fructŭōsus, a, um, *adj* [fructus, 2], *abounding in fruit, fruitful, productive, profitable, advantageous* (very freq and class, syn fertilis, frugifer) **I.** Lit ager quamvis fertilis sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest, Cic Tusc 2, 5, 13, cf ager optimus et fructuosissimus Corinthius, id. Agr 1, 2, 5 fundus, id Rosc Com 12, 34 praedia tam pulchra, tam fructuosa, id Rosc. Am 15, 43 locus opportunissimus ac fructuosissimus, Caes. B G 1, 30, 3 fructuosissimae insulae, Cic Agr 2, 32, 87 palmites, Col 5, 5, 13 erat ei pecuaria res ampla et rustica sane bene culta et fructuosa, Cic Quint. 3, 12, cf arationes, id Phil 2, 39, 101, Varr R R 1, 65 —**II.** Trop cum tota philosophia frugifera et fructuosa, nec ulla pars ejus inculta ac deserta sit, Cic Off 3, 2, 5 plerique neque in rebus humanis quicquam bonum norunt nisi quod fructuosum sit, etc, id Lael 21, 79 virtutes generi hominum fructuosae, id de Or 2, 84, 344 virtus aliis, id ib 2, 85, 346 est non modo liberale paulum nonnumquam de suo jure decedere sed interdum etiam fructuosum, id. Off 2, 18, 64 M Caelius se esse hominem frugi vult probare, non quia abstinens sit, sed quia utilis multis, id est fructuosus, unde sic dicta frugalitas, Quint. 1, 6, 29 fructuosior dos, opp deterior, Ulp Fragm 6, 16, 17 —Hence, *adv* **fructŭōse,** *profitably, advantageously* (late Lat) hoc nec dici brevius nec agi fructuosius potest, Aug Ep 77

1. fructus, a, um, *Part*, from fruor

2. fructus, ūs (archaic *gen sing* fructuis, Varr ap Non 492, 14, id R R 1, 2, 19, cf Gell 4, 16 fructi, Cato R R 4, Ter Ad 5, 4, 16, Turp ap Non 491, 7), *m* [fruor], *an enjoying, enjoyment* **I.** In abstracto **A.** Lit (perh only ante and post class) *Ol* Mea est haec. *St* Scio, sed meus fructus est prior, i e *use and enjoyment*, for ususfructus (q v under usus), Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 16, Dig 7, 8, 14 —**B.** Trop (class but rare) hoc tam singulare vestrum beneficium ad animi mei fructum atque laetitiam duco esse permagnum, *for my mental enjoyment*, Cic Agr 2, 2, 5 qui propter odium fructum oculis (*dat*) ex ejus casu capere vellent, *to feast their eyes on*, Nep Eum 11 (cf spectatumne huc, ut rem fruendam oculis, sociorum caedes venimus? Liv 22, 14, 4) —Far more freq, **II.** Transf, concr, the enjoyment that proceeds from a thing, *proceeds, produce, product, fruit, profit, income* (very freq and class, in *sing* and *plur*, cf fruges, fetus, frumentum) **A.** Lit quod earum rerum videatur ei levis fructus, exiguus usus incertus dominatus, etc, Cic Rep 1, 17, cf pecudes partim esse ad usum hominum, partim ad fructum, partim ad vescendum procreatas, id Leg 1, 8, 25, Varr R R 1, 37, 4, cf also ususfructus, under usus frugum fructuumque reliquorum perceptio, Cic Off 2, 3, 12 fructum ex aliqua re percipere or capere, id ib 2, 4, 14 quoniam fructum arbitror esse fundi eum, qui ex eo satus nascitur utilis ad aliquam rem, etc, Varr R R 1, 23, 1 ruri si recte habitaveris, fructi plus capies, Cato, R R. 4, 2, cf in quos sumptus abeunt fructus praediorum? Cic Att 11, 2, 2 praediorum, id Cat 2, 8, 18 arbusta vineaeque et consita omnia magis amoenis quam necessariis fructibus, *fruits*, Liv 22, 15, 2 (vacca) a bima aut trima fructum ferre incipit, Varr R R. 2, 1, 13 gallinarum fructus erant ova et pulli, id ib 3, 3, 6 quae (oves) neque ali neque ullum fructum edere ex se sine cultu hominum possent, Cic N D 2, 63, 158 non serendis, non percipiendis, non condendis fructibus, id de Sen 7, 24, cf ver ostendit futuros fructus reliqua tempora demetendis fructibus et percipiendis accommodata sunt, id. ib 19, 70 comportare et condere fructus, id Agr 2, 32 *fin* apibus fructum restituo suum, Phaedr 3, 13, 15 in fructibus arborum, Quint. 8, 5, 26 fructum ferre, id 8, 3, 10 graves fructu vites, id. 8, 3, 8 Heracleotae et Bragyletae, qui item debent, aut pecuniam solvant aut fructibus suis satisfaciant, *satisfy him with their proceeds*, Cic Fam 13, 56, 2 Asia multos annos vobis fructum Mithridatico bello non tulit, id Agr 2, 30, 83, cf id ib 2, 29, 81 M Crassus negabat ullam satis magnam pecuniam esse ei cujus fructibus exercitum alere non posset, i e *revenue, income*, id Off 1, 8, 25 aurum ex fructu metallorum coacervatum, Liv 45, 40, 2 in tantas brevi creverant opes, seu maritimis seu terrestribus fructibus, id 21, 7, 3, cf fuerat ei magno fructui mare, id 34, 36, 3 qua re saepe totius anni fructus uno rumore periculi amittitur, Cic. de Imp Pomp 6, 15 an partus ancillae in fructu sit habendus, id. Fin 1, 4, 12 putatisne vos illis rebus frui posse nisi eos, qui vobis fructui (al fructuosi) sunt, conservaveritis, id. de Imp Pomp 6, 16 —**B.** Trop, *fruit, consequence, effect, result, return, reward, success* ego fructus ex re publica non laetos et uberes, sed magna acerbitate permixtos tuli, Cic Planc. 38, 92, cf fructum pietatis suae ex aliquo ferre, id Sest 31, 68 ex otio fructus capere, id Rep 1, 4, cf ex accusatione Aquilii diligentiae fructum ceperat, id Brut 62, 222 alicujus amoris aut judicii, id. Pis 14, 31 honeste acta superior aetas fructus auctoritatis capit ipsa extremos, id de Sen 18 62 modestiae fructum aliquem percipere, id. Sull 1, 1 gloria est fructus verae virtutis honestissimus, id. Pis 24, 57 laboris, Quint. 6 praef § 2 studiorum, id 8 praef § 26, 10, 3, 2, 10, 7, 1, cf also ex re decerpere fructus (with plus mali haurire), Hor S 1, 2, 79 divitiarum fructus in copia est, *the enjoyment derived from riches*, Cic Par 6, 2, 47 vestrum beneficium, ad animi mei fructum atque laetitiam permagnum, id Agr 2, 5 Theophrastus talium sumptuum facultatem fructum divitiarum putat Mihi autem ille fructus liberalitatis, multo et major videtur et certior, id Off 2, 16, 56 pecuniae fructus maximus, id. ib 2, 18, 64 animi fructus, qui in te videndo est, id Fam 15, 14, 3 vitae fructus, id. Cat. 3, 12, 28, id Mur 23, 47, cf omnem fructum vitae superioris perdidis sent id. Div 2, 9, 24 quin spe posteritatis fructuque ducatur, id Rab Perd 10, 29 voluptatum, id Lael 23, 87 jucunditatis, id Mur 19, 40 graviore sono tibi Musa loquetur Nostra, dabunt cum maturos mihi tempora fructus, Verg Cul 9

frūgālis, e, *adj* [frux] ***I.** *Of* or *belonging to fruits* maturitas, App de Mundo, p 71, 29 —**II.** (Acc. to frugi, v frux, II B) *Economical, thrifty temperate, frugal, provident, careful*, and in gen, *worthy, virtuous*, only in *comp* and *sup* (Quint 1, 6, 17, characterizes the use of the positive frugalis for the usual frugi as pedantry) villa frugalior, Varr R R 3 2, 3 tanton Lesbonicus factus est frugalior? Plaut Trin 3 1, 9 dedo patri me nunciam, ut frugalior sim, quam volt, Ter Heaut 4, 3, 3, Sen Contr 3, 21, 20, 5, 31, 13 al.—*Sup* cum optimus colonus, parcissimus, modestissimus, frugalissimus esset, Cic. de Or 2, 71, 287 homines frugalissimi, id Fl 29, 71 —Hence, *adv* **frūgālĭter** (acc. to II), *moderately, temperately, thriftily, frugally, economically* rem sobrie et frugaliter accurare, Plaut Ep 4, 1, 38, id. Pers 4, 1, 1, 6 vivere (with parce), Hor S 1, 4, 107, cf recte is negat, umquam bene cenasse Gallonium quia quod bene, id recte, frugaliter, honeste ille porro prave, nequiter, turpiter cenabat, Cic. Fin 2, 8, 25 loqui, id ib 2, 9, 25, cf de sublimibus magnifice, de tenuioribus frugaliter dicere, Fronto, Ep ad Ver 1 Mai —*Comp* vivere, Lact Ira D 20

frūgālĭtas, tātis, *f* [frugalis, II], *economy, temperance, thriftiness, frugality*, and in gen, *worth, virtue* (the Gr σωφροσυνη, class) **I.** Prop omnes in illo sunt rege virtutes, sed praecipue singularis et admiranda frugalitas ego frugalitatem, id est modestiam et temperantiam, virtutem maximam judico, Cic Deiot 9, 26 vitae genus cum luxu aut cum frugalitate, Cels praef *med*, cf ex contrariis frugalitas bonum, luxuria enim malum, Quint 5, 10, 73 quod cessat ex reditu, frugalitate suppletur, Plin Ep 2, 4, 3 bona valetudo, quaeque eam maxime praestat frugalitas, Quint 10, 3, 26, 11, 3, 19, 12, 1, 8, Petr 115 · frugalitas autem paupertas voluntaria est, Sen Ep 17, 5 luxurioso frugalitas poena est, id ib 71, 23, id Tranq An 1, 9 —Of speech quadam eloquentiae frugalitate contentos, *measure*, Quint 12, 10, 21 —***B.** Transf, in concr for fruges, *fruits* of the earth, App M 9, p 233, 29 —**II.** In a gen sense, *worth, virtue* temperans, quem Graeci σωφρονα appellant, eamque virtutem σωφροσυνην vocant, quam soleo equidem tum temperantiam, tum moderationem appellare, nonnumquam etiam modestiam sed haud scio an recte ea virtus frugalitas appellari possit, etc reliquas etiam virtutes frugalitas continet, etc, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8 16 sq, cf id ib 4, 16, 36, Quint 1, 6, 17, 29

frūgālĭter, *adv*, v frugalis *fin*

‡ **frūgāmenta** a frugibus appellata, Paul ex Fest p 91 Mull

frūges, um, v frux

frūgesco, ĕre, *v inch n* [frux], *to bear fruit, be fruitful* (post class), Prud adv Symm 2, 913, so with florescere, Tert Res Carn. 22

frūgi, v frux, II B

frūgĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum (archaic *gen sing fem* frugiferaī, Enn ap Charis. p 7 P, cf Mart. 11, 90, 5, and v infra), *adj* [frux + fero], *fruit bearing, fruitful fertile* (class.) **I.** Lit ut agri non omnes frugiferi sunt, qui coluntur, sic animi non omnes culti fructum ferunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13 terraī frugiferaī, Enn ap Charis p 7 P (Ann v 479 Vahl), hence comically used to denote Ennius himself attonitus legis Terrai frugiferai, Mart 11, 90, 5 spatia frugifera et immensa camporum, Cic N D 2, 64, 161 et ferta arva Asiae, Poet ap Cic Or 49, 163 cedrus, Plin 13, 5, 11, § 53 nuces, Ov de Nuce, 19 messes, id M 5, 656 numen, i e *Ceres*, id P 2, 1, 15, so, Frugifer, *an appellation of Osiris among the Egyptians*, Arn 6, 196 —**II.** Trop, *fruitful, profitable* cum tota philosophia frugifera et fructuosa nec ulla pars ejus inculta ac deserta sit, tum nullus feracior in ea locus nec uberior quam de officiis, Cic Off 3, 2, 5 hoc illud est praecipue in cognitione rerum salubre ac frugiferum, te, etc, Liv praef § 10

* **frūgĭfĕrens,** entis, *adj* [id], *fruit bearing fruitful* (for the class frugifer) terrae, Lucr 1, 3

* **frūgĭlĕgus,** a, um, *adj* [frux + lego], *fruit gathering*, a poet epithet of the ant formicae Ov M 7, 624

* **frūgĭpărens,** entis, *adj* [frux + pario], *fruit bearing*, Venant Carm 3, 13, 12.

frūgĭpărus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *fruit bearing, fruitful* (poet, ante and post class) fetus, Lucr 6, 1 vultus (temporum) Avien Arat. 1054

* **frūgĭperdus,** a, um, *adj* [frux + perdo] *fruit losing*, a transl of the Homeric

ὠλεσίκαρπος, salix, Plin 16, 26, 46, § 110 (cf. Hom Odyss. 10, 510)

fruĭtio, ōnis, *f* [fruor], *enjoyment*, Hier. in Philem 1, 20 al

fruĭtūrus, a, um, *Part*, v. fruor

frūmen, inis, *n* [fruor] (post-class). * **I.** *A gruel or porridge made of corn, and used in sacrifices*, Arn 7, 230 —**II.** = λάρυγξ, *the larynx, throat*, Don. Ter. Phorm 2, 2, 18; id. Ad. 5, 8, 27; Serv. Verg G 1, 74, and A. 1, 178; Isid. Orig 17, 3, 2; 6, 23; 20, 2, 27.

frūmentācĕus, a, um, *adj* [frumentum], *of corn or grain, corn-* (late Lat): farina, Veg Vet 2, 57: panes, Hier. Ep 37, 4

frūmentālis, e, *adj* [id.], = frumentarius, Cassiod. in Psa 34, 21.

frūmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of or belonging to corn, corn-*; milit, *of or belonging to provisions, provision-*: ager, Varr R R. 1, 11, 2; cf campus, id. ib 1, 7, 9: res, *corn, provisions*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 5, § 11; Caes. B G. 1, 23, 1; 1, 37 *fin* et saep: loca, i e. *abounding in corn*, id. ib 1, 10, 2; cf provinciae, id B C. 3, 73, 3; Cic Att 9, 9, 2: navis, *a provision-ship, store ship*, Caes B C. 3, 96, 4: lex, *respecting the distribution of grain at low rates*, Cic Tusc 3, 20, 48; id. Sest 48, 103; id. Brut 62, 222; cf: magna largitio C. Gracchi, id. Off 2, 21, 72: causa, id. Verr 2, 3, 5, § 10: lucra, id. ib 2, 3, 37, § 85: negotiatores, *corn dealers*, Plin 8, 44, 69, § 175: mensores, *corn-measurers*, Dig 31, 1, 87.—**II.** *Subst.* **frūmentārĭus,** ii, *m* **A.** *A corn dealer*. frumentarii, quibus cunctis montes maxumi frumenti sunt structi domi, Plaut. Ps 1, 2, 54; Cic Off 3, 13, 57; 3, 16, 67; Liv 4, 12, 10; 4, 15, 6 al. In the time of the emperors employed as a secret spy, Spart Hadr. 11; Aur Vict Caes. 39 *fin*; Capitol Max et Balb 10, 3. — **B.** Milit, *a purveyor of corn, commissary of the stores, victualler*, Hirt B G 8, 35, 4; Inscr. Orell 3491; 3515; 4922; cf frumentator

frūmentātio, ōnis, *f* [frumentor] **I.** *A providing of corn*, milit, *a foraging*, Caes B G 6, 39, 1; Suet Galb 20 —In *plur*: pabulationes frumentationesque, Caes B G. 7, 16, 3; 7, 64, 2 —**II.** *A distribution of corn*, Suet Aug. 40; 42; Monum. Ancyr

frūmentātor, ōris, *m* [id], *a provider of corn, purchaser of grain*: in Volscis frumentum ne emi quidem potuit; periculum ipsis frumentatoribus fuit, Liv. 2, 34, 4 —**II.** Milit. t t., *a forager*, Liv. 31, 36, 8, ib § 9 al

frūmentor, ātus, 1, *v dep n* and *a* [frumentum] **I.** *Neutr*, milit t. t, *to fetch corn, to forage, purvey*. erat eodem tempore et materiari et frumentari et tantas munitiones fieri necesse, Caes B G 7, 73, 1 cum in propinquo agro frumentarentur, Liv. 31, 36, 7 frumentatum mittere, Caes. B G 4, 32, 1, 6, 36, 2 frumentatum ire, Pompei in Cic Att 8, 12, C, 1 *fin*: frumentandi rationem habere, Caes B G 7, 75, 1· pabulandi aut frumentandi causa progressi, id. B C 1, 48, 6 frumentatum missus, Sall J 56, 3 —**II.** *Act*, *to furnish or provide with corn* (post class), Tert. ad Natt 2, 8

frūmentum, i, *n* [contr from frugimentum, from FRVG, v. fruor, fruit, κατ' ἐξοχήν, i e], *corn, grain* (class, in *sing* usually of corn harvested) Julianus scribit frumentum id esse, quod arista in se teneat, recte Gallum definisse· lupinum vero et fabam fruges potius dici, quia non arista sed siliqua continentur, quae Servius apud Alfenum in frumento contineri putat, Dig 50, 16, 77. sunt prima earum (frugum) genera · frumenta, ut triticum, hordeum; et legumina, ut faba, cicer, *kinds of corn*, Plin 18, 7, 9, § 48. in segetibus frumentum, in quo culmus extulit spicam, etc, Varr R R 1, 48, 1: triticum vel alia frumenta, Col 8, 9, 2: triticeum, Mart. 13, 12: Galli turpe esse ducunt frumentum manu quaerere, Cic. Rep 3, 9 frumentum ex agris in loca tuta comportatur, id. Att 5, 18, 2: ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret, Caes. B G 1, 3, 1; 1, 48, 2· ingens frumenti acervus, Hor. S 2, 3, 111; 1, 1, 45; Liv. 2, 52; 21, 48; 23, 12; 23, 21 et saep · tessera frumenti, *a ticket giving the holder a share in the public distribution of corn*, Juv. 7, 174; cf Dict. of Antiq pp 580 sq, 864.—In *plur.* (esp of standing grain: frumenta sunt proprie omnia quae aristas habent, Isid. Orig 17, 3)· bona, Cato ap Gell. 13, 17, 1: luxuriosa, Cic Or. 24, 81: non modo frumenta in agris matura non erant, sed, etc., Caes B G 1, 16, 2; 1, 40, 11; 3, 9, 8 et saep: frumenta autumni matura in agris, Sall H 3, 67, 20; Hor. Ep 1, 16, 72; 2, 1, 140; Liv 23, 32; 25, 15; 31, 2; 33, 6 et saep — **II.** Transf: frumenta, *the small seeds* or *grains of figs*, Plin. 15, 19, 21, § 82; 17, 27, 44, § 256

frundĭfer and **frundōsus,** v. frond-.

frūniscor, frūnītus, 3, *v dep n* [a lengthened form of fruor], *to enjoy* (ante- and post-class); constr. with *acc*; rarely with *abl*: (Q Claudius Quadrigarius) Domus, inquit, suas quemque ire jubet et sua omnia frunisci ... ut fatiscor a fateor, ita fruniscor factum est a fruor. Q Metellus Numidicus... ita scripsit: Ego neque aqua neque igni careo, et summa gloria fruniscor Novius in Atellana, quae Parcus inscripta, hoc verbo ita utitur: Quod magno opere quaesiverunt, id frunisci non queunt Qui non parsit apud se, frunitus est, Gell 17, 2, 5 sq: Fruniscor et frunitum dixit Cato: nosque cum adhuc dicimus in frunitum, certum est antiquos dixisse frunitum, Paul. ex Fest p 92 Müll.: Fruniscі pro frui Lucilius: Aeque fruniscor ego ac tu Coelius (leg Claudius)... Novius ... (then follow the passages quoted above from Gellius), Non 113, 7 sq: hinc tu nisi malum, frunisci nil potes, ne postules, Plaut Rud 4, 3, 73: QVEM NON LIQVIT (i. e licuit) NOS FRVNISCI, Inscr. Orell. 4768

frūnītus, a, um, *Part*, from fruniscor.

fruns, fruntis, v. 1. frons *init.*

frŭor, fructus (*perf.* fruitus est, Dig 7, 4, 29: fruiti sumus, Sen. Ep 93, 7: fructus sum, Vell. 2, 104, 3; Lucr. 3, 940; v. Neue, Formenl 2, 562; *part fut* fruiturus, v. in the foll; *imp* FRVIMINO, Inscr Orell 3121; as famino from fari, see below, II), 3, *v. dep n* [for frugvor, from the root FRVG, of fruges, fructus; Goth. bruk jan; Germ brauchen, to use], *to derive enjoyment from* a thing, *to enjoy, delight in* (with a more restricted signif than uti, to make use of a thing, to use it; cf: Hannibal cum victoria posset uti, frui maluit, relictaque Roma Campaniam peragrare, Flor 2, 6, 21. tu voluptate frueris, ego utor: tu illam summum bonum putas, ego nec bonum, Sen. Vit Beat 10 *fin*; cf: id est cujusque proprium quo quisque fruitur atque utitur, Cic Fam 7, 30, 2) Constr. with *abl.*; less freq with *acc* or *absol* **I.** In gen. (α) With *abl*, Plaut As 5, 2, 68 utatur suis bonis oportet et fruatur, qui beatus futurus est, Cic N D. 1, 37, 103; cf: plurimis maritimis rebus fruimur atque utimur, id. ib 2, 60, 152 · commoda, quibus utimur, lucemque, qua fruimur, id Rosc Am 45, 131 aevo sempiterno, id. Rep 6, 13; cf.: immortali aevo, Lucr. 2, 647 vitā, Cic Clu 61, 170, id. Cat 4, 4, 7, Sall. C 1, 3, Tac. A. 16, 17; Sen. Ep 61, 2: omnibus in vita commodis una cum aliquo, Caes B G 3, 22, 2. voluptatibus, Cic Rep 3, 12; v infra: optimis rebus, Phaedr 4, 24, 9· gaudio, Ter. Hec 5, 4, 2 meo amore, Prop 2, 1, 48; cf thalamis, Ov. F 3, 554: etiam his, quae nec cibo nec poculo sunt, frui dicimur, etc, Donat ad Ter Eun 4, 7, 46. recordatione nostrae amicitiae, Cic. Lael 4, 15· usu alicujus et moribus, id. ib 9, 32· securitate (animus), id. ib 13, 44 timore paventum, Sil. 12, 566; cf poenā, Mart 8, 30, 3· quod (genus vitae), virtute fruitur, Cic Fin 4, 6, 15 Madv *N cr* al.· quo (spectaculo) fructus sum, Vell. 2, 104, 3: omnium rerum cognitione fructi sumus, Sen Ep 93 *med* · non meo nomine, sed suo fructus est emptor, Dig 7, 4, 29. mundo, Manil. 1, 759· eum esse beatum, qui praesentibus voluptatibus frueretur confideretque se fruiturum aut in omni aut in magna parte vitae, Cic Tusc 3, 17, 38 —Of personal objects, *to enjoy one's society*· neque te fruimur et tu nobis cares, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 4: Attico, Nep Att 20: ut sinat Sese alternas cum illo noctes hac frui, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 68· cara conjuge, Tib 3, 3, 32· viro, Prop 2, 9, 24 —(β) With *acc*: pabulum frui occipito, Cato, R R. 149, 1: ea, quae fructus cumque es, periere profusa, Lucr. 3, 940: meo modo ingenium frui, Ter Heaut 2, 4, 21.—In the *part. fut pass* (only so in class prose): permittitur infinita potestas innumerabilis pecuniae conficiendae de vestris vectigalibus, non fruendis sed alienandis, Cic Agr. 2, 13, 33; cf id Fin. 1, 1, 3: nobis haec fruenda relinqueret, quae ipse servasset, id. Mil. 23, 63: ejus (voluptatis) fruendae modus, id. Off 1, 30 106: justitiae fruendae causa, id. ib 2, 12, 41: agro bene culto nihil potest esse nec usu uberius nec specie ornatius: ad quem fruendum non modo non retardat, verum etiam invitat senectus, id de Sen. 16, 57: quem (florem aetatis) patri Hannibalis fruendum praebuit, Liv. 21, 3, 4: res fruenda oculis, id. 22, 14, 4 —(γ) *Absol*: satiatis et expletis jucundius est carere quam frui, Cic de Sen. 14, 47: datur: fruare, dum licet, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 104: quae gignuntur nobis ad fruendum, Cic. Leg 2, 7, 16; cf.: di tibi divitias dederant artemque fruendi, Hor. Ep 1, 4, 7: fruebamur, cum, etc, *were delighted*, Plin. Pan. 34, 4 —**II.** In partic, jurid. t t, *to have the use and enjoyment of* a thing, *to have the usufruct*. quid? si constat, hunc non modo colendis praediis praefuisse, sed certis fundis patre vivo frui solitum esse? Cic. Rosc Am 15, 44: EVM AGRVM POSIDERE FRVIQVE VIDETVR OPORTERE, Inscr. Orell. 3121 (A. U. C. 637); cf: AGRVM POSIDEBVNT FRVENTVRQVE, ib: AGRVM NEI HABETO NIVE FRVIMINO, ib; and: QVOD ANTE K. IAN. FRVCTI SVNT ERVNTQVE VECTIGAL, ib: ut censores agrum Campanum fruendum locarent, Liv. 27, 11, 8; cf id 32, 7, 3: qui in perpetuum fundum fruendum conduxerunt a municipibus, etc, Dig 6, 3, 1; cf. Ter Ad. 5, 8, 27.

frus, v. 1 frons

Frŭsĭno, ōnis, *m*, *a city of the Hernici, in Latium, situated on the Via Latina*, now *Frosinone*, Liv. 27, 37; Juv. 3, 224 — **II.** Deriv.: **Frŭsĭnas,** ātis, *adj*, *of or belonging to Frusino*: ager, Liv. 26, 9: fundus, *in the neighborhood of Frusino*, Cic. Att 11, 4, 1; 11, 13, 4.—In *plur. subst*: **Frŭsĭnātes,** um, *m*, *the inhabitants of Frusino*, Liv. 10, 1; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.

frustātim, *adv* [frustum], *piecemeal, in pieces* (very rare): objectare leonibus prandium, Pompon. ap Non 113, 7: coquitur in olla, aut frustatim in patinis, Plin 20, 9, 39, § 99; Prud Psych 720

frustillātim, *adv* [frustillum], *in small pieces, in little bits* (ante class)· nisi mihi virgo redditur, Jam ego te faciam ut hic formicae frustillatim differant, Plaut Curc. 4, 4, 20; Poet ap Non 112, 8

frustillum, i, *n dim* [frustum], *a small piece, little bit* (ante class.) parvula, Arn 7, 231. ignea, id. 2, 84.

* **frusto,** āre, *v a*, *to break to pieces*: cum Punicae praedae omnibus promontoriis insulisque frustarentur et fluitarent, etc, i e. *the booty taken from the Carthaginians went to wreck and was driven in pieces on the promontories*, Flor. 2, 2, 32 (so acc to the conjecture of Salmasius Graevius, and others, instead of the common and certainly false reading, frustrarentur N Heinsius proposes eructarentur; v eructo, II.)

frustrā (-**trā**, Prud στεφ 1, 13), *adv* [orig *acc plur. neutr*, afterwards *abl sing fem* of frusterus, for frud; v fraus, hence] **I.** *In deception, in error* (so mostly ante-class and in historians, not in Cic and Caes) ambo, et servus et era, frustra sunt duo, Qui me Amphitruonem rentur esse. errant probe, *are deceived, in error*, Plaut Am. 3, 3, 19, cf id Bacch 4, 7, 42· nunc, mulier, ne frustra sies, mea non es: ne arbitrere, id Merc 3, 1, 30 quo mihi acrius annitendum est, ut neque vos capiamini, et illi frustra sint, Sall J 85, 6· frustra esse, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 74· hilarus est; frustrast homo, id. Most 3, 1, 40 Lorenz· ne frustra sis, id Men 4, 3, 18 sq; id. Mil. 5, 29 al.; cf in the foll II. A.—With *animi*· erras, Aemiliane, et longe hujus animi frustra es, App Mag p 286.—Frustra habere aliquem, *to deceive, cheat one* (= eludere)· Corbulo quaesito diu proelio frustra habitus, Tac A. 13, 37; 51: si Persae frustra habitae redissent ad sua, Amm 18, 6, 6: servom ac dominum, Plaut Am argument 5 —

II. Transf, according as particular respect is had to the effect, the aim or the reason of an action, *without effect, to no purpose, without cause, uselessly, in vain, for nothing* (freq and class, the predom signif in prose and poetry, cf in cassum, nequiquam) **A.** *Without effect, in vain* alii parasiti frustra obambulabant in foro, i e they got no dinner, Plaut Capt 3, 1, 31 praesagibat mihi animus, frustra me ire, quom exibam domo, id Aul 2, 2, 1 nemo dabit, frustra egomet mecum has rationes puto, Ter Ad. 2, 2, 53 frustra operam opinor sumo, id Heaut 4, 3, 15 neque ipse auxilium suum saepe a viris bonis frustra implorari patietur, Cic de Or 2, 33, 144 haec si verbis explicare conemur, frustra suscipiatur labor, id. Univ 10 fortissima frustra pectora, Verg A 1, 348, 5, 389 multum frustraque rogatus, Luc 4, 735 peritura frustra agmina, id 7, 736, Ov M 8, 140 frustra telum mittere, Caes B G 3, 4, 2, cf id ib 3, 25, 1 frustra tantum laborem sumere, id ib 3, 14, 1 cujus neque consilium neque inceptum ullum frustra erat, Sall J 7, 6 Kritz, ib 14, 11 Dietsch, 61, 1, 71, 5, 73 *fin* al, cf ita frustra id inceptum Volscis fuit, Liv 2, 25, 2 neque frustrabor ultra cives meos, neque ipse frustra dictator ero, id 2, 31, 10, Quint 10, 1, 2 frustra cruento Marte carebimus, frustra metuemus Austrum Visendus ater Cocytus, etc, Hor C 2, 14, 13 and 15 nam frustra vitium vitaveris illud, si te alio pravum detorseris, id S 2, 2, 54 tam frustra (expressere) quam recusaverat (= aeque frustra fuit et sine eventu), *likewise without effect*, Tac H. 2, 90 *fin* (see the passage in conn) —With *nequiquam*, Cat 77, 1, App M 8, p 208, 40 —With *sic* ego astabo hic tantisper cum hac forma et factis sic frustra, cf. Gr οὕτως ἄλλως, Plaut Mil 4, 2, 30 —In a pun with frustra esse (v supra, I) and frustrari qui lepide postulat alterum frustrari, quom frustra'st, frustra illum dicit frustra esse Nam qui se frustrari quem frustra sentit Qui frustratur, frustra'st, si ille non est frustra, Enn ap Gell 18, 2, 7 (Sat 33, p 158 sq Vahl) —**2.** Ellipt. equites et auxiliarios pedites in omnes partes mittit Nec frustra. Nam, etc, Hirt B G 8, 5, 3, so, frustra nam, etc, Hor C 3, 7, 21, Flor 4, 11, 9 —**B.** *Without reason or cause, groundlessly* frustra ac sine causa quid facere indignum deo est, Cic Div 2, 60, 125 frustra tempus contero, id. Rosc Com 14, 41 quae disputatio ne frustra haberetur, id. Rep 1, 7 quae (res) prima impulit etiam, ut suspiceremus in caelum nec frustra siderum motus intueremur, id. ib 3, 2, 4, 3, id Tusc 1, 10, 21, id Fin 2, 12, 36, v Madv ad h l p 210 non igitur frustra Plato civili viro, quem πολιτικὸν vocant, necessariam musicen credidit, Quint 1, 10, 15, 10, 1, 56 ut multi, nec frustra, opinantur, Suet Oth 9 ne quid inexpertum frustra moritura relinquat, Verg A 4 415 Forbig ad loc —**2.** Ellipt hanc quidam aposiopesin putant Frustra Nam, etc, Quint 9, 3, 60

frustrābĭlis, e, *adj* [frustror], *that will be disappointed, vain, deceitful* (post-class) exspectatio, Arn 2, 58 res, id 6, 206

* **frustrāmen**, inis, *n* [id], *deception* nos in fraudem induimus frustraminis ipsi, Lucr 4, 817

frustrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [id], *a deceiving, deception, disappointment, frustration* (rare, not used by Cicero) in horunc familiam Hodie frustrationem iniciam maximam, Plaut Am 3, 1, 15, so, frustrationes dare (with ludificare), id Most 5, 2, 30 clamant, fraude fieri, quod foris teneatur exercitus frustrationem eam legis tollendae esse Liv 3, 24, 1 cum longo sermone habito dilatus per frustationem esset id. 25, 25, 3 —With *subj gen.* frustratio Gallorum eo spectabat, ut tererent tempus, donec, etc., id 38, 25, 7 —In *plur* cum variis frustrationibus differretur, Just. 9, 6 quo magis me petiverunt, tanto majorem iis frustratio dolorem attulit, *failure*, Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 23, 5, Quint 2, 20, 3 sine successu ac bono eventu frustratio est, non cultura *failure*, Varr R. R 1, 1, 6 —**2.** *A delaying, keeping back*, Dig 17, 1, 37 al

frustrātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *a deceiver, delayer* (post-class.) judicium, Symm Ep 10, 44, Dig 43, 16, 19

frustrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [frustrator], *deceptive, deceitful* (post class) somnia, Tert Anim 47 aures, Arn. 7, 219 appellatio, Dig 22, 1, 41

* **frustrātus**, ūs, *m* [frustror], *a deceiving, deception* aliam invenito, quam habeas frustratui, Plaut Men 4, 3, 21

frustro, āre, v the foll art

frustror, atus, 1, *v dep*, also **frustro**, are, 1, *v a* [frustra], *to deceive, disappoint, trick, frustrate* (syn decipio, deludo, fraudo, fallo, etc) **I.** Lit (class) (α) In the *dep* form nescio quis praestigiator hanc frustratur mulierem, Plaut Am 2, 2, 200 aut certare cum aliis pugnaciter aut frustrari cum alios, tum etiam me ipsum velim, Cic Ac 2, 20, 65 ne frustretur ipse se, Ter Eun prol 14 se ipsum, Nep Hann 2, 6 o bone ne te Frustrere, insanis et tu, Hor S 2, 3, 32 Tarquinios spe auxilii, Liv 2, 15, 5 Cloelia frustrata custodes, id 2, 13, 6 saepe jam me spes frustrata est Ter And. 2, 2, 37, Lentul ap Cic Fam 12, 14, 1, cf sat adhuc tua nos frustrata est fides, Ter Ad. 4, 4 11 exspectationem frustrari et differre, Plin. Ep 2, 10, 2 improbas spes hominum, id. ib 8, 18, 3 spem mercantium (opp explere), Suet Aug 75 frustratus vincula, i e *escaped from them*, Sol. 1 — Poet o numquam frustrata vocatus hasta meos, *hast never deceived me invoking thee*, Verg A. 12, 95, cf Stat S 1, 2, 62 inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes, *deceives*, i e *dies away from their lips*, Verg A 6, 493 — *Absol* Cocceius vide ne frustretur, Cic Att 12, 18, 3, Lucr 4, 571 —(β) In the *act* form non frustrabo vos, milites, Caes Fragm ap Diomed p 395 P atque i se quom frustrant, frustrari alios stolidi existumant, Plaut Bacch 3, 6, 19, Liv 7, 38, 9, cf qui ventrem frustrarunt suum, Pompon ap Non 473, 18 frustrantia dona, *fruitless, bootless*, Prud. Apoth. 640 —*Pass* frustramur, irridemur, Laber ap Prisc. p 793 P ignavissimi quique tenuissima spe frustrantur, Sall Or Licin *med*, so, frustratus spe continuandi consulatus, Vell 2, 21, 2, for which frustratus a spe, Fenest. ap Prisc p 793 P variis dilationibus frustratus, Just 8, 3, 9 —With *gen* captionis versutae et excogitatae frustratus, Gell 5, 10, 16 —**II.** Transf, *to make vain, of no effect*, or *useless* (post Aug and very rare) imprudenter facta opera frustrantur impensas, Col 1, 1, 2, cf laborem, id praef § 22 in se implicati arborum rami lento vimine frustrabantur ictus, Curt 6, 5, 8

* **frustŭlentus**, a, um, *adj* [frustum], *full of small pieces* aqua, i e *filled with crumbs*, Plaut Curc 2, 3, 34

frustŭlum, i, *n dim* [id], *a small piece, little bit* (post class) frustulum panis App M 1, p 110, 34

frustum, i, *n*, *a piece, bit* (syn fragmentum, segmentum) **I.** Lit, of food (class) frusto panis conduci potest vel uti taceat, vel uti loquatur, Cato ap Gell 1, 15, 10 necesse est, offa objecta cadere frustum ex pulli ore cum pascitur, Cic Div 1, 15, 27 esculenta, id Phil 2 25 *fin* (also ap Quint 9, 4, 44) viscera pars in frusta secant, verubusque trementia figunt, Verg A. 1, 212 lardi semesa frusta Hor S 2, 6, 85 sunt qui frustis et pomis viduas venentur avaras, id Ep 1, 1, 78 capreae, Juv 11, 142 nudum et frusta rogantem, *scraps*, id 3, 210 solidae frusta farinae, *lumps*, id 5, 68, cf 14, 128 —**II.** Transf, in gen, *a piece* as a small part of a whole (very rare, not in Cic) unde soluta fere oratio, et e singulis non membris sed frustis collata, structura caret, Quint 8 5 27, so (opp membra), id 4, 5, 25, cf philosophiam in partes non in frusta dividam, Sen Ep 89 frusta pannorum, *rags*, Amm 15, 12, 2.— Comically frustum pueri, *you bit of a boy!* Plaut Pers. 5, 2, 68

frŭtectōsus (also **frutētosus**), a, um, *adj* [frutectum], *full of bushes* or *shrubs, shrubby, bushy, bosky* nemorosi frutectosique tractus, Col 2 2, 11 smilax spinosis frutectosa ramis, Plin. 16, 35, 63, § 153, 16, 37, 71, § 179

frŭtectum or **frutētum**, i, *n* [contr from fruticetum], *a place full of shrubs* or *bushes* **I.** Lit ager frutectis aut arboribus obsessus, Col 3, 11, 3 rosa silvestris in frutecto, Plin. 25, 2, 6, § 17 tenebrosa, Prud. adv Symm 2, 872 acuta id. Psych 443, Vulg Jer 11, 16 —* **II.** Transf, *a shrub* id frutectum (sc. cinnamum), Sol 30, § 25

frŭtētum, i, v the preced. art. *init*

frŭtex, icis, *m* (*fem* Nilotica, Mart. Cap 3, § 225) [prob kindr with βρύω, to sprout forth], *a shrub, bush* (cf arbor) **I.** Lit ex surculo vel arbor procedit, ut olea, ficus, pirus, vel frutex, ut violae, rosae, arundines, vel tertium quiddam, quod neque arborem neque fruticem proprie dixerimus, sicuti est vitis, Col Arb 1, 2, Col 8, 15, 5, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 156, Ov A A. 3, 249, Petr 135 numerosus, Plin. 18, 24, 55, § 199 olerum, Col 11, 3, 63 lupini, id. 2, 14, 5 sucus fruticis recentis, Plin 23, 3, 35, § 71 frutices inter membra condebant, Lucr 5, 956 his genus omne silvarum fruticumque viret, Verg G 2, 21 in montuosis locis et fruticibus, Varr R. R. 2, 1, 16, collect in the *sing* venari asello comite cum vellet leo, Contexit illum frutice, Phaedr 1, 11, 4 —**II.** Transf. **A.** Perh., *the lower part of the stem of a tree, the trunk.* quercus antiqua singulos repente ramos a frutice dedit, Suet Vesp 5 (al radice) —**B.** As a term of reproach, like caudex, stipes *blockhead* nec veri simile loquere nec verum, frutex, Plaut Mil 1, 1, 13 Lorenz (Ritschl, rupex), App Mag p 317, v Oud. ad h l

Frūti, v Frutis

frŭtĭcātĭo, onis, *f* [fruticor], *a springing forth of shoots, a sprouting out* (very rare) inutilis, Plin 17, 1, 1 § 7

frŭtĭcesco, ĕre, v *inch n* [frutex] *to put forth shoots, to sprout, become bushy* (very rare) quia (hae arbores) celeriter fruticescunt, Plin 17, 27, 45, § 257

frŭtĭcētum, i, *n.* [id] *a place full of shrubs* or *bushes, a thicket, covert*, Hor C 3, 12, 12 (10), Suet Ner 48, cf frutectum and fructeta

frŭtĭco (u long in frūticăt arbor, Tert Judic Dom 135), avi, ātum, *v n*, and **frŭtĭcor**, ari, *v dep n* [id] *to put forth shoots, to sprout out, to become bushy* **I.** Lit excisa est arbor, non evulsa itaque, quam fruticetur, vides, Cic Att 15 4, 2 ubi ex uno semine pluribus culmis fruticavit (triticum), Col 2, 9, 6, Plin 19, 8, 41, § 140, 19, 5, 29, § 92, 17, 10, 14 § 70, Sil 9, 205 —**II.** Poet transf, of the hair fruticante pilo, Juv 9, 15, of a stag's antlers aspicis, ut fruticat late caput, Calp Ecl 6, 37

frŭtĭcōsus, a, um, *adj* [id], *full of shrubs* or *bushes, shrubby, bushy* vimina, Ov M 6, 344 (aizoum) a radice, Plin 25, 13, 102, § 161 arbor (terebinthus), id 13 6, 12, § 54 rutae rami fruticosiores, id 20, 13, 51, § 131 calamus fruticosissimus qui vocatur donax, id 16 36, 66, § 165 litora, Ov H 2, 121 mare, Plin 6 22 24, § 87

Frutinal, v the foll art

Frūtis, is (Etrusc form **Fruti**; v in the foll), *f* [an Etruscan modification of the Gr Ἀφροδίτη] *an Etruscan name of Venus* Veneri matri quae Frutis dicitur, Sol 2, 14 —Hence **Frutinal**, alis, *n* templum Veneris Fruti, Paul ex Fest p 90 Müll

frux, frūgis, and more freq in *plur* **frūges**, um (also in *nom sing* **frugis**: frugi rectus est natura frux, at secundum consuetudinem dicimus, ut haec avis, haec ovis sic haec frugis, Varr L. L. 9, § 76 dub), *f* [from the root FRUG, v. fruor] *fruits of the earth* (that may be enjoyed), *produce of the fields, pulse legumes* (where as fructus denotes chiefly tree fruit, and frumentum halm fruit, grain), sometimes also, in gen, for *fruits* (grain, tree fruit, etc) **I.** Lit (α) *Plur* terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, Cic N D 2 62, 156 fruges terrae, id Div 1, 51, 116, id de Sen 2, 5, cf nos fruges serimus, nos arbores, id N D 2 60, 152 ubertas frugum et fructuum, id ib 3, 36, 86 frugum fructuumque reliquorum perceptio, id. Off 2, 3, 12 oleam frugesve ferre, id. Rep 3, 9 neque foliis, neque oleo neque frumento neque frugibus usurum, Dig 7, 8, 12, cf ib 50, 16 77 arbores frondescere segetes largiri fruges Enn. ap Cic Tusc 1, 28, 69 (Trag v 195 Vahl) ut cum fru

ges Cererem appellamus, vinum autem Liberum, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60; cf. Lucr. 2, 656: inventis frugibus, Cic. Or. 9, 31: fruges in ea terra (Sicilia) primum repertas esse arbitrantur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 106: cultus agrorum perceptioque frugum, id. Rep. 2, 14: lentiscus triplici solita grandescere fetu, Ter fruges fundens, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 9, 15: arboreae, Cornif. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 1, 55: roburneae, Col. 9, 1, 5: (Gallorum gens) dulcedine frugum maximeque vini capta, Liv. 5, 33, 2 al.—Poet.: salsae fruges = mola salsa, *the sacrificial roasted barley-meal mixed with salt*, Verg. A. 2, 133; 12, 173: medicatae, *magic herbs*, id. ib. 6, 420.—(β) *Sing.:* si jam data sit frux, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 724 P. (Ann. v. 412 Vahl.; cf. ib. v. 318): spicea frux, Aus. Monos. de Cibis, 4: (mensae) exstructae dapibus nec tostae frugis egentes, Ov. M. 11, 121: ut non omnem frugem neque arborem in omni agro reperire possis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: fundit frugem spici ordine structam, id. de Sen. 15, 51: quercus et ilex multa fruge pecus juvet, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 10: sit bona librorum et provisae frugis in annum Copia, id. ib. 1, 18, 109.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., like fructus, *result, success, value* (rare but class.): quae virtutis maturitas et quantae fruges industriae sint futurae, Cic. Cael. 31, 76: illae sunt animi fruges, Auct. Aetn. 273: generare atque ad frugem aliquam perducere, *to some maturity*, Quint. 6, 2, 3; cf.: illud ingeniorum velut praecox genus non temere umquam pervenit ad frugem, id. 1, 3, 3: jam ego et ipsa frugem tuam periclitabor, *maturity of mind, ability*, App. M. 6, p. 177, 13: hominem nihili, neque rei neque frugis bonae, Gell. 6, 11, 2; cf. B. 1. β infra. —Poet.: centuriae seniorum agitant expertia frugis, *rail at what is crude, worthless* (= poëmata nimis jocosa), Hor. A. P. 341: cultor enim juvenum purgatas inseris aures Fruge Cleanthea, *with Cleanthian fruit*, i. e. *doctrine*, Pers. 5, 64: herus si tuus volet facere frugem, meum herum perdet, i. e. *to act with advantage*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 70.—**B.** In partic., of moral character. **1. frugi** (a *dat.* form, fit for food; frugi aptus, serviceable, χρήσιμος, χρηστός; hence, transf.), as *adj. indecl.*, *useful, fit, proper, worthy, honest, discreet, virtuous, temperate, frugal* (class.; for *comp.* and *sup.* the words frugalior and frugalissimus were used; v. frugalis): frugi hominem dici non multum habet laudis in rege, Cic. Deiot. 9, 26; cf. id. Tusc. 3, 8, 16 sq.: qui (L. Piso) tanta virtute atque integritate fuit, ut... solus Frugi nominaretur. Quem cum in contionem Gracchus vocari juberet et viator quaereret, quem Pisonem, quod erant plures: Cogis me, inquit, dicere inimicum meum frugi, id. Font. 13, 29; cf.: loquitur ut Frugi ille Piso, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90: homines plane frugi ac sobrii, id. Verr. 2, 3, 27, § 67: ego praeter alios meum virum fui rata Sicum, frugi, continentem (opp. madidum, nihili, incontinentem), Plaut. As. 5, 2, 7: hominis frugi et temperantis functus officium, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 19: parcus hic vivit: frugi dicatur, Hor. S. 1, 3, 49: Antonius frugi factus est, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69: (Penelope) tam frugi tamque pudica, Hor. S. 2, 5, 77: sum bonus et frugi, id. Ep. 1, 16, 49: quo sane populus numerabilis, utpote parvus, Et frugi castusque verecundusque coïbat, id. A. P. 207: servus frugi atque integer, Cic. Clu. 16, 47: Davus, amicum mancipium domino et frugi, Hor. S. 2, 7, 3: liberti probi et frugi, Plin. Pan. 88, 2: quae (lena) frugi esse vult, *useful, serviceable*, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 23; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 59.—(β) Strengthened by the attributive bonae: is probus est, quem paenitet, quam probus sit et frugi bonae: Qui ipsus sibi satis placet, nec probus est nec frugi bonae, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 39 and 40; id. As. 3, 3, 12; id. Poen. 4, 2, 23: (Fabius Luscus) satis acutus et permodestus ac bonae frugi, Cic. Att. 4, 8, 3.—**b.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: frugi severaque vita, *honest, virtuous*, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 4: victus luxuriosus, an frugi, an sordidus, quaeritur, *frugal, temperate*, Quint. 5, 10, 27; cf.: atrium frugi nec tamen sordidum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 4: cena, id. ib. 3, 1, 4; Juv. 3, 167: jentacula, Mart. 13, 31, 1.—* **2.** Frux = homo frugi, *worthy, honest:* dictum factumque facit frux, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 724 P. (Ann. v. 318 Vahl.).—**3.** Ad frugem or ad bonam frugem, in vulg. lang. (to turn or bring one's self) *to moral worth, excellence, virtue:* equidem multos vidi et in hac civitate, qui totam adolescentiam voluptatibus dedissent, emersisse aliquando et se ad frugem bonam, ut dicitur, recepisse gravesque homines atque illustres fuisse, *have reformed*, Cic. Cael. 12, 28: multa ad bonam frugem ducentia in eo libro scripta sunt, Gell. 13, 27, 2: quin tu adolescentem, quem esse corruptum vides, restituis? quin ad frugem corrigis? Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 81; cf. id. Bacch. 4, 10, 10: certum'st ad frugem applicare animum, id. Trin. 2, 1, 34.

fu, *interj.*, v. fue.

fuat, v. 1. sum *init.*

fūcātē, *adv.*, v. fuco, *P. a. fin.*

fūcātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from fuco.

‡ **fūcilis** falsa: dicta autem quasi fucata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 92 Müll. *N. cr.*

* **1. fūcinus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. fucus], *colored with orchil:* si adhibeas fucinis sulphura, Quint. 12, 10, 76 Spald. *N. cr.*

2. Fūcinus, i, *m.*, *a lake of Latium, in the territory of the Marsi*, now *Lago Fucino* or *Lago di Celano*, Verg. A. 7, 759; Mart. de Spect. 28, 11; more freq. called Lacus Fucinus, Liv. 4, 57, 7; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 108; 36, 15, 24, § 124; Suet. Caes. 44; id. Claud. 20 sq.; Tac. A. 12, 56.

fūco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. fucus], *to color, paint, dye.* **I.** In gen.: Alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Verg. G. 2, 465; so, vellera Milesia saturo hyali colore, id. ib. 4, 334: tabulas colore, Tac. A. 2, 14: pinnas vario veneno, Nemes. Cyneg. 309: frena spumis sanguineis (equus), Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 350: humida creta colorque Stercore fucatus crocodili, i. e. *paint made of crocodile's dung*, Hor. Epod. 12, 11 (cf. Plin. 28, 8, 28, § 109).—**II.** In partic., with cosmetics, *to paint, to rouge.* **A.** Lit.: fucandi cura coloris, Ov. Tr. 2, 487: corpora vulsa atque fucata, Quint. 8 praef. § 19.—**B.** Trop.: unumquodque genus (dicendi) cum fucatur atque praelinitur, fit praestigiosum, *is embellished too much*, Gell. 7, 14, 11.—Hence, **fūcātus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II. B.), *painted, colored, beautified, falsified, counterfeit* (a favorite word of Cic.; syn.: simulatus; opp. sincerus, verus, naturalis): secerni blandus amicus a vero et internosci tam potest adhibita diligentia quam omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris, Cic. Lael. 25, 95: naturalis non fucatus nitor, id. Brut. 9, 36; cf.: fucati medicamenta candoris et ruboris omnia repellentur: elegantia modo et munditia remanebit, id. Or. 23, 79: signa probitatis non fucata forensi specie, sed domesticis inusta notis veritatis, id. Planc. 12, 29: iisdem ineptiis fucata sunt illa omnia, id. Mur. 12, 26: puer subdolae ac fucatae vernilitatis, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.—*Comp.:* versus Homeri fucatior (opp. simplicior et sincerior), Gell. 13, 26, 3.—* *Adv.:* **fūcāte**, *with paint* or *color:* fucatius concinnata carmina, Aus. in prosa post Idyll. 3.

fūcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *painted, colored, beautified, counterfeit, spurious* (Ciceron.): visae merces, fallaces quidem et fucosae, chartis et linteis et vitro delatae, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40: vicinitas non assueta mendaciis, non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis, id. Planc. 7, 22: ambitiosae fucosaeque amicitiae, id. Att. 1, 18, 2.

1. † **fūcus**, i, *m.*, = φῦκος, *rock-lichen, orchil*, used as a red dye for woollen goods, Lichen roccella, Linn., Plin. 26, 10, 66, § 103 sq.: ut lana tincta fuco citra purpuras placet, Quint. 12, 10, 75.—**II.** Transf., *red* or *purple color.* **A.** In gen.: infici vestes scimus admirabili fuco, Plin. 22, 2, 3, § 3; Hor. C. 3, 5, 28; id. Ep. 1, 10, 27 Orell. ad loc.; Ov. M. 6, 222 al.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Rouge, paint for the complexion:* vetulae, quae vitia corporis fuco occulunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 118: si caeruleo quaedam sua tempora fuco tinxerit, Prop. 2, 18, 31 (3, 11, 10 M.): mangones colorem fuco, et verum robur inani sagina mentiantur, Quint. 2, 15, 25.—**2.** *Dross, alloy, adulteration:* adulteratur (sal) rubrica aut testa trita, qui fucus aqua deprehenditur diluente, Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 91.—**3.** For propolis (q. v.), *the reddish juice with which bees stop up the entrances to their hive, bee-glue*, Verg. G. 4, 39. —**III.** Trop., *pretence, disguise, deceit, dissimulation:* his tribus figuris insidere quidam venustatis non fuco illitus, sed sanguine diffusus debet color, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199; cf.: sententiae tam verae, tam novae, tam sine pigmentis fucoque puerili, id. ib. 2, 45, 188: fuco ementitus color, Quint. 8, 3, 6: in oratoris aut in poëtae cincinnis ac fuco, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 100: mercem sine fucis gestat, Hor. S. 1, 2, 83: nec sycophantiis nec fucis ullum mantellum obviam est, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 6: sine fuco ac fallaciis, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1: deum sese in hominem convertisse ... fucum factum mulieri, i. e. *to deceive, impose upon* (vulg.), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 41: si eum, qui tibi promiserit, audieris fucum, ut dicitur, facere velle aut senseris, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9, 35.

2. fūcus, i, *m.*, *a drone*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19; Verg. G. 4, 244; 168; id. A. 1, 435; Col. 9, 15, 5.

fue or **fu** (or **fūfae**, acc. to Charis. p. 213 P.), *interj.*, denoting aversion, *foh! fie!* fu! Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 37; id. Ps. 5, 2, 5.

Fūfĭdĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens. So, Fufidius, Cic. Pis. 35, 86; another of the same name, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: L. Fufidius, *an orator*, id. Brut. 30, 113; cf. Ruhnk. Vell. 2, 16, 2: Q. Fufidius, *a knight, of Arpinum*, Cic. Fam. 13, 11, 1; id. ib. 12, 1: Fufidius, *a wealthy usurer*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 12.—**II.** Deriv.: **Fūfĭdĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Fufidius, Fufidian:* praedia, Cic. Att. 11, 14, 3; 11, 15, 4: coheredes, id. ib. 11, 13, 3.

Fūfĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens. So esp., **I.** Q. Fufius Calenus, *a tribune of the people*, A. U. C. 692, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 1; id. Att. 1, 14, 6; id. Prov. Cons. 19, 46; id. Sest. 15, 33; id. Pis. 4, 9; from whom the Fufia lex derives its name, id. Att. 4, 16, 5.—**II.** *An actor otherwise unknown*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 60.

† **fŭga**, ae (archaic *gen. sing.* fugaï, Lucr. 1, 1047; 4, 713), *f.* [Sanscr. bhug'-, bend; Gr. φεύγω, φυγή, flight, φύζα, terror; Germ. biegen, bend. On fugere and flectere, Anglo-Sax. bûgan and fleon; Germ. biegen and fliehen, v. Grimm, Deutsch. Wörterb. 1, 1814], *a fleeing, flight, a running away* (cf.: effugium, exsilium). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: quove nunc Auxilio aut exili aut fugae freta sim? Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 113 Vahl.): mittam illa, fugam ab urbe turpissimam, Cic. Att. 7, 21, 1: desperata, id. Phil. 5, 11, 30: dant sese in fugam milites, *take flight*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 95; so, in fugam se conferre, id. Caecin. 8, 22: se conicere, id. Cael. 26, 63: fugam capere, Caes. B. G. 7, 26, 3: petere, id. ib. 2, 24, 1: parare, Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1: fugae sese mandare, Caes. B. G. 2, 24, 2: hostes dare in fugam, *to put to flight*, id. ib. 2, 23, 2; 5, 51 *fin.;* for which: convertere aciem in fugam, id. ib. 1, 52, 6: conicere hostes in fugam, id. ib. 6, 8, 6; 7, 70, 3: impellere in fugam, Cic. Rab. Perd. 8, 22: facere fugam, *to make* or *cause flight, put to flight*, Liv. 1, 56, 4; 21, 5, 16 Drak.; 21, 52, 10; 22, 24, 8; 26, 4, 8; but also *to take flight, to flee*, Sall. J. 53, 3; 58, 4; Liv. 8, 9, 12; cf. in Verg., dare fugam, under B.: esse in fuga, Cic. Att. 7, 23, 2; 7, 24: reprimere fugam, *to prevent*, id. ib. 7, 26, 1; Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 1: spem fugae tollere, id. ib. 1, 25: exercitum fuga, formidine terroreque complere, Ser. Samm. ap. Macr. S. 3, 9, 9.—*Plur.* (mostly poet.): quantae in periculis fugae proximorum, Cic. Mil. 26, 69: celeres fugae, Hor. C. 4, 8, 15: notusque fugarum Vertit terga Hasdrubal, Sil. 17, 148; cf.: fugas servorum ridet, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 121.—**2.** In partic., *flight from one's native land, expatriation, exile, banishment:* sibi exsilium et fugam deprecari, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 9; id. Off. 2, 6, 20; cf. id. Rep. 1, 3; Ov. P. 2, 8, 68: latâ fugâ damnari, Amm. 19, 12, 9.—In *plur.:* quoties fugas et caedes jussit princeps, Tac. A. 14, 64: exsilia et fugae, id. Agr. 45.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *a flying, swift course* or *motion, speed* (poet.): qualis equos Threissa fatigat Harpalyce volucremque fugâ praevertitur Hebrum, Verg. A. 1, 317: cui cesserit incitus amnis: Tanta fuga est, Sil. 3, 307: latumque fuga superabitis amnem, Grat. Cyn. 378: exspectet facilemque fugam ventosque ferentes, *a swift voyage*, Verg. A. 4, 430; cf.: (Neptunus) fugam dedit et prae-

ter vada fervida vexit *gave a swift passage*, id. ib 7, 24, but different fugam dant nubila caelo *hasten away, flee away*, id ib 12, 367 fuga temporum, *a fleeing away, flight*, Hor C 3, 30, 5 quaere fugam morbi, *seek the removal of the disorder*, id. Ep 1, 6, 29 nobilis hic (equus), cujus clara fuga ante alios, Juv 8, 61 — **2.** In *plur*, *they who flee, runaways* signa fugarum, Col poet. 10, 125 plane fugae merae, Petr 45 *fin* — **3.** *A place of banishment* or *refuge*, Ov H 6, 158, id P 1, 2, 130 — **II.** Trop, *a fleeing from, avoiding, escape* from an evil, *disinclination, aversion* (class) simili sunt in culpa, qui officia deserunt molli tia animi, id est laborum et dolorum fuga, Cic Fin 1, 10, 33 fuga laboris desidiam coarguit, id Mur 4, 9 turpitudinis (opp appetentia honestatis), id Rep 1, 2 hanc ignominiam, vel exsilio vel morte, si alia fuga honoris non esset, vitassem, Liv 3, 67, 2 culpae, Hor A. P 31 leti, id S 2, 6, 95 paupertatis, id Ep 1, 18, 24 periculi, Verg A 8, 251 ipsius lucis (with taedium), Quint. 1, 3, 66 quomodo enim vester Axilla Ala factus est, nisi fugâ litterae vastioris? Cic Or 45, 153

‡ **fŭgācĭtas** φυγή, Gloss Philox

fŭgācĭter, *adv*, v fugax *fin*

fŭgālĭa, ium, *n* [fuga], *a festival celebrated on the 24th of February, to commemorate the expulsion of the kings, the flight of the kings*, Aug Civ D 2, 6, cf regifugium

fŭgātor, ōris, *m.* [fugo], *he who puts to flight* (post-class) mortis, Tert. adv Marc 5, 10

fŭgātrix, īcis, *f* [fugator], *she that puts to flight* (post class) dilectio fugatrix timoris, Tert adv Gnost 12

fŭgax, ācis, *adj* [fugio], *apt to flee, flying swiftly, swift, fleet* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose, cf fugitivus) **I.** Lit fugaces Lyncas et cervos cohibentis arcu, Hor C 4, 6, 33, so, caprea Verg A 10, 724 ferae, id ib 9, 591 cervi, id G 3 539 mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Hor C 3, 2, 14, cf comes atra (cura) premit sequitur que fugacem, id. S 2, 7, 115 · Pholoe, *who flees from wooers, coy*, id. C 2, 5, 17 lympha, id ib 2, 3, 12 — *Comp* ventis, volucrique fugacior aura, Ov M 13, 807 — *Sup* ignavissimus et fugacissimus hostis, Liv 5, 28, 8 — As a term of vituperation, of a slave lurco, edax, furax, fugax, *runaway*, Plaut Pers 3, 3, 16 — **II.** Trop **A.** *Fleeting, transitory* haec omnia quae habent speciem gloriae, contemne brevia, fugacia, caduca existima, * Cic Fam 10, 12 5 fugaces Labuntur anni, Hor C 2, 14, 1 blanditiae, Plin. poet. Ep 7, 4, 7 — *Comp* non aliud pomum fugacius, *that sooner spoils*, Plin 15, 12 11, § 40. — *Sup* bona, Sen Ep 74 *med* — **B.** With *gen*, *fleeing, shunning, avoiding* a thing sollicitaeque fugax ambitionis eram, Ov Tr 4, 10, 38 fugax rerum, id. ib 3, 2, 9 fugacissimus gloriae, Sen. Ben 4, 32 — Hence, *adv* **fŭgācĭter,** *in fleeing*, only *comp* utrum a se audacius an fugacius ab hostibus geratur bellum, *whether in prosecuting the war his own boldness or the enemy's disposition to flee was the greater*, Liv 28, 8, 3

fŭgēla, ae, *f* [id], *flight* (ante and post class for fuga) maxima, Cato ap Prisc p 601 P magna, App Mag p 336, 8

fŭgĭens, entis, *Part* and *P a*, from fugio

fŭgĭo, fugi, fŭgĭtum (*gen plur part sync* fugientum, Hor C 3, 18, 1, *part fut* fugiturus, Ov H 2, 47 al), 3 v n and *a* [root FUG, Gr ΦΥΓ, φεύγω, Sanscr bhuj, syn flecto, curvo, v fuga] *to flee* or *fly, to take flight, run away* **I.** *Neutr* **A.** Lit propera igitur fugere hinc, si te di amant, Plaut Ep 3, 4, 78, cf a foro, id. Pers 3, 3, 31 senex exit foras ego fugio, *I am off*, Ter Heaut 5, 2, 47 cervam vide re fugere, sectari canes, id. Phorm prol 7 qui fugisse cum magna pecunia dicitur ac se contulisse Tarquinios, Cic Rep 2, 19 Aeneas fugiens a Troja, id Verr 2, 4, 33, § 72 omnes hostes terga verterunt, nec prius fugere destiterunt, quam ad flumen Rhenum pervenerunt, Caes. B G 1, 53, 1 oppido fugit, id B C 3, 29, 1 ex ipsa caede, *to flee, escape*, id B G 7, 38, 3, cf ex proelio Mutinensi, Cic Fam 10, 14, 1 e conspectu, Ter Hec. 1, 2, 107 Uticam, Hor Ep 1, 20, 13 fenum habet in cornu, longe fuge, id. S 1, 4, 34 nec furtum feci nec fugi, *run away* (of slaves) id. Ep 1, 16, 46, cf formidare servos, Ne te compilent fugientes, id. S 1, 1, 78, Sen Tranq 8 — Prov ita fugias ne praeter casam, i e *in fleeing from one danger beware of falling into another*, Ter Phorm 5, 2, 3 Ruhnk — **b.** In partic., like the Gr φεύγειν, *to become a fugitive, leave one's country go into exile* fugiendum de civitate, cedendum bonis aut omnia perferenda, Quint 6, 1, 19, so, ex patria, Nep Att 4, 4 a patria, Ov Tr 1, 5, 66 in exilium, Juv 10, 160, cf under II A b — **B.** Transf, in gen, *to pass quickly, to speed, to hasten away, flee away*, cf numquam Vergilius diem dicit ire sed fugere, quod currendi genus concitatissimum est, Sen Ep 108 *med* (mostly poet and of inanim and abstr things) tenuis fugiens per gramina rivus, Verg G 4, 19 Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat Flumina, Hor S 1, 1, 68 concidunt venti fugiuntque nubes, id C 1, 12, 30 spernit humum fugiente pennâ, *hasting away, rapidly soaring*, id ib 3, 2, 24 nullum sine vulnere fugit Missile, Stat Th 9, 770 in sequitur fugientem lumine pinum (i e navem), Ov M 11, 469 fugere ad puppim colles campique videntur, Lucr 4, 389 fugiunt freno non remorante dies, Ov F 6, 772 sed fugit interea, fugit irreparabile tempus, Verg G 3 284 annus, Hor S 2, 6, 40 hora, id. C 3, 29, 48 aetas, id. ib 1, 11, 7 — Of persons evolat ante omnes rapidoque per aera cursu Callaicus Lampon fugit, *hastens away*, Sil 16, 335 Here perh belongs acer Gelonus, Cum fugit in Rhodopen atque in deserta Getarum, i e *swiftly roves* (as a nomade), Verg G 3, 462 (acc to another explan, *flees, driven from his abode*) — **b.** Pregn, *to vanish, disappear, to pass away, perish* e pratis cana pruina fugit, Ov F 6, 730 fugiunt de corpore setae, id M 1, 739, cf. jam fessae tandem fugiunt de corpore vires, Verg Cir 447, for which calidusque e corpore sanguis Inducto pallore fugit, Ov M 14, 755 fugerat ore color, id H 11, 27 nisi causa morbi Fugerit venis, Hor C 2, 2, 15 fugiunt cum sanguine vires, Ov M 7, 859 amor, Prop 1, 12, 12 memoriane fugerit in annalibus digerendis, an, etc, Liv 9, 44, 4 gratissima sunt poma cum fugiunt, i e *when they wilt, become wilted*, Sen Ep 12, cf vinum fugiens, under *P a*. — **C.** Trop (rare but class) nos naturam sequamur, et ab omni, quod abhorret ab oculorum auriumque approbatione, fugiamus, Cic Off 1, 35, 128, cf · omne animal appetit quaedam et fugit a quibusdam, quod autem refugit, id contra naturam est, etc, id. N D 3, 13, 33, Quint 11, 1, 54 ad verba, *to have recourse to*, Petr 132

II. *Act*, *to flee from, seek to avoid, to avoid, shun* any thing **A.** Lit. (mostly poet.) erravi, post cognovi, et fugio cognitum, Enn ap Auct Her 2, 24, 38 (Trag v 160 Vahl) cum Domitius concilia conventusque hominum fugeret Caes B C 1, 19, 2 neminem neque popolum neque privatum fugio Liv 9, 1 7 vesanum fugiunt poetam qui sapiunt, Hor A. P 455 percontatorem, id. Ep 1, 18, 69 hostem, id S 1, 3 10 lupus me fugit inermem, id. C 1 22, 12 nunc et ovis ultro fugiat lupus, Verg E 8, 52 (Peleus) Hippolyten dum fugit abstinens, Hor C 3, 7, 18 scriptorum chorus omnis amat nemus et fugit urbes, id. Ep 2, 77, id. S 1, 6, 126 data pocula, Ov M 14, 287, cf vina, id. ib 15 323 — *Pass* sic litora vento Incipiente fremunt, fugitur cum portus, i e *is left*, Stat Th 7, 140 — **b.** In partic (cf supra I A b), *to leave one's country* nos patriam fugimus, Verg E. 1, 4 Teucer Salamina patremque cum fugeret, Hor C 1, 7, 22 — Hence quis exsul Se quoque fugit? Hor C 2, 16, 20 — **2.** Transf (causa pro effectu), *to flee away from, to escape*, = effugio (poet, but cf infra, B 2) hac Quirinus Martis equis Acheronta fugit, Hor C 3, 3, 16 insidiatorem, id. S 2, 5, 25 cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis, id. C 4, 7, 19 — And in a poetically inverted mode of expression nullum Saeva caput Proserpina fugit (= nemo tam gravis est, ad quem mors non accedat), *none does cruel Proserpine flee away from, avoid* (i e. *none escapes death*), Hor C 1, 28, 20 — **B.** Trop, *to flee from, avoid, shun* (very freq and class.) conspectum multitudinis, Caes B G 7, 30, 1 ignominiam ac dedecus, Cic. Rep 5, 4 nul lam molestiam, id ib 3 5, cf laborem, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 114, Verg A 3, 459 (opp ferre) recordationes Cic. Att 12, 18 vituperationem tarditatis, id. de Or 2, 24 101, cf · majoris opprobria culpae, Hor Ep 1, 9, 10 judicium senatus, Liv 8, 33, 8 vitium, Quint 2, 15, 16 hanc voluptatem (with reformidare), id 8, 5, 32 disciplinas omnes (Epicurus), id. 2, 17, 15 nuptias, Ter And. 4, 4, 27, cf usum conjugis, Ov M 10, 565 conubia, id ib 14, 69 amplexus senis, Tib 1, 9, 74 nec sequar aut fugiam, quae diligit ipse vel odit, Hor Ep 1, 1, 72 spondeum et dactylum (opp sequi), Quint 9, 4, 87 — *Pass* simili inscitia mors fugitur, quasi dissolutio naturae, Cic. Leg 1, 11, 31 quemadmodum ratione in vivendo fugitur invidia, sic etc, Auct Her 4, 38, 50 quod si curam fugimus, virtus fugienda est, Cic. Lael 13, 47 fugiendas esse nimias amicitias, id. ib 13, 45 fugienda semper injuria est, id Off 1, 8, 25, id. Verr 2, 3, 43, § 103 vitiosum genus fugiendum, id Or 56, 189, cf Quint 11, 3, 128 petenda ac fugienda, id 3, 6, 49 — (β) Like the Gr φεύγειν, with *inf* (mostly poet.), *to avoid doing* something *to omit, forbear, beware*, = omittere, cavere illud in his rebus longe fuge credere, etc., Lucr 1, 1052 o fuge te tenerae puerorum credere turbae, Tib 1, 4 9 quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, Hor C 1, 9, 13, cf also fuge suspicari, etc, id ib 2, 4, 22 mene igitur socium summis adjungere rebus Nise, fugis? Verg A 9, 200, cf Ov H 9, 75 fugeres radice vel herbâ Proficiente nihil curarier, Hor Ep 2, 2, 150, cf neque illud fugerim dicere, ut Caelius, etc, Cic de Or 3, 38, 153 huic donis patris triumphum decorare fugiendum fuit? id Mur 5, 11 — **2.** Transf (causa pro effectu, cf supra, II A. 2), *to escape* (poet also of things as subjects) tanta est animi tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic Tusc 1, 22, 50, Ov F 2, 80 sed tamen admiror, quo pacto judicium illud Fugerit, Hor S 1 4, 100 quos viros vigilantia fugit, *whom any vigilance escapes*, Verg G 2, 265, cf id E 9, 54 — **b.** Esp freq, res me fugit, *it escapes me, escapes my notice, I do not observe it, do not know it* (cf latet, praeterit) novus ille populus vidit tamen id, quod fugit Lacedaemonium Lycurgum Cic. Rep 2, 12, cf illos id fugerat, id. Fin 4, 23, 63 hominem amentem hoc fugit, id Verr 2, 4, 12, § 27 quem res nulla fugeret, id. Rep 2, 1 quae (ratio) neque Solonem Atheniensem fugerat, neque nostrum senatum, id. ib 2, 34, 1, 16 non fugisset hoc Graecos homines si, etc, id de Or 1, 59, 253 neminem haec utilitas fugit, Quint 2, 5 17 nisi quae me forte fugiunt, hae sunt fere de animo sententiae, Cic Tusc. 1, 11, 22, Quint 9, 2, 107, 7, 1, 40 nullam rem esse declarant in usu positam militari, quae hujus viri scientiam fugere possit Cic de Imp Pomp 10, 28 quae (partitio) fugiet memoriam judicis, Quint 4, 5, 3, cf Gell 1 18, 6 — With a *subject clause* de Dionysio, fugit me ad te antea scribere, Cic Att 7, 18 3, 5, 12, 3 illud alterum quam sit difficile, te non fugit, id ib 12, 42, 2 — Hence, **fŭgĭens,** entis, *P a*, *fleeing fleeting, vanishing* **A.** Lit. accipiter, Lucr 3 752 membra deficiunt, fugienti languida vitâ, id 5, 887 vinum, *growing flat, spoiling*, Cic Off 3, 23, 91 ocelli, *dying*, Ov Am 3, 9, 49 portus fugiens ad litora, *running back, retreating*, Prop 4 (5), 6 15 — **2.** *Subst* in the later jurid lang, like the Gr ὁ φεύγων, *the defendant* omnimodo hoc et ab actore et a fugiente exigi, Cod Just 2, 58 § 4 (for which, reus § 7) — **B.** Trop, with *gen* nemo erat adeo tardus aut fugiens laboris quin, etc, *averse to labor, indolent*, Caes. B C 1, 69, 3 doloris, Lact 3, 8, 13 solitudinis (with appetens communionis ac societatis) id 6, 10, 18 — *Comp*, *sup*, and *adv* do not occur

fŭgĭtans, antis, *Part.* and *P a*, from fugito

fŭgĭtīvārĭus, ii, *m.* [fugitivus] **I.** *One employed to catch and bring back fugitive slaves, a slave catcher*, Flor 3, 19, 7, Dig 19, 5, 18 — **B.** Transf (cochleae) aquâ finiendae, ne fugitivarius sit parandus, *that they may not crawl away*, Varr

R. R. 3, 14, 1.—**II.** *A concealer of runaway slaves*, Cod. Th. 10, 12, 1.

fūgĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [fugio], *fleeing away, fugitive*; usually *subst.*: **fūgĭtīvus**, i, *m.*, *a fugitive, runaway, deserter*.

I. *Adj.*: dicitur mihi tuus servus anagnostes fugitivus cum Vardaeis esse, *runaway slave*, Vat. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 2; so, servus, Sall. C. 56, 5; Just. 2, 5, 5 al.: (apes) fugitivae fiunt, i. e. *they fly away*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 21: canis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 85: piscis, Juv. 4, 50: lapis fugitivus appellatus, Plin. 36, 15, 23, § 99: retraham ad me illud fugitivum argentum, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 11: teque ipsum vitas fugitivus et erro, Hor. S. 2, 7, 113.—(β) With *ab*: neque tam fugitivi illi a dominis, quam tu ab jure et ab legibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 112.—(γ) With *gen.*: futurum te fugitivum rei familiaris statimque ad nos evolaturum, Plin. Ep. 9, 28, 4: Jugurtha finium suorum regnique fugitivus, Flor. 3, 1, 12: illius loci (columbae), Plin. 18, 16, 41, § 142.—**II.** *Subst.*: **A.** *A runaway* or *fugitive slave*: non fugitivost hic homo, commeminit domi, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 20: quis sit fugitivus, definit Ofilius: Fugitivus est, qui extra domini domum fugae causa, quo se a domino celaret, mansit. Caelius autem fugitivum esse ait eum, qui ea mente discedat, ne ad dominum redeat, etc., Dig. 21, 1, 17: vivebat cum fugitivis, cum facinorosis, cum barbaris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63; id. Verr. 2, 3, 26, § 66; id. Phil. 11, 7, 16; Caes. B. C. 3, 19, 2; 3, 110, 4; Liv. 30, 43, 11; Quint. 7, 4, 14; Hor. S. 2, 5, 26; Gell. 11, 18, 14 al.—As a vituperative term: fur, fugitive, fraus populi, fraudulente, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 131; Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 2; id. Phorm. 5, 7, 38.—**B.** In milit. lang., *a runaway soldier, a deserter*: ea res per fugitivos L. Aemilii hostibus nuntiatur, Caes. B. G. 1, 23, 2; Sall. H. Fragm. 3, 67 Dietsch.; cf.: tempus discernit emansorem a fugitivo, Dig. 48, 19, 16, § 5.

fūgĭto, avi, atum, 1, *v. freq. a.* and *n.* [fugio], *to flee eagerly* or *in haste* (mostly ante-class.). **I.** *Neutr.*: ita miserrimus fui fugitando, ne quis me cognosceret, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 8: Graeci fugitantes, Amm. 15, 9, 5.—**II.** *Act.*, *to flee, avoid, shun* (cf. fugio, II.): herum, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 78: amicos senes deditā operā, id. Poen. 3, 1, 5: patrem, Ter. Phorm. 5, 5, 7; cf.: illum amant, me fugitant, id. Ad. 5, 4, 18: quam (puellam) famulae longe, Lucr. 4, 1176: amaracinum fugitat sus et timet omne Unguentum, id. 6, 973: quid illuc est, quod meos te dicam fugitare oculos? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 9; cf. id. ib. 13; so, tuum conspectum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 25: fugitant omnes hanc provinciam, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 53, 55: qui quaestionem fugitant, bona possident, *Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 78: fugitant (cornices) iras Palladis, Lucr. 6, 753: necem, Phaedr. 1, 2, 26.—(β) Poet., with *inf.* (cf. fugio, II. B. 1. β), *to avoid, omit* or *forbear to do* any thing: quod aliae meretrices facere fugitant, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 10: quicumque suos fugitabant visere ad aegros, Lucr. 6, 1235; id. 1, 658.—Hence, **fūgĭtans**, antis, *P. a.*, *fleeing, avoiding*; with *gen.*: fugitans litium, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 18; Charis. 77 P.

***fūgĭtor**, oris, *m.* [fugio], *one who flees* or *runs away*: Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 97.

fūgo, avi, atum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to cause to flee, to put to flight, drive* or *chase away, to rout, discomfit* (rare but class.): qui homines inermes armis, viris, terrore repulerit, fugarit, averterit, Cic. Caecin. 12, 33; cf.: fugatus, pulsus, id. ib. 11, 31; 23, 64: Latini ad Veserim fusi et fugati, id. Off. 3, 31, 112: hostes (with fundere), Sall. J. 21, 2; 58, 3; Vell. 46 *fin.*; cf.: fugato omni equitatu, Caes. B. G. 7, 68, 1: fugatis equitibus, Sall. J. 101, 10: fugato duce altero, Hirt. B. G. 8, 36, 1: Hannibalem Lares Romanā sede fugantes, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 11: indoctum doctumque fugat recitator acerbus, Hor. A. P. 474: nisi me mea Musa fugasset, *had not sent me into exile*, Ov. P. 3, 5, 21; cf.: longe fugati conspectu ex hominum, Lucr. 3, 48: dum rediens fugat astra Phoebus, Hor. C. 3, 21, 24: fugatis tenebris, id. ib. 4, 4, 39: (flammas) a classe, Ov. M. 13, 8: maculas ore, id. Med. Fac. 78: fugat e templis oculos Bona diva virorum, id. A. A. 3, 637: tela sonante fugat nervo, *lets fly, discharges*, Sil. 2, 91: saepe etiam audacem fugat hoc terretque poetam, Quod, etc., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 182; cf.: id quidem multos a proposito studendi fugat, Quint. 2, 2, 7: fugat hoc (telum), facit illud amorem, etc., Ov. M. 1, 469 sq.: nostro de corde fugabitur ardor, id. ib. 9, 502.—Trop.: Martia cui somnos classica pulsa fugent, Tib. 1, 1, 4.

fulcīmen, inis, *n.* [fulcio], *a prop, support, pillar* (poet. and very rare): terra nullo fulcimine nixa, Ov. F. 6, 269. Cf. the foll. art.

fulcīmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a prop, stay, support* (post-class.): App. M. 1, p. 109 *med.*; Macr. S. 7, 9; Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 19.

Fulcīnius, a, *name of a Roman gens*: C. Fulcinius, Cic. Phil. 9, 2: M. Fulcinius, id. Caecin. 4, 11.

fulcĭo, fulsi, fultum, 4 (late form *perf.* FVLCIVIT, Inscr. ap. Mur. 466, 3.—*Part. perf.* fulcitus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 46), *v. a.* [etym. dub.; cf. falx, flecto; Corss. refers it to root dhar; v. firmus, Ausspr. 1, 476], *to prop up, to keep upright by props, to stay, support* (class.; syn.: sustento, sustineo, munio). **I.** Lit.: qui fulcire putatur porticum Stoicorum, Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 75: aliquid trabibus, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 89: Atlas, caelum qui vertice fulcit, Verg. A. 4, 247: vitis nisi fulta est, fertur ad terram, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: ruentes ceras, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 23: illum Balbutit Scaurum pravis fultum male talis, *supported*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 48; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 88: quod non Taenariis domus est mihi fulta columnis, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 49: longis Numidarum fulta columnis cenatio, Juv. 7, 182; 3, 193: si mutuatus pecuniam aedificia ruentia fulserit, Gai. Inst. 4, 73: me prior fultusque toro meliore, Juv. 3, 82: et pulvino fultus, *supported by, resting on the pillow*, Lucil. ap. Serv. Verg. E. 6, 53: ille (juvencus) latus niveum molli fultus hyacintho, Verg. E. 6, 53; cf. effultus; so *absol.*: colloco, fulcio, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 10: caput nivei fultum Pallantis, *propped up, bolstered*, Verg. A. 11, 39.—*Impers.*: sat sic fultumst mihi, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 37.—Poet.: tu (potes) pedibus teneris positas fulcire pruinas? i. e. *to tread the fallen snow*, Prop. 1, 8, 7: stant fulti pulvere crines, *supported, stiffened*, Stat. Th. 3, 326.—**B.** Transf., *to make strong* or *fast, to fasten, secure, support, strengthen* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): fultosque emunit obice postes, *fastened, guarded*, Verg. A. 8, 227; cf.: appositā janua fulta serā, Ov. A. A. 2, 244: et dura janua fulta sera, Tib. 1, 2, 6: omnia debet cibus integrare novando Et fulcire cibus, cibus omnia sustentare, *to support, strengthen*, Lucr. 2, 1147: stomachum cibo, Sen. Ep. 68 *med.*: venas cadentes vino, id. ib. 95; cf. Col. 6, 24, 4.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To support, sustain, uphold*: veterem amicum suum labentem excepit, fulsit et sustinuit re, fortuna, fide, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43; cf.: labantem et prope cadentem rem publicam fulcire, id. Phil. 2, 21, 51: domum pluribus adminiculis ante fundatam fulcit ac sustinet, Plin. Ep. 4, 21, 3; cf.: ingenia rudia nullisque artium bonarum adminiculis fulta, Gell. 6, 2, 8: hoc consilio et quasi senatu fultus et munitus, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: aliquem litteris, id. Att. 5, 21, 14: magnis subsidiis fulta res publica est, id. Fam. 12, 5, 1: imperium gloria fultum et benevolentiā sociorum, id. Off. 3, 22, 88: his fultus societatibus atque amicitiis, Liv. 42, 12, 8; 3, 60, 9; Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 11; cf.: quia nullis recentibus subsidiis fulta prima acies fuit, Liv. 9, 32, 9: quo praesidio cum fulta res Romana esset, id. 7, 12, 8: causa Gaditanorum gravissimis et plurimis rebus est fulta, Cic. Balb. 15, 35: serie fulcite genus, i. e. *to keep up, preserve*, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 69.—***B.** Poet., *to besiege, oppress*: (Pacuvii) Antiopa aerumnis cor luctificabile fulta, Pers. 1, 78 (perh. a word of Pacuv.).

fulcĭpĕdĭa, ae, *f.* [fulcio-pes], *prop-foot*, of a drunken woman, who needs support, Petr. 75, 6.

fulcītus, a, um, v. fulcio *init.*

fulcrum, i, *n.* [fulcio], *the post* or *foot of a couch* (a bed or an eating couch), *a bed-post*: eburnum, Prop. 2, 13, 21 (3, 5, 5 M.); Ov. P. 3, 3, 14; Gell. 10, 15, 14: tricliniorum pedibus fulcrisque, Plin. 34, 2, 4, § 9: aurea fulcra, Verg. A. 6, 604; Suet. Claud. 32; cf. plutei, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 68.—**II.** Transf. (pars pro toto), *a couch* at table, *bed, lounge*, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 3; Juv. 6, 22; 11, 95: plumeum, Amm. 28, 1, 47.

fulctūra, v. fultura.

Fulfŭlae, ārum, *f.*, *a city of the Samnites*, Liv. 24, 20, 5.

fulgens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from fulgeo.

fulgenter, *adv.*, v. fulgeo, *P. a. fin.*

Fulgentĭus, ii, *m.*, Fabius Planciades Fulgentius, *a Roman mythographer and grammarian in the beginning of the sixth century of the Christian era.*

fulgeo, fulsi, 2 (ante-class. and poet. form acc. to the third conj.: fulgit, Lucil. and Pompon. ap. Non. 506, 8 and 9; Lucr. 5, 768 Lachm. *N. cr.*; 6, 160, 174, 214; fulgĕre, Pac., Att., Lucil. ap. Non. 506, 17 sq.; Lucr. 5, 1095; 6, 165; Verg. A. 6, 826; Val. Fl. 8, 284 al.; cf. Sen. Q. N. 2, 56), *v. n.* [Sanscr. bhrāg', to glow, gleam; Gr. φλέγω, φλεγέθω, to burn, φλόξ, flame; Lat. fulgur, fulmen, fulvus, flagrare, flamma, flamen, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 187], *to flash, to lighten* (syn.: fulguro, splendeo, luceo). **I.** Lit.: si fulserit, si tonuerit, si tactum aliquid erit de caelo, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 149: cum aestate vehementius tonuit quam fulsit, Plin. 18, 35, 81, § 354; Mel. 1, 19, 1; Lucr. 6, 160, 165: Jove fulgente cum populo agi nefas esse, Cic. Vatin. 8, 20; cf.: Jove fulgente tonante: caelo fulgente, tonante, id. N. D. 2, 25, 65; v. fulguro: tremulo tempestas impete fulgit, Lucr. 6, 174: fulsere ignes et aether, Verg. A. 4, 167: picei fulsere poli, Val. Fl. 1, 622.—***B.** Trop., of the vivid oratory of Pericles: qui (Pericles) si tenui genere uteretur, numquam ab Aristophane poeta fulgere, tonare, permiscere Graeciam dictus esset, Cic. Or. 9, 29 (acc. to Aristoph. Acharn. 530 sq.: Περικλέης Οὐλύμπιος ἤστραπτεν, ἐβρόντα, ξυνεκύκα τὴν Ἑλλάδα); cf.: fulgurare ac tonare, Quint. 2, 16, 19.—**II.** Transf., *to flash, glitter, gleam, glare, glisten, shine* (syn.: splendeo). **A.** Lit.: qui nitent unguentis, qui fulgent purpura, Cic. Cat. 2, 3, 5: marmorea tecta ebore et auro fulgentia, id. Par. 1, 3, 13: fulgentia signis castra, Hor. C. 1, 7, 19: qui caelum versat stellis fulgentibus aptum, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 30 Vahl.); so id. ib. (Ann. v. 162 ib.): caelo fulgebat luna sereno, Hor. Epod. 15, 1; cf. id. C. 2, 16, 3; Ov. M. 2, 722: fulgens contremuit domus Saturni (i. e. caelum), Hor. C. 2, 12, 8: micantes fulsere gladii, Liv. 1, 25, 4; cf.: fulgente decorus arcu Phoebus, Hor. Carm. Sec. 61: felium in tenebris fulgent radiantque oculi, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 151: fulgentes oculi, Hor. C. 2, 12, 15: fulgentes Cycladae (on account of their marble), id. ib. 3, 28, 14 (for which: nitentes Cycladae, id. ib. 1, 14, 19): stet Capitolium fulgens (corresp. to lucidae sedes Olympi), id. ib. 3, 3, 43: argenti quod erat solis fulgebat in armis, Juv. 11, 108.—**B.** Trop., *to shine, glitter, be conspicuous, illustrious* (rare and mostly poet.): (virtus) Intaminatis fulget honoribus, Hor. C. 3, 2, 18: indolis virtutis jam in adulescentulo, Nep. Eum. 1, 4: quondam nobili fulsi patre, Sen. Med. 209: fulgens imperio fertilis Africae, Hor. C. 3, 16, 31: fulgens sacerdotio, Tac. H. 4, 42: quae sanguine fulget Juli, Juv. 8, 42.—Hence, **fulgens**, entis, *P. a.*, *shining, glittering*; in a trop. sense, *illustrious*.—*Comp.*: fulgentior, Sen. Ep. 115, 4.—*Sup.*: Messala fulgentissimus juvenis, Vell. 2, 71, 1: opus Caesaris, id. 2, 39, 1: (M. Tullius) fulgentissimo et caelesti ore, id. 2, 64, 3: duo fulgentissima cognomina patris et patrui, Val. Max. 3, 5, 1.—*Adv.*: **fulgenter**, *glitteringly, resplendently*. **I.** Lit.: quia sic fulgentius radiant, Plin. 10, 20, 22, § 43.—**2.** Trop.: fulgentius instrui poterat luxuria, certe innocentius, Plin. 22, 2, 3, § 4.

‡**fulgĕrātor**, v. fulgurator, II.

***fulgesco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [fulgeo], *to flash, to glitter*: solis radiatione fulgescere, Firm. Astr. 1, 4 *fin.*

fulgĕtra, ae, v. the foll. art.

fulgĕtrum, i (*fem. plur. acc.* fulgetras, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 25.—Post-class. *plur.* fulgitrua, Hyg. F. 183, unless we should read fulgetra), *n.* [fulgeo], *heat-lightning, lightning*: Heraclitus existimat fulgurationem esse velut apud nos incipientium ignium

conatus et primum flammam incertam, modo intereuntem modo resurgentem. Haec antiqui fulgetra dicebant, Sen. Q. N. 2, 56, 1; Plin. 2, 54, 55, § 142: si in nube luctetur flatus aut vapor, tonitrua edi; si erumpat ardens, fulmina; si longiore tractu nitatur, fulgetra, id. 2, 43, 43, § 112: quae pingi non possunt, id. 35, 10, 36, § 96.

***fulgĭdŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [fulgidus], *shining a little, somewhat bright*, Ter. Maur. p. 2388 P.

fulgĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [fulgeo], *flashing, glittering, shining* (ante- and post-class.): lumina, Lucr. 3, 363: acies ornatu fulgida Martis, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 351; Anthol. Lat. 5, 41, 15.—*Comp.:* fulgidior radio, Ven. Carm. 8, 5 *fin.*

Fulgĭnĭa, ae, *f.*, *a city of Umbria, between Perusia and Spoletium*, now *Foligno*, Sil. 8, 462; Inscr. Orell. 2409.—**II.** Deriv. **Fulgĭnas**, ātis, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Fulginia, Fulginian:* municipium, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 768 P.: in praefectura Fulginate, id. ib. (Cic. vol. xi. p. 4 B. and K.).—In *plur. subst.:* **Fulgĭnĭātes** or **Fulgĭnātes**, um, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Fulginia, Fulginians;* form Fulginiates, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113; form Fulginates, Inscr. Don. 2, *no.* 70 al.

fulgĭtrŭa, *n.*, v. fulgetrum.

fulgo, ĕre, v. fulgeo *init.*

fulgor, ōris, *m.* [fulgeo], *lightning, a flash of lightning* (mostly poet. for fulgur): fulgorem quoque cernimus ante Quam tonitrum accipimus, Lucr. 6, 170 Lachm. *N. cr.;* so ib. 217; Verg. A. 8, 524; Ov. M. 7, 619.—In *plur.:* prospera Juppiter his dextris fulgoribus edit, Cic. poët. Div. 2, 39, 82; cf. id. Rep. 6, 17: (anhelitus terrae) cum se in nubem induerint, tum et fulgores et tonitrua exsistere, id. Div. 2, 19, 44.—**II.** Transf., *flash, glitter, gleam, brightness, splendor* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Lit.: cujus (candelabri) fulgore collucere atque illustrari Jovis templum oportebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 32, § 71; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44: armorum, Hor. C. 2, 1, 19; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 30: vestis, Ov. M. 11, 617; cf.: purpureae abollae, Suet. Calig. 35: speculorum, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 64; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 68: solis, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 142; Suet. Aug. 79: carbunculi, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 93: oculos tremulo fulgore micantes, Ov. A. A. 2, 721: fulgor ab auro, Lucr. 2, 51: non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem Cogitat, Hor. A. P. 143: stellae solis fulgore obumbrantur, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1, 11.—In *plur.:* cum stupet insanis acies fulgoribus, i. e. *glittering utensils, plate*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 5.—***2.** Concr., *a shining star:* deinde est hominum generi prosperus et salutaris ille fulgor, qui dicitur Jovis, Cic. Rep. 6, 17.—**B.** Trop., *brightness, splendor, glory, renown:* nominis et famae quondam fulgore trahebar, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 39: gloriae, Val. Max. 8, 1, 11; cf.: omnibus fulgore quodam suae claritatis tenebras obduxit, Quint. 10, 1, 72: urit fulgore suo qui praegravat artes, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 13: avitus, Vell. 2, 4 *fin.:* rerum, Plin. 7, 26, 27, § 95.

Fulgŏra, ae, *f.* [fulgur], *a goddess who presided over lightning*, Sen. ap. Aug. Civ. D. 6, 10.

fulgur (also in the *nom.* FVLGVS, acc. to Fest. s. v. fulgere, p. 92 *fin.* Müll. *N. cr.*), ŭris, *n.* [fulgeo], *flashing lightning, lightning.* **I.** Prop. (= splendor fulminis, opp. fulmen, a thunderbolt): fulgur, ignis qui coruscat fulmine, Non. 5, 33: eodem modo fit fulgur, quod tantum splendet, et fulmen, quod incendit ... fulmen est fulgur intentum, Sen. Q. N. 2, 57, 3: nimbi immixtaque fulgura ventis, Ov. M. 3, 300: credas et rapidum Aetnaeo fulgur ab igne jaci, id. F. 1, 574: passim fremitus et fulgura fiunt, Lucr. 6, 270: CAELI FVLGVRA REGIONIBVS RATIS TEMPERANTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21: de fulgurum vi dubitare, id. Div. 1, 10, 16; cf.: fulgura interpretantes, id. ib. 1, 6, 12; cf. also: consultus de fulgure haruspex, Suet. Dom. 16; Tac. A. 15, 47 al.: tonitrua et fulgura paulo infirmius expavescebat, Suet. Aug. 90; cf. id. Calig. 51: qui ad omnia fulgura pallent, Juv. 13, 223: tonitruque et fulgure terruit orbem, Ov. M. 14, 817: dium fulgur appellabant diurnum, quod putabant Jovis, ut nocturnum Summani, Fest. p. 75 Müll.; cf.: provorsum fulgur appellatur, quod ignoratur noctu an interdiu sit factum, Fest. p. 229 Müll. *N. cr.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** For fulmen, *a lightning-flash* that descends and strikes, *a thunder-bolt* (not in class. prose): feriunt summos fulgura montes, Hor. C. 2, 10, 12; Lucr. 6, 391: caelo ceciderunt plura sereno fulgura, Verg. G. 1, 488.—**2.** In partic., in relig. lang.: condere fulgur, *to bury a thing struck by lightning:* aliquis senior, qui publica fulgura condit, Juv. 6, 586: ‡ fulgur conditum, Inscr. Orell. 2482; cf. Luc. 1, 606.—**B.** For fulgor, *brightness, splendor* (poet. and very rare): solis, Lucr. 2, 164; so, flammaï, id. 1, 725; cf.: nictantia flammae, id. 6, 182: clarae coruscis Fulguribus tedae, id. 5, 297: galeae, Claud. Cons. Hon. 3, 31.

fulgŭrālis, e, *adj.* [fulgur], *of* or *relating to lightning:* Etruscorum et haruspicini et fulgurales et rituales libri, *treating of lightning as an omen*, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72; Amm. 23, 5, 13.

fulgŭrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fulguro], *sheet-lightning, lightning:* fulguratio est late ignis explicitus: fulmen est coactus ignis et impetu jactus, Sen. Q. N. 2, 16; 2, 12; 21; 56.—In *plur.:* nubes mediocriter collisae fulgurationes faciunt: efficiunt majore impetu pulsae fulmina, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1, 5.

fulgŭrātor, ōris, *m.* [fulgur]. **I.** *A priest who interprets and propitiates lightning, a lightning-interpreter:* fulguratores, ut extispices et haruspices, ita hi fulgurum inspectores. Cato de moribus Claudii Neronis: haruspicem, fulguratorem si quis adducat, Non. 63, 21 sq.; Cic. Div. 2, 53, 109.—Also written ‡ fulguriator, Inscr. Orell. 2301.—**II.** *A lightning-hurler*, App. de Mundo; Inscr. Grut. 21, 5; also written ‡ fulgerator, ib. 3; 4; Don. cl. 1, 1.

fulgŭrātūra, ae, *f.* [fulguro], *the interpretation of lightnings* (late Lat.): Etrusci libri de fulguratura, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 42.

fulgŭrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fulgur], *full of lightning, charged with lightning* (late Lat.): nubes, Mart. Cap. 5, § 427.

‡ **fulgŭrĭātor**, v. fulgurator, I.

fulgŭrĭo, īvi, ītum, 4, *v. n.* and *a.* [fulgur] (ante-class.). **I.** *Neutr.*, *to hurl lightnings, to lighten:* suo sonitu claro fulgurivit Juppiter, Naev. ap. Non. 110, 17 (Trag. Rel. v. 13 Rib.).—**II.** *Act.*, *to strike with lightning;* only in the *part. perf. pass.:* fulguritum id quod est fulmine ictum: qui locus statim fieri putabatur religiosus, quod eum deus sibi dicâsse videretur, Fest. p. 92 Müll.; so as *subst.:* **fulgŭrītum**, i, *n.*, *that which has been struck by lightning*, Arn. 5, 4; 5, 1: fulguritae arbores, Lucil. ap. Non. 110, 19; Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 138; Varr. L. L. 5, § 70 Müll.; of a person: quasi fulguritus, Sen. de Ira, 3, 23, 6.

fulgŭro, āre, *v. impers.* [id.], *to lighten* (less freq. than fulgeo; in many MSS. the reading oscillates between the two words; cf. Spald. and Zumpt ad Quint. 2, 16, 19, and Mos. and Orell. ad Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 65). **I.** Lit.: noctu magis quam interdiu sine tonitribus fulgurat, Plin. 2, 54, 55, § 145: ex omnibus partibus caeli, id. 18, 35, 81, § 354: Jove tonante, fulgurante comitia populi haberè nefas, Cic. Div. 2, 18, 43 Orell. *N. cr.:* fulgurat, cum repentinum late lumen emicuit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 57, 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of oratory (cf. fulgeo, I. B.): fulgurat in ullo umquam verius dicta vis eloquentiae? Plin. H. N. praef. § 5; Quint. 2, 16, 19 (v. fulgeo, I. B.), Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 19.—**B.** *To flash, glitter, glisten, shine* (poet.): vetitoque domus jam fulgurat auro, Stat. Th. 4, 191: cernis, oculis qui fulgurat ignis! Sil. 12, 723.—*Part.:* **fulgŭrātus**, a, um, *pass.* only as *subst. plur.:* **fulgŭrāta**, orum, *n.*, *things struck by lightning:* omnibus fulguratis odor sulphuris inest, Sen. Q. N. 2, 21, 2.

fŭlĭca, ae (also **fŭlix**, icis, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 8, 14), *f.*, *a coot*, a water-fowl, Plin. 11, 37, 44, § 122 al.; Verg. G. 1, 363; Ov. M. 8, 625.

fūlĭgĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [fuligo], *painted with a black powder, powdered black* (late Lat.): orbes oculorum, Hier. Ep. 10.

fūlĭgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fuligo], *like soot, sooty:* color, Arn. 7, 254: nubes, Petr. 108, 2.

fūlĭgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of soot, sooty* (post-class.): Lares, Prud. στεφ. 10, 261.

fūlīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [cf. fumus; v. Fick, Vergl. Wörterb. p. 104], *soot.* **I.** Lit.: os oblitum fuligine, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 36: quasi fuligine abstersa, Cic. Phil. 2, 36, 91; Col. 11, 3, 60; Verg. E. 7, 50: lucubrationum bibenda, Quint. 11, 3, 23: (haerens) nigro fuligo Maroni, Juv. 7, 227.—**B.** Transf., *black paint* (= stibium): supercilium madidâ fuligine tactum, Juv. 2, 93.—***II.** Trop., *paint:* atra verborum et argutiarum fuligine ob oculos audientium jacta, Gell. 1, 2, 7.

fūlix, icis, v. fulica.

fullo, ōnis, *m.* **I.** *A fuller, cloth-fuller*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34; Plin. 28, 6, 18, § 66; Mart. 6, 93, 1; Dig. 12, 7, 2; Gai. Inst. 3, 143; 162 al.—In mal. part.: comprimere fullonem, Nov. ap. Prisc. p. 879 P. (Com. Rel. v. 95 Rib.); hence: pugil Cleomachus intra cutem caesus et ultra, inter fullones Novianos coronandus, Tert. Pall. 4.—**B.** *The title of a comic poem written by Laberius*, Gell. 16, 7, 3.—**C.** *A Roman surname*, Liv. 33, 24.—**II.** *A beetle with white spots*, Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 100.

fullōnica, ae, *f.* and ōrum, *n.*, v. fullonicus, II.

fullōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [fullo], *of* or *belonging to fullers.* **I.** *Adj.:* pila, Cato, R. R. 10, 5; 14, 2.—**II.** *Subst.:* **fullōnĭca**, ae, *f.* **A.** (Sc. ars.) *The fuller's craft, fulling:* si non didicisti fullonicam, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 57 (dub. fulloniam, Fleck.): fullonicam docere, Lact. 1, 18, 21; Vitr. 6 praef. § 7.—**B.** (Sc. officina.) *A fuller's shop:* eum, in cujus fundo aqua oritur, fullonicas circa fontem instituisse, Dig. 39, 3, 3; also, **fullonica**, orum, *n.*, ib. 7, 1, 13, § 8.

fullōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to fullers.* **I.** *Adj.:* ars, *the art of fulling*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 196: creta, *fuller's earth*, id. 17, 8, 4, § 46: aenae, id. 24, 13, 68, § 111: saltus, *a jumping in fulling*, Sen. Ep. 15.—Comically: nisi lenoni munus hodie misero, Cras mihi potandus fructus (perh. fucus) est fullonius, *to-morrow I must swallow ink* (acc. to others, *must let myself be stamped upon*), Plaut. Ps. 3, 1, 15.—**II.** *Subst.* (α) **fullōnium**, ii, *n.* (= fullonica, II. B.), *a fuller's shop*, Amm. 14, 11, 31.—(β) **fullōnia**, ae, *f.*, *the fuller's trade* (sc. ars): si non didicisti fulloniam, non mirandumst, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 57 Fleck. (al. fullonicam).

fulmen, ĭnis, *n.* [contr. from fulgimen, v. fulgeo], *lightning that strikes* or *sets on fire, a thunderbolt* (opp. fulgur, lightning). **I.** Lit.: placet Stoicis, eos anhelitus terrae cum se in nubem induerint ejusque tenuissimam quamque partem coeperint dividere atque dirumpere, tum et fulgores et tonitrua exsistere: si autem nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emiserit, id esse fulmen, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44; cf. Sen. Q. N. 2, 16: non enim te puto esse eum, qui Jovi fulmen fabricatos esse Cyclopas in Aetna putes, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 43: inter fulmina et tonitrua, id. Phil. 5, 6, 15; cf. under II.: Phaëthon ictu fulminis deflagravit, id. Off. 3, 25, 94; cf.: Romulus lactens fulmine ictus, id. ib. 2, 21, 47 (for which more usually: e caelo ictus, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16): fulmine tactus, Ov. Tr. 2, 144: fulminis ictu concidere, id. ib. 2, 20, 45: fulmine percussus, id. N. D. 3, 22, 57; cf. id. ib. 3, 35, 84: fulmina emittere ... fulmen jacere, id. ib. 2, 19, 44 sq.: fulminis ictus evadere, Juv. 12, 17: fulmine justo ruere, id. 8, 92: ideo plurima aestate fiunt fulmina, qua plurimum calidi est, Sen. Q. N. 2, 57, 2: validum, Lucr. 6, 228: igniferum, id. 6, 379: caducum, Hor. C. 3, 4, 44: qualem ministrum fulminis alitem, etc., id. ib. 4, 4, 1: quem (Periclem) fulminibus et caelesti fragori comparant comici, Quint. 12, 10, 24; cf. fulgeo, I. B.: ipse Pater corusca fulmina molitur dextra, Verg. G. 1, 330: fulmen erat, Genitor quae plurima caelo deicit, id. A. 8, 427: fulmina pauper creditur atque deos, Juv. 3, 145.—Respecting the nature of lightnings, and their religious in-

terpretation among the Etruscans and Romans, cf. Sen. Q. N. 2, 12 sq.; Plin. 2, 51, 52, § 137; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 43; 230.—**II.** Trop., *a thunderbolt*, i.q. *destructive power*, *crushing calamity:* non dubitaverim me gravissimis tempestatibus ac paene fulminibus ipsis obvium ferre conservandorum civium causa, Cic. Rep. 1, 4 (so we should read, and not fluminibus; cf. the passage quoted above from Cic. Div. 2, 19, 43; besides, if the figure were that of waves, it would be expressed not by fluminibus, but by fluctibus; v. fluctus, II. B.); cf.: fulmina fortunae contemnere, id. Tusc. 2, 27, 66: juro per mea mala, has me in illo (puero) vidisse virtutes ingenii, ut prorsus posset hinc esse tanti fulminis (i. e. mortis pueri) metus, quod observatum fere est, celerius occidere festinatam maturitatem, Quint. 6 praef. § 10; cf. Liv. 45, 41, 1: quam fulmine justo Et Capito et Numitor ruerint, damnante senatu, Juv. 8, 92; cf. Liv. 6, 39, 7.—Of oratory: ain' tandem? insanire tibi videris (Paetus), quod imitere verborum meorum, ut scribis, fulmina? etc., Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 1: (stilus) nec acumine posteriorum nec fulmine utens superiorum (al. flumine), id. Or. 6, 21.—Poet.: fulmen habent acres in aduncis dentibus apri, i. e. *destructive power*, Ov. M. 10, 550; cf. id. ib. 1, 305: (aper) Erectus setis et aduncae fulmine malae, Stat. Th. 2, 470; see fulmineus, II.: tunc illum (Hannibalem), cum frons propior lumenque corusco Igne micat, tunc illa viri, quae vertice fundit, Fulmina pertuleris, *fiery flashings* (of the eye), Sil. 11, 342.—Applied to the Scipios, as heroes and conquerors of the Carthaginians: Scipiades, belli fulmen, Carthaginis horror, Lucr. 3, 1034; imitated: duo fulmina belli Scipiadae, Verg. A. 6, 843: ubi nunc sunt fulmina gentis Scipiadae? Sil. 7, 106: duo fulmina nostri imperii, Cn. et P. Scipiones, *these two thunderbolts of our empire*, Cic. Balb. 15, 34.—Prov.: Fulmen est, ubi cum potestate habitat iracundia, Pub. Syr. 184 Rib.

fulmenta, ae, *f.* [contr. from fulcimenta, from fulcio] (ante-class.), *a prop, support* of a building, Cato, R. R. 14, 1.—**II.** In partic., *the heel* of a shoe, Lucil. ap. Non. 206, 26; Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 94.

fulmentum, i. *n.* [contr. from fulcimentum, from fulcio], *a prop, support.* **I.** In gen., Vitr. 5, 1 *fin.:* porticus fulmentis Aquitanicis superba, i. e. *columns*, Sid. Ep. 2, 10 *in Carm.*—**II.** In partic., *a bedpost:* Cels. 2, 15.—Prov.: fulmenta lectum scandunt, *the child wants to know more than its grandmother; or, perh., the servant wants to play the master*, Varr. ap. Non. 206, 25.

fulmĭnāta, v. fulminatus.

fulmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fulmino], *a darting of lightning, a lightning:* fulguratio ostendit ignem, fulminatio emittit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12 *init.*

fulmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *lightning-hurler*, a post-class. designation of Jupiter, Arn. 6, 207.

(**fulmĭnātrix**, false read. for fulminata, v. fulminatus.)

fulmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [fulmino], *provided with thunder-bolts, bearing thunder:* legio XII. fulminata, probably because their shields bore the device of Jupiter brandishing the thunder-bolt, Inscr. Orell. 517; 3174; Inscr. Murat. 869, 1; cf.: κεραυνοφόρον στρατόπεδον, Dio. Cass. 55, 23.

fulmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fulmen], *of* or *belonging to lightning* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: ignis, Lucr. 2, 382; Ov. M. 11, 524; id. P. 2, 2, 118: ictus, Hor. C. 3, 16, 11; Ov. M. 14, 618: fragor, Val. Fl. 2, 501.—**II.** Trop. ***A.** *Sparkling, splendid, brilliant:* Mnestheus (i. e. *with sparkling arms*), Verg. A. 9, 812 (cf. ib. 733): fulminea in casside, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 194.—**B.** (Acc. to fulmen, II.) *Destructive, murderous, killing:* dextra, Val. Fl. 4, 167: os (apri), Ov. F. 2, 232; cf.: dentes (apri), Phaedr. 1, 21, 5: rictus lupi, Ov. M. 11, 36: ensis, Verg. A. 4, 580; 9, 442: ira, Sil. 11, 99: iter, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 200.

fulmĭno, āre, *v. n.* and *a.* [id.]. **I.** *Neutr., to lighten, to hurl lightnings;* hence, *impers.:* fulminat, *it lightens* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose, for the class. fulgeo): at Boreae de parte trucis cum fulminat, Verg. G. 1, 370: minore vi ad fulgurandum opus est quam ad fulminandum, Sen. Q. N. 2, 23: nec fulminantis magna manus Jovis, Hor. C. 3, 3, 6: fulminantem perjurant Jovem, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 21.—With a homogeneous object: ignes, Auct. Aetn. 342.—**B.** Trop.: Caesar dum magnus ad altum fulminat Euphraten bello, *thunders in war*, Verg. G. 4, 561; cf.: fulminat Aeneas armis, *threatens lightning, thunders in arms*, id. A. 12, 654: fulminat illa oculis, *hurls lightnings, darts fire*, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 55; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 16.—**II.** *Act., to strike* or *blast with lightning:* caelestis flamma Ingentes quercus, annosas fulminat ornos, Claud. Ep. 1, 40: a deo fulminari, Lact. 1, 10: vulnera fulminatorum, Plin. 2, 54, 55, § 145.—**B.** Trop.: fulminatus hac pronuntiatione in lectulum decidi, *thunderstruck*, Petr. 805.

fultor, ōris, *m.* [fulcio], *a supporter, support, prop* (late Lat.); trop.: ecclesiae, Venant. Carm. 2, 15, 19.

fultūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a prop, stay, support* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: fundamenta pro fultura et substructione fungentur, Col. 1, 5, 9.—In *plur.:* Vitr. 10, 22 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *a strengthening, refreshing* (cf. fulcio, I. B.): deficient inopem venae te, ni cibus atque Ingens accedit stomacho fultura ruenti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 154: cujus (corporis) fulturis animus sustinetur, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 4.

fultus, a, um, *Part.*, v. fulcio.

Fulvia, ae, v. Fulvius.

fulvaster, tra, trum, *adj.* [fulvus], *yellowish* (post-class.): radix, App. Herb. 109.

Fulvĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens, Cic. Planc. 8, 20. So esp., **1.** M. Fulvius Flaccus, *a friend of C. Gracchus, who lost his life with him*, Cic. Brut. 28, 108; id. Cat. 1, 2, 4; 1, 12, 29; id. Phil. 8, 4, 14; Liv. Epit. 59.—**2.** M. Fulvius Nobilior, Cic. Arch. 11; id. Tusc. 1, 2; id. Att. 4, 16.—**3.** Q. Fulvius Flaccus, Cic. Agr. 2, 33; id. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 106.—**4.** Q. Fulvius Nobilior, Cic. Brut. 20.—Servius Fulvius Flaccus, Cic. ib. 21 and 32.—**Fulvia,** *daughter of* M. Fulvius Bambalio, *and successively the wife of P. Clodius, C. Curio, and M. Antony*, Cic. Phil. 2, 5, 11; id. Att. 14, 12, 1.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Fulvĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Fulvius* or *Fulvia, Fulvian:* herba, *named after a Fulvius*, Plin. 26, 8, 57, § 68: stola, *of Fulvia, wife of P. Clodius*, Val. Max. 3, 5, 3.—**B. Fulvĭaster,** tri, *m., an imitator of a Fulvius*, Cic. Att. 12, 44, 4 Orell. *N. cr.*

fulvus, a, um, *adj.* [v. fulgeo], *deep yellow, reddish yellow, gold-colored, tawny* (mostly poet.): corpora leonum, Lucr. 5, 902; cf. Hor. C. 4, 4, 14: tegmen lupae, Verg. A. 1, 275: canis Lacon, Hor. Epod. 6, 5: cassis equinis jubis, Ov. M. 12, 88: boves, Plin. 22, 5, 5, § 9: vitulus, Hor. C. 4, 2, 60: caesaries, Verg. A. 11, 642: arena, id. ib. 12, 741: aurum, id. ib. 7, 279; cf.: subtemen (auri), Sil. 7, 80: cera, Plin. 21, 14, 49, § 83: color vini, id. 14, 9, 11, § 80: sidera, Tib. 2, 1, 88.—Hence, poet. transf.: Olympus, Val. Fl. 7, 158: lumen, Verg. A. 7, 76: nubes, id. ib. 12, 792 (but not in Lucr. 6, 461, where furva is the right reading): aquila, Verg. A. 11, 751; cf.: ales Jovis, id. ib. 12, 247: nuntia Jovis, Cic. poët. Leg. 1, 1, 2: virgae, i. e. *withering stalks*, Ov. M. 10, 191.—Hence, *subst.:* **fulvum**, i, *n., reddish-yellow*, Sol. 17, 5.

fūmārĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [fumarium], *a smoke-hole* (post-class.): fumariola Vesuvii, Tert. Poen. 12.

fūmārĭum, ii, *n.* [fumus], *a smoke-chamber for ripening wine*, Col. 1, 6, 19 sq.; Mart. 10, 36, 1; Vulg. Osee, 13, 3.

fūmātor, oris, *m.* [fumo], *one who ripens wine*, Inscr. Orell. 5044.—**II.** Transf., *a deceiver*, Acron. ad Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 28.

fūmesco, ĕre, 3, *v. inch. n.* [fumus], *to smoke, emit smoke*, Isid. 17, 8, 2.

fūmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of smoke, smoky, smoking:* lumina taedis, Verg. A. 6, 593: flatus, Macr. S. 7, 10: Acheron, Val. Fl. 4, 595: vina Massiliae, *ripened by smoke*, Mart. 13, 123 (cf. fumarium).

fūmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *smoky* (late Lat.): culinae, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

fūmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [fumus], *full of smoke, smoky, smoking.* **I.** Lit.: fax, Lucr. 3, 304; cf.: piceum fert fumida lumen Taeda, Verg. A. 9, 75: templa caeli (ignibus Aetnae), Lucr. 6, 644: altaria, Ov. M. 12, 259: caligo, Plin. 2, 42, 42, § 111; cf. lux, id. 2, 25, 22, § 90: amnis, Verg. A. 7, 465: tecta, Ov. M. 4, 405: vortex, Plin. 2, 43, 43, § 112.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Smoke-colored:* cautes, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 55: topazius, id. 37, 8, 35, § 114: chrysolithus, id. 37, 7, 28, § 101.—**B.** *Smelling of smoke, smoky:* virus, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 127.

fūmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fumus-fero], *producing smoke, smoking, steaming* (poet.): ignes, Verg. A. 9, 522: nox (in antro Caci), id. ib. 8, 255: Aponus, Luc. 7, 193.

***fūmĭfĭco**, āre, *v. n.* [fumus-facio], *to make* or *cause smoke, to burn incense:* Ephesiae Dianae, Arabio odore, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 2.

fūmĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *making* or *causing smoke, smoking, steaming* (poet): faces, Prud. στεφ. 3, 118: mugitus (taurorum), Ov. M. 7, 114 (shortly before: Vulcanum naribus efflant): Epeum fumificum, qui legioni nostrae habet Coctum cibum, *making smoke, cooking* (acc. to others, *busied in smoke*), Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 38.

fūmĭgābundus, a, um, *adj.* [fumigo], *causing smoke, smoking* (late Lat.): terra, Vulg. Sapient. 10, 7.

fūmĭgĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a fumigating, fumigation* (late Lat.), Theod. Prisc. 3, 5.

fūmĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [fumus-ago]. **I.** *Act., to smoke, to fumigate:* alvos, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 17; Col. 9, 14, 7: gallinaria, id. 8, 5, 20: (pulli) pulegii surculis fumigentur, id. 8, 5, 16: fumigati parietes, App. Mag. p. 312, 16.—**II.** *Neutr., to produce smoke, to smoke, steam.* caelum atrum et fumigantes globi, Gell. 19, 1, 3.

fūmo, āre, *v. n.* [fumus], *to smoke, steam, reek, fume.* **I.** Lit. (class.): acri sulphure montes Oppleti calidis ubi fumant fontibus aucti, Lucr. 6, 748: late circum loca sulphure fumant, Verg. A. 2, 698: recenti fossione terram fumare calentem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: est animadversum, fumare aggerem, quem cuniculo hostes succenderant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24, 2: tepidusque cruor fumabat ad aras, Verg. A. 8, 106: cum fumant altaria donis, Lucr. 6, 752; Hor. C. 3, 18, 8: fumantes pulvere campos, Verg. A. 11, 908: equos fumantes sudore, id. ib. 12, 338: quod ita domus ipsa fumabat, *smoked, reeked* (with banquets), Cic. Sest. 10, 24 (cf. Sen. Ep. 64): et jam summa procul villarum culmina fumant, *are smoking* (with fires for the preparation of food), i. e. *evening approaches*, Verg. E. 1, 83.—**II.** Trop.: si nullus terror, non obruta jam nunc Semina fumarent belli, Sil. 1, 654.

fūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of smoke, smoking, smoky, smoked* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ligna, Cato, R. R. 130: flamma, id. ib. 38, 4: fax, Petr. 97: December (because many fires are then made), Mart. 5, 30, 5: paries, *well smoked, smoky*, Petr. 135: imagines (with age), Cic. Pis. 1, 1; cf.: magistri equitum, Juv. 8, 8: perna, *smoke-dried*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 117: Falerni, *kept in the smoke-chamber* (fumarium) *to ripen*, Tib. 2, 1, 27; so, cadus, Ov. F. 5, 518.—**II.** Transf., *smelling of smoke, smoky:* defrutum, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 319.

fūmus, i, *m.* [Sanscr. dhû, dhumas, smoke; Zend. dun-man, vapor; Gr. θύω, to rage, sacrifice, θυμός, θῦμα, θύος, etc.; Goth. dauns, odor; Engl. dust; cf.: funus, fuligo], *smoke, steam, fume:* in lignis si flamma latet fumusque cinisque, Lucr. 1, 871; cf. 1, 891; 4, 56: ibi hominem ingenuum fumo excruciatum, semivivum reliquit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17, § 45: castra, ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, amplius milibus pass. VIII. in latitudinem patebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 7 *fin.:* tum fumi incendiorum procul videbantur, id. ib. 5, 48 *fin.:* significatione per castella fumo facta, id. B. C. 3, 65, 3: ater ad sidera fumus erigitur, Verg. A. 9, 239: pernas in fumo suspendito, Cato, R. R. 162, 3: fumo inveteratum vinum, Plin. 23, 1, 22, § 40; cf. Hor. C. 3, 8, 11; Col. 1, 6, 19 sq.; v. fumarium; hence, poet. transf.: fumi Massiliae, *Marseilles wine mellowed in the smoke*, Mart. 14, 118: in illo ganearum tua-

rum nidore atque fumo, Cic Pis 6, 13, cf intervenerant quidam amici, propter quos major fumus fieret, etc, Sen Ep 64, and Ter Ad 5, 3, 60 non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem Cogitat, Hor A P 143 — In double sense *Ph* Oculi dolent *Ad* Quor? *Ph* Quia fumus molestus est, *smoke*, i e *foolish talk*, Plaut Most 4, 2, 10 —**b.** Prov (α) Semper flamma fumo est proxima Fumo comburi nihil potest, flamma potest, i e *the slightest approach to wrong doing leads to vice*, Plaut Curc 1, 1, 53 —(β) Tendere de fumo, ut proverbium loquitur vetus, ad flammam, *to jump out of the frying pan into the fire*, Amm 14, 11, 12, cf de fumo ut aiunt, in flammam, id. 28, 1, 26 —(γ) Fumum or fumos vendere, i e *to make empty promises*, Lampr Alex. Sev 36, Mart 4, 5, 7, App Mag p 313, 31 —For which also per fumum or fumis vendere aliquid Capitol Anton 11, Lampr Heliog 10 —**II.** Trop, like our word *smoke*, as a figure of *destruction* ubi omne Verterat in fumum et cinerem, *had reduced to smoke and ashes*, i e *had consumed, squandered*, Hor Ep 1, 15, 39

fūnāle, is, v funalis, II

fūnālis, e, *adj* [funis], *consisting of* or *attached to a rope or cord* equus, *an extra horse yoked to a chariot, but attached to it at the side of the others by a rope* or *trace*, *a trace horse*, Suet Tib 6, Stat Th 6, 462, Aus Epit 35, 10, Hyg Fab 183 cereus *a wax torch*, Val Max 3, 6, 4, called also candela, Serv Verg A 11, 143, cf II B —**II.** *Subst* **fūnāle,** is, *n* **A.** *A cord* or *thong of a sling* funda media duo funalia imparia habebat, Liv 42, 65, 10 — More freq, **B.** *A wax torch* or *taper* (cf taeda, fax, candela) funale λαμπάδιον, funalia δαλοί, Gloss Philox, cf Isid Orig 20, 10, 5, Serv Verg A. 1, 727, 11,143 C Duilius delectabatur crebro funali et tibicine, Cic de Sen 13, 44 noctem flammis funalia vincunt, Verg A 1, 727 lucida, Hor C 3, 26, 7 clara, Sil 6, 667 —**2.** Transf, *a chandelier*, i q candelabrum, Ov M 12, 247, cf Isid Orig 20, 10, 5

fūnambŭlus, i, *m* [funis ambulo], *a rope dancer*, Ter Hec prol 4, prol alt 26, Suet Galb 6 —Transf tu funambule pudicitiae et castitatis, Tert de Pudic 10 — Called also **fūniambŭlus,** Aug in Psa 39, 9

fūnārĭus, a, um, *adj* [funis], *of* or *belonging to a rope* (post class) equus, i q funalis equus, *an extra horse, trace horse*, Isid Orig 18, 35, 2 —**II.** *Subst* **Fūnārĭus,** ii, *m*, *a surname of* Gratianus, *father of the emperor* Valentinianus (so called from his bodily strength, because five men could not drag a rope out of his hands), Aur Vict Epit 45, Amm 30, 7, 2

functĭo, ōnis, *f* [fungor], *a performing, executing, discharging, a performance, execution* **I.** In gen (Ciceron, but very rare) labor est functio quaedam vel animi vel corporis gravioris operis et muneris, Cic Tusc 2 15, 35 ut iis jucundior esset muneris illius functio, id. Verr 2, 3, 6, § 15 —* **B.** Transf, of things functionem recipere per solutionem, i e *perform the part, supply the place of*, Dig 12, 1, 2, § 1 —**II.** In partic (post class) **A.** *Payment of taxes*, Cod. Just 8, 54, 4, 10, 22, 3 —**B.** *An ending, end* (of life), *death* inevitabilis, Arn 2, 78 mortalium, id. 2, 104

functus, a, um, *Part*, from fungor

funda, ae, *f* [Sanscr spandê, itch, Gr σφαδάζω, to move convulsively, σφοδρός, σφεδανός, impassioned, σφενδόνη, cf 3 fusus], *a sling* **I.** Lit funda dicta eo, quod ex ea fundantur lapides, id est emittantur, Isid Orig 18, 10, 1 inde fundis, sagittis, tormentis hostes propelli ac summoveri jussit, Caes B G 4, 25, 1, 5, 35 *fin*, 5, 43, 1, Liv 38, 29, 4 sq, Plin 7, 56, 57, § 201, Plaut Poen 2, 32 sq, Ter Eun 4, 7, 16, Cic poet Fragm ap Quint 8, 6, 73, Verg G 1 309, id. A 9, 586, Ov M 4, 517 al —**II.** Transf **A.** That which is thrown with a sling, *the sling stone, missile*, Sil 10, 152 —**B.** *A casting net, drag net*, Verg G 1, 141.—**C.** (From the similarity to the hollow of a sling in which the stone lay, like σφενδόνη) *The hollow of a ring in which a jewel is set, the bezel*, Plin 37, 8, 37, § 116 (in Cic Off 3, 9, 38, called pala anuli) —**D.** *A money bag, purse*, Macr S 2, 4 *fin*

fundālis, e, *adj* [funda], *of* or *belonging to a sling* (post class) stridor, Prud. Psych 293

fundāmen, ĭnis, *n* [2. fundo], *a foundation* (poet for the class fundamentum, mostly in *plur*) ponere fundamina, Verg G 4, 161 Siculae terrae, Ov M 5, 361 rerum, id ib 15, 433, id F 4, 835 —In *sing* fundamine magno res Romana valet, Ov M 14, 808, Hier Gal 4, 1, 2

fundāmentum, i, *n* [id], *a foundation, ground work, basis* (class, mostly in *plur*, cf basis) **I.** Lit (α) *Sing* (rare) quin cum fundamento (aedes) Perierint, Plaut Most 1, 2, 69 substruere fundamentum, id ib 1, 2, 40 — (β) *Plur* operum fastigia spectantur, latent fundamenta, Quint prooem § 4 agere fundamenta, Cic Mil 27, 75 maximorum operum, id Marc 8, 25 prima urbi jacere, Liv 1, 12, 4 (cf under II β the passage from Cic Fl 2, 4) novae domus jacere, Suet Calig 22, cf id Aug 28 alta theatri locare, Verg A 1,428 altae Carthaginis locare, id. ib 4, 266, Plin 36, 14, 21, § 95 fodere delubro, id 28, 2, 4 § 15 subdere per solidum, Tac A 4, 62 urbis quatit Neptunus, Verg A. 2 611 saxa turris, quibus fundamenta continebantur, convellunt, Caes B C 2, 11, 3 villa a fundamentis inchoata, Suet Caes 46 Albam a fundamentis proruere, *utterly*, Liv 26, 13, 16 urbs a fundamentis diruta, id 42, 63, 11, 42, 67, 9 —**B.** Transf, *the bottom*, = fundus qui a fundamento mihi usque movisti mare, id. ib 2, 6, 55 —**II.** Trop (syn sedes, initium) (α) *Sing* meo judicio pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum, Cic Planc 12, 29, cf fundamentum justitiae est fides, id. Off 1, 7, 23 narratio est quaedam quasi sedes et fundamentum constituendae fidei, id Part 9, 31 eloquentiae, id de Or 3, 37, 151 philosophiae, id Div 2, 1, 2 initium ac fundamentum defensionis, id Clu 10, 30 horum criminum, id Cael 13, 30 quod fundamentum hujus quaestionis est, id videtis, id N D 1, 17, 44 disciplina nixa fundamento veritatis, Gell 14, 1, 20 fundamentum et causa imperii, Sen Ep 87,41 caput et fundamentum intellegitur totius testamenti heredis institutio, Gai Inst 2, 229 —(β) *Plur* illic radices, illic fundamenta sunt, Quint 10, 3, 3 quibus initiis ac fundamentis hae tantae summis in rebus laudes excitatae sunt, Cic Sest 2, 5 libertatis, id Balb 13, 31 virtutum, id Fin 2, 22, 72, cf consulatus tui, id Pis 4, 9 senectus, quae fundamentis adolescentiae constituta est, id de Sen 18, 62 ad evertenda fundamenta rei publicae, id Cat 4, 6, 13 actionum, id Phil 4, 1, 1 jacere pacis fundamenta, id ib 1, 1, 1, so with jacio rei publicae, id Fam 12, 25, 2 civitatis, id N D 3, 2, 5, id Ac 2, 12, 37, id Sull 10, 30, Curt 5, 1, 29, Lact 7, 1, 1 defensionis, Cic Mur 6, 14 salutis suae, id Fam 10 29 non praeterit me quam magnarum rerum fundamenta ponam senex, Sen Q N 3 praef 1 vitae, id Ep 13, 16 impudentiae, Quint 12 6, 2 futuri oratoris, id ib 1, 4 5, for which also with the *dat* (cf supra I the passage from Liv 1, 12, 4) cui causae, Cic Fl 2, 4 verecundiae, id Rep 4, 4 Mos imperii, Plin 15, 18 20 § 78

1. Fundānĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens* **I.** C Fundanius, *Varro's father in law*, Varr R R 1, 2, 1 —**II.** C Fundanius, *a friend of Cicero, and who was defended by him*, Cic Q Fr 1, 2, 3, § 10, Q Cic Petit Cons 5, 19, v the few fragments of the oration in Orell Cic IV 2, p 445, this oration is called Fundaniana in Serv Verg G 2, 342 —**III.** Fundanius *a comedian, a friend of Horace and Maecenas* Hor S 1, 10, 42, 2, 8, 19 —In *fem* **Fundānĭa,** ae, *Varro's wife*, Varr R R. 1, 1, 1

2. Fundānĭus, a, um, and **Fundānus,** a, um, v Fundi

fundātĭo, ōnis, *f* [2. fundo], *a founding, foundation* (very rare) fundationes aedium, Vitr 5, 3 substructionis fodere, id. 3, 3, Hil Trin 11, 37

fundātor, oris, *m* [id], *a founder* (very rare for conditor, creator) Praenestinae urbis, Verg A. 7, 678 terrae, Lact 2, 1, 5 imperii Romani Inscr Grut 56, 5 sq —**II.** Trop securitatis publicae (Licinius), Inscr Orell 1071 quietis (Constantinus), ib 1075

fundātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from 2 fundo

Fundi, ōrum, *m*, *a sea coast town of Latium, on the Appian Way, between Formiae and Tarracina, now Fondi*, Mel 2, 4 9, Cic Att 14 6, 1, Liv 41, 27, Hor S 1 5, 34, Suet Tib 5, id Galb 4, 8.—**II.** Derivv **A. Fundānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Fundi* ager, Cic. Agr 2, 25, 66 solum, Ov P 2, 11, 28 lacus, *near Fundi, whence the famous Caecuban wine* Plin 3, 5, 9, § 59, hence, Amyclae, situated on the Lacus Fundanus, Mart 13 115 vina, Plin 14, 6, 8, § 65 —*Subst* **Fundāni,** *the inhabitants of Fundi*, Inscr Orell 821 — **B. Fundānĭus,** a, um, *adj*, the same Hercules, *who was worshipped at Fundi*, Vop Flor 4, Inscr Orell 1539

fundĭbălum (-bŭlum), i, *n*, or **fundĭbălus,** i, *m* [vox hibr from funda and βάλλω] *a hurling* or *slinging machine* (late Lat), Vulg 1 Macc 6, 51, Ambros. Ep 37, 40, cf Isid Orig 18, 10, 2 Fundibali λιθοβόλοι, Gloss Lat Gr

fundĭbŭlārĭus, ii, *m*, *a slinger* (for the class funditor), Vulg 4 Reg 3, 25, Judith 6, 8 σφενδονῖται, Gloss Lat Gr

‡**fundĭbŭlum** χώνη, *a funnel*, Gloss Philox [1 fundo]

fundĭto, are, *v freq a* [1 fundo] (ante and post class) **I.** *To hurl* or *sling at* globos volantes jussi funditarier, Plaut Poen 2, 36 spicula, Amm 24, 4, 16 —**II.** Trop tantilla tanta verba funditat, *pours forth*, Plaut Poen 1, 2, 61 istaec verba, id Am 4, 2, 12 —*Absol* ne illa ecastor faenerato funditat, Plaut As 5, 2, 52

fundĭtor, oris, *m* [funda], *one who fights with a sling, a slinger*, σφενδονήτης, *a sort of light armed soldier* (cf jaculator, sagittarius), Caes B G 2, 7 1, 2, 10 1, 2, 19, 4, 2 24, 4 et saep, Sall J 46, 7, 49, 6 al

fundĭtus, *adv* [fundus], *from the very bottom, from the foundation* (syn a fundamento, ab radicibus, radicitus, penitus, freq and class) **I.** Lit monumentum P Scipionis funditus delevit ac sustulit, Cic Verr 2, 4, 36, § 79, cf Carthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt, id Off 1, 11, 35, Vell 1, 12, 5 destructum templum, Suet Vesp 9 perire, Hor C 1, 16, 20 evellere, *by the roots*, Phaedr 2, 2, 10 — **B.** Trop, *utterly, entirely, totally, completely* belli magnos commovit funditus aestus, Lucr 5, 1435 quae domus tam stabilis, quae tam firma civitas est, quae non odiis et discidiis funditus possit everti? Cic Lael 7, 23, cf praecepta quae probas, funditus evertunt amicitias, id Fin 2, 25, 80 amicitias funditus tollere e vita, id Lael 13, 48, id N D 1, 42, 118, 1, 41, 115 tollere veritatem et fidem, id Or 62, 209 eicere, id Tusc 1, 18, 42, 5, 33, 93 abolitae leges et versae funditus, Tac A 3, 36 perdidisti me sodalem funditus, Plaut Bacch 3, 6, 31, id Most 3, 1, 154, cf Lacedaemonios funditus vicit, Cic Inv 1, 33, 55, Verg A 11 413, Enn ap Fest p 333 Mull (Ann v 132 Vahl) ne res redeant ad nilum funditus omnes, Lucr 1, 673 curare nomen Enn ap Charis p 239 P (Ann v 163 Vahl) perspicere omnes res gestas, Lucr 1, 478 earum rerum funditus esse expertem Cic de Or 3, 50, 195 ne spondeus quidem funditus est repudiandus, id Or 64, 216 funditus aliquid pessum dare, Plaut Trin 1, 2, 128 —**II.** Transf, *at the bottom, below* (only ante and post class, and very rare) subsedit funditus, ut faex, Lucr 5, 497, Spart Hadr 12 *fin*

1. fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v a* [root FUD, Gr XY, χεϝ, in χέω, χεύσω, Lat futis, futtilis, ec futio, re futo, etc, Curt Gr Etym p 204 sq], *to pour, pour out, shed.* **I.** Lit, of fluids **1.** In gen (natura terram) sucum venis cogebat fundere apertis Consimilem lactis, etc, Lucr 5, 812 sanguinem e patera, Cic Div 1, 23, 46 novum liquorem (i e vinum) de patera, Hor C 1, 31 3 vina paterā in aras, Ov M 9, 160, cf vinum inter cornua id. ib 7, 594 vinum super aequora, id ib 11, 247 duo rite mero libans carchesia Baccho Fundit humi, Verg A. 5, 78 laticem urnis, Ov M 3, 172 lacrimas, Verg A. 3, 348 cf Ov M

8, 540 fundit Anigros aquas, *pours out*, id. ib 15, 282 parumne fusum est Latini sanguinis? *shed, spilt*, Hor Epod 7, 4 sanguine ob rem publicam fuso, Sall. H Fr 2, 96, 2 Dietsch sanguinem de regno (i e propter regnum), Curt 10, 5 —Mid. me morandum, in septem lacus eum (Strymonem) fundi, *discharges itself*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38 ingentibus procellis fusus imber, *pouring*, Liv 6, 8, 7, 6, 32, 6, cf sanguis in corporibus fusus, Cic de Or 2, 77, 310 — **2.** In partic **a.** Of metals, *to make by melting, to melt, cast, found* exolevit fundendi aeris pretiosi ratio, Plin 34, 2, 3, § 5, cf. id 34, 7, 18, § 46 caldarium (aes) fundi tur tantum, malleis fragile, id. 34, 8, 20, § 94 aere fuso, id. 34, 11, 24, § 107 vitrum, id 34, 14, 42, § 148 glandes, Auct B Afr 20, 3 Theodorus ipse se ex aere fudit, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 83 ne statuam quidem inchoari, cum ejus membra funderentur, Quint 2, 1, 12 fusis omnibus membris (statuae), id. 7 praef. § 2 olim quaerere amabam, Quid sculptum infabre, quid fusum durius esset, Hor S 2, 3, 22.—* **b.** In medic lang aliquem, *to cause one to have fluid stools, to relax the bowels* (opp comprimere) si compresserit aliquem morbus aut fuderit, Cels praef. *med*; cf under *P a* —**B.** Transf **1.** *To wet, moisten, bathe* with a liquid (poet and very rare) (ossa) niveo fundere lacte, Tib 3, 2, 20 multo tempora funde mero, id. 1, 7, 50 —**2.** Of things non fluid. **a.** In gen, *to pour forth in abundance, to scatter, cast, hurl, to spread, extend, diffuse* desectam cum stramento segetem corbibus fudere in Tiberim, Liv 2, 5, 3 picem reliquasque res, quibus ignis excitari potest, fundebant, Caes. B G 7, 24, 4 tela, Val. Fl. 3, 243 sagittam, Sil 7, 647 (solis) radios per opaca domorum, Lucr 2, 115 quas (maculas) incuria fudit, *has scattered*, Hor A P 352 fundunt se carcere laeti Thraces equi, *pour themselves forth, rush out*, Val Fl 1, 611 se cuncta manus ratibus, id. 2, 662 littera fundens se in charta Plin. 13, 12, 25, § 81 luna se fundebat per fenestras, Verg A. 3, 152 —Mid ne (vitis) in omnes partes nimia fundatur, *spread out*, Cic. de Sen 15, 52 homines fusi per agros ac dispersi, Cic Sest 42, 91 —**b.** In partic (α) With the accessory notion of production, *to bring forth, bear* or *produce* (in abundance) crescunt arbusta et fetus in tempore fundunt, Lucr 1, 351, cf terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, quae cum maxima largitate fundit, Cic N D 2, 62, 156 flores aut fruges aut bacas, id Tusc 5, 13, 37 frugem, id de Sen 15, 51 plus materiae (vites), Plin 17, 22, 35, § 192 cum centesimo Leontini campi fundunt, id. 18, 10, 21, § 95 facile illa (piscium ova) aqua et sustinentur et fetum fundunt, Cic N D 2, 51, 129 (terra) animal prope certo tempore fudit Omne, Lucr 5, 823, cf ib 917 fudit equum magno tellus percussa tridenti, Verg G 1, 13 Africa asinorum silvestrium multitudinem fundit, Plin. 8, 30 46, § 108 quae te beluam ex utero, non hominem fudit, Cic Pis init, Verg A. 8, 139, v Forbig ad h. l —(β) With the secondary notion of depth or downward direction, *to throw* or *cast to the ground, to prostrate* (victi hostes) et de jugis, quae ceperant, funduntur, Liv 9, 43 20 nec prius absistit, quam septem ingentia victor Corpora (cervorum) fundat humi, Verg A 1, 193, cf Ov M 13, 85, Sil. 4, 533 aliquem arcu, Val Fl 1, 446 —In middle force fundi in alga, *to lie down*, Val. Fl. 1, 252. — Esp freq milit. t. t., *overthrow, overcome, rout, vanquish* an enemy hostes nefarios prostravit, fudit, occidit, Cic Phil. 14, 10, 27, cf exercitus caesus fususque, id. ib 14, 1, 1 aliquos caedere, fundere atque fugare, Sall J 58, 3 Gaetulos, id. ib 88, 3 classes fusae fugataeque, id ib 79, 4, cf si vi fudisset cecidissetque hostes, Liv 35, 1, 8 hostes de jugis, id. 9, 43, 20 Gallos de delubris vestris id 6 16, 2 eas omnes copias a se uno proelio fusas ac superatas esse, Caes B G 1, 44, 8, cf. Massilienses crebris eruptionibus fusi id. B C 2, 22 1 Latini ad Veserim fusi et fugati Cic Off 3, 31 112, Liv 2 6 *fin* quatuor exercitus Carthaginiensium fudi fugavi Hispania expuli id 28, 28, 9, cf Drak. on 38 53, 2, less freq in a reversed order alios arma sumentes fugant funduntque, Sall J 21, 2, Vell. 2, 46 *fin* omnibus hostium copiis fusis armisque exutis, Caes B G 3, 6, 3 magnas copias hostium fudit, Cic Mur 9, 20 Sabinos equitatu fudit, id. Rep 2, 20 Armeniorum copias, id. Arch 9, 21 maximas copias parva manu, Sall. C 7, 7

II. Trop **A.** In gen., *to pour out* or *forth, to spread out, extend, display* imago de corpore fusa, Lucr 4, 53 animam moribundo corpore fudit, id 3, 1033, cf. id. 3, 700 concidit ac multo vitam cum sanguine fudit, Verg A 2, 532 circuli (appellantur), quod mixta farina et caseo et aqua circuitum aequabiliter fundebant *poured out, spread out*, Varr L L 5, § 106 quem secutus Cicero hanc famam latius fudit, Quint 11, 2, 14, cf id. 10, 5, 11 cum vero causa ea inciderit, in qua vis eloquentiae possit exprimi tum se latius fundet orator, *will display himself*, Cic Or 36, 125 superstitio, fusa per gentes, id Div 2, 72 *init*, cf Quint 11, 3, 84 neque se tanta in eo (Cicerone) fudisset ubertas, id. 12, 2, 23 fundet opes, Latiumque beabit divite lingua, *riches of expression*, Hor Ep 2, 2, 121. —Mid quamquam negant, nec virtutes nec vitia crescere tamen utrumque eorum fundi quodammodo et quasi dilatari putant, *to be diffused*, Cic Fin. 3, 15, 48, cf modo virtus latius funditur, Sen Ep 74, 27, and semper ex eo, quod maximas partes continet latissimeque funditur, tota res appellatur, id. 5, 30, 92 saepe in amplificanda re funditur numerose et volubiliter oratio, id. Or 62, 210 —**B.** In partic, of speech, *to pour forth, utter* per quam (arteriam) vox principium a mente ducens percipitur et funditur, Cic N D 2, 59, 149, cf e quibus elici vocem et fundi videmus, id. Tusc 2, 24, 56 inanes sonos, id. ib 5, 26, 73 (for which inani voce sonare, id Fin. 2, 15, 48) sonum, id. Ac 2, 23, 74 verba poetarum more (opp ratione et arte distinguere), id. Fin 4, 4, 10 versus hexametros aliosque variis modis atque numeris ex tempore, id. de Or 3, 50, 194, cf grave plenumque carmen, id Tusc 1, 26, 64 tam bonos septenarios ad tibiam, id ib 1, 44, 107 physicorum oracula, id. N D 1, 26, 66 has ore loquelas, Verg A. 5, 842 preces pectore ab imo, id. ib 6 55, so, preces, id. ib 5 234, Hor Epod. 17, 53 mera mendacia, Plaut Ps 4, 1, 33 jam tu verba fundis hic, sapientia? *you waste*, Ter Ad. 5, 2, 7 opprobria rustica, Hor Ep 2 1, 146 iras inanes, Val Fl. 3, 697 vehemens et liquidus puroque simillimus amni Fundet opes, Hor Ep 2, 2, 121 preces, App M 11, p 258, 4, Tac A. 14, 30, Aug in Psa. 25, 10 al.—Hence, **fūsus**, a, um, *P a*, *spread out, extended, broad, large, copious diffuse* **A.** Lit (aer) tum fusus et extenuatus sublime fertur, tum autem concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic N D 2, 39, 101 fusior alvus, i e *more relaxed* (opp astrictior), Cels 1, 3 *med* toga (opp restricta), *wide, full*, Suet. Aug 73 Gallorum fusa et candida corpora, *full, plump*, Liv 38, 21, 9 campi in omnem partem *extended*, Verg A 6, 440, cf non fusior ulli Terra fuit domino, *a broader, larger kingdom*, Luc 4 670 —**B.** Trop, *copious, diffuse, flowing, free* genus sermonis non liquidum, non fusum ac profluens, Cic de Or 2, 38, 159, cf constricta an latius fusa narratio, Quint 2, 13, 5 materia abundantior atque ultra quam oporteat fusa, id 2, 4, 7 ut illud, quod ad omnem honestatem pertinet, decorum, quam late fusum sit, appareat, Cic Off 1, 28, 98, cf Quint 11, 1, 5 (vox) in egressionibus fusa et securae claritatis (opp contracta), *unrestrained free*, id. 11, 3, 64 periodus, id 9, 4, 128 fusiores liberioresque numeri, id. 130 lingua Graeca prolixior fusiorque quam nostra, Gell 2, 26, 7 in locis ac descriptionibus fusi ac fluentes Quint 9 4 138 plenior Aeschines et magis fusus id. 10, 1, 77 dulcis et candidus et fusus Herodotus (opp densus et brevis et semper instans sibi Thucydides), id. 10 1, 73 —*Sup* seems not to occur —*Adv* **fūse.** * **1.** (Acc. to A) *Spread out, extended* (manus) fusius paulo in diversum resolvitur, Quint 11, 3, 97 —**2.** (Acc. to B) *Copiously at length, diffusely* quae fuse olim disputabantur ac libere, ea nunc articulatim distincteque dicuntur, Cic. Leg 1, 13, 36 multa dicere fuse lateque, id. Tusc 4, 26 57 fuse lateque dicendi facultas, id Or 32, 113 fuse et copiose augere et ornate aliquid (opp brevia et acuta), id. Fin. 3, 7, 26 —*Comp* haec cum uberius disputantur et fusius (opp brevius angustiusque concluduntur), Cic N D 2, 7, 20 fusius et ornatius rem exponere, Quint 4, 2, 128 —*Sup* seems not to occur

2. fundo, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [fundus] *to lay the bottom, keel, foundation* of a thing, *to found* (syn. condo, exstruo, etc) **I.** Lit (perh only poet) haec carina satis probe fundata et bene statuta est, i e *is laid*, Plaut Mil 3, 3, 44 (v Ritschl ad h l.) dum mea puppis erat validâ fundata carinâ, Ov P 4, 3, 5, id. H 16 111 Erycino in vertice sedes fundatur Veneri Idaliae, *is founded*, Verg A. 5, 759 sedes saxo vetusto, id. ib 8, 478 arces, id ib 4, 260 —**B.** Transf., in gen, *to fasten secure, make firm* dente tenaci Ancora fundabat naves, Verg A. 6, 4 (genus humanum) Et majoribus et solidis magis ossibus intus Fundatum, Lucr 5, 928, 4, 828 — **II.** Trop, *to found, establish, fix, confirm* (class, esp in *part perf*, cf firmo, stabilio) illud vero maxime nostrum fundavit imperium et populi Romani nomen auxit, quod, etc, Cic Balb 13, 31, cf quantis laboribus fundatum imperium, id Cat 4, 9, 19 qui (rei publicae status) bonorum omnium conjunctione et auctoritate consulatus mei fixus et fundatus videbatur, id Att 1, 16, 6 accurate non modo fundata verum etiam exstructa disciplina, id Fin 4, 1, 1, cf. fundati a doctore, *thoroughly instructed*, Lact 6, 21, 4 res publica praeclare fundata, Cic Par 1, 2, 10, cf qui legibus urbem Fundavit, Verg A. 6, 810 in eorum agro sedes fundare Bastarnis, Liv 40, 57, 5 libertatem, salutem, securitatem, Plin Pan 8, 1 jus civile, Dig 1, 2, 2, § 39 vacuos Penates prole, Stat S 4, 7, 30, cf thalamos Tritonide nympha, i e *to marry*, Sil 2, 65 partis et fundatis amicitiis, Q Cic Petit Cons 7, 25 fundatae atque optime constitutae opes, Cic Rab Post 1, 1, cf. nitidis fundata pecunia villis, *well laid out*, Hor Ep 1, 15, 46 nihil veritate fundatum, Cic Fl 11, 26, cf Lucr 5, 161 — Hence, **fundātus,** a, um, *P a*, *firm, fixed, grounded, durable* (very rare) **A.** Lit quo fundatior erit ex arenato directura etc, Vitr 7, 3 *med.* si permanetis in fide fundati, Vulg Col. 1, 23 —**B.** Trop deflevi subitas fundatissimae familiae ruinas, Auct Or pro Domo, 36, 96

‡ **fundŭla,** ae, *f*, *a street without an outlet, a cul de sac* a fundo, quod exitum non habent ac pervium non est, Varr L L 5, § 145

fundŭlus, i, *m dim* [fundus] * **I.** *A kind of sausage* FUNDULUM a fundo, quod non ut reliquae partes, sed ex una parte sola apertum, Varr L L. 5, § 111 —* **II.** In mechanics, *a kind of sucker* or *piston* ambulatiles, Vitr 10 13

fundus, i, *m* [Sanscr budh nas, ground, Gr πυθμήν, πύνδαξ, O H. Germ Bodam, Germ Boden, v fodio], *the bottom* of any thing (class) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen armarii fundum exsecuit *the bottom of the chest*, Cic Clu 64, 179 ollae, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 60 scyphi, Dig 41, 1, 26 (Aetna) fundo exaestuat imo, *from the lowest bottom*, Verg A 3, 577, cf imo Nereus ciet aequora fundo, id ib 2, 419 amnis fundo carens, Plin 3, 16, 20, § 122 maris, Vulg Judith, 5, 12 calicis, id Isa. 51, 17 —Prov largitio fundum non habet, *there is no end of giving*, Cic Off 2, 15, 55 —* **2.** Transf (pars pro toto), *a cup* hi duo longaevo censentur Nestore fundi, Mart 8, 6 9 —**B.** In partic, *a piece of land, a farm, estate* (syn praedium, villa) fundi appellatione omne aedificium et omnis ager continetur, sed in usu urbana aedificia aedes, rustica villae dicuntur, locus vero sine aedificio in urbe area rure autem ager appellatur idemque ager cum aedificio fundus dicitur, Dig 50, 16, 211, Cic Agr 3, 2 *fin* cum improbata sit eorum sententia qui putaverint furti vum fundum fieri posse, Gai Inst 2, 51; cf non hominum tantum neque rerum moventium sed fundi quoque et aedium fieri furtum, Masur Sab ap Gell 11, 18, 13 cui nostrum non licet fundos nostros obire? Cic de Or 1, 58, 249 nunquam tam mane egredior, quin te in fundo conspicer fodere, Ter Heaut 1 1, 16, Crass ap Cic de Or 2, 55, 224, Cic Caecin. 36, 104, id. Verr 2, 3, 50, § 119, id. Fam 13, 69, 2,

Quint. 4, 2, 131 dulcia poma feret cultus tibi fundus, Hor S 2, 5, 13 et saep euge, fundi et aedes, per tempus subvenistis mihi, Plaut Truc 1, 2, 84, cf si quidem habes fundum atque aedis, id ib 1, 2, 75 nostri fundi calamitas, Ter Eun 1, 1, 34 quasi non fundis exornatae multae incedant per vias, i e *with the price of a farm*, Plaut Ep 2, 2, 42 unumne fundum pulcherrimum populi Romani, disperire patiemini? Cic. Agr 2, 29, 80 nunc is nobis fundus est, i e ex quo fructus capiamus, Plaut Truc. 4, 2, 15 Spengel ad loc — Prov fundum alienum arat, incultum familiarem deserit, Plaut. As 5, 2, 24 — **II.** Trop **A.** In gen fluxas Phrygiae res vertere fundo, i e *from its foundation*, = funditus, Verg A. 10, 88 cenae, *the principal dish*, Gell 17, 8, 2.—**B.** In partic., publicists' t t, qs *one who lays the foundation for the decision* of a thing, *one that approves* a thing or *ratifies* it, *the approver* (syn auctor) fundus dicitur populus esse rei, quam alienat, hoc est auctor, Paul ex Fest p 89 Müll non ut hujus sententiae legisque fundus fierem, Gell 19, 8, 12 negat ex foederato populo quemquam potuisse, nisi is populus fundus factus esset, in hanc civitatem venire, etc , Cic. Balb 8, 19 (where Cicero gives to this legal principle another meaning), cf quid enim potuit dici imperitius quam foederatos populos fieri fundos oportere? id ib 8, 20, 11, 27, 18, 42 *municipes* sunt cives Romani ex municipiis, legibus suis et suo jure utentes . neque ulla populi Romani lege astricti, nisi populus eorum fundus factus est Gell 16, 13, 6 — **2.** Transf (ante and post class , and rare) ut, quae cum ejus filio egi, ei rei fundus pater sit potior, *may officially confirm*, Plaut. Trin 5, 1, 7, cf Gell 19, 8, 12, and Paul ex Fest p 89 Müll. supra.

fūnĕbris, e, *adj* [funus], *of* or *belonging to a funeral, funeral-, funereal* (syn funerĕus, feralis, funestus, fatalis) **I.** Lit (class.) epulum, Cic Vatin 12, 30 vestimentum, id. Leg 2, 23, 59 lectus Petr 114 cupressi, Hor Epod. 5, 18 pompa, Tac H 3, 67 contio, Cic de Or 2, 84, 341, Quint 11, 3, 153, cf. laudationes, id ib ; 3, 7, 2 carmen, id 8, 2, 8 —**B.** *Subst* **fūnĕbria,** ium, *n.*, *funeral rites*, Cic Leg 2, 24, 50, Plin 7, 52, 53, § 177 —**II.** Transf, *deadly, mortal, fatal, cruel* (poet. and in post Aug prose) sacra, i e *human offerings*, Ov Tr 4, 4, 85 bellum, Hor Ep 1, 19, 49 vulva, Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 209 malum populis (elephantiasis), id. 26, 1, 5, § 8 difficiles, funebria ligna tabellae, Ov Am 1, 12 7

fūnĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *relating to a funeral* (post class) **I.** *Adj* actio, *on account of the expenses of a funeral*, Dig 11, 7, 14, § 6, ib 21 al —**II.** *Subst* **fūnĕrārĭus,** ii, *m* , *one who took charge of funerals, an undertaker*, Firm 3, 6 med

fūnĕrātīcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *relating to a funeral* (post class.) actio, Dig 11, 7, 30 (al funeraria, v funerarius) — **II.** *Subst* FVNERATICIVM, ii, *n* , *the money spent on a funeral, burial expenses*, Inscr Orell 2417, 4107, 4420

fūnĕrātĭo, onis, *f* [funero], *a burial, funeral* (late Lat) Indi funerationes negligunt, Mart Cap 6, § 696

‡ **fūnĕrātor** κηδευτὴς νεκροῦ, Gloss. Philox

fūnĕrēpus, i, v funirepus.

fūnĕrĕus, a, um, *adj* [funus], *of* or *belonging to a funeral, funeral* (poet for the class funebris, q v) **I.** Lit faces, *funeral-torches*, Verg A 11, 143 fronde coronat pyram, id. ib 4, 506 —**II.** Transf, *deadly, destructive, fatal* torris, Ov M 8, 511 dextra (Discordiae), Val Fl. 7, 468 bubo, i e *ill boding, dismal*, Ov M 10, 453 os bubonis, id ib 226

fūnĕro, avi, atum (*dep* form funeratus est, Capitol Pert 14), 1, *v a* [id.], *to bury with funeral rites to inter* (perh not ante Aug , syn sepelio, humo, effero) qui funerari se jussit sestertiis undecim milibus, Plin. 33, 10, 47, § 135, Suet. Claud. 45, id. Tib 51, id. Calig 15, id. Ner 50, id Oth 11, id. Dom 17, Dig 11, 7, 14, Sen ad Helv 2, 5, 12, 5, Val Max 1, 6, 6, 4, 4, 2, 4, 6, 3 al. (apes) defunctas progerunt funerantiumque more comitantur exsequias, Plin 11, 18, 20, § 63 qui funerari sepelirive aliquem prohibuerit, Paul Sent 5, 26, 3 — **II.** Transf (consequens pro antecedente), **fūnĕrātus,** a, um, *killed, destroyed* prope funeratus Arboris ictu, Hor C 3, 8, 7 funerata est pars illa corporis, qua quondam Achilles eram, Petr 129, 1

fūnĕror, ari, v funero *init*

fūnesto, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* [funestus], *to pollute* or *disgrace with murder* **I.** Lit. (class., syn foedo) aras ac templa humanis hostiis, Cic Font. 10, 21 aram sociorum, id Mil 33, 90 contionem contagione carnificis, id. Rab Perd 4, 11 —**II.** Transf, in gen., *to pollute, dishonor* (post Aug) emptor veneni Frangenda miseram funestat imagine gentem, Juv 8, 18 sese nuptiis incestis, Cod. Th 3, 12, 3 corpus in civitatem inferri non licet, ne funestentur sacra civitatis, Paul Sent 1, 21, 2

fūnestus, a, um, *adj* [funus] **I.** *Act*, *causing death, destruction*, or *calamity, causing grief, deadly, fatal, destructive, calamitous, mournful, dismal* (class., syn nefarius, perniciosus, fatalis, fatifer) ad ejus (C Verris) funestam securem servati, Cic Verr 2, 5, 47, § 123, cf deorum templis atque delubris funestos ac nefarios ignes inferre, id. Cat 3, 9, 22 arma, Ov F 1, 521 venenum, id M 3, 49 morsus, id ib 11, 373 munus, id. ib 2, 88 taxus, id ib 4, 432, cf taeda, Verg A. 7, 322 scelus, Phaedr 3, 10, 50 — *Comp* funestior dies Alliensis pugnae, quam urbis captae Cic Att 9, 5, 2 — *Sup* Caligula sceleratissimus ac funestissimus, Eutr 7, 12 —(β) With *dat* aquilam argenteam, quam tibi perniciosam et funestam futuram confido, Cic Cat 1, 9, 24 o diem illum funestum senatui bonisque omnibus! id Sest 12, 27, cf nox nobis, id Fl 41, 103 victoria orbi terrarum, Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 8, 3 — **II.** *Neutr* , *filled with misfortune* or *grief, fatal, mournful, sad* (class., syn infaustus, infelix, etc) agros funestos reddere, Lucr 6, 1139 capilli, Ov F 6, 493 utque manus funestas arceat aris, i e *polluted with blood*, id M 11, 584 familia, *in mourning*, Cic Leg 2, 22, 55, Liv 2, 8, 8, 2, 47, 10 adeo ut annales velut funesti nihil praeter nomina consulum suggerant, *as if they were lists of the dead*, id. 4, 20, 9 , cf epistolae, *announcing misfortune* or *sad tidings*, Vell 2, 117, 1 funestior advolat alter Nuntius, Claud in Eutr 2, 474, cf nocturna volucris funesta querela, Prop 2, 20 (3, 13), 5, hence also omen, id 2, 28, 38 (3, 25, 4 M) littera, *denoting death, mourning*, Ov M 10, 216 manus, *mourning* (of a dowager), id. ib 11, 585 funestum est a forti atque honesto viro jugulari, funestius ab eo, cujus vox, etc., Cic Quint. 31, 95

fūnētum, i, *n* [funis], *a vine trained so as to form an arbor*, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 174

‡ **fungĭdus** σομφός (*spongy*), Gloss Philox.

fungĭnus, a, um, *adj* [fungus], *of a mushroom*, comic pol hic quidem fungino genere est, Plaut. Trin 4, 2, 9

fungor, functus, fungi, *v dep* [kindred to Sanscr bhuj , frui], *to busy one's self with* or *be engaged in* something, *to perform, execute, administer, discharge, observe, do* (syn. administro, defungor), constr with *abl* rarely with *acc* or *absol* **I.** In gen (α) With *abl* valetudo (opportuna est), ut dolore careas et muneribus fungare corporis, Cic. Lael 6, 22, cf populari munere, id. Rep 3, 35 virtutis perfectae perfecto munere, id. Tusc 1, 45, 109, so, munere, id Rep 1, 7, 5, 2, id. Off 2, 16, 57, 2, 20 70, id. Brut 16, 63, id. Leg 1, 3, 10, Caes B G 7, 25, 3, Hor Ep 1, 9, 5 al , cf magnificentissimā aedilitate, Cic Off 2, 16, 57 consulatu, Suet. Caes. 23, id Galb 3 praeturā, id. Tib 4, id. Claud. 24, 38, id. Gram 7 quaesturā, id. Aug 36 magisterio, id Dom 4 potius barbarorum quam illius more, *to observe*, Nep Con. 3, 4 funguntur officio, *perform*, Cic. Cael 9, 21 officio rhetoris, Quint 2, 1, 6, Suet Claud. 29, cf Hor S 2, 6, 109 cum suam vicem functus officio sit, *had filled his own place* as husband, id. Liv 1, 9, 15 legationibus, Quint. 3, 2, 4 militiā, Suet Gram 9 oppugnationibus et acie feliciter, Vell. 2, 95, 2 sacris, Hor A. P 224 laboribus, id C 2, 18, 38, cf periculis, Just. 7, 4 dapibus, *to have done with the food*, Ov F 2, 791 caede, *to murder*, id. H 14, 19 morte, *to die*, id. M 11, 583, Vell 2, 49, 1, for which also fato, Ov M 11, 559, Quint 3, 7, 10, Suet Calig 6, Val Max 1, 8, 5 *ext* vitā, Gell 20, 2, 3, Lact. 2, 1, 1, Dig 48, 5, 11 *fin* , 49, 17, 14 voto, *to pay a vow*, Just. 9, 2 fungar vice cotis, *to serve instead of*, Hor A. P 304 in dicis partibus, Plin. Ep 3, 5, 2 ter aevo functus senex (Nestor), *who had lived through, enjoyed*, Hor C 2, 9, 13, cf functo longissima statione mortali, Vell 2, 131, 2 virtute functi duces, *who have shown, exhibited*, Hor C 4, 15, 29, cf omni virtute functa (femina), Quint 6 praef. § 5 —Of things possunt aliquando oculi non fungi suo munere, Cic Div 1, 32, 71 aliquae (vocales) officio consonantium fungantur, Quint 1, 4, 10 levissima quaeque (quaestio) primo loco fungitur, id. 3, 6, 8 Spald *N cr* . res eadem perorationis vice fungitur, id 4, 3, 11, cf id 4, 1, 75 —(β) With *acc.* (so always in Plaut and Ter except officiis, Ter Ad 4, 3, 12, but in class. prose only once in Nep , v infra) ingentia munera fungi, Lucil ap Non 497, 12 munus, id. ib 10, Plaut Men 1, 4 5, id. Trin prol 1, 2, 2, 73 militare munus fungens Nep Dat. 1, 2 al officium, Pac ap Non. 497, 16 (Trag Rel v 129 Rib), Titin ib 6 (Com Rel v 48 ib), Turp ib 13, Ter Heaut. 1, 1, 14, 3, 3, 19, id Ad 3, 4, 18, id Phorm 2, 1, 51 sine me allatum fungi fortunas meas, Plaut Most. 1, 1, 45 Mago diem fungitur relictis duobus filiis, i e *dies*, Just 19, 1, 1 mala multa animus contagibu' fungitur ejus, i e *suffers*, Lucr 3, 734 —(γ) In *gerundive*, as *v a* muneris fungendi gratia, Cic Rep 1, 17, cf Hirt B G 8, 12, 3, Cic Att. 1, 1, 2 ad suum munus fungendum, id. Tusc 3, 7, 15 per speciem alienae fungendae vicis, Liv 1, 41, 6 spes facta militiae fungendae potioribus ducibus id 24 21, 3 —(δ) *Absol* (very rare) at facere et fungi sine corpore nulla potest res, i e *to suffer*, Lucr 1, 443 sq , so 3, 168 pro fultura et substructione fungentur fundamenta, *will serve*, Col 1 5, 9 nec livida tabes Invidiae functis quamquam et jam lumine cassis Defuit, i e *to the dead*, = defunctis, Stat Th 2, 15, cf omnia functa Aut moritura vides id. S 2, 1, 209, id. Th 4, 483, 511, Albin 1, 393, Aus Ep 33

II. In partic , *to perform, discharge, contribute, pay* any thing due from one hoc vobis est statuendum, quid aratorem ipsum arationis nomine muneris in re publica fungi ac sustinere velitis, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 86, § 199 per omnes annos atque omnia bella duplici numero se militum equitumque fungi, Vell 2, 15, 3 cum eo sumptu res publica fungatur, Tac A 14, 21 qui fenus exercent, omnibus patrimonii intributionibus fungi debent, etsi possessionem non habeant, Dig 50 1, 22 *fin.*

☞ In *pass* signif (post class and very rare) pretia rerum non ex affectione, nec utilitate singulorum, sed communiter fungi, *are not taken*, Dig 9, 2, 33 dos, quae semel functa est amplius fungi non potest, Ulp Fragm 6, 11

fungōsus, a, um, *adj* [fungus], *full of holes, spongy, fungous* medulla Col 4, 29, 6 raphanus, Plin 19, 5, 26, § 83 caro id 16, 6, 8, § 25 lingua, id. 23, 1, 24, § 49 — *Comp* harundo, Plin 16, 36, 64, § 137 — *Sup* and *adv* do not occur

fungŭlus, i, *m dim* [id], *a small mushroom*, Apic 5, 2, § 190, 3, 20, § 107

fungus, i, *m* [for sfungus, kindred to σφόγγος σπόγγος, the initial *s* suppressed as in fallo, fides, nurus, etc , cf funis, and v the letter S], *a mushroom, moril, fungus* **I.** Lit satis esse nobis non magis hoc potis est quam imber fungo, Plaut Stich 5, 5, 33, Plin 22, 23, 47, § 96, Hor S 2 4, 20 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A soft pated fellow, a dolt* stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Plaut. Bacch 5, 1, 2, so id. ib 2, 3, 49, 4, 7, 23 —**B.** *A fungous excrescence* on the human body, Tert Spect. 23, cf fungo simile ulcus Cels. 6, 18, 11 —On the olive tree Plin 17, 24, 37, § 223 —**C.** *A collection of lamp black on the wick of a candle* or *lamp, a candle snuff*, Verg G 1, 392.

fūnĭcŭla, ae, *f dim.* [funis], = funiculus, q v Charis. 100 P

fūnĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [funis], *a slender rope, a cord*, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154; Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 66; Gell. 5, 3, 3; Quint. 1, 6, 6; Vulg. Exod. 35, 18.

fūnĭrēpus (fūnĕrēp-), i, *m.* [funis-repo, that climbs on a rope], *a rope-dancer*, = funambulus, App. Flor. p. 342, 18 and 32.

fūnis, is, *m.* (*fem.*, Lucr. 2, 1154; ap. Gell. 13, 20, 21, and Non. 205, 22; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 6) [perh. for fudnis, root in Sanscr. bandh-, bind; cf. Gr. πεῖσμα, rope; kindr. with σχοῖνος], *a rope, sheet, line, cord* (syn.: restis, rudens): funes dicti, quod antea in usum luminis circumdati cera, unde et funalia, Isid. Orig. 19, 4; Cato, R. R. 135, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 22; Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 5; 3, 14, 6; 4, 29, 3 al.; Plin. 16, 1, 1, § 4; Verg. A. 2, 262; Ov. M. 8, 777 et saep.: patiatur necesse est illam per funes ingredientium tarditatem, i. e. *of the rope-dancers*, Quint. 2, 14, 16.—**2.** P r o v. **a.** Funem ducere or sequi, *to lead* or *follow the rope*, i. e. *to command* or *serve* (the fig. being most probably that of an animal led by a rope): imperat aut servit collecta pecunia cuique, Tortum digna sequi potius quam ducere funem, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 48.—**b.** Funem reducere, *to pull back the rope*, i. e. *to change one's mind*, Pers. 5, 118.—**c.** Funem in diversa distendere, *to dispute pro and con*, Tert. Pudic. 2; adv. Marc. 4.—**d.** Ut, quod aiunt Graeci, ex incomprehensibili parvitate arenae funis effici non possit (Gr. ἐξ ἄμμου σχοινίον πλέκειν), *to make a rope of sand*, i. e. *to perform the impossible*, Col. 10 praef. § 4 *fin.*

fūnus, ĕris, *n.* [Sanscr. dhū-mas, smoke; v. fumus], *a funeral procession, funeral rites, burial, funeral*, usually with reference to the burning of the body; cf.: funus est jam ardens cadaver; quod dum portatur, exsequias dicimus; crematum, reliquias; conditum jam, sepulcrum, Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 539 (freq. and class.). **I.** L i t.: funus, quo amici conveniunt ad exsequias cohonestandas, Cic. Quint. 15, 50; cf.: mater exsequias illius funeris prosecuta, id. Clu. 71, 201: funus innumeris exsequiis celebratum, Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 122: mercedem funeris ac sepulturae constituere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 134: maeror funeris, id. Lael. 3, 11: cui acerbissimum funus ducitur, id. Quint. 15, 50; cf.: funus triumphali portâ ducendum, Suet. Aug. 100: facere filio, Cic. Clu. 9, 28: celebrare, Liv. 8, 10, 10: ornare, Cic. Rep. 6, 2; Suet. Aug. 100: paterno funeri omnia justa solvere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: funeri operam dare, id. Att. 15, 1, B, 1: venire in funus, id. ib.: pro ea copia quae Athenis erat, funus ei (Marcello) satis amplum faciendum curavi, Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 3: funus militare alicui facere, Liv. 3, 43, 7; cf.: prodire (alicui) in funus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 88; Varr. R. R. 1, 69, 2: funere efferri, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 225; Suet. Ner. 9; 30; 33: praetereunte funere, id. Tib. 57: corpus crematum publico funere, id. ib. 75: nec te in tua funera mater Produxi (= funus tuum duxi), Verg. A. 9, 486: funus imagines Ducant triumphales tuum, i. e. *be borne at the head of the procession*, Hor. Epod. 8, 11: sub ipsum funus, id. C. 2, 18, 18: statim a funere, Suet. Caes. 85.—C o m i c a l l y: fecisti funus med absente prandio: Cur ausu's facere, quoi ego adaeque heres eram? *have buried*, i. e. *devoured it*, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 27.—In *plur.*: funera agitant, exsequia ititant, Naev. 3, 9: nemo me lacrumis decoret, nec funera fletu Faxit, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34, and de Sen. 20, 73 (Epigr. 3, p. 162 Vahl.); poetically imitated by Cicero: linquamus amicis Maerorem, ut celebrent funera cum gemitu, Cic. poët. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: cum senatus auctoritatem suam in virorum fortium funeribus ornamentisque ostenderit, id. Phil. 9, 7, 16: edictum, quod de funeribus habebant (aediles curules), id. ib. § 17: tristia, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 74: tria si concurrant foro, id. S. 1, 6, 43: justa reddere alicui, Plin. 10, 2, 2, § 4; Sil. 2, 184.—**B.** T r a n s f. **1.** *A dead body, corpse*, = cadaver (poet.): haecine parva meum funus arena teget? Prop. 1, 17, 8: lacerum, Verg. A. 9, 491.—In *plur.*, of *a corpse*, Val. Fl. 3, 298: mixta senum ac juvenum densentur funera, Hor. C. 1, 28, 19; of *the manes* of the departed: cum semel infernas intrarunt funera leges, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 3.—**2.** *Death*, esp. *violent death, murder* (mostly poet.): maturo propior . . . funeri, Hor. C. 3, 15, 4: vicinum funus ut aegros Exanimat, id. S. 1, 4, 126: exstinctum Nymphae crudeli funere Daphnin Flebant, Verg. E. 5, 20: (quos) Abstulit atra dies, et funere mersit acerbo, id. A. 6, 429: qui patrios foedasti funere vultus, *with murder*, id. ib. 2, 539.—Freq. in *plur.*: quae funera Turnus Ediderit, Verg. A. 9, 526; cf. id. ib. 10, 602; Hor. C. 1, 15, 10; 4, 14, 49; once in Cic., acc. to Nonius: ut vix hominum acerbis funeribus satietur, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 300, 26 (id. Rep. 2, 41 Mos.).—**II.** T r o p., *destruction, ruin, fall* (rare but class.): vir summâ eloquentiâ dixit graviter, casum illum meum funus esse rei publicae, sed funus justum et indictum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 19, 45: dum Capitolio Regina (Cleopatra) dementes ruinas Funus et imperio parabat, Hor. C. 1, 37, 8.—In *plur.*: sub lacrimosa Trojae Funera, Hor. C. 1, 8, 15: pro dira pudoris funera, Luc. 4, 231.—Also concr. of persons plotting destruction: Gabinium et Pisonem, duo rei publicae portenta ac paene funera, Cic. Prov. Cons. 1, 2.

fuo, v. sum *init.*

fūr, fūris, *comm.* [root fer-, v. fero; cf. Gr. φώρ, Gell. 1, 18], *a thief* (syn.: latro, praedo, pirata, raptor). **I.** L i t.: quodsi duodecim tabulae nocturnum furem quoquo modo, diurnum autem, si se telo defenderet, interfici impune voluerunt, etc., Cic. Mil. 3, 9: ita in legibus posiverunt, furem dupli condemnari, feneratorem quadrupli, Cato, R. R. praef. § 1: fures privatorum furtorum, opp. fures publici, id. ap. Gell. 11, 18, 18: canes aluntur in Capitolio, ut significent, si fures venerint, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56: fures aerari, Sall. C. 52, 12: a Philippo interrogatus, quid latraret, furem se videre respondit, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 220: M. Carbo condemnatus, fur magnus, e Sicilia, i. e. *extortioner*, id. Fam. 9, 21, 3: ne quis fur esset, neu latro, neu quis adulter, Hor. S. 1, 3, 106: (Priapus) furum aviumque Maxima formido, id. ib. 1, 8, 3: Sallustius historicus priscorum verborum ineruditissimus fur, Suet. Gram. 15: fur tuos, i. e. *who carried you off*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 21.—In the *fem.*: fures estis ambae, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 67.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** As a term of vituperation applied to slaves, *thief, rascal, rogue, knave*: tun' trium litterarum homo Me vituperas? fur, etiam fur trifurcifer, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 47; cf.: non fur, sed trifur? id. ib. 4, 4, 6; 4, 10, 38 sq.; id. Cas. 3, 6, 1; id. Ps. 1, 3, 131 et saep.: quid domini faciant, audent cum talia fures! Verg. E. 3, 16: manipulus furum, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 6.—**B.** *A robber-bee, drone*, usually called fucus, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19.

Fūra, ae, *f.*, *name of a goddess, otherwise unknown*, Mart. Cap. 2, § 164 (al. Furia).

fūrācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [furax], *inclination to steal, thievish disposition, thievishness* (very rare): auri argentique, Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 77.

fūrācĭter, *adv.*, v. furax *fin.*

fūrātor, ōris, *m.* [1. furor], *a thief* (post-class.): veritatis philosophus, Tert. Apol. 46 *fin.*

fūrātrīna, ae, *f.* [id.] (post-class.), *a stealing, theft*: facilis, App. M. 6, p. 178; 10, p. 245.—**II.** T r o p.: conjugalis, i. e. *adultery*, App. M. 8, p. 202.

fūrax, ācis, *adj.* [id.], *inclined to steal, given to stealing, thievish* (rare but class.; cf.: rapax, furunculus): servus, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 248: P. Cornelius homo avarus et furax, id. ib. 2, 66, 268: furacissimae manus, id. Pis. 30, 74: nihil est furacius illo, Mart. 8, 59, 3: tam furax a mento volsella, i. e. *removing the beard*, Tert. Pall. 4.—* *Adv.*: **fūrācĭter,** *thievishly*; *only sup.*: cum omnium domos, apothecas, naves furacissime scrutarere, Cic. Vatin. 5, 12.

furca, ae, *f.* [Sanscr. bhur-ig, shears; cf. Lat. forceps, forfex; also Gr. φάρος, plough; Lat. forare; Engl. bore, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 299; but Corss. refers furca to root dhar-, = fero, as a prop, support; v. Ausspr. 1, 149], *a two-pronged fork*. **I.** L i t.: exacuunt alii furcasque bicornes, Verg. G. 1, 264: valentes, id. ib. 2, 359: furcis detrudi, Liv. 28, 3, 7; cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 11, 2.—P r o v.: naturam expellas furcâ, tamen usque recurret, *with might and main*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24 (v. furcilla).—**II.** T r a n s f., of things shaped like a fork. **A.** *A fork-shaped prop, pole*, or *stake*, for carrying burdens on the back or shoulder, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 2; for supporting the seats of a theatre, Liv. 1, 35, 9; for a vine, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32; for fishing-nets, id. 9, 8, 9, § 31; for the gable of a house, Ov. M. 8, 700; *a frame on which meat was suspended in the chimney*, id. ib. 8, 648.—**B.** *An instrument of punishment in the form of a fork* (V or Π), *which was placed on the culprit's neck, while his hands were fastened to the two ends, a yoke* (cf.: crux, gabalus, patibulum; hence, furcifer): *To.* Satis sumpsimus jam supplici. *Do.* Fateor, manus vobis do. *To.* Post dabis sub furcis, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 71: canem et furcam ferre, id. Cas. 2, 6, 37: servus per circum, cum virgis caederetur, furcam ferens ductus est, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55: servus sub furca caesus, Liv. 2, 36, 1 Drak.; Val. Max. 1, 7, 4; Lact. 2, 7, 20: sub furca vinctus inter verbera et cruciatus, Liv. 1, 26, 10: cervicem inserere furcae, Suet. Ner. 49; Eutr. 7, 5; Prud. στεφ. 10, 851.—Hence poet. to designate the worst condition of slavery: ibis sub furcam prudens, Hor. S. 2, 7, 66.—**C.** *A fork-shaped gallows*: aliquem furcâ figere, Dig. 48, 19, 28 *fin.*: furcae subicere, ib. 9: in furcam tollere, ib. 38: in furcam suspendere, ib. 13, 6: in furcam damnare, ib. 49, 16, 3: canes vivi in furca, sambucea arbore fixi, Plin. 29, 4, 14, § 57.—**D.** *A fork-shaped yoke* in which young bullocks were put to be tamed, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 2.—**E.** Furcae cancrorum, *the claws of a crab*, App. Mag. p. 297.—**F.** Furcae Caudinae, *the narrow pass of Caudium, the Caudine Forks*, usually called Furculae Caudinae (v. furcula, II. and Caudium), Val. Max. 5, 1, 5 *ext.*; 7, 2, 17 *ext.*

furcĭfer, ĕri, *m.* [furca + fero; acc. to furca, II. B.], *a yoke-bearer*, as a term of vituperation, usually of slaves, *gallows rogue, hang-dog, rascal*: impudice, scelestе, verbero, bustirape, furcifer, Sociofraude, parricida, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 127; id. Am. 1, 1, 129; id. As. 2, 4, 78; id. Capt. 3, 4, 31; id. Most. 1, 1, 66; 5, 2, 50; id. Mil. 2, 6, 64; id. Ps. 1, 2, 59 al.; Ter. And. 3, 5, 12 Don.; id. Eun. 4, 7, 28; 5, 2, 23; 5, 6, 19; Cic. Deiot. 9, 26; Hor. S. 2, 7, 22 et saep.—Of freemen: id tu tibi, furcifer, sumes, Cic. Vatin. 6, 15; of Piso, id. Pis. 7, 14.

* **furcĭfĕra,** ae, *f.* [furca + fero], i. q. membrum virile, Petr. poët. Sat. 132, 8.

furcilla, ae, *f. dim.* [furca], *a little fork*: herba subsecari falcibus debet et, quoad perarescat, furcillis versari, Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 1; 1, 8, 6; Col. 2, 10, 13: quoniam furcillâ extrudimur, Brundisium cogito, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 4; cf.: musae furcillis praecipitem eiciunt, Cat. 105, 2.—Also, ‡ furcilles, sive ‡ furcilla, quibus homines suspendebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 88 Müll.

* **furcillātus,** a, um, *adj.* [furcilla], *pointed like a fork, forked*: bacilla, Varr. L. L. 5, § 117 Müll.

* **furcillo,** āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to support* (qs. by a crotch).—T r o p.: tu inventus vero, meam qui furcilles fidem! Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 36.

* **furcōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [furca], *full of forks* or *points*: thyrsi leontopodii, App. Herb. 7.

furcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [furca, II.]. **I.** *A forked prop* to support a wall when undermined: suspenso furculis ab hostibus muro, Liv. 38, 7, 9.—**II. Furculae Caudinae,** *two lofty* (fork-shaped) *defiles near Caudium, where the Roman army, in the year* A.U.C. 434, *was hemmed in by the Samnites*, now *Casale di Forchia*, Liv. 9, 2; 11; Flor. 1, 16; v. Caudium.

fŭrenter, *adv.*, v. furo *fin.*

furfur, ŭris (*abl.* furfuri, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 27), and **furfŭres,** um, *m.*, *bran* [reduplicated form, originally for-for; root ghar-; Sanscr. gharshāmi, rub; Gr. χρίω; cf.: far, farina, frio, frico, etc.; v. Corss. Beiträg. p. 206]. **I.** L i t.: qui aiunt furfure sues, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 27: per cribrum effuso furfure, Plin. 22, 25, 70, § 145: triticum furfure crasso vestitur, id. 18, 30, 73, § 304.—In *plur.*: hordeacei, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 4; Col. 12, 44, 3: triticei, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 17: excreti modice a farina, Col. 8, 4, 1:

furfuribus conspersus panis, Phaedr 4, 18, 4 — **II.** Transf, *scurf* or *scales* on the skin, the head, etc foedo cutis furfure, Plin 26, 1, 2, § 2 —In *plur* capitis, Plin 20 9, 39, § 101 in facie id. 22, 21, 30, § 64 —In a pun upon the two meanings ex ipsis dominis meis pugnis exculcabo fur fures, Plaut. Capt 4 2, 30

furfŭrācĕus, a, um, *adj* [furfur], *like bran* (late Lat) terebramina tinearum, Fulg Myth 2, 19

‡ **furfŭrārius,** a, um, *adj* [id.] *of* or *belonging to bran* PECVNIA, *from the sale of bran*, Inscr Grut 128, 5

furfŭrĕus, a, um, *adj* [id], *of bran, made of bran, bran* panis Gell 11, 7, 3

furfŭrĭcŭlae, arum, *f dim* [id.], *fine bran*, Marc Emp 5 *fin*

furfŭrōsus, a, um, *adj* [id], *like bran, brownish* color (styracis), Plin 12, 25, 55, § 125

fŭria, ae, *f*, and, more commonly, *plur* **fŭriae,** arum, *f* [furo], *violent passion, rage, madness fury* **I.** Appellatively (only poet for furor or rabies) unius ob noxam et furias Ajacis Oilei, Verg A 1, 41 ubi concepit furias, i e *became furious*, id. ib 4, 474 tauri, Mart 2, 43, 5 canum, Grat Cyneg 392 in furias agitantur equae, i e *furious, ardent desire*, Ov A A 2, 478, Verg G 3, 244, Prop 4 (5), 4, 68 auri, *the fierce greediness for gold*, Sil 2, 500 ergo omnis furiis surrexit Etruria justis, *in just fury, just wrath* Verg A 8, 494 honestae (Sagunti), Stat S 4, 6, 84 — Of things tranare sonoras Torrentum furias, *the wild raging roaring*, Claud III Cons. Hon 45 — **II.** As a *nom prop* **Fŭriae,** *the three goddesses of vengeance* (Allecto, Megaera, and Tisiphone), *the Furies* (syn. Dirae, Eumenides) **A.** Prop Furiae deae sunt speculatrices, credo, et vindices facinorum et scelerum, Cic. N D 3, 18, 46 ut eos agitent insectenturque Furiae, non ardentibus taedis sicut in fabulis sed angore conscientiae, id Leg 1, 14, 40, cf id Rosc Am 24, 66 sq, id Pis 20, 46, Auct ap Quint 9, 3, 47, Verg A 3, 331, Hor S 2, 3, 135, 1, 8, 45 al —**B.** Transf, in gen, *avenging spirits tormenting spirits* (α) *Plur* itaque eos non ad perficiendum scelus sed ad luendas rei publicae poenas furiae quaedam incitaverunt, Cic Sull 27, 76 Furiae Catilinae, id Par 4, 1, 27 sceleratum vicum vocant, quo amens, agitantibus furiis sororis ac viri, Tullia per patris corpus carpentum egisse fertur, Liv 1, 48, 7, cf id 1, 59 *fin*, 40, 10, 1 his muliebribus instinctus furiis Tarquinius circumire et prensare patres, etc, *urged on by this female tormenting spirit, this fury of a woman*, id 1, 47, 7 —(β) *Sing*, applied to persons who are furious or who are plotting mischief, *a fury* —So of Clodius illa furia ac pestis patriae, Cic Sest. 14 33, of the same, id ib 17, 39, cf also illa furia muliebrium religionum, qui non pluris fecerat Bonam Deam quam tres sorores, id Fam 1, 9, 15, id. Q Fr 3, 1, 4, Hor S 2, 3, 141 hunc juvenem (i e Hannibalem) tam quam furiam facemque hujus belli odi ac detestor, Liv 21, 10, 11

fŭrĭālis, e, *adj* [furiae] **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to the Furies*, or *like the Furies, furious, raging, dreadful, fearful* (mostly poet, syn furiosus, furibundus, fanaticus) Alecto torvam faciem et furialia membra Exuit, Verg A 7, 415 caput Cerberi, Hor C 3, 11, 13 incessus, Liv 7, 17, 3 arma, i e *of the Bacchantes* Ov M 6, 591, cf Erichtho id H 15, 139 furialis illa vox (Clodii) nefariis stupris effeminata, Cic. Planc 35, 86 dira exsecratio ac furiale carmen, Liv 10, 41, 3 caedes, Ov M 6, 657, cf quod pretium speret pro tam furialibus ausis, id. ib 6, 84 dens leonis, Mart 2, 75, 7 mensae Atrei, Ov Am 3, 12, 39 tollitur in caelum furiali turbine clamor, *fearful*, Sil 16, 320 —In *neutr*, adverb aurigae furiale minetur Efferus, Stat. Th 6, 429, Claud. B Get 326 — **II.** *Act*, *making mad, infuriating* (poet and very rare). haec me irretivit veste furiali inscium, Cic. poet Tusc 2, 8, 20 aurum, Val Fl 6, 670 oscula, id 7, 254 —*Adv* **fŭrĭālĭter,** *furiously, madly, franticly* odit, Ov F 3, 637

fŭrĭālĭter, *adv*, v the preced. *fin*

Fŭrĭānus, a, um, v Furius, II B

fŭrĭātĭlis, e, *adj* [furiae], *raging, furious* (late Lat) cornu (vaccae furentis), Ven Vit S Mart 3, 300

fŭrĭātus, a, um, *P a*, v 1 furio

fŭrĭbundē, *adv*, v furibundus *fin*

fŭrĭbundus, a, um, *adj* [furo], *raging, mad, furious* (rare but class., syn v furialis) **I.** In gen. homo ac perditus (Clodius), Cic Sest 7, 15 impetus, id Phil. 13, 9 tum ille (Catilina) furibundus Quoniam, etc, Sall C 31 *fin* taurus, Ov M 13, 871 ignibus et ventis furibundus fluctuet aer, Lucr 6, 367 cum semel accepit solem furibundus (Leo) acutum, Hor Ep 1, 10, 17 latronis impetus crudeles ac furibundos retardare, Cic Phil 13, 9, 19 silentia, Stat Th 10, 896 —* **II.** Esp, *filled with prophetic inspiration, inspired* hariolorum et vatum furibundae praedictiones (shortly before furente modo and furor), Cic Div 1, 2, 4 —* *Adv* **fŭrĭbunde,** *furiously* omnes furibunde concutiens, Hier in Jesai 5, 14, 5

Furīna (also **Furrīna**), ae, *f*, *a goddess worshipped in ancient Rome*, otherwise unknown Furrinalia Furrinae, quod ei deae feriae reipublicae dies is, quojus deae honos apud antiquos Nam ei sacra instituta annua et flamen attributus nunc vix nomen notum paucis Varr L L 6, § 19 Müll quarum (Eumenidum) et Athenis fanum est et apud nos, ut ego interpretor, lucus Furinae, Cic N D 3, 18, 46 ponticulus, qui est ad Furinae Satricum versus, id Q Fr 3, 1, 2, § 4 —**II.** Deriv **Furīnālis (Furrīn-),** e, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Furina, Furinal* flamen, Varr L L 5, § 84, 7, § 45 Müll —In *plur subst* **Furīnālia (Furrīn-),** ium, *n*, *the festival of Furina* (celebrated on the 25th of July) Varr L L 6, § 19, Calend. Maff ap Inscr Orell II pp 394 and 411, Paul ex Fest p 88 Müll.

* **fūrīnus,** a, um, *adj* [fur], *of* or *belonging to thieves, thief* (a word formed in jest after the analogy of coquinus) non coquinumst, verum furinum forum, Plaut Ps 3, 2 2

1. fŭrio, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* [furiae] *to drive mad, to madden, enrage, infuriate* (poet) flagrans amor et libido, Quae solet matres furiare equorum, Hor C 1, 25, 14 pubem, Sil 14, 280 matres armatas (i e Bacchantes), Stat. Th 11, 488 mentes in iram, Sil 17, 294 — Hence, *P a* **fŭrĭātus,** a, um, *enraged, maddened* (syn. v furialis) furiata mens Verg A. 2, 407, 588 mentes malis incursibus furiatae, Lact 4, 27, 2 sacerdos, Stat Th 2, 21 furiata juventus, Sil 7, 617 furiati ignes (amoris), i e *fierce, wild*, Ov F 2, 761 (al furiales), cf Sil 13, 209

2. fŭrio, ire, *v n* [id], *to be mad, to rage* (late Lat for furere) ut furiat, Sid. Carm 22, 94

fŭrĭōsē, *adv*, v furiosus *fin*

fŭrĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [furiae] *full of madness* or *rage, mad, raging, furious* (freq and class., syn v furialis) lex XII Tabularum) est SI FVRIOSVS EST, AGNATORVM GENTILIVMQVE IN EO PECVNIAQVE EIVS POTESTAS ESTO Fragm XII Tab ap Cic Inv 2, 50, 148, cf itaque non est scriptum SI INSANVS, sed SI FVRIOSVS ESCIT, etc, Cic Tusc 3, 5, 11, id Rep 3, 33 ego te non vecordem, non furiosum, non mente captum putem? id Pis 20, 47 aiunt hominem, ut erat furiosus, respondisse, etc (shortly before hominem longe audacissimum et insanissimum) id Rosc. Am 12, 33, cf Hor S 2, 3, 222, 207, 303 dormientium et vinolentorum et furiosorum visa imbecilliora esse quam vigilantium, siccorum, sanorum, Cic Ac. 2, 27, 88 mulier jam non morbo sed scelere furiosa, id Clu 65, 182 furiosus vultus et acer, Lucr 6, 1184 quod si delira haec furiosaque cernimus esse, id. 2, 985, Asin ap Quint 9, 2, 9 exsulant comites, furiosaque tibia flatur, i e *inciting to frenzy, maddening*, Ov F 4, 341 laevam involvere togâ, etc paene furiosum est, Quint. 11, 3, 146 quaedam pars exercitus non minus furiosa est, quam qui cum Antonio fuerunt, Planc ap Cic. Fam 10, 11, 2 bello furiosa Thrace, Hor C 2, 16, 5 cupiditas effrenata ac furiosa Cic. Cat 1, 10, 25 fervido quodam et petulanti et furioso genere dicendi, id Brut 68, 241 dictum, Quint 11, 1, 37 vociferatio, id. 2, 18, 8 initium, id 3, 8, 59 inceptum, Liv 36, 34, 3 vota, Ov M. 10 370 — Esp, in law *insane*, = non compos mentis furiosus mutusve morbosi sunt, Gell 4, 2, 15 furiosus nullum negotium gerere potest quia non intelligit quid agat, Gai Inst 3 106 infans non multum a furioso differt, id. ib 3, 109, Paul Sent 2, 17, 10 et saep —*Comp* furiosior amor, Ov M 9, 737 quanto hoc furiosius atque Majus peccatum est, Hor S 1 3, 83 —*Sup* nisi eum furiosissimum judicas, Cic Deiot 5, 15 contiones furiosissimae Publii, id Att 4, 3, 4 —Hence, *adv*

fŭrĭōse, *furiously, madly* etsi solet eum, cum aliquid furiose fecit, paenitere, Cic. Att 8, 5, 1 —*Comp* servo in se cum gladio furiosius irruente, Spart Hadr 12, 5.

fŭrĭōsĭtas, atis, *f* [furiosus] *rage, fury* nihil turpius in pastore furiositate, Pseudo August ad Fratr Erem Serm 36

Fūrius (archaic **Fūsius,** Quint 1, 4, 13, Liv 3, 4 *init*, cf the letter R) a, *a Roman family name* **1.** M Furius Camillus, *the deliverer of Rome from the Gauls*, Liv 5 19 sq, Cic Rep 1, 3, id Tusc 1, 37, 90 —**2.** M Furius Bibaculus, *a Roman poet of Cremona a contemporary of Cicero* —**3.** A Furius Antias, *a poet, the friend of Q Lutatius Catulus the elder*, Cic Brut 35, 132 —**4.** L. Furius Philus, *consul in the year* 618 A U C, *who is introduced as a speaker in Cicero's Republic* al. —**II.** Deriv **A. Fūrius (Fūsius),** a, um *adj*, *of* or *belonging to a Furius* (Fusius), *Furian* (Fusian) data fato quodam Furiae genti Gallica bella, Liv 31, 48, 12 cedo mihi leges Atinias, Furias Fusias (al Fufias), Cic Verr 2 1, 42, § 109, so, lex Furia (testamentaria), Gai Inst 2, 225, 4, 23 sq lex Furia Caninia (de manumissionibus), id ib 1, 42, for which lex Fusia Caninia, Cod Just 7, 3 —**B. Fūrĭānus,** a, um *adj*, *Furian* poëmata i e *of the poet A Furius Antias*, Gell. 18, 11, 4 — *Subst* **Fūrĭāni,** orum, *m*, *the soldiers of M Furius Camillus, the Furians*, Liv 6, 9, 11

‡ **furnācārius,** ii, v fornacarius

‡ **furnācātor,** v fornacator

* **furnācĕus,** a, um, *adj* [furnus], *of* or *belonging to an oven, baked in an oven* panis, Plin 18, 11, 27, § 105

furnārĭa, ae, *f* [id] *the trade of a baker* furnariam exercere, Suet Vit 2 castrensis Cic ap Plin 7, 42 43, § 135

furnārĭus, ii, *m* [id] *a baker*, Dig 39, 2, 24, § 7, Inscr Orell 2868

Furnius, a, *name of a Roman gens* **1.** C Furnius, *a friend of Cicero*, Cic Fam 15, 14, 5, 10, 1, 4, id Att 9, 6 6 sq —**2.** Furnius, *a friend of Horace*, Hor S 1, 10, 86

furnus (fornus, Varr ap Non. 531, 32), i, *m* [Sanscr ghar, to lighten, cf. fornus, fornax, and v formus], *an oven* (syn caminus, fornax clibanus) in furnum calidum condito, Plaut Cas 2, 5 1 malim istius modi mi amicos furno mersos quam foro, id. Ep 1, 2, 16, Varr 1 1, Plin 13, 4, 9 § 48, 19, 1, 3, § 18, 20, 9, 39, § 99, Ov F 6, 313 Used by the Romans as a warming place, Hor S 1 4, 36, id Ep 1, 11, 13

fŭro, ui (*perf* rare, Sen. Orest. 846, Serv Verg A 1, 41 al, usually supplied by insanivi, Diom p 376 P; Prisc 817 P; *gen. plur part sync.* furentum, Verg A 11, 838), 3, *v n* [cf Gr θοῦρος, hasty, θορεῖν, θρωσκω, to leap, cf θηρ, wild, Lat fera, ferox, v Curt Gr Etym p 256], *to rage rave* (in sickness or when in a passion), *to be out of one's mind, to be mad, furious* (syn insanio deliro, desipio) **I.** Lit (class) quem nos furorem, μελαγχολιαν illi (Graeci) vocant quasi vero atra bili solum mens ac non saepe vel iracundia gravjore vel timore vel dolore moveatur quo genere Athamantem Alcmaeonem, Ajacem, Orestem furere dicimus, etc, Cic Tusc 3, 5, 11 quid est aliud furere non cognoscere homines, non cognoscere leges, non senatum id. Pis 20 47, cf qui valetudinis vitio furunt et melancholici dicuntur, id. Div 1, 38, 81, and Dig 23, 2, 9 primum inquiram, quid sit furere etc., Hor S 2 3 41 insanire ac furere, Cic Verr 2 4, 18, § 39 furere et bacchari, id Brut 80,

276; cf.: non ego sanius Bacchabor Edonis: recepto Dulce mihi furere est amico, *to play the fool, act foolishly* (an imitation of the Anacreontic θέλω θέλω μανῆναι), Hor. C. 2, 7, 28: Telamon iratus furere luctu filii videretur, *to be distracted*, Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193: ille, si non acerrime fureret, auderet, etc., id. Pis. 21, 50: furere adversus aliquem, Tiber. ap. Suet. Tib. 61: num furis? an prudens ludis me obscura canendo? Hor. S. 2, 5, 58: furit ille dolore, Ov. M. 12, 478: amore, Val. Fl. 5, 427; cf.: ex quo destiti Inachia furere, *to be madly in love with* (Gr. μαίνεσθαι ἐπί τινι), Hor. Epod. 11, 6: in aliqua, Quint. Decl. 259: in celeres iambos Misit (me) furentem, Hor. C. 1, 16, 25.—(β) With *acc.* and *inf.*: (Clodius) furebat, a Racilio se contumaciter urbaneque vexatum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3.—With *inf.*: furit vinci dominus profundi, Sen. Med. 597: ecce furit te reperire atrox Tydides, Hor. C. 1, 15, 27.—(γ) With *acc.* (poet.): hunc sine me furere ante furorem, Verg. A. 12, 680: praecipuum tunc caedis opus, Gradive, furebas, Stat. Th. 9, 5.—**II.** Transf., of inanim. and abstr. things (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): nubes interdum perscissa furit petulantibus auris, Lucr. 6, 111; cf.: furit mugitibus aether concussus, Verg. G. 3, 150: ventus, Lucr. 6, 687: impetus Aetnae, id. 2, 593; cf.: flamma in Aetna, Hor. Epod. 17, 33: ignis in stipulis, Verg. G. 3, 100: stella vesani leonis, Hor. C. 3, 29, 19: atra tempestas effusis imbribus, Verg. A. 5, 694: furit aestus harenis, id. ib. 1, 107: flammae furentes, id. ib. 4, 670: furit ardor edendi, Ov. M. 8, 828: nec copia argenti tantum furit vita, Plin. 33, 11, 53, § 147.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: fama furit, versos hostes Poenumque salutem Invenisse fugā, Sil. 7, 504.—Hence, * **fŭrenter,** *adv.*, *furiously*: pueri autem aiunt eum furenter irasci, *was furiously enraged*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 12.

1. fūror, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* (*act. inf.* furasse, Fulg. Myth. 2, 6; *sup.* furatum, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 23; id. Trin. 4, 2, 22: furatus, in *pass.* signif., App. M. 10, p. 220) [fur], *to steal, purloin, pilfer* (syn.: latrocinor, clepo, rapio). **I.** Lit. (class.): solet haec, quae rapuit et furatus est dicere se emisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 22, § 60: furatur aliquid aut eripit, id. Off. 2, 11, 40; id. N. D. 2, 63, 157: pecuniam ex templo, Quint. 3, 6, 41; Suet. Caes. 54.—*Absol.*: ad furandum venire, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 61; so of *pillaging, military raids*: ille robore exercitus inpar, furandi melior, Tac. A. 3, 74 *init.*; of literary theft: ut iste in furando manibus suis uteretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 15, § 33: si ego tuum (librum) ante legissem, furatum me abs te esse diceres, id. Att. 2, 1, 1; cf. Poët. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 29.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to take away by stealth, remove secretly, to withdraw*: pone caput, fessosque oculos furare labori, Verg. A. 5, 845: membra, Sil. 10, 74: sese, id. 14, 561: vultus veste, i. e. *to hide*, Sen. Agam. 914: non enim furatus esse civitatem, non genus suum ementitus dicitur, Cic. Balb. 2, 5: speciem furabor Iacchi, *will represent, personate*, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 31: audiendi facultatem, *to obtain by stealth*, Amm. 14, 11, 15.

2. fŭror, ōris, *m.* [furo], *a raging, raving* (in sickness or violent passion), *rage, madness, fury*. **I.** Prop.: hanc insaniam (μανίαν), quae juncta stultitiae patet latius, a furore disjungimus... Quem hos furorem, μελαγχολίαν illi (Graeci) vocant... Qui ita sit affectus, eum dominum esse rerum suarum vetant duodecim tabulae. Itaque non est scriptum: Si INSANVS, sed: SI FVRIOSVS ESCIT. Stultitiam enim censuerunt insaniam, constantiā, id est sanitate vacantem... furorem autem esse rati sunt mentis ad omnia caecitatem: quod cum majus esse videatur quam insania, tamen ejusmodi est, ut furor in sapientem cadere possit, non possit insania, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11; id. Ac. 2, 27, 88: ira furor brevis est, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 62; cf.: fere ira et concitatio furori sunt similia, Quint. 7, 4, 31: hic si mentis esset suae, nisi poenas patriae furore atque insania penderet, Cic. Pis. 21, 50; cf.: furore atque amentiā impulsus, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 4; cf. id. ib. 7, 42: Catilinae, Sall. C. 24, 2: versatur mihi ante oculos aspectus Cethegi et furor in vestra caede bacchantis, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: caeci furore, Liv. 28, 22, 14; cf. Cat. 64, 197: rabidus, id. 63, 38: caecus, Hor. Epod. 7, 13: nec se comitem illius furoris, sed ducem praebuit, Cic. Lael. 11, 37; cf. id. Rep. 1, 28 *fin.*: si decima legio ad eundem furorem redierit, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 2; so of political excitement, Caes. B. G. 2, 3, 5; Liv. 2, 29, 11; 25, 4, 5; 28, 25, 12; Hor. C. 4, 15, 17; of the *fierce passion* of love, Prop. 1, 13, 20; Verg. A. 4, 101; Ov. H. 9, 145.—In *plur.*: mille puellarum, puerorum mille furores, Hor. S. 2, 3, 325; of the *inspired frenzy* of prophets and poets (as translation of the Gr. μανία): ea (praesagitio) si exarsit acrius, furor appellatur, cum a corpore animus abstractus divino instinctu concitatur, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66: negat sine furore Democritus quemquam poëtam magnum esse posse, id. ib. 1, 37, 80: ille furor (Cassandrae) patriae fuit utilis, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 65.—In *plur.*: fatidicos concepit mente furores, Ov. M. 2, 640: ad hunc impendiorum furorem, Suet. Ner. 31.—Prov.: furor fit laesa saepius patientia, Pub. Syr. 178 Rib.—Poet. also in a good sense: vidi animos, mortesque virûm, decorisque furorem, *vehement desire*, Sil. 2, 324.—In *plur.*: nec tamen incautos laudum exhorresce furores, Sil. 3, 146.—Poet., of things: caeli furor aequinoctialis, *the raging storms*, Cat. 46, 2.—(β) Furor est, *it is madness* or *folly*; with *inf.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quis furor est, census corpore ferre suo? Ov. A. A. 3, 172: furor est, mensuram ejus (mundi) animo quosdam agitasse atque prodere ausos... furor est, profecto furor, egredi ex eo, etc., Plin. 2, 1, 1, § 3: magno furor (leonis) est in sanguine mergi, *raging desire*, Stat. Th. 8, 596: simplexne furor (est) sestertia centum perdere et, etc., *is it not worse than folly*, Juv. 1, 92.—**II.** Transf., *the cause of wrath* (poet.): non ita saeva ira mea ut tibi sim merito semper furor, Prop. 1, 18, 15.—**III.** **Fŭror,** personified, Verg. A. 1, 294; cf. v. 348; as *a deity, the companion of Mars*, Sil. 4, 327; Stat. Th. 3, 424; 7, 52; cf. Petr. S. 124.

Furrīna, ae, and **Furrīnālis,** e, v. Furina.

furtĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [furtum-facio], *that commits theft, thievish*: minus jam furtificus sum quam antehac: rapio propalam, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 10: manus, id. Ps. 3, 2, 97: laeva, id. Pers. 2, 2, 44.

furtim, *adv.* [fur; hence, like a thief, i. e.], *by stealth, secretly, privily* (rare but class.; cf.: clam, clanculum, furtive): at enim hic clam furtim esse volt, ne qui sciant, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 49: sine lictoribus profectum clam furtim, etc., Liv. 21, 63, 9: ut furtim tota decemviris traditur! Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41: quae (lagenae) furtim essent exsiccatae, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 26, 2: alterum genus est imitatione; admodum ridiculum, sed nobis tantum licet furtim, si quando, et cursim, Cic. de Or. 2, 62, 252: (Janua) neu furtim verso cardine aperta sones, Tib. 1, 2. 10: quid juvat, immensum te argenti pondus et auri Furtim defossā timidum deponere terrā? Hor. S. 1, 1, 42: per infrequentiam furtim senatusconsultum factum, Liv. 39, 4, 8: nunc in Aristippi furtim praecepta relabor, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18: furtim magis quam bello Marsacos incursabat, *by stealthy incursions*, Tac. H. 4, 56 *fin.*: furtim et per latrocinia ad honores nituntur, Sall. J. 4, 7: furtim et celeritate proelium vitare, id. H. Fragm. 1, 65 Dietsch.—*(β) Poet., connected with a noun in the Greek manner: concubitusque tuos furtim, *secret, clandestine intercourse*, Tib. 2, 5, 53.

furtīvē, *adv.*, v. furtivus *fin.*

furtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [furtum], *stolen, purloined, pilfered* (class.). **I.** Lit.: qui scias mercari furtivas atque ingenuas virgines, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 22: liberalis mulier, advecta ex Arabia, id. Pers. 4, 3, 61: haecine illa est furtiva virgo? id. ib. v. 83: lana, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 14: strigilis, id. S. 2, 7, 110: colores, id. Ep. 1, 3, 20; cf.: vincula rari capilli, Prop. 4, 5, 69 (5, 5, 71 M.): res, Quint. 5, 13, 49; Liv. 45, 39, 6.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *secret, hidden, concealed, furtive, clandestine* (class.): furtivum iter per Italiam, * Cic. Pis. 40, 97: expeditiones (with latrocinia, opp. bella), Vell. 2, 31, 2: victoria, Just. 11, 6: amor, Verg. A. 4, 171: libertas, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 15: lectus, Tib. 1, 5, 7: usus, id. 1, 9, 55: mens, Ov. H. 17, 265: scriptum, *cipher*, Gell. 17, 9, 21: nox, *favorable to secrecy*, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 3: quem Rhea sacerdos Furtivum partu sub luminis edidit oras, Verg. A. 7, 660: celent furtivos balnea tuta viros, *secret, concealed lovers*, Ov. A. A. 3, 640: viri, id. P. 3, 3, 56.—Hence, *adv.*: **furtīve,** *stealthily, secretly, furtively* (very rare; syn.: furtim, clam, secreto, occulte): clam furtive aliquid accipere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 62: quidam furtive agunt gratias et in angulo et ad aurem, Sen. Ben. 2, 23: data munera, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 6.

furtum, i, *n.* [fur], *theft, robbery* (class. and freq.; syn.: latrocinium, raptum). **I.** Lit.: fures privatorum furtorum in nervo atque in compedibus aetatem agunt: fures publici in auro atque in purpura, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 18, 18: SI NOX FVRTVM FACTVM SIT, SI IM OCCISIT IVRE CAESVS ESTO, Fragm. XII Tab. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4: verba sunt Sabini... *Qui alienam rem adtrectavit, cum id se invito domino facere judicare deberet, furti tenetur.* Item alio capite: Qui alienum tacens lucri faciendi causa sustulit, furti obstringitur, sive scit cujus sit, sive nescit, Gell. 11, 18, 20 sq.; cf. Gai Inst. 3, 195; 197; Just. Inst. 4, 1, 1: furtum facere (alicui), Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 15; 18: Strato domi furtum fecit, Cic. Clu. 64, 179; Quint. 3, 6, 49; 5, 10, 16; Dig. 47, 2, 69 et saep.: furti se et illum astringere, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 34; cf.: furti se alligare, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 39: in furto comprehensus, Caes. B. G. 6, 16 *fin.*: furti teneri, Dig. 47, 2, 78: furti agere, ib.: furti condemnare, Gell. 11, 18, 24: furti reus, Quint. 4, 2, 51; 7, 2, 29 et saep.: furtum erat apertum: cujus rei furtum factum erat? Cic. Rosc. Com. 9, 26 *sq.*: ubi oves furto periere, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 86: callidum (Mercurium), quicquid placuit, jocoso Condere furto, id. C. 1, 10, 8.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Concr., *a stolen thing*: quae (furta) sine portorio Syracusis erant exportata, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 171: quid est turpius ingenuo quam in conventu maximo cogi furtum reddere, id. ib. 2, 2, 24, § 58: dum (puer) furta ligurrit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 79.—**B.** *A secret action, crafty deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **1.** In gen.: etiam si, quid scribas, non habebis, scribito tamen, ne furtum cessationis quaesivisse videaris, *a secret excuse, pretext*, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 26, 2: nec obsides, pignus futuros furto et fraude agendae rei, posceret, Liv. 43, 10, 3; cf.: haud furto melior, sed fortibus armis, Verg. A. 10, 735: furto, non proelio opus esse, Curt. 4, 13; 4, 4, 15; cf. also: furtum armorum, Sil. 17, 91: (fugam) abscondere furto, Verg. A. 4, 337: furto laetatus inani, id. ib. 6, 568: nec semel ergo mihi furtum fecisse licebit? i. e. *to eat in secret*, Mart. 5, 50, 5.—In *plur.*: furtis incautum decipit hostem, Ov. M. 13, 104: furta belli, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 515; and ap. Non. 310, 15 (Hist. 1, 86 Dietsch); Verg. A. 11, 515.—Hence, **b. furtō,** *adv.*, i. q. furtim, *by stealth, secretly*, = λάθρα: non ego sum furto tibi cognita, Ov. H. 6, 43: obsides Porsenae dedistis; furto eos subduxistis, Liv. 9, 11, 6: (hyaenae) gravidae latebras petunt et parere furto cupiunt, Plin. 8, 30, 46, § 108. **2.** In partic., *stolen* or *secret love, intrigue* (mostly in *plur.*): plurima furta Jovis, Cat. 68, 136 and 140; so in *plur.*, Tib. 1, 2, 34; Prop. 2, 30 (3, 28), 28; Verg. G. 4, 346; Ov. M. 1, 606; 3, 7; 9, 558 al.: hoc certe conjux furtum mea nesciat, Ov. M. 2, 423; so in *sing.*, id. ib. 1, 623; 3, 266; Verg. A. 6, 24; Sil. 7, 487; 13, 615 al.

fūruncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a petty thief, pilferer* (cf. furax). **I.** Lit.: olim furunculus, nunc etiam rapax, Cic. Pis. 27, 66; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A pointed, burning sore on the human body, a boil, furuncle*, Cels. 5, 28, 8; Plin. 20, 13, 50, § 130.—**B.** *A germ* or *knob on a vine*, so called from its shape, Col. 4, 22, 4; 4, 24, 5; Plin. 17, 22, 36, § 181.

furvescens, entis, *Part.* [furvus], *growing dark, dusky* (late Lat.): Tartareae noctis obscuritate furvescens, Mart. Cap. 1, § 30.

furvus, a, um, *adj.* [akin with fuscus], *dark, dusky, gloomy, swarthy, black*: veteres Romani furvum atrum appellaverunt, Gell. 1, 18, 4; cf.: furvum nigrum vel atrum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 84 Müll.: and: furvum bovem id est nigrum immolabant

Aterno, ib p 93 (poet and in post Aug prose) **I.** Lit nubes, Lucr 6, 461 Lachm *N cr* ex Acheronte suo furvis peperisse sub antris, Ov M 5, 541, so of the lower world postis, Stat Th 8, 10 plagae leti, id S 5, 1, 155, cf Proserpina, Hor C 2, 13, 21 hostiae, Val Max 2, 4, 5, Paul ex Fest p 93 Müll furva gente (i e Maurorum, Indorum) petita belua, Juv 12, 104.—**II.** Trop audivimus detestabili parricidio furvum diem, Sen Contr 1, 1 *fin* culpa, Prud Cath 1, 74

***fuscātor,** oris, *m* [fusco], *a darkener, obscurer* caeli (Corus), Luc 4, 66

fuscĭna, ae, *f* [kindr with furca] *a three pronged spear, a trident* dant (deo) arcum, sagittas, hastam, clipeum, fuscinam, fulmen, Cic N D 1, 36, 101, as an attribute of Neptune, Suet Calig 52, as a weapon of the retiarii, id. ib 30, Juv 2, 143, Paul Sent 3, 6, 66

fuscĭnŭla, ae, *f dim* [fuscina], *a small three pronged fork*, Vulg Exod 27, 3 al

1. Fuscīnus, a, um, v 2 Fuscus, II

2. Fuscīnus, i, *m*, *a friend of Juvenal to whom his fourteenth Satire is addressed*, v 1

fuscĭtas, ātis, *f* [fuscus], *darkness, obscurity* (post class and very rare), App de Mundo *fin*

fusco, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* and *n* [id] **I.** *Act*, *to make dark, swarthy, dusky, to blacken, darken* (poet) **A.** Lit fuscentur corpora campo, Ov A A 1, 513 cutem pingui olivo, Stat Th 6, 576 lactea pocula sanguine puniceo (Massagetae) id Achil 1, 307 malas (lanugo), Luc 10, 135, cf dentes (inertia), Ov A A 3, 197 diem (nube), Val Fl 1, 396, cf Sil 11, 270—**B.** Trop quem ad hoc aevi nulla actuum culpa fuscavit, Symm Ep 1, 34, Sid Carm 7, 505 —***II.** *Neutr*, *to become dark* or *swarthy* ne pulchrae fuscaret gratia formae, Stat S 3, 4, 66

1. fuscus, a, um, *adj* [for fur scus, cf furvus, v Curt Gr Etym p 304], *dark, swarthy, dusky, tawny* (class, cf. pullus, niger) purpura plebeia ac paene fusca, Cic. Sest 8, 19 cornix, id poët Div 1, 8, 14 illi sint comites fusci, quos India torret, Tib 2, 3, 55, cf Andromede, Ov H 15, 36 Hydaspes, Hor S 2, 8, 14, also transf Syene, Mart 9, 36, 7 nubila, Ov M 5, 286, cf alae noctis, Verg A 8, 369, and transf amictus (somni), Tib 3, 4, 55 Falerna, Mart 2, 40, 6 — *Comp* altera (fraxinus), brevis, durior fusciorque, Plin 16, 13, 24, § 63 laterna i e *dark*, Mart 14, 62 — As denoting misfortune fuscis avibus Laris sam accessi, App M 2, 124 —**B.** Transf, of the voice, *indistinct husky, hoarse* (opp candidus) et vocis genera permulta candidum (al canorum) fuscum, leve asperum, grave acutum, etc, Cic N D 2, 58, 146 Mos. and Orell *N cr*, cf est (vox) et candida et fusca et plena et exilis, etc, Quint 11, 3, 15, Plin 28, 6, 16, § 58 hic etiam fusca illa vox qualem, etc, Quint 11, 3, 171 (for which Cic Brut 38, 141, subrauca)

2. Fuscus, i, *m*, *a Roman surname*, e g, **1.** Aristius Fuscus, *an intimate friend of Horace*, v Aristius —**2.** Fuscus, *a soldier courtier, and sensualist of the time of Domitian*, Tac H 2, 86, Mart 6, 76, Juv 4, 112 —**II.** Deriv **Fuscīnus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to a Fuscus* explicationes, Sen Suas 4 *fin.*

fūsē, *adv*, v 1 fundo, *P a fin*

fūsĭlis, e, *adj* [fundo], *molten, fluid, liquid* (very rare) aurum, Ov M 11, 126 ferventes fusili ex argilla glandes fundis jacere coeperunt, i e *of softened clay*, Caes B G 5, 43, 1 (ἐξ ἀργίλλης τετηγμένης, Metaphr) numen (i e signum) Prud Cath 4 40, cf vasa aenea, Mart Cap 8, 193 — **II.** *Of molten metal, cast*, Vulg 2 Par 4, 2 ex aere, id 3 Reg 7, 16

fūsĭo, onis, *f* [id] *a pouring out* (very rare) **I.** In gen sanguinis, Ambros. in Psa 48, Serm 16, § 11 tenuis stellarum, Vitr 9, 7 Chrysippus ipsum mundum deum dicit esse et ejus animi fusionem universam, *an outpouring, effusion*, *Cic N D 1, 15, 39 —**II.** In partic **A.** *A melting, founding, casting* of metals si quis numum falsa fusione formaverit, Cod Th. 9, 21, 3 —**B.** (I q illatio publica.) *A duty*, Dig 7, 1, 27, § 3 (al functiones), Cod Th 11, 28, 6

Fūsĭus, a, um, v Furius

fūsor, oris, *m* [fundo], *a founder* in metals, Cod. Just 10, 64 ollarius, Inscr Grut 630, 9 aeris, Cassiod Var 7, 5 —**II.** *He who pours out* any fluid, Hier Eccl 3, 8 al

fūsōrĭum, ii, *n* [id], *a sink, drain*, Pall 1, 17, 1, 1, 37, 4

fūsōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *molten, made by founding* fusorius, χωνευτικός, Gloss Philox opere fusorio, *by casting*, Vulg Exod 32, 4.

fusterna, ae, *f* [contr from fusterina, sc pars from fustis] *the upper part knotty part of a fir-tree*, Plin 16, 39, 76, § 196, Vitr 2, 9

fustĭbălātor, oris, *m* [fustibalus], *one who fought with the sling staff*, Veg Mil 3, 14, cf the foll art

fustĭbălus, i, *m* [vox hibr, from fustis and βάλλω], *a sling staff*, an offensive weapon consisting of a staff with a sling attached, Veg Mil 3, 14, cf the preced art

fustĭcŭlus, i, *m dim* [fustis], *a small piece of wood, a little stick*, App M 6, p 180, 25 (al. funiculos) allii, i e *stalk, stem*, Pall 1, 35, 6

fustīgo, are, *v a* [id], *to cudgel to death* (v the foll art), Cod Th 9, 29, 2, 9, 34, 1, cf ξυλοκοπῶ, τύπτω τῷ ξύλῳ, Gloss Philox ‡ fustigatus βακλισθεὶς, ib

fustis, is (*abl* fusti, Plaut As 2, 4, 21, id Capt 4, 2, 116, Val Max 6, 3, 9, Tac A 14, 8 al, or fuste, Hor S 1, 3, 134, 1, 5, 23, 2, 3, 112, Juv 9, 98, Val Max 8, 1 1, Dig 9, 2, 7, § 1 al) *m* [through the forms fonstis, fond tis, from root of fendo, found in offendo, defendo, etc, cf mani festus, in festus, con festim, festino, Gr θείνειν, to strike, Curt Gr Etym p 255, Corss Ausspr 2, 190], *a knobbed stick, a cudgel, staff, club* (syn sceptrum, scipio, ferula, baculum) tamquam si claudus sim, cum fusti est ambulandum, Plaut As 2, 4, 21, Varr L L 5, § 137 Müll severae Matris ad arbitrium recisos Portare fustes, Hor C 3, 6, 41, for threshing out grain ipsae spicae melius fustibus cuduntur, Col 2, 20, 4 —Esp for *cudgelling* auferere, non abibis, si ego fustem sumpsero, Plaut Am 1, 1, 202 male mulcatis clavis ac fustibus, Cic Verr 2, 4, 43, § 94 non opus est verbis, sed fustibus, id. Pis 30, 73 si filius meus fustem mihi impingere volet? Cael. ap Cic Fam 8, 8, 9 quos tu nisi fuste coerces, Hor S 1, 3, 134 mulae caput fuste dolare, id. ib 1, 5, 22 fuste aperire caput, Juv 9, 98 injuria committitur cum quis fuste percussus erit, Gai Inst 3, 220 fustium admonitio, Dig 48, 19, 7 — And for *beating to death*, as a milit punishment (v fustuarium) sorte ductos fusti necat, Sall H Fragm 4, 5 Dietsch primipili centurionem ob turpem ex acie fugam fusti percussit, Vell 2, 78 *fin*, Tac A 3, 21, Front S 4, 1, 34 Oud, Auct B Hisp 27 *fin*, Paul Sent. 5, 18, 1, 5, 21, 1 —Hence for midine fustis (i e to be beaten to death) ad bene dicendum redacti, Hor Ep 2, 1, 154

fustĭtŭdĭnus, a, um, *adj* [fustis tundo], *cudgel banging*, a word comically formed to indicate the place where slaves were beaten apud fustitudinas ferricrepinas insulas i e ergastula, Plaut As 1, 1, 21

fustŭārĭum, ii, *n.* [fustis], *a cudgelling to death*, a military punishment for desertion or other capital offences fustuarium meruerunt legiones, quae consules reliquerunt, Cic Phil 3, 6, 14, Liv 5 6, 14 Drak., id. Fragm ap Serv Verg A 6, 825, cf Dict of Antiq p 464

fustuārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *belonging to a cudgelling to death* (late Lat) supplicium (i q fustuarium), Cassiod Var 4, 10 *fin*. ultio, ib 8, 33

fūsūra, ae, *f* [fundo], *a founding* or *casting* of metals plumbi, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 106, Vulg 3 Reg 7, 37

1. fūsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P a*, from fundo

***2. fūsus,** ūs, *m.* [fundo], *a pouring, outpouring* Fons, unde funditur e terra aqua viva, ut fistula, a qua fusus aquae, Varr L. L. 5, § 123 Müll

3. fūsus, i, *m*, *a spindle.* **I.** Lit, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 194, 11, 23, 27, § 78, 28 2, 5, § 28, Verg G 4, 348, Tib 2, 1, 64, Ov M 4, 221, 229, 6, 22, Prud στεφ 10, 239, Vulg Prov 31, 19 —An attribute of the Fates, Verg E 4, 46, Ov H 12, 4.—**II.** Transf, in mechanics, *a cross bar, rundle* connecting two wheels near the circumference, Vitr 10, 6 *fin*

‡**fūtāre** arguere est, unde et confutare. Sed Cato hoc pro saepius fuisse posuit, Paul ex Fest p 89 Müll

***fūtātim,** *adv* [perh from fundo, qs by pouring out, i e], *abundantly, frequently* Plaut Truc 4, 4, 29

fūtĭle, etc, v futtile, etc

‡**fūtĭo,** onis, *f* [fundo], *a pouring out*, acc. to Prisc p 631 P, but without an example

‡**fūtis,** is, *f* [id., cf futtilis], *a water vessel, a pitcher* vas aquarium vocant FUTIM, quod in triclinio allatam aquam infundebant, Varr L L 5, § 119 Müll.

1. futtĭle, is, v futtilis, I

2. futtĭlē, *adv*, v futtilis *fin* 1

futtĭlis (less correctly **fūtĭlis,** Curt Gr Etym p. 204), e, *adj* [fundo, cf futis] *that easily pours out* **I.** Lit, only *subst* **futtile,** is, *n*, *a water vessel, broad above and pointed below, used at sacrifices to Vesta and Ceres*, Don Ter And 3, 5, 3, Ter Phorm 5, 1, 19, Schol Stat Th 8, 297, Schol Hor A P 231, Serv Verg A 11, 339 —**II.** Transf, in gen, *that can not contain* (very rare) canes, *that void their excrement through fear*, Phaedr 4, 18, 33 glacies, *brittle*, Verg A 12, 740 —**B.** Trop, *untrustworthy, vain, worthless, futile* (class, syn frivolus, vanus, levis) servon for tunas meas me commisisse futtili! Ter And 3, 5, 3, cf irrideamus haruspices vanos, futtiles esse dicamus, Cic Div 1, 19, 36, and quis non odit sordidos, vanos, leves, futtiles? id Fin 3, 11, 38 locutores (with leves et importuni), Gell 1, 15, 1 auctor, Verg A. 11, 339 competitores, Gell 4 8 4, Enn ap Non. 511, 6 (Trag v 349 Vahl) futtiles commenticiaeque sententiae, Cic N D 1, 8, 18, cf dicit quaedam futtilia et frivola, Gell 16, 12 1 opes ejus quae futiles et corruptae sunt, Sall H Fragm 1, 41, 20 Dietsch alacritas, Cic. Tusc 4, 17, 37 laetitiae id ib 5 6 16 et caducum tempus, Plin Ep 3, 7, 14 lingua, Phaedr 5, 2, 10 de causa Plin 33, 2, 8, § 32 nec futilis ictus, Sil 15, 797 — Hence, *adv*, *in vain, idly, uselessly* (ante and post class) **1.** Form **futtile:** factum futtile, Enn ap Non 514, 14 (Trag v 350 Vahl) provenisti, Plaut Stich 2, 2, 73 Ritschl —**2.** Form **futtĭlĭter:** blaterata, App Mag p 275 futile futtiliter, Non 514 13

* **futtĭlĭtas (fūtil-),** atis, *f* [futtilis, II B] *worthlessness, emptiness, vanity futility* haec plena sunt futtilitatis summaeque levitatis, Cic N D 2, 28, 70

futtĭlĭter (fūtil-), *adv*, v futtilis, *fin* 2

fŭtŭo, ui, ūtum, 3, *v a* [supine stem from root fu, cf Gr φίτυς, φιτύω, φυτεύω], *to have connection with* a female (rare) Cat. 97, 9, Mart 10, 81 1, 3, 87, 1 — *Absol* te futuente, Mart 9, 3, 10

fŭtūrus, a, um, *Part*, v sum

fŭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f* [futuo] *copulation*, Cat 32 8, Mart 1, 107, 6

fŭtūtor, ōris *m* [id], *a copulator*, Mart 1, 91, 6, 7, 30, 3

fŭtūtrix, īcis, *f* [id.], *she that copulates* manus, Mart 11, 22, 4 lingua, id. 11, 61, 10

fŭtūtus, a, um, *Part*, from futuo

fŭvi, v sum *init.*

G.

G, g, *indecl n* or (on account of littera) *f*, had originally no place in the Latin alphabet both the sharp and the flat guttural mutes, our *k* and *g* sounds, being represented by C, hence on the Columna Rostrata LECIONES, MACISTRATOS, EXFOCIONT, (pu) CNANDOD, PUCN(ad), CARTACINIENSIS, for legiones, etc , hence, too, the archaic form ACETARE for agitare (v Paul ex Fest p 23 Müll *N cr*), and the still common abbreviation of the names Gaius and Gneus in C and Cn —At a later period (acc to Plut Qu Rom p 277 D and 278 E, by means of a freedman of Spurius Carvilius Ruga, about the beginning of the second Punic war) a slight graphic alteration was made in the C, which introduced into the Roman orthography the letter G (on the old monuments C), thus we have in the S C de Bacchanal MAGISTER, MAGISTRATUM, FIGIER, GNOSCIER AGRO, on the other hand, the orthography GNAIVOD PATRE PROGNATVS on the first Epitaph of the Scipios, which dates before that time, indicates either incorrectness in the copying or a later erection of the monument When Greek words are written in Latin letters and vice versa, G always corresponds to Γ Its sound was always hard, like Engl *g* in gate, at least until the sixth century A. D

As an *initial*, *g*, in pure Latin words, enters into consonantal combination only with *l* and *r*, and therefore in words which, from their etymology, had the combination *gn*, the *g* was rejected in the classical period, and thus arose the class forms nascor, natus, nosco, novi, notus, narus, navus, *from the original* gnascor, gnatus, gnosco, etc (cf the English gnaw, gnat, gnarr, etc , where the *g* has become *silent*), whereas in compounds the *g* again is often retained cognatus, cognosco, ignarus, ignavus —An initial *g* is dropped in lac (kindred to GALACT, γαλα), likewise in anser (kindred to Germ Gans , Sanscr hansa, Greek χην)

As a *medial*, *g* combines with *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, although it is sometimes elided before *m* in the course of formation, so in examen for exagmen from agmen, in contamino for contagmino (from con TAG, tango) Before *s* the soft sound of *g* passes into the hard sound of *c*, and becomes blended with the *s* into *x* (v the letter X), though sometimes the *g* (or c) is elided altogether, as in mulsi from mulgeo, indulsi from indulgeo, cf sparsus, mersus, tersus, etc So too before *t*, as indultum from indulgeo The medial *g* is often dropped between two vowels, and compensated for by lengthening the preced. vowel maior from măgior, pulcium from pulegium, aio from ăgio (root AG, Sanscr ah, to say, cf nego) Likewise the medial *g* is dropped in levis for legvis, Sanscr laghu fava for fagva fruor for frugvor, flamma for flagma, stimulus for stigmulus, examen for exagmen, jumentum, from root jug sumen from sug , cf umor, flamen, etc

As a *final*, *g* was only paragogic, acc to Quint 1, 7, 13, in the obsolete VESPERUG (for vesperu analogous with noctu , v Spald ad loc)

Etymologically, *g* corresponds to an original Indo European *g* or *gh*, or is weakened from *c*, *k* Thus it stands where in Greek we have (*a*) γ, as ago ἄγω, ager, αγρος, argentum, ἄργυρος, genus, γενος, fulgeo φλεγω, and so very commonly, (*β*) χ (usually before *r*, or in the middle of a word) ango, ἄγχω, rigo, βρεχω, gratus, χαιρω, etc , (γ) κ viginti, εικοσι; gubernator, κυβερνητης, gummi, κομμι, etc —By *assimilation*, *g* was *produced from b* and *d* in oggero, suggero aggero, etc , from obgero sub gero ad gero etc

As an *abbreviation*, *G* denotes Galliarum, Gallica, gemina Germania, genius, etc , and sometimes Gaius (instead of the usual *C*), v Inscr Orell 467, 1660, 4680 G P R F genio populi Romani feliciter, Inscr Orell 4957 , v Corss. Ausspr 1, 76 sqq , Roby, Lat. Gr 1, 38 sqq

Găbăli, ōrum, *m* , = Γαβαλεις Strab , *a people in Aquitanian Gaul*, now *Gevaudan*, Caes B G 7, 64, 6, 7, 75, 2, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109 —**II.** Deriv **A. Găbălicus,** a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to the Gabali* pagus, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 240 —**B. Găbălitānus,** a, um, *adj* , the same civitas, *the capital of the Gabali*, Sid Ep 5, 13 *Its inhabitants* were called **Găbălitāni,** ōrum, *m* , Sid. Ep 7, 6

găbălium, ii, *n* , *an aromatic shrub in Arabia*, Plin 12, 21, 45, § 99

††**găbălus,** i, *m* [an old Germ word, i q the modern Gabel (fork), hence, as an instrument of punishment], *a kind of gallows* (syn. furca, patibulum, crux) **I.** Lit in gabalum aliquem suffigere, Varr ap Non. 117, 15 —* **II.** Transf., as a term of reproach, *gallows bird*, *hang dog*, Macrin ap Capit Macrin 11

Găbăon, onis, *f*, = Γαβαων (Hebrew גִּבְעוֹן), *a city of Judea*, *Gibeon*, Vulg Jos 9, 17, 18, 25 al —**II.** Deriv **Găbăoniticus,** a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to Gabaon*, *Gabaonite*, *Gibeonite* servitus, Sid. Ep 9, 8

găbăta, ae, *f* [perh. from cavus], *a kind of dish* or *platter* (post Aug), Mart 7, 48, 3, 11, 31, 18

Gabba, ae, *m* , in full Apicius Gabba, *a famous wit of the time of Tiberius*, Juv 5, 4, Mart 1, 41, 16

Găbii, orum, *m* [Sanscr gambhas, mouth, Gr γαμφη, jaw, cf Saxon camb, Engl *comb*], *an ancient city of Latium founded by the Sicilians, twelve miles from Rome and eleven from Prœneste*, now *Castiglione*, Liv 1, 53 sq , 24, 10, 26, 9, Verg A. 6, 773, Hor Ep 1, 11, 7, 1, 15, 9 al —**II.** Derivv **A. Găbīnus,** a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to Gabii*, *Gabine* ager, Varr L L 5, § 33 Müll , Liv 3, 8 via, *leading from Rome to Gabii* (called also Praenestina via) Liv 2, 11, 3, 6, 5, 49 urbs, i e *Gabii*, Ov F 2, 709 saxum, *quarried at Gabii*, of superior quality, Tac A 15, 43 cinctus, v 2 cinctus vicinitas, Cic Planc 9, 23 res, Liv 1, 54 Juno, *worshipped at Gabii*, Verg A. 7, 682.—*Subst* **Găbīni,** ōrum, *m* , *plur* , *the inhabitants of Gabii*, *Gabines*, Liv 1, 54 —**B. Găbiensis,** e, *adj* , *of Gabii*, *Gabine* ager, Plin 2, 94, 96 § 209 (Jan Gaviensis)

Găbīnius, a *the name of a Roman gens*, so in partic , **1.** A. Gabinius, *consul with L Calpurnius Piso* A U C 696, *pro consul in Syria* , *in the service of Cæsar in the Civil War*, Caes B C 3, 4, 103, Cic Pis 11, 25 sq , id Sest 8, 18 sq , id. Q. Fr 3, 1, 7, § 24, id. Att 4, 16, 9, 10, 8 3 —**2.** P Gabinius, *prætor* A U C 665, Cic Arch 5, 9, id Div in Caecil. 20, 64 —**3.** P Gabinius Capito, *a conspirator with Catiline*, Cic Cat 3 3, 6, Sall C 17, 4, 55 *fin* —**4.** Q Gabinius, *the proposer of a law respecting voting in the comitia*, v infra.—**II.** Derivv **A. Găbīnius,** a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to a Gabinius*, *Gabinian* lex, *of* A Gabinius, Cic de Imp Pomp 19, 57 sq , id Att 6, 2, 7, id Q Fr 2, 13, 3, *of* Q Gabinius id Leg 3, 16, 35, id. Lael 12, 41 —**B. Găbīniānus,** a, um, *adj* , the same milites, *of* A. Gabinius *in the Civil War*, Caes B C 3, 4, 110, Val Max. 4, 1, 15

Găbīnus, a, um, v Gabii, II A

Gādes, ium, *f* [the Phœnician gadis means *hedge*] *a famous colony of the Phœnicians established on an island of the same name in* Hispania Baetica, the modern *Cadiz*, Mel 2, 7, 1, 3, 6, 1, Plin 4, 22, 36 § 120, Cic Fam 10, 32, 1, id de Sen 19, 69, Liv 21, 21, Hor C 2 2, 11, 2, 6, 1 Called also **Gadir** or **Gaddir** (Gr τα Γαδειρα) Sall Fragm ap Prisc p 648 and 698 P (Hist Fragm, 2 26 Dietsch), Plin 1 1 —**II.** Deriv **Gāditānus,** a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to Gades* Oceanus Plin 2, 103, 106, § 227, cf fretum, id 3 praef § 3 portus, Mel 3 1, 4 populus, Cic. Balb 18, 42 foedus, id ib 14, 32 —*Subst* **Gāditāni,** orum, *m* , *the inhabitants of Gades*, Cic Balb 17, 39, 18, 43, Caes B C 2, 18, 21 —In *fem* **Gāditānae,** ārum, *women of Gades*, Plin Ep 1, 15, 3 —In *sing* **Gāditānus,** i, i e L. Cornelius Balbus, *of Gades*, Cic Att 7, 7, 6

* **gaesāti,** ōrum, *m* [gaesum], *Gallic mercenaries armed with the* gaesum, Oros. 4, 13

††**gaesum,** less correctly **gēsum,** i, *n*. [Celtic], *a long, heavy javelin of the Gauls*, Gr γαισος or γαῖσον (syn dolo, sarissa, sparus, lancea), Caes B G 3, 4, 1, Liv 8, 8, 5, 9, 36, 6, 26, 6, 5, Varr ap Non. 555, 13, Verg A 8, 662, Sen Hipp 111, cf gaesum grave jaculum, Paul ex Fest p 99 Müll *N cr* —In poets the weapon of the Africans, Sil 2, 444, of the Greeks, Stat Th 4, 64

Gaetūli (Gētūli), orum, *m* , = Γαιτουλοι, *a people of northwestern Africa, south of the* Mauri *and* Numidae, in the modern *Morocco*, *the Gætulians*, Mel 1, 4, 4, 3, 10, 4, Plin 5, 8, 8 § 43, Sall. J 18, 9, 80, 1 al —In *sing* **Gaetūlus,** i, *m* , *the Gætulian*, collect , Luc 4, 678 —**II.** Derivv **A. Gaetūlus,** a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to the Gætulians*, *Gætulian* Syrtes, Verg A 5, 192, Hor C 2, 20, 15 leo, Verg A. 5, 351, Hor C 1, 23, 10, cf leaena, id ib 3, 20, 2 mapalia, Mart 10, 20, 7 pastor, Plin 8, 16, 21, § 54 murex, i e *taken on the African coast*, Hor Ep 2, 2, 181, Ov F 2, 319, cf Plin 9, 36, 60, § 127, hence, also, transf Gaetulisve magis fucaret vellus ahenis, Sil. 16, 177 Thetis, i e mare Libycum, Claud. Rapt. Pros 1, 148 —**B. Gaetūlia,** ae, *f*, *the country of the Gætulians*, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 30, Varr R R 2, 11, 11.—**C. Gaetūlicus,** a, um, *adj* , *Gætulian* purpura, Plin 6, 31, 36, § 201 purpurissum, id. 35, 6, 26, § 45 —*Subst* **Gaetūlicus,** i, *m* , *a surname of* Cn Cornelius Cossus Lentulus, *the conqueror of the Gætulians*, Flor 4, 12, 40 , Tac A 4, 42, 46, 6, 30, Juv 8, 26

† **găgātes,** ae, *m* , = γαγατης (λιθος), *a hard, black asphaltum*, *jet*, Plin. 36, 19, 34, § 141 sq , Veg Vet 1, 20, 2, 4, 12, 3

‡ **Gaipor** = Gai puer (like Marcipor = Marci puer), Paul ex Fest p 257, 20 Müll

Gāius (less correctly **Cāius;** trisyl , Cat 10, 30, Mart 9, 22 12, 11, 36, 8), *gen* *Gaî* (*voc* *Gāi*, Mart 10, 16, 1), *m* , and **Gāia,** ae, *f* [for Gavius , from gaudeo] *a Roman prænomen*, usu written C , v the letter G Gaia was written Ɔ, Quint 1, 7, 28, Vel Long p 2218, P prol p 1502 —At marriage festivals it was customary to call the bridegroom and bride Gaius and Gaia, Fest s v Gaia p 71, Quint 1 1 , Cic Mur 12 *fin* —**II.** In partic **A.** *An eminent jurist who lived about* A D 110–180, author of the Institutionum Commentarii IV , which contain a systematic summary of the Roman law of family relations, of private property, and of actions, and which for generations was a standard educational work on the subject This work was known, however, to modern scholars only by the fragments preserved in the Pandects etc , until in 1816 Niebuhr discovered in the Chapter House of Verona a nearly complete MS of the original work of Gaius, over which works of St Jerome had been written Teuffel, Gesch d Rom Lit p 812 sqq —**B.** In post Aug historians, esp , *the emperor Gaius Caligula*, hence, **Gāiānus** or **Cāiānus,** a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to Caligula* custodia, Sen Tranq 11 clades id ib 14 *fin* expeditiones, Tac 4 15 nex, Suet Tit 1 as (because lowered in value by him), Stat Sil 4, 9, 22

Gala, ae, *m* , *the father of Masinissa*, Liv 24 48

†**gălactītes,** ae, *m* , and **gălactītis,** idis *f* = γαλακτιτης and γαλακτιτις, *a precious stone of a milk white color*, *otherwise unknown milk stone*, Plin 37, 10, 59, § 162 —Called also **gălaxias,** ae, *m* , = γαλαξιας, id. ib

Gălaesus (also **Gălēsus**), i, *m* **I.** Γαλαισος, Polyb , *a river of Magna Græcia, near Tarento* now *Galeso*, Liv 25, 11, Hor C 2, 6, 10, Verg G 4, 126, Prop 2, 34 (3, 32), 67, Mart 12, 63 3 —**II.** *A wealthy Latin farmer* Verg A 7, 535, 575

Gălanthis, idis, *f*, *a female attendant of Alcmene, changed by Lucina, whom she had deceived, into a weasel* (Gr γαλεη), Ov M 9, 306 sq

Gălătae, arum, *m* , = Γαλαται, *a Celtic people who migrated into Phrygia, the Ga*

latians, Cic. Att. 6, 5, 3; Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 158; Tac. A. 15, 6.—Called also **Gallograeci,** q. v. — In *sing.*, **Gălăta,** *a Galatian*, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 59; Ascon. Cic. Mil. p. 38 Orell. — Hence, **A. Gălătĭa,** ae, *f.*, = Γαλατία, *the country inhabited by the Galatians, Galatia*, now *Ejalet Anadoli* and *Karaman*, Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146; 14, 9, 11, § 80; Tac. A. 13, 35; id. H. 2, 9; Stat. S. 1, 4, 76. —Called also Gallograecia, q. v.—**B. Gălătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Galatians, Galatian:* hordeum, Col. 2, 9, 16: lana, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 33: ruta, id. 20, 13, 51, § 132: habrotonum, id. 21, 21, 92, § 160: rubor, *of Galatian scarlet-berries*, Tert. Pall. 40 *fin.*—**C. gălătĭcor,** āri, *v. dep.*, *to mingle Jewish and Christian ceremonies after the manner of the Galatians*, Tert. adv. Psych. 14.—**II.** *A Greek name for the Gauls;* cf. Gallograeci, Amm. 15, 9, 3.

Gălătēa, ae, *f.*, = Γαλάτεια. **I.** *A sea-nymph*, Ov. M. 13, 738; 789; 839 sq.; Verg. A. 9, 103.—**II.** *A rustic maiden*, Verg. E. 1, 31; 3, 64.—**III.** *A female friend of Horace*, to whom C. 3, 27 is addressed.

Gălătĭa, ae, *f.* **I.** *Galatia*, v. Galatae, I. A. — **II.** *A castle between Capua and Caudium*, Liv. 26, 5, 4.

gălătĭcor, āri, v. Galatae, I. C.

Gălătĭcus, a, um, v. Galatae, I. B.

† **gălaxĭas,** ae, *m.*, = γαλαξίας. **I.** *Milk-stone;* = galactites, q. v., Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 162. — **II.** *The Milky Way*, called in pure Lat. Via lactea, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 4; 9; Mart. Cap. 8, § 826 al.

†† **galba,** ae, *f.* [Gallic, perh. kindr. with the Germ. gelb (yellow) or Kalb (calf)]. **I.** *A small worm, the ash-borer*, or *the larva of the ash-spinner*, Bombyx aesculi, Linn. acc. to Suet. Galb. 3. — **II.** In the Gallic, i. q. praepinguis, *fat paunch, big belly*, acc. to Suet. Galb. 3.—**III.** As *a prop. name:* **Galba,** ae, *m.* **A.** *Name of a chief of the Suessiones*, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 7; 2, 13, 1.—**B.** *A surname in the* gens Sulpicia, Suet. Galb. 3.—So, Ser. Sulpicius Galba, *consul in* 610; v. Sulpicius; and *the emperor of the same name*, Suet. Galb ; Juv. 8, 5; 222.

* **galbānātus** (or **galbinātus**), a, um, *adj.* [galbinus, II.], *delicately clothed, effeminate*, Mart. 3, 82, 5.

galbănĕus, a, um, *adj.* [galbanum], *of galbanum:* odores, Verg. G. 4, 264: nidor, id. ib. 3, 415.

galbănum, i, *n.* [χαλβάνη], *the resinous sap of an umbelliferous plant in Syria* (the Bubon galbanum, Linn.), *galbanum*, Plin. 12, 25, 56, § 121; 24, 5, 13, § 21; Suet. Galb 3; Luc. 9, 916; Calp. Ecl. 5, 89.—Also, **galbănus,** i, *m.*, Vulg. Sir. 14, 21; and **chalbăne,** answering to the Gr. χαλβάνη, ēs, *f.*, Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

galbĕum, i, *n.*, or **galbĕus** (anciently **calbĕus**), i, *m.* [‡ galbus], *a kind of arm-band, fillet* (worn as an ornament, or for medical purposes): ‡ galbeum ornamenti genus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 96 Müll : ‡ calbeos armillas dicebant, quibus triumphantes utebantur, et quibus ob virtutes milites donabantur, id. p. 46; Cato ap. Fest. s v. ruscum, p. 265, a Müll.: alii (cognomen Galbae inde trahunt), quod in diuturna valetudine galbeo, id est remediis lana involutis assidue uteretur, Suet. Galb. 3.

galbĭna, ae, *f.*, *a small bird*, perh. the yellow thrush, Mart. 13, 68, 1.

galbĭnātus, a, um. v. galbanatus.

galbĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [‡ galbus], *yellowish:* color, Veg. Vet. 3, 2, 22.

galbĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [either from galbanum or from GALBUS], *greenish-yellow, yellowish;* cf. tunica, Vop. Aur. 34: avis, Mart. 13, 68, 1: cingillum, Petr. 67, 4. —As *subst. plur.:* **galbina** (sc. vestimenta), ōrum, *n.*, *pale-green garments*, Juv. 2, 97.—Hence, **II.** Transf., *effeminate:* moris, Mart. 1, 97, 9.

galbŭla, ae, *dim.* of galbĭna, v. l. for galgulus, Plin. 30, 11, 28, § 94.

galbŭlus, i, *m.*, *the nut of the cypress-tree*, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 1.—**II.** *Dim*, of galbina, q. v., Mart. 13, 68 tit.

‡ **1. galbus,** χλωρός, Gloss. Philox. [the Germ. gelb (*yellow*)].

2. galbus, a, um, v. calvus *fin.*

gălĕa, ae, *f.* [kindred to Sancr. jal, to cover; cf. celare], *a helmet* (usually of leather), *head-piece, morion* (cf. cudo; the cassis, on the contrary, was made of metal plate: cassis de lamina est, galea de corio, Isid. Orig. 18, 14). **I.** Lit.: gestandust peregre clupeus, galea, sarcina, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 195: vix uni alterive cassis aut galea, Tac. G. 6: ad galeas induendas tempus defuit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21, 5; id. B. C. 3, 62, 1; 3, 63, 7; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 200; Verg. G. 2, 142; id. A. 8, 620; 9, 365: aerea, Vulg. 1 Reg. 17, 38 et saep. Furnished with a visor, Sil. 14, 636; Stat. Th. 4, 20.—Freq. and class. also of *brazen helmets* (cf. so the Gr. κυνέη): tinnit hastilibus umbo Aerato sonitu galeae, Enn. ap. Macr. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 433 Vahl.): loricae galeaeque aeneae, caelatae opere Corinthio, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 97: aerea, Verg A. 5, 491: leves, Hor. C. 1, 2, 38; cf.: seu caput abdiderat cristata casside pennis, in galea formosus erat, Ov. M. 8, 25. — **II.** Transf., *the crest of the Guinea fowl*, Col. 8, 2, 2.

‡ **galearia** a galearum similitudine dicta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 96 Müll.

gălĕārĭi, ōrum, *m.* [galea], *a kind of soldiers' servants*, Veg. Mil. 3, 6

* **gălĕāris,** e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a helmet, helmet-:* reticula, Quadrig. ap. Non. 222, 2.

gălĕātus, i, *m.*, v. galeo.

gălēna, ae, *f.* **I.** *Lead-ore*, Plin. 34, 18, 53, § 159; 33, 6, 31, § 95.—**II.** *Dross that remains after melting lead*, Plin. 34, 16, 47, § 159.

gălĕo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [galea], *to cover with a helmet.* **I.** Lit.: milites in campo jubet galeari, Auct. B. Afr. 12 *fin.;* Cinna ap. Non. 87, 28: et barbati quidem Jovis, galeatae Minervae, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 100: galeati et distincti centuriones, Front. S. 11, 1, 27. — *Subst.:* **gălĕātus,** i, *m.*, *a helmed warrior*, Juv. 1, 169.—*Plur.*, Vulg. 2 Macc. 5, 3. —**II.** Trop.: galeatus prologus, i. e. *in which one defends himself*, Hier. praef. S. Script.

* **gălĕŏla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a hollow vessel shaped like a helmet*, Varr. ap. Non. 547, 23.

† **gălĕopsis,** is, *f.*, = γαλίοψις, also **galeobdolon** or **galion,** *n.*, = γαλεόβδολον and γάλιον, *a plant of the nettle kind, blind-nettle*, Plin. 27, 9, 57, § 81.

‡ **gălĕos,** i, *m.*, = γαλεός, *a kind of shark* or *dog-fish*, Plin. 32, 2, 12, § 25.

Gălĕōtae, ārum, *m.*, = Γαλεῶται, *a sort of interpreters of prodigies in Sicily:* huic (Dionysio) interpretes portentorum, qui Galeotae tum in Sicilia nominabantur, responderunt, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 20, 39.

† **gălĕōtes,** ae, *m.*, = γαλεώτης, *a sort of lizard*, Plin. 29, 4, 28, § 60.

Gălērĭa, ae, v. Galerius.

gălērĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [galerum], *a small covering for the head, a cap*, Mart. 14, 50 *in lemm.;* Front. S. 4, 7, 29.—*A kind of peruke*, Suet. Oth. 12; cf. galerum, II, A.

gălērĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that wears a hood.* **I.** Lit.: prima galeritus posuit praetoria Lygmon, i. e. *a peasant, rustic*, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 29.—**II.** Transf.: galerita avis, *the crested lark*, Alauda cristata, Linn.; Plin. 11, 37, 44, § 121; 30, 7, 20, § 62; called also, *subst.:* **galeritus,** i, *m.* (sc. ales), Varr. L L. 5, § 76 Müll.

Gălērĭus (scanned Gălĕrĭus, Prud. στεφ. 7, 6), a, *name of a Roman* gens. So, **1.** Galerius Maximianus, *who reigned as emperor with Constantius Chlorus from* A.D. 305, *and died* 311, Eutr. 9 sq.; Lact. de Mort. Pers. 10.—**2.** Galerius Trachalus, *a famous orator under Otho*, Tac. H. 1, 90; 2, 60.—In *fem.:* **Galeria,** ae, *wife of the emperor Vitellius*, Tac. H. 2, 60; 64; Suet. Vit. 6. — Galeria tribus, *one of the* tribūs rusticae, Liv. 27, 6, 3.

gălērum, i, *n.* (also **gălērus,** i, *m.*, Verg. A. 7, 688: **gălēra,** ae, *f.*, C. Gracch. in Charis. p. 61 P.) [galea], *a helmet-like covering for the head, made of undressed skin*, the Gr. κυνέη, *a cap, bonnet, hat* (cf.: pileus, petasus, apex). **I.** Lit.: flamen Dialis solus album habet galerum, Varr. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 32; so of *a priest's cap*, App. Mag. p. 288; cf.: Suetonius tria genera pileorum dixit, quibus sacerdotes utuntur, apicem, tutulum, galerum . . . galerum pileum ex pelle hostiae caesae, Serv. Verg. A. 2, 683: fulvosque lupi de pelle galeros Tegmen habent capiti, Verg. A. 7, 688 (galerus est genus pilei, quod Fronto genere neutro dicit hoc galerum, Serv. ad h. l.); so Verg. M. 121; Suet. Ner. 26; Grat. Cyneg. 340; Calp. Ecl. 1, 7; Juv. 8, 208; Stat. Th. 1, 305. —**II.** Transf. **A.** *A kind of peruke*, Suet. Ner. 26 Ruhnk.; Juv. 6, 120.—**B.** *A rose-bud*, Aus. Idyll. 14, 25.

Galēsus, i, v. Galaesus.

galgŭlus, i, *m.*, *a small bird, the witwall*, Plin. 30, 11, 28, § 94 Jan. (al. galbula).

Gălīlaea, ae, *f.*, = Γαλιλαία, *the province of Galilee in northern Palestine*, Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70.—**II.** Deriv.: **Gălīlaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Galilee, Galilean:* Gālilaea per arva, Sedul. 4, 188: Gālilaeas repetat Salvator in oras, Juvenc. 3, 195.—*Subst.:* **Galilaei,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Galilee, Galileans*, Tac. A. 12, 54.

galion, i, v. galeopsis.

1. galla, ae, *f.* **I.** *Oak-apple, gall-nut*, Plin. 16, 6, 9, § 26; 24, 4, 5, § 9; Col. 9, 13, 7; Mart. Cap. 3, § 225.—*Plur.*, Col. 6, 7, 2. —In a pun with Galla, *a female Gaul;* v. 1. Galli, I.—**II.** *A harsh, inferior kind of wine*, Lucil. ap Non. 445, 18; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p 96 Müll.

2. Galla, ae, *f.*, *a female Gaul;* v. 1. Galli, I.

3. Galla, ae, *f.*, *a priest of Cybele;* v. 3. Gallus, II. A.

Gallaeci (also **Callaeci** and **Callaici**), ōrum, *m.*, = Καλλαικοί Strab , *a people in western* Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Galicia and part of Portugal*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 28.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Gallaecus** (also **Gallaïcus** and **Callaïcus**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the* Gallaeci, (Call-), *Gallæcian* (Call-): Gallaica gens, Plin. 8, 42, 67, § 166: Callaicum aurum, Mart. 4, 39, 7: Gallaica gemma, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 163: Gallaecus, *a surname of A. Brutus, from his victory over the* Gallaeci, Vell. 2, 5.—**B. Gallaecia** (**Call-**), ae, *f.*, *the country of the* Gallaeci, Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 112; Flor. 2, 17, 5.

gallans, antis, *Part.* [3. Gallus, II. A., analogous with bacchans from bacchor], *raving* or *revelling like a priest of Cybele* (very rare), Varr. ap. Non. 119, 5; Poët. in Anth. Lat. Burm. I. p. 34.

1. Galli, ōrum, *m.*, *the Gallic nation, the Gauls, both beyond the Rhine and in Upper Italy; afterwards also in Phrygia as* Gallograeci or Galatae. — Of the Gallograeci, Liv. 38, 12 sq —In *sing.:* **Gallus,** *a Gaul:* delegit Gallum ex his, quos auxilii causa secum habebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 18, 1; cf.: Gallus inter Gallos sine ulla suspicione versatus, id. ib. 5, 45, 4.—In *fem.:* **Galla,** ae, *a female Gaul:* inter quae (sacrificia extraordinaria) Gallus et Galla, Graecus et Graeca in foro boario sub terra vivi demissi sunt, Liv. 22, 57, 6 —Hence the pun with galla, *gall-nut*, Macr. S. 2, 2 —**II.** Derivv. **A. Gallĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the country of the Gauls, Gaul, both beyond the Rhine and in Upper Italy;* the more precise name of the former is Gallia ulterior or Transalpina, and of the latter Gallia citerior or Cisalpina, v. h. vv. — Hence, in *plur.:* Galliae duae (provinciae) quas hoc tempore uno imperio videmus esse conjunctas, Cic. Prov. Cons 2, 3.—**B. Gallĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Gauls, Gallic:* muli viliores Gallicis cantheriis, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 21: ager, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 11; Cic. Sull. 19, 53: humus, Ov. F. 4, 362: Oceanus, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109; cf. sinus, id. 32, 2, 11, § 21: arma, Caes. B. G. 1, 22, 2: naves, id. ib. 3, 11, 5; 3, 14, 7: bella, id. ib. 4, 20, 1: lingua, id. ib. 1, 47, 4: mores, id. ib. 4, 3, 3; cf. consuetudo, id. ib. 4, 5, 2; 5, 14, 1: ostentatio, id. ib. 7, 53, 3 al.: canis, *a greyhound*, Ov. M. 1, 533: ventus, *the north-northeast wind*, Vitr. 1, 6. —*Subst.:* **gallica,** ae, *f.*, *a Gallic shoe:* (redii) cum calceis et toga, nullis nec gallicis, nec lacerna, Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76; cf. Gell. 13, 21, 6.—*Adv.:* **Gallice,** *in Gallic:* a Gallo et a Mauro Gallice et Maurice dicl-

mus, Varr. ap. Gell. 2, 25, 8; Gell. 11, 7, 4.—***C. Gallĭus,** a, um, *adj., Gallic:* Galliae pro Gallicae, Sall. H. lib. IV.: duae Galliae mulieres conventum vitantes, etc., Non. 492, 30 sq.—**D. Gallus,** a, um, *adj., Gallic:* Galla credulitas, Mart. 5, 1, 10: mulieres, Sall. H. Fragm. 4, 15 Dietsch.—**E. Gallĭcānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Roman province Gallia (in Upper Italy), Gallican:* legiones, Cic. Cat. 2, 3, 5: ratio atque res, id. Quint. 4, 15: ager, id. Cat. 2, 12, 26 (al. Gallicus, like ib. § 6): lana, Varr. L. L. 9, § 39 Müll.—Also in gen. for *Gallic:* catulus, Cat. 42, 6: jumenta, App. M. 10, p. 247.—*Subst.:* **Gallĭcāni,** ōrum, *the Gallicans,* Varr. R. R. 1, 32, 2.—In *sing.: m., the inhabitants of the province Gallia,* prius enim Gallus, dein Gallicanus, extremo Semiplacentinus haberi coeptus est, Cic. Pis. *init.*—***F. Gallŭlus,** a, um, *adj., Gallic:* Roma, poet. of the city Arelas, in southern Gaul, Aus. de Clar. Urb. 8, 2.

2. Galli, ōrum, v. 3. Gallus, II. A.

Gallia, ae, v. 1. Galli, II. A.

galliambus, i, *m.* [3. Gallus, II. A.], *a song of the priests of Cybele,* Diom. p. 513 P.; Mart. 2, 86, 5; Quint. 9, 4, 6.

gallĭca, ae, v. 1. Galli, II. B.

Gallĭcānus, a, um, v. 1. Galli, II. E.

gallĭcārĭus, ii, *m.* [gallica, 1. Galli, II. B.], *a maker of the Gallic shoe,* Hier. praef. ap. Reg. S. Pachom. *no.* 6.

Gallice, *adv.*, v. 1. Galli, II. B. *fin.*

gallĭcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [1. gallus-cano], *cock-crowing,* used only transf. as a specification of time, for *the last watch of the night, the break of day, early dawn:* noctis gallicinio venit quidam juvenis, App. M. 8 *init.*; Amm. 22, 14; Macr. S. 1, 3; Censor. de Die Nat. 24.—*Plur.*, Petr. 62, 3.

gallĭcrus, ūris, *n.* [1. gallus-crus], *the plant crow-foot, ranunculus,* App. Herb. 44.

gallĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [gallica], *a small Gallic shoe, galosh,* Hier. ap. Reg. S. Pachom. *nos.* 101 and 104.

Gallĭcus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the Gauls;* v. 1. Galli, II. B.—**II.** *Of the river Gallus;* v. 3. Gallus, II. B. 1.—**III.** *Of the priests of Cybele;* v. 3. Gallus, II. B. 2.

gallidraga, ae, *f., the hairy teasel,* Dipsacus pilosus, Linn.; Plin. 27, 10, 62, § 89.

1. gallīna, ae, *f.* [1. gallus], *a hen.* **I.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 17; Col. 8, 2, 1; Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 27 sq.; Cic. de Sen. 16, 56; id. Ac. 2, 18, 57; id. Div. 2, 26, 56; id. N. D. 2, 48, 124; Hor. S. 2, 2, 24; 2, 4, 18 al.—As a term of endearment: dic me igitur tuom passerculum, gallinam, coturnicem, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 76.—Comic.: has (litteras) quidem gallina scripsit, *these are hen-tracks,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 28.—Prov.: gallinae filius albae, *child of fortune, fortune's favorite,* Juv. 13, 141; v. filius and albus.—**II.** Transf.: ad Gallinas, *a villa of the Cæsars on the Tiber, near Rome,* Suet. Galb. 1; cf. Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 137.

2. Gallīna, ae, *m., the name of a gladiator,* Hor. S. 2, 6, 44.

gallīnācĕus (-acius, Bücheler, Rhein. Mus. 20, 441; Wagner ad Plaut. Aul. 462), a, um, *adj.* [gallina, 1. gallus], *of* or *belonging to domestic fowls* or *poultry:* gallus, *a poultry-cock, dunghill-cock,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 7; Lucil. ap. Non. 427, 26; Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74; 2, 26, 56; id. Mur. 29, 61; for which also *absol.:* **gallīnācĕus,** i, *m.*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 144: gallinacei mares salacissimi, Col. 8, 2, 9; cf. salacitas, *of cocks,* id. 8, 11, 5: pulli, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 69; id. Curc. 3, 80; Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 10; Col. 8, 11, 13: genus, id. 8, 5, 10.—Prov.: ut vel lactis gallinacei sperare possis haustum, i. e. *something uncommon,* Plin. H. N. praef. § 23.—**II.** Transf., of plants. (*a*) Cunila gallinacea, Gr. κονίλη, *a kind of savory,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 90; Plin. 20, 16, 62, § 170.—(*β*) Pedes gallinacei, *chicken-feet, fumitory,* Plin. 25, 13, 98, § 155.

gallīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to poultry.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.:* scala, *a poultry-roost, hen-roost,* Cels. 8, 15: vasa, *for the poultry to drink out of,* Col. 8, 8, 5; 8, 10, 6.—**B.** *Subst.* **1. gallīnārĭus,** ii, *m., one who attends to poultry,* Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 7; Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 86; Plin. 10, 55, 76, § 155.—**2. gallīnārĭum,** ii, *n., a hen-house, hen-coop,* Col. 8, 3, 1; Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 51.—**II.** Transf., as an *adj. prop.* **A.** Gallinaria insula, *an island in the Tuscan Sea,* now *Galinara* or *Isola d'Albengo,* Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 17; Col. 8, 2, 2; Sulp. Sev. Vit. S. Mart. 6.—**B.** Gallinaria silva, *a wood in Campania, near Cumæ,* Cic. Fam. 9, 23; cf.: gallinaria pinus, Juv. 3, 307.

gallīnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [gallina], *a pullet, chicken,* App. M. 2, p. 119; Arn. 7, 215; Avien. Progn. Arat. 387.

1. Gallĭus, a, um, v. 1. Galli, II. C.

2. Gallĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens.* **1.** M. Gallius, *prætor* A.U.C. 711, Cic. Att. 10, 15, 4; id. Phil. 13, 12, 26.—**2.** Q. Gallius, *accused of* ambitus, *and defended by Cicero* A.U.C. 690; see the fragments in Crell. Cic. IV. 2, p. 454.

Gallŏgraeci, ōrum, *m.* [Galli-Graeci], *the Gauls who migrated into Phrygia,* called also Galatae, Mel. 1, 2, 5; Liv. 37, 40; Flor. 2, 11, 3.—**II.** Deriv. **Gallŏgraecĭa,** ae, *f., the country of the* Gallograeci, *called also* Galatia (v. Galatae, II. A.), Caes. B. C. 3, 4, 5; Liv. 38, 12; Flor. 2, 11, 1.

Gallŏhispāni, ōrum, *m.* [1. Galli-Hispani], *a name for the* Celtiberi, *formed after the analogy of* Gallograeci, Hier. in Jesai. 18, 66, 19.

Gallōnĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens.* **1.** P. Gallonius, *a noted epicure:* O Publi, o gurges, Galloni, es homo miser; cenasti in vita numquam bene, Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24; Cic. ib. § 25; 2, 28, 90; id. Quint. 30, 94; Hor. S. 2, 2, 47; Schol. Cruq. ad loc.—**2.** C. Gallonius, *an adherent of Pompey in the Civil War,* Caes. B. C. 2, 18; 20.

gallŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [galla], *a little oak-apple* or *gall-nut,* Veg. Vet. 2, 49, 3.

gallŭlasco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [1. gallus], of the voice of boys at the time of changing, *to begin to sound manly:* puer, cujus vox gallulascit, Naev. ap. Non. 116, 26.

Gallŭlus, a, um, v. 1. Galli, II. F.

1. gallus, i, *m.* [kindr. to Sanscr. gri, cry; Gr. γῆρυς, speech; Lat. garrio, garrulus; Engl. call], *a cock, dunghill-cock,* Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 4; 3, 9, 3; Cic. Div. 2, 26, 56 sq.; Juv. 13, 233; Hor. S. 1, 1, 10; Mart. 9, 69, 3; Plin. 10, 21, 25, § 50: ad cantum galli secundi, *at second cock-crow,* Juv. 9, 107; cf. Vulg. Marc. 14, 30; 68; 72.—Prov.: gallus in sterquilinio suo plurimum potest, i. e. *every man is cock of his own dunghill,* Sen. Apocol. 402.

2. Gallus, i, *m., a Gaul;* and *adj. Gallic;* v. Galli, I. and II. D.

3. Gallus, i, *m.,* = Γάλλος Strab., *a tributary of the Sagaris of Phrygia and Bithynia, whose water, according to the fable, made those who drank it mad,* now *Kadsha Su* or *Göksu,* Ov. F. 4, 364; Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 147; 6, 1, 1, § 4; 31, 2, 5, § 9; Claud. ap. Ruf. 2, 263.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Galli,** ōrum, *m., the priests of Cybele, so called because of their raving,* Ov. F. 4, 361 sq.; Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146; 11, 49, 109, § 261; 35, 12, 46, § 165; Paul. ex Fest. p. 95 Müll.; Hor. S. 1, 2, 121.—In *sing.:* **Gallus,** i, *m., a priest of Cybele,* Mart. 3, 81; 11, 74; cf. Quint. 7, 9, 2: resupinati cessantia tympana Galli, Juv. 8, 176.—And satirically (on account of their emasculated condition), in the *fem.:* **Gallae,** ārum, Cat. 63, 12, and 34.—**B. Gallĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Of* or *belonging to the river Gallus,* poet. i. q. *Phrygian, Trojan:* miles, Prop. 2, 13, 48 (3, 5, 32 M.).—**2.** (Acc. to II. A., of or belonging to the priests of Cybele; hence, transf.) *Of* or *belonging to the priests of Isis, Gallic:* turma, *the troop of the priests of Isis,* Ov. Am. 2, 13, 18.

4. Gallus, i, *m., a Roman surname in the* gens Cornelia, Aquilia, Sulpicia, etc. So in partic. C. Cornelius Gallus, *of* Forum Julii, *a Roman poet, a friend of Virgil,* Verg. E. 10; Ov. Am. 3, 9, 64; Asin. Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 5.

*** gălumma,** ătis, *n.* [prob. altered from κάλυμμα], *a cover,* Mart. Cap. 1, § 67 (calumma, Kopp.).

gamba, ae, *f.* [perh. from καμπή, a bending], *a hoof* (late Lat.), Veg. Vet. 1, 56 *fin.*; 3, 19.

gambōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gamba], *with a swelling near the hoof* (late Lat.): animal, Veg. Vet. 3, 20.

† Gămēlĭo, ōnis, *m.,* = γαμηλιών, *the seventh month of the Attic year, answering to the last half of our January and the first of February:* mense Gamelione, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 101.

† gamma, ae, *f.,* = γάμμα, *the Greek letter* Γ, *gamma.* **I.** Lit., Aus. Idyll. de Lit. 12, 21.—**II.** Transf., in the agrimensores, *the rectangular shape of a field,* Auct. de Limit. p. 278 and 309 Goes.

gammărus, i, v. cammarus.

gammātus, a, um, *adj.* [gamma, II.], a t. t. of the agrimensores, *shaped like a gamma, gamma-shaped:* limes, Auct. de Limit. p. 228; 255; 271 Goes.

gānĕa, ae, *f.,* and **gānĕum,** i, *n.* [for gas-nea, kindr. to Sanscr. ghas, to eat, qs. locus edendi], *an eating-house, cook-shop, ordinary;* also in bad repute as the abode of prostitutes. (*a*) Form ganea: paulisper stetimus in illo ganearum tuarum nidore atque fumo, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: libido stupri, ganeae ceterique cultus non minor incesserat, Sall. C. 13, 3: in ganea lustrisque senectutem acturum, Liv. 26, 2, 15; Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 209; Plin. Pan. 49, 6: ventris et ganeae paratus, Tac. A. 3, 52: sumptu ganeaque satiare inexplebiles Vitellii libidines, *by prodigal feasts,* id. H. 2, 95; Suet. Calig. 11; Gell. 9, 2, 6 al.—(*β*) Form ganeum (ante-class.): immersit aliquo sese, credo, in ganeum, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 3; id. As. 5, 2, 37; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 5; Varr. ap. Non. 208, 15; Prud. Psych. 343.

gānĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ganea], *of* or *belonging to an eating-house.* **I.** *Adj.:* triclinium, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 18.—**II.** *Subst.:* Ganearius ἄσωτος, Gloss. Philox. (i. q. ganeo).

gānĕo, ōnis, *m.* [id.], *a glutton, debauchee* (syn.: nepos, asotus), gerro, iners, fraus, heluo, ganeo, damnosus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 11: quis parricida, quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter, etc. . . . inveniri potest, qui, etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7; Varr. ap. Non. 119, 10: egentissimus, Cic. Sest. 52, 111; Tac. A. 16, 18; Juv. 11, 58.

gānĕum, i, v. ganea.

†† gangaba, ae, *m.* [Persian], *a porter* (= bajulus), Curt. 3, 13, 6.

Gangărĭdae (Garg-), ārum, *m.,* = Γαγγαρίδαι, *an Indian people near the Ganges, in the modern Bengal,* Plin. 6, 18, 22, § 65; Curt. 9, 2, 2; Verg. G. 3, 27; Val. Fl. 6, 67.

Ganges, is, *m.,* = Γάγγης, *the river Ganges, in India,* Mel. 3, 7, 5 sq.; Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 60 sq.; Cic. Rep. 6, 20; Verg. G. 2, 137; Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 23; id. M. 2, 249; 4, 21 al.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Gangētĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Ganges, found in the Ganges:* tigris, Ov. M. 6, 636: aves, Col. 8, 8, 10: pubes, Sil. 3, 612: raptor, i. e. *a tiger-hunter,* Mart. 8, 26, 1: ales, i. e. *a phœnix,* Aus. Idyll. 11, 16; 20, 9.—**B. Gangētis,** idis, *adj.,* the same: terra, i. e. *India,* Ov. Am. 1, 2, 47.

† ganglĭon, ii, *n.,* = γάγγλιον, *a sort of swelling* or *excrescence,* Veg. Vet. 2, 30.

† gangraena, ae, *f.,* = γάγγραινα, *a cancerous, eating ulcer on the body, a gangrene.* **I.** Lit., Cels. 5, 26, 34; Lucil. ap. Non. 117, 22; Varr. ib. 25.—***II.** Trop.: mali gangraena, Varr. ap. Non. 117, 28.

‡ gannator χλευαστής, Gloss. Graec. Lat.

gannātūra (gannītūra), ae, *f., a snarling, yelping:* calumniae, Aldh. Laud. Virgin. 47; 56 al.

gannio, īre, *v. n., to yelp, bark.* **I.** Lit.: gannire cum sit proprie canum, Varro asinos rudere, canes gannire, pullos pipare dixit, Non. 450, 11: nictit canis in odorandis ferarum vestigiis leviter ganniens, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. nictit, p. 177 Müll.; cf. also ‡ gannitio.—Of foxes, Auct. Carm. Phil. 59; Hier. Vit. Hilar. *med.*—**II.** Transf., of persons. **A.** *To snarl, growl, grumble* (poet.): gannit odiosus omni totae familiae, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 103 Müll.: quid ille gannit? quid vult? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 17; Cat. 83, 4; Afran. ap. Non. 450, 11; Juv. 6, 64.—**B.** In

gen., *to talk loud, to gabble, chatter:* sic nobis gannientibus, App. M. 3, p. 138.

† **gannītĭo,** canum querula murmuratio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 99 Müll.; cf. also s. v. nictit, p. 177 ib.

gannītus, ūs, *m.* [gannio], *a yelping* or *barking of dogs.* **I.** Lit., Lucr. 5, 1070.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of sparrows, *a chirping, twittering*, App. M. 6, p. 175.—**B.** Of persons, *a snarling, grumbling:* gannitibus lacessere, Mart. 5, 60, 21; *a chattering, tattling*, App. M. 6, p. 185; *a whining, moaning:* tristis Nerëidis morientis, Plin. 9, 5, 4, § 9.

†† **ganta,** ae, *f.* [old Germ.; the mod. Gans], *a goose:* (anseres) e Germania laudatissimi. Candidi ibi, verum minores, gantae vocantur, Plin. 10, 22, 27, § 54; Ven. Carm. 7, 4, 6: ganta χηναλώπηξ, Gloss. Philox.

Gănȳmēdes, is (*gen* i, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 71; also in a Latinized form Catamitus, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 35; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. h. v. p. 44, and s. v. alcedo, p. 7 Müll.), *m.*, = Γανυμήδης. **I.** *Ganymede, a son of Laomedon* (acc. to the cyclic poets, whom Cicero follows; acc. to Homer, a son of Tros; acc. to Hyginus, of Assaracus or of Erichthonius), *who, on account of his youthful beauty, was carried off by Jupiter's eagle from Mount Ida to heaven, and there made Jupiter's cup-bearer in place of Hebe;* as a constellation, *the Waterman* (Aquarius), Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65; 4, 33, 71; id. N. D. 1, 40, 112; Hyg. Fab. 271; id. Astr. 2, 16; 29; Verg. A. 1, 28; Ov. M. 10, 155 al.—**B.** Deriv. **Gănȳmēdēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Ganymede, Ganymedean:* comae, Mart. 9, 17, 6: manu mixta pocula, id. 8, 39, 4: chorus, i. e. *of beautiful servants*, id. 7, 50, 4.—**II.** *A eunuch in the service of Arsinoë, an enemy of Cæsar*, Auct. B. Alex. 4, 1.

Gărămantes, um, *m.*, = Γαράμαντες, *a powerful tribe of the interior of Africa, beyond the Gætulians*, in the modern *Fezzan*, Mel. 1, 4, 4; 1, 8, 7; Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 36 sq.; Liv. 29, 33; Verg. E. 8, 44; id. A. 6, 794.—In *sing.:* **Gărămas,** antis, Sil. 6, 705; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1106.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Gărămantĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Garamantes, Garamantian*, poet. also i. q. *African:* signa, Sil. 1, 142; vates, id. 14, 440: carbunculi, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 92.—Hence, **1.** *Plur.* as *subst.:* **Gărămantĭci** = Garamantes, Schol. Vet. Juv. 10, 150.—**2. Gărămantĭca,** ae, *f.*, *a sort of precious stone*, also called sandaresus or sandastros, Plin. 37, 7, 28, § 100 (al. Garamantites).—**B. Gărămantis,** ĭdis, *adj.*, = Garamanticus: Nympha, Verg. A. 4, 198: pinus, Sil. 14, 498: gemma, id. 15, 679.

Gargānus, i, *m.*, *a mountain ridge in Apulia on which storms are frequent*, now *Monte Gargano*, Mel. 2, 4, 6; Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 111 al.; Hor. C. 2, 9, 7; Verg. A. 11, 247; Luc 5, 380 al.—**II.** Deriv. **Gargānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Garganus, Gargan:* nemus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 202: cacumina, Sil. 9. 34.

Gargăphĭe, ēs (**-ia,** ae, Hyg. Fab. 181), *f.*, = Γαργαφίη, *a valley of Bœotia sacred to Diana, with a fountain of the same name, where Actæon was torn to pieces by his hounds*, Ov. M. 3, 156; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 25.

Gargăra, ōrum, *n. plur.*, = Γάργαρα, τά, *the upper part of Mount Ida, in Troas, with a city of the same name at its foot*, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122; Verg. G. 1, 103; Mel. 1, 18, 3; Stat. Th. 1, 549; Macr. S. 5, 20.—**II.** Deriv. **Gargărĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Gargara:* lucus, Aus. Ep. 25, 16.

gargaridio, āre, v. gargarizo *init.*

† **gargărisma** (**-ismum,** Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7, 99), ătis, *n.*, = γαργάρισμα, *a gargle*, Theod. Prisc. 1, 10, 15; Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 8, 116.

* **gargărismătĭum,** ii, *n.*, = γαργαρισμάτιον, *a gargle*, Marc. Emp. 14; Theod. Prisc. 1, 12.

gargărizātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gargarizo], *a gargling*, Cels. 5, 22 *fin.;* Plin. 22, 25, 57, § 120; 23, 8, 80, § 157: lactis, id. 30, 4, 11, § 31.

gargărizātus, ūs, *m.* [gargarizo], *a gargling*, Plin. 28, 12, 51, § 189; Scrib. Comp. 53.

† **gargărizo** (also **gargaridio,** Varr. ap. Non. 117, 7; v. the letters D and Z: **gargarisso,** Varr. L. L. 6, § 96 Müll.; M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 6 Mai.), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, = γαργαρίζω, *to gargle, take a gargle, use as a gargle.* **I.** Lit.: gargarizare iis, quae salivam movent, Cels. 4, 2, 1: aliqua re, id. ib. 4; 6, 10; for which also: ex aliqua re, id. 6, 6, 26; 29: aliquid, Plin. 20, 9, 34, § 87; 20, 17, 73, § 188; 20, 22, 87, § 236 et saep.—**II.** Transf.: poëmata ejus gargaridians, dices: O Fortuna, o Fors Fortuna! Varr. l. l.

Gargettĭus, ii, *m.*, = Γαργήττιος, *the philosopher Epicurus, born in Gargettus* (Γαργηττός, a district in Attica), *the Gargettian*, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 1; Stat. S. 1, 3, 94; 2, 2, 113.

Gargĭlĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens.* **1.** Gargilius, *a famous hunter*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 58.—**2.** Gargilius Martialis, *a Roman author of the third century of our era.*—**II.** Deriv.: **Gargĭlĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Gargilius, Gargilian:* fundus, Dig. 32, 1, 41, § 3.

Garītes, um, *m.*, *a people in Aquitanian Gaul, bordering on the* Ausci, Caes. B. G. 3, 27 dub. (Schneid. prefers Gates)

Garocĕli, ōrum, v. Graioceli.

gărŏn, v. garum.

garrĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, 4, *v. a.* [Sanscr. gir, speech; Gr. γῆρυς, voice; Germ. girren, to coo; Engl. call; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 177], *to chatter, prate, chat, talk* (cf. blatero). **I.** Lit. (class.): cum coram sumus et garrimus quicquid in buccam, Cic. Att. 12, 1, 2: cupiebam etiam nunc plura garrire, id. ib. 6, 2, 10: nugas, Plaut. Aul. 5, 21; id. Curc. 5, 2, 6: quidlibet, Hor. S. 1, 9, 13: aniles fabellas, id. ib. 2, 6, 77: libellos, id. ib. 1, 10, 41: aliquid in aurem, Mart. 5, 61, 3: garriet quoi neque pes umquam neque caput compareat, *will chatter nonsense*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 81.—*Absol.:* garris, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 86; id. Heaut. 3, 2, 25; 4, 6, 19; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 33: garri modo, id. ib. 3, 2, 11: saeculis multis ante gymnasia inventa sunt, quam in his philosophi garrire coeperunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21; cf.: tanta est impunitas garriendi, id. N. D. 1, 38, 108.—**II.** Transf., of frogs: meliusque ranae garriunt Ravennates, Mart. 3, 93, 8. Of the nightingale: lusciniae canticum adolescentiae garriunt, App. Flor. p. 258 (3, 17 *fin.*).

garrītor, ōris, *m.* [garrio], *a chatterer, babbler, prater* (late Lat.): periculosus, Amm. 22, 9.

garrītus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a chattering, chat, talk* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep 3, 6 *med.*

garrŭlans, antis, *Part.* [garrulus], *chattering, prating* (late Lat.): ineptias, Fulg. Myth. praef.

garrŭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *a chattering, babbling, prating, talkativeness, garrulity* (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: nunc quoque in alitibus facundia prisca remansit, Raucaque garrulitas studiumque immane loquendi, Ov. M. 5, 678: quem non abducet infixum cogitationibus illa neminem satiatura garrulitas? Sen. Cons. Helv. 16 *fin.:* (pueri) facie et garrulitate amabiles, Suet. Aug 83: extemporalis, Quint. 2, 4, 15: ingens, Plin. 29, 1, 3, § 5: ingentia dona Auctoris pereunt, garrulitate sui, Mart. 5, 52, 8; Plin. Ep. 9, 10, 2; Suet. Aug. 83; Sen. Rhet. 2, 13, 2.—**II.** Transf.: cornix inauspicatae garrulitatis, Plin. 10, 12, 14, § 30.

garrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [garrio], *chattering, prattling, babbling, prating, talkative, garrulous.* **I.** Lit. (class., but not in Cic.; cf.: loquax, verbosus): confidentes garrulique et malevoli, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 16; Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 15: percontatorem fugito, nam garrulus idem est, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 69: (Lucilius) Garrulus atque piger scribendi ferre laborem, id. S. 1, 4, 12: garrulus hunc quando consumet cumque: loquaces, Si sapiat, vitet, id. ib. 1, 9, 33: ut hujus infantiae garrulam disciplinam contemneremus, Auct. Her. 2, 11, 16: scientia, id. 3, 3, 6: lingua, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 44: bella verbosi fori, id. Tr. 3, 12, 18: vadimonia, id. Am. 1, 12, 23; hora, *time for chatting*, Prop. 3 (4), 23, 18.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of animals or inanimate things: ales (i. e. cornix), Ov. M. 2, 547: perdix, id. ib. 8, 237: hirundo, Verg. G. 4, 307: cicada, Phaedr. 3, 16, 10: noctua in imbre, Plin. 18, 35, 87, § 362: cantus lusciniae, id. 10, 29, 43, § 81: rivus, *babbling, murmuring*, Ov. F. 2, 316: pinus vento, *rustling*, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 30: fistula, *vocal*, Tib. 2, 5, 30; cf. lyra, id. 3, 4, 38: plectra, Mart. 14, 167: sistra, id. 14, 54: anulus in orbe (trochi), id. 14, 169.—**B.** Of the subjects of talk: gaudent ubi Garrula securi narrare pericula nautae, Juv. 12, 82.

† **gărum** or **găron,** i, *n.*, = γάρον, *a rich sauce, fish-sauce, garum*, made of small fish, esp. the scomber, of which the Romans were exceedingly fond, Plin. 31, 7, 43, § 93 sq.; Hor. S. 2, 8, 46; Mart. 13, 102; 7, 27, 8; Sen Ep. 95 *med.*

Gărumna, Garunna, or **Garonna,** ae, *m.* (*fem.*, Aus. Mos. 483), = ὁ Γαρουνᾶς Strab., *a river of Gaul, the Garonne*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; Mel. 3, 2, 3; 7; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 105; Amm. 15, 11; Tib. 1, 8 (7), 11 al.

Gărumni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Gaul situated along the Garonne*, now *St. Bertrand de Comminge*, Caes. B. G. 3, 27.

† **gărus** (**găros**), i, *m.*, = γάρος, *a fish*, otherwise unknown, *from which the sauce called* garum *was prepared*, Plin. 31, 7, 43, § 93; 32, 11, 53, § 149.

† **găryŏphyllon** (**cary-**), i, *n.*, = καρυόφυλλον, *a kind of Indian spice;* acc. to Sprengel, the Vitex trifolia, Linn.; Plin. 12, 7, 15, § 30.

gassinades, is, *m.* (lapis), *a Median precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 163.

† **gaster,** těris, and tri, *f.*, = γαστήρ, *the belly* (pure Lat. venter). **I.** Lit.: inflatio secundum gastera, Cael Aur. Tard. 3, 8.—**II.** Transf., *a big-bellied vessel*, Petr. 70; 79; Marc. Emp. 8 *med.*

Gates, ium, v. Garites.

gau, v. gaudium *init.*

gaudĕbundus, a, um, v. gaudibundus.

gaudens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from gaudeo

gaudĕo, gāvīsus, 2 (archaic *perf.* gavisi, Liv. Andron. and Cass. Hem. ap. Prisc. p. 868 P.), *v. n.* and *a.* [Gr. γαίω, rejoice, for γαϝιω; cf. gavisus; root γαυ-; γηθέω, γάνυμαι, etc.; cf. ἀγαυρός, proud, ἄγη, astonishment], *to rejoice, be glad* or *joyful* respecting any thing, *to take pleasure in, be pleased with, delight in* (of inward joy, opp laetari, to show one's self glad, exhibit joy; cf: gaudere decet, laetari non decet, quoniam docendi causa a gaudio laetitiam distinguimus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 66); usually constr. with an *object-clause, quod*, the *abl.*, or *absol.;* less freq. with the *acc., cum, quia*, the *gen., si*, etc. (*a*) With *acc.* and *inf.* or the simple *inf.:* quae perfecta esse gaudeo vehementerque laetor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 136; cf.: quem tamen esse natum et nos gaudemus et haec civitas dum erit laetabitur, id. Lael. 4, 14: salvum te advenire gaudeo, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 52: venire tu me gaudes? id. ib. 2, 2, 7: quos sibi Caesar oblatos gavisus, Caes. B. G. 4, 13 *fin.:* animus aliquid magnum agere gaudet, Quint. 1, 2, 30; 2, 1, 5; 9, 2, 78: laudari in bonis gaudent, id. 5, 12, 22: in domo vires remansuras esse gaudebant, Curt. 10, 7, 15; Sen. ap. Quint. 8, 5, 18: iterare culpam, Tac. H. 3, 11; Plin. Pan. 12, 4; cf.: motus doceri gaudet Ionicos, Hor. C. 3, 6, 21; 3, 18, 15: laedere gaudes, id. S. 1, 4, 78: spargere gaudes argumenta viri, Juv. 9, 84.—(*β*) With *quod:* sane gaudeo, quod te interpellavi, Cic. Leg. 3, 1, 1: gaude, quod spectant oculi te mille loquentem, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 19: quod scribis te a Caesare cottidie plus diligi, immortaliter gaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 9; cf.: bonis viris quod ais probari quae adhuc fecerimus, valde gaudeo, id. Att. 9, 7, 6.—(*γ*) With *abl.:* ipsa liberatione et vacuitate omnis molestiae gaudemus, omne autem id, quo gaudemus, voluptas est, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: correctione, id. Lael. 24, 90: illis, id. ib. 6, 22: aequitate justitiaque, id. ib. 22, 82: hoc scientiae genere, id. Off. 3, 33, 121: praeda ac populationibus, magis quam otio aut requie, Liv. 22, 9, 5: scaena gaudens miraculis, id. 5, 21, 9: equis, Hor. S 2, 1, 26: equis canibusque, id. A. P. 162: rure,

id. S 1, 10, 45· pictis tabellis, id. ib 1, 1, 72. carmine (with delectari iambis), id. Ep 2, 2, 59: gaude sorte tua, id. Epod. 14, 15; cf.: ille cubans gaudet mutata sorte, id. S 2, 6, 110: ero gaude, i. e *at your master's return*, Cat 31, 12; Juv. 6, 74; 209; 379; 7, 105 —Prov · gaudet patientia duris, Luc 9, 403 —(*b*) *Absol* : tristis sit (servus), si eri sint tristes: hilarus sit, si gaudeant, Plaut. Am 3, 3, 6; 3, 4, 10: gaudebat, me laudabat, Ter Phorm. 4, 2, 5: gaudeat an doleat, Hor Ep 1, 6, 12· et irasci nos et gaudere fingimus, Quint 9, 2, 26: si est nunc ullus gaudendi locus, Cic. Att 9, 7, 6: de Bursa, te gaudere certo scio, id. Fam 7, 2, 2. admonebo, ut in sinu gaudeant, gloriose loqui desinant, id. Tusc 3, 21, 51 —(*c*) With *acc.* (usually with homogeneous or general objects): hunc scio mea solide gavisurum gaudia, Ter. And. 5, 5, 8, cf. ut suum gaudium gauderemus, Cael. ap Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1; Cat 61, 119: jam id gaudeo, Ter. And. 2, 2, 25; cf.: gaudeo, etsi nil scio quod gaudeam, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 62: hoc aliud est, quod gaudeamus, id. Eun. 5, 9, 11; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 63· quod gaudere posset, hoc fuit, Ov. M. 12, 607: nunc furit tam gavisos homines suum dolorem, Cael. ap Cic Fam. 8, 14, 1: gaudent natorum fata parentes, Stat. Th 4, 231: tu dulces lituos ululataque proelia gaudes, id. ib 9, 724.—In *pass :* ista pars gaudenda mihi potius quam, etc, Symm Ep 3, 29 —(*d*) With *cum, quia, si, in*, etc : quom gravidam et quom te pulcre plenam aspicio, gaudeo, Plaut Am. 2, 2, 49; id. Truc 2, 4, 33; 2, 6, 35· quom tu's liber, gaudeo, id Men. 5, 9, 87· quia vos tranquillos video, gaudeo et volupe est mihi. id. Am 3, 3, 3. *Er.* Gaude *He* Quid ego gaudeam? *Er.* Quia ego impero Age, gaude modo, id. Capt 4, 2, 59· gaudes, si cameram percusti forte, Hor. S 2, 3, 273: mea Clotho et Lachesis gaudent, si pascitur inguine venter, Juv 9, 136: crudeles gaudent in tristi funere fratris, Lucr. 3, 72· in puero, Prop 2, 4, 18 (28): tibi gratulor, mihi gaudeo, te amo, *I for my part, as for myself*, Cic Fam. 6, 15; v. in the foll the passage Lucr. 3, 145 —**B.** Like χαίρειν of inanim. and abstr things, *to rejoice in, delight in* any thing (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): nec tantum Phoebo gaudet Parnasia rupes, Verg E 6, 29; 9, 48: postquam oleo gavisa cutis, Stat Th. 6, 847: umore omnia hortensia gaudent, Plin 19, 8, 39, § 131: rastris atque ablaqueationibus (myrrha), id. 12, 15, 33 § 66. addebantur et laudes, quibus haud minus quam praemio gaudent militum animi, Liv 2, 60, 3: oratio gaudebit occasione laetius decurrendi, Quint 12, 9, 2. (paeon) ante se brevibus gaudet pyrrhichio vel choreo, id. 9, 4, 111; 10, 7, 16· (vites) Amineae pingui arvo maxime gaudeant, Col 3, 2, 16· id (sc. consilium, animus) sibi solum per se sapit id sibi gaudet, *rejoices for itself*, Lucr 3, 145 —**II.** In partic. **A.** In sinu or in se, *to rejoice within one's self* or *secretly, to feel a quiet joy:* ut in sinu gaudeant, Cic Tusc. 3, 21, 51. qui sapit, in tacito gaudeat ille sinu, Tib 4, 13, 8 (cf.· in tacito cohibe gaudia clausa sinu, Prop 2, 25 (3, 20), 30) tam gaudet in se tamque se ipse miratur, Cat 22, 17 —**B.** Like the Gr χαίρειν, as a word of salutation (pure Lat. salvere) Celso gaudere et bene rem gerere Albinovano Musa rogata refer, *take my greetings to Celsus*, Hor. Ep 1, 8, 1; so ib 15 —Hence, **gaudens,** entis, *P a., joyful, cheerful* (very rare). interea cum Musis nos delectabimus animo aequo, immo vero etiam gaudenti ac libenti, Cic Att 2, 4, 2; Prop 3, 14 (4, 13), 9; Stat. S 4, 6, 55: si quis Forte coheredum senior male tussiet, huic tu Dic gaudentem nummo te addicere, *with pleasure, gladly*, Hor S 2, 5, 109 —*Adv :* **gaudenter,** *rejoicingly* (late Lat. and rare), Pseud. August ad Fratr Erem Serm. 10 al.

gaudĭālis, e, *adj* [gaudium], *glad, joyful* (post-class.) dapes, App M. 8, p 215: ritus, id. ib 2, p 128· animus, id. ib 11, p 272.

* **gaudĭbundus (gaudebundus),** a, um, *adj* [gaudeo], *rejoicing* · saluti praesenti ac futurae suboli novorum marito rum gaudibundus, App M. 8 *init*

‡ **gaudĭfĭco** χαροποιέω, Gloss. Philox.

gaudĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [gaudeo], *joy* (post class): jamdudum gaudimonio dissilio, Petr 61; Vulg. Baruch 4, 34.

gaudĭum, ii (apoc. form gau, like cael for caelum, do for domum· replet te laetificum gau, Enn. ap Auson. Technop 144; Ann. 451 Vahl.), *n.* [id.], *inward joy, joy, gladness, delight* (opp laetitia, joy which shows itself externally) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. (*a*) *Sing :* cum ratione animus movetur placide atque constanter, tum illud gaudium dicitur· cum autem inaniter et effuse animus exsultat, tum illa laetitia gestiens vel nimia dici potest, quam ita definiunt sine ratione animi elationem, Cic Tusc 4, 6, 13; Sall. C. 48, 1· voluptas dicitur etiam in animo.. non dicitur laetitia nec gaudium in corpore, id. Fin. 2, 4, 13 (cf. under B) veluti ex servitute erepta (plebs) gaudium atque laetitiam agitabat, Sall. C 48, 1. exsultare laetitia, triumphare gaudio, Cic Clu 5, 14: meum factum probari abs te triumpho gaudio, Caes ap Cic. Att. 9, 16, A, 2 non possum non confiteri, cumulari me maximo gaudio, quod, etc., Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 1: gaudio compleri, gaudio afficere, id. Fin. 5, 24, 69 sq : tuis litteris perlectis exsilui gaudio, id. Fam 16, 16, 1; cf.: cum tuas litteras legissem, incredibili gaudio sum elatus, id. ib 10, 12, 2; id. Rep 3, 30: gaudium, tristitiam ostendimus (manibus), Quint 11, 3, 86: missa legatio quae gaudio fungeretur, *to express their joy, offer their congratulations*, Tac H. 2, 55: prae gaudio ubi sim nescio, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 67; cf.: nimio gaudio paene desipere, Cic Fam 2, 9, 2: exclamare gaudio, Ter Phorm. 5, 6, 30, cf.: lacrimare gaudio, id. Ad. 3, 3, 55: *Ha* Gaudio ero vobis. *Ad* At edepol nos voluptati tibi, Plaut Poen. 5, 4, 47: quid illud gaudii est? Ter And. 5, 5, 7 —With an *object-genitive :* gaudium periculosi saltus superati, Liv 42, 55, 4 —(*β*) *Plur.:* quo cum multa volup ac gaudia clamque palamque, Enn. ap Gell. 12, 4 (Ann v. 247 Vahl.): cum me tantis affecistis gaudiis, Plaut Poen. 5, 4, 105; more freq , *the outward expressions of joy :* feminarum praecipue et gaudia insignia erant et luctus, Liv. 22, 7, 12 (cf. *sing :* gaudio exultans, id. 21, 42, 3): quibus gaudiis exsultabis? Cic Cat 1, 10, 26: ita varie per omnem exercitum laetitia, maeror, luctus atque gaudia agitabantur, Sall. C 61 *fin :* o qui complexus et gaudia quanta fuerunt! Hor S 1, 5, 43: gaudia prodentem vultum celare, id. ib 2, 5, 104: in tacito cohibe gaudia clausa sinu, Prop 2, 25 (3, 20), 30 (cf gaudeo, II. A.): hunc scio mea solide gavisurum gaudia, Ter And. 5, 5, 8: scin' me in quibus sim gaudiis? id. Eun. 5, 9, 5 —Prov . Gaudia principium nostri sunt doloris, Ov M. 7, 796 —**B.** In partic., *sensual pleasure, delight, enjoyment* (rare; not in Cic ; cf above the passage, Cic Fin. 2, 4, 13; usually in *plur.*)· dediti corporis gaudiis per luxum et ignaviam aetatem agunt, Sall. J 2, 4 mutua gaudia, Lucr 4, 1205; 5, 854: communia, id. 4, 1196; cf. ib 1106; Tib 1, 5, 39, Hor C 3, 6, 28: non umquam reputant quanti sibi gaudia constent, Juv 6, 365 vini atque cibi, id. 10, 204: cenae, id. 15, 41.—In *sing :* mihi sibique pestiferum hinc abstulit gaudium, Liv. 1, 58, 8 —**II.** Transf., also, like our *joy*, for *an object which produces joy, a cause* or *occasion of joy* (mostly poet and in post Aug. prose)· ceterum hoc gaudium magna prope clade in Samnio foedatum est, Liv 7, 34, 1: non animo solum patrio gratum munus, sed corpori quoque salubre gaudium (sc redditus filii) fuit, id. 37, 37, 7 cupidus falsis attingere gaudia palmis, i e conjugem, Prop 1, 19, 9 fugiunt tua gaudia, Ov H. 15, 109, Phaedr 4, 20, 27; Petr 79, 10 — **B.** Of inanim. and abstr things· non omnes (arbores) florent, et sunt tristes quaedam, quaeque non sentiant gaudia annorum, Plin. 16, 25, 40, § 95: flos est gaudium arborum, id. ib adamas opum gaudium, id. 20 praef. § 2.

‡ **gaudĭvĭgens,** entis, *adj* [gaudium-vigeo], *alive with joy, full of joy :* CHORVS, Inscr Orell. 1193

Gaugămēla, ōrum, *n* , = Γαυγάμηλα, τά, *a village of Assyria, where Alexander conquered Darius*, now *Karmelis*, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 118

gaulus, i, *m* [Sanscr gôlas. a waterpot; cf also galley, galleon], = γαυλός. *a pail, round vessel*, Plaut Rud. 5, 2, 32.—**II.** *A round merchant vessel*, = Gr γαῦλος (Hdt 3, 136 sq): genus navigii paene rotundum, Paul ex Fest p 96 Müll.; cf. Gell. 10, 25, 5

‡ **gaunăcārius,** ii, *m* [gaunacum], *a dresser of furs, furrier*, Inscr ap Don. cl. 8, *no* 69

‡† **gaunăcum,** i, *n* , = καυνάκη, *a Persian* or *Babylonian fur, prepared from weasel* or *mouse-skins*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll. *N. cr.*

Gaurelios, *a harbor in the island of Andros*, Liv. 31, 45

Gaurus, i, *m* , *a mountain in Campania, famous for its wine*, now *Monte Barbaro*, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 64; Flor 1, 16, 5; Cic Agr. 2, 14, 36: Gaurus inanis (as producing little), Juv. 9, 57 —**II.** Deriv. **Gauranus,** a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to Mount Gaurus, Gauran :* montes, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60; cf mons, i e *the Gaurus*, Stat. Th. 8, 546: saltus, Flor. 2, 6, 28: vites, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 38; cf. vinum, id. 14, 6, 8, § 63: ostrea, i e. *from the Lucrine lake*, Juv. 8, 86.

† **gausăpa,** ae, *f*, or **gausăpes,** is, *m* , also **gausăpe,** is (only *sing*), and *plur.* **gausăpa,** ōrum, *n* , = γαυσάπης, *a shaggy woollen cloth, frieze, felt*, used for clothing, covering, etc.; *a garment* or *cover of frieze.* **I.** Lit (*a*) *Sing , nom :* gausapa, according to Varr ap Charis. p 80 P.; and ap Prisc. p 759 P., gausape, M. Messala ap Charis. p 80, Mart 14, 152 *in lemm —Abl.:* involutus coccina gausapa, Petr 28 (perh *acc plur.*)· purpureo tersit tunc latas gausape mensas, Lucil. ap Prisc p 870; so, gausape, Hor S 2, 8, 11: gausape purpureo salutatus, Cass. Sever. ap Prisc p 759 P.— —(*β*) *Plur , nom :* gausapa patris mei memoria coepere, amphimalla nostra, si cut villosa etiam ventralia, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 193 —*Acc :* gausapa si sumpsit, gausapa sumpta proba, Ov. A. A. 2, 300. lutea gausapa, Pers 6, 46: gausapes, lodices purpureas et colloreas meas, Aug. ap Charis p 80 —* **II.** Transf, *a shaggy beard :* tu cum maxillis balanatum gausape pectas, Pers 4, 37.

gausăpātus, a, um, *adj* [gausapa], *covered with a* gausapa, *clothed in frieze* **I.** Lit.: mitto me in mare, quomodo psychrolutam decet, gausapatus, Sen Ep 53, 3 —**II.** Transf, *covered over:* apri opera pistoria, Petr 38, 15

gausăpīna, ae, v gausapinus, II

gausăpīnus, a, um, *adj* [gausapa], *made of frieze* or *felt* **I.** *Adj :* paenula, Mart 14, 145 *in lemm* —**II.** *Subst* **gausăpīna,** ae, *f.* (sc vestis), *a frieze coat*, Mart. 6, 59, 8; Petr 21.

gausăpe, gausăpes, and **gausăpum,** v gausapa.

gāvia, ae, *f* (=λάρος), *a bird*, perh. *the seamew*, Plin. 10, 32, 48, § 91, 10, 74, 95, § 204; App M. 5, p 171.

Gāviānus, a, um, v. Gavius

gāvīsus, a, um, *Part* , from gaudeo

Gāvius, a, *name of a Roman* gens. So L. Gavius, *who was crucified by Verres*, Cic Verr 2, 5, 61 sq —Hence, **Gāviānus,** a, um, *adj* , *of Gavius :* crux, Lact 4. 18

1. †† **gāza,** ae, *f* [Persian , Gr. γάζα], *the treasure, the royal treasure*, in Persia. **I.** Lit: regia, Nep Dat 5; cf: gaza (sic Persae aerarium vocant), Mel. 1, 11, 3: pecunia regia, quam gazam Persae vocant, Curt 3, 13, 4; 5, 1, 3, 5, 6, 5 al. —**II.** Transf., in gen., *treasure, riches, wealth :* qui ab auro gazaque regia manus cohibere possit, Cic de Imp Pomp 23, 66. multa dona ex Hieronis gaza, Liv 25, 25, 13; id. 45, 41, 6, Suet Aug 41; and Tac A. 6, 37, Cic Off. 2, 22, 76; Suet. Tib 49; id. Ner 31; id. Galb 18, Verg A. 2, 763, 5, 40, Val. Fl 6, 562, Mart. 12, 53, 3 al —In *plur* quoniam nil nostro in corpore gazae Proficiunt, neque nobilitas, etc., Lucr 2, 37; so Hor C 1. 29, 2, 2, 16, 9, Sen Phoen. 504, id. Herc. Fur 167; id. Med. 485 al.

2. Gāza, ae, *f*, = Γάζα, *the name of several cities* **I.** The most celebrated is the ancient city of *Gaza, in Palestine.* Mel. 1, 11, 3, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 65; 6, 28, 32 § 144; Curt. 4, 5, 7; 4, 6, 4; 4, 7, 2 al.—**B.** Deriv **Gāzēticus,** a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to Gaza :* vina, Sid. Carm. 17, 15 —**II.** *A*

city of Media, Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 42.—**III.** *A city of Africa, on the Arabian Gulf*, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 174.

Gĕbenna or **Cĕbenna** or **Cĕvenna,** ae, *f.*, *a chain of mountains in Gaul, the Cevennes*, Caes. B. G. 7, 8; 56; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 31; 4, 16, 31, § 105; Suet. Caes. 25.—In *plur.*: **Gĕbennae,** Mel. 2, 5, 6; Luc. 1, 435.—**II.** Deriv.: **Gĕbennĭcus (Cĕb-** or **Cĕv-)**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Cevennes*: montes, Mel. 2, 5, 1.

Gedrōsi or **Cedrōsi,** ōrum, *m.*, = Γεδρωσοί and Γαδρωσοί or Γαδρώσιοι, *a people of Asia*, in the modern *Mekran*, Mel. 3, 8, 4; Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 78; called also **Gedrŏsii (Cedr-)**, Curt. 9, 10, 3; and **Gedrūsi,** Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 94 sq.—**Gedrōsĭa (Cedr-)**, ae, *f.*, *the country of the Gedrosi*: Γεδρωσία or Κεδρωσία, Plin. 21, 11, 36, § 62.

Gedusānus ager, *a region in Asia otherwise unknown*, Cic. Agr. 2, 19, 50 dub.

† **gĕhenna,** ae, *f.*, = γέεννα (Hebrew, Ge-Hinnom, Ge-Ben-Hinnom), a valley near Jerusalem where children were offered to Moloch; hence, transf., *hell*, Vulg. Matt. 5, 22 sq.; 10, 28; 18, 9 al.; Tert. Apol. 47; Prud. Cath. 6, 111; 11, 112; Aus. Ephem. ap. Orat. 56 et saep.—**II.** Deriv. **gĕhennālis,** e, *hellish, of hell*: incendium, Cassiod. Amic. 22, § 32: poenae, id. ib. 24, § 4.

Geidunni or **Geidumni,** ōrum, *m.*, *a people subject to the* Nervii, Caes. B. G. 5, 39.

Gĕla, ae, *f.*, = Γέλα, *a city on the southern coast of Sicily, at first called* Lindos, *and afterwards* Gela, *from the River Gela* or *Gelas, on which it stood*, now *Terranova* (acc. to others *Alicata*), Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 73; 31, 7, 41, § 86; Verg. A. 3, 702; Sil. 14, 218.—**Gĕla,** ae, *m.*, *the river Gela*, now *Fiume di Terranova*, Ov. F. 4, 470; also **Gelas,** Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Gĕlōus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Γελῷος, *of* or *belonging to Gela*: campi, Verg. A. 3, 701.—**B. Gĕlenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Gela*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 103; 2, 4, 33, § 73.—**C. Gĕlāni,** ōrum, *m.*, the same, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

gĕlasco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [gelo], *to turn to ice, to freeze*: vini natura non gelascit, Plin. 14, 21, 27, § 132.

gĕlăsĭānus, i, *m.* [γελασῖνος, a laugher; from γελάω, to laugh], *a buffoon, jester* (late Lat.), Sid. Carm. 23, 301.

† **gĕlăsīnus,** i, *m.*, = γελασῖνος, *a dimple in the cheek, produced by smiling*, Mart. 7, 25, 6.

gĕlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gelo], *a freezing, frost* (post-Aug.), Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 233: artuum, Scrib. Comp. 179.

gĕlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a frost*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

Geldŭba, ae, *f.*, *a castle in* Gallia Belgica, *on the Rhine*, now *Gelb* or *Gellep*, Plin. 19, 5, 28, § 90; Tac. H. 4, 26; 32; 35 sq.

gĕlĕfactus, a, um, *adj.* [gelum + fio], *turned to ice, frozen*, Ven. Fort. Carm. 8, 6, 213.

Gĕlenses, ium, v. Gela, II. B.

gĕlĭcĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [gelu-cado], *frost*, κρυμός (mostly in *plur.*): si gelicidia erunt, cum oleam coges, Cato, R. R. 65, 2; so *plur.*, Col. 2, 8, 3; 3, 1, 7; 11, 3 *fin.*; Vitr. 2, 7 *med.*: nocturna, *night-frosts*, Col. 11, 2, 6.—In *sing.*, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 2.

gĕlĭde, *adv.*, v. gelidus *fin.*

gĕlĭdus, a, um (archaic *gen. fem. sing.* gelidaï aquaï, Lucr. 3, 693), *adj.* [gelu], *icy cold, very cold, icy, frosty* (a higher degree than frigidus; cf. also: algidus, rigidus, glacialis). **I.** Lit.: (Fibrenus) statim praecipitat in Lirem ... eumque multo gelidiorem facit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: caelum est hieme frigidum et gelidum, *cold and frosty*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 4: aqua, Lucr. 3, 693: aquam gelidam bibere, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31; cf.: gelidissimae aquae, Plin. 31, 2, 6, § 10: fontium gelidae perennitates, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: fluvii, Lucr. 6, 1172: nives, id. 6, 107: pruina, id. 2, 431; 515; Verg. G. 2, 263: loca gelida propinquitate Tauri montis, Liv. 38, 27, 9: nemus, Hor. C. 1, 1, 30: valles, Verg. G. 2, 488: rupes, id. A. 8, 343: Haemus, Hor. C. 1, 12, 6: Algidus, id. ib. 1, 21, 6: Scythes, id. ib. 4, 5, 25: saxum, Lucr. 3, 892: umbrae frigoris, id. 5, 641: nox, Verg. G. 1, 287; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 169: aether, Verg. A. 8, 28: December, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 3: foci, i. e. *never kindled*, id. F. 3, 28: tyrannus (i. e. Boreas), id. M. 6, 711.—**B.** *Subst.*: **gĕlĭda,** ae, *f.* (sc. aqua), *water cold as ice* (like frigida; cf. calida or calda, warm water): foribusque repulsum Perfundit gelida, Hor. S. 2, 7, 91: calidae gelidaeque minister, Juv. 5, 63.—**II.** In partic., *icy cold, cold, stiff* with death, old age, or fright (poet., like frigidus): (Niobe) corporibus gelidis incumbit, Ov. M. 6, 277: artus, id. ib. 4, 247; 6, 249: vultus, id. ib. 4, 141: gelidus tardante senecta Sanguis hebet, Verg. A. 5, 395: et gelidum subito frigore pectus erat, Ov. F. 1, 98; so, pavidus gelidusque, id. M. 3, 688; cf. id. ib. 10, 423.—Hence also transf., of death, fright, etc.: gelidi vestigia leti, Lucr. 3, 530: mors, Hor. C. 2, 8, 11; Ov. M. 15, 153: metus, id. H. 11, 82; cf. formido, id. M. 2, 200: horror, id. H. 16, 67: terror, id. M. 3, 100: tremor, Verg. A. 2, 120: pallor, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 11.—*Adv.*: **gĕlĭde** (like frigide, I.), *coldly, faintly, indolently*, ψυχρῶς: quod res omnes timide gelideque ministrat, Hor. A. P. 171.

Gellĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens; so the historians, Gellii, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55; id. Leg. 1, 2, 6: L. Gellius, *a friend of Cicero*, id. ib. 1, 20, 53; id. Balb. 8, 19; 14, 33; and esp.: Aulus Gellius (on account of the abbreviation A. Gellius, formerly falsely called Agellius), *a grammarian of the first half of the second century of the Christian era, author of the* Noctes Atticae: vir elegantissimi eloquii et multae ac facundae scientiae (Gellius), Aug. Civ. Dei, 9, 4.—**II.** Deriv.: **Gellĭānus,** i, *m.*, *a slave of one Gellius*, Labeo ap. Gell. 13, 12, 4.

1. gĕlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [gelu]. **I.** *Act.*, *to cause to freeze, to congeal.*—*Pass.*, *to be frozen, to freeze.* **A.** In gen.: si gelent frigora, quarto die premendam (olivam), Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 21: fluvius, qui ferrum gelat, Mart. 1, 50, 12.—*Pass.*: quae (alvearia fictilia) et accenduntur aestatis vaporibus et gelantur hiemis frigoribus (shortly before: nec hieme rigent, nec candent aestate), Col. 9, 6, 2.—Esp. freq. in the *part. perf.*: amnes gelati lacusque, Plin. 8, 28, 42, § 103: lac, Col. poët. 10, 397: caseus, id. 7, 8, 7: manus Aquilone, Mart. 5, 9, 3.—**B.** In partic., *to freeze, chill, stiffen* with fright, horror, etc.; in *pass.*, *to be frozen, chilled; to be numbed* or *stiff* (cf.: gelu and gelidus): gelat ora pavor, Stat. Th. 4, 497: timent pavidoque gelantur Pectore, Juv. 6, 95: sic fata gelatis Vultibus, Stat. Th. 4, 404: gelato corde attonitus, Luc. 7, 339: gelati orbes (i. e. oculi emortui), id. 6, 541.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to freeze*: pruinae perniciosior natura, quoniam lapsa persidet gelatque, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 222: venae, Stat. Th. 4, 727: vultus Perseos, i. e. *to be petrified*, Luc. 9, 681.—*Impers.*: non ante demetuntur quam gelaverit, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39; Vulg. Sir. 43, 21.

2. Gĕlo or **Gĕlon,** ōnis, *m.*, = Γέλων, *king of Syracuse, son of Hiero II.*, Liv. 23, 30; 24, 5; Just. 23, 4; Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 144.

Gĕlōn, ontis, *m.* [γελῶν, laughing], *a fountain in Phrygia whose water caused laughter*, Plin. 31, 2, 16, § 19.

Gĕlōni, ōrum, *m.*, = Γελωνοί, *a Scythian people, on the Borysthenes, in the modern Ukraine*, Mel. 2, 1, 13; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 88; Verg. G. 2, 115; id. A. 8, 725; Hor. C. 2, 9, 23; 2, 20, 19; 3, 4, 35.—In *sing.*: **Gĕlōnus,** i, *m.*, *the Gelonian*, collect., Verg. G. 3, 461.—**II.** Deriv.: **Gĕlōnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Geloni, Gelonian*: canes, Grat. Cyneg. 195.

† **gĕlōtŏphўe,** ēs, *f.*, = γελωτοφυή, *a plant, called also* batrachion, App. Herb. 8.

† **gĕlōtŏphyllis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = γελωτόφυλλις, *a plant that causes laughter*, probably *a sort of crow-foot*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 164.

Gĕlōus, a, um, v. Gela, II. A.

gĕlum, i, *n.*, and **gĕlus,** ūs, *m.* (*nom.* **gelu,** *n.*, Prisc. 658 P.; but only found in Liv. ap. Non. 207, 30, a corrupt passage; and freq. in Vulg., e. g. Dan. 3, 69; Zach. 14, 6: gelum, Lucr. 6, 877; Varr. R. R. 1, 45, 2; *gen.* geli, Lucr. 5, 205 al.; *nom.* gelus, Att. ap. Prisc. 6, p. 685 P.; cf. Non. 208, 1, Fragm. Trag. v. 390 Rib.; Afran. ap. Non. 207, 32, Com. Fragm. v. 106 Rib.; Cato, R. R. 40, 4 al.; *acc.* gelum, *m.*, Cat. Orig. 2, Fragm. 30; *abl.* gelu, *m.*, Mela, 3, 5 *ext.*; Flor. 4, 12, 18; Plin. Pan. 12) [root γαλ-, to be bright; whence γελάω, to laugh (cf. κυμάτων γέλασμα, Aesch. Pr. 90); γάλα, milk; γαλήνη, calm; cf.: lac, glacies; cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 172], *icy coldness, frost, cold* (cf.: pruina, glacies, rigor). **I.** In gen.: praeusti artus, nive rigentes nervi, membra torrida gelu, Liv. 21, 40, 9: nec ventus fraudi, solve geluve fuit, Ov. de Nuce, 106: et maris adstricto quae coit unda gelu, id. Tr. 2, 196: altitudo gelūs, Plin. 8, 28, 42, § 103: geluque Flumina constiterint acuto, Hor. C. 1, 9, 3: rura gelu tum claudit hiems, Verg. G. 2, 317: horrida cano Bruma gelu, id. ib. 3, 442; Stat. Th. 5, 392.—**II.** In partic., *coldness, chill* produced by death, old age, fright, etc. (cf. gelidus, II.; poet.): pectora pigro Stricta gelu, Luc. 4, 653: sed mihi tarda gelu saeclisque effeta senectus, Verg. A. 8, 508; Sen. Troad. 624.

* **gĕmĕbundus,** a, um, *adj.* [gemo], *groaning, sighing*, Ov. M. 14, 188.

gĕmellar, āris, *n.* [gemellus], *a vessel for holding oil* (very rare), Col. 12, 52, 10.—Also **gĕmellārĭa,** ae, *f.*, Aug. ap. Psa. 136 *med.*; and **gĕmellārĭum,** i, *n.*, id. ap. Psa. 80, 1 al.

gĕmellĭpăra, ae, *f.* [gemellus-pario], *twin-bearing*, an epithet framed by Ovid, and applied to Latona (on account of her twin-children, Apollo and Diana): dea, Ov. F. 5, 542: divae, id. M. 6, 315.

gĕmellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [geminus], *born at the same time, twin-born, twin-* (mostly poet.; cf. geminus). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.*: flebat avus Phoebeque soror fratresque gemelli, Ov. H. 8, 77: proles, id. ib. 6, 121; id. M. 9, 453: fetus, id. H. 6, 143: partus, id. M. 6, 712; Vulg. Cant. 4, 2.—**B.** *Subst.*: **gĕmellus,** i, *m.*, *a twin*: gemelle Castor et gemelle Castoris, Cat. 4, 27: namque est enixa gemellos, Ov. M. 11, 316; cf. Verg. E. 1, 14: hac in re scilicet una Multum dissimiles, at cetera paene gemelli Fraternis animis, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *paired, double*: poma cohaerentia et gemella, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51: vites, *that have two clusters on one stalk*, id. 14, 2, 4, § 21 (for which: geminae vites, Col. 3, 2, 10): gemella legio, *formed out of two legions*, Caes. B. C. 3, 4, 1; cf. geminus, II. A.—**B.** *Resembling* or *like*, as twins: par nobile fratrum, Nequitia et nugis pravorum et amore gemellum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 244: pinus, Mart. 10, 92, 3: uniones, id. 12, 49, 12.

‡ **gĕmĭnātim,** *adv.* [gemino], *doubly*, acc. to Diom. p. 402 P. (without an example).

gĕmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a doubling*: geminatio verborum habet interdum vim, leporem alias, * Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206; so, verborum, Quint. 9, 3, 67: vocalium, id. 1, 4, 10: accusativi, id. 7, 9, 10; id. 9, 3, 29: in eadem vitii geminatione, id. 1, 5, 12; Gell. 13, 24, 4.

* **gĕmĭnĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [geminus], *the difference between twins*: habeo ego istam qui distinguam inter vos geminitudinem, i. e. *mark*, Pac. ap. Non. 116, 18 (Trag. Rel. v. 61 Rib.)

gĕmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [id.]. **I.** *Act.*, *to double* (class.; syn. duplico). **A.** Lit.: favos, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 32: ructuosus spiritus, Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 123: victoriae laetitiam, Liv. 45, 13: semivocales, Quint. 1, 7, 14: verba, id. 9, 3, 28: decem vitae frater geminaverat annos, i. e. *had completed his twentieth year*, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 31: labor geminaverat aestum, id. M. 5, 586: pericula, Tib. 2, 3, 39: facinus, *to repeat*, Ov. M. 10, 471.—*Absol.*: geminabit (sc. pugnum s. plagam) nisi caves, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 19.—In *part. perf.*: tum solo geminato, quod Tuditano et Aquilio consulibus evenerat, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: verba, id. Part. 6, 21; cf. littera, Quint. 1, 7, 29; 1, 4, 11: victoria, Liv. 1, 25, 11: luctus, id. 40, 55: urbs, id. 1, 13: onus, Quint. 2, 3, 2: vulnus, Ov. M. 12, 257: plausus, Verg. G. 2, 509: consulatus, *repeated*, Tac. A. 1, 3: invidiam fieri geminati honoris, Liv. 39, 39, 9: honor, *augmented*, Plin. Pan. 92, 1.—

Poet.: quae postquam aspexit geminatus gaudia ductor Sidonius, i. e. *feeling double joy*, Sil. 10, 514.—**B.** Transf., *to pair, join*, or *unite* two things together: non ut Serpentes avibus geminentur, tigribus agni, Hor. A. P. 13: geminari legionum castra prohibuit, *the encamping of two legions together*, Suet. Dom. 7; Stat. S. 1, 2, 239: non acuta Sic geminant Corybantes aera, i. e. *strike together*, Hor. C. 1, 16, 8.—In *part. perf.*: prope geminata cacumina montium, *nearly of the same height*, Liv. 36, 24, 9.—* **II.** *Neutr., to be double*, Lucr. 4, 451.

gĕmĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [cf.: gener, genui (gigno)], *born at the same time, twin-born, twin-* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.*: tibi sunt gemini et trigemini filii, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 123: filios parere, id. Am. 5, 1, 36: C. et L. Fabricii fratres gemini fuerunt ex municipio Aletrinati, *twin-brothers*, Cic. Clu. 16, 46; v. frater: sorores, Ov. M. 4, 774; Hor. C. 4, 7, 5; cf.: soror gemina germana, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 30: pueri, Verg. A. 8, 631: proles, id. ib. 1, 274: dei (i. e. Apollo and Diana), Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 16 Müll. (Trag. v. 425 Vahl.): partus, Liv. 1, 4, 2: Castor, i. e. *Castor and Pollux*, Ov. A. A. 1, 746; cf. Pollux, Hor. C. 3, 29, 64: nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo, i. e. *from Helen, the twin-daughter of Leda*, id. A. P. 147: fratres, Amphion atque Zethus, id. Ep. 1, 18, 41: Quirini, i. e. *Romulus and Remus*, Juv. 11, 105.—Comically in the *sup.*: *To.* Hic ejus geminust frater. *Do.* Hicine'st? *To.* Ac geminissimus, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 49.—**B.** *Subst.*: **gĕmĭni,** ōrum, *m.*, *twins*: Servilii, qui gemini fuerunt ... ut mater geminos internoscit consuetudine oculorum, sic, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 56 sq.; cf.: geminorum formas esse similes, id. Div. 2, 43, 90; Liv. 1, 6, 4.—Of beasts: (asina) raro geminos parit, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 168.—**2.** In partic. **a. Gemini,** as a constellation, *The Twins* (Castor and Pollux; acc. to others, Apollo and Hercules), Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 281; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 7; called also geminum astrum, Col. poët. 10, 312.—**b.** Acc. to the Gr. δίδυμοι, *the testicles*, i. q. testiculi (late Lat.), Sol. 13; Amm. 16, 7.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *paired, double, two-fold, both, two*, = duplex, duo: gemino lucernae lumine declarari, dissensionem et seditionem moveri, Cic. Div. 2, 58, 120; cf.: ex unis geminas mihi conficies nuptias, Ter. And. 4, 1, 51: et tripodes gemini, Verg. A. 9, 265: cum quaererent alii Numerium, alii Quintium, gemini nominis errore servatus est (Numerius Quintius), Cic. Sest. 38, 82: sunt geminae Somni portae, quarum altera, etc., Verg. A. 6, 894: scopuli, id. ib. 1, 162; cf.: vos, geminae voragines rei publicae, Cic. Pis. 18, 41: huc geminas nunc flecte acies, *your pair of eyes, both eyes*, Verg. A. 6, 788: tempora, id. ib. 5, 416: nares, id. G. 4, 300: cornua (Eridani), id. ib. 4, 371: manus, Mart. 10, 10, 10: pedes, Ov. F. 2, 154; for which: pes, id. A. A. 2, 644: geminae (vites), Col. 3, 2, 10 (for which: gemellae vites, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 21): aliae (percussiones numerorum) sunt geminae, *double*, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182; cf.: geminis vocalibus, Quint. 1, 7, 14: M gemina, id. ib. 8: geminique tulit Chironis in antrum, *double-formed* (half man, half horse), Ov. M. 2, 630; 6, 126; cf.: corpus Tritonis (half man and half fish), Stat. S. 3, 2, 35: Cecrops (acc. to a myth, half man and half serpent, or half man and half woman; or else as Egyptian and Greek), Ov. M. 2, 555: GEMINA LEGIO, *a double legion* (formed out of two legions), *epithet of the tenth legion in Hispania*, Inscr. Orell. 72 sq.; 1214; 2090; 3376 al. (for which: gemella legio, Caes. B. C. 3, 4, 1; cf. Tac. H. 2, 58): cum geminis exsurgit mensa lucernis, *seen double* by one in drink, Juv. 6, 305.—**B.** *Resembling, similar, like*, as twins: VOLO, MI FRATER, FRATERCULO TUO CREDAS: consorti quidem in lucris atque in furtis, gemino et simillimo nequitia, improbitate, audaciā, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 66, § 155; cf.: Dolabella et Antonius ... ecce tibi geminum in scelere par, *a twin-pair*, id. Phil. 11, 1, 2; Varr. L. L. 9, § 92: par est avaritia, similis improbitas, eadem impudentia, gemina audacia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 118 *fin.*; cf. id. Rosc. Com. 18, 55: quae (memoria) est gemina litteraturae quodammodo et in dissimili genere persimilis, *twin-sister*, id. Part. 7, 26 (al. germana): illud vero geminum consiliis Catilinae et Lentuli, quod me domo mea expulistis, *like, similar*, id. Pis. 7, 16; cf.: ambobus geminus cupido laudis, Sil. 4, 99.

gĕmĭpōmus, a, um, *adj.* [geminus + pomum], *producing double fruit*; transf.: papillae, Auct. Carm. ad Lydiam, 17.

gĕmisco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [gemo], *to begin to sigh* (late Lat.): si buxos inflare velim, ferale gemiscunt, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 130.

gemītes, ae, *m., a precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191 (dub.; Jan. chernitis).

Gĕmītōrius, a, um, v. Gemoniae.

gĕmĭtus, ūs (archaic *gen. sing.* gemiti, Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 11), *m.* [gemo], *a sighing, a sigh, a groan, a lamentation, complaint* (syn.: planctus, plangor, lamentatio, questus). **I.** Lit.: quantum luctum quantumque gemitum, quid lacrimarum quantumque fletum factum audivi, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17; cf.: ut urbe tota fletus gemitusque fieret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 24; id. Sest. 31, 68: gemitum trahens, Enn. ap. Non. p. 515, 26 (Trag. v. 102 Vahl.): clamor, sonus, gemitus, Quint. 7, 2, 46: gemitus in dolore ... gemitus elamentabilis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: lacrimabilis, Verg. A. 3, 39: ingentem tollere, id. ib. 11, 37; cf.: ingentem dare pectore ab imo, id. ib. 1, 485: gemitus toto foro, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85: continuus, Quint. 11, 1, 34: sine gemitu, id. 2, 20, 10: gemitu, Verg. A. 2, 73.—*Plur.* (mostly poet.): gemitus, screatus, tussis, risus abstine, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 132: quantos et virorum et mulierum gemitus esse factos (audivi)? Cic. Clu. 68, 192; id. Har. Resp. 18, 39: gemitus edere, Lucr. 4, 1015; cf.: extremosque ciet gemitus, Verg. G. 3, 517: gemitus, id. A. 2, 288; 4, 409; 6, 873; Ov. M. 2, 621: excitare, Liv. 9, 7, 4: ad gemitus vulnerum, id. 22, 5, 4; Gell. 1, 26, 7; Vulg. Judic. 2, 18; Psa. 30, 10 al.—**II.** Poet. transf. **1.** *Pain, sorrow*, Verg. A. 2, 413; cf. Lucr. 5, 1196.—**2.** Of inanimate things, *a deep* or *hoarse sound*: insonuere cavae gemitumque dedere cavernae, Verg. A. 2, 53: dat tellus gemitum, id. ib. 9, 709: dat gemitum moles, Sil. 3, 643: et gemitum ingentem pelagi pulsataque saxa Audimus, Verg. A. 3, 555.—In *plur.*: plaga facit gemitus, Ov. M. 12, 487.

gemma, ae, *f.* [cf. Gr. γέμω, to be full; Lat. gumia; lit. a fulness, swelling. The ancients supposed the original meaning to be a precious stone, Quint. 8, 6, 6; cf. Cic. Or. 24, 81; id. de Or. 3, 38, 155], *a bud, eye*, or *gem* on a plant. **I.** Lit.: ineunte vere exsistit tamquam ad articulos sarmentorum ea, quae gemma dicitur, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53: (pampinus) trudit gemmas et frondes explicat omnes, Verg. G. 2, 335; jam laeto turgent in palmite gemmae, id. E. 7, 48; Col. 4, 29, 4.—**II.** Transf. (from the resemblance to buds in shape and color), *a precious stone*, esp. one already cut, *a jewel, gem*, the predom. signif. of the word (opp. lapillus, one that is opaque, v. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 17; cf. also: margarita, unio): nego in Sicilia tota ... ullam gemmam aut margaritam, quicquam ex auro aut ebore factum ... quin conquisierit, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1: pocula ex auro gemmis distincta clarissimis, id. ib. 2, 4, 27, § 62: vas vinarium ex una gemma pergrandi, id. ib.: Cyri ornatus Persicus multo auro multisque gemmis, id. de Sen. 17, 59: gemmas sunt qui non habeant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 180: cum virides gemmas collo circumdedit (mulier), Juv. 6, 458: non gemmis venale, Hor. C. 2, 16, 7: vitrea, i. e. *a false gem*, Plin. 35, 6, 30, § 48; also called facticia, id. 37, 7, 26, § 98: nec premit articulos lucida gemma meos, Ov. H. 15, 74: nec sufferre queat majoris pondera gemmae, Juv. 1, 29: usus luxuriantis aetatis signaturas pretiosis gemmis coepit insculpere, Capitol. ap. Macr. S. 7, 13, 11; Vulg. Exod. 25, 7 et saep.—**2.** Transf. **a.** *Things made of precious stones.* (α) *A drinking-vessel, goblet* or *cup, made of a precious stone*: nec bibit e gemma divite nostra sitis, Prop. 3, 5 (4, 4), 4; cf.: ut gemmā bibat, Verg. G. 2, 506: gemmā ministrare, Sen. Prov. 3 *fin.*; cf. also: in gemma posuere merum, Ov. M. 8, 572.—(β) *A seal ring, signet*: protinus impressā signat sua crimina gemmā, Ov. M. 9, 566; cf. Plin. 37, 1, 2, § 3; 37, 5, 20, § 78: arguit ipsorum quos littera gemmaque, Juv. 13, 138; 1, 68.—Hence, comically: *Pl.* Opsecro parentis ne meos mihi prohibeas? *Cu.* Quid? ego sub gemmane apstrussos habeo tuam matrem et patrem? i. e. *under lock and key*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 8.—**b.** *A pearl* (poet.): legitur rubris gemma sub aequoribus, Prop. 1, 14, 12: cedet Erythraeis eruta gemma vadis, Mart. 8, 28, 14.—**c.** *The eyes* of the peacock's tail: gemmis caudam stellantibus implet, Ov. M. 1, 723; cf.: gemmea cauda, Phaedr. 3, 18, 8).—**B.** Trop., like *gem* in English, *ornament, beauty* (post-Aug. and very rare): multas in digitis, plures in carmine gemmas Invenies, Mart. 5, 11, 3: Hesperius gemma amicorum, Sid. Ep. 4, 22.

gemmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [gemma], *of* or *pertaining to gems*: ars, Vulg. Exod. 39, 6 and 29.—Hence, *subst.*: **gemmārĭus,** ii, *m., a jeweller*, Inscr. Orell. 4302; cf. ib. 2661; Inscr. Murat. 941, 2; Vulg. Exod. 28, 11.

gemmasco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [gemmo, I.], *to begin to bud*, Col. 5, 10, 12; Arb. 22, 1; Plin. 17, 15, 25, § 116.

gemmātus, a, um, *adj.* [gemma; cf. gemmo]. **I.** (Acc. to gemma, I.) *Provided with buds* or *eyes*, Pall. 4, 10, 2.—**II.** (Acc. to gemma, II.) *Set* or *adorned with jewels*: gemmata monilia, Ov. M. 10, 113: gemmati magna specie anuli, Liv. 1, 11, 8: gemmata potoria, Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 17: paenula, Suet. Calig. 52: pocula, Juv. 10, 27.

gemmesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [gemma, II.], *to become a gem*, Plin. 37, 10, 57, § 158.

gemmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of precious stones, set* or *adorned with precious stones*. **I.** Lit.: mittit etiam trullam gemmeam rogatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 63: supellex, Sen. Ep. 110 *med.*: juga, Ov. F. 2, 74.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Like a jewel* or *precious stone*: radix gemmeae rotunditatis, Plin. 18, 7, 13, § 71.—**B.** *Glittering, shining, sparkling*, like jewels: pictisque plumis gemmeam caudam explicas, Phaedr. 3, 18, 8; cf.: gemmei pavones, Mart. 3, 58, 13 (and v. gemma, II. 2. c.): Euripus viridis et gemmeus, Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 1; cf.: prata florida et gemmea, id. ib. 5, 6, 11: quos rumor albā gemmeus vehit pennā, Mart. 10, 3, 10.

gemmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [gemma, II.-fero], *bearing* or *containing gems* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): amnes (Acesinus et Ganges), Plin. 37, 13, 76, § 200; cf. mare (i. e. Erythraei; cf. gemma, II. 2. b.), Prop. 3, 4 (4, 3), 2: corona, Val. Fl. 5, 448.

gemmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [gemma]. **I.** (Acc. to gemma, I.) *To put forth buds, to bud* or *gem*: id fit antequam gemmare Aut florere quid incipit, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4; Col. 4, 27, 1: gemmare vites, luxuriem esse in herbis, laetas segetes etiam rustici dicunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 155; id. Or. 24, 81 (cf.: necessitate rustici gemmam in vitibus dicunt, Quint. 8, 6, 6); v. gemma *init.*—In the *part. pres.*: gemmantem oculum caecare, Col. 4, 24, 16: vinea, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 188: sarmenta, Pall. Febr. 32: surculi rosarum, id. Nov. 11; for which in the *part. perf.*: melius proveniet, si ponendus ramus gemmata jam matre sumatur, Pall. Mart. 10, 2.—**II.** (Acc. to gemma, II.; poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** *Neutr., to be adorned with precious stones, to sparkle with gems.* **1.** Lit. (only in the *part. pres.*): gemmantia sceptra, Ov. M. 3, 264: gemmantia litora, Manil. 4, 652.—**2.** Transf., *to glitter, sparkle*, like gems: herbae gemmantes rore recenti, Lucr. 2, 319; 5, 461: gemmantes explicat alas (pavo), Mart. 13, 70; cf.: pinnae caudae (pavonis), Col. 8, 11, 8; Pall. 1, 28, 2 (see also gemma, II. 2. c. and gemmeus, II. B.): memphites (lapis) gemmantis naturae, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 56.

gemmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gemma, II.], *richly set with jewels* (post-class.): gemmosis monilibus onustas, App. M. 5, p. 162, 24.

gemmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [gemma]. **I.** *A little bud*: gemmulae floridae, App. M. 10, p. 253.—**B.** Transf., *the sparkling pupil* of the eye: App. 'Ανεχ. 8.—**II.** *A small gem*: alii autem caelo et marculo gemmulas exsculpunt, Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 3 Mai.: carbunculi in ornamento auri, Vulg. Sap. 32, 7.

gĕmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [Gr. γέμω, to be full; hence]. **I.** *Neutr., to sigh, groan.* **A.** Lit. (freq. and class.): accurrit ad me Incurvus, tremulus, labiis demissis, gemens, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 44: cum diu occulte suspirassent, postea jam gemere, ad extremum vero loqui omnes et clamare coeperunt, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 2: neque gementem neque plorantem, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 47; cf.: hos pro me lugere, hos gemere videbam, Cic. Planc. 42, 101: gemere desiderio alicujus, id. Pis. 11, 25: ah gemat in terris! ista qui protulit ante, *let him groan in the lower world,* Prop. 2, 6, 31; cf. id. 2, 25 (3, 20), 12.—Of mournful music: nullo gemit hic tibicina cornu, Juv. 2, 90; cf. trop.: surda nihil gemeret grave buccina (Vergilii), id. 7, 69.—Of beasts, *to cry, make a mournful noise:* (leones) gementes, Lucr. 3, 297: gemuit noctua, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 59: turtur ab ulmo, Verg. E. 1, 59.—**B.** Poet. transf. **1.** Of things, *to groan, creak:* visam gementis litora Bospori, Hor. C. 2, 20, 14: repleti amnes, Verg. A. 5, 806: et malus celeri saucius Africo Antennaeque gemant, Hor. C. 1, 14, 6: gemuit sub pondere cymba, Verg. A. 6, 413: strident funes, curvatur arbor, gubernacula gemunt, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 4: gemuit parvo mota fenestra sono, Ov. P. 3, 3, 10: gemens rota, Verg. G. 3, 183; Val. Fl. 6, 168.—**2.** In gen., of animals, *to utter complaints:* feras cum hominibus gemere fecimus, Avien. Fab. praef. *fin.;* id. 26.—**II.** *Act., to sigh over, bemoan, bewail* any thing (freq. and class.). (α) With *acc.:* haec gemebant boni, sperabant improbi, Cic. Sest. 30, 66 *fin.:* dare, quod gemerent hostes, Lucr. 5, 1348: talia voce, Val. Fl. 5, 37: eandem virtutem istam veniet tempus cum graviter gemes, Poët. ap. Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3: flebiliter Ityn, Hor. C. 4, 12, 5: tacite tristem fortunae vicem, Phaedr. 5, 1, 6: multa ignominiam, Verg. G. 3, 226: casus urbis, Juv. 3, 214.—In *pass.:* atque hic status est, qui una voce omnium gemitur neque verbo cujusquam sublevatur, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 1.—(β) With *inf.* (poet.): paucis ostendi gemis, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 4; Stat. Ach. 1, 281: qui servum te gemis esse diu, Mart. 9, 93, 2: sane murteta relinqui... Sulphura contemni vicus gemit, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 7.

Gĕmōnĭae scalae, or (more freq.) *absol.,* **Gemoniae,** ārum, *f.* [gemo, cf. "The Bridge of Sighs"], *steps on the Aventine Hill leading to the Tiber, to which the bodies of executed criminals were dragged by hooks to be thrown into the Tiber:* nemo punitorum non et in Gemonias abjectus uncoque tractus, Suet. Tib. 61: Gemoniae, id. Vit. 17; id. Tib. 53; 75; Juv. 10, 65; Val. Max. 6, 9, 13; Tac. A. 3, 14; 5, 9; 6, 25; id. H. 3, 74; 85; in full: Gemoniae scalae, Val. Max. 6, 3, 3.—Called also: gradus **Gemitorii,** Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 145.

gĕmŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [gemo], *moaning, complaining* (post-class.): bubones occinunt gemulo carmine, App. Flor. p. 349, 21.

gĕmursa, ae, *f.* [Gr. γέμω, to be full; cf. gemo], *a small swelling between the toes* (ante-class.): morbus, quem gemursam appellavere prisci, inter digitos pedum nascentem, Plin. 26, 1, 5, § 8; cf.: gemursa sub minimo digito pedis tuberculum, quod gemere faciat eum, qui id gerat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 95 Müll.

gĕna, ae, and more freq. **gĕnae,** ārum, *f.* [Sanscr. hanus, jaw; ganda, cheek; cf. Gr. γένυς; Germ. Kinn], lit., the upper part of the face, from the cheek-bones to the eyelids; hence, in gen., *a cheek; plur., the cheeks* (cf.: bucca, mala). **I.** Lit.: genae ab inferiore parte tutantur subjectae leniterque eminentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143; cf. Plin. 11, 37, 57, § 156 sqq. (α) *Plur.:* ad haec omnia exprimenda in palpebris etiam et genis est quoddam deserviens iis ministerium, Quint. 11, 3, 77; cf. Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 49: ad genarum crassitudines et oculorum albugines, id. 32, 9, 31, § 98: MVLIERES GENAS NE RADVNTO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23 *fin.;* Plin. 11, 37, 58, § 157; Fest. s. v. radere, p. 273 Müll.: lacrimae peredere humore exsangues genas, Poët. (perh. Pacuv.) ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26; cf.: manat rara meas lacrima per genas, Hor. C. 4, 1, 34: lacrimis humectent ora genasque, Lucr. 1, 920; cf. id. 2, 977; 3, 469: pulchrae, Hor. C. 4, 13, 8: nunc primum opacat flore lanugo genas, Pac. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 94 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 103 Rib.): pilosae, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: erasae, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 26: tum mihi prima genas vestibat flore juventa, Verg. A. 8, 160: leves, Quint. 12, 10, 8: confusa pudore sensi me totis erubuisse genis, Ov. H. 21, 112; Vulg. Cant. 1, 9 al.—(β) *Sing.:* atque genua comprimit arta gena, i. e. *presses* (beseechingly) *the cheek close to his knee,* Enn. ap. Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 109 dub. (cf. Vahl. Enn. p. 176): genam non leviter perstringere, Suet. Claud. 15 *fin.:* gena inferior, superior, Plin. 11, 37, 57, § 156 (v. above).—**II.** Transf.: genae (not in *sing.*). **A.** In Ennius for palpebrae, *the eyelids:* genas Ennius palpebras putat, cum dicit hoc versu: Pandite sulti' genas et corde relinquite somnum, Paul. ex Fest. s. h. v. p. 94 Müll. (Ann. v. 521 Vahl.): imprimitque genae genam, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 686 (Trag. v. 436 Vahl.).—**B.** *The eye* or *eyes* (poet.): exustaeque tuae mox, Polypheme, genae, Prop. 3, 12 (4, 11), 26: cornicum immeritas eruit ungue genas, id. 4 (5), 5, 16; Ov. P. 2, 8, 66; id. H. 20, 206.—**C.** *The sockets of the eyes:* expilatque genis oculos, Ov. M. 13, 562.

Gēnăbum, i, *n., a city of the* Carnutes, *in* Gallia Lugdunensis, *on the* Liger, *afterwards called* Aurelianensis urbs or Civitas Aurelianorum, whence the modern name *Orleans,* Caes. B. G. 7, 3; 11; Hirt. B. G. 8, 5; Sid. Ep. 8, 15.—**II.** Deriv.: **Gēnăbensis,** e, *adj., of* or *belonging to Genabum, Genabian:* caedes, Caes. B. G. 7, 28, 4.—In *plur.:* **Genabenses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Genabum, Genabians,* Caes. B. G. 7, 11, 7.

Gĕnauni, ōrum, *m., a Germanic people in Rhætia, in the Val di Non, neighbors of the* Breuni, Hor. C. 4, 14, 10; called also ‡ **Genaunes,** ium, Inscr. ap. Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 136.

Genāva (less correctly **Genna** or **Genēva**), ae, *f., a city of the Allobroges, upon Lake Leman, at the point where the Rhone passes from it, Geneva,* Caes B. G. 1, 6, 3; 1, 7, 1 sq.—Deriv.: **Genāvensis** (**Genēv-**), e, *of Geneva,* Inscr. Orell. 253; called Genevensis, ib. 254.

† **gĕnĕālŏgĭa,** ae, *f.,* = γενεαλογία, *a genealogy:* majorum genealogia, Mess. Corvin. de Prog. Aug. 22; Vulg. 1 Esdr. 2, 62; Hebr. 7, 3 al.

† **gĕnĕālŏgus,** i, *m.,* = γενεαλόγος, *a genealogist:* qui (dii) genealogis antiquis sic nominantur, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44. So of Moses, as the author of Genesis: illud ait genealogus idem, Prud. Apoth. 315.

gĕner, ĕri (archaic *dat. plur.* generibus, Att. ap. Non. 487, 29), *m.* [root GEN, v. gigno], *a daughter's husband, a son-in-law* **I.** Lit.: cum soceris generi non lavantur, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129; cf.: mei viri gener, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 87: generum nostrum ire cum adfini suo, id. Trin. 3, 1, 21: et gener et affines placent, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 63; cf. id. ib. 4, 8, 25; id. And. 3, 3, 39; id. Hec. 4, 1, 22: C. Fannium et Quintum Scaevolam, generos Laelii, Cic. Rep. 1, 12; id. Lael. 1, 3; 8, 26; id. Att. 4, 2, 4; Caes. B. G. 5, 56, 3; Quint. 6 praef. § 13; Hor. C. 2, 4, 13; Ov. F. 3, 202; Vulg. 1 Reg. 18, 18 et saep.—Also, *a daughter's bridegroom,* Hor. Epod. 6, 13; Verg. A. 2, 344; cf.: generi et nurus appellatione sponsus quoque et sponsa continetur, Dig. 38, 10, 6.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The husband of a granddaughter or great-granddaughter,* for progener, qui conlegam et generum adsciverat Sejanum, Tac. A. 5, 6; 6, 8; cf.: generi appellatione et neptis et proneptis tam ex filio quam ex filia editarum, ceterarumque maritos contineri manifestum est, Dig. 50, 16, 136.—**B.** *A sister's husband, brother-in-law,* Just. 18, 4; Nep. Paus. 1.—**C.** Comically, *of a daughter's paramour:* Villius in Fausta Sullae gener, etc., Hor. S. 1, 2, 64.

gĕnĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [genero] (post-Aug.). **I.** *Act., that has the power of generating, generative, creative:* hic est ille generabilis rerum naturae spiritus, Plin. 2, 45, 45, § 116.—**II.** *Pass., that may be generated or produced:* opus generabile, Manil. 1, 143.

gĕnĕrālis, e, *adj.* [genus]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a kind* or *species, generic* (very rare): variae volucres ut in ordine cunctae Ostendant maculas generales corpore inesse, etc., *of their species,* Lucr. 1, 590: cum qualis sit res, quaeritur, quia et de vi et de genere negotii controversia est, constitutio generalis vocatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 10.—**II.** *Of* or *relating to all, general* (opp. singuli and specialis; cf. universalis; freq only since the Aug. per.): et generale quoddam decorum intelligimus, quod in omni honestate versatur, et aliud huic subjectum, quod pertinet ad singulas partes honestatis, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 96: causae, opp. singulae lites, Quint 7, 1, 64; Sen. Ep. 58 *med.:* cum sit omnis generalis quaestio speciali potentior, Quint. 12, 2, 18; cf.: illud generale, hoc speciale, id. 5, 10, 44: tractatus, opp. specialis, id. 5, 7, 35; cf.: ab generali tractatu ad quasdam deduci species, id. 2, 4, 22: de re et generales quaestiones sunt et definitae, id. 7, 2, 1: definitio, Dig. 28, 5, 4: pactum, ib. 2, 14, 40: lex est generale jussum populi aut plebis, rogante magistratu, At. Cap. ap. Gell. 10, 20, 2.—Hence, *adv.:* **gĕnĕrālĭter** (acc. to II.), *in general, generally* (mostly post-Aug.; cf.: generatim, communiter): tempus est, id quo nunc utimur (nam ipsum quidem generaliter definire difficile est), pars quaedam aeternitatis, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: quaedam adnotasse, sed generaliter (opp. particulas etiam persequi), Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 3: tempus generaliter et specialiter accipitur, etc., Quint. 5, 10, 42 sq.; so opp. specialiter, id. 5, 7, 4; 5, 11, 1; opp. proprie, id. 3, 7, 7: legare, Gai. Inst. 2, 238: stipulari, id. ib. 4, 53: universi, Vulg. Jer. 25, 20.

gĕnĕrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [generalis, II.], *generally* (post-class.), Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 21; id. ad Verg. A. 6, 154; Mart. Cap 4, § 348 *fin;* Symm. Ep. 2, 90.

gĕnĕrālĭter, *adv.,* v. generalis *fin.*

* **gĕnĕrasco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [genero], *to be generated, produced:* omnia membris ex ineunte aevo, Lucr. 3, 745.

gĕnĕrātim, *adv.* [genus; cf. also generalis]. **I.** *By kinds, species, classes,* or *divisions* (freq and class): generatim reddita finis Crescendi rebus constat, etc., Lucr. 1, 584; cf. id. 1, 597: ut cupide generatim secla propagent, id. 1, 20; 1, 229; 563; 2, 347 al.: primum nomen omnium (avium): alites ab alis, volucres a volatu. Deinde generatim: de his pleraeque ab suis vocibus, ut haec upupa, cuculus, corvus, etc., Varr. L. L. 5, § 75 Müll.; cf. id. ib. 5, § 146 ib.: ergo ab universa provincia generatimque ab singulis ejus partibus diligitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69, § 168: aut publice civitas istos honores habent, aut, si generatim, homines ut aratores, ut mercatores, ut navicularii, id. ib. 2, 2, 55, § 137; cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 32, 1: Germani suas copias castris eduxerunt generatimque constituerunt paribusque intervallis Harudes, Marcomanos, Triboccos, etc, i. e. *by nations,* id. B. G. 1, 51, 2 (Metaphr. κατὰ φυλάς); cf.: Galli generatim distributi in civitates, id. ib. 7, 19, 2: Caesar contione habita Cordubae omnibus generatim gratias agit: civibus Romanis, quod, etc... Hispanis, quod, etc. . . . Gaditanis, quod, etc., *after their kind,* i. e. *according to their services,* id. ib. 2, 21, 1: exponere argumenta, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 47: componere, id. de Or. 1, 41, 146; cf. id. ib. 1, 13, 58: ne omnia generatim sacra omnesque percenseam deos, Liv. 5, 52, 6: qua haut dubie major aliquanto summa ex numero plaustrorum ponderibusque auri, argenti generatim ab ipso scriptis efficitur, id. 45, 40, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.: proprios generatim discite cultus, Agricolae, Verg. G. 2, 35.—**II.** Opposed to specially, in particular, *generally, in general* (rare but class.): singillatim potius quam generatim atque universe loquar, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 143; cf.: neque generatim tradere, neque per singulas partes exsequi, Quint. 5, 10, 100: omnia generatim amplecti, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 18: generatim ea, quae maxime nota sunt, dicam, id. Pis. 35, 86: non nominatim, sed generatim informata proscriptio, id. Att. 11, 6, 2: haec generatim praecipimus: nunc illud proprie, etc., Col. 3, 9, 9.

gĕnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [genero], *a begetting, generating, generation* (post-Aug.): piscium, Plin. 9, 50, 74, § 157; 8, 47, 72, § 187: deorum = θεογονία, a poem of Hesiod, Lact. 1, 5, 8: Adam, Vulg. Gen. 5, 1: Christi, id. Matt. 1, 1.—**II.** Transf., *a*

generation of men, Ambros. Off. Ministr. 1, 25, 121.—In *plur.*, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 142 al.; Vulg. Eph. 3, 5 et saep.

gĕnĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [genero], *an engenderer, generator, producer* (very rare): nosse autem generatores suos optime poterant, Cic. Univ. 11: Acragas... magnanimûm quondam generator equorum, Verg. A. 3, 704; Vulg. Sap. 13, 3.

gĕnĕrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [generator], *of* or *relating to generation* (post-class.): more, Tert. adv. Val. 27.—As *subst.*: **gĕnĕrātōrium,** ii, *n.*, *a means of generation*, Ambros. in. Psa. 118; Serm. 18, 11.

gĕnĕrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that generates* or *brings forth*: (Aegyptus) hominum aliorumque animalium perfecunda generatrix, Mel. 1, 9, 1; Ambros. de Noe, 28, 106.

gĕnĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [genus], *to beget, procreate, engender, produce, create*; in *pass.*, *to spring* or *descend from*. **I.** Lit. (class.): hominem generavit et ornavit deus, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: isque (Capys) pium ex se Anchisen generat, Enn. ap. Philarg. ad Verg. G. 3, 35 (Ann. v. 32 Vahl.): Oebalus, quem generasse Telon Sebethide nympha Fertur, Verg. A. 7, 734: unde nil majus generatur ipso (Jove), Hor. C. 1, 12, 17: Herculis stirpe generatus, Cic. Rep. 2, 12: homines hominum causa esse generatos, id. Off. 1, 7, 22: ita generati a natura sumus, ut, etc., id. ib. 1, 29, 103; cf. id. Rep. 6, 15: a quo (deo) populum Romanum generatum accepimus, id. Phil. 4, 2, 5: ab origine ultima stirpis Romanae generatus, Nep. Att. 1: Tros est generatus ab illo, Ov. F. 4, 33: fuit Argolico generatus Alemone quidam Myscelos, id. M. 15, 19: Trojā generatus Acestes, Verg. A. 5, 61: mulos (antiqui vocabant) quos asini et equae generarent, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 172: quale portentum... nec Jubae tellus generat, Hor. C. 1, 22, 15: terram tanto prius animalia generare coepisse, Just. 2, 1 *fin.*: atque aliam ex alia generando suffice prolem, Verg. G. 3, 65: (mundus) semperne fuerit, nullo generatus ortu: an, etc., Cic. Univ. 2: semina, unde essent omnia orta, generata, concreta, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 69; cf.: semina generantia ranas, Ov. M. 15, 375: terra et hos (rubos) generat, Quint. 9, 4, 5: terra generandis alendisque seminibus fecundior, id. 10, 3, 2: e gramine, quod in eo loco generatum esset, etc., Gell. 5, 6, 9: generandi gloria mellis, Verg. G. 4, 205: ignibus generandis nutriendisque soli ipsius naturalis materia, Just. 4, 1.—*Absol.*: asina generare coepit, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 172. — **II.** Trop. (perh. only post-Aug.). **A.** In gen.: cetera forsitan tenuis quoque et angusta ingenii vena... generare atque ad frugem aliquam perducere queat, Quint. 6, 2, 3: verecundia vitium quidem, sed quae virtutes facillime generet, id. 12, 5, 2; Dig. 25, 3, 7: peccatum generat mortem, Vulg. Jacob. 1, 15. — **B.** In partic., *to bring forth, produce*, of mental productions: quae (aetates) nihil dum ipsae ex se generare queunt, Quint. 1, 1, 36: cum generabit ipse aliquid atque componet, id. 1, 12, 12; 8, 6, 32; cf. id. 10, 2, 5: similiter decurrentium spatiorum observatione esse generatum (poëma), id. 9, 4, 114; cf. Suet. Ner. 52.

gĕnĕrōsē, *adv.*, v. generosus *fin.*

gĕnĕrōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [generosus], *nobility, excellence, goodness* (post-Aug.): in ipsa ove satis generositatis ostenditur brevitate crurum, ventris vestitu, i. e. *noble breed* or *race*, Plin. 8, 48, 75, § 198: caprarum, id. 8, 50, 76, § 202: taurorum, id. 8, 45, 70, § 181: antea Caecubo erat generositas celeberrima, id. 14, 6, 8, § 61; Col. Arb. 1, 3; 3, 6, 4; Pall. Oct. 3; Vulg. Sap. 8, 3. — **II.** *High spirit, boldness*: leonis, Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 50.

gĕnĕrōsus a, um, *adj.* [genus], *of good or noble birth, noble, eminent* (class.). **I.** Lit.: generosa ac nobilis virgo (opp. mulier ignota), Cic. Par. 3, 1, 20: civili generosa ab stirpe profectus, id. Div. 1, 12, 20: generosissima femina, Suet. Tib. 49; cf.: viderat a veteris generosam sanguine Teucri Iphis Anaxareten, humili de stirpe creatus, Ov. M. 14, 698: non quia, Maecenas, nemo generosior est te... naso suspendis adunco Ignotos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 2; cf. id. 24: quamquam ego naturam unam et communem omnium existimo, sed fortissimum quemque generosissimum, Sall. J. 85, 15: nominibus generosus avitis, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 1: Maeoniā generose domo, Verg. A. 10, 141: miles, i. e. *the Fabii*, Ov. F. 2, 199: o generosam stirpem! Cic. Brut. 58, 213: atria, Ov. F. 1, 591: quis enim generosum dixerit hunc? Juv. 8, 30: sapiens et nobilis et generosus, id. 7, 191; 8, 224.—**B.** Transf., of animals, plants, etc., *of a good* or *noble species, noble, superior, excellent* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sues, *of a noble stock*, Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 233: pecus, Verg. G. 3, 75: equus, Quint. 5, 11, 4; Symm. Ep. 4, 61: leones generosissimi, Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 47: testa (i. e. concha), Hor. S. 2, 4, 31: ostrea, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 61: generosum et lene requiro (vinum), *of a good sort, generous*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 18; cf. vitis, Col. 3, 2 *fin.*; 3, 2, 17: pruna, Ov. M. 13, 818; cf.: generosissima mala, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 64: quod est pomum generosissimum? nonne quod optimum? Quint. 5, 11, 4: sorba, Plin. 15, 21, 23, § 85: obsonium, id. 15, 29, 35, § 118: arbor, Quint. 8, 3, 76: flos, Ov. F. 5, 211 al.: generosos palmite colles, id. M. 15, 710; cf.: insula inexhaustis Chalybum generosa metallis, Verg. A. 10, 174. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Of persons, *noble-minded, magnanimous, generous*: cum de imperio certamen esset cum rege generoso ac potente (Pyrrho), Cic. Off. 3, 22, 86; cf.: quid homo? nonne is generosissimus qui optimus? Quint. 5, 11, 4: Alexander generosi spiritus imperator, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 149: quis enim generosum dixerit hunc qui Indignus genere, Juv. 8, 30.—**B.** Of things, *noble, dignified, honorable*: humilis et minime generosus ortus amicitiae, Cic. Lael. 9, 29: quaedam generosa virtus, id. Tusc. 2, 6, 16: Dolabella, vir simplicitatis generosissimae, Vell. 2, 125 *fin.*: quo generosior celsiorque est (animus), Quint. 1, 2, 3; id. 2, 4, 4: forma magnifica et generosa quodammodo, Cic. Brut. 75, 261; quoted by Suet. paraphrastically, Suet. Caes. 55: quicquid est in oratione generosius, Quint. prooem. 24: tamen emerui generosos vestis honores, i. e. *the dress of honor* (of a mother of three children), Prop. 4, 11, 61. —Hence, * *adv.*: **gĕnĕrōsē** (acc. to II.), *nobly*: generosius Perire quaerens, Hor. C. 1, 37, 21.

† **gĕnĕsis,** is, *f.*, = γένεσις, *generation, birth, creation*. **I.** Lit.: in basi (statuae Minervae) quod caelatum est, Pandoras genesin appellavit (Phidias), Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 19. —**B.** Genesis, *the name of the first book of Moses* (the history of the creation), Tert. de Or. 6.—**II.** Transf., *the star that is rising at one's birth, a natal-star, nativity, horoscope*: inspecta genesi, Juv. 6, 579: nota mathematicis genesis tua, id. 14, 248: quod vulgo crederetur (Mettius) genesim habere imperatoriam, Suet. Vesp. 14; id. Dom. 10.

gĕnesta or **gĕnista,** ae, *f.*, *the broom-plant, broom*, Verg. G. 2, 12; 434; Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 15; 24, 9, 40, § 65 al.

† **gĕnethlĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = γενεθλιακός, *of* or *belonging to one's natal hour* or *nativity, genethliacal*. **I.** *Adj.*: ratio, *the art of calculating nativities*, Arn. 2, 116; cf. in the foll. — **II.** *Subst.* **A. genethliacus,** i, *m.*, *a calculator of nativities*, Gell. 14, 1, 1.—**B. genethliace,** ēs, *f.*, *the art of calculating nativities, genethliacs*, Mart. Cap. 3, § 228; 9, § 894.—**C. Genethliacon,** i, *n.*, *a birth-day poem*, the title of a poem by Statius, Stat. S. 2, 7.

† **gĕnethlĭŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.*, = γενεθλιολογία, *the art of calculating nativities* or *casting horoscopes*, Vitr. 9, 6, 2.

gĕnĕtīvus (not **gĕnĭtīvus**; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. II. p. 15 sq.), a, um, *adj.* [genitus, from gigno], *of* or *belonging to generation* or *birth*. **I.** In gen. (rare; not in Cic.): Apollinis Genetivi ara, *the generator, fertilizer*, Cato ap. Macr. S. 3, 6; for which: Phoebi Genitoris ad aras, Val. Fl. 5, 404: forma prior rediit genetivaque rursus imago, *native, original nature*, Ov. M. 3, 331: dispersis per pectus genetivis notis, *birth-marks*, Suet. Aug. 80: nomina, i. e. *belonging to a family* or gens, Ov. P. 3, 2, 107.—**II.** In partic., in gram., genetivus (genit-) casus, *the genitive case* (in Varr. L. L. called patricius casus): si ut Maecenas Suffenas, Asprenas dicerentur, genetivo casu non e littera, sed *tis* syllaba terminarentur, Quint. 1, 5, 62; 1, 6, 14; Suet. Aug. 87 et saep.; and with equal frequency *subst.*: **gĕnĕtīvus,** i, *m.*, *the genitive*, Quint. 1, 5, 63; 1, 6, 14; Gell. 4, 16, 3 et saep.

gĕnĕtrix (less freq. **gĕnĭtrix**; cf. Wagn. Verg. G. 4, 363, and Lachm. ad Lucr. II. p. 15 sq.), īcis, *f.* [genitor], *she that has borne* any one, or *produced* any thing, *a mother* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. mater). **I.** Lit.: Venus, genetrix patris nostri (Aeneae), Enn. ap. Non. 378, 16 (Ann. v. 53 Vahl.); so of *Venus*, as the mother of Aeneas, Verg. A. 1, 590; 8, 383; 12, 412; 554; as the ancestress of the Romans: Aeneadûm genetrix, Lucr. 1, 1; and of Cæsar, Suet. Caes. 61; 78; 84 (cf.: Venere prognatus, of Cæsar, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2; cf. also Suet. Caes. 6 and 49); as the mother of Amor, Verg. A. 1, 689; of *Cybele*: me magna deûm genetrix his detinet oris, (also called Magna Mater), id. ib. 2, 788; so of the same, id. ib. 9, 82; 94; 117: genetrix Priami de gente vetusta Est mihi (shortly after: parens), id. ib. 9, 284; cf.: nec ferro ut demens genetricem occidis Orestes (shortly after: occisa parente), Hor. S. 2, 3, 133: (ciconiae) genetricum senectam invicem educant, Plin. 10, 23, 32, § 63; Vulg. Cant. 3, 4 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *She that produces, a mother*: (tellus) magna deûm mater materque ferarum, et nostri genetrix corporis, Lucr. 2, 599: patria o mea creatrix! patria o mea genetrix! Cat. 63, 50: frugum, i. e. *Ceres*, Ov. M. 5, 490: Miletus, Ioniae caput, super octoginta urbium per cuncta maria genetrix, *mother-city*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 112: Aegyptus vitiorum genetrix, id. 26, 1, 3, § 4: genetrix virtutum frugalitas, Just. 20, 4.—**B.** Poet. of *a mother-in-law*, Ov. M. 9, 326.

Gĕnēva, Genēvensis, v. Genava, Genavensis.

gĕnĭālis, e, *adj.* [Genius]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to generation* or *birth, nuptial, genial* (cf.: genitalis, genetivus). **A.** *Adj.*: lectum illum genialem, quem biennio ante filiae suae nubenti straverat, *the bridal-bed* (placed in the atrium, and dedicated to the genii of the married couple), Cic. Clu. 5, 14; cf.: geniales proprie sunt lecti, qui sternuntur puellis nubentibus: dicti a generandis liberis, Serv. Verg. A. 6, 603: genialis lectus qui nuptiis sternitur in honorem genii, unde et appellatus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 94 Müll.: lectus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 87: torus, Verg. A. 6, 603; Liv. 30, 12, 21; Plin. Pan. 8, 1: pulvinar divae, Cat. 64, 47. — Hence poet. transf.: ducuntur raptae, genialis praeda, puellae, Ov. A. A. 1, 125: bella, *at a wedding*, Stat. Ach. 1, 113: sors genialis atque fecunda, *productive*, Plin. 18, 24, 54, § 197; cf.: in tantum abundante geniali copia pecudum, id. 17, 9, 6, § 53.—**B.** *Subst.*: **gĕnĭālĭa,** ium, *n.*, *the marriage-bed, marriage*: genialibus alienis insultare, Arn. 4, 144.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to enjoyment, jovial, pleasant, delightful, joyous, festive, genial*: scis enim, geniales homines ab antiquis appellatos, qui ad invitandum et largius apparandum cibum promptiores essent, Santra ap. Non. 117, 18: festum, Ov. F. 3, 523: dies, Juv. 4, 66: hiems, Verg. G. 1, 302: uva, Ov. M. 4, 14: serta, id. ib. 13, 929: rus, id. H. 19, 9; cf.: arva Canopi, id. Am. 2, 13, 7: litus, Stat. S. 4, 4, 51: platanus, i. e. *under which festivals were celebrated*, Ov. M. 10, 95: Musa, id. Am. 3, 15, 19: divi, i. e. *Ceres and Bacchus*, Stat. Th. 12, 618; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 95 Müll.: vultus, *friendly*, App. M. 11, p. 263.—Hence, *adv.*: **gĕnĭālĭter** (acc. to II.), *jovially, merrily, genially*: festum genialiter egit, Ov. M. 11, 95; App. M. 10, p. 246; Inscr. Grut. 823, 2.

gĕnĭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [genialis, II.], *joviality, festivity* (late Lat.): mensae, Amm. 30, 1 *fin.*

gĕnĭālĭter, *adv.*, v. genialis *fin.*

‡ **gĕnĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [Genius], *one who makes images of genii*, Inscr. Orell. 4195; Inscr. Grut. 25, 1.

gĕnĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [Genius; cf. genialis, II.], *jovial, joyous, cheerful* (late Lat. for the class. genialis): fuit vultu geniatus, Capitol. Ver. 10; Cassiod. Var. 3, 12 al.

* **gĕnĭcŭlātim,** *adv.* [geniculum], *by knots*, Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 68.

gĕnĭcŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [geniculatus], *a*

bending of the knee kneeling (post-class), Tert ad Scap 4, Hier Eph 3, 14

gĕnĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj* [geniculum] **I.** *With bended knee* —*Subst* **Gĕnĭcŭlātus**, i, *m*, *The Kneeler*, a constellation, Vitr 9, 6 *med.* — **B.** Transf, in gen, *bended, curved* meatus Tibridis, Amm 18, 9 —**II.** *Having knots, knotted, jointed, geniculated* (class) culmus, Cic de Sen 15, 51 harundo, Plin 16, 36, 64, § 158 herba totidem nodis id 24, 16, 93, § 150 nodi scaporum, id. 17, 21, 35, § 152 cursu scandentes vites, id. 14, 1, 3, § 10

gĕnĭcŭlo, avi, 1, *v n* [genu], *to bend the knee* alicui, *before one*, Charis 260 P, Diom 294 P

gĕnĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj* [geniculum], *knotty* (late Lat for the class geniculatus) virgulta, App Herb 77

gĕnĭcŭlum, i, *n dim* [genu] *a little knee, a knee.* **I.** Lit (ante and post class) pueris in geniculis alligare serperastra, Varr L L. 9, § 11 Müll de geniculis adorare, Tert Cor Mil 3 dissolutio geniculorum, Vulg Nah 2, 10 —**II.** Transf, *a knot* or *joint* on the stalk of a plant, Plin. 26, 11, 71, § 117, 18, 7, 10, § 56

gĕnĭcŭlus, i, *m dim* [genu, a little knee, transf], in arch., *an angular bend where two pipes are joined together, a knee*, Vitr 8, 7

gĕnĭmen, inis, *n* [geno, gigno], *product, fruit, progeny* (post class) vitis, Vulg Matt 26, 29 — In *plur* viperarum, *brood of vipers*, Vulg Luc 3, 7, Tert Anim 39

gĕnista, v genesta

Gĕnĭta Mana, v Mana.

gĕnĭtābĭlis, e, *adj* [geno, gigno], *of* or *belonging to generation* or *birth, productive, fruitful, generative* (ante and post-class) tempus, Lucil ap Varr L. L. 5, § 17 Müll *N cr* aura Favoni, Lucr 1, 11 partes, Arn 4, 146

gĕnĭtālis, e, *adj* [id], *of* or *belonging to generation* or *birth, causing generation* or *birth, fruitful, generative, genital* (poet and in post Aug prose, cf genialis, genetivus) **I.** *Adj* genitalia materiai Corpora, *generative principles, elements*, Lucr 2, 62 corpora quatuor, *the four elements*, Ov M 15, 239 semina, Lucr 5, 851, Verg G 2, 324 partes (corporis), *genital parts*, Lucr 4, 1044, Col 6, 26, 2 membra, Ov Am 2, 3, 3 loca, Col 6, 36, 2 arvum, Verg G 3, 136, cf vulvae, Col 7, 9, 5, so of plants membra, id. 3, 10, 12 locus, id. § 14, cf id 3 6, 1 profluvium, Plin 20, 13, 51, § 143, cf id. 7, 14 12, § 61 foedera, *matrimony*, Stat Th 3, 300 menses, *the months of pregnancy in which the child may be born*, Gell 3 16, 4 ros, *fertilizing*, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 38 hora anni, i e *in the spring*, id. 9, 35, 54, § 107 dies, *birth day* (usually dies natalis), Tac A. 16, 14, also, lux, Stat S 2 3, 62 solum, *birth place, natal soil*, Vell 2, 15, 1 sedes, Prud. Cath 10 *fin.* terra, Amm 27, 5 *fin* dii, *the gods that produce every thing* Romulus in caelo cum dis genitalibus aevum Degit, Enn ap Serv ad Verg A. 6, 764 (Ann v 119 Vahl), imitated by Aus Per Iliad. 4, Num ap Eckh D N V 7, p 139 sterilitas, *barrenness*, Trebat ap Gell. 4, 2, 9 —**II.** *Subst* **A. Gĕnĭtālis**, is, *f*, *a surname of Diana, as presiding over births* sive tu (Diana) Lucina probas vocari Seu Genitalis, Hor C S 16 —**B. gĕnĭtāle**, is, *n* (sc membrum, v above, I), Cels 4, 1, Plin 28, 8, 27, § 98, 37, 10, 57, § 157, Arn 5, 18 et saep, in *plur*, id 11, 49, 110, § 263, Quint 1, 6, 36, Juv 6, 514 —Hence, *adv* **gĕnĭtālĭter**, *in a fertilizing manner, fruitfully*, Lucr 4, 1258

gĕnĭtālĭter, *adv*, v genitalis *fin*

gĕnĭtor, ōris, *m* [root GEN, gigno] *a begetter, parent, father, creator, sire* (syn pater, parens) **I.** Lit (class) quo (animo) nihil ab optimo et praestantissimo genitore melius procreatum Cic Univ 8 imitantes genitorem et effectorem sui id ib 13 dubio genitore creatus, Ov M 5, 145 Pelopis i e *Tantalus*, Hor C 1, 28, 7 deûm, i e *Jupiter*, Ov Am 1, 13 45, id M 14 91, the same, Saturnius, Cic poet Div 2 30, 64 profundi, of *Neptune*, as ruler of the sea, Ov M 11, 202, and genitor alone Verg A. 1, 155, of *Æneas*, id ib 1, 716, of *Mars* bellorum, Sil 3, 126, of the deified *Romulus* o Romule, Romule die! O pater, o genitor, Enn ap Cic Rep 1, 41, 64 (Ann v 117 Vahl), so, genitorque Quirine Urbis, Ov M 15, 862 (cf hujus urbis parens Romulus, Cic Div 1, 2, 3) —**II.** Transf (poet and in post Aug prose) qua rapitur praeceps Rhodanus genitore Lemanno, *source*, Aus Urb 13, 7 adsciscet nova, quae genitor produxerit usus, Hor Ep 2, 2, 119 o fraudum genitor, Sil 13, 738, cf Graeci vitiorum omnium genitores, Plin. 15, 4, 5, § 19

gĕnĭtrix, icis, v genetrix.

gĕnĭtūra, ae, *f* [root GEN, gigno], *a begetting, bearing, birth, generation* (post Aug) **I.** Lit in alitum quadrupedum que genitura esse quosdam ad conceptum impetus et terrae, Plin 18, 24, 56, § 202, cf origo atque genitura conchae, id. 9, 35, 54, § 107 —**II.** Transf **A.** *Seed of generation* profluvia geniturae (virorum), Plin 22, 22, 40, § 83 —**B.** *That which is generated* or *created, a creature* (eccl Lat) spirantes (i e serpentes), Arn 1, 8 incredula, Tert adv Marc 4, 23 —**C.** In astrology, *one's natal star* or *constellation, nativity* reticere ipse genituram suam perseverabat, Suet Aug 94, id Calig 57, id. Ner 6, id. Vit 3, Eutr 7, 20, Amm 29, 1 al

1. gĕnĭtus, a, um, *Part*, from gigno

2. gĕnĭtus, ūs, *m* [gigno], *a begetting, bearing, generation* (post class and very rare) libri de animalium genitu, App Mag p 297 sq

gĕnĭus, i (*voc* geni, Tib 4, 5, 9 M dub), *m* [root GEN, gigno, prop, the superior or divine nature which is innate in every thing, the spiritual part, spirit, hence], *the tutelar deity* or *genius* of a person, place, etc (cf lares penates) **I.** In gen. genium dicebant antiqui naturalem deum uniuscujusque loci vel rei aut hominis Serv Verg G 1, 302, cf Voss ad loc, Verg A. 5, 95, Juv 6, 22, Liv 21, 62, 9, Mart 7, 12, 10 eundem esse genium et larem, multi veteres memoriae prodiderunt, in queis etiam Granius Flaccus, Censor de Die Nat 3, 2, Prud. adv Symm. 2, 369, 444 scit Genius, natale comes qui temperat astrum, Naturae deus humanae, mortalis in unum Quodque caput, vultu mutabilis, albus et ater, Hor Ep 2, 2, 187 genius tuus malus, Flor 4, 7, 8 —In urgent petitions and in oaths appeals were made to the Genius of the person addressed, or to that of some eminent person te per Genium Obsecro et obtestor, Hor Ep 1, 7, 94, cf Sen Ep 12, 12, Tib 4 5, 8, Suet Calig 27, Dig 12, 2, 13, § 6 —On festal occasions the Genius was propitiated cras Genium mero Curabis et porco bimestri Hor C 3, 17, 14, id Ep 2, 1, 144, id. A. P 210, Pers 2, 3, Ov Am 1, 8, 94 et saep, cf Tib 1 7, 49 magne Geni, cape dona libens votisque faveto, id. 4, 5 9 acceptus Genius December (because the Saturnalian festivals occurred in it), Ov F 3, 58 genium loci precatur, Verg A 7, 136 GENIO LOCI, Inscr Orell 343 sq, 1697, 1701 COLONIAE, ib 367, 1693 sq MVNICIPII, ib 689, 1690 sq CVRIAE, ib 1120 FORI VINARII, ib 4087 THEATRI, ib 1713 Lateranus deus est focorum et Genius Arn 4, 6 et saep Priapi, Petr 21 Famae, Mart 7, 12, 10 IOVIS, Inscr Orell 1730, 2488 DEORVM, ib 1730 —**II.** In partic. **A.** With respect to the enjoyment of life **1.** *The spirit of social enjoyment, fondness for good living, taste, appetite inclination* isti qui cum genio suis belligerant, parcipromi, Plaut. Truc. 1 2, 81, cf egomet me defraudavi Animumque meum geniumque meum, id Aul 4, 9, 15, and suum defrudans genium, *sacrificing his inclinations*, Ter Phorm 1 1, 10 Ruhnk. sapis multum ad genium, Plaut Pers. 1, 3, 28 hic qui dem meliorem Genium tuum non facies, id Stich 4, 2 42 nunc et amico meo prosperabo et genio meo multa bona faciam, id Pers 2, 3, 11 indulge genio carpamus dulcia, id. ib 5, 151 —Hence, **2.** A term used by parasites for *entertainer, patron* ecquis est, qui mihi commonstret Phaedromum genium meum? Plaut Curc 2, 3, 22, 5, 2 29, id. Capt. 4 2, 99, id. Men 1, 2, 29 —**B.** Of the intellect, *wit, talents, genius* (very rare) nemo mathematicus genium indemnatus habebit, Juv 6, 562 victurus genium debet habere liber Mart 6, 60, 10 —Hence, in a pun with the preced. signif., Mart 7, 78 7

gĕno, ĕre, old form of gigno, q v

Gĕnōsus, v Genusus

gens, gentis, *f* [root GEN, gigno, that which belongs together by birth or descent] *a race* or *clan, embracing several families united together by a common name and by certain religious rites*, orig only patrician, but, after the granting of the connubium between patricians and plebeians, also plebeian (syn familia stirps, genus, natio, populus) **I.** Lit Sulla gentis patriciae (sc. Corneliae) nobilis fuit, familia prope jam exstincta majorum ignavia, Sall. J 95, 3 vera decora non communiter modo Corneliae gentis, sed proprie familiae suae, Liv 38 58, 3 L. Tarquitius patriciae gentis, id 3, 27, 1 apud P Sestium patriciae gentis virum, id 3, 33, 9, 6 11, 2 cum Marcelli ab liberti filio stirpe Claudii patricii ejusdem hominis hereditatem, gente ad se redisse dicerent, Cic. de Or 1, 39, 176 gens Tarquiniorum, id Rep 2, 25 *fin* Julia, Liv 1, 3, 2 L. Tarquinius duplicavit illum pristinum patrum numerum, et antiquos patres majorum gentium appellavit, quos priores sententiam rogabat, a se ascitos minorum, Cic Rep 2, 20 Mos., cf Liv 1, 35, 6 ex gente Domitia duae familiae claruerunt, Calvinorum et Aenobarborum, Suet Ner 1, cf Liv 2, 29, 4 patricii minorum gentium, Cic Fam 9, 21, 2, Liv 1, 47, 7, Capitol ap Gell 10, 20, 5 anni principio de connubio patrum et plebis C Canuleius tribunus plebis rogationem promulgavit, qua contaminari sanguinem suum patres confundique jura gentium rebantur, Liv 4, 1 1, cf. id. 4, 2, 5, 10, 8, 9 uti Feceniae Hispalae gentis enuptio tutoris optio esset, etc., *the right of marrying out of her* gens, id. 39, 19, 5 perjurus sine gente, i e *of no family, of vulgar birth*, Hor S 2, 5, 15, cf respecting the Roman gens, Dict of Antiq

II. Transf **A.** In a manner borrowed from the division of the senators into majorum and minorum gentium (v above) ipsi illi majorum gentium dii qui habentur, hinc a nobis profecti in caelum reperientur, *the superior deities* (the consentes) Cic Tusc 1, 13 29 Cleanthes, qui quasi majorum est gentium Stoicus id Ac 2, 41, 126 —**B.** Poet, like genus and stirps, of *a single descendant, offspring* of an entire race vigilasne, deûm gens, Aenea? Verg A 10, 228 (for which Dis genite, id. ib 9, 642) Tirynthia gens est (i e Fabius), Sil 7, 35 extrema viri, *the last descendant*, id. 2, 185 —***C.** In a contemptuous sense, like our *tribe, brood, crew* si illo die gens ista Clodiana, quod facere voluit, effecisset Cic Sest 38, 81, so, Clodia, id. Q Fr 2 13, 1 —**D.** In the widest sense = genus, *the race*, gens humana, *the human race*, Cic Fin 5, 23, 65, Hor C 1, 3, 26 —**E.** Of beasts, etc, *a race, herd, brood, swarm* (poet and in post Aug prose) intestino bello totae gentes consumuntur, Col 9, 9, 6 quos (equos) in spem statues summittere gentis, *of the race, breed*, Verg G 3, 73 utque luat poenas gens haec (i e vulpes), *breed, race*, Ov F 4 711 —**F.** In a more extended sense (as also γένος), *a race, nation, people* (sometimes more restricted than natio and populus, and sometimes put for them, v in the foll, and cf Drak Liv 23, 42, 1, freq and class) Qui gentis omnis mariaque et terras movet, Plaut Rud. prol 1 cf nos per gentis disparat, id. ib v 10 gradus plures sunt societatis hominum Ut enim ab illa infinita discedatur, propior est ejusdem gentis nationis, linguae, qua maxime homines conjunguntur interius etiam est ejusdem esse civitatis, Cic Off 1, 17, 53, cf (Deus) non curat singulos homines ne civitates quidem ne nationes quidem et gentes, id N D 3 39, 93 ita nationis nomen, non gentis evaluisse paulatim, Tac G 2 Suebi, quorum non una gens pro prius adhuc nationibus nominibusque discreti, id. ib 38 atrox in Thracia bellum ortum, omnibus ejus gentis nationibus in arma accensis, Vell 2, 98 omnes exterae gentes ac nationes Cic de Imp Pomp 11, 31, cf per omnes gentes nationesque, Quint 11, 3, 87, for which, in an inverted order exterae nationes ac gentes Cic. Font 11, 25 aut gentes aut populos, Quint 11, 1, 86 inter multas regum gentiumque

et populorum legationes, Liv. 45, 19, 1; 45, 22, 8; cf. in an inverse order: populi et gentes, Quint. 12, 2, 3: postquam bello subegit Aequorum magnam gentem et ferocem, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: Sabina aut Volsca, id. ib. 3, 4: Transalpinae, id. ib. 3, 9: Allobrogum, id. Cat. 4, 6, 12: Nerviorum, Caes. B. G. 2, 28, 1: Germanorum, id. ib. 6, 32 *init.*: Suevorum longe maxima Germanorum omnium, id. ib. 4, 1, 3; so of the Etruscan nation, Liv. 5, 1, 6; and in a wider sense than populus: non ex iisdem semper populis exercitus scriptos, quamquam eadem semper gens bellum intulerit, id. 6, 12, 4; 40, 15, 6; 2, 50, 2.—*Also for civitas, the inhabitants of a city* or *town:* Caesar Gomphos pervenit, quod est oppidum primum Thessaliae venientibus ab Epiro, quae gens ultro ad Caesarem legatos miserat, Caes. B. C. 3, 80, 1: atqui ad hoc, de quo agitur, non quaerimus gentem, ingenia quaerimus, Cic. Rep. 1, 37 *fin.*; cf.: gladio pugnacissima gens Romani, Quint. 9, 3, 8; Liv. 5, 48, 3: Segni Condrusique, ex gente et numero Germanorum, Caes. B. G. 6, 32, 1: in illa incorrupta maxime gente Aegyptiorum, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 14: nos plurimis ignotissimi gentibus, id. ib. 1, 17, 26: jus gentium, id. ib. 1, 2, 2; cf.: quod naturalis ratio inter omnes homines constituit, id ... vocatur jus gentium quasi quo jure omnes gentes utuntur, Gai. Inst. 1, 1.—**2.** In partic. **a.** As a *partit. gen.*, gentium, like terrarum, for the sake of emphasis, *in the world, on earth* (freq. and class.): ubicumque terrarum et gentium violatum jus civium Romanorum sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 143: quod ubique gentium est, id. Rep. 2, 4: ubinam gentium sumus, *where in the world?* id. Cat. 1, 4, 9: ubi ubi est gentium? Plaut. As. 2, 2, 21: obsecro, unde haec gentium? id. Cist. 4, 1, 16: ubi tu's gentium, id. Rud. 2, 5, 11: quaerit quod nusquamst gentium, id. Ps. 1, 4, 9: non hercle quo hinc nunc gentium aufugiam scio, id. Rud. 3, 5, 44: ubivis gentium agere aetatem quam, etc., Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 4: an quisquam usquam gentium est aeque miser? id. ib. 13: equidem te nisi nunc hodie nusquam vidi gentium, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 54: fratrem nusquam invenio gentium, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 1: abeat multo malo *quovis gentium, Quam hic, etc.*, id. Heaut. 5, 1, 55: res est in manibus: tu autem abes longe gentium, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 1: nostri τυραννοκτόνοι longe gentium absunt, id. Fam. 12, 22, 2: ah! minime gentium, non faciam, *by no means*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 44; so, minime gentium, id. Eun. 4, 1, 11; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 44.—**b.** Gentes, opp. to the Romans, *foreign nations, foreigners* (post-Aug. and rare): maneat, quaeso, duretque gentibus si non amor nostri at certe odium sui, Tac. G. 33; Auct. B. Hisp. 17 *fin.*—**c.** In the eccl. fathers, gentes, like ἔθνος, opp. to Jews and Christians, *pagan nations, heathen, gentiles*, Lact. 2, 13 *fin.*; Vulg. Psa. 2, 1 et saep.—Hence the title of Arnobius's work, Adversus Gentes.—**3.** Transf., *a region, country* (very rare): ut Aspim aggrederetur, qui Cataoniam tenebat: quae gens jacet supra Ciliciam, Nep. Dat. 4: gentes viduatas esse suis cultoribus et desolatas, Arn. 1, 4.

gentiāna, ae, *f.*, *the herb gentian* (called after an Illyrian king, Gentius), Plin. 25, 7, 34, § 71; Scrib. Comp. 167; 170; 176.

genticus, a, um, *adj.* [gens], *of* or *belonging to a nation, national* (post-Aug.): quibus more gentico continuum ferri tegimen, Tac. A. 3, 43; 6, 33: pro gentica devotione, Tert. de Anim. 39.

gentilicius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [gentilis]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a particular clan* or gens (class.; cf. gentilis): an gentilicia sacra ne in bello quidem intermitti, publica sacra et Romanos deos etiam in pace deseri placet? Liv. 5, 52, 4; v. sacrum, under sacer: sacrificia, Auct. Or. de Harusp. Resp. 15: gentilicia (nota), opp. publica, Liv. 6, 20, 14: tumulus, *a family sepulchre*, Vell. 2, 119, 5: hereditates, Suet. Caes. 1: nomina, id. Claud. 25: M. Varro tradit, in Serranorum familia gentilicium esse, feminas linea veste non uti, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 8; Plin. Ep. 6, 15, 1.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to a nation, national* (post-class.): vulgus, quos gentilicio vocabulo Chaldaeos dicere oportet, mathematicos dicit, *by their national name*, Gell. 1, 9, 6.

gentilis, e, *adj.* [gens]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the same clan* (gens), *stock*, or *race*; and *subst.*: **gentilis**, is, *com.*, *a person belonging to the same family* or gens, *a relative bearing the same name* (syn.: gentilicus, genticus; cf. also: cognatus, agnatus, affinis): gentiles sunt, qui inter se eodem nomine sunt, qui ab ingenuis oriundi sunt, quorum majorum nemo servitutem servivit, qui capite non sunt deminuti, Cic. Top. 6, 29: gentilis dicitur et ex eodem genere ortus et is qui simili nomine appellatur; ut ait Cincius, gentiles mihi sunt, qui meo nomine appellantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 94 Müll.: SI FVRIOSVS EST AGNATORVM GENTILIVMQVE IN EO PECVNIAQVE EIVS POTESTAS ESTO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 148: SI AGNATVS NEC ESCIT, GENTILIS FAMILIAM NANCITOR, id. ap. Collat. Legg. Mosaic. et Rom. 16, 4: si nullus agnatus sit, eadem lex XII. tabularum gentiles ad hereditatem vocat, Gai. Inst. 3, 17; cf. Ulp. Fragm. 26, 1 a.: tuus gentilis (*thy kinsman*), Brute, M. Pennus, Cic. Brut. 28, 109: sordidatus cum gentilibus clientibusque, Liv. 3, 58, 1: e duobus gentilibus, Suet. Tib. 1: homines deorum immortalium quasi gentiles, Cic. Univ. 11: tuus paene gentilis, *thy namesake*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 190; cf., jestingly: fuit enim (Pherecydes) meo regnante gentili (i. e. Ser. Tullio), id. Tusc. 1, 16, 38.—*Adj.*: nomen, Suet. Ner. 41: stemma, id. ib. 37: monumentum Domitiorum, id. ib. 50: copia, *out of their own* gens, id. Vit. 1: gentile domus nostrae bonum, Tac. A. 2, 37; cf. manus (i. e. Fabii), Ov. F. 2, 198: odia, *family enmity* (of Hanno towards Hannibal), Sil. 2, 277: capillo erat pone occipitium summissiore, quod gentile in illo videbatur, *peculiar to the family, hereditary*, Suet. Tib. 68.—Prov. (cf. the law for the insane, supra): mente est captus atque ad agnatos et gentiles est deducendus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8.—**II.** Transf. * **A.** Of slaves who bore the name of their masters: apud antiquos singuli Marcipores Luciporesve dominorum gentiles omnem victum in promiscuo habebant, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 26.—**B.** Poet., of plants: non gentilia poma, i. e. *foreign, exotic*, Calp. Ecl. 2, 41.—**C.** In a more extended sense (acc. to gens, II. F.), *of* or *belonging to the same people* or *nation, national*; and *subst.*, *a fellow-countryman* (post-Aug.): multis et validis propinquitatibus subnixus turbare gentiles nationes promptum haberet, Tac. A. 11, 1 *fin.*: solum, id. ib. 3, 59: imperium, id. ib. 6, 32: religio, id. ib. 12, 34: levitas, id. ib. 12, 14: utilitas, id. ib. 12, 17: lina, Sil. 4, 223; cf. metallum, id. 16, 465: gurges, Stat. Th. 9, 297.—*Subst.*, Gell. 17, 17, 2.—**2.** In partic. **a.** In opp. to Roman: **gentiles**, *foreigners*: nulli gentilium provincialis femina copuletur, Cod. Th. 3, 14, 1; 11, 30, 62; Aus. Grat. Act. 4: cum scutariis et gentilibus, Amm. 14, 7: nullum autem ex gentilibus liberum adprobari licet, Fragm. Jur. Rom. Vat. 34 Huschke.—**b.** In eccl. Lat., opp. to Jewish or Christian, *heathen, pagan, gentile*; and *subst.*: **gentilis**, is, *m.*, *a heathen, a pagan*: vulgus, Prud. στεφ. 10, 464: nugae, id. adv. Symm. 1, 576: gentilium litterarum libri, Hier. Ep. 22, 30; Vulg. Tob. 1, 12; id. Act. 14, 5.—*Sup.*: Sextus Pythagorēus, homo gentilissimus, Hier. in Jerem. 4, 22.—Hence, *adv.*: **gentiliter** (acc. to II. C.; late Lat.). **1.** *After the manner* or *in the language of a country*: Cretes Dianam Britomarten gentiliter nominant, *in their native language*, Sol. 11, 8; 20, 8.—**2.** *Heathenishly*, Fulg. Discuss. Arian. 4; Vulg. Gal. 2, 14.

gentilitas, ātis, *f.* [gentilis], *the relationship of those who belong to the same* gens. **I.** Lit.: gentilitatum, agnationum, etc. ... jura, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173; cf.: de toto stirpis ac gentilitatis jure dicere, id. ib. 1, 39, 176; Plin. Pan. 37, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Concr., *relatives bearing the same name, kindred*: omnes Tarquinios eicerent, ne quam reditionis per gentilitatem spem haberent, Varr. ap. Non. 222, 17: gentilitas ejus Manlii cognomen ejuravit, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 24; Inscr. Orell. 156; 1663.—In *plur.*: sparsas atque ut ita dicam laceras gentilitates colligere, Plin. Pan. 39, 3.—**B.** Of plants, *bearing the same name*, Plin. 23, 7, 65, § 131; 12, 13, 30, § 51.—**C.** In eccl. Lat., *heathenism, paganism*: gentilitas (opp. Dei religio), Lact. 2, 13 *fin.*; Vulg. Judith, 14, 6.—**2.** Concr., *the heathen, pagans*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 1036; Tert. Verg. Vel. 2; Hier. ad Ephes. 5 *fin.*

gentiliter, *adv.*, v. gentilis *fin.*

gentilitius, a, um, v. gentilicius.

gentilitus, *adv.* [gentilis], *according to the custom of a country*, Tert. Pall. 3 *ext.*

Gentius, ii, *m.*, *a king of Illyria, said to have discovered the herb* gentiana, Liv. 44, 23, 2; 44, 30, 1 sqq. al.

gĕnu, ūs, *n.* (also *nom. sing.* **gĕnum**, *n.*, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 44; and **gĕnus**, *m.*, Lucil. ap. Non. 207, 28; *gen. sing.* genuis; *dat.* genui, genu, Mart. Cap. 3, § 293.—In *neutr.*, *nom.* and *acc. sing.* genus, Cic. Arat. 45; 46; 399; 403; *plur.* genŭa, as a dissyllable, Carey's Lat. Prosody, § 47; Verg. A. 5, 432; 12, 905; *gen. plur.* genuorum, Vitr. 9, 6 dub.; *dat. plur.* genubus, Sen. Thyest. 406; Hippol. 667; Mart. Cap. 3, § 293; but usu. genibus, Curt. 10, 5, 24; Tac. A. 12, 18; Liv. 44, 31 *fin.*; Ov. M. 13, 585) [kindr. with Sanscr. jānu; Gr. γόνυ; Goth. kniu; Germ. Knie; Engl. knee]. *the knee.* **I.** Lit.: meus est ballista pugnus, cubitus catapulta est mihi, Umerus aries: tum genu ut quemque icero, ad terram dabo, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 17: hujus genus, Cic. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 22: fine genus vestem ritu succincta Dianae, Ov. M. 10, 536: per aquam ferme genus tenus altam, Liv. 44, 40, 8 Drak. *N. cr.*: in ipsa genus utriusque commissura, *knee-joint*, Plin. 11, 45, 103, § 250: sedatis tibi doloribus genus, Fronto Ep. p. 134 Rom.: dolorem genus suscitare, id. ib. p. 138: ne quem in cursu capite aut cubito offendam aut genu, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 3: genu mehercule M. Antonium vidi, cum contente pro se ipse lege Varia diceret, terram tangere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: genua inediā succidunt, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 30: dumque virent genua, Hor. Epod. 13, 4: genuum junctura, *knee-joint*, Ov. M. 2, 823: genuumque tumebat orbis, *knee-pan*, id. ib. 8, 809: ad genua accidere, Enn. ap. Non. 517, 16 (Com. Rel. v. 9 Vahl.): procidere, Sen. Contr. 7, 17, 12: ad genua se alicui submittere, Suet. Tib. 20; cf.: genua amplexus genibusque volutans Haerebat, Verg. A. 3, 607; atqui pol hodie non feres, ni genua confricantur, i. e. *be clasped in earnest entreaty*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 80; so, fricare, ib. 88: nunc tibi amplectimur genua egentes opum, id. Rud. 1, 5, 16; cf.: exurgite a genibus, id. ib. v. 22: advolvi, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 311; Tac. A. 1, 13 *fin.*; 6, 49; 15, 71; for which: genibus se advolvere or advolvi, Liv. 8, 37 *fin.*; 28, 34, 4; Vell. 2, 80 *fin.*: nixi genibus ab senatu petierunt, ne, etc., Liv. 43, 2, 2: muta metu terram genibus summissa petebat, Lucr. 1, 92: corde et genibus tremit, Hor. C. 1, 23, 8: jus imperiumque Phraates Caesaris accepit genibus minor, i. e. *kneeling, beseeching*, id. Ep. 1, 12, 28; Vulg. Phil. 2, 10 saep.: genu ponere, *to bow the knee*, Curt. 4, 6, 28; so, alicui, id. 8, 7, 13: genu flectere, Hier. in. Eph. 3, 14: inflexo genu adorare aliquem, Sen. Herc. Fur. 410: nixi genibus, *on bended knees*, Liv. 43, 2, 2: per tua genua te opsecro, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 31: genua incerare deorum, i. e. *to attach to the statues of the gods wax tablets with prayers written on them*, Juv. 10, 55.—**II.** Transf., of plants, *a knot, joint*, usually called geniculum: a genibus (ferulae) exeuntia folia, Plin. 13, 22, 42, § 123.

Gĕnŭa, ae, *f.*, *a celebrated seaport town of Liguria, a famous market for timber*, now *Genoa*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48; Liv. 28, 46; 30, 1 al.; *its inhabitants* are called ‡ **Gĕnŭātes** and ‡ **Gĕnŭenses**, Inscr. Orell. 3121 (of the year A.U.C. 637, B.C. 117); v. also Genava.

* **gĕnŭālĭa**, ium, *n.* [genu], *garters*, Ov. M. 10, 593.

Genucilius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*, Cic. Fam. 13, 53, 1.

1. gĕnŭīnus, a, um, *adj.* [geno, gigno], *innate, native, natural.* **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): genuinae domesticaeque virtutes, * Cic. Rep. 2, 15, 29: naturales et genuini honores, Gell. 2, 2, 9: pietas, Dig. 43, 28, 3, § 4: nequitia, App. M. 9, p. 230.—**II.** Transf., *genuine, authentic* (post-class.): comoedia Plauti, Gell. 3, 3, 7.

2. gĕnuīnus, a, um, *adj* [genae, cf Paul ex Fest p 94 Müll], *of* or *belonging to the cheek* dentes, *jaw teeth back teeth*, Cic. N D 2, 54, 134, Plin 11, 37, 63, § 166, also as *subst* **gĕnŭīni,** orum, *m* , Verg Cat 5, 36, and in *sing* **gĕnŭīnus,** i, *m* , Juv 5, 69 —Prov genuinum frangere in aliquo, *to break one's jaw tooth on a person*, i. e *to criticise him severely*, Pers. 1, 115

† **1. gĕnus,** ĕris, *n* [= γένος, root GEN, gigno, gens], *birth, descent, origin*, and concr , *a race, stock*, etc. (cf familia, gens, stirps) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen bono genere gnati, Cato ap Gell 10, 3, 17 , cf ii, qui nobili genere nati sunt, Cic Verr 2, 5, 70, § 180 amplissimo genere natus, Caes B G 4, 12, 4 genere regio natus, Cic Rep 1, 33 C Laelius, cum ei quidam malo genere natus diceret, indignum esse suis majoribus, at hercule, inquit, tu tuis dignus, id de Or 2, 71, 286 genere et nobilitate et pecunia sui municipii facile primus, id. Rosc Am 6, 15 esse genere divino, id Rep 2, 2 contempsisti L Murenae genus, extulisti tuum, id. Mur 7, 15 hic sacra, hic genus, hic majorum multa vestigia, id Leg 2, 1, 3, cf id Brut. 58, 212, id Rep 1, 18 adulescens, cujus spei nihil praeter genus patricium deesset, Liv 6, 34, 11 in famam generis ac familiae, Quint 3, 11, 12, 5, 10, 24 genus Lentulorum, id. 6, 3, 67 Atys, genus unde Atii duxere Latini, Verg A 5, 568 fortuna non mutat genus, Hor Epod 4, 6 virginem plebei generis petiere juvenes, alter virgini genere par, alter, etc , Liv 4 9, 4 qui sibi falsum nomen imposuerit, genus parentesve finxerit, etc , Plaut Sent 5, 25, 11 —*Plur* summis gnati generibus, Plaut Most 5, 2, 20 —**B.** In partic., *birth*, for *high* or *noble birth* (mostly poet) cum certi propter divitias aut genus aut aliquas opes rem publicam tenent, est factio, Cic Rep 3, 14 pol mihi fortuna magis nunc defit quam genus, Enn ap Cic Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag v 394 Vahl) et genus et virtus, nisi cum re vilior alga est, Hor S 2, 5, 8, cf et genus et formam regina pecunia donat, id Ep 1, 6, 37 non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te Restituet pietas, id. C 4, 7, 23 jactes et genus et nomen inutile, id. ib 1, 14, 13, cf cui genus et quondam nomen natique fuissent, Verg A 5, 621 nunc jam nobis patribus vobisque plebei promiscuus consulatus patet, nec generis, ut ante, sed virtutis est praemium, Liv 7, 32, 14, cf. id 4, 4 7

II. Transf **A.** Like gens and stirps, *a descendant, offspring, child* , and collect , *descendants, posterity, race* (poet) neve tu umquam in gremium extollas liberorum ex te genus Enn ap Cic Or 46, 155 (Trag v 347 Vahl) credo equidem, genus esse deorum, Verg A 4, 12 Uraniae genus, Hymen, i e *her son*, Cat. 61, 2 audax Iapeti, i e *his son Prometheus*, Hor C 1, 3, 27 Jovis, i e *Perseus*, Ov M 4, 609 , cf also Prop 2, 2, 9, Hor C 2, 14, 18 genus Adrasti, i e *Diomede, grandson of Adrastus*, Ov F 6, 433 , so of a grandson id. M 2, 743, cf nepotum, Hor C 3, 17, 4 Tantali genus id ib 2, 18, 37 Danai, id. ib 2, 14, 18 Messiclarum genus Osci, id S 1, 5, 54 ab alto Demissum genus Aenea, i e *Octavianus, as the adopted son of Julius Cæsar*, id ib 2, 5, 63 sive neglectum genus et nepotes Respicis auctor, i e *the Romans*, id. C 1, 2, 35, cf ib 3, 6, 18 regium genus, id ib 2, 4, 15 —**B.** Of an assemblage of objects (persons, animals, plants, inanimate or abstract things) which are related or belong together in consequence of a resemblance in natural qualities, *a race, stock, class, sort, species, kind* (in this signif most freq in all periods and kinds of writing) **1.** In gen **a.** Of living things ne genus humanum temporis longinquitate occideret, propter hoc marem cum femina esse conjunctum, Cic ap Col 12, 1 (Fragm Cic. 1, 5 Baiter) quod ex infinita societate generis humani ita contracta res est etc., *of the human race*, Cic Lael 5, 20, cf id. Rep 1, 2 *fin* o deorum quicquid in caelo regit Terras et humanum genus, Hor Epod 5, 2, for which consulere generi hominum, Cic. Rep 3, 12, cf cum omni hominum genere, id. ib 2, 26, Hor Ep 2, 1, 7 solivagum genus, Cic. Rep 1, 25 potens vir cum inter sui corporis homines tum etiam ad plebem, quod haud quaquam inter id genus contemptor ejus habebatur, i e *among the Plebeians*, Liv 6, 34, 5 Graium genus, *the Grecian race*, Enn ap Prob ad Verg E 6 31 (Ann v 149 Vahl) virtus est propria Romani generis atque seminis, Cic Phil 4, 5, 13 , cf id. Ac 2, 27, 86 Ubii, paulo quam sunt ejusdem generis et ceteris humaniores, Caes B G 4, 3, 3, cf also impellit alios (Aeduos) iracundia et temeritas, quae maxime illi hominum generi est innata, *race of men*, id. ib 7, 42, 2, so, like gens of *nations, peoples, tribes* ferox, Sall Fragm ap Arus Mess. s v insolens, p 241 Lind (Hist 1, 14 Gerl), Liv 34, 7, 6 implacidum (Genauni), Hor C 4, 14, 10 durum ac velox (Ligures), Flor 2, 3, 4 omne in paludes diffugerat, id 3, 10, 14 Graecorum, Cic. Fl 4, 9 Numidarum, Liv 30, 12, 18 genus omne nomenque Macedonum, id 13, 44, 6, Nep Reg 2 Italici generis multi mortales, Sall J 47, 1 Illyriorum, Liv 27, 32, 4, 27, 48, 10, 42, 47 *fin* Scytharum, Just 2, 3, 16, Tac H 2 4, Suet Ner 37, Vell 2, 118, 1 —In *plur* conventus is, qui ex variis generibus constaret, Caes B C 2, 36, 1 olim isti fuit generi quondam quaestus apud saeclum prius est genus hominum, qui se primos esse omnium rerum volunt, *class of men, profession*, Ter Eun 2, 2, 15 and 17 firmi et stabiles et constantes (amici) cujus generis est magna penuria, Cic Lael 17, 62 saepius genus ejus hominis (sc procuratoris rei publicae) erit in reliqua nobis oratione tractandum, id. Rep 2, 29 *fin* , cf genus aliud tyrannorum, id. ib 1, 44 judicum genus et forma, id. Phil. 5, 5, 13 istius generis asoti, id. Fin. 2, 8, 23, cf omnium ejus generis poetarum haud dubie proximus Quint 10, 1, 85 liberrimum hominum, id 10, 12, 2, § 22 irritabile vatum, Hor Ep 2, 2, 102 hoc omne (ambubajarum, etc) id S 1, 2, 2 hominum virile, muliebre, Cic. Inv 1, 24, 35 equidem fabulam et fictam rem ducebam esse, virorum omne genus in aliqua insula conjuratione muliebri ab stirpe sublatum esse, Liv 34, 2, 3 cedat consulari generi praetorium, Cic Planc 6, 15 ad militare genus = ad milites, Liv 24, 32, 2 alia militaris generis turba, id 44, 45, 13 castellani, agreste genus, id 34, 27, 9 Weissenb ad loc —*Sing* with *plur predicate* Ministrantibus sibi omni genere turpium personarum, Capitol Ver 4 —In *plur* eorum hominum genera sunt duo, Caes B G 6, 13, 1 tria auditorum, Quint 3, 4, 6 —Repeated in the *relative-clause* duo genera semper in hac civitate fuerunt quibus ex generibus, Cic Sest 45, 96 —In the *acc* , of *description* (v Roby's Gram 2, p 42 sq) quot et quod genus pastores habendi, *of what kind*, Varr R. R 2, 10, 1 quod genus ii sunt, etc , Auct. Her 2, 30, 48, cf in the foll —(β) Of animals, plants, etc genus altivolantum, *the race of birds*, Enn ap Cic Div 1, 48, 107 (Ann v 84 Vahl), cf genu' pennis condecoratum, id Fragm ap Varr L. L. 5, § 59 lanigerum, id Fragm ap Paul ex Fest s v Cyprio, p 59 Müll squamigerum, Lucr 1, 162 , cf piscium, Hor C 1, 2, 9 silvestre, Lucr 5, 1411 omne ferarum, id 5, 1338 acre leonum, id 5, 862 malefici generis plurima animalia, Sall J 17, 6 diversum confusa genus panthera camelo, Hor Ep 2, 1, 195 animantûm propagare genus, *to propagate the race*, Lucr 1, 195 ad genus faciendum, Just 2, 9 *fin* juxta genus suum, Vulg Gen 1, 11 saep —*Plur* quae vero et quam varia genera bestiarum vel cicurum vel ferarum ! Cic N D 2, 39, 99 piscium genera, Quint. 5, 10, 21 —In the *acc* , of *description* porticus avibus omne genus oppletae, Varr R R 3, 5, 11 pascuntur omne genus objecto frumento, id. ib 3, 6 boves et id genus pecua, App M 2, p 115, 4, id Flor p 37 —**b.** Of inanim and abstr things, *kind, sort, description, class, order, character* genus ullum materiai, Lucr 2, 304 cum is (sol) quoque efficiat, ut omnia floreant et in suo quaeque genere pubescant, Cic. N D 2, 15, 41 naves omni genere armorum ornatissimae, Caes. B G 3, 14, 2 cibi genus, id. ib 4 1, 9 cum omni genere commeatus, Liv 30, 36, 2 frugum, id. 38, 15, 9 hoc sphaerae genus, Cic. Rep 1, 14 hoc triplex rerum publicarum genus, id. ib 2, 23 regale civitatis, id ib , cf totum regiae civitatis, id. ib 2 29 novum imperii, id ib 2, 32 ipsum istud genus orationis exspecto, id. ib 1, 24 *fin* , cf dulce orationis, id Or 13, 42 qua re esset hoc bellum genere ipso necessarium, id de Imp Pomp 10, 27, cf genus hoc erat pugnae, quo, etc., Caes. B G 1, 48, 4 potestas annua (consulum) genere ipso ac jure regia, Cic. Rep 2, 32 genus vitae genus aetatis, id. Off 1, 32, 117 optimum emendandi, Quint. 10, 4, 2 dicendi, Cic. Off 1, 1, 3, Quint 8, 3, 56, 12, 10, 69 simplex rectumque loquendi, id 9, 3, 3 omnis generis tormenta, Liv 32, 16, 10 praeda ingens omnis generis, id. 27, 5, 9, so omnis generis, with tela, id 38, 26, 4, with naves, id. 34, 8, 5, with eloquentia, id 39, 40, 7, etc.—Repeated in the *relative clause* erat haec (ratio) ex eodem genere, quod ego maxime genus ex sociorum litteris reperire cupiebam, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 74, § 183 —In *plur* Caesar haec genera munitionis instituit Caes B G 7, 72, 1 disserere de generibus et de rationibus civitatum, Cic Rep 2, 11, cf id ib 1, 26, 28 genera juris institutorum, morum consuetudinumque describere, id ib 3, 10 genera furandi, id Verr 2, 2, 7, § 18 —In the *acc* , of *description* omne, hoc, id quod genus, for omnis, ejus, hujus, cujus generis, *of every, of this, of which kind* sub urbe hortum omne genus, coronamenta omne genus, Cato, R R 8, 2, Varr R. R 1, 29, 1 omne genus simulacra feruntur, Lucr 4, 735 si hoc genus rebus non proficitur, Varr R R. 2, 1, 23, id. L L. 9, § 110 Müll , Lucr 6, 917 and Hor S 2, 6, 44 in id genus verbis, Varr L L 10 § 79, 8, 7, 108, § 17 in id genus libris, Gell 3, 8, 1 scis me antea orationes aut aliquid id genus solitum scribere, Cic. Att 13, 12 3 vitanda sunt illa, quae propinqua videntur quod genus, fidentiae contrarium est diffidentia etc., *for example*, id Inv 2, 54, 165, so ib 2, 52, 157, 2, 54, 162, 2, 57, 172, Lucr 4, 271, 6, 1058 lege jus est id quod populi jussu sanctum est, quod genus ut in jus eas cum voceris, Auct Her 2, 13, 19 , cf ib sqq —In gen i q res or aliquid ut in omni genere hujus populi (Graeci) consuetudinem videretur imitatus, *in all respects, in everything*, Cic Rep 2, 20 , cf innumerabiles res sunt, in quibus te quotidie in omni genere desiderem, id. Q. Fr 2, 2 *fin* incredibile est, quam me in omni genere delectarit, id Att 16, 5, 2 medici assiduitas et tota domus in omni genere diligens, id ib 12, 33, 2, 7, 1, 2 qui in aliquo genere aut inconcinnus aut multus est, is ineptus dicitur, *in any respect whatever*, id de Or 2, 4, 17 qua de re et de hoc genere toto pauca cognosce, id Q Fr 1, 2, 2, § 4 —Adverb in genus, *in general, generally* sermones in genus communes, Gell 4, 1 *fin* —**2.** In partic **a.** In philos. lang , opp partes, and comprising them within itself, *a general term, logical genus* genus est id, quod sui similes communione quadam, specie autem differentes, duas aut plures complectitur partes, Cic de Or 1, 42, 189, cf genus est, quod plures partes amplectitur, ut animal, pars est, quae subest generi, ut equus Sed saepe eadem res alii genus, alii pars est nam homo animalis pars est, Thebani aut Trojani genus, id de Inv 1, 22, 32 genus est, quod partes aliquas amplectitur, ut cupiditas , pars est, quae subest generi, ut cupiditati amor, avaritia, id ib 1, 28, 42, cf. also genus est notio ad plures differentias pertinens, id. Top 7, 31 nec vero sine philosophorum disciplina genus et speciem cujusque rei cernere neque eam definiendo explicare nec tribuere in partes possumus, etc , id Or 4, 16, cf ib 33, 117 formae dicendi specie dispares, genere laudabiles, id. de Or 3, 9, 34 perturbationes sunt genere quatuor, partibus plures, id Tusc 3, 11, 24, cf ib 5, 25, 71 et conjuncta quaeremus, et genera et partes generibus subjectas, et similitudines, etc , id de Or 2, 39, 166, opp species and pars, Varr R R 3, 3, 3 —**b.** In gram , *gender* transversi sunt (ordines) qui ab recto casu obliqui declinantur, ut albus albi albo, directi sunt, qui ab recto casu in rectos declinantur, ut albus alba, album Transversorum ordinum partes appellantur casus directorum genera utrisque inter se implicatis forma, Varr L. L. 10, § 22 Müll quod ad verborum temporalium rationem attinet, cum partes sint quatuor temporum, personarum, generum, divisionum, etc., ib 9, § 95 in nominibus tria genera, Quint 1, 4, 23 barbarismum fieri per numeros aut genera, id 1, 5,

16; 9, 3, 6: in verbis quoque quis est adeo imperitus, ut ignoret genera et qualitates, etc., id. 1, 4, 27.

2. gĕnus, ūs, v. genu.

Gĕnūsus (also **Gĕnŏs-**), i, *m.*, *a river of Grecian Illyria, north of Apollonia*, now *Tjerma* or *Skumbi*, Caes. B. C. 3, 75 sq.; Luc. 5, 462; Liv. 44, 30, 10 and 12.

† **gĕōdes**, is, *m.*, = γεώδης (earth-like, earthy), *a precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 36, 19, 32, § 140.

† **gĕōgrăphĭa**, ae. *f.*, = γεωγραφία, *geography:* de geographia dabo operam, ut tibi satisfaciam, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 3 (cf. ib. 2, 6, 1).

† **gĕōgrăphĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = γεωγραφικός, *geographical:* stili, Amm. 23, 6, 13: perplexitas, id. 31, 2 (written as Greek, Cic. Att. 2, 6, 1).

† **gĕōmĕtres**, ae (also **gĕōmĕtra**, Aur. Vict. Ep. 14, 2; and gĕōmetra, ae, Sid. Ep. 4, 11: gĕōmetrēs, trisyl., Juv. 3, 76), *m.*, = γεωμέτρης, *a geometer, geometrician:* quomodo geometres cernere ea potest quae aut nulla sunt aut internosci a falsis non possunt? Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 22: geometres, Quint. 1, 10, 6; Juv. 3, 76.—*Dat.* geometrae, Quint. 1, 12, 6.—*Acc.* geometren, id. 1, 10, 4.—*Plur.:* geometrae, Cic. Off. 3, 7, 33; id. Fat. 8, 15; Quint. 12, 11, 20; Fragm. Jur. Rom. Vatic. 150 Huschke.—*Dat.* geometris, id. 1, 10, 18.—*Acc.* geometras, id. 5, 10, 7.

† **gĕōmĕtrĭa**, ae, *f.*, = γεωμετρία, *geometry:* in geometria lineamenta, formae, intervalla, magnitudines, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 187; id. Rep. 1, 10; id. Ac. 2, 33, 106; id. Div. 2, 3, 10; id. Tusc. 1, 2, 5; id. Off. 1, 6, 19; Quint. 1, 10, 34 sq.; 1, 12, 14 et saep.

gĕōmĕtrĭce, ēs, see the foll. art. II. B.

† **gĕōmĕtrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = γεωμετρικός, *of* or *belonging to geometry, geometrical:* geometricum quiddam explicare, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 122: quaedam de dimensione, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: formae, id. Rep. 1, 17: rationes, id. Ac. 2, 36, 117.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. gĕōmĕtrĭcus**, i. *m.*, *a geometer, geometrician:* reprehensi a geometricis sunt historici, Quint. 1, 10, 40 Spald. *N. cr.*—**B. gĕōmĕtrĭce**, ēs, *f.*, *geometry*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 76; Vitr. 10, 11, 2.—**C. gĕōmĕtrĭca**, ōrum, *n.*, *geometry:* geometrica didicere, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: aliquem interrogare quaedam geometrica de dimensione quadrati, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57.

Gĕōrgi, ōrum, *m.* (Γεωργοί, i. e. the husbandmen), *the name of a Sarmatian people, near the Crimea*, opp. the Nomades, Mela, 2. 1, 5 and 11; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 83.

† **gĕōrgĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = γεωργικός, *of* or *belonging to husbandry, agricultural, georgic:* carmen, i. e. *the Georgics, the title of an agricultural poem by Virgil*, Col. 7, 5, 10; 10 praef. 3.—*Subst.* **A. Gĕōrgĭca**, ōrum, *n.:* Vergilius hunc Ennii versum secutus in Georgicis suis, Gell. 18, 5, 7. And in a Greek form: in primo Georgicôn, id. 13, 20, 4.—**B. Gĕōrgĭcon**, i, *n.*, *a book on husbandry*, Col. 11, 3, 2.

Gĕōrgos, i, *m.* = [γεωργός], *the title of a comedy by Menander*, Quint. 11, 3, 91.

Gepidae, ārum, *m.*, *a Gothic tribe in Scythia*, Jornand de Reb. Get. 17 al.

Gĕraestĭcus portus, *a harbor near the town of Teos, in Ionia*, Liv. 37, 27, 9.

Gĕraestus or **-os**, i, *f.*, *the principal town of Eubœa, near the promontory* Geraestus or Geraestum, *opposite to the promontory of Sunium*, now *Geresto*, or, acc. to others, *Kastri*, Liv. 31, 45, 10; Mel. 2, 7, 9; Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 63 sq.

† **gĕrănĭon** or **-um**, ii, *n.*, = γεράνιον, *the plant stork's-bill*, Plin. 26, 11, 68, § 108 sqq.

† **gĕrănītis**, idis, *f.*, = γερανῖτις, *a precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

† **gerdĭus**, ii, *m.*, = γέρδιος, *a weaver* (ante- and post-class.), Lucil. ap. Non. 118, 10; Firm. 8, 25 *med.*

gĕrens, ntis, *P.* and *P. a.* of gero; v. gero *fin.*

Gergŏvĭa, ae, *f.* **I.** *A town of the Arverni, in Aquitanian Gaul*, perh. in the neighborhood of the modern *Clermont*, now *Jargeau*, Caes. B. G. 7, 4; 34; 36; 44.—**II.** *A town of the Boii, to the east of the Liger*, perh. the mod. *Charlieu*, Caes. B. G. 7, 9 *fin.*

gerĭtĭo, v. l. for gestio, Dig. 11, 7, 14, § 8.

Germălensis, e, v. the foll. art.

Germălus (also **Cerm-**; cf. Müll. ad Paul. ex Fest. p. 55), *a depression in the Palatine Hill, towards the Tiber, a part of the Septimontium*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 53 Müll.; Fest. s. v. Septimontio, p. 348; Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3; cf.: Germalus a germanis Romulo et Remo, quod ad ficum Ruminalem ibi inventi, quo aqua hiberna Tiberis eos detulerat in alveolo expositos, Varr. l. l.: Cermalus locus in Urbe sic nominatus, Paul. ex Fest. s. h. v. p. 55.—Hence, *adj.:* **Germălensis**, e: Germalense Quinticeps apud aedem Romuli, Varr. l. l.

germāne, *adv.*, v. germanus *fin.*

Germāni, ōrum, *m.*, = Γερμανοί, *the Germans, between the Rhine, the Danube, the Vistula, and the sea; the eastern neighbors of the Gauls*, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 4, 1; 6, 11; 21 sq.; Tac. G. passim; Cic. Att. 14, 9, 3; id. Prov. Cons. 13, 33; id. Balb. 14, 32; id. Pis. 33, 81 al.—*Sing.:* **Germānus**, i, *m.*, *a German*, in a pun with germanus, own brother; v. 1. germanus, I. B.—**II.** D e r i v v. **A. Germānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Germanic, German* (poet.): herbae, Ov. A. A. 3, 163: pubes, Pers. 6, 44.—**B. Germānĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the country of the Germans, Germany*, Caes. B. G. 4, 4; 5, 13; 6, 11; 24 sq.; id. B. C. 1, 7; 3, 87; Hor. C. 4, 5, 26; id. Epod. 16, 7 al. —Divided into *Upper* and *Lower Germany:* superior, Tac. A. 1, 31; 6, 30; 12, 27; id. H. 1, 12 al.: inferior, id. A. 1, 31; 4, 73; 11, 18; id. H. 1, 9; 52 sq.; also called Germania prima and secunda, Amm. 15, 11, 7 sq.—T r a n s f., = Germani, Verg. G. 1, 509.—Hence, in *plur.:* **Germānĭae**, ārum, *f.*, *the whole of Germany*, Tac. A. 1, 34; 46; 57; 2, 26, 73; 3, 46 et saep.—**C. Germānĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Germans, Germanic, German.* **1.** *Adj.:* saltus, Liv. 9, 36: mare, *the Baltic*, Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 103: gentes, id. 4, 13, 28, § 98: sermo, Suet. Calig. 47: bellum, Caes. B. G. 4, 16; Suet. Aug. 20; id. Tib. 9 al.: exercitus, Tac. A. 1, 22; id. H. 1, 19; 26 al.: expeditio (Caligulae), Suet. Calig. 43: victoria, id. Vesp. 2: Calendae, i. e. *the 1st of September* (named Germanicus on account of the victory obtained over the Germans), Mart. 9, 2, 4 (cf. Suet. Calig. 15; id. Dom. 13; and Macr. S. 1, 12): persona, *a clay figure of a German, as a bugbear for Roman children*, Mart. 14, 176.—**2.** *Subst.:* **Germānĭcus**, i, *m.* **a.** *A surname of several generals who gained victories over the Germans.*—E s p. (α) Nero Claudius Drusus Germanicus, *the son of Livia*, Suet. Claud. 1 sq.; 27; id. Vit. 8; id. Dom. 13; Spart. Carac. 5.—(β) Germanicus Caesar, *son of the preceding, and brother of the emperor Claudius*, Suet. Cal. 1; Tac. A. 1, 35 al. He translated the *Phaenomena* of Aratus, Lact. 1, 21, 38.—**b.** (sc. nummus), *a gold coin struck by the emperor Domitian*, Juv. 6, 205.—**D. Germānĭcĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *stationed* or *serving in Germany* (post-Aug. and only milit.): exercitus, Suet. Oth. 8; id. Vesp. 6; Eutr. 7, 11.—Also *absol.:* **Germānĭcĭāni**, ōrum, *m.*, Suet. Tib. 25; Galb. 20.—**E. Germānĭcĭensis**, e, *adj.*, *German, Germanic*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 12, 4.

germānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. germanus], *the relation between brothers and sisters, brotherhood, sisterhood.* **I.** L i t.: moveant te horum lacrimae, moveat pietas, moveat germanitas, Cic. Lig. 11, 33: subituram vobis aliquando germanitatis memoriam (between Perseus and Demetrius as sons of Philip), Liv. 40, 8, 10: nexus germanitatis, *the bond of sisterhood*, App. M. 2, p. 115; cf.: inter Judam et Israël, *brotherhood, amity*, Vulg. Zech. 11, 14.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** *The relationship of the inhabitants of cities which are colonies of one mother-city:* ab ea germanitate fraternam sibi cum iis caritatem esse, Liv. 37, 56, 7.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things, *a union, resemblance, similarity:* unde nomen ambobus (Bosporis) et jam quaedam in dissociatione germanitas concors, Plin. 6, 1, 1, § 2: malorum, id. 15, 14, 15, § 51: vini, id. 14, 6, 8, § 59: digitorum, speciosa germanitas, of the toes, Lact. Opif. Dei, 13, 8.—**C.** *A sister:* germanitatis stupra, Cic. Har. Resp. 20, 42; App. M. 5, p. 171, 5.

germānĭtus, *adv.* [1. germanus], *in a brotherly manner, faithfully, truly* (ante- and post-class.): germanitus fideliter, dictum a germanitate, Non. 118, 14; Pompon. ap. Non. l. l.; Aug. Ep. 120, 34.

1. germānus, a, um, *adj.* [v. germen], of brothers and sisters who have the same parents, or at least the same father, *full, own* (very freq. and class.). **I.** L i t. **A.** *Adj.:* spes mihi est vos inventuros fratres germanos duos Geminos, una matre natos et patre uno uno die, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 43: frater, id. Capt. 5, 4, 18; Ter. And. 1, 5, 57; Cic. Font. 17, 36; id. Verr. 2, 1, 49, § 128; v. frater; and cf.: L. Cicero frater noster, cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 1: soror germana, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 3; id. Truc. 2, 4, 87; Cic. Mil. 27, 73; Nep. Cim. 1: bimembres (i. e. Centauri), Ov. M. 12, 240.—P o e t., to denote intimate friendship: soror, of a nurse, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 42 Vahl.); cf. also *absol.:* germana, ib. (v. 48 Vahl.).—**B.** *Subst.:* **germānus**, i, *m.*, and **germāna**, ae, *f.*, *an own* or *full brother, own* or *full sister* (rare): nunc tu mihi es germanus pariter corpore et animo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 34: haec germanus Eryx quondam tuus arma gerebat, Verg. A. 5, 412; Ov. M. 5, 13: germanae justa dat ante suae, id. F. 3, 560; id. M. 6, 613: (Dryades) Omnes germanae Cererem cum vestibus atris Maerentes adeunt, id. ib. 8, 781; Vulg. Gen. 27, 35 al.—P o e t., of animals, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44.—In a pun with Germanus, a German: Cimber hic fuit, a quo fratrem necatum hoc Ciceronis dicto notatum est: Germanum Cimber occidit, Quint. 8, 3, 29; so in *plur.*, Vell. 2, 67 *fin.*—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** *Of* or *belonging to brothers and sisters, brotherly, sisterly* (very rare): nunc tu mihi amicus es in germanum modum, Plaut. Cas. 3, 4, 25; so, casus (fratrum), Just. 27, 3 *fin.*—**B.** I n g e n., *genuine, real, actual, true* (a favorite expression of Cicero): illi veteres germanique Campani, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97: germanos se putant esse Thucydidas, id. Or. 9, 32: magni et germani Attici, id. ib. 26, 90: germani hujus artis magistri, id. de Or. 2, 38, 160; germani Luperci, id. Cael. 11, 26: scio me asinum germanum fuisse, id. Att. 4, 5, 3: di (te) omnes perdant, oboluisti allium, Germana illuvies, rusticus, hircus, hara suis, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 39: haec est mea et hujus fratris mei germana patria: hinc enim orti stirpe antiquissima sumus, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 3: ille Theodoromedes fuit germano nomine, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 38: germana justitia, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 69: haec germana ironia est, id. Brut. 86, 296: gerrae germanae, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 9.—*Sup.:* germanissimus Stoicus, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132.—Hence, *adv.:* **germāne**, *faithfully, truly:* germane fraterneque rescribere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b, 2; August. Civ. Dei, 2, 13.

2. Germānus, a, um, v. Germani, II. A.

germen, inis, *n.* [Sanscr. root grabh-, grah-, to conceive; garbh-as, child; whence, βρέφος (for γρέφος), germanus, perh. gremium], *a sprig, offshoot, sprout, bud* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** L i t.: huc aliena ex arbore germen Includunt, Verg. G. 2, 76: serotino germine malus, tardissimo suber, Plin. 16, 25, 41, § 98; Vulg. Deut. 11, 17 et saep.—In *plur.:* inque novos soles audent se germina tuto Credere, Verg. G. 2, 332; Plin. 18, 10, 21, § 94: auctumni maturet germina Virgo, *fruits*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 465: impleratque uterum generoso germine, *fœtus, embryo*, Ov. M. 9, 280; so, celsa Tonantis, i. e. *daughter*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 76: servile, Just. 18, 3 *fin.;* and of *puppies, whelps*, Nemes. Cyneg. 155.—**B.** T r a n s f.: cara maris, i. e. *precious stones*, Claud. Ep. ad Ser. 14: frontis, i. e. *a horn*, id. Rapt. Pros. 1, 129.—**II.** T r o p., *a germ:* rabies unde illaec germina surgunt, Lucr. 4, 1083: germen ab aethere trahere, *origin*, Prud. Cath. 10, 32: germine nobilis Eulalia, id. στεφ. 3, 1.

germĭnasco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [germen], *to sprout, shoot*, Ambros. de Caïn et Abel, 2, 8, § 26.

germĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [germino], *a sprouting forth, budding, germination.* **I.** Lit.: palmitis, Col. 4, 24, 18: tria tempora germinationis, Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 134; cf. id. 16, 25, 41, § 98.—In *plur.*, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 16. —**II.** Transf., concr., *a sprout, shoot:* accumuletur germinatio terrā, donec robur planta capiat, Plin. 17, 17, 28, § 124.

germĭnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a sprouting forth, putting forth, germination* (less freq. than germinatio): oleam, si capra depaverit primo germinatu, sterilescere, Plin. 15, 8, 8, § 34: serotino quaedam germinatu florent maturantque celeriter, id. 16, 25, 41, § 102

germĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [germen] (post-Aug.). **I.** *Neutr., to sprout forth, put forth, bud, germinate:* asparagus altissime germinat, Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 146; 13, 24, 46, § 129; 16, 25, 41, § 97 sqq. et saep. —**II.** *Act., to put forth:* pennas, Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 101: capillum, id. 7, 6, 5, § 42.—**2.** *to beget, produce,* Vulg. Isa. 45, 8; 61, 11.

1. gĕro, gessi, gestum (*Part. gen. plur. sync.* gerentum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 13; *imper.* ger, like dic, duc, fac, fer, Cat. 27, 2), 3, *v. a.* [root gas-, to come, go; Zend, jah, jahaiti, come; gero (for geso), in caus. sense, to cause to come; cf. Gr. βαστάζω, from βαστος = gestus], *to bear about with one, to bear, carry, to wear, have* (in the lit. signif. mostly poet., not in Cic., Cæs., Sall., or Quint.; but instead of it ferre, portare, vehere, sustinere, etc.; but in the trop. signif. freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: (vestem ferinam) qui gessit primus, Lucr. 5, 1420; so, vestem, Ov. M. 11, 276 (with induere vestes), Nep. Dat. 3; cf.: coronam Olympiacam capite, Suet. Ner. 25: ornamenta, id. Caes. 84: angues immixtos crinibus, Ov. M. 4, 792: clipeum (laeva), id. ib. 4, 782; cf.: galeam venatoriam in capite, clavam dextra manu, copulam sinistra, Nep. Dat. 3: ramum, jaculum, Ov. M. 12, 442: spicea serta, id. ib. 2, 28: vincla, id. ib. 4, 681: venabula corpore fixa, id. ib. 9, 206; cf.: tela (in pectore fixus), id. ib. 6, 228: Vulcanum (i. e. ignem) in cornu conclusum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 185: spolia ducis hostium caesi suspensa fabricato ad id apte ferculo gerens, Liv. 1, 10, 5; cf.: Horatius trigemina spolia prae se gerens, id. 1, 26, 2: onera, Varr. L. L. 6, § 77 Müll.: uterum or partum gerere, *to be pregnant, be with young;* so, gerere partum, Plin. 8, 47, 72, § 187: uterum, id. 8, 40, 62, § 151: centum fronte oculos centum cervice gerebat Argus, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 19: lumen unum media fronte, id. M. 13, 773: cornua fronte, id. ib. 15, 596: virginis os habitumque gerens et virginis arma, Verg. A. 1, 315: virginis ora, Ov. M. 5, 553; cf.: quae modo bracchia gessit, Crura gerit, id. ib. 5, 455 sq.: Coae cornua matres Gesserunt tum, i. e. *were turned into cows,* id. ib. 7, 364: principio (morbi) caput incensum fervore gerebant, Lucr. 6, 1145: qui umbrata gerunt civili tempora quercu, Verg. A. 6, 772: tempora tecta pelle lupi, Ov. M. 12, 380: (Hector) squalentem barbam et concretos sanguine crines Vulneraque illa gerens, quae, etc., Verg. A. 2, 278: capella gerat distentius uber, Hor. S. 1, 1, 110.—**b.** Of inanimate things: semina rerum permixta gerit tellus discretaque tradit, Lucr. 6, 790; cf.: (terram) multosque lacus multasque lacunas In gremio gerere et rupes deruptaque saxa, id. ib. 6, 539; Enn. ap. Non. 66, 26 (Sat. 23, p. 157 Vahl.); and: quos Oceano propior gerit India lucos, Verg. G. 2, 122: speciem ac formam similem gerit ejus imago, Lucr. 4, 52.—**B.** In partic. (very rare). **1.** With respect to the term. ad quem, *to bear, carry, bring* to a place: (feminae puerique) saxa in muros munientibus gerunt, Liv. 28, 19, 13: neque eam voraginem conjectu terrae, cum pro se quisque gereret, expleri potuisse, id. 7, 6, 2; cf. id. 37, 5, 1. —*Absol.:* si non habebis unde irriges, gerito inditoque leniter, Cato, R. R. 151, 4; Liv. 7, 6, 2 Drak.—Prov.: non pluris refert, quam si imbrem in cribrum geras, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 100.—**2.** With the accessory idea of production, *to bear, bring forth, produce:* quae (terra) quod gerit fruges, Ceres (appellata est), Varr. L. L. 5, § 64 Müll.; cf. Tib. 2, 4, 56: violam nullo terra serente gerit, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 6: arbores (Oete), id. M. 9, 230: malos (platani), Verg. G. 2, 70: frondes (silva), Ov. M. 11, 615: terra viros urbesque gerit silvasque ferasque Fluminaque et Nymphas et cetera numina ruris, Ov. M. 2, 16.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to bear, have, entertain, cherish:* vos etenim juvenes animum geritis muliebrem, illa virago viri, Poët. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; cf.: fortem animum gerere, Sall. J. 107, 1: parem animum, id. ib. 54, 1 Kritz.: animum invictum adversum divitias, id. ib. 43, 5: animum super fortunam, id. ib. 64, 2: mixtum gaudio ac metu animum, Liv. 32, 11, 5; cf. also Verg. A. 9, 311; and v. infra B. 3.: aeque inimicitiam atque amicitiam in frontem promptam gero, Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 8, 6 (Trag. v. 8 Vahl.): personam, *to support a character, play a part,* Cic. Off. 1, 32, 115; cf.: est igitur proprium munus magistratus, intelligere, se gerere personam civitatis debereque ejus dignitatem et decus sustinere, id. ib. 1, 34, 132; Aug. Doctr. Christ. 4, 29 *init.;* id. Civ. Dei, 1, 21 al.: mores, quos ante gerebant, Nunc quoque habent, Ov. M. 7, 655: et nos aliquod nomenque decusque Gessimus, Verg. A. 2, 89: seu tu querelas sive geris jocos Seu rixam et insanos amores Seu facilem, pia testa (i. e. amphora), somnum, Hor. C. 3, 21, 2: in dextris vestris jam libertatem, opem ... geritis, Curt. 4, 14 *fin.:* plumbeas iras, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 18: iras, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 30: M. Catonem illum Sapientem cum multis graves inimicitias gessisse accepimus propter Hispanorum injurias, Cic. Div. ap. Caecil. 20, 66: veteres inimicitias cum Caesare, Caes. B. C. 1, 3, 4: muliebres inimicitias cum aliqua, Cic. Cael. 14, 32: inimicitias hominum more, id. Deiot. 11, 30: simultatem cum aliquo pro re publica, Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 13, A, 3; cf. Suet. Vesp. 6; and Verg. A. 12, 48: de amicitia gerenda praeclarissime scripti libri, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5: amicitiam, Nep. Dat. 10 *fin.:* praecipuum in Romanos gerebant odium, Liv. 28, 22, 2: cum fortuna mutabilem gerentes fidem, id. 8, 24, 6: utrique imperii cupiditatem insatiabilem gerebant, Just. 17, 1 *fin.* —*Absol.:* ad ea rex, aliter atque animo gerebat, placide respondit, Sall. J. 72, 1.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Gerere se aliquo modo, *to bear, deport, behave,* or *conduct one's self, to act* in any manner: in maximis rebus quonam modo gererem me adversus Caesarem, usus tuo consilio sum, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 5; cf. id. Off. 1, 28, 98: ut, quanto superiores sumus, tanto nos geramus summissius, id. ib. 1, 26, 90; so, se liberius (servi), id. Rep. 1, 43: se inconsultius, Liv. 41, 10, 5: se valde honeste, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 13: se perdite, id. ib. 9, 2, A, 2: se turpissime (illa pars animi), id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: se turpiter in legatione, Plin. Ep. 2, 12, 4: sic in provincia nos gerimus, quod ad abstinentiam attinet, ut, etc., Cic. Att. 5, 17, 2: sic me in hoc magistratu geram, ut, etc., id. Agr. 1, 8, 26; cf.: nunc ita nos gerimus, ut, etc., id. ib. 2, 22, 3: uti sese victus gereret, exploratum misit, Sall. J. 54, 2: se medium gerere, *to remain neutral,* Liv. 2, 27, 3.—**b.** In a like sense also post-class.: gerere aliquem, *to behave* or *conduct one's self as* any one (like agere aliquem): nec heredem regni sed regem gerebat, Just. 32, 3, 1; Plin. Pan. 44, 2: tu civem patremque geras, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 293: aedilem, App. M. 1, p. 113: captivum, Sen. Troad. 714.—**c.** Gerere se et aliquem, *to treat* one's self and another in any manner: interim Romae gaudium ingens ortum cognitis Metelli rebus, ut seque et exercitum more majorum gereret, Sall. J. 55, 1: meque vosque in omnibus rebus juxta geram, id. ib. 85, 47.—**d.** Pro aliquo se gerere, *to assume to be:* querentes, quosdam non sui generis pro colonis se gerere, Liv. 32, 2, 6: eum, qui sit census, ita se jam tum gessisse pro cive, Cic. Arch. 5, 11 dub.—**2.** Gerere prae se aliquid (for the usual prae se ferre), *to show, exhibit, manifest:* affectionis ratio perspicuam solet prae se gerere conjecturam, ut amor, iracundia, molestia, etc., Cic. Inv. 2, 9, 30; cf.: prae se quandam gerere utilitatem, id. ib. 2, 52, 157: animum altum et erectum prae se gerebat, Auct. B. Afr. 10 *fin.;* Aug. de Lib. Arbit. 3, 21, 61 al.; so gerere alone: ita tum mos erat, in adversis voltum secundae fortunae gerere, moderari animo in secundis, *to assume,* Liv. 42, 63, 11.—**3.** With the accessory idea of activity or exertion, *to sustain the charge of* any undertaking or business, *to administer, manage, regulate, rule, govern, conduct, carry on, wage, transact, accomplish, perform* (cf.: facio, ago).—In *pass.* also in gen., *to happen, take place, be done* (hence, res gesta, *a deed,* and res gestae, *events, occurrences, acts, exploits;* v. the foll.): tertium gradum agendi esse dicunt, ubi quid faciant; in eo propter similitudinem agendi et faciundi et gerundi quidam error his, qui putant esse unum. Potest enim aliquid facere et non agere, ut poëta facit fabulam et non agit: contra actor agit et non facit.... Contra imperator quod dicitur res gerere, in eo neque facit neque agit, sed gerit, id est sustinet, translatum ab his qui onera gerunt, quod hi sustinent, Varr. L. L. 6, § 77 Müll.: omnia nostra, quoad eris Romae, ita gerito, regito, gubernato, ut nihil a me exspectes, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 2: gerere et administrare rem publicam, id. Fin. 3, 20, 68; cf. id. Rep. 2, 1 and 12: rem publicam, id. ib. 1, 7; 1, 8; id. Fam. 2, 7, 3 et saep.: magistratum, id. Sest. 37, 79; cf. potestatem, id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, § 138: consulatum, id. Agr. 1, 8, 25; id. Sest. 16, 37: duumviratum, id. ib. 8, 19: tutelam alicujus, Dig. 23, 2, 68; 27, 1, 22 al.: multi suam rem bene gessere et publicam patria procul, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1 (Trag. v. 295 Vahl.); so, rem, of private affairs, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 34; Cic. de Sen. 7, 22 al.: aliquid per aes et libram gerere, *to transact by coin and balance,* Gai. Inst. 3, 173; cf. Weissenb. ad Liv. 6, 14.—Of war: etsi res bene gesta est, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 168 (Ann. v. 512 Vahl.): vi geritur res, id. ap. Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v. 272 ib.); cf.: gladiis geri res coepta est, Liv. 28, 2, 6: ubi res ferro geratur, id. 10, 39, 12: qui rem cum Achivis gesserunt statim, Enn. ap. Non. 393, 14 (Trag. v. 39 Vahl.); cf. Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 84: Alexander... passurus gestis aequanda pericula rebus, *exploits,* Juv. 14, 314: miranda quidem, sed nuper gesta referemus, id. 15, 28.—Of public affairs, affairs of government: magnae res temporibus illis a fortissimis viris summo imperio praeditis, dictatoribus atque consulibus, belli domique gerebantur, Cic. Rep. 2, 32 *fin.;* 2, 24: a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit, id. de Sen. 6, 15; cf. § 17: quid quod homines infima fortuna, nulla spe rerum gerendarum (*public business*), opifices denique, delectantur historia? maximeque eos videre possumus res gestas (*public events* or *occurrences*) audire et legere velle, qui a spe gerendi absunt, confecti senectute, id. Fin. 5, 19, 52: sin per se populus interfecit aut ejecit tyrannum, est moderatior, quoad sentit et sapit et sua re gesta laetatur, *their deed,* id. Rep. 1, 42: ut pleraque senatus auctoritate gererentur, id. ib. 2, 32; cf. id. ib 1, 27: haec dum Romae geruntur, id. Quint. 6, 28: ut iis, qui audiunt, tum geri illa fierique videantur, id. de Or. 2, 59, 241: susceptum negotium, id. Fam. 13, 5, 1; cf.: si ipse negotium meum gererem, nihil gerem, nisi consilio tuo, id. Att. 13, 3, 1: negotium bene, male, etc., id. Rosc. Com. 11, 32; id. Cat. 2, 10, 21; Caes. B. G. 3, 18, 5 et saep.; cf.: quid negotii geritur? Cic. Quint. 13, 42: annos multos bellum gerentes summum summā industriā, Enn. ap. Non. 402, 3 (Trag. v. 104 Vahl.); cf.: bello illo maximo, quod Athenienses et Lacedaemonii summa inter se contentione gesserunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 16; so, bella, id. ib. 5, 2: pacem an bellum gerens, v. Andrews and Stoddard's Gram. § 323, 1 (2); Sall. J. 46 *fin.:* bella multa felicissime, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: bellum cum aliquo, id. Sest. 2, 4; id. Div. 1, 46, 103; Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 4 et saep.: bello gesto, Liv. 5, 43, 1: mea mater de ea re gessit morem morigerae mihi, *performed my will,* i. e. *complied with my wishes, gratified, humored me,* Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 87; cf.: geram tibi morem et ea quae vis, ut potero, explicabo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 17: morem alicui (in aliqua re), Enn. ap. Non. 342, 24 (Trag. v. 241 Vahl.): sine me in hac re gerere mihi morem, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 74; Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 44; id. Men. 5, 2, 37; id. Mil. 2, 1, 58; Cic. Rep 3, 5; id. N. D. 2, 1, 3; Ov. Am. 2, 2, 13 et saep.; also without *dat.*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 36; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 77.—*Pass.:* ut utrique a me mos gestus esse videatur, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 3; Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 69; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 108; id. Ad. 2, 2, 6; Nep. Them. 7, 3 al.—With a play upon this meaning and that in II. A.: magna, inquit,

bella gessi: magnis imperiis et provinciis praefui. Gere igitur animum laude dignum, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 37.—*Absol.:* cum superiores alii fuissent in disputationibus perpoliti, quorum res gestae nullae invenirentur, alii in gerendo probabiles, in disserendo rudes, Cic. Rep. 1, 8; cf. the passage, id. Fin. 5, 19, 52 supra: Armeniam deinde ingressus prima parte introitus prospere gessit, Vell. 2, 102, 2 (where others unnecessarily insert rem), Liv. 25, 22, 1; cf. also: sive caesi ab Romanis forent Bastarnae . . . sive prospere gessissent, id. 40, 58 *fin.:* cum Persis et Philippus qui cogitavit, et Alexander, qui gessit, hanc bellandi causam inferebat, etc., Cic. Rep. 3, 9.—**4.** Of time, *to pass, spend* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): ut (Tullia) cum aliquo adolescente primario conjuncta aetatem gereret, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 3; cf.: pubertatis ac primae adolescentiae tempus, Suet. Dom. 1: vitam, Petr. 63; Val. Fl. 6, 695: annum gerens aetatis sexagesimum et nonum, Suet. Vesp. 24.—Hence, **gĕrens,** entis, *P. a.* (acc. to II. B. 3.), *managing, conducting,* etc.; with *gen.:* rei male gerentes, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 43: sui negotii bene gerens, Cic. Quint. 19, 62.

* **2. gĕro,** ōnis, *m.* [1. gero], *a carrier;* connected per hyphen with foras: ite, ite hac, simul eri damnigeruli, foras gerones, Bonorum hamaxagogae, *that carry off, ravishers,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 1.

Gĕrōnĭum or **Gĕrūnĭum,** ii, *n., a small city* or *fortress in Appulia,* now called *Gerione* or *Girone,* Liv. 22, 18, 7; ib. 23, 9; ib. 24 sq.

† **gĕrontēa,** ae, *f.,* = γεροντεία, *the plant groundsel, called also* senecio *and* erigeron, Senecio vulgaris, Linn.; App. Herb. 75.

† **gĕrontŏcŏmīum,** ii, *n.,* = γεροντοκομεῖον, *a public hospital* or *alms-house for poor old people,* Cod. Just. 1, 2, 19; 22; 23.

Gĕrontŏdĭdascŭlus, i, *m.* (= γεροντοδιδάσκαλος, an old man's teacher), *the title of one of the satires of Varro,* Varr. Frag. p. 279 Bip.

† **gerrae,** ārum, *f.,* = γέρρα, orig. wattled twigs; hence, transf., *trifles, stuff, nonsense:* gerrae crates vimineae. Athenienses cum Syracusas obsiderent et crebro gerras poscerent, irridentes Siculi gerras clamitabant. Unde factum est, ut gerrae pro nugis et contemptu dicantur, Paul. ex Fest. s. h. v. p. 94; cf. id. s. v. cerrones, p. 40 Müll. *N. cr.:* tuae blanditiae mihi sunt, quod dici solet, Gerrae germanae atque edepol liroe liroe, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 9: maximae, id. Ep. 2, 2, 49; cf. Aus. Idyll. 11 praef.—As an *interject.:* gerrae! nae tu illud verbum actutum inveneris, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 31; id. As. 3, 3, 10.

gerres, is, *m., an inferior salted seafish,* Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 148 Sill. (al. girres), Mart. 12, 32, 15; 3, 77, 7; cf.: gerres μαινίδες, Gloss. Philox.—**P r o v.:** addere garo gerrem, i. e. *to add to what is precious something worthless,* Arn. 5, 188.

* **gerro,** (archaic orthogr.: ‡ cerrones leves et inepti, Paul. ex Fest. v. p. 40 Müll.), ōnis, *m.* [gerrae], *a trifler, idle fellow:* gerro, iners, fraus, heluo, Ganeo, damnosus! Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 10.

gĕrŭla, ae, *f.* [gero], *she that bears* or *carries,* Tert. Anim. 19 *fin.;* id. adv. Jud. 9 *med.;* App. M. 6, p. 181: navis gerula sacrorum, Sol. 1 *fin.*—*A working bee,* Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 24.

* **gĕrŭlĭfĭgŭlus,** i, *m.* [gerulus + figulus], comic, *an accessory, abettor:* flagiti, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 14; cf. 1. gerulus, I. B.

gĕrŭlum, i, *n.* [gero], *a bearer:* cornua potuum gerula, Sol. 20, 5.

gĕrŭlus, i, *m.* [id.]. **A.** *A bearer, carrier:* nae ille alium gerulum (argenti) quaerat sibi, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 79; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 72; Col. poët. 10, 310; Suet. Calig. 40; Sid. Ep. 8, 13; Inscr. Orell. 575; 874; 976; Schol. Juv. 6, 477.—**B.** *One who does* something, *a doer:* gerulus ὁ πράττων, ὁ πρακτήρ, Gloss. Philox.; cf. gerulifigulus.

gĕrundĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], in gram., *a gerund,* Diom. p. 350 P.; Prisc. p. 808 ib. al.; also called **gĕrundīvus mŏdus,** Serv. p. 1788 P.

Gĕrūnĭum, ii, v. Geronium.

† **gĕrūsĭa,** ae, *f.,* = γερουσία, *the place of meeting for a council of old men, senate-house* in a Grecian city (= senaculum), Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 156.—**II.** *A public hospital* or *retreat in Sardes, for old men who had deserved well of their country,* Vitr. 4, 8; Plin. 35, 14, 49, § 172; Plin. Ep. 10, 42.

Gēryon, ŏnis, and **Gēryŏnēs,** ae (cf. Varr. L. L. 9, § 90 Müll.; archaic *gen. sing.*, Geryonaï, Lucr. 5, 28.—*Abl.* scanned Gēryŏne, Sid. Carm. 13, 13), *m.,* = Γηρυών and Γηρυόνης, *a mythic king in Spain having three bodies, whose oxen were carried off by Hercules,* Lucr. 5, 28; Verg. A. 7, 662; 8, 202; Ov. H. 9, 92; Hor. C. 2, 14, 8; Sil. 13, 201; Hyg. Fab. praef. *fin.*—*Plur.:* in hac (Erythia insula) Geryones habitasse a quibusdam existimantur, Plin. 4, 22, 36, § 120: Geryonis oraculum, *at Patavium,* Suet. Tib. 14.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Gēryŏnācĕus,** a, um, *adj., Geryonian:* genere Geryonaceo, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 18.—**B. Gēryŏnēus,** a, um, *adj., Geryonian:* caedes, App. M. 2 *fin.*

‡ **geseorētae,** ārum, *f., a sort of boat,* Gell. 10, 25, 5 dub.

Gessius, ii, *m., a Roman family name,* Tac. H. 5, 10.

gesta, ōrum, *n.* [gero, II. B. 3.], *deeds, acts* (rare for res gestae): obscuriora sunt ejus gesta, Nep. Timoth. 4, 6; id. Hann. 13, 3; Sisenn. ap. Gell. 12, 15, 2; Liv. 8, 40, 5: fide gestorum comprobatā, Vet. Cuj. Jurec. Consult. 9, 6 Huschke; David, Vulg. 1 Par. 29, 29; 1 Macc. 13, 42.

gestābĭlis, e, *adj.* [gesto], *portable* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Varr. 1, 45; Ambros. de Noë et Arca, 15, 52 *fin.*

gestāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.]. **I.** *That which is borne or worn, a burden, load; ornaments, accoutrements, arms,* etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): clipeus, magni gestamen Abantis, Verg. A. 3, 286; so of a shield, Sil. 5, 349: hoc Priami gestamen erat, Verg. A. 7, 246: haruspices religiosum id gestamen (sc. margaritas) amoliendis periculis arbitrantur, Plin. 32, 2, 11, § 23; cf. id. 37, 8, 33, § 111: speculum, gestamen Othonis, Juv. 2, 99: (asini), *a burden, load,* App. M. 7, p. 197: gestaminis lapsi tinnitus, Amm. 16, 5, 4.—*Plur.:* cognovi clipeum laevae gestamina nostrae, Ov. M. 15, 163; cf.: ista decent humeros gestamina nostros, id. ib. 1, 457; 13, 116: sua virgo Deae gestamina reddit, i. e. *a necklace,* Val. Fl. 6, 671; App. M. 11, p. 258; 3, p. 141.—**II.** *That with* or *in which any thing is carried.* **A.** *A litter, sedan:* quotiens per urbes incederet, lecticae gestamine fastuque erga patrias epulas, Tac. A. 2, 2; cf.: Agrippina gestamine sellae Baias pervecta, *a sedan-chair,* id. ib. 14, 4; so, sellae, id. ib. 15, 57 (for which: gestatoria sella, Suet. Ner. 26; id. Vit. 16).—**B.** *A carriage, vehicle:* in eodem gestamine sedem poscit, id. ib. 11, 33.—**C.** *Any means of conveyance:* comes celsi vehitur gestamine conti, Val. Fl. 6, 71: lento gestamine vilis aselli, Sedul. 4, 297.

gestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *Act., a bearing, carrying:* infantium gestationes, Lact. 3, 22 *fin.*—**II.** *Pass.* (not ante-Aug.), *a being carried* or *conveyed about* (in a litter, carriage, boat, etc.), *a riding, driving* or *sailing for pleasure.* **A.** Lit.: gestatio quoque longis et jam inclinatis morbis aptissima est, etc. . . . Genera autem gestationis plura sunt. Lenissima est navi vel in portu vel in flumine, vehementior vel in alto navi . . . vel lectica, etiamnum acrior vehiculo, Cels. 2, 15; Sen. Ep. 55: solitus etiam in gestatione ludere (aleam), Suet. Claud. 33; id. Vesp. 21.—**B.** Transf., *a place where one is carried to take the air, a promenade,* etc.: gestatio in modum circi, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 17; 2, 17, 13; Inscr. Orell. 4336; Inscr. Grut. 201, 8.

gestātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (post-Aug.). **I.** *A bearer, carrier:* delphinus gestator collusorque puerorum, Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 8.—**II.** *One who rides out to take the air,* Mart. 4, 64, 19.

gestātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that serves for carrying:* sella, *a sedan-chair,* Suet. Ner. 26; id. Vit. 16; Vulg. 2 Macc. 3, 27 (for which: gestamen sellae, Tac. A. 14, 4; 15, 57).

* **gestātrix,** īcis, *f.* [gesto], *she that bears* or *carries,* Val. Fl. 4, 605.

* **gestātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *a bearing, carrying:* adeo teneris cerasis, ut gestatum non tolerent, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 103.

gestĭcŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [gesticulus], *a pantomime,* Amm. 24, 4, and **gestĭcŭlārĭa,** ae, *f., a female pantomime,* Gell. 1, 5 *fin.*

gestĭcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gesticulor], *pantomimic motion, gesticulation* (post-Aug.; syn. gestus): nec sine molli quadam digitorum gesticulatione, Suet. Tib. 68: inaffectata, App. M. 10, p. 254, 18: pronunciatio gesticulationibus molesta, Quint. 11, 3, 183.

gestĭcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a posture-maker, pantomime:* corporis, Col. 1 praef. § 3: Atellanus, Tert. Spect. 17.

gestĭcŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [gesticulus], *to make mimic* or *pantomimic gestures, to gesticulate* (perhaps not ante-Aug.; cf.: gestum agere, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233): scissor ad symphoniam gesticulatus laceravit obsonium, Petr. 36: gesticulandi saltandique studium, Suet. Dom. 8; Front. Orat. 1: jocularia carmina lasciveque modulata, quae vulgo notuerunt, etiam gesticulatus est, *he represented in pantomime,* Suet. Ner. 42.—*Part.* in *pass.* signif.: gesticulati motus, *pantomimic movements,* Sol. 27 *fin.*

gestĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [2. gestus], *a mimic gesture, gesticulation* (post-class.): digitorum, Tert. Apol. 19.

1. gestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gero]. **I.** *A managing, doing, performing* (perh. only in the foll. passages; syn.: actio, administratio): in gestione autem negotii, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 38; cf. id. ib. 2, 12, 39.—**II.** *A behaving, acting* in any manner, Dig. 11, 7, 14, § 8.

2. gestĭo, īvi, or ii, ītum, 4 (archaic *imperf.* gestibat, Gell. 15, 2, 1: gestibant, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 49), *v. n.* [2. gestus, I.], *to use passionate gestures, to throw one's self about* (espec. for joy), *to be transported, to exult, to be joyful, cheerful* (cf.: exsilio, exsulto): gestit, qui subitā felicitate exhilaratus nimio corporis motu praeter consuetudinem exsultat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 96 Müll.; cf. Serv. Verg. G. 1, 387 (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.; constr. with *abl.* or *absol.* (*a*) With *abl.:* quorum alter laetitiā gestiat, alter dolore crucietur, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 14; cf.: voluptate nimiā gestire, id. Off. 1, 29, 102: inani laetitia exsultans et temere gestiens, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: Veliterni coloni gestientes otio, Liv. 6, 36, 1: cur non gestiret taurus equae contrectatione, equus vaccae, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77; Col. 8, 15, 4: secundis rebus, Liv. 45, 19, 7.—(*β*) *Absol.:* quid est, quod sic gestis? Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 10; cf. ib. 7: hac (eloquentiā) deducimus perterritos a timore, hac gestientes comprimimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 148: tum gestit aper, cum sese Martia tigris Abstulit, Val. Fl. 3, 634: cum laetitia, ut adepta jam aliquid concupitum, efferatur et gestiat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 12; cf. id. ib. § 13.—* **B.** Trop., in speaking, *to enlarge at will, to digress:* quapropter historiae nonnumquam ubertas in aliqua exercendi stili parte ponenda, et dialogorum libertate gestiendum, Quint. 10, 5, 15.—**II.** Transf., *to desire eagerly* or *passionately, to long for;* constr. usually with *inf.*, rarely with *abl.* or *absol.* (*a*) With *inf.:* roga, obsecro hercle, gestio promittere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 114; 4, 6, 11; machaera, quae gestit stragem facere, id. Mil. 1, 1, 8: moecho abdomen adimere, id. ib. 5, 1, 5: *gestio scire ista omnia,* Cic. Att. 4, 11, 1: Antonius senatum delere gestit, id. Phil. 6, 14: nihil erat, quod Zeno mutare gestiret, id. Fin. 4, 4, 8: transfuga divitum Partes linquere gestio, Hor. C. 3, 16, 24: fuge, quo descendere gestis, id. Ep. 1, 20, 5: *quod gestiat animus aliquid agere in re publica,* Cic. Att. 2, 7, 4.—With *pass. inf.:* equidem illam moveri gestio, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 43: ipsum gestio dari mihi in conspectum, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 30; Plin. Pan. 39, 2; Gell. 16, 13, 4.—(*β*) With *abl.:* (cygnos) nunc currere in undas, Et studio incassum videas gestire lavandi, Verg. G. 1, 387.—(*γ*) *Absol.:* gestiunt pugni mihi, *my fists itch to be at you,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 167: dudum scapulae gestibant mihi, i. e. *were longing for the whip,* id. As. 2, 2, 49: inridere ne videare et gestire admodum, id. Most. 3, 2, 126.

gestĭto, avi, ātum, 1, *v freq a.* [gesto], *to carry often* or *much, to be wont to carry* or *bear* (ante and post class) mea haec (crepundia) herilis gestitavit filia, Plaut Cist 4, 2, 83 sq istum anulum (pater), id Curc 5, 2, 4 machaeram feriatam, id. Mil 1, 1, 7, id Poen 1, 2, 186 qui pectus purum et firmum gestitat, Enn ap Gell 7, 17, 10 (Trag v 340 Vahl) poma, Sol. 45

gesto, avi, ātum, 1, *v freq a* and *n* [gero] **I.** *Act*, *to bear, to carry, to have, to wear, wield* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose; for fero, porto, gero, habeo) **A.** Lit quae olim parva gestavit crepundia, Plaut Rud. 4, 4, 36 quae nisi fecissem, frustra Telamone creatus Gestasset laeva taurorum tergora septem (i e scutum), Ov M 13, 347 clavos trabales et cuneos manu ahena (Necessitas), Hor C 1, 35, 19 gemmam digito, Plin 2, 63, 63, § 158 coronam lauream capite, Suet Tib 69, cf Ov M 2, 366 ferrum et scopulos gestare in corde, id ib 7, 33 non obtunsa adeo gestamus pectora, Verg A. 1, 567, cf neque jam livida gestat armis Brachia, Hor C 1, 8, 10 mercem sine fucis, id S 1, 2, 83 quem ego puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi meis, Ter Ad. 4, 2, 24 post cervicibus fractis caput abscidit, idque affixum gestari jussit in pilo, *Cic Phil 11, 2, 5, cf Vell 2, 27, 3 agnam lectica, Hor S 2, 3, 214 dorso, sicut jumenta, onera gestare, Curt 4, 2, cf arma umeris, Liv 27, 48, 16 in umeris Vulg Isa. 46, 7 suum in pectore testem, Juv 13, 198 cur in hoc digito gestaretur annulus, Macr Sat. 7, 13, 11 lorum in collo pro bullae decore, id ib 1, 6, 13 —*Absol* (elephantos) decem annis gestare in utero vulgus existimat, *to go with young*, Plin 8, 10, 10, § 28 ex urbe atque Italia irritamenta gulae gestabantur, Tac H 2, 62, cf Sen Q N 5 *fin* —**2.** In partic, gestari, *to be carried about* (in a litter, carriage, boat, etc), *to take the air, to ride, drive, sail*, etc, *for pleasure* nunc exerceamur, nunc gestemur, nunc prandeamus, Sen Ep 122 *med*, cf Mart 12, 17, 3 gestatus bijugis Regulus esset equis, id 1, 13, 8 porticus in qua gestetur dominus, Juv 7, 179 equus gestandi gratia commodatum, *for the sake of a ride* Gai Inst 3, 196, cf in the foll II —**B.** Trop hicine non gestandus in sinu est? i e *to be dearly loved*, Ter Ad 4, 5, 75 tu quidem Meum animum gestas scis, quid acturus siem, *know my wish*, Plaut Merc 3, 3, 11, cf rex te ergo in oculis gestare, Ter Eun 3, 1, 11 —**2.** In partic, *to carry about, to report, blab, tell* homines qui gestant quique auscultant crimina, Plaut Ps. 1, 5, 12 pessimum genus hominum videbatur, qui verba gestarent sunt qui vitia gestant, Sen Ep 123 —**II.** *Neutr*, like veho, in the signif of I A 2, *to be carried out, to ride, drive, sail*, etc, *to take the air* (very rare) simul gestanti, conspecto delatore ejus, Vis, inquit, etc, Suet Dom 11 ne ad gestandum quidem umquam aliter iter ingressus, quam ut, etc, id Galb 8

gestor, oris, *m* [id] ***I.** *A tale bearer, tattler* homines qui gestant quique auscultant crimina, Si meo arbitratu liceat, omnes pendeant, Gestores linguis, auditores auribus, Plaut Ps 1, 5, 12 —***II.** *A manager, performer* negotiorum, Dig 49, 1, 24

gestŭōsus, a, um, *adj* [2 gestus, I], *full of gestures, full of action* (post class) manus argutae admodum et gestuosae, Gell 1, 5, 2 puelli incessu, App M 10, p 253, cf gressus, id ib 11, p 262, 18

1. gestus, a, um, *Part.*, from gero

2. gestus, ūs, *m* [gero] **I.** Lit (the bearing, i e motion of the body, or of a part of the body, esp of the hand or arm), *carriage, posture, attitude, motion, gesture* (class; cf actus) **A.** In gen gestum imitari, Lucr 4, 343, cf ib 367 a forma removeatur omnis viro non dignus ornatus, et huic simile vitium in gestu motuque caveatur, Cic Off 1, 36, 130 nunc gestus mihi vultusque est capiundus novus, Ter Phorm 5, 6 50 hoc quidem Zeno gestu conficiebat Cic Ac 2, 47, 145 gratificatur mihi gestu accusator, id Balb 6, 14 gestum manus Ceycis habebat, Ov M 11, 673 ab avium gestu gestuque, *motion*, Suet. Aug 7 quo gestu gallina secetur, Juv 5, 124 — *Plur* nec flecti cervix nec brachia reddere gestus, Nec pes ire potest, Ov M 6, 308 —**B.** In partic, *a gesture, gesticulation* of actors or orators according to the rules of art numquam agit hunc versum Roscius eo gestu, quo potest, sed abjicit prorsus, Cic de Or 3, 26, 102, cf id. Quint 24, 77 gestus histrionis, id Att 6, 1, 8 convenit igitur in gestu nec venustatem conspiciendam nec turpitudinem esse, ne aut histriones aut operarii videamur esse, Auct Her 3, 15, 26, cf vox et gestus subito sumi et aliunde arripi non potest, Cic de Or 1, 59, 252 omnis actio in duas partes divisa, vocem gestumque, Quint 11, 3, 14, id 2, 59, 242 tardiore et considerate gestu uti, Auct Her 3, 15, 27 jactantior, Cael ap Quint 11, 1, 51 acer atque instans, Quint 11, 3, 92 certus sed paulo productior, id ib comicus magis quam oratorius, id ib 125 et saep — *Plur* histrionum nonnulli gestus ineptiis non vacant, Cic Off 1, 36, 130 alterni, Quint 6, 3, 65 breves, id. 11, 3, 100 quae (concinnitas) verborum collocationem illuminat his luminibus, quae Graeci quasi aliquos gestus orationis σχήματα appellant, Cic Or 25, 83, Quint 9, 1, 13, and without quasi, Gell. 11, 13, 10 Urbicus risum movet gestibus Autonoes, Juv 6, 72 —**II.** (Acc to gero, II B 3) *A management, administration* (post class), Dig 26, 10, 3, § 9, ib 7, 23, ib 5, § 2

gēsum, i, v gaesum

Gĕtae, arum, *m*, = Γέται, *a Thracian tribe on the Danube, bordering on the Dacians, the Getæ*, Cic. Att 9, 10, 3, Mel 2, 2, 3, Plin 4, 11, 18, § 41, 4, 12, 25, § 80, Cic Att. 9, 10, 3, Verg G 3, 462, Ov P 3 4 92, Hor C 3, 24, 11, 4, 15, 22 —In *sing* **Gĕta**, ae, *m*, *a Getan*, Ov P 1, 8, 6, Sen Hippol 167, in the Gr form, **Gĕtes**, ae, Ov P 1, 2 108, 2, 1, 66, Luc 2, 54 al —**B.** Transf **Gĕta**, ae, *m*, *a Roman surname*, as C Licinius Geta, *consul* A U C 638, *censor* 646, Cic Clu 42, 119, and Geta, *brother and coregent of the emperor Caracalla*, Spart Ant Geta, 1 sqq Also *the name of a Greek slave*, Ter Ad and Phorm —**II.** Derivv **A.** **Gĕtes**, ae, *adj m*, *of* or *belonging to the Getæ, Getan* poëta, Ov P 4, 13, 17 Hebrus, Sen Herc Oet 1041 —**B.** **Gĕtĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, *Getan*, in poet transf also for *Thracian* gens, Ov Tr 5, 7, 13 arma, id. P 2, 8, 69, hence also maritus Veneris (i e. Mars), Stat S 1, 2, 53 sermo, Ov P 4, 13, 19 lyra, i e *of the Thracian Orpheus*, Stat S 3, 1, 17, cf plectrum, id. ib 2, 2, 61 volucres, i e *the swallows* (because Progne, wife of the Thracian king Tereus, was changed into a swallow), id Th 12, 478 (aqua) frigidior Geticis pruinis, Juv 5, 50—*Adv* **Gĕtĭce**, *like the Getæ* loqui, Ov Tr 5, 12, 58

† **gēthȳum**, y, *n*, = γήθυον, *a kind of onion, leek*, Plin 19, 6, 32, § 105, 19, 7, 35, § 117

Gĕtĭce, *adv*, v Getae, II B *fin.*

Gĕtĭcus, a, um, v Getae, II B

Gētūli, and its derivatives, v Gaetuli

gēum, i, *n*, *the herb bennet, avens*, Geum urbanum, Linn, Plin 26, 7, 21, § 37

gibba, ae, v 1 gibbus, II B

1. gibber, ĕra, ĕrum *adj* [like gibbus, kindr to Sanscr kubya, hunch backed, Gr κυφός, κύπτω], *crook backed hunch backed, hump backed* **I.** Lit (boves) ne gibberi, sed spina leviter remissa, Varr R R 2, 5, 7 gallinae, id. ib 3, 9, 18, cf genus gallinarum, Plin 10, 26, 38, § 74 Clesippus fullo, gibber praeterea et alio foedus aspectu, id 34, 3, 6, cf Suet. Galb 3 tuber Maecenas poet. ap Sen Ep 101, 11 —***II.** Transf, *protuberant* gibberum pro exstanti et eminenti, Varr ap Non 452, 5 cum capite gibbero, id ib 6, 24

2. gibber, ĕris, *m* [1 gibber], *a hunch* or *hump on the back* (post Aug) Plin 8, 45, 70, § 179 quod erat aucto gibbere, App Flor p 350, cf also 1 gibbus, II

gibbĕrōsus, a, um, *adj* [2 gibber] *badly hump backed* or *hunch backed* **I.** Lit, Auct. ap Suet Gram 9 vel protervi vel gibberosi vel curvi vel pruriginosi, etc, Dig 21, 1, 3 (al gibbosi) —**II.** Trop, sermones, *crooked, twisted*, Fronto, Eloqu p 231 Mai

gibbōsus, a, um, v the preceding art I *fin*

1. gibbus, a, um, *adj* [cf κύπτω, κυφός, bent, bowed, crooked, v gibber] *hunched, humped, gibbous* **I.** *Adj* calvaria ex interiore parte concava, extrinsecus gibba, Cels 8, 1 —**II.** *Subst* **A. gibbus**, i, *m*, *a hunch, hump*, Juv 10, 294, 309, 6, 109 —**B. gibba**, ae, *f*, the same, Suet Dom 23 —**2.** Transf, *a hump like swelling, protuberance*, Amm 23, 4

2. gibbus, i, v the preced art II A.

Gĭgantŏmachĭa, ae, *f*, = Γιγαντομαχία, *the battle of the giants*, the title of a poem by Claudian

Gĭgās, antis, *m*, = Γίγας, *a giant*, usually in *plur* **Gĭgantes**, um, *m*, = Γίγαντες, *the fabled sons of Earth and Tartarus, giants with snakes for legs, who stormed the heavens, but were smitten by Jupiter with lightning and buried under Ætna* —*Sing*, Ov P 2, 10, 24, *acc* giganta, Stat Th 5, 569, Mart 9, 51, 6 gigantem, Vulg Sirach, 47, 4.—*Plur*, Ov F 5, 35, id M 1, 152, 5, 319, Hor C 2, 19, 22, Cic. N D 2, 28, 70 gigantum more bellare, id. de Sen 2, 5, Hyg Fab praef (cf also Verg G 1, 278 sq), Prop 3, 5 39 (dub, Müll nocentum, id 4, 4, 39) —**II.** Deriv **Gĭgantēus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the giants* bellum, Ov Tr 2, 71 sanguis, Verg Cul. 27 triumphus Hor C 3, 1, 7 tropaea, Ov F 5, 555 ora litoris i e *at Cumæ, in Campania* (where according to the myth, the giants dwelt in the Phlegræan Fields and fought with the gods), Prop 1, 20 9 (cf Sil 12, 143 sq) genus, Vulg Num 13, 34 —**2.** Transf, *gigantic* corpus, Sil 5, 436

gĭgērĭa, orum, *n*, *the cooked entrails of poultry* gigeria intestina gallinarum cum hisetica (perh hepatica al isicus) cocta. Lucilius, lib VIII gigeria sunt sive adeo hepatia, Non 119, 20 sq gigeria optime facta, Petr 66 pullorum coquere, Apic. 4, 2 *med.*

☞ The explanation in Paul ex Fest p 95 Müll, gigeria ex multis obsoniis decerpta, is evidently corrupt

gignentia, ium, *n*, see gigno *fin*

gigno, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum, 3 (archaic primary form of the *pres* **gĕno**, ĕre genit, Varr R R. 2, 2, 19 genunt, Varr ap Prisc p 898 P genat, Varr R R 1, 31, 4 genitur, Auct ap Cic Inv 2 42, 122, Cic de Or 2, 32, 141 genuntur, Varr R R. 2, 6, 3 genamur, Censor 3, 1, *inf pass* geni, Lucr 3, 797, *gen gerund.* genendi, Varr R R 1, 40, 1 genendo, Censor 3, 1, Arn 4, 21, *inf pres pass* gignier, Lucr 3, 623, 6, 246, 807), *v a* [root gen, Sanscr ǵan, ǵanami, beget, gâtis, birth, Gr γεν in γίγνομαι, γένος, γυνή, Lat. genus, genius, gener, gens, also nascor (gn, cf gnatus), natura, cf γάμος, γαμβρός (v Curt Gr Etym 536), gigno for gigeno, redupl like γίγνομαι], *to beget, bear, bring forth, produce*, in *pass*, *to be born, to spring, arise proceed*, of animate and inanimate subjects and objects (syn creo, genero, pario) **I.** Lit Saturno, quem Coelus genuit, Enn ap Non 197, 9 (Ann v 27 Vahl) sextus (Hercules) hic ex Alcumena, quem Juppiter genuit, Cic N D 3, 16, 42 nec Hecubam causam interitus fuisse Trojanis, quod Alexandrum genuerit, nec Tyndareum Agamemnoni, quod Clytaemnestram, id Fat 15, 34 quaecumque animal pariunt, in capita gignunt, *bring forth their young with the head foremost*, Plin 10, 64 84, § 183 So of the human mother (mostly post Aug) idcirco, inquit Lacaena genueram (filium), Cic Tusc. 1, 42, 102 e septem liberis, quos ipsa genuisset, unum superesse, Curt 10 5, 23 rectius Lolliam induci, quando nullos liberos genuisset, Tac A 12, 2 *init*, Val Max 7, 7, 4, so, ex aliquo, Curt 8, 3, 3, Tac A 12, 3 pisces ova cum genuerunt, relinquunt, Cic. N D 2, 51, 129 ova, Plin 11, 37, 80, § 204 omnia quae terra gignat (shortly before, pariat), Cic. N D 1, 2 4, cf id. Fin 5, 11, 33 o Romule, Romule die, Qualem te patriae custodem di genuerunt! Enn ap Cic Rep 1, 41, 64 (Ann v 116 Vahl), cf ut idem deus urbem hanc gentibus, vos huic urbi genuisse videatur, Cic. Phil 14 12, 32 ita ut plurimum (aurum) Asturia gignat, Plin. 33,

4, 21, § 78: India eos (beryllos) gignit, id. 37, 5, 20, § 76: ad majora quaedam natura nos genuit et conformavit, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23: deus animum ex sua mente et divinitate genuit, id. Univ. 8.—*Pass.*, usu. with *abl.*, *of either or both parents:* Meri bellatores gignuntur, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 85: nuper erat genitus, Ov. M. 10, 522: qui antecedente anno genitum eum scribant, Suet. Tib. 5: septimo mense geniti, Plin. 11, 37, 59, § 158: pellice genitus, Liv. 40, 9, 2; Suet. Aug. 17: Jove genitus, Curt. 8, 10, 1; 9, 8, 22: juvenes eadem matre geniti, id. 6, 14, 4; Liv. 1, 3, 3; Suet. Aug. 17; id. Tib. 7; id. Ner. 5 *fin.:* genitum fratre adoptaverat, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 2.—Also with *de, ab, ex:* De quo Remulusque feroxque Acrota sunt geniti, Ov. M. 14, 617: genitus de sanguine, id. ib. 1, 748; id. H. 16, 117: de Jove, Gell. 13, 1, 3 (cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 19, 34): filium ab eo genitum nominare, Just. 12, 7, 10: but: a se (= ex se) genitum esse Vitellium, Tac. H. 3, 64: puer ex ea genitus, Curt. 8, 10, 36: (vacca) e terra genita, Ov. M. 1, 615: dis genite et geniture deos, Verg. A. 9, 642: dis genitus, Quint. 1, 10, 9: adolescentis in omnium virtutum exempla geniti, Vell. 2, 116, 2: quae in terris gignantur, ad usum hominum omnia creari, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 22: nec enim id esset principium, quod gigneretur *aliunde, id. Rep. 6, 25: ubi tus gignitur,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 89: Corycium nemus, ubi crocum gignitur, Curt. 3, 4 *fin.*—Poet. with *inf.:* omne potens animal leti genitumque nocere, Luc. 6, 485.—*Absol.:* ut in gignendo, in educando perfacile appareat, Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 109: hae (mulieres), quae gignunt, imbecillos edunt, Cels. 2, 1 *med.*

II. Trop., *to produce, occasion, cause:* multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, Cic. Cael. 17, 41: haec ipsa virtus amicitiam et gignit et continet, id. Lael. 6, 20: ludus genuit trepidum certamen et iram, Ira truces inimicitias et funebre bellum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 48: qui genuit in hac urbe dicendi copiam, Cic. Brut. 73, 255: praeceptiones, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 5: probationes, Quint. 5, 1, 1: mel gignit insaniam, Plin. 21, 13, 45, § 177; cf.: baccharis odor somnum gignit, id. 21, 19, 77, § 132: alium sitim gignit, id. 20, 6, 23, § 57.—In *pass.*, *to be born, to spring, arise, proceed:* cum ipse (Cato) sui generis initium ac nominis ab se gigni et propagari vellet, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 70, § 180: ex hac maxima libertate tyrannis gignitur et illa injustissima et durissima servitus, id. Rep. 1, 44: et aegritudines et metus et reliquae perturbationes omnes gignuntur ex ea (intemperantia), id. Tusc. 4, 9, 22: Plato eas (ἰδέας) gigni negat et ait semper esse, id. Or. 3, 10: ipsi autem intelligamus natura gigni sensum diligendi et benevolentiae caritatem, id. Lael. 9, 32: odia etiam gigni sempiterna (opp. exstingui familiaritates), id. ib. 10, 35: in animorum permotione gignenda, id. de Or. 3, 30, 118: de gignenda et comparanda sapientia, Gell. 13, 8, 1. —Hence, **gignentia**, ium, *n.* (fruit-bearing), *organic bodies, things that grow*, as plants, trees, etc.: loca nuda gignentium, Sall. J. 79, 6: ilex aucta in altitudinem, quo cuncta gignentium natura fert, id. ib. 93, 4: animam animantium omnium non corpoream esse . . . omniumque gignentium esse seniorem, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 193; opp. animalia, Lact. de Ira Dei, 1, 13.

gilbus, v. gilvus.

1. gillo, ōnis, *m.*, *a cooling-vessel, cooler* for liquids, Poët. in Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 369 and 406 Burm.; cf. βαυκάλιον gillo, Gloss. Philox.

2. Gillo, ōnis, *m.*, *the name of a legacy-hunter*, Juv. 1, 40.

gilvus (in late Lat. also **gilbus**; v. the letter B), a, um, *adj.* [kindr. with Germ. gelb.; Engl. yellow; Sanscr. gâura], *pale yellow:* equi, Varr. ap. Non. 80, 2; Verg. G. 3, 83; Pall. Mart. 13, 4.

Gindes, is, v. Gyndes.

† **gingidion**, ii, *n.*, = γιγγίδιον, *a small Syrian plant;* acc. to Sprengel, *the French carrot*, Daucus gingidium, Linn.; Plin. 20, 5, 16, § 33.

† **gingilismus**, i, *m.*, = γιγγλισμός, *pealing laughter*, Petr. 73, 4 (where others read **gingiliphos** in the same signification).

gingīva, ae, *f.*, *a gum:* inter dentem et gingivam, Cels. 6, 13; cf. Cat. 39, 19; so in *sing.*, Plin. 30, 3, 8, § 26; Juv. 10, 200.—In *plur.*, Cels. 6, 13; 7, 12; 2, 1; 2, 7 et saep.; Plin. 29, 2, 10, § 37; 30, 3, 8, § 24; Cat. 97, 6.

gingīvŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [gingiva], *a small gum* (post-class. and very rare), App. Mag. p. 277; Veg. Vet. 2, 22.

‡ **gingriātor** tibicen, Paul. ex Fest. p. 95 Müll. *N. cr.*

gingrīna, ae, *f.* [‡ gingrio], *a kind of small flute*, Sol. 5; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. gingrio, p. 95 Müll.

‡ **gingrīre** anserum vocis proprium est. Unde genus quoddam tibiarum exiguarum gingrinae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 95 Müll.; cf. the foll. art.

gingrītus, ūs, *m.* [‡ gingrio], *the cackling of geese* (post-class.), Arn. 6, 205.

‡ **gingrum** φωνὴ χηνός, Gloss. Philox.

ginnus, i, v. hinnus.

git (also **gith** and **gicti**, acc. to Charis. p. 106 P.), *indecl. n.*, *a plant, called also* melanthion *and* melanspermon, *Roman coriander*, Nigella sativa, Linn.; Plin. 20, 17, 71, § 182 sq.; 19, 8, 52, § 167 sq.; Cels. 2, 33; Col. 6, 34, 1; Scrib. Comp. 131 al.

Gitānae, ārum, *f.*, *a city of Epirus, near Corcyra*, Liv. 42, 38, 1.

glăbellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [glaber], *without hair, smooth* (post-class.): corpus Cupidinis, App. M. 5, p. 168, 28: feminal, id. ib. 2. p. 122, 11: Apollo corpore glabellus, id. Flor. 1, p. 341; Mart. Cap. 2, 34.

glăber, bra, brum, *adj.* [root γλαφ-, γλάφω, to hollow out, γλαφυρός; cf. scalpo], *without hair, smooth, bald:* oves glabrae quam haec est manus, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 140: si quem glabrum facere velis, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26: oves ventre glabro, id. ib. 2, 2, 6: colla boum, Col. 6, 14, 7: crure glaber, Mart. 12, 38, 4: glaber erat tamquam rien, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. rienes, p. 276 and 277 Müll.: hordeum, Turran. ap. Plin. 18, 7, 15, § 75: tapete, Turp. ap. Non. 542, 18.—*Comp.:* tu istum gallum glabriorem reddes mihi, quam volsus ludiu'st, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 6: maritus cucurbitā glabrior, App. M. 5, p. 163.—**II.** Transf., as *subst.:* **glăber**, bri, *m.*, *a young (beardless) slave, favorite slave* of the Romans, Cat. 61, 142; Phaedr. 4, 5, 22; Sen. Ep. 47; id. Brev. Vit. 12; Inscr. Orell. 694; 2911.

* **glăbrārĭa**, ae, *f.* [glaber], in a comic double sense, *she who loves smooth-skinned slaves*, and *she who is shorn smooth*, i. e. robbed of her money, Mart. 4, 28, 7.

* **glăbresco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.], *to grow smooth, bare, bald*, Col. 2, 19, 2.

* **glăbrēta**, ōrum, *n.* [id.], *bare places*, Col. 2, 9, 9.

Glabrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.], *a surname in the* gens Acilia, Liv. 33, 34; Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 9, 26 al.

* **glăbrĭtas**, ātis, *f.* [id.], *smoothness of the skin, baldness:* calvitiis et glabritatibus rasi, Arn. 3, 108.

* **glăbro**, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to make bare, to deprive of hair* or *bristles*, Col. 12, 55, 4.

glăcĭālis, e, *adj.* [glacies], *icy, frozen, full of ice* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: frigidus, algidus, gelidus, rigidus): hiems, Verg. A. 3, 285; Ov. M. 2, 30; cf. frigus, id. ib. 9, 582: polus, id. ib. 2, 173: Scythia, id. ib. 8, 790: regio (opp. perfervida), Col. 3, 1, 3: Oceanus, Juv. 2, 1; cf. pontus, Luc. 1, 18.

glăcies, ēi, *f.* [root in Gr. γάλα, γαλακτ-; cf. γλαγάω, to be milky, etc.; Germ. Gletscher; v. gelu], *ice* (cf.: gelu, pruina). **I.** Lit.: sol glaciem dissolvit, Lucr. 6, 963; so ib. 878: ne teneras glacies secet aspera plantas, Verg. E. 10, 49; Hor. C. 2, 9, 5; Ov. M. 2, 808; 13, 795; Plin. 8, 28, 42, § 103: lubrica, *slippery ice*, Liv. 21, 36, 7: Maeotica, Juv. 4, 42 et saep.—In *plur.:* glacies, Verg. G. 4, 517: glacierum, Sid. Ep. 4, 6 *fin.;* Vulg. Dan. 3, 70.—* **II.** Transf., *hardness:* tum glacies aeris flamma devicta liquescit, Lucr. 1, 493.

glăcĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [glacies] (not ante-Aug.). **I.** *Act.*, *to make* or *turn into ice;* in *pass.*, *to freeze, congeal.* **A.** Lit.: positas ut glaciet nives Puro numine Juppiter, Hor. C. 3, 10, 7: humor glaciatur arescitve in gemmas, Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 137; cf. id. 2, 39, 39, § 105: ruptis vasis (vini) stetere glaciatae moles, id. 14, 21, 27, § 132; 24, 13, 72, § 116.—**2.** Transf., *to render hard* or *solid:* nec dubium quin fici ramulis glaciatus caseus jucundissime sapiat, Col. 7, 8, 2.—**B.** Trop.: stupet anxius alto Corda metu glaciante pater, Stat. Th. 10, 622.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to become hard, to harden:* (unguentum) fit hieme, quoniam aestate non glaciat, nisi acceptā cerā, Plin. 29, 3, 13, § 56.

‡ **glădĭārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [gladius], *of* or *belonging to swords, sword-:* negotiator, *a sword-dealer*, Inscr. Orell. 4247.—*Subst.:* ‡ **gladiarius**, ii, *m.*, *a sword-cutler*, Inscr. Orell. 4197.

glădĭātor, ōris, *m.* [gladius; cf. digladior], *a swordsman, fighter* in the public games, *a gladiator* (cf.: lanista, mirmillo, secutor, retiarius, bestiarius, pugil, athleta). **I.** Lit.: athletae et gladiatores, Cic. Or. 68, 228: gladiatorum spectaculum, id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: ut emat gladiatores, id. Sull. 19, 55: ut gladiatoribus imperari solet, id. Sest. 37, 80: nobiles, id. Phil. 3, 14, 35: tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti, id. ib. 2, 29, 74: quis tota Italia veneficus, quis gladiator, quis latro, quis sicarius, etc., id. Cat. 2, 4, 7.—As a term of reproach: Gracchorum potentiam majorem fuisse arbitramini quam hujus gladiatoris (i. e. Antonii) futura sit? Cic. Phil. 5, 12, 32; 7, 6, 17; id. Verr. 2, 3, 62, § 146: vetus proverbium est, gladiatorem in arena capere consilium, Sen. Ep. 22, 1: (gladiatorum) emptio et venditio, an locatio et conductio, Gai. Inst. 3, 146.—**B.** Transf., in *plur.*, *a combat of gladiators, gladiatorial exhibition:* rumor venit datum iri gladiatores; populus convolat, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 32; Cic. Sest. 64, 133 and 135; Suet. Tit. 7: edere, id. Aug. 45; id. Dom. 4: edendis gladiatoribus praesedit, Tac. A. 1, 76: locum gladiatoribus dare, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5; id. Phil. 9, 7, 16; *abl. absol.:* gladiatoribus, *at a show of gladiators*, id. ib. 2, 19, 3; cf.: ut Romam vitet gladiatoribus, Lucil. ap. Non. 165, 14; Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3; cf.: gladiatores, quod spectaculum inter epulas erat, eo ornatu armarunt (Campani), etc., Liv. 9, 40, 17.—* **II.** *A sword-cutler:* carpentarii, scandularii, gladiatores, aquilices, tubarii, etc., Dig. 50, 6, 6.

glădĭātōrĭē, *adv.*, v. gladiatorius *fin.*

glădĭātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [gladiator], *of* or *belonging to gladiators, gladiatorial.* **I.** *Adj.:* ludus, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 9: certamen, id. de Or. 2, 78, 317: familia, *a band* or *troop of gladiators*, id. Sest. 64, 134; Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 4; Sall. C. 30, 7: munus, Suet. Caes. 10; 39; id. Tib. 7; 37; 40; id. Calig. 18; 26 et saep.: consessus, *spectators assembled at gladiatorial shows*, Cic. Sest. 58, 124; cf. locus, *a place for witnessing the same*, id. Mur. 35, 73: gladiatoria corporis firmitas, id. Phil. 2, 25, 63: animus, i. e. *desperate*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 71: ad munus gladiatorium edendum, Liv. 28, 21, 1: spectaculum, id. ib. § 2; Tac. A. 14, 17: Venus, i. e. clinopale, concubitus, App. M. 2, p. 121.—**II.** *Subst.:* **glădĭātōrĭum**, ii, *n.* (sc. praemium, auctoramentum), *the hire* or *pay of gladiators*, for which freemen engaged as gladiators in the public games: gladiatorio accepto decem talentis, Liv. 44, 31 *fin.*—*Adv.:* **glădĭātōrĭe**, *in the manner of a gladiator:* quae gladiatorie, quae lenonice faceret, Lampr. Comm. 15, § 4.

glădĭātūra, ae, *f.* [gladius, gladiator], *a fighting of gladiators*, or *their profession* (post-Aug. and very rare): adduntur e servitiis gladiaturae destinati, Tac. A. 3, 43: ut requiem gladiaturae haberet, Schol. Juv. 6, 105; Firm. 5, 27.

glădĭŏlum, i, v. gladiolus, I.

glădĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [gladius]. **I.** *A small sword:* lingulam veteres dixere gladiolum oblongum, in speciem linguae factum, Gell. 10, 25, 3: gladiolo solito cinctus, App. M. 2, p. 122; 3, p. 131.—In *plur.* heterocl. **glădĭŏla:** nec gladiola (quisquam ferat), atqui Messala dixit, Quint. 1, 6, 42 (cf. gladius *init.*).—**B. Glădĭŏlus**, i, *title of a comedy by Livius Andronicus*, Fest. s. v. pedibus, p. 210 b. Müll.—**II.**

The sword-lily, Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 65; 21, 17, 67, § 107 sq.; al. Pall. 1, 37.

glădĭum, ii, *n.*, v. gladius *init.*

glădĭus, ii, *m.* (also archaic **glădĭum,** ii, *n.*, Lucil. ap. Non. 208, 13; cf. Varr. L. L. 9, § 81 Müll.; Quint. 1, 5, 16; v. gladiola under gladiolus, I.) [perh. akin to clades, cardo; cf. κλαδάσαι, to brandish], *a sword* (syn. the poet. ensis, acc. to Quint. 10, 1, 11; cf. also: spatha, acinaces, sica, pugio). **I.** Lit.: arripuit gladium, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 7; id. Cas. 2, 4, 28: eripite isti gladium, quae sui est impos animi, id. Cas. 3, 5, 9: succincti gladiis media regione cracentes, Enn ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 53 Müll. (Ann. v. 497 Vahl.): contecti gladiis, id. ap. Philarg. ad Verg. G. 4, 230 (Ann. v. 415 ib.): occursat ocius gladio comminusque rem gerit Varenus, Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 11: pila miserunt, celeriterque gladios strinxerunt, *drew*, id. B. C. 3, 93, 1: gladium stringere, Cic. Phil. 2, 9, 21; Verg. A. 12, 278: destringere, Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 2; 7, 12 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 46, 1; 1, 47, 3; Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112; id. Cat. 3, 1, 2; Liv. 27, 13, 9 et saep.: educere, Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 8; Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3; Sall. C. 51, 36; cf.: educere e vagina, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: nudare, Ov. F. 2, 693: recondere in vaginam, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14; cf. condere, Quint. 8 praef. § 15: xiphion gladi praebet speciem, Plin. 25, 11, 89, § 138.—**b.** Prov. (α) Suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo, *fight him with his own weapons*, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35; cf. the same, Cic. Caecin. 29, 82.—(β) Cum illum (Clodium) plumbeo gladio jugulatum iri tamen diceret (Hortensius), i. e. *with very little trouble*, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 2.—(γ) Ignem gladio scrutare, *stir the fire with a sword* (= πῦρ μαχαίρᾳ σκαλεύειν, Pythag. ap. Diog. Laert. 8, 17), Hor. S. 2, 3, 276.—(δ) Gladium alicui dare qui se occidat, *to give one the means of ruining himself*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 92.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Murder, death:* cum tanta praesertim gladiorum sit impunitas, Cic. Phil. 1, 11, 27; cf. id. Fam. 10, 2, 1; Vell. 2, 3, 3; 2, 125, 2; gladiorum licentia, Cic. Fam. 4, 9 *fin.*; id. 2, 22, 2: qui universas provincias regunt, jus gladii habent, i. e. *the power of life and death*, Dig. 1, 18, 6, § 8: potestas gladii, ib. 2, 1, 3; Capitol. Gord. 9.—**B.** *A gladiatorial combat:* qui cum maxime dubitat, utrum se ad gladium locet an ad cultrum, Sen. Ep. 87 *med.*: comparare homines ad gladium, Lact. 6, 12 *fin.*: servus ad gladium vel ad bestias vel in metallum damnatus, Dig. 29, 2, 25.—**C.** Gladius vomeris, *a ploughshare*, Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 172.—**D.** *The sword-fish*, also called xiphias (ξιφίας), Plin. 9, 2, 1, § 3; 9, 15, 21, § 54; 32, 11, 53, § 145.

glaeba (less correctly **glēba**), ae, *f.* [cf. globus]. **I.** Prop., *a small piece* or *lump of earth, a clod* (cf. gramen, herba, faenum, caespes): ingens, Lucr. 6, 553: glaebis terrarum saepe friatis, id. 1, 887: fecundae, id. 1, 212; so Verg. G. 1, 94; Hor. C. 3, 6, 39: si glaebis aut saxis aut fustibus aliquem de fundo praecipitem egeris... non esse arma cespites neque glaebas, etc., Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: omnes, qui ullam agri glaebam possiderent, id. Verr. 2, 3, 11, § 28; so, nec ulli glaeba ulla agri assignaretur, Liv. 4, 11; cf. also: non adimi cuiquam glaebam, Cic. Agr. 3, 1, 3: nam priusquam in os injecta glaeba est, locus ille, ubi crematum est corpus, nihil habet religionis, id. Leg. 2, 22, 57; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 9, § 23; and Fest. s. v. praecidanea, p. 223: ex fundo glaeba sumebatur, Gai. Inst. 4, 17: ornare glaebam virentem, i. e. *an altar built of turf*, Juv. 12, 85; v. also glaebula.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Land, soil:* terra antiqua potens armis atque ubere glaebae, Verg. A. 1, 531: glebae felices, App. M. p. 102, 7.—**B.** Of other things, *a piece, lump, mass:* sevi ac picis glaebae, Caes. B. G. 7, 25; so, turis, Lucr. 3, 328; Stat. Th. 6, 60: marmoris, Plin. 36, 6, 8, § 50: salis, id. 31, 7, 39, § 73: sulphuris, id. 35, 15, 50, § 175: lactis, Nemes. Ecl. 3 *fin.*—**C.** (Late Lat.), = pensio or canon praedio incumbens, *a tax imposed upon the land of senators*, Cod. Th. 6, 2, 10; ib. 12, 1, 138; Symm. Ep. 4, 61.

glaebālis (**glēb-**), e, *adj.* [glaeba]. **I.** *Of* or *relating to clods* (post-class.): agger, *consisting of clods*, Amm. 23, 5, 15.—**II.** In law Lat. (acc. to glaeba, II. A.), *of* or *relating to lands:* collatio, *a tax paid from lands, land-tax*, Cod. Th. 6, 2, 3; 4, 8, 11 et saep.

glaebārĭus (**glēb-**), a, um, *adj.* [glaeba], *of* or *relating to clods:* e quis (bubus) ut dicti valentes glaebarii, qui facile proscindunt glebas, *clod-breakers*, Varr. L. L. 7, 4, 95, § 74.

glaebātim (**glēb-**), *adv.* [id.], *by clods* (post class.): agros glaebatim metiri, Lact. Mort. Pers. 23, 2.

glaebātĭo (**glēb-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a tax levied on land, land-tax*, Cod. Th. 6, 2, 12.

glaebōsus (**glēb-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of clods, cloddy* (post-Aug.), App. M. 1, 2: terra glaebosior, Plin. 35, 16, 53, § 191.

glaebŭla (**glēb-**), ae, *f. dim.* [id.]. **I.** Prop., *a small clod* or *lump of earth* (post-Aug.): frumenta lapillisque carent et glaebulis, quas per trituram fere terrena remittit area, Col. 1, 6, 23; Val. Max. 5, 3, 3 *ext.*—**II.** Meton. **A.** *A little farm, small piece of land:* saturabat glaebula talis patrem ipsum turbamque casae, Juv. 14, 166; App. M. 9, p. 233.—**B.** Of other things, *a small piece, little lump:* myrrhae, Vitr. 8, 3: nivis, Scrib. Comp. 199: ex metallo, Plin. Ep. 10, 16, 3.

glaebŭlentus (**glēb-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *cloddy, consisting of earth:* animalia, App. de Deo Socr. p. 46.

Glaesārĭa (**Glēs-**), ae (sc. insula), *f.* [glaesum], *an amber island in the North Sea*, also called Burcana, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 97; 37, 3, 11, § 42.

glaesum (**glēsum, glessum**), i, *n.* [cf. Germ. Glas; gleissen = glänzen, to glimmer; Engl. glass], *amber*, Tac. G. 45; Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 42.—Hence, **glaesārĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of amber, amber-:* insula, *which produces amber*, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 97; 37, 3, 11, § 42.

glamae, v. gramiae.

glandārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [glans], *of* or *belonging to acorns* or *mast:* silva, *producing acorns*, Cato, R. R. 1, 7; Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 9.

glandĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [glans-fero], *acorn-bearing, glandiferous* (very rare): quercus, Lucr. 5, 939; Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2.

***glandĭōnĭda,** ae, *f.* [glandium], i. q. glandium, *a savory kernel* or *glandule* in pork: suilla, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 27 Ritschl (al. glandionicam).

glandĭum, ii, *n.* [glans], *a delicate kernel* or *glandule* in meat, esp. in pork, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 44; id. Capt. 4, 4, 7; id. Stich. 2, 2, 36; Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 209; 16, 38, 73, § 185.

glando, inis, *f.* [id.], in late Latin for glans, *an acorn*, Avien. Perieg. 285; 1189.

glandŭlae, ārum, *f. dim.* [id.; lit., a little acorn; hence, transf.] **I.** *The glands of the throat*, called also tonsillae: in ipsis cervicibus glandulae positae sunt, quae interdum cum dolore intumescunt, Cels. 4, 1.—**B.** *Swollen glands in the neck, enlarged tonsils*, Cels. 2, 1 *fin.*; 8, 4.—**II.** I. q. glandium, *the neck-piece, delicate bits*, esp. of pork, Mart. 3, 82, 21; 7, 20, 4; Apic. 4, 1, § 117.

***glandŭlōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [glandulae, II.], *full of kernels, glandulous:* cervix suis, Col. 7, 9, 1.

†**glanis,** is and idis, and **glanus,** i, *m.*, = γλάνις and γλάνος, *a kind of shad*, Plin. 9, 43, 67, § 145; 32, 10, 45, § 128; 32, 11, 53, § 148.

glans, glandis, *f.* [kindr. with βάλανος], *an acorn*, and, in gen., *any acorn-shaped fruit, beechnut, chestnut*, etc. **I.** Lit.: bubus glandem prandio depromere, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 2; Cato, R. R. 54; 60; Col. 6, 3; Plin. 16, 5, 6, § 15 sq.; Lucr. 5, 1416; Cic. Or. 9, 31; Verg. G. 1, 148; Ov. M. 1, 106 et saep.: glandis appellatione omnis fructus continetur, ut Javolenus ait, Dig. 50, 16, 236.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *An acorn-shaped ball* of lead or clay which was hurled at the enemy, Lucr. 6, 179; 307; Caes. B. G. 5, 43, 1; 7, 81, 4; Sall. J. 57, 4; Liv. 38, 20, 1; ib. 21, 7; ib. 29, 6; Verg. A. 7, 686; Ov. M. 14, 826 al.—A leaden ball of this kind was found with the inscription ROMA FERI (i. e. O dea Roma, feri hostem!), Inscr. Orell. 4932.—**B.** *The glans* penis, Cels. 7, 25; cf. Mart. 12, 75, 3.

glanus, i, v. glanis.

glārĕa, ae, *f.*, *gravel* (cf. arena, sabulum, suburra, rudus): eo loco pulvis, non glarea injecta est, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2, § 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 2: vias glarea substruendas locaverunt, Liv. 41, 27, 5; Col. 4, 22, 8; Tib. 1, 7, 59; Verg. G. 2, 212; Vitr. 2, 4, 2; Vulg. Job, 30, 6.

glārĕōsus, a, um, *adj.* [glarea], *full of gravel, gravelly:* terra, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 3: sabulosaque arva, Col. 2, 10, 23: loca, id. Arb. 21, 1: rivi, Plin. 26, 8, 56, § 88: flumen saxa glareosa volvens, Liv. 21, 31, 11 dub. (al. globosa).

glastum, i, *n.*, *the herb woad, used in dyeing blue*, usually called Isatis tinctoria, Linn.; Plin. 22, 1, 2, § 2.

Glauce, ēs, *f.*, = Γλαύκη. **I.** *The mother of the third Diana*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58.—**II.** *Another name of Creüsa, wife of Jason*, Hyg. F. 25.—**III.** *An Amazon*, Hyg. F. 163.

†**glaucēum,** i, *n.*, = γλαύκειον, *a bluish-colored plant, celandine*, usually called glaucion, Col. poët. 10, 104.

glaucēus, a, um, *adj.* [glaucion], *of celandine:* sucus, Scrib. Comp. 22.

Glaucĭa, ae, *m.* [1. glaucus], *a Roman surname in the* gens Servilia and Mallia, Cic. de Or. 2, 61; 65; id. Rosc. Am. 7, 19; 34, 96.

***glaucĭcŏmans,** antis, *adj.* [1. glaucus-, 2. como], *with bluish-gray foliage, bluish-gray:* oliva, Juvenc. 3, 622.

†**glaucīna,** ōrum, *n.*, = γλαύκινα, *ointment of celandine, glaucium ointment*, Mart. 9, 26, 2; Dig. 34, 2, 21.

†**glaucion,** ii, *n.*, = γλαύκιον, *the* (bluish) *plant celandine:* Chelidonium glaucium, Linn.; Plin. 27, 10, 59, § 83.—In *plur.*, Mart. 9, 27, 2.

†**glauciscus,** i, *m.*, = γλαυκίσκος, *a bluish-colored fish, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 32, 10, 46, § 129; 32, 11, 53, § 148.

***glaucĭto,** āre, *v. n.*, the natural note of puppies, *to yelp:* glaucitat et catulus, Auct. Carm. Philom. 60.

†**glaucōma,** ătis, *n.* (also **glaucūma,** ae, *f.*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 70 Ritschl, *N. cr.*), = γλαύκωμα, *an obscuration of the crystalline lens, a cataract*, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 117 al.; Prud. Ham. 90.—Comically: alicui glaucumam ob oculos obicere, qs. *to throw dust in his eyes*, Plaut. Mil 2, 1, 70.

†**glaucōpis,** idis, *f.*, = γλαυκῶπις (gray-eyed, an epithet of Minerva), *the owl:* si meus aurita gaudet glaucopide Flaccus, Mart. 7, 87 dub. (ex conject. Scalig., al. lagopode; v. lagopus).

1. †**glaucus,** a, um, *adj.*, = γλαυκός, *bright, sparkling, gleaming, grayish* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: caeruleus, caesius): undae, Lucr. 1, 719; so of water: amictus (Nymphae), Verg. A. 12, 885; cf.: amictus (dei Tiberini), id. ib. 8, 33: sorores, i. e. *the Nereides*, Stat. Th. 9, 351: ulva, Verg. A. 6, 416: salix, id. G. 4, 182; cf.: frons (salictorum), id. ib. 2, 13: equus, id. ib. 3, 82: oculi, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 75; 11, 37, 53, § 141 sq.—Transf.: glauca uxor, i. e. with gleaming eyes, Amm. 15, 12, 1.

2. †**glaucus,** i, *m.*, = γλαῦκος, *a bluish-colored fish, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 9, 16, 25, § 58 al.

3. Glaucus, i, *m.*, = Γλαῦκος, *a Greek proper name.* **I.** *A son of Sisyphus, devoured by his own horses*, Verg. G. 3, 267.—**II.** *The commander of the Lycians in the Trojan war, a friend of Diomede*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 17.—**III.** *A fisherman of Anthedon, in Eubœa, who was changed into a sea-god*, Ov. M. 13, 906 sq; 14, 9; 38; 68; 7, 233: Glauci chorus, *the Nereids*, Verg. A. 5, 823; Stat. Th. 7, 335.

†**glaux,** cis, *f.*, = γλαύξ, *a plant, called also* eugalacton, Plin. 27, 9, 58, § 82.

glēba, and its derivv., v. glaeba, etc.

†**glēchon,** ōnis, *m.*, = γλήχων, *pennyroyal:* pulegium, App. Herb. 92.

†**glēchōnītes,** is, *m.*, = γληχωνίτης, *wine flavored with pennyroyal, pennyroyal wine*, Col. 12, 35

Glēsārĭa, v. Glaesaria.

glēsum, v. glaesum.

†**gleucīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = γλεύκινος,

of must, made from must: oleum, Col. 12, 53; Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 29.

† **glinon**, i, *n.*, = γλῖνος, *a kind of maple-tree*, Plin. 16, 15, 26, § 67.

glīrārĭum, ii, *n.* [glis], *a place for keeping dormice*, Varr. R. R. 3, 15, 1.

glis, glīris, *m.* [perh. kindred with γαλέη], *a dormouse:* Sciurus glis, Linn.; Glis esculentus, Blumenb.; a delicacy with the Romans, Varr. R. R. 3, 15; Plin. 8, 57, 82, § 223 sq.; Mart. 13, 59; Apic. 8, 9; Petr. 31; Amm. 28, 4: in silva mea est glis nullus, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 69 and 106 P.: glirium examina, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 119, 26.

‡ **gliscĕrae** mensae gliscentes, id est crescentes, per instructionem epularum scilicet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 98 Müll.

glisco, ĕre, *v. n.* [perh. kindred with cresco, Paul. ex Fest. s. h. v. p. 98 Müll.; cf. Doed. Syn. 1, p. 21], *to grow up, swell up, spread, blaze up, burst out* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. crebresco). **I.** Lit.: ignis Alexandri Phrygio sub pectore gliscens, *kindling*, Lucr. 1, 474; so of fire, Sil. 14, 308; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 12, 9: gliscit, ut ignis oleo, Cic. Hortens. Fragm. ap. Non. 22, 21 (Cic. 10, p. 63 Kays.): suffusa veneno Tenditur, ac sanie gliscit cutis, *swells*, Stat. Th. 1, 107: asellus paleis gliscit, i. e. *grows stout, fat*, Col. 7, 1, 1: turtur difficulter, id. 8, 9, 1; cf. Fest. s. v. reglescit, p. 278 Müll.; Col. 2, 5, 1: immensum aucto mari et vento gliscente, Sall. H. 3, 31 Dietsch. — **II.** Trop., *to swell, grow, increase, augment, spread:* spectat atrox hostile caput, gliscitque tepentis Lumina torva videns, Stat. Th. 8, 756: hos ubi velle acies et dulci gliscere ferro Dux videt, i. e. *ardently long for*, id. ib. 12, 639: cf. with *inf.* (like gestio): gliscis regnare superbus, id. ib. 3, 73: ad juvenilem libidinem copia voluptatum gliscit, ut ignis oleo, * Cic. Hortens. Fragm. ap. Non. 22, 22: gaudium, Pac. ib. 18; Lucr. 5, 1061: furor in dies, id. 4, 1069: clamor, singultus, jurgia, id. 3, 480: rabies, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 26: proelium, id. As. 5, 2, 62: seditio, Liv. 42, 2, 2: invidia, id. 2, 23, 2: ne glisceret primo neclegendo bellum, id. 29, 2, 2: saevitia, Tac. A. 6, 19: adulatio, id. ib. 1, 1: flagitia et infamia, id. ib. 14, 15: gloria et pericula, id. ib. 15, 23: multitudo gliscit immensum, *grows, increases*, id. ib. 4, 27; cf.: gliscerent numero et aliquando minuerentur, id. ib. 4, 5 *fin.*: postquam eo magnificentiae venerit (res publica), gliscere singulos, *grow in wealth*, id. ib. 2, 33: gliscentibus negotiis duo praetores additi, id. ib. 11, 22: fama gliscit gressu, Sil. 4, 6.

☞ In *pass.*: ut major invidia Lepido gliscerctur, *may grow, increase*, Sempron. Asellio ap. Non. 481, 5: cum te salvum video, gliscor gaudio, Turp. ap. Non. 22, 13 (Com. Fragm. v. 191 Rib.).

glīsomarga (glisso-, or **glysso-)**, ae, *f.*, *a kind of marl*, Plin. 17, 8, 4, § 46.

glŏbātim, *adv.* [globus], *in clusters, bands, troops* (late Lat.): per vicina digressi praedones, Amm. 27, 9.

glŏbo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make into a ball, to make round* or *spherical* (post-Aug. and perh. only *pass.* and *mid.*). **I.** Lit.: dependentes ubique guttae parvis globantur orbibus, Plin. 2, 65, 65, § 163; 18, 13, 34, § 130: formam mundi in speciem orbis absoluti globatam esse, id. 2, 2, 2, § 5.— **II.** Transf., *to form into a body* or *crowd, to crowd together:* si ante exortum solis nubes globabuntur, hiemem asperam denuntiabunt, Plin. 18, 35, 78, § 344; 11, 17, 17, § 53; cf.: coturnices globatae vehementius properant, Sol. 11 *med.*

glŏbōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [globosus], *rotundity, sphericalness, globosity* (post-class.): terrae, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, § 16, 23, 16.

glŏbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [globus], *round as a ball, spherical, globose* (class.): (mundum) globosum est fabricatus, quod σφαιροειδὲς Graeci vocant, Cic. Univ. 6; cf.: stellae globosae et rotundae, id. Rep. 6, 15: mundus, id. N. D. 2, 45, 116; cf.: forma (mundi), id. ib. 2, 19, 49: terra, id. ib. 2, 39, 98: saxum, Pac. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36; Liv. 38, 29, 4.

glŏbŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a little ball, a globule* (post-Aug. and very rare). **I.** Lit.: (chrysocollae) globulis sudore resolutis, Plin. 33, 5, 27, § 89.—**2.** Esp. (*a*) *a lump* of food, *dumpling*, Cato, R. R. 79; Varr. L. L. 5, § 107 Müll.—(*β*) Med. t. t., *a pill*, Scrib. 13 al.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *a rounding:* melliti verborum, Petr. 1.

glŏbus, i, *m.* [kindr. with glomus], *a round body, a ball, sphere, globe.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: cum duae formae praestantes sint, ex solidis globus (sic enim σφαῖραν interpretari placet), ex planis autem circulus aut orbis, qui κύκλος Graece dicitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: ille globus, quae terra dicitur, id. Rep. 6, 15: terrae, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68; cf. stellarum, id. Rep. 6, 16; 6, 17: solis et lunae, Lucr. 5, 472; cf. lunae, id. 5, 69: cum caelum discessisse visum est atque in eo animadversi globi, *fire-balls*, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 97: in fundas visci indebant grandiculos globos, Plaut. Poen. 2, 35: cordis, poet. for cor, Lucr. 4, 119: farinae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 107 Müll.; v. in the foll.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A dumpling:* a globo farinae dilatato item in oleo cocti dicti globi, Varr. L. L. 5, § 107 Müll.; Cato, R. R. 79.—**2.** In milit. lang., *a close order of battle, a knot, troop, band, company*, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. serra, p. 344 b. Müll.: cum globo juvenum, Liv. 1, 6, 7; 1, 12, 9: emissi militum globi turbam disjecere, Tac. A. 14, 61; 4, 50; 12, 43; 15, 60; Sil. 7, 53.—**II.** Transf., *a globular mass, a ball, globe* of things collected together (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cicero nor Cæsar): flammarumque globos liquefactaque volvere saxa, *globes* or *masses of flame*, Verg. G. 1, 473: sanguinis, Ov. M. 12, 238: nubium, Luc. 4, 74; Tac. A. 2, 23: telorum, Val. Fl. 6, 381. —*A throng, crowd, body*, or *mass* of people: extrema contio et circa Fabium globus increpabant inclementem dictatorem, Liv. 8, 32, 13: circa eum aliquot hominum, ne forte violaretur, constitisset globus, id. 2, 29, 2: cum repelleretur adsertor virginis a globo mulierum, id. 3, 47, 8: aditum senatus globus togatorum obsederat, Tac. A. 16, 27: magno semper electorum juvenum globo circumdari, id. G. 13; and with a contemptuous secondary notion: si quem ex illo globo nobilitatis ad hoc negotium mittatis, *from that noble clique*, Sall. J. 85, 10 Kritz.: conjurationis, Vell. 2, 58, 2; cf. consensionis, Nep. Att. 8, 4: Jehu, Vulg. 4 Reg. 9, 17.

‡ **glōcĭdāre** et ‡ **gluttīre** gallinarum proprium est, cum ovis incubiturae sunt, Paul. ex Fest p. 99 Müll. *N. cr.*; cf. the foll. art.

* **glōcĭo**, īre, *v. n.*, *to cluck as a hen*, Col. 8, 5, 4; cf. the preced. art.

* **gloctōro**, āre, *v. n.*, *to cry as a stork*, Auct. Carm. Philom. 29.

glŏmĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [glomero], *rounded, round* (very rare): sidus Pleiadum, Manil. 4, 520: orbis lunae, id. 1, 221.

glŏmĕrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a rounding;* concr., *a round body, ball* (poet. and perh. ante- and post-class.): dissimiles formae glomeramen in unum conveniunt, Lucr. 2, 686: lunae, id. 5, 726.—In *plur.*: nec retinentur enim inter se glomeramina quaeque, i. e. *the round atoms*, Lucr. 2, 454: dilue praeterea glomeramina, i. e. *pills*, Ser. Samm. 55, 999.

glŏmĕrārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.], *one eager to collect men for war* (glomerare manum bello, Verg. A. 2, 315), Sen. Contr. 1, 8, 13.

glŏmĕrāte, *adv.*, v. glomero *fin.*

glŏmĕrātim, *adv.* [glomero], *in heaps* or *crowds*, = turmatim (post-class.): glomeratim ingredi in sedilia, Macr. S. 6, 4, 3.

* **glŏmĕrātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id. I.], of horses, *a bringing of the legs together into a ball, a trotting* (or, as others say, *a prancing* or *an ambling*): Asturcones, quibus non vulgaris in cursu gradus, sed mollis alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio, Plin. 8, 42, 67, § 166; cf. Verg. G. 3, 117.

glŏmĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [glomus], *to wind or form into a ball, gather into a round heap, to conglobate, glomerate* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: lanam in orbes, Ov. M. 6, 19: sic terram deus, ne non aequalis ab omni Parte foret, magni speciem glomeravit in orbis, id. ib. 1, 35; 9, 222: Eae (offae) maxime glomerantur ex ficis et farre mixto, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 4: ubi venae inter se implicatae glomerantur, Cels. 7, 22; so, glomerata viscera, Ov. M. 8, 401: atra favilla volat glomerataque corpus in unum Densatur, id. ib. 13, 604: frusta mero glomerata vomentem, id. ib. 14, 212; cf. Verg. A. 3, 577: cum grandinem venti glomeratam in terras agunt, Liv. 1, 31, 2: glomeratae turbine nives, Sil. 3, 523: glomeratus pulvis, Luc. 6, 296: (Lapithae) equitem docuere sub armis Insultare solo et gressus glomerare superbos, i. e. *to make a horse bring his feet together, make him prance* (*trot* or *amble*), Verg. G. 3, 117; cf. Macr. S. 6, 9, 8 sqq., and v. glomeratio.—**B.** Transf., *to gather into a round heap* or *knot, to collect, press, crowd, assemble together:* agmina cervi Pulverulenta fuga glomerant, Verg. A. 4, 155: glomerare manum bello, id. ib. 2, 315: dum se glomerant retroque residunt, id. ib. 9, 539: legiones in testudinem glomerabantur, Tac. H. 3, 31: collecti Troes glomerantur eodem, Verg. A. 9, 689; cf. id. ib. 440: apes mixtae glomerantur in orbem, id. G. 4, 79; Plin. 11, 18, 20, § 64: ad terram gurgite ab alto Quam multae glomerantur aves, Verg. A. 6, 311; cf. Plin. 9, 22, 38, § 75: foedam tempestatem, Verg. G. 1, 323; cf.: fumiferam noctem, id. A. 8, 254: semina vocis glomerata, Lucr. 3, 497; cf. ib. 541.—**II.** Trop.: omnia fixa tuus glomerans determinat annus, qs. *revolving*, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 12, 19: haec vetusta, saeclis glomerata horridis, Luctifica clades nostro infixa est corpori, *accumulated*, id. poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 25: glomerare simul fas et nefas, Prud. Cath. 3, 134.— Hence, * *adv.*: **glŏmĕrāte:** quis oratorum densata glomeratius aut dixit aut cogitavit? *more succinctly*, Aus. Grat. Act. 29.

glŏmĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [glomus], *like a ball, round, glomerous* (post-Aug. and very rare), Col. 9, 3, 1.

glŏmus (glōm-, Lucr. 1, 360; v. Lachm.), ĕris, *n.* [for glob-mus, kindr. with globus], *a ball* or *clue* of yarn, thread, etc. (very rare). **I.** In gen.: lanae, Lucr. 1, 360 (v. Lachm. ad h. l.); Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 14: lini, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 91: staminis albi, Scrib. Comp. 142.—**II.** In partic.: glomus in sacris crustulum cymbi figura ex oleo coctum appellatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 98 Müll. (in Cato and Varro globus).

glōrĭa, ae, *f.* [Sanscr. çru, to hear; çrav-as, fame; Gr. κλύω, κλέος; Lat. cluo, clueo, inclutus, from the root clŭo; lit., rumor, fame; hence also, like κλέος, pregn.], *glory, fame, renown, praise, honor* (syn.: laus, laudatio, gloriatio, elogium, etc.). **I.** Lit. (*a*) In gen.: te inmortali adficero gloria, Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 10: viri (Q. Fabii) gloria claret, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 315 Vahl.): ut summae gloriae sint a virtute proficiscentia, dedecoris vero praecipui existimentur, quae voluptas suadeat non sine labe vitiorum, Cato ap. Schol. Cic. Sest. 66, p. 310 Orell.: hicine est ille Telamon, modo quem gloria ad caelum extulit? Poët. (perh. Enn.) ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 39 (Trag. Rel. Inc. v. 93 Rib.): virtutem tamquam umbra sequitur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 109: non tulit ullos haec civitas aut gloria clariores aut auctoritate graviores, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: est enim gloria solida quaedam res et expressa, non adumbrata: ea est consentiens laus bonorum, incorrupta vox bene judicantium de excellente virtute; ea virtuti resonat tamquam imago, id. Tusc. 3, 2, 3 sq.: trahimur omnes studio laudis et optimus quisque maxime gloriā ducitur. Ipsi illi philosophi etiam in illis libellis, quos de contemnenda gloria scribunt, nomen suum inscribunt, etc., id. Arch. 11, 26: immortalis gloria (opp. sempiterna turpitudo), id. Pis. 26, 63: bello quaeritur gloria, id. Off. 1, 12, 38: maximam gloriam capere, id. Lael. 7, 25: esse in gloria sempiterna, id. Att. 14, 11, 1: sit in aeterna gloria Marius, qui, etc., id. Cat. 4, 10, 21: esse in maxima gloria, id. Off. 3, 21, 85: excellens in re militari gloria, id. Rep. 2, 17: quod auctor ei summa augur gloria Attus Navius non erat, id. ib. 2, 20: honorum gradus summis hominibus et infimis sunt pares, gloriae dispares, etc. . . . ut is maxime gloria excellat, qui virtute plurimum praestet, id. Planc. 24, 60: unus bis remp. servavi, semel gloriā, iterum aerumna meā, id. Sest. 22, 49: an Pollio et Messala . . . parum ad posteros gloriae tradiderunt? Quint. 12, 11, 28: gloriam qui spreverit veram habebit, Liv. 22, 39, 19: spreta in tempore glo-

ria interdum cumulatior redit, id 2, 47, 11 militavi non sine gloria, Hor C 3, 26, 2 tenui Saleio Gloria quantalibet quid erit, si gloria tantum est, Juv 7, 81 —Poet candidus, armenti gloria, taurus, i e *ornament, pride*, Ov A A 1, 290, Tib 4, 1, 208 —In *plur*, *reputation, fame*, Auct Her 3, 6, 10, Sall J 41, 7 veteres Gallorum gloriae, *glorious deeds*, Tac A 3, 45 ita sunt gloriae meretricum, Plaut Truc 4, 4, 36, Gell 2, 27, 5 —(β) With *gen* simul rem et belli gloriam armis repperi, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 60 nemo, qui fortitudinis gloriam consecutus est insidiis et malitiâ, laudem est adeptus, Cic Off 1, 19, 62, cf pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis, Caes B G 1, 2 *fin* gloria rei militaris, id ib 5, 29, 4 legum et publicae disciplinae, Cic Tusc 1, 46, 110 rerum gestarum gloria florere, id de Or 1, 1, 1 eximia virtutis, id Rep 2, 10 et gravitatis et ingenii id Ac 2, 23, 72, id Off 1, 32, 116 imperii, id ib 1, 12 38 dicendi, id Brut 68, 239, Quint 12, 10, 17 carminum, Tac A 12, 28 et titulis et fascibus olim major habebatur donandi gloria, Juv 5, 111 velocis gloria plantae, id 13, 98 —**II.** Transf, subjectively, *thirst* or *passion for glory, ambition, vainglory, pride, vaunting, boasting* (class) (a) In gen pueri gloriâ duci, Cic Tusc 2, 20, 46 Tischer moriar, ni, quae tua gloria est, puto te malle a Caesare consuli quam inaurari, id Fam 7, 13, 1, cf studio et gloriâ, id Tusc 2, 27, 65 ostentatio et gloria, id Rab Post 14, 38, and jactantia gloriaque, Tac A 1, 8 quem tulit ad scenam ventoso gloria curru, Hor Ep 2, 1, 177, cf id S 1, 6, 23, 2, 3, 179 caecus Amor sui Et tollens vacuum plus nimio Gloria verticem, Hor C 1, 18, 15 patriam obruit olim gloria paucorum, Juv 10, 142 vana gloria, Liv 22, 39, 18 —In *plur* per juriorem hoc hominem si quis viderit Aut gloriarum pleniorem, quam illic est, *vain boastings*, Plaut Mil 1, 1, 22, Gell 1, 2, 6 —(β) With *gen.* generandi mellis, Verg G 4, 205 lautae mensae, Luc 4, 376

glōrĭābundus, a, um, *adj* [glorior], *glorying, exulting* (post class and very rare) aliqua re, Gell 5, 5, 4, Lact 5, 13, 15

glōrĭātĭo, onis, *f* [id], *a glorying, boasting, vaunting, exulting* (a word formed by Cic) ex quo efficitur, gloriatione, ut ita dicam, dignam esse beatam vitam, Cic Fin 3, 8, 28, 4, 18, 50 ubi est ergo gloriatio tua, Vulg Rom 3, 27

glōrĭātor, ōris, *m* [id], *a boaster, braggart*, App Flor p 357

glōrĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f* [glorifico], *glorification* (eccl Lat), Aug Tract 105, 3 *fin*

glōrĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [glorificus], *to glorify* (eccl Lat) deum, Tert Idol 22, Prud Hamart *fin*, Vulg Exod 15, 2 et saep —*Pass*, Vulg Exod 14, 4 al

glōrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj* [gloria facio], *full of glory, glorious* (post class), Cod Just 2, 8, 7, § 2

glōrĭŏla, ae, *f dim* [gloria], *a small glory, a little glory* (a word formed by Cic) nosmet ipsi vivi gloriola nostra perfruamur, Cic Fam 5, 12, 9, 7, 5, 3

glōrĭor, atus, 1, *v dep a* and *n* [id], *to glory, boast, vaunt, to brag* of any thing, *pride one's self* on any thing (class), constr with *acc*, or an *object* or *relative clause*, with *abl*, *de*, *in* aliqua re, or *absol* (a) With *acc* of *pron* (*cognate acc*) vellem equidem idem posse gloriari quod Cyrus, Cic de Sen 10 32 ut de me ipso aliquid more senum glorier, id ib 23, 82 in eum haec gloriantem impetum facit, Liv 1, 12, 9 —With *direct object* (post class and rare, cf Weissenb ad Liv 27, 17, 10, Krebs, Antibarb p 502) rem ineptam, Vop Procul 12, 8. victorem Pacorum, Just 42, 4, 11 —Hence also in the *gerundive* beata vita glorianda et praedicanda et prae se ferenda est, Cic Tusc 5, 17, 50, cf est in aliqua vita praedicabile aliquid et gloriandum ac prae se ferendum, ib § 49 —(β) With an *object*- or *relative clause* gloriare evenisse ex sententia? Ter Heaut 4, 5, 18 is mihi etiam gloriabitur, se omnes magistratus sine repulsa assecutum? Cic Pis 1, 2 omnes provincias se peragrasse, id. de Or 2, 64, 258 in eo multum gloriari, se, etc, id Rep 1, 6 seque alterum fore Sullam, inter suos gloriatur, Caes B C 1, 4, 3 se tenebras offudisse judicibus gloriatus est, Quint 2, 17, 21, Hor Epod 11, 23 —With a *rel clause* gloriatus est expergefactae somno Caesoniae, quantum egisset, dum ea meridiaret, Suet Calig 38 —(γ) With *abl* nominibus veterum gloriantur, Cic Or 50, 169 quibus rebus gloriemini in vobis id Lig 7, 20 quod sua victoria tam insolenter gloriarentur, Caes B G 1, 14, 4 hic etiam gloriatus sit occiso malo cive, Quint 3, 6, 93, 11, 2, 22 ut nulla re magis gloriarentur quam decepto per indutias rege, Liv 42, 47, 1 —(δ) With *abl* and *clause* secundis rebus nostris, duos consules ab nobis sub jugum missos Liv 23, 42, 7 —With two *ablat* socero illo, *in him as father in law*, Ov M 6, 176 —(ε) With *de* de tuis divitiis intolerantissime gloriaris, Cic Vat 12, 29 de misera vita gloriari, id Fin 3, 8, 28 de M Catone, de Ti Coruncanio, etc, id Planc 8, 20 —(ζ) With *in* non pudet philosophum in eo gloriari, quod, etc, Cic Tusc 1, 21, 48 nobis quoque licet in hoc quodammodo gloriari (shortly before with an *object clause*), id Off 2, 17, 59 in virtute recte gloriamur, id N D 3, 36, 87 —(η) With *adversus* sed ne adversus te quidem ego gloriabor, Liv 22, 39, 16 —(θ) *Absol* licet mihi, Marce fili, apud te gloriari, ad quem et hereditas hujus gloriae pertinet, Cic Off 1, 22, 78 tu ipse mihi gloriari videbare, id Fin 2, 16, 51 ut jure quisquam glorietur, id ib 4, 18 50 dicitur eo tempore glorians apud suos Pompeius dixisse, etc, Caes B C 3, 45, 6 defendendi haec causa, non gloriandi loquor, Cic Cael 19, 45 ait ipse de se, nec mentitur in gloriando, id Brut 18, 71 (Domitia) haud negatura immo etiam gloriatura, Suet Tit 10 *fin* —*P a* **glōrĭātus,** a, um, *boastful*, *comp* gloriatior, Jul Val Rer Gest Alex 2, 16 —*Adv* **glōrĭanter,** *exultingly* (late Lat) duci ad carcerem, Ps-Aug ad Fratr Erem 4

glōrĭōsē, *adv*, v gloriosus *fin*

glōrĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [gloria] **I.** (Acc to gloria, I) *Full of glory, glorious, famous, renowned* (syn illustris, praeclarus, magnificus) de clarorum hominum factis illustribus et gloriosis satis hoc loco dictum, Cic Fin 1, 11, 37 quae si in privatis gloriosa sunt, id Deiot 14, 40 magnificum illud Romanisque hominibus gloriosum, ut Graecis de philosophia libris non egeant, id Div 2, 2, 5 in illa fuga, nobis gloriosa, id ib 1, 28, 59 mors id ib 1, 24, 51 consilia, id Att 8, 12, 5 illa, Vell 2, 49, 4 princeps, Suet Calig 8 gloriosissimae victoriae, id Tib 52, cf dies gloriosissimus, Tac H 5, 17 quod ipsi Agamemnoni fuit honestum, habere, etc mihi vero gloriosum, te juvenem consulem florere laudibus Cic Fam 9, 14, 2, cf bene de republica mereri, gloriosum est, id. Phil 1, 14, 33 quod quaesitur gloriosum an inde corum sit, Sall H 4, 61, 1 Dietsch in saecula, Vulg Dan 3, 56 —**II.** *Vainglorious, boasting, bragging, haughty, conceited, ostentatious* (syn jactans, arrogans, superbus, insolens, vanus, ostentator) **A.** In gen vos nequam et gloriosae, Plaut Truc 1, 2, 55 (vir) mendax et gloriosus, id Curc 4, 1, 10, 5 2 34, id Ps 3, 2, 5 ubi illa magnifica et gloriosa ostentatio civitatis? Cic Fl 22, 52 praepotens et gloriosa philosophia, id de Or 1, 43, 193 epistolae jactantes et gloriosae, Plin Ep 3, 9, 13 pavo, gloriosum animal, Plin. 10, 20, 22, § 44 esse gloriosi animi, *eager for glory*, Suet Claud 1 miles, Ter Eun prol 31, 38, cf B infra vir, *a braggart*, Vulg Prov 25, 14 —**B.** Esp Miles gloriosus, *the title of a comedy of Plautus* To this refers deforme est, de se ipsum praedicare, falsa praesertim, et cum irrisione audientium imitari Militem gloriosum, Cic Off 1, 38, 137, and milites, id Lael 26, 98 —Hence, *adv* **glōrĭōsē. 1.** (Acc to I) *Gloriously* res magnas manu gerere, Naev ap Gell 6, 8, 5 triumphare, Cic Fam 2, 12, 3, Vulg Exod 15, 1 — *Comp* quia relicua gloriosius retinebat, Sall H 1, 55 Dietsch —*Sup* quod per ipsos confici potuit, gloriosissime et magnificentissime confecerunt, Cic Att 14, 4, 2 —**2.** (Acc to II) *Boastfully, vauntingly, pompously* · exorsus es non gloriose magis a veritate quam, etc, Cic de Or 2, 8, 31 mentiri, id Mil 27, 72, cf proloqui, Plaut Stich 2, 1, 4

amiciri, id. Pers. 2, 5, 6 amicitiam ostentare, Sall H 4, 61, 8 Dietsch

glos, glōris *f* [Gr γαλόως, Att γάλως], *a husband's sister, sister in law* **I.** Lit, Dig 38, 10, 4, § 6, Paul ex Fest. p 98 Müll, Charis p 27, Aus Idyll. monos de hist 13 —**II.** Acc. to Non 557, 6, also for fratria, but without an example

† **glossa,** ae, *f*, = γλῶσσα, *an obsolete* or *foreign word that requires explanation*, for the usual glossema, Aus Ep 127 (in Quint 1, 1, 35, written as Greek) —Hence, **glossae,** *a term applied to collections of such words with explanations* tesca aiunt sancta esse, Qui glossas scripserunt, Varr L L 7, § 10 Müll, cf glossema

glossārĭum, ii, *n* [glossa], *a vocabulary* or *glossary of antiquated* or *foreign words that need explanation* vos philosophi meri estis, ut M Cato ait, mortuaria glossaria, namque colligitis lexidia, res tetras et manes, etc, Gell 18, 7, 3

† **glossēma,** ătis, *n*, = γλώσσημα *an antiquated* or *foreign word needing explanation* circa glossemata etiam, id est voces minus usitatas, non ultima ejus professionis diligentia, Quint 1, 8, 15 camillam (apud Ennium), qui glossemata interpretati, dixerunt administram, Varr L. L. 7, § 34 Müll glossemata nobis praecipit, Asin ap Suet Gramm 22 —Hence, **Glossēmăta,** ōrum, *n*, *a name given to collections of such words with explanations* naucum ait Aelius Stilo omnium rerum putamen Glossematorum autem scriptores, etc, Fest s v naucum, p 166, b Müll ocrem antiqui, ut Ateius Philologus in libro Glossematorum refert, etc, id s. v ocrem, p 181, a

† **glossēmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = γλωσσηματικός, *of* or *belonging to obsolete* or *foreign words* genus locutionum, Diom p 434 P

glossŏpĕtra, ae, *f*, = γλωσσοπέτρα, *a precious stone resembling the human tongue*, Plin 37, 10, 59, § 164, Sol 37 *med*

† **glottis,** ĭdis, *f*, = γλωττίς, *a little bird*, Plin 10, 23, 33, § 66

† **glūbo,** ĕre, *v a* and *n* [Gr γλύφω, cf sculpo] **I.** *Act*, *to deprive of its bark, to bark, peel* salictum glubito arteque alligato, Cato, R R 33, 5 ramos Varr R R 1, 55, 2 —In mal part (Lesbia) Glubit magnanimos Remi nepotes (v de glubo), Cat 58, 5 —**II.** *Neutr*, *to cast off its shell* or *bark* materies, Cato, R R 31, 2, 17, 1

‡ **glucidatum** suave et jucundum Graeci enim γλυκύν dulcem dicunt, Paul ex Fest p 98 Müll

glūma, ae, *f* [glubo], *a hull* or *husk*, esp of corn (cf stramentum, palea, acus) arista et granum omnibus fere notum, gluma paucis. Itaque id apud Ennium solum scriptum scio esse, Varr R R 1, 48, 1 sq (cf Enn p 174 Vahl), Paul ex Fest s h v p 98 Müll

‡ **gluo** συστρέφω (to draw together), Gloss Philox (hence glutus, gluten, glus)

glus, ūtis, *f* [Gr γλοιός, sticky oil, γλία, slime, gluten], *glue*, for the usual gluten, Aus Idyll monos per interr 12, 10, Veg Vet 3, 66

glut glut, an onomatop word imitating the sound of water falling through a narrow aperture, Poet ap Anthol Lat 2, 405 Burm

glūten, ĭnis, *n* (*masc* acc to Mart Cap 3, § 296), and **glūtĭnum,** i, *n* [v glus, cf λῖσος λισσός, smooth, γλίσχρος, sticky], *glue* **I.** Lit, form gluten collectumque haec ipsa ad munera gluten, Verg G 4, 40, Lucr 6, 1069, Verg G 4, 160, Cels 8, 7, Plin 16, 40, 79, § 215 al, form glutinum glutinum ferunt Daedalum invenisse, Varr ap Charis p 67 and 106, Sall Fragm ib, Cels 5, 5, Plin 11, 39, 94, § 231, 13, 12, 26, § 82, 28, 17, 71, § 236, Vitr 7, 10, Aus Idyll 12, 10 al —**B.** Transf, *a connecting tie, band* (post class) ossa, nervos ac medullas glutino cutis tegi, Prud Cath 9, 102 —**II.** Trop εἱμαρμένη et necessitas ambae sibi invicem individuo connexae sunt glutino (al glutinio), App Trism p 100 glutino caritatis haerens, Hier Ep 3, 3

glūtĭnāmentum, i, *n* [glutino], *that which is glued together, a glued or pasted place* in paper, Plin 13, 12, 25, § 81.

‡ **glūtĭnārĭus,** ii, *m* [gluten], *a glue boiler*, Inscr Orell 4198

* **glūtĭnātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [glutino, a gluing together, transf.] in medic, *a drawing together, closing* of wounds vulneris, i. e *a closing up*, Cels 7, 27, § 28

glūtĭnātīvus, a, um, *adj* [id], in medic., *that glues* or *draws together* (post class) virtus, App Herb 72, 77

glūtĭnātor, oris, *m* [id.], *a gluer together of books, a bookbinder*, Cic Att. 4, 4, b, 1, Inscr Orell 2925 (cf ib 4198)

glūtĭnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.] in medic, *that glues* or *draws together* virtus, Theod. Prisc de Diaet 10

* **glūtĭnĕus,** a, um, *adj* [gluten], *gluey, glutinous*, Rutil. Itin. 1, 610

glūtĭnĭum, ii, v gluten, II

glūtĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [gluten], *to glue, glue together* **I.** Lit chartas, Plin. 22, 25, 60, § 127 fragmenta vitri, id. 29, 3, 11, § 51 —**II.** Transf, in medic., *to close up, join* an opening, esp a wound glutinantia medicamenta, Cels 7, 4 cicatricibus glutinandis, Plin 33, 6, 35, § 105 praecisos nervos, id. 25, 5, 19, § 43, Cels 7, 28, cf si orae vulneris se glutinarunt, id. 7, 27 *fin*

glūtĭnōsus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *full of glue, gluey, glutinous viscous, tenacious* terra, Col 1 praef § 24 caro, Cels 2, 22.—*Comp* pus et sanguine et sanie, Cels 5, 26, 20 —*Sup* terra, Col 3, 11, 10 resina, Cels 6, 7, 5

glūtĭnum, i, v gluten.

1. glūtĭo or **gluttĭo,** īvi or ii, ītum, 4, *v a* [kindr with Sanscr gir, to swallow down, hence also gula and the redupl gurgulio], *to swallow* or *gulp down* gluttit, ἐγκάπτει, Gloss (mostly post Aug.) **I.** Lit nimio sunt crudae (collyrae), nisi quas madidas gluttias, Plaut Pers 1, 3, 15 epulas, Juv 4, 29 micularum minimum cum vino destillatum gluttivi Fronto Ep 5, 40 Mai, Vulg. Job, 7, 19 —**B.** Transf, of sound, *to utter uninterruptedly, as if swallowing* cum glutiunt vocem velut strangulati, Plin 10, 12, 15, § 33 —**II.** Trop Christus clamans glutitam mortem, Tert adv Marc 2, 267

2. ‡ **glutio,** īre, the noise made by hens, *to cluck*, v ‡ glocidare

glūto or **glutto,** ōnis, *m* [1. glutio], *a glutton gormandizer*, Pers 5 112, Poet ap Anth. Lat 2, 405, cf Paul ex Fest s v ingluvies, p 112 Müll., Schol. Juv 4, 17, 29, Isid. Orig 10 114.

glūtus or **gluttus,** a, um, *adj* [lit, *part* of ‡ gluo, drawn together, hence opp to crumbling friable] *tenacious, well tempered, soft* locus bipalio subactus siet bene neque terra tenera siet beneque glutus siet, Cato, R R 45, 1, also ap Plin 17, 18, 29, § 125 —Here too belongs glittis subactis, levibus, teneris, Paul. ex Fest p 98 Müll *N cr*

Glȳcĕra, ae, *f*, = Γλυκέρα, *a Greek female name* **I.** *A celebrated courtesan at Athens, the mistress of the poet Menander*, Mart 14, 187 —**II.** *A mistress of Horace*, Hor C 1, 19, 5, 1, 30, 3 —**III.** *A mistress of Tibullus* Hor C 1, 33, 2

Glȳcĕrĭum, ii, *f*, = Γλυκέριον, *the name of a female character in the Andria of Terence*, Ter And 1, 1, 108

Glȳcon or **Glȳco,** onis, *m*, = Γλύκων, *a Greek proper name.* **I.** *A wrestler*, Hor Ep 1, 1, 30 —**II.** *A physician*, Suet Aug 11

† **Glȳcōnĭus,** a, um, *adj*, = Γλυκώνειος, *Glyconic* metrum, *so called from its inventor Glycon*, Sid. Ep 9 13

† **glȳcȳmĕris,** idis, *f*, = γλυκυμερίς, *a kind of shell fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 147, Macr S 2 9 *med*

† **glȳcyrrhīza,** ae, *f*, = γλυκύρριζα, *licorice root*, Plin 22, 9, 11, § 24. — Also called **glȳcyrrhīzon,** i, *n*, = γλυκύρριζον Plin 11, 54 119, § 284 (called by Cels 5, 23, dulcis radix)

† **glȳcȳsĭde,** ēs, *f* = γλυκυσίδη *a peony*, Plin. 25, 4, 10, § 29, 27, 10, 60, § 84 sq, collat form **glȳcȳsis,** idis, *f*, App Herb 64.

† **glyssomarga,** v glisomarga.

Gnaeus, v Gneus.

† **gnaphălĭon,** ii, *n*, = γναφάλιον, *the herb cudweed, cotton grass*, Plin. 27, 10, 61, § 88

‡ **gnarigavit** significat apud Livium (Andron) narravit, Paul ex Fest p 95 Müll *N cr* [gnarus]

gnārĭtas, atis, *f* [gnarus], *knowledge* (very rare) locorum, Sall Fragm ap Non. 116, 22, Amm 16, 2, 10

‡ **gnarivisse** narrasse, Paul. ex Fest p 95 Müll. *N cr*, cf ‡ gnaritur γνωρίζεται, Gloss Philox.

‡ **gnarurat** γνωρίζει, Gloss Philox.

gnārus, a, um (also ante and post class form **gnārūris,** e, Plaut Most 1, 2, 17, id. Poen. prol. 47, Aus Ep 22, 19, Arn 3, 113, and cf gnaruris γνώριμος, Gloss Philox.—Another form is ‡ **nārus,** like navus, notus, acc to Cic Or 47, 158), *adj* [Sanscr gna, ganami, know, Gr γιγνώσκω, Lat gnosco, nosco, narrare, etc], *knowing* or *acquainted with* a thing, *skilful, practised, expert* (syn doctus, eruditus, peritus) **I.** Lit (rare but class), constr with *gen*, or with a *rel* or *object-clause*, ante and post-class with *acc* (*a*) With *gen* nec loci gnara sum, Plaut Rud. 1, 3, 23 loci, Sall. Fragm ap Prisc p 700 P, rei publicae Cic Brut 64, 228 armorum et militiae, Col 1 praef. § 4 artis, Just 11, 7 temporis, Plin 9, 8, 9, § 30, cf Tac Agr 6 si modo vinitor gnarus est iis utendi, Col. 4, 25, 1 nostri tergi, Plaut. As 3, 2, 6 venandi, Vulg Gen 25, 27 —(*β*) With *rel-clause* Periclem uberem et fecundum fuisse, gnarumque, quibus orationis modis, etc, Cic Or 4, 15 nemine gnaro aut opinante, quidnam coepturus esset Suet Calig 46 —(*γ*) With *object clause* Hasdrubal satis gnarus, Hannibalem transitus quo dam pretio mercatum, Liv 23, 29, 5, cf. id. 33, 5, 4, Tac H. 2, 29, 65, 5, 19 al concha cum manum videt, comprimit sese operitque opes suas, gnara propter illas se peti, Plin 9, 35, 55, § 110 —(*δ*) With *acc* simul gnarures vos volo esse hanc rem mecum, Plaut Most 1, 2 17 · ut me cum sitis gnarures, id. Poen. prol. 47 —**II.** Transf, *pass*, *known* (for the usual notus, post Aug, very rare, except in Tac) in paludem gnaram vincentibus, Tac A 1, 63 idque nulli magis gnarum quam Neroni, id. ib 15, 61, cf. gnarum id Caesari, id. ib 1, 5 (opp incognita), App Mag p 281, 9 —*Absol* conspicui eoque gnari, Tac A. 6, 35 —*Comp* not in use —*Sup*, Sol. 51 *fin*

Gnātho, onis, *m*, = Γνάθων, *a parasite in the* Eunuchus *of Terence*, hence used to denote *a parasite* in gen., Cic Lael 25, 93 sq, id. Phil. 2, 6, 15, Sid. Ep 3, 13 —**II.** Deriv **Gnăthōnĭci,** orum, *m*, qs *disciples of Gnatho, Gnathonites*, i e *parasites*, Ter Eun 2, 2, 33

Gnātia, ae, i. q Egnatia, Hor S 1, 5, 97, v Egnatia.

gnātus, a, um v natus under nascor

gnāve, gnāvĭtas, gnāvĭter, gnāvus, v under nav

Gnēus (also **Gnaeus** or **Cnaeus**), i, *m*, *a Roman praenomen*, cf. Quint 1, 7, 28

Gnĭdus or Gnĭdos (al. o **Cnĭd-**), i *f*, = Κνίδος, *a Doric city in Caria, celebrated for its statue of Venus the workmanship of Praxiteles*, now *Cnido*, Mel. 1, 16, 2, Plin 5, 28, 29, § 104, Hor C 1, 30, 1, 3, 28, 13, Ov M 10, 531, Cic de Imp Pomp 12, 33, Liv 37, 16 —**II.** Deriv **Gnĭdĭus (Cn-)** a um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Gnidus, Gnidian* Venus Plin 36, 5, 4, § 23 Gyges Hor C 2, 5, 20 granum, i e *the seed of the mezereon*, Plin 13, 21, 35, § 114 arundo, i e *Gnidian writing reed*, Aus Ep 7, 50, also called nodi, id ib 4, 74 —In *plur subst* **Gnĭdii (Cn-)**, ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Gnidus, Gnidians*, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 60, § 135, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 20

Gnĭpho, ōnis *m*, *a Roman surname* M Antonius Gnipho, *a rhetorician at Rome in the time of Cicero* Quint 1, 6 23 al

‡ **gnitus** et **gnixus** a genibus prisci dixerunt, Paul. ex Fest p 96 Müll. *N cr*; v 1. nitor

gnōbĭlis, e, v nobilis

† **gnōme,** ēs, *f*, = γνώμη, *a sentence, maxim*, pure Lat, sententia, Fronto Ep 3, 11 Mai

† **gnōmon,** ōnis, *m*, = γνώμων, *the pin* or *style of a sundial, the gnomon*, Plin 2, 72, 74, § 182, Vitr 1, 6, 9, 8, Mart Cap 6, 194.

† **gnōmŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = γνωμονικός, *of* or *belonging to a gnomon*, and, in gen., *of* or *belonging to a sundial, gnomonic* **I.** *Adj* rationes, Vitr 9, 3 *fin* res, id. 1, 1 *fin* —**II.** *Subst* **A. gnōmŏnĭca,** ae, and **gnōmŏnĭce,** es, *f*, = γνωμονική, *the art of making* or *judging of sundials, the art of dialling, gnomonics*, Gell. 1, 9, 6, Vitr 1, 3, Plin. 2, 76, 78, § 187 —**B. gnōmŏnĭci,** ōrum, *m*, = γνωμονικοί, *persons skilled in gnomonics, diallists*, Sol. 37, 3

gnosco, ĕre, v nosco *init.*

gnostĭcē, es, *f*, = γνωστική, *insight, the power of perceiving*, Fulg Myth. 3, 10

† **Gnostĭci,** ōrum, *m*, = Γνωστικοί, *the Gnostics, a religious sect in the first centuries of the Christian era*, Aug de Haeres 6 So a work of Tertullian is entitled ad versus Gnosticos.

Gnōsus or **Gnōsos** (also **Gnoss-** and **Cnoss-**), i, *f*, = Κνωσός (Κνωσσός), *the ancient capital of Crete, the residence of Minos*, now *Cnosson*, Mel. 2, 7, 12, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59, Luc 3, 185 Cort *N cr*, Lact 1, 11, 46 —**II.** Deriv **A. Gnōsĭus (Gnoss-, Cnōs-,** or **Cnoss-)**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Gnosus*, or poet., in gen., *to Crete, Gnosian, Cretan* Ctesiphon, *of Gnosus*, Plin. 7, 37, 38, § 125 Epimenides, id. 7, 48, 49, § 154 calami spicula, Hor C 1, 15, 17 castra, *of Minos*, Ov M 8, 40 regna, Verg A. 3, 115 stella Coronae, i e *of Ariadne*, id. G 1, 222, also called Gn. ardor Bacchi, Col poet 10, 52 —*Subst* **Gnōsia,** ae, *f*, *the Gnosian, Cretan*; of *Ariadne*, Prop 1, 3, 2.—In *plur* **Gnōsii,** orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Gnosus, Gnosians* Cic Leg 1, 5, 15 —**B. Gnōsĭăcus (Gnoss-)**, a, um, *adj*, the same rex, i e *Minos*, Ov M 8, 52 regnum, i e *Crete*, id. ib 9, 669, so, carina, id. ib 8, 144, cf rates, id. ib 7, 471 —**C. Gnōsĭas (Gnoss-)**, ădis, *adj*, *Gnosian, Cretan* juvencae, Ov A. A 1, 293 —*Subst*, *fem*, *the Gnosian*, i e *Ariadne*, Ov A. A 1, 556 —**D. Gnōsis (Gnoss-)**, idis, *adj*, the same corona, i e *the constellation of Ariadne's Crown*, Ov F 3, 460 —*Subst*, *fem*, *the Gnosian*, i e *Ariadne*, Ov H 15, 25, Stat S 5, 1, 232, id. Th 12, 676 al

gnōtus, a, um, v nosco *init*

† **gōbĭus** (also **cōb-**), ii, and **gōbio,** onis, *m*, = κωβιός, *a fish of small value, the gudgeon*, Ov Hal 128, Plin 9, 57, 83, § 175, Mart 13, 88, Juv 11, 37, Aus Idyll. 10, 131, form cobio, Plin 32, 11, 53, § 146

Golgoe or **Golgi,** orum, *m*, = Γολγοί *a town of Cyprus, famous for the worship of Aphrodite (Venus)*, Plin 5, 31, 35, § 130, Cat 36, 14, 64, 96

Gŏmorra or **Gŏmorrha,** ae, *f*, = Γομόρρα, *the city of Gomorrha in Palestine*, Vulg Gen. 10, 19, 14, 2, 19, 28 et saep, called also **Gŏmorrhum,** Tert Apol. 40, Sol. 35 —**II.** Deriv **Gŏmorrhaeus,** a um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Gomorrha* ruinae, Prud. Ham. 844.

Gomphi, orum, *m*, = Γόμφοι *a town of Thessaly on the Peneus*, now *Kalabaki*, Plin. 4 8, 15, § 29 sq, Caes. B C 3, 80, 1, Liv 31, 41, 32, 14, 36, 13 al —**II.** Deriv **Gomphenses,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Gomphi, Gomphians*, Caes B C 3, 81

† **gomphus,** i, *m*, = γόμφος, *a nail, peg* Tert Mag 12, Stat S 4, 3, 48

gonger, gri, v conger

† **gongȳlis,** idis, *f*, = γογγυλίς, *a rape, turnip*, Col poet 10, 421.

† **gonĭaea,** ae, *f*, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 164.

Gonni, ōrum, *m*, *a town of Thessaly near the Vale of Tempe*, now *Lycóstomo*,

Liv 33, 10, 36, 10 —Also in the sing

Gonnus, i, *m*, Liv 42, 54, 67, 44, 6

Gonnocondylum, i, *n*, *a town of Thessaly*, Liv 39, 25 *fin*

† **gŏnorrhoea,** ae, *f*, = γονορροια, *a seminal flux, gonorrhœa*, Firm Math 3, 7, 8

Gordaei, v Gorduem

Gordiānus, i, *m*, *a Roman proper name*, in partic, the name of three Roman emperors, Capitol Gord —**II.** Deriv **Gordiānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the emperor Gordian, Gordian* LEGIO, Inscr Grut 53, 10, Inscr Don. cl 3, no 48

Gordium, ii, *n*, = Γορδιον, *a city of Phrygia Major on the Sangarius, famous for the Gordian knot* (v Gordius), Plin 5, 32, 42, § 146, Liv 38 18, 10 sqq; Curt 3, 1, 12 sqq —Hence, **Gordiensis,** e, *adj*, *of Gordium*, Scrib 172

Gordius, ii, *m*, = Γορδιος, *a king of Gordium, in Phrygia Major, famous for the inextricable knot on his chariot, which Alexander the Great cut with his sword*, Curt 3 1, 15 sqq, Just 11, 7, 13 sqq —Hence, **Gordius,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Gordius* nodus, i e *an insoluble problem*, Amm 14 11, 1

Gordiūtīchos, *n*, *a town of Phrygia Major*, Liv 38 13

Gorduēni (Cord-) or **Gordyaei (Cord-)** or **Gordaei,** orum, *m*, *a people of Armenia, the modern Kurds*, Plin. 6, 15, 17, § 118, Curt 5, 1, 7 Gordyaeorum montes, Plin 6, 27, 31, § 129

Gorge, ēs, *f*, *a daughter of Œneus, and sister of Meleager and Dejanira, who was changed into a bird*, Ov M 8, 543, Hyg Fab 174, the same, **Gorgis,** idis, ib 97

Gorgias, ae, *m*, = Γοργιας **I.** *A famous Greek sophist of Leontini, a contemporary of Socrates*, Cic Inv 1, 5, 7, id Fin. 2, 1, 1, id de Or 1, 22, 103, id Brut 8, 30, id Or 12, 39 et saep —**II.** *A rhetorician in Athens, instructor of Cicero's son, and author of the rhetorical work from which excerpts have been made by* Rutilius Lupus, Cic Fam 16, 21, 6 —**III.** *A sculptor of Sparta*, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 49

Gorgo, ŏnis, or gūs (also **Gorgŏna,** ae, Prud. στεφ 10, 278), *f*, = Γοργω, *a daughter of Phorcus, called* Medusa, *whose hair consisted of snakes, and who turned all she looked upon to stone, she was killed by Perseus Her head was fixed on the shield of Pallas, and from her blood sprang the winged horse Pegasus*, Ov M 4, 699, 5, 180, 202, Verg A. 2, 616, 8, 438, Val Fl 3, 54, Mart. 9, 26, 5, Cic Verr 2, 4, 56, § 124 —In apposition ora Medusae Gorgonis anguineis cincta fuisse comis, Ov Tr 4, 7, 12 — *Plur*, *the Gorgons the three daughters of Phorcus, Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa*, all of whom are described as above, Verg A 6, 289, Plin. 6, 31 36, § 200, Mart 10, 4, 9 —**II.** Deriv **A. Gorgonēus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Gorgon, Gorgonian* crines, Ov M 4, 801, 5, 196 domus, *the dwelling of Gorgon*, id ib 4, 779 ignis, id A. A 3 504 venena, i e *snaky hair like that of Gorgon*, Verg A 7, 341 equus, i e *Pegasus*, Ov F 3, 450, Stat Th 4, 61 caballus, the same, Juv 3, 118 —Hence also lacus, *the fountain Hippocrene, on Mount Helicon which burst forth where Pegasus struck the ground with his hoof*, Prop 3, 3 (4, 2), 32 —**B. Gorgŏnia,** ae, *f*, *coral* (which hardens in the air), Plin 37, 10, 59, § 164

Gorgobīna, ae, *f*, *a city on the borders of Aquitania, settled by the Boii, perhaps the modern* Charlieu, on the Loire, Caes B G 7, 9, 6

Gorgŏnidōnii campi, a name comically formed, qs *Gorgon fields*, Plaut. Mil 1, 1, 13, v Ritschl ad h l

‡ **gorgŏnifer,** ĕri, *m* [Gorgo fero], *the Gorgon-bearer*, a poet epithet of Perseus PERSEO INVICTO, Inscr ap Gud 56, 8

Gortyn, ўnos, v the foll art

Gortўna, ae, and **Gortўne,** ēs (also **Cortўnia,** ae, Varr R R 1, 7, 6, and **Gortyn,** ўnos, acc. to the Gr Γόρτυν, Val Fl 1, 709), *f*, = Γορτυνη, *an important and very ancient city of Crete*, Mel 2 7, 12, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59, 12, 1, 5, § 11, Luc 3, 186, Sen Troad. 821 —**II.** Derivv **A. Gortўnius,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the city of Gortyna, Gortynian*, and poet, in gen, for *Cretan* (cf Gnosius, under Gnosus II A.) judex, *of Gortyna*, Cic. Phil 5, 5, 13 canis, Varius ap Macr S 6, 2 stabula Verg E 6, 60 spicula, id A 11, 773 arbiter, i e *Minos*, Stat. Th 4, 530 aliger, i e *Dædalus* Aus Idyll. 10, 300 —In *Plur* **Gortўnii,** orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Gortyna, Gortynians*, Liv 33, 3, 37, 60 —**B. Gortўniăcus,** a, um, *adj*, *Gortynian, Cretan* arcus, Ov. M 7, 778 —**C. Gortўnis,** idis, *f*, *adj*, the same arundo, Luc 6, 214

† **gōrўtos (-us)** or **cōrўtos** (⏑⏑, Sid Carm 11, 56), i, *m*, = γωρυτος **I.** *A quiver*, Verg A. 10 169, Ov Tr 5, 7, 15, Stat Th 4, 269 al —**II.** *An arrow* velox, Stat Th 7, 660

† **gossympīnus,** i, *f*, *the cotton tree*, Gossypium arboreum, Linn, Plin 12, 10, 21, § 39 —Also called **gossypion** or **gossipion,** ii, *n*, Plin 19, 1, 2, § 14

Gŏthi, orum, *m*, = Γοθοι, *the Goths, the great tribe of Northern Germany* huc possem victos inde referre Gŏthos, Aus Epigr 3 *fin*, Inscr Orell 1135, 1159, and scanned Gothi, id ib 1162 (of the year A D 565) Usually regarded as the same tribe, called, at an earlier period, **Gŏthōnes** or **Gŏtōnes,** Tac A 2, 62, and, **Gūtōnes,** Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 99, 37, 2, 11, § 35, but these were more probably the Getae, i e the Prussians and Lithuanians, cf Holzmann ad Tac G p 260 sq —**II.** Derivv. **A. Gŏthia,** ae, *f*, *the country of the Goths*, Amm 30, 2 —**B. Gŏthĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Goths, Gothic* bellum, Trebell XXX Tyrann 30 —**Gothicus,** i, *m*, *a surname bestowed on the conqueror of the Goths*, Inscr Grut 276, 4, Num ap Eckh D N V 7, p 472.

Gothīni, ōrum, *m*, *a Celtic tribe that inhabited the region about the modern Cracow*, Tac G 43

Gothones and **Gotones,** um, v Gothi

‡ **grabatarius** κλινοποιος, Gloss Philox

grăbātŭlus, i, *m* dim [grabatus], *a little couch, a pallet* (post class), App M 1, p 107 sq, 2, p 121

† **grăbātus,** i, *m* [Macedonian], = κραβατος, *a small or low couch, a pallet, camp bed* (syn. lectus, cubile, stratum, torus), Cic Div 2, 63, 129, Lucil ap Non 181, 29, Petr 97, Sen Ep 18, 20, Verg M 5, Mart 6, 39, 4, 12, 32 11, Cat 10, 22 argento inaurato tectus, Scaev Dig 33, 7, 20 *fin*, Vulg Marc. 2, 4, id. Act 5, 15, collat. form **grābātum,** i, *n*, Cael Aur Acut 2, 37

Gracchūris, v Gracchus, II B

Gracchus, i, *m*, *a Roman family name in the* gens Sempronia, the most celebrated are the two brothers Ti and C Sempronius Gracchus, *sons of Ti Sempronius and Cornelia daughter of Scipio Africanus the elder*, Cic Brut 86, 296, id Phil 7, 6, 17 Cornelia, mater Gracchorum, id Brut 58, 210, Juv 6, 168 Gracchi de seditione querentes, id 2, 24 —**II.** Deriv **A. Gracchānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to a Gracchus, Gracchan* judices, i e *the knights who were made judges by a law of C Gracchus*, Cic. Brut 34, 128 tumultus, Val Max. 1, 1 mala Sen. Brev Vit 6 —**B. Gracchūris,** idis, *f*, *a town in Spain founded by Ti Sempronius Gracchus* Ti Sempronius Gracchus proconsul Celtiberos victos in deditionem accepit, monumentumque operum suorum Gracchurim oppidum in Hispania constituit, Liv Ep 41, cf Paul ex Fest p 97 Müll —Hence, **Gracchūrītāni,** ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Gracchuris*, Plin 3, 3, 4, § 24

* **grăcĭlens,** entis, *adj* [gracilis] *slender, thin*, for the usual gracilis, Naev ap Non. 116 8, cf gracilentus.

grăcĭlentus, a, um, *adj* [id.] *slender, thin* (ante and post class. for the usual gracilis) filum, Enn. ap Non 116, 8 (Ann v 259 Vahl) equus, Gell 4, 12, 2.

grăcĭlesco, ĕre, *v inch n.* [gracilis], *to become slender, small* (post class) obeliscus gracilescens Amm 17, 4 pyramidum magnitudo gracilescit paulatim id. 22, 15

* **grăcĭlĭpes,** pĕdis, *adj* [gracilis pes], *slender footed* ciconia, Publ Syr ap Petr 55

grăcĭlis, e (also ante class. **grăcĭlus,** a um, Lucil ap Non 489, 21, *plur* gracilae virgines Ter Eun. 2 3, 22), *adj* [Sanscr karç, to be lean, old Lat cracentes, slender (Enn Ann 497 Vahl), cf Gr κολοκανος] *thin, slight, slender, slim, meagre, lean* (poet and in Aug prose, not in Cic., but cf gracilitas, syn exilis tenuis macer) **I.** Physically in gracili macies crimen habere potest, Ov R Am 328 gracili sic tamque pusillo, Hor S 1, 5, 69 quis multa gracilis te puer in rosa, etc, id. C 1 5, 1 puer, Mart 11, 43, 4 Indi, Juv 6, 466 capella, Ov M 1, 299 equi hominesque pauluIi et graciles, Liv 35, 11, 7 arbores succinctiores resque, Plin 16, 10, 17, § 39 resina (opp pinguis), id 24, 6 22, § 33 gracilis et ejuncida vitis, id 17, 22, 35, § 173 folium, id 19, 8, 54 § 171 comae et lanuginis instar, Ov Am 1, 14, 23 stamen, id M 6, 54 catena, id ib 4, 176, cf vinculum auri, Petr 126 cacumen, Ov M 10, 140 coronae Juv 12, 87 viae petauri, Mart 2, 86, 7, cf rima, App M 4 p 149 libellus, Mart. 8, 24 1 umbra, Ov Tr 4, 10, 86 spuma, Vulg Sap 5 15 —*Comp* glans brevior et gracilior, Plin 16, 6, 8, § 19 —*Sup* fuit (Nero) ventre projecto, gracillimis cruribus, Suet. Ner 51 —**B.** Transf, opp to fat or rich *meagre, scanty, poor* (post Aug) ager, Plin 17, 22, 35, § 187 clivi, Col. 2, 4, 11 vindemiae, Plin Ep 9, 20, 2, 8, 15, 1 gracili Laro vivere, App Mag p 287, cf pauperies, id M 9, p 219 —**II.** Trop, of style, *simple, plain, unadorned* (poet. and in post Aug prose) materiae gracili sufficit ingenium Ov P 2, 5, 26, cf lusimus Octavi gracili modulante Thalia, Verg Cul 1 et in carmine et in soluta oratione genera dicendi probabilia sunt tria, quae Graeci χαρακτῆρας vocant nominaque eis fecerunt ἁδρον, ἰσχνον, μεσον Nos quoque, quem primum posuimus, uberem vocamus, secundum gracilem, tertium mediocrem Uberi dignitas atque amplitudo est gracili venustas et subtilitas medius in confinio est utriusque modi particeps, etc., Gell 7, 14, 1 sq, cf inter gracile validumque tertium aliquid constitutum est, Quint 12, 10 66 praefationes tersae, graciles, dulces, Plin Ep 2, 3, 1 —Of the speaker non possumus esse tam graciles, simus fortiores, Quint 12, 10, 36 —Hence, *adv* **grăcĭlĭter,** *slenderly* **1.** Lit, App M 3, p 130 —**2.** Trop alia ornatius alia gracilius esse dicenda, *more simply* Quint. 9, 4, 130

grăcĭlĭtas, ātis, *f* [gracilis], *slenderness, thinness, leanness, meagreness* **I.** Lit (class, syn macies, subtilitas) erat eo tempore in nobis summa gracilitas et infirmitas corporis, Cic Brut 91, 313 cervicis et crurum, Suet. Calig 50 crurum, id. ib 3, id. Dom 18 digitalis (vitis), Plin 14, 3, 4, § 40, cf papyrum in gracilitatem fastigatum, id 13 11, 22, § 71 —*Plur* habet certos sui studiosos (Lysias), qui non tam habitus corporis opimos, quam gracilitates consectentur, Cic Brut. 16, 64 —**II.** Trop, of style, *simplicity, plainness want of ornament* (post Aug) quid Periclea? similem ne credimus Lysiacae gracilitati? Quint. 12, 10, 24, cf exempla in Latina lingua M Varro esse dicit ubertatis Pacuvium, gracilitatis Lucilium, mediocritatis Terentium, Gell 7, 14, 6 (v the whole 14th chap) pressa illa narrationis, Quint. 4, 3, 2, 1, 9, 2

grăcĭlĭter, *adv*, v gracilis *fin*

* **grăcĭlĭtūdo,** inis, *f* [gracilis], *slenderness*, for the class. gracilitas, Att. ap Non 116, 6 (Fragm Trag v 88 Rib)

* **gracillo,** are, *v n*, *to cackle* or *cluck as a hen* cucurrire solet gallus, gallina gracillat Auct Carm Philom 25

grăcĭlus, a, um, v gracilis *init*

grăcŭlus (gracc-) i, *m* [from its note gra gra, Quint 1, 6, 37, Isid Orig 12, 7, 45] *a jackdaw*, Corvus monedula Linn, Plin 11, 37, 79 § 201, 11, 47, 107, § 256 8, 27 41 § 101, Phaedr 1, 3, 4, Mart 1, 116 6 —**b.** Prov (*a*) Vetus adagium est Nihil cum fidibus graculo, i e *ignorant persons*

have nothing to do with poetry, Gell. N. A. praef § 19 —(β) Graculus Aesopi, i. e *one who decks himself out in borrowed plumes, makes a fine show with other people's property*, Tert. adv. Val 12 (cf Phaedr. 1, 3)

grădālis, e, *adj* [gradus], *step by step* (post-class): pugna, Diom p 473 P.

grădārius, a, um, *adj* [id.] *of* or *belonging to steps, going* or *proceeding step by step* (very rare; not in Cic) **I.** Lit: equus gradarius, *a pacer, ambler*, Lucil ap Non. 17, 25. pugna, Diom p 473 P.—**II.** Trop, of a deliberate speaker: Cicero quoque noster gradarius fuit, Sen. Ep 40, 11

grădātim, *adv* [id.], *step by step, by degrees, little by little, gradually* (class.; syn.· sensim, paulatim, pedetentim): nihil ita pedetentim et gradatim tum accessus a te ad causam facti, tum recessus, ut, etc, Cic Fam 9, 14, 7. gradatim ascendere, id. de Or 3, 61, 227; cf id. Part 15, 54· quid opus erat te gradatim istuc pervenire? Sumpsisses tuo jure. Quid autem est istuc gradatim? id. N D 1, 32, 89, cf: gradatim respondens, id. Tusc 1, 24, 57 ad pauciores deducere, id. ib 2, 65, 164: cum gradatim sursum versus reditur, id Or 39, 135: captiosissimo genere interrogationis utuntur, cum aliquid minutatim et gradatim additur aut demitur, id. Ac 2, 16, 49; Varr R R. 3, 5, 4, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 76· quos non una ut dicitur pertica, sed distincte gradatimque tractavi, Plin. Ep 8, 2, 8; Gell 14, 7, 9. amicos habere, *by gradations*, i. e *of different grades*, Plin. Ep 2, 6, 2

grădātio, ōnis, *f* [id.] ***I.** Lit, *the making of a staircase* or *series of steps*, as in a theatre· lapideis et marmoreis copiis gradationes (theatri) ab substructione fieri debent, *the seats ascending by gradations*, Vitr. 5, 3 —**II.** Trop., rhet t t, *a gradation* or *climax* in speaking, Gr κλῖμαξ: gradatio est, in qua non ante ad consequens verbum descenditur, quam ad superius conscensum est, hoc modo. Nam quae reliqua spes manet libertatis, si illis et quod libet, licet, et quod licet, possunt; et quod possunt, audent; et quod audent, faciunt; et quod faciunt, vobis molestum non est? etc, Auct Her 4, 25, 34; Cic de Or 3, 54, 207; Quint 9, 1, 34; 9, 3, 54; Isid. 2, 21, 4

grădātus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *furnished with steps* (post Aug)· densis gradatisque corticum pollicibus ut orbibus, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 29, Plin. Ep 5, 6, 17.

grădīlis, e, *adj* [id.], *of* or *belonging to steps* (post class.) templum Genii, *having steps*, Amm 23, 1· panis, *from the steps*, i e *distributed to the poor from an elevated place*, Cod Th 14, 17, 3 sq (for which: quem panis alit gradibus dispensus ab altis, Prud. adv Symm 1, 584; 2, 948); Schol Juv 7, 174.

grădior, gressus, 3, *v dep n* [Sanscr kra, kram, to go, Goth skrei tan; Germ. schreiten, Schritt], *to take steps, to step, walk, go* (rare but class, cf eo, grassor, incedo, vado, pergo, etc) jam vero alia animalia gradiendo, alia serpendo ad pastum accedunt, alia volando, alia nando, etc., Cic N D 2, 47, 122, cf quasdam (bestias) esse gradientes, id Tusc 5, 13, 38: si graderere tantum, quantum loquere, jam esses ad forum, Plaut Ps. 4, 7, 138 si male dicetis, vostro gradiar limite, id. Poen. 3, 3, 19 inde auctumnus adit, graditur simul Euhius Euan, Lucr 5, 743 longe gradientem et dira frementem Ut videre, Verg A 10, 572, cf gradiens ingenti passu, Ov M. 13, 776 induiturque aures lente gradientis aselli, id. ib 11, 179· si quo hic gradietur, pariter progrediminor, Plaut Ps 3, 2, 70 fidenti animo gradietur ad mortem, Cic Tusc 1, 46, 110 pariter gressi per opaca viarum Verg. A. 6, 633, cf Ov M 2, 80 —(β) With a homogeneous object· uterque sexus (mulus et mula) viam recte gradi tur, Col. 6, 37, 11 —**II.** Poet transf., of inanim. and abstr things: ut nubes paulatim repit et omne qua graditur conturbat, Lucr 6, 1122 radit vox fauces saepe, facitque asperiora foras gradiens arteria clamor (corresp to ire foras primordia vocum), id. 4, 529 —**III.** Trop, of the conduct of life, *to walk, live, conduct one's self* (eccl Lat) cum sapientibus, Vulg. Prov. 13, 20 in superbia, id. Dan 4, 34 al

***Grădīvĭcŏla,** ae, *m* [Gradivus], *a worshipper of Mars*, Sil 4, 222.

Grădīvus (once **Grādīvus,** Ov. M 6, 427), i, *m* [perh. from gradior, he who steps forth, marches out], *a surname of Mars*: (Numa) Salios item duodecim Marti Gradivo legit, Liv. 1, 20, 4· rex Gradive, Verg A. 10, 542· Nymphas venerabar agrestes Gradivumque patrem, id. ib 3, 35 Homericus, Juv. 13, 113· jure venis, Gradive, Ov F. 2, 861; Juv 2, 128, so *absol*: Gradivus, id. ib 3, 677; 5, 556; id. M. 14, 820; 15, 863

grădus, ūs (archaic *gen sing* graduis, Varr ap Non. 494, 17; *dat* gradu, Lucil ap Fest s v remeligines, p 276 Müll), *m* [kindr with Sanscr. kram, to go; v gradior], *a step, pace* (cf gressus, passus, incessus) **I.** Lit· ad hanc conversionem, quae pedibus et gradu non egeret, ingrediendi membra non dedit, Cic Univ. 6· quaenam vox ex te resonans meo gradu remoram facit? Lucil. 1 1: gradum proferre pedum, Enn. ap Fest s. v. PEDUM, p 249, a Müll. (Trag v 248 Vahl.): quo nunc incerta re atque inorata gradum Regredere conare? id. ap Non. 166, 23 (Trag v. 12 Vahl.)· gradum facere, Cic de Or 2, 61, 249· tollere gradum, Plaut Bacch. 3, 6, 6· ad forum suspenso gradu placide ire perrexi, Ter Phorm 5, 6, 27· quieto et placido gradu sequi, Phaedr 2, 7, 6; cf, on the contrary: celeri gradu Eunt uterque, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 22 ut tu es gradibus grandibus, id. Ep 1, 1, 11. citato gradu in hostem ducere, Liv 28, 14, 17: concito gradu properare, Phaedr 3, 2, 11: gradum celerare, *to hasten*, Verg A 4, 641: so, corripere, Hor C 1, 3, 33: addere, Liv. 26, 9, 5: sistere, Verg A. 6, 465: sustinere, Ov F 6, 398. revocare, Verg A. 6, 128: referre, Ov F 5, 502: vertere, Stat Th. 8, 138 et saep: peditum aciem instructam pleno gradu in hostem inducit, *at full pace, at a quick step*, Liv 4, 32, 10; 34, 15, 3; 34, 16, 2; cf: militari gradu viginti milia passuum horis quinque dumtaxat aestivis conficienda sunt; pleno autem gradu, qui citatior est, totidem horis XXIV. milia peragenda sunt, Veg 1, 9 modico gradu, Liv. 30, 5, 3: presso gradu, = βάδην, *with measured step, a moderate pace*, id. 28, 14, 14: citato gradu, id. 28, 14, 17; Trebon. ap Cic. Fam 12, 16, 2. non gradu, sed praecipiti cursu a virtute descitum, ad vitia transcursum, *step by step*, = gradatim, Vell. 2, 1, 1: per gradus, Ov. M. 2, 354.—**B.** Trop, *a step, stage, degree*: quem mortis timuit gradum, *pace, approach*, Hor C 1, 3, 17: hunc quasi gradum quendam atque aditum ad cetera factum intelligitis, Cic Agr. 2, 15, 38, cf. itaque majoribus nostris in Africam ex hac provincia gradus imperii factus est, id. Verr 2, 2, 1, § 3, Quint 3, 6, 8, so, Crassus Licinius nec consul nec praetor ante fuerat, quam censor est factus. ex aedilitate gradum censuram fecit, Liv 27, 6, 17, 6, 35, 2 Drak. hunc gradum mei reditus esse, quod mulieres revertissent, *a step towards my return*, Cic Att 7, 23, 2, cf. Liv 6, 42, 2· notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit Tempore crevit amor, Ov M 4, 59; cf Prop 1, 13, 8 cum consuleretur, quid sentiret, Non possum, inquit, tibi dicere· nescio enim quid de gradu faciat tamquam de essedario interrogaretur, i e *of the Peripatetics*, Sen. Ep 29. etsi spondeus, quod est e longis duabus, hebetior videtur et tardior, habet tamen stabilem quendam et non expertem dignitatis gradum, *pace*, Cic Or 64, 216

II. Transf. **A.** In milit and gladiator's lang, *station, position, ground* taken by a combatant obnisos vos (velim) stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, Liv. 6, 12, 8, cf Tac H 2, 35 de gradu libero ac stabili conari, Liv 34, 39, 3. in suo quisque gradu obnixi, urgentes scutis, sine respiratione ac respectu pugnabant, id. 8, 38, 11· inque gradu stetimus, certi non cedere, Ov. M 9, 43 hostes gradu demoti, Liv 6, 32, 8 Drak. *N cr*, for which· turbare ac statu movere, id. 30, 18, 4.—**2.** Trop, *a firm position* or *stand* corda virum mansere gradu, i e *firm, steadfast*, Sil 16, 21: fortis et constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis, nec tumultuantem de gradu deici, ut dicitur, *to let one's self be disconcerted*, Cic Off. 1, 23, 80; cf· dejectus de gradu, id. Att 16, 15, 3. motus gradu, Sen. Const Sap 19· gradu depulsus, Nep Them. 5, 1, cf: nam si gradum, si caritatem filii apud te haberem, Liv 40, 9, 3 —**B.** *That on which one steps, a step* or *round of a ladder, a stair.* **1.** Lit (usu in *plur*): quemadmodum scalarum gradus si alios tollas, alios incidas, etc, Caecin ap Cic Fam 6, 7, 3· haerent parietibus scalae, postesque sub ipsos Nituntur gradibus, Verg A. 2, 443: gradus templorum, Cic Att 4, 1, 5: gradus ejusdem templi tollebantur, id. Sest 15, 34; cf: aerea cui (templo) gradibus surgebant limina, Verg A. 1, 448, Vell. 2, 3, 1. pro Palatii gradibus, Suet Ner 8, id. Vit 15 praeceps per gradus ire, id. Calig 35· si gradibus trepidatur ab imis, Juv 3, 200 —(β) *Sing*: cum dextro pede primus gradus ascenditur, Vitr 3, 3 —**b.** Transf., of things that rise by steps (α) In hair-dressing, *a braid of hair* caput in gradus atque anulos comptum, Quint 12, 10, 47· comam in gradus frangere, id. 1, 6, 44; cf: coma in gradus formata, Suet. Ner 51.—(β) In economical lang, *a spit* or *such a depth of earth as can be dug at once with the spade*, Col 3, 13, 19; 4, 1, 3 —(γ) In math, *a degree* of a circle, Manil 1, 579 —(δ) In veterin. lang, *a wrinkle on the roof of a horse's mouth*, Veg Vet 1, 2; 32; 4, 2.—**2.** Trop, *a step, degree* in tones, in age, relationship, rank, etc (equally common in *sing* and *plur*) ille princeps variabit et mutabit, omnes sonorum tum intendens tum remittens persequetur gradus, Cic Or. 18, 59; cf id. de Or 3, 61, 227: ab ima ad summam (vocem) ac retro multi sunt gradus, Quint 11, 3, 15; cf. Vulg Psa 119 Tit et saep: Paulatim gradus aetatis scandere adultae, Lucr 2, 1123; cf.· quod tanta penuria est in omni vel honoris vel aetatis gradu, ut, etc, Cic Fam 3, 11, 3; so, aetatis, Vell. 2, 36, 2; Quint 3, 7, 15; Suet Aug 79, id. Tit 3 al.· unus gradus et una progenies, Lact 2, 10, 10. nostri quoque sanguinis auctor Juppiter est, totidemque gradus distamus ab illo, Ov. M 13, 143; cf: a matre Magnum Pompeium artissimo contingebat gradu, Suet Aug 4; id. Ner 2: qui (populus) te tam mature ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus extulit, Cic Cat 1, 11, 28: gradus dignitatis, id. Rep 1, 27; cf. id ib 1, 27 *fin* —*Sing* · ex tam alto dignitatis gradu, Cic Lael. 3, 12 *fin*: gradus altior, altissimus, amplissimus, dignitatis, id. Clu. 55, 150; id. Phil. 1, 6, 14, id. Mur 14, 30; cf. also id. ib 27, 55: summum in praefectura florentissima gradum tenere et dignitatis et gratiae, id. Planc 13, 32. a senatorio gradu longe abesse, id. de Imp Pomp 21, 61; cf. ascendens gradibus magistratuum, id. Brut 81, 281.—Without *gen* etenim quis est civis, praesertim hoc gradu, quo me vos esse voluistis, tam oblitus beneficii vestri, etc, id. Phil. 6, 7, 18; id. Ac 2, 2, 6: omni gradu amplissimo dignissimus, id. Fam 6, 10, 2 gradus officiorum, id. Off 1, 45, 160. temporum servantur gradus, id. Part 4, 12: cf non iidem erunt necessitudinum gradus qui temporum, id. Off. 1, 18, 59 gradus cognationis, Dig 38, 10, 1 sqq. v de gradibus, Paul. Sent. 4, 11, 1–8 agnationis, Gai Inst 3, 10, 11· si plures eodem gradu sint agnati, Ulp Fragm 26, 5 cognati ex transverso gradu usque ad quartum gradum, i e *collateral kindred* (opp parentes et liberi), id ib 5, 6. gradus plures sunt societatis hominum, id. ib 1, 17, 53 peccatorum gradus, id Verr 2, 3, 74, § 172: oratorum aetates et gradus, id. Brut 32, 122; cf. gradus et dissimilitudines Atticorum, id ib 82, 285· accendendi judicis plures sunt gradus, Quint 11, 3, 166, 6, 4, 67 nec gradus est ultra Fabios cognominis ullus, Illa domus meritis Maxima dicta suis, Ov F 1, 605· si ita esset, quid opus erat te gradatim istuc pervenire? . . . A beatis ad virtutem, a virtute ad rationem video te venisse gradibus, Cic N D 1, 32, 89; cf: omnes gradus virtutis implere, Lact 5, 14, 18, and hi plerumque gradus, Juv 11, 46

Graea, ae, *f*, = Γραῖα, *an ancient town in Bœotia, near* Oropus (mentioned by Hom Il. 2, 498), Stat Th 7, 332.

Graeae, ārum, *f*, = Γραῖαι (old women), *daughters of Phorcus* (hence Phorcydes) *and Ceto, sisters and guardians of the Gorgons, gray haired from their birth, hav-*

ing but one eye and one tooth among them, Hyg praef p 7 Munck

Graecālis, e, v Graeci, II F

Graecānĭce, *adv*, v Graecanicus, under Graeci, II C *fin*

Graecānĭcus, a, um, v Graeci, II C

Graecātim, *adv*, v Graeci *fin* 2

Graecātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from Graecor

Graece, *adv*, v Graeci, II A *fin* 1

Graeci, orum, *m*, = Γραικοι, *the Grecians, Greeks* contendunt Graecos, Graios memorare solent sos Enn ap Fest p 301 Mull (Ann v 358 Vahl) eos septem, quos Graeci sapientes nominaverunt, Cic. Rep 1 7 apud Graecos, id ib 1, 3, 5, id Fl 27, 64 quia Graecorum sunt antiquissima quaeque Scripta vel optima, etc, Hor Ep 2, 1, 28 —*Sing* **Graecus**, i, *m*, *a Greek* processit ille, et Graecus apud Graecos non de culpa sua dixit, etc, Cic Fl 7, 17 ignobilis, Liv 39, 8, 3 Graecus Graecaque Plin 28, 2, 3, § 12 —**II.** Derivv **A. Graecus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Greeks, Greek, Grecian* plus te operae Graecis dedisse rebus video deinde nullam Graecarum rerum significationem daret, Cic de Or 2, 36, 152 sq, cf litterae, id Brut. 20, 78 —In *neutr absol* Graeca leguntur in omnibus fere gentibus Cic Arch 10, 23 lingua (opp Latina), id Fin 1, 3, 10 ludi, *founded on Greek subjects*, id Fam 7, 1, 3 (opp Osci), id Att 16, 5, 1. homines, *Grecian people, Greeks*, id Mil 29, 80, id Tusc 2, 27, 65 testis, id. Fl 5, 11 more bibere, i e *to drink healths*, id Verr 2, 1, 26, § 66 Graeca fide mercari, i e *without credit, with ready money*, Plaut As 1, 3, 47 nux, i e *an almond*, Cloat ap Macr S 2, 44 pantherae, *from Asiatic Greece*, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 6, 5 rosa, *a kind of rose*, Plin 21, 4, 10, § 18 ovis, perh *Tarentine*, Plaut Merc 3, 1, 27 via, perh *to Magna Graecia*, Cic Fam 7, 1, 3 — Prov ad Calendas Graecas, i q our *next day after never* (since the Greeks had no Calends), August. ap Suet Aug 87 —Hence, *subst* **Graecum**, i, *n*, *the Greek language, Greek* (rare) Graeco melius usuri, Quint. 5, 10, 1 librum e Graeco in Latinum convertere, Cic Off 2, 24, 87 — *Adv* in two forms, **1. Graece**, *in the Greek language, in Greek* cum ea, quae legeram Graece, Latine redderem, Cic de Or 1, 34, 155 Acilius qui Graece scripsit historiam, id Off 2, 32, 115 loqui, id Tusc 1, 8, 15 optime scire, id de Or 2, 66, 265, cf nescire, id Fl 4, 10 licet legatum Graece scriptum non valeat, Ulp Fragm 25, 9 omnia Graece, Juv 6, 188 —**2. Graecātim**, *in the Greek* manner amicíri, Tert Pall 4 —**B. Graecĭa**, ae, *f*, *the country of the Greeks, Greece* ad Trojam cum misi ob defendendam Graeciam, Enn ap Cic Tusc. 3, 13, 28 (Trag v 362 Vahl) quod de Corintho dixi, id haud scio an liceat de cuncta Graecia verissime dicere, Cic Rep 2, 4, 8, id Tusc 2, 15, 36 Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit, Hor Ep 2, 1, 156 magna, Ov H 16, 340 —In apposition terra, Gell 1 1, 2, M Aur ap Fronto Ep 2, 9 Mai —**2.** Transf **Magna Graecia**, *Lower Italy, inhabited by Greeks* Plin 3, 10, 15, § 95, 3, 5, 6, § 42, Cic de Or 2, 37, 154, 3, 34, 139, id Lael 4, 13, id Tusc 1, 16, 38, called also **Mājor Graecia**, Liv 31, 7, 11, Sen Cons ad Helv 6 *med*, Sil 11, 21, whereas by a Greek proper it is called **Parva Graecia**, Plaut Truc 2, 6, 55, and *absol* Graecia, Cic Arch 5, 10 —Poet Major Graecia, in gen, for *Italy* Itala nam tellus Graecia major erat, Ov F 4, 64 —**C. Graecānĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, *of Greek origin, in the Greek manner* or *fashion, Grecian, Greek* (rare, not in Cic) alia (verba) Graeca, alia Graecanica, i e *words borrowed from the Greeks*, Varr L L 10, § 70 Müll torcula, Plin 18, 31, 74, § 317 pavimentum, id 36, 25, 63, § 188 color, id 34, 9, 20, § 98 toga, i e pallium, Suet Dom 4 milites, *living in the Greek manner, voluptuously*, Vulc Avid. Cass 5 —Hence, *adv* **Graecānĭce**, *in Greek* dicere, Varr L L 9, § 89 Müll.—**D. Graecŭlus**, a, um, *adj dim*, *Grecian, Greek* (mostly in a depreciating, contemptuous sense) ineptum sane negotium et Graeculum, *thorough Greek*, Cic Tusc 1, 35, 86 motus quidam temerarius Graeculae contionis, id Fl 10, 23 cautio chirographi, i e *not to be relied upon*, id Fam 7, 18, 1 homines, id de Or 1, 11, 47 ferrum, Flor 2, 7, 9 civitas Massilia, id 4, 2, 24 Duk —*Subst* **1. Graecŭlus**, i, *m* (α) *A paltry Greek*, Cic de Or 1, 22 102, id Pis 29, 70 —Prov Graeculus esuriens in caelum jusseris ibit, Juv 3, 78 — In the form **Graecŭlĭo**, Petr 76 *fin* — (β) Post Aug, without any odious accessory notion, for Graecus vitis, Col 3, 2, 24 mala, Plin 15, 14, 15, § 50 rosa, id 21, 4, 10, § 18 —**2. Graecŭla**, ae, *f*, *a Greekling, a weak imitator of Greek women*, Juv 6, 186 —**E. Graecĭensis**, e, *adj*, *Grecian* (post Aug and very rare) mare, Plin 4, 21, 18 § 51 scimpodium, Gell 19, 10, 1 —**F. Graecālis**, e, *adj*, *Grecian, Greek* (late Lat) lapides *inscribed with Greek letters*, Front de Col p 116 Goes

Graecia, ae, v Graeci, II B

Graecĭgĕna, ae, *m* [Graecus gigno, cf Grajugena], *a Greek by birth* (late Lat), Aug Civ D 18, 18 *fin*

† **graecisso (-izo)**, āre, *v n*, = Γραικιζω, *to imitate the Greeks, to adopt a Grecian manner* or *tone* atque adeo hoc argumentum graecissat, tamen Non atticissat, verum sicelissat, Plaut Men prol 7, v Ritschl ad h l graecizat, Consent 1063 P

Graecĭtas, atis, *f* [Graecus], *Greek, the Greek language* (post class) facundia Graecitatis, Cod Th 14, 9, 3

graecor, atus, 1, *v dep n* [Graeci], *to imitate the Greeks, live in the Greek manner* si Romana fatigat Militia assuetum Graecari, Hor S 2, 2, 11, cf congraecor, pergraecor — Hence, * **graecātus**, a, um, *P a*, *made* or *composed in the Greek manner* · graecatior epistola, App Mag p 329 —*Plur* as *subst* **graecāti**, ōrum, *m*, *imitators of the Grecian mode of life*, Tert Pall 4

Graecostădĭum, ii, *n*, perh i q Graecostasis restitutum post incendium, Capitol Anton 8

† **Graecostăsis**, is, *f*, = Γραικοστασις (Greek station or place), *a building in Rome, near the Curia and Comitium, where at first Grecian and afterwards other foreign ambassadors took up their abode*, Varr L L 5, § 155 Müll, Cic Q. Fr 2, 1, 3, Plin. 7, 60, 60, § 212, 33, 1, 6, § 19 al, cf Becker's Antiq I p 284

Graecŭlĭo, v Graeculus, under Graeci, II D

Graecŭlus, a, um, v Graeci, II D

1. Graecus, a, um, v Graeci, II A

2. Graecus, i, v Graeci, I

Grāii or **Grai**, ōrum (*gen plur* Graium Enn ap Prob ad Verg E 6, 31, Lucr 2, 600, 5, 405, 6, 754 et saep), *m*, a less freq and mostly poet form for Graeci, *the Grecians, Greeks* Musas quas Grai memorant, Enn ap Varr L L 7, § 26 Müll (Ann. v 2 Vahl) cujus ob os Grai ora obvertebant sua, Poet. (perh Enn) ap Cic Tusc 3, 18, 39 Pergama circum Hac fugerent Grai, Verg A 1, 467 est locus, Hesperiam Grai cognomine dicunt, id. ib 1, 530, cf Lucr 3, 100 Graiorum obscura reperta, id 1, 137 fas mihi Graiorum sacrata resolvere jura, Verg A. 2, 157 de tot Graiorum millibus, Ov M 13, 241 —In prose si ut Graeci dicunt, omnes aut Graios esse aut barbaros, etc, Cic Rep 1, 37, 2, 4 9, 3, 9 15, 6, 16, id Inv 2, 23, 70, id. N D 3, 21, 53 —In *sing* **Grāius**, i, *m*, *a Greek*, Verg A 3, 594, Cic N D 2, 36, 91, id Inv 1, 24, 35 —**II.** Deriv **Grāius**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Greeks, Grecian, Greek* navus repertus homo, Graio patre, Graius homo rex, Enn ap Fest p 169 Müll (Ann v 183), so, homo, Lucr 1, 66, Verg A. 10, 720 gens, Lucr 3, 3 urbes, Verg A 3, 295, 6 97 jubae, id ib 2, 412 nomen, id ib 3, 210 Camena, Hor C 2, 16, 38 Alpes, *the Grecian Alps*, Plin 3, 20 24, § 134 Alpium fores, id 3, 17, 21, § 123, v Alpes, also called saltus, Nep Hann 3, 4

Graiocĕli, orum, *m*, *a Gallic tribe in the valleys of Mont Cenis*, Caes B G 1, 10, 4 (others read Garoceli)

Grājŭgĕna, ae, *m* [Graius gigno, cf Graecigena] *a Grecian by birth, a Greek* (poet) Grajugena, Pac ap Cic. N D 2, 36, 91 equus Grajugenarum, Lucr 1, 477 Grajugenûmque domos suspectaque linquimus arva, Verg A. 3, 550 —*Adj* Grajugenae reges, Stat Th 6, 215

Grāius, a, um, v Graii, II

grallae, arum, *f* [contr from an obsolete *dim*, gradula, from gradus, cf rallum, from rado] *stilts*, Varr ap Non 115, 21 sq, cf the foll art

grallātor, oris, *m* [grallae], *one who goes* or *runs on stilts*, Plaut Poen 3 1, 27, Arn 2, 88, cf Varr L L 7 § 69 Müll, id ap Non 115, 21, Paul ex Fest p 97 Müll

grāmen, inis, *n* [Sanscr root gar, to swallow, Gr βορ in βιβρωσκω, βορα, Lat vorus, in carnivorus, vorare, etc., hence, fuller root gras, Gr γραστις, Lat. gramen for gras men, cf Germ Gras, Engl grass], *grass* (cf herba faenum, cespes, glaeba) (α) *Sing* prostrati in gramine molli, Lucr 2, 29, 5, 1392, Hor Epod 2 24 cervus graminis immemor, id C 1, 15 30 aprici campi, id A. P 162 graminis herba, *a blade of grass*, Verg E 5, 26, Liv 1 24, 5 floreum, *flowery turf*, Mart 9, 91, 1 generosum, Juv 12, 40 quocumque de gramine (equus), *pasture*, id 8, 60 — (β) *Plur* tondere gramina, Lucr 2, 660, Hor C 4, 7, 1, 4, 1, 39, Verg E 10, 29, id. G 1, 56, 2, 200 et saep —**II.** Transf, *a plant herb* **A.** In gen ignobile cerinthae, Verg G 4, 63 Indum, *Indian aromatic herbs*, Stat S 2, 1, 187, cf Arabum de gramine odores, Prop 2 29 (3, 27), 17, Quint. 5, 8, 1 non illa feris incognita capris Gramina (i e dictamnus), Verg A 12, 415 neve parum valeant a se data gramina, Ov M 7, 137 (for which accepit cantatas herbas, id ib 7, 98) —**B.** In partic, *dog's grass, couch grass*, Plin 24, 19, 118, § 178 sq

grāmiae, arum, *f* [from γλαμη], *a viscous humor, rheum, that collects in the corners of the eyes*, Plin 25, 13, 96, § 155, cf gramiae oculorum sunt vitia, quas alii glamas vocant, Paul ex Fest p 96 Müll *N cr*, cf Non 119, 18, and v gramiosus

grāmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj* [gramen], *of grass, covered with grass, grassy* **I.** In gen campus, Verg A 5, 287 palaestrae, id ib 6, 642 sedile, id ib 8, 176 arae, id ib 12, 119 corona obsidionalis, *a grass crown presented by those who were delivered from a siege to their deliverer*, among the Romans the highest mark of military honor, Liv 7, 37, 2, cf Plin 22, 3, 4, § 6, Gell 5, 6, 8, cf Dict of Antiq p 309 —**II.** In partic, *of Indian reed, bamboo* hasta (Minervae), Cic Verr 2, 4, 56 § 125

grāmĭnōsus, a um, *adj* [id], *full of grass, grassy* ager, Col 1 praef § 25, 7, 9, 8 solum, id 6 praef § 1

* **grāmĭōsus**, a um, *adj* [gramiae], *full of matter* or *pus* gramiae pituitae oculorum Caecilius Gramiosis oculis ipsa, Non 119, 19 (Com Fragm v 268 Rib), v gramiae

† **1. gramma**, ae *f*, = γραμμη, *a line in writing, a stroke of the pen* (post class), Macr Somn Scip 1, 5, App Herb 108

† **2. gramma**, ătis, *n*, = γραμμα, *a weight of two oboli*, Fann de Pond 8, 25

† **grammăteus**, ĕos, *m*, = γραμματευς, *a scribe, secretary* (post class) unus, quem cuncti grammatea dicebant, App M p 265, 14

† **grammătĭas**, ae, *m*, = γραμματιας, *jasper striped with white lines*, Plin 37, 9, 37, § 118 (dub, Jan monogrammos)

grammătĭca, ae, v 1 grammaticus, II B

grammătĭcālis, e, *adj* [grammatica] *of* or *pertaining to grammar, grammatical* figurae, Sid Ep 7, 9 palaestra, id Carm 23, 212 —*Adv* **grammătĭcālĭter**, *grammatically* declinare, Treb XXX Tyr 10, § 5

1. grammătĭce, ēs, v 1 grammaticus II B

2. grammătĭce, *adv*, v 1 grammaticus *fin*

† **grammătĭcŏmastix**, īgis, *m*, = γραμματικομαστιξ, *a scourge* (i e reviler,

persecutor) *of grammarians*, Aus. Idyll. 12 *in lemm.*

† **1. grammătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = γραμματικός, *of* or *belonging to grammar, grammatical:* ars, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 17; Quint. 1, 5, 54: possis illud grammaticum, hoc rhetoricum magis dicere, id. 9, 3, 2: grammaticas ambire tribus et pulpita, *the tribes of the grammarians*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40: cum eundem (Tuditanum) de rebus grammaticis scripsisse constet, Varr. L. L. 6, § 36 Müll.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. grammătĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a grammarian* in the more extended sense of the word, *a philologist:* appellatio grammaticorum Graeca consuetudine invaluit: sed initio litterati vocabantur. Cornelius quoque Nepos litteratos vulgo appellari ait eos, qui aliquid diligenter et acute scienterque possint aut dicere aut scribere: ceterum proprie sic appellandos poëtarum interpretes, qui a Graecis γραμματικοὶ nominentur... Veteres grammatici et rhetoricam docebant, etc., Suet. Gramm. 4: ut si grammaticum se professus quispiam barbare loquatur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12; cf.: grammatici custodes Latini sermonis, Sen. Ep. 95 *med.:* grammatici poëtarum explanatores sunt, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 116; id. Att. 7, 3, 10: hanc ὑπαλλαγὴν rhetores, μετωνυμίαν grammatici vocant, id. Or. 27, 93; Quint. 10, 1, 53; 1, 8, 21; cf. in the foll. the passage Quint. 2, 1, 4, and Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 187: (Ateius) inter grammaticos rhetor, inter rhetores grammaticus, Suet. Gramm. 10.—P r o v.: grammatici certant, *doctors disagree*, Hor. A. P. 78.—**B. grammătĭca,** ae, and **grammătĭce,** ēs (the first form in Cicero and Suet., the latter in Quint.), *f.*, = γραμματική, *grammar* in the wider sense of the term, *philology:* quamquam ea verba, quibus instituto veterum utimur pro Latinis, ut ipsa philosophia, ut rhetorica, dialectica, grammatica, geometria, musica, quamquam Latine ea dici poterant, tamen, quoniam usu percepta sunt, nostra ducamus, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 5; id. de Or. 1, 42, 187; cf.: et grammatice (quam in Latinum transferentes litteraturam vocaverunt) fines suos norit, praesertim tantum ab hac appellationis suae paupertate, intra quam primi illi constitere, provecta: nam tenuis a fonte, assumptis poëtarum historicorumque viribus, pleno jam satis alveo fluit, cum praeter rationem recte loquendi non parum alioqui copiosam prope omnium maximarum artium scientiam amplexa sit, Quint. 2, 1, 4; cf. id. 2, 14, 3: grammatica, Suet. Gramm. 1; 2; 3; 6; 8; 24 et saep.: grammatice, Quint. 1, 4, 2 sq.; 1, 5, 1; 1, 8, 12; 1, 10, 17 et saep.—**C. grammătĭca,** ōrum, *n.*, *grammar, philology:* in grammaticis poëtarum pertractatio, historiarum cognitio, verborum interpretatio, pronuntiandi quidam sonus, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 187.—*Adv.:* **grammătĭce,** *according to the rules of grammar, grammatically:* mihi non invenuste dici videtur, aliud esse Latine, aliud grammatice loqui, Quint. 1, 6, 27.

2. grammătĭcus, i, v. 1. grammaticus, II. A.

† **grammătista,** ae, *m.*, = γραμματιστής, *a teacher of grammar* or *of languages:* sunt qui litteratum a litteratore distinguant, ut Graeci grammaticum a grammatista: et illum quidem absolute, hunc mediocriter doctum existiment, Suet. Gramm. 4; id. ib. 24; Mart. Cap. 3, § 229.

† **grammătŏdĭdascălus,** i, *m.*, = γραμματοδιδάσκαλος, i. q. grammatista, *a teacher of language*, Mart. Cap. 3, § 229 (as Greek, Kopp).

† **grammătŏphȳlăcĭum,** ii, *n.*, = γραμματοφυλάκιον, *a place for keeping state papers, archives*, Dig. 48, 19, 9, § 6.

grammĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, = γραμμικός, *of* or *belonging to* (geometrical) *lines, geometrical:* rationes, Vitr. 9, 1: deformationes, *draughts, sketches*, id. 3 praef. *fin.*

Grampius mons, v. Graupius.

grānārĭum, i, *n.* [granum], *a place where corn is kept, a granary*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 105 Müll.; but usually in *plur.:* **grānārĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, in the same sense (syn.: horreum, sirus, camera): triticum condi oportet in granaria sublimia, quae perflentur vento, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 1 sq.; Col. 1, 6, 10; Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 302; Pall. 1, 19; Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 42; Vitr. 6, 9; Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 84; Hor. S. 1, 1, 53; Pers. 5, 110 al.

grānātim, *adv.* [granum], *grain by grain, by single grains* (post-class.): digerere acervum, App. M. 6, p. 177, 27.

grānātum, i, v. granatus.

grānātus, a, um, *adj.* [granum], *having many grains* or *seeds:* mala, quae Punica vocantur, i. e. *a pomegranate*, Col. 12, 42, 1.—Hence, *subst.:* **grānātum,** i, *n.*, *a pomegranate:* granata, Col. 12, 46, 2; Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 115; 20, 14, 53, § 149.

grandaevĭtas, ātis, *f.* [grandaevus], *great age, longevity* (ante-class.), Pac. and Att. ap. Non. 116, 12 sq. (Pac. Fragm. Trag. v. 162; Att. Fragm. Trag. v. 68, 245 Rib.).

grandaevus, a, um, *adj.* [grandis-aevum], *in years, old, aged* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Nereus, Verg. G. 4, 392: Alethes, id. A. 1, 121: Emathion, Ov. M. 5, 99: pater, id. ib. 8, 519: patres, id. ib. 7, 160: senes, Tac. H. 3, 33: manus, i. e. *the Senate*, Sil. 16, 653: alios (deos) esse grandaevos semperque canos, alios juvenes atque pueros, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 17: apes, Verg. G. 4, 178: consilia, *of an aged man*, Val. Fl. 7, 348.

grandē, *adv.*, v. grandis, *fin.* B.

grandesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [grandis], *to become great, to grow* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quicque sua de materia grandescere alique (preceded by crescere), Lucr. 1, 191; cf. id. 2, 1122; 1160: lentiscus triplici solita grandescere fetu, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 9, 15: grandescunt frumenta, Col. 2, 20, 2: hordeum, Pall. Jun. 2: lignum intus, Plin. 15, 3, 3, § 10.

grandĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *rather large, of moderate size:* globi, Plaut. Poen. 2, 35: virgo, Ter. And. 4, 5, 19.

grandĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [grandis-fero], *bearing* or *producing great things, productive:* hae arationes, Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 101; cf. Mart. Cap. 5, § 511: loci facies palmis arboribus grandifera, Auct. Itin. Alex. 20, 51: facta, Nazar. Paneg. Const. 3.

grandĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [grandis-facio], *acting greatly, nobly* (late Lat.): mens, Amm. 18, 6, 22.

grandĭlŏquus, i, *m.* [grandis-loquor], *speaking grandly* or *loftily:* et grandiloqui, ut ita dicam, fuerunt cum ampla et sententiarum gravitate et majestate verborum, Cic. Or. 5, 20; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 66: stilus, Serv. Verg. Vit.—In a bad sense, *grandiloquent:* isti grandiloqui (i. e. Stoici), *boasters*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 89.

grandĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [grando], *full of hail* (late Lat.): nimbi, Alcim. 3, 329: frigus, id. 5, 190; cf. the foll. art.

grandĭno, āre, 1, *v. impers.* [id.], *to hail.* **I.** L i t.: quare hieme ningat, non grandinet, Sen. Q. N. 4, 4, 1; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 73, 7.—**II.** T r a n s f.: sagittis, plumbo et saxis grandinat, nivit, Pac. ap. Non. 507, 28.—**B.** *To hail upon:* vinea grandinata est, August. ap. Psa. 49.

grandĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of hail* (post-Aug.): qualitas caeli, Col. 3, 1, 6.

grandĭo, īre, *v. a.* and *n.* [grandis] (ante-class.). **I.** *Act.*, *to make great, increase, enlarge:* grandire est grandem facere, Varr. Rer. Divin. Lib. I.: cum aut humus semina concipere non possit, aut recepta non reddat, aut edita grandire nequeat, Plaut. Aul. (1, 1, 10): Testudineum istum tibi ego grandibo gradum, Non. 115, 1 sq.—M i d.: nec grandiri frugum fetum posse, nec mitescere, *to become great, to grow* (cf. grandesco), Pac. ap. Non. 115, 11 (Fragm. Trag. v. 142 Rib.).—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to become great, to grow:* Mars pater, te precor, uti tu fruges, frumenta, vineta virgultaque grandire beneque evenire sinas, Cato, R. R. 141, 2.

grandis, e, *adj.* [cf. gradus; also Germ. gross; Engl. great], *full-grown, large, great, full, abundant* (class.; most freq. of things; for syn. cf.: magnus, ingens, amplus, procerus, vastus, enormis). **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n.: ita, quicquid (olerum) erat, grande erat, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 35; cf.: ager novatus et iteratus, quo meliores fetus possit et grandiores edere, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131: quae seges grandissima atque optima fuerit, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 1: farra, old poet. ap. Macr. S. 5, 20 *fin.:* frumenta, Verg. A. 4, 405: hordea, id. E. 5, 36: lilia, id. ib. 10, 25: ilex, Sall. J. 93, 4; cf.: et antiqua robora, Quint. 10, 1, 88: grandissimum alicae genus, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 112: grandissimae olivae, id. 15, 3, 4, § 15 et saep.: litterae (opp. minutae), Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 68; cf.: epistola sane grandis, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 1: sane grandes libri, id. Rep. 3, 8: grandiores libri, id. Att. 13, 13, 1: verbosa et grandis epistula, Juv. 10, 71: erat incisum grandibus litteris, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 74: corpora, Lucr. 6, 303: saxa, id. 1, 289; Caes. B. G. 7, 23, 2; 7, 46, 3; cf.: cervi eminentes, id. ib. 7, 72, 4: tumulus terrenus, id. ib. 1, 43, 1: vas, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 47; cf. patella, id. ib. § 46: speculum, Quint. 11, 3, 68: cothurni, Hor. A. P. 80: lumina, Ov. M. 5, 545; cf. membra, id. ib. 10, 237: ossa, id. ib. 9, 169: conchae, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123: rhombi, Hor. S. 2, 2, 95; cf.: opes grandiores, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 47: smaragdi, Lucr. 4, 1126: divitiae, id. 5, 1118; cf.: alicui grandem pecuniam credere, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4: pecunia, id. Verr. 1, 9, 24; id. Fam. 13, 61; Sall. C. 49, 3; Liv. 10, 46, 10; 27, 20, 7; 32, 40, 9; Suet. Aug. 12; id. Ner. 24; cf. faenus, Cic. Fl. 21, 51: aes alienum, Sall. C. 14, 2; 24, 3; Plin. 7, 38, 39, § 127; cf. also: donativum grandius solito, Suet. Galb. 16: cenae, Quint. 10, 1, 58; cf. convivium, id. 11, 2, 12: amiculum grandi pondere, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83; cf.: grande pondus argenti, id. Caecin. 4, 12: grande onus exiguo formicas ore gerentes, Ov. M. 7, 625: elementa, *bulky, massive, heavy*, id. ib. 1, 29.—In *neutr.* as grandia ingrediens, *advancing with great strides:* μακρὰ βιβάς, Gell. 9, 11, 5: grandia incedens, Amm. 22, 14.—**B.** Of persons, *grown up, big, tall;* and more freq. pregn., *advanced in years, aged, old;* also with natu or aevo. (α) *Absol.:* an sedere oportuit domi virginem tam grandem, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 39: videras grandis jam puer bello Italico, etc., Cic. Pis. 36, 87: nobilis ut grandi cecinit Centaurus alumno (i. e. Achilli), Hor. Epod. 13, 11: (Q. Maximus) et bella gerebat ut adolescens, cum plane grandis esset, etc., Cic. de Sen. 4, 10; cf. Lucr. 2, 1164: legibus annalibus cum grandiorem aetatem ad consulatum constituebant, adolescentiae temeritatem verebantur, etc. (shortly after: progressus aetatis), *a more advanced age*, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 47; so, grandior aetas, Ov. M. 6, 28; 7, 665: quandoquidem grandi cibus aevo denique defit, Lucr. 2, 1141: metuens virgae jam grandis Achilles cantabat, Juv. 7, 210.—(β) With *natu* or *aevo:* non admodum grandis natu, sed tamen jam aetate provectus, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10; so, grandis natu, id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 128; id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44; Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 7; Suet. Ner. 34; id. Aug. 89; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 49; cf.: in aetate consideratur puer an adolescens, natu grandior an senex, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35; so, grandior natu, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 37: grandi jam natu vexatus, Suet. Aug. 53: grandis aevo parens, Tac. A. 16, 30 *fin.;* cf.: jam grandior aevo genitor, Ov. M. 6, 321.—**II.** T r o p. **A.** I n g e n., *great, strong, powerful:* subsellia grandiorem et pleniorem vocem desiderant, Cic. Brut. 84, 289: vox (opp. exigua), Quint. 11, 3, 15: perspicuo et grandi vitio praeditum exemplum, Cic. Inv. 1, 47, 88; cf.: exemplis grandioribus uti, id. Div. 1, 20, 39: de rebus grandioribus dicere, id. Fin. 3, 5, 19: supercilium, *lofty*, Juv. 6, 169: Maecenas, mearum Grande decus columenque rerum, Hor. C. 2, 17, 4: ingenium, Ov. M. 6, 574: certamen, Hor. C. 3, 20, 7: munus, id. ib. 2, 1, 11: praemia meritorum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 38: carmen, Juv. 6, 636: malum, Hor. S. 2, 1, 49: lethargus, id. ib. 2, 3, 145: alumnus, *noble*, id. Epod. 13, 11: si metit Orcus Grandia cum parvis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 179; so *absol.:* grandia, id. C. 1, 6, 9; id. A. P. 27.—**B.** I n p a r t i c., of style, *great, grand, lofty, sublime:* genus quoque dicendi grandius quoddam et illustrius esse adhibendum videtur, Cic. de Or. 2, 82, 337: grande atque robustum genus dicendi (opp. subtile), Quint. 12, 10, 58: causae (opp. pusillae), id. 11, 3, 151: antiqua comoedia, id. 10, 1, 65: grandia et tumida themata, id. 2, 10, 6: sententiae, id. 2, 11, 3: grandia elate, jucunda dulciter, moderata leniter canit, id. 1, 10, 24.—Of the speaker: (oratores Thucydidi aequales) grandes erant verbis, crebri sententiis, compressione rerum bre-

ves, Cic Brut 7, 29, cf Thucydides rerum gestarum pronunciator sincerus et grandis, id ib 83, 287 causidicus amplus atque grandis, id. Or 9, 30 quo grandior sit et quasi excelsior orator, id ib 34, 119 oratores, alii grandes aut graves aut copiosi, id Opt Gen. 1, 2 multis locis grandior (Lysias), id ib 3, 9 fiunt pro grandibus tumidi, Quint 10, 2, 16, 10, 1, 77 —*Adv* in two forms. **A. granditer** (acc to II), *greatly, strongly, very* (poet and in post Aug prose) quamvis grandius ille (Alcaeus) sonet, *sublimely*, Ov H 15, 30 illud mihi inter maxima granditer cordi est, *exceedingly*, Sid Ep 7, 4 frugi pater, id. ib 2 affectus, Aug Conf 1, 9 —**B. grandē** (rare and poet), the same grande tremens, *strongly, aloud*, Stat Th 12, 684 grande sonat, Juv 6, 517

***grandiscāpĭus**, a, um, *adj* [grandis scapus] *having a large stem* or *trunk* arbores, ut ita dicam, grandiscapiae (shortly before magnarum arborum truncos cum scapo suo transferri), Sen. Ep 86, 19

grandĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj* [grandis sonus] *high sounding* (late Lat) modi, Sedul 1, 2

grandĭtas, ātis, *f* [grandis], *greatness* ***I.** Lit, of age (acc to grandis, I B) aetatis granditas, Sisenn ap Non 115, 13 —**II.** Trop, of style (v grandis, II B), *grandeur, sublimity* (very rare) idque apparet ex genere et granditate verborum, *Cic Brut 31, 121 non illi vis, non granditas, non sublimitas defuit, Plin. Ep 6, 21, 5

grandĭter, *adv*, v grandis *fin* A

***grandĭuscŭlus**, a, um, *adj dim* [grandis I B] *pretty well grown up* virgo, Ter And. 4, 5, 19 (dub, Fleck. grandicula)

grando, inis, *f* (*masc*, Varr ap Non 208, 11) [Sanscr hrad uni, storm, Gr χαλαζα for χαλαδ ια], *hail, a hail storm* **I.** Lit, Plaut Most 1, 2, 68, id Merc 5, 2, 19, Cic N D 3, 35, 86, Liv 28, 37, 7, Verg G 1, 449, Hor C 1, 2, 2, 3, 1, 29 et saep nimbus cum saxea grandine subito est exortus ingens, *hailstones*, Auct B Afr 47, 1 —In *plur* terrere animos, nimbis, nivibus, grandinibus, etc, Cic N D 2, 5, 14 grandines ruunt, Plin 2, 38, 38, § 103 —**B.** Transf., poet, *a shower*, i e *a great quantity, a multitude* et densa resonant saxorum grandine turres Sil 2, 38 aspera saxorum, id. 9, 578 —***II.** Trop, of copious speech qui grandines Ulixei (superat), Aus Ep 16, 13

grānĕus, a, um, *adj* [granum], *of corn*, only as *subst* **grānĕa**, ae, *f* (sc. puls), *a sort of frumenty* or *pap made of pounded corn*, Cato, R R 86, Hier Paralip 1, 23

Grānīcus, i, *m*, = Γρανικος, *a small river in Mysia, which has its source in Mount Ida, and is famous for the victory of Alexander the Great over the Persians which took place on its banks*, Mel 1, 19, 2, Plin 5, 32, 40, § 141, Ov M 11, 763, Curt 3, 1, 9

***grānĭfer**, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [granum fero] *grain bearing*, a poet epithet of ants agmen, Ov M 7, 638

Grānĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens* Q Granius, *a praeco, famous for his puns*, Lucil ap Cic Brut. 43, 160, 46, 172, Cic Planc 14, 33 al

‡**Grannus**, i, *m* [Ers. and Trel grian, the sun], *a surname of Apollo in several Germanic, Dacian, and Scottish inscriptions*, Inscr Orell 1997 sq (cf Grynēus)

grānōsus, a, um, *adj* [granum] *full of grains* folliculi, Plin 21, 31, 105, § 177 cortex, id. 21, 4, 10, § 14

grānŭlum, i, *n dim* [id], *a small grain* (late Lat), Claud. Mam. Stat An 1, 21

grānum, i, *n* [root gar, Sanscr ǵar ami, wear away, whence Gr γερων, γραῦς, cf. γῦρις, fine flour], *a grain, seed, small kernel* tritici, Plaut Stich 4, 1, 52, Cic Div 1, 36, 78, cf Varr R R 1, 48, 2, Col 2, 9, 13 uvae, Ov Tr 4 6, 10, Val Max. 9, 12, 8 *ext* turis, Plaut Poen 2, 3, cf turea, Ov F 4, 410 fici, Cic de Sen. 15, 52, Plin 24, 5, 10, § 16 piperis, *a pepper corn*, id. 12 7, 15, § 30, 23, 8, 78, § 150 papaveris, Ov Tr 5, 2, 24 et saep salis, Plin 23, 8, 77, § 149 cerne mili magnitudine, id. 22, 24, 55, § 116

marmoreum, *marble granules, pounded marble*, Pall 1, 15, Vitr 7, 3 *med*

grăphĭārĭus, a, um, *adj* [graphium] *of* or *belonging to writing styles* theca, *a style case*, Suet. Claud. 35 — Also *subst*

grăphĭārĭum, ii, *n*, Mart 14, 21

1. grăphĭcē, *adv*, v graphicus *fin*

2. grăphĭcē, es, v graphicus

†**grăphĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, = γραφικος, *of* or *belonging to painting* or *drawing, graphic* **I.** Lit, only *subst* **grăphĭcē**, es *f* (sc ars), like η γραφικη, *the art of drawing*, Plin 35, 10, 36, § 77 —**II.** Transf **A.** *Picturesque, fine* (very rare) eminentes expressiones graphicoteram efficient in aspectu delectationem (Gr compar γραφικωτεραν), Vitr 4 4 —**B.** Of persons, *exquisite, elegant, masterly, notable, skilful* graphicum mortalem Antiphonem! Plaut Stich 4, 1, 64, cf id Ps. 1, 5, 104, 2, 4, 9 nugator, id Trin 4, 2, 91 fur, id ib 4 3, 17 servus, id Ep 3, 3, 29 —Hence, *adv* **grăphĭce. A.** *Picturesquely* versibus satis munde atque graphice factis describere, Gell 10, 17, 2, 12, 4, 1.—**B.** In gen, *finely, beautifully, nicely, exactly* obunctis oculis, App M 8, p 214, 5 tum hanc hospitam crepidula ut graphice decet! Plaut Pers 4, 2, 3, cf id Trin. 3, 3, 38 nunc ego huic graphice facetus fiam, id Pers 2, 2, 5

***grăphĭŏlum**, i, *n dim* [graphium], *a small scion* = surculus, Ven Carm 5, 15 *in lemm*

†**grăphis**, ĭdis and ĭdos, *f*, = γραφις **I.** *A drawing pencil, sketching pen* pingere collibitum est graphidem date, Ser ap Diom p 516 P —**II.** Transf, *drawing, a draught, design* architectum oportet graphidos scientiam habere, Vitr 1, 1, 4 alias multa graphidis vestigia exstant in tabulis ac membranis ejus, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 68

†**grăphĭum**, ii, *n.*, = γραφιον (pure Lat scriptorium, Isid 6, 9, 2) *a writing style*, Ov Am 1, 11, 23, Sen Clem 1, 14, Plin. 16, 38, 73 § 184, Suet Caes 82, id Calig 28, id Claud 15

†**grăsŏs**, i, *m*, = γρασος, *a kind of sea weed*, Plin 13, 25 48, § 135

grassātĭo, onis, *f* [grassor], *a rioting* (post Aug and very rare) nocturnae Plin 13, 22, 43, § 126, cf the foll. art and grassatura

grassātor, ōris, *m* [id] **I.** *A vagabond, idler* poeticae artis honos non erat Si qui in ea re studebat, aut sese ad convivia applicabat, grassator vocabatur, Cato ap Gell 11, 2, 5 —**II.** *A disorderly person, one who goes rioting about* (esp at night, whether for fun and enjoyment or for robbery), *a rioter, a waylayer, street robber, footpad* hoc modo viator quoque bene vestitus causa grassatori fuisse dicetur, cur ab eo spoliaretur Cic Fat 15, 34 grassatorum plurimi palam se ferebant succincti ferro, Suet. Aug 32 grassatores et sicarii, id Caes 72 nocturni grassatoris insidiosa violentia, Gell 20, 1, 8, Quint 12, 1, 38 ferro subitus grassator agit rem, Juv 3, 305

***grassātūra**, ae, *f* [id] *a rioting, waylaying* in primis tuendae pacis a grassaturis et latrociniis seditionumque licentia curam habuit, Suet Tib 37, Dig 48, 19, 16, § 6

grassor, atus, 1 (*inf pres* grassarier, Prud Ham 651, *act collat* form grassabamus, App M 7, 7), *v dep n* and *a* [gradior], *to go, go about* (not in Cic and Caes, cf gradior, incedo, vado, pergo) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen (mostly ante class.) hoc grassari gradu, Plaut Poen 3, 1, 11 siccine hic cum uvida veste grassabimur? id. Rud. 1, 4, 31, id Bacch 5, 2, 19 sine eam pedibus grassari, Titin ap Non. 316 3 recte grassatur via, Nov ib 5, Ov Tr 2, 477 certum'st moriri, quam hunc pati grassari lenonem in me, *come about me, approach me*, Plaut. Rud 3, 3, 22.—**b.** Of things (araneus) quanta arte celat pedicas scutulato rete grassantes, *going about, moving around*, Plin 11, 24, 28, § 81 per omnes nervos articulosque humore pestifero grassante, Just. 23, 2 neque avaritia solum, sed etiam crudelitas in capta urbe grassata est, Curt 5, 6, 6 —**B.** In partic **1.** *To go loitering* or *rioting about* (cf grassator, I) se in juventutem grassantem in Subura incidis e, Liv 3, 13, 2 per omnia clandestina grassari scelera latrociniorum, id. 42, 18, 1 ubi Caesarem esse qui grassaretur pernotuit, Tac. A. 13, 25 —Hence, of parasites, i q adulari, *to pay one's court to, to flatter, fawn upon* grassari antiqui ponebant pro adulari, Paul ex Fest. p 97 Müll.—**2.** *To go about with thievish designs, to lie in wait* grassari dicuntur latrones vias obsidentes, Paul ex Fest p 97 Müll (cf grassator, II) in umbris, Anthol Lat 2, 186, 42 sq silurus grassatur, ubicumque est, omne animal appetens, Plin 9, 15, 17, § 45 —Hence **b.** With *acc*, *to fall upon, assault attack* turmas, Stat Th 8, 571.

II. Trop **A.** In gen, *to go, proceed*, or *act* in any manner saepe hac eadem sum grassatus via, Nov ap Non. 316, 7, cf consimili grassantur via, Afran ib 9 ubi animus ad gloriam virtutis via grassatur, Sall. J 1, 3 grassandum ad clara periclis, Sil 1, 570 (assertor) ait, se jure grassari, non vi, *that he was proceeding*, Liv 3, 44 8 longe alia via grassabantur, id 2, 27, 7 consilio grassandum, si nihil vires juvarent, ratus, id 10, 14, 13 mutua dissimulatione et iisdem, quibus petebatur, artibus grassatur, Tac H 4, 56 cupidine atque ira, pessimis consultoribus, Sall J 64, 5 obsequio, *to act obsequiously*, Hor S 2, 5, 93 dolo, *to act cunningly*, Tac H 4, 16 assentando multitudini grassari, Liv 45, 23, 9 superbe avareque in provincia grassatos, Suet Aug 67 —**B.** In partic, *to attack, proceed against, to proceed with violence, act harshly, rage, rage against* —Constr *in aliquid* and *in* or *adversus aliquem*: trecenti conjuravimus principes juventutis Romanae, ut in te hac via grassaremur, Liv 2, 12, 15, cf in possessionem agri publici grassari, id. 6, 5, 4 in externos grassari, Suet. Ner 36 adversus omnis aevi hominum genus grassari, id Calig 34, cf qui cum contemptu religionis grassatus etiam adversus deos fuerat, Just 1, 9 ita bacchantem atque grassantem adoriri, Suet. Calig 56 omni rapinarum genere grassati, id Vesp 6 diverso vitiorum genere, id. Galb 14, cf placuit veneno grassari, Tac H. 3, 39, id A 15, 60 —*Absol* Ii (sagittarii) dum eminus grassabantur, Tac A 4, 47 — Of abstract subjects accusatorum major in dies et infestior vis sine levamento grassabatur, Tac A. 4, 66 ut clausis unam intra domum accusatoribus et reis, paucorum potentia grassaretur, id. ib 13, 4 dicemus de his (malis), quae totis corporibus grassantur, Plin 26, 11, 67, § 107, cf haec (vitia) in pueris grassari, illa in adultis, id 26, 1, 3, § 4 mala vestra, alia grassantia extrinsecus, alia in visceribus ipsis ardentia, Sen Vit B 27, 6 rabidorum more luporum Crimina persultant toto grassantia campo, Prud Psych 468 grassandi in re familiari facultas *of wasting plundering* Dig 26, 10, 6 —Fig nec ferro grassatur saepius ullum mentis vitium quam cupido, etc, Juv 14, 174 —**b.** With *acc.* (cf above, I B 2 b) simulque Romam pestilentia grassabatur, Aur Vict Caes 33, 5 —*P a* **grassans**, ntis *m*, as *subst*, *a robber, thief* quicquid Lycurgi villa grassantibus praebuisset, Petr 117, 3, App M 8 p 209, 3 sublatis susceptoribus grassantium cupido conquiescit, Paul Sent 5, 3 4

grātanter, *adv*, v grator *fin*

grātātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [grator], *gratulatory* (post class) apices, Sid. Ep 5, 16

grātē, *adv*, v gratus *fin*

grātes (usually only in the *nom* and *acc. plur*, in the *abl.* gratibus Tac. A. 12, 37) *f* [gratus], *thanks* rendered (esp to the gods gratias agere being the usual form to human beings), *thanksgiving* ut Ephesiae Dianae lauta laudes Gratesque agam, Plaut Mil 2, 5, 2 diis laudes gratesque agunt, Liv 7, 36, 7, 26, 48, 3, cf in the following the passages, Tac. A 1, 69 and 12, 37 vobis (dis) grates ago atque habeo, Plaut Pers. 5, 1, 4 grates deis immortalibus agere habereque, Liv 23, 11, 12 Weissenb ad loc, cf 23, 12 7 dis populoque Romano grates agunt, id 10, 25, 5, 45, 39, 12 grates tibi ago, summe Sol, vobisque, reliqui caelites, *Cic Rep 6, 9 grates dis agere, Liv 5, 23, 3, 30, 17, 6, Tac A. 13 41, cf also nec esse, qui diis grates agendas censeant, Liv 30, 21, 9 salsipotenti et multipotenti Jovis

fratri ... laudes ago et grates gratiasque habeo, Plaut Trin 4, 1, 2: laudes et grates reversis legionibus habens, Tac A. 1, 69; cf.: Agrippinam iisdem quibus principem laudibus gratibusque venerati sunt, id. ib 12, 37: vobis, o fidissime civium atque amicorum, grates ago habeoque, Curt. 9, 6, 17: dexteram ejus amplexi grates habebant velut praesenti deo, Curt. 3, 16, 17; Tac A. 1, 69 Draeger ad loc: Tiberius egit grates benevolentiae patrum, id. ib 6, 2: o decus Italiae, virgo, quas dicere grates Quasve referre parem? Verg. A 11, 508: grates persolvere dignas Non opis est nostrae, Dido, id. ib 1, 600: grates rependere, Stat S 3, 3, 155: quibus pro bene factis fateor deberi tibi Et libertatem et multas grates gratias (cf. above: grates gratiasque), Plaut Poen. 1, 1, 6.—**Sarcastically**: at tibi pro scelere, exclamat, pro talibus ausis, Di .. Persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant Debita! Verg. A. 2, 537.

grātĭa, ae, *f.* [gratus; lit., favor, both that in which one stands with others and that which one shows to others] **I.** (Acc. to gratus, I.) *Favor which one finds with others, esteem, regard, liking, love, friendship* (syn. favor): pluris pauciorum gratiam faciunt pars hominum quam id quod prosint pluribus, Plaut Trin. 1, 1, 12: perspicio nihili meam vos facere gratiam, id. Curc 1, 2, 68. ut majores ejus (Plancii) summum in praefectura florentissima gradum tenuerint et dignitatis et gratiae, Cic Planc. 13, 32; cf: Sex. Roscius gratia atque hospitiis florens hominum nobilissimorum, id. Rosc. Am 6, 15: deinde si maxime talis est deus, ut nulla gratia, nulla hominum caritate teneatur, etc, id. N. D 1, 44, 124: neque quo Cn. Pompeii gratiam mihi per hanc causam conciliari putem, id. de Imp Pomp 24, 70; cf.: aliquem restituere in gratiam, id. Prov. Cons 9, 23: aliquem restituere in ejus veterem gratiam, id. Att 1, 3, 3. in gratiam reducere, id. Rab Post. 8, 19; cf. also: cum aliquo in gratiam redire, *to reconcile one's self with one*, id. Att. 1, 14, 7; Nep Alcib 5, 1; id. Thras 3 *fin*; id. Dat. 5, 5 al.: alicujus gratiam sequi, Caes B. C. 1, 1, 3; cf.: si suam gratiam Romani velint, posse eis utiles esse amicos, id. B G 4, 7, 4: ab aliquo inire gratiam, Cic Verr. 2, 2, 46, § 113: a bonis omnibus summam inire gratiam, id. Att. 7, 9, 3: magnam inire gratiam, id. Fin. 4, 12, 31: quantam eo facto ad plebem inierat gratiam, Liv 33, 46, 7: apud regem gratiam initam volebant, id. 36, 5, 3: at te apud eum, dii boni, quanta in gratia posui! Cic Att 6, 6, 4; cf. id. ib 5, 11, 6; Cael ap Cic Fam. 8, 6 *fin*; with a different construction: apud Lentulum ponam te in gratiam (Ern. conj in gratia), Cic Att 5, 3, 3: cum aliquo in laude et in gratia esse, id. Verr. 1, 17, 51; cf Cael ap Cic. Fam 8, 14, 2. inter vos sic haec potius cum bona Ut componantur gratia quam cum mala, Ter Phorm 4, 3, 17 Ruhnk.: plerique (in divortio) cum bona gratia discedunt, Dig. 24, 1, 32, § 10, without bona: cum istuc quod postulo impetro cum gratia, *with a good grace*, Ter And. 2, 5, 11: omnia quae potui in hac summa tua gratia ac potentia a te impetrare, *credit, influence*, Cic Fam. 13, 29, 5, cf: Iccius Remus, summa nobilitate et gratia inter suos, Caes B G. 2, 6, 4; 1, 43, 8 gratia plurimum posse, id. ib 1, 9, 3, 1, 20, 2; cf. quantum gratia, auctoritate, pecunia valent, id. ib 7, 63, 1: gratiā valere, id. B C 2, 44, 1: inproba quamvis Gratia fallaci praetoris vicerit urna, Juv 13, 4: quem triumphum magis gratiae quam rerum gestarum magnitudini datum constabat, Liv. 40, 59, 1.—*In plur*: L. Murenae provincia multas bonas gratias cum optima existimatione attulit, *tokens of favor*, Cic. Mur 20, 42: cum haec res plurimas gratias, firmissimas amicitias pariat, id. ib 11, 24: non hominum potentium studio, non excellentibus gratiis paucorum, sed universi populi Romani judicio consulem factum, id. Agr. 2, 3, 7.—**B.** **Transf**, objectively, like the Gr. χάρις, *agreeableness, pleasantness, charm, beauty, loveliness, grace* (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose; esp freq in Quint): gratia formae, Ov. M 7, 44; Suet. Tit. 3: corporis, id. Vit 3; id. Vit. Ter 1, Plin. 28, 19, 79, § 260: quid ille gratiae in vultu ostenderit, Quint. 6 prooem. § 7; cf id. 6, 3, 26: unica nec desit jocundis gratia verbis, *charm*, Prop 1, 2, 29; cf.: neque abest facundis gratia dictis, Ov. M. 13, 127: plenus est jucunditatis et gratiae (Horatius), Quint. 10, 1, 96: sermonis Attici, id. ib 65; 12, 10, 35: dicendi, id. 9, 3, 74: brevitatis novitatisque, id. ib 58: omnis bene scriptorum, id. 11, 2, 46 et saep; Cels. 4, 29 *med*: uvis et vinis gratiam affert fumus fabrilis, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 16; id. 17, 9, 6, § 53.—Hence, **2.** As a *nom propr.*: **Grātiae**, ārum, *f*, a transl of the Gr. Χάριτες, the goddesses of favor, loveliness, grace, etc, *the three Graces, Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia, daughters of Jupiter and Eurynome*, Sen. Ben. 1, 3, 3; Serv. Verg A. 1, 720; Hor. C. 1, 4, 6; 1, 30, 6; 3, 19, 16; 3, 21, 22; Quint 10, 1, 82.—In *sing*: **Grātia**, ae, collect, Ov M. 6, 429.

II. *Favor which one shows to another, mark of favor, kindness, courtesy, service, obligation* **A.** **In gen.** (rare): ita mihi Telamonis patris avi Aeaci et proavi Jovis grata est gratia, Enn. ap. Non. 85, 23 (Trag v. 367 Vahl.): ergo ab eo petito gratiam istam, Plaut. Capt 3, 5, 63; cf.: gratiam a patre si petimus, spero ab eo impetrassere, id. Stich. 1, 2, 23: petivit in beneficii loco et gratiae, ut, etc, Cic Verr. 2, 3, 82, § 189; cf.: quod beneficii gratiaeque causa concessit, id. ib 2, 3, 48 *fin*: hanc gratiam ut sibi des, Ter. Hec 3, 3, 30: juris jurandi volo gratiam facias, *excuse, release*. Plaut Rud. 5, 3, 59; cf.: alicui delicti gratiam facere, *to grant pardon, forgive*, Sall. J. 104 *fin* Kritz.: qui mihi atque animo meo nullius umquam delicti gratiam fecissem, id. Cat 52, 8; cf. also: quibus senatus belli Lepidani gratiam fecerat, id. Fragm. 3, 34 Gerl: alii ipsi professi se pugnaturos in gratiam ducis, *to please, for the sake of*, Liv 28, 21, 4; cf.: deletam urbem cernimus eorum, quorum in gratiam Saguntum deleverat Hannibal, id. 28, 39, 12 Drak.: in gratiam alicujus, id. 35, 2, 6; 39, 26, 12; Vell. 2, 41, 2; Suet Tib 49 al.; cf. also: data visceratio in praeteritam judicii gratiam, *for the favor shown him on the trial*, Liv. 8, 22, 4: nil ibi majorum respectus, gratia nulla umbrarum, Juv. 8, 64.—**B.** **In partic**, a mark of favor shown for a service rendered, *thanks* (by word or deed), *thankfulness, gratitude; acknowledgment, return, requital* (the form with agere of returning thanks is the *plur.*, but with habere, referre, debere, nearly always in *sing*; but when thanks are due to or rendered by more than one person, the form gratias referre, etc, may be used; v. infra., and cf. Krebs, Antibarb p. 505): quae (gratia) in memoria et remuneratione officiorum et honoris et amicitiarum observantiam teneat, Cic Inv. 2, 22, 66; cf.: gratia est, in qua amicitiarum et officiorum alterius memoria et remunerandi voluntas continetur, id. ib 2, 53, 161: immortales ago tibi gratias agamque dum vivam nam relaturum me affirmare non possum, id. Fam 10, 11, 1; cf.: renuntiate, gratias regi me agere: referre gratiam aliam nunc non posse, quam ut suadeam, ne, etc, Liv. 37, 37, 8 (v ago). dis gratias agere ... si referre studeant gratias, Plaut Am 1, 1, 26 sq L. Lucceius meus, homo omnium gratissimus, mirificas tibi apud me gratias egit, cum diceret, etc, Cic Fam 13, 42, 1 eique amplissimis verbis per senatus consultum gratias egimus, id. Phil. 1, 1, 3 Lentulo nostro egi per litteras tuo nomine gratias diligenter, id. Fam 1, 10: justissimas gratias agere, id Leg. 2, 3, 6: quamquam gratiarum actionem a te non desiderabam, etc, id. Fam 10, 19, 1: nunc tecum sic agam, tulisse ut potius injuriam, quam retulisse gratiam videar, *to have made a return, requital, recompense*, id. Sull. 16, 47 *fin*: magno meo beneficio affecti cumulatissime mihi gratiam retulerunt, id. Fam. 13, 4, 1 praeclaram vero populo Romano refers gratiam, id. Cat. 1, 11, 28: ut pro tantis eorum in rem publicam meritis honores eis habeantur gratiaeque referantur, id. Phil 3, 15, 39; cf. id. ib. 3, 10, 25: me omnibus, si minus referenda gratia satisfacere potuerim, at praedicanda et habenda certe satis esse facturum, *if I cannot requite ... I can extol*, id. Balb 1, 2; cf: nimirum inops ille, si bonus est vir, etiam si referre gratiam non potest, habere certe potest. Commode autem quicumque dixit, pecuniam qui habeat, non reddidisse; qui reddiderit, non habere: gratiam autem et qui retulerit, habere et qui habeat retulisse, id. Off 2, 20, 69; id. Planc 28, 68; cf. id. ib 42, 101; id. Fam 5, 11, 1: gratias habere, Liv. 24 37, 7: alicui summas gratias habere, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 33: alicui maximas infinitasque agere atque habere gratias, quod, etc., Vitr. 6 praef 4: merito vestro maximas vobis gratias omnes et agere et habere debemus, Cic Phil. 3, 10, 25: meritam dis immortalibus gratiam justis honoribus et memori mente persolvere, id. Planc 33, 80: pro beneficio gratiam repetere, Liv. 1, 47, 7: gratias ob hoc agere, quod, etc, Liv 54, 50 4, so with *ob*, Plin. Ep 9. 31, 21; Treb Pol Trig Tyr. 10, 9: pro tuo summo beneficio gratias agere. Cic Att 16, 16, 16; Liv. 23, 11, 12; Plin, Pan 25, 1; cf. Gell 9, 3, 5: dum carmine nostro Redditur agricolis gratia caelitibus, Tib 2, 1, 36; cf: hoc certe justitiae convenit suum cuique reddere, beneficio gratiam, injuriae talionem aut certe malam gratiam, Sen. Ep 81 *med*; rarely: in gratiam habere (=ita accipere, ut ad gratiam comparandam valere putet), *to accept as thankworthy*, Sall J 111, 1: unum vis curem: curo Et est dis gratia, Cum ita, ut volo, est, *I thank*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 58; cf: *Er.* Eamus intro, ut prandeamus. *Me.* Bene vocas: tam gratia est, *no, I'm much obliged to you* (the negative being omitted, as in the Fr. *je vous remercie*, and the Germ *ich danke sehr*), Plaut Men. 2, 3, 36.—**Ellipt**. fores effregit? restituentur; discidit Vestem? resarcietur: est, dis gratia, Et unde haec fiant, et adhuc non molesta sunt, *thank Heaven*, Ter Ad. 1, 2, 41.—With *acc* and *inf* (ante-class. and post-Aug): dis gratias agebat, tempus sibi dari, etc, Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 6; Tac H. 4, 64; cf Ter Phorm. 1, 2, 4; id. And. 1, 1, 15.—Hence, as *adverbs*: **A. grātiā** (acc. to II. A.), lit, *in favor of, on account of, for the sake of*; hence, in gen., *on account of* (usually placed after the *gen*, in Quint. a few times before it; cf.: causa, ergo) (*a*) With *gen*: sed neque longioribus quam oportet hyperbatis compositioni serviamus, ne quae ejus gratia fecerimus, propter eam fecisse videamur, *lest what we have done to embellish the style we should seem to have done merely on account of the construction we had chosen*, Quint 9, 4, 144: tantum abest, ut haec bestiarum etiam causa parata sint, ut ipsas bestias hominum gratia generatas esse videamus, Cic N D. 2, 63, 158: tu me amoris magis quam honoris servavisti gratia, Enn. ap Cic. Tusc 4, 32, 69 (Trag. v. 316 Vahl.); cf.: honoris gratia nomino, Cic Quint. 7, 28: nuptiarum gratia haec sunt ficta atque incepta omnia Ter And. 5, 1, 17: simulabat sese negotii gratia properare. Sall. J. 76, 1: hominem occisum esse constat; non praedae gratia quia inspoliatus est, Quint 7, 1, 33; cf.: hereditatis gratia, id. 5, 12, 5: quem censores senatu probri gratia moverant, Sall C 23, 1: profectus gratia dicere, Quint 2, 10, 9: brevitatis gratia, id. 4, 2, 43: decoris gratia, id. 8, 6, 65: difficultatis gratia, id. 9, 2. 77: aut invidiae gratia .. aut miserationis, id. 9, 2, 8: praesentis gratia litis, id. 2, 7, 4 al.—With *gerund*: duxit me uxorem liberorum sibi quaesendum gratia, Enn. ap Fest. p 258 Mull (Trag v 161 Vahl) ut aut voluptates omittantur majorum voluptatum adipiscendarum causa, aut dolores suscipiantur majorum dolorum effugiendorum gratia, Cic Fin. 1, 10, 36, cf Caes B G 7, 43, 2: tentandi gratia, Sall J 47, 2. hiemandi gratia, id. ib 61, 3 colloquendi gratia, id. ib 61, 4: placandi gratia, id. ib 71, 5: simulandi gratia, id. ib 37, 4: sui exposcendi gratia, Nep Hann. 7, 6: amplificandi gratia ... vel miserandi, Quint 9, 3, 28 elevandae invidiae gratia, id. 5 13, 40 recuperandae dignitatis gratia, id. 11, 1, 79: vitandae similitudinis gratia, id. 9, 1, 11 al.—**Ellipt**. ejus generis haec sunt quaestiones Si exempli gratia, vir bonus Alexandria Rhodum magnum frumenti numerum advexerit, etc, *for example, for instance* (for the usual exempli causa, so, verbi gratia, for verbi causa, infra), Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50; so, exempli gratia Plin. 2, 41, 41, § 110; for which in full: pauca tamen exempli gratia ponam, Quint. 6, 5, 6: eorum unam discordiam ponemus exempli gratia, Plin 18, 25, 57, § 213. propter aliam quampiam rem, verbi gratia propter voluptatem, *for instance*. Cic Fin. 5, 11, 30.—Placed before the

gen. gratiâ decoris, Quint. 8 praef § 18 compositionis, id. 9, 4 58 lenitatis, id 9, 4, 144 significationis, id 8, 6, 2 —(β) With *pron* (mostly ante class.) meâ gratiâ, Plaut Bacch 1, 1, 64, id. Ps 5, 2, 3 qui nihil ocius venit tamen hac gratia, id. Stich. 5, 1, 5, cf abire istac gratia, id Ps. 1, 5, 138 (Medea) per agros passim dispergit corpus id eâ gratia, Ut, etc, Poet ap Cic N D 3, 26, 67, so, ea gratia, Ter And 3, 4, 8, id Heaut 4, 5, 20, id Hec. 4, 3, 11 sed huc qua gratia te arcessi jussi, ausculta, id Eun 1 2 19, cf id. ib 1, 2, 79 id ea gratia eveniebat, quod nemo ex fuga regem sequitur, Sall J 54, 4 id ea gratia facilius fuit, quod, etc, id ib 80, 4. — **B. grātīs** (always as a trisyll in ante class poets, Pompon Com Fragm v 110 Rib, Plaut As prol. 5, id Ep 3, 4, 38, Ter Ad 4, 7, 26, cf Charis p 1806, so in Cic Verr 2, 4 and 5 Halm), and contr, **grātīs** (since the class. per, acc. to II A), lit., *out of favor* or *kindness*, hence, pregn, *without recompense* or *reward for nothing, gratuitously, gratis*, προῖκα (cf gratuito, nequidquam, frustra) quae (psaltria) quantum potest Aliquo abicienda est, si non pretio, at gratiis, Ter Ad 4, 7, 26, cf Plaut. Poen 4, 2, 46 si mihi dantur duo talenta argenti numerata in manum, Hanc tibi noctem honoris causa gratiis dono dabo, id As. 1, 3, 38 sq quam introduxistis fidicinam, atque etiam fides, Ei quae accessere, tibi addam dono gratiis, *into the bargain, to boot*, id Ep 3, 4, 38 quae Romae magna cum infamia pretio accepto edixeras, ea sola te, ne gratis in provincia male audires, ex edicto Siciliensi sustulisse video, Cic. Verr 1, 46, 118 hic primum questus est non leviter Saturius, communem factum esse gratis cum Roscio, qui pretio prius fuisset Fanni, id Rosc Com 10 27 gratis dare alicui (opp pretium accipere ab aliquo), Mart 14, 175, 2 id me scis antea gratis tibi esse pollicitum Quid nunc putas, tanta mihi abs te mercede propositā? Cic. Q Fr 3, 1, 3, § 7 gratis rei publicae servire, id. Clu 26, 71 tantum gratis pagina nostra placet, Mart 5, 16 10 virtutes omnes per se ipsas gratis diligere, Cic Fin 2, 26 83 —Opp for payment is repente, ut Romam venit, gratis praetor factus est Alia porro pecunia ne accusaretur data, Cic. Verr 1, 39, 101, cf id. ib 2, 5 19, § 48 habitent gratis in alieno? id Off 2, 23, 83, so, habitare in aedibus alienis, Dig 39, 5, 9 habitationem cui dare, *free of cost*, ib 19, 2, 53, § 2, Mart 10, 3, 11

Grātĭae, ārum, v gratia, I B 2.

Grātĭānŏpŏlis, is, *f*, *a city in Gallia Narbonensis*, now *Grenoble in Dauphine*, Aug Civ Dei, 21, 7, 2, Sid Ep 3 14

Grātĭānus, a, um, and **Grātĭānus,** i, v Gratius II

Grātĭdĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens, Cic Leg 3, 16, 36 al —**II.** Deriv **Grātĭdĭānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *pertaining to a Gratidius*, Cic Brut 45, 168 al

grātĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f* [gratificor], *a showing kindness, doing favors, obligingness, complaisance* (rare but class) conjungitur impudens gratificatio cum acerba injuria, Cic Agr 3, 2, 6, id Mur 20, 42, id. N D 1, 44 122, Plin 21, 3, 9, § 12

grātĭfĭco, āre, v gratificor *init*

grātĭfĭcor, atus (*act* collat form gratificat, Cassiod Var 7, 6 *init* gratificavit, Vulg Eph 1, 6), 1, *v dep n.* and *a* [gratus + facio], *to do a favor to* a person, *to oblige, gratify*, also *to do* a thing *as a favor, to make a present of, surrender, sacrifice* a thing (class, cf condono, largior) gratificatur mihi gestu accusator inscientem Cn Pompeium fecisse significat, Cic. Balb 6, 14, cf quod Pompeio se gratificari putant, id. Fam 1, 1, 4, Tac A 4, 19 ut sit ipsa libertas, in quo populo potestas honeste bonis gratificandi datur, Cic Leg 3, 18, 39, cf id Off 2, 15, 52 de eo quod ipsis superat, aliis gratificari volunt, id Fin 5, 15, 42 deus nihil cuiquam tribuens nihil gratificans omnino, id N D 1, 44, 123, cf id Off 1, 14, 42 cur tibi hoc non gratificer, nescio, id Fam 1, 10 ut praepararent suorum animos, ne quid pars altera gratificari pro Romanis posset, *to prove complaisant to*, Liv 21, 9 *fin* dub (Weissenb reads gratificari populo Romano, perh the words pro Romanis are spurious) audax, impurus, populo gratificans et aliena et sua, Cic Rep 1, 44, cf Plin 34, 6, 11, § 25 potentiae paucorum decus atque libertatem suam gratificari, Sall J 3, 4, cf homo nimis in gratificando jure liber, L Sisenna, Cic Cornel Fragm p 450 Orell ut, quod populi sit, populus jubeat potius quam patres gratificentur, Liv 10, 24, 15

grātĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj* [gratus + facio], *kind, obliging* (late Lat) pectus, Paul Petr Vit S Mart 2, 716 dominus, Porphyr Paneg ad Constant 1, 6

grātīs (grātis), v gratia, B *fin*

grātilla, ae, *f*, *a kind of cake*, otherwise unknown, Arn 7, 230

grātĭōse, *adv*, v gratiosus *fin*

grātĭōsĭtas, atis, *f* [gratiosus], *agreeableness* (post-class.) novitatis gratiositas, Tert adv Marc 1, 9

grātĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [gratia], *full of favor* **I.** *Enjoying favor, in favor, popular, regarded, beloved, agreeable*, etc. (class, a favorite expression with Cicero, and used mostly of persons) ego Plancium et ipsum gratiosum esse dico et habuisse in petitione multos cupidos sui gratiosos, etc, Cic Planc 19, 46 homini honesto, sed non gratiosiori quam Cn Calidius est, id Verr 2, 4, 20, § 44 cum adversario gratiosissimo contendat, id Quint 1, 2 homines potentes, gratiosi, diserti, id Cael. 9, 21, cf splendidi homines et aliis praetoribus gratiosi, id Verr 2, 3, 14, § 37 Pythius qui esset ut argentarius apud omnes ordines gratiosus, id Off 3, 14, 58, cf id Planc 18, 44, id Att 15, 4, 3 ut ego doceo gratiosum esse in sua tribu Plancium, id. Planc 19, 47, cf sunt quidam homines in suis vicinitatibus et municipiis gratiosi, Q Cic Petit Cons 6, 24 is cum et suo splendore et nostra commendatione gratiosissimus in provincia fuit, Cic. Fam 1, 3 —Of things vidi et cognovi, causas apud te rogantium gratiosiores esse quam vultus, id. Lig 11, 31 gratiosa missio, *through favor*, Liv 43, 14, 9 sententia, Dig 3, 6, 5, cf Berytensis colonia Augusti beneficiis gratiosa *favored*, ib 50, 15, 1 cupressus odore violenta ac ne umbra quidem gratiosa materie rara, Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 139 —**II.** *That shows favor, obliging, complaisant* (very rare) gratiosi scribae sint in dando et cedendo loco, Cic Brut 84, 290 — Hence, *adv* **grātĭōse,** *out of favor, graciously* (post class. and very rare) neque sordide neque gratiose, Dig 26, 7, 7, § 2 —*Comp* gratiosius, Pseudo Ascon Cic Verr 2, 1, 4, § 11

grātīs, *adv*, v gratia, B *fin*

Grātĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens*

1. Gratius, ii, *m.*, *the opponent of the poet Archias*, Cic Arch 4, 8, 6, 12 —**2.** Gratius Faliscus, *a contemporary of Ovid, author of a poem on hunting*, Cynegeticon Ov P 4, 16, 34 — **II.** Deriv **Grātĭānus,** a um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to a Gratius, Gratian* vasa ex argento, Plin 33, 11, 49, § 139 —*Subst* **Grātĭānus,** i, *m*, *son and co regent of the emperor Valentinian I*, from 367 to 383 A D

grātor, ātus, 1, *v dep n* and *a* [gratus], *to manifest joy, to wish one joy to congratulate, to rejoice with, rejoice* (mostly poet or in post Aug prose, not in Cic., class. gratulor, congratulor) nec tibi me in hac re gratari decet, Att ap Serv Verg A 5, 40 inveni, germana, viam gratare sorori, Verg A 4, 478, Ov M. 6, 434 invicem inter se gratantes, Liv 9, 43, 17 nescia, gratentur consolenturne parentem (by zeugma), Ov M 1, 578 Jovis templum gratantes ovantesque adire, Liv 7, 13, 19 laudantes gratantesque, Tac H 2, 29 inter venerantes gratantesque, id A. 2, 75 ad gratandum sese expedire, id. ib 14, 8, Ov F 3, 418.—With *acc.* gratatur reduces (= eos reduces esse), *congratulates them on their return*, Verg A. 5, 40, cf (eum Tiberius) incolumem fore gratatur, Tac. A 6, 21 *fin* totoque libens mihi pectore grator, Ov M 9, 244, cf. quid tibi grataris? id. H 11, 65 —Hence, **grātanter,** *adv*, *with rejoicing, with joy* (post class.) senatus gratanter accepit, Capitol. Macr 7 accipere, id Max. 14, Amm 17, 12, Inscr Orell 2588

grātŭīto *adv*, v gratuitus *fin.*

grātŭītus (grātŭītum, Stat. S 1, 6, 16), a, um, *adj* [gratia] *that is done without pay, reward*, or *profit, free, spontaneous, voluntary, gratuitous* (class.) ea (examina apium) vel aere parta vel gratuita contingunt, Col 9, 8, 1 quid? liberalitas gratuitane est an mercenaria? si sine praemio benigna est, gratuita si cum mercede, conducta, Cic. Leg 1, 18, 48, cf probitas gratuita, id Fin 2 31, 99 hominum caritas et amicitia gratuita est, id N D 1, 44, 122 ne gratuita quidem suffragia, *purchased*, id Planc. 22, 54, cf comitia gratuita, i e *at which no gratuities were distributed to voters*, id. Att. 4 15, 8, id. Q Fr 2, 15, b, 4 pecunia, i e *without interest*, Plin. Ep 3, 11, 2 cum debitor gratuita pecunia utatur, Paul Sent 2, 5, 1, so, usus pecuniae, Suet Aug 41 milies sestertio proposito, id. Tib 48, and perh also, fenus, *lending without interest*, id Caes. 27 universi milites gratuitam et sine frumento stipendio que operam (obtulerunt), id ib 68 cadaverum et ruderum gratuita egestio, id Ner 38 gratuita in Circo loca, *free places* id. Calig 26 subsellia, *free benches*, id Ner 17 navis, *a free ship* or *boat*, Sen Ben 6, 19 furor, *innate, spontaneous*, Liv 2, 42, 6 crudelitas, *unprovoked*, id. 3, 37, 8 praeterita parricidia, *without effect, in vain*, id 1, 47, 1 AVGVSTALIS, *without pay*, Inscr Orell. 3918, so, SACERDOS, Inscr ap Maff Mus Ver 80, 3 largis gratuitum cadit rapinis, Stat S 1, 6, 16 odium aut est ex offensa aut gratuitum, *unprovoked*, Sen Ep 105, 3 (al gratuito) — Hence, *adv* **grātŭīto,** *without pay* or *profit, for naught, gratis, gratuitously* hic (Polygnotus) et Athenis porticum, quae Poecile vocatur, gratuito (pinxit), cum partem ejus Micon mercede pingeret, Plin 35, 9, 35, § 59, Tac A 11 22 *fin* neque tamen eloquentiam gratuito contingere, *without cost*, id ib 11, 7 multorum causas et non gravate et gratuito defendentis, Cic. Off 2, 19, 66 cum medio cribus multis gratuito civitatem in Graecia homines impertiebant, *for no particular reason*, id. Arch 5, 10, cf ne per otium torpescerent manus aut animus, gratuito potius malus atque crudelis erat, Sall C 16, 3 Kritz gratuito nemo bonus est, id H 1 48, 9

grātŭlābundus, a, um, *adj* [gratulor] *congratulating* Quo se omnis multitudo gratulabunda effudit, Liv 7, 33, 18, Suet Galb 19 —With *dat* velut gratulabundus patriae exspiravit, Just 6, 8, 13

grātŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f* [id], *a manifestation of joy, a wishing joy, congratulation, a rejoicing, joy* (class) **I.** In gen, constr usu with *gen* or *absol* nuntiatur mihi, tantam isti gratulationem esse factam, ut etc, Cic. Verr 1, 8, 21 gratulationes habere, id Mil 35, 98 unius diei, id. Pis 3, 7 laudis nostrae gratulatio tua, id Att. 1, 17, 6 quam (imaginem parentis sui) paucis ante diebus laureatam in sua gratulatione conspexit, *during the congratulations made to him* (on account of obtaining the consulship), id. Mur 41, 88 cum gratulatione ac favore ingenti populi, Liv 4, 24, 7 inter gratulationes amicorum, Suet Ner 6 (signum Dianae) in suis antiquis sedibus summa cum gratulatione civium et laetitia reponitur, Cic. Verr 2, 4 34 § 74, cf quanta gratulatio consecuta est! id. Fl 39, 98 hic parenti suo solatio in laboribus, gratulationi in victoria fuit, id. Mur 5, 12.—**II.** (Acc. to gratulor, II) *A religious festival of joy and thanksgiving a public thanksgiving* (= supplicatio, obsecratio) gratulatio, quam tuo nomine ad omnia deorum templa fecimus, Cic Fam 11, 18 *fin.* is supplicationem mihi decrevit qui quaestori gratulationem decrevit, id Cat 4, 5, 10, cf ceteris bene gestā mihi uni conservatā re publica gratulationem decrevistis, id ib 4, 10 20 diis immortalibus non erat exigua eadem gratulatio id Prov Cons. 11, 26 gratae nostrae diis immortalibus gratulationes erunt, id Phil 14, 3, 7 tum patefacta gratulationi omnia in urbe templa, Liv 30, 40, 4 Weissenb (al patuere, facta gratulatione) civitatem in supplicationibus ac gratulationibus esse, id. 8, 33, 20

grātŭlātor, *a congratulator*, Mart 10, 74 1 (also in a spurious passage in Cic. Fin 2, 33, 108, v Madv ad h. l.)

grātŭlātōrĭē, *adv*, v gratulatorius *fin*

grātŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [gratulor], *congratulatory* (post-class) epistola, Capitol. Max. et Balb 17 cena, Jul. Val. Rer Gest Alex. 3, 34 al —*Adv* **grātŭlātōrĭē,** *in a congratulatory manner* mirari, Aug Conf 8, 6

grātŭlor, atus, 1, *v dep n* and *a* [gratus] **I.** *To manifest one's joy*, i e *to wish a person joy, to congratulate*, or *to rejoice* (freq and class, cf. grator) —Constr, *alicui*, (alicui) *de aliqua re* or *aliquid*, *quod*, rarely *in*, *pro aliqua re*, *aliqua re*, *alicui rei*, an *object-clause*, or *absol* unum illud nescio, gratulerne tibi, an timeam, etc., Cic. Fam 2, 5, 2, cf id. ib 2 9, 1 gratulor tibi, mi Balbe, vereque gratulor, id. ib 6, 12, 1 ipse mihi gratulatus sum, id. ib 3, 11, 2 sibi, Vell 2 104, 3, Plin Ep 5, 15, 6 quod mihi de filia et de Crassipede gratularis, agnosco humanitatem tuam, Cic. Fam 1, 7, 11, cf quod mihi de nostro statu, etc, gratularis minime miramur, etc, id. ib 1, 7, 7, 1, 7, 11 ego vero vehementer gratulor de judicio ambitus, id ib 3, 12, 1 legatio de victoria gratulatum venit, Liv 45, 13, 12 Caesare interfecto M Brutus Ciceronem nominatim exclamavit atque ei recuperatam libertatem est gratulatus *congratulated him on the restoration of liberty*, Cic Phil 2, 12, 28, cf ei voce maxima victoriam gratulatur, id. Verr 1, 7, 19 mihi gratulatus es illius diei celebritatem, id Att 5, 20 1 (but cf Krebs, Antibarb p 507) Sejanum oppressum, Suet Claud. 6 Athenienses victoriam gratulabantur, Curt 4, 8, 12 civitates quae gratulatae illi sibique victoriam fuerant, Just 8 3 *init* gratulor tibi pro amicitia nostra, Sall. J 9, 2 tibi pro opportunitate temporis gratulor, quod, etc, Cic Fam 15, 14, 3, cf. tamen, quod abes, gratulor, id. ib 2, 5, 1, 4, 14, 1, 13, 73, 1, id. Sest 8, 20, Curt 6, 7, 15, 8, 12, 17, Tac. H 4, 64, Suet Tib 9 tibi etiam in hoc gratulor, Cic. Planc 37, 91, cf qua in re tibi gratulor ita vehementer id. Fam 6, 11, 1 temporibus nostris gratulare pro ingenio tali, Plin Ep 4, 27, 5 gratulor tibi affinitate viri mediusfidius optimi, Cael. ap Cic Fam 8, 13, 1 vires ejus sibi accessisse gratulabatur, Just 13, 5, 15, Val. Max. 3, 1, 2 tota mihi mente tibique Gratulor, ingenium non latuisse tuum, Ov Tr 1, 9, 54, cf. ego me nunc denique natum Gratulor, *congratulate myself*, id. A. A. 3, 122 ipse mihi gratulatus sum, Cic Fam. 3, 11, 2 gratulor victoriae suae, id. ib 4, 8, 1 felicitati tuae, id. ib 9, 14, 7 itaque inter se impii cives, quasi vicissent, gratulabantur, id. Phil 12, 7, 18 neque enim regio fuit ulla, ex qua non publice ad me venerint gratulatum, id. Pis 22, 51 laeto vultu gratulantes id. Att. 8, 9, 2 gratulatum satis suo nomine Liv 45, 14, 4 cum gratulamur (in dicendo), Quint 3, 4, 3 Gratulantes ex sententia, id. 8 5, 1 gratulanti interpoenam, *congratulating himself*, Suet Tib 60 elemento gratulor, Juv 15, 86 —**II.** *To give thanks, render thanks to thank*, esp a deity, =grates, gratias agere (mostly ante class) Juppiter, tibi, summe, tandem male re gesta gratulor, Enn ap Non. 116, 30 (Trag v 242 Vahl.), cf eamus Jovi maximo gratulatum, Scip Afric ap Gell 4, 18, 3 gratulor divis Afran ap Prisc p 804, and ap Non. 116, 33 deos gratulando obtunde re, Ter Heaut 5, 1, 6 dis immortalibus, M Cato ap Cic Fam 15, 5, 2 quapropter illi dolori gratulor, Quint 6 praef § 8 Spald.

grātus, a, um, *adj* [Sanscr har jami, love, desire, Gr χαιρω, χαρμα, χαρις] **I.** *Pass*, *beloved, dear, acceptable, pleasing, agreeable* (syn. acceptus, jucundus, optatus dulcis blandus, suavis, in this signif. in ante Aug prose, viz. in Cic. and Caes., only of things gratiosus, mostly of persons) **A.** Of things non ille (amor tuus) quidem mihi ignotus sed tamen gratus et optatus dicerem jucundus, nisi id verbum in omne tempus perdidissem, Cic. Fam 5, 15, 1, cf. illud tamen dicam mihi id, quod fecisti esse gratissimum Tale enim tuum judicium non potest mihi non summe esse jucundum Quod cum ita sit, esse gratum necesse est id. ib 13, 8 2 ista veritas etiam si jucunda non est mihi tamen grata est, id. Att. 3, 24, 2, cf also cujus officia jucundiora licet saepe mihi fuerint, numquam tamen gratiora, id. Fam 4, 6, 1 quae omnia mihi jucunda, hoc extremum etiam gratum fuit, id. ib 10, 3, 1, so cor resp or connected with jucundus, id. ib 1, 17, 6, id. Rosc. Am 18 51, id. Cat. 4, 1, 1, Plin. 26, 3, 8, § 14, Plin Ep 5, 3, 1, 8, 23, 5 quid est, quod aut populo Romano gratius esse debeat aut sociis exterisque nationibus optatius esse potuit, Cic. Div in Caecil. 3, 7, so with optatus cf. above, the passage Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 1 quod approbaris id gratum acceptumque habendum id. Tusc 5, 15, 45, cf. mihi pol grata acceptaque hujus est benignitas, Plaut Stich. 1, 1, 49, Cat 96, 1 munus eorum gratum acceptumque esse, Nep Hann. 7, rarely in the contrary order quorum mihi Dona accepta et grata habeo, tuaque ingrata, Plaut Truc 2, 7, 56 *Tox* Credidi gratum fore Beneficium meum apud te *Do* Immo equidem gratiam tibi habeo, id. Pers. 4, 7, 8, cf. grata tibi esse mea officia non miror cognovi enim te gratissimum omnium, etc., Cic. Fam 5, 11, 1 quam multi, ut Galli, ut Poeni homines immolare et pium et diis immortalibus gratissimum esse duxerunt! Cic. Rep 3, 9, cf Caes B G 6, 16, 5, Cic ap Non. 398, 28 (Rep 6 2 Mos), cf. in *comp* sedere in his scholis gratius erat quam ire per solitudines, etc, Plin. 26, 2, 6 § 11, cf. also hedera est gratissima Baccho, Ov F 3, 767 dapibus supremi Grata testudo Jovis, Hor C 1, 32 14 eoque erat cujusque gratior in re publica virtus, quod, etc, Cic Rep 2, 34 *fin*, 2, 35 o diva, gratum quae regis Antium, Hor C 1, 35, 1, cf grato sub antro, id. ib 1, 5, 3 locus, id. Ep 2, 2, 46 tempus, id. ib 2, 2, 198 hora, id. ib 1, 4, 14 dies, id. C 4, 5, 7 lux, id. S 1, 5, 39 nox, id. Carm Sec 23 carmina, id. C 1, 15, 14, 3, 11, 23 artes, id. ib 4, 13, 22 error mentis, id Ep 2 2, 140 protervitas id C 1, 19, 7 et saep feceris, si de re publica quid sentias explicaris, nobis gratum omnibus, *will do us all a favor*, Cic. Rep 1, 21 *fin*, cf quamobrem utrique nostrum gratum admodum feceris, id. Lael. 4, 16 quod si eum interfecerit, multis sese nobilibus gratum esse facturum, Caes B G 1, 44, 20 quapropter gratissimum mihi feceris, si curaris, ut, etc. Hoc mihi gratius facere nihil potes, *a very great favor* *no greater favor*, Cic Fam 13, 44 is adulescens ita locatus est, ut, quae rebus grata erant, gratiora verbis faceret, Liv 45, 13, 13 gratum elocuta consiliantibus Junone divis *something pleasant*, Hor C 3, 3, 17 —**B.** Of living beings (α) With *dat* Herophile Phoebo grata, Tib 2, 5, 68, cf vates diis gratissima, Ov F 1, 585, and superis deorum gratus (Mercurius) et imis, Hor C 1, 10, 20 donec gratus eram tibi, id. ib 3, 9, 1, cf Prop 1, 2, 31 gratus Alexandro regi Magno fuit ille Choerilus Hor Ep 2, 1, 232, Suet Caes. 27 cui (Maecenati) cum se gratum et acceptum in modum amici videret, id. Gramm. 21 filio ejus Faustus gratissimus fuit, id. ib 12 (cervus) gratus erat tibi, Ov M 10, 121.—(β) *Absol* olim gratus eram, Prop 1, 12 7, Hor C 4, 6, 21 conviva, id. S 2, 2, 119 comitum gratissime, Ov M 14 221, cf juvenum gratissime Crantor, id. ib 12, 367 o mihi de fratris longe gratissime natis, id ib 12, 586 quaestor consulibus suis non minus jucundus et gratus quam usui fuit, Plin Ep 8, 23, 5 —Hence, *subst* **grātus,** i, *m*, *a favorite, darling* quam (classem) non amicorum sed gratorum appellabat, Suet Tib 46 *fin*

II. *Act.*, *thankful, grateful*, *thankworthy, deserving* or *procuring thanks* (beneficii memor) cognovi te gratissimum omnium nec enim tu mihi habuisti modo gratiam verum etiam cumulatissime retulisti, Cic. Fam 5 11, 1, cf id Leg 1, 18, 49 quamquam gratiarum actionem a te non desiderabam, cum te re ipsa atque animo scirem esse gratissimum, tamen, etc., id. Fam 10, 19 1 si bene de me meritis gratum me praebeo, etc., id. Planc. 38, 91 (v Krebs, Antibarb p 508), cf. ut grati ac memores beneficii esse videantur, id. Agr 2, 8, 21 Hegesaratus magnis meis beneficiis ornatus in consulatu suo, memor et gratus fuit, id. Fam 13, 25, cf also id. Att 9, 11, A, 3 tu quam gratus erga me fueris, ipse existimare potes, id. Fam 5 5, 2, cf ut quam gratissimus erga te esse cognoscerer, id. ib 1, 5, 1, Quint 11, 2, 12 gratiorem me esse in te, Brut ap Cic. Fam 11, 10, 1 si quod adest gratum juvat, Hor S 2, 6, 13, id. C 1, 12, 39 laudo vos, Quirites, cum gratissimis animis prosequimini nomen clarissimi adolescentis, Cic. Phil 4, 1, 3, cf. id. ib 14, 11, 30, and 10, 3, 7 tu, quamcumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, grata sume manu, Hor Ep 1, 11, 23 quod tamen nunc faciam tum, cum gratum mihi esse potuit, nolui, i e *might have procured me thanks*, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 21 est istuc datum Profecto, ut grata mihi sint, quae facio, omnia, id. Eun. 3, 1, 6 Ruhnk., cf didicisse, quam sit re pulchrum, beneficio gratum, fama gloriosum, tyrannum occidere, *productive of gratitude*, Cic Phil. 2, 46, 117 pro quibus beneficiis vix satis gratus videar, Sall. H. 2, 41, 5 Dietsch.—Hence, *adv* **grātē.** **1.** (Acc to I = jucunde) *With pleasure, agreeably, willingly* (rare in the class. period) praeterita grate meminit et, etc, Cic Fin. 1, 19, 62 liberti pupillorum grate facient, si, etc, Dig 26, 10, 3 insignis haec munificentia nec a debitoribus magis quam a creditoribus gratius excepta, Just. 12, 11, 2 gratissime provocari, Macr S 7, 2.—**2.** (Acc to II.) *Thankfully, gratefully* (class) aliquid et grate et pie facere, Cic Planc 41, 98, cf. quid pie, quid grate, quid humaniter, aut fecerit aut tulerit, id. de Or 2, 11, 46, Suet. Aug 66 natales grate numeras, Hor Ep 2, 2, 210 beneficium qui dat, vult accipi grate, Sen. Ben 2 31 aliquid recipere, Suet Ner 22, and in *sup* id munus inter censoria opera gratissime acceptum est, Plin. 7, 60, 60, § 214.

Graupĭus (Gramp-) mons, *a mountain in the north of Britain*, Tac Agr 29

grăvābĭlis, e, *adj* [gravo] *oppressive, troublesome* (post-class) cibi, Cael. Aur Tard. 3, 17 vomitus capiti, id. ib 4, 3 odor, id. Acut 1, 15, 136

grăvāmen, inis, *n* [id], *trouble, physical inconvenience* (late Lat), Cassiod. Varr 9, 2, Cod. Just 5 30, 5

* **grăvastellus,** i, *m dim* [‡ gravaster, from ‡ gravus, kindr to γραῦς and the Ger grau, Engl gray, the ground form of ravus] *a gray headed fellow* quis est haec muliercula et illic gravastellus qui venit? Plaut Ep 5, 1, 14, cf gravastellus senior, Paul. ex Fest p 96 Müll (where it is erroneously derived from gravis, more over, he reads s v Ravi coloris, p 272, in Plautus, ravistellus)

grăvāte, v gravo *fin*.

grăvātim, *adv* [gravo] *with difficulty, unwillingly* (very rare for the usual gravate) cadere, Lucr 3, 387 haud gravatim socia arma Rutulis junxit, Liv 1, 2, 3

grăvātĭo, onis, *f* [id.], *heaviness, oppression* (post-class) post cibum, Cael. Aur Acut 2, 32, 171, id. Tard. 5, 10, 96, 4, 3, 33

grăvēdĭnōsus, a, um, *adj* [gravedo], *subject to colds* or *catarrhs, that easily takes cold* **I.** Lit sunt alii ad alios morbos procliviores itaque dicimus gravedinosos quosdam, quo dam torminosos non quia jam sint, sed quia saepe sint, *Cic Tusc 4, 12, 27 —**II.** Transf, *that produces colds* ervum, Plin 18, 15, 38, § 139

grăvēdo, inis, *f* [gravis] **I.** *Heaviness* of the limbs, *cold* in the head, *catarrh* quasi gravedo profluat, Plaut. As 4, 1, 51, Cels. 4, 2, 4, Cic Att. 10, 16, 6, 16, 14, 4, Cat. 44, 13, Plin 23, 1, 6, § 10, 25, 13, 94, § 150, 30, 4, 11, § 31.—In *plur*, Cels. 1, 2, of *heaviness in the head produced by intoxication* ad crapulae gravedines, Plin 20, 13, 51, § 136 —**II.** *Pregnancy*, Nemes. Cyneg 132.

grăvĕŏlens (also separately **grave olens**), entis, *adj* [gravis, 1. oleo] ***I.** *Strong smelling* graveolentia centaurea, Verg. G 4, 270 —**II.** In a bad sense, *ill smelling noisome, rank* fauces graveolentis Averni, Verg A. 6, 201, App de Mundo, p 74.

grăvĕŏlentĭa, ae, *f* [graveolens, II], *an offensive* or *rank smell fetidness* (Plinian) alarum, Plin. 22, 22, 43, § 87 oris, id. ib narium, id. 20, 9, 36, § 92.

grăvesco, ĕre, *v inch n* [gravis], *to be-*

come burdened or *heavy* (poet and in post Aug prose) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen fetu nemus omne gravescit, i e *becomes loaded, filled*, Verg G 2, 429 —**B.** In partic, *to become pregnant* cameli lac habent, do nec iterum gravescant, Plin 11, 41, 96, § 236 —**II.** Trop, *to become grievous* or *bad, to grow worse* aerumna gravescit, Lucr 4, 1069 impetus, id. 6, 337 haec in morte, id 3, 1022 valetudo Augusti, Tac A 1, 5 publica mala in dies, id ib 14, 51 —**B.** *To be cumbered, embarrassed*, Ambros de Virg 1, 6, 25 peccato gravescit oratio, id in Psa 118, Serm 22, § 5

grăvĭdĭtas, ātis, *f* [gravidus], *pregnancy* (very rare, perh. ἅπαξ εἰρημ.), ab eo (Sole) Luna illuminata graviditates et partus afferat maturitatesque gignendi, *Cic N D 2, 46, 119

grăvĭdo, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [id.], *to burden, load* **I.** In gen gravidavit = implevit Caecilius Per mysteria hic inhoneste gravidavit probro, Non 118, 12 sq (Caecil Com Fragm v 223 Rib) —**II.** In partic, *to impregnate* gravidari ex aliquo, Aur Vict Epit 14 —Transf quae (terra) gravidata seminibus omnia pariat et fundat ex sese, *Cic N D 2 33, 83

grăvĭdus, a, um, *adj* [gravis, burdened, loaded, hence in partic], *pregnant, with child, with young* (class , syn praegnans, fetus) **I.** Lit **A.** *Adj* mater, Enn ap Cic Ac 2, 17, 52 (Trag v 57 Vahl) puero gravida, Plaut Am 2, 2, 87 gravida esse ex aliquo viro, id. ib prol 111, Ter Hec 3, 3, 32, for which also simply aliquo, Plaut Am 3, 1, 18 and 19 de semine Jovis, Ov M 3, 260 virgo ex eo compressu, Ter Ad 3 4, 28 prius gravida facta est, Plaut Cist 2 3, 73 facere gravidam aliquam, Ter Ad 3, 5, 29 cum esset gravida uxor, et jam appropinquare partus putaretur, Cic Clu 11, 31, cf id Verr 2, 1, 18, § 48, Cels 2, 1, 2, 5 sqq , of animals, etc (mostly poet) gravida pecus, Verg G 2, 150, Ov F 4, 633 muraena, Hor S 2, 8, 43 balaenae, Plin 9, 6, 5, § 13 —**B.** *Subst* **grăvĭda**, ae, *f* , *a pregnant woman*, Plaut Truc 2, 5, 22, Plin 23, 6, 57, § 107, 28, 6, 17, § 59 —**II.** Transf , *laden, filled, full* (only poet), constr *absol* , with *abl* , or *gen* (*a*) *Absol* ad fores auscultato neu qui manus attulerit steriles intro ad nos, Gravidas foras exportet, Plaut Truc 1, 2, 4 cum se gravido tremefecit corpore tellus, *fruit laden*, Cic poet Div 1, 11, 18 nubes, Lucr 6, 440 (cf Lachm ad Lucr II p 365), Ov Tr 1, 2, 107, cf cornu lunae, Val Fl 2, 56 ne gravidis procumbat culmus aristis, *loaded, full*, Verg G 1, 111, so, aristae, Ov M 1, 110 olivae, id. ib 7, 281 fetus, id. ib 8, 293 (caprae) gravido superant vix ubere limen, *full*, Verg G 3, 317 —(*β*) With *abl* gravidae nunc semine terrae, Ov F 4, 633 ubera gravida vitali rore, Cic Div 1, 12 20 tibi pampineo gravidus auctumno Floret ager, Verg G 2, 5 equus (Trojanus) armatis, Enn ap Macr S 6, 2 (Ann v 97 Vahl) tempestas fulminibus atque procellis, Lucr 6, 259 alvus (serpentis) venenis, Sil 6, 155 Amathunta metallis, Ov M 10, 531 stipes nodis, Verg A. 7, 507 pharetra sagittis, Hor C 1, 22, 3 urbs bellis, Verg A 10, 87, cf Italia imperiis, id ib 4, 229 anus arcanis, Sil 13, 394 parens sorte, Val Fl 5, 22 populus nova, Sil 13, 542 pectus curis, Luc 5, 735, Val Fl 2, 161 —(*γ*) With *gen* Mellis apes gravidae, Sil 2, 120 —**III.** Trop , *full, abundant* quod bonis benefit beneficium, gratia ea gravidast bonis, id Capt 2, 2, 108

grăvis, e, *adj* [Sanscr gurus (root gar), Gr βαρύς, heavy , gravis, for garuis, cf also Brutus] With respect to weight, *heavy, weighty, ponderous, burdensome*, or *pass* , *loaded, laden, burdened* (opp levis, light , in most of its significations corresp to the Gr βαρύς, cf onerosus, onerarius) **I.** Lit *Absol* or with *abl* **1.** In gen. imber et ignis, spiritus et gravis terra, Enn ap Varr L L. 7, § 37 Müll , so, tellus Ov M 7, 355 corpora, Lucr 2, 225 sq , cf id 5, 450 sq limus, id 5, 496 in eo etiam cavillatus est, aestate grave esse aureum amiculum, hieme frigidum, Cic N D 3, 34, 83 navigia, Caes B G 5, 8, 4, cf tot onerarium gravi Rostrata duci pondere, Hor Epod 4, 17 cum gravius dorso (aselli) subiit onus, id. S 1, 9, 21 sarcina, id. Ep 1 13, 6 inflexi grave robur aratri, Verg G 1, 162 cujus (tibicinae) Ad strepitum salias terrae gravis, Hor Ep 1, 14, 26 terra, *burdened* (by the heavy body) Ov M 12, 118 naves hostilibus spoliis graves, *heavily laden*, Liv 29, 35, 5, cf agmen grave praeda, id 21, 5, 8, for which also simply grave agmen, id 31, 39, 2 miles, *heavy armed*, Tac A 12, 35 gravis aere dextra, Verg E 1, 36 cum fatalis equus saltu super ardua venit Pergama et armatum peditem gravis attulit alvo, i e *filled, full*, id A 6, 516 (an imitation of Maximo saltu superavit Gravidus armatis equus, Enn ap Macr S 6 2, v gravidus, II *β*) graves imbre nubes, Liv 28, 15, 11 graves fructu vites Quint 8, 3, 8 gravis vinculis, Plin Ep 7, 27, 10 —**2.** In partic **a.** With respect to value or number, *heavy, great* So, aes grave, *heavy money*, money of the oldest standard, in which an *as* weighed a full pound grave aes dictum a pondere, quia deni asses, singuli pondo libras, efficiebant denarium, etc , Paul ex Fest p 98 Müll et quia nondum argentum signatum erat, aes grave plaustris quidam (ex patribus) ad aerarium convehentes, etc , Liv 4, 60, 6, 10, 46, 5, 22, 33, 2 et saep populus Romanus ne argento quidem signato ante Pyrrhum regem devictum usus est librales appendebantur asses Quare aeris gravis poena dicta, Plin 33, 3, 13, § 42 argentum, i e *uncoined* = rude placet argentum grave rustici patris sine ullo opere et nomine artificis, Sen Tranq 1 4 notavit aliquos, quod pecunias levioribus usuris mutuati graviore fenore collocassent, *at a higher rate*, Suet Aug 39, cf in graviore annona id ib 25 grave pretium, *a high price*, Sall Fragm ap Non 314, 25 —With respect to number graves pavonum greges, *great* or *numerous flocks*, Varr ap Non 314, 31 —**b.** For the usual gravidus, *with young, pregnant* (poet and in post Aug prose) reginа sacerdos Marte gravis, Verg A. 1, 274, cf uterus (shortly after gravidus tumet venter), Ov M 10, 495 balaenae utero graves (shortly before, gravidae), Plin 9, 6, 5, § 13 —**B.** Transf **1.** Of hearing or sound, *deep, grave, low, bass* (opp acutus, treble) vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipiunt, Cic. de Or 1, 59, 251, cf id ib 3, 57, 216 qui (sonus) acuta cum gravibus temperans varios aequabiliter concentus efficit, id. Rep 6, 18 vox, Quint. 11, 3, 17, 42 sonus, 2, 8 15, 5, 10, 125, 11, 3, 41, Ov M 12, 203 tenor, Quint 1, 5, 26 syllaba, i e *unaccented*, id 1, 5, 22 sq , 12, 10, 33 —**2.** Of smell or flavor, *strong, unpleasant, offensive* an gravis hirsutis cubet hircus in alis *rank*, Hor Epod 12 5 chelydri, Verg G 3, 415 ellebori, id ib 3, 451 odor caltha, *strong*, Plin 21, 6, 15, § 28, cf herba odore suaviter gravi, id 25, 9, 70 § 118, cf 117 habrotonum odore jucunde gravi floret, id. 21, 10, 34, § 60 absynthium ut bibam gravem, i e *bitter*, Varr ap Non 19, 27, and 314, 14 —**3.** Of the state of the body or health, *gross, indigestible, unwholesome, noxious, severe, sick* (Cleanthes) negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, Cic. N D 2, 9, 24, so, genera cibi graviora, Cels 2, 18 gravissima bubula (caro), id ib pisces gravissimi, id ib neque ex salubri loco in gravem, neque ex gravi in salubrem transitus satis tutus est, id 1, 3, cf solum caelumque juxta grave, Tac H 5, 7 solet esse gravis cantantibus umbra, Verg E 10, 75 anni tempore gravissimo et caloribus maximis, Cic Q Fr 2, 16, 1, cf gravis auctumnus in Apulia circumque Brundisium ex saluberrimis Galliae et Hispaniae regionibus, omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, Caes. B C 3 2 *fin* grave tempus et forte annus pestilens erat urbi agris que, Liv 3, 6, 1, cf also id 3, 8, 1 aestas, Verg G 2, 377 morbo gravis, *sick*, id ib 3, 95, cf gravis vulnere, Liv 21, 48, 4 aetate et viribus gravior, id 2, 19, 6 gravior de vulnere, Val Fl. 6, 65 non insueta graves tentabunt pabula fetas, *sick, feeble*, Verg E 1, 50, so *absol* aut abit in somnum gravis, *heavy, languid*, Lucr 3, 1066

II. Trop **A.** In a bad sense, *heavy, burdensome, oppressive, troublesome, grievous painful, hard, harsh, severe, disagreeable, unpleasant* (syn molestus, difficilis, arduus) qui labores morte finisset graves, Poët ap Cic Tusc. 1, 48, 115 quod num quam tibi senectutem gravem esse sensērim quibus nihil est in ipsis opis ad bene beateque vivendum, iis omnis aetas gravis est, Cic. de Sen 2, 4, cf onus officii, id Rosc Am 38 112, id Rep 1, 23 et facilior et minus aliis gravis aut molesta vita est otiosorum, id Off 1 21 70, id. Rep 1, 4 miserior graviorque fortuna Caes B G 1, 32, 4 haec si gravia aut acerba videantur, multo illa gravius aestimare debere, etc , id ib 7, 14 *fin* velim si tibi grave non erit, me certiorem facias, Cic Fam 13, 73, 2 grave est homini pudenti petere aliquid magnum, id Fam 2, 6, 1, id Att 1, 5, 4 est in populum Romanum grave, non posse, etc , id. Balb 7, 24 verbum gravius, id. Verr 2, 3, 58, § 134 ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret quod si quid ei a Caesare gravius accidisset, etc , Caes B G 1, 20, 1 and 4 gravissimum supplicium, id ib 1, 31, 15 habemus senatusconsultum in te, Catilina, vehemens et grave, Cic. Cat 1, 1, 3 edictum, Liv 29, 21, 5 , gravioribus bellis, Cic Rep 1, 40 gravis esse alicui, id Fam 13, 76, 2, cf adversarius imperii, id Off 3, 22 86 gravior hostis, Liv 10, 18, 6 senes ad ludum adolescentium descendant, ne sint iis odiosi et graves Cic Rep 1, 43 gravis popularibus esse coepit Liv 44, 30, 5 —Prov gravis malae conscientiae lux est Sen Ep 122.—**B.** In a good sense, *weighty, important, grave, with respect to character, of weight* or *authority, eminent venerable, great* numquam erit alienis gravis, qui suis se concinnat levem, Plaut Trin 3, 2, 58 quod apud omnes leve et infirmum est, id apud judicem grave et sanctum esse ducetur? Cic Rosc Com 2, 6 ea (honestas) certe omni pondere gravior habenda est quam reliqua omnia, id Off 3, 8, 35, id Deiot 2, 5 cum gravibus seriisque rebus satisfecerimus id ib 1, 29, 103 auctoritas clarissimi viri et in rei publicae maximis gravissimisque causis cogniti, id Fam 5, 12, 7, cf causa, Lucil ap Non 315, 31, Quint 1, 2, 3, Caes. B C 1 44 4 gravius erit tuum unum verbum ad eam rem, quam centum mea, Plaut Trin 2, 2, 107 ut potentia senatus atque auctoritas minueretur quae tamen gravis et magna remanebat, Cic Rep 2, 34 sententiis non tam gravibus et severis quam concinnis et venustis, id Brut. 95, 325 gravior oratio, id de Or 2, 56, 227 nihil sibi gravius esse faciendum, quam ut, etc , id Clu 6, 16 inceptis gravibus et magna professis, Hor A P 14 exemplum grave praebet ales, etc , id. C 4, 11, 26 non tulit ullos haec civitas aut gloria clariores, aut auctoritate graviores, aut humanitate politiores, Cic de Or 2, 37, 154 et esse et videri omnium gravissimus et severissimus id ib 2, 56, 228 homo prudens et gravis, id ib 1, 9, 38 neque oratio abhorrens a persona hominis gravissimi, id Rep 1, 15 *fin* auctor, id. Pis 6 14 testis, id. Fam 2, 2 non idem apud graves viros, quod leviores (decet), Quint 11, 1, 45 vir bonus et gravis, id 11, 3, 184 gravissimi sapientiae magistri, id 12 1, 36 tum pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem Conspexere, Verg A 1, 151 gravissima civitas, Cic Rep 1, 3 gravem atque opulentam civitatem vineis et pluteis cepit, *an important city*, Liv 34, 17, 12.—Hence, *adv* **grăvĭter. 1.** *Weightily heavily, ponderously* (very rare) acra per purum graviter simulacra feruntur, Lucr 4 302, cf graviter cadere id 1, 741, Ov P 1, 7, 49 —**b.** Transf (*a*) Of tones, *deeply* natura fert, ut extrema ex altera parte graviter, ex altera autem acute sonent Cic Rep 6, 18, Lucr 4, 543 —Far more freq , (*β*) *Vehemently, strongly, violently* graviter crepuerunt fores, Ter Heaut 3, 3, 52 , so, spirantibus flabris, Lucr 6, 428, Ter Ad 5, 3, 2 pertentat tremor terras, Lucr 6, 287 ferire aliquem, Verg A 12, 295 conquassari omnia, Lucr 5, 105, cf quae gravissime afflictae erant naves, Caes B G 4, 31, 2 —**2.** Trop **a.** *Vehemently, violently, deeply, severely , harshly, unpleasantly, disagreeably* graviter aegrotare Cic. Off 1, 10, 32 se habere, id. Att 7, 2, 3 neque is sum, qui gravissime ex vobis mortis periculo terrear, Caes. B G 5, 30, 2 gravissime dolere, id. ib 5, 54 *fin* quem ego amarem graviter, Plaut Cist 1, 1, 87, cf placere occoepit graviter, postquam est mortua,

Caecil. ap. Non. 314, 19: tibi edepol iratus sum graviter, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 2: cives gravissime dissentientes, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 27: si me meis civibus injuria suspectum tam graviter atque offensum viderem, id. Cat. 1, 7, 17: graviter angi, id. Lael. 3, 10: tulit hoc commune dedecus jam familiae graviter filius, *with chagrin, vexation,* id. Clu. 6, 16; cf.: graviter et acerbe aliquid ferre, id. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 152: graviter accipere aliquid, id. de Or. 2, 52, 211; Tac. A. 13, 36; cf.: adolescentulus saepe eadem et graviter audiendo victus est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 62: nolo in illum gravius dicere, *more harshly,* id. Ad. 1, 2, 60; cf.: de amplissimis viris gravissime acerbissimeque decernitur, Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 4; id. B. G. 3, 16, 4; cf. also: severe et graviter et prisce agere, Cic. Cael. 14, 33: ut non gravius accepturi viderentur, si nuntiarentur omnibus eo loco mortem oppetendam esse, *more sorrowfully,* Liv. 9, 4, 6.—**b.** *In an impressive* or *dignified manner, impressively, gravely, seriously, with propriety* or *dignity:* his de rebus tantis tamque atrocibus neque satis me commode dicere neque satis graviter conqueri neque satis libere vociferari posse intelligo. Nam commoditati ingenium, gravitati aetas, libertati tempora sunt impedimento, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 9: (Scipio) utrumque egit graviter, *with dignity,* id. Lael. 21, 77: res gestas narrare graviter, id. Or. 9, 30; cf.: locum graviter et copiose tractare, id. Fin. 4, 2, 5.

Grăviscae, ārum (also **Grăvisca**, ae, Vell. 1, 15, 2), *f., a small town of Etruria, belonging to the territory of Tarquinii,* near the modern *Le Saline* or *S. Clementino,* on the river *Marta,* Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51; Liv. 40, 29; 41, 16; Verg. A. 10, 184; Sil. 8, 475.—**II.** Deriv. **Grăviscānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Graviscæ, Graviscan:* vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 67.—In *plur. subst.:* **Grăviscāni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Graviscæ, Graviscans,* Dig. 31, 1, 30; Inscr. Grut. 407, 1.

grăvisŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [gravis-sonus], *having a deep* or *heavy sound,* as defin. of sonorus, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 53.

grăvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gravis], *weight, heaviness.* **I.** Lit., in gen.: omnibus ejus (terrae) partibus in medium vergentibus nihil interrumpat, quo labefactari possit tanta contentio gravitatis et ponderum, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116; cf.: per inane moveri gravitate et pondere, id. Fat. 11, 24; Lucr. 3, 1054; cf. also: cuncta necesse est Aut gravitate sua ferri primordia rerum, Aut, etc., id. 2, 84: nostros propter gravitatem armorum, quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 16, 1: tum etiam gravitate et tarditate navium impediebantur, id. B. C. 1, 58, 3: ignava nequeunt gravitate moveri, Ov. M. 2, 821: me mea defendit gravitas (corresp. to moles and pondus), id. ib. 9, 39.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of smell, *rankness, offensiveness, fetidness:* quorundam odorum suavitati gravitas inest, Plin. 21, 7, 18, § 37: a quibusdam vocatur cynozolon propter gravitatem odoris (shortly before: odore gravissimo), id. 22, 18, 21, § 47: animae, id. 20, 9, 35, § 91: halitus, id. 30, 6, 15, § 44: oris, id. 28, 12, 51, § 190.—**2.** Of bodily condition, health, *severity, vehemence, violence, unwholesomeness; heaviness, dulness, faintness, sickness:* corpore vix sustineo gravitatem hujus caeli, Cic. Att. 11, 22, 2: caeli aquarumque, Liv. 23, 34, 11: loci, id. 25, 26, 13: morbi, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 76: pressus gravitate soporis, Ov. M. 15, 21; cf. id. ib. 11, 618: an quod corporis gravitatem et dolorem animo judicamus, animi morbum corpore non sentimus? *painful, diseased condition,* Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2 Kühn.; cf. membrorum, id. Fin. 4, 12, 31; and Lucr. 3, 478: capitis, Plin. 27, 12, 105, § 130: aurium, id. 20, 11, 44, § 115; cf. auditus, id. 23, 4, 42, § 85: audiendi, id. 28, 11, 48, § 176: oris et dentium, id. 37, 10, 54, § 143.—**3.** *Pressure* of price, *dearness:* annonae, Tac. A. 6, 13; 11, 4.—**4.** *The burden* of pregnancy: tendebat gravitas uterum mihi, Ov. M. 9, 287 (cf. onus, id. ib. 10, 504).—**II.** Trop. **A.** In a bad sense, *heaviness, slowness, severity:* gaudere gravitate linguae sonoque vocis agresti, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 42: injuria gravitate tutior est, *severity, cruelty,* Sall. Orat. Licin. (Hist. Fragm. 3, 22 Gerl.): fessi diuturnitate et gravitate belli, Liv. 31, 7, 3: crudelitatem quoque gravitati addidit, id. 24, 45, 13 Weissenb.—**B.** In a good sense, *weight, dignity, importance, seriousness, gravity* (syn.: magnitudo, dignitas, auctoritas, pondus): hos cum Suevi propter amplitudinem gravitatemque civitatis finibus expellere non potuissent, *importance,* i. e. *power,* Caes. B. G. 4, 3, 4; cf. Cic. Agr. 2, 32: omnium sententiarum gravitate, omnium verborum ponderibus est utendum, *importance, weight,* id. de Or. 2, 17, 72; cf. id. Tusc. 5, 12, 34: genus hoc sermonum positum in hominum veterum auctoritate plus videtur habere gravitatis, id. Lael. 1, 4: quanta illa, di immortales, fuit gravitas! quanta in oratione majestas! id. ib. 25, 96: tristitia et in omni re severitas habet illa quidem gravitatem, id. ib. 18, 66; cf.: erat in illo viro comitate condita gravitas, id. de Sen. 4, 10: gravitate mixtus lepos, id. Rep. 2, 1; cf. also id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 1: illud me praeclare admones, cum illum video, ne nimis indulgenter et ut cum gravitate potius loquar, id. Att. 9, 9, 2; 9, 19, 3; id. Fam. 5, 16, 5: de virtute et gravitate Caesaris, quam in summo dolore adhibuisset, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 3: personae gravitatem intuentes, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 49; cf.: ego has partes lenitatis et misericordiae semper egi libenter: illam vero gravitatis severitatisque personam non appetivi, id. Mur. 3, 6: haec genera dicendi in senibus gravitatem non habent, id. Brut. 95, 326; id. Rep. 1, 10 *fin.:* majestas quam vultus gravitasque oris prae se ferebat, Liv. 5, 41, 8: (senarius) quantum accipit celeritatis, tantum gravitatis amittit, Quint. 9, 4, 140.

grăvĭter, *adv.*, v. gravis *fin.*

grăvĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [gravis], *a cold in the head, catarrh* (very rare): sine ructu et gravitudine, Apic. 3, 6, 76: arterica, Vitr. 1, 6, 3.

* **grăvĭuscŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [gravis, I. B. 1.], of tones, *rather deep:* sonus, Gell. 1, 11, 13.

grăvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [gravis]. **I.** *To charge with a load, to load, burden, weigh down, oppress* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Lit.: praefectum castrorum sarcinis gravant, Tac. A. 1, 20; cf.: ferus Actora magno Ense gravat Capaneus, Stat. Th. 10, 257: non est ingenii cymba gravanda tui, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 22: aegraque furtivum membra gravabat onus, Ov. H. 11, 38: gravantur arbores fetu, Lucr. 1, 253; cf.: sunt poma gravantia ramos, Ov. M. 13, 812: ne, si demissior ibis, Unda gravet pennas, id. ib. 8, 205; quia pondus illis abest, nec sese ipsi gravant, Quint. 1, 12, 10: stomacho inutilis, nervis inimicus, caput gravans, Plin. 21, 19, 75, § 128: minui quod gravet (corpus) quolibet modo utilius, id. 11, 53, 119, § 284: ne obsidio ipsa multitudine gravaretur, Just. 14, 2, 3; 38, 10, 8; so in *pass.:* alia die febre commotus est: tertia cum se gravari videret, *weighed down, oppressed,* Capitol. Anton. 12; and esp. in *perf. part.:* gravatus somno, Plin. 10, 51, 70, § 136; 26, 1, 4, § 6; 33, 1, 6, § 27: vino, Curt. 6, 11, 28: telis, id. 8, 14, 38: ebrietate, id. 5, 7, 11: cibo, Liv. 1, 7, 5: vino somnoque, id. 25, 24, 6.—**B.** Esp., *to make pregnant:* uterum, Stat. Th. 2, 614: gravatam esse virginem, Lact. 4, 12, 2; id. Epit. 44, 1; cf.: semper gravata lentiscus, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 9, 16; Paul. ex Fest. p. 95, 15.—**C.** Trop. **1.** *To burden, oppress, incommode:* nil moror officium, quod me gravat, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 264: septem milia hominum, quos et ipse gravari militia senserat, Liv. 21, 23, 6: sed magis hoc, quo (mala nostra) sunt cognitiora, gravant, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 28.—**2.** *To make more grievous, aggravate, increase:* tu fortunam parce gravare meam, id. ib. 5, 11, 30: quo gravaret invidiam matris, Tac. A. 14, 12: injusto faenore gravatum aes alienum, Liv. 42, 5, 9.—**D.** To lower in tone; hence, gram. t. t., *to give the grave accent* to a vowel (opp. acuo): a littera gravatur, Prisc. 539, 573 P.—**II.** Transf., as *v. dep.:* **grăvor,** ātus (lit., to be burdened with any thing, to feel burdened; hence), *to feel incommoded, vexed, wearied,* or *annoyed* at any thing; *to take amiss, to bear with reluctance, to regard as a burden, to do unwillingly* (class.); in Cic. only *absol.* or with an *object-clause,* afterwards also constr. with *acc.* (α) *Absol.:* non gravabor, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 49: quid gravare? id. Stich. 3, 2, 22: quamquam gravatus fuisti, non nocuit tamen, id. ib. 5, 4, 40: ne gravare, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 19: primo gravari coepit, quod invidiam atque offensionem timere dicebat, Cic. Clu. 25, 69: ego vero non gravarer si, etc., id. Lael. 5, 17: nec gravatus senex dicitur locutus esse, etc., Liv. 9, 3, 9: ille non gravatus, Primum, inquit, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 3: spem ac metum juxta gravatus Vitellius ictum venis intulit, Tac. A. 6, 3: benignus erga me ut siet: ne gravetur, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 15.—(β) With an *object-clause:* rogo, ut ne graveris exaedificare id opus, quod instituisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 164; 1, 23, 107; id. Fam. 7, 14, 1: ne graventur, sua quoque ad eum postulata deferre, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: quod illi quoque gravati prius essent ad populandam Macedoniam exire, Liv. 31, 46, 4: tibi non gravabor reddere dilatae pugnae rationem, id. 34, 38, 3; Curt. 9, 1, 8; 6, 8, 12; Suet. Aug. 34 al.—(γ) With *acc.:* Pegasus terrenum equitem gravatus Bellerophontem, *disdaining to bear, throwing off,* Hor. C. 4, 11, 27: at illum acerbum et sanguinarium necesse est graventur stipatores sui, *be weary of supporting,* Sen. Clem. 1, 12 *fin.:* matrem, Suet. Ner. 34: ampla et operosa praetoria, id. Aug. 72: aspectum civium, Tac. A. 3, 59 *fin.:* spem ac metum juxta gravatus, id. ib. 5, 8; Quint. 1, 1, 11.—Hence, *adv.* in two forms: **A. grăvātē** (acc. to II.), *with difficulty* or *reluctance, unwillingly, grudgingly:* non gravate respondere, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 208; opp. gratuito, id. Off. 2, 19, 66; opp. benigne, id. Balb. 16, 36: Canius contendit a Pythio ut venderet: gravate ille primo, id. Off. 3, 14, 59: qui cum haud gravate venissent, Liv. 3, 4, 6 Weissenb. (al. gravati): concedere, id. 42, 43, 2.—*Comp.:* manus et plantas ad saviandum gravatius porrigere, Front. ad M. Caes. 4, 12 *fin.*—**B. grăvanter,** *with reluctance, unwillingly:* reguli Gallorum haud gravanter venerunt, Liv. 21, 24, 5 Weissenb. (al. gravate); Cassiod. Varr. 4, 5.

grĕgālis, e, *adj.* [grex], *of* or *belonging to the herd* or *flock.* **I.** Lit.: equi, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 6: equae, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 181: pecua, App. M. 6, p. 182.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *belonging to the same host* or *multitude.* **A.** In a good sense, *subst.:* **grĕgāles,** ium, *m., comrades, companions:* nos nihil sumus, gregalibus illis, quibus te plaudente vigebamus, amissis, Cic. Fam. 7, 33, 1; id. de Or. 2, 62, 253.—**B.** In a bad sense, *of the common sort, common* (mostly post-Aug.): gregali sagulo amictus, i. e. *a common soldier's,* Liv. 7, 34, 15: habitu, Tac. A. 1, 69: poma, Sen. Ben. 1, 12 *fin.:* siligo, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 86: sulphur, Stat. S. 1, 6, 74: tectorium, Sen. Ep. 86.

grĕgārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a flock* or *herd.* **I.** Lit.: gregariorum pastorum disciplinam repudiasse, Col. 6 praef. § 1.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *of the common sort, common* (most freq. in milit. lang.): milites, *common soldiers, privates,* in opp. to the officers: id etiam gregarii milites faciunt inviti, ut, etc., Cic. Planc. 30, 72; Sall. C. 38, 6; Curt. 7, 2; and in *sing.:* miles, Liv. 42, 34, 5; Tac. H. 5, 1: eques, id. ib. 3, 51: gregariam militiam sortitus, Just. 22, 1.—Rarely beyond the milit. sphere: poëta, Sid. Ep. 9, 15.

grĕgātim, *adv.* [id.], *in flocks, herds,* or *swarms.* **I.** Lit., of animals: haec facienda, si gregatim pecora laborant: illa deinceps, si singula, Col. 6, 5 *fin.:* apes rempublicam habent, consilia privatim ac duces gregatim, Plin. 11, 5, 4, § 11: elephanti gregatim semper ingrediuntur, id. 8, 5, 5, § 11; 9, 15, 18, § 47.—**II.** Transf., *in troops* or *crowds:* videtis cives Romanos gregatim conjectos in lautumias, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 57, § 148; Just. 13, 8; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 89: accidit, ut nova contra genera morborum gregatim sentirentur, i. e. *among the common people,* id. 26, 1, 3, § 4.

grĕgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to collect into a flock* or *herd, to gather into a host, to collect, assemble* (poet. and only post-Aug.): Levitas ad se gregavit, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 19, 6: Idaliae volucres caeloque domoque gregatae, Stat. Achill. 1, 373: oves, Paul. Nol. Carm. 17, 200: solus qui caedibus hausi Quinquaginta animas: to-

tidem totidemque gregati Ferte manus, *all together*, Stat. Th. 8, 668 (al. gregatim).

grĕmĭālis, e, *adj.* [gremium], *growing in a cluster from the stump, pollard:* si arbores caeduae fuerunt vel gremiales, Dig. 24, 3, 7, § 12.

grĕmĭum, ii, *n.* [Sanscr. garbh-as, child; cf. germen], *the lap, bosom* (freq. and class.; cf. sinus). **I.** Lit.: in gremium imbrem aureum (mittere), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 37: (Juppiter) puer lactens Fortunae in gremio sedens, mammam appetens, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86; id. Brut. 58, 211; id. Leg. 2, 25, 63; Cat. 45, 2; Verg. A. 11, 744 al.—Poet.: qui ipse sui gnati minxerit in gremium, i. e. *has dishonored his son's wife*, Cat. 67, 30.—**II.** Transf.: terra gremio mollito et subacto semen sparsum excipit, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: Aetolia medio fere Graeciae gremio continetur, i. e. *in the heart, centre*, id. Pis. 37, 91: in gremio Thebes, Sil. 3, 678: e gremio Capuae, id. 12, 294; cf.: Padus gremio Vesuli montis profluens, *from the bowels*, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 117: molarum, Verg. M. 23: fluminis, Sil. 8, 192: excusso in medium curiam togae gremio, Flor. 2, 6, 7: haec sunt, o carnifex, in gremio sepulta consulatus tui, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: abstrahi e sinu gremioque patriae, id. Cael. 24, 59: in fratris gremio, id. Clu. 5, 13: quaecumque mihi fortuna fidesque est, In vestris pono gremiis, Verg. A. 9, 261: fingamus igitur Alexandrum dari nobis impositum gremio, i. e. *under our guidance*, Quint. 1, 1, 24; 1, 2, 1; 2, 4, 15; 2, 5, 5: quis gremio Enceladi affert quantum meruit labor? Juv. 7, 215.

* **gressĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [gradior], *a stepping, step, pace*, Pac. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5.

1. gressus, a, um, *Part.*, from gradior.

2. gressus, ūs, *m.* [gradior], *a stepping, going, step, course, way.* **A.** Lit. (poet. and post-class.; cf.: gradus, passus, incessus, ingressus): tendere gressum ad moenia, Verg. A. 1, 410; so in *sing.*, id. ib. 6, 389; 11, 29.—In *plur.*: gressus glomerare superbos, Verg. G. 3, 117; 4, 360; Val. Fl. 1, 183; Plin. 8, 12, 12, § 33; Gell. 1, 11, 6; 11, 13, 10.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Poet., of the *course* of a vessel: huc dirige gressum, Verg. A. 5, 162.—**2.** *A pace*, as a measure of length, Gromat. Vet. p. 373, 9.

grex, grĕgis, *m.* (*fem.*, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 72 P.; Lucr. 2, 662; Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Veron. 127, 4) [Sanscr. root jar-, come together; Gr. ἀγείρω, ἀγορά], *a flock, herd, drove, swarm* (cf.: armentum, jumentum, pecus). **I.** Lit., of animals: pecudes dispulsae sui generis sequuntur greges, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 7; cf.: greges armentorum reliquique pecoris, id. Phil. 3, 12, 31: nobilissimarum equarum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 7, § 20: asinorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 2: lanigeri, Verg. G. 3, 287: vir gregis ipse caper, id. E. 7, 7; cf.: dux gregis, i. e. *a bull*, Ov. A. A. 1, 326: elephantorum, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 5: porcorum, Juv. 2, 80: pavonum, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 2: anserum, id. ib. 3, 10, 1: anatum, id. ib. 3, 11, 1: avium, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 19.—Opp. to armenta, of small cattle: non ego sum pastor, non hic armenta gregesve, Ov. M. 1, 513; 4, 63; Tib. 1, 5, 25.—Prov.: grex totus in agris Unius scabie cadit, Juv. 2, 79.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of a number of persons, in a good or bad sense, *a company, society, troop, band, crowd.* **1.** In gen.: in hunc igitur gregem P. Sullam ex his honestissimorum hominum gregibus reicietis? Cic. Sull. 28, 77: amicorum, id. Att. 1, 18, 1; cf.: scribe tui gregis hunc, i. e. *receive him into the number of your friends*, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 13: philosophorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42: ille virorum (of the Fabians), Sil. 7, 58: Cethegus libertos suos orabat, uti grege facto cum telis ad se irrumperent, i. e. *in a body*, Sall. C. 50, 2; id. J. 58, 3: quos respexit rex grege facto venientes, Liv. 8, 24, 13: ne servi quidem uno grege profugiunt domino, i. e. *all together*, Curt. 10, 2, 12: ego forsitan propter multitudinem patronorum in grege annumerer, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 89: Epicuri de grege porcum, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 16: grex contaminatus turpium virorum, id. C. 1, 37, 9: venalium, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 67: indocilis, Hor. Epod. 16, 37: cum populum gregibus comitum premit spoliator, Juv. 1, 46.—**2.** In partic., of players or charioteers, *a company, troop, band:* si voltis adplaudere hunc gregem et fabulam, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 33; id. Cas. prol. 22; Ter. Heaut. prol. 45; id. Phorm. prol. 32; Petr. 80; Inscr. Grut. 1024, 5; Inscr. ap. Marin. Frat. Arv. p. 257.—**B.** Of things (very rare): virgarum, *a bundle of rods*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 99.

grĭas, ădis, *f.*, *a plant*, App. Herb. 50.

‡ **gricenea** funis crassus, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 99, 4 Müll.

Grinnes, ium, *f.*, *a place in Gallia Belgica, near the modern Druten* or *Warich and Bochstein*, Tac. H. 5, 20.

† **grīphus**, i, *m.*, = γρῖφος (a net; hence transf.), *an intricate* or *puzzling question, a riddle, enigma* (post-class. and very rare): griphos dissolvere, Gell. 1, 4, 4; v. App. Flor. 9; Aus. Idyll. 11.

grŏco, āre, 1, *v. n.*, *to croak* as a raven, Apul. de Deo Soc. prol. p. 366, 19 (Hild. crocare).

grōma or **grūma**, ae, *f.* **I.** *A surveyor's pole* or *measuring-rod*, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. s. v. p. 72 Müll. and Non. 63, 6.—Hence, **II.** Transf., *the centre of a camp*, where the measuring-rod was planted, so as to divide the camp into four quarters by streets meeting at that point, Hyg. de Limit. p. 164 Goes.

grōmătĭcus (**grūm-**), a, um, *adj.* [groma], *of* or *belonging to field-surveying* or *castrametation.* **I.** *Adj.*: disciplina, Cassiod. Varr. 3, 52.—**II.** *Subst.*: **grōmătĭca** (**grūm-**), ae, *f.*, *the art of field-surveying* or *castrametation*, Cassiod. Varr. 3, 52.—(β) **grōmătĭci**, ōrum, *m.*, *writers on field-surveying*, Hyg. de Mun. Castr. § 12.

gromphaena, ae, *f.*, *a kind of amaranth:* Amaranthus tricolor, Linn.; Plin. 26, 7, 23, § 40.

gromphēna, ae, *f.*, *a Sardinian bird of the crane species*, Plin. 30, 15, 52, § 146.

grosa, ae, *f.*, *a tool of a silversmith*, Arn. 6, 14.

† **1. grosphus**, i, *m.*, = γρόσφος, *the point of a javelin*, Arn. 6, 200.

2. Grosphus, *a Roman surname*, Hor. C. 2, 16 *lemm.*

grossĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [2. grossus], *thickness*=crassitudo (late Lat.), Vulg. Jer. 52, 21; 3 Reg. 7, 26; Sol. 43.

grossŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [1. grossus], *a small unripe fig*, Col. 5, 10, 10; Auct. ap. Macr. S. 2, 16, 5.

1. grossus, i, *m.* and *f.*, *an unripe fig*, Cato, R. R. 94; Cels. 5, 12; Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 125; 17, 27, 43, § 254.

2. grossus, a, um, *adj.* [kindred with crassus], *thick* (late Lat.): virga, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 10, 33.—*Comp.*: vestis grossior, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 21; Vulg. Ezech. 41, 25; 1 Reg. 12, 10; 2 Chron. 10, 10.—*Sup.*, Cassiod. in Psa. 29, 12; cf.: grossus παχύς, Gloss. Philox.—Hence, *adv.* only *comp.*: **grossius**, *more roughly:* definire, Aug. de Duab. Anim. 11, 15.

Grudii, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of* Gallia Belgica, now *Groede* or *Gronde*, Caes. B. G. 5, 39.

gruis, is, v. grus.

‡ **grullus** εἶδος πλοίου, Gloss. Philox.

grūma and **grūmătĭcus**, v. grom-.

Grumentum, i, *n.*, *a town of Lucania*, near the modern *Saponara*, Liv. 23, 37, 10; 27, 41, 1 sq.; Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 69.—**II.** Hence, **Grumentini**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Grumentum*, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 98.

grūmŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [grumus], *a little hill, hillock* (post-Aug.), Plin. 19, 6, 34, § 112; App. M. 6; Ambros. de Elia, 6, 18.

grūmus, i, *m.*, *a little heap, hillock* of earth: grumus terrae collectio minor tumulo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 96 Müll.; Att. ap. Non. 15, 24; Col. 2, 17, 4; Vitr. 2, 1; 8, 3; Auct. B. Hisp. 24.

‡ **grunda** στέγη καὶ τὸ ὑπὲρ τὸν τοῖχον ἐξέχον, ὑπόστεγον, Gloss. Philox.

Grundĭles or **Grundūles**, ium, *m.*, *an appellation of the Lares*, Cass. Hem. ap. Diom. p. 379 P.; Non. 114, 31; Arn. 1, 15.

Grūnĭum, v. Grynium.

grunnĭo (also ante-class. **grundio**), ivi or ii, itum, 4, *v. n.*, *to grunt.* **I.** Lit., said of swine: grunnit tepido lacte satur, Varr. ap. Non. 114, 27: grunnientem aspexi scrofam, Laber. ib. 30: Apion maximum piscium esse tradit porcum; grunnire eum, cum capiatur, Plin. 32, 2, 9, § 19; Juv. 15, 22: grundibat graviter pecus suillum, Quadrig. ap. Diom. p. 379 P.—**II.** Transf., of other creatures: agni grundibant, Quadrig. ap. Non. 465, 1: cruento ita ore grundibat miser, Caecil. ib. (Com. Fragm. v. 103 Rib.).

grunnītus, ūs, *m.* [grunnio], *a grunting* of swine: aut grunnitum (audiunt), cum jugulatur, suis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116.

grŭo, ĕre, *v. n.* [grus], the note of the crane, *to crunk, crunkle:* gruere dicuntur grues, ut sues grunnire, Paul. ex Fest. p. 97: grus gruit, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 23.

grus, grŭis (also in the *nom. sing.* **gruis**, Phaedr. 1, 8, 7), *f.* (*m.*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 87) [Gr. γέρανος, akin to γῆρυς], *a crane*, Plin. 10, 23, 30, § 60; Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125; Mart. 13, 75; Cels. 2, 18; Lucr. 4, 181; regarded by the Romans as a delicacy, Hor. S. 2, 8, 87; Gell. 7, 16, 5; Stat. S. 4, 6, 8.—**II.** Transf. (with reference to the form of a crane's bill), *a besieging machine, battering-ram*, called also corvus, Vitr. 10, 19.

† **gry**, *n. indecl.*, = γρῦ, *the least trifle:* ne gry quidem ferre hinc potes, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 67 Weise (recent edd. write γρῦ).

gryllo, āre, *v. n.* [gryllus], the note of the cricket, *to chirp:* et gryllus gryllat, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 62.

† **1. gryllus** (also **grillus**), i, *m.*, = γρύλλος. **I.** *A cricket* or *grasshopper*, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 138.—**II.** Transf., in painting, *a kind of comic figures*, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 114.

† **2. Gryllus**, i, *m.*, = Γρύλλος, *a Greek proper name.* **I.** *A son of Xenophon, who fell in the battle at Mantinea, and was celebrated by Aristotle in a monogram entitled* Γρύλλος, Quint. 2, 17, 14.—**II.** *A Roman proper name*, Mart. 1, 60, 3; 2, 14, 13.

Grȳnĭa, ae, *f.*, and **Grȳnĭum** (also **Grūnium** in some edit. of Nep.), ii, *n.*, = Γρύνεια and Γρύνιον, *a small town in Æolis, with a temple of Apollo*, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 121; 32, 6, 21, § 59; Nep. Alc. 9, 3.—**II.** Deriv. **Grȳnēus**, a, um, *adj.*; = Γρύνειος, *of* or *belonging to Grynia, Grynian:* Apollo, Verg. A. 4, 345: nemus, id. E. 6, 72.

† **gryps**, grȳphis (**grȳphus**, i, Mel. 2, 1, 1; 3, 7, 2), *m.*, = γρύψ, *a fabulous four-footed bird, a griffin:* Pegasos equino capite volucres et gryphas auritos aduncitate rostri fabulosos reor, illos in Scythia, hos in Aethiopia, Plin. 10, 49, 70, § 136; Mel. 2, 1, 1; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 30; Sid. Carm. 22, 66 and 67.—Prov.: Jungentur jam grypes equis, i. e. *the impossible shall happen*, Verg. E. 8, 27.

† **grȳpus**, i, *m.*, = γρυπός, *hook-nosed*, as a surname: alter, cui propter nasi magnitudinem cognomen Grypo fuit, Just. 39, 1, § 9.

‡ **guber** κυβερνήτης, Gloss. Graec. Lat.

gŭbernābĭlis, e, *adj.* [guberno], *susceptible of being governed, controllable:* sive anima est mundus sive corpus natura gubernabile, Sen. Q. N. 3, 29, 2.

gŭbernācŭlum (poet. contr. **gŭbernāclum**, Lucr. 4, 904; Verg. A. 5, 176; 859; 6, 349 al.), i, *n.* [guberno], *a helm, rudder* (cf. clavus). **I.** Lit.: hominis, non sapientis inventa sunt navigia, additis a tergo gubernaculis, quae huc atque illuc cursum navigii torqueant: exemplum a piscibus tractum, qui cauda reguntur, etc., Sen. Ep. 90; cf.: piscium meatus gubernaculi modo regunt (caudae), Plin. 11, 50, 111, § 264: ut cruribus velut gubernaculis demissis cursum dirigeret, Front. 3, 13, 6: hic ille naufragus ad gubernaculum accessit, et navi, quoad potuit, est opitulatus, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: ipse gubernaclo rector subit, ipse magister, Verg. A. 5, 176.—**II.** Transf., *guidance, direction;* esp. of the state, *government* (usually in *plur.*): clavum tanti imperii tenere et gubernacula rei publicae tractare, Cic. Sest. 9, 20; cf.: qui ad gubernacula rei publicae sedere debebant, id. Rosc. Am. 18, 51: repelli a gubernaculis civitatum, id. de Or. 1, 11, 46: recedere a gubernaculis, id. Fam. 16, 27, 1: ad gubernacula rei publicae accedere, Liv. 4, 3, 17: quis ad gubernacula sedeat summa cura

providendum, id. 24, 8, 13: abicere gubernacula imperii, Val. Max. 7, 6, 1: transferre ad aliquem fortunarum suarum gubernacula, Nazar. Pan. Const. 27, 2: temperare gubernacula vitae, Plin. 11, 37, 88, § 219.—In *sing.:* (rare) exercitus non habilis gubernaculo, Vell. 2, 113, 2: gubernaculum rei publicae tenere, Lact. 1, 1, 14.

gŭbernātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [guberno], *a steering, piloting of a ship* (Ciceron.). **I.** Lit.: si in ipsa gubernatione negligentia est navis eversa, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 76; cf. id. ib. 3, 7, 24. —**II.** Transf., in gen., *direction, management, government:* summi imperii gubernatione districtus, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 131: civitatis, id. Rep. 1, 2: tantarum rerum, id. Cat. 3, 8, 18: consilii, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164: summi consilii, id. Vat. 15, 36.

gŭbernātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a steersman, pilot* (cf.: magister, navarchus, nauclerus, navicularius). **I.** Lit.: si tu proreta isti navi's, ego gubernator ero, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 75; id. Am. 3, 2, 69: gubernator clavum tenens sedet in puppi quietus, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17; id. Phil. 7, 9, 27; id. Ac. 2, 31, 100; id. de Inv. 1, 34, 58; id. Rep. 1, 40; 5, 3; Quint. 2, 17, 24; 34; 4, 1, 61; Verg. A. 3, 269; 5, 12; 6, 337 et saep.—Prov.: tranquillo quilibet gubernator est, Sen. Ep. 85 *med.*—**II.** Transf., *a director, ruler, governor:* cum in rebus animalibus aliud pro alio ponitur; ut de agitatore (Ennius): Gubernator magna contorsit equum vi, Quint. 8, 6, 9; the same, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 244 P. and ap. Diom. p. 451 ib. (Ann. v. 160 Vahl.): poli, i. e. *God,* Sen. Hippol. 903: custodes gubernatoresque rei publicae, Cic. Rab. Perd. 9, 26; cf.: quasi tutor et procurator rei publicae: sic enim appelletur, quicumque erit rector et gubernator civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 29.

gŭbernātrix, īcis, *f.* [gubernator, II.], *a conductress, directress:* an fortunam collaudem, quae gubernatrix fuit? Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 16: ista praeclara gubernatrice civitatum eloquentia rem publicam dissipaverunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38.

gŭbernĭo, ōnis, *m.*, v. gubernius *fin.*

* **gŭbernĭus**, ii, *m.* [guberno], *a steersman, pilot,* for the usual gubernator, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 10. — Another form: ‡ **gŭbernĭo**, ōnis, *m.*, acc. to Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 4.

† **gŭberno**, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, = κυβερνῶ, *to steer* or *pilot a ship* (class.). **I.** Lit.: dum clavum rectum teneant navemque gubernent, Enn. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 2 (Ann. v. 472 Vahl.): ut si nautae certarent, quis eorum potissimum gubernaret, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 87: tranquillo mari gubernare, id. Rep. 1, 6.—Prov.: gubernare e terra, i. e. *to guide those who are in peril while keeping in safety one's self,* Liv. 44, 22, 14: quilibet nautarum tranquillo mari gubernare potest, id. 24, 8, 12; cf. gubernator, I. *fin.*—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to direct, manage, conduct, govern, guide* (a favorite word with Cic.; cf.: moderor, rego): qui eos gubernat animus infirmum gerunt, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 31: quid miramur L. Sullam, cum solus rem publicam regeret orbemque terrarum gubernaret? etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131; cf.: melius gubernari et regi civitates, id. Rep. 2, 9: rem publicam, id. ib. 1, 34; 3, 35; cf. also: in gubernanda re publica, id. ib. 1, 29: teque hortor, ut omnia gubernes ac moderere prudentia tua, id. Fam. 2, 7, 1; cf.: illa tormenta gubernat dolor, id. Sull. 28, 78: totam petitionem, id. Mil. 9, 25: velim ergo totum hoc ita gubernes, ut, etc., id. Att. 13, 25, 2: sed haec fortuna viderit, quoniam ratio non gubernat, id. ib. 14, 11, 1; cf.: sed haec deus aliquis gubernabit, id. ib. 6, 3, 3: fortunae motum, id. ib. 8, 4, 1: iter meum rei publicae et rerum urbanarum ratio gubernabit, id. Fam. 2, 17, 1: vitam, id. Fin. 2, 13, 43: fortunam suam, Vell. 2, 127, 1: Massyleum virga gubernet equum, Mart. 9, 23, 14. —*Absol.:* jam ex sermone hoc gubernabunt doctius porro, *will steer,* i. e. *behave,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 99; cf. gubernator, II.

gŭbernum, i, *n.* [guberno], *a helm, rudder* (ante-class. for the class. gubernaculum): proras despoliate et detondete guberna, Lucil. ap. Non. 490, 32; Lucr. 2, 553; 4, 439.

Gugerni (**Cug-**, ap. Plin. Sillig.; **Gub-**, Jan.), ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Germany,* in the modern *Cleves,* Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106; Tac. H. 4, 26; 5, 16; 18.

gŭla, ae, *f.* [root gar, to swallow; Sanscr. gir-âmi; Gr. βορ- in βορά, βιβρώσκω; cf.: voro, gurges, glutio, v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 470], *the gullet, weasand, throat* (cf.: faux, guttur, jugulum). **I.** Lit.: gula nervo et carne constat, Plin. 11, 37, 66, § 176; 11, 37, 79, § 201; 24, 15, 80, § 130: cum it dormitum, follem sibi obstringit ob gulam, ne quid animae forte amittat dormiens, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 23: illi jam interstringam gulam, id. ib. 4, 4, 32: quem obtorta gula de convivio in vincula abripi jussit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 24: laqueo gulam fregere, *the neck,* Sall. C. 55, 5.—**II.** Transf., *the palate,* i. e. *gluttony, gormandizing, appetite:* o gulam insulsam, Cic. Att. 13, 31, 4: Numidae neque salem neque alia irritamenta gulae quaerebant, Sall. J. 89, 7: nil servile gulae parens habet, *a belly-god,* Hor. S. 2, 7, 111; so, profundam gulam alicujus explere, Suet. Vit. 7: temperare gulae, Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 5: intempestivae ac sordidae gulae homo, Suet. Vit. 13: ingenua gula, i. e. *palate, taste,* Mart. 6, 11, 6: quanta est gula, quae sibi totos Ponit apros! Juv. 1, 140: mimus quis melior plorante gula, id. 5, 158.—*Plur.:* proceres gulae narrant, *gourmands, epicures,* Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 66.

‡ **gulliocae** nucum juglandium summa et viridia putamina, Paul. ex Fest. p. 98 Müll.; Lucil. Fragm. inc. v. 164.

gŭlo, ōnis, *m.* [gula, II.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. ingluvies, p. 112], *a gormandizer, epicure, glutton* (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 295; Macr. S. 7, 12, 9.

gŭlōsē, *adv.*, v. gulosus *fin.*

gŭlōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gulosus], *gluttony* (late Lat.), Ps.-Aug. ad Frat. Erem. Serm. 31.

gŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gula, II.], *gluttonous, luxurious, dainty* (post-Aug.; cf.: edax, vorax): oculis quoque gulosi sunt, Sen. Q. N. 3, 18 *fin.:* nil est miserius nec gulosius Santra, Mart. 7, 20, 1: gulosum Fictile, i. e. *containing dainty food,* Juv. 11, 19: abstinentia, i. e. *an abstinence that enhances enjoyment,* Hier. Ep. 107, 10.—Transf.: nimium lector gulosus, i. e. *a too voracious reader* (acc. to others, *an over-fastidious reader*), Mart. 10, 59, 5.—*Adv.:* **gŭlōse**, *gluttonously:* gulosius condire cibos, Col. praef. § 5: nil est, Apici, tibi gulosius factum, Mart. 3, 22, 5: gulosissime nutrit, Tert. Res. Carn. 1.

Gulussa or **Gulūsa**, ae, *m.*, *a son of Masinissa, king of Numidia,* Sall. J. 5; cf. Plin. 8, 10, 10 *fin.*

gŭmen, ĭnis, *n.*, *gum,* post-class. for gummi, Pall. 12, 7, 15; Isid. 17, 7, 70.

gŭmĭa, ae, *com.*, *a glutton, gourmand:* Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24; id. ap. Non. 118, 2; App. Mag. p. 311; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. ingluvies, p. 112 Müll.

gummātus, a, um, *adj.* [gummi], *containing gum, gummy* (post-class.): in cerasis et in omnibus gummatis, Pall. 11, 12, 6; cf. the foll. art.

gummĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *containing gum, gummy:* succina, Aus. Idyll. 6, 79.

† **gummi** or **cummi**, *indecl. n.*, **commis** and **cummis**, or **gummis**, is, *f.* (*gen.* Graec. gummeos, Mart. Cap. 3, § 225), = κόμμι, *gum,* Plin. 16, 26, 45, § 108; 24, 1, 1, § 3 al.; 13, 12, 26, § 66; Col. 12, 52, 16 et saep. (in Plin. cummi or cummis is the reading in the best MSS.).

* **gummĭno**, āre, *v. n.*, *to distil gum:* gumminet, Pall. 2, 16 *fin.* (al. germinet).

* **gummĭtĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [gummi], *a besmearing with gum,* Col. 12, 52, 17.

gummōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of gum, gummy:* folia, Plin. 22, 9, 11, § 24; 16, 38, 72, § 181 al. (in these passages the better reading is cumminosus).

gummus, i, *m.*, = gummi, Gargil. Mart. de Pom. 16.

* **gurdōnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [gurdus], *doltish, stupid:* homo, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 26.

†† **gurdus**, i, *m.* [Spanish], *a dolt, jolterhead, numskull:* gurdos, quos pro stolidis accipit vulgus, ex Hispania duxisse originem audivi, Quint. 1, 5, 57; cf.: gurdus lentus, inutilis, Gloss. Isid.; Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 8 (Com. Fragm. v. 13 Rib.).

1. gurges, ĭtis, *m.* [v. gula; and cf. βάραθρον, vorago], *a raging abyss, whirlpool, gulf* (syn.: vorago, barathrum). **I.** Lit. (class.): non Rheni fossam gurgitibus illis redundantem, Cic. Pis. 33, 81: turbidus hic coeno vastaque voragine gurges Aestuat, Verg. A. 6, 296: multamque trahens sub gurgite arenam Volturnus, Ov. M. 15, 714: alterno procurrens gurgite pontus, Verg. A. 11, 624: per medios gurgites (opp. vada), Liv. 21, 5, 14: deficientibus animis hauriebantur gurgitibus, id. 22, 6, 7: caenosus, *the Styx,* Juv. 3, 266.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *waters, stream, sea* (poet.): fessos jam gurgite Phoebus Ibero Tingat equos, Verg. A. 11, 913: Euboicus, Ov. M. 9, 227: Carpathius, Verg. G. 4, 387: Atlanteus, Stat. Ach. 1, 223: Tusci, id. S. 4, 5, 4: gurgite ab alto, Verg. A. 6, 310; 7, 704: Herculeus, i. e. *the Atlantic, beyond Gibraltar,* Juv. 14, 280.—**B.** Of insatiable craving, *an abyss;* of persons, *a spendthrift, prodigal:* qui immensa aliqua vorago est, aut gurges vitiorum turpitudinumque omnium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9, § 23; cf.: divitias in profundissimum libidinum gurgitem profundere, id. Sest. 43, 93: gurges ac vorago patrimonii, id. ib. 52, 111; cf.: ille gurges atque heluo, natus abdomini suo, id. Pis. 17, 41: Apicius, nepotum omnium altissimus gurges, Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 133.

2. Gurges, ĭtis, *m.*, *a surname.* **I.** Q. Fabius, Q. F. M. N. Gurges, Macr. S. 2, 9.—**II.** Fabius Gurges, Juv. 6, 266.—**III.** C. Volcatius Gurges, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 181.

gurgĭto, āre, 1, *v. a.* [gurges], *to engulf, flood:* vino nimis gurgitati mentis oppressione torpescunt, Cassiod. in Psa. 35, 8.

1. gurgŭlĭo, ōnis, *m.* [kindred with glutio; v. gurges, gula], *the gullet, weasand, windpipe:* hircus cervice et collo brevi, gurgatione longiore, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 2; Cic. Fragm. Or. pro Tullio, 10; Lact. Op. D. 11; Arn. 3, 107: huic gurgulio est exercitor, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 9

2. gurgŭlĭo, ōnis, collat. form of curculio, q. v.

(**Gurgustĭdōnii**, vulg. lect. in Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 13, inst. of Gorgonidonii, q. v.)

gurgustĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [gurgustium], *a small, mean dwelling, a hut, shanty,* App. M. 1, p. 112 and 147.

gurgustium, ii, *n.* [kindred with gurgulio, perh. with reference to its straitness], *a small, mean dwelling, a hovel, hut:* nescio quo e gurgustio te prodire, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: in gurgustio habitare, id. N. D. 1, 9, 22: modicum, Suet. Gramm. 11; Ambros. de Bono Mort. 1, 5 al.

gustābĭlis, e, *adj.* [gusto], *appetizing,* Ambros. de Noe, 15, 52.

gustātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.; a first tasting of food; hence], *the first light dish of a Roman meal, an antepast, whet:* jussi discubuimus, et gustatione mirifica initiati vino etiam Falerno inundamur, Petr. 21, 6; 31, 8.

gustātor, oris, *m.* [id.], *the taster:* digitus, i. e. the forefinger, used in tasting (= δάκτυλος λιχανός), Hier. in Isa. 11, 40, 12.

gustātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *the vessels containing an antepast, an antepast, collation, whet* (v. gustatio), Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 37; Petr. 34; Mart. 14, 88 *in lemm.*

gustātus, ūs [id.; a tasting of food; hence]. **I.** *The taste,* as one of the five senses: gustatus, qui sentire eorum, quibus vescimur, genera debet, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141; id. de Or. 3, 25, 99: existimaverim omnibus (animalibus) sensum et gustatus esse, Plin. 10, 71, 91, § 196.—**II.** *The taste, flavor* of any thing. **A.** Lit.: varietas pomorum eorumque jucundus non gustatus solum, sed odoratus etiam et aspectus, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158; (uva) primo est peracerba gustatu, id. de Sen. 15, 53.—**B.** Trop.: libidinosi verae laudis gustatum non habent, Cic. Phil. 2, 45, 115.

gusto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [gustus], *to taste, to take a little of* any thing (freq. and class.; cf.: libo, manduco, edo, etc.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: cum biduum ita jejunus fuissem, ut ne aquam quidem gustarem, Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 1: leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: gustatus sanguis, Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 52: celerius panis mandendus quam vi-

num gustandum, Cels 4, 3 gustare de potione, Suet Tit 2 herba subsalsa gustanti, Plin. 21, 29, 103, § 175 alypon acre gustatu ac lentum, id 27, 4, 7, § 22 aliquid de sanguine, Juv 15, 92, 14, 85 —Prov primis, ut dicitur, labris gustare physiologiam, i e *to have a superficial knowledge of*, Cic. N D 1, 8, 20 —**B.** In partic, *to take a slight meal, to take a luncheon* or *whet*, *to eat a little* Cretes, quorum nemo gustavit umquam cubans, Cic Mur 35, 74 post solem plerumque frigida lavabatur, deinde gustabat, dormiebatque minimum, Plin Ep 3, 5, 11, Aug ap Suet Aug 76 —**II.** Trop, *to taste, partake of, enjoy* gustaras civilem sanguinem vel potius exsorbueras, Cic Phil 2, 29, 71 gustare partem ullam liquidae voluptatis, id Fin 1, 18, 58 quod si ipsi haec neque attingere neque sensu nostro gustare possemus, tamen, etc, id Arch 8, 17 praecepta, id de Or 1, 32, 145 summatim rerum causas et genera ipsa, id ib 2, 36, 123 Metrodorum illum, i e *heard, attended for a while*, id. ib 3, 20, 75 partem aliquam rei publicae, id Fam 12, 23, 3 sermonem alicujus, i e *listen to, overhear*, Plaut Most 5, 1, 15 amorem vitae, Lucr 5, 179 lucellum, Hor S 2, 5, 82

gustŭlum, i, *n dim* [gustus] **I.** *A small dish of food, a whet, relish*, App M 9, p 232 —**II.** Transf, *a kiss* dulcem et amarum gustulum carpis, App M 2, p 119

* **gustum**, i, *n*, v gustus, I 2 a.

gustus, ūs, *m* [kindred with Sanscr gush, to be fond of, Gr γεύω, γεύομαι, γεῦσις, taste], *a tasting* of food, *a partaking slightly* or *eating a little* of any thing (mostly post Aug, not in Cic, cf gustatus, sapor) **I.** Lit **1.** In gen · minister inferre epulas et explorare gustu solitus, Tac A. 12, 66 explorare aliquid gustu, Col 1, 8, 18, 2, 2, 20, cf Plin 31, 10, 46, § 114 gustu libata potio, Tac A 13, 16 cum ille ad primum gustum concidisset, Suet. Ner 33 sine crebro salis gustu, Plin 31, 6, 32, § 61 —**2.** In partic **a.** *A light dish at the beginning of a Roman meal, an antepast, whet, relish*, = gustatio, Mart. 11, 31, 4, 11, 52, 12 gustus elementa per omnia quaerunt, Juv 11, 14 —Also in a *neutr* form gustum versatile sic facies, Apic. 4, 5, § 181 sqq —**b.** *A draught of water* profer ex illa amphora gustum, Petr 77 *fin* —**B.** Transf, *taste, flavor*, = sapor (post Aug) attrahatur spiritu is sucus, donec in ore gustus ejus sentiatur, Cels 6, 8, 6, Col 3, 2, 24, Plin 14, 1, 3, § 12, 26, 8, 50, § 82, 27, 12, 96, § 121 sq —**II.** Trop (post Aug) **A.** (Acc. to I 2 a) *A foretaste, specimen* ad hunc gustum totum librum repromitto, Plin Ep 4, 27, 5 expetens versificationis nostrae gustum, Col 11, 1, 2 gustum tibi dare volui, Sen Ep 114, 18 —**B.** (Acc to I B) *Taste* urbanitas significat sermonem praeferentem in verbis et sono et usu proprium quendam gustum urbis, Quint 6, 3, 17

1. gutta, ae (archaic *gen sing* guttaï, Lucr 6, 614) *f* [etym dub] *a drop* of a fluid (cf stilla, stiria) **I.** Lit numerus quem in cadentibus guttis, quod intervallis distinguitur, notare possumus, Cic. de Or 3, 48, 186 guttae imbrium quasi cruentae, id N D 2, 5, 14 gutta cavat lapidem, consumitur annulus usu, Ov P 4, 10, 5 si ego in os meum hodie vini guttam indidi, Plaut Cas 2, 3, 30 guttam haud habeo sanguinis (prae metu), id Most 2, 2, 76, cf Verg A. 3, 28 gutta per attonitas ibat oborta genas, i e *tears*, Ov P 2, 3, 90 succina, i e *amber*, Mart 6, 15, 2, the same, Phaethontis, id 4, 32, 1 Arabicae, perh *oil of myrrh*, App M 2, p 118, cf Sid. Carm 5, 43 sanguinis in facie non haeret gutta, i e *no blush*, Juv 11, 54 —**B.** Transf **1.** Guttae, *natural spots, specks on animals, stones*, etc nigraque caeruleis variari corpora (anguis) guttis, Ov M 4, 578, cf id. ib 5, 461 (apium) paribus lita corpora guttis, Verg G 4, 99 lapis interstinctus aureis guttis, Plin. 36, 8, 13, § 63, 29, 4, 27, § 84 —**2.** In archit, *a small ornament under the triglyphs of a Doric column, drops*, Vitr 4, 3 — **II.** Trop, *a drop*, i e *a little bit, a little* (ante-class. and very rare) gutta dulcedinis, Lucr 4, 1060 certi consili, Plaut Ps. 1, 4, 4

2. Gutta, ae, *m*, *a Roman surname*, Cic Clu. 26, 71, 36, 98

guttātim, *adv* [gutta], *by drops, drop by drop* (ante and post class) lacrimae guttatim cadunt, Enn ap Non 116, 1 (Trag v 238 Vahl) pluvia guttatim labitur, Arn. 2, 84, App M 3, p 130 cor guttatim contabescit, Plaut Merc. 1, 2, 92

guttātus, a, um, *adj* [id. I B 1], *spotted, speckled* gallinae, Mart 3, 58, 15 equus, *dappled, piebald*, Pall 4, 13, 4

guttŭla, ae, *f dim* [gutta], *a little drop* (ante and post class) ah, guttula pectus mihi ardens aspersisti, Plaut Ep 4, 1, 27 favorum guttulae, Paul Nol Carm 21, 427

guttur, ŭris, *n* (ante class, also *m* in *acc sing* gutturem, Plaut Mil. 3, 2, 22, id. Aul 2, 4, 25, Nov Com Fragm v 118 Rib), *the gullet, throat* (cf faux, gula, jugulum) da meo gutturi gaudium, Plaut Curc 1, 2, 10, 49 venter gutturque resident ferias, id Capt 3, 1, 8 guttur homini tantum et suibus intumescit, Plin 11, 37, 68, § 179 quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus? Juv 13, 162 (tamquam si in Alpibus gutturosos homines admireris, ubi tales sunt plurimi scilicet nam lata et inflata colla habent, Vet Schol ad h l) haud modicos tremulo fundens e gutture cantus, Cic. poet Div 1, 8, 14 liquidum tenui gutture cantat avis, Ov Am 1, 13, 8 parentis olim si quis impia manu Senile gutturi fregerit, Hor Epod. 3, 1 —In *plur* fodere guttura cultro, Ov M 7, 314 laqueo ligare guttura, id ib 6, 135 —Hence, **II.** Transf, *gluttony* memorabile magni Gutturis exemplum, Juv 2, 114 —Comically inferior, i e anus, Plaut Aul 2, 4, 25

‡ **gutturnium** vas, ex quo aqua in manus datur ab eo, quod propter oris angustias guttatim fluat, Paul ex Fest p 98 Müll.

guttŭrōsus, a, um, *adj* [guttur], *that has a tumor in the throat, goitred* (post-class) si quis natura gutturosus sit, Dig 21, 1, 12 § 2, Paul ex Fest 112, 2, Schol. Juv 13, 162, cf guttur

gutus (less correctly **guttus**), i, *m* [gutta], *a narrow necked vessel, flask, cruet*, from which liquids (wine, oil, ointments, etc) are poured by drops qui vinum dabant, ut minutatim funderent, a guttis gutum appellarunt, Varr L L 5, § 124 Müll faginus, Plin 16, 38, 73, § 185, Gell 17, 8, 5, Juv 3, 263, 11, 158, Mart 14, 52 *in lemm* cum paterā gutus, Hor S 1, 6, 118

Gўăros, i, and **Gўăra**, ae, *f*, and **Gўăra**, orum, *n*, = Γύαρος, Γύαρα, *a small barren island in the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades, used by the Romans under the empire as a place of exile for criminals*, now *Chiura*, Cic. Att 5, 12, 1 sq, Varr ap Plin 8, 29, 43 § 104, Verg A. 3, 76, Tac A 3, 68 sq, 4, 30, Juv 10, 170, 1, 73, Plin 4, 12, 23 § 69, 8 57, 82, § 222

Gўas or **Gўes**, ae, *m*, = Γύης **I.** *A giant with a hundred arms*, Hor C 2, 17, 14, Ov Tr 4, 7, 18, id F 593 (this the better read inst of Gyges) —**II.** *A companion of Æneas*, Verg A 1, 222, 5, 118, 12, 460 —**III.** *A Latin, slain by Æneas*, Verg A 10, 318

Gўgaeus, a, um, v the foll art

Gўges, is or ae, *m*, = Γύγης **I.** *A king of Lydia, famous for the possession of a ring with which he could render himself invisible*, Cic. Off 3 19, 78, Just 1, 7, 17 sq —**B.** Deriv **Gўgaeus**, a, um, *adj*, in poet transf, *of* or *belonging to Lydia, Lydian* Lydia Gygaeo tincta puella lacu, *a lake near Sardes* (the Homer λίμνη Γυγαίη), Prop 3, 11 (4 10) 18, cf Plin 5, 29, 30, § 110 —**II.** *A Trojan, slain by Turnus*, Verg A. 9, 762 —**III.** *A beautiful youth*, Hor C 2, 5 20, 3, 7, 5 (but as a name of the giant, Gyas is the correct read, v that art)

Gўlippus, i, *m*, = Γύλιππος **I.** *An Arcadian, who came to Italia with Evander*, Verg A 12, 272 —**II.** *A famous Spartan general in the Peloponnesian war*, Just 4, 4, Tib 4, 1, 199

† **gymnas**, ădis, *f*, = γυμνάς, *wrestling, the exercise of wrestling* (in post Aug poetry) Herculeā turpatus gymnade, Stat Th 4, 106, id S 4 2, 47, Prud Cont Sym 2, 517 —*Plur* exercere protervas Gymnadas, Stat Ach 1, 358

† **gymnăsĭarchus**, i, *m*, = γυμνασίαρχος, *the master of a gymnasium, a gymnasiarch*, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 42, § 92, Sid Ep. 2, 2, Val Max. 9, 10, 2 *ext* —Also, **gymnăsĭarcha**, ae, *m*, = γυμνασιάρχης, Val. Max 9, 12, 7 *ext*, Inscr Grut. 465, 2.

† **1. gymnăsĭum**, ii, *n*, = γυμνάσιον, *a public school among the Greeks for gymnastic exercises, a gymnasium* **I.** Lit, Plaut Am 4, 1, 3, id Bacch 3, 3, 21, id. Ep 2, 2, 13, Cic Tusc. 2, 15, 151, id Rep 3, 32, 4, 4 virgineum (in Sparta) Prop 3, 14, 2, Ov H 16, 151, Cels 5, 11, 15, Plin Ep 10, 40, 2, Quint. 2, 8, 3 al —Comically gymnasium flagri, qs *school for the scourge, whipping post*, a term of reproach applied to one who is often flogged, Plaut As 2, 2, 31, cf totus doleo, ita me iste habuit senex gymnasium, i e *he has belabored me so*, id Aul 3, 1, 5 —**II.** Transf, *a public school among the Greeks, a high school, college* omnia gymnasia atque omnes philosophorum scholae, Cic. de Or 1, 13, 56, Liv 29, 19, 12, Plin. Ep 1, 22, 6, Juv 3, 115 quae vix in gymnasiis et in otio Stoici probant, Cic Par prooem 1 —Transf, of a college building on Cicero's Tusculan estate cum ambulandi causa in Lyceum venissemus (id enim superiori gymnasio nomen est), etc, Cic Div 1, 5, 8, cf id Tusc 2, 3, 9

2. Gymnăsium, ii, *f* (Γυμνάσιον, dim of Γυμνάς), *name of a Greek maiden* Gymnasium mea, Plaut Cist 1, 1, 109

† **gymnastĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, = γυμναστικός, *of* or *belonging to bodily exercise, gymnastic* (Plautinian, for which Cic uses gymnicus) pro exercitu gymnastico et palaestrico hoc habemus Plaut Rud 2, 1, 7 arte gymnastica, disco, hasta, pila, id. Most 1, 2, 72 (a spurious line)

† **gymnĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, = γυμνικός, *of* or *for bodily exercise, gymnastic* ludi qui gymnici nominantur, Cic. Tusc 2 26, 62 ludi, Plin 7, 56, 57, § 205 certamina, Suet Ner 53

gymnŏsŏphistae, arum, *m*, = γυμνοσοφισταί (naked philosophers), *Indian ascetics, gymnosophists, a sect of hermits who disregarded the decencies of life* Plin 7, 2, 2 § 22, App Flor p 351, Prud Ham 404 al, cf Cic Tusc 5, 27, 77, Val Max. 3, 3 ext 6

† **gўnaecēum** or **gўnaecīum** (**gun-**), i, *n*, = γυναικεῖον **I.** Among the Greeks *the inner part of the house where the women dwelt, the women's apartments*, Plaut Most 3, 2 68, 72, Ter Phorm 5, 6 26, Cic Phil 2, 37, 95 —**II.** Among the Romans, *the emperor's seraglio, where also women spun and wove the imperial garments* matresfamilias ingenuae ac nobiles in gynaeceum rapiebantur, Lact de Mort Pers 21, Veg Mil 1, 7, Cod Just 9, 27, 5, 11, 7 5

gўnaecĭārĭus, ii, *m* [gynaeceum, II] *the overseer of a seraglio*, Cod Just 11, 7, 3 —Also called **gўnaecĭus**, ii, *m*, Cod Th 10, 20, 2

† **gўnaecōnītis**, ĭdis, *f*, = γυναικωνῖτις, i q gynaeceum, I., *the women's apartments* in a Grecian house, Nep Vit praef § 7 Vitr 6, 10

Gyndes (also **Gindes**), is, *m*, = Γύνδης, *a tributary of the Tigris, in Assyria*, now *Diala* or *Kerkah*, Tib 4, 1, 141, Sen de Ira, 3, 21, 1 (but in Tac. A 11, 10, the better read. is Gindes)

gypsĕus, a, um, *adj* [gypsum] **I.** *Of gypsum* (post class), Spart. Sever 22, § 3 —**II.** *Covered* or *plastered with gypsum*, = gypsatus facies (mulierum), Hier Ep 38, 3

gypso, āvi, atum, 1, *v a* [id], *to cover* or *coat with gypsum, to plaster* opercula, Col 12, 39 2 vas, id ib 43 —Poet gypsati pedes, *the feet of a prisoner marked with gypsum, to show that he was to be sold for a slave*, Tib 2, 3, 60, Ov Am 1, 8, 64 —Hence, **gypsātus**, a, um, *P a*, *covered* or *coated with gypsum* quibus illa (Medea) manibus gypsatissimis persuasit, ne sibi illae vitio verterent, quod abesset a patria, *with hands thickly coated with gypsum* (of actors who played women's parts), Cic Fam 7, 6, 1, Petr 34

† **gypsoplastes**, ae, *m.*, = γυψοπλάστης, *a worker in gypsum* or *stucco*, Cassiod. Varr. 7, 5.

† **gypsum**, i, *n.*, = γύψος, *white lime plaster, gypsum*. **I.** Lit., Plin. 36, 24, 59, § 182; 14, 19, 24, § 120; 20, 9, 39, § 98; Col. 12, 20, 8; Cato, R. R. 39, 1 al.—**II.** Transf., *figures in gypsum, plaster images:* plena omnia gypso Chrysippi, Juv. 2, 4.

† **gyrinus**, i, *m.*, = γυρῖνος, *a young frog not yet fully developed, a tadpole:* ranae pariunt minimas carnes nigras, quas gyrinos vocant, Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 159.

gyro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [gyrus]. **I.** *Act.*, *to turn round in a circle, wheel round* (post-Aug. and very rare).—**A.** Lit.: animal difficile se gyrabit, Veg. Vet. 3, 5. —**B.** *To go around* a thing: omnes greges, Vulg. Gen. 30, 32; id. Judith, 13, 12.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to turn around:* post tergum eorum, Vulg. 2 Reg. 5, 23: per viam, id. Eccl. 1, 6: per meridiem, id. 1 Macc. 13, 20: Ambros. in Psa. 118; Serm. 12, § 20.—**III.** Transf.: **gyrātus**, *made in a circular form, rounded:* chlamys orbe gyrato laciniosa, Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 62.

Gyrton, ōnis, or **Gyrtōnē**, ēs, *f.*, *a town of Thessaly, between Pharsalia and Larissa*, now *the village Tatári*, Liv. 36, 10; 42, 54; Plin. 4, 9, 16, § 32; form Gyrtone, Sen. Troad. 831.

† **gyrus**, i, *m.*, = γῦρος, *a circle*, esp. that which is described by a horse in its movements (mostly poet.; cf.: circus, circulus, orbis, orbita). **I.** Lit.: nec equi variare gyros in morem nostrum docentur, Tac. G. 6; so of *a circular course, ring*, for horses, Verg. G. 3, 115: carpere gyrum, id. ib. 3, 191: curvo brevius compellere gyro, Tib. 4, 1, 93; Manil. 5, 74; Ov. A. A. 3, 384; Luc. 1, 425 et saep.: adytis cum lubricus anguis ab imis Septem ingens gyros, septena volumina traxit, Verg. A. 5, 85: ducensque per aëra gyros Miluus, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 33: apes gyros volatu edunt, Plin. 11, 20, 22, § 68: grues gyros quosdam indecoro cursu peragunt, id. 10, 23, 30, § 59: quem (turbinem) pueri magno in gyro ... intenti ludo exercent, Verg. A. 7, 379: in gyrum Euripo addito (in Circo), i. e. *around, round about*, Suet. Caes. 39. — **B.** Transf., *the place where horses are trained, a course* (poet.): gyrum pulsat equis, Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 11.—**II.** Trop., *a circle, circuit, career, course:* mensis artiore (quam annus) praecingitur circulo; angustissimum habet dies gyrum, Sen. Ep. 12; cf.: seu bruma nivalem Interiore diem gyro trahit, Hor. S. 2, 6, 26: similique gyro venient aliorum vices, *circuit, course*, Phaedr. 4, 26, 25: homines secundis rebus effrenatos tamquam in gyrum rationis et doctrinae duci oportere, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 70: oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere, id. de Or. 3, 19, 70; Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 21; cf.: attrahe vela Fortius et gyro curre, poëta, tuo, Ov. R. Am. 398: in dialecticae gyris consenescere, Gell. 16, 8, 17.

Gythēum or **Gythīum**, i, *n.*, = Γύθειον or Γύθιον, *a seaport in Laconia, on the Eurotas*, now *Paleopoli*, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 214; Cic. Off. 3, 11, 49; Liv. 34, 38; 25, 27. —**II.** Deriv.: **Gytheātes**, ae, *m.*, *adj.*, = Γυθεάτης, *of* or *belonging to Gythēum, Gytheatic:* pontus, Mela, 2, 3, 9: sinus, Plin. 4, 5, 8, § 16.

H.

H, h, the eighth letter of the Latin alphabet and the weakest guttural. The sign is borrowed from the Greek, in which H was the old form of the spiritus asper, corresp. to the Latin H-sound (HEKATON, ἑκατόν, HOΣ, ὅς, etc.). Even some of the ancients doubted whether the Latin H was properly a letter: si H littera est, non nota, Quint. 1, 5, 19; cf.: H litteram, sive illam spiritum magis quam litteram dici oportet, etc., Gell. 2, 3, 1. Before the fall of the republic, the sound of H before vowels became so weak that it was frequently omitted in writing; and this weakness became more marked in many words in the time of the empire; cf.: aheneus and aeneus; cohors and coörs; prehendo and prendo; vehemens and vemens, etc. (v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 96 sqq.).

As an *initial* and *medial*, H may be combined with any vowel, but the orthography, in this respect, was inconstant: thus we have herus and erus; honus, honera, and onus, onera; harundo and arundo; and even hac for ac (Inscr. Orell. 23); aruspex and haruspex; ercisco, erctum, and hercisco, herctum; aheneus and aëneus; Annibal and Hannibal; Adria and Hadria, etc.; v. Gell. l. l.—As a sign for the aspiration of the consonants *c*, *p*, *r*, and *t* (as in Greek the aspirates χ, φ, θ were originally designated by KH, ΠH, TH), H first came into use in the seventh century of Rome; cf. Cic. Or. 48, 160; and v. the letter C.—*Medial h* is often dropped.—As a *final*, *h* occurs only in the interjections ah and vah.

In the formation of words, *h* was changed into *c* before *t*, as tractum from traho; vectum from veho; and coalesced with *s* into *x*, as traxi, vexi; cf. also onyx from onych-s; v. the letter X.

As an *abbreviation*, H. denotes hic, haec, hoc, hujus, etc.; habet, heres, honor, etc. HH. heredes. H. AQ. hic acquiescit. H. B. M. heredes bene merenti. H. C. Hispania citerior or hic condiderunt. H. E. T. heres ex testamento. H. F. C. heres faciundum curavit. H. L. hunc locum. H. L. ET. M. H. N. S. hic locus et monumentum heredem non sequitur. H. M. S. D. M. hoc monumentum sine dolo malo. H. S. E. hic situs est. H. S. F. hoc sibi fecit, etc.; v. Inscr. Orell. II. p. 461 sq.

☞ The abbreviation HS. for sestertium does not strictly belong here, because H is not the letter of that shape, but the numeral II. crossed; v. sestertius *init.*

ha! *interj.* **I.** Ha hae or hahae, an exclamation of joy, *thank heavens!* habae, nunc demum mi animus in tuto locost, Plaut. Ps. 4, 5, 1.—**II.** Ha ha he, or in one word, hahahe, an exclamation of laughter or derision, *ha! ha! ha! Chr.* Ha, ha, he! *Me.* Quid risisti? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 13; Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 36; Ter. And. 4, 4, 15; id. Eun. 3, 1, 36; 3, 2, 44; id. Hec. 5, 4, 22; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 64: hahahe, jam teneo, quid sit, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 23.

hăbēna, ae, *f.* [habeo; lit., that by which a thing is held; hence, in partic.], *a thong, strap*. **I.** Lit.: ille (turbo) actus habenā, Verg. A. 7, 380: cum jaculum parvā Libys amentavit habenā, Luc. 6, 221: Balearis tortor habenae, id. 3, 710: in scalis latuit metuens pendentis habenae, i. e. *of the whip-lash, whip*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 15: molles galeae habenae, Val. Fl. 6, 365: plantarum calces tantum infimae teguntur: cetera prope nuda et teretibus habenis vincta sunt, *shoestrings*, Gell. 13, 21, 5.—**B.** Esp., *a rein* (usually in *plur.*; cf.: lorum, corrigia): exhortatur equos, quorum per colla jubasque Excutit habenas, Ov. M. 5, 404; cf.: omnes effundit habenas, Verg. A. 5, 818; so of the reins, id. ib. 10, 576; 11, 600; 670; 765 et saep.: quam potuit effusissimis habenis, stationem hostium invadit, Liv. 37, 20, 10. — Poet.: pedes aequat habenas, *the riders*, Val. Fl. 6, 95. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *A small strip of diseased flesh cut out from the body:* tenuis excidenda habena est, Cels. 7, 17 *fin.*; cf.: habenula.—Far more freq., **B.** In gen., *a rein;* also abstr., *direction, management, government:* quis regere immensi summam, quis habere profundi indu manu validas potis est moderanter habenas? Lucr. 2, 1096: fluminibus vestris totas immittite habenas, *give the reins to*, Ov. M. 1, 280; Val. Fl. 6, 391: (ventis) regem dedit, qui foedere certo Et premere et laxas sciret dare jussus habenas, Verg. A. 1, 63: furit immissis Vulcanus habenis, id. ib. 5, 662: classique immittit habenas, id. ib. 6, 1; cf. Lucr. 5, 787; Verg. G. 2, 364: vates rege vatis habenas, Ov. F. 1, 25: legum, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 166: commodissimum est quam laxissimas habenas habere amicitiae, quas vel adducas cum velis vel remittas, Cic. Lael. 13, 45: alicui moderandi et regendi sui potestatem quasi quasdam habenas tradere, id. de Or. 1, 52, 226; id. Rep. 1, 5: accepisse Numam populi Latialis habenas, Ov. M. 15, 481; cf. also: rerumque reliquit habenas, Verg. A. 7, 600: linquam datas habenas, Val. Fl. 1, 560: irarumque omnes effundit habenas, Verg. A. 12, 499.—In *sing.*: Latiae diffisus habenae, i. e. *of the Roman dominion*, Sil. 13, 34; Gell. 14, 1, 4.

hăbentĭa, ae, *f.* [habeo, II. A.], *possessions, property, substance* (ante-class.): animos eorum habentia inflarat, Quadrig. ap. Non. 119, 32; Plaut. Truc. prol. 21. (dub.; dum habent, Spengel).

hăbēnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [habena, II. A.], *a small strip of diseased flesh which is cut out from the body:* tum ab ora vel vulsella vel hamo apprehensam tamquam habenulam excidere, Cels. 7, 28; id. 7, 7, 8 *fin.*; 20 *fin.*

hăbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2 (archaic *perf. subj.* habessit, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19; *inf.* haberier, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 111), *v. a.* and *n.* [etym. dub.; cf. Gr. κώπη, handle; Lat. capio; Germ. haben, Haft; Engl. have], *to have*, in the widest sense of the word, *to hold, keep, possess, cherish, entertain, occupy, enclose, contain* (cf.: teneo, possideo, etc.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Of personal subjects. **1.** With persons or things as objects: SI INTESTATO MORITVR, CVI SVVS HERES NEC SIT, AGNATVS PROXIMVS FAMILIAM HABETO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Ulp. Fragm. 26, 1: ex tui animi sententia tu uxorem habes? Cato ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 260; cf.: aliquam habere in matrimonio, Cic. Scaur. § 8: ipsum ex Helvetiis uxorem habere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 6: *si et prudentes homines et non veteres reges habere voluerunt*, Cic. Rep. 1, 37 *fin.*: quae cum patrem clarissimum, amplissimos patruos, ornatissimum fratrem haberet, id. Rosc. Am. 50, 147: cum ille haberet filium delicatiorem, id. de Or. 2, 64, 257: quod non ingenuous habeat clarosque parentes, Hor. S. 1, 6, 91: habebat saepe ducentos, saepe decem servos, id. ib. 1, 3, 11: fundum habere, Cic. Tull. § 14: cur pecuniam non habeat mulier? id. Rep. 3, 10: tantas divitias habet, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 99; so, aurum, id. ib. 2, 3, 35; and: vectigalia magna Divitiasque, Hor. S. 2, 2, 101: tantum opum, Cic. Rep. 1, 48: classes, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4: naves, id. Verr. 2, 5, 40, § 104: denique sit finis quaerendi, cumque habeas plus, Pauperiem metuas minus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 92: tacitus pasci si posset corvus, haberet Plus dapis, id. Ep. 1, 17, 50: Dionysii equus quid attulit admirationis, quod habuit apes in juba? Cic. Div. 2, 31, 67: faenum habet in cornu; longe fuge, Hor. S. 1, 4, 34: leges in monumentis habere, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: hostis habet muros, Verg. A. 2, 290: hostis habet portus, Val. Fl. 3, 45 al.: quam vellem Panaetium nostrum nobiscum haberemus, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: Ciceronem secum, id. Att. 4, 9, 2; cf.: ea legione, quam secum habebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 8, 1: secum senatorem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 31, § 77; cf. also: magnum numerum equitatus circum se, Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 5: haec si habeat aurum, quod illi renumeret, faciat lubens, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 12; cf.: quid non habuisti quod dares? Habuisse se dicet, Cic. Scaur. § 19: quod non desit, habentem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 52: qui in foro turbaque, quicum colloqui libeat, non habeant, Cic. Rep. 1, 17.—**2.** With abstr. objects: quid illos, bono genere gnatos, opinanimi animi habuisse atque habituros dum vivent? Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: quod uno et eodem temporis puncto nati dissimiles et naturas et vitas et casus habent, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 95: febrim, id. Fam. 7, 26, 1: instrumenta animi, id. Rep. 3, 3: nec vero habere virtutem satis est, quasi artem aliquam, nisi utare, id. ib. 1, 2: in populos perpetuam potestatem, id. ib. 2, 27; cf.: in populum vitae necisque potestatem, id. ib. 3, 14; so, potestatem, id. ib. 2, 29; 32; 36: eo plus auctoritatis, id. ib. 3, 16: ornamenta dicendi, id. de Or. 2, 28, 122; cf.: summam prudentiam summamque vim dicendi, id. ib. 1, 20, 89: Q. Lucilius Balbus tantos progressus habebat in Stoicis, ut, etc., id. N. D. 1, 6, 15: neque quem usum belli haberent aut quibus institutis uterentur, reperiri poterat, Caes. B. G. 4, 20 *fin.*: nonnullam invidiam ex eo, quod, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 283: nimiam spem, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 17, 1: spem in fide alicujus, Cic. Inv. 1, 39, 71; cf.: tantum spei ad vivendum, id. Att. 15, 20, 2; id. N. D. 3, 6, 14; cf. also: summam spem de aliquo, id. Lael. 3, 11: odium in equestrem ordinem, id. Clu. 55, 151: metum, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 6: consola-

tionem semper in ore atque in animo, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 2; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 56 Müll.: rogavi, ut diceret, quid haberet in animo, Cic. Att. 8, 10: neque modum neque modestiam victores habere, *observe no bounds*, Sall. C. 11, 4; v. modus: haec habebam fere, quae te scire vellem, Cic. Att. 1, 6; cf.: haec habui de amicitia quae dicerem, *this is what I had to say*, id. Lael. 27 *fin.*: fidem, gratiam, honorem, rationem, v. these nouns.—In a play on the word lumen: Arge, jaces, quodque in tot lumina lumen habebas Exstinctum est, *the light for so many lights* (*eyes*), Ov. M. 1, 720.—(β) With *inf.* (analog. to the Gr. ἔχω), *to have* some thing to do, *be able* to do something: habeo etiam dicere quem contra morem majorum dejecerit, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100: de re publica nihil habeo ad te scribere, id. Att. 2, 22, 6.—So with *inf.* or with the *part. fut. pass.* (ante-class. and post-Aug.), *to have* or *be obliged* to do something, *I must* do something: rogas, ut id mihi habeam curare, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 2: filius hominis, quod carne indui haberet in terra, Lact. 4, 12, 15: habemus humiliare eum in signo, id. 4, 18, 22: quod plurimae haereses haberent existere, id. 4, 30, 2: etiam Filius Dei mori habuit, Tert. Hab. Mul. 1: si inimicos jubemur diligere, quem habemus odisse? id. Apol. 37: de spatiis ordinum eatenus praecipiendum habemus, ut intelligant agricolae, etc., Col. 5, 5, 3: praesertim cum enitendum haberemus, ut, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 12: si nunc primum statuendum haberemus, Tac. A. 14, 44: cum respondendum haberent, id. Or. 36.—**B.** Of inanim. or abstr. subjects: prima classis LXXXVIII centurias habeat, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: locus ille nihil habet religionis, id. Leg. 2, 22, 57: humani animi eam partem, quae sensum habeat, id. Div. 1, 32, 70: animus incorruptus agit atque habet cuncta, neque ipse habetur, Sall. J. 2, 3: divinus animus mortale nihil habuit, Cic. Scaur. § 50: habet statum res publica de tribus secundarium, id. Rep. 1, 42; cf.: nullum est genus illarum rerum publicarum, quod non habeat iter ad finitimum quoddam malum, id. ib. 1, 28: ipsa aequabilitas est iniqua, cum habeat nullos gradus dignitatis, id. ib. 1, 27: nulla alia in civitate ... ullum domicilium libertas habet, id. ib. 1, 31: nostri casus plus honoris habuerunt quam laboris, id. ib. 1, 4; cf.: viri excellentis ancipites variique casus habent admirationem, id. Fam. 5, 12, 5: habet etiam amoenitas ipsa illecebras multas cupiditatum, id. Rep. 2, 4: quid habet illius carminis simile haec oratio? id. ib. 1, 36: magnam habet vim disciplina verecundiae, id. ib. 4, 6 et saep.: quomodo habere dicimur febrem, cum illa nos habeat, Sen. Ep. 119 *med.*; cf.: animalia somnus habebat, Verg. A. 3, 147; Ov. M. 7, 329: me somno gravatum Infelix habuit thalamus, Verg. A. 6, 521; cf.: non me impia namque Tartara habent, id. ib. 5, 734: habentque Tartara Panthoiden, Hor. C. 1, 28, 9: qui (metus) major absentes habet, id. Epod. 1, 18; Sen. Const. Sap. 7: et habet mortalia casus, Luc. 2, 13: terror habet vates, Stat. Th. 3, 549.

II. In partic.: **A.** Pregn., *to have* or *possess property* (mostly *absol.*): miserum istuc verbum et pessumum'st, habuisse et nihil habere, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 34; cf. Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 10: qui habet, ultro appetitur: qui est pauper, aspernatur, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.: habet idem in nummis, habet idem in urbanis praediis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 86, § 199; so, in nummis, id. Att. 8, 10: in Salentinis aut in Brutiis, i. e. *to have possessions*, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 132; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 18, § 45: nos quod simus, quod habeamus, etc., Curius ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29, 1: et belli rabies et amor successit habendi, Verg. A. 8, 327; cf.: amore senescit habendi, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 85; Phaedr. 3 prol. 21; Juv. 14, 207: quid habentibus auri nunquam exstincta sitis? Sil. 5, 264; so, habentes = οἱ ἔχοντες, *the wealthy*, Lact. 5, 8, 7.—**2.** With an *object* or *relative clause*, *to have the means, ability*, or *knowledge*, i. e. *to be in a condition to be able to know how* to do or say any thing: (α) With an *object clause*: de Alexandrina re tantum habeo polliceri, me tibi cumulate satisfacturum, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, 3: de re publica nihil habeo ad te scribere, id. Att. 2, 22, 6: haec fere dicere habui de natura deorum, *this is the substance of what I had to say*, id. N. D. 3, 39, 93; cf.: quid habes igitur dicere de Gaditano foedere? id. Balb. 14, 33: habeo etiam dicere, quem de ponte in Tiberim dejecerit, id. Rosc. Am. 35, 100: illud affirmare pro certo habeo, etc., Liv. 44, 22, 4: sic placet, an melius quis habet suadere? Hor. Epod. 16, 23.—(β) With a *relat. clause* (usually with a *negative*: non habeo, quid faciam, or nihil habeo, quod faciam, dicam, etc.): de quibus habeo ipse, quid sentiam: non habeo autem, quid tibi assentiar, Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 64: de pueris quid agam, non habeo, id. Att. 7, 19: usque eo quid arguas non habes, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 45: quid huic responderet, non habebat, id. Mur. 12, 26: nec quid faceret habebat, id. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 51; id. Off. 2, 2, 7: qui, quo se reciperent, non haberent, Caes. B. G. 4, 38, 2: nihil habeo, quod ad te scribam, Cic. Att. 7, 19: nil habeo, quod agam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 19; and: nihil habeo, quod cum amicitia Scipionis possim comparare, Cic. Lael. 27, 103.—**B.** *To have in use, make use of, use* (very rare, for the usual uti, opp. abuti): anulus in digito subter tenuatur habendo, i. e. *by use, by wearing*, Lucr. 1, 312; cf.: aera nitent usu: vestis bona quaerit haberi, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 51: quippe quas (divitias) honeste habere licebat, abuti per turpitudinem properabant, Sall. C. 13, 2 Kritz.; cf.: magnae opes innocenter paratae et modeste habitae, Tac. A. 4, 44.—Hence, **2.** *To hold, use, wield, handle, manage*: nec in mensa barbarorum scuta, enormis hastas, inter truncos arborum perinde haberi quam pila, Tac. A. 2, 14.—Trop.: quo modo rem publicam habuerint (majores), disserere, Sall. C. 5, 9; cf.: reipublicae partes, Tac. A. 4, 6 *init.*—**C.** *To hold* or *keep* a person or thing in any condition, *to have, hold*, or *regard* in any light: aliquem in obsidione, Caes. B. C. 3, 31, 3: aliquem in liberis custodiis, Sall. C. 47, 3; so, aliquem in custodiis, id. ib. 52, 14: aliquem in vinculis, id. ib. 51 *fin.*; for which also: in custodiam habitus, i. e. *put into prison and kept there*, Liv. 22, 25; Tac. H. 1, 87; cf.: quo facilius omne Hadriaticum mare in potestatem haberet, Caes. B. C. 1, 25 Oud. *N. cr.* (al. in potestate): cum talem virum in potestatem habuisset, Sall. J. 112 *fin.* Kritz *N. cr.*: quae res eos in magno diu turnoque bello inter se habuit, id. ib. 79, 3: alios in ea fortuna haberent, ut socii esse quam cives mallent, Liv. 26, 24: aegros in tenebris, Cels. 3, 18: aquam caelestem sub dio in sole, Col. 12, 12, 1: in otio militem, Liv. 39, 2, 6; cf.: legiones habebantur per otium, Tac. H. 1, 31: externa sine cura habebantur, id. A. 1, 79 *init.*: exercitus sine imperio et modestia habitus, Sall. J. 44, 1: quos ille postea magno in honore habuit, Caes. B. C. 1, 77, 2; for which: quos praecipuo semper honore Caesar habuit, id. B. G. 5, 54, 4: habeo Junium (mensem) et Quintilem in metu, i. e. *I fear*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 14.—So with an *adj.* or a *perf. part.*, to denote a lasting condition: ita me mea forma habet sollicitum, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 95 Lorenz; id. Men. 4, 2, 12, 21: miserrimum ego hunc habebo amasium, id. Cas. 3, 3, 27 al.: laetum Germanicum, Tac. A. 2, 57, 65: sollicitum habebat cogitatio, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 1, 2, 16, 2.—Hence, **2.** With a *double object*, esp. freq. with the *part. perf. pass.*, *to have, hold*, or *possess* a person or thing in any quality or capacity, as any thing, *to have, hold*, or *possess* an action as completed, finished (a pregn. circumlocution for the *perf.*): cum haberet collegam in praetura Sophoclem, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 93: an heredem habuerit eum, a quo, etc., id. 7, 2, 37: istaec illum perdidit assentatio, nam absque te esset, ego illum haberem rectum ad ingenium bonum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 8: cur ergo unus tu Apollonidenses miseriores habes quam pater tuus habuit umquam? Cic. Fl. 29, 71: obvium habuerunt patrem, Quint. 7, 1, 29: reliquas civitates stipendiarias, Caes. B. G. 1, 30, 3: quod (cognomen) habes hereditarium, Cic. Rep. 6, 11: quae habuit venalia, id. Verr. 2, 3, 62, § 144; Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 11, 1: qui auro habeat soccis suppactum solum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 98: me segregatum habuisse, uxorem ut duxit, a me Pamphilum, *have kept him away, aloof*, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 25; cf.: inclusum in curia senatum habuerunt, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 8: (Romulus) habuit plebem in clientelas principum descriptam, id. Rep. 2, 9: satis mihi videbar habere cognitum Scaevolam ex iis rebus, quas, etc., id. Brut. 40, 147; cf.: si nondum eum satis habes cognitum, id. Fam. 13, 17, 3; ib. 15, 20 *fin.*: fidem spectatam jam et diu cognitam, id. Div. ap. Caecil. 4, 11: decumas ad aquam deportatas, id. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 36: domitas habere libidines, id. de Or. 1, 43, 194: omnes philosophiae notos et tractatos locos, id. Or. 33, 118; id. Rep. 2, 6: innumerabilia, quae collecta habent Stoici, id. Div. 2, 70, 145: quantum in acie tironi sit committendum, nimium saepe expertum habemus, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 3: quare velim ita statutum habeas, me, etc., Cic. Fam. 6, 2, 1: habeo absolutum suave ἔπος ad Caesarem, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 6: in adversariis scriptum habere (nomen), id. Rosc. Com. 3, 9: de Caesare satis dictum habebo, id. Phil. 5, 19, 52: bellum habere susceptum, id. Agr. 2, 6, 14: quam (domum) tu iam dimensam et exaedificatam animo habebas, id. Att. 1, 6, 1: ut omnes labores, pericula consueta habeam, Sall. J. 85, 7: compertum ego habeo, id. Cat. 58, 1; cf. Nep. Att. 17 *fin.*, 18, 1: neque ea res falsum (*part. perf. pass.*) me habuit, Sall. J. 10, 1 al.—From this use is derived the *compound perf.* of the Romance languages (ho veduto, j'ai vu, qs. habeo visum, *I have seen*).—**3.** Also, with a double object, *to make, render*: praecipit ut dent operam, uti eos quam maxime manifestos habeant, Sall. C. 41, 5: qui pascua publica infesta habuerant, Liv. 39, 29, 9; 34, 36, 3: necdum omnia edita facinora habent, id. 39, 16, 3; 31, 42, 1: anxium me et inquietum habet petitio Sexti, Plin. Ep. 2, 9, 1: sed Pompeium gratia impunitum habuit, *kept*, Vell. 2, 1, 5.—**4.** Hence: in aliquo (aliqua re), aliquem (aliquid) habere (rare): ea si fecissem, in vestra amicitia exercitum, divitias, munimenta regni me habiturum, Sall. J. 14, 1: in vobis liberos, parentes, consanguineos habeo, Curt. 6, 9, 12: majora in eo obsequia habituros, Just. 8, 6, 6; cf. Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 5.—**5.** *To have* or *hold* a person in any manner, *to treat, use*: is, uti tu me hic habueris, proinde illum illic curaverit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 64: equitatu agmen adversariorum male habere et carpere, Caes. B. C. 1, 63, 2; cf. Cels. 3, 20; 3, 21: exercitum luxuriose nimisque liberaliter habere, Sall. C. 11, 5 Kritz.; cf.: eos ille non pro vanis hostibus, ut meriti erant, sed accurate et liberaliter habuit, id. J. 103, 5; 113, 2: Fabius plurimi (saucii) dati, nec alibi majore cura habiti, Liv. 2, 47, 12; 29, 8, 6; 37, 34, 5: video quam molliter tuos habeas, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 1: militant vobiscum, qui superbe habiti rebellassent, Curt. 8, 8, 11: virgines tam sancte habuit, id. 3, 12, 21; 4, 10, 33: male habere aliquem, Nep. Eum. 12, 1: neque conjugem et filium ejus hostiliter haberi, Tac. A. 2, 10.—**6.** With *se*, and sometimes *mid.* or *neut.*, *to hold* or *keep himself* or *itself* in a certain manner, i. e. *to be constituted* or *situated, to find one's self, to be*, in any manner: (α) Habere se: Tironem Patris aegrum reliqui: et quamquam videbatur se non graviter habere, tamen sum sollicitus, etc., Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3: praeclare te habes, cum, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 61, § 149: ipsi se hoc melius habent quam nos, quod, etc., id. Att. 11, 7, 4: Bene habemus nos, id. ib. 2, 8, 1: ego me bene habeo, *am well*, Tac. A. 14, 51: praeclare se res habeat (*is well*), si, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114: male se res habet, cum, quod virtute effici debet, id tentatur pecunia, id. Off. 2, 6, 22; cf. id. de Or. 2, 77, 313: quae cum ita se res haberet, tamen, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 50, § 124; cf.: ita se res habet, ut ego, etc., id. Quint. 1, 2: sic profecto res se habet, id. de Or. 2, 67, 271: scire aveo, quomodo res se habeat, id. Att. 13, 35, 2; cf. id. de Or. 2, 32, 140: ut se tota res habeat, id. Verr. 2, 2, 5, § 15; cf.: ut meae res sese habent, Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 1.—(β) Mid.: virtus clara aeternaque habetur, *exhibits itself, is, continues*, Sall. C. 1, 4: sicuti pleraque mortalium habentur, *as for the most part happens in human affairs*, id. ib. 6, 3.—(γ) Neutr. (as also the Gr. ἔχω): Tullia nostra recte valet: Terentia minus belle habuit, Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 1: volui animum tandem confirmare hodie meum, Ut bene haberem filiae nuptiis, *I might enjoy myself*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 2: qui bene habet suisque amicis est volup, id.

Mil. 3, 1, 130: bene habent tibi principia, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 82: bene habet: jacta sunt fundamenta defensionis, *it is well*, Cic. Mur. 6, 14; Liv. 8, 6: magnum narras, vix credibile! atqui sic habet, *so it is, it is even so*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 53: illasce sues sanas esse habereque recte licere spondesne? Formula emendi, ap. Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 5; 2, 3, 5.—**D.** *To hold, account, esteem, consider, regard* a person or thing in any manner or as any thing; *to think* or *believe* a person or thing *to be* so or so: aliquem fidelem sibi habere, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 87: deos aeternos et beatos, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45: id habent hodie vile et semper habuerunt, id. Balb. 22, 51: maximam illam voluptatem habemus, quae, etc., id. Fin. 1, 11, 37: eum nos ut perveterem habemus... nec vero habeo quemquam antiquiorem, id. Brut. 15, 61: Ut et rex et pater haberetur omnium, id. Rep. 1, 36; 2, 21: parentem Asiae et dici et haberi, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10 *fin.*: eos dicit esse habitos deos, a quibus, etc., id. N. D. 1, 15, 38: cum esset habendus rex, quicumque genere regio natus esset, id. Rep. 1, 33; cf. id. ib. 2, 12 *fin.*: non habeo nauci Marsum augurem, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132: cujus auctoritas in iis regionibus magni habebatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 21, 7: nihil pensi habere, Quint. 11, 1, 29; cf. also: an perinde habenda sit haec atque illa, id. 7, 3, 11: esse illum non pro amico, sed pro hoste habiturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 19; so, aliquem pro hoste, Liv. 2, 20; Curt. 6, 2 al.: nisi in provincia relictas rationes pro relatis haberem, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 2: licet omnia Italica pro Romanis habeam, Quint. 1, 5, 56; 12, 10, 73: istuc jam pro facto habeo, Cic. Att. 13, 1, 2: Pompeium pro certo habemus per Illyricum proficisci in Galliam, *to consider as certain*, id. ib. 10, 6 *fin.*: id obliviscendum, pro non dicto habendum, Liv. 23, 22, 9: hoc velim in maximis rebus et maxime necessariis habeas, Cic. Att. 5, 5 *fin.*: aliquem in deorum numero, id. N. D. 1, 14, 36: aliquem in hostium numero, Caes. B. G. 1, 28, 1: aliquem suorum In numero, Hor. S. 2, 6, 41; for which also: hostium numero haberi, Cic. Att. 11, 6, 6: numero impiorum ac sceleratorum haberi, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 7; cf. also Quint. 3, 7, 2: quem Aegyptii nefas habent nominare, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56: mutare nefas habent, Quint. 12, 8, 6: nec tamen est habendum religioni, nocentem aliquando defendere, *to scruple, make a conscience of*, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 51; cf.: nec eam rem habuit religioni, id. Div. 1, 35, 77: quando tu me bene merentem tibi habes despicatui, *you despise*, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 19: non sic ludibrio tuis factis habitus essem, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 11.—Hence: sic habeto, or sic habeas aliquid, or with an *object-clause*, *hold* or *judge thus, be convinced* or *persuaded, believe, know*: sed hoc nihil ad te: illud velim sic habeas, quod intelliges, etc., Cic. Fam. 3, 13, 2: unum hoc sic habeto: si, etc., id. ib. 2, 6 *fin.*: sic habeto: omnibus, etc., id. Rep. 6, 13: enitere et sic habeto, non esse te mortalem, sed corpus hoc, id. ib. 6, 24; so with an *object-clause*, id. Fam. 2, 10, 1; 16, 4, 4.—Without *sic*: id primum ergo habeto, non sine magna causa, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 29, 2: tantum habeto, civem egregium esse Pompeium, etc., id. ib. 2, 8, 2.—**2.** *To take, accept, bear, submit to, endure*: neque cuiquam mortalium injuriae suae parvae videntur: multi eas gravius aequo habuere, Sall. C. 51, 11: egestas facile habetur sine damno, id. ib. 6, 37: quae in praesens Tiberius civiliter habuit, sed, etc., Tac. A. 4, 21: neque tantum maleficium impune habendum, id. ib. 3, 70; 12, 48: nec ita aegre habuit filium id pro parente ausum, Liv. 7, 5, 7 Weissenb.—**E.** *To hold, have possession of, occupy*, a place: urbem Romam condidere atque habuere initio Trojani, Sall. C. 6, 1: qui mortales initio Africam habuerint, id. J. 17, 7; 18, 1; cf. Siciliam et Sardiniam per legatos habuit, *rule, administer*, Flor. 4, 2, 22: urbem Romanam a principio reges habuere, Tac. A. 1, 1: Hispaniae tribus legionibus habebantur, id. ib. 4, 5; 12, 54.—**2.** More freq. *neutr.*, *to dwell, live* anywhere (perh. only ante-class.; in good prose habito is used instead): quae Corinthum arcem altam habetis, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1 (Trag. v. 294 Vahl.): ille geminus qui Syracusis habet, Plaut. Men. prol. 69: quis istic habet? id. Bacch. 1, 2, 6: ubi nunc adulescens habet? id. Trin. 1, 2, 156: apud aedem Junonis Lucinae, ubi aedituus habere solet, Varr. L. L. 5, § 50 Müll.; cf.: situm formamque et universorum castrorum et partium, qua Poeni, qua Numidae haberent... specularentur, Liv. 30, 4, 2 (but v. Weissenb. ad loc.).—**F.** *To spend, pass* (time, etc.): aetatem procul a republica, Sall. C. 4, 1: vitam, id. ib. 51, 12 al.—**G.** *To have in one's mind, to know, be acquainted with*: siquidem istius regis (Anci) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic. Rep. 2, 18 *fin.*: habes consilia nostra; nunc cognosce de Bruto, *there you have, such are*, id. Att. 5, 21, 10: habetis igitur primum ortum tyranni, id. Rep. 2, 27: habetis sermonem bene longum hominis, id. de Or. 2, 88, 361; cf. also: habes nostras sententias, Suet. Claud. 4: habes, quae fortissime de beata vita dici putem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28 *fin.*; cf. id. de Or. 2, 71, 291.—**H.** *To have as a habit, peculiarity*, or *characteristic*: habebat hoc omnino Caesar: quem plane perditum aere alieno egentemque cognorat, hunc in familiaritatem libentissime recipiebat, Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 78; id. Pis. 32, 81.—**K.** *To hold, to make, do, perform, prepare, utter, pronounce, produce, cause*: alium quaerebam, iter hac habui, *made, directed*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 35; cf.: ex urbe profectus iter ad legiones habebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 14, 3; so, iter, id. ib. 1, 51, 1; 3, 11, 2; 3, 106, 1; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 2: vias, Luc. 2, 439: C. Cato contionatus est, comitia haberi non siturum, si, etc., *to be held*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6: senatum, id. ib. 2, 13, 3; id. Fam. 1, 4, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 2, 1: concilia, id. B. G. 5, 53, 4: contionem, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 6: censum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, § 138: delectum (militum), id. Phil. 5, 12, 31; id. Fam. 15, 1 *fin.*; Caes. B. G. 6, 1; v. delectus: ludos, Suet. Rhet. 1: sermonem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57; cf.: orationem, *to deliver*, id. Rep. 1, 46: multis verbis ultro citroque habitis, id. ib. 6, 9 *fin.*: disputationem, id. ib. 1, 7; Caes. B. G. 5, 30, 1: dialogum, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1: verba, id. de Or. 2, 47, 190: querelam de aliquo apud aliquem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1, § 2: controversiam de fundo cum aliquo, id. Fam. 13, 69, 2 et saep.: deinde adventus in Syriam primus equitatus habuit interitum, *caused, occasioned*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 9; cf. id. Div. 2, 46, 96: latrocinia nullam habent infamiam, quae extra fines cujusque civitatis fiunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 23, 6.—**L.** Habere in animo (or simply animo), with an *object-clause, to have in mind, to intend, to be disposed, inclined* to do any thing (=propositum habere, constituisse, decrevisse): istum exheredare in animo habebat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 52; id. Att. 1, 17, 11: hoc (flumen) neque ipse transire in animo habebat neque hostes transituros existimabat, Caes. B. G. 6, 7, 5: neque bello eum invadere animo habuit, Liv. 44, 25, 1 dub (al. in animo), v. Drak. ad h. l.—**M.** Habere sibi or secum aliquid, *to keep to one's self* (lit. and trop.): clamare coeperunt, sibi ut haberet hereditatem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 19, § 47: per vindicationem his verbis legamus: DO LEGO, CAPITO, SUMITO, SIBI HABETO, Ulp. Fragm. 24, 3; cf. ib. § 5; Gai. Inst. 2, 209.—So the formula used in divorces: res tuas tibi habeas or habe, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 47; Sen. Suas. 1, § 7: illam suam suas res sibi habere jussit ex duodecim tabulis, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69.—Comic. transf.: apage sis amor: tuas tibi res habeto, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 32.—Trop.: secreto hoc audi, tecum habeto, ne Apellae quidem liberto tuo dixeris, Cic. Fam. 7, 25, 2: verum haec tu tecum habeto, id. Att. 4, 15, 6.—**N.** Of a sweetheart, *to have, to possess, enjoy*: postquam nos Amaryllis habet, Galatea reliquit, Verg. E. 1, 31; Tib. 1, 2, 65; Prop. 3, 8 (4, 7), 22: duxi, habui scortum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 6; Ter. And. 1, 1, 58: cum esset objectum, habere eum Laida; habeo, inquit, non habeor a Laide, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 2.—**O.** Gladiatorial t. t., of a wounded combatant: hoc habet or habet, *he has that* (i. e. that stroke), *he is hit*: desuper altus equo graviter ferit atque ita fatur: Hoc habet, Verg. A. 12, 296; Prud. Psych. 53.—**2.** Transf.: hoc habet; reperi, qui senem ducerem, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 26; id. Rud. 4, 4, 99: egomet continuo mecum; Certe captus est! Habet! Ter. And. 1, 1, 56 (id est vulneratus est. Habet enim qui percussus est: et proprie de gladiatoribus dicitur, Don.).—Hence: **hăbĭtus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *held* or *kept in a certain condition, state, humor* (ante-class.). **A.** In gen. **1.** Lit.: equus nimis strigosus et male habitus, Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 4, 20, 11; v. in the foll.—**2.** Trop.: ut patrem tuum vidi esse habitum, diu etiam duras (lites) dabit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 22.—**B.** In partic., physically, *well kept, well conditioned, fleshy, corpulent*: corpulentior videre atque habitior, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 8: si qua (virgo) est habitior paulo, pugilem esse aiunt, deducunt cibum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 23: (censores) equum nimis strigosum et male habitum, sed equitem ejus uberrimum et habitissimum viderunt, etc., Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 4, 20, 11.

hăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [habeo, II. B. 2], *that may be easily handled* or *managed, manageable, suitable, fit, proper, apt, expert, light, nimble, swift* (class.). **I.** Lit.: (calcei) habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231; cf.: (natura homini) figuram corporis habilem et aptam ingenio humano dedit, id. Leg. 1, 9, 26; res aptae, habiles et ad naturam accommodatae, id. Fin. 4, 20, 56: brevitate habiles gladii, Liv. 22, 46, 5: ensis, Verg. A. 9, 305: arcus, id. ib. 1, 318: pharetra ad tela, Val. Fl. 3, 607: frameae, Tac. G. 6: currus, Ov. M. 2, 531: aratrum, Tib. 1, 9, 7: naves velis, Tac. A. 2, 6: corpus habilissimum quadratum est, neque gracile neque obesum, *the most convenient for managing, treating*, Cels. 2, 1; cf.: materia levis est et ad hoc habilis, Sen. Q. N. 1, 7: atque habilis membris venit vigor, i. e. *making supple*, Verg. G. 4, 418: (bos) nec feturae habilis nec fortis aratris, *fit, proper for*, id. ib. 3, 62: terra frumentis, Col. 2, 2, 20; cf.: Aegyptum ut feraciorem habilioremque annonae urbicae redderet, Suet. Aug. 18: pinguibus hae (vites) terris habiles, levioribus illae, Verg. G. 2, 92: rudem ad pedestria bella Numidarum gentem esse, equis tantum habilem, Liv. 24, 48, 5; cf.: ducenta fere milia peditum, armis habilia, *able to bear arms*, Vell. 2, 110, 3: nondum portandis habiles gravioribus armis, Sil. 11, 588.—**II.** Trop.: sunt quidam ita in iisdem rebus habiles, ita naturae muneribus ornati, ut, etc., *apt, expert, skilful* (= capax), Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115: acutior atque habilior ad inveniendum, Quint. 6, 3, 12: numquam ingenium idem ad res diversissimas habilius fuit, Liv. 21, 4, 3: exercitus non habilis gubernaculo, *not easy to govern*, Vell. 2, 113, 2: negotia expedita et habilia sequuntur actorem, Sen. de Ira, 3, 7: et vicina seni non habilis Lyco, *not suited* (on account of her age), Hor. C. 3, 19, 24: non habiles Colchi, i. e. *uncivilized, rude*, Val. Fl. 7, 231.—(β) Poet., with *inf.*: plaudentique habiles Caryae resonare Dianae, Stat. Th. 4, 225; Luc. 3, 553.—Hence, *adv.*: **hăbĭlĭter**, *handily, aptly, expertly, skilfully, easily* (very rare): scutum parvum habiliter ferens, Liv. Epit. 57: ut elephantis, sicut nos equis, facile atque habiliter utantur, Mel. 3, 7; Dig. 34, 2, 20.

* **hăbĭlĭtas**, ātis, *f.* [habilis], *aptitude, ability*: omitto opportunitates habilitatesque reliqui corporis, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27.

hăbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. habilis *fin.*

hăbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [habito], *habitable*. **I.** Lit. (class.): regiones, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: cinguli (terrae), id. Rep. 6, 20: media plaga (terrae), Ov. M. 1, 49: orae, Hor. C. 4, 14, 5: caelum, Ov. F. 4, 611: non habitabile frigus, id. Tr. 3, 4, 51.—**II.** Poet. transf., *inhabited*: Tarpeiae rupes Superisque habitabile saxum, Sil. 1, 541.

hăbĭtācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.], *a dwelling-place, habitation* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: leonis, Gell. 5, 14, 21: avium, Pall. 1, 23.—**II.** Transf., of the body, as the *dwelling-place* of the soul, Prud. Cath. 10, 39.

hăbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a dwelling, inhabiting*: ad habitationem praebere mansionem, Pall. 1, 9, 1: aquarum, Firm. Math. 2, 10 *init.* **II.** Transf., *a dwelling, habitation*.—**A.** Lit. (class.; cf.: domus, domicilium, sedes, mansio, tectum): ecclestae haec aedes, impiast habitatio, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 73; cf. id. ib. 67: ut nobis haec habitatio Bona, fausta... eveniat, id. Trin. 1, 2, 2: peto a te, ut ei de habitatione ac-

commodes, Cic Fam 13, 2 sumptus habitationis, id Cael 7, 17, Cato, R. R 128, Col 1, 6, 6 alicui gratuitam habitationem praestare, Gai Inst 4, 153, in *plur* mercedes habitationum annuae, *house rent*, Caes B C 3, 21, 1 —**B.** *Rent for a dwelling, house rent* annuam habitationem Romae usque ad bina milia nummum remisit, Suet Caes 38

hăbĭtātiuncŭla, ae, *f dim* [habitatio], *a little dwelling* (late Lat) in specubus habitatiunculas habere, Hier in Obad *med*

hăbĭtātor, ōris, *m* [habito], *a dweller* in a house, *tenant, occupant* tuam (domum) in Carinis mundi habitatores Lamiae conduxerunt, Cic Q Fr 2, 3, 7 inesse aliquem habitatorem in hac caelesti ac divina domo, id ib 2, 35, 90 tumultu habitatorum, Liv 21, 62, 3 al testa in illa vidit habitatorem magnum, Juv 14, 311, Sen Ep 45, 10, Plin Pan 50, 3 —**II.** Transf, *an inhabitant* of a country, etc incolae atque habitatores, Cic N D 2, 56, 140 civitas habitatoribus vacua, Amm 24, 2, 3 habitatores pagorum, id 23, 6, 44 oppidi, id 31, 5, 5, 22, 8, 35 lunae, Macr Somn Scip 1, 11, 7

hăbĭtātrix, īcis, *f* [habitator], *she that inhabits*, Aus Idyll 10, 82

* **hăbĭtio,** onis, *f* [habeo], *a having* debitio gratiae, non habitio, cum pecunia confertur, Gell 1, 4, 7

hăbĭto, āvi, ātum, 1 (*gen plur* of the *part pres* habitantum, Ov M 14, 90), *v freq a* and *n* [habeo] **I.** In gen, *to have frequently, to be wont to have* (ante class and very rare) epicrocum, Varr ap Non 318, 25 comas, id. ib 27 —**II.** In partic, *to have possession of, to inhabit* a place, and more freq *neut*, *to dwell, abide, reside, live* anywhere (the class signif of the word, cf colo, incolo, commoror) **A.** Lit **1.** *Act* centum urbes habitant magnas, Verg A. 3, 106 silvas, id E 6, 2 hoc nemus, hunc collem (deus), id A 8, 352 humiles casas, id E 2, 29 terras, Ov H 1, 66, id M 1, 195 pruinas, Val Fl 2, 177 locum, Tac Agr 11, cf Liv 5, 51, 3 —*Pass* colitur ea pars (urbis) et habitatur frequentissime, Cic Verr 2, 4, 53, § 119, cf Quint 1, 4, 28 arx procul iis, quae habitabantur, Liv 24, 3, 2 applicata colli habitatur colonia Corinthus, Plin 4, 4, 5, § 11, 5, 7, 7, § 42 Scythiae confinis est regio habitaturque pluribus vicis, Curt 8, 2, 14 nobis habitabitur orbis Ultimus, Ov Tr 1, 1, 127 tellus Bistoniis habitata viris, id M 13, 430, cf nec patria est habitata tibi, id. Tr 5, 3, 21, Sil 2, 654 raris habitata mapalia tectis, Verg G 3, 340, cf (agellus) habitatus quinque focis, Hor Ep 1, 14, 2 campi olim uberes magnisque urbibus habitati, Tac H 5, 7 quae sit tellus habitanda (sibi), requirit, Ov M 3, 9, cf cesserunt nitidis habitandae piscibus undae, id ib 1, 74 habitandaque fana Apris reliquit et rapacibus lupis, Hor Epod 16, 19 proavis habitatas linquere silvas, Juv 15, 152 —**2.** *Neutr* in illisce habitat aedibus Amphitruo, Plaut Am prol 97, cf cujus hic in aediculis habitat decem, ut opinor, milibus, Cic Cael 7, 17 in gurgustio, id N D 1, 9, 22 in via *on the high road*, id Phil 2, 41, 106 in Sicilia, id. Verr 2, 3, 41, § 95 in arboribus (aves), Plin 18, 35, 87, § 363 Lilybaei, Cic Verr 2, 4, 18, § 38 lucis opacis, Verg A. 6, 673 vallibus imis, id ib 3, 110 casa straminea, Prop 2, 16 (3, 8), 20, cf sub terra habitare, Cic N D 2, 37, 95 apud aliquem, id Ac 2, 26, 115, cf id Brut 90, 309, id Cael 21, 51, id. Clu 12, 33, id Verr 2, 2, 34, § 83 cum aliquo, id ib 2, 1, 25, § 64 cum illa apud te, Ter Phorm 5, 7, 41 —*Absol* triginta milibus dixistis eum habitare, Cic. Cael. 7, 17, cf nunc si quis tanti (i e sex milibus) habitet, Vell 2, 10, 1 bene, *to have a good habitation*, Nep Att. 13, so, dum sic ergo habitat Cetronius, *so splendidly*, Juv 14, 92 avecta est peregre hinc habitatum, Plaut Cist. 2, 3, 37, cf is habitatum huc commigravit, id Trin 4, 3, 77, and rus habitatum abii, Ter Hec. 2, 1, 27 commorandi natura deversorium nobis, non habitandi locum dedit, Cic. de Sen 23, 84 habitandi causa, Caes. B C 3, 112, 8 —*Part.* as *subst*

hăbĭtantes, ium, *the inhabitants* numquam tecta subeamus super habitantes aliquando procumbunt, Quint 2, 16, 6, Ov M 14, 90 oppidum valetudine habitantium infame, Mel 1, 16, 1 ad occasum, Plin 2, 70, 82, § 180 —*Pass impers* vides, habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis, et in ipsis quasi maculis, ubi habitatur, vastas solitudines interjectas, Cic Rep 6, 19 habitari ait Xenophanes in luna, *that the moon is inhabited*, id Ac 2, 39, 123 vicorum, quibus frequenter habitabatur, Liv 2, 62, 4 —**B.** Transf, *to stay, remain, dwell,* or *keep* in any place, *to keep to, dwell upon* a thing (a favorite expression with Cicero) cum iis, qui in foro habitarunt, de dignitate contendas? Cic Mur 9, 21, cf habitare in Rostris, id Brut 89, 305 in subselliis, id de Or 1, 62, 264, cf also in oculis, *to be always in public*, id Planc 27, 66 illi qui hoc solum colendum ducebant, habitarunt in hac una ratione tractanda, id de Or 2, 38, 160 in bonis haerebit et habitabit suis, *to dwell upon*, id Or 15, 49, cf id. de Or 2, 72, 292. qui potest igitur habitare in beata vita summi mali metus? id Fin 2, 28, 92 cum his habitare pernoctareque curis (i e studiis)! id. Tusc. 5, 24, 69 quorum in vultu habitant oculi mei, id Phil 12, 1, 2 animus habitat in oculis, Plin 11, 37, 54, § 145, cf mens ibi (in corde) habitat, id. 11, 37, 69, § 182 qui tibi (Amori) jucundumst, siccis habitare medullis, Prop 2, 11 (3, 3), 17 peregrinatus est hujus animus in nequitia, non habitavit, Val Max 6, 9, ext. 1 tecum habita, i e *retire within thyself, examine thyself*, Pers 4, 52

hăbĭtūdo, inis, *f* [habitus, *P a*, from habeo], *condition, plight, habit, appearance figure* of the body (mostly ante and post class, for the class habitus) qui color, nitor, vestitus, quae habitudo est corporis! *Ter Eun 2, 2, 11, cf bona corporis, Auct Her 4, 10, 15 habitus atque habitudo, *dress and figure*, App M 9, p 235 ancillae, id ib 2, p 118 —*Plur* tam varias habitudines corporis participat, App Mag p 282, 29

hăbĭtŭo, āre, *v a.* [id.], *to bring into a condition* or *habit* of body, in *pass*, *to be constituted* or *conditioned* in any manner, *to be in any condition* or *habit* of body (post class) si nutrix malo suco atque corpore habituari videatur, Cael Aur Tard 1, 4, 79, id ib 4, 8, 109

* **hăbĭtŭrio,** ire, *v desid a* [habeo], *to desire to have, to long for* any thing si arationes Habituris, Plaut Truc 1, 2, 47

1. hăbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P a.*, from habeo, q v *fin*

2. hăbĭtus, ūs, *m* [1 habitus, *P a.*, from habeo], *the condition* or *state* of a thing (class) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen, *condition, plight, habit, deportment, appearance* of the body (in *sing* and *plur*) cum ille vir (Q Metellus) integerrima aetate, optimo habitu, maximis viribus eriperetur bonis omnibus, Cic. Cael 24, 59 qui habitus et quae figura non procul abesse putatur a vitae periculo, id. Brut. 91 313, cf qui non tam habitus corporis opimos quam gracilitates consectentur, id. ib 16 64 mediocris, id. ib 91, 316 oris, id. N D 1, 25, 99 oris et vultus, id Fin 3, 17, 56 habitu corporis brevis fuit (Horatius), Suet Vit. Hor. corporum, Tac. G 4, cf positio caeli corporibus habitum dedit, id Agr 11 adde vultum habitumque hominis, Hor S 2, 4, 92 moderati aequabilesque, Cic. Fin 5, 12, 36 signa virginali habitu atque vestitu, *deportment, appearance*, id Verr 2, 4, 3, § 5, cf Himera in muliebrem figuram habitumque formata, id ib 2, 2, 35, § 87 habitum vestitumque pristinum reducere, Suet Aug 40 vestitu calciatuque et cetero habitu, id Calig 52 idem habitus cunctis, tonsi rectique capilli, etc, Juv 11, 149 nudus agas en habitum, quo, etc, id. 2, 72 diversus est ascendentium habitus et descendentium qui per pronum eunt, resupinant corpora, qui in arduum, incumbunt, *carriage, posture*, Sen Ep 123 *fin* cujus motum et habitum et incessum imitaretur, Suet. Claud 4 morbus est habitus cujusque corporis contra naturam, Cael Sab ap Gell 4, 2, 3 puberem esse dicunt qui habitu corporis pubes apparet, Ulp Fragm 11, 28, Gai Inst 1, 196 —**2.** Of things, esp of places (so perh not till after the Aug per), *condition, habit, appearance*, etc. (praediscere) patrios cultusque habitusque locorum, Verg G 1, 52, cf longe alius Italiae quam Indiae visus illi habitus esset, Liv 9, 17, 17 maris, Val. Max. 3, 3, ext 4 domicilii, Col 9, 15, 8 armorum, Liv 9, 36, 6 pecuniarum, id 1, 42, 5 temporum, id 10, 46, 2 et saep urbs in habitum pulveris redacta, Val Max. 9, 3, ext. 3 —**B.** In partic, *dress, attire* (not before the Aug per, esp freq in Suet, cf. vestis, vestitus) Punicus cultus habitusque suspectos legatos fecit Hannibalis, Liv 23, 34, 6 Theopompus permutato cum uxore habitu e custodia, ut mulier, evasit, Quint 2, 17, 20, cf id. 3, 7, 6 Romano, Hor S 2, 7, 54, cf Graeco, Romano uti, Suet Aug 98 Gallico, id Caes 58 pastorum, Liv 9, 2, 2 triumphalis, Quint 11, 1, 3, cf triumphantis, Suet Ner 13 lugentis, id Calig 13 scenico, id Ner 38 quadrigario, id Calig 19 suus, Phaedr 1, 3, 2 segmenta et longos habitus et flammea sumit, Juv 2, 124, 3, 177, Tac. H 1, 85 et saep —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen., *quality, nature, character* qui manet ut moneatur semper servos is habitu hau probost, Plaut Stich 1, 2, 2 justitia est habitus animi communi utilitate conservata suam cuique tribuens dignitatem, Cic Inv 2, 53, 160 naturae ipsius habitu prope divino, id. Arch 7, 15 prudentem non ex ipsius habitu, sed ex aliqua re externa judicare, id. Leg 1, 16, 45 aut habitu aut natura habitu, ut facile et cito irascatur, etc, id Top 16, 62 ad rationis habitum perducere, id Fin 4, 14, 37 ne gloriari libeat alienis bonis Suoque potius habitu vitam degere, Phaedr 1, 3, 2 si habitum etiam orationis et quasi colorem aliquem requiritis, Cic. de Or 3, 52, 199 habitus quidam et quasi gestus (sermonis), Quint 9, 1, 13, 5, 12, 18, cf id 11, 3, 62 —**B.** In partic **1.** *A state of feeling, disposition* (friendly or hostile) with regard to any one (mostly post Aug) quis fuerit eo tempore civitatis habitus, qui singulorum animi, etc, Vell 2, 99, 3, cf quae mens exercituum, quis habitus provinciarum, Tac H 1, 4 hic quidem Romae habitus animorum fuit, id ib 1, 8 ex praesenti eos potius quam praeterito aestimat habitu, Liv 32, 14, 6 —**2.** In philos. lang, *an acquired perfect state* or *condition* habitum appellamus animi aut corporis constantem et absolutam aliqua in re perfectionem ut virtutis aut artis perceptionem alicujus, aut quamvis scientiam, et item corporis aliquam commoditatem, non natura datam, sed studio et industria partam, Cic. Inv 1, 25, 36 habitus in aliqua perfecta et constanti animi aut corporis absolutione consistit, etc, id ib 2, 9, 30

† **Habrŏdiaetus,** i, *m*, = Ἁβροδίαιτος (living delicately), *an epithet of the painter Parrhasius*, Plin 35, 10, 36, § 71

habrŏtŏnum, v abrotonum

hac, *adv*, v hic *fin.* III 1

hac-tēnus (a strengthened archaic form, **hacĕtĕnus,** acc to Mar Victor p 2457 P —Separated *per tmesin*, Verg A 5, 603, 6, 62, Ov M 5, 642), *adv* [hic- tenus, lit., as far as to this side, hence], to indicate a limit, *so far, thus far* (cf hucusque) **I.** In space **A.** Lit (very rare), *to this place, thus far* hactenus summus inaurato crater erat asper acantho, Ov M 13, 700 hactenus dominum est illa secuta suum, id Tr 1, 10, 22, id Am 2, 11, 16, cf hactenus in occidentem Germaniam novimus, Tac G 35 *init* hac Trojana tenus fuerit fortuna secuta, Verg A 6, 62 —Far more freq and class (esp freq in Cic), **B.** Transf, to indicate the limit of a discourse or of an extract, *thus far, to this point, no further than this* hactenus mihi videor de amicitia quid sentirem potuisse dicere, Cic Lael. 7, 24 hactenus admirabor eorum tarditatem, qui, etc., id. N D 1, 10, 24 hactenus fuit, quod caute a me scribi posset, id Att 11, 4, 2 externae arbores hactenus fere sunt Plin 14, 1, 1, § 1, cf id. 14, 3, 4, § 36 sed me hactenus cedentem nemo insequatur ultra, Quint 12, 10, 47 verum hactenus evagari satis fuerit, id 2, 4, 32, so after a quotation hactenus Trogus, Plin 11, 52, 114, § 276 hactenus Varro, id. 14, 14, 17, § 96 —**b.** In this sense usually ellipt., esp as a formula of transition sed, si placet, in hunc diem hactenus reliqua differamus in crastinum, *thus far for to day*, Cic Rep 2, 44, 4 *fin* ergo

haec quoque hactenus: redeo ad urbana, id. Att. 5, 13, 2: sed haec hactenus: nunc, etc., *so much for this* (very freq.), id. Div. 2, 24, 53; id. Lael. 15, 55; id. Att. 13, 21, 4; Quint. 4, 2, 30 et saep.: haec hactenus, Cic. Att. 16, 6, 2: sed de hoc loco plura in aliis: nunc hactenus, id. Div. 2, 36, 76: hactenus haec, Hor. S. 1, 4, 63: sed hactenus, praesertim, etc., Cic. Att. 5, 13, 1; so, sed hactenus, id. ib. 9, 7, 3; 13, 9, 1; 14, 17, 2; Plin. 36, 6, 5, § 46: de litteris hactenus, Cic. Fam. 2, 1, 1; 3, 7, 3; 16, 24, 1; id. Att. 6, 2, 1 al.: hactenus de soloecismo, Quint. 1, 5, 54: hactenus ergo de studiis . . . proximus liber, etc., id. 1, 12, 19: hactenus de poëtis, Lact. 1, 5, 15: hactenus de mundo, Plin. 2, 38, 38, § 102; 15, 8, 8, § 34: hactenus, et pariter vitam cum sanguine fudit, Ov. M. 2, 610: hactenus et gemuit, id. ib. 10, 423: hactenus: ut vivo subiit, id. F. 5, 661: hactenus Aeacides, id. M. 12, 82; 14, 512.—**II.** In time, to indicate a limit, *up to this time, thus far, so long, till now, hitherto, no longer than this* (poet. and post-Aug.): hactenus quietae utrimque stationes fuere: postquam, etc., Liv. 7, 26, 6: hactenus pro libertate, mox de finibus pugnatum est, Flor. 1, 11, 5; Ov. M. 5, 250: hac celebrata tenus sancto certamina patri, Verg. A. 5, 603; 11, 823: dispecta est et Thule, quam hactenus nix et hiems abdebat, Tac. Agr. 10; id. A. 13, 47.—**III.** In extent. **A.** *Absol.*, opp. to more, *to this extent, so much, only so much, only* (very rare, and not ante-Aug.): Burrum sciscitanti hactenus respondisse: ego me bene habeo, Tac. A. 14, 51; so ellipt., Suet. Dom. 16.—Far more freq. and class., **B.** Relat., like eatenus, *to this extent* that, *so much* as, *so far* as, *as far* as; corresp. with quatenus, quoad, quod, si, ut (so most freq.), ne: hactenus non vertit (in rem), quatenus domino debet: quod excedit, vertit, Dig. 15, 3, 10, § 7: hactenus existimo nostram consolationem recte adhibitam esse, quoad certior ab homine amicissimo fieres iis de rebus, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 3: patrem familiae hactenus ago, quod aliquam partem praediorum percurro, Plin. Ep. 9, 15, 3: meritoria officia sunt; hactenus utilia, si praeparant ingenium, non detinent, Sen. Ep. 88.—With *ut*: haec artem quidem et praecepta duntaxat hactenus requirunt, ut certis dicendi luminibus ornentur, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 119; id. Div. 1, 8, 13; Hor. S. 1, 2, 123; Ov. H. 15, 156.—With *ne*: curandus autem hactenus, ne quid ad senatum, etc., Cic. Att. 5, 4, 2; Quint. 6, 2, 3; Tac. A. 14, 7; cf.: (eum) interficere constituit, hactenus consultans, veneno an ferro vel qua alia vi, id. ib. 14, 3 *init.*

Hādrānum (also **Adr-**), i, *n.*, = Ἄδρανον, *a town of Sicily, near Mount Ætna*, Sil. 14, 250.—**Hādrānītāni**, *its inhabitants*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Hādrĭa (Adria), ae. **I.** *F.*, *the name of two Italian cities.* **A.** *In Picenum, the birthplace of the emperor Hadrian*, now *Atri*, Liv. 24, 10, 10; Mel. 2, 4, 6; Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 110; Spart. Hadr. 1.—**2.** Derivv. **Hadrĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Hadria*, *Hadrian*: ager, Liv. 22, 9, 5; Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 110: gallinae, id. 10, 53, 74, § 146.—**b.** *Subst.*: **Hadrĭānus**, i, *m.*, *the emperor Hadrian*, Ael. Spart. Hadr. 1 sq.; Eutr. 8, 5 sqq.—Hence, **Hădrĭānālis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the emperor Hadrian*: SODALIS, Inscr. Grut. 457, 6; Inscr. Fabr. 454, 71; Inscr. ap. Don. cl. 4, *no.* 19.—**B.** *In the country of the Veneti, on the coast of the sea named after it*, now *Adria*, Liv. 5, 33, 7; Just. 20, 1, 9; Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 119.—**II.** *M.*, *the Adriatic Sea* (mostly poet.): dux inquieti turbidus Hadriae, Hor. C. 3, 3, 5; 2, 14, 14; 1, 3, 15; 1, 33, 15; id. Ep. 1, 18, 63 et saep.; Tac. H. 3, 42; Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 119; Luc. 5, 614; Mel. 2, 2, 2; 2, 3, 4; 10; 13; 2, 4, 7; 2, 7, 13.—**2.** Derivv. **a. Hādrĭātĭcus (Adriāt-)**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Hadria*, *Hadriatic*: mare, *the Adriatic Sea*, Liv. 5, 33, 7; Mel. 1, 3, 3 sq.; 2, 4, 1; 2, 7, 10; Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 118; and *absol.*, Hadriaticum, Cat. 4, 6: sinus, Liv. 10, 2, 4.—**b. Hādrĭānus (Adr-)**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: mare, Cic. Pis. 38, 92; Hor. C. 1, 16, 4: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 67.—**c. Hādrĭăcus (Adr-)**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: aequor, Prop. 3 (4). 21, 17: undae, Verg. A. 11, 405: litus, Ov. Hal. 125.

† **hadrŏbōlon**, i, *n.*, = ἀδρόβωλον (in big lumps), *a kind of black gum*, Plin. 12, 9, 19, § 35.

† **hadrosphaerum**, i, *n.*, = ἀδρόσφαιρον, *a kind of spikenard with large leaves*, Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 44.

Hadrūmētum (Adrūm-), i, *n.* (also **Hadrumetus**, i, *f.*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 670), = Ἀδρούμητος, *a city of* Africa propria, *the capital of the province* Byzacene, Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 25; Caes. B. C. 2, 23; Liv. 30, 29.—**II.** Deriv. **Hadrūmētīnus (Adr-)**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Hadrumetum*, *Hadrumetine*: Clodius Albinus, *of Hadrumetum*, Capitol. Albin. 1: navis, Vulg. Act. 27, 2.—*Subst.*: **Hadrūmētīni**, ōrum, *m. plur.*, *the inhabitants of Hadrumetum*, *Hadrumetines*, Auct. B. Afr. 97, 2.

hae, v. hic.

Haedĭlĭa, ae, *f.*, prob. *a mountain near the Sabine villa of Horace*, Hor. C. 1, 17, 9 (so the Codd.; Bentley conjectured haedulеae, from haedulea, a little kid; but see Orell. and Dillenb. ad h. l.).

* **haedillus (hoed-)**, i, *m. dim.* [haedus], *a little kid*, *kidling*; as a term of endearment, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 77.

haedīnus (hoed-), a, um (*acc. to others, **-īnus**), *adj.* [id.], *of a kid*, *kid-*: coagulum, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 4: pelliculae, Cic. Mur. 36, 75.—As *subst.*: **haedina**, ae, *kid's flesh*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11, 95.

Haedui, ōrum, v. Aedui.

haedŭlĕa, v. Haedilia.

* **haedŭlus (hoed-)**, i, *m. dim.* [haedus], *a little kid*: pinguissimus, Juv. 11, 66.

haedus (less correctly **hoedus**, and archaic **aedus** or **ēdus**; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 19, and see the letter H; Sabine, fedus, like fircus for hircus, cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 97 Müll., and see the letter F), i, *m.* [Sanscr. huda, ram; O. H. Germ. Geiz; cf. Gr. χίμαρος], *a young goat, a kid* (cf.: hircus, caper). **I.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 4; 8; Cic. de Sen. 16, 56; Verg. G. 4, 10; Hor. C. 3, 18, 5; id. Epod. 2, 60; Mart. 10, 87, 17.—As a fig. for wantonness: tenero lascivior haedo, Ov. M. 13, 791; as a fig. of weakness, Lucr. 3, 7.—**II.** Transf., *plur.*: Haedi, *a small double star in the hand of the Waggoner* (Auriga), Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 43, 110; so in *plur.*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 8; Col. 11, 2, 73: pluviales Haedi, Verg. A. 9, 668; cf. nimbosi, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 13.—In *sing.*: purus et Orion, purus et Haedus erit, Prop. 2, 26 (3, 22), 56.

† **haemăchātes**, ae, *m.*, = αἱμαχάτης, *blood-colored agate*, a precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 139.

† **haemătĭcon**, i, *n.*, = αἱματικόν (bloody), *a sort of shrub*, App. Herb. 77.

† **haemătĭnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = αἱμάτινος, *blood-red*, *blood-colored*: vitrum, Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 197.

† **haemătītes**, ae, *m.*, = αἱματίτης. **I.** *blood-stone, a kind of red iron-ore, hematite*, Plin. 36, 16, 25, §§ 129, 130; 36, 20, 37, § 144.—In apposition: lapis haematites purgat, Cels. 5, 3.—**II.** *A red-colored precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 169.

† **haemătŏpūs**, pŏdis, *m.*, = αἱματόπους (blood-foot), in Plin. 10, 47, 64, § 130, v. l. for himantopus, q. v.

haemēsis, is, *f.*, *an inflammatory disease of the eye*, Theod. Prisc. 1, 10.

Haemĭmontus (Aemi-), i, *m.*, *a province of Thrace, adjoining Mount Hæmus*, Vop. Aur. 17, 2; Treb. Poll. Claud. 11, 3; Sext. Ruf. 9; Notit. Dign. Imp. Occid. 1.—Hence, **Haemĭmontāni (Aemi-)**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Hæmimontus*, Amm. 27, 4, 11.

Haemon, ŏnis, *m.*, = Αἵμων, *a son of Creon, king of Thebes, the lover of Antigone*, Prop. 2, 8, 21; Ov. Tr. 2, 402; id. Ib. 563; Hyg. Fab. 72.

Haemŏnĭa (Aemŏnia), ae, *f.*, *a poetical name of Thessaly*, Ov. M. 1, 568; 2, 543; 8, 815; id. R. Am. 249; id. F. 5, 381: nivalis, Hor. C. 1, 37, 20.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Haemŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Hæmonia* (*Thessaly*), *Hæmonian* (*Thessalian*): gens, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 30: urbs, i. e. *Trachin*, id. M. 11, 652: Acastus, id. ib. 11, 410: juvenis, i. e. *Jason*, id. ib. 7, 132: puer, i. e. *Achilles*, id. F. 5, 400: equi, i. e. *of Achilles*, id. Tr. 3, 11, 28: lyra, the same, id. ib. 4, 1, 16: arcus, i. e. *the constellation Sagittarius* (because orig. the Thessalian centaur Chiron), id. M. 2, 81.—**B. Haemŏnĭdes**, ae, *m.*, = Αἱμονίδης, *a Hæmonian* or *Thessalian*; in *plur.*, i. q. Argonautae, *the Argonauts*, Val. Fl. 4, 506.—**C. Haemŏnis (Aem-)**, ĭdis, *f.*, *a Thessalian woman*, Ov. H. 13, 2; Luc. 6, 436; 590.

† **haemophthĭsĭcus**, i, *m.*, = αἱμοφθισικός, *a person with corrupted blood*, Aem. Mac. de Beton.

† **haemoptyĭcus** (not **-toïcus**), i, *m.*, = αἱμοπτυικός, *one who spits blood*, Marc. Emp. 16 *med.*; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2, 35.

† **haemorrhăgĭa**, ae, *f.*, = αἱμορραγία, *a violent bleeding, hemorrhage, bleeding at the nose*, Plin. 23, 7, 67, § 132.

† **haemorrhŏĭcus**, i, *m.*, = αἱμορροϊκός, *that has the hemorrhoids* or *piles*, Firm. Math. 3, 3, 7; 3, 15, 2.

† **haemorrhŏïda**, ae, *f.* (discharging blood; written as Greek, αἱμορροΐς, Cels. 6, 18, 9). **I.** In medic., *the piles, hemorrhoids*, Plin. 23, 7, 71, § 137; Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 2; Amm. 30, 6, 5.

haemorrhŏïs, ĭdis, *f.*, = αἱμορροΐς, *a kind of poisonous serpent*, Plin. 23, 1, 23, § 43; 20, 20, 81, § 210; Luc. 9, 806.

† **haemorrhousa**, ae, *f.*, = αἱμορροῦσα, *she that has a hemorrhage*, eccl. (cf. Vulg. Matt. 9, 20).

† **haemostăsis**, is, *f.*, = αἱμόστασις, *a plant that stops the flow of blood*, App. Herb. 59.

Haemus (Aemus) or **Haemos**, i, *m.*, = Αἷμος. **I.** *A high range of mountains in Thrace*, now called *the Great Balkan*, Mel. 2, 2, 2; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41; Liv. 4, 21 sq.; Ov. M. 6, 87; 2, 219; 10, 77; id. F. 1, 390; Hor. C. 1, 12, 6 et saep.—**II.** *A celebrated actor*, Juv. 3, 99; 6, 198.

haerēdĭtas, ātis, v. hereditas.

haerĕo, haesi, haesum, 2, *v. n.* [etym. dub.], *to hang* or *hold fast, to hang, stick, cleave, cling, adhere, be fixed, sit fast, remain close* to any thing or in any manner (class. and very freq., esp. in the trop. sense; cf. pendeo); usually constr. with *in*, the simple *abl.* or *absol.*, less freq. with *dat.*, with *ad*, *sub*, *ex*, etc. **I.** Lit.: ut videamus, terra penitusne defixa sit, et quasi radicibus suis haereat, an media pendeat? Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 122; so, terra ima sede semper haeret, id. Rep. 6, 18: linguam ad radices ejus haerens excipit stomachus, id. N. D. 2, 54, 135: scalarum gradus male haerentes, *holding, adhering*, id. Fam. 6, 7, 3; cf.: haerent parietibus scalae, Verg. A. 2, 442: haerere in equo, *sit fast, keep his seat*, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28; for which: nescit equo rudis Haerere ingenuus puer, Hor. C. 3, 24, 55: male laxus In pede calceus haeret, id. S. 1, 3, 32; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 144: haeret nonnumquam telum illud occultum, id. 9, 2, 75: pugnus in mala haeret, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 17: haesitque in corpore ferrum, Verg. A. 11, 864; for which: tergo volucres haesere sagittae, id. ib. 12, 415; cf.: scindat haerentem coronam crinibus, Hor. C. 1, 17, 27; and: haerentem capiti cum multa laude coronam, id. S. 1, 10, 49: carinae, Ov. M. 8, 144: alae, id. ib. 12, 570: (fames) utero haeret meo, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 16: haeret pede pes, Verg. A. 10, 361: ubi demisi retem atque hamum, quicquid haesit, extraho, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 45; cf.: os devoratum fauce cum haereret lupi, Phaedr. 1, 8, 4; and: graves currus illuvie et voraginibus haerebant, Curt. 8, 4: classis in vado haerebat, id. 9, 19: haerentes adverso litore naves, Hor. S. 2, 3, 205: gremioque in Jasonis haerens, Ov. M. 7, 66; cf.: haeret in complexu liberorum, Quint. 6, 1, 42; for which: Avidisque amplexibus haerent, Ov. M. 7, 143; cupide in Veneris compagibus haeret, Lucr. 4, 1113; for which: validis Veneris compagibus haerent, id. 4, 1204; and: (anulus) caecis in eo (lapide) compagibus haesit, id. 6, 1016: communibus inter se radicibus haerent, id. 3, 325; 5, 554: foliis sub omnibus haerent (Somnia), Verg. A. 6, 284: gladius intra vaginam suam haerens, Quint. 8 praef. § 15: ipse inter media tela hostium evasit. Duo turmae haesere, i. e. *failed to break through*, Liv. 29, 33, 7: alii globo illati haerebant, id. 22, 5, 5.—**b.** Prov. (*a*) Haerere in luto, i. e. *to be in trouble, difficulty*: tali in luto haerere, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 66 (for

which: nunc homo in medio luto est, id. Ps. 4, 2, 28); cf. haesito, I.—In salebra: proclivi currit oratio: venit ad extremum: haeret in salebra, *runs aground*, i. e. *is at a loss*, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84.—In a like sense, (β) Aqua haeret, *the water* (in the water-clock) *stops;* v. aqua.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to hold fast, remain attached* or *fixed, to keep firm, adhere:* improbis semper aliqui scrupus in animis haereat, Cic. Rep. 3, 16; cf.: infixus animo haeret dolor, id. Phil. 2, 26, 64: haerent infixi pectore vultus, Verg. A. 4, 4: haerere in memoria, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 2; cf.: quae mihi in visceribus haerent, i. e. *firmly impressed upon my heart, memory*, id. Att. 6, 1, 8; and: in medullis populi Romani ac visceribus haerere, id. Phil. 1, 15, 36: mihi haeres in medullis, id. Fam. 15, 16, 2: in omnium gentium sermonibus ac mentibus semper haerere, id. Cat. 4, 10, 22: hi in oculis haerebunt, i. e. *will be always present*, id. Phil. 13, 3, 5: in te omnis haeret culpa, *adheres, cleaves*, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 32: ut peccatum haereat, non in eo, qui monuerit, sed in eo, qui non obtemperarit, Cic. Div. 1, 16, 30.—With *dat.:* potest hoc homini huic haerere peccatum? Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: quod privatarum rerum dedecus non haeret infamiae (tuae)? id. Cat. 1, 6, 13: in quo (Caelio) crimen non haerebat, id. Cael. 7, 15: neque (possit) haerere in tam bona causa tam acerba injuria, id. Fam. 6, 5, 2: cum ante illud facetum dictum emissum haerere debeat, quam cogitari potuisse videatur, *must have hit* (the figure being that of an arrow shot from the bow), id. de Or. 2, 54, 219: in quos incensos ira vitamque domini desperantes cum incidisset, haesit in iis poenis, quas, etc., *fell into, incurred those penalties* (the figure is that of a bird which is limed, caught), id. Mil. 21, 56: nec dubie repetundarum criminibus haerebant, Tac. A. 4, 19: in hoc flexu quasi aetatis fama adolescentis paulum haesit ad metas, *hung back, was caught* (the figure being taken from the race-course), Cic. Cael. 31, 75; v. meta: neu quid medios intercinat actus, Quod non proposito conducat et haereat apte, i. e. *fits, suits*, Hor. A. P. 195.—**B.** In partic. **1.** With the idea of nearness predominating, *to keep near* or *close to* a person, *to join* or *attach one's self to, to follow* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): perfice hoc Precibus, pretio, ut haeream in parte aliqua tandem apud Thaidem, *may keep about her*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 25; cf.: ego illum audivi in amorem haerere apud nescio quam fidicinam, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 7: haeres ad latus, omnia experiris, Cat. 21, 6: Antorem comitem, qui missus ab Argis, Haeserat Evandro, Verg. A. 10, 780: obtinenti Africam comes haeserat, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 2; Quint. 1, 2, 10: Curtius Nicia (grammaticus) haesit Cn. Pompeio et C. Memmio, Suet. Gramm. 14.—Poet.: haeremus cuncti superis, temploque tacente Nil facimus non sponte deo, *cling to, depend on*, Luc. 9, 573.—Hence, **b.** In a bad sense: in tergis, tergis, in tergo, *to hang upon one's rear*, i. e. *to pursue closely:* haerebit in tergis fugientium victor, Curt. 4, 15 *fin.:* se cum exercitu tergis eorum haesurum, Tac. H. 4, 19: Haerens in tergo Romanus, Liv. 1, 14 11 Weissenb. (better than terga, the lect. vulg.).—**2.** With the idea of duration in time predominating, *to remain fixed, to abide* or *continue* anywhere, *to keep at, stick to* any thing (class.): metui, ne haereret hic (Athenis), Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 49: in obsidione castelli exigui, Curt. 5, 3, 4: circa muros unius urbis, id. 4, 4; cf.: circa libidines, Suet. Aug. 71: volitare in foro, haerere in jure ac praetorum tribulibus, *to go loitering* or *dangling about*, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173: et siccis vultus in nubibus haerent, *hang upon*, i. e. *remain long looking at*, Luc. 4, 331; cf.: vultus, dum crederet, haesit, id. 9, 1036: haerere in eadem commorarique sententia, Cic. Or. 40, 137; cf.: mea ratio in dicendo haec esse solet, ut boni quod habeat, id amplectar, ibi habitem, ibi haeream, id. de Or. 2, 72, 292: quonam modo ille in bonis haerebit et habitabit suis? id. Or. 15, 49: equidem in libris haereo, id. Att. 13, 40, 2; cf.: valde in scribendo haereo, id. ib. 13, 39, 2: plurima sunt, nitidis maculam haesuram figentia rebus, *lasting, durable*, Juv. 14, 2.—**3.** With the idea of hindrance to free motion predominating, *to stick fast, be brought to a stand-still, to be embarrassed, perplexed, at a loss, to hesitate, to be suspended* or *retarded* (class.). (α) Of persons: haerebat nebulo: quo se verteret, non habebat, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 74; cf.: haerebat in tabulis publicis reus et accusator, id. Clu. 31, 86: cogitate in his iniquitatibus unum haesisse Apollonium: ceteros profecto multos ex his incommodis pecunia se liberasse, id. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 23: in multis nominibus, id. N. D. 3, 24, 62: in media stultitia, id. Tusc. 3, 28, 70; cf.: isti physici raro admodum, cum haerent aliquo loco, exclamant, abstrusa esse omnia, etc., id. Ac. 2, 5, 14: in quo etiam Democritus haeret, id. Fin. 1, 6, 20: at in altero illo, inquit, haeres. Immo habeo tibi gratiam. Haererem enim, nisi tu me expedisses, id. Pis. 30, 74: in ceteris subvenies, si me haerentem videbis, id. Fin. 3, 4, 16: quid machiner? quid comminiscar? haereo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 17; id. Merc. 3, 4, 15; 4, 3, 38; 24; cf.: aut quia non firmus rectum defendis et haeres, Hor. S. 2, 7, 26: haesit circa formas litterarum (puer), Quint. 1, 1, 21; cf. id. 1, 7, 35: haeres et dubitas, Juv. 3, 135; 6, 281.—(β) Of things: nunc homo in lutost. Nomen nescit: haeret haec res, i. e. *is perplexing, cannot be explained*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 28; id. Amph. 2, 2, 182; id. Trin. 4, 2, 59; cf.: occisa est haec res; haeret hoc negotium, id. Ps. 1, 5, 8: nec umquam tanta fuerit loquendi facultas, ut non titubet atque haereat, quotiens ab animo verba dissentiunt, Quint. 12, 1, 29: Hectoris Aeneaeque manu victoria Graiûm Haesit, i. e. *was retarded*, Verg. A. 11, 290; cf.: constitit hic bellum fortunaque Caesaris haesit, Luc. 7, 547: cum in hac difficultate rerum consilium haereret, Liv. 26, 36, 1.

haeres, ēdis, v. heres.

haeresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [haereo], *to stick, adhere* (Lucretian): primordia in terris, Lucr. 2, 477; 4, 742.

† **haeresiarcha**, ae, *m.*, = αἱρεσιάρχης, *a leader of a sect, heresiarch* (eccl. Lat.), Sid. Ep. 7, 6; Aug. Ep. 253.

† **haerĕsis** (scanned **hĕrĕsis** in Prud. Psych. 725; Ham. 64), is and ĕos, *f.*, = αἵρεσις. **I.** *A* (philosophical or religious) *sect, a school of thought* (= secta): Cato in ea est haeresi, quae nullum sequitur florem orationis, Cic. Par. prooem. § 2; as Greek, id. Fam. 15, 16, 3: Pythagorae haeresim sequi, Vitr. 5 praef.—**2.** *Heretical religious doctrine, heresy*, Tert. adv. Haer. 1 sq. et saep.: Ariana, *the Arian heresy*, Sid. Ep. 7, 6: plurimae sectae et haereses, Lact. 4, 30, 2.—**Hĕrĕsis**, personif., Prud. Psych. 710.—Comically: joca tua plena facetiarum de haeresi Vestoriana . . . risisse me satis, i. e. *craft, trade*, Cic. Att. 14, 14, 1.—**II.** *A calling, profession:* navalis, Cod. Th. 13, 6, 9 sq.

haerĕtĭce, *adv.*, v. the foll. art. I. *fin.*

† **haerĕtĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = αἱρετικός, *of* or *belonging to heretical religious doctrines, heretical* (eccl. Lat.). **I.** *Adj.:* commissatio, Tert. adv. Haer. 41: nigredo, Arat. Act. Apost. 1, 611.—*Adv.:* **haerĕtĭce**, *heretically*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 5, 36.—**II.** *Subst.:* **haerĕtĭcus**, i, *m.*, *a heretic*, Tert. adv. Hermog. 27; id. de Bapt. 115; so the title of Tertullian's work: de Praescriptione adversus haereticos.

* **haesĭtābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [haesito, II.], *stammering, faltering, hesitating:* expalluit notabiliter et haesitabundus inquit: Interrogavi, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 13.

* **haesĭtantĭa**, ae, *f.* [id.], *a stammering:* linguae, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16.

haesĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a hesitating* (rare but good prose). **I.** Of speech, *a stammering:* qui timor! quae dubitatio! quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum! Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 202: deformis, Quint. 11, 2, 48.—**II.** *Mental uncertainty, irresolution, perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation* (rare but class.): si facile inveneris quid dicas, noli ignoscere haesitationi meae, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 2: non mediocris haesitatio tui, hinc justitiae proposita imagine, inde pietatis, Quint. 12, 1, 40; 11, 2, 48: haesitationem attulit tempus et locus, Tac. H. 1, 39; Sen. Vit. Beat. 8, 5; Plin. Ep. 6, 27, 1.

haesĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who hesitates, is undecided:* sum et ipse in edendo (libros) haesitator, Plin. Ep. 5, 11, 2.

haesĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* [haereo], *to stick fast, remain fixed* in a place. **I.** Lit. (rare; not in Cic.): ut, si eam paludem Romani perrumpere conarentur, haesitantes premerent ex loco superiore, Caes. B. G. 7, 19, 2: ita in vadis haesitantis frumenti acervos sedisse illitos limo, Liv. 2, 5, 3; Lucr. 6, 334; 5, 697.—**b.** Prov.: haesitare in eodem luto, i. e. *to be exposed to the same danger*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 15.—**II.** Trop. (opp. firmness), *to be uncertain, hesitating*. * **A.** In speech: linguā haesitantes, *hesitating, stammering*, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115.—**B.** In mind, *to be uncertain, undecided, to be at a loss, to hesitate* (so most freq.; cf.: cunctor, moror, tardo): dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdum, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52: cum haesitaret, cum teneretur, quaesivi, etc., id. Cat. 2, 6, 13: in novis rebus haesitare, id. Ac. 2, 5, 15; cf.: Carbo ignarus legum, haesitans in majorum institutis, *not well versed in*, id. de Or. 1, 10, 40: num in eo, qui sint hi testes, haesitatis? id. Fragm. Or. p. Corn. 2, p. 453 Orell.: haesitavit ob eam causam, quod nesciret, id. de Or. 1, 51, 220; id. Fin. 2, 6, 18: itaque non haesitans respondebo, id. Ac. 1, 2, 4: ubi ad pecuniae mentionem ventum erat, haesitabat, Liv. 44, 25, 9: ut deliberare, non haesitare videamur, Quint. 10, 7, 22.—*Impers. pass.:* de mutando rei publicae statu haesitatum erat, Suet. Claud. 11.

hāgētēr, ēris, *m.*, = ἀγητήρ, *the leader, guide:* Hercules, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 56.

† **Hăgĭŏgrăpha**, ōrum, *n.*, = Ἁγιόγραφα, *the last of the three principal divisions of the Old Testament Scriptures*, Hier. in. Reg. praef.; id. Ep. 106, 110.

† **hăgĭŏgrăphus**, i, *m.*, = ἁγιόγραφος, *a sacred writer*, Hier. Ep. 1, 12.

hahae, hahahe, v. ha.

Halaesa, Halaesinus, and **Halaesus**, v. Halesa, etc.

† **hălăgŏra**, as, *f.* [ἁλς-ἀγορά], *the salt-market*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 34 dub.

‡ **halapanta** significat omnia mentientem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 101, 18 Müll. (perh. the same word as halophanta, q. v.).

hālātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [halo], *a breathing, breath*, Cassiod. in Psa. 37, 12.

hālātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a breath of perfume, odor, fragrance* (post-class.): florum, Mart. Cap. 1, § 7: Arabici, id. 2, § 215.

halcēdo and **halcēdŏnĭa**, v. alcedo.

Halcyŏne and **Halcyŏnēus**, v. Alc-.

hālec and **hālex**, v. alex.

Hales, ētis, *m.*, *a small river in Lucania near Velia*, now *Halente*, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 1; id. Att. 16, 7, 5.

Hălēsa (**Halaesa** and **Alēsa**), ae, *f.*, = Ἅλαισα, *a town on the northern coast of Sicily, on the river Halesus*, now ruins near the village Iusa, Sil. 14, 218; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 7, § 19; 2, 2, 75, § 185.—**II.** Deriv. **Hălēsīnus** (**Halaes-** and **Alēs-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Halesa:* civitas, Cic. Fam. 13, 32, 1: Dio, *of Halesa*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 7, § 19; 2, 3, 73.—*Subst.:* **Hălēsīni**, ōrum, *m. plur.*, *the inhabitants of Halesa, Halesines*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Hălēsus (**Halaesus** and **Alēsus**), i, *m.*, = Ἅλαισος. **I.** *Son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra* or *Briscis, the founder of Falisci*, Verg. A. 7, 724; 10, 352; 411; Ov. F. 4, 73; id. Am. 3, 13, 31.—**II.** *One of the Lapithæ*, Ov. M. 12, 462.—**III.** *A small river on the northern coast of Sicily, on which the town Halesa was situated*, Col. poet. 10, 268; Sol. 5, 20.

Hălĭacmon (**Aliacmon**), ōnis, *m.*, *a stream forming the boundary between Macedonia and Thessaly*, now *Vistritza*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 34; Caes. B. C. 3, 37; Liv. 42, 53, 5; Claud. B. G. 179.

† **hălĭæētos** (**haly-**), i, *m.*, = ἁλιαίετος, *the osprey* or *sea-eagle:* Falco haliaëtus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 10; Nisus, the father of Scylla, was changed into one, Ov. M. 8, 146; Verg. Cir. 535.

Hălĭartus, i, *f.*, = Ἁλίαρτος, *a city of Bœotia near the modern village of Mazi*, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26; Nep. Lys. 3; Liv. 42, 46; 56; 63.—Hence, **Hălĭartii**, ōrum, *m.*, *its inhabitants*, Liv. 42, 46.

hălĭca, ae, v. alica.

† **hălĭcăcăbus**, i, *f* (sc. herba) = ἁλικάκαβος, *a plant called in pure Latin* vesicaria, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 180, Cels. 5, 20, 3.

Hălĭcarnassus (**-sos**) or **Hălicarnāsus**, i, *f.*, = Ἁλικαρνασσός, *a city of great antiquity in Caria, the birthplace of the historians Herodotus and Dionysius, also celebrated for the mausoleum erected there*, now *Bodrun* or *Boudroum*, Mel. 1, 16, 2 and 3, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 107, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 25, Liv. 37, 10, 11.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Hălĭcarnasseus**, ĕi and ĕos, *m. adj.*, = Ἁλικαρνασσεύς, *of Halicarnassus*: Scylax, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 88: Dionysius, Quint. 3, 1, 16: Cleon, Nep. Lys. 3.—**B. Hălĭcarnassii**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Halicarnassus, Halicarnassians*, Tac. A. 4, 55.—**C. Hălĭcarnassenses**, ium, *m.*, the same, Liv. 33, 20, 12.

Hălĭcyensis, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the city Halicyæ* (Ἁλικύαι) *in Sicily* (now *Salemi*), *Halicyæan*: civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 13: Sopater quidam, *of Halicyæ*, id. ib. 2, 2, 28, § 68.—*Plur. subst.* **Halicyenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Halicyæ, Halicyæans*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 40, § 91, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

† **hălĭeutĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἁλιευτικός, *of* or *belonging to fishing*: boletar, Gall. ap. Treb. Claud. 17.—*Subst.* **Halieutica**, ōrum, *n.*, *a title of a poem on fishing, by Ovid*, cf. Plin. 32, 2, 5, § 11.

hălĭmŏn, i, *n.*, = ἅλιμον, *a plant, the orach* (Atriplex halimus of Linn.), Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 239; cf. id. 22, 22, 33, § 73.

† **hălĭphlœos**, i, *f.*, = ἁλίφλοιος (sea-bark), *a species of oak*, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 24.

† **hălĭpleumon**, ŏnis, *m.*, = ἁλιπλεύμων (sea-lungs), *a kind of fish*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149.

hālĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [halo], *to breathe out*: flammam halitantes, Enn. ap. Diom. p. 336 P. (Trag. v. 217 Vahl.).—So perh. also: Scio spiritum ejus majorem esse multo quam folles taurini halitant, Plaut. Fragm. Bacch., cf. Ritschl in Rhein. Mus. 1846, p. 580.

hālĭtus (**alitus**), ūs, *m.* [id.], *breath, exhalation, steam, vapor*. **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Nemeaeus leo Frendens efflavit graviter extremum halitum, *his last breath*, * Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: aegris faucibus exsuperat gravis halitus, Pers. 3, 88: quae (i. e. nebulae aestusque) velut halitus sursum feruntur, Lucr. 6, 478: a pulmone halitus graveolentia, i. e. *stinking breath*, Plin. 28, 12, 53, § 194; so, oris, id. 21, 20, 83, § 142; 28, 4, 14, § 56; cf. artificis halitus oris, Juv. 10, 238: postero die ex ore (ebriorum) halitus cadi, *fumes of wine*, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 142: plumbi fornacium halitus noxius et pestilens, *exhalation, fumes*, id. 34, 18, 50, § 167: carbonum, Prud. στεφ. 5, 219: terrae, Plin. 11, 12, 12, § 31, Quint. 7, 9, 8: salis, Plin. 17, 4, 2, § 24: Averni, Val. Fl. 4, 494: solis, i. e. *heat*, Col. 2, 5, 2.—**II.** Transf., *the spirit, soul*, Prud. Cath. 10, 11.—**b.** *Wind*: frigidus, Claud. Rutil. 1, 105.

hallēlūjah (**allēlūia**), *interj.* [Hebr. halal, to praise, Jah = Jehovah], *praised be God! praise the Lord!* Form hall-, August. Ep. 86, 178, Sid. Ep. 2, 10, Prud. Nol. Carm. 37, 56: Form all-, Vulg. Job, 13, 22, Psa. 104, 1, Apoc. 19, 1, 3, 4 al.—Deriv. **hallēlūjātĭcus**, a, um: psalmi, *devoted to praise, containing hallelujahs*, August. Psa. 105.

hallex, ĭcis, v. allex.

hallūcĭnor, āri, and its derivatives, v. aluc-.

‡ **hallus**, v. allus.

† **halmyrĭdĭon**, ii, *n.*, = ἁλμυρίδιον (saltish), *a kind of cabbage*, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 142.

† **halmyrrhax**, ăgis, *m.*, = ἁλμύρραξ, *a kind of saltpetre*, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 106.

hālo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to breathe* (poet., cf. feo, spiro). **I.** *Neutr.*, *to breathe, to emit vapor* or *fragrance, be fragrant*: in vitent croceis halantes floribus horti, Verg. G. 4, 109: ture calent arae sertisque recentibus halant, id. A. 1, 417.—**II.** *Act.*, *to breathe out, exhale*: et nardi florem nectar qui naribus halat, Lucr. 2, 848; 6, 221, 391, Mart. 10, 48.

‡ **halonem**, id est hesterno vino languentem, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. elucum, p. 75 Müll.

† **hălŏphanta**, ae, *m.*, = ἁλοφάντης (a word comically formed after the analogy of sycophanta, συκοφάντης), *a salt informer*, i. q. *a rascal, scoundrel*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 2, cf. Non. 126, 7, and see halapanta.

† **hălōs**, ō, *f.*, = ἅλως (a round threshing-floor), *a circle round the sun or moon, a halo*, pure Lat. corona: circa solem visum coloris varii circulum, qualis esse in arcu solet. Hunc Graeci halo vocant: nos dicere coronam aptissime possumus, etc., Sen. Q. N. 1, 2, 1.—Called also **hălysis** (prob. corrupted from ἅλως), App. de Mundo, p. 64, 16.

† **hălōsis**, is, *f.*, = ἅλωσις, *a taking by storm, capture*, Petr. 89, 1 (in Suet. Ner. 38, written as Greek).

† **halter**, ēris, *m.*, = ἁλτήρ, in gymnastics, *leaden weights* held in the hands in leaping exercises, to add to the impetus of the body, the *dumb-bells* of modern gymnastics, Mart. 14, 49, 1; 7, 67, 6 (pure Lat. manipuli, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 2, 38).

hālūcĭnātĭo, hālūcĭnor, v. aluc-.

hălum, i, v. alum.

Hăluntium, ii, v. Aluntium.

Halus, i, *f.*, *a small place in Assyria, near Artemita*, only mentioned by Tac. A. 6, 41.

halyaeĕtos, v. hali-.

Halyattes, is, v. Alyattes.

Hălys, ȳos, *m.*, = Ἅλυς. **I.** *A river in Asia Minor, flowing between Paphlagonia and Cappadocia*, now *Kisil Irmak*: secundum Halyn, Mel. 1, 19, 9, Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 6; 6, 3, 3, § 8: circa Halyn, Liv. 38, 16, 13: Croesus Halym penetrans magnam pervertet opum vim, Cic. Div. 2, 56, 115; cf. Croeso fatalis Halys, Luc. 3, 272.—*Acc.* Halym, also Curt. 4, 11, 3.—**II.** *A man's name*, Stat. Th. 2, 574.—As a *surname*, Inscr. Grut. 877, 9.

hălўsis, is, v. halos.

† **hāma** (**ama**), ae, *f.*, = ἄμη, *a water-bucket*, esp. for extinguishing fires, *a fire-bucket*, Plin. Ep. 10, 42, 2, Juv. 14, 305, Dig. 1, 15, 3; 33, 7, 12, §§ 18, 21 (in Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 42, false reading for aula, Lorenz ad loc.).

Hămādryas, ădis, *f.*, = Ἁμαδρυάς, *a wood-nymph, hamadryad*; in *sing.*, Stat. S. 1, 3, 63; in *plur.*, Verg. E. 10, 62, Prop. 2, 32 (3, 30), 37, Ov. M. 1, 690; 14, 624, id. F. 2, 155; *dat. Græc.* Hamadryasin, Prop. 1, 20, 32 (like ib. 12 Dryasin, and ib. 34 Thyniasin).

Hamae, ārum, *f.*, *a place in Campania, near Cumæ*, mentioned only by Liv. 23, 35, 3.

† **hămarthrītis**, is, *f.* [ἅμα ἀρθρῖτις], *the general gout*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 2, 28.

† **Hămartigĕnĭa**, ae, *f.*, = Ἁμαρτιγένεια, *The Origin of Sin*, the title of a poem by Prudentius.

hāmātĭlis, e, *adj.* [hamatus], *with hooks*, i. e. *performed by* or *furnished with hooks* (ante- and post-class.): piscatus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 10: spiculum scorpii, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

hāmātus, a, um, *adj.* [hamus], *furnished with a hook, hooked*. **I.** Lit.: ungues, Ov. M. 12, 563: harundo, id. ib. 5, 384: sentes, id. ib. 2, 799.—**B.** Transf., *shaped like a hook, hooked, crooked*: hamatis uncinatisque corporibus concreta haec esse dicat, * Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 121: ensis, i. q. harpe, Ov. M. 5, 80 (cf.: ferrum curvo tenus abdidit hamo, id. ib. 4, 720).—**II.** Trop.: hos ego viscatis hamatisque muneribus non sua promere puto, sed aliena corripere, i. e. *catching, alluring*, Plin. Ep. 9, 30, 2 (cf. with hamus, id. Pan. 43 *fin.*, Mart. 6, 63, 5, v. hamus, I. B. 1. b.).

† **hămaxa**, ae, *f.*, = ἅμαξα, *a wagon*, Capitol. Max. duob. 6 (in Gell. 2, 21, 9, in the signification of septentriones, written as Greek).

† **hămaxăgōga**, ae, *m.*, = ἁμαξαγωγός, *one who carries off any thing in a wagon*, in comic transf.: bonorum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 2.

hămaxītis, ĭdis, *f.*, *a plant*, i. q. agrostis, App. Herb. 77.

† **hămaxo**, āre, *v. a.* [ἅμαξα, a wagon], *to yoke to a wagon*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 22.

Hămaxŏbĭi or **-bĭoe**, ōrum, *m.*, = Ἁμαξόβιοι (living, going about in wagons), *a Scythian people*, Mel. 2, 1, 2, Plin. 4, 12, 25 (cf. Hor. C. 3, 24, 9, Just. 2, 2).—In *sing.* Hamaxobio instabilior, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1.

Hămilcar (**Amilcar**), ăris, *m.* **I.** *A general, son of Gisgo, slain in besieging Syracuse*, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 50, Val. Max. 1, 7, ext. 8.—**II.** Hamilcar Barca, *the father of Hannibal*, Cic. Off. 3, 26, 99, Nep. Ham., Liv. 21, 2 sq., Val. Max. 6, 6, 2, Sil. 1, 72 al.

Hămillus, i, *m.*, *the name of a teacher*, Juv. 10, 224.

hămĭōta, ae, *m.* [hamus], *an angler* (ante-class.): conchitae atque hamiotae, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 5: hamiotae aucupesque, Varr. ap. Non. 25, 10.

† **hammītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = ἀμμῖτις, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 167.

† **hammŏchrȳsos** (**amm-**), i, *m.*, = ἀμμόχρυσος (gold sand), *a precious stone unknown to us*, perh. *golden mica*, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 188, Isid. 16, 15, 5.

hammŏdȳtes (**amm-**), ae, *m.*, = ἀμμοδύτης (sand-crawler), *an African serpent*, Sol. 27, 33, Isid. 12, 4, 39, Luc. 9, 716 al.

Hammōn (**Amm-**), ōnis, *m.*, = Ἄμμων, *an Egyptian and Libyan deity, worshipped (in the present oasis Siwah) in the form of a ram, and identified by the Greeks and Romans with Ζεύς and Jupiter*, hence, Juppiter Hammon. Connected with his temple was an oracle often consulted by the ancients, Cic. N. D. 29 *fin.*, id. Div. 1, 43, 95; 1, 1, 3, Curt. 4, 7, 3 sq., Luc. 9, 514 al. (cf. Cat. 7, 5).—Hence, Hammonis cornu, *a gold-colored precious stone of the shape of a ram's horn, Ammonite*, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 167.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Hammōnium** (**Amm-**), ii, *n.*, *the oasis El-Siwah*, Curt. 4, 7, 3 sq.—**B. Hammōnii**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of* Hammonium, Curt. 4, 7, 11.—**C. Hammōnĭăcus** (**Amm-**), a, um, *belonging to Hammon* (*Libya, Africa*). **1.** *Adj.*: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 79, Col. 6, 17, 7, Ov. M. Fac. 94.—**2.** *Subst.* **Hammōnĭăcum**, i, *n.*, *a resinous gum, which distilled from a tree near the temple of* Juppiter Hammon, Plin. 12, 23, 49, § 107; 24, 6, 14, § 23, Cels. 5, 5.

‡ **hāmotrăhōnes**, alii piscatores, alii, qui unco cadavera trahunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll.

* **hāmŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [hama], *a small water-bucket*: habilem lymphis hamulam, Col. poët. 10, 387.

hāmŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [hamus], *a small hook*: piscarius, *a small angle*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 17.—As a surgical instrument, Cels. 7, 7, 4 and 7.

hāmus, i, *m.* [kindr. with ἁ-, ἅπτω], *a hook*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: taleae pedem longae, ferreis hamis infixis, totae in terram infodiebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 73 *fin.*: hamis ferreis pectitur stupa, *heckles*, Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 17: loricam consertam hamis, *little hooks*, Verg. A. 3, 467.—**B.** In particular. **1.** *A fish-hook*; hence, in gen., *an angle* (so most freq.): hisce hami atque haec harundines sunt nobis quaestu, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 5: divine Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatem, quod ea videlicet homines capiantur, ut pisces hamo, * Cic. de Sen. 13, 44 (al. om. hamo, cf. Klotz in h. l.): occultum visus decurrere piscis ad hamum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 74; 1, 16, 51, Ov. M. 3, 586; 15, 101, id. H. 19, 13 et saep.: instrumento piscatoris legato, hami quoque et cetera ejusmodi usibus destinata debentur, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 66.—**b.** Transf., as a figure of enticement, allurement, artifice (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): hic est hamum vorat, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 21, id. Curc. 3, 61: si vafer unus et alter Insidiatorem praeroso fugerit hamo, Hor. S. 2, 5, 25: munera magna quidem misit, sed misit in hamo, Mart. 6, 63, 5; cf. munera illitos cibis hamos aemulabantur, Plin. Pan. 43 *fin.* (for which viscata hamataque munera, id. Ep. 9, 30, 2).—**2.** *A hook* as a surgical instrument, Cels. 7, 7, 15.—**II.** Transf., of things hooked or crooked, *the talons* of a hawk, Ov. M. 11, 342; *thorns*, id. de Nuce, 115; *a kind of pastry*, App. M. 10, p. 245.

Hannĭbal (Annibal), ălis (alis, Enn Sat 14 Vahl), = Ἀννίβας [Phoen] *a Punic surname The most celebrated of the name is Hannibal, son of Hamilcar, the leader of the Carthaginians in the second Punic war,* Nep Han 1 al , Liv 21, 1 al , Hor C 4, 8, 16, Cic de Or 1, 48, 210 al et Romani suum Hannibalem habent, Liv 27, 16, 10 —Prov Hannibal ad portas, of imminent and great danger, Cic Fin 4, 9, 22 Mithri dates, odio in Romanos Hannibal, *a Han nibal,* Vell 2, 18, 1

Hanno (Anno), ōnis, *m* , = Ἄννων, *a Punic name The most celebrated of the name is Hanno, general of the Carthagin ians, who, about the year* 500 B C , *navi gated the western coast of Africa,* Plin 5, 1, 1, § 8, Cic Tusc 5, 32, 90

‡ **hanŭla** parva delubra, quasi fanula, Paul ex Fest p 103, 8 Müll

hăpălopsis, idis, *f* , *a spice,* Plaut Ps 3, 2, 47 Ritschl *N cr*

hăpălūrĭa, ae, *f* [hapalus], *a vessel for soft eggs,* Aus Ep 20 dub

hăpălus, a, um, *adj* , = ἁπαλός, *soft,* only with ova, Apic 7, 17 , Scrib Comp 104, Marc Emp 20

† **hăphē (aphē),** ēs, *f* , = ἁφή (a touch ing, handling, hence), *the yellow sand* with which wrestlers, after being anointed, were sprinkled. **I.** Lit flavescit haphe, Mart 7, 67, 5 —**II.** Transf , *the dust of a road,* Sen. Ep 57, 1

† **hapsus,** i, *m* , = ἅψος (a binding to gether, hence), *a lock of wool used in band aging* lanae, Cels 4, 6, 9, 7, 26, 5

hăra, ae, *f* , *a pen* or *coop* for animals anserum, *a goose pen,* Varr R R 3, 10, 3 sq , Col 8, 14, 5, Plaut As 2, 4, 24 al , *a hog stye,* Varr R R 2, 4, 14, Col 7, 9, 9, Ov H. 1, 104, cf confer nunc, Epicure noster, ex hara producte, non ex schola, confer, etc , Cic Pis 16, 37 hara suis, as a term of reproach, Plaut Most 1, 1, 39

hărēna (better than **ărēna,** Bramb s v Rib Prol Verg p 422, and v infra), ae, *f* [Sabin fas ena, from Sanscr root bhas , to shine, gleam, CorssAusspr 1, 102] **I.** Prop , *sand* (syn sabulum, glarea, su burra) harenae tria genera, Plin 36, 23, 54, § 175 magnus congestus harenae, Lucr 6, 724, 726 litoris incurvi bibulam pavit aequor harenam, *the thirsty sand of the curved shore,* id 2, 376, so, bibula hare na, Verg G 1, 114 (Rib and Forbig , but Conington arena) sicca, id ib 1, 389 ste rilis, id ib 1, 70 mollis, Ov M 2, 577 opa ci omnis harena Tagi, i e the gold it was believed to contain, Juv 3, 55 (cf Plin 4, 21, 35, § 115) nivis more incidens, Sen Q N 2, 30, 2 —Poet harena nigra, = limus, *slime, mud,* Verg G 4, 292. —*Plur* (post Aug , its use is said by Gell 19, 8, 3, to have been ridiculed by Cæsar as a verbi vitium) arenae carae, of the golden sands of Pactolus, Ov M 11, 88 Merk. quem (del phina) postquam bibulis inlisit fluctus ha renis, id H 18, 201 summae cauda verrun tur arenae, id M 10, 701 Merk , so id ib 2, 456 , 865, 11, 231 , 499 , 15, 268 , 279 , Stat S 4, 3, 23 Queck, Col. 1 praef 24, but harenae, Ov Am 2, 11, 47, Verg G 2, 106, 3, 350, Hor C 3, 4, 31 K and H arenarum inculta vastitas, Sen Q N 1 prol 8, of the bottom of the sea furit aestus harenis, Verg A. 1, 107 aestu miscentur harenae, id ib 3, 557 —Prov (α) Quid harenae semina mandas? Ov H 5, 115, cf id Tr 5, 4, 48 —(β) Ex incomprehensibili pravitate arenae funis effici non potest, Col 10 praef § 4 —(γ) Arena sine calce, said by Caligula of Seneca, because his sentences seem like independent maxims, without connection, Suet Cal 53 —(δ) Of vast numbers si cut arena quae est in litore maris, Vulg Judic 7, 12, id. Gen 22, 17 —**II.** Meton **A.** In gen , *sand, sands, a sandy place* ut cum urbis vendiderit, tum arenam ali quam emat, Cic Agr 2, 27, 71 B and K — **B.** Esp **1.** *A sandy desert, waste* (most ly post Aug) cum super Libycas victor penderet arenas, Ov M 4, 617, Luc. 2, 417 nigras inter harenas, Prop 4 (5), 6, 83 Memnonis effigies, disjectas inter et vix pervias arenas, Tac A. 2, 61 —**2.** *The shore of the sea, the beach, coast, strand* cum mare permotum ventis ruit intus harenam, Lucr 6, 726 litoream arenam sulcare, Ov M 15, 725 doque leves saltus udaeque in mittor arenae, id ib 3, 599 multaque per pessae (carinae) Phrygia potiuntur arena, id. ib 12, 38 sub noctem potitur classis arena, id ib 13, 729 —So sing , Verg A. 1, 540, 5, 34, 6, 316, 11, 626 al —**3.** *The place of combat in the amphitheatre* (strewn with sand), *the arena* in amphitheatri arena, Suet Ner 53, id Tit 8 missus in arenam aper, id Tib 72, id. Aug 43 comminus ursos figebat Numidas Albana nudus hare na venator, Juv 4, 100, 2, 144, 8, 206 ju venes in arenam luxuria projecit, Sen. Ep 99, 13 —**4.** Transf (α) *A combat in the amphitheatre* in harenam se dare, Dig 11, 4, 5 *fin* · operas arenae promittere, Tac A 14, 14 · in opera scaenae arenaeque eden da, Suet. Tib 35 scaenae arenaeque devo tus, id Cal 30 —(β) *The combatants in the arena* cum et juris idem (i e testandi li bertas) contingat harenae, *the gladiators have the right,* etc , Juv 6, 217 —**5.** Hare na urens, *volcanic fire, lava* Aetna ingen tem vim arenae urentis effudit, Sen Q N 2, 30, 1.—**III.** Trop , *the place of combat, scene* or *theatre of any contest* (war, a single battle, a dispute, etc) civilis belli arena, Flor 4, 2, 18 , 4, 7, 6 , cf id. 3, 21, 1 , Luc 6, 63 in harena mea, hoc est apud cen tumviros, Plin Ep 6, 12, 2.

hărēnācĕus (aren-), a, um, *adj* , *sandy,* = harenosus (only in Plin) terra, Plin 17, 7, 4, § 43 al

hărēnārĭus (aren-), a, um, *adj* [ha rena] **I.** Prop , *of* or *pertaining to sand* lapis, *sandstone* (= lapis bibulus of Verg), Serv Verg G 2 348 —**II.** Transf , *of* or *pertaining to the amphitheatre* fera, *des tined for the arena,* Arn 29, 1 —**III.** Hence, *subst* , **A. hărēnārĭus,** i, *m* **1.** *A com batant in the amphitheatre, a gladiator* Dig 22, 5, 21, 36, 1, 5, Cod Just 3, 27, 11, Petr 126, 6 , Inscr Orell 4063 (but cf Orell ad loc) —**2.** *A teacher of the elements of arith metic* (the figures being drawn in sand), Tert Pall 6 (cf abacus) — **B. hărēnārĭa,** ae (sc fodina, cf aeraria, argenta ria, etc.), *f* , *a sand pit,* Varr R R 1, 2, 23 in arenarias quasdam extra portam Esqui linam perductus occiditur, Cic Clu 13, 37 B and K.—**C. hărēnārĭum,** ii, *n* , *a sand pit,* Vitr 2, 4, 2, 6, 11

hărēnātĭo (aren-), onis, *f* [id] **1.** Prop , *a sanding, plastering with sand* — **2.** Transf , *a plastering, cementing,* Vitr 7, 3, 9

hărēnātus (aren-), a, um, *adj* [id], *sanded, covered* or *mixed with sand* (very rare) calx, Cato, R R 18, 7, Inscr Grut 207 —As *subst* **hărēnātum,** i (sc opus), *n* , *sand mortar,* Vitr 7, 4, Plin 36, 23, 55, § 176 sq

hărēnĭfŏdīna (aren-), ae, *f* [hare na fodio], *a sand pit* (late Lat for hare naria , s v harenarius, III B) Dig 7, 1, 13, § 5, 24, 3, 7, Varr L L 5, § 7 Müll

hărēnĭvăgus (aren-), a, um, *adj* [harena vagus], *wandering over sands* Cato, Luc 9, 941

hărēnōsus (aren-), a um, *adj* [ha rena], *full of sand, sandy* Ladon, Ov M 1, 702 terra, id ib 14, 82, Plin 17, 7, 4, § 44 litus Libyae, Verg A 4, 257 urina, Plin 23, 3, 36, § 73 lapis harenosior, id 33, 6, 33, § 101 quod sit harenosissimum sub sidat, id 27, 4, 5, § 20 —As *subst* **hărēnōsum,** i, *n., a sandy place* quae humi arido atque harenoso gignuntur, Sall J 48, 3 —*Plur* · **hărēnōsa,** orum, opp lutosa, Plin 32, 6, 21, § 60

hărēnŭla (aren-), ae, *f dim* [id], *fine sand, a grain of sand,* Plin. 30, 3, 8, § 24

hărĭŏla, ae, v hariolus

* **hărĭŏlātĭo (ar-),** onis, *f* [hariolor], *a soothsaying, prophesying* Enn. ap Cic Div 1, 31, 66 (Fragm Trag 42 Rib)

hărĭŏlor (ar-), āri, *v dep n* [hario lus], *to foretell, prophesy, divine* **I.** Lit Προθεσπίζω igitur, non hariolans, ut illa (Cassandra) cui nemo credidit, sed conjec tura prospiciens, Cic Att 8, 11, 3 quaestus causa hariolari, id Div 1, 58, 132 —Comi cally mirabar, quod dudum scapulae gesti bant mihi, Hariolari quae occeperunt sibi esse in mundo malum, Plaut As 2, 2, 50 — **II.** Transf , in a bad sense (like vatici nor), *to speak foolishly, to talk silly stuff, nonsense* (ante class), Plaut Cist 4, 2, 80, id. As 3, 2, 33, 5, 2, 74, id. Rud. 2, 3, 17, Ter Phorm 3, 2, 7, cf. Plaut Rud. 4, 4, 97 age jam cupio, si modo argentum reddat Sed ego hoc hariolor, *am dreaming,* Ter Ad. 2, 1 48

hărĭŏlus (ar-), i, *m* , and **harĭŏla,** ae, *f* [Sanscr hira, entrails , Gr χορδή, χολάδες , cf haruspex] *a soothsayer, proph et, prophetess* (= augur, auspex, haruspex, extispex) (α) *Masc.* hariolos, haruspi ces Mitte omnes quae futura et quae facta, eloquar, Plaut Am 5, 2, 2 , cf · ut haruspices, augures, harioli, vates et con jectores nobis essent colendi, Cic. N D 1, 20, 55, Plaut Cas 2, 6, 4, id. Men. prol 76, id Poen 3, 5, 46, Ter Phorm 4, 4, 27, Cic Div 1, 2, 4, Phaedr 3, 3, 6 et saep —(β) *Fem* , Plaut Mil 3, 1, 99 , id Rud. 4, 4, 95 sq

Harmŏdĭus, ii, *m* , = Ἁρμόδιος, *a famous Athenian, murderer of Hipparchus,* Cic Tusc 1, 49, 116 , Plin. 7, 23, 23, § 87, Gell 9, 2.

† **harmŏgē,** ēs, *f* , = ἁρμογή *a proper combination* or *mingling of colors,* Plin. 35, 5, 11, § 29 —**II.** Transf , *harmony* of sound, Varr Sat Men 63, 18

† **1. harmŏnĭa,** ae (archaic *gen sing* harmoniai, Lucr 3, 131), *f* , = ἁρμονία, *an agreement of sounds, consonance, concord, harmony,* pure Lat concentus **I.** Lit velut in cantu et fidibus, quae harmonia dicitur, Cic Tusc. 1, 10, 20, cf harmo niam ex intervallis sonorum nosse possu mus quorum varia compositio etiam har monias efficit plures, id ib 1, 18, 41 ad harmoniam canere mundum, id N D 3, 11, 27 numeros et geometriam et harmo niam conjungere, id Rep 1, 10, Vitr 5, 4, 6 —**II.** Transf **A.** *Concord, harmony,* in gen , Lucr 3, 131 neque harmoniā cor pus sentire solere, id 3, 118 nam multum harmoniae Veneris differre videntur, id. 4, 1248 —**B.** *Singing, a song* te nostra, Deus, canit harmonia, Prud Cath 3, 90

2. Harmŏnĭa, ae, *f* , *daughter of Mars and Venus, the wife of Cadmus, and mother of Semele, Ino, Agave, and Polydorus,* Hyg Fab 6, 148, 159 —*Acc* Harmonien, Ov A. A 3, 86

† **harmŏnĭcē,** ēs, *f* , = ἁρμονική, *the science of sounds, harmonics,* Vitr 5 3, 8 — Called **harmŏnĭca,** ae, *f* , Vitr 5, 4, 1

† **harmŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj* , = ἁρμονι κός, *of* or *belonging to agreement* or *har mony, harmonious, harmonic* (very rare) res, Varr L L 10, § 64 Müll harmonica ratio, quae cogit rerum naturam sibi ipsam congruere, Plin 2, 109, 113, § 248 tinnitus, Mart Cap 1, § 27

† **harpa,** ae, *f* , = ἅρπη (a sickle, transf), *a harp* (late Lat), Ven. Carm 7, 8, 63

(**harpactĭcon,** false read in Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 176, v 1 harpax.)

† **harpăga,** ae, *f* , = ἁρπάγη, *a hook,* for the usual harpago, Sisenn ap Non 556, 20

* **harpăgĭnētŭlus,** i, *m dim* [harpa go] *a small hook,* Vitr 7, 5, 3 dub

† **1. harpăgo,** avi, atum, 1, *v a* [ἁρ πάζω] *to rob, plunder* (Plautin.) aurum mihi intus harpagatum est, Plaut Aul 2, 2, 24, id Bacch 4, 4, 11, id Ps 1, 2, 6, 4, 2, 2.

† **2. harpăgo** onis, *m* [ἁρπάγη] *a hook* for drawing things to one's self, for tearing down any thing, etc , *a grappling hook, grapple, drag* (pure Lat manica, manus ferrea) **I.** Lit , Caes B G 7, 81, 1, id B C 1, 57, 2, Liv 30, 10, Curt 4, 2, Plin 7, 56, 57, § 209, Dig 33, 7, 12, § 21 —* **II.** Transf , *a rapacious person* blandilo quentulus harpago, mendax, cuppes, etc , Plaut Trin 2, 1, 13

Harpăgus i, *m* , *a Median nobleman, to whom Astyages committed his grandson Cyrus to be destroyed, but by whom he was preserved alive,* Just 1, 4 sq , Sen de Ira, 3, 15, 1.

Harpălus, i, *m* , *one of Cicero's slaves,* Cic Fam 16 24 1

Harpălȳcē, ēs, *f* , = Ἁρπαλύκη, *the daughter of the Thracian king Harpaly cus, brought up as a warrior,* Verg A. 1, 317 Serv , Hyg Fab 193, 252, 254.

† **harpastum**, i, *n.*, = ἁρπαστόν, *a hand-ball:* sive harpasta manu pulverulenta rapis, Mart. 4, 19, 6; 7, 67, 4.

† **1. harpax**, ăgis, *adj.*, = ἅρπαξ, *drawing to itself, rapacious.*—Lit., of amber and brimstone: in Syria feminas verticillos inde (i. e. ex electro) facere et vocari harpaga, quia folia paleasque et vestium fimbrias rapiat, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 37; so of sulphur, id. 35, 15, 50, § 176 (the correct reading, see Sillig ad h. l.).

2. Harpax, ăgis, *m.* [ἅρπαξ], *the name of a slave*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 58 sq.; 4, 2, 53 sq.—Also in *voc.:* Harpage, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 70.

† **harpē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἅρπη. **I.** *A sickle-shaped sword, a falchion, cimeter*, Ov. M. 5, 69; 176; Luc. 9, 663; Val. Fl. 4, 388.—**II.** *A species of falcon, tassel gentle:* Falco gentilis, Linn.; Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 204.

Harpŏcrătēs, is, *m.*, = Ἁρποκράτης, **I.** *The Egyptian god of silence, represented with his finger on his mouth;* acc. to others, *a Greek philosopher, who enjoined silence respecting the nature of the gods*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 57 Müll. *N. cr.* (cf. Ov. M. 9, 692).—* **II.** Transf., *a silent person*, Cat. 74, 4.

Harpўiae (trisyl.; scanned as a quadrisyl. Hārpўĭās, Rutil. Itin. 1, 603), ārum, *f.*, = Ἅρπυιαι (qs. the spoilers). **I.** *Mythical rapacious monsters, half bird and half woman, the Harpies*, Verg. A. 3, 212 sq.; 6, 289; Hor. S. 2, 2, 40; Val. Fl. 4, 428; Hyg. Fab. 14.—In *sing.:* Harpyia Celaeno, Verg. A. 3, 365.—**B.** Transf., in *sing.*, *a rapacious person, a harpy*, Sid. Ep. 5, 7.—**II.** Also in *sing.*, *the name of one of Actæon's hounds*, Ov. M. 3, 215.

Harūdes, um, *m.*, *a Germanic tribe in the army of Ariovistus*, perh. *the same as the Charudes in the Chersonesus Cimbrica (in the Northern Jütland)*, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 10; 1, 37, 2; 1, 51, 2 Monum. Ancyr.

haruga and **harviga**, v. arvix.

hărundĭfer (ar-), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [harundo-fero], *reed-bearing, crowned with reeds:* caput, Ov. F. 5, 637.

hărundĭnācĕus (ar-), a, um, *adj.* [harundo], *like a reed*, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 58.

hărundĭnārĭus (ar-), ii, *m.* [id. II. B.], *a dealer in limed twigs*, Inscr. Orell. 4199.

hărundĭnātĭo (ar-), ōnis, *f.* [id. II. L.], *the poling of vines, the propping with reeds*, Varr. 1, 8, 3 (ex conj. Schneid. The vulg. reading is: Canusini in harundulatione in ficis)

hărundĭnētum (ar-), i, *n.* [harundo, II.], *a thicket or jungle of reeds*, Cato, R. R. 6, 3; Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 4; Col. 4, 32, 3; Plin. 10, 8, 10, § 28; Vulg. Josue, 16, 8; 17, 9.

hărundĭnĕus (ar-), a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of reeds, reedy:* silva, Verg. A. 10, 710: paniculae, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 117: cuneoli, Col. 4, 29, 10: ripae, Stat. Th. 6, 174.—Poet.: carmen, *a shepherd's song*, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 12.—**II.** *Like a reed:* radix, Plin. 24, 16, 93, § 150: mensura aurea, Vulg. Apoc. 21, 15.

hărundĭnōsus (ar-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *abounding in reeds:* Cnidus, Cat. 36, 13

hărundo (better than **ărundo**, Bramb. s. v.; Wagn. Orthog. Verg. p. 441; Rib. Prol. Verg. p. 422, though the latter is freq. in MSS. and edd.; v. infra), inis, *f.* [etym. dub.; perh. from root ar-, to set in motion; Sanscr. aras, swift; aranjas, a wood, as that which grows; cf.: ulmus, ulva, alnus, Corss. Ausspr. 1, 530 sq.]. **I.** Prop., *the reed, cane* (taller than canna; cf. also: culmus, calamus, stipula), Cato, R. R. 6, 3; Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 156 sqq.: intus medullam sabuci (habent) ... inanitatem harundines, id. 13, 22, 42, § 122: longa parvae sub arundine cannae, Ov. M. 8, 337: fluvialis, Verg. G. 2, 414; used for covering or thatching huts and houses, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 156; Vitr. 2, 1, 3; esp. in encampments: casae ex harundinibus textae, Liv. 35, 27, 3 Weissenb: teneris harundinum radicibus contusis equos alere, Caes. B. C. 3, 58, 3.—Prov.: arundo vento agitata, Vulg. Matt. 11, 7; Luc. 7, 24: arundinem quassatam non confringet, ib. Matt. 12, 20.—**II.** Meton. of any thing made of reed or cane. **A.** *A fishing-rod:* hisce hami atque haec harundines sunt nobis quaestu, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 5: haec laqueo volucres, haec captat arundine pisces, Tib. 2, 6, 23 Müll.: hos aliquis tremula, dum captat arundine pisces, vidit, Ov. M. 8, 217 Merk.; 13, 293; 14, 651.—**B.** *Limed twigs for catching birds:* parati aucupes cum harundinibus fuerunt, Petr. 40, 6: volucres, quas textis harundinibus peritus artifex tetigit, id. 109, 7: cantu fallitur ales, callida dum tacita crescit harundo manu, Mart. 14, 218, 2 Schneidewin: aut (si) crescente levis traheretur arundine praeda, id. 9, 54, 3 id.: ut qui viscatos populatur arundine lucos, Sil. 7, 674: harundine sumptā Faunus plumoso sum deus aucupio, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 33.—**C.** *A wreath* or *crown* made of reeds; as the head of Priapus: ast inportunas volucres in vertice harundo terret fixa, Hor. S. 1, 8, 6 B. and K.; v. Orell. ad loc.—Esp. worn by river deities: (Tiberini) crines umbrosa tegebat harundo, Verg. A. 8, 34 Rib.; of the river Calydonius: inornatos redimitus arundine crines, Ov. M. 9, 3: subita cur pulcher arundine crines velat Hylas, Val. Fl. 1, 218: (Glaucus) caputque redimitus arundine, Vell. Pat. 2, 83; and of the Tiber: et arundinis altae concolor in viridi fluitabat silva capillo, Sid. Paneg. Anthem. 333: velatus harundine glauca Mincius, Verg. A. 10, 205 Rib.—**D.** *The shaft of an arrow:* quod fugat obtusum est, et habet sub arundine plumbum, Ov. M. 1, 471: pennaque citatior ibat quae redit in pugnas fugientis arundine Parthi, Sil. 10, 12; Cels. 7, 5, 2.—Hence (pars pro toto), *an arrow:* inque cor hamata percussit arundine Ditem, Ov. M. 5, 384; 8, 382; 10, 526; 11, 325: haeret lateri letalis harundo, Verg. A. 4, 73 Rib. (Forbig. and Conington, arundo); id. ib. 7, 499.—**E.** *A pen:* neve notet lusus tristis harundo tuos, Mart. 1, 3, 10: inque manus chartae, nodosaque venit harundo, Pers. 3, 11. The best came from Cnidus: Cnidia, Aus. Ep. 7, 49; and: Acidalia, Mart. 9, 14, 3.—**F.** *A reed pipe, shepherd's pipe, Pan-pipes*, = σύριγξ (an instrument made of several reeds, fastened together with wax, each successive reed somewhat shorter than the preceding): junctisque canendo vincere arundinibus servantia lumina temptat, Ov. M. 1, 684; cf. id. ib. 1, 707 sq.; 11, 154: agrestem tenui meditabor harundine Musam, Verg. E. 6, 8; cf.: compacta solitum modulatur harundine carmen, id. Cul. 100: nec crepuit fissa me propter harundine custos, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 25.—**G.** *A flute* (made of the κάλαμος αὐλητικός, Theophr. 4, 12): Satyri reminiscitur alter, quem Tritoniaca Latoüs arundine victum affecit poena, Ov. M. 6, 384.—**H.** *A comb made of reed, which brought the threads of the web into their place:* stamen secernit arundo, Ov. M. 6, 55.—**K.** *A reed for brushing down cobwebs:* ecferte huc scopas semulque harundinem, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 23.—**L.** *A kind of transverse bar along which vines were trained:* jugorum genera fere quatuor, ... harundo, ut in Arpino, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 2.—**M.** *A rod* (for beating, punishing): ac me iterum in cellam perduxit, et harundinem ab ostio rapuit iterumque mulcavit, Petr. 134.—**N.** *Splints* for holding together injured parts of the body, Suet. Aug. 80.—**O.** *A measuring-rod*, Prud. Psych. 826.—**P.** *A hobby-horse, cane-horse*, as a child's plaything: equitare in harundine longa, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248; cf.: non erubuit (Socrates) cum, interposita arundine cruribus suis, cum parvulis filiolis ludens, ab Alcibiade risus est, Val. Max. 8, 8 ext. 1.

hărundŭlātio, v. harundinatio.

hăruspex (ar-), ĭcis, *m.* [Sanscr. hirā, entrails; Gr. χολάδες, χορδή; cf. hariolus, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 202 sq.], *a soothsayer, diviner among the Etruscans, who foretold future events from the inspection of the entrails of victims;* from this people they were introduced among the Romans (syn.: hariolus, augur, auspex, extispex). **I.** Lit.: haruspices mitte omnis, Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 2: quid enim habet haruspex, cur pulmo incisus etiam in bonis extis dirimat tempus et proferat diem? Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85; cf. id. N. D. 1, 20, 55: Etrusci haruspices, id. Div. 2, 35, 75; cf. id. Leg. 2, 9, 21; Gell. 4, 5, 5: cum haruspices ex tota Etruria convenissent, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19: Tyrrhenae gentis haruspex, Ov. M. 15, 577: quem (annum) saepe ex prodigiis haruspices respondissent bello civili cruentum fore, Sall. C. 47, 2; cf.: C. Mario per hostias dis supplicanti magna atque mirabilia portendi haruspex dixerat, id. J. 63, 1: dum sacra secundus haruspex Nuntiet, Verg. A. 11, 739: signaque ferre jubent: retinet longaevus haruspex Fata canens, id. ib. 8, 498; Macr. S. 3, 5, 1: qui de salute principis vel de summa rei publicae haruspices consulit, cum eo qui responderit, capite punitur, Paul. Sent. 5, 21, 3. Cf., on the haruspices, O. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 6 sq.—**II.** Poet. transf., *a prophet* in gen.: utinam patriae sim vanus haruspex, etc., Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 59: Armenius vel Commagenus, Juv. 6, 550.

hăruspĭca (ar-), ae, *f.* [haruspex], *a female haruspex* or *soothsayer*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99.—**II.** = haruspicium, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 203.

hăruspĭcālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of a soothsayer:* ars, Serv. Verg. A. 4, 56.

hăruspĭcīnus (ar-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *relating to the inspection of victims.* **I.** *Adj.:* quod Etruscorum declarant et haruspicini et fulgurales et tonitruales libri, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72.—**II.** *Subst.:* **hăruspĭcīna**, ae, *f.* (sc. ars), *the art of divining, divination:* oratio, quae haruspicinae disciplina continetur, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50; id. Fam. 6, 18, 1.

hăruspĭcĭum (ar-), ii, *n.* [id.], *inspection of victims, divination*, Cat. 90, 2.

Hasdrŭbal (Asdr-), ălis, *m.*, *a Punic name.* The most celebrated are, **1.** *Son of Mago, the founder of the power of Carthage*, Just. 19, 1.—**2.** *Son of Hanno, who fought in Sicilia during the first Punic war*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 125.—**3.** *The son-in-law of Hamilcar Barcas*, Nep. Hann. 3, 2; Liv. 21, 1 sq.—**4.** *The son of Hamilcar Barcas, brother of Hannibal, defeated* B. C. *207 at the Metaurus*, Liv. 27, 18 sq.; 49 sq.; Nep. Hann. 3, 3; Cat. 1, 2; Hor. C. 4, 4, 38; 72; Ov. F. 6, 770.—**5.** *Son of Gisco, third Carthaginian general in Hispania*, Liv. 24, 41; 28, 1; 12 sq.—**6.** *A general against Masinissa*, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91; Liv. Epit. 51; Val. Max. 3, 2 *ext.* 8 al.—**II.** Deriv.: **Hasdrŭbălĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *belonging to one Hasdrubal:* funus, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

hasta (asta), ae, *f.* [Sanscr. hastas, hand; cf. Gr. root χαδ- in χανδάνω, prehendo], *a spear* (syn.: hastile, dolo, gaesum, sarisa, sparus, lancea, pilum, spiculum, telum, etc.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Most freq. as a military weapon, *a lance, pike, javelin* (cf. Becker's Antiq. III. 2, p. 242 sq.): nec eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis uteretur, Cic. de Sen. 6, 19: dum transit, striderat hasta, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 817 P. (Ann. v. 365 Vahl.): Hastati spargunt hastas, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 287 ib.): evelli jussit eam, qua erat transfixus, hastam, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: amentatas hastas torquebit, id. de Or. 1, 57, 242; cf. id. Brut. 78, 271; id. Top. 17, 65: hastas vibrare, id. de Or. 2, 80, 325: jactare, id. ib. 2, 78, 316: dirigere in aliquem, Ov. M. 8, 66: contendere, *to hurl*, Verg. A. 10, 521: protendere aut colligere, Tac. A. 2, 21 al.—As a symbol of war, sent in making a declaration of the same, Gell. 10, 27, 3; Paul. ex Fest. p. 101 Müll., and thrown into the enemy's territory, Liv 1, 32 *fin.*; Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 53: pura, i.e. *without iron*, given to brave soldiers as a mark of distinction, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 102; Suet. Claud. 28; Inscr. Orell. 3457; cf. Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 760, and Fest. l. l.—As the symbol of legal ownership: festuca uti quasi hastae loco, signo quodam justi dominii, Gai Inst. 4, 16.—**2.** Transf., beyond the milit. sphere: jacet, diffidit, abjecit hastas, i. e. *has lost his courage*, Cic. Mur. 21, 45.—**B.** *A spear stuck in the ground at public auctions or where the tribunals of the centumviri were held* (orig. as a sign of booty gained in battle or of magisterial authority): est enim ausus (Sulla) dicere, hasta posita, cum bona in foro venderet et bonorum virorum et locupletium et certe civium praedam se suam vendere, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 27; cf.: hastam in foro ponere et bona civium voci subicere praeconis, id. ib. 2, 23, 83: hasta posita pro aede Jovis Statoris, bona voci acerbissimae subjecta praeconis, id. Phil. 2, 26, 64: quos non illa infinita hasta satiavit, id. ib. 4, 4, 9: emptio ab hasta, id. Att. 12, 3, 2: comitibus eorum sub hasta venditis, Liv. 23, 38, 7: municipia Italiae splendidissima sub hasta venie-

runt, Flor 3, 21, 27 jus hastae, Tac A. 13, 28 cum censores se jam locationibus abs tinerent, convenere ad eos, qui hastae hu jus generis assueverant, Liv 24 18, 10, as a *badge of dignity* hunc miratur adhuc centum gravis hasta virorum, Mart. 7, 63, 7 — Hence, transf, *the centumviral court* ut centumviralem hastam, quam quaestura functi consuerant cogere, decemviri coge rent, Suet Aug 36 *fin.* — **C.** *A little spear* with which a bride's hair was parted into locks, Ov F 2, 560 — **D.** *A spear*, as a gymnastic weapon, Plaut Bacch 1, 1, 38, 3, 3, 24, id Most 1, 2, 73 — **II.** Transf **A.** Of the form of a comet jubae effigies mutata in hasta est, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 90 — **B.** I q membrum virile, Auct Priap 45, 1

hastārĭum, ii, *n* [hasta, I B], *an auction catalogue*, Tert Ap 13, id. ad Nat 1, 10

‡ **hastārĭus**, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the spear* censio, Paul ex Fest. 54, 12 — **II.** *Of* or *belonging to auc tions, auction* PRAETOR, Inscr Grut 379, 7

hastātus, a, um, *adj* [hasta, I A], *armed with a spear* **I.** In gen (very rare) Bellona, Stat. Th. 2, 718 prima ut cumque acies hastata ceteris praeusta aut brevia tela, Tac A 2, 14 currum decem milia hastatorum sequebantur, Curt. 3, 3, 10, 4, 15, 7 — **II.** In partic, milit t. t. **hastāti**, ōrum, *m*, *the first line of a Ro man army drawn up in order of battle* (be hind them were the Principes and Triarii) hastati dicti qui primi hastis pugnabant, Varr L L 5, § 89 Müll hastati spargunt hastas, Enn ap Macr 6, 1 (Ann v 287 Vahl), so Liv 8, 8, 6, 22, 5, Veg Mil 1, 20 al, cf Dict of Antiq — The hastati were divided into ten ordines (companies), Ov F 3, 128 — Hence, **B.** Transf pri mus, secundus, etc, ordo hastatus, and more freq *absol* primus, secundus, etc, hastatus, *the first, second*, etc, *company of* hastati in eo exercitu miles gregarius fui tertio anno virtutis causa, mihi T Quintius decimum ordinem hastatum assignavit, i e *made me captain of the tenth* (last) *com pany*, Liv 42, 34, 5 cum signifer primi hastati signum non posset movere loco, Cic Div 1, 35, 77, cf id ib 2, 31, 67 signi fer secundi hastati, Liv 26, 5 *fin* — Hence, transf., **2.** (Ellipt. for centurio ordinis hastati primus, secundus, etc, hastatus.) *The captain of the first, second*, etc, *com pany*, Veg Mil 2, 8 Q Fulginius ex primo hastato, *late first centurio* (i. e who had been discharged as first centurio, and then served as evocatus), Caes B C 1, 46, 4 — **b.** Κατ' ἐξοχήν, hastatus i, m, *the captain of the first company*, Flor 1, 18, Inscr Orell. 3455

hastīle (also **astīle**), is, *n* [hasta], *the shaft of a spear* or *javelin* **I.** Lit ferrum, quod ex hastili in corpore reman serat, Nep Epam 9 hastili nixus, Cic Rab Perd 7, 21 missile telum hastili abiegno, Liv 21, 8, 10 — **II.** Transf **A.** (Pars pro toto) *A spear, javelin*, in gen (poet) torquere hastilia lenta, Ov M 8, 28, Verg A 1, 313, 5, 557, 12, 489, Sen Hippol 397 curvatum, Juv 7, 127 — **B.** In gen, *a piece of wood in the form of a shaft* (poet and in post-Aug prose) So of *branches*, Verg A. 3, 23, of *poles, props*, id. G 2, 358, Col 4, 12, 1, Plin 17, 23, 35, § 212, *the standard* candelabri, Vulg Exod 25, 31 arcus, Amm 22, 8, 37

hastŭla, ae, *f dim.* [id] **I.** *A little spear*, Fronto de Or 1 *med* — **II.** Transf **A.** *A little branch*, Sen Q. N 2, 31, 2 — **B.** Hastula regia, *a plant, called also* asphode lus, *asphodel*, Plin 21, 17, 68, § 109, App Herb 32

Hatĕrĭānus, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belong ing to Haterius* (a jurist), Cic. Fam 9, 18, 3

1. hau (also **au**), *interj*, an exclama tion of pain or grief, *Oh! ah!* au, nullan tibi lingua'st? Plaut Stich 1, 3, 104, id Cist 3, 15, Ter And 4, 4, 12, 42, id Eun 4, 3, 14, id. Heaut. 5, 3, 13, id Ad. 3, 2 38, id Phorm 5, 1, 27 et saep

2. hau = haud, v haud *init*

haud or **haut** (in the form **hau**, be fore consonants several times in Plautus acc to the Cod Ambros, and in Inscr Orell 4848 HEIC EST SEPVLCRVM HAV PVLCRVM PVLCRAI FEMINAE, also Tac. A. 2, 36, 6, 43 (49), Nipperdey, Ritter, hence, also hauscio = haud scio, cf Ritschl, prol ad Plaut. Trin. p 99 sq and p 325), *adv* [perh orig hau = οὐ, v Ritschl l. l But cf Hand, Turs. III 15 — Acc to Corss. Ausspr 1, 205, haud = pronom stem ho + au (Sanscr ava, away) + de, as in unde, etc], a subjective and intensive negative particle, *not at all, by no means*, in class prose most freq with adverbs, rarely with adjectives, pronouns, or verbs (the last construction in Cic only in the for mulae haud scio an, and haud dubito, in Caes it occurs but once, v also Krebs, Antibarb p 516) (*a*) With *advv* hau longe, Plaut Bacch 4, 2, 13 hau longe abesse oportet, id. Am 1, 1, 166 haut sane diu est, *it is but a very little while ago*, id. Merc 3, 1, 44 haud sane commodum, Ter Ad 5, 2, 8 haud sane intellego, quidnam sit, quod laudandum putat, Cic Off 2, 2, 5, cf also rem haud sane difficilem admirari videmini, id. de Sen 2, 4 haud sane facile, id. ib 23, 83 facio quod manifesto moechi haud ferme solent, Plaut Poen 4, 2, 40 haud ferme, Ter And 3, 1, 2 haud ita jussi, id ib 5, 4, 52 haud ita est, id Phorm 2, 1, 35, cf eia, haud sic decet, id. Eun 5, 9, 35; id. Ad. 3, 4, 7 haut aliter esse duco, Plaut. Bacch 3, 1, 2 aliter hau dicetis, id. Most. 1, 2, 15 haud aliter censeo, Ter Ad 5, 8, 5, cf also ac veluti lupus Haud aliter Rutulo, muros et castra tuenti, Igne scunt irae, Verg A 9, 65, v aliter, and cf also secus nam ego hau diu apud hunc servitutem servio, Plaut Mil 2, 1, 17 Ritschl, *N cr* haud diu est, Ter Eun 2, 3, 67, cf. scies hau multo post, Plaut Bacch. 4 8, 12, Ter Phorm 5, 6, 39 haud paulo plus, Cic Fam 7, 1, 3 haud minus aegre patior, Ter Heaut 5, 2, 5 haud mi nus, Liv 2, 60, 3 Getae praetorii praefecto haud satis fidebant, Tac A 11, 33 sed haud facile dixerim, cur, etc, Cic. Rep 1, 3 *fin*, so, haud facile, Sall. J 17, 2, id. C 13, 5, cf eorum animi molles et aetate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, id ib 14, 5 haud cito, Ter Ad 3, 3, 89 haud te mere est, quod tu tristi cum corde guber nas, Enn ap Serv ad Verg A. 9, 329 (Ann v 473 Vahl) haud temere est visum, Verg A 9, 375 familiaris accipiere faxo hau familiariter, Plaut Am 1, 1, 199 haud stulte sapis, Ter Heaut. 2, 3, 82 haud commode, id. Hec. 1, 2, 20 consul haud dubie jam victor, Sall J 102, 1 Vergilius haud dubie proximus Quint. 10, 1, 85 du bie mihi hau saepe eveniunt tales he reditates, Plaut. Curc 1, 2, 33 morbus haud saepe quemquam superat, Sall J 17, 6 haud cunctanter, Suet Tit. 6 For the connection with dum and quamquam, v infra *fin* — (*β*) With *adjj* id esse hau perlonginquom, Plaut Bacch 5, 2 76 in aetate hau bonum'st, id Trin 2, 4, 61 haut doctis dictis certantes, sed male dictis, Enn ap Gell 20, 10 (Ann. v 274 Vahl) ille vir haut magna cum re, id ap Cic. de Sen 1, 1 (Ann. v 342 ib) hau mala'st mulier, Plaut. Bacch 5, 2, 42 conveni ho die hominem haud impurum, Ter Eun 2, 2, 4 anus haud impura, id. Heaut 4, 1, 16 servum haud illiberalem praebes te, id Ad 5, 5, 5 haud mediocris vir, Cic Rep 2, 31 haut consimili ingenio, Plaut Bacch 3, 3, 50 compendium haut aetati optabile, id ib 1, 2, 51 hau permultum attulit, id. ib 2, 3, 86 haud mirabile est, Ter Heaut 2, 4, 8 bene dicere haut absurdum est, Sall C 3, 1, cf ingenium ejus haut absurdum, id. ib 25, 5 haud ignotae belli artes, Liv 21, 1, 2 annus haud dubiis consulibus, id 4, 8, v dubius and dubium certe extre ma linea Amare haud nihil est, Ter Eun 4, 2, 13 — (*γ*) With *pronn.* haut quisquam quaeret, qui siem, *no one certainly*, Plaut. Am prol 130 eum salutat magis haut quiquam quam canem, id ib 2, 2, 48, id Bacch 1, 1, 25, cf faxo haut quicquam sit morae, id. Am 3, 3, 17, Ter And 2, 1, 36 hic se ipsus fallit, haud ego, id ib 3, 2 15, cf haud pol me quidem, id Hec. 2, 3, 5 — (*δ*) With *verbs* *Ni* Etiam dimidium censes (eum attulisse)? *Ch* Non edepol scio Verum haut opinor, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 88 hauscio, quid eo opus sit, id ib 5, 2, 15 hau nosco tuum, id Trin 2, 4, 44 ne ego cum illo pignus haut ausim dare, id Bacch 4, 9, 133 quod dixi semel, hau mutabo, id. ib 5, 2, 85, cf. haud muto factum, Ter And. 1, 1, 13 hau moror, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 30 philosophari est mihi necesse, nam omnino haut placet, Enn. ap Cic. Tusc 2, 1, 1 (cf id. de Or 2, 38, 156, id. Rep 1, 18, Gell 5, 15 *fin*, Trag v 417 Vahl.) pol me hau paenitet, Plaut. Am 5, 1, 72 facit ille, quod vulgo hau solent, id. ib 1, 1, 30 ego faxo hau dicat nactam, quem deluserit, id Bacch. 3, 4, 7, 4, 8, 23 nae ille haud scit, quam, etc., Ter Heaut. 2, 1, 10, cf. id. ib 4, 4, 25 tum ille haud dubitavit, etc, Cic. Rep 1, 15 quod somno supererit, haud deerit, Quint 10, 3, 26 haud erit, ut merito immortalis pos sit haberi, *it cannot be*, Lucr 3, 715, v sum quem (Drusum) haud fratris interitu trucem quam remoto aemulo aequiorem sibi sperabat, *not so much* as, Tac A 3, 8 — For the phrase haud scio an (in Plau tus hauscio an), see an, cf. also haud scio, ne idque adeo haud scio, mirandumne sit, etc., * Caes. B G 5, 54, 5 *Am* Ex spectatusne advenio? *So* Hau vidi ma gis exspectatum, *I never saw any one wel comer*, ironically, Plaut Am 2 2 47, so, hau vidi magis, id. Capt. 3, 4, 29, id. Poen 1, 1, 13 — Pleonastic with another neg ative neque ego haut committam, ut, si peccatum siet, etc, Plaut Bacch 4, 9, 114 neque ille haud obiciet mihi, Pedibus sese provocatum, id. Ep 5, 1, 57 post si quis vellet te, haut nevelles dividi? id Aul 2, 4, 7 — Ellipt *Al* Quid istuc est, mi vir, negoti, quod tu tam subito domo Abeas? *Ju* Edepol haut quod tui me neque domi distaedeat, Plaut. Am 1, 3, 5 — Hence, **II.** Esp, joined with dum and quaquam **A. haud dum**, or, as one word, **haud-dum**, an intensive nondum, *not at all as yet, not yet* (very rare) concilione Pro Superi! Ausonius miles sedet? armaque tantum Hauddum sumpta viro? Sil 2, 332, Liv 2, 52, 10, 6, 25, 22, 12, 28, 2, 33, 11 al — **B. haud quāquam**, or, as one word, **haudquāquam**, *by no means whatever, not at all* (class) haudquaquam quemquam semper Fortuna secuta est, Enn ap Macr S 6, 2 (Ann v 299 Vahl) haudquaquam etiam cessant, Ter Heaut 1, 2, 1 haudquaquam id est difficile Crasso, Cic de Or 2, 33, 143 haudquaquam hercle mirandum est esse, etc., id ib 3, 22, 82 haudquaquam boni est, ratione vinctum velle dissolvere, id Univ 11 homo pru dens et gravis, haudquaquam eloquens, id de Or 1, 9, 38 accedat huc suavitas quae dam oportet sermonum atque morum haud quaquam mediocre condimentum amici tiae, id Lael 18, 66 haudquaquam par gloria, Sall C 3, 2 haudquaquam certa mine ambiguo, Liv 7, 26, 8 tibi has, mise rabilis Orpheus Haudquaquam ob meritum, poenas, ni Fata resistant, Suscitat, Verg G 4, 455 haudquaquam dictis violentia Turni flectitur id A 12, 45 al

hauddum and **haudquāquam**, v haud, II A and B

haurĭo, hausi, haustum, 4 (archaic im perf hauribant, Lucr 5, 1324, *perf subj* haurierint Varr ap Prisc p 905 P, *part. perf* hauritus, App M 3, p 139, 6, p 178, *supin* hauritu, id. ib 2, p 121, *part fut.* hauritura Juv in Joh 2, 253 hausurus, Verg A 4 383, Sil 7, 584, 16, 11 haustu rus, Sen. Q N 4, 2, 1, *dep perf* foramen fama est lucem hausum, Sol 5, 15), *v a* [perh. for haus io, cf hio, hisco, prop to empty], *to draw up* or *out, to draw* (class, esp freq in the transf and trop signif, cf sorbeo) **I.** Lit, *to draw* water, etc cum vidisset haustam aquam de jugi pu teo, terrae motum dixit instare, Cic. Div 1, 50, 112 palmis hausta duabus aqua, Ov F 2, 294 is neque limo Turbatam haurit aquam, Hor S 1, 1, 60 ipse manus hau sta victrices abluit unda, Ov M 4, 740 — *Absol.* num igitur, si potare velit, de dolio sibi hauriendum putet? Cic Brut. 83, 288 — Prov de faece haurire, *to draw from the dregs*, i e *to choose the worst* tu qui dem de faece hauris, i e *speak of the worst orators*, id. ib 69, 244 — **B.** Transf **1.** *To drain, drink up, to spill, shed* ita vina ex libidine hauriuntur, atque etiam praemio invitatur ebrietas (shortly before and after, bibere), Plin 14 22, 28 § 140, cf id. ib § 146, and cui non audita est ob scoenae Salmacis undae Aethiopesque la cus, quos si quis faucibus hausit, Aut furit

aut, etc., Ov. M. 15, 320 (for which: qui ex Clitorio lacu biberint, Plin. 31, 2, 13, § 16): quae (pocula) simul arenti sitientes hausimus ore, i. e. *drained, emptied, drunk off*, Ov. M. 14, 277; so, cratera, id. ib. 8, 680: spumantem pateram, Verg. A. 1, 738: statim me perculso ad meum sanguinem hauriendum, et spirante re publica ad ejus spolia detrahenda advolaverunt, *to drain*, i. e. *to spill, shed*, Cic. Sest. 24, 54: cruorem, Ov. M. 7, 333; 13, 331: nudantis cervicem jugulumque, et reliquum sanguinem jubentes haurire, Liv. 22, 51, 7; Lact. 5, 1, 8: quem (sanguinem) civiles hauserunt, Luc. 1, 13.—**b.** Of things: imoque a gurgite pontus Vertitur et canas alveus haurit aquas, *draws in, lets in*, Ov. F. 3, 591: jam flammae tulerint, inimicus et hauserit ensis, *drunk up*, i. e. their blood, Verg. A. 2, 600.—**2.** In gen., *to tear up, pluck out, draw out, to take to one's self, take; to swallow, devour, consume, exhaust*: (ventus) Arbusta evolvens radicibus haurit ab imis, Lucr. 6, 141: haurit arenas ungula, Stat. Th. 2, 46; cf.: humumque Effodit... terraeque immurmurat haustae, i. e. *torn up, dug up*, Ov. M. 11, 187: Actoridae magni rostro femur hausit adunco (= transfodit), *tore open*, id. ib. 8, 370: pectora ferro, id. ib. 8, 438: latus alicui, Lucr. 5, 1324; Ov. M. 5, 126; 9, 412; Verg. A. 10, 314; Luc. 10, 387: ventrem atque inguina uno alteroque ictu, Liv. 7, 10, 10; Sil. 5, 524: tum latus ejus gladio haurit, Curt. 7, 2, 27: impresso gladio jugulum ejus hausisse, Tac. H. 1, 41 *fin.*: lumen, *to pluck out the eye*, Ov. M. 13, 564: cineres haustos, i. e. *scraped up, collected*, id. ib. 8, 538; so, cineres, id. ib. 13, 425 sq.; cf. id. ib. 14, 136: ille cavis hausto spargit me pulvere palmis, id. ib. 9, 35: sumptum haurit ex aerario, *draws, takes*, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 32; cf.: at suave est ex magno tollere acervo. Dum ex parvo nobis tantundem haurire relinquas, Cur? etc., Hor. S. 1, 1, 52: quia dentibus carent, aut lambunt cibos aut integros hauriunt, *to swallow*, Col. 8, 17, 11; cf.: solidos haurire cervos taurosque, Plin. 8, 14, 14, § 36: hausisti patrias luxuriosus opes, qs. *hast swallowed up, devoured, consumed*, Mart. 9, 83, 4: nos tellus haurit, Sil. 3, 654; cf.: sua haurire, Tac. A. 16, 18; 2, 8; 3, 72: animam recipere auramque communem haurire, i. e. *inhale, breathe*, Quint. 6 praef. § 12: suspiratus, *fetching a deep sigh*, Ov. M. 14, 129: hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto Dardanus, *may he swallow with his eyes*, i. e. *greedily look at*, Verg. A. 4, 661; so, aliquid oculis, ib. 12, 946; Sil. 11, 284; and without oculis: caelum, Verg. A. 10, 899; cf.: lucem (primae pecudes), i. e. *to see the light, be born*, Verg. G. 2, 340: vocemque his auribus hausi, *I received his voice with these ears*, id. A. 4, 359; so, dicta auribus, Ov. M. 13, 787; cf.: oculis auribusque tantum gaudium, Liv. 27, 51: hauriri urbes terrae hiatibus, *to be swallowed up*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 119; cf.: cum praealtis paludibus arma, equi haurirentur, Tac. H. 5, 15: altitudine et mollitia nivis hauriebantur, id. ib. 1, 79: hauriuntur gurgitibus, id. A. 1, 70: aggerem ac vineas incendium hausit, Liv. 5, 7, 3: cunctos incendium hausit, Tac. H. 4, 60: miratur et haurit Pectore ignes, *imbibes*, Ov. M. 10, 253; cf.: flammasque latentes Hausit, id. ib. 8, 325: caelo medium Sol igneus orbem Hauserat, i. e. *had rapidly passed through, finished*, Verg. G. 4, 427: vastum iter, Stat. Th. 1, 369: bracchia Cancri (Titan), Col. poët. 10, 313: cum spes arrectae juvenum exsultantiaque haurit Corda pavor pulsans, *exhausts* = exhaurit, Verg. G. 3, 105: pariter pallorque ruborque Purpureas hausere genas, Stat. Th. 1, 538.—**II.** Trop., *to draw, borrow, take, drink in, derive*: sequimur potissimum Stoicos, non ut interpretes, sed, ut solemus, e fontibus eorum judicio arbitrioque nostro, quantum quoque modo videbitur, hauriemus, Cic. Off. 1, 2, 6; cf.: fontes, unde hauriretis, id. de Or. 1, 46, 203: a fontibus potius haurire quam rivulos consectari, id. Ac. 1, 2, 8: reconditis atque abditis e fontibus haurire, id. de Or. 1, 3, 12: omnia dixi hausta e fonte naturae, id. Fin. 1, 21, 71: eodem fonte haurire laudes suas, id. Fam. 6, 6, 9; id. Caecin. 27, 78: quam (legem) non didicimus, accepimus, legimus, verum ex natura ipsa arripuimus, hausimus, expressimus, id. Mil. 4, 10 (quoted in Cic. Or. 49, 165): quas (artes) cum domo haurire non posses, arcessivisti ex urbe ea (i. e. Athenis), quae, etc., id. Brut. 97, 332: ex divinitate, unde omnes animos haustos aut acceptos aut libatos haberemus, id. Div. 2, 11, 26; cf.: animos hominum quadam ex parte extrinsecus esse tractos et haustos, id. ib. 1, 32, 70: quid enim non sorbere animo, quid non haurire cogitatione, cujus sanguinem non bibere censetis? id. Phil. 11, 5, 10; cf.: libertatem sitiens hausit, id. Rep. 1, 43: voluptates undique, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: dolorem, id. Cael. 24, 59: calamitates, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 86: luctum, id. Sest. 29, 63: unde laboris Plus haurire mali est quam ex re decerpere fructus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 79: animo spem turbidus hausit inanem, *drank in illusive hope*, Verg. A. 10, 648: expugnationes urbium, populationes agrorum, raptus Penatium hauserant animo, *had thought of, intended*, Tac. H. 1, 51: supplicia, *to suffer*, Verg. A. 4, 383: (Thessali) velut ex diutina siti nimis avide meram haurientes libertatem, *indulging, revelling in*, Liv. 39, 26, 7; cf.: studium philosophiae acriter hausisse, Tac. Agr. 4.

‡ **hauritōrĭum**, ii, *n.*, = ἀντλητήριον (*a bucket*), Gloss. Philox.

hauritus, a, um, v. haurio *init.*

haustor (aus-), ōris, *m.* [haurio], *a drawer* (post-Aug. and very rare): aquarum, *water-drawer*, Firm. Math. 8, 29.—Poet.: ultimus aquae, *drinker*, Luc. 9, 591.—Esp., *he who fills casks with wine*, Inscr. Orell. 5089.

* **haustrum** (also **austrum**), i, *n.* [id.], *a machine for drawing water*, Lucr. 5, 516; cf. Non. 13, 5.

1. haustus, a, um, *Part.*, from haurio.

2. haustus, ūs, *m.* [haurio], *a drawing*. **I.** Lit.: aqua, quae non sit haustus profundi, Col. 1, 5, 1: puteus in tenues plantas facili diffunditur haustu, Juv. 3, 227; Mel. 2, 4, 4: aquae ductus, haustus, iter, actus, etc.... a jure civili sumitur, *the right of drawing*, * Cic. Caecin. 26, 74; Dig. 8, 3, 1: haustus ex fonte privato, ib. 8, 3, 3, § 3.—**II.** Transf., *a drinking, swallowing, drawing in*; and concr., *a drink, draught* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; for the most part only in the *plur.*): largos haustus e fontibu' magnis Lingua fundet, Lucr. 1, 412; cf.: saepe, sed exiguis haustibus inde (i. e. rivo) bibi, *in small draughts*, Ov. F. 3, 274: haustu sparsus aquarum Ora fove, Verg. G. 4, 229: haustus aquae mihi nectar erit, Ov. M. 6, 356: undarum, Luc. 3, 345: Bacchi (i. e. vini) haustus, Ov. M. 7, 450: sanguinis, i. e. *the stream, current*, id. ib. 4, 118: Catulus se ignis haustu ludibrio hostium exemit, *swallowing*, Flor. 3, 21, 15: esse apibus partem divinae mentis et haustus Aetherios, i. e. *breath, soul*, Verg. G. 4, 220; cf.: alium domi esse caeli haustum, alium lucis aspectum, Curt. 5, 5: (canes) Suspensis teneros imitantur dentibus haustus, *i. e. gentle snappings*, Lucr. 5, 1068: peregrinae haustus arenae, *a handful*, Ov. M. 13, 526; cf.: angusti puero date pulveris haustus, Stat. Th. 10, 427; v. haurio.—**B.** Trop.: Pindarici fontis qui non expalluit haustus, i. e. *to drink from, to imitate*, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 10: justitiae haustus bibere, Quint. 12, 2, 31.

haut, v. haud.

have and **haveo**, v. 2. aveo.

† **Hĕautontīmōrūmĕnos**, i, *m.*, = Ἑαυτὸν τιμωρούμενος, *The Self-tormentor*, the title of a comedy of Terence, Ter. Heaut. prol. 5 (= Ipse se puniens, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 65).

hebdŏmăda, ae, *f.* [hebdomas], *the number seven*: annorum, librorum, Gell. 3, 10, 17.—Esp., = hebdomas, *seven days*, Gell. 3, 10, 14; Isid. de Nat. R. 3; Vulg. Gen. 29, 27 sq.; id. Exod. 34, 22 al.

hebdŏmădālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a week, weekly*: festa, Sid. Ep. 9, 3 *med.*

hebdŏmas, ădis, *f.*, = ἑβδομάς, *the number seven, seven days*: libri, qui inscribuntur Hebdomades, Gell. 3, 10, 1: septima fere hebdomade, id est, nono et quadragesimo die, Varr. ib. § 7: hebdomadibus lunae, *on every seventh day of the moon*, Gell. 15, 2, 3.—Of the critical seventh day in diseases: symphoniam Lysonis vellem vitasses, ne in quartam hebdomada incideres. Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 3 (cf. collat. form hebdomada, s. v.).

† **hebdŏmătĭcus (-mădĭcus)**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἑβδοματικός, *relating to the number seven*: septeni et noveni anni, qui hebdomatici a Graecis atque enneatici appellantur, i. e. *critical, decisive of one's fate*, Firm. Math. 4, 14 *med.*

Hēbē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἥβη (youth), *the goddess of youth* (pure Lat. Juventas), *the daughter of Juno, cup-bearer to the gods, and, after the deification of Hercules, his wife*, Ov. M. 9, 400; Prop. 1, 13, 23; Cat. 68, 116; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 28; 5, 134 al.

hĕbĕnĭnus, or **ĕbĕnĭnus**, a, um, *adj.*, ἐβένινος, *of ebony*: tigna, Hier. Ezech. 27, 16: dentes, id. ib.

hĕbĕnus (less correctly **ĕbĕnus**, Rib. Prol. Verg. p. 421), i, *f.*, Gr. ἔβενος, ἔβενος, *the ebon-tree, ebony*: Diospyros ebenum, Linn.; Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 204; 6, 30, 35, § 197; Verg. G. 2, 117; Ov. M. 11, 610; Pers. 5, 135; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 36.

hĕbĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to be blunt* or *dull* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: ferrum nunc hebet? Liv. 23, 45, 9.—**II.** Trop., *to be dull, sluggish, inactive, not lively*: gelidus tardante senecta Sanguis hebet, Verg. A. 5, 396: corpus hebet somno, Val. Fl. 4, 41: stella hebet, id. 5, 371: et jam Plias hebet, Luc. 2, 722: ipsi hebent mira diversitate naturae, cum iidem homines sic ament inertiam et oderint quietem, *lounge about*, Tac. G. 15: quid stolidi ad speciem notae novitatis hebetis? *are amazed*, Aus. Epigr. 69: temporis adversi sic mihi sensus hebet, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 48: olim annis ille ardor hebet, Val. Fl. 1, 53: hebent irae, Stat. Th. 11, 386.

hĕbes, ĕtis (*acc. sing.* hebem, Enn. and Caecil. ap. Charis. p. 107 P.; *abl.* hebeti; but hebete, Cels. 7, 3), *adj.* [hebeo], *blunt, dull*, in opp. to pointed or sharp (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense). **I.** Lit.: cujus (lunae) et nascentis et insenescentis alias hebetiora alias acutiora videntur cornua, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 122, 1: tela leviora atque hebetiora, id. Har. Resp. 1, 2: quo latiora (ossa) quaque parte sunt, hoc hebetiora, Cels. 8, 1, 66: ponite jam gladios hebetes, pugnetur acutis, Ov. A. A. 3, 589: machaera, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 53; cf.: hebeti mucrone, Lucr. 5, 1274, and hebeti ictu, *which does not penetrate*, Ov. M. 12, 85: oryx hebeti ferro caeditur, Juv. 11, 140: secures, id. 8, 137: angulus, *obtuse*, Front. de Form. Agr. p. 32 Goes.—As *subst.*: **hĕbĕtia**, ium, *n.*, *blunt tools*, Quint. 2, 12, 18.—**B.** Transf., of sight, hearing, smell, taste, *dull, dim, faint*: utroque oculo natura hebete, Plin. 9, 15, 20: color, Ov. F. 5, 365; cf.: (orbem solis) adhuc hebetem vicina nocte, Stat. Ach. 2, 289: carbunculi hebetiores, Plin. 37, 7, 26, § 98: postea quam sensi populi Romani aures hebetiores, oculos autem esse acres atque acutos, Cic. Planc. 27, 66; cf. id. Rep. 6, 18: uva gustu hebes, *tasteless, insipid*, Col. 3, 2, 24: genus croci, *without smell* (opp. odoratum), Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 67: os hebes est, positaeque movent fastidia mensae, *without appetite*, Ov. P. 1, 10, 7: caro, *without feeling, dead*, Cels. 7, 6, 8; 7, 13, 1: ossa gingivarum, id. 6, 15, 17: qui torpet hebes locus ille, Ov. A. A. 3, 799.—**II.** Trop., *dull, obtuse, sluggish, heavy, doltish, stupid* (syn.: bardus, stupidus, ineptus, absurdus, stultus, fatuus, stolidus, brutus, etc.): sensus omnes hebetes et tardos esse arbitrabantur, Cic. Ac. 1, 8, 31: puer incessu tardus, sensu hebes, Plin. 7, 16, 17, § 76: tanta solertia animalium hebetissimis quoque est, id. 9, 30, 48: Epicurus, quem hebetem et rudem dicere solent Stoici, Cic. Div. 2, 50, 103; cf.: omnium ceterarum rerum oratio ludus est homini non hebeti neque inexercitato neque communium litterarum et politioris humanitatis experti, id. de Or. 2, 17, 71: memoria, id. ib. 2, 87, 357: me hebetem molestiae reddiderunt, id. Att. 9, 17, 2: nisi qui sit plane hebes, Quint. 7, 1, 48: nisi forte tam hebes futurus est judex, ut, etc., id. 4, 2, 66: hebes ad aliquid, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 13, 1; cf.: quis adeo hebes inveniretur, ut crederet? etc., Tac. A. 14, 11: exercitus hebes infirmusque, *raw, undisciplined*, = rudis, Sall. J. 54, 3: hebes ad sustinendum laborem

miles, *sluggish, slow, tardy*, Tac. H. 2, 99; Ov. M. 13, 135: adulescentia bruta et hebes, Sen. Ben. 3, 37, 3: spondeus quod est e longis duabus, hebetior videtur et tardior, Cic. Or. 64, 216: sed hac rhetorica philosophorum, non nostra illa forensi, quam necesse est, cum populariter loquatur, esse interdum paulo hebetiorem, i. e. *more superficial, common* (opp. to philosophical acuteness, nicety), id. Fin. 2, 6, 17: dolor, id. Att. 8, 3, 4: hoc Pansa aut non videt (hebeti enim ingenio est) aut negligit, id. Phil. 10, 8, 17; cf.: hebetiora hominum ingenia, id. N. D. 2, 6, 17: ratio, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119: quaedam hebes, sordida, jejuna oratio, Quint. 8, 3, 49: quasdam (litteras) velut acriores parum efficimus et aliis non dissimilibus sed quasi hebetioribus permutamus, id. 1, 11, 4.—Of a speaker: hebes lingua, magis malus quam callidus ingenio, Ps.-Sall. de Rep. 2, 9, 1.

hĕbesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [hebeo], *to grow blunt, dull, dim*, or *faint* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: acumina (gladiorum) densis ictibus hebescebant, Amm. 16, 12, 54: hebescunt sensus, membra torpent, Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 168: hebescebant (oculi), Suet. Tib. 68: berylli hebescunt, Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 76: hebescere sidera, Tac. A. 1, 30: hebescere dextras, Sil. 8, 19.—**II.** Trop.: sic mentis acies se ipsam intuens nonnumquam hebescit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73; cf.: nos vicesimum jam diem patimur hebescere aciem horum auctoritatis, id. Cat. 1, 2, 4: nosmetipsos hebescere et languere nolumus, id. Ac. 2, 2, 6; cf.: illi per fastidium et contumaciam hebescunt, Tac. H. 2, 77: hebescere virtus, paupertas probro haberi coepit, Sall. C. 12, 1.

hĕbĕtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [hebeto], *dulness, dimness*: oculorum, Plin. 28, 6, 16, § 58: nascitur ex assiduitate laborum animorum hebetatio quaedam ac languor, Sen. Tranq. An. 15, 12.

* **hĕbĕtātrix**, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.], *that makes dull* or *dim*: umbra, i. e. *darkening* (shortly before: umbra terrae lunam hebetari), Plin. 2, 13, 10, § 57.

hĕbĕtesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [hebes], *to grow dull, dim*, or *faint* (post-Aug. and very rare): aciem in cultris tonsorum, Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 79: acies oculi hebetescit ac paene caligat, Cels. 6, 6, 37: dolor hebetescit, Scrib. Comp. 56.

hĕbĕto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make blunt* or *dull, to blunt, dull, dim, deaden, weaken* (perh. not ante-Aug.; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: hastas, Liv. 8, 10, 3: vulneribus suis ferrum hostium, id. 30, 35, 8: tela, Sil. 16, 105: aciem oculorum, Plin. 20, 6, 21, § 47: oculos, Lact. 6, 2: visus alicui, Verg. A. 2, 605: dies hebetarat sidera, *had dimmed*, Ov. M. 5, 444: umbra terrae lunam hebetari, Plin. 2, 13, 10, § 57; cf.: smaragdos in sole hebetari, id. 37, 5, 18, § 69; 28, 7, 23, § 79: auster aures hebetat, Cels. 2, 1: primores dentes mollientes aut hebetantes verba, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 70: cummium genera amaritudines hebetant, *moderate, lessen*, id. 24, 11, 64, § 105; cf.: venena omnia (oleum), id. 23, 4, 40, § 80: odor suavior e longinquo, propius admotus hebetatur, id. 21, 7, 18, § 35: faba hebetare sensus existimata, id. 18, 12, 30, § 118: vos mihi taurorum flammas hebetastis, *quenched the fiery breath*, Ov. M. 7, 210.—**II.** Trop., *to dull, blunt, make stupid*: animo simul et corpore hebetato, Suet. Claud. 2: Lethe hebetans pectora, Ov. P. 4, 1, 17: hebetatum ingenium, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 9: rei publicae vires hebetatae sunt, Just. 6, 8: vino tristitia et cura hebetatur, Plin. 23, 1, 22, § 38.

hĕbĕtūdo, inis, *f.* [id.], *bluntness, dulness* (post-class.; cf. hebetatio): sensuum, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14: superba istorum, Aug. Civ. D. 7, 21.

Hĕbraei, ōrum, *m.*, = Ἑβραῖοι, *the Hebrews*: Hebraei, qui nunc Judaei: igitur et litterae Hebraeae, Tert. Apol. 18; cf.: postea vero cum in deserto consedissent, amiserunt vetus nomen Hebraei, et Judaei sunt appellati, Lact. 4, 10; 2, 13, 8. —**II.** Derivv. **A. Hĕbræus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Hebrews, Hebrew*: terrae, Tac. H. 5, 2: liquores, i. e. *balsam*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 213 (cf. Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 111): lingua, litterae, Aug. Civ. D. 18, 39; 42: codices, id. ib. 43.—**B. Hĕbrāĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: plebes, Alcim. Avit. 5, 544: scripturae, Lact. 4, 7 *fin.*—*Adv.*: **Hĕbrāĭcē**, *in the Hebrew language, in Hebrew*: Hebraice Messias dicitur, Lact. 4, 7, 7.

‡ **hebria**, ae, *f.*, *a wine-vessel*, Charis. p. 63 P.

Hĕbrus, i, *m.*, = Ἕβρος. **I.** *The principal river in Thrace, which rises in Mount Hæmus, and flows into the Ægean Sea, now the Maritza*, Mel. 2, 2, 2; 8; Verg. E. 10, 65; id. G. 4, 463; and esp. ib. v. 523 sqq.; id. A. 1, 317; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 3; id. C. 3, 25, 10; Ov. F. 3, 737; id. M. 2, 257; 11, 50 et saep.: sacer, on account of the festivals of Bacchus celebrated on its banks, id. H. 2, 114.—**II.** *A Trojan, slain by Mezentius*, Verg. A. 10, 696.—**III.** *The name of a beautiful youth*, Hor. C. 3, 12, 6.

Hĕcaergē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἑκαέργη. **I.** *The name of Diana*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 532.—**II.** *One of the daughters of Boreas*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 253 and 308.

Hĕcălē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἑκάλη, *a poor old woman who kindly received Theseus, celebrated by Callimachus*, Plin. 22, 22, 44, § 88; App. M. 1, p. 112; Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 50; Ov. R. Am. 747; cf. Petr. 135, 8, 16.

Hĕcătaeus, i, *m.*, = Ἑκαταῖος, *a famous historian and geographer of Miletus, son of Hegesander*, Plin. 6, 17, 20, § 55; Solin. 19, 2; 40, 6: Milesius, Avien. Or. Mar. 42.

Hĕcătē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἑκάτη, *daughter of Perses*, or *Persæus, and Asteria, sister of Latona, the presider over enchantments, conjurations*, etc.; *she is often identified with Diana, Luna, and Proserpina, and is therefore represented with three heads*, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46; Verg. A. 4, 511 Serv.; Ov. M. 7, 74; 94; 194; 14, 405; id. F. 1, 141; Hor. S. 1, 8, 33; Sen. Phaedr. 420 et saep. —**II.** Derivv. **A. Hĕcătēĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Hecate, Hecateian*: carmina, i. e. *magical incantations*, Ov. M. 14, 44: Aulis, *devoted to Diana*, Stat. Ach. 1, 447: Idus, i. e. *of August, sacred to Diana*, id. Silv. 3, 1, 60.—**B. Hĕcătēïs**, idos, *f. adj.*, *Hecateian*: herba, i. e. *enchanter's nightshade*, Ov. M. 6, 139.

Hĕcăto, ōnis, *m.*, = Ἑκάτων, *a philosopher of Rhodes, pupil of Panætius*, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 63; 3, 23, 89.

† **hĕcătombē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἑκατόμβη, *a great sacrifice of a hundred oxen, a hecatomb* (ante- and post-class.): facere hecatomben, Varr. ap. Non. 131, 19; Juv. 12, 101 al.—In *plur.*: celebratis hecatombis, Treb. Gall. 9.—*Dim.* **hĕcătombĭon**, ii, *n.*, Sid. Carm. 9, 205.

hĕcătompŏlis, *acc.* in, *f.*, = ἑκατόμπολις, *having a hundred cities*: Creta, Isid. 14, 6, 15.

† **hĕcătompўlos**, on (-os, *com.*; -on, *neut.*), *adj.*, = ἑκατόμπυλος, *of a hundred gates*: hecatompylos Thebas nemo non novit, Amm. 22, 16, 2; cf. Hyg. Fab. 275.

† **hĕcătontas**, ădis, *f.*, = ἑκατοντάς, *the number one hundred*, Mart. Cap. 7, § 734, 746

Hector, ŏris (Hectŏris, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39 = Trag. v. 25 Vahl.; id. ap. Varr. L. L. 10, § 70 Müll. = Trag. v. 130 Vahl.; *acc.* Hectorem, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 105 = Trag. v. 129 Vahl.; cf. Varr. L. L. l. l.), *m.*, = Ἕκτωρ, *son of Priam and Hecuba, husband of Andromache, the bravest of the Trojans, slain and dragged three times around Troy by Achilles*, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2; Verg. A. 1, 483; 2, 270; 282; 522; 6, 166; Hor. C. 2, 4, 10; 4, 9, 22; id. Epod. 17, 12; id. S. 1, 7, 12.—**II.** Deriv. **Hectŏrĕus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Hector*; in poet. transf., *of the Trojans*, and, as descended from the latter, *of the Romans*; *Hectorean; Trojan; Roman*: conjux, i. e. *Andromache*, Verg. A. 3, 488: hasta, *Hector's*, Ov. M. 12, 67; so, corpus, Verg. A. 2, 543; and, tumulus, id. ib. 3, 304: Mars, i. e. *Hector in battle*, Ov. M. 13, 275: gens, i. e. *Trojan*, Verg. A. 1, 273: amnes, Xanthum et Simoënta, id. ib. 5, 634: socii, id. ib. 5, 190: flammae, Ov. M. 13, 7: opes, Hor. C. 3, 3, 28: spes et fiducia gentis Regulus Hectoreae, i. e. *of the Romans*, Sil. 2, 343.

Hĕcŭba, ae, and **Hĕcŭbē**, ēs, *f.*, = Ἑκάβη, *the daughter of Dymas, wife of Priam; after the destruction of Troy the slave of Penelope, changed through rage into a dog*, Verg. A. 2, 501; 515; Ov. M. 13, 423; 549 sq.; 577; Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63; id. Fat. 15, 34.—Transf., *an ugly old woman* (opp. to Andromache), Mart. 3, 76, 4.

† **Hĕcўra**, ae, *f.*, = Ἑκυρά, *The Stepmother*, the title of a comedy of Terence

hĕdĕra (**ĕdĕra**), ae, *f.*, *ivy*, Hedera helix, Linn.; sacred to Bacchus, and hence wound around the thyrsus; also made into garlands with which poets were crowned, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 144; Ov. F. 3, 767; id. M. 5, 338; Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. E. 7, 25; Verg. ib. 7, 38; 8, 13; id. G. 2, 258; Hor. C. 1, 1, 29; 1, 25, 17; id. Ep. 1, 3, 25; Juv. 7, 29 al. —In *plur.*, Verg. E. 4, 19; id. G. 4, 124 al.

hĕdĕrācĕus (**ĕd-**) or **-ĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [hedera], *of ivy, ivy-*. **I.** Lit.: materia, Cato, R. R. 111: folia, Plin. 16, 24, 38, § 92.—**II.** Transf., *ivy-colored, ivy green*: calcei, Vop. Aurel. 49: patina argentea, Gallien. ap. Treb. Poll. Claud. 17, 5 Peter.

hĕdĕrātus (**ĕd-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *adorned* or *crowned with ivy*: patina argentea, Gall. ap. Treb. Claud. 17 dub (Peter, hederaceam): frons, Nemes. Ecl. 3, 18: pompae, *Bacchic*, Paul. Nol. Carm 26, 278: Liber, Tert. Cor. Mil. 7.

* **hĕdĕrĭger** (**ĕd-**), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [id.], *ivy-bearing*: Maenades, Cat. 63, 23.

* **hĕdĕrōsus** (**ĕd-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of ivy*: antrum, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 3

† **Hēdŏnē**, ēs, *f.*, = Ἡδονή (delight), *one of the æons of Valentinian*, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

Hēdui, ōrum, *m.*, v. Aedui.

† **Hēdŭphăgētĭca**, ōrum, *n.*, = Ἡδυφαγητικά (i. e. belonging to sweet eating), *the title of a poem of Ennius*; cf. Vahl. Ennius, p. xci. and 166 sq.

† **hēdўchrum**, i, *n.*, = ἡδύχρουν, *a sweet-smelling ointment used for beautifying the skin; a cosmetic balsam*: psaltriam adducamus, hedychri incendamus scutellam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 46.

Hēdўmĕles, ae, *m.* [ἡδὺ + μέλος], *name of a musician*, Juv. 6, 383.

† **hēdўosmos**, i, *m.*, = ἡδύοσμος, *the herb wild mint*, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 181.

† **hēdypnŏis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = ἡδυπνοΐς, *a species of succory*, Plin. 20, 8, 31, § 75

† **hēdysma**, ătis, *n.*, = ἥδυσμα (perfume), *a sweet-smelling ingredient in ointments, a perfume, balsam* (opp. stymma), Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 7.

Hēgēsārētos, i, *m.*, *a Thessalian*, Caes. B. C. 3, 35.

Hēgēsĭas, ae, *m.* **I.** *A Cyrenaic philosopher*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 83 sq.; Val. Max. 8, 9, 3.—**II.** *A rhetorician and historian*, Cic. Brut. 83, 286; id. Or. 67, 226 al.

Hēgēsĭnus, i, *m.*, *an Academic philosopher*, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 16.

hĕhae, *interj.*; an exclamation, *he! he!* Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 93 Müll. (Trag. v. 207 Vahl.).

hei (also **ei**), *interj.*, an exclamation of grief or fear, *ah! woe!* freq joined with mihi, *ah me! woe is me!* hei, perii miser! Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 36: hei, occidi! id. Aul. 2, 1, 28: hei, non placet convivium! id. Amph. 2, 2, 173: hei, vereor, ne quid Andria apportet mali, Ter. And. 1, 1, 46: hei, metuo lenonem ne, etc., id. Phorm. 3, 2, 6: hei, video uxorem, id. ib. 5, 3, 14: ei mihi, qualis erat! Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 274; imitated by Verg. A. 2, 274: hei mihi, perii hercle! Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 21: *Am.* Hei mihi! *Br.* Ne pave, id. Amph. 5, 1, 57: hei mihi, vereor dicere! Ter. And. 2, 1, 22: hei mihi, quantum Praesidium Ausonia et quantum tu perdis, Iule! Verg. A. 11, 57: hei mihi! conclamat, Ov. M. 6, 227: hei mihi! hei mihi! istaec illum perdidit assentatio, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 7: hei misero mihi! id. Aul. 2, 2, 23; Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 5; id. Ad. 2, 1, 19.

heia, *interj.*, v. eia.

heic, *adv.*, v. hic, III. 2 *init.*

Hēĭus, i, *m.* (Ἤιος), *a Greek proper name*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18, 47 al.

helcĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [helcium], *one who draws small vessels up the stream*, Mart. 4, 64, 22; Sid. poët. Ep. 2, 10.

† **helcium**, ii, *n.*, = ἑλκιον, *that with*

which a load is drawn, a yoke, horse-collar, App. M. 8, p. 222 and 227.

† **helcysma**, ătis, *n.*, = ἕλκυσμα, *the dross of molten silver, silver-dross*, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 105.

Hĕlĕna, ae, or **Hĕlĕnē**, ēs, *f.*, = Ἑλένη. **I.** *Daughter of Jupiter and Leda, sister of Castor and Pollux and of Clytemnestra, and wife of Menelaüs, who, on account of her beauty, was carried off by Paris to Troy, and thus became the cause of the Trojan war*, Cic. Phil. 2, 22, 55; Verg. A. 7, 364; Ov. M. 13, 200; 14, 669; Prop. 3, 8 (4, 7), 32; 3, 14 (4, 13), 19; Hor. C. 1, 3, 2; 4, 9, 16; id. S. 1, 3, 107; Hyg. Fab. 81 and 118: Penelope venit, abit Helene, *a Helen*, Mart. 1, 62, 6.—**B.** Transf., in naut. lang., *a single star appearing to mariners, which was regarded as an unfavorable prognostic; while a double light, which was conceived to be favorable, was called Castor and Pollux*, Plin. 2, 37, 37, § 101; cf. Stat. Th. 7, 792; id. S. 3, 2, 11.—**II.** *The surname of the mother of the emperor Constantine*, Eutr. 10, 5; Aur. Vict. Epit. 41; Inscr. Grut. 284, 1.

† **hĕlĕnium**, ii, *n.*, = ἑλένιον, *a plant*, perh. *the elecampane*, Plin. 21, 10, 33, § 59; 21, 21, 91, § 159.

Hĕlĕnius, ii, *m.*, *a Latin proper name*, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 2.

Hĕlĕnus, i, *m.*, = Ἕλενος, *son of Priam and Hecuba, a celebrated soothsayer*, Cic. Div. 1, 40, 89; Verg. A. 3, 295; 329 sq.; Ov. M. 13, 99; Just. 17, 3.

† **hĕlĕosĕlīnon** or **hĕlĭosĕlīnum**, i, *n.*, = ἑλειοσέλινον, *smallage, celery*, Apium graveolens, Linn.; Plin. 19, 8, 37, § 124; 20, 11, 46, § 117; Pall. Apr. 3.

† **hĕlĕpŏlis**, is, *f.*, = ἑλέπολις (city-taking), *a besieging engine, invented by Demetrius Poliorcetes*, Vitr. 10, 22; Amm. 23, 4.

Hĕlernus, i, *m.*, *a grove by the Tiber, the birthplace of Carna*, Ov. F. 6, 105.

Helia, v. Velia.

† **Hēlĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἡλιακός, *relating to Helios* (the sun): Heliaca tradere, *to offer sacrifices to Helios*, Inscr. Orell. 2343.

Hēlĭădes, um, *f.*, = Ἡλιάδες, *daughters of Helios and sisters of Phaëthon, who were changed into poplars* (acc. to others, *into alders*) *and their tears into amber*, Hyg. Fab. 154; Ov. M. 2, 340 (cf. Verg. A. 10, 190, with id. E. 6, 62): nemus Heliadum, i. e. *poplar-* or *alder-grove*, Ov. M. 10, 91: Heliadum lacrimae, i. e. *amber*, id. ib. 10, 263; called also: Heliadum gemma, Mart. 9, 14, 6; hence: capaces Heliadum crustae, i. e. *of amber*, Juv. 5, 38.

† **hēlianthes**, is, *n.*, = ἡλιανθές, *the sunflower*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 165.

Hĕlĭcāon, ŏnis, *m.*, = Ἑλικάων, *son of Antenor and founder of Patavium* (Padua): Helicaonis orae, i. e. *Patavian*, Mart. 10, 93, 1.—Hence, **Hĕlĭcāŏnius**, a, um, *adj.*: regio, the same, id. 14, 152, 2.

† **hĕlĭcē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἑλίκη (a winding). **I.** *A kind of slender, flexible willow*, Plin. 16, 37, 69, § 177.—**II.** As *nom. propr.*: **Hĕlĭcē**: **A.** *The constellation of the Great Bear*, Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 66; Ov. F. 3, 108; Val. Fl. 1, 17.—Transf., *the North*, Grat. Cyneg. 55; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1539.—**B.** *A maritime town of Achaia, swallowed up by the sea*, Ov. M. 15, 293; Plin. 2, 92, 94, § 206; Sen. Q. N. 6, 23, 4.

† **hĕlĭchrȳsos**, i, *m.*, and **-um**, i, *n.*, = ἑλίχρυσος, *the herb marigold*, Gnaphalium stoechas, Linn.; acc. to others, Tanacetum annuum, Linn.; Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 65 sq.; 21, 25, 96, § 168.

Hĕlĭcon, ōnis, *m.*, = Ἑλικών, *a mountain in Bœotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses*, now *Zagará*, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 8; 4, 7, 12, § 25; Ov. M. 2, 219; 5, 254; 663; id. F. 4, 193; Verg. A. 7, 641; 10, 163 al.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Hĕlĭcōnius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Helicon, Heliconian*: collis, i. e. *Helicon*, Cat. 61, 1: Tempe, *a beautiful valley on Mount Helicon*, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 15: mella, Claud. Laud. Ser. 10: Naïs, id. Epigr. 5.—**B. Hĕlĭcōnĭădes**, um, *f.*, *the Heliconians*, a poet. designation of *the Muses*, Lucr. 3, 1037.—**C. Hĕlĭcōnis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*, *Heliconian*: silva, Stat. S. 4, 4, 90.—In *plur. subst.*: **Hĕlĭcōnĭdes**, um, i. q. Heliconiades, *the Muses*, Pers. prooem. 4.

† **hēlĭŏcallis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = ἡλιοκαλλίς, *the sunflower*, also called helianthes, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 165.

† **hēlĭŏcămīnus**, i, *m.*, = ἡλιοκάμινος, *an apartment exposed to the sun, used as a winter abode*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 20; Dig. 8, 2, 18 pr.

Hēlĭŏdōrus, i, *m.* **I.** *A celebrated surgeon*, Juv. 6, 372.—**II.** *A celebrated rhetorician*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 2.

Hēlĭŏgăbălus (Elagab-), i, *m.*, *a Roman emperor*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 23; Spart. Car. 11 al.

Hēlĭŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, = Ἡλιόπολις. **I.** *A city of Lower Egypt*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54; Macr. S. 1, 23, 10.—**B.** Derivv. **1. Hēlĭŏpŏlītes**, ae, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Heliopolis, Heliopolite*: nomos, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49: Zeus, *an Assyrian designation of* Sol, acc. to Macr. S. 1, 23; cf. in the foll.—*Subst.*: **Hēlĭŏpŏlītae**, ārum, *m. plur.*, *the inhabitants of Heliopolis, Heliopolites*, Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 197.—**2. Hēlĭŏpŏlītānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Heliopolis, Heliopolitan*: civitas, Amm. 17, 4: IVPPITER, Inscr. Orell. 1234; 1246.—*Subst.*: **Hēlĭŏpŏlītāni**, ōrum, *m. plur.*, *the inhabitants of Heliopolis, Heliopolitans*, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 542.—**II.** *A city of Cœlesyria, at the foot of Libanus*, now *Baalbek*, Plin. 5, 22, 18, § 80; Tac. A. 6, 28.

† **hēlĭoscŏpĭon**, ii, *n.*, = ἡλιοσκόπιον, *a species of* heliotropium, Plin. 22, 21, 29, § 57; called also: helioscopum, App. Herb. 108.

† **hēlĭoscŏpĭos**, ii, *m.*, = ἡλιοσκόπιος, *a kind of* tithymalus or *spurge*, Plin. 26, 8, 42, § 69.

hēlĭosĕlīnum, i, v. heleoselinon.

† **hēlĭŏtrŏpium**, ii, *n.*, = ἡλιοτρόπιον. **I.** *The plant turnsole, heliotrope*, Varr. R. R. 1, 46; Plin. 2, 41, 41, § 109; 22, 21, 29, § 57.—**II.** *A precious stone with green and brown streaks, striped jasper*, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 165.—Called also: **hēlĭŏtrŏpĭos** (gemma), Mart. Cap. 1, § 75: heliotropius lapis, Prisc. Perieg. 254.

† **hĕlix**, ĭcis, *f.*, = ἕλιξ (wound, twisted). **I.** *A kind of ivy*, Cic. Univ. 9, 27; Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 145 sqq.—**II.** *A kind of willow*, Plin. 16, 37, 69, § 177.—**III.** In archit., *a whorl, a small ornament on the capital of Corinthian columns*, Vitr. 4, 1, 12.

Hellădĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἑλλαδικός, *of* or *from Greece, Grecian, Greek*: genus picturae, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 75.

Hellānĭcus, i, *m.*, *a Greek historian of Lesbos, an older contemporary of Herodotus*, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 53; Gell. 15, 23.

Hellas, ădis, *f.*, = Ἑλλάς. **I.** *Hellas, the main-land of Greece*, Mel. 2, 3, 3 sq.; Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 23.—**II.** *A female proper name*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 277.

Hellē, ēs (*gen.* Hellis, Sid. Carm. 9, 41), *f.*, = Ἕλλη, *daughter of Athamas and Nephele, sister of Phrixus; she fled with the latter from her step-mother Ino on a ram with a golden fleece to Colchis, but was drowned in the strait called, after her*, Hellespontus (the sea of Helle), Ov. M. 11, 195; id. F. 3, 857 sq.; Prop. 2, 26, 5 (3, 21, 5 M.); 3 (4), 22, 5; Col. poët. 10, 165; Hyg. Fab. 2 and 3: Mater Helles, Ov. H. 19, 123.

† **hellĕbŏrīnē**, v. elleborine.

† **hellĕbŏrus**, etc., v. elleborus, etc.

Hellēn, ēnis, *m.*, = Ἕλλην, *a son of Deucalion, and king of Thessaly, from whom the Greeks were called Hellenes*, Plin. 4, 7, 14, § 28.

Hellespontus, i, *m.*, = Ἑλλήσποντος, *the Sea of Helle, the Hellespont, so named after* Helle, *who was drowned in it*, the modern *Dardanelles*, Mel. 1, 1, 5; 1, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 49; 4, 12, 24, § 75; 4, 13, 27, § 92; Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 21 Müll. (Ann. v. 371 Vahl.); Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112; Ov. M. 13, 407 et saep.—Separate: qua ponto ab Helles, Poët. ap. Cic. Or. 49, 163; cf. pure Lat.: mare in Helles, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 15.—**B.** Transf., *the shores of the Hellespont, the land around the Propontis*, Cic. Fam. 13, 53, 2; id. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63; Liv. 37, 33, 4; Nep. Paus. 2, 1.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Hellespontĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Hellespont, Hellespontic*: ora, Cat. 18, 4; Lact. Epit. 5, 1.—As *subst.*: **Hellespontĭus**, i, *m.*, *one who lives upon the Hellespont*: si quid habebit cum aliquo Hellespontio controversiae, Cic. Fam. 13, 53, 2.—*Plur.*, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 123.—**B. Hellespontĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Hellespontic*: aquae, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 24: Priapus (because born and worshipped in Lampsacus, a city on the Hellespont), Verg. G. 4, 111.—**C. Hellespontĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: fretum, Mel. 1, 2, 2; 1, 18, 5.—**D. Hellespontĭas**, ădis, *f.*, *another name of the wind* Caecias, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 121.

hellŭātĭo (hēl-), ōnis, *f.* [helluor], *a gormandizing, gluttony*, Pseudo-Cic. Or. Post Red. ap. Sen. 6, 13; Treb. Poll. Gall. 4.

hellŭo (hēluo), ōnis, *m.*, *a gormandizer, glutton, squanderer*: fraus, helluo, Ganeo! Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 10: ille gurges atque helluo, natus abdomini suo, Cic. Pis. 17, 41: impurus, id. Agr. 1, 1, 2: me ipsum ut contempsit helluo patriae! id. Sest. 11, 26.

hellŭor (hēluor), ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [helluo], *to gormandize, devour* (Ciceron.; cf.: decoquo, abligurio): cum Graecis jam in exostra helluabatur, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 14; id. Sest. 52, 111: quasi helluari libris, si hoc verbo in tam clara re utendum est, id. Fin. 3, 2, 7: ille gurges helluatus tecum simul rei publicae sanguine, id. Dom. 47, 124.

☞ Helluatus as *pass.*, Verg. Cat. 5, 11.

Hellusii, ōrum, *m.*, *a German tribe*, mentioned only by Tac. G. 46.

† **hĕlops** (also **ĕlops** and **ellops**), ŏpis, *m.*, = ἔλλοψ, *a very savory sea-fish*, perh. *the sword-fish*; acc. to others, *the sturgeon*, Enn. Hed. 6 (p. 166 Vahl.); Ov. Hal. 96; Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 2; Col. 8, 16, 9; Plin. 9, 17, 27, § 61; 32, 11, 54, § 153; Quint. 5, 10, 21; Gell. 7, 16, 5.

Hĕlōrus (or **Elōrus**), i, *m.*, = Ἔλωρος or **Hĕlōrum**, i, *n.*, = Ἔλωρον, *a river on the eastern coast of Sicily*, now *Atellaro*, al. *Abisso*, Verg. A. 3, 698; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 90: clamosus, Sil. 14, 269: flumen Elorum, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89.—*At its mouth* was situated the city **Hĕlōrus (El-)**, i, *f.*, Liv. 24, 35 *init.*; Plin. 32, 2, 7, § 16; *the vale* of which was called **Hĕlōrĭa Tempē**, Ov. F. 4, 477; and *the inhabitants*, **Hĕlōrīni (El-)**, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 103.

Hĕlōtes, v. Hilotae.

hēluātio, hēluo, etc., v. helluatio, etc.

‡ **helus**, v. holus *init.*

‡ **helvacea** genus ornamenti Lydii, dictum a colore boum, qui est inter rufum et album appellaturque helvus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 99 Müll. *N. cr.*

Helvecōnes, um, *m.*, *a northern Germanic tribe, between the Rugii and Burgundiones, on the west of the Vistula*, Tac. G. 43.

helvella (helvēla, Paul. ex Fest. p. 103 Müll.), ae, *f. dim.* [‡ helus, i. q. olus], *a small potherb*: fungos, helvellas, herbas omnes ita condiunt, ut nihil possit esse suavius, Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 2; cf.: helvela olera minuta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 103: helvola λαχανάρια, Gloss. Philox.

helvĕnăcus, a, um, *adj.* [helvus], *pale yellow, yellowish*: vitis, *a particular kind of wine*, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32: genus palmitum, Col. 5, 5, 16: vinum, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 47.—Also: **helvĕnācius**, a, um, *adj.*: vites, Col. 3, 2, 55.

helvĕŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pale yellow, yellowish*: vinum, *a particular kind of wine* (cf. helvenacus and helvolus), Cato, R. R. 6, 4; 24, 2 (quoted, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 46, in the form helvinum vinum). Also in the form *helvolus, a, um*: uvae, *Col.* 3, 2, 23; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 29.

Helvētii, ōrum, *m.*, *the Helvetians, a people of* Gallia Lugdunensis, *in modern Switzerland*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; 4 sq.; Tac. G. 28; id. H. 1, 67; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106; Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 33; id. Balb. 14, 32 et saep.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Helvētius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Helvetians, Helvetian*: ager, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: civitas, id. ib. 1, 12.—**B. Helvētĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: proelium, Caes. B. G. 7, 9, 6.

Helvĭdius, a, *the name of a Roman* gens, Cic. Clu. 70, 198; Juv. 5, 36 al.

Helvĭi (Helvi), ōrum, *m., a people of* Gallia Narbonensis, *whose capital, called* Alba Helvorum *and* Alba Helvia, *was celebrated for its wine, now Alps, in Viviers, Départ. Ardèche,* Caes. B. G. 7, 7; 75; id. B. C. 1, 35; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36; 14, 3, 4, § 43.—**II.** Deriv.: **Helvĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Helvii, Helvian:* vinum, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 18.

Helvīna (Elv-), ae, *f., a surname of Ceres,* Juv. 3, 320 [perh. from the Gallic people Helvii].

helvĭnus, a, um, v. helveolus.

Helvĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266; Suet. Caes. 52; 85 al.

helvŏlus, a, um, v. helveolus.

helvus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. a weakened form of gilvus, yellow], *light bay:* color vaccarum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 9; cf.: color boum, qui est inter rufum et album, appellatur helvus, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. ‡ helvacea, p. 99 Müll.

† **helxīnē,** ēs, *f.,* = ἑλξίνη. **I.** *A prickly plant,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 21, 16, 56, § 94.—**II.** *A plant, otherwise called* perdicium: Parietaria officinalis, *Linn.;* Plin. 22, 17, 19, § 41.

hem (also **em,** and often confounded in MSS. and edd. with em and en, q. v.), *interj.,* an expression of surprise, in a good or bad sense; of admiration, joy, of grief, indignation, etc. (like the intensive ehem, an expression of joyful surprise), *oho! indeed! well! well to be sure! hah! alas! alack! Ag.* Ego sum ipsus, quem tu quaeris. *Ha.* Hem! quid ego audio? Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 86; cf. Ter. And. 3, 1, 4: hem, Pamphile, optime te mihi offers, id. ib. 4, 2, 3: *Er.* Itane Chrysis? hem! *My.* Nos quidem pol miseras perdidit, Ter. And. 4, 5, 8; cf. id. Eun. 5, 1, 11: miserum me! quanto haec dixi cum dolore! hem, Postume, tune es, etc., Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 45: occepi mecum cogitare: hem, biduum hic Manendum est soli sine illa, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 8: hem tibi maledictis pro istis, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 39; cf. id. Ps. 1, 2, 22: hem, quid ais, scelus? Ter. And. 4, 1, 42; cf.: audistin', obsecro? hem scelera, id. ib. 4, 4, 47: hem nos homunculi indignamur, si quis, etc., Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4; Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 7.

† **hēmĕrēsĭos,** on, *adj.,* = ἡμερήσιος, *of a day:* (Pamphilus) absolvit uno die tabellam, quae vocata est Hemeresios, puero picto, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 124.

† **hēmĕris,** ĭdis, *f.,* = ἡμερίς, *a species of oak,* Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 22; 16, 6, 9, § 26.

† **hēmĕrŏbĭon,** ii, *n.,* = ἡμερόβιον, *an insect that lives but a day, an ephemeron:* erumpit volucre quadrupes, nec ultra unum diem vivit, unde hemerobion vocatur, Plin. 11, 36, 43, § 120.

† **hēmĕrŏcalles,** is, *n.,* = ἡμεροκαλλές (one day beautiful), *a sort of lily, the day-lily,* Plin. 21, 10, 33, § 59; 21, 21, 90, § 158.

† **hēmĕrŏdrŏmus,** i, *m.,* = ἡμεροδρόμος (who runs the day through), *a courier* (pure Lat. cursor, Plin. 2, 71, 73, § 181): nisi speculator (hemerodromos vocant Graeci) ingens die uno cursu emetiens spatium, etc., Liv. 31, 24, 4.—In *plur.:* hemerodromœ, Nep. Milt. 4, 3.

† **hēmĭcădĭum,** i, *n.,* = ἡμικάδιον, *the half of a* cadus, Isid. 20, 7, 1.

† **hēmĭcillus,** i, *m.,* = ἡμίκιλλος, *a mule,* as a term of reproach, Cic. Att. 13, 51, 1 (dub.; al. Micyllus).

† **hēmĭcrānium,** ii, *n.,* and **hēmĭcrānia,** ae, *f.,* = ἡμικράνιον, *a pain on one side of the head, headache,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 4; Marc. Emp. 2; Ser. [illegible] mm. 2 *in lemm.;* Plin. Val. 1. 8.—Deri[illegible] αῖοι, [illegible]**mi-crānĭci,** ōrum, *m., sufferers fr*[illegible]ei: *ad-ache,* Theod. Prisc. 2, 1. [illegible]l. 1

† **hēmĭcyclium,** ii, *n.,* = ἡμικ[illegible]edis: *a half-circle, semicircle,* Vitr. 9, 8, 5; [illegible], et Ep. 5, 6, 33.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A* s[illegible] 8. *circular recess, with seats,* Cic. Lael. 1, [illegible], Sid. Ep. 2, 2.—**B.** *A semicircular public place furnished with rows of seats for learned discussions,* Suet. Gramm. 17.—**C.** *A semicircular kind of sundial,* Vitr. 9, 8, 1.

† **hēmĭcyclus,** i, *m.,* = ἡμίκυκλος, *a half-circle, semicircle,* Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 12, 20.

† **hēmĭcȳlindrus,** i, *m.,* = ἡμικύλινδρος, *a half-cylinder,* Vitr. 9, 3.

† **1. hēmīna (ēmīna),** ae, *f.,* = ἡμίνα, *a measure, the half of a* sextarius, Rhem. Fan. de Pond. 67; for liquids, Cato, R. R. 57, 1; Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 18; Sen. de Ira, 2, 33; for salt, Cels. 4, 15 *fin.;* for corn, id. 4, 10 *fin.;* as a *measure,* in gen., Pers. 1, 129.

2. Hēmīna, ae, *m., surname of the historian* L. Cassius.

* **hēmīnārĭa,** ōrum, *n.* [hemina], *presents of the measure of a* hemina: Fabius Maximus incusans Augusti congiariorum, quae amicis dabantur, exiguitatem heminaria esse dixit, Quint. 6, 3, 52.

† **hēmĭŏlĭos,** on, *adj.,* = ἡμιόλιος, *one and a half* (pure Lat. sesquialter), Gell. 18, 14, 4; Vitr. 3, 1, 6; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1; Mart. Cap. 9, § 978 et saep.

† **hēmĭŏnĭon,** ii, *n.,* = ἡμιόνιον, *a plant, called also* asplenum, Asplenium hemionitis, *Linn.;* Plin. 27, 5, 17, § 34; App. Herb. 56.

† **hēmisphaerium,** ii, *n.,* = ἡμισφαίριον, *a half-globe, hemisphere.* **I.** In gen., Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 17; id. L. L. 7, § 7 Müll.; Hyg. Astr. 4, 13; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15; 20; of the earth, Mela, 1, 1, 2; Mart. Cap. 6, § 602; 8, § 873 al.—**II.** In partic., *a cupola, dome,* Vitr. 5, 10, 5.

† **hēmistĭchium,** ii, *n.,* = ἡμιστίχιον, *a half-verse, hemistich:* Enniano hemistichio usus est, Pseudo-Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18.

hēmistrĭgium, ii, *n., a measure, half a striga,* Hyg. Grom. p. 1, 1 al.

† **hēmĭthĕus,** i, *m,* = ἡμίθεος, *a demigod,* Mart. Cap. 2, § 156; 160; Auct. ap. Serv. Verg. E. 9, 47.

† **hēmĭtŏnium,** ii, *n.,* = ἡμιτόνιον, *a half-tone, semitone:* intervalla tonorum et hemitoniorum, Vitr. 5, 4, 3; Mart. Cap. 9, § 930; 963; Hyg. Astr. 4, 14; Macr. S. 2, 1, 22.

† **hēmĭtrĭglȳphus,** i, *m.,* = ἡμιτρίγλυφος; in archit., *a half-triglyph,* Vitr. 4, 3.

† **hēmĭtrĭtaeus,** i, *m.,* = ἡμιτριταῖος. **I.** *A semi-tertian ague,* Mart. 12, 91, 2; 2, 40, 1; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 22, 133; Ser. Samm. 52 (in Cels. 3, 3, written as Greek).—**II.** *One who has the semi-tertian ague,* Mart. 4, 81, 3.

† **hēmĭtrĭtăĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = ἡμιτριταικός, *of* or *belonging to the semi-tertian ague:* febres, Marc. Emp. 30; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10; id. Tard. 1, 4.

hemo, ōnis, v. homo *init.*

† **hendĕcăsyllăbi,** ōrum, *m.,* = ἑνδεκασύλλαβοι, *verses of eleven syllables,* Cat. 12, 10; Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 8; 7, 4, 1; cf. Diom. p. 509 P.

Hĕnĕti, ōrum, v. Veneti.

Hĕnĭŏchi, ōrum, *m.,* = Ἡνίοχοι, *a people of Asiatic Sarmatia,* Plin 6, 4, 4, § 12; Val. Fl. 6, 42; Sen. Thyest. 1048.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Hĕnĭŏchus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Heniochi, Heniochian:* rates, Ov. P. 4, 10, 26.—**B. Hĕnĭŏchĭus,** a, um, *adj.,* the same: montes, Plin. 6, 9, 10, § 26.

1. Hĕnĭŏchus, a, um, v. Heniochi, II. A.

† **2. Hĕnĭŏchus,** i, *m.,* = Ἡνίοχος (rein-holder), *the constellation of the Wagoner,* pure Lat. Auriga, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 312; Manil. 1, 361; Hyg. Astr. 3, 12.

Henna, less correctly **Enna,** ae, *f.,* = Ἔννα, *a city of great antiquity in the centre of Sicily, with a famous temple of Ceres: it was from here that Pluto carried off Proserpine; now Castro Giovanni,* Mel. 2, 7, 16; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107 sq.; Ov. F. 4, 422; 455; 462; Hyg. F. 146.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Hennensis (Enn-),** e, *adj., of* or *belonging to Henna:* Ceres, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 107 sq.—*Subst.:* **Hennenses (Enn-),** ium, *m. plur., the inhabitants of Henna,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 106; Liv. 24, 39; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.—**B. Hennaeus (Enn-),** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Henna, Hennean:* moenia, i. e. *Henna,* Ov. M. 5, 385: virgo rapta, Sil. 14, 245; cf. id. 1, 93.

† **hĕnōsis,** is, *f.,* = ἕνωσις (union), *one of the æons of Valentinian,* Tert. adv. Val. 37.

† **hĕnŏtes,** ētis, *f.,* = ἑνότης (unity), *one of the æons of Valentinian,* Tert. adv. Val. 37.

† **hēpar (ēpar),** ătis. **I.** *n.,* = ἧπαρ, *the liver* (pure Lat. jecur), Marc. Emp. 14 *fin.*—**II.** *m.,* = ἧπατος, *a kind of fish, hepatus,* Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149.

* **hēpătārius,** a, um, *adj.* [hepar, I.], *of* or *belonging to the liver:* morbus, *the liver-complaint* (comically for love), Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 24.

† **hēpătia,** ōrum, *n.,* = ἡπάτια (little) *liver,* Lucil. ap. Non. 119, 22; Petr. 66; App. Mag. p. 300.

† **hēpătĭcus,** i, *m.,* = ἡπατικός, *belonging to the liver:* morbus, Isid. 4, 7, 21.—*Plur.* as *subst.:* **hēpătĭci,** ōrum, *they who have the liver-complaint,* Plin. 27, 12, 105, § 130 (in Cels. 4, 8, written as Greek).—**II.** *Liver-colored:* aloë, Pall. 11, 14, 8.

† **hēpătītes,** ae, *m.,* = ἡπατίτης, *the liver-stone,* Plin. 36, 20, 38, § 147.

† **hēpătītis,** ĭdis, *adj.,* = ἡπατῖτις, *like the liver, liver-colored:* aloë, Marc. Emp. 8, 1.—*Subst.:* **hēpătītis,** idis, *f., a precious stone,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 71, § 186.

† **hēpătīzon,** ontis, *n.,* = ἡπατίζον, *like liver, liver-colored:* aes Corinthium, Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 8.

Hēphaestĭa, ae, *f., a city of Lemnos,* Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73; Liv. 33, 35, 2.

Hēphaestĭo, ōnis, *m.,* = Ἡφαιστίων, *a favorite of Alexander the Great, and one of his generals,* Curt. 3, 12, 9; 4, 16, 16; Nep. Eum. 2.

† **hēphaestītis,** ĭdis, *f.,* = ἡφαιστῖτις, *a precious stone,* otherwise unknown, Plin 37, 10, 60, § 166.

† **hephthēmĭmĕres,** is, *f.,* = ἑφθημιμερής (sc. τομή), in hexameter or Iambic verse, *the cæsura which occurs after the first half of the fourth foot,* Lat. semiseptenaria (insectio), Diom. 497, 9 and 23; Serv. de Cent. Metr. 1817 P.

† **hepsēma,** ătis, *n.,* = ἕψημα, *must boiled down to a thick consistence,* pure Lat. sapa, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80.

Heptăgōniae, ārum, *f., a small place near Sparta,* Liv. 34, 38, 5.

† **heptăgōnos,** on, *adj.,* = ἑπτάγωνος, *seven-cornered, having seven angles,* Boëth. Arithm. 2, 6, p. 1021.

heptăneuros, i, *f., a plant,* App. Herb. 61.

† **heptăphōnos,** on, *adj.,* = ἑπτάφωνος, *seven times sounding, that gives a sevenfold echo:* porticus (Olympiae), Plin. 36, 15, 23, § 100.

† **heptăphyllon,** i, *n.,* = ἑπτάφυλλον (seven-leaf), *a plant,* otherwise unknown, App. Herb. 116.

† **heptăpleuros,** i, *f.,* = ἑπτάπλευρος (seven-sided), *the larger kind of the plant plantago, the greater plantain,* Plin. 25, 8, 39, § 80.

† **Heptăpȳlos,** on (**-os,** *c.,* **-on,** *n.*), *adj.,* = ἑπτάπυλος, *seven-gated,* an epithet of the city of Thebes: Thebas Heptapylos accessimus, App. M. 4, p. 146.—Also in Latinized form: Cadmus Thebas Heptapylas condidit, Hyg. F. 275.

† **heptas,** ădis, *f.,* = ἑπτάς, *the number seven,* Mart. Cap 2, § 108; 7, § 738 (in Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, written as Greek).

† **heptăsēmos,** on, *adj.,* = ἑπτάσημος; in prosody, *of seven times, containing seven units of time* (pure Lat. septenarius): basis, Diom. p. 505 P.; Mart. Cap. 9, § 978.

† **Heptastădium,** ii, *n.,* = Ἑπταστάδιον, *a mole of seven stadia in length, connecting the isle of Pharos with the mainland,* Amm. 22, 16, 10.

† **heptăsyllăbus,** a, um, *adj.,* = ἑπτασύλλαβος, *seven-syllabled,* Mar. Victor. p. 2613.

† **Heptăteuchos,** i, *m.,* = Ἑπτάτευχος, *the first seven books of the Old Testament,* Sid. Ep. 5, 15.

† **heptēris,** is, *f.,* = ἑπτήρης (ναῦς), *a galley with seven banks of oars,* Liv. 37, 23, 5; ib. 24, 3 and 30, 2.

1. hĕra, v era.

2. Hēra, ae, *f.*, = Ἥρα, *the Grecian goddess Hera*, corresp to the *Juno* of the Romans, Sol. 2, 10; Inscr. Orell. 2225 (although here, perh., HERA is i. q. FORTVNA) —**II.** Deriv.: **Hēraea,** ōrum, *n.*, = Ἡραῖα, τά, *the festival of Hera*, Liv. 27, 30, 9 sq

3. Hēra, ae, *f.*, = Ἥρα, *another name of* Hybla Minor *in Sicily*, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5.

Hērāclēa or **Hērāclīa,** ae, *f.*, = Ἡράκλεια (city of Heracles or Hercules), *the name of several cities* —In partic **I.** *A seaport of Lucania, on the river Siris, a colony of Tarentum, and the birthplace of the painter Zeuxis*, now *Policoro*, Mel. 2, 4, 8; Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 97; Cic. Arch. 4, 6; Liv. 1, 18; 8, 24.—**B.** Deriv.: **Hērāclēenses** or **Hērāclīenses,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Heraclea, Heracleans*, Cic. Arch 4, 6 sq; id. Balb 8, 21.—**II.** *A very ancient city of Sicily, a colony from Crete, called in earlier times* Minoa, now *Capo Bianco*, Mel. 2, 7, 16; Cic Verr. 2, 2, 50, § 125; Liv. 24, 35; 25, 40 —**B.** Deriv.: **Hērāclēenses** or **Hērāclīenses,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Heraclea, Heracleans*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43 —**III.** *A city of Phthiotis in Thessaly, near Thermopylæ, a colony of Sparta, formerly* Trachis, Liv. 28, 5, 13 sq; Just 13, 5, 8 —**IV.** Heraclea Sintica or Heraclea ex Sintiis, *a city in Pæonia, on the western bank of the Strymon*, now *Melenik*, Caes. B C 3, 79, 3; Liv. 42, 51, 7.—**V.** *A maritime town of Pontus, also with the epithet* Pontica, now *Ereli* or *Eregri*, Mel. 1, 19, 7; Plin. 6, 1, 1, § 4; Liv. 42, 56

Hērāclēŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, = Ἡρακλέους πόλις, *a city of Egypt upon an ancient island of the Nile, which has become part of its western bank*, now *Ahnas*, Mart. Cap 6, § 676 —Hence, **Hērāclēŏpŏlītes,** ae, *adj*, *of Heracleopolis*: nomos, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 84.—*Plur. subst*: **Hērāclēŏpŏlītae,** ārum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Heracleopolis*, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 86

Hērāclēōtes, ae, *m*, = Ἡρακλειώτης, *of* or *belonging to Heraclea, Heracleote, born in Heraclea*: tractus, *in Æolis*, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122: Dionysius ille, *a disciple of Zeno*, perh *of Heraclea in Lucania*, Cic Ac 2, 22, 71: Zeuxis, perh. from the same place, id Inv. 2, 1, 1; Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 61.—*Subst*: **Hērāclēōtae,** ārum, *m. plur.*, *the inhabitants of Heraclea, Heracleotes*: in Caria, Cic. Fam 13, 56, 2.

Hērāclēōtĭcus, a, um, *adj*, = Ἡρακλειωτικός, *of* or *belonging to Heraclea, Heracleotic*: origanum, Plin. 20, 16, 62, § 170: nux, Opp ap Macr S. 2, 14.

Hērāclēum, i, *n*, = Ἡράκλειον, *a city in Macedonia, on the border of Thessaly*, Liv. 44, 2 sqq

1. Hērāclēus or **-clīus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Heraclea* (in Lydia), *Heraclean*: lapis, also called Lydius, Plin. 33, 8, 43, § 126; of *the magnet*, id. 36, 16, 25, § 127

2. Hĕrāclēus or **-clīus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Hercules*; v Hercules, II. D

1. Hērāclīdes, ae, *m*, *a proper name*. **I.** *A physician*, Cels 3, 6 —**II.** Called Ponticus, *a Greek philosopher of Heraclea in Pontus, a pupil of Plato and Speusippus, and afterwards of Aristotle*, Cic Leg. 3, 6; id. Tusc 5, 3, 8 al.—**III.** Heraclides Ponticus the younger, *a grammarian*, Gell ap Prisc. 705 P —**IV.** *A painter*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 135

2. Hērāclīdes, ae, v. Hercules, II. E

Hērāclīensis, e, v. Heraclea, I B and II. B

Hērāclītus, i, *m.*, = Ἡράκλειτος. **I.** *A celebrated Greek philosopher of Ephesus, who wrote in an obscure style* (hence called ὁ σκοτεινός, the Obscure), Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133, id. Fin. 2, 5, 15, id. N. D 3, 14, 35; id. Tusc 5, 36, 105, Lucr 1, 639: nec consulto dicis occulte tamquam Heraclitus, Cic. N D 1, 26, 74.—**B.** Deriv.: **Hērāclītēi,** ōrum, *m*, *the disciples of Heraclitus*, App Doctr Plat 1, p 2, 41.—**II.** *A pupil of Clitomachus and Philo*, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 12.—**III.** *An ambassador sent by king Philip to Hannibal, with the surname* Scotinus, Liv. 23, 39

Hērāclius, a, um, v. 1. Heraclēus and Hercules, II. D.

Hēraea, ae, *f* [Hera], *a fortified city in Arcadia, on the Alphēus*, Liv. 28, 7 sq

Hēraeus, a, um, v. 2. Hera, II.

herba, ae, *f.* [old Lat. forb-ea; Gr. φορβή; Sanscr. root bhar-, to nourish], *springing vegetation, grass, green stalks* or *blades, green crops, herbage, an herb* (cf.: gramen, faenum, caespes, glaeba): herba cubile Praebebat, multa et molli lanugine abundans, Lucr. 5, 816: in molli consedimus herba, Verg. E 3, 55: cum ceteris in campo exercentibus in herba ipse recubuisset, Cic de Or. 2, 71, 287: abicere se in herba, id. ib 1, 7, 28: fusus per herbam (agricola), Verg. G. 2, 527 al.: invitant (Pecudes) herbae gemmantes rore recenti, Lucr. 2, 319; so, gemmantes rore, id. 5, 461: herbae rore vigentes, id. 2, 361: teneras per herbas Ludere, id. 1, 260: nova tum tellus herbas virgultaque primum Sustulit, id 5, 790: ex quibusdam stirpibus et herbis, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: corona ex asperis herbis et agrestibus, id. Div. 1, 34, 75; cf ib 2, 32, 68: quas herbas pecudes non edunt, homines edunt, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 23 sq.; cf.: fungos, helvellas, herbas omnes ita condiunt, ut nihil possit esse suavius, Cic Fam. 7, 26, 2: herbis vivis et urticā, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 7: solstitialis herba, Plaut. Ps 1, 1, 36: interim mores mali Quasi herba irrigua succreverunt uberrume, id. Trin. 1, 1, 9: fallax veneni, *a poisonous plant*, Verg E 4, 24: nulla neque amnem Libavit quadrupes, nec graminis attigit herbam, *a blade*, id. ib 5, 26; cf. Ov. M 10, 87: et sulcis frumenti quaereret herbam, *young crop*, Verg. G 1, 134: novitates si spem afferunt, ut tamquam in herbis non fallacibus fructus appareat, etc, Cic. Lael. 19, 68; cf.: primis segetes moriuntur in herbis, Ov. M. 5, 4: Ceres dominum primis fallebat in herbis, id. F. 4, 645 —So prov.: saepe audivi, inter os atque offam multa intervenire posse; verum vero inter offam atque herbam, ibi vero longum intervallum est, Cato ap Gell. 13, 17, 1; cf.: sed nimium properas et ad huc tua messis in herba est, Ov. H. 17, 263; and: egone, qui indolem ingenii tui in germine etiam tum et in herba et in flore dilexerim, nunc frugem ipsam maturae virtutis nonne multo multoque amplius diligam? Front. Ep ad Anton. 1, 5 Mai: omnis illa laus... velut in herba vel flore praecerpta ad nullam certam et solidam pervenit frugem, Tac. Dial. 9, 5 —Prov.: herbam dare, *to own one's self beaten*: herbam do cum ait Plautus, significat: victum me fateor; quod est antiquae et pastoralis vitae indicium. Nam qui in prato cursu aut viribus contendebant, cum superati erant, ex eo solo, in quo certamen erat, decerptam herbam adversario tradebant, Paul. ex Fest p 99 Müll.; cf. Serv. Verg A. 8, 128; Varr. ib; Plin. 22, 4, 4, § 8; Att and Afran. ap Non. 317, 18 and 20 —**II.** Transf., *weeds, useless plants*: officiant laetis ne frugibus herbae, Verg G. 1, 69; 2, 251; cf. id. ib 2, 411; Plin. 18, 30, 72, § 300

herbācĕus, a, um, *adj* [herba], *grassy, grass-colored, grass-green*, Plin. 19, 6, 33, § 110; cf: folia herbacei coloris, id. 20, 13, 51, § 134: flos, id. 21, 19, 75, § 128 (opp albus), id. 26, 8, 35, § 55: oleum, id. 23, 4, 49, § 95: chrysocolla, id. 33, 5, 27, § 90

herbans, antis, *adj* [herba], *producing grass* or *herbage, full of grass*: prata, App M 7, p 194 Oud. *N cr* (al. herbentia)

herbārĭa, ae, *f.* (sc ars) [herba], *the knowledge of plants, botany*: herbariam et medicamentariam a Chirone volunt repertam, Plin 7, 56, 57, § 196

herbārĭum, ii, *n* [herbarius], *a collection of dried plants, an herbarium*, Cassiod. Inst Div. Litt. 31.

herbārĭus, ii, *m* [herba], *one skilled in plants, a botanist*, Plin 20, 17, 73, § 191; 25, 13, 109, § 174.

herbātĭcus, a, um, *adj* [id.] *living on grass* or *herbs, grass-eating* (post class). animalia, Vop Prob 19, 4

herbens, entis, v. herbans

herbesco, ĕre, *v inch n* [id.], *to grow into green stalks* or *blades*. elicere herbescentem viriditatem, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51 · campi semper herbescunt, Amm 31, 2, 19

Herbessus (Herbēsus), i, *f.*, *a town of Sicily*, Liv. 24, 30 al.

* **herbĕus,** a, um, *adj* [herba], *grass colored, grass green*: oculi, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 16.

herbĭdo, āre, 1, *v. a* [herbidus], *to give a grassy appearance to*: terras, Mart. Cap. 1, § 75

herbĭdus, a. um, *adj* [herba]. **I.** *Full of grass* or *herbs, grassy*: campi, Varr R. R. 2, 1, 16, Liv 9, 2, 7 Epiros, Ov. M. 8, 282: segetes, *full of weeds*, Col. 1, 6, 22: potus, *obtained from herbs*, Plin. 24, 6, 19, § 28: insulae herbidae omnes harundine et junco, Plin. Ep 8, 20, 5: ripae, Amm 14, 3, 4.—**II.** *Like grass, grassy, grass colored*: folium herbidi coloris, Plin. 12, 14, 31, § 56: lux, Prud. Psych. 863

herbĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [herba-fero], *producing grass* or *herbs, grassy, herbiferous* (poet and in post-Aug. prose): colles, Ov. M. 14, 9: Acis, id. F. 4, 468: Pelius mons, Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 94.

* **herbĭgrădus,** a, um, *adj* [herba-gradior], *going in the grass*, a poet. epithet of the snail, Poet ap Cic Div. 2, 64, 133

herbĭlis, e, *adj* [herba], *fed with grass*: anser, Lucil. ap Serv. Verg G 1, 129; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p 100 Müll.

* **herbĭpŏtens,** entis, *adj* [herba potens], *skilled in herbs* (poet). manus (Circes), Boeth. Cons 4, 3, 9

Herbīta, ae, *f*, = Ἔρβιτα, *a town in Sicily*, Cic Verr. 2, 3, 32, § 75 —**II.** Deriv. **Herbītensis,** e, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Herbita, Herbitan*: ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47. — *Subst*: **Herbītenses,** ium, *m. plur.*, *the inhabitants of Herbita, Herbitans*, Cic Verr. 2, 2, 65, § 156

herbo, āre, v. herbans

herbōsus, a, um, *adj* [id.] **I.** *Full of grass* or *herbs, grassy*: campus, Hor. C. 3, 18, 9: Palatia, Tib 2, 5, 25: Apidanus, Prop. 1, 3, 6 · flumen, Verg G. 2, 199: pascua, Ov. M. 2, 689: moretum, id. F. 4, 367: herbosissima stramenta Cato, R R. 54, 2 —**II.** *Grass-colored, grass-green* (post-class): marmor, Sid. Carm. 5, 38: calcei smaragdineae fluctu viriditatis, Mart. Cap 1, § 66

herbŭla, ae, *f. dim* [id.], *a little herb*: cervae perpurgant se quadam herbula, quae seselis dicitur, Cic N D. 2, 50, 127; Sen. Vit. Beat 9; Quint 1, 3, 5

herbuscŭla, ae, *f dim* [id.], *a little herb* or *plant*: quaedam, Mart Cap 2, § 100

† **Hercēus,** i, *m*, = Ἑρκεῖος (of or belonging to the court yard), *an epithet of Jupiter, as the protector of the house and its enclosure* (pure Lat Penetralis): Herceus Juppiter intra conseptum domus cujusque colebatur, quem etiam deum penetralem appellabant, Paul. ex Fest p 101 Müll *N. cr.*; Hyg. F. 91; Sen Agam 469; cf Serv. Verg A. 2, 469 ara Hercei Jovis, Ov Ib 286 (al. Rhoetei) —Hence, also, Herceae arae, Luc. 9, 979 (dub)

hercisco or **ercisco,** ĕre, *v a* [contr. from herctum or erctum and cisco, as a *v inch* from cieo, cf herctum], in the old jurid. lang, *to proceed to the division of an inheritance, to divide an inheritance*. **I.** Lit: idcirco qui, quibus verbum herctum cieri oporteat, nesciat, idem herciscundae familiae causam agere non possit, Cic de Or. 1, 56, 237 · arbitrum familiae herciscundae postulavit, id. Caecin. 7, 19; Dig 10, 2; cf. App M. 9, p 229 —**II.** Transf.: nos viae herciscundae contendentes, i e *disputing as to which way we should take*, App M 6, p 186

hercle, v. Hercules, I. B

herctum or **erctum,** i, *n* [HORCTUM et FORCTUM pro bono dicebant, Paul ex Fest. p 102 Müll., perh kindr with heres] In the old jurid. lang, *an inheritance, estate, patrimony*, only in the connection herctum (erct-) ciere (whence is derived herciscere), *to divide an inheritance*: qui, quibus verbum herctum cieri oporteat, nesciat, Cic de Or 1, 56, 237: herctum non citum, *an undivided inheritance*, Gell. 1, 9, 12; cf. Don. ap Serv. Verg A. 8, 642: herctum citum fit inter consortes, Paul. ex Fest p 82 Müll.

Hercŭlānĕum (Hercŭlānium, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 62; but the modern form Herculanum is not Lat., in Cic Att 7, 3, 1,

read Aeculanum; v. Orell. ad loc.), ĕi, *n.*, ='Ηράκλειον, *a town of Campania, situated on the sea-coast, between Naples and Pompeii, and buried along with the latter city by an eruption of Vesuvius*, A.D. 79, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 62; Sisenn. ap. Non. 207, 9; Liv. 10, 45; Vell. 2, 16, 2; Sen. Q. N. 6, 26 *fin.*; Flor. 1, 16.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Hercŭlānĕus (-lanus)**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Herculaneum, Herculanean:* via, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36; Plin. 15, 18, 18, § 72; Cloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 16.—Form Herculanus: ficus, Cato, R. R. 8, 1: via, Flor. 4, 8, 6.—**B. Hercŭlānensis**, e, *adj.*, the same: fundus, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 3; for which *absol.*: villa in Herculanensi, *in the vicinity of Herculaneum*, Sen. de Ira, 3, 22.—*Subst.*: **Hercŭlānenses**, ium, *m. plur.*, *the inhabitants of Herculaneum, Herculaneans*, Inscr. Grut. 439, 6.

Hercŭlānĕus, a, um, v. Herculaneum, II. A., and Hercules, II. B.

Hercŭlānus, a, um, v. Hercules, II. C.

hercŭlārĭa, ae, *f.*, *a plant*, i. q. sideritis, App. Herb. 72.

hercŭle and **hercŭles**, v. Hercules, I. B.

Hercŭles, is and i (the latter in Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 108 Goer.; cf. Plin. ap. Charis. p. 107 P.: Herculei, Cat. 55, 13), *m.*, ='Ηρακλῆς, Etrusc. HERCLE (whence, by the insertion of a connecting vowel, the Latin form arose; cf. Alcumena for 'Αλκμήνη; v. also under B. the *voc.* hercle), *son of Jupiter and Alcmena, husband of Dejanira, and, after his deification, of Hebe, the god of strength, and the guardian of riches, to whom, therefore, tithes were offered; he was also the guide of the Muses* (Musagetes); *the poplar was sacred to him*, Cic. N.D. 3, 16, 42; Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 564; Varr. L. L. 6, § 54 Müll.; Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 80; 2, 2, 62; Ov. M. 8, 364; 9, 13 sq.; Hor. C. 3, 14, 1; 4, 5, 36; Suet. Aug. 29; cf. with Ov. F. 6, 797 sq.: neque Herculi quisquam decumam vovit umquam, si sapiens factus esset, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88: superavit aerumnis suis aerumnas Herculis, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 2: Herculis Columnae, *the Pillars of Hercules*, i. e. *the promontories between which is the Strait of Gibraltar*, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 167; Curt. 10, 1, 8 et saep.—In *gen. plur.*: et Herculum et Mercuriorum disciplinae, Tert. Spect. 11 *fin.*—Prov.: Herculi quaestum conterere, i. e. *to squander everything* (even the tithes of Hercules), Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 68: personam Herculis et cothurnos aptare infantibus, Quint. 6, 1, 36.—**B.** Transf., analog. with the Greek 'Ηράκλεις and "Ηρακλες, in *voc.* **hercŭles**, and more freq. **hercŭle** or **hercle**; also with a prefixed *me*: **mĕhercŭles, mehercŭle** (also separately: **me hercule**), and **mĕhercle**, as an oath or asseveration, *by Hercules!* (*a*) Hercules and mehercules: et, hercules, hae quidem exstant, Cic. Brut. 16, 61; cf. Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 1; Poll. ib. 10, 33, 7: licet, hercules, undique omnes in me terrores impendeant, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31; Vell. 2, 52, 2: neque, mehercules, hoc indigne fero, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48, 141: cui, mehercules, hic multum tribuit, id. Fam. 6, 5, 3; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3: at, mehercules, narrabit quod quis voluerit, Phaedr. 3, 17, 8.—(*β*) Hercule and mehercule, *by Hercules!* (in class. prose most freq.; cf. also: impetratum est a consuetudine, ut peccare suavitatis causa liceret: et pomeridianas quadrigas quam postmeridianas libentius dixerim, et mehercule quam mehercules, Cic. Or. 47, 157): et hercule ita fecit, id. Lael. 11, 37: et hercule, id. Fam. 2, 18, 2; Quint. 2, 5, 4; 2, 16, 12; 10, 2, 3; 12, 6, 4 al.: ac me quidem, ut hercule etiam te ipsum, Laeli, cognitio ipsa rerum delectat, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: non hercule, Scipio, dubito quin, etc., id. ib. 1, 23; id. Quint. 3, 13; id. Att. 2, 7, 3: sed hercule facile patior datum tempus, in quo, etc., id. ib. 16, 16, C, 10; Quint. 1, 4, 7; 12, 1, 7: atqui nactus es, sed me hercule otiosiorem opera quam animo, Cic. Rep. 1, 9: dicam me hercule, id. ib. 1, 19: non me hercule, inquit, id. ib. 1, 38: non mehercule, Quint. 6, 1, 43; 6, 3, 74: cognoscere me hercule, inquit, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 48 Mai. *N. cr.*: ita mehercule attendi, nec satis intellexi, etc., id. Leg. 3, 14, 33 Mos. *N. cr.*; id. Verr. 2, 3, 62, § 144: vere mehercule hoc dicam, id. Planc. 26, 64: et mehercule ego antea mirari solebam, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 33; id. Att. 5, 16, 3: mihi mehercule magnae curae est aedilitas tua, id. Fam. 2, 11, 2: servi mehercule mei, si me isto pacto metuerent, etc., id. Cat. 1, 7, 17.—(*γ*) Hercle and mehercle (the former esp. freq. in Plaut. and Ter.; the latter very rare): malo hercle magno suo convivat, Enn. ap. Non. 474, 22 (Sat. v. 1 Vahl.): obsecro hercle, quantus et quam validus est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 143; id. ib. 173: tanto hercle melior, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 33: mihi quidem hercle non fit verisimile, Ter. And. 1, 3, 20: nescio hercle, id. Eun. 2, 3, 13; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 87: perii hercle, id. Eun. 5, 2, 66; 5, 6, 14; id. Heaut. 4, 4, 14: non hercle, id. Phorm. 5, 7, 76: per hercle rem mirandam (i. e. permirandam) Aristoteles dicit, Gell. 3, 6, 1.—With intensive particles: heu hercle, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 41: scite hercle sane, id. Trin. 3, 3, 53; cf.: sane quidem hercle, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 8: minime, minime hercle vero! Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 23; cf.: minime hercle, Cic. Lael. 9, 30: haudquaquam hercle, Crasse, mirandum est, etc., id. de Or. 3, 22, 82: pulchre mehercle dictum et sapienter, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 26; 1, 1, 22.

II. Derivv. **A. Hercŭlĕus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Hercules, Herculean:* domiti Herculea manu Telluris juvenes, Hor. C. 2, 12, 6: labor, id. ib. 1, 3, 36: coronae arbos, i. e. *the poplar*, Verg. G. 2, 66; cf.: umbra populi, id. A. 8, 276: leo, *the lion's skin worn by Hercules*, Val. Fl. 1, 263: Oete, *on which Hercules burned himself*, Luc. 3, 178: hospes, i. e. *Croto, by whom Hercules was hospitably entertained*, Ov. M. 15, 8: ternox, *in which Hercules was begotten*, Stat. Th. 12, 301: hostis, i. e. *Telephus, son of Hercules*, Ov. R. Am. 47: gens, i. e. *the family of the Fabians sprung from Hercules*, id. F. 2, 237; so, penates, Sil. 7, 44: sacrum, *instituted by Evander in honor of Hercules*, Verg. A. 8, 270: Trachin, *built by Hercules*, Ov. M. 11, 627: urbs, *the city of Herculaneum, built by Hercules*, id. ib. 15, 711.—Hence also: litora, *near Herculaneum*, Prop. 1, 11, 2: Tibur, i. e. *where Hercules was worshipped*, Mart. 1, 13, 1; 4, 62: astrum, i. e. *the constellation of the Lion*, id. 8, 55, 15: fretum, i. e. *the Pillars of Hercules* (Strait of Gibraltar), Sil. 1, 199; also: metae, Luc. 3, 278.—**B. Hercŭlānĕus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: pars, i. e. *the tithes* (dedicated to Hercules), *the tenth part*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 11.—Also to denote things *large* of their kind: formicae, Plin. 30, 4, 10, § 29: urtica, id. 21, 15, 55, § 92: nodus, Sen. Ep. 87, 33: nymphaea, App. Herb. 67: sideritis, id. ib. 72: machaera, Capitol. Pertin. 8.—**C. Hercŭlānus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: pes, i. e. *long, large* (cf. in the preced.), Gell. 1, 1, 3.—**D.** Acc. to the Gr. form **Hērăclēus** or **Hērăclīus**, a, um, *adj.*, ='Ηράκλειος or 'Ηράκλιος, the same: fabulae, Juv. 1, 52 (al. acc. to the MSS. Herculeias).—**E. Hērăclīdes**, ae, *m.*, ='Ηρακλείδης, *a male descendant of Hercules, Heraclid:* exclusi ab Heraclidis Orestis liberi, Vell. 1, 2 *fin.*—**F. Hercŭlĭus**, i, *m.*, *a surname of the emperor Maximinianus*, and hence, **Hercŭlĭāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *his guards*, Amm. 22, 3, 2; 25, 6, 2.

Hercŭlĕus, a, um, v. Hercules, II. A.

Hercȳnĭa silva, ='Ερκύνιος δρυμός, *the Hercynian Forest*, in ancient Germany, sixty days' journey in length and nine in width, extending from the Schwarzwald, or Black Forest, on the north-east, to the Harz, Caes. B. G. 6, 24 sq.; Mel. 3, 3, 3; Tac. G. 28.—Called also: Hercynius saltus, Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 80; 10, 47, 67, § 132; Tac. G. 30; Liv. 5, 34, 4; and: Hercynium jugum, Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 100.—Also *absol.*: **Hercynia**, ae, *f.*, Tac. A. 2, 45 *fin.*

Hercynna or **Hercȳna**, ae, *f.*, *a female companion of Proserpina, to whom a temple was dedicated at Lebadia*, Liv. 45, 27, 8.

Herdōnea or **-ia**, ae, *f.*, *a city of the interior of Apulia*, now *Ordona*, Liv. 25, 21, 1; 27, 1, 3; Sil. 8, 569 (perh. also in Liv. 24, 20, 8, inst. of Ardoneas).—**Herdōnienses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Herdonia*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

Herdonĭus, ii, *m.*, *a proper name:* Turnus H., *of Aricia*, Liv. 1, 50 sq.: Appius H., *a Sabine*, id. 3, 15 sq.

1. hĕre, *adv.*, v. heri.

2. Hērē, ēs, *f.*, *the goddess of inheritance*, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 100 Müll. (Ann. v. 108 Vahl.).

hērēdĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [heredium], *a small inheritance, small patrimony*, Col. 1, praef. § 13; Gell. 19, 7, 1: herediolum, majorum regna meorum, Aus. Idyll. 3, 1: ex iguum, App. Mag. p. 338, 6: num ipsum heredioli pretium invidiosum est? id. ib. p. 338, 17.

hērēdĭpĕta, ae, *m.* [heredium-peto], *one that strives after an inheritance, a legacy-hunter*, Petr. S. 124, 2; Schol. Juv. 3, 129.

hērēdĭtārĭē, *adv.*, v. the foll. art.

hērēdĭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [hereditas], *of* or *relating to an inheritance, inherited, hereditary* (class.): auctio, Cic. Caecin. 5, 13; cf.: lites, Quint. 3, 10, 2: agri, Plin. Ep. 7, 11, 1: cognomen quod habes hereditarium, Cic. Rep. 6, 11: imperium, Curt. 10, 7 *fin.*: jus, Flor. 3, 13 *fin.*: bellum, id. 3, 17: paupertas (with vetus), Val. Max. 4, 3, 8: res, *an inheritance*, Gai. Inst. 2, 9: aes alienum, id. ib. 3, 84 al.—*Adv.*: **hērēdĭtārĭē**, *by inheritance* (late Lat.), Vulg. Ezech. 46, 16.

hērēdĭtas, ātis (*gen. plur.* hereditatium, Cic. Dom. 15, 35; Inscr. Orell. 107 al.; but usu. hereditatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 7, § 16; id. Agr. 1, 3, 8), *f.* [heres], *heirship, inheritance.* **I.** Abstr.: hereditas est successio in universum jus, quod defunctus habebat tempore mortis, Dig. 50, 16, 24: si istiusmodi mi fundus hereditate obvenerit, Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 2; Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 4; cf.: quoniam habes istum equum, aut emeris oportet aut hereditate possideas aut, etc.... sed neque emisti, neque hereditate venit, neque, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 45, 84: de hereditatibus, Gai. Inst. 2, 99 sqq.; 3, 1 sqq.—**II.** Concr., *an inheritance* (cf. patrimonium). **A.** Lit.: hereditas est pecunia, quae morte alicujus ad quempiam pervenit jure, nec ea aut legata testamento aut possessione retenta, Cic. Top. 6, 29: si qua mihi obtigerit hereditas magna atque luculenta, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 23; cf.: cum ejus filio hereditas a propinquo permagna venisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 27: de hereditate ea, quae pupillo venit, id. Inv. 2, 21, 62: hereditates mihi negasti venire, id. Phil. 2, 16, 40: communem hereditatem concedere, id. Fl. 36, 89: mentio hereditatum... hereditatem adire, id. Phil. 2, 16, 42: adire hereditatem, id. Rosc. Com. 18, 55: obire, id. Agr. 1, 3, 8: cernere, id. Att. 11, 2, 1; id. Agr. 2, 15, 40; cf. cerno: capere ab aliquo, id. Caecin. 35, 102: usurpare, Tac. A. 2, 19 *fin.*: acquirere, repudiare, omittere, Dig. 24, 3, 58: tradere alicui, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 121: transmittere alicui, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 7: quem nisi in via caducae hereditates retardassent, i. e. *that fall to heirs who have children*, Cic. Phil. 10, 5, 11; v. caducus.—Prov.: hereditas sine sacris, i. e. *a great advantage without trouble, without expense* (because the maintaining of the sacred family rites was attended with great expense), Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 8; id. Trin. 2, 4, 83; cf. Fest. p. 290 Müll.—**B.** Trop.: a quo quidem rei familiaris ad paucos, cupiditatum ad multos improbos venit hereditas, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28: hereditas hujus gloriae, id. ib. 1, 22, 78; cf.: optima hereditas a patribus traditur liberis omnique patrimonio praestantior gloria virtutis rerumque gestarum, id. ib. 1, 33, 121 *fin.*: paternae scientiae, Just. 36, 2.

hērēdĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to inherit* (late Lat.): bona sua, Salv. adv. Av. 3, 10 *med.*: terram, Vulg. Psa. 24, 13 al.

hērēdĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *an hereditary estate:* bina jugera quod a Romulo primum divisa viritim, quae heredem sequerentur, heredium appellarunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2; cf.: heredium, praedium parvulum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 99 Müll.; Nep. Cat. 1, 1: in XII. Tabulis legum nostrarum nusquam nominatur villa, semper in significatione ea hortus, in horti vero heredium, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 50.

‡ **herem marteam** antiqui accepta hereditate colebant, quae a nomine appellabatur heredum, et esse una ex Martis comitibus putabatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 100 Müll. *N. cr.*; cf. heres *init.*

Hērennĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens, e g C Herennius, *to whom the* Rhetorica *of Cornificius is dedicated:* M Herennius, *an orator,* Cic Brut 45, 166; id Mur. 17, 36: Herennius Gallus, Tac H. 4, 13; 19; 26 sq: Herennius Senecio, *a historian under Domitian,* id. Agr 2; 45; *a Samnite* Herennius, Liv. 9, 1, Flor. 1, 16, 10 —**II.** Deriv.: **Hērennĭānus,** a, um, *adj, of* or *belonging to a Herennius, Herennian:* coheredes, Cic Att. 13, 6, 2

hēres (ēres, Inscr Orell. 188 al), ēdis (archaic *acc. sing* herem, Naev ap Non. 486, 33; Inscr. Orell 4379; cf. the art ‡herem), *comm* [Sanscr. har âmi, seize; har anam, hand; Gr. χειρ, χερης; cf erus], *an heir, heiress* **I.** Lit. testamento facto mulier moritur: facit heredem ex deunce et semuncia Caecinam, ex duabus sextulis M Fulcinium, Cic Caecin 6, 17; cf.: me nemo nisi amicus fecit heredem, etc ... aliquem palam heredem factitare, id. Phil 2, 16, 41: mulier testamento fecit heredem filiam, id. Verr. 2, 1, 43, § 111; id. Mil 18, 48; cf. id. Rep 3, 10, 17; Ov. H. 9, 110; Dig. 37, 7, 2; 37, 7, 9; Ven. Fort. Carm 8, 6, 44: in testamento Ptolemaei patris heredes erant scripti ex duobus filiis major, et ex duabus ea, quae aetate antecedebat, Caes. B C 3, 108, 3: scripserunt heredes secum M. Crassum et Q Hortensium, Cic Off 3, 18, 73: aliquem heredem testamento relinquere, id. Quint 4, 14 relictus ab eo in amplis opibus heres, Plin 9, 35, 59, § 122: aliquem heredem instituere, Cic Clu 7, 22; Quint 8, 5, 17; cf: per leges institui uxor non poterat heres, id. 9, 2, 74. instituto herede abdicato, id 3, 6, 97. substitutus heres erat, id 7, 6, 10: virgo Vestalis neque heres est cuiquam, etc., Labeo ap Gell 1, 12, 18: substituere heredem, Dig 28, 6, 1: heres ex parte dimidia et tertia est Capito in sextante sunt ii, quorum, etc., Cic Fam. 13, 26, 2: ex asse heres, *sole heir,* Quint 7, 1, 20; so, heres ex parte sexta, Plin Ep 6, 33, 6: ex dodrante, Suet Caes 83: (L. Mescinius) heres est M. Mindio fratri suo, Cic Fam 13, 26, 2, so, cur virgini Vestali sit heres, non sit matri suae? id Rep 3, 10; cf · quem suis bonis heredem esse cupiebat, id. Caecin 4, 12; and: atque meis bonis omnibus ego te herem faciam, Naev. ap Non. 486, 33, for which quem quis heredem suum esse voluit, Quint 5, 10, 74· repentinus heres, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62· liberti heredem sequantur, Quint 7, 7, 9, so the formula frequently occurring on inscriptions HIC LOCVS, HOC MONVMENTVM HEREDEM NON SEQVITVR, usu. abbreviated H. L or H. M. H N S, Inscr Orell. 4379; 3926; 4455; 575, 2807; 4182; cf opp: HOC MONVMENTVM HEREDEM SEQVITVR, Inscr. Orell 4397: heres secundus, *the second heir, next heir,* when the first dies: qui me secundum heredem instituerit, Cic. Fam 13, 61, 1; cf · possessio heredum secundorum, id Inv 2, 21, 62: secundus, Quint 8, 4, 11; Hor S 2, 5, 48; Inscr Orell 3416; also used of a female Marcus ait· Heres ipsius secundus, de muliere loquens, Charis p 79 P. heres necessarius, *a slave made heir with a grant of freedom,* and compelled to assume the liabilities of the estate, Just Inst 1, 6, 1 Sandars ideo sic appellatus, quia, sive velit sive nolit, omnimodo post mortem testatoris protinus liber et heres est, Gai Inst. 2, 153: heres suus et necessarius, *a natural heir who was in the* potestas *of the deceased,* id. ib 2, § 153, 156; Dig 38, 16, 1, opp heres extraneus, Gai Inst. 2, § 161.— Poet.: tanti certaminis (i. e. armorum Achillis), Ov. M 13, 129 —**B.** Transf **1.** *Owner, possessor, master* (ante class.): heres apud antiquos pro domino ponebatur, Paul. ex Fest p 99 Müll; cf Just. Inst. 2, 19 *fin* apstuli hanc, quojus heres numquam erit post hunc diem, Plaut Men. 3, 2, 12, cf v 28 —**2.** *A successor, after-growth* (poet.): nec ullum caput est impune recisum, quin gemino cervix herede valentior esset, *of the heads of the Lernæan Hydra,* Ov M 9, 74; cf.: alni caesae densius innumero herede prosunt, Plin 16, 37, 67, § 173 —**II.** Trop (very rare)· illa vetus Academia atque ejus heres Aristus, Cic Brut. 97, 332, cf artis, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 24· laudis, Ov H 9, 110 fraudis, id. ib 2, 78: criminis, id A A 3, 459

hĕri or **hĕre** (in here neque e plane neque i auditur, Quint 1, 4, 7: here nunc e littera terminamus· at veterum comicorum adhuc libris invenio Heri ad me venit, quod idem in epistulis Augusti, quas sua manu scripsit aut emendavit, deprehenditur, id. 1, 7, 22; cf Charis p 180 P.; Prisc p 1011 ib; v. esp Neue, Formenl 2, p 685), *adv* [for hesi, cf hes in hester nus; v. the letter R; kindred with Sanscr. hyas; Goth. gis-tra; Germ gestern; Engl. yesterday, Gr. χθες, orig χες], *yesterday* **I.** Lit. (α) Form heri (perh. only so in Cic): Septembris heri Calendae, hodie ater dies, Afran ap Non. 73, 33; cf: hoc heri effecit: hodie autem, etc, Cic. Att 10, 13, 1 (al. here)· ubi est hodie, quae Lyra fuisit heri? Ov F 2, 76: heri jam edixeram omnibus, Plaut Ps 1, 2, 15: quemne ego heri vidi ad vos afferri vesperi? Ter And. 4, 4. 29: heri vesperi apud me Hirtius fuit, Cic Fam 11, 1, 1: heri vesperi, id. Att 13, 47, 2; 15, 11, 4: ut heri dicebam, id. Rep 3, 31 *fin*; cf.: cum heri ipsi dixeris, te, etc, id. ib 3, 21: heri, Ter And. 1, 1, 58; id. Eun 1, 2, 3; 89; id. Heaut 3, 2, 8; id. Hec 1, 2, 115; id. Phorm 1, 1, 2; Afran ap Charis. p 180 et saep —(β) Form here (a few times in Plaut, once in Cic, and after the Aug per. most freq): hoc here effecit, Cic Att 10, 13, 1: res hodie minor est, here quam fuit, ac eadem cras, etc, Juv 3, 23. here venisti mediā nocte, Plaut Am 1, 3, 16; id. Truc. 2, 6, 28; id. Mil. 1, 1, 59: mihi quaerenti convivam dictus here illic De medio potare die, Hor S 2, 8, 2: hic here Phrixeae vellera pressit ovis, Ov. F 3, 852· dura, anime, dura, here fortior fuisti, Gallio ap Quint. 9, 2, 91; Mart. 1, 44, 2; 3, 12, 2; 4, 7, 5 —**II.** Transf., of time just past, *a short time ago, lately* (very rare): Papias leges heri Severus exclusit, Tert Apol 4; Dig 47, 10, 7, § 2: sordebant tibi villicae, Concubine, hodie atque heri, Nunc, etc, *but a short time ago, the other day* (an imitation of the Gr χθες και πρώην), Cat 61, 133, Prop 3, 15, 1

Hērĭē, ēs, *f, a female companion of Juno:* Herie Junonis, in formula (of prayer), ap Gell. 13, 22, 1

***hērĭfŭga,** v. erifuga.

hērīlis, v erilis

Hērillus, i, *m.,* v Erillus

Hērĭlus, i, *m, a king of Præneste, son of the goddess Feronia,* Verg A. 8, 563.

herīnāceus, v. erinaceus.

hērĭtūdo, v. eritudo

Hermăcreon, ontis, *m, a Greek proper name,* Cic Inv 1, 30, 47

Hermaeum, i, v Hermes, II

Hermăgŏras and **Hermăgŏra** (the latter is the Ciceron form acc. to Quint 1, 5, 61), ae, *m*, = Ἑρμαγορας. **I.** *A celebrated Greek rhetorician of Rhodes,* Cic Brut 78, 271, id. Inv 1, 6, 8; 1, 9, 12, 1, 11, 16; Quint. 3, 1, 16, 3, 5, 14 et saep — **Hermăgŏrēi,** ōrum, *m, his disciples,* Quint 3, 1, 16; 3, 5, 4; 7, 4, 4.—**II.** *Another rhetorician of Temnos in Æolis, in the time of Augustus,* Quint. 3, 1, 19, Tac. Or 19

Hermandĭca, ae, *f, a city of Hispania,* perh. the modern *Salamanca,* Liv 21, 5, 7

† **hermăphrŏdītus,** i, *m*, = ἑρμαφροδιτος, *a hermaphrodite,* acc to the myth, so called after the son of Hermes and Aphrodite, who, when bathing, grew together with Salmacis into one person· gignuntur et utriusque sexus, quos herma phroditos vocamus, olim androgynos vocatos et in prodigiis habitos, nunc vero in deliciis, Plin 7, 3, 3, § 34; cf. Ov M 4, 285 sq, 383; Hyg Fab 271, Mart. 10, 4, 6 —**II.** Transf, *adj:* hermaphroditae equae, Plin. 11, 49, 109, § 262.

Hermarchus, i, *m* **I.** Of Mitylene, *a disciple of Epicurus,* Cic Fin. 2, 30, 96; id. N D 1, 33, 93; id. Ac 2, 30, 97 —**II.** Of Chios, Auct. Harusp Resp 16, 34.

Hermăthēna, ae, *f*, = Ἑρμῆς-Ἀθηνᾶ, *a double bust of Mercury and Minerva,* Cic. Att. 1, 1, 5; 1, 4, 3

† **hermēneuma,** ătis, *n.*, = ἑρμήνευμα, *explanation, exposition, interpretation,* Sen Excerpt. Contr. 9, 3, 4 (id. Contr 26, written as Greek)

Hermērăcles, is, *m*, = Ἑρμῆς-Ἡρακλῆς, *a double bust of Mercury and Hercules,* Cic Att. 1, 10, 3

Hermĕros, ōtis, *m*, = Ἑρμῆς-Ἔρως, *a double bust of Mercury and Amor,* Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 33

1. Hermes or **Herma,** ae, *m*, = Ἑρμῆς (Hermes, Mercury; hence transf, cf. Liddell and Scott under Ἑρμῆς), *a Hermes pillar, Hermes,* a head carved on the top of a square pedestal or post; such pillars of Hermes stood, esp in Athens, in several public places and before private houses, Macr. S 1, 19; Serv Verg A 8 138; Nep Alcib 3; Cic Leg. 2, 26, 65; id Att 1, 8, 2; Juv. 8, 53 —**II.** Deriv: **Hermaeum,** i, *n, a temple of Hercules, Hermæum* **A.** *The name of a summer house:* in diaetam, cui nomen est Hermaeum, recesserat, Suet Claud. 10 —**B.** *A frontier town of Bœotia, over against Eubœa,* Liv 35, 50, 9.

2. Hermes Trĭmaxĭmus (= τρισμέγιστος, a surname of the Egyptian Hermes), *a philosophical writer of the second century after Christ,* Amm 21, 14, 5

hermēsĭas, ădis, *f, a kind of medical composition for children,* Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 166

Hermĭnĭus, a. **I.** *Name of an ancient Roman family of Etruscan origin,* Liv 2, 10, 3, 65; Sil. 5, 580 —**II.** *A Trojan,* Verg A. 11, 642.—**III. Herminius mons,** *a mountain range of Lusitania,* Hirt. B. Alex. 48; Suet Caes 54.

Hermĭŏnē, ēs, and **Hermĭŏna,** ae, *f*, = Ἑρμιονη **I.** *Daughter of Menelāus and Helen,* Ov. P. 2, 11, 15; Hyg Fab 122; Prop 1, 4, 6, Verg A. 3, 328 al —**II.** *A maritime city of Argolis,* now *Kastri,* Mel. 2, 3, 8; Liv. 31, 41, 5; Plin 4, 5, 9, § 18.— **B.** Derivv. **1. Hermĭŏnēus,** a, um, *adj, of* or *belonging to Hermione:* statio, Verg. Cir. 471 —**2. Hermĭŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj*, the same: ager, Plin 4, 12, 19, § 56.— **3. Hermĭŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, the same: ager, Liv 31, 44, 1.

Hermĭŏnes, um, *m, a name applied to the people of Central Germany, from whom are descended the* Suevi, Hermunduri, Chatti, and Cherusci, Mel. 3, 3 *fin;* Plin 4, 14, 28, § 100; Tac G 2, 7.

Hermippus, i, *m*, = Ἕρμιππος, *a Greek proper name,* Cic Fl 19 sq; id. Q Fr 1, 2, 2, § 4 al

Hermŏdōrus, i, *m* **I.** *An Ephesian prince,* Cic Tusc 5, 36, 105, Plin. 34, 5, 11, § 21 —**II.** *A famous architect of Salamis,* Cic de Or. 1, 14, 62; cf Vitr 3, 2

Hermŏgĕnes, is, *m, a proper name,* e g Cic. Att 12, 25, 13, 24; Suet Dom 10 al.; Tigellius Herm, v. Tigellius —**II.** Deriv.: **Hermŏgĕnĭānus,** a, um, *adj, belonging to one Hermogenes* · equi, Cod. Theod. 10 6, 1.

† **Hermu ædœōn** = Ἑρμοῦ αἰδοῖον, *a precious stone,* now unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 166

hermūbăsĭlion, see the foll. art

† **hermūbŏtănē,** ēs, *f*, = Ἑρμοῦ βοτάνη, *the herb Mercury, also called* hermubasilion, App Herb 82; cf hermupoa.

hermŭla, ae, *f dim, a small Hermes pillar,* Cassiod. Var. 3, 51; Balb de Limit p 142 Goes.

Hermundŭri, ōrum, *m.* (= Ἑρμουνδοροι, Strab), *a Germanic people on the Elbe, neighbors of the* Chatti, Plin 4, 14, 28, § 100; Tac. G 41; id. A. 2, 63; 12, 29 sq; 13, 57

† **hermūpŏa,** ae, *f*, = Ἑρμοῦ ποα, *the herb Mercury,* Plin. 25, 5, 18, § 38

Hermus, i, *m*, = Ἕρμος, *an auriferous river in Æolis,* now *Sarabat,* Mel 1, 17, 3; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 119, Verg G 2, 137, id. A. 7, 721

† **hernĭa,** ae, *f.* [perhaps from ἔρνος, sprout, like ramex from ramus], *a rupture, hernia,* Cels. 7, 18, 13, Mart. 3, 24, 10

Hernĭci, ōrum, *m* [herna = saxum in the Sabine and Marsic lang], *an Italian people in Latium, between the Æqui and Volsci,* Liv 2, 22; 40 sq; cf: Hernici dicti a saxis, quae Marsi herna dicunt, Paul. ex Fest. p 100 Müll —**II.** Deriv · **Hernĭcus,** a, um, *adj, of* or *belonging to the Hernici, Hernician* · ager, Plin 3, 5, 9, § 63: terra, Ov F. 3, 90 saxa, Verg A. 7, 684; Sil. 4, 226, 8, 393; cf Stat. S 4, 5, 56—

Subst · **Hernĭcus**, i, *m*, *the Hernician*, collect, Juv 14, 180

herniōsus, a, um, *adj* [hernia], *ruptured, having a rupture* patruus, Verg Cat 5, 39 —*Plur subst* **herniōsi**, orum, *m*, *ruptured persons*, Lampr Heliog 25, 6

Hēro, ūs, *f*, = Ἡρώ **I.** *A priestess of Aphrodite, in Sestos, beloved by Leander of Abydos, who repeatedly swam to her across the Hellespont, but at length was drowned*, Ov H 18 and 19, id Am 2, 16, 31 —**B.** Deriv · **Hērōus**, a, um, *adj*, *of or belonging to Hero* turres, Luc 9, 955 —**II.** *One of the Danaïdes*, Hyg Fab 170 —**III.** *A daughter of Priam*, Hyg Fab 90

Hērōdes, is, *m*, = Ἡρώδης **I.** *A king of Judea*, Hor Ep 2, 2, 184, Macr S 2, 4 Herodis dies, *the Sabbath*, Pers 5, 180 —Hence, *adj* **Hērōdiānus**, a, um, *of Herod* —Only as *subst. plur* **Hērōdiāni**, orum, *m*, *the followers of Herod, Herodians*, Vulg Marc 3, 6 al —**II.** Surnamed Atticus, *a celebrated Greek sophist under the Antonines*, Gell 1, 2, 9, 2, 19, 12 —**III.** *A freedman of Atticus*, Cic Att 6, 1, 25

hĕrōdĭus, ii, and **hĕrōdio**, ōnis, *m*, *an unknown bird*, perhaps *the stork*, Vulg Deut 14, 16 (transl. of the Hebr כוס, in the Engl transl the little owl), id Lev 11, 17

Hērŏdŏtus, i, *m*, = Ἡρόδοτος, *celebrated as the earliest Greek historian, born at Halicarnassus*, 484 B C quamquam et apud Herodotum, patrem historiae et apud Theopompum sunt innumerabiles fabulae Cic Leg 1, 1, 5, id de Or 2, 13, 55, cf Quint 10, 1, 73, 101, 9, 4, 16, 18

hērōĭcē, v heroicus *fin*

hērōĭcus, a, um, *adj*, = ἡρωικός, *of* or *relating to* (mythical) *heroes, heroic* vetus opinio est, jam usque ab heroicis ducta temporibus, Cic Div 1, 1, 1 tempora, id N D 3, 21, 54, Quint 1, 11, 17 aetates, Cic Tusc 5, 3, 7 Medea et Atreus, heroicae personae, id N D 3, 29, 71 sublimitas heroici carminis, *of the heroic poem, of the epic*, Quint 1, 8, 5, cf heroici carminis sonus, Tac Or 10 carmen, Serv Verg A 1 *init* versus, usually herous versus (v herous), Prisc p 1256 P —*Adv* **hērōĭcē**, *in the heroic style* hos quoque (versus Homeri) tamquam heroice incomptos adamavit (Vergilius), Macr S 5, 14

† **hērōīna** (**hērōīnē**), ae, *f*, = ἡρωίνη, *a demi goddess, heroine*, Prop 1, 13, 31, 2, 2, 9, cf · formosae heroinae, i e Cassandra, Andromache, Helena, etc, id 1, 19, 13, cf herois

† **hērōīon**, ii, *n*, = ἡρώειον, v 1 for heroum, v 2 herous *fin*

† **hērōis**, ĭdis, *f*, = ἡρωΐς, *a demi goddess, heroine* heroidum ac dearum personis effictis, Suet Ner 21 veteres heroidas aequare, Ov Am 2, 4, 33 —In Gr, *dat plur* heroisin, Ov Tr 5, 5, 43 —**II. Heroides**, *the title of the Epistles of Ovid*, acc to Prisc p 908 P

Hērŏphĭlē, ēs, *f*, = Ἡροφίλη, *a priestess of Apollo*, Tib 2, 5, 68

† **hēros**, ōis, *m*, = ἥρως, *a demi god, hero* **I.** Lit heroum veteres casus imitari, Cic de Or 2, 47, 194 ille deum vitam accipiet divisque videbit Permixtos heroas, Verg E 4, 16 magnanimi heroes, id. A 6, 649 incipit Aeneas heros, id ib 6, 103, called also Troius heros, id ib 451 Laertius heros, i e *Ulysses*, Ov Tr 5, 5, 3 quem virum aut heroa lyra vel acri Tibia sumis celebrare, Clio? Hor C 1, 12, 1 Ajax heros, id S 2, 3, 193 intererit multum, divusne loquatur an heros, id. A P 114 —*Adj*, *of* or *belonging to a hero* or *heroes, heroic* ecce modo heroas sensus efferre videmus Nugari solitos Graece (for heroicos or heroos), *heroic thoughts* or *deeds*, Pers. 1, 69 —**II.** Transf, in Cicero of illustrious men he ros ille noster Cato, Cic Att 1, 17, 9 Antonii colloquium cum heroibus nostris (i e Bruto et Cassio) id. ib 14, 6, 1 illorum fuit heroum (i e Platonis et Aristotelis), id Rep 3, 8, and ironically of Clodius ignari, quantum in illo heroe esset animi, id. Att 4, 3, 5

Hērostrătus, i, *m*, = Ἡρόστρατος, *the notorious Ephesian who, in order to make himself famous, set fire to the temple of Diana at Ephesus*, Sol 40, 3

1. Hērōus, a, um, *adj*, *of Hero*, v Hero, I B

† **2. hērōus**, a, um, *adj*, = ἡρῷος, *of* or *relating to a hero, heroic* **I.** *Adj* labores, Stat S 4, 7, 2 chelys, id ib 1, 3, 102, cf carmen, Quint 1, 8, 5, Prop 3, 3 (4, 2), 16 versus, *heroic* or *epic verse*, Cic Leg 2, 27, 68, Quint 1, 5, 28 pes, *an heroic* or *epic foot*, Cic de Or 3, 47, 182 —**II.** As *subst* **A. hērōus**, i, *m*, *an epic verse* apte Jungitur herous cum breviore modo, Ov Am 2, 17, 22, Mart 3, 20, 6 in herois, Quint 10 1, 88 Zumpt *N cr*, also herous, qui est idem dactylus, Quint 9, 4, 88, id. 9, 4, 89 —**B. hērōum**, i, *n* **1.** *A monument to the memory of a hero*, Plin 10, 5, 6, § 18 —**2.** = asphodelus, Plin. 22, 22, 32, § 67

† **herpes**, ētis, *m*, = ἕρπης **I.** *A cutaneous eruption that creeps and spreads*, Plin 26, 14, 87, § 145, and perh Lucil ap Non. 117, 22, where others read herpestica (in Cels 5, 28, 3, written as Greek) —**II.** Herpes quoque animal a Graecis vocatur, quo praecipue sanantur quaecumque serpunt, Plin 30, 13, 39, § 116

† **herpestĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, = ἑρπηστικός, *spreading, eating* gangraena, Lucil ap Non 117, 22 (al. herpes ita, v herpes, I)

† **herpyllum**, i, *n*, = ἕρπυλλον, *a climbing evergreen plant, also called* sisymbrium, *creeping thyme*, App Herb 105, also called herpyllus, id. ib 99

Hersē, ēs, *f*, = Ἕρση, *a daughter of Cecrops, beloved by Mercury*, Ov M 2, 559, 724 sq

Hersĭlĭa, ae, *f*, *the wife of Romulus*, Ov M 14, 830 sq, Liv 1, 11, 2, Macr S 1, 6

Hertha, ae, v Nerthus

Hĕrŭli (**Ērŭli**), orum, *m*, *the Herulians, the people of Northern Germany who penetrated into Italy and dissolved the western Roman Empire*, Amm 23, 1, 3, Paul Diac Longob 1, 1, Claud. Mamert Pan ad Maxim 5, Genethl 7 —In *sing* collect cursu Herulus, Sid Carm 7, 236

hĕrus, v erus

hervum, i, *n*, v ervum

Hēsĭŏdus, i, *m*, = Ἡσίοδος, *the Greek poet Hesiod*, Gell 3, 11, 17, 21, 3, Vell 1, 7, 1, Quint 10, 1, 52, 5, 11, 19, Cic N D 1, 14, 36, id Off 1, 15, 98 —**II.** Derivv **A. Hēsĭŏdēus** or **-ius**, a, um, *adj*, = Ἡσιόδειος, *of* or *relating to Hesiod, Hesiodic* illud Hesiodium laudatur a doctis, Cic Brut 4, 15 carmina, Sid Carm 9, 213 —**B. Hēsĭŏdĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, the same carmen, Serv Verg G 2 176

Hēsĭŏnē, es, and **Hēsĭŏna**, ae, *f*, = Ἡσιόνη **I.** *A daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, whom Hercules rescued from a sea monster and gave in marriage to Telamon, to whom she bore Teucer*, Ov M 11, 211 sq, Verg A. 8, 157, Hyg Fab 31, 89, 97 —**II.** *The title of a tragedy of Nævius*, Varr L L 7, § 107 Mull, Gell 10 25, 3

Hespĕrĭa, ae, *f*, v Hesperus, II A 2

Hespĕrĭdes, um, *f*, v Hesperus, II B 2 b

Hespĕrĭē, ēs, *f*, = Ἑσπερίη, *a daughter of the river Cebren, who was killed by the bite of a snake*, Ov M 11, 769

Hespĕris, ĭdis, v Hesperus, II B

Hespĕrĭus, a, um, v Hesperus, II A.

* **hespĕrūgo**, ĭnis, *f* [Hesperus] *the evening star*, Sen. Med. 877

† **Hespĕrus** or **-os**, i, *m*, = Ἕσπερος (the evening, pure Lat, with the digamma, vesper, hence transf), *the evening star, Hesperus*, acc to the myth, *the son of Cephalus and Aurora*, cf Hyg Astr 2, 42, or, acc to another myth, *the son of Iapetus and Asia, and brother of Atlas*, cf Serv Verg A 1, 530, and 4, 484 infima est quinque errantium terraeque proxima stella Veneris, quae φωσφόρος Graece, Latine dicitur Lucifer, cum antegreditur solem, cum subsequitur autem Hesperos Cic N D 2, 20, 53 illam non veniens Aurora Ces santem vidit, non Hesperus, Ov M 5, 441, id F 2, 314, cf id ib 5, 419 ite domum saturae, venit Hesperus, ite capellae, Verg E 10, 77 —**II.** Derivv **A. Hespĕrĭus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *situated towards the west, western, Hesperian* **1.** *Adj* Hesperium fretum, *the western ocean*, Ov M 11, 258 litus, id ib 2, 142 undae, Hor C 2, 17, 20 axis, Ov M 4, 214, cf constitit Hesperio, regnis Atlantis, in orbe, id ib 4 628 imperii Porrecta majestas ad ortus Solis ab Hesperio cubili, Hor C 4, 15, 16 rex, i e *Atlas* or *Hesperus*, Ov de Nuce, 111 Hesperios amnes, Rhenum Rhodanumque Padumque, etc, *western*, id. M 2, 258 et terram Hesperiam venies, *the land of the west* i e *Italy* (because situated to the west of the Trojans), Verg A 2, 781, cf in the foll 2., so of *Italy* Latium, id ib 7, 601 fluctus, Hor C 1, 28, 26 ruina, id. ib 2, 1, 32 duces, Luc. 5, 703 — Hence, **2.** *Subst* **Hespĕrĭa**, ae, *f* (sc terra), *the land of the west, Hesperia*, poet for *Italy* or *Spain* est locus, Hesperiam quam mortales perhibebant, Enn. ap Macr S 6, 1 (Ann v 23 Vahl), imitated by Vergil est locus, Hesperiam Grai cognomine dicunt, Verg A. 1, 530, so of *Italy*, Hor C 3, 6, 8, 4, 5, 38, Luc 1, 224 al qui nunc Hesperia sospes ab ultima, etc, i e *Spain*, Hor C 1, 36, 4 —**B. Hespĕris**, ĭdis, *f*, *of evening* or *the west, western, Hesperian* **1.** *Adj* corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum (Tibris), i e *Italian* (cf above), Verg A. 8, 77 —Hence, **2.** *Subst* **a. Hespĕris**, ĭdis, *f*, *the queen's gilliflower*, Hesperis tristis, Linn hesperis noctu magis olet, inde nomine invento, Plin 21, 7, 18, § 39 —**b. Hespĕrĭdes**, um, *f* (α) *The Hesperides, daughters of Hesperus*, or *of Erebus and Nox, who, on an island beyond Mount Atlas, watched a garden with golden apples*, Varr R R 2, 1, 6, Cic N D 3, 17, 44, Mel 3, 1, 3, Hyg Fab praef, Ov M 11, 114, Lucr 5, 32 Hesperidum mala poma, Verg E 6, 61, Stat S 3, 1, 158 Hesperidum serpens, Juv 14, 114 —(β) *A group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean*, Mel 3 10, 3, called also Hesperidum insulae, Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 201

hesternus, a, um, *adj* [hes, whence heri, analog with hodiernus] *of yesterday, yesterday's* disputatio hesterni et hodierni diei, Cic de Or 3, 21, 81, cf hesterno die, id N D 2, 29, 73 hesterno sermone, id. Rep 3, 12 *fin* die, id Cat 2, 3, 6 nocte Ov H 19, 72 sermone, Cic Ac 2, 6, 18 disputatione, id Tusc 2, 4, 10 panis, Cels 1, 3 reliquiae, *of yesterday*, Plaut Pers. 1, 2 25 jus, Ter Eun 5, 4, 17 cena, Plin Pan 6, 3, 3, Juv 9, 44 minutal, id. 14, 129 fercula, Hor S 2, 6, 105 vitia, id ib 2, 2, 78 ex potatione, Cic Fragm ap Quint 8, 3, 66, cf Iaccho (i e vino), Verg E 6, 15 mero, Just 24, 8 corollae, Prop 2, 34 (3, 32), 59 crines, i e *not yet arranged*, id. 1, 15, 5, so, coma, Ov A A 3, 154 Lar, *to whom sacrifice was made yesterday*, Verg A 8, 542 Serv ignes suscitat, Ov M 8, 643 —Facete Quirites, *Romans of yesterday*, i e *slaves recently made free*, Pers 3, 106 —*Absol* hesternorum immemores, acta pueritiae recordari, Quint 11, 2, 6 —In the *abl* adverb, hesterno (sc die), *yesterday*, Sisenn ap Charis. p 180 P, Aus Epigr 74, 1, Sulpic Sev Dial 3, 1, 1, 3, 5, 1

Hestiaeōtis, ĭdis, *f*, = Ἑστιαιῶτις, *a district in Thessaly between Olympus and Ossa* Plin. 31, 2, 9, § 13

Hesus, i, *m*, v Esus

† **hĕtaerĭa**, ae, *f*, = ἑταιρία, *a* (religious) *brotherhood fraternity*, Traj ap Plin Ep 10 43, 1, id ib 10 97, 7

† **hĕtaerĭcē**, ēs *f*, = ἑταιρική, *a body of horse guards in the Macedonian army*, Nep Eum 1, 6

† **hĕtĕrŏclĭtus**, a, um, *adj*, = ἑτερόκλιτος, in gram lang, *varying in declension, heteroclite*, Charis p 23 P, Prisc p 1065 ib

† **hĕtĕrocrānĕa** or **-ĭa**, ae, *f*, = ἑτεροκρανία *headache on one side of the head*, also called hemicrania, Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 99, Marc Emp 2

Hetrĭcŭlum, i, *n*, *a city of the Bruttii* Liv 30, 19, 10

Hetrūrĭa, ae, *f*, and **Hetruscus**, a, um, v Etruria

‡ **hetta** res minimi pretii, quasi hieta, id est hiatus hominis atque oscitatio Alii pusulam dixerunt esse, quae in coquendo pane solet assurgere, a qua accipi rem nullius pretii, cum dicimus Non hettae te fa

clo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 99 Müll. *N. cr.* [perhaps kindred with the Gr. ἥττων, ἥσσων, less, meaner; cf. the foll. art.].

† **hettēmăticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἡττηματικός, *poor of its kind*, Firm. Math. 3, 9.

heu! *interj.* (constr. *absol.* or with *acc.*, rarely with *nom.* or *voc.*; cf. Huschke ad Tib. 2, 6, 28; Forbig. and Wagn. ad Verg. A. 2, 274. The passages cited for heu mihi, etc., Hand, Turs. III. 68 sq., are mostly corrected in recent edd.) **I.** An exclamation of grief or pain, *oh! ah! alas!* heu heu, quam ego malis perdidi modis, quod tibi detuli et quod dedi! Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 26: quatenus, heu nefas! Virtutem incolumem odimus, Hor. C. 3, 24, 30; cf.: palam captis gravis, heu nefas heu, id. ib. 4, 6, 17: o domus antiqua, heu quam dispari Dominare domino! Poët. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139 (Trag. Rel. Rib. p. 224): heu, mea fortuna, Enn. ap. Non. 90, 14 (Trag. v. 408 Vahl.): heu, hercle, mulier, multum et audax et mala's, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 31: heu, nimis longo satiate ludo (Mars)! Hor. C. 1, 2, 37: heu me miseram! interii, Enn. ap. Non. 504, 6 (Trag. v. 228 Vahl.); Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 29; so, heu me miserum! Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 10; id. Merc. 3, 4, 39; Ter. And. 4, 1, 22; Afran. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 45; Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 14: heu me infelicem! Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 2; Turp. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 73: heu edepol hominem nihili! Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 27: heu edepol res turbulentas! id. Epid. 1, 1, 68: heu hercle hominem multum et odiosum mihi! id. Men. 2, 2, 41: heu hercle odiosas res! id. Mil. 4, 2, 65; id. Men. 5, 2, 119: heu me, per urbem Fabula quanta fui! Hor. Epod. 11, 7: heu, cor meum finditur! Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 17: heu edepol, patrem eum miserum praedicas! id. Most. 4, 2, 65: illuc heu miseri traducimur, Juv. 3, 159: heu, edepol ne ego homo vivo miser, id. Men. 5, 5, 10: heu, nunc misero mihi demum exsilium infelix, Verg. A. 10, 849.—**II.** In a few doubtful passages in Plautus as an exclamation of admiration or surprise, *oh!* heu hercle mortalem catum! Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 147; cf.: heu edepol mortalis malos! id. ib. 3, 2, 26.

‡ † **Heurēsis**, ĕos, *f.*, = Εὕρησις (a finding out), *a Roman festival in November*, Calend. Farnes. ap. Orell. Inscr. II. p. 381.

† **heurēta**, ae, *m.*, = εὑρετής, *an inventor, inventive person*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 9.

heus! *interj.* Used in calling attention, *ho! ho there! hark! holloa!* heus, reclude: heus, Tranio, etiamne aperis? . . . heus vos, pueri, quid istic agitis? Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 28 sq.; cf.: Syre, Syre inquam, heus, heus Syre, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 107; so, heus, heus, id. Eun. 2, 3, 45; 3, 3, 24; id. Ad. 4, 4, 17: heus, Phaedrome, exi, exi, exi, inquam ocius, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 26; cf.: heus, Staphyla, prodi, id. Aul. 2, 6, 1: heus, Strobile, sequere propere me, id. ib. 2, 2, 86: heus, ecquis hic est? *holloa there*, id. Amph. 4, 1, 12; id. Bacch. 4, 1, 10; id. Most. 4, 2, 19; cf.: heus, ubi estis? id. Capt. 4, 2, 50: heus, audin' quid ait? id. ib. 3, 4, 60: et heus, jube illos illinc amabo abscedere, id. Most. 2, 2, 36: heus age, responde, Pers. 2, 17: heus bone, tu palles, id. 3, 94: heus, etiam mensas consumimus? Verg. A. 7, 116: heus tu, te volo, Plaut. Curc. 3, 21; cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 29: heus tu, Rufio, cave sis mentiaris, Cic. Mil. 22, 60: heus tu, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 30; 5, 3, 8; id. Cas. 4, 4, 15; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 22; 3, 5, 46; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 51; Hor. S. 1, 3, 21: heus vos, Plaut. Casin. 2, 2, 2; id. Most. 4, 2, 72; id. Pers. 5, 2, 63: *Ch.* Atque heus tu. *Ni.* Quid vis? Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 93: *Ph.* Sed heus tu. *Pa.* Quid vis? Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 11: sed heus tu, id. ib. 3, 1, 44; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 128; Cic. Att. 1, 16, 13; 15, 11, 4; id. Fam. 7, 11, 2.—Heus always begins a clause, except sometimes in Terence: omnium rerum heus necessitudo est, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 45.

† **hexăchordos**, on, *adj.*, = ἑξάχορδος, *having six musical strings* or *stops:* machina, *a water-organ with six stops*, Vitr. 10, 13.

† **hexaclinon**, i, *n.*, = ἑξάκλινον, *a couch to hold six persons*, Mart. 9, 60, 9.

† **Hexăēmĕron**, i, *n.*, = Ἑξαήμερον (*of* or *in six days*), *the six days of the creation*, Ambros. Ep. 6, 42; also *the title of a work on the creation of the world*, by Ambrosius; cf. Ambros. Ep. 6, 42.

† **hexăgōnum**, i, *n.*, = ἑξάγωνον, *a six-sided figure, hexagon*, Col. 5, 2, 10 (in Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 5 written as Greek); also called **hexăgōnium**, Ambros. Hexaëm. 5, 21, 69.

† **hexămĕter** (**hexămetrus**, Ter. Maur. p. 2430 P.), tri, *m.*, = ἑξάμετρος (of six measures), with or without versus, *a verse consisting of six feet, a hexameter:* versus, Lucil. ap. Porphyr. Hor. S. 1, 5, 87; so, metrum, Isid. 1, 38, 6: Antipater ille Sidonius solitus est versus hexametros aliosque variis modis atque numeris fundere ex tempore, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194: hexametrorum instar versuum, id. Or. 66, 222: liber scriptus ab eo hexametris versibus, Suet. Aug. 85: in longis versibus qui hexametri dicuntur, Gell. 18, 15, 1 (cf. Enn. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68): initium hexametri, Quint. 9, 4, 78; cf. § 74: finis hexametri, id. 9, 4, 75; Ter. Maur. p. 2441: iambicus, *whose sixth foot is an iambus*, Diom. p. 516 P.

† **hexăphŏros**, on, *adj.*, = ἑξαφόρος, *one of six who carry a load together:* phalangarii, Vitr. 10, 8 *med.*—**II.** *Borne by six together; subst.:* **hexăphŏrum**, i, *n.*, = ἑξάφορον, *a litter borne by six men*, Mart. 2, 81, 1: non debes ferri mortuus hexaphoro, id. 6, 77, 10.

† **hexaptōta**, ōrum, *n.* (sc. nomina), = ἑξάπτωτα, in gram., *nouns that have six cases*, Prisc. p. 673 P.; Isid. 1, 6, 43.

Hexăpylon, i, *n.*, = Ἑξάπυλον, *a gate in Syracuse with six entrances*, Liv. 24, 21; 32; 39.

† **hexas**, ădis, *f.*, = ἑξάς, *the number six*, Mart. Cap. 2, § 108 al.

† **hexastĭchus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἑξάστιχος, *of six lines* or *rows:* hordeum, perh. our *long-eared barley*, Hordeum caeleste, Linn.; Col. 2, 9, 4: myrtus, Plin. 15, 29, 37, § 122.

† **hexastȳlos**, on, *adj.*, = ἑξάστυλος, *having six columns*, Vitr. 3, 2, 7.

† **hexēcontălĭthos**, i, *m.*, = ἑξηκοντάλιθος (sixty-colored stone), *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 167; Solin. 31.

† **hexēris**, is, *f.*, = ἑξήρης (ναῦς), *a vessel with six banks of oars*, Liv. 37, 23, 5; 29, 9, 8.—*Abl.* hexere, Val. Max. 1, 8, ext. 11.

* **hĭantĭa**, ae, *f.* [hio], *an opening:* oris, Tert. Anim. 10.

hiasco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.], *to open, break open* (ante- and post-class.): ubi primum nuces pineae incipiunt hiascere, Cato, R. R. 17, 2; Gargil. de Re Hort. 2, 1.

hiaspis, v. iaspis.

hĭātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *an opening, aperture, cleft* (class. in *sing.* and *plur.*; cf. rima, rictus). **I.** Lit.: animalia cibum partim oris hiatu et dentibus ipsis capessunt, partim unguium tenacitate arripiunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: oris, Suet. Claud. 27; Verg. A. 11, 680.—Without oris: ne immodicus hiatus rictum distendat, Quint. 1, 11, 9: extremus exspirantis, id. 6, 2, 31: Nemeaeus magnus hiatus Ille leonis, Lucr. 5, 24; cf.: quinquaginta atris immanis hiatibus Hydra, i. e. *open mouths*, Verg. A. 6, 576; Ov. M. 7, 557; 11, 61; Val. Fl. 1, 34: personae pallentis hiatus, Juv. 3, 175: magno sublimis pardus hiatu, id. 11, 123; Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 38; cf. of Boreas: imbres, sicco quos asper hiatu Persolidat Boreas, *with a dry throat, dry breath*, Stat. Th. 1, 352: repentini terrarum hiatus, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: hauriri urbes terrae hiatibus, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 119; cf.: qui (Gyges) descendit in illum hiatum, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: neu distracta (Natura) suum late dispandat hiatum, Lucr. 6, 599: quantum caeli patet altus hiatus, id. 4, 418; cf. id. 5, 375: fit et caeli ipsius hiatus, quod vocant chasma, Plin. 2, 26, 26, § 96: corticis bipedalis hiatus, id. 16, 12, 23, § 57: hiatus patuli fontis, i. e. *basin*, Ov. M. 3, 162: specus est tenebroso caecus hiatu, *aperture*, id. ib. 7, 409: veteris rimae cum texit hiatum, Juv. 3, 195.—Poet.: quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu? i. e. *of such pompous language, high-flown style*, Hor. A. P. 138; cf. Juv. 6, 636.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *an eager desire, longing* (so used by Tac.): libidine sanguinis et hiatu praemiorum, Tac. H. 4, 42.—**B.** In partic., in gram., *a hiatus:* habet enim ille tamquam hiatus concursu vocalium molle quiddam et quod indicet non ingratam negligentiam, Cic. Or. 23, 77; Quint. 9, 4, 33: (Catullus) amans hiatus illius Homerici suavitatem, ebriosa dixit propter insequentis a litterae (verbi acinae) concentum, Gell. 7, 20, 6.

Hĭber, v. Hiberes.

Hĭbēres (less correctly, **Ibēres**), um, *m.*, = Ἴβηρες. **I.** *Iberians*, the Greek name for *Spaniards*, Cat. 9, 6.—In *sing.* collect.: me peritus Discet Hiber Rhodanique potor, Hor. C. 2, 20, 20: durus Iber, Luc. 6, 258.—Hence, **A. Hĭbērus** (**Ib-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Iberians* or *Spaniards, Iberian, Spanish:* gurges, i. e. *the Western Ocean*, Verg. A. 11, 913; Ov. M. 7, 324: minium, Prop. 2, 3, 11: piscis, i. e. scomber, Hor. S. 2, 8, 46: pastor, i. e. *Geryon*, Ov. M. 9, 184; cf. vaccae, i. e. *Geryon's*, id. F. 6, 519: lorica, Hor. C. 1, 29, 15; cf. nodi, Stat. Th. 4, 266.—As *subst.* **1. Hĭbērus** (**Ib-**), i, *m.*, = Ἴβηρος, *the river Iberus in Spain*, now the *Ebro*, Mel. 2, 6, 5; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 21; 4, 20, 34, § 111; Caes. B. C. 1, 60; Liv. 21, 2; 5; Luc. 4, 23.—**2. Hĭbēri** (**Ib-**), ōrum, *m.*, = Hiberes, *the Iberians, Spaniards*, Verg. G. 3, 408.—**B. Hĭbēria** (**Ib-**), ae, *f.*, = Ἰβηρία, *Iberia*, the Greek name of *Spain*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 21; Hor. C. 4, 5, 28; 4, 14, 50.—**C. Hĭbērĭcus** (**Ib-**), a, um, *adj.*, *Iberic, Spanish:* mare, *on the eastern side of Spain*, Col. 8, 16, 9; Plin. 3, 1, 2, § 6; 4, 20, 34, § 110: terrae, Sid. Carm. 23, 164: funes, Hor. Epod. 4, 3.—**D. Hĭbērĭăcus** (**Ib-**), a, um, *adj.*, *Iberic, Spanish:* terrae, Sil. 13, 510.—**E. Hĭbērīna**, ae, *f.*, *a female Iberian, a Spanish woman*, Juv. 6, 53.—**II.** *An Asiatic people near Mount Caucasus, neighbors of the Colchians, in modern Georgia*, Mel. 3, 5, 6.—In *sing.* collect.: Armeniae praetentus Hiber, Val. Fl. 5, 166; so id. 6, 750.—Called also **Hĭbēri**, ōrum, Mel. 1, 2, 5; Tac. A. 6, 33; Flor. 3, 5, 21.—And *sing.*, **Hĭbērus**, i, *m.*, *an Iberian*, Val. Fl. 7, 235.—Hence, **Hĭbērĭa** (**Ib-**), ae, *f.*, *the country of Iberia, near the Caucasus* (now *Georgia*), Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 12; 6, 10, 11, § 29; 6, 13, 15, § 40; Hor. Epod. 5, 21; Val. Fl. 6, 120.

hīberna, ōrum, *n.*, v. hibernus, II. B.

hībernācŭlum, i, *n.* [hiberno], *a winter residence, winter apartment.* **I.** In gen., Vitr. 1, 2, 4; 7, 4, 4; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 7.—**II.** In partic., in milit. lang., **hībernācŭla**, ōrum, *n.*, *tents for winter-quarters, an encampment for winter, winter tents* (opp. hiberna, winter-quarters in gen.): hibernacula Carthaginiensium lignea ferme tota erant, Liv. 30, 3, 8: hibernacula etiam, res nova militi Romano, aedificari coepta, id. 5, 2, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.; 22, 32, 1; Tac. A. 2, 23; 14, 38; Nep. Eum. 8, 4.

hībernālis, e, *adj.* [hibernus], *wintry, winter-:* glacies, Vulg. Sap. 16, 29.

Hĭbernĭa, ae, *f.* (= Ἰουερνία Ptol.), *the island now called Ireland*, Caes. B. G. 5, 13, 2; Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 103; Tac. Agr. 24.—Also called **Iverna**, ae, Mel. 3, 6, 6: **Juverna**, ae, Juv. 2, 160; and (acc. to the Gr. form Ἰέρνη Strab.) **Ierna**, ae, App. de Mundo, p. 60; and **Iernē**, ēs, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 251; IV. Cons. Hon. 33.

hīberno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [hibernus], *to pass the winter, to winter.* **I.** In gen.: furcillas reducit hibernatum in tecta, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 6: (thynni) ubicumque deprehensi usque ad aequinoctium, ibi hibernant, Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 51: exercitum in agrum Vescinum hibernatum duxit, Liv. 10, 46, 9: novas (naves) Panormi subducit, ut in sicco hibernarent, id. 29, 1, 14.—**II.** In partic., in milit. lang., *to keep in winter-quarters:* jam vero quemadmodum milites hibernent, quotidie sermones ac litterae perferuntur, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 13, 39; id. Fam. 7, 17, 3; Hirt. B. G. 8, 46 *fin.*; Liv. 22, 16; 26, 1.—* **B.** Poet. transf., *to rest, repose*, Pers. 6, 7.

hībernus, a, um, *adj.* [root Sanscr. himas, Gr. χιών, snow, v. hiems; for hiemernus (hīm-), cf. χειμερινός], *of* or *belonging to winter, wintry, winter-.* **I.** *Adj.:* hiberno tempore, Lucr. 5, 699: tempus, id. 5, 940; cf.: in aprico maxime pratuli loco, quod erat hibernum tempus anni, considerent, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: temporibus hibernis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 26: menses, id. ib.: annus, i. e. *winter-time*, Hor. Epod. 2, 29: exortus solis, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 57: occasus, id. 5, 5,

5, § 34: navigatio, Cic Att 15, 25 ignis id de Sen 14, 46 grando, Ov M 5, 158, cf nix, Hor C 4, 12, 4 cubiculum, Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 1, § 2 tunica, *winter dress*, Plaut Mil 3 1, 94, cf calceatus feminarum, Plin 16, 8, 13, § 34 pira, id 16, 26, 43, § 106 agni, id 8, 47, 72, § 187 Alpes, *wintry, cold*, Hor S 2, 5, 41, so, Caucasus, Val. Fl 6, 612, and transf Borysthenidae, i e *in habiting a cold country*, Prop 2, 7, 18 Cori, *stormy*, Verg A 5, 126 flumen, Hor S 1 7, 27 mare, id Epod 15, 8 aequor, id S 2, 3, 235 Neptunus, id. Epod 17, 55 noctes, Verg A. 6, 355 pulvis, *a dry winter*, id G 1, 101, quoted in Plin 17, 2, 2, § 14 Lycia, *cold*, Verg A 4, 143 legiones, *lying in winter quarters*, Suet Calig 8 tumulus vergens in occidentem hibernum, *to the south west*, Liv 44, 46, 5 —**b.** In *neut* adverb increpui (sc Arcturus) hibernum, et fluctus movi maritimos, *stormily, tempestuously*, Plaut Rud prol 69 —**II.** *Subst* **hībernum,** i, *n*, *the winter* hiberno, *in the winter*, Cael Aur Tard 3, 1, 2 —**B. hīberna,** ōrum, *n* (sc castra), *winter quarters* tres (legiones), quae circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hibernis educit, Caes B G 1, 10, 3 in hiberna in Sequanos exercitum deduxit, id ib 1, 54 *fin*, 2, 35, 3, 3, 2, 1, 3, 29 *fin*, 4, 38, 4 et saep quo (tempore) neque frumenta in hibernis erant neque multum a maturitate aberant, *in the winter camp, winter magazines*, id B C 1, 48, 5 Oud *N cr* consules hiberna egerunt, Liv 9, 28, 2 hiberna aedificavit, id 23, 48, 2, 7, 38, 4 —**2.** (Sc loca) *The range of cattle in winter*, Dig 32, 1, 67 —**3.** (Sc tempora) *Winters* = *years*, Verg A. 1, 266

Hĭbērus, v Iberus.

† **hĭbiscum** (also **ĕbiscum,** Scrib 80, 82, and **hĭbiscus,** i, *f*, Serv Verg E 2, 30), i, *n*, = ἰβίσκος, *the marsh mallow*, Althaea officinalis, Linn, Plin 20, 4 14, § 29, 19, 5, 27, § 89, Verg E 10, 71 haedorumque gregem viridi compellere hibisco, i e *with a marsh mallow twig*, id ib 2, 30

hĭbrĭda or **hybrĭda (ibr-),** ae, *comm* [most prob kindred with ὑβρίζω, ὕβρις, qs unbridled, lawless, unnatural, hence], of animals produced from two different species, *a mongrel, hybrid* **I.** Lit in nullo genere aeque facilis mixtura cum fero (quam in suibus), qualiter natos anti qui hybridas vocabant ceu semiferos, Plin 8, 53, 79, § 213 —**II.** Transf, of persons, *one born of a Roman father and a foreign mother*, or *of a freeman and a slave* ibi que postea ex hybridis, libertinis servisque conscripserat, Auct B Afr 19, 4 hybrida quo pacto sit Persius ultus Hor S 1, 7, 2, Suet Aug 19, Mart. 6, 39, 20, 8, 22 Q Varius propter obscurum jus civitatis Hibrida cognominatus, Val Max 8, 6, 4

hīc, haec, hōc (*gen* hujus, monosyl., Plaut Am prol 51, 96, 1, 1, 115, *dat* huic, Sidon Carm 7, 145, Avien Descr Orb 22, *dat sing fem.* hae rei, Cato, R R 14, 3, *acc* HONC for hunc, C I L 1, 32, *nom. plur* hic, Enn ap Philarg ad Verg G 4, 230 = Ann. v 414 Vahl, Varr L L 6, § 73 Müll, *fem* haec, v infra, B init, *dat* and *abl* hibus, Plaut Curc 4, 2, 20, cf Varr L L 8, § 78 Müll, v Neue, Formenl 2, p 203 sqq), *pron demonstr* [from the pronom root *i* (whence also comes *is*), with the demonstr suffix *ce*] points to something near or present, or which is conceived of as present, *this* (*a*) With *subst.* hic homo sanus non est, Plaut Am 1, 1, 246 rapidus fluvius est hic, non hac temere transiri potest apud hunc fluvium, etc, id. Bacch 1, 1, 53 quid praeclarum putet in rebus humanis, qui haec deorum regna perspexerit? etc, Cic. Rep 1, 17 genus hoc, id ib 1, 25 hoc avunculo, atque in hac tam clara re publica natus, id ib 1, 19, cf quorum singuli saluti huic civitati fuerunt, et qui sunt procul ab aetatis hujus memoria, id ib 1, 1 his libris, id ib 1, 7 hae feriae, id. ib 1, 9, 1, 20, cf hoc otio, id ib 9 *fin* haec caelestia vel studiosissime solet quaerere, id ib 1, 10 ad haec cituma, id ib 1, 21 hic vir, Liv 7, 39, 12 —(*β*) *Absol* (cf Krebs, Antibarb p 520) hic insidiantes vigilant, Enn l. l hi domum me ad se auferent, Plaut Men 5, 2 94 non mihi videtur, quod hi venerunt, alius nobis sermo esse quaerendus, sed agendum accuratius, et dicendum dignum aliquid horum auribus, Cic Rep 1, 13 feceris (ut etiam pro his dicam) nobis gratum omnibus, id ib 1, 21 *fin* hoc ubi Amphitruo erus conspicatus est, etc, Plaut Am 1, 1, 87 docere hoc poterat ille homines paene agrestes, et apud imperitos audebat haec dicere, Cic Rep 1, 15 dixerat hoc ille, cum, etc, id ib 1, 12 haec Scipio cum dixisset, id ib 1, 11. haec plurimis a me verbis dicta sunt, etc, id ib. 1, 7 —**B.** More emphatic, in the original full form, **hīce, haece, hōce** (not, as formerly written, hicce, haecce, hocce), in *gen sing* HVIVSQVE, in *nom plur* hisce, like ieis = ei, and ques = qui, see below, and apocopated in *nom plur fem* haec for haece, and in *gen plur* horunc, harunc, for horunce, harunce), and, with the interrogative particle, hicine, haecine, hocine (mostly ante class) hoce haud dubium est quin, etc., Ter And 2, 3, 17 eum hinc profugiens vendidit in Alide Patri hujusce, Plaut. Capt prol 10, so, hujusce, id Poen prol 120, 5, 4, 76, 87, cf atque hujusce rei judicium jam continuo video futurum, Cic Div in Caecil 14, 47 hisce homines ubi habitent, Plaut. Trin 4, 2, 36, v Ritschl ad h l, so, hisce, id Ps 1, 5, 125, id Capt prol. 35 Fleck, id Rud. 2, 1, 5 ib, and perh also id Mil 4, 8, 24 (Ritschl, hice) hice, Att ap Non 15, 29 (Trag Rel v 122 Rib), Ter Eun 2, 2, 38 haec aedes Plaut Most 2, 1, 53, 3, 1, 117, so, haec sunt atque aliae multae in magnis dotibus Incommoditates, id. Aul 3, 5, 58 haec (puellae), Ter Eun 3, 5, 34 haec sententiae, Cic Tusc 1, 11, 22, 3, 34, 84, Lucr 3, 601, Verg G 3, 305, cf Bentl. Ter Hec 5, 2, 24 aliut posticum harunce aedium, Plaut Stich 3, 1, 41, cf harunc aedium, id. Most 2, 1, 57 sine opera tua nihil di horunc facere possunt, id Cist. 1, 1, 53 horunc id Poen 3, 1, 48, Ter Hec 1 2, 97, id Phorm 3, 2, 33 cedo signum, si harunc Baccharum es, Plaut. Mil 4, 2, 25 harunc aedium, id Merc 5, 1, 3 hisce ego Placidum ted hodie reddam, id. Curc 5, 3, 48, cf quid dicam hisce, incertus sum, Ter Hec. 3, 4, 36 tu ab hisce rebus animum avoca, Sulp in Cic Fam 4, 5, 5, so, hisce, Plaut Cas 2, 7, 13, id. Most 1, 3, 81, 1, 4, 23, 2, 2, 71, 4, 2, 35 et saep *Thr* Tu hosce instrue *Gn.* Illuc est sapere! ut hosce instruxit, Ter Eun 4, 7, 11, so, hosce, id ib 1, 2, 71, id Heaut. 3, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, id. Ad 5, 7, 5, id Phorm 4, 3, 4 apud hasce aedes, Plaut Am 1, 1, 194, so hasce, id. As 2, 3, 1, id Aul 2, 4, 2, 2, 8, 15, id Capt 4, 2, 51, id Bacch. 4, 6, 17 et saep — With the interrog particle hicin' Achilles est? Plaut Mil 1, 1, 61, so, hicinest? id. Pers 5, 2, 49, cf hicine vir patriae natus usquam nisi in patria morietur? Cic Mil 38, 104 et saep haecine, Plaut Am 1, 1, 206, id Ep 4, 2, 5, 5, 1, 15, id Pers 4, 3, 75, Ter Hec 5, 2, 5, id. Phorm 5, 8, 24 huncine hominem, Plaut. Ps 1, 2, 68, cf huncine hominem! hancine impudentiam! judices, hanc audaciam! Cic Verr 2, 5, 25, § 62 hocine hic pacto potest Inhibere imperium magister? Plaut Bacch 3, 3, 43 o Juppiter, hoscine mores! Ter Ad 4, 7, 40 hacine victoria soli aut hac praeda contenti estis futuri, Liv 10, 17, 5, Ter Hec 3, 1, 3, so in the shorter form, hicne, Cic Rosc Am 48, 141 ex hocne equo, id Fat 3, 5 cum hocne, id Att 9, 7, 3 ex hacne natura, id. Tusc 1, 25, 62 haece locutus, Enn ap Gell. 12, 4 (Ann v 239 Vahl) al —So, Fortuna hujusce diei, as a particular deity, Cic Leg 2, 11, 28, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 54, in inscrr also written HVIVSQVE DIEI, Inscr Orell 5, cf HVIVSQ LOCI, id ib 1580, 2300, and HOIVSQVE AEDIS ERGO, id. ib 2488 —**C.** With other pronouns hos eosdem motus perturbationes diximus, Cic Tusc 3, 4, 7, cf cum idem hoc visum diceretur, id. Rep 1, 14 hoc idem fit in reliquis civitatibus Caes. B G 7, 15, 2, id. B C 1, 74, 5, Quint 8, 4, 17 haec eadem centurionibus tribunisque militum mandabant, Caes B G 7, 17 *fin* haec eadem generis, Quint 6, 3, 54 hoc ipsum civile jus, Cic Rep 1, 2 sed hoc ipsum ex superiore pendet quaestione, Quint. 2, 1, 8, 8, 3, 45 ad hunc eum ipsum, Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 2 Goer *N cr*, cf idem hoc ipsum, id Tusc. 5, 9, 26 huic illi legato, id Fl 22, 52 hunc illum fatis Portendi generum, Verg A. 7, 255, cf hic est enim ille vultus semper idem, quem, etc, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31 hic est ille status quantitatis, Quint 7, 4, 15 haec est illa, quae δείνωσις vocatur, id 6, 2, 24 hujus istius facti stultitia, Cic Rab Post 9, 24 ista haec epigrammata, Sid Ep 2, 10 hunc talem virum, Cic fil ap Cic. Fam 16, 21, 3 callidum quendam hunc, Cic de Or 1, 50, 218.—**D.** Opp to ille, iste, less freq to hic, alter, alius, etc, *this, the latter*, to indicate the nearer object (which is to be determined not so much by the phraseology as by the thought, so that hic may refer to that noun whose position in the sentence is the more remote, but which is the most closely connected with the speaker, and of the most importance to him, in which case it is to be rendered by *that, the former*, etc.) ejusdem esse, qui in illa re peccarit, hoc quoque admisisse, Cic Inv 2, 16, 50 in his undis et tempestatibus ad summam senectutem maluit jactari, quam in illa tranquillitate atque otio jucundissime vivere, id Rep 1, 1 si deerunt haec remedia, ad illa declinandum est, Quint 7, 2, 30 cum hic testamento, ille proximitate nitatur, id 3, 6, 95 in his judicem sibi, in illis alii credere, id. 5, 7, 33 haec pars perorationis accusatori patronoque ex aequo communis est Affectibus quoque iisdem fere utuntur sed varius hic, ille saepius ac magis, id. 6, 1, 8, cf id 6, 2, 12, 17 cum tu ista caelestia de Scipione quaesieris, ego autem haec, quae videntur ante oculos, esse magis putem quaerenda Cic. Rep 1 19, id Fam 2, 11, 1 iisdem enim hic sapiens, de quo loquor, oculis, quibus iste vester, caelum, terram, mare intuebitur, id Ac. 2, 33, 105 si hoc loco scripsisset, isto verbo usus non esset, non isto loco verbum istud collocasset, id Inv 2, 41, 121 has igitur tot sententias ut omittamus, haec nunc videamus, quae diu multumque defensa sunt, id Ac 2, 42 130 Caesar facile diceret Hic versus Plauti non est, hic est, *this that*, id Fam 9, 16, 4 ego hoc dico adversarius hoc, Quint 4, 4, 8 vendidit hic auro patriam Hic thalamum invasit natae, Verg A 6, 621 sq hi molium objectus, hi proximas scaphas scandere, Tac A 14, 8 quid responsuri sint adversarii his et his cum sciret haec et haec, Quint 6, 1, 3 sq interim quaeritur hoc an hoc? furtum an sacrilegium? id 7, 3, 9 alter (Roscius) plurimarum palmarum vetus ac nobilis gladiator habetur hic autem nuper se ad eum lanistam contulit, Cic Rosc. Am 6, 17 occupat hic collem, cymbae sedet alter adunca, Ov M 1, 293 —**2.** Referring to that which in the speaker's mind is the nearer object, although by the position of the words it is the more remote quam ob rem cave Catoni antepo nas ne istum quidem ipsum, quem Apollo sapientissimum judicavit (i e Socratem) Hujus enim (i e Catonis, *of the former*) facta illius (i e Socratis) dicta laudantur, Cic Lael 2, 10, id. Rosc Com 2, 7 hanc posteriorem (artem) et Stoici et Peripatetici, priorem autem illi (i e Peripatetici) egregie tradiderunt, hi (i e Stoici) ne attigerunt quidem, id. Fin 4, 4, 10 hoc Cicero atque Asinius certatim sunt usi pro Scauro hic, ille pro filio, Quint. 6, 1, 21, 3, 10, 1 melior tutiorque est certa pax quam sperata victoria haec in tua, illa in deorum manu est, *the former the latter*, Liv 30, 30, 19 quocumque aspicio, nihil est, nisi pontus et aër Fluctibus hic tumidus, nubibus ille minax, Ov Tr 1, 2, 24, id M 1, 697 —**E.** In the *neutr sing subst*, with *gen* quid hoc hominist? Plaut Am. 2, 1, 26, cf Ter Eun. 3, 4, 8 quid hoc morbi est? id. ib 2 1, 19 quid hoc est negoti? id Ad 4, 5, 71, cf id Eun. 3, 4, 6 hoc fructi pro labore ab his fero, id Ad. 5, 4, 16 edormiscam hoc villi, id ib 5, 2, 11 hoc commodi est quod, etc, Cic. Rosc Am 32, 91 hoc copiarum in Hispanias portatum est, Liv 42, 18, 7 hoc servitutis injunxisse, ut, etc, id 5, 2, 8 hoc intervalli datum res tranquillas in urbe fecit, id. 3, 25, 4 hoc consilii, id 5, 39, 6 hoc soli, id. 30, 13, 13 hoc noctis, Plaut Am 1, 1, 2, 11, 136 —**F.** Hoc with *verbs impers*, pleonast. as a subject (ante class.) eamus, Amphitruo lucescit hoc jam, *there is day break*, Plaut Am 1, 3, 45 luciscit hoc jam,

Ter. Heaut 3, 1, 1· lucet hoc, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 63; cf id. Curc. 1, 3, 26.—**G.** Pregn. (as pointing to something with the finger), *thus, this . . . here* (ante class and poet); most freq of the speaker himself, like the Gr ὅδε, for ego: hic homost omnium hominum praecipuos, Plaut Trin 5, 1, 1: hic si quid nobis forte adversi evenerit, tibi erunt parata verba, huic homini verbera, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 115; so, huic homini, i q mihi, Plaut Ep 1, 2, 38· hic homo, i q ego, id. Curc 2, 1, 33: hunc hominem, i q me, Plaut Bacch 4, 4, 1; Hor S 1, 9, 47, cf.: vin' tu huic seni auscultare? Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 8; id. And. 2, 1, 10; Tib 2, 6, 7: haec res, *my property*, Plaut Trin. 2, 4, 106: hunc in collum, *my neck*, id. Pers 4, 6, 9 Brix (Ritschl, huc): ni haec praesensisset canes, *this dog*, = ego, id Trin. 1, 2, 135 Brix ad loc —In *neutr. absol*: tu quod te posterius purges hanc injuriam mihi nolle Factam esse, hujus non faciam, *not so much*, i. e *not the least*, Ter Ad. 2, 1, 9 —**H.** With reference to time, *of this time, now present, actual, this*: cena hac annonâ est sine sacris hereditas, *in the present scarcity*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 83: sed nondum haec, quae nunc tenet saeculum, neglegentia deum venerat, Liv. 3, 20: his temporibus, Cic Fam. 13, 77, 1· M. Cato, hujus nostri Catonis pater, id. Off. 3, 16, 66; cf: si potius ad antiquorum diligentiam, quam ad horum luxuriam dirigas aedificationem, Varr R R. 1, 13, 6 sq etenim qui haec vituperare volunt, Chrysogonum tantum posse queruntur, *the present times*, Cic Rosc Am 48, 138· ne horum quidem magnificentia operum, Liv. 1, 55 *fin*; very rarely of time just ended. ante hos annos quadraginta, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 143: ante hos sex menses, Phaedr 1, 1, 10: ante hoc triduum, Front Ep ad M Caes. 2, 5 *init*; Aug Serm 270, 3

II. Very freq referring to a thought that follows, and which may be expressed by a relative sentence, or by a sentence denoting the object, cause, or effect; with *qui, quae, quod*, an *acc* and *inf*, *quod, ut, ne*, etc (more clearly indicative than the determinative, is, ea, id; though freq confounded with it in MSS and editt) (α) With *relat clause*: Qui hodie fuerim liber, eum nunc potivit pater Servitutis hic, qui verna natust, conqueritur, Plaut Am. 1, 1, 24; cf· eos, qui, etc .. his, qui, etc. ... longe duco esse anteponendos, Cic Rep. 1, 2: neque his contentus sum, quae de ista consultatione scripta nobis summi ex Graecia homines reliquerunt, neque ea, quae mihi videntur, anteferre illis audeo, id. ib 1, 22. non est tibi his solis utendum existimationibus ac judiciis, qui nunc sunt, hominum, sed iis etiam, qui futuri sunt, id. Q Fr 1, 1, 15, § 43 quis hic est homo, quem ante aedis video hoc noctis? Plaut Am. 1, 1, 135 unde in laboribus et periculis fortitudo? nempe ab his, qui, etc, Cic Rep 1, 2; 1, 17: haec quae sunt in hoc genere, id. ib 1, 11· mundus hic totus, quod domicilium di nobis dederunt, id. ib 1, 13: hoc autem sphaerae genus, in quo, etc., id. ib 1, 14; 1, 16 in his libris, quos legistis, id. Leg. 1, 9, 27, cf. id. Div 1, 3, 5· quam quisque norit artem, in hac se exerceat, id. Tusc. 1, 18, 41 et saep lepide ipsi hi sunt capti, suis qui filiis fecere insidias, Plaut Bacch. 5, 2, 90, cf Cic Tusc 2, 1, 3, id. N D 1, 40, 113 servi, qui, cum culpa carint, tamen malum Metuont, hi solent esse eris utibiles, Plaut Most 4, 2, 2 sq, cf. Cic Rep 1, 19 de Bruti amore etsi mihi nihil novi adfers tamen hoc audio libentius, quo saepius, id Att 13, 36 *fin*, cf. is porro, quo generosior celsiorque est, hoc majori bus velut organis commovetur, Quint. 1, 2, 30 hoc primum videamus, quidnam sit, de altero sole quod nuntiatum est in senatu, etc, Cic Rep 1, 10, 1, 24 mire tractat hoc Cicero pro Milone quae facturus fuerit Clodius, si praeturam invasisset, Quint 9, 2, 41 —(β) With *acc* and *inf*· erat tunc haec nova et ignota ratio, solem lunae oppositum solere deficere, Cic. Rep 1, 16: sed hoc vir excellenti providentia sensit ac vidit, non esse opportunissimos situs maritimos urbibus iis, quae, etc., id. ib 2, 3 hoc tantum admiror, Flavum, etc., Quint. 7, 4, 40; 11, 1, 22 unum hoc definio, tantam esse necessitatem virtutis, etc., Cic. Rep 1, 1: hoc simul accipe dictum: Quorum. , Eorundem libertati me parcere certum est, Enn ap Cic Off 1, 12, 38 (Ann v 204 Vahl.), cf. with appositive clause sic hoc proloquar: Principio, ut illo advenimus, Continuo Amphitruo delegit viros, etc, Plaut Am 1, 1, 48: ut hoc: Non debes alienam uxorem optare, Quint 7, 1, 25; cf. id. 9, 4, 97; 9, 2, 32.—(γ) With *quod* or *quia*: maxime hoc mihi mirum videri solet, quod, qui tranquillo mari gubernare se negent posse, etc, Cic Rep 1, 6: quaesierat ex me Scipio, quidnam sentirem de hoc, quod duo soles visos esse constaret, id. ib 1, 13, Quint 9, 1, 1: propter hoc ipsum ostendenda non sunt, quod apparent, id. 12, 9, 6: nostri primo integris viribus fortiter repugnare .. sed hoc superari, quod diuturnitate pugnae, etc, *in this that, herein that*, Caes B G 3, 4, 3, cf. Quint 8, 3, 30: hoc ipso fidem detrahimus illis, quod sint tam gravia, id. 9, 2, 53: hoc ipso, quod, id. 4, 1, 54; 5, 11, 41; 6, 2, 16 et saep: consilio vestro utar libenter, et hoc libentius, quod, etc, Caes ap Cic Att 9, 8, C, 1; cf.· id hoc facilius eis persuasit, quod undique loci natura Helvetii continentur, Caes. B G 1, 2, 3: hoc esse miseriorem gravioremque fortunam Sequanorum quam reliquorum, quod soli, etc, id ib 1, 32, 4; Quint 5, 7, 22: hoc magis, quod (al quia) illic ut litigatores loquimur frequentius, id. 6, 2, 36: hoc sese excruciat animi, Quia leno ademit cistulam ei, Plaut Rud. 2, 3, 57: quod hoc etiam mirabilius debet videri, quia, etc, Cic de Or. 1, 3, 12; cf.: hoc sunt exempla potentiora, quia, etc, Quint 10, 1, 15 —(δ) With *ut* or *ne*: nunc hoc me orare a vobis jussit Juppiter, ut conquistores, etc, Plaut Am prol. 64; cf· hoc quoque etiam mihi in mandatis dedit, Ut conquistores, etc, id. ib 81: atque hoc evenit In labore atque in dolore, ut mors obrepat interim, id. Ps. 2, 3, 19. nec enim hoc suscepi, ut, etc ... neque hoc polliceor me facturum, ut, etc, Cic Rep 1, 24: neque enim hac nos patria lege genuit aut educavit, ut ... sed ut, etc, id. ib 1, 4; for which: homines sunt hac lege generati, qui tuerentur, etc, id. ib 6, 15. quare hoc animo in nos esse debebis, ut aetas nostra, etc, id. Fam 2, 1 *fin*; id. Off. 3, 5, 22; id. Rep 1, 12: plurimum in hoc laboris exhausimus, ut ostenderemus, etc., Quint 8 praef. § 6; cf.: habenda fides est vel in hoc, ut, etc, id. 11, 2, 51; so, in hoc, ut, id 6, 3, 15; 10, 3, 29: hoc erit tibi argumentum semper in promptu situm· Ne quid exspectes amicos, quod tute agere possies, Enn ap Gell. 2, 29 *fin* (Sat v. 37 Vahl), so, in hoc scilicet ne suspectus his foret, Vell 2, 41 *fin* —**B. Hoc est** serves to annex a more particular explanation of what has been said, *that is, that is to say, namely*: in hac causa dicam de eo prius, quod apud vos plurimum debet valere, hoc est, de voluntate eorum, quibus injuriae factae sunt, Cic Div in Caecil. 4, 11: quadriennium, hoc est, ex quo tempore fundus venit, id. Caecin. 7, 19, 34, 100· cum honos agebatur amplissimus familiae vestrae, hoc est, consulatus parentis tui, id. Sull. 17, 49, id. Fam 5, 12, 8· primum quaero, qua ratione Naevius susceptum negotium non transegerit, hoc est, cur bona non vendiderit, id Quint 24, 76 et saep —Sarcastically: ut haberet (Clodius) ad praeturam gerendam, hoc est, ad evertendam rem publicam plenum annum, Cic Mil. 9, 24 at quam crebro usurpat Et consul et Antonius! Hoc est dicere Et consul et homo impudicissimus, Et consul et homo nequissimus, id. Phil 2, 28, 70 —**C. Hoc est** or **ĕrat, quod,** with the accessory idea of indignation or reproach, *is* or *was it for this that*, etc hoc erat, alma parens, quod me per tela, per ignis Eripis, ut mediis hostem in penetralibus cernam? Verg A. 2, 664; Petr 93 —Hence,

III. Adv **1. hāc,** *in this place, on this side, this way, here* (class)· nunc Juppiter hac stat, Enn. ap Macr S 6, 1 (Ann. v 263 Vahl.), imitated by Verg A. 12, 565· *Ar* Hac quidem non venit *Le.* Angiporto Illac per hortum circuit clam, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 151· nunc hac An illac eam, incerta sum consili, id. Rud. 1, 3, 30· plenus rimarum sum. hac atque illac perfluo, Ter Eun. 1, 2, 25; cf: hac illac circumcursa, id. Heaut 3, 2, 1; and· mox hac atque illa rapti, Tac Agr 28· sequere hac: reducam te ubi fuisti, *this way, hither*, Plaut Capt 3, 5, 106; id. As 4, 2, 1; id. Men. 4, 1, 4; id. Poen 1, 2, 116; id. Rud. 1, 2, 94; cf.: sequere hac me intus ad Glycerium nunc, Ter. And. 5, 6, 14: sequere me ergo hac intro, id. Ad. 4, 3, 18: i hac mecum intro, Plaut Bacch. 5, 2, 56; 62; Ter Ad. 4, 2, 35 sq: quin igitur ad illa spatia nostra pergimus? ... Nos vero et hac quidem adire si placet, per ripam et umbram, Cic Leg. 1, 4, 14 ab oppido declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat Hac nostris erat receptus, Caes. B C 1, 45, 5, 2, 2, 3 —Hac-hac, for hac illac (poet). namque videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum Hac fugerent Grai, Hac Phryges, Verg A. 1, 467 sq; Prop 1, 3, 13; rarely in full form with the interrog particle *ne*· utrum hacin feriam an ab laeva latus? Plaut Cist 3, 10 (cf. Ladewig, Anal. Scaen. p 22) —**2. hīc** (old form **heic**; and with the interrog part *ne*, **hicine**), *adv loci, in this place, here*. **I.** In space **A.** Lit. hos quos videtis stare hic captivos duos, etc .. Senex qui hic habitat, etc, Plaut Capt prol. 1 sq: ego jam dudum hic adsum, Ter. Eun 4, 6, 5: quem praestolare hic ante ostium? id. ib 5, 6, 5: hic propter hunc adsiste, id. Ad. 2, 1, 15: hic tui omnes valent, Cic. Fam. 6, 20, 3· non modo hic, ubi, etc . sed, ubicumque, etc, id. Verr 2, 5, 55, § 143: mons ibi arduus Nomine Parnasus . hic ubi Deucalion .. parva rate vectus adhaesit, Ov. M 1, 319: hic (sc Carthagine) illius (Junonis) arma, Hic currus fuit, Verg A. 1, 16 et saep: *Pa* Philocomasium hicine etiam nunc est? *Pe.* Quom exibam, hic erat, Plaut Mil. 2, 2, 25; cf.: *Ch* Ubi ego sum? hicine an apud mortuos? *Eut* Neque apud mortuos neque hic es, id. Merc 3, 4, 17: hicine, id Cist 1, 1, 21; 4, 2, 80; Ter Ad. 2, 1, 29 al.: *Da* Cedo fenus, redde fenus, fenus reddite, etc.... *Tr.* Fenus illic, fenus hic, Plaut Most 3, 1, 76· facile hic plus mali est, quam illic boni, Ter And. 4 3, 5; cf id. Hec 2, 1, 20: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, Verg G 1, 54: hic, illic, ubi mors deprenderat, exhalantes, Ov. M. 7, 581 (cf. Krebs, Antibarb p 519) —With *gen*: hic proxume viciniae, *in this neighborhood*, Plaut Mil 2, 3, 2: modo vidi virginem hic viciniae miseram, Ter. Phorm 1, 2, 45 —With *ne*: hicine libertatem aiunt aequam esse omnibus? *is it here that*, etc, Ter Ad. 2, 1, 29 (cf hic, I. B *fin*) —**B.** Transf, *in this affair, on this occasion, in this particular, herein, here*: hic, quantum in bello fortuna possit, cognosci potuit, Caes B. G 6, 35, 2, Cic Verr. 1, 16, 49. hic tu tabulas desideras Heracliensium publicas, id. Arch. 4, 8; cf. hic vos dubitabitis, judices, id Verr 2, 2, 44, § 109. hic miramur, hunc hominem tantum excellere ceteris? etc, id. de Imp Pomp 13, 39. hic jam plura non dicam, id. ib 9, 24; id. Planc 41, 99; id. Verr 2, 1, 26, § 66 (cf. II *fin* infra)· hic, ubi opus est, non verentur. illic, ubi nihil opus est, ibi verentur, Ter And 4, 1, 14 ut cum hic tibi satisfecerimus, istic quoque nostram in te benevolentiam navare possimus, Cic Fam. 3, 10, 3 —Referring to the noun whose position in the sentence is the most remote (cf. I D 2.) alterius ducis causa melior videbatur, alterius erat firmior hic omnia speciosa, illic valentia, Vell 2, 49, 3 —**II.** Of time, i q nunc or tum, *now, here, then, hereupon, at this time, at this juncture*· hic reddes omnia, Ter And. 2, 3, 15. hic ego quid praedicem? Cic. Sest 5, 12, id. Cat 1, 10, 26 hic cum uterque me intueretur, id Fin 2, 1, 1; so, hic cum, id. Tusc 5, 20, 60, Nep Milt 3, 3 hic tum Fabricius frequentes eos ad me domum adduxit, Cic Clu. 17, 49; so, hic tum, id. ib 20, 56, 27, 73, id. Verr 2, 1, 26 § 66 al. hic regina gravem poposcit pateram, Verg A. 1, 728 —So very freq to introduce the beginning of a speech hic Laelius (inquit), hic Philus, hic Scipio, etc., Cic. Rep 1, 13, 23, 24 sq; id. Fam 1, 9, 10, 3, 8, 3; 5, 15, 4; id. Ac. 2, 4, 10, id. de Or. 2, 50, 202; Verg. A. 9, 246 et saep —**3. huc** (access form **hoc**), v huc.

hice, haece, hoce, v. hic, I B

Hĭcĕtāon, ŏnis, *m*, = Ἱκετάων, *son of Laomedon king of Troy*, App de Deo Socr p 152, 9 —Hence, **II. Hĭcĕtāŏnĭus,** a.

um, *of Hicetāon*: Thymoetes, i. e. *his son*, Verg. A. 10, 123.

Hĭcĕtas, ae, *m.*, =Ἱκέτας. **I.** *A tyrant of Leontini*, Nep. Tim. 2, 3.—**II.** *A philosopher of Syracuse*, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123 dub. (al. Nicetas).

1. hicine, haecine, hocine, v. hic, I. B.

2. hicine, *adv.*, v. hic, III. 2 *init.*

hicne, haecne, etc., v. hic, B. *fin.*

hĭĕmālis, e, *adj.* [hiems], *of* or *belonging to winter, wintry, winter-*. **I.** *Adj.* (class.): arbores ut hiemali tempore tempestive caedi putentur, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: dies, Col. 11, 1, 21: circulus, i. e. *the tropic of Capricorn*, Hyg. Astr. 3, 26: hiemalem vim perferre, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: circum murum planities limosa hiemalibus aquis paludem fecerat, *by the rains of winter*, Sall. J. 37, 4: nimbi, Ov. M. 9, 105 (for which: hibernae aquae Albulae, id. F. 2, 390): faba, *winter bean*, Plin. 18, 23, 52, § 191: loca, *winter apartments*, Pall. 1, 9: totis hoc Alpibus notum et hiemalibus provinciis, *cold*, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 69: navigatio longa et hiemalis, *stormy*, Cic. Fam. 6, 20, 1: Luna, *bringing cold*, Plin. 18, 35, 79, § 349.—**II.** *Subst.*: **hĭĕmālia,** ium, *n.*, for the usual hiberna, *winter-quarters* (post-class. and very rare): hiemalia atque aestiva disponere, Val. ap. Vop. Aur. 11.

* **hĭĕmātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [hiemo], *a passing the winter, wintering*: reliquum (mellis) hiemationi relinquatur, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 34.

hĭĕmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [hiems]. **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** Of persons, *to pass the winter, to winter*; of soldiers, *to keep in winter-quarters*: ubi piratae quotannis hiemare soleant, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 47, § 104: naviget ac mediis hiemet mercator in undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 71: assidue in Urbe, Suet. Aug. 72: tres (legiones), quae circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hibernis educit, Caes. B. G. 1, 10, 3: legionem hiemandi causa collocaret, id. ib. 3, 1: cupio scire quid agas et ubi sis hiematurus, Cic. Fam. 7, 9, 1: facies me certiorem, quomodo hiemaris, id. Att. 6, 1 *fin.*—**B.** Of things, *to be wintry; frozen, cold, stormy* (freq. since the Aug. per.; not in Cic.): hiemantes aquae, Sall. Fragm. ap. Sen. Ep. 114: atrum Defendens pisces hiemat mare, *storms*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 17; Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 125; cf.: repente hiemavit tempestas . . . totus hiemavit annus . . . hiemante Aquilone, Arrunt. ap. Sen. Ep. 114: delphini vespertino occasu continui dies hiemant Italiae, Plin. 18, 26, 64, § 235.—**2.** *Impers.*, hiemat, *it is winter weather, wintry, cold, frosty* (post-Aug.): decimo sexto Cal. Febr. Cancer desinit occidere: hiemat, Col. 11, 2, 4: vehementer hiemat, id. ib. 20: hiemat cum frigore et gelicidiis, id. ib. 78; Plin. 18, 35, 79, § 348.—**II.** *Act.*, *to congeal, freeze, turn to ice* (post-Aug.): decoquunt alii aquas, mox et illas hiemant, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 55 (for which: decoquere aquam vitroque demissam in nives refrigerare, id. 31, 3, 23, § 40): hiemato lacu, id. 9, 22, 38, § 75.

Hĭempsal, ălis, *m.* **I.** *Son of Micipsa and king of Numidia*, Sall. J. 5, 7; 11, 3; Flor. 3, 8, 4; Suet. Caes. 71.—**II.** *Another king of Numidia*, perh. *son of the former*, Sall. J. 17.—**III.** *A king of Mauritania*, Cic. Vatin. 5, 12 al.

hĭems or **hiemps,** ĕmis, *f.* [Gr. χιών, χεῖμα; Sanscr. himas, snow], *the winter, winter time, rainy season* (cf.: bruma, solstitium). **I.** Lit.: aestatem autumnus sequitur, post acer hiemps fit, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 647 P. (Ann. v. 406 Vahl.): solvitur acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni, Hor. C. 1, 4, 1: crudelis, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 891 P. (Ann. v. 482 Vahl.); opp. to aestas, Dig. 43, 20, 1, §§ 31 and 32: dies primus est veris in Aquario, aestatis in Tauro, autumni in Leone, hiemis in Scorpione, Varr. R. R. 1, 28, 1; cf. id. ap. Col. 11, 2, 84; Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 125; 18, 25, 60, § 224 sq.: prodit hiems, sequitur crepitans hanc dentibus algor, Lucr. 5, 747: hanc vim frigorum hiememque, quam nos vix hujus urbis tectis sustinemus, excipere, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42: summa, id. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 86; id. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 32: gravissimā hieme, Caes. B. C. 3, 8 *fin.*: jamque hiems appropinquabat, id. ib. 3, 9, 8: initā hieme, id. B. G. 3, 7, 1: jam prope hieme confectā, id. ib. 7, 32, 2: ante exactam hiemem, id. ib. 6, 1, 4: hiems jam praecipitaverat, id. B. C. 3, 25, 1: modestia hiemis, Tac. A. 12, 43: bellum difficillimum gessit hieme anni, *in winter time*, Suet. Caes. 35: stridebat deformis hiems, Juv. 4, 58: Arabes campos et montes hieme et aestate peragrantes, *winter and summer*, i. e. *in all seasons*, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 94.—In *plur.*: configunt hiemes aestatibus acres, Lucr. 6, 373: est ubi plus tepeant hiemes? Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 15: informis hiemes reducit Juppiter, idem Summovet, id. C. 2, 10, 15; 3, 1, 32: in his locis maturae sunt hiemes, Caes. B. G. 4, 20, 1; Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: seu plures hiemes, seu tribuit Juppiter ultimam, *years*, Hor. C. 1, 11, 4: post certas hiemes, id. ib. 1, 15, 35; cf.: sic multas hiemes atque octogensima vidit solstitia, Juv. 4, 92.—Personified: **Hiems,** Ov. M. 2, 30; 15, 212; 4, 436; Verg. A. 3, 120.—**B.** Transf. (mostly poet.). **1.** *Rainy, stormy weather, a storm, tempest*: imber Noctem hiememque ferens, Verg. A. 5, 11; cf.: non tam creber agens hiemem ruit aequore turbo, id. G. 3, 470: Juppiter horridus austris Torquet aquosam hiemem, id. A. 9, 671; id. G. 1, 321; Hor. Epod. 2, 52; Ov. M. 11, 490; 521; 13, 709 al.—In *plur.*, Val. Fl. 2, 22; Stat. S. 5, 1, 36.—In prose: maritimos cursus praecludebat hiemis magnitudo, Cic. Planc. 40 *fin.*: qui (gubernator) navem ex hieme marique scopuloso servat, Nep. Att. 10 *fin.*—**2.** In gen., *cold, chill; tempest, violence* (poet.): sic letalis hiems paulatim in pectora venit, *a deadly chill*, Ov. M. 2, 827; cf. Mart. 2, 46, 7: Vesuvinus apex et flammea diri Montis hiems, *the fiery tempest*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 72; so of Vesuvius: vix dum ignea montem Torsit hiems, Val. Fl. 4, 508: instamus jactu telorum et ferrea nimbis Certat hiems, *the iron storm, shower of weapons*, Stat. Th. 5, 386.—**II.** Trop. **1.** *Cold, storm* (poet.): ab illa Pessima (die) mutati coepit amoris hiems, *cold*, Ov. H. 5, 34: hiems rerum, *the storm of war, disturbance of war*, Claud. B. Get. 151.—**2.** *Trouble, distress*: suae senectuti acriorem hiemem parat, quom illam inportunam tempestatem conciet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 3, 7.

† **1. hĭĕra,** ae, *f.* (sc. antidotus), = ἱερά (sacred; Lat. sacra), *a sort of antidote against poison*, Scrib. Comp. 99; 156.—**II.** Perh. = corona, *a garland*: hieran fecimus, Sen. Ep. 83, 4.

2. Hĭĕra, ae, *f.* **I.** *The name of several islands*, Mel. 2, 7, 18; Plin. 2, 106, 110, § 238; 4, 12, 23, § 70 al.—**II. Hiĕra Cōme,** *a place in Caria*, Liv. 38, 12, 10; cf. 38, 15, 7; 37, 19, 7.

† **hĭĕrăbŏtănē** (also separately **hiera botane**), ēs, *f.*, = ἱερὰ βοτάνη (sacred plant), *a plant, also called* verbenaca, *vervain*, Verbena officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 25, 9, 59, § 105; Scrib. Comp. 163.

† **hĭĕrăcĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἱερακία, *hawkweed*, Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 60.

† **hĭĕrăcītis,** idis, *f.*, = ἱερακῖτις (hawk-stone), *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 167; 37, 11, 72, § 187.

† **hĭĕrăcĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ἱεράκιον, *a sort of eye-salve*, Plin. 34, 11, 27, § 114.

Hiĕra Cōme, v. 2. Hiera, II.

Hĭĕrăpŏlis, is, *f.*, = Ἱεράπολις. **I.** *A city of Great Phrygia*, now *Pambouk Kaleh*, Vitr. 8, 3, 10; Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 208; Vulg. Col. 4, 13.—Hence, **1. Hĭĕrăpŏlītae,** ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Hierapolis*, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 105.—**2. Hĭĕrăpŏlītāni,** ōrum, *m.*, the same, Macr. S. 1, 7; Dig. 43, 20, 1.

† **hĭĕrătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἱερατικός, *belonging to sacred uses, hieratic*: charta hieratica appellatur antiquitus religiosis tantum voluminibus dicata, quae ablutione Augusti nomen accepit, sicut secunda Liviae, a conjuge ejus. Ita descendit hieratica in tertium nomen, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 74.

Hĭĕrĕmĭas, ae, *m.*, *the prophet Jeremiah*, Prud. Ham. 450.

Hĭĕrĭcūs, untis, *f.*, = Ἱερικοῦς, *the city of Jericho, in Palestine*, Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70; 13, 4, 9, § 44.—Also called **Jĕrĭcho,** = Ἱεριχώ, Prud. Psych. 536; *acc.* Jerichon, Prud. Ham. 480 Dressel.

Hĭĕro, ōnis, *m.*, = Ἱέρων. **I.** *Ruler of Syracuse, a friend of the poet Simonides*, Cic. N. D. 1, 22, 60; 3, 34, 83.—**II.** *A son of Hierocles, and ruler of Syracuse in the latter half of the third century B.C., a friend of the Romans*, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 59; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 49; Liv. 21, 49; 22, 37; 24, 4; 26, 40; Just. 23, 4, 1; Sil. 14, 80.—Deriv. **Hĭĕrōnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Hiero*: lex frumentaria, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 13, § 32 sq.; 2, 2, 60, § 147; 2, 3, 6, § 14 sq.

Hĭĕrŏcaesărīa or **-ēa,** ae, *f.*, = Ἱεροκαισάρεια, *a city of Lydia*, Tac. A. 2, 47.—Hence, **Hĭĕrŏcaesărienses,** ium, *m.*, *its inhabitants*, Tac. A. 3, 62.

Hĭĕrŏcles, is, *m.*, = Ἱεροκλῆς, *a celebrated orator of Alabanda, an older contemporary of Cicero*, Cic. Brut. 95, 325; id. de Or. 2, 23, 95; id. Or. 69, 231.

† **hĭĕrŏdūlus,** i, *m.*, = ἱερόδουλος, *a temple servant*, Firm. Math. 8, 21.

† **hĭĕrŏglyphĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἱερογλυφικός, *hieroglyphic*: litterae, Macr. S. 1, 21, 12: notae, Amm. 17, 4, 8.

† **hĭĕrŏgrăphĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἱερογραφικός, i. q. hieroglyphicus, *hierographic*: litterae, Amm. 22, 15, 30 dub (al. hieroglyphicas).

† **hĭĕrŏmnēmon,** ŏnis, *m.*, = ἱερομνήμων, *a precious stone*, also called erotylos, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 160.

† **hĭĕrŏnīca,** ae, *m.*, = ἱερονίκης, *a conqueror in the sacred games*: Neapolin albis equis introiit, disjecta parte muri, ut mos hieronicarum est, Suet. Ner. 25; Inscr. Orell. 2160; 2628 sq. al.

Hĭĕrōnĭcus, a, um, v. Hiero, II. *fin.*

Hĭĕrōnymus, i, *m.*, = Ἱερώνυμος. **I.** *a ruler of Syracuse, the grandson and successor of the younger Hiero*, Liv. 24, 4 sq.—**II.** *A Greek peripatetic philosopher of Rhodes*, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 8; 5, 5, 14; id. Tusc. 2, 6, 15; 5, 30, 84; 5, 31, 87 sq.; 5, 41, 118.—**III.** *Jerome, a celebrated father of the Church in the fifth century of the Christian era*, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 8.

† **hĭĕrŏphanta** or **-tēs,** ae, *m.*, = ἱεροφάντης, *a teacher of religious rites and ceremonies, a high-priest, hierophant*, Arn. 5, 174; Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 49 *fin.*: agrorum, *in the country*, Cod. Th. 16, 4, 10; Inscr. Orell. 2305; 2361 sq. (in Nep. Pelop. 3, 2, the word is spurious)

‡ † **hĭĕrŏphantrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἱεροφάντρια, *a priestess*, Inscr. Orell. 2361.

† **hĭĕrŏphylax,** ăcis, *m.*, = ἱεροφύλαξ, *the keeper of a temple* (pure Lat. aedituus), Dig. 33, 1, 20, § 1.

Hĭĕrŏsŏlyma, ōrum, *n.* (secondary forms; v. infra), = Ἱεροσόλυμα, *the city of Jerusalem, in Palestine*, Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70; Cic. Fl. 28, 67 sq.; Tac. H. 2, 4; 5, 1; 8; 9; Suet. Ner. 40; id. Tit. 5; Flor. 3, 5, 30.—Also, *fem. acc.*: **Hĭĕrŏsŏlymam,** Flor. 3, 5, 30; cf. Vulg. Matt. 16, 21; Marc. 10, 32 sq.; Lact. Epit 46, 7.—In *neutr.*: **Hĭĕrūsălem,** Prud. Psych. 811; Lact. de Pass. Chr. 25; and in many other eccl. fathers.—Also abbrev.: **Sŏlyma,** ōrum, *n.*, Mart. 11, 65, 5, acc. to Tac.; so called from the Solymi, a people of Lycia, Tac. H. 5, 2 *fin.*; cf. Plin. 5, 27, 24, § 94.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Hĭĕrŏsŏlymārius,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Jerusalem*; a surname given to Pompey after taking Jerusalem: ut scit at hic noster Hierosolymarius traductor ad plebem, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1.—**B. Hĭĕrŏsŏlymĭtānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Jerusalem*: regnum, Aug. Civ. Dei, 17, 21.—**Sŏlymus,** a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Jerusalem*: leges, i. e. *of the Jews*, Juv. 6, 544.

hĭcto, āre, *v. freq. n.* and *a* [for hiato, from hio; cf. Diom. p. 336 P.], *to open the mouth wide, to gape, yawn* (ante-class.): ego dum hieto, Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 4; cf. id. Fragm. ap. Diom. p 336 P.: praei hercle tu, qui mihi oscitans hietansque restas, Caecil. ib.; Cn. Mat. ib.—*Transf., in gen., *to open wide, throw open*: hietantur fores, Laber. ap. Diom. p. 336 P. (Com. Rel. v. 89 Rib.).

Hĭlaīra, ae, *f.*, = Ἱλάειρα, *daughter of Leucippus and bride of Ida*, Prop. 1, 2, 16.

hĭlărē, *adv.*, v. hilaris *fin.*

* **hĭlăresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [hilaris], *to grow cheerful* or *merry*: cum amicorum

domus fumat, hilaresco, Varr. ap. Non. 121, 12.

***1. hĭlărĭa,** ae, *f.* [hilaris], *gayety, merriment:* ebriulati mentem hilaria arripuit, Laber. ap. Non. 108, 4 (Com. Rel. v. 52 Rib.).

2. hĭlărĭa, ōrum, *n.*, v. hilaris, II.

†**hĭlăris,** e, and **hĭlărus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἱλαρός [cf. Sanscr. hlâd, rejoice; Gr. χαρός; Engl. glad], *cheerful, of good cheer, lively, gay, blithe, merry, jocund, jovial.—Adj.* (class.; syn. laetus). (α) Form hilaris: oderunt hilarem tristes tristemque jocosi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 89; cf.: hoc (vultu) tristes, hoc hilares sumus, Quint. 11, 3, 72: si tristia dicamus hilares, id. ib. 67: esse vultu hilari atque laeto, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 100: hilari animo esse, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 1; cf.: aliquem hilari ingenio et lepide accipere, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 6: ut hunc festum diem Habeamus hilarem, id. Poen. 5, 6, 30: hilarem hunc sumamus diem, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 5: laetum hilaremque diem sentire, Juv. 15, 41: hilaris fluit (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 63: oratio (opp. tristis), id. 8, 3, 49: causae (opp. tristes), id. 11, 3, 151: adulescentia, id. 8, 6, 27: id quod dicitur aut est lascivum et hilare aut contumeliosum.... In convictibus lasciva humilibus hilaria omnibus convenient, id. 6, 3, 27: infernis hilares sine regibus umbrae, Juv. 13, 52.—(β) Form hilarus: tristis sit (servus frugi), si eri sint tristes: hilarus sit, si gaudeant, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 6; cf.: credam istuc, si esse te hilarum videro, id. As. 5, 1, 10: unde ego omnes hilaros, lubentes, laetificantes faciam ut fiant, id. Pers. 5, 1, 8: fac te hilarum, *cheer up*, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 38; 5, 3, 56: hunc (librum) lege arcano convivis tuis, sed, si me amas hilaris et bene acceptis, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 1: hilara vita, id. Fin. 5, 30, 92: hilaro vultu, id. Clu. 26, 72; Plin. 7, 19, 18, § 79: fronte hilaro, corde tristi, Caecil. ap. Gell. 15, 9, 1: hilara sane Saturnalia, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 5; Lucr. 2, 1121.—**b.** *Comp.:* fac nos hilaros hilariores opera atque adventu tuo, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 56: tu quidem pol et multo hilarior, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 5: hilarioribus oculis quam solitus eras, intuens, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: attulit a te litteras hilariores, id. Att. 7, 25: hilarior protinus renidet oratio, Quint. 12, 10, 28: cutem in facie corrigit coloremque hilariorem facit, *brighter, fresher*, Plin. 23, 8, 75, § 144; cf. id. 36, 7, 11, § 55; 16, 10, 19, § 48.—**c.** *Sup.:* homo lepidissime atque hilarissime! Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 40: conviva, id. Mil. 3, 1, 72.—**II.** *Subst.:* **hĭlărĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, *the joyous festival celebrated in honor of Cybele at the vernal equinox*, Macr. S. 1, 21: hilaribus, Vop. Aurel. 1: hilariis, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 37.—*Adv.:* **hĭlărē** (class.), and **hĭlărĭter** (late Lat.), *cheerfully, gayly, joyfully, merrily:* dicimus aliquem hilare vivere, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92; cf.: res tristes remisse, severas hilare tractare, id. de Or. 3, 8, 30; so, hilare, id. ib. 2, 71, 290; Afran. ap. Non. 514, 2; Tac. A. 11, 3; Suet. Ner. 34; Gell. 18, 2, 1: deinde modo acriter, tum clementer, maeste, hilare in omnes partes commutabimus, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24; 4, 55, 68: hilariter, Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 26; Vulg. Sap. 6, 17; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, 660.—*Comp.:* si hilarius locuti sunt (opp. in luctu esse), Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 64; Suet. Calig. 18.

hĭlărĭtas, ātis, *f.* [hilaris], *cheerfulness, gayety, good-humor, joyousness, merriment, hilarity* (class.): hilaritatem illam, qua hanc tristitiam temporum condiebamus, in perpetuum amisi, Cic. Att. 12, 40, 3; cf.: tristitia deductis, hilaritas remissis (superciliis) ostenditur, Quint. 11, 3, 79: hilaritate et lascivia, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65: itaque hilaritatis plenum judicium ac laetitiae fuit, id. de Or. 1, 57, 243: hilaritas illa nostra et suavitas, id. Fam. 9, 11, 1: erat in M. Druso adulescente singularis severitas, in C. Laelio multa hilaritas, id. Off. 1, 30, 108: in praecordiis praecipua hilaritatis sedes, Plin. 11, 37, 77, § 198: ut hilaritate enitescant (oculi), Quint. 11, 3, 75: ceterae hilaritates non implent pectus, Sen. Ep. 23, 3: cum diei permittit hilaritas, *fineness, pleasantness*, Col. 9, 14, 18: arboris, i. e. *a fresh* or *lively appearance*, Plin. 17, 16, 26, § 118.

hĭlărĭter, *adv.*, v. hilaris *fin.*

hĭlărĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [hilaris], *cheerfulness, merriment* (ante-class. for the class. hilaritas): numquam ego te tristiorem Vidi esse: quid cedo tam abhorret hilaritudo? Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 56: onera te hilaritudine, id. Mil. 3, 1, 83: ut in ocellis hilaritudo est! id. Rud. 2, 4, 8.

hĭlăro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [hilaris], *to make cheerful, to cheer, gladden, exhilarate* (rare but class.): omnes jucundum motum, quo sensus hilaretur, Graece ἡδονήν, Latine voluptatem vocant, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 8: Periclis suavitate maxime hilaratae sunt Athenae, id. Brut. 11, 44; Ov. Pont. 4, 4, 37: picas mirum in modum hilarari, si interim audierint id verbum, *rejoice*, Plin. 10, 42, 59, § 118: ut cum caelo hilarata videatur (terra), Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102: hilaratus vultus, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 13: Festaque pallentes hilarent altaria lucos, Stat. S. 3, 3, 24; App. M. 5, p. 168.

‡**hilarodos** lascivi et delicati carminis cantator, Paul. ex Fest. p. 101, 10 Müll.

***hĭlărŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [hilaris], *cheerful, contented:* Atticae, quoniam, quod optimum in pueris est, hilarula est, meis verbis suavium des, Cic. Att. 16, 11 *fin.*

1. hĭlărus, a, um, *adj.*, v. hilaris.

2. Hĭlărus, i, *m.*, *name of a Roman freedman*, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 2 et saep.

hillae, ārum, *f. dim.* [hira], *the smaller and anterior intestines of animals* (other than men and sheep). **I.** Lit.: ab hoc ventriculo lactes in homine et ove, per quas labitur cibus, in ceteris hillae, a quibus capaciora intestina ad alvum, Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 200.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *intestines, entrails:* hillas intestina veteres esse dixerunt, Non. 122, 7; Laber. ap. Non. 122, 10.—In mal. part., Laber. ap. Non. 12.—***B.** *A kind of sausage, smoked sausage*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 60.

Hīlōtae, ārum, *m.*, = Εἵλωτες, *the original inhabitants of the city Helos* (Ἕλος), *in Laconia, afterwards the bondsmen of the Spartans, the Helots*, Nep. Paus. 3, 6.—Called also **Ilotae,** ārum, Liv. 34, 27, 9.

hīlum, i, *n.* [the primitive of nihilum, i. e. ne-hilum and nihil; etym. unknown; acc. to Festus: hilum putant esse, quod grano fabae adhaeret, ex quo nihil et nihilum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 101 Müll.; cf.: hilum breve quoddam, Non. 121, 3; acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 111 Müll., perh. kindr. with hillae], *a little thing, a trifle;* usually with a negative, *not in the least, not a whit, nothing at all* (ante-class.): (Ennius) Quae dedit ipsa capit, neque dispendi facit hilum; quod valet: nec dispendi facit quicquam, Varr. L. L. 9, § 54; 5, § 111 (Ann. v. 14 Vahl.); cf.: Sisyphus versat Saxum sudans nitendo neque proficit hilum, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 10: nec defit ponderis hilum, Lucr. 3, 220: neque hilum, id. 3, 518; 783; 4, 379; cf. also: neque hilo Majorem interea capiunt dulcedinis fructum, id. 5, 1409.—Without a negative: aliquid prorsum de summa detrahere hilum, Lucr. 3, 514; id. 4, 515.

† **hĭmantŏpūs,** pŏdis, *m.*, = ἱμαντόπους, ποδος, Lat. loripes, thongfoot, *a kind of long-legged water-fowl*, Plin. 10, 47, 64, § 130.—**II.** *Plur.:* **Hĭmantŏpŏdes,** um, *m.*, *a people of Æthiopia*, Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 46; Mel. 3, 10, 3; Sol. 31, 6; Jul. Val. Res. Gest. Alex. 3, 19.

Hīmella, ae, *m.*, *a small river in the Sabine territory*, now *Aia*, Verg. A. 7, 714.

Hīmĕra, ae, = Ἱμέρα. **I.** M. and *f.*, *a river of Sicily, which divides into two branches, of which the northern one is now called Fiume Grande, and the southern Fiume Salso*, Mel. 2, 7, 17; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90; Liv. 24, 6; Sil. 14, 233.—**II.** F., *the city of Himera, situated on the northern branch of the river of the same name, between Lilybœum and Pelorus*, Mel. 2, 7, 16; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 86; 2, 4, 33, § 73.—Also **Hīmĕra,** ōrum, *n.*, Ov. F. 4, 475.—**B.** Deriv.: **Hīmĕraeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the city Himera, Himeran:* Demophilus, *of Himera*, Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 61.

hinc, *adv.* [for hince, locative form from hic], *from this place, hence.* **I.** In space: Imus huc: illuc hinc: cum illuc ventum est, ire illinc lubet, Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10, 12 (Trag. v. 258 Vahl.): abiit hinc in exercitum, Plaut. Am. prol. 125: In ea via, quae est hinc in Indiam, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 45: qui hinc Roma veneramus, id. Agr. 2, 34, 94; cf.: hinc a nobis profecti, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 29: Ex Sicilia testes erant ii, qui, etc.... et hinc homines maxime illustres, etc., id. Verr. 2, 1, 6, § 17: hinc Athenis civis eam emit Atticus, Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 32: at enim ille hinc amat meretricem ex proxumo, id. Men. 5, 2, 39: illam hinc civem esse aiunt, Ter. And. 5, 1, 14; id. Eun. 5, 5, 10; *out of this world*, Aug. Conf. 6, 11.—Esp., in a book or writing, jam hinc, *from this point onward:* majora jam hinc bella dicentur, Liv. 7, 29, 1: liberi jam hinc populi Romani res gestas peragam, id. 2, 1, 1; 8, 7, 7; 40, 35, 14.—**B.** Transf. **1.** I. q. ab or ex hac parte, *from this side, on this side, here:* imperator utrimque hinc et illinc Jovi vota suscipere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 74: ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia; hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum; hinc fides, illinc fraudatio, etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: pudor est, qui suadeat illinc: hinc dissuadet amor, Ov. M. 1, 619: cum speculorum levitas hinc illinc altitudinem assumpsit, Cic. Univ. 14: multis hinc atque illinc vulneribus acceptis, *on each side*, Liv. 32, 10, 12.—So too: hinc... hinc, *on this side... on that side, here... there:* hinc patres, hinc viros orantes, Liv. 1, 13, 2; cf.: Cassandrea hinc Toronaico, hinc Macedonico saepta mari, id. 44, 11, 2; 21, 8, 8: hinc atque hinc vastae rupes geminique minantur In caelum scopuli, i. e. *on each side*, ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν, Verg. A. 1, 162: multi impetus hinc atque illinc facti, Liv. 3, 5, 1: duos corvos hinc et inde infestantes, *from different directions*, Suet. Aug. 96; so, hinc et inde, id. Caes. 39: hinc inde hortantium, id. Ner. 27; so, hinc inde, id. ib. 49; id. Tib. 21: hinc inde jacta, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 8; 9, 33, 1.—**2.** With reference to the origin or cause of any thing (v. ab and ex), *from this source, from this cause, hence; on this account:* hinc quodcumque in solum venit, ut dicitur, effingis atque efficis, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 65: videret hinc (i. e. ex auro) dona fortium fieri, Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 153: hinc sicae, hinc venena, hinc falsa testamenta nascuntur: hinc furta, hinc opum nimiarum potentiae non ferendae, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 36; id. Fl. 23, 54; id. Rosc. Am. 31, 87: plurima hinc orta vitia, Quint. 8, 6, 74; cf. id. 2, 2, 5: ut posset hinc esse metus, id. ib. 6 praef. § 10; 7, 6, 1: hinc enim accidit dubitatio, Quint. 1, 1, 32: hinc illae lacrimae! Ter. And. 1, 1, 99; imitated by Cic. Cael. 25, 61; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 41; cf. ellipt.: hinc illae sollicitationes servorum: hinc illae quaestiones, Cic. Clu. 67, 191; Verg. A. 2, 97: sed eccum Syrum ire video! hinc scibo jam, ubi siet (acc. to scire ex aliquo; v. scio), *from him, this person*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 7: hinc canere incipiam, Verg. G. 1, 5; Plin. 9, 62, 88, § 186; cf.: jam hinc igitur ad rationem sermonis conjuncti transeamus, Quint. 8, 3, 40; so, jam hinc, id. 3, 1, 1; 2, 11, 1; 10, 3, 4: hinc jam, id. 2, 4, 1; 8 praef. § 13: atque hinc, id. 3, 1, 15.—**II.** In time. **A.** *From this time, after this, hereupon* (post-Aug.): puerum in specu septem et quinquaginta dormisse annis: hinc pari numero dierum senio ingruente, etc., Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 175; cf. Tac. Agr. 14; Val. Fl. 3, 672: circumdata hinc regi specie honoris valida manus, Tac. A. 2, 67.—**B.** For abhinc, *ago, since* (very rare): me nemo magis respiciet, ubi iste huc venerit, Quam si hinc ducentos annos fuerim mortuus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 19: septimo hinc anno, Plin. 34, 3, 4, § 43.

hinna, ae, v. hinnus, I.

hinnībĭlis, e, *adj.* [hinnio], *that neighs, neighing* (post-class.): quod hinnibile est, equus est, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30: excreatus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 119.

hinnībundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *constantly neighing:* equi, Quadrig. ap. Non. 122, 14 (Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 236 ex conj.; MSS. hinnibunde).

hinnĭenter, *adv.*, v. hinnio *fin.*

hinnĭo, īre (*perf.* hinnisset, Val. Max. 7, 3, ext. 2), *v. n.*, *to neigh, whinny:* ut si finias equum, genus est animal, species mortale, differentia irrationale (nam et homo mortale erat), proprium hinniens, Quint. 7, 3, 3; Lucr. 5, 1077; Quint. 1, 5 *fin.:* hinnientium dulcedines, i. e. *of horses*, Laev. ap. App. Mag. p. 294.—Poet., of the centaur Chiron, Sid. Carm. 14, 29.—Hence, ***hinnĭenter,** *adv.*, *with neighing:* hinnibunde pro hinnienter, Non. 122, 13.

‡**hinnītat** χρεμετίζει, Gloss. Philox. [*freq.* v. hinnio].

hinnītus, ūs, *m.* [hinnio], *a neighing:*

subito exaudivit hinnitum, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73; Lucr. 5, 1073; Verg. G. 3, 94; Hor. C. 2, 16, 34.—In *plur.*, Ov. M. 2, 154; 669; Suet. Ner. 46.

* **hinnŭlĕa (-ŭla)**, ae, *f.* [hinnuleus], *a young hind*, Arn. 5, 185.

hinnŭlĕus, i, *m.* [hinnus], *a young stag* or *roebuck*, Prop. 3, 13, 35; Hor. C. 1, 23, 1; Plin. 28, 9, 42, § 150.—As *adj.:* cervus, Scrib. 13.—**II.** *A young mule*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 28 Müll.

hinnŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a young mule:* tu tuum sodalem Hinnulo videas strigosiorem, Maecen. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor. (al. hinno me v. str-); cf. Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 172 Sill. *N. cr.;* and: hinnulus ὁ ἐξ ἵππου καὶ ὄνου, Gloss. Philox.; Vulg. Prov. 5, 19; Cantic. 2, 17; Isid. 12, 1, 22.

† **hinnus**, i, *m.*, = ἴννος, *a mule* (from a stallion and a she-ass; opp. mulus, from a he-ass and a mare): ex equa et asino fit mulus: contra ex equo et asina hinnus... Hinnus est ex equo et asina, minor quam mulus corpore, etc., Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 1; 6; cf.: hinnos et hinnas sub quo sensu accipere debeamus Varro designat: ait enim ex equis et hinnulis (leg. asinabus) qui nascantur, hinnos vocari, Non. 122, 4 sq.; Col 6, 37, 5.—**II.** Transf., in the form **ginnus**, i, *m.*, = γίννος, *a little stunted mule:* non aliter monstratur Atlas cum compare ginno, Mart. 6, 77, 7; cf.: in plurium Graecorum est monumentis, cum equa muli coitu natum, quem vocaverint ginnum, id est parvum mulum, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 174.

hio, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [weakened from ΧΑΩ, χαίνω, χάσκω; cf. Germ. gähnen]. **I.** *Neutr., to open, stand* or *be open, to gape.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): hiavit humus multa, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 318, 29; cf.: (calor) venas astringit hiantes, Verg. G. 1, 91: vasti specus hiant defractis membris (colossi Rhodii), Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 41; Hor. Epod. 8, 5: nec flos ullus hiat pratis, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 45; cf.: hiantia lilia, Ov. A. A. 2, 115: quercum patulis rimis hiantem, Gell. 15, 16, 2: *Ch.* Qui potuit videre? *Ac.* Oculis. *Ch.* Quo pacto? *Ac.* Hem hiantibus, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 71: oculi hiantes, Plin. 11, 37, 52, § 139: cum pisciculi in concham hiantem innataverunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123.—**2.** In partic., *to open the mouth, to gape, yawn:* inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes, Verg. A. 6, 493: perdices hiantes, exserta lingua aestuant, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 102: trochilos crocodilum invitat ad hiandum pabuli sui gratia, id. 8, 25, 37, § 90: leo immane hians, Verg. A. 10, 726: lupus (piscis) hic Tiberinus an alto Captus hiet, Hor. S. 2, 2, 32: profluentem aquam hianti ore captantes, Curt. 4, 16.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of speech, *to be badly connected, to leave a hiatus:* qui (vocalium concursus) cum accidit, hiat et intersistit et quasi laborat oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 33; cf.: hiare semper vocalibus, id. ib. 20; and: qui (poëtae), ut versum facerent, saepe hiabant: ut Naevius: Vos qui accolitis Histrum fluvium atque algidam, etc., Cic. Or. 45, 152; cf. also: crebrae vocalium concursiones, quae vastam atque hiantem orationem reddunt, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18; and: concursus hiantes, Cic. Part. Or. 6, 21: aspera et dura et dissoluta et hians oratio, Quint. 8, 6, 62: hians compositio, Tac. Or. 21: hiantia loqui, Cic. Or. 9, 32.—**2.** (Acc. to I. A. 2.) *To gape*, with longing, wonder, or curiosity; *to be eager, to long* for any thing; *to be amazed:* huic homini si cujus domus patet, utrum ea patere an hiare ac poscere aliquid videtur? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 4, § 8: canis semper ad spem futuri hiat, Sen. Ep. 72 *med.;* cf.: corvum deludet hiantem, i. e. *the legacy-hunter*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 56: ne facies (equi) emptorem inducat hiantem, id. ib. 1, 2, 88: quem ducit hiantem Cretata ambitio, Pers. 5, 176: avaritiā semper hiante esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 134; cf. Tac. H. 1, 12 *fin.:* hunc plausus hiantem Per cuneos... Corripuit, Verg. G. 2, 508: luxus et ignavia lacerabat hiantem Desidia populum, Sil. 11, 35.—**II.** *Act., to spew out* (poet. and very rare): subitos ex ore cruores Saucia tigris hiat, i. e. *spits, emits*, Val. Fl. 6, 706.—**B.** *To bawl out, utter, sing:* fabula seu maesto ponatur hianda tragoedo, Pers. 5, 3: carmen lyra, *plays*, Prop. 2, 31, 6 (3, 29, 6 M.).

‡ **hippacāre** est celeriter animam ducere ab equi halitu, qui est supra modum acutus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 101 Müll.; cf.: ‡ hippicare = oscitare, badare, Gloss. Isid.

† **hippăcē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἱππάκη. **I.** *Cheese made of mare's milk*, Plin. 28, 9, 34, § 131; 28, 14, 58, § 204.—**II.** *A plant*, now unknown, Plin. 25, 8, 44, § 83.

‡ **hippāgĭnes** naves, quibus equi vehuntur, quas Graeci ἱππαγωγοὺς dicunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 101 Müll.; so Gell. 10, 25, 5; cf. hippagogi and hippegus.

† **hippăgōgi**, ōrum (Gr. *acc.*-gūs, v. infra), *f.*, = ἱππαγωγοί, *vessels for transporting horses, cavalry-transports:* quinque et triginta naves, quas hippagogus vocant, ab Elea profectae, cum equitibus Gallis equisque, Liv. 44, 28, 7; cf. hippagines and hippegus.

† **hippăgus**, v. hippegus.

Hippălus, i, *m.*, *another name of the wind* Favonius, *in the Indian Ocean*, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 104.

Hipparchus, i, *m.*, = Ἵππαρχος. **I.** *A son of Pisistratus tyrant of Athens, and brother of Hippias, killed by Harmodius and Aristogiton*, Gell. 17, 21, 7.—**II.** *A celebrated astronomer of Nicæa*, Cic. Att. 2, 6, 1; Plin. 2, 26, 24, § 95; 2, 12, 9, § 53; 2, 77, 79, § 188; Mel. 3, 7, 7 al.

Hippărīnus, i, *m.*, = Ἱππαρῖνος, *the name of the father of Dion*, Nep. Dion. 1, 1.

Hippăris, is, *m.*, *a small river of Sicily, flowing by the city of Camarina, whence it is now called Fiume di Camarana*, Sil. 12, 230.

Hippăsus, i, *m.* **I.** *Son of Eurytus*, Ov. M. 8, 313.—**II.** *A centaur*, Ov. M. 12, 352.

† **hippĕgus**, i, *f.*, = ἱππηγός (sc. navis), *a transport for cavalry*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 209; cf. hippagogi.

† **hippeus** (dissyl.), ĕi, *m.*, = ἱππεύς (horseman), *a kind of comet:* hippeus equinas jubas (habet), Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 90.

Hippias, ae, *m.*, = Ἱππίας. **I.** *A son of Pisistratus tyrant of Athens, and brother of Hipparchus, after whose assassination he fled to the Persians; he fell in the battle of Marathon*, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3; Gell. 9, 2, 10.—**II.** *A famous sophist of Elis in the time of Socrates*, Cic. Brut. 8, 30; 85, 292; id. de Or. 3, 32, 127 al.—**III.** *A famous painter*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 141.

1. Hippius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*, Cic. Fam. 13, 76.

2. ‡ **Hippius**, id est equester, Neptunus dictus est, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 101 Müll. [= Ἵππειος or Ἵππιος].

Hippo, ōnis, *m.*, = Ἱππών, *the name of several cities.* **I.** *A city of Numidia, also with the surname of* regius, Gr. Ἱππὼν βασιλικός, *afterwards a bishop's see*, now *Bonah*, Mel. 1, 7, 1; Liv. 29, 3, 7; Sil. 3, 259.—**II.** Hippo Diarrhytus, Ἱππὼν διάρρυτος, *a city of Zeugitana, west of Utica*, now *Ben Zert*, Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 23; 9, 8, 8, § 26; Sol. 27 *med.*—**B.** Deriv.: **Hippōnensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Hippo:* sinus, Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 23: colonia, Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 2.—*Subst.:* **Hippōnenses**, ium, *m. plur.*, *the inhabitants of Hippo*, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 26.—**III.** *A city of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *near Toletum*, Liv. 39, 30.—**IV.** *The previous name of* Vibo, *in the territory of the Bruttii*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 73.

† **hippŏcămēlus**, i, *m.*, = ἱπποκάμηλος, *a fabulous animal, half horse and half camel*, Aus. Epigr. 70.

† **hippŏcampus** or **-os**, i, *m.*, = ἱππόκαμπος, *a sea-horse:* Syngnathus hippocampus, Linn.; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149; 32, 7, 23, § 67; 32, 9, 30, § 93; 36, 5, 4, § 26; Naev. and Lucil. ap. Non. 120, 17 and 19.

† **hippŏcentaurus**, i, *m.*, = ἱπποκένταυρος, *a fabulous creature, half horse and half man, hippocentaur*, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5; id. Tusc. 1, 37, 90; Plin. 7, 3, 3, § 35: si quis rem quae in rerum natura non est aut esse non potest, velut hippocentaurum stipuletur, Gai. Inst. 3, 97 a.

† **hippŏcŏmus**, i, *m.*, = ἱπποκόμος, *a groom*, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 37.

Hippŏcŏon, ontis, *m.* **I.** *Of Amyclæ, father of Enæsimus, who took part in the Calydonian hunt*, Ov. M. 8. 314 and 363; Hyg. Fab. 173.—**II.** *A companion of Æneas, an archer*, Verg. A. 5, 492; Hyg. Fab. 273.

‡ **hippocoum** vinum ex insula Coo dictum ab agro generoso, cui nomen est Hippo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 101 Müll.

Hippocrătes, is, *m.*, = Ἱπποκράτης, *the celebrated Greek physician of Cos, founder of the art of medicine*, Cels. praef.; Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 132; Quint. 3, 6, 64.—**B.** Deriv.: **Hippocrătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Hippocrates, Hippocratic:* laniena, Prud. στεφ. 10, 497.—**II.** *A Syracusan, brother of Epicydes*, Liv. 24, 35; 36 al.

Hippocrēnē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἱπποκρήνη, *a fountain near Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses, and which is fabled to have been produced by a stroke of Pegasus's hoof*, Ov. F. 5, 7; Sol. 7 *med.* (in Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 10: fons Pindaricus, and in Pers. prol. 1: fons caballinus).—**II.** Derivv. **A. Hippocrēnaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Hippocrene:* fontes, Auct. de Laud. Herc. 5.—**B. Hippocrēnĭdes**, um, *f.*, *the Muses so named from the Hippocrene*, Serv. Verg. E. 7, 21.

* **hippŏdămantĭum vīnum**, *a sort of wine*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 75.

Hippŏdămas, antis, *m.*, = Ἱπποδάμας, *the father of Perimele*, Ov. M. 8, 592.

Hippŏdămē, ēs, and **Hippŏdămīa** or **-mēa**, ae, *f.*, = Ἱπποδάμη or Ἱπποδάμεια. **I.** *Daughter of Œnomaüs, king of Elis; she became the wife of Pelops, who won her in a race with her father*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Trag. v. 398 Vahl.); Prop. 1, 2, 20; 1, 8, 35; Ov. H. 8, 70; Verg. G. 3, 7 Serv.; Hyg. Fab. 243; 84.—**II.** *Daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Pirithoüs, at whose wedding took place the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ*, Ov. M. 12, 210; 224; id. H. 17, 248; Hyg. Fab. 33.

† **Hippŏdămus**, i, *m.*, = Ἱππόδαμος, *the horse-tamer*, a poet. epithet of Castor, Mart. 7, 57, 2.

† **hippodrŏmos**, i, *m.*, = ἱππόδρομος, *a race-course for horses, hippodrome*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 27; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 19; Mart. 12, 50, 5; Sid. Ap. 2, 2.

† **hippŏlăpăthon**, i, *n.*, = ἱππολάπαθον, *horse-sorrel*, a plant, Plin. 20, 21, 85, § 232.

Hippŏlytē, ēs, and **Hippŏlyta**, ae, *f.*, = Ἱππολύτη. **I.** *An Amazon, daughter of Mars, taken captive in the war of the Amazons by Theseus, to whom she bore Hippolytus*, Hyg. Fab. 30; Just. 2, 4, 23; Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 17.—**II.** *The wife of Acastus, king of Magnesia, who conceived a passion for Peleus, and, because she met with no return of affection from him, accused him to her husband of an attempt upon her virtue*, Hyg. Fab. 14 *med.;* Hor. C. 3, 7, 18.

Hippŏlytus, i, *m.*, = Ἱππόλυτος, *son of Theseus and Hippolyte; his step-mother Phædra fell in love with him, but, on her advances being repelled, she accused him to her husband of attempts upon her chastity; the king in his rage cursed him and devoted him to destruction; whereupon he was torn to pieces by his horses; he was, however, restored to life by Æsculapius, and taken by Diana, under the name of Virbius, to the grove near Aricia, where he afterwards received divine honors*, Ov. M. 15, 497 sq.; Cic. Off. 1, 10, 32; id. Tusc. 4, 11, 27; Verg. A. 7, 761 sq.; Hor. C. 4, 7, 26; Hyg. Fab 47; 251.

† **hippŏmănes**, is, *n.*, = ἱππομανές (horse-heat, horse-rage). **I.** *A slimy humor that flows from a mare when in heat, and which was used to excite desire*, Verg. G. 3, 280 sq.; Tib. 2, 4, 8; Prop. 4, 5, 18 (cf. Verg. A. 4, 516).—**II.** *A plant that was supposed to put mares in heat*, Serv. Verg G. 3, 281.—**III.** *A small black membrane on the forehead of a new-born foal, used in making love potions*, Plin. 8, 42, 66, § 165; 28, 11, 49, § 180; Juv. 6, 132.

† **hippŏmărăthum** or **-on**, i, *n.*, = ἱππομάραθον, *horse-fennel, wild fennel*, Plin. 20, 23, 96, § 258.

Hippŏmĕnēis, idis, *f.*, = Ἱππομενηΐς, *Limone, a daughter of Hippomenes of Athens, who, as a punishment for unchastity,*

was thrown by her father to a horse to be devoured, Ov. Ib. 337; cf. id. ib. 461 (al. Hippomeneia).

Hippŏmĕnes, ae, *m.*, = Ἱππομένης, *son of Megareus, who conquered Atalanta, the daughter of Schœneus, in a race, and thus obtained her as his wife*, Ov. M. 10, 575 sq.; 632; Hyg. Fab. 185; Serv. Verg. A. 3, 113.

Hippōnax, actis, *m.*, = Ἱππῶναξ, *a Greek poet of Ephesus, who wrote in iambics, celebrated for the bitterness of his satires*, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 12. —**II.** Deriv.: **Hippōnactēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Hipponax, in the style of Hipponax, Hipponactean*: praeconium, i. e. *a bitter, biting poem* (of Licinius Calvus), Cic. Fam. 7, 24, 1.—*Subst.*: **Hippōnacteus**, i, *m.* (sc. versus), *the sort of iambic verse invented by Hipponax*: senarios et Hipponacteos effugere vix possumus, Cic. Or. 56, 189.

Hippōnensis, e, v. Hippo, II. B.

Hippŏnīcus, i, *m.*, = Ἱππόνικος, *an Athenian, father-in-law of Alcibiades*, Nep. Alcib. 2.

† **hippŏpērae**, ārum, *f.*, = ἱπποπῆραι, *saddle-bags*, Sen. Ep. 87, 7.

hippŏphăēs, is, *n.*, = ἱπποφαές, *a plant* (perh. the Euphorbia spinosa, Linn.), Plin. 21, 15, 54, § 91; 22, 12, 14, § 29.

† **hippŏphaeston**, i, *n.*, = ἱππόφαιστον, *a prickly plant* (perh. Centaurea calcitrapa, Linn.), Plin. 27, 10, 66, § 92.

† **hippophĕon**, i, *n.*, *a plant*, Plin. 26, 8, 35, § 55.

† **hippophlŏmon**, i, *n.*, = ἱππόφλομον, *white mandrake*, Plin. 25, 13, 94, § 148.

† **hippŏphŏbas**, ădis, *f.*, = ἱπποφοβάς, *a plant*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 161.

Hippŏpŏdes, um, *m.*, = Ἱππόποδες, *a fabulous race of men, with horses' feet*, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 95; Mel. 3, 6, 8.

† **hippŏpŏtămus**, i, *m.*, = ἱπποπόταμος, *a river-horse, hippopotamus*, Plin. 8, 25, 39, § 95; Mel. 1, 9, 3; Amm. 22, 15.

† **hippŏsĕlīnum**, i, *n.*, = ἱπποσέλινον, *a sort of wild parsley*; lit., *horse-parsley*, Plin. 19, 8, 37, § 124; Pall. Apr. 3 (Col. 11, 3, 36, written as Greek, and translated by olus atrum).

Hippŏtădes, ae, *m.*, = Ἱπποτάδης, *the descendant of Hippotes*, i. e. *Æolus* (as the son of Segesta, a daughter of the Trojan Hippotes), Ov. M. 4, 663; 11, 431; 14, 224: Hippotadae regnum, i. e. *the Æolic* (Lipari) *Isles*, id. ib. 14, 86; cf. ib. 15, 707.

Hippŏthŏus, i, *m.*, *son of Cercyon, who took part in the Calydonian hunt*, Ov. M. 8, 306.

† **hippŏtoxŏtae**, ārum, *m.*, = ἱπποτοξόται, *mounted archers*, Caes. B. C. 3, 4, 5; Auct. B. Afr. 19, 6 (pure Lat., equites sagittarii, Tac. A. 2, 16; Curt. 5, 4).

† **hippūris**, ĭdis, *f.*, = ἵππουρις, *horse-tail*, a water-plant; pure Lat., equisetum, Plin. 26, 13, 83, § 132; App. Herb. 39.

† **hippūrus**, i, *m.*, = ἵππουρος, *a fish* (perh. *golden carp, gold fish*, Coryphaena hippurus, Linn.), Ov. Hal. 95; Plin. 9, 16, 24, § 57; 32, 11, 53, § 149.

† **hippus**, i, *m.*, = ἵππος, *a sea-fish*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149.

hir or **ir**, *indecl. n.* [from χείρ, like heres from χῆρος, and hiems from χεῖμα, χειμών], *a hand*: quibu' vinum Defusum e pleno siet, ir siphove, cui nil Dempsit, i. e. *the palm of the hand, used in tasting wine*, Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23; cf. Charis. p. 12 P.; Prisc. p. 648 ib.; 698 ib.

hīra, ae, *f.*, *the empty gut*; called also intestinum jejunum, Gr. νῆστις, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6 *fin.*; Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 23; Arn. 7, 24.

hircīnus (hirquīnus), a, um, *adj.* [hircus], *of a goat, goat's*: barba, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 12: sanguis, Plin. 20 prooem. § 2; 37, 4, 15, § 59: pelles, id. 12, 17, 40, § 81: folles, Hor. S. 1, 4, 19: sidus, i. e. *the constellation Capricorn*, Prud. Apoth. 621. — Comically: alae, *that have a goatish smell*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 51.

* **Hircĭpes**, pĕdis, *m.* [hircus-pes], *goat-footed*, an appellation of Pan, Mart. Cap. 9, § 906.

hirco, āre, *v. n.*, *to howl*, of the sound of the lynx, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 51.

hircōsus, a, um, *adj.* [hircus], *that smells like a goat, goatish*: senex, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 14: gens centurionum, Pers. 3, 77: subulcus, Mart. 10, 98, 10; cf.: licet scripti sint inter hircosos, possint tamen inter unguentatos placere, Sen. Fragm. ap. Gell. 12, 2, 11; Mart. 12, 59, 5.

hircŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.]. **I.** *A little goat*, Auct. Priap. 86, 16 (Ps.-Catull. 19, 16). —**II.** *A plant, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 46.

* **hircŭōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *goatish*: Pan, App. M. 5, p. 169 *fin.*

hircus (also **hircŭus** and **ircus**; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 20; and the Sabine form, FIRCUS, Varr. L. L. 5, § 97 Müll.; cf. haedus *init.*), i, m., *a he-goat, buck* (cf. haedus, caper). **I.** Lit., Verg. E. 3, 8; 91; id. G. 3, 312; Hor. Epod. 16, 34; id. A. P. 220 (Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 60: foedissimum animalium).— **II.** Transf. **A.** Like caper, *a goatish smell, the rank smell of the armpits*: hircum ab alis (sapere), Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 48: alarum, Cat. 71, 1: an gravis hirsutis cubet hircus in alis, Hor. Epod. 12, 5: pastillos Rufillus olet, Gargonius hircum, id. S. 1, 2, 27; 1, 4, 92.—**B.** An epithet applied to a filthy person: hircus, hara suis, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 38: propter operam illius hirqui improbi edentuli, id. Cas. 3, 2, 20.—**C.** Of voluptuous persons, id. Merc. 2, 2, 1; 4; Cat. 37, 5; Poët. Atell. ap. Suet. Tib. 45.

hirnĕa (also **irnea**), ae, *f.*, *a jug* for holding liquids, Cato, R. R. 81; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 273; 276.

hirnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [hirnea], *a small jug* or *pitcher* for liquids; in an unaspirated form: irnela vasis genus in sacris, Paul. ex Fest. p. 105 Müll. *N. cr.* (but urnulas is the true reading in Cic. Par. 1, 2, 11).

hirpex, ĭcis, v. irpex.

Hirpi, ōrum, *m.*, *a very ancient Sabine family near Rome, in the territory of the Falisci*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 19; Sol. 2, § 26.

Hirpīni (Irpini), ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Lower Italy, between Campania, Lucania, and Apulia*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 99; Liv. 22, 61, 11; 23, 37; 27, 15: in Hirpinis, *in the territory of the Hirpini*, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 208; so, ex Hirpinis, Liv. 22, 13 *init.*: in Hirpinis, id. 23, 1.—**II.** Deriv. **Hirpīnus (Irp-)**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Hirpini*: ager, fundus, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 8: pubes, Sil. 8, 571.

‡ **hirpus** or **irpus**, in the Sabine lang., *the wolf*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 106, 1 Müll.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 785.

hirquīnus, a, um, v. hircinus.

‡ **hirquitallio**, īre, *v. n.* [hircus], of new-born children, *to acquire a strong voice*: in secunda hebdomade vel incipiente tertia vocem crassiorem et inaequabilem fieri: quod Aristoteles appellat τραγίζειν, antiqui nostri ‡ hirquitallire: et inde ipsos putant ‡ hirquitallos appellari, quod tum corpus hircum olere incipiat, Censor. de Die Nat. 14, 7; cf.: ‡ hirquitalli pueri primum ad virilitatem accedentes, a libidine scilicet hircorum dicti, Paul. ex Fest. p. 101 Müll. *N. cr.*; and without the aspiration: ‡ irquitallus puer, qui primo virilitatem suam experitur, id. p. 105.

‡ **hirquitallus**, i, v. the preced. art.

hirquus, i, v. hircus.

hirrio (irrio), īre, *v. n.*, of dogs, *to snarl*: hirrire = garrire, quod genus vocis est canis rabiosae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 101 Müll. *N. cr.*; cf.: hirrit ὅταν κύων ἀπειλῇ ὑλακτῶν, Gloss. Philox.: veluti est canibus innatum, ut, etsi non latrant, tamen hirriant, Sid. Ep. 7, 3; Diom. 367 P.

* **hirrītus (irr-)**, ūs, *m.* [hirrio], *a snarling* of dogs, Sid. Ep. 9, 16 *in carm.*

* **hirsūtia**, ae, *f.* [hirsutus], *roughness, shagginess*: nullae setarum, Sol. 25, § 10.

hirsūtus, a, um, *adj.* [primary form HIRSUS, a variation of hirtus], *rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly, hirsute* = δασύς. **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. hirtus, pilosus, villosus): quarum (animantium) aliae villis vestitae, aliae spinis hirsutae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; Col. 7, 2, 6: pectus Herculis, Prop. 4 (5). 9, 49: crura genaeque, Mart. 10, 65, 9: supercilium, Verg. E. 8, 34: et glacialis Hiems canos hirsuta capillos, Ov. M. 2, 30: barba, id. ib. 13, 766: capilli, id. H. 9, 63: juba (galeae), Prop. 4 (5), 10, 20: vellera (leonis) setis, Ov. F. 2, 339: castaneae, Verg. E. 7, 53; cf.: frondes, id. G. 3, 231: vepres, id. ib. 3, 444: rubi, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 28: folia hirsutiora, Plin. 22, 22, 33, § 75.—Poet., to designate the people of the olden time (when the hair of the head and beard was left untrimmed), like intonsus and incomptus, Sil. 13, 812; Mart. 9, 48, 2.—* **II.** Trop., *rude, unpolished*: sumpserit Annales: nihil est hirsutius illis, Ov. Tr. 2, 259.

‡ **hirtĭcŭlus** δασύπρωκτος, Gloss. Phil.

Hirtīnus, a, um, v. Hirtius.

‡ **hirtipili** durorum pilorum homines, Paul. ex Fest. p. 101 Müll. *N. cr.*

Hirtius, a, *name of a Roman gens.*; in partic., A. Hirtius, *consul* A. U. C. 711, *and author of the eighth book of Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic war: he fell before Mutina*, Cic. Att. 7, 4, 2; Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 27, 1.—**Hirtīnus**, a, um, *of Hirtius*: proelium, *the battle in which Hirtius met his death*, Asin. Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4.

(**hirtŭōsus**, a, um, false read. in App. M. 5, p. 169, inst. of hircuosus.)

hirtus, a, um, *adj.*, *rough, hairy, shaggy*, = δασύς (mostly post-Aug.; cf. hirsutus, hispidus, pilosus, villosus, setosus). **I.** Lit.: oves, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 19: hirto corde quosdam homines nasci proditur, Plin. 11, 37, 70, § 185: ora (Scythis), Curt. 4, 13: frons, Sil. 16, 121: toga, Luc. 2, 386; Quint. 12, 10, 47; cf. tunica, Nep. Dat. 3, 2: setae in corpore, Ov. M. 13, 850; cf. comae, Curt. 5, 6 *fin.*: saxa dumis, Stat. S. 3, 1, 13; cf. saepes, Col. poët. 10, 27; and: ager spinigeris stirpibus, Prud. στεφ. 11, 120: hirtiora folia, App. Herb. 71: aequor, *rough, uneven surface*, Prud. στεφ. 9, 53.—**II.** Trop., of character, *rough, rude, unpolished*: non tibi parvum Ingenium, non incultum est et turpiter hirtum, * Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 22: C. Marius hirtus atque horridus, Vell. 2, 11 (cf., of Marius: sordidum me et incultis moribus aiunt, Sall. J. 85, 39).

hĭrūdo, inis, *f.* (also called sanguisūga), *a leech, blood-sucker*, Plin. 32, 10, 42, § 122: ego me convortam in hirudinem atque exsugebo sanguinem, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 4.—Fig., of any thing that exhausts, etc.: aerarii, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11: non missura cutem, nisi plena cruoris, hirudo, Hor. A. P. 476.

hĭrundĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [hirundo], *of* or *belonging to swallows* (post-class.): adventus, *of the swallows*, Sid. Ep. 2, 14; cf. the foll. art.

hĭrundĭnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to swallows, swallows'* (class.): sanguis, fel, Plin. 30, 14, 46, § 133: nidus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 6; Mart. 11, 18, 20.

hĭrundo, inis, *f.* (weakened from χελιδών), *a swallow*. **I.** Lit., Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 92; 10, 24, 34, § 70; Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 12; Verg. G. 1, 377; id. A. 12, 474; Ov. F. 2, 853; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 13.—As a term of endearment: dic me anaticulam, columbam vel catellum, Hirundinem, monedulam, etc., Plaut. As. 3, 3, 104.—Prov.: quid contendat hirundo cycnis? Lucr. 3, 6 (for which: certent cycnis ululae, Verg. E. 8, 55).—**II.** Transf., *a flying sea-fish, sea-swallow*, Exocoetus volitans s. evolans, Linn.; Plin. 9, 26, 43, § 81.

hisco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* and *a.* [hio; whence also hiasco]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to open, gape, yawn*. **A.** In gen.: tellus, ait, hisce, Ov. M. 1, 546; cf.: magnae nunc hiscite terrae, Poët. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 26: rima hiscit, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 108: st, tace, aedes hiscunt, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 42.—**B.** In partic., *to open the mouth, to mutter* (so most freq. and class.): respondebisne ad haec? aut omnino hiscere audebis? * Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 111: adversus dictatoriam vim, Liv. 6, 16, 3: adversus praepotentis viros, id. 45, 26, 7; 9, 4, 7; 10, 19, 7: cum non hisceret, ego intercessi, Gell. 15, 9, 10: quoties sinit hiscere fluctus, Nominat Alcyonem, Ov. M. 11, 566: raris turbatus vocibus hisco, *speak*, Verg. A. 3, 314: dicere jussus Philotas non hiscere audebat, Curt. 1, 9, 32: si quid tentaveris umquam hiscere, Juv. 5, 127: loquantur, hiscant, Lact. 5, 19, 14. — **II.** *Act.*, *to speak, relate* any thing (poet.): hem vereor, plus quam fas est captivum hiscere, Att. ap. Non. 120, 30: quicquam, Ov. M. 13, 231:

tantum operis nervis hiscere posse meis, Prop 3, 3 (4, 2), 4 (for which carmen hiare lyra, id 2, 31 (3, 29), 6)

hisdem (prop **isdem**), v idem *init*

Hispălis, is, *f*, *a city of* Hispania Baetica, now *Sevilla*, Plin 2, 97, 100, § 219, Caes B C 2, 18, 20, Asin Pollio ap Cic Fam 10, 32, 3 —In the *neut* form **Hispal,** ălis, Mel 2, 6, 4, Plin 3, 1, 3, § 11, Sil 3, 392 —**II.** Deriv **Hispălensis** or **Hispălĭensis,** e, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the city Hispalis* Hispalensis conventus, Plin 3, 1, 3, §§ 7, 11 —*Subst* **Hispălienses,** ium, *m plur*, *the inhabitants of Hispalis*, Tac H 1, 78

Hispānē, *adv*, *after the manner of Spain*, v Hispani, II A *fin*

Hispāni, orum, *m*, *the Spaniards*, Liv 21, 27, Tac. A. 1, 78, Suet Caes 76 al. —**II.** Derivv **A. Hispānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Spaniards*, *Spanish* mare, Plin 3, 5, 10, § 74 aurum, Mart 7, 88, 7 Tarraco, id 10, 104, 4 populi, Liv 21, 19 equites, Caes B G 5, 26 cohortes, id B C 3, 88 legio, Tac H 1, 6 acies, Luc. 3, 454 gladio cingi, Liv 7, 10, 5 —**Adv* **Hispānē:** Hispane non Romane memoretis loqui me, Enn ap Charis p 180 P (Ann v 495 Vahl) —**B. Hispānĭa,** ae, *f*, *the country of the Spaniards*, *Spain*, Mel 1, 3, 4, 1, 5, 1, 3, 2, 6, 1 sq , Plin 3, 1, 2, § 6, 18, 11, 28, § 108, Cic de Imp Pomp 4, 9, id Tusc 1, 37, 89, id Fam 15, 17, 3, Caes B G 1, 1 *fin.*, 5, 1, 7, 55 et saep citerior, *on this side of the Ebro*, Caes. B G 3, 23 ulterior, *beyond it*, id B C 1, 39 —In apposition in terra Hispania, Liv 38, 58, 5 —As consisting of two parts, freq also in *plur* **Hispāniae,** ārum, Mel 3, 1, 10, Plin 4, 20, 34, § 110, 17, 26, 40, § 249, Caes B C 1, 10, 29, 85, Tac H 2, 97, 3, 2, 70 et saep , cf Carthago mixta duabus Hispaniis, Cic Balb 15, 34 —**C. Hispānĭensis,** e, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Spain, existing in Spain, Spanish* Balbus Cornelius non Hispaniensis natus, sed Hispanus, *not merely born in Spain, but a thorough Spaniard*, Vell 2, 51 *fin*, cf Mart 12 praef aestus maritimi, Cic N D 3, 10, 24 naufragia, Plin 2, 67, 67, § 168 spuma argenti, id 33, 6, 35, § 106 legatus, Cic Vatin 5, 12 iter, id. ib bellum, id de Imp Pomp 10, 28, cf casus, id Fam 2, 16, 6 exercitus, Tac. A 1, 3 triumphus, Plin 14, 15, 17, § 97, Suet Caes 37 victoria Caesaris, id ib 38 —**D. Hispānĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *Spanish* verbum, Suet Aug 82 spartum, Vitr 7, 3

Hispellum, i, *n*, *a city of Umbria, at the foot of the Apennines*, now *Spello*, Plin 3, 14, 19, § 113, Sil 8, 458, Inscr Orell 3885 —**Hispellātes,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Hispellum*, Plin Ep 8, 8, 6

* **hispĭdo,** are, *v a* [hispidus], *to make bristly, prickly* spinosis fastigiis hispidatur, Sol 26 dub (al hispida turgescit)

hispĭdus, a, um, *adj*, *rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly, prickly* **I.** Lit (poet and in post Aug prose, syn v hirtus) facies, Hor C 4, 10, 5, cf frons, Verg A. 10, 210 membra, Juv 2, 11 corpus Nereidum squamis, Plin 9, 5, 4 § 9 mater (of a she goat with young), Mart. 3, 58, 37 herba, Plin 22, 6, 7, § 17 agri, i e *dirty, foul with rain*, = squalidi, Hor C 2, 9, 2 Eurus procellis, Val Fl 1, 612 —Poet, per hypallagen sic hispida turpes Proelia villosis ineunt complexibus ursi, Stat Th 6, 868 —***II.** Trop agrestis auris ac hispida i e *rude, insensible*, Gell 10, 3, 15

Hispo, ōnis, *m*, *a Roman surname*, Cic Fam 13, 65, 14, 1, Juv 2, 50

Hispulla, ae, *f*, *the name of a woman*, Juv 6 74, 12, 11, Plin Ep 4, 19 tit

1. Hister, tri (less correctly **Ister**), *m*, = Ἴστρος, *the lower part of the Danube* (the upper part, Danubius) **I.** Prop **A.** In gen Ponticum simul et Hadriaticum mare et Histrum amnem et Alpes conspici posse, Liv 40, 21 turbidus et torquens flaventes Hister arenas, Verg G 3, 350 stat vetus urbs, ripae vicina binominis Histri, Ov P 1, 8, 11 —**B.** Esp Histro fallacior, *an epithet applied by Tertullian to Marcion*, *because the river, on account of its strong eddies and many mouths, was dangerous to the navigator*, Tert adv Marc 1, 1 —**II.** Meton, *one who dwells on the Danube* collo triumphati proculcat Honorius Histri, Claud VI Cons Honor 648 aut tibi captivo famulus mittetur ab Histro, Mart 7, 79, 11

‡ **2. hister,** v histrio *init*

† **histon,** onis, *m*, = ἱστών, *the place where a loom stands, a weaving room* habere institutos histonas, Varr R R 1, 2, 21

† **histŏrĭa,** ae, *f*, = ἱστορία, *a narrative of past events, history* (syn annales, fasti) **I.** Lit historia testis temporum, lux veritatis, vita memoriae, magistra vitae, nuntia vetustatis, qua voce alia nisi oratoris immortalitati commendatur? Cic de Or 2, 9, 36 erat enim historia (initio) nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, etc , id ib 2, 12, 51 sq , cf id. Leg 1, 2, 5 sq , Gell 5, 18, Plin Ep 5, 8, v the art. annalis videtisne, quantum munus sit oratoris historia? Nam quis nescit, primam esse historiae legem, ne quid falsi dicere audeat? deinde ne quid veri non audeat? ne qua suspicio gratiae sit in scribendo? ne qua simultatis? etc , Cic de Or 2, 15, 62 sq huic generi historia finitima est, in qua et narratur ornate et regio saepe aut pugna describitur interponuntur etiam contiones et hortationes, sed in his tracta quaedam et fluens expetitur, non haec contorta et acris oratio, id Or 20, 66 nihil est in historia pura et illustri brevitate dulcius, id. Brut. 75, 262 Italici belli et civilis historia, id. Fam 5, 12, 2, id Leg 1, 2, 5 historia nec institui potest nisi praeparato otio, nec exiguo tempore absolvi, id ib 1, 3, 9 apud Herodotum, patrem historiae, id ib 1, 1, 5 hic (Sallustius) historiae major est auctor, Quint 2, 5, 19 obscura est historia Romana, Cic Rep 2, 18, cf cum historiae cuidam tamquam vanae repugnaret, Quint 1, 8, 20 si historiae lectione discipulos instruxerit, id 2, 5, 1 res memoranda novis annalibus atque recenti historia, Juv 2, 103 quidquid Graecia mendax audet in historia, id. 10, 175 auctor historiae Graecae gravissimus, Gell 1, 11 *init* Sabinus secutus quosdam historiae scriptores, dicit, etc., id. 7, 7, 8 certus Romanae Historiae auctor, Val Max 1, 7, 6 —Prov historiam scribere, *to inform one's self accurately of any thing, to see a thing for one's self* in scirpo nodum quaeris quin nos hinc domum Redimus, nisi si historiam scripturi sumus? Plaut Men. 2, 1, 23 —In *plur* simiae improbitatem historiis Graecis mandatam esse demiror, Cic Div 2, 32, 69 concessum est rhetoribus ementiri in historiis, id Brut 11, 42 nihil in historiis supra Pontificum annales haberemus, Quint. 10, 2, 7, 12, 4, 1 historiarum scriptor, id 3, 8, 49, so, scriptores, Juv 7, 98 non orationes modo, sed etiam historias legere, Quint 3, 8 67, cf id 2, 18, 5 tuque pedestribus Dices historiis proelia Caesaris, Hor C 2, 12, 10 —**II.** Transf, in gen *a narrative, account, tale, story* **A.** In abstr historiam veterem atque antiquam haec mea senectus sustinet, Plaut Trin 2, 2, 100 si quid in ea epistula fuit historia dignum, scribe quam primum, ne ignoremus, Cic Att 2, 8, 1 et quia narrationum tres accepimus species fabulam argumentum historiam, in qua est gestae rei expositio, etc , Quint 2, 4, 2 maxima de nihilo nascitur historia, Prop 2, 1, 16 hactenus historiae nunc ad tua devehar astra, id 4 (5) 1, 119, cf satis historiarum est, Plaut. Bacch 1, 2, 50 amarae, Hor S 1, 3, 89, id C 3 7, 20, Ov Am 2, 4, 44 —Hence Naturalis Historia, *the title of the encyclopædical work of Pliny the Elder* —Historia, *a surname of C Julius Hyginus*, Suet. Gramm 20 —***B.** Concr, *a subject of discourse* tu quoque uti fieres nobilis historia, Prop 1, 15, 24

histŏrĭālis, e, *adj* [historia], *of* or *belonging to history, historical* (late Lat) venerabilis patriarchae Joseph historialis diligentia, i e *related in sacred history*, Sid Ep 6, 12

1. histŏrĭcē, *adv*, v historicus *fin*

2. histŏrĭcē, ēs, *f*, = ἱστορική, *explanation, interpretation* of an author finitae quidem sunt partes duae quas haec professio pollicetur, id est ratio loquendi et enarratio auctorum quarum illam methodicen, hanc historicen vocant, Quint. 1, 9, 1

† **histŏrĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = ἱστορικός, *of* or *belonging to history, historical* **I.** *Adj* earum rerum historiam non tam historico quam oratorio genere perscripsit, Cic Brut 83, 286, cf Plin. Ep 7, 9, 8 sermo, Cic. Or 36, 124 fides, Ov Am 3, 12, 42 nitor, Quint 10, 1, 33 prosopopœiae, id. 3, 8, 53 lingua, Sen. Q N 1, 13 *fin* homines litterati et historici, *versed in history*, Cic. Mur 7, 16 fides, *credibility*, Aug Civ Dei, 15, 9, id Ep 143, 12, Vop Aur 35 —**II.** *Subst* **histŏrĭcus,** i, m., *one versed in history* or *who makes historical researches*, *a writer of history, historian* oratores et philosophi et poetae et historici, Cic Top 20, 78, Quint. 1, 6, 2, 11, 2, 4, 9, 10, 2 21, 12, 11, 17 et saep Pelopidas, magis historicis quam vulgo notus, Nep Pelop 1, 1 quis dabit historico, quantum daret acta legenti? Juv 7, 104 —*Adv* **histŏrĭcē,** *historically* descriptiones locorum non historice tantum sed prope poëtice prose qui fas est, Plin Ep 2, 5, 5, Hier Galat 10, 9, 10

† **histŏrĭŏgrăphus,** i, *m*, = ἱστοριογράφος, *a writer of history, historiographer* (post class), Capitol Gord. 11 21, Ambros Ep 42, 2, Cassiod Eccl Hist 1, 1, Hier Galat 2 14

Histri (less correctly **Istri**), ōrum, *m*, *the people of Istria, Istrians, a barbarous Illyrian tribe subdued by the Romans* B C 177 principes Histrorum, Liv 41, 11, Plin 3, 19, 23, § 129 Histrorum gentem originem a Colchis ducere, Just 32, 3, 13 per Histros Hister emittitur, Mel 2, 3 *fin.* — Hence, **Histria (Istria),** ae, *f*, *a country on the eastern shore of the Adriatic Sea*, extending from Trieste to the Sinus Flanaticus Histria ut peninsula excurrit, Plin 3, 19, 23, § 129, Liv 39, 55 —Derivv **A. Histriāni (Ist-),** ōrum, *m*, *the people of Istria*, Just. 9, 2, 1 —**B. Histrĭcus (Ist-),** a, um, *adj*, *Istrian, of Istria* bellum, Liv 39, 55, 41, 1, 11 ostrea, Plin 32, 6, 21, § 62 —**C. Histrus,** a, um, *adj*, *Istrian* testa Mart 12, 64, 2.

‡ **histrĭcŭlus** λογοποιός, Gloss Philox. [*dim* from histrio, cf the foll art]

histrĭcus, a, um, *adj* [hister, histrio], *of* or *belonging to stage players* imperator histricus, *the manager*, Plaut Poen prol 4, cf imperium, *the management*, id ib 44

histrio, ōnis, *m* [Etrusc prim form HISTER, Liv 7, 2, 6, Val Max 2, 4 4, whence histricus and histriculus], *a stage player, actor*, either tragic or comic (syn actor, mimus, tragoedus, comoedus) **I.** Lit. quod verbum in cavea dixit histrio, Plaut. Truc 5, 39, Liv 7, 2, Val Max 2, 4, 4, Cic Fin 3, 7, 24, id Par 3, 2, 26, id de Or 1, 5, 18, 1, 61, 258, id de Sen 19, 70, Plaut Am prol 69, 77 sq , id Capt prol 13 et saep ex pessimo histrione bonum comoedum fieri, Cic. Rosc Com 10, 30, cf vidi ego saepe histriones atque comoedos, cum, etc., Quint 6, 2, 35 Spald patina Aesopi tragoediarum histrionis, Plin 35, 12, 46 § 163 M Ofilius Hilarus comoedia rum histrio, id 7, 53, 54, § 185 tragicus, id 10, 51, 72, § 141 quod non dant proceres dabit histrio, Juv 7, 90 —***II.** Transf, *a boaster* histrionis est parvam rem attollere, Cels 5, 26, 1

histrĭŏnālis, e, *adj* [histrio] *of* or *belonging to a stage player, like an actor* (a word of Tac) studium, Tac A. 1, 16 modi, id. Or 26 favor id ib 29

histrĭŏnĭa, ae, *f* (sc ars) [id] *the art of stage playing, dramatic art* facere histrioniam, *to assume the character of an actor*, Plaut. Am prol 90, Macr S 2, 10, 12 exercere, Petr Fr 10

histrĭŏnĭcus, a, um, *adj* [id] *of* or *belonging to a player, histrionic* (post class.) operae, Dig 32 1, 73 gestus, Amm 14, 6, 18 —*Subst* **histrĭŏnĭca,** ae, *f*, *the player's art*, Lampr Heliog 12, 1

histrix, icis, v hystrix.

hĭulcē, *adv*, v hiulcus *fin.*

hĭulco, no *perf*, ātum, 1, *v a.* [hiulcus], *to cause to gape* or *split open, to break into chinks* cum gravis exustos aestus hiulcat agros Cat. 68, 62 per hiulcatos agros, Fortun. Carm 6, 12, 6

hĭulcus, a, um, *adj.* [hio], *gaping, split, cleft, opened, open.* **I.** Lit. (only poet.): ubi hiulca siti findit Canis aestifer arva, Verg. G. 2, 353: Aegyptus, Stat. Th. 4, 708: venae fluminis, id. ib. 9, 450: juga montis Tauri, Sol. 38 *fin.*: nubes, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 206: nimbi, id. Rapt. Pros. 2, 230: vulnus, Sid. Ep. 6, 7: ova, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 4 praef.: mucro, i. e. ungues ferrei, Prud. στεφ. 10, 452: ictus, id. ib. 5, 113.—* **B.** Poet. transf., *act., cleaving, destroying:* fulmen, Stat. Th. 1, 26.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of speech, *gaping, not well connected, forming a hiatus* (class.): struere verba sic, ut neve asper eorum concursus neve hiulcus sit, sed quodammodo coagmentatus et levis, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171; cf.: hiulcae voces, id. Or. 44, 150: nonnumquam hiulca etiam decent, Quint. 9, 4, 36.—* **B.** *Eager, longing* for any thing: gens, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 9.—* *Adv.:* **hiulcē** (acc. to II. A.), of speech, *in a gaping manner, with a hiatus:* non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, non hiulce, sed presse et aequabiliter et leniter (loqui), Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45.

ho! *interj.*, an expression of astonishment, *oh! ho!* tune is eras? Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 52 dub. (al. oh!).

1. hoc, *abl.* and *neutr.* of hic, q. v.

2. hoc, *adv.*, v. huc.

hŏdĭē, *adv.* [contr. from hoc die, on this day], *to-day.* **I.** Lit.: quem quidem negat Eros hodie: cras mane putat, Cic. Att. 13, 30, 2; so opp. cras, Ov. R. Am. 94; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 33: hodie mane, *this morning*, Cic. Att. 13, 9, 1: hodie cum diluculo, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 111: hodie numquam ad vesperum vivam! id. As. 3, 3, 40: pridie Vinalia, qui dies hodie est, Cic. Phil. 14, 5, 14: Nonae sunt hodie Sextiles, id. Verr. 1, 10, 31: hodie tricesima sabbata, Hor. S. 1, 9, 69: equidem te, nisi nunc, hodie nusquam vidi gentium, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 54: ego hodie compendi feci binos panes in dies: Ita mea ancilla, quae fuit hodie, sua nunc est: Jam hodie alienum cenabit, etc., *till to-day*, id. Pers. 4, 3, 2 sq.: faciam hodie, ut, etc., * Caes. B. C. 3, 91, 3: si cenas hodie mecum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 70.—Of the night-time: illa nocte aliquis, tollens ad sidera vultum, Dicet: Ubi est hodie, quae Lyra fulsit heri? Ov. F. 2, 76.—**B.** Pleon. (freq. in Plaut.): maximo hercle hodie malo vostro istunc fertis, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 24: ut ego hodie raso capite calvos capiam pileum, id. Am. 1, 2, 1.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to-day, at the present day, at this time, now, in these times:* ut omnes, qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est haec urbs, incolebant, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 2 *fin.*; cf.: id quod retinemus hodie, id. ib. 2, 9; id. Fam. 9, 22, 2: mihi non minori curae est, qualis res publica post mortem meam futura sit, quam qualis hodie sit, id. Lael. 12, 43; id. Cael. 2, 3; id. Ac. 2, 1, 3: hodie omnes sic habent, etc., id. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 64: nec turba deorum talis (erat) ut est hodie, Juv. 13, 47: sunt summa hodie, quibus illustratur forum, ingenia, Quint. 10, 1, 122; cf.: sunt et hodie clari ejusdem operis auctores, qui, etc., id. 3, 2, 21; for which: sunt clari hodieque et qui olim nominabuntur, id. 10, 1, 94; so, hodieque = et hodie, Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 103; id. Rab. Post. 16, 43 al.; but in the post-Aug. per. freq. hodieque for hodie quoque: hodie etiam, usque adhuc, etiam nunc, *to this day, still*, Vell. 1, 4, 3; 2, 8, 3; 2, 27, 5; Sen. Ep. 90, 16; Tac. G. 3; Suet. Claud. 19; id. Galb. 1; id. Tit. 2; Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 176; 30, 1, 1, § 2; v. que.—**B.** *To-day, now, at once, immediately* (cf. τήμερον): hodie itura, *on the point of going*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 10: quin agitis hodie? . . . Properate, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 7: non dices hodie, quorsum, etc., Hor. S. 2, 7, 21: si hodie postulem, etc., Cic. Tull. 23, 53.

hŏdĭernus, a, um, *adj.* [hodie], *of this day, to-day's.* **I.** Lit.: quod ex hodierno ejus edicto perspicere potestis, Cic. Phil. 4, 3, 7: disputatio hesterni et hodierni diei, id. de Or. 3, 21, 81: hodierno die, mane, *to-day*, id. Cat. 3, 9, 21: ante hodiernum diem, id. ib. 3, 8, 20: quis scit an adiciant hodiernae crastina summae Tempora di superi? Hor. C. 4, 7, 17: (Servio Tullio regnante) multo diutius Athenae jam erant quam est Roma ad hodiernum diem, Cic. Brut. 10, 39.—Poet. for hodie: sic venias, hodierne, Tib. 1, 7, 53.—**II.** (Acc. to hodie, II.) *Of the present time, present, actual* (rare and post-Aug.; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 524 sq.).—Only in *neutr. absol.*: servatumque in hodiernum est, ne quis, etc., *to this day*, Plin. 33, 1, 7, § 30: in hodiernum, Min. Fel. Octav. 22 *fin.*; Dict. Cret. 3, 25: in hodiernum diem, *to the present time*, Vitr. 3, 1, 8; Aug. de Cons. Evang. 3, 24, 69.

‡ **hŏdoedŏcos** latro atque obsessor viarum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 103 Müll. [= ὁδοιδόκος].

† **hŏdoepŏrĭcon,** i, *n.*, = ὁδοιπορικόν, *an itinerary*, Hier. Ep. 108, 8.

hoedus, i, and its derivv., v. haed.

† **holcē,** ēs, *f.*, = ὁλκή, *a drachma:* holceque a drachma non re sed nomine differt, Fann. de Pond. 19.

† **holcus,** i, *m.*, = ὁλκός, *a sort of grain, mouse-barley*, Hordeum murinum, Linn.; Plin. 27, 10, 63, § 90.

hŏlĕrācĕus (**ŏlĕr-**), a, um, *adj.* [holus], *resembling herbs, vegetable:* frutex, Plin. 26, 8, 53, § 85.

‡ **hŏlĕrārium** (**ŏlĕr-**), ii, *n.* [id.], *a vegetable-garden, kitchen-garden:* olerarium, λαχανάριον, Gloss.

‡ **hŏlĕrātor** (**ŏlĕr-**), ōris, *m.* [holero], *one who cultivates vegetables, a market-gardener:* holerator, λαχανοπώλης, Gloss. Philox.

hŏlĕro (**ŏlĕro**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [holus], *to plant with vegetables:* hortulos, Matt. ap. Prisc. p. 722 P.: holeratus, holeribus consitus, Not. Tir. p. 168.

† **hŏlŏcaustum,** i, *n.*, = ὁλόκαυστον, *a whole burnt-offering, holocaust*, Prud. Apoth. 537; id. Psych. 784; Vulg. Exod. 40, 6; id. Lev. 4, 7 al.; cf. the foll. art.

† **hŏlŏcautōma,** ătis, *n.*, = ὁλοκαύτωμα, *a whole burnt-offering, holocaust*, Tert. adv. Jud. 5; id. adv. Marc. 5, 5 *fin.*; Vulg. Jer. 6, 20; id. Ev. Marc. 12, 33 al. (in some edd. falsely holocaustoma).

† **hŏlŏchrȳsus,** i, *f.*, = ὁλόχρυσος, *a plant*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 21, 8, 24, § 48; 21, 20, 85, § 148; App. Herb. 128.

† **hŏlŏcȳron,** i, *n.*, = ὁλόκυρον, *a plant*, called also chamaepitys, *ground-pine*, App. Herb. 26.

† **hŏlŏgrăphus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὁλόγραφος, *entirely autograph* (late Lat.): epistula, *entirely written by one's own hand, autograph*, Hier. adv. Ruf. 3, 5: membrana, Sid. Ep. 9, 11 *med.*: testamentum, Isid. Orig. 5, 24.

† **hŏlŏporphȳrus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὁλοπόρφυρος, *entirely purple:* stola, Varr. ap. Non. 537, 30: vestis, Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 14.

† **hŏloschoenos,** i, *m.*, = ὁλόσχοινος, *a sort of rush*, Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 113.

† **hŏlŏsērĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὁλοσηρικός, *all of silk:* vestis, Lampr. Heliog. 26; Vop. Aur. 45; id. Tac. 10; Cod. Th. 15, 9, 1.—Collat. form, **hŏlŏsērĭcātus,** a, um, Aug. in Psa. 85, 3.

† **hŏlŏsĭdērus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὁλοσίδηρος, *all iron:* spatula, Theod. Prisc. 1, 28.

† **hŏlosphȳrātus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὁλοσφύρατος (Doric for ὁλοσφύρητος, all hammered), *beaten, solid:* aes, Plin. 33, 4, 24, § 82.

† **hŏlostĕon,** i, *n.*, = ὁλόστεον, *a whitish plantain*, Plantago albicans, Linn.; Plin. 27, 10, 65, § 91.

† **hŏlŏthūrĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, = ὁλοθούρια, τά, *a sort of water-polype*, Holothuria priapus, Linn.; Plin. 9, 47, 71, § 154.

* **hŏlŏvērus,** a, um, *adj.* [vox hybr. from ὅλος-verus], *quite real; entirely of purple:* vestimenta, Cod. Th. 10, 21, 3.

hŏlus (better than **ŏlus**; archaic **helus**; cf.: helus et helusa antiqui dicebant, quod nunc holus et holera, Paul. ex Fest. p. 100 Müll. A form, holu, anciently helu, can be inferred from helvola, helvella, and olvatum; v. Müll. Paul. ex Fest. p. 203, b), ĕris (*gen. plur.* holerorum for holerum, Lucil. ap. Non. 490, 25; *dat. plur.* holeris for holeribus, Cato, R. R.), *n.* [Sanscr. haris, green; Gr. χλόη; cf.: helvus, helvola, Helvius; O. H. Germ. gruoni; Germ. grün; Engl. green, etc.]. **I.** *Kitchen* or *garden herbs* of any kind; *vegetables*, esp. *cabbage, colewort, turnips, greens*, Varr. R. R. 1, 16 *fin.*; Col. 2, 10, 22; Verg. G. 4, 130: pomum, holus, ficum, uvam, Afran. ap. Macr. S. 2, 16: donec Discoqueretur holus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 74: prandere, id. Ep. 1, 17, 13: silvestre, Plin. 22, 22, 38, § 80: marinum, *sea-cale*, id. 29, 4, 25, § 80: semper holus metimus, Calp. Ecl. 2, 74: Syria in hortis operosissima, venitque in proverbium Graecis, multa Syrorum holera, Plin. 20, 5, 16, § 33.—Prov. for *a coarse* or *humble meal, plain diet:* melius est vocari ad olera cum caritate quam ad vitulum saginatum cum odio, Vulg. Prov. 16, 17: qui infirmus est olus manducet, ib. Rom. 14, 2.—**II.** Holus atrum, also joined into one word, holusatrum (in *gen.* holeris atri and holusatri), *n.*, *a plant*, called also Smyrnium holusatrum, Linn.; Col. 11, 3, 18; id. 12, 7, 1; Plin. 19, 8, 48, § 162; id. 19, 12, 62, § 187; called also: holus pullum, Col. 10, 123.

holusatrum, i, v. 1. holus, II.

hŏluscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [holus], *a small herb* or *vegetable, a little cabbage* (class.), Cic. Att. 6, 1, 13; Hor. S. 2, 6, 64; Juv. 11, 79; Gell. 19, 7, 1.

‡ **homeltium** pilei genus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 103 Müll.

Hŏmērĭăcus, Hŏmērĭcus, and **Hŏmērius,** a, um, and **Hŏmērista,** ae, v. Homerus.

Hŏmērŏcento, ōnis, *m.* [Homerus-cento], *a poem made up of verses from Homer*, Tert. de Praescr. 39; Hier. Ep. 103, 7.

† **Hŏmērŏmastix,** īgis, *m.*, = Ὁμηρομάστιξ (Homer's scourge), *the censurer of Homer.* **I.** Lit., an epithet given to the critic Zoilus, Vitr. 7 praef.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a censorious person:* ut obiter caveam istos Homeromastigas, etc., Plin. H. N. praef. § 28.

Hŏmērŏnĭdes, ae, *m.*, v. the foll. art. II. E.

Hŏmērus, i, *m.*, = Ὅμηρος, *the Greek poet Homer*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 3; 1, 32, 79; id. Rep. 2, 10; id. Brut. 10, 40; id. Arch. 8, 19; id. de Or. 3, 34, 137; Vell. 1, 5, 2; Quint. 10, 1, 47 sq.; Hor. A. P. 359 al.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Hŏmērĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Ὁμηρικός, *of* or *belonging to Homer, Homeric:* versus, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 52; cf. dispositio, Quint. 5, 12, 14: facultas eloquendi, id. 10, 1, 81: more, id. 7, 10, 11: Ajax, Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82; cf. Agamemno, id. Tusc. 3, 26, 62: senex, i. e. *Nestor*, Plin. Ep. 4, 3, 3: oculi, i. e. *blind*, Tert. Pall. 2.—* **B. Hŏmērĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: notae, Auct. Priap. 69.—* **C. Hŏmērĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: scyphi, quos Homerios a caelatura carminum Homeri vocabat, Suet. Ner. 47.—**D. Hŏmērista,** ae, *m.*, = Ὁμηριστής, *a Homeric rhapsodist*, Petr. 29; Diom. p. 481 P.—* **E. Hŏmērŏnĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *an imitator of Homer*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 4.

hŏmĭcīda, ae, *comm.* [homo-caedo], *a man-slayer, homicide, a murderer, murderess* (syn.: interfector, sicarius, percussor). **I.** Lit.: statuendum tibi esse, utrum illi, qui istam rem gesserunt, homicidaene sint, an vindices libertatis . . . Confiteor eos plus quam sicarios, plus quam homicidas, plus etiam quam parricidas esse, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30 sq.; Juv. 2, 26; Quint. 7, 3, 34: an, qui se interficit, homicida sit, id. 7, 3, 7: mandatores caedis perinde ut homicidae puniuntur, Paul. Sent. 5, 23, 11: qui, cum vellet occidere, id casu aliquo perpetrare non potuit, ut homicida punitur, id. 5, 23, 3; cf. Gai Inst. 3, 194.—Of a woman: quid si tantum homicida? quid si tantum rea fuisses? Sen. Contr. 1, 2.—* **II.** In a good sense, as a transl. of the Homeric ἀνδροφόνος, an epithet of Hector, *slayer of men*, Hor. Epod. 17, 12.

hŏmĭcīdālis, e, *adj.* [homicida], *homicidal, murderous* (late Lat.), Pseudo-Hilar. in Job, 1, p. 101.

* **hŏmĭcīdārĭus** or **hŏmŏcīdĭārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [homicida and homicidium], *of* or *relating to man-slaying, homicidal:* sanguis, Auct. Pan. ad Const. 4.

hŏmĭcīdĭum, ii, *n.* [homicida], *manslaughter, homicide, murder* (post-class.): si quis homicidii accusetur, Quint. 3, 10, 1; 4, 2, 52; 11, 3, 59; Petr. 137; Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 12; Tac. G. 21.

hŏmo, ĭnis (archaic form hemonem hominem dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 100 Müll.; cf. humanus *init.*, and nēmo, from nĕ-hĕmo: homōnem, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 683 P. =

Ann v 141 Vahl hŏmōnes, Naev 1, 1), comm [root in humus, Gr χαμαι, cf Germ gam in Bräutigam, O H Germ gomo, Goth guma, Old Engl goom, Engl groom, cf also Gr ἐπιχθονιοι, Hebr Adam], *a human being, man* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen animal hoc providum, sagax, multiplex, acutum, memor, plenum rationis et consilii quem vocamus hominem, praeclara quadam con dicione generatum esse a summo deo, etc, Cic Leg 1, 7, 22, cf, on the natural history of man, Plin 7 praef sq § 5 sq decem ho minibus vitam eripis, indicta causa, Cato ap Gell 13, 25 (24), 12 dum quidem unus homo Romanus toga superescit, Enn ap Fest p 302 Müll (Ann v 486 Vahl), cf unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, id ap Macr S 6 1 (Ann v 313 ib) navus repertus homo Graio patre Graius homo rex, id ap Fest p 169 Müll (Ann v 183 ib) homo jam grandior, Ter Phorm 2, 3, 15 homo amicus nobis homo antiqua vir tute ac fide, id Ad 3, 3, 86 sq, cf bonus homo et nobis amicus, Cic Fam 16, 18 *fin* quid est, quod homo masculus luben tius videre debeat bella uxore? Varr ap Non 248, 16 infelix, Plaut Am 1, 1 169 homo omni doctrina eruditus, Cic Fin 1, 5, 13, cf homo summâ prudentiâ, multâ etiam doctrinâ, id Fam 3, 7, 5 de hujus hominis (i e Pompei) felicitate, etc, id de Imp Pomp 16, 47 iners atque inutilis, id Off 3, 6, 31, cf contemptus et abjectus, id Agr 2, 34, 93 insulsus, id Tusc 1, 8, 15, cf also hominum homo stultissime, Ter Ad 2 2, 10 quid hoc homine faciatis? Cic Verr 2, 1, 16, § 42 consulere generi hominum, *the human race, mankind*, id Rep 3, 12 genus hominum, id ib 2, 26, id de Or 1, 9, 36, Hor Ep 2, 1, 7 et saep (more freq, genus humanum, v humanus and genus), cf natura hominem conciliat homini hominum coetus et celebra tiones, Cic Off 1, 4, 12 placet Stoicis, quae in terris gignantur, ad usum hominum om nia creari, homines autem hominum causa esse generatos, id ib 1, 7, 22 homines plu rimum hominibus et prosunt et obsunt, id ib 2, 5, 17 is dictus popularibus olim, Qui tum vivebant homines, Enn ap Cic Brut 15, 58 (Ann v 308 Vahl) homines Roma ni, Cic de Imp Pomp 14, 41 lege concili ati homines cum dis putandi sunt, id Leg 1, 7, 23 pro deum atque hominum fidem! Plaut Curc 5, 3, 16 et saep divumque ho minumque pater, Enn ap Varr L L 5, § 65 Müll (Ann v 566 Vahl), so, id ap Cic N D 2, 2, 4 (Ann v 567) and ap Gell 12, 4 (Ann v 254), but homo, *sing*, is used of *the human race, mankind* (= homines, genus humanum), when it has no predi cate joined with it qua haud scio an quid quam melius sit homini datum, Cic Lael 6, 20, 3, 11 taces, Monstrum hominis? Ter Eun 4, 4, 29, cf odium illud homi nis impuri, Cic Fam 12, 1, 1 quid hoc sit hominis? Plaut Am 2, 1, 26, cf quid illuc hominus est? Ter Eun 5, 1, 17, in addresses nisi caves tu homo, etc., id Heaut 5, 3, 1 tu homo adigis me ad insani am, id Ad 1, 2, 31 —In apposition mares homines, Plaut Poen 5, 5, 32 amanti ho mini adulescenti, id Trin. 1, 2, 94, cf filius homo adulescens, Ter Phorm 5, 8, 52, v adulescens verberare hominem senem, id Ad 4 2, 23 servom hominem, id Phorm 2, 1, 62 oculi hominis histrionis, Cic de Or 2, 46, 193 nemo homo, Plaut Pers 2, 2, 29, cf ut homo nemo velit nisi homi nis similis esse, Cic N D 1, 28, 78, v nemo —Of females mater, cujus ea stultitia est, ut eam nemo hominem appellare possit, Cic Clu 70, 199 quae (Io) bos ex homine est, Ov F 5, 620, Juv 6, 284 dulcissimum ab hominis camelinum lac, Plin 28, 9, 33, § 123 homines feminae (opp mares homi nes), Aug Civ Dei, 3, 3 —**2.** Prov **a.** Quot homines, tot sententiae, *many men, many minds*, i e *every one has his own opinion*, Ter Phorm 2, 4, 14, Cic Fin. 1, 5, 15 —**b.** Ut homo est, ita morem geras, Ter Ad 3, 3, 77 (but in Plaut Most 3, 2 36 spu rious, v Ritschl ad h l) — **c.** Homines, dum docent, discunt, Sen Ep 7, 8 *fin* —**d.** Aiunt homines plus in alieno negotio vi dere quam in suo, *the lookers on see farther in the game than the players*, id. ib 109, 16 —**e.** Homo nulli coloris *neither fish nor flesh*, Plaut Ps 4, 7, 99 —**f.** Homo sum, hu mani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 25, cf homo ego sum, homo tu es, Plaut Trin 2, 4, 46 —**g.** Lupus homo ho mini, non homo, quom qualis sit non novit, Plaut As 2, 4, 88 —**B.** In partic **1.** Pregn, in a good or a bad sense **a.** In a good sense (cf vir), *a man*, as a reason able or moral being homo es, qui me emunxisti mucidum, Plaut. Ep 3, 4, 57 si homo esset, eum potius legeret, Cic Att 2, 2 2 nox te expolivit hominemque reddi dit, id de Or 2, 10, 40 si vis homo esse, id Att 4, 15, 2 homines visi sumus, id ib 13, 52, 2 nos quod simus, quod habeamus, quod homines existimemur, id omne abs te habere, id Fam 7, 29 1 si tu sis homo, Ter Ad 5, 8, 11 et tu illum tuom, si esses homo, sineres, etc, *if you had a man's sense*, id ib 1, 2, 27 exuens hominem ex homine, Cic Fin 5, 12, 35 cum Socrates Alcibiadi persuasisset, eum nihil hominis esse, *that he was nothing of a man* (i e *in no respect such as a man should be*), id Tusc. 3, 32, 77 (Nero) dicebat se quasi hominem tandem habitare coepisse, *like a human being*, Suet Ner 31 me homi nem inter homines voluit esse, Petr 39 —**b.** In a bad sense, *a man*, as a weak, mortal being, subject to error, of low con dition (rare) fateor me saepe peccasse, nam et homo sum et adhuc juvenis, Petr 130 cf homines sumus, non dei, id 75 (Demosthenes, Homerus) summi sunt, ho mines tamen Quint 10, 1, 25 —In *fem* quae si hoc tempore non diem suum obis set, paucis post annis tamen ei moriendum fuit, quoniam homo nata fuerat, Sulp ap Cic Fam 4, 5, 4 —Also of servants (as dis tinguished from a free Roman) homo P Quinti, *Quintus's man*, i e *his slave, ser vant*, Cic Quint 19, 61 vinum familiae Saturnalibus et Compitalibus in singulos homines congios, Cato, R R 57, 2, Cat 10, 16 —**2.** In opp to a woman, *a man* (ante and post class, and very rare) mi homo et mea mulier, vos saluto, Plaut Cist 4, 2, 57, Lact 2, 12, Dig 48, 19, 38 —* **3.** In milit lang, homines, opp to cavalry, *foot sol diers, infantry* capti homines equitesque producebantur, Caes B C 2, 39, 5, cf vir —**4.** Homo novus, v novus —**5.** *Bodies, corpses* jam pigritia singulos sepeliendi promisce acervatos cumulos hominum ure bant, Liv 5, 48, 3 —**6.** Particular phrases **a.** Paucorum hominum esse, *to have but few intimates, be choice in one's company* (Maecenas) paucorum hominum et mentis bene sanae, Hor S 1, 9, 44 homo est Per paucorum hominum, Ter Eun 3, 1, 19 — Hence, comically, of the favorite but rare fish, acipenser Scipio vide, quid agas acipenser iste paucorum hominum est, Cic. Fragm ap Macr S 2 12 (see the anec dote in connection) — **b.** Inter homines esse (agere) (*a*) *To be among the living, to be alive, to live* (very rare) Hercules numquam abisset ad deos, nisi cum inter homines esset, eam sibi viam munivisset, Cic Tusc 1, 14, 32 inter homines esse de sinere, i e *to die*, Dig 31, 1, 59, so, agere inter homines desinere, Tac A 15, 74 *fin* ab hominibus ereptus est, Dig 31, 1, 58 — (*β*) *To see the world, be among men* iste homo qui numquam inter homines fuerit, Cic Rosc Am 28, 76 —**II.** Transf, esp in familiar lang, *the man, the fellow*, in stead of the pron *he, his, him* haben ar gentum ab homine? Plaut Ps 4, 7, 65 ibi homo coepit me obsecrare, ut, etc, Ter Eun 2, 2, 30 itast homo, id Ad 1, 2, 63 dixit, se senatui roganti de Marcello ne ho minis quidem causa negaturum, Cic Fam 4, 4, 3 ei medico imperasti ut venas ho minis incideret, id Pis 34, 83 tantum esse in homine sceleris, id. Sest 9, 22 Halm, 41 89, id Verr 2, 4, 27, § 62 persuasit ho mini, Nep Dat 10, 3 aut insanit homo aut versus facit, Hor S 2, 7, 117 agnoscit ho minem Caesar, Phaedr 2, 5, 19 Burm ad loc., al —**B.** Hic homo, *this man*, = *I, my self* (ante class and poet) hunc hominem velles si tradere, Hor S 1, 9, 47 solus hic homo est, qui sciat, etc, Plaut. Curc. 2 1, 33 tibi verba, huic homini verbera, Ter Heaut 2, 2, 114 (cf. hic, G)

hŏmĭcīdālis, e, *adj* [homo caedo], *murderous* animus suus, Anon (Hilar) in Job, 1 p 101

† **hŏmoeŏmĕrīa,** ae, *f*, = ὁμοιομέρεια, in the philosophy of Anaxagoras, *the homogeneousness of the elements* or *first principles*, Lucr 1, 830, Serv Verg A 4, 625

† **hŏmoeŏprŏphĕron,** i, *n*, = ὁμοιοπροφερον, *alliteration*, as in the verse of Ennius (ap Prisc p 947 P = Ann. v 113 Vahl) o Tite tute Tati tibi tanta tyranne tulisti Mart. Cap 5, § 514

† **hŏmoeoptōton,** i, *n*, = ὁμοιοπτωτον, *similar case endings*, Mart Cap 5, § 532, Charis 251 P, cf Quint 9, 3 78 sqq

† **hŏmoeŏtĕleuton,** i, *n*, = ὁμοιοτελευτον, *like ending, rhyme*, Mart Cap 5 § 532, Charis 251 P

Hŏmŏlē, ēs, *f*, = Ὁμολη, *a high mountain in Thessaly, near Tempe*, Verg A 7, 675 —At the foot of it was the city **Hŏmŏlĭum,** Plin 4, 9, 16, § 32, Liv 42, 38, 10 — **II.** Deriv **Hŏmŏlōĭdes,** um, *f* (sc portae), = Ὁμολωιδες πυλαι, *the Homoloian gate in Thebes* (so named from the Cadmeans, who came from Mount Homole), Stat Th 7, 252

† **hŏmŏlŏgus,** i, *m*, = ὁμολογος, *a later colonist*, Cod. Theod 11, 24, 6 § 3

Hŏmŏlōis, idos, v Homole, II

† **hŏmonȳmĭa,** ae, *f*, = ὁμωνυμια, *homonymy*, Fronto, Diff Verb p 353

‡ **hŏmōnȳmus,** a, um, *adj*, = ὁμωνυμος, *of the same name, homonymous* sicut in his, quae homonyma vocantur ut, Tau rus animal sit, an mons, an signum in caelo, an nomen hominis, an radix arbo ris, nisi distinctum non intelligitur, Quint 8, 2 13

† **hŏmŏtŏnus,** a, um, *adj*, = ὁμοτονος, *stretched alike* or *in unison* nervi, funes, etc. Vitr 1, 1 *med*

† **hŏmŏūsĭus,** a, um, *adj*, = ὁμοουσιος, *of like substance consubstantial* (Lat con substantialis) Trinitas, Hier Ep 77, 2

‡ **hŏmullŭlus,** i, *m dim* [homullus], *a manikin*, Prisc p 614 P

hŏmullus, i, *m dim* [homo], *a little man, manikin* brevis hic est fructus ho mullis, Lucr 3, 914 quid cessat hic ho mullus, ex argilla et luto fictus Epicurus, etc, Cic Pis 25, 59

hŏmuncĭo, onis, *m dim* [id], *a little man, manikin* ego homuncio hoc non fa cerem? Ter Eun 3, 5, 42 homuncio hic, qui multa putat praeter virtutem homini cara esse (opp deus), Cic Ac 2, 43, 134 (Augustus Horatium) inter alios jocos ho muncionem lepidissimum appellat, Suet Vit Hor, Sen Ep 116, 6 quadringenta tibi si quis deus aut similis dis homuncio, Juv 5, 133

hŏmuncĭōnītae, ārum, *m* [homun cio], *a Christian sect who considered Jesus as man only*, Prud Apoth 552 *in lemm*

hŏmuncŭlus, i, *m dim* [homo], *a lit tle* or *weakly man, a manikin* hui, Ho munculi quanti estis! Plaut Rud 1, 2, 66, id Capt prol 51, cf id Trin 2, 4, 90 hem! nos homunculi indignamur, si quis, etc, Sulpic ap Cic Fam 4, 5, 4 neque tam desipiens fuisset, ut homunculis similem deum fingeret, Cic N D 1, 44, 123 ut ho munculus unus e multis, etc, id Tusc 1, 9, 17, cf humilis homunculus, id ib 5, 23 64, App M 9, p 222

hŏnestāmentum, i, *n* [honesto] *an ornament, grace* (rare, not in Cic) nullo honestamento eget virtus, Sen Ep 66, 2 — In *plur* omnia honestamenta pacis, Sall Or ad Caes 2 morum, App Mag p 276 orationis, Gell 10, 26, 4, Cod. Theod 12, 1, 4

hŏnestas, ātis, *f* [honestus], *honora bleness* **I.** (Acc to honestus, I) *Honor able consideration* which a man enjoys, *honor, reputation, character, respectability, credit*, opp to turpitudo (class, cf ex istimatio, dignitas) **A.** Lit quid est honestas nisi honor perpetuus ad aliquem secundo populi rumore delatus, Lact. 3, 8, *fin* unde pudor, continentia, fuga turpi tudinis, appetentia laudis et honestatis? Cic Rep 1, 2, cf fugiendae turpitudinis adipiscendaeque honestatis causa, id Tusc 2, 27, 66, Gell. 1, 3, 23 sq nihil esse in vita magnopere expetendum nisi laudem atque honestatem, Cic Arch 6, 14, cf omnia, quae putant homines expetenda, honestas gloria, tranquillitas animi atque jucunditas, id Lael. 22, 84, id Phil. 7 5 14 cogita, ea nobis erepta esse, quae ho

minibus non minus quam liberi cara esse debent, honestatem, dignitatem, honores omnes, id. Fam. 4, 5, 2: quas familias honestatis amplitudinisque gratia nomino, *on account of their character*, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: honestate spoliatus, id. Rab. Post. 16, 44; cf.: omni jure atque honestate interdictus, Q. Metell. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 7: fautor infimi generis hominum, odio alienae honestatis, Liv. 1, 47, 11: honestatem omnem amittere, *consideration, respect*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 114: in eoque (officio) et colendo sita vitae est honestas omnis et in negligendo turpitudo, id. Off. 1, 2, 4; Gell. 1, 3, 24: honestati alicujus convenire (with *subj. clause*), Paul. Sent. 3, 5, 2.—In *plur.* (= honores): ceteris ante partis honestatibus atque omni dignitate fortunaque aliquem privare, Cic. Mur. 40, 87. — **B.** Transf., concr.: causa, in qua omnes honestates civitatis, omnes aetates, omnes ordines una consentiunt, *honorable, reputable persons*, Cic. Sest. 51, 109. — **II.** (Acc. to honestus, II.) **A.** *Honorableness* of character, *honorable feeling, honor, honesty, probity, integrity, virtue* (class.): ubi est autem dignitas, nisi ubi honestas? Cic. Att. 7, 11, 1: nemo est inventus tam perditus, tam ab omni non modo honestate sed etiam simulatione honestatis relictus, qui, etc., id. Rab. Perd. 8, 23 and 24: (qui summum bonum) suis commodis, non honestate metitur... honestatem propter se expetere, id. Off. 1, 2, 5 and 6; cf.: cum omnis honestas manet a partibus quatuor, quarum, etc., id. ib. 1, 43, 152; and: habes undique expletam et perfectam formam honestatis, quae tota his quatuor virtutibus continetur, id. Fin. 2, 15, 48; Quint. 3, 8, 26: et in laude justitia utilitasque tractantur, et in consiliis honestas, id. 3, 4, 16: sunt qui tradant tanta eum (Staberium Erotem) honestate praeditum, ut, etc., *such an honorable, noble character*; Fr. *honnêteté*, Suet. Gramm. 13: quod factum causâ publicae honestatis vindictam exspectat, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 21.—**B.** Transf., of things, *beauty, grace* (very rare): testudinis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 2: si est honestas in rebus ipsis, de quibus dicitur, exsistit ex rei natura quidam splendor in verbis, id. de Or. 3, 31, 125.

hŏnestē, *adv.*, v. honestus *fin.*

hŏnestĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [honestus], *honorableness, virtue* (ante-class. for honestas, II.): tua honestitudo Danaos decipit diu, Att. ap. Non. 121, 1 (Trag. Fr. v. 501 Rib.): horrida Europae, id. ib. 120, 31 (Fragm. Tr. v. 16 Rib.).

hŏnesto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to clothe* or *adorn with honor; to honor, dignify; to adorn, grace, embellish* (class.; cf. honoro), with personal or inanimate objects. **1.** *With personal objects:* quom me tanto honore honestas, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 106; 2, 1, 50; cf.: quod non dignos homines honore honestatos videbam, Sall. C. 35, 3 Kritz.: tantam laudem, quantâ vos me vestris decretis honestatis, nemo est assecutus, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 20: Saturnini imagine mortem ejus honestare, id. Rab. Perd. 9, 24; id. Sull. 29, 81; id. Off. 1, 39, 139: haec famigeratio Te honestet, me autem collutulet, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 67: ad eum augendum atque honestandum, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 21: a quibus, si interdum ad forum deducimur, si uno basilicae spatio honestamur, diligenter observari videmur et coli, *are honored by being accompanied through the basilica*, id. Mur. 34, 70: summi viri Gracchorum et Flacci sanguine non modo se non contaminarunt, sed etiam honestarunt, id. Cat. 1, 12, 29: quem vultus honestat, Dedecorant mores, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 26; cf.: arma auro et argento distincta corpus rarae magnitudinis honestabant, Curt. 8, 44, 7: ingens corpus erat (Navii), et arma honestabant, Liv. 26, 5, 16.—**II.** *With inanimate objects:* nec domo dominus, sed domino domus honestanda est, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: L. Pauli currum rex nobilissimus Perses honestavit, id. Cat. 4, 10, 21: caput (avis) plumeo apice honestante (with distinguere), Plin. 10, 2, 2, § 3; cf. Curt. 8, 13: formam pudor honestabat, id. 6, 2; 3, 6 *fin.*: exornatio est, qua utimur rei honestandae et locupletandae causa, *adorn*, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28; Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 7.

hŏnestus, a, um, *adj.* [honos, honor, qs. furnished or clothed with honor], *full of honor, honorable.* **I.** *Regarded with honor, enjoying respect* or *consideration, honored, distinguished, honorable, respectable, noble*, = honoratus: qui me honore honestiorem fecit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 32: cum honos sit praemium virtutis judicio studioque civium delatum ad aliquem; qui eum sententiis, qui suffragiis adeptus est, is mihi et honestus et honoratus videtur, etc., Cic. Brut. 81, 281: satis honestam honoratamque imaginem fore, Liv. 36, 40, 9: magnus atque honestus, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 3, 4; cf.: salvi et honesti, id. ib. 11, 2, 2: honestus homo et nobilis, Cic. Mur. 36, 75: cum honesto aliquo homine, id. Fam. 16, 9, 4: amplae et honestae familiae, *illustrious and honorable families*, id. Mur. 7, 15; cf.: homines honestis parentibus ac majoribus nati, id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 11, 1, 85: bonis parentibus atque honesto loco natus, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: cum Sabinas honesto ortas loco virgines rapi jussit, id. Rep. 2, 7: loco natus honesto, Caes. B. G. 5, 45, 2: Polla, Nursiae honesto genere orta, Suet. Vesp. 1: equite Romano in primis honesto et ornato, *distinguished, eminent*, Cic. Fam. 13, 14, 1; 13, 31, 1: eques Romanus, id. ib. 13, 62; cf.: erant complures honesti adulescentes, senatorum filii et ordinis equestris, Caes. B. C. 1, 51, 3: publicani, homines honestissimi atque ornatissimi, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 7, 17: homo honestissimus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 6: milites honestissimi sui generis, id. B. C. 1, 20, 1: virginis honestae vaticinatione, Suet. Galb. 9 et saep.: quia deus auctor culpae honestior erat, Liv. 1, 4, 2: tam grave, tam firmum, tam honestum municipium, Cic. Fam. 13, 4, 2: honestissimus conventus, Quint. 1, 2, 9: ut honestiore judicio conflictere? *more honorable*, Cic. Quint. 13, 44: dies honestissimus nobis, id. Fam. 1, 2, 2: atque erit illa mihi mortis honesta dies, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 34: honesta paupertas, Vell. 129, 3: omnium honestarum rerum egens, *not able to live suitably to his rank*, Sall. J. 14, 17: honestis manibus omnia laetius proveniunt, i. e. *of generals* (cf. shortly before: ipsorum tunc manibus imperatorum colebantur agri), Plin. 18, 3, 4, § 19. — As *substt.* **1. hŏnestĭōres,** um, *m., men of noble birth:* qui hominem castraverit... sive is servus sive liber sit, capite punitur: honestiores publicatis bonis in insulam deportantur, Paul. Sent. 5, 23, 13; 1, 21, 4 sq.; opp. humiliores, id. ib. 5, 25, 1 sq.; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 1, 2, 2; 8, 4, 2.—**2. hŏnestum,** i, *n., honorable conduct, morality, virtue:* nec honesto quicquam honestius, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 25: rigidi servator honesti (Cato), Luc. 2, 389.

II. *Bringing* or *deserving of honor, honorable, respectable, creditable, worthy, virtuous, decent, proper, becoming.* **A.** In gen.: ut (civium vita) opibus firma, copiis locuples, gloria ampla, virtute honesta sit, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 1: *in convivio moderato atque honesto*, id. Mur. 6, 13: aequa et honesta postulatio, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 7: honestum ac probabile nomen, id. Caecin. 25, 71; cf.: ut honesta praescriptione rem turpissimam tegerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 32, 4: causas abeundi quaerat honestas, Lucr. 4, 1181: certatio, Cic. Lael. 9, 32: honestam rem actionemve aut non suscipere aut, etc., id. ib. 13, 47: res, causa (opp. turpis), Auct. Her. 1, 3, 5; cf.: honesta res dividitur in rectum et laudabile, id. 3, 2, 3: hominum honestissimorum testimoniis non credere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 49, § 128; id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: homines honestissimi, id. ib. 17, 49: quod omnium sit votum parentum, ut honestiores quam sint ipsi, liberos habeant, Quint. 1, 1, 82: soror, *virtuous, chaste*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 58: vita honestissima, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 48; so in *sup.*: labor, Quint. 12, 7, 10: praecepta, id. 12, 2, 27: testimonia, id. 5, 11, 37: vitae instituta sic distant, ut Cretes et Aetoli latrocinari honestum putent, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: honestum quibusdam rapto vivere, Quint. 3, 7, 24: honestius est de amicorum pecunia laborare quam de sua, Cic. Fam. 13, 14, 2: ut neque rectum neque honestum sit, nec fieri possit, ut, etc., id. Lael. 21, 76: honestum et rectum, id. ib. 22, 82: honestum id intellegimus, quod tale est, ut, detracta omni utilitate, sine ullis praemiis fructibusve per se ipsum possit jure laudari, id. Fin. 2, 14, 45; cf. id. Inv. 2, 53, 159; id. Leg. 1, 18, 48: si maritus uxorem suam in adulterio deprehensam occidit... non inique aliquid ejus honestissimo calori permittitur, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 4, 10, 1: mores honestos tradere, Juv. 6, 239.— As *subst.*: **hŏnestum,** i, *n., honesty, integrity, virtue* (cf.: honor, virtus, etc.): quandoquidem honestum aut ipsa virtus est aut res gesta virtute, id. Fin. 5, 23, 66; cf.: sive honestum solum bonum est, ut Stoicis placet, sive quod honestum est, id ita summum bonum est, ut, etc., id. Off. 3, 3, 13; 1, 4, 14: formam quidem ipsam et tamquam faciem honesti vides, id. ib. 1, 5, 14: omnis honesti justique disciplina, Quint. 12, 2, 1: honesti praesens imago, id. 12, 1, 28: quo (honesto) detracto quid poterit beatum intellegi? Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: de honesto ac bono, Quint. 2, 2, 5: honesta ac turpia, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 44; 1, 17, 46: honestis similia sunt quaedam non honesta, id. Ac. 2, 16, 50: in eodem pectore nullum est honestorum turpiumque consortium, Quint. 12, 1, 4: de honestis, justis, utilibus quaestiones, id. 3, 6, 41.—Prov.: honesta mors turpi vita potior, Tac. Agr. 33: imponit finem sapiens et rebus honestis, Juv. 6, 444: honestus rumor alterum est patrimonium, Pub. Syr. 217 Rib.—**B.** In partic., of personal appearance, *noble, fine, handsome, beautiful* (mostly poet.): ille erat honesta facie et liberali, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 15; 2, 1, 24; cf.: ita me di ament, honestus est, id. ib. 3, 2, 21: erat forma praeter ceteras honesta, id. And. 1, 1, 96: facies, Suet. Tib. 68: caput, Verg. A. 10, 133; id. G. 2, 392: asini, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 2: (equi), Verg. G. 3, 81: ager honestior, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 2: tunc ora rigantur honestis Imbribus (i. e. lacrimis), Stat. Th. 2, 234. — As *subst.*: **hŏnestum,** i, *n., beauty:* nec, si quid honesti est, jactat habetque palam, quaerit, quo turpia celet, = si quid pulchri habent, Hor. S. 1, 2, 84.—Hence, *adv.*: **hŏnestē. 1.** (Acc. to I.) *Honorably, nobly* (very rare): honeste natus, *of noble birth*, Suet. Aug. 43.—Far more freq. and class., **2.** (Acc. to II.) *Decently, becomingly, properly, creditably, virtuously:* neque illa matrem satis honeste tuam sequi poterit comes, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 69; id. Rud. 2, 3, 77: sic volo Te ferre (aquam) honeste, ut ego fero, id. ib. 2, 5, 7: unde Mundior exiret vix libertinus honeste, Hor. S. 2, 7, 12: ut videamur vestiti esse honeste, Varr. L. L. 8, § 31 Müll.: (Lucretia) tum quoque jam moriens, ne non procumbat honeste, Respicit, Ov. F. 2, 833: (Caesar) sinum ad ima crura deduxit, quo honestius caderet, Suet. Caes. 82; Lucil. ap. Non. 427, 26: valde se honeste gerunt, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 13: honestius hic, quam Q. Pompeius, id. Off. 3, 30, 109: quae in nostris rebus non satis honeste, in amicorum fiunt honestissime, id. Lael. 16, 57: aliquid recte honesteque dicere, id. Rep. 1, 2: beate et honeste vivere, id. ib. 4, 3: honeste vivere (opp. turpiter), Quint. 5, 10, 24: facere ac dicere (opp. turpiter). id. 11, 1, 14; 10, 5, 13: tam jejuna fames, cum possit honestius tremere, etc., Juv. 5, 10: iste quidem veteres inter ponetur honeste, *fairly, properly*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 43: fastigium nunc honeste vergit in tectum inferioris porticus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, 14.

hŏnor or **hŏnos** (the latter form almost exclusively in Cic., who has honor only Phil. 9, 6 *fin.*, and Fragm. pro Tull. 21; also in Caes., Liv., Sall., Prop., Verg., Nep., and Curt.; but honor in Sen., Vell., Ov.; and Hor. and Tac. use both forms. Honos was antiquated in Quintilian's day, v. Quint. 1, 4, 13; Neue, Formenl. 1, 168 sq.), ōris (archaic *gen.* honorus, like venerus, Lex Puteol. ap. Haubold, *n.* 7), *m.* [perh. Sanscr. hu-, call], *honor, repute, esteem* in which a person or thing is held. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: cum honos sit praemium virtutis judicio studioque civium delatum ad aliquem, qui eum sententiis, qui suffragiis adeptus est, is mihi et honestus et honoratus videtur. Qui autem occasione aliqua etiam invitis suis civibus nactus est imperium, hunc nomen honoris adeptum, non honorem puto, Cic. Brut. 81, 281; cf.: is autem, qui vere appellari potest honos, non invitamentum ad tempus, sed perpetuae virtutis est praemium, id. Fam. 10, 10, 1 sq.: honos alit artes omnesque incenduntur ad studia gloria, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; so with gloria, id. Part. 24, 87: si honos is fuit, majorem tibi habere non

potui, id. Fam 5, 20, 2 quanto et honor hic illo est amplior, etc , id. Att 9, 2, A, 1 gratia, dignitate, honore auctus, Caes B G 1, 43, 8 amplissimis honoribus et praemiis decorari honos maximus, Cic de Or 1, 54, 232 ut eum amplissimo regis honore et nomine affeceris, id. Deiot 5, 14 aliquem praecipuo honore habere, Caes B G 5, 54, 4 suum cuique honorem et gradum reddere, Cic Rosc Am 47, 136 apud eum sunt in honore et in pretio, id. ib 28, 77, Caes B C 3, 61, 1, so with *in* in honore magno esse, Cic Brut 8, 30. summo in honore, id. de Or 1, 55, 235, id. Off 2, 19, 65 tanto in honore, id. Tusc 2, 2, 4, Caes B C 1, 77, 2, 3, 47, 7, Liv 42, 6, 12, but without *in* Jovem autem quanto honore in suo templo fuisse arbitramini, Cic Verr 2, 4, 58, § 129 (Druides) magno sunt apud eos honore, Caes B G 6, 13, 4, 5, 54, 5, Liv 1, 40, 1, Tac A 14, 6, id. H. 1, 6, 4 honorem accipere, Cic Att 9, 2, A, 1 honorem huic generi (i e poetis) non fuisse declarat oratio Catonis, id. Tusc 1, 2, 3 honori summo nostro Miloni fuit qui P Clodii conatus compressit, id. Off 2, 17, 58, cf quod (i e medium ex tribus sedere) apud Numidas honori ducitur, Sall J 11, 3 rite suum Baccho dicemus honorem, *honor, praise*, Verg G 2, 393 tanto ille vobis quam mihi pejorem honorem habuit, *worse honor*, i e *greater dishonor* or *disgrace*, Q Metell. ap Gell 12, 9, 4, cf ex silii honor, i e *honorable exile*, Tac H 1, 21 —Personified tute pone te latebis facile, ne inveniat te honos, Plaut Trin 3, 2, 37 —Of inanim and abstr things, *honor, esteem, value* physicae quoque non sine causa tributus idem est honos, Cic Fin 3, 22, 73, id. Fam 7, 26, 2 ornatus ille admirabilis, propter quem ascendit in tantum honorem eloquentia, id Or 36, 125 multa renascentur quae jam cecidere, cadentque Quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula, si volet usus, Hor A P 71 apud antiquos piscium nobilissimus habitus acipenser nullo in honore est, Plin 9, 17, 27, § 60, 19, 6, 32, § 104 vino Pramnio etiam nunc honos durat, id 14, 4, 6, § 54 al —**B.** In partic **1.** *Public honor, official dignity, office, post, preferment* (cf munus) ita quaestor sum factus, ut mihi honorem illum tum non solum datum, sed etiam creditum ac commissum putem, Cic Verr 2, 5, 14, § 35 ille honoris gradus, id Sull 29, 82 equites Romanos in tribunicium restituit honorem, Caes. B C 1, 77 *fin* extraordinarium honorem appetere, id ib 1, 32, 2 hic ipse honos (sc dictatura), delatus ad me, testis est innocentiae meae, Liv 9, 26, 14 curulem adferri sellam eo jussit (Flavius) ac sede honoris sui inimicos spectavit, id. 9, 46, 9 honore abiit, Suet Aug 26, cf deposito honore, id. ib 36 paene honore summotus est, id. Claud. 9 honor municipalis est administratio rei publicae cum dignitatis gradu, sive cum sumtu, sive sine erogatione contingens, Dig 50, 4, 14 pr honorem aut magistratum gerere, Gai Inst 1, 96 clari velamen honoris sufficiunt tunicae summis aedilibus albae, Juv 3, 178 tempus honoris, *the term of office*, id 8, 150 honorem militiae largiri, *military honors*, id 7, 88 —In *plur* populum Romanum hominibus novis industriis libenter honores mandare semperque mandasse, Cic Verr 2, 4, 37, § 81, cf. qui (populus) stultus honores Saepe dat indignis Hor S 1, 6, 15 ascendisset ad honores, nisi, etc , Cic Brut 68, 241 honoribus amplissimis et laboribus maximis perfungi, id Fam 1, 8, 3 obrepisti ad honores errore hominum, id Pis 1, 1 Catulus maximis honoribus usus, Sall. C 49, 2 magistratus atque honores capere, Suet Aug 26 largiri opes, honores, Tac A 11, 12.— **2.** Particular phrases **a.** Honoris causa. (α) *Out of respect, in order to show honor* (class) C Curio, quem ego hominem honoris potius quam contumeliae causa nominatum volo, Cic Verr 1, 7, 18 quem honoris causa nomino, id Rosc Am 2 6 toties hunc et virum bonum esse dixisti et honoris causa appellasti, id Rosc Com 6, 18 : Campanis equitum honoris causa, civitas sine suffragio data Liv 8, 14, 10, 32, 34, 8, 39, 22, 2.—(β) *For the sake of* (ante class) ejus honoris causa, feci thensaurum ut hic reperiret Euclio, Plaut Aul prol 25 mei honoris causa mittere coquos, id. ib 3, 4, 4 huc honoris vostri venio gratia, id Am 3, 1, 7, id. Stich 2, 2, 14 vestri honoris causa, Ter Phorm 5, 7, 35 —**b.** Praefari or dicere honorem, to make an excuse in saying any thing that may be distasteful = *by your leave* or *saving your presence* si dicimus ille patrem strangulavit, honorem non praefamur Sin de Aurelia aliquid aut Lollia, honos praefandus est, Cic. Fam 9, 22, 4, for which haec sunt quae retulisse fas sit, ac pleraque ex his non nisi honore dicto, Plin 28, 8, 24, § 87, cf also honos auribus sit, i e *pardon the expression*, Curt 5, 1. 22.—**3.** Personified, **Hŏnor** or **Hŏnos,** as a deity whose temple adjoined that of Virtus, and who was worshipped with uncovered head, Cic Verr 2, 4, 54, § 121, id Sest 54, 116, id. Leg 2, 23 58, Val Max 1, 1, 8, Liv 27, 25, 7 sqq , Aug Civ Dei, 4, 21, Inscr Orell 543

II. Transf **A.** Concr , *any thing given as a mark of honor, an honorary gift, a reward, acknowledgment, recompense, fee, a sacrifice, funeral rites, a legacy,* etc (mostly poet and since the Aug period) Itan tandem hanc majores famam tradiderunt tibi tui, honori posterorum tuorum ut vindex fieres, Plaut Trin 3, 2, 18 Curio misi, ut medico honos haberetur et tibi daret quod opus esset, Cic Fam 16, 9, 3, Vitr 10, 22 geminum pugnae proponit honorem, Verg A. 5, 365 nil victor honoris Ex opibus posco, Sil 9, 199 dicite, Pierides, quonam donetur honore Neaera, Tib 3, 1, 5 nec Telamon sine honore recessit Hesioneque data potitur, Ov M 11, 216 arae sacrificiis fument, honore, donis cumulentur, Liv 8, 33, 21 divûm templis indicit honorem, Verg A. 1, 632, Ov F 4, 409 nullos aris adoleret honores, id. M 8, 742 meritos aris mactavit honores, Verg A. 3, 118 honore sepulturae carere, Cic de Sen 20, 75 , id Inv 1, 55, 108 cernit ibi maestos et mortis honore carentes Leucaspim, etc , Verg A. 6, 333 , cf Ov Tr 3, 3, 45 mille viri, qui supremum comitentur honorem, Verg A 11, 61 solutus honos cineri, Val Fl 3, 357 honorem habere alicui, Curt 3, 12, 13 omnem honorem funeri servare, id 4, 10, 23 communem sepulturae honorem alicui tribuere, Suet Aug 17 nec enim quaerimus, cui acquiratur, sed cui honos habitus est, *the honorary legacy*, Dig 37, 5, 3, 32, 1, 11 sepulturae honore spoliatus, Val Max. 4, 7, 1, 9, 8, 1 *fin* , cf supremitatis honor, Amm 31, 13 supremus condicionis humanae honos, Val Max 6, 3, 1 —**B.** Objectively, *a quality that brings honor* or *consideration, an ornament, grace, charm, beauty* (poet) silvis Aquilo decussit honorem, Verg G 2, 404 December silvis honorem decutit, Hor Epod 11, 6, cf populeus cui frondis honor, Val Fl 6, 296 notus in vultus honor, Hor Epod 17, 18 , Stat Th 10, 788 —In *plur* laetos oculis afflarat honores, Verg A 1, 591, cf Sil 12, 244 hic tibi copia Manabit ad plenum benigno Ruris honorum opulenta cornu Hor C 1, 17, 16 nullum ver usquam nullique aestatis honores Sil 3, 487 —**C.** *A magistrate, office holder* sed cum summus honor finito computet anno, sportula quid referat, Juv 1, 117, cf v 110

hŏnōrābĭlis, e, *adj* [honoro], *that procures honor* or *esteem, honorable* (very rare) haec ipsa sunt honorabilia quae videntur levia atque communia, salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, etc , * Cic de Sen 18, 62 personae, Amm 30, 4 16 honorabilior omnium, Vulg Dan 13, 4 —*Adv*

hŏnōrābĭlĭter, *honorably* colebatur, Amm 29, 2, so, sepelire, Capitol Macr 5

hŏnōrārĭum, ii, *n* , v honorarius I B

hŏnōrārĭus, a, um, *adj* [honor], *of* or *relating to honor, done for the sake of conferring honor, honorary* **I.** In gen. **A.** *Adj* (class) cum essem in provincia legatus, quamplures ad praetores et consules vinum honorarium dabant numquam accepi, ne privatus quidem, Cato ap Isid Orig 20, 3 frumentum, Cic Pis 35, 86 tumulus, i e *a cenotaph*, Suet Claud 1 arbiter, i e *one chosen out of respect by the parties themselves* (opp to one chosen by the judge), Cic Tusc. 5, 41, 120, id Fat 17, 39 , cf. arbitria (opp judicia legitima), id Rosc Com 5, 15 opera (opp severitas judicis) id Caecin 2, 6 tutor, Dig 23, 2, 61, 26, 7, 3 vacca, i e *an honorary offering* (opp to a sin offering), Inscr ap. Marin. Fratr Arv 32, 36, 41. ludi, i e *given by the magistrates to the people*, Suet Aug 32, cf Paul ex Fest p 102 Müll. munus, *a post of honor*, Gell. 16, 13, 6 codicilli, *honorary letters patent*, Cod Theod. 6, 22, Cod. Just 3, 24, 3 docere debitum est, delectare honorarium, permovere necessarium, *is done out of respect for the audience, voluntarily*, Cic. Opt. Gen 1, 3 curatores honorarii, qui a praetore constituuntur, Ulp Fragm 12, 1, cf § 3 —**B.** *Subst* **hŏnōrārĭum,** ii, *n* (sc donum), *a present made on being admitted to a post of honor, a douceur, fee, honorary* (post class.) decurionatus, Traj ap Plin Ep 10, 114 carae cognationis, Tert Idol 10, Dig 11, 6, 1 in honorariis advocatorum ita versari judex debet, ut pro modo litis, etc , ib 50, 13, 1, 26, 7, 8 al —**II.** In partic., in jurid Lat , *of* or *belonging to the praetorian law*, or *law of custom* (opp to laws strictly defined by statutes) (jus) honorarium dicitur, quod ab honore praetoris venerat, Dig 1, 2, 2, § 10 , so, actio, ib 30, 1, 28 obligatio, ib 20, 1, 5 successor, ib 46, 4, 13 *fin* et saep

hŏnōrātē, *adv* , v honoro, *P a fin.*

hŏnōrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [honoro], *a mark of respect, honor* (post class), Arn. 7, 221, Mart Cap 1, § 7 , Paul ex Fest s. v gradivus, p 97 Müll.

hŏnōrātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a* , from honoro

Hŏnōrĭădes, ae, **-ĭānus,** a, um, **-ĭas,** adis, v Honorius.

hŏnōrĭfĭcē, *adv* , v honorificus *fin*

hŏnōrĭfĭcentĭa, ae, *f* [honorificus], *a doing of honor, honor* (post class) imperialis, Symm Ep 6, 36, Vop Aur 25, 6, Ambros de Abr 2, 10, 69, id de Jacob, 2, 2, 7

hŏnōrĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [id], *to do honor to, to honor* (eccl Lat) regem magnum, Lact 7, 24 *fin* Deum, id Ira D 23 Salvatorem, Aug Ep 119

hŏnōrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj* [honor + facio], *that does honor, honorable* (class) numquam ab eo mentio de me nisi honorifica, Cic Phil. 2, 15, 39 cum tu a me rebus amplissimis atque honorificentissimis ornatus esses, id Fam 5, 2, 1 orationem meam in te honorificam fuisse id ib § 3 honorificentissima verba, id Phil 14, 11, 29 seria partitur (Domitius Marsus) in tria genera, honorificum, contumeliosum, medium, Quint 6, 3, 108 , cf id ib § 6 si quid honorificum pagina blanda sonat, Mart 10, 45, 2 P Clodius in senatu sub honorificentissimo ministerii titulo M Catonem a re publica relegavit, Vell 2, 45, 4 —*Comp* honorificentius est Nep Eum 1, 5 —*Adv* **hŏnōrĭfĭcē,** *honorably, with honor* or *respect, honorably* aliquid de aliquo honorifice praedicare, Cic. Phil 11, 13, 33 respondere alicui, id ib 7, 8, 23 consurgitur, id Verr 2, 4, 62, § 138 pro mittere (with large), Q Cic Petit Cons 11, 44 iratus, quod nihil in se honorifice neque publice neque privatum factum esset, *that no honors had been shown him*, Liv 42, 1, 7 —*Comp* ut nemini sit triumphus honorificentius quam mihi salus restitutioque perscripta, Cic. Pis 15, 35 nec liberalius nec honorificentius se potuisse tractari, id Fam 13, 27, 2 —*Sup* aliquem honorificentissime appellare, id ib 6, 6, 10 litterae tuae cum amantissime tum honorificentissime scriptae, id Att 14, 13, B 2

hŏnōrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [honor gero] *that brings honor, honorable* (late Lat) nota virginitatis, Tert Verg Vell 10

Hŏnōrīnus, i, *m* , i q Honor, *the god of honor*, Aug Civ Dei, 4, 21 dub (al Honor)

* **hŏnōrĭpĕta,** ae, *m* [honor peto], *striving for honors, ambitious*, App Dogm Plat 2, p 20

Hŏnōrĭus, ii, *m* , *son of the emperor Theodosius I , and brother of Arcadius, the first emperor of the western Roman empire*, Claud Nupt. Hon 118, Aur Vict Epit 48 *fin* —**II.** Derivv **A. Hŏnōrĭānus,** a um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to the emperor Honorius, Honorian* thermae, Cod. Theod.

15, 1, 50.—**B.** **Hŏnōrĭădes**, ae, *m.*, *a male descendant, son of the emperor Honorius*, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 341.—**C.** **Hŏnōrĭas**, ădis, *f.*, *a female descendant, daughter of the emperor Honorius*, Claud. Laud. Seren. 130.

hŏnōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (*depon.:* Dionysius Platonem in litore occurrens honoratus est, Sol. 1, § 123; 2, § 26; Ampel. 2, 6) [honor], *to clothe* or *adorn with honor; to honor, respect; to adorn, ornament, embellish, decorate* (class.; cf. honeste): mortem ejus (Ser. Sulpicii) non monumento sed luctu publico esse honorandam putarem, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 5: ornandi honorandique potestas, id. ib. 5, 17, 45 Orell. *N. cr.:* honorandus sum, quia tyrannum occidi (opp. puniendus), Quint. 3, 6, 74; cf. id. 7, 4, 41: Amphiaraūm sic honoravit fama Graeciae, Cic. Div. 1, 40, 88: virtutem, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4: aliquos sellis curulibus, toga praetexta, corona triumphali laureaque honorare, Liv. 10, 7, 9: populum congiariis, *to honor*, i. e. *present*, Vell. 2, 129, 3; cf. nisi in arena passi sunt se honorari, Dig. 3, 1, 1; 48, 10, 15: honoratus equestri statua, Vell. 2, 61, 3: Apollo lyram modo nato flore honorabat, *adorned*, Petr. 83: lato clavo vel equo publico similive honore honorari, Ulp. Fragm. 7, 1.—Hence, **hŏnōrātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *honored, respected; honorable, respectable, distinguished.* **A.** In gen. (class.): qui honorem sententiis, qui suffragiis adeptus est, is mihi et honestus et honoratus videtur, etc., Cic. Brut. 81, 281: satis honestam honoratamque imaginem fore, Liv. 36, 40, 9: beati, qui honorati sunt, videntur; miseri autem, qui sunt inglorii, Cic. Leg. 1, 11, 32: clari et honorati viri, id. de Sen. 7, 22: homo et princeps, id. Off. 1, 39, 138: honoratus et nobilis Thucydides, id. Or. 9, 32: Achilles, Hor. A. P. 120: cani, Ov. M. 8, 9: praefectura, Cic. Planc. 8, 19: amici, i. e. *courtiers*, Liv. 40, 54, 6: rus, *granted as a mark of honor*, Ov. M. 15, 617; cf. sedes, Tac. A. 2, 63.—*Comp.:* Dionysius apud me honoratior fuit, quam apud Scipionem Panaetius, Cic. Att. 9, 12, 2: spes honoratioris militiae, Liv. 32, 23, 9.—*Sup.:* genus pollens atque honoratissimum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 28: honoratissimo loco lectus, Vell. 2, 76, 1: honoratissimae imaginis vir, Liv. 3, 58, 2: genus assensus, Tac. G. 11.—**B.** In partic., *honored by a public office, filling a post of honor, honorable, respectable* (perh. not ante-Aug.): praetor, Ov. F. 1, 52: consul honoratus vir, id. P. 4, 5, 1: honoratior, Vell. 2, 54 *fin.:* familia honorata magis quam nobilis, Eutr. 7, 18: si quis forte honoratorum, decurionum, possessorum, etc., Cod. Th. 9, 27, 6; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 40; Inscr. Orell. 3540; 3971 al.; cf.: HONORATVS AD CVRAM KALENDARII, Inscr. Grut. 444, 5: honoratae comae, i. e. *of a high magistrate*, Ov. P. 2, 2, 92.—**2.** *Act., conferring honor,* = honorificus (very rare): senatus quam poterat honoratissimo decreto adlocutus eos mandat consulibus, Liv. 27, 10, 6.—Hence, *adv.:* **hŏnōrātē**, *with honor, honorably:* quam illum et honorate nec secure continet? Vell. 2, 129, 4: quod filium honorate custodierant, Tac. H. 4, 63.—*Comp.:* utrum contumeliosius expulerint, an revocaverint honoratius, Just. 5, 4, 13; Val. Max. 5, 1, 11.—*Sup.:* aliquem honoratissime excipere, Val. Max. 2, 10, 2.

hŏnōrus, a, um, *adj.* [honor, analog. with decorus from decor] (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). * **I.** *Worthy of honor, honorable*, Stat. Th. 5, 40.—**II.** *That confers honor, honorable:* carmen, *glorifying*, Val. Fl. 4, 342: fama, Stat. Th. 2, 629: mors, id. ib. 4, 230: oratio, Tac. A. 1, 10 *fin.:* quae in Drusum patrem Germanici honora et magnifica Augustus fecisset, id. ib. 3, 5: honora de Germanico disserebat, id. ib. 4, 68.

hŏnos, ōris, *m.*, v. honor.

‡ **hŏnus** and **hŏnustus**, v. onus *init.*

† **hoplītes**, ae, *m.*, = ὁπλίτης, *a heavy-armed man*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 71, v. Sillig. ad h. l.

hoplŏmăchus, i, *m.*, = ὁπλομάχος, *a heavy-armed combatant*, a sort of gladiator, Suet. Calig. 35; Mart. 8, 74, 1; Firm. Math. 8, 21; Inscr. Orell. 2566.

1. hōra, ae (archaic *gen. sing.* horāī, Lucr. 1, 1016.—In *abl. plur.* HORABVS, Inscr. Orell. 4601), *f.* [kindred with ὥρα; Zend yare, year; ayara, day; orig. for Ϝosara, from Ϝέαρ, ver], (lit., a definite space of time, fixed by natural laws; hence, as in Greek). **I.** *An hour.* **A.** Lit. (among the Romans, of varying length, according to the time of year, from sunrise to sunset being reckoned as twelve hours; cf.: aetas, aevum, tempus, dies): aestiva, Mart. 12, 1, 4; cf.: viginti milia passuum horis quinque duntaxat aestivis conficienda sunt, Veg. Mil. 1, 9: horam amplius jam in demoliendo signo moliebantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 95: idem eadem possunt horam durare probantes? Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 82: ternas epistolas in hora dare, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 1: in hora saepe ducentos versus dictabat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 9: horas tres dicere, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 4: primum dormiit ad horas tres, id. ib. 10, 13, 1: quatuor horarum spatio antecedens, Caes. B. C. 3, 79 *fin.:* quatuor aut plures aulaea premuntur in horas, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 189: non amplius quam septem horas dormiebat, Suet. Aug. 78: haec (cogitatio) paucis admodum horis magnas etiam causas complectitur, Quint. 10, 6, 1: paucissimarum horarum consulatus, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 181: hora quota est? *what o'clock is it?* Hor. S. 2, 6, 44: nuntiare horas, *to tell the time of day*, Juv. 10, 216; cf.: cum a puero quaesisset horas, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 182; Suet. Dom. 16: si te grata quies et primam somnus in horam Delectat, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 6: hora secunda postridie, Cic. Quint. 6, 25: quartâ vix demum exponimur horâ, Hor. S. 1, 5, 23: cum ad te quinta fere hora venissem, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: ea res acta est, cum hora sexta vix Pompeius perorasset, usque ad horam octavam, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2: hora fere nona, id. ib.: hora diei decima fere, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77: hora fere undecima aut non multo secus, id. Mil. 10, 29: prima salutantes atque altera continet hora; Exercet raucos tertia causidicos: In quintam varios extendit Roma labores: Sexta quies lassis, septima finis erit, etc., Mart. 4, 8: post horam primam noctis. . . . decem horis nocturnis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: prima noctis, Suet. Aug. 76: tribus nocturnis, id. Calig. 50: id quidem in horam diei quintam vel octavam spectare maluerint, i. e., *towards that part of the heavens where the sun is at the fifth or eighth hour*, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 84; 6, 32, 37, § 202: hic tu fortasse eris diligens, ne quam ego horam de meis legitimis horis remittam, *of the hours allowed to an orator*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 25: hora partûs, *the hour of one's birth, natal hour*, Suet. Aug. 94: hora natalis, Hor. C. 2, 17, 19: mortis, Suet. Dom. 14: cenae, id. Claud. 8: pugnae, id. Aug. 16: somni, id. Dom. 21 et saep.: ad horam venire, *at the hour, punctually*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 16: clavum mutare in horas, *every hour, hourly*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 10; id. C. 2, 13, 14; id. A. P. 160; Plin. Ep. 3, 17, 3.—**2.** Prov. **a.** In horam vivere, *to care only for the passing hour, to live from hand to mouth*, Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 25.—**b.** Omnium horarum homo (amicus, etc.), *ready, active, well disposed at all times*, Quint. 6, 3, 110 Spald.; Suet. Tib. 42 (for which: C. Publicium solitum dicere, P. Mummium cuivis tempori hominem esse, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 271).—**B.** Transf., in *plur.:* **hōrae**, ārum, *a horologe, dial, clock:* cum machinatione quadam moveri aliquid videmus, ut sphaeram, ut horas, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97; Petr. 71; cf.: videt oscitantem judicem, mittentem ad horas, *to look at the clock*, Cic. Brut. 54, 200.—**II.** Poet., in gen., *time, time of year, season:* tu quamcumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, Grata sume manu, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 22: et mihi forsan, tibi quod negarit, Porriget hora, id. C. 2, 16, 31: neu fluitem dubiae spe pendulus horae, id. Ep. 1, 18, 110: qui recte vivendi prorogat horam, id. ib. 1, 2, 41: extremo veniet mollior hora die, Prop. 2, 28 (3, 24), 16: numquam te crastina fallet Hora, Verg. G. 1, 426: sub verni temporis horam, Hor. A. P. 302; so of spring: genitalis anni, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 107: flagrantis atrox hora Caniculae, Hor. C. 3, 13, 9: (hae latebrae) Incolumem tibi me praestant Septembribus horis, id. Ep. 1, 16, 16: arbor ipsa omnibus horis pomifera est, *at all seasons, all the year round*, Plin. 12, 3, 7, § 15.—**III.** Personified: **Hōrae**, ārum, *f.*, like the Gr. Ὧραι, *the Hours, daughters of Jupiter and Themis, goddesses that presided over the changes of the seasons and kept watch at the gates of heaven*, Ov. M. 2, 26; 118; Val. Fl. 4, 92; Stat. Th. 3, 410; Ov. F. 1, 125; 5, 217; Hyg. Fab. 183.

2. Hōra, ae, *f.* [perh. an old form for hĕra, lady], *the wife of Quirinus* (*Romulus*), *who was worshipped as a goddess* (called, before her death, Hersilia, Ov. M. 14, 830): Quirine pater, veneror, Horamque Quirini, Enn. ap. Non. 120, 2 (Ann. v. 121 Vahl.): Hora Quirini, Gell. 13, 22, 2; cf.: pariter cum corpore nomen Mutat Horamque vocat, Ov. M. 14, 851.

† **hōraeus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ὡραῖος (sc. τάριχος), *salted in season:* scomber, *pickled mackerel*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 71.

hōrālis, e, *adj.* [hora], *of* or *belonging to an hour* (late Lat.): spatium, i. e., *of an hour*, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 364.

hōrārium, ii, *n.* [id.], *a dial, clock* (late Lat.), Censorin. de Die Nat. 23 *med.*

1. Hŏrātĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens.* **a.** Horatii, *the three brothers, in the time of Tullus Hostilius, who fought against the Alban* Curiatii, Liv. 1, 24 sq.—**b.** Horatius Cocles, *who, in the war with Porsenna, defended a bridge single-handed*, Liv. 2, 10.—**c.** Q. Horatius Flaccus, *the famous Augustan poet*, Juv. 7, 62.—In *fem.:* **Hŏrātĭa**, ae, *the sister of the* Horatii, Liv. 1, 26 *fin.*—**II.** Derivv. **A.** **Hŏrātĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Horatius, Horatian:* gens, Liv. 1, 26: virtus, Verg. Cul. 359: lex, Liv. 3, 55; Gell. 6, 7, 2.—**B.** **Hŏrātĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the poet Horace, Horatian:* ille Atabulus, Gell. 2, 22, 25.

2. Hŏrātĭus, a, um, *adj.*, v. 1. Horatius, II. A.

horconia, ae, *f.*, *a sort of wine in Campania*, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 35.

‡ **horctum** et **forctum** pro bono dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll.: cf. fortis *init.*

‡ **horda**, ae, *f.*, archaic i. q. forda, *a cow that is with calf:* quae sterilis est vacca, taura appellata; quae praegnans, horda: ab eo in fastis dies hordicalia nominantur, quod tunc hordae boves immolantur, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6; v. fordus.

hordĕācĕus (or **ord-**), a, um, *adj.* [hordeum], *of* or *relating to barley, barley-:* farina, Cato, R. R. 157, 5; Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 135: panis, id. 18, 11, 26, § 103: farrago, Col. 11, 2, 99: messis, Plin. 18, 29, 71, § 295: pira, *barley-pears*, i. e., *ripe at the barley-harvest*, Col. 5, 10, 18.

hordĕārĭus (also **ordearius** and **hordiarius**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *relating to barley, barley-:* pira, *barley-pears*, i.e. *pears that are ripe at barley-harvest*, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 55 (also called hordeacea pira, Col. 5, 10, 18); so, pruna, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 41: hordiarium aes, quod pro hordeo equiti Romano dabatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll.; cf. Liv. 1, 43, 9 (Weissenb. ad loc.): Gai. Inst. 4, 27: antiquissimum in cibis hordeum, sicut Atheniensium ritu apparet et gladiatorum cognomine, qui hordearii vocabantur, Plin. 18, 7, 14, § 72: pecunia ex qua hordeum equis erat comparandum . . . dicebatur aes hordiarium, Gai. Inst. 4, 27.—**II.** *Like barley*, i. e. inflated: hunc eundem M. Coelius hordearium rhetorem appellat, deridens ut inflatum ac levem et sordidum, Suet. Rhet. 2.

* **hordĕĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *relating to barley, barley-:* lolligiunculae, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 58.

hordeŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a sty in the eye*, Marc. Empir. 8; Isid. 4, 8, 16.

hordĕum (also **ordeum**, and arch. **fordeum** acc. to Quint. 1, 4, 14), i, *n.* [Sanscr. root ghars-, to rub, grind; O. H. Germ. Gers-ta], *barley*, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 58; Cato, R. R. 35, 2; Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 6; Col. 2, 9, 3 sq.; Liv. 27, 13, 9; Suet. Aug. 24: frugibus legatis hordeum continetur, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 78.—In *plur.*, Verg. E. 5, 36; id. G. 1, 317; on account of this plur. he was abused by the poet Bavius; v. Bavius; cf. also: hordea et mulsa non alio vitiosa sunt, quam quod singularia pluraliter efferuntur, Quint. 1, 5, 16; *plur.* also Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 56.

hordĭārĭus, v. hordearius.

‡ **hordĭcālĭa**, v. horda and fordus.

‡ **hordicidia,** v ‡ fordicidia.

hordus, v fordus

Horesti, orum, *m*, *a tribe in North Britain, in the modern Stirling,* or *the north part of Lanark*, Tac. Agr 38 (al Boresti)

hŏrĭa (oria), ae, *f*, *a small vessel, a fishing smack* (cf celox, catascopium, prosumia, lembus, etc.) horia navicula piscatoria, Non. 533, 20, Plaut Rud. 4, 2, 5, 4, 3, 81, Gell 10, 25, 5

hŏrĭŏla, ae, *f* dim [horia] *a skiff, fishing boat*, Plaut Trin 4 2, 100, Gell. 10, 25, 5

hŏrĭor, hori, and **hŏrĭtor,** ari, *v dep* [prim forms of hortor, from the root ΟΡΩ, whence ὄρνυμι, ὁρμή, ὁρμάω, etc.] *to urge, incite, encourage* hortatur quod vulgo dicimus, veteres nonnulli horitur dixerunt, ut Ennius libro XVI (29) prandere jubet horiturque Idem in X (28) horitatur induperator, Diom p 378 P (Ann v 409 and 350 Vahl)

† **hŏrĭstĭcē,** es *f*, = ὁριστική, *the defining* or *theoretical part of grammar*, Diom p 421 P

* **hŏrĭtor,** ari, v horior *fin*.

† **hŏrīzon,** ontis, *m*, = ὁρίζων (sc κύκλος or ἀήρ) **I.** *The horizon* (pure Lat finiens and finitor), Macr Somn Scip 1, 15 *fin*, id. S 7, 14 *fin*, Hyg Astr 1, 4 —**II.** *A line drawn through the centre of a sundial* Vitr 9, 8

† **hormĕnos,** i, *m*, = ὁρμενος, the Greek name of *wild asparagus*, Plin 19, 8, 42, § 151 (as Greek, Jan)

† **hormīnum,** i, *n*, = ὅρμινον, *the herb clary, a kind of sage*, Salvia horminum, Linn, Plin 22 25, 76, § 159, 18, 10, 22, § 96

† **hormiscion,** ii, *n*, = ὁρμίσκος, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10 60 § 168

horno, *adv*, v hornus *fin*

hornōtĭnus, a, um, *adj* [hornus], *of this year, this year's* nuces, Cato, R. R. 17, 2 frumentum, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 18, § 45 virgae, Col 5, 6 *fin*

hornus, a um, *adj* [contr for hōrinus = ὥρινος from ὥρα], *of this year, this year's* (not in Cic., but cf hornotinus) agni, Prop 4, (5), 3, 61 fruge, Hor C 3, 23, 3 vina, id Epod. 2, 47 palea, id S 2, 6, 88 —*Adv* **horno,** *this year* utrum anno an horno te abstuleris a viro? Lucil ap Non 121, 8 horno messis magna fuit, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 3, Varr ap Non 121, 10

‡ **hōrŏlŏgĭārĭs,** e, *adj* [horologium], *of* or *belonging to a horologe* or *clock* TEMPLVM, i e *provided with a clock*, Inscr Orell 1276, cf abbrev, HOROLOGIAR TEMPLVM, id 925

† **hōrŏlŏgĭcus,** a, um, *adj* = ὡρολογικός, *of* or *belonging to a clock* vasa, Mart. Cap 6, 194

hōrŏlŏgĭum, ii, *n*, = ὡρολόγιον, *a clock, horologe*, either a *sundial* or a *water clock*, Plin 2, 76, 78, § 187, 7, 60, 60, § 213, Varr R R 3, 5, 17, Cic Fam 16 18, 2, Vitr 9, 8 sq, Inscr Orell 2032, 3298 sq

hōroscŏpĭcus, a, um, *adj* [horoscopus], *indicating the hour* vasa, Plin 2, 72, 74, § 182 —**II.** *Relating to nativities* libri, Fulg Myth 1, 12 al.—As *subst* **hōroscŏpĭca,** ae, *f*, *the casting of nativities*, Mythogr Lat. 3, 13.

† **horoscŏpīum** or **pium,** ii, *n*, = ὡροσκοπεῖον or σκοπιον, *an instrument used in the casting of nativities*, Sid. Ep 4, 3

† **hōroscŏpo,** āre, *v n*, = ὡροσκοπέω, *to take the time of one's nativity, to draw a horoscope*, Manil 3, 296, Firm Math 5, 1

† **hōroscŏpus,** a, um, *adj*, = ὡροσκόπος, *that shows the hour* **I.** *Adj* vasa, Plin 2, 72, 74 § 182, Mart. Cap 6, § 595 —**II.** *Subst* **horoscopus,** i *m*, *a nativity, horoscope*, Pers. 6, 18, Manil 3, 190, 200 sq, Aug Civ Dei, 5, 2 sq

horrĕārĭus, ii, *m* [horreum], *the superintendent of a storehouse* or *magazine*, Dig 19, 2, 60, § 9, 9, 3, 5, § 3, 10, 4, 5, Inscr Orell 3214 al

horrĕātĭcus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a storehouse* species i e *the corn stored up in a magazine* Cod. Theod 11, 14, 3

horrendē, *adv*, v horreo, *P a fin*

horrentĭa, ae, *f* [horreo], *a shuddering, horror* (post-class. for horror), Tert. adv Marc. 4, 24

horrĕo, ui, ēre, *v n* and *a*. [for horseo, kindred to Sanscr hrish, to stand erect, to bristle] *to stand on end, stand erect, to bristle.* **I.** Lit. (for the most part only poet, not in Ciceron. prose) in corpore pili, ut arista in spica hordei, horrent, Varr L. L. 6, § 49 Müll, cf et setae densis similes hastilibus horrent, Ov M 8, 285 saepe horrere sacros doluit Latona capillos, Tib 2, 3 23 horrentibus per totum corpus villis, Plin 8, 40, 61, § 150 horrentes barbae, Petr 99 horrentibus scopulis gradum inferre Plin. Pan 81, 1 horrentes rubi, Verg G 3, 315 horrentibus hastis, id. A 10 178 horrebant densis aspera crura pilis, Ov F 2, 348 rigidis setis, id M 13, 846 horret capillis ut marinus asperis Echinus aut currens aper, Hor Epod. 5, 27 pervigil ecce draco squamis crepitantibus horrens Sibilat, Ov H 12, 101 densantur campis horrentia tela virorum, Enn. ap Prisc. p 866 P (Ann v 288 Vahl), cf hastis longis campus splendet et horret, id ap Macr S 6, 4 (Sat. v 15 Vahl), imitated Verg A. 11, 602 Serv, Liv 44, 41, 6 mare cum horret fluctibus, *is ruffled, rough*, Att ap Non. 422, 33 duris cautibus horrens Caucasus, Verg A 4, 366 silvis horrentia saxa fragosis, Ov M 4, 778 —**II.** Transf **A.** *To move in an unsteady, shaking manner* **1.** Ingen, *to shake, tremble* (very rare) corpus ut impulsae segetes Aquilonibus horret Ov H 10, 139, cf. horresco —**2.** In partic **a.** *To shake, shiver* with cold, rigere (poet and very rare) saepe etiam dominae, quamvis horrebis et ipse, Algentis manus est calfacienda sinu, Ov A A. 2, 213 horrenti tunicam non reddere servo, Juv 1, 93 sola pruinosis horret facundia pannis, Petr 83 —**b.** *To tremble, shudder, quake* with fright, more freq as a *verb act.*, with an object, *to shudder* or *be frightened at, to tremble at, be afraid of* (the class. signif of the word, equally freq in prose and poetry, cf exsecror, abominor, aversor, abhorreo, odi exhorresco) (α) *Absol* totus, Parmeno, Tremo horreoque, postquam aspexi hanc, Ter Eun 1, 2, 4 *Ph.* Extimuit tum illa? *Me* Horret corpus, cor salit, Plaut Cist 2, 3, 9 arrectis auribus horrent Quadrupedes monstrique metu turbantur, Ov M 15, 516 scilicet horreres majoraque monstra putares, si mulier vitulum ederet, Juv 2, 122 —(β) With *acc* si qui imbecillius horrent dolorem et reformidant, Cic. Tusc. 5 30 85 deorum (conscientiam) horrere, id. Fin 1, 16, 51 judicium et crimen, id Verr 2, 5, 29, § 74, cf ingrati animi crimen, id. Att 9, 2, A 2 ipsam victoriam, id Fam 7, 3, 2 Ariovisti crudelitatem, * Caes. B G 1, 32, 4 nomen ipsum accusatoris, Quint 12, 7, 1 fragilitatis humanae vires, Plin Pan. 27, 1 pauperiem, Hor S 2 5 9 onus, id. Ep 1 17, 39 iratum mare, id. Epod 2, 6 nutum divitis, id Ep 1 18, 11 strictas secures trepida cervice Sil 6 695 et saep te Negligit aut horret, Hor Ep 1, 7, 64, cf. quem dives amicus odit et horret, id ib 1, 18, 25 horrent admotas vulnera cruda manus, Ov P 1, 3, 16 aciem ac tela horrere, Liv 21, 53, 2, Curt 7, 8, 4, 9, 2, 33 illam, quam laudibus efferet, horrere, *to loathe*, Juv 6, 183 —(γ) With an *inf* or *relat.-clause* ego vestris armis armatus non horrui in hunc locum progredi, Cic Agr 2, 37, 101 horreo dicere Liv 7, 40 9 horret animus referre, id 2, 37, 6, 28 29 4, Lact. 7, 15, 11, 6, 17, 7 dominatio tanto in odio est omnibus, ut quorsus eruptura sit, horreamus, Cic. Att 2 21, 1, 1, 27, 1 quemadmodum accepturi sitis horreo, id. Phil 7, 3, 8 —(δ) With ne eo plus horreo, ne illae magis res nos ceperint, quam nos illas, Liv 34 4, 3 —**c.** *To shudder with amazement, to be astonished, amazed* (very rare) quae mehercule ego, Crasse, cum tractantur in causis, horrere soleo, Cic. de Or 2, 45, 188 animo horrere, id. Dom 55, 140 cogitatione, Curt. 9, 6, 12, cf horrendus, 2 —**B.** *To be of a rough or frightful appearance, to look rough, look frightful, to be terrible, dreadful, horrid* (rare, mostly poet) possetne uno tempore florere, deinde vicissim horrere terra, Cic. N D 2, 7, 19 quaedam loca frigoribus hiemis intolerabiliter horrent, Col. 1, 4, 9, German Progn. 2, 158, cf nec fera tempestas toto tamen horret in anno Ov F 1, 495 Phoebus, Stat Th. 4, 1 —**2.** Trop horrebant saevis omnia verba minis, Ov R. Am 664 —Hence, **A. horrens,** entis, *P a.* (acc to I), *bristly, shaggy, rough* (poet. and very rare) horrens Arcadius sus, Lucr 5, 25 horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbra, Verg A. 1, 165 horrentes Marte Latinos id ib 10, 237 horrensque feris altaribus Esus, Luc. 1, 445 —**B. horrendus,** a, um, *P a.* **1.** (Acc. to II. A 2. b) *Dreadful, terrible, fearful, terrific, horrible* (mostly poet. and in post Aug prose) horrendum et dictu video mirabile monstrum, Verg A. 3, 26 truces horrendaeque imagines, Plin. Pan 52, 5 silva invia atque horrenda, Liv 9, 36 1 Roma, Hor C 3 3, 45 rabies, id S 2, 3, 323 diluvies, id. C. 4, 14, 27 tempestas (with foeda) Vell 2, 100, 2 nox, Ov F 6, 140 vox, Val Fl 1, 210, cf lex erat horrendi carminis Liv 1, 26, 6 juvenis Parthis horrendus, Hor S 2 5, 62 pallor utrasque Fecerat horrendas aspectu, id ib 1, 8, 26 res horrenda relatu, Ov M 15, 298 horrendum dictu! Verg A. 4, 454 —*Neutr adv* belua Lernae Horrendum stridens, Verg A 6 288 arma Horrendum sonuere, id. ib 9, 732, 12 700 intonet horrendum, Juv 6, 485 —*Plur* horrenda circumsonantibus Alemannis, Amm 27, 10, 10 —**2.** In a good sense, *wonderful, awful, venerable* (poet) horrenda virgo (Camilla), Verg A 11, 507 horrendae procul secreta Sibyllae, id ib 6, 10 tectum augustum ingens Horrendum silvis et religione parentum, id ib 7, 172. —*Adv* **horrendē,** *dreadfully*, Vulg Sap 6, 5, 17, 3

* **horrĕŏlum,** i, *n. dim* [horreum] *a small barn* or *granary*, Val Max. 7, 1 *fin*

horresco, horrŭi, 3, *v inch n.* and *a.* [horreo], *to rise on end, stand erect, to bristle up, grow rough* **I.** Lit (mostly poet, cf horreo) rettulit ille gradus horrueruntque comae, Ov F 2 502 tum segetes altae campique natantes Lenibus horrescunt flabris Verg G 3, 199 bracchia coeperunt nigris horrescere villis, Ov M 2 478, cf setis horrescere coepi, id. ib 14, 279 horrescit telis exercitus asper utrimque Enn. ap Macr S 6, 4 (Ann v 385 Vahl), cf arma rigent, horrescunt tela, id. ib (Trag v 177 ib) mollis horrescit coma, Sen Agam 711 horrescit mare, *becomes ruffled, rough*, Varr ap Non. 423, 7 ut ille qui navigat, cum subito mare coepit horrescere, Cic Fragm ib 4 (Rep 1, 40 Mos) —**II.** Transf **A.** *To fall a shaking, trembling* (puella) Horruit, ut steriles, agitat quas ventus, aristae, Ov A A 1, 553 —**2.** In partic, *to begin to shake, shudder,* or *tremble* for fear, *to become frightened, terrified* (class) (α) *Absol* horresco misera, mentio quoties fit partionis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 93, cf id. As 1, 1, 4, Ter Ad. 4, 4, 23 quin etiam ferae, sibi injecto terrore mortis horrescunt, Cic Fin 5, 11, 31 horresco referens, Verg A. 2 204 horrescit visu subito, id. ib 6, 710, 12, 453 —(β) With *acc* dum procellas Cautus horrescis, Hor C 2 10 3 morsus futuros, Verg A. 3, 394 nullos visus, Val Fl 6, 453 mortem, Stat Th 3 70 —(γ) With *inf* horrescit animus omnia recensere, Amm 29 3, 9 —**B.** *To grow fearful, terrible, dreadful* (very rare) in terra quoque ut horrescant (fulmina), Lucr 6, 261 subitis horrescit turbida nimbis Tempestas, Sil. 1, 134

1. horrĕum, i, *n* [cf farreum, farina], *a storehouse*, esp for preserving grain, *a barn, granary, magazine* (syn sirus granarium, cumera) illi Capuam cellam atque horreum Campani agri esse voluerunt, Cic. Agr 2, 33, 89 si proprio condidit horreo, Quicquid de Libycis verritur areis, Hor C 1, 1, 9, Cic Verr 2, 3, 8, § 20, Caes B C 3, 42, 4 illius immensae ruperunt horrea messes, Verg G 1, 49, cf Tib 2, 5, 84 si, quicquid arat impiger Appulus Occultare meis dicerer horreis, Hor C 3, 16 27 —For other things parcis depere horreo amphoram? Hor C 3, 28, 7, Dig 18, 1, 76. argentum, quod in domo, vel intra horreum usibus ejus fuit, ib 34, 2, 33, 10 4 5, Col. 12, 52, 3 —In fig nunc argumentum vobis demensum dabo, non modio neque trimodio, verum ipso horreo, Plaut. Men prol.

15.—Poet., of a *beehive*, Verg. G. 4, 250; of *ant-burrows*, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 39.

2. Horrĕum, i, *n.*, *a city of Molossis in Epirus, of uncertain site*, Liv. 45, 26, 10.

horrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [horreo], *terrible, fearful, dreadful, horrible* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: quod hanc tam tetram, tam horribilem tamque infestam rei publicae pestem toties jam effugimus, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11: homini accidere nihil posse, quod sit horribile aut pertimescendum, id. Fam. 5, 21 *fin.*: species, *Caes. B. G. 7, 36, 2: spectaculum, Sall. J. 101, 11: sonitus, id. ib. 99, 2: di magni, horribilem et sacrum libellum! Cat. 14, 12: tempestas, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: formidines, id. Fin. 1, 19, 63: horribiles miserosque casus, id. de Or. 3, 3, 11: Mars (stella) rutilus horribilisque terris, id. Rep. 6, 17: illud vero fuit horribile, quod vereor, ne, etc., id. de Or. 1, 61, 258: horribile est causam capitis dicere, horribilius priore loco dicere, id. Quint. 31, 95.—**II.** In colloquial lang., sometimes in a good sense, *astonishing, amazing, tremendous*: sed hoc τέρας (i. e. Cæsar) horribili vigilantia, celeritate, diligentia est, Cic. Att. 8, 9 *fin.*: uterque juravit, inter nos periturum esse tam horribile secretum, Petr. 21, 3.—Hence, *adv.*: **horrĭbĭlĭter**, *amazingly*; in a good sense: horribiliter scripsisti hanc orationem, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. 2, 6 Mai.; August. Civ. Dei, 1, 8 *fin.*

horrĭcŏmis, e, *adj.* [horreo coma], *with hair on end, bristly, shaggy* (Appuleian): canes, App. M. 4, p. 151: hircus, id. ib. 7, p. 192.

horrĭdē, *adv.*, v. horridus *fin.*

horrĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [horridus], *standing up, projecting forth, protuberant; rough, rugged, rude*. **I.** Lit.: papillae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 66: caput ungunt horridulum, Lucil. ap. Non. 423, 1: puer, Mart. 10, 98, 9: comes, *shabby, poor*, Pers. 1, 54.—**II.** Trop., of discourse or style, *rude, rough, unpolished, simple, unadorned*: tua illa horridula mihi atque incomta visa sunt, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1: orationes Catonis, id. Or. 45, 152: horridula ejus verba et rudia flosculos Tullianos appellans, Amm. 29, 1, 11.

horrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [horreo], *standing on end, sticking out, rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly*: non hac barbula, qua ista delectatur, sed illa horrida, quam in statuis antiquis et imaginibus videmus, Cic. Cael. 14, 33: caesaries, Ov. M. 10, 139: pluma, id. Am. 2, 6, 5: apes horridi pili, Col. 9, 3, 1; cf.: apes horridae aspectu, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 59: sus, Verg. G. 4, 407; cf.: vidcar tibi amarior herbis, Horridior rusco, id. E. 7, 42: densis hastilibus horrida myrtus, id. A. 3, 23; cf.: arbor spinis, Plin. 12, 15, 34, § 67: horrida siccae silva comae, Juv. 9, 12.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *rough, rude, rugged, wild, savage, horrid*. **A.** Lit.: horrida signis chlamys, Val. Fl. 5, 558 (for which: aspera signis pocula, Verg. A. 9, 263): membra videres Horrida paedore, Lucr. 6, 1269: pecudis jecur horridum et exile, Cic. Div. 2, 13, 30: horrida villosa corpora veste tegant, Tib. 2, 3, 75: pastor, Ov. M. 1, 514: Ilia cultu, id. Am. 3, 6, 47; cf.: Acestes in jaculis et pelle Libystidis ursae, Verg. A. 5, 37: Silvanus, Hor. C. 3, 29, 22. Africa terribili tremit horrida terra tumultu, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 153 Müll. (Ann. v. 311 Vahl.); cf.: Aetnensis ager et campus Leontinus sic erat deformis atque horridus, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47 *fin.*: horridior locus, Ov. P. 1, 3, 83: silva fuit, late dumis atque ilice nigra Horrida, Verg. A. 9, 382: sedes Taenari, Hor. C. 1, 34, 10: argumenta, velut horrida et confragosa, vitantes, Quint. 5, 8, 1: inde senilis Hiems tremulo venit horrida passu, Ov. M. 15, 212; cf.: cum Juppiter horridus austris Torquet aquosam hiemem, Verg. A. 9, 670: bruma, id. G. 3, 442. December, Mart. 7, 36, 5: stiria, Verg. G. 3, 366: grando, id. ib. 1, 449: tempestas, Hor. Epod. 13, 1; Varr. ap. Plin. 18, 35, 79, § 349: fluctus, Hor. Epod. 10, 3; cf.: acquora, id. C. 3, 24, 40.—Poet.: si premerem ventosas horridus Alpes, qs. *enveloped in horror, shuddering*, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 19.—Of taste: sapor, *harsh, raw*, Plin. 34, 13, 33, § 129; cf. id. 13, 4, 9, § 43: ruta silvestris horrida ad effectum est, id. 20, 13, 61, § 131: (litterae) succedunt tristes et horridae . . . in hoc ipso frangit multo fit horridior (littera sexta nostrarum), Quint. 12, 10, 28 sq.—**2.** Esp., *with dishevelled hair*: si magna Asturici cecidit domus, horrida mater, Juv. 3, 212: paelex, id. 2, 57.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Rough* in character or manners, *rude, blunt, stern, unpolished, uncouth*: huncine hominem te amplexari tam horridum, Plaut. Truc. 5, 41: ut vita sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cic. Brut. 31, 117; cf.: vir paulo horridior et durior, Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 5: spernitur orator bonus, horridus miles amatur, Enn. ap. Cic. Mur. 14, 30 (Ann. v. 273 Vahl.): non ille, quamquam Socraticis madet Sermonibus, te negliget horridus, Hor. C. 3, 21, 10: fidens juventus horrida bracchiis, id. ib. 3, 4, 50: Germania, id. ib. 4, 5, 26: gens, Verg. A. 7, 746: horridus irā (Boreas), etc., Ov. M. 6, 685: vita, Cic. Quint. 30, 93: virtus, Sil. 11, 205; Stat. Th. 5, 172: aspera, tristi, horrida oratione, Cic. Or. 5, 20; cf.: horridiora verba, id. Brut. 17, 68: sermo, Quint. 9, 4, 3: quaedam genera dicendi horridiora, id. 12, 10, 10: numerus Saturnius, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 157: ita de horridis rebus nitida est oratio tua, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 51: (antiquorum imitatores) fient horridi atque jejuni, Quint. 2, 5, 21.—**2.** With the predominating idea of an effect produced, *causing tremor* or *horror, terrible, frightful, horrid* (rare, and mostly poet. for the class. horribilis): horridiore aspectu esse, *Caes. B. G. 5, 14, 2; cf. in a Greek construction with an *inf.*: et desit si larga Ceres, tunc horrida cerni, Luc. 3, 347: turba horrida aspici, Sen. Q. N. 3, 19: vis horrida teli, Lucr. 3, 170: acies, Verg. A. 10, 408: castra, id. E. 10, 23: proelia, id. G. 2, 282: arma, Ov. M. 1, 126: virga (mortis), Hor. C. 1, 24, 16: fata, Verg. A. 11, 96: jussa, id. ib. 4, 378: paupertas, Lucr. 6, 1282: aquilae ac signa, pulverulenta illa et cuspidibus horrida, Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 23.—Hence, *adv.*: **horrĭdē** (acc. to II. B), *roughly, savagely, severely, sternly*: vixit semper inculte atque horride, Cic. Quint. 18, 59: horride inculteque dicere, id. Or. 9, 28; cf. Quint. 10, 2, 17: ornamentis utetur horridius, Cic. Or. 25, 86: alloqui mitius aut horridius, Tac. H. 1, 82.

horrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum (archaic *gen. plur.* horriferum, Pac. ap. Cic. Or. 46, 155), *adj.* [horror-fero], *that brings trembling* or *terror, terrible, dreadful, horrible, horrific* (poet.): unde horrifer Aquiloni' stridor gelidas molitur nives, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: Boreas, Ov. M. 1, 65; 15, 471: axis, Val. Fl. 5, 518: nix, id. 5, 307: prodigium horriferum, Pac. ap. Cic. Or. 46, 155: aestus (Tartari), Lucr. 3, 1012: Aegis (= δεινή, Hom.), Verg. A. 8, 435: Erinys, Ov. M. 1, 725: voces, Lucr. 5, 996.

* **horrĭfĭcābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [horrificus], *causing terror, horrific*: luctus, Att. ap. Non. 226, 4 (Trag. Rel. v. 617 Rib.).

horrĭfĭcē, *adv.*, v. horrificus *fin.*

horrĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [horrificus], *to make rough* or *terrible, to cause terror* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): flatu placidum mare matutino Horrificans Zephyrus, *ruffling*, = crispans, Cat. 64, 271: ore ferarum Et rictu horrificant galeas, Sil. 3, 389: carcer, catenae, fuga, exsilium horrificaverant dignitatem, *had made terrible*, Flor. 3, 21, 10 Duk.: mentes, Claud. Bell. Get. 250.—*Absol.*: multaque praeterea vatum praedicta piorum Terribili monitu horrificant, *cause horror*, Verg. A. 4, 465.

horrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [horror-facio], *that causes tremor* or *terror, terrible, dreadful, frightful, horrific* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): bustum, Lucr. 3, 906: letum, Verg. A. 12, 851: ruinae (Aetnae), id. ib. 3, 571: lapsu (Harpyiarum), id. ib. 3, 225: fulmen, Val. Fl. 2, 97: acta, id. 3, 423: caesaries, Luc. 2, 372: poena, Gell. 20, 1 *fin.*—*Adv.*: **horrĭfĭcē**, *in a manner to cause dread, with affright*: horrifice fertur divinae Matris imago, Lucr. 2, 609; 4, 36.

horrĭpĭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [horripilo], *a bristling of the hair*, Vulg. Eccl. 27, 15.

horrĭpĭlo, āre, *v. n.* [horreo pilus], *to bristle with hairs, be shaggy* (post-class.): aures immodicis horripilant auctibus, App. M. 3, p. 140: horripilo ὀρθοτριχάω, horripilatur ὀρθοτριχεῖ, Gloss. Philox.

horrĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [horreo sonus], *sounding dreadfully, that makes a horrid sound* (poet.): fretum, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; cf. flatus, Luc. 2, 455: fragor, Lucr. 5, 109: fremitus, Verg. A. 9, 55: cardo, id. ib. 6, 573: buxus, Val. Fl. 2, 584: flagellum, id. 7, 149.

horror, ōris, *m.* [horreo], *a standing on end, standing erect, bristling*. **I.** Lit. (only poet. and very rare): comarum, Luc. 5, 154; Val. Fl. 1, 229: pontus non horrore tremit, i. e. *was not ruffled, agitated*, Luc. 5, 446; cf.: montes horrore nivali semper obducti, Amm. 15, 10, 1.—* **B.** Trop., *roughness, rudeness* of speech: veterem illum horrorem malim quam istam novam licentiam, Quint. 8, 5, 34.—**II.** Transf. (cf. horreo, II.) **A.** *A shaking, trembling*. **1.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tremulo ramos horrore moveri, Ov. M. 9, 345: horror soli, Flor. 2, 6.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *A shaking, shivering, chill, cold-fit, ague-fit* (class.): mihi frigidus horror Membra quatit, Verg. A. 3, 29; cf. Val. Fl. 7, 563: frigus voco ubi extremae partes membrorum inalgescunt: horrorem, ubi totum corpus intremit, Cels. 3, 3: Atticam doleo tam diu: sed quoniam jam sine horrore est, spero esse ut volumus, Cic. Att. 12, 6 *fin.*: horrorem tertianae et quartanae minuere, Plin. 22, 25, 72, § 150.—**b.** *A shaking, shuddering, quaking, trembling* with fright; *dread, terror, horror* (class.): est ea frigida multa, comes formidinis, aura, quae ciet horrorem membris et concitat artus, Lucr. 3, 291: ea res me horrore afficit, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 16; cf. id. ib. 66: di immortales, qui me horror perfudit! quam sum sollicitus, quidnam futurum sit! Cic. Att. 8, 6, 3: me luridus occupat horror Spectantem vultus etiamnum caede madentes, Ov. M. 14, 198: frigidus artus, Dum loquor, horror habet, id. ib. 9, 291: spectare in eadem harena feras horror est, Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 4.—**c.** *A shaking or trembling with joy*: laetus per artus horror iit, Stat. Th. 1, 494; cf.: me quaedam divina voluptas percipit atque horror, Lucr. 3, 29 sq.—**d.** *Dread, veneration, religious awe*: hic numinis ingens horror, Val. Fl. 2, 433: arboribus suis horror inest, Luc. 3, 411: animos horrore imbuere, Liv. 39, 8, 4: perfusus horrore venerabundusque, id. 1, 16, 6.—**B.** *That which causes dread, a terror, horror* (poet.): serrae stridentis, Lucr. 2, 411: validi ferri natura et frigidus horror, id. 6, 1011: Scipiadas, belli fulmen, Carthaginis horror, id. 3, 1034; imitated by Sil.: jacet campis Carthaginis horror, Sil. 15, 340.

horsum, *adv.* [contr. from hoc = huc and vorsum], *hitherwards, hither, this way* (ante-class.): pergunt, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 36: horsum se capessit, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 83; id. Mil. 2, 3, 33: te adiget horsum insomnia, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 13.

Hortălus, i, *m.*, *surname of the orator* Q. Hortensius *and his descendants*, Cic. Att. 2, 25, 1; 4, 15, 4; Suet. Tib. 47; Tac. A. 2, 37.

hortāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [hortor], *an incitement, encouragement, exhortation* (not ante-Aug.): non est hortamine longo Nunc, ait, utendum, Ov. M. 1, 277: Decii eventus, ingens hortamen ad omnia pro re publica audenda, Liv. 10, 29, 5: clamoris et verberis, Pall. Mart. 11, 3.—In *plur.*: hortamina, laudes, Val. Fl. 6, 93: cibos et hortamina pugnantibus gestant, Tac. G. 7 *fin.*

hortāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *an incitement, encouragement* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): ea cuncta Romanis hortamento erant, Sall. J. 98, 7: celeritatis, Gell. 13, 24, 21: virtutis, Just. 3, 5, 9.—In *plur.*: in conspectu parentum conjugumque ac liberorum, quae magna etiam absentibus hortamenta animi, etc., Liv. 7, 11, 6: victoriae, Tac. H. 4, 18; Lact. 5, 19, 9; 4, 1, 8.

Hortānum, i, *n.*, *a city of Etruria* (probably called after the Etruscan goddess Horta, Paul. ex Fest. 4, 8; cf. Müll. Etrusk. II. p. 62), now *Orte*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.—Hence, **Hortīnus**, a, um, *of Hortanum*: classes, Verg. A. 7, 716.

hortātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [hortor], *an encouragement, exhortation* (class.): jam hoc loco non hortatione neque praeceptis, sed precibus tecum fraternis ago, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, § 41: hortatio non est necessaria, id. Fam. 9, 14, 7: mihi grata tua est hortatio, id. Fin. 5, 2, 6: ille in castigationem, hic in hortationem amorum compositus, Quint. 3, 8, 54 Spald.: clamor (oppidanorum) per-

mixtus hortatione, etc, Sall. J 60, 2 remi gum, Liv 40, 4, 12 Hortationes ad philosophiam, *the title of a treatise by Augustus*, Suet Aug 85

hortātīvus, a, um, *adj* [hortor] *that serves for encouragement* or *exhortation, hortative* genus (dicendi), Quint 5, 10, 83 adverbia, i e eia, age, etc., Prisc. p 1021 P

1. hortātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *an inciter, encourager, exhorter* (class, cf monitor, impulsor, admonitor) cum ejus studii tibi et hortator et magister esset domi, Cic de Or 1, 55, 234 studiorum, Quint 10, 3, 23 scelerum, Verg A. 6, 529, Ov M 13 45 isto hortatore, auctore, intercessore Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110 hortatore non egetis, id Phil 11, 2, 3. hortatore bono, Enn. ap Fest p 363 Müll. (Ann v 471 Vahl) quasi in mari Solet hortator remiges hortarier, Plaut Merc 4, 2, 5, cf requiemque modumque Voce dabat remis, animorum hortator Epopeus, Ov M 3, 619

2. Hortātor, ōris, *m* [id], *a Roman surname*, Liv 8, 15

hortatōrius, a, um, *adj* [hortator], *encouraging cheering* (late Lat) irrisio, Aug Conf 8, 11 *fin* mandata, Ambros Cant Cantic. 3, 3 locus hortatorius ad fidem, Ambros in Luc 8 30

hortātrix, icis, *f* [id.] *she that incites, encourages*, or *exhorts* blanda hortatrix voluptas, Pac. Trag Fragm. v 195 Rib gloria hortatrix animosi leti, Stat Th 9, 717 illa velut hortatrix manus, Quint 11, 3, 103

hortātus, us, *m.* [id.] *incitement, encouragement, exhortation* (in class. prose only in *abl sing*) haec vox hujus hortatu praeceptisque conformata, nonnullis aliquando saluti fuit, Cic. Arch. 1, 1 aliorum consilio, hortatu, auctoritate, id. Fam 13, 29, 7 suorum omnium hortatu, Caes. B C 3, 86, 1 hortatu suo, Ov Tr 5, 14, 46, Luc 6, 317 — *Dat* hortatui, Macr S 7, 5 — With *obj gen* hortatus laudum, Sil. 12, 67 — In *plur*, Ov M 3, 242, 7, 339, Val. Fl 3 550, 4, 81 al

Hortensiānus, a, um, *adj*, v 2 Hortensius II B

hortensis, e, *adj* [hortus] *of* or *belonging to a garden, garden* lira, Col. 9, 4, 4 dii, Inscr Orell 1626 iovis, Inscr ap Marin Fratr Arv p 390

1. hortensĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.] *of* or *belonging to a garden, garden* **I.** *Adj* bulbi, Plin 20, 9, 40, § 105 batis id 26, 8, 50, § 82.—**II.** *Subst*, in *plur* **hortensia,** ōrum, *n*, *garden herbs*, Plin 19, 6, 31, § 98, 19, 8, 39, § 131, 26, 4, 10, § 22

2 Hortensĭus (HORTESIVS, Inscr Fabr p 235, *n* 619), *the name of a Roman gens*, so in partic Q Hortensius Hortalus, *a celebrated orator in the time of Cicero*, Cic Brut. 88, 301 sq, Quint. 11, 3, 8, 12, 11, 27, Gell 1, 5, 2, Tac A. 2, 37 After him is named the treatise of Cicero entitled Hortensius, of which fragments remain (Bait XI 55 sqq) —**Hortensia,** ae, *f*, *his daughter, also celebrated for her skill in oratory*, Val Max. 8 3 3, cf Quint. 1, 1, 6 —**II.** Deriv **A. Hortensĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to a Hortensius, Hortensian* lex, *of the dictator* Q Hortensius, Gai Inst 1, 3, Dig 1, 2, 2, cf Plin 16, 10, 15, § 37, Gell. 15, 27, 4 — Another lex Hortensia (ut nundinae essent fastae), perh of the same Hortensius, Macr S 1, 16 — **B. Hortensĭānus,** a, um, *adj*, *Hortensian* eloquentia, Val Max. 8, 3, 3 quod me admones, ut scribam illa Hortensiana, i e *the treatise entitled* Hortensius, Cic. Att 4, 6, 3 in aedibus Hortensianis, Suet. Aug 72

Hortēsĭus, v 2. Hortensius *init*

Hortīnus, a, um, *adj*, v Hortanum

hortor, atus, 1 (archaic *inf pres* hortarier, Plaut. Merc. 4, 2, 5), *v dep* [for horitor, v horior] *to urge one strongly* to do a thing *to incite instigate encourage, cheer, exhort* (freq and class, cf moneo admoneo, suadeo) **I.** In gen constr *aliquem, aliquem ad* or *in aliquid, ut, ne*, with the simple *subj*, *de aliqua re, aliquid*, with the *inf* or *absol* (*α*) With *acc. pers* coquos, Plaut Merc 4, 2, 5 sq haec, quae supra scripta sunt, eo spectant, ut te horter et suadeam, Cic Fam 13 4, 3 neque nos hortari neque dehortari decet Hominem peregrinum, Plaut. Poen 3, 3, 61 timentem, Ov M 10, 466 celeres canes, id. H. 4, 41, cf terribiles hortatus equos, *spurring on*, id. M 5, 421 vitulos Verg G 3, 164 pedes, *to drive on*, Plaut Stich. 2, 1, 7 senex in culina clamat hortatur cocos Quin agitis hodie? Plaut Cas 4, 1, 6 hortari coepit eundem Verbis, quae timido quoque possent addere mentem, Hor Ep 2, 2, 35 —(*β*) *Ad* or *in aliquid* ad laudem milites Cic. Prov Cons 4, 9 ad concordiam, Quint. 6, 1, 50 ad curam rei publicae, id. 5, 11, 24 ad diligentiam, id. 9, 4 133 ad quaerendum, id. 5, 12, 1 ad reliqua fortius exsequenda, id. 4, 5, 23 paribus Messapum in proelia dictis Hortatur, Verg A. 11, 521 in amicitiam jungendam, Liv 43, 19, 14 —(*γ*) *De aliqua re* isdem de rebus etiam atque etiam hortor, quibus superioribus litteris hortatus sum, Cic Fam 4, 9, 1 de Aufidiano nomine nihil te hortor, id. ib 16, 19 aliquem de conciliandа pace, Caes. B C 1, 26, 3 —(*δ*) With *ut, ne* or the simple *subj* Pompeium et hortari et orare ut magnam infamiam fugiat, non desistemus, Cic. Fam 1, 1, 2 petit atque hortatur, ut, etc., Caes. B G 1, 19 *fin* ipse equo circumiens unumquemque nominans appellat hortatur, rogat, uti meminerint, etc, Sall C 59 5 magno opere te hortor, ut, etc., Cic. Off 1, 1, 3 ego vos hortari tantum possum, ut amicitiam omnibus rebus humanis anteponatis, id. Lael 5, 17, 27, 104 juvenes ut illam ire viam pergant, Juv 14, 121 te sedulo Et moneo et hortor, ne cujusquam misereat, Ter Hec. 1, 1, 7, Plaut Mil 4, 4, 52 Ambiorix in Nervios pervenit hortaturque, ne sui in perpetuum liberandi occasionem dimittant, Caes B G 5, 38, 2 hortatur eos, ne animo deficiant id B C 1, 19, 1 —With the simple *subj* Labienum Treboniumque hortatur ad eam diem revertantur, id. B G 6, 33 *fin*, id. B C 1, 21, 4 quid ego vos, de vestro impendatis, hortor? Liv 6, 15, 10 hortatur et monet, imitetur vicinum suum Octavium Suet. Aug 3 *fin* —(*ε*) *Aliquem aliquid* or simply *aliquid* sin tu (quod te jamdudum hortor) exieris, Cic. Cat 1, 5, 12 trepidus hortabar fugam, Poët ap Charis 1, 4 *fin* equidem pacem hortari non desino, Cic Att 7, 14 *fin*, so, pacem amicitiamque, Nep Dat. 8, 5 vias, Stat. S 3, 5, 22 me miseram! cupio non persuadere quod hortor, Ov H 19, 187 —(*ζ*) With *inf* or an *object clause* (rare) cum legati hortarentur accipere, Nep Phoc 1, 3 (Daedalus) dedit oscula nato Hortaturque sequi, Ov M. 8, 215, Hor Ep 1, 1, 69 (Chariclem medicum) remanere ac recumbere hortatus est, Suet Tib 72 (cf in the foll b) —(*η*) With *supine* neque ego vos ultum injurias hortor, Sall H Fragm 3, 61, 17 Dietsch —(*θ*) *Absol* hortor, adsto, admoneo, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 10 Sigambri fuga comparata, hortantibus iis, quos, etc, Caes B G 4, 18 *fin* hortante et jubente Vercingetorige, id ib 7, 26, 1, Nep Att 10, 4 al — **b.** Of inanim or abstract things pol bene facta tua me hortantur, tuo ut imperio paream, Plaut. Pers 5, 2, 60 res tempus locus, simul otium hortabatur, ut, etc, Afran ap Non 523, 14 multae res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur, Caes B G 3 18, 6 secundum ea multae res eum hortabantur, quare sibi eam rem cogitandam et suscipiendam putaret, id. ib 1, 33, 2 — With *inf* (rei publicae dignitas) me ad sese rapit, haec minora relinquere hortatur, Cic Sest 3, 7 — **2.** Prov hortari currentem, i e *to urge one who needs no urging*, Cic. Fin 5, 2, 6, id Att. 13 45, 2, v curro —**II.** In partic, in milit. lang, *to exhort* soldiers before a battle Sabinus suos hortatus cupientibus signum dat Caes B G 3, 19, 2 pauca pro tempore milites hortatus, Sall J 49, 6 suos hortando ad virtutem arrigere id ib 23, 1, Ov A. A. 1, 207

☞ **a.** Also in the *act.* form, **horto,** are (Prisc. p 797 P) Enn. Ann 554 Vahl., *perf* hortavi, Sen. Suas. 5, 8.—**b. hortor,** ari, in *pass signif* ab amicis hortaretur, Varr ap Prisc p 793 P, cf Gell. 15, 13, 1 hoste hortato Auct B Hisp 1 *fin*

hortŭālis, e, *adj* [hortus] *of* or *belonging to a garden, garden* (post class for hortensis) species strychni App Herb 74 pastinaca id. ib 8 herpillos, id. ib 99

hortŭlānus, a, um, *adj* [hortulus], *of* or *belonging to a garden, garden* (post class. for hortensis) **I.** *Adj* maritimusque secessus, Tert Poen 11 porcellus, i. e. *stuffed with garden herbs*, Apic. 8, 7, § 384. —**II.** *Subst* **hortulanus,** i, *m*, *a gardener*, Macr S 7, 3 *med*, App. M. 4, p. 143, 9, p 235 sq, Inscr Orell. 4200

hortŭlus, i, *m dim* [hortus] *a little garden* **I.** Lit, Cat 61, 92, Juv 3, 226, Plin. 35 10, 36, § 105, as *part of a vineyard*, Col. 4, 18 2 — In *plur* hortuli, *garden grounds*, Cic. Off 3, 14, 58, id. Fin. 5, 1, 2, id. Clu. 13, 37, Col. 4 18, 2 — **B.** Transf. Cupidinis, i e pudenda muliebria, App Apex 17 — **II.** Trop cujus (Democriti) fontibus Epicurus hortulos suos irrigavit, Cic N D 1, 43, 120

hortus, i, *m* [cf heres co hors, χόρτος, an enclosure for plants, hence] *a garden, a pleasure garden, fruit garden, kitchen garden, vineyard* (syn pomarium, viretum, viridarium) **I.** Lit sed is clam patrem etiam hac nocte illa per hortum transiit ad nos, Plaut Truc. 2, 1, 37 abii ad hortum nostrum, id. Most. 5 1, 4, Col 10, 11, 3, Plin 19, 4, 19, § 50, Cic. de Sen 16, 56, id Off 3, 14, 58, id. Phil. 2, 6, 15, Lact 2 7, 7, 25, Plin Ep. 2, 17, 15 et saep horti Epicuri, *in which Epicurus taught*, Cic. Fin 5, 1 3, id. N D 1, 33, 93, id Att 12, 23, 2, cf Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 51 magni Senecae praedivitis horti Juv 10, 16 Horti Caesaris, Agrippinae, Domitiae, etc, *at Rome* (Trans Tiberim), cf. Becker s Antiq I p 657 sq Horti Maecenatis, *on the Esquiline hill*, ib p 540 sq — **II.** Transf **A.** For villa, *a country seat* in XII tabulis legum nostrarum nusquam nominatur villa, semper in significatione ea hortus, in horti vero heredium, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 50 —**B.** For holera, *garden stuff, vegetables greens*, Cato, R R. 8, 2, Hor S 2, 4, 16 —**C.** Like the Gr κῆπος, i q pudendum muliebre Poët. ap Anth. Lat I p 626 Burm, also the *posteriors* of a boy, Auct. Priap 5

Hōrus, i, *m*, Ὧρος, *name of the sun among the Egyptians*, Macr S 1, 21, 13

hospĕs, itis (*gen plur* hospitium, Liv 4, 35, 4), *m*, **hospĭta,** ae, *f* (cf. antistita from antistes, sospita from sospes, sacerdota from sacerdos etc, but hospes, *f*, Att. ap Non. 279, 11, Trag Fragm v 51 Rib hospes amica, Ov F 6, 510 Aurora, Stat.Th 6, 272, Sen Agam 318 al) [=hostipets, hostis, a stranger, pa, root of pasco, pater, to feed, hence] **I.** *He who entertains a stranger, a host* (one who entertains gratuitously as a friend caupo, one who entertains for pay), form hospes alterum ad cauponem devertisse, ad hospitem alterum, Cic. Div 1, 27, 57, so id. Fin 5, 2 4 tendimus hinc recta Beneventum, ubi sedulus hospes Paene macros, arsit, dum turdos versat in igne, etc., Hor S 1 5, 71 succinctus, id. ib 2 6, 107 amabilis id Ep 2, 2, 132 hospitis affectu salutare, *with a host s politeness*, Juv 8, 161 —Esp, *one upon whom soldiers are quartered*, Tac. H 2, 66, 3, 41 —Hence repeated of both host and guest per dexteram istam te oro, quam regi Deiotaro hospes hospiti porrexisti, Cic. Deiot 3 8, so, non hospes ab hospite tutus, Ov M 1, 144 Juppiter, =hospitalis, id. ib 10, 224.—*Fem.*, hospita, *she who entertains a guest, a hostess* femina primaria, Servilia, vetere Dionis hospita, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 8, § 24 figura et lineamenta hospitae, id ib 2 2, 36, § 89 Helene, Hor C 1, 15, 2 —In late Lat, *for a concubine*, Inscr Orell 2669, 4996. —**II.** Transf **A.** *A sojourner, visitor, guest, friend*, ξένος Lit. in domo clari hominis, in quam et hospites multi recipiendi et admittenda hominum cujusque modi multitudo, Cic. Off 1 39, 139 libri inter Cratippi commentarios tamquam hospites recipiendi, id ib 3, 33, 121 recipere hospites, id Verr 2, 1, 25, § 65 accipere hospitem, id. Fam 9, 26 *fin* non hospites sed peregrini atque advenae, id. Agr 2, 34, 94 habuisses non hospitem, sed contubernalem, id Fam. 9 20, 1 et hostem et hospitem vidit, id. Div 2, 37, 79, 6, 6, 2 is qui nuper Romae fuit Menedemus hospes meus, id. de Or 1, 19, 85, cf id. Lael. 7, 24 Polybius noster hospes id Rep 4, 3 id factum ex suis hospitibus Caesar cognoverat, Caes. B G 5, 6, 2 in suos notos hospitesque quaerebant, id. B C 1, 74, 5 hospes familiae vestrae, Cic. Lael 11, 36 homo multo

rum hospitum, id. Clu. 59, 163: mihi seu longum post tempus venerat hospes Sive, etc., Hor. S. 2, 2, 118: si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes, id. ib. 2, 4, 17: hospite venturo, cessabit nemo tuorum, Juv. 14, 59: in officiis apud majores ita observatum est: primum tutelae, deinde hospiti, deinde clienti, tum cognato, postea adfini, Sabin. ap. Gell. 5, 13, 5.—In *fem.:* meamne hic in via hospitam, Quae heri huc Athenis cum hospite advenit meo, etc., Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 8; id. ib. 71; Ter. And. 2, 6, 8; Cic. Att. 5, 1, 3.—**B.** Opp. to a native, *a stranger, foreigner* (syn.: advena, peregrinus, peregrinator, alienus): adeone hospes hujusce urbis, adeone ignarus es disciplinae consuetudinisque nostrae, ut haec nescias? Cic. Rab. Perd. 10, 28: nec peregrinus atque hospes in agendo, id. de Or. 1, 50, 218: nos in nostra urbe peregrinantes errantesque tamquam hospites tui libri quasi domum deduxerunt, id. Ac. 1, 3, 9.—So in addressing a foreigner, like the Gr. ξένε, *stranger:* cum (Theophrastus) percontaretur ex anicula quadam, quanti aliquid venderet, et respondisset illa atque addidisset, Hospes, non pote minoris: tulisse eum moleste, se non effugere hospitis speciem, cum aetatem ageret Athenis optimeque loqueretur, id. Brut. 46, 172; Quint. 8, 1, 2: dic, hospes, Spartae, nos te hic vidisse jacentes, Cic. poët. Tusc. 1, 42, 101 (a transl. of the Gr. Ὦ ξεῖν', ἀγγέλλειν Λακεδαιμονίοις, etc., Herod. 7, 228): hospes, quid miras curare Serapin? Varr. ap. Non. 480, 30; Prop. 4, 1, 1.—*Fem.*, hospita, *a female stranger:* hanc hospitam crepidula ut graphice decet, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 3.—**C.** Hence, *a stranger* in any matter, *ignorant of, unacquainted with:* si erit idem in consuetudine civitatis hospes, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131: vos ignoretis, vos hospites in hac urbe versamini, id. Mil. 12, 33.—**D.** Of inanim. or abstr. things adjectively, *hospitable; strange, foreign.* (*a*) Form hospes (only in post-Aug. poets): gemma, Pall. Insit. *init.:* tecta, etc., Stat. Th. 12, 479: cymba, id. S. 5, 1, 252: honor, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 650.—(*β*) Form hospita (in the *fem.* and *neutr. plur.* mostly poet.): hirundines hospitae, Varr. ap. Arn. 6, 207: navis, Ov. F. 1, 340: quo tutior hospita lustres Aequora, Verg. A. 3, 377: conjunx hospita Teucris, id. ib. 6, 93: terra hospita, id. ib. 3, 539: tecta, Val. Fl. 2, 650: flumina, Stat. Th. 4, 842: litora mundo, id. S. 3, 5, 75: unda plaustris, *bearing wagons on its frozen surface*, Verg. G. 3, 362: vina, Val. Fl. 1, 44.

hospĭta, v. hospes.

hospĭtācŭlum, i, *n.* [hospita], *a lodging-house, inn,* Dig. 9, 3, 5, § 1.

hospĭtālis, e, *adj.* [hospes], *of* or *relating to a guest* or *host, hospitable,* ξένιος, ξενικός. **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.* (class.): illam ipsam sedem hospitalem, in quam erit deductus, publicam populi Romani esse dicet, Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 46: deversorium, Liv. 21, 63 *fin.:* cubiculum, *guest-chamber,* id. 1, 58: beneficia, id. 2, 14 *fin.:* aves, *set before a guest,* Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 3; cf.: cena Augusti, Plin. 33, 4, 24, § 83: umbra, Hor. C. 2, 3, 10: tessera, *which guests gave to the host,* Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 87 sq.; cf. ib. 5, 1, 25: Juppiter, *the patron of hospitality,* Cic. Deiot. 6, 18; id. Fin. 3, 20, 66; id. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 3 al.; cf. deus, Plaut. Poen. 5, 1, 25: non dubitavit illud insigne Penatium hospitaliumque deorum ex hospitali mensa tollere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22, § 48: fulmina, *of Jupiter* hospitalis, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49: caedes, *the murder of a guest,* Liv. 25, 18, 7: TABVLA, i. e. *a municipal decree for the reception of a guest,* Inscr. Grut. 456, 1: Theophrastus scribit, Cimonem Athenis etiam in suos curiales Laciadas hospitalem fuisse, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64; cf.: homo qui semper hospitalissimus amicissimusque nostrorum hominum existimatus esset (shortly before: cum suae partes essent hospitum recipiendorum), id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 65: tua illa Venus, id. Cael. 21, 52: tibi hospitale pectus, Hor. Epod. 17, 49: nihil hospitalius mari (Campaniae): hospitalem hostem appellare, Liv. 25, 18, 8: hinc illi nobiles portus Cajeta, Misenus, etc., Flor. 1, 16: appulsus litorum, Plin. 2, 46, 45, § 118.—**B.** *Subst.* **1.** **hospĭtālis,** is, *m., a guest:* injuriae potestatum in hospitales ad visendum venientium, Hipponenses in necem ejus (delphini) compulerunt, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 26.—**2.** **hospĭtālia,** ium, *n.* **a.** *Apartments for guests, guest-chambers,* Vitr. 6, 10.—**b.** On the stage, *the two entrances on the right and left for strangers,* Vitr. 5, 7.—**c.** (Sc. jura.) *The dues of hospitality,* Liv. 42, 24 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., of things: ut in Fucino lacu invectus amnis, in Lario Addua, etc. . . . in Lemanno Rhodanus: hic trans Alpes superiores in Italia multorum milium transitu hospitales suas tantum nec largiores quam intulere aquas evehentes, *foreign,* i. e. *that flow through without mingling,* Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224; 17, 10, 14, § 69.—Hence, *adv.:* **hospĭtālĭter,** *hospitably, as a guest:* invitati hospitaliter per domos, Liv. 1, 9, 9: vocare (opp. hostiliter), id. 6, 26, 3: excipere aliquem, Curt. 7, 6 *med.:* ingredi ad deos Penates, Just. 8, 3.

hospĭtālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [hospitalis]. **I.** *Hospitality:* recte etiam a Theophrasto est laudata hospitalitas, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64; Mart. 4, 64, 28.—* **II.** *A being a guest,* i. e. *a living in a foreign country, a sojourning:* lege temporalis hospitalitatis, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 21, § 34.

hospĭtālĭter, *adv.*, v. hospitalis *fin.*

hospĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [hospitor], *a lodger, guest:* mei hospitatores, App. M. 4, p. 145, 28.

‡ **hospĭtĭcīda** ξενοκτόνος, Gloss. Phil.

hospĭtĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [hospitium], *a little inn* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 47, 11; 108, 44.

hospĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [hospes]. **I.** *Hospitality* (class.): quos ego universos adhiberi liberaliter, optimum quemque hospitio amicitiaque conjungi dico oportere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 16; cf.: quocum mihi amicitiam res publica conciliavit, hospitium voluntas utriusque conjunxit, etc., id. Deiot. 14, 39: gratia atque hospitiis florens hominum nobilissimorum . . . cum Metellis, erat ei hospitium, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: pro hospitio quod sibi cum eo esset, id. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 23: vetus hospitium renovare, id. Deiot. 3, 8: ego hic hospitium habeo, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 82: qui hospitio Ariovisti usus erat, Caes. B. G. 1, 47, 4: jungimus hospitio dextras, Verg. A. 3, 83: indulge hospitio, id. ib. 4, 51: ut artum solveret hospitiis animum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 83: renuntiare, Liv. 25, 18, 9: huic paternum hospitium cum Pompeio intercedebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 25, 4: decernunt, ut cum L. fratre hospitium publice fieret, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65, § 145; cf.: Gaditani hospitium cum L. Cornelio publice fecerunt, id. Balb. 18, 41; Liv. 37, 54, 5: publice privatimque hospitia jungere, id. 1, 45, 2: clientelae hospitiaque provincialia, Cic. Cat. 4, 11, 23; cf. Auct. Her. 1, 5, 8.—**II.** *A hospitable reception, entertainment:* te in Arpinati videbimus et hospitio agresti accipiemus, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 4: cum ab eo magnificentissimo hospitio acceptus esset, id. Div. 2, 37, 79: hospitio invitabit, id. Phil. 12, 9, 23: hic apud me hospitium tibi praebebitur, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 93: alibi te melius quaerere hospitium, id. Curc. 3, 47: me excepit Aricia hospitio modico, Hor. S. 1, 5, 2: gens hospitio deorum inmortalium sancta, Liv. 9, 34, 19; 29, 11, 6.—**B.** Concr., *a place of entertainment* for strangers, *a lodging, inn, guest-chamber* (cf. diversorium): ex vita ita discedo tamquam ex hospitio, non tamquam ex domo, Cic. de Sen. 23, 84; cf. id. de Or. 2, 58, 234: Piliae paratum est hospitium, id. Att. 14, 2, 3: deductus a magistratibus in nemorosum hospitium, Plin. 35, 11, 38, § 121: publicum, Liv. 5, 28, 4: ibi (milites) benigne excepti divisique in hospitia, id. 2, 14, 8: ad hospitium imperatoris venire, id. 33, 1, 6: hospitia singulorum adire, Suet. Ner. 47: praetorianae cohortes per hospitia dispersae, *the town-quarters,* id. Tib. 37: Romae . . . magno hospitium miserabile, Juv. 3, 166: tolerabile, id. 7, 69: hospitio aliquem juvare, id. 3, 211: hospitio prohibemur harenae, *of the shore* (i. e. *from landing*), Verg. A. 1, 540.—Transf., of animals: itque pecus longa in deserta sine ullis Hospitiis, Verg. G. 3, 343; 4, 24; Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 66.—Comically: quid faciam nunc, si tresviri me in carcerem compegerint? . . . ita Peregre adveniens hospitio publicitus accipiar, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 8: certe advenientem hic me hospitio pugneo accepturus est, id. ib. 1, 1, 140: nec confidentiae usquam hospitium est, nec deverticulum dolis, id. Capt. 3, 3, 8.—Trop.: ut universi intellegant, sacrosanctum cunctis esse debere hospitium virilis animae, i. e. virile corpus, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 5, 3, 2.

* **hospĭtīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [hospes], *of* or *belonging to a host:* viridaria, *his host's,* Spart. Hadr. 12, 5.

hospĭtor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [id.], *to be a guest, to put up, lodge, sojourn as a guest* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: mensores postibus hospitaturi nomen ascribunt, Cod. Th. 7, 8, 4; Petr. 77, 4.—**B.** Transf. (cf. hospitalis, II.): Gangem in quodam lacu hospitari; inde lenem fluere, Plin. 6, 18, 22, § 65: castanea translata nescit hospitari pavetque novitatem, id. 17, 20, 34, § 149.—**II.** Trop.: quid aliud voces animum quam deum in humano corpore hospitantem, Sen. Ep. 31; id. Vit. Beat. 23.

hospĭtus, a, um, occurring only in the *fem. sing.* and *neutr. plur.* hospita; v. hospes.

hostĭa (also **fostia**), ae, *f.* [2. hostio, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll.], *an animal sacrificed, a victim, sacrifice* (cf.: victima). **I.** Lit.: cum Trebatius doceat, hostiarum genera esse duo, unum in quo voluntas dei per exta disquiritur, alterum, in quo sola anima deo sacratur, unde etiam haruspices animales has hostias vocant, Macr. S. 3, 5, 1: illud ex institutis pontificum et haruspicum non mutandum est, quibus hostiis immolandum cuique deo, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29: ea prodigia partim majoribus hostiis partim lactentibus procurarentur, Liv. 22, 1, 15: majoribus hostiis rem divinam facere, id. 31, 5, 3: Veneri immolare hostiam, Plaut. Poen. 2, 2: hostiis propitiare Venerem, id. ib. 4, 2, 25; cf. v. 27: Pseudole, arcesse hostias, Victimas, lanios, ut ego huic sacrificem summo Jovi, id. Ps. 1, 3, 93: hostias immolare, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93: hostias ad sacrificium praebere . . . hostias redimere (used interchangeably with victimae), id. Inv. 2, 31, 96 sq.: hostiae omnibus locis immolabantur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51, 3: C. Mario per hostias dis supplicanti, Sall. J. 63, 1: nondum cum sanguine sacro Hostia caelestes pacificasset heros, Cat. 68, 76: ad scelus perficiendum caesis hostiis (shortly before: nocturna sacrificia), Cic. Clu. 68, 194: mactata hostia, Hor. C. 1, 19, 16: non sumptuosa blandior hostia Mollivit aversos Penates Farre pio et saliente mica, id. ib. 3, 23, 18: quadraginta hostiis sacrificare, Liv. 41, 19, 2: hostiis piare prodigia, Tac. H. 5, 13: si primis hostiis litatum non est, Gell. 4, 6, 6: ruminalis, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 206: maximam hostiam ovilli pecoris appellabant, non ab amplitudine corporis sed ab animo placidiore, Paul. ex Fest. p. 126 Müll.: (Galli) humanis hostiis aras ac templa funestant, Cic. Font. 10, 21 (for which: Galli pro victimis homines immolant, Caes. B. G. 6, 16, 2); cf.: humanis hostiis litare, Tac. G. 9: humana, Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 82.—Collect., Verg. A. 1, 334.—**II.** Transf., Hostia, *a group of stars belonging to the constellation Centaurus,* Hyg. Astr. 3, 37.

* **hostĭātus,** a, um, *adj.* [hostia], *provided with victims:* candidatas venire hostiatasque, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 12.

‡ **hostĭcapas,** hostium captor, Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll. [hostis-capio; the final *s* is archaic, as in PARICIDAS for parricida].

hostĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [hostis]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to an enemy, hostile* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Cæs.): ager, Liv. 44, 13: tellus, Ov. P. 1, 3, 65: moenia, Hor. C. 3, 2, 6: vindemia, Ov. F. 4, 893: manus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 49; 2, 2, 61: ensis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 31: incursiones, Col. praef. § 19: tumultus, Flor. 3, 10, 17.—In *neutr.* as *subst.:* **hostĭcum,** i, *the enemy's territory:* castra in hostico incuriose posita, Liv. 8, 38, 2: raptae ex hostico messes, Plin. Pan. 29, 3: transire in hosticum, Eum. Pan. ad Constant. 13; also *enmity:* hosticum spirare, Tert. Mag. 35.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to a stranger, strange, foreign:* hosticum hoc mihi domicilium est, Athenis domus est, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 40.

* **hostĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [hostis-fero], *hostile:* quisquam, Manil. 1, 420 dub.

hostĭfĭcē, *adv*, v. hostificus *fin.*

hostĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj* [hostis facio], *that deals in a hostile manner, hostile* (ante class.): o dirum hostificumque diem! Att. ap Non. 485, 24 (Fragm Trag v 80 Rib.): bellum, Cic Dom 23, 60.—**Adv* **hostĭfĭcē**, *in a hostile manner*, Att ap Non. 224 11 (Fragm. Trag v 82 Rib.)

Hostĭlīna, ae, *f* [hostio = aequo], *a goddess that promotes the growth of corn in equal ears*, Aug Civ Dei, 3, 8

hostīlis, e, *adj* [hostis] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to an enemy, hostile.* **A.** In gen (class.): amator simili'st oppidi hostilis, Plaut Truc 1, 2, 68: terra, Cic. Inv 1, 55, 108: manus, id. Tusc 1, 35, 85: naves, Hor Epod. 9, 19: domus, id. ib 5, 53: aratrum, id. C 1, 16, 21: manus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 61: cadavera, Sall C 61, 8: vis, Plaut Capt. 2, 2, 52: condictiones pactionesque (with belli cae), Cic Off. 3, 29, 108: minae, Tac A. 13, 57: metus, *of the enemy*, Sall J 41, 2: spolia, Liv 29, 35, 5, Suet. Ner 38: terra, Liv 44, 3, 8: clamor, id. 1 29, 2: turmae, id. 9, 22, 9: murmur, Tac. H 2, 42: audacia, id. A. 14, 23: solum, id. ib 11, 16, 11, 20: nationes, id. ib 11, 23.—As *subst* **hostīle**, is, *n*, *hostile country, the enemy's land* or *soil*: prior Parthus apud Gaium in nostra ripa, posterior hic apud regem in hostili (sc. solo) epulatus est, Vell 2, 101 *fin.*—**B.** In partic., in divining: hostilis pars (opp pars familiaris), *the part of the entrails that related to the enemy*, Luc 1, 622.—**II.** *That is usual with an enemy, hostile* (class.): hominis hostilem in modum seditiosi imago, Cic. Rab Perd. 9, 24, cf.: hostilem in modum vexare, id. Prov Cons 3, 5: in hunc hostili odio est, id. Clu 5, 12: spiritus, Tac. H 4, 57: ne quid ab se hostile timeret Sall J 88, 5: caedem, fugam aliaque hostilia portendant, id. ib 3, 2: legati retulerunt, omnia hostilia esse, Liv 21, 16, 1: multa hostilia audere, Tac. H 4, 15: facere, Sall J 107, 2: loqui, Tac. H 2, 66: invicem coeptare, id. ib 3, 70: induere adversus aliquem, id A. 12, 40: apibus inimica est nebula: aranei quoque vel maxime hostiles, Plin 11, 19, 21, § 65.—Hence, *adv* **hostīlĭter**, *like an enemy, in a hostile manner, hostilely*: quid ille fecit hostiliter, Cic. Phil 5, 9, 25, Sall J 20, 4, Liv 2, 14, 2, 9, 38, 1, Tac H. 2, 85, Suet Caes. 54, Ov M 11, 372, 14, 68

hostīlĭtas, atis, *f* [hostilis], *enmity, hostility*, Cassiod Var 4, 50

hostīlĭter, *adv*, v. hostilis *fin.*

Hostīlĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens.* **1.** Hostus Hostilius, *who fought victorious ly against the Sabines* Liv 1, 12.—**2.** His grandson, Tullus Hostilius, *the third king of Rome*, Liv 1, 22 sqq., Cic N D 2, 3, 9.—**3.** L. Hostilius Tubulus, *prætor in A. U C 611, a rude person*, Lucil ap Cic N D 1, 23, 63—**II.** Deriv **Hostīlĭus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to a Hostilius, Hostilian*: Curia, *built by king Tullus Hostilius*, Liv 1, 22, 30, Varr L L. 5, § 155 Müll: Hostilis Laribus immolabant quod ab his hostes arceri putabant (perhaps named after Hostus Hostilius), Paul ex Fest. p 102 Müll: lex, Just Inst 4, 10

hostīmentum, i, *n.* [1 hostio], *a recompense, requital*: hostimentum beneficii pensatio, Paul ex Fest p 102 Müll, cf.: hostimentum est aequamentum, Non 3, 26 (ante class.): audi atque auditis hostimentum adjungito, Enn ap Fest. p 270 Müll (Trag v 154 Vahl): par pari datum hostimentum'st, opera pro pecunia, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 20: beneficiis hostimentum peperisti grave, Att ap Non. 315, 19, Serv Verg A 2, 156

1. hostio, ire, *v. a*, *to make even, return like for like, to recompense, requite*: hostire (ab antiquis) ponebatur pro aequare, Fest. s. v status dies, p 314 Müll, ib s. v redhostire, p 270 (ante class.): nisi coerceo Protervitatem atque hostio ferociam, Pac. ap Fest s v redhostire, p 270, and ap Non 121, 16 (Trag Rel. v 346 Rib.): quin promitto hostire contra, ut merueris, Plaut As 2, 2, 110

2. hostio, ire, *v. a*, *to strike*: hostia dicta est ab eo, quod est hostire ferire, Paul ex Fest. p 102 Müll (ante class.): quae mea comminus machaera atque hasta hostibit e manu, Enn ap Fest. s. v redhostire, p 270 Müll (Trag v 212 Vahl)

hostis (also **fos-**), is, *comm* [Sanscr root ghas, to eat, consume, destroy, Germ Gast, cf also hasta], *a stranger, foreigner*, afterwards transf., *an enemy* (cf. adversarius, inimicus, perduellis): equidem etiam illud animadverto, quod qui proprio nomine perduellis esset, is hostis vocaretur, lenitate verbi rei tristitiam mitigatam Hostis enim apud majores nostros is dicebatur, quem nunc peregrinum dicimus: quamquam id nomen durius effecit jam vetustas: a peregrino enim recessit et proprie in eo qui arma contra ferret remansit, Cic Off 1, 12, 37, cf. Varr L. L. 5, § 3 Müll: hostis apud antiquos peregrinus dicebatur, et qui nunc hostis perduellio, Paul ex Fest p 102 P.—**II.** *An enemy* in arms or of one's country (opp inimicus, a private enemy, or one who is inimically disposed) **A.** Lit: qui (Pompeius) saepius cum hoste conflixit quam quisquam cum inimico concertavit, Cic. de Imp Pomp 10, 28, cf.: omnes nos statuit ille quidem non inimicos sed hostes, id Phil 11, 1, 3, opp inimicus, Curt 7, 10 (v also the foll.): debent oratori sic esse adversariorum nota consilia, ut hostium imperatori, Quint 12, 1, 35: legiones hostium, Plaut. Am prol. 136: hostes nefarios prostravit, Cic. Phil 14, 10, 27: (bellum) compellere intra hostium moenia, id. Rep 1, 1: vita ex hostium telis servata, id. ib 1, 3: adventus hostium, id ib 2, 3: ut eam (probitatem) vel in eis quos numquam vidimus, vel, quod majus est, in hoste etiam diligamus, id. Lael 9, 29: hostem rapinis prohibere, Caes. B G 1, 15, 4: quando hostis alienigena terrae Italiae bellum intulisset, Liv 29, 10, 5: servit Hispanae vetus hostis orae Cantaber sera domitus catena, Hor C 3, 8, 21: terra marique victus hostis, id Epod. 9, 27 et saep: inimicis quoque et hostibus ea indigna videri, Cic. Inv 1, 54, 105, cf.: inimicus, hostis esset, tanta contumelia accepta, id Verr 2, 2, 24, § 58: sibi inimicus atque hostis, id. Fin 5, 10, 29: horum omnium communis hostis praedoque, id Verr 2, 2, 6, § 17: tam dis hominibusque hostis, id. Phil 2, 26, 64, id. Att. 15, 21, 1: Cn. Pompeius auctor et dux mei reditus, illius (Clodii) hostis, id. Mil 15, 39: acer Bupalo hostis (Hipponax), Hor Epod. 6, 14: fas est et ab hoste doceri, Ov M 4, 428: di meliora piis erroremque hostibus illum! Verg G 3, 513, cf Ov H 16, 219, id. Am 2, 10, 16, id. F 3, 494, id P 4, 6, 35: quam (aquam) hostis hosti commodat, Plaut. Rud 2, 4, 21.—In *fem*: hostis est uxor, invita quae ad virum nuptum datur, Plaut. Stich 1, 2, 83: nupta meretrici hostis est, Ter Hec. 5, 2, 23: ut, quo die captam hostem vidisset, eodem matrimonio junctam acciperet, Liv 30, 14, 2: cum certa videbitur hostis Ov A A 2, 461, id. H. 6, 82, Prop 1, 4, 18: ille uxorem, tu hostem luges, Curt. 4, 11, 4.—**B.** Transf., of animals or things (poet and in post Aug prose): qualem ministrum fulminis alitem ... in ovilia Demisit hostem vividus impetus, Hor C 4 4, 10, Ov F 1, 359: rhinoceros genitus hostis elephanto, Plin 8, 20, 29, § 71.—Of a chessman: unus cum gemino calculus hoste perit, Ov A A. 3, 358: fac, pereat vitreo miles ab hoste tuus, id ib 2, 208: rerum ipsa natura non parens sed noverca fuerit, si facultatem dicendi socium scelerum, ad versam innocentiae, hostem veritatis invenit, Quint. 12, 1, 2: illa vero vitiosissima, quae jam humanitas vocatur, studiorum perniciosissima hostis, id. 2, 2, 10.—**2.** Of an adversary in a suit, in a parody of the law of the Twelve Tables: si status condictus cum hoste intercedit dies, Plaut Curc. 1, 1, 5, cf also Gell 16, 4, 4

Hostĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens*, Sall H 4, p 228 Gerl Min (Dietsch, 4, 27, Hostilius), Sen Q N 1, 16 al

‡**hostōrium**, ii, *n* [1 hostio], *an instrument used in levelling a measure of corn*, etc., *a strickle*, Prisc. p 688 P

1. hostus, i, *m.* [perh a rustic term for haustus] *the yield of an olive tree*, Cato, R. R 6 2, Varr R R. 1, 24, 2.

2. Hostus, i, *m*, *a Roman prænomen*, as Hostus Hostilius Liv 1, 12, Macr S 1, 6: Hostus Lucretius Tricipitinus, Liv 4, 30 al.

huc (*old form* **hoc**, *like* illoc, istoc, Plaut Capt. 3 1, 19, id Truc. 2, 2, 27 et saep, Ter Eun. 3, 2, 48, Planc. ap Cic. Fam 10, 21, 5, Cic Brut 11, 10, 3, Nep. Phoc. 3, 3, Verg A 8, 423, Per. Sat. 39, Inscr Orell. 4394, 4471, 4814, cf Serv ad Verg A. 1 1.), *adv*, *to this place, hither*, = δεῦρο **I.** Lit: imus huc, illuc hinc: cum illuc ventum est, ire illinc lubet, etc., Enn ap Gell 19, 10, 12 (Trag v 258 Vahl): huc illinc venire, Ter Ad. 4, 5, 39: jam huc adveniet miles, Plaut Bacch 2, 2, 44: pater huc me misit ad vos oratum meus, id. Am prol 20: quin huc ad vos venire propero? Cic. Rep 6, 15: hinc profecti huc revertuntur, id. ib 6, 13 *fin.*: huc raro in urbem commeat, Ter Hec. 1, 2, 100: te huc foras educi, Plaut Aul 2, 1, 14: huc est intro latus lectus, Ter Heaut. 5, 1, 30: huc huc convenite, Petr 23: huc mecum, Epidauria proles, huc, alti gaudens Stat S 1, 4, 62: locus erat castrorum editus, huc magno cursu contenderunt, Caes. B G 3, 19, 1, cf. id. ib 4, 21, 4: ubi arma esse sciam, huc veniam, Liv 35, 19, 4: sic inde huc omnes currunt, Juv 3, 308.—Pregn., with verbs expressing state or action after motion (poet.): huc ades, o formose puer, Verg E 2, 45, 7, 9, 9, 39: huc ager ille malus dulcesque a fontibus undae ad plenum calcentur, id G 2, 243, Stat. Th. 4, 54, id S 1, 3, 72: sed huc qua gratia te arcessi jussi, ausculta, Ter Eun. 1, 2, 19, cf.: huc propius me vos ordine adite, Hor S 2, 3, 80, Tib 1, 7, 49.—**B.** With *gen*: mulier ex Andro commigravit huc viciniae, *into this neighborhood*, Ter And 1, 1, 43 Fleck., Umpfenbach (dub., cf Non p 499, Prisc. II p 187, Hand, Turs III p 107, cf II B infra).—**C.** Huc illuc, huc atque illuc, huc et illuc, etc., also huc et illo and huc et huc, *hither and thither*: ne cursem huc illuc via deterrima, Cic Att 9, 9, 2: velut salientes huc illuc, Quint 10, 7, 6: dum huc illuc signa vertunt, Liv 7, 34, 9: cum huc atque illuc signa transferrent, id. 5, 8, 8: huc atque illuc intuentem vagari, Cic. de Or 1, 40, 184: tum huc, tum illuc volant alites, id. Div 1, 53, 120, cf.: volucres huc et illuc passim vagantes, id ib 2, 38, 80, Cels. 2, 15: huc illucque, Plin 37, 6, 22, § 83 (Jan., ex illo): huc illucve, Cels 6, 6, 36, 7, 3 al.: ista sidera huc et illo diducet velocitas sua, Sen Ben. 5, 6 *med.*: ut ora vertat huc et huc euntium Liberrima indignatio, Hor Epod. 4, 9.—**D.** Huc usque, or in one word, hucusque, *hitherto, thus far* (very rare): hucusque Sesostris exercitum duxit, Plin 6, 29, 34, § 174.—**II.** Transf., in non local relations, *hither, to this, to these, to this point, so far*: ut haec multo ante meditere, huc te pares, haec cogites, ad haec te exerceas, Cic. Fam 1, 7, 9: accedat huc suavitas quaedam oportet sermonis, Cic. Lael 18, 66, so freq., huc accedit, etc., v accedo: Massilienses naves longas expediunt numero XVII: Multa huc minora navigia addunt, *add to these*, Caes. B C. 1, 56, 1, so freq., adde huc, v addo: legiones effecerat civium Romanorum IX., etc.: Huc Dardanos, etc., adjecerat, id ib 3, 4 *fin*: huc natas adice septem, Ov M 6, 182: huc pertinet nobile apud Graecos volumen Heraclidis, Plin 7, 52, 53, § 175 et saep.—Hence, like eo, followed by *ut* with *subj*: huc unius mulieris libidinem esse prolapsum, ut, etc., Cic Cael 20, 47, cf.: rem huc deduxi, ut, etc., id. Cat. 2, 2 4: huc flexit, ut etc., Tac. A 4 41: rem Romanam huc satietate gloriae provectam, ut, etc., id. ib 12 11: huc cecidisse Germanici exercitus gloriam, ut, etc., id. H 3, 13.—**B.** So, like eo, with *gen.*: huc arrogantiae venerat, ut etc., Tac. A. 3 73: huc deductum necessitatis, ut, etc., Val Max 8, 1 ext 6, cf above, I B.—**C.** Huc et illuc versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus atque huc et illuc torquere ac flectere, Cic Cael 6, 13: huc et illuc rapit id Off 1, 28 101: verses te huc atque illuc necesse est, id. Fin. 5, 28 86, cf.: dum in dubio est animus, paulo momento huc vel illuc impellitur, Ter And 1, 5, 31.—**D.** Huc usque or hucusque *to such an extent, to such a point* or *pitch* (cf Krebs, Antibarb p 530 sq.): mirum esset profecto, hucusque profectam credulitatem antiquorum, Plin. 26, 4, 9, § 20: exercitum duxit, id 6, 29, 34, § 174: simulatio hucusque procedit ut, etc., Quint. 5 13, 22.—**E.** With the demonstr *ce*, and the interrog

part. *ne*, hucine? *hitherto? to this? so far?* hucine tandem omnia reciderunt, ut civis Romanus virgis caederetur? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163: hucine, Micipsa pater, beneficia tua evasere, Sall. J. 14, 9.—And with *gen.*: hucine rerum Venimus? Pers. 3, 15. —**F.** *To this end, for this purpose* (post-class.): rubrum quoque emplastrum, quod Ephesium vocatur, huc aptum est, Cels. 5, 19, 21.

hucīnē, *adv.*, v. huc, II. E.

hucusque, *adv.*, v. huc, I. D. and II. D.

hui, *interj.*, an exclamation of astonishment or admiration, *hah! ho! oh!* hui, homunculi quanti estis, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 65: hui, dixti pulchre! Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 72: triginta? hui, percara est! id. ib. 3, 3, 25: hui, tam cito? ridiculum, id. And. 3, 1, 16: *Ch.* Prorsum nihil intelligo. *Sy.* Hui, tardus es! id. Heaut. 4, 5, 28: hui, quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris! id. ib. 3, 1, 71: videbam sermones: Hui! fratrem reliquit? Cic. Att. 6, 6, 3; 5, 11, 1: hui quam diu de nugis! id. ib. 13, 21, 5; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2.

hūjuscĕmŏdi and **hūjusmŏdi,** v. under modus.

hulcus, v. ulcus.

hūmānātus, a, um, v. humano.

hūmānē, *adv.*, v. humanus *fin.*

hūmānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [humanus], *human nature, humanity*, in a good sense; *the qualities, feelings, and inclinations of mankind.* **I.** In gen. (for the most part only in Cic.): magna est vis humanitatis, multum valet communio sanguinis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 63: naturas hominum vimque omnem humanitatis penitus perspicere, id. de Or. 1, 12, 53: humanitatis societas, id. Rep. 2, 26: communis humanitatis jus, id. Fl. 11, 24; cf.: communis humanitatis causa, id. Quint. 16, 51: peterem errato veniam ex humanitate communi, id. Sull. 23, 64: humanitatis prima species, id. Tusc. 4, 14, 32: at natura certe dedit, ut humanitatis non parum haberes, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 46: humanitatem tuam amoremque in tuos reditus celeritas declarabit, id. Att. 4, 15, 2: nec potuisse (te) non commoveri (viri amicissimi morte) nec fuisse id humanitatis tuae, id. Lael. 2, 8: fac, id quod est humanitatis tuae, ne quid aliud cures hoc tempore, nisi ut quam commodissime convalescas, *which you owe to yourself as a man*, id. Fam. 16, 11, 1: assiduitate molestiarum sensum omnem humanitatis ex animis amittimus, id. Rosc. Am. 53, 154 *fin.*; cf.: jam ad ista obduruimus et humanitatem omnem exuimus, id. Att. 13, 2, 1; id. Lig. 5, 14: nisi ex ejus animo exstirpatam humanitatem arbitramur, id. Lael. 13, 48: age vero, quid esse potest in otio aut jucundius aut magis proprium humanitatis quam sermo facetus ac nulla in re rudis? id. de Or. 1, 8, 32: homines quidem pereunt: ipsa humanitas, ad quam homo effingitur, permanet, Sen. Ep. 65.—**B.** Transf., concr., i. q. humanum genus, *the human race, mankind* (very rare; mostly post-class.): ista in figura hominis feritas a communi tamquam humanitatis corpore segreganda est, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 32: humanitatem hoc loco dicimus omne hominum genus, Hier. Ep. 147: timorem omnem, quo humanitas regitur, sustulerunt, Min. Fel. Oct. 8; App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 11; id. Trism. p. 288.

II. In partic. **A.** *Humane* or *gentle conduct* towards others, *humanity, philanthropy, gentleness, kindness, politeness* (syn.: comitas, facilitas, mansuetudo, clementia, opp. severitas; very freq. and class.): quemquamne existimas Catone proavo tuo commodiorem, communiorem, moderatiorem fuisse ad omnem rationem humanitatis?... Sed si illius comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatique asperseris, etc., Cic. Mur. 31, 66; cf.: pro tua facilitate et humanitate, id. Fam. 13, 24, 2: difficillimam illam societatem gravitatis cum humanitate, id. Leg. 3, 1, 1: ut summa severitas summa cum humanitate jungatur, id. Fam. 12, 27: ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocavit animos hominum, studiis bellandi jam immanes ac feros, id. Rep. 2, 14; cf. id. Sull. 33, 92; id. de Imp. Pomp. 14, 42; cf. also: omnia plena clementiae, mansuetudinis, humanitatis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8 *fin.*; and: pro sua clementia atque humanitate, Hirt. B. G. 8, 21, 2; Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 2: tantaque poena (eos) afficiamus, quantam aequitas humanitasque patitur, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 18: singularis humanitas suavissimique mores, id. Att. 16, 16, A, 6: Caesaris summa erga nos humanitas, id. Fam. 4, 13, 2; cf.: amorem erga me, humanitatem suavitatemque desidero, id. Att. 15, 1, A, 1: humanitas vetat superbum esse adversus socios, Sen. Ep. 88 *med.*: humanitatis praecipua pars est, honestissimum quemque complecti, etc., Plin. Ep. 9, 5, 1: illa vero vitiosissima, quae jam humanitas vocatur, invicem qualiacumque laudandi, Quint. 2, 2, 10.—**B.** *Mental cultivation befitting a man, liberal education, good breeding, elegance of manners* or *language, refinement* (cf. on this signif. Gell. 13, 16; syn.: doctrina, litterae, eruditio; freq. and class.): homo non communium litterarum et politioris humanitatis expers, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: esse politum propriis humanitatis artibus, id. Rep. 1, 17; cf.: humanitate politiores, id. de Or. 2, 37, 154: in omni recto studio atque humanitate versari, id. ib. 1, 60, 256: sine ulla bona arte, sine humanitate, sine ingenio, sine litteris, id. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 98: doctrinae studium atque humanitatis, id. Cael. 10, 24; cf.: propter humanitatem atque doctrinam Anco regi familiaris, id. Rep. 2, 20: in omni genere sermonis, in omni parte humanitatis dixerim oratorem perfectum esse debere, id. de Or. 1, 16, 71; cf. id. ib. 1, 9, 35 (Ellendt ad loc.): orator inops quidam humanitatis atque inurbanus, id. ib. 2, 10, 40: ea quae multum ab humanitate discrepant, ut si quis in foro cantet, *good manners*, id. Off. 1, 40, 145: Socratem opinor in hac ironia dissimulantiaque longe lepore et humanitate omnibus praestisse, *polished language*, id. de Or. 2, 67, 270: (epistulae) humanitatis sparsae sale, id. Att. 1, 13, 1: alicujus litteras aut humanitatem adamare, id. Rosc. Am. 41, 121: litteris, et humanitate alicujus delectari, id. Verr. 2, 3, 4, § 8.

hūmānĭter, *adv.*, v. humanus *fin.*

hūmānĭtus, *adv.* [humanus, like divinitus from divinus], *humanly, after the manner of men.* **I.** In gen. (very rare but class.): ferre humana humanitus, Afran. ap. Non. 514, 20 (Com. Fragm. v. 290 Rib.); so, quicquam facere, Turp. ib. (Com. Fragm. v. 165 Rib.): si quid me (i. e. mihi) fuerit humanitus, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 161 Müll. (Ann. v. 128 Vahl.): si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, i. e. *should I die*, Cic. Phil. 1, 4, 10; and: si quid ei humanitus attigisset, App. Mag. 337: ursi coëunt humanitus strati, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 174.—**II.** In partic., for the usual humane and humaniter, *humanely, kindly, tenderly*: tractare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 47.

hūmāno, āvi, ātum, 1 [humanus], *to make human*; only used in the *pass.* of the incarnation of Christ: promittentes Deum propter salutem credentium visualiter humanandum, Cassiod. in Psa. praef.; so, verbum humanatum, id. Hist. Eccles. 6, 22.

hūmānus (old form: HEMONA humana et HEMONEM hominem dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 100 Müll.; cf. homo *init.*), a, um, *adj.* [homo], *of* or *belonging to man, human.* **I.** In gen.: esse aliquem humana specie et figura, qui tantum immanitate bestias vicerit, ut, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 63: simulacra, id. Rep. 3, 9: caput, *a human head*, Hor. A. P. 1; Flor. 1, 7, 8: succidiae, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 24, 12: Cyclopis venter... Carnibus humanis distentus, *human flesh*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 870 P. (Ann. v. 327 Vahl.): humana qui dape pavit equas, Ov. H. 9, 68: Athenas obsidione et fame ad humanos cibos compulit, Flor. 3, 5, 10: hostiae, *human sacrifices*, Cic. Font. 10 21; Tac. G. 9; Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 82; Flor. 1, 16, 7: lac, *human milk*, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 123: nec distare humana carne suillam, Juv. 14, 98: carnibus humanis vesci, id. 15, 13: societas generis humani, *of the human race*, Cic. Lael. 5, 20; cf.: eos (deos) non curare opinor quid agat humanum genus, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 50, 104 (Trag. v. 354 Vahl.); v. genus: ubi remissa humana vita corpus requiescat malis, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107 (Trag. v. 416 ib.); cf.: humanae vitae varia reputantes mala, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115; and Cic. Rep. 6, 18; in the *comp.*: ergo hercules vita humanior sine sale non quit degere, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 88: omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum, Cic. Lael. 6, 20; v. divinus: amor, id. ib. 21, 81: natura, id. Rep. 1, 14: virtus, id. ib. 1, 7 *fin.*: casus, id. Lael. 2, 7: cultus, id. de Or. 1, 8, 33: humanissima voluptas, id. Ac. 2, 41, 127: ignes, i. e. *which men daily use*, Plin. 2, 107, 111, § 239: dapes, i. e. *human excrements*, id. 17, 9, 6, § 51: memoria, Tac. A. 11, 14: ultra modum humanum, id. ib. 11, 21: humanum facinus factumst, *customary*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 8: nec quisquam dixerit, in eo qui obdormivit, rem eum humanam et naturalem passum, Mos. et Rom. Coll. 12, 7, 7: major imago humana, *of superhuman size*, Juv. 13, 222: humanum sacrificium dicebant, quod mortui causa fiebat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 103 Müll.: scelus, *committed against men*, Liv. 3, 19 *fin.*; 29, 18 *fin.*: si quid mihi humanum contigerit, *if any thing should happen to me*, i. e. *if I should die*, Dig. 16, 3, 26 (for which, humanitus, q. v.): persuasit nox, amor, vinum, adulescentia: Humanum'st, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 25: metum virgarum navarchus pretio redemit: humanum est; alius, ne condemnaretur, pecuniam dedit: usitatum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 44, § 117; cf. Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 38; id. Ad. 3, 4, 25: humano quodam modo, Quint. 10, 3, 15: res humani juris, *property* (opp. res divini juris, *things sacred* or *religious*), Gai. Inst. 2, 2; 9 sqq.; 3, 97: ne vinum... esse sacrum incipiat et ex usibus eripiatur humanis, Arn. adv. Gent. 7, 31.—As *substt.* **A. hūmāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *men, mortals*, Lucr. 3, 80; 837: natura humanis omnia sunt paria, Varr. ap. Non. 81, 10.—**B. hūmānum,** i, *n.*, *that which is human, mortal*, etc.: ignem magnum hic faciam. *Dae.* Quine ut humanum exuras tibi? Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 62: non hercle humanust ergo: nam volturio plus humani credost, id. Mil. 4, 2, 53: si quicquam in vobis non dico civilis sed humani esset, Liv. 5, 4, 9: pulcher et humano major trabeaque decorus Romulus, Ov. F. 2, 503 (but in Cic. Att. 13, 21, 5, homo is the true reading): homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 25: Satyris praeter effigiem nihil humani, Mela, 1, 8, 10: si in Pompeio quid humani evenisset, Sall. H. Fragm. 5, 16 Dietsch.—**C.** *Plur.*: **hūmāna,** ōrum, *n.*, *human affairs, the concerns of men, events of life*: qui omnia humana, quaecumque accidere possunt, tolerabilia ducat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 17; cf.: despicientem omnia humana, id. Rep. 1, 17; and: haec caelestia semper spectato, illa humana contemnito, id. ib. 6, 19: si quicquam humanorum certi est, Liv. 5, 33, 1: deos esse et non neglegere humana, id. 3, 56, 7.—*Comp.* (very rare): respiratio humanior, i. e. *freer*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 1, 2.

II. In partic. **A.** *Humane, philanthropic, kind, gentle, obliging, polite* (syn.: comis, urbanus): te esse humano ingenio existumo, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 127: Cyrum minorem Persarum regem et ceteris in rebus communem erga Lysandrum atque humanum fuisse, Cic. de Sen. 17, 59; cf.: homo facillimus atque humanissimus, id. Att. 16, 16, C, 12: humani ingeni Mansuetique animi officia, Ter. And. 1, 1, 86; cf.: quod ipse moderatissimi atque humanissimi fuit sensus, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 5: Catonis (praeceptum) humanissimum utilissimumque, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 44 (cf. Cato, R. R. 4). —**B.** *Of good education, well-informed, learned, polite, refined*: gentem quidem nullam video neque tam humanam atque doctam neque tam immanem atque barbaram, quae non significari futura posse censeat, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2; cf.: homo doctissimus atque humanissimus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 98: homines periti et humani, id. ib. 2, 5, 28, § 70: haec ego non possum dicere non esse hominis quamvis et belli et humani, id. Fin. 2, 31, 102: Praxiteles nemini est paulum modo humaniori ignotus, Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 16, 3 (eruditiori doctiorique, id.; see the entire chap.): humanissimus sermo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2.—Hence, *adv.* in two forms: **hūmānē** and **hūmānĭter. 1.** (Acc. to I.) *Humanly, agreeably to human nature, in a manner becoming humanity.* (*a*) Form humane: vix humane patitur, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 65: intervalla vides humane commoda, i. e. *exceedingly, charmingly com-*

modious, Hor Ep 2 2, 70 morbos toleranter atque humane ferunt, Cic Tusc 2, 27, 65 —(*β*) Form humaniter docebo profecto, quid sit humaniter vivere, Cic. Fam 7, 1, 5 sin aliter acciderit, humaniter feremus, id. Att. 1, 2 1.—**b.** *Comp* si qui forte, cum se in luctu esse vellent, aliquid fecerunt humanius, aut si hilarius locuti sunt, Cic Tusc 3, 27, 64.—**2.** In partic. (acc to II A.), *humanely, pleasantly, courteously, kindly, gently, politely*, etc. (*α*) Form humane Hirtium aliquid ad te συμπαθῶς de me scripsisse facile patior fecit enim humane, Cic Att. 12, 44, 1 —(*β*) Form humaniter invitus litteras tuas scinderem ita sunt humaniter scriptae, Cic. Fragm. ap Non. 509, 21 fecit humaniter Licinius id. Q Fr 2, 1, 1.—**b.** *Sup* quod se sua voluntate erga Caesarem humanissime diligentissimeque locutus esses, Cic. Q Fr 3, 1, 6, § 20 quam humanissime scribere, id. Fam 2, 17, 6, 5, 20, 8, cf. Cic. Fil ap Cic Fam 16, 21, 3 ducem se itineris humanissime promisit, Petr 8

hŭmātĭo, onis, *f* [humo], *a burying* (very rare, cf sepultura, funus, exsequiae) de humatione et sepultura dicendum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102 locus qui recipiat humationem, Dig 43, 24, 22, § 4

* **hŭmātor**, oris, *m* [id], *he who buries* or *inters* consulis, Luc. 7, 799

hūmectātĭo, v umectatio

hūmecto, v umecto

hūmectus, v umectus

hūmĕfăcĭo, v umefacio

hūmĕo, v umeo

hŭmĕrale, hŭmĕrus, etc, v umerale, umerus, etc

hūmesco, hūmĭdus, etc., v umesco, umidus, etc

hŭmi, v humus, III

hūmĭfer, etc., v umifer, etc

hŭmĭlĭātĭo, onis, *f* [humilio] *an humbling, humiliation* (post class.), Tert Verg Vel 13, id adv Herm 7, id. Patient 13, Vulg Mic. 6 14

hŭmĭlĭfĭco, are, *v a* [humilis facio], *to make humble, to humble* (post class.), Tert. Poen. 9

hŭmĭlĭo, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [humilis], *to abase humble* (late Lat) corpus, quod humiliatur in passionibus, Tert. adv Marc. 5, 20 *fin* frustra nos hic humiliamus, ut ibi possimus esse majores, Hier adv Jovin 1, 18 publicanus vultu humiliatus atque dejectus, Tert. Or 13, Sid. Ep 5, 14 *fin* ad humiliandum celsitudinem potestatis, Amm 30 4, 2

hŭmĭlis, e, *adj* [humus, like χαμαλός from χαμαί, on the ground, i e], *low, lowly, small, slight* (class, esp freq in the trop signif) **I.** Lit. arbores et vites et ea quae sunt humiliora neque se tollere a terra altius possunt, Cic Tusc 5, 13, 37, cf turrim humilem parvamque fecerant, Caes. B C 2, 8, 1 sq humilior munitio, id. ib 3, 63, 2 (naves) humiliores quam quibus in nostro mari uti consuevimus id. B G 5, 1, 2 humiles habitare casas, Verg E 2, 29 domus, Hor C 3, 1, 22 postes, Ov M 8, 639 arcus, id. ib 3, 30 arae, Val Fl. 3, 426 virgas humilis mordere salicti, Juv 11, 67 Forentum, *low, situated in the plain*, Hor C 3, 4, 16, so Myconos Ov M 7, 463 Italia, Verg A. 3, 522 humillimo solo aqua diutissime immorata Just 2, 1 *med* avi similis, quae circum litora, circum Piscosos scopulos humilis volat aequora juxta, *flies low*, Verg A. 4, 255, cf decisis humilis pennis, Hor Ep 2, 2, 50 potest ex deformi humilique corpusculo exire formosus animus ac magnus, *small, diminutive*, Sen Ep 66 brevi atque humili corpore homines, Gell 19, 13, 3, Curt 7, 4 humiles Cleonae, *little, petty*, Ov M 6, 417 (in Ptolem πολις ου μεγαλη) Troja, id. ib 15, 424 ipse humili designat moenia fossa i e *slight, shallow*, Verg A. 7, 157, so fossa, Tac. A. 1, 61, cf radix, Plin Ep 8, 20, 5

II. Trop **A.** As respects rank, birth, fortune, worth, consideration, etc, *low, base, mean, humble, obscure, poor, needy, insignificant* (cf. supplex, summissus, demissus, abjectus) ut si parentibus nati sint humilibus, Cic. Lael. 17, 90 humiles nati (shortly after trivio conceptus et educatus stercore), Phaedr 1, 27, 2 humiles et obscuri homines Cic. Div 1, 40, 88, id Quint. 31, 95 humillimus homo de plebe, Liv 3, 19, 9, cf. humilis in plebe et ideo ignobilis puerpera, Plin. 7, 36 36, § 121 ne latos fines parare studeant potentioresque humiliores possessionibus expellant, Caes. B G 6, 22, 3 humiliores, opp opulentiores Hirt B G 8, 51 *fin* hos Suevi vectigales sibi fecerunt ac multo humiliores infirmioresque redegerunt, Caes B G 4, 3 *fin* homines humiles, opp amplissimi viri, Balb et Opp ap Cic. Att 9, 8, A, 1 satis superque humilis est, qui, etc, Liv 3, 53, 9 junge tuis humiles, ambitiose, manus, *of the servants*, Ov A. A. 2, 254 civitas ignobilis atque humilis, Caes. B G 5, 28, 1 humilem sane relinquunt et minime generosum, ut ita dicam, ortum amicitiae Cic. Lael. 9, 29 Viridomarus quem Caesar ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perduxerat, Caes. B G 7, 39, 1 qui cogitationes suas abjecerunt in rem tam humilem atque contemptam, Cic. Lael 9, 32, cf nihil abjectum, nihil humile cogitant, id. Fin. 5, 20, 57 aut nulla aut humili aliqua arte praediti, id Arch. 5, 10 humiles et sordidae curae, Plin Ep 1, 3, 3 rei pictor, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 120 (dub, Jan floridissimus) humilis atque obsoletus vestitus, Nep Ages. 8 agna, *poor, humble*, Hor C 2, 17, 32 fortuna, Juv 6, 287 domus, id. 11, 171 — Hence, *subst*

hŭmĭle, is, *n*, *that which is humble* or *base, a low station* ex humili potens, Hor C 3, 30, 12 quales ex humili magna ad vestigia rerum extollit Fortuna, Juv 3 39 — Prov Humiles laborant ubi potentes dissident, Phaedr 1, 30, 1.—**2.** Of *low, mean* language iambus frequentissimus est in iis, quae demisso atque humili sermone dicuntur Cic. Or 58, 196 sermo, Hor A P 229, cf. neque humilem et abjectam orationem nec nimis altam et exaggeratam probat, Cic Or 57, 192 verbum, id Brut 79, 274 humilia et vulgaria verba, Quint 10, 1, 9 translatio, id. 8, 6, 5 si quis sublimia humilibus misceat, id. 8, 3, 60 quae humilia circa res magnas, apta circa minores videntur, id. 8, 3, 18 humile et quotidianum sermonis genus, id 11, 1, 6 of the author himself Macer humilis, i e *commonplace*, id. 10, 1, 87 nil parvum aut humili modo Nil mortale loquar, Hor C 3, 25, 17 —**B.** Of mind or character, *low, mean, base, abject* qui umquam apparitor tam humilis? tam abjectus? Cic Phil. 2, 32, 82 ut ille tum humilis ut demissus erat! id. Att 2, 21, 3 humillimus assentator, Vell 2, 83, 1 neque nos simus tam humiles, ut quae laudamus inutilia credamus, Quint. 11 1, 13 privata deduci superbo Non humilis mulier triumpho, Hor C 1, 37, 32 succumbere doloribus eosque humili animo imbecilloque ferre miserum est, Cic Fin. 1, 15, 49 animi, Lucr 6, 52 si prece et obsecratione humili ac supplici utemur, Cic. Inv 1, 16, 22, 1, 56 *init*, cf fracto animo, atque humili aliquem supplicare, id Planc. 20, 50 humillimae preces, Suet Vit. Luc pavor, Verg G 1, 331, cf metus, Val Fl. 3, 394.—Hence, *adv* **hŭmĭlĭter**, *low, deeply* **1.** Lit. (so post Aug and very rare) in loco clivoso humilius rami arborum servandi sunt, in plano altius, Pall. 3, 13, 3 eadem facta claritate vel obscuritate facientium vel tolluntur altissime vel humillime deprimuntur, *very deeply*, Plin. Ep 6 24, 1 —**2.** Trop (acc to II B), *basely, meanly, abjectly, humbly* (class) non est ausus elate et ample loqui, cum humiliter demisseque sentiret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 24 aut serviit humiliter, aut superbe dominatur, Liv 24, 25, 8 servire alicui, id. 45, 32, 5 audacter territas, humiliter placas, Auct Her 4, 20, 28 animose paupertatem ferre, humiliter infamiam, Sen Ep 120 *med*

hŭmĭlĭtas, atis, *f* [humilis], *lowness* (acc. to humilis, I.) **I.** Lit. naves omnes actuarias imperat fieri, quam ad rem humilitas multum adjuvat (shortly before naves paulo facit humiliores), Caes. B G 5, 1 3 arborum Sall J 49, 5 aliorum animalium ea est humilitas, ut cibum terrestrem rostris facile contingant, *low stature*, Cic. N D 2 47, 122 sidera multum inter se aut altitudine aut humilitate distantia id. Tusc. 5, 24, 69 quanta humilitate luna feratur, terram paene contingens, id. Div 2, 43, 91 —**II.** Trop **A.** Of rank, birth, or influence, *lowness, meanness, insignificance* malorum turba quaedam, paupertas, ignobilitas, humilitas, solitudo, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 29 propter humilitatem et obscuritatem, id. Off 2, 13, 45 humilitatem cum dignitate contendere, id. Rosc. Am 47, 136 alicujus despicere, id. Phil. 13, 10, 23 obicere humilitatem alicui, Liv 26, 31, 4 ex humilitate sua, Caes. B G 5, 25 infima natalium, Plin 18, 6, 7 § 37: generis, Sall. J 73 4 generis ac nominis, Suet Vesp 4 obliterata quoque scrutabimur, nec deterrebit quarundam rerum humilitas, Plin. 14, 1, 1, § 7 —**B.** *Littleness of mind, meanness baseness, abjectness* habet levitatem laetitia gestiens, humilitatem metus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 27, id de Or 1, 53, 228 et dejecto (capite) humilitas et supino arrogantia ostenditur, Quint 11, 3, 69, so, opp arrogantia, Caes. B C 1, 85, 5 saepe virtus et magnificentia plus proficit ad misericordiam commovendam quam humilitas et obsecratio, Cic. Inv 1, 56, 109 summittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium, Liv 38, 52, 2 asinorum, Plin 10, 63, 83, § 180 —**2.** In eccl. Lat, in a good sense opp to pride, *lowness, humility*, Lact. 5, 15, Sulp Sever Vit. S. Mart. 2 *fin* et saep

hŭmĭlĭter, v humilis *fin*.

hŭmĭlĭto, āre, 1, *v a.* [humilis], *to humiliate, disgrace* maternum genus, Schol Bob ad Cic. Sull 8, 25 (p 364 Bait.)

hŭmo, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [humus], *to cover with earth, to inter, bury* **I.** Lit. (rare but class., cf sepelio, tumulo) in terram cadentibus corporibus iisque humo tectis e quo dictum est humari, Cic. Tusc 1, 16, 36 cum ignotum quendam projectum mortuum vidisset eumque humavisset, id. Div 1, 27, 56 corpora, id. Tusc 1, 45, 108 caesorum reliquias uno tumulo humaturus, Suet Calig 3 humatus et conditus est, id Vit Hor, Plin. 30, 7, 20 § 64, Prop 3, 16 (4, 15), 29 sepulcrum ubi mortuus sepultus aut humatus sit, Paul ex Fest p 278 Müll. corpus humandum Verg A. 6, 161 —* **II.** Transf, in gen., like the Gr θαπτειν, *to pay the last dues* to a body, *to perform the funeral rites* militari honestoque funere humaverunt ossaque ejus in Cappadociam deportanda curarunt, Nep Eum 13 *fin*

hūmor, v umor

hūmōrōsus, v umorosus

hŭmus, i (archaic form of the *abl sing* humu, Varr ap Non. 488, 6 and 48, 26) *f* (archaic *masc* humum humidum pedibus fodit, Laev ap Prisc p 719 P humidum humum, Gracch ib) [from the prim form XAM, whence χαμαί, χᾶμόθεν, χᾶμαλός, Lat. humilis, kindr with Sanscr Xám, earth, Gr χθών] *the earth, the ground, the soil.* **I.** Lit (class, cf terra, solum, tellus) humus erat immunda, lutulenta vino, coronis languidulis et spinis cooperta piscium, Cic. Fragm Or pro Gall ap Quint. 8, 3, 66 (ap Orell IV 2, p. 454), cf omnia constrata telis armis, cadaveribus et inter ea humus infecta sanguine, Sall. J 101 *fin* subacta atque pura, Cic. de Sen 17, 59 cubitis pinsibant humum, Enn. ap Varr L. L. 5, § 23 Müll. (Trag v 435 Vahl), cf procubuit moriens et humum semel ore momordit, *bit the ground and died* (cf the Homer οδαξ ἑλεῖν γαῖαν) Verg A. 11, 418 calcibus atram Tundit humum exspirans, id. ib 10, 731, cf Ov A A 1, 112 pede candido In morem Salium ter quatient humum, Hor C 4 1, 28 Acestes aequaevum ab humo attollit amicum, Verg A. 5, 452 sedit humo Ov M 4, 261 ipse feraces Figat humo plantas, Verg G 4, 115, cf semina spargere humo Ov M 5, 647 surgit humo, id. F 6, 735, cf. nec se movit humo, id. M 4, 264 dejectoque in humum vultu, id. ib 6, 607 propter humum volitat, id ib 8 258 humi atque ipsius stirpis laetitia, Col 4, 24, 4, cf quis cibus erat caro ferina atque humi pabulum uti pecoribus Sall J 18, 1 ii, quos humus injecta contegeret (shortly afterwards gleba), Cic. Leg 2 22, 57 quae (genera arborum) humi arido atque arenoso gignuntur, Sall J 48, 3 Kritz *N cr* —Poet., as a fig. for what is low mean, common sermones repentes per humum, Hor Ep 2, 1, 251, cf ne, dum vitat humum, nubes et inania captet, id A. P 230 ad humum maerore gravi deducit et angit, id. ib 110, v also

under *adv.*: affigit humo divinae particulam aurae, id. S. 2, 2, 79.—**II.** Transf., in gen., like solum, *land, country, region*: Punica nec Teucris pressa fuisset humus, Ov. H. 7, 140: Aonia, id. F. 1, 490: Illyrica, id. Med. Fac. 74: Pontica, id. P. 3, 5, 56.—**III.** Adverbial form **humi**, like χαμαί, *on the ground* or *to the ground*: jacere humi, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26: requiescere, Sall. J. 85, 33: strati, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 22; cf.: serpit humi tutus nimium timidusque procellae, Hor. A. P. 28: quousque humi defixa tua mens erit? *fixed on the ground*, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: locus circiter duodecim pedes humi depressus, Sall. C. 55, 3: quot humi morientia corpora fundis? Verg. A. 11, 665: spargere humi dentes, Ov. M. 3, 105; cf.: hunc stravit humi, id. ib. 12, 255: tremens procumbit humi bos, Verg. A. 5, 481: volvitur ille excussus humi, id. ib. 11, 640; cf.: projectum humi jugulavit, Tac. H. 2, 64: stratus humi palmes viduas desiderat ulmos, Juv. 8, 78.

Hunni (**Chunni** and **Chūni**), ōrum, *m., the Huns*, Amm. 31, 2; Claud. ap. Rufin. 1, 321; 2, 270; Veg. Vet. 3 praef. 1. Form Chūni, Aus. Epigr. 1, 8.—*Sing.*: **Chūnus,** Claud. in Eutr. 2, 238.—**II.** Deriv. **Hunniscus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Huns, Hunnish*: equus, Claud. in Eutr. 4, 4; 7.

† **hyăcinthacus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὑακίνθαιος, *of* or *belonging to the hyacinth, hyacinthine* (post-class. for hyacinthinus): ordo, *a row of hyacinths*, Ven. Carm. 8, 8, 20; 6, 270.

Hyăcinthĭa, v. Hyacinthus, I. B.

† **hyăcinthĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὑακίνθινος, *of* or *belonging to the hyacinth, hyacinthine*: flos, *the hyacinth*, Cat. 61, 93: laena, i. e. *hyacinth-colored*, Pers. 1, 32.

† **hyăcinthīzontes,** um, *m.*, = ὑακινθίζοντες, *hyacinth-colored*: berylli, Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 77; Sol. 55 *fin.*

Hyăcinthus or **-os,** i, *m.*, = Ὑάκινθος, *a beautiful Spartan youth, son of Œbalus, beloved by Apollo, and accidentally killed by a blow of his quoit; from his blood sprang the flower of the same name, marked with the exclamation AI*, Ov. M. 10, 162 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 272; Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 66; Serv. Verg. E. 3, 63.—*Plur.*: sed gladiator erat; facit hoc illos Hyacinthos, i. e. *as beautiful as Hyacinthus*, Juv. 6, 110.—**B.** **Hyăcinthĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, *the festival in honor of Hyacinthus*, in Sparta, Ov. M. 10, 219.—**II.** Hence, **hyăcinthus** or **-os,** i, *m., the hyacinth*, not, however, our hyacinth, but either the *blue iris* or *fleur-de-lis*, Iris Germanica, Linn.; the *corn-flag* or *gladiolus*, Gladiolus communis, Linn.; or the *rocket larkspur*, Delphinium Ajacis, Linn.; Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 66; Verg. E. 3, 63; 6, 53; id. G. 4, 183; id. A. 11, 69; Col. poët. 10, 100.—Hence, **B.** Transf., *f.*, *a precious stone of the color of a hyacinth* (perh. our *sapphire* or a *dark-colored amethyst*), Plin. 37, 9, 41, § 125 sq.; Vulg. Exod. 25, 4; Inscr. Orell. 2510.

Hyădes, um, *f.*, = Ὑάδες (the rainers), *the Hyades*, a group of seven stars in the head of Taurus (called in pure Lat. suculae; v. 3. sucula), Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111; Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 247; 37, 7, 28, § 100; cf. id. 2, 39, 39, § 106. *They were fabled as daughters of Atlas and sisters of Hyas and of the Pleiades*, Ov. F. 5, 165 sq.; id. M. 3, 595; 13, 293; Verg. A. 3, 516; Hor. C. 1, 3, 14.—In *sing.*: **Hyas,** ădis, *the Hyad*, collect., Stat. S. 1, 6, 22.

† **hyaena,** ae, *f.*, = ὕαινα, *a hyena*, Plin. 8, 30, 44, § 105; Ov. M. 15, 410.—**II.** *A sea-fish*, a kind of *sole*, Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 154.

hyaenĭus, a, um, *adj.* [hyaena], *of* or *named from the hyena*: gemma, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 168; Isid. Orig. 16, 14.

Hyălē, ēs, *f.*, = Ὑάλη, *a nymph, companion of Diana*, Ov. M. 3, 171.

† **hyălĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὑάλινος. **I.** *Of glass, glass-*: sphaera, Fulg. Myth. praef.: pulvis, Mart. Cap. 6, § 575.—**II.** *Glass-green, green*: pennae, Mart. Cap. 1, § 66 sq. al.

hyălŏīdes, is, *adj.*, = ὑαλοειδής, *glass-green*: umor, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2 *fin.*

† **hyălus,** i, *m.*, = ὕαλος, *glass.* **I.** Lit.: Milesia vellera Carpebant hyali saturo fucata colore, i. e. *with glass-green color*, Verg. G. 4, 335.—**II.** Transf., *glass-green color*, Prud. στεφ. 12, 53; Aus. Idyll. 10, 418.

Hyampŏlis, is, *f.*, = Ὑάμπολις, *a town of Phocis, on the borders of Bœotia*, its ruins near the village of Vogdhani, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 27; Liv. 32, 18, 6; Stat. Th. 7, 345.

Hyantes, um, *m.*, = Ὕαντες, *the Hyantes*, an old name of the *Bœotians*, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Hyantēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Hyantes* (*Bœotians*), *Hyantean, Bœotian*: Iolāus, Ov. M. 8, 310: Aganippe, id. ib. 5, 312: aqua, i. e. *Castalian*, Mart. 12, 3, 12.—**B. Hyantĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: sorores, i. e. *the Muses*, Stat. S. 2, 7, 8; cf. Camenae, Sid. Ep. 8, 9 in carm.: juvenis, i. e. *Actæon*, as grandson of Cadmus, Ov. M. 3, 147.

Hyărōtis, ĭdis, *f.*, = Ὑαρῶτις (or Ὑδραώτης), *a river in India, a tributary of the Indus*, now *Ravi*, Curt. 9, 1, 7.

1. Hyas, antis (*acc.* Hyān, Ov. F. 5, 179), *m.*, = Ὕας, *a son of Atlas, and father* or *brother of the Hyades*, Hyg. Fab. 192; Ov. F. 5, 170.—Hence, Sidus Hyantis, *the Hyades*, id. ib. 5, 734.

2. Hyas, ădis, *f.*, v. Hyades.

Hybla, ae, and **Hyblē,** ēs, *f.*, = Ὕβλη, *a mountain of Sicily abounding in flowers and bees, with a city of the same name*, Plin. 11, 13, 13, § 32; Verg. E. 7, 37; Ov. Tr. 5, 13, 22; Sil. 14, 200; Mart. 7, 88, 8; 10, 12, 3; Mel. 2, 7, 16.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Hyblaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mount Hybla, Hyblean*: apes, Verg. E. 1, 55: mella, Mart. 11, 42: avena, i. e. *of the Sicilian Theocritus*, Calp. Ecl. 4, 6, 3.—**B. Hyblenses,** ĭum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of the city of Hybla, Hybleans*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 102.

hybrida, ae, v. hibrida.

Hydaspes, is, *m.*, = Ὑδάσπης. **I.** *A river of India, a tributary of the Indus*, now *Jeloum*, Mel. 3, 7, 6; Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 71; Curt. 4, 5, 3; 8, 12, 8; Verg. G. 4, 211; Hor. C. 1, 22, 8; Luc. 8, 227 al.—To denote *the East*: repressor Hydaspis, Petr. 123 *fin.*—**B.** Deriv.: **Hydaspēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Hydaspes, Hydaspean*; poet. also for *Indian*: gemmae, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 4: Erythrae, Sid. Carm. 2, 447.—**II.** *A companion of Æneas*, Verg. A. 10, 747.—**III.** *An Indian* or *Ethiopian slave*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 14.

† **hydătis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ὑδατίς, *a water-colored gem*, otherwise unknown, Mart. Cap. 1, § 75.

† **hydĕros,** i, *m.*, = ὕδερος (i. q. ὕδρωψ), *the dropsy*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 97 sq.

† **Hydra,** ae, *f.*, = Ὕδρα [kindred with Sanscr. udri; Ang.-Sax. oter, otor; Engl. and Germ. Otter; cf. also the Gr. ἔνυδρις], *the water-serpent killed by Hercules near the Lernean Lake, the Hydra, with seven heads; as fast as one of them was cut off two sprang up in its stead*; it is also called Echidna: Lernaea pestis, Hydra, Lucr. 5, 27; Ov. M. 9, 192; Hor. C. 4, 4, 61; id. Ep. 2, 1, 10; Hyg. Fab. 30; 34; 151. As identified with Echidna, *the mother of Cerberus*, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22.—Prov.: vide ne in istis duobus generibus hydra tibi sit et pellis, Hercules autem et alia opera majora, in illis rebus, quas praetermittis, relinquantur, i. e. *the easiest, the least important*, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 71.—**B.** Deriv. **Hydraeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Hydra*: germen, Mart. Cap. 7, 237.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The constellation of the Water-snake*, also called Anguis, Cic. Arat. 214 (also id. N. D. 2, 44, 114); Hyg. Astr. 2, 40; 3, 39.—**B.** Acc. to Verg., *a hydra with fifty heads, that keeps watch at the gates of the Lower World*, Verg. A. 6, 576.

† **hydrăgōgĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ὑδραγωγία, *an aqueduct, canal*: venae (sunt) hydragogiae, Varr. ap. Non. 209, 20.

† **hydrăgōgus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὑδραγωγός, *that carries off water.* **I.** *Adj.*: utendum aquiducis medicamentis, quae Graeci hydragoga vocaverunt, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 119.—**II.** *Subst.*: **hydragogos,** i, *f.*, *a plant, called also* chamaedaphne *and* daphnites, App. Herb. 27.

hydrăgōnus, i, *f.*, *a water-plant*, App. Herb. 67.

† **hydrălētes,** ae, *m.*, = ὑδραλέτης, *a water-mill*, Vitr. 10, 10 Schneid. *N. cr.* (al. hydraulae).

Hydraōtes, v. Hyarotis.

† **hydrargȳrus,** i, *m.*, = ὑδράργυρος, *quicksilver artificially prepared*, Plin. 33, 8, 41, § 123; 33, 3, 20, § 64.

† **hydraula,** ae, or **hydraules,** ae, *m.*, = ὑδραύλης, *one who plays on the water-organ*, Suet. Ner. 54; Petr. 36; *acc.* -am, Mart. Cap. 9, § 924.

† **hydraulĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὑδραυλικός, *of* or *belonging to the water-organ, hydraulic*: machinae, *water-organs*, Vitr. 9, 9; 10, 13; called also organa, Plin. 7, 37, 38, § 125; Suet. Ner. 41.

† **hydraulus,** i, *m.*, = ὕδραυλος, *a water-organ*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43; Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 24.

Hydrēla, ae, *f.*, *a city of Caria*, Liv. 37, 56, 3.—**II.** Deriv. **A. Hydrēlātānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Hydrela*: ager, Liv. 37, 56, 3.—**B. Hydrēlītae,** ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Hydrela*, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 105.

hydrēum, i, *n.*, v. the foll. art.

† **hydreuma,** ătis, *n.*, = ὕδρευμα, *a resting-place for caravans, where they get water, a watering-place*, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 103 (al. hydreum).

hydrēus, a, um, *adj.* [hydrus], *of* or *belonging to the water-serpent*: germen, Mart. Cap. 7, § 729.

† **hydrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ὑδρία (a water-pot; hence, in gen.), *a jug, ewer, urn*: argenteae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 19, § 47: in hydriam sortes conicere, id. ib. 2, 2, 51, § 127; farris, Sulp. Sever. Hist. Sacr. 1, 43. Of the *cinerary urns* in tombs, Inscr. Orell. 4546 sq.—**II. Hydrĭa,** *a comedy of Menander*, Quint. 11, 3, 91.

hydrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [hydrus], *of* or *from a water-snake*: vulnera, Prud. στεφ. 10, 884.

† **hydrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [ὕδωρ], *of* or *belonging to water, water-*: puer (for Aquarius), *the constellation of the Waterman*, Prud. Apoth. 622.

† **hydrŏcēlē,** ēs, *f.*, = ὑδροκήλη, *a watery rupture, hydrocele*, Mart. 12, 84, 3.

† **hydrŏcēlĭcus,** i, *m.*, = ὑδροκηλικός, *afflicted with a hydrocele*, Plin. 30, 8, 22, § 74.

† **Hydrŏchŏus,** i, *m.*, = Ὑδροχόος (water-pourer), *the constellation* Aquarius, Cat. 66, 94.

hydrŏgărātus, a, um, *adj.* [hydrogarum], *seasoned with hydrogarum*: isicia, Apic. 2, 2, 45.

† **hydrŏgărum,** i, *n.*, = ὑδρόγαρον, *garum mixed with water*, Lampr. Heliog. 29, 5.

† **hydrŏgĕron,** ontis, *m.*, = ὑδρογέρων, *a plant*, called in pure Lat. senecio, *groundsel*, App. Herb. 75.

† **hydrŏlăpăthum,** i, *n.*, = ὑδρολάπαθον, *water-dock*, Rumex aquaticus, Linn.; Plin. 20, 21, 85, § 232.

† **hydrŏmantĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ὑδρομαντεία, *divination by water, hydromancy*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 35; Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 192; Isid. 8, 9, 13.

† **hydrŏmĕli** (**-mel**), ĭtis, *n.*, = ὑδρόμελι, *a beverage made of honey and water, honey-water, mead, hydromel*, Plin. 14, 17, 20, § 113; 22, 13, 15, § 34; 27, 5, 20, § 37; Pall. Jul. 7; Isid. Or. 20, 3 (al. hydromelum). Form **hydromel,** -llis, *n.*, Theod. Prisc. 2, 2; 2, 17; Plin. Val. 1, 32.

† **hydrŏphŏbĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ὑδροφοβία, *dread of water, hydrophobia*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 9, 98 sq. (in Cels. 5, 27, 2, written as Greek; and in Ov. P. 1, 3, 23, designated by formidatae aquae).

† **hydrŏphŏbĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὑδροφοβικός, *of* or *belonging to hydrophobia, hydrophobic*: passio, i. e. *hydrophobia*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 9, 99; 3, 16, 137.

† **hydrŏphŏbus,** a, um, = ὑδροφόβος, *affected with hydrophobia.* **I.** *Adj.:* homines, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 9, 99: jumenta, Veg. Vet. 3, 31.—**II.** *Subst.:* **hydrŏphŏbus,** i, *m.*, Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 99.

† **hydrŏphỹlax,** ăcis, *m.*, = ὑδροφύλαξ, *one who has the care of the water, a water-inspector*, Cod. Just. 11, 42, 10.

† **hydrōpĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὑδρωπικός, *dropsical:* si nolis sanus, curres hydropicus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 34.—*Plur. subst.:* **hydropici,** ōrum, *m.*, *dropsical persons*, Plin. 20, 1, 3, § 8 (*o* short in Aemil. Mac. de Allio.).

† **hydrōpĭsis,** is, *f.*, = ὑδρώπισις, *the dropsy*, Plin. 20, 1, 3, § 8; cf. the two foll. artt.

† **hydrōpismus,** i, *m.*, = ὑδρωπισμός, *the dropsy*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14, § 108; cf. the preced. and foll. artt.

† **hydrops,** ōpis, *m.*, = ὕδρωψ, *the dropsy*, Cels. 3, 21; Hor. C. 2, 2, 13; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 96 sqq. — *Plur.:* **hydrōpes,** um, *the several kinds of dropsy*, Cael. Aur. Tard 3, 8, 98.

† **hydrŏsĕlīnum,** i, *n.*, = ὑδροσέλινον, *marsh selinum*, App. Herb. 79.

Hydruntum, v. 2. Hydrus.

† **1. hydrus** or **-os,** i, *m.*, = ὕδρος, *a water-serpent, serpent* (cf.: chelydrus, chersydrus, anguis, serpens). **I.** Lit., Plin. 29, 4, 22, § 72; Verg. G. 4, 458; id. A. 7, 753; Ov. M. 13, 804: marini, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 98. In the hair of the Furies, of Medusa, etc., Verg. A. 7, 447; Val. Fl. 2, 195; Ov. M. 4, 800; hence poet. transf.: nam si Vergilio puer et tolerabile desit Hospitium, caderent omnes a crinibus hydri, i. e. *all his poetic fire would have come to naught* (referring to his description of the Furies, A. 7, 415 and 447), Juv. 7, 70.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The poison of a serpent*, Sil. 1, 322.—**B.** Hydros, i, *the constellation of the Water-serpent*, called also Anguis and Hydra, German. Arat. 429.

2. Hydrūs, untis, *f.*, = Ὑδροῦς, *a city of Calabria, under a mountain of the same name*, now *Otranto*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 101; Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 2; id. Att. 15, 21, 3; 16, 5, 3; Mel. 2, 4, 7.—In *masc.*, avius Hydrus, of the city and mountain, Luc. 5, 375.—The city is also called **Hydruntum,** i, *n.*, Liv. 36, 21, 5; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 100.

hўĕmālis and **hyems,** v. hiemalis, etc.

Hyes, ae, *m.*, = Ὕης, *one of the first three Dioscuri*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 53 (acc. to Lobeck's conject.).

Hyettus, i, *f.*, = Ὑηττός, *a city of Bœotia, north of lake Copais*, near the modern Strobiki, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 128.

Hўgēa or **Hўgīa** (Hygieia), ae, *f.*, = Ὑγεία, *daughter of Æsculapius, and goddess of health*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 80; 35, 11, 40, § 137; Mart. 11, 60, 6; Inscr. Orell. 440; 1576 sq.

Hygīnus (Higinus, Gell. 1, 14, 1; 1, 21, 2; 5, 8, 1 et saep.), i, *m.*, *surname of two Roman authors.* **I.** C. Julius Hyginus, *author of a collection of fables and of a treatise on astronomy*, Suet. Gramm. 20; Gell. 1, 14.—**II.** *The author of a treatise* De limitibus constituendis.

† **hygra,** ae, *f.*, = ὑγρά (liquid), *a kind of eye-salve*, Scrib. Comp. 37.

† **hygremplastrum,** i, *n.*, = ὑγρέμπλαστρον, *a wet plaster*, Plin. 34, 15, 46, § 155.

† **hygrŏphŏbĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ὑγροφοβία, *a dread of liquids*, as water, wine, etc., Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 9, 98.

Hўlactor, ŏris, *m.*, *name of a hound of Actæon*, Ov. M. 3, 224; Hyg. Fab. 181.

Hўlaeus, i, *m.*, = Ὑλαῖος (v. Chandler, Gr. Accent. § 239). **I.** *A centaur who offered violence to Atalanta*, Ov. A. A. 2, 191; Verg. A. 8, 294.—Hence, **B. Hylaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Hylæus:* ramus, Prop. 1, 1, 13: gens, Val. Fl. 6, 74: ille etiam (i. e. Milanion) Hylaei percussus vulnere rami, Prop. 1, 1, 13.—**II.** *One of Actæon's hounds*, Ov. M. 3, 213; Hyg. Fab. 181.

Hўlas, ae, *m.*, = Ὕλας, *a beautiful youth of Œchalia* (or *Argos*), *companion of Hercules in the Argonautic expedition, who was carried off by the nymphs, and long sought for by Hercules in vain*, Prop. 1, 20, 6; Ov. A. A. 2, 110; Juv. 1, 164; Val. Fl. 3, 596; Hyg. Fab. 14; Verg. E. 6, 44 (where, by poet. license, the *voc.* is scanned Hўlā, Hўl', like the Gr. Ἄρες, Ἄρες, Mart. 9, 11, 15).

Hўlax, ăcis, *Barker*, the name of a dog, Verg. E. 8, 107.

† **hўlē,** ēs, *f.*, = ὕλη (wood; hence), *stuff, materials, matter*, Attei. ap. Suet. Gramm. 10; Macr. S. 1, 17 *fin.*

Hўles, ae, *m.*, *a centaur*, Ov. M. 12, 378.

Hўleus (dissyl.), ei, *m.*, *one who took part in the Calydonian hunt*, Ov. M. 8, 312.

Hyllus (Hўlus), i, *m.*, = Ὕλλος or Ὕλος, *a son of Hercules by Dejanira, and husband of Iole*, Ov. H. 9, 44; id. M. 9, 279; Stat. Th. 8, 508.

Hўlŏnŏmē, ēs, *f.*, = Ὑλονόμη, *the beautiful wife of the centaur Cyllarus*, Ov. M. 12, 405 sq.

Hўmen, ĕnis, and **Hўmĕnaeus** or **-os,** i, *m.*, = Ὑμήν, Ὑμέναιος, *the god of marriage, of weddings, Hymen.* **I.** Lit.: dum illam educunt huc novam nuptam foras, suavi cantu concelebra omnem hanc plateam Hymenaeo! Io Hymen Hymenaee! Io Hymen! Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 1 sqq.; 15 sq.: jam veniet virgo, jam dicetur Hymenaeus. Hymen o Hymenaee, Hymen ades o Hymenaee, Cat. 62, 5 (acc. to the Gr. Ὑμὴν ὦ Ὑμέναιε); 62, 10 sq.; for which: io Hymen Hymenaee io, Io Hymen Hymenaee, id. 61, 124; 144 sq.: vulgus Hymen Hymenaee vocant, Ov. H. 14, 27; 12, 143: nec quid Hymen, quid Amor, quid sint conubia, curat, id. M. 1, 480: Hymen, id. H. 6, 44: taedas Hymenaeus Amorque Praecutiunt, id. M. 4, 758; so, Hymenaeus, id. ib. 6, 429; 9, 762 et saep.—**B.** Derivv.: **Hўmĕnēius,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Hymen, Hymeneal;* lex, Mart. Cap. poët. 7, § 1: tripudia, id. 2, § 132 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A nuptial song:* et subito nostras hymen cantatus ad aures Venit, Ov. H. 12, 137: hymenaeum qui cantent, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 7; Ov. M. 12, 215; Stat. S. 2, 7, 87.—Hence, **Hўmĕnāīcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὑμεναικός, *hymeneal, belonging to a nuptial song:* metrum, Serv. de Cent. Metr. 3, 2.—**B.** *Nuptials, a wedding:* hymen funestus illaetabilis, Sen. Troad. 861: conubio jungam stabili propriamque dicabo: Hic hymenaeus erit, Verg. A. 4, 127: (Helena) Pergama cum peteret inconcessosque hymenaeos, id. ib. 1, 651; so in *plur.*, Lucr. 4, 1251; Verg. A. 3, 328; 4, 99; Stat. Th. 3, 283.—**2.** Transf., of animals, Verg. G. 3, 60.

Hymenaeus (-os) and **Hymeneius,** a, um, see the preced. art.

Hўmettus or **-os,** i, *m.*, = Ὑμηττός, *a mountain near Athens, famed for its honey and its marble*, Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24; Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112; Hor. C. 2, 6, 14; Ov. M. 7, 702; Mart. 7, 88; Val. Fl. 1, 396 et saep.—In *fem.:* Attica (perh. of the region about Hymettus), App. M. 1 *init.*—**II.** Deriv.: **Hўmettĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *from Hymettus, Hymettian:* mel, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 240, 33; Hor. S. 2, 2, 15: cera, Ov. M. 10, 284: columnae, Plin. 36, 3, 3, § 7: trabes, Hor. C. 2, 18, 3.

hymnĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [hymnus + dico], *singing hymns* (late Lat.), Avien. Carm. 178.

hymnio, īre, *v. a.* [hymnus], *to sing hymns* (post-class.): hymnite matres pro receptis parvulis, Prud. στεφ. 1, 118.

Hymnis, ĭdis, *f.*, *a comedy of Cæcilius Statius*, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22.

hymnĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [hymnus-sonus], *singing hymns, singing praises* (post-class.): chori, Paul. Nol. Carm. 28, 230; 22, 200; cf. the foll. word.

† **hymnīzo,** āre, 1, *v. n.*, = ὑμνίζω, ὑμνέω, *to sing hymns, worship by song:* nonne illi in ignibus hymnizabant, Aug. in Psa. 33, 22.

† **hymnōdĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὑμνῳδικός, *singing hymns, singing praises*, Firm. Math. 8, 25; cf. the preced. and foll. artt.

† **hymnŏlŏgus,** i, *m.*, = ὑμνολόγος, *a singer of hymns* or *praises*, Firm. Math. 3, 6; 12; Inscr. Orell. 2617.

† **hymnus,** i, *m.*, = ὕμνος, *a song of praise, a hymn:* hymnus cantus est cum laude Dei, Aug. Enarr. in Psa. 148, 17; Ambros. Expos. Psa. 118, prol. § 3; Lucil. ap. Non. 330, 9; Prud. Cath. 37 praef.; 4, 75: divinorum scriptor hymnorum, Lact. 4, 8, 14; Vulg. Psa. 60 tit.; id. Matt. 26, 30.

† **hўophthalmos,** i, *m.*, = ὑόφθαλμος (swine's eye), *a plant, called also* Aster Atticus, App. Herb. 60.

† **hўoscўămĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὑοσκυάμινος, *made of henbane, henbane-:* oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 49, § 94.

† **hўoscўămus,** i, *m.*, = ὑοσκύαμος, *the herb henbane, called also* Apollinaris *and* altercum, Plin. 25, 4, 17, § 35; Cels. 5, 27, 14; Col. 6, 38, 3.—In a corrupted form: **jusquiamus,** i, *m.*, Pall. 1, 35, 5; Veg. Vet. 2, 12, 5.

† **hўŏsĭris,** is, *f.*, = ὑοσερίς, *a plant resembling endive;* acc. to Sprengel, Centaurea nigra, Linn.; Plin. 27, 10, 64, § 90.

Hўpaepa, ōrum, *n.*, = Ὕπαιπα, *a small town in Lydia*, now *Beréki*, Ov. M. 6, 13; 11, 152; Petr. 133.—Hence, **Hўpaepēni,** ōrum, *m.*, *its inhabitants*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 120; Tac. A. 4, 55.

† **hypaethrus** or **-os,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὕπαιθρος, *that is in the open air, uncovered.* **I.** *Adj.:* ambulationes, Vitr. 5, 9 *med.:* loca (with aperta), id. ib.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. hypaethros,** i, *m.*, *a temple open* or *without roof*, Vitr. 3, 2, 1.—**B. hypaethrum,** i, *n.*, *an open building*, Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 20; id. 50, 16, 242, § 2.—**C. hypaethra,** ōrum, *n.*, *uncovered, open walks*, Vitr. 1, 2.

† **hўpallăgē,** ēs, *f.*, = ὑπαλλαγή, *a rhetorical figure, by which the relations of things seem to be mutually interchanged* (as: dare classibus austros instead of classes austris), Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 61.

Hўpănis, is, *m.*, = Ὕπανις. **I.** *A river of European Sarmatia*, now the *Boug*, Mel. 2, 1, 6; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 83; 11, 36, 43, § 120; Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94; Verg. G. 4, 370; Ov. M. 15, 285.—**II.** *A Trojan*, Verg. A. 2, 340.

Hўpăsis or **Hўphăsis,** is, *m.*, = Ὕφασις, *a river in India, a tributary of the Indus*, now *Sutledge*, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 183; 6, 17, 21, § 62; Curt. 9, 1, 35.

Hўpăta, ae, *f.*, = Ὑπάτη, *a small town of Thessaly, near the Peneus*, now *Neópatra*, Liv. 36, 16, 4.—Hence, **Hўpătaei,** ōrum, *m.*, *its inhabitants*, Liv. 36, 14; cf. exsules, id. 41, 25, 3.

† **hўpătē,** ēs, *f.*, = ὑπάτη, *the lowest, deepest string* of a musical instrument, Vitr. 5, 4, 6; 6, 1 *med.* (as Greek, Mart. Cap. 9, § 931).

(**hўpătĭus** or **Hypasius,** a false reading for Lasus, Mart. Cap. 9, § 936; v. Kopp ad loc.)

† **hўpătŏīdes,** is, *n.*, = ὑπατοειδής, *a kind of musical modulation*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 965 sq.

† **hўpēcŏon,** i, *n.*, = ὑπήκοον, *a plant, called* Hypecoum procumbens, Linn.; Plin. 27, 11, 67, § 93.

† **hўpĕlătē,** ēs, *f.*, = ὑπελάτη, *a plant, called also* hypoglottion, danaë, *and* carpophyllon, *broad-leaved holly*, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 131.

† **hўpēnĕmĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὑπηνέμιος, *containing wind, windy:* ova, *wind-eggs*, Plin. 10, 58, 79, § 160; id. 10, 60, 80, § 166 (in Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 19, written as Greek).

† **hўperbăton,** i, *n.*, = ὑπέρβατον, a rhet. fig., *transposition of words* (pure Lat. transgressio), Quint. 9, 3, 91; cf. id. 8, 6, 62 sq.; 9, 1, 6 al.

† **hўperbŏlaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὑπερβόλαιος, *extreme:* soni, Vitr. 5, 4, 7 sq.

† **hўperbŏlē,** ēs, *f.*, = ὑπερβολή, a rhet. fig., *exaggeration, hyperbole* (pure Lat. superlatio and superjectio), Quint. 8, 6, 67 sq.; 8, 4, 29; Sen. Ben. 7, 23 (in Cic. Top. 10, 45, and Fam. 7, 32, 2, written as Greek).

hўperbŏlĭcē, *adv.*, v. hyperbolicus *fin.*

† **hўperbŏlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὑπερβολικος, *excessive, overstrained, hyperbol-*

ical: instrumenta, Sid. Ep. 7, 2 *med.* (Cujac. reads hypobola = ὑπόβολα, *pledged*).—*Adv.:* **hyperbŏlĭcē,** *hyperbolically:* dictum, Hier. ap. Jes. 2, 6, 25; id. ap. Galat. 4, 15; 16.

Hўperbŏlus, i, *m., an Athenian orator,* Cic. Brut. 62, 224; id. Rep. 4, 10; Quint. 1, 10, 18 al.

Hўperbŏrĕi, ōrum, *m.,* = Ὑπερβόρεοι (-ειοι), *a fabulous people living at the extreme north, the Hyperboreans,* Mel. 1, 2, 4 sq.; 3, 5, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 89; Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 57.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Hўperbŏrĕus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Hyperboreans, Hyperborean,* poet., also i. q. *northern:* campi, Hor. C. 2, 20, 16: orae, Verg. G. 3, 196: glacies, id. ib. 4, 517; cf. pruinae, Val. Fl. 8, 210: ursa, Luc. 5, 23: septentrio, Verg. G. 3, 381: Pallene, Ov. M. 15, 356: triumphus (gained over the Catti and Dacii), Mart. 8, 78, 3.—**B. Hўperbŏrĕānus,** a, um, *adj.,* the same, Hier. ap. Chron. Euseb. ad Ann. 1560.

† **hўpercătălectus** or **hўpercătălectĭcus,** versus = ὑπερκατάληκτος or ὑπερκαταληκτικός, in prosody, *a verse that has at the end a syllable or a foot too much, hypercatalectic,* Serv. p. 1817 P.; Prisc. p. 1216 ib.

Hўpĕrīa or **-ēa,** ae, *f., a fountain at Pheræ, in Thessaly,* Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29; Val. Fl. 4, 375.

† **hўpĕrīcon (-īcum),** i, *n.,* = ὑπέρεικον, *a plant, called also* chamaepitys *and* corion, *ground-pine,* Plin. 26, 8, 53, § 85.

Hўpĕrīdes, is, *m.,* = Ὑπερίδης, *a celebrated orator in Athens,* Quint. 10, 1, 77; Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 58; 3, 7, 28; id. Or. 26, 90; 31, 110; id. Ac. 1, 3, 10 al.

Hўpĕrīon, ŏnis, *m.;* = Ὑπερίων. **I.** *Son of a Titan and the Earth, father of the Sun,* Hyg. Fab. praef.; Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54; Ov. M. 4, 192; 241.—**B.** Deriv.: **Hўpĕrīŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Hyperion,* Sol. Avien. Arat. 396.—**II.** *The Sun:* interea fugit albu' jubar Hyperionis cursum, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 658 P. (Ann. v. 547 Vahl.); so Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 17, 4; Ov. M. 8, 565; id. F. 1, 385; Stat. S. 4, 4, 27.—Hyperionis urbs, i. q. Heliopolis, *a city of Lower Egypt, with a temple of the Sun,* Ov. M. 15, 406 sq.—**B.** Derivv. **1. Hўpĕrīŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Sun:* lampas, Sil. 15, 214: currus, Val. Fl. 2, 34.—**2. Hўpĕrīŏnis,** idis, *f., a female descendant of the Sun, the Hyperionide,* said of Aurora, Ov. F. 5, 159.

Hўpermnestra, ae, and **Hўpermnestrē,** ēs (and mutilated **Hypermestra,** Hyg. Fab. 168; Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 497; Prop. 5, 7, 63 Müll.; like Clytemestra for Clytaemnestra), *f.,* = Ὑπερμνήστρη, *the youngest of the daughters of Danaus, the only one who preserved her husband's life,* Ov. H. 14, 1 sq.; Prop. 4 (5), 7, 63.

† **hўpĕrŏcha,** ae, *f.,* = ὑπεροχή, *excess, superabundance,* Dig. 20, 4, 20.

† **hўperthўrum,** i, *n.,* = ὑπέρθυρον, *the lintel of a door-way,* Vitr. 4, 6 dub. (al. hypothyrum).

Hўphăsis, v. Hypasis.

† **hўphĕar,** ăris, *n.,* = ὕφεαρ, *the mistletoe,* Plin. 16, 44, 93, § 245 sq.; 16, 30, 52, § 120.

† **hўphen,** *indecl. n.,* = ὑφ' ἕν, *a rhetorical figure,* by which two words are united as one, Diom. p. 429 P.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 192.

† **hypnălē,** ēs, *f.,* = ὑπναλή, *a kind of adder,* Sol. 27, 31.

† **hypnōtĭcē,** ēs, *f.,* = ὑπνωτική, *a soporific plant,* App. Herb. 74.

† **hypnōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = ὑπνωτικός, *putting to sleep, soporific,* Theod. Prisc. 2, 31.

‡ † **hўpŏbăsis,** is, *f.,* = ὑπόβασις, *the pedestal, base* of a monument: MARMOREA, Inscr. Orell. 1541; 1670.

† **Hўpŏbŏlĭmaeus,** i, *m.,* = Ὑποβολιμαῖος, *The Counterfeit,* the title of a comedy by Menander and Caecilius, Quint. 1, 10, 18; Gell. 15, 14, 5; Fest. s. v. noxia, p. 174 Müll.

† **hўpobrўchĭum,** ii, *n.,* = ὑποβρύχιον, *a drowning whirlpool:* irrespirabile, Tert. Idol. 24.

† **hўpŏcausis,** is, *f.,* = ὑπόκαυσις, *a furnace that heats from below,* Vitr. 5, 10, 1 sqq.

† **hўpŏcaustum** or **-on,** i, *n.,* = ὑπόκαυστον, *a bathing-room heated from below, a sweating-chamber* (pure Lat. vaporarium), Vitr. 5, 10; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 23; 11; Stat. S. 1, 5, 59; Dig. 17, 1, 16 al.—**II.** *Adj.:* diaetae hypocaustae, *sweating rooms,* Dig. 32, 9, 55, § 3.

hўpŏchoeris, idis, *f.,* = ὑποχοιρίς, *a plant,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 89.

† **hўpŏchondrĭa,** ōrum, *n.,* = ὑποχόνδρια, τά, *the soft part of the body from the ribs to the groin, the abdomen,* Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 10.

† **hўpŏchўma,** ătis, *n.,* = ὑπόχυμα, *a cataract in the eye,* Marc. Emp. 8 *med.*

† **hўpŏchўsis,** is, *f.,* = ὑπόχυσις, *a cataract in the eye* (pure Lat. suffusio), Plin. 25, 12, 91, § 143 (in Cels. 6, 6, 35, written as Greek).

† **hўpŏcisthis,** idis, *f.,* = ὑποκισθίς, *a parasitic plant that grows on the cisthus:* Asarum hypocistis, Linn.; Plin. 24, 10, 31, § 81; 26, 8, 48, § 81; 28, 16, 92, § 177 al.

† **hўpŏcŏrĭăsis,** is, *f.,* = ὑποκορίασις, *a disease under the pupil of the eye in cattle,* Veg. Vet. 2, 16, 1.

† **hўpŏcŏrisma,** ătis, *n.,* = ὑποκόρισμα, in gramm., *a diminutive,* Charis. p. 24 P.

† **hўpocrĭsis,** is, *f.,* = ὑπόκρισις, *an imitation of a person's speech and gestures, mimicry,* Don. Vit. Verg. 11.—**II.** Transf., *hypocrisy, pretended sanctity* (eccl. Lat.), = pietatis simulatio, Vulg. Matt. 23, 28; id. Luc. 12, 1.

† **hўpocrĭta** or **-es,** ae, *m.,* = ὑποκριτής. **I.** *A mime who accompanied the delivery of an actor by gestures,* Suet. Ner. 24; Quint. 2, 17, 12; 11, 3, 7.—**II.** In eccl. Lat., *a hypocrite,* Vulg. Job, 8, 13; id. Matt. 6, 2; id. Luc. 12, 56 al.

† **hўpŏdĭăcŏnus,** i, *m.,* = ὑποδιάκονος, *a sub-deacon,* Cod. Theod. 16, 2, 7; Hier. Ep. 51, 2.

† **hўpŏdĭdascălus,** i, *m.,* = ὑποδιδάσκαλος, *an under-teacher,* Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 4.

hўpŏgaeum, i, v. hypogeum.

† **hўpŏgēson,** i, *n.,* = ὑπόγεισον, *a kind of houseleek that grows in the gutters of roofs,* Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

† **hўpŏgēus,** a, um, *adj.,* = ὑπόγαιος, *underground:* loca, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 37, 191.—Hence, *subst.:* **hўpŏgēum** or **hўpŏgaeum,** i, *n.,* = ὑπόγειον (ὑπόγαιον), *a vault or cellar under ground,* Vitr. 6, 11; *a burying-vault, sepulchre,* Petr. 111, 2; Inscr. Grut. 1114, 3.

† **hўpoglossa,** ae, *f.,* = ὑπόγλωσσον, *a kind of butcher's broom* or *ruscus:* Ruscus hypoglossum, Linn.; Plin. 27, 11, 67, § 93.

† **hўpoglottĭon,** ii, *n.,* = ὑπογλώττιον, *a plant, called also* daphne *and* hypelate, *broad-leaved ruscus:* Ruscus hypophyllum, Linn.; Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 131.

† **hўpogrăphum,** i, *n.,* = ὑπόγραφον, *a rough draught, sketch:* prima carminis hypographa, Aug. ap. Don. Vit. Verg. 12.

† **hўpŏlўsos,** i, *f.,* = ὑπόλυσος, *a plant, also called* Artemisia, App. Herb. 10.

† **hўpŏmēlis,** idis, *f.,* = ὑπομηλίς, *a kind of sourish fruit,* Pall. Dec. 4, 1 (dub.).

† **hўpomnēma,** ătis, *n.,* = ὑπόμνημα, *a written remark, memorandum, note:* in exscribendis hypomnematis, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 8 (in Cic. Att. 2, 1, 2; 15, 23; 16, 14, 4, written as Greek).

† **hўpomnēmătŏgrăphus,** i, *m.,* = ὑπομνηματογράφος (late Lat. for commentariensis), *a registrar,* Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 192; Cod. Just. 10, 31, 59.

† **hўpŏmochlĭon,** ii, *n.,* = ὑπομόχλιον, *the support of a lever, a fulcrum,* Vitr. 10, 8.

hўpŏmŏnē, ēs, *f.,* = ὑπομονή, rhet. t. t., *a holding back of the principal thought for a surprise* (pure Lat. sustentatio, inopinatum), Rufin. Fig. Sent. 34; cf. Quint. 9, 2, 22.

† **hўpŏphŏra,** ae, *f.,* = ὑποφορά, a rhet. fig., *an objection* made by an opponent, Mart. Cap. 5, § 563.

† **hўpŏpŏdĭum,** ii, *n.,* = ὑποπόδιον, *a footstool,* Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 65.

† **hўpostăsis,** is, *f.,* = ὑπόστασις, *a substance, personality, hypostasy,* Cod. Just. 1, 1, 6; Hier. Ep. ad Damas. 15.

† **hўpŏtaurĭum,** ii, *n.,* = ὑποταύριον, *the part of the body between the scrotum and fundament,* Veg. Vet. 1, 46.

† **hўpŏtēnūsa,** ae, *f.,* = ὑποτείνουσα, *the hypothenuse,* Hyg. de Limit. p. 176 Goes. Boëth. Art. Geom. p. 408, 20.—Hence, **hўpŏtēnūsālis,** e, *adj., of* or *belonging to the hypothenuse,* Boëth. Art. Geom. p. 412, 5 al.

† **hўpŏthēca,** ae, *f.,* = ὑποθήκη, *a pledge, security* (esp. of immovable things; whereas pignus is used of movable things; cf. also: arra, arrabo), *a mortgage,* Just. Inst. 4, 6, § 7; Dig. 13, 7, 9; 20, 1, 2 et saep. (in Cic. Fam. 13, 56, 2, written as Greek).—Hence, **hўpŏthēcārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [hypotheca], *of* or *relating to a mortgage:* actio, Dig. 20, 4, 1 *fin.:* creditor, id. 42, 7, 1.

† **hўpŏthētĭcus,** i, *m.,* = ὑποθετικός, *a mathematician who proceeds hypothetically,* App. Dogm. Plat. 3 *fin.* p. 40.

† **hўpŏtrăchēlĭum,** ii, *n.,* = ὑποτραχήλιον, in archit., *the neck of a column below the capital,* Vitr. 3, 2 sq.; 4, 3; 7.

† **hўpotrimma,** ătis, *n.,* = ὑπότριμμα, *a sauce made of all sorts of condiments,* Apic. 1, 33, § 34.

Hypsa, ae, *f., a river in Sicily,* now *Belici,* Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90; Sil. 14, 228.

Hypsaeus, i, *m., a surname of P. Plautius,* Cic. Att. 3, 8, 3.

Hypseus (dissyll.), ei, *m., one who was present at the nuptials of Perseus,* Ov. M. 5, 98.

Hypsicrătes, is, *m., a grammarian,* Gell. 16, 12.

Hypsĭpўlē, ēs, *f.,* = Ὑψιπύλη, *daughter of Thoas, queen of Lemnos in the time of the Argonauts; she saved her father when the women killed all the men; she also entertained Jason,* Stat. Th. 4, 739 sq.; Ov. H. 6, 1 sq.; Val. Fl. 2, 90 sq.; Prop. 1, 15, 18: Hypsipyles patria, i. e. *Lemnos,* Ov. M. 13, 399.—Hence, **Hypsĭpўlēus,** a, um, *adj.:* tellus, i. e. *Lemnos,* Ov. F. 3, 82.

† **hypsōma,** ătis, *n.,* = ὕψωμα, *height,* Tert. ad Scap. 3.

Hyrcāni, ōrum, *m.,* = Ὑρκανοί, *the Hyrcanians on the Caspian Sea,* Mel. 1, 2, 5; 3, 5, 4; Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 36; Tac. A. 6, 36; 43; 11, 8; Cat. 11, 5; Sil. 13, 474 al.—Macedones Hyrcani, *the Hyrcanians intermixed with Macedonians in Lydia,* Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 120; Tac. A. 2, 47.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Hyrcānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Hyrcanians, Hyrcanian:* mare, i. e. *the Caspian Sea,* Prop. 2, 30 (3, 28), 20: sinus, Mel. 3, 5, 3 sq.: montes, Plin. 31, 3, 26, § 43: luci, Val. Fl. 6, 114: canis, Lucr. 3, 750: tigres, Verg. A. 4, 367: campus, *of the* Macedones Hyrcani *in Lydia,* Liv. 37, 38.—**B. Hyrcānĭus,** a, um, *adj.,* the same: mare, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 36; 6, 16, 18, § 46; 5, 27, 27, § 97.—*Subst.:* **Hyrcānĭa,** ae, *f., the country of the Hyrcanians, Hyrcania,* Mel. 3, 5, 7.

Hyrgălētĭci campi, *the Hyrgaletic plains,* on the borders of Phrygia and Caria, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 113.

Hўrĭē, ēs, *f.,* = Ὑρίη, *a lake, and town situated by it, in Bœotia,* Ov. M. 7, 371; 380; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26.

Hўrĭeus (trisyl.), ei, *m.,* = Ὑριεύς, *a poor Bœotian, father of Orion,* Ov. F. 5, 499; 535.—Hence, **Hўrĭēus** (quadrisyl.), a, um, *adj.:* Hyrĭēa proles, i. e. *Orion,* Ov. F. 6, 719.

Hyrtăcus, i, *m., father of Nisus,* Verg. A. 9, 406.—Hence, **II.** Deriv.: **Hyrtăcĭdes,** i. e. *Nisus,* Verg. A. 9, 176 sq.; Ov. Ib. 631.

† **hysgĭnum**, i, *n*, = ὕσγινον, *the dark red color obtained from the plant* ὕσγη, Plin 9, 41, 65, § 140, 21, 26, 97, § 170, Vitr 7, 14, Dig 32, 1, 78, § 5

† **hȳsōpītes (hysso-)**, ae, *m*., = ὑσσωπίτης (οἶνος), *hyssop wine*, Plin 14, 16, 19, § 109, Col 12, 35

† **hȳsōpum (hysso-)**, i, *n*, = ὕσσωπος, *hyssop* Hyssopus officinalis, Linn, Plin 25, 11, 87, § 136, 26, 11, 70, § 114, 26, 12, 76, § 124 asperges me hyssopo, et mundabor, Vulg Psa. 50, 8 al —And in a form corresp to the Gr, **hyssōpus**, i, *f*, Cels 4, 8, Col 7, 5 *fin* —Also scanned hȳsōpum, Aemil Mac de Hyssopo

Hystaspes, is or i, *m*, = Ὑστάσπης, *father of the Persian king Darius I*, Plin 6, 27, 31, § 133, Just 1, 10, 6, Nep Milt 3, Reg 1

† **hystĕrĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, = ὑστερικός, *hysterical*, Mart 11, 71, 1, 11, 7, 11

† **hystĕrŏlŏgĭa**, ae, *f*, = ὑστερολογία, a rhet fig, *the hysteron proteron*, Serv ad Verg A 9, 816

hystrĭcōsus, a, um, *adj* [hystrix], *prickly, thorny* (late Lat), trop hystricosae et lividae mentis homo, Hier in Ruf 1, 7

hystrĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj* [id], *prickly, hairy, bearded* (post class) hystriculus, δασύπρωκτος, Gloss Philox pusio, Arn 5, 174 puer, Tert Pall 4 dub (al stricŭlus, ustriculus)

† **hystrix (histrix)**, ĭcis, *f*, = ὕστριξ, *a porcupine*, Plin 8, 35, 53, § 125, Calp Ecl 6, 14, Claud Idyll 4

I.

I, i, the ninth letter of the Latin alphabet, a vowel, for even the old grammarians distinguished it from the consonant written with the same character, see the letter J The short *i* is, next to *ĕ*, the least emphatic of the Latin vowels, and serves, corresp to the Gr ο, as a connecting sound in forming compounds aerĭfodina, aerĭpes, altĭtudo, altĭsonus, arcĭtenens, homĭcida, etc It is often inserted in Latin words derived from Greek mina, techina, cucinus, lucinus (for mna, techna, cycnus, lychnus, etc), cf Ritschl, Rhein Mus 8, p 475 sq, 9, p 480, 10, p 447 sq And in similar manner inserted in arguiturus, abnuiturus, etc The vowel *i* is most closely related to *u*, and hence the transition of the latter into the former took place not only by assimilation into a following *i*, as similis, together with simul and simultas, facilis, together with facul and facultas, familia, together with famul and famulus, but also simply for greater ease of utterance, so that, from the class per onward, we find *i* written in the place of the older *u* optimus, maximus, finitimus, satira, lacrima, libet, libido, etc, instead of the earlier optumus, maxumus, finitumus, satura, lacruma, lubet, lubido, etc, cf also the archaic genitives cererus, venerus, honorus, nominus, etc, for the later Cereris, Veneris, honoris, nominis, etc, the archaic orthography capitulis for capitalis, etc For the relation of *i* to *a* and *e*, see those letters Examples of commutation between *i* and *o* are rare agnitus, cognitus, together with notus, ilico from in loco, the archaic forms ollus, olli for ille, illi, and inversely, sispes and sispita for sospes and sospita As an abbreviation, I (as the sign of the vowel *i*) denotes in, infra, ipse, Isis, etc IDQ idemque, I H F C ipsius heres faciendum curavit, IM immunis, IMP imperium, imperator, etc The capital letter I is often confounded with the numeral I (unus, primus)

Ĭacchus, i, *m*, = Ἴακχος **I.** *A poetic and mystical appellation of Bacchus*, Verg E 7, 61, id G 1, 166, Cic Leg 2, 14, 34, Cat 64, 251, Ov M 4, 15 —**II.** Poet transf, like Bacchus, *wine* (Silenum) Inflatum hesterno venas, ut semper, Iaccho, Verg E 6, 15 multo madefactus, Col poet 10, 309

Ĭădĕra, ae, *f*, *a city of Illyria*, now *Zara*, Mel 2, 3, 13, also called **Ĭăder**, Plin 3, 26, 30, § 152, 3, 21, 25, § 140 al, Luc 4, 405 —Hence, **II. Ĭădertini**, orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of* Iadera, Auct B Alex. 42

Ĭaera, ae, *f*, = Ἴαιρα, the name of *a sea nymph* or *Nereid*, Hom. Il 18, 42, but Lat only as the name of *an Oread* or *wood nymph* silvestris, Verg A. 9, 673, Hyg Fab praef

Ĭālȳsus- or **-os**, i, *m*, = Ἰάλυσος **I.** *A son of the fourth Sol*, acc. to Cic N D 3, 21, 54, a famous picture of him by Protogenes, at Rhodes, afterwards in Rome, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 60, § 135, id. Or 2, 5, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 102, Gell 15, 31, 3 —**II.** *F*, *an ancient city of Rhodes*, now the *village of Ialiso*, Mel 2, 7, 4, Plin 5, 31, 35, § 132 —Hence, **B.** Deriv **Ĭālȳsius**, a, um, *adj*, *of Ialysus* Telchines, Ov M 7, 365

ĭambĕlĕgus, a, um, *adj*, = ἰαμβέλεγος, *consisting of an iambic measure* (dimambus) *hypercatalectic and a dactylic penthemimeris* metrum, Serv de Cent Met 9, § 17

† **ĭambēus**, a, um, *adj*, = ἰαμβεῖος, *iambic* trimetri, Hor A P 253

ĭambĭcinus, a, um, *adj* [iambus], *iambic* numerus, Mart Cap 9, § 977 al

† **ĭambĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, = ἰαμβικός, *iambic* pes, Diom p 473 P. versus, id p 516 sq, ib et saep

Ĭamblĭchus, i, *m*, = Ἰάμβλιχος, *an Arabian emir*, Cic Fam 15, 1, 2

† **ĭambus**, i, *m*, = ἴαμβος, *an iambic foot, an iambus* **I.** Lit, Hor A P 251, Cic de Or 3, 47, 182, id Or 57, 192, Quint 9, 4, 47, 48, 80, Diom p 473 P et saep —**II.** Transf, *an iambic poem, iambic poetry* quem Hipponactis iambus laeserat aut qui erat Archilochi versu vulneratus, Cic N D 3, 38, 91, so in *sing*, Hor A P 79, Quint 10, 1, 96 —In *plur*, Hor C 1, 16, 3, 24, id Ep 1, 19, 23, 2, 2, 59, Quint 10, 1, 9, 59

Ĭămĭdae, ārum, *m*, *the descendants of Iamus, son of Apollo*, Cic Div 1, 41, 91

Ĭamphŏrȳna (-ina, -ynna), ae, *f*, *the capital of the Mædi in Macedonia*, now *Vrania* or *Ivorina*, in the upper valley of the Moráva, Liv 26, 25, 8

Ĭanthē, es, *f*, *daughter of Telestes*, in Creta, Ov M 9, 715 sq

† **ĭanthĭnus**, a, um, *adj*, = ἰάνθινος, *violet blue, violet-*. color, Plin 21, 8, 22, § 45 vestis, id 21, 6, 14, § 27 — *Subst* **ianthĭnum**, i, *n*. *violet*, the color, Dig 32, 70, § 13 —*Plur* **ianthĭna**, orum, *violet colored garments*, Mart 2, 39, 1

† **ĭanthis**, ĭdis, *f*, = ἰανθίς, *a violet colored flower*, Marc Emp 17

Ĭăpĕtīdes, ae, *m*, *a player on the cithara*, Ov M 5, 111

Ĭăpĕtus, i, *m*, = Ἰαπετός, *a Titan, son of Uranos and Gæa, the father of Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus*, Hyg F praef; 54, 142, 144, Verg G 1, 279, Lact. 2, 10, 7 sq · satus Iapeto, i e *Prometheus*, Ov M 1, 82, called also Iapeti genus, Hor C 1, 3, 27 —**II.** Deriv **Ĭăpĕtĭŏnīdes**, ae, *m*, *a male descendant of Iapetus* Atlas, Ov M 4, 632 fratres gemini, i e *Prometheus and Epimetheus*, Claud Eutr 2, 49

Ĭāpis, ĭdis, *m*, *the physician of Æneas*, Verg A. 12, 391; Aus Epigr 19

Ĭăpȳdes, um, *m*, = Ἰάπυδες, *a people of Illyria, in the present military frontier of Croatia*, Plin 3, 18, 22, § 127, Liv 43, 5, Cic Balb 14, 32 —**II.** Hence, **A. Ĭăpys**, ȳdis, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Iapydes* Iapydis arva Timavi, Verg G 3, 475 —**B. Ĭăpȳdĭa**, *the country of the Iapydes*, Plin 3, 21, 25, § 140, Tib 4, 1, 108, called **Ĭăpŭdia**, Sall H Fragm 1, 11 Dietsch

Ĭapygēŭs, v Iapyx, II B 3

Ĭāpys, ȳdis, v. Iapydes, II B

Ĭāpyx, ȳgis, *m*, = Ἰᾶπυξ, *a son of Dædalus, who ruled in Southern Italy* (Apulia or Calabria), Plin 3, 11, 16, § 102, Ov M 15, 52 —**B.** Transf **1.** *A river in the south of Italy*, Plin 3, 11, 16, § 102 —**2.** *A wind that blows in the south of Italy, the west northwest of the Greeks*, Hor C 1, 3, 4, Verg A 8, 710 —**II.** Deriv **Ĭāpȳgĭa**, ae, *f*, *that part of Southern Italy* (Apulia or Calabria) *over which Iapyx ruled*, Iapygia, Plin 3, 11, 16, § 102, Ov M 15, 703, Serv Verg G 3, 475 —**B.** Derivv **1. Ĭāpȳgĭus**, a, um, *adj*, *Iapygian* · Acra, *a promontory on the eastern extremity of the Tarentine Gulf*, Plin 3, 11, 16, § 100 —**2. Ĭapyx**, ȳgis, *adj*, *Iapygian*, also for *Apulian, Calabrian* campus, Sil. 1, 51, 3, 707 equus, Verg A 11, 678 Garganus, id ib 11, 247 Daunus, as *king of Apulia*, Ov M 14, 458; 510 —**3. Ĭāpȳgēus**, i, *m* (sc ventus), *the wind usually called* Iapyx (v supra), App de Mundo, p 63, 20

Ĭarba, Ĭarbas, or **Hiarbas**, ae, *m*, *a king of Mauritania*, Ov F 3, 552 sq; Verg A 4, 36, Juv 5, 45 —Hence, **Ĭarbīta**, ae, *m*, *a Mauritanian*, Hor Ep 1, 19, 15, cf respecting him, Weichert De Iarbita Timagenis aemulatore, Grimm 1821

Ĭardănis, ĭdis, *f*, *the daughter of Iardanus*, i e *Omphale*, Ov H 9, 103

Ĭăsĭdes, ae, v 1 Iasius, II B b

Ĭăsĭon, v 1 Iasius, I

† **ĭăsĭōnē**, es, *f*, = ἰασιώνη, *a plant bearing a white flower*, perhaps *bind weed*: Convolvulus sepium, Linn., Plin 21, 17, 65, § 105, 22, 22, 39, § 82

Ĭăsis, ĭdis, *f*, v 1 Iasius, II B c.

1. Ĭăsĭus, ii, *m*, = Ἰάσιος. **I.** *Son of Jupiter and Electra, beloved of Ceres*, Verg A 3, 168, Ov Am 3, 10, 25 —Called also **Ĭăsĭon**, Ov M 9, 423, id Tr 2, 300, Hyg F 270, id Astr 2, 22 —**II.** *King of Argos and father of Atalanta*, Hyg F 70 —**B.** Derivv **a. Ĭăsĭus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Iasius, Iasian*, poet for *Argive* · virgo, i e *Io, daughter of the Argive king Inachus*, Val Fl. 4, 353 —**b. Ĭăsĭdes**, ae, *m*, *a male descendant of Iasius* Palinurus, Verg A 5, 843, applied to *Adrastus*, Stat Th 1, 541 —**c. Ĭăsis**, idos, *f*, *the daughter of Iasius*, i e *Atalanta*, Prop 1, 1, 10

2. Ĭăsĭus, a, um **a.** *Of* or *belonging to Iasius*, v 1 Iasius, II B a. —**b.** *Of* or *belonging to the city of Iassus*, v Iassus, II A

Ĭāson or **Ĭāso** (e g Mel 1, 19, 5), ŏnis, *m*, = Ἰάσων. **I.** *Jason, a famous Grecian hero, son of Æson, king of Thessaly, the leader of the Argonauts, a sharer in the Calydonian boar hunt, the husband of Medea, and afterwards of Crĕūsa*, Cic Tusc. 4, 32, 69, Ov M 7, 5 sq, 8, 301; 348, Val Fl et saep, Hyg F 12, 14, 16 quo jam mercator Iason clausus et armatis obstat casa candida nautis, i e when the fresco in the portico of Agrippa, representing Jason and his sailors, is hidden by the white canvas tents of the dealers at the fancy fair, Juv 6, 153 sq — Also, *the name of a poem by Varro Atacinus*, Prop 2, 34 (3, 32), 85 —**B.** Derivv **1. Ĭāsŏnius**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Jason* carina, i e *the ship Argo*, Prop 2, 24 (3, 19), 45 remige, i e *Argonautic*, Ov P 3, 1, 1 —**2. Ĭāsŏnĭdes**, ae, *m*, *a male descendant of Jason* juvenes, i e *Thoas and Euneus, sons of Jason*, Stat Th 6, 340 —**II.** *A ruler of Pheræ, in Thessaly*, Cic Off 1, 30, 108, id N D 3, 28, 70, Val Max 9, 10, Nep Timoth 4, 2

† **ĭaspăchātes**, ae, *m*, = ἰασπαχάτης, *a sort of agate, jasper agate*, Plin 37, 10, 54, § 139

ĭaspĭdĕūs, a, um, *adj* [iaspis], *of the jasper kind, jasper like* gemmae, Plin 37, 10, 56, § 156

† **ĭaspis**, ĭdis, *f*, = ἴασπις, *a green colored precious stone, jasper*, Plin 37, 8, 37, § 115, Mart 5, 11, 1, 9, 60, 20 fulva, Verg A 4, 261 —As a term of endearment vale (Maecenas), mel gentium, Cilniorum smaragde, iaspi figulorum, beryllo Porsenae, Aug ap Macr S 2, 4, 12 —Hence,

ĭaspĭus, a, um, *adj* [iaspis], *of jasper* · lapilli, Anth Lat 1, p 413 Burm

† **ĭaspŏnyx**, ȳchis, *f*, = ἰασπόνυξ, *a sort of jasper, jasper onyx*, Plin. 37, 9, 37, § 118

Ĭassus or **Ĭāsus**, i, *f*, = Ἴασσος or Ἴασος, *an ancient and wealthy town on the coast of Caria*, now *Askem* or *Asyn Kalesi*, Plin 5, 29, 29, § 107, 9, 8 8, § 27, Liv 32, 33, 33, 30, 37, 17 —**II.** Derivv **A. Ĭassius** or **Ĭāsius**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Iassus, Iassian* sinus, Mel 1,

16 *fin*; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 107.—**B. Iassenses**, ĭum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Iassus, Iassians*, Liv. 37, 17.

† **ĭātrălipta** or **-es**, ae, *m*, = ἰατραλείπτης, *a physician who cures by anointing, an ointment-doctor*, Cels. 1, 1; Plin. Ep 10, 4, 1; Petr 28, 3

† **ĭātrălipticē** or **ĭātrăleptĭcē**, ēs, *f*, = ἰατραλειπτική, *the art of healing with ointments, the ointment cure*, Plin. 29, 1, 2, § 4; cf. the preced. art.

†† **ĭātrŏmēa**, ae, *f*, = ἰατρομαῖα, *a female physician, midwife*, Inscr. Orell. 4232.

† **ĭātrŏnīces**, ae, *m*, = ἰατρονίκης, *the conqueror of physicians*, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 9

Iaxartes, is, *m.*, = Ἰαξάρτης, *a river of Central Asia*, now *Syr Daria* (i. e Yellow River), Mel. 3, 5, 6; Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 36 al

Iāzyges or **Jāzyges** (trisyl.), um, *m*, = Ἰάζυγες, *a Sarmatian people on the Danube*, Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 80; Tac. A. 12, 29; Ov. Tr. 2, 191; id. P. 4, 7, 9

Iber, v. Hiberes.

Ibēres, v. Hiberes.

† **ībēris**, ĭdis, *f*, = ἰβηρίς, *a kind of cress*, Plin. 25, 8, 49, § 87; App Herb 20

Ibērus (Hib-), a, um, and i, v. Hiberes, I. A. 1. and II.

ibex, ĭcis, *m*, *a kind of goat, the chamois*, Plin. 8, 53, 79, § 214; Isid. Orig. 12, 1, Hier. Job, 31, 1.

ĭbī, *adv* [from the pronom root I, is, with *dat.* ending as in tibi, sibi, in loc. sense as in ubi; cf. Sanscr. suffix bhjam; Corss. Ausspr. 1, 169], *in that place, there*, = ἐνταῦθα (cf. istic) **I.** Lit., in space· ibi cenavi atque ibi quievi in navi noctem per petem, Plaut. Am 2, 2, 100: tandem abii ad praetorem. Ibi vix requievi, id. Capt 2, 2, 6: nempe in foro? *De.* Ibi, id. As 1, 1, 104. in Asiam hinc abii, atque ibi, etc., Ter Heaut. 1, 1, 59: Demaratus fugit Tarquinios Corintho et ibi suas fortunas constituit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 109; Ov. M 1, 316: aedificabat in summa Velia: ibi alto atque munito loco arcem inexpugnabilem fore, Liv. 2, 7, 6. erit haec differentia inter hoc edictum et superius, quod ibi de eo dam no praetor loquitur, etc., Dig. 47, 8, 4, § 6: musca est meus pater . . . nec sacrum nec tam profanum quicquamst, quin ibi ilico adsit, Plaut Merc. 2, 3, 27: ut illa, quae di cimus, non domo attulisse, sed ibi protinus sumpsisse videamur, *there, on the spot*, Quint. 11, 2, 46; 4, 1, 54; 12, 9, 19: in eo flumine pons erat. Ibi praesidium ponit, Caes. B C. 1, 47.—In common speech, sometimes pleonastic, with the name of a place in medio propter canalem, ibi ostentatores meri, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 15; 19; 22; id. Cist 1, 1, 18; cf: illic ibi demum'st locus, ubi, etc., id. Capt 5, 4, 3 —With corresp relative adverbs, *ubi*, *unde*, etc.: nam ubi tu profu sus, ibi ego me pervelim sepultam, Plaut Curc 1, 2, 7. nemo est, quin ubivis quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit, Cic. Fam 6, 1, 1, cf. ibi esse, ubi, etc, id. ib 1, 10. ubi tyrannus est, ibi . . . dicendum est plane nullam esse rem publicam, id. Rep 3, 31 multa intel leges meliora apud nos multo esse facta quam ibi fuissent, unde huc translata essent, id. ib 2, 16 —So with *quo loco*, etc.. quo loco maxime umor intus persevera bit, ibi pus proximum erit, Cels. 8, 9; cf quacumque equo invectus est, ibi haud se cus quam pestifero sidere icti pavebant, Liv 8, 9, 12 quo descenderant, ibi processerunt longe, Varr R. R 2, 1, 5 —With *gen* ibi loci terrarum orbe portis discluso, Plin. 6, 11, 12, § 30 — Post class. of vessels, etc., *therein* (= in eis). qui sciens vasa vi tiosa commodavit, si ibi infusum vinum est, etc, Dig. 13, 6, 18, § 3 —Post-class. and very rarely with verbs of motion (for eo) et cum ibi venerimus, *there, thither*, Dig. 1, 2, 1 *fin*, cf. ibidem —**II.** Transf. **A.** Of time, *then, thereupon* (mostly ante-class. and poet, but freq in Liv)· invocat deos inmortales ibi continuo contonat Sonitu maxumo, etc, Plaut Am 5, 1, 41 sq; cf.: ubi . . . ibi, ib 11 postquam . . ibi, ib v. 39 sq. ter conatus ibi collo dare bracchia circum, Verg. A. 2, 792· ibi infit, etc., Liv. 3, 71, 6 nec moram ullam, quin ducat, dari: Ibi demum ita aegre tulit, ut, etc., *then for the first time*, Ter Hec. 1, 2, 53. ibi post quam laborare aciem Calpurnius vidit, Liv 39, 31, 4.—With *cum*: ibi cum alii mores et instituta eorum eluderent, Liv. 40, 5, 7: ibi cum de re publica retulisset, id. 22, 1, 4.—With corresp *ubi*: ille ubi miser fame licus videt, me tam facile victum quaerere, ibi homo coepit me obsecrare, etc, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 30: non voco (te patrem): Ubi voles pater esse, ibi esto, Plaut. Ep 4, 2, 25 —Pleonastically with *tum*: tum ibi nescio quis me arripit, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 47: ibi tum derepente ex alto in altum despexit mare, Enn. ap Non. 518, 6 (Trag. Rel. v. 352 Vahl): cum Aebutius Caecinae malum mi naretur, ibi tum Caecinam postulasse, etc., Cic. Caecin. 10, 27; cf.: ibi nunc (colloq), Plaut Am prol. 135; id. Curc. 3, 68 —**B.** Of other relations, *there, in that matter, on that occasion, in that condition* (class.): nolite ibi nimiam spem habere, Cato ap Gell. 13, 17, 1. numquid ego ibi peccavi? Plaut. Ep 4, 2, 23: at pol ego ibi sum, esse ubi miserum hominem decet, id. Bacch. 5, 1, 21: si quid est, quod ad testes reservet, ibi nos quoque paratiores reperiet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 82. ibi fortunae veniam damus, *in that case*, Juv. 11, 176. huic ab adulescentia bella intestina, caedes, rapinae, discordia civilis grata fuere, ibique juventutem suam exercuit, *in these things*, Sall. C 5, 2; Quint 2, 2, 12: non poterat ibi esse quaestio, id. 7, 1, 5: subsensi illos ibi esse et id agere inter se clanculum, *to be at it, busy about it*, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 63: *ibi esse*, id. ib 5, 2, 30; cf.: cecinere vates, cujus civitatis eam ci vis Dianae immolasset, ibi fore imperium, i e *in that state*, Liv 1, 45, 5· ibi imperium fore, unde victoria fuerit, id. 1, 24, 2: et in terdum in sanctionibus adicitur, ut qui ibi aliquid commisit, capite puniatur, i. e in his sanctionibus, Dig 1, 8, 9, § 3 —**2.** Of persons, *in or with him or her* (very rare): duxi uxorem; quam ibi miseriam vidi! Ter Ad. 5, 4, 13 (cf.: ibi inquit, quasi uxor locus sit, Don. ad loc.); cf.: nil ibi majo rum respectus, Juv. 8, 64.—**3.** Esp, law t. t.: tunc ibi, *then and there, in the state of affairs then existing*: de eo, quaque ille tunc ibi habuit, tantummodo, intra annum . . . judicium dabo, Dig 43, 16, 1 praef.; cf: ibi autem ait praetor, ut ne quis et quae illic non habuit, complecta tur, ib § 37 sq

ĭbīdem (always ībidem in Plaut; v. infra; so Juvenc 3, 80; Paul. Nol. Carm 19, 48), *adv* [ibi, with demonstr suff *dem*, as in idem, tandem, tantundem, etc.], *in the same place, in that very place, just there* **I.** Lit., in space sarmenta concidito mi nute et ibidem inarato, Cato, R. R. 37, 3. cenati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: ille, cujus merces erant, in gladium ibi dem incumberet, id. ib 2, 51, 154: quod ibidem recte custodire poterunt, id ibidem custodiant, id. Quint. 27, 84: ne hic ibidem ante oculos vestros trucidetur, id. Rosc Am. 5, 13 ego ibidem has inter cenam exa ravi, i e *on the spot, immediately*, id. Fragm. ap Quint 9, 3, 58 cum ibidem invenire fingimus, Quint 9, 2, 60 Spald. *N cr*; cf ibi, I.: pede terram Crebra ferit: demissae aures, incertus ibidem Sudor, i e circa aures, Verg. G 3, 500 — With a corresp *ubi*· ubi amici, ibidem opes, Plaut Truc 4, 4, 31: ibidem divitiarum cupido est, ubi et usus, Just 2, 2.—With *gen*: si redierit Illa ad hunc, ibidem loci res erit, Plaut Cist 2, 1, 53 —With a verb of motion (for eodem) egomet me cum illis una ibidem traho, *I reckon myself among them, on the same plane with them*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 166· *St.* Quid, quod dedisti scortis? *Le.* Ibidem una traho, *to that very account*, id. ib 2, 4, 10 —**II.** Transf **A.** Of time, *in that very moment* (= paene eodem temporis momen to) Deinde ibidem homo acutus, cum illud occurreret, Cic Fin. 1, 6, 19 Madv; so, deinde ibidem, id. Ac 2, 14, 44; cf. ibidem ubi puer abs te cum epistulis id. Att. 2, 12, 2.—**B.** Of other relations, *in the same matter* tibi ibidem das, ubi tu tuom amicum adjuvas, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 62 laesit in eo Caecinam, sublevavit ibidem, i e in eo ipso, Cic. Caecin. 9, 23 tibi non committitur aurum, vel si quando datur, custos affixus ibidem, Juv. 5, 40

† **ībis**, is and ĭdis (*nom plur* ibes, Cic. N D 1, 36, 101; 2, 50, 126; *gen.* ibium, Plin. 30, 15, 49, § 142, *gen sing* ibidis, Ov H 57, *acc. plur.* ibidas, Mel. 3, 8 *fin*; *acc. sing* ibim, Cic. N D 1, 29, 82, id. Tusc 5, 27, 78, Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 134. ibin, Juv. 15, 3; Ov. H. 98), *f*, = ἶβις, *a bird held sacred by the Egyptians, and which lived on water-animals, the ibis*: Numenius ibis, Cuv.; Cic. N D 1, 36, 101; 2, 50, 126; id. Tusc 5, 27, 78; Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 97; Mel. 3, 8, 9 —**II.** Transf., Ibis, *the title of a satiric poem by Ovid* (after Callimachus, who bestowed the name of Ibis on Apollonius of Rhodes)

ĭbiscum, i, *n*, v. hibiscum.

ībrĭda, v. hibr.

ibus, v. is *init*

Ībycus, i, *m*, = Ἴβυκος. **I.** *A Greek lyric poet of Rhegium, celebrated on account of the cranes which he called upon as witnesses of his murder*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 71; Stat S. 5, 3, 152; Aus Idyll. de Hist 12, 12. —**II.** *A poor man*, otherwise unknown, Hor C 3, 15, 1

Īcădius, ii, *m*, = Ἰκάδιος, *a notorious robber*, Cic Fat 3, 5 —Called also **Īcădion**: Rhonches Icadionque cum dixit Lucilius cognomina piratarum posuit, Fest s. v rhondes, p 270 Müll. *N cr*; cf.: Icadion nomen saevissimi piratae, Paul. ex Fest p 106 ib —**II.** *A son of Apollo*, Serv. ad Verg A. 3, 332.

Īcăria, ae, *f*, *an island in the Icarian Sea*, now *Nicaria*, Mel. 2, 7, 11.—Called **Īcăros** in Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 68

Īcăriōtis, idis, v Icarus, II. B. 3

Īcăris, idis, v. Icarus, II. B 2.

Īcărus, i, *m*, = Ἴκαρος. **I.** *A son of Dædalus, who, on his flight from Crete, fell into the Ægean Sea*, Ov. M 8, 195 sq; Hor C 2, 20, 13; Hyg F. 40 —**B.** Derivv. **1. Īcărius**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Icarus, Icarian*· aquae, *the part of the Ægean Sea named after Icarus*, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 90 —Also *absol*: **Īcărium** (sc mare), Ov F. 4, 283; 566: fluctus, Hor C 1, 1, 15: litus, Ov. H. 18, 50 —**2. Īcăros**, i. *f*. *one of the Sporades*, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 68 —**II.** = Ἰκάριος, *son of Œbalus, king of Sparta the father of Erigone and Penelope, placed in the heavens as the constellation Bŏōtes*, Hyg. F. 224; Prop 2, 33 (3, 31), 29; Tib 4, 1, 10; Ov M. 10, 450 —Called also **Īcărius**, Ov. H 1, 81; Hyg. F 130 —**B.** Derivv. **1. Īcărius**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Icarus, Icarian*: palmes, i e *the vine, which Bacchus taught Icarus to cultivate*, Stat S 3, 1, 147; cf umbra, i e *of the vine*, id. Th 4, 655: boves, *the constellation* Bŏōtes, Prop 2, 33 (3, 31), 24· canis stella, i e *the constellation* Canis Major (the dog of Icarus, named Mæra, which was translated to the sky), Ov. Am 2, 16, 4; so, astrum, Stat. Th 4, 777; hence also: latratus id. Silv 4, 4, 13 — **2. Īcăris**, idis, = Ἰκαρίς, *the daughter of Icarus*, i. e *Penelope*, Ov Ib 393 —**3. Īcăriōtis**, idis, *f*, = Ἰκαριῶτις, *the daughter of Icarus*, i. e. *Penelope*, Prop 3, 13 (4, 12), 10 —*Adj*: tela, i. e *of Penelope*, Ov P. 3, 1, 113

† **īcas**, ădis, *f*, = εἰκάς (the number twenty), *the twentieth day of the month, kept as a festival in honor of Epicurus* (because Epicurus was born on the 20th of the month Gamelion), Plin 35, 2, 2, § 5 (for which . omnibus mensibus vicesimo die lunae dent ad eorum epulas, etc, Cic Fin. 2, 31, 101)

iccirco, v. idcirco

Iccius, ii, *m*, *a Roman proper name*, Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 26; Hor C 1, 29, 1.

(**Iccius portus**, v Itius.)

Icĕlos, i, *m*, = Ἴκελος (like), *a son of Somnus* (so called as producing dreams), Ov M 11, 640.

Icēni, ōrum, *m*, *a people in the south eastern part of Great Britain, the modern Kent*, Tac. A. 12, 31 sq

† **ichneumon**, ŏnis, *m*, = ἰχνευμων. **I.** *An animal which tracks the crocodile and destroys its eggs, the Egyptian rat or ichneumon*, Plin. 8, 24, 35, § 88; 8, 25, 37, § 90 sq; Cic N D. 1, 36 101; Mart 7, 87, 5, Nemes. Cyneg. 54 —**II.** *An insect, the ichneumon fly*, Sphex sabulosus, Linn., Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 294, 11, 21, 24, § 72.

Ichnŏbătes, ae, *m*, = Ἰχνοβάτης (that follows the trail), *one of Actæon's hounds*, Ov M 3, 207; Hyg Fab 181.

† **ichnŏgrăphia**, ae, *f*, = ἰχνογραφία, *a ground plot, plan*, Vitr 1, 2, 2.

Ichnūsa, ae *f*, =Ἰχνοῦσα, *a very ancient name of the island of Sardinia*, Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 85, Sil. 12, 358

† **ichthyŏcolla,** ae, *f*, =ἰχθυοκόλλα **I.** *A kind of sturgeon, the huso*, Acipenser huso, Linn, Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 72.—**II.** *The glue made from it, isinglass, sturgeon-bladder*, Cels. 5, 2, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198

Ichthyŏphăgi, ōrum, *m* (ἰχθυοφάγοι, fish eaters) *the name of several nations living upon fish*, Plin. 6 23, 25, § 95, Greek *gen plur* Ichthyophagon, id. 6 28, 32, § 51.

Icilius, a, *the name of a Roman gens* Sp Icilius, Liv 2, 58 L. Icilius, id. 3, 44, hence lex Icilia, id. 3, 32.

(**īcio** and **īco**), īci, ictum (forms in use, only *pres* icit, iciunt, icere, *perf* icit, icisse, *pluperf* iceram, iceras, *fut perf* icero, *pass pres* icitur, icimur, *perf* ictus est, and *part* ictus a, um, *pres* ico, Prisc. 886 P, but icit, Lucr 3, 160, Plaut Mil. 2, 2, 50, *pres* icio, Gell. 4, 17, 8, Prisc. 877 P), 3, *v a* (Gr ἴ-, ἴπτομαι, to injure, ἴψ, a worm, ἴκρια, scaffolding, cf. Ἴκαρος, ἐν ἴ-η], *to strike, hit, smite, stab, sting* (cf. ferio, percutio, verbero, pulso) **I.** Lit. (rare but class.) **A.** In gen. exim corpus propellit et icit, Lucr 3 160 unde icimur ictu, id. 4, 1050 femur Plaut Truc. 2, 7, 42 caput telis (musca), Cat. 116, 4 vidulum fuscina, Plaut. Fragm. ap Non. 124, 1 cum Ptolemaeus in proelio telo venenato esset Cic. Div 2, 66, 135, cf lapide ictus, Caes. B C 3, 22, 2 ibi in turba ictus Remus cecidit, Liv 1, 7, 2 velut ictus ab Hercule Cacus, Juv 5, 125 —**B.** Esp of lightning etc., *to strike* cum Summanus e caelo ictus esset, Cic Div 1 10, 16 ictae limen domus, Ov Tr 5 4 34 fulmine laurus sola non icitur, Plin 15, 30, 40, § 134, cf fulmen lauri fruticem non icit, id. 2, 55, 56, § 146, so in a figure, of a thunderbolt ut vos iisdem ignibus circumsaepti me primum ictum pro vobis et fumantem videretis, Cic. Har Resp 21 45, cf exin candida se radiis dedit icta foras lux (i e Aurora), *struck with rays, irradiated*, Enn. ap Cic. Div 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v 93 Vahl.) —**C** With a homogeneous object Icere colaphum, *to give a box on the ear* hei, colaphum icit, Plaut Pers. 5, 2, 65 —**II.** Trop **A.** In partic., icere foedus like ferire and percutere foedus (v ferio and percutio, I. B *fin*), *to make a covenant* or *league* foedus, quod meo sanguine in pactione provinciarum iceras, frangere noluisti, Cic. Pis 12, 28 cum Gaditanis foedus icisse dicitur, id. Balb 15, 34, Cael. ap Prisc. p 886 P orsi a foedere quod nobiscum icerant, Tac. 12, 62—**B.** (Perh. not ante Aug) Desideriis icta fidelibus Quaerit patria Caesarem, *smitten, tormented* Hor C. 4, 5, 15 novā re consules icti, *disturbed*, Liv 27, 9, 8, cf. id. 34, 17, 5 conscientia ictus, id. 33, 28, 1 metu icta, id. 1, 16 et saep haud secus quam pestifero sidere icti pavebant *panic stricken*, id. 8, 9, 12 domestico vulnere ictus, *by family affliction*, Tac. Agr 29 si existunt, qui magnitudinem multum ultra se positam non icturi appetant *reach, attain*, Sen. Const. Sap 3 *med* —**C.** Poet saltat Milonius, ut semel icto Accessit fervor capiti numerusque lucernis, i. e *smitten with wine, tipsy*, Hor S 2, 1, 25

† **icon,** ŏnis, *f*, =εἰκών, *an image figure* fictae cerā icones, Plin. 8, 54, 80, § 215

† **īcŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, =εἰκονικός, *of* or *belonging to an image, imitating a figure, copied from life* duces, *of the size of life*, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 57 simulacrum aureum, Suet Calig 22.

īcŏnismus, i, *m*, =εἰκονισμός, *an imaging, representation by an image*, Sen. Ep 95 67

Īcŏnĭum, ii, *n*, =Ἰκόνιον, *a city of Lycaonia*, now *Koniyeh*, Plin. 5, 27, 25, § 95, Cic. Fam 3, 7, 4

† **īcŏsăprōti,** ōrum, *m*, =εἰκοσάπρωτοι, *the twenty chief councilmen* in the municipia and colonies Dig 50, 4, 18, § 26, cf. decaproti and decemprimi.

† **īcŏsăprōtia,** ae, *f*, =εἰκοσαπρωτία, *the dignity of the* icosaproti, Dig 50, 4, 18, § 26.

† **ictĕrias,** ădis, *f* (sc. gemma) =ἰκτερίας, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 61, § 170

† **ictĕrĭcus,** i, *m*, =ἰκτερικός, *ill of the jaundice, jaundiced*, Juv 6, 565 — *Plur subst* **ictĕrici,** ōrum, *m*, *persons suffering with jaundice* Plin. 20, 9, 34, § 87, Ambros in Psa. 118, Serm. 10, 23

† **ictĕrus,** i, *m*, =ἴκτερος, *a yellow bird*, otherwise unknown, *the sight of which was said to cure the jaundice* (κτερος), Plin. 30, 11 29, § 94.

† **ictis,** idis, *f*, =ἴκτις, *a kind of weasel*, Plin. 29, 4, 16, § 50 nunc ictim tenes, Plaut. Capt. 1. 2, 81.

1. ictus, a, um, *Part*, from ico

2. ictus, us (*gen. sing* icti, Quadrig ap Gell. 9, 13, 17) *m* [ico] *a blow, stroke, stab, thrust, bite, sting* (freq and class.) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. a bestiis ictus, morsus, impetus Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19 pro ictu gladiatoris, id. Mil. 24, 65 neque ictu comminus neque conjectione telorum, id. Caecin 15, 43 scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, Caes. B G 1, 25 non caecis ictibus procul ex improviso vulnerabantur, Liv 34, 14, 11 ictu scorpionis exanimato altero, Caes B G 7, 25, 3 prope funeratus Arboris ictu, Hor C 3, 8, 8 ictus moenium cum terribili sonitu editi, Liv 38, 5, 3 apri, Ov M. 8, 362, Hor C 3 22, 7 serpentum, Plin. 23, 1, 11, § 14 Lesbium servate pedem meique Pollicis ictum, *a striking, playing on the lyre*, Hor C 4. 6, 36 alae *the stroke of a wing*, Plin 10, 3, 3 § 9 pennarum, id. 6, 12, 13, § 32 Phaëthon ictu fulminis deflagravit, *a stroke of lightning, lightning*, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 94 fulmineus, Hor C 3, 16, 11, Ov M. 14, 618.—Poet, of the *beating rays* of the sun tum spissa ramis laurea fervidos Excludet ictus, Hor C 2. 15, 10 solis, Ov M 3, 183, 6, 49 Phoebei, id. ib 5, 389 (al. ignes) Phoebi, Luc. 7 214 longe Ejaculatur aquas atque ictibus aëra rumpit, *with jets of water*, Ov M 4, 124 saxaque cum saxis et habentem semina flammae Materiem jactant, ea concipit ictibus ignem, *by their blows*, i. e *collision*, id. ib 15, 348.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In prosody or in music, *a beating time, a beat* et pedum et digitorum ictu intervalla signant, Quint. 9, 4, 51 modulantium pedum, Plin. 2, 95, 96, § 209 unde etiam trimetris accrescere jussit Nomen iambeis, cum senos redderet ictus Primus ad extremum similis sibi, Hor A. P 253.—**2.** *A beat of the pulse* ictus creber aut languidus, Plin. 11, 37, 88, § 219 —**3.** In mal. part. multorum, Juv 6 126.—**II.** Trop, *a stroke, blow attack, shot*, etc sublata erat de foro fides, non ictu aliquo novae calamitatis, sed suspicione, etc., Cic. Agr 2, 3, 8 nec illum habet ictum, quo pellat animum, id. Fin. 2, 10, 32 sub ictu nostro positum, i e *in our power*, Sen. Ben 2, 29, cf. stare sub ictu Fortunae, Luc. 5, 729 tua innocentia sub ictu est, i e *in imminent danger*, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 9 *fin*, cf. the opposite Deum extra ictum sua divinitas posuit, *beyond shot*, i e *out of danger*, id. Ben. 1, 7 eodem ictu temporis, i e *moment*, Gell. 14, 1, 27, cf singulis veluti ictibus bella transigere, *by separate attacks*, Tac. H. 2, 38 quae (legiones) si amnem Araxen ponte transgrederentur, sub ictum dabantur, *would have come to close quarters* id. A. 13 39 *fin.*, cf. laetis ostentat ad Urbem Per campos superesse vim, Romamque sub ictu, *near at hand before the eyes*, Sil. 4, 42.—**B.** (Cf icio, II. A.) Ictus foederis, *the conclusion of a treaty*, Luc. 5, 372, Val. Max 2, 7, 1.

* **īcuncŭla,** ae, *f dim* [icon] *a small image or figure* puellaris, Suet Ner 56

Īda, ae, or **Īdē,** es, *f*, =Ἴδα or Ἴδη **I.** *A high mountain in Crete, where the infant Jupiter was hid, watched over by the Curetes, and fed by Amalthea*, now *Psiloriti*, Verg A. 12 412, Ov M. 4, 293, id. Am. 3, 10, 25, id. F 4, 207, 5, 115 al, in Prop 3, 1, 27, this mountain and no II are confounded. —**B.** Deriv **Idaeus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Ida, Idean* mons, i. e *Ida*, Verg A. 3, 105, Mel. 2, 7, 12 antra, Ov M 4, 289 Juppiter, Verg A. 7, 139 Dactyli, Plin 37, 10, 61, § 170, the same, Digiti, Cic N D 3, 16, 42 bustum, *raised by the Cretans to Jupiter*, Mart. 9, 35, 1.—**II.** *A high mountain in Phrygia, near Troy* still called *Ida*, Mel 1, 18, 2, Plin 5, 30, 32, § 122, Verg A. 2, 801; 10 158, Ov F 4, 79, id. M 10, 71, and 12, 521 (Ide) et saep —**B.** Deriv **Idaeus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Mount Ida, Idean*, poet. also for *Phrygian* or *Trojan* silva, Verg A. 2, 696 pices, id. G 3, 450 vertices, Prop 2 2, 14, Ov M 14, 535 parens deum, i e *Cybele, who was worshipped on Mount Ida* (acc. to others this belongs to Mount Ida of Crete), Verg A 10, 252, Ov F 4 182 Sollemne, i e *in honor of Cybele*, Juv 11, 194 chori, Verg. A. 9, 112 judex, i e. *Paris*, Ov F 6, 44 pastor, Cic. Att 1, 18, 4 hospes, Ov H. 16, 303 hospes numinis Idaei i e Scipio Nasica, Juv 3, 138 cinaedus *Ganymede* as stolen away from Ida, Mart. 10, 98, 2 urbes, *Phrygian*, Verg A. 7, 207 naves, i. e *Trojan*, Hor C. 1, 15, 2 sanguis, i. e. *of Romans descended from the Trojans*, Sil. 1, 126. —Confounded with Idaeus I B Idaeum Simoënta Jovis cum prole Scamandro, Prop 3 (4), 1, 27 —**III.** *A Trojan female*, Verg A. 9, 177

1. Īdaeus, a, um, *adj*, v the preced. art. I B and II. B

2. Īdaeus, i, *m* **I.** *A herald and charioteer of Priam*, Verg A. 6, 485.—**II.** *Another Trojan* Verg A. 9, 500.

Īdălium, ii, *n*, =Ἰδάλιον, *a mountain city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus*, now *Dalin*, Plin. 5 31, 35, § 135, Verg A. 1, 681.—Called also **Īdălia,** ae, *f*, Verg A. 1, 693, 10, 52 (where domus is *nom. sing*, not *plur*, v Wagn. ad loc.) —**II.** Deriv **Īdălius,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Idalium, Idalian*, poet. also for *Cyprian* vertex *the Idalian mountain*, Prop 2, 13, 54 (3, 5, 38 M) Venus, id ib 5, 760 astrum, i. e. *Venus*, Prop 4 (5), 6, 59 acus, *of Venus*, Claud. Rapt. Pros 2, 16 sagitta, i e *dart of love*, Sil. 5, 19 volucres, *doves* Stat. Achill. 1, 372 suci i e. *Cyprian*, id. S 1 3, 10 — *Subst.* **Īdălĭē,** ēs, *f*, *Venus* Ov M 14, 694.

Īdas, ae, *m*, =Ἴδας **I.** *Son of Aphareus, king of Messene, who took part in the Calydonian boar hunt*, Prop 1, 2, 17, Ov M 8, 305, id. F 5, 701 —**II.** *A companion of Diomedes* Ov M. 14, 504.—**III.** *One slain in the wedding of Perseus*, Ov M 5, 90 — **IV.** *A Trojan slain by Turnus*, Verg A. 9, 575 —**V.** *A Thracian*, Verg A. 10, 351.

idcirco or **iccirco,** *adv* [id-circa], *on that account, for that reason therefore* (freq and class.; cf. itaque, igitur, ergo, ideo propterea, quare, quam ob rem, etc) **I.** *Absol.* (rare) idcirco moneo vos ego hoc, Plaut Rud. prol. 28 ille Cliniae servos tardiusculus est Idcirco huic nostro tradita st provincia, Ter Heaut 3, 2, 5 quod id quod factum sit, aliud alii videatur esse, et idcirco alius alio nomine id appellet, Cic. Inv 1, 8, 11, Caes. B C. 1, 42, 3 data Romanis venia est indigna poëtis. Id circone vager scribamque licenter? Hor A. P 265 et idcirco disceptatione sublata pellitur e medio sapientia, Lact. 5, 1, 5. —**II.** *Rel* (so most freq) **A.** Corresp to causal sentences, with *quod quia, quoniam*, or si idcirco arcessor, nuptias quod mihi apparari sensit, Ter And. 4 2, 7 negant sapientem idcirco virum bonum esse, quod eum sua sponte bonitas delectet, sed quod, etc., Cic. Rep 3, 16, cf. id Fam 9, 1, 2, Quint 5, 10, 119 idcirco quidam, comoedia necne poëma Esset quaesivere, quod acer spiritus ac vis Nec verbis nec rebus inest etc., Hor S 1, 4 45 quia natura mutari non potest, idcirco verae amicitiae sempiternae sunt, Cic. Lael. 9, 32 idcirco, judices, quia veram causam habebam, brevi peroravi, id Inv 1, 48, 90 neque enim, quia movetur qui ingreditur, idcirco qui movetur ingreditur, Quint. 5, 9, 6, 2, 2 2 idcirco enumerabimus, non quia, etc., Col. 7, 5, 7, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 38 meminerimus idcirco te in istam provinciam missum, quoniam, etc., Traj ap Plin. Ep 10, 32 (41), Col. 7, 5, 7 haec idcirco, quoniam, etc., Dig 47, 2, 92, ib 49, 1, 10, § 4 non si Opimium defendisti, idcirco te isti bonum civem putabunt, Cic. de Or 2, 40 170 non enim, si Cicero recte sentinam reipublicae dixit idcirco probem illud quoque, etc., Quint 8, 6, 15 nec si pugnent inter se idcirco ars non erit, id. 2, 17, 33, cf nec, si te validus jactaverit auster in alto Idcirco navem trans Aegaeum mare vendas, Hor Ep 1 11, 16 — Rarely with si omitted non possis oculo quantum con

tendere Lynceus: Non tamen idcirco contemnas lippus inungi, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 29.—**B.** With a clause denoting the *purpose*, with *ut, ne*, or *pron. rel.:* idcirco nemo superiorum attigit, ut ipse tolleret, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 4, § 7: quae ut fieret, idcirco pugnatum esse arbitror, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 137: cum prooemium idcirco comparatum sit, ut judex fiat conciliator, Quint. 4, 2, 24: quod si idcirco fieret, ut, etc., id. 8 praef. § 27; 12, 2, 12: sese idcirco ab suis discedere noluisse, quo facilius civitatem in officio contineret, ne omnis nobilitatis discessu plebs propter imprudentiam laberetur, Caes. B. G. 5, 3, 6: vos suspicarier, Me idcirco haec tanta facinora promittere, Qui vos oblectem, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 150: idcirco capite et superciliis semper est rasis, ne ullum pilum viri boni habere dicatur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: idcircone nobilitas rem publicam reciperavit, ut, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 49, 141; cf. id. Rab. Perd. 8, 23: idcirco ut possim linguam contemnere servi, utile consilium dedisti, Juv. 9, 119.

† **ĭdĕa,** ae, *f.*, = ἰδέα, *a* (*Platonic*) *idea, archetype*, Sen. Ep. 58 *med.* (in Cic. Or. 3, 10; id. Ac. 1, 8, 30; id. Tusc. 1, 24, 58, as Greek).

ĭdĕālis, e, *adj.* [idea], *existing in idea, ideal* (late Lat.): forma, Mart. Cap. 7, § 731: quaedam prudentia, id. 8, § 816 al.

īdem, ĕădem, ĭdem (*masc.* **eidem,** freq. in MSS. and inscrr.; v. Lachm. ad Lucr. 1, 120; rarely **isdem** or **eisdem;** *plur. nom.* eidem; *dat.* and *abl.* eisdem; usu. contr. idem, isdem; not iidem, iisdem; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 198 sqq.), *pron.* [from the *pronom.* root *I*, whence *is*, and the *demonstr. suff. dem;* root of dies, day, time; hence, just, exactly, Corss. Aussp. 2, 855], *the same.* **I.** In gen.: deinde quod nos eadem Asia atque idem iste Mithridates initio belli Asiatici docuit, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 7, 19: quam (sphaeram) ab eodem Archimede factam posuerat in templo Virtutis Marcellus idem, id. Rep. 1, 14: id, quod eidem Ciceroni placet, Quint. 10, 7, 28: jure erat semper idem vultus (Socratis), Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: idem semper vultus eademque frons, id. Off. 1, 26, 90: tu autem eodem modo omnes causas ages? aut in iisdem causis perpetuum et eundem spiritum sine ulla commutatione obtinebis? id. Or. 31, 110: non quod alia res esset: immo eadem, id. Clu. 29, 80: etiam si verbo differre videbitur, re tamen erit unum et omnibus in causis idem valebit, id. Caecin. 21, 59: ad causas simillimas inter se vel potius easdem, id. Brut. 94, 324.—**II.** In partic., idem is used, **A.** When two predicates are referred to the same subject. **1.** When the predicates are of the same kind it may often be rendered, *at the same time, likewise, also*, etc., or = is (ea, id) with *quoque, etiam, simul*, etc.: cum Academico et eodem rhetore congredi conatus sum, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 1; cf.: oratio splendida et grandis et eadem in primis faceta, id. Brut. 79, 273: avunculus meus, vir innocentissimus idemque doctissimus, id. N. D. 3, 32, 80: jam M. Marcellus ille quinquies consul totum (auspicium) omisit, idem imperator, idem augur optimus, id. Div. 2, 36, 77: ubi Xenocrates, ubi Aristoteles ista tetigit? hos enim quasi eosdem esse vultis, id. Ac. 2, 44, 136; cf.: viros fortes, magnanimos, eosdem bonos et simplices esse volumus, id. Off. 1, 19, 63: Caninius idem et idem noster cum ad me pervesperi venisset, etc., id. Fam. 9, 2, 1: amicus est tamquam alter idem, *a second self*, id. Lael. 21, 80: ad idem semper exspectandum paratior, id. Off. 2, 15, 53: nam idem velle atque idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est, Sall. C. 20, 5; cf.: quos omnes eadem odisse, eadem metuere in unum coëgit, id. J. 31, 14: Hisdem diebus, for eisdem, Pall. 10, 13: hic finis belli, . . . idemque finis regni, Liv. 45, 9, 2; 2, 12, 2: quae ab condita urbe Roma ad captam urbem eandem Romani . . . gessere, id. 6, 1, 1: ut pars militum gladiatores, qui e servitio Blaesi erant, pars ceteram ejusdem familiam vincirent, Tac. A. 1, 23: erepta mihi prius corundem matre, Quint. 6 prooem. 4: fervida aestas, longinqua itinera sola ducis patientia mitigabantur, eodem plura quam gregario milite tolerante, Tac. A. 14, 24.—**2.** When the predicates are in contrast with one another it may be rendered, *nevertheless, yet, on the contrary:* (Epicurus) cum optimam et praestantissimam naturam dei dicat esse, negat idem esse in deo gratiam, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, § 121; cf. Curt. 5, 1, 14.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Connected or corresp. with the pronouns *ego, tu, hic, ille, iste, qui*, and with *unus:* idem ego ille (non enim mihi videor insolenter gloriari, etc.) idem inquam ego recreavi afflictos animos, etc., Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8: ego idem, qui, etc., id. Or. 7, 23; cf.: habitae sunt multae de me contiones . . . habuit de eodem me P. Lentulus consul contionem, id. Sest. 50, 107: cedo nunc ejusdem illius inimici mei de me eodem contionem, id. ib. § 108: de me eodem, id. ib. 51, 109: quin tu igitur concedis idem, etc., id. Rep. 1, 39 *fin.* Mos.; cf.: cognoram te in custodia salutis meae diligentem: eundemque te, etc., id. Att. 4, 1, 1: Sopater quidam fuit, etc. . . . huic eidem Sopatro eidem inimici ad C. Verrem ejusdem rei nomen detulerunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 28, § 68: cum est idem hic Sopater absolutus, id. ib. 2, 2, 29, § 70: hoc idem facere, id. Rep. 1, 35: ab hisce eisdem permotionibus, id. de Or. 1, 12, 53: idem ille tyrannus, id. Rep. 1, 42: in eisdem illis locis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 21, § 56: eandem illam (sphaeram), id. Rep. 1, 14: cum et idem qui consuerunt et idem illud alii desiderent, id. Off. 2, 15 *fin.:* idem iste Mithridates, id. de Imp. Pomp. 7, 19 (Klotz, Orell., B. and K.; older edd., idem ipse): musici qui erant quondam idem poëtae, id. de Or. 3, 44, 174; cf.: beneficentia, quam eandem benignitatem appellari licet, id. Off. 1, 7, 20: quod idem in ceteris artibus non fit, id. Fin. 3, 7, 24 *fin.:* exitus quidem omnium unus et idem fuit, id. Div. 2, 47, 97: in qua (causa) omnes sentirent unum atque idem, id. Cat. 4, 7, 14; cf. in an inverted order: ut verset saepe multis modis eandem et unam rem, id. Or. 40, 137: neque ego aliter accepi: intellexi tamen idem, non existimasse te, etc., id. Fam. 9, 15, 3; id. Att. 3, 12, 1; 8, 3, 3.—**2.** As a word of comparison, with *et, ac, que, ut, qui* (*quae, quod*), *quam, quasi, cum*, or (mostly poet.) with the *dat., the same as, identical with, of the same meaning as*, etc.: si quaeratur, idemne sit pertinacia et perseverantia, Cic. Top. 23, 87: videmus fuisse quosdam, qui idem ornate ac graviter, idem versute et subtiliter dicerent, *at the same time* and *as well as*, id. Or. 7, 22; cf. id. Sull. 18, 51: imperii nostri terrarumque idem est extremum, id. Prov. Cons. 13, 33; cf. id. Cael. 28, 67: disputationem habitam non quasi narrantes exponimus, sed eisdem fere verbis, ut actum disputatumque est, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 9: idem abeunt, qui venerant, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7: quoniam earum rerum quas ego gessi, non est eadem fortuna atque condicio, quae illorum qui, etc., id. Cat. 3, 12, 27: non quo idem sit servulus quod familia, id. Caecin. 20, 58: qui (servi) et moribus eisdem essent, quibus dominus, et eodem genere ac loco nati, id. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62: eandem constituit potestatem quam si, etc., id. Agr. 2, 12, 30: eodem loco res est, quasi ea pecunia legata non esset, id. Leg. 2, 21, 53; cf.: sensu amisso fit idem, quasi natus non esset omnino, id. Lael. 4, 14.—With *cum:* tibi mecum in eodem est pistrino vivendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144: hunc eodem mecum patre genitum, etc., Tac. A. 15, 2: in eadem mecum Africa geniti fides, Liv. 30, 12, 15; 28, 28, 14.—With *dat.:* (Homerus) Sceptra potitus, eadem aliis sopitu' quiete est, Lucr. 3, 1038; cf.: invitum qui servat idem facit occidenti, Hor. A. P. 467; so Ov. M. 13, 50; id. Am. 1, 4, 1 al.: quod non idem illis censuissemus, Cic. Fam. 9, 6, 3; Just. 2, 4, 10: ille eadem nobis juratus in arma, Ov. M. 13, 50.—In *neutr.* with *gen.:* si idem nos juris haberemus quod ceteri, Cic. Balb. 12, 29: tibi idem consilii do, quod, etc., id. Fam. 9, 2, 2: omnes qui ubique idem operis efficiunt, Lact. 5, 4, 1: non habet officii lucifer omnis idem, Ov. F. 1, 46.—*Advv.:* eădem, eodem, v. h. v.

ĭdentĭdem (not **idem-**), *adv.* [idem + ti (= ἔτι) + dem (root dies), v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, p. 456; 855], *repeatedly, several times, often, now and then, at intervals, ever and anon; continually, constantly, habitually* (class.; cf.: subinde, interdum): ne te uxor sequatur, respectas identidem, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 51; so, haec ego admirans, referebam tamen oculos ad terram identidem, Cic. Rep. 6, 18 *fin.:* scindens dolore identidem intonsam comam, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62: cogitato identidem, tibi quam fidelis fuerim, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 54: et quaeso identidem circumspice, id. Trin. 1, 2, 110: quid Chalcidico Euripo in motu identidem reciprocando putas fieri posse constantius? Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24: palpebrae aptissime factae ad claudendas pupulas et ad aperiendas, idque providit ut identidem fieri posset cum maxima celeritate, id. ib. 2, 57, 142; id. Rab. Post. 12, 34: L. Cassius identidem in causa quaerere solebat, cui bono fuisset, id. Rosc. Am. 30, 84: novis identidem armis novos hostes exsistere, Curt. 9, 4, 18: cum identidem interrogaret, Quint. 6, 3, 49; id. 86: revolvor identidem in Tusculanum, Cic. Att. 13, 26, 1; Auct. Her. 2, 18, 27: cum se illi identidem in silvas ad suos reciperent, * Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 5: nullum amans vere, sed identidem omnium Ilia rumpens, Cat. 11, 19: cum identidem legem Aemiliam recitaret, Liv. 9, 32, 6; 26, 44, 4: nunc identidem nosmet ipsi instemus. Res enim communis agitur, ut frequenter et assidue consequamur artis rationem studio et exercitatione, Auct. Her. 4, 56, 69; so, omne id tempus suspensos ita tenuit animos . . . ut identidem jam in urbem futurus videretur impetus, etc., Liv. 5, 39, 6: equi currum vehentes identidem (habenis) verberabantur, Curt. 4, 15, 33.

ĭdĕo, *adv.* [id-eo, i. e. this for this], *for that reason, on that account, therefore* (class.; esp. freq. in Quint.; cf.: eo, idcirco; ergo, igitur, itaque). **I.** Relatively. **A.** With causal particles, *quod, quia, quoniam.* (α) With *quod:* ideo quod plerique deducuntur ad molas, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 5: re quidem ipsa ideo mihi non satis facio, quod nullam partem tuorum meritorum consequi possum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 6; so, ideo quod, id. Rosc. Am. 30, 85; id. Att. 3, 14, 2; cf. id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 23: ne me foliis ideo brevioribus ornes, Quod timui, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 26: vel ideo, quod exercere potest utrimque judicium, Quint. 10, 1, 131; 10, 5, 16.—(β) With *quia:* ideo quia uxor ruri est, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 46; id. Men. 1, 1, 2; so, ideo quia, introducing a reason, Cic. de Off. 1, 30, 110: ut mulieres ideo bene olere quia nihil olebant, videbantur, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1: qui ideo felicia bella vestra esse, quia justa sint, prae vobis fertis, Liv. 45, 22, 5; Cic. Fam. 13, 7, 3: nec medicina ideo non erit ars, quia unctio . . . cum coquorum ei sit arte communis, Quint. 2, 21, 11: atque ideo nondum est perfectus orator, non solum quia aliud in alio magis eminet, sed quod non una omnibus forma placuit, id. 12, 10, 2; id. 9, 2, 69: competit enim actio, non ideo, quia nunc abest, sed quia umquam beneficio furis abfuit, Dig. 47, 2, 47.—(γ) With *quoniam:* ideo supervacaneum esse contendunt, quoniam comprehensibilis natura est, Cels. praef. *med.:* quae omnia ideo noscenda sunt, quoniam, etc., id. 2, 19: immo ideo magis propera, quoniam id nunc aggressus est, Sen. Ep. 76; Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 200: hoc ideo adjectum est, quoniam multa genera sunt missionum, Dig. 3, 2, 2.—**B.** With intentional particles, *ut, ne, quo, quin.* (α) With *ut:* quas (alvos) ideo videntur medias facere angustissimas, ut figuram imitentur earum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 15: ideo C. Claudius Pulcher retulit, ut C. Verres posset auferre? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 4, § 7: hanc ideo rationem subjecimus, ut, etc., id. Inv. 2, 23, 70: neque vero nunc ideo disputabo, quod hunc statum rei publicae non magnopere defendendum putem . . . sed, ut doceam Rullum, etc., id. Agr. 3, 2, 4: quos non ideo excuso, quia non probem, sed ut sint magis admirabiles, Quint. 10, 7, 31.—(β) With *ne:* an ideo aliquid contra mulieres scripsit, ne, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 106: ideoque decemviros conubium diremisse, ne, etc., Liv. 4, 6, 2: non tamen omittenda, vel ideo, ne occupentur, Quint. 4, 1, 33: nec ideo Rhenum insedimus, ut Italiam tueremur, sed ne quis alius Ariovistus regno Galliarum potiretur, Tac. H. 4, 73.—* (γ) With *quo:* quod id ideo facerent, quo facilius deminuerent hostes, Varr. L. L. 5, § 90 Müll.—* (δ) With *quin:* non, quin breviter reddi responsum potuerit, non recipi reges, ideo potius delectos patrum ad eum missos, quam, etc., sed ut, etc., Liv. 2, 15, 2.—**C.** *Non* (*nec*) *ideo*, with conditional particle *si*,

or referring to an *abl. absol.:* non, si non potuero indagare, eo ero tardior; sed velocior ideo si quivero, Varr. L. L. 5, § 5 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 18, 3: vestrae sapientiae est, judices, non, si causa justa est viris fortibus oppugnandi M. Caelium, ideo vobis quoque vos causam putare esse justam, etc., Cic. Cael. 9, 21; his et talibus recitatis, . . . non ideo Thrasea decessit sententia, Tac. A. 14, 49: si tamen tempestate fuerit abreptus, non ideo minus erit gubernator, Quint. 2, 17, 24; 5, 11, 34. — **II.** *Absol.* (rare): te velle uxorem aiebat tuo nato dare, Ideo aedificare hoc velle aiebat in tuis, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 34: ex illa investigatione naturae consequi volebat, bono ut esset animo. Ideo enim ille summum bonum εὐθυμίαν appellat, etc., *it was for this reason that*, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87: ideo conducta Paulus agebat sardonyche, Juv. 7, 143: nam ideo dictus εἴρων, agens imperitum, Quint. 9, 2, 46: nihil laboras: ideo, cum opus est, nihil habes, Phaedr. 4, 23, 16; Quint. 5, 10, 2: atque ideo ad Pompeium contendit, Caes. B. C. 3, 11, 1: me nemo ministro fur erit, atque ideo nulli comes exeo, Juv. 3, 47; 7, 23; 8, 251 al.; so, ideoque, Quint. prooem. § 9; 25; 1, 4, 19; 1, 5, 42; 1, 6, 22 et saep.; cf.: ideoque et medius ille orationis modus maxime convenit, id. 6, 2, 19; 7, 4, 13: videbat id sine rege Persarum non posse fieri, ideoque eum amicum sibi cupiebat adjungi, Nep. Alc. 9, 5: ideoque necesse est, etc., Lucr. 4, 490; 495; 678 al.; Suet. Caes. 45; 86 al.: considerandum est, num cui saepius horum aliquid eveniat, neque ideo corporis ulla difficultas subsequatur, Cels. 2, 2: nec ideo iram ejus lenient = nec tamen ideo, Tac. A. 1, 12; Verg. G. 2, 96; Suet. Aug. 45: non tamen his ulla umquam opsonia fiunt rancidula, aut ideo pejor gallina secatur, Juv. 11, 135.

† **ĭdĭŏgrăphus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἰδιόγραφος, *written with one's own hand:* liber Vergilii, *autograph*, Gell. 9, 14, 7.

† **ĭdĭōma**, ătis, *n.*, = ἰδίωμα, *a peculiarity in language, idiom*, Charis. p. 255 P.

† **ĭdĭōta**, ae, *m.*, = ἰδιώτης, *an uneducated, ignorant, inexperienced, common person* (cf. rudis): quidni et tu idem illitteratum me atque idiotam diceres? Lucil. ap. Non. 38, 24: quae non modo istum hominem ingeniosum atque intelligentem, verum etiam quemvis nostrum, quos iste idiotas appellat, delectare possent, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 4; cf. id. Pis. 26, 62: ludos nobis idiotis relinquet, id. ib. 27, 65: posteaquam rem paternam ab idiotarum divitiis ad philosophorum regulam perduxit, id. Sest. 51, 110: quoniam respondere nos tibi non quimus, quos idiotas et rudes vocas, Gell. 1, 2, 6: idiotae, *the common throng, the fickle mass*, Quint. 8, 3, 22.

† **ĭdĭōtĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἰδιωτικός, *uneducated, ignorant, unskilful* (post-class.): rudem, impolitam et idioticam compellare, Tert. Testim. An. 1.

† **ĭdĭōtismus**, i, *m.*, = ἰδιωτισμός, *the common* or *vulgar manner of speaking*, Sen. Contr. 3 praef. § 5; 2, 11 *fin.*

Idistaviso or **Idisiaviso** [the latter form ex conj. Grimm; Germ. from Idisi, maiden, and Viso, meadow; cf. Grimm, Deutsche Mythol. p. 372 ed. II., qs. *the maiden's meadow;* is approved by Nipperd ad loc., and has been adopted in the text by Halm; the MS. form, explained as *splendid meadow*, from ancient Germ. id = nitens, the *sup.* of which is idista, Grimm, Gram. Einl. p. xlii, is retained by Ritter], *a plain bordering on the Visurgis*, (the modern *Weser*); perh. near the modern *Minden*, Tac. A. 2, 16.

Idmon, ŏnis, *m.*, = Ἴδμων. **I.** *The father of Arachne, a native of Colophon*, Ov. M. 6, 8.—**B.** Deriv.: **Idmŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *related to Idmon, Idmonian:* Arachne, Ov. M. 6, 133.—**II.** *A prophet in Argos, the son of Apollo and Cyrene, one of the Argonauts*, Ov. Ib. 506; Hyg. Fab. 14.—**III.** *A Rutulian, messenger of Rutulus*, Verg. A. 12, 75. — **IV.** *The physician of Adrastus, of Epidaurus*, Stat. Th. 3, 398.

† **īdōlēum** or **-īum**, ii, *n.*, = εἰδωλεῖον, *an idol-temple*, Tert. Cor. Mil. 10 *med.;* Hier. Ep. 22, 29: scanned īdōlium, Prud. Apoth. 186; στεφ. 11, 52; Symm. 1, 612.

† **īdōlĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = εἰδωλικός, *of* or *belonging to idols, idolatrous, idol-:* res, Tert. Idol. 13: templum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 61 (here scanned with *o* short).

īdōlĭum, ii, v. idoleum.

† **īdōlŏlatres**, ae, *m.*, = εἰδωλολάτρης, *an idol-worshipper, idolater*, Tert. Idol. 1 sq.; 14; id. Apol. 24 al.

† **īdōlŏlatrīa**, ae, *f.*, = εἰδωλολατρεία, *idol-worship, idolatry*, Tert. Idol. 1 sq.; Hier. in Jesai. 57.

† **īdōlŏlătris**, ĭdis, *f.*, = εἰδωλολατρίς, *she who worships idols, an idolatress*, Prud. Ham. 403 (MSS. idololatrix).

† **īdōlŏthȳtus**, a, um, *adj.*, = εἰδωλόθυτος, *of* or *belonging to sacrifices to idols:* sollemnia, Tert. Idol. 13: voluptates, id. Spect. 13.

† **īdōlum** or **-on**, i, *n.*, = εἴδωλον. **I.** *an image, form*, esp. *a spectre, apparition, ghost:* idola atque atomos vincere Epicuri volam, Lucil. ap. Non. 478, 29: mox apparebat idolon, senex macie et squalore confectus, etc., Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 5 (in Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 21; Fam. 15, 16, 1 and 2, written as Greek). — **II.** In the Church fathers, *an idol:* idolorum cultor, Aug. in Psa. 78, 3; id. Serm. 123, 3: venerator idolorum, id. Conf. 8, 2: deficere a cultu idolorum, Lact. Mort. Pers. 2, 6; Tert. Idol. 1 sq.; id. Spect. 13 et saep.—Scanned īdŏlum, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 48; Sedul. 5, 146 al.

Īdŏmĕneus (quadrisyl.), ĕi, *m.*, = Ἰδομενεύς, *a king of Crete, the leader of the Cretans against Troy*, Verg. A. 3, 401; Ov. M. 12, 358; Hyg. Fab. 81; 270.

Idŏmĕnius, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to the Macedonian city* Idomene, *Idomenian:* Idomeniosne (to be scanned as a quinquesyl.) petam montes? Cat. 64, 178.

ĭdōnĕē, *adv.*, v. idoneus *fin.*

ĭdōnĕĭtas, ātis, *f.* [idoneus], *fitness, meetness, usefulness* (late Lat.): servi, Aug. Serm. de Div. 106, 3.

ĭdōnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. root indh-, idh-, to kindle; prop. bright, conspicuous; cf. Idus], *fit* for something (esp. for an action), *meet, proper, becoming, suitable, apt, capable, convenient, sufficient* (of persons and things; class. and very freq. in prose and poetry; syn.: aptus, opportunus); constr. most commonly with *ad*, *qui*, the *dat.*, or *absol.;* less freq. with *in aliquid*, the *abl.*, or the *inf.* (α) With *ad:* tot quidem non potuisti adducere homines magis ad hanc rem idoneos, etc., Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 6: non essem ad ullam causam idoneus, judices, si hoc non viderem, Cic. Clu. 6, 17: ad amicitiam esse idoneus, id. Lael. 17, 62: loco pro castris ad aciem instruendam opportuno atque idoneo, Caes. B. G. 2, 8, 3: cum statim auditoris animum nobis idoneum reddimus ad audiendum, Auct. Her. 1, 4, 6: est enim (lex) ratio mensque sapientis, ad jubendum et ad deterrendum idonea, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 8: scientia opportunitatis idoneorum ad agendum temporum, id. Off. 1, 40, 142: ad captandos lacertos tempestates non sunt idoneae, id. Att. 2, 6, 1: consilia idonea ad hoc nostrum negotium, id. ib. 5, 6, 1 al.—(β) With *qui*, or a *rel. adverb:* video hercle ego te me arbitrari, Euclio, hominem idoneum, Quem senecta aetate ludos facias, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 74; cf. Ter. And. 3, 2, 12; 4, 4, 18: utrum ille (Pompeius) idoneus non est, qui impetret, etc., Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 19, 57: tibi fortasse idoneus fuit nemo, quem imitarere, id. Verr. 2, 3, 16, § 41: idonea mihi Laelii persona visa est, quae de amicitia dissereret, id. Lael. 1, 4: et rem idoneam, de qua quaeratur, et homines dignos, quibuscum disseratur, putant, id. Ac. 2, 6, 18: nequeo mearum rerum initium ullum invenire idoneum, Unde exordiar narrare, quae, etc., Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 1.—(γ) With *dat.:* erit alius (discipulus) historiae magis idoneus, Quint. 2, 8, 7; 12, 10, 49: idoneus arti Cuilibet, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 8: non sat idoneus Pugnae ferebaris, id. C. 2, 19, 26: vixi puellis nuper idoneus, id. ib. 3, 26, 1: cum idoneos rhetori pueros putaverunt, Quint. 2, 3, 1: Falernum mihi semper idoneum visum est deversorio, Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 1: castris idoneum locum deligit, Caes. B. G. 6, 10, 2; 7, 35, 4: ad cibos viribus conservandis idoneos redeunt, Quint. 2, 10, 6: (volunt poëtae) simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitae, Hor. A. P. 334: metuensque futuri In pace, ut sapiens, aptarit idonea bello, id. S. 2, 2, 111: ut patriae sit idoneus, *serviceable*, Juv. 14, 71. — With *dat. gerundi* (post-Aug.): Julius, qui perferendis militum mandatis habebatur idoneus, Tac. A. 1, 23 *fin.*—(δ) *Absol.:* cujus (Cethegi) eloquentiae est auctor, et idoneus quidem mea sententia, Q. Ennius, etc., *a proper, sufficient voucher*, Cic. Brut. 15, 57: auctor, Quint. 1, 4, 20; 2, 4, 42: qui si adductus gratia minus idoneum hominem praemio affecisset, etc., i. e. *deserving, worthy*, Cic. Balb. 3, 7; cf. id. Off. 2, 15, 54: idoneus suae rei quisque defensor, Quint. 4, 1, 46: imperator, id. 12, 3, 5: juvenis, id. 10, 5, 21: debitor, *safe, able to pay* (opp. inops), Dig. 4, 4, 27 *fin.;* so, tutor, ib. 26, 1, 9; 27, 8, 1: homines, ib. 35, 2, 88; cf. Sen. Ben. 4, 39: servi conscii, tempus idoneum, locus opportune captus ad eam rem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: tempora, Quint. 12, 11, 18; cf.: lex promulgata idoneo die, id. 2. 4, 35: minus idoneis (verbis) uti, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 154; cf.: aptum atque idoneum verbum, Quint. 9, 4, 144: vox actoris, id. 12, 7, 1: lectio, id. ib. 8 praef. § 28: cautio, Dig. 40, 4, 50: paries, *safe, sound*, ib. 39, 2, 36: navis, ib. 19, 2, 13: pignora, *sufficient, satisfactory*, ib. 22, 1, 33.—*Comp.* (post-class.): si persona idoneior accedat ad emptionem, Dig. 18, 2, 4, § 6; cf. ib. 47, 23, 2; 43, 29, 3; 50, 6, 5 *fin.;* Tert. adv. Herm. 18; Anim. 18 (al. idonior or idoneor). —*Subst.:* in deligendis idoneis judicium et diligentiam adhibere, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62: cum idoneis collocutus, Liv. 34, 25, 7: nullo idoneo respondente, Suet. Ner. 44; Quint. 7, 4, 39: novum illud exemplum a dignis et idoneis ad indignos et non idoneos transfertur, Sall. C. 51, 27: per idoneos et secreti ejus socios, Tac. A. 2, 39: apud idonea provinciarum, i. e. *at proper stations*, id. ib. 4, 5.—(ε) With *in* and *acc.:* infirmi et in nullam spem idonei, Sen. Contr. 5, 33: componere materias in hoc idoneas, ut, etc., Quint. 6, 3, 15.—*(ζ) With *abl.* (like dignus): res idoneas dignitate suâ judicare, Auct. Her. 3, 3, 5.—(η) With *inf.* (poet. and post-class.): fons etiam rivo dare nomen idoneus, i. e. *large enough*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 12: si torrere jecur quaeris idoneum, id. C. 4, 1, 12: accendi idonea, Sen. N. Q. 1, 15, 1.—*Comp.:* idoneor (late Lat.), Dig. 18, 2, 4, § 6; 47, 23, 2; Tert. adv. Herm. 18; id. de Anim. 18. — Hence, *adv.:* **ĭdōnĕē**, *fitly, suitably, properly, duly, sufficiently* (very rare): exordium est oratio animum auditoris idonee comparans ad reliquam dictionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 15, 20: ergo cavendum est idonee. Quid est idonee? Satisdato utique aut pignoribus datis, *enough*, Dig 40, 5, 4: cavere, ib. 5, 3, 41; 27, 8, 1: magis idonee reficere parietem, *more safely, solidly*, ib. 39, 2, 41.—*Comp.:* idonius, Tert. Pall. 3 *med.*

† **īdos**, *n.*, = εἶδος, Lat. species, *a form, shape*, Sen. Ep. 58, 17 sqq. (written sometimes as Greek).

‡ **īdūlis**, e, *adj.* [Idus], *belonging to the Ides:* idulis ovis dicebatur, quae omnibus idibus Jovi mactabatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 104 Müll.; cf. Fest. s. v. SACRAM VIAM, p. 290 b *fin.;* Macr. S. 1, 15; cf. Ov. F. 1, 56.

Īdūmaea, ae, *f.*, = Ἰδουμαία, *a region of Palestine*, Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70.—Called also poet. **Īdūmē**, es, *f.*, Val. Fl. 1, 12; Luc. 3, 216. — **II.** Deriv.: **Īdūmaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Idumea, Idumean;* poet. also for *Palestinian, Jewish:* palmae, Verg. G. 3, 12: triumphi, *over Judea*, Mart. 2, 2, 5: porta, Juv. 8, 160.

‡ **īdŭo**, āre, acc. to Macr. S. 1, 15, § 17, an Etrusc. word, i q. dividere, from the root vid; whence viduus and divido.

Īdus (often **eidus**, v. Inscr. Orell. 42), ŭum, *f.* [acc. to Macr. S. 1, 15, from the Etrusc. ‡ iduo, to divide; hence, qs. the divided or half month; but prob. Sanscr. root, indh-, idh-, to kindle, lighten; indu, moon; prop. the days of light, of the moon], *one of the three days in each month from which the other days were reckoned in the Roman calendar, the Ides; it fell upon the fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October; upon the thirteenth day in the remaining months* (cf.: Kalendae, Nonae): res ante idus acta sic est: nam haec idibus mane scripsi, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3: duas epistulas accepi postridie idus, alteram eo die datam, alteram idibus, id. Att. 15, 17, 1: haec S. C.

perscribuntur a. d. VIII. idus Januarias, Caes B C 1, 5, 4. omnia licet concurrant idus Martiae consolantur, Cic Att 14, 4, 2; cf: stulta jam iduum Martiarum est consolatio, id. ib 15, 4, 2: si quid vellent, a d idus Apr reverterentur, Caes. B G 1, 7 *fin*: iduum Septembrium dies, Tac A. 2, 32: postero iduum dierum, id. H. 1, 26 —The ides were sacred to Jupiter, Varr. ap Macr S 1, 14; cf idulis —Interest was paid on the ides fenerator Alphius, Jam jam futurus rusticus, Omnem redegit idibus pecuniam, Quaerit Kalendis ponere, Hor. Epod. 2, 69· diem pecuniae Idus Novembres esse, Cic Att 10, 5, 3: jam vel sibi habeat nummos, modo numeret Idibus, id. ib 14, 20, 2: praetermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum, quas omnes impendere tibi proximis Idibus senties, id. Cat 1, 6, 14 —The payment of school money at the ides is referred to in· (pueri) Ibant octonis referentes idibus aera, Hor. S 1, 6, 75; v. Orell ed h. l

Idyia (trisyl), ae, *f*, = Ἰδυῖα, *the wife of Æetes and mother of Medea*, Cic. N. D 3, 19 48; Hyg Fab 25

Idyllium or **Edyllium**, ii, *n*, = Εἰδύλλιον, *an Idyl, pastoral poem*, Plin. Ep 4, 14, 9 —*Plur.*, the title of a collection of little poems by Ausonius

Ierne, es, v. Hibernia

Iesus (in late Lat also dissyl.), u, *m*, = Ἰησοῦς, *Jesus Christ*, Juvenc. 2, 106; Prud. Apoth. 770 al.

Igilium, ii, *n*, *a small island in the Tyrrhene Sea*, now *Giglio*, Mel 2, 7, 19, Caes. B C 1, 34, 2; Rutil 1, 305

ĭgĭtur, *conj* [pronom stem i of is; suffix ha (dha); Gr -θα; Sanscr -iha, here; -tur, = tus (Sanscr. -tas), as in penitus, antiquitus, etc, from thence], introduces an inference or deduction, *then, therefore, thereupon, accordingly, in these circumstances* (in class prose usu placed after the first word of the clause; cf. below, III.; syn: itaque, ergo; cf: eo, ideo, idcirco, propterea; quamobrem, quare, etc) **I.** In gen. (rare)· SI IN IVS VOCAT NI IT ANTESTATOR IGITVR EM CAPITO, Fragm XII. Tab: mox magis, cum otium mihi et tibi erit, igitur tecum loquar, Plaut Cas 2, 2, 39 quando habebo, igitur rationem mearum fabricarum dabo, id. Mil 3, 1, 177; id. Bacch. 3, 4, 17: cetera consimili mentis ratione peragrans, Invenies igitur multarum semina rerum Corpore celare, etc, Lucr 2, 677 —**II.** In partic **A.** Pleon, with *tum, deinde*, or *demum, then at length, then certainly, then first*: ubi emeritum'st stipendium, igitur tum Specimen cernitur, quo eveniat aedificatio, Plaut. Most 1, 2, 51· tum igitur tibi aquae erit cupido, id. Trin. 3, 2, 50: igitur tum accedam hunc, quando quid agam invenero, id. Most 3, 1, 159. post id igitur deinde faciam palam, id. Stich 1, 2, 29· miserumst opus, igitur demum fodere puteum, ubi sitis fauces tenet, id. Most 2, 1, 32: igitur demum omnes scient quae facta, id Am 1, 2, 11; 1, 1, 145: post igitur demum faciam ut res fiat palam, id ib 3, 1, 16. demum igitur, quom seis jam senex, tum in otium te conloces, etc, id Merc 3, 2, 8 —**B.** In drawing a logical conclusion (but not with et, atque, que, v. Krebs, Antibarb p 540), *therefore, accordingly, consequently* · *St* Ligna hic apud nos nulla sunt *Co* Sunt asseres *St* Sunt pol. *Co* Sunt igitur ligna, Plaut Aul 2, 6, 8 si enim est aliquid in rerum natura, quod hominis mens, quod ratio, quod vis, quod potestas humana efficere non possit, est certe id, quod illud efficit, homine melius Atqui res caelestes omnesque eae, quarum est ordo sempiternus, ab homine confici non possunt Est igitur id, quo illa conficiuntur, homine melius, Cic N D 2, 6, 16 quid ergo haec ab illa conclusione differt, Si mentiris, mentiris, mentiris autem, mentiris igitur? id. Ac 2, 30, 96, id Tusc 4, 17, 40. quodsi melius geruntur, quae consilio, quam quae sine consilio administrantur; nihil autem omnium rerum melius quam omnis mundus administratur consilio igitur mundus administratur, Quint 5, 14, 9· quod cum ita sit, certe nec secerni nec dividi nec discerpi nec distrahi potest, ne interire quidem igitur, Cic Tusc. 1, 29, 71; cf id. ib 1, 34, 82; 1, 36, 88: sequitur, ut nihil paeniteat, nihil desit, nihil obstet. ergo omnia profluenter, absolute, prospere; igitur beate, id. ib 5, 18, 53; so, corresp with ergo, id. Lael 14 *fin*, and 15 *init*: atqui falsum quod est, id percipi non potest, ut vobis met ipsis placet. Si igitur memoria perceptarum comprehensarumque rerum est: omnia, etc, id. Fin. 2, 33, 106 —**C.** In consecutive interrogations, *then*: dolor igitur, id est summum malum, metuetur semper, etiam si non aderit: jam enim adesse poterit Qui potest igitur habitare in beata vita summi mali metus? Cic Fin. 2, 28, 92; cf · utrum igitur hactenus satis est? id. Top 4, 25: in quo igitur loco est? credo equidem in capite, id. Tusc. 1, 29, 70: ubi igitur locus fuit errori deorum? id. N D 3, 31, 76: possumusne igitur in Antonii latrocinio aeque esse tuti? id. Phil 12, 12, 27; cf: totiesne igitur sententiam mutas? id Att 8, 14, 2: cur has igitur sibi tam graves leges imposuerit, cum? etc, id. Ac 2, 8, 23 —In ironical or sarcastic interrog. clauses· igitur hocine est amare? arare mavelim quam sic amare, Plaut Merc 2, 3, 20: dicet aliquis· Haec igitur est tua disciplina? sic tu instituis adulescentes? Cic Cael 17, 39, id Fam 9, 10, 2: id indigne ferens ille: Hunc igitur, regem agnoscimus, inquit? Curt. 6, 11, 23· quin igitur ulcisci mur Graeciam et urbi faces subdimus? id. 5, 7, 4; cf id. 10, 6, 23 —**D.** In resuming an interrupted thought: cum Q Metellus L. F. causam de pecuniis repetundis diceret, ille, ille vir, cui patriae salus dulcior quam conspectus fuit, qui de civitate decedere quam de sententia maluit: hoc igitur causam dicente, cum, etc., Cic Balb 5, 11; id. Off 1, 2, 6; id. Tusc 1, 13, 30; id. Brut 48, 177 al.—Esp after a parenthesis· recta effectio (κατόρθωσιν enim ita appello, quoniam rectum factum κατόρθωμα) recta igitur effectio crescendi accessionem nullam habet, Cic Fin. 3, 14, 45; 2, 22, 74· scripsi etiam (nam etiam ab orationibus disjungo me fere, etc) scripsi igitur Aristotelio more, etc, id. Fam 1, 9, 23: tu enim sapienter (nunc demum enim rescribo iis litteris, quas mihi misisti convento Antonio Tiburi) sapienter igitur, quod manus dedisti, etc, id Att 16, 3, 1: rerum autem cognitiones (quas vel comprehensiones vel perceptiones appellemus licet) has igitur ipsas propter se asciscendas arbitramur, id Fin. 3, 5, 18; 2, 33, 107; 4, 14, 38; Sall. C 54 *init*; Curt. 3, 2, 2; Nep Thras. 4, 3 —**E.** In emphatically repeating a word or thought: quae mihi omnia grata sunt, de L. Mescinio gratissimum ... id igitur—puto enim etiam atque etiam mihi dicendum esse—velim existimes mihi te fecisse gratissimum, Cic Fam 13, 28 a, 1: ea vis, ea igitur ipsa, quae, etc, id. Mil 31, 84 —**F.** In returning to or summing up a preceding train of thought, *I say then, so then, as I was saying, in short* · ut cum videmus speciem primum candoremque caeli; deinde conversionis celeritatem tantam, quantam, etc ... tum vicissitudines dierum ac noctium ... tum globum terrae eminentem e mari ... tum multitudinem pecudum .. hominemque ipsum. atque hominis utilitati agros omnes ac maria parentia· haec igitur et alia innumerabilia cum cernimus, etc, Cic Tusc 1, 28, 70, id Cat 4, 11, 23; id. Fam 13, 1, 3; id. de Or 2, 25, 105 al —**G.** To introduce a special amplification of a thought previously introduced in general terms, *then*: de hominibus dici non necesse est Tribus igitur modis video, etc, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 66; id Brut 32, 122 quoniam pluribus modis accipi solet, non equidem in omnes eam particulas secabo, sed maxime necessarias attingam Est igitur unum genus, etc., Quint 8, 3, 63 ut igitur ante meridiem discesserunt, etc., Cic de Or 3, 5, 17; sit igitur (ut supra significavi) divisio rerum plurium in singulas, partitio singularum in partes discretus ordo, Quint. 7, 1, 1 prima est igitur amplificandi vel minuendi species, id. 8, 4, 1 (v also III A. below) —**III.** Position **A.** Sometimes igitur begins a sentence (in Cic only in sense last described, II E above; freq in Sall, Tac, Curt, and Liv; v Zumpt, Gram § 357): nunc juris principia videamus Igitur doctissimis viris proficisci placuit a lege, etc., Cic Leg 1, 6, 18 igitur his genus, aetas, eloquentia prope aequalia fuere, Sall C 54, 1; 46, 3; Quint 1, 1, 1: de quo, quia nunc primum oblatus est, pauca repetam: nam et ipse pars Romanarum cladium erit. Igitur matre libertina ortus, etc, Tac A. 15, 72; 1, 31. —**B.** Igitur is sometimes placed after several words: referamus nos igitur ad eum quem volumus incohandum, Cic Or 9, 33: eam ne rationem igitur sequare? id. Fin 2, 23, 76· quid dicis igitur? id. Tusc 1, 6, 12; cf: quid me igitur mones? id Div 2, 64, 132: paria sunt igitur, id. Fin 4, 27, 75; cf.: videndum est igitur, id. Off 1, 14, 43: hujus quoque igitur criminis, te accusante, mentio nulla fiet, id Div in Caecil 10, 32: huic homini parcetis igitur? id Verr 2, 1, 32, § 81· in hominem dicendum est igitur, id. Fl. 10, 23· hi autem non sunt. ne Nymphae quidem deae igitur? id. N D 3, 17, 43; cf: ne in animo quidem igitur sensus remanet, id. Tusc 1, 34, 82. ille mihi videtur igitur vere augurari, id. Div 1, 15, 27: quae est melior igitur in hominum genere natura? id. Tusc 1, 14, 32: quid tibi negoti est meae domi igitur? Plaut Ep 3, 4, 63

ignārus, a, um (also, ‡ ignarures ἀγνοοῦντες, Gloss Philox.; v. gnarus *init*), *adj* [in gnarus, like ignavus, ignotus, from the negative in and gnavus gnotus], *ignorant* of a thing, *not knowing, unacquainted with, inexperienced, unaware* (syn.: inscius, nescius, insciens) **I.** Lit (freq and class); constr usu with the *gen*; less frequently with a *rel.-clause*, with *acc* and *inf*, with *inf* alone, or *absol* (α) With *gen* · ait se peregrinum esse, hujus ignarum oppidi, Plaut Poen. 3, 3, 43 imprudens harum rerum ignarusque omnium, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 56: audi, ne te ignarum fuisse dicas meorum morum, id. Ad. 2, 1, 6; id Hec 4, 4, 53: ignara artis meretriciae, id Heaut 2, 1, 14: oratorem ne physicorum quidem esse ignarum volo, Cic Or 34, 119; cf· physicae rationis ignari, id. N D 2, 21, 54: ignarus si sit facundiae ac poliendae orationis, id. de Or 1, 14, 63· alicujus rei ignarus atque insolens, id ib 1, 48, 207: magna pars Pisonis ignari, i e *not knowing him*, Tac H. 4, 50; cf. alter alterius ignarus, Plin. 11, 30, 36, § 109: ignara puella mariti, Hor Ep 2, 1, 132· formica haud ignara ac non incauta futuri, id. S 1, 1, 35 —Of inanim and abstr. things· qui gurges aut quae flumina lugubris Ignara belli, Hor C 2, 1, 34; Stat S 2, 2, 149· non ignara philosophiae grammatice, Quint 1, 4, 4· ignara hujusce doctrinae loquacitas, id. 12, 2, 20 —(β) With *rel. clause*: ignari, quid gravitas, quid integritas quid denique virtus valeret, Cic Sest 28, 60; id. Top 20, 75· cum quid ageretur in locis reliquis, essent ignari, Hirt B G 8, 43, 2· haud ignari quanta invidiae immineret, tempestas, Liv 3, 38, 6· quo essent in loco ignari, Quint 8, 3 4 —(γ) With *acc* and *inf*: quamquam non sumus ignari multos studiose contra esse dicturos, Cic Tusc. 2, 1, 3: ignari venisse dictatorem, Liv. 8, 36, 2; 21, 22, 1· ignarus, non omnes esse rogandos, Ov M 6, 263 non quidem sibi ignarum, posse argui quod, etc, i e *he well knew*, Tac A. 4, 8 — (δ) With *inf* alone· placito ignara moveri Atropos, Stat Th 3, 67 —(ε) *Absol* · tu me ignaro nec opinante, inscio notes et tuos et tuorum amicorum necessarios, etc, Cic Planc 16, 40 ubi imperium ad ignaros pervenit, etc, Sall C 51, 27; id. J 91, 1; cf id. Quint 20, 64· ob pressit igitur necopinantes ignarosque omnes Perseus, Liv 40, 57, 1. si quis laudat Arelli Sollicitas ignarus opes, Hor S 2, 6, 79· quisnam ignarum nostris deus appulit oris? Verg A. 3, 338 —*Sup* *Ba* An nescis quae sit haec res? *Si* Juxta cum ignarissimis, Plaut Ps 4, 7, 62.—**II.** Transf ***A.** *Unmindful, regardless of* any thing: o socii (neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum), O passi graviora, etc, Verg A. 1, 198 —**B.** *Pass* (like gnarus), *not known, unknown*, = ignotus (mostly poet; not in Cic)· ignarus aeque (ac nescius) utroque versum dicitur, non tantum qui ignorat, sed et qui ignoratur Sallustius. more humanae cupidinis ignara visundi Vergilius (A. 10, 706), Gell 9, 12, 20 sq; cf Non 129, 18 sq · mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibebant, Sall. J 18, 6 quibus agrestis vita est, circumscriptio ignara est et fraus, Sen de Ira, 3, 2· quem (amorem) non Fors ignara dedit, sed saeva Cupidinis ira, *unknown, obscure*, Ov M 1, 453 —(β) With *dat*: pauci interiere pleros que velocitas et regio hostibus ignara tuta

ta sunt, Sall J 52, 4, cf Tac. A. 2, 13 jam que aderat Theseus, proles ignara parenti, Ov M 7, 404 non quidem sibi ignara, quae de Silano vulgabantur, Tac A 3, 69 —*Sup* quaedam (sidera) sunt aliis omnino ignarissima Gell 14, 1, 13

ignāvē, *adv*, v ignavus *fin*

ignāvesco, ĕre, *v inch n* [ignavus], *to grow inactive* or *slothful* anima nec quiescit nec ignavescit, Tert Anim 43 *fin*

ignāvĭa, ae, *f* [id], *inactivity, laziness, idleness, sloth, listlessness, cowardice, worthlessness* (syn socordia desidia, inertia, pigritia, segnities, opp fortitudo, alacritas) **I.** Lit (class) dare argentum adulescenti, qui exaedificaret suam incohatam ignaviam Plaut Trin 1, 2, 95 venit mihi ignavia, ea mihi tempestas fuit, mi adventu suo grandinem imbremque attulit, id. Most 1, 2, 57 Lorenz ad loc contraria fortitudini ignavia, Cic Inv 2, 54, 165, so opp fortitudo, id Cat. 2, 11, 25 inertiam, ignaviam, desidiam, luxuriam (adversariorum) proferre Auct Her 1, 5, 8 timiditas et ignavia Cic Tusc 3, 7, 14 ignaviam suam tenebrarum ac parietum custodiis tegere, id Rab Perd 7, 21 socordiae sese atque ignaviae tradere, Sall C 52, so with socordia, id ib 58, 4 per luxum atque ignaviam aetatem agere, id J 2, 4 quod istic (= in te) cum ignavia est scelus, Liv 1, 47, 3 quae tanta animis ignavia venit? Verg A 11, 733 copia (cibi) ignaviam affert, Plin 11, 14, 14, § 35 fumo crebriore et ignavia earum (apium) excitatur ad opera, id 11, 16, 15, § 45 ignavia corpus hebetat, labor firmat, Cels 1, 1 —Prov ignaviam necessitas acuit, Curt 5, 4, 31 — **II.** Transf, of things odoris, i e *weakness*, Plin 12 25, 54, § 119

* **ignāvĭo,** ire, *v a* [id], *to render inactive, slothful*, or *dispirited*, Att ap Non. 123, 13, id ib 126, 15 (Trag Rel p 282 Rib)

ignāvĭter, *adv*, v ignavus *fin*

ignāvus, a, um, *adj* [in gnavus, navus] *inactive, lazy, slothful, idle, sluggish, listless, without spirit, cowardly, dastardly* (syn iners, socors, opp strenuus alacer, fortis) **I.** Lit, of living beings (freq and class) homines, Plaut Rud 3, 5, 49 si non fecero Ei male aliquo pacto, me esse dicito ignavissimum, id Bacch 3, 6, 27 quid ergo ille ignavissumus mi latitabat? id Trin 4, 2, 82, 1, 2, 128, id Poen. 4 2, 24 homo inertior, ignavior, magis vir inter mulieres proferri non potest, Cic Verr 2, 2, 78, § 192 ignavus miles ac timidus, id Tusc 2, 23, 54, cf. compertum habeo, milites neque ex ignavo strenuum neque fortem ex timido exercitum oratione imperatoris fieri, Sall C 58, 2 feroces et inquieti inter socios, ignavi et imbelles inter hostes Liv 26, 2, 11 ignavissimus ac fugacissimus hostis, id. 5, 28, 8 ignavissimi homines (opp fortissimi viri), Sall C 12 *fin.* canis ignavus adversum lupos, Hor Epod 6, 2 (apes) Ignavaeque fame et contracto frigore pigrae, Verg G 4, 259 ignavum, fucos, pecus a praesepibus arcent, id. A. 1, 435 genus ignavum quod lecto gaudet, Juv 7, 105 — *Subst* cedentibus ignavis et imbecillis Cic Rep 1, 32 in bello poena ignavis ab imperatoribus constituitur, id Caecin 16, 46 in victoria vel ignavis gloriari licet, adversae res etiam bonos detractant, Sall J 53 *fin*, cf gloriam, honorem, imperium bonus ignavus aeque sibi exoptant, id C 11, 2 favimus ignavo, Ov Am 3, 2, 73 — (*β*) With *gen* legiones operum et laboris ignavae, Tac A 11, 18, cf possis ignavus haberi et subiti casus improvidus, si, etc, Juv 3, 272

II. Transf **A.** Of inanim and abstr things (mostly poet and in post Aug prose) quae vitia non sunt senectutis, sed inertis, ignavae, somniculosae senectutis, Cic de Sen 11, 36 nemora, i e *unfruitful*, Verg G 2, 208 globus, i e. *immovable*, Plin 2, 8, 6, § 33, cf gravitas, Ov M 2 821 stagna jacentis aquae, Luc 5, 442 ignavo stupuerunt verba palato, i e *speechless*, Ov Am 2, 6, 47 mora id. A. A 1, 186 anni, *spent in idleness*, id Am 1, 15, 1, cf otia, id. Tr 1, 7, 25 septima lux, i e *the Jewish Sabbath*, Juv 14, 106 ignavum conferunt stipendium, *only money, not soldiers, arms*, etc, Vell 2, 39, 1 sucus meconium vocatur, multum opio ignavior, *weaker, less efficacious* Plin 20, 18, 76, § 202 quorum dam flos tantum jucundus, reliquae partes ignavae, ut violae ac rosae, *without smell*, id 21, 7, 18, § 37 cornicula ante oculos ignava, i e *of no use*, id. 11, 28, 34, § 100 ignavum est redituraе parcere vitae, Luc. 1, 492 —**B.** Of things that produce inactivity or indolence, *that renders slothful* or *inactive* nec nos impediet illa ignava ratio, quae dicitur appellatur enim quidam a philosophis ἀργὸς λόγος, cui si pareamus, nihil omnino agamus in vita Sic enim interrogant Si fatum tibi est, etc. Recte genus hoc interrogationis ignavum et iners nominatum est, quod eadem ratione omnis e vita tolletur actio, *relaxing*, Cic Fat 12, 28 sq frigus, Ov M 2, 763 aestus, id ib 7, 529 dolor, Plin 11, 18, 20, § 64 —Hence, *adv* in two forms, **ignāve** and **ignāvĭter.** (*a*) Ignave, *sluggishly, slothfully without spirit* ne quid abjecte, ne quid timide, ne quid ignave, ne quid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus, Cic Tusc 2 23, 55 dicere multa, *flatly, tamely*, Hor Ep 2, 1, 67 —(*β*) Ignaviter, *lazily, sluggishly, tardily* ignaviter quaerere, Lucil ap Non 513, 14, Quadrig ap Prisc. p 1010 P, Hirt ap Cic Att. 15, 6, 2 —**b.** *Comp*. carpere ignavius herbas, Verg G 3, 465

ignĕfăcĭo, ere, 3, *v a* [ignis + facio], *to make fiery*, only in *part perf* ignefactus, Theod Prisc 2, 2, 15

ignĕŏlus, a, um, *adj dim* [igneus], *fiery* (post class) vigor, Prud. Cath 3, 186

ignesco, ĕre, *v inch n* (in *pass* ignescitur, Laber ap Non 481, 7, Fragm Com v 26 Rib) [ignis], *to take fire, to become inflamed, to burn, kindle* (syn inardesco, exardesco) **I.** Lit. ex quo eventurum nostri putant, ut ad extremum omnis mundus ignesceret, *Cic. N D 2 46, 118 lumen capere atque ignescere, Ov M 15, 847 —**B.** Transf, of color purpura et candor et tertium ex utroque ignescens, *kindling, breaking into a flame*, Plin 37, 2, 8, § 21 —**II.** Trop, *to burn with passion, to glow* (poet.) furiis ignescit opertis, Val Fl 5, 520 virgo (Pallas), Sil 9, 460 pectora, Claud ap Eutr 2, 45 Rutulo muros et castra tuenti Ignescunt irae, Verg A 9, 66 amor menti, Col poet 10, 211 odia Stat Th 11, 525 vultus sanguine, id ib 3, 78 — * (*β*) With *inf* ardore pari nisuque incurrere muris Ignescunt animi, Sil 13, 180

ignĕus, a, um, *adj* [id], *of fire, fiery, on fire, burning, burning hot* (cf fervidus, calidus) **I.** Lit sidera tota esse ignea, Cic N D 2, 15, 40, cf sol Verg G 4, 426 arces (i e caelum), Hor C 3, 3, 10 ignea vis caeli, *ether*, Ov M 1, 26 ignea vis, *fire*, as one of the primary elements, acc to Heraclitus, Cic N D 3, 14, 35 Aetne, Ov M 15, 341 Chimaera, Hor C 2, 17, 13 aestas, id ib 1, 17, 2 ardor, *of fire*, Auct Her 4, 33 44 celeritas, motus, Cic N D 2, 9, 24 —**B.** Transf, of color, *fiery, flaming, resplendent* gemmae igneo colore fulgentes, Plin 8, 38, 57, § 137 purpura Val Fl 1, 427 cingula gemmis, Stat. Th 12, 527 —**II.** Trop, *fiery, glowing, burning, fervid, ardent, vehement* (poet) furor, Ov M 9, 541 vigor, Verg A 6, 730 virtus, Luc 9, 7 volat igneus aequore Tarchon Verg A 11, 746, cf igneus in pugnas, in Martem et proelia et hostem, *burning for the strife*, etc., Sil. 6, 209

‡ **ignia** vitium vasorum fictilium, Paul ex Fest p 105 Müll [perh = ἴκνυον, i e κονίον, σμῆμα, Hesych]

ignĭarĭus, a, um, *adj* [ignis] *of* or *belonging to fire.* **I.** *Adj* lapis, *flint*, Marc Emp 33 *med* —**II.** *Subst* **ignĭārĭum,** ii, *n*, *an implement for producing fire*, Plin 16, 40, 76, § 207

ignĭcans, antis, *adj* [id], *flaming, fiery colored* grana, Jul Val Rer Gest Alex 3 21

* **ignĭcŏlor** or **-ōrus,** a um, *adj* [ignis color] *fire colored flame colored* nubes, Juvenc in Matt 4, 26, 557

* **ignĭcŏmans,** antis, *adj* [ignis coma], *having fiery hair, fiery haired*, poet stellae, Avien Arat 8

ignĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj* [id] *fiery haired* sol, Aus Ep 7, 9 leo, Nemes Cyneg 214 cf preced. art

ignĭcŭlus, i, *m dim* [ignis], *a small fire, a little flame, a spark* **I.** Lit quaedam exigua animalia igniculi videntur in tenebris Quint. 12, 10, 76, Plin 35, 15, 52, § 184, Juv 3, 102.—**B.** Transf, of color, *a glittering sparkling* onyx Indica igniculos habet, Plin. 37, 6, 24, § 90, 37 7, 25, § 93 —**II.** Trop, *fire, sparks, vehemence*, etc (freq in Cic) quo tolerabilius feramus igniculum desiderii tui, i e *vehemence*, Cic. Fam 15, 20, 2 (natura) parvulos nobis dedit igniculos quos celeriter malis moribus opinionibusque depravatis sic restinguimus, ut nusquam naturae lumen appareat, *sparks* (= scintillas), Cic. Tusc 3, 1, 2, cf id. Leg 1, 12, 33 quasi virtutum igniculi et semina, id Fin 5, 7, 18 nonnullos interdum jacit igniculos viriles, id Att 15, 26, 2 ingenii igniculos ostendere, Quint 6 praef § 7

ignĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [ignis fero], *fire bearing, fiery* (poet) **I.** Lit aether, Lucr 5, 459, 490 fulmen, id 6, 379 lampades, id 2, 25 axis, Ov M 2, 59 sidus, Prud. ap Symm 2, 1027 tauri, Val Fl. 8, 342 —* **II.** Trop ignifero mentes furiabat in iram Hortatu, Sil 17, 294

* **ignĭflŭus,** a, um, *adj* [ignis fluo], *flowing with fire emitting fire* cavernae, Claud III Cons. Hon. 196

* **Ignĭgĕna,** ae, *m* [ignis gigno], *the fire born*, a poetical epithet of Bacchus whose mother, Semele was killed by lightning Ov M 4, 12, cf ib 3, 305 sq

* **ignĭgĕnus,** a, um, *adj* [id.], *producing fire* asinus, *whose pack was on fire*, App M 7, p 197

ignīnus, a, um, *adj* [ignis], *standing in the fire*, as *subst* **ignīnus,** i, *m*, *a fireman*, App M 7, p 197, 2 Hild.

ignĭo, ivi or ii, itum, 4, *v a.* [id] *to ignite, set on fire, make red hot* (post class) ut ignivérint, Prud στεφ 10, 1077 —Hence, **ignītus,** a, um, *P a*, *fiery, glowing* **A.** Lit. liquor, Serv Verg A 6, 33 aether, App de Mundo, p 57 tela, id ib p 61 — *Comp* quod vinum natura esset ignitius, Gell 17, 8, 10 —*Sup* draconis effigies ignitissima, Jul Var Rer Gest Alex 3, 56 — **B.** Trop ingenium, Prud Ham 546, Sid. Ep 1, 11

ignĭpes, pĕdis, *adj* [ignis pes], *fiery footed* (poet) equi, Ov M 2 392, Stat Th 1, 27 tauri, Mart Spect 27

Ignĭpŏtens, entis, *adj* [ignis potens], *potent in fire, ruler of fire, ignipotent*, a poet epithet of Vulcan (Vergilian) deus, Verg A. 12, 90 —Also as *subst.* **Ignĭpŏtens** = Vulcan, id ib 8, 414, 423, 628, 710, 10, 243

ignis, is (*abl* usu igni, poet and post Aug igne, so Plin ap Charis p 98 P, Charis p 33 P, Prisc. p 766 P, and always in Mart, e g 1, 21, 5, 4, 57, 6, cf Neue, Formenl 1, 223 sq, scanned ignis, Verg E 3, 66, id G 3 566, Ov H 16, 230, Lucr 1, 663, 853, but ignis, Hor C 1, 15, 36), *m* [Sanscr agnis, fire, Lith ugnis, Slav ogny, Gr αἴγλη, ἀγλαός], *fire* (common in *sing* and *plur*, cf flamma, incendium) **I.** Lit lapidum conflictu atque tritu elici ignem videmus, Cic N D 2, 9, 25 admoto igni ignem concipere, id de Or 2 45, 190 pati ab igne ignem capere, si qui velit, id Off 1, 16, 52, cf datur ignis, tametsi ab inimico petas Plaut. Trin 3, 2, 53 ignis periculum, id Leg 2, 23, 58, *plur* = *sing* subditis ignibus aquae fervescunt, id N D 2, 10, 27 cum omnes naturae numini divino, caelum ignes, terrae, maria parerent id ib 1, 9, 22 hisce animus datus est ex illis sempiternis ignibus quae sidera et stellas vocatis, id Rep 6, 15 ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, Caes B G 2, 7 *fin* quod pluribus simul locis ignes coorti essent, Liv 26, 27, 5 ignibus armata multitudo facibusque ardentibus collucens id 4, 33, 2 ignes fieri prohibuit, Caes. B C 3 30, 5 ignem accendere, Verg A. 5, 4 ignem circum subicere, Cic. Verr 2 1 27, § 69 ignem operibus inferre, Caes B C 2, 14, 1 ignem comprehendere, id B G 5, 43, 2 igni cremari id ib 1 4, 1 urbi ferro igníque minitari, Cic Phil. 11, 14 *fin* ignis in aquam conjectus, id. Rosc Com 6, 17 et saep quodsi incuria insularìorum ignis evaserit (opp incendium inferre), Paul Sent 5, 3 6 —Poet fulsere ignes et conscius aether, *lightnings*, Verg A. 4, 167, cf Diespiter Igni corusco nubila

dividens, Hor. C. 1, 34, 6: caelum abscondere tenebrae nube una subitusque antennas impulit ignis, Juv. 12, 19; 13, 226: micat inter omnes Julium sidus, velut inter ignes luna minores, i. e. *stars*, id. ib. 1, 12, 47: et jam per moenia clarior ignis Auditur, *the crackling of fire*, Verg. A. 2, 705: Eumenidum ignis, *torches*, Juv. 14, 285.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Sacer ignis, a disease, *St. Anthony's fire, erysipelas*, Cels. 5, 28, 4; Verg. G. 3, 566; Col. 7, 5, 16.—**b.** Aqua et ignis, to signify the most important necessaries of life; v. aqua. — **B.** Transf., *brightness, splendor, brilliancy, lustre, glow, redness* (mostly poet.): fronte curvatos imitatus ignes lunae, Hor. C. 4, 2, 57; cf.: jam clarus occultum Andromedae pater Ostendit ignem, id. ib. 3, 29, 17; so of the *brightness* of the stars, Ov. M. 4, 81; 11, 452; 15, 665; of the sun, id. ib. 1, 778; 4, 194; 7, 193; of Aurora, id. ib. 4, 629: arcano florentes igne smaragdi, Stat. Th. 2, 276; cf. Mart. 14, 109; and: acies stupet igne metalli, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 51: cum ignis oculorum cum eo igne qui est ob os offusus, *redness, blush*, Cic. Univ. 14; Stat. Ach. 1, 516.—**2.** *Firewood, fuel:* caulis miseris atque ignis emendus, Juv. 1, 134. — **II.** Trop. **A.** (Mostly poet.) *The fire* or *glow of passion*, in a good or bad sense; of anger, *rage, fury:* exarsere ignes animo, Verg. A. 2, 575: saevos irarum concipit ignes, Val. Fl. 1, 748; most freq. of *the flame of love, love:* cum odium non restingueritis, huic ordini ignem novum subici non sivistis, Cic. Rab. Post. 6, 13: laurigerosque ignes, si quando avidissimus hauri, *raving, inspiration*, Stat. Ach. 1, 509: quae simul aethereos animo conceperat ignes, ore dabat pleno carmina vera dei, Ov. F. 1, 473: (Dido) caeco carpitur igni, *the secret fire of love*, Verg. A. 4, 2; so in *sing.*, Ov. M. 3, 490; 4, 64; 195; 675 et saep.; in *plur.*, Hor. C. 1, 13, 8; 1, 27, 16; 3, 7, 11; Ov. M. 2, 410; 6, 492 et saep.; cf.: socii ignes, i. e. *nuptials*, Ov. M. 9, 796.—**2.** Transf., like amores, *a beloved object, a flame* (only poet.): at mihi sese offert ultro meus ignis, Amyntas, Verg. E. 3, 66; Hor. Epod. 14, 13. — **B.** Figuratively of that which brings destruction, *fire, flame:* quem ille obrutum ignem (i. e. bellum) reliquerit, Liv. 10, 24, 13: ne parvus hic ignis (i. e. Hannibal) incendium ingens exsuscitet, id. 21, 3, 6; cf.: et Syphacem et Carthaginienses, nisi orientem illum ignem oppressissent, ingenti mox incendio arsuros, i. e. *Masinissa*, id. 29, 31, 3.

* **ignispĭcĭum**, ii, *n.* [ignis-specio], *a divining from fire, divination by fire*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 203.

ignītābŭlum, i, *n.* [ignio], *an implement for producing fire.* **I.** Lit., Sol. 11, § 19; cf.: ignitabulum ignis receptaculum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 105 Müll.—* **II.** Trop.: ingenii virtutisque, Macr. S. 2, 8, 4.

ignītŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ignitus, from ignio], *somewhat fiery* (post-class.): Mercurius, Tert. ad. Nat. 1, 10 *fin.*

ignītus, a, um, *P. a.*, from ignio.

ignĭvăgus, a, um, *adj.* [ignis-vagor], *spreading like fire, like wild-fire* (late Lat.): denuntiatio, Mart. Cap. 9, § 896.

ignĭvŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [ignis-vomo], *vomiting fire* (late Lat.): sol, Lact. (Venant.) Serm. de Resurr. Dom. 3.

ignōbĭlis, e, *adj.* [in-nobilis (gno-)], *unknown.* **I.** Lit., in gen. (mostly ante-class.): ubi ego Sosia nolim esse, tu esto sane Sosia; nunc, quando ego sum, vapulabis, ni hinc abis, ignobilis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 284: quis hic est qui oculis meis ob viam ignobilis obicitur? id. Ps. 2, 1, 18: peregrina facies hominis atque ignobilis, id. ib. 4, 2, 9. — **II.** Esp. **A.** *Unknown to fame, not renowned, undistinguished, obscure* (class.): quod inglorius sit atque ignobilis ad supremum diem perventurus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 24, 57: humilis in plebe et ideo ignobilis puerpera, Plin. 7, 36, 36, § 121: non ignobilis dicendi magister, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: ignobilis aevum exigeret, Verg. A. 7, 776: maritus, *unknown*, App. M. 5, p. 160: ignobilissimi artifices, Plin. 35, 4, 10, § 28: civitas ignobilis atque humilis Eburonum, *obscure and insignificant*, *Caes. B. G. 5, 28, 1: facies, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 9: vinum ignobilius, Plin. 23, 1, 20, § 34: M. Fulcinius Romae argentariam non ignobilem fecit, Cic. Caecin. 4, 10.—**B.** *Of low birth, base-born, ignoble* (class.): ex aliqua familia non ignobili, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 28: virgo, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 70: vulgus, Verg. A. 1, 149: agmen, Liv. 10, 20: regnum Tulli, Hor. S. 1, 6, 9: hic novus Arpinas, ignobilis et modo Romae municipalis eques, Juv. 8, 237.—*Adv.:* **ignōbĭlĭter** (late Lat.), *meanly:* sepultum, Eutr. 7, 23: aedes fastigiata, Sol. 56, 16.

ignōbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ignobilis]. **I.** *Want of fame, obscurity* (rare but class.): num igitur ignobilitas aut humilitas aut etiam popularis offensio sapientem beatum esse prohibebit? Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 103: virorum, Ov. M. 6, 319: artificis, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 69.—**II.** *Low birth, mean origin.* **A.** Lit. (rare but class.): multis viris fortibus ne ignobilitas generis obiceretur, Cic. Mur. 8, 17: hoc propter ignobilitatem paternam minus suspecto, Platorem occidit, Liv. 44, 30, 3.—**B.** Transf., of things, *inferior quality, badness:* vini, Col. 3, 21, 10.

ignōbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. ignobilis *fin.*

ignōmĭnĭa, ae, *f.* [in-nomen; qs. a deprivation of one's good name, of one's honor as a citizen], *disgrace, dishonor, ignominy*, esp. as the result of civil or military punishment (class.; in *sing.* and *plur.*; cf.: infamia, dedecus, probrum, opprobrium). **I.** A legal and military term: censoris judicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert. Itaque, ut omnis ea judicatio versatur tantummodo in nomine, animadversio illa ignominia dicta est, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 24, 9 sq. (Rep. 4, 6 Mos.); Cic. Clu. 47, 130: tu non animadvertes in omnes, sed carpes ut velis, et paucos ex multis ad ignominiam sortiere? id. ib. 46, 129: ignominiae causa post omnes interrogatus, Suet. Claud. 9: nonnullos signiferos ignominiâ notavit ac loco movit, Caes. B. C. 3, 74, 1; cf.: qui ignominiâ notandos censuerunt eos, si qui militiam subterfugissent, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 23: mille milites, quia serum auxilium post proelium venerant, prope cum ignominia dimissi, Liv. 3, 5, 15; cf. Suet. Caes. 69: sine ignominia domum reverti, Caes. B. C. 1, 85, 10; cf. id. B. G. 7, 17, 5; id. B. C. 3, 101, 6; Suet. Ner. 39; id. Oth. 9; id. Vesp. 8 al.: ignominiae aut poenae causa ab urbe Roma abesse, Paul. ex Fest. p. 278 Müll.: in omnibus, quibus damnatus unusquisque ignominia notatur, Gai. Inst. 4, 60: ne laboret ignominia, id. ib. 4, 182.—In *plur.:* variis ignominiis afficere, Suet. Aug. 24: animadversionum et ignominiarum genera, id. Tib. 19. —**II.** In gen. (*a*) *Absol.:* maculam atque ignominiam imponere, Lucil. ap. Non. 24, 14: in quibus (civitatibus) expetunt laudem optimi et decus ignominiam fugiunt ac dedecus, Cic. Rep. 5, 4; so with dedecus, id. Div. 2, 9, 22; id. Quint. 20, 64; with infamia, id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: per summam injuriam ignominiamque, id. Verr. 2, 3, 97, § 226: injuriam sine ignominia imponere, id. Quint. 31, 96: haec insignis ignominia, id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16: ignominiâ mortuum afficere, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 113: adjecta quibusdam ignominia, Quint. 3, 7, 20: ad depellendam ignominiam, id. 1, 2, 24: in urbanas tribus transferri ignominiae est, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 13: gravior omni vulnere, Juv. 8, 210.—In *plur.:* ut homines castigationibus, reprehensionibus, ignominiis affici se in delicto dolerent, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: judiciis ignominiisque concisus, id. Phil. 12, 4, 11.—(*β*) With *gen.:* hac tamen una plaga conciderit, ignominia senatus, *a disgrace inflicted by the Senate*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7, 16: labes ignominiaque mortis, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 27: ignominia amissarum navium, Caes. B. C. 1, 100 *fin.:* cum summa ignominia familiae, Nep. Timoth. 4, 1.

* **ignōmĭnĭātus**, a, um, *adj.* [ignominia], *disgraced*, Gell. 8, 15 *in lemm.*

ignōmĭnĭōsē, *adv.*, v. ignominiosus.

ignōmĭnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ignominia], *disgraceful, shameful, ignominious* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.). **I.** Of persons: exsul eras, ignominiosus, *branded with public ignominy*, Quint. 7, 1, 8: filia, Dig. 48, 5, 24; cf.: quid eos qui huic ignominioso agmini fuere obvii, existimasse putatis, Liv. 2, 38, 4: quibusdam judiciis damnati ignominiosi fiunt, velut furti, vi bonorum raptorum, etc., Gai. Inst. 4, 182.—Hence, *subst.:* **ignōmĭnĭōsus**, i, *m.*, *a person branded with ignominy, one publicly disgraced:* nec concilium inire ignominioso fas, Tac. G. 6; Quint. 3, 6, 75; 77; 7, 5, 3.—In *plur.:* ignominiosis notas dempsit, Suet. Vit. 8.—**II.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: ignominiosissimum caput, Tert. Apol. 15: ignominiosa et flagitiosa dominatio, *Cic. Phil. 3, 14, 34: fuga, Liv. 3, 23, 5: dicta (with immunda), Hor. A. P. 247: missio, *disgraceful dismissal* (of a soldier), Dig. 49, 16, 3.—*Adv.:* **ignōmĭnĭōsē**, *ignominiously, disgracefully:* pugnare, Eutr. 4, 24; 26. — *Comp.:* ab hominibus magis nullis ignominiosius eos tractari, quam a vobis, Arn. 4, 147. — *Sup.:* ignominiosissime fugere, Oros. 7, 7 *fin.*

ignōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [ignoro], *unknown* (rare but class.): separare, quod levius, facilius, non ignorabile, non fortuitum, non necessarium fuerit, *Cic. Inv. 2, 32, 99: libri litteris ignorabilibus praenotati, App. M. 11, p. 268: alterum illud ignorabilius obscuriusque est, Gell. 9, 12, 4 (Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 18, false reading for ignobilis). — * *Adv.:* **ignōrābĭlĭter**, *in an unknown manner:* laminae ignorabiliter litteratae, i. e. *covered with unknown characters*, App. M. 3, p. 137, 6.

ignōrans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from ignoro.

ignōranter, *adv.*, v. ignoro, *P. a. fin.*

ignōrantĭa, ae, *f.* [ignorans, from ignoro], *want of knowledge* or *information, ignorance* (mostly post-Aug.; only once in Cic., for Cic. Fl. 20, 46, is a gloss; cf. Klotz, Cic. Lael. 19, 70; syn. ignoratio). (*a*) With *gen. obj.:* ignorantia loci, *Caes. B. C. 3, 68, 2: locorum, Suet. Galb. 20; cf.: imperii Romani, Tac. A. 1, 59: scripturae, Suet. Calig. 41: discriminis sui, Quint. 6, 1, 47: praeteritae culpae, Ov. H. 20, 189: veri, id. M. 7, 92: recti, Tac. Agr. 1: bonarum rerum, Nep. Ages. 8, 5.—(*β*) *Absol.:* errorem et temeritatem et ignorantiam et opinationem et suspicionem . . . a virtute sapientiaque removebat, *Cic. Acc. 1, 11, 42: hoc est maximum ignorantiae malum, quod, etc., Quint. 12, 3, 3; 5, 10, 34; cf. id. 7, 2, 40; 7, 4, 14: mutua ignorantia fallentes, Tac. H. 1, 75: sancta ignorantia, quid sit illud quod, etc., id. G. 40: ignorantiâ lapsus, Plin. Ep. 10, 59; 10, 97, 1: si debitor meus manumisso dispensatori meo per ignorantiam solverit, liberari eum, Gai. Inst. 3, 160.

ignōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ignoro], *want of knowledge* or *acquaintance, ignorance* (freq. in Cic.; elsewh. rare). (*a*) With *gen. obj.:* timentibus ceteris propter ignorationem locorum, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 29; so, numquam antea visi regis, Curt. 3, 12, 17: stirpis et generis, Cic. Lael. 19, 70: dialecticae, id. Fin. 3, 12, 41: causarum, id. Div. 2, 22, 49: juris, id. Leg. 1, 6, 18: maximarum rerum (with summus error), id. N. D. 1, 1, 2 *fin.:* veritatis, id. ib. 1, 16, 43: sui, id. Clu. 39, 109: virtutis, id. Rep. 1, 34: decori, id. Or. 21, 70: facti, Dig. 16, 1, 7.—(*β*) With *de:* cujus scientiam de omnibus constat fuisse, ejus ignoratio de aliquo purgatio debet videri, Cic. Sull. 13, 39 *fin.*

ignōro, āvi, ātum, 1 (old form of *inf. pres. pass.* ignorarier, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 38), *v. a.* and *n.* [ignarus], *not to know* (a person or thing), *to have no knowledge of, to be unacquainted with, to be ignorant of, to mistake, misunderstand* (a person or thing—class.; cf. nescio).—Constr. with *acc.*, with *acc.* and *inf.*, or *rel. clause*, with *de, quin*, or *absol.* (*a*) With *acc.:* siquidem istius regis (Anci) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: erras si id credis et me ignoras, Clinia, *do not know me, mistake me*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 52: isti te ignorabant, id. Eun. 5, 8, 59; cf.: qui illum ignorabant, Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 4: et illum et me vehementer ignoras, id. Rab. Post. 12, 33; Just. 13, 2, 11; Liv. 26, 12: cum exercitu tirone, ignoto adhuc duci suo ignorantique ducem, id. 21, 43, 14; cf. § 18: illi iniqui jus ignorant, Plaut. Am. prol. 37: si haec ignoremus, multa nobis et magna ignoranda sint, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: istam voluptatem Epicurus ignorat? id. Fin. 2, 3, 7: quod tu quidem minime omnium ignoras, id. Or. 68, 227: ignoro causam (belli), detestor exitum, id. Phil. 8, 2, 7 *fin.:* Juppiter, ignoro pristina furta tua, Prop. 2, 2, 4: motus astrorum, Juv. 3, 43.—In *pass.*, *not to be*

known or *recognized* ignoratur parens, Ter Phorm 2, 3, 10 fugitive, etiam nunc credis, te ignorarier? id ib 5, 7, 38 scisci tantes quisnam esset, nam ignorabatur, Suet Vit 17 ignoratus Romanos palantes repente aggreditur, *unknown, undiscovered*, Sall. J 54, 9, cf servili habitu per tenebras ignoratus evasit, Tac H 4, 36, 3, 23, 74 haec omnia ignorari possunt, Quint 3, 5, 6, Ov Tr 1, 5, 18 Archimedis ignoratum a Syracusanis indagavi sepulcrum, Cic Tusc 5, 23, 64 Cn Octavii eloquentia, quae fuerat ante consulatum ignorata, id. Brut 47, 176 aut ignoratae premit artis crimine turpi, Hor A P 262 — Hence, *to be changed, disguised* pallam illam ad phrygionem ut referas, ut reconcinnetur *Men* Hercle, eâdem ea ignorabitur, ne uxor cognoscat te habere, Plaut Men 2, 3, 74 non esse eam dices faxo ita ignorabitur, id. ib 3, 2, 3 —(β) With *acc.* and *inf* quis ignorabat, Q Pompeium fecisse foedus, eâdem in causâ esse Mancinum? Cic Rep 3, 18, Quint prooem § 1 neque ignoro, toto illo tempore vix tantum effici, quantum, etc, id 1, 1, 17, 2, 4, 38, 3, 6, 78, cf neque illud ignoro, in iisdem fere esse et ornatum, id 8, 6, 3 —(γ) With *rel* or *interrog clause* cum id quam vere fiat ignores, Cic Lael 26, 97 ignorante rege, uter eorum esset Orestes, id ib 7, 24 ipsa vero sapientia, si se ignorabit, sapientia sit necne etc, id Ac 2, 8, 24 non ignoro, quanti ejus nomen putetis, id. N D 3, 31, 78 non ignorans, quanta ex dissensionibus incommoda oriri consuessent, Caes B G 7, 33, 1 quid optandum foret ignorasse, Juv 10, 103 —*(δ) With *de* ignorat etiam de filio, Cic Att 8, 14, 3 —(ε) With *quin* quis ignorat quin, etc, Cic Fl 27, 64, Quint 12, 7, 8, Sulp Sev Dial 1, 3, 8 —(ζ) *Absol* an vero vos soli ignoratis? vos hospites in hac urbe versamini, Cic Mil 12, 33, Quint 9, 4, 119 cur ego, si nequeo ignoroque, poeta salutor? Hor A. P 87 ita nunc ignorans suo sibi servit patri, Plaut Capt prol 50 —(η) With *inf* (very rare) laetitiae causas ignorat dicere miles, Laetaturque tamen, Claud Nupt Hon 186 —**II.** *To take no notice of, pay no attention to, ignore, disregard* (rare) mille modis amor ignorandust, Plaut Trin 2, 1, 30 quorum ego nec benevolentiam erga me ignorare, nec auctoritatem aspernare debeam, Cic Rosc Am 1, 4 haec tamen ignorat quid sidus triste minetur Saturni, Juv 6, 569 — Hence, **ignorans,** antis, *P a*, *not knowing, unaware, ignorant of* a thing (very rare) ille, eventus belli non ignorans, Caes B G 6, 42, 1 —*Adv* **ignōranter,** *ignorantly* ignoranter vel simpliciter non faciunt, quod, etc, Cypr Ep 63

ignoscens, entis, *Part* and *P a*, from ignosco

ignoscentĭa, ae, *f* [ignosco], *pardon, forgiveness* (post class and very rare) — *Plur*, Gell 7, 3, 47

ignoscĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [id], *pardonable, excusable* (post class and very rare) hic vester vestitus, Castrit ap Gell 13, 21, 1

ignosco, novi, notum, 3 (*plqpf sync* ignosset, Sil 8, 619, *part fut* ignosciturus, Piso Frugi ap Prisc p 887, Ambros de Noe, 13, 47, also ignoturus, Cic ap Prisc p 886), *v a* [2 in gnosco, nosco, lit, not to wish to know, not to search into, hence, with esp reference to a fault or crime], *to pardon, forgive, excuse, overlook* (class., syn parco, indulgeo), constr *alicui* (*aliquid, quod, si*, etc), with simple *aliquid* or *absol* (α) *Alicui* (*aliquid, quod, si*, etc) hoc ignoscant dii immortales, velim, et populo Romano et huic ordini, Cic Phil 1, 6, 13, so, ut eis delicta ignoscas, Plaut Bacch 5, 2, 68 velim mihi ignoscas, quod ad te scribo tam multa toties, Cic Att 7, 12, 3 abs te peto ut mihi hoc ignoscas, id ib 1, 1, 4 mihi, quaeso, ignoscite, si appello talem virum saepius, id Agr 2, 18, 49 ne discamus nobis ignoscere, Quint 11, 2, 45, 10 3, 29, cf adeo familiare est hominibus, omnia sibi ignoscere, Vell 2, 30, 3 at vos vobis ignoscitis, *make excuses for, justify*, Juv 8, 181, so, ipsi populo, id 8, 189 — With *dat rei* ignoscas velim huic festinationi meae Cic Fam 5, 12, 1 inscitiae meae et stultitiae, Plaut Mil 2, 6, 62 delictis, id Merc 5, 4 37 vitiis, Hor S 1, 4, 131 dictis, Juv 1, 154 his (sc factis), id 13, 103 et saep —*Pass impers* ignosci nobis postulabimus, Auct Her 2, 17, 25 ea jam aetate sum, ut non sit peccato mihi ignosci aequum, Ter Hec. 5, 1, 10 tabellam dedit, quia ignosceretur iis, quos, etc, Suet Aug 33 mihi profecto poterit ignosci, si, etc, Quint 4 praef. § 5 deprecatores, quibus non erat ignotum, Cic Att 11, 14, 1 exemplis uti oportebit, quibus in simili excusatione non sit ignotum et contentione, magis illis ignoscendum fuisse, id Inv 2, 32, 100 —(β) With a simple *acc* (very rare, not in Cic) orant, ignoscamus peccatum suum, Plaut Am. 1, 1, 101 equidem istuc factum ignoscam, Ter Heaut 4, 1, 34 parvum si Tartara nossent Peccatum ignovisse, Verg Cul 293 —In *pass* ego esse in hac re culpam meritam non nego, sed eam, quae sit ignoscenda, Ter Phorm 5, 8, 26 et cognoscendi et ignoscendi dabitur peccati locus, id. Heaut 2, 1, 6 —(γ) *Absol* (rare but class) ignosce orat, confitetur, purgat quid vis amplius? Ter Phorm 5, 8, 46 quotiens ignoscimus (in dicendo), Quint 6, 2, 14 ad ejus facti deprecatiónem ignoscendi petenda venia est, Cic Part Or 37, 131, cf id. Pis 41, 98 contemnere fulmina pauper creditur atque deos, dis ignoscentibus ipsis, i e *conniving, winking*, Juv 3, 146 —*Pass impers* ignotum est, tacitum est, Ter Ad. 3, 4, 28 —Hence, **ignoscens,** entis, *P a*, *forgiving, inclined to forgiveness, placable* animus ignoscentior, Ter Heaut. 4, 1, 32

1. ignōtus, a, um, *Part*, from ignosco

2. ignōtus, a, um, *adj* [in gnotus, notus] **I.** *Pass*, *unknown* **A.** Ingen quamquam ad ignotum arbitrum me appellis si adhibebit fidem, Etsi est ignotus, notus si non, notus ignotissimus est, Plaut Rud. 4, 3, 104 sq dubitabitis, judices, quin ab hoc ignotissimo Phryge nobilissimum civem vindicetis? Cic Fl 17, 40 ignoti homines et repentini quaestores celeriter facti sunt, id Brut 64, 242 homo ignotus et novus, id. Rep 1, 1 nos pluribus ignotissimi gentibus, id ib 1, 17 longinqua eoque ignotior gens, Liv 5, 32, 5 procedam in aciem adversus ignotos inter se ignorantesque, Liv 21, 43, 18, cf. § 13 omnes illacrimabiles Urgentur ignotique longa Nocte, Hor C 4, 9, 27 jus applicationis obscurum sane et ignotum patefactum atque illustratum est, Cic de Or 1, 39, 177 obscurioribus et ignotioribus verbis, Quint 7, 3, 13, cf id 8, 3, 73, 8, 6, 74 haec nova et ignota ratio, Cic Rep 1, 16 alter (dies) in vulgus ignotus, id Att 9, 5, 2 ille tibi non ignotus cursus animi mei, id ib 5, 15, 1 terrae, *unknown, distant*, Tib 1, 3, 3, ib 39, cf nobilis ignoto diffusus consule Bacchus, *unknown, remote* with respect to time, i e *old*, Luc 4, 379 —*Subst* **ignōtum,** i, *n*, *that which is unknown* — Prov ignoti nulla cupido, Ov A A 3, 397 —**B.** In partic, pregn. (for ignobilis, II), *of low birth* or *condition, low born, base, vulgar* (poet) quo patre sit natus, num ignota matre inhonestus, Hor S 1, 6, 36, cf naso suspendis adunco Ignotos, ut me libertino patre natum, id ib 6 and 24 Achivi, *the ignoble Greeks*, Ov M 12, 600 progenuit tellus ignoto nomine Ligdum, id. ib 9, 670 ignotis perierunt mortibus illi, Hor S 1, 3, 108 —**II.** *Act* (cf the Gr ἄγνωστος), *unacquainted with* a thing, *ignorant of* (very rare for ignarus, insciens, inscitus) ignotae iteris sumus, Naev ap Non 124, 28 simulacra ignotis nota faciebant, Cic Fam 5, 12, 7 produce re ad ignotos (aliquem), Cic Verr 2, 5 29, § 75, Auct Her 3, 6, 12, cf ignotos fallit, notis est derisui, Phaedr 1, 11, 2, so, ignoti, faciem ejus cum intuerentur, contemnebant, Nep Ages. 8, 1

Īgŭvĭum, ii, *n*, *a city of Umbria*, now *Gubbio*, Cic Att 7, 13, b, 6, Caes B C 1, 12, Liv 45, 43, Sil 8, 461 —Hence, **Īgŭvīnātes,** ium, *m*, *its inhabitants*, Cic Balb 20, 47, and **Īgŭvīni,** orum, *m*, Caes. B C 1, 12, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 31, and **Iguini,** id. 3, 14, 19, § 113

īle, is, and **īlĕum,** ei, and **īlĭum,** ii, *n*, usually *plur* **īlĭa,** ium, *n* (heterocl. *dat sing* ilio, in the pun with Ilio from Ilion, Poet ap Serv Verg A. 7, 499, *dat plur* iliis, Cels 4, 1 *fin*), *that part of the abdomen which extends from the lowest ribs to the pubes, the groin, flank.* **I.** Lit., Ov M 3, 216, 12, 486, Verg G 3, 507, id. A. 7, 499, Hor Epod. 3, 4 ilium vitia, Plin. 20, 5, 15, § 31 ducere ilia, *to draw the flanks together, become broken winded*, Hor Ep 1, 1, 9, so, trahere, Plin 26, 6, 15, § 29 rumpere ilia, *to burst*, Verg E 7, 26 —**II.** Transf, *the entrails* of animals, Hor S 2, 8, 30, Mart 10, 45, 4, Juv 5, 136 —**B.** *The belly* or *body* of a vessel, Juvenc. 2, 141 — **C.** *Sing*, *the private parts*, Cat 63, 5

† **īlĕos,** i, *m*, = εἰλεός, *a severe kind of colic, the iliac pains*, Plin 30, 7, 20, § 59, 20, 6, 23, § 53, 32, 9, 31, § 101 al (in Cels. 4, 13, written as Greek, called intestinorum tormentum, Cael Aur Acut 3, 17, 138)

Ilerda, ae, *f*, *a city in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the Sicoris*, now *Lerida*, Caes B C 1, 41 sq, Hor Ep 1, 20, 13, Luc 4, 144, 261.—Hence, **Ilerdenses,** ium, *m*, *its inhabitants*, Plin 3, 3 4, § 24

Ilergavonenses (Illurg-), ium, *m*, Liv 22 21, 6, Caes B C 1, 60, 2 —Called also **Ilergăŏnes,** um, *m*, *a people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the sea coast, near the mouth of the Ebro*, Plin 3 3, 4, § 20 — Hence, **Illurgavonensis,** e, *adj*, *of the Illurgavonenses* cohors, Caes B C 1, 60, 4.

Ilergetes, um, *m*, *a people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the north of the Iberus*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 21, Liv 21, 23, 61, 22, 21, 26, 49 al

īlex, icis, *f*, *a kind of oak, the holm oak* or *great scarlet oak* (cf quercus, aesculus, robur), Quercus ilex, Linn, Plin 16 6, 8, § 19, 16, 8, 12, § 32, 16, 18, 30, § 73, Enn ap Macr S 6, 2 (Ann. v 194 Vahl), Verg E 7, 1, id. A 12, 702, Hor C 3, 13, 14, Ov M 1, 112, 8, 237 arbor felix, Macr S 3, 20, 2 et saep —Poet porcus ilice pastus, i e *with acorns*, Mart 14, 70, 2

1. īlĭa, ium, v ile

2. Īlĭa, ae, *f*, *a poetical name of* Rhea Silvia, *daughter of Numitor and mother of Romulus and Remus*, Enn ap Charis p 70 P (Ann v 56 Vahl), Verg A 1, 274, Ov F 2, 383, 598, Hor C 1, 2, 17, 3, 9, 8, 4, 8, 22 —**II.** Deriv **Īlĭădes,** ae, *m*, *son of Ilia* **A.** *Adj* Romulus Iliades Iliadesque Remus, Ov Am 3, 4, 40 pater, i e *Romulus*, id F 4 23 fratres i e *Romulus and Remus*, id ib 3, 62 —**B.** *Subst*, i e *Romulus* Ov M 14, 781 and 824

1. Īlĭăcus, a um, v Ilium, II B

2. īlĭăcus, a, um, *adj* [ileos], *relating to the colic* passio, Cael Aur Acut 2, 17, 171, 3, 21, 206 dolor, 3, 20, 195 —As *subst plur* **īlĭăci,** orum, *m*, *sufferers from colic*, Cael Aur Acut 3, 17, 173

Īlĭădes, ae **I.** *A Trojan*, v Ilium, II. D —**II.** *Son of Ilia*, v Ilia, II

Īlĭas, ădis, v Ilium, II E

Iliberi, v Illiberi

īlĭcet, *adv* [i, root of ire, and licet, cf scilicet and videlicet, lit., one may go, hence], **I. A.** In the oldest per of the lang, a t t with which an assembly was dismissed when the business on hand was at an end, *you may go, it is over* semper ilicet finem rei significat, ut actum est Sic judices de concilio dimittebantur, suprema dicta cum praeco pronunciasset ilicet quod significat ire licet, Don Ter Phorm 1, 4, 31, cf id Ter Heaut 5, 2 20, Serv Verg A. 2, 424, so, at the end of funeral ceremonies, id ib 6 216 and 231 —**B.** Transf **1.** (Ante class and rare) Ilicet, *let us go, let us be gone*, Plaut Truc 2, 7, 35 ilicet Quid hic conterimus operam frustra? Ter Phorm 1, 4, 30, id Heaut 5, 2, 20 ilicet parasiticae arti maxumam malam crucem, *the parasite's art may go and be hanged*, Plaut Capt 3, 1, 9 Brix —**2.** *All is over* to signify that any thing is lost or has failed (ante class.) ilicet mandata eri perierunt, Plaut Am 1, 1, 182, cf actum est, ilicet, me infelicem et scelestam, id Cist 4 2, 17, id Curc. 1, 3 30, Ter Eun 1, 1 9 ilicet, desine, jam conclamatum est, id. ib 2, 3, 56 ilicet, vadimonium ultro mihi facit, Plaut Epid 5, 2 19 —**II.** Through the intermediate idea of hastening (cf ilico, extemplo, protinus, continuo statim) *straightway, immediately, instantly, forthwith* (ante class and in

Aug. poets): an tu eloquens ilicet, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 180 P.: fugit ilicet ocior Euro, Speluncamque petit, Verg. A. 8, 223: ilicet ignis edax summa ad fastigia vento Volvitur, id. ib. 2, 758: ilicet obruimur numero, id. ib. 2, 424; Tib. 2, 6, 15 (dub.; Müll. si licet); Stat. Th. 1, 92.

ilĭcētum, i, *n.* [ilex], *a grove of holm-oaks, forest of oaks,* Mart. 12, 18, 20; Fest. s. v. tifata, p. 366 Müll.

ilĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of holm-oak, oaken:* trabes, Stat. Th. 6, 101; cf. iligneus and ilignus.

īlĭco (less correctly **illĭco,** Ritschl ad Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 7), *adv.* [in-loco], *in that very place, on the spot, there.* **I.** Lit. (ante-class.): his persuadent, ut ilico manerent: pars ilico manent, Cass. Hem. ap. Non. 325, 10: manete ilico, Caecil. ib. 12; Naev. ib. 7: ilico habitato, Att. ib.: otiose nunc jam ilico hic consiste, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 2 Don.: sta ilico, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 18.—**II.** Transf. * **A.** Ilico illo, *to that place, thither,* Non. 325, 5; Turp. ap. Non. l. l. (Com. Fragm. v. 105 Rib.).—**B.** Of time, Engl. *on the spot,* i. e. *instantly, immediately, directly* (class.; syn.: extemplo, repente, protinus, statim, continuo): regrediendum est ilico, Pac. ap. Non. 325, 2: ilico ante ostium hic erimus, Caecil. ib. 3: haec ubi legati pertulere, Amphitruo e castris ilico Producit omnem exercitum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 61; cf. id. Stich. 4, 1, 51; id. Cas. 4, 4, 6: simul atque increpuit suspicio tumultus, artes ilico nostrae conticescunt, Cic. Mur. 10, 22 *fin.:* sequitur ilico, id. Fat. 12, 28: ilicone ad praetorem ire convenit? id. Quint. 15, 48.

1. Īlĭenses, ium, v. Ilium, II. C.

2. Ilienses, ium, *m., a people in Sardinia, regarded by Mela as the earliest inhabitants of the island,* Liv. 40, 19, 6; Mel. 2, 7, 19.

īlignĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ilex], *of holm-oak, oaken:* subscudes, Cato, R. R. 18, 9: frons, Col. 6, 3, 7: frutices, id. 7, 6, 1; cf. iliceus and ilignus.

īlignus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of holm-oak, oaken:* pedibus, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 46 (al. ilигneis): canalibus, Verg. G. 3, 330.

Īlĭon, ii, v. Ilium.

Īlĭŏna, ae, and **Īlĭŏnē,** ēs, *f.,* = Ἰλιόνη, *the eldest daughter of Priam, the wife of Polymnestor, a king in Thrace,* Verg. A. 1, 653 Serv.; Hyg. Fab. 109; 240; 243; Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 88.—*The title of a tragedy by Pacuvius,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 61; cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106; and see the fragments, Trag. Rel. p. 100 sq. Rib.

Īlĭŏneus (quadrisyl.), ei, *m.,* = Ἰλιονεύς. **I.** *The youngest son of Niobe,* Ov. M. 6, 261.—**II.** *A Trojan, a follower of Æneas,* Verg. A. 1, 521.

Īlios, i, *f.,* v. Ilium.

īlĭōsus, i, *m.* [1. ilia], *one who suffers with the colic,* Plin. 20, 4, 13, § 26.

Ilipa, ae, *f., a city of Hispania Bætica, upon the right bank of the Bætis (Guadalquiver), its ruins near Peñaflor,* Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 11; Liv. 35, 1, 11.

Īlīthyia (quadrisyl.), ae, *f.,* = Εἰλείθυια (the daughter of Juno), *the goddess of the Greeks who aided women in childbirth,* Lat. Juno Lucina, Hor. Carm. Sec. 14; Ov. M. 9, 283; id. Am. 2, 13, 21.

1. Īlium or **Īlĭon,** ii, *n.,* = Ἴλιον, *a poetical name for* Troja, *the city of Ilium, Troy,* Verg. A. 1, 68; 5, 261; Hor. C. 1, 15, 33; Ov. M. 6, 95; 13, 408; Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24 et saep.—Called also **Īlios,** i, *f.,* acc. to the Gr. Ἴλιος, Hor. C. 4, 9, 18; id. Epod. 14, 14; Ov. A. A. 1, 363; id. M. 14, 467.—Also *a later Ilium, built upon the coast,* Liv. 35, 43, 3; 37, 9, 7.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Īlĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Ilium, Ilian, Trojan:* tellus, Verg. A. 9, 285: res, id. ib. 1, 268: matres, Hor. Epod. 17, 11: turmae, id. Carm. Sec. 37.—*Subst.:* **Īlĭi,** ōrum, *m., the Trojans,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 27.—**B. Īlĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.,* the same: orae, Verg. A. 2, 117: classis, id. ib. 5, 607: fata, id. ib. 3, 182: Penates, id. ib. 3, 603: cineres, id. ib. 2, 431: amores, i. e. *Paris,* Mart. 12, 52, 9: hospes Didus, i. e. *Æneas,* Sil. 8, 50: Vesta, *worshipped at Troy,* Ov. F. 6, 227; hence, Alba, where also Vesta was worshipped, Luc. 5, 400: carmen, i. e. *Homer's Iliad,* Hor. A. P. 129; cf.: Macer, *a poet who wrote on the Trojan war,* Ov. P. 4, 16, 6: dextra, i. e. *Ganymede's,* Stat. S. 4, 2, 11: mons, i. e. *Phrygian marble,* id. ib. 27: Iliacoque jugum memorabile remo, i. e. *the promontory of Misenum, where Misenus, a follower of Æneas, was drowned,* id. ib. 3, 5, 98: muri, i. e. *of Rome,* as founded by descendants of the Trojan Æneas, Sil. 10, 387; hence, also, cuspis, *of the consul Flaminius,* id. 5, 595.—Prov.: Iliacos intra muros peccatur et extra, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 16.—**C. Īlĭenses,** ium, *m., inhabitants of Ilium, Ilians,* Suet. Tib. 52; id. Claud. 25; id. Ner. 7.—**D. Īlĭădes,** ae, *m., the Trojan,* i. e. *Ganymede,* Ov. M. 10, 160.—**E. Īlĭas,** ădis, *f.* **1.** *The Trojan woman,* i. e. *Helen,* Ov. Tr. 2, 371.—In *plur.:* **Īlĭădes,** um, *Trojan women* or *girls,* Verg. A. 3, 65; 2, 580.—**2.** *The celebrated epic poem that describes the Trojan war, the Iliad,* Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 66; Ov. A. A. 3, 414.—On account of its great extent, used fig. to represent a great quantity or number, *an Iliad, a whole Iliad,* Ov. P. 2, 7, 33; cf. written as Greek: tanta malorum impendet Ἰλιάς, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 3; and in *plur.:* tunc vero longas condimus Iliadas, Prop. 2, 1, 14.

2. ilium, v. ile.

Ilius, a, um, v. Ilium, II. A.

illa, *adv.,* v. ille *fin.*

illăbĕfactus (inl-), a, um, *adj.* [in-labefactus], *unshaken, unbroken, unimpaired* (poet.): vincula, Ov. P. 4, 8, 10: concordia, id. ib. 4, 12, 30.

illābor (inl-), psus, 3, *v. dep. n.* [in-labor], *to fall, slip, slide, glide,* or *flow into; to fall down, sink down* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: quo (i. e. in stomachum) primo illabuntur ea, quae accepta sunt ore, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 113: antennis illabitur ebria serpens, Claud. III. Cons. Stil. 367: notae jugis illabitur Aetnae, id. Rapt. Pros. 3, 330: si fractus illabatur orbis, *should fall in, tumble to ruins,* Hor. C. 3, 3, 7: tepet illabentibus astris Pontus, Stat. Ach. 1, 138: rapidus fervor, per pingues unguine taedas illapsus, Sil. 14, 427: conjugis illabi lacrimis, unique paratum scire rogum, *to sink down dying,* Luc. 5, 281: qua Nar Tiberino illabitur amni, id. 1, 475.—**II.** Trop., *to flow into, penetrate:* si ea sola voluptas esset, quae quasi titillaret sensus, ut ita dicam, et ad eos cum suavitate afflueret et illaberetur, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39: sensim pernicies illapsa civium in animos, id. Leg. 2, 15, 39: da, pater, augurium, atque animis illabere nostris, *enter into our minds,* Verg. A. 3, 89: animis illapsa voluptas, Sil. 15, 95; with *per,* id. 11, 400.

illăbōrātus (inl-), a, um, *adj.* [in-laboratus], *not labored, unwrought, uncultivated, acquired without labor, spontaneous* (post-Aug.): terra, Sen. Ep. 90 *fin.:* fructus, Quint. 12, 10, 79: oratio (with simplex), id. 4, 1, 60: virtus (with obvia), id. 12, 2, 2: haec omnia fluunt illaborata, id. 10, 1, 111.

* **illăbōro (inl-),** āre, *v. n.* [in-laboro], *to work upon, labor at:* illaborare domibus (i. e. aedificandis), *to work at building houses,* Tac. G. 46 *fin.*

illac, *adv.,* v. 1. illic *fin.*

* **illăcĕrābĭlis (inl-),** e, *adj.* [in-lacerabilis], *that cannot be torn:* spolium, Sil. 5, 138.

illăcessītus (inl-), a, um, *adj.* [in-lacessitus], *unprovoked, unattacked* (post-Aug.): marcentem diu pacem illacessiti nutrierunt, Tac. G. 36; id. Agr. 20.

illăcrĭmābĭlis (inl-), e, *adj.* [in-lacrimabilis]. **I.** *Unwept, unlamented,* ἄκλαυστος: sed omnes illacrimabiles Urgentur ignotique longa Nocte, Hor. C. 4, 9, 26 (cf. indefletus, Ov. M. 7, 611).—**II.** *That is not* or *cannot be moved by tears, pitiless, inexorable:* Pluto, Hor. C. 2, 14, 6: urna, Aus. Epit. 36, 3.

illăcrĭmo (inl-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.,* and **illăcrĭmor (inl-),** ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [in-lacrimo], *to weep at* or *over* a thing, *to bewail, lament* (not freq. till after the Aug. period). **I.** Lit. (*α*) With *dat.:* quid dicam de Socrate? cujus morti illacrimari soleo Platonem legens? Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 82: perge, aude, nate; illacrima patris pestibus, id. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: casu (i. e. casui), Nep. Alc. 6, 4: qui meo infelici errori unus illacrimasti, Liv. 40, 56, 6; Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 6; Suet. Vesp. 15.—* (*β*) With *acc.:* ejusque mortem illacrimatum Alexandrum, Just. 11, 12, 6.—(*γ*) With *quod,* Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 13.—(*δ*) *Absol.:* qui (Milo) aspexisse lacertos suos dicitur illacrimansque dixisse, etc., Cic. de Sen. 9, 27; Suet. Aug. 66: sparge, et si paulum potes, illacrimare, Hor. S. 2, 5, 103: illacrimasse dicitur gaudio, Liv. 25, 24, 11; Cels. 2, 6, 6.—**II.** Poet. transf., of things, *to weep,* i. e. *to drip, drop, distil:* et maestum illacrimat templis ebur aeraque sudant, Verg. G. 1, 480; Col. poët. 10, 25; cf.: oculi lumen refugiunt et illacrimant, Cels. 2, 6, 6.

illactĕnus, *adv.,* v. illatenus.

illaesē, *adv.,* v. illaesus *fin.*

illaesībĭlis (inl-), e, *adj.* [in-laedo], *that cannot be hurt, invulnerable* (eccl. Lat.): deus, Lact. Ira D. 17 *med.;* Tert. adv. Val. 27.

illaesus (inl-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *unhurt, unharmed, uninjured, unimpaired* (perh. not ante-Aug.): illaeso corpore, Ov. H. 15, 168: corpus, Suet. Claud. 16: partes, Ov. M. 2, 826: artus, id. ib. 12, 489: illaesus et indemnis evasit, Sen. Ep. 9 *fin.;* Sil. 5, 125; 13, 536; Mart. 1, 7, 2: gallina, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 136; 23, 1, 27, § 56: valetudo, Suet. Tib. 68.—* *Adv.:* **illaesē,** *without hurt,* Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 157.

illaetābĭlis (inl-), e, *adj.* [in-laetabilis], *cheerless, joyless, gloomy, sad* (poet.): ora, Verg. A. 3, 707: murmur, id. ib. 12, 619: hymen (with funestus), Sen. Troad. 861: onus, i. e. *a dead child,* Stat. Th. 5, 633: munus (with grave), id. ib. 3, 706.

illaevigātus, a, um, v. illevig.

illāmentātus (inl-), a, um, *adj.* [in-lamentor], *unmourned, unlamented* (eccl. Lat.): illamentatus et insepultus, Vulg. 2 Macc. 5, 10.

1. illapsus (inl-), a, um, *Part.,* from illabor.

2. illapsus (inl-), ūs, *m.* [illabor], *a falling, gliding,* or *flowing in:* umoris illapsus atque exitus, Col. 2, 2, 11: serpentino illapsu, Ambros. Ep. 6, 42: gregis illapsu fremebundo territus, Sil. 3, 463.

illăquĕātum (inl-), alii pro vincto utuntur, alii pro soluto, Paul. ex Fest. p. 113 Müll.; cf. the foll. art.

illăquĕo (inl-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-laqueo], *to ensnare, take in a snare* (cf.: irretio, illigo, implico). * **I.** Lit.: volucres, Prud. Cath. 3, 41.—**II.** Trop., *to entrap, entangle* (very rare): cur illaquetur hic? Pac. ap. Non. 470, 7 (Trag. Rel. p. 85 Rib.): munera navium Saevos illaqueant duces, Hor. C. 3, 16, 16: illaqueatus jam omnium legum periculis, irretitus odio bonorum omnium, Auct. Harusp. Resp. 4, 7; cf. the preced. art.

* **illargĭo (inl-),** īre, *v. a.* [in-largio], *to give to, bestow upon:* pecuniam illargibo tibi, Cato ap. Non. 470, 27.

* **illātābĭlis (inl-),** e, *adj.* [in-latus], *without breadth,* a word formed by Gellius to express the Gr. ἀπλατής, Gell. 1, 20, 9.

* **illātĕbro (inl-),** āre, *v. a.* [in-latebro], *to hide in a corner* or *lurking-place:* inermi illatebrant sese, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 3; and ap. Non. 129, 24.

illātĕnus or **illactĕnus,** *adv.* [illetenus], *so far* (post-class. and very rare): navitas precum ejus (Arionis) commisertum esse illactenus, ut, etc., Gell. 16, 19, 11: litteras illatenus, qua dixi, legendas praebebat, App. Mag. p. 326; cf. Fronto Ter. Als. 4.

illātĭo (inl-), ōnis, *f.* [infero], *a carrying* or *bringing in* (post-class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: mortui, i. e. *burying, interment,* Dig. 11, 7, 2, § 3 al.: FERRI, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. 43.—**B.** In partic., *an impost, duty:* auctae, Cassiod. Var. 2, 16.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: stupri, i. e. *a causing, committing,* Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 1.—**B.** In partic., *a logical inference, conclusion:* vel illativum rogamentum, quod ex acceptionibus colligitur et infertur, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, pp. 34, 15.

illātīvus (inl-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *inferring, concluding, illative* (cf. illatio, II. B.): particulae, Plin. ap. Diom. p. 410 P.—*Subst.:* **illātīvum,** *an inference, conclusion:* universale, particulare, Apul. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 34, 24.

illātro (**inl-**), āre, *v n* [in latro], *to bark at* any thing (poet.) manibus, Luc 6, 729 illatrat jejunis faucibus Orthrus, Sil 13, 845

illātus (**inl-**), a, um, *Part*, from in fero

illaudabĭlis (**inl-**), e, *adj* [in lauda bilis] *not worthy of praise* (post Aug) carmen, Stat S 5, 5, 33 illaudatus est quasi illaudabilis, qui neque mentione aut memoria ulla dignus neque umquam nominandus est, Gell 2, 6, 17, cf Serv Verg G 3 5

* **illaudandus** (**inl-**), a, um, *adj* [in laudo], *not praiseworthy* facta plebis, Tert Carm adv Marc 3, 6

illaudātus (**inl-**) a, um, *adj* [id], *not praised, unpraised, without fame, obscure* **I.** Lit (post Aug) gubernator illaudatus, inglorius subit portum, Plin Ep 9, 26, 4, Stat. Th 11, 10, Sil 14, 632, Claud ap Ruf 2, 225 —* **II.** Poet for illaudabilis, *unworthy of praise, blamable, detestable*, = abominandus Busiris, Verg G 3, 5 Serv, cf Gell 2, 6, 17

illautus, a, um, v illotus

ille (old orthog, **olle**), a, ud (**ollus**, a, um, Enn ap Varr L L. 7, § 42 Müll, Verg A 5, 197, in dramat poets often ĭlle, v Corss Ausspr II p 624), *gen* illīus (usu illĭus in epic and lyric poets, Cic de Or 3, 47, 183, illius in the time of Quint, cf Ritschl, Opusc 2, 683 sqq, 696, *gen sing m* illi, Cato ap Prisc p 694, *dat. sing f* olli, Verg A 1, 254, Cato, R R 153 and 154, *abl plur* ‡ ab oloes = ab illis, Paul ex Fest p 19 Müll), *pron demonstr* [Etym dub, v Corss Beitr p 301], points (opp hic) to something more remote, or which is regarded as more remote, and, in contrast with hic and iste, to something near or connected with a third person *that, he, she, it* (*absol*) **I.** In gen (*a*) With *substantives* ille vir haud magna cum re sed plenus fidei, Enn ap Cic de Sen 1, 1 (Ann v 342 Vahl) si quid vos per laborem recte feceritis, labor ille a vobis cito recedet nequiter factum illud apud vos semper manebit, Cato ap Gell 16, 1 *fin* sol me ille admonuit, *that sun*, Cic de Or 3, 55, 209 in illa tranquillitate atque otio jucundissime vivere, id Rep 1, 1 cum omnis arrogantia odiosa est, tum illa ingenii atque eloquentiae multo molestissima, id Div in Caecil 11, 36 in illa vita, id ib 1, 3 illum Aurora nitentem Luciferum portet, Tib 1, 3, 93 —(*β*) *Absol* illos bono genere gnatos, Cato ap Gell 10, 3, 17 ergo ille, cives qui id cogit, etc, Cic Rep 1, 2 tum ille, Non sum, inquit, nescius, etc, id de Or 1, 11, 45, cf id Rep 1, 9, 1, 10 illum ab Alexandrea discessisse nemo nuntiat, id Att. 11, 17, 3, cf de illius Alexandrea discessu nihil adhuc rumoris, id. ib 11, 18, 1 ne illi sanguinem nostrum largiantur, Sall C 52, 12 —In *neutr* with *gen* Galba erat neglegentior, quam conveniret principi electo atque illud aetatis, Suet Galb 14 illud horae, id Ner 26 —**B.** With other *pronouns* itaque cum primum audivi, ego ille ipse factus sum scis quem dicam, Cic Fam 2, 9, 1, cf qui cum illis una ipsum illum Carneadem diligenter audierat, id de Or 1, 11, 45 ille quoque ipse confessus est, Cels 1, 3 huic illi legato, Cic Fl 22 52 hunc illum fatis Portendi generum, Verg A 7, 255, cf hic est enim ille vultus semper idem quem, etc, Cic Tusc 3, 15, 31 hic est ille status quantitatis, Quint 7, 4, 15 est idem ille tyrannus deterrimum genus, Cic Rep 1, 42 eandem illam (sphaeram), id ib 1, 14 cum et idem qui consuerunt et idem illud alii desiderent, id Off 2, 15 *fin* illum reliquit alterum apud matrem domi, Plaut Men prol 26 —**C.** Opp to hic, to indicate that object which is the more remote, either as regards the position of the word denoting it, or as it is conceived of by the writer, v hic, I D —**D.** Pleon, referring back to a subject or object already mentioned in the same sentence sic oculos, sic ille manus sic ora ferebat, Verg A 3, 490, cf Cic de Or 1, 20 91 non ille timidus perire, etc., Hor C 4 9, 51, id S 2, 3, 204 Parmenides, Xenophanes, minus bonis quamquam versibus, sed tamen illi versibus increpant, etc, Cic Ac 2, 23, 74

II. In partic **A.** Pregn, *that*, to indicate some well known or celebrated object, equivalent to *the ancient, the well-known, the famous* si Antipater ille Sidonius, quem tu probe, Catule, meministi, Cic de Or 3, 50, 194 Xenophon, Socraticus ille, id ib 2, 14, 58 auditor Panaetii illius, id ib 1, 11, 45 a qua (gratia) te flecti non magis potuisse demonstras, quam Herculem Xenophontium illum a voluptate, id Fam 5, 12, 3 ut ex eodem Ponto Medea illa quondam profugisse dicitur, id de Imp Pomp 9, 22 magno illi Alexandro simillimus, Vell 2, 41 honestum illud Solonis est, Cic de Sen 14, 50 illa verba, Quint 10, 7, 2 velocitas, id ib 8 —**B.** Particular phrases **a.** Hic ille, *this that, the one the other*, of single objects in opp to the whole non dicam illinc hoc signum ablatum esse et illud, hoc dico, nullum te Aspendi signum, Verres, reliquisse, Cic Verr 2, 1, 20, § 53 —**b.** Ille aut or et ille, *that or that, such and such* quae sisse, num ille aut ille defensurus esset, Cic. Rosc Am 21, 59 commendo vobis illum et illum, Suet Caes 41 —**c.** Ille quidem sed (autem, etc), *certainly, to be sure, indeed*, etc, *but still* philosophi quidam, minime mali illi quidem, sed, etc, Cic Off 3, 9, 39 ludo autem et joco uti illo quidem licet sed, etc, id ib 1, 29, 103 Q Mucius enucleate ille quidem et polite, ut solebat, nequaquam autem, etc., id Brut 30, 115 alter bellum comparat, non injustum ille quidem, suis tamen civibus exitiabile, id. Att 10, 4 3 sequi illud quidem, verum, etc, id Fat 18, 41 —**d.** Ex illo, *from that time, since then* (poet and very rare) ex illo fluere et retro sublapsa referri Spes Danaûm, Verg A 2, 169 (for which in full tempore jam ex illo casus mihi cognitus urbis Trojanae, id ib 1, 623) solis ex illo vivit in antris, Ov M 3, 394 scilicet ex illo Junonia permanet ira, id H 14, 85 — Hence, *advv* **1. illā** (sc via = ab hac parte), *in that way, in that direction, there* (very rare) nunc ego me illa per posticum ad congerrones conferam, Plaut Most 3, 3, 27, id Mil 2, 3, 17 hac vel illa cadit Plin Ep 2, 17, 18 ac ne pervium illa Germanicis exercitibus foret, obsaepserat, Tac H 3, 8, 5, 18, id A 2, 17 ipsum quin etiam Oceanum illa tentavimus, id G 34 forte revertebar festis vestalibus illa, qua, etc, Ov F 6, 395 Merk (vulg illac) —**2. illo** (sc loco), *to that place, thither* (class) **A.** Lit, with verbs of motion, = illuc principio ut illo advenimus, ubi primum terram tetigimus, Plaut Am 1, 1, 48 neque enim temere praeter mercatores illo adit quisquam, Caes B G 4, 20, 3 nam illo non saxum, non materies advecta est, Cic Verr 2, 1, 56, § 147, Sen Q N 4, 2, 28, Plin 18, 33, 76, § 328 *To* Vin' huc vocem? *Do* Ego illo accessero, Plaut Pers 4, 4, 26 positiones huc aut illo versae, Sen Q N 2, 11, 1 —**B.** Transf **a.** *To that end, there to* haec omnia Caesar eodem illo pertinere arbitrabatur, ut, etc, *to that very purpose*, Caes B G 4, 11, 4 spectat, Dig 47, 10, 7 — **b.** Post class for ibi, *there*, Dig 48, 5, 23 —**3. illim**, *adv*, an early form (cf istim, exim) for illinc (i e illim ce), *from that place, thence* (ante class and a few times in Cic) sarculum hinc illo profectus illim redisti rutrum, Pompon ap Non. 18, 21 (Fragm Com v 90 Rib), Plaut Poen 5, 2, 98, Ter Hec 3, 1, 17, Lucr 3, 879 illim equidem Gnaeum profectum puto, Cic Att 9, 14, 2 (al illinc) quid illim afferatur, id ib 7, 13, b, 7 (al illinc), id ib 11, 17, 3 omnem se amorem abjecisse illim atque in hanc transfudisse, i e *from her*, id Phil 2, 31, 77, id. Harusp Resp 20, 42

illĕcĕbra (**inl-**), ae *f* [illicio], *an enticement*, in a good or bad sense, *an inducement, attraction, charm, allurement, bait, lure* **I.** Lit (class, in *sing* and *plur*, a favorite word of Cic, cf invitatio, invitamentum) (*a*) With *gen* (subj or obj) quae tanta in ullo homine juventutis illecebra fuit, quanta in illo? Cic Cat. 2, 4 8 maxima est illecebra peccandi impunitatis spes, id. Mil 16, 43 voluptas est illecebra turpitudinis, id Leg 1, 11, 31 fallax illecebra admirationum, Gell 10, 12, 4 quaestionis, id 12, 5, 5 —In *plur* habet etiam amoenitas ipsa vel sumptuosas vel desidiosas illecebras multas cupiditatum, Cic Rep 2 4 voluptatis, id de Sen. 12, 40, id Fam 15, 16, 3 vitiorum (with lenocinia cupiditatum), id Sest 66, 138 corruptelarum, id Cat 1, 6, 13 —(*β*) *Absol* munditia illecebra animo est amantûm, Plaut Men. 2, 3, 4 ad quam illecebram cum commoveretur nemo, etc, Liv 10, 4 —In *plur* suis te oportet illecebris ipsa virtus trahat ad verum decus, Cic. Rep 6, 23, 6, 1 jocum tentavit, eo quod Illecebris erat et grata novitate morandus Spectator, Hor A P 223 — **II.** Transf, concr **A.** Of an alluring, seductive person, *an enticer, a decoy bird*, Plaut. As 1, 2, 25, id Truc 1, 2, 82, 4, 2, 46 —**B.** *A plant, called also* andrachne agria, Plin. 25, 13, 103, § 162, 26, 12, 79, § 128

illĕcĕbro (**inl-**), are, *v a* [illecebra], *to entice* (late Lat) oculos carnis, Aug Serm 113

illĕcĕbrōsē, *adv*, v illecebrosus *fin*

illĕcĕbrōsus (**inl-**), a, um, *adj* [illecebra], *full of allurement, very enticing, attractive, seductive* (ante and post class) istoc illecebrosius Fieri nihil potest, Plaut. Bacch 1, 1, 54 sapor, Prud. adv Symm 2 144 insidiae, Amm 30, 1 —*Adv* **illĕcĕbrōsē**, *enticingly, attractively* — *Comp* agi Amm 30, 5, 7 (but not in Plaut Mil 3, 2, 36, v Ritschl ad h l)

illectāmentum (**inl-**), i, *n* [illecto], *means of allurement, an allurement, charm* (post class) lenonia, App Mag p 335, 32 magica, id ib 338, 41

illectātĭo (**inl-**), onis, *f* [id], *an attraction, charm* (post class. and very rare, for the class illecebra) jucundae sermonum, Gell 18, 2, 1

illectĭo (**inl-**), onis, *f* [illicio], *allurement, charm* blandimentorum illectione seduco, Cassiod in Psa. 120, 8

illecto (**inl-**), āvi, atum, 1, *v freq a* [id], *to allure, attract, invite* (eccl. Lat) patres Tert Carm adv Marc 2, 3

1. illectus (**inl-**), a, um, *Part*, from illicio

2. illectus (**inl-**) a, um, *adj* [in lectus, from 2 lego] * **I.** *Not collected, not gathered together* stipula illecta sunt spicae in messe dejectae necdum lectae, Dig 50, 16, 30, § 1 —**II.** *Not read, unread* (very rare) si non accipiet scriptum illectumque remittet, Lecturam spera, Ov A. A. 1, 469, App Flor 18

3. illectus (**inl-**), ūs, *m* [illicio] *an allurement, enticement*, with a play upon the word lectus magis illectum tuum quam lectum metuo, Plaut Bacch 1, 1, 21 —*Abl* illectu, Jul Val Rer Gest Alex 3, 17 al

illēgĭtĭmus (**inl-**), a, um, *unlawful, not permitted*, Paul Sent 5, 4, 15 —*Adv* **illēgĭtĭmē**, *unlawfully, illegitimately* qui concipiuntur, Gai Inst 1, § 89

illĕpĭdē, *adv*, v illepidus *fin.*

illĕpĭdus (**inl-**), a, um, *adj* [in lepidus], *impolite, unmannerly, rude, unpleasant, disagreeable* (rare but class) inamabilis, inlepidus vivo, Malevolente ingenio natus, Plaut Bacch 4, 3 3 parens avarus, illepidus, in liberos difficilis, Cic N D 3, 29, 72 homines, Gell 18, 4, 10 deliciae illepidae atque inelegantes, Cat 6, 2 votum (with invenustum), id 36 17 verba durae et illepidae novitatis, Gell 11, 7, 1 —*Adv* **illĕpĭdē** (**inl-**), *impolitely, rudely, inelegantly* qui istoc pacto tam lepidam inlepide appelles Plaut Bacch 5, 2, 50, Hor Ep 2, 1, 77, Plin 8, 51 77, § 207, Gell 18, 13 5

* **illēvīgātus** (**illaev-** or **inl-**), a, um, *adj* [in laevigatus] *not smooth, rough, harsh* sonus (with inconditus), Diom p 499 P

1. illex (**inl-**), ēgis *adj* [in lex], *without law, contrary to law, lawless* (ante-class), as a term of reproach impure in honeste, injure, inlex, labes popli, Plaut Pers 3, 3, 4, Caecil ap Non. 10, 24 (Com Fragm v 60 Rib)

2. illex or **illix** (**inl-**), icis, *adj* [illicio] *alluring, enticing, seductive* (ante and post class) **I.** *Adj* oculi, App Mag p 323 ars, Prud adv Symm 2 6 halitus, id Psych 328 —More freq, **II.** *Subst com* **A.** *A decoy, lure* aedis nobis area'st, auceps sum ego, Esca'st meretrix, lectus illex est, amatores aves, Plaut As 1, 3, 67 — **B.** Transf, *a seducer, a seductress* malae rei tantae fuimus illices, Plaut. Poen 3, 4, 35 illex animi Venus, App Mag p 295

illi, *adv*, v 2 illic *init*

illībābĭlis (**inl-**), e, *adj* [in libo] *in-*

capable of diminution sapientia, Lact 2, 7, 33

illībātus (inl-), a, um, *adj* [in libo], *undiminished, unimpaired, uninjured, unharmed* (not freq till after the Aug per) veteres illibataeque divitiae, * Cic Sest 43, 93 vires, Liv 42, 30, 6 robur, Col. 12, 1, 1 imperium, Liv 3, 61, 5 magnitudo, Vell 2, 48 gloria, Tac A. 2, 46 libertas, Just 28, 4 quae (with integra), Plin. Pan 25, 1 versus, *complete, unabridged*, Diom p 497 P potestas, Rescript ap Just Inst 1, 8 2 foedera prisci tori, *unviolated*, Luc. 2, 342 virginitas, Val. Max. 6, 1, 4.

illībĕrālis (inl-), e, *adj* [in liberalis], *unworthy of a freeman, ignoble, ungenerous sordid, mean, disobliging* (class, mostly of things) illiberales et sordidi quaestus mercenariorum omnium, quorum operae, non quorum artes emuntur, Cic Off 1, 42, 150 labor, id. Fin. 1, 1, 3 facinus, Ter Ad. 3, 4, 3 duplex omnino est jocandi genus, unum illiberale, petulans, flagitiosum, obscenum alterum elegans, urbanum, ingeniosum, facetum, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104 res ad cognoscendum non illiberalis, id. de Or 1, 32, 146 mens, Quint 1, 3, 14 cibus (raphanus), Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 79 servom haud illiberalem praebes te, Ter And. 5, 5, 5 non te in me illiberalem putabit, *disobliging*, Cic Fam 13, 1, 5 — **II.** *Niggardly, grasping* paulatim illiberali adiectione ad centum talenta perducem, Liv 38, 14, 14. —*Adv* **illībĕrālĭter**, *ignobly, ungenerously, meanly* factum a vobis (with duriter immisericorditerque), Ter Ad. 4, 5, 30 me audiatis ut unum e togatis, patris dili gentia non illiberaliter institutum, Cic Rep 1, 22, id. Att 16, 3, 2 aliquid aesti mare valde illiberaliter, i. e *meanly, stingily* id. ib 4 2, 5

illībĕrālĭtas (inl-), ātis, *f* [illiberalis], *conduct unworthy of a freeman, ignoble or ungenerous behavior, meanness, stinginess* (very rare) habenda est ratio rei familiaris, sed ita, ut illiberalitatis avaritiae que absit suspicio, Cic Off 2, 18, 64, id. Att 8, 6 3

illībĕrālĭter (inl-), *adv*, v illiberalis *fin*

Illiberi (Ili-, -erri), *n indecl* (*f* acc im, Liv 21, 24, 3), *a city of Hispania Bætica, between the Bætis and the coast*, now *Granada* Mel. 2, 6 8, Plin 3, 1, 3, § 10, Liv 21, 24, 1.

illībĕris (inl-), e, *adj* [in liberi] *without children, childless* (post-class.) frater, Tert adv Marc 4, 34

1. illic (archaic **ollic**, acc to Paul. ex Fest. p 196 Müll.), illaec, illuc, or illoc, *pron* [ille-ce] **I.** *He, she*, or *it yonder, that* (only ante class.) sed Amphitruonis illic est servos Sosia, A portu illic nunc cum laterna huc advenit, Plaut Am prol. 148 sq, id. ib 1, 1, 138 nimis demiror, Sosia, Qui illaec (i e Alcumena) illi me do natum esse aurea patera sciat, id ib 2, 2, 134 cupio dare mercedem, qui illunc, ubi sit, commonstret mihi, id. Curc 4, 4 34 unde auscultare possis, quom ego illanc o culer, id. Cas 1, 45 latuit intus illic in illac hirnea, id. Am 1, 1, 275, cf. quid illac impudente audacius? id. ib 2, 2, 186 sed quid illuc est? id. ib 1, 1, 114, cf. id. As. 2, 1, 17 illuc sis vide, id. Ps 4, 1, 4 illuc est sapere? Ter Eun. 4, 7, 12 cum illoc pacisce, si potes perge obsecro Pacisce quidvis Plaut Bacch 4, 8, 29 et saep ubi illic est scelus, qui me perdidit? *that scoundrel*, Ter And. 3, 5, 1 — **B.** With the interrogative part *ne* illicine etc. *Si* Illicine est? *Ps* Illic ipsus est, Plaut Ps. 4, 1, 44 illancine mulierem alere cum illa familia? Ter Heaut 4, 5 3 — **II.** Hence, *advv* **A.** **illac** (sc. via), *that way, on that side, there* angiporto Illac per hortum circuit clam, Plaut As. 3, 3, 152 ita nunc hac an illac cam, incerta sum consili, id. Rud. 1, 3, 31 hac atque illac perfluo, Ter Eun. 1, 2, 25 hac illac circumcursa, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 1 omnes damnatos, omnes ignominia adfectos illac facere, *stand on that side, belong to that party*, Cic. Att 7, 3, 5 — **B.** **illuc** or **illoc** (the old form, like hoc for huc), *adv*, *to that place, thither* **1.** Lit (α) Form illuc imus huc illuc hinc, cum illuc ventum est, ire illinc iubet, Enn. ap Gell 19, 10, 12 (Trag v 258 Vahl.) clam illuc rede undum est mihi, Plaut. Am 1, 3, 29 cum illuc veneris, id. Merc 3, 4, 64 paulo momento huc illuc impelli, Ter And. 1, 5 31 huc illuc quasi vitabundi agitare, Sall J 60, 4 salientes huc illuc, Quint 10, 7, 6, so, huc atque illuc intuens, Cic. de Or 1, 40, 184 huc et illuc Cursitant mixtae pueris puellae, Hor C 4, 11, 9 illuc ex his vinculis, i e *into the other world*, Cic. Tusc 1, 31, 75 proponimus illuc ire, ubi, etc., Juv 3, 24 illuc, unde fugit mus, id. 6, 339 —(β) Form illoc post illoc veni quam, etc, Plaut Truc. 3, 1, 3 cum illoc advenio, Ter And. 2, 2, 25 (dub; Fleck. illo). — **2.** Transf., *to that person* or *thing, thereto* (very rare) *Pe* Illuc redi *Me* Quo rede am? *Pe.* Equidem ad phrygionem censeo, Plaut Men. 4, 2, 54 quo res haec pertinet? illuc Dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt, Hor S 1, 2, 23 illuc, unde abii, redeo Nemon' ut avarus, etc, id. ib 1, 1, 108, cf. ib 1, 3, 38 illuc cuncta vergere, *to Nero*, Tac A. 1, 3 — **b.** *To that point, to such a pitch* tunc adversis urgentibus, illuc decidit ut malum ferro summitteret, Juv 12, 53

2. illic (old form **illi**, Verg G 1, 54, 1, 251, 3, 17 Rib, cf. id. A. 2, 548, Ter Ad. 1, 2, 36 Donat ad loc), *adv* [1. illic], *in that place yonder, there* (most freq ante class) **I.** Lit haec illi vi pugnata pugnast us que a mane ad vesperum, Plaut Am 1, 1, 97, id. ib 261, 1, 3, 36 illic sum atque hic sum, id. Trin. 4, 4, 17 sive illic sive alibi libebit id. Men 5, 2, 42 multo melius, hic quae fiunt, quam illic, ubi sum adsidue, scio, Ter Hec 2, 1, 20, so with *ubi* viven dum est illic, ubi nulla incendia, Juv 3, 197 illic, quicquid ero, semper tua dicar imago, Prop 1, 19, 11, 13 cives Romani, qui illic negotiarentur, Caes B C 3, 102 6 illic radices, illic fundamenta sunt, illic, etc, Quint 10, 3, 3 — **II.** Transf, *with that person* or *thing* (very rare) non isto vivitur illic, Quo tu rere, modo, *there*, i e *with him, with Mæcenas*, Hor S 1, 9, 48 civile bellum a Vitellio coepit et ini tium illic fuit, Tac H. 2, 47 hic ubi opus est, non verentur illic, ubi nihil opus e t, ibi verentur, Ter And. 4, 1, 14.—**B.** *In that matter, therein* res publica et milite illic et pecunia vacet, i e *in that war*, Liv 2, 48, 9 ego illi maxumam partem fero, Ter Ad. 1, 2, 36 ego illic me autem sic adsimu labam quasi stolidum, Plaut Ep 3, 4, 39, Quint 1, 3, 4.

illĭcĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [illicio], *seductive*, Lact 7, 27 *init*

illicine, v 1. illic, I. B

illĭcĭo (inl-), lexi, lectum, 3 (*inf perf sync* illexe, Att ap Cic N D 3, 27, 68, Fragm Trag. v 205 Rib, Plaut Merc. 1, 1, 45), *v a* [in lacio], *to allure, entice, attract, seduce, inveigle, decoy* (most freq in a bad sense, allicere oftenest in a good sense, cf invito, prolecto, inesco, mostly poet and in post Aug prose, perh. only once in Cic, not in Cæs) qui non sat habuit con jugem illexe in stuprum, Att ap Cic N D 3, 27, 68 (Trag Rel. p 137 Rib) is me ad illam illexit, Plaut Aul. 4, 10, 7 homi nes mente alienatos ad se (hyaena), Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 92 aliquem in fraudem, Plaut Mil. 5, 42, id. Truc 2, 2, 43, Ter And. 5, 4, 8 quos ad bellum spes rapinarum illexe rat, Sall. C 59, 1 aliquem ad proditionem, id. J 47 *fin* illectus praemio, id. ib 97, 3 Gallorum fraude illectus, Tac H 4, 56, id. A. 13, 37 quin etiam illud par in utroque nostrum, quod ab eisdem illecti sumus, *misled, led astray*, Cic Att 9, 13, 3 cavere, ne illiciaris, Lucr 4, 1145 invexisse in Galliam vinum, inliciendae gentis causa, Liv 5, 33 3 inlicite lucro mercatorem, ut, etc, id. 10, 17, 6 quietos Inlicere, ut cuperent vitam mutare priorem, id. 5, 169, so with *ut*, Lact. 2, 12, 18 inescandae illi ciendaeque multitudinis causa, Vell. 2, 13, 2 pars dialectica utilis saepe illiciendo, implicando, Quint 12, 2, 13 — Poet. saltus, i e *to surround with nets*, Naev ap Non. 6, 18 dub (Rib Trag Rel. v 32 con ject sublimen alios in saltus inlicite) — In a good sense ut populus illiciatur ad magistratus conspectum, *be summoned*, Varr L L. 6, § 94 Müll.

illĭcĭtātor (inl-), oris, *m* [in licito], *one who bids at an auction to make others bid higher, a sham bidder, mock purchaser* non illicitatorem venditor, non, qui contra liceatur, emptor apponet, Cic Off. 3, 15, 61, cf nunc quoniam tuum pretium novi, il licitatorem potius ponam quam illud minoris veneat, id. Fam 7, 2, 1 (explained, Paul. ex Fest p 113 illicitator emptor, erroneously)

illĭcĭtē, *adv*, v illicitus *fin*

illĭcĭtus (inl-) a, um, *adj* [in licitus], *not allowed, forbidden, unlawful, illegal, illicit* (post Aug) amor, Tac A. 12, 5, cf. flammis arsere senes, Luc. 6, 454 exactiones Tac A. 13, 51 viae *by which it is for bidden to go*, Val. Fl. 1, 97 undas temerare rudentibus, id. ib 1 627, cf ire per illici tum pelago, Stat Th 1, 223 per licita et illicita foedatus, Tac. A. 15, 37 lampas caeli, *lightning* (because what was struck by it was not allowed to be touched), Stat Th 10, 470, Sen. Ep 108, 14, id. Herc Fur 599, id. Herc. Oet 360, Lact 6, 23, 5, id Epit 61, 2, Macr S 3 11 *init.*—*Sup* res illicitissima atque indignissima, Aug Ep 202 *med.*—*Adv* **illĭcĭtē**, *in a forbidden or unlawful manner, unlawfully, illegally* (late Lat) aedificare, Dig 32, 1, 11, § 14 contrahere matrimonium, ib 48, 5, 38 comparare praedium, ib 49, 16, 9 et saep

illĭcĭum (inl-), ii, *n* [illicio], *that which entices, an allurement, inducement* (ante class) **I.** In gen. si transiturae sunt apes, alvearia apiastro perfricanda, quod illicium hoc illis, Varr R R 3, 16, 22, in *plur*, ib 31.—**II.** Publicists' t t, *a calling together of the people*, Varr L L. 6, § 94 Müll, cf Fest s h. v p 113, 3 Müll.

illĭco, v **ilico.**

illīdo (inl-), si, sum, 3, *v a* [in laedo] *to strike* or *dash against* or *upon, to beat against, to strike, dash* or *beat* in any direction **I.** Lit (mostly poet, not in Cic prose, cf. incutio, impingo, infligo) libravit caestus effractoque illisit in ossa cerebro, Verg A. 5, 480 ad vulnus manus, Cic poet Tusc. 3, 31, 76 *fin* (naves) vadis, Verg. A. 1, 112 repagula o sibus, Ov M 5, 121 funale fronti, id. ib 12, 250 dentem fragili (corpori), Hor S 2, 1, 77 caput foribus, Suet Aug 23 superbissimos vultus solo, Plin. Pan. 52, 4 linum illisum crebro silici Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 18 fluctus se illidit in litore, Quint 10, 3, 30 Zumpt *N cr* quos Rex suus illisit pelago, *drove to the sea*, i e *forced to navigate the sea*, Val Fl. 7, 52 avidos illidit in aegrum Cornipedem cursus, i e *guides*, Stat Th. 11, 517 — **II.** Transf., *to strike* or *dash to pieces* (very rare) illisis cruribus, Varr R R 3, 7, 10 serpens compressa atque illisa morietur, Cic Har Resp 25 *fin*

illĭgāmentum (inl-), i, *n* [illigo], *a binding on, a band ligament* (late Lat) femineis tegminum illigamentis capita velare, Salvian. Gub D 7, p 284 Rittersh.

illĭgātio (inl-), ōnis, *f* [id.], *a binding, joining, fastening* (post-class) nodorum, Arn. 5, 156 alterna circulorum, Mart Cap 2, § 201.

illĭgo (inl-), āvi, atum, 1 (in tmesi inque ligatus, Verg A. 10, 794), *v a* [in ligo], *to bind on tie on, to fasten, attach* (class) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. emblemata ita scite in aureis poculis illigabat, ut, etc, Cic Verr 2, 4, 24, § 54 litterae in jaculo illigatae, Caes. B G 5, 45, 4 in eo (corpore) influente atque effluente animi divini ambitus illigabant, Cic Univ 13 cum Archimedes lunae, solis, quinque errantium motus in sphaeram illigavit, *attached* or *added to the celestial globe*, id. Tusc 1, 25, 63 in currus distentum illigat Metium, Liv 1, 28, 10 juvencis illigata aratra, Hor Epod. 1, 25 tauris juga id. ib 3, 11 dolia aedibus, Dig 33, 7, 27 illigata tigna tenere, Caes B G 4, 17, 7 manibus post tergum illigatis, Liv 5, 27, 9 faciem laxis vesicis illigant, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 122 fel cum elaterio umbilico, id. 28, 14, 58, § 203 — **B.** In partic, with the idea of hinderance to free motion predominating *to fetter, encumber, entangle impede* (poet and in post-Aug prose, syn illaqueo, irretio, implico, impedio) inutilis inque ligatus Cedebat clipeoque inimicum hastile trahebat, Verg. A. 10 794 se impeditis locis, Tac A. 13, 40 volucres viscatis illigatae viminibus, Petr 109 illigatus praedā Tac A. 3, 21 aliquem veneno, id. ib 6, 32.—**II.** Trop **A.** In gen., *to attach, connect bind* (paeon) quam commodissime putatur in solutam orationem illigari, Cic Or 64, 215 orationis genus, in quo

omnes verborum illigantur lepores, id ib 27, 76 sententiam verbis, id de Or 3, 44, 175 sermonibus ejusmodi personas tam graves illigare, id. Ac 2, 2, 6 non iis con dicionibus illigabitur pax, ut movere bel lum possit, Liv 33, 12, 13, 36, 11, 2 — **B.** In partic (acc to I B), *to bind*, in a good or bad sense, *to oblige, to hold bound, to fetter, encumber, entangle, impede* mag nis et multis pignoribus M Lepidum res publica illigatum tenet, Cic Phil 13, 4 8 familiari amicitia illigati Philippo erant, Liv 32, 22, 11 nos praeceptis illigaverunt, Quint 5, 13, 60 ut sociali foedere se cum Romanis non illigarent, Liv 45, 25, 9, 41, 24, 15 illigari bello, id 32, 21 11 angustis et concisis disputationibus illigati, Cic de Or 2, 14, 61 aliquem conscientiā, Tac A 15, 51 vix illigatum te triformi Pegasus expediet Chimaera, Hor C 1, 27, 23

illim, *adv*, v ille *fin* 3

***illīmātus (inl-),** a, um, *adj* [in li mus], *fastened* or *attached by means of rich earth* frondes, Col. 9, 7, 4 Schneid *N cr*

***illīmis (inl-),** e, *adj* [id], *without mud* or *slime* fons, i e *pure, clear* (syn liquidus, purus), Ov M 3, 407

illīmĭtātus, a, um [in limito], *unlimited, boundless*, Auct Itin Alex M 20

illinc, *adv* [for illim ce], *from that place, thence* **I.** Lit jube illos illinc abs cedere, Plaut Most 2, 2 36 illinc venire, id Men 2, 3, 61 se illinc subducet, Ter Eun 4, 1, 14 illinc huc transferetur virgo, id Ad 4, 7, 13 illinc pallium mihi huc ferte, Plaut Merc. 5, 2, 70 illinc equidem Gnaeum profectum puto, Cic Att 9, 14, 2 imperator utrimque hinc et illinc Jovi Vota suscipere, *here and there*, Plaut Am 1, 1, 74, cf et hinc et illinc, id Most. 3, 1, 38 — **II.** Transf, *from that person* or *thing, from that quarter, from* or *on that side* habeo pro meis, nec manu adseruntur, neque illinc partem quisquam postulat, Plaut Rud 4, 3, 33 si illinc beneficium non sit, rectius putem quidvis domi per peti, Cic Att 9, 7, 4 illinc omnes praesti giae, illinc omnes fallaciae omnia deni que ab his mimorum argumenta nata sunt, id Rab Post 12, 35, so opp hinc illinc cornicines, hinc praecedentia longi agmi nis officia, *on one side on the other*, Juv 10, 44

illĭnīmentum (inl-), i, *n* [illino], *a besmearing, anointing* (post class) medi camentorum, Cael. Aur Tard 3, 8, § 132

illĭnĭo, ire, v the foll. art

illĭno (inl-), levi, litum, 3 (also acc to the 4th conj illinire, Col 12, 46, 5, Plin 30, 8, 21, § 65, but not in Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 191, and 32, 10, 51, § 140, where the correct read. is illinunt and illini, v Sillig ad h ll), *v a* [in lino], *to put on by smearing* or *spreading, to smear, spread*, or *lay on* (mostly poet. and in post Aug prose) **I.** Lit oculis collyria, Hor S 1, 5, 31 papa vera madefacta teneris genis, Ov Med Fac 100 psyllion fronti, Plin 25, 12, 91, § 143 anisum recens phreneticis, id 20, 17, 73, § 191 solani folia contrita et illita, Cels 5, 26, 33 aurum vestibus illitum, Hor C 4, 9, 14 aurum tecto, Sen. Ep 119 *fin* au rum marmori, Plin 33, 3, 20, § 64 faces taedamque et malleolos stuppae inlitos pice parari jubet, Liv 42, 64, 3 — Poet quod si bruma nives Albanis illinet agris, *spreads*, Hor Ep 1, 7, 10 quodcumque se mel chartis illeverit, *has written*, id. S 1, 4, 36 — **II.** Transf **A.** Aliquid aliqua re, *to besmear, bedaub, anoint* with any thing ventrem alicui fimo, Plin 28, 14, 58, § 208, 30, 8, 21, § 65 adustas gingivas melle, Cels 7, 12, 1 texta Nesseo veneno, Ov H 9, 163 pocula ceris, id M 8, 670 faces taedamque et malleolos pice, Liv 42, 64, 3 faces gal bano, Suet Galb 3 navem bitumine ac sulphure, Curt 4, 3 porticum Medis, *to paint*, Pers 3, 53 tela dolis, Luc 8, 382 et saep — **B.** Trop venustatis, non fuco illitus, sed sanguine diffusus color, *daubed over with paint*, Cic de Or 3, 52, 199 do num inimicorum veneno illitum, Liv 5, 2, 3 vita illita maculā, Sil 11, 43

***illĭquĕfactus (inl-),** a, um, *Part* [in liquefacio], *melted, liquefied, liquid* tamquam illiquefactae voluptates, Cic Tusc 4, 9, 20

***illĭquor (inl-),** i, *v dep n* [in liquor], *to flow into* illis (cochleis) de caelo nihil illiquitur, Symm Ep 1, 27

illīsĭo (inl-), onis, *f* [illido], *a striking* or *dashing against* (late Lat) scopulorum, Hier Ep 43, 3 dentium, Cael Aur Tard 1, 4, 65

1. illīsus (inl-), a, um, *Part*, from illido

2. illīsus (inl-), us, *m* [illido], *a striking* or *dashing against* (only in the *abl sing*) aquarum, Sil 17, 246 illisu reper cussus ventus, Plin. 2, 48, 49, § 132 linguae, App M 2, p 119

illittĕrātus or **illītĕrātus (inl-),** a, um, *adj* [in litteratus] **I.** *Unlettered, illiterate, uneducated, unlearned* (class) quem cognovimus virum bonum et non illitteratum, Cic de Or 2, 6, 25 rusticus il litteratusque, Quint 2, 21, 16 illitteratum dicimus non ex toto rudem, sed ad litteras altiores non perductum, Sen Ben 5, 13, 4, cf also of one who cannot read, Col 1, 8, 4 — Of things, *unlearned, unpolished, inelegant* incidunt in sermone vario multa, quae fortasse illis cum dixi nec illitterata nec insulsa esse videantur, Cic. Fam 9, 16, 4 nervi, Hor Epod 8, 17 scribo plurimas sed illitteratissimas litteras, Plin Ep 1, 10, 9, 2, 3, 8 — **II.** *Unwritten*, i e *not drawn up in writing*, = ἀγραφος (post class and very rare) tacito illitteratoque Athenien sium consensu, Gell 11, 18, 4, cf illitte rata pax est, quae litteris comprehensa non est, Paul ex Fest p 113 Müll — **III.** *Inarticulate* sonitus, *interjections*, Prisc. 1024 P vox, id 537 P

1. illĭtus (inl-), a, um, *Part*, from illino

2. illĭtus (inl-), us, *m* [illino], *a bedaubing, besmearing anointing* with med icaments (only in the *abl sing*), Plin 26, 15, 90, § 151, 28, 15, 61, § 217

illix, icis, v 2 illex

illo, *adv*, v ille *fin*

illoc. 1. *Neutr pron*, v illic. — **2.** *Adv*, v illic *fin*

illŏcābĭlis (inl-), e, *adj* [in loco], *that cannot* (*on account of her poverty*) *be disposed of in marriage* virginem habeo grandem, dote cassam atque illocabilem, Plaut Aul 2, 2, 14 (also ap Varr L L 5, § 14 Müll), Cato ap Paul ex Fest p 27, 10

illŏcālis, e, *adj* [in loco], *not fixed in any place* motus animae, Claud. Mam Stat An 1, 18 *init* al — Hence, *adv* **illŏcālĭter,** *independently of place*, Claud Mam Stat An 1, 18

illorsum et aliorsum sicut introrsum dixit Cato (*thitherwards, thither*), Paul. ex Fest. s v aliorsum, p 27 Müll

illōtus (inl-, illautus and **illūtus),** a, um, *adj* [in lotus], *unwashed, uncleaned, unclean, dirty* **I.** Lit **a.** (*a*) Form illo tus illotis manibus aliquid tractare, Plaut. Poen 1, 2, 103 toralia, Hor S 2, 4 84 echini, id. ib 2, 8, 52 cochleae, Plin 30, 6, 16, § 49 faex vini, id. 23, 2 31, § 63 inlo tus sudor, Verg G 3, 443 (Rib) — (*β*) Form illautus, Plaut Poen. 1, 2, 23 — (*γ*) Form illutus vinacei, Cato, R R 147 — **b.** Prov illotis manibus or pedibus facere aliquid, *to undertake a thing without due preparation*, Dig 1, 2, 1, Gell. 1, 9, 8, 17, 5 *fin*, Macr S 1, 24, § 12 — ***II.** Trop illotus sermo, Auct Decl in Sall 1, § 1

***illūbrĭcans (inl-),** antis, *Part* [in lubrico], *moving in a slippery manner* membra sua leniter, App M 2, p 117, 36

1. illuc, *neutr pron*, v 1 illic

2. illuc, *adv*, v 1 illic, II B

illūcĕo (inl-), ēre, *v n* [in luceo], *to shine in* or *on, to light up, illuminate, give light* (very rare) pix atra tuo capiti illu ceat, Plaut. Capt 3, 4, 65 tota domus tua veri fulgore solis illuceat, Ambros in Psa. 118, Serm 19, 39

illūcesco or **illūcisco (inl-),** luxi, 3, *v inch n.* and *a* [in lucesco] **I.** *Neutr*, of the day or of the sun, *to grow light, begin to shine, to break, dawn* (most freq in the *tempp perff*) **A.** Lit **1.** Illucescet ille aliquando dies, cum tu, etc., Cic. Mil 26, 69 qui (dies) ut illuxit mortui sunt reperti, id Tusc 1, 47, 114 ne hic tibi dies inluxit lucri ficabilis, Plaut Pers. 4, 7, 2, cf pro di im mortales, quis hic illuxit dies? Cic Fragm ap Quint 9, 4, 76, Ov M 7, 431 dies (alii cui), Cic Pis 15 34, id Phil 1, 12, 30, id. Ac 2, 22, 69, id. Div 1, 24 50 ea nocte, cui illuxit dies caedis, *on which arose the day*, etc, Suet. Caes. 81 cum tertio die sol il luxisset, Cic N D 2, 38, 96 cum illucesce rent elementa mundi, Ambros. in Luc 5, 5 — **2.** *Impers* illuxit, *it was light, day had dawned* (very rare, not in Cic., perh not in Cæs., for in B C 1, 23, 1, luxit is the better reading, v Oud. ad loc) ubi illuxit, Liv 1, 28, 2, 2 65, 1, 7, 14, 9 — **B.** Trop cum populo Romano vox et aucto ritas consulis repente in tantis tenebris il luxerit, Cic Agr 1, 8, 24 clarissimum de inde Homeri illuxit ingenium, Vell 1, 5, 1 — *Impers* apud quem si illuxerit, non universa pretia in patrimonium tuum pro cessisse, *shall be made clear, apparent*, Cod. Just 5, 71, 10 — **II.** *Act*, *to shine upon, give light to* (Plautin.) (nox) ut mortales illucescas luce clara et candida, Plaut Am 1, 3, 49 scelestiorem nullum alterum, id Bacch 2 3, 22

illuctans (inl-), antis, *Part* [in luc tor], *struggling in* or *with* any thing, poet meditans verba illuctantia labris, *struggling against*, Stat Th 4, 790

illūcubrātus (inl-), a, um, *adj* [in lu cubratus], *not composed by night*, i e *not elaborated* (late Lat) illucubrata atque impolita scripta, Sulp Sev Ep ad Bass 3

***illūcŭlasco (inl-),** ĕre, *v inch n* [in luceo] of the day, *to break, dawn* cum serenus dies illuculascet, Fronto Ep ad Anton. 1, 5 Mai

illūdĭa (inl-), ōrum, *n.* [illudo], *illusions* (post class) animarum, Tert. Resurr Carn 16

illūdio (inl-), ire, v illudo

illūdium, ii, *n* [in ludium], *a mockery*, Tert Resurr Carn. 16

illūdo (inl-), si, sum, 3 (acc to the first conj illudiabant, Gell 1, 7, 3, *perf subj* inlusseris, Cic. Lael 26 99 Bait, Lahm) *v n* and *a* [in ludo] **I.** *Neutr*, *to play at* or *with* any thing, *to sport with, amuse one's self with* (syn colludo, cf ludificor) **A.** In gen (very rare) illudo chartis, *amuse myself with writing*, Hor S 1, 4, 139 ima videbatur talis illudere palla, Tib 3, 4, 35 — **B.** In partic, pregn **1.** *To make sport* or *game of, to jest, mock*, or *jeer at, to ridicule* (class) (*a*) With *dat* ut ne plane videaris hujus miseri fortunis et horum vi rorum talium dignitati illudere, Cic Rosc Am 19, 54 ut semper gaudes illudere re bus Humanis! Hor S 2, 8, 62 illudere capto, Verg A 2, 64 discrimini publico, Suet. Tib 2 inlusit Neroni fortuna, Tac. A 16, 1 *init*, cf id. ib 15, 72 *fin*. — (*β*) *In aliquem* or *aliquo* ego te pro istis factis ul ciscar, ut ne impune in nos illuseris, Ter Eun 5, 4 20, cf quae cum dixisset in Al bucium illudens Cic. de Or 3, 43, 171 ade on' videmur vobis esse idonei, In quibus sic illudatis? Ter And 4 4, 19 — (*γ*) *Absol* illuseras heri inter scyphos, quod dixeram controversiam esse, etc, Cic Fam 7, 22 — **2.** *To sport* or *fool away* a thing, i e *to destroy* or *waste in sport*, in mal part, *to violate, abuse* (poet and in post Aug prose) (*a*) With *dat* cui (frondi) Silves tres uri assidue capreaeque sequaces Illu dunt, Verg G 2, 375 pecuniae illudere, Tac H 2, 94 *fin* C Caesar etiam matri ejus illusit, id. A 15, 72 pueritiae Britan nici, id ib 13, 17 feminarum illustrium capitibus, Suet Tib 45 — (*β*) *Absol* tum variae illudant pestes, Verg G 1, 181 — **II.** *Act* (in all the meanings of I) **A.** In gen, *to play at* or *with* any thing (poet and very rare) illusas auro vestes i e *lightly interwoven*, Verg G 2, 464 (dub al inclusas), imitated by Avien Perieg 1256, cf the periphrase illusa pictae vestis ina nia, Prud στεφ 14, 104 — **B.** In partic., pregn **1.** *To scoff* or *mock at, to make a laughing stock of, to ridicule* (so most freq) satis superbe illuditis me, Ter Phorm 5 8, 22 ut is, qui illusus sit plus vidisse videa tur Quid autem turpius quam illudi? Cic Lael 26, 99 miseros, id de Or 2, 58, 237. illusi ac destituti, id Quint 16, 51 facetiis illusus Tac A 15, 68 pergisne eam, Laeli, artem illudere, in qua primum excello ipse? Cic Rep 1, 13 artes, Ov M 9, 66 ipsa prae cepta (rhetorum), Cic. de Or 1, 19, 87 illud nimium acumen (opp admirari ingenium), id ib 1 57, 243 voces Neronis, quoties ca neret, Tac. A. 14, 52 verbis virtutem su

perbis, Verg. A. 9, 634.—**2.** *To destroy, ruin, violate, abuse* (very rare): vitam filiae, Ter. And. 5, 1, 3: illusique pedes (i. e. crapulâ) vitiosum ferre recusant Corpus, *ruined*, i. e. *staggering*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 108: corpus alicujus, Tac. A. 1, 71.

illūmĭnābĭlis (inl-), e, *adj.* [illumino], *that can be illuminated:* lumen, Claud. Mam. de Stat. An. 2, 2.

illūmĭnātē, *adv.*, v. illumino *fin.*

illūmĭnātio (inl-), ōnis, *f.* [illumino], *a lighting up, enlightening* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: solis, Macr. S. 1, 18, § 13: vultus tui, Ambros. in Psa. 43, 12.—**II.** Trop.: bonorum, Tert. Adv. Herm. 15.

illūmĭnātor (inl-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *an enlightener* (eccl. Lat.), trop.: religionis Christus, Tert. Adv. Marc. 4, 17 *fin.*: noster Deus, Lact. 6, 18.

illūmĭnātrix, īcis, *f.* [illuminator], *she who enlightens*, Isid. 7, 10, 1.

illūmĭno (inl-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-lumino], *to light up, make light, illuminate* (class.; cf. illustro). **I. A.** Lit.: luna illuminata a sole, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 119: puteum (sole), Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 183: tabulata gallinarum parvis fenestellis, Col. 8, 3, 3: vias igni, Stat. Th. 12, 575.—**B.** Transf., *to embellish* or *adorn* with any thing bright: corona aurea fulgentibus gemmis illuminata, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60; Lampr. Comm. 17: purpura omnem vestem illuminat, Plin. 9, 36, 60, § 127.—**II.** Trop., *to set in a clear light, to set off, make conspicuous* (esp. freq. in rhetor. lang. of brilliant oratory): translatum, quod maxime tamquam stellis quibusdam notat et illuminat orationem, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 170; cf. id. Or. 25, 83: orationem sententiis, id. de Or. 3, 54, 208: orationem translatorum nitore, Quint. 12, 10, 36: pulchritudinem rerum (claritas orationis), id. 2, 16, 10; 8, 3, 73: horum fidem Mitylenaeorum perfidia illuminavit, Vell. 2, 18, 3: nisi Thebas unum os Pindari illuminaret, *made illustrious*, id. 1, 18, 3: illuminata sapientia, Cic. Brut. 58, 213.—Hence,

* **illūmĭnātē (inl-)**, *adv.*, *clearly, luminously:* dicere, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53.

illūmĭnus (inl-), a, um, *adj.* [in-lumen], *without light, dark* (post-class.): nuptiae Proserpinae, App. M. 6, p. 174, 10.

illūnis (inl-), e, *adj.* [in-luna], *moonless, without moonlight* (post-Aug.): nox, Plin. Ep. 6. 20, 14; Sil. 15, 619; Amm. 17, 2, 3.—Also, **illūnĭus**, a, um: noctis illunio tempore, App. M. 4, p. 150, 29; so, tenebris illuniae caliginis impeditus, id. ib. 9, p. 232, 18.

(**illuo**, ĕre, false reading instead of alluo, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 74, and Dig. 10, 2, 16, § 3.)

Illurgavonenses, v. Ilergavonenses.

Illūrĭcus, *adj.*, and **Illūrĭi**, orum, v. Illyr.

illūsĭo (inl-), ōnis, *f.* [illudo], *a mocking, jeering; irony*, a figure of speech,= derisio, insultatio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202; also ap. Quint. 9, 1, 28; cf. id. 8, 6, 54.—**II.** *An illusion, deceit* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Psa. 37, 7; Isa. 66, 4.

illūsor (inl-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a mocker, scoffer* (post-class.): legis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35 *med.*; Aug. Ep. 253 *fin.*; Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 72.

illūsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *ironical, of a mocking character:* adoratio, Ambros. in Luc. 10, 23; Aug. Cons. Evang. 3, 13, 46.

* **illustrāmentum (inl-)**, i, *n.* [illustro], *an embellishment, ornament* of speech: pronuntiationis, Quint. 11, 3, 149.

* **illustrātĭo (inl-)**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], in rhetoric, *vivid representation:* insequetur ἐνάργεια, quae a Cicerone illustratio et evidentia nominatur, quae non tam dicere videtur quam ostendere, Quint. 6, 2, 32.

illustrātor (inl-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *an enlightener* (post-class.): Deus illustrator rerum, Lact. 2, 9, 5; Inscr. Rein. cl. 6, 120.

illustrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the dignity of an eminent man; respectability*, Cod. Just. 3, 1, 13, § 8.

illustre (inl-), *adv.*, v. illustris *fin.*

illustris (inl-), e (*nom. sing. masc.* illuster, Val. Max. 4, 1, 5; 4, 3, 11), *adj.* [in-lustro], *lighted up, clear, bright, light, lustrous* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: ostendebat Carthaginem de excelso et pleno stellarum, illustri et claro quodam loco, Cic. Rep. 6, 11; cf.: tum nec nimis illustres nec vehementer obscuros locos haberi oportet, Auct. Her. 3, 19, 32: locus, Cels. 3, 6: habitare bonis et illustribus domiciliis, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: balnearia, Col. 1, 6, 2: illustris et pellucida stella, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130: radii solis, Plin. 18, 35, 78, § 344: noctes, id. 9, 16, 23, § 56: caelum, Val. Fl. 6, 528.—*Comp.:* ostio et lumine illustriore, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 5; cf.: solis candor illustrior est quam ullius ignis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: (ventus) tegulas illustriores fecit, Plaut. Rud. 1, 1, 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Clear, plain, distinct, evident, manifest* (syn. clarus): praeter haec, quae testata sunt et illustria, habeo multa occultiora, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 6: his rationibus tam certis tamque illustribus, etc., id. Rep. 1, 3; cf.: illustribus igitur rebus insistis... a certis et illustrioribus cohibes assensum, id. Ac. 2, 29, 94: nec vero ita disseram de re tam illustri tamque nota, ut, etc., id. Rep. 1, 24 Mos.: factum illustre notumque omnibus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 34: visus insignis et illustris, id. N. D. 1, 2, 15 *fin.*: illustris oratio est, si, etc.... est enim haec pars orationis, quae rem constituat paene ante oculos... est plus aliquanto illustre quam illud dilucidum: altero fit, ut intelligamus, altero vero ut videre videamur, id. Part. Or. 6, 20: si desit illustris explanatio, propositio, etc., Quint. 9, 2, 2: instruenda est vita exemplis illustribus, Sen. Ep. 83.—**B.** *Distinguished, respectable, famous, honorable, illustrious* (cf.: clarus, insignis, spectabilis, nobilissimus, celeber, inclutus): homines illustres honore ac nomine, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 5, 18: illustrium hominum aetates et tempora persequi (shortly after: de clarorum virorum laudibus), Cic. Brut. 19, 74: illustribus in personis temporibusque, id. Rep. 2, 31 *fin.*: orator, id. Brut. 32, 122: poëtae, Quint. 5, 11, 36: florens et illustris adulescens, Caes. B. G. 7, 32, 4: de antiquis illustrissimus quisque pastor erat, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 6: philosophorum illustrissimi, Gell. 18, 7, 3: feminae, *noble*, Suet. Tib. 45; id. Calig. 36: cum illustribus provinciarum, id. Caes. 48: quorundam illustrium exsequiae, id. Tib. 32: paterfamiliae illustriore loco natus, Caes. B. G. 6, 19, 3: Themistoclis nomen est quam Solonis illustrius, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 75: vitae ratio illustrior, id. Rep. 3, 3; cf.: sunt illustriora quae publice fiunt, id. ib. 3, 12: haec vides quanto expressiora quantoque illustriora futura sint, id. Fam. 1, 7, 9: major atque illustrior res, *more important, more remarkable*, Caes. B. G. 7, 3, 2: causarum illustrium quascumque defendi nunc conficio orationes, Cic. de Sen. 11, 38.—Hence, *adv.* (acc. to II. A.), *clearly, distinctly, perspicuously* (very rare; only *comp.* and *sup.*): illustrius, Cic. Fam. 10, 19, 1; id. Dom. 11, 27; Arn. 2, 44: illustrissime descripsit, Gell. 9, 13, 4.

illustro (inl-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [illustris], *to light up, make light, illuminate* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: o, qua sol habitabiles Illustrat oras, maxime principum? Hor. C. 4, 14, 6: placida nocte leniter illustrante stellas, Plin. 2, 18, 16, § 80: ergastulum angustis illustratum fenestris, Col. 1, 6, 3 (but Cic. Rep. 6, 17, read lustret).—**II.** Trop. (acc. to illustris, II. A. and B.). **A.** *To make clear* to the mind, *to clear up, elucidate, illustrate, explain:* ut ea consilia, quae clam essent inita contra salutem urbis, illustrarentur, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 20; cf.: illustrantur, erumpunt omnia, id. ib. 1, 3, 6; id. Rep. 2, 18; Lucr. 1, 137: omnia illustrata, patefacta, comperta sunt per me, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 3; 3, 9, 21; cf.: si modo id patefactum et illustratum est, id. Lael. 26, 97; and: jus obscurum et ignotum patefacere et illustrare, id. de Or. 1, 39, 177: philosophiam veterem Latinis litteris illustrare, id. Ac. 1, 1, 3; cf. id. Brut. 64, 228: illustrant eam (orationem) quasi stellae quaedam translata verba atque immutata, *place in the right light, embellish, set off, adorn*, id. Or. 27, 92; cf. id. Inv. 2, 15, 49: de illustranda oratione ut diceres, id. de Or. 3, 36, 144: orationem, Quint. 4, 3, 4; 8, 6, 14; 11, 1, 2.—**B.** *To render famous, renowned, illustrious:* aliquem laudibus, Luccei. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 1: quem Brutus cognomine suo illustravit, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 82: familiam, Suet. Galb. 3: illustrabit, mihi crede, tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria, Cic. Fam. 1, 6, 2: humilius genus illustrasse factis, Quint. 3, 7, 10: summa quibus illustratur forum ingenia, id. 10, 1, 122; cf.: Padus poenâ Phaëthontis illustratus, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 117: vina maxime illustrata Messalae potu et salute, id. 14, 6, 8, § 69; Quint. 10, 1, 67; cf.: quid prius illustrem satiris Musaque pedestri? Hor. S. 2, 6. 17; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 91.

illūsus (inl-), a, um, *Part.*, from illudo.

* **illūtĭbarbus (inl-)**, a, um, *adj.* [illutus-barba], *with a filthy beard:* Marsyas, App. Flor. p. 341, 29.

illūtĭlis (inl-), e, *adj.* [in-luo], *that cannot be washed out:* odor, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 57 (cf. inlutibilis, Non. s. v. spurcum, p. 394, 18), Ritschl *N. cr.*

illūtus (inl-), a, um, v. illotus.

illŭvĭes (inl-), ēi, *f.* [in-luo]. **I.** *Dirt, filth, uncleanness* of the body (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: alluvies, diluvies, colluvies, proluvies; squalor, sordes, paedor): hic cruciatur fame, frigore, illuvie, imbalnitie, imperfundie, incuria, Lucil. ap. Non. 126, 2; 125, 31; Varr. ib. 34; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 54: pectus illuvie scabrum, Cic. poët. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: illuvie ac squalore obsitus, Tac. A. 4, 28: illuvie deformis, id. H. 4, 46: morbo illuvieque peresa vellera, Verg. G. 3, 561: oris, Dig. 21, 1, 12.—As a term of reproach: di te perdant... obolusti allium, Germana illuvies, hircus, hara suis, *you perfect beast*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 39.—**II.** *An overflowing, inundation* (post-class.): aquarum, Just. 2, 1, 6; 2, 6, 10: placida, i. e. *the water that has overflowed*, Tac. A. 12, 51: imber campos lubricos fecerat, gravesque currus illuvie haerebant, *in the mud*, Curt. 8, 14, 4.

illŭvĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [illuvies], *dirty:* taetrum dicitur illuviosum, fetidum, Non. 413, 7.

Illȳrii (archaic orthog. Ilurii, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 10), ōrum, *m.*, = Ἰλλύριοι, *a people on the Adriatic Sea, in the modern Dalmatia and Albania*, Mel. 2, 2, 1; 12; Liv. 10, 2; 42, 26; 43, 9 et saep.—**II.** Derivv. **A.** **Illȳrius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Illyrians, Illyrian:* ager, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 3, 2: latro, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40.—Hence, **2.** *Subst.:* **Illȳrĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the country of Illyria*, Prop. 1, 8, 2; as consisting of two parts, Roman and Grecian Illyria, also in *plur.:* **Illȳrĭae**, ārum, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 10.—**B. Illȳrĭcus (Illuricus**, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 10), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Illyrians, Illyrian:* mare, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: sinus, Verg. A. 1, 243: undae, Hor. C. 1, 28, 22: pix, Ov. P. 4, 14, 45: gentes, Mel. 2, 3, 11: facies hominis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 10: argentum, Liv. 45, 43, 5: in Illyricis, i. e. *in Illyria*, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 228.—*Subst.:* **Illȳrĭcum**, i, *n.*, *the country of Illyria*, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 9; Cic. Att. 10, 6, 3; Liv. 43, 9; Mel. 2, 3, 13; Plin. 3, 21, 25, § 139.—**C. Illȳrĭcĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: gens, Val. ap. Treb. Claud. 14: omnes, Cod. Th. 10, 10, 26.—**D. Illȳris**, ĭdis, *f.*, *Illyrian:* ora, Ov. Tr. 2, 225; Sil. 8, 292: Epidamnos, Luc. 2, 624.—*Subst.*, *the country of Illyria*, Ov. P. 2, 2, 79; Mel. 1, 3, 4.

Ilōtae, ārum, *m.*, v. Hilotae.

Iluro, ōnis, *f.*, *a town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *the modern Maltaeo*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 22.—Hence, **Ilurensis**, is, *m.*, *an inhabitant of Iluro*, Inscr. Grut. 406, 9.

Īlus, i, *m.*, = Ἶλος. **I.** *A son of Tros, brother of Assaracus and Ganymede, father of Laomedon, king of the Trojans, and founder of Ilium*, Verg. A. 6, 650; Ov. M. 11, 756.—**II.** *Surname of* Ascanius, Verg. A. 1. 268.—**III.** *A companion of Turnus*, Verg. A. 10, 400.

Ilva, ae, *f.*, *the modern Island of Elba, in the Mediterranean Sea*, Mel. 2, 7, 19; Plin 3, 6, 12, § 81; 34, 14, 41, § 142; Liv. 30, 39, 2, Verg. A. 10, 173; Sil. 8, 617.

Ilvātes, ium, *m.*, *a Ligurian tribe*, Liv. 31, 10, 2; 32, 29 *fin.*

im, i. q. eum, v. is *init.*

Imăchărensis or **Imăcărensis**, e, *adj.*, *of Imachăra, a city in the north-eastern part of Sicily*, now perh. *Traina:* Leontes, Cic. Verr. 2. 5, 7, § 15: ager, id. ib 3, 18, 47.—**Imăchărenses**, ium, *m.*, *the*

inhabitants of Imachara, id ib 3, 42, 100,

Imăcārenses, the same, Plin 3, 8, 14, § 91 Sillig *N cr*

ĭmāgĭnābĭlis, e, *adj* [imago], *conceivable, imaginable* res, Boeth. Cons Phil 5, pros 4 and 5

ĭmāgĭnābundus, a, um, *adj* [imaginor] *that represents* or *pictures to himself* (post class) carnificem, App M 3, p 129

ĭmāgĭnālis, e, *adj* [imago], *figurative* (late Lat) descriptio Judaeorum, Vet interpr Iren 5, 11 —*Adv* **ĭmāgĭnālĭter,** *figuratively*, Aug de Gen ad lit 12, 5, 6

ĭmāgĭnārĭē, *adv*, v imaginarius *fin*

ĭmāgĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj* [imago] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to images, image* (late Lat) pictor, plastes, Edict Diocl p 22 —**B.** *Subst* **imaginarius,** ii, *m*, i q imaginifer, *the bearer of the emperor's image* (as a standard), Veg Mil 2 7 —**II.** *That exists only in imagination* or *appearance, seeming, nominal, fancied, imaginary* (syn falsus, simulatus , opp verus , not ante Aug) fasces, Liv 3, 41, 1 titulus nuptiarum (with falsus), App Mag p 323 venditio, Gai Inst 2 113, Dig 18, 1, 55 solutio, Gai Inst 3, 169, 173 imaginariae militiae genus, Suet Claud. 25 funus, Capit Pertin 15 et scaenicus rex, Flor 2, 14, 4 indictio belli, id 4, 10, 2 paupertas, Sen Ep 20, 13, 58, 27 honor verborum id. Const Sap 3, 3 —* *Adv* **ĭmāgĭnārĭē,** *according to imagination* effingere epigrammata, *as fancy prompts*, Sid Ep 2, 10

ĭmāgĭnātio, onis, *f* [imaginor], *a mental image, fancy, imagination* (post Aug) libidinum imaginationes in somno, Plin 20, 7, 26, § 68 provincias secretis imaginationibus agitans, Tac A 15, 36, Aug Conf 7 5

ĭmāgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj* [imago], *of* or *belonging to an image, image* (late Lat) figurae, *image figures*, i e *that serve as likenesses*, Ven Fort Vit S Mart 2, 276 poenae, i e *for refusing to worship an image*, Sedul 1, 187

ĭmāgĭnĭfer, ĕri, *m* [imago fero], *an image bearer*, i e *one who bears the emperor's image* (as a standard), Veg Mil 2, 7, Inscr Orell 3478 sq

ĭmāgĭno, no *perf*, atum, 1, *v a* [imago], *to give an image of, to represent, fashion* (post class and very rare) ut speculum in loco certo positum nihil imaginat, aliorsum translatum facit imagines, Gell 16, 18, 3 terram digitis suis imaginatam metuere et adorare, Lact 5, 13 *fin*

ĭmāgĭnor, ātus, 1, *v dep a* [id], *to picture to one's self, to fancy, imagine* (post Aug) ipse etiam M Tullius quaerit adhuc eum (eloquentem) et tantum imaginatur ac fingit, Quint 12, 1, 21, 9, 2, 41, so, fercula triumphi, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 118 pavorem eorum, Tac A 15, 69 nec solum quae facta sint aut fiant, sed etiam quae futura sint aut futura fuerint, imaginamur Quint 9, 2, 41, Plin Ep 2, 10, 7, 5, 5, 5, Tert Spect 30 *fin* Venerem per somnia, Plin 20, 13, 51, § 143, so of dreams Calpurnia uxor imaginata est, collabi fastigium domus, Suet Caes 81

ĭmāgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *full of fancies* non est sana puella , solet esse imaginosa, Cat 41, 8 Müll dub

ĭmāgo, inis, *f* [cf imitor], *an imitation, copy* of a thing, *an image, likeness* (i e a picture, statue mask an apparition, ghost, phantom, the latter only poet and in post Aug prose , cf simulacrum, effigies, statua, sigillum) imago ab imitatione dicta, Paul ex Fest p 112 Müll , cf imago dicitur quasi imitago, Porphyr Hor C 1, 12, 4 **I.** Lit **A.** In gen , *a representation, likeness* (usu of a person), *statue, bust, picture* Spartiates Agesilaus neque pictam neque fictam imaginem suam passus est esse unus Xenophontis libellus in eo rege laudando facile omnes imagines omnium statuasque superavit, Cic Fam 5, 12, 7 Demosthenes, cujus nuper inter imagines tuas ac tuorum imaginem ex aere vidi, id Or 31, 110 Epicuri in poculis et in anulis, id Fin 5, 1, 3 hominis imaginem gypso e facie ipsa primus omnium expressit ceraque in eam formam gypsi infusa emendare instituit Lysistratus Sicyonius, Plin 35 12, 44, § 153 Africani, Cic Rep 6, 10 mulieris Quint 7, 7, 5 Antigoni id 2, 13, 12 depictam in tabula siparioве imaginem rei, id. 6, 1, 32 si in tabula mea aliquis pinxerit velut imaginem Gai Inst 2, 78 cereae, Hor Epod 17, 76, id S 1, 8, 43 ut dignus venias hederis et imagine macra, Juv 7, 29 hoc tibi sub nostra breve carmen imagine vivat, Mart 9, 1 epistula atque imago me certum fecit, i e *the image on the seal, the signet*, Plaut Ps 4, 6 35, 4, 2 29, 4, 7, 105 nunc amici anne inimici sis imago, Alcesime, mihi, sciam, i e *will act like a friend*, Plaut Cas 3, 1, 1 —**2.** *A phantom, ghost apparition* infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creusae Visa mihi ante oculos et nota major imago, Verg A 2, 773, cf et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago *shade spirit*, Verg A 4, 654, Plin Ep 7, 27, 6, cf id ib 1 non vanae redeat sanguis imagini, Hor C 1 24, 15 (somnus) Vanum nocturnis fallit imaginibus, Tib 3, 4 56, cf Hor C 3, 27, 40, Suet Aug 94, id Calig 50 te videt in somnis tua sacra et major imago humana turbat pavidum, Juv 13 221 quid natum totiens falsis Ludis imaginibus? *phantoms*, Verg A. 1, 408 ubique pavor et plurima mortis imago, id ib 2, 369, cf repetitaque mortis imago, Ov M 10, 726 lurida mortis imago, Petr 123, v 257 varia pereuntium forma et omni imagine mortium, Tac H 3, 28 caesorum insepultorumque, id A 1, 62 supremorum (i e funeris) imago, id H 4, 45 —Poet genitiva (with forma), *natural shape, figure* Ov M 3, 331, so, rudis et sine imagine tellus (= informis), *shapeless*, id ib 1, 87 —**B.** In partic, *an ancestral image* of a distinguished Roman (of one who had been aedile, praetor, or consul , usually made of wax, and placed in the atrium of a Roman house, and carried in funeral processions —(*a*) In *plur* obrepsisti ad honores errore hominum commendatione fumosarum imaginum, quarum simile habes nihil praeter colorem, *of smoky* (i e old) *ancestral images* Cic Pis 1, 1, cf Sen Ben 3, 28 1, Plin 35, 2, 2, § 6 si quid deliquero, nullae sunt imagines, quae me a vobis deprecentur, *no ancestors of distinction*, Cic Agr 2, 36, 100, cf quia imagines non habeo et quia mihi nova nobilitas est, Sall J 85, 25 qui imagines familiae suae consecuti sunt, Cic Agr 2, 1, 1 homo veteris prosapiae ac multarum imaginum, Sall J 85, 10 majorum imagines, id ib 5 5, Suet Vesp 1 multis in familia senatoriis imaginibus, id Aug 4 esto beata, funus atque imagines Ducant triumphales tuum, Hor Epod 8, 11 qui stupet in titulis et imaginibus, id S 1, 6, 17, Plin 35, 2, 2, § 6 sqq , Prop 2, 13, 19, Suet Vesp 19 —(*β*) In *sing* (rare) jus imaginis, Cic Verr 2 5 14, § 36 imaginis ornandae causa, id Sest 8, 19 vir honoratissimae imaginis futurus ad posteros, Liv 3, 58, 2 clarum hac fore imagine Scaptium, *would become an aristocrat*, id 3, 72, 4, v Weissenb ad loc Tunc Cotta ne imago Libonis exsequias postero rum comitaretur censuit, Tac A. 2, 32

II. Transf, *a reverberation of sound, an echo* (mostly poet.) (mellaria facere oportet) potissimum ubi non resonent imagines, Varr R R 3, 16, 12 concava pulsu Saxa sonant, vocisque offensa resultat imago, Verg G 4, 50, cf Sil 14, 365 alternae deceptus imagine vocis Huc coeamus ait Coeamus retulit Echo, Ov M 3 385 cujus recinit jocosa Nomen imago, Hor C 1, 12 4, so, jocosa Vaticani montis id ib 1, 20, 8 vaga, Val Fl 3, 596

III. Trop **A.** In gen , *an image* or *likeness* of a thing formed in the mind, *a conception, thought, imagination, idea* Scipionis memoriam atque imaginem sibi proponere, Cic Lael 27, 102 magnam partem noctium in imagine tua vigil exigo, Plin Ep 7, 5 1 Verginium cogito, Verginium video, Verginium jam vanis imaginibus audio, id ib 2, 1, 12 imagines, quae εἴδωλα nominant, quorum incursione non solum videmus, sed etiam cogitamus Cic Fin 1, 6, 21, cf imagines extrinsecus in animos nostros per corpus irrumpere, id Ac 2, 40, 125 plena sunt imaginum omnia, nulla species cogitari potest nisi pulsu imaginum, etc , id Div 2, 67, 137 sq unum aliquem te ex barbatis illis, exemplum imperii veteris, imaginem antiquitatis columen rei publicae diceres intueri, *an image of the olden time* id Sest 8, 19, cf expressam imaginem vitae quotidianae videre, id Rosc Am 16, 47 quidnam illi consules dictatoresve facturi essent, qui proconsularem imaginem tam saevam ac trucem fecerint, i e *by cruelty in office*, Liv 5, 2, 9 naturae urbis et populi, Cic Rep 2 39 *fin* justitiae, Quint 2, 20, 6 virtutis, id. 10, 2, 15 similitudines ad exprimendas rerum imagines compositae, id. 8, 3, 72 illae rerum imagines, quas vocari φαντασίας indicavimus, id 10, 7, 15 conscripta formantur imagine templa *plans*, Stat S 3, 1, 117 scipione determinata prius templi imagine in solo, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 15 tua, pater Druse, imago, *memory*, Tac A 1, 13 magna illic imago tristium laetorumque, *recollection*, id. ib 2, 53 si te nulla movet tantae pietatis imago, Verg A 6, 405 —**B.** In partic **1.** In rhet , *a figurative representation, similitude, comparison* comparabile est, quod in rebus diversis similem aliquam rationem continet Ejus partes sunt tres imago collatio, exemplum Imago est oratio demonstrans corporum aut naturarum similitudinem etc , Cic Inv 1, 30, 49, cf imago est formae cum forma cum quadam similitudine collatio, Auct Her 4, 49, 62, Sen Ep 59, 32, Quint 6, 1 28 , Hor S 2 3, 320, id. Ep 1, 7, 34 —**2.** With the idea predominating of mere imitation, in opp to what is original or real, *a mere form, image, semblance, appearance, shadow* consectatur nullam eminentem effigiem virtutis, sed adumbratam imaginem gloriae, Cic. Tusc 3, 2, 3 nos veri juris germanaeque justitiae solidam et expressam effigiem nullam tenemus umbra et imaginibus utimur, id. Off 3, 17, 69 , cf non in umbra et imagine civitatis, etc , id Rep 2 30, and umbram equitis Romani et imaginem videtis, id Rab Post 15, 41 haec ars tota dicendi, sive artis imago quaedam est et similitudo, habet hanc vim, ut, etc , id de Or 2, 87, 356 judiciorum, *only the appearance of courts*, id Sest 13, 30, cf imaginem rei publicae nullam reliquissent id Agr 2, 32, 88 hisquoque imaginibus juris spretis, Liv 41, 8, 10 imaginem retinendi largiendive penes nos, vim penes Parthos Tac A. 15, 14 habitu et ore ad exprimendam imaginem honesti exercitus *the pretence*, id ib 16, 32, 6, 27, id H 1, 84, 3, 70 qui faciem eloquentiae, non imaginem praestaret, id. Or 34 nec imagine rerum sed rebus incendit, Quint 10, 1, 16 in falsa rerum imagine detineri, id 10, 5 17, cf nullo quippe alio vincis discrimine, quam quod illi (her mae) marmoreum caput est, tua vivit imago, Juv 8, 55 —**3.** *A representative* non in effigies mutas divinum (Augusti) spiritum transfusum, sed imaginem veram, caelesti sanguine ortam intellegere discrimen, etc Tac A 4, 52 —**4.** That which suggests or recalls something by resemblance, *a reminder* me consolatur recordatio meorum temporum quorum imaginem video in rebus tuis, Cic Fam 1, 6, 2 a Corbulone petierat, ne quam imaginem servitii Tiridates perferret *nothing to suggest slavery* Tac A 15 31, cf moriar, si praeter te quemquam reliquum habeo, in quo possim imaginem antiquae et vernaculae festivitatis adgnoscere Cic Fam 9 15, 2.

* **ĭmāguncŭla,** ae, *f* [imago], *a little image* aerea puerilis, Suet Aug 7

Imăus, i, *m*, = Ἴμαος, *a great chain of mountains in Asia, between the Caspian Sea and the Ganges*, Plin 5, 27, 27, § 98, cf id 6 17, 21 §§ 60 and 64

* **imbalnĭtĭes,** ei, *f* [in balneum], *an unbathed condition filthiness* hic cruciatur fame illuvie, imbalnitie, etc., Lucil ap Non 126 2

‡ **imbarbescĕre,** barbatum fieri, Paul ex Fest p 109 Müll

imbēcillē, *adv* , v imbecillus *fin*

imbēcillis (inb-) e, v imbecillus *init*

imbēcillĭtas (inb-), atis, *f* [imbecillus] *weakness, feebleness* (class , cf infirmitas) **I.** Of the body Tulliae meae morbus et imbecillitas corporis me exanimat Cic Att 11, 6, 4 virium (with infirmitas laterum), id Brut 55, 202 valetudinis id. Fam 7, 1, 5 Niciae nostri (with mollitia), id. Att 12, 26 2, Suet Gramm 14, with senium, id. Calig 44 imbecillitate Augusti

nuntiata, i. e. *indisposition*, id. Tib. 11: qui suae imbecillitati sanitatis appellationem, quae est maxime contraria, optendant, Quint. 12, 10, 15: materiae, Caes. B. C. 2, 15, 2.—**B.** Transf., of condition as regards ability, *powerlessness, impotency, helplessness, imbecility:* utrum propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia, Cic. Lael. 8, 26; 9, 29; 32; id. Rep. 1, 25, 39; 3, 14; cf.: humani generis imbecillitatem fragilitatemque extimescere, id. Tusc. 5, 1, 3.—**II.** Of the mind: animi, Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 9: ingenii, Plin. Ep. 4, 18, 1: consilii, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 117: magistratuum, id. Fam. 1, 4, 3: fallit plerumque, quod probitas vocatur, quae est imbecillitas, Quint. 6, 4, 12: neque illos imbecillitatis damnandos, Tac. A. 4, 8.

imbēcillōsus, a, um, *adj.* [imbecillus], *feeble* (eccl. Lat.): corpus hominis post peccatum, Aug. Ver. Rel. 15.

imbēcillus (inb-), a, um (also **imbēcillis**, e, Sen. de Ira, 3, 28, 3; id. de Clem. 2, 6, 3; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 93 sq.), *adj.*, *weak, feeble* (class.; cf.: debilis, imbellis). **I.** Of the body. **A.** Of living beings: cum homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia laniatur, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3: multi sunt imbecilli senes ... quam fuit imbecillus P. Africani filius! quam tenui aut nulla potius valetudine! id. de Sen. 11, 35: et absentes (amici) assunt et egentes abundant et imbecilli valent, etc., id. Lael. 7, 23: imbecilliores (opp. firmiores), Quint. 5, 10, 49: Marius et valetudine et natura imbecillior, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 3: nemo e nobis imbecillus fuit, cujus salus ac valetudo non sustentaretur Caesaris cura, *indisposed*, Vell. 2, 114, 1.—*Subst.:* imbecillorum esse aecum misererier, Lucr. 5, 1023.—**B.** Of things: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 13: frons, id. 12, 5, 4: pulsus venarum (with exigui), Cels. 3, 19: imbecillissimus ac facillimus sanguis, Sen. Ben. 4, 18: accedent anni et tractari mollius aetas Imbecilla volet, Hor. S. 2, 2, 86: nescio quomodo imbecillior est medicina quam morbus, Cic. Att. 10, 14, 2: terra infecunda ad omnia atque imbecilla, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 35: vina (opp. valida), id. 14, 21, 27, § 134: imbecillissimam materiam esse omne olus, *the least nourishing*, Cels. 2, 18.—In a different sense: ovum durum valentissimae materiae est, molle vel sorbile imbecillissimae, *very easy of digestion*, Cels. 2, 18: simulacra vultus imbecilla ac mortalia sunt: forma mentis aeterna, Tac. Agr. 46: regnum vobis trado firmum, si boni eritis: si mali, imbecillum, Sall. J. 10, 6.—**II.** Of the mind: qui eam superstitionem imbecilli animi atque anilis putent, Cic. Div. 2, 60, 125: ingenia, Quint. 2, 8, 12; cf.: imbecilliores vel animo vel fortuna, Cic. Lael. 19, 70; id. Rep. 1, 34: motus fortunae, id. Fin. 5, 24, 71: ab imbecillis accusatoribus accusari, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6: suspiciones, Tac. A. 2, 76.—*Subst.:* ignavi et imbecilli, Cic. Rep. 1, 32; Sen. Ep. 85.—Hence, *adv.:* **imbēcillē**, *weakly, feebly, faintly* (very rare; perh. only in the *comp.*): iis, quae videntur, imbecillius assentiuntur, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52: imbecillius horrent dolorem, id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85.

imbellĭa (inb-), ae, *f.* [in-bellum], *unfitness for war* (post-Aug.): ignavia imbelliaque militum, Gell. 5, 5, 5: imbelliam belli inscientiam, Paul. ex Fest. p. 114 Müll.

imbellis (inb-), e, *adj.* [id.], *unwarlike, unfit for war; peaceful, fond of peace* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: imbecillis, debilis). **I.** Of living beings: ut imbelles timidique videamur, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: ignavi et imbelles, Liv. 26, 2, 11: timidi et imbelles, Quint. 12, 5, 2: ipse acer, bellicosus; at is, quem petebat, quietus, imbellis, placido ingenio, etc., Sall. J. 20, 2: strenui et imbelles inulti obtruncari, id. ib. 67, 2: pro viro forti contra imbellem, Quint. 3, 7, 19: turba (i. e. *non-combatants, women and children*), Liv. 32, 13, 14; cf.: feminae puerique et alia imbellis turba, id. 38, 21, 14: imbellis et pastoralis manus, Vell. 1, 8, 5: caesorum major numerus et imbellior, Tac. H. 4, 33: juventa, Hor. C. 3, 2, 15: cervi, Verg. G. 3, 265; cf. columba, Hor. C. 4, 4, 31: dei, i. e. *Venus and Amor*, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 20: maxime Caesar, qui nunc victor ... Imbellem avertis Romanis arcibus Indum, i. e. *deprived of warlike spirit by defeat*, Verg. G. 2, 172.—**II.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: itaque videas rebus injustis justos maxime dolere, imbellibus fortes, Cic. Lael. 13, 47: sic fatus senior, telumque imbelle sine ictu Conjecit, *weak, powerless*, Verg. A. 2, 544; cf. lacerti, Ov. M. 13, 109: Tarentum, *peaceful*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 45: Asia, Liv. 9, 19, 10: nec rem Romanam tam desidem umquam fuisse atque imbellem, id. 21, 16, 3: cithara, Hor. C. 1, 15, 15; cf. lyra, id. ib. 1, 6, 10: plectrum, Ov. M. 5, 114: carmen, Stat. Th. 10, 874: oliva, Val. Fl. 5, 362: fretum, *calm, tranquil*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 84; cf. id. Th. 3, 255.—Of time: tamen ne prorsus inbellem agerent annum, Liv. 10, 1, 4 (cf.: ferme bellis otium fuit, § 1): triennium, id. 4, 20, 9: permultos annos imbelles agere, id. 9, 45, 10.

imber, bris (*abl.* imbri, Cic. Att. 7, 20, 1; Verg. E. 7, 60; id. A. 4, 249; Hor. S. 1, 5, 95; Lucr. 1, 715 et saep.; more freq. imbre, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 62; Cic. de Sen. 10, 34; Liv. 21, 58, 6; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 11; Ov. Am. 3, 6, 68; id. M. 13, 889; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, 239 sq.), *m.* [kindr. to Sanscr. abhra, a cloud; cf. Lat. umbra; Gr. ὄμβρος], *rain, heavy* or *violent rain, a rain-storm, shower of rain, pelting* or *pouring rain* (cf.: pluvia, nimbus). **I.** Lit. (class.): imbres fluctusque atque procellae infensae, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 17: venit imber, lavit parietes, id. Most. 1, 2, 30: erat hiems summa, tempestas perfrigida, imber maximus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 86: ita magnos et assiduos imbres habebamus, id. Att. 13, 16, 1; Lucr. 6, 107: maximo imbri Capuam veni, Cic. Att. 7, 20, 1: in imbri, in frigore, id. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 87: iter factum corruptius imbri, Hor. S. 1, 5, 95; so, imbre lutoque Aspersus, id. Ep. 1, 11, 11: quae opera per imbrem fieri potuerint, Cato, R. R. 2, 3: lapideus aut sanguineus imber, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 60; cf.: quid cum saepe lapidum, sanguinis nonnumquam, terrae interdum, quondam etiam lactis imber defluxit? id. ib. 1, 43, 98: imbri lapidavit, Liv. 43, 13: tamquam lapides effuderit imber, Juv. 13, 67.—**2.** Prov. **a.** Imbrem in cribrum gerere, i. e. *to attempt an impossibility*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 100.—**b.** Tam hoc tibi in proclivi est quam imber est quando pluit, i. e. *exceedingly easy*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 86.—**II.** Transf., in gen. **A.** *A rain-cloud, storm-cloud:* caeruleus supra caput astitit imber, Verg. A. 3, 194; 5, 10: grandinis imbres, *hail-storms*, Lucr. 6, 107.—**B.** *Rain-water:* piscinae cisternaeque servandis imbribus, Tac. H. 5, 12.—**C.** *Water* or *liquid* in gen. (poet.): cui par imber et ignis, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 37 Müll. (Ann. v. 511 Vahl.); so of water as an element: ex igni, terra atque anima procrescere et imbri, Lucr. 1, 715: ut ferrum Stridit, ubi in gelidum propere demersimus imbrem, id. 6, 149: calidi, Ov. Am. 2, 15, 23: ratibusque fremebat Imber Neptuni, i. e. *the sea*, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 299 (Ann. v. 490 Vahl.); so of *the sea*, Verg. A. 1, 123; Ov. H. 18, 104; Val. Fl. 4, 665: amicos irriget imbres, Verg. G. 4, 115: imbre per indignas usque cadente genas, *a shower of tears*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 18: sanguineus, *stream of blood*, Stat. Th. 1, 437; cf.: cruentus, Luc. 6, 224: nectaris, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 101.—**D.** Like the Engl. word *shower*, of things that fall like rain: ferreus ingruit imber, Verg. A. 12, 284; cf.: quo pacto Danaae misisse aiunt quondam in gremium imbrem aureum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 37.

imberbis (inb-), e, *adj.* [in-barba; cf.: infamis, informis], *without a beard, beardless* (rare but class.): non convenire barbatum esse filium (Aesculapium), cum pater (Apollo) imberbis esset, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83; 1, 30, 83; id. Cat. 2, 10, 22: quae Imberbes didicere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 85.—In the form **imberbus**, a, um: androgyni, Lucil. ap. Non. 493, 27; and ap. Charis. p. 74; Cic. Dom. 14, 37; id. Agr. 1, Fragm. 3 (ap. Charis. p. 74): quod maximi sunt iidemque imberbi, Varr. ap. Non. 493, 30: imberbus juvenis, Hor. A. P. 161 Orell. *N. cr.*

imbĭbo (inb-), bi, 3, *v. a.* [in-bibo], *to drink in, imbibe.* **I.** Lit. (post-Aug. and very rare): is nidor per infurnibulum imbibitur in vetere tussi, Plin. 24, 15, 85, § 135.—**B.** Transf.: oculi imbibunt tenebras, *become darkened, blind*, Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 13.—**II.** Trop., *to imbibe, conceive* (class.): de aliquo malam opinionem animo imbibere, Cic. Verr. 1, 14, 42: certamen animis, Liv. 2, 58, 6: paternas artes ingenio, Aus. Parent. 13.—**B.** In partic., *to determine, resolve* to do a thing (usually with an *object-clause*): quod si facere nolit atque imbiberit ejusmodi rationibus illum ad suas condiciones perducere, Cic. Quint. 6, 27: ut ex ira poenas petere imbibat acres, Lucr. 6, 72; 3, 997: neque immemor ejus, quod initio consulatus im biberat, reconciliandi animos plebis, Liv. 2, 47, 12.

* **imbīto (inb-)**, ĕre, *v. a.* [in-bito], *to go into, enter:* meam domum ne imbitas, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 42.

* **imbŏnĭtas (inb-)**, ātis, *f.* [in-bonitas], *inconvenience* (post-class.): omnis duritia et imbonitas et insuavitas, Tert. ad Martyr. 3.

imbractĕo (inbr-), no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-bracteo], *to overlay with leaf-metal* (late Lat.): statuas auro imbracteari, *be gilded over*, Amm. 14, 6: aereum opus auro, id. 17, 4: corpora solida, id. 25, 1.

Imbrăsĭdes, ae, v. the foll. art.

Imbrăsus, i, *m.*, *a companion of Æneas, father of Glaucus and Lades*, Verg. A. 12, 343.—The latter called **Imbrăsĭdes**, ae, *m.*, *acc. plur.* Imbrasidas, Verg. A. 12, 343; cf.: Asius Imbrasides, id. ib. 10, 123.

imbrex, icis, *f.* (less freq. *m.*, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 114; Arn. 3, 107) [imber], *a hollow tile, gutter-tile, pantile* (used in roofs for the purpose of leading off the rain; cf.: tegula, operculum, tectorium). **I.** Lit.: tegulae vocatae, quod tegant aedes; et imbrices quod accipiant imbres, Isid. Orig. 19, 10: meas confregisti imbrices et tegulas, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 24; id. Most. 1, 2, 28; Sisenn. ap. Non. 125, 18; Plin. 36, 22, 44, § 159; Verg. G. 4, 296.—**II.** Transf., of things shaped like a pantile. **A.** *A gutter, a trough* for watering beasts, Col. 9, 13, 6; 2, 2, 9; Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 114; Cato, R. R. 21, 3.—**B.** *A certain part of a hog* (either the ear, spare-rib, or womb), Mart. 2, 37, 2.—**C.** Imbrex narium, *the partition* (saeptum) *in the nose*, Arn. 3, 107.—**D.** *A mode of applauding with the hands formed into hollows, invented by Nero*, Suet. Ner. 20.

imbrĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to rain* (post-class.): aqua, *rain-water*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 122; 2, 13, 167.

imbrĭcātim, *adv.* [imbrex], *in the form of a gutter-tile* (post-Aug. and very rare): undata, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103.

Imbrĭcĭtor, ōris, *m.* [imber-cieo], *he who causes showers, the shower-sender* (poet.): spiritus Austri Imbricitor, etc., Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 424 Vahl.): Apollo deus Imbricitor, Macr. S. 1, 17, 49: Juppiter dicitur etiam Imbricitor et item Serenator, App. de Mundo, p. 75.

‡ **imbrĭcĭtur** ὀμβροῦται, βρέχεται, Gloss. Philox.

imbrĭco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [imbrex]. **I.** *To cover with gutter-tiles* (post-class.): tegulis interjacentibus imbricarentur, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.—**II.** *To form like a gutter-tile:* caementa inter se, Vitr. 2, 8.—In *part. perf.:* laurus folio per margines imbricato, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 127: ungues simiae, id. 11, 45, 101, § 247: vertebrae, id. 11, 1, 1, § 1.

imbrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [imber], *rainy* (ante- and post-class.): Auster, *rain-bringing*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 35: solstitium (opp. hiems serena), Macr. S. 5, 20, 14: imbrica tempestate pluviam videtur significare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 109 Müll.

imbrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *rainy* (post-class.): caelum, Sol. 4, § 5: solum (opp. siccum), Pall. Jan. 13, 1.

imbrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [imber-fero], *rain-bringing, rainy* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Austri, Ov. M. 13, 725: ver, Verg. G. 1, 313: caelum, Col. 5, 5, 4: Nilus, i. e. *overflowing*, Mart. 1, 62, 5.

imbrĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [imber-facio], *to rain upon, to wet, moisten* (post-class.): terram aquis (aër), Mart. Cap. 6, § 584.

imbrĭlis, e, *adj.* [imber], *of rain* (= imbrialis): fontana, Cael. Aur. de Sal. Praec. 39.

Imbrĭus, a, um, v. the foll. art.

Imbros and **Imbrus**, i, *m.*, = Ἴμβρος, *a small island in the Ægean Sea, over against*

the Chersonesus Thracica, *near Lemnos and Samothrace*, now *Imbro*, Mel 2, 7, 8, Plin 4, 12, 23, § 72, Liv 33, 30 *fin* al —Called Imbria terra, Ov Tr 1, 10, 18

‡ **imbrūmāri** dicuntur, quibus fastidium est ciborum Edacitas enim Graece βρῶμα appellatur, Isid. Orig 5, 35, 6 (a corrupted word)

* **imbubīno**, are, *v a* [‡ bubino], *to befoul, defile* ‡ bubinare est menstruo mulierum sanguine inquinare Lucilius Haec, inquit, te imbubinat, at contra te imbulbitat Imbulbitare est puerili stercore inquinare, dictum ex fimo, quod Graeci appellant βόλβιτον, Paul ex Fest. p 32 Müll

imbulbĭto, are, v the preced art

imbŭo (inb-), ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v a* [in and root biv, cf bibo, and Gr πίνω] *to wet, moisten dip, tinge, touch*, etc (class, cf inficio, infusco) **I.** Lit liquoribus lanam, Col 9, 14, 15 tapetes quos concha purpura imbuens venenavit, Cn Matius ap Gell. 20, 9, 3 cados amurca, Plin 15, 8, 8, § 33 guttura lacte, Ov Ib 131 imbuti sanguine gladii legionum vel madefacti potius *wet, or rather dripping with blood*, Cic Phil 14, 3, 6 sanguis novus imbuit arma, Verg A 7, 554 sanguine manus, Vell 2 20 1 vestis imbuta sanguine, Ov M 9, 153 munus tabo imbutum, Hor Epod 5, 65 tela imbuta veneno, Ov Tr 4, 1, 77 oscula, quae Venus Quinta parte sui nectaris imbuit, Hor C 1, 13 16 odore imbuta Testa, id Ep 1, 2, 69 — With *Gr acc* alium quae sunt imbuta colorem, Lucr 2, 734 Munro — **II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *to fill tinge, stain, taint, infect, imbue, imbrue* with any thing (esp freq in *part perf*) morte manus, Att. ap Non 521, 8, cf gladium scelere, Cic. Phil 5, 7, 20 talibus promissis aures militum, Curt 4, 10, 17 militum sanguine manus, id. 3, 8, 5 —(β) In *part perf* aliqua humanitate imbuti, Varr R R. 1, 17, 4, cf religione imbuti Cic Div 1, 42 93 imbutus admiratione Liv 21, 39, 7 legiones favore Othonis, Tac H 2, 85 miles longo Caesarum sacramento, id ib 1, 5 imbuti et infecti Romanis delenimentis, Liv 40, 11, 3 imbutus alicujus consiliis, id 42, 26, 8 hac ille crudelitate imbutus, Cic Phil 3 3 4 superstitione, id Fin 1, 18, 60 sociale bellum macula sceleris imbutum, id Font 14, 31 colonorum caede imbutis armis, Liv 4, 31, 7 imbutae caede manus Ov A. A 2, 714 imbutae praeda manus, Tac A. 1, 36 — **B.** In partic **1.** *To inspire* or *impress early, to accustom, inure, initiate, instruct, imbue* his ego de artibus gratiam facio, ne colas, ne imbuas eis tuom ingenium, Plaut. Trin 2, 2, 17 quibus ille studiis ab ineunte aetate se imbuerat, Cic Deiot 10 28, cf animum tenerum opinionibus id Att 14, 13, B, 4 variis erroribus id Tusc 3, 1, 2 adulescentuli castrensibus stipendiis imbuebantur, Plin Ep 8, 14, 5 liberaliter educatos servilibus vitiis imbuisse, Liv 26, 2, 11 nemo est tam immanis, cujus mentem non imbuerit deorum opinio, Cic. Tusc 1, 13, 30, cf ea pietate omnium pectora imbuerat, ut, etc, Liv 1, 21, 1 inter novitatem successoris, quae noscendis prius quam agendis rebus inbuenda sit id 41, 15, 8 imbuendis sociis ad officia legum, Tac. A 12, 32 nec quicquam prius imbuuntur quam contemnere deos, id. H 5, 5 qui honestis sermonibus aures imperatoris imbuant, id. ib 4, 7, id Or 29, 31 optume cum domito juvencus imbuitur, *is trained to labor*, Plin 8, 45, 70 § 180 — **2.** *To do* any thing *for the first time, explore, essay, set the example* (poet.) illa rudem cursu prima imbuit Amphitriten, *was the first to navigate*, Cat 64, 11 terras vomere, *to plough first*, Ov Tr 3, 11, 52, Val Fl 1, 69 phialam nec tare, *to fill first* Mart 8, 51, 17 bellum sanguine, *to initiate*, i e *to begin*, Verg A 7, 542, cf ib 554 juvenem primo Hymenaeo (conjux), Sil 3 65 imbuis exemplum primae tu, Romule palmae, *begin, set the example*, Prop 4 (5), 10, 5 opus, Ov A A 1, 654 — **3.** Esp in *part perf*, *somewhat instructed, imbued initiated trained* nos ita a majoribus instituti atque imbuti sumus, ut etc, Cic Phil 10, 10, 20, cf et doctrina liberaliter institutus et aliquo jam imbutus usu, id de Or 2, 39, 162 parentum praeceptis imbuti, id. Off 1, 32, 118 imbutus rudimentis militiae, Vell 2, 129, 2, cf imbutum jam a juventa certaminibus plebeis, Liv 5, 2, 13 cognitiones verborum, quibus imbuti sumus, Cic. Fin 2, 5, 16 dialecticis imbutus, id. Tusc 1, 7, 14, cf litteris saltem leviter imbutus, Quint 1, 2, 16 quasi non perfectum litteris sed imbutum, Suet Gramm 4 (verna) Litterulis Graecis imbutus Hor Ep 2, 2, 7 ad quam (legem) non docti, sed facti, non instituti, sed imbuti sumus, Cic. Mil 4, 10, so opp instructus elementis studiorum etsi non instructus, at certe imbutus, Tac Or 19 — Poet aurea pavonum ridenti imbuta lepore saecla, *endued*, Lucr 2, 502 Munro (dub, v Lachm Lucr 2, p 102)

‡ **imburvum**, fictum ab urvo, quod ita flexum ut redeat sursum vorsus, ut in aratro quod est urvum, Varr L L 5, § 127 Müll

imbūtāmentum, i, *n.* [imbuo, II B], *instruction, teaching* (late Lat) varia dogmatum Fulg Myth 1 prooem

imbūtus, a, um, *Part*, from imbuo

ĭmĭtābĭlis, e, *adj* [imitor], *that may be imitated, imitable* (rare but class) orationis subtilitas imitabilis illa quidem videtur esse existimanti, Cic Or 23, 76, cf Quint 10, 1, 61, 10, 2, 12, 19 tu mihi maxime imitabilis, maxime imitandus videbaris, Plin Ep 7, 20, 4 non imitabile fulmen, Verg A 6 590 quiddam, Ov P 4, 10, 77 neque est gemma alia imitabilior mendacio vitri, Plin 37, 8, 33, § 112 — **II.** *Imitative, inclined to imitate* homines imitabili natura Vitr 2, 1, 3

ĭmĭtāmen, inis, *n* [id], *imitation*, abstr and concr, *a resemblance, likeness, imitation, image* (Ovidian) somnia, quae veras aequent imitamine formas, Ov M 11, 626 — In *plur* artes, antiquae imitamina vitae, Ov M 4, 445 aetatis peragens imitamina nostrae, id ib 15, 200, id F 4, 211

ĭmĭtāmentum, i, *n* [id], *imitation*, abstr and concr (post Aug) simulacrum imitamenti Olympiaci Jovis, *the statue*, Amm 22 13, 1 — In *plur* tristitiae *acts in imitation of*, Tac A 13, 4 veterum Romanorum, id. ib 14, 57 opplevit omnia non simulacris neque imitamentis, sed luctu atque lamentis veris Gell 7, 5, 7

ĭmĭtātĭo, onis, *f* [id], *imitation* (class, cf aemulatio) **I.** In gen imitatio virtutis aemulatio dicitur, Cic Tusc 4, 8, 17, cf Quint 1, 2, 26 excellentium civium virtus imitatione digna, Cic. Phil 14, 6, 17 imitatione tantam ingenii praestantiam consequi, id Off 3, 1, 1 ut ad imitationem sui vocet alios, id. Rep 2, 42 periculosa exempli, id. Fl 11, 24 antiquitatis, Quint 11, 3, 10 nostrorum dictorum factorumque, id 9, 2, 59 fori consiliorumque, id. 2, 4, 41 al in omni re vincit imitationem veritas, Cic de Or 3 57, 215 nihil ostentationis aut imitationis afferre, id 3, 12, 45 longe difficillima est imitationis imitatio, *the copying of a copy* Plin Ep 4, 28, 3 certatim haec omnis imitatio lacessivit, ut etc, Macr S 7, 13 11 — **B.** *The faculty of imitation* ingenii signum in parvis praecipuum memoria est proximum imitatio, Quint 1, 3, 1 — **II.** In rhet. lang **A.** *Imitation of an orator* imitatio est, in qua impellimur cum diligenti ratione, ut aliquorum similes in dicendo velimus esse, Auct Her 1, 2 3, cf Cic de Or 2, 22 sq, Quint. 10, 2 — **B.** *Imitation of a natural sound, onomatopœia*, Auct Her 4, 31, 42

ĭmĭtātīvus, a, um, *adj* [id], *representing by imitation*, Diom p 479 P

ĭmĭtātor, oris, *m* [id], *an imitator, copyist, mimic* (class) (α) With *gen* permulti imitatores principum exsistunt, Cic Leg 3, 14, 31 Thucydidis, Quint. 10 1, 74 Atticorum, id. ib 115, 12, 10, 14 veterum facinorum, Cic Vatin. 9, 22 Brutus erat stulti sapiens imitator, Ov F 2, 717 fulminis id M 14, 618 — (β) *Absol* natura fingit homines et creat imitatores et narratores facetos, Cic. de Or 2 54, 219 nec desilies imitator in artum, Hor A P 134 o imitatores, servum pecus, id Ep 1, 19, 19

ĭmĭtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [imitator], *secondary imitative* (opp originale) peccatum Aug Cont Jul 6, 24

ĭmĭtātrix, icis *f* [id] *she that imitates* (rare but class) boni (voluptas), Cic. Leg 1, 17, 47 gloriae, id Tusc. 3, 2, 4 avis imitatrix ac parasita, Plin 10, 23, 33, § 68

ĭmĭtātus, us, *m* [imitor], *an imitation*, Aus. Per Odyss. 14, 3

ĭmĭto, are, v imitor *fin.*

ĭmĭtor, atus, 1 (archaic *inf pres* imitarier, Plaut Capt. 3, 1, 25, Lucr 5, 1377), *v freq a dep* [root im, cf aemulus], *to imitate.* **I.** *To represent, to express, copy, portray* (class.) summum illum luctum penicillo, *to portray*, Cic. Or 22, 74, cf oris (Coae Veneris) pulchritudo reliqui corporis imitandi spem auferebat, id. Off 3, 2, 10 aut Ialysi aut Coae Veneris pulchritudinem, id Or 2, 5, id. Brut. 18 70 chirographum, id N D 3, 30, 74, id Fam 9, 20 2 faber ungues Exprimet et molles imitabitur aere capillos, Hor A. P 33, cf argillā quidvis imitabitur udā id. Ep 2, 2, 8 hunc in persona lenonis, Cic Rosc Com 7 20 populi speciem et nomen, id. Rep 3 33 antiquitatem, id Brut 36, 137, cf heroum veteres casus fictosque luctus imitari atque ad umbrare dicendo, id de Or 5, 47, 380 imitans, ut est mos, facta et dicta viri, Suet. Vesp 19 sine imitandorum carminum actu ludiones, *not expressing by gesticulation*, Liv 7, 2, 4 gaudia falsa, Tib 3, 6, 33, cf maestitiam, Tac. A 1, 24 quaecumque (pictura) imitata figuram est Juv 6, 341 — Poet putre solum imitamur arando i e *to make loose* or *friable*, Verg G 2, 204 robore duro Stipitibus ferrum sudibusque imitantur obustis *replace, substitute, supply the place of*, id. A 11, 894 pocula vitea fermento atque sorbis, id. G 3, 380, cf: diuturni mores consensu utentium comprobati legem imitantur Just Inst. 1, 2, 9 — **II.** *To imitate, to act like, copy after, seek to resemble, counterfeit* something (so most freq) imitabor nepam, Plaut Cas 2, 8, 7: imitabor ergo Aratum, qui magnis de rebus dicere exordiens, a Jove incipiendum putat, Cic Rep 1, 36, cf imitor Archytam, id ib 1, 38 Platonem, id Ac 1, 3 10 aliquem imitando effingere atque exprimere, id de Or 2, 22, 90, cf quem (eloquentem) si imitari atque exprimere non possumus, id Or 5, 19 quem postea imitati sunt multi, aequavit nemo, Plin 35 11, 40, § 126 ipsi sibi imitandi fuerunt, Cic Or 53, 177 qui maxime imitandus, et solus imitandus est, Quint 10, 2, 24, cf tu mihi maxime imitabilis, maxime imitandus videbaris, Plin. Ep 7, 20, 4 noster ille amicus, dignus huic ad imitandum, Cic Rep 1, 1 Mos. populi consuetudinem, id ib 2, 20 non dicam plura, ne, in quo te objurgem, id ipsum videar imitari, id. Fam 3, 8, 6 in adeundis periculis consuetudo imitanda medicorum est, id Off 1, 24, 83 quod faciendum imitandumque est omnibus, ut, etc, id Lael 19, 70 factum praeclarum ex positum ad imitandum, id. Phil 2, 44 114 in qua (sc domo) sollicitas imitatur janua portas, *resembles*, Juv 7, 42

☞ **a.** *Act* form **ĭmĭto**, āre (ante class) si malos imitabo, Liv Andr ap Non. 473, 22 (Fragm Trag v 1 Rib) tuum opus nemo imitare potest, Varr ib 21 — **b.** **ĭmĭtātus**, a, um, in *pass signif* imitata et efficta simulacra, Cic Univ 3, 6 cum sint alii veri affectus, alii ficti et imitati, Quint 11, 3, 61 nec abest imitata voluptas, Ov M 9, 481, Avien Fab 5 17

immĭtus, *adv* [imus], *at* or *from the bottom*, = funditus (post class.) fontes imitus ignes eructare, Gell 17, 10, 13, 2, 20, 4 terra dehiscente imitus, App M 9, p 233, Cassiod Var 3 47

immăcŭlābĭlis (inm-) e, *adj* [in maculo] *that cannot be stained* (late Lat) conscientia, Aus. Grat Act ad Gratian 27

immăcŭlātus (inm-), a um, *adj* [id] *unstained* (poet and late Lat, syn integer, incorruptus) Romana tellus Luc. 2, 736, Amm 19, 2, 9, Lact 6, 2, 13, Vulg 1 Pet 1, 20 al

immăcŭlo (inm-), āre, *v a* [id], *to stain* (late Lat.), Firm Math 1, 2, 4, 16

immădesco, dŭi, 3 (only in the *perf*), *v inch. n.* [in madesco], *to become wet* or *moist* (poet and in post Aug prose) credibile est, lacrimis immaduisse genas, Ov Tr 1, 9, 34, Stat. S 3, 1, 73 cum terra a siccitate continua immaduit imbre, Plin 17, 5, 3, § 39

immădĭdo, āre, 1, *v a* [in madidus],

to moisten, wet, Ambros. Exc. Frat. 2, 12; id. ap. Luc. 7, § 20.

immānc, *adv.*, v. immanis *fin.*

immănĕo (inm-), ēre, *v. n.* [in-maneo], *to remain in* (late Lat.): cur non possit ... caelum levioribus immanere vaporibus? Aug. de Gen. ad lit. 2, 4 *fin.*

immānĭfestus (inm-), a, um, *adj.* [in-manifestus], *not obvious*, Ruf. Gr. de Metris, 2710 P.

immānis (inm-), e, *adj.* [i. e. in- and old Lat. mānus=bonus; kindr. with Sanscr. ma=metior, to measure; Lat. mānes, good spirits], *monstrous* in size, *enormous, immense, huge, vast* (class.). **I.** Lit. (usually of inanim. and abstr. things): corporum magnitudo, Caes. B. G. 4, 1, 9; cf.: simulacra immani magnitudine, id. ib. 6, 16, 4: immani corpore serpens, Lucr. 5, 33; 3, 987: ingens immanisque praeda, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 46, § 110: pecunia, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 23: pocula, id. Phil. 2, 25, 63: immania ponti Aequora, Lucr. 4, 410; templa caeli, id. 5, 521: antrum, Verg. A. 6, 11; cf.: spelunca vasto hiatu, id. ib. 6, 237: barathrum, id. ib. 8, 245: tegumen leonis, id. ib. 7, 666: telum, id. ib. 11, 552 al.: magna atque immanis, Lucr. 4, 1163: cete, Verg. A. 5, 822: numerus annorum, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 3; cf.: exercitus, Vell. 2, 51, 1: frequentia amicorum, id. 2, 59 *fin.*: geminos immani pondere caestus, Verg. A. 5, 401: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 32: ambitus redit immanis: numquam fuit par, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b, 4: dissensio civitatis, Vell. 2, 2, 1: studium loquendi, Ov. M. 5, 678: avaritia, Sall. J. 31, 12: vitium, Hor. S. 2, 4, 76: soloecismus, Gell. 15, 9, 3: impulsae praeceps inmane ruinae, *the vast crash*, Juv. 10, 107. — *Neutr. absol.*: Immane quantum animi exarsere, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Non. 127, 27 (2, 79 Dietsch); so, vino et lucernis Medus acinaces Immane quantum discrepat, *how exceedingly, wonderfully*, Hor. C. 1, 27, 6: civilis lapsu equi prostratus immane quantum suis pavoris et hostibus alacritatis indidit, Tac. H. 4, 34: quod matrimonium Aemiliano huic immane quanto fuit, App. Mag.; and in full: immane dictu est, quanti et quam multi ad Pompeium discesserint, Sall. Orat. ad Caes. 1.—**II.** Trop., *monstrous* in character, *frightful, inhuman, fierce, savage, wild* (class.; syn.: ferus, immitis, barbarus, durus, saevus; opp. mansuetus, mitis): hostis in ceteris rebus nimis ferus et immanis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 51; cf.: nulla gens tam fera, nemo omnium tam immanis, cujus, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 13, 30: ex feris et immanibus mites reddidit et mansuetos, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2: ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocavit animos hominum studiis bellandi jam immanes ac feros, id. Rep. 2, 14: belua (with fera), id. Ac. 2, 34, 108; id. N. D. 2, 64, 161; (with taetra), id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45; cf.: immanis et vasta belua, id. Rep. 2, 40: nihil ista immanius belua est, id. ib. 3, 33: janitor aulae, Cerberus, Hor. C. 3, 11, 15: ex hoc populo indomito, vel potius immani, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 44: istius immanis atque importuna natura, id. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 8: immanis, intolerandus, vesanus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 7: immanis ac barbara consuetudo hominum immolandorum, Cic. Font. 10, 21: tantum facinus, tam immane (patris occidendi), id. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: coeptis effera Dido, Verg. A. 4, 642: orae, id. ib. 1, 616: Raeti, Hor. C. 4, 14, 15: Agathyrsi, Juv. 15, 125: Pyrrhus, id. 14, 162.—*Subst.*: **immānĭa,** ium, *n.*, *frightful deeds* or *sayings*: quamvis fabulosa et immania credebantur, *stories however fabulous and frightful*, Tac. A. 4, 11: dira atque inmania pati, Juv. 15, 104.—*Comp.*: scelere ante alios immanior omnes, Verg. A. 1, 347.—*Sup.*: voluptatem immanissimus quisque acerrime sequitur, Cic. Part. Or. 25, 90.—Hence, *adv.* in two forms, **immāne** and **immānĭter** (not ante-Aug.). **1.** (Acc. to I.) *Monstrously, immoderately, excessively*: immaniter clamare, Gell. 1, 26, 8.—More freq., **2.** (Acc. to II.) *Frightfully, dreadfully, fiercely, savagely, wildly.* (*a*) Form immane: leo hians immane, Verg. A. 10, 726: sonat fluctus per saxa, id. G. 3, 239; cf.: fremant torrentes, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 237: spirans rapta securi, Verg. A. 7, 510.—(*β*) Form immaniter: leones per ea loca saevientes immaniter, Amm. 18, 7: perdite et immaniter vivere, Aug. Conf. 10, 37.—**b.** *Comp.*: immanius efferascunt, Amm. 18, 7.

immānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [immanis]. **I.** *Monstrous size, hugeness, vastness, excess* (very rare, but class.): serpens inusitatae immanitatis, Gell. 6, 3, 1: vitiorum, Cic. Cael. 6, 14: frigoris, Just. 2, 1.—**II.** *Monstrousness, enormity, heinousness, savageness, fierceness, cruelty, barbarism* (so most freq.): ista in figura hominis feritas et immanitas beluae, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 32: feritas quaedam atque agrestis immanitas, id. Div. 1, 29, 60; cf.: multas esse gentes sic immanitate efferatas ut, etc., id. N. D. 1, 23, 62: omni diritate atque immanitate taeterrimus, id. Vatin. 3, 9: inter feras satius est aetatem degere, quam in tanta immanitate versari, *in such barbarism*, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 150: asperitas et immanitas naturae, id. Lael. 23, 87: morum immanitate vastissimas vincit beluas, id. Rep. 2, 26: in animo, stupor in corpore, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 12; cf.: temperantiam immanitas in voluptatibus aspernandis imitatur, id. Part. 23, 81: M. Antonii tanta est non insolentia (nam id quidem vulgare vitium est), sed immanitas, non modo ut, etc., id. Fam. 10, 1, 1: tanti facinoris immanitas, id. Cat. 1, 6, 14: parricidii, Quint. 9, 2, 53: priorum temporum, Plin. Pan. 47, 1: ista verborum, Cic. Fin. 4, 9 *fin.* (v. Madv. ad h. l.).

immānĭter, *adv.*, v. immanis *fin.*

immansuētus (inm-), a, um, *adj.* [in-mansuetus], *untamed, wild, savage* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ille ferox immansuetusque, Ov. M. 4, 237: Cyclops, id. ib. 14, 249: at tu (Borea), de rapidis immansuetissime ventis, id. H. 18, 37: trucem atque immansuetum bovem caedimus, Sen. de Ira, 1, 15: ingenium immansuetum ferumque, Ov. M. 15, 85: quid immansuetius? Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6.

immarcescĭbĭlis (inm-), e, *adj.* [in-marcesco], *unfading* (post-class.): flos, Tert. Cor. Mil. 15: corona, Paul. Nol. Carm. 15.

immastĭcātus, a, um [in-mastico], *not chewed, not masticated*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 3, 46.

immātūrē, *adv.*, v. immaturus *fin.*

immātūrĭtas (inm-), ātis, *f.* [immaturus]. **I.** *Unripeness, immatureness*: sponsarum, Suet. Aug. 34.—***II.** *Untimely haste, over-eagerness*: quid haec festinatio, quid haec immaturitas tanta significat? Cic. Quint. 26, 82.

immātūrus (inm-), a, um, *adj.* [in-maturus], *untimely, before the season, unripe, immature* (class.). **I.** Lit., of plants and fruits: pira, Cels. 2, 30: frons, Quint. 12, 6, 2: amomis, Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 49.—**II.** Transf., of other things: vomica, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 14: infans immaturus est editus, Suet. Aug. 63: puellae, i. e. *not yet marriageable*, id. Tib. 61: virgo, Dig. 47, 10, 25: sponsa, ib. 24, 1, 32, § 27: mors, *untimely, premature*, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 119; cf. id. Cat. 4, 2, 3; Quint. 10, 1, 89; Plin. Ep. 5, 5, 4: interitus C. Gracchi, Cic. Brut. 33, 125: obitus, Suet. Calig. 8: iter mortis, Prop. 3, 7, 2: funus, Quint. 6 praef. § 3; cf.: filius obiit, Hor. S. 2, 8, 59: puella, *early dead*, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 17: ossa, Tib. 2, 6, 29; Quint. 11, 1, 32: consilium, Liv. 22, 38, 11; Suet. Aug. 8: abi hinc cum inmaturo amore ad sponsum, *unseasonable*, Liv. 1, 26, 4.—*Adv.*: **immātūrē,** *untimely, immaturely*, Col. 11, 2, 3; Vell. 2, 116; Sen. Suas. 1 *fin.*—*Comp.*, App. M. 6, p. 180.

immĕdĭcābĭlis (inm-), e, *adj.* [in-medicabilis], *incurable* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: vulnus, Ov. M. 1, 190; 10, 189: telum, *the wound of which is incurable*, Verg. A. 12, 858.—**II.** Trop.: ira, Sil. 1, 147; 14, 292.

immĕdĭcātus (inm-), a, um, *adj.* [in-medicor], *painted*: os, App. Mag. p. 323, 12: aegritudo, Hilar. Trin. 6, 3.

immĕdĭtātē, *adv.*, v. the foll. art.

immĕdĭtātus (inm-), a, um, *adj.* [in-meditatus], *unstudied, unpremeditated, artless, natural* (post-class.): sonores animalium, App. Flor. p. 357, 41: incessus, id. Met. 2, p. 115, 25.—*Adv.*: **immĕdĭtātē,** *without premeditation*, Gell. praef. § 10.

***immēio (inm-),** ĕre, *v. n.* [in-meio], *to make water into*; transf., in mal. part.: patriciae vulvae, Pers. 6, 73.

immĕmor (inm-), ŏris (ante-class. in the *nom. sing.* immemoris, Caecil. ap. Prisc. pp. 699 and 772 P.; Com. Fragm. v. 31 Rib.; *abl.* immemori, Sen. Ben. 7, 3, 2; Cat. 64, 123; 248; al. immemore, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 3), *adj.* [in-memor], *unmindful, not thinking, forgetful, regardless, negligent* of a thing. **I.** Lit. (freq. and class.); constr. usually with *gen.*; less freq. *absol.* or with an *inf.* (*a*) With *gen.*: adeone immemor rerum a me gestarum esse videor? Cic. Sull. 30, 83: hesternorum immemores, acta pueritiae recordari, Quint. 11, 2, 6: beneficii, Ter. And. 1, 1, 17: ne me immemorem mandati tui putares, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 1: istius mandati tui, id. ib. 4, 6, 3: hujus rei, id. Phil. 2, 22, 54: nec erat (L. Gellius) Romanarum rerum immemor, i. e. *he was not ignorant of Roman history*, id. Brut. 47, 174: venator tenerae conjugis immemor, Hor. C. 1, 1, 26: immemor in testando nepotis, Liv. 1, 34, 3: omnium immemor difficultatum, id. 9, 31, 14: praedae, Tac. A. 14, 36: sepulcri, Hor. C. 2, 18, 18: herbarum (juvenca), Verg. E. 8, 2: graminis (cervus), Hor. C. 1, 15, 30; cf.: qua cibi qua quietis immemor nox traducta est, Liv. 9, 3, 4: salutis immemores, Curt. 7, 9.—(*β*) *Absol.*: magna haec immemoris ingenii signa, Cic. Brut. 60, 218: immemori discedens pectore conjux, *unfeeling*, Cat. 64, 123: mente, id. ib. 249: possimne ingratus et immemor esse? Ov. M. 14, 173; 10, 682; 15, 122; Cat. 30, 1.—(*γ*) With *inf.*: nihili est, suum Qui officium facere immemor est, nisi adeo monitus, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 3; and with *acc.* and *inf.*: immemor, Chaeream Cassium nominari, *never thinking, not considering*, Suet. Calig. 57.—**II.** Transf., *that causes forgetfulness*, a poet. epithet of Lethe, Stat. S. 5, 2, 96; Sil. 16, 478; Sen. Herc. Oet. 936.

immĕmŏrābĭlis (inm-), e, *adj.* [in-memorabilis] (ante-class.). **I.** *Pass.*, *unmentionable, indescribable*=ἀδιήγητος: spurcidici versus immemorabiles, i. e. *unworthy to be mentioned*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 56: spatium, Lucr. 6, 488.—***II.** *Act.*, *that will not tell any thing, speechless, silent*: anus, Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 3.

immĕmŏrātio (inm-), ōnis, *f.* [immemor], *unmindfulness, forgetfulness* (late Lat.): dei, Vulg. Sap. 14, 26.

immĕmŏrātus (inm-), a, um, *adj.* [in-memoratus], *unmentioned, not related* (poet.): juvat immemorata ferentem Ingenuis oculisque legi manibusque teneri, *not yet related, new*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 33: nec tu jam metris meis immemoratus eris, *unsung*, Aus. Parent. 20.

immĕmŏrĭa (inm-), ae, *f.* [in-memoria], *unmindfulness, forgetfulness* (=oblivio; post-class.): cum reversus locum thesauri immemoriā non repeteret, Dig. 41, 2, 44.

immĕmŏris, e, v. immemor *init.*

immendo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-mendum], *to involve in a fault, implicate*: quos non emendamus, sed nos potius immendamus, Aug. Cont. Mendac. 3, 6.

immensĭtas (inm-), ātis, *f.* [immensus], *immeasurableness, immensity* (Ciceron.): latitudinum, longitudinum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: immensitates camporum, id. ib. 2, 39, 98.

immensūrābĭlis (inm-), e, *adj.*, *immeasurable* (late Lat.): mensura, Claud. Mam. de Stat. An. 2, 4; Hier. Eph. 4, 7.

immensūrātus (inm-), a, um, *adj.*, *not measured* (late Lat.), Salv. adv. Avar. 1, 11.

immensus (inm-), a, um, *adj.* [in-mensus], *immeasurable, boundless, endless, vast, immense* (freq. and class.; syn.: infinitus, ingens, interminatus). **I.** *Adj.* **A.** Lit.: si immensam et interminatam in omnes partes magnitudinem regionum videretis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: aëra deum statuit eumque gigni esseque immensum et infinitum, id. ib. 1, 10, 26: ex ingenti quodam oratorem immensoque campo in exiguum sane gyrum compellitis, id. de Or. 3, 19, 70: in mari immenso vehi, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: domus, Ov. F. 6, 640: mons, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 96: via, Ov. P. 3, 3, 78: fines ingenii, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214: series laborum, Ov. H. 9, 5: jacuitque per antrum Immensus, Verg. A. 3, 632; cf.: omnis eorum juventus infinita numero, immensa corporibus, Vell. 2, 106, 1: argenti pondus et auri, Cic. Rep. 1, 17; Hor. S. 1, 1, 41: pretiis

emere, Suet Calig 39 observata sunt haec tempore immenso, Cic Div 1, 7, 12 nox, Ov Tr 4, 3, 25 —**B.** Trop, *vast measureless, boundless* morae, Ov H 1, 82 fletus, id M 10, 136 immensa vorago aut gurges vitiorum, Cic Verr 2, 3, 9, § 23 immensae, infinitae, immoderatae cupiditates, Auct Her 2, 22, 34 sitis cruoris, Ov M 13, 768 difficultas, Plin 28, 1, 2, § 4 differentia, id 36, 5, 4, § 20 fervet immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, *fathomless* (the fig being taken from a river), Hor C 4, 2, 7 immensum est, erratas dicere terras, *there is no end of recounting*, Ov F 4, 573, cf quod persequi immensum est, Plin 8, 28, 42, § 102 —*Sup* (very rare) immensis simae voluptates, Spart Hadr 19 —**II.** *Absol* **A.** *Subst* **immensum,** i, *n*, *a boundless extent, immense size boundlessness, immensity* (rare, not in Cic) extra Processit longe flammantia moenia mundi, Atque omne immensum peragravit mente animoque, Lucr 1, 74, cf id 1, 957 loci, Liv 5, 37, 5 per immensum ventis discordibus actus, Ov M 4, 620 proruta per immensum aedificia, *over a vast extent*, Tac A 15, 40 aliquid mercari immenso, *at an enormous price*, Plin 9, 40, 64, § 138 mons saxeus in immensum editus, Sall J 92, 5 ardet in immensum geminatis ignibus Aetne, Ov M 2, 220 ad immensum aliquid augere, Liv 29, 25, 3 aliquid immenso plus laudare, *immoderately*, Plin. 20, 9, 36, § 92 —**B.** *Adv* **immensum,** *without end, exceedingly, immensely* (not freq till after the Aug per) creverat immensum, Ov F 5, 537 immensum attolli, Tac A 4, 40 vigere id ib 3, 30 luxus immensum proruperat, id. ib 3, 52 immensum quantum hinc Oceano, illinc Hiberico mari conprimentibus, *exceedingly*, Plin 4, 20, 34, § 110, 16, 36, 66, § 172

imměo (inm-), are, *v n* [in meo], *to go into, to enter* (post Aug) delphini in meantes Nilo, Plin 8, 25, 38, § 91 cisternis (aqua), Pall 1, 17 inmeans spiritus, Plin 11, 39, 92, § 226

immĕrens (inm-), entis (in tmesi inque merentes, Lucr 2, 1104), *adj* [in mereo], *undeserving, not meriting, innocent* (poet and in post Aug prose, cf indignus) triste lignum, caducum In domini caput immerentis, Hor C 2, 13, 11, id Epod 6, 1, 7, 19, Suet Tit 10 quaedam immerentia, *innocent, harmless things*, Val Max 9, 12, 8 inscitum efferre injuriam tibi immerenti, Ter Hec 5, 1, 14 —*Subst* **immĕrens,** entis, *m*, *one who is innocent, does not deserve* any thing male mereri de inmerenti inscitiast, Plaut Curc 1, 3, 29 —*Adv* **immĕrenter (inm-),** *undeservedly* a Philippo rege temulento immerenter damnata, Val Max 6, 2, ext 1

immergo (inm-) si, sum, 3 (*perf sync* immersti, Plaut Bacch 4, 4, 26, acc to the second conj, *inf pres pass* immergeri, Col 5, 9, 3), *v a* [in mergo] *to dip, plunge, sink*, or *stick into* any thing, *to immerse* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose) **I.** Lit manus in aquam ferventem, Plin 28, 6, 15, § 144 immersus in flumen, Cic Univ 13 in aqua cui subinde (ferrum) candens immergitur, Plin 34, 14, 41, § 144 nautas pelago Ov M 4 423 partem arboris deflexam terrae, Col 5, 6, 30 aliquem spumosa unda, Verg A 6, 174 immergi melle cotonea, Plin 15, 17, 18, § 60 manus, Ov M 13, 563 se in aquam, Plin 11, 25 30, § 90 se alto (belua), Curt 4, 4.—Mid ubi Hister amnis inmergitur, i e *pours itself into the sea*, Plin 4, 11, 18, § 41 at quidem tute errasti, quom parum immersti amplius (sc manus), *did not dip deep enough*, Plaut Bacch 4, 4, 26 —**B.** Transf, in gen se aliquo, *to throw* or *plunge one's self into* any thing *to betake one's self* anywhere immersit aliquo sese credo in ganeum, Plaut Men 5, 1, 3 se in contionem mediam, id ib 3, 1, 3 inter mucrones se hostium immersit, Just 33, 2 —**II.** Trop se blanditiis et assentationibus in alicujus consuetudinem, Cic Clu 13, 36 se studiis, Sen Cons ad Polyb 37 se penitus Pythagorae praeceptis Val Max. 4, 1, 1 *fin*

immĕrĭto, *adv*, v immeritus *fin*

immĕrĭtus (inm-) a, um, *adj* [in meritus], *undeserved* (in the *adj* mostly poet and in post Aug prose) **I.** *Act*, *that has not deserved* something, *undeserving, guiltless, innocent* delicta majorum immeritus lues, Romane, Hor C 3, 6, 1, so of persons, id. ib 1, 28, 30, Ov Tr 2, 274, Quint 6 praef § 4, cf gens, Verg A 3, 2 urbes, Ov M 12, 550 agni, Hor S 2, 3, 211 locus, id Ep 1, 14, 12 paries, id S 2, 3, 7 vestis, id. C 1, 17, 28 arbor, Prop 4 (5), 3, 19 ungues, id 2, 4, 3 (13) —With *inf* virtus recludens immeritis mori Caelum, Hor C 3, 2, 21 —*Subst* **immĕrĭtum,** i, *n*, *the absence of guilt* or *desert* cur tu, obsecro, immerito meo me morti dedere optas? *for no fault of mine*, Plaut As. 3, 3, 18, id Men 2, 3, 25 —**II.** *Pass*, *that is not deserved, undeserved unmerited* (much less freq) laudibus haud immeritis onerare aliquem, Liv 4, 13 *fin* credulus immerita Phasida juvit ope, Ov F 2, 42 opes, Mart 7, 32, 6 querelae, Val. Fl 8, 158 —Hence, *adv* **immĕrĭto (inm-),** *undeservedly, unjustly, without cause* (esp freq with a negative) jam dudum te omnes nos accusare audio Immerito et me omnium horunc immeritissimo, Ter Phorm 2, 1, 60 si praeter opinionem, si immerito, si misera si ingrata, etc, * Cic de Or 2, 79, 322 haud equidem immerito Cumanae carmine vatis Cautum, Luc 8, 824 ut eos non immerito probaverit sanctissimus censor, *with perfect justice, justly*, Quint 4 praef § 3, so, non immerito, id 8, 6, 62, 9, 1, 12, 9, 4, 35, 10, 1, 116, Suet Caes 55, id Calig 10, 51, id Ner 13 neque immerito, Ter Ad 4, 4, 8, Quint. 7 praef § 2, 7, 7, 1, 10, 1, 27, 11, 2, 1, 12, 10, 75 nec immerito, id 2, 8, 1, Sen Ep 11 *fin*

* **immersābĭlis (inm-),** e, *adj* [in merso] *that cannot be sunk*, i e *unconquerable* (Ulixes) adversis rerum immersabilis undis, Hor Ep 1, 2, 22.

immersĭo (inm-), onis, *f* [immergo], *a plunging into, immersion* (post class), Arn 2, 47

immersus, a, um, *Part*, from immergo

* **immētātus (inm-),** a, um, *adj* [in meto], *unmeasured* jugera, Hor C 3, 24, 12

‡ **immĕtŭens,** ἄφοβος, αμεριμνος, Gloss Lat Gr

immĭgro (inm-), avi, atum, 1, *v n* [in migro] *to remove* or *go into* (rare but class) **I.** Lit et in domum et in paternos hortos immigrabit, Cic Phil 13, 17, 34 in tam insolitum domicilium, id. Tusc 1, 24, 58 ubi illo (i e in aedes) immigrat, Plaut Most 1, 2, 23 —**II.** Trop pleraque (verba) translata sic tamen, ut ea non irruisse in alienum locum, sed immigrasse in suum diceres, Cic Brut 79, 274 nulla res publica fuit, in quam tam serae avaritia luxuriaque immigraverint, Liv prooem § 11 posteaque immigravi in ingenium meum, i e *gave myself up to it* (the fig being taken from a house, v the passage in connection), Plaut Most 1, 2, 55

* **immĭnentĭa (inm-),** ae, *f* [immineo], *imminence, nearness* ab instantia at que imminentia fraudis, Nigid ap Gell 9, 12, 6

immĭnĕo (inm-), ēre, *v n* [in mineo], *to project over* or *towards* a thing, *to bend* or *lean towards, to hang down over, overhang* (syn impendeo) **I.** Lit (mostly poet) collis plurimus urbi Imminet, *commands*, Verg A 1, 420, cf imminens prope ipsis moenibus tumulus, Liv 29, 35, 7 imminens villae tua pinus esto, Hor C 3, 22, 5 candida populus antro Imminet, Verg E 9, 41 aer his Ov M 1, 52 caelum que quod imminet orbi, id ib 2, 7 scopulus aequoribus, id ib 4, 525 apex collis subjectis arvis, id ib 7, 779 nemus desuper, Verg A. 1, 165 arbos, Ov M 4, 459 imminet e celsis audentius improba muris Virgo, Val Fl 6, 681, Quint 11, 3, 130 choros ducit Venus imminente luna, *shining overhead*, Hor C 1, 4, 5 cum ageretur togata, simulans, caterva tota clarissima concentione in ore impuri hominis imminens contionata est Huic vitae tuae, etc, *bending* or *turning towards*, Cic Sest 55, 118, cf gestu omni imminenti, *bent towards him*, id de Or 2, 55, 225 —**B.** Transf, *to be near to* a thing, *to touch on border upon* **1.** In gen. (rare) imminet hic, sequiturque parem, similisque tenenti Non tenet, Ov M 7, 785 tergo fugacis, id. ib 1, 542 carcer imminens foro, *adjoining*, Liv 1, 33, 8 imminentia muro aedificia, id. 2, 33, 7 —**2.** In partic (like impendere and instare), in an inimical sense, *to threaten, menace*, by nearness or commanding position (class) nimis imminebat propter propinquitatem Aegina Piraeeo, Cic Off 3, 11, 46, cf Carthago imminere jam fructuosissimis insulis populi Romani videbitur, id. Agr 2, 32, 87 certior sum factus, Parthos Ciliciae magis imminere, id. Att 5, 20, 2 imminent duo reges toti Asiae, id. de Imp Pomp 5, 12 circum insulas Italiae inminentes, Liv 21, 49, 1 Mithridates Italiae quoque, Vell 2, 18, 4 Parthi Latio, Hor C 1, 12, 53 Germaniae et Britanniae, Suet Calig 19 bello subegit gentem rebus populi Romani imminentem, Cic Rep 2, 20 instabat agmen Caesaris atque universum imminebat, Caes. B G 1, 80 *fin* imbrium divina avis imminentûm, Hor C 3, 27, 10 turris ingens imminebat, Liv 21, 7, 7, 21, 11, 10 imminentes tumuli, id 3, 7, 2 —**II.** Trop (class) **A.** *To strive eagerly after* a thing, *to be eager for, to long for, be intent upon* hujus mendicitas aviditate conjuncta in nostras fortunas imminebat, Cic Phil 5, 7, 20, Liv 30, 28, 9 in alterius ducis exercitusque opprimendi occasionem imminebat, id 25, 20, 5 huc imminet omnes Dirigit huc sensus Verg Cul 89 alieno imminere Sen Ep 2 *fin* rebus, Tac A 16, 14 quod imminere emptioni publicanos videbat, Suet Aug 24 peritus rerum popularium imminensque ei potestati, Liv 3, 51, 9 spei majoris honoris, id. 4, 25, 9 occasioni alloquendi regem, Curt 5, 11 exitio conjugis, Ov M 1, 146 Verres avaritia semper hiante atque imminenti fuit, Cic Verr 2, 2, 54, § 134 —**B.** Transf (acc. to I B), *to be near at hand, to impend* **1.** In gen sunt qui ea, quae quotidie imminent, non videant, Cic Cat 1, 12, 30 mors, quae propter incertos casus quotidie imminet, id Tusc 1, 38, 91 —**2.** In partic, *to threaten* by nearness, *to be imminent* periculum, quod imminere ipsi portenderetur, Suet Claud 29 periculum ambobus, id Tit 9 imminentes undique insidiae, id Caes. 86 discrimina undique, id Tib 25 summum discrimen, Quint 8, 4, 22 bellum, id 12 1, 43 taedio praesentium et imminentium metu, Suet Vit 15

immĭnŭo (inm-), ŭi ūtum, 3, *v a* [in minuo], *to lessen, diminish* a thing (class., esp freq in the trop signif, cf diminuo, comminuo) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen si istas exiguas copias quam minime imminueris, Cic Fam 3, 3, 2 pondus, Plin 33, 3, 13, § 47 —**B.** Pregn, *to weaken, impair, enfeeble* corpus otio animum libidinibus imminuebant, Tac H 2, 93, cf Gauda, morbis confectus, et ob eam caussam mente paululum imminuta, Sall J 65, 1 vires (Venus), Lucr 5, 1017, cf ib 626 —In mal. part virginem App Flor p 350, Lact 1, 10 *fin* —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *to lessen, diminish, abate* aestivorum tempus comitiorum mora imminuerat, Sall J 44, 3 quod populi semper proprium fuit, quod nemo imminuit, nemo mutavit, Cic Agr 2, 7, 19 imminuitur aliquid de voluptate, id. de Or 1, 61, 259 nihil ex consuetudine luxus atque desidiae, Suet Ner 42 postquam se dolor imminuit, Ov H 15, 113 verbum imminutum, *contracted*, Cic Or 47, 157 —**B.** In partic, pregn, *to encroach upon, to violate, injure, subvert, ruin, destroy* nullum jus tam sanctum atque integrum, quod non ejus scelus atque perfidia violarit et imminuerit, Cic Rosc Am 38, 109 cupiditas imminuta ac debilitata, id. Phil 12, 3, 7 bellum attenuatum atque imminutum, id. de Imp Pomp 11, 30 pudicitiam, Plaut Cist 1, 1, 90 auctoritatem, Cic Att 1, 18, 5, cf id Verr 2, 4, 27, § 60 jus legationis, id ib 2, 1, 33, § 84 laudem alicujus, id Att 14, 17, A, 2 libertatem, id. Caecin 12, 35 Bocchi pacem, Sall J 81, 4 mentes hominum (ebrietas), Gell 15 2 4 Agrippa discidio domum imminuerat, Tac A 2, 86 —With *acc. pers* only in Tac quamquam Augusta se violari et imminui quereretur, Tac A 2, 34 perculso Seneca, promptum fuit Rufum Fenium imminuere, id. ib 14, 57 —Hence, **immĭnūtus,** a, um, *P a*, *diminished smaller, weak* mens, Tac A. 6, 46 modus intercalandi interdum cumulatior, interdum imminutior, Sol. 1, § 44

imminūtĭo (**inm-**), ōnis, *f.* [imminuo], *a lessening, diminution; a weakening, impairing, injuring* (rare but class.) **I.** Lit: pravitas imminutioque corporis, i. e. *mutilation*, Cic Fin. 5, 17, 47 —In mal. part, i. q. devirginatio, *a deflowering*, Aus Cent. Nupt. Idyll. 13 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen.: dignitatis, Cic Fam 3, 8, 2 · criminis, Quint 7, 4, 3: malorum, id 5, 10, 33 —**B.** In partic., as a figure of speech, *the use of a weaker expression for a stronger*, Cic. de Or 3, 54, 207; Quint 9, 1, 34; 9, 3, 90

1. immĭnūtus (**inm-**), a, um, *Part* and *P a.*, from imminuo

2. immĭnūtus (**inm-**), a, um, *adj* [in minutus], *undiminished, unimpaired, unviolated* (post-class.): jus suum habere imminutum, Dig. 24, 2, 6; 38, 2, 44.

immiscĕo (**inm-**), scui, xtum, or stum, 2 (archaic *inf pres pass* immiscerier, Verg. G 1, 454) *v. a.* [in misceo], *to mix in, intermix, intermingle, blend* (not freq till after the Aug per; not in Cic. or Cæs) **I.** Lit.: semina farinae, Col. 11, 3, 5; 12, 20, 3; 12, 38, 6 sq · vos meorum militum corpori immiscui, Curt. 10, 3, 10: elephanti per modica intervalla agmini immixti, id. 8, 12, 7. manus manibus, Verg A. 5, 429. summis ima, Ov. M 7, 278: sin maculae incipient rutilo immiscerier igni, Verg. G 1, 454 · immixta corporibus semina, Lucr. 3, 393; cf id. 1, 877: immixtus castris hostium, Vell. 1, 2, 1: mediis se immiscuit armis, Verg A. 11, 815; cf: feminas metus turbae virorum immiscuerat, Liv 22, 60, 2. se nubi atrae, Verg A. 10, 662. —**B.** Transf, *to cling to* · vestis immiscet cutem, Sen. Herc Oet 829 —**C.** Esp: se immiscere, or immisceri, *to join, unite with* any one, *associate with:* turbae servientium, Tac Agr 4, 40 turbae sacricolarum, id H 3, 74: manipulis, id. Agr. 28 · cur immisceri sibi in cavea patres plebem nollent, Liv 34, 54, 6: equites se peditibus, id. 31, 35, 5: ita se immiscuit mediis, id. 39, 31, 8 se hostibus, id. 9, 36, 4 · veteribus militibus, id. 40, 38, 11; 7, 12, 4; 3, 50, 10. vadimus immixti Danais, Verg. A. 2, 396: se alienae familiae venali, Quint. 7, 2, 26; cf. se pavonum gregi, Phaedr. 1, 3, 7.—**II.** Trop **A.** In gen. caelestibus immisceri, Sen. ad Helv 1, 8: si virtuti se voluptas immiscuisset, id. Vit. Beat 7, 2; id. Ep 87, 27 vera falsis, id. ib 90, 29 · sic enim vitia virtutibus inmixta sunt, id. ib 114, 12: non fugienda petendis Immiscere, Hor S 1, 2, 76. quibus necessitudinibus immiscere te mihi parem, Tac. A. 4, 40 *fin:* immixtaque vota timori, Ov H 6, 73 nec parvis periculis immixtus, Tac. H. 4, 85 —**B.** Esp **1.** *To mingle, associate, connect* one thing with another: sortem fortunae regnique sui cum rebus Romanis, Liv 45, 14, 3 (dub Weissenb ex conj miscuisset) — **2.** Se immiscere (immisceri) alicui rei, *to take part in, concern one's self with, meddle with* · fero et contionibus et comitiis se immiscere, Liv 34, 2, 1, cf · ne adfinitatibus, ne propinquitatibus immisceamur, id. 4, 4, 6 ne Philippus rebus Graeciae immisceretur, id. 27, 30, 5: cum se immiscuissent colloquiis montanorum, Liv 21, 32, 10 Fidenati bello se jam ante immiscuerant, id. 5, 8, 6 · se negotiis alienis, Dig 3, 5, 3 *fin.* se bonis hereditariis, Gai Inst 2, 163

immĭsĕrābĭlis (**inm-**), e, *adj* [in miserabilis], *unpitied* · periret immiserabilis Captiva pubes, Hor C 3, 5, 17 —**II.** *Pitiless*, Serv Verg A. 6, 315

immĭsĕrĭcordĭa (**inm-**), ae, *f* [immisericors], *pitilessness, unmercifulness* (post class), Tert. Spect. 20

immĭsĕrĭcordĭter, *adv*, v immisericors.

immĭsĕrĭcors (**inm-**), ordis, *adj* [in misericors], *pitiless, merciless* (very rare, but class) ipsum immisericordem, superbum fuisse, Cic Inv 2, 36, 108 judex immisericors atque inexorabilis contra improbos, Gell. 14, 4, 3 —Of things · fluctus (i e fluctus) inmisericordes jacere, Att ap Non. 488, 12 (Fragm Trag v 133 Rib), Vulg Jer 50, 42. — * *Adv:* **immĭsĕrĭcordĭter,** *unmercifully* factum a vobis duriter immisericorditerque, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 28

* **immĭsĕror** (**inm-**), āri, *v dep a.* [in miseror], *to pity, commiserate:* boni immiserantur illum, Plaut Fragm. ap Non. 138, 30 dub (al. miserantur)

immissārĭum (**inm-**), ii, *n* [immitto], *a cistern* or *reservoir* attached to an aqueduct, *a distributing reservoir*, Vitr. 8, 7

immissĭo (**inm-**), ōnis, *f* [id.], *a letting in, admission* (rare but class): fumi aut aquae, Dig. 8, 5, 8, § 5: sarmentorum ea aliorum amputatio, aliorum inmissio, *an engrafting*, Cic de Sen 15, 53

1. immissus (**inm-**), a, um, *Part*, from immitto

* **2. immissus** (**inm-**), ūs, *m* [immitto], *a letting in admission:* sol cuncta lustrat lucis immissu, Macr. S 1, 18, § 11.

immistus, a, um, v. immixtus.

immīte, *adv*, v. immitis *fin*

immītĭgābĭlis (**inm-**), e, *adj* [in mitigo], *that cannot be softened* or *allayed, immitigable* (post class.). ardor, Cael. Aur Tard. 4, 3, 33

immītis (**inm-**), e, *adj* [in mitis], *not soft* or *mellow, harsh, rough, sour* (mostly poet and in post-Aug prose, not in Cic or Cæs.) **I.** Lit, of fruit uva, Hor C 2, 5, 10 · fructus (opp dulcis), Plin. 13, 4, 6, § 26 —More freq, **II.** Transf., in gen., *rough, rude, harsh, hard, severe, stern, fierce, savage, inexorable* (syn.: barbarus, trux, torvus, immanis, ferox, crudelis, saevus) · natura et moribus immitis ferusque, Liv 23, 5, 12; cf. asper et immitis, Suet. Tib 59 · arrogans, profusus, immitis, id. Ner 4 · tyrannus (i e Pluto), Verg G 4, 492: Parcae, Prop 4 (5), 11, 13: Glycera, Hor C 1, 33, 2 immitibus et desertis locis, Plin. 17, 16, 26, § 120: insulam Gyarum immitem et sine cultu hominum esse, Tac A 1, 69 · immite et turbidum caelum, Plin. Ep 8, 17, 1 · venti, Tib 1, 1, 45: oculi, Ov M 6, 621 · nidi (i e hirundinum apibus infestarum), Verg G 4, 17 · ara (on which human beings are offered), Ov. P. 3, 2, 71: claustra, id. Am 1, 6, 17: vulnera, id. de Nuce 69 · fata, id. M 13, 260 mandata, Tac A. 15, 27: rescriptum, id. ib 6, 9. mors, Tib 1, 3, 55 · caedes pariter fugientium ac resistentium, Liv. 4, 59, 6 —As *subst:* **immītĭa,** ium, *n., barbarous acts:* ausae immitia nuptae (i e abortus), Ov. F. 1, 625 —*Comp:* vetus operis ac laboris, et eo immitior, quia toleraverat, Tac A. 1, 20; Plaut Bacch. 3, 4, 1 calcato immitior hydro, Ov. M 13, 804 — *Sup:* serpentes immitissimum animalium genus, Plin. 10, 74, 96, § 207 —*Adv* · **immīte,** *rudely, harshly* · stridorque immite rudentum Sibilat, Sil 17, 257.

immitto (**inm-**), isi, issum, 3 (*perf sync* immisti, Sil. 17, 354), *v a* [in mitto], *to send* or *let into* a place, *to introduce, admit, to send* or *despatch against, to let loose at, discharge at, to cast* or *throw into* (freq and class; cf intromitto, induco, introduco) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen.: servos ad spoliandum fanum, Cic Verr 2, 4, 45, § 101, cf. servi in tecta nostra cum facibus immissi, id. Att. 14, 10, 1; id. Sest 36, 78 magna vis hominum simul immissa, Liv 2, 5, 3 equitatu immisso (in agmen hostium), Caes B G 7, 40, 4 armaturam levem in stationes, Liv 40, 48, 2, 21, 8, 8 corpus in undas, Ov H 2, 133. artificem mediis flammis, id. M 6, 615 completas naves taeda et pice in Pomponianam classem immisit, *let loose*, Caes B C 3, 101, 2, so ib § 5, cf. navem in terram, Liv. 30, 25, 8 repente equum immisi ad eam legionem, *urged, spurred* Galb ap Cic Fam 10, 30, 3 si effrenatos in eos equos immittis, Liv 40, 40, 5 · pila in hostes, Caes. B G 6, 8, 6 tela, id. B C 3, 92, 2 telum ex manu, Dig 9, 2, 52 canalibus aqua immissa, Caes. B C 2, 10, 6 aquam ex fullonicis in fundum vicini, Dig 39, 3, 3 cloacam privatam in publicum, ib 43, 23, 1, and · puram aquam in alvum, Cels 2, 12 haec (tigna) cum machinationibus immissa in flumen defixerat, *had driven into*, Caes. B G 4, 17, 4 · bipedales trabes, id ib § 6 tigna (in parietem), Dig 8, 5, 8, 43, 25, 3 coronam caelo, *hurls it to the sky*, Ov M 8, 179 · lentum filis immittitur aurum, *is inserted, interwoven*, id. ib 6, 68 circa oneratas veste cervices laticlaviam immiserat mappam, *put on, put around*, Petr 32, 2 · dexteraque immissis da mihi signa rotis. *let loose, swiftly driven*, Prop 3, 9, 58; cf. immissis pars caeca et concita frenis Arietat in portas, *slackened*, Verg A. 11, 889 habenas, id. ib 5, 662; Ov M 1, 280; cf rudentes, *let go, let loose*, Plin. Ep 8, 4, 5. Codrus in medios se immisit hostes, *threw himself*, Cic. Tusc 1, 48, 116; Liv 9, 4, 10 · se in hostium manum multitudinemque, Cic. Font 17, 38; cf.: immisit in armatas hostium copias, id. Par 1, 2, 12: offirmastin' occultare, quo te immittas, *whither you are going*, Plaut Pers 2, 2, 40 —**B.** In partic. **1.** *To send against* (secretly or hostilely), *to set on, incite, instigate, suborn* (mostly post-Aug): alii Tarquinium a Cicerone immissum aiebant, Sall C 48, 8: fratrem Tiberium inopinantem repente immisso tribuno militum interemit, Suet Calig. 23; cf. Tac. A. 3, 16: immissis qui monerent, id. ib 4, 54 · Suillium accusandis utrisque immittit, id. ib 11, 1: ad cujus rei probationem immittet indices, Just 32, 2 · invidia et a dissimilibus delator immissus, Plin. Ep 6, 31, 3 —**2.** *To let grow unrestrained* or *wild:* ea vitis immittitur ad uvas pariendas, Varr. R. R 1, 31, 3: cupressus immittitur in perticas asseresve, Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 141. pro densitate arborum immissorumque aliorum in alios ramorum, *grown together, interwoven*, Liv 40, 22, 3 · penitus immissis radicibus niti, *deeply planted* or *sunk*, Quint. 1, 3, 5 · barba immissa et intonso capillo, etc, *overgrown, hanging down*, Sisenn. ap Non. 130, 8; so, barba immissa, Verg. A. 3, 593; Ov M 12, 351, Quint. 12, 3, 12. *immissi capilli*, Ov. F 1, 503; *id.* M 5, 338, 6, 168, cf, in a Greek construction: Phleias immissus patrios de vertice crines, Val. Fl 1, 412.—**3.** *To ingraft:* trunci resecantur, et.. deinde feraces plantae immittuntur, Verg. G 2, 80 —**4.** Aliquem in bona alicujus, *to install, put in possession*, Cic Verr 2, 1, 54, § 142 —**II.** Trop · aliquid in aures, *to listen to*, Plaut Ep 3, 1, 14; but without *in:* ne tu quod istic fabuletur auris inmittas tuas, id. Capt 3, 4, 16 verba suis immittere figuris, *to accommodate its modes of thought* to the words, Manil 1, 24. jactam et immissam a te nefariam in me injuriam semper duxi, Cic. Par 4, 1, 28. hic corrector in eo ipso loco, quo reprehendit, immittit imprudens ipse senarium, *lets escape him*, id. Or 56, 190 si nihil extrinsecus accidit, quod corpus ejus in aliquam valetudinem immitteret, *threw into some sickness*, Dig. 1, 21, 14, § 2 · immisitque fugam Teucris atrumque timorem, *instilled, infused*, Verg A. 9, 719 · vires alicui, Val. Fl 7, 353 · amorem, Sen Herc Oet 554.

1. immixtus (**inm-**), a, um, *Part*, from immisceo

2. immixtus (**inm-**), a, um, *adj* [in mixtus], *unmixed* (post class) vinum, Aus Ep 20 *fin*

immo, incorrectly written **imo** [perh *sup* form from in, with ending mo; cf: summus, primus, hence], *on the contrary, no indeed, by no means*, or *yes indeed, by all means* (more commonly contradicting or essentially qualifying what precedes; but never, like minime, as an independent negative, being regularly accompanied by a clause defining the meaning, v Krebs, Antibarb p 551) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen.: *Tr* Etiam fatetur de hospite? *Th* Immo pernegat, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 19 · *An* Ubi? domin'? *Ch* Immo apud libertum Discum, Ter Eun. 3, 5, 60 *Do* Hae quid ad me? *To* Immo ad te attinent, Plaut Pers 4, 3, 27 · *De* Faciat, ut voles *Nau* Immo ejus judicio permitto omnia, Ter Phorm 5, 8, 54; id. Heaut 4, 3, 28 —*Esp*, in a reply extending or amplifying the preceding thought (cf.: potius, quin potius) · expedies? nempe ut modo? *D* Immo melius spero, Ter. Hec 3, 4, 22, Plaut Ps. 1, 5, 80. *Si* Quid? hoc intellextin'? an nondum etiam ne hoc quidem? *Da.* Immo callide, Ter And. 1, 2, 30 non igitur faciat, dixerit quis, quod utile sit, quod expediat? Immo intelligat nihil nec expedire nec utile esse, quod sit injustum, Cic. Off 3, 17, 76 · causa igitur non bona est? Immo optima, id. Att 9, 7, 4, cf. quem hominem? levem? immo gravissimum Mobilem? immo constantissimum Familiarem? immo alienissimum, id. Rosc. Com 16, 49; id. Att. 10, 12, 4 cum ille dixisset, se vero non exspectare, Immo, inquit, rogo exspectes, Quint 9, 3, 68. quid tu? Nullane habes vitia? Immo alia. Et fortasse minora? Hor S. 1, 3, 20; Plin Pan. 36, 3 — So in retorting a question: *Me.*

Quid apud hasce aedes negotii est tibi? *So* Immo quid tibi'st? Plaut Am 1, 1, 194, id Bacch 2, 2 29 *Ph* An amabo meretrix illa est, quae illam sustulit? *La* Immo meretrix fuit, sed ut sit, de ea re eloquar, id Cist 2, 3, 22, cf id Most 3, 2, 41 *Si* Paucis te volo *So* Dictum puta Nempe ut curentur recte haec *Si* Immo aliud, Ter And 1, 1, 2 —**2.** Strengthened by edepol, hercle, ecastor, vero, potius, etc *Ol* Ecquid amas nunc me? *St* Immo edepol me quam te minus, Plaut Cas 2, 8, 19, id Capt 2, 1, 16 *St* Quod bonum atque fortunatum mihi sit *Ol* Ita vero et mihi *Ch* Non *Ol* Immo hercle *Ch* Immo mihi hercle, id Cas 2, 6, 51, Ter Ad 5, 8, 5 *Pa* Mala es *Ph* Immo ecastor, Plaut Mil 2, 5, 33 *Pa* Nescis, Parmeno, Quantum hodie profueris mihi, etc *Par* Immo vero scio, neque hoc imprudens feci, Ter Hec 5, 4, 37 quid? si tyrannidem occupare si patriam prodere conabitur pater silebitne filius? Immo vero obsecrabit patrem, ne id faciat, Cic Off 3, 23, 90, id Q Fr 1, 3, 1 *Tr* Sub dio coli absque sole perpetuum diem *Si* Immo edepol vero, cum, etc, Plaut Most 3, 2, 79 *Tr* Ecquid placent? *Th* Ecquid placeant me rogas? immo hercle vero perplacent, id ib 4, 1, 4 senatus haec intelligit, consul videt hic tamen vivit Vivit? immo vero etiam in senatum venit, Cic Cat 1, 1, 2; id Att 12 43, 1 *De* Juben' hanc hinc abscedere? *Ph* Immo intus potius, Plaut As 5, 2, 89 immo hercle abiero potius, id Bacch 2, 2, 33 sed vos nihilne attulistis inde auri domum? Immo etiam, id ib 2, 3, 82 immo etiam, id Mil 4, 2, 23, Ter And 4, 1, 46 immo vero etiam, v above immo est quoque, Plaut Bacch 4, 8, 51 an infirmissimi omnium tamquam, quos nuper subjecit, Dolopes? Immo contra, ea, etc, Liv 41, 24, 8 immo contra, Dig 33, 7, 5, 38, 2, 51, 41, 3, 49 —**B.** In partic **1.** As an expression of dislike or surprise (ante class) *Ch* Verum vis dicam? *Da* Immo etiam Narrationis incipit mihi initium, *no indeed! now he is going to begin a long story,* Ter And 4, 2, 25 idne est verum? immo id est genus hominum pessimum, id ib 4, 1, 5 *Pe* Euge, euge, lepide laudo commentum tuum *Pa* Ut, si illanc concriminatus sit adversum Militem, etc *Pe* Immo optume, *no! capital!* Plaut Mil 2 2, 86 —**2.** Immo si scias or immo si audias, *if you only knew, had only heard,* intimating that such is not the case (ante class) immo si scias, Plaut Curc 2, 3 42 *St* Scelestissimum Me esse credo *Pa* Immo si scias dicta quae dixit hodie, id Cas 3, 5, 35, Ter Eun 2, 3, 64 *Ly* Bene hercle factum et gaudeo *De* Immo si scias, Plaut Merc 2, 2, 27, so ellipt, id Ps 2, 4, 59, Ter Heaut 3, 3, 38 immo si audias Meas pugnas, fugias demissis manibus domum, Plaut Ep 3, 4, 15 —**II.** Transf (perh not before the Aug period), for vel potius, in the middle of a sentence, to correct or add emphasis to what has been said, *nay rather, nay I should rather say* immo ita sit, *nay,* Ov M 7, 512 simulacra deum, deos immo ipsos convulsos ex sedibus suis ablatos esse, Liv 48, 43, 6 ipse aliquid, immo multa quotidie dicat, Quint 2 2, 8, 6, 2, 10, Plin Pan 85, 5 qui paucis diebus gestum consulatum, immo non gestum abiciebant per edictum, id ib 65, 3 nihil causae est, cur non illam vocis modulationem fidibus ac tibiis immo hercle, cymbalis adjuvemus, Quint 11, 2, 59, Curt 4, 1 immo vero, Plin 34, 1, 1, § 1 —In forming a climax quanta verborum nobis paupertas immo egestas sit, Sen Ep 58 Agrippinam nihilo tractabiliorem immo in dies amentiorem, Suet Aug 65, Plin Pan 23, 2

☞ Rarely after a word in the clause (first in Livy) nihil immo, Liv 35, 49, 13 non immo, Quint 11, 1, 50, cf non habet immo suum, Mart 6, 94, 4 vivit immo vigetque, Liv 39, 40, 7 statueretur immo, Tac A 12, 6 frueretur immo his, id ib 11, 30 quaedam immo virtutes id ib 15, 21 illos quin immo, id Or 6, cf ipsam quin immo curam, id ib 39 quin immo, Plin Ep 1, 8, 3, Quint 1, 1, 31, 12, 11, 27, 7, 10, 8

immōbĭlis (inm-), e, *adj* [in mobilis], *immovable* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen (class) terra immobilis manens, Cic Rep 6, 18 elephas tardum et paene immobile animal, Curt 8, 14 balaenae ad flexum, Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 13 rigor, Quint 9, 4, 101 immobilior scopulis, Ov M 13, 801 —**B.** In partic res, *immovable property, real estate,* Dig 2, 8, 15, 41, 3, 23, opp res mobiles, Ulp Fragm 19, 6, 8 —**II.** Trop, *immovable, unmoved, unalterable* (mostly post Aug) ardet inexcita Ausonia atque immobilis ante, Verg A 7, 623 donec principes immobilem se precibus et invidiae juxta ostendit, Tac A 16 10 adversum plausum ac lasciviam insultantis vulgi immobiles, id. H 4, 2 isti apathiae sectatores, qui videri se esse tranquillos et intrepidos et immobiles volunt, Gell 19, 12, 10 statua pro rostris cum hac inscriptione PIETATIS IMMOBILIS ERGA PRINCIPEM, Suet Vit 3 omnia, quae mensurā continentur, certa et immobilia congruere sibi debent, Front Aquaed 34

immōbĭlĭtas (inm-), ātis *f* [immobilis], *immovableness* (post class) **I.** Lit aquae (maris mortui), Just 36, 3 —*Absol*, Tert adv Hermog 36 *fin*, Cael Aur Acut 2, 37, 195 —*Plur*, Arn 1, 26 —**II.** Trop, *unfeelingness, want of feeling* animi, Lact 6, 17, 23

immŏdĕrantĭa (inm-), ae, *f* [in moderor] *want of moderation, intemperance* (post class) ventris (opp abstinentia), Tert Bapt 20 *fin*

immŏdĕrātē, *adv*, v immoderatus *fin*

immŏdĕrātĭo (inm-), onis, *f* [immoderatus], *want of moderation, excess* (rare) efferri immoderatione verborum, i e *exaggerated expressions,* Cic Sull 10, 30 potūs, Ambros de Elia et Jejun 12 44 —**II.** *Want of measure* or *rhythm* omnem mensuram et modum immoderationi anteponi, August Music 9, n 15

immŏdĕrātus (inm-), a, um, *adj* [in moderatus], *without measure, measureless, immeasurable* **I.** Lit (only poet) vides sublime fusum, immoderatum aethera, *unbounded* (= immensum) Cic poet N D 2, 25, 65, Lucr 1, 1013 —**II.** Trop, *unrestrained, unbridled, excessive, immoderate* (freq and class) ipsum illum Aristotelis discipulum, superbum, crudelem, immoderatum fuisse, Cic Att 13, 28, 3 homo et turbulentus, id Phil 10, 11, 23 mulier, id Cael 21, 53 immensae cupiditates, infinitae et immoderatae sunt, Auct Her 2, 22, 34 intemperantia, Cic Ac 1, 10, 39 quippe duos pro uno dominos acceptos, immoderata, infinita potestate, Liv 3, 9, 4 res immoderata cupido est, Ov P 4, 15, 31 motus animi, cum immoderatiores sunt, vitia fiunt, Gell 19, 12, 4 immoderatissimae luxuriae esse, Suet Ner 51 immoderato potu et pastu pars animi obstupefacta, Cic Div 1, 29, 60 ne immoderata aut angusta sit oratio, id Or 58, 198 vox immoderatior, Cael ap Quint 11, 1, 51 tam immoderatae linguae fuit, *unbridled,* Suet Vit Luc tempestates, Cic Rosc Am 45, 131 — Hence, *adv* **immŏdĕrātē. 1.** Lit *without measure* or *rule* moveri immoderate et fortuitu, Cic Univ 13 vox immoderate profusa, id N D 2, 59, 149 effunditur spiritus, Quint 11, 3, 63 —**2.** Trop, *immoderately, extravagantly* vivere, Cic Univ 12 jactari, id Div 1, 29, 60 abuti nostra facilitate, id Fam 12, 1, 2 — *Comp* ferre casum incommodorum tuorum, Cic Fam 5, 16, 5 —*Sup* laetari Spart Sev 20

immŏdestē, *adv*, v immodestus *fin*

immŏdestĭa (inm-), ae, *f* [immodestus] *intemperate conduct, immodesty, licentiousness* (very rare, not in Cic) heri haec immodestia me coegit, qui, etc, Plaut Am 1, 1, 9 publicanorum, *avarice extortion,* Tac A 13, 50 histrionum, id ib 4, 14

immŏdestus (inm-), a, um, *adj* [in modestus], *unrestrained excessive, extravagant, immoderate* (rare but class, syn immoderatus) in vino Ter Heaut 3, 3, 7 mores, Plaut Curc 1, 3, 44 largitione effundere, Sen Contr 1, 1 fautores histrionum, Tac A 13, 28 genus jocandi non profusum nec immodestum, *Cic Off 1, 29, 103 —*Adv* **immŏdestē. A.** *Immoderately, extravagantly, impudently* amare, Plaut Poen 1, 1, 25 gloriari (with immodice) Liv 22, 27, 2 immodeste atque intemperanter facere multa, Quint 5, 7, 32 postulare missionem, Suet Aug 24 — *Comp* procedere, Sen. Q N 1, 17 —**B.** *Unjustly* tum me hoc indecore, immodeste datis di Plaut Rud 1, 3, 9

immŏdĭcē, *adv*, v immodicus *fin*

immŏdĭcus (inm-), a, um, *adj* [in modicus], *beyond bounds, beyond measure, excessive, unrestrained, unruly, immoderate* (perh not ante Aug) **I.** Lit (very rare) prominet immodicum pro longa cuspide rostrum, Ov M 6, 673 tuber, id ib 8, 808 fluctus, id H 18, 137 frigus, id. P 3, 1, 14, cf continuae et immodicae tempestates, Suet Aug 47 —Far more freq, **II.** Trop, *excessive, unrestrained, extravagant, immoderate,* etc immodicus in numero augendo esse solet *is in the habit of exaggerating numbers,* Liv 38, 23, 8 in appetendis honoribus immodicus, Vell 2, 33, 3 immodicus linguā, Liv 22, 12, 11 animi, Sall H. 1, 114 Dietsch tum verbis tum rebus immodicus, *extravagant in words and deeds,* Suet Dom 12 Gracchi legibus (ferendis), Luc 6, 796 assiduus potius quam immodicus (praeceptor), Quint 2, 2, 5 imperia, Liv 21, 3, 5, so, licentia crudelitatis, Vell 2, 28, 2 decreta ad honores sociorum, Liv 31, 45, 2 libido possidendi, Col 1, 3, 11 fastus, Ov A A 3, 511 populi acclamationes Suet Caes. 79 oratio, *too long,* Plin Ep 9, 4, 1 periodus Quint 9, 4, 125 —(β) With *gen* gloriae, Vell 2, 11 irae, Stat Th 1, 41 libidinis, Col 7, 6, 3 laetitiae et maeroris, Tac A 15, 23 fugae, Sil 12, 268 animi, Tac H 1, 53 —As *subst* immodica cupere, Sen Ben 1, 9, 2 — Hence, *adv* **immŏdĭcē,** *beyond measure, excessively, immoderately* si sanguis ex vulnere immodice fluat, Plin 30, 13, 38, § 112 fucata formam, Luc 10, 137 frequenter id potius quam immodice facere, Col 2, 16, 2 opportunae positae (figurae) cum immodice petantur, Quint 9, 3, 100 immodesteque gloriari, Liv 22, 27, 2 sibi arrogare eloquentiam, Quint 11, 1, 19 ferocire, Gell 1, 11, 2 capere voluptatem ex aliqua re, id 19, 2, 1

***immŏdŭlātus (inm-),** a, um, *adj* [in modulatus] *unrhythmical, inharmonious* poëmata, Hor A P 263

immoenis, v immunis

immŏlātīcĭus (inm-) or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj* [immolo] *of* or *for a sacrifice* (late Lat) caro, Aug Ep 154, cf immolaticius θυσιμος, Gloss Philox

immŏlātĭo (inm-), ōnis *f* [id] *a sacrificing, a sacrifice* (rare but class) in ipso immolationis tempore, Cic Div 1, 52, 119 in ipsa, id ib 2, 16, 37 Iphigeniae, Quint. 2, 13, 13 —In *plur* nefandae, Tac A 3 13 —**II.** Concr, *a sacrifice, offering,* Aug Ep 36, 30

immŏlātor (inm-), oris, *m* [id], *one who offers a sacrifice, a sacrificer* (rare but class) ut se exta ad immolatoris fortunam accommodent, Cic Div 2, 15, 36 nati immolator unici, Prud Cath 12, 48

immōlītus (inm-), a, um, *Part* [in molior] *built up* or *erected* in a place (very rare) quae in loca publica inaedificata immolitave privati habebant demoliti sunt, Liv 39, 44, 4, so, INAEDIFICATVM INMOLITVMVE, Tab Heracl 1 70

immŏlo (inm-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [in mola] **I.** Orig, *to sprinkle* a victim *with sacrificial meal* (mola salsa) olim hostiae immolatae dicebantur mola salsa tactae, cum vero ictae et aliquid ex illis in aram datum mactatae dicebantur, Serv ad Verg A 4, 57 —So only in one other example in Cato boves immolati, Cato ap Serv Verg A. 10, 541 —Far more freq and class, **II.** Transf, *to bring as an offering, to offer, sacrifice, immolate* (cf macto) ego hodie dis meis iratissumis sex agnos immolavi, Plaut Poen 2 5 Musis bovem immolasse dicitur, Cic N D 3 36, 88 bovem Dianae, Liv 1, 45, 7, cf Dianae vitulum, Cic Inv 2, 31, 94 hostias id Tusc 3, 26, 63 animalia capta, Caes B G 4, 17 3 agnum, Hor C 4, 11, 7 aut pro victimis homines immolant aut se immolaturos vovent, Caes B G 4, 16, 2 homines, Cic Rep 3, 9, id Front 10, 21 filiam, Quint 3, 11, 6 puerum, Plin 8, 22, 34, § 82 qui hominem immolaverint, exve ejus sanguine litaverint, etc, Paul Sent 5, 23 16 porca, quae Cereri immolatur, Veran ap Paul ex Fest p 250 Müll —*Absol* cum Sulla immolaret ante praetorium, Cic Div 1, 33, 72 nemo nostrum est, quin, etiam cum de alia re immolaret, tamen, etc, Caecin ap Cic Fam 6 7, 2 cum immolanti aufugisset hostia, Suet Caes 59, 18, id. Aug 95 —*Pass* im-

perf cum pluribus dis immolatur, Cic Div 2, 17, 38 —With *abl* of the offering quibus hostiis immolandum cuique deo, cui majoribus, cui lactentibus, etc., Cic. Leg 2, 12, 29 itaque Jovi tauro, verre, ariete immolari non licet, Capit ap Macr S 3, 10, 3, cf. ib § 4.—**B.** Poet, in a still more general sense, *to sacrifice, slay* Pallas te hoc vulnere, Pallas Immolat, Verg A. 12, 949 inferias quos (juvenes) immolet umbris, id. ib 10, 519, Phaedr 4, 6, 10 —**C.** (Eccl Lat) *To present as an offering, render* humilitatem animae suae deo, Tert Cult Fem 2, 9 paenitentiam deo, id. Pudic 10 cui populus suffragiis immolat, *does homage to*, id. de Anim. 33

‡ **immŏranter,** incunctanter, ἀνυπερθέτως (*without delay, immediately*), Gloss Philox

immordĕo (inm-), sum, 2, *v a* [in mordeo], *to bite into* (poet and rare, perh. only in *part. perf pass*) labitur, immorsaque cadens obmutuit hasta, Stat. Th 2, 628· immorso aequales videant mea vulnera collo, Prop 3, 8 (4, 7), 21 (stomachus) pernâ magis ac magis hillis Flagitat immorsus refici (=vellicatus, excitatus), *excited*, Hor S 2, 4, 61.

immŏrĭor (inm-), mortuus, 3, *v dep n.* [in morior], *to die in* or *upon* any thing (poet and in post-Aug prose) —Constr with *dat* and rarely *in aliqua re* **I.** Lit., illa sorori immoritur, Ov M. 6, 296 hastae, Val Fl. 6, 570 fortiter Euxinis aquis, Ov P 3, 7, 40, cf ipsis aquis, id M 7, 572 stellio immortuus vino, Plin. 29, 4, 22, § 73 apes immortuae in melle, id. 29, 6, 38, § 128 non exigo, ut immoriaris legationi, immorare, Auct ap Quint 9, 3, 73 tormentis, Sen Contr 5, 34, 6. saepe tormentis pro silentio rerum creditarum immortui, Just. 44, 2, 3 —Of things manus immortua, *dying, withering*, Luc 3, 613. aura superstes Immoritur velis, i e *dies away*, Stat Th. 1 481. —* **II.** Trop immoritur studiis (*dat* =macerat et enecat se opere rustico exercendo), *he pines away*, Hor Ep 1, 7, 85

immŏror (inm-), atus, 1, *v dep n* [in moror], *to tarry* or *remain in, to stay upon* or *at, to linger near* a place (post Aug) **I.** Lit (constr in aliqua re, alicui rei) ut saturae studiosius nidis immorentur, Col 8, 5, 14 puer meridiano inmorans, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 25 —**II.** Trop ne terrenis immorer, Quint. 2, 16, 6 honestis cogitationibus, Plin. Ep 1, 8, 8 non exigo, ut immoriaris legationi, immorare, Auct ap Quint 9, 3, 73 non arbitror mihi in hoc immorandum, quid sit, etc, id. 11 2, 4.

immorsus, a, um, *Part*, from immordeo

immortālis (inm-), e, *adj* [in mortalis], *undying, immortal* (class) **I.** Lit si nullum corpus immortale sit nullum esse corpus sempiternum corpus autem immortale nullum esse, etc, Cic N D 3, 12 29 credo deos immortales sparsisse animos in corpora humana, etc, id. de Sen. 21, 77 dii, v deus animi, id. ib 23, 82, id. Leg 2, 11, 27 natura (opp mortalis fortuna) id. Off 1, 33, 120 pro di inmortales! Ter Ad 3, 4, 1 pro deorum inmortalium! id. Phorm 2, 3, 4 al —*Subst plur* **immortāles,** ium, *m*, *the immortals, gods* quod ad immortales attinet, haec, deinceps quod ad mortales, *to the gods*, Varr L. L 5, § 75 Mull, Lucr 5, 165 —**II.** Transf **A.** *Imperishable, eternal, endless* memoria et gloria, Cic Balb 17, 40 memoriam alicujus reddere, id. de Or 2, 2, 8 fructum cepi vestri in me amoris et judicii, id. Pis 14, 31 gratias agere alicui, Planc. ap Cic. Fam 10, 11, 1 opera edere, Liv 1, 16, 1 tributa, Tac. H 4, 32 illa Sallustii velocitas Quint 10, 1, 102 nemo ignavia immortalis factus est, Sall. J 90, 49 immortalia ne speres, monet annus, etc, Hor C 4, 7, 7 —**B.** Poet, *like the gods, blessed exceedingly happy* immortalis ero, si altera talis erit, Prop 2 14 (3, 6), 10, 2, 15 (3, 7) 39 —Hence, * *adv* **immortālĭter,** *infinitely* gaudeo, Cic. Q Fr 3, 1, 3, § 9

immortālĭtas (inm-), ātis, *f* [immortalis] *exemption from death, immortality* (class.) **I.** Lit salvos sum inmortalitas mihi datast, Plaut Merc. 3, 4, 18 quae Socrates supremo vitae die de immortalitate animorum disseruisset, Cic. de Sen. 21, 78 vita beata nullâ aliâ re nisi immortalitate cedens caelestibus, id. N D 2, 61, 153 —In *plur* vide igitur, ne virtutibus hominum isti honores habeantur, non immortalitatibus, *to their immortal natures*, Cic N D 3, 18, 46 —**II.** Transf **A.** *Imperishableness, imperishable fame, undying renown, immortality* non censet lugendam esse mortem, quam immortalitas consequatur, Cic. de Sen. 20, 74 jam tum immortalitatis virtute partae fautor, Liv 1, 7, 15 emit morte immortalitatem, Quint. 9, 3, 71 mihi populus Romanus aeternitatem immortalitatemque donavit, Cic Pis 3, 7 gloriae, id. de Sen. 23, 82 aliquid immortalitati commendare, id. de Or 2, 9, 36 aliquid immortalitati tradere, id. ib 3, 16, 60 —* **B.** (Acc. to immortalis, II B) *Blessedness, the height of happiness* mihi immortalitas parta est, si, etc, Ter And. 5, 5, 4.

* **immortālĭter (inm-),** *adv*, v immortalis *fin*

* **immortālĭtus (inm-),** *adv* [immortalis, analog with divinitus], *from heaven, by the gift of the gods*· immortalitus se obtulit mihi haec facultas, Turp ap Non. 514, 28 (Com Fragm. v 89 Rib)

immortŭus (inm-), a, um, *Part*, from immorior

immōtus (inm-) a, um, *adj* [in motus], *unmoved, immovable, motionless* (most) poet and in post-Aug prose) **I.** Lit (illa arbor) immota manet, Verg G 2, 293 (Ceres) Sub Jove duravit multis immota diebus, Ov F 4, 505 supercilia (opp mobilia), Quint. 11, 3, 79 sceptrum, id. ib § 158 aquae, i e *frozen*, Ov Tr 3, 10, 38 aër, Plin. 17, 24, 36, § 222 apum examina, Col. 9, 4, 19 serenus et immotus dies *calm*, Tac H. 1, 86, Plin. Ep 2, 7, 6, id. Pan 82 terrarum pondus sedet immotum, Sen Prov 1, 2 mare, id. Suas 1, 1 cervix, id. ib 6, 17 legio, Tac. A. 14, 37 vultus, id. ib 2, 29 —**II.** Trop, *unmoved, unshaken, undisturbed, steadfast, firm* mens immota manet, Verg A 4, 449 manent immota tuorum Fata tibi, id ib 1, 257, cf immota manet fatis Lavinia conjux, id. ib 7, 314 immotas praebet mugitibus aures, *unmoved*, Ov M 15, 465 nympha procis, Val. Fl. 5, 112 adversus turmas acies, Liv 10, 14, 16, 21, 55, 10 immotus iis, Tac A. 15, 59 immota aut modice lacessita pax, id. ib 4, 32 fides sociis, Val. Fl. 3, 598 felicis animi immota tranquillitas, Sen. de Ira, 2, 12, 6 constantia, id. Const 5, 4 gaudium, id. Vit Beat 4, 5 animus, Lact 6, 17, 22 —In *neutr* si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet, Ne, etc, *immovable, unchangeable*, Verg A 4, 15, so with an *object clause* immotum adversus eos sermones fixumque Tiberio fuit non omittere caput rerum, Tac A. 1, 47

immūgio (inm-), īvi or ii, 4, *v n* [in mugio], *to bellow, roar,* or *resound in* or *at* (poet) curvisque immugit Aetna cavernis, Verg A 3, 674 procella Antennae immugit, Sil. 17, 257 maestoque immugit regia luctu, Verg A. 11, 38 judicaturo Domino lugubre mundus immugiet, Hier Ep 14

immulgĕo (inm-), ēre, *v a* [in mulgeo] *to milk into* lacteam opem, Liv And. ap Fest. p 163 (Trag Fragm v 38 Rib) teneris immulgens ubera labris, Verg A. 11, 572 in dolore (oculi) et epiphoris si immulgeatur (lac), plurimum prodest, Plin 28, 7, 21, § 72, Ambros in Luc 8, § 75

* **immundābĭlis (inm-)** e, *adj* [in mundo] *that cannot be cleansed* vitium, Tert Pudic 20

immundē, *adv*, v immundus *fin*

immundĭtĭa (inm-), ae, *f* [immundus], *uncleanness, impurity, filth*, Plaut. Stich 5, 5, 6 —Also **immundĭtĭes,** ei, Tert Mon. 7 —In *plur*, Col. 1, 6, 11, 12, 3, 8, Dig 43, 23, 1, § 2, Tert Res Carn 47 continet se a viis nostris, quasi ab immunditiis, Lact 4, 16, 8

immundo, āvi, 1, *v a* [id.], *to defile, render unclean* (late Lat.) albentes pulvere canes, Dracont. Carm 8, 589

immundus (inm-), a, um, *adj* [in mundus], *unclean, impure, dirty filthy, foul* (syn. spurcus, obscenus, impurus) **I.** Lit (class.) humus erat immunda, lutulenta vino, Cic. Fragm. ap Quint 8, 3, 66 homo, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 24, id. Cist. 1, 1, 115, Lucr 4, 1160, Hor S 1, 6, 124 canis, id Ep 1, 2, 26 Harpyiae contactu immundo omnia foedant, Verg A. 3, 228 sues, id. G 1, 400 popinae Hor S 2, 4, 62 ager, *run wild, overgrown*, Pall. 2 10 pauperies domûs Hor Ep 2 2, 199 —*Absol.* **immundae,** ārum, *f*, *unclean women*, Cic Att 9, 10, 2 —*Comp* superne deciduo immundiore lapsu aliquo polluta, Plin. 14, 19, 23, §119 nilo mundius hoc, niloque immundior ille, Cat 97, 3, Sen Q N 9, 4, 2.—*Sup*· liquet illos immundissimos fuisse, Sen. Ep 86, 11, Plin. Ep 10, 98, 1.—* **II.** Trop· aut immunda crepent ignominiosaque dicta, Hor A. P 247 —*Adv* **immundē,** *impurely, uncleanly* foedare templa, Jul. Obseq Prod. 115

* **immūnĭfĭcus (inm-),** a, um, *adj* [in munificus] *not liberal, stingy* civis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 69

* **immūnĭo (inm-),** īvi, 4, *v a*, *to fortify* praesidium immunivit, Tac A 11, 19

immūnis (inm- and archaic **inmoenis),** e, *adj* [in munus], *free* or *exempt from a public service, burden,* or *charge* (class., cf expers, exsors) **I.** Lit melius hi quam nos, qui piratas immunes, socios vectigales habemus, Cic Off 3, 11, 49 quid immunes? hi certe nihil debent, id. Verr 2, 5, 21, § 53 sine foedere immunes civitates ac liberae, id. ib 2, 3, 6, § 13, id. Font. 4, 7 immunis militia, Liv 1, 43, 8 Ilienses ab omni onere immunes praestitit, Suet Claud 25 qui agros immunes liberosque arant, i e, *free from taxes, tax free*, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 69, § 166, cf id. Agr 3, 2, 9 duo milia jugerum Sexto Clodio rhetori assignasti, et quidem immunia, Suet Rhet 5 —(β) With *gen* immunes portoriorum, Liv 38, 14 ceterorum immunes nisi propulsandi hostis, Tac. A. 1, 36 —**B.** Transf, beyond the polit and milit sphere, *free* or *exempt from, that contributes* or *gives nothing* (mostly poet) non enim est inhumana virtus neque immunis neque superba, *inactive*, Cic Lael. 14, 50· quem scis immunem Cinarae placuisse rapaci, *who made no presents, without presents*, Hor Ep 1, 14, 33, id. C 4, 12, 23 Enipeus, Ov M 7, 229 immunisque sedens aliena ad pabula fucus, *doing nothing, idle*, Verg G 4, 244 ipsa quoque immunis rastroque intacta *without compulsion, free*, Ov M 1, 101 —In a play on the word *Ly* Civi immuni scin quid cantari solet? *Ph* Verum, gnate mi, is est inmunis, quoi nihil est qui munus fungatur suum, Plaut Trin. 2, 2, 69, 73 —(β) With *gen* bos curvi immunis aratri Ov M 3, 11 immunes operum, id. ib 4, 5 —**II.** Trop, *not sharing* or *partaking in, free from, devoid of, without* any thing (poet and in post-Aug prose), constr with *gen*, *abl*, with *ab*, or *absol* (α) With *gen* aspicit urbem Immunem tanti belli, Verg A. 12, 559 tanti boni, Ov Tr 4, 2, 62 mali, id. M 8, 691 necis, *exempt from*, id ib 9, 253 caedis manus, *free from unstained with*, id. H. 14, 8 delictorum paternorum, Vell 2, 7 aequoris Arctos *not setting in*, Ov M 13, 293 (an imitation of the Homeric ἄμμορος λοετρῶν Ὠκεανοῖο, Il 18, 489), Ov F 4, 575 —(β) With *abl* animum immunem esse tristitiâ, Sen Ep 85 Cato omnibus humanis vitiis, Vell 2, 35, 2 exercitum immunem tanta calamitate servavit, id. 2, 120, 3 —(γ) With *ab* immunis ab omnibus arbitris esse, Vell 2, 14 *fin* dentes a dolore, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 37 —(δ) *Absol* immunis aram si tetigit manus, *stainless pure*, Hor C 3, 23, 17 amicum castigare ob meritam noxiam, Inmoene est facinus, *a thankless office*, Plaut Trin. 1, 1, 1, cf inmoene, improbum, culpandum vel interdum munere liberatum, Gloss. Plac. p 476

immūnĭtas (inm-) ātis (*gen plur* immunitatum, Cic Phil 2 14, 35), *f* [immunis] *freedom* or *exemption from public services, burdens, or charges, immunity* (class) **I.** Lit (Druides) militiae vacationem omniumque rerum habent immunitatem, * Caes. B G 6, 14, 1 immunitas et libertas provinciae, Cic Font 8, 17 immunitatem (a tributis) obtulit, Suet Aug 40, Tac A. 12 61, 13, 51, Curt 5, 3, 15 personae quibus decimae immunitatem ipse (imperator) tribuit, Mos et Rom Leg Coll. 16, 9, 3 et saep —In *plur*, Cic Fam 12, 1,

1, id Phil 1, 1, 3, Suet Tib 49, id Galb 15, Tac H 3, 55 —**II.** Trop , *freedom, exemption*, or *immunity* from any thing (cf vacatio, vacuitas) qui det isti deo immunitatem magni muneris, Cic Ac 2, 38, 121 immunitates malorum, Lampr Commod 14

immūnītus (inm-), a, um, *adj* [2 in munitus], *unfortified, undefended* (rare but class) oppida castellaque, Liv 22, 11, 4 Sparte, Ov M 10, 169 inermes atque immuniti abscondimus, App M 8, p 202 *fin* via, i e *not properly made, impassable*, Cic Caecin. 19, 54

immurmŭro (inm-), are, *v n* [in murmuro], *to murmur in, at*, or *against* any thing (poet and in post class prose) ipsa jacet terraeque tremens immurmurat atrae, Ov M 6, 558 terrae, id ib 11, 187 undis, id ib 11, 567 silvis Auster, Verg G 4, 261 hastae, Sil 5, 332 tacita aure (Acestae), Stat Th 1, 532 undis id ib 11, 567 illa sibi introrsum et sub lingua immurmurat, Pers 2, 9 increpor a cunctis totumque immurmurat agmen, Ov M 3 646 ipse publicato nobis quod immurmurat, *whispers*, Macr S 6, 7 cum saepe immurmurantes audierit ventos, Amm 12, 16

immūsĭcus (inm-), a, um, *adj* [2 in musicus] *unmusical*, Tert Apol 1

immussŭlus (immusŭlus), i, *m*, *a kind of vulture* or *falcon*, Plin 10, 7, 8, § 20, Arn 2, 84, 7, 223 —**II.** *The sea eagle* = ossifraga, Paul ex Fest pp 112 and 113 Müll *N cr*

1. immūtābĭlis (inm-), e, *adj* [2 in mutabilis], *unchangeable, unalterable, immutable* (rare but class) esse causas immutabiles easque aeternas, Cic. Fat 12, 28, so, immutabilis et aeterna res, id Rep 3, 2 nec magis immutabile ex vero in falsum, id Fat 9, 18 res (with stabilis), id Univ 3 comprehensio (with stabilis), id. Ac 2, 8, 23 spatia, id N D 2, 19, 49 eadem ratio, quae fuit futuraque, donec res eaedem manebunt, immutabilis est, Liv 22, 39, 10 necessitas, Quint. 2, 13 1 pondus verborum (with grave), Stat Th 1, 212 — *Comp* concordi populo nihil esse immutabilius, nihil firmius, Cic Rep 1, 32 —*Adv*

immūtābĭlĭter, *unchangeably*, Dig 45, 1, 99, § 1, App de Mundo, p 74

2. immūtābĭlis (inm-), e, *adj* [immuto] *changed, altered* vestitus atque ornatus, Plaut Epid 4, 2, 8 —*Comp* immutabiliores animae, Cassiod de Anim 3

* **immūtabĭlĭtas (inm-)**, atis, *f* [1 immutabilis] *unchangeableness, immutability* in factis immutabilitatem apparere, in futuris non item, Cic Fat 9, 17

immūtābĭlĭter, *adv* , v 1 immutabilis *fin*

immūtātĭo (inm-), onis, *f* [immuto] *a change, exchanging, interchange, substitution of one thing for another* in speech verborum, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 16 ordinis, id de Or 3, 44, 176 si verborum immutationibus utantur, quos appellant τροπους, id. Brut 17, 69 —**B.** Esp , rhet t t , *metonymy, the indirect naming* of any thing = αλλοιωσις, μετωνυμια immutationes nusquam crebriores, i e *metonymies*, id. Or 27, 94, id de Or 3, 54, 207, cf Quint 9, 1, 35 faciebat barbarismos immutatione, cum *c* pro *g* uteretur, id 1 5 12, cf ib 6

immūtātor (inm-), oris, *m* [id], *a changer*, Oros 7, 43

1. immūtātus (inm-), a, um, *adj* [2 in mutatus] *unchanged, unaltered* (rare but class) id mutavit, quia me immutatum videt, Ter And 1, 5, 7 veritas est, per quam immutata ea, quae sunt aut ante fuerunt aut futura sunt, dicuntur, Cic Inv 2, 53, 162

2. immūtatus, a, um, *Part* , from immuto

immūtesco (inm-), tŭi, 3, *v inch n* [in mutesco] *to become dumb* or *speechless* (post Aug) immutescamus alioqui, si nihil dicendum videatur, Quint 10, 3, 16 ruptis ore querelis, Stat Th 5, 542

* **1. immŭtĭlātus (inm-)**, a, um, *adj* [in mutilo] *maimed, mutilated* corpore Sall. Fragm ap Non 366, 18 (Hist 4, 40 Dietsch)

* **2. immŭtĭlātus (inm-)**, a, um, *adj* [2 in mutilatus], *unmutilated, entire*, Cod Th 4, 22, 1

immūto (inm-), āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic *inf pres pass* inmutarier, Ter And 1, 5, 40, id Eun. 2, 1, 19, id Phorm 1, 4, 29), *v a* [in muto], *to change, alter, transform* **I.** In gen (class) ubi immutatus sum? ubi ego formam perdidi? Plaut Am 1, 1, 300 perscrutari nos nostri an alieni simus, ne clam quispiam nos imprudentis immutaverit, Plaut Mil 2, 5, 22 adeone homines immutarier ex amore, Ter Eun. 2, 1, 19 vultum earum, id Hec 3, 3, 9 imperio, potestate, prosperis rebus immutari, Cic Lael 15, 54, cf me aliquando immutarunt tibi, id. Fam 5, 8, 2 illi regi amabili Cyro subest ad immutandi animi licentiam crudelissimus ille Phalaris (v *ad*), id Rep 1, 28 ut ejus orbis (i e signiferi) unaquaeque pars alia alio modo moveat immutetque caelum, id. Div 2, 42, 89 concentus immutatus aut discrepans, id Rep 2, 42 temeritas filii comprobavit, verborum ordinem immuta fac sic comprobavit filii temeritas, etc , id Or 63, 214 nomen immuto, Quint 8, 6, 28 cum successor aliquid immutat de institutis priorum, Cic Fl 14, 33 — **II.** In partic , in rhet (*a*) *To put, by metonymy*, one word for another immutata (verba), in quibus pro verbo proprio subicitur, aliud quod idem significet, sumptum ex re aliqua consequenti, etc Ennius Horridam Africam terribili tremere tumultu cum dicit, pro Afris immutat Africam, Cic Or 27, 92 sq , id de Or 3, 43, 169 —(*β*) Esp immutata oratio, *allegory*, = αλληγορια, Cic de Or 2 65, 261

īmo, *adv* , v immo

impācātus (inp-), a, um, *adj* [2 in pacatus], *not peaceable, unquiet* (poet and in post Aug prose) aut impacatos a tergo horrebis Iberos, *warlike plundering*, Verg G 3, 408 fortuna, Stat S 5, 1, 137 quies alti pelagi, Claud. in Ruf 1, 70 vita, Sen de Ira, 3, 27 *fin* odia, Claud in. Eutr 2, 212

impācĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj* [in pax facio], *not peaceful, not inclined to peace*, Ambros in Psa 43, § 12

* **impactĭo (inp-)**, ōnis, *f* [impingo], *a striking against, concussion, impact* nubium, Sen Q N 2, 12 *fin*

impactus, a, um, *Part* , from impingo

impaene, v impunis, II

* **impaenĭtendus (inp-)**, a, um, *adj* [2 in paenitet], *not to be repented of* pauperies, App M 11, p 271

impaenĭtens (inp-), entis, *adj* [2 in paenitens], *not repenting, impenitent* (late Lat) cor, Hier in Iesai 12, 40, 27, Vulg Rom 2, 5

impaenĭtentĭa (inp-), ae, *f* [2 in paenitentia], *impenitence* (late Lat), Hier in Iesai 18, 65, 23

impaenītus (inp-), v impunitus

impāges (inp-), is, *f* [in pag, pango, analogous with compages], *the border* or *frame work which surrounds the panel of a door*, Vitr 4, 6, cf impages dicuntur quae a fabris in tabulis figuntur, quo firmius cohaereant a pangendo, id est figere, Paul ex Fest p 108 Müll

* **impallesco (inp-)**, lŭi, 3, *v inch n* [in pallesco], *to grow* or *turn pale in* or *at* any thing (post Aug) nocturnis chartis, Pers 5 62 eventu impalluit ipse secundo, Stat Th 6, 805

impalpēbrātĭo (inp-), onis, *f* [2 in palpebrae] *loss of motion in the eyelids*, Cael Aur Tard 2, 5, 87

impar (inp-), ăris (*abl sing* impari, but, metri grat , impare, Verg E 8, 75, id Cir 372, *gen plur* imparium Cels. 3, 4 al), *adj* [2 in par] *uneven, unequal, dissimilar* in number or quality (cf dispar, dissimilis) **I.** In gen (class.) stellarum numerus par an impar sit, nescitur, Cic Ac 2, 10, 32 congressus impari numero, Caes B C 1, 40 6, 1, 47, 3 numero deus impare gaudet, Verg E 8, 75 Serv , cf imparem numerum antiqui prosperiorem hominibus esse crediderunt, Paul ex Fest p 109 Müll (sonus) intervallis conjunctus imparibus, Cic Rep 6, 18, cf Lucr 5, 683 qui Musas amat impares, Hor C 3, 19, 13 imparibus carmina facta modis, i e *hexameters and pentameters*, Ov Tr 2, 220 impares tibiae numero foraminum discretae, Paul ex Fest p 109 Müll ludere par impar, *even or odd*, Hor S 2, 3, 248 mensae erat pes tertius impar Testa parem fecit, Ov M 8, 662 formae atque animi, Hor C 1, 33, 11, cf formae, id. S 2, 2, 30 si toga dissidet impar, Rides, *uneven, awry*, id. Ep 1, 1, 96 acer coloribus impar, i e *party colored*, Ov M 10, 95 quos quidem ego ambo unice diligo sed in Marco benevolentia impari, Cic Fam 5, 8, 4 leges, Quint 7, 7, 6 ad exhortationem praecipue valent imparia, id 5, 11, 10 —(*β*) With *dat* nil fuit umquam sic impar sibi, Hor S 1, 3, 19 —**II.** In partic (with the accessory notion of smaller, inferior), *unequal to, not a match for, unable to cope with* a thing, *inferior, weaker* (so perh not till after the Aug period) (*a*) With *dat* Phthius Achilles, Ceteris major, tibi (Apollini) miles impar, Hor C 4, 6, 5, Suet Dom 10 derepente velut impar dolori congemuit, *unable to support his grief*, Suet Tib 23 muliebre corpus impar dolori, Tac A 15, 57, cf senex et levissimis quoque curis impar, id. ib 14, 54 Pygmaeus bellator impar hosti, Juv 13, 169 optimatium conspirationi, Suet Caes 15 militum ardori id Oth 9 bello, Tac H 1, 74 sumptui, Dig 3, 5, 9 impar tantis honoribus, Suet Tib 67 —(*β*) With *abl specif* (not ante Aug) sed viribus impar, Ov M 5, 610, cf par audacia Romanus, consilio et viribus impar, Liv 27, 1, 7 omni parte virium impar, id. 22, 15, 9 nec facies impar nobilitate fuit, Ov F 4, 306 Batavi impares numero, Tac H 4, 20 obsessi et impares et aqua ciboque defecti, Quint 3, 8, 23 —(*γ*) *Absol* juncta impari, *to an inferior in rank*, Liv 6, 34, 9, cf pater consularis avus praetorius, maternum genus impar, Tac H 2, 50 Julia Tiberium spreverat ut imparem, *not her equal in birth*, id ib 1, 53 simul odiorum invidiaeque erga Fabium Valentem admonebatur, ut impar apud Vitellium gratiam viresque apud novum principem pararet, id ib 2, 99 — **B.** *Inequitable, unjust* videbam quam impar esset sors, cum ille vobis bellum pararet, vos ei securam pacem praestaretis, Liv 42, 13, 5 — **C.** Poet transf , *unequal*, i e *beyond one's strength, which one is not a match for* judice sub Tmolo certamen venit ad impar, *to the unequal strife*, Ov M 11, 156 pugna, Verg A 12, 216, cf imparibus certare, Hor Epod 11, 18 —(*β*) With *inf* magnum opus et tangi nisi cura vincitur impar, Grat Cyn 61 —* *Adv* **impărĭter**, *unequally* versibus impariter junctis, i e *in hexameters and pentameters* Hor A. P 75

* **impărātĭo (inp-)**, onis, *f* [2 in paro], *indigestion* stomachi, Marc Emp 20 *med*

impărātus (inp-), a, um, *adj* [2 in paratus], *not ready, unprepared, unprovided, unfurnished* (class) ut ne imparatus sim, si adveniat Phormio, Ter Phorm 2, 1, 84, cf id And. 3, 1, 20, id Phorm 1, 4 2 (Antonius) imparatus semper aggredi ad dicendum videbatur sed ita erat paratus, ut, etc , Cic Brut 37, 139 quamquam paratus in imparatos Clodius inciderat, id Mil 21, 56 inermem atque imparatum adoriuntur, id Sest 37, 79 ut in ipsum incautum atque etiam imparatum incideret, Caes B G 6, 30, 2 imparati cum a militibus, tum a pecunia, Cic Att 7, 15 3 inops ipse rerum omnium atque imparatus, Suet Caes 35 breve tempus longum est imparatis, Cic Phil 3, 1, 2 istae facient hanc rem mihi ex parata imparatam, Plaut Cas 4, 4, 8 —*Sup* omnibus rebus imparatissimus, Caes B C 1, 30 *fin*

imparcenter, *adv* [in parcus] *relentlessly, unsparingly* cuncta perdit, Hilar in Job 1, 76 Samson in mortem tradidit, id ib p 90

‡ **impārentem** non parentem hoc est obedientem, Paul ex Fest p 109 Müll

(**impārentĭa** or **impārĭentĭa**, false read for impatientia, Gell 1, 13, 3)

impărĭlis (inp-), e, *adj* [2 in parilis], *unequal, unlike, different* (post class.) aevum, Aur Vict. Caes 14, 9 —Hence *adv*

impărĭlĭter, *unequally*, Aug Quest ap Hept 2, 177, 3

impărĭlĭtas (inp-), ātis, *f* [imparilis] *inequality, difference* (very rare) imparilitas haec turbat observationem omnisque ratio disciplinae confunditur, *lack of*

correspondence between the situations of the stars and the varied fates of men, Nigid ap Gell. 14, 1, 22.—**II.** Gram. t. t.: soloecismus Latino vocabulo a Sinnio Capitone ejusdemque aetatis aliis imparilitas appellatus, Gell. 5, 20, 1.

impăriter, *adv*, v. impar *fin*

impartĭbĭlis (inp-), e, *adj* [2. in partibilis], *indivisible:* deus, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 3, 3

impartĭo, īre, v. impertio.

impascor (inp-), sci, *v. pass.* [in pasco], *to feed* or *be pastured in* a place (post-Aug.): loca, quibus nullum impascitur pecus, Col. 6, 5, 2; 2, 17, 1.

impassĭbĭlis (inp-), e, *adj.* [2. in passibilis], *incapable of passion, passionless* (eccl. Lat.): deus, Lact. 1, 3, 23; Tert. Apol. 10; Prud. Apoth. 84.—*Adv:* **impassĭbĭlĭter,** *without passion,* Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 3, 20; 5, 34.

impassĭbĭlĭtas (inp-), ātis, *f.* [impassibilis], *incapacity for suffering;* a transl. of the Gr. ἀπάθεια, Hier. Ep 133, 3

impassĭbĭlĭter (inp-), *adv.*, v. impassibilis *fin.*

impastus (inp-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in pastus], *unfed, hungry* (poet.): leo, Verg. A. 9, 339: volucres, Luc. 6, 628

impătĭbĭlis, v impetibilis.

impătĭens (inp-), entis, *adj.* [2. in patiens]. **I.** *That cannot bear, will not endure* or *suffer, impatient* of any thing (not ante-Aug; cf. intolerans) **A.** Of living beings; usu. constr. with *gen.;* rarely with *inf.* or *absol.* (α) With *gen.:* viae, Ov M. 6, 322; cf.: miles impatiens solis, pulveris, tempestatum, Tac. H. 2, 99: vulneris, Verg A. 11, 639: morbi, Suet Gramm. 3: morae, Sil. 8, 4; Suet. Calig 51; cf.: aeger morā et spei impatiens, Tac. H. 2, 40: maeroris, Suet. Calig. 24: *longioris sollicitudinis.* id. Oth. 9: discidii, id. Dom. 9: veritatis, Curt. 3, 2, 17 et saep: impatiens experseque viri, *not enduring, avoiding, fleeing,* Ov. M. 1, 479: viri, id. F. 6, 288: Nympharum, id. M. 4, 260: quasi ab impatientibus remediorum, Suet Tib 59: somni, Val. Fl. 1, 296: morarum, Amm 28, 1, 9: superioris, Quint. 11, 1, 16 —Poet: irae, *impatient in his wrath,* i e *ungovernably furious,* Ov. M. 13, 3; cf.: Galli flagrantes ira, cujus impatiens gens est, Liv. 5, 38 —*Sup:* sues ex omnibus pecudibus impatientissimae famis sunt, Col. 7, 11, 3: Marius quietis impatientissimus, Vell. 2, 23, 1.—(β) With *inf.:* cohibere furorem, Sil. 11, 98: nescire torum, Claud. Rapt Pros. 1, 35 —(γ) *Absol:* nihil est impatientius imperitia, Macr. S 7, 5 *fin.:* impatientissima sollicitudo, Gell. 12, 1, 22.—**B.** Of things: corpus laborum impatiens, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 4: cera impatiens caloris, id. A A. 2, 60: aesculus umoris, Plin 16, 40, 79, § 219: caulis vetustatis, id. 21, 16, 57, § 97: navis gubernaculi, Curt. 9, 4; 11: terra hominum, Luc. 7, 866; cf.: solum Cereris, id. 9, 857. mammae lactis, i e *that cannot restrain their milk,* Plin. 23, 2, 32, § 67 —*Sup:* pisum impatientissimum frigorum, Plin. 18, 12, 31, § 123 —**II.** *That does not feel* or *suffer, insensible, apathetic* (post-Aug and very rare), Lact. 6, 22, 5 —Esp, philos. t t., of the Stoics, *free from sensibility, without feeling:* Epicurus et hi, quibus summum bonum visum est animus impatiens, Sen. Ep 9, 1.—Hence, *adv.:* **impătĭenter,** *impatiently, unwillingly* (post-Aug): amavi juvenem tam ardenter quam nunc impatienter requiro, Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 6: indoluit, Tac A. 4, 17 —*Comp*, Plin. Ep 6, 1, 1; Just. 12, 15, 3 —*Sup*, Plin Ep 9, 22, 2.

impătĭenter (inp-), *adv*, v. impatiens *fin*

impătĭentĭa (inp-), ae, *f.* [impatiens] **I.** *Unwillingness* or *inability to bear* any thing, *want of endurance, impatience* (post-Aug.) (α) With *gen:* nauseae, Suet. Calig. 23 *fin.* frigorum, Plin. 11, 23, 27, § 77: aetas extrema, fessa mente, retinet silentii impatientiam, Tac. A 4, 52: caritatis, id. ib 13, 21: Veneris, i e. *impatience,* App M. 2, p 121 —(β) *Absol.:* ne ipse visendo ejus tormenta ad impatientiam dilaberetur, Tac. A. 15, 63: culpa impatientiae, Gell. 1, 13, 3 —**II.** *Insensibility, impassibility, apathy,* as a transl. of the Gr ἀπάθεια, Sen. Ep 9, 1.

impausābĭlis (inp-), e, *adj* [2. in pausa], *unceasing, incessant:* Ἀληκτώ Graece impausabilis dicitur, Fulg Myth. 1, 6 —*Adv:* **impausābĭlĭter,** *unceasingly:* sumere cibum, *without ceasing,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2, 20

impăvĭdē (inp-), *adv*, v: impavidus *fin*

impăvĭdus (inp-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in pavidus], *fearless, undaunted, intrepid* (not freq till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic. or Cæs.): ludere pendentes pueros et lambere matrem Impavidos, Verg. A. 8, 633: si fractus illabatur orbis, Impavidum ferient ruinae, Hor C 3, 3, 7: Teucer et Sthenelus, id. ib 1, 15, 23: Gradivus, Ov. M. 14, 820: infantes, Plin. 28, 19, 78, § 258; 2, 81, 83, § 196: leo, Verg. A. 12, 8: lepus, Ov. M. 15, 100: pectora, Liv. 21, 30, 2: equi, id. 37, 20, 11: gens ingenio, id. 42, 59, 2; Curt 9, 6, 24: soni, Ov. F. 2, 840 —*Adv:* **impăvĭdē,** *fearlessly, intrepidly:* exhausto poculo, Liv. 39, 50, 8; 30, 15, 8

***impeccābĭlis (inp-),** e, *adj* [2. in pecco], *faultless, sinless, impeccable,* Gell. 17, 19, 6

impeccantĭa (inp-), ae, *f.* [2. in pecco], *faultlessness, sinlessness* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. adv. Pelag. 1, 25; 3, 4 et saep

impĕdātĭo (inp-), ōnis, *f.* [impedo], *a propping, supporting with props,* Col. 4, 13, 1.

***impĕdīco (inp-),** āre, *v. a* [in-pedica], *to catch, entangle:* cassibus, Amm. 30, 4, 18

impĕdīmentum (inp-), i (archaic form ‡impelimenta impedimenta dicebant, Paul. ex Fest p. 108 Müll.; cf. the letter D), *n.* [impedio], *that by which one is entangled* or *impeded, a hinderance, impediment* (freq. and class; cf.: obstaculum, difficultas) **I.** In gen.: compeditos primo aegre ferre onera et impedimenta crurum, Sen. Tranq 10: Demosthenes impedimenta naturae diligentia industriaque superavit, Cic de Or. 1, 61, 260: moram atque impedimentum alicui inferre, id. Inv. 1, 9, 12: afferre, Tac. A. 15, 9: legitimum, Cic. Agr. 2, 9, 24: leve, id. Rep 1, 3: impedimentum magis quam auxilium, Liv. 9, 19, 5: epistulam jam recepisse te colligo, nam festinanti tabellario dedi: nisi quid impedimenti in via passus est, *hinderance, delay,* Plin. Ep 2, 12, 6: esse impedimenti loco, Caes. B C 3, 17, 4: ad dicendum impedimento esse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 51, 149; so, with ad, Curt. 4, 2, 15; so, impedimento esse, Plaut. Cas. prol. 61; Ter. And. 4, 2, 24; Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 9; Quint 5, 14, 35; 5, 10, 123; 7 praef. § 2 et saep; cf.: Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, quod, etc., Caes. B G 1, 25, 3; Quint 2, 5, 2: quae dictatori religio impedimento ad rem gerendam fuerit, Liv. 8, 32, 5 —**II.** In partic., *plur.* impedimenta; concr, *travelling equipage, luggage;* and esp in milit lang, *the baggage* of an army (including the beasts of burden and their drivers; cf. sarcinae). nullis impedimentis, nullis Graecis comitibus (opp magno et impedito comitatu), Cic. Mil. 10, 28: ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt... Ad multam noctem etiam ad impedimenta pugnatum est... impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt, Caes. B G 1, 26: impedimenta in unum locum contulerunt, id. ib 1, 24 *fin:* impedimentis direptis, etc., id. ib 2, 17, 2; 2, 24, 3 et saep: *prima luce magnum numerum* impedimentorum ex castris mulorumque produci eque iis stramenta detrahi jubet, *pack horses,* id. ib 7, 45, 2: interfectis omnibus impedimentis ad pugnam descendit, Front. Strat 2, 1; Veg. Mil. 3, 6

impĕdĭo (inp-), īvi or ii, ītum, 4 (in tmesi. inque peditur, inque pediri, inque peditus, etc., Lucr. 6, 394; 3, 484; 4, 562; 1149), *v a* [in-pes; cf compedes; lit, to entangle the feet; hence, in gen.], *to entangle, ensnare, to shackle, hamper, hinder, hold fast* (cf.: praepedio, implico, illigo, irretio, illaqueo) **I.** Lit (rare): impediunt teneros vincula nulla pedes, Ov. F. 1, 410; cf.: et illis crura quoque impedit, id. M 12, 392: ipsus illic sese jam impedivit in plagas, Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 11: in qua (silva) retentis impeditus (cervus) cornibus, Phaedr. 1, 12, 10: impedita cassibus dama, Mart. 3, 58, 28; cf: reti impedit Pisces, *ensnares,* Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 17; Veg. Vet. 1, 10 —**B.** Transf, in gen., *to clasp, encircle, embrace* (mostly poet.): narrare parantem Impedit amplexu, Ov. M. 2, 433: nunc decet aut viridi nitidum caput impedire myrto Aut flore, Hor. C. 1, 4, 9: crines (vitta), Tib 1, 6, 67; Ov. Am 3, 6, 56: cornua sertis, id. M. 2, 868: remos (hederae), id. ib 3, 664: medium crus pellibus, Hor. S 1, 6, 27: equos frenis, *to bridle,* Ov. F. 2, 736: ingentem clipeum informant ... septenosque orbibus orbes Impediunt, *surround, encircle each other,* Verg. A. 8, 447: orbes orbibus, id ib 5, 585: plana novo munimenti genere (with saepire), Curt. 6, 5; cf.: Antiochus, castris positis, munitionibus insuper saltum impediebat, *rendered difficult of access,* Liv. 36, 16, 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To entangle, embarrass* (class.): impeditum in ea (re amatoria) expedivi animum meum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 17; cf.: sapientis est, cum stultitia sua impeditus sit, quoquo modo posse se expedire, Cic. Rab Post. 9, 24: ipse te impedies, ipse tua defensione implicabere, id Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 44: qui me et se hisce impedivit nuptiis, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 2: dum alios servat, se impedivit interim, Plaut. Rud. prol 37: tot me impediunt curae, Ter. And. 1, 5, 25: mentem dolore, Cic Cael. 24, 60 —**B.** Transf. (causa pro effectu), *to hinder, detain, obstruct, check, prevent, impede* (so most freq; cf.: inhibeo, prohibeo, interdico, veto); constr. with *acc., ab, in aliqua re,* or the simple *abl, ne, quin, quominus,* the *inf.,* or *absol;* very rarely with *dat.* (α) With the simple *acc.:* me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit: sed si me expediero, etc, Cic Fam. 9, 19, 2: suis studiis sic impediuntur, ut, etc ... discendi enim studio impediti, id. Off. 1, 9, 28; cf.: aetate et morbo impeditus, id. Verr 2, 3, 25, § 63: religione impediri, Sulp ap Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 3: ne forte qua re impediar atque alliger, Cic Att. 8, 16, 1.—With inanim. or abstr. objects: sinistra impedita, Caes B. G. 1, 25, 3: mea dubitatio aut impedire profectionem meam videbatur aut certe tardare, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 1: iter, id. Lael. 20, 75: navigationem (Corus), Caes. B. G. 5, 7, 3: magnas utilitates amicorum, Cic. Lael. 20, 75: *res magnas,* id. ib; cf.: belli rationem prope jam explicatam perturbare atque impedire, id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35 *fin.:* quod si corporis gravioribus morbis vitae jucunditas impeditur; quanto magis animi morbis impediri necesse est? id. Fin. 1, 18, 59 —(β) With *ab* or *in aliqua re* or the simple *abl:* sibi non fuisse dubium, a re publica bene gerenda impediri, Cic. Balb 20, 47; cf: ab delectatione omni negotiis impedimur, id. Mur 19, 39; so, aliquem a suo munere, id. Rep 5, 3: aliquem ab opere, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 180: aliquem a vero bonoque, Sall J. 30, 2: non oportere sese a populo Romano in suo jure impediri, Caes. B G. 1, 36, 2: quem dignitas fugā impediverat, Tac A. 1, 39 —(γ) With *ne, quin, quominus*—With *ne:* id in hac disputatione de fato casus quidam, ne facerem, impedivit, Cic Fat. 1, 1; id. Sull 33, 92.—With *quin:* ut nulla re impedirer, quin, si vellem, mihi esset integrum, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 6; Auct Her 3, 1, 1.—With *quominus:* nec aetas impedit, quo minus agri colendi studia teneamus, Cic. de Sen. 17, 60; id. Fin. 1, 10, 33: quaerere, quae sit tanta formido, quae tot ac tantos viros impediat, quominus, etc., id. Rosc. Am 2, 5; id. Fam. 3, 7, 3; 13, 5, 1; id. Att 3, 22, 1; 13, 25, 2.—(δ) With *inf:* quid est igitur, quod me impediat ea quae probabilia mihi videantur sequi, quae contra, improbare? etc, Cic Off 2, 2, 8: me impedit pudor ab aliquo haec exquirere, id. de Or. 1, 35, 163: *ne qua mora ignaros* pubemque educere castris Impediat, Verg. A. 11, 21; Ov. P 1, 1, 21.—(ε) With *dat* (in analogy to impedimento esse): novitati non impedit vetus consuetudo, *is no hinderance,* = obstat (cf. the context), Varr L. L. 9, § 20 Müll.: impediat tibi, ne, etc., Schol. Juv. 14, 49 —(ζ) *Absol.:* omnia removentur, quae obstant et impediunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 19: ut omnia quae impediant, vincat intentio, Quint. 10, 3, 28; 12, 10, 55. de rebus ipsis utere tuo judicio—nihil enim impedio, Cic. Off 1, 1, 2; id. Rep 1, 13. quem video, nisi rei publicae tempore impedient, Εὐπόριστον, id. Att 7, 1, 7, cf. Quint. 12, 10, 55 — Hence,

impĕdītus (inp-), a, um, *P. a*, *hin*

dered, embarrassed, obstructed, encumbered, burdened, impeded **A.** Of persons neque nunc quomodo me expeditum ex impedito faciam, jam consilium placet, Plaut Epid. 1, 1, 87 inermos armati, impeditos expe diti interficiunt, *encumbered with baggage*, Sisenn. ap Non 58, 8, cf impeditis hosti bus propter ea quae ferebant onera, Caes. B G 3, 19, 2 agmen, Liv 43, 23, 1 itinere impediti, Caes B C 3, 75 3 nostri si ab il lis initium transeundi (fluminis) fieret, ut impeditos aggrederentur, i e *embarrassed with the difficulties of crossing*, id B G 2, 9, 1, 1, 12, 3, 2, 10, 2, 2, 23, 1 et saep ma lis domesticis impediti, Cic. Sest. 45, 97 vi den me consiliis tuis miserum impeditum esse? Ter And 3, 5, 11 —*Comp* quod, si durior accidisset casus, impeditiores fore videbantur, Auct B Alex 14 *fin* —**B.** Of inanim and abstr things hostem impedi to atque iniquo loco tenetis, *difficult of pas sage*, Caes. B G 6, 8, 4, cf silvae, id ib 5, 21, 3 saltus impeditos gravis armis miles timere potest, Liv 9, 19, 16 vineae nexu traducum, Tac H 2, 25 navigationem im peditam (esse) propter inscientiam loco rum, *troublesome*, Caes B G 3, 9, 4 impe dito animo, i e *engaged, busy*, Cic. Leg 1, 3, 8 omnium impeditis animis, Caes. B G 5, 7, 5 tempora rei publicae, Cic. Pis. 1, 3 dies tristi omine infames et impediti, Gell 4, 9, 5 disceptatio, Liv 37, 54, 7 oratio fit longa et impedita, Quint 8, 6, 42 bellum (with arduum), Tac A. 4, 46 cum victori bus nihil impeditum arbitrarentur, Caes B G 2, 28, 1 tu rem impeditam et perdi tam restituas, *intricate and hopeless*, Ter And. 3, 5, 13 —*Comp* longius impeditiori bus locis secuti, Caes. B G 3, 28 *fin.*, so, saltus artior et impeditior, Liv 9, 2, 8, 7, 21, 8 —*Sup* silvae undique impeditissi mae, i e *exceedingly difficult to pass*, Hirt B G 8, 18, 1 itinera, Caes. B C 3, 77, 2 quid horum non impeditissimum? vestitus an vehiculum an comes? *exceedingly em barrassing, a great encumbrance*, Cic Mil. 20, 54

impĕdītĭo (inp-), onis, *f* [impedio], *a hinderance, obstruction* (rare but class) sine impeditione praeterire, Vitr 1, 5 ani mus in somniis liber est sensibus et omni impeditione curarum, etc , Cic. Div 1, 51, 115, Arn 2, 52.

* **impĕdīto (inp-),** āre, *v freq a* [id], *to hinder, impede* numero, Stat Th 2, 590

impĕdītor (inp-), oris, *m* [id], *a hin derer, obstructer* (late Lat), Aug Civ Dei, 10, 10

impedītus (inp-), a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from impedio

* **impĕdo (inp-),** are, *v a* [in pedo], *to prop* or *support* vineam, Col 4, 16, 2.

‡ **impĕlīmenta,** v impedimentum *init*

impello (inp-), pŭli, pulsum, 3 (archaic *inf pres pass* impellier, Lucr 6, 1060), *v a* [in pello] *to push, drive*, or *strike against* a thing, *to strike, reach* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. (mostly poet) cavum conversa cu spide montem Impulit in latus, Verg A. 1, 82 vocales impellere pollice chordas, *to strike*, Tib 2, 5, 3, cf Ov M 10, 145 aequo ra remis, id ib 3, 657, cf infidum remis marmor, Verg G 1, 254 impellunt ani mae lintea Thraciae, *swell*, Hor C 4, 12, 2 auris mugitibus, Ov M 3, 21, cf mater nas aures Luctus, Verg G 4, 349 sensus, Lucr 1, 303 colles canoris plausibus, Claud. Cons Prob et Olybr 175 cui patuere Alpes saxa impellentia caelum, Sil 11, 217 cum fretum non impulit Ister, *does not strike*, i e *does not empty into*, Luc 5, 437 impul sum ab eo dextri pedis pollice, Suet. Calig 57 subitus antennas impulit ignis, Juv 12, 19 —**B.** In partic, with the access idea of motion, *to drive forward, set in motion, urge on, impel* (class) biremes subjectis scutulis impulsas vectibus in interiorem partem transduxit, Caes B C 3, 40, 4 (na vem) triplici versu (remorum), Verg A. 5, 119 puppim remis velisque, Sil 1, 568 ratem (levis aura), Ov M 15 697 currum, Val Fl 6, 6 equum calce, Sil. 7, 697, cf cornipedem planta, id. 2 71 Zephyris pri mum impellentibus undas, Verg G 4, 305 fluctus (ventus), Petr 114 aequor velis, Tac A. 2, 23 praemissus eques postremos ac latera impulit, id. ib 2, 17 utque impu lit arma, i e *brandished, flourished*, Verg A. 8, 3 remos, id. ib 4, 594 sagittam ner vo, *to shoot, discharge*, Ov M 11, 325 se men vehementius urinam impellit, *drives down, promotes the discharge of*, Plin. 24, 19, 118, § 180 praecipitantem igitur impel lamus et perditum prosternamus, *give a push to*, Cic Clu. 26, 70, Tac A 4, 22 pro cumbunt orni, nodosa impellitur ilex, *is overthrown, thrown down*, Luc 3, 440 im pulit aciem, *forced to give way, broke*, Liv 9, 40, 9, cf hostem primo impetu impu lit, id. 9, 27, 9 impulsis hostibus castra ce pit, Vell. 2 70, 1 impulit Vitellianos modi ca caede, Tac. H 3, 16 quem (hostem) si impellere maturasset, id. ib 4, 34, 78 al — Designating the limit in fugam atque in latebras impellere, Cic Rab Perd. 8, 22 se in vulnus, Vell 2, 70 *fin* inque meos fer rum flammasque Penates Impulit, Ov M 12, 552 ferrum capulo tenus, Sil 9, 382 (Aufidus) in aequora fluctus, id. 7, 482, 14, 429 jamque diem ad metas defessis Phoe bus Olympo Impellebat equis, id. 11 270

II. Trop **A.** *To move to* a thing, *to impel, incite, urge*, esp , *to instigate, stim ulate, persuade* (the predom signif. in good prose), constr usu with *aliquem in* or *ad aliquid* and *ut*, less freq with a *terminal adverb*, the *inf*, the *simple acc*, or *absol* (*a*) *Aliquem in aliquid* nisi eum di im mortales in eam mentem impulissent, ut, etc., Cic Mil. 33, 89 hic in fraudem homi nes impulit, id. Pis 1, 1, id. Lael 24, 89, and in fraudem impulsus, id. Deiot 12, 32 in sermonem, id. de Or 2, 89, 363 in plurimas animum audientium species im pellere, Quint. 12 10, 43 —(*β*) *Aliquem ad aliquid* (so most freq) ad quam quemque artem putabat esse aptum, ad eam impel lere atque hortari solebat, Cic de Or 1, 28, 126 ad veterum annalium memoriam comprehendendam impulsi atque incensi, id. Brut. 5, 19 facile ad credendum, id. Rep 2, 10 aliquos ad omne facinus, id ib 6, 1 ad maleficium, Auct. Her 2, 21, 34 ad injuriam faciendam, Cic Fl. 34, 85 ad sce lus, id Rosc. Am 14, 39 ad bellum, id Sull 13, 36 ad crudelitatem, Quint 8, 3, 85 ad metum, cupiditatem, odium, conci liationem, id. 3, 8, 12 et saep —(*γ*) With *ut* quae causa nos impulerit, ut haec tam sero litteris mandaremus, Cic. N D 1, 4, 7, cf id. de Sen. 21, 77 Germanos tam facile im pelli, ut in Galliam venirent, Caes B G 4, 16, 1, Cic N D 2, 66, 166, id. Rep 3, 2, id. Fin 3, 20, 65, Hor Ep 2, 2, 51 et saep — (*δ*) With a *terminal adv* dum in dubio est animus, paulo momento huc illuc im pellitur, Ter And 1, 5, 31 impulit huc ani mos, Luc 8, 454 voluntates impellere quo velit, Cic de Or 1, 8, 30 — (*ε*) With *inf* fuerunt quos pavor nando capessere fugam impulerit, Liv 22, 6, 7 quae mens tam dira Impulit his cingi telis? Verg A. 2, 520, Tac A. 6, 45, 13, 10 quendam impu lit servilem ei amorem obicere, id. ib 14, 60, Hor C 3, 7, 14, Stat. Th. 10, 737, Just 3, 1, 3, 5, 1, 4, 29, 4, 5 —(*ζ*) With the simple *acc.* ut forte legentem Aut tacitum impel lat quovis sermone, *to arouse, address*, Hor S 1, 3, 65, Val Fl. 4, 486 cum praetor lic torem impellat, Juv 3, 128 quis modo ca sus impulit hos, id. 15, 120 vernacula mul titudo, lasciviae sueta, impellere ceterorum rudes animos *to instigate, stimulate*, Tac. A. 1, 31 Ritter (Nipperd. implere) —In *pass* (ut) qui audiunt aut impellantur aut reflec tantur, Cic de Or 2, 77, 312 Bellovacos im pulsos ab suis principibus ab Aeduis defe cisse, Caes. B G 2, 14, 3 vel iratum vel impulsum ab aliis Quint. 11, 1, 71 hac fama impulsus Chremes ultro ad me ve nit, Ter And 1, 1, 72 impulsus ira Qui bus iris impulsus id Hec. 3, 5, 35 furore atque amentia impulsus, Caes B G 1, 40, 4 hac impulsi occasione, id. ib 7, 1 3 In duciomari nuntiis impulsi, id ib 5, 26, 2 Cassandrae impulsus furiis, Verg A 10 68 et saep quia et initio movendus sit judex et summo impellendus, Quint 7, 1, 10 cum simul terra, simul mari bellum impellere tur, Tac. Agr 25, cf impulsum bellum, Luc 7, 5, 7, 330 —(*η*) *Absol* cui (δαιμο νιω) semper ipse paruerit, numquam im pellenti, saepe revocanti, Cic Div 1, 54 122 qui nullo impellente fallebant id Fl 8, 20 uno ictu frequenter impellunt (sen tentiae), Quint. 12, 10, 48 —**B.** *To overthrow, subdue, destroy* (rare) praecipitantem igi tur impellamus, et perditum pro ternamus, Cic. Clu. 26, 70 miseri post fata Sychaei Solus hic (Aeneas) inflexit sensus ani mumque labantem Impulit, i e *has com pletely subdued*, Verg A. 4, 23 impellere ruentem, *to destroy completely*, Tac. H 2 63 *fin* inpulsas Vitellii res audiens, id. ib 3, 2 inmenso Achaicae victoriae momento ad impellendos mores, Plin. 33, 11, 53, § 149 impulsum bellum, i e *brought near to a close*, Luc. 5, 330 impellens quidquid sibi, summa petenti, obstaret, id 1, 149 tum leviter est temptatum, et nunc maximo temporum nostrorum auctore prope inpul sum, Quint 3, 4, 2 Spald *N cr*

impendĕo (inp-), ere, *v n* and (ante class.) *a* [in pendeo], *to hang over* any thing, *to overhang* (class., esp freq in the trop signif , cf immineo) **I.** Lit **a.** *Neutr* arbor in aedes illius impendet, Dig 43, 26, 1 ut (gladius) impenderet il lius beati cervicibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62 *poetae impendere apud inferos saxum Tan talo faciunt*, id. ib 4, 16, 35, id. Fin. 1, 18, 60, cf Lucr 3, 980 nucem impendere su per tegulas, Plaut Fragm ap Macr S 2, 14, Lucr 6, 564, cf impendentium mon tium altitudines, Cic. N D 2, 39, 98 —**b.** *Act* nec, mare quae impendent vesco sale saxa peresa, etc., Lucr 1, 326 —**II.** Trop, *to hang* or *hover over* a thing, *to impend, to be near* or *imminent, to threaten* **a.** *Neutr*, constr *in aliquem, alicui*, or *ab sol* (*a*) With *in aliquem* tantae in te im pendent ruinae, Plaut. Ep 1, 1, 77 licet undique omnes in me terrores impendeant, Cic Rosc. Am 11, 31.—(*β*) With *dat* nunc jam alia cura impendet pectori, Plaut Ep 1, 2, 32 omnibus semper aliqui talis terror impendet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35 poenas im pendere iis, a quibus, etc., id Rep 3, 11 *fin*. quid sibi impenderet, coepit suspicari, id. Clu 24 66 —(*γ*) *Absol* nimborum nocte coorta Inpendent atrae formidinis ora su perne Lucr 4, 174, 6, 254 quae vero ade rant jam et impendebant, quonam modo ea depellere potuissetis? Cic. Mil 28, 76, cf. ut ea, quae partim jam assunt, partim impendent moderate feramus, id Fam 4, 14, 1 dum impendere Parthi videbantur, id. Att. 6, 6, 3 tanta malorum impendet Ἰλιας, id. ib 8, 11, 3 belli magni timor impendet, id. Fam 2, 11, 1, cf ille quidem semper impendebit timor, ne, etc , id Rep 2, 28 Ea contentio quae impendet, id Att 2, 22, 3 vento impendente, Verg G 1, 365 pluvia, id ib 4, 191 magnum bellum im pendet a Parthis, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 6, cf id. Verr 2 5, 60, § 157, id. Prov Cons 17, 42 impendentia ex ruinis et commutatione status publici pericula, Vell 2, 35, 3 —**b.** *Act* quae res me impendet, Lucil. ap Fest s. v me, p 16 Müll tanta te impen dent mala, Ter Phorm 1, 4, 2

☞ *Part pass* **impensus,** a, um, poet for impendens tempestas atque te nebrae coperiunt maria ac terris impensa superne Lucr 6, 491 Munro ad loc , cf impensum ferrum, Sen. Herc Oet 1592

‡ **impendĭa,** ae, v impendium *init*

impendĭō, *adv*, v impendium *fin*

* **impendĭōsus (inp-),** a, um, *adj* [impendium] *that spends too much extrav agant* nimio impendiosum praestat te, Plaut Bacch 3 2, 12.

impendĭum (inp-), ii, *n.* (also *fem* DE SVA IMPENDIA, Inscr Grut 871, 8, 1070, 6, 62, 8) [impendo] *money laid out* on any thing, *outlay, cost, charge, expense* (class , most freq in *plur*, cf sumtus, impensa) **I.** In gen qui quaestum sibi instituisset sine impendio, Cic Quint 3, 12, so in *sing*, Plin. 18, 6 7, § 38, 16, 37, 68, § 175, 18, 14, 36, § 134, Dig 38, 1, 20, in *plur* reposcere rationem impendiorum, quae in educatio nem contulerit, Quint 1, 10, 18, Suet Caes 54, id Ner 31, Dig 9, 2, 7 —**B.** Transf nulla fodiendi impendia, Plin 17, 23, 35, § 203 —**II.** In partic **A.** *Money paid out for a loan*, i e *interest* usura quod in sorte accedebat impendium appellatum, Varr L L 5, § 183 Müll faenus et im pendium recusare, Cic Att 6, 1, 4 plebes impendiis debilitata, id Rep. 2 34 —**2.** Transf ut impendiis etiam augere pos simus largitatem tui muneris, Cic Brut 4 16 magna impendia mundi, i e *tribute*, Stat S 3 3, 68 —**B.** In *abl.* impendio **1.** *At* or *with an expense*, i e *with a loss* of

any thing (mostly post-Aug.): multatio non nisi ovium boumque inpendio dicebatur, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 11: nimium risus pretium est, si probitatis impendio constat, Quint. 6, 3, 35: inpendio miserorum experiri commentaria, Plin 34, 11, 25, § 108. inpendio magis publico quam jactura, Liv 7, 21, 7: regi suo parvo impendio immortalitatem famae daturos, Curt 9, 4 *med* ; cf · tantulo impendio ingens victoria stetit, id. 3, 11 *fin* —**2.** *Adv* : **impendio (inp-)** (at great expense, i. e as an intensive particle), *by a great deal, greatly, very much* ; cf. impense under impendo (*in vulg lang*) **a.** With *compp* : inpendio magis animus gaudebat mihi, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 39; cf.: at ille inpendio nunc magis odit senatum, Cic Att 10, 4, 9: ille vero minus minusque inpendio curare, Plaut Aul. prol 18: nonne hoc impendio venustius gratiusque est, etc , Gell 18, 12, 2 impendio *probabilius*, id. 19, 13, 3· leges impendio acerbiores, id. 11, 18, 4· impendio gnarus sermonis, Amm 14, 1, 9 —**b.** With *verbs*: impendio infit, Laev ap Gell 19, 7, 10: cum impendio excusarem, negavit veniam, App M 2, p 122: commoveri, id. Mag p 275

impendo (inp-), di, sum, 3, *v a* [in pendo], *to weigh out, lay out, expend* (class. ; cf · insumo, erogo) **I.** Lit . accipe in quam, nam hoc inpendit puplicum, Plaut Stich. 5, 4, 35: non erunt tam amentes, ut operam, curam, pecuniam impendant in eas res, quas, etc , Cic Verr 2, 4, 30, § 68 *fin* · nummos in navem, Dig 14, 1, 1, § 9 pecuniam in opsonio, etc , ib 24, 1, 31 *fin* : HS octogies pro introitu novi sacerdotii, Suet Claud. 9: istuc, quod tu de tua pecunia dicis impensum, Cic Verr. 2, 5, 19, § 47: nescio quid impendit et in commune contulit, id. Quint 3, 12· certus sumptus impenditur, id. Verr 2, 3, 98, § 227 intellegebant, sese sibi et populo Romano, non Verri et Apronio serere, impendere, laborare, id. ib 2, 3, 52, § 121: sed quid ego vos, de vestro inpendatis, hortor? Liv. 6, 15, 9: quis aegram et claudentem oculos gallinam impendat amico tam sterili, *lay out the value of*, Juv. 12, 96 —**II.** Transf , in gen., *to expend, devote, employ, apply* : impensurus omne aevi sui spatium in id opus, Vell. 2, 89· vitam usui alicujus, Tac A. 12, 65· vitam patriae, Luc 2, 382. vitam famae, Stat S 5, 1, 63. biennium libris componendis, Quint Ep ad Tryph. 1; cf. Suet Aug 98 tota volumina in hanc disputationem, Quint 3, 6, 21: vim suam in plura, id 1, 12, 2: operam, curam in aliquid, Cic Verr. 2, 4, 30, § 68· nihil sanguinis in socios, Ov M 13, 266 quid censetis in hoc foedere faciendo voluisse Mamertinos impendere laboris, operae, pecuniae, ne? etc , Cic Verr 2, 5, 20, § 51: omnis impendunt curas distendere, etc , Verg G 3, 124 hunc oculum pro vobis impendi, Petr 1 quae (studia) juvenibus erudiendis impenderam, Quint prooem § 1: omnia studiis, id. 12, 11, 19, cf tantum laboris studiis, id. 2, 4, 3, 1, 1, 3 aliquem exemplo, *to use as a warning*, Front Strat 4, 1, 33· verba animi proferre et vitam impendere vero, Juv 4, 91 —Hence, **1. impensus (inp-)**, a, um, *P a* (lit , profusely expended; hence), *ample, considerable, great* **A.** Lit · impenso pretio, i e *high, dear*, Cic Att 14, 13, 5, *Caes B G 4, 2, 2; Liv 2, 9, 6, for which also *absol* : impenso, Hor S 2, 3, 245 —**B.** Transf , *large, great, strong, vehement dear, expensive* · in his rebus unus est solus inventus, qui ab hac tam impensa voluntate bonorum palam dissideret, Cic Sest 62, 130 voluntas erga aliquem, Liv 35, 44, 3 libido, Lucr 5, 964: studium, Fronto, Ep ad M Caes 2, 4 Mai · opera, Gell. 9, 14, 6 —*Comp* impensior cura, Ov M 2, 405, Tac. H. 1, 31 verbis laudare, Val. Max. 4, 3, ext. 1: injurias atrociores impensiore damno vindicare, Gell. 20, 1, 32 vae misero illi, cujus cibo iste factu'st impensior, *larger, stouter, fatter*, Plaut Capt. 4, 2, 26: nam pol ingrato homine nihil impensiu'st, *more expensive*, id. Bacch 3, 2, 10 —*Sup* · preces, Suet Tib 13 —Hence, *adv* : **impense (inp-)** **a.** *At great cost, expensively* impensius unge, puer, caules, Pers. 6, 68 bibliothecas incendio absumptas impensissime reparari curavit, Suet Dom. 20 —**b.** Transf , *exceedingly, greatly very much , earnestly, eagerly, zealously* (freq , esp in the *comp* ; cf : magnopere, admodum, perquam, etc) (α) With *verbs* ; illi invidere misere, verum unus tamen impense, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 23; cf.: aliquid impense cupere, id. Ad. 5, 9, 36: retinere, Liv. 40, 35, 7: petere, Quint 10, 5, 18; Suet Claud. 11. demirari, Gell. 9, 9, 15: atque acriter atque inflammanter facit (odium in Verrem), id. 10, 3, 13 (this the better read al. incense) —*Comp* . eo facio id impensius, quod, etc , Cic Fam. 13, 64, 1: agere gratias, Liv 37, 56, 10: consulere, Verg A. 12, 20. venerari numina, Ov. M 6, 314· instare, id. ib 7, 323: crescere his dignitas, si, etc , Liv 1, 40, 2· accendi certamina in castris, id. 4, 46, 2.—(β) With *adj* impense improbus, Plaut Ep 4, 1, 39: impense doctus, Gell 13, 10, 4.—**2. impensa (inp-)**, ae, *f.* (sc pecunia), *outlay, cost, charge, expense* (cf . sumtus, impendium) **A.** Lit (class , in *sing* and *plur.*) impensam ac sumptum facere in culturam, Varr R R 1, 2, 8. quoniam impensam fecimus in macrocola, Cic Att 13, 25, 3: nullam impensam fecerant, id. Phil 6, 5, 19: arationes magna impensa tueri, id. Verr 2, 3, 21, § 53: columnae nulla impensa dejectae, id. ib 2, 1, 55, § 145· sine impensa, id. Rep 2, 14: exigua, Suet. Vesp 18: publica, id. Claud. 6· matris ac vitrici, id Tib 7: sua, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 42: nostra, Ov. H. 7, 188 quia inpensa pecuniae facienda erat, Liv. 44, 23, 1. haec nimia est inpensa, Juv 12, 97· finem impensae non servat prodiga Roma, id. 7, 138· parcere impensae, *to economize*, id. 5, 156 —In *plur.*: atque etiam impensae meliores, muri, navalia, portus, aquarum ductus, etc , Cic Off. 2, 17, 60: ludorum ac munerum, Suet Tib 34· operum ac munerum, id. Dom 12· itineris, id Vit 7. cenarum, Hor Ep 1, 19, 38· publicae, Tac H. 4, 4; Plin 12, 14, 32, § 63: nolo meis impensis illorum ali luxuriam, i e *of my reputation*, Nep Phoc 1, 4· inpensas conferre, *to contribute to expenses*, Juv. 3, 216 —**B.** Transf (so perh. not ante-Aug) **a.** In gen.: cruoris, Ov. M 8, 63: operum, Verg A. 11, 228. officiorum, Liv. 37, 53, 12 —**b.** In partic , that which is used up or expended for any purpose, *materials, ingredients* ; for repairing an aqueduct (timber, stone, earth, etc), Front Aquaed. 124; of the stuffing for sausages, etc , Arn. 7, 231, of sacrifices, Petr 137, of masonry, Pall 1, 13

impĕnĕtrābĭlis (inp-), e, *adj* [2 in-penetrabilis], *that cannot be penetrated, impenetrable* (perh not ante Aug) **I.** Lit : silex ferro, Liv 36, 25: superior pars corporis crocodili (with dura), Sen Q. N 4, 2 *med* ; cf : tergus hippopotami ad scuta, Plin. 8, 25, 39, § 95. congeries imbribus, id. 8, 36, 54, § 127: cruppellarii accipiendis ictibus, Tac A. 3, 43. quae impenetrabilia quaeque pervia, id. ib 12, 35 —**II.** Trop , *that cannot be overcome, unconquerable, unyielding* : patet impenetrabilis ille Luctibus, Sil. 6, 413. impenetrabilis blanditiis, Sen Q N. 4 praef mens irae, Sil 7, 561 pudicitia Agrippinae, Tac A. 4, 12

‡ **impĕnĕtrāle**, cujus ultimum penetrale intrare non licet, Paul. ex Fest p 109 Müll.

‡ **impennātae** agnae, in Saliari carmine spicas significat sine aristis, Paul. ex Fest p 211, 1 Müll ; v pennatae

impensa (inp-), ae, v impendo *fin* 2

impensātio, ōnis, *f* [in penso], *the expenditure, outlay* —Transf., *destruction* corporis, Isid. 4, 7, 25

impensē (inp-), *adv* , v impendo, *P a fin*

1. impensus (inp-), a, um, *Part* and *P a* , v impendo

2. impensus (inp-), ūs, *m* [impendo], *outlay, expense* (post class for impensa) majore impensu, Symm Ep 1, 5

impĕrābĭlĭter, *adv* [impero], *in an imperative manner*, Cat ap Charis. p 202, 11

impĕrātīvē (inp-), *adv* , v. the foll. art

impĕrātīvus (inp-), a, um, *adj* [impero], *of* or *proceeding from a command, commanded* · feriae, *extraordinary, commanded by a magistrate*, Macr. S 1, 16, § 5 sq · modus, *the imperative*, Mart Cap 3, § 313, and in the grammarians saep —*Adv* : **impĕrātīvē**, *imperatively*, Ulp. Reg. tit 24, 1.

impĕrātor (inp-), ōris (archaic form induperator, Enn. Ann v 86; 332; 350, 552 Vahl. , Lucr 4, 967 ; 5, 1227 ; cf 1. *init* ; but in Enn. also imperator, Trag v. 34 Vahl.), *m* [id.] **I.** Orig , milit t t , *a commander in chief, general*, = στρατηγός (cf : dux, ductor) **A.** In gen.: si forte quaereretur, quae esset ars imperatoris, constituendum putarem principio, *quis esset* imperator· qui cum esset constitutus administrator quidam belli gerendi, tum adjungeremus de exercitu, de castris, etc. . . . de reliquis rebus, quae essent propriae belli administrandi quarum qui essent animo et scientia compotes, eos esse imperatores dicerem, utereque exemplis Africanorum et Maximorum; Epaminondam atque Hannibalem atque ejus generis homines nominarem, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210. aliae sunt legati partes, aliae imperatoris: alter omnia agere ad praescriptum, alter libere ad summam rerum consulere debet, Caes B C 3, 51, 4· sapiens et callidus imperator, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 58. bonus ac fortis, id. de Or 2, 44, 187; cf.: egregie fortis et bonus, id. ib 2, 66, 268 eosdem labores non aeque esse graves imperatori et militi, id. Tusc 2, 26, 62. ego sic existimo in summo imperatore quatuor has res inesse oportere, scientiam rei militaris, virtutem, auctoritatem, felicitatem, etc., id de Imp Pomp 10, 28: unum ad id bellum imperatorem deposci, id ib 2, 5· nomen invicti imperatoris, id. Verr 2, 4, 38, § 82· Themistocles . . imperator bello Persico, id Lael 12, 42· cum pro se quisque in conspectu imperatoris . . . operam navare cuperet, Caes B G 2, 25 *fin* : insece, Musa, manu Romanorum induperator Quod quisque in bello gessit cum rege Philippo, Enn ap Gell. 18, 9, 3 (Ann. v. 332 Vahl). induperatores pugnare ac proelia obire, Lucr. 4, 967 —As a title, placed after the name : M Cicero S D C Antonio M. F Imp, Cic Fam 5, 5 inscr : Cn Pompeio Cn F. Magno Imperatori, id. ib 5, 7 inscr. . Vatinio Imp S , id. ib 5, 11 et saep —**B.** In partic., pregn , in the times of the republic, a title of honor conferred on a general after any important victory: his rebus gestis Curio se in castra ad Bagradam recepit, atque universi exercitus conclamatione Imperator appellatur, Caes B C 2, 26, 1; cf : Pompeius eo proelio Imperator est appellatus, id. ib 3, 71, 3; Cic Phil 14, 4, 11, 14, 5, 12; Caes B C 3, 31, 1; Liv. 27, 19, 4 , Inscr. Orell 542; 3417 sq (cf also Plin. Pan 12, 1) —**II.** Transf beyond the milit sphere **A.** In gen , *a commander, leader, chief, director, ruler, master* : (Romani) immutato more annua imperia, binos imperatores sibi fecere, i e *consuls*, Sall. C 6, 7 (vis venti) Induperatorem classis super aequora verrit, *admiral*, Lucr. 5, 1227: imperator histricus, *director, manager*, Plaut Poen prol. 4. di te servassint semper . . salus interioris hominis amorisque inperator, id. As. 3, 3, 66· familiae, id. Capt 2, 2, 57 nolo eundem populum imperatorem et portitorem esse terrarum, Cic Fragm ap Non. 24, 22 (Rep 4, 7 Mos) dux et imperator vitae mortalium animus est, Sall. J 1, 3 vitae nostrae necisque, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 11 —**B.** In partic **1.** *An epithet of Jupiter*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 58, § 129: signum Jovis Imperatoris, Liv 6, 29, 8 —**2.** *The conqueror* at a game of chess, Vop Proc 13, 2.—**3.** *The title of the Roman emperors*, placed either before or after the name (cf. I), before it, Suet Caes 76; Claud. 12; 26. IMP CAESARI DIVI IVLI F , Inscr Orell 596; so ib 597, 600, 602, 604 sq ; after it, Suet Oth 2; Plin 5, 2, 1, § 20, Plin Ep 3, 5, 9, 4, 17, 8; 4, 22, 4.—Hence afterwards *absol* : Imperator, *a Roman emperor*, Tac A. 3, 74· velut praesagium insequentis casus, quo medius inter utriusque filios exstitit Imperator, Suet Galb 6; id. Claud. 13; 29; id. Galb 3, 6, 20, id Vit 3 et saep

impĕrātōrĭē (inp-), *adv* , v. imperatorius, I *fin*

impĕrātōrĭus (inp-), a, um, *adj* [imperator] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a general* (class.): quod ipse honos laborem leviorem faceret imperatorium, Cic Tusc 2, 26, 62 . jus, id Verr 2, 1, 21, § 57 ; cf partes (shortly before· imperatoris partes), Caes B C 3, 51, 5 . nomen, Cic. Fam 11, 4, 1;

Tac. A. 1, 3: consilium, Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15: laus, id. Ac. 2, 1, 2: virtus, Quint. 7, 10, 13; 8, 2, 11: ars, id. 2, 17, 34: manubiae, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 10: pulvis sudorque (opp. campestris meditatio), Plin. Pan. 13, 1: navis, *an admiral's ship*, Plin. 19, 1, 5, § 22.—* *Adv.:* **impĕrātōrĭē,** *like a general:* dum se ad id bellum imperatorie instruit, Treb. Claud. 6.—**II.** (Acc. to imperator, II. B. 3.) *Imperial:* genesis, Suet. Dom. 10: munera, id. Vesp. 24: onera, id. Calig. 42.

impĕrātrix (inp-), īcis, *f.* [imperator], *she who commands, a mistress* (very rare): deinde fortes viros ab imperatrice (i. e. Clodia) in insidiis locatos, * Cic. Cael. 28, 67: Italia, Plin. 26, 3, 8, § 16 (dub.; creatrice, Jan.): ut esset animae tam quam imperatrici suae caro subditiva, Ambros. de Inst. Virg. 2, § 11: imperatrix et Augusta Pulcheria, Leo. M. Ep. 101, 3; 98, 3.

impĕrātum (inp-), i, *n.*, v. impero *fin.*

impĕrātus (inp-), ūs, *m.* [impero], *a command, order* (post-Aug. and very rare), Ambros. de Fuga Saec. 2, 8: ACILII GLABRIONIS IMPERATV, Inscr. Orell. 1525: imperatu Gratiani, Amm. 31, 7, 4.

imperceptus (inp-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-perceptus], *unperceived, unknown* (very rare): mendacia, Ov. M. 9, 711: minora majoribus imperceptiora sunt, *more incomprehensible*, Gell. 14, 1, 24.

imperco (inp-, also **imparco),** ĕre, *v. n.*, *to spare* (Plautin.): huic impercito, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 12: imperce, quaeso, *spare yourself*, id. Am. 1, 3, 2.

* **impercussus (inp-),** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-percussus], *not struck, unstruck:* impercussos nocte movere pedes, i. e. *without noise*, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 52.

imperdĭtus (inp-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-perditus], *not destroyed, not slain* (poet.): et vos, o Graiis imperdita corpora, Teucri, Verg. A. 10, 430: pectora Tydeo, Stat. Th. 3, 84: ego Sidoniis, Sil. 9, 161.

imperfectē, *adv.*, v. imperfectus *fin.*

imperfectĭo (inp-), ōnis, *f.* [imperfectus], *imperfection* (late Lat.), Aug. de Genes. ad lit. 1, 4.

imperfectus (inp-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-perfectus], *unfinished, incomplete, imperfect* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): quidam homines in capite meo solum elaborarunt, reliquum corpus imperfectum ac rude reliquerunt, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 15: quaedam (animalia), Ov. M. 1, 427; cf. infans, id. ib. 3, 310: pars manebat, Verg. A. 8, 428: pons, Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 6: cibus, i. e. *undigested*, Juv. 3, 233: imperfecto adhuc bello, Suet. Caes. 26: qui imperfectum librum supplevérit, id. ib. 56; cf. Hirt. B. G. prooem. § 2: librum reliquerat, Suet. Gramm. 12: opera reliquit, id. Tib. 47: quae rudia atque imperfecta adhuc erant, Quint. 3, 1, 7: causae (opp. perfectae), id. 4, 2, 3: sermo, id. 9, 2, 67; 11, 3, 121: vita, Lucr. 3, 958.—*Comp.:* insuavius hoc imperfectiusque est, Gell. 1, 7, 20.—As *subst.:* **imperfectum,** i, *n.:* sunt omnia in quaedam genera partita aut incohata nulla ex parte perfecta; imperfecto autem nec absoluto simile pulchrum esse nihil potest, Cic. Univ. 4.—**II.** Esp., *morally imperfect; plur.* as *subst.* (opp. sapientes): ad imperfectos et mediocres et male sanos hic meus sermo pertinet, Sen. Tranq. 11, 1.—*Adv.:* **imperfectē,** *imperfectly, incompletely:* imperfecte atque praepostere syllogismo uti, Gell. 2, 8, 1.

* **imperfossus (inp-),** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-perfossus], *unpierced, unstabbed*, Ov. M. 12, 496.

* **imperfundĭes (inp-),** ēi, *f.* [2. in-perfundo], *filth, impurity:* cruciatur illuvie, imperfundie, incuriā, Lucil. ap. Non. 126, 2.

* **impĕrĭābĭlĭter (inp-),** *adv.* [imperium], *commandingly, imperiously*, Cato ap. Charis. p. 181 P. (cf. imperabiliter).

impĕrĭālis (inp-), e, *adj.* [imperium, II. B. 3. b. *β*], *of the empire* or *emperor, imperial:* statuta, Dig. 47, 12, 3: praeceptum, Cod. Th. 3, 12, 2: ornamenta, Capitol. M. Aur. 17: molestia, Aur. Vict. Epit. 2: culmen, Amm. 21, 16: imperia et omnia imperialia sic horruit, ut, etc., Capitol. Pert. 13, 1.—*Adv.:* **impĕrĭālĭter,** *imperially:* existimantes, Cod. Just. 6, 51, 1 *fin.*

impĕrĭōsē (inp-), *adv.*, v. imperiosus *fin.*

impĕrĭōsus (less correctly **inp-**), a, um, *adj.* [imperium], *possessed of command, far-ruling, mighty, powerful, puissant* (class.). **I.** In gen.: urbes magnae atque imperiosae, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 2: populi, Cic. Or. 34, 120: imperiosissima civitas, Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 19 (cf. Verg. A. 1, 284): dictatura, Liv. 7, 40, 9; cf. virga, i. e. *the fasces*, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 32: quisnam igitur liber? sapiens, sibi qui imperiosus, *who has dominion over himself*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 83; cf. Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 62: imperiosissimae humanae mentis artes (religio, astrologia, medicina), id. 30, 1, 1, § 1: risus habet vim nescio an imperiosissimam, Quint. 6, 3, 8.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In a bad sense, *imperious, domineering, tyrannical:* cupiditas honoris quam dura est domina, quam imperiosa, Cic Par. 5, 3, 40: nimis imperiosus philosophus, id. Fin. 2, 32, 105: paedagogi, Quint. 1, 1, 8: imperiosus atque impotens, Sen. Ben. 3, 28 *fin.:* imperiosi nobis ipsis et molesti sumus, id. Q. N. 4 praef.: Proserpina, Hor. S. 2, 5, 110: quojus cibo iste factust imperiosior, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 26: imperiosius aequor, Hor. C. 1, 14, 8: familia imperiosissima et superbissima, Liv. 9, 34, 15.—Hence, **B. Impĕrĭōsus,** i, *m.*, *a surname of the dictator L. Manlius Torquatus and his son, the consul T. Manlius Torquatus, on account of their severity*, Liv. 7, 3, 4; 7, 4, 7; Sen. Ben. 3, 37; Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 60; Plin. 22, 5, 5, § 8; Liv. 4, 29, 6; cf. Manlius.—Hence, *adv.:* **impĕrĭōsē,** *imperiously, tyrannically* (ante- and post-class.): non severe, non imperiose praecepit, Gell. 2, 29, 1; Charis. 202, 11: paene imperiosius quam humanius, Varr. ap. Non. 287, 20.

impĕrītē (inp-), *adv.*, v. imperitus *fin.*

impĕrītĭa (inp-), ae, *f.* [imperitus], *inexperience, ignorance, awkwardness* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Cæs.): Jugurtha, cognita vanitate atque imperitia legati, subdolus ejus augere amentiam, Sall. J. 38, 1; cf. id. ib. 85, 45: plurimum Marius imperitia hostium confirmatus, id. ib. 99, 1; cf.: pugnam imperitia poscere, Tac. A. 13, 36: juvenum, id. ib. 13, 42: imperitia et rusticitas afferunt interim frigus, Quint. 6, 1, 37: contra Circium serere, imperitia existimatur, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 21: rerum atque verborum imperitia, Gell. N. A. praef. § 12: nimia, Gai. Inst. 2, 109.—In *plur.:* grammatico insolentiarum et imperitiarum pleno, id. 7, 17 *in lemm.*

impĕrīto (inp-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* [impero], *to command, govern, rule* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic. or Cæs.); constr. with *acc.*, *dat.*, or *absol.* (*α*) With *acc.:* quod antehac pro jure imperitabam meo, nunc te oro per precem, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 47: aequam Rem imperito, Hor. S. 2, 3, 189.—(*β*) With *dat.* (so most freq.): magnis gentibus, Lucr. 3, 1028: magnis legionibus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 4: tu, mihi qui imperitas, aliis servis miser, id. ib. 2, 7, 81; Tib. 2, 3, 34: equis, Hor. C. 1, 15, 25: suo generi, Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 47: quis nemori imperitet, quem tota armenta sequantur, Verg. A. 12, 719: naturam ipsam ceteris imperitantem industria vicerat, Sall. J. 76, 1: alteri populo cum bona pace, Liv. 1, 24, 3.—*Pass. impers.:* quod superbe avareque crederent imperitatum victis esse, Liv. 21, 1.—(*γ*) *Absol.:* Veleda late imperitabat, Tac. H. 4, 61: quia adductius quam civili bello imperitabat, id. ib. 3, 7: decem imperitabant, Liv. 1, 17: libido imperitandi, Sall. J. 81, 1: qua tempestate Carthaginienses pleraque Africa imperitabant, id. ib. 79, 2 Kritz *N. cr.*—*Pass. impers.:* quod mihi quoque exsequendum reor, quanto sit angustius imperitatum, Tac. A. 4, 4 *fin.*

impĕrītus (inp-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-peritus], *inexperienced in* any thing, *not knowing, unacquainted with, unskilled, ignorant, without experience* (class.; syn.: ignarus, rudis; opp. prudens, callidus); constr. usually with the *gen.* or *absol.*, rarely with *in.* (*α*) With *gen.:* homines adulescentulos, inperitos rerum, Ter. And. 5, 4, 8: summi juris peritissimus, civilis non imperitus, Cic. Rep. 5, 3: imperitus foederis, rudis exemplorum, ignarus belli, id. Balb. 20, 47; cf. id. de Or. 3, 44, 175: homo imperitus morum, agricola et rusticus, *with no experience of life*, id. Rosc. Am. 49, 143: homines barbari et nostrae consuetudinis imperiti, Caes. B. G. 4, 22, 1; cf. id. ib. 1, 44, 17: conviciorum, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14: lyrae, Quint. 1, 10, 19: poëmatum quoque non imperitus, Suet. Aug. 89.—(*β*) *Absol.:* homine inperito numquam quicquam injustius, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 18: cum in theatro imperiti homines, rerum omnium rudes ignarique consederant, Cic. Fl. 7, 16: callidum imperitus fraudasse dicitur, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 21: sin apud indoctos imperitosque dicemus, id. Part. 26, 92; cf. id. Rep. 1, 16: cum imperiti facile ad credendum impellerentur, id. ib. 2, 10: uti prudentes cum imperitis manus consererent, Sall. J. 49, 2: ne quis imperitior existimet, me, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 135; so, imperitiores quidam, Quint. 1, 10, 28: contio quae ex imperitissimis constat, etc., Cic. Lael. 25, 95: multitudo imperita et rudis, Liv. 1, 19, 4.—Rarely of things: ingenium, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 39: poëma imperito quodam initio fusum, Quint. 9, 4, 114.—(*γ*) With *in:* in his non imperitus, Vitr. 1, 1: in verbis adeo imperitus, Quint 1, 4, 27; 12, 3, 5.—Hence, *adv.:* **impĕrītē,** *unskilfully, ignorantly, awkwardly:* imperite absurdeque fictum, Cic. Rep. 2, 15: dicebat Scipio non imperite, id. Brut. 47, 175: excerpta, Quint. 2, 15, 24.—Ellipt.: hoc imperite (*suppl.* factum), Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 81.—*Comp.:* quid potuit dici imperitius? Cic. Balb. 8, 20.—*Sup.:* cum est illud imperitissime dictum, Cic. Balb. 11, 27.

impĕrĭum (inp-), ĭi, *n.* [impero], *a command, order, direction.* **I.** Lit. (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.): si quid opus est, impera: imperium exsequar, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 1; cf.: nunc pergam eri imperium exsequi, id. ib. 1, 1, 106: eri imperia persequi, id. ib. 2, 1, 75: imperium exsequi, id. Men. 5, 6, 16; Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 22: obsequens obediensque est mori atque imperiis patris, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 55; cf. id. Trin. 2, 2, 21; id. Men. 5, 7, 1: tuo facit jussu, tuo imperio paret, id. As. 1, 2, 21: malus et nequam est homo, qui nihili imperium eri Sui servus facit, id. Ps. 4, 7, 1; cf. id. As. 2, 4, 10: quod hi neque ad concilia veniebant neque imperio parebant, Caes. B. G. 5, 2 *fin.:* imperium neglegere, id. ib 5, 7, 7: neque ab uno omnia imperia administrari poterant, id. ib. 2, 22 *fin.:* imperio Jovis huc venio, Verg. A. 5, 726; cf.: et Jovis imperium et cari praecepta parentis Edocet, id. ib. 5, 747: imperiis deûm propalam expositis, Liv. 8, 6, 12: quidam (pueri) imperia indignantur, Quint. 1, 3, 6: aegri quoquo neglecto medentium imperio, etc., Plin. Pan. 22, 3: elephanti inest imperiorum obedientia, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 1: naturae imperio gemimus, cum, etc., Juv. 15, 138: cujus paruit imperiis, id. 14, 331.

II. Transf., *the right* or *power of commanding, authority, command, control* (freq and class.). **A.** In gen.: *Mes.* Nempe jubes? *Me.* Jubeo hercle, si quid imperii est in te mihi, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 41; cf. id. Pers. 3, 1, 15: Appius et caecus et senex tenebat non modo auctoritatem sed etiam imperium in suos, Cic. de Sen. 11, 37: reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis, Hor. C. 3, 1, 6: eone es ferox, quia habes imperium in beluas? Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 25: mater, cujus sub imperio'st, mala, id. Heaut. 2, 2, 4: *An.* Sta ilico. *Ge.* Hem, satis pro imperio! quisquis es, i. e. *authoritatively, imperiously*, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 19: domesticum, Cic. Caecin. 18, 52; id. Inv. 2, 47, 140: (Juppiter) Divosque mortalesque turbas Imperio regit unus aequo, Hor. C. 3, 4, 48; cf.: sed me jussa deûm . . . Imperiis egere suis, Verg. A. 6, 463: Phyllius illic Imperio pueri volucresque ferumque leonem Tradiderat domitos, Ov. M. 7, 373: agricolae habent rationem cum terra, quae numquam recusat imperium, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In publicists' lang., *supreme power, sovereignty, sway, dominion, empire* (cf.: principatus, dominatus, regnum; potestas, potentia). (*α*) *Sing.:* Tarquinio dedit imperium simul et sola regni, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 298 Müll. (Ann. v. 151 Vahl.); cf.: navorum imperium servare est induperantum, id. ib. 169 Müll. (Ann. v. 413 Vahl.); and: ipse (Numa rex) de suo imperio curiatam legem tulit, Cic. Rep. 2, 13; 2, 17; 18;

20; 21: homo dominandi cupidus aut imperii singularis. *sole dominion*, id. ib. 1, 33: singulare et potestas regia, id. ib. 2, 9: esse consul cum summo imperio et potestate, id. Verr. 1, 13, 37; id. Fl. 8, 18; cf.: cum summo imperio et potestate versari, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10, 31: qui (App. Claudius) tum erat summo imperio, id. Fin. 2, 20, 66: omne imperium nostri penes singulos esse voluerunt, id. Rep. 1, 40; 2, 32: de imperio Caesaris . . . gravissime decernitur, Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 4: imperium extra ordinem dare, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 25: quod imperium potest esse praestantius quam, etc., id. Rep. 1, 17: eos qui antea commodis fuerint moribus, imperio, potestate, prosperis rebus immutari, id. Lael. 15, 54: ad deponendum imperium tardior esse, id. Rep. 2, 12: expertes imperii, id. ib. 1, 31: deponentium imperium tyrannorum, Quint. 9, 2, 67 et saep.: sub populi Romani imperium dicionemque cadere, Cic. Font. 1, 2; so, with dicio, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 7; cf.: Gallia sub populi Romani imperium redacta, id. ib. 5, 29, 4: totam ad imperium populi Romani Ciliciam adjunxit, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: majestas est in imperio atque in omni populi Romani dignitate, Quint. 7, 3, 35: cum duobus ducibus de imperio in Italia decertatum est, Pyrrho et Hannibale, Cic. Lael. 8, 28; cf.: de imperio dimicare, id. Off. 1, 12, 38: spes diuturnitatis atque imperii, id. Rep. 2, 3; cf.: sedem et domum summo imperio praebere, id. ib. 2, 5 *fin.*: quod ipse suae civitatis imperium obtenturus esset, Caes. B. G. 1, 3, 6: civitati imperium totius provinciae pollicetur, id. ib. 7, 64 *fin.*: cum abunde expertus esset quam bene umeris tuis sederet imperium, Plin. Pan. 10 *fin.*: auctoritate magis quam imperio regere, Liv. 1, 7, 8; cf.: nec illum pro imperio submovere posse . . . quia ita dicatur: si vobis videtur, discedite, Quirites, id. 2, 56, 12.—(β) *Plur.*: nec vero imperia expetenda ac potius aut non accipienda interdum aut deponenda nonnumquam, i. e. *public offices*, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68: (cives) mandant imperia, id. Rep. 1, 31; cf.: honores, magistratus, imperia, potestates, opes amicitiae anteponere, id. Lael. 17, 63: cui (duci) dantur imperia et ea continuantur, etc., id. Rep. 1, 44: ita cepi et gessi maxima imperia, ut, etc., id. Fam. 3, 7, 5: vides tyranni satellites in imperiis, id. Att. 14, 5, 2: quod praestare dicant Gallorum quam Romanorum imperia perferre, *dominion, government*, Caes. B. G. 1, 17, 3: qui mobilitate ac levitate animi novis imperiis studebant, id. ib. 2, 1, 3: imperia legum potentiora quam hominum, Liv. 2, 1, 1.— **b.** Hence, transf., concr. (*a*) *Dominion, realm, empire* (esp. freq. since the Aug. per.): duae urbes inimicissimae huic imperio, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: jam ipsa terra ita mihi parva visa est, ut me imperii nostri pæniteret, id. Rep. 6, 16 *fin.*: nostrum, id. ib. 3, 29; cf.: finium imperii nostri propagatio, id. Prov. Cons. 12, 29: fines imperii propagavit, id. Rep. 3, 12: imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris, Verg. A. 1, 287: per quas (artes) imperi Porrecta majestas ad ortus Solis ab Hesperio cubili, Hor. C. 4, 15, 14: adjectis Britannis Imperio, id. ib. 3, 5, 4: quem vocet divum populus ruentis Imperi rebus? id. ib. 1, 2, 26; 1, 37, 8: immensum imperii corpus stare ac librari sine rectore non potest, Tac. H. 1, 16: reges socii, membra partesque imperii, Suet. Aug. 48: breviarium totius imperii, id. ib. 101: rationarium imperii, id. ib. 28: imperii fines Tiberinum natare, Juv. 8, 265: noverat luxuriam imperii veterem, i. e. *of the Roman court*, id. 4, 137.—**c.** Trop., *rule, control* (very rare but class.): illud vide, si in animis hominum regale imperium sit, unius fore dominatum, consilii scilicet, Cic. Rep. 1, 38.—Iron.: imperium judiciorum tenere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 31, § 77: coactae imperio sexus, i. e. *the ambition*, Juv. 6, 135.— **2.** Law t. t., *the jurisdiction* or *discretion of a magistrate*: omnia autem judicia aut legitimo jure consistunt aut imperio continentur, Gai. Inst. 4, 103: ideo autem imperio contineri judicia dicuntur, quia tamdiu valent, quamdiu is qui ea praecepit imperium habet, id. ib. 4, 105; cf. 3, 181 al.— **3.** Milit., *the chief command, command*. (*a*) *Sing.*: victum atque expugnatum oppidum est Imperio atque auspicio Amphitruonis maxime, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 37; 1, 1, 41: re impetrata contendunt, ut ipsis summa imperii transdatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 63, 5: delatam sibi summam imperii, Suet. Ner. 3: censet enim etiam ex iis, qui cum imperio sint, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3: nostri imperii dignitas, id. ib. 1, 7, 4: novem annis, quibus in imperio fuit, Suet. Caes. 25: legionum curam et imperium alicui demandare, id. ib. 76: alicui imperium prorogare, id. Tib. 30: imperii tempus explere, id. Caes. 26: cum imperio aut magistratu, i. e. *a military* or *civil command*, Suet. Tib. 12: qui dabat olim imperium, fasces, etc., Juv. 10, 79; cf. in the foll.—(β) *Plur.*: mandant (cives) imperia, magistratus, i. e. *military and civil commands*, Cic. Rep. 1, 31; cf.: magistratus, imperia, amicitiae anteponere, id. Lael. 17, 63; so opp. magistratus, Suet. Caes. 54; 75; id. Aug. 61.—**b.** Transf. (*a*) Concr.: imperia, i. q. imperatores, *commanding officers, commanders, generals*: imperia, potestates, legationes, quom senatus creverit populusve jusserit, ex urbe exeunto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9: nacti vacuas ab imperiis Sardiniam et Siciliam, Caes. B. C. 1, 31, 1; Val. Max. 1, 1, 9.—(β) Erat plena lictorum et imperiorum provincia, differta praefectis atque exactoribus, Caes. B. C. 3, 32, 4.—(γ) (Acc. to imperator, II. B. 3.) *The imperial government, the government*: tandem quasi coactus recepit imperium, Suet. Tib. 24; 55; 67; id. Calig. 12; 16; 24; id. Claud. 11; 35; 36 et saep.

* **imperjūrātus** (inp-; -pējūr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-perjuratus], *that is never sworn falsely by*, a poet. epithet of the Styx: aquae, Ov. Ib. 78.

impermĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-permeabilis], *not to be passed through, not traversable*: oceani fines, Jorn. Get. 1.

impermiscĕo, mixtus, ēre, *v.* 2 [in-permisceo], *to mix in, mingle* as an ingredient: impermixtum esse alicui rei, Boëth. Cons. Phil. 5, 5 al.

* **impermissus** (inp-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-permissus], *unlawful, forbidden*: gaudia, Hor. C. 3, 6, 27.

impermixtus (inp-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-permixtus], *unmixed*: lymphor, Lucil. ap. Non. 212, 3; Ambros. de Noe, 3, 7; id. Ep. 65, 4 *fin.*

impĕro (inp-), āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic form, imperassit, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6, and induperantum = imperantium, Enn. Ann. v. 413 Vahl.), *v. a.* and *n.* [in-paro], *to command, order, enjoin* (cf.: jubeo, praecipio, mando). **I.** In gen., constr. with *acc.*, an *inf.* or an *object-clause*, a *relative-clause*, with *ut*, *ne*, or the simple *subj.*, with the simple *dat.* or *absol.* (*a*) With *acc.* (and *dat. personæ*): faciendum id nobis quod parentes imperant, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 53: fac quod imperat, id. Poen. 5, 3, 29; Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 2: quae imperarentur, facere dixerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 32, 3: numquid aliud imperas? Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 7; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 26: sto exspectans, si quid mihi imperent, id. Eun. 3, 5, 46: nonnumquam etiam puerum vocaret: credo, cui cenam imperaret, i. e. *ordered to get him his supper*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 21, 59: imperat ei nuptias, Quint. 7, 1, 14: vigilias, id. 11, 3, 26: certum modum, id. 11, 2, 27: moram et sollicitudinem initiis impero, id. 10, 3, 9: graves dominae cogitationum libidines infinita quaedam cogunt atque imperant, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 424, 30 (Rep. 6, 1 Mos.): utque Imperet hoc natura potens, Hor. S. 2, 1, 51.—In *pass.*: arma imperata a populo Romano, Liv. 40, 34, 9: quod ipsum imperari optimum est, Quint. 2, 5, 6: imperata pensa, id. 3, 7, 6: exemplar imperatae schemae, Suet. Tib. 43.—(β) With *inf.* or an *object-clause* (esp. freq. in the post-Aug. per.; in Cic. and Cæs. only with *inf. pass.* or *dep.*): animo nunc jam otioso esse impero, Ter. And. 5, 2, 1: imperavi egomet mihi omnia assentari, id. Eun. 2, 2, 21: jungere equos Titan velocibus imperat Horis, Ov. M. 2, 118; 3, 4: nec minus in certo dentes cadere imperat aetas Tempore, Lucr. 5, 672: has omnes actuarias imperat fieri, Caes. B. G. 5, 1, 3: pericula vilia habere, Sall. C. 16, 2: frumentum comportare, id. J. 48, 2; Hirt. B. G. 8, 27; Curt. 10, 1, 19; Tac. A. 2, 25: Liviam ad se deduci imperavit, Suet. Calig. 25; id. Aug. 27; id. Tib. 60.—In *pass.*: in has lautumias, si qui publice custodiendi sunt, ex ceteris oppidis deduci imperantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 69.—* With *inf. act.*: haec ego procurare et idoneus imperor, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 21.—(γ) With a *rel.-clause* (very rare): imperabat coram, quid opus facto esset puerperae, Ter. And. 3, 2, 10: quin tu, quod faciam, impera, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 46; Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 3 and 6; id. Capt. 2, 3, 10.—(δ) With *ut*, *ne*, or the simple *subj.*: ecce Apollo mihi ex oraculo imperat, Ut, etc., Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 87: his, uti conquirerent et reducerent, imperavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 28, 1: consulibus designatis imperavit senatus, ut, etc., Liv. 42, 28, 7: quibus negotium a senatu est imperatum, ut, etc., S. C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 104; Petr. 1: mihi, ne abscedam, imperat, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 30: Caesar suis imperavit, ne, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 46, 2; 2, 32, 2; 3, 89, 4: letoque det imperat Argum, Ov. M. 1, 670; 13, 659.—(ε) With simple *dat.*: si huic imperabo, probe tectum habebo, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 14 (cf. above *a*): aliquid alicui, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 46; Cic. Rosc. Am. 21, 59.—(ζ) *Absol.*: *Pa.* Jubesne? *Ch.* Jubeo, cogo atque impero, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 97: si quid opus est, impera, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 1: impera, si quid vis, id. Aul. 2, 1, 23: omnia faciam: impera, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 11: quidvis oneris impone, impera, id. And. 5, 3, 26.

II. In partic. **A.** In publicists' lang., *to order to be furnished* or *supplied, to give orders for, make a requisition for*: cum frumentum sibi in cellam imperavisset (Verrem), Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10, 30: quem (numerum frumenti) ei civitati imperas emendum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 74, § 173: negas fratrem meum pecuniam ullam in remiges imperasse, id. Fl. 14, 33: pecuniam, id. ib. § 32; cf.: argenti pondo ducenta milia Jugurthae, Sall. J. 62, 5: arma, Caes. B. C. 1, 6 *fin.*: equites civitatibus, id. B. G. 6, 4 *fin.*; cf.: quam maximum militum numerum provinciae toti, id. ib. 1, 7, 2: obsides reliquis civitatibus, id. ib. 7, 64, 1; so, obsides Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 35; Suet. Caes. 25.—**B.** In publicists' and milit. lang., *alicui* or *absol.*, *to command, govern, rule over*: his (magistratibus) praescribendus est imperandi modus . . . qui modeste paret, videtur, qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse, Cic. Leg. 3, 2, 5; cf.: sic noster populus in pace et domi imperat, id. Rep. 1, 40: nulla est tam stulta civitas, quae non injuste imperare malit, quam servire juste, id. ib. 3, 18; cf. also: cum is, qui imperat aliis, servit ipse nulli cupiditati, id. ib. 1, 34: omnibus gentibus ac nationibus terra marique imperare, id. de Imp. Pomp. 19, 56; cf.: jus esse belli, ut, qui vicissent, iis, quos vicissent, quemadmodum vellent imperarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 36, 1: Jugurtha omni Numidiae imperare parat, Sall. J. 13, 2: quot nationibus imperabat, Quint. 11, 2, 50: clarus Anchisae Venerisque sanguis Imperet, Hor. Carm. Sec. 51; cf. id. C. 3, 6, 5: recusabat imperare, i. e. *to be emperor*, Plin. Pan. 5, 5; cf.: ipsum quandoque imperaturum, Suet. Claud. 3; id. Galb. 4; id. Oth. 4; id. Vit. 14; id. Tit. 2 et saep.—Hence, **b.** Ad imperandum, *to receive orders* or *instructions*: nunc ades ad imperandum, vel ad parendum potius: sic enim antiqui loquebantur, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 2; cf.: cum ipse ad imperandum Tisidium vocaretur, Sall. J. 62, 8 Kritz.—**2.** Transf., beyond the publicist's sphere, *to command, master, govern, rule, control*: liberis, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 51: imperare sibi, maximum imperium est, Sen. Ep. 113 *fin.*: ut nobismet ipsis imperemus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 47: cum homines cupiditatibus iis, quibus ceteri serviunt, imperabunt, id. Lael. 22, 82: accensae irae, Ov. M. 9, 28: dolori, Plin. Ep. 8, 19, 2: lacrimis, Sil. 2, 652: amori suo, Petr. 83: ingenio suo, Sen. Contr. 1 praef. *med.*; cf.: imperare animo nequivi, quin, priusquam perirem, cur periturus essem, scirem, Liv. 34, 31, 2: quibus egestas imperat, *rules, governs*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132 (Trag. v. 357 Vahl.): imperat arvis, *holds control over*, i. e. *forces to be productive*, Verg. G. 1, 99; cf.: sola terrae seges imperatur, Tac. G. 26: fertilibus agris non est imperandum, Sen. Tranq. 15: sic imperant vitibus et eas multis palmitibus onerant, Col. 3, 3, 6: alius patrimonio suo plus imperavit quam ferre posset, Sen. Tranq. 4; cf. also trop.: tamquam nescias, cui imperem: Epicurum, id. Ep. 29 *fin.*: dum per continuos dies nimis imperat voci, rursus sanguinem reddidit, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 6: imperat ergo viro

(mulier), Juv 6, 224 — *Absol* animum rege, qui, nisi paret, Imperat, Hor Ep 1, 2, 63 permittat, an vetet an imperet (lex), Quint 7, 7, 7 (eloquentia) hic regnat, hic imperat, hic sola vincit, id 7, 4, 24 — **C.** In publicists' lang, *to order* the citizens *to assemble, to summon* dein consul eloquitur ad exercitum Impero qua convenit ad comitia centuriata, Varr L L 6, § 88 Müll, Gell 15, 27, 4, so comically, Plaut Capt 1, 2, 52, cf id Cist 1, 1, 60 — **D.** In medic lang, *to order, prescribe* non idem imperassem omnibus per diversa aegrotantibus, Sen de Ira, 1, 16, Plin 24, 1, 1, § 5 si vires patiuntur, imperanda tridui abstinentia est, Cels 7, 20 — **E.** In gram imperandi declinatus, i e *inflections of the imperative*, Varr L L 10, § 32 Müll — Hence, **impĕrātum**, i, *n*, *that which is commanded, a command, order* jussus arma abicere, imperatum facit, *executes the order, obeys*, Caes B G 5, 37, 1, freq in *plur* imperata facere, id ib 2, 3, 3, 5, 20 *fin*, 6, 10, 3, id B C 1, 60, 1, 2, 12, 4, 3, 34, 2 al, cf imperata detrectare, Suet Caes 54 Senones ad imperatum non venire, *according to orders, as ordered* Caes B G 6, 2, 3

* **imperpĕtŭus (inp-)**, a, um, *adj* [2 in perpetuus], *not perpetual*, Sen Ep 72, 9

imperscrūtābĭlis (inp-), e, *adj* [2 in per scrutabilis], *impenetrable, inscrutable* pater, Cassiod Hist Eccl 1, 14, Hilar Trin 11, 47

impersōnālis (inp-), e, *adj* [2 in personalis], *impersonal* verba, in grammar, Charis 2 and 3, Diom 1 et saep — *Adv* **impersōnālĭter**, *impersonally* sive impersonaliter dari servus meus stipuletur, i e *without naming the person*, Dig 45, 3, 15 — Gramm t t, Macr de Diff 20, 3

* **impersōnātīvus (inp-)**, i, *m* (sc modus) [2 in persona], *the impersonal mood*, i e *the infinitive*, Diom p 331 P

imperspĭcābĭlis (inp-), e, *adj* [2 in perspicabilis], *that cannot be seen through, inscrutable, incomprehensible* majestas, Cassiod. de An 3, Ambros de Fide, 3, 14, § 110

* **imperspĭcŭus (inp-)**, a, um, *adj* [2 in perspicuus], *not clear, obscure* judicum ingenia, Plin Ep 1, 20, 17

imperterrĭtus (inp-), a, um, *adj* [2 in perterritus, cf Quint 1, 5, 65], *undaunted, unterrified* (poet and late Lat.), Verg A 10, 770, Sil 14, 187, Ambros in Psa 37, § 50, Greg M in Job, 6, 38

impertīlis (inp-), e, *adj* [2 in partilis] *indivisible* (late Lat) nota, Aug de Mus. 6 *fin*

impertĭnens (inp-), entis, *adj* [2. in pertinens], *not belonging thereto* di (i e Seditio, Discordia, etc), Mart Cap 1, § 43

impertio (inp-; also **impartio**, Liv 38, 36), ivi or ii, itum (old *fut* impertibis, Nov ap Non 27, 33, Com Fragm v 12 Rib), 4 (also in the *dep* form **impertior**; *inf* imperti̇ri, Ter Ad 3, 2, 22, Verg Cat 15, App M 3, p 215 al), *v a* [in partio], *to share with another, to communicate, bestow, impart* a thing (class, a favorite word of Cic, cf communico participo, partior) — With *dat* si quam praestantiam virtutis, ingenii, fortunae consecuti sunt, impertiant ea suis communicentque cum proximis, Cic Lael 19, 70 oneris mei partem nemini impertio, id Sull 3, 9 te exorabo, ut mihi quoque et Catulo tuae suavitatis aliquid impertias, id de Or 2, 4, 16 imperti etiam populo potestatis aliquid, id Rep 2, 28, id Fragm ap Non 37, 27 si aliquid impertivit tibi sui consilii, id Fam 5, 2, 9 unum diem festum Marcellis, id Verr 2, 2, 21, § 51 dolorem suum nobis id Att 2, 23, 2 molestias senectutis suae vestris familiis, id. Fragm ap Non 37, 25 (Rep 5 8 Mos) Terentia impertit tibi multam salutem *salutes thee heartily*, id Att 2, 12 4 hominibus indigentibus de re familiari, id Off 2 15, 54 talem te et nobis impertias, *wouldst show*, id Rosc Am 4 11 a te peto ut aliquid impertias temporis huic quoque cogitationi, id. Att 9, 11, A, 3 tantum temporis huic studio, id Balb 1, 3 aures studiis honestis, Tac A 14, 21 aliquid suorum studiorum philosophiae quoque, Cic. Fin 5, 2, 6 meum laborem hominum periculis sublevandis, id Mur 4, 8 aliis gaudium suum, Liv 27, 51, 4 conjugibus liberisque tam laetum nuntium, id 27, 51, 7 — With *ad* nihil tuae prudentiae ad salutem meam, Cic Att. 3, 15, 7 (ignis) ceteris naturis omnibus salutarem impertit et vitalem calorem id. N D 2, 10, 27 — In *pass* huic plausus maximi, signa praeterea benevolentiae permulta a bonis impertiuntur, Cic Att 2, 18, 1 viro forti collegae meo laus impertitur, id Cat 3, 6, 14 pro his impertitis oppugnatum patriam nostram veniunt, i e *for these favors, benefits*, Liv 21, 41 13 — *Absol* quibus potest, impertit, Lucil ap Non 37, 22 si quid novisti rectius istis, candidus imperti si non, his utere mecum, Hor Ep 1, 6, 68 — **II.** Transf aliquem aliqua re, *to make one a sharer* or *partaker in* any thing *to present him with* (very rare, not in Cic) advenientem peregre erum suum Stratippoclem Salva impertit salute Epidicus, *greets, wishes health*, Plaut Epid 1, 2, 23 Parmenonem suum plurima salute, Ter Eun 2, 2, 40, cf Plaut Ps. 1, 5, 40 obsecret, se ut nuntio hoc impertiam, id Stich 2, 1, 27 neque quem quam osculo impertiit, ac ne resalutatione quidem, Suet Ner 37 solos numquam donis impertiendos putavit, id Aug 25 reliquit eum nullo praeter auguralis sacerdotii honore impertitum, id Claud 4 — *Pass* doctrinis quibus pueriliis aetas impertiri debet, Nep Att 1, 2 — In *dep* form cesso eram hoc malo impertiri propere? Ter Ad. 3, 2, 22

impertior iri, v preced art *init* et *fin*

impertītĭo (inp-), ōnis, *f* [impertio], *an imparting* (post class) honoris, Arn 2, 43

impertītus, a, um, *Part*, from impertio

imperturbābĭlis (inp-), e, *adj* [2 in perturbabilis] *that cannot be disturbed, imperturbable* (late Lat) locus quietis, Aug Conf 4, 11, 2, 10

imperturbātĭo (inp-), ōnis, *f* [2 in perturbatio], *freedom from disturbance, tranquillity*, a transl of the Gr ἀπάθεια, Hier Ep 133, 3

imperturbātus (inp-), a, um, *adj* [2 in perturbatus] *undisturbed, unruffled, calm* (very rare) imperturbato ore, Ov Ib 562 publicis occupationibus quies, Sen Ep 73 *med* — Of persons audio imperturbatus, interritus, Plin Ep 9, 13, 8 qui constans est, inperturbatus est, Sen Ep 85, 2, cf ib § 3

impervĭus (inp-), a, um, *adj* [2 in pervius], *that cannot be passed through, impassable, impervious* (poet and in post Aug prose, cf inaccessus, invius) amnis, Ov M 9, 106 iter, Quint 12, 11, 11, cf itinera (with interrupta), Tac A 3, 31 tellus, *inaccessible*, Val Fl 2, 643 — Transf lapis ignibus, Tac A 15, 43

impēs (inp-; *nom* given Prisc 702 P, but used only in *gen* and *abl sing*), pĕtis, *m* [in peto, cf praepes], = impetus, *violence, vehemence force* impete vasto amnis fertur, Ov M 3, 79 in juvenes certo sic impete sus fertur, id ib 8, 359, Laev ap Gell 19, 7, 8, Lucr 4, 416, 903 non potuit nubes capere impetis auctum, id 6, 327 sq, 334, 591 valido impete quatere, id. 2, 330, Sil 13, 248 — *Plur* venti flamina ruunt impetibus crebris Lucr 1, 293 — **II.** *Mass, extent* homo tanto membrorum impete, ut, etc, Lucr 5, 913

1. impĕtĭbĭlis (inp-; also **impătĭb-)**, e, *adj* [in patibilis] **I.** *Pass*, *insufferable, insupportable, intolerable* (class) dolorem vos cum improbis poenam propo nitis, impetibilem facitis, Cic Fin 2, 17, 57, so, cruciatus, Plin 25 5, 24 § 59 morbi, id 20, 20, 81, § 215 valetudo, id 20, 18, 76, § 199 scelus App Mag 328 chamaeleon coraci, Sol 40 *fin* turpe atque impetibile est, attonito animo et fronte maesta laetos adire conventus, Symm Ep 9, 103 — **II.** *Act*, *impassible, incapable of suffering* sapiens ex bruto, impetibile de patibili, nunquam potest oriri, Lact 2, 8, 38, 7, 20, 7

2. impĕtĭbĭlis (inp-), e, *adj* [impeto] *assailing, making an assault* on a person, Ambros in Luc 7, § 13, id. de Virgin 18, § 113

impĕtīgĭnōsus (inp-), i, *m* [impetigo] *one who has the impetigo*, Dig 21, 1, 6, § 6, cf impetiginosus λειχηνώτος, Gloss. Philox — Also ‡ impetix impetigo, Paul ex Fest p 109 Müll.

impĕtīgo (inp-), inis, *f* [impeto], *a scabby eruption on the skin, impetigo*, Cels. 5, 28, 17, Plin 20, 1, 2, § 4, *plur*, id 20, 9 33, § 83, Col 6, 31, 2 — As a disease of plants, Plin 17, 24, 37, § 223

impĕto (inp-), ĕre, *v a* [in peto], *to rush upon, assail, attack* (poet and in ante and post class prose) **I.** Lit cedentem Acheloius heros Impetit, Stat Th 8, 523 aliquem arcu, Luc. 6, 394 os hasta, Sil 5, 273, Luc. 6, 223, Varr R R 3, 16, 8 — *Absol* (apes) impetentes a se eiciunt fucos, Varr R R 3, 16, 8, cf in a different orthog impite impetum facite, Paul ex Fest p 109, 17 Müll *N cr* (a contracted *imper*, like cette, ferte) impetiti confessio, Quint Decl 5 — **II.** Transf, *to accuse* aliquem eda citatis, Sid Ep 7, 9

impĕtrābĭlis (inp-), e, *adj* [impetro] **I.** *Pass*, *easy to be obtained, attainable* (rare, not in Cic and Caes.) cui postulanti triumphum rerum gestarum magnitudo impetrabilem faciebat, Liv 39, 29, 4 venia, id 36, 33, 5 omnia et tuta apud Romanos, id 25, 29, 8 votum facite Junoni, Prop 4 (5), 1, 101 quo impetrabilior pax esset, Liv 30, 16, 15 — **II.** *Act*, *that easily obtains* or *effects, successful* (ante and post class) non potuit venire orator magis ad me impetrabilis, Plaut Most 5, 2, 40 impetrabilior qui vivat, nullus est, id Merc 3, 4, 20 Nicator Seleucus efficaciae impetrabilis rex, Amm 14, 8 dies, *on which a wish is gained, favorable, propitious*, Plaut Ep 3, 2, 6 efficacia, Amm 14, 8, 6, 15, 8, 21 — *Adv* **impĕtrābĭlĭter**, *in a way likely to attain* impetrabilius, Symm Or pro Patr 4 Mai

impĕtrātĭo (inp-), ōnis, *f* [id], *an obtaining by request, accomplishment*, Cod Just 2, 58, 2, Cod Th 11, 22, 4 — *Plur* istas impetrationes nostras nihil valere, Cic Att 11, 22, 1

* **impĕtrātīvus (inp-)**, a, um, *adj* [id], *obtained by entreaty* or *vows* augurium, Serv Verg A 6, 190

impĕtrātor (inp-), oris, *m* [id], *one who obtains, an obtainer* (post class) beneficii, Cod Th 12, 6, 3

impĕtrātus, ūs, *m* [id], *an effecting, obtaining*, Ambros de Fide, 5, 6, 77

impĕtrĭo, no *perf*, itum, 4, *v n desid* [id.] relig t t, *to seek to obtain through omens, to seek by consulting auspices* ut nunc extis, sic tunc avibus magnae res impetriri solebant, Cic Div 1, 16, 28 in impetriendis consulendisque rebus, id ib 1, 2, 3 qui impetrire velit, id ib 2, 15, 35 impetritum, inauguratum est quovis ad mittunt aves, Plaut As 2, 1, 11 — *Part* as *subst* **impetrītum**, i, *n*, *a favorable auspice* or *omen*, Val Max 1, 1, 1, Plin 28, 2, 3, § 11

impĕtro (inp-), avi, atum, 1 (archaic *inf pres pass* impetrarier, Plaut Rud 3, 3, 40, *inf fut act* impetrassere, id Aul 4, 7, 6, id Cas 2, 3, 53, id Mil 4, 3, 35, id Stich 1, 2, 23), *v a* [in patro] *to accomplish, effect, bring to pass, to get, obtain, procure*, esp by exertion, request, entreaty (class, cf obtineo, adipiscor, consequor) **I.** In gen, constr with *acc*, *ut*, *ne*, the simple *subj*, or *absol* (*a*) With *acc* quod volui, ut volo, impetravi per amicitiam et gratiam a Philocomasio, Plaut Mil 4, 5, 1 istuc confido a fratre me impetrassere, id Aul 4, 7, 6 a me istam exceptionem numquam impetrabunt, Cic Ac 2, 30, 97 ei Dolabella rogatu meo civitatem a Caesare impetravit, id Fam 13, 36, 1 decet abs te id impetrarier, Plaut Rud 3 3, 40 in omni re considerandum est et quid postules ab amico et quid patiare a te impetrari, Cic Lael 20, 76, cf id ib 11, 38 dum id impetrant, Plaut Capt 2, 1, 37, 1, 2, 17 cum istuc, quod postulo, impetro cum gratia, Ter And 2, 5, 11, id. Ad 3, 4, 44 utinam, quae vellent, impetrarent, Caes. B G x 31, 2 (chorus) Impetrat et pacem et locupletem frugibus annum, Hor Ep 2, 1, 137 restitutionem patris, Quint 7, 1, 42, 11, 3, 4 provinciam, id 6, 3, 68 post impetratam studiis meis

quietem, id. Prooem. § 1: impetrato Fortis Augusti reditu, Hor. C. 4, 2, 42.—(β) With *ut, ne*, or the simple *subj.*: *Cl.* Quid, si ego impetro atque exoro a vilico, causa mea Ut eam illi permittat? *St.* Quid si ego ab armigero impetro, Eam illi permittat? atque hoc, credo, impetrassere, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 51 sq.: impetrabis igitur a Caesare, ut, etc., Cic. Att. 9, 2, A, 1; Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 7, 26: a Sequanis impetrat, ut per fines suos ire Helvetios patiantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 9 *fin.*: verbisne istis, ut pugnent, te impetraturum credis, Liv. 2, 46, 6: postremo impetravi, ut *ne quid ei succenseat*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 4: suadeo, a te impetres, ne sis nugax, Petr. 52: tandem impetravi abiret, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 190.—*Pass. impers.*: aegre ab iis impetratum est summa tribunorum plebis contentione, ut in senatu recitarentur (litterae); ut vero ex litteris ad senatum referretur, impetrari non potuit, Caes. B. C. 1, 1, 1; Plin. 16, 32, 59, § 136.—In *abl.* of the *part. perf.*: impetrato, ut manerent, Liv. 9, 30, 10; Vell. 2, 107, 2.—(γ) * With *acc.* and *inf.*: Agrippina in oppidum Ubiorum veteranos coloniamque deduci impetrat, Tac. A. 12, 27.—(δ) *Absol.*: incipere multo est quam impetrare facilius, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 14: hilarus exit, impetravit, id. Mil. 4, 4, 62; id. As. 3, 3, 131: *Ca.* Jus hic orat. *Ly.* Impetrabit te advocato atque arbitro, id. Trin. 5, 2, 37: quid attinet dicere, si contendisset, impetraturum non fuisse, cum, etc.? Cic. Lael. 11, 39: si id ita fecisset ... si non impetraret, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 35, 4: cum ab proximis impetrare non possent, ulteriores tentant, id. ib. 6, 2, 2: simul, ut, si quid possent, de induciis fallendo impetrarent, id. ib. 4, 13, 5; id. B. C. 1, 22 *fin.*; cf.: sperare, ab eo de sua ac militum salute impetrare posse, id. B. G. 5, 36, 3; Hirt. ap. Cic. Att. 15, 6, 2.—Esp.: impetras, *you have your request*, i. e. *I will do as you desire*, nolo ames. *Pae.* Facile impetras, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 63: adpropera! age, amabo! *Mu.* Impetras, abeo, id. Cas. 2, 2, 39; cf. id. Ep. 2, 2, 119; id. Cas. 2, 3, 17.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Like impetrio: exstat annalium memoria, sacris quibusdam et precationibus vel cogi fulmina vel impetrari, etc., Plin. 2, 53, 54, § 140.—**B.** In mal. part., *to obtain, get possession of*: ut superior sis mihi quam quisquam qui impetrant, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 10.

***impĕtŭlans (inp-)**, antis, *adj.* [in-petulans], *very petulant*: proruptio, Mart. Cap. 8 *init.* dub. (al. petulans).

impĕtŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [impetus], *impetuous, violent*, Epit. Iliad. 919.—Hence, *adv.*: **impĕtŭōsē (inp-)**, *violently, impetuously*: contendit ad moenia, Auct. de Prog. Aug. 5: Acron ad Hor. C. 1, 29, 11.

impĕtus (inp-), ūs (*dat.* impetu, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 3; no *gen. plur.*; *abl.* impetibus, Lucr. 1, 293; v. also impes), *m.* [impeto], *an attack, assault, onset* (freq. and class.; in *sing.* and *plur.* equally common). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: incursio atque impetus armatorum, Cic. Caecin. 15, 44: gladiis destrictis in eos impetum fecerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 2: impetum facere in aliquem, id. ib. 1, 46 *fin.*; Hirt. B. G. 8, 18, 4: in agros, Liv. 1, 5, 4: ad regem, id. 1, 5, 7; cf.: in hostes, Caes. B. G. 1, 22, 3: dare impetum in aliquem, Liv. 4, 28, 1; 2, 19, 7: capere impetum in aliquem, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 91: hostes impetu facto celeriter nostros perturbaverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 12, 1: oppidum magno impetu oppugnare, id. ib. 2, 6: primo hostium impetu pulsi, id. ib. 2, 24, 1: impetus gladiorum excipere, id. ib. 1, 52, 4: impetum sustinere, id. ib. 3, 2, 4: ferre impetum, id. ib. 3, 19, 3: fracto impetu levissimi hominis, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, b, 2: impetum propulsare, id. Mur. 1, 2: nec primum quidem impetum, nec secundum, nec tertium, sustinere potuerunt, Flor. 3, 3, 4; Liv. 33, 36, 11: uno impetu, Curt. 8, 14, 18; Lact. 3, 26, 10; 5, 4, 1: coërcere, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 180: aquarum domare, id. 31, 6, 31, § 58: nec tantum (cupiditates) in alios caeco impetu incurrunt, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 44.—Poet.: biformato impetu Centaurus, *with double-shaped attack*, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 8 *fin.*; v. biformatus.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In medic. lang., *an attack* of a disease, *a fit, paroxysm*: febris, Cels. 2, 15: pituitae, Plin. 28, 12, 50, § 183: coeliacorum, id. 20, 14, 53, § 148: oculorum, i. e. *inflammation*, id. 20, 3, 8, § 16: thymum e vino tumores et impetus tollit, id. 21, 21, 89, § 157; so *absol.*, id. 22, 25, 58, § 122.—**2.** In mechanics, *the pressure* of a load, Vitr. 6, 3.—**II.** Transf., in gen. (without reference to an object), *violent impulse, violent* or *rapid motion, impetus, impetuosity, violence, fury, vehemence, vigor, force*. **A.** Physical: labitur uncta carina, volat super impetus undas, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 379 Vahl.): in magno impetu maris atque aperto, Caes. B. G. 3, 8, 1: Hebri, Phaedr. 3, prol. 59: impetus caeli, i. e. *rapid motion*, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97; Lucr. 5, 200.—Hence also poet.: quieti corpus nocturno impetu Dedi, *in the nocturnal revolution*, i. e. *in the night*, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: impetus ipse animaï Et fera vis venti, Lucr. 6, 591; cf.: tantos impetus ventorum sustinere, Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 6.—**B.** Mental, *impulse, vehemence, ardor, passion*, etc. (α) *Sing.*: repentino quodam impetu animi incitatus, *internal pressure, impulse*, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49; cf.: ut tota mente omnique animi impetu in rem publicam incumbas, id. Fam. 10, 5, 2; id. Att. 11, 5, 1: impetu magis quam consilio, Liv. 42, 29, 11: aliter in oratione nec impetus ullus nec vis esse potest, Cic. Or. 68, 229; cf.: ad omnem impetum dicendi, id. Deiot. 2, 5: actiones quae recitantur impetum omnem caloremque perdunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 2: resumere impetum fractum omissumque, id. ib. 7, 9, 6: adulescens impetus ad bella maximi, Vell. 2, 55, 2: est prudentis, sustinere ut currum sic impetum benevolentiae, Cic. Lael. 17, 63: divinus impetus, id. Div. 1, 49, 111: si ex hoc impetu rerum nihil prolatando remittitur, Liv. 37, 19, 5: donec impetus famae et favor exercitus languesceret, Tac. Agr. 39 *fin.*: est mihi per saevas impetus ire feras, *I feel an impulse*, Ov. H. 4, 38: Bessus occidendi protinus regis impetum ceperat, *had formed a sudden purpose*, Curt. 5, 12, 1: statim moriendi impetum cepit, Suet. Oth. 9.—Prov.: Da spatium tenuemque moram, male cuncta ministrat impetus, *haste makes waste*, Stat. Th. 10, 704 sq.—(β) *Plur.*: animalia, quae habent suos impetus et rerum appetitus, *impulses, instincts*, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 11: an fortitudo, nisi insanire coeperit, impetus suos non habebit? id. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: temperantia est rationis in libidinem atque in alios non rectos impetus animi firma et moderata dominatio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164: insanos atque indomitos impetus vulgi cohibere, id. Rep. 1, 5.

impexus (inp-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-pexus], *uncombed* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: stiriaque impexis induruit horrida barbis, Verg. G. 3, 366: caput impexa foedum porrigine, Hor. S. 2, 3, 126: Tisiphoneque impexa feros pro crinibus angues, Tib. 1, 3, 69: tegumen immane leonis Terribili impexum seta, Verg. A. 7, 666.—***II.** Trop., = incultus, *unpolished, rude*: antiquitas tristis et impexa, Tac. Or. 20.

impĭāmentum (inp-), i, *n.* [impio], *contamination, defilement* (lat. Lat.): altaris, Cypr. Ep. 63.

impĭco (inp-), āre, *v. a.* [in-pico], *to cover with pitch*: amphoram diligenter, Col. 12, 29: pediculos uvarum dura pice, id. 12, 43, 1.

impĭē (inp-), *adv.*, v. impius *fin.*

impĭĕtas (inp-), ātis, *f.* [impius], *want of reverence* or *respect, irreverence, ungodliness, impiety, undutifulness, disloyalty* (rare but class.): nihil est quod tam miseros faciat quam impietas et scelus, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 66; Ov. M. 4, 4: impietatis duces, *of disloyalty, treason to one's country*, Cic. Lael. 12, 42: impietatem punire voluit (legum lator), i. e. *undutifulness to parents*, Quint. 7, 1, 52; Suet. Vit. Luc.; cf. Ov. M. 8, 477: Albucilla defertur impietatis in principem, *of high-treason*, Tac. A. 6, 47; Plin. Pan. 33, 3.

impĭgens, entis, *adj.* [in-piget], *unwearied, unremitting*: levandi voluntas, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 11, 102.

impĭger (inp-), gra, grum, *adj.* [2. in-piger], *not indolent, diligent, active, quick, unwearied, indefatigable, energetic* (class.; cf.: laboriosus, navus, industrius): se praebebat patientem atque impigrum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 27: in scribendo, id. Fam. 2, 1, 1: vir ad labores belli, id. Font. 15, 33: ceciditque in strage suorum, Impiger ad letum, Luc. 4, 798: impiger manu, Tac. A. 3, 20: mercator, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 45: Appulus, id. C. 3, 16, 26: Hercules, id. ib. 4, 8, 30: impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer, id. A. P. 121: equus, Lucr. 5, 883; Hor. C. 4, 3, 4: Jugurtha ut erat impigro atque acri ingenio, Sall. J. 7, 4: impigrae mentis experientia, Lucr. 5, 1452: impigrae linguae, ignavi animi, Sall. Or. Licin. ad Pleb. *med.*: militia, Liv. 3, 5, 15.—With a partitive *gen.*: impiger fluminum Rhodanus, i. e. *the swiftest*, Flor. 3, 2, 4.—With a respective *gen.*: Quirinus impiger militiae, Tac. A. 3, 48.—With *inf.*: impiger hostium vexare turmas, Hor. C. 4, 14, 22; Claud. in Ruf. 1, 240.—*Adv.*: **impigrē**, *actively, quickly, readily*: ut de nocte multa impigreque exsurrexi, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 10; cf. id. ib. 19: Marius impigre prudenterque suorum et hostium res pariter attendere, Sall. J. 88, 2: impigre se movere, Liv. 1, 10, 3: consulem impigre milites secuti sunt, id. 2, 47, 2: impigre promissum auxilium, id. 3, 8, 4.—*Comp.* and *sup.* in the *adj.* and *adv.* seem not to occur.

impĭgrē (inp-), *adv.*, v. impiger *fin.*

***impĭgrĭtas (inp-)**, ātis, *f.* [impiger], *activity, indefatigableness*: viri fortissimi fortitudinis, impigritatis, patientiae, Cic. Rep. 3, 28, 40 (ap. Non. 125, 22).

impĭgrĭtĭa (inp-), ae, *f.* [id.], *activity, indefatigableness, persistency*, Ambros. de Noë, 2, 3; id. de Jacob. 2, 2, 8: impigritas pro impigritia, Non. 125, 20.

impīlĭa (inp-), ium, *n.* [in-pīlus], *felt shoes*, Plin. 19, 2, 10, § 32; Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 4.

impingo (inp-), pēgi, pactum, 3 (archaic *inf. pres. pass.* impingier, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 76), *v. a.* [in-pango], *to push, strike*, or *drive at* or *into* any thing; *to thrust, strike*, or *dash against* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; cf.: incutio, infligo, illido). **I.** Lit.: pugnum in os impinge, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 5: mustriculam in dentes, Afran. ap. Fest. s. v. mustricula, p. 148 Müll.: a paucioribus Othonianis quo minus in vallum impingerentur, *would have been driven to*, Tac. H. 2, 41: impactus in carcerem, Dig. 48, 3, 13; so, *to forge on, fix* or *fasten on*: jubete huic crassas compedes impingier, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 76; id. Pers. 4, 4, 24; cf.: fustem alicui, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 9: lapidem Aesopo, Phaedr. 3, 5, 7: laqueum alicui, Sen. Tranq. an. 10: caput parieti, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 12: dentes arbori, Plin. 8, 3, 4, § 8: aequor scopulis, Sil. 12, 187: agmina muris, Verg. A. 5, 805; Stat. Th. 7, 28: impinge pugnum, si muttiverit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 2: pessimus gubernator, qui navem, dum portum egreditur, impegit, Quint. 4, 1, 61: clitellas ferus impingas, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 8: nubes vehementer impactae, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12: impingere se in columnas, *to dash one's self against*, id. de Ira, 1, 19, 4: cum caede magna (hostem) in aciem altiore superstantem tumulo inpegere, Liv. 27, 18, 14.—Prov.: calcem impingere alicui rei, i. e. *to give it a kick, to cast it aside*, Petr. 46; v. calx.—**B.** In gen., *to hand, press upon, force upon* one (rare): huic calix mulsi impingendus est, ut plorare desinat, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: alicui epistulam, id. Att. 6, 1, 6; Sen. Ep. 95: oculum libidinose, *to cast upon, direct to*, Tert. Idol. 2.—**II.** Trop., *to drive, throw upon, push* or *force to* any thing: illum libido in contraria impinget, Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*: aliquem in litem ac molestiam, id. ib. 117: dicam tibi impingam grandem, *I will direct* or *bring against you*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 92: naturae munus suum, *to throw in her face*, Sen. Prov. 6 *fin.*: egestas Catilinam patriae suae impegit, *drove, incited him against*, Flor. 3, 12, 12: quod populos scelerata impegit in arma, Luc. 6, 406: beneficium, Sen. Ben. 1, 1: quocumque visum est, libido se impingit, id. de Ira, 2, 8.

impinguo (inp-), no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [in-pinguis]. **I.** *Act.*, *to make fat* (post-class.): impinguo παίνω, Gloss. Philox.: cui cor impinguatum, Tert. Jejun. 6.—***II.** *Neutr.*, *to become fat*: porcellum tamdiu coques, donec lenis fiat et impinguet, Apic. 8, 7, § 375.

impio (inp-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [impius], *to render impious* or *sinful, to stain* or *defile with sin, to pollute* (ante- and post-class.): si erga parentem aut deos me im-

piavi, Plaut Rud 1, 3, 8 impias, ere, te! oratorem verberas, id Poen. 1, 2, 173 cor coinquinatum vitiis, Prud. Hymn Ant Somn 53 cruore humano aspersus atque impiatus, App M 1, p 110, cf reus tot caedibus impiatus, id. ib 3, p 131 thalamos tanto facinore, Sen. Hippol 1185 oculos, Pacat. Pan Th. 43 —*Pass impers* toties Romanis impiatum est, quoties triumphatum, Minuc Fel Oct 25

impite, v impeto

impĭus (inp-), a, um, *adj* [2. in pius], *without reverence* or *respect* for God, one's parents, or one's country, *irreverent, ungodly, undutiful, unpatriotic, abandoned, wicked impious* (rare but class., cf nefarius, sacrilegus) **I.** Lit me fugerat, deorum immortalium has esse in impios et consceleratos poenas certissimas constitutas, Cic. Pis 20, 46 numero impiorum et sceleratorum haberi, Caes B G 6, 13, 7, cf scelerosus atque impius, Ter Eun. 4, 3, 1 (deos) piorum et impiorum habere rationem, Cic Leg 2, 7, 15 impius ne audeto placare donis iram deorum, id. ib 2, 9, 22 dixerunt impium pro parricida, Quint. 8, 6, 30, 7, 1, 52 impius erga parentes, Suet Rhet 6 impium, qui dividere nolit cum fratre, Quint 7, 1, 45 necesse est, iste, qui affinem fortunis spoliare conatus est, impium se esse fateatur, Cic Quint 6, 26 (Danaides) Impiae sponsos potuere duro Perdere ferro! Hor C 3, 11, 31 Titanes, id ib 3, 4, 42, cf cohors Gigantum, id ib 2, 19, 22. Saturnus, id. ib 2, 17, 22 miles, Verg E 1, 71 Carthago, Hor C 4, 8, 17 gens, Verg G 2, 537 di, *invoked in imprecations*, Tac A. 16, 31 poetae, i e *accursed*, Cat. 14, 7 expiari impium non posse, Varr L. L. 6, § 30 Mull —*Sup* impiissimus filius, Dig 28, 5, 46, § 1, Aus Grat. Act 17 — **II.** Transf, of inanim or abstr things (most ly poet) si impias propinquorum manus effugeris, Cic. Rep 6, 12, so, manus, Hor Epod. 3, 1 cervix, id. C 3, 1, 17 pectora Thracum, id. Epod. 5, 13 ratis, id C 1, 3, 23, id. Epod 10, 14 ensis, Ov M 14, 802 tura, id. H 14, 26 Tartara, Verg A 5, 733 bellum injustum atque impium, Cic. Rep 2, 17 caedes, Hor C 3, 24, 25 proelia, id. ib 2, 1, 30 furor, Verg A. 1, 294 facta, Ov H 10, 100 verba, Tib 1, 3, 52 tumultus, Hor C 4, 4, 46 clamor, id ib 1, 27, 6 fama, Verg A 4, 298 vivacitas, Quint 6 praef § 3 — Prov Impia sub dulci melle venena latent, Ov Am 1, 8, 104.— *Plur* as *subst* (α) **impii,** orum, *m*, *wicked, abandoned men* (opp innoxii), Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 11 —(β) **impĭa,** orum, *n*, *profane words, impious sayings* impia et illicita dicere, Gell. 1, 15, 17 — **B.** In partic., impia herba, *a plant*, perh the *French everlasting* Gnaphalium Gallicum, Plin 24, 19, 113, § 173 — *Adv* **impĭe,** *irreligiously, undutifully, wickedly* quae (astra) qui videat, non solum indocte, sed etiam impie faciat, si deos esse neget, Cic N D 2, 16, 44 impie commissum, id Leg 2, 9, 22 impie ingratus esse, id Tusc 5, 2, 6 fecisti, Quint 7, 1, 53 · loqui, i e *treasonably*, Suet Dom 10 deserere regem, Curt 5, 12 —*Sup* impiissime, Salv de Avar 3

implācābĭlis (inpl-), e, *adj* [2 in placabilis], *unappeasable, implacable* (rare but class), constr with *alicui, in aliquem*, and *absol* seque mihi implacabilem inexpiabilemque praeberet, Cic. Pis 33, 81 implacabilis esse alicui, Liv 8, 35, 12 in aliquem implacabilis esse, Cic Fam 3, 10, 8, Liv 26, 29, 4 grave et implacabile numen, Ov M 4, 452 Turnus, Verg A 12, 3 adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, id. ib 12, 816 caelum, Sil 17, 253 iracundiae, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 13, § 39 veteri odio, Liv 25, 16, 12, Ael Spart Vit Sev 18 —*Adv* **implacābĭlĭter,** *implacably*, only *comp* cui implacabilius irascebatur, Tac A. 1, 13, so id. H 3, 53 *fin*

implacābĭlĭtas (inpl-), ātis, *f* [implacabilis] *implacability* (late Lat.), Amm 14 1, 5, 26, 10

implacabilius, comp adv, v implacabilis *fin*

implācātus (inpl-), a um, *adj* [2. in placatus] *unappeased, unsatisfied, unallayed* (poet) Charybdis, Verg A. 3, 420 gula, Ov M 8 847

implăcĭdus (inpl-), a, um, *adj* [2 in placidus] *ungentle, rough, savage, fierce* (poet) Genauni, implacidum genus, Hor C 4, 14, 10 Mars divum implacidissimus, Stat Th 9, 4 implacido letalis Sirius igni, Stat S 2, 1, 216 fores, Prop 4 (5), 9, 14 cornu, Stat. Th 5, 199

* **implăgo (inpl-),** āre, *v a* [in plaga], *to bring into a net, to entangle, ensnare* —Trop in retia sua praecipites implagabuntur, Sid Ep 9, 9 *fin*

implāno (inpl-), avi, atum, 1, *v a* [2 in plano = impedio, hence trop = decipio] *to deceive, delude* (late Lat), Vulg Sirach, 15, 12 al.

implānus (inpl-), a, um, *adj* [2. in planus], *uneven* (post class.) inter implana urbis, Aur Vict Caes. 27, 2

implēbĭlis (inpl-), e, *adj* [impleo], *filling up* (post class) vomitus, Cael. Aur Tard. 3, 8, 139

* **implectĭcus (inpl-),** a, um, *adj* [2. in plecto], *that turns about with difficulty, immovable* bos, Veg Vet 3, 29 dub

implecto (inpl-), xi, xum, 3, *v a* [in plecto] *to plait, wind,* or *twist into, to wind* or *twist among, to interweave, interlace, entwine* (poet. and in post Aug prose, usually in the *part perf*) **I.** Lit multae hirudines dentibus (crocodili) implectuntur, App Mag p 278 implexis ita principiis, Lucr 3, 33 dracones quaternos qui nosque inter se cratium modo implexos, Plin 8, 13, 13, § 35 capillus horrore implexus atque impeditus, App Mag p 276, cf in a Greek construction, caeruleos implexae crinibus angues Eumenides, Verg G 4, 482 manibus implexis, Sen Ben 1, 3, cf App M 3, p 135 —* **II.** Trop vidua implexa luctu continuo, *implicated, involved, entangled*, Tac. A. 16, 10, v Orell ad h l

implēmentum (inpl-), i, *n* [impleo], *a filling up*, as a diseased condition capitis, i e *a determination of blood to the head*, Cael. Aur Tard 1, 5, 148

implĕo (inpl-), evi, ētum, 2 (sync. forms implerunt, Verg E 6, 48, id. G 4, 461, Pers. 1, 99, Ov M 11, 666 al impleris, Hor Epod 17, 59 implerit, Ov M 6, 111 implerint, Cic. Agr 2, 18, 47 implerat, Ov M 9, 280 al implessem, Verg A. 4, 605 implesset, Ov M 9, 667 inplesse, Liv 4, 41, Tib 3, 3, 1, Tac H 2, 78 al) *v a* [in pleo], *to fill up, fill full, to make full, fill* (freq and class., cf expleo, compleo) **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen (α) *Aliquid* (*aliquem*) *aliqua re* is vomens frustis esculentis gremium suum et totum tribunal implevit, Cic Phil. 2, 25, 63 implevitque mero pateram, Verg A. 1, 729 foros flammis, id. ib 4, 605 herbarum suco expresso caput impleatur, i e *be wet all over with*, Cels 3, 18 *med*, so, caput calido oleo, id 4, 2, 1 *med* cibis vinoque venas, Liv 26, 14, 5 manum pinu flagranti, *fills his hand with*, i e *grasps*, Verg A. 9, 72 fusti istorum caput, Plaut Aul 3, 3, 6, cf in the comic pun quae (dolia) nisi erunt semper plena, ego te implebo flagris, id. Cas 1, 35 tuis oraculis Chrysippus totum volumen implevit, Cic. Div 2, 56, 115, cf in the foll. γ Neptunus ventis implevit vela secundis *filled, swelled*, Verg A 7, 23 —(β) *Aliquid alicujus rei* (in analogy with plenus, cf compleo) ollam denariorum implere, Cic Fam 9, 18, 4 —(γ) With a simple *acc.* id mustum coicies in amphoram et implebis ad summum, Col 12 36 alter de ipsa justitia quatuor implevit sane grandes libros Cic. Rep 3, 8, cf. id. Ac 2 27 87 — **B.** In partic **1.** *To fill* with food, *to satisfy, satiate* praeparata nos implevimus cena, Petr 16 implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinae, *satisfy, regale themselves*, Verg A. 1, 215, so, vis impleri mid, Juv 5, 75, cf se interdiu, Cels 1, 2 *fin* —**2.** *To fill, to make fleshy fat, stout* si aqua inter cutem quem implevit, Cels. 2, 8 *med* implet corpus modica exercitatio, etc, *makes fat*, id 1, 3 *med* nascentes implent conchylia lunae, *fill up, fatten*, Hor S 2 4, 30 Nomentanae vites se frequenter implent, Col 3, 2, 14 —Hence also of women and animals, *to make pregnant, impregnate* (Peleus Thetidem) ingenti implet Achille Ov M 11, 265, 4, 698, 5, 111, 9, 280, so of animals sues implentur uno coitu, Plin 8, 51, 77, § 205, 9, 23, 39, § 76, Col 7, 6, 3 — **3.** *To fill up, amount to* a certain measure mensuraque roboris ulnas Quinque ter implebat, Ov M. 8, 748 arboris crassitudo quatuor hominum ulnas complectentium implebat, Plin 16, 40, 76, § 202, cf id. 18, 10, 20, § 92 luna quater junctis implerat cornibus orbem, Ov M 2, 344, 7, 530

II. Trop **A.** In gen., *to fill, make full* (α) *Aliquid* (*aliquem*) *aliqua re* impune ut urbem nomine impleris meo Hor Epod 17, 59 urbem tumultu, Liv 24, 26, 12, cf voce deos, Val. Fl 2, 167 aliquem hortatibus id. 4 81 aliquem spe, Just 29, 4 *fin* pectus falsis terroribus, Hor Ep 2, 1, 212 scopulos lacrimosis vocibus, Verg A. 11, 274 multitudinem exspectatione vana, Liv 36, 29, 3, 41, 5, 2 milites praeda, *satisfy*, id 7, 16, 3, 25, 20, 6 omnia terrore, id 9, 24, 8 anxiis curis, id. 1, 56, 4 et saep vacua causarum conviciis, Quint. 12, 9, 8, 4, 2, 114, Tac. A. 1, 22 rem alio qui levem sententiarum pondere, Quint 9, 3, 74, cf id 5, 13, 56, Liv 7, 2 7 cum sese sociorum, cum regum sanguine impleriut, *have filled covered*, Cic. Agr 2, 18, 47 se caedibus, Sil 9, 528 te ager vitibus implet, *enriches*, Juv 9, 56 —*Pass* omnia delubra pacem deum exposcentium virorum turba inplebantur, *were thronged*, Liv 3, 5, 14 —(β) *Aliquid* (*aliquem*) *alicujus rei* celeriter adulescentem suae temeritatis implet, Liv 1, 46 8 omnia erroris mutui, id. 4, 41, 7 aliquem spei animorumque, id 7, 7, 5 aliquem religionis, id. 5, 28 4 hostes fugae et formidinis, id. 10, 14, 20 et saep —(γ) With the simple *acc* acta magni Herculis implerant terras, Ov M 9, 135, 9, 667, id. F 1, 93 quod tectum magnus hospes impleveris, *hast filled with thy presence, thy greatness*, Plin Pan. 15, 4, id Ep 7, 24 *fin*; non semper implet (Demosthenes) aures meas *does not always satisfy*, Cic Or 29, 104 odium novercae, Ov M 9, 135 implere ceterorum rudes animos, i q *to inflame, to poison*, Tac A 1, 31, cf urbs deinde impletur (sc. contagione morbi), Liv 4, 30, 8 nondum implevere medullas maturae mala nequitiae, Juv 14, 215 vestigia alicujus, *to follow after, imitate*, Plin Ep 8, 13, 1 ceras pusillas, i e *to cover with writing*, Juv 14, 30, cf ceras capaces id 1, 63 tabulas, id 2, 58 vices, Claud. VI Cons. Hon. 432. — (δ) With the simple *abl.* Minyae clamoribus implent (sc. Jasonem), *fill* i e *spur on inflame by acclamation*, Ov M 7, 120 —**B.** In partic **1.** *To fill* up a portion of time or a number, *to make out, complete, finish, end* puer, qui nondum impleverat annum, Ov M 9, 338 octavum et nonagesimum annum, Quint 3, 1, 14, cf me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres, Hor Ep 1, 20, 27 vitae cursum, Plin 7, 16, 16, § 75 finem vitae sponte an fato, Tac. A. 2, 42 *fin* impleta ut essent sex milia Liv 33, 14, cf cohortes conscripserat ac triginta legionum instar impleverat, Vell 2, 20, 4 si numerum, si tres implevero, Juv 9, 90 —**2.** With the accessory notion of activity, *to fulfil, discharge, execute, satisfy, content* ne id profiteri videar, quod non possim implere, Cic. Clu. 18, 51, cf promissum Plin Ep 2, 12, 6 munia sua, Tac A. 3 53 incohatas delationes, Dig 48, 1, 5 consilium, Tac H 1, 16 vera bona, id Agr 44 fata, Liv 1, 7, 11 utinam quam spem ille de me concepit, partes officii, Plin Ep 5, 56, 3, 10, 52, 2 (D) impleverim! id ib 1, 10, 3, Quint. 6, 1, 12 desideria naturae, Curt 6, 2, 3 ex sequiarum officium, Just 23, 2, 8 religionis officium, Sulp Sev Chron 2, 35, 3 hominis officium, Lact. Op Dei, 20, 9 officium (opp suscipere) id 6 6 15 mandatum, Gai Inst 3 161 legem, Vulg Rom. 13, 8 —Rarely with a personal object implere censorem, i. e *to discharge the office of censor*, Vell 2, 95 *fin* Ruhnk.—**3.** Rhet t. t., *to make emphatic, make prominent* · infirma nisi majore quodam oratoris spiritu implentur, Quint 5, 13, 56

implētĭo (inpl-), onis, *f* [impleo], *the fulfilment* (eccl Lat), Salv Gub 2, 2, p 52 Rittersh., Hier in Isa 11, 40, 3 sqq

implētus (inpl-) a, um, *Part*, from impleo

implexĭo (inpl-), ōnis, *f* [implecto]

an entwining, entangling (post-class.): serpentis gemini, Mart Cap 2, § 176

1. implexus (inpl-), a, um, *Part*, from implecto

2. implexus, ūs, *m* [implecto], *an entwining, infolding, embrace* (post Aug and only in the *abl sing*): polypus cavernam cancellato bracchiorum implexu claudit, Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 164. ut terra et aqua mutuo implexu jungerentur, id. 2, 65, 66, § 166

implĭcāmentum (inpl-), i, *n* [implico], *an involvement, entanglement* (late Lat)—Trop · miseriarum implicamentis se expedire, Aug de Serm Dom 1, 3 *med*

implĭcātĭo (inpl-), ōnis, *f* [id.], *an entwining, interweaving, entanglement* (Ciceron.): nervorum implicatio toto corpore pertinens, Cic N D 2, 55, 139 · oportebit per locorum communium implicationem demonstrare, etc, *an interweaving, intermixing*, id. Inv 2, 32, 100: propter implicationem rei familiaris, *involvement, embarrassment*, id. Sest 46, 99

‡ **implĭcātrix** ἐμπλεκτρία, Gloss Phil.

implĭcātūra (inpl-), ae, *f.* [implico], *an entangling* (late Lat): vernaculae, Sid. Ep 9, 9 *fin*

implĭcātus (inpl-), a, um, *Part* and *P. a*, from implico

implĭciscor (inpl-), sci, *v dep inch. n.* [implico], *to become confused, disordered:* ubi primum tibi sensisti, mulier, implicisci? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 97 —In the *act* form · ne quid tibi ex frigore impliciscat, Poët. ap Fronto, Ep ad M Caes. 3, 13; cf: implicisco ἀνοτροπιάζω, Gloss. Philox.

implĭcĭtē (inpl-), *adv*, v. implico, *P a fin*

* **implĭcĭto** (inpl-), āre, *v freq a* [implico], *to entwine, interweave:* delphinus exsilit, mergitur, variosque orbes implicitat expeditque, Plin. Ep 9, 33, 5 (dub; al implicat)

implĭcĭtus (inpl-), a, um, *Part*, from implico

implĭco (inpl-), āvi, ātum, or (twice in Cic, and freq since the Aug per) ŭi, ĭtum (v Neue, Formenl 2, 550 sq), 1, *v a* [in plico, to fold into; hence], *to infold, involve, entangle, entwine, inwrap, envelop, encircle, embrace, clasp, grasp* (freq and class.; cf: irretio, impedio) **I.** Lit: involvulus in pampini folio se, Plaut Cist 4, 2, 64 · ut tenax hedera huc et illuc Arborem implicat errans, Cat 61, 35; cf. id. ib 107 sq: et nunc huc inde huc incertos implicat orbes, Verg A. 12, 743: dextrae se parvus Iulus Implicuit, id. ib 2, 724; cf: implicuit materno bracchia collo, Ov. M 1, 762: implicuitque suos circum mea colla lacertos, id. Am. 2, 18, 9: implicuitque comam laevā, *grasped*, Verg A. 2, 552: sertis comas, Tib 3, 6, 64 · crinem auro, Verg A. 4, 148 · frondenti tempora ramo, id. ib 7, 136; cf Ov F 5, 220 · in parte inferiore hic implicabatur caput, Afran. ap Non 123, 16 (implicare positum pro ornare, Non). aquila implicuit pedes atque unguibus haesit, Verg A. 11, 752 · effusumque equitem super ipse (equus) secutus Implicat, id. ib 10, 894 congressi in proelia totas Implicuere inter se acies, id. ib 11, 632 implicare ac perturbare aciem, Sall. J 59, 3 (lues) ossibus implicat ignem, Verg A. 7, 355 —In *part perf* · quini erant ordines conjuncti inter se atque implicati, Caes B G 7, 73, 4 Canidia brevibus implicata viperis Crines, Hor Epod. 5, 15 folium implicatum, Plin. 21, 17, 65, § 105 intestinum implicatum, id. 11, 4, 3, § 9: impliciti laqueis, Ov A. A 2, 580 Cerberos implicitis angue minante comis, id. H 9, 94 implicitamque sinu abstulit, id. A. A. 1, 561: impliciti Peleus rapit oscula nati, *held in his arms*, Val. Fl 1, 264

II. Trop **A.** In gen, *to entangle, implicate, involve, envelop, engage:* di immortales vim suam. tum terrae cavernis includunt, tum hominum naturis implicant, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: contrahendis negotiis implicari, id Off 2, 11, 40 alienis (rebus) nimis implicari molestum esse, id. Lael. 13, 45: implicari aliquo certo genere cursuque vivendi, id. Off 1, 32, 117: implicari negotio, id. Leg 1, 3. ipse te impedies, ipse tua defensione implicabere, id Verr 2, 2, 18, § 44; cf. multis implicari erroribus, id. Tusc. 4, 27, 58 · bello, Verg A. 11, 109: eum primo incertis implicantes responsis, Liv 27, 43, 3 · nisi forte implacabiles irae vestrae implicaverint animos vestros, *perplexed, confounded*, id. 40, 46, 6. paucitas in partitione servatur, si genera ipsa rerum ponuntur, neque permixte cum partibus implicantur, *are mingled, mixed up*, Cic Inv. 1, 22, 32: ut omnibus copiis conductis te implicet, ne ad me iter tibi expeditum sit, Pompei. ap Cic. Att 8, 12, D, 1: tanti errores implicant temporum, ut nec qui consules nec quid quoque anno actum sit digerere possis, Liv. 2, 21, 4.—In *part. perf:* dum rei publicae quaedam procuratio multis officiis implicatum et constrictum tenebat, Cic. Ac 1, 3, 11 · Deus nullis occupationibus est implicatus, id N. D 1, 19, 51; cf.: implicatus molestis negotiis et operosis, id. ib 1, 20, 52: animos dederit suis angoribus et molestiis implicatos, id. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: Agrippina morbo corporis implicata, Tac. A 4, 53: inconstantia tua cum levitate, tum etiam perjurio implicata, Cic Vatin. 1, 3; cf. id. Phil 2, 32, 81: intervalla, quibus implicata atque permixta oratio est, id. Or 56, 187: (voluptas) penitus in omni sensu implicata insidet, id. Leg 1, 17, 47: quae quatuor inter se colligata atque implicata, id. Off. 1, 5, 15: natura non tam propensus ad misericordiam quam implicatus ad severitatem videbatur, id. Rosc. Am. 30, 85; and in the form implicitus, esp with morbo (in morbum): quies necessaria morbo implicitum exercitum tenuit, Liv. 3, 2, 1; 7, 23, 2; 23, 40, 1: ubi se quisque videbat Implicitum morbo, Lucr 6, 1232: graviore morbo implicitus, Caes B C 3, 18, 1; cf.: implicitus in morbum, Nep Ages 8, 6; Liv. 23, 34, 11: implicitus suspicionibus, Plin. Ep 3, 9, 19; cf.: implicitus terrore, Luc. 3, 432: litibus implicitus, Hor A. P. 424: implicitam sinu abstulit, Ov A. A. 1, 562: (vinum) jam sanos implicitos facit, Cael Aur Acut 3, 8, 87 —**B.** In partic., *to attach closely, connect intimately, to unite, join;* in *pass*, *to be intimately connected, associated*, or *related:* (homo) profectus a caritate domesticorum ac suorum serpat longius et se implicet primum civium, deinde mortalium omnium societate, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45: omnes qui nostris familiaritatibus implicantur, id. Balb 27, 60: (L. Gellius) ita diu vixit, ut multarum aetatum oratoribus implicaretur, id. Brut 47, 174: quibus applicari expediet, non implicari, Sen. Ep 105, 5 —In *part perf:* aliquos habere implicatos consuetudine et benevolentia, Cic Fam. 6, 12, 2 · implicatus amicitiis, id. Att 1, 19, 8: familiaritate, id Pis 29, 70: implicati ultro et citro vel usu diuturno vel etiam officiis, id. Lael. 22, 85 —Hence, **1. implĭcātus** (inpl-), a, um, *P a*, *entangled, perplexed, confused, intricate:* nec in Torquati sermone quicquam implicatum aut tortuosum fuit, Cic Fin. 3, 1, 3: reliquae (partes orationis) sunt magnae, implicatae, variae, graves, etc, id de Or 3, 14, 52: vox rauca et implicata, Sen. Apocol *med* —*Comp:* implicatior ad loquendum, Amm 26, 6, 18 —*Sup:* obscurissima et implicatissima quaestio, Gell 6, 2, 15 ista tortuosissima et implicatissima nodositas, Aug Conf 2, 10 *init* —**2. implĭcĭtē** (inpl-), *adv*, *intricately* (rare): non implicite et abscondite, sed patentius et expeditius, Cic Inv 2, 23, 69

* **implōrābĭlis** (inpl-), e, *adj* [imploro], *that may be prayed to for help:* lumen nautis, Val Fl. 1, 572.

implōrātĭo (inpl-), ōnis, *f* [id.], *a beseeching for help, imploring* (rare but good prose) · omnium deorum et hominum et civium et sociorum imploratio, Cic de Or. 2, 47, 196: acerba, id Verr 2, 5, 63, § 163: ad invidiosam implorationem converti, Quint 9, 2, 38

implōro (inpl-), āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic form · endoplorato implorato, quod est cum questione inclamare. implorare namque est cum fletu rogare, quod est proprie vapulantis, Paul. ex Fest p 77 Müll), *v a* [in ploro] *to invoke with tears, call to one's assistance, call upon for aid; to invoke, beseech, entreat, implore* (freq and class.; cf invoco) **I.** With personal objects · quem enim alium appellem? quem obtester? quem implorem? Cic Fl 2, 4; cf: vos etiam atque etiam imploro et appello, sanctissimae deae. deos deasque omnes imploro atque obtestor, id. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 188: deos precari, venerari, implorare debetis, ut, etc., id. Cat 2, 13, 29 *fin;* cf.: nomen filii, i e filium nomine, id. Verr 2, 5, 49, § 129: mulieres milites passis crinibus flentes implorabant, ne, etc, Caes B G 1, 51 *fin:* imploratus a Siculis in auxilium, Just. 23, 3, cf.: ad cujus auxilium Hamilcar imploratus, id. 22, 2 a Veiis exercitum Camillumque ducem implorabunt, Liv. 9, 4, 13.—With two *acc* (very rare): Romanos imploratos auxilium adversus Philippum tulisse opem, Liv 34, 23, 3 —**II.** With inanim. or abstr. objects, *to pray earnestly for, to beseech, entreat, implore, appeal to:* qui deus appellandus est? cujus hominis fides imploranda est? Cic Quint. 30, 94 *fin:* misericordiam, id. Mur 40, 86; cf.: vestram fidem, dignitatem, religionem in judicando non imploro, id. Verr 2, 3, 62, § 146; id. Mil. 34, 92: sensus vestros, id. Sull. 23, 64: Heracliti memoriam, id. Ac 2, 4, 11 · implorantes jura libertatis et civitatis, id. Verr 2, 1, 3, § 7: mater filii nomen implorans, *repeating aloud with tears*, id. ib 2, 5, 49, § 129: auxilium a populo Romano, Caes B G 1, 31, 7; so, nequicquam ejus auxilium, si postea velit, senatum imploraturum, id. B C 1, 1 *fin:* auxilium prope eversae urbi, Liv. 4, 9, 1 · quae (altera pars) non oratoris ingenium, sed consulis auxilium implorat et flagitat, Cic. Rab Perd. 3, 9; cf. id. de Or 2, 33, 144; Caes. B G 1, 32, 4: unius opem, Cic. Rep 1, 40; cf.: poscit opem chorus et... Caelestes implorat aquas docta prece blandus, Hor Ep 2, 1, 135: leges, Liv. 3, 56, 12.—Rarely *absol.:* mederis erroribus, sed implorantibus, Plin. Pan. 46, 8

* **implumbo** (inpl-), āvi, 1, *v a* [in plumbo], *to solder in with lead:* ferreos cnodaces in capitibus scaporum, Vitr 10, 6

implūmis (inpl-), e, *adj* [2. in pluma], *without feathers, unfledged, callow* **I.** Lit (poet and in post-Aug prose)· assidens implumibus pullis avis, Hor. Epod. 1, 19: fetus columbarum, Plin. 11, 37, 64, § 170: coni (galearum), Sil. 8, 421; Ov. M. 6, 716 —* **II.** Transf, *without hair, bald:* aliud in utero pilis vestitum, aliud inplume, Plin 8, 55, 81, § 219

implŭo (inpl-), ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v n* and *a* [in pluo] **I.** *Neutr*, *to rain into* or *upon, to rain* (very rare): deorsum, quo impluebat, impluvium dictum, Varr L L. 5, § 161 Müll.: fanum Veneris, in cujus quandam aream non impluit, Plin. 2, 96, 97, § 210: lacus immane turgescit, ita ut arborum comis, quae margini insistunt, superjectae asperginis fragor impluat, Sid. Ep 2, 2 *med:* priusquam impluerit, ab avibus aut formicis sata non infestari, Col. 2, 8, 5: si arcus circa occasum refulsit, rorabit et leviter impluet, *will rain*, Sen. Q N 1, 6 · Peneus ... summis aspergine silvis Impluit, Ov. M. 1, 573 —**B.** Trop: malum quom impluit ceteris, ne impluat mi, Plaut Most 4, 1, 15 —**II.** *Act*, *to rain upon* · impluviatus color, quasi fumato stillicidio implutus, Non. 548, 18

implūtus (inpl-), a, um, *Part*, from impluo

implŭvĭātus (inpl-), a, um, *adj* [impluvium], *shaped like an impluvium*, i e *four sided, having a square border*. vestis, *a kind of garment worn by women*, Plaut Ep 2, 2, 40

implŭvĭum (inpl-), ii, *n* [impluo] **I.** Lit, *a skylight, the opening in the roof of the atrium in a Roman house through which the smoke issued*, so called because it admitted the rain (cf compluvium) per impluvium intro spectant, Plaut Mil. 2, 2, 4 Brix ad loc.: nescio quis inspectavit per nostrum impluvium intus apud nos Philocomasium, id. ib v 19 per impluvium huc despexi, id. ib 2 3, 16 · in alienas tegulas venisse clanculum per impluvium, Ter Eun 3, 5, 41: anguis per impluvium decidit de tegulis, id. Phorm 4, 4, 26; cf: utin' impluvium erat induta? Plaut Ep 2, 2, 43; vincula per impluvium in tegulas subduci, Gell. 10, 15, 8 —**II.** Transf. **A.** *The square basin in the atrium into which the rain-water was received* · si relictum erat in medio ut lucem caperet, deorsum quo impluebat dictum impluvium, susum

qua compluebat, compluvium, Varr L. L. 5, § 161 Müll., Paul. ex Fest p 108 Müll. rus signa, quae nunc ad impluvium tuum stant, Cic Verr 2, 1, 23, § 61 columnae ad impluvium, id. ib 2, 1, 56, § 147 —**B.** *The uncovered central space in the atrium* palmam enatam in impluvio suo T Marcus Figulus nuntiabat, Liv 43, 13, 6

impoene, v impune, II.

impoenitens, etc., v impaenitens, etc.

impŏlītē (inp-) *adv*, v impolitus *fin*

impŏlītia (inp-), ae, *f* [impolitus], *want of neatness, carelessness, negligence* si quis eques Romanus equum habere gracilentum aut parum nitidum visus erat, impolitiae notabatur id verbum significat, quasi si tu dicas incuriae, Gell 4, 12, 2, cf impolitias censores facere dicebantur, cum equiti aes abnegabant ob equum male curatum, Paul ex Fest. p 108 Müll

impŏlītus (inp-), a, um, *adj* [2 in politus] *unpolished, rough* (class.) **I.** Lit structurae lapidum impolitorum, Quint 8, 6, 63 —**II.** Trop, *unpolished, inelegant, unrefined* (class) orationes Catonis valde laudo, significant enim quandam formam ingenii, sed admodum impolitam et plane rudem, Cic Brut 85, 294, cf. genus hebes atque impolitum, id. de Or 2, 31, 133 Timaeus ipsa compositione verborum non impolitus, id. ib 2, 14, 58 grammaticus, Quint 1, 5, 7 impolitae vero res et acerbae si erunt relictae, efferent se aliquando, etc., i e. *unfinished*, Cic Prov Cons 14, 34 —* *Adv* **impŏlītē,** *without ornament* tibi breviter impoliteque dicenti, Cic. de Or 1, 49, 214

impollūtus (inp-), a, um, *adj* [2. in pollutus] *unstained, unpolluted* (post Aug) fides, Sil 13, 679 virginitas, Tac. A. 14, 35 intemeratus, impollutus, id. ib 16, 26

‡ **impōmenta** quasi imponimenta, quae post cenam mensis imponebant, Paul ex Fest p 108, 18 Müll

impōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 (arch forms of the *perf* imposivit, Plaut Rud. 2, 3, 27 imposisse, id Most 2, 2, 4, sync form of the *part perf* impostus, a, um, Lucr 5, 543, Verg A 9 716, Val Fl 4, 186, Prop 5, 2, 29, Stat Th 1 227 al), *v a.* [in pono], *to place, put, set,* or *lay into, upon* or *in* a place (very freq and class), constr usu with *aliquid in aliquam rem* or *alicui rei*, rarely *in aliqua re* or *absol* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen pedem in undam, Plaut Most 2, 2, 4 hunc in collum id. Pers. 4, 6, 10 aliquem in rogum, Cic Tusc 1, 35, 85, cf in ignem imposita st fletur, Ter And 1, 1, 102 omnem aciem suam redis et carris circumdederunt eo mulieres imposuerunt, Caes. B G 1, 51 *fin* milites eo (i e in equos), id ib 1, 42, 5 aliquid in foco Lari, Plaut Aul 2, 8, 16 coronam auream litteris, Cic. Fl. 31, 76, cf collegae diadema, id Phil. 5, 12 operi incohato fastigium, id Off 3, 7, 33 pondera nobis, Lucr 5, 543 serta delubris et farra cultris Juv 12, 84 clitellas bovi, Cic Att. 5, 15, 3 juvenes rogis Verg G 4, 477 artus mensis, Ov M 1, 230 aliquid mensis, id F 2, 473 natum axi (i e in currum) Stat. Th 6, 321 frontibus ancillarum vittas, Juv 12, 118 aliquem mannis, Hor Ep 1 7, 77 aliquem jumento, Gell 20, 1, 11 Pelion Olympo, Hor C 3, 4, 52 arces montibus impositae, id. Ep 2, 1, 253, cf id C 4, 14, 12 impositum saxis Anxur, id S 1, 5, 26 celeri raptos per inania vento Imposuit caelo, *placed them in the heavens*, Ov M 2, 507 (Romulum) ablatum terris caelo, id. ib 14, 811 hoc metuens molemque et montes insuper altos Imposuit, Verg A 1, 62, cf pedem super cervicem jacentis, Curt 9, 7 *fin* haec super imposuit liquidum aethera, Ov M 1, 67 ei jus est in infinito supra suum aedificium imponere, *to build*, Dig 8, 2, 24 pontibus praesidiisque impositis Tac. A 2, 11 pons lapideus flumini impositus Curt 5, 1, 29 quidvis oneris impone, impera, Ter And 5, 3 26, id. Phorm 3, 3, 29 nec peredit Impositam celer ignis Aetnam, Hor C 3, 4, 76 diadema imposuit, Quint. 9, 3, 61 pars togae quae postea imponitur, id 11, 3, 140 —**B.** In partic **1.** Naut t t, *to put on board ship, to embark*, with *in* and *acc.* quicquid domi fuit in navem imposivit, Plaut Rud 2, 3, 27 in quas (naves) exercitus ejus imponi posset, Lentul ap Cic. Fam 12, 14, 1 legiones equitesque Brundisii in naves, Caes. B C 3, 14, 1 aeris magno pondere in naves imposito, id. ib 3, 103, 1.—With *dat.* et nos in aeternum Exsilium impositura cymbae, Hor C 2, 3, 28 ut semel imposita est pictae Philomela carinae, Ov M 6, 511 —With *adv* deprehensis navibus circiter quinquaginta atque eo militibus impositis, Caes. B G 7, 58, 4 scaphas contexit, eoque milites imposuit id B C 3, 24, 1 —With *abl* vetustissima nave impositi, Caes ap Suet Caes 66 —*Absol* ipsi expediti naves conscenderent, quo major numerus militum posset imponi, Caes. B C 3, 6, 1 cum Crassus exercitum Brundisii imponeret, Cic. Div 2, 40, 84 signa nostra velim imponas id. Att. 1, 10, 3 per istos quae volebat clam imponenda curabat, id. Verr 2, 4, 10, § 23 —**2.** Med. t t, *to apply* a remedy externally alium imponitur in vulnera, Plin 20, 6, 23, § 50 porrum vulneribus, id 20, 6, 21, § 47 raphanos super umbilicum contra tormenta vulvae, id 20, 4, 13, § 27 imponuntur et per se folia, id. 23, 7, 71, § 138.—**3.** Of animals, *to put* the male *to* the female asinum equae, Col 6, 36, 4, 7, 2, 5 —In mal part, Juv 6, 334.

II. Trop **A.** In gen, *to put* or *lay upon, to impose, to throw* or *inflict upon, to put set*, or *give to* culpam omnem in med inponito, Plaut. Mil 3, 3, 54 cujus amicitia me paulatim in hanc perditam causam imposuit, Cael ap Cic. Fam 8, 17, 1 ne magnum onus observantiae Bruto nostro imponerem, Cic Att, 13, 11, 1 onus alicui, id Fam 6, 7, 6, 13, 56 1, id Rep 1, 23, cf plus militi laboris, id Mur 18 38 graviores labores sibi Caes. B C 3, 74, 2 illi illud negotium, Cic. Sest 28, 60 vos mihi personam hanc imposuistis, ut, etc, id Agr 2, 18, 49, cf Anton ap Cic. Att. 10, 10, 2 si mihi imposuisset aliquid, Cic Att. 15, 26, 4 ego mihi necessitatem volui imponere hujus novae conjunctionis, id ib 4, 5, 2, cf id Sull 12, 35 mihi impone istam vim ut, etc., id Verr 2, 2, 60, § 138 rei publicae vulnera, id Fin. 2, 21, 66, so, vulnus rei publicae, id Att 1, 16, 7 plagam mortiferam rei publicae, id. Sest 19, 44 quibus injurias plurimas contumeliasque imposuisti, id Verr 2, 4, 9, § 20 injuriam sine ignominia alicui, id Quint 31, 96, cf id Rep 1, 3 servitus fundo illi imposita, id Q Fr 3, 1, 2, § 3 servitutem civibus, Sall Or ad Caes. 2 belli invidiam consuli, id C 43, 1 leges civitati per vim imposuit, Cic Phil 7, 5, 15 leges alicui, id. ib 12, 1, 2, id. Rep 1, 34, cf saevas imponite leges, ut, etc, Juv 7, 229 nimis duras leges huic aetati, Cic. de Or 1, 60, 256 huic praedae ac direptioni cellae nomen imponis, *assign give*, id Verr 2 3, 85, § 197 nomen alicui, Liv 35, 47, 5, Quint 8, 3 7, Tac. A 4, 34, 14, 39 et saep, cf. imponens cognata vocabula rebus, Hor S 2, 3, 280 finem imponere volumini, Quint 9, 4 146 finem spei, Liv 5, 4, 10 clausulam disputationi, Col 3 19, 3, cf. quasi perfectis summam eloquentiae manum imponerent, *gave the last touch to*, Quint prooem § 4 summam manum operi, Plin 36, 5, 4, § 16, Sen. Ep 12, 4, Vell 2, 33, 1, 2, 87, 1, Gell 17, 10 6, Quint. 1 prooem 4 extremam manum bello, Verg A. 7, 573 manum supremam bellis, Ov R Am 114 modum alicui, Liv 4, 24, 7 modum dolori, Plin. Ep 9, 13, 16 modum divortiis, Suet Aug 34 —Prov imponit finem sapiens et rebus honestis, Juv 6, 444 (453) —**B.** In partic **1.** *To set over*, as overseer, commander, etc. si emimus, quem vilicum imponeremus, quem pecori praeficeremus, Cic. Planc. 25, 62 consul est impositus is nobis, quem, etc, id Att 1, 18, 3 Lacedaemonii devictis Atheniensibus triginta viros imposuere, Sall C 51 28 Macedoniae regem, Liv 40, 12, 15, cf. Masinissam in Syphacis regnum, id. 37, 25, 9 Cappadociae consularem rectorem, Suet Vesp 8 quid si domini milites imperatoribus imponantur? Liv 45, 36, 8 itaque imposuistis cervicibus nostris sempiternum dominum (deum) Cic. N D 1, 20, 54 (al in cervicibus) —**2.** *To lay* or *impose upon* as a burden tax, etc omnibus agris publicis pergrande vectigal, Cic. Agr 1 4, 10 vectigal fructibus, id Font 5, 10 stipendium victis, Caes. B G 1, 44, 5 tributa genti, Suet. Dom 12, so, tributi aliquid alicui, id. Calig 40, cf tributum in capita singula, Caes. B C 3, 32, 1 frumentum, Cic Att 15, 10 nulla onera nova, Hirt. B G 8, 49 *fin* —**3.** Alicui, *to impose upon, deceive, cheat, trick* (= frustror, fallo, fraudo, circumvenio) Catoni egregie imposuit Milo noster, Cic. Q Fr 2, 6 5 si mihi imposuisset aliquid, id. Att. 15, 26, 4 populo imposuimus et oratores visi sumus, id ap Quint 8, 6, 20 and 55 praefectis Antigoni imposuit, Nep Eum 5, 7, Plin Ep 3, 15, 3 facile est barbato inponere regi, Juv 4, 103 falluntur quibus luxuria specie liberalitatis imponit, Tac. H 1 30 —*Pass impers* utcumque imponi vel dormienti posset, Petr 102

Imporcĭtor (Inp-), ōris, *m* [imporco] *a deity that presides over the drawing of furrows* Fabius Pictor hos deos enumerat, quos invocat flamen sacrum Cereale faciens Telluri et Cereri Imporcitorem, Serv Verg G 1, 21, cf "Imporcitor qui porcas in agro facit arando Porca autem est inter duos sulcos terra eminens, Paul. ex Fest p 108 Müll.

imporco (inp-), no *perf*, atum, 1, *v a* [in porca], *to put into furrows*, imporco αὐλακίζω, Gloss. Philox semen imporcatum occabimus, Col 2, 10, 6

importābilis (inp-), e, *adj* [2 in portabilis], *that cannot be borne, insupportable*, lit and trop (late Lat) Tert adv Marc. 4, 27 *med* moenium arietes, Cassiod. Var 7, 6 malum, id ib 9, 2 al —*Adv.*

importābĭlĭter, *in an insupportable manner* omnia contra eos facientes, Cassiod Hist Eccl 7, 29

* **importātĭcius (inp-)** or **-tius,** a, um, *adj* [importo] *brought in from abroad, imported* frumentum, Auct. B Afr 20, 4

importo (inp-), avi, atum, 1, *v a* [in porto], *to bring, carry,* or *convey into, to bring in from abroad, to import* (class) **I.** Lit qui (D Laelius) commeatus Bullide atque Amantia importari in oppidum prohibebat, Caes. B C 3, 40, 5 vinum ad se omnino importari non sinunt, id B G 4, 2 *fin* ullam rem ad se, id ib *init*, cf id. ib 1, 1, 3 aere utuntur importato, id. ib 5, 12, 5, so, frumentum, id B C 3, 42 *fin* jumenta id. B G 4, 2, 2 instrumentum balinei, Vell 2, 114, 2, Varr R R 1, 16, 3 grandines Septentrio importat et Corus, Plin 2, 47, 48, § 126 —**II.** Trop, *to introduce, bring about, occasion, cause* importantur non merces solum adventiciae, sed etiam mores, Cic Rep 2, 4 facile patior, non esse nos transmarinis nec importatis artibus eruditos, sed genuinis domesticisque virtutibus id ib, 2, 15 si quid importetur nobis incommodi, propulsemus, id. Off 2, 5, 18, cf plura detrimenta publicis rebus quam adjumenta per homines eloquentissimos importata id de Or 1, 9, 38 calamitatem alicui, id Sest 69, 146 pestem aut incolumem famam alicui, id Deiot. 15, 43 luctum alicui, Phaedr 1, 28, 6 fecunditatem feminis rabiem viris (vinum), Plin 14, 18, 22, § 116 odium libellis, Hor Ep 1, 13, 5 (perturbationes animi) importent aegritudines anxias atque acerbas Cic. Tusc 4, 15, 34, so, suspicionem, id Fil Fam 16, 21, 6 fraudem aut periculum, Liv 39, 14, 4 ignominiam (crimen), Dig 50, 2, 5

importūnē (inp-), *adv*, v importunus *fin*

importūnĭtas (inp-), ātis, *f* [importunus] **I.** In gen, *unsuitableness, unfitness* (perh only ante and post class., and very rare) importunitatem spectate aniculae Ter And 1, 4, 4 loci *dangerousness*, Gell 3, 7, 5 —**II.** In partic., of character, *unmannerliness, incivility, impoliteness rudeness insolence* (class.; esp freq in Cic.) importunitas et inhumanitas omni aetate molesta est, Cic. de Sen 3 7 vide inter importunitatem tuam senatusque bonitatem quid intersit, id Verr 2 3, 16 § 42 tanta importunitas tantaque injuria Facta in nos est modo hic intus ab nostro ero, Plaut Rud. 3, 3 6 importunitas et superbia Tarquinii, Cic Rep 1, 40, so with superbia, id Lael 15, 54 homo incredibili importunitate atque audacia, id Verr 2, 2, 30, § 74 ex tuo scelere importunitate, etc., id ib 2 3 54, § 126 matris, id Clu 69, 195 animi, id ib 61, 170 animal ex omnium

scelerum importunitate et omnium flagitiorum impunitate concretum, id. Pis. 9, 21; id. Sull. 27, 75: illis, quantum importunitatis habent, parum est impune male fecisse, Sall. J. 31, 22.

importūnus (inp-), a, um, *adj.* [from porto, qs. not conducive, not proper; opp. opportunus; hence], *unfit, unsuitable, inconvenient* (cf.: molestus, intempestivus, praeposterus). **I.** In gen. (rare): num importunum tempus in tanto otio? Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 20 B. and K. (al. inopportunum): aggeribus turribusque et aliis machinationibus locus inportunus, Sall. J. 92, 7: importuna locorum, Sil. 3, 540; cf.: Armeniam petunt, id temporis importunam, quia hiems occipiebat, Tac. A. 12, 12: etenim est in eo loco sedes huic nostro non importuna sermoni, Crass. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 18: vi quidem regere patriam aut parentis importunum est, Sall. J. 3, 2.—**II.** In partic., pregn. **A.** *Troublesome, grievous, distressing, dangerous* (rare): quom illi inportunam tempestatem conciet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 3, 8: neque alius importunior acutiorque morbus est, Cels. 4, 3: pauperies, Hor. C. 3, 16, 37: Caphareus, *stormy*, Ov. M. 14, 481.—**B.** With respect to character, *indecorous, unmannerly, uncivil, rude, morose, harsh, churlish, cruel, savage* (class.; syn.: crudelis, immanis; opp. clemens). **1.** Of living beings: tam enim esse clemens tyrannus quam rex importunus potest, Cic. Rep. 1, 33: importunus atque amens tyrannus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 40, § 103: crudelis atque importuna mulier, id. Clu. 63, 177: tam importunus tamque crudelis, id. Fin. 1, 10, 35: crudelissimus atque importunissimus tyrannus, Liv. 29, 17, 20: uxor importuna atque incommoda, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 47: senex, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 23: importunissimus hostis, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 12: decemviri, Liv. 5, 2, 8: plebeii quam fuerint importuni, vides, Cic. Fam. 9, 21 *fin.*: locutores, Gell. 1, 15, 1: dives et importunus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 185: eripiet curule cui volet importunus ebur, id. ib. 1, 6, 54: volucres, Verg. G. 1, 470; Hor. S. 1, 8, 6; cf.: ales (bubo), i. e. infausta, Verg. A. 12, 864.—**2.** Of things: immanis atque importuna natura, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 8: libidines, id. ib. 2, 4, 60, § 111: clades civitatis, id. Brut. 97, 332: mors, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 19: sitis famesque argenti, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23: importuna atque audax argutia, Gell. 3, 1, 6.—*Adv.*: **importūnē (inp-)**, *unsuitably, unseasonably; rudely, violently*: confidere suis testibus et importune insistere, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 80: repetere, Dig. 13, 6, 17: immittere versum de Pyrrho, Gell. 10, 16, 18: vexare civitates tyrannica crudelitate, Just. 42, 1.—*Comp.*: insultare veritati, Lact. 5, 2.—*Sup.*: facere, Gell. 20, 6, 14.

importŭōsus (inp-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-portuosus], *without a harbor*: mare, Sall. J. 17, 5: laeva inportuosa Italiae litora, Liv. 10, 2, 4; Tac. A. 4, 67: litus, Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 17: insula importuosissima omnium, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73.

impŏs (inp-), ŏtis, *adj.* [2. in-potis; cf. the opp., compos], *not master of, not possessed of, without power over* (ante- and post-class.): homo, animi impos, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 94: sui est impos animi, id. Cas. 3, 5, 7; id. Bacch. 4, 3, 3: mentis, Suet. Aug. 19 *fin.*; Lact. de Ira Dei, 21, 3: sui, Sen. Ep. 83, 3; Sen. Agm. 178; and *absol.*, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 22; cf.: impos est, qui animi sui potens non est, qui animum suum in potestate non habet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 109 Müll.: impos sui amore caeco, Sen. Agm. 117: veritatis, *not partaking of, without*, App. de Deo Socr. *init.* p. 43: damni, *unable to bear*, Aus. Idyll. 10, 274.

impŏsĭtīcĭus (inp-), or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [impono], *laid on, applied* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: canthari, *only laid on, not fastened*, Dig. 30, 1, 41, § 11.—**II.** Trop.: nomina, i. e. *the primitive names applied to things*, Varr. L. L. 8, § 5 Müll.; 10, § 61: causa, *ascribed* (opp. naturalis and publica), Dig. 39, 1, 5, § 9.

impŏsĭtĭo (inp-), ōnis, *f.* [id.], gramm. t. t., *the application* of a name to a thing, Varr. L. L. 8, § 5 Müll.; 10, § 51; § 61 (in Plin. 27, 13, 115, § 141, the true reading is in potione).

impŏsĭtītius, a, um, *adj.* [impono], *imposed, prescribed* (late Lat.): jus civile, impositītium, Fragm. Dosith. 2. ap. Huschke, Jurisp. Antejust. p. 404.

* **impŏsĭtīvus (inp-)**, a, um, *adj.* [impono], i. q. impositicius, *applied*: nomina, i. e. *primitive names*, Plin. 28, 4, 6, § 33.

* **impŏsĭtor (inp-)**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who applies a name* to a thing, Varr. L. L. 7, § 2 Müll.

impŏsĭtus (inp-), a, um, *Part.*, from impono.

impossĭbĭlis (inp-), e, *adj.* [2. in-possibilis], *impossible* (post-Aug.): impossibile aut potius infinitum est, Quint. 5, 10, 18: impossibilia aggrediantur, id. 5, 13, 34: nihil impossibile arbitror, App. M. 1, p. 111: ut Herculi quasi impossibile imperaverit, ut, etc., Just. 2, 4; App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 33: impossibile est, ut alveus fluminis publici non sit publicus, Dig. 43, 11, 1 *med.*: condicio, Gai. Inst. 3, 98.

impossĭbĭlĭtas (inp-), ātis, *f.* [impossibilis], *impossibility* (post-class.), App. M. 6, p. 179; Tert. Bapt. 2 *fin.* al.

impostor (inp-), ōris, *m.* [impono, II. B. 3.], *a deceiver, impostor* (post-class.; cf.: planus, sycophanta), impostores aut mendaces aut litigiosi, Dig. 21, 1, 4, § 3; Hier. Ep. 38 *fin.*; 54, 5; Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 338.

impostūra (inp-), ae, *f.* [id.], *deceit, imposture* (late Lat.), Dig. 47, 20, 3; Treb. Gall. 12; Coll. Mos. et Rom. Leg. 2, 1.

impostus (inp-), a, um, v. impono *init.*

impōtābĭlis (inp-), e, *adj.* [2. in-potabilis], *not drinkable*, Hier. Ep. 78; Mans. 5.

impŏtens (inp-), entis, *adj.* [2. in-potens], *powerless, impotent, weak, feeble* (class.). **I.** In gen. (α) *Absol.*: neque homini infanti aut impotenti injuste facta conducunt, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 52: ad opem impotentium, id. Mur. 28, 59; cf. Sall. Or. Licin.: (Juno) inulta cesserat impotens Tellure, Hor. C. 2, 1, 26.—(β) With *gen.*, *having no power over, not master of, unable to control*: gens impotens rerum suarum, Liv. 9, 14, 5; cf.: equi impotentes regendi, id. 35, 11, 10: ob sitim impotentes sui, Curt. 4, 7: impotens irae, Liv. 29, 9, 9: laetitiae, id. 30, 42, 17: amoris, Tac. H. 4, 44: doloris, Val. Max. 4, 6, 2: animi, Curt. 8, 1 *fin.* al.—**II.** In partic., *that is not master of himself, unbridled, headstrong, violent, insolent, immoderate, excessive, furious* (syn.: effrenatus, infrenus). **A.** Of animated beings: mea (amica) est impotens, procax, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 15: victoria eos ipsos ferociores impotentioresque reddit, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 3: impotens, iracundus, etc., id. Phil. 5, 9, 24: homo impotentissimus, ardens odio, id. ib. 5, 16, 42: confidens, impotens, etc., id. ib. 11, 7, 16: Marius immodicus gloriae, insatiabilis, impotens, Vell. 2, 11, 1: si contra impotentem suscepta est causa, Quint. 6, 1, 12: ferox atque impotens mulier, Suet. Ner. 28: inimici, id. Claud. 15: militibus impotens, *violent, despotic towards the soldiers*, Just. 26, 3.—(β) Poet. with *inf.*: (regina) quidlibet impotens Sperare, Hor. C. 1, 37, 10.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: quae effrenatio impotentis animi! Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22; cf.: aut nullos animi motus aut non tam impotentes fuisse, id. Part. Or. 35, 119: laetitia, id. Tusc. 5, 7, 17: impotentissimus dominatus, id. Fam. 10, 27, 1: in multo impotentiorem subito rabiem accensi, Liv. 29, 9, 6: impotentissimae cogitationes (invidiae, avaritiae, etc.), Quint. 12, 1, 6: actiones, id. 5, 13, 21: superstitio (with saeva), Curt. 4, 10: postulatum, Liv. 7, 41, 8: jussa mulierum (with pervicacia), Tac. A. 3, 33: injuria, Liv. 38, 56, 11: amor, Cat. 35, 12: Aquilo, Hor. C. 3, 30, 3; cf. freta, Cat. 4, 18.—Hence, *adv.*: **impŏtenter. 1.** (Acc. to I.) *Powerlessly, weakly* (very rare): elephantos impotentius regi, Liv. 27, 48, 11.—More freq., but perh. not ante-Aug., **2.** (Acc. to II.) *Passionately, violently, intemperately*: aliquid facere, Quint. 1, 3, 13: dicere aliquid, id. 6, 3, 83: uti magna potentia, Sen. Ep. 42: flagitare divisionem agrorum divitum, Just. 16, 4: regnare, Auct. B. Alex. 33.—*Sup.*: quae impotentissime fecit, Sen. Ben. 4, 17.

impŏtenter (inp-), *adv.*, v. impotens *fin.*

impŏtentĭa (inp-), ae, *f.* [impotens]. * **I.** *Inability, want of wealth, poverty*: magis propter suam impotentiam se semper credunt neglegi, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 16.—**II.** *Want of moderation* or *self-restraint, ungovernableness, passionate behavior, violence, fury* (freq. and class.): impotentia quaedam animi a temperantia et moderatione plurimum dissidens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34; Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35: impotentia commotus animi, Sisenn. ap. Non. 527, 14: numquam potentia sua ad impotentiam usus, Vell. 2, 29: impotentiae exprobratio, Quint. 6, 2, 16: muliebris, Liv. 34, 2, 2; Tac. A. 1, 4; 12, 57: veteranorum, id. ib. 14, 31: nullius astri Gregem aestuosa torret impotentia, *fiery violence*, Hor. Epod. 16, 62.

impraegno (inpr-), ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-praegno], *to impregnate, make pregnant* (late Lat.; perh. only in *part. perf.*): illa ab eo impregnata vidit in somnis per fauces introisse solem, etc., Myth. Vat. ap. Mai. Auct. Class. t. 3, p. 117.

impraemĕdĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-praemeditor], *unprepared*: visio, Mart. Cap. 2, § 99.

imprаepărātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-praeparatus], *unprepared, without preparation*, Hier. Eph. 6, 11.

impraepĕdītē (inpr-), and **-to**, *adv.*, v. foll. art.

impraepĕdītus (inpr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-praepeditus], *unhindered* (late Lat.): cursu tendentes, Amm. 21, 5, 6.—*Adv.*, *without hinderance*; in two forms. **A.** **impraepedite** abduxit, Amm. 27, 10, 2.—**B.** **impraepedito** pergere, Amm. 26, 6, 11.

impraepūtĭātus (inpr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-praeputiatus], *having the prepuce, uncircumcised* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Monog. 11, acc. to Cor. 1, 7, 18.

impraescientĭa (inpr-), ae, *f.* [2. in-praescientia], *a not knowing beforehand, want of prescience* (post-class.): futuri, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 7.

impraesentĭārum (inpr-), *adv.* [contr. from in praesentia rerum], *at present, for the present, under present circumstances, now* (in the vulg. lang.; post-class. and not infrequent; syn.: pro temporibus, in praesentia, hodie): si quem socium impraesentiarum dixerit, * Cato, R. R. 144, 4: multa, quae impraesentiarum bona videntur, C. Fann. ap. Prisc. p. 960 P.: impraesentiarum hoc interdicere non alienum fuit, Auct. Her. 2, 11, 16 (al. in praesenti); *Tac. A. 4, 59; * Nep. Hann. 6: atque adeo hic sit impraesentiarum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 48, 6: idcirco supersedebo impraesentiarum in his rebus orationem occupare, id. ib. 49, 30: ut omitteret coepta impraesentiarum, quae tutius postea capesseret, id. ib. 52, 22: id ego cum alias tum etiam nunc impraesentiarum usu experior, id. Flor. p. 359, 30: cui Varrones vel Atacinus vel Terentius Plinii vel avunculus vel Secundus compositi impraesentiarum rusticabuntur, *at the present time*, Sid. Ep. 4, 3. Vid. Hand, Turs. III. p. 234 sq.

impraestābĭlis (inpr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-praestabilis], *useless* (late Lat.), Firm. Math. 8, 29 *med.*; Salv. Gub. Dei, 4, 11.

impraevārĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-praevarico], *not to be transgressed*, Ambros. de Fuga Saec. 3, 16.

imprānsus (inpr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-pransus], *that has not breakfasted, fasting*: quia illo die impransus fui, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 98: verum hic impransi mecum disquirite, Hor. S. 2, 2, 7; Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 71; id. Rud. 1, 2, 56; Hor. S. 2, 3, 257; id. Ep. 1, 15, 29 al.

imprĕcātĭo (inpr-), ōnis, *f.* [imprecor], *an invoking of evil, imprecation* (post-Aug.): execraris illum et caput sanctum tibi dira imprecatione defigis, *curse*, Sen. Ben. 6, 35, 1; id. Ep. 94, 52: imprecationes nefariae, Amm. 29, 1, 25: dira, Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 45.—**II.** In late Lat., in a good sense, *a prayer*: pontificis, Hier. Ep. 130, *n.* 2.

imprĕcor (inpr-), ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [in-precor]. **I.** *To invoke on* a person, *to call down upon, to imprecate* (perh. not ante-Aug.). (α) Of good wishes (rare): solito sermone salutem ei fuerat imprecatus, *had wished health to her* (on sneezing), App. M. 9, p. 228: cui multos imprecamur annos, Hier. Ep. 97 *fin.*: alicui bene. Petr. 78.—(β) Of evil: litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus

undas imprecor, Verg A 4, 629 diras Pompeio, Plin 8, 7, 7, § 21 hoc tibi pro meritis et talibus imprecor ausis, ut, etc, Mart 7, 24, 7, Sen Contr 1, 3, 1, 3, 16, 5, Suet Aug 65, id. Cal 23, Tac A. 6, 24, id H 1, 84, Sen Ep 110, 2, id. Ben 6, 27, 1 al —**II.** *To pray to, call upon, invoke* (post class) in irrementa solis augusti, App M 2, p 127 Deus pater est imprecandus, ut, etc, Hier adv Helv 2

* **imprensĭbĭlis (inpr-)**, e, *adj* [2 in prehendo], *incomprehensible*, Gell 11, 5, 4

impressē (inpr-), *adv*, v imprimo *fin*

impressĭo (inpr-), onis, *f* [imprimo], *a pressing into, an impressing, impression* (class) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen materiam signari impressione formarum, App Dogm Plat 1, p 4 signaculi, Schol Juv 1, 68 nummorum, *stamping, coining*, Aug Doctr Christ 2, 25 —**B.** In partic **1.** *An irruption, inroad, onset, assault, attack* non judicio neque disceptatione, sed vi atque impressione (aliquem) evertere, Cic Fam 5, 2, 8, id Fl 34, 85 hostes arbitrati occasionem se habere victoriae impressionem facere coeperunt, Varr R R 2, 4 1, cf ut omni multitudine in fines Suessionum facerent impressionem, Hirt B G 8, 6, 2, Liv 4, 28, 6, 8, 9, 3, 25, 37, 13 —**2.** *A pressure, rough* or *violent handling* omnis impressio et tumentia provocat et dolorem geminat, Cael Aur Acut 3, 8, 92 —**3.** *A squeezing, pressure* of a multitude, Fronto, Ep ad M Caes 5, 30 Mai —**II.** Trop **A.** Of speech, *a division* si numerosum est id in omnibus sonis et vocibus, quod habet quasdam impressiones et quod metiri possumus intervallis aequalibus, *divisions of time, beats*, Cic de Or 3, 48, 185 —**B.** Transf, *a marked expression, emphasis* in lingua explanata vocum impressio, Cic Ac 1, 5, 19 —**C.** *The impression on the mind* made by phenomena cum visa in animis imprimantur, non vos id dicere, inter ipsas impressiones nihil interesse, sed inter species et quasdam formas eorum, Cic Ac 2, 18, 58

1. impressus (inpr-), a, um, *Part*, from imprimo

2. impressus (inpr-), a, um, *adj* [2 in pressus], *not milked* missus et impressis haedus ab uberibus, Prop 2, 34, 70

* **3. impressus (inpr-)**, us, *m* [imprimo], *a pressing upon, impression* sub pectoris impressu, Prud. Psych 273

imprĕtĭābĭlis (inp-), e, *adj* [2 in pretium], *priceless, invaluable, inestimable* sanitatis munus, Cassiod Var 9, 6 *fin* notitia litterarum, id ib 11, 1 al

imprīmis (inpr-), *adv*, v primus, II B

imprĭmo (inpr-), pressi, pressum, 3, *v a* [in premo] *to press into* or *upon, to stick, stamp*, or *dig into, to impress, imprint* (class) **I.** Lit si in ejusmodi cera centum sigilla hoc anulo impressero, Cic Ac 2, 26, 86 locus ubi vestigium impresserit, id. Caecin 27, 76, id Phil 13, 15, 30 sus rostro si humi A litteram impresserit, id Div 1, 13, 23 ne imprimatur jacentibus molibus solum Col 3, 13, 1 imprimitque genae genam, Enn ap Serv ad Verg A 6, 686 (Trag v 436) os cucurbitulae corpori, Cels 2, 11 signa tabellis, Hor S 2, 6, 38 impressit dente labris notam, id C 1, 13, 12, cf dentes alicui, Luc 9, 806 muris aratrum, Hor C 1, 16, 20 stigmata captivorum frontibus, Petr 105 (Dido) os impressa toro, Verg A. 4, 659 impressa orbita, Cic Att 2, 21, 2 sulcus altius impressus, id Div 2, 23, 50 monumenta impressa saxis, Tac A 11, 14 puteum, i e *to sink, dig*, Pall 1, 34 nudo ecce jugulum, convertite huc manus, imprimite mucrones, Petr 80 dentem, Tib 1, 6, 14, cf morsum, i e *to bite*, Col 6, 17, 33, Plin 8, 25, 37, § 89 vulnus, i e *to make*, Col 7, 11, 2 basia, Mart 10, 42, 5 staminaque impresso fatalia pollice nentes, *pressed upon*, Ov M 8, 453, cf impressoque genu nitens, Verg A 12 303 humidaque impressa sic cabat lumina lana, Prop 3, 6 (4, 5), 17 ex empta scutula cortici, imprimitur ex alia cortex par, Plin 17, 16, 26, § 118 —**B.** Transf aliquid (aliqua re), *to press in, give an impression to* a thing, *to engrave, stamp, mark* an imprimi quasi ceram animum putamus? Cic Tusc 1, 25, 61 hoc munus habebis, Cratera impressum signis, Verg A. 5, 536, cf impressas auro quas gesserat olim Exuvias, i e *embroidered*, Luc 9, 176 non levior cippus nunc imprimit ossa? Pers 1, 37 transtra per et remos impressaque terga virorum, *pressed down, bended*, Stat Th 5, 403 —**II.** Trop, *to impress, engrave, stamp, mark* quod in omnium animis eorum notionem impressisset ipsa natura, Cic N D 1, 16, 43; cf visa in animis id Ac 2, 18 58 quaeque in animis imprimuntur incohatae intellegentiae, similiter in omnibus imprimuntur, id Leg 1, 10, 30, id Fat 19, 43 verum illud quidem impressum in animo atque mente, id Ac 2, 11, 34 nisi omnes ii motus in ipso oratore impressi esse atque inusti videbuntur, id de Or 2, 45, 189 quo e genere nobis notitiae rerum imprimuntur, id. Ac 2, 7, 21 in quibus (curriculis) Platonis primum sunt impressa vestigia, id Or 3, 12, cf (memoria) constat ex notis litterarum, et ex eo, in quo imprimuntur illae notae, id Part Or 7, 26 menti impressa, id. ib 2, 11, 34 quaedam vestigia animo, Quint 11, 2, 4 memoria publica recensionis tabulis publicis impressa, Cic Mil 27, 73 impressa animo rudi memoria, Quint 1, 1, 36 quorum lectione duplex imprimeretur rei publicae dedecus, Cic Phil 5, 6, 16 cum fortitudinis, tum vero humanitatis impressa vestigia, id Balb 5, 13 —**B.** Transf (acc to I B), *to stamp, mark* horum flagitiorum iste vestigiis omnia municipia, praefecturas impressit, Cic Phil 2, 24, 58, id. Fam 5, 20, 5 —Hence, **impressē**, *adv*, *strongly, forcibly, impressively* (post class) **1.** Lit. dehinc rursus defricandus tenacius quidem, sed non impressius, Cael Aur Tard 3, 7, 87 —**2.** Trop alte et impresse recogitare, Tert Exhort Cast 3 ut impressius dixerim, id Car Christ 12

imprincĭpālĭter (inpr-), *adv*, *by preference, especially* (late Lat), Cael Aur Acut 2, 9, 55

imprŏbābĭlis (inpr-), e, *adj* [2 in probabilis], *not deserving of approbation, objectionable, exceptionable* (not ante Aug, for in Cic Ac 2, 11, 33, the correct read. is probabilem, cf Cic Off 2 2) rationes, Cels praef *med* motus animi, Sen Ep 75 *med* factum per se improbabile, Quint 7, 4, 7 argumentum, Plin 4, 13, 27, § 93 non improbabilis mos, Dig 50, 14, 3 —*Adv* **imprŏbābĭlĭter**, *objectionably* objecta non improbabiliter, Sid Ep 1, 11 *med*

imprŏbātĭo (inpr-), ōnis, *f* [improbo], *disapprobation, blame* (very rare) haec et ad improbationem et approbationem testium pertinebunt, Auct Her 2, 6, 9, Cic Verr 2, 3, 74, § 172 accusatoris erit, improbatione hominis uti, id. Inv 2, 10, 32

imprŏbātor (inpr-), oris, *m* [id], *a disapprover, condemner* (post class) malorum, bonorum probator, App de Deo Socr p 51 malorum, Tert Patient 5

imprŏbē (inpr-), *adv*, v improbus *fin*

imprŏbĭtas (inpr-), ātis, *f* [improbus], *badness, wickedness, depravity, dishonesty, improbity* (freq and class) cum te alicujus improbitas perversitasque commoverit, Cic Q Fr 1, 13, 38 amicorum neglectio improbitatem coarguit, id Mur 4, 9, id Att 1, 16, 7 in hac causa improbitatem et gratiam cum inopia et veritate contendere id. Quint 27, 84, id Brut 62, 224 cum me improbitatis patrocinium suscipere vultis id Rep 3, 5 judici invisa est, Quint 6, 4 15 cordis humani, Plin 2, 23, 21, § 87, Ov A A. 1, 676 prodiga corruptoris, Juv 10, 305 illo admirabilis aevo, i e *rare*, id. 13, 53 —**II.** Transf, of bad, troublesome animals, *impudence, boldness, audacity* simiae Dodoneae, Cic Div 2, 32, 69 muscae, Plin 29, 1, 8, § 28 alitum semina depascentium, id 19, 6, 34, § 116

imprŏbĭter (inpr-), *adv*, v improbus *fin*

imprŏbĭto (inpr-), āvi, 1, *v freq a* [improbo], *to disapprove strongly, condemn* illud inhumaniter scriptum, Gell 20 1, 11

imprŏbo (inpr-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [2 in probo] *to disapprove, blame, condemn, reject* (class, syn culpo, vitupero, criminor, etc) multi, qui domi aetatem agerent, propterea sunt improbati, Enn. ap Cic Fam 7, 6 (Trag v 296 Vahl) hoc negas te posse nec approbare nec improbare, Cic Ac 2, 30, 96 haec improbantur a Peripateticis, a Stoicis defenduntur, id. Div 1, 33, 72, id. Ac 2, 30, 95 ego ista studia non improbo, moderata modo sint, id. de Or 2, 37, 156 improbantur ii quaestus, qui in odia hominum incurrunt, id Off 1, 42, 150 Curio utrumque improbans consilium, Caes B C 2, 31, 1 per improbaturum haec Jovem, Hor Epod 5, 8 judicium, *to reject, rescind, make void*, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 28, § 68 ego frumentum neque attigi neque aspexi mancipibus potestatem probandi improbandique permisi, *of rejecting as unsuitable* or *insufficient*, id. ib 2, 3, 76, § 175, 2, 2, 74, § 172 ut aut ne cogeret munire aut id, quod munitum esset, ne improbaret, id Font 4, 7 Vergilius terram, quae filicem ferat, non inprobat vitibus, Plin 17, 4, 3, § 29 dibapha Tyria P Lentulus primus in praetexta usus improbabatur, *was censured*, Nep ap Plin 9, 39, 63, § 137 (Nymphae) ad numerum motis pedibus duxere choreas Improbat has pastor, saltuque imitatus agresti, etc, *derides*, Ov M 14, 521 —Esp in law, *to overrule* an opinion or judgment sententiam, Gai Inst 2, 51, 3, 71 al —*Absol* qui si improbasset, cur ferri passus esset? sin probasset, cur, etc, Caes B C 1, 32, 3 inde invident humiliores, rident superiores, improbant boni, Quint 11, 1, 17, 1, 3, 14

* **imprŏbŭlus (inpr-)**, a, um, *adj dim* [improbus], *somewhat wicked*, Juv 5, 73

imprŏbus (inpr-), a, um, *adj* [2 in probus], *not according to the standard* **I.** Lit **A.** Below the standard, i e *of bad quality, bad, poor, inferior* (rare, mostly post Aug) merces, Plaut Rud 2, 3, 43 opera araneorum et textura inproba, id Stich 2, 2, 24 panis, Mart 10, 5, 5 improbiores postes, Plaut Most 3, 2, 139 tua sum opera et propter te inprobior, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 84 —**B.** Above or beyond the standard, i e *enormous, monstrous, excessive* genua, Col 6, 1, 3 arva, Val Fl 1, 510, 2, 631 (cf Forbig ad Verg G 1, 119, Orell ad Hor C 3, 9, 22) Chilones a labris improbioribus, Charis p 78 P mons, Verg A 12, 687 tegmina plantae, Val Fl 6, 702 improbo somno, quem nec tertia saepe rumpit hora, Mart 12, 18, 13 villus barbarum in capris, Plin 12, 17, 37, § 73 reptatus (vitium), id 14, 1, 3, § 13, Stat Th 6, 838 imber improbior, Sen Q N 4, 4 *fin* (in Sall ap Non 366, 13, Hist Fragm 4, 40 Dietsch, the true read is in prora) —**II.** Transf, of mind and character **A.** *Restless, indomitable, persistent* (cf pervicax, perstans, vehemens, acer) labor omnia vincit improbus, Verg G 1, 146 tum cornix plena pluviam vocat improba voce, id. ib 1, 388 quatit improbus hastam, id A. 11, 767, cf Hor C 3, 9, 23, Mart 1, 105, 2, Ov Tr 1, 11, 41 —**B.** *Morally bad, wicked, reprobate, abandoned, vile, base, impious, ungodly, unjust, dishonest, bold, shameless, impudent, violent, fierce, outrageous* (syn malus, malignus, pravus, depravatus, nequam) **1.** Of living beings NI TESTIMONIVM FARIATVR IMPROBVS INTESTABILISQVE ESTO, Fragm XII Tab ap Gell 15, 13 *fin* qui improbi essent et scelesti, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 137 nequam et improbus, Cic Deiot 7, 21 illud vero improbi esse hominis et perfidiosi, id de Or 2, 73, 297 Cresphontes Enn ap Auct Her 2, 24, 38 (Trag v 156 Vahl) populum aut inflammare in improbos aut incitatum in bonos mitigare, Cic de Or 1, 46, 202 longe post natos homines improbissimus, id Brut 62, 224 cum in me tam improbus fuit, id Att 9, 15, 5 ab ingenio est improbus, Plaut Truc 4, 3, 59 ut alias res est impense improbus, id Ep 4, 1, 39 negat improbus et te Neglegit aut horret, Hor Ep 1 7, 63 anus, id S 2, 5, 84 cum eum, qui sit improbus, latronem dicimus, Quint 8, 4, 1, 1, 8, 21 (anguis) piscibus atram inprobus ingluviem explet, *voracious*, Verg G 3, 431 lupus, id A 9, 62 Jovis ales id. ib 12, 250 annis, *by his youth*, Juv 3, 282 Fortuna arridens infantibus, *mischievous*, id 6, 605 — *Comp* improbior satiram scribente cinaedo Juv 4, 106 — * (β) With *gen* conubii, Stat Th.

7, 300.—**2.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: improbo iracundior Hadria, Hor. C. 3, 9, 22: lavit improba taeter Ora (leonis) cruor, Verg. A. 10, 727: perfricare faciem et quasi improbam facere, *shameless, impudent*, Quint. 11, 3, 160; cf.: oris improbi homo, Suet. Gramm. 15: divitiae, Hor. C. 3, 24, 62: improba non fuerit si mea charta, dato, Mart. 8, 24, 2: satureia, *exciting lust*, id. 3, 75, 4: ingenio improbo, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 16: facta, id. Truc. 2, 7, 4: dicta, *licentious*, Ov. F. 5, 686: verba, id. A. A. 3, 796; cf. carmina, id. Tr. 2, 441: legis improbissimae poena, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 2: testamentum, *illegal*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 42, § 107: mala et improba defensio, id. ib. 2, 2, 41, § 101: amor, Verg. A. 4, 412; Hor. S. 1, 3, 24 (cf.: improbus, turpis, Schol. Cruq. ad loc.): spes, Quint. 12, 1, 13: improba ventris rabies, Verg. A. 2, 356: quo apertior adulatio, quo improbior, hoc citius expugnat, Sen. Q. N. 4 praef. *med.*: improba quamvis gratia fallaci praetoris vicerit urna, Juv. 13, 3.—*Adv.*, in two forms, **imprŏbē** (class.) and **improbĭter** (perh. only once in Petr. 66). **1.** *Beyond measure, immoderately, enormously* (very rare): ad eos, quibus intestinum improbe prominet, Marc. Emp. 31 *med.*: de quodam procerae staturae improbiusque nato, i. e. *uncommonly well furnished*, Suet. Vesp. 23: Chilones improbius labrati, Charis. p. 78 P.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) *Badly, wrongly, improperly*: multa scelerate, multa audacter, multa improbe fecisti, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 104: facere aliquid, Quint. 1, 3, 13: quibus improbe datum est, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 79: quid ego miror, si quid ab improbis de me improbe dicitur? id. Sull. 10, 30: praeda improbe parta, id. Fin. 1, 16, 51: aliquid petere, Quint. 6, 3, 95: non improbe litigabunt, id. 12, 7, 5: ignorantia et inscitia improbe dicentium, quae non intellegunt, *incorrectly*, Gell. 15, 5, 1; so with indocte, id. 15, 9, 4.—*Comp.*: estne aliquid, quod improbius fieri possit? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 60, § 140: decerpere oscula, Cat. 68, 126.—*Sup.*: quas (res) improbissime fecit, Cic. Caecin. 9, 23: respondere, id. Pis. 6, 13.

imprŏcērus (inpr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-procerus], *not tall, undersized* (post-Aug.): corpora, Gell. 4, 19, 1: pecora, Tac. G. 5, 2.

* **imprŏcrĕābĭlis (inpr-)**, e, *adj.* [2. in-procreabilis], *that cannot be procreated*: materia, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 3.

imprōdictus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-prodictus], *not postponed*: ne improdicta die quis accusetur, Cic. Dom. 17, 45.

imprŏfessus (inpr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-professus]. **I.** Mid., *that has not professed* or *declared himself* (post-Aug.): deferebantur, qui vel improfessi Judaicam intra Urbem viverent vitam, Suet. Dom. 12: servus, Dig. 34, 4, 16.—* **II.** *Pass.*, *that is not professed* or *declared*, Quint. Decl. 341 *in lemm.*

‡ **imprōles** est qui nondum vir est, Mar. Victor. p. 2465 P.; cf. improles, ἄγονος, ἄτεκνος, Gloss.

‡ **imprōlus** vel **imprōlis**, qui nondum esset ascriptus in civitate, Paul. ex Fest. p. 108 Müll.

imprōmiscŭs (inpr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-promiscus], *unmixed, unmingled* (post-class.): suavitas, Gell. 12, 4, 3: verbum neque numeris neque generibus praeserviens, sed liberum undique et impromiscum, id. 1, 7, 6.

impromptus (inpr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-promptus], *not ready, not quick* (rare): infacundior et lingua impromptus, Liv. 7, 4, 5: impromptu jam Arminio ob continua pericla, Tac. A. 2, 21: sermone impromptus Latio, Aus. Idyll. 2, 9.

imprŏpĕ (inpr-), *adv.* [in-prope], *near* (post-class.): impropе est caelo, Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 10.

imprŏpĕranter (inpr-), *adv.* [2. in-properanter], *gradually, by degrees* (post-class.), Aus. Epit. 35, 3.

* **imprŏpĕrātus (inpr-)**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-properatus], *not hastened, not hasty, lingering*: vestigia, Verg. A. 9, 798.

imprŏpĕrĭum (inpr-), ii, *n.* [2. impropero], *a reproach, taunt* (eccl. Lat.), Lact. 4, 18, 32; Vulg. Rom. 15, 3 al.; cf. improperium ὀνείδισις, Gloss. Philox.

* **1. imprŏpĕro (inpr-)**, āre, *v. n.* [in-propero], *to hasten into, enter hastily*: quo si quis improperet, Varr. ap. Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 91.

2. imprŏpĕro (inpr-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [corrupt. for improbro; from in-probrum], *to cast as a reproach upon one, to reproach, taunt, upbraid* (post-Aug., and very rare): impropero ὀνειδίζω, Gloss. Philox.: non impropero illi, Petr. 38: improperia improperantium, Vulg. Rom. 15, 3: latrones improperabant ei, id. Matt. 27, 44.

* **imprŏpĕrus (inpr-)**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-properus], *not hasting, slow*: sorores, Sil. 3, 96.

imprŏprĭē (inpr-), *adv.*, v. improprius *fin.*

imprŏprĭĕtas (inpr-), ātis, *f.* [improprius], *impropriety, improper use* (post-Aug.): verbi, Gell. 1, 22, 21.

imprŏprĭus (inpr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-proprius], *not befitting* a thing, *unsuitable, improper* (post-Aug.): nec improprium nec inusitatum nomen, Quint. 8, 4, 16; cf. cognomen, Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 116: verba, Quint. 8, 3, 57: tropus maxime improprius, id. 8, 6, 37.—*Neutr.* as *subst.*: **improprium**, i, *something improper, impropriety, faultiness*: ei (proprietati) contrarium est vitium; id apud nos improprium, ἄκυρον apud Graecos vocatur, quale est: Tantum sperare dolorem, Quint. 8, 2, 3: sciamus, nihil ornatum esse, quod sit improprium, id. 8, 3, 15; 1, 5, 46.—In *plur.*, Quint. 1, 8, 13; 2, 5, 10; 10, 3, 20; 12, 10, 42.—*Adv.*: **imprŏprĭē**, *improperly*, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 29; Gell. 6, 6, 2; 17, 1, 1.

imprōpugnātus (inpr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-propugnatus], *not defended, undefended*: civitas, Amm. 29, 6; 26, 5; 12; Gell. 1, 6, 4.

improspectus (inpr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-prospectus], *not seen from afar, unseen*: Aetna, Auct. Carm. Aetn. 339.—*Adv.*: **improspectē**, *improvidently*: Jephte improspecte voverat, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 23: satis, Tert. Anim. 24.

improsper (inpr-), spĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [2. in-prosper], *unfortunate, unprosperous* (post-Aug.): fortuna, Tac. A. 3, 24: moles insidiarum, id. ib. 14, 65: multa claritudine generis sed improspera, id. ib. 4, 44.—*Adv.*: **improspĕrē**, *unfortunately*: cessit, Col. 1, 1, 16; Tac. A. 1, 8; Gell. 9, 9, 12.

‡ **improspĭcŭus** ἀπερίβλεπτος, Gloss. Graec. Lat.

imprōtectus (inpr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-protectus], *uncovered, undefended, unprotected* (post-class.): ne improtectum Mesopotamiae relinqueret latus, Amm. 21, 13; 31, 13: imparatus improtectusque, Gell. 13, 27 *fin.*; 7, 3, 44.

imprōvĭdē (inpr-), *adv.*, v. improvidus *fin.*

imprōvĭdentĭa (inpr-), ae, *f.* [improvidus], *want of foresight, improvidence* (post-class.): improvidentia sententias vertere, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 23.

imprōvĭdus (inpr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-providus], *not foreseeing, not anticipating, improvident* (class.; syn.: incautus, imprudens, inconsultus). (α) *Absol.*: duces, Cic. Att. 7, 20, 2: senes, id. Lael. 26, 100: improvidos incautosque hostes opprimere, Liv. 22, 19, 6; Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 1: hominum mentes occupare, id. Lig. 6, 17: pectora, Verg. A. 2, 200: adulescens improvida aetate, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62 *fin.*: aetas puerorum, Lucr. 1, 939; 4, 14: tela, quae et ipsa caeca et improvida feruntur, *aimless*, Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 5: festinatio inprovida est et caeca, Liv. 22, 39, 22.—(β) With *gen.*: futuri certaminis Romanus veniebat, Liv. 26, 39, 7: rudis et improvida hujus mali civitas, Plin. 36, 3, 3, § 7: (Vitellius) ignarus militiae, improvidus consilii, Tac. H. 3, 56.—* (γ) With *inf.*: hasta improvida servasse spatium campi distantis, Sil. 4, 286.—*Adv.*: **imprōvĭdē**, *improvidently*: se in praeceps dare, Liv. 27, 27, 11; Col. 6, 17, 35.

imprōvīsē and **imprōvīso (inpr-)**, *advv.*, v. improvisus *fin.*

imprōvīsus (inpr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-provisus], *not foreseen, unforeseen, unexpected* (class.): sapienti nihil improvisum accidere potest, nihil inopinatum, nihil omnino novum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 37; id. Verr. 2, 2, 28, § 69; id. de Or. 1, 22, 103: unde iste amor tam improvisus ac tam repentinus? id. Agr. 2, 22, 60: cum tot bella subito atque improvisa nascantur, id. Font. 15, 32: mala, id. Tusc. 3, 14, 30: improvisior pestis, Tac. A. 2, 47: castella munita improviso adventu capta, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 3: pericula, id. Mur. 27, 55: vis leti, Hor. C. 2, 13, 19: species, id. Ep. 1, 6, 11: pelagoque remenso Improvisi aderunt, Verg. A. 2, 182: cunctisque repente Improvisus ait, id. ib. 1, 595.—**II.** As *subst.*: **imprōvīsum**, i, *n.*, *that which is unforeseen, an emergency*: dux sibi delectos retinuerat ad improvisa, Tac. H. 5, 16.—Mostly in *abl.*, with *de*, adverbially, *unexpectedly, suddenly*: quasi de improviso respice ad eum, Ter. And. 2, 5, 6; cf. Trabea ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 67; Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 151; cf. also Caes. B. C. 2, 6, 3: de improviso, Ter. And. 2, 2, 23; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 40; id. Ad. 3, 3, 53; 4, 4, 1; id. Phorm. 5, 6, 44; Caes. B. G. 2, 3, 1; 5, 22, 1; 5, 39, 1; 6, 3, 1 et saep.—*Less* freq. with *ex*: ex improviso filiam inveni meam, Plaut. Rud. 4, 5, 2; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 43, § 112.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms, **imprōvīso** (class.) and **imprōvīsē** (post-class.), *on a sudden, unexpectedly*: improviso filiam inveni (for which, shortly before: ex improviso filiam inveni), Plaut. Rud. 4, 5, 6: sane homini praeter opinionem improviso incidi, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 182: improviso eos in castra irrupisse, id. Div. 1, 24, 50: tantum adest boni improviso, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 44: cum mihi nihil improviso evenisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 4; id. Att. 15, 1, A, 1: scalae improviso, subitusque apparuit ignis, Verg. A. 12, 576; 8, 524: improvise necans incautos morte suprema, Tert. poët. adv. Marc. 2, 12.

imprūdens (inpr-), entis, *adj.* [2. in-prudens], *not foreseeing, not anticipating* or *expecting, without knowing, unaware, ignorant, inconsiderate, inadvertent, imprudent* (class.; syn.: inconsideratus, incautus, improvidus). (α) *Absol.*: equites missi nocte iter conficiunt, imprudentes atque inopinantes hostes aggrediuntur, Caes. B. C. 2, 38, 4; cf. id. ib. 2, 6, 3: equites imprudentibus omnibus de improviso advolasse, Hirt. B. G. 8, 36, 3; Caes. B. G. 3, 29, 1; id. B. C. 2, 3, 1; id. B. G. 5, 15, 3: haec omnia imprudente L. Sulla facta esse certe scio, *without the knowledge of*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 21: scripsi etiam illud quodam in libello, qui me imprudente et invito excidit, id. de Or. 1, 21, 94: namque tu me inprudentem obrepseris, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 22: plus hodie boni feci imprudens quam sciens ante hunc diem umquam, *unconsciously*, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 40; cf. id. Heaut. 4, 1, 20: adulescens, *inexperienced*, id. Eun. 3, 1, 40: probe horum facta imprudens depinxit senex, *without knowing it*, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 38: ut mihi imprudens M. Servilium praeterisse videare, Cic. Brut. 77, 269 (cf. the opp. prudens praetereo, Hor. S. 1, 10, 88): qua (definitione) tu etiam imprudens utebare nonnumquam, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, 5: quod ex prima statim fronte dijudicare imprudentium est, Quint. 12, 7, 8; 7, 1, 40: numquam imprudentibus imber Obfuit, i. e. ignaris, Verg. G. 1, 373 Serv.—Transf., of inanim. and abstr. things: non imprudens consilium, si aditum haberet, Petr. 102, 3: ne casu inprudentes suae naves in classem adversariorum inciderent, Auct. B. Afr. 11, 4.—*Comp.*: quicquid horum ab imprudentioribus fiet (fieri autem nisi ab imprudentibus non potest), neglegendum, Sen. Const. Sap. 19.—*Sup.*: multa facit (sapiens), quae ab imprudentissimis aut aeque fieri videmus aut peritius aut exercitatius, Sen. Ep. 90, 33; id. Const. Sap. 19, 1.—(β) With *gen.*: imprudentes legis, *ignorant*, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 95: religionis, Liv. 31, 14, 7: maris, id. 34, 9, 9: aetatum, Quint. 1, 1, 20.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: frons tenera imprudensque laborum, *that has not experienced*, Verg. G. 2, 372: antiquitatis imprudens consuetudo, Col. 3, 18, 1.—* (γ) With an *object-clause*: non imprudens usurum eum rabie, qua, etc., Curt. 8, 8.—Hence, **imprūdenter (inpr-)**, *adv.*, *without foresight, unknowingly, ignorantly, inconsiderately, imprudently*: etsi te nihil temere, nihil imprudenter factum judicaram,

Caes ap Cic Att 10, 8, B, 1, C c Ac 1, 6, 22 facere, Nep Han 2, 6 (Codrus) imprudenter rixam ciens interemptus est, Vell 1, 2, 1 —*Comp* ad flammam accessit imprudentius, Ter And 1, 1, 103

imprūdentĭa (inpr-), ae, *f* [imprudens], *want of foresight* or *of knowledge, inconsiderateness, imprudence, ignorance, inadvertence* tantusque ab imprudentia eventus utraque castra tenuit pavor, Liv 4, 39, 6 quo modo prudentia esset, nisi foret contra imprudentia? Gell 6, 1, 4 propter imprudentiam, ut ignosceretur, petivere runt ignoscere imprudentiae dixit, etc, Caes B G 4, 27, 4 sq, 5, 3, 6, 7, 29, 4, id B C 3, 112, 3, cf Ter Eun prol 27 imprudentia est, cum scisse aliquid is, qui arguitur, negatur, Cic Inv 2, 31, 95, 1, 27, 41 locorum, Petr 79 qui perperam judicassent, quod saepe per imprudentiam fit, Cic Verr 2, 2, 23, § 57 inculcamus per imprudentiam saepe etiam minus usitatos (versus in oratione), sed tamen versus, id Or 56, 189 in quo ne per imprudentiam quidem errare potest, etc, id. Fam 3, 10, 9, cf Quint 1, 5, 53 imprudentia teli emissi brevius propriis verbis exponi non potuit, *aimlessness, want of purpose*, Cic de Or 3, 39, 158

impūbes (inp-), ĕris, and (more freq, but not in Cic or Cæs.) **impūbis,** is (form es, Cic Cat 4, 6, 13, Caes B G 6, 21, Val Max 6, 9, 9, Suet Dom 10, Ov F 2, 239, form is, Hor Epod. 5, 13, id C 2, 9, 15, Tac H 3 25, 4, 14, Ov M 3, 417, 9, 416, Lucr 5, 673, Liv 9, 14, 11, 2, 13, 10, Verg A 9, 751, 7, 382, Plin 23, 7, 64, § 130, Suet Claud 43 al), *adj* [2 in pubes] *not having attained to manhood, below the age of puberty, under age, youthful, beardless* filium ejus impuberem in carcere necatum esse dixit, Cic Cat 4, 6 13 qui de servis liberisque omnibus ad impuberes supplicium sumit, Caes B C 3, 14 *fin*, Suet Claud 27, id Ner 35, id Dom 10 puer, Ov F 2, 239 comitemque impubis Iuli, Verg A 5, 546 nec impubem parentes Troilon Flevere semper, Hor C 2, 9, 15 capillus impubium impositus, Plin 28, 4, 9, § 41 —Esp *subst* **impūbes,** is, *com* productis omnibus elegisse impubes dicitur, Liv 2, 13, 10 —Freq as leg t t, *a person under years of discretion* impuberes quidem in tutela esse omnium civitatum jure contingit, Gai Inst 1, 189 an impubes rem alienam amovendo furtum faciat, id ib 3, 208 —**B.** Transf, of things corpus, Hor Epod. 5, 13 malae, Verg A 9, 751 anni, Ov M 9, 417 —**II.** In partic, *celibate, virgin, chaste* qui diutissime impuberes permanserunt, maximam inter suos ferunt laudem, Caes. B G 6, 21, 4

* **impūbescens (inp-)**, entis, *adj* [in pubesco] *growing to maturity* cortex (caprifici), Plin 23, 7, 64, § 130

impŭdens (inp-), entis, *adj* [2 in pudens], *without shame, shameless, impudent* (freq and class, cf impudicus, inverecundus) probus improbum (fraudasse dicatur), pudens impudentem, etc, Cic Rosc Com 7, 21 arioli, Enn ap Cic Div 1, 58, 132 (Trag v 356 Vahl) statuite exemplum impudenti, date pudori praemium, Plaut Rud 3, 2, 6, id. Men 5, 1, 10 quid illac impudente audacius? id Am 2, 2, 186 ut cum impudens fuisset in facto, tum impudentior videretur, si negaret, Cic Verr 2, 2, 78, § 191, id Fam 5, 12, 3 impudens liqui patrios Penates, Impudens Orcum moror, Hor C 3, 27, 49 sq —Transf, of things o hominis impudentem audaciam! Plaut Men. 5, 1, 13, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 72 cum aspicias, os inpudens videtur, id Eun 5, 1, 22, 3 5 49 mendacium! Cic Clu 60, 168 actio, Quint 11, 1, 29 te quidem edepol nihil est impudentius, Plaut As 3, 1, 39 impudentissima oratio, Ter And. 4, 1, 10 impudentissimum nomen, Cic Fragm ap Non 327, 6 ante Bibuli impudentissimas litteras, id Att 7, 2, 6 —*Adv* **impŭdenter,** *shamelessly, impudently* nimio haec impudenter negas, Plaut Men 5, 2, 69, id Rud 4, 3, 38, Ter And. 4, 4, 16, Cic Verr 2, 2, 54, § 134, id Lael 22, 82, id Fam 5, 12, 2 al —*Comp* batuit, impudenter (dicitur), depsit, multo impudentius, Cic Fam 9, 22, 4 —*Sup* ut homo impudentissime mentiretur, Cic Verr 2, 4 7, § 16

impŭdenter (inp-), *adv*, v impudens *fin*

impŭdentĭa (inp-), ae, *f* [impudens], *shamelessness, impudence* (class) qui illius impudentiam norat et duritudinem, Cato ap Gell 17, 2, 20 quis homo te exsuperavit usquam gentium impudentiâ? Enn ap Cic Tusc 4, 36, 77 (Trag v 262 Vahl), Plaut Bacch 1, 2, 52 impudentia atque audacia fretus, Cic Fl 15, 35, id de Or 1, 38, 172 nam volitare in foro, etc. cum omnino, quid suum, quid alienum sit, ignoret, insignis est impudentiae, id ib 1, 38, 173, Caes. B C 3, 20, 3, Cic Or 71, 238 *fin* libidinis, Plin 34, 3, 6, § 12

‡ **impŭdīcātus** stupratus, impudicus factus, Paul ex Fest p 109 Mull.

impŭdīcē (inp-), *adv*, v impudicus *fin*

impŭdīcĭtĭa (inp-), ae, *f* [impudicus], *unchasteness, immodesty, lewdness*, Plaut Am 2, 2, 189, Tac A. 5, 3, Gell 18, 3, 1, Dig 1, 6, 2, Tert Spect 17 —Esp, of unnatural vice Suet Caes 52, id. Aug 71, id. Vesp 13 —**II.** Transf, = impudentia, *shamelessness* scio fide hercle erili ut soleat inpudicitia opprobrari, Plaut Pers 2, 2, 11

impŭdīcus (inp-), a, um, *adj* [2 in pudicus] **I.** *Shameless, impudent* (= impudens, very rare) o facinus impudicum! Plaut Rud 2, 3, 62, cf 1, 2, 27 crura defringentur, ni istum inpudicum percies, id As 2, 4, 69 —**II.** *Unchaste, immodest, lewd* (the predom signif of the word) *Pa* Quod id est facinus? *Sc* Inpudicum, Plaut. Mil 2, 3, 11 quam tu inpudicam esse arbitrere, id Am 3, 2, 24 me inpudicam facere, i e *to rob of chastity*, id ib 2, 2, 202 omnes adulteri, omnes impuri impudicique, Cic Cat 2, 10, 23 intolerabile est servire impuro, impudico, effeminato, id. Phil 3, 5, 12 et consul et impudicissimus, id ib 2, 28, 70 mulieres, id Cat 2, 5, 10, cf osculando impudicior, Plaut Curc 1, 1, 51 —**B.** Transf digitus, i e *the middle finger*, Mart 6, 70, 5 si fur veneris, impudicus ibis, *violated*, Auct Priap 60 odor impudicus urcei, *disgusting, filthy*, Mart 12, 32, 16 —*Adv* **impŭdīcē,** *unchastely*, Tert Idol 2 impudicissime et obscenissime vixit, Eutr 8, 22

impugnātĭo (inp-), onis *f* [impugno], *an attack, assault* (rare), Cic Att 4, 3, 3, Hier Isa. 5, 18, 2

impugnātor (inp-), ōris, *m* [id], *one who attacks, assails* (late Lat, in Liv 27, 15, 8, the true read is oppugnatores), Cassiod Var i q Ambros in Psa 118, Serm 13, 6

1. impugnātus (inp-), a, um, *Part*, from impugno

* **2. impugnātus (inp-)**, a, um, *adj* [2 in pugnatus], *not attacked, unassailed* turpe est rhetori, si quid in mala causa destitutum atque impugnatum relinquat, Gell 1, 6, 4

impugno (inp-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [in pugno], *to fight against* a person or thing *to attack, assail* (class, esp in the transf and trop signif, cf invado, oppugno, aggredior, adorior) **I.** Lit, in the milit sphere terga hostium, Liv 3, 70, 4 Syracusae a cive impugnatae sunt (for which, shortly after, oppugnari), Just 22, 2 — *Absol* nostri redintegratis viribus acrius impugnare coeperunt, * Caes B G 3 26, 4, Just 38, 4 —**II.** Transf, beyond the milit. sphere, *to attack, assail, oppose, impugn* qui (Scaurus) tametsi a principio acerrime regem (Jugurtham) impugnaverat, tamen, etc, Sall J 29, 2 cujus vel praecipua opera Bibulum impugnaverat, Suet Caes 21, Cic Fam 3, 12, 1 veneficiis et devotionibus impugnari, Suet Calig 3 saepe quae in aliis litibus impugnarunt actores causarum eadem in aliis defendunt, Quint 2, 17, 40 filii caput palam, id 11, 1, 62 dignitatem alicujus, Cic Fragm ap Non. 439, 3, Hirt B G 8, 53, 1 sententiam, Tac H 4 8 meritum et fidem Ov M 5, 151 · finitionem alterius, Quint 7, 3, 22 nostra, Hor Ep 2, 1, 89, Quint 4, 1, 14 —*Absol* cum illis id tempus impugnandi detur, Cic Quint 2, 8

impulsĭo (inp-), ōnis, *f* [impello], *a pushing against* **I.** Lit, *external pressure, influence* omnis coagmentatio corporis vel calore vel frigore vel aliqua impulsione vehementi labefactatur et frangitur, Cic Univ 5, 14 —**II.** Trop, *incitement, instigation, impulse* **A.** In gen. impulsio est, quae sine cogitatione per quandam affectionem animi facere aliquid hortatur, ut amor, iracundia, aegritudo, Cic Inv 2, 5, 17, cf id ib § 19, 2, 6, 20 —**B.** In partic ad hilaritatem impulsio, *pleasantry, an incitement to merriment*, = Gr χαριεντισμός, a figure of speech, Cic de Or 3, 53, 205, Quint. 9, 1 31, 9, 2, 3

impulsor (inp-), oris, *m* [impello], *one who incites* or *instigates, an inciter, instigator* (rare but class., cf auctor, hortator, monitor) quamvis non fueris suasor et impulsor profectionis meae, approbator certe fuisti, Cic Att 16, 7, 2 se auctores et impulsores et socios habuisse sceleris illius eos viros, quibus, etc, id Vatin 10, 24, id Prov Cons 8, 18, cf me impulsore, Ter Ad. 4, 2, 21, id. Eun 5, 6, 18 pravi, Tac H 4, 68

‡ **impulstrix (inp-)**, icis, *f* [impulsor, analog with defenstrix, assestrix, possestrix, tonstrix, etc.], *she who instigates*, acc to Non 150, 29

1. impulsus (inp-), a, um, *Part*, from impello

2. impulsus (inp-), ūs, *m* [impello], *a pushing* or *striking against* **I.** Lit, *an outward pressure* or *shock, an impulse* (class, most freq in *abl sing*) impulsu scutorum, Cic Caecin. 15, 43 orbium, id. Rep 6, 18 quae (natura) a primo impulsu moveatur, id ib 6, 25 *fin* is ardor non alieno impulsu, sed sui sponte movetur, id N D 2, 12, 32 ventus, qui inferiora repentinis impulsibus quatit, App de Mundo, p 62 —**II.** Trop, *incitement, instigation, influence* (class) ubi duxere impulsu vostro, vostro impulsu easdem exigunt, Ter Hec 2, 1, 45, cf ib 4, 4, 65 ipsos non negare, ad haec bona Chrysogonum accessisse impulsu suo, Cic Rosc Am 37, 107, id Verr 2, 2, 66, § 161 impulsu patrum, id Rep 2, 10 ne civitas eorum impulsu deficeret, Caes. B G 5, 25, 4 impulsu patrum, Cic Rep 6, 26 qui simili impulsu aliquid commiserint, id Inv 2, 5 19 oratio pondere modo et impulsu proeliatur, Quint 9, 1, 20 temeritatis subiti et vehementes impulsus, Val Max 9, 8

* **impulvĕrĕus (inp-)**, a, um, *adj* [2 in pulvereus], *without dust* impulverea incruentaque victoria, *without trouble, easy*, Gell 5, 6, 21

* **impunctus (inp-)**, a, um, *adj* [2 in punctus], *without points* or *specks* crystallum, *clear*, App M 2, p 123, 5

impūnē (inp-), *adv*, v impunis *fin*

impūnis (inp-), e, *adj* [2 in poena], *without punishment, unpunished* (in the *adj* very rare, and perh only post class, but in the *adv* freq and class) **I.** *Adj* impunem me fore App M 3, p 132, 6 mulier impunis redilt, Sol 27 *med* (dub, Mommsen immunis) — Hence, **II.** *Adv* **impūne** (archaic orthog impoene, Cato ap Fronto, Ep ad Anton Aug 1, 2 *fin* Mai), *without punishment, without fear of punishment, safely, with impunity* ita inductum est male facere impoene bene facere non impoene licere, Cato, l l. aliquid facere, Enn ap Macr S 6 1 (Ann v 100 Vahl) optimum est facere (injuriam), impune si possis Cic Rep 3, 14, id Sextilius factum negabat, poterat autem impune, id. Fin. 2, 17, 55 aliquem occidere, id Leg 1, 15, 42 cum multos libros surripuisset nec se impune laturum putaret, aufugit, *escape unpunished*, id Fam 13, 77, 3, so id. Att 1, 16, 13, cf non impune tamen scelus hoc sinit esse Lyaeus, Ov M 11, 67 si amanti inpune facere quod lubeat licet, Plaut Aul. 4, 10 21 siquidem istuc impune habueris, Ter Eun 5, 7, 18, 5, 2, 13, cf neque tantum maleficium impune habendum, *be left unpunished*, Tac A 3, 70 majorum nostrorum labore factum est, ut impune in otio esse possemus, *with safety*, Cic Agr 2, 4, 9, id de Or 3, 47, 182 mercator ter et quater Anno revisens aequor Atlanticum Impune, Hor C 1, 31, 15 (capellae) Impune per nemus quaerunt thyma, id ib 1, 17, 5, Verg G 2, 32, Plin 18, 14, 36, § 135 facta arguebantur, dicta impune erant, Tac A. 1, 72,

12, 54 Draeger: recitare, *without retaliation*, Juv. 1, 3 sq.—*Comp.*: crederem mihi impunius licere, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 49: libertate usus est, quo impunius dicax esset, Cic. Quint. 3, 11; id. Deiot. 6, 18: in metu et periculo cum creduntur facilius, tum finguntur impunius, id. Div. 2, 27, 58. — *Sup.*: impunissime Tibi quidem hercle vendere hasce aedes licet, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 2.

impūnĭtas (inp-), ātis, *f.* [impunis], *freedom* or *safety from punishment, impunity* (class.; cf.: venia, obsequentia): quis ignorat maximam illecebram esse peccandi impunitatis spem? Cic. Mil. 16, 43: quem si vicisset, habiturus esset impunitatem et licentiam sempiternam, id. ib. 31, 84: impunitatem alicui dare, id. Phil. 8, 32; id. Planc. 1, 3: quorum impunitas fuit non modo a judicio, sed etiam a sermone, id. Rab. Post. 10, 27: impunitatem desertoris petit, Quint. 7, 7, 6: cum tanta praesertim gladiorum sit impunitas, Cic. Phil. 1, 11, 27: impunitas peccatorum data videtur eis, qui ignominiam et infamiam ferunt sine dolore, id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: flagitiorum, id. Pis. 9, 21: superfluens juvenili quadam dicendi impunitate et licentia, id. Brut. 91, 316; so, crebrescebat licentia atque impunitas asyla statuendi, Tac. A. 3, 60.

impūnītē (inp-), *adv.*, v. impunitus *fin.*

impūnītus (inp-; also **impoenītus;** cf. impune), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-punitus], *unpunished, unrestrained, free from danger, safe, secure* (class.; cf. inultus): injuriam inultam impunitamque dimittere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 149; cf. id. Div. in Caecil. 16, 53: tibi vexatio direptioque sociorum impunita fuit ac libera, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18: si istius haec tanta injuria impunita discesserit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 30, § 68: scelera, id. Off. 2, 8, 28: Cn. Fulvio fugam ex proelio ipsius temeritatem commisso impunitam esse, Liv. 36, 2, 15; 9, 26, 1: furta omnia fuisse licita et impunita (al. impoenita), Gell. 11, 18; Sall. C. 51, 5; Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51; Sen. Contr. 1, 2, 22; Tac. H. 4, 77.—*Comp.*: qui tu impunitior illa obsonia captas? Hor. S. 2, 7, 105: libidinem Appi Claudii, quo impunitior sit, Liv. 3, 50, 7.—*Adv.*: **impūnītē**, *with impunity*: alios in facinore gloriari, aliis ne dolere quidem impunite licere, Matius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 3; id. Fin. 2, 18, 59: quo impunitius uxor ejus moecharetur, Fest. s. v. non omnibus, p. 173 a, Müll.

impūrātus (inp-), a, um, *P. a.*, from impuro, not in use (for in Sen. Ep. 87, 16, the true reading is inspurcavit), *morally defiled*; hence, in gen., *infamous, abominable, abandoned, vile* (ante- and post-class.): impuratus me ille ut etiam irrideat? *that vile wretch*, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 64; 5, 7, 69: belua, as a term of reproach, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 59: nisi scio probiorem hanc esse quam te, impuratissime, id. ib. 3, 4, 46: impuratissima illa capita (hominum), App. M. 8, p. 221, 19.

impūrē (inp-), *adv.*, v. impurus *fin.*

* **impurgābĭlis (inp-)**, e, *adj.* [2. in-purgabilis], *that cannot be cleansed*; trop., *inexcusable*: crimen, Amm. 22, 3, 8.

impūrĭtas (inp-), ātis, *f.* [impurus], *uncleanness* (in a moral sense), *pollution, impurity*: cum omnes impuritates pudica in domo quotidie susciperes, Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 6; *sing.*, Vulg. Lev. 5, 3.

impūrĭtĭa (inp-), ae, *f.* [id.], *uncleanness, vileness, impurity*, = impuritas (ante- and post-class.; very rare): trecentis versibus Tuas impuritias transloqui nemo potest, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 7: deliquentium, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 6, 4, 3.

impūrus (inp-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-purus], *unclean, filthy, foul* (cf.: obscenus, spurcus, immundus). **I.** Lit. (very rare): impurae matris prolapsus ab alvo, Ov. Ib. 223.—**II.** Trop., *unclean* (in a moral sense), *impure, defiled, filthy, infamous, abandoned, vile.* **A.** Of living beings: impudens, impurus, inverecundissimus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 38: in his gregibus omnes aleatores, omnes adulteri, omnes impuri impudicique versantur, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23: persona illa lutulenta, impura, invisa, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: o hominem impurum! Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 29: impuri cujusdam et ambitiosi sententia, Cic. Lael. 16, 59: cum impuris atque immanibus adversariis decertare, id. Rep. 1, 5: (dux) audax, impurus, id. ib. 1, 44: impurus et sceleratus, id. Att. 9, 15 *fin.*: erat hic Corinthia anus haud impura, *tolerably decent*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 16: homo haud impurus, id. Eun. 2, 2, 4: libidine omni, Petr. 81.—*Comp.*: quis illo qui maledicit impurior? Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 15.—*Sup.*: omnium non bipedum solum, sed etiam quadrupedum impurissimus, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 18, 48.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: lingua, Sen. Ep. 87 *med.*: animus, Sall. C. 15, 4: mores, Cat. 108, 2: adulterium, id. 66, 84: historia, Ov. Tr. 2, 416: medicamina, i. e. venena, Flor. 2, 20: quid impurius, quam retinuisse talem (adulteram), Quint. 9, 2, 80.—Hence, *adv.*: **impūrē** (acc. to II.), *impurely, basely, shamefully, vilely*: impure atque flagitiose vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38: multa facere impure atque taetre, id. Div. 1, 29, 6: atque intemperanter facere, id. Phil. 2, 21, 50: a quo impurissime haec nostra fortuna despecta est, id. Att. 9, 12, 2.

* **impŭtātĭo (inp-)**, ōnis, *f.* [imputo], *an account, a charge* (post-class.): ut explorari possit, imputationes probe an improbe referantur, Dig. 35, 1, 82 *med.*

impŭtātīvus (inp-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *charging*; trop., *imputative, accusatory* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 25.

impŭtātor (inp-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a reckoner* (post-Aug.); trop.: beneficii, *one who reckons his benefits highly, thinks much of them*, Sen. Ben. 2, 17, 6.

1. impŭtātus (inp-), a, um, *Part.*, from imputo.

2. impŭtātus (inp-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-putatus], *unpruned, untrimmed*: vinea, Hor. Epod. 16, 44: buxus, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 163.

impŭto (inp-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-puto], *to bring into the reckoning, enter into the account, to reckon, charge* (not ante-Aug.; cf. deputo). **I.** Lit.: vilici servi longe plus imputant seminis jacti quam quod severint, Col. 1, 7 *fin.*: sumptus alicui ... viatica et vecturas, Dig. 17, 2, 52, § 15: in quartam hereditatis imputantur res, quas jure hereditario capit, ib. 35, 2, 90: haec in numerum trium tutelarum, ib. 23, 2, 61.—**II.** Trop., *to enter into the account, to reckon, attribute* as a merit or a fault to one's self or another; *to make a boast of, to credit to, to charge, ascribe, impute to* (for the Ciceron. assignare, ascribere): fatum dies imputat, Sen. de Ira, 3, 42; cf. Mart. 5, 20, 13: hoc non imputo in solutum, Sen. Ep. 8 *fin.*: gaudent muneribus, sed nec data imputant, nec acceptis obligantur, Tac. G. 21: noli imputare vanum beneficium mihi, Phaedr. 1, 22, 8; cf. Sen. Tranq. 6: huic (Masinissae) imputari victum Hannibalem, huic captum Syphacem, huic Carthaginem deletam, Just. 38, 6: alii transeunt quaedam imputantque quod transeant, Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 4; cf. Suet. Tib. 53: ipsum sibi eripere tot beneficiorum occasiones, tam numerosam obligandi imputandique materiam, Plin. Pan. 39, 3; so *absol.*: cum quidam crimen ultro faterentur, nonnulli etiam imputarent, *made a merit of it*, Suet. Ner. 36: saevit enim natumque objectat et imputat illis, *charges upon them* (*his son's fate*), Ov. M. 2, 400: mortem senioribus imputat annis, id. ib. 15, 470: rebellandi tempus Atheniensibus, Vell. 2, 23, 4: an ei caedes imputanda sit, a quo jurgium coepit? Quint. 5, 10, 72: suum exsilium rei publicae imputaturus, Sen. Ep. 86: prospera omnes sibi vindicant, adversa uni imputantur, Tac. Agr. 27: alicui moras belli aut causas rebellandi, id. ib. 34; id. H. 4, 14 *fin.*: culpam nostram illi, Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 2: et tibi scilicet, qui requisisti, imputabis, si digna ne epistula quidem videbuntur, Plin. Ep. 6, 20 *fin.*: sibi imputent cur minus idoneum fidejussorem acceperint, Dig. 42, 7, 1: imputet ipse deus nectar mihi, fiet acetum, *may assign, give*, Mart. 12, 48, 13: otia parva nobis, id. 4, 83, 2: hoc solum erit certamen, quis mihi plurimum imputet, Tac. H. 1, 38.

* **impŭtresco (inp-)**, trui, 3, *v. inch. n.* [in-putresco], *to rot, putrefy in* any thing: cum imputruit oleo mus, Col. 6, 17, 5.

imputrĭbĭlis (inp-), e, *adj.* [2. in-putresco], *not liable to decay, incorruptible* (late Lat.): ligna, Hier. Ep. 64, 9; Aug. Psa. 95; id. Civ. Dei, 21, 7.—*Adv.*: **imputrĭbĭlĭter**, *incorruptibly*, Aug. Ep. 32 ad Paul.

* **īmŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [imus], *the lowest*: oricilla, Cat. 25, 2 (for which: auricula infima, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 4).

īmus, a, um, v. inferus.

1. in (old forms **endŏ** and **indŭ**, freq. in ante-class. poets; cf. Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4; id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2; Lucil. ap. Lact. 5, 9, 20; Lucr. 2, 1096; 5, 102; 6, 890 et saep.), *prep.* with *abl.* and *acc.* [kindr. with Sanscr. an; Greek ἐν, ἐν-θα, ἐν-θεν, εἰς, i. e. ἐν-ς, ἀνά; Goth. ana; Germ. in], denotes either rest or motion within or into a place or thing; opp. to ex; *in, within, on, upon, among, at; into, to, towards.* **I.** With *abl.* **A.** In space. **1.** Lit., *in* (with *abl.* of the place or thing in which): aliorum fructus in terra est, aliorum et extra, Plin. 19, 4, 22, § 61: alii in corde, alii in cerebro dixerunt animi esse sedem et locum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19: eo in rostris sedente suasit Serviliam legem Crassus, id. Brut. 43, 161: qui sunt cives in eadem re publica, id. Rep. 1, 32 *fin.*: facillimam in ea re publica esse concordiam, in qua idem conducat omnibus, id. ib.: T. Labienus ex loco superiore, quae res in nostris castris gererentur, conspicatus, Caes. B. G. 2, 26, 4: quod si in scaena, id est in contione verum valet, etc., Cic. Lael. 26, 97: *in foro palam Syracusis*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 33, § 81: plures in eo loco sine vulnere quam in proelio aut fuga intereunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 35: tulit de caede, quae in Appia via facta esset, Cic. Mil. 6, 15: in via fornicata, Liv. 22, 36: vigebat in illa domo mos patrius et disciplina, Cic. de Sen. 11, 37: in domo furtum factum ab eo qui domi fuit, Quint. 5, 10, 16: nupta in domo, Liv. 6, 34, 9: copias in castris continent, *in, within*, Caes. B. C. 1, 66: cum in angusto quodam pulpito stans diceret, Quint. 11, 3, 130: se ac suos in vehiculo conspici, Liv. 5, 40, 10: malo in illa tua sedecula sedere, quam in istorum sella curuli, Cic. Att. 4, 10: sedere in solio, id. Fin. 2, 21, 66: Albae constiterant, in urbe opportuna, id. Phil. 4, 2, 6. — Sometimes, also, with names of places: omnes se ultro sectari in Epheso memorat mulieres, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 182: heri aliquot adolescentuli coïimus in Piraeo, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 1: navis et in Cajeta est parata nobis et Brundisii, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 6: complures (naves) in Hispali faciendas curavit, Caes. B. C. 2, 18: caesos in Marathone ac Salamine, Quint. 12, 10, 24: in Berenice urbe Troglodytarum, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 183.—**2.** In indicating a multitude or number, *of, in,* or among which a person or thing is, *in, among* (= *gen. part.*): in his poëta hic nomen profitetur suum, Ter. Eun. prol. 3: Thales, qui sapientissimus in septem fuit, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 26: peto ut eum complectare, diligas, in tuis habeas, id. Fam. 13, 78, 2; cf.: in perditis et desperatis, id. ib. 13, 56, 1: omnia quae secundum naturam fiunt, sunt habenda in bonis, id. de Sen. 19, 71: dolor in maximis malis ducitur, id. Leg. 1, 11, 31: Justissimus unus in Teucris, Verg. A. 2, 426: cecidere in pugna ad duo milia ... in his quatuor Romani centuriones, Liv. 27, 12, 16: in diis et feminae sunt, Lact. 1, 16, 17.—**3.** Of analogous relations of place or position: sedere in equo, *on horseback*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 10: quid legati in equis, id. Pis. 25, 60: sedere in leone, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 109: in eo flumine pons erat, *on, over*, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: in herboso Apidano, *on the banks of*, Prop. 1, 3, 6: in digitis, *on tiptoe*, Val. Fl. 4, 267: castra in limite locat, *on the rampart*, Tac. A. 1, 50: ipse coronam habebat unam in capite, alteram in collo, *on*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27: oleae in arbore, Cels. 2, 24: Caesaris in barbaris erat nomen obscurius, *among*, Caes. B. C. 1, 61: in ceteris nationibus, Cels. praef. 1: qui in Bruttiis praeerat, Liv. 25, 16, 7: in juvenibus, Quint. 11, 1, 32: *nutus in mutis pro sermone est*, id. 11, 3, 66.—Of dress, like *cum*, q. v.: in veste candida, Liv. 45, 20, 5; 34, 7, 3: in calceis, id. 24, 38, 2: in insignibus, id. 5, 41, 2: in tunicis albis, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 13: in Persico et vulgari habitu, Curt. 3, 3, 4: in lugubri veste, id. 10, 5, 17: in Tyriis, Ov. A. A. 2, 297: in Cois, id. ib. v. 298; cf.: homines in catenis Romam mittere, Liv. 29, 21, 12; 32, 1, 8: quis multa te in rosa urget, etc., Hor. C. 1, 5, 1; so, in viola aut in rosa, Cic. Tusc.

5, 26, 73 —So of arms duas legiones in armis, Caes B G 7, 11, 6, cf. Verg A. 3, 395 in armis hostis, *under arms*, Ov M 12, 65 quae in ore atque in oculis provinciae gesta sunt (=coram), Cic Verr 2, 2, 33, § 81, so, in oculis provinciae, id Q Fr 1, 1, 2 in oculis omnium, id ib 1, 3, 7 divitiae, decus, gloria in oculis sita sunt, Sall C 20, 14, Curt 4, 13, 1, Liv 22, 12, 6 Julianus in ore ejus (Vitellii) jugulatur, Tac H 3, 77, Sen Ben 7, 19, 7 —Of a passage in any writing (but when the author is named, by meton, for his works, *apud* is used, Krebs, Antibarb p 561) in populorum institutis aut legibus, Cic Leg 1, 15, 42 in illis libris qui sunt de natura deorum, id Fat 1, 1 in Timaeo dicit, id N D 1, 12, 30 epistula, in qua omnia perscripta erant, Nep Pelop 3, 2 perscribit in litteris, hostes ab se discessisse, Caes B G 5, 49, but *in* is also used with an author's name when, not a place in his book, but a feature of his style, etc., is referred to in Thucydide orbem modo orationis desidero, Cic. Or 71, 234 in Herodoto omnia leniter fluunt Quint. 9, 4, 18 —Of books libri oratorii diu in manibus fuerunt, Cic. Att 4, 13, 2, id Lael 25, 96, but more freq trop in manibus habere, tenere, etc, *to be engaged, occupied with, to have under control* or *within reach* philosophi quamcunque rem habent in manibus, id Tusc. 5, 7, 18 quam spem nunc habeat in manibus, exponam, id. Verr 1, 6, 16 rem habere in manibus, id Att 6, 3, 1, cf neque mihi in manu fuit Jugurtha qualis foret, *in my power*, Sall J 14, 4 postquam nihil esse in manu sua respondebatur, Liv 32, 24, 2 quod ipsorum in manu sit, bellum an pacem malint, Tac. A 2, 46, but, cum tantum belli in manibus esset, *was in hand, busied* (cf inter manus), Liv 4, 57, 1, so, quorum epistulas in manu teneo, Cic Phil 12, 4, 9, cf id Att 2, 2, 2 in manu poculum tenens, id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71 coronati et lauream in manu tenentes, Liv 40, 37, 3, Suet. Claud 15 *fin* —Of that which is thought of as existing in the mind, memory, character, etc in animo esse, Cic Fam 14, 11 in animo habere, id Rosc Am 18, 52 lex est ratio insita in natura, id. Leg 1, 6, 18 in memoria sedere, id de Or 2, 28, 122, cf tacito mutos volvunt in pectore questus, Luc 1, 247 quanta auctoritas fuit in C Metello! Cic de Sen 17, 61 —So freq of a person's qualities of mind or character erat in eo summa eloquentia, summa fides, Cic Mur 28, 58, cf in omni animante est summum aliquid atque optimum, ut in equis, id Fin 4, 41 37 si quid artis in medicis est, Curt 3, 5, 13, cf nihil esse in morte timendum, Lucr 3, 866 — Esp, in eo loco *in that state* or *condition* in eo enim loco res sunt nostrae, ut, etc, Liv 7, 35, 7 si vos in eo loco essetis, quid aliud fecissetis? Cat ap Quint. 9, 2, 21, so, quo in loco, etc cum ex equitum et calonum fuga, quo in loco res essent, cognovissent, Caes B G 2, 26 videtis, quo in loco res haec siet, Ter Phorm 2, 4, 6 quod ipse, si in eodem loco esset facturus fuerit, Liv 37, 14, 5 —Hence without loco, in eo esse ut, etc, *to be in such a condition*, etc non in eo esse Carthaginiensium res, ut Galliam armis obtineant, Liv 30, 19, 3 cum res non in eo esset, ut Cyprum tentaret, id 33, 41, 9, 6, 27, 3, 2, 17, 5, Nep Mil 7, 3, id. Paus 5, 1 (cf I C 1 infra) —**B.** In time, indicating its duration *in during, in the course of* feci ego istaec itidem in adulescentia, *in my youth, when I was young*, Plaut Bacch 3 3, 6 in tempore hoc, Ter And. 4, 5, 24 in hoc tempore, Tac A 13, 47 in tali tempore, Sall C 48, 5, Liv 22, 35, 24, 28 al in diebus paucis, Ter And 1, 1, 77 in brevi spatio, id Heaut 5 2 2, Suet Vesp 4 in qua aetate, Cic Brut 43 *fin* in ea aetate, Liv 1, 57 in omni aetate, Cic de Sen. 3, 9 in aetate, qua jam Alexander orbem terrarum subegisset, Suet Caes 7 qua (sc Iphigenia) nihil erat in eo quidem anno natum pulchrius *in the course of, during the year*, Cic Off 3, 25, 95 (al eo quidem anno) nihil in vita se simile fecisse, id. Verr 2, 3, 91 nihil in vita vidit calamitatis A Cluentius id Clu 6, 18 in tota vita inconstans id Tusc 4, 13 29 —**b.** In tempore, *at the right* or *proper time, in time* (Cic. uses only tempore, v tempus) eccum ipsum video in tempore huc se recipere, Ter Phorm 2, 4, 24 ni pedites equitesque in tempore subvenissent, Liv 33, 5 spreta in tempore gloria interdum cumulatior redit, id. 2, 47 rebellaturi, Tac A 12, 50 atque adeo in ipso tempore eccum ipsum obviam, Ter And 3, 2, 52 in tempore, opportune Nos sine praepositione dicimus *tempore* et *tempori*, Don ad Ter And 4, 4 19 —**c.** In praesentia and in praesenti, *at present, now, at this moment under these circumstances* sic enim mihi in praesentia occurrit, Cic Tusc 1, 8, 14 vestrae quidem cenae non solum in praesentia, sed etiam postero die jucundae sunt, id ib 5, 35, 100 id quod unum maxime in praesentia desiderabatur, Liv 21, 37 haec ad te in praesenti scripsi, ut, etc., *for the present*, Cic. Fam 2, 10, 4 —**d.** With *gerunds* and *fut pass participles*, to indicate duration of time, *in* fit ut distrahatur in deliberando animus, Cic. Off 1, 3 9, id Fam 2, 6, 2 vitiosum esse in dividendo partem in genere numerare, id Fin 2, 9, 26 quod in litteris dandis praeter consuetudinem proxima nocte vigilarat, id Cat 3, 3, 6 ne in quaerendis suis pugnandi tempus dimitteret, Caes B G 2, 21 in agris vastandis incendiisque faciendis hostibus, *in laying waste*, id ib 5, 19 in excidenda Numantia, Cic. Off 1, 22, 76 cum in immolanda Iphigenia tristis Calchas esset, id Or 21, 74 — **C.** In other relations, where a person or thing is thought of as in a certain condition, situation, or relation, *in* qui magno in aere alieno majores etiam possessiones habent Cic Cat 2, 8, 18 se in insperatis repentinisque pecuniis jactare, id. Cat 2, 9, 20 Larinum in summo timore omnium cum armatis advolavit, id Clu 8, 25 —So freq, of qualities or states of mind summa in sollicitudine ac timore Parthici belli, Caes B C 3, 31 torpescentne dextrae in amentia illa? Liv 23, 9, 7 hunc diem perpetuum in laetitia degere, Ter Ad 4, 1, 5, Cic Cat. 4, 1, 2 in metu, Tac. A 14, 43 in voluptate, Cic. Fin 1, 19, 62 alicui in amore esse, *beloved*, id. Verr 2, 4, 1, § 3 alicui in amoribus esse, id Att 6, 1, 12 res in invidia erat, Sall J 25, 5, Liv 29, 37, 17 sum in expectatione omnium rerum, Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 4, 10 num Diogenem Stoicum coegit in suis studiis obmutescere senectus? *in his studies*, Cic de Sen 7, 21 mirificam cepi voluptatem ex tua diligentia quod in summis tuis occupationibus mihi tamen rei publicae statum per te notum esse voluisti, *even in, notwithstanding your great occupations*, id Fam 3, 11, 4 — So freq, of business employment, occupations, etc in aliqua re versari Cic Verr 2, 4, 47, § 105 similia iis, quae in consilio dixerat, Curt. 5, 5, 23 in certamine armorum atque in omni palaestra quid satis recte cavetur, Quint. 9, 4 8 agi in judiciis, id 11, 1, 78 tum vos mihi essetis in consilio Cic Rep 3, 18, 28 in actione dicere, Quint. 8, 2, 2 —Of an office magistracy in quo tum magistratu forte Brutus erat, Liv 1, 59, 7, 4, 17, 1 in eo magistratu pari diligentia se praebuit, Nep Han 7, 5 (cf B 1 supra) in ea ipsa causa fuit eloquentissimus, Cic Brut 43, 160 qui non defendit nec obsistit, si potest, injuriae, tam est in vitio, quam, etc, *is in the wrong, acts wrongly*, id Off 1, 7, 23 etsi hoc quidem est in vitio, dissolutionem naturae tam valde perhorrescere, *is wrong*, id Fin 5, 11, 31 non sunt in eo genere tantae commoditates corporis, id ib 4, 12, 29, cf an omnino nulla sit in eo genere distinctio, id. Or 61, 205 Drusus erat de praevaricatione absolutus in summa quatuor sententiis, *on the whole*, Cic. Q Fr 2, 16, cf et in omni summa, ut mones, valde me ad otium pacemque converto, id. ib 3, 5, 5, but, in summa, sic maxime judex credit, etc., *in a word, in fine*, Quint 9, 2, 72, Auct B Alex 71, Just. 37, 1, 8 horum (juvenum) inductio in parte simulacrum decurrentis exercitus erat ex parte elegantioris exercitii quam militaris artis, *in part*, Liv 44, 9, 5, cf quod mihi in parte verum videtur, Quint. 2, 8, 6 patronorum in parte expeditior, in parte difficilior interrogatio est, id 5, 7, 22 hoc facere in eo homine consueverunt, *in the case of*, Caes. B G 7, 21 in furibus aerarii Sall C 52, 12 Achilles talis in hoste fuit, Verg A 2, 540 in hoc homine saepe a me quaeris, etc, *in the case of*, Cic Verr 2, 3, 3, § 6 in hominibus impiis, Sall C 51, 15 suspectus et in morte matris fuit, Suet. Vit. 14 qui praesentes metuunt, in absentis hostes erunt, = absentes, Curt 6, 3, 8 (cf I B c. supra) —Of the meaning of words, etc non solum in eodem sensu, sed etiam in diverso, eadem verba contra, Quint. 9, 3, 36 aliter voces aut eaedem in diversa significatione ponuntur, id 9, 3, 69 Sallustius in significatione ista non superesse sed superare dicit Gell 1, 22, 15 stips non dicitur in significatione trunci, Charis 1, 18, 39 semper in significatione ea hortus, Plin 19, 4, 19 § 50 —**2.** In with *abl.* of *adj* is used with the verbs *esse* and *habere* to express quality cum exitus haud in facili essent, i e haud faciles, Liv 3, 8, 9 adeo moderatio tuendae libertatis in difficili est, id 3, 8, 11, 3, 65, 11, but mostly with *adj* of the first and second declension in obscuro esse, Liv praef § 3 in dubio esse, id 2 3 1, 3, 19, 8, Ov H. 19, 174 dum in dubiost animus, Ter And 1, 5, 31, 2, 2, 10 in integro esse, Cic Fam. 15, 16, 3, id. Att. 11, 15, 4 in incerto esse, Liv 5, 28, 5 in obvio esse, id 37, 23, 1 in tuto esse, id 38, 4, 10, cf videre te in tuto, Cat. 30, 6 in aequo esse, Liv 39, 37, 14, Tac A 2, 44 in expedito esse, Curt 4, 2, 22 in proximo esse, Quint. 1, 3, 4 in aperto esse, Sall C 5, 3 in promisco esse, Liv 7, 17, 7 in augusto esse, Cels. 5, 27, 2 in incerto haberi, Sall J 46, 8, Tac A 15, 17 in levi habitum, id. H 2, 21, cf in incerto relinquere, Liv 5, 28, 5, Tac H 2, 83

II. With *acc* **A.** In space, with verbs of motion, *into* or *to* a place or thing (rarely with names of towns and small islands, v Zumpt, Gram § 398) influxit non tenuis quidam e Graecia rivulus in hanc urbem, Cic. Rep 2, 19 in Ephesum advenit, Plaut Mil 2, 1, 35 in Epirum venire, Cic Att 13 25, 3 ibo in Piraeeum, visamque, ecquae advenerit in portum ex Epheso navis mercatoria, Plaut Bacch 2, 3, 2 venio ad Piraea, in quo magis reprehendendus sum, quod Piraea scripserim, non Piraeum, quam in quod addiderim, non enim hoc ut oppido praeposui, sed ut loco, Cic Att. 7, 3, 10 se contulisse Tarquinios, in urbem Etruriae florentissimam, id. Rep 2, 19 remigrare in domum veterem e nova id Ac 1, 4, 13 cum in sua rura venerunt, id Tusc 5, 35, 102 a te ipso missi in ultimas gentes, id Fam 15, 9 in Ubios legatos mittere, Caes B G 4, 11 dein Thalam pervenit, in oppidum magnum et opulentum, Sall J 75, 1 Regillum antiquam in patriam se contulerat, Liv 3, 58, 1 abire in exercitum, Plaut Am prol 102 —With *nuntio* cum id Zmyrnam in contionem nuntiatum est, Tac. A 4, 56 nuntiatur in castra, Lact Most. Pers. 46, cf allatis in castra nuntiis, Tac H 4, 32 in manus sumere, tradere, etc, *into* one's *hands* iste unumquodque vas in manus sumere, Cic Verr 2, 4, 27, § 63 Falerios se in manus Romanis tradidisse Liv 5, 27, 3 —Rarely with the verbs ponere, collocare etc (pregn, i e *to bring into* and *place there*) in crimen populo ponere Plaut Trin 3, 3 10 ut liberos, uxores suaque omnia in silvas deponerent, Caes. B G 4, 19 duplam pecuniam in thesauros reponi, Liv 29, 19, 7 prius me collocavi in arborem, Plaut. Aul 4, 8, 6 sororem et propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse, Caes B G 1, 18 —Motion in any direction, *up to, to, into, down to* in caelum ascendere, Cic Lael 23 *fin* filium ipse paene in umeros suos extulisset, id de Or 1, 53, 228 tamquam in aram confugitis ad deum, *up to the altar*, id Tusc 3, 10, 25 Saturno tenebrosa in Tartara misso, Ov M 1, 113 in flumen deicere, Cic. Rosc Am 25, 70, Nep Chab 4 3 —**2.** Denoting mere direction towards a place or thing and hence sometimes joined with versus *towards* quid nunc supina sursum in caelum conspicis, Plaut. Cist 2, 3, 78 si in latus aut dextrum aut sinistrum, ut ipsi in usu est, cubat, Cels 2, 3 Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, Caes. B G 1, 1 in orientem Germaniae, in occidentem Hispaniae obtenditur, Gallis in meridiem etiam inspicitur, Tac Agr 10 in laevum prona nixus sedet Inachus urna Stat Th 2, 218 —With *versus* castra ex Biturigibus movet in Arvernos versus, *towards*, Caes. B G 7, 8 *fin* in Galliam versus movere, Sall. C 56, 4 in

Italiam versus, Front. Strat. 1, 4, 11: si in urbem versus venturi erant, Plin. Ep. 10, 82.—**3.** So of that which is thought of as entering *into* the mind, memory, etc. (cf. I. A. 2. *fin.*): in memoriam reducere, Cic. Inv 1, 52, 98: in animum inducere, Liv. 27, 9: in mentem venire, Cic. Fam. 7, 3: frequens imitatio transit in mores, Quint. 1, 11, 3.—Or into a writing or speech: in illam Metellinam orationem addidi quaedam, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 5.—**B.** In time, *into, till, for*: dormiet in lucem, *into the daylight, till broad day*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 34: statim e somno, quem plerumque in diem extrahunt, lavantur, Tac. G. 22: sermonem in multam noctem produximus, *deep into the night*, Cic. Rep. Fragm. ap. Arus. Mess. p. 239 Lindem.: in multam noctem luxit, Suet. Tib. 74: si febris in noctem augetur, Cels. 7, 27: dixit in noctem atque etiam nocte illatis lucernis, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 14: indutias in triginta annos impetraverunt, *for thirty years*, Liv. 9, 37, 12; 7, 20, 8: nisi id verbum in omne tempus perdidissem, *forever*, Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 1: ad cenam hominem in hortos invitavit in posterum diem, *for the following day*, id. Off. 3, 14, 58: audistis auctionem constitutam in mensem Januarium, id. Agr. 1, 2, 4: subito reliquit annum suum seque in annum proximum transtulit, id. Mil. 9, 24: solis defectiones itemque lunae praedicuntur in multos annos, *for many years*, id. Div. 2, 6, 17: postero die Romani ab sole orto in multum diei stetere in acie, Liv. 27, 2: qui ab matutino tempore duraverunt in occasum, Plin. 2, 31, 31, § 99: seritur (semen lini) a Kalendis Octobribus in ortum aquilae, Col. 2, 10, 17.—With *usque*: neque illi didicerunt haec usque in senectutem, Quint. 12, 11, 20: in illum usque diem servati, id. 8, 3, 68: in serum usque patente cubiculo, Suet. Oth. 11: regnum trahat usque in tempora fati, Sil. 11, 392: in posterum (posteritatem) or in futurum, *in future, for the future*: in praesens, *for the present*: in perpetuum or in aeternum, *forever*: sancit in posterum, ne quis, etc., Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10: res dilata est in posterum, id. Fam. 10, 12, 3: video quanta tempestas invidiae nobis, si minus in praesens, at in posteritatem impendeat, id. Cat. 1, 9, 22: id aegre et in praesentia hi passi et in futurum etiam metum ceperunt, Liv. 34, 27, 10; cf.: ingenti omnium et in praesens laetitia et in futurum spe, id. 30, 17, 1: effugis in futurum, Tac. H. 1, 71: quod eum tibi quaestoris in loco constitueras, idcirco tibi amicum in perpetuum fore putasti? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 30; cf.: oppidum omni periculo in perpetuum liberavit, id. Fam. 13, 4, 2: quae (leges) non in tempus aliquod, sed perpetuae utilitatis causa in aeternum latae sunt, Liv. 34, 6, 4: in tempus, *for a while, for a short time, for the occasion* (post-Aug.): sensit miles in tempus conficta, Tac. A. 1, 37: ne urbs sine imperio esset, in tempus deligebatur, qui jus redderet, id. ib. 6, 11: scaena in tempus structa, id. ib. 14, 20.—So in diem, *for the day*, to meet the day's want: nihil ex raptis in diem commeatibus superabat, Liv. 22, 40, 8: rapto in diem frumento, id. 4, 10, 1; but, cum illa fundum emisset in diem, i. e. *a fixed day of payment*, Nep. Att. 9, 5: in singulos dies, or simply in dies, with comparatives and verbs denoting increase, *from day to day, daily*: vitium in dies crescit, Vell. 2, 5, 2: in dies singulos breviores litteras ad te mitto, Cic. Att. 5, 7: qui senescat in dies, Liv. 22, 39, 15: in diem, *daily*: nos in diem vivimus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 33: in diem et horam, Hor. S. 2, 6, 47; and in horas, *hourly*, id. C. 2, 13, 14; id. S. 2, 7, 10.—**C.** In other relations, in which an aiming at, an inclining or striving towards a thing, is conceivable, *on, about, respecting; towards, against; for, as; in, to; into*: id, quod apud Platonem est in philosophos dictum, *about the philosophers*, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28: Callimachi epigramma in Ambraciotam Cleombrotum est, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 84; cf.: cum cenaret Simonides apud Scopam cecinissetque id carmen, quod in eum scripsisset, etc., id. de Or. 2, 86, 352: quo amore tandem inflammati esse debemus in ejus modi patriam, *towards*, id. ib. 1, 44, 196: in liberos nostros indulgentia, id. ib. 2, 40, 168: de suis meritis in rem publicam aggressus est dicere, id. Or. 38, 133: ita ad impietatem in deos, in homines adjunxit injuriam, *against*, id. N. D. 3, 34 *fin.*: in dominum quaeri, *to be examined as a witness against*, id. Mil. 22, 60: in eos impetum facere, id. Att. 2, 22, 1: invehi in Thebanos, Nep. Epam. 6, 1; id. Tim. 5, 3: quaecumque est hominis definitio, una in omnes valet, id. Leg. 1, 10, 29: num etiam in deos immortales inauspicatam legem valuisse? Liv. 7, 6, 11: vereor coram in os te laudare amplius, *to your face*, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 5: si in me exercitu rus (pugnos), quaeso, in parietem ut primum domes, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 168: in puppim redire rates, Luc. 3, 545 Burm. (cf.: sic equi dicuntur in frena redire, pulsi in terga recedere, Sulp. ad loc.): Cumis eam vidi: venerat enim in funus: cui funeri ego quoque operam dedi, *to the funeral, to take charge of the funeral*, Cic. Att. 15, 1, B: se quisque eum optabat, quem fortuna in id certamen legeret, Liv. 21, 42, 2: quodsi in nullius mercedem negotia eant, pauciora fore, Tac. A. 11, 6: haec civitas mulieri redimiculum praebeat, haec in collum, haec in crines, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33: Rhegium quondam in praesidium missa legio, Liv. 28, 28; so, datae in praesidium cohortes, Tac. H. 4, 35: hoc idem significat Graecus ille in eam sententiam versus, *to this effect* or *purport*, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 25; cf. id. Fam. 9, 15, 4: haec et in eam sententiam cum multa dixisset, id. Att. 2, 22: qui omnia sic exaequaverunt, ut in utramque partem ita paria redderent, uti nulla selectione uterentur, id. Fin. 3, 4, 12: in utramque partem disputat, *on both sides, for and against*, id. Off. 3, 23, 89: te rogo, me tibi in omnes partes defendendum putes, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10 *fin.*: facillime et in optimam partem cognoscuntur adulescentes, qui se ad claros et sapientes viros contulerunt, id. Off. 2, 13, 46: cives Romani servilem in modum cruciati et necati, *in the manner of slaves*, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 13; cf.: miserandum in modum milites populi Romani capti, necati sunt, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 5: senior quidam Veiens vaticinantis in modum cecinit, Liv. 5, 15, 4; also: domus et villae in urbium modum aedificatae, Sall. C. 12, 3: perinde ac si in hanc formulam omnia judicia legitima sint, Cic. Rosc. Com. 5, 15: judicium quin acciperet in ea ipsa verba quae Naevius ederet, non recusasse, id. Quint. 20, 63; cf.: senatusconsultum in haec verba factum, Liv. 30, 43, 9: pax data Philippo in has leges est, id. 33, 30: Gallia omnis divisa est in partes tres, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; cf.: quae quidem in confirmationem et reprehensionem dividuntur, Cic. Part. Or. 9, 33: describebat censores binos in singulas civitates, i. e. *for* or *over each state*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 53; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 26: itaque Titurium Tolosae quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras portorii nomine exegisse, id. Font. 5, 9: extulit eum plebs sextantibus collatis in capita, *a head, for each person*, Liv. 2, 33 *fin.*: Macedonibus treceni nummi in capita statutum est pretium, id. 32, 17, 2; cf.: Thracia in Rhoemetalcen filium . . . inque liberos Cotyis dividitur (i. e. inter), Tac. A. 2, 67.—**2.** Of the object or end in view, regarded also as the motive of action or effect: non te in me illiberalem, sed me in se neglegentem putabit, Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 16: neglegentior in patrem, Just. 32, 3, 1: in quem omnes intenderat curas, Curt. 3, 1, 21: quos ardere in proelia vidi, Verg. A. 2, 347: in bellum ardentes, Manil. 4, 220: nutante in fugam exercitu, Flor. 3, 10, 4: in hanc tam opimam mercedem agite (= ut eam vobis paretis, Weissenb. ad loc.), Liv. 21, 43, 7: certa praemia, in quorum spem pugnarent, id. 21, 45, 4: in id sors dejecta, id. 21, 42, 2: in id fide accepta, id. 28, 17, 9: in spem pacis solutis animis, id. 6, 11, 5 et saep.: ingrata misero vita ducenda est in hoc, ut, etc., Hor. Epod. 17, 63: nec in hoc adhibetur, ut, etc., Sen. Ep. 16, 3: alius non in hoc, ut offenderet, facit, id. de Ira, 2, 26, 3: in quod tum missi? Just. 38, 3, 4.—So, like *ad*, with words expressing affections or inclination of the mind: in obsequium plus aequo pronus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 10: paratus in res novas, Tac. H. 4, 32: in utrumque paratus, Verg. A. 2, 61.—**3.** Of the result of an act or effort: denique in familiae luctum atque in privignorum funus nupsit, Cic. Clu. 66, 188: paratusque miles, ut ordo agminis in aciem adsisteret, Tac. A. 2, 16: excisum Euboicae latus ingens rupis in antrum, Verg. A. 6, 42: portus ab Euroo fluctu curvatus in arcum, id. ib. 3, 533: populum in obsequia principum formavit, Just. 3, 2, 9: omnium partium decus in mercedem corruptum erat, Sall. H. 1, 13 Dietsch: commutari ex veris in falsa, Cic. Fat. 9, 17; 9, 18: in sollicitudinem versa fiducia est, Curt. 3, 8, 20.—**4.** Esp. in the phrase: in gratiam or in honorem, alicujus, *in kindness, to show favor, out of good feeling, to show honor*, etc., to any one (first in Liv.; cf. Weissenb. ad Liv. 28, 21, 4; Krebs, Antibarb. p. 562): in gratiam levium sociorum injuriam facere, Liv. 39, 26, 12: pugnaturi in gratiam ducis, id. 28, 21, 4: quorum in gratiam Saguntum deleverat Hannibal, id. 28, 39, 13; cf. id. 35, 2, 6; 26, 6, 16: oratio habita in sexus honorem, Quint. 1, 1, 6: convivium in honorem victoriae, id. 11, 2, 12: in honorem Quadratillae, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 7: in honorem tuum, Sen. Ep. 20, 7; 79, 2; 92, 1; Vell. 2, 41 al.—**5.** In the phrase, in rem esse, *to be useful, to avail* (cf.: e re esse; opp.: contra rem esse): ut aequom est, quod in rem esse utrique arbitremur, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 10: si in rem est Bacchidis, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 27; 2, 2, 7: hortatur, imperat, quae in rem sunt, Liv. 26, 44, 7: cetera, quae cognosse in rem erat, id. 22, 3, 2; 44, 19, 3: in rem fore credens universos adpellare, Sall. C. 20, 1; cf.: in duas res magnas id usui fore, Liv. 37, 15, 7: in hos usus, Verg. A. 4, 647.—**6.** To form adverbial expressions: non nominatim, qui Capuae, sed in universum qui usquam coissent, etc., *in general*, Liv. 9, 26, 8; cf.: terra etsi aliquanto specie differt, in universum tamen aut silvis horrida aut paludibus foeda, Tac. G. 5: in universum aestimanti, etc., id. ib. 6: aestate in totum, si fieri potest, abstinendum est (Venere), *wholly, entirely*, Cels. 1, 3 *fin.*; cf. Col. 2, 1, 2: in plenum dici potest, etc., *fully*, Plin. 16, 40, 79, § 217: Marii virtutem in majus celebrare, *beyond due bounds*, Sall. J. 73, 5: aliter se corpus habere atque consuevit, neque in pejus tantum, sed etiam in melius, *for the worse, for the better*, Cels. 2, 2: in deterius, Tac. A. 14, 43: in mollius, id. ib. 14, 39: quid enim est iracundia in supervacuum tumultuante frigidius? Sen. de Ira, 2, 11: civitas saepta muris neque in barbarum corrupta (v. barbarus), Tac. A. 6, 42; cf.: aucto in barbarum cognomento, id. H. 5, 2: priusquam id sors cerneret, in incertum, ne quid gratia momenti faceret, in utramque provinciam decerni, *while the matter was uncertain*, Liv. 43, 12, 2: nec puer Iliacā quisquam de gente Latinos In tantum spe tollet avos, *so much*, Verg. A. 6, 876: in tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enituisse, Liv. 22, 27, 4; cf.: quaedam (aquae) fervent in tantum, ut non possint esse usui, Sen. Q. N. 3, 24: viri in tantum boni, in quantum humana simplicitas intellegi potest, Vell. 2, 43, 4: quippe pedum digitos, in quantum quaeque secuta est, Traxit, Ov. M. 11, 71: meliore in omnia ingenio animoque quam fortuna usus, *in all respects*, Vell. 2, 13: ut simul in omnia paremur, Quint. 11, 3, 25: in antecessum dare, *beforehand*, Sen. Ep. 118.—**7.** Sometimes with esse, habere, etc., *in* is followed by the *acc.* (constr. pregn.), to indicate a direction, aim, purpose, etc. (but v. Madvig. Gram. § 230, obs. 2, note, who regards these accusatives as originating in errors of pronunciation); so, esse in potestatem alicujus, *to come into and remain in one's power*: esse in mentem alicui, *to come into and be in one's mind*: esse in conspectum, *to appear to and be in sight*: esse in usum, *to come into use, be used*, etc.: quod, qui illam partem urbis tenerent, in eorum potestatem portum futurum intellegebant, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 38: ut portus in potestatem Locrensium esset, Liv. 24, 1, 13; 2, 14, 4: eam optimam rem publicam esse duco, quae sit in potestatem optimorum, Cic. Leg. 3, 17: neque enim sunt motus in nostram potestatem, Quint. 6, 2, 29: numero mihi in mentem fuit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 25; cf.: ecquid in mentem est tibi? id. Bacch. 1, 2, 53: nec prius surrexisse ac militibus in conspectum fuisse, quam, etc., Suet. Aug. 16: quod satis in usum fuit, sublato, ceterum omne incensum est, Liv. 22, 20, 6: ab hospitibus clientibusque suis, ab exteris nationibus, quae in amicitiam populi Romani dicionemque essent, injurias propulsare, Cic. Div. ap. Caecil. 20, 66: adesse in senatum

jussit a d XIII Kal Octobr, id Phil 5, 7, 19 —Less freq with habere factito in memoriam habeas tuam majorem filiam mihi te despondisse, *call* or *bring to mind*, Plaut Poen 5, 4, 108 M Minucium magistrum equitum, ne quid rei bellicae gereret, prope in custodiam habitum, *put in prison*, *kept in prison*, Liv 22, 25, 6 reliquos in custodiam habitos, Tac H 1, 87 —So rarely with other verbs pollicetur se provinciam Galliam retenturum in senatus populique Romani potestatem, Cic Phil 3, 4, 8 — **III.** In composition, *n* regularly becomes assimilated to a foll *l*, *m*, or *r*, and is changed before the labials into *m* illabor, immitto, irrumpo, imbibo, impello —As to its meaning according as it is connected with a verb of rest or motion, it conveys the idea of existence *in* a place or thing, or of motion, direction, or inclination *into* or *to* a place or thing inesse, inhibere, inferre, impellere, etc See Hand, Turs. III pp 243-356

2. in (before *b* and *p*, im, before *l*, *m*, and *r*, the *n* assimilates itself to these consonants), an inseparable particle [kindred with Sanscr a, an, Gr α, αν, Goth and Germ un] which negatives the meaning of the noun or participle with which it is connected, Engl *un*, *in*, *not* impar, *unequal* intolerabilis, *unbearable*, *intolerable* immitis, *not mild*, *rude*, etc

īna, ae, *f*, *a thin fibre* in paper (very rare) Marc Emp 31 exiles et ilia a tenuitate inarum, quas Graeci in chartis ita appellant, videntur esse dicta, Paul ex Fest s v exiles, p 81 Müll, cf ilia dicta ab ina, quae pars chartae est tenuissima, id s v ilia p 104 Müll

* **ĭn-abruptus,** a, um, *adj*, *not broken off*, *unbroken* catena Stat S 5, 1, 44

‡ **ĭn-abscondĭbĭle** ἄκρυπτον, Gloss Philox

ĭn-absŏlūtus, a, um, *adj*, *unfinished*, *incomplete* (post class), App Dogm Plat 1, p 3, 25

ĭn-accēdendus, a, um, *adj* [accedo], *inaccessible*, Serv ad Verg A 7, 11

ĭn-accensus, a, um, *adj*, *unkindled*, *not inflamed* (poet) ignes, Sil 1, 96 pectus Veneri, Claud Rapt Pros 1, 225

ĭn-accessĭbĭlis, e, *adj*, *unapproachable*, *inaccessible* (post class) loca, Mam Genethl Maxim 9, 3, Tert adv Prax 15, Serv ad Verg A 7, 11 al

ĭn-accessus, a, um, *adj*, *unapproached*, *unapproachable*, *inaccessible* (cf invius, impervius, devius, avius) **I.** Lit (poet and post Aug) mare scopulis inaccessum, Plin 12, 14, 30, § 52 montes, id 6, 28, 32, § 144, 10 12, 16, § 34, Flor 3, 1, 14 aditus, Sil 3, 516 lucus, Verg A 7, 11 spelunca radiis solis, id ib 8, 195 — **II.** Trop, *unattainable* Pindarus imitationi, Macr S 5, 17, 7 formositas, App M 4 p 155

* **ĭn-accresco,** ĕre, *v n*, *to increase* nausea nominis inaccrescit, Tert adv Gnost. 1 *med*

‡ **ĭn-accūsābĭlis** ανεγκλητος, Gloss Philox

ĭn-accūsātus, a, um, *adj*, *not accused* (post class), Tert Apol 49

‡ **ĭn-acerbo** δεινοποιῶ, Gloss Philox

ĭn-ăcesco (also **inăcisco**), ăcŭi, 3, *v inch n*, *to become sour in* any thing *to turn sour* (perh not ante Aug) **I.** Lit lac, Plin 28, 9, 36, § 135 quibus frequenter inacescit cibus, Scrib Comp 104 — **II.** Trop haec tibi per totos inacescant omnia sensus, *let them sour*, i e *imbitter you*, Ov R A 307, cf si tibi inacuit nostra contumelia, App M 5, p 163, 23

Īnăchĭa, ae, *f*, *the name of a girl*, Hor Epod 11, 6, 12, 14 sq

Īnăchus or **-os,** i, *m*, = Ἴναχος, *the first king of Argos, father of Io and Phoroneus*, Hor C 2, 3, 21, 3, 19, 1, Verg A 7, 372, Lact 1 11, 20 Also, *a river in Argolis* named for king Inachus, now *Banitza*, Plin 4, 5, 9, § 17, Ov M 1, 583, 642 sq, Verg A 7, 792, Stat Th 4, 119 — **II.** Derivv **A. Īnăchĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *Inachian*, poet also i q *Argive* or *Grecian* juvenca, i e *Io* Verg G 3, 153, hence also bos, i e *Isis*, *identified with Io*, Ov F 3, 658 ira, i e *of Juno against Io*, Petr 139 Argi (*governed by Inachus*, or *on the river Inachus*), Verg A 7, 286 undae, i e *of the river Inachus*, Val. Fl 4, 397, but also *of the Lernean Sea* (of Lerna, near Argos), Luc 4, 634 rex, i e *Adrastus*, *king of Argos*, Stat Th 2, 145 litus, i e *Argolic* or *Grecian*, Ov F 5, 656 urbes, Verg A. 11, 286 natae, Val Fl 8, 148 Linus (as the son of the Argive Psamathe), Prop 2, 13 (3, 4), 8 Perseus (as the son of the Argive Danae), Claud in Ruf 1, 278 — **B. Īnăchus,** a, um, *adj*, the same pubes, i e *Grecian*, Stat. Th 8, 363 — **C. Īnăchĭdes,** ae, *m*, *a male descendant of Inachus*, so *Perseus* (cf in the preced), Ov M 4, 720, *Epaphus* (as the son of Io), id ib 1, 753, in *plur*, *the Argives*, Stat Th 3, 365 — **Īnăchis,** idis, *f*, *Inachian*, or *subst*, *a female descendant of Inachus* ripae, i e *of the river Inachus*, Ov M 1, 640 Acrisione (as the daughter of the Argive Danae), Verg Cat 11, 33 —*Subst*, of *Io*, Prop 2, 33 (3 31), 4, Ov F 1, 454, id. M 1, 611, identified with Isis (v above, under Inachius), id ib 9, 687 —In *plur* **Īnăchĭdes,** um, *female Argives*, Claud B G 407

ĭn-actŭōsus, a, um, *adj*, *inactive* (post class) homo (with desidiosus), Aug Civ Dei, 4, 16, Serv Verg A 3, 587

ĭnactus, a, um, *Part*, from inigo

inadc-, v inacc

inadf-, v inaff

* **ĭnădĭbĭlis,** e, *adj* [2 in, 1 adeo] *unapproachable*, *inaccessible* lacus vestigio inspectoris, Sid Ep 2, 2 *med* terra, Cassiod Hist Eccl 11, 18

inadp-, v inapp

inads-, v inass

inadsc-, v inasc

inadt-, v inatt

* **ĭn-ădūlābĭlis,** e, *adj*, *inaccessible to flattery* judex (with incorruptus), Gell 14 4, 3

ĭn-ădustus, a, um, *adj*, *not burned*, *unburned*, *unsinged* (very rare) corpus, Ov H 12, 93 fratres, Prud Apoth 131

ĭnaedĭfĭcātĭo, false reading in Plaut Mil 2, 2, 55, for aedificatio

ĭn-aedĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to build in*, *on*, or *at* a place, *to build up*, *erect* **I.** Lit (class) neiquis in ieis loceis quid inaedificatum inmolitumve habeto, Lex Jul Munic 71 inaedificata in muris moenia, Caes B C 2, 16 de domo tua, in qua ita est inaedificatum sacellum, ut, etc, Cic Har Resp 14, 31, Hirt B G 8, 9, 3 conjectis celeriter stramentis (tecta) inaedificare id ib 8, 5, 2 quae in loca publica inaedificata habebant, Liv 39, 44, 4 tribus primis et quinto aquilarum generi inaedificatur nido lapis aetites, *is built into*, *made a part of*, Plin 10, 3, 4, § 12 supra pilas, Dig 41, 1, 30 *fin* (al aedificare) — Poet nisi inaedificata superne multa forent multis nubila, *piled upon*, Lucr 6, 264 — **B.** Transf **1.** *To build up*, *wall up* portas obstruit, vicos plateasque inaedificat, Caes. B C 1, 27, 3 nec clausae modo portae, sed etiam inaedificatae erant, Liv 44, 45, 6, cf a Serrano sanctissima sacella suffossa, inaedificata oppressa foedata esse nescimus? Cic Har Resp 15, 31 — **2.** *To build upon*, *to cover with buildings* aliquem locum, Dig 13, 7, 43 *init* — **II.** Trop, *to burden* quantum imponere et, ut ita dicam, inaedificare voluisset, Sen Cons ad Marc 2 3

ĭn-aequābĭlis, e, *adj*, *uneven*, *unequal* (rare but good prose) campester locus, Varr R R 1, 6, 6 solum, Liv 35, 28, 9 venarum inaequabili percussu Plin 7, 51, 52, § 171 haec inaequabili varietate distinguimus, Cic Part Or 4, 12 — **II.** Of number, *disproportionate*, Varr R R 2, 4, 22 — *Adv* **ĭnaequābĭlĭter,** *unevenly*, *unequally* maturescunt ova, Varr R R 3, 9, 8 Schneider rexit provinciam (with varie) Suet Galb 9 gessit censuram id Claud 16

ĭnaequābĭlĭtas, atis, *f* [inaequabilis], *inequality unlikeness*, *variety* (post class and very rare), Varr L L 8, 3, 108 elementorum, Arn 2 81 — **II.** Gramm t t, = ανωμαλια, *want of uniformity*, *anomaly* sermonis, Varr L L 9, 1, 1

ĭnaequābĭlĭter, *adv*, v inaequabilis *fin*

ĭn-aequālis, e, *adj* **I.** *Uneven* (in post Aug prose) loca, Tac Agr 36 mensae, i e *not nicely finished*, *rough*, Mart. 1, 56, 11, cf inaequalia et confragosa (sc loca), Quint 8, 5, 29 inaequales beryllo Virro tenet phialas, Juv 5, 38 — **II.** *Unequal*, *unlike* (poet and in post Aug prose) portus, *of different sizes*, Ov M 5, 408, cf triangula inaequalibus lateribus (opp aequa), Quint. 1, 10, 41 siccat inaequales calices conviva, Hor S 2, 6, 68 auctumni, *changeable*, *variable in temperature*, Ov M 1, 117 vixit inaequalis, clavum ut mutaret in horas, *inconstant*, *inconsistent*, Hor S 2, 7 10 stulti et inaequales, Sen Vit Beat 12 tonsor, *that cuts unevenly*, Hor Ep 1, 1, 94 procellae, *that roughen the sea*, id C 2, 9, 3 — *Comp* nihil est ipsa aequalitate inaequalius, Plin Ep 9, 5, 3 — *Sup* inaequalissimarum rerum sortes, Suet Aug 75 — *Adv* **ĭnaequālĭter,** *unevenly*, *disproportionately* ova matures cunt, Varr R R 3, 9, 8 Bonon (al inaequabiliter) censuram gerere Suet. Claud. 15, id Galb 9 findi Col Arbor 7, 5 dispergere bracchia, Cels 2, 6 deprimere alios, alios extollere, Liv 37, 53, 6

ĭnaequālĭtas, atis, *f* [2 in aequalis], *unevenness*, *unlikeness*, *inequality* (not in Cic) **I.** In gen togae et tunicae, Varr L L 8, § 28 Müll inaequalitate dissident (supercilia), Quint 11, 3, 79 coloris, id 12, 9, 17, 11, 3, 43 —In *plur*, Col 3, 12 3, Plin 2, 70, 70, § 177 — **II.** In partic, *grammatical irregularity anomaly*, Varr L L 9, § 3 Müll, Gell 2, 25, 3

ĭnaequālĭter, *adv*, v inaequalis *fin*.

ĭn-aequātus, a, um, *adj*, *unequal* onus, Tib 4, 1, 42 (4, 1 43)

ĭn-aequo, are, *v a*, *to make even* or *level* haec levibus cratibus terraque inaequat, Caes B C 1, 27, 4.

ĭn-aestĭmābĭlis, e, *adj* **I.** In gen, *that cannot be estimated* or *judged of* nihil tam incertum nec tam inaestimabile est quam animi multitudinis, *so little to be counted upon*, Liv 31, 34, 3 — **II.** In partic **A.** *Inestimable*, *invaluable*, *incalculable* quod e grege se imperatorum, velut inaestimabilem, secrevisset, Liv 35, 14, 12 gaudium, id 29, 32, 2 monumentum occasionis, Val Max 4, 8, 1 — * **B.** *Not worthy to be esteemed*, *valueless*, opp aestimabile, Cic Fin 3, 6, 20

ĭn-aestĭmātus, a, um, *adj*, *not rated*, *untaxed* (jurid Lat) fundus, Dig 25, 3, 75 pretia, ib 10

ĭn-aestŭo, āre, *v n*, *to boil* or *rage in* any thing (rare) bilis, Hor Epod 11, 15 succensi stomacho fellis inaestuans (impietas), Prud adv Symm 1, praef 58

ĭn-affectatus, a, um, *adj*, *unaffected*, *natural* (post Aug) αφέλεια simplex et inaffectata, Quint 8, 3, 87 color (with simplex), id 9, 4, 17 oratio id 11, 1, 93 jucunditas id 10 1, 82 veritas verborum, Plin Pan 67, 1 al

ĭnaggĕrātus, a, um, *adj* [in aggero] *heaped up* tellus Sid. poet Ep 3, 12

* **ĭn-ăgĭtābĭlis,** e, *adj*, *immovable* (post Aug) aer (with iners), Sen Q N 5, 5, 2

ĭn-ăgĭtātus, a, um, *adj*, *unmoved* (post Aug) **I.** Lit inagitata remigio vastitas (maris), Sen Suas 1, § 2. — **II.** Trop terroribus, Sen Ep 75, 13

* **ĭn-albĕo,** ere, *v n*, *to be white* or *light* dies inalbebat App M 7 *init* p 187 (perh borrowed from Enn, v inalbo)

ĭn-albesco, ĕre, *v inch n*, *to become white* or *pale* venae inalbescunt, Cels 2 7 *fin.*, 5, 28 totum corpus cum pallore, id 3, 24, 6, 5, 28, n 1 7

ĭn-albo and **ind-albo,** āre, *v a*, *to make white* or *light*, *to whiten*, *brighten* (ante and post class) ut primum tenebris abjectis indalbabat, Enn ap Achill Stat ad Cat 64, 40 (Ann v 219 Vahl, perh imitated by Appuleius, v inalbeo) cerei nocturnas tenebras inalbabant, App M 10, p 248, 30

* **ĭn-algesco,** ĕre, *v inch n*, *to become cold* extremae partes membrorum, Cels. 3, 3, 11

ĭn-ălĭēnātus, a, um, *adj*, *unspoiled*, *uncorrupted* (post class) propolis, Scrib Comp 214

Ĭn-alpīnus, a, um, *adj*, *living upon*

the Alps, Alpine: populi, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 47: gentes, Suet. Aug. 21.—*Subst.:* **Inalpīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *inhabitants of the Alps*, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 4, 1; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 37.

* **ĭn-altĕro**, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to include the one in the other* (post-class.): quas non divisit, tacendo inalteravit, Tert. Virg. Vel. 4.

ĭn-alto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to raise, exalt* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: inaltata est cava mundi rotunditas in modum sphaerae, App. Trism. p. 85, 41 dub. — **II.** Transf.: qui superbos deprimit, humiles inaltat, Paul. Carm. 21, 738.

ĭn-āmābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *not worthy of love, not lovely, repugnant, revolting, hateful, odious* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): inamabilis, illepidus vivo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 3: genus ipsum inamabile, inamoenum, Plin. Ep. 9, 10, 3: tristique palus inamabilis undā, Verg. A. 6, 438: regnum (of the Lower World), Ov. M. 4, 477; 14, 590: feritas, id. P. 1, 6, 5: nihil est inamabilius quam diligens stultitia, Sen. Contr. 3, 20 *med.* — In the *neutr.* adverb.: inamabile ridet, Ov. A. A. 3, 289.

* **ĭn-ămāresco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become bitter:* epulae, Hor. S. 2, 7, 107.

ĭn-ămārĭco, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [in-amarus], *to imbitter* (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 5, 15.

* **ĭn-ămātus**, a, um, *adj.*, *not loved, disliked:* ager, Sil. 12, 526.

* **ĭn-ambĭtĭōsus**, a, um, *adj.*, *unambitious, unassuming:* rura, Ov. M. 11, 765.

ĭnambŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inambulo]. **I.** *A walking up and down* on the rostra (of orators; rare but class.), Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27; Cic. Brut. 43, 158. — Poet.: tremuli lecti, *a moving* or *shaking to and fro*, Cat. 6, 11.—**II.** Transf., *a place to walk in, a walk, promenade*, Vitr. 1, 3; Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 11.

ĭn-ambŭlo, āre, *v. n.*, *to walk up and down, pace to and fro* (class.): paululum in porticu, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: in viridi opacaque ripa, id. Leg. 1, 5, 15: domi, id. Att. 6, 2, 5: cum quidam pransus ... manibus ad tergum rejectis inambularet, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3: per muros, Liv. 23, 43, 8.—*Impers.:* inambulandumst, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 92.

ĭn-āmissĭbĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be lost* (late Lat.): voluntas pietatis, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 30 *med.*

ĭn-āmoenus, a, um, *adj.*, *unpleasant, disagreeable, gloomy* (poet.): regna (of the Lower World), Ov. M. 10, 15: Cocytos, Stat. Th. 1, 89: feritas viae, id. Silv. 2, 2, 33: id genus operis inamabile, inamoenum, Plin. Ep. 9, 10, 3: lex, Aus. Idyll. Mon. 1. 1.

ĭn-amplexĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [in-amplector], *not to be embraced* or *contained in:* loco, Cassiod. in Psa. 17, 13.

ĭnānesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [inanis], *to become empty* (late Lat.): conchulae, Amm. 23, 6, 86; Aug. de Mus. 6, 13.

* **ĭnānĭae**, ārum, *f.* [id.], *emptiness* (comic): inanis sunt oppletae atque araneis, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 6; cf.: inanis pro inanitate, Non. 123, 19.

(**ĭnānĭlŏgus**, false read. for inaniloquus.)

ĭnānĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.*, *a vain talking*, = κενολογία, Vulg. 2 Tim. 2, 16.

ĭnānĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [inanis-loquor], *that talks in vain*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 24 Ritschl *N. cr.;* cf. inaniloquus κενολόγος, Gloss. Philox.

ĭn-ănĭmālis, e, *adj.*, *lifeless, inanimate* (post-class.): omnia (opp. animalia), App. Trism. p. 88; Macr. S. 4, 6; Tert. Apol. 48.

ĭn-ănĭmans, antis, *adj.*, *inanimate* (post-Aug. and very rare): aut animantia sunt aut inanimantia, Sen. Ep. 58, 9 (al. inanimata).

ĭn-ănĭmātus, a, um, *adj.*, *lifeless, inanimate* (late Lat.), Boëth. Arist. Anal. Prior. 1, 4, p. 471 sq. (but not in Cicero; v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. p. 534 sq.).

ĭnānĭmentum, i, *n.* [inanio], *emptiness*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 19.

ĭnănĭmis, e, *adj.* [2. in-anima], *without breath* or *without life, breathless, lifeless, inanimate* (Appuleian): ventus, i. e. *that does not blow*, App. M. 1, p. 103, 23: humi projectus, inanimis, id. ib. p. 108, 25; cf. ib. 2, p. 125, 41.

ĭnănĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-animus], *lifeless, inanimate* (class.; cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. p. 534): cum inter inanimum et animal hoc maxime intersit, quod inanimum nihil agit, animal agit aliquid, Cic. Ac. 2, 12, 37; cf.: inanimum est omne, quod pulsu agitatur externo; quod autem est animal, id motu cietur interiore et suo, id. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: cujusque generis vel inanimi vel animantis origo, id. ib. 5, 24, 69; id. Rep. 6, 26: res (opp. quodque animal), id. Div. 2, 47, 98: natura, id. N. D. 2, 30, 76: muta atque inanima, id. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 171; so with muta, id. N. D. 1, 14, 36; Tac. A. 4, 69 *fin.:* omnes res, animantes et inanimae, Auct. Her. 4, 48, 61; 4, 53, 66; cf.: ex mutis animalibus aut inanimis, Quint. 5, 3, 23: satiati caede animantium, quae inanima erant, etc., Liv. 41, 18, 4.

ĭnānĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, 4, *v. a.* [inanis], *to make empty, to empty out, evacuate* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): hoc ubi inanitur spatium, etc., Lucr. 6, 1005; cf.: locus inanitus magis ac vacuatus, ib. 1025: herbacea arefacta per se inanit alvum, Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 14: vesicas (polium), id. 21, 20, 84, § 146: corpora (luna, opp. implet), id. 2, 98, 99, § 122.—*Part. as subst.:* **ĭnānītum**, i, *n.*, *vacancy, emptiness* (opp. plenum), Tert. Res. Carn. 4.

ĭnānis, e, *adj.* [etym. dub.; cf. 2. in-], *empty, void* (opp. plenus; freq. and class.). **I.** Physically: cum vas inane dicimus, non ita loquimur ut physici, quibus inane esse nihil placet, sed ita, ut verbi causa sine aqua, sine vino, sine oleo vas esse dicamus, Cic. Fat. 11, 24: aqualis inanis (opp. plena), Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 41: tune inane quicquam putes esse, cum ita completa et conferta sint omnia, ut, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 40, 125: quae spatium pleno possint distinguere inane, Lucr. 1, 527: domum ejus exornatam et instructam, fere jam iste reddiderat nudam atque inanem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 84: granum inane cassumque, Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 161: quae (naves) inanes ad eum remitterentur, Caes. B. G. 5, 23, 4; so, naves (opp. onustae), id. B. C. 3, 8, 3; 3, 40, 4; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50, § 131; cf.: inde navigia inania et vacua hinc plena et onusta mittantur, Plin. Pan. 31, 4: lagenae, Cic. Fam. 16, 26, 2: mensa, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 26: vix incedo inanis, ne ire posse cum onere existimes, *without a burden*, id. Am. 1, 1, 174; cf.: ego bajulabo: tu, ut decet dominum, ante me ito inanis, id. As. 3, 3, 70: janitor ad dantes vigilet: si pulset inanis Surdus, etc., *empty-handed, without presents*, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 47: hic homo est inanis, *without money, without fortune*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 44; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 2; id. Trin. 3, 2, 75: misera in civitate et inani, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 160: egentes inanesque discedere, id. ib. 2, 2, 9, § 25 *fin.:* structores ad frumentum profecti inanes redierunt, id. Att. 14, 3, 1; cf. id. Off. 3, 2, 6: equus, *without a rider*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 160; cf.: quid, quod omnes consulares ... simul atque assedisti partem istam subselliorum nudam atque inanem reliquerunt? id. Cat. 1, 7, 16: absint inani funere neniae, *without a corpse*, Hor. C. 2, 20, 21: parasitus, *unfed, hungry*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 78: venter, *hungry*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 127; cf.: siccus, inanis Sperne cibum vilem, id. ib. 2, 2, 14: quod inani sufficit alvo, Juv. 5, 7: laeva, *without rings*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 9: litterae, *empty*, Cic. Fam. 6, 22, 1: paleae, *empty, light*, Verg. G. 3, 134: nubila, id. ib. 4, 196: venti, id. A. 6, 740: tum ebur ex inani corpore extractum (a transl. of the Platon. ἀπολελοιπότος ψυχὴν σώματος), *lifeless, dead*, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45 Mos.: corpus, Ov. H. 15, 116; id. Am. 3, 9, 6; cf. in the foll.: vulgus, i. e. *the shades*, Stat. Th. 1, 93; cf. umbra, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 25: imago, id. F. 5, 463: regna Ditis, Verg. A. 6, 269: Tartara, Ov. M. 11, 670: leo, *a lion's hide*, Stat. Th. 1, 483; so, tigris, id. ib. 6, 722: vultus, i. e. *blind*, Sen. Phoen. 43: Gaurus, i. e. *hollow* (an extinct volcano), Juv. 9, 57. — (β) With *abl.*, *gen.*, or *ab* (the last rare): nulla epistula inanis aliqua re utili, Cic. Att. 2, 8, 1: Agyrinensis ager centum septuaginta aratoribus inanior est, id. Verr. 2, 3, 52, § 121: sanguinis atque animi pectus inane, Ov. H. 3, 60: corpus animae, id. M. 13, 488; 2, 611; Prop. 3, 18 (4, 17), 32: lymphae dolium, Hor. C. 3, 11, 26: pectus deorum, Sil. 2, 309: inanis a marsupio, Prud. στεφ. 2, 104. — **B.** *Subst.:* **ĭnāne**, is, *n.*, *an empty space, a void* (most freq. in Lucr.): scilicet hoc id erit vacuum quod inane vocamus, Lucr. 1, 439: namque est in rebus inane, id. 1, 330 sq.; cf. id. 1, 569; 2, 236: ita nullum inane, nihil esse individuum potest, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 65: plus esse inanis, Lucr. 1, 365: inani, ib. 524: inane, id. 1, 369; 426; 507; 514 et saep.: ad inane naturae, Plin. 30, 1, 4, § 13: per inane, *through the air*, Lucr. 1, 1018; 2, 65 et saep.; Verg. E. 6, 31; id. A. 12, 906; Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 169 et saep.—*Abl.:* inani, Lucr. 1, 742; 1009: ab inani, id. 1, 431: in inani, id. 1, 1078; 2, 122: sine inani, id. 1, 510; 532; 538: per inania, id. 1, 223; Ov. M. 2, 506.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *empty, useless, worthless, vain, unprofitable:* aures ipsae, quid plenum, quid inane sit judicant, Cic. Brut. 8, 34: quod honestum nos et laudabile esse dicamus, id illi cassum quiddam et inani vocis sono decoratum esse dicant, id. Tusc. 5, 41, 119; cf.: honesti inane nomen esse, id. Ac. 2, 22, 71: sin vera visa divina sunt, falsa autem et inania humana, id. Div. 2, 62, 127: voces inanes fundere, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 42; cf. elocutio, id. de Or. 1, 6, 20: damnatus inani judicio, Juv. 1, 47: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 32: verba, id. 8, 2, 17; 9, 3, 100; cf. verborum torrenti, id. 10, 7, 23: crimen, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 72, § 177: o inanes nostras contentiones! id. de Or. 3, 2, 7: o spes fallaces et cogitationes inanes meae! id. Mil. 34, 94; cf.: inani et tenui spe te consolaris, id. Rosc. Com. 14, 42: spes, Verg. A. 10, 627: religio, Cic. Rep. 1, 15 *fin.:* delectari multis inanibus rebus, ut gloriā, etc., id. Lael. 14, 49; 23, 86: cupiditates, id. Fin. 1, 13, 46: causas nequidquam nectis inanes, Verg. A. 9, 219: minae, Hor. Epod. 6, 3: tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque furori, *vacant, leisure*, Verg. A. 4, 433; so, tempora (with morae), Val. Fl. 3, 657: tempora, in prosody, i. q. the Gr. κενὸς χρόνος, *the use of a short syllable for a long one*, Quint. 9, 4, 51 Spald.—(β) With *gen.:* omnia plena consiliorum, inania verborum, *poor in words*, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37: quae inanissima prudentiae reperta sunt, id. Mur. 12, 26.— **B.** Of persons, *vain, worthless, petty:* Graii, Lucr. 1, 639: homo inanis et regiae superbiae, Sall. J. 64, 5: imagines, quibus inanissimi homines serviunt, Lact. 2, 17, 8: inanes Hoc juvat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 76; Liv. 45, 23, 16; Lucr. 1, 639: hi pressi et integri, contra inflati illi et inanes, Quint. 12, 10, 16; cf.: illud vero pusilli animi et inanis, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 7: non negaverim totam Asiae regionem inaniora parere ingenia, Liv. 45, 23, 16.—**C.** As *subst.:* **ĭnāne**, is, *n.*, *that which is empty* or *vain; emptiness, vanity, inanity:* o curas hominum! o quantum est in rebus inane! Pers. 1, 1: inane abscindere soldo, Hor. S. 1, 2, 113.—*Plur.:* dum vitat humum, nubes et inania captet, id. A. P. 230: inania famae, *idle reports*, Tac. A. 2, 76: inania belli, id. ib. 2, 69.—Hence, *adv.:* **ĭnānĭter**, *vainly, idly, uselessly:* exsultare, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: moveri, id. Ac. 2, 15, 47; cf. id. ib. 2, 11, 34: pectus angere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 211: medicas exercet inaniter artes, Ov. M. 2, 618.

ĭnānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inanis]. **I.** Lit., *emptiness, empty space* (rare but class.): mihi inanitate jamdudum intestina murmurant, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 5: per inanitatem ferri, Cic. Fat. 9, 18: oris, Quint. 1, 11, 6.— **II.** Trop., *emptiness, uselessness, inanity* (rare but class.): amputata circumcisaque inanitate omni, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 44; id. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: verborum et imaginum, Gell. 13, 8, 2.

ĭnānĭter, *adv.*, v. inanis *fin.*

ĭnānĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inanis], *emptiness* (opp. repletio), Isid. 4, 6, 11.

ĭnānītus, a, um, *Part.*, from inanio

* **ĭn-ăpertus**, a, um, *adj.*, *not open:* fraudique inaperta senectus, *not exposed*, Sil. 7, 26.

* **ĭn-appărātĭo**, ōnis, *f.*, *want of preparation*, Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7.

ĭn-apprĕhensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.*, *incomprehensible* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3, 38; Tert. adv. Val. 11; id. adv. Herm. 43 al.

* **ĭn-ăquo**, āre, *v. a.*, *to turn into water:* nutrimenta corporis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 14, 118.

ĭn-ăquōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *lacking wa-*

ter (post class) loca, Cassiod Hist Eccl 1, 1 inaquosus ἄνυδρος, Gloss. Cyril —As *subst* **ĭnăquōsa,** orum, *n plur*, *dry places, desert places* serpentes arida et inaquosa sectantur, Tert Bapt 1

ĭn-ărātus, a, um, *adj*, *unploughed, untilled, fallow* (poet) terra, Verg G 1, 83 tellus, Hor Epod 16, 43 diu Pangaea, Stat Th 10, 512

ĭnarcto, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* [in arctus], *to circumscribe, limit* (post class), Aug contr Ep Manich. 25, 27

‡ **inarcŭlum** virgula erat ex malo Punico incurvata, quam regina sacrificans in capite gestabat, Paul. ex Fest p 113 Müll *N cr* [in arcus]

ĭn-ardesco, arsi, 3, *v inch n*, *to kindle, take fire, burn, glow* (poet and in post Aug prose) **I.** Lit nubes Solis inardescit radiis, Verg A. 8, 623 arbusculae in igne ut ferrum inardescentes, Plin 13, 25, 51, § 140 nec munus (i e vestis) umeris Herculis Inarsit aestuosius, Hor Epod 3, 18 inardescunt genae, Sen Herc Oet 251 — **II.** Trop affectus omnis languescat necesse est, nisi voce, vultu, totius prope habitu corporis inardescat, Quint 11, 3, 2 cupidine vindictae inardescere, Tac A 6, 32 ut vidit juvenem, specie praesentis inarsit, Ov M 7, 83

* **ĭn-ārĕfactus,** a, um, *adj*, *dried* sanguis ranarum, Plin 32, 10, 42, § 121 dub

ĭn-āresco, arui, 3, *v inch n*, *to become dry in any place, to dry up, become quite dry* (post Aug) **I.** Lit in sole, Plin 26, 8 40, § 66, for which caenum illitum sole, id 31, 6, 32, § 61 opus, Vitr 7, 3 medicamenta, Cels 5, 17 *fin* fructus ante maturitatem, Col 4, 24, 3 germina multa cum inaruere, Plin 27, 11, 71, § 95 nihil facilius quam lacrimas inarescere, Quint 6, 1, 27 — **II.** Trop, *to dry up, become exhausted* ne (liberalitas) nimia profusione inarescat, Plin Ep 2, 4, 4

ĭn-argento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [in argentum] *to overlay with silver, to silver* aes, Paul Sent 5, 25, 5 — Mostly *Part* **ĭnargentātus,** a, um, *overlaid with silver, silvered over* (post Aug) lamina aerea, Plin 21, 2, 3, § 5 lecti, Dig 33, 10, 3 praef § 3

ĭnargūtē, *adv*, v inargutus *fin.*

ĭn-argūtus, a, um, *adj*, *not acute, without acuteness* (post class) sententia non marguta, Dig 7, 5, 5, § 1 —*Adv* **inargūtē,** *not acutely* non mehercule inargute nec incallide opposuisti hoc Tulliam, Gell 12, 13, 19

Ĭnărĭmē, ēs, *f*, = εἰν Ἀρίμοις (Hom Il 2, 783), *an island in the Tyrrhene Sea, on the coast of Campania*, now *Ischia*, Plin 3 6, 12, § 82, Verg A 9 716 Heyne, Ov M 14, 89, Val Fl 3, 208, Stat S 2, 2, 76, Sil 12, 148, Luc 5, 101 Inarime a Graecis dicta Pithecusa, Mart Cap 6, § 644

ĭn-armo, āvi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to arm* (eccl Lat), Ven Fort Vit Leob 7

ĭn-ăro, āvi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to plough in, cover by ploughing* **I.** Lit sarmenta, Cato, R R 37, 3 fabalia pro stercore, Varr R R 1, 23 3, cf disjectum fimum, Col 2, 5, 2 semina abjecta, Plin 18 18, 47, § 169 arbores, Col 2, 2, 11 — **II.** Transf **A.** *To plough, till, cultivate* solum, Plin 18, 14, 36, § 136 agrum, Dig 43, 23, 9 — **B.** *To enter* or *write in a list*, Commod. 70, 15 — **C.** *To mark* stigmatibus vultum, Ambros Exhort Virg 12, § 83

ĭn-artĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj*, *indistinct, inarticulate* (post class), Arn. 2, 59 vox, Prisc 537 P

ĭn-artĭfĭcĭālis, e, *adj*, *inartificial, not according to the rules of art* (post Aug) illas (probationes) ἀτέχνους, id est inartificiales, has ἐντέχνους, id est artificiales vocaverunt, Quint 5, 1, 1 probationes, id 5, 5, 2, cf id 5, 10, 11 argumenta Mart Cap 5, § 474, § 557, § 560 —*Adv* **ĭnartĭfĭcĭālĭter,** *inartificially* se gerere (opp artificialiter), Quint. 2, 17, 42.

* **ĭn-ascensus,** a, um, *adj*, *not mounted* or *ascended* locus (rostra), Plin. Pan. 65, 3

* **ĭn-aspectus,** a, um, *adj*, *unseen*, Stat Th 1, 50

‡ **ĭnaspĭcābĭlis** ἀόρατος, Gloss Philox

* **ĭn-aspĭcŭus,** a, um, *adj*, *invisible* notae, Aus Ep 23, 22

ĭnassātus, a, um, *Part* [in asso], *roasted* (post Aug) pulmo, Plin 30, 8, 22, § 74, 30, 10, 27, § 88

‡ **ĭnassĕro,** āre, *v a* [in asser], *to cover with beams*, Inscr Grut 207, 2

ĭn-assignātus, a, um, *adj*, *unassigned* (post class) modus agrorum, Aggen p 70 Goes

ĭn-assuētus, a, um, *adj*, *unaccustomed* (poet and in post Aug prose) equi, Ov F 4, 450 manus, id A A 1, 300 at vestigia nuda sinusque Cingere, inassuetum, i e *unusual*, Sil 3, 236 opere inassueto Gallus, Fragm Or Claud ap Grut 502, 2, 37

ĭnattāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj* [2 in attamino], *uninjured, unhurt*, Tert de Cor Mil c ult.

* **ĭn-attĕnŭātus,** a, um, *adj*, *undiminished, unweakened* fames, *unappeased*, Ov M 8, 846

* **ĭn-attrītus,** a, um, *adj*, *not rubbed away, not worn* aurum, Paul Nol Carm 10, 254

* **ĭn-audax,** acis, *adj*, *not daring, timorous* raptor Hor C 3, 20, 3

* **ĭn-audĭbĭlis,** e, *adj*, *inaudible* melodia nobis, Censor D 13

ĭn-audientĭa, ae, *f*, *disobedience*, Cypr Ep 28

ĭn-audĭo (arch **ind-audio,** cf Ritschl Proleg ad Plaut p 143), ivi or ii, itum, 4, *v a*, *to hear, learn*, esp something secret (mostly ante class and in the *tempp perff*) quod ego inaudivi, accipite, Pac. ap Non 126, 23 unde hoc tam repente jucundum inaudivi melum? Nov ib 21 quorum erupit illa vox de qua ego ex te primum quid dam inaudieram, Cic. Fragm ib 20, cf numquid de quo inaudisti? id Att 6 1, 20 metus ne de hac re quippiam indaudiverit, Plaut Most 3, 1, 11, id Merc 5, 2, 100, 103 nam os columnatum poetae esse indaudivi barbaro, id Mil 2, 2, 56, 2, 5, 32, id Aul 2, 2, 88 et Aquini et Fabrateriae consilia sunt inita de me quae te video inaudisse, Cic Fam 9, 24, 1, cf re denique multo ante Gadibus inaudita, fore huic ut ab illo periculum crearetur, id Balb 18, 41 inaudita sententia, Just. 22, 3, 7 —*Absol* bonis dictis, quaeso, ne ille inaudiat, Afran ap Non 126, 25 (Com Rel p 149 Rib)

* **ĭn-audītiuncŭla,** ae, *f dim*, *a little lecture* or *lesson* disciplinae grammaticae, Gell 5, 21, 4

1. ĭnaudītus, a, um, *Part*, from inaudio

2. ĭn-audītus, a, um, *adj*, *unheard* **I.** (On account of its novelty or strangeness) *Unheard of, unusual, strange, new* (freq and class, a favorite word of Cic) nihil dicam reconditum, nihil aut inauditum vobis aut cuiquam novum, Cic de Or 1, 31, 137, cf id Rep 2, 12 quod nobis inauditum est, Quint 1, 6, 9 novum est, non dico inusitatum, verum omnino inauditum, Cic Caecin. 13, 36, cf id Vatin 14, 33 novum crimen et ante hunc diem inauditum, id Leg 1, 1 insignis quaedam, inaudita, nova magnitudo animi, id Sest 39, 85 incredibilis atque inaudita gravitas, id. Balb 5, 13 modus et inauditus et incredibilis, Quint 7, 6, 11 novellas et inauditas sectas veteribus religionibus opponere, Mos. et Rom Leg Coll 15, 3, 3, cf § 7 — *Comp* hominum nescias invisitatius an inauditius genus, Jul Val Rer Gest Alex. 3, 14 — **II.** *Unheard* (of an accused person), *without a hearing* (only post Aug) inauditus et indefensus, Tac A 2, 77, 4, 11, cf inauditos et innoxios relegavit Suet Claud 38, id Galb 14, id Vit 14, Just. 22, 2 *fin*, also of the cause or defence of the accused neque inaudita causa quemquam damnari, etc, Dig 48 17, 1 —* **III.** *Without hearing* alia (animalia) gignuntur aut inodora inaudita, Gell 7, 6, 1 (al inauritave)

ĭnaugŭrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [inauguro, a consecration, hence, transf], *a beginning* (post class), Tert adv Valent 11

ĭnaugŭrātō, *adv*, v inauguro, b

ĭn-augŭro, āvi, atum, 1, *v n* and *a*. **I.** Lit *To take omens from the flight of birds, to practise augury, to divine* per sacram viam augures ex arce profecti solent inaugurare, Varr L. L 5, § 47 Müll. impetritum, inauguratum'st quovis admittunt aves, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 11 Palatinum Romulus, Aventinum Remus ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv 1, 6, 4 age dum, divine tu, inaugura, fierine possit, quod nunc ego mente concipio, Liv 1, 36, 4 —Hence, **b. inaugŭrāto,** *adv* (lit *abl absol*), *after consulting the birds* id quia inaugurato Romulus fecerat, Liv 1, 36, 3 consecrare locum, id 1, 44, 4 — **II.** Transf **A.** *To give a certain sanctity to* a place or (official) person *by ceremony of consulting the flight of birds, to consecrate, inaugurate, install* locum, Liv 3, 20, 6 URBEM (Romulus) Calend Praenest. ap Inscr Orell 2, p 386 cur non inaugurare? Sume diem, vide, qui te inauguret, Cic Phil 2, 43 110 augur in locum ejus inauguratus est filius, Liv 30, 26, 10, so, aliquem flaminem, id. 27, 8, 4, 41, 28, 7 — **B.** In gen, *to install* cena et poculis magnis inauguratur (dux latronum), App M 7, p 191 comitia, quae habentur aut regis aut flaminum inaugurandorum causa, Lab ap Gell 15, 27, 1 si flamines Diales inaugurentur, Gai Inst. 1, 130

ĭnaurātor, ōris, *m* [inauro], *a gilder* (post class), Firm 4, 15, 8, 26, Inscr Orell 4201, Inscr Grut 1074, 12.

ĭnaurātūra, ae, *f* [id], *a gilding*, Front —*Plur*, Gromat Vet 97, 8

1. ĭnaurātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P a*, from inauro

* **2. ĭn-aurātus,** a, um, *adj*, *not gilded, not ornamented with gold* inauratae atque illautae mulieris, Titin ap Charis p 181 P

ĭnaures, ium, *f* [in auris], *ear drops, ear rings, ornaments for the ear*, Plaut Men 3, 3, 17, Plin 9, 55, 81, § 172, 32, 2, 7, § 16, cf Isid Orig 19, 31

ĭnaurĭo, ire, *v a* [id], *to give hearing to, to cause to hear* (post class.) surdos (Christus), Lact Epit 45 2 — **II.** *To grant* (in answer to prayer), Hilar in Psa. 53, 54

ĭnauris, is, v inaures

* **ĭn-aurītus,** a, um, *adj*, *without ears* animalia, Gell 7, 6, 1 dub, v 2. inauditus, III

ĭn-auro, avi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to cover* or *overlay with gold, to gild* (class, most freq in the *part perf*) **I.** Lit. tegulis aereis, Plin 33, 3, 18, § 57, Vitr 7, 8 inaurata statua, Cic Verr 2, 2, 21, § 50 columna extrinsecus, id Div 1, 24, 48 Romulus (i e. statua Romuli), id Cat 3, 8, 19 palla, Auct Her 4, 47, 60 vestis, i e *inwrought with gold*, Ov M Fac 18 — **II.** Trop, *to gild*, i e *to make rich* puto, te malle a Caesare consuli quam inaurari, Cic Fam 7, 13, 1 ut te Confestim liquidus fortunae rivus inauret, Hor Ep 1, 12, 9 — Hence, **ĭnaurātus,** a, um, *P a*, *gilded, golden* quis radat inaurati femur Herculis, Juv 13, 151 —*Comp* omni patagio inauratior pavo, Tert Pall 3 *init*

ĭnauspĭcātō, *adv*, v the foll art

ĭn-auspĭcātus, a, um, *adj* **I.** *At which no auspices were taken, without auspices* lex, Liv 7, 6, 11 —Hence, **B. inauspĭcāto,** *adv* (lit *abl absol*), *without consulting the auspices* quod inauspicato pomoerium transgressus esset (Ti Gracchus), Cic Div 1, 17, 33 — **II.** *Of bad omen, unlucky, inauspicious* (only post Aug) inauspicatarum animantium vice, Plin 18, 1 1, § 4 nomen id 3, 23, 26, § 145 exemplum, id 7, 16, 15, § 136 garrulitas (cornicis), id 10, 12 14, § 68 bibente conviva mensam tolli inauspicatissimum judicatur, id 28, 2, 5, § 26 — **III.** *Unhoped for, unexpected* (late Lat) successus, Ennod Ep 1, 5 bona, id ib 4, 29

ĭn-ausus, a, um, *adj*, *not ventured, unattempted* (poet and in post Aug prose) ne quid inausum Aut intractatum scelerisve dolive fuisset Verg A 8, 205 nefas, Val Fl 1, 807 quid enim per hosce dies inausum intemeratumve vobis? Tac A 1, 42 sciat animus nihil inausum esse fortunae, Sen Ep 91 *med* —*Plur* as *subst* **ĭnausa,** orum, *n.*, *unattempted things, deeds beyond daring* quae inausa audeat, Sen Thyest 20

ĭnauxĭlĭātus, a, um [2 in auxilior], *not supported*, Vulg Sap 12, 16

ĭnăvārus, a, um [2. in-avarus], *not greedy, not avaricious,* Cassiod. Var. 1, 3.

* **ĭnăversĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-aversus], *that cannot be turned aside, unalterable:* aeternitas (with immobilis and insolubilis), App. Trim. p. 100 *med.* (al. inaversabilis or inversibilis).

inb-, v. imb-.

in-caedŭus (incīdŭus, Stat. Th. 6, 90), a, um, *adj., not cut* or *felled, uncut, unhewn* (poet. and in post-class. prose): lucus, Ov. F. 2, 435: silva, id. Am. 3, 1, 1; Stat. Th. 6, 90: intonsi montes, silvosi, incaedui, Serv. Verg. E. 5, 63.

‡ **incaclātus,** ἀτόρνευτος, ἄγλυφος, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **incălanto,** invocanto, Paul. ex Fest. p. 114 Müll. [in-calo].

‡ **incălātĭōnes,** invocationes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 107 Müll.

‡ **incălātive,** vocative, Paul. ex Fest. p. 114 Müll.

* **in-calcātus,** a, um, *adj., untrodden:* humus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 16, 110.

in-călesco, calŭi, 3, *v. inch. n., to grow warm* or *hot, to glow* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: incalescente sole, Liv. 22, 6, 9: anni tempore jam incalescente, Col. 2, 4, 1: cum videas ordinem rerum per constituta procedere ... aestas suo tempore incaluit, Sen. Q. N. 3, 16, 3 Haase (al. incanduit): incaluerant vino, Liv. 1, 57, 8; cf.: incaluit vis illa mali (i. e. veneni), Ov. M. 9, 161: quis nostro curvum te funere vidit? Atram quis lacrimis incaluisse togam? *to glow with burning tears,* Prop. 4 (5), 7, 28.—**II.** Trop., *to glow, kindle* with passion (esp. love): ergo ubi vaticinos concepit mente furores Incaluitque deo, Ov. M. 2, 641: vidit et incaluit pelagi deus, id. ib. 2, 574; 3, 371; id. H. 11, 25: acres incaluere animi (equorum), id. M. 2, 87; id. P. 3, 4, 30: C. Gracchus, Flor. 3, 15, 1: laetitiā incaluisse, Tac. H. 4, 14: virtus incaluit, Luc. 6, 240: ad magnas cogitationes, Tac. G. 22.

in-calfăcĭo, ĕre, *v. a., to warm, to heat* (poet.): culmos Titan incalfacit, Ov. F. 4, 919: cultros (hostia), id. M. 15, 735.

incallĭdē, *adv.,* v. incallidus *fin.*

in-callĭdus, a, um, *adj., unskilful, incapable, simple, stupid:* servus non incallidus, i. e. *shrewd, knowing,* Cic. Clu. 16, 47: non incallidi homines, id. Inv. 1, 3, 4: incallidus alioqui et facilis juventa, Tac. A. 3, 8: judex formae, *incompetent,* Sabin. Her. 3, 55; cf.: fuit in jure non incallidus, Capit. Macrin. 13.—*Adv.:* **incallĭdē,** *unskilfully:* in his tribus generibus non incallide tergiversantur, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 118: opposuisse hoc Tullianum, Gell. 12, 13, 19: conquirere, id. 7, 3, 45.

incallo, āre, *v. a.* [in-callum], *to render callous* (late Lat.): carnem indurat et incallat, Veg. Vet. 2, 27.

in-candesco, dŭi, 3, *v. inch. n., to become warm* or *hot, to glow, to kindle* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): volat illud (plumbum) et incandescit eundo, Ov. M. 2, 728: vetus accensis incanduit ignibus ara, id. ib. 12, 12: spumis incanduit unda, Cat. 64, 13: tempestas totoque auctumni incanduit aestu, Verg. G. 3, 479: pars magna terrarum alto pulvere incanduit, Plin. Pan. 30, 3: aestas incanduit, Sen. Q. N. 3, 16, 3 (dub.; Haase, incaluit).—Trop.: studii mei ardor incanduit, *was kindled, became strong,* Symm. Ep. 1, 90.

in-candĭdo, āre, *v. a., to make white, to cleanse* (eccl. Lat.): maculas, Firm. de Err. Relig. 28.

‡ **incandĭdus** ἀλεύκαντος, Gloss. Phil.

in-cānesco, canŭi, 3, *v. inch. n., to become white, to turn gray* or *hoary* (poet.): tortaque remigio spumis incanuit unda, Cat. 63, 13: ornusque incanuit albo Flore piri, Verg. G. 2, 71: gelu magnoque incanuit imbre Caucasus, Val. Fl. 6, 611: cum pigra incanuit aetas, Sil. 3, 328.

incantāmentum, i, *n.* [incanto], *a charm, incantation* (post-Aug.): valeantne aliquid verba et incantamenta carminum, Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 10: anile, Amm. 16, 8, 2: anilia incantamenta, id. 29, 2, 3.

incantātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an enchanting, enchantment* (post-class.): magicae, Firm. Math. 5, 5: incantationum vires, Tert. Hab. Mul. 2.

incantātor, ōris, *m.* [incanto], *an enchanter, wizard* (post-class.), Tert. Idol. 9; Isid. 8, 9, 15; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 1, 2.

in-canto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* * **I.** *To sing in,* with *dat.:* passer incantans saepiculae (i. e. in saepicula), App. M. 8, p. 210, 26.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To say over, mutter,* or *chant a magic formula* against some one: QVI MALVM CARMEN INCANTASSET, Fragm. XII, Tab. ap. Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 17.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To consecrate with charms* or *spells:* incantata vincula, *love-knots,* Hor. S. 1, 8, 49.—**2.** *To bewitch, enchant:* quaesisti, quod mihi emolumentum fuerit incantandi (sc. illam)? App. Mag. p. 305: incantata mulier, id. ib.: pileum vetitis artibus, Amm. 14, 7, 7.

in-cānus, a, um, *adj., quite gray, hoary* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): homo crispus, incanus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 37: mentum, Verg. G. 3, 311: barba, Col. 8, 2, 9: labra Famis, Ov. M. 8, 804: caput, Suet. Dom. 20.—Poet.: saecula, *hoary centuries,* Cat. 95, 6.

incăpābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-capio], *incomprehensible* (late Lat.): deus, Arrian. ap. Aug. Ep. 174; cf.: incapabilis ἀχώρητος, Gloss. Philox.

incăpābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [incapabilis], *incomprehensibility* (eccl. Lat.): ecce incapabilitatem habet Pater, quae non est tua, Aug. cont. Max. 1, 9, 2.

in-căpax, ācis, *adj., incapable* (post-class.): sacramenti, Prud. στεφ. 10, 588: aedes incapax solvi, *indissoluble, indestructible,* id. ib. 348.

in-căpistro, āvi, 1, *v. a., to halter* or *muzzle;* trop., *to fetter, entangle:* aliquem malis erroribus, App. M. 11, p. 266, 30.

incarno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-caro], orig., *to make flesh;* hence, in *pass.:* **incarnāri,** ātus, *to be made flesh, become incarnate* (eccl. Lat.), Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 12; Salv. adv. Avar. 3, 2; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 2, 9 al.

incassum, v. cassus, II.

in-cassus, a, um, *adj., vain:* non incassa futura temptamina, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3, 10, 3.

incastē, v. incestus *fin.*

in-castīgātus, a, um, *adj., unpunished, unreproved:* nec me dimittes incastigatum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 45.

in-castrātūra, ae, *f., a tenon,* Vulg. Exod. 26, 17 sq.; 36, 22.

in-cathŏlĭcus, a, um, *adj., not catholic;* perh. only as *subst. plur.:* **incăthŏlĭci,** ōrum, *heretics:* ab incatholicis catholica laceratur ecclesia, Cassiod. Anim. 12.

incautē, *adv.,* v. incautus *fin.*

incautēla, ae, *f.* [incautus], *want of foresight, incautiousness* (late Lat.): per incautelam deperire, Salvian. Gub. D. 6 *med.*

in-cautus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Act., incautious, heedless, improvident, inconsiderate* (class.; syn. improvidus): ut in ipsum incautum atque etiam imparatum incideret, Caes. B. G. 6, 30, 2; Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: Trebonius oppressus est ab hoste incautus, id. Phil. 11, 2, 5; id. Planc. 22, 53; id. N. D. 2, 1, 1: minime incautus patronus, id. Brut. 70, 246: ab secundis rebus incauti, Liv. 5, 44, 6: ad credendum pavor, id. 9, 12, 8.—*Comp.:* incautior fuissem, nisi, etc., Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 1: juventa, Liv. 30, 13, 14.—*Sup.:* incautissimus quia credulus, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.—(β) With *ab,* or the *gen.:* a fraude, Liv. 40, 5, 5: futuri, Hor. S. 1, 1, 35: sui, Stat. Th. 6, 766.—**II.** *Pass., not guarded against* or *that cannot be guarded against, unforeseen, unexpected, uncertain, dangerous* (not in ante-Aug. prose): scelus, Lucr. 6, 390; cf.: sic est incautum quidquid habetur amor, Prop. 2, 4, 14 (v. 24 M.): quod neglexeris incautum atque apertum habes, Liv. 25, 38, 14: iter hostibus, Tac. A. 1, 50: sub ictu, Sil. 2, 99: tenebrae, Luc. 5, 500.—Hence, *adv.:* **incautē,** *incautiously, inconsiderately:* adhuc stulte omnia et incaute, Cic. Att. 7, 10: atque inconsulte pugnare, Liv. 7, 15, 9.—*Comp.:* quod paulo incautius custodias in muro dispositas videbat, Caes. B. G. 7, 27, 1: sequi, id. B. C. 3, 24, 2: subit murum, Liv. 21, 7, 10: potes apparatius cenare apud multos: nusquam hilarius, simplicius, incautius, *more at ease,* Plin. Ep. 1, 15, 4.—*Sup.:* ut se ipsos incautissime proderent, Aug. de Mor. Manich. *fin.*

‡ **incăvillātĭo** per despectum irrisio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 107, 15 Müll.

in-căvillor, āri, *v. dep., to revile, mock at:* joco regem, Gell. 5, 5 *in lemm.*

* **in-căvo,** āre, *v. a., to hollow out, make hollow:* aliquid, Col. 4, 25, 2.

in-cēdo, cessi, cessum (*sync. perf.* incesti, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 11), 3, *v. n.* and *a., to go, step,* or *march along* at a measured pace (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (α) *Neutr.:* tenero et molli ingressu suspendimus gradum: non ambulamus, sed incedimus, Sen. Q. N. 7, 31: per vias, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 71; cf.: socios per ipsos, Verg. A. 5, 188: viā, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 32: tota in urbe, Ov. F. 6, 653: quacumque incederet, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: quam taeter incedebat, quam truculentus, id. Sest. 8, 19: incessit deinde, qua duxit praedae spes, victor exercitus, Liv. 8, 36, 9: etiam si pedes incedat, memorabilem fore, id. 28, 9, 15: servi pedibus, liberi non nisi equis incedunt, i. e. *walk ... ride,* Just. 41, 3, 4; cf.: incedunt pueri, pariterque ante ora parentum Frenatis lucent in equis, Verg. A. 5, 553: a foro domum, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 6: sessum impransum, id. Poen. prol. 10: qui huc incedit, id. Most. 1, 3, 152: ad me, id. Am. 1, 1, 179: huc ad nos, id. Trin. 5, 2, 27; cf.: undique nuntii incedunt, qui afferrent, etc., Tac. A. 11, 32: ut ovans praeda onustus incederem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 146: vix incedo inanis, ne ire posse cum onere existumes, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 174: quem modo decoratum ovantemque victoria incedentem vidistis, Liv. 1, 16, 10; 2, 6, 7: claro honore, Lucr. 3, 76: omnibus laetitiis, Cic. Fam. 2, 9, 2: incedunt per ora vestra magnifici, Sall. J. 31, 10: ego quae divum incedo regina, *who walk majestic as, who am,* Verg. A. 1, 46; cf. Prop. 2, 2, 6: matrona incedit census induta nepotum, id. 3, 13, 11 (4, 12): ut mea Luxuria Nemesis fluat utque per urbem Incedat donis conspicienda meis, Tib. 2, 3, 52.—(β) With *acc.:* incedunt maestos locos, Tac. A. 1, 61: scaenam, id. ib. 14, 15: fontem aquae nando, id. ib. 14, 22.—**B.** In partic., in milit. lang., *to move forwards, advance, march:* barbari in perculsos Romanos acrius incedere, Sall. J. 101, 7: in erumpentes, Liv. 9, 21: cohortes paulatim incedere jubet, Sall. C. 60, 1: munito agmine, id. J. 46, 6: agmen reliquum incedere coepit, Liv. 21, 33, 1: segnius Hispanorum signa incedebant, id. 28, 14, 18: Sabini usque ad portas urbis populantes incessere, id. 2, 63, 7: propius incedentes, Tac. A. 4, 47: quod gnarum duci incessitque itineri et proelio paratus, id. ib. 1, 51 (Ritter, but Halm omits paratus).—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. (rare): malitiae lenonis contra incedam, *will encounter,* Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 31: facilius ad inventionem animus incedet si, etc., *will proceed to,* Cic. Inv. 2, 14, 45 Orell. *N. cr.*—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To triumph over, exult over;* with *dat.:* meo nunc superbus incedis malo, Hor. Epod. 15, 18: ille superbus incedet victis rivalibus, Juv. 12, 126.—**2.** Of inanim. and abstr. subjects, *to come to, happen to, befall, attack, seize* one; *to approach, arrive, appear, occur* (perh. not in Cic.); constr. with *dat., acc., in* and *acc.,* or *absol.* (α) With *dat.* (so most freq.): exercitui omni tantus incessit ex incommodo dolor, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 74, 1: magnus omnium incessit timor animis, id. ib. 2, 29, 1: mulieres, quibus belli timor insolitus incesserat, etc., Sall. C. 31, 3 Kritz *N. cr.;* id. H. 2, 60: gravior cura patribus incessit, Liv. 4, 57, 10: incedebat enim deterrimo cuique licentia, Tac. A. 3, 36: cupido incessit animo, Curt. 7, 11, 4; 3, 1, 16: si sterilitas annorum incessit hominibus, Col. 2, 10, 1; Val. Max. 1, 8, 5.—(β) With *acc.:* ipsum ingens cupido incesserat Tarenti potiundi, Liv. 24, 13, 5: timor patres incessit, ne, etc., id. 1, 17, 4; 2, 7, 1; 2, 32, 1; 7, 39, 4 et saep.: indignatio hostes incessit, id. 3, 60: adversa valetudo aliquem, Tac. A. 3, 71: ingens animos desperatio incessit, Curt. 4, 2, 16; 3, 8, 25: stupor omnes et admiratio incessit, Just. 22, 6, 11: cupido incessit aliquem (with *acc.* and *inf.*), Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 38, 6; 2, 16, 3.—(γ) With *in* and *acc.:* vis morbi, pestilentia incedit in castra, in Poenos Romanosque, Liv. 29, 10, 3: pestilentia incesserat pari clade in Ro-

manos Poenosque, id 28, 46, 15 — (δ) *Absol* nova nunc religio unde istaec incessit? Ter And 4, 3, 15 tantus eo facto timor incessit, Caes B C 3, 101, Auct B Alex 7 postquam tenebrae incedebant, Tac A 15, 37, cf ubi crepusculum incesserit, Col 11, 1, 18 ubi tempestas incessit, id 12, 2, 5 frigora, id. 12, 52, 12 siccitates, id. 5, 9, 11 lascivia atque superbia incessere, Sall J 41, 3 ubi Romam legati venere, tanta commutatio incessit, uti, etc, id ib 13, 7 religio deinde incessit, vitio eos creatos, Liv 8, 17, 4 ubi pro modestia ac pudore ambitio et vis incedebat, Tac. A 3, 26 haud invito imperatore ea fieri occultus rumor incedebat, *went abroad, spread about*, id ib 2, 55 *fin*

‡ **incēlātus** ἀκρυπτος, Gloss. Philox

in-cĕlĕber, bris, bre, *adj*, *not celebrated, not known to fame* (post Aug) vallis, Sil 8, 379 advocatus, Gell. 1, 22, 6 libri, id 5, 14, 2

in-cĕlĕbrātus, a, um, *adj*, *not made known, not spread abroad* (post Aug) ab aliis incelebrata (opp digna cognitu), Tac. A 6, 7 *fin* multa per invidiam scriptorum incelebrata sunt, Sall H Fragm 1, 57 Kritz (dub, Dietsch reads celata)

in-cēnātus (in-coen-), a, um, *adj* [2 in cenatus], *that has not dined* or *eaten, dinnerless, hungry, fasting* (ante and post-class.) bibat aquam mulsam, cubet incenatus, Cato, R R 156, 4 superi incenati sunt, et cenati inferi, Plaut Aul 2, 7, 6 senex, id. Cas. 4, 2, 9, cf incenis pridie incenato dare medicamenta, Scrib Comp 140

* **incendĕfăcĭo,** feci, 3, *v a* [incendo facio], *to set on fire* carraginem, Treb Claud 8

* **incendĭālis,** e, *adj* [incendium], *of* or *belonging to fires, fire* tunica, Tert ad Nat 1, 18

incendĭārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *causing a conflagration, setting on fire, fire* **I.** *Adj* avis *fire bird*, Plin 10, 13, 17, § 36 oleum, Veg Mil 4, 8, 18 tela, Amm 20, 11 — **II.** *Subst* **incendĭārĭus,** ii, *m*, *an incendiary*, Tac A. 15, 67, Suet Vit 17 incendiarii, qui consulto incendium inferunt, Paul Sent 5 3, 6

incendĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *burning, hot* (post class) folia gustu, App Herb 58 solis fervor incendiosior, Fulg Myth 1, 15

incendĭum, ii, *n* [incendo], *a burning, fire, conflagration* **I.** Lit (freq and class, equally common in *sing* and *plur*) incendium facere, *to set fire to*, Cic. Par 4, 2, 31, Caes. B G 5, 19 *fin* excitare, restinguere, Cic Mur 25, 51 (v under II) in ipso urbis incendio, Caes B C 1, 5, 3 frumentum flumine atque incendio corruperunt, id B G 7, 55, 8 omnia incendiis vastare, Hirt B G 8, 25, 1, cf nihil cogitant nisi caedes, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas Cic. Cat 2, 5, 10 si incendium in arce fuerit, Quint 7, 7, 4 si janua tenebitur incendio, id 2, 13, 16 cunctos qui proelio superfuerant, incendium hausit, Tac H 4, 60 *fin* neglecta solent incendia sumere vires, Hor Ep 1, 18, 85, cf Verg A. 5, 680 Aetna nocturnis mirus incendiis, Plin 3, 8, 14, § 88 vivendum est illic, ubi nulla incendia, Juv 3, 197 incendia praedandi causa facere, Paul Sent. 5, 20, 1 fortuita incendia, id. ib 5, 20, 3 — **B.** Transf **1.** In gen., *fire, burning, heat* (poet and in post Aug prose) siderum, Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 172 Auster Africae incendia cum serenitate affert, id. 18, 33, 76, § 329 stomachi, Lucr 4, 872 — **2.** Concr, *a firebrand, torch* (poet), Verg A 9, 71, Ov M 14, 539 — **II.** Trop, *fire, flame, heat, glow, vehemence* (class.; a favorite trope of Cic) **A.** In gen. si quod esset in suas fortunas incendium excitatum, id se non aquâ sed ruinâ restincturum, Cic Mur 25, 51 *fin*, cf. id Rep 1, 1 miseriarum, id. Tusc 4, 32, 69 invidiae incendio conflagrare, id Cat. 1, 11, 29 incendio alieni judicii conflagrare, Liv 39, 6, 4 res cogit, huic tanto incendio succurrere omnes, qui, etc, Asin. Poll. ap Cic. Fam 10, 33, 5 populare, Liv 22, 40, 3 annonae, *a raising of the price of corn*, Manil 4 168, Ps Quint. Decl. 12, 4 — **B.** Esp, *the fire of passion* ita mihi in pectore atque in corde facit amor incendium, Plaut. Merc 3, 4, 3 cupiditatum incendiis inflammatus, Cic Fin. 5, 24, 70 restinctis jam animorum incendiis, id. Or 8, 27 oratione concitare, id de Or 2, 47, 197 abstruso pectus ejus flagravit incendio (i e dolore), Vell. 2, 130, 4 militaris tumultus, id. 2, 125, 4 aliae Satyris incendia mitia praebent, *enkindle, inflame*, Ov F 1, 411 movere, id A A. 2, 301

incendo, di, sum, 3 (archaic form of the *perf subj* incensit = incenderit, sicut incepsit = inceperit, Paul ex Fest p 107 Müll), *v a* [in candeo, cf accendo and succendo], *to set fire to, to kindle, burn* (freq and class, syn inflammare) **I.** Lit cupas taedâ ac pice refertas incendunt, Caes. B C 2, 11, 2 tus et odores, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 37, § 77, cf odores, id Tusc. 3, 18, 43 lychnos, Verg A 1, 727 oppida sua omnia, vicos, reliqua privata aedificia incendunt, Caes. B G 1, 5, 2 aedificia vicosque, id ib 6, 6, 1 tabularium, Cic N D 3, 30, 74 Capitolium, Sall C 47, 2 naves omnes, Cic Att 9, 6, 3 tamquam ipse suas incenderit aedes, Juv 3, 222 classem inflammari incendique jussit, id Verr 2, 5, 35, § 91 urbem, id. Cat 3, 4, 10, cf Liv 9, 9, 6 quod primo incendendum Avaricum censuerat, Caes B G 7, 3, 2 agros, Verg G 1, 84 vepres, id ib 1, 271 cum ipse circumsessus paene incenderere, *wast consumed*, Cic Verr 2, 1, 33, § 85 — *Absol* nec incendit nisi ignis, Quint. 6, 2, 28 — **B.** Transf **1.** *To light up with fire, to make a fire upon* aras votis, i e *in pursuance of vows*, Verg A. 3, 279 altaria, id ib 8, 285 — **2.** *To heat, make hot* diem, Luc 4, 68 igne et tenuibus lignis fornacem incendemus, *will heat, warm*, Col 12, 19, 3 — **3.** *To make bright* or *shining, to brighten, illumine* ejusdem (solis) incensa radiis luna, Cic N D 1, 31, 87, Ov P 2, 1, 41 maculosus et auro Squamam incendebat fulgor, Verg A. 5, 88 vivis digitos incendere gemmis, *to make brilliant*, i e *to adorn*, Stat S 2, 1, 134 — **II.** Trop **A.** *To kindle, inflame, set on fire, to fire, rouse, incite, excite, to irritate, incense* (esp freq in *pass*) ut mihi non solum tu incendere judicem, sed ipse ardere videaris, Cic de Or 2, 45, 188 iidem hominem perustum etiamnum gloria volunt incendere, id Fam 13, 15, 2 me ita vel cepit vel incendit, ut cuperem, etc, id. ib 5, 12 1 aliquem morando, Sall J 25, 10 (aliquem) querelis, Verg A 4 360 in minime gratum spectaculum animo incenduntur, Liv 1, 25, 2 Tyndariden incendit amor, Val Fl 6, 207 plebem largiundo atque pollicitando, Sall C 38, 1 juventutem ad facinora, id ib 13, 4 bonorum animos, Cic Att. 2, 16, 1 animum cupidum inopiâ, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 126 cupiditatem alicujus, Cic. Fam 15, 21, 1 odia improborum in nos, id Att 9, 1, 3 tum pudor incendit vires et conscia virtus, *inflames*, Verg A 5, 455 illam incendentem luctus, id ib 9, 500 clamore incendunt caelum, *set on fire with*, i e *fill with*, id ib 10, 895 regiam repentino luctu, Just 38, 8 *fin* rabie jecur incendente feruntur Praecipites, Juv 7, 648 · quibus incendi jam frigidus, aevo Laomedontiades possit, id 6, 325 — In *pass* nimis sermone hujus ira incendor, Plaut Ps. 1, 2, 66, id. As 2, 4, 14, cf incendor ira, esse ausam facere haec te injussu meo, Ter Hec 4, 1, 47 hisce ego illam dictis ita tibi incensam dabo, ut, etc. id Phorm 5, 7, 81 amore sum incensus, Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 5, § 18 (mulier) incensa odio pristino, id. Clu 64, 181 incendor quotidie magis non desiderio solum sed etiam incredibili fama virtutum admirabilium, id Or 10, 33 incensus studio id Rosc Am 17, 48 iratus iste vehementer Sthenio et incensus hospitium renuntiat, id. Verr 2, 2, 36, § 89 omnes incenduntur ad studia gloria, id Tusc 1, 2, 4, cf id ib 1, 19 44 imperator incensus ad rem publicam bene gerendam, id. Prov Cons 14, 35 Caesar ab eo (Crasso) in me esset incensus, id. Fam 1, 9, 9 nulla mens est tam ad comprehendendam vim oratoris parata, quae possit incendi, nisi inflammatus ipse ad eam et ardens accesseris, id. de Or 2, 45, 190 *fin.* inimicitiis incensa contentio, id Opt Gen Or 7, 22 incensus calcaribus equus, Hirt B G 8, 48, 5 — *Absol* loquarne? incendam, taceam? instigem, Ter Phorm 1, 4, 9 dumque petit petitur pariterque incendit et ardet, Ov M 3, 425 — * **B.** *To enhance, raise* annonam (*the price of corn*), *to produce a dearness* or *scarcity* (shortly before excandefacie bant), Varr R. R. 3, 2, 16 (cf. incendium, II A) — **C.** *To destroy, ruin, lay waste* si istuc conare tuum incendes genus, Plaut Trin 3, 2, 49 campos, Stat. Th 1, 631 — Hence, **incensus,** a, um, *P a.*, *inflamed, burning, hot* profuit incensos aestus avertere (= vehementissimos ardores febris), Verg G 3, 469 Forbig ad loc — In *comp* aether, Claud Rapt Pros. 3, 201

in-cēnis (in-coen-), e, *adj* [in cenatus], *that has not dined, dinnerless* senex, Plaut. Cas 4, 1, 18 (cf incenatus, id ib 4, 2, 9)

in-cēno (in-coen-), āre, 1, *v n.*, *to dine there, to dine in* or *at a place* incenante eo, Suet Tib 39 dub (al cenante eo)

(**incensē,** false read. in Gell 10, 3, 13, instead of impense, v impendo *fin*)

incensio, onis, *f* [incendo], *a setting on fire, burning* (rare but class.) Capitolii, Cic Cat 3, 4, 9 incensione urbem liberavi, id Sull 11, 33 turis, Arn 7, 234

incensītus, a, um, *adj* [2. in censeo], *not assessed, not enrolled in the census*, Cod. Th 10, 23, 1

incensor, ōris, *m* [incendo], *one who kindles* or *sets fire to* (post class.) **I.** Lit messium, Dig 48, 19, 16, § 9, Paul Sent 5, 20, Mos et Rom Leg Coll 12, 3, 2 speculorum, i e *who kindles beacons*, App de Mundo, p 69 — **II.** Trop, *an inciter, instigator* turbarum, Amm 31, 9, 4

incensum, i, *n* [id.] **I.** *A setting fire to, lighting* (eccl Lat) hora incensi, Ambros. de Virg 3 — **II.** Concr, *incense* incenso imposito, Inscr Fratr Arv ap Marin p 639, Sulp Sev Chron 1, 47, 4, cf Isid Orig 4, 12 incensum θυμιαμα, Gloss Phil — **B.** In gen, *sacrifice* incensum abominatio est mihi, Tert. adv Jud. 5, Vulg Sap 18, 21, id Ecclus 45, 20

1. incensus, a, um, *Part*, from incendo

2. incensus, a, um, *adj* [2 in census], *not estimated, not assessed unregistered*, said of one who has not given in an account of himself and his property to the censor hominem incensum vendere, Cic Caecin 34, 99 populus, Liv 4, 8, 3 lex de incensis lata, id 1, 44, 1, Ulp Fragm 11, 11

incentio, onis, *f* [incino] **I.** *A blowing* or *playing* upon an instrument (post class) incentiones tibiarum, Gell 4, 13, 3 — **II.** *A charm, enchantment*, *plur*, Gell 16, 11, 2.

incentivus, a, um, *adj* [id], *that strikes up, sets the tune* (ante and post class.) **I.** Lit tibia, *the treble flute* (opp succentiva, that plays the accompaniment), Varr R. R 1, 2, 15 — **B.** Transf, *superior* vita pastorum (opp succentiva vita agricolarum), Varr R. R 1, 2, 16 — **II.** Trop, *that provokes* or *incites* lues, Prud Hamart 250 — Hence, **B.** *Subst* **incentivum,** i, *n*, *an incentive* peccaminis, Prud Apoth 929 vitiorum, Hier Ep 52, 3 — *Adv* **incentīvē,** Ven Fort Vit Leob 10

incentor, ōris, *m* [id], *one who sets the tune* or *begins to sing, a precentor, singer* (post class) **I.** Lit. carminis, Paul Nol Carm 15, 32 incentore canam Phoebo Musisque magistris, Avien Perieg 895, Isid 6, 9, 13 — **II.** Trop, *an inciter, exciter* igneus turbarum, Amm 15, 1, 2 civilis belli, Oros 5, 19 rebellionis totius, id 6, 11

‡ **inceps,** deinceps, Paul ex Fest p 107 Müll

inceptio, ōnis *f* [incipio], *a beginning, undertaking* (rare but class) tam praeclari operis, Cic Ac 2, 38, 119 patrociniorum, App Mag p 317, 5 — *Absol* (opp depositio), Quint 11, 3, 46 — **II.** Transf, *enterprise, undertaking* inceptio est amentium, non amantium, Ter And 1, 3, 13

incepto, are, *v freq a* [id], *to begin, undertake attempt* (ante and post class.) inceptas facinus facere, Plaut Curc. 1, 1, 23, so, with *inf* loqui, id. Trin 4, 3, 23 canere, Gell 1, 11, 3 quo iter inceptas? Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 28 quid inceptas? Ter Eun. 5, 8, 1 — **II.** Esp, *to begin business*, cum aliquo, i e *to quarrel* si cum illo inceptas homine, Ter Phorm 4, 3, 24.

inceptor, ōris, *m* [id], *a beginner* (ante- and post class.) o mearum voluptatum

omnium inventor, inceptor, perfector! Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 4: carminis, Avien. Arat. *init.*

inceptum, i, *n.*, v. incipio *fin.*

1. inceptus, a, um, *Part.*, from incipio.

2. inceptus, ūs, *m.* [incipio], *a beginning, undertaking* (rare): foedum inceptu, foedum exitu, Liv. praef. 10: magno in omnia inceptu veneram, Sen. Ep. 108, 15: eriles, Val. Fl. 6, 124.

incernĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [incerno], *a sieve, searce*, Cato, R. R. 13, 1; Lucil. ap. Non. 88, 26.—**II.** As a lit. transl. of the Gr. τηλία, *a square stand on which the Greek flour-dealers set out flour*, etc., *for sale*, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 175.

in-cerno, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to sift upon* a thing, *to cover* or *bestrew with sifting; to sift, scatter with a sieve:* terram cribro, Cato, R. R. 48, 2; Col. 5, 6, 6: super fricaturam incernatur marmor, Vitr. 7, 1: incretum (= per incerniculum sive cribrum inspergum), *sifted in*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 75 Orell. (but in Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 87, the correct read. is redimitum; v. Sillig. ad h. l.).

in-cēro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-cero], *to smear* or *cover over with wax:* canaliculum, Cels. 8, 8, § 1.—Poet.: genua deorum, i. e. *to smear the knees of the gods* by constant embraces and kisses; *to be persistent in prayers*, Juv. 10, 55 (cf. Prud. cont. Symm. 1, 203; others explain, *to attach waxen tablets, containing written prayers, to the knees of the statues of gods;* cf.: tacitas preces in templo deis allegasti, App. Mag. 54, p. 309); so, genua Dianae, Prud. Apoth. 457: lapides (religio), id. Ham. 404.

incertē, *adv.*, v. incertus *fin.*

1. incerto, *adv.*, v. incertus *fin.*

2. incerto, āre, *v. a.* [incertus], *to render doubtful* or *uncertain* (ante- and post-class.): longa dies meum incertat animum, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 18: prospectum (cursus), App. M. 11, p. 265: singultu lacrimoso sermonem incertans, *making indistinct, inaudible*, id. ib. 5, p. 164: me incertat dictio, Pac. ap. Non. 123, 30 (Trag. Rel. p. 79 Rib.).

incertum, i, *n.*, v. incertus, II. 2.

incertus, a, um (archaic *gen. plur.* incertūm, Pac. ap. Non. 495, 27), *adj.* [2. in-certus; hence, acc. to certus]. **I.** Object., of things whose (external or internal) qualities are not firmly established, *uncertain, unsettled, doubtful, untrustworthy, not fast, not firm* (class.): amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, Enn. ap. Cic. Lael. 17, 64 (Trag. v. 428 Vahl.); cf. id. ap. Non. 166, 22 (Trag. v. 12 Vahl.): incerti socii an hostes essent, Liv. 30, 35, 9: incertus (infans) masculus an femina esset, id. 31, 12, 6; cf. Sall. J. 49, 5: cum incerta bellum an pax cum Celtiberis essent, Liv. 34, 19, 8 Weissenb.: spe incerta certum mihi laborem sustuli, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 9; id. And. 2, 3, 16: nuptiae, id. ib. 5, 1, 11: aetas (puerilis) maxime lubrica atque incerta, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 52, § 137: itinera, Caes. B. G. 5, 37 *fin.*: dominatus, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: status, id. ib. 1, 26: sedes, Sall. C. 6, 1: ambiguae testis incertaeque rei, Juv. 8, 81: comarum Anulus incerta non bene fixus acu, *not fast*, Mart. 2, 66, 2: colligere incertos et in ordine ponere crines, *dishevelled*, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 1: per incertam lunam sub luce maligna, *not clearly visible, dim*, Verg. A. 6, 270: soles, id. ib. 3, 203: securis, *that did not strike with a sure blow*, id. ib. 2, 224: vultus, *disturbed, uneasy*, Sall. J. 106, 2: ille vitam suam ad incertissimam spem reservavit, Cic. Sest. 22, 50: arbori incertae nullam prudentia cani Rectoris cum ferret opem, *the ship uncertain in her course*, because no longer obeying the helm, Juv. 12, 32 Halm.—In *neutr.* ellipt.: clauserant portas incertum vi an voluntate, Liv. 31, 41, 2; 31, 43, 7 al.—*Neutr.* as *adv.* (poet.): incertum vigilans, Ov. H. 10, 9; Stat. Th. 5, 212.—**II.** Subject., as respects one's perceptions or convictions, *not firmly established, uncertain, undetermined, doubtful, dubious* (so most freq. in prose and poetry): nihil est incertius vulgo, Cic. Mur. 17, 36: casus, id. Or. 28, 98: ut alia certa, alia incerta esse dicunt, id. Off. 2, 2, 7; cf.: est igitur ridiculum, quod est dubium, id relinquere incertum, id. Mur. 32, 68; and: incerta atque dubia, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 9 *fin.*: ut incertis temporibus diversisque itineribus iretur, Caes. B. G. 7, 16 *fin.*; so, eventus reliqui temporis, Cic. Quint. 26, 83: exitus pugnarum, id. Mil. 21, 56: adulterium, Quint. 7, 2, 52: auctor, id. 5, 11, 41: cujus ora puellares faciunt incerta capilli, *make the sex doubtful*, Juv. 15, 137: incerta persona heres institui non potest, Ulp. Fragm. 22, 4; Gai. Inst. 2, 242; cf. 2, 238.—(β) With *rel.* or *interrog.-clause:* nunc mihi incertumst, abeam an maneam, Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 19: moriendum certe est, et id incertum, an hoc ipso die, Cic. Sen. 20, 74; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 27: (Gallus) avem, an gentem, an nomen, an fortunam corporis significet, incertum est, id. 7, 9, 2: confessus est quidem sed incertum, utrum quia verum erat, an quia, etc., Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 5: neque plane occultati humilitate arborum et tamen incerti, quidnam esset, Sall. J. 49, 5 Kritz.—*Abl. absol.:* multi annantes navibus incerto prae tenebris, quid aut peterent aut vitarent, foede interierunt, Liv. 28, 36, 12.—**2.** *Subst.:* **incertum**, i, *n.*, *an uncertainty:* quicquid incerti mihi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, Nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 69: ne cujus incerti vanique auctor esset, Liv. 4, 13, 9: incerta maris et tempestatum, Tac. A. 3, 54: incerta fortunae experiri, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 4: incerta belli, Liv. 30, 2: bona, fortunae possessionesque omnium in dubium incertumque revocabuntur, Cic. Caecin. 27, 76; cf. id. ib. 13, 38: Minucius praefectus annonae in incertum creatus, *for an indefinite time*, Liv. 4, 13, 7: postremo fugere an manere tutius foret, in incerto erat, Sall. J. 38, 5: Allobroges diu in incerto habuere, quidnam consilii caperent, id. C. 41. 1; cf. id. J. 46, 8: imperia ducum in incerto reliquerat, Tac. H. 2, 33 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., of a person who is in a state of uncertainty respecting any thing, *uncertain, in uncertainty, hesitating, doubtful:* quo ego ope mea Pro incertis certos compotesque consili Dimitto, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199 (Trag. v. 188 Vahl.): nolo suspensam et incertam plebem Romanam obscura spe et caeca exspectatione pendere, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66; so, varius incertusque agitabat, Sall. J. 74, 1; Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 3: ego certe me incerto scio hoc daturum nemini homini, id. As. 2, 4, 60.—(β) With *rel.-clause:* quid dicam hisce, incertus sum, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 36: cum incertus essem, ubi esses, Cic. Att. 1, 9, 1: incerti ignarique, quid potissimum facerent, Sall. J. 67, 1: incerti quidnam esset, id. ib. 49, 5: incertus, quonam modo aciem instrueret, id. ib. 101, 2: incerti, quo fata ferant, ubi sistere detur, Verg. A. 3, 7: incertus, Geniumne loci famulumne parentis Esse putet, id. ib. 5, 95: faber, incertus scamnum faceretne Priapum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 2.—(γ) With *gen.* (not in Cic.): summarum rerum incerti, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199 (Trag. v. 187 Vahl.): incertusque meae paene salutis eram, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 4: sententiae, Liv. 4, 57, 3: veri, id. 4, 23, 3; 1, 27, 6: rerum, id. 24, 24, 9: ultionis, Tac. A. 2, 75: sui, Stat. Th. 5, 525: naves incertae locorum, Auct. B. Afr. 7: mox incertus animi, fesso corpore, etc., Tac. A. 6, 46; id. H. 3, 55 *fin.*: futurorum, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 11: consilii, Curt. 8, 10, 27.—(δ) With *abl.:* incerti metu, Val. Fl. 3, 602.—(ε) With *de* and *abl.:* incertus de salute alicujus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 10.—Hence, *adv.* in two forms: **incertē** and **incerto** (both ante-class.), *uncertainly, not certainly, dubiously:* incerte errat animus, Enn. ap Gell. 19, 10, 12 (Trag. v. 259 Vahl.): vagat exsul, Pac. ap. Non. 467, 25 (Trag. Rel. p. 87 Rib.): ubi Habitet dum incerto scio, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 69: incerto scio, id. Ps. 4, 2, 7: incerto autumo, id. Ep. 4, 1, 18.

incessābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-cesso], *unceasing, incessant* (post-class.): labor, Mart. Cap. 1, 14; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 6.—*Adv.:* **incessābĭlĭter**, *incessantly*, Mart. Cap. 9, 303; Hier. Ep. 64.

incessans, antis, *adj.* [2. in-cessans], *incessant* (post-class.): virtus, Cassiod. Complex. Act. Apost. 11.—*Adv.:* **incessanter**, *incessantly:* inhaerere, Cod. Just. 11, 42, 10 *fin.*: legebat auctores antiquos, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *med.*

incesso, cessīvi (less freq. cessi, Tac. H. 2, 23; 3, 77; Luc. 5, 680), 3, *v. a.* [incedo], *to fall upon, assault, assail, attack* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: quae (pars corporis) cum jaculis saxisque incesseretur, Liv. 8, 24, 15: vagos suos pro hostibus lapidibus incessebant, id. 26, 10, 7; cf.: infestis digitis ora et oculos, Suet. Calig. 25; id. Claud. 8: feras argenteis vasis incessivere tum primum noxii, Plin. 33, 3, 16, § 53: telorum lapidumque jactu, Ov. M. 13, 566: a pueris ii more quodam gentis saxis globosis, funda mare apertum incessentes exercebantur, Liv. 38, 29, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.: jaculis et voce superba Tecta incessentem, Stat. Th. 11, 361; Sil. 1, 473.—*Absol.:* saevis telis, Ov. M. 14, 402: stercore et caeno, Suet. Vit. 17.—**II.** Trop., *to attack, assault*, esp. with words, *to reprove, reproach, accuse:* reges dictis protervis, Ov. M. 13, 232: aliquem verbis amaris, Sil. 11, 209; cf. Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 31: aliquem conviciis, Suet. Tib. 11; id. Ner. 35: adversarios maledictis, id. ib. 23: senatum diris exsecrationibus, id. Claud. 12: Sallustium noto epigrammate, Quint. 8, 3, 29: juvenes objurgatione justa, Gell. 1, 2, 6: nomen hominis acerba cavillatione, Suet. Tib. 57 al.: aliquem bello, Stat. S. 1, 4, 76: aliquem poenis, id. Th. 1, 245: aliquem criminibus, *to accuse him*, Tac. H. 2, 23: aliquem occultis suspicionibus, id. ib. 3, 65: aliquem ut tumidiorem, Quint. 12, 10, 12: aliquem ut impium erga parentes, Suet. Rhet. 6: nomen ut argumentum morum incessit, Quint. 5, 10, 31; cf.: aliquem tamquam superbe saeveque egisset, Tac. H. 3, 77: sermonem cum risu aliquos incessentem, Quint. 6, 3, 21: si aut nationes totae aut ordines incessantur, id. 6, 3, 35: paucitatem, conspirationem, vilitatem, gratiam, id. 5, 7, 23: ne incesse moras, Stat. Th. 11, 390.—Of a disease: pestilentia incesserat pari clade in Romanos Poenosque, Liv. 28, 46, 15: tanta incesserit in ea castra vis morbi, id. 29, 10, 3.—Of fear, etc.: timor deinde patres incessit, ne, etc., Liv. 1, 17, 4: super haec timor incessit Sabini belli, id. 2, 27, 10: tantus terror Tarquinium incessit, id. 2, 7, 1.—Of other feelings: cupido incessit animos juvenum, sciscitandi, etc., Liv. 1, 56, 10: tanta admiratio miseratioque viri incessit homines, ut, etc., id. 9, 8, 11: cura incesserat patres, id. 4, 50, 7: incessit omnes stupor et admiratio, Just. 22, 6, 11.

incessus, ūs, *m.* [incedo], *a going, walking, pace, gait.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (class.): status, incessus, sessio, accubitio, vultus, oculi, manuum motus teneant illud decorum, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128; cf. id. Or. 18, 59: citus modo, modo tardus, Sall. C. 15, 8: fractus, *effeminate, unmanly*, Quint. 5, 9, 14; cf.: in incessu mollior, Ov. A. A. 3, 306: incessus Seplasia dignus, Cic. Pis. 11, 24: erectus, Tac. H. 1, 53: omnibus animalibus certus et uniusmodi incessus est, Plin. 10, 38, 54, § 111: vera incessu patuit dea, Verg. A. 1, 405: incessum fingere, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 77; id. Cael. 20, 49: qui vultu morbum incessuque fatetur, Juv. 2, 17: tot hominum jumentorumque incessu dilapsa est (nix), *the tread, trampling*, Liv. 21, 36, 6: pulvis velut ingentis agminis incessu motus apparuit, id. 10. 41, 5.—Of a threatening approach (cf. B. infra): sacerdotes eorum facibus ardentibus anguibusque praelatis incessu furiali militem Romanum insueta turbaverunt specie, Liv. 7, 17, 3.—In *plur.*, Ov. M. 11, 636.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to incedo, I. B.), *a hostile irruption, invasion, attack* (very rare, except in Tacitus): Parthorum, Tac. A. 12, 50: primo incessu solvit obsidium, id. ib. 4, 24; 2, 55; 3, 74.—* **II.** Transf., concr., *an entrance, approach:* incessus hostis claudere, Tac. A. 6, 33.

incestē, *adv.*, v. incestus *fin.*

* **incestĭfĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [incestus-facio], *that defiles himself, that commits a bad action:* nefandus, incestificus, execrabilis, Sen. Phoen. 223.

incesto, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [incestus], *to pollute, defile* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** In gen.: totamque incestat funere classem, Verg. A. 6, 150: aras, Stat. S. 5, 5, 4: diem (Furiae), id. Th. 11, 120; Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 267.—**II.** In partic., *to dishonor, defile* with lust: puellam, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 136: filiam, Tac. A. 6, 19: se, Suet. Tib. 43: thalamos novercae, Verg. A. 10, 389.

incestum, i, v 1 incestus, II B

incestŭosus, a, um, *adj* [2 incestus], *incestuous, lewd,* Hilar in Psa 130, 3

1. incestus, a, um, *adj* [2 in castus], *unclean* (in a moral and religious sense), *impure, polluted, defiled, sinful, criminal* (as an *adj* mostly poet and in post Aug prose) **I.** In gen cum verborum contumeliis optimum virum incesto ore laceras set, Cic Phil 11, 2, 5 saepe Diespiter Neglectus incesto addidit integrum, *punished the good with the bad,* Hor C 3, 2, 30 caterv ae Incestarum avium, *that feed on corpses,* Stat Th 9, 27 profana illic omnia, quae apud nos sacra rursum concessa apud illos, quae apud nos incesta, Tac H 5, 4 an triste bidental Moverit incestus, *impious,* Hor A P 472 —**II.** In partic, *unchaste, lewd, incestuous* **A.** *Adj* Ilion Fatalis incestusque judex vertit In pulverem, i e *Paris,* Hor C 3, 3, 19, called also praedo, Stat Ach 1, 45 princeps, Plin Pan 52, 3 amores, Hor C 3, 6, 23, Tac A 12, 4 nuptiae, id ib 11, 25 *fin*, cf conjugia, Suet Claud 26 noctes, Plin Pan 63, 7 voces, Ov Tr 2, 503 pellicere aliquem incesto sermone, Liv 8, 28, 3 incestus manus intra terminos sacratos inferre, id 45, 5, 7 corruptor et idem incestus, Juv 4, 9 —Hence, **B.** *Substt* **1. incestum,** i, *n*, *unchastity, lewdness,* esp as a violation of religious laws, *incest* (class) incestum pontifices supremo supplicio sanciunto, Cic Leg 2, 9, 22 concubuit cum viro fecit igitur incestum, id Inv 1, 40, 73 committere, Quint 4, 2, 88, Dig 23, 2, 39 ex incesto, quod Augustus cum Julia filia admisisset, Suet Calig 23, cf incesti cum sorore reus, id Ner 5 cum filia commissum, Quint 5, 10, 19 incesto liberatus, Cic Pis 39, 95 incesti damnata, Quint 7, 8, 3 ab incesto id ei loco nomen factum, Liv 8, 15, 8 incesti poena in viro in insulam deportatio est, Paul Sent 2, 26 15 — In *plur* stupra et adulteria, incesta denique, Cic Tusc 4, 35, 75 super sororum incesta, Suet Calig 36 Vestalium virginum, id Dom 8 —**2. incesta,** ae, *f*, *an incestuous woman, paramour* hunc (adamanta) dedit olim barbarus incestae, Juv 6, 158 — *Adv* **incestē (incastē,** Sen Contr 2, 13) **A.** In gen, *impurely, sinfully,* Lucr 1, 98 facere sacrificium Dianae, Liv 1, 45, 6 —**B.** In partic, *unchastely* ideo aquam adduxi, ut ea tu inceste uterere? Cic Cael 14, 34 libidinatum, Suet Ner 28 agit incestius res suas, Arn 5, 170

2. incestus, us, *m* [1 incestus, II], *unchastity, incest* (mostly Ciceron) quaestio de incestu, Cic Mil 22, 59, id Brut 32, 122, 124, id N D 3 30, 74 Klotz, Liv 4, 44 Weissenb, Val Max 6, 3, 7

in-chăraxo, are, *v a*, *to scratch into, to open by scratching* (late Lat) avem, Apic 6, 5, § 228

inchŏo, v incoho

in-cībo, are, *v a*, *to provide with food, to feed* (late Lat), Schol Juv 10, 231

***incĭcur,** ŏris, *adj* [2 in cicur], *not tame, wild* incicorem immansuetum et ferum Pacuvius reprime incicorem iracundiam, Paul ex Fest s h v p 108 Müll

1. incĭdo, cĭdi, casum, 3 (*fut part act* incasurus Plin 2, 27, 27 § 97, *perf* scanned incīdĕrunt, Lucr 6, 1174), *v n* [in cado], *to fall into* or *upon* a thing, *to fall, light upon* (freq and class) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen, constr with *in* and *acc*, less freq with other *prepp*, with the *dat*, or *absol* (α) With *in* and *acc* in foveam, Cic Phil 4 5, 12 ex spelunca saxum in crura ejus incidit, id Fat 3 6 e nubi in nubem vis incidit ardens fulminis, Lucr 6, 145, cf id 296 in segetem flamma, *falls,* Verg A 2 305 pestilentia in urbem, Liv 27, 23 *fin* ut incideret luna tum in eam metam, quae esset umbra terrae, etc *entered,* Cic Rep 1, 14, 22 in oculos, Plin 20, 17, 73, § 187 incidentibus vobis in vallum portasque, Liv 27, 13 2 in laqueos Juv 10, 314.—(β) With other *prepp* incidit ictus Ingens ad terram duplicato poplite Turnus, Verg A 12, 926 (turris) super agmina late incidit, id ib 2, 467 —(γ) With *dat* incidere portis, *to rush into,* Liv 5, 11, 14, 5, 26, 8 lymphis putealibus, Lucr 6, 1174 caput incidit arae, Ov M 5, 104 Sagunti ruinae nostris capitibus incident, Liv 21, 10, 10 ultimis Romanis, id 28, 13, 9 jacenti, Stat Th 5, 233 hi duo amnes con fluentes incidunt Oriundi flumini, *empty, fall into* Liv 44, 31, 4 modo serius incidis (sol) undis, *sink,* Ov M 4, 198 —(γ) *Absol* illa (hasta) volans, umeri surgunt qua tegmina summa, incidit, Verg A. 10 477 incidit Adriaci spatium admirabile rhombi, i e *into the fisherman's net,* Juv 4, 39 —**B.** In partic, *to fall upon, meet,* or *come upon unexpectedly, fall in with* a person or thing (α) With *in* and *acc* in aliquem incurrere atque incidere, Cic Planc 7, 17 cum hic in me incidit, id ib 41, 99 C Valerius Procillus, cum in fuga catenis vinctus traheretur, in ipsum Caesarem incidit, Caes B G 1, 53, 5 in insidias, Cic Fam 7, 3, 3, cf in quos (milites), si qui ex acie fugerint, de improviso incidant, id Rosc Am 52, 151 in manus alicujus, id Clu 7, 21 in vituperatores, id Fam 7, 3, 6, 6, 1, 25 —(β) With *inter* inter catervas armatorum, Liv 25, 39 —(γ) With *dat* qui (oculi) quocumque inciderunt, Cic Mil 1, 1, Plin Ep 5, 6, 13, Quint 11, 3, 50 sane homini praeter opinionem improviso incidi, Cic Verr 2 2, 74, § 182 incidit huic Appennicolae bellator filius Anni, Verg A 11, 699 —(δ) With *acc* alone (late Lat) bene quod meas potissimum manus incidisti, App M 6, p 176, 24, id ib p 179, 4 fatales laqueos, Vulc Gall. Avid Caes 2, § 2 — **C.** Transf, *to fall upon, attack, assault* triarii consurgentes in hostem incidebant, Liv 8, 8, 13 postquam acrius ultimis incidebat Romanus, id 28, 13, 9

II. Trop **A.** In gen, *to fall into* any condition (α) With *in* and *acc* in morbum, Cic Fam 13, 29, 4 in febriculam, Planc ap Cic Fam 10 21 *fin* in miserias, id Phil 2, 10, 24, cf qui inciderant (sc in morbum) haud facile septimum diem superabant, Liv 41, 21, 5 ut si in hujusmodi amicitias ignari casu aliquo inciderint, Cic Lael 12, 42 quodsi quis etiam a culpa vacuus in amicitiam ejus inciderat, Sall C 14, 4 in honoris contentionem, Cic Lael 10, 34 in imperiorum, honorum, gloriae cupiditatem, id Off 1, 8, 26 in furorem et insaniam, Cic Pis 20, 46 —(β) With *acc* alone caecitatem, Ambros de Tobia, 2 iram, Lact Plac Narr Fab 1, 10 amorem, id ib 14, 1 —**B.** *To fall upon, befall* eo anno pestilentia gravis incidit in urbem agrosque, Liv 27, 23 6 tantus terror incidit ejus exercitui, *fell upon,* Caes B C 3, 13, 2, cf ut nihil incidisset postea civitati mali, quod, etc, *happened,* Cic de Or 1, 7, 26 —**C.** In partic **1.** *To fall upon* accidentally, *to light upon,* in thought or conversation non consulto, sed casu in eorum mentionem incidi, Cic Div in Caecil 15, 50, id Lael 1, 3, cf fortuito in sermonem alicujus incidere, id de Or 1, 24, 111 in eum sermonem incidere, qui, etc, id Lael 1, 2 in varios sermones, id Att 16 2, 4 cum in eam memoriam et recordationem nuper ex sermone quodam incidissemus id Brut 2, 9 iterum in mentionem incidimus viri, Tac H 4, 5, Plin Ep 9, 33, 1 — **2.** *To come* or *occur* to one's mind sapiens appeteret aliquid quodcumque in mentem incideret et quodcumque tamquam occurreret, *come into his mind,* Cic Fin 4, 16, 43, cf Ter Phorm 1, 3, 5, id Heaut 3, 1, 75 redeunti, ex ipsa re mihi incidit suspicio, id And 2 2, 22, 3, 2 21 tanta nunc suspicio de me incidit, id Ad 4, 4 5 dicam, verum ut aliud ex alio incidit, id Heaut 3, 3, 37 nihil to effugiet atque omne quod erit in re occurret atque incidet, Cic de Or 2, 34, 147 potantibus his apud Sex Tarquinium incidit de uxoribus mentio, Liv 1, 57, 6 —**3.** *To fall upon, happen* in a certain time (α) With *in* and *acc* quod in id rei publicae tempus non incideris, sed veneris—judicio enim tuo, non casu in ipsum discrimen rerum contulisti tribunatum tuum—profecto vides, quanta vis etc, Cic Fam 2 7, 2 quorum aetas in eorum tempora quos nominavi, incidit Cic Or 12 39, cf id Fam 5, 15, 3 quoniam in eadem rei publicae tempora incidimus, id ib 5, 8, 3 *fin* facies me in quem diem Romana incidant mysteria certiorem, id Att 6 1 26 cum in Kalendas Januarias Compitaliorum dies incidisset, id. Pis 4, 8 quae (bella) in ejus aetatem gravissima inciderunt, Quint 12, 11, 16 in eum annum quo erat Hortensius consul futurus, incidere, *to fall into,* i e *to extend the case until,* etc, id 6 5, 4, cf quintus annus cum in te praetorem incidisset, Cic Verr 2, 2, 56, § 139 —(β) With *acc.* alone (late Lat) ut menses autumnale tempus inciderent, Sol 1, § 44 —**4.** *To fall out, happen, occur* et in nostra civitate et in ceteris, multis fortissimis atque optimis viris injustis judiciis tales casus incidisse, Cic Fam 5, 17, 3 si quid tibi durius inciderit, Prop 1, 15, 28, cf si casus inciderit, Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 21, 6 incidunt saepe tempora cum, etc., id Off 1, 10, 31 eorum ipsorum, quae honesta sunt, potest incidere saepe contentio et comparatio, id. ib. 1, 43, 152 potest incidere quaestio, Quint 7, 1, 19 verbum si quod minus usitatum incidat, id 2, 5, 4 in magnis quoque auctoribus incidunt aliqua vitiosa, id 10, 2, 15, 11, 1, 70, Cels 5, 27, 3 ea accidisse non quia haec facta sunt, arbitror, verum haec ideo facta, quia incasura erant illa, Plin 2, 27, 27, § 97 si quando ita incidat, Quint 2, 5, 5, cf forte ita incidit, ut, etc, Liv 26, 23, 2 forte ita inciderat, ne, etc, id 1, 46, 5 —**5.** *To fall in with, coincide, agree with,* in opinion, etc ne ipse incidat in Diodorum, etc, Cic Fat 8, 15 —**6.** *To stumble upon, undertake at random* sic existumes non me fortuito ad tuam amplitudinem meis officiis amplectendam incidisse, etc, Cic Fam 5, 8, 3 —Hence in *part pres*

incidentĭa, *subst*, *occurrences, events,* Amm 14, 5, 4, 22, 9, 2 al

2. incīdo, cīdi, cisum, 3, *v a* [in caedo], *to cut into cut through, cut open, cut up* (class) **I.** Lit teneris arboribus incisis atque inflexis Caes B G 2, 17, 4 arbores, Plin 12 14, 30, § 54, 32 § 58, inciditur vitro, lapide, osseis ve cultellis, id 12, 25, 54, § 115, cf palmes inciditur in medullam, id 14, 9, 11, § 84 venam, *to open,* id 29, 6, 58, § 126, Cels 2 8, Tac A 16, 19, cf incisi nervi, Plin 11, 37, 88, § 218 circa vulnus scalpello, Cels. 5, 27, 3 pinnas, *to clip,* Cic Att 4, 2, 5, so, vites falce, Verg E 3, 11 pulmo incisus *cut up divided,* Cic Div 1, 39, 85, cf eupatoria foliis per extremitates incisis, i e *notched, indented,* Plin 5, 6, 29, § 65 nos linum incidimus, legimus, *cut through, cut,* Cic Cat 3, 5, 10 funem, Verg A 3, 667 corpora mortuorum, *to dissect,* Cels praef nocentes homines vivos, id ib quid habet haruspex cur pulmo incisus etiam in bonis extis dirimat tempus? Cic Div 1, 39, 85 si rectum limitem rupti torrentibus pontes inciderint, *cut through, broken through,* Quint 2, 13, 16 squamisque incisus adaestuat amnis, Stat Th 5, 517 non incisa notis marmora publicis, *engraved* Hor C 4, 8 13 tabula his ferme incisa litteris fuit, Liv 6, 29 *fin* —**B.** Transf **1.** *To cut in, to carve, engrave, inscribe* on any thing, usually constr with *in* and *abl*, less freq with *in* and *acc*, the *dat*, or *absol* (α) With *in* and *abl* id non modo tum scripserunt, verum etiam in aere incisum nobis tradiderunt, Cic Verr 2, 4, 65, cf foedus in columna aenea incisum et perscriptum, id Balb 23, 53, id Verr 2, 2, 63, § 154 in qua basi grandibus litteris P Africani nomen erat incisum, id ib 2, 4, 34, § 74 nomina in tabula incisa, id Fam 13 36 1 notum est carmen incisum in sepulcro, id de Sen 17, 61, id Pis 29 72, id Font 14, 31 incidens litteras in fago recenti Plin 16, 9, 14 § 35 indicem in aeneis tabulis, Suet Aug 101 quae vos incidenda in aere censuistis, Plin Pan 75 1 —(β) With *in* and *acc* quae (acta) ille in aes incidit, Plin Pan 1, 7, 16 leges in aes incisae, Liv 3 57 *fin* lege jam in aes incisa, Suet Aug 28 *fin* quod ita erit gestum, lex erit et in aes incidi jubebitis credo illa legitima consules populum jure rogaverunt, etc, Cic Phil 1, 10, 26 —(γ) With *dat* (poet and post Aug) verba ceris, Ov M 9 529 amores arboribus Verg E 10, 53 fastos marmoreo parieti, Suet Gramm 17 nomen non trabibus aut saxis Plin Pan 54 7, cf primum aliquid da quod possim titulis incidere i e *among your titles,* Juv 8, 69 — (δ) *Absol* incidebantur jam domi leges Cic Mil 32, 87, cf tabula his litteris incisa, Liv 6, 29, 9 sine delectu morum quisquis incisus est, *inscribed registered,* Sen Ben 4 28 Victorem litteris incisis appellare, Macr S 3, 6, 11 —**2.** *To make by*

cutting, to cut (rare): ferroque incidit acuto Perpetuos dentes et serrae repperit usum, Ov. M. 8, 245: novas incide faces, tibi ducitur uxor, Verg. E. 8, 29; Col. 2, 21, 3.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To break off, interrupt, put an end to:* poëma ad Caesarem, quod institueram, incidi, *have broken off, stopped,* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 11: inciditur omnis jam deliberatio, si intellegitur non posse fieri, id. de Or. 2, 82, 336; cf. Liv. 32, 37, 5: tandem haec singultu verba incidente profatur, Stat. Th. 9, 884: novas lites, Verg. E. 9, 14: ludum, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 36: vocis genus crebro incidens, *broken, interrupted,* Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 217.—**B.** *To cut off, cut short, take away, remove:* media, *to cut short,* Cic. Phil. 2, 19, 47: qui mihi pinnas inciderant nolunt easdem renasci, id. 4, 2, 5: Tarquinius spe omni reditus incisâ exsulatum Tusculum abiit, *cut off,* Liv. 2, 15, 7: spe incisâ, id. 3, 58, 6; 35, 31, 7; cf. id. 44, 6, 13; 44, 13, 3: tantos actus, Sil. 3, 78: ipsam, quam promittis horam casus incidit, Sen. Ep. 101: testamentum, *to annul, invalidate,* Dig. 28, 4, 3.—**C.** In rhet., *to make by cutting, to cut:* aequaliter particulas, Cic. Or. 61, 205.—Hence, **1. incīsum,** i, *n.,* rhet. t. t. for the Gr. κόμμα, *a section or division* of a sentence, *a clause:* quae nescio cur, cum Graeci κόμματα et κῶλα nominent, nos non recte incisa et membra dicamus, Cic. Or. 62, 211 (for which: incisiones et membra, id. 64, 261): incisum erit sensus non expleto numero conclusus, plerisque pars membri, Quint. 9, 4, 122; cf. id. ib. 22; 32; 44; 67; 123.—**2. incīsē,** *adv., in short clauses:* quo pacto deceat incise membratimve dici, Cic. Or. 63, 212; cf. incisim.

incīdŭus, a, um, v. incaeduus.

inciens, entis, *adj.* [kindr. with ἔγκυος, ἐγκύμων], *pregnant, with young:* oves, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 8: pavones, Col. 8, 11, 8: sues, Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 211: partus incientis pecoris, Col. 7, 3, 16.

incīlis, e, *adj.* (contr. from incidilis, from incido), *cut in:* fossae, i. e. *ditches, trenches* for carrying off water, Cato, R. R. 155, 1.—Far more freq., **II.** *Subst.* **A.** **incīle,** is, *n., a ditch, trench:* incilia aperire, Cato, R. R. 155, 1: ducere incile, Dig. 43, 13, 1; App. M. 9, p. 221: in incili omnia adhaeserunt, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 3.—**B. incīlis,** is, *m.,* transl.: inciles διώρυγες (i. e. διώρυχες), Gloss. Philox.

incīlo, āre, *v. a., to rebuke, blame* (ante-class.): jure increpet inciletque, Lucr. 3, 963: me oratione, Pac. ap. Non. 125, 5 (Trag. Fragm. v. 136 Rib.); Lucil. ib. 7: spernere, incilare probris, Att. ib. 1: factum alicujus, id. ib. 3 (Trag. Fragm. v. 41, 430, 458 Rib.).

incinctus, a, um, *Part.,* from incingo.

incĭnĕfactus, a, um, *adj.,* = in cineres redactus, *made ashes,* Commod. Instr. 41, 12.

‡ **incĭnĕrārium** muliebre ministerium (*hair-dressing*), Charis. p. 78 P. (cf. ciniflo).

incingo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* [in-cingo, *to enclose with a girdle;* hence], *to gird, gird about, surround* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not used by Cic. in prose; esp. freq. in the *part. perf.*): (aras) verbenis silvaque incinxit agresti, Ov. M. 7, 242: urbes turritis moenibus, id. Am. 3, 8, 47: incingi zonâ, id. H. 9, 66: Arcadiam Peloponnesiacae gentes undique incingunt, Mel. 2, 3: pars sese tortis serpentibus incingebant, Cat. 64, 259.—Mid.: (Tisiphone) Induitur pallam tortoque incingitur angue, Ov. M. 4, 483: nitidaque incingere lauro, i. e. *crown thyself,* id. ib. 14, 720.—In *part. perf.:* incinctus cinctu Gabino, Liv. 8, 9, 9: Gabino cultu, id. 10, 7, 3: (Furiae) caerulea incinctae angui incedunt, Poët. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89: ambae (Nymphae) auro, pictis incinctae pellibus ambae, *girded,* Verg. G. 4, 342; id. A. 7, 396; cf. Lares, Ov. F. 2, 634: incinctus tunicas mercator, id. ib. 5, 675; cf. id. M. 13, 894: (fons) margine gramineo patulos incinctus hiatus, *enclosed,* id. ib. 3, 162.

‡ **incingŭlum,** i, *n.* [incingo], *a girdle:* cingulum a cingendo, quod incingulum plerumque dicitur, Non. 47, 25.

incĭno, ĕre, *v. a.* and *n.* [in-cano], *to blow* or *sound, to sing* (very rare; not in Cic.). **I.** *Act.:* varios incinit ore modos, Prop. 2, 22 (3, 15), 6: frequentamenta quaedam varia, Gell. 1, 11, 12.—**II.** *Neutr.:* si modulis lenibus tibicen incinat, Gell. 4, 13, 1.

incĭpesso, ĕre, v. incipisso.

incĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (archaic incepsit inceperit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 107 Müll.), *v. a.* and *n.* [in-capio; lit., to seize upon, lay hold of; opp. to desinere; hence, with the accessory idea of action), *to begin* to do something, *to take in hand* (syn. incoho; in class. prose, viz. in Cic., only in the *tempp. praes.,* while coepi is used in the *tempp. perf.*); constr. usually with the *inf.,* less freq. *absol.,* with the *acc., ab,* or *adv. of place* or *time.* **I.** *Act.* (α) With *inf.:* ut homines mortem vel optare incipiant vel certe timere desistant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: huic incipio sententiae diffidere, id. ib. 5, 1, 3: prius quam incipit tinnire, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 42: bella gerere, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 9: leges neglegere, id. Rep. 1, 43 *fin.:* queri cum multis incipiunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 23, § 56: nimis cito diligere, id. Lael. 21, 78: amare aliquem, id. ib. 16, 60: fossas complere, Caes. B. G. 5, 51, 4: rem frumentariam expedire, id. B. C. 1, 54, 4: triplicem aciem ducere, id. ib. 1, 64, 7; 2, 30, 1: cum maturescere frumenta inciperent, id. ib. 6, 29, 4; cf. id. ib. 3, 49, 1: cum primum pabuli copia esse inciperet, id. B. G. 2, 2, 2; cf.: ictus erat, qua crus esse incipit, Ov. M. 6, 255; 8, 474; 15, 256: opes pellere dominatione, Sall. H. 3, 61, 3: si res explicare incipiam, Nep. Pelop. 1: Bessus agere gratias incipit, Curt. 5, 12, 1: cenare, Suet. Aug. 74: promovere scalas, Tac. A. 15, 4 *fin.:* si dormire incipis ortu luciferi, Juv. 8, 11: male quod mulier facere incepit, nisi id efficere perpetrat, etc. ... Si bene facere incepit, etc. (shortly afterward, occeperunt), Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 12 and 14: satis nequam sum, utpote qui hodie inceperim Amare, id. Rud. 2, 5, 5.—(β) *Absol.:* ut incipiendi ratio fuerit, ita sit desinendi modus, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 135; cf. Plin. Ep. 9, 4, 1; Sen. Ep. 116: dum incipimus, Quint. 11, 3, 144: dum deliberamus, quando incipiendum sit, incipere jam serum est, id. 12, 6, 3: in incipiendo, etc., id. 11, 1, 6: ac statim sic rex incipit, *thus begins* (to speak), Sall. J. 109 *fin.;* cf.: nec sic incipies, ut scriptor cyclicus olim: Fortunam Priami, etc., Hor. A. P. 136: sic incipit, with a foll. direct quotation, id. S. 2, 6, 79; Ov. M. 9, 281; and simply incipit, Hor. S. 1, 9, 21: sapere aude, Incipe, *make a beginning, begin,* id. Ep. 1, 2, 41; Juv. 4, 34: priusquam incipias, consulto opus est, Sall. C. 1, 6: turpe inceptu est, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 16: incipientes atque adhuc teneri (pueri), *who are beginning to learn, beginners,* Quint. 1, 2, 26: incipiens, id. 2, 5, 18; 2, 6, 5; 8 prooem. § 1; 3; 10, 7, 18: quoties madidum ver incipit, Juv. 9, 52 al.—(γ) With *acc.* (once in Cic., once in Caes., v. infra): facinus audax incipit, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 1: facinus, Sall. C. 20, 3: pugilatum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 13: iter, id. Cas. 4, 4, 2: aliquid novi negotii, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 29: bellum (opp. deponere), Sall. J. 83, 1: tam prava, id. ib. 64, 2: indigna nobis, id. H. 2, 41, 8: opus, Liv. 7, 34, 13: bellum, id. 21, 21, 6; 26, 37, 9; 42, 43, 3: sementem, Verg. G. 1, 230: Maenalios versus, id. E. 8, 21: si id facere non potueris, quod, ut opinio mea fert, ne incipies quidem, Cic. Planc. 19, 48; Quint. 1, 12, 5: iter mihi incepi, Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 16: tantum incepi operis, id. Men. 2, 3, 80: mandata, Tac. A. 12, 10; 4, 46: auspicia a parricidio, Just. 26, 2 *init.:* multa, Cat. ap. Gell. 16, 14, 2.—*Pass.:* tanta incepta res est, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 31: nuptiarum gratia haec sunt ficta atque incepta, Ter. And. 5, 1, 17; 3, 3, 7: si inceptam oppugnationem reliquissent, Caes. B. G. 7, 17, 6: quia dici extremum erat, proelium non inceptum, Sall. J. 21, 2: proelium incipitur, id. ib. 57, 3; 74, 2: saxis proelium incipitur, Tac. H. 5, 17: satis cito incipi victoriam, id. ib. 2, 25; id. A. 2, 5; 2, 76; 12, 67 *fin.:* iter inceptum celerant, Verg. A. 8, 90: inceptumque decurre laborem, id. G. 2, 39: inceptum frustra summitte furorem, id. A. 12, 832: deus me vetat Inceptos iambos Ad umbilicum adducere, Hor. Epod. 14, 7: in re incipiunda ad defendendam noxiam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 48: in contentionibus aut incipiendis aut finiendis, Quint. 11, 3, 128: a tantis princeps incipiendus erat, Ov. F. 5, 570.—(δ) With *ab* or an *adv. of place* or *time:* a Jove incipiendum putat, Cic. Rep. 1, 36 (acc. to the Gr. of Aratus, ἐκ Διὸς ἀρχώμεσθα): ab illis incipit uxor, Juv. 6, 348; Quint. 10, 1, 46: incipiamus ab iis, id. 9, 2, 6: semper ab excusatione aetatis incipientem, id. 6, 3, 76: potissimum incipiam ab ea parte, id. 3, 7, 1: optime manus a sinistra parte incipit, in dextra deponitur, id. 11, 3, 106: amicitia incepta a parvis cum aetate accrevit simul, Ter. And. 3, 3, 7.—*Pass. impers.:* optime incipitur a longis, recte aliquando a brevibus, Quint. 9, 4, 92.

II. *Neutr., to begin to be, to begin, commence* (rare but class.); constr. with *abl. instrum.,* or *absol.* (α) With *abl.:* tertius sinus Acroceraunis incipit montibus, Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 1: censere ut principium anni inciperet mense Decembri, Tac. A. 13, 10: verbum petere quo incipiant, Quint. 10, 7, 21.—(β) *Absol.:* cum ver esse coeperat ... cum rosam viderat, tum incipere ver arbitrabatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 27: quoties incipit sensus aut desinit, Quint. 9, 4, 67: hic annus incipit vicesimus, Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 3: narrationis incipit mihi initium, Ter. And. 4, 2, 26: jam tum inceperat turba inter eos, id. Eun. 4, 4, 58: tempus erat quo prima quies mortalibus aegris Incipit, Verg. A. 2, 269: mox Idumaea incipit et Palaestina, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68: epistula, quam incipiente febricula scripseras, Cic. Att. 7, 8, 2: incipientes curas principis onerari, Tac. A. 1, 19: incipiens adhuc et nondum adulta seditio, id. H. 1, 31: incipiens omnia sentit amor, Ov. A. A. 2, 648: Menander Syracusanus incipientis juventae, Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 14: incipiente aestate, id. 27, 13, 109, § 133: trixago incipientibus hydropicis efficax, id. 24, 15, 80, § 131: quem (honorem) et incipientes principes et desinentes adeo concupiscunt ut auferant, Plin. Pan. 57.—Hence, **inceptum,** i, *n., a beginning, attempt, undertaking* (freq. in historians and poets, but not in Caes.; also rare in Cic.): cujus ego non modo factum, sed inceptum ullum conatumve contra patriam deprehendero, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27: servetur ad imum, Qualis ab incepto processerit (persona), *from the beginning onwards,* Hor. A. P. 127: permanere in incepto, Lucceі. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14 *fin.:* a quo incepto studioque me ambitio mala detinuerat, Sall. C. 4, 2: cujus neque consilium neque inceptum ullum frustra erat, id. J. 7, 6; cf.: ni ea res longius nos ab incepto traheret, *the subject,* id. ib. 7 *fin.:* absistere incepto, Liv. 31, 26, 5: desistere incepto, Verg. A. 1, 37: haerere in incepto, id. ib. 2, 654: peragere inceptum, id. ib. 4, 452; cf.: perficere inceptum, Sall. J. 11 *fin.:* piget incepti, Verg. A. 5, 678: nunc ad inceptum redeo, Sall. J. 4, 9; 42, 5: turpe inceptum est, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 16.—In *plur.:* cupidus incepta patrandi, Sall. J. 70, 5: juventus Catilinae inceptis favebat, id. C. 17, 6: incepta mea inpedivit, id. H. 4, 61, 12; cf.: inceptis annue, diva, meis, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 56; and: di nostra incepta secundent, Verg. A. 7, 259: gravia et magna professa, Hor. A. P. 14.

incĭpisso (also **incĭpesso**), ĕre, *v. a.* [incipio], *to begin* (Plautin.): quid hic homo tantum incipissit facere cum tantis minis? Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 22: nugas ineptiasque maxumas, id. ib. 3, 3, 17: magnam rem, id. Mil. 2, 2, 73: sic rationem, ib. 82: brevem orationem, id. Capt. 2, 1, 19; id. Trin. 4, 2, 42.

* **in-circum,** *prep., round about:* quod incircum cum locum aquae frigidae et caldae multae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 25 Müll.; cf. Hand, Turs. ad h. v.

in-circumcīsus, a, um, *adj., uncircumcised* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Jud. 2; Prud. Psych. 389.

in-circumscrīptus, a, um, *adj., unlimited, infinite* (eccl. Lat.): dominus, Prud. Apoth. 863.

incīsē, *adv.,* v. incīdo *fin.* C. 2.

incīsim, *adv.* [incisus, from 2. incido], *in short clauses* (very rare): haec quidem duo binis pedibus incisim; deinde membratim, etc. (shortly before: incise membratimve), Cic. Or. 63, 213: incisim et membratim tractata oratio, id. ib. 67, 225.

incīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. incido]. **I.** *A cutting into, cut, incision:* ne incisio vulnus exasperet, Ambros. in Psa. 37, § 42.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Rhet. t. t., *an incision,* i. e.

a division, member, clause of a sentence, Gr κομμα de eorum (circuituum) particu lis et tamquam incisionibus disserendum est, Cic Or 61, 206 in incisionibus et in membris, id. ib 64 216, cf incisum under 2. incido *fin* C —**B.** Gramm t. t, *a cæsura*, Diom p 496 P —**C.** *A griping, colic* interiorum, Veg Vet. 1, 39

incīsum, i, v 2 incīdo *fin* C

incīsūra, ae, *f* [2. incido], *a cutting into, incision, incisure* (post Aug) **I.** In gen, Col 12, 54, 1, Plin 11 39, 94, § 231 —*Plur*, Vulg Lev 21, 5 —**II.** In partic. **A.** *A natural incision, indentation*, as in the palm of the hand, the bodies of insects, in leaves, etc., Plin. 11, 52, 114, § 274, 11, 1, 1, § 1, 15, 11, 11, § 37, 26, 8, 29, § 46 —**B.** In painting, *a division between the light and shade*, Plin. 33, 13, 57, § 163

1. incīsus, a, um, *Part*, from 2 incido

* **2. incīsus,** ūs, *m* [2 incīdo], *an incision* proximo anno ab incisu, Plin 16, 12, 23, § 60

‡ **incītābilis** παροξυντικος, Gloss Philox

* **incītābŭlum,** i, *n* [incito], *an incentive, stimulus* ingenii virtutisque, Gell 15, 2, 3

incītāmentum, i, *n* [id], *an incitement, inducement, incentive.* **I.** In abstr with *gen* or *ad* et periculorum et laborum, * Cic Arch 10, 23 · educandi, Plin Pan 27, 1 turbarum, Amm 21, 12 al ad honeste moriendum, Curt 9, 5, 4, so, ad incessendum, id. 3, 11, 5 — With *quo* and *comp* inclinatio senatus incitamentum Tiberio fuit quo promptius adversaretur, Tac A 2, 38 — In *plur* incitamenta irarum, Tac A 1, 55 victoriae, id. Agr 32 spei, Curt. 4, 14, 1 al. — **II.** In concr, of persons (in Tac) Sextia uxor quae incitamentum mortis et particeps fuit, *that instigated*, Tac. A. 6, 29 *fin* —In *plur* acerrima seditionum ac discordiae incitamenta interfectores Galbae, id H 2 23

incītātē, *adv*, v incito, *P a fin*

incītātĭo, onis, *f* [incito], *an inciting, incitement* in an act and pass sense (Cicero) **I.** *Act*, *an inciting, rousing, instigating* languentis populi, Cic de Or 2, 9, 35 acris et vehemens, id ib 2, 43, 183 —**II.** *Pass*, *violent motion, rapidity, vehemence, ardor, energy* **A.** Lit qui (sol) tanta incitatione fertur, ut, celeritas ejus quanta sit, ne cogitari quidem possit, Cic Ac 2, 26, 82 ejaculari incitatione, Scrib Comp 84. —**B.** Trop est quaedam animi incitatio atque alacritas naturaliter innata omnibus, * Caes B C 3, 92, 3 mentis, Cic Div 1, 40, 89 sic evolavit oratio, ut ejus vim atque incitationem aspexerim, id. de Or 1, 35, 161

incītātor, ōris, *m* [id.] *an inciter, instigator* (post class) Fauni vaticinantium incitatores Front Eloqu *med*, Prud. στεφ 10 67 male sanus, Amm 28, 1

incītātrix, icis, *f* [incitator], *she that incites* or *instigates* (eccl Lat) ad vitia, Arn. 2, 64 libidinum (opulentia), Lact Ira D 23 licentiae, Nazar Pan. ad Const 34

1. incītātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from incito

* **2. incītātus,** ūs, *m* [incito], *rapid motion*, v l for incitu, Plin 2, 45, 45, § 116

‡ **incītēga** machinula, in qua constituebatur in convivio vini amphora, de qua subinde deferrentur vina Paul ex Fest p 107 Müll [mutilated from εγγυθηκη or αγγοθηκη, v Müll *N cr*]

in-cĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to set in rapid motion, to hasten, urge forwards*, and with se, *to put one's self in rapid motion, to hasten, rush* (freq and class.) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen vehementius equos incitare, Caes. B C 2, 41, 4 saxa per pronum, Sall H 3, 22 Dietsch hastas, Val Fl 1, 409 stellarum motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, Cic N D 2, 40, 103 naves longas remis, Caes B G 4, 25, 1, cf lin tres magno sonitu remorum incitatae, id. ib 7, 60, 4 navigio remis incitato, id ib 3, 14, 6 alii ex castris sese incitant, *sally out*, id. B C 2, 14, 3, cf cum ex alto se aestus incitavisset, *had rushed in*, id. B G 3, 12, 1, and quo major vis aquae se incitavisset, id ib 4, 17, 7 duabus ex partibus sese (naves) in eam (navem) incitaverant, id B C 2, 6, 4, cf id. ib 3, 24, 3 —Prov incitare currentem, *to spur a willing horse*, i e *to urge a person who does not need urging*, Cic. Phil. 3, 8, 19, cf id. Q Fr 1, 1, 16, v curro —**B.** In partic, *to cause to grow larger*, i e *to augment, increase, to promote the growth of* (not ante Aug, cf excito, I B) hibernis (Enipeus amnis) incitatus pluviis *swollen*, Liv 44, 8, 6 frequentibus fossuris terra permiscetur, ut incitari vitis possit, Col 4, 22, 3, 4, 33 *fin*, 3, 21, 7 —**II.** Trop, *to incite, encourage, stimulate, rouse, excite, spur on* **A.** In gen. aliquem imitandi cupiditate, Cic Brut. 92, 317 quibus (causis) mentes aut incitantur aut reflectuntur, id. de Or 1, 32, 53 animos, opp sedare, id. Or 19, 63 ipsum ingenium diligentia etiam ex tardi tate incitat, id. ib 2, 35, 147 quorum studio legendi meum scribendi studium in dies incitatur, id. Div 2, 2, 5 quamquam ea incitatur in civitate ratio vivendi, id de Or 3, 60, 226 stultas cogitationes, Hirt B G 8, 10, 4 quoniam ad hanc voluntatem ipsius naturae stimulis incitamur, Cic Rep 1, 2 *fin*, cf juvenes ad studium et ad laborem, id de Or 1, 61, 262 aliquem ad servandum genus hominum, id Fin 3, 20, 66 multa Caesarem ad id bellum incitabant, Caes B G 3, 10, 1 aliquem ad bellum atque arma, Liv 1, 27, 3 aliquem ad amplissimam spem, Suet. Caes 7 cujus voluptatis avidae libidines temere et effrenate ad potiundum incitarentur, Cic de Sen 12, 39 incitabant (animum ferocem) praeterea conrupti civitatis mores, Sall C 5, 8 cum tibia lumbos incitat, Juv 6, 315 —**B.** In partic **1.** *To inspire* num terrae vis Pythiam Delphis incitabat, naturae Sibyllam, Cic Div 1, 36, 79 mente incitati, id. Ac 2, 5, 14, id Cat 63, 93 —**2.** In a bad sense, *to excite, arouse, stir up* neque enim desunt, qui istos in me atque in optimum quemque incitent, Cic. Fl 28, 66, cf id. Fam 12, 2, 1 et consules senatum in tribunum et tribunus populum in consules incitabat, Liv 4, 2, 1 his vocibus cum in se magis incitarent dictatorem, id 8, 33, 1 opifices facile contra vos incitabuntur, Cic Ac 2, 47, 144 (shortly before, concitentur), Hirt B G 8 35 *fin* milites nostri pristini diei perfidiā incitati, Caes B G 4, 14, 3 civitas ob eam rem incitata, id. ib 1, 4 judices, Quint 6, 4, 10 —**3.** (Acc to I B) *To augment, increase, enhance* consuetudo exercitatioque et intellegendi prudentiam acuit et eloquendi celeritatem incitat, Cic. de Or 1, 20, 90, so, caelibum poenas Tac A 3, 25 —Hence, **incitātus,** a, um, *P a* (set in rapid motion, hence), *swiftly running, flowing, sailing, flying,* etc., in gen, *rapid, swift.* **A.** Lit imperator equo incitato se in hostes immittens, *at full speed*, Cic N D 3, 6, 15 equo incitato, Caes B G 4, 12 *fin* (for which citato equo, v cito) milites cursu incitato in summo colle ab hostibus conspiciebantur, *advancing rapidly*, id. ib 2, 26, 3, cf in the foll B mundi incitatissima conversio, Cic Rep 6, 18 (shortly before conversio concitatior) —**B.** Trop cursus in oratione incitatior, Cic Or 59, 201, cf so of speech Herodotus sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus amnis fluit Thucydides incitatior fertur, id ib 12, 39 —*Adv* **incitātē** (acc. to B), of speech, *quickly, rapidly, violently* fluit incitatius Cic. Or 63, 212 quod incitatius feratur (locutio), id ib 20, 67

1. in-cĭtus, a, um, *adj*, *set in rapid motion, rapid, swift, violent* (poet) venti vis, Lucr 1, 271 inciti atque alacres Delphini, Cic. poët. N D 2, 35, 89 hasta, Verg A. 12, 492 silex, Sil 1, 491 longis Porticibus conjux fugit, Val Fl 1, 728

2. incĭtus, a, um, *adj* [2 in citus, unmoved, hence], of a chessman that can not be moved, *immovable* (calculi) qui moveri omnino non possunt, incitos dicunt Unde et egentes homines inciti vocantur, quibus spes ultra procedendi nulla restat, Isid Orig 18, 67 —As *subst* **1. incitae,** arum (sc. calces), *f*, and **2. incita,** orum, *n* Used only in the ante and post class. authors in the transf phrase, ad incita or ad incitas aliquem redigere deducere, redire, etc, *to bring to a stand still, reduce to extremity* *Sy* Profecto ad incitas lenonem rediget, si eas abduxerit. *Mi* Quin prius disperibit faxo, quam unum calcem civerit, Plaut. Poen 4, 2, 85 ut ad incitast redactus, id Trin. 2 4, 136 Brix vilicum corrupit ad incita redegit, Lucil ap Non. 123, 27 illud ad incita cum redit atque internecionem, id ib 25 Epirotae ad incitas intolerandi tributi mole depressi, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul 9

3. incĭtus, ūs, *m* [in cieo], *quick motion* adsiduo mundi incitu, Plin 2, 45, 45, § 116

in-cīvīlis, e, *adj*, *unmannerly, impolite, uncivil*, hence, also, *unreasonable, unjust* (post class) homo ferus et incivilis ingenii, Eutr 9, 27 saevi atque inciviles animi, Aur Vict. Caes 22 verba, tam improba ac tam incivilia, Gell 10 6 3 poenae, Dig 48, 19, 9 factum, ib 50, 13, 3, cf. ib 23 2, 67 —*Neutr plur* as *subst* **incīvīlia,** ium, *n.*, *impolite acts, rudeness* multis incivilibus gestis, Eutr 10, 13 —*Adv* **incīvīlĭter,** *without civility, uncourteously* aliquem tractare, App M 7, p 175 extorta (bona), Dig 4, 2, 23 instituti novi rivi, ib 50, 13, 2 — *Comp* praefecturam egit aliquanto incivilius et violentius, Suet Tit. 6, Flor 1, 26

incīvīlĭtas, ātis, *f* [incivilis], *uncourteousness incivility* (post class and very rare) per incivilitatem militis, Amm 18, 2, 7, 29, 5

incīvīlĭter, *adv*, v incivilis *fin*

inclāmātĭo, onis, *f* [inclamo], *a calling out, exclaiming against* one (post class) imprecationis et comminationis, Tert adv Marc 4, 41

* **inclāmĭto,** are, *v freq a* [id.], *to call out* or *exclaim against* one, hence, *to abuse, scold* inclamitor quasi servus, Plaut Ep 5, 2 46

in-clāmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* and *n* **I.** *To cry out to, to call upon*, in a good or bad sense **A.** In a good sense (class), *to call upon* for assistance, *to invoke.* (*a*) With *acc* comitem suum inclamavit, Cic. Inv 2, 4, 14 Fulvium Taurea nomine inclamavit, Liv 26, 15, 11 delphinus inclamatus a puero, Plin 9, 8, 8, § 25 nomen alicujus, Cael. ap Quint 4, 2, 124 —(*β*) *Absol* ita te para ut, si inclamaro, advoles, *call out*, Cic Att 2, 18 *fin*, cf id. ib 2, 20, 5 nemo inclamavit patronorum, id de Or 1, 53 *fin* quasi inclamaret aut testaretur locutus est, Quint 11, 3, 172 —**B.** In a bad sense, *to call out against, exclaim against, rebuke, scold, revile, abuse* (mostly ante class and post Aug, perh not in Cic) inclamare conviciis et maledictis insectari, Paul ex Fest p 108 Müll nolito acriter Eum inclamare, Plaut Cist 1, 1, 111 aliquem id Mil. 4, 2 44, id. Stich 2, 2, 4, id. Truc 3, 2, 4 in aliquem *to cry out aloud* Gell 5 9 *fin* contra aliquem voce quam maximā, Aur Vict Epit 12 *fin*, cf quo tu turpis sime, magnā Inclamat voce, Hor S 1, 9, 76 pastorum unus inclamat alios, quid cessarent, cum, etc, *loudly remonstrates*, Liv 10, 4, 8 —**II.** *To cry aloud, call out* —With *dat* dum Albanus exercitus inclamat Curiatiis, uti opem ferant fratri, Liv 1, 25, 9 timidae puellae, Ov Am 1, 7, 45

inclango, ĕre, 3, *v n* (late Lat.), Jul ap Aug cont Sec VI 28

in-clāresco, rŭi, 3, *v inch. n* **I.** Lit, *to become clear* or *light* (late Lat) ubi primum dies inclaruit, Amm 25, 1, 1 —**II.** Trop, *to become famous* or *celebrated* (post-Aug) docendi genere maxime inclaruit, Suet Gramm 17, cf ib 18 neque mea fortuna neque tua gloria inclaruisset, Tac A 12, 37, Plin 35, 11, 40, § 130 in auro caelando, id. 33, 12, 55, § 154 quae artes pluribus inclaruere exemplis, id. 7, 37, 38, § 125

in-clārus, a, um, *adj*, *obscure* (late Lat. and very rare) fides, Symm Ep 3, 4

in-clēmens, entis, *adj*, *unmerciful, rigorous, harsh, rough, severe* (as an *adj* perh not ante Aug and very rare, not in Cicero) increpabant inclementem dictatorem, Liv 8, 32, 13 signifer, Sil. 8, 440 verbo inclementiori appellari, Liv 9, 34, 23 in clementissimus, Macr Somn Scip 1, 10 —*Adv* **inclēmenter,** *rigorously, harshly, roughly, severely* in aliquem dicere, Plaut Am 2 2, 110, id Ps 1, 1, 25 loqui alicui, id Poen 5, 5, 44 increpantes, Liv 32, 22, 1 nihil dictum, id 22, 38, 8 censuit, Plin 18

6, 7, § 35: si quis est, qui dictum in se inclementius existimabit esse, Ter. Eun. prol. 4: inclementius invehi in aliquem, Liv. 3, 48, 4.

inclēmenter, *adv*, v inclemens

inclēmentia, ae, *f.* [inclemens], *unmercifulness, rigor, harshness, roughness, severity* (poet. and in post-class prose): divum inclementia, divum, Has evertit opes, Verg. A. 2, 602· durae mortis, id. G 3, 68. gravis fati, Stat S 1, 4, 50: maris, Claud. B G 210: caeli, Just 9, 2: dirae formae (Plutonis), Claud Rapt Pros 1, 82.

inclīnābilis, e, *adj.* [inclino], *that readily leans to* any thing, *prone* —Trop · in pravum inclinabiles animi, Sen. Ep 94, 40 —**II.** *Not to be moved* or *bent* (lat Lat): atque immobilis permansit, (Hilar.) Anon. in Job, 1, p 104

***inclīnāmentum,** i, *n* [id.], in gram, *the formative termination* of a word: inclinamentum hujuscemodi verborum, ut vinosus, mulierosus, numosus, signat copiam quandam immodicam rei, Nigid. ap Gell. 4, 9, 2.

inclīnātio, ōnis, *f* [id.], *a leaning, bending, inclining* to one side (class, esp in the trop signif). **I.** Lit **A.** In gen · (corporis) ingressus, cursus, accubitio, inclinatio, sessio, etc, Cic N. D 1, 34, 94. corporis, Quint 1, 11, 16: fortis ac virilis laterum, id. ib 18: incumbentis in mulierculam, id 11, 3, 90. alternā egerunt scobem, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 227: merso navigio inclinatione lateris unius, id. 8, 51, 77, § 208 — In *plur*: variis trepidantium inclinationibus, Tac H 2, 35; Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 160 — **B.** In partic: caeli, a transl. of the Gr. κλίμα, *the inclination* or *slope* of the earth from the equator to the pole, *a parallel of latitude, clime*, Vitr 1, 1; Gell 14, 1, 8; for which, mundi, Vitr 6, 1 —**II.** Trop, *an inclination, tendency* **A.** In gen.: ad meliorem spem, Cic Sest 31, 67: crudelitas est inclinatio animi ad asperiora, Sen. Clem. 2, 4 *med* · alii (loci communes) ad totius causae inclinationem (faciunt), Quint. 5, 13, 57.—**B.** In partic, *inclination, bias, favor* · voluntatis, Cic de Or. 2, 29, 129; cf voluntatum, id. Mur 26, 53: judicum ad aliquem, Quint 6, 1, 20· principum inclinatio in hos, offensio in illos, Tac A. 4, 20: utendum ea inclinatione Caesar ratus, id. ib 1, 28: senatus, id. ib 2, 38. animorum, Liv. 44, 31, 1: in aliquem, Tac H. 2, 92 —**C.** Transf **1.** (Qs., a leaning or bending out of its former position; hence) *An alteration, change* · communium temporum, Cic Balb 26, 58: an ignoratis, populi Romani vectigalia perlevi saepe momento fortunae inclinatione temporis pendere? id. Agr 2, 29, 80; cf id. Phil 5, 10, 26: hoc amplius Theophrastus (scripsit), quae essent in re publica rerum inclinationes et momenta temporum, id. Fin 5, 4, 11 inclinationes temporum atque momenta, id Fam 6, 10, 5, cf id. Planc 39, 94 —**2.** Rhet. t. t. vocis, *the play of the voice, its elevation and depression* in impassioned speech, Cic Brut 43, 158; *plur.*, Quint 11, 3, 168 —**3.** In the old gram. lang, *the formation* or *derivation* of a word, Varr L. L. 9, § 1 Müll

inclīnātīvus, a, um, *adj* [id], in gram, the Greek ἐγκλιτικός, *enclitic:* conjunctiones, Prisc. p 1225 P.. pronomina, id. 1062 P

1. inclīnātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from inclino

***2. inclīnātus,** ūs, *m* [inclino], in gram, *the formation* or *derivation* of a word· simili inclinatu, Gell. 3, 12, 3

1. inclīnis, e, *adj* [in clino], *bending, bowing* (post-Aug and very rare) cervix, Val Fl. 4, 307: inclinis atque humilis, Min. Fel Oct. 3 *fin*

2. inclīnis, e, *adj* [2. in-clino], *unbending, unalterable*, Manil 1, 596.

in-clīno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* and *n.* [clino, clinatus] **I.** *Act*, *to cause to lean, bend, incline, turn* a thing in any direction; *to bend down, bow* a thing. **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug prose): vela contrahit maloque inclinat, Liv. 36, 44, 2: genua arenis, Ov. M 11, 356: (rector maris) omnes Inclinavit aquas ad avarae litora Trojae, id. ib 11, 209: inclinato in dextrum capite, Quint 11, 3, 119; id. ib 69: inclinata utrolibet cervix, id 1, 11, 9: pollice intus inclinato, id 11, 3, 99: arbor Inclinat varias pondere nigra comas, Mart 1, 77, 8: sic super Actaeas agilis Cyllenius arces Inclinat cursus, Ov. M 2, 721. at mihi non oculos quisquam inclinavit euntes, i e *closed my sinking eyes*, Prop 4 (5), 7, 23 (Müll. inclamavit euntis): prius sol meridie se inclinavit, quam, etc, i e *declined*, Liv 9, 32, 6; cf: inclinato jam in postmeridianum tempus die, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 7 —Mid.: inclinari ad judicem (opp reclinari ad suos, Quint 11, 3, 132). (terra) inclinatur retroque recellit, *bends down*, Lucr 6, 573· saxa inclinatis per humum quaesita lacertis, Juv 15, 63 —**2.** In partic **a.** In milit lang., *to cause to fall back* or *give way:* ut Hostus cecidit, confestim Romana inclinatur acies, i e *loses ground, retreats*, Liv 1, 12, 3: tum inclinari rem in fugam apparuit, id. 7, 33, 7: quasdam acies inclinatas jam et labantes, Tac G. 8; cf under II.—**b.** In gen, *to turn back, cause to move backward:* septemtrio inclinatum stagnum eodem quo aestus ferebat, Liv 26, 45, 8: cum primum aestu fretum inclinatum est, id. 29, 7, 2 —**c.** In mal. part, *to lie down, stretch out:* jam inclinabo me cum liberta tua, Plaut Pers 4, 8, 7: quot discipulos inclinet Hamillus, Juv. 10, 224. ipsos maritos, id. 9, 26 —**3.** Transf., of color, *to incline to:* colore ad aurum inclinato, Plin. 15, 11, 10, § 37. *coloris in luteum* inclinati, id. 24, 15, 86, § 136 —**4.** Of a disease, *to abate, diminish:* morbus inclinatus, Cels 3, 2: febris se inclinat, id ib al.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to turn* or *incline* a person or thing in any direction: se ad Stoicos, Cic. Fin. 3, 3, 10: culpam in aliquem, *to lay the blame upon*, Liv. 5, 8, 12. quo se fortuna, eodem etiam favor hominum inclinat, Just 5, 1 *fin:* judicem inclinat miseratio, *moves*, Quint 4, 1, 14· haec animum inclinant, ut credam, etc., Liv. 29, 33, 10 —Mid.: quamquam inclinari opes ad Sabinos, rege inde sumpto videbantur, Liv. 1, 18, 5 —**2.** In partic **a.** *To change, alter*, and esp for the worse, *to bring down, abase, cause to decline:* se fortuna inclinaverat, Caes B C 1, 52, 3: omnia simul inclinante fortuna, Liv. 33, 18, 1: ut me paululum inclinari timore viderunt, sic impulerunt, *to give way, yield*, Cic Att. 3, 13, 2. eloquentiam, Quint 10, 1, 80 —**b.** *To throw upon, remove, transfer:* haec omnia in dites a pauperibus inclinata onera, Liv. 1, 43, 9· omnia onera, quae communia quondam fuerint, inclinasse in primores civitatis, id 1, 47, 12.—In gram., *to form* or *inflect* a word by a change of termination (post-class): (vinosus aut vitiosus) a vocabulis, non a verbo inclinata sunt, Gell. 3, 12, 3; 4, 9, 12; 18, 5, 9· partim hoc in loco adverbium est, neque in casus inclinatur, id. 10, 13, 1 —**II.** *Neutr*, *to bend, turn, incline, decline, sink.* **A.** Lit (rare, and not in Cic): paulum inclinare necesse est corpora, Lucr 2, 243· sol inclinat, Juv. 3, 316: inclinare meridiem sentis, Hor C 3, 28, 5 (for which sol se inclinavit, Liv 9, 32, 6; v. above I A. 1)· in vesperam inclinabat dies, Curt. 6, 11, 9 —**2.** In partic, in milit lang, *to yield, give way:* ita conflixerunt, ut aliquamdiu in neutram partem inclinarent acies, Liv. 7, 33, 7: in fugam, id. 34, 28 *fin.:* inclinantes jam legiones, Tac A 1, 64, id. H. 3, 83 —**3.** *To change* for the worse, *turn, fail:* si fortuna belli inclinet, Liv. 3, 61, 5: inde initia magistratuum nostrum meliora ferme, et finis inclinat, Tac A. 15, 21. —**B.** Trop, *to incline to, be favorably disposed towards* any thing (also in Cic.)· si se dant et sua sponte quo impellimus, inclinant et propendent, etc, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187: ecquid inclinent ad meum consilium adjuvandum, id. Att. 12, 29, 2: ad voluptatem audientium, Quint 2, 10, 10: in stirpem regiam studiis, Curt 10, 7, 12· amicus dulcis, Cum mea compenset vitiis bona, pluribus hisce . . inclinet, Hor S 1, 3, 71: cum sententia senatus inclinaret ad pacem cum Pyrrho foedusque faciendum, Cic de Sen. 6, 16: color ad crocum inclinans, Plin. 27, 12, 105, § 128: omnia repente ad Romanos inclinaverunt, *turned in favor of*, Liv. 26, 40, 14. — With *ut* · ut belli causa dictatorem creatum arbitrer, inclinat animus, Liv 7, 9, 5 multorum eo inclinabant sententiae, ut tempus pugnae differretur, id. 27, 46, 7. hos ut sequar inclinat animus, id. 1, 24, 2.—With *inf:* inclinavit sententia, suum in Thessaliam agmen demittere, Liv. 32, 13, 5: inclinavit sententia universos ire, id. 28, 25, 15; cf id. 22, 57, 11 —*Pass:* consules ad patrum causam inclinati, Liv. 3, 65, 2, cf: inclinatis ad suspicionem mentibus, Tac. H. 1, 81: inclinatis ad credendum animis, Liv. 1, 51, 7; Tac H 2, 1: ad paenitentiam, id. ib 2, 45 —**2.** In partic, *to change, alter* from its former condition (very rare): inclinant jam fata ducum, *change*, Luc. 3, 752.—Hence, **inclīnātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Bent down, sunken:* senectus, Calp 5, 13; of the voice, *low, deep:* vox, Cic Or 17, 56; cf: inclinata ululantique voce more Asiatico canere, id. ib 8, 27 —**B.** *Inclined, disposed, prone to* any thing: plebs ante inclinatior ad Poenos fuerat, Liv 23, 46, 3: plebs ad regem Macedonasque, id. 42, 30, 1: ipsius imperatoris animus ad pacem inclinatior erat, id. 34, 33, 9, Tac H. 1, 81.—**C.** *Sunken, fallen, deteriorated:* ab excitata fortuna ad inclinatam et prope jacentem desciscere, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 1: copiae, Nep Pelop 5, 4.—In *neutr. plur. subst:* rerum inclinata ferre, i e *troubles, misfortunes*, Sil. 6, 119.

inclĭtus, a, um, v. inclutus *init.*

in-clūdo, si, sum, 3, *v a.* [claudo], *to shut up, shut in, confine, enclose, imprison, keep in* (class) —Constr with *in* and *abl*, *in and acc*, *rarely with the simple abl*, *dat*, or *absol* **I.** Lit (*a*) With *in* and *abl:* habemus senatusconsultum inclusum in tabulis, tamquam in vagina reconditum, Cic Cat 1, 2, 4: armatos in cella Concordiae, id. Phil 3, 12, 31: in uno cubiculo, id. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 133: in curia, id. Att 6, 1, 6; 6, 2, 8: omne animal in mundo intus, id. Univ. 10· dum sumus inclusi in his compagibus corporis, id de Sen. 21, 77: consule in carcere incluso, id. Att 2, 1, 8; cf.: avis inclusa in cavea, id. Div. 2, 35, 73; cf.: (Animus) inclusus in corpore, id. Rep 6, 26: veriti, ne includerentur vento in hostium orā, *weather-bound on the coast*, Liv 37, 24, 9 —(*β*) With *in* and *acc:* aliquem in custodias, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 144: aliquem in carcerem, Liv. 38, 59 *fin* —(*γ*) With the simple *abl.:* inclusi parietibus, Cic Rep 3, 9; cf: aliquem carcere, Liv. 38, 60, 6: vim terrae cavernis, Cic Div 1, 36, 79, id de Sen. 15, 51: inclusus caveā, Ov Ib 521: minora castra inclusa majoribus, Caes. B C 3, 66, 5; cf id. ib 3, 67 *fin.:* grandes zmaragdos auro, i e *to set*, Lucr. 4, 1127; cf.: suras auro, *to sheathe*, Verg. A. 11, 488; 12, 430: inclusus carcere nassae, *caught*, Juv. 12, 123 —(*δ*) With *dat.* corpora furtim Includunt caeco lateri, Verg A. 2, 19: publicae custodiae aliquem, Val. Max. 4, 6, ext. 3 —(*ε*) *Absol*, or with *acc.:* inclusum atque abditum latere in occulto, Cic Rab Perd. 7, 21· fila numerata porri, Juv. 14, 133: intrat positas inclusa per aequora moles, id 12, 75: pars Heracleae incluserunt sese, Liv. 36, 17, 9; for which: Aetolorum utraeque manus Heracleam sese incluserunt, id. 36, 16, 5: si quis alienum hominem aut pecudem incluserit et fame necaverit, Gai Inst 3, 219 —Poet · huc aliena ex arbore germen Includunt, *ingraft*, Verg. G 2, 76 —**B.** Transf. **1.** *To obstruct, hinder, stop up* (rare, and mostly post Aug): dolor includit vocem, Cic Rab Post. 17, 48: consuli primo tam novae rei admiratio incluserat vocem, Liv 2, 2, 8: spiritum, id. 21, 58, 4; Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 209: lacrimas (dolor), Stat Th. 12, 318· os alicui insertā spongiā, Sen de Ira, 3, 10: post inclusum volatum, Pall. 1, 26, 1, cf. 7, 5, 4 —**2.** *To bound, limit:* Asiam in duas partes Agrippa divisit: unam inclusit ab oriente Phrygia . . . alteram determinavit ab oriente Armenia minore, etc., Plin. 5, 27, 28, § 102. —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen., *to include, enclose, insert* in any thing (*a*) With *in* and *abl:* qua de re agitur illud, quod multis locis in jurisconsultorum includitur formulis, Cic Brut 79, 275: similem sui speciem in clipeo Minervae, id. Tusc 1, 15, 34. animorum salus inclusa in ipsa est, id. ib. 4, 27, 58 —(*β*) With *in* and *acc:* in hujus me tu consilii societatem tamquam in equum Trojanum cum principibus includis? Cic. Phil 2, 13, 32. quam (opinationem) in omnes definitiones superiores inclusimus, id Tusc 4, 7, 15; id. Att. 13, 19 3: eos in eam formam, id. Or. 5, 19:

orationem in epistulam, id Att 1, 16, 10, id Q Fr 1, 7, 24 —(γ) With *abl* (freq in Liv) illa quae mihi sunt inclusa medullis, Cic Att 15, 4, 3, cf Liv 36, 17, 11, 6, 8, 9 oratio libro inclusa id 45, 25, 3 verba versu includere, Cic de Or 3, 48, 184 si aperias haec, quae verbo uno inclusa erant, Quint 8, 3, 68, 12, 10, 66 antiquo me includere ludo quaeris, Hor Ep 1, 1, 3 —(δ) With *dat* τοποθεσίαν quam postulas, includam orationi meae, Cic Att 1, 13, 5, cf Liv 45, 25, 3 quas aureae armillae inclusas gestavit, Suet Ner 6 *fin* portae, Val Max 5, 6, 3 —(ε) With *adv of place* intus inclusum periculum est, Cic Cat 2 5, 11 — **B.** In partic **1.** Of time, *to close, finish, end* (poet and in post Aug prose) sic nobis, qui nunc magnum spiramus amantes, Forsitan includet crastina fata dies, Prop 2, 15 (3, 7), 54, cf Sil 13, 686 tempora quae semel Notis condita fastis Inclusit (= consignavit), volucris dies, Hor C 4, 13, 16, so, hujus actionem (vespera), Plin Ep 2 11, 18 mellationem idibus Nov fere, Plin 11, 16, 15, § 42 omnes potiones aqua frigida, Cels 1, 8 *fin* —**2.** *To restrain, control* adversus imperatorem, nullis neque temporis nec juris inclusum angustiis, Liv 24 8, 7

inclūsĭo, ōnis, *f* [includo] *a shutting up, confinement* * **I.** Lit Bibulum, cujus inclusione contentus non eras, interficere volueras, Cic Vatin 10, 24 — * **II.** Trop, rhet t t, the Gr ἐπαναδίπλωσις, Rufin p 234

inclūsor, ōris, *m* [id], *one who encloses, enchases* (late Lat) auri atque gemmarum, *setter*, Hier in Jer 5 24

inclūsus, a, um, *Part*, from includo

inclŭtus and **inclĭtus** (not inclytus, the first syll accented acc to Cic Or 48, 159), a, um, *adj* [in clueo, cf the Gr κλυτός, from κλύω, much heard of, talked of, praised, hence], *celebrated, renowned, famous, illustrious, glorious* (syn nobilis, clarus, ante class and mostly poet, not in Cæs nor used by Cic) **A.** Of persons hic occasus datu'st at Horatius inclutu' saltu ,Enn ap Fest p 178 Mull (Ann. v 164 Vahl) Jovi opulento, incluto, supremo, etc, Plaut Pers 2, 3, 1 inclute Memmi, Lucr 5, 8, cf 3, 10 Ulixes, Hor S 2, 3, 197 vos quae in munditiis aetatulam agitis, inclutae amicae, Plaut Ps 1, 2, 41 dux inclutissimus, Col 1, 4, 2 vates, Amm 14, 1, 8 Saguntini, fide atque aerumnis incluti, Sall H 2, 21, Val Max 8, 2, 1, cf familiae maxime inclitae, Liv 1, 7, 12 —**B.** Of things augusto augurio postquam inclita condita Roma'st, Enn ap Varr R R 3, 1, 2 (Ann v 494 Vahl) fanum Liberi, id ap Varr L L 5, § 14 Mull (Trag v 170 Vahl) moenia Dardanidum bello, Verg A 2, 241 disciplina Lycurgi, Liv 39, 36, 4 inclutissima claritudo, Cato ap Gell 3 7, 19 judicium Enn ap Cic Div 1, 50, 114 (Trag v 92 Vahl) justitia religioque Numae Pompilii, Liv 1, 18, 1 maxime inclitum in terris oraculum, id 1, 56, 5 inclitus magnitudine Atho mons, id 44, 11, 3 gloria Palamedis famā, Verg A 2, 82 Sagaris fluvius ex inclutis, Plin 6, 1, 1, § 4 Aristotele doctore incluto omnium philosophorum, Just 12, 16, 18 — Poet with *gen* incluta leti Lucretia, Sil 13, 821 —*Comp* and *adv* do not occur

inclўtus, a, um, v inclutus

in-cōactus, a, um, *adj*, *not compelled, voluntary* (post Aug and rare) omne honestum injussum incoactumque est, Sen Ep 66 *med.* (false read for incohata, Val Max 4, 7)

incoctĭlis, e, *adj* [incoquo] * **I.** *Cooked in* any thing incoctile ἐνεψημένον, Gloss. Philox —* **II.** Transf, *subst* **in-coctĭlĭa,** ium, *n* (sc. vasa), *vessels overlaid* or *washed with metal, tinned vessels*, Plin 34, 17, 48, § 162

incoctĭo, onis, *f* [id], *a boiling in* any thing, *an incoction* (late Lat), Cael Aur Tard 4, 3, 62

1. incoctus, a, um, *Part*, from incoquo

2. incoctus, a, um, *adj* [2 in coquo], *uncooked, raw* (ante class and rare) in coctum non expromet, bene coctum dabit, Plaut Mil 2, 2, 53 collyrae facite ut madeant et colyphia incocta ne mihi detis, id Pers 1, 3, 13 caro, Fab Pict ap Gell 10, 15, 12 —Hence, fig incocto pure, *the bad humor not worked off*, Hier cont Luc 19

incoenatus, incoenis, etc, v incenatus incenis, etc

incoeptum and **incoepto,** v inceptum and incepto

incoercĭtus, *adj* [2 in coerceo] *unrestrained* incoercitos affectus, Jul ap Aug C Saec Jul 4, 41

in-cōgĭtābĭlis, e, *adj* **I.** *Act, thoughtless, inconsiderate* (ante and post class) nunc demum scio, me fuisse excordem, caecum, incogitabilem, Plaut Mil 2, 6, 63, Lact. 1, 8 —**II.** *Pass*, *inconceivable, incomprehensible* (post class) immensitas efficientiae, Mart Cap 9, § 922 dementia, Amm 15, 3 incogitabile est, eandem esse causam, etc Fragm Jur Civ p 23 Mai

incōgĭtans, antis, *adj* [2 in cogito], *thoughtless, inconsiderate* (ante and post class) ni fuissem incogitans, Ter Phorm 1, 3, 3 adeon' te esse incogitantem atque impudentem, ut? etc, id ib 3, 2, 14, Aus Sap Periandr 15

* **incōgĭtantĭa,** ae, *f* [incogitans], *thoughtlessness, inconsiderateness*, Plaut Merc 1, 1, 27

incōgĭtātus, a, um, *adj* [2 in cogito] **I.** *Pass*, *unconsidered, unstudied* (post Aug) opus, Sen Ben 6, 23 *med* alacritas, id Ep 57 incogitata dicere, App Flor p 364 (de Deo Soc p 102 Hild) —**II.** *Act*, *thoughtless, inconsiderate* (ante and post class) animus, Plaut Bacch 4, 3, 1 ne in cogitati dicere cogerentur, Lampr Alex Sev 16

* **in-cōgĭto,** are, *v a*, *to think of, contrive, design* (= intendere, moliri, perh formed after the Gr ἐννοεῖν) fraudem socio, Hor Ep 2, 1, 122

in-cognĭtus, a, um, *adj* **I.** *Not examined, untried* vestra solum legitis, vestra amatis ceteros causā incognitā condemnatis Cic N D 2, 29, 73 res, id Caec 10, 29 —**II.** *Not known, unknown* (class, esp freq in Cic) ne incognita pro cognitis habeamus Cic Off 1, 6, 18 insperatum omnibus consilium, incognitum certe, id Phil 4, 1, 3 falsa aut incognita res, id Ac 1, 12, 45 effata fatidicorum, id Leg 2 8, 20 quae omnia fere Gallis erant incognita, Caes B G 4, 20, 3, so with *dat*, id ib 4, 29 1 lex, Cic Agr 3 10, 25 biduum ad recognoscendas res datum dominis, tertio incognita sub hasta veniere, *unclaimed, not identified by the owners*, Liv 5, 16 7 qui incognitum famae aperuerint armis orbem terrarum, id 42, 52, 14 palus oculis incognita nostris, i e *unseen*, Ov M 2, 46 cum incognitum (eum) alias haberet, *did not know*, Suet Aug 94 nihil ejusmodi invenio, itaque incognito nimirum assentiar, Cic Ac 2, 35, 113, cf id ib 2, 36, 114 contineo igitur me, ne incognito assentiar, id ib 2, 43, 133 Rebecca incognita viro *a maiden*, Vulg Gen. 24, 16 longi mensura incognita nervi, *unknown*, i e *unparalleled, greater than any known*, Juv 9, 34

in-cognoscĭbĭlis, e, *adj*, *incomprehensible, not to be known* or *discerned* Deus, Hilar in Psa 143, 8

* **in-cognosco,** ere, 3, *v inch n*, *to learn, find out* a thing ut incognosceret, quisnam esset, App Flor p 362, 22 (dub al ut inde cognosceret)

incŏhāmenta (**incho-**), ōrum, *n* [incoho], *first principles rudiments, elements* (post class), Mart Cap 6, § 576 in cohamentorum primordia, id 5, § 437 al

incŏhātĭo (**incho-**), onis, *f* [id], *a beginning* (late Lat.) Aug Ep 120 al

incŏhātīvus (**incho-**), a, um, *adj* [id], *beginning, denoting a beginning, inchoative*, in gram verba, Charis. p 223 P, Diom p 333 P, Prisc p 824 P et saep

incŏhātor (**incho-**), oris *m* [id] *a beginner* (post class) mortis (Cain), Prud. Ham 27 praef

(**incŏhĭbeo,** ere, false read in Lucr 3, 444, inst of is cohibessit, v Lachm ad h l)

incŏhĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [in cohibeo], *that cannot be held* or *kept together* (post class.) illo genere oneris tam impedito ac tam incohibili, Gell 5, 3, 4 —**II.** *That cannot be restrained* cursus, Amm 24, 1, 5 ardor, id 14, 2

incoho (better than **inchŏo,** Plaut. Trin 1, 2 95, cf Corss. Ausspr 1, 109, Cic Rep 1, 35 Mai, 3, 2, Front p 154 Rom; Marin Fratr Arv p 363, Bramb p 291 sq), avi, atum, 1, *v a* and *n* [for in coco, from in and Sanscr root kuk, to take grasp] **I.** *Act*, *to lay the foundation of* a thing, *to begin, commence* (syn incipere, opp absolvere, perficere, class.) **A.** In gen (α) With *acc* ut Phidias potest a primo instituere signum idque perficere, potest ab alio incohatum accipere et absolvere, Cic Fin 4, 13, 34, cf ut nemo pictor esset inventus, qui Coae Veneris eam partem, quam Apelles incohatam reliquisset, absolveret, id. Off 3, 2, 9, 3, 7, 33 statuam, Quint 2, 1, 12 res in animis nostris, Cic Leg 1, 16, 44 quas res nos in consulatu nostro gessimus, attigit hic versibus atque incohavit id Arch 11, 28 philosophiam multis locis incohasti, id Ac 1, 3, 9 quod mihi nuper in Tusculano incohasti de oratoribus, id Brut 5, 20 quod hic liber incohat Quint 3, 1, 2 hanc materiam, id 4 praef § 5 abrupto, quem incohaverat, sermone, id 4, 3, 13 esse videatur octonarium incohat, id 9, 4 73 referamus nos igitur ad eum, quem volumus incohandum et eloquentia informandum Cic Or 9, 33 Favonius ver incohans Plin 16, 25, 39, § 94 incohandae vindemiae dies, id 11, 14, 14, § 35 pulcherrimum facinus, Curt 6, 7 tum Stygio regi nocturnas incohat aras, i e *begins to sacrifice*, Verg A 6, 252 reges plures incohantur, ne desint, *are chosen*, Plin 11, 16, 16, § 51 —(β) With *inf* quam si mens fieri proponit et incohat ipsa, Lucr 3, 183, Luc 10, 174, Pall Dec. 2 —**B.** In partic, pregn in the *part perf* **incŏhātus,** a, um, *only begun* (opp to finished, completed), *unfinished, incomplete, imperfect* (mostly Cicero) ne hanc incohatam transigam comoediam, Plaut. Am 3, 1, 8 qui exaedificaret suam incohatam ignaviam, id. Trin 1, 2 95 quae adulescentulis nobis ex commentariolis nostris incohata ac rudia exciderunt, Cic. de Or 1, 2, 5 cognitio manca atque incohata, id. Off 1, 43, 153 incohatum quiddam et confusum, id Rep 3, 2 rem tam praeclaram incohatam relinquere, id N D 1, 20, 56, cf id Rep 1, 35 perfecta anteponuntur incohatis, id Top 18, 69; cf hoc incohati cujusdam officii est, non perfecti, id. Fin 4, 6, 15 — **II.** *Neutr*, *to begin, commence, take a beginning* **A.** In gen (post class) moris est, ut munus hujusmodi a proficiscentibus incohat, Symm Ep 7, 75 incohante mense, Pall Febr 25, 20 and 33 —* **B.** In partic, like infit, *to begin to speak* post longa silentia rursus Incohat Ismene, Stat Th 8, 623 — Hence, **incohātē,** *adv*, *incipiently, incompletely*, Aug Gen ad Lit 6, 11

incoinquĭnābĭlĭter, *adv* [in coinquinabilis] (eccl Lat), Aug de Nat Boni, 44

in-cŏinquĭnātus, a, um, *adj*, *undefiled, unpolluted* (late Lat) corpus, Vulg Sap 8, 20 mulier, id ib 3, 13, Ambros Apol David, 11, 56

incŏla, ae, *comm* (*f* Phaedr 1, 6, 6, Prud Ham 642) [in colo] *an inhabitant* of a place, *a resident* **I.** Lit optati cives, populares, incolae, accolae, advenae omnes, Plaut Aul 3, 1, 1 incola est, qui in aliquam regionem domicilium suum contulit, quem Graeci πάροικον appellant, Dig 50 16 239 opp civis, peregrini autem atque incolae officium est, etc, *a foreign resident* (= Gr μέτοικος), Cic Off 1, 34, 125, cf Tarquinium non Romanae modo sed ne Italicae quidem gentis, . incolam a Tarquiniis regem factum, Liv 4, 3, 11 incola et his magistratibus parere debet, apud quos incola est, et illis apud quos civis est, Dig 50, 1, 29, Cic Verr 2, 4, 11, § 26, 2, 4, 58, § 130 sunt enim e terra homines, non ut incolae atque habitatores id. N D 2, 56, 140 Coloneus ille locus cujus incola Sophocles ob oculos versabatur, id Fin 5 1, 3 (Socrates) totius mundi se incolam et civem arbitrabatur, id Tusc 5, 37, 108 audiebam Pythagoram Pythagoreosque incolas paene nostros, *almost our countrymen*, id. de Sen 21, 78 Pergama Incola captivo quae bove victor alat, Ov H 1 52 Phryx, Luc 9, 976 Idumææ Syrophoenix portae, Juv 8, 160 —Poet., in apposition, or

adj, Cameren incola turba vocat *the natives*, Ov F 3, 582.—**II.** Transf., of animals and inanimate things aquarum incolae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38 rana stagni incola, Phaedr 1, 6, 5 novum incolam (piscem) mari dedit, Plin. 9, 17, 29, § 63 quae (arbores) incolarum numero esse coepere, i e *indigenous*, id. 12, 3, 7, § 14 Addua, Ticinus, Mincius, omnes Padi incolae, i e *flowing into the Po*, id. 3, 19, 23, § 131 me Porrectum ante fores obicere incolis Plorares aquilonibus, *native*, Hor C 3, 10, 4.

incŏlātus, ūs, *m* [2. incolo], *a residing, a dwelling in a place* (post-class.), Dig 50, 1, 34, Cod. Th. 12, 1, 5, 12 al, Inscr Orell. 3725 —**II.** Transf per incolatum Spiritus Sancti, Tert. Res Carn. 26

1. in-cŏlo, lŭi, 3 (post class. collat form **incŏlo**, āre paradisum incolare et custodire, Tert Res Carn. 26 *fin*, whence incolatus), *v a* and *n* **I.** Lit (for the simple colere), *to cultivate* (late Lat.) in his terris, quas incolunt (rusticani), Cod. Th 13, 1, 3 —**II.** Transf, *to dwell* or *abide in a place, to inhabit* (class) (*a*) *Act* (only so in Cic.) jam qui incolunt eas (sc. maritimas) urbes, etc., Cic. Rep 2, 4 illam urbem, id. Verr 2, 4, 10, § 21, id. Ac 2, 45, 137 Delum, id. Verr 2, 1, 17, § 46 illos lacus lucosque, id. ib 2, 5, 72, § 188 eos agros id. Rep 2, 2 eam partem terrae, id. ib 1, 17, cf terras, id. N D 2, 16, 42 illum locum, id. Rep 6, 15 *fin* quem locum, id Tusc. 1, 6, 11 ea loca, Caes. B G 2, 4, 2 unam, aliam, tertiam partem Galliae, id. ib 1, 1, 1 Alpes, id. ib 4, 10, 3 et saep eam dem patriam, Liv 4, 3 3 piscibus atque avibus ferisque, quae incolunt terras, id 25, 12, 6 secessum, Plin Ep 2, 17 *fin*, cf indulgens templa vetustis Incolere deis, Sil 14, 672 —In *pass* e locis quoque ipsis qui a quibusque incolebantur, Cic Div 1, 42, 93, 2, 44, 92. — (β) *Neutr* Neptuno, qui salsis locis incolit, Plaut Rud. 4, 2, 2 Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, Caes B G 1, 1, 4 cis Rhenum, id. ib 2 3, 4 remanere uno in loco incolendi causa, id ib 4, 1, 7 qui inter mare Alpesque incolebant, Liv 1, 1, 3 erat oppidum Vaga, ubi et incolere et mercari consueverant multi mortales, Sall J 47, 1.

2. incŏlo, āre, v 1 incolo *init*

‡ **in-cŏlor** ἄχροος (*colorless*), Gloss Philox.

* **incŏlōrātē**, *adv* [2 in coloratus without coloring or palliation, i e], *without alleging a cause*, Dig 4, 4, 18

in-cŏlŭmis, e (*abl sing* regularly incolumi, incolume, Pomp and Cic. ap Charis p 108 P) *adj*, *unimpaired, uninjured, in good condition, still alive, safe, sound, entire, whole* (class. and freq, syn. salvus, intactus integer) urbem et cives integros incolumesque servavi, Cic Cat 3, 10 *fin* salvum atque incolumem exercitum transducere, Caes B C 2, 32, 12, cf. id ib 1, 72, 3, Cic. Fin. 4, 8, 19 ut haec retinere per populum Romanum incolumia ac salva possimus id. Div ap Caecil 22, 72 ut salvae et incolumes sint civitates, id Inv 2, 56, 169 valeant cives mei sint incolumes, sint florentes sint beati id. Mil 34 93 aliquem in omni honore incolumem habere, id. Sull 21, 61, id. Rosc. Am 47, 136 sortium beneficio se esse incolumem Caes B G 1, 53 *fin* incolumes ad unum omnes in castra perveniunt id ib 6, 40, 4 quo stante et incolume, Cic Fragm ap Charis. p. 108 P, cf incolume illo, Pomp Fragm ib omnibus navibus ad unam in columibus milites exposuit Caes B C 3, 6 *fin* ita ut sit data Incolumem (dotem) sistere ei, Plaut Trin. 3, 3, 15 argentum hoc actutum incolume redigam id Pers 2, 5 23 (arx) incolumis atque intacta, Cic. Rep 2, 6 incolumes non redeunt genae, Hor C 4, 10, 8 nulla incolumi relicta re, Liv 5, 14 7 aedes, Dig 39 2 13 —With *ab* a calamitate judicii Cic Planc 5, 12 audacia, *unshaken unsubdued* Amm 16 5, 14 —*Comp* deteriores sunt incolumiores, Quadrig ap Gell 17, 2, 16 —*Sup* and *adv* do not occur

incŏlŭmĭtas, ātis *f* [incolumis] *good condition soundness safety* (class) incolumitas est salutis tuta atque integra conservatio, Cic Inv 2 56 169 in incolumitate, id. Post Red ad Quir 1, 3 concordi populo et omnia referenti ad incolumitatem et ad libertatem suam, id. Rep 1, 32, cf incolumitatem ac libertatem retinere, id. Inv. 2, 56, 168 deditis pollicebatur, Caes. B C 3, 28, 2 mundi, Cic N D 2, 46 *fin* — In *plur*, Cic. Deiot. 14, 40, Arn. 2, 52.

in-cōmis, e, *adj*, *unpleasant* vita, Macr S 1, 7 *med.*—*Adv* **incōmĭter**, *ungracefully, without pleasantry* haud incomiter, Flor 4, 8, 4.

in-cŏmĭtātus, a, um, *adj*, *unaccompanied unattended* (rare and mostly poet., not in Cic., for in de Or 1, 55, 234, the correct read. is incompta) virginibus in Illyrico incomitatis vagari licet, Varr R R. 2, 10, 9 funera, Lucr 6, 1225 externis virtus incomitata bonis, Ov P 2, 3, 35 vestigia ferre, *to go without company, alone*, Sil. 9, 101

‡ **incŏmĭtem** sine comite, Paul. ex Fest. p 107 Müll., cf. incomitatus.

in-cōmĭtĭo, are, *v a.*, prob *to insult* or *reproach in public* incomitiare significat tale convicium facere, pro quo necesse sit in comitium, aut in conventum venire Plautus (Curc 3, 40) quaeso ne me incomities, Paul. ex Fest p 107 Müll licet ne inforare, si incomitiare hau licet? Plaut. Curc 3, 1, 31, cf sqq

* **incomium**, ii, *n.*, *one of the ingredients of an ointment*, otherwise unknown, Veg Vet 6, 28, 18

incomma or **encomma**, ătis, *n* [ἔγκομμα, an incision, mark, hence], *the standard height* of soldiers, Veg Mil 1, 5, Hier in Jovin 2, 34, cf incomma mensura militum, Gloss Isid

in-commĕābĭlis, e, *adj*, *not traversable, impassable* via, Amm 16, 11, 8 (al. difficiles)

* **in-commendātus**, a, um, *adj*, *unrecommended*, poet., *given up, abandoned* tellus, se ventis, Ov M 11, 435

(**incommĭnātus**, a, um, false read. in App Mag 10, p 241, for in comminata.)

incommĭnūtus, a, um, *adj* [2 in comminuo], *not broken, entire* ut fundamentum immobilis, tamquam adamas incomminutus, (Hilar) Anon in Job, 2, p 137

in-commiscĭbĭlis, e, *adj*, *that cannot be mixed* (post-class) animus, Tert. Anim 12.

in-commōbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f*, *immovableness, insensibility*, a transl. of the Gr ἀοργησία, App Dogm Plat. 2, 14, 28

incommŏdē, *adv*, v incommodus *fin*

* **incommŏdestĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, a comically formed word for incommodus, Plaut Capt 1 1, 19

incommŏdĭtas, atis, *f* [incommodus] *inconvenience incommodiousness, unsuitableness, disadvantage, damage, loss, injury* (mostly ante and post class, syn. incommodum, molestia, difficultas) incommoditas denique huc omnis redit (opp commoditates), Ter And 3, 3, 35 in ista incommoditate alienati illius animi et offensi illud inest tamen commodi, quod, etc, * Cic Att 1, 17, 7 temporis, *unseasonableness*, Liv 10, 11, 3 incommoditate abstinere me apud convivas commodo commemini, *impropriety*, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 49 —In *plur*, Plaut Aul. 3, 5 59, Arn 2, 54, 3, 125

incommŏdo, āvi, atum, 1, *v n* and *a* [id.]. **I.** *Neutr*, *to occasion inconvenience* or *trouble* to any one, *to be inconvenient, troublesome, annoying* (rare) alicui, Ter And. 1, 1, 135 alicui nihil, Cic. Quint 16, 51, id Q Fr 1, 2, 3 § 10 ipsa scientia etiam si incommodatura sit, gaudeant, id. Fin 5, 19, 50, App Mag 8, p 202, 10 — *Pass impers* obnoxium eum dici, cui quid ab eo, cui esse obnoxius dicitur, incommodari et noceri potest Gell. 7, 17, 3 — **II.** *Act*, *to render inconvenient* or *troublesome to incommode* (post-class.) si quid aliud fiat, quod navigationem incommodet, difficiliorem faciat, vel prorsus impediat Dig 43 12, 1, § 15 si incommodatur ad usum manus, ib 21, 1, 14, § 6 usum, ib 43, 21 1, § 1.

incommŏdum, i, v incommodus II

in-commŏdus, a, um, *adj*, *inconvenient unsuitable, unfit, unseasonable troublesome, disagreeable*. **I.** *Adj* **A.** Of things (class. and freq) iter Ter Hec. 3, 4, 1 res, id. ib 4, 2, 27 valetudo, Cic Brut 34, 130 colloquium pro re nata non incommodum, id. Att 14, 6, 1 ne voce quidem incommoda, Liv 3, 14, 6 severitas morum, id. 27, 31, 7 conflictatio turbae, Quint 3, 8, 29, 1, 7, 16 eorum controversiam non incommodum videtur cum utrumque ratione exponere, Cic Inv 1, 34, 57 naves propugnatoribus incommodae, Liv 30, 10, 15 —*Comp* ut actori incommodior esset exhibitio, Dig 10, 4, 11 incommodioris condicionis homines, Mos. et Rom Leg Coll 15, 3, 1 — *Sup* in rebus ejus incommodissimis, Cic Clu 59, 161. — **B.** Of persons, *troublesome* (rare but class) ali quid huic responde, commode, ne incommodus nobis sit. Plaut Poen. 1, 2, 189 (but not in Bacch. 3, 2, 17, v Ritschl ad h l.) idem facilem et liberalem patrem incommodum e se amanti filio disputat Cic. N D 3, 29, 73 —**II.** *Subst* **incommŏdum**, i, *n*, *inconvenience, trouble, disadvantage, detriment, injury, misfortune* (freq and class.) quom ejus incommodum tam aegre feras, Plaut Capt 1, 2, 43 nostro incommodo detrimentoque, si est ita necesse, doleamus, Cic Brut 1, 4 qui locus est talis, ut plus habeat adjumenti quam incommodi, id. de Or 2, 24, 102 non modo incommodi nihil ceperunt, sed etiam in quaestu sunt versati, id. Verr 2, 3, 46, § 109 timet, ne ipse aliquo afficiatur incommodo, id. Off 1, 7, 24 accidit repentinum incommodum tanta enim tempestas cooritur, ut, etc, Caes. B C 1, 48, 1. ab officio abduci incommodo, Cic. Lael. 2, 8, cf ellipt nec id incommodo tuo (sc. feceris), id. Att. 12, 47, 1 quae res magnum nostris attulit incommodum, Caes B C 3, 63, 5 quid iniquitas loci habeat incommodi, id. B G 7, 45, 9 si quid importetur nobis incommodi, Cic. Off 2, 5, 18 ex eo concursu navium magnum esse incommodum acceptum, Caes B G 5, 10 *fin*, cf ut acceptum incommodum virtute sarciretur (shortly before detrimentum acceptum), id. B C 3, 73, 4 reiciendi, deminuendi, devitandive incommodi causa, Cic Inv 2, 5, 18 incommodum inter eos (socios) commune est *loss* (opp lucrum), Gai Inst. 3, 150 —Rarely with *gen rei* commoveri incommodo valetudinis, Cic Att. 7, 7, 3, cf morbi, id Mur 23, 47 —In *plur* multis incommodis difficultatibusque affectus, id. Div in Caecil 3, 8, id N D 1, 9 *fin*, id. Lael 13, 48 tot incommodis conflictati Caes B G 5, 35, 5, id. B C 3, 10, 6 — With *gen* corporum, i e *diseases*, Plin 24, 17, 102, § 162 pulmonum, id. 28, 7, 21, § 75 vesicae, id. 27, 12, 101, § 126 ferre incommoda vitae, Juv 13, 21. — **III.** *Adv* **incommŏdē**, *inconveniently, incommodiously, unfortunately, unseasonably* fores Hae sonitu suo moram mihi obiciunt incommode, Plaut. Trin 5, 1, 8, Ter Eun. 2, 3, 37 pos e pro re nata te non incommode ad me in Albanum venire, Cic Att 7, 8, 2 accidit, Caes B G 5, 33, 4 adversari, Liv 4, 8, 6 —*Comp* cum illo quidem actum optime est mecum incommodius, Cic. Lael. 4 15 —*Sup* incommodissime navigare Cic Att 5, 9, 1

* **incommōtē**, *adv* [2 in commotus], *immovably, unchangeably, firmly* permanere, Cod Just. 1, 1, 7

in-commūnĭcābĭlis, e, *adj*, *incommunicable* (late Lat) nomen, Vulg Sap 14, 21

incommūnĭcātus, a, um, *adj* [in communico], *shared with* alteri, Jul Val Rer Gest. Alex. 1, 13

in-commūnis, e, *adj*, *not common* (post-class) incommunes ceteris, Tert. Pall 3 *fin*, Gell 12, 9, 1

in-commūtābĭlis, e *adj*, *unchangeable, immutable* (rare but class.) omnia verbi principia incommutabilia viderentur (opp commutabilia) Varr L L 9, § 99 Müll. status rei publicae, * Cic Rep 2 33, 57 bonum, Aug Retract. 1, 9 — *Adv* **incommūtābĭlĭter**, *unchangeably, immutably* Aug Ep 3 3, id. Trin 7, 1

incommūtābĭlĭtas, atis, *f* [incommutabilis], *unchangeableness, immutability* (late Lat), with aeternitas, Aug Conf 12, 12

incommūtābĭlĭter, *adv*, v incommutabilis *fin*

incommūtātus, a, um, *adj* [2. in

commuto], *unchangeable* (late Lat), August de Manich 11

in-compărābĭlis, e, *adj* , *that cannot be equalled, incomparable* (post Aug) sublimitas, Plin 7, 25, 26, § 94 magister, Quint 1, 2, 11, freq in epitaphs MARITO, CONIVGI, etc , Inscr Grut 486 7, 432, 8 —*Comp* divinitatis gloria, Ambros de Isaac et An 8, 78, cf in *sup* ALVMNO KARISSIMO ET INCOMPARABILISSIMO, Inscr ap Fabr p 147 *no* 183—*Adv* **incompărābĭlĭter,** *incomparably*, Aug Civ Dei, 21, 9, id ap Hier Ep 67, 7

‡ **incompărātus,** a, um, *adj* [2 in , 1 comparo] *unequalled, incomparable*, for incomparabilis, as an epithet of one deceased CONIVGI INCOMPARATISSIMO, Inscr ap Fabr p 421, *no* 386

in-compassĭbĭlis, e, *adj* , *that cannot suffer with another, share another's sufferings* (eccl Lat) Pater, Tert ap Prax 29

incompellābĭlis, e [2 in , 2 compello], *that cannot be named, not to be addressed by name* (eccl Lat), Rufin Invect ap Hier 2, 29 *fin*

in-compertus, a, um, *adj* , *of which one has no information, unknown* (not ante Aug) inter cetera vetustate incomperta hoc quoque in incerto positum, Liv 4, 23, 3 ne quid incompertum deferret, id 10, 40, 10, 9, 26, 15 origo atque natura ejus incomperta est mihi, Plin 34, 13, 38, § 137 qualis sit ea incompertum habeo, *I do not know*, id 12, 8, 16, § 32

in-compĕtens, entis, *adj* , *insufficient* (late Lat), Theod Prisc 2, 17 —*Adv* **incompĕtenter,** *insufficiently*, Cod Just 1, 3, 19, Cassiod Var 5, 14

‡ **incomplēbĭlis** ἀπλήρωτος, Gloss Philox

in-complētus, a, um, *adj* , *uncompleted, incomplete* (late Lat) consilia, Firm Math 5, 2

‡ **incomplexus** ἀπερίληπτος, Gloss Philox

incompos, ŏtis, *adj* [2 in compos], *not having control over* (late Lat) incompotem mentis hominem, [App] Polem Physiog p 125

incompŏsĭtē, *adv* , v incompositus *fin*

in-compŏsĭtus, a, um, *adj* **I.** *Not compounded, simple*, Ambros Hexaem 1, 7, 25, Boeth Inst Arith 1, 17 trinitas incompositae naturae corrumpi non potest, Ambros Ep 81, 8 —**II.** *Not well put together, not properly arranged, out of order, disordered, disarranged, discomposed* (perh not ante Aug) **A.** Lit agmen, Liv 5, 28, 7 hostes (opp compositi), id 44, 38 *fin* det motus incompositos, Verg G 1, 350 —**B.** Transf , of style incomposito dixi pede currere versus Lucili, *disordered, irregular*, Hor S 1, 10, 1 fortius quid incompositum potest esse, quam vinctum et bene collocatum, Quint 9, 4, 6, cf oratio, id ib 32 rudibus et incompositis similia, id ib 17 (Aeschylus) rudis in plerisque et incompositus, id. 10, 1, 66 moribus incompositus, id 4, 5, 10 —*Adv* **incompŏsĭtē,** *without order, disorderly* veniens, Liv 25, 37, 11 —Of speech qui horride atque incomposite illud extulerunt, *without order*, Quint 10 2, 17

incomprĕhensĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [2 in comprehendo], *that cannot be seized or held, that cannot be grasped* (post Aug) **I.** Lit parvitas arenae, Col 10 praef § 4 alces incomprehensibili fuga pollet, *that cannot be overtaken*, Sol 20 —*Neutr* as *subst* constare ex comprehensibili et incomprehensibili, Tert Ap 48 —**II.** Trop **A.** (The fig is of a wrestler) In disputando incomprehensibilis et lubricus, Plin Ep 1, 20, 6 Doring —**B.** Of the mind, *incomprehensible, inconceivable* vitiosae consuetudinis immensum et incomprehensibile arbitrium est, i e *illimitable, endless*, Sen Cons ad Helv 11, 1, cf, opus, id Ep 94, 14 cum igitur illa incerta (natura) incomprehensibilisque sit, *incomprehensible*, Cels praef med praecepta Quint 9, 1, 12 —*Adv* **incomprĕhensĭbĭlĭter,** *incomprehensibly*, Hier Ep 87, Ambros in Luc. 2, 1 natus filius, Hilar Trin 3, 17, Lact 3, 2 6

in-comprĕhensus, a, um, *adj* , *not comprehended, incomprehensible* (post class) manet virtus, Prud. Ap 821 (In Cic Ac 2, 29, 95, the correct reading is non comprehensa)

incomptē (incomtē), *adv* , v incomptus *fin*

in-comptus (incomt-), a, um, *adj* , *unadorned, inelegant, artless, rude* (rare but class) **I.** Lit incomptis Curium capillis, Hor C 1, 12, 41, so Ov M 9, 789, cf caput, Hor Epod 5, 16, and nuda, nudis incompta capillis, Ov M 4, 261 —In *Comp* incomptiore capillo, Suet Aug 69 ungues, *unpared, untrimmed*, Cic Ac Fragm ap Aug contr Acad 3, 7, IV 2, p 471 Orell apparatus, Tac G 14 —**II.** Trop , of speech ut mulieres esse dicuntur nonnullae inornatae, quas id ipsum deceat sic haec subtilis oratio, quasi incompta delectat, Cic Or 23, 78, cf id Att 2, 1, 1 ars, id. de Or 1, 55, 234 nuda sit et velut incompta oratio, Quint 8, 6, 41, Liv 4, 41, 1 coloni versibus incomptis ludunt, Verg G 2, 386 (versus), Hor A. P 446 —*Adv* **incomptē,** *roughly, inelegantly* (post class and very rare) dolantur stipites, Amm 31, 2 laudare, Stat S 5, 5, 34

inconcessĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [2 in concedo] *inadmissible* (post class) delicta, Tert Pud 9 *fin*

in-concessus, a, um, *adj* , *not allowed, impossible* (not ante Aug and rare) hymenaei, *unlawful, forbidden*, Verg A 1, 651, cf ignes, Ov M 10, 153 spes, id ib 9, 638 cum totum exprimere paene sit homini inconcessum, Quint 10, 2, 26

in-concĭlĭo, avi, atum, 1, *v a* , *to win over to one's side, to gain over artfully* (ante and post class) **I.** In gen inconciliasti, comparasti, commendasti, vel ut antiqui, per dolum decepisti, Paul ex Fest p 107 Müll inconciliastin' eum, qui mandatu'st tibi? Plaut Trin 1, 2, 99, id Most 3, 1, 85 ille quod in se fuit accuratum habuit, quod posset mali faceret in me, inconciliaret copias omnis meas, *has done his best to injure me, to win over by trickery all my resources*, id Bacch 3, 6, 22 (cf Brix ad Trin 1 1.) —Hence, **II.** In partic , *to embarrass, inveigle into difficulties, make trouble for one* (Plautin) ne inconciliare quid nos porro postules, Plaut Most 3, 1, 85 —*Absol* et me haud par est (sc hunc ludificare) *To* Credo, quia non inconciliat, quom te emo, *intrigued, made difficulties*, id Pers 5, 2, 53

inconcinnē, *adv* , v inconcinnus *fin*

inconcinnĭtas, atis, *f* [inconcinnus], *inelegance, awkwardness, impropriety* (post Aug) vitatis sententiarum ineptiis atque inconcinnitate, Suet Aug 86, App Dogm Plat 2, pp 14, 21

inconcinnĭter, *adv* , v inconcinnus *fin*

in-concinnus, a, um, *adj* , *inelegant, awkward, absurd* (rare but class.) qui in aliquo genere inconcinnus aut multus est, is ineptus dicitur, * Cic de Or 2, 4, 17 personamque feret non inconcinnus utramque, Hor Ep 1, 17, 29 asperitas agrestis et inconcinna gravisque, id ib 1, 18, 6 —*Adv* in two forms (in both post class), *awkwardly, absurdly* **1. inconcinnē:** causificare, App M 10, p 242 39 —**2. inconcinnĭter:** vertere in aliquam rem, Gell 10, 17, 2

in-concrētus, a, um, *adj* , *bodiless, incorporeal* (eccl Lat) substantia, Nazar Pan Const 14

inconculcābĭlis, e, *adj* [2 in conculco], *not capable of being trodden under foot* (eccl Lat), Fulg Rusp Incarn Filii, 50

inconcussē, *adv* , v inconcussus *fin*

in-concussus, a, um, *adj* , *unshaken, undisturbed, firm, constant, unchanged* (post Aug) **I.** Lit caelestia sidera, Luc 2, 268, so, vestigia, id 2, 248 —**II.** Trop inconcussus ipse et immotus Plin Pan. 82, 2, cf inconcussus injuriâ, Sen de Ira, 3, 25 · certaminibus, Tac A 2 43 *fin* florebant hilares inconcussique Penates, Stat S 5 1, 142 otium, Sen Ep 67 *fin* pax, Tac H 2, 6 gaudium Sen Vit Beat 3 —*Adv* **inconcussē,** *firmly, resolutely*, Cod. Th 11, 61, 6, Aug Retract 1, 11

* **in-condemnatus,** a, um, *adj* , *uncondemned*, Cato ap Gell 13, 24, 12.

incondĭtē, *adv* , see the foll art *fin*

incondĭtus, a, um, *adj* **I.** (Acc. to condo, I) *Not made, uncreated* (post class.) ne quid innatum et inconditum praeter solum deum crederemus, Tert. adv Hermog 18 —**II.** (Acc to condo, II) **A.** *Not stored up* fructus, Col 1, 5, 6, 3, 2 1 —**B.** *Without order, irregular, disordered, confused, unformed, uncouth, rude* (the class. signif of the word) inconditum non ordinate compositum, Paul ex Fest. p 107 Müll. acies, with inordinata, Liv 44, 39, 1, so, agmen, Tac A 2, 12 ordo ramorum, Plin. 16, 30, 53, § 122 turbidusque clamor, Plin Ep 9, 13, 4 jus civile, Cic. de Or 1, 44, 197 genus dicendi, id Brut 69, 242, cf dicendi consuetudo, id. de Or 3, 44, 137 sententias inconditis verbis efferre, id Or 44, 150 carmina, *artless, rude soldiers' songs*, Liv 4 20, 2, cf ibi haec incondita solus jactabat, Verg E 2, 5 inter jocos militares, quos inconditos jaciunt, Liv 5, 49, 7, 5, 47, 4, 4, 13, 4 si alicujus inconditi arripias dissipatam aliquam sententiam, Cic Or 70, 233 homines, i e *not accustomed to military fatigue*, Tac H 2, 16 urbanitas, in qua nihil inconditum possit deprehendi, Quint 6, 3, 107, cf Syphax inconditae barbariae rex, Liv 30, 28 3 nova atque incondita libertas, id 24, 24, 2 —**C.** *Unburied* corpora, Luc 6, 101 per patris cineres, qui inconditi sunt, Sen Contr 3 praef § 7 —*Adv* **incondĭtē,** *confusedly*, Cic Or 3, 44, id. Div 2, 71 al , Gell praef § 3, Spart Carac 2

in-cōnexĭo (-conn-), ōnis, *f* , rhet t t , = ἀσύνδετον, *the omission of a copulative particle, asyndeton*, Jul Ruf de Schem Lex 20

in-cōnexus (inconn-), a, um, *adj* , *not joined together, disconnected* (late Lat) res, Aus Edyll ad Paul 12 —**II.** Transf , gram t t , = ἀσυνάρτητος, of metrical construction, *loose, disjointed*, said of verses in which various forms of rhythm succeed one another, Mar Vict de Metr p 2534 P , p 2550 P

in-confectus, a, um, *adj* , *not wrought out, undigested* (late Lat), Hier Ep 119, *no* 1, Cels 4, 16 (dub)

inconfūsĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [2 in confusus], *that cannot be embarrassed* or *confused* (late Lat) operarius, Vulg 2 Tim 2, 15 —*Adv* **inconfūsĭbĭlĭter,** *without confusion* misceri, Claud. Mam Stat An 1, 15

inconfūsus, a, um, *adj* [id], *unconfused* (post Aug) **I.** Lit ut inconfusus eat (mundus), Sen Q N 2 45 recursus, Claud. VI Cons Hon 622 —**II.** Trop , *unembarrassed, not disconcerted* animus intrepidus inconfususque, Sen Q N 3 praef *fin* , id de Ira 1 12 3

* **incongĕlābĭlis,** e, *adj* [2 in congelo] *that cannot be frozen* mare omne, Gell 17, 8, 16

* **incongressĭbĭlis,** e, *adj* [2 in congredior], *unapproachable, inaccessible* Deus, Tert adv Marc 2, 27

incongrŭē, *adv* , v incongruus *fin*

in-congrŭens, tis, *adj* , *inconsistent incongruous, unsuitable* (post Aug) sententia, Plin Ep 4, 9, 19 quod est incongruens et absurdum, ut, etc , Lact 3, 8, 35 —With *dat* Stoica disciplina pleraque est et sibi et nobis incongruens, Gell 12 5, 5 — With *subject. clause* incongruens est in labris habere bonitatem, Lact 3, 16, 4, 12, 17, 6 —*Sup* , Aug Don. Persev 61 —* *Adv* **incongrŭenter,** *unsuitably*, Tert. de Baptism 19

in-congrŭentĭa, ae, *f* , *unsuitableness, incongruity* (late Lat) definitionis, Tert Anim 6, id adv Marc 2, 25

in-congrŭus, a, um, *adj* , *inconsistent, incongruous, unsuitable* = incongruens, inconveniens (post class) quam incongruo ambitu amplectar, Val Max 4, 1, 12 inter se propositiones, App Dogm Plat 3, Veg Mil 2, 19, Symm ep 4, 8 —*Adv* **incongrŭē,** *unsuitably*, Macr S 5, 13, Aug ad Hier ep 17

in-cōnīvens (also **inconnīvens**), entis, *adj* [2 in conniveo], *that does not close the eyes* (late Lat) **I.** Lit stare solitus Socrates dicitur, Gell. 2, 1, 2 —**II.** Trop , of the eye, *that does not close, unclosing* justitiae oculus, Amm 29, 2, 20

in-conjŭgus, a, um, *adj* verba (*epithets*, etc), *not applicable to ordinary names* (e g fulminat and tonat can be said of Jupiter only), Prisc p 1065 P

in-connexus, v inconexus.

inconnīvus (better **incōnīvus**), a, um, *adj* [2. in conniveo], *that does not close the eyes, sleepless* (Appuleian, cf. inconivens) vigiliae, App M 6, p 179, 6 —**II.** Of the eyes, *not closing* oculi, App M 2, p 124, 19

in-conscĭus, a, um, *adj*, *unaware, unconscious* (late Lat), Cassiod. Var 10, 4 (but in Liv 21, 12, 4, the correct reading is inscius)

in-conscriptus, a, um, *adj* , *not arranged* (late Lat) incondita, id est inconscripta, Serv ad Verg E 2, 4

in-consentānĕus, a, um, *adj* , *unsuitable, unfit* (late Lat), Mart. Cap 3, § 228 al.

in-consĕquens, tis, *adj* , *not logically consequent, inconsequent* (post-class) locutio, Ascon. ad Cic Verr 2 9 per inconsequens, Gell 14, 1, 10 —*Adv* **inconsĕquenter,** *inconsequentially, illogically,* Cael Aur Acut 3, 4, 36, 3, 17, 172

inconsĕquentĭa, ae, *f* [inconsequens], *want of logical connection, inconsequence* (post-Aug) rerum foedissima, Quint 8, 6, 50

in-consīdĕrans, tis, *adj* , *inconsiderate* (late Lat.) inconsiderantissime Marcion, Tert adv Marc 2, 29 *fin* —*Adv* **inconsīdĕranter,** *inconsiderately* tutor, qui inconsideranter pupillum abstinuit hereditate, Dig 26, 10, 3, § 17, Hier p 108, n 20

inconsīdĕrantĭa, ae, *f* [inconsiderans], *want of reflection, inconsiderateness* (= temeritas, incuria) alicujus inconsiderantiam sustinere (where some read considerantiam), Cic Q. Fr 3, 9, 2 mirari inconsiderantiam (al inconsiderationem), Suet Claud 39, Salv Gub Dei, 1, 11.

inconsīdĕrātē, *adv* , v inconsideratus *fin*

inconsīdĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f* , *inconsiderateness* (late Lat) mentis, Salv de Gub Dei 1 *extr* , cf inconsiderantia —From

in-consīdĕrātus, a, um, *adj* (class) **I.** *Act* , *thoughtless, heedless, inconsiderate* (cf inconsultus) nos ita leves atque inconsiderati sumus, Cic. Div 2, 27, 59 quam natura muliebris facit inconsideratam, Auct Her 4, 16, 23 inconsideratior in secunda, quam in adversa fortuna, Nep Con 5, so in *comp* , Quint 2, 15, 28 —**II.** *Pass* , *unconsidered, unadvised, inconsiderate* cupiditas, Cic Quint 25 inconsideratissima temeritas id. Har Resp 26 —*Adv* **inconsīdĕrātē,** *inconsiderately, rashly* (class) temere et fortuito, inconsiderate, negligenterque agere, Cic Off 1, 29, 104 tractare aliquid, Auct Her 4, 38, 60 — *Comp* inconsideratius proeliando, Val Max 1, 5, 9

in-consĭlĭum, ii, *n* , *ill-advisedness, thoughtlessness,* = ἀβουλία, Gloss Gr Lat

* **inconsĭtus,** a um, *adj* [2 in consero] *unsown, untilled* (= incultus) ager, Varr L L 5, § 36 Müll.

inconsōlābĭlis, e, *adj* [2. in consolor] *inconsolable,* trop *incurable* vulnus, Ov M 5, 426 malum, Amm 29, 2, 14 maeror Ambros. de Elia et Jejun 16, § 60

in-consŏnans, antis, *adj* , *ill sounding, unsuitable*, with incongruum, Pompei ap Donat de Barb 6. — *Adv* **inconsŏnanter,** *unsuitably* , with inconsequenter, Vet Interpr Iren. 5, 17

in-conspectus, a, um, *adj* , *indiscreet imprudent* (post-class) inconspectum aliquid temere dicere, Gell 17, 21, 1.

in-conspĭcŭus, a, um, *adj* , *not conspicuous, not remarkable* (= inglorius ignobilis, post Aug.) mors, Flor 4, 2, 67 —**II.** *Invisible* stella, Mart. Cap 8, § 838, id. 6, § 593

‡ **inconsprĕtus,** a, um, *adj* [2. in consperno] *not despised or slighted* non improbatus Paul ex Fest. p 107 Müll.

inconstābĭlĭtĭo, ōnis *f* , *not standing firmly* Vulg 4 Esdr 15 16

in-constans, antis, *adj* , *inconstant, changeable, fickle, capricious, inconsistent* (class.) **I.** Of persons mihi ridicule es visus esse inconstans, qui eundem et laederes, et laudares, Cic Rosc Com 6, 19 populus in omnibus inconstantissimus, Sen. Ep 99 —**II.** Of inanim and abstr things inconstans est, quod ab eodem de eadem re diverse dicitur, Cic Inv 1, 50, 93 litterae, id. Fam 10, 16 venti, Plin. 18, 35, 80, § 352 medendi arte nulla inconstantior, id 29, 1, 1, § 2 quid inconstantius Deo? Cic Div 2, 62. — *Sup* inconstantissimo vultu et maestissimo, Gell 13, 30, 7.—*Adv* **inconstanter,** *inconstantly, capriciously, inconsistently* jactantibus se opinionibus inconstanter et turbide, *inconsistently and confusedly*, Cic Tusc 4, 10, 24 loqui, id. Ac 2, 17, 53 haec dicuntur inconstantissime, *without the least consistency*, id Fin. 2, 27, 88 adductus primo ita negare inconstanter, ut, etc , Liv 40, 55, 5 prodire, Hirt B Afr 82 agens, M. Aurel. ap Front ad Caes 3, ep 2.

inconstantĭa, ae, *f* [inconstans], *inconstancy, changeableness, fickleness* (class) **I.** Of persons quid est inconstantia, mobilitate, levitate, cum singulis hominibus, tum vero universo senatui turpius? Cic Phil. 7, 3, 9 levitate implicata, id Vatin 1, 3 fama inconstantiae, id. Fam 1, 9 in constantiae notam habere, Plin. ap Trogas, 11, 52, 114, § 276 nemo doctus umquam mutationem consilii inconstantiam dixit esse, Cic Att 16, 7, 3, id. N D 3, 14 —**II.** Of inanim and abstr things fulgoris, Plin. 37, 13, 76, § 199 artis, id 7, 49, 50, § 162 mensurae, id. 6, 26, 30, § 124 frontis ac luminum, Quint 9, 3, 101 mutabilitasque mentis, Cic. Tusc 4, 35, 76, id. Dom 2.

inconstrŭo, 3, *v a* [in construo], *to build up with* (late Lat), Fulg Serm. 11.

in-consŭētus, a, um, *adj* **I.** *Unusual* (post-Aug) sermo, Vitr praef. 5 salsitudo, id. 1, 4.—**II.** *Unused, unaccustomed*, with *gen* opimae mensae, Sil. 11, 282

inconsultē and **inconsultō,** *advv* , v 1 inconsultus *fin*

1. in-consultus, a, um, *adj* **I.** *Not consulted, unasked* (so perh not in Cic) inconsulto senatu, Liv 36, 36, 2 , so, in consulto se, Suet Tib 52. me inconsulto, Amm 17, 5, 12, 27, 2 *fin* , Ambros Ep 6, 43, Plin Ep 10, 107, 2, Symm Ep 4, 8, 5, 18 al —**B.** Transf , *not regarded, not respected* inconsulta potestate superiore, Amm 27, 2, 9 inconsulta pietate, Cod. Th 15, 1, 37 inconsulta clementia, ib 15, 15, 1.— **II.** *Act* **A.** *Without advice, not advised* (poet) inconsulti abeunt, sedem que odere Sibyllae, Verg A. 3, 452. — **B.** *Unadvised, inconsiderate, indiscreet* (class.) **1.** Of persons homo inconsultus et temerarius, Cic Deiot 6, 16, Suet Claud. 15 (with praeceps, opp circumspectus), Hor Ep 1, 5, 15, cf heu rebus servare serenis inconsulta modum (Capua), Sil 8, 547 — **2.** Of things bene consultum inconsultum est, si id inimicis usui est, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 6 ratio, Cic Rab Post 1, 2 largitio, Liv 5, 20, 5 pavor, id. 22, 6, 6 pugna, id. 22, 44, 7 aures turbae, Sen. Ep 40 motus, Gell. 19, 1, 17 aliquem inconsulto calore interficere, *in a sudden heat*, Mos et Rom Leg Coll. 4, 3, 6 —*Adv* in two forms (α) **inconsultē,** *unadvisedly, inconsiderately* (class) inconsulte ac temere dicere, Cic N D 1, 16, 43 inconsulte et incaute commissum proelium, Liv 4, 37, 8 temereque vivere, Sen. Ben 1 processerant, Caes B C 1, 45 *Comp* inconsultius quam venerat se gessit, Liv 41, 10, 5 — (β) **inconsultō:** se in periculum mittere, Auct ad Her 3, 5, 8 deleta et inducta, Dig 28, 4, 1.

* **2. inconsultus,** ūs, *m* [2 in consulo] *the not advising with another* (ante class., only in the *abl sing*) inconsultu meo *without consulting me*, Plaut Trin. 1, 2, 130

* **inconsummātĭo,** ōnis *f* [2 in consummo] *incompleteness imperfection* generationis, Tert adv Val 10

in-consummātus, a, um, *adj* , *unfinished incomplete, imperfect* (post class), with rudis, Amm 31 14, with subagrestis id. 21, 10, 8 —**II.** Trop of persons *uncultivated, not well educated*, Ambros. de Fide, 2, 15, § 129

inconsumptĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [in consumo], *not to be consumed, indestructible* perennitas, Cassiod. in Psa. 127, 2.

in-consumptus, a, um, *adj* , *unconsumed, undiminished* (Ovidian) pars turis, Ov M. 7, 592. jecur, id. P 1, 2, 41 juventa, id. M 4, 17

* **inconsūtĭlis,** e, *adj* [2. in consuo], *not sewed together, without seam* tunica, Vulg Joh. 19, 23

in-consūtus, a, um, *adj* , *not sewed together, without seam* (eccl. Lat) tunica, Hier Ep 22, 19

incontāmĭnābĭlis, e, *adj* [2. in contamino], *that cannot be defiled* (eccl Lat) Deus, Tert adv Marc 4, 14 , Aug Conf 7, 3 —*Adv* **incontāmĭnābĭlĭter,** *without defilement*, Aug de Gen. ad Litt c ult

in-contāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj* , *uncontaminated, undefiled, pure* (class., but not in Cic) ne quid incontaminati sit, Liv 4, 2, 5 facies, Varr R R 3, 9, 16 — *Sup* a quibus longe absunt, ut incontaminatissimi perseverent, Aug Civ Dei, 9, 16, 1.

incontanter and **incontātus,** v incunct

incontemplābĭlis, e, *adj* [2 in contemplor], *that cannot be looked upon* or *contemplated* (eccl. Lat) claritas, Tert Res. Carn. 55 facies, id. adv Marc 5, 11.

incontemptĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [2. in contemno], *not contemptible, not to be despised* (eccl Lat) Deus, Tert Apol 45

* **in-contentus,** a, um, *adj* , *unstretched* fides, *out of tune*, Cic Fin. 4, 27, 75

incontĭgŭus, a, um, *adj* [2 in contingo], *that cannot be touched* (eccl. Lat.) Deus omni est incontiguus tactu, Arn 7, p 267

in-contĭnens, tis, *adj* **I.** *Not containing, not retaining* (class , but not in Cic) uterus, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 168 —**II.** *Incontinent, immoderate, intemperate* homo, Plaut As 5, 2, 9 Tityos, Hor C 3, 4, 77 manus, id. ib 1, 17, 26 —With *gen* sui, Sen Q N 3, 30, 5 —Hence, *adv* **incontĭnenter,** *immoderately, intemperately* (class) **1.** Lit cibum assumit Cels. 1, 3 —**2.** Trop , *incontinently* nihil incontinenter esse faciendum, Cic Off 3, 8, 37 *fin*

incontĭnentĭa, ae, *f* [incontinens] **I.** Lit , *inability of containing* or *retaining* (post Aug) urinae, Plin. 20, 15, 57 § 161.—**II.** Trop , *inability of restraining one's desires, greediness, incontinence* (class) multa de incontinentia intemperantiaque disseruit Cic Cael. 11, 25

incontrādīcĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [2 in contradico] *that cannot be contradicted, undeniable* (late Lat), *comp* , Tert adv Marc 4, 39

in-contrītus, a, um, *adj* , *not contrite* (eccl Lat), Hier Orig in Jer Hom 3, 1.

(**incontrŏversus,** a, um, false read in Cic de Or 1, 57, 241, for in controversiis or sine controversiis , v Orell. and Klotz ad h l)

in-convĕnĭens, entis, *adj* **I.** Lit , *not accordant unsuitable, dissimilar* (class , but not used by Cic or Cæs) facta, Cass ad Cic Fam 12 13, 1 inconvenientia jungere, Sen Vit Beat 12 corpus Phaedr 3, 13, 6 —**II.** Trop , *unbefitting* (post class), with *dat* , App de Mundo, p 70 7, Ambros in Psa. 118, Serm 13, § 11 — Hence, *adv* **inconvĕnĭenter,** *unsuitably* (eccl. Lat), Aug de Gen ad Litt 11, 15, id. de Trin 2, 9 —*Sup* , Boeth. ap Aristot. Libr de Interp p 264.

* **inconvĕnĭentĭa,** ae, *f* [inconveniens], *inconsistency, incongruity* voluntatis et facti Tert adv Marc 4, 16 litterarum, Macr de Diff 23 § 3

in-conversĭbĭlis, e, *adj* , *not convertible not to be turned about* (in order or rank), opp conversibilis, Aug de Music 5, 21.

inconvertĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [2. in converto] *unchangeable* (eccl Lat) deus, Tert adv Hermog 12, id. de Anim 21

inconvertĭbĭlĭtas, ātis *f* [inconvertibilis] *unchangeableness* (eccl Lat) Verbi, Cassiod. Hist Eccl 1, 14.

in-convincĭbĭlis, e *adj* , *not to be convinced* (eccl. Lat), Hier Orig in Jer Hom. 3, 1.

* **inconvŏlūtus**, a, um, *adj* [in con volvo], *conglobate, heaped together*: post inconvolutos multiplices casus, Amm 29, 2, 21

inconvulsus, a, um, *adj* [2 in con vello], *undestroyed* (late Lat): inconvulsa a se vectigalium pensione, i e *while they are not relieved from the obligation of paying taxes*, Fragm Cod Th 5, 13, 14, ib 12, 14, 1

in-cōpĭōsus, a, um, *adj* , *not furnished with provisions* (late Lat): solitudo, Tert de Jejun 5

* **incŏprio**, ire, *v a* [κοπρίας, scurra], *to defile, abuse, revile*: civis omnes, Com mod Instruct 19

in-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3, *v a* , *to boil in* or *with* any thing, *to boil down, to boil, seethe* (not in Cic or Cæs) **I.** Lit , constr *ali quid rei alicui* or *re aliquā*: radices Baccho, *in wine*, Verg G 4, 279: cotonea melle, Plin 15, 17, 18 § 60: glaesum adipe suis lactentis incoctum, id 37, 3, 11, § 46: allium fabae fractae incoctum, id 20, 6, 23, § 56: num viperinus his cruor incoctus herbis me fefellit, Hor Epod 3 7: sucum incoqui sole, Plin 12, 17, 37, § 73: sucum cum melle, Cels 3, 22: inter se mixta et incocta, id ib *fin* — **B.** Transf , *to dip in, to dye*: incocti corpora Mauri, *colored by the sun, sunburnt*, Sil 17, 637: velle ra Tyrios incocta rubores (*acc* Graec), Verg G 3, 307: stannum aereis operibus, i e *to tin over*, Plin 39, 17, 48, § 162 — **II.** Trop (poet): incoctum generoso pectus honesto (for imbutum), *imbued, filled with nobleness*, Pers 2, 74: quos autem plena justitia et maturitas virtutis incoxerit, Lact 7, 21, 6

incōram, or, separately, **in cōram**, *adv* , for coram (Appuleian) **I.** *In the presence of*, with *gen*: omnium, *in the presence of all, before all*, App M 7, p 197, 21, 9, p 221, 17: sui, id ib 10, p 241, 5: populi, id ib 10 p 249, 33 Hild *N cr* — **II.** *Absol* , *openly, publicly*, Symm Ep 10, 7, 3, 3, cf Hand Turs III p 358

in-cŏrōnātus, a, um, *adj* , *uncrowned* (post Aug): simulacra, App M 4, p 155 40

incorpŏrābĭlis, e, *adj* [2 in corpus], *incorporeal* (late Lat): habitu, Tert adv Marc 3, 17 al

incorpŏrālis, e, *adj* [id], *bodiless, incorporeal* (post-Aug): quod est aut corporale est aut incorporale, Sen Ep 58, 11: jus, Quint 5, 10, 116: nomina, *that denote something incorporeal*, e g virtus, Prisc 2, p 579 —Hence, *subst* **incorpŏrāle**, is, *n* , *an incorporeal thing, that which is unsubstantial immaterial*: dicimus enim quaedam corporalia esse, quaedam incorporalia, Sen Ep 58, 11 sqq , 89 16: a corporibus se ad incorporalia transtulit, id ib 90, 29 — **II.** Esp , law t. t , *incorporeal, that which is not perceptible by any sense*: res, *rights to* or *in things* (opp corporales, the things themselves), Gai Inst 2, 14 sqq —Hence, *subst* **incorpŏrāle**, is, *n* , *an intangible possession, a right*: incorporalia sunt quae tangi non possunt, Gai Inst 1 1 Abdy ad loc , 3, 83 al , id Ben 6, 2, 2 — Hence, *adv* **incorpŏrālĭter**, *incorporeally*, Claud Mam de Stat An 3, 14

incorpŏrālĭtas, ātis, *f* [incorporalis], *incorporeity* (post class), Macr Somn Scip 1, 15, 13, 1, 11, 12, Tert de Anim 7

incorpŏrālĭter, *adv* , v incorporalis *fin*

incorpŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [incorporo], *an embodying, incorporating, furnishing with a body* (late Lat) **I.** In gen , Claud Mam Stat An 2, 3, of Christ, Cassiod Inst Div Litt. 32.— **II.** Esp , *incorporation* with the public funds, *paying into the treasury*, Cod Just 10, 10, 3, Cod Th 10, 9, 1 sqq

1. incorpŏrātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a* , from incorporo

2. in-corpŏrātus, a, um, *adj* , *not embodied*: ut incorporatum pro non corporato, Claud Mam Stat An 2, 2 *init*

incorpŏrĕus, a, um, *adj* [2 in corpus], *incorporeal* (post class): corpusne sit vox an incorporeum: hoc enim vocabulum quidam finxerunt proinde quod Graece dicitur ἀσώματον, Gell 5, 15, 1, Macr S 7, 15

in-corpŏro, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* (post class) **I.** *To fasten* or *mark in* or *upon a body* **A.** Lit : variae animalium effigies incorporantur, Sol 22, 20 — **B.** Trop , *to incorporate*: sibi, *with itself* (of the church), Aug Doctr Christi, 2, 6, 7 *init* — **II.** *To provide with a body, to embody, incorporate*: incorporatus, Prud Cath 12, 80 — **III.** Esp , transf , *to incorporate with the public funds, pay into the treasury*: eorum bonorum, quae ad fiscum pertinere dicuntur, si controversia movebitur, ante sententiam nec obsignari nec incorporari possunt, Ulp Fragm de Jure Fisc 14 Huschke —Hence,

incorpŏrātus, a, um, *P a* , *embodied, incorporate*: divellere, Aug Ep 34, 5

* **in-correctus**, a, um, *adj* , *uncorrected, unimproved*: opus, Ov Tr 3, 14, 23

in-corrĭgĭbĭlis, e, *adj* , *not to be corrected* or *cured* (post Aug , syn insanabilis), Sen de Ira, 3, 41 *fin*

incorruptē, *adv* , v incorruptus *fin*

in-corruptēla (inconrupt-), ae, *f* , *imperishableness, incorruptibility* (eccl Lat), Tert de Carne Christi, 15, Aug Ep 146, 15, Vulg 1 Cor 15, 50

in-corruptĭbĭlis (inconrupt-), e, *adj* , *imperishable, incorruptible* (eccl Lat), Lact 1, 3, Tert de Anim 50 — * *Adv*

incorruptĭbĭlĭter, *imperishably*, Aug Conf 3, 2

incorruptĭbĭlĭtas (inconrupt-), ātis, *f* [incorruptibilis], *imperishableness, incorruptibility* (eccl Lat), Tert. Apol 48 *fin* , id. adv Marc 2 16

incorruptĭbĭlĭter (inconrupt-), *adv* , v incorruptibilis *fin*

in-corruptĭo (inconrupt-), ōnis, *f* , *imperishableness, incorruptibility* (eccl Lat), Tert Res. Carn 51, Aug de Trin 13 7

incorruptīvus (inconrupt-), a, um, *adj* [2 in corrumpo], *imperishable* (eccl Lat), Hier Ep 152

* **incorruptōrĭus (inconrupt-)**, a, um, *adj* [id], *imperishable*: sensus in Deo, Tert adv Marc 2, 16

in-corruptus (inconrupt-), a, um, *adj* , *unspoiled, uninjured, uncorrupted* (class) **I.** Lit : sucus et sanguis, Cic Brut 9, 36: incorruptum a fraude advehentium frumentum, Sen Brev Vit 19, 1: aquae, Plin 2, 103, 106, § 230: templa, *undestroyed*, Liv 32, 33, 5: lignum, Plin 16, 5, 8, § 22: materia, id 13, 16, 30, § 101 — **II.** Trop , *uncorrupted, uninjured, unadulterated, unbribed, not spoiled, not seduced, genuine, pure* **A.** Of persons: atque integri testes, Cic. Fin 1, 21: judex, Gell 14, 4: custos incorruptissimus, Hor S 1, 6, 81: adversus blandientes, *that would not be seduced by flatterers*, Tac H 1, 35 *fin* — **B.** Of inanim and abstr things: sensus (with integri), Cic Ac 2, 7, 19: animus, id Tusc 1, 19: fides, Tac A 12, 41: integritas Latini sermonis, Cic Brut 35, 132: aquilarum genus: incorruptae originis, *genuine*, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 8: judicium, *true, upright*, Liv 4, 6: genus disciplinae, id 1, 18: mens App Dogm Plat 2, p 19 *fin*: praeda, *undiminished*, Tac A 1, 68: quonam id modo incorruptum foret, *could be done most surely*, id 2, 12 —Hence, *adv* **incorruptē**, *uncorruptly, justly* (class): atque integre judicare, Cic Fin 1, 9, 30. scite atque incorrupte loqui, Gell 13, 21, 4 — *Comp*: judicare, Cic. Marc 9, 29

* **incoxo**, āvi, 1, *v n.* [in coxa], *to bend down, to cower* or *squat down*, Pomp ap Non 39, 9 (Com Fragm v 97 Rib)

incrassātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a.*, from incrasso

in-crasso, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* , *to make thick* or *stout* (post class , used mostly in the *part*), Tert. adv Psych 6 —Hence, **incrassātus**, a, um, *P a* , *made stout, fattened*, Tert adv Marc 3, 6, id Jejun 6

incrĕābĭlis, e, *adj* [in creabilis], *not of a created nature, self existent* (eccl Lat): non peperit creatura eum qui est increabilis Mar Marc Serm 1, 7

in-crĕātus, a um, *adj* , *uncreated not made*, Hier in Didym de Spir Sanc. 8 *init* , Claud Mam Stat. An 2, 4

in-crebresco, brŭi (also **incrēbesco**, bui), 3, *v n* , *to become frequent* or *strong, to increase, gain ground, prevail, spread* (= crebrior fieri, augeri, crescere, class.): mores deteriores, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 9: ventus, Cic Fam 7, 20, 3, cf: auster increbruit, Caes. B C 3, 26, Liv 37, 13, 2: nemorum murmur, Verg G 1, 359: fama belli, Liv 7, 12, 7: ubi videt increbescere pugnas, Sil 10, 1: numerus, Cic Or 20, 66: consuetudo, id Phil 14, 5: nonnullorum sermo increbruit, id Opt Gen Or 4, 11: inde rem ad triarios redisse, proverbio in crebruit, *grew into a proverb*, Liv 8, 8 11: disciplina, quae nunc increbruit, Cic Verr 2, 2, 3, § 7: late Latio increbrescere nomen, Verg A 8, 14: lucernae lumen hilaratum, *became stronger*, App M 5, p 168

* **in-crēbro**, avi, atum, 1, *v n* , *to do any thing frequently*: sin increbravit, *but if he has frequently done it, has often visited his mistress*, Plaut Truc 1, 1, 29 dub (Speng: sin crebras ducit; sc noctes)

incrēdendus, v incredundus

incrēdĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [2. in credo] **I.** *Pass* **A.** *That cannot be believed, incredible, extraordinary, unparalleled* (class.): fides, Cic Fam 13, 54: quaedam et prope singularis et divina vis ingenii, id Or 1, 38, 172: voluptas, id. Cat 1, 10: foedus sceleris, id ib 2, 4: furor, id Sull 27: rem facere incredibilem, id Inv 2, 13, 42: incredibilia probabilibus intexere, id Part 4, 12: incredibile est, *it is incredible*, id Att 13, 23, 3: praeter spem atque incredibile hoc mihi obtigit, *unforeseen*, Ter Phorm 2, 1, 9: incredibile est, quanta me molestia affecerit, Cic Att 15, 1, 1, so Quint 1, 1, 32 —With *inf*: incredibile est, a filio patrem occisum, Quint 7, 2, 31: incredibilem in modum concursus fiunt, Cic Att 5, 16, 3: incredibile quantum coaluere, Just 36, 2 *fin* —With *sup* in *u* (not in Cic): incredibile memoratu est, quam facile coaluerint, Sall C 6, 2 — **B.** *Not worthy of belief*, or *that is not believed* (ante class), Plaut Bacch 4, 3, 3 — **II.** *Act* , *unbelieving, incredulous* (post class): incredibiles cogentur credere, App Trim p 93, 25 — Hence, *adv* **incrēdĭbĭlĭter**, *incredibly, extraordinarily* (class): quibus ego incredibiliter delector, Cic de Sen 15, 51: consentire, id Phil 1, 15, 36: pertimuit, id Att 8, 7, 1

incrēdĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f* [incredibilis] (post class) **I.** *Incredibility*, Dig 48 5, 29 *init* — **II.** *Incredulity*: humana, App Trim p 93, 12

incrēdĭbĭlĭter, *adv* , v incredibilis *fin.*

in-crēdĭtus, a, um, *adj* , *disbelieved, discredited* (post class): vaticinia Cassandrae, App de Deo Socrat p 52, 11

incrēdŭlĭtas, ātis, *f* [incredulus], *disbelief, incredulity* (post class) **I.** In gen , App M 1, p 111, 18 — **II.** Esp , *religious disbelief, incredulity*, Cod Th 16, 8, 19, Paul Nol Carm 6, 95: venit ira Dei super filios incredulitatis, Vulg Col 3, 6 al

in-credŭlus, a, um (perh not ante Aug) **I.** *Act* , *unbelieving, incredulous, without faith*: odi, Hor A P 188: patronus, Quint 12, 8, 11: quidam id 10, 3, 11: Judaei Vulg Act 14, 2 al — **II.** *Pass* , *incredible*: res, Gell 9, 4, 3

incrēdundus (incrēdendus), a, um, *adj* [2 in credo] *not to be believed, incredible* (Appuleian): fabula, App M 2 p 120, 15: potentiae caerimoniarum, id Flor 2, p 351: illecebrae frugum, id Mag p 304, 25

(**incrĕmātus**, false read in Flor 4, 12 24, instead of in crucem actis)

incrēmento, are, *v n* , *to increase* (late Lat), Aug c Litt Pet 3, 54; Val Prob ap Verg 3 23

* **incrēmentŭlum**, i, *n dim* [incrementum] *a little growth* or *increase*: tantum locupletis uteri, App M 5, p 164, 18

incrēmentum, i, *n* [incresco], *growth increase, augmentation* (class) **I.** Lit , of plants and animals: quid ego vitium satus, ortus, incrementa commemorem? Cic. Sen. 15, 52: ponendae sunt plantae majoris incrementi, Pall Feb 24, 7, 25, 22: parvi incrementi animalia, Col 8, 15, 6 al — **B.** Transf **1.** Concr , i q subo les, *progeny* or *foster child* (poet): magnum Jovis, Verg E 4, 49, so of recruits in cremento novari, Curt 5, 1, 23, cf poet supponere vipereos dentes, populi incre

menta futuri, Ov. M. 3, 103.—**2.** *That which promotes growth* (late Lat.): alitudo (est) incrementum corporis, alimentum incrementum infantis, Fronto, p. 2198 P.—**II.** Trop., *increase, augmentation, increment, addition:* summo bono afferre incrementum, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 88: virtus tua semper in incremento erit, Curt. 9, 3: illis incrementis (dignitatis), fecit viam, Vell. 2, 51: injuriae, quarum in dies incremento bellum exarsit, Liv. 40, 58, 2: multitudinis, id. 21, 7, 3: existimatus initium et causa incrementorum patri fuisse, Suet. Vit. 3: magnorum praefectorum et ducum haec incrementa sunt et rudimenta, i. e. *the young sons of persons of distinction, who grew up to be prefects and generals,* Curt. 5, 1, 24: domus, *additions to one's estate,* Juv. 14, 259.—As a rhet. fig., *an advancing from weaker to stronger expressions, an ascending towards a climax* (Gr. αὔξησις), Quint. 8, 4, 3; id. ib. § 28.

incrĕpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [increpo], *a chiding, rebuking,* i. q. objurgatio (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 7; 5, 20.

* **incrĕpātīvē**, *adv.* [from the obsol. increpativus], *chidingly,* Sid. Ep. 6, 9.

incrĕpātor, ōris, *m.* [increpo], Gloss. ἐπιτιμητής, *a chider, abuser:* per dilectionem accedit, Cassiod. in Psa. 140, 6; Acr. ad Hor. A. P. 174.

incrĕpātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *chiding, objurgatory* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 9, 7.

incrĕpĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq.* [id.]. **I.** *To call* or *cry out to* one (class.). **A.** Encouragingly, *to call upon, challenge* (only in Verg.): tum Bitiae dedit increpitans, Verg. A. 1, 738.—**B.** Reprovingly, *to chide, blame, rebuke:* increpitare atque incusare Belgas, Caes. B. G. 2, 15, 5: irridere ex muro atque increpitare vocibus, id. ib. 2, 30, 3: verbis quoque increpitans, Liv. 1, 7, 2: hostis amare, quid increpitas, mortemque minaris? Verg. A. 10, 900: aestatem seram, id. G. 4, 138: ob invidiam tibi increpitarent, Prop. 2, 26, 15: aliquem segnitiae, *to accuse,* Sil. 9, 6; cf.: ignaviam alicui, *to cast up to one, reproach one with,* Val. Max. 3, 3, 2 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *to beat, strike* (very rare): languentia pectora dextrâ, Stat. Th. 10, 132.

1. incrĕpĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from increpo.

2. incrĕpĭtus, ūs, *m.* [increpo], i. q. increpatio, *a chiding, rebuking* (post-class.), App. de Deo Socr. p. 52, 49: et increpitu daemonia expellens, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8.

in-crĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum (increpavi, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 63; Vulg. Psa. 9, 6; Suet. Tib. 52: increpatus, Just. 11, 4, 5; Prud. 7, 195; Liv. 24, 17, 7 Cod.), 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to make a noise, sound, resound, to rush, rustle, patter, rattle, whiz* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Neutr.:* simul ut discus increpuit, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21: corvorum increpuit densis exercitus alis, Verg. G. 1, 382.—**2.** Transf., *to make a noise, be noised abroad:* increpui hibernum et fluctus movi maritumos, Plaut. Rud. prol. 69: quicquid increpuerit, Catilinam timeri, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18: simul atque increpuit suspicio tumultus, id. Mur. 10, 22: si quid increparet terroris, Liv. 4, 43, 10: haec indigna miserandaque auditu cum apud timentes ... increpuissent, id. 6, 37, 1.—**B.** *Act., to utter aloud, produce, give forth* (poet.): saevas increpat aura minas, Prop. 1, 17, 6: tuba terribilem sonitum, Verg. A. 9, 504.—**2.** *To cause to give forth* a sound: cum Juppiter atras increpuit nubes, Ov. M. 12, 52: increpuit unda latus, id. Tr. 1, 4, 24; cf.: vincor ut credam miser Sabella pectus increpare carmina, *disturb, confuse,* Hor. Epod. 17, 28.—**3.** *To make a noise at* a person, *thunder at:* timeo totus, ita me increpuit Juppiter, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 25.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To exclaim loudly against* a person, *to blame* or *upbraid loudly, to chide, rebuke, reprove.*—With *acc.:* numquid increpavit filium? Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 63: maledictis omnes bonos, Sall. C. 21, 4: gravibus probris, Liv. 23, 45, 5: etiam deos verbis ferocioribus, id. 45, 23, 19: cunctantes arma capere, id. 10, 35, 8: increpat ultro Cunctantes socios, Verg. A. 10, 830.—With *ad* and *acc.:* dictator ad contionem advocatam increpuit, *spoke angrily,* Liv. 4, 32, 2.—*Absol.:* ultro animos tollit dictis, atque increpat ultro, Verg. A. 9, 127.—**B.** *To accuse* a person of any thing: avaritiae singulos, Suet. Cal. 39: saevitiae populum, id. Galb. 15.—**C.** With an abstract object, *to reprove, censure, inveigh against* any reprehensible quality or act of a person: illis versibus increpant eorum arrogantiam, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 74: illius in me perfidiam, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 3: fugam, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199 al.—Hence, **incrĕpĭtus**, a, um, *Part.* **A.** *Chided, reproved:* praefecti navium graviter increpiti, Liv. 23, 26, 4; 24, 17, 7.—**B.** *Accused:* ignaviae, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 17.

incrĕpundĭa, for usual crepundia, Fab. Claud. Gord. Fulgent. Aet. M. 11.

in-cresco, ēvi, *v. n., to grow in* or *upon* any thing (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: non taedia animalium capillis increscunt, *do not grow in the hair,* Plin. 28, 11, 46, § 163.—**B.** In gen., *to grow, increase:* lacrimis quoque flumina dicunt Increvisse suis, Ov. M. 11, 48: maxime cibo eget, qui increscit, Cels. 1, 3: ne cum increverint (arbores), Col. 3, 21.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To grow* or *increase in:* animis discordibus irae, Verg. A. 9, 688.—**B.** In gen., *to increase, augment:* morbus increscit, Cels. 3, 2: dolor, Sen. Med. 951: audacia, Liv. 1, 33, 8: certamen, id. 10, 5, 2: fremitus, id. 45, 1, 3: increscere et invalescere sententiam, Dig. 33, 7, 12.—Rhet., *to advance from weaker to stronger expressions:* hoc genus increscit, Quint. 8, 4, 2.

incrēto, āre, *v. a.* [in-creta], *to chalk, whiten with chalk* (post-Aug.): increta facies, Petr. 102: locum, Veg. 5, 17, 4.

1. incrētus, a, um, *Part.*, from incerno.

2. in-crētus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-cretus, *part.* of cerno], *unsifted* (rare): ac sordidi furfures, App. M. 7, p. 194, 37.

in-crīmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f., blamelessness, irreprehensibleness* (late Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 23.

incrispātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incrispo], *a crisping* or *curling* of the hair (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Ep. 112, 22; id. ad Paul. 22 ext. 1; id. Petri, 3, 3.

* **incrispo**, āre, *v. a.* [in-crispus], *to crisp* or *curl* (al. incrustare), Tert. Idol. 8.

* **in-crŭcĭo**, āre, *v. a., to torture greatly,* Not. Tir. p. 109.

* **in-crūdesco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n., to become very raw,* Not. Tir. p. 81.

* **1. in-crŭentātus**, a, um, *adj., not made bloody, not bloody:* inque cruentatus Caeneus (per tmesin for incruentatusque), Ov. M. 12, 497.

* **2. in-crŭentātus**, a, um, *adj., made bloody, bloody:* panis, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 7.

incrŭentē, *adv.*, v. incruentus *fin.*

in-crŭentus, a, um, *adj., bloodless, that sheds no blood, without bloodshed* (freq. in the histt., but not in Cic. or Cæs.): certatum haud incruento proelio foret, ni, etc., Liv. 2, 56, 15: victoria, Sall. C. 61, 7; Liv. 4, 17, 8; 7, 8 *fin.*; 21, 29, 4; 7, 8, 7: miles, id. 8, 29, 12: Darium incruentus devicit, id. 9, 17, 16: exercitus, *in which no blood has been shed, that has not lost any men,* Sall. J. 92, 4; Tac. H. 4, 37: incruentam urbem intrare, *without shedding of blood,* id. ib. 3, 66; Amm. 14, 10, 14.—Hence, * *adv.:* **incrŭentē**, *without bloodshed:* vivere, Prud. στεφ. 10, 1094.

incrustātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incrusto], *an incrusting* of walls, e. g. with plaster, lime, marble, etc. (post-class.): parietis, Dig. 8, 2, 12 *fin.*; id. 50, 16, 79.

in-crusto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to cover with a coat* or *rind, to incrust* (mostly ante- and post-class.): ollam sapā et farre, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 5: tota maceria levi lapide aut tectoria intrinsecus incrustetur, id. ib. 15, 1: sincerum vas, i. e. *to daub over virtues with the names of vices,* Hor. S. 1, 3, 56: parietem, Dig. 8, 2, 12.

incŭbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incubo], *a lying upon eggs* (in order to hatch them), *a brooding, incubation.* **I.** Lit.: incubationi datur initium post novam lunam, Plin. 10, 54, 75, § 152: noxia ovis, id. 10, 56, 77, § 156: derelicta, id. 10, 60, 80, § 166.—**II.** Trop., *an unlawful possession:* diuturna, Cod. Th. 10, 1, 15; id. Just. 7, 38, 3.

incŭbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *One who lies in* any place (post-class.): fani, *one who sleeps in a temple,* Tert. Anim. 49.—**II.** *An oppressive* or *unlawful possessor:* inclementissimus aulae Siculae Dionysius, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 10: imperii tyrannus dicitur, Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 266.

incŭbĭto, āre, *v. freq.* [incubo], *to lie in* or *upon* any thing: cellae, in quibus incubitant, *in which they brood,* Col. 8, 14, 9. In Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 169, the best read. is in cubitu.—In mal. part.: jam incubitatus es, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 13.

1. incŭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from incubo.

2. incŭbĭtus, ūs (only in *abl. sing.*), *m.* [incubo], *a lying upon* (Plinian). **I.** In gen.: dextri lateris, *a lying on the right side,* Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 54.—**II.** In partic., *a brooding, incubation,* Plin. 10, 54, 75, § 152.

1. in-cŭbo, ŭi, ĭtum, āre (rarely āvi, ātum, in the sense of to brood), 1, *v. n.* and *a., to lie in* a place or *upon* a thing (class.). **I.** Lit.: hic leno aegrotus incubat in Aesculapii fano, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 61: namque incubare satius te fuerat Jovi, *against* (the statue of) *Jupiter,* id. ib. 2, 2, 16: umero incubat hasta, *rests, lies upon her shoulder,* Ov. M. 6, 593: ipsi caetris superpositis incubantes flumen tranavere, Liv. 21, 27, 5: his (utribus) incubantes tranavere amnem, Curt. 7, 21, 18.—Poet.: ferro, *to fall upon one's sword,* Sen. Hippol. 259.—In *part. pres.:* incubans, *lying near to, bordering upon:* jugum mari, Plin. 6, 17, 20, § 53.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To sit upon eggs, to brood, to hatch:* gallinas incubare fetibus alienigenis patiemur, Col. 8, 5, 10: ova gallinis incubanda subicere, Plin. 10, 59, 79, § 161: ova incubita, id. 29, 3, 11, § 45.—**2.** *To abide* or *dwell in:* rure incubabo in praefectura mea, Plaut. Cas. 1, 1, 21: lucos et specus, *to inhabit,* App. M. 4, p. 150, 15.—Pregn.: tabernulam littori proximam, vitatis maris fluctibus, incubabant, i. e. *entered and lodged,* App. M. 7, p. 190.—**3.** *To be in, lie in, rest in* or *on:* purpura atque auro, Sen. Thyest. 909: pavidusque pinnis anxiae noctis vigil incubabat, *on his wings,* id. ib. 570 sq.—**4.** *To cling to, fall upon,* said of mourners over the dead, etc.: indigna fui marito accendisse rogum, incubuisse viro? Luc. 9, 57; 8, 727; cf. id. 2, 27 al.—**II.** Trop., *to brood over, to watch jealously over* a thing, either to keep or get possession of it: qui illi pecuniae, quam condiderat, spe jam atque animo incubaret, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: auro, Verg. G. 2, 507: divitiis, id. A. 6, 610: publicis thesauris, *to retain sole possession of,* Liv. 6, 15: opimae praedae, Flor. 2, 10, 2.—**2.** *To press upon, weigh upon, be a burden to, fasten on:* ut inhaerentem atque incubantem Italiae extorqueret Annibalem, Flor. 2, 6, 57: protervus menti furor, Sen. Hippol. 268: illi mors gravis incubat, id. Thyest. 401.—**3.** *To settle on, attach one's self to* any thing.—*Absol.*, of bees: nisi incubavere, Plin. 11, 16, 15, § 45.—Usually with *dat.:* leo victor armento incubat, Sen. Thyest. 733: ponto nox incubat atra, *glooms over, darkens,* Verg. A. 1, 89: quamvis ipsis urbis faucibus incubaret, *took up a position at,* Flor. 1, 10, 2; but cf.: pigra incubat Caligo terras, Avien. Or. Mar. 236: caelum quod incubat urbi, Val. Fl. 2, 494.

2. incŭbo, ōnis, *m.* [1. incubo], *one who lies upon* any thing. **I.** *A spirit that watches over buried treasures* (post-class.): cum modo incuboni pileum rapuisset, thesaurum invenit, Petr. Fragm. Trag. 38, 8.—**II.** *The nightmare, incubus* (post-class.): ab incubone deludi, Scrib. Comp. 100: de incubone praesumptio, Tert. Anim. 44.

in-cŭbus, i, *m.* [id.], *the nightmare, incubus,* Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 23; Isid. Orig. 8, 11.

in-cūdo, di, sum, ĕre, *v. a., to forge with the hammer, to fabricate* (poet., used only in *part. pass.*): incusa auro dona, Pers. 2, 52: lapis, *an indented* or *sharpened stone for a handmill,* Verg. G. 1, 275; Col. 7, 1, 3.

inculcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inculco], *an inculcating* (late Lat.), Tert. Apol. 39.

inculcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *One who tramples upon:* diaboli, Tert. adv. Gnost. 6.—**II.** *One who insists on* or *inculcates:* rationis, Cassiod. Var. 12, 1 *fin.*

in-culco, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* [in-calco], *to tread in, tread down* (class., esp. in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit., *to tread down, ram*

down aliquid, Col 2 20, 1 semen obrutum pavicula, id 11, 3, 34 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To stuff, press,* or *force in* Graeca verba, Cic Off 1, 31, 111 leviora, id Or 15, 50, id Att 16, 3, 1, Col 6, 12, 2 —**B.** *To force upon, to impress on* or *inculcate in* id quod tradatur, vel etiam inculcetur, posse percipere animo Cic de Or 1, 28, 127, cf Quint 3, 1, 6, Plin Ep 1, 20, 2 vos non modo oculis imagines, sed etiam animis inculcatis tanta est impunitas garriendi, Cic N D 1, 38, 108 *fin* firmissima quaeque memoriae judicis, Quint 6, 4, 5, cf judicibus, id. 11, 3, 130 quibusdam offeram, quibusdam etiam inculcabo, Sen Vit Beat 24, 1 inculcatum est Metello, te aratores evertisse, Cic Verr 2, 3, 67, § 156 se, *to obtrude one's self upon* Graeci, qui se inculcant auribus nostris, id de Or 2, 5, 19 —Hence, *part pass* **inculcātus,** a, um, *pressed, stuffed,* or *crammed in* (class) **A.** Lit lana morsibus canis, Plin 29, 2, 9, § 32 lapides, Col 8, 15, 3 —**B.** Trop, *mixed* or *foisted in* inania verba, Cic Or 69, 250 ἀρχέτυπον crebris locis inculcatum et refectum, *emphasized by additions* id Att 16, 3, 1 —Hence, **inculcātē,** *adv*, *forcibly* (late Lat), *comp* inculcatius, Aug cont Julian V 16, 63

in-culpābĭlis, e, *adj*, *unblamable, blameless* (post class) numen, Prud Apoth 1015 mores, Avien Arat 28 lapis, i e *faultless, without a flaw,* Sol 30 —*Adv* **inculpābĭlĭter,** *without blame,* Cassiod Var 5, 27, 11, 18 sq

inculpātē, *adv*, v inculpatus *fin*

* **inculpātim,** *adv* [inculpatus], *without blame* ad calcem pervenire, Cod. Th 6, 30, 20

in-culpātus, a, um, *adj*, *blameless* (poet. and post class) vita fidesque Ov M 9, 673, cf vita inculpatissima, Gell 14, 2, 4 virtus, id 2, 6, 10 inculpatum visum esse, id 7, 22, 4 al —*Adv* **inculpātē,** *without blame,* Cod Th 9, 7, 1, Ambros de Jac et Vit Beat 2, 3, § 12, Hier in Matt 5, 10, 61

in-cultē, *adv*, v 1 incultus *fin*

1. in-cultus, a, um, *adj*, *untilled, uncultivated* (class) **I.** Lit ager, Cic Rosc Com 12, 33 via, with silvestris, *neglected,* id Brut 72, 259 quid incultius oppidis? id. Prov Cons 12, 29 incultae atque inhabitabiles regiones, id N D 1, 10, 24 incultum et derelictum solum, id Brut 4, 16 caritas annonae ex incultis agris, Liv 2, 34, 2 —**II.** Transf, *undressed, unadorned, unpolished, neglected, rude* (mostly poet) coma, *uncombed, disordered,* Ov F 3, 470 genae, *disfigured,* id H 8, 64 homo, ut vita, sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cic Brut 31, 117 inculta atque rusticana parsimonia, id. Quint 30 indocti incultique, *without education,* Sall C 2, 8 homines intonsi et inculti, Liv 21, 32, 7 versus, *unpolished, rude,* Hor Ep 2, 1, 233 ingenium, *uncultivated,* id ib 1, 3, 22 Laestrygones, i e *destitute of cultivation, savage, wild,* Tib 4, 1, 59 —Hence, *adv* **incultē,** *in an uncultivated manner, roughly, rudely, uncouthly, inelegantly* inculte atque horride vivere, Cic Quint 18 incultius agitare, Sall J 20, 5 agere, id ib 89, 7 inculte horrideque dicere, Cic Or 9, 28 non inculte dicere, id Brut 28

2. in-cultus, ūs, *m*, *want of cultivation* or *refinement* (not in Cic or Cæs.) in cultu, tenebris, odore foeda ejus (Tulliani) facies est, Sall C 55, 4 ingenium incultu atque socordiā torpescere sinunt, id J 2, 4 honores desertos per incultum ac negligentiam, Liv 42, 12, 7

incumba, ae, *f* [incumbo], archit t t, *the impost* or *chaptrel* of a pillar that bears the weight of an arch, Vitr 6, 11

incumbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, ĕre, *v n* [1 incubo], *to lay one's self upon, to lean* or *recline upon* a thing (cf ingruo, class, partic in the trop sense) **I.** Lit, constr with *in, ad, super,* or *dat*, also with the simple *acc* olivae, Verg E 8 16 in parietem, Dig 39, 2, 28 densis ordinibus nunc alii in alios, nunc in scuta incumbentes sustinebant impetus Romanorum, Liv 35, 5, 7 toro, Verg A 4, 650 materiae, Curt 8, 10, 25 terrae, Tac A. 2, 17 super praedam, *to lie upon,* Petr 80 in eum, Curt 6, 9 ad vos, Ov M 9, 385 cumulatis in aqua sarcinis insuper incumbebant, Liv 22, 2, 8 validis incumbere remis, Verg A. 5, 15, 10, 294, Curt 9, 9, 4 —Of the heavens cava in se convexitas vergit, et cardini suo, hoc est terrae, undique incumbit, Plin 2, 64, 64, § 160 mare, *to cast itself into the sea,* id 5, 32, 40, § 141 fessi arma sua, Sall Fragm ap Serv ad Verg A 9, 229 tecto incubuit bubo, *perched on,* Ov M 6, 432 gladium faciam culcitam, eamque incumbam, Plaut Cas 2, 4, 29 —**B.** Transf, *to lean* or *incline towards, to overhang, to rush towards* silex prona jugo laevum incumbebat ad amnem, Verg A 8, 236 laurus incumbens arae, id ib 2, 514 in gladium, *to fall on one's sword,* Cic Inv 2 51, 154 gladio, Auct Her 1, 11, 18 ferro, Phaedr 3, 10, 33 in hostem, *to press upon the enemy,* Liv 30, 34, 2, cf duo duces circumstare urbem et unum in locum totam periculi molem, omne onus incubuisse, id 27, 40, 6 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To press upon, burden, oppress, weigh upon* incubuere (venti) mari, Verg A 1, 84 tempestas a vertice silvis incubuit, id G 2, 311 gravis incumbens scopulis aestas, id ib 2, 377 febrium terris incubuit cohors, Hor C 1, 3, 30 (aestus) incubuit populo, Lucr 6, 142 —*Absol* saevior armis Luxuria incubuit, Just 6, 292 —**B.** *To bend one's attention to, to apply* or *devote one's self to, to exert one's self,* or *take pains with, pay attention to*, constr with *in, ad,* or *dat* rogandis legibus, Flor 3, 16 ceris et stilo, Plin Ep 7, 27, 9 labori, Sil 4, 820 toto pectore novae cogitationi, Tac Or 3 et animo et opibus in bellum, Caes B G 7, 76 ut jam inclinato (judici) reliqua incumbat oratio, *press upon, exert influence on,* Cic de Or 2, 79, 324, cf invidia mihi incumbit, Tac A 14, 54 in aliquod studium, Cic de Or 1, 8, 34 in causam, id Phil 4, 5, 12 acrius gravius que ad ulciscendas rei publicae injurias, id ib 6, 1, 2 tota mente in aliquam curam et cogitationem, id. Fam 10, 3, 3 toto pectore ad laudem, id ib 10, 12 2 omni cogitatione curaque in rem publicam, id ib 1, 2 fato urguenti incumbere, *to press on, hasten,* Verg A 2, 653 —With *inf* sarcire ruinas, Verg G 4, 249 delatorem pervertere, Tac H 2, 10 —With *ut* and *subj* Appius Claudius cum suis tum totius nobilitatis viribus incubuit, ut, etc, Liv 10, 15 8 —*Absol* nunc, nunc incumbere tempus, Ov M 10, 657 —**C.** *To incline, choose, be inclined to, lean towards* hoc servi esse officium reor, non quo incumbat eum (i e erum) impellere, Plaut Aul 4, 1, 8 ut eos, qui audiunt, quocumque incubuerit, possit impellere, *whithersoever he may incline, choose,* Cic de Or 3, 14, 55 eodem incumbunt municipia, *are inclined the same way,* id. Phil 6, 7, 18 ad voluntatem perferendae legis, id Att 1, 19, 4 voluntatum inclinatio ad virum bonum, *to lean towards turn to,* id Mur 26, 53 in causam, Cael ad Cic Fam 8, 11, 3 in cupiditatem Cic Att 5, 13, 3 in illo, id. Q Fr 3, 8, 6 —**D.** *To be incumbent upon* one as a duty (post class) accusandi necessitas domino, Dig 48, 2, 5 ei probatio, ib 22, 3, 2 judici omnium rerum officium, ib 21, 1, 25

incŭmŭlātio, ōnis, *f* [in cumulo], *a filling up, puffing out* buccarum, Arn 3, 14

in-cūnābŭla, ōrum, *n*, *swaddling clothes, swathing bands* **I.** Lit fascis opus est, pulvinis, cunis, incunabulis, Plaut Truc 5, 13, id Am 5, 1, 52 —**B.** Transf **1.** *The cradle* Bacchi, Ov M 3, 317 —**2.** *A birthplace* in montes patrios, et ad incunabula nostra pergam, Poet (perh Enn.) ap Cic Att 2, 15, 3 (v Vahl Enn p 81) Jovis, Ov M 8, 99 majorum, Just 31, 8, 4 —**3.** *Childhood* jam inde ab incunabulis imbutus odio tribunorum, *from the cradle, from childhood,* Liv 4, 36 *fin*, so, ab primis, Amm 14, 6, 4, and in primis vitae incunabulis, Firm 1, 3 —**II.** Trop, *an origin, beginning* de oratoris quasi incunabulis dicere, Cic Or 13, 42 nostrae doctrinae, id. de Or 1, 6, 23 ab ipsis discendi velut incunabulis, Quint prooem 6 Zumpt *N cr*

incunctābĭlis, e, *adj* [2. in cunctor], *that admits of no delay* illud quoque incunctabile est, ut, etc., Dig 22 5, 21 —Hence, *adv* **incunctābĭlĭter,** *unhesitatingly, without delay,* Alcim Sent ad Phil 4.

in-cunctans, antis, *adj*, *not delaying, unhesitating* (eccl Lat) fides, Paul Petr Vit S Mart 5, 233 —*Adv* **in-cunctanter (incont-),** *without delay, unhesitatingly* (post class.), with fortiter, Lact 6, 12 fateri, id 1, 15, 26 incunctanter et liberius respondere, App M 9, p 234, 5, Dig 40, 2, 20 al

* **incunctātus** and **incontātus,** a, um, *adj* [2 in cunctatus], *undelayed* domum penetrant, *without delay,* App M 5, p 165, 13

* **in-cŭpĭdus,** a, um, *adj*, *very desirous* incupidiores liberūm, Afran ap Non 496, 5 (Com Fragm v 361 Rib)

incūrābĭlis, e, *adj* [2 in curo], *incurable, without remedy* (late Lat), Cassiod. Hist Eccl 2, 6

in-cūrātus, a, um, *adj* * **I.** *Uncared for* quidquam (with imperfectum), Vop Aur 28 —* **II.** *Uncured* ulcera, Hor Ep 1, 16, 24

incūrĭa, ae, *f* [2 in cura], *want of care, carelessness, negligence, neglect* (class.) milites populi R incuriā, fame, morbo, vastitate consumpti, Cic Prov Cons 3 magistratuum, Tac A 3, 31 eorum comperta, id ib 4, 48 vel tolerantia, id Agr 20 rei maxime necessariae, Cic Lael 23, 86 maculae quas aut incuria fudit Aut, etc, Hor A P 352 capilli, Tert Poen. *ext*

in-cūrĭōsē, *adv*, v incuriosus *fin*

in-cūrĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f*, *carelessness, negligence, inattention* (late Lat), Cassiod. Var 7, 4, Salv de Gub Dei, 1

in-cūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj*, *careless, negligent* (post Aug) **I.** *Act*, *careless, unconcerned, regardless, indifferent* respecting any thing, constr with *gen*, *abl*, *in,* or *absol* (α) With *gen* proximorum incuriosi, Plin Ep 8, 20, 1 vetera extollimus, recentium incuriosi, Tac A 2, 88 famae, id H 1, 49 imperii proferendi, id A 4 32 rerum antiquarum, Gell 6, 5, 1 —(β) With *abl* serendis frugibus incuriosi, Tac A 14, 38, so id ib 4, 45, id. H 2, 17 —(γ) With *in* in capite comendo tam incuriosus, ut, etc, Suet Aug 79 —(δ) *Absol* inter gaudentes et incuriosos, Tac H 1, 34 quae praetermittere incuriosum videbatur, Sol. praef unde unguibus inuncet agnum incuriosum, *heedless off his guard,* App Flor, 1, p 341, 9 —**II.** *Pass*, *careless, negligent, not made* or *done with care* finis, Tac A 6, 17 historia, Suet Galb 3 —*Adv* **incūrĭōsē,** *carelessly, negligently* castra posita, Liv 8, 38, 2 pacis modo, incuriose agere, id. 29, 3, 8, cf (with abjecte) verbum positum, Gell. 2, 6, 1, 12, 14, 4, Tac H 1, 13 al —*Comp* incuriosius cohortes agentes, Tac H. 4, 28, Plin 16, 26, 46, § 110, 13, 12, 25, § 81

in-curro, curri and cŭcurri (incurri, Cic Or 67, 224, Liv 1, 37, 3, 9, 21, 3, Curt 4, 5, 19, Sen Q N 5, 13, 1 saep incucurri, Liv 27, 18, 19, Sen Ep 96, 1 al), cursum, ĕre, *v n* and *a* [in curro], *to run into* or *towards, run upon, fall in with, to rush at, assail, attack* (class) **I.** Lit (α) With *in* incurristi amens in columnas, Cic Or 67, 224 in domum, id Off 3, 17, 68, cf fig mihi videtur praetorius candidatus in consularem quasi desultorius in quadrigarum curriculum incurrere, *to run into,* id Mur 27, 57 in aliquem, id Planc 7, 17 in hostem, Flor 1, 9 7 —(β) With *dat* armentis incurrere fortibus, Ov M 7, 546 proeliantibus Romanis, *to rush upon,* Tac A 2, 16 levi armaturae hostium Liv 22, 17, 6 pe ditum signa cornibus incurrerunt, id 28, 15, 3 Mauris, Sall J 101, 8 —(γ) With a simple *acc* atque eos a tergo incurrerunt, Sall Fragm ap Rufin de Schem. Lex. tota vi novissimos, *to attack,* Tac A. 1, 51 —**2.** Milit, *to make an inroad* or *irruption to invade* in Macedoniam, Liv 36, 25, 7 in agrum suum id. 29, 5, 6 in provincias, Flor 3, 4, 1 —**B.** Transf, *to border on* agri, qui in publicum Campanum incurrebant, Cic Agr 2, 30, 82 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen in oculos incurrentes, *meeting the sight* Cic. Att 12 21, 5 id quod oculis incurrit, Sen Ben 1, 5 non solum in oculos sed etiam in voculas malevolorum, Cic Fam 2, 16, 2 ordinem sequens in memoriam notam et aequalem necessario incurro, *I am led to,* etc, id Brut 69, 244 in maximam fraudem, *to fall into,* id.

Off. 3, 13, 55: quaestus in odia hominum, id. ib. 1, 42, 150: in magnam aliquam difficultatem, id. Fam. 4, 2, 4: labor in varias reprehensiones, id. Fin. 1, 1: in morbos, in damna, in dedecora, id. ib. 14, 47: in alterum genus injustitiae, id. Off. 1, 9, 29: in memoriam notam et aequalem, id. Brut. 69, 244: in memoriam communium miseriarum, id. ib. 71, 251. — **2.** With *acc.* (post-class.), *to incur:* crimen loquacitatis, Lact. 2, 7 *fin.;* cf. *pass.:* incursus angor, Sid. Ep. 8, 9.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *To run against, strike against, offend:* si jactor in turba, accuso . . . eum qui in me incurrit atque incidit, Cic. Planc. 7, 17: ut in eum non invasisse, sed incurrisse videamur, id. Sest. 6, 14.—*Absol.:* quis est tam lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, nusquam incurrat? Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 2. — With *acc.:* venantium agmen, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2, 9, 6.—**2.** *To commit* a fault (only post-class.): nihil vitii mulier incurrit, Dig. 24, 1, 13: aliquid, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 12.—**3.** *To rush upon, assault carnally:* si nihil est, servis incurritur, Juv. 6, 331: sororem, App. M. 10, p. 250, 6.—**4.** Of events, *to befall, happen, occur to:* casus, qui in sapientem potest incurrere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 29: in ipsos etesias, id. Fam. 15, 11, 2: tua λῆψις in quem diem incurrit, nescio, id. Att. 7, 7, 3: natalis plebeiis incurrens Circensibus, Suet. Tib. 26: disputatio, in quam non aliquis locus incurrat, Cic. Top. 21, 79.

incursātio, ōnis, *f.* [incurso], *an attack* (late Lat.), Non. 44, 27.

* **incursax**, ācis, *adj.* [id.], *that makes frequent inroads:* Massagetae, Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

* **incursim**, *adv.* [incurro], *rapidly, quickly,* Caecil. ap. Non. 127, 20 (Com. Fragm. v. 46 Rib.).

incursio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a running against, onset, assault, attack* (class.). **I.** In gen.: atomorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 114: atque impetus armatorum, id. Caecin. 15, 44; Quint. 6, 4, 14 Spald. *N. cr.*—**II.** In partic., *a hostile inroad, incursion:* hostiliter in fines Romanos incursionem facit, Liv. 1, 11, 1: prohibere hostem ab incursionibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 10 *fin.:* subitas hostium incursiones sustinere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 11 *fin.:* moliri incursionem, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 146.

incursito, āre, *v. freq. n.* [incurso], *to rush upon, assault, attack* (a favorite word of Seneca). **I.** Lit.: in aliquem, Sen. Vit. Beat. 27: incursitans, instans, fugans, id. de Ira, 2, 35: in multos, id. ib. 3, 6.—**II.** Trop., *to dash against, clash with:* totā vitā incursitamus, Sen. Ep. 110.

incurso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n. and a.* [incurro], *to run to* or *against, to dash* or *strike against, to assault, attack* (class.). **I.** Lit. (*a*) With *in:* jam in vos incursabitis, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 29: in agmen Romanum, Liv. 36, 14, 12.—(β) With the simple *acc.:* aliquem pugnis, *to pitch into,* Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 16: (me) boves incursent cornibus, id. Aul. 2, 2, 57: ubi vivos homines mortui incursant boves (meaning *raw hides* as whips), id. As. 1, 1, 22: agros Romanos, *to make an incursion into,* Liv. 5, 31, 5; 2, 48, 6; 6, 36, 1: latera, id. 22, 18, 14.—In *pass.:* agmen incursatum ab equitibus hostium, Liv. 24, 41; Tac. A. 15, 1.—With *dat.:* silvasque tenent delphines, et altis Incursant ramis, Ov. M. 1, 303: rupibus incursat, *runs against the rocks,* id. ib. 14, 190.—**2.** In partic., *to fall upon, assault a woman carnally* (post-class.): nuptam alienam, Tert. Pud. 4.—**B.** Transf.: ea, quae oculis vel auribus incursant, *that strike, meet them,* Quint. 10, 3, 28; cf.: pleraque in oculos incurrunt, Quint. 10, 3, 16: incurrit haec nostra laurus in oculos, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2: lana ovis nigrae, cui nullus alius color incursaverit, *is intermixed,* Plin. 28, 8, 28, § 111.—**II.** Trop.: incursabit in te dolor meus, Cic. Att. 12, 41, 2: in omnes amicos atque inimicos, notos atque ignotos, Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51.

1. incursus, a, um, *Part.,* from incurro.

2. incursus, ūs, *m.* [incurro], *a running against, an assault, attack* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ceterorum tela atque incursus refugit, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22: equitum incursus sustinere, Caes. B. C. 1, 71; Hirt. B. G. 8, 18, 4: primo statim incursu, *at the first onset,* Liv. 2, 25, 4.—**B.** Transf., of inanim. things, *a rushing* or *dashing against* (mostly poet.): undarum, Ov. M. 11, 497; cf. aquarum, id. ib. 11, 731: pluviarum, Col. 4, 17: tempestatum, Quint. 10, 7, 3: sanguinis, Luc. 7, 700: solis, *of the sunbeams,* Col. 1, 6, 22.—**II.** Trop., *an impulse, effort:* incursus animus varios habet, *has* or *entertains different impulses, plans,* Ov. M. 9, 152.

incurvābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-curvabilis], *not flexible* (late Lat.): pedes elephantorum, Cassiod. Var. 10, 30.

incurvātio, ōnis, *f.* [incurvo], *a bending, curving* (post-Aug.): materiae, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 207: caudae, Hyg. Astr. 3, 16.

* **incurvesco** or **-visco**, 3, *v. n.* [incurvus], *to bend down:* bacarum ubertate, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 154; and ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69 (Trag. v. 194 Vahl.; Trag. Inc. Fab. v. 135 Rib.).

* **in-curvi-cervicus**, a, um, *adj.* [incurvus-cervix], *having a crooked* or *wry neck:* pecus, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 7 Müll.; and ap. Quint. 1, 5, 67 (Trag. Rel. v. 408 Rib.).

incurvisco, ĕre, v. incurvesco.

in-curvo, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a., to bend, bow, crook, curve* (in Cic. only once in *part. pass.;* elsewhere poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: flexos arcus, Verg. A. 5, 500.—*Pass.:* robur et olea incurvantur, Plin. 16, 42, 81, § 222: lentos remos, Cat. 64, 183.—Of persons: incurvari, *to be bowed down, bent,* Sen. ad Polyb. 7, 2; Capitol. Ant. Pii, 13, 1. —In *part. pass.:* bacillum inflexum et incurvatum, *crooked,* Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33.—**B.** Pregn., in mal. part., = paedicare, Mart. 11, 43, 5.—**II.** Trop., *to bend, cast down, disturb:* non est magnus animus, quem incurvat injuria, Sen. de Ira, 3, 5 *fin.:* aliquem querelā, *to move to commiseration,* Pers. 1, 91.

in-curvus, a, um, *adj., bent, bowed, crooked, curved* (opp. recurvus, pandus; class.). **A.** Of persons: incurvus, tremulus, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 44: incurvi umeris, Plin. 11, 52, 114, § 274.—**B.** Of things: lituus, id est incurvum, et leviter a summo inflexum bacillum, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 30: statua Stesichori, id. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 87: aratrum, Verg. G. 1, 494: folium, Plin. 21, 12, 41, § 41: carinae, Ov. M. 14, 534: litus, Lucr. 2, 376.

incūs, ūdis, *f.* [incudo], *an anvil.* **I.** Lit. (class.): sine follibus et incudibus, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: si faber incudem fregerit, Dig. 14, 2, 2: impositos duris crepitare incudibus enses, Verg. G. 2, 540: positis incudibus, i. e. *having established smithies,* id. A. 7, 629: novā incude diffingere ferrum, Hor. C. 1, 35, 39.—Prov.: eandem incudem tundere, *to labor always at the same thing,* Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162; so Amm. 18, 4, 2; 28, 4, 26.—**II.** Trop.: haec mihi incus est: procudam ego hinc hodie multos dolos, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 20: juvenes, et in ipsa studiorum incude positi, i. e. *still occupied with their education,* Tac. Or. 20; so, philosophicā incude formatus, Sid. Ep. 4, 1: incudi reddere versus, *to return to the anvil,* i. e. *to revise, retouch,* Hor. A. P. 441.

incūsābilis, e, *adj.* [incuso], *blameworthy* (late Lat.); *comp.,* Tert. ad Nat. 1, 12.

* **incūsātio**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a blaming, accusing, accusation:* vitiorum, et peccatorum incusatio, aut querela, Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 106; Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 12.

incūsātivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *accusing;* for accusativus; casus, and *absol.:* incusativus, *the accusative,* Diom. p. 296 P.

* **incūsātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an accuser,* Cod. Just. 12, 36, 18, § 8.

incūso, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* [in-causa], *to accuse* one of something, *to complain of, find fault with, blame* (cf.: arguo, accuso, vitupero; class., but not in Cic.).—Constr. *aliquem alicujus rei, aliquem quod, aliquid,* etc.—With *acc. of person:* qui alterum incusat probri, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 58: te ipse jure optumo merito incuses licet, id. Most. 3, 2, 24: aliquem luxūs et superbiae, Tac. A. 2, 78: vehementer eos incusavit, quod, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; 2, 15; Verg. A. 11, 471.—With *acc. of the thing* (post-class.), Liv. 1, 9, 13; 8, 23, 4: factum alicujus, Ov. R. Am. 479: angustias stipendii, duritiam operum, *to complain of,* Tac. A. 1, 35: casus, id. ib. 6, 23.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* incusaverat bella ex bellis seri, Liv. 31, 6, 4; 26, 12, 11; 33, 35, 11: cum Poenus dolo dimissum Romanum incusaret, id. 24, 1, 10; cf. *pass.,* with *nom.* and *inf.,* Amm. 14, 11, 24.—In *part. pass.:* **incūsātus**, a, um, *complained of, found fault with:* sterilitas cacuminis jure incusata, Col. 3, 17, 3: in Augusto incusatae liberorum mortes, *charged upon, attributed to,* Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 149.

incussio, ōnis, *f.* [incutio], *a falling in, inroad* (late Lat.), Jornand. Get. 40.

* **in-cussor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who strikes,* Paul. Petr. Vit. S. Mart. 5, 285.

1. incussus, a, um, *Part.,* from incutio.

2. incussus, ūs, *m.* [incutio], *a striking* or *dashing against, a shock* (rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): armorum, Tac. H. 4, 23: arietis, Sen. Const. Sap. 6: silicis, Prud. Cathem. 5, 7.

in-custōdītus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Pass.* **A.** Lit., *not watched, unguarded* (poet. and post-Aug.): ovile, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 10: incustodita et aperta limina, Mart. 1, 35, 1.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Disregarded, neglected:* dierum observatione, Tac. A. 15, 55.—**2.** *Unconcealed:* amor, Tac. A. 12, 4; 2, 12 *fin.*—**II.** *Act., heedless, imprudent:* incustoditus nimis et incautus, Plin. Ep. 6, 29, 10.

incūsus, a, um, *Part. pass.,* from incudo.

incŭtio, cussi, cussum, ĕre, *v. a.* [in-quatio], *to strike upon* or *against* (syn.: impingo, illido, infligo; class.; in Cic. only in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: scipionem in caput alicujus, Liv. 5, 41, 9: pedem terrae, *to strike* or *dash against,* Quint. 2, 12, 10: pollicem limini cubiculi, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 181: tignum capiti, Juv. 3, 246: incutiebantur puppibus prorae, Curt. 9, 9: incussi articuli, i. e. *injured by a blow,* Plin. 30, 9, 23, § 78.—Hence, *subst.:* **incussa**, ōrum, *n. plur., bruised* or *injured parts,* Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 33; 22, 14, 16, § 37.—**B.** Transf., *to throw, cast, hurl:* tormentis faces et hastas, Tac. A. 13, 39: tela saxaque, id. H. 3, 31: imber grandinem incutiens, Curt. 8, 4, 5: colaphum, *to give a box on the ear,* Juv. 9, 5.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To strike into, to inspire with, inflict, excite, produce* terror, disturbance, etc. (α) With *dat.:* multis magnum metum, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 2: terrorem alicui, Cic. Univ. 10 *fin.:* religionem animo, Liv. 22, 42, 9: alicui foedum nuntium, *bring bad news,* id. 2, 8, 7: animis subitam formidinem, Curt. 4, 13, 13: ingentem animo sollicitudinem, id. 3, 6, 5: desiderium urbis, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 22: ne forte negoti Incutiat tibi quid sanctarum inscitia legum, *should occasion trouble,* id. S. 2, 1, 80.—(β) Without *dat.:* timor incutitur aut ex ipsorum periculis aut ex communibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 51, 209.—**B.** *To shake, cause to tremble:* crebrior incussit mentem pavor, Val. Fl. 5, 551.

indāgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. indago], *investigating, inquiring,* Isid. 3, 23.

indāgātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a searching into, investigation* (class. but rare): initiorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: atque inventio veri, id. Off. 1, 5, 15: rarioris verbi, Gell. 18, 2, 6.

indāgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who traces out, a tracker* of prey, Isid. Orig. 10 *fin.:* apum, *one who hunts swarms of bees,* Col. 9, 8, 12: aquarum, *a hunter of springs* (= aquilex), id. 2, 2, 20.—**II.** Transf., *an investigator, searcher:* celatūm (for celatorum), Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 14: rerum naturalium, Ser. Samm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12, 7; Vitr. 1, 6, 6.

indāgātrix, īcis, *f.* [indagator], *she who searches into, investigates, explores:* virtutis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 5: avaritia latentium indagatrix lucrorum, Val. Max. 9, 4 *init.:* virorum, Non. 23, 1.

1. indāgātus, a, um, *Part.,* from 1. indago.

2. indāgātus, ūs, *m.* [1. indago] (only in the *abl. sing.*), *an exploring, encircling, surrounding,* App. M. 7, p. 191, 3.

indāges, is, *f.* [id.], *a searching into, investigation, exploration* (post-class.), Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 2; Prud. Symm. 2, 845.

1. indāgo, āvi, ātum, āre (*dep.* form indagatur, Varr. L. L. 5, § 94 Müll.), *v. a.,*

to trace out, track, as dogs in hunting (syn.: vestigo, scrutor; class.). **I.** Lit.: canis natus ad indagandum, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 39: feras, Varr. L. L. 5, § 94 Müll.: quae tactu quaeque naribus auribusque et oculis indagantur, Col. 3, 10, 9.—So of hunting in gen.: bestiarum cubilia, Sen. Vit. Beat. 14, 4.—**II.** Trop., *to search into, investigate, explore; hunt for, strive to obtain:* neu rem ipsam indaget, si, etc., Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 26; cf.: eo si pacto posset indagarier mulier, *be traced*, id. Merc. 3, 4, 38: indagare et odorari quid cuique opus esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 135: indicia communis exitii, id. Mil. 37, 103: inusitatas vias, id. Or. 3, 11: de re publica, id. Att. 2, 4, 4: clementiam misericordiamque apud judices, Gell. 6, 3, 18: intervalla siderum a terra, Plin. 2, 21, 19, § 80: sepulchrum (Archimedis), Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64.

2. indāgo, inis, *f.*, *an encircling, enclosing* (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., of surrounding wild beasts with nets, in hunting: dum trepidant alae, saltusque indagine cingunt, Verg. A. 4, 121: densos indagine colles Claudere, Tib. 4, 3, 7: rates captae quasi per indaginem, Flor. 4, 2, 32: indaginis modo sylvas persultare, Tac. Agr. 37.—**B.** Transf., *an enclosing, surrounding* of enemies: efferam gentem, ritu ferarum, quasi indagine debellabat, Flor. 4, 12, 48; cf. id. 3, 6, 11; so, velut indagine aliquem insidiis circumdare, Hirt. B. G. 8, 18; cf.: cum praemissus eques velut indagine dissipatos Samnites ageret, Liv. 7, 37, 14: vastaque feras indagine claudit, Luc. 6, 42: (delatores) in illa poenarum indagine inclusos, Plin. Pan. 35, 2.—Of *legacy-hunting:* testamenta et orbos velut indagine capi, Tac. A. 13, 42.—**II.** Trop., *a searching into, examining after, investigation:* multis persuasisse doctrinae indaginibus, Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 16: cupediarum, Gell. 7, 16, 6: ampliorem exposcere indaginem, Cod. Just. 4, 31, 14: consilium occulta scrutari indagine, Amm. 15, 5, 30.

indalbo, v. inalbo.

indaudĭo, v. inaudio.

inde, *adv.* [i-im, locative from is, and de = die; hence], **I.** Of place, *from that place, thence:* inde e promptuaria cella, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 4: si quis me quaeret, inde me vocatote aliqui, id. Stich. 1, 2, 9: eo die mansi Calibus: inde has litteras dedi, Cic. Att. 7, 21: ut in provinciam exirent, atque inde in Italiam contenderent, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: nec inde venit, unde mallem, Cic. Att. 13, 39, 2: Palaepolis fuit haud procul inde ubi nunc Neapolis sita est, Liv. 8, 22, 5: triginta inde stadia abesse, Curt. 3, 8, 24: si legiones sese recepissent inde quo temere essent progressae, Caes. B. C. 3, 45.—With *gen.* loci (poet.): inde loci, Lucr. 5, 438 al.; Cic. Arat. 327; Enn. ap. Fest. p. 301 Müll.; id. ap. Serv. Aen. 12, 121.—**B.** Of things: ex avaritia erumpat audacia necesse est: inde omnia scelera gignuntur, *from this*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: inde est, quod, etc., Plin. Ep. 7, 5.—**C.** Of persons: nati filii Duo: inde ego hunc majorem adoptavi mihi, *of them*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 21: in Dacos et inde in Parthos, Suet. Aug. 8: nihil inde (i. e. ab iis) praesidii, Curt. 3, 1, 8: rege inde sumpto (i. e. ex Sabinis), Liv. 1, 18, 5 al.—**II.** Of time. **A.** Prop., *from that time, thenceforward, since* (mostly preceded by jam): suo jam inde vivere ingenio coepit, Liv. 3, 36, 1: inde durat ad nos usque vehementer, Quint. 1, 5, 21.—So of time continued from a point referred to: inde ab ineunte aetate, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 24; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 9: inde usque amicus fuit mihi a puero puer, Plaut. Cap. 3, 4, 112: jam inde ab ortu, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124: quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere spatium praeteriti temporis . . . inde usque repetens, etc., id. Arch. 1, 1; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 1.—**B.** In gen., *after that, thereafter, thereupon, then* (cf. deinde), Liv. 1, 2, 3; 5, 39, 10; 22, 30, 1 al.: ne perorandi quidem ei data est facultas: inde judicio damnatus, Nep. Phoc. 4: exhinc Rhaeticum bellum, inde Pannonicum, inde Germanicum gessit, *then . . . then*, Suet. Tib. 9: eodem impetu altera castra sunt adorti, inde tertia, deinceps reliqua, Caes. B. C. 3, 9.—**C.** With other specifications of time: jam inde a principio hujus imperii, Prov. Cons. 13, 33: jam inde ab incunabulis, Liv. 4, 36 *fin.*—**b.** With *gen.:* inde loci (transferred to time), *after that, thereupon*, Lucr. 5, 789.

indēbĭtē and **indēbĭtō**, *adv.*, v. indebitus *fin.*

in-dēbĭtus, a, um, *adj.*, *that is not owed, not due* (poet. and post-class.): non indebita posco, *I ask nothing that is not due to me*, Verg. A. 6, 66: praemia, Ov. H. 16, 9.—*Subst.:* **indēbĭtum**, i, *n.*, *that which is not due, the performance or payment of which is not due:* solvere, Dig. 12, 6, 65; Paul. Sent. 4, 3, 4; Gai. Inst. 3, 91 al.—Hence, *adv.:* **indēbĭtē** and **indēbĭtō**, *without just cause, unduly* (post-class.). (α) Form indebite, Dig. 22, 3, 5, § 4.—(β) Form indebito, Dig. 12, 6, 25 *fin.*

in-dĕcens, tis, *adj.*, *unseemly, unbecoming, indecent, improper, unsightly, ugly* (post-Aug. and poet.). **I.** Of persons: numquid indecens sum? Petr. 128; Mart. 5, 14, 7.—**II.** Of things: nasus, Mart. 2, 11, 4: morbus, id. 11, 61, 13: risus, Suet. Claud. 30: morae, Quint. 11, 3, 158: nihil est tam indecens quam, etc., id. 10, 2, 19; cf. 11, 1, 82.—Hence, **indĕcenter**, *adv.*, *unbecomingly, indecently, disgracefully* (post-Aug. and poet.): non indecenter efferri, Quint. 1, 5, 64: lusca, Mart. 12, 22, 1.—*Comp.:* numquam vidi hominem beatum indecentius, Sen. Ep. 27.—*Sup.:* intersistere indecentissime, Quint. 8, 3, 45.

in-dĕcentĭa, ae, *f.*, *unseemliness, impropriety*, Vitr. 7, 5, 6; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 107.

in-dĕcĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to misbecome;* constr. with *acc. pers.* (post-Aug. and rare): juvenes confusa quaedam non indecent, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 2.

in-dēclīnābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *inflexible, unchangeable*, only in a trop. sense (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen., of things: virtus animum rectum et indeclinabilem praestat, Sen. Ep. 66: justitia, id. ib. 74: series rerum, Gell. 6, 2.—Of persons: judex, Amm. 25, 4; id. 18, 1.—**II.** In gram.: nomen, *indeclinable*, Diom. pp. 288, 289 P.—Hence, **indēclīnābĭlĭter**, *adv.*, *unchangeably*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 9, 22 *fin.*

in-dēclīnātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unchanged, constant* (Ovidian). Of persons: qui perstas indeclinatus amico, Ov. P. 4, 10, 83.—Of things: amicitia, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 24.

indĕcor, cŏris, or **indĕcŏris**, e, *adj.* [2. in-decorus], *unbecoming, unseemly, indecorous, inglorious, disgraceful, shameful* (very rare; for the most part poet.): cujus sit vita indecoris, Att. ap. Non. 489, 1: non indecorem tua te regina reliquit, Verg. A. 11, 845; cf. id. ib. 12, 679: non erimus regno (*dat.*) indecores, id. ib. 7, 231: nec genus indecores, id. ib. 12, 25: obitus, Val. Fl. 1, 810: barba, Amm. 23, 6 al.

* **in-dĕcŏrābĭlĭter**, *adv.* [2. in-decorus], *unbecomingly:* alienos alunt, Att. ap. Charis. 182 P. (Trag. Fragm. v. 258 Rib.).

in-dĕcŏrē, *adv.*, v. indecorus *fin.*

in-dĕcŏris, v. indecor.

in-dĕcŏro, āre, *v. a.*, *to disgrace, disfigure* (rare): me sermone indecorans, Att. ap. Non. 125, 1 (Fragm. Trag. v. 459 Rib.): indecorant bene nata culpae, Hor. C. 4, 4, 36 (al. dedecorant).

in-dĕcōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-decorosus], *disgraceful* (eccl. Lat.), Hilar. in Job, 2, p. 150.

in-dĕcōrus, a, um, *adj.*, *unbecoming, unseemly, indecorous, disgraceful, shameful, unsightly* (class.): quod animo magno fit, id dignum viro et decorum videtur: quod contra, id ut turpe, sic indecorum, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94: nihil malum nisi quod turpe, inhonestum, indecorum, etc., id. Fin. 3, 4, 14: indecorum est, de stillicidiis cum dicas, amplissimis verbis et locis uti communibus, id. Or. 21, 72: studia saeculo, Plin. Pan. 46, 4: gestus, Quint. 1, 10, 35: uva visu, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 28: visus, id. 13, 12, 24, § 79: haud indecoros motus dare, Liv. 7, 2, 4.—*Plur.* as *subst.:* **indĕcōrae**, ārum, *f.* (sc. feminae), *ill-favored women*, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 2.—Hence, *adv.:* **indĕcōrē**, *unbecomingly, indecently* (class.): ne quid indecore, effeminateque faciat, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 14: quam minime indecore facere, id. ib. 1, 31, 114: haud indecore, Tac. H. 5, 23.

indēfătīgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-defatigo], *that cannot be wearied, indefatigable* (post-Aug.): vigilia, Sen. de Ira, 2, 12, 7.

in-dēfătīgātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-defatigo], *unwearied* (post-Aug.), Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 18, 1.

in-dēfectus, a, um, *adj.*, *undiminished, unfailing, unweakened, unexhausted* (post-class.): (with aeterna) vivacitas, App. de Deo Socr. p. 44, 6: (with jejunus) chamaeleon, Tert. Pall. 3.

indēfensē, *adv.*, v. indefensus *fin.*

in-dēfensus, a, um, *adj.*, *unprotected, undefended* (perh. not ante-Aug.): Capua deserta indefensaque, Liv. 25, 15, 2: indefensi, inulti, id. 4, 28, 4: inauditus et indefensus, Tac. A. 2, 77: conjux, id. ib. 11, 34.—*Adv.:* **indēfensē**, *without defence*, Cod. Just. 4, 18, 2 *fin.*

indēfessē and **indēfessim**, *advv.*, v. indefessus *fin.*

in-dēfessus, a, um, *adj.*, *unwearied, indefatigable* (poet. and post-Aug.): dextra, Verg. A. 11, 651: agendo, Ov. M. 9, 199: assiduus et indefessus, Tac. A. 16, 22: Germani ob prospera indefessi, id. ib. 1, 64.—Hence, **indēfessē** and **indēfessim**, *advv.*, *unweariedly* (both post-class.). (α) Form indefesse: et benigne agere omnia, Aus. Grat. Act. 35; Spart. Hel. 5, 10.—(β) Form indefessim: expetere bonorum amicitias, Sid. Ep. 3, 2; Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 7.

in-dēfĭcĭens, entis, *adj.*, *unfailing* (eccl. Lat.): decor, Tert. adv. Jud. 14.—Hence, *adv.:* **indēfĭcĭenter**, *continually, incessantly* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Conf. 12, 11.

indēfĭcĭentĭa, ae, *f.*, *an unfailing supply* (eccl. Lat.), Facund. Def. 4, 2.

indēfīnītē, *adv.*, v. indefinitus *fin.*

in-dēfīnītus, a, um, *adj.*, *indefinite* (post-class.): sermo, Gell. 16, 4.—Hence, *adv.:* **indēfīnītē**, *indefinitely:* largiri, Gell. 2, 24, 7.

in-deflēbĭlis, e, *adj.*, *not to be lamented*, Gloss. Philox.

* **in-deflētus**, a, um, *adj.*, *unwept, unlamented:* animae, Ov. M. 7, 611.

in-deflexus, a, um, *adj.*, *unbent, unchanged* (post-Aug.): maturitas, Plin. Pan. 4, 7: cursus, App. de Deo Socr. p. 42, 16: saevitia, Amm. 27, 9.

* **in-dējectus**, a, um, *adj.*, *not thrown down:* domus, Ov. M. 1, 289.

* **in-dēlassātus**, a, um, *adj.*, *unwearied:* labor, Manil. 5, 63.

in-dēlēbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-deleo], *indelible, imperishable* (Ovidian): nomen, Ov. M. 15, 876: decus, id. P. 2, 8, 26.

* **in-dēlectātus**, a, um, *adj.*, *not delighted, displeased* with something: aliquā re, Petr. 87, 4.

in-dēlībātus, a, um, *adj.*, *untouched, uninjured* (only in the trop. signif. and poet.): virgo, Sil. 15, 271: opes, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 28.

indēlībĕranter, *adv.*, *without reflection*, Hilar. in Job, 2, p. 126.

indēlībĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-delibero], *not reflected on, inconsiderate* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 7, 8; 12, 21.

in-dēlictus, a, um, *adj.*, *not criminal, faultless, blameless*, Att. ap. Fest. s. v. probrum, p. 229 Müll. (Fragm. Trag. v. 384 Rib.).

indemnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-damnatus], *uncondemned, unsentenced* (class.): indemnatus atque intestatus, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 17: bona indemnatorum civium, Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 56: si hoc indemnato indicta causa non liceat, Liv. 3, 56, 13: civem interimere, Vell. 2, 45; Amm. 15, 5; Quint. 3, 11, 14; Juv. 6, 562 al.—Com.: quae pendent indemnatae pernae, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 8.

indemnis, e, *adj.* [2. in-damnum], *unhurt, uninjured* (post-Aug.): illaesus et indemnis evasit, Sen. Ep. 9; id. Const. Sap. 5; Amm. 26, 6; Dig. 50, 8, 9, § 4 sq.; 17, 2, 23.

indemnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [indemnis], *security from damage or loss, indemnity* (post-class.): alicujus indemnitati consulere, Dig. 3, 5, 31; 12, 4, 5: provinciarum indemnitati prospicere, Amm. 21, 16 al.

indēmonstrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-demonstro], *not to be proved, undemonstrable:* modi, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 37, 9.

indēmūtābĭlis, e, *adj* [2. in demuto], *unchangeable, immutable* (late Lat.) Deus, Tert. adv. Herm. 12.—*Adv.*: **indēmūtābĭlĭter**, *immutably*, Ennod. Ep. 5, 11.

in-dēnuntĭātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not declared* or *announced* (post-Aug.): arma, Sen. Suas. 5, 2: sors, id. ib. 2, 2.

‡ **indĕpisci** assequi, adipisci, Paul. ex Fest. p. 106 Müll.; cf. Non. 128, 23.

* **in-deplōrātus**, a, um, *adj.*, *unwept, undeplored*, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 46.

in-deprāvātus, a, um, *adj.*, *uncorrupted, undepraved* (post-Aug.): virtus, Sen. Ep. 76, 15.

* **indeprĕcābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [2. in-deprecor], *that cannot be averted by prayer*: poena, Gell. 1, 13, 3.

indeprĕhensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in deprehendo], *undiscoverable* (late Lat.): error, Pseudo Quint. Decl. 4, 15: est, id. 8, 11.—Written INDEPREHENSIVILIS, Inscr. Orell. 1912.

indeprensus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *unobserved, undiscovered* (poet.): (with irremeabilis) error, Verg. A. 5, 591: vestigia, Stat. Th. 6, 565: retinacula, Prud. Hamart. 141.

‡ **indeptāre** consequi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 106 Müll.

indeptus, a, um, *Part.*, from indipiscor.

in-descriptus, a, um, *adj.*, *not divided* (post-Aug.): vites, Col. 3, 21, 4: agri, Sid. Carm. 2, 412.

* **in-dēsertus**, a, um, *adj.*, *not deserted, unforsaken*: regna, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 52.

* **in-dēsēs**, idis, *adj.*, *not inactive, free from indolence*: homo, Gell. 7, 22, 4.

in-dēsignātus, a, um, *adj.*, *undesigned* (late Lat.), Vict. Tunon. de Poenit. 8.

indēsĭnens, entis, *adj.* [2. in desino], *incessant* (late Lat.), Ennod. Ep. 6, 10.—*Adv.*: **indēsĭnenter**, *incessantly* (late Lat.): affero sacrificia, Cypr. Ep. 69: et indeficienter inhaerere, Aug. Conf. 12, 11.

in-despectus, a, um, *adj.*, *that one cannot look down into, unfathomable* (post-Aug.): Tartara, Luc. 6, 748.

* **in-destrictus**, a, um, *adj.*, *untouched, uninjured, unhurt*: abibo, Ov. M. 12, 92 (al. indistrictus).

indētermĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in determino], *that cannot be defined, indeterminable* (late Lat.): quaestiones, Tert. adv. Haer. 7.

indētermĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *undefined, unlimited* (late Lat.): genealogiae, Tert. adv. Haer. 33.

* **in-dētonsus**, a, um, *adj.*, *unshorn*, = intonsus, ἀκερσεκόμης, *with unshorn hair* or *beard*: Thyoneus, Ov. M. 4, 13.

indētrībĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in detero], *that cannot be rubbed* or *worn out*: soliditas, Paul. Nol. Ep. 16.

indētrītus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *not worn out* (late Lat.): vestimenta, Tert. Res. Carn. 58.

* **indēvītātus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in devito], *unavoided*, = certus, *certainly striking*: telum, Ov. M. 2, 605.

(**indēvŏrātus**, false read. for et devorato, Mart. 7, 20, 15.)

in-dēvōtē, *adv.*, v. indevotus *fin.*

in-dēvōtĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *want of religion*, or *want of principle, irreverence, irreligion, impiety* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 7, 2, 15, Dig. 39, 9, 1 *fin.*; Ambros. de Elia, 17, 62.

* **in-dēvōtus**, a, um, *adj.*, *irreligious, impious, unconscientious*: donator, Cod. Just. 8, 55, 35.—*Adv.*: **indēvōtē**, *impiously, unconscientiously*: eas (hereditates) percipere, Justin. Novell. 1, 3.

index, dicis, *com.* [1. indico], *he who* (*that which*) *points out, a pointer, indicator* (class.).

I. Lit.

A. Of things.

1. *Of the forefinger, index finger*: (α) With digitus, indice monstraret digito, Hor. S. 2, 8, 26; Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 70.—(β) Alone: sed plane pollex, non index, Cic. Att. 13, 46, 1.—**2.** In gen., *an index, sign, mark, indication, proof*: complexus, summae benevolentiae falsi indices in amore simulato, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: quia continetis vocem, indicem stultitiae vestrae, id. Rab. Perd. 6, 18: auctoris anulus index, Ov. P. 2, 10, 3: lacrimas paenitentiae indices profuderunt, Curt. 5, 10, 13: herbae horarum indices heliotropium ac lupinum, Plin. 18, 27, 67, § 252: imago animi vultus, indices oculi, Cic. Or. 18, 60: Janum indicem pacis bellique fecit, Liv. 1, 19, 2.—**B.** Of persons.

1. In gen., *one who indicates* or *discloses, a discoverer, director, guide, informer, discloser, witness*: haec omnia indices detulerunt, rei confessi sunt, Cic. Cat. 4, 3, 5: Sestius ab indice Cn. Nerio de ambitu est postulatus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5; id. Clu. 7, 21: immittere ad rei probationem, Just. 32, 2 *fin.*: idem et testis, Tac. A. 4, 28.—**2.** Esp., in a bad sense, *an informer, betrayer, spy*: Catilinam vallatum indicibus atque sicariis, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: saeptus armatis indicibus, id. Sest. 44, 95; id. Vat. 10, 24.—**II.** Transf.

A. Of books.

1. *A title, superscription*: deceptus indicibus librorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 61: alteri (libello) Gladius, alteri Pugio index erat, Suet. Cal. 49: index orationis P. Scipionis nomen M. Naevii habet, Liv. 38, 56.—**2.** *An index, catalogue, table, list, summary*: ut non indicem certe ex bibliotheca sumptum transferre in libros suos possit, Quint. 10, 1, 57: philosophorum, Sen. Ep. 39, 2; cf. Gell. 3, 3, 1: hactenus omnia jura quasi per indicem tetigisse satis est, Gai. Inst. 3, 54: qua si per indicem rem exponere, id. ib. 4, 15: fungar indicis partibus, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 2.—**B.** Of paintings or statues, *an inscription*: nec quaeris, quid quaque index sub imagine dicat, Tib. 4, 1, 30: tabula in aedem Matris Matutae cum indice hoc posita est, etc., Liv. 41, 28, 8.—**C.** Of *a touchstone*: in durum silicem, qui nunc quoque dicitur Index, Ov. M. 2, 706.

Indi, ōrum, *m.*, v. Indus.

India, ae, *f.*, *India, a country extending from the Indus to China*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77 sq.; Cat. 43, 6; Verg. G. 1, 57 al.: citerior, *India this side of the Ganges*: ulterior, *India beyond the Ganges*, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 57; Mela, 3, 7.

‡ **Indiānus**, a, um, *adj.* [India], *Indian*: ALA, Inscr. ap. Grut. 519, 7.

indĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. indico], *that indicates, indicative*: signum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 3, 13.

indĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an indicating, setting*, or *rating* the valuation of a thing, *a valuation*; hence, *value, price, rate* (mostly ante and post class.): tua merx est, tua indicatio est, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 37: mellis, Plin. 22, 24, 50, § 109: temeraria, Dig. 19, 1, 13, § 3.

indĭcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (post-class.), gram. t. t., *indicative*, Diom. p. 329; Prisc. 819 P.

indĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that points out* (late Lat.): naturae (al. indagator), Sol. 40.

indĭcātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *an indicating* or *rating* the value of a thing; hence, *value, price, rate*, = indicatio (Plinian): neque est hodie murrhini alterius praestantior indicatura, Plin. 37, 2, 7, § 18: dolorum, *physicians' fees for curing diseases*, id. 29, 1, 8, § 21.

‡ **indĭcendus** ἄλεκτος, Gloss. Philox. [2. in dico].

indĭcens, entis, *adj.* [2. in dico], *that does not say*, i. q. non dicens: non me indicente haec fiunt, *not without my telling*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 62; so, me indicente, Liv. 22, 39, 2.

indĭcīna, ae, *f.* [index], i. q. indicium, delatio, *a notice, information, summons* (post-class.): indicinae praemium, App. M. 7, p. 199, 10; id. ib. 6, p. 176, 14, Sen. Contr. 4, 28, § 4.

indĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a notice, information, discovery, disclosure, charge* (class.).

I. Lit.: facite indicium, si quis vidit, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 9: id anus mihi indicium fecit, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 7, cf. Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 57, id. Mil. 2, 3, 35; Sen. Contr. 4, 26, 6: conjurationis, Cic. Div. 2, 20, 46: rei alicujus afferre ad aliquem, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 52: deferre ad aliquem, Tac. A. 2, 28: ea res est Helvetiis per indicium enuntiata, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: convictus indicio alicujus, Sall. C. 52, 36: profiteri, *to volunteer evidence* (before a court, and esp. to escape punishment by turning state's evidence): sed ipse deprehensus, multis hortantibus, indicium profitetur, Sall. J. 35, 6; Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 9; so, offerre, Tac. A. 11, 35.—**B.** Transf.

1. *A permission to give evidence* or *turn informer* against one's accomplices: Vettius reus, cum esset damnatus, erat indicium postulaturus, Cic. Att. 2, 24, 4: tibi indicium postulas dari, id. Div. in Caecil. 11, 34.—**2.** *A reward for giving evidence* or *informing*: conscripserunt communiter edictum cum poena atque indicio, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80; id. Vat. 11, 25; Petr. 97: alicui indicium dare, Dig. 12, 5, 4.—**II.** In gen., *a sign, indication, mark, token, proof*: signum vocatur σημεῖον, quamquam id quidam indicium, quidam vestigium nominaverunt, per quod alia res intellegitur, ut per sanguinem caedes, Quint. 5, 9, 9; 5, 7, 36: indicia et vestigia veneni, Cic. Clu. 10, 30: indicia atque argumenta certissima sceleris, id. Cat. 3, 5, 13: scelerum ostendere, Auct. Har. Resp. 12: parricidiorum, Cic. Sull. 27, 17: animi, Auct. Cic. ap. Senat. 4: insigne meae erga te benevolentiae, Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1: res indicium haec facit, quo pacto, etc., Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 31: dare, i. q. ostendere, Varr. L. L. 9, § 19 Müll.: edere, the same, Lucr. 2, 556: indicio esse, *to serve as proof, be a proof*: de se ipse erit, Ter. Ad. prol. 4: ei rei indicio sunt sexdecim volumina epistularum, Nep. Att. 16: quae domus erat ipsa indicio tui crudelissimi dominatus, Auct. Dom. 42.—With *rel.-clause*: mihi, quale ingenium haberes, indicio fuit oratio, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 4: quam vere de eo foret indicatum, oratio indicio fuit, Nep. Lys. 3: postquam indicium est factum, dempto auro, etc., *after applying the touchstone* (index), Vitr. 9, 3.

indĭcīvus, a, um, *adj.* [1. indico], *indicating, indicative*, Not. Tir. p. 90.—Hence, *subst.*: **indĭcīva**, ae, *f.*, *the informer's reward*, Jul. Vict. Art. Rhet. 4, 4.

1. in-dĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* (indicasso, is, for indicavero, is, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 66; id. Rud. 4, 3, 89), *to point out, indicate* (class.).

I. In gen., *to show, declare, disclose, make known, reveal, betray*.

A. Of persons: rem omnem dominae indicavit, Cic. Clu. 64, 180: Catilina non se purgavit, sed indicavit, id. Mur. 25, 51: conscios delendae tyrannidis, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: jam me vobis indicabo, *will betray* or *accuse myself*, id. Arch. 11, 28: indicabo meum consilium tibi, id. Fam. 10, 21, 2: rem patri, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 19: causam publicae pestis, Liv. 8, 18, 4: de conjuratione, *to give information, inform*, Sall. C. 48, 4: quis tibi de epistulis istis indicavit, Cic. Fl. 37, 92; Sall. C. 30, 6: aliquid in vulgus, *to make publicly known*, Cic. Univ. 2: satis est actori sic indicare, Quint. 4, 2, 7.—With *rel. clause*: contentus indicare quid facti sit, Quint. 4, 2, 128.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: digitis ita figuratis ut temporis et aevi (Janum) esse deum indicent, Plin. 34, 7, 16, § 33.—**B.** Of things concr. and abstr.: vultus indicat mores, *shows, indicates*, Cic. Leg. 1, 9; id. Brut. 94, 324: lacrimis dolorem, Nep. Att. 4 *fin.*: hoc res ipsa indicat, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 16: id esse verum parva haec fabella indicat, Phaedr. 1, 15, 3: supercilia maxime indicant factum, Plin. 11, 37, 51, § 138: ut epularum sollemnium fides ac tibiae ... indicant, Cic. de Or. 3, 51, 197.—*Pass.*: aetas veterinorum indicatur dentibus, Plin. 11, 37, 64, § 168: cum res non gesta indicatur, sed ut sit gesta ostenditur, Quint. 9, 2, 40.—**II.** In partic.

A. *To intimate, give a hint of, to state briefly, mention*: indicare convenit, quae prodit Onesicritus, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 96: aliquid obiter, id. 33, 1, 5, § 15: nominatim, id. 15, 14, 15, § 49: ut indicavimus, id. 36, 15, 24, § 115.—**B.** *To set* or *tell the price of* a thing, *to value, put a price on*: hanc eme. Do. Modo ut sciam, quanti indicet, etc., Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 25: indica, fac pretium, id. ib. 37: cum postulasset, ut sibi fundus semel indicaretur, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 62.—**C.** In jurid. Lat., *to carry on a judicial process to conviction*: Indicasse est detulisse, arguisse, accusasse et convicisse, Dig. 50, 16, 197.

2. in-dīco, xi, ctum, 3 (*imp.* indice, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 132: indixti for indixisti, Front. de Cels. Ep. 3), *v. a.* [in-dico], *to declare publicly, to proclaim, publish, announce, to appoint* (class.): totius Galliae concilium Bibracte indicitur, Caes. B. G. 7, 63; Liv. 1, 50, 4: forum, Verg. A. 5, 758: Ro-

mae dierum viginti supplicatio indicitur, Caes B G 7, 90 exercitum in aliquem locum, *to order it to*, Liv 6, 12, cf of time comitia in trinum nundinum, id. 3, 35, 1 bellum populo Romano suo nomine indixit, Cic Cat 2, 6, 14, cf Varr L L 6, § 61 Müll dies indicta pugnae, Liv 10, 27, 3 justitium, Cic Phil 5, 12, 31 familiaribus cenas, *to invite one's self as their guest*, Suet Ner 27 iter alicui, Verg A 7, 468 funus, *to invite to a funeral*, Varr L L 6, § 61 Müll, Cic Leg 2, 24, 61, Suet Caes. 84 simul divom templis indicit honorem, *a thanksgiving*, Verg A 1, 632, 3, 264, Sil 7, 90 —With *ut* in diem certam ut ad lucum Ferentinae conveniant indicit, Liv 1, 50, 1 —**B.** Trop qui ipsi sibi bellum indixissent, *are their own enemies*, Cic Fin 5, 10, 29 philosophiae bellum indicere, id de Or 2, 37, 55 —**II.** Esp **A.** *To appoint* a place of gathering, *fix, name* a destination or rendezvous exercitu indicto ad portam Esquilinam in posteram diem, Liv 6, 22, 8 exercitus omnis Aquiloniam est indictus, id. 10, 38, 4 exercitus Pisas indictus erat, id 40, 41, 7 clam exercitu indicto, id 41, 14, 2 —**B.** *To impose, enjoin, inflict* multam, *to impose a penalty*, Plin 18, 3, 3, § 11 tributum, Liv 4, 60, cf servorum numerum et pondus argenti senatoribus, Tac H 3, 58 populo famem indixit, Suet Cal 26 *fin* sibimet ipse exsilium indixit, Liv 39, 52, 9, cf sibi patientiam, *to enjoin upon one's self*, Sen Ep 123, 5 iter ad regem Latinum Indicit primis juvenum, Verg A. 7, 468 certum dominis servorum numerum, Suet Ner 44, id Aug 25 libertus, cui patronus operas indicere vellet, *to prescribe*, Gai Inst 4, 162.

***indicticius** or **-tius,** a, um, *adj* [2 indico] *declared, proclaimed* onera, Cassiod. Var 5, 14

indictio, onis, *f* [id], *a declaration* (post Aug) **I.** In gen belli, Flor 4, 10, 2, Paul ex Fest p 254, 34 —**II.** In partic **A.** *A declaration* or *imposition* of a tax, *an impost, tax*, Plin Pan 29, Dig 33, 2, 28 —**B.** *A space of fifteen years*, Cod Th 11, 28, 3 SECVNDA, Inscr Orell. 1160

indictionalis, e, *adj* [indictio], *of* or *relating to an impost* or *tax* (late Lat) augmentum, Amm 17, 3, 5

indictivus, a, um, *adj* [2 indico], *declared, proclaimed* funus, Paul ex Fest p 106 Müll, Varr L L 5, § 160, 7, § 42

1. indictus, a, um, *Part*, from 2 indico

2. in-dictus, a, um, *adj* **I.** *Not said, unsaid* (class) quod dictum, indictum'st quod modo erat ratum, irritum est, Ter Phorm 5, 7, 58 quae tum cecinerit, ea se nec, ut indicta sint, revocare posse, Liv 5, 15, 10 nec tu carminibus nostris indictus abibis, *unsung*, Verg A 7, 733 dicam insigne, recens, adhuc Indictum ore alio, Hor C 3, 25, 8 indictâ causâ, *without a hearing, unheard* ut dictator, quem vellet civium, indicta causa, impune posset occidere, Cic Leg 1, 15, 42, so, indicta causa in aliquem animadvertere, id Fam 5, 2, 8, id. Rab Perd 4, 12 id. Verr 2, 2, 17, § 43, id Phil 2, 23, 56, Liv 29, 18 *fin*, 38, 33 *init* al —**II.** *Unspeakable, ineffable* (only post class) Deum caelestem, indictum, innominabilem, App Dogm Plat 1, p 3, 30

indiculum, i, *n*, and **indiculus,** i, *m dim* [index], *a short list* or *catalogue* (post class), Symm Ep 6, 49, 7, 81

Indicus, a, um, *adj* [India], *of India, Indian* elephanti, Ter Eun 3, 1, 23 pecudes, Mart 5, 37, 5 cornu, i e *ivory*, id 1, 73, 4 aqua, Ov F 1, 5, 80 margarita, Petr 55 —*Subst* **Indicum,** i, *n*., *indigo*, a blue pigment for dyeing and painting, Plin 33, 13, 67, § 163, 35, 6, 26, § 40

indidem, *adv* [inde idem], *from the same* **I.** Lit, of place, *from the same place* quos homines? indidemne Ameria, an hosce ex urbe sicarios? Cic Rosc Am 27, 74 Thebis, *likewise from Thebes*, Nep Epam 5, 2 ex Aventino, Liv 39, 12, 1 Megaris, Auct ap Gell 6, 10, 4 additi erant Bruttiorum indidem perfugae, i e *from the same Sicily* Liv 27, 12, 5 hilarissimum convivam hinc indidem promam, Plaut Mil. 3, 1, 72, id Ps 2, 4, 50 altae renovataeque stellae atque omnis aether refundant eodem et rursum trahunt indidem, Cic N D 2, 46, 118 —**II.** *From the same matter* or *thing* unde simile duci potest (potest autem ex omnibus) indidem verbum unum, Cic. de Or 3, 40, 161 illud Enni, Varr L. L. 7, § 13 Müll venena, Liv 39, 8, 8

(**in-dies,** for in dies, *from day to day*, v dies.)

in-differens, entis, *adj*, *in which there is no difference, indifferent* **I.** *Act*, of persons, *making no difference, indifferent, careless* (post class) circa victum, Suet. Caes 53 —**II.** *Pass* **A.** Philos t t, *neither good nor evil, not to be sought* or *avoided* (class) necesse est, nec bonum esse nec malum hoc quod praepositum vel praecipuum nominamus, idque ita definimus, quod sit indifferens cum aestimatione mediocri, quod enim illi αδιαφορον dicunt, id mihi ita occurrit ut indifferens dicerem, Cic Fin 3, 16, 53 nihil indifferens gloriosum est, mors autem gloriosum est, ergo mors non est indifferens, Sen Ep 82, 10 —Hence, *subst* **indifferens,** ntis, *n*, *a thing indifferent, neither good nor evil* si valetudo indifferens est, bene valere indifferens est, Sen Ep 117, 8 cur dolor apud Stoicos indifferens esse dicitur, non malum, Gell 12, 5, 4 Zeno censuit voluptatem esse indifferens, id est neutrum, neque bonum neque malum, id 9, 5, 5 —*Plur* haec quae indifferentia vocamus, Sen Vit Beat 22, 4 al.—**B.** In gram, of the syllaba anceps, *doubtful*, Quint. 9, 9, 48, 93 —Hence, *adv* **indifferenter,** *without distinction, indiscriminately, indifferently* (post Aug) uti utraque appellatione, Quint 11, 3, 1, 9, 2, 6 uti his litteris, Gell 10, 24, 8 ferre, *to bear with indifference, unconcern*, opp graviter, Suet Dom 23 vivere, *to eat of every thing without distinction*, Scrib Comp 122

in-differentia, ae, *f* [indifferens] *want of distinction* or *difference, similarity, equivalence* (post class) utriusque vocabuli, Gell 13, 3, 6, Hier in Didym de Spir Sanc 1, 20

in-difficulter, *adv*, *easily* (late Lat) haurire, Claud Mam Stat Anim 1 21

indigena, ae, *adj* [indu gigno], *born in a country, native, indigenous* (class, but not in Cic or Cæs) miles, Liv 23, 5, 11 Fauni Nymphaeque, Verg A 8, 314 Latini, id ib 12, 823 coloni, Col 1, 7, 3 bos, Ov Am 3, 13, 4, Col 6, 2, 12 apri, Ov M 14, 343 vinum, Plin 14, 6, 8, § 72 — As *subst* **indigena,** ae, *m*, *a native* majores eorum, Liv 21, 30, 80 —Of primitive men quondam hoc indigenae vivebant more, Juv 13, 38

indigens, entis **I.** *P a*, from indigeo —**II.** Vid. Indigetes *fin*

indigentia, ae, *f* [indigeo] **I.** *Need, want, indigence* (rare, mostly Cicero) a natura mihi videtur potius, quam ab indigentia orta amicitia, Cic Lael 8, 27 quid est malitia nisi indigentia boni? Ambros de Isaac 7, § 60 — **II.** *Insatiableness, insatiable desire* (Cicero) indigentia est libido inexplebilis, Cic Tusc 4, 9, 21 indigentia, desiderium, id. ib 4, 7, 16

***indigenus,** a, um, *adj* [indigena], i q indigena, *native, vernacular* · sermo, App M 1, p 102

indigeo, ŭi, ēre, *v n* [indu egeo], *to need, want, to stand in need* or *want of* any thing (class) **I.** Lit, with *abl* bona existimatione, Cic Rosc Com 15, 44 pecunia, Nep Ages 7 medicina, id Att 21 iis rebus, quae ad oppugnationem castrorum sunt usui, Caes B C 4, 35 cibo, Suet Galb 7 constantia inter dubia, Tac. H 3, 73 pecunia, Val Max. 7, 2, ext 9 —**II.** In gen **A.** *To need, be in want of, require.* (α) With *gen.* (class) ingenii et virtutis, Cic. Fam 6, 4, 2 indigeo tui consilii, id Att. 12, 35, 2 alterius, id. Lael 14, 51 —(β) With *abl*, Cic Fam 12, 11, 2, Serv ap Cic Fam 4, 5, 1, Cic ad Q Fr 1, 3, 2 —*Pass* cum praesidio earum (avium) indigetur, Plin 10, 27, 39, § 75 fruges indigebant tecto, Col 12 praef § 3 pax et quies bonis artibus indigent, Tac. H 4, 1, 4, 51, Suet Aug 29 —(γ) With *acc* (ante class) nihil, Varr L. L. 5, § 92 Müll —(δ) With *inf* hoc plane indigeo discere, Gell 4, 1, 6 —**B.** *To long for, desire*, with *gen* (class) non auri, non argenti, non ceterarum rerum indigere, Cic Sull 8, 25 —Hence, **indigens,** entis, *P a.*, *in want of, needing* any thing (α) With *gen* quid enim? Africanus indigens mei? minime hercle at ne ego quidem illius, Cic. Lael 9, 30 alienarum opum, Nep Reg 3 praesidii, Auct B Hisp 17 —(β) With *abl* (post Aug) cotes oleo indigentes, Plin 36, 22, 47, § 164 disceptatio multâ curâ indigens, Gell 14, 2, 13 —**B.** *Subst* **indigens,** ntis, *comm*, *a needy* or *indigent person* indigentibus benigne facere Cic Off 2, 15, 52, id Fin. 2, 35, 118.

1. Indiges, ĕtis, *m*, v Indigetes.

***2. indiges,** is, *adj* [indigeo], *needy, indigent* i q indigens quem aetate exacta, indigem liberum lacerasti, Pac. ap Cic de Or 2, 46, 193 (Fragm Trag v 328 Rib)

indigeste, *adv*, v indigestus, a, um, *fin*

indigestibilis, e, *adj* [2 in digero], *indigestible*, Theod Prisc. de Diaet. 6, Cael. Aur Acut 2, 9, 55, id Tard. 4, 6, 90

in-digestio, onis, *f*, *indigestion* (late Lat), Hier Ep 22, 17, Schol Juv 1, 146 al.

1. in-digestus, a, um, *adj*, *unarranged, without order, confused* (poet and post Aug) **I.** Lit (Chaos) rudis indigestaque moles, Ov M 1, 7 simplicitas, Plin. 13, 15, 30, § 98 turba, id 17, 10 12, § 65 multitudo, Sen Ben. 6, 31, 4 —**II.** In partic **A.** Of food, *undigested*, Macr S 7, 7, Veg Vet. 3, 53, 1 —**B.** *Suffering from indigestion*, Schol Juv 1, 143, Cael Aur Acut. 3, 21, 198 —*Adv* **indigeste,** *without arrangement, immethodically*, Gell. praef 3, Macr S praef. *init*

2. indigestus, ûs, *m* [in digero], *indigestion* stomachi, Schol Juv 4, 67

Indigetes, um, *m plur* [indu gigno], *heroes elevated to the rank of gods after their death, and regarded as the patron deities of their country* patrii Dii sunt, qui praesunt singulis civitatibus, ut Minerva Athenis, Juno Carthagini Indigetes autem proprie sunt Dii ex hominibus facti, quasi in Diis agentes, Serv ad Verg G 1, 498 Dii Indigetes (in old prayer), Liv 8, 9, 6 —Transf, of deified emperors, Arn 1, 64. —In *sing* **Indiges,** ĕtis Indigetem Aeneam. Deberi caelo, Verg A 12, 794: deus, Tib 2, 5, 43 pater, Sol 2, 15 Juppiter, Liv 1, 2, 6, Gell 2, 16, 9, in the form INDIGENS, of *Æneas*, Inscr Pompej ap Bull Arch Nap 1845, p 35 Indigetes dii, quorum nomina vulgari non licet, Paul ex Fest p 106 Müll

indigeto or **indigito,** avi, ātum, 1, *v freq* [2 indico], relig t t, *to call upon, invoke* a deity virgines Vestales ita indigitant, Apollo Medice, Apollo Paean, Macr S 1, 17, cf indigitanto imprecanto, Paul ex Fest p 114 Müll deam, Varr ap Non 4, n 319 —**II.** Transf precem, *to utter, proclaim*, Tert de Jejun 16

indigitamenta (indiget-), ōrum, *n plur* [in digito] *religious books containing the names of the gods and prescribing the mode of worshipping them*, Censor 3, 4 Apollinis nomen Pompiliana indigitamenta nescire, Arn. 2, 95, Serv ad Verg G 1, 21 indigitamenta incantamenta vel indicia, Paul ex Fest p 114 Müll Granmus Flaccus in libro, quem ad Caesarem de indigitamentis scriptum reliquit, Censor 3, 2

indigito, v indigeto

indignabundus, a, um, *adj* [indignor] *full of indignation, enraged, indignant* (not ante Aug) illa muliebriter indignabunda, Liv 38, 57, 7, with clamitans, Suet. Aug 40 animo irritato, indignabundus, Gell 19, 9, 8

indignandus, a, um, *P a*, from indignor

indignans, antis, *P a*, from indignor

indignanter, *adv*, v indignor *fin*

indignatio, onis, *f* [indignor] *displeasure, indignation, disdain* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen sive indignatione et dolore vinculorum, Hirt B G 8, 44, 2 (Kraner, in dignitate, class) liberrimi Hor Epod 4, 10 erumpens animo ac pectore, Vell 2, 66 senatus tanta exarsit, ut etc., Plin 33, 1, 6, § 18 indignationem alicujus in se convertere, id. 9, 30, 48, § 92 movere, Liv 4, 50, 1 publicae, id 3, 48, 9 —*Plur*, *expressions of indignation* audiebantur, Liv 25, 1, 9 —**B.** In partic, *an exciting of indigna-*

tion by rhetorical art: indignatio est oratio, per quam conficitur, ut in aliquem hominem magnum odium, aut in rem gravis offensio concitetur, Cic. Inv. 1, 53, 100; Quint. 4, 3, 15.—**II.** Transf. **A.** (Poet.) *A provocation, occasion for indignation:* ne qua indignatio desit, Juv. 5, 120.—**B.** *A hurt, wound, injury to the body, a sore* (only post-class.), Veg. Vet. 1, 63; 2, 13; 5, 14 al.

* **indignātiuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [indignatio], *slight indignation:* indignatiunculam capere . . . per epistulam effundere, Plin. Ep. 6, 17, 1.

* **indignātīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [indignor], *passionate, irascible:* indignativum, quod appellant θυμικόν, Tert. Anim. 16.

indignātus, a, um, *P. a.*, from indignor.

indignē, *adv.*, v. indignus *fin.*

indignĭtas, ātis, *f.* [indignus], *unworthiness, vileness* (class.). **I.** In gen.: si quid affert praeterea hominis aut dignitas aut indignitas, Cic. de Or. 2, 32, 63: nemo propter indignitatem repudiatus est, id. Div. in Caecil. 19, 63: summa, id. Vat. 6, 15: accusatoris (as of a slave), id. Deiot. 1, 2.—Of things, *enormity, heinousness:* infamia atque indignitas rei, Caes. B. G. 7, 56; so, rei, Cic. Mur. 25, 51: calamitatis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 123.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Unworthy or unbecoming behavior, insulting treatment, indignity, meanness, baseness:* alicujus adeundi et conveniendi, Cic. Fam. 6, 14, 2: omnes indignitates contumeliasque perferre, Caes. B. G. 2, 14, 3: indignitatibus compulsus, Liv. 42, 52, 1: rei, foedissimae per se, adjecta indignitas est, id. 5, 48, 9; 1, 59, 3.—**B.** *Indignation*, in consequence of unworthy treatment: tacita esse poterit indignitas nostra? Cic. Att. 10, 8, 3: indignitas atque ex ea ira animos cepit, Liv. 5, 45, 6; 2, 7, 2.

indignĭter, *adv.*, v. indignus *fin.*

in-dignor, ātus, 1 (archaic *inf.* indignarier for indignari, Lucr. 3, 870), *v. dep. a.* [in-dignus], *to consider as unworthy* or *improper, to be angry* or *displeased at, to be indignant* (syn. stomachor). **I.** In gen. (class.). (*a*) With *acc.:* se ipsum, Lucr. l. l.: ea, quae indignentur adversarii, tibi quoque indigna videri, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 24; Sen. Tranq. 10: suam vicem, Liv. 2, 31 *fin.:* imperia, Quint. 1, 3, 6: casum insontis amici, Verg. A. 2, 93 al.—(*β*) With *quod:* indignantes milites, quod conspectum suum hostes ferre possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 19, 4; Verg. A. 5, 651.—(*γ*) With *si:* nos homunculi indignamur, si quis nostrum interiit, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4; so Curt. 6, 5, 5.—(*δ*) With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.:* cedere peritis indignantur, Quint. 1, 1, 8: vinci, Ov. M. 10, 604: regem ad causam dicendam evocari, Caes. B. C. 3, 108; so Sall. J. 31, 9; Quint. 10, 1, 101: veteri parere clienti, Juv. 5, 64 al.—(*ε*) With *dat.* (only post-class.): quique contaminationi non indignatur, Dig. 48, 5, 2.—(*ζ*) *Absol.:* utrum ridere audientes an indignari debuerint, Quint. 6, 3, 83; so id. 11, 3, 58; 61; 123 al.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: (venti) indignantes Circum claustra fremunt, Verg. A. 1, 55: pontem indignatus Araxes, *disdaining to bear*, id. ib. 8, 728: indignatum magnis stridoribus aequor, id. G. 2, 162.—***II.** In partic., of wounds, *to injure, damage:* ne tumentia indignentur, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 3, 13.—Hence, **A. indignandus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *that at which one should be indignant, deserving of indignation:* (vestis) lecto non indignanda saligno, Ov. M. 8, 660; Val. Fl. 1, 547.—**B. indignans,** antis, *P. a.*, *that cannot endure* or *suffer* any thing, *impatient, indignant* (a favorite word of Ovid): genus indignantissimum servitutis, Col. 8, 17, 7: verbaque quaerenti satis indignantia linguae Defuerunt, Ov. M. 6, 584: pectus, id. F. 4, 896; cf. corda, Stat. Th. 3, 599: bella gerunt venti, fretaque indignantia miscent, Ov. M. 11, 491.—*Adv.:* **indignanter,** *indignantly, with indignation* (post-class.): mussitare, Arn. 3, 103: ferre, Amm. 15, 1, 3.

in-dignus, a, um, *adj.*, *unworthy, undeserving* (class.). **I.** Of persons. **A.** In gen., *unworthy.* (*a*) *Absol.:* divitias quivis quamvis indignus, habere potest, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46: indignissimi candidati, Liv. 4, 57, 11 al.—(*β*) With *abl.:* te omni honore indignissimum judicat, Cic. Vatin. 16, 39; so id. Pis. 23, 54; Nep. Dat. 5, 5; Quint. 10, 1, 90; Curt. 4, 1, 10; Stat. Th. 11, 304 al.—(*γ*) With *gen.:* magnorum haud umquam indignus avorum, Verg. A. 12, 649.—(*δ*) With *qui:* iine indigni erant qui impetrarent? Cic. Rosc. Am. 41; so Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 15; Curt. 6, 4, 8: indignus quem mors tam saeva maneret, Juv. 4, 95 al.—(*ε*) With *ut:* cum indigni, ut a vobis redimeremur, visi simus, Liv. 22, 59, 17.—(*ζ*) With *inf.:* indigni (= quos non decet) fraternum rumpere foedus, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 35; Sil. 2, 111.—**B.** Esp., *not deserving any thing, undeserving:* Indignis si male dicitur, male dictum id esse duco, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 27: ad calamitates hominum indignorum (sc. istis calamitatibus) sublevandas, *undeservedly suffering*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 46: Pompeius morte, Quint. 3, 8, 57: cur eget indignus quisquam te divite, Hor. S. 2, 2, 103: indignus injuriā hac, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 12.—**II.** Of inanim. and abstr. things. **A.** *Unworthy, unbecoming, shameful, intolerable, severe, cruel, harsh:* ne istuc nequiquam dixeris tam indignum dictum in me, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 108: nulla vox est audita populi R. majestate indigna, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: nihil, quod ipsis esset indignum, committebant, id. ib. 5, 35: lictoribus indignum in modum mulcatis, Liv. 29, 9, 6: indignis modis acceptus, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 12: facinus, id. And. 1, 1, 118: exempla, id. Eun. 5, 5, 4: mors, Verg. A. 6, 163: aliquid pro indignissimo habere, Liv. 1, 40, 2: hoc uno sol quicquam non vidit indignius, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28: studiis indignum ferre laborem, Juv. 7, 17: hiemes, *severe*, Verg. G. 2, 373: fortuna, id. A. 11, 108.—With the *sup.* in *u:* digna atque indigna relatu Vociferans, Verg. A. 9, 595; Liv. 34, 58, 4.—With *inf.:* fabula non indigna referri, Ov. A. A. 1, 681; id. M. 1, 508: indignum est a pari vinci, aut superiore: indignius ab inferiore, Cic. Quint. 31, 95: non indignum videtur, egregium facinus memorare, *improper*, Sall. J. 79, 1: nonne hoc indignissimum est? Cic. Rosc. Am. 3, 8; id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 38.—*Absol.:* indignum, as an exclamation, *shame*, Ov. M. 5, 37; Amm. 1, 6, 1; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 22 al.—**B.** *Undeserved:* indigna pati, Liv. 31, 30, 3: indignamque necem pretium patietur amoris? Ov. M. 10, 627.—*Advv.:* **indignē** and **indignĭter.** **A.** Indigne. **1.** *Unworthily, undeservedly, dishonorably, shamefully:* indigne dotem quaerere, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 21: meretricem deperit, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 66: aliquem injuria afficere, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 3: cervices in carcere frangebantur indignissime civium R., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 57, § 147: interierunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 38, 8.—**2.** *Indignantly:* Macedones, eum sibi anteponi, indigne ferebant, *took it ill*, Nep. Eum. 1, 3: pati, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 31.—**B.** Indigniter: vixit bis decem annis nata, Epigr. in Anthol. Lat. T. 2, p. 176 Burm.

indĭgus, a, um, *adj.* [indigeo], *needing, in want* (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** In gen. (*a*) With *gen.:* nostrae opis, Verg. G. 2, 428; so, externae opis, Tac. H. 3, 48: stipendiorum, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 143: rectoris, Tac. H. 3, 22 (but Lucr. 1, 61, is glossem.).—(*β*) With *abl.:* auxilio, Lucr. 5, 223.—(*γ*) *Absol.:* pauper et indigus, Stat. Silv. 3, 1, 102.—**II.** In partic., *desirous* of something; with *gen.:* servitii, Luc. 9, 254.

indĭgŭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], i. q. indigus, *needing, in want* (post-class.).—With *gen.:* opis, Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 4; 16, 196.—With *abl.:* refectione virium, App. M. 9, p. 222 *med.*

in-dīligens, tis, *adj.* (class., but not in Cic.). **I.** *Act., careless, heedless, negligent:* ne quis tractet illam indiligens, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 23: paterfamilias, Nep. Att. 4, 3; cf. Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 50.—*Comp.:* si indiligentiores fuerint, Caes. B. G. 7, 71, 3.—With *gen.:* rerum memoriae non indiligens, Gell. 15, 28, 1.—**II.** *Pass., neglected:* hortus, Plin. 19, 14, 19, § 57.—*Adv.:* **indīlĭgenter,** *carelessly, heedlessly, negligently* (class.): tutari patris bene parta, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 5: nihil ab eo indiligenter (factum), Cic. Att. 16, 3, 2.—*Comp.:* nostros praesidia indiligentius servaturos crediderant, Caes. B. G. 2, 33, 2: efferre, Varr. L. L. 8, § 51 Müll.

in-dīlĭgentĭa, ae, *f.* [indiligens], *carelessness, heedlessness, negligence* (class.), Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 9: litterarum missarum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7: Aeduorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: neglecta indiligentiā praedia, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 50: veri, i. e. *neglect of examining into the truth*, Tac. H. 4, 49.

* **in-dīlūcesco,** 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to begin to grow light:* cum jam ferme dies insequens indilucesceret, Jul. Valer. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 42.

in-dīmensus, a, um, *adj.*, *immeasurable, innumerable* (late Lat.): populi, Amm. 19, 2, 4.

in-dīmissus, a, um, *adj.*, *not put away, not divorced* (late Lat.): uxor, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34.

indĭpisco, ĕre, v. indipiscor *fin.*

indĭpiscor, deptus, 3, *v. dep. a.* [indu = in-apiscor], *to obtain, attain, reach.* **I.** Lit. (mostly ante- and post-class.): largiter mercedis indipiscar, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 28: divitias magnas indeptum, id. Ep. 3, 4, 15: navem, Liv. 26, 39, 12; 28, 30, 12: multum in cogitando dolorem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 2: simulatque hominem leti secura quies est indepta, Lucr. 3, 212: senex voluit indipisci de cibo, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 57: animo, i. e. *to retain*, Gell. 17, 2, 1.—**II.** Transf., *to begin, commence:* pugnam, Gell. 1, 11, 8.

☞ *Act.* collat. form: **indĭpisco,** ĕre: (occasionem) quadrigis albis, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 13.—**2.** *Part. perf.:* **indeptus,** a, um; *pass.*, Cod. Th. 9, 42, 13; 12, 1, 74; and prob. also in Plin. H. N. praef. 9: honoribus indeptis, v. Sillig. *N. cr.*

(**in-dīrectus,** a false reading in Quint. 5, 13, 2, instead of inde recta, v. Spalding ad h. l.)

* **in-dīreptus,** a, um, *adj.*, *unplundered:* Capitolium, Tac. H. 3, 71 *fin.*

in-disciplīna, ae, *f.*, *want of education*, Gloss. Philox.

indisciplīnātē, *adv.*, v. indisciplinatus, a, um, *fin.*

in-disciplīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. in-disciplina], *want of discipline* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 7, 3.

in-disciplīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *without discipline, undisciplined* (eccl. Lat.), Cypr. Ep. 62; Aug. Ep. 169.—*Adv.:* **indisciplīnātē,** *in an undisciplined manner, disorderly:* loqueris, Commod. Instruct. 16.

in-disciplīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *without discipline, undisciplined* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Sir. 23, 7.

in-discissus, a, um, *adj.*, *not cut to pieces, undivided* (late Lat.): tunica Domini, Hier. Ep. 15, 1.

in-disco, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to learn thoroughly:* magna res est posse indiscere, Schol. Juv. 6, 474.

in-discrētē and **in-discrētim,** *advv.*, v. indiscretus, a, um, *fin.*

in-discrētĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *lack of discernment, indiscretion*, Hier. in Didym. de Spir. S. 36.

in-discrētus, a, um, *adj.*, *unseparated, undivided, closely connected* (syn. indivisus; mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: agricultura, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 7: quibusdam indiscretum caput, ut cancris, Plin. 11, 37, 46, § 129; 16, 29, 43, § 84: suum cuique sanguinem indiscretum, sed maxime principibus, i. e. *to every one those of his own blood are most inseparably united, closely connected*, Tac. H. 4, 52; cf.: juncta ista atque indiscreta sunt, Quint. 1, 2, 3; and: ita inter se conexa et indiscreta, id. 10, 1, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Undistinguished, without distinction:* quidam indiscretis his nominibus utuntur, Cels. 4, 3: multos occidere indiscretos, Sen. Clem. 1, 26.—**B.** *Undistinguishable:* imagines similitudinis indiscretae, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 88: indiscreta veri (canis) similitudo, id. 34, 7, 17, § 38: proles suis, Verg. A. 10, 392: vita feris, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 44: concolor exustis atque indiscretus harenis Ammodytes, Luc. 9, 715: sicut in gregibus pecudum, confusa et indiscreta omnia, Lact. Epit. 38, 3: dignitas, *alike, equal*, Cod. Th. 6, 7, 1.—**C.** *Act., not distinguishing, random, indiscreet:* familiaritas, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.—*Advv.:* **indiscrētē** and **indiscrētim,** *without distinction, alike, indiscriminately.* **1.** Form indiscrete (post-Aug.): ut avium et animalium vocis edatur imitatio, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 174: repleta subsellia Circi,

Spart. Nigr 3 —* **2.** Form indiscretim ad saeculares indices debere deduci, Cod. Th 16 2, 47, Sol 30

in-discrīmĭnābĭlis, e, *adj* [2 in discrimen], *that cannot be distinguished, undistinguishable* (late Lat), Claud Mam Stat Anim 2, 10

* **in-discrīmĭnātim,** *adv*, *without distinction*, Varr ap Non 127, 23

in-discussĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [2 in discutio], *that is not to be discussed* (late Lat) auctoritas (al. discussibilis), Claud Mam Stat Anim 2, 12, 3, 11

in-discussus, a, um, *adj* [id], *not discussed, not considered* (late Lat), Claud Mam Stat. Anim 3, 11, Nov 23, 1 —Hence, **indiscussē,** *adv*, *without examination*, Aug Serm 35, n 2 Mai

indĭsertē, *adv*, v indisertus, a, um, *fin*

in-dĭsertus, a, um, *adj*, *not eloquent* (class.) Academicus, Cic N D 2, 1, 1 —Of inanim and abstr things prudentia, *at a loss for words*, Cic de Or 3, 35, 142 —*Adv* · **indĭsertē,** *not eloquently* (rare but class)· orationem non indiserte collaudavit, Cic Q Fr 2, 1, 3

indisjunctim, *adv* [2 in disjunctus, i e not separated in time], *immediately* (late Lat), Claud. Mam Stat Anim 1, 12

in-dispensātus, a, um, *adj* [2 in dispenso] *not properly distributed, immoderate* (post class) nisus, Sil 16, 342 (cf Drak ad Liv 17, 50, 10)

indispertībĭlis, e, *adj* [2. in dispertio], *indivisible* (eccl Lat), Mar Merc Cyrill Incarn Unigen 25

in-dispŏsĭtē, *adv*, v indispositus, a, um, *fin*

in-dispŏsĭtus, a, um, *adj*, *without order, confused* (post Aug and very rare) apud Vitellium omnia indisposita, temulenta, etc., Tac H 2, 68 —**II.** Of persons, *unprepared*, August Ep 59 —* *Adv* **in-dispŏsĭtē,** *without order, confusedly* moveri, Sen Ep 124, 19

in-dispŭtābĭlis, e [2 in disputo], *indisputable* (late Lat) testimonium, Cassiod Var 12, 21

in-dissĕcābĭlis, e, *adj* [2. in disseco], *indivisible*, Isid 3, 5, 4

* **in-dissĭmĭlis,** e, *adj*, *not unlike*, Varr L L 9, § 40 Müll dub (Müll conjectures in re simili), Hier in Didym de Spir Sanc 36

* **in-dissĭmŭlābĭlis,** e, *adj* [2 in dissimulo], *that cannot be dissembled* veritas, Gell 10, 22, 24

in-dissŏcĭābĭlis, e, *adj*, *inseparable* (eccl Lat) unitas, Lact Opif D 10, Ambros Ep 14 —*Adv* **indissŏcĭābĭlĭter,** *inseparably*, Claud. Mam Stat Anim 1, 18

indissŏcĭalus, a, um, *inseparable* (eccl. Lat), (Hilar) Anon in Job, 1, p 23

in-dissŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj* [2 in dissolvo], *that cannot be dissolved* or *loosed*, *indissoluble* (in Cic only in the transf signif) **I.** Lit nodus, Plin 11, 24, 28 § 81 —**II.** Transf, of persons, *indestructible, imperishable* quoniam orti estis, immortales esse et indissolubiles non potestis, Cic Univ 11, 35, Lact Opif D 4, 6, Hier in Isa 3, 6, 9 —* *Adv* **in-dissŏlūbĭlĭter,** *indissolubly* nexum, Claud Mam Stat Anim 2, 2

in-distanter, *adv* [2 in disto] (late Lat) **I.** *Uninterruptedly* syllaba uno spiritu indistanter profertur, Prisc p 565 P —**II.** *Without distinction, without exception* (post class), Amm 27, 9, 41, 31, 6

in-distinctē, *adv*, v indistinctus, a, um, *fin.*

in-distinctus, a, um, *adj* (post Aug) **I.** *Not properly distinguished, confused* neque inordinata, neque indistincta, Quint 8, 2, 23, Cat 64, 283 cf indistincta et confusa, Gell. 13, 30, 5 —**B.** Esp, *indistinct, obscure* vocabulum, Gell 10 20, 9, 13, 30, 5 defensio, Tac A. 6, 8 —**II.** *Devoid of display, unambitious self restrained* an non in privatis et acutus et indistinctus et non super modum elatus M Tullius? Quint 12, 10, 39 —*Adv* **indistinctē. 1.** *Without distinction, indiscriminately* indistincte atque promiscue annotabam, Gell praef § 2, Dig 4, 8, 32, § 6 (for which sine distinctione, ib 5, 1, 24, § 2) al —**2.** *Generally*, Dig 40, 9, 3, 26, 1, 4 al

indistrictus, v indestrictus

indĭtus, a um, *P a*, from indo

indīvĭdŭĭtas, ātis, *f* [individuus] *indivisibility* (eccl Lat.) animae, Tert Anim 51 matrimonii, id. Monog 5

in-dīvĭdŭus, a, um, *adj* [2 in divido] **I.** Lit, *not divided, indivisible* (class) arbores, *with stems not branched*, Plin 16, 30, 53, § 122 ille atomos, quas appellat, id est, corpora individua, Cic Fin 1, 6, 17 nihil esse individuum potest, id N D 1, 23, 65 corpuscula, Amm 26, 1, 1 —Hence, *subst.* **indīvĭdŭum,** i, *n*, *an atom, indivisible particle* ex illis individuis, unde omnia Democritus gigni affirmat, Cic Ac 2 17 *fin* ne individuum quidem, nec quod dirimi distrahive non possit, id N D 3, 12, 29 —**II.** Trop, *inseparable, not separated* (post Aug) comitatus virtutum, Sen Ep 67 *med* contubernium, App M 4, p 154, 16 Rhodum secuti et apud Capreas individui, Tac A. 6, 10 pietas, *undivided, impartial*, Ps Quint Decl 5, 3

indīvīsē, *adv*, v indivisus, a, um, *fin*

indīvīsĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [2 in divido], *indivisible* (post class) materia, Diom p 415 P anima, Tert Anim 51, Isid 3, 5, 3 —*Adv* **in-dīvīsĭbĭlĭter,** *indivisibly*, Tert Anim 51

in-dīvīsus, a, um, *adj*, *undivided* (ante class and post Aug) **I.** Lit ungulae equorum, i e *not cloven*, Varr R R 2, 7, 2, Just 43, 1, 3 rerum media indivisaque magis fratribus, Stat Th 8, 312 —**II.** Transf, *common* negotium, Amm 21, 12 pro indiviso, *in an undivided manner, in common*, Cato, R R 137, cf (arbores) pro indiviso possessae a feris, Plin 17, 1, 1, § 1 pro indiviso valere, *equally, in like manner*, id. 16, 32, 59, § 137 —*Adv* **in-dīvīsē,** *undividedly, in common* agere, Pseudo Ascon ap Cic. Verr 2, 1, 55

* **in-dīvulsus,** a, um, *adj*, *not separated* comes, Macr S 1, 11

in-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, *v a* [in, 2 do], *to put, set,* or *place into* or *upon* (mostly ante class and post Aug) **I.** Lit (α) With *in* and *acc* coronam in focum, Cato, R. R. 143, 2 in urnam, id ib 143, 23 ignem in aram, Plaut Mil 2, 5, 1 in aquam salem, id Merc 1, 2, 92 vini guttam in os, id Cas 2, 3, 31 —(β) With *in* and *abl* effigiem in statua, Tac A 1, 74 —(γ) *Aliquid alicui* compedes servis, Plaut Men. 1, 1, 4 aliquem lecticae, Tac A 3, 14 vinclo fasciae cervicem, id ib 15, 57 —(δ) With *acc* only fenestras, Plaut Rud 1, 1, 6 —* **II.** Trop **A.** *To introduce* novos ritus, Tac. H 5, 4 —**B.** *To impart* or *give to, apply to, impose on, attach to,* etc. pavorem suis, alacritatem hostibus, Tac H 4, 34 *fin* odium alicui, id. A 12, 3 alicui vocabulum, id ib 2, 56 propterea huic urbi nomen Epidamnum inditum'st, Plaut Men 2, 1, 37 vernaculis artificibus nomen histrionibus inditum, Liv 7, 2, 6 unde Aspero inditum est cognomen, id 3, 65, 4, 2, 13, 1, 4, 29, 6, 21, 31, 4 quae nomini sceleri indidit, Sall H 1, 41 24 hoc nomen beluis, Curt 9, 1, 5 —Esp, **2.** *To name after* or *for* nomen indere with *ab* or *ex* and *abl* ab Erythro rege (mari) nomen est inditum, Curt 8, 9, 14 a celeritate Tigri nomen, id 4, 9, 16 ab ino pin Egerio, Liv 1, 34, 3 quod illi nomen indiderant ex nomine urbis, Tac. A 2, 56 quibus nomen ex re inditum, Sall J 78, 1 —**indĭtus,** a, um, *P a*, *put* or *placed into, put, set, laid,* or *thrown upon* **A.** Lit utrum deus extrinsecus (operi suo) circumfusus sit, an toti inditus, Sen Ot. Sap 31 (Dial 8, 4, 2) venenum potioni Curt 10, 10, 17 vincula, *put on*, Tac A 11 2 pontes, *thrown over*, id. ib 12, 57 lecticae, *laid upon*, id ib 3, 14 ferrum visceribus ustis, Sen Troad. 585 —**B.** Trop, *imposed, appointed given* custodes, Tac A 3 28

in-dŏcĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [2 in doceo], *unteachable* (late Lat), Vulg Interpr Iren 4, 28, Ambros in Psa. 47 § 21 *fin* indocibilis, δυσμαθής, Gloss Philox

(**in-dŏcĭbĭlĭtas,** false reading in App for indocilitas.)

in-dŏcĭlis, e, *adj* [2. in doceo] **I.** *Difficult to be taught, that cannot be taught, indocile.* **A.** Lit. (class) quia nimis indociles quidam tardique sunt, Cic. N D 1, 5, 12, so, hebetes et indociles homines, Quint 1, 1, 2 hirundines, Plin. 10, 45, 62, § 128 —Poet. with *gen* pacis, Sil 12, 726 —With *dat* quieti, Juv 11, 11.—With *inf* pauperiem pati, Hor C 1, 1, 18 loqui, Luc. 5, 539, Sil 13, 310 teneri, Stat Th. 6, 313 —Of the things to be taught sed incredibilis quaedam ingenii magnitudo non desideravit indocilem usus disciplinam, Cic. Ac 2, 1, 2 —**B.** Transf, *untaught, unlearned, ignorant* (poet and post Aug) genus, Verg A. 8, 321 agricola caeli, Plin. 18, 25, 60, § 226 —Of inanim and abstr things, *untaught, rude* indocili numero, Ov Tr 4, 1, 6 —*Unapt, unfit* for any thing arbores nasci alibi, quam ubi coepere, Plin 14 prooem *init* § 1 —* **II.** (= non doctus.) *Untaught, not shown* et sciat indociles currere lympha vias, Prop 1, 2, 12

indŏcĭlĭtas, ātis, *f* [indocilis] *unteachableness, indocility* (post class.), App Dogm Plat. 2, p 14 *med*

indoctē, *adv*, v indoctus *fin.*

(**indoctor,** false reading for inductor, Plaut As 3, 2, 6)

in-doctus, a, um, *adj*, *untaught, unlearned, uninstructed, ignorant, unskilful* **I.** Of persons (class) homo, Auct Her 4, 46, 59 (Juventius) nec indoctus, et magna cum juris civilis intellegentia, Cic Brut 48, 178 est habitus indoctior, id. Tusc 1, 2 4 —As *subst.* doctus indoctum superabit, Quint 2, 17, 43 indocti, *the ignorant*, id. 3, 8, 51, 4, 2, 37, Juv 2, 4, 13, 181 —With *inf* (poet) Cantabrum indoctum juga ferre nostra, Hor C 2, 6, 2.—With *gen* Tiro haud quaquam rerum veterum indoctus, Gell 7, 3, 8 pilae discive trochive, Hor A P 380 —With *acc* (post class) homo pleraque alia non indoctus, Gell 9, 10, 5 —**II.** Of inanimate and abstract things (poet and in post Aug prose) indoctae rusticaeve manus, Quint 1, 11, 16 brevitas, id 4, 2, 46 mores, Plaut. Bacch 5, 1, 3 Fleck (Ritschl, moribus moris) canet indoctum, i e sine arte, naturâ tantum duce, *artless*, Hor Ep 2, 2, 9 —Hence, *adv* **in-doctē,** *unlearnedly, ignorantly, unskilfully* (class.) verba haud indocte fecit, Plaut Pers 4, 4, 14 non indocte solum, verum etiam impie facere, Cic N D 2, 16, 44.—*Comp* dicere indoctius, etc, Gell 12, 5, 6

* **in-dŏlātĭlis,** e, *adj* [2. in dolo], *that cannot be fashioned, formed,* or *cultivated* corporibus ac sensibus rigidi indolatilesque (al indociles), Sid Ep 5, 5

in-dŏlātus, a, um, *adj*, *not cut, unhewn* (post class) lapis, Arn 7, 253 lignum, id 6, 196, Hier Ep 98, 22

in-dŏlentĭa, ae, *f* [2 in doleo], *freedom from pain* (a word made by Cicero), Cic Fin 2, 4, 11, 2, 6 *fin*, id Off 3, 3, 12, Sen Ep 66.—**II.** *Insensibility*, Cic Tusc. 3, 6, 12

ind-ŏles, is, *f* [indu = in olesco, indoles, incrementum, industria, Paul ex Fest p 106 Müll], *an inborn* or *native quality, natural quality, nature* (class, cf ingenium) **I.** In gen. quae indoles in savio est! Plaut Rud 2, 4, 10 frugum pecudum, Liv 38, 17, 10 arborum, Gell 12, 1, 16 —**II.** In partic., *native quality, natural abilities* of men, *talents genius, disposition* adulescentes bonâ indole praediti, Cic de Sen 8, 26 virtutis, id. Off 3, 4, 16, cf virtutum atque vitiorum, Liv 21, 4 *fin* major ad virtutem Cic. Or 13, 41 segnis, Tac A 12, 26 praeclara, id H 1, 15 adulescens laetae indolis, Gell 19, 9, 1 gener ob altam indolem adscitus Liv 21, 2, 4 —In *plur* bonae animi indoles, Gell 19, 12, 5

in-dŏlesco, lŭi, 3, *v n* and *a* [in dolor] *to feel pain, to smart, ache* (mostly post Aug) **I.** Lit locus tactu indolescit, Cels 8, 9 oculi indolescunt, Plin 31, 3, 27, § 45 —**b.** With *acc.*, *to feel pain at* tactum hominum, Just. 12, 13, 9 —**II.** Trop, *to feel pain* or *grief, to be grieved, troubled* at any thing —Constr with *acc.* and *inf*, *quod* or *absol*, poet also with *abl* and *acc* (α) With *inf* quis (fuit), qui non indoluerit tam sero se cognoscere? Cic. Phil 2, 25 aequari adulescentes senectae suae, Tac A 4, 17 successurumque Minervae indoluit, Ov M 2, 789, 9, 261 al —(β) With *abl* facto, Ov M 4 173 malis, id Tr 2, 570 —(γ) With *acc* id ipsum indoluit Juno,

Ov. M. 2, 469.—(δ) *Absol.:* indolui, Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 3.—In *part. fut. pass.:* maeroris retia amicis et externis indolescenda, Sid. Ep. 2, 12; Minuc. Fel. Octav. 5.

1. in-dŏlōrĭa, ae, *f.* [2. in-dolor], i. q. indolentia (late Lat.; cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 11), *absence of pain*, Sid. Ep. 14.

2. indŏlōria, v. indolorius.

in-dŏlōris, e, *adj.* [2. in-dolor], *free from pain*, Gloss. Philox: indoloria medicamenta, i. q. anodyna, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 4, 79.

indŏlōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *painless*, Hier. in Eph. 4, 17-19.—Hence, *n. plur.* as *subst.:* **indŏlōrĭa,** = anodyna, *anæsthetics*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 4, 79; cf. indoloria, ἀνάλγητα, Gloss.

in-dŏmābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-domo], *that cannot be broken in* or *tamed*, *untamable*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 12: tauri, Mythogr. Lat. 2, 136: cervix, Cassiod. Var. 10, 29.

in-dŏmĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-dominus], *that cannot be mastered*, Gloss. Philox.

indŏmĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [indomitus], *not to be subdued* (eccl. Lat.), Victor Tunon. Poenit. 30.

in-dŏmĭtus, a, um, *adj.*, *untamed*, *unsubdued*, *ungoverned*, *unrestrained*; *untamable*, *ungovernable*, *fierce*, *wild* (class.). **I.** Lit.: boves indomitos emere, *unbroken*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 11: equus, Auct. Her. 4, 46, 59; Hor. S. 2, 2, 10; cf.: indomitā cervice feri, id. Ep. 1, 3, 34.—**II.** Trop.: pastores indomiti, spe libertatis excitati, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: indomitae et praeferoces nationes, Tac. A. 15, 27: acer et indomitus libertatisque magister, Juv. 2, 77.—Of things concr. and abstr.: oculi, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 92: dextra, *unconquered*, Ov. M. 13, 355: Euri, id. H. 15, 9: mare, Tib. 2, 3, 45: Falernum, *indigestible*, Pers. 3, 3: mors, Hor. C. 2, 14, 4: licentia, id. ib. 3, 24, 28: ingenium, Quint. 10, 2, 19: cupiditates animi, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 39: (with effrenata) libido, id. Clu. 6, 15: tarditas, *invincible*, *that cannot be overcome* or *got rid of*, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171: argentum, *uncoined*, Arn. 6, 200.

in-dōnātus, a, um, *adj.*, *without a present* (late Lat.), Lampr. Heliog. 28, 6.

in-dormĭo, ivi, itum, 4, *v. n.*, *to sleep* or *fall asleep at*, *on*, or *over* a thing; constr. with *dat.*, with *in*, or with *abl.* (class. only in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: congestis undique saccis Indormis, Hor. S. 1, 1, 71: unctis cubilibus, id. Epod. 5, 69: alienis amplexibus, Petr. 79.—**B.** Transf., *to be asleep*, i. e. *to be numb*, *torpid*, of a limb, Veg. Vet. 3, 23, 15; 5, 46, 2.—**II.** Trop., *to go to sleep over* a thing, i. e. *to do it negligently*, *be careless about.* (α) With *in:* in isto homine colendo tam indormivi diu, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 2.—(β) With *dat.:* tantae causae, id. Phil. 2, 12, 30: longae desidiae, Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 3: malis, *heedless*, *regardless of*, Curt. 6, 10, 6.

indormis, e, *adj.* [2. in-dormio], i. q. insomnis, *sleepless*, Gloss. Philox.

in-dōtātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unportioned*, *portionless* (class. only in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: virgo, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 11; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 70; 5, 7, 45: soror, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 46.—**B.** Transf. (poet.): corpora, *that have not received the usual honors paid to the dead*, Ov. M. 7, 609.—**II.** Trop., *unadorned*, *poor:* cujus artem cum indotatam esse et incomptam videres, verborum eam dote locupletasti et ornasti, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 234.

indū, v. 1. in *init.*

indŭbĭē, *adv.*, v. indubius *fin.*

in-dŭbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-dubito], *that cannot be doubted*, *indubitable* (post-Aug. and post-class.), Quint. 4, 1, 55; 4, 5, 13; Dig. 28, 5, 9, § 8.—Hence, *adv.:* **in-dŭbĭtābĭlĭter,** *indubitably*, *without doubt*, *doubtless*, Arn. 5, 183.

in-dŭbĭtandus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *not to be doubted*, *indubitable* (late Lat.): veritas, Aug. Ep. 19, 2.

in-dŭbĭtanter, *adv.* [id.], *indubitably*, *without doubt* (post-class.): probatur, Dig. 37, 11, 2: invictus, Aug. de Vera Relig. 46.

indŭbĭtātē and **indŭbĭtātō,** *advv.*, v. indubitatus *fin.*

in-dŭbĭtātus, a, um, *adj.*, *undoubted*, *without doubt*, *certain*, *sure* (post-Aug.): in iis ero, quae indubitata sunt, brevior, Quint. 9, 4, 2: litterarum inter se conjunctio, id. 1, 1, 31: spes, Plin. 31, 3, 27, § 45: indubitatum est, id. 23, 1, 21, § 36: juris est, Dig. 42, 1, 49.—*Comp.:* illius aestatis fluxus indubitatior est, Dig. 43, 13, 1, § 8.—*Advv.:* **indŭbĭtātē** and **indŭbĭtātō,** *undoubtedly.* (α) Form indubitate (class.); *sup.*, Oros. 3, 23 *fin.* (a false read. ap. Liv. 33, 40, 5; Vell. 2, 60, 4).—* (β) Form indubitato, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 9.

in-dŭbĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to doubt of* (poet.); with *dat.:* viribus tuis, Verg. A. 8, 404: tuis moribus, Stat. S. 3, 5, 110.

in-dŭbĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *not doubtful*, *certain* (post-Aug.): innocentia plurimorum, Tac. A. 14, 45: exempla, Quint. 5, 13, 24.—Hence, *adv.:* **indŭbĭē,** *doubtlessly*, Cassiod. Fragm. in Auct. Class. Tom. 3, 355 Mai.

indūcĭae, v. indutiae.

Indūcĭŏmărus, v. Indutiomarus.

in-dūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*imp.* induce for induc, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 18; induxti for induxisti, Ter. And. 5, 3, 12; induxis for induxeris, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 46), *v. a.* [in-duco], *to lead*, *bring*, or *conduct into* a place; *to lead* or *bring in* (class.); constr. with *in* and *acc.*, *dat.*, *acc.* only, or *absol.* **I.** Lit. (α) With *in* and *acc.:* oves et armenta in rura, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 12: aliquem in viam, id. ib. 3, 2, 18: exercitum in Macedoniam, Liv. 31, 28, 2: cohortem praetoriam in medios hostes, Sall. C. 60, 5: principes in cornua inducit, *leads against*, Liv. 30, 34, 11; so, Hannibal elephantos in primam aciem induci jussit, id. 27, 14, 6: in dextrum cornu elephantos, id. 44, 41, 3; Caes. B. C. 3, 112 al.—(β) With *dat.* (mostly poet. and rare): age, moenibus induc, Stat. Th. 12, 326: fossā mare urbi, Suet. Ner. 16.—(γ) With *acc.* only: princeps turmas inducit Asilas, Verg. A. 11, 620: inducunt venti nubilum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 7.—(δ) *Absol.:* eā (portā) secundae legionis principes hastatosque inducit (sc. in urbem), Liv. 34, 15, 6.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To bring forward*, *exhibit*, *represent* in the circus or on the stage: a me autem gladiatorum par nobilissimum inducitur, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 6, 17; so, aliquem, Suet. Calig. 27 *fin.:* elephantos in circum, Plin. 8, 6, 6, § 17: inducta est et Afranii Togata, quae Incendium inscribitur, Suet. Ner. 11; id. Claud. 34; 45; id. Tib. 42; cf.: pater ille, Terenti fabula quem miserum vixisse inducit, Hor. S. 1, 2, 22.—**2.** *To bring into* or *before a court* (post-Aug.): inducta teste in senatu, Suet. Claud. 40: Firminus inductus in senatum, Plin. Ep. 2, 12, 2: majestatis reos in curiam, Suet. Dom. 11.—**3.** *To bring home*, *take into one's family:* carasque toris inducere Thressas, Val. Fl. 2, 132: intra undecim dies quam illi novercam amore captus induxerat, Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 2.—**C.** Transf. **1.** *To put on* articles of dress: si sibi calceus perperam induceretur, Suet. Aug. 92: umeros albenti amictu, Stat. S. 5, 2, 67: togam super membra, Luc. 2, 387.—With Gr. *acc.:* tunicāque inducitur artus, Verg. A. 8, 457.—**2.** *To draw over*, *spread over*, *to overlay*, *overspread:* postes pice, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 142; Vitr. 7, 3: colorem picturae, i. e. *to varnish*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 102: parieti ceram liquefactam, id. 33, 7, 40, § 122: cuti nitorem, id. 24, 8, 33, § 49: varias plumas, Hor. A. P. 2: humanam membris formam, Ov. M. 7, 642: omnibus viris magnitudine sua inducturus caliginem, *to overspread with darkness*, *to darken*, *obscure*, Vell. 2, 36, 1: pontem, *to throw a bridge across*, Curt. 5, 5: scuta ex cortice facta pellibus, *to cover*, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: coria super lateres, id. B. C. 2, 10: pulvis velut nube inducta omnia impleverat, Liv. 1, 29, 4: sed quae mutatis inducitur tot medicaminibus, Juv. 6, 471.—With Gr. *acc.:* (victima) inducta cornibus aurum, Ov. M. 7, 161; 10, 271.—**3.** *To level* the ground by filling up: ita inducto solo, ut nulla vestigia exstent, Plin. 2, 80, 82, § 194; hence, *to strike out*, *erase*, i. e. to level the wax in writing by drawing over it the broad end of the style: nomina jam facta sunt: sed vel induci, vel mutari possunt, Cic. Att. 13, 14, 2: senatus consultum, id. ib. 1, 20, 4.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to bring into*, *introduce:* seditionem atque discordiam in civitatem, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 85: aliquid in nostros mores, id. de Or. 2, 28, 121: set magna pars morem hunc induxerunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 34: morem novorum judiciorum in rem publicam, Cic. Rab. Post. 4, 9; Plin. Ep. 2, 16, 9; Lact. Mort. Pers. 38, 4: novum verbum in linguam Latinam, Cic. Phil. 13, 19, 43: pecuniam in rationem, *to bring into*, *set down in an account*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 106: agrum alicui pecunia ingenti, *to charge* in an account, id. Agr. 2, 26, 70: exemplum, Plin. Pan. 6, 2.—**2.** *To establish:* sublato judicum nomine potestas regalis inducta est, Lact. 4, 10, 15: quia nondum haec consuetudo erat inducta, Sen. Contr. 5 praef. § 4: vetus disciplina deserta, nova inducta, Vell. 2, 1, 1.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To bring in*, *introduce* in speaking or writing (an expression borrowed from the stage): hinc ille Gyges inducitur a Platone, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: gravem personam, id. Cael. 15, 35: Tiresiam deplorantem caecitatem suam, id. Tusc. 5, 39, 115.—Of conversation, *to introduce:* puero me hic sermo inducitur, Cic. Att. 13, 19, 4: hanc rationem Epicurus induxit, id. Fat. 10: consuetudinem, id. Cael. 23, 58: dubitationem, Tac. A. 1, 7.—**2.** *To lead to* or *into*; *to move*, *excite*, *persuade*; *to mislead*, *seduce*; constr. with *in*, with *acc.* or *ad*, with *ut* or *inf.:* amici jacentem animum excitare, et inducere in spem cogitationemque meliorem, Cic. Lael. 15, 59; so, aliquem in spem, id. Off. 2, 15, 53: in rem utilem, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2; cf. id. Q. Fr. 3, 4: in errorem, id. Off. 3, 13, 55: animum ad aliquid, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 67: aliquem pretio, gratia, spe, promissis (ad parricidium), *to mislead*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 16: multos in peccatum, *to seduce*, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29: ad maleficium, id. 2, 2, 3: ad misericordiam, ad pudendum, ad pigendum, *to move*, *excite*, Cic. Brut. 50, 188: Carthaginienses ad bellum, Nep. Hann. 8: ad credendum, id. Con. 3: vide, quo me inducas, Ter. And. 2, 3, 25: in quos (affectus) inducendus est judex, Quint. 11, 3, 58.—With *ut:* aliquem, ut mentiatur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46.—With *inf.:* consulem promissis, sententiam promere, Tac. A. 12, 9.—**b.** Animum or in animum, *to bring one's mind to*, *to resolve*, *determine*; *to suppose*, *imagine:* id quod animum induxerat paulisper non tenuit, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 8.—With *inf.* or *object-clause:* animum inducere, contra ea quae a me disputantur de divinatione, dicere, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 22: opes contemnere, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 30: id me commissurum ne animum induxeris, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 78: in animum inducunt suum, Jovem se placare posse, id. Rud. prol. 22: ne tute incommodam rem, ut quaequest, in animum induces pati? Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 27: oro ut ne illis animum inducas credere, id. And. 5, 1, 15: qui huic animum assentari induxeris, id. Eun. 3, 2, 37: mea causa causam hanc justam esse animum inducite, id. Heaut. prol. 41; cf. id. Ad. 1, 1, 43: ut in animum induceret ad easdem venire epulas, Liv. 28, 18, 4; 1, 17, 4; 2, 18, 11: postremo Caesar in animum induxerat, laborare, vigilare, *had determined*, Sall. C. 54, 4: in animum, ejus vitam defendere, Cic. Sull. 30, 83; Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 5.—With *ut*, *ne*, or *quominus:* inducere animum possum, ne aegre patiar, Plaut. As. 5, 1, 5: inducere animum, ut patrem esse sese, oblivisceretur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 53: in animum, quo minus illi indicarem, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 6: quod consules in senatu ut pronuntiarent, in animum inducere non possent, Liv. 27, 9, 9; 2, 5, 7; 39, 12, 3.—**3.** *To delude*, *cajole*, *deceive:* hic eos, quibus erat ignotus, decepit, fefellit, induxit, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: socios induxit, decepit, destituit, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: semper, ut inducar, blandos offers mihi vultus, Tib. 1, 6, 1.—**4.** *To do* any thing *to* one (post-class.): injuriam adversus liberos suos testamento, Dig. 5, 2, 4.—Hence, **inductus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *introduced*, *foreign*, *strange* (post-Aug. and rare): insiticius et inductus sermo (opp. patrius), Plin. Ep. 4, 3 *fin.*; so, nihil inductum et quasi devium loquimur, id. ib. 5, 6, 44: arcessita et inducta, id. ib. 3, 18, 10.

inductĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [induco], *that may be drawn* or *smeared over* a thing (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 201; 203.

inductīcius or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *introduced*, Gloss. Philox.; Aug. de Duab. Anim. 12, 18.

in-ductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a leading*

or *bringing into, introducing admission* (class) **I.** Lit nos aquarum inductio nibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic. N D 2, 60, 152 horum (juvenum in circum), *introduction, exhibition*, Liv 44, 9, 5, so on the stage ficta personarum, Cic de Or 3, 53, 205 prima trullis frequentetur inductio, *a plastering*, Pall 1, 15 —Of *a striking out, erasing* of writing (cf induco, I C 3) lituras, inductiones, superductiones ipse feci, Dig 28, 4, 1 —**B.** Transf, concr **1.** *An awning* drawn over a theatre to protect the audience from the sun, Vitr 10 praef —**2.** *A fomentation*, Cael Aur Acut 2, 27, 216 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen. (acc to induco, II B 2 b), *a purpose, resolution, inclination, intention* animi, Cic Q Fr 1, 11, 32, id. Fam 1, 8, 2 cedet profecto vir tuti dolor et animi inductione languescet, id. Tusc 2, 13, 31 —**B.** In partic., rhet. t t **1.** *Induction*, a mode of reasoning from known particulars to generals, the Gr ἐπαγωγή, Cic. Top 10, 42, id Inv 1, 31, 51, Quint 5, 10, 73, 5, 11, 2 sq erroris, id 9, 1, 31 —**2.** Personarum ficta, = προσωποποιΐα, *the introduction of a fictitious person*, Cic de Or 3, 53, 205 —**3.** Erroris inductio, = ἀποπλάνησις, *a leading into error, misguiding*, Cic de Or 3, 53, 205 —**4.** *An assumption, supposition*, Prisc 1144 P

inductīvus, a, um, *adj* [induco], *relating to an assumption*, Prisc 1144 P —Hence, **inductīvē,** *adv*, *by yielding* indulgere (late Lat), Cael Aur Tard. 1, 5, 157

inductor, oris, *m* [id.], *one who stirs up* or *rouses one, a chastiser, scourger* acerrimi, Plaut As 3, 2, 6

***inductōrium,** i, *n* [id], *a covering* facere inductorium, Plin Val 1, 3

inductōrius, a, um, *adj* [id], *misleading*, August contr Acad 1, 4

inductrix, icis, *f* [id], *she that misleads* or *deceives*, App Flor 23 *fin* al

inductūra, ae, *f* [id], *a covering, coating* (late Lat), Cael Aur Acut 3, 17, 148

1. inductus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from induco

2. inductus, us, *m* (only in *abl sing*) [induco], *an inducement, persuasion* (rare but class.) hujus persuasu et inductu, Cic Fragm ap Quint 5, 10, 69 inductu alieno facere aliquid, *at another's persuasion*, Auct. Her 2, 17, 26

***indūcŭla,** ae, *f* [induo], *a kind of under garment worn by females*, Plaut Ep 2, 2, 39

indu-gredior, v ingredior and in *init*

in-dulceo, ēre, *v n* [in dulcis], *to be come very sweet*, Gloss Philox

(**in-dulcĭtas,** false read for dulcitas, Caecil ap Non 96, 29, v Com Rel p 60 Rib)

in-dulco, āvi, ātum, 1 *v a.*, *to make sweet, to sweeten* (late Lat) **I.** Lit. aquam amaram Tert. adv Jud 13, Vulg Sirach, 38, 5 —**II.** Trop, *to speak sweetly*, Vulg Sirach, 12, 15

in-dulcōro, 1, *v a* , *to make very sweet*, Gloss. Philox.

indulgens tis, *Part* and *P a*, from indulgeo

indulgenter, *adv*, v indulgeo *fin*

indulgentĭa, ae, *f* [indulgens], *indulgence, gentleness, complaisance, tenderness, fondness* (class.) **I.** Of persons quid est dignius, in quo omnis nostra diligentia indulgentiaque consumatur? Cic. Verr 2, 1, 44, § 112 in hujus (matris) sinu indulgentiaque educatus, Tac Agr 4 a corporis obsequio indulgentiaque discedere, Cic Leg 1, 23, 60, with benevolentia, id. ib 13, 35 materiam sibi ducis indulgentia quaerit, Juv 7, 21 —With *in* and *acc* Caesaris in se, Caes B G 7, 63, 8 ejus nimia indulgentia in Lepidum, Planc. ad Cic Fam 10, 23, 4 pro sua indulgentia in suos, Balb et Opp ad Cic Att 9, 7, A, 2 —With *gen obj* qui simili sensu atque indulgentia filiarum commovemini, etc , Cic Verr 2, 1, 44, § 112. —**II.** Transf, of inanim and abstr things (post Aug) caeli, i e *mild weather*, Plin 17, 2, 2, § 16, 18, 21, 50, § 186 fortunae, Vell 2, 80 —**B.** *A remission* (post-class) (*a*) Of punishment, Capitol Anton 6, § 3 —(*β*) Of taxation, Amm 16, 5, 16

indulgĕo, si, tum, 2, *v n* and *a* [etym dub , cf dulcis], *to be courteous* or *complaisant*, *to be kind, tender, indulgent to*, *to be pleased with* or *inclined to, to give one's self up to, yield to, indulge in* a thing (as joy or grief), *to concede, grant, allow* **I.** *V n* (class), constr with the *dat.* **A.** In gen Aeduorum civitati Caesar praecipue indulserat, Caes B G 1, 40, 7, 40 sic sibi indulsit, ut, etc , *indulged himself so, took such liberties*, Nep Lys 1, 3 indulgebat sibi liberalius, quam, ut, etc , id. Chabr 3 irae, Liv 3, 53, 7 indulgent sibi latius ipsi, Juv 14, 234 ipsa sibi imbecillitas indulget, Cic Tusc 4, 18, 42 indulgent consules legionum ardori, Liv 9, 43, 19 dolori, Nep Reg 1 genio, Pers 5, 151 amori, Plin Ep 1, 14, 10 precibus, id ib 4, 15, 11 gaudio, id ib 5, 15, 1 desiderio alicujus, id. ib 10, 34, 1 odio, Liv 40, 5, 5. lacrimis, Ov M 9, 142 animo, *to give way to passion* or *to anger*, id ib 12, 598 regno, *to delight in*, Luc 7, 54 ordinibus, *give room to, set apart*, Verg G 2, 277 —(*β*) With *acc* of the person (ante class and poet) eri, qui nos tantopere indulgent, Afran ap Non 502, 11 (Fragm Com v 390 Rib) te indulgebant, Ter Heaut 5, 2, 34, id Eun 2, 1, 16 —*Pass* animus indulgeri potuisset, *be pleased*, Gell praef 1 —**B.** Esp, *to give one's self up to, to be given* or *addicted to, to indulge in* veteres amicitias spernere, indulgere novis, Cic Lael 15, 54 labori, Verg A 6, 135 theatris, Ov R Am 751 eloquentiae, Quint 10, 1, 84 somno, Tac A 16, 19 —*Pass impers* nihil relicturus, si aviditati indulgeretur, quod in aerarium referret, Liv 45, 35, 6 sero petentibus non indulgebitur, Gai Inst 4, 164 —**II.** *V a*, *to concede, allow, grant, permit, give, bestow as a favor, confer* (post Aug) alicui usum pecuniae, Suet Aug 41 ornamenta consularia procuratoribus, id Claud 24 damnatis arbitrium mortis, id. Dom 11 insignia triumphi indulsit Caesar, Tac A 11, 20 patientiam flagello, i e *to submit to patiently*, Mart 1, 105, 3 nil animis in corpora juris natura indulget, *grants no power*, Juv 2, 140 basia plectro, id. 6, 384 si forte indulsit cura soporem, id 13, 217 veniam pueris, *to make allowance for*, id 8, 168 —(*β*) With *inf* (poet) incolere templa, Sil 14, 672 —*Pass* qui jam nunc sanguinem meum sibi indulgeri aequum censet, Liv 40, 15, 16 rerum ipsa natura in eo quod indulsisse homini videtur, etc , Quint 12, 1, 2 abolitio reorum, quae publice indulgetur, *is granted*, Dig 48, 16, 17 —**B.** Se alicui, *in mal part* , Juv 2, 165 al —Hence,

indulgens, entis, *P a* **A.** *Indulgent, kind*, or *tender to* one, *fond of* one, constr with *dat* , or *in* with *acc* (class) (*a*) With *dat* obsequium peccatis indulgens praecipitem amicum ferri sinit, Cic Lael 24, 89 —(*β*) With *in* and *acc* civitas minime in captivos indulgens, Liv 22, 61, 1 —(*γ*) *Absol* quo ipsum nomen amantius, indulgentiusque maternum, hoc illius matris singulare scelus, Cic Clu 5, 12 ministri irarum, Liv 24, 25, 9 —**B.** *Addicted to* aleae indulgens, *addicted to dicing*, Suet Aug 70 —**C.** In *pass* , *fondly loved* fili, in dulgentissime adulescens, Ps Quint. Decl 10, 13 —*Adv* **indulgenter,** *indulgently, kindly, tenderly* nimis indulgenter loqui, Cic Att 9, 9, 2 bestiae multa faciunt indulgenter, id. Fin 2, 33, 109 —*Comp* dii alios indulgentius tractant, Sen. Ben 4, 32 —*Sup* · indulgentissime, Sen Cons ad Helv 5

indulgĭtas, ātis, *f* [indulgeo], *indulgence*, for indulgentia (ante class.) indulgitate victus, Sisenn ap Non 126, 9 indulgitate liberum, Cael ap Serv ad Verg G 2, 345

indultor, ōris, *m* [id], *a favorer* (late Lat) legis, Tert adv Marc 4, 9

indultum, i, *n* [id], *indulgence, permission, grace, favor* (post class) legis, Cod Th 4, 15, 1 principis, id ib 3, 10, 1

1. indultus, a, um, *Part* , from indulgeo

2. indultus, us, *m* [indulgeo], *leave, permission* (late Lat) indultu clementiae tuae scribere, Sid Ep 1, 11

indūmentum, i, *n* [induo], *a garment* (post class) **I.** Lit indumenta induere, Gell 16, 19, 12 oris, *a mask*, Bass ap Gell 5, 7 —**II.** Transf, *a covering, clothing* carnis indumenta, i e. *bodies*, Prud Cath 9, 99 —**III.** Trop indumento justitiae velare, Lact. 6 13, 12

indŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ĕre, *v a* [cf Gr ἐνδύω], *to put on* an article of dress or ornament (class.) **I.** Lit. Herculi tunicam, Cic. Tusc 2, 8, 20 sibi torquem, id Fin 2, 22, 73 galeam, Caes. B G 2, 21 zmaragdos et sardonychas, Plin 37, 6, 23, § 85 anulum, Cic Off 3, 9, 38 alicui insignia Bacchi, Ov. M 6, 598 —*Pass* , with a Gr *acc.* Androgei galeam clipeique insigne decorum Induitur, Verg A 2, 392 et eamst (sc. vestem) indutus? Ter Eun 4, 4, 40 scalas *to place a ladder on one's shoulders by putting one's head between the rounds*, Ov M 14 650 se in aliquid, or with the *dat* , *to fall into* or *upon, to be entangled in, be covered with, adorned with* , with *in* and *acc.* se in laqueum, Plaut. Cas. 1, 25 cum venti se in nubem induerint, Cic Div 2, 19, 44 cum se nux plurima silvis induet in florem, *clothe* or *deck itself*, Verg G 1, 188, cf quos induerat Circe in vultus ac terga ferarum, i e *clothed with the forms of*, id A. 7, 20 —With *abl* se vallis, Caes B G 7, 73: se hastis, Liv 44, 41, 9 pomis se arbos induit, *decks itself with*, Verg G 4, 143 vites se induunt uvis, Col 4, 24, 12 cinis induit urbes, *covers, envelops*, Val Fl 4, 509: Aegyptus tantis segetibus induebantur, Plin Pan 30 num majore fructu vitis se induerit? Anthol Lat 5, 69, 5 Burm folis sese induit arbor, Ov M 7, 280 —**II.** Trop, *to put on, assume* habes somnum imaginem mortis eamque quotidie induis, Cic Tusc 1, 38, 92 ponit enim personam amici, cum induit judicis, *assumes the part of a judge*, id Off 3, 10, 43 juvenis longe alius ingenio, quam cujus simulationem induerat, Liv 1, 56, 7 sibi cognomen, Cic. Fin 2, 22, 73 et illorum (mortuorum regum) sibi nomina quasi personas aliquas induerunt, Lact 2, 16, 3 magnum animum, Tac A 11, 7 mores Persarum, Curt. 6, 6 munia ducis, Tac. A 1, 69 falsos pavores, id H 4, 38 hostiles spiritus, id ib 4, 57 habitus ac voces dolentum, id A 4, 12 seditionem, *to engage in*, id ib 2, 15 societatem, id ib 12, 13 proditorem et hostem, *to assume the part of traitor and enemy*, id ib 16, 28 diversa, *to assume different opinions, take different sides*, id ib 6, 33 personis fictam orationem, *to attribute*, Quint 4, 1, 28 et eloquentiam pueris induunt adhuc nascentibus, *impose upon*, Petr S 4 sua confessione induatur ac juguletur, necesse est, *entangle himself*, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 64, § 166 videte, in quot se laqueos induerit, quorum ex nullo se umquam expediet id ib 2, 2, 42, § 102 se in captiones, id Div 2, 17, 41 non se purgavit, sed indicavit atque induit, id Mur 25, 51

indŭpĕdĭo and **indŭpĕdītus,** a, um, v impedio, etc., and in *init*

indŭpĕrans, antis, *Part* , v imperans and in *init*

indŭpĕro, indŭpĕrātor, etc ; v. impero, etc , and in *init*

indūrātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a.*, from induro

in-dūresco, rŭi, 3, *v inch n* , *to become hard, to harden* (cf percallesco, post-Aug) **I.** Lit si vetus condyloma jam induruit, Cels 6, 18, 8 grana, Col 2, 20, 2 —**II.** Trop miles induruerat pro Vitellio, *had become unalterably firm in his attachment to Vitellius*, Tac H 3, 61 in pravum, *to become hardened in*, Quint 1, 3, 12

in-dūro, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* and *n* , *to make hard, to harden* (poet and post Aug) **I.** *Act* **A.** Lit nivem Indurat Boreas, Ov Tr 3, 9, 14 sues indurantes attritu arborum costas, Plin 8, 52, 78, § 212 —**B.** Trop, *to harden, steel* indurandus est animus, Sen Ep 51 · adversus omnia, quae accidere possunt, id ib 4 frontem, *to render shameless*, id Ben 7, 28 —**II.** *Neutr to become hard, harden* quae (creta) si induraverit, Veg 3, 82, 2 —Hence, **indūrātus,** a, um, *P a* , *hardened* **A.** Lit robora indurata flammis, Stat. Th 4, 64 —**B.** Trop induratus praeter spem resistendo hostium timor, Liv 30, 18, 3 Germanis quid induratius ad omnem patientiam? Sen Ira, 1, 11

1. Indus, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἰνδός, *of* or *belonging to India, Indian* (as an *adj.* almost exclusively poet.): ebur, Verg. A. 12, 67: dens, *ivory*, Cat. 64, 48: belua, i. e. elephas, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 7: conchae, *pearls*, Prop. 1, 8, 39 (1, 8 b. 13 M.).—*Plur.*: **Indi**, ōrum, *the inhabitants of India, Indians*, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 96: extremi, Cat. 11, 2; Mela, 1, 2, 3 sq.; 3, 7, 3.—In *sing.*: **Indus**, i, *m.* **A.** Trop. **1.** *An Indian*, collect., Verg. G. 2, 172; Ov. A. A. 3, 130.—**2.** *An elephant's driver, mahout*, Liv. 38, 14, 2.—**B.** Transf. (poet.). **1.** *An Ethiopian*, Verg. G. 4, 293.—**2.** *An Arabian* (sing. collect.), Ov. F. 3, 720.

2. Indus, i, *m.*, = Ἰνδός, *the name of two rivers.* **I.** *The Indus, that empties into the Indian Ocean*, now *Sind*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130; Mel. 3, 7; Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 71; Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 24 al.—**II.** *A river in Caria*, Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 103; Liv. 38, 14, 2.

* **indūsĭārĭus**, ii, *m.* [indusium], *a maker of women's under-garments*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 35; cf.: indusiarii vestiarii, Gloss. Isid.

indūsĭātus (in Varr. L. L. 5, § 131, written intusiatus; cf. indusium), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that has on an under-garment* (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 47: pueri, App. M. 2, p. 123; 10, p. 253.

indūsĭo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to clothe* (post-class.): aliqua re, Mart. Cap. 1, § 65; 2, § 114.

indūsĭum (in Varr. L. L. 5, § 131, written intusium), ii, *n.* [induo], *a woman's under-garment*, Varr. l. l.: indusium est vestimentum, quod corpori intra plurimas vestes adhaeret, quasi intusium, Non. 539, 32; cf. indusium χιτωνίσκος, Gloss. Philox.

1. industrĭa, ae, *f.* [industrius], *diligence, activity, assiduity, industry*: ingenium industriā alitur, Cic. Cael. 19, 45: in agendo, id. de Imp. Pomp. 11, 29: qui in scribendo tantum industriae ponam, *spend so much pains on writing*, id. Fam. 3, 9, 3: magnā industriā bellum apparavit, Nep. Ages. 3, 2: itineris, *assiduity on the journey*, Suet. Aug. 8: illi numquam super industriam fortuna fuit, *did not surpass his assiduity*, Sall. J. 95, 4 al.: qui ipsus se contemnit, in eo est indoles industriae, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 41: de or ex industria, *diligently, assiduously*; and hence, esp., *on purpose, purposely, intentionally*: de industria, Cic. Or. 44, 151; id. Off. 1, 7, 24; Ter. And. 4, 4, 56; Curt. 5, 3, 9; 5, 4, 8; 6, 1, 3 al.: ex industria, Liv. 1, 56, 8; 26, 51, 11; Curt. 6, 5, 7 al.; also simply: industriā, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 37; Plin. 16, 1, 2, § 5; Front. Strat. 1, 5, 16; and: ob industriam, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 11.—Rarely in *plur.*: summis opibus atque industriis, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 1; so Auct. Her. 3, 7, 14 (cf. Zumpt ad Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 4, § 7, p. 433).

2. Industrĭa, ae, *f.*, *a city in Liguria, on the right bank of the Padus*, now *Monteù di Po*, near *Chivasso*, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 49; 3, 16, 20, § 122.—Hence, **Industrĭensis**, e, *adj.*, Tab. Aenea ap. Maff. Mus. Ver. p. 230.

industrĭē, *adv.*, v. industrius *fin.*

industrĭōsē, *adv.*, v. industriosus.

industrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [industria], *very active, diligent*, or *industrious* (post-Aug.), Cassiod. Var. 8, 33; Sen. Prov. 2 dub.; Val. Max. 3, 4, 2 dub.—Hence, *adv.*: **industrĭōsē**, *very industriously*, Cassiod. Var. 5, 1; Suet. Vit. Juv.—*Comp.*, Fronto ad M. Caes. 4, 3 *med.*—*Sup.*, Cato ap. Charis. p. 181 P.

industrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. indo for in, and struo; lit. building within, i. e. active within; hence], *active, diligent, assiduous, industrious* (class.): homo gnavus et industrius, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 21, § 53: homines vigilantes, sobrii, industrii, id. Cael. 31, 74; id. Att. 8, 11, 13, § 1: vir acer et industrius in rebus gerendis, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 57: industrios ac ignavos pax in aequo tenet, Tac. A. 12, 12: petit aquilas armis industrius, Juv. 8, 52.—*Comp.*: industrior or industriior (ante-class.): quo neque industrior de juventute erat, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 72: imperator exercitum industriiorem facit, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 601 P.—*Adv.*: **industrĭē**, *diligently, industriously*: rem publicam curare, Cato ap. Charis. p. 181 P.: ut ea diligenter industrieque administrarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 60: tueri Siciliam, Quint. 5, 13, 35: causas actitare, Suet. Galb. 3.

indūtĭae (less correctly **-cĭae**), ārum, *f.* [for indu-itiae, from indu for in and ire, a going into rest or retirement; cf. Aur. ap. Gell. 1, 25, 17; hence], *a cessation of hostilities, a truce, armistice* (class.). **I.** Lit.: indutiae sunt belli feriae, Varr. ap. Gell. 1, 25, 2; cf. the context: cum triginta dierum essent cum hoste pactae indutiae, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: biennii, Liv. 10, 5, 12: indutias facere, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 20: inire aequis condicionibus, Plin. Pan. 11, 5: petere, Nep. Ages. 2: conservare, id. ib.: tollere, *to put an end to*, Liv. 30, 4, 8: agitare, Sall. J. 31, 4: per indutias, *during the truce*, Liv. 30, 37, 6.—**II.** Transf., *a cessation, pause* (ante- and post-class.): immo indutiae parumper fiant, si quid vis loqui, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 233: *delay in paying a tax*, Cassiod. Var. 5, 34: noctis indutiae, *the stillness of night*, App. M. 2, p. 126 *init.*—Of a *truce* in a lovers' quarrel: injuriae, suspiciones, inimicitiae, indutiae, Bellum, pax rursum, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 15.

* **indūtĭlis** e, *adj.* [induo], *that can be inserted* or *joined in*: vomis, Cato, R. R. 135, 2 dub.

Indūtĭomārus (Induciom-), i, *m.*, *a chief of the Treviri*, Caes. B. G. 5, 3.

indūtor, tōris, *m.* [induo], *a wearer* (late Lat.): fabularum sartor aut indutor, Aug. c. Faust. 8.

* **indūtōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that can be put on*: pellis, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, § 79.

1. indūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from induo.

2. indūtus, ūs, *m.* [induo], *a putting on* (very rare; only indutui and indutibus in use): prius dein quae indutui, tum amictui quae sunt tangam, Varr. L. L. 5, § 131 Müll.; Symm. Ep. 3, 10; Varr. L. L. 10, § 27 Müll.: vestis, quam indutui gerebat, Tac. A. 16, 4: habebat indutui ad corpus tunicam interulam, App. Flor. n. 9, p. 346; id. Mag. p. 310, 23.—Concr., *apparel, raiment*: indutibus imperatoriae majestatis ornatus, Amm. 30, 7, 4; 24, 2, 5.

indŭvĭae, ārum, *f.* [id.], *clothes, garments* (ante- and post-class.): tuae, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 9: nudata induviis, Prud. Psych. 578.

(**indŭvĭum**, false reading for inductis, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 35; v. Sillig ad h. l.)

‡ **inebrae**, aves, quae in auguriis aliquid fieri prohibent; et prorsus omnia inebra appellantur, quae tardant vel morantur agentem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 109 Müll.

ĭnēbrĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inebrio], *inebriation* (late Lat.), Aug. de Civ. Dei, 16, 1.

ĭnēbrĭātor, ōris, *m.* [inebrio], *one who makes drunk* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 18.

ĭn-ēbrĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make drunk, inebriate* (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: palma vescentes inebriat, Plin. 12, 22, 47, § 103; id. 14, 1, 3, § 17; Sen. Ep. 83, 27.—**B.** Transf., of colors, *to saturate*: amethystum inebriatur Tyrio, Plin. 9, 41, 65, § 139.—Of plants: inebriatae radices, i. q. nimis irrigatae, Plin. 17, 26, 40, § 247.—**II.** Trop.: aurem, *to fill full of talk*, Juv. 9, 113.

ĭn-ĕdax, ācis, *adj.*, *not voracious, that eats little*, Gloss. Philox.

ĭnĕdĭa, ae, *f.* [2. in-edo], *an abstaining from food, fasting* (class.): tenebrae oboriuntur, genua inediā succidunt, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 30: vigiliis et inedia necatus, Cic. Fin. 5, 27, 82: inediam sustinere, Cels. 1, 3: inediā vitam finire, i. e. *to starve one's self to death*, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 1; cf.: inediā mori, Gell. 3, 10, 15.—In *plur.*: inedias durare, Plin. 11, 54, 118, § 283.

* **ĭn-ēdĭtus**, a, um, *adj.*, *not made known, unknown*: cura, Ov. P. 4, 16, 39.

ĭn-effābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *unutterable, unpronounceable* (Plinian): nomina, Plin. 5 praef. § 1: verba, id. 28, 2, 4, § 20.—*Adv.*: **ĭneffābĭlĭter**, *unutterably, ineffably* (late Lat.): Deus ineffabiliter artifex, Aug. Enchir. 89.

ĭn-effābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *unutterableness, ineffableness* (late Lat.): visionis, Aug. Ep. 147.

ĭn-effābĭlĭter, adv., v. in-effabilis *fin.*

ĭneffectus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-efficio], *not carried out, incomplete*, Hier. in Didym. de Spir. Sanc. 5, 8 *init.*

ĭn-effĭcācĭa, ae, *f.* [inefficax], *inefficacy* (late Lat.): libertatis, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 94.

ĭnefficācĭter, *adv.*, v. inefficax *fin.*

ĭn-effĭcax, ācis, *adj.*, *ineffectual, inefficient* (post-Aug.). (*a*) With *gen.*: vox inefficax verborum, *unproductive of, unable to produce*, Sen. Ira, 1, 3.—(*β*) *Absol.*: ratio, Sen. Ira, 1, 10: dii, id. Ben. 4, 4.—*Comp.*, Plin. 34, 11, 25, § 109: parentes inefficacissimi, i. e. *very weak*, Inscr. ap. Grut. 415, 10.—*Adv.*: **ĭneffĭcācĭter**, *ineffectually, in vain*, Dig. 49, 8, 2; Cod. Just. 6, 35, 2; Symm. Ep. 6, 53.

ĭn-effĭgĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-effigio], *that cannot be portrayed* or *delineated* (late Lat.): anima, Tert. Anim. 24.

ĭn-effĭgĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *without form, shapeless* (post-class.): fetus (with informis), Gell. 17, 10, 3: anima, Tert. Anim. 9.

ĭn-effrēnātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unbridled*, trop. (late Lat.): cupiditates, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 6, 4.

ĭn-effŭgĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-effugio], *unavoidable, inevitable* (post-class.): necessitas ultionis, App. de Mundo, p. 75 *fin.*

(**ĭn-effūsus**, false reading for in effusum, App. M. 2, p. 122.)

ĭn-ēlăbōrātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unlabored, unstudied*, trop. (post-Aug.): oratio, Sen. Tranq. 1, 9: deliciae, Cassiod. Var. 8, 31.—**II.** *Obtained without labor*: pabulum, Ambros. ap. Luc. 7, § 124.

ĭn-ēlĕgans, antis, *adj.*, *not choice* or *elegant; tasteless, inelegant* (class.): orationis non inelegans copia, Cic. Brut. 81, 282: deliciae (with illepidae), Cat. 6, 2: odor non inelegans, *a not unpleasant odor*, Plin. 21, 25, 98, § 169.—**II.** Transf., *unreasonable, inconsistent* (late Lat.): nam inelegans esse visum est ex heredis persona incipere obligationem, Gai. Inst. 3, 100.—*Adv.*: **ĭnēlĕganter**, *not choicely, tastelessly, inelegantly*: scribere, Cic. Brut. 26, 101; Gell. 17, 2, 26: dividere, *without discrimination, without judgment*, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 26; Just. Inst. 1, 2, 10.

ĭn-ēlĕgantĭa, ae, *f.*, *tastelessness, inelegance*; only as law t. t., *want of harmony, inconsistency* (with the general system of law; cf. Austin, Jurisprud. Lect. XXX. p. 552): inelegantia juris motus, Gai. Inst. 1, 84; 85.

ĭn-ēlŏquax, ācis, *adj.* [2. in-eloquor], *unutterable* (late Lat.): gemitibus ineloquacibus, Novat. de Trin. 29.

ĭn-ēlŏquens, entis, *adj.* [id.], *ineloquent* (eccl. Lat.): indocti et ineloquentes, Lact. Opif. D. 20, 5.

ĭn-ēlŏquĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *unutterable, ineffable*, for ineffabilis (eccl. Lat.): fructus, Lact. 7, 11: praemium, id. 7, 5, 9.

ĭn-ēluctābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *from which one cannot extricate one's self, unavoidable, inevitable* (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: caenum, Stat. Th. 9, 502.—**II.** Trop.: tempus, Verg. A. 2, 324: fatum, id. ib. 8, 334; Vell. 2, 57 *fin.*

ĭn-ēlŭĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-eluo], *that cannot be washed out, indelible* (eccl. Lat.): fucus, Lact. 7, 20, 9: maculae, id. Ira D. 23, § 24.

ĭn-ēmendābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be amended, incorrigible* (post-Aug.): pravitas, Quint. 1, 1, 37: incommoda oris, id. 11, 3, 12: affectus, Sen. Ira, 3, 41.

ĭn-ēmendātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unamended, incorrect* (late Lat.): dum de inemendatis scribuntur inemendatiora, Hier. in Ezech. 40, 5; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 565.

‡ **ĭn-ēmensus**, a, um, *adj.*, *unmeasured*, Not. Tir. p. 18.

ĭnēmĕrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-emereor], *that cannot be merited, cannot be earned* (late Lat.), Tert. Res Carn. 18.

ĭnēmigrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-emigro] (eccl. Lat.): immobilis et inemigrabilis Deus, *not capable of removing*, (Hilar.) Anon. in Job, 2, p. 128.

* **ĭn-ēmŏrĭor**, tuus, 3, *v. dep.*, *to die in* or *at* any thing (for the more usual immo-

rior), with *dat* spectaculo, Hor Epod 5, 34

ĭn-emptus (inemtus), a, um, *adj*, *unbought, unpurchased* (poet and post Aug) dapes, Verg G 4, 133, Hor Epod 2, 48 consulatus Tac H. 2, 60

ĭn-ēnarrābĭlis, e, *adj*, *that cannot be related* or *described, indescribable* (mostly post Aug) mira quadam et incredibili atque inenarrabili pietate, Vell 2, 99, 2 labor, Liv 44, 5, 1 tabes (jecoris), id 41, 15, 2 natura fluminum, Sen Q N 3, 22 ratio, Quint 11, 3, 177 habitus, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21

ĭn-ēnarrātīvus, a, um, *adj* [2 in enarro], *not adapted for relation*, Tert adv Val 27

ĭn-ēnarrātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unexplained* (late Lat) quod reliquimus inenarratum, Gell 12, 6, 1 verba, id 19, 14, 5

ĭnēnātābĭlis, e, *adj* [2 in enato], *from which one cannot swim out* (post class) profundum, Tert Idol 24

ĭnēnōdābĭlis, e, *adj* [2 in enodo], *that cannot be freed from knots, cannot be unravelled* (only in the trop signif class) **I.** Lit capillus, App Mag p 276, 15 —**II.** Trop, *that cannot be explained, inexplicable*, Att ap Non 15, 10 (Fragm Trag v 75 Rib) res, Cic Fat 9, 18

ĭn-ēnormis, e, *adj*, *not irregular, not immoderate* (post class.) proceritas, App M 2, p 115, 22

ĭnēnuntĭābĭlis, e, *adj* [2 in enuntio] *unspeakable* (post class) quiddam, Censor de Die Nat 19

ĭn-ĕo, īvi and ii, ĭtum, īre (iniri only ap Vop Procul 12, 7, *fut* iniet, Sen Ben 21, 2) *v a* and *n* **I.** *To go into, to enter* a place (class) **A.** Lit **1.** In gen, constr with *acc*, or with *in* and *acc* (α) With *acc* illius domum, Cic Deiot 3, 8 urbem, Liv 3, 24, 8 Argolicas acies non ignarus ini (i e inii), Stat Th 8, 107 convivia, Cic Rosc Am 18, 52 viam, iter, *to enter on a journey*, id Mur 12, 26 —*Pass* nemus nullis illud initur equis, Ov F 3, 266 (Hispania) prima Romanis inita provinciarum, Liv 28, 12, 12 —(β) With *in* and *acc* in urbem, Liv 24, 9, 2 —**2.** In partic, *to know*, in mal part, Liv 41, 13, 2 reginam, Drusillam, Anton ap Suet Aug 69 feminae viros ineunt, Sen Ep 95, 21, so of animals, *to pair*, Varr R R 2, 7, 9, Plin 10, 63, 83, § 178 —*Pass* vacca ab agresti tauro inita, Liv 41, 13, 2, cf sic velut inita arbor fecundo semine fertilior exstat, Col 5, 9, 16 —**B.** Trop, *to enter upon, begin* a business, an enterprise, occupation, office, etc magistratum, Cic Phil 3, 1, 2 consulatum, Liv 24, 9, 7 imperium, Suet. Tib 67 —*Pass* inito magistratu, Liv 36, 1, 1 magnum et difficile certamen iniens, Cic Fin 4, 12, 31, Curt 4, 3, 12 proelium, id Off 1, 11, 37, Vell 2, 55, 3, Suet Tib 2, id Vesp 4 pugnas, Verg A. 11, 912 bellum, Curt 5, 9, 4 —*Pass* bellum cum rege Philippo initum est, Liv 31, 5, 1, 36, 1, 5 numerum, *to go into an enumeration*, i e *to enumerate, give the number* numerus interfectorum haud facile iniri potuit, Liv 38, 23, 6 numerus inibatur, Caes B G 7, 76 rationem, *to make an estimate* rationem inire oportet operarum, dierum, Cato, R R 2, 2, cf initā subductāque ratione, Cic N D 3, 29, 71 inire rationem also freq signifies, *to calculate, consider, find out, devise, contrive* rogo, ut adjuves measque rationem, quem admodum ea mulier Romam perducatur, id Fam 13, 28, 2 mihi ineunda ratio, et via reperiunda est, qua ad Apronii quaestum possim pervenire, id Verr 2, 3, 46, § 110 ut multa tam gravis depelleretur, a me inita ratio est, id Fam 5, 20, 4 rationem de re, id Phil 5, 19 53 ad hunc interficiendum talem init rationem, Nep Hann 10, 3 aestimationem, *to make an estimate, to estimate, value*, Sen Ben 3, 8 *fin* mensuram agrorum, *to take the measure of, to measure, survey*, Col 5, 3, 1 societatem cum aliquo, *to enter into* or *form an association with a person*, Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 8, 3, so of an *alliance*, Suet Tib 2 bellum, *to take part in*, Cic Off 1, 11, 37, Curt. 5, 9, 4 pugnas, *to begin*, Verg A. 11, 912 pugnam, Vell 1, 9, 3, 2, 55, 3 indutias, *to conclude, make*, Plin Pan 11, 5 consilium, *to form a plan*, Ov F 3, 380 consilia inibat, quemadmodum a Gergovia discederet, *formed plans, considered, deliberated*, Caes. B G 7, 43 consilium facinoris contra vitam alicujus, Cic Deiot 2, 4 gratiam, *to get into the good graces, obtain the favor of* plures ineuntur gratiae, si, etc, *the favor of many is gained*, id. Brut 57, 209 gratiam ab aliquo, Nep Alcib 9 *fin* apud regem initam gratiam volebant, Liv 36, 5, 3 summam gratiam a bonis omnibus, Cic Att 7, 9, 3 viam, *to find out a way* to do any thing ineamus viam aliquam, qua utri utris imperent, decerni possit, Liv 1, 23, 9 suffragia, i q dare, id 3, 17, 4, 3, 25, 4 initā aestate, *in the beginning of*, Caes B G 2 2, 2, 35, 2, cf initā hieme, id ib 3, 7, 1 —Poet somnum, *to fall asleep*, Verg E 1, 56 ipse ego paulisper pro te tua munera inibo, *to undertake*, id A 5, 846 formam vitae, *to enter upon a course of life*, Tac A 1, 74 teque adeo decus hoc aevi, te consule (puer), inibit, Pollio, *he will enter on this golden age during your consulship*, Verg E 4, 11 Ladew, cf Forbig ad loc —**II.** *v n* (= incipere), *to make a beginning, to begin* ex ineunte aevo, Lucr 5, 859, so, ineunte vere, Cic de Imp Pomp 12, 35 *fin* ineunte aestate, id Att 4, 2, 6 ab ineunte aetate, id de Or 1, 21, 97 ab ineunte adulescentia, id Div in Caecil 2, 4, Nep Alcib 2, 2, cf id Them 1, 1 al

‡**in copte** eo ipso, Paul ex Fest p 110 Müll

ĭneptē, *adv*, v ineptus *fin*

ĭneptĭa, ae, *f* [ineptus], *silliness, folly, absurdity* (in *sing* ante and post class) tua, Ter Ad 4, 7, 31, Plaut Merc prol 26 —**II.** *Plur* **ĭneptiae,** arum, *sillinesses, fooleries, trifles, absurdities* (class) omnium ineptiarum haud scio an ulla sit major, quam, etc, Cic de Or 2, 4, 18, id ib 124, 111, id. Rosc. Am 16, 47 paene aniles, id Tusc 1, 39, 93 sententiarum, Suet Aug 86 hujusmodi ineptiis se immiscere, Mos et Rom Leg Coll 15, 2, 3

ĭneptĭo, īre, *v n* [id.], *to talk* or *act absurdly, to trifle, play the fool* (poet) ineptis, Ter Ad 5, 8, 11, id. Phorm 2, 3, 73 desinas ineptire, Cat 8, 1

ĭneptĭŏla, ae, *f dim* [ineptiae], *an absurdity, folly*, Aus Idyll 11

***ĭneptĭtūdo,** inis, *f* [ineptus], for ineptia, *absurdity* homo ineptitudinis cumulatus, Caecil ap Non 128, 15 (Com Fragm v 61 Rib)

ĭneptus, a, um, *adj* [2 in aptus], *unsuitable, impertinent, improper, tasteless, senseless, silly, pedantic, absurd, inept, without tact* (class) quem enim nos ineptum vocamus, is mihi videtur ab hoc nomen habere ductum, quod non sit aptus Idque in sermonis nostri consuetudine perlate patet Nam qui aut tempus quid postulet, non videt, aut plura loquitur, aut se ostentat, aut eorum quibuscum est, vel dignitatis, vel commodi rationem non habet, aut denique in aliquo genere aut inconcinnus aut multus est, is ineptus esse dicitur, Cic de Or 2, 4, 17 nihil insolens aut ineptum, id Or 9, 29 negotium, id Tusc 1, 35, 86 causa, Ter And 1, 5, 22 lusibus advertere numen ineptis, Ov Tr 2, 223 sententiae inepto inanique impetu, Gell 12, 2, 1 ineptus et jactantior hic paulo est (i q nimis officiosus, negotiosus ardelio), Hor S 1, 3, 49 chartae, *waste paper*, id Ep 2, 1, 270 lictor, *foolish, impertinent*, Pers 5, 175 —*Comp* quod est multo ineptius, Quint. 9, 2, 70 —*Sup* ineptissimae figurae, Quint 9, 3, 100 ineptissimum est, with a *subject clause*, id 1, 7, 2, 11, 3, 126 —As an abusive epithet quid est, inepta, quid rides? Ter Eun 5, 7, 6, so, inepte, Ov R Am 472, id Am 1, 14, 36, id A. A 1, 306 —*Adv* **ĭneptē,** *improperly, impertinently foolishly, absurdly, ineptly* (class) interdum inepte stultus es, Plaut Most 2, 2, 64 disserere, Cic Tusc 1, 6, 11 dicere, id. Brut 82, 284 nil molitur inepte, Hor A P 140 inepte et frigide uti verbis, Gell 13, 24, 7 fautor (= favens), Hor S 1, 10, 2 cornicari, Pers 5, 12 —*Comp* delirare, Lact Inst 3, 17 —*Sup* ineptissime fieri, Quint 11, 3, 131

***ĭn-ĕquĭtābĭlis,** e, *adj*, *that cannot be ridden upon, unfit for riding* campi, Curt 8, 14, 3

ĭn ĕquĭto, are, *v n* and *a*, *to ride upon* or *over* any thing (post class) **I.** Lit, with *dat* Sarmatae patentibus campis inequitant, Flor 4, 12, 20 horrenti fascino, Arn 4, 7 —**B.** Transf, with *acc.* Aurora caelum inequitabat, *traversed the sky*, i e *the day broke*, App M 3, p 129, id. ib 6, p 177 *fin* —And in mal part. vestras matronas, Arn 4, 131 —**II.** Trop medicina audet inequitare philosophiae, i e *to insult*, Macr S 7, 15, 15 frustra inequitas nobis, Arn 7, p 235

‡**inermat** armis spoliat, Paul ex Fest p 110

ĭn-ermis, e, and **in-ermus,** a, um (v Neue, Formenl 2, p 88), *adj* [2 in arma] *unarmed, without weapons, defenceless* **I.** Form inermis **A.** Lit si spoliatum, inermem recepisset Antonium, Cic Fam 12, 10, 3 inermibus vim facere (opp armatis), id Caecin 22, 63, cf ib 12, 61, 60 sq milites, Caes B G 3, 29 manus peditum inermium, Brut. ap Cic Fam 11, 10, 3 praedas ex agro inermi ac nudo praesidiis agens, Liv 29, 4, 7, cf Plin 5, 9, 10, § 51 frater tendebat inermes infelix palmas, Verg A 10, 595, 11, 414, 674 inermia frustra bracchia tendens, Ov M 5, 175 —**2.** Transf legati, *without an army*, Tac H 2, 81, cf id. ib 1, 11, 3, 5 gingiva, *toothless*, Juv 10, 200 virus, *weak*, Prud Cath 3, 154 —**B.** Trop carmen, i e *that wounds no one, harmless* Ov Ib 2, cf Prop 4, 6, 32 in altera philosophiae parte inermis ac nudus est, *unprepared, not well versed*, Cic. Fin 1, 7, 22 omnia tractanda putabat inermi justitia, Juv 4, 80 —**II.** Form inermus cum paucis inermis (al. inermibus), Cic Fam 11, 12, 1 magna multitudo sed inermorum, Lepid. ap Cic Fam 10, 34, 1 ab inermis pedibus, Sall J 107, 1 (in other passages of Sall the read is dub, cf Kritz, J 113 6, Fabri, ib 94, 2)

ĭn-errābĭlis, e, *adj* [2 in erro], *unerring* (post class). meatus, App Dogm Plat 1, p 7, 27 orbis, id de Mundo, p 58, 6 computatio, August Civ Dei, 21, 8

ĭn-errans, tis, *adj*, *not wandering, immovable, fixed*, of the fixed stars stellae eae, quae inerrantes vocantur, Cic. N D 2, 21, 54, 3, 20, 51, Lact 2, 5, 18

in-erro, 1, *v n*, *to wander* or *ramble about in* a place (poet and post Aug) **I.** Lit Diana montibus, Plin Ep 1, 6, 3, cf ignis aedibus, Stat S 1, 5, 58 —**II.** Trop memoria imaginis oculis inerrabat, *swam before the eyes*, Plin Ep 7, 27, 6 quod tibi si versus noster totusve, minusve, vel bene sit notus, summo vel inerret in ore, Tib 4, 1, 202 (dub, Müll inhaereat) —Of those engaged in dancing decoros ambitus, App M 10, p 253, 19

ĭners, ertis (*abl* inerti, Plin 16, 43, 83, § 227 inerte, Ov P 1, 5, 8, 1, 10, 14), *adj* [2 in ars], *unskilled* in any art or trade, *without skill, unskilful* (class) ut perhibetur iners, ars in quo non erit ulla Lucil. ap Serv ad Verg A. 4, 158 artes quibus qui carebant, inertes a majoribus nominabantur, Cic Fin 2, 34, 115 versus, *artless* (= sine arte et gravitate facti), Hor A. P 445 —In partic, = iners dicendi, arte dicendi carens homo non inertissimus, Cic Div in Caecil 21, 67 —**II.** In gen, *inactive, idle, indolent, sluggish, inert* **A.** Of living beings linguā factiosi, inertes operā, Plaut Bacch 3, 6, 13 silvicolae homines bellique inertes, Naev ap Macr S 6, 5 § 9 gerro, iners, etc, Ter Heaut 5, 4, 10 vicissent improbos boni fortes inertes, Cic Sest 19, 43 senectus, id de Sen 11, 36 homo inertior, ignavior proferri non potest, id Verr 2, 2, 78, § 192 pecus, Verg A 4 158, cf fera membris, Plin 8, 21, 32, § 77 —**B.** Of inanim and abstr things inertissimum et desidiosissimum otium, Cic Agr 2, 33 inertissima segnitia, id Fin 1, 2, 5 ignavum et iners genus interrogationis, *empty, idle*, id Fat 13, 29 aquae, *stagnant waters*, Ov H 18, 121 stomachus i e *without digestion*, id P 1, 10, 14 glaebae, *that bear nothing, without cultivation*, Verg G 1, 94 terra, *motionless, immovable*, Hor C 3, 4, 45 horae, *leisure hours*, id S 2, 6, 61 tempus, Ov P 1, 15, 44 Brutus castigator lacrimarum atque inertium querellarum, Liv 1, 59, 4.—Of food, *without flavor, insipid* caro, Hor S 2, 4, 41 blitum iners videtur, ac sine sapore, aut acrimonia ulla, Plin. 20, 22, 93, § 252 sal, id. 31, 7, 39, § 82

vita, *inactive, quiet*, Tib. 1, 1, 5.—Poet., causative, *rendering idle* or *inactive:* frigus, Ov. M. 8, 790: somni, id. Am. 2, 10, 19.—Hence, *adv.:* **inerter,** and *sup.* inertissime, Charis. 165 P.

‡**inersĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [iners], for inertia, *inactivity, idleness*, Gloss. Philox.

inertĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *want of art* or *skill, unskilfulness, ignorance.* **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): animi (spectantur), quemadmodum affecti sint, virtutibus, vitiis; artibus, inertiis, Cic. Part. 10, 35; Petr. 135, 6.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *inactivity, idleness, laziness* (very freq.): inertia atque torpedo, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 6: id largiamur inertiae nostrae, Cic. de Or. 1, 15, 68: castigare segnitiem hominum atque inertiam, id. ib. 1, 41, 185: laboris, *aversion to labor*, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: operis, Liv. 33, 45, 7 al.—In an oxymoron: strenua, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 28; cf. inquieta, Sen. Tranq. 12, 2.

inertĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *inactive, that produces no effect;* a term applied to a sort of grape that yields a good but not intoxicating wine, Col. 3, 2, 24; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 31.

ĭnērŭdītē, *adv.*, v. ineruditus.

ĭn-ērŭdītio, ōnis, *f.*, *want of learning*, Vulg. Eccl. 4, 30; cf.: ineruditio ἀπαιδευσία, Gloss. Philox.

ĭn-ērŭdītus, a, um, *adj.*, *uninstructed, unlearned, illiterate, ignorant, awkward* (class.): non ergo Epicurus ineruditus, sed ii indocti, qui, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 72: ne quis illud tam ineruditum absurdumque respondeat, id. Ac. 2, 43, 132: judex, Quint. 10, 1, 32; cf id. 8 prooem. § 26.—*Of abstr.* things: voluptates, *unrefined, coarse*, Quint. 1, 12, 18.—*Adv.:* **ĭnērŭdītē,** *unlearnedly, ignorantly, awkwardly* (post-Aug.): non inerudite ad declamandum ficta materia, Quint. 1, 10, 33.

ĭnērumpĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-erumpo], *not to be torn* (late Lat.): tunica Christi, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 14.

***ĭnescātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [inesco], *an alluring, a satiating*, Aug.

ĭn-esco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To allure with bait, to entice* (syn.: prolecto, illicio; mostly post-Aug.). **A.** Lit.: sicut muta animalia cibo inescantur, Petr. 140; cf.: velut inescatam temeritatem ferocioris consulis, Liv. 22, 41, 5.—**B.** Trop., *to entice, deceive:* homines, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 12: specie parvi beneficii inescamur, Liv. 41, 23, 8: inescandae multitudinis causa, Vell. 2, 13.—**II.** *To fill with food, to satiate* (only in *part. perf.* and in App.): gravi odore sulphuris inescatus, App. M. 9, p. 228, 22; so id. ib. 7, p. 194, 8.

‡**ĭn-ēsus,** a, um, *adj.*, *uneaten*, Gloss. Philox.

ĭn-euschēmē, false reading in Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 24 (ei euscheme, Fleck., Ritschl, Wagner: sane euscheme, Brix).

ĭn-ēvectus, a, um, *adj.* [in-evehi], *borne* or *mounted upon* (poet.): ne quisquam ... Iret inevectus caelum super, Verg. Cul. 339: tendit inevectus radios Hyperionis ardor, id. ib. 100.

ĭn-ēvītābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *unavoidable, inevitable* (post-Aug.): fulmen, Ov. M. 3, 301: mala, Sen. Q. N. 2, 50: fatum, Curt. 4, 6, 11; cf.: sors fati, id. 10, 1, 14: crimen, Tac. A. 1, 74.—*Plur. subst.:* **ĭnēvītābĭlia,** Sen. Ep. 30, 6.—*Adv.:* **ĭn-ēvītābĭlĭter,** *unavoidably, inevitably:* nos compellit, Aug. Enchir. 13.

***ĭn-ēvŏlūtus,** a, um, *adj.*, *not rolled out, unopened*, of book-rolls: liber, Mart. 11, 1, 4.

ĭn-ēvulsĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-evulsus], *that cannot be torn away, inseparable* (eccl. Lat.): membrum Ecclesiae, Aug. contra Don. 3, 10.

ĭn-exāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unexamined* (post-class.): mulieres, Mart. Cap. 9, § 895; Firm. 1, 2.

***ĭn-excĭtābĭlis,** e, *adj.*, *from which one cannot be aroused:* somnus, Sen. Ep. 83, 13.

***ĭn-excĭtus,** a, um, *adj.*, *unmoved, quiet, calm:* Ausonia atque immobilis ante, Verg. A. 7, 623.

ĭn-excoctus, a, um, *adj.*, *unexhausted* (late Lat.): glaeba, Sid. Carm. 7, 380.

ĭn-excōgĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-excogito], *inconceivable, incomprehensible* (eccl. Lat.), Lact. Inst. 1, 8; Tert. adv. Val. 37.

ĭn-excōgĭtātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not thought of, not found out, not invented* (post-Aug.): remedium, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 107 (but not in Suet. Dom. 14, where the correct read. is excogitatus).

***ĭn-excultus,** a, um, *adj.*, *unadorned;* with rudes villae, Gell. 13, 23, 1.

ĭn-excūsābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be excused, inexcusable* (poet. and post-class.): ne te retrahas, et inexcusabilis abeis, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 58: tempus, Ov. M. 7, 511: onera, *that cannot be refused*, Dig. 5, 1, 50: necessitas, Cod. Th. 11, 16, 7 al.—*Comp.*, Ambros. de Vocat. Gent. 2, 4.

ĭn-excūsātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not excused*, Ambros. de Jac. et Vit. Beat. 2, 2, 1 *init.*

ĭnexcussus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-excutio], *unshaken, not terrified*, Verg. Cul. 302.

ĭn-exercĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Untrained, unexercised, unpractised, unskilful* (class.): rudis et inexercitatus miles, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38; so, miles, Front. Strat. 2, 1, 9: homo non hebes, neque inexercitatus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: promptus et non inexercitatus ad dicendum, id. Brut. 36, 136: histriones, id. de Sen. 18, 64: copiae, Nep. Eum. 3, 3: eloquentia, Tac. Or. 5.—**II.** *Unemployed, not busy* (rare): homo, Cels. praef. *fin.*

ĭn-exercĭtus, a, um, *adj.*, *unemployed*, for inexercitatus (post-class.), Macr. S. 7, 8, 1.

ĭn-exēsus, a, um, *adj.*, *unconsumed*, Min. Fel. Octav. 35, 3.

ĭn-exhaustus, a, um, *adj.*, *unexhausted* (poet. and post-Aug.): metalla, Verg. A. 10, 174: urbes, *not plundered*, Sil. 14, 686: pubertas, *not enfeebled*, Tac. G. 20; id. H. 5, 7 (but not in Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 7; v. Madv. ad h. l.).

‡**ĭn-exoptābĭlis,** e, *adj.*, *not desirable*, Not. Tir. p. 106.

ĭn-exōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* **I.** *That cannot be moved by entreaty, inexorable* (class.). **A.** Of persons, constr. with *in, adversus, contra,* or *dat.* (*a*) With *in* and *acc.:* qui inexorabilis in ceteros esse visus sum, Cic. Sull. 31, 87.—(*β*) With *adversus:* adversus te et rem tuam, Liv. 34, 4, 18.—(*γ*) With *contra:* contra improbos nocentesque, Gell. 14, 4, 3.—(*δ*) With *dat.:* delictis, Tac. A. 11, 18.—(*ε*) *Absol.:* ni me inexorabilem faxis, Pac. ap. Non. 184, 4: judices, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: Achilles, Hor. A. P. 121.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: res, Liv. 2, 3: disciplina, *inexorably severe, rigorous*, Tac. H. 1, 51: odium, Ov. M. 5, 244: fatum, Verg. G. 2, 491: claustra, Val. Max. 4, 8, 2.—***II.** *That cannot be obtained by entreaty:* neque inexorabile certe, Quod petimus, Val. Fl. 5, 321.

ĭnexōrābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inexorabilis], *inexorability*, Serv. Verg. A. 12, 199.

ĭn-exōrātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not entreated, not prayed for, unasked* (post-class.): beneficia praebere, Arn. 3, 114.

‡**ĭn-exortus,** a, um, *adj.*, *that has not originated, without a beginning,* = ἄναρκτον, Gloss.

ĭnexpectātus, v. inexspectatus.

ĭn-expēdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-expedio], *unavoidable, inevitable* (late Lat.): morae, Amm. 31, 13, 15.

ĭn-expĕdītus, a, um, *adj.*, *not free.* **I.** *Entangled, confused:* sicut pugna inexpeditior in angustiis, ita caedes atrocior fuit, Liv. 24, 16, 3 (al. impeditior).—**II.** *Not ready, not quick* at any thing (post-class.). **A.** Of persons: in rebus obeundis, Arn. 7, 247.—**B.** Of things, *not easy, difficult:* inexpeditissimum est traducere, Arn. 5, 182.

ĭn-expĕrĭentĭa, ae, *f.*, *inexperience* (late Lat.), Tert. Anim. 20.

***ĭn-experrectus,** a, um, *adj.*, *unawakened:* sopitus vinis et inexperrectus, Ov. M. 12, 317.

ĭn-expers, pertis, *adj.*, *unacquainted with, having no share in;* with *gen.:* Bacchi, Avien. Descr. Orb. 920: famae, id. ib. 1391.

ĭn-expertus, a, um, *adj.*, *untried* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** *Act.*, *that has not made trial of, unacquainted with, inexperienced in, unaccustomed to* a thing: qui lascivia inexperti advenerant, Tac. A. 16, 5: exercitus bonis inexpertus atque insuetus, Liv. 23, 18, 10: animus ad contumeliam inexpertus, id. 6, 18, 4: dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici: expertus metuit, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 86.—**II.** *Pass.*, *that has not been tried, untried, unproved:* legiones civili bello inexpertae, Tac. H. 2, 75; 1, 8: fides, Liv. 28, 18, 10: potestas, id. 3, 52, 9: carmen, *new*, Stat. S. 4, 5, 11: ne quid inexpertum relinquat, Verg. A. 4, 415; Curt. 3, 6, 5; 4, 4, 2: haud tibi inexpertum curvos deprendere mores, Pers. 3, 52 al.

ĭn-expĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-expio], *that cannot be atoned for, inexpiable* (class.): religio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: scelus, Auct. Har. Resp. 27.—**II.** Transf., *implacable, irreconcilable, obstinate:* bellum, Liv. 4, 35, 8; 41, 24, 7; Quint. 2, 16, 2: odium Romanorum in Hannibalem, Liv. 39, 51, 4 Drak. *N. cr.;* 2, 17, 2: invidia, Suet. Caes. 78.—*Adv.:* **ĭn-expĭābĭlĭter,** *inexpiably, irremediably:* corruptus, Aug. de Gen. ad Litt. 11, 13.

ĭn-expĭātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not atoned for, unexpiated* (late Lat.): dedecus, Aug. Ep. ad Dioscor. 56.

‡**ĭn-explācābĭlis,** e, *adj.*, *implacable, irreconcilable:* explacabilis, inexplacabilis, Not. Tir. p. 106.

ĭn-explānābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *inexplicable* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 4, § 329.

ĭn-explānātus, a, um, *adj.*, *indistinct, inarticulate* (post-Aug.): linguae esse, *to speak indistinctly*, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 174.

ĭn-explēbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-expleo], *that cannot be filled, insatiable* (class.). **I.** Lit.: inexplebilis potu, Plin. 11, 25, 30, § 88. stomachus, Sen. Ep. 89 *fin.;* cf.: populi fauces, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 66.—**II.** Trop.: cupiditas, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: vir inexplebilis virtutis veraeque laudis, Liv. 28, 17, 2: honorum fames, Flor. 3, 21, 6: colloquiorum, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 15, 1.

ĭn-explētus, a, um, *adj.*, *not filled, unsatisfied, unsated* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: alvus, Stat. Th. 2, 518.—**B.** Transf.: lumen, Ov. M. 3, 439.—**II.** Trop.: questus, Stat. S. 3, 3, 8: amor, id. Th. 6, 703: caedes, id. ib. 667; Hier. in Isai. 13, 47, 2: inexpletus lacrimans (= inexpletum), *incessantly*, Verg. A. 8, 559.

ĭn-explĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be unfolded* or *loosened, inextricable, intricate* (class. only in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: vinculum, Curt. 3, 1, 13: error viarum, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 87: laquei, Quint. 5, 10, 101.—**B.** Transf.: viae continuis imbribus, *impassable*, Liv. 40, 33, 2.—**II.** Trop., *inexplicable:* o rem, inquis, difficilem et inexplicabilem! atqui explicanda est, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 6; 10, 2, 2; 15, 9, 2; id. Ac. 2, 29, 95; 2, 30, 97: facilitas, Liv. 37, 52, 9: ambiguitas, Gell. 14, 2, 3: multitudo, *innumerable*, Plin. 34, 7, 17, § 37: de generibus singulis disserere immensum et inexplicabile est, *impossible*, id. 23, 1, 19, § 32: bellum minitari, *implacable*, Tac. A. 3, 73 (al. inexpiabile).—*Adv.:* **ĭnexplĭcābĭlĭter,** *inextricably, inexplicably* (post-class.): implicare, Aug. Ep. 255; App. M. 2, p. 115, 21.

ĭn-explĭcātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unexplained* (post-class.): partes, Arn. 7, 219.

ĭn-explĭcĭtus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Not to be unfolded* or *traced:* (anguis) tractus, Prud. Cath. 3, 153.—**II.** *Unexplained, inexplicit, obscure* (poet.): dicta, Stat. Th. 2, 510: Platones, Mart. 9, 48, 1.

ĭnexplōrātē and **ĭnexplōrātō,** *advv.*, v. inexploratus *fin.*

ĭn-explōrātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unexplored, not examined, unknown* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): vada, Liv. 26, 48, 4; 39, 51, 6; 43, 4, 6: inventio mihi, Plin. 35, 6, 25, § 43.—*Advv.* **A.** **ĭn-explōrātē,** *without examining beforehand:* non temere, nec inexplorate, Gell. 5, 19, 5.—**B.** **ĭn-explōrātō,** *without previous examination* (a favorite word of Livy): ibi inexplorato profectus, in insidias praecipitatus, Liv. 21, 25, 9; 6, 30, 4; 22, 4, 4; 27, 26, 6.

ĭn-expugnābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be taken by assault, impregnable, inexpugnable* (class.) **I.** Lit.: arx, Liv. 2, 7, 6: ur-

bes, id. 5, 6, 9; Vell. 2, 115, 3.—**II.** Trop., *unconquerable, in assured safety:* homo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 41: terra, *impenetrable*, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 72: gramen, *that cannot be rooted out*, Ov. M. 5, 486: pectus Amori, id. ib. 11, 767: finitio verborum, Quint. 7, 3, 18: necessitas dormiendi, Cels. 3, 20.

ĭn-expugnātus, a, um, *adj., unconquered* (late Lat.), in a trop. sense: voluntas, Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Vitric. 18, 5.

* **ĭn-exputābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-exputo], *incalculable, incomputable:* numerus, Col. 9, 4, 6.

ĭn-exsātŭrābĭlis (ĭnexātūr-), e, *adj., insatiable* (late Lat.): appetitus, Arn. 2, 71.

ĭn-exsecrābĭlis, e, *adj., not execrable, not accursed*, Not. Tir. p. 152.

* **ĭn-exsĕcūtĭo,** ōnis, *f., pursuit, prosecution:* inefficax, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 2, 34.

ĭn-exsŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [in-exsolvo], *indestructible*, Ambros. Ep. 9, 70 al.

ĭn-exspectātus (inexp-), a, um, *adj., unexpected* (class.). **I.** Of persons: in armis Hostis adest, Ov. M. 12, 65.—**II.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: quanta vis! quam inexspectata! Cic. Or. 2, 55, 225: nihil insolitum, nihil inexspectatum est, Sen. Ep. 107: aliquid, Quint. 9, 2, 22; id. 8, 3, 74: accidisse, id. 9, 2, 24.

ĭn-exquīsītus, a, um, *adj., not to be inquired into, unsearchable* (eccl. Lat.): judicia Dei, Hilar. in Psa. 118, 12, 14.

ĭn-exstinctus (in-ext-), a, um, *adj., unextinguished, unextinguishable* (Ovidian). **I.** Lit.: ignis, Ov. F. 6, 297.—**II.** Trop.: fames, *unappeasable*, Ov. Ib. 6, 428: nomen, *imperishable*, id. Tr. 5, 14, 36: libido, *insatiable*, id. F. 1, 413.

ĭn-exstinguĭbĭlis (inext-), e, *adj., unextinguishable* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: flamma, Lact. 7, 19: ignis, Vulg. Matt. 3, 12; ib. Marc. 9, 42.—**II.** Trop.: mala consuetudo, *indelible*, Varr. ap. Non. 131, 6.

* **ĭn-exstirpābĭlis (inext-),** e, *adj.* [2. in-exstirpo], *that cannot be rooted out:* radices, Plin. 15, 20, 22, § 84.

ĭn-exsŭpĕrābĭlis (inexup-), e, *adj., that cannot be crossed* or *passed over, insurmountable* (a favorite word with Livy). **I.** Lit.: Alpes, Liv. 5, 34, 6: ripa, id. 44, 35, 8: serrae, id. 21, 30, 7: manu, Vell. 2, 32, 4; cf. id. 2, 120, 2.—*Comp.:* inexsuperabilior saltus fuit, Liv. 36, 17, 3.—**II.** Trop.: vis fati, *unconquerable, invincible*, Liv. 8, 7, 8: bonum, *unsurpassable*, Sen. Ep. 85.—*Plur.* as *subst.:* inexsuperabilibus vim afferre, *to overcome impossibilities*, Liv. 38, 20, 8.

ĭn-extermĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-extermino], *that cannot be exterminated, immortal* (post-class.): homo, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 10.

ĭn-extrīcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-extrico], *that cannot be disengaged* or *disentangled, inextricable* (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: error (of the mazes of the labyrinth, from which one could not find his way out), Verg. A. 6, 27: cortex, *that cannot be disengaged* or *separated*, Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 188: litus, *where one cannot disembark*, Sil. 4, 584.—**II.** Trop.: errores, Lact. 3, 17, 17: stomachi inextricabilia vitia, *incurable*, Plin. 20, 21, 86, § 232: perfectio, *inexplicable, indescribable*, id. 11, 2, 1, § 2.—* *Adv.:* **inextrīcābĭlĭter,** *inextricably:* contorta fatorum licia, App. M. 11, p. 269, 37.

‡ **ĭn-extrīcātus,** a, um, *adj., undeveloped*, Gloss. Philox.

in-fābrē, *adv., in an unworkmanlike manner, unskilfully, rudely* (opp. affabre; not in Cic. or Cæs.): pestem novâ figurâ factam, commissam infabre, Pac. ap. Non. 40, 31, and 248, 22 (Trag. Rel. p. 93 Rib.): vasa, non infabre facta, Liv. 36, 40, 12: sculptum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 22.

ĭn-fābrĭcātus, a, um, *adj., unwrought, unfashioned* (poet. and in late Lat. prose): robora, * Verg. A. 4, 400.—**II.** Trop., *unfinished, rude:* verba, Ennod. Ep. 2, 6: confabulatio, id. ib. 8, 59.

infăcētē (infĭc-), *adv.*, v. infacetus.

* **infăcētĭae** (or **infĭc-**), ārum, *f. plur.* [infacetus], *rude jests, coarse jokes* or *puns:* pleni ruris et infacetiarum Annales Volusi, Cat. 36, 19.

in-făcētus (infĭc-), a, um, *adj., coarse, blunt, rude, unmannerly, not witty, stupid* (class.). **I.** Of persons: inficetus (homo), Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 4: Canius nec infacetus, et satis litteratus, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: saeclum (with insipiens), Cat. 43, 8.—**II.** Of things: non inficetum mendacium, Cic. Cael. 29, 69: dictum, Suet. Gramm. 23; Mart. 5, 78, 30.—*Adv.:* **infăcētē (infĭc-),** *coarsely, rudely, unwittily, stupidly* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): quem haud infacete Pompeius Xerxem togatum vocare assueverat, Vell. 2, 33 *fin.;* Suet. Vesp. 20.—*Sup.:* pictus inficetissime Gallus, Plin. 35, 4, 8, § 25.

infactus, for infectus, acc. to the reading of some, in Tert. Apol. 11.

* **infācundĭa,** ae, *f.* [infacundus], *want of eloquence*, Gell. 11, 16, 9.

in-fācundus, a, um, *adj., ineloquent* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): vir acer, nec infacundus, Liv. 4, 49, 12; Suet. Claud. 40; Gell. 18, 3, 6.—*Comp.:* infacundior, Liv. 7, 4, 4.

in-faeco, āre, *v. a.* [in-faex], *to pollute:* animam concretione carnis (late Lat.), Tert. Anim. 53 *fin.*

in-fallĭbĭlĭter, *adv.* [2. in-fallo], *infallibly* (late Lat.), Aug. Praedest. Sanct. 15, 2.

in-falsātus, a, um, *adj., falsified* (late Lat.): codices, Aug. contra Faust. 13, 4 *fin.*

infāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infamo], *a calumny, defamation* (post-class.), Non. p. 263, 8.

infāmĭa, ae, *f.* (infamis), *ill fame, ill report* of a person or thing; *bad repute, dishonor, disgrace, infamy* (class.; cf.: ignominia, opprobrium): hominum immortalis est infamia, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 27: in infamiam populo ponere, id. Trin. 3, 3, 11: atque indignitas rei, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: haec res est mihi infamiae, Ter. And. 2, 6, 13: illa indicia senatoria operta dedecore et infamia, Cic. Clu. 22, 61: ignominiam et infamiam ferre, id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: in summa infamia esse, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 18: flagrare infamiâ, Cic. Att. 4, 18, 2: infamia notatur qui ab exercitu ignominiae causa dimissus erit, Dig. 3, 2, 1: ictus fustium infamiam non importat, ib. 3, 2, 22: aspergi, Nep. Alc. 3: urgeri, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 36: ex infamia eripere, id. ib. 2, 3, 60, § 140: de re aliqua infamiam capere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 30: colligere, Just. 3, 4: habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: irrogare alicui, Dig. 3, 2, 13: inferre, Cic. Lael. 18, 42: movere, Liv. 44, 25, 12: ferre alicui, Tac. A. 14, 22: sarcire, *to repair*, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: libellos ad infamiam alicujus edere, Suet. Aug. 55: trahere aliquid ad infamiam, *to bring into disrepute, to give a bad name to a thing*, Tac. A. 12, 4: Cacus Aventinae timor atque infamia silvae, Ov. F. 1, 551: saecli, *disgrace of the age*, id. M. 8, 97: pecuniae, *the disgrace of avarice*, Vell. 2, 33, 2: quid enim salvis infamia nummis? Juv. 1, 48.—*Plur.:* si ad paupertatem admigrant infamiae, Gravior paupertas fit, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 19; Tac. A. 4, 33.

in-fāmis, e, *adj.* [2. in-fama], *of ill report, ill spoken of, disreputable, notorious, infamous* (class.): homines ceteris vitiis atque omni dedecore infames, Cic. Clu. 47, 130: Metellus, infamis auctor deserendae Italiae, Liv. 27, 11, 12: captarum pecuniarum suspicione, id. 42, 45, 8: Valens ob lucra et quaestus infamis, Tac. H. 2, 56: filius, Quint. 9, 2, 79: ut inops infamis ne sim, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 63.—Of things: domus infamis et pestilens, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 5: digitus, *the middle finger*, because used in unbecoming and scornful gestures (cf. Juv. 10, 53), Pers. 2, 33 Gildersleeve ad loc.: tabella, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24: turpis adulescentia, vita infamis, id. Font. 11, 24: carmen, Ov. R. Am. 254: annus, Liv. 8, 18, 2: Alpes frigoribus, id. 8, 21, 31: scopuli, Hor. C. 1, 3, 20: materia, Gell. 17, 12, 1: quo facto (maledicto) condemnatus infamis efficitur, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 19.—*Adv.:* **infāmĭter,** *infamously;* only *sup.:* alicui infamissime adhaerere, Capitol. Pert. 13, 8.

in-fāmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [infamis], *to bring into ill repute, to brand with infamy, to disgrace, dishonor, defame* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: ut tua moderatio et gravitas aliorum infamet injuriam, Cic. Fam. 9, 12: Juppiter infamat seque suamque domum, Prop. 3, 11, 28 (4, 10, 28 M.): hunc infamatum, *branded*, Nep. Alc. 11: infamata dea, *ill-famed, ill-renowned*, Ov. M. 14, 446: Acheloün, Stat. Th. 7, 416: suspecti testes, quos vitae humilitas infamaverit, Paul. Sent. 5, 15, 1.—**II.** Transf., *to blame, accuse, charge* (post-Aug.): aliquem temeritatis, Sen. Ep. 22: infamandae rei causa, Liv. 40, 7, 8: fidem, Quint. 10, 1, 74.

in-fandus, a, um, *adj., unspeakable, unutterable, unheard of, unnatural, shocking, abominable* (class.): res crudelis, infanda, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322: impurum atque infandum corpus, id. Sest. 55, 117: epulae, i. e. *of human flesh*, Liv. 23, 5 *fin.:* dolor, Verg. A. 2, 3: amor, id. ib. 4, 85: labores, id. ib. 1, 597: bellum, id. ib. 7, 583: mors, id. ib. 10, 673: dies, id. ib. 2, 132: Cyclopes, id. ib. 3, 644: stuprum, Liv. 1, 59, 8: caedes, id. 4, 32, 12; 29, 8, 8; Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 77.—In the *neutr. plur. absol.:* infanda furens, Verg. A. 8, 489: jam fero infandissima, Varus ap. Quint. 3, 8, 45.—In the *neutr.* as exclamation: navibus, infandum! amissis, *oh, woe unutterable*, Verg. A. 1, 251; so, infandum! sistunt amnes, id. G. 1, 479.

in-fans (infas, Momms. Inscr. R. N. 66; 5376; Inscr. Grut. 688, 2), fantis (*gen. plur.* infantium, but infantum, Plin. Ep. 9, 20, 14), *adj.* [in-for], *that cannot speak, without speech, mute, speechless* (class.): seu rubra Canicula findet Infantes statuas, Hor. S. 2, 5, 40: filius Croesi, Gell. 5, 9, 1: scribit Herodotus, Croesi filium, cum infans esset, locutum, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 121.—**II.** Transf., *not capable of speech, not eloquent:* infantes et insipientes homines, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4.—*Comp.:* infantior, quam meus est mulio, Varr. ap. Non. 56, 11: omnino nihil accusatore Lentulo subscriptoribusque ejus infantius, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4 *init.*—*Sup.:* ut timerem, si nihil dixissem, ne infantissimus existimarer, *incapable of speaking*, Cic. Clu. 18, 51; cf.: historia neque nimis infans, neque perfecte diserta, id. Brut. 26, 101.—**B.** *Not yet able to speak, young, little, infant:* infantes pueri, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 64 Müll.: infantium puerorum incunabula, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53, 153: pupilla, id. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 153: filius, id. Clu. 9, 27: filia, Suet. Ner. 35.—Of the young of the brute creation: pulli, Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 92: catuli, id. 29, 5, 32, § 100.—Of a plant, *little:* boletus, Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 93: ova, *fresh*, Ov. M. 4, 518.—**III.** Esp. as *subst.:* **infans,** fantis, *com. gen.* **a.** In gen., *a young* or *little child, an infant, babe:* natura movet infantem, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33: non mulieribus, non infantibus pepercerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: parvi, Lucr. 1, 184: in Sabinis incertus infans natus, masculus an femina esset, Liv. 31, 12 *med.:* rusticus, Juv. 3, 176; 9, 60: crassus, id. 13, 163; 14, 168: infantem suam reportavit, Quint. 6, 1, 39: infantumque animae flentes, Verg. A. 6, 427: semestris, Liv. 21, 62: ab infante, *from infancy*, Col. 1, 8, 2; so, ab infantibus (of more than one), Cels. 7, 7, 15.—**b.** Esp., of the *unborn child:* infantem in utero matris Io triumphe clamasse, Liv. 24, 10 *fin.*—**B.** *Of* or *belonging to an infant, infantine:* pectoraque absorbent avidis infantia linguis, Ov. F. 6, 145: infantia ossa, id. M. 4, 517: guttura, id. ib. 4, 229: tutus ut infanti vagiat ore puer, id. F. 4, 208: manus, id. H. 9, 86: umbrae, *of departed infants*, id. ib 11, 119.—**C.** *Childish, like a child.*—Hence, **1.** *Silly:* illa Hortensiana omnia fuere infantia, Cic. Att. 10, 18, 1.—**2.** *Speechless, not expressing itself in words:* pudor, Hor. S. 1, 6, 57.—**IV.** For infandus, *unutterable, unheard of* (ante-class.): facinus, Att. ap. Non. 56, 12 (Trag. Fragm. v. 189 Rib.)

infantārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [infans], *that has to do with infants* (poet. and post-class.)—Only *substt.* **I. infantārĭa,** ae, *f., a woman fond of infants*, Mart. 4, 88, 3.—**II. infantārĭi,** ōrum, *m. plur., sacrificers of infants*, an epithet applied to the Christians, who were accused of offering up children, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 2.

infantĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *inability to speak.* **I.** Lit.: linguae, Lucr. 5, 1031.—**B.** In partic., *want of eloquence:* infantia ejus, qui rem norit, sed eam explicare dicendo non queat, Cic. de Or. 3, 35, 142: incredibilis accusatorum, id. Att. 4, 16, 8: infan-

tiae in dicendo, Quint. 5, 13, 38.—**II.** Transf., *infancy, early childhood:* quantum in infantia praesumptum est temporis, adulescentiae acquiritur, Quint. 1, 1, 19: prima ab infantia, *from earliest infancy*, Tac. A. 1, 4: nostra infantia caelum hausit Aventini, Juv. 3, 85.—Of animals, *the youth*, etc.: asini, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171: cervi ab infantia educati, id. 10, 63, 83, § 182.—Of inanim. things: sed est sua etiam studiis infantia, Quint. 1, 1, 21: pomi, Plin. 15, 19, 21, § 80: vinum cum in infantia est, dulce, Macr. S. 7, 7.—**2.** *Second childhood, childishness:* cum voce trementia membra . . . madidique infantia nasi, Juv. 10, 199.—**B.** Collect., *the young, children:* irritandae ad discendum infantiae, Quint. 1, 1, 26: surculi infantiae adalligati, Plin. 32, 2, 11, § 24.

infanticīda, ae, *m.* and *f.* [infans-caedo], *a child-murderer, an infanticide* (late Lat.), Tert. Apol. 4; id. ad Nat. 1, 15.

infanticīdĭum, ii, *n.* [infanticida], *child-murder, infanticide* (late Lat.), Tert. Apol. 2.

infantĭlis, e, *adj.* [infans], *of* or *belonging to infants* or *little children* (post-class.): vestis, Dig. 34, 2, 25: blandimenta, Just. 17, 3, 20: uterus, *little, young*, App. M. 5, p. 164, 12.—Hence, *adv.:* **infantĭlĭter**, *like a child*, Hier. Orig. in Jer. Hom. 1, p. 750.

infanto, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to nourish* or *feed as an infant* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 14.

infantŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little girl* (post-class.), App. M. 10, p. 252, 15; Sid. Ep. 7, 2 al.

infantŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a little infant* (post-class.), App. M. 8, p. 207, 39; Nazar. Paneg. Const. 16, 6; Hier. in Isai. 3, 7, 16.

in-farcĭo (infercio), si, sum and tum, 4, *v. a.* **I.** *To stuff into* any thing. **A.** Lit.: in eas partes largum salem infarcito, Col. 12, 53, 2: crumenis turpe lucrum, Prud. Psych. 459.—*Pass.:* parietes quos appellant formaceos, inferciuntur verius quam struuntur, Plin. 35, 14, 48, § 169.—**B.** Trop.: inferciens verba, Cic. Or. 69, 231; Tert. Anim. 6.—**II.** Aliquid aliqua re, *to stuff with* something: bracteas leviore materiā, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 25: se cibo, Lact. Most. Pers. 49, 3: crinibus, Tert. Pall. 4: stercoribus, id. adv. Marc. 3, 10.

infarsus and **infersus**, a, um, *Part.*, from infarcio.

‡ **in-fascĭnābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [2. in-fascino], *that cannot be bewitched*, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **in-fascĭnātē**, *adv.* [id.], *without being bewitched*, Gloss. Philox.

in-fastīdībĭlis, e, *adj.*, *not to be loathed, not repulsive:* sedulitas, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 16.

in-fastīdītus, a, um, *adj.*, *not loathed, not loathsome* (late Lat.): cadaver, Sid. Carm. 16, 124: suggestio, Cassiod. Var. 5, 41.

in-fătīgābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *indefatigable* (post-Aug.): cursus, Plin. 28, 19, 78, § 257: quiddam est virtus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 7: animus, id. Ep. 66 *med.*; Lact. 7, 27 *fin.*; Macr. S. 1, 21, 17.—*Adv.:* **in-fătīgābĭlĭter**, *indefatigably:* gaudere, Aug. Ep. 32 ad Paul.

in-fătīgātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unwearied* (late Lat.): viatrix, Mart. Cap. 6, § 582.

‡ **in-fătīgo**, āre, *v. a.*, *not to weary*, Not. Tir. p. 118.

infătŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infatuo], *infatuation* (late Lat.), Hilar. in Job, 3, p. 219.

infătŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-fatuor], *to make a fool of, to infatuate* (class.): aliquem, Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 22; id. Fl. 20, 47; Sen. Suas. 2 *fin.:* verbis, Auct. B. Afr. 16, 1: quemque adulatio infatuat, Sen. Ep. 59 *med.:* hominem, Amm. 15, 8, 2.—**II.** Transf., *to deprive of taste, make flat:* infatuatum sal, Hier. Ep. 2, 6.

in-faustus, a, um, *adj.*, *unfortunate, unpropitious* (poet. and post-Aug.): infaustas exurite puppes, Verg. A. 5, 635: nomen, id. ib. 7, 717: auspicium, id. ib. 11, 347: gradus, Ov. M. 3, 36: dies, Tac. H. 2, 91: castra, id. A. 1, 30.—*Neutr. subst.:* **infaustum**, i, *n.*, *a misfortune:* infausto Atheniensium, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 169.—*Adv.:* **infaustē**, *unfortunately* (late Lat.), Cassiod. An. 12.

in-făvōrābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *unfavorable* (post-class.): sententia, Dig. 37, 6, 6.—*Adv.:* **in-făvōrābĭlĭter**, *unfavorably:* respondere, Dig. 50, 2, 2, § 6.

1. infectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. in-factus], *a non-performance* of a thing, *a doing nothing* (late Lat.): fortunae (al. effectione), Eum. Pan. ad Const. Caes. 18, 6.

2. infectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inficio], *a dyeing* (late Lat.): capillorum, Theod. Prisc. 1, 1: purpurae, Ambros. Apol. David, 8, § 45.

* **infectīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to dyeing.*—Only *subst. plur.:* **infectīva**, ōrum, *n.*, *dye-stuffs, dyes*, Vitr. 7, 14, 2.

infector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a dyer* (class.): eum infector moratur, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 7: lanarum, Plin. 20, 7, 25, § 59.—*Adj.*, *dyeing:* infector ille sucus, Plin. 11, 3, 2, § 8.

infectōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that serves for dyeing* (late Lat.): alumen, Marc. Emp. 4.—*Subst.:* **infectōrĭum**, ii, *n.*, *a dye-house*, Gr. βαφεῖον, Gloss. Philox.

infectrix, *f.* [id.], *one that infects* (eccl. Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. II. 105.

1. infectus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-factus]. **I.** *Not made* or *done, unwrought, unmade, undone, unperformed, unfinished* (class.): ubi cognovit, opera quae facta infectaque sient, Cato, R. R. 2, 1: ea, quae sunt facta, infecta refert, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 3: et id, quod indicatum non sit, pro infecto haberi oportere, Cic. Inv. 2, 27, 80: omnia pro infecto sint, *let all be regarded as undone*, Liv. 9, 11, 3: infecta pace, *without having effected a peace*, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 8; Liv. 37, 1, 6; 32, 37, 5: damnum infectum, *a loss which has not yet happened, but is only anticipated:* qui in pariete communi demoliendo damni infecti (nomine) promiserit, Cic. Top. 4, 22; id. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 146; so, damni infecti, Plin. 36, 2, 2, § 6; cf. Dig. 39, 2, 2; 43, 15, 1, § 5; Gai. 4, 31 al. (for Verg. A. 6, 742, v. inficio): infectis iis, quae agere destinaverat, ab urbe proficiscitur, *without having accomplished those things*, Caes. B. C. 1, 33; so, re infectā, *without accomplishing the matter*, id. B. G. 7, 17, 5; Liv. 9, 32, 6; Quint. 9, 3, 73; cf.: infecta dicta re eveniant tua, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 85: infectis rebus, Sall. J. 28, 4; Nep. Milt. 7, 5; and: infecto negotio, Sall. J. 58 *fin.:* victoriā, *without having gained the victory*, Liv. 9, 23, 11: argentum, *uncoined*, id. 34, 10, 4; cf. aurum, Verg. A. 10, 528: infecta dona facere, *to render unmade, to revoke*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 27: infectum reddere, *to make void, of no effect*, id. ib. 4, 3, 23: facta atque infecta, *things done and not done*, i. e. *true and false*, Verg. A. 4, 190; Stat. Th. 3, 430: rudis atque infecta materies, *unwrought*, Petr. 114: telasque calathosque infectaque pensa reponunt, *unfinished*, Ov. M. 4, 10.—**II.** *Impossible:* nihil jam infectum Metello credens, Sall. J. 76, 1; so, mira et paene infecta, App. M. 1, p. 111, 25.

2. infectus, a, um, *Part.*, from inficio.

3. infectus, ūs, *m.* [inficio], *a dyeing* (post-Aug.).—In *abl.:* lanarum, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 193.

infēcundē, *adv.*, v. infecundus.

in-fēcundĭtas, ātis, *f.* [infecundus], *unfruitfulness* (post-Aug.): agrorum, Col. prooem. 1, 1: terrarum, Tac. A. 4, 6: apum, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 50: bienni, Sall. H. Fragm. 3, 1 Dietsch.

in-fēcundus, a, um, *adj.*, *unfruitful* (rare): ager frugum fertilis, arbore infecundus, Sall. J. 17, 5; Verg. G. 2, 48; Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 34.—*Comp.:* infecundior materia, Col. 2, 4, 7.—* *Adv.:* **infēcundē**, *unfruitfully*, i. e. *meagrely, sparingly:* infecunde atque jejune laudare, Gell. 19, 3, 2.

in-fēlīcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [infelix], *ill-luck, misfortune* (rare but class.): quid hoc infelicitatis? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 5: haruspicum, Cic. Div. 2, 29 *fin.:* gravior, Liv. 40, 55 *fin.* al.—*Plur.:* miseriae et infelicitates, *calamities*, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 17, 37.

infēlīcĭter, *adv.*, v. infelix *fin.*

infēlīcĭto (or **infēlīco**, v. infra), āre, 1, *v. a.* [infelix], *to render unhappy, make wretched, plague* (ante-class.): di me et te infelicitent, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 30 (Ritschl et MSS.; al. infelicent): Hercle illum infelicitent di, id. Merc. 2, 3, 99 (Ritschl; al. infelicent): ut te di omnes infelicitent, Caecil. ap. Non. 126, 26 (but Com. Fragm. v. 114 Rib., infelicent).—Form infelico: di illum infelicent omnes, Plaut. Poen. 2, 1, 1.

in-fēlix, īcis, *adj.*, *unfruitful, not fertile:* vulgus infelicem arborem eam appellat, quoniam nihil ferat, nec seratur unquam, Plin. 24, 9, 41, § 68; cf. id. 16, 26, 45, § 108; hence, of the *gallows*, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 13; cf. Liv. 1, 26, 6: tellus frugibus, Verg. G. 2, 239; cf. ib. 2, 314: lolium, id. E. 5, 37.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Unfortunate, unhappy, miserable* (class.): crux infelici et aerumnoso comparabatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 162: homo miserrimus atque infelicissimus, id. Rosc. Am. 41, 119: patria, Verg. A. 9, 786: fama, id. ib. 12, 608.—With *gen.:* animi Phoenissa, Verg. A. 4, 529: fidei, Sil. 12, 432: ausi, id. 9, 627.—*Comp.:* infelicior domi quam militiae, Liv. 5, 12, 1.—*Sup.:* femina, Quint. 8, 5, 21.—**B.** *Act.*, *causing misfortune* or *calamity, unlucky, calamitous:* infelix rei publicae, Cic. Phil. 2, 26, 64: terra fingenti Prometheo, Prop. 3, 5, 7: thalamus, Verg. A. 6, 521: balteus, id. ib. 12, 941: vates, *prophetess of ill*, id. ib. 3, 246: erga plebem studium, Liv. 3, 56, 9: opera, Quint. 10, 1, 7: sollicitudo, id. 12, 10, 77: paupertas, Juv. 3, 152 al.—Hence, *adv.:* **infēlīcĭter**, *unhappily, unfortunately:* fit mihi obviam infeliciter, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 36: tentata res, Liv. 1, 45, 3: totiens temptata arma, id. 2, 35, 8.—*Comp.:* infelicius, Sen. Contr. 5, 33; Quint. 8, 6, 33.—*Sup.:* infelicissime, Aug. Civ. Dei, 12, 13.

‡ **infendĕre** ἐπιτεῖναι, ἐγκληματίσαι, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **infendĭtor** σύνδικος, Gloss. Philox.

infensē, *adv.*, v. infensus *fin.*

infenso, āre, *v. a.* and *n.* [infensus], *to treat in a hostile manner, to ravage, destroy* (Tacitean). **I.** *V. a.:* bello Armeniam, Tac. A. 13, 37: pabula, id. ib. 6, 34.—**II.** *V. n.*, *to act like an enemy, to be hostilely disposed:* quasi infensantibus Dis, Tac. A. 13, 41.

infensus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-fendo], *hostile, inimical, enraged* (class.; cf. infestus): infenso atque inimico animo venire, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 61, § 149.—With *dat.:* Drances infensus Turno, Verg. A. 11, 122: opes principibus infensae, *dangerous*, Tac. A. 11, 1.—With *in* and *acc.:* infensioribus in se quam in illum judicibus, Liv. 39, 6, 5: infensius servitium, *hard, oppressive*, Tac. A. 1, 81: valetudo, *illness, sickness*, id. ib. 14, 56; 4, 48; Suet. Vit. 14; Vop. Aur. 36.—*Sup.:* infensissima virtus, Aug. contr. Jul. Pelag. 6, § 34.—Hence, *adv.:* **infensē**, *hostilely, bitterly* (class.): quis Isocrati est adversatus infensius? Cic. Or. 51, 172: infense invectus, Tac. A. 5, 3.

infer, a, um, v. inferus *init.*

in-fĕrax, ācis, *adj.*, *unfruitful* (late Lat.): silvae, Hier. Homil. ex Orig. 2.

infercĭo, v. infarcio.

infĕri, ōrum, v. inferus, I. B.

infĕrĭae, ārum, *f. plur.* [inferi], *sacrifices in honor of the dead* (class.); *nom.*, Ov. M. 13, 613; *abl.*, id. ib. 454: alicui inferias afferre, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42; cf.: absenti ferat inferias, Verg. A. 9, 215; so, referre, Hor. C. 2, 1, 28: alicui dare, Ov. F. 5, 422: mittere, id. M. 11, 381: accipere, id. ib. 8, 488: inferias alicui facere, Tac. H. 2, 95: inferias his annua religione instituit, Suet. Calig. 15; id. Claud. 11; id. Vit. 11 al.

* **infĕrĭālis**, e, *adj.* [inferiae], *of* or *belonging to a funeral:* officia, App. M. 8, p. 204.—Hence, **infĕrĭālĭa**, ōrum, *n. plur.*, = inferiae, *sacrifices to the dead*, Gloss. Philox.

infĕrĭor, v. inferus, II.

1. infĕrĭus, *adv.*, v. infra.

2. infĕrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [infero], *that is offered* or *sacrificed* (ante- and post-class.): vinum, *sacrificial wine*, Cato, R. R. 132, 2; 134, 3; Arn. 4, 138.

in-fermentātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unleavened* (late Lat.): panes, Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 47.

‡ **in-fermentum**, i, *n.*, *unleavened bread*, Gloss. Philox.

infernālis, e, *adj.* [infernus], *nether, lower, belonging to the lower regions, infernal* (post-class.): nox, Alcim. Avit. 2, 290:

Juppiter, i. e. *Pluto*, Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 389.

infernas, ātis, *adj.* [infernus], *of* or *from the lower country, lowland* (rare): abies, Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 197; Vitr. 2, 10: navicularii, Inscr. Orell. 1084: terra, Mart. Cap. 6, § 603.

infernē, *adv.*, v. infernus, a, um, *fin.*

infernus, a, um, *adj.* [infer], *lower, that which lies beneath* (mostly poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: hic sese infernis de partibus erigit Hydra, *from beneath*, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 44, 114: superi infernique Di, Liv. 24, 38, 8: stagna, id. 8, 24, 3: auster, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 128: mare, *the Tuscan Sea*, Luc. 2, 400.—**II.** In partic., *underground, belonging to the Lower Regions, infernal*: rex, *Pluto*, Verg. A. 6, 106: Juno, *Proserpine*, id. ib. 6, 138: sedes, id. ib. 8, 244: tenebrae, id. ib. 7, 325: infernas umbras carminibus elicere, *to raise the dead by magical incantations*, Tac. A. 2, 28: palus, *the Styx*, Ov. F. 2, 610: ratis, *Charon's boat*, Prop. 3, 5, 14 (4, 4, 14 Müll. infernas rates): rota, *Ixion's wheel*, id. 1, 9, 20: sorores, *the Furies*, Claud. ap. Ruf. 1, 27: aspectus, Tac. G. 43.—**B.** *Substt.* **1. infernum**, i, *n.*, *the depths of the earth*: ex inferno audiri, Jul. Obseq. 105 al.—**2. infernus**, i, *m.*, *hell* (eccl. Lat.), Ambros. in Psa. 48, §§ 22, 24; Vulg. Job, 17, 13; id. Psa. 9, 18.—**3. inferni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the shades below*: Theseus infernis, superis testatur Achilles, Prop. 2, 1, 37; 2, 28, 49.—**4. inferna**, ōrum, *n.* **a.** *The lower parts of the body, the abdomen*, Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 51.—**b.** *The infernal regions*, Tac. H. 5, 5; Sol. 43, 2; Sen. Herc. Fur. 428.—In eccl. Lat. = infernus, *hell*, Lact. 6, 3, 11; Vulg. Job, 21, 13. —Hence, *adv.*: **infernē**, *below, beneath* (a favorite word of Lucr.), Lucr. 6, 597 (opp. superne); id. 6, 764; 187.

in-fĕro, intŭli, illātum, inferre, *v. a.*, *to carry, bring, put,* or *throw into* or *to* a place (class.); constr. with *in* and *acc.*, *ad*, or the *dat.* **I.** Lit. (α) With *in* and *acc.*: in equum, *to bring* or *set upon a horse*, Caes. B. G. 6, 29: coronam in curiam, Liv. 44, 14, 3: Scipio lecticula in aciem inlatus, id. 24, 42, 5: in portum quinqueremes, id. 28, 17, 5; cf. id. 26, 21, 6; 10, 2, 13: arma in Italiam, Nep. Ham. 4, 2: bello in provinciam illato, Cic. Fam. 15, 2, 1; id. Sest. 27, 58; Liv. 9, 25, 2.—(β) With *dat.*: semina arvis, Tac. A. 11, 54: fontes urbi, id. ib. 11, 13; cf.: pedem aliquo, *to go* or *proceed to* a place, Cic. Caecin. 14, 39: spolia opima templo, id. 4, 20.—(γ) With *ad*: scalas ad moenia, *to set against the walls*, Liv. 32, 24, 5.—(δ) *Absol.*: inferri mensam secundam jussi, *to be served up*, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 120: gressus, Verg. G. 4, 360.—**B.** *To throw upon, apply to* any thing; esp. of fire, *to set fire to*: tectis et templis ignes inferre conati sunt, *to set fire to*, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22; cf.: aliquid in ignem, Caes. B. G. 6, 18.—**C.** In partic. **1.** *To bring to a place for burial, to bury, inter*: ne quis sepulcra deleat, neve alienum inferat, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 64: reliquias ejus majorum tumulis inferri jussit, Just. 11, 15.—**2.** *To furnish, pay* (a tribute or tax): tributum alicui, Col. 1, 1, 11: vicesimam, Plin. Pan. 39, 6: septingenta milia aerario inferenda, id. Ep. 2, 11, 20.—**3.** *To give in, enter* (an account): sumptum civibus, Cic. Fl. 19, 45: rationes falsas, id. ib. 9, 20: rationibus, *to bring into account*, Col. 1, 7, 7: aliquid in rationes, Dig. 34, 3, 12.—**4.** Milit.: signa (arma) in hostem, or hosti, *to bear the standards against the enemy, to attack, make an attack upon*: conversa signa in hostes inferre, *to wheel about and attack*, Caes. B. G. 2, 26; Liv. 6, 29, 2; 9, 27, 12; saep. with *dat.*: trepidantibus inferunt signa Romani, id. 3, 18, 8; 8, 30, 7; Curt. 8, 14, 15: signa patriae urbi, Cic. Fl. 2, 5; Liv. 28, 3, 13; so, inferre arma, Nep. Dat. 6, 5: pedem, *to advance, attack*, Liv. 10, 33, 4; so, gradum: gradum acrius intulere Romani, id. 35, 1, 9: bellum alicui, *to make war upon, to wage war against*, Cic. Pis. 34: bellum Italiae, id. Att. 9, 1, 3: bellum contra patriam, id. Phil. 2, 22, 53: arma, *to begin a war, commence hostilities*, Liv. 1, 30, 8.—**5.** Se, *to betake one's self to, repair to, go into, enter*, esp. with the accessory notion of haste and rapidity.—With *dat.*: visa vi quadam sua inferunt sese hominibus noscitanda, *present, offer themselves*, Gell. 19, 1, 15: lucus erat, quo se Numa sine arbitris inferebat, Liv. 1, 21, 3: se foribus, Verg. A. 11, 36: se flammae, Vell. 2, 74.—With a play upon I. β, supra: me inferre Veneri vovi jam jentaculum (cf. the context), Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 72.—With *in* and *acc.*: se in periculum capitis atque in vitae discrimen, *to rush upon, expose one's self to*, Cic. Balb. 10, 25: cum se in mediam contionem intulisset, Liv. 5, 43, 8; 4, 33, 7; 7, 17, 5; 24, 16, 1 al.—*Absol.*: viden' ignavum, ut se inferat! *how he struts! how proudly he walks!* Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 54: ut magnifice infert sese, id. Ps. 4, 1, 7: atque etiam se ipse inferebat, *presented himself, came unbidden*, Cic. Caecin. 5; Liv. 2, 30, 13; 22, 5, 5; Tac. H. 4, 66; id. Agr. 37; Curt. 4, 12, 14 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to bring forward, introduce; to produce, make, excite, occasion, cause, inflict*: in re severa delicatum aliquem inferre sermonem, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: mentionem, *to make mention, to mention*, Liv. 4, 1, 2: spem alicui, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: quam maximum terrorem hostibus, id. ib. 7, 8: alicui injuriam, id. ib. 54; Val. Max. 8, 1, 6; cf.: injuriis in socios nostros inferendis, Cic. Sest. 27, 58: calamitatem, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: turpitudines, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 9: crimen proditionis alicui, id. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 106: periculum civibus, id. Sest. 1, 2: probrum castis, labem integris, infamiam bonis, id. Cael. 18, 42: moram et impedimentum alicui rei, id. Inv. 1, 9, 12: mortem alicui per scelus, id. Mil. 7, 17: pestilentiam agris, Liv. 5, 14, 3: vim vitae suae, *to lay violent hands upon one's self*, Vell. 2, 45: vim et manus alicui, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 21: vim alicui, Tac. A. 15, 5; Suet. Claud. 16; 37: vulnera hostibus, *to give wounds to, to wound*, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: delectari criminibus inferendis, Cic. Lael. 18, 65: litem capitis in aliquem, id. Clu. 41, 116: alicui crimen proditionis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 106: judicium, *to judge* (post-class.), Dig. 5, 2, 4: prima peregrinos obscena pecunia mores intulit, Juv. 6, 299. —**B.** In partic., *to conclude, infer, draw an inference*, Cic. Inv. 1, 47, 87; Quint. 5, 11, 27.

infersus, *Part.*, from infercio.

‡**in-fertĭlis**, e, *adj.*, *unfruitful*, ἄγονος, Gloss. Philox.

‡**in-fertĭlĭtas**, ātis, *f.*, *unfruitfulness*, ἀγονία, Gloss. Philox.

infertor, ōris, *m.* (infero), *one who serves up dishes, a waiter, steward*, παραθέτης, Gloss. Philox.; Schol. Juv. 5, 83; 9, 109.

infertus, a, um, *Part.*, from infercio.

infĕrus, a, um (ante-class. collat. form of the *nom. sing.* infer: ubi super inferque vicinus permittet, Cato, R. R. 149), *adj.* [cf. Sanscr. adh-aras, adh-amas, the lower, lowest; and Lat. infra], *that is below, underneath, lower*; opp. superus. **I.** *Posit.* **A.** In gen.: inferus an superus tibi fert Deus funera, Liv. Andr. ap. Prisc. p. 606 P.; cf.: Di Deaeque superi atque inferi, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 36; Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 6; cf. also: ut ex tam alto dignitatis gradu ad superos videantur deos potius quam ad inferos pervenisse, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: limen superum inferumque salve, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 1: ut omnia supera, infera, prima, ultima, media videremus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 64: loca, *the lower parts*, id. Arat. 474: fulmina, *that come out of the ground*, Plin. 2, 52, 53, § 138: aqua, *that falls down, rain-water*, Varr. ap. Non. 1, 221: mare inferum, *the Lower*, i. e. *the Tuscan Sea* (opp. mare superum, the Upper or Adriatic Sea), Mel. 2, 4; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 75; Cic. Att. 9, 3, 1; id. de Or. 3, 19 et saep. also without mare: navigatio infero, *upon the Tuscan Sea*, id. Att. 9, 5, 1.—**B.** In partic., *underground, belonging to the Lower World*: **inferi**, ōrum, *m.* (*gen.* inferûm for inferorum, Varr. ap. Macr. S. 1, 16; Sen. de Ira, 2, 35), *the inhabitants of the infernal regions, the dead*: triceps apud inferos Cerberus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: si ab inferis exsistat rex Hiero, *were to rise from the dead*, Liv. 26, 32: si salvi esse velint, Sulla sit iis ab inferis excitandus, *to be raised from the dead*, Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 20: inferorum animas elicere, id. Vatin. 6, 14: ad inferos poenas parricidii luere, *in the infernal regions*, id. Phil. 14, 12, 32: ab inferis excitare aliquem, i. e. *to quote the words of one deceased*, id. Or. 25, 85; id. Brut. 93, 322.

II. *Comp.*: **infĕrĭor**, ius, *lower* in situation or place. **A.** Lit.: spatium, Caes. B. G. 7, 46, 3: locus, id. ib. 2, 25: pars, id. ib. 7, 35: ex inferiore loco dicere, *from below* (opp. ex superiore loco, from the tribunal), Cic. Att. 2, 24, 3; cf. superus, II. A.: onerosa suo pondere in inferius feruntur, *downwards*, Ov. M. 15, 241: scriptura, Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 117.—*Plur. subst.*: **infĕrĭōres**, um, *m.*, *the people of the lower part of the city*, Auct. B. Alex. 6, 3.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Subsequent, later, latter*, in time or succession: erant inferiores quam illorum aetas, qui, etc., *lived later, were younger*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 2; cf.: aetate inferiores paulo quam Iulius, etc., id. Brut. 49, 182; and: inferioris aetatis esse, id. ib. 64, 228: inferiores quinque dies, *the latter*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 13 Müll. —**2.** *Inferior* in quality, rank, or number. (α) With *abl. specif.*: voluptatibus erant inferiores, nec pecuniis ferme superiores, Cic. Rep 2, 34: inferior fortunâ, id. Fam. 13, 5, 2: dignitate, auctoritate, existimatione, gratia non inferior, quam qui umquam fuerunt amplissimi, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 6: inferiores animo, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: quemadmodum causa inferior, dicendo fieri superior posset, Cic. Brut. 8: erat multo inferior navium numero Brutus, Caes. B. C. 1, 57.—With *abl.*: ut humanos casus virtute inferiores putes, Cic. Lael. 2.—(β) With *in* and *abl.*: in jure civili non inferior, quam magister fuit, Cic. Brut 48, 179.—(γ) *Absol.*: inferiores extollere, Cic. Lael. 20, 72; cf. id. ib. § 71: invident homines maxime paribus aut inferioribus, id. de Or. 2, 52, 209; cf.: indignum est, a pari vinci aut superiore, indignius ab inferiore atque humiliore, id. Quint. 31: supplices inferioresque, id. Font. 11: ordines, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: crudelis in inferiores, Auct. Her. 4, 40: non inferiora secutus, *naught inferior*, Verg. A. 6, 170.

III. *Sup.* in two forms: **infĭmus** (or **infŭmus**) and **īmus**. **A.** Form infimus (infumus), a, um, *lowest, last* (= imus; but where the lowest of several objects is referred to, infimus is used, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103; 2, 6, 17; v. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 588). **1.** Lit.: stabiliendi causa singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 7: ab infimis radicibus montis, id. B. C. 1, 41, 3; 1, 42, 2: cum scripsissem haec infima, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6: ab infima ara, *from the lowest part of the altar*, id. Div. 1, 33; cf.: sub infimo colle, *the foot*, Caes. B. G. 7, 79.—*Subst.*: **infĭmum**, i, *n.*, *the lowest part, bottom*, in the phrase: ab infimo, *from below, at the bottom*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 140: collis erat leniter ab infimo acclivis, Caes. B. G. 7, 19, 1 (for which, ab imo; v. below, B. 1.): stipites demissi et ab infimo revincti, id. ib. 7, 73, 3; cf. Sen. Q. N. 3, 30, 4; 6, 4, 1; so, ad infimum, *at the bottom*, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 3: collis passus circiter CC. infimus apertus, *at the bottom*, id. ib. 2, 18, 2.—**2.** Trop., *lowest, meanest, basest* in quality or rank: infima faex populi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6; cf.: condicio servorum, id. Off. 1, 13: infimo loco natus, id. Fl. 11: summos cum infimis pari jure retinebat, id. Off. 2, 12: humilitas natalium, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 37: preces, *the most humble*, Liv. 8, 2; 29, 30.—Hence, **infĭmē**, *adv.*, only trop., *at the bottom* (late Lat.): quid summe est, quid infime, Aug. Ep. 18, 2.—**B.** Form imus, a, um, *the lowest, deepest, last* (= infimus; but when opp. to summus, to express a whole from end to end, imus is used; v. Suet. Aug. 79; Quint. 2, 13, 9; Liv. 24, 34, 9; Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 54; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 588). **1.** Lit.: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: terra ima sede semper haeret, id. Rep. 6, 18: fundo in imo, *at the very bottom*, Verg. A. 6, 581: vox, *the deepest bass* (opp. vox summa, the treble), Hor. S. 1, 3, 7; Quint. 11, 3, 15: conviva, *that reclines at the bottom*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 40; Mart. 6, 74: ad imam quercum, *at the foot of the oak*, Phaedr. 2, 4, 3: in aure ima, *at the bottom of the ear*, Plin. 11, 45, 103, § 205.—As *substt.* **A.** *Plur.*: **īmi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the lowest, most humble*: aequalis ad maximos imosque pervenit clementiae tuae admiratio, Sen. Clem. 1, 1, 9: pacis et armorum superis imisque deorum Arbiter, Ov. F. 5, 665 —**B. īmum**, i, *n.*, *the bottom, depth, low-*

est part Lit: ab imo ad summum, Hor. S 2, 3, 308: locus erat paulatim ab imo acclivis, Caes. B G 3, 19, 1 (for which, ab infimo; v. above, A 1.); so, tigna paulum ab imo praeacuta, id. ib 4, 17: suspirare ab imo, *to fetch a deep sigh*, Ov. A. A 3, 675: (aures) instabiles imo facit, *at the bottom. at their roots*, id. M. 11, 177: aquae perspicuae imo, *down to the bottom*, id. ib 5, 588 —*Plur.:* ima summis mutare, *to turn the lowest into the highest*, Hor C. 1, 34, 12; Vell. 2, 2: ima, *the under world*, Ov. M 10, 47.—With *gen:* ima maris, *the bottom of the sea*, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 64: ima montis. *the foot of a mountain*, id. 4, 11, 18, § 40.—**2.** Trop, with respect to time or order, *the last* (mostly poet.): mensis, Ov. F. 2, 52.—Hence, *subst.:* **imum,** i, *n., the last, the end:* nihil nostrā interest an ab summo an ab imo nomina dicere incipiamus, Auct Her 3, 18, 30: si quid inexpertum scaenae committis ... servetur ad imum, *till the last, to the end*, Hor. A. P. 126: dormiet in lucem ... ad imum Threx erit, *at last*, id. Ep 1, 18, 35.

in-fervĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v a* (*pass* fio, factus, fiĕri), *to cause to boil in* any thing; or simply *to cause to boil, to boil:* infervefacito paulisper, Cato, R. R. 156, 7: liquatum acetum, Col. 12, 17, 2: cum infervefiunt, Scrib Comp 271: omnia infervefacta, Col. 9, 13, 5.

infervĕfīo, v. the preced art.

in-fervĕo, ēre, *v n, to boil in* any thing; *to boil, seethe:* facito bis aut ter inferveat, Cato, R. R. 108; Cels 5, 25, 4: mel Atticum ter infervere facito, Col. 12, 38, 5

in-fervesco, ferbŭi, 3, *v inch n., to boil down, to boil, to grow hot, be heated:* fabae tertia pars ut infervescat, Cato, R. R 90: mulsum quod inferbuit, Cels 2, 30: hoc ubi inferbuit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 67: ne infervescat aqua sole, *be heated*, Plin 19, 12, 60, § 183 —Poet: solem infervescere fronti arcet, *to burn on the forehead*, Sil 13, 341.

infestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infesto], *a disturbing, troubling* (post class.), Tert Apol. 1.

infestātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a disturber, troubler* (post-Aug and very rare), Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 143

infestē, *adv*, v. infestus *fin*

infestīvĭter, *adv*, v. infestivus *fin*

in-festīvus, a, um, *adj., not agreeable, not pleasant, inelegant* (post-class): subagresti ingenio et infestivo, Gell. 1, 5, 3 — *Adv:* **infestīvĭter,** *inelegantly:* cetera vertit non infestiviter, i e. *quite elegantly*, Gell 9, 9, 9

infesto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.* [infestus], *to attack, trouble, molest, disturb, infest* (mostly post-Aug) **I.** Lit: Scylla latus dextrum, laevum Charybdis infestant, Ov M. 13, 730: eas insulas infestari beluis, Plin. 6, 32, 37, § 205 morbis, id. 17, 24, 37, § 216: mari infestato latrociniis, Vell. 2, 73: vulnera et nimius calor et nimium frigus infestant, Cels. 5, 26, 6 *fin:* hostem, Front Strat. 2, 3, 16: sagittis infestari, id. ib 2, 13, 7; Sen. Ep 71, 18; Lact. Epit 59, 7.—**II.** Transf, in gen., *to attack, destroy, injure, impair:* vinum minus infestat nervos, Plin. 23, 1, 22, § 39: aloe non infestat stomachum, id. 27, 4, 5, § 16: saporem, id. 15, 23, 25, § 92 fons amaritudine infestatur, id. 2, 103, 106, § 228: rem familiarem, *to impair*, Col 1, 5, 7: animos, *to destroy*, id. 11, 1, 22. animam, Sen. Contr 3, 18, 10

in-festus, a, um, *adj* [2 in festus for fensus, from fendo; whence defendo, infensus], *made unsafe, disturbed, molested, infested; unquiet, unsafe* (class; cf. infensus) **I.** Lit via excursionibus barbarorum infesta, Cic. Prov Cons. 2, 4: iter, id Phil 12, 10 civitas, Liv 3, 24: omnia in festa serpentibus, Sall J 89: sua tuta omnia, infesta hostium (omnia), Liv. 2, 49: vita, Cic. Rosc. Am 11: infestum agrum reddere, *to make unsafe*, Liv 2, 11: mare infestum habere, *to disturb, render insecure*, Cic. Att. 16, 1 infestam habere Macedoniam, Liv 26, 24.—*Comp:* infestior salus, Cic. Planc. 1: senectus, Liv 1, 47 — *Sup:* infestissima pars Ciliciae, Cic. Fam 2, 10, 3 — **II.** Transf, act., *that renders unsafe, that acts in a hostile manner, hostile, inimical, troublesome, dangerous:* irrupit in Galliam, quam sibi armis animisque infestam inimicamque cognovit, Cic. Phil 10, 10, 21: provincia huic victoriae maxime infesta, id. Lig. 8, 24: gens infestissima nomini Romano, Sall. C. 52: pestis infesta rei publicae, Cic. Cat 1, 5: infestus in cognatos, Auct Her 4, 40, 52: exercitu infesto in agrum Sabinum profecti, Liv. 2, 36; cf: infestis signis impetum facere, Caes. B C 3, 93; so freq: infestis signis, Cic Font. 16; Caes B G 6, 7; 7, 52; Liv 2, 30 al.: infestis pilis procurrere, Caes. B C. 3, 93: infestis pilis proturbare, Tac. H 1, 31 *fin:* infesto spiculo aliquem petere, Liv. 2. 20: infesta tela ferre, Verg A. 5, 582: infestis oculis conspici, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: infesta virtutibus tempora, Tac Agr. 2: scelus, Cic. Clu 66, 188: atque inimicus clamor, id. Verr. 2, 1, 5: animo infestissimo aliquem intueri, id. ib 2, 5, 55: bellum, Liv. 9, 12: missus morbus infesto a numine, Juv. 13, 231.—Hence, *adv.:* **infestē,** *hostilely, violently, outrageously:* quae illi infeste in nos fecerint, Liv. 26, 13, 7; Vell 2, 45, 3 — *Comp*, Liv. 2, 55; 8, 33; 28, 29 — *Sup*, Cic. Quint. 21 (with inimicissime), Quint 11, 8, 10

in-fībŭlo (-fiblo), āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [in fibula], *to clasp, buckle*, or *button together, to close with a clasp* or *pin* (rare): infibulati sacrificabant flamines propter usum aeris antiquissimum aereis fibulis, Paul ex Fest p 113 Müll.; Serv. Verg. A 4, 262.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Med. t t.: adulescentulos interdum vocis, interdum valetudinis causa, *to infibulate*, Cels. 7, 25, 3 —**B.** In cookery, *to fasten together* that which is larded or stuffed, Apic. 8, 7, § 372.

inficētē and **inficētus,** v. infac-.

inficiae, v. infitiae.

1. inficiens, entis, *Part*, from inficio

2. inficiens, entis, *adj* [2. in facio], *that does nothing, inactive* (ante class.): homo, Varr. L. L. 6, § 78 Müll.: apes (with inertes), id. R R. 3, 16, 8.

in-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3, *v a* [in facio], *to put* or *dip into* any thing; hence, **I.** Lit., *to stain, dye, color, tinge with:* quia tibi suaso infecisti pallulam, Plaut Truc 2, 2, 16: omnes se Britanni vitro inficiunt, Caes B G. 5, 14: lana infecta conchylio, Plin. 32, 7, 25, § 77: arma infecta sanguine, Verg A. 5, 413; cf.: locum sanguine, Tac. H 2, 55: diem, *to discolor, darken*, Ov M 13, 601: populi sole infecti, nondum exusti, Plin 6, 19, 22, § 70. palpebrae mulieribus infectae quotidiano, Plin. 11, 37, 56, § 154: vestis ita infecta, id. 28, 7, 23, § 83; cf: tinguntur sole populi, jam quidem infecti, *darkened, tanned*, id. 6, 19, 22, § 70: albus ora pallor inficit, *covers*, Hor Epod. 7, 15; cf: virgo inficitur teneras ore rubente genas, Tib 3, 4, 32.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To mix with* some thing: pocula veneno, Just 21, 4: hoc (*abl*) amnem inficit, Verg. A. 12, 418 —**2.** In partic, in a bad sense, *to taint, infect, spoil:* pabula tabo, Verg G 3, 481; cf: Gorgoneis Alecto infecta venenis, *imbued*, id. A. 7, 341: mel infectum fronde, *that has a taste of leaves*, Plin 11, 13, 13, § 32.—**II.** Trop **A.** In gen.: sapientia nisi alte descendit et diu sedit animum non colo ravit sed infecit, *has merely tinged*, Sen. Ep 71, 31: si illā (humanorum divinorumque notitiā) se non perfuderit, sed infecerit, id. ib 110, 8; cf.: (vestes) quarum generosi graminis ipsum Infecit natura pecus, Juv 12, 41 —**B.** In partic **1.** *To instruct in* any thing (syn. imbuere): jam infici debet (puer) iis artibus, quas si, dum est tener, combiberit, ad majora veniet paratior, Cic. Fin 3, 2, 9: animos teneros et rudes inficiunt et flectunt, ut volunt, id Leg 1, 17 *fin* —**2.** *To spoil, corrupt, infect* (syn. corrumpo): nos umbris, deliciis, otio . desidia animum infecimus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 78 inficimur opinionum pravitate, id ib 3, 2: vereor ne hoc quod infectum est serpat longius, id. Att. 1. 13, 2: cupiditatibus principum et vitiis infici solet tota civitas, id Leg 3, 13, 30: elui difficile est; non enim inquinati sumus, sed infecti, Sen. Ep 59, 9: artibus infectus, Tac A 12, 2.—Poet.: infectum eluitur scelus (= quo se infecerunt), Verg A 6, 742 Forbig. and Conington ad loc.

inficior, v. infitior

in-fĭdēlis, e, *adj*, *that cannot be relied upon, unfaithful, faithless* **I.** In gen. (rare but class): si hoc sibi sument, nullam esse fidem, quae infideli data sit, Cic Off. 3, 29, 106: Bellovaci, qui ante erant per se infideles, Caes. B G. 7, 59: non infideles arbitrae Nox et Diana, Hor. Epod. 5, 50: obsecro, infidelior mihi ne fuas, quam ego sum tibi, Plaut. Capt 2. 3, 83: ut ex infidelissimis (sociis) firmissimos redderem, Cic Fam 15, 4, 14: silex ad structuram infidelis, Plin 36, 22, 49, § 169: infidelis recti magister est metus, Plin. Pan. 45 —**II.** In partic., in eccl. Lat, *unbelieving, infidel:* Christiani, Salv. de Gub 5 *init* —*Adv.:* **infĭdēlĭter,** *faithlessly, perfidiously:* nec me minus putarem reprehendendum, si inutiliter aliquid senatui suaserim quam si infideliter, Cic Brut. 2, 1, 2; Vulg. Isa. 21, 2. —*Sup:* infidelissime, Salv. contra Avar. 3

infĭdēlĭtas, ātis, *f* [infidelis], *unfaithfulness, faithlessness, infidelity:* amicitiarum, Cic. Tusc 5, 22: infidelitatis suspicionem sustinere, * Caes B. C 2, 33 —In *plur.:* quantae infidelitates in amicitiis, Cic. Mil. 26, 69

infĭdēlĭter, *adv*, v. infidelis *fin.*

infĭdĭbŭlum, v. infundibulum.

infĭdigrăphus, a, um, *adj.* [vox hybr, infidus- γράφω], *writing faithlessly* (eccl Lat): infidelis Deo nec infidigraphus nec ingratus, (Hilar) Anon in Job, 1, 124.

in-fīdus, a, um, *adj*, *not to be trusted, unsafe, faithless, treacherous, false* (class): quos fidos amicos habuisset, quos infidos, Cic. Lael. 15, 53: nihil stabile quod infidum est, id. ib 18, 65: gentes, id Prov. Cons 13, 33; cf: civitas Rhodiorum, Sall C 51, 5: genus Numidarum, id. J. 46, 3: scurra, Hor. Ep 1, 18, 4: societas regni, Liv. 1, 14: pax, id. 9, 45: promissa, Val Fl. 2, 578: mare, Lucr. 2, 557, cf Verg G 1, 254. — With *dat.:* istis infidus, Sall. H Fragm 1, 48, 15 Dietsch.—With *ad* and *acc.:* gens ut segnis ad pericula, ita infida ad occasiones, Tac A. 14, 23 — *Comp*, *sup*, and *adv* seem not to occur

in-fīgo, xi, xum, 3, *v a*, *to fix, thrust, drive*, or *fasten in.* **I.** Lit.: gladium hosti in pectus, Cic Tusc 4, 22, 50: ferreis hamis infixis, Caes B G 7, 73 *fin:* bastam portae, Verg A. 9, 746: signum, Cic Div 2, 31: (sagitta) infigitur arbore, *remains fixed, sticks fast*, Verg A. 5, 504. vulnus infixum, *made by a thrust*, id. ib 4, 689: infixa corpori extrahere, *things stuck in the body*, Plin 26, 12, 79, § 128; cf: infixum moenibus hostem deicere, *standing firmly on*, Sil. 11, 173: infixum educere telum, Ov. M 13. 393. aliquem in limo, Vulg. Psa. 68, 3 —**II.** Trop, *to infix, impress, imprint* (esp freq in the *part perf*): quod in hominum sensibus atque in ipsa natura positum atque infixum est, Cic Clu 6, 17: infigere animis res, Quint 9, 4, 134: religio infixa animo, Liv. 29, 18, 1: quicquid infixum et ingenitum est, Sen. Ep 11: quae sint inculcanda, in figenda, repetenda, Plin. Ep 1, 20: infixus pectori dolor haeret, id. ib: natis oscula, Sil 12, 738 oscula dextris, id. 12, 592; 8, 127: infixum est mihi, *I have firmly resolved, I am determined:* Vologesi penitus infixum erat arma Romana vitandi, Tac A. 15, 5; so with *inf:* infixum est fugere, Sil 4, 332; 10, 643

* **infĭgūrābĭlis,** e, *adj* [2. in figura], *shapeless, ill-shaped, deformed:* fornix, Amm 24, 4, 15.

infĭmātis (infŭm-), is, *adj* [infimus], *one of the lowest* (in condition, rank, etc.), opp summas: ego infumatis infumus, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 37, cf. Prisc. 943 P.: infimates ὑστερεύοντες, Gloss.

infĭmĭtas, ātis, *f* [id.], *lowness, humility* (late Lat.) sortis, Amm 29, 11: obsequiorum, id. 17, 13, 12, Aug 1 Music. 9, 15

infĭmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.* [id.], *to make low, to lower* (post-class): deos, App M 1, p 106, 2: ingenia ad miserias infimata (opp ad beatitudinem sublimata), id de Deo Socr p 44, 8

infĭmus, a, um, v inferus, III A.

in-findo, fidi, fissum, 3, *v a*, *to cut into, to cleave* (poet): telluri sulcos, Verg E. 4, 33, so poet., sulcos, *for to plough up, make by sailing*, id. A 5, 142: silvam, Dig 50, 66 volat cava pinus infinditque salum, *cuts through, sails through*, Val. Fl 1, 687.

infĭnībĭlis, e, *adj* [2. in finio], *endless*

(post class) materia, App Dogm Plat 1, p 4, 1, Mart Cap 2, § 203

infīnĭtas, ātis, *f* [2 in finis], *boundlessness, endlessness, infinity* locorum, *boundlessness, endless extent,* Cic N D 1, 26, 73 rerum atque naturae, id Tusc 5, 36 *fin* naturae, id. Ac 2, 37, Plin. 2, 2, 1, § 3 mundorum, Amm 15, 1, 4 populi, Hilar in Matt 14, 11, Aug Ver Relig 43 —*Absol* in infinitatem omnem peregrinari (sc animo), Cic Tusc 5, 39, 114, id N D 1, 19, 50

infīnītē, *adv* , v infinitus *fin*

* **infīnītĭo,** ōnis, *f* [infinitus], *boundlessness, infinity* infinitio ipsa, quam ἀπει ρίαν vocant, Cic Fin 1, 6, 21

infīnītīvus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *unlimited, indefinite* modus, or *absol* **infīnītīvus,** i, *m* , in gram , *the infinitive,* Mart Cap 3, § 310 sqq , Isid. Orig 1, 8, Diom p 331 P al

in-fīnītus, a, um, *adj* , *not enclosed within boundaries, boundless, unlimited* **I.** Lit quod finitum est habet extremum nihil igitur cum habeat extremum, in finitum sit necesse est, Cic Div 2, 50, 103 aer, materia, id Ac 2, 37, 118 imperium, id Verr 2, 3, 91 potestas, id. Agr 2, 13, 33, Liv 3, 9 magnitudines infinitissimae, Boeth Inst Arithm 1, 4 — *Subst* **infīnītum,** i, *n* , *boundless space, the infinite* ex infinito coorta, Lucr 5, 367 —**II.** Transf **A.** *Without end, endless, infinite* altitudo, Cic Verr 2, 4, 48 spes, id Deiot 5, 13 odium, id. Balb 27, 62 labor, id de Or 1, 1 licentia, id Verr 2, 3, 94, § 220 imperium, id ib 2, 3, 91, § 213 potestas, id Agr 2, 13, 33 occupationes, Nep Att 20, 2 pretium, *immoderate,* Dig 35, 2, 61 sin cuipiam nimis infinitum videtur, *too prolix,* Cic de Or 1, 15, 65 — *Subst* **infīnītum,** i, *n* , *an infinitude, an endless amount* or *number* infinitum auri, Eutr 9, 9 ad or in infinitum, *to infinity, without end* · haec (ars statuaria) ad infinitum effloruit, Plin 34 7, 16, § 35 crescere, id 34, 2, 3, § 5 durescere, id 13, 9, 18, § 62 sectio in infinitum, Quint 1, 10 *fin* ne in infinitum abeamus, Plin 17, 25, 38, § 243 infinitum quantum, *beyond all measure, exceedingly, extraordinarily,* Plin 18, 28, 68, n 3, § 277 infinito plus or magis, *infinitely more, far more,* Quint 3, 4, 25, 11, 3, 172 — **B.** *Innumerable, countless* multitudo librorum, Cic Tusc 2, 2, 6 multitudo, id Off 1, 16, 52 causarum varietas, id de Or 1, 5, 16, Caes B G 5, 12, 3 legum infinita multitudo, Tac A 3, 25 numerus annorum, Gell 14, 1, 18 pietatis exempla, Plin 7, 36, 36, § 121 pecunia ex infinitis rapinis Auct B Alex 64, 4, Spart Hadr 20, 5, Eutr 1, 3, 3, 20 al — **C.** *Indefinite* **1.** In gen infinitior distributio, *where no person or time is mentioned or implied,* Cic Top 8 quaestio, id. Part Or 18 res, id de Or 1, 31 conexa, *indefinite conclusions,* id Fat 8 —*Adv* in infinito, *to infinity, everywhere, at pleasure,* Dig 8, 2, 24, 8, 1, 9 —**2.** In gram verbum, i e *the infinitive,* Quint 9, 3, 9, also *absol* , id 1, 6, 7 and 8 articulus, *an indefinite pronoun,* Varr L L 8, § 45, 50 Müll vocabula, *appellative nouns* (as vir, mulier), ib § 80 —*Adv* **A. infīnītē. 1.** *Without bounds, without end, infinitely* ne infinite feratur ut flumen oratio, Cic Or 68, 228 concupiscere, *excessively,* id Par 6, 3 dividere, id Ac 1, 7 perorare, *without cessation, constantly,* id. Or 36 *fin* —**2.** *Indefinitely, in general* referre de re publica, Gell 14, 7, 9 —**B. infīnītō** (rare), *immensely, vastly* magis delectare, Quint 11 3, 4 magis flexa sunt, id 8, 4, 25 plus cogitare, id ib infinito praestare, Plin 25, 8, 53, § 94

infīo, v infit

infirmātĭo, ōnis *f* [1 infirmo], *a weakening, invalidating* **I.** Rerum judicatarum, Cic Agr 2, 3, 8, 2 4, 10 —**II.** Transf, *a refuting disproving* judicatio est, quae ex infirmatione et confirmatione rationis nascitur controversia, Cic Inv 1, 13, 18, 2, 21, 62

infirmē, *adv* , v infirmus *fin*

infirmis, e, *adj* , v infirmus *init*

infirmĭtas, ātis, *f* [infirmus], *want of strength, weakness feebleness* **I.** Lit puerorum, Cic de Sen. 10, 33 summa gracilitas et infirmitas corporis, id Fam. 7, 1 oculorum, Plin Ep 7, 21 propter sexus infirmitatem, Ulp Fragm 11, 1 aetatis, Paul Sent. 1, 7, 2 —**2.** In partic (sc corporis, valetudinis), *infirmity, indisposition, sickness* suspicionem infirmitatis dare, Suet Tib 72 infirmitate correptus, Just 28, 3, Plin Ep 10, 6 1 infirmitate impeditus, Dig 4, 6, 38 —**B.** Transf **1.** Of things hordeo contra tempestates maxima infirmitas, Plin 18, 7, 18, § 78 aedificii, Dig 39, 2, 43 nimia vini, Col. 12, 20, 7 — **2.** Concr, *of the weaker sex, women,* Liv 34, 7 *fin* infirmitas a robustioribus separanda est, *children,* Quint 2, 2, 14 — **II.** Trop **A.** In gen. animi, *want of spirit, want of courage,* Cic Rosc Am 4 10 mentis, Sen Ep 11 memoriae, *weakness,* Dig 41, 2, 44 necesse est aut infirmitati aut invidiae adsignetur, Caec in Cic Fam 6, 7, 3 —**B.** In partic, *fickleness, inconstancy* infirmitatem Gallorum veritus, quod sunt in consiliis capiendis mobiles, Caes B G 4, 5

infirmĭter, *adv* , v infirmus *fin*

1. infirmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* and *n* [infirmus] **I.** *Act* , *to deprive of strength, to weaken, enfeeble* **A.** Lit legiones, Tac A 15, 10 munimenta madore, Sall Fragm ap Non 138, 6 hominem, Cels 2, 12 —**B.** Trop **a.** *To invalidate, disprove, refute* res tam leves infirmare ac diluere, Cic Rosc Am 15, 42, with tollere, id N D 2, 59, 147, with frangere, id de Or 131 fidem testis, id Rosc Com 15, 45 fidem alicui, id. Att 15, 26 — **b.** *To annul, make void* legem, Liv 34, 3, Quint 7, 1, 49 contractum, Dig 49, 14, 46 graviter ferens aliquid a se factum infirmari, Vell 2, 2, 1 acta illa atque omnes res superioris anni, Cic Sest 18, 40 —**II.** *Neut* only in *part pres* as *subst* **infirmantes,** um, *m* , *the weak, sick,* Sulp Sev Vit S Mart 18, 5, id Ep 2, 12

2. in-firmo, avi, atum, 1, *v a* , *to establish in, fix,* or *confirm in* (late Lat), Cael Aur Acut 3, 4, 36

in-firmus, a, um (post class **infirmis,** e, Amm 20, 6), *adj* , *not strong, weak, feeble* **I.** Lit viribus infirmis, Cic Verr 2 4, 43, § 95 valetudo, id. Brut 48, 180 classis inops et infirma, id Verr 2, 5, 33, § 86 valetudo infirmissima id de Or 1, 45 —Hence, *infirm, indisposed, sick* sum ad modum infirmus, Cic Ac 1, 4, 14, Plin Ep 7, 26 pecus i e *sheep,* Ov Ib 44 lumen solis, *weak, feeble,* Luc 5, 545 infirmior est panis ex polline, *less nourishing,* Cels 2, 18 infirmissimus cibarius panis, id. ib saporis vinum, Col 3, 7 infirmissimae arbores, Plin 17, 24, 37, § 217 nervi, *weak,* id 23, 2, 28, § 59 civitas exigua et infirma, Caes B G 7, 17 —With *ad* infirmi ad resistendum, Caes B C 3, 9, 3 infirmior ad haec omnia Plin 36, 20, 37, § 145 —With *adversus* fama, infirmissimum adversus viros fortes telum, Curt 4, 14 —In *neutr pl subst* **infirma,** ōrum, *the weak parts* lineae, Plin 9 43, 67, § 145 —**II.** Trop, *weak* in mind or character, *superstitious, pusillanimous, inconstant, light minded* tenuis atque infirmi haec animi videri, Caes B C 1, 32 quippe minuti Semper et infirmi est animi voluptas ultio, Juv 13, 190 sum paulo infirmior, Hor S 1, 9, 71 quorum concursu terrentur infirmiores, Caes B C 1, 3, 5 homines infirmissimi, *very uncertain, not to be depended on,* Col 3, 10, 6 —Of things *of no weight* or *consequence, weak, trivial, inconclusive* omnino ad probandum utraque res infirma et nugatoria est, Cic Caecin 23, 64 quod apud omnes leve et infirmum est id Rosc Com 2, 6 cautiones id Fam 7, 18 infirmiore vinculo (amicitiae) contrahi, Liv 7, 30, 2 —Hence, *advv* **A.** Form **infirmē. 1.** *Weakly, faintly, not strongly not very* infirme animatus, Cic Fam 15, 1, 3 — Of speech, *feebly without vigor of expression* jejune et infirme, Plin Ep 1 20, 21 —**2.** *Weak mindedly, superstitiously* tonitrua et fulgura paulo infirmius expavescebat, Suet Aug 9 — **B.** Form **infirmĭter,** *weakly, feebly, without energy* infirmiter invalideque dicere, Arn 7, 250

in-fit, *v def* (infiunt, Mart Cap 2, § 220 infe ἄρξαι, Gloss infio, Varr ap Prisc 8 *fin*), *he* (*she, it*), *begins* infit me percontarier, Plaut As 2, 2, 76 laudare formam virginis, id. Rud prol 51 postulare plorans ejulans, ut, etc., id. Aul. 2 4, 39 commutare animum (with adoritur), Lucr 3, 515 erigere caput id. 5, 1208 ita farier, Verg A. 11, 242 —**II.** In partic **A.** *He begins to speak* his vocibus infit, Verg A 5, 708, cf talibus, id. ib 10 860 tum ita Tullus infit Romani, etc., Liv 1, 28, 4, cf with *acc.* and *inf* ibi infit annum se tertium et octogesimum agere Liv 3, 71 6 — **B.** In gen., *he speaks,* Prud. Apoth 805

‡ **infĭtens,** entis, *Part* , from infiteor, *that does not confess,* Gloss. Philox , cf the foll art

‡ **infĭtēri** non fateri, Paul ex Fest. p 112 Müll

infĭtĭae (infĭcĭae), ārum, *f* [2 in fateor] *denial,* only in the *acc.* in connection with ire, and very rarely without a negative, except in ante class Lat infitias ire, *to deny* (not in Cic or Cæs), constr with *acc* and *inf* , *aliquid* or *absol* · qui lubet ire infitias mihi facta quae sunt? Plaut Men 2, 3, 45 ille infitias ibit, Ter Ad 3, 2, 41 omnia infitias ire Plaut Cist 4, 1, 9, so without a negative infitias eunt mercedem se belli Romanis inferendi pactos, Liv 10, 10 8 —With a *negative* neminfitias eat Plaut Truc 4, 3, 76 quod nemo it infitias Nep Epam 10, 4 neque infitias eo, quasdam esse etc , Quint 3, 7, 3 neque nego, neque infitias eo, nos enixe operam dedisse, Liv 6, 40, 4, id 9, 9, 4, 31, 31, 9 nec eo infitias, quin, etc , Front Aquaed 72, Gell 2, 26 7, 19, 8, 5 —**II.** Esp , *to defend an action at law* jurare debent non calumniae causa litem intendere, et non calumniae causa ad infitias ire, Dig 10, 2 44 § 4

infĭtĭālis (infĭc-), e, *adj* [infitiae], *negative, consisting in denial* quaestio, Cic Top 24, 92 status, Quint 3 6, 15, 32.

infĭtĭātĭo (infĭc-), onis *f* [infitior] *a denial* **I.** In gen causam infitiatione defendere, Cic de Or 2, 25, 105 ipsam negationem infitiationemque, id Part 29, 102. —**II.** In partic , *a denying* or *disowning of a debt,* Sen de Ira, 2 9, 1 circumscriptiones, furta, fraudes, infitiationes, Dig 47, 2, 69

infĭtĭātor (infĭc-), ōris, *m* [id] *a denier,* esp *one who denies a debt* or *refuses to restore a deposit* ille infitiator, Cic de Or 1, 37, 168, with fraudulentus Sen Ben 3, 27 lentus, *a bad debtor,* Cic Cat 2, 10

* **infĭtĭātrix (infĭc-),** icis, *f* [id], *she that denies or disowns,* Prud Psych 680

infĭtĭor (infĭc-) ātus, 1, *v dep a* [in fitiae], *not to confess, to contradict, deny, disown* **I.** In gen omnia infitiatur ea, quae dudum confessa est mihi, Plaut Cist 4, 1, 9 cum id posset infitiari, repente confessus est, Cic Cat 3, 5, 11 verum, id Part Or 14 neque infitiandi ratio, neque defendendi facultas, id Verr 2 4 47 resistere aut infitiando aut definiendo, id Part Or 29, 102 notitiam alicujus, Ov P 4 6, 42 fama factis infitianda tuis *to be refuted by thy deeds,* id H 9, 4 Varro Sophocleo non infitiande Cothurno, *whom the tragic Muse need not disown,* Mart 5, 30, 1 — **II.** In partic , *to deny* any thing promised or received infitiari creditum fraudare Paul. ex Fest p 112 Müll quid si infitiatur, quid si omnino non debetur? Cic Q Fr 1, 2, 3, § 10 depositum, Juv 13, 60 praedas, *to withhold the promised booty,* Flor 1, 22, 2 pretium, Ov M 11 205 adversus infitiantem in duplum agimus, *one who denies* a claim, Gai Inst 4, 10, 171.

infixus, a, um, *Part* , from infigo

inflābellātus, a, um, *Part* [from the obs inflabello] *breathed into* (late Lat) corporibus ignis, Tert adv Val 23

inflābĭlis, e, *adj* [inflo] *that may be inflated* (late Lat) viscus, Lact Opif D 11, 4 —**II.** *Puffing up, causing wind* cibi, Cael Aur Acut 2 40, 233

in-flaccĕo, ēre, *v n* , *to become flaccid* or *weak* , hence, trop , *to become useless* inflaccebunt condiciones Enn ap Non. 110, 14 dub (Vahl Enn p 142 reads sin flacco bunt)

in-flāgro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v n* , *to kindle* (late Lat) nullo inflagrante halitu, Sol 5 *fin*

inflāmen, ĭnis, *n* [inflo], *a state of in*

flation puffing out buccarum inflamina Fulg. Myth. 3, 9

inflammanter, *adv.*, v. inflammo *fin.*

inflammātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inflammo], *a kindling, setting on fire, conflagration.* **I.** Lit. (post class.): portarum, Nazar. in Pan. Constant. 21: imperium quodam quasi diluvio et inflammatione corripuit, Flor. 4, 2, 3.—**B.** Transf., of the body, *an inflammation*: oculos inflammatio occupat, Cels. 6, 6, 1: aurium, Plin. 22, 25, 64, § 132: discutere, id. 21, 20, 86, § 150: sedare, id. 22, 25, 74, § 155: refrigerare, id. 24, 8, 35, § 51: mitigare, id. 23 prooem. § 3.—**II.** Trop., *a kindling, inflaming*: animorum (poetarum), Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 194.

inflammātrix, icis, *f.* [id.], *she that kindles* or *inflames* (late Lat.), Amm. 14, 1, 2; Mamert. Pan. Julian. 3, 3.

in-flammo, āvi, atum, 1, *v. a.*, *to set on fire, light up, kindle* (syn.: incendere). **I.** Lit.: taedas ignibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48; id. Att. 8, 2, 4: patriam inflammandam relinquere, id. ib. 8, 2, 3: classem, id. Verr. 2, 5, 35: tecta, Liv. 10, 2, 8: horrea, Suet. Ner. 38.—**B.** Transf., of the body, *to inflame*: laser tauros inflammat naribus illitis, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 106: inflammari vulnera ac morbos, id. 25, 2, 5, § 15: equi pasti inflammantur rabie, id. 25, 8, 53, § 94.—**II.** Trop., of the mind, *to inflame, kindle, rouse, excite*: contionibus et legibus invidiam senatus, Cic. Verr. 1, 1: sensus animorum atque motus, id. de Or. 1, 14, 60: inflammari ad cupiditates, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: populum in improbos, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: cupiditates, id. Fin. 1, 16, 51: inflammari cupiditate honorum, id. Lael. 23, 86: aliquem amore, Verg. A. 4, 54.—In *part. perf.*: **inflammātus,** a, um, *inflamed, kindled, excited* by any thing: a pueritia inflammatus ad gloriam, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 9: voluptatum potiendi spe inflammati, id. Fin. 1, 18, 60: libidinibus, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 6: amore in patriam, id. Or. 1, 44, 296: scelere et furore, id. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 161: pretio inflammata manus, i. e. *bribed*, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 293.—Hence, *adv.*: **inflammanter,** *in an inflammatory manner*: acriter et inflammanter facit complorationem, Gell. 10, 3, 13.

inflātē, *adv.*, v. inflo *fin.*

inflātĭlis, e, *adj.* [inflo], *of* or *for blowing*: instrumenta, Cassiod. de Mus. 1, 1.

inflātĭo, onis, *f.* [id.], *a blowing itself up, swelling up.* **I.** Lit., of boiling water, Vitr. 8, 3.—**II.** Transf., of the body, med. t. t., *a swelling* or *puffing up, inflation, flatulence*: habet inflationem magnam is cibus (faba), *produces flatulence*, Cic. Div. 1, 30, 62: inflationem stomachi facit, Col. 12, 11, 2; Cels. 2, 26: mala dulcia inflationes pariunt, Plin. 23, 6, 57, § 106: inflationes discutere, id. 23, 4, 4, § 128: inflationem sedare, id. 23, 4, 40, § 81: in nostris corporibus ex cibo fit inflatio, Sen. Q. N. 5, 4.—***B.** *An inflammation*, i. q. inflammatio praecordiorum, Suet. Aug. 81; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 104.

1. inflātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from inflo.

2. inflātus, ūs, *m.* [in flo], *a blowing into, a blast.* **I.** Lit.: eae (tibiae) si inflatum non recipiunt, Cic. Brut. 51, 192: primo inflatu tibicinis, id. Ac. 4, 7, 20.—**II.** Trop., *a breathing into, inspiration*: aliquo instinctu inflatuque divino, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 12.

in-flecto, exi, exum, 3, *v. a.*, *to bend, bow, curve.* **I.** Lit.: cum ferrum se inflexisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: bacillum, Cic. Div. 1, 17: capillum leniter, Suet. Aug. 79.—Mid.: sinus ad urbem inflectitur, *bends itself, curves round*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 30: montes inflexi theatrali modo, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30: nullum cursus sui vestigium, *to turn aside*, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To change, alter, modulate, mitigate* a tone: voces cantu, Tib. 1, 8, 37: vox inflexa, *a plaintive tone*, Cic. Or. 17 *fin.*; Mart. Cap. 3, § 268 sqq.—**2.** In gram., *to mark* or *pronounce with a circumflex accent*, Arn. 1, p. 44, cf.: agite, equi, facitote sonitus ungularum appareat: Cursu celeri facite inflexa sit pedum pernicitas, i. e. *beat quick time with your feet*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 113.—**II.** Trop., *to change, affect, alter, pervert*: solus hic inflexit sensus, Verg. A. 4, 22: jus civile gratiā, Cic. Caecin. 26, 73: orationem, *manner* or *style of speaking*, id. Brut. 9, 38: magnitudinem animi, *to lessen*, id. Fam. 1, 7.

in-flētus, a, um, *adj.*, *unwept, unlamented* (poet.): animae viles, inhumata infletaque turba, Verg. A. 11, 372; Val. Fl. 6, 651.

in-flexĭbĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be bent, inflexible.* **I.** Lit.: dolor (cervicum), *lockjaw* = opisthotonos, Plin. 28, 12, 52, § 192; cf. Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 6, 65.—**II.** Transf.: judicium, *unchangeable*, Sen. Ep. 95: obstinatio, Plin. Ep. 10, 97, 3.

inflexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inflecto], *a bending.* **I.** Prop.: quasi helicis inflexio, Cic. Univ. 9, 27: dextra inflexio Bospori, Amm. 22, 8, 14: laterum inflexione forti ac virili, *a vigorous and manly attitude*, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 220.—**II.** Transf., *an inflection, modification*: in adverbio temporum significationes non de ejusdem soni inflexione nascuntur, Macr. de Diff. c. 19, § 4.

in-flexŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in flecto], *not flexible, without bending*: serpens, Isid. Orig. 12, 4, 26.

1. inflexus, a, um, *Part.*, from inflecto.

2. in-flexus, a, um, *adj.*, gram. t. t., *not declined, not inflected*, Mart. Cap. 3, § 305.

3. inflexus, ūs, *m.* [inflecto], *a bending, curving, inflecting* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: vicorum, Juv. 3, 237: adire inflexibus flexuosis, Arn. 2, 57.—**II.** Trop.: vocem in flexu modulationis torquere, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 3.

inflictĭo, onis, *f.* [infligo], *a laying on, inflicting* (late Lat.): multae, Cod. Th. 9, 17, 2.

1. inflictus, a, um, *Part.*, from infligo.

2. inflictus, ūs, *m.* [infligo], *a striking on* or *against*: labiorum et dentium, Arn. 3, 111.

in-flīgo, ixi, ictum, 3, *v. a.*, *to strike* a thing *on* or *against* (syn.: incutere, illidere). **I.** Lit.: alicui securim, Cic. Planc. 29, 70: cratera viro, Ov. M. 5, 83: caput suum parietibus, Lact. de Mort. Pers. 49: puppis inflicta vadis, *dashed against*, Verg. A. 10, 303: inflicta terga, *struck, beaten*, Val. Fl. 4, 281.—**B.** Trop.: cum ex verbo adversarii aliquid in ipsum infligitur, *is hurled at*, Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 255.—**II.** Transf., *to inflict* by striking: mortiferam plagam infligere, Cic. Vatin. 8, 20: vulnera, id. Pis. 14, 32.—**B.** In gen., *to inflict, impose upon*: infligere alicui turpitudinem, Cic. Pis. 26, 63: detrimenta civitati, Just. 3, 5: fuit consuetudo, ut, intra certa tempora non latis usuris, graviores infligerentur, *laid upon, imposed*, Dig. 22, 1, 11: alicui pretium rei emptae, ib. 3, 5, 30.

in-flo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to blow into* or *upon* any thing, *to inflate.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: age, jam infla buccas, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 26: ex ore in os palumbi inflare aquam, Cato, R. R. 90: tumidoque inflatur carbasus Austro, *is swelled*, Verg. A. 3, 357: merito quin illis Juppiter ambas Iratus buccas inflet, *should in a rage puff up both his cheeks*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 21: inflant (corpus) omnia fere legumina, *make flatulent*, Cels. 2, 26.—**B.** In partic., *to play upon* a wind instrument: inflare cavas cicutas, Lucr. 5, 1383: calamos leves, Verg. E. 5, 2.—*Absol.*, *to blow*: simul inflavit tibicen a perito carmen agnoscitur, Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 86.—With *cognate acc.*: sonum, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 225.—**II.** Trop., *to puff up, inflate*: spe falsa animos, Cic. Pis. 36, 89: regis spem (with erigere animos), Liv. 35, 42, 5: animos ad intolerabilem superbiam, id. 45, 31, 31; 37, 26, 4: purpuratis solita vanitate spem ejus inflantibus, Curt. 3, 2, 10; 5, 10, 3: crescentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem, Hor. S. 2, 5, 98: ipse erit gloriā inflandus, Quint. 11, 1 *med.*—*Absol.*, of speech: Antipater paulo inflavit vehementius, *blew a little too hard*, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 6.—Of music: illi qui fecerunt modos, a quibus aliquid extenuatur, inflatur, variatur, id. de Or. 3, 26, 102 *fin.*: et ea (medicamenta) quae ob caritatem emendi multo medicorum cupiditas inflaverat, *puffed, bepraised*, Veg. Vet. 4, 7, 4.—Hence, **inflātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *blown into, filled* with blowing. **A.** Lit.: si tibiae inflatae non referant sonum, Cic. Brut. 51, 192: bucina cecinit jussos inflata receptus, Ov. M. 1, 340: nolo verba inflata et quasi anhelata gravius exire, *with a too great expenditure of breath*, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 40.—**2.** Transf., *swelled up, swollen, puffed up*: serpens inflato collo, Cic. Vatin. 2, 4: bucca inflatior, Suet. Rhet. 5: inflatum hesterno venas Iaccho, Verg. E. 6, 15: Volturnus amnis inflatus aquis, *swollen, enlarged*, Liv. 23, 19, 4: amnes, id. 40, 33, 2: capilli, *hanging loose, dishevelled*, Ov. A. A. 3, 145: inflata rore non Achaico turba, Verg. Cat. 7, 2.—*Comp.*: vestis inflatior, Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *puffed up, inflated, haughty, proud*: quibus illi rebus elati et inflati non continebantur, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97: inflatus et tumens animus, id. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: inflata spe atque animis, id. Mur. 15, 33: promissis, id. ib. 24, 49: laetitia atque insolentia, id. Phil. 14, 6, 15: jactatione, Liv. 29, 37, 9: assensionibus, id. 24, 6, 8: estne quisquam tanto inflatus errore, Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 116: opinionibus, id. Off. 1, 26, 91: his opinionibus animus, Liv. 6, 11, 6; 6, 18, 5: vana spe, id. 35, 49, 4: vano nuntio, id. 24, 32, 3: successu tantae rei, id. 37, 12, 4: legionum numero, Vell. 2, 80, 2: superbus et inflatus, Juv. 8, 72: elatus inflatusque, Suet. Ner. 37.—*Comp.*: juvenis inflatior, Liv. 39, 53, 8.—**2.** In partic., of style, *inflated, turgid*: Attici pressi et integri, Asiani inflati et inanes, Quint. 12, 10, 16: inflatus et tumidus, Tac. Or. 18: Callimachus, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 32; Suet. Rhet. 2.—Hence, *adv.*: **inflātē,** only in *comp.*, *haughtily, proudly, pompously*: aliquid latius atque inflatius perscribere, Caes. B. C. 2, 17, 3: inflatius commemorare, id. ib. 2, 39, 4: inflatius multo, quam res erat gesta, fama percrebuerat, id. ib. 3, 79, 4: fabulari inflatius, Amm. 22, 16, 10.

***in-flōresco,** rŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to begin to blossom, put forth blossoms*: pristina aetas, Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 124.

in-flŭo, xi, xum, 3, *v. n.*, *to flow* or *run into.* **I.** Lit.: Hypanis in Pontum influit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: in quem sanguis a jecore per venam illam cavam influit, id. N. D. 2, 55, 138: lacus qui in flumen Rhodanum influit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8; 3, 9, 1: palus influit in Sequanam flumen, id. ib. 7, 57.—With the simple *acc.*: Oceanum, Plin. 6, 24, 28, § 108.—With *adv. of place*: non longe a mari, quo Rhenus influit, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: huc Lycus, huc Sagaris influit, Ov. P. 4, 10, 48: influentes capilli, *flowing down, hanging loose*, Cels. 6, 1.—*Absol.*: amnis influens, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 19.—**II.** Transf., of things not fluid, *to flow, stream, rush*, or *press into*: influentes in Italiam Gallorum copiae, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 32: influxisse eo Scythas, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 22; cf.: influentibus negotiis, Plin. Pan. 81: influens atque effluens divinus animus tamquam influere po sumus, Cic. Univ. 13: in universorum animos, *steal into, insinuate one's self into*, id. Off. 2, 9, 31: in aures, id. Lael. 25, 96: oratio quam maxime in sensus eorum qui audiunt influat, id. de Or. 3, 24, 91: in animos teneros atque molles, id. Leg. 2, 15, 38: sermone Graeco in proximas Asiae civitates influente, Quint. 12, 10, 16: aliquid ex illa lenitate ad hanc vim acerrimam, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 212: quis influentis dona fortunae abnuit, *overflowing, abounding*, Sen. Thyest. 536.

***inflŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [influo], *flowing in*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 15, 107.

influxĭo, onis, *f.* [id.], *a flowing in* (late Lat.): materialis influxio in corpus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12, 10; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 192.—**II.** Transf., *a cold, catarrh*: ad nares, ad fauces, ad thoracem, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7 et saep.

influxus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a flowing in* (late Lat.), trop.: stellarum, *influence*, Firm. Math. 1, 1.

in-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3, *v. a.*, *to dig in* or *up*; *make by digging*; *to bury in the earth, inter*: locus alte duos pedes infodiendus est, Col. 3, 13, 5: sarmenta, Cato, R. R. 37, 3: squalentes conchas, Verg. G. 2, 348: corpora terrae, id. A. 11, 205: taleas in terram, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: procul ab eo loco infoderunt, in quo erat mortuus, Nep. Paus. 5: gemmas corpori (sc. auribus), *to insert in*.

Plin. 12, prooem. § 2: vulnera infossa penitus cerebro, *inflicted deeply*, Stat. Th. 8, 534: saxum perfractae cassidis aera Ossibus infodiens, Sil. 10, 238: infossus puer, *buried*, Hor. Epod. 5, 32.

in-foecundus, v. infecundus.

in-foedĕrātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not leagued together*, *not allied* (late Lat.): reges, Tert. Praescr. 12.

in-formābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *insusceptible of form, that does not assume a form* (late Lat.): Deus, Tert. adv. Prax. 27.

in-formātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [informo], *a representation.* **I.** Lit., *an outline, sketch, first draft:* aedium sacrarum informationes, Vitr. 4, 6 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *an idea, conception:* anticipatio, quam appellat πρόληψιν Epicurus, id est anteceptam animo rei quandam informationem, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 100: dei, id. de Or. 2, 87, 358: unius verbi imagine totius sententiae informatio, *an exhibition of the idea contained in a word, an explanation of its meaning*, id. Part. Or. 29, 102.

informātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who fashions, an instructor* (late Lat.): populi, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 22.

in-formīdābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *not to be feared, not formidable* (late Lat.): judex, Coripp. Laud. Just. 2, 354.

* **in-formīdātus,** a, um, *adj.*, *not feared*, Sil. 15, 241.

informis, e, *adj.* [2. in-forma], *that has no form* or *not a proper form, unformed, shapeless.* **I.** Lit.: cum res muta aut informis fit loquens et formata, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 66: alveus, Liv. 21, 26, 9: caro, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 63.—**II.** Transf., *unshapely, misshapen, deformed, hideous, horrid:* cadaver, Verg. A. 8, 264: hiemes, Hor. C. 2, 10, 15: situs, id. Ep. 2, 2, 118: nota in ore, Prop. 1, 5, 16: color, Tib. 4, 4, 6: informes sanguine peltae, Stat. Th. 12, 528: imbre cruento informis facies, Luc. 6, 224: exitus, Tac. A. 6, 49: sors, id. ib. 12, 37: letum, Verg. A. 12, 603: nihil est illis (metallis) informius, Sen. Ep. 94 *med.*—*Adv.:* **informĭter,** *hideously, horridly:* sonare, Aug. Conf. 12, 29.

informĭtas, ātis, *f.* [informis], *unshapeliness, ugliness, deformity* (late Lat.): materiae, Tert. adv. Hermog. 42; so Aug. Conf. 12, 12.

informĭter, *adv.*, v. informis *fin.*

in-formo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to give form to* a thing, *to shape, form, mould, fashion.* **I.** Lit. (mostly poet.): clipeum, Verg. A. 8, 447: aream, Col. 11, 3, 13: effigiem, Sil. 17, 525: Martem cerâ, Poët. ap. Plin. Ep. 9, 7: taedas, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 331.—**II.** Trop. (class.). **A.** *To form an idea of* a thing, *to represent, sketch, delineate:* di ita ignoti, ut eos ne conjectura quidem informare possimus, Cic. N. D. 1, 15: inanium visorum una depulsio est, sive illa cogitatione informantur, sive in quiete, id. Ac. 2, 16, 51: virtutem, id. Fin. 4, 16, 45: atque ego in summo oratore fingendo talem informabo, *will describe*, id. Or. 2, 7: ad eum (oratorem) incohandum et informandum, id. ib. 9, 33: informat adhuc adumbratum indicium filii, id. Sull. 18, 52.—**B.** *To inform, instruct, educate* (syn.: instruere, instituere): artes quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, Cic. Arch. 3, 4: animus a natura bene informatus, *formed*, id. Off. 1, 4, 13.

*__1. in-fŏro,__ āre, *v. n.* [in-foro], *to bore into:* mox ausi inforare medio trunco, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 102 Jan. (Sillig, imperare); cf. also the foll. art.

*__2. infŏro,__ āre, *v. a.* [in-forum], *to accuse in a court of justice:* *Curc.* Quaeso ne me incomities. *Ly.* Licetne inforare, si incomitiare haud licet? *Curc.* Non inforabis me quidem (with double meaning, in mal. part.; cf. 1. inforo), Plaut. Curc. 3, 30 sq.

in-fortūnātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unfortunate* (class.): o infortunatum senem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 7: nihil me infortunatius, Cic. Att. 2, 24, 4: infortunatissimus maritus, App. M. 4, p. 154, 37.

* **infortūnĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [2. in-fortuna], *misfortune* (with felicitas), Gell. 6, 1, 5 dub.

infortūnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *misfortune* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Cæs.); ferres infortunium, *thou wouldst come badly off*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 24: ni pareat patri habiturum infortunium esse, * Liv. 1, 50, 9: invenire, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 130: infortunio aliquem mactare, id. ib. 4, 2, 14: cavere infortunio, *to guard against*, id. Rud. 3, 5, 48; so, vitare, id. Curc. 2, 3, 19: domus alienae, App. M. 9, p. 228, 8: domus, id. ib. 9, p. 231, 22; 10, p. 241, 35; Macr. S. 7, 2, 5; 7, 3, 11; *plur.*, App. de Dog. Plat. 2, p. 18, 3; Macr. S. 7, 2, 9.

infossĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infodio], *a digging in* (late Lat.), Pall. 3, 16.

infossus, a, um, *Part.*, from infodio.

infrā [infer, inferâ, sc. parte], *adv.* and *prep.* **I.** *Adv.*, *on the under side, below, underneath.* **A.** Lit.: infra nihil est nisi mortale ... supra Lunam sunt aeterna omnia, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: in occipitio et infra, qua summa vertebra, etc., Cels. 3, 23 *fin.*—With *quam:* ipsius autem partes eae, quae sunt infra quam id quod devoratur, dilatantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135; Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 3: si infra, quam rami fuere, praecidatur, Plin. 16, 30, 53, § 123.—*Absol.*, of the lower world: non seges est infra, *there is no sowing down below*, Tib. 1, 10, 35.—Of a following place in a writing, *below:* earum exemplum infra scripsi, Cic. Att. 8, 6; id. Fam. 5, 10, 5; Quint. 8, 4, 9.—*Comp.:* inferius, *lower, farther down:* altius egressus caelestia tecta cremabis, inferius terras, Ov. M. 2, 137: currere, id. ib. 2, 208: inferius, quam collo pectora subsunt, id. ib. 12, 420.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Below, beneath*, in value or esteem: liberos ejus ut multum infra despectare, Tac. A. 2, 43.—*Comp.*, *lower, farther down:* persequi, Ov. Tr. 2, 263: virtutem non flamma, non ruina inferius adducet, Sen. Ep. 79: quae praeterire, quam inferius exsequi tutius duximus, Sol. 2 *med.*—**2.** *Farther* along the coast: onerariae duae ... paulo infra delatae sunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 36.—**3.** *Later* in time: quid quod Ciceronis temporibus paulumque infra ... geminabatur, Quint. 1, 7, 20.

II. *Prep.* with *acc.*, *below, under.* **A.** Lit.: ad mare infra oppidum exspectabat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 51: infra mortuos amandare, id. Quint. 15, 49: infra caelum et sidera nox cadit, Tac. Agr. 12.—**2.** Of time, *later than:* Homerus non infra superiorem Lycurgum fuit, Cic. Brut. 10, 40.—**3.** Of size, *smaller than:* uri sunt magnitudine paulo infra elephantos, Caes. B. G. 6, 28.—**4.** Of number, *less than:* non infra novena (ova), Plin. 18, 26, 62, § 231; id. 6, 6, 6, § 18.—**B.** Trop., *below, beneath* in rank, honor, or esteem: quem ego infra esse infimos omnis puto homines, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 36: res humanas despicere atque infra se positas arbitrari, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 15: omnia infra se esse judicare, id. Fin. 3, 7, 25: e quo infra se et Caesarem videret et rempublicam, *he despised them*, Vell. 2, 76, 4: semper infra aliorum aestimationes se metientem, id. 2, 127 *fin.:* infra servos cliens, id. 2, 83: non infra speciem, *not inferior in beauty*, Prop. 1, 20, 5: conferant se Marii ... infra Pallantis laudes jacebunt, *they will not come up to the glory of Pallas*, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 2: id quidem infra grammatici officium est, Quint. 1, 7, 1; cf. id. 2, 5, 4.

infractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infringo], *a breaking to pieces*, Prisc. 1282 P.—**II.** Trop., *a weakening:* infractio et demissio animi, *despondency*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14.

1. infractus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from infringo.

2. in-fractus, a, um, *adj.*, *unbroken, unweakened* (late Lat.): animi, Symm. Ep. 1, 3: infractus hoc spectaculo, Hier. Vit. Pauli.

infraeno, v. infreno.

‡ **infrā-fŏrānus,** a, um, *adj.* [forum], *that is under the Forum:* COLLEGIUM, Inscr. ap. De-Vita AA. BB. 26, 3.

in-frăgĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be broken to pieces.* **I.** Lit.: adamas, Plin. H. N. 20 prooem. § 2.—**II.** Trop., *strong, that cannot be weakened:* vox, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 53: animi, Sen. Vit. B. 9.

in-frĕmo, ŭi, 3, *v. n.*, *to make* or *utter a noise* (poet.). **I.** Lit., *to growl, bellow:* infremuitque ferox, of the wild boar, Verg A. 10, 711.—**II.** Transf., of things, *to roar, rage:* bellum infremuit, Sil. 3, 230.

in-frēnātĭo (infraen-), ōnis, *f.* [infreno], *a taming* (late Lat.): libidinis, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 29.

1. in-frēnātus (infraen-), a, um, *adj.*, *without a bridle:* equites frenati et infrenati, *on unbridled horses*, Liv. 21, 44, 1.—Trop.: lingua, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 12, 4.

2. infrēnātus, a, um, *Part.*, from infreno.

in-frendĕo, ēre, and **in-frendo,** ĕre, *v. n.*, *to gnash* the teeth (poet. and post-class.): dentibus infrendens gemitu, Verg. A. 3, 664: ac simul infrendens, Stat. Th. 5, 663: infrendite, inspumate, Tert. Apol. 12.—**II.** *To gnash the teeth at, threaten furiously;* with *dat.:* aliis infrendentem, Stat. Th. 8, 580.

infrendis, e, *adj.* [2. in-frendo], *that cannot gnash* (late Lat.): infantes sine dentibus infrendes dicuntur, Lact. ad Stat. Th. 5, 663.

in-frendo, ĕre, v. infrendeo.

infrēnis, e, and **infrēnus,** a, um **(infraen-),** *adj.* [2. in-frenum], *without a bridle, unbridled* (poet. and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: infrenis equus, Verg. A. 10, 750: Numidae infreni, *on unbridled horses*, id. ib. 4, 41.—**II.** Trop., *untamed, unchecked:* infreno volitare cursu, Col. poët. 10, 215: lingua infrenis, Gell. 1, 15, 17: infrenus manat de vulnere sanguis, Ser. Samm. 43, 804.

in-frēno (infraen-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to put on a bridle.* **I.** Lit., *to furnish with a bridle, to bridle:* equos, Liv. 37, 20, 12; cf.: non stratos, non infrenatos equos habere, ib. § 4: currus, *to harness the horses to a chariot*, Verg. A. 12, 287: infrenati manipli, *on bridled horses*, Sil. 4, 316.—**II.** Transf., *to curb, restrain:* horum (ducum) alterum sic fuisse infrenatum conscientia scelerum, Cic. Pis. 19, 44: navigia ancoris, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 100: infrenat impetus et domat mundi rabiem, id. 32, 1, 1, § 2: lascivias carnis, Ambros. in Luc. 9, § 8.

infrēnus, a, um, v. infrenis.

in-frĕquens, tis, *adj.*, *that does not often* or *frequently take place, unfrequent.* **I.** Lit., of persons, *that is not often at a place, that seldom does a thing, seldom, rare:* sum et Romae et in praedio infrequens, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 4: parcus deorum cultor et infrequens, *unfrequent*, Hor. C. 1, 34, 1: exercitus, *thinned* by furloughs, Liv. 43, 11, 10: miles, *that does not appear regularly at his standard*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 112 Müll.; cf. Gell. 16, 4, 5.—Hence: pro infrequente eum mittat militia domum (meretrix), of a lover, *who makes few presents*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 19.—**II.** Transf., *that does not often happen, that is seldom used, rare, unusual:* cum Appius senatum infrequentem coëgisset, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: eae copiae ipsae hoc infrequentiores imponuntur, Caes. B. C. 3, 2: interdictum, Dig. 43, 31, 1: usus, Gell. 9, 12, 19: vocabulum, id. 2, 22, 2: infrequentissima urbis, *the parts least inhabited*, Liv. 31, 23, 4: causa, *which is attended by few hearers*, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 320.—**B.** Usually with *abl* or *gen.*, *not filled with, not well provided with, not acquainted with* any thing: altera pars (urbis) infrequens aedificiis, Liv. 37, 32: signa infrequentia armatis, *to which but few soldiers belong*, id. 10, 20.—Also *absol.:* infrequentia signa, Liv. 7, 8: rei militaris te reddidisti infrequentem, *inexperienced*, Auct. Her. 4, 27, 37; *with little knowledge of, unskilled in:* vocum Latinarum, Gell. 13, 24, 4.—Hence, *adv.:* **infrĕquenter,** *rarely* (late Lat.), Ambros. Ep. 35.

in-frĕquentātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not much used* (late Lat.): metrum, Sid. Ep. 9, 15.

in-frĕquentĭa, ae, *f.* **I.** *A small number, thinness, scantiness:* summa senatus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: senatus, Liv. 2, 23, 12: prodita (sc. legionum), *the small number of his troops*, Tac. A. 15, 10.—**II.** *Solitariness, loneliness:* locorum, Tac. A. 14, 27.

in-frĭco, cŭi, ctum, and cātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to rub in:* aliquid alicui rei, Col. 12, 30, 2: cinerem ex aceto, Plin. 30, 3, 8, § 26: dentes, id. 28, 11, 49, § 178: sal infricatus juvat, id. 31, 9, 45, § 100: muscae infricatae, id. 30, 12, 34, § 108.

infrĭcōlo, āre, *v. freq. a.* [infrico], *to*

rub in repeatedly (late Lat.): oculum infricolato, Pelag. Veter. 31 *fin.*

infrictio, ōnis, *f.* [infrico], *a rubbing, friction:* infrictionem ei membro adhibere, Cels. 8, 11 *fin.* dub. (al. frictionem).

infrictus, *Part.*, from infrico.

in-frīgesco, frixi, 3, *v. inch. n., to become cold* (late Lat.), Veg. Vet. 3, 28: cum infrixit, Cels. 5, 25, 4.

infrīgĭdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infrigido], *a cooling* (late Lat.): sudoris, Veg. Vet. 1, 29: corporis, Isid. Orig. 4, 7, 25.

in-frīgĭdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to make cold or cool, to cool* (late Lat.): caput, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 *med.:* infrigidatus fuit, Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 7, 149.

in-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3, *v. a.* [in-frango], *to break off, to break, bruise, crack.* **I.** Lit.: infractis omnibus hastis, Liv. 40, 40, 7: ut si quis violas riguove papavera in horto Liliaque infringat, Ov. M. 10, 191: genibusque tumens infringitur unda, Val. Fl. 5, 412: manus, *to snap or crack one's fingers*, Petr. 17: articulos, Quint. 11, 3, 158: latus liminibus, *to bruise one's side by lying on the threshold*, Hor. Epod. 11, 22: infractus remus, *appearing broken*, in consequence of the refraction of the rays in the water, Cic. Ac. 2, 25; cf.: infracti radii resiliunt, Plin. 2, 38, 38, § 103: ossa infracta extrahere, id. 23, 7, 63, § 119.—**B.** Transf., *to strike* one thing *against* another: digitos citharae, *to strike* or *play upon the lute*, Stat. Ach. 1, 575: alicui colaphum, *to give one a box on the ear*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 46; Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 130: linguam (metu), *to stammer*, Lucr. 3, 155.—**II.** Trop., *to break, check, weaken, lessen, diminish, mitigate, assuage:* ut primus incursus et vis militum infringeretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: conatus adversariorum, id. ib. 2, 21: florem dignitatis, Cic. Balb. 6, 15: militum gloriam, id. Mil. 2, 5: animos hostium, Liv. 38, 16: spem, Cic. Or. 2, 6: tribunatum alicujus, id. de Or. 1, 7, 24: vehementius esse quiddam suspicor, quod te infringat, id. Att. 7, 2, 2: continuam laudem humanitatis, Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 3: res Samnitium, Liv. 8, 39, 10: difficultatem, *to overcome*, Col. 2, 4, 10: jus consulis, Dig. 34, 9, 5 *fin.:* fortia facta suis modis, *to weaken*, Ov. Tr. 2, 412: deos precatu, *to appease by entreaties*, Stat. Ach. 1, 144: infringitur ille quasi verborum ambitus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 186: infringendis concidendisque numeris, id. Or. 69, 230: vocem de industria, *purposely to make plaintive*, Sen. Contr. 3, 19.—**B.** *To destroy, make void, break:* quoniam haec gloriatio non infringetur in me, Vulg. 2 Cor. 11, 10: legem, ib. 1 Macc. 1, 66.—Hence, **infractus**, a, um, *P. a., broken, bent.* **1.** Lit.: mares caprarum longis auribus infractisque probant, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 202.—**2.** Trop., *broken, exhausted, weakened, subdued.* **a.** In gen.: infractos animos gerere, Liv. 7, 31, 6: nihil infractus Appii animus, id. 2, 59, 4: oratio submissa et infracta, id. 38, 14: infractae ad proelia vires, Verg. A. 9, 499: veritas, *falsified*, Tac. H. 1, 1: fides metu infracta, *shaken*, id. ib. 3, 42: tributa, *diminished*, id. ib. 4, 57: potentia matris, id. A. 13, 12: fama, *injured reputation*, Verg. A. 7, 332; Tac. H. 2, 22: Latini, *broken*, Verg. A. 12, 1.—**b.** *Diluted:* fel aqua infractum, Plin. 28, 12, 50, § 186.—**c.** In partic., of speech, *broken off:* infracta et amputata loqui, *broken, unconnected*, Cic. Or. 51, 170: infracta loquela, *broken talk, baby-talk*, Lucr. 5, 230: cum vocem ejus (delicati) infractam videret, *effeminate*, Gell. 3, 5, 2: vocibus delinitus infractis, Arn. 4, 141.

in-frĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to rub into, crumble into, strew upon:* farinam in aquam, Cato, R. R. 156: papaver, id. ib. 79; Cels. 7, 12: seni papaverem, Varr. ap. Non. 220, 11: ruta infriata, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 140.

***in-frons**, ondis, *adj., without foliage, treeless*, Ov. P. 4, 10, 31.

***in-frontātē**, *adv., impudently*, Fulg. de Prisc. Serm. *no.* 22.

infructĭfĕrus, a, um, *adj., bearing no fruit* (eccl. Lat.), Ps.-Aug. ad Fr. Erem. 3.

infructŭōsē, *adv.*, v. infructuosus *fin.*

infructŭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [infructuosus], *unfruitfulness, unproductiveness, uselessness* (late Lat.): Judaica, Tert. Resurr. Carn. 33.

in-fructŭōsus, a, um, *adj., unfruitful* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: vites, Col. Arb. 8, 4: cultura, id. 11, 2, 32.—**II.** Trop., *fruitless, useless:* preces, Plin. Ep. 8, 23: epistula, Sen. Contr. 3, 19 *fin.:* militia, Tac. H. 1, 51.—*Adv.:* **infructŭōsē**, *fruitlessly, uselessly*, Hier. Ep. 12, n. 16; Aug. Ep. 67, n. 6.—*Comp.*, Sid. Ep. 1, 9.

infrūnītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-fruniscor], *unfit for enjoyment, tasteless, senseless, silly* (post-Aug.): animus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 13, 23: mulier, id. Ben. 3, 16: copia, Macr. S. 5, 1 *med.;* Vulg. Eccli. 31, 23, and 23, 6.—Hence, *adv.:* **infrūnītē**, *senselessly* (late Lat.), Hilar. in Job, 3, p. 220.

1. in-fūcātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in], *painted:* infucata vitia, Cic. de Or. 3, 25 *fin.*

2. in-fūcātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in], *not painted* (late Lat.), Arn. 2, 75.

infŭdĭbŭlum, v. infundibulum.

infŭla, ae, *f.* [cf. Sanscr. bhāla, brow; Gr. φάλος, φάλαρα], *a band, bandage.* **I.** In gen.: in infulis tantam rem depingere, Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 81.—**II.** In partic., *a white and red fillet or band of woollen stuff, worn upon the forehead, as a sign of religious consecration and of inviolability, a sacred fillet; so a priest's fillet:* sacerdotes Cereris cum infulis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 110: Phoebi Triviaeque sacerdos, Infula cui sacrâ redimibat tempora vittâ, Verg. A. 10, 538: cujus sacerdotii (i. e. fratrum arvalium) insigne est spicea corona et infulae albae, Sabin. ap. Gell. 7, 7, 8.—Hence, meton., *a priest*, Prud. Apoth. 486.—Of the *victim's fillet* (whether beast or man): saepe in honore deum medio stans hostia ad aram, Lanea dum niveâ circumdatur infula vittâ, Verg. G. 3, 487: infula virgineos circumdata comptus (of Iphigenia), Lucr. 1, 87.—*Of the fillet worn by a suppliant for protection:* velata infulis ramisque oleae Carthaginiensium navis, Liv. 30, 36, 4: velamenta et infulas praeferentes, Tac. H. 1, 66: hae litterae (philosophy) apud mediocriter malos infularum loco sunt, *held in awe*, Sen. Ep. 14, 10: ipsas miserias infularum loco habet, i. e. *his wretchedness claims reverence*, id. ad Helv. 13, 4.—**B.** Transf., *an ornament, mark of distinction, badge of honor:* his insignibus atque infulis imperii venditis (said of the lands belonging to the state), Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 6.—*The insignia of an office:* honorum, Cod. Just. 7, 63, 1: infulae imperiales, id. tit. 37 *fin.*—Hence, for *the office* itself, Spart. Hadr. 6.—*Ornaments of houses and temples*, i. e. *carved work*, etc., Luc. 2, 355.

infŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [infula], *adorned with the* infula; so of victims or of human beings who were led to death adorned like victims, Inscr. Orell. 642; Suet. Calig. 27: mystae, Sid. Carm. 9, 206: rex infulatus, *king David adorned with the diadem*, Prud. Cath. 9, 5: domus, id. περὶ στεφ. 4, 79.

in-fulcĭo, si, tum, 4, *v. a., to cram in.* **I.** Lit.: alicui cibum, Suet. Tib. 53.—**II.** Transf., *to put in, foist in:* verbum omnibus locis, Sen. Ep. 114: aliud, id. ib. 106: aliquid epistulae, id. ib. 24: infulsit praeterea nomen Severi, *he added to his own names*, Capitol. Macrin. 5.

†**infulgĕrat**, 1, *v. impers., it lightens*, Not. Tir. p. 118.

†**infullōnĭcātus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-fullo], *not fulled*, ἄκναφος, Gloss. Philox.

infūmĭbŭlum, v. infurnibulum.

in-fūmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to smoke, dry in the smoke:* asini cerebrum infumatum, *smoked, smoke-dried*, Plin. 28, 16, 63, § 225; 28, 11, 48, § 176.

infūmus, a, um, i. q. infimus.

infundĭbŭlum (infŭd-, infĭd-), i, *n.* [infundo], *a funnel* (cf. infurnibulum). **I.** In gen., Col. 3, 18, 6; Cato, R. R. 10, 1; 11, 2; 13, 3; Pall. 7, 7; Vitr. 10, 10, 12 and 13 (infidibula).—**II.** In partic., *the funnel* in a mill, through which the grain is poured, *the hopper*, Vitr. 10, 10.

in-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v. a., to pour in, upon*, or *into* (syn. invergere). **I.** Lit.: aliquid in aliquod vas, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61: vinum reticulo aut cribro, Sen. Ben. 7, 19: aliquid in nares, Plin. 20, 17, 69, § 180: sine riguis mare in salinas infundentibus, id. 31, 7, 39, § 81: rex Mithridates Aquilio duci capto aurum in os infudit, id. 33, 3, 14, § 48: animas formatae terrae, Ov. M. 1, 364; Plin. 3, 1, 1, § 5: sibi resinam et nardum, *to anoint one's self with*, Auct. B. H. 33; Plin. 10, 46, 63, § 129.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Infundere alicui aliquid, *to pour out for, to administer to, present to, lay before:* alicui venenum, Cic. Phil. 11, 6, 13: alicui poculum, Hor. Epod. 5, 77: jumentis hordea, Juv. 8, 154: (Neroni) totam tremuli frontem pulli, id. 6, 616.—Esp., as a medicine, *to administer to* a person, *for* a disease: (aloë) dysenteriae infunditur, Plin. 27, 4, 5, § 20: tenesmo et dysentericis, id. 20, 21, 84, § 227.—With *abl.:* clystere, Plin. 24, 9, 40, § 66.—**2.** *To wet, moisten:* olivam aceto non acerrimo, Col. 12, 47: si uvam nimius imber infuderit, Pall. 11, 9.—**3.** *To pour out, cast, hurl* anywhere: nimbum desuper alicui, Verg. A. 4, 122: gemmas margaritasque mare littoribus infundit, Curt. 8, 9: vim sagittarum ratibus, id. 9, 7: agmen urbi, Flor. 3, 21, 6: agmina infusa Graecis, Curt. 5, 7, 1; cf. 7, 9, 8.—**4.** *To mix itself, mingle with* any thing: cum homines humiliores in alienum ejusdem nominis infunderentur genus, Cic. Brut. 16, 62; id. Fam. 9, 15, 2.—**II.** Trop., *to pour into, spread over, communicate, impart:* orationem in aures tuas, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 355: aliquid ejusmodi auribus ejus, Amm. 14, 9, 2: imperatoris auribus, id. 15, 3, 5: magorum sensibus, id. 23, 6, 33: per aures cantum, Sil. 11, 433: vitia in civitatem, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: nihil ex illius animo quod semel esset infusum, umquam effluere potuisse, id. de Or. 2, 47, 300: rebus lumen, Sen. Hipp. 154: civitati detrimenta (acc. to others, infligere), Just. 3, 5.—Hence, **infūsus**, a, um, *P. a., poured over* or *into.* **A.** Lit.: sucus infusus auribus, Plin. 20, 8, 27, § 69: cinis in aurem, id. 30, 3, 8, § 24: sucus per nares, id. 25, 13, 92, § 144: vino, *drunk with wine*, Macr. S. 7, 5: infusam vomitu egerere aquam, *swallowed*, Curt. 7, 5, 8.—**B.** Transf., of things not fluid: nudos umeris infusa capillos, *falling down on*, Ov. M. 7, 183: canitiem infuso pulvere foedans, Cat. 64, 224: si qua concurrerat, obruebatur (navis) infuso igni, Liv. 37, 30, 5: sole infuso (terris), *at daybreak*, Verg. A. 9, 461: conjugis gremio, *resting on her bosom*, id. ib. 8, 406: collo infusa amantis, Ov. H. 2, 93: populus circo, Verg. A. 5, 552: totamque infusa per artus Mens agitat molem, id. ib. 6, 726: infusa tranquilla per aethera pace, Sil. 7, 258: cera in eam formam gypsi infusa, Plin. 35, 12, 4, § 153: imago senis cadaveri infusa, Quint. 6, 1, 40.

infurnĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [in-furnus], *a funnel for inhaling smoke:* is nidor per infurnibulum imbibitur in tussi, Plin. 24, 15, 85, § 135 (Jahn and others read infundibulum; Gloss. Philox. infumibulum καπνοδόχη).

in-fusco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to make dark* or *dusky, to darken, obscure.* **I.** Lit.: humida fulmina non urunt sed infuscant, Plin. 2, 51, 52, § 137: aquâ infuscatâ atramento, id. 9, 29, 45, § 84; Vict. Orig. Gentis R. 14: vellera, Verg. G. 3, 389: barenam sanie, id. ib. 493: rufum colorem nigro, Gell. 2, 26, 8.—Transf.: vinum, *to dilute wine*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 21: saporem, *to spoil the taste*, Col. 12, 19, 2: sonum, *to obscure* or *lower the voice*, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 82: vox non infuscata, Sen. praef. Contr. 1 *med.*—**II.** Trop., *to obscure, sully, stain, tarnish:* metuo ne quid infuscaverit, *lest he do some mischief*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 46: nec eos aliqua barbaries domestica infuscaverat, Cic. Brut. 74, 258: vicinitas non infuscata malevolentiâ, id. Planc. 9, 22: gloriosam militiam, Just. 12, 11: victoriae gloriam saevitiae macula, id. 12, 5: jus pietatis, Calp. Declam. 24.

in-fuscus, a, um, *adj., dusky, dark brown, blackish:* apes infusci coloris, Col. 9, 3, 1; 9, 10, 1.

infūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infundo], *a pouring in* or *into, a watering, wetting:* infusione emollit oleum, *a clyster*, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 228; v. infundo; id. 27, 13, 113, § 140: caelestis, i. e. *rain*, Pall. 3, 25 *med.:* theriacae, id. 3, 28: veneni, Ambros. Apol. Dav. 3, 11 *init.:* velleris, *a coloring, dyeing*, id. ib. 8, 45: umoris, *a flowing, flow*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 99; 154.

infūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who pours in;* trop.: fidei, Prud. Cath. 4, 11.

infūsōrĭum, ĭ, *n* [infundo], *a can, reservoir for a lamp*, Vulg Zach 4, 2

1. infūsus, a, um, *Part*, from infundo

2. infūsus, us, *m* [infundo], *a pouring in, an injection* sonitus auris emendat infusu, Plin 24, 6, 15, § 24 (only in *abl.*)

Ingaevŏnes, um, *m*, *a Germanic tribe, near the ocean*, Tac G 2, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 96, 4, 14, 28, § 99 (al. Ingyaeones)

Ingauni, ōrum, *m*, *a people of Liguria, on the sea coast, at the foot of the Maritime Alps*, Liv 28, 46, 30, 19 —Hence, **Album Ingaunum,** *their capital city*, Varr R. R. 3, 9, 17, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48, called also **Albingaunum,** Tac. H. 2, 15, its inhabitants are called **Albingauni Lĭgŭres,** Liv 29, 5, 2

in-gĕmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* and *n*, *to redouble, repeat, reiterate* **I.** *Act.* dextrā ingeminans ictus, Verg A. 5, 457 terrorem, id ib 7, 578 liquidas voces, id G 1, 411 vox assensu nemorum ingeminata remugit, id. ib 3, 45 me miserum ! ingeminat, Ov M 1, 653, Val Fl. 4, 328 —**II.** *Neutr*, *to be redoubled, to increase* ingeminant austri, Verg G 1, 333 ingeminant plausu Tyrii, id A. 1, 747 ignes, id. ib 3, 199 clamor, id. ib 5, 227 ingeminant curae, id. ib 4, 531

in-gĕmisco, ŭi, 3, *v a* and *n*, *to groan or sigh over* a thing **I.** *Act* (α) With *acc* and *inf* quid ingemiscis hostem Dolabellam judicatum, Cic Phil 13, 10, 23 ingemuit citro non satis esse suo, Mart 9, 59, 10 —(β) With *acc obj* suos casus, App M 8, p 235 —Hence, **ingĕmiscendus,** a, um, *lamentable* clades, Amm 30, 7, 26 —**II.** *Neutr* pueri Spartani non ingemiscunt, Cic Tusc 5, 27, 77 quantum ingemiscant patres nostri, si, etc, Liv 21, 53 5 in quo tu ingemiscis, id Att 7, 23, 1 —With *dat.* ulli malo, Cic Tusc 2, 9, 21 (a transl. from Sophocles) ingemiscamus illis, quae patiebamur, Plin Pan. 53, 5 —With *ad* ad aliquid, Suet Aug 65 *ext* —With *abl* (luce) reperta, Verg A 4, 692 morte alicujus, Curt. 9, 3, 20 — **B.** Transf, of inanim things ignis ingemiscit, Sen. Herc Oet 1732

‡ **in-gĕmĭtus,** ūs, *m*, *a groan* ingemitus, επιστεναγμος, Gloss. Philox

in-gemmesco, ĕre, *v inch n*, *to become a jewel*, Isid. 16, 14, 7

in-gĕmo, ŭi, 3, *v a* and *n*, *to groan or sigh over a thing, to mourn over, lament, bewail* **I.** *Act* alicujus interitum, Verg E 5, 27 caesos ingemunt nati patres, Sen Herc Oet 1758 jacentem, Stat Th 9, 2 — With *inf* ingemuit citro non satis esse suo, Mart 9, 60, 10 —**II.** *Neutr*, *to mourn, groan, wail, lament* in aliqua re, Cic Phil 2 26, 64 agris, Tac G 46 —With *dat* exsiliis alicujus, Ov P 2, 5, 8 ingemens laboribus, Hor Epod. 5, 31 conditioni suae, Liv 36, 28 9, Suet Vesp 15 aratro, Verg G 1, 46 —**B.** Transf, of inanim things ingemuit solum, Ov M 14, 407 limen, id ib 4, 450 omne nemus ingemuit alis, Val. Fl 1, 577

in-gĕnĕrasco, v generasco

in-gĕnĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.* **I.** *To implant, engender, produce* **A.** Lit natura ingenerat amorem in eos qui, etc, Cic Off 1, 4, 12 homini soli cupiditas ingeneratur, id Fragm ap Non 123, 5 non ingenerantur hominibus mores id Agr 2, 35, 95 ingenerata familiae frugalitas, id. Sest 9, 21 haec astro ingenerata, id Div 2, 46, 96 —**B.** Transf., *to generate, create* animum esse ingeneratum a Deo, Cic Leg 1, 8, 24 societas quam ingeneravit natura, Liv 5, 27, 6 —**II.** Transf, *to plant* —*Absol* ingenera, nunc sunt genitalia tempora mundi (sc tellurem), Col 10, 196

ingĕnĭātus (ingĕnŭ-), a, um, *adj* [ingenium] *naturally constituted, disposed or apt by nature* lepide ingeniatus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 136 primordia, Gell 12, 1, 17 ad astutiam, App Flor n 18, p 360, 20

ingĕnĭcŭlātus, a, um, *P a*, v ingeniculo *fin*

in-gĕnĭcŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [in geniculum], *to cause one to bend the knee*, hence, ingeniculare se, *to bend the knee to sink down on the knee, to kneel*, Hyg Astr 2, 6 *fin*, also, without se, Lampr Elag 5, 4.— Hence, **ingĕnĭcŭlātus,** a, um, *P a*, *kneeling* Hercules, *a constellation*, also called ingeniculus, Vitr 9, 6

in-gĕnĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj* [in geniculum], *kneeling* Ingeniculus, sc. Hercules, *a constellation* in extremis partibus oritur Ingeniculus, qui a Graecis εν γονασιν dicitur, Firm Math 8, 17 ingenicla (by sync. for ingenicula) imago, Manil 5, 645, v ‡ engonasi

ingĕnĭŏlum, ĭ, *n dim* [ingenium], *a little genius, feeble intellect*, Arn. 5, 157, Hier adv Ruf 4 *fin*

ingĕnĭōsē, *adv*, v ingeniosus *fin*

ingĕnĭōsus (ingĕnŭ-), a, um, *adj* [ingenium], *intellectual, superior in intellect, endowed with a good capacity, gifted with genius, of good natural talents* or *abilities, clever, ingenious* **I.** Lit Aristoteles quidem ait, omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse, Cic Tusc 1, 33, 80 ingeniosi vocantur, id. Fin. 5, 13, 36 vir ingeniosus et eruditus, id. Att 14, 20, 3 quo quisque est solertior et ingeniosior, id Rosc Com 11, 31 homo ingeniosissimus, id Mur 30, 62 ad aliquid, Ov M 11, 313 dandis ingeniosa notis, id Am 1, 11, 4 esse in aliqua re, Mart praef 1 in poenas, Ov Tr 2, 342 res est ingeniosa dare, *giving requires good sense*, id Am 1, 8, 62. —**II.** Transf, of inanimate things **A.** *Ingenious, clever* argumentum, Plin 35, 10, 36, § 69 —**B.** *Adapted to, apt, fit for* any thing vox mutandis ingeniosa sonis, Ov Am 2, 6, 18 terra ingeniosa colenti, id H 6, 117 ad segetes ager, id. F 4, 684.—*Sup* ingenuosissimus, Inscr Murat 1742, 15 — *Adv* **ingĕnĭōsē,** *acutely, wittily, ingeniously* tractantur ista ingeniose, Cic Ac. 2, 27, 87 electas res collocare, id Inv 1, 6, 81 dicere, Quint 1, 6, 36 —*Comp*, Plin 15, 13, 12, § 42.—*Sup* homo ingeniosissime nequam, Vell 2 48, 3

1. in-gĕnĭtus, a, um, *adj* [2 in], *unbegotten* Deus, Arn. 1, 17

2. in-gĕnĭtus, v ingigno

ingĕnĭum, ii, *n* [in geno, from gigno], *innate* or *natural quality, nature* **I.** In gen (so mostly poet, in Sall and in post Aug prose, not in Cic. or Cæs.) pro ingenio ego me liberum esse ratus sum, pro imperio tuo tibi servire aequom censeo, Plaut Trin 2, 2, 22 ite in frundiferos locos Ingenio arbusta ubi nata sunt, non obsita, *by their own nature*, Naev ap Non 323, 1 (Trag Rel v 28 Rib), so, loci, Sall H 3, 18 Dietsch locorum hominumque ingenia, Liv 28, 12, 11, Tac A 6, 41, id. H 1, 51, Flor 2, 6, 16 al terrae, Liv 37 54, 21 montis, Tac H 2, 4, cf campi suopte ingenio humentes, id ib 5, 14 arvorum, Verg G 2, 177, and, portūs, Sil 14, 283 arbores sui cujusque ingenii poma ferunt, Col 3, 1, 2 lactis ingenia et proprietates, Gell. 12, 1, 14 ingenium velox igni, Sev Aetn 214 crines ingenio suo flexi, *naturally*, Petr 126 ut magistratus imperio suo vehemens mansueto permitteretur ingenio, Liv 2, 30, 4, cf cum honesta suopte ingenio peterentur, *in consequence of its own nature*, Tac. A 3, 26 mitis ingenio, id. ib 6, 15 cunctator ingenio, id. ib 15, 1 ingenio trux, id H 1, 21 — Rarely of beasts mitior ad feras bestias, praecipitia ingenia sortitas, Curt 8, 1, 35 — **II.** In partic, of persons **A.** *Natural disposition, temper, mode of thinking, character, bent, inclination* feci ego ingenium meum, *have acted out*, Plaut Merc 4, 1, 2 ita ingenium meumst, id Am 3, 2, 18 ut ingenium est omnium hominum ab labore proclive ad lubidinem, Ter And 1, 1, 50 liberale, id ib 4, 5, 59 pium ac pudicum, id. Hec 1, 2, 77 durum atque inexorabile id Phorm 3 2, 12 inhumanum, id. Eun. 5, 2, 41 lene in liberos, id. Heaut 1, 1, 99 utinam nunc matrescam ingenio, Pac Con Rel v 139 Rib (1 Rib, maturescam) mobile, Plin Ep 2, 11, 22 cicur et mansuetum, Varr L. L. 7, § 91 Müll inverecundum animi, Cic Inv 1, 45, 83 vera loqui etsi meum ingenium non moneret, Liv 3, 68, 9· ingenio suo vivere, id 3, 36, 1 redire ad ingenium, *to return to one's natural bent, to one's old courses*, Ter Ad 1, 1, 46 Volscis levatis metu suum rediit ingenium, Liv 2, 22, 3 quae maxime ad muliebre ingenium efficaces preces sunt, id. 1, 9, 16 vanum dictatoris, id 1, 27, 1 mitis ingenii juvenem, id 1 46, 4 Turni ferox, id. 1, 51, 7 temperare suum, *to control his temper*, id. 8, 36, 5 horrida, Curt. 4, 6, 3 molliora, id. 5, 6, 18 humana, id 5, 10, 13. felix, Sen. Ep 95, 36 rapax, id. ad Helv 17, 4 atrox, Tac A. 4, 50 procax, id. H 3, 32 ingenium ingeni, in Plautus, signifies *peculiarity of disposition*, Stich 1, 2, 69 —**2.** Concr collect. tanto corruptius iter immixtis histrionibus et spadonum gregibus et cetero Neronianae aulae ingenio, *the people who gave character to the court*, Tac. H 2, 71 —**B.** With respect to intelligence **1.** *Natural capacity, talents, parts, abilities, genius* · docilitas, memoria, quae fere appellantur uno ingenii nomine, Cic Fin 5, 13, 36 ingenium ad fingendum, id. Font. 14, 30 excellens ac singulare, id. de Or 2, 74, 298 vir acerrimo ingenio, id. Or 5, 18 cujus tanta vis ingenii est, ut, etc., id. de Or 2, 74, 299 tardum, id. ib 2, 27, 117 acutum aut retusum, id de Div 1, 36, 72 eximium, id Tusc 5, 24, 68 praestantissimum, id Fin 2, 16, 51 magnum, id Ac 2, 1, 1 illustre, id. Cael 1, 1 oratorium, Tac Dial. 10 pulcherrimum et maximum, Plin Ep 8, 12, 4 hebetatum, fractum contusum, id ib 8, 14, 9 celeres ingenii motus, Cic de Or 1, 25, 113 ingenii acies, id ib 3, 5, 20 ingenii lumen, id Brut. 15, 59 ingenii vis, id. Phil 5, 18, 49 ingenii vena, Hor C 2, 18, 9 ingenii vigor, Ov M 8, 254 ingenii celeritas, Nep Eum 1 ingenii docilitas, id Att 1. ingenio abundare, Cic Fam 4, 8 1 ingenio valere, Quint. 1, 8, 8 ingenio divino esse, Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 117 ingenio hebeti esse, id. Phil. 10, 8, 17 in eo ingenium ejus elucere vidébatis, id. Cael 19 45 colere et imbuere ingenium artibus, Plaut Trin. 2, 2, 16 acuere, Quint 1, 4, 7 alere, id. 1, 8, 8 exercere multiplici variâque materiâ, id 2, 4, 20 versabatur in hoc nostro studio cum ingenio, *with cleverness*, Cic. Fam 13, 10, 2, so, cum ingenio, Dig 1, 16, 9 ingenii memoria immortalis est, Sen Polyb 18, 2 — *Plur* acutiora ingenia et ad intellegendum aptiora eorum, qui, etc., Cic. N D 2, 16, 42 aliae (partes agrorum) quae acuta ingenia gignant, aliae quae retusa, *intellects*, id Div 1, 36, 79 *fin* —**2.** Transf **a.** *A genius, i e a man of genius, a clever, ingenious person* excepi voluntatem tam excellens ingenium fuisse in civitate, Cic Brut 40, 147, id. Rep 2, 1, 2, Liv 41, 4, 3 nullum magnum ingenium sine mixtura dementiae fuit, Sen Tranq An 17, 10 — *Plur* ut saepe summa ingenia in occulto latent, Plaut Capt 1, 2, 62 decora, Tac A 1, 1 magna, id H 1, 1 nostra (i e oratores, id. Dial. 1, id Agr 2, Sen Ep 2 1, id. ad Polyb 27, 1 candidissimus omnium magnorum ingeniorum aestimator Livius, id. Suas 6, 22 ingenia et artes vel maxime fovit, Suet Vesp 18, id. Aug 89 id in magnis animis ingeniisque plerumque contingit, Cic Off 1, 22, 74 —**b.** Of things, *an invention, a clever thought* exquisita ingenia cenarum, Plin Pan 49, 7, cf Tac H 3, 28 noctium suarum ingenia (= flagitiosae libidinis inventiones), *voluptuous inventions*, id A 16, 20

(**in-gĕno,** false reading for ingenioque, Lucr 3, 745)

ingens, tis, *adj* [2 in genus, gens, that goes beyond its kind or species, qs. uncouth, monstrous], *of immoderate size, vast, huge, prodigious, enormous, great, remarkable* magnas vero agere gratias Thais mihi? *Gn* Ingentes, Ter Eun 3, 1, 1 (cf. satis erat respondere magnas ingentes inquit, semper auget assentator, Cic Lael. 26, 98) ingens immanisque praeda, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 46, § 110 ingens immensusque campus, id de Or 3, 19, 70 pecunia, *an exorbitant sum*, id. Div in Caecil 10 *init*, cf id. Prov Cons 3, 5 aquae, Liv 35, 9, 2 aequor, Hor C 1, 7, 32 pinus, id ib 2, 3, 9 exitus Istri, Val Fl 8, 185 clamor, Liv 2, 23, 7 gloria, id 2, 22, 6 virtus atque animus, Hor S 2, 7, 103 ingentia facta, id. Ep 2, 1, 6 vir, Sen Herc Fur 441 ingens aliquâ re, *great, remarkable, distinguished* in any respect vir famâ ingens, ingentior armis, Verg A 11, 124 gloriâ, Tac. A 11, 10 viribus opibusque id H 1, 61 eloquio, Stat. S. 1, 4, 71 —(β) With *gen* ingens virium atque animi, Sall H 3, 13 Dietsch femina

ingens animi, Tac. A. 1, 69: vir ingens rerum, id. H. 4, 66.—(γ) With *inf.:* ingens ferre mala, Sil. 10, 216.—*Comp.* (poet.), Verg. A. 11, 124.—**II.** Trop., *great, strong, powerful:* senatus, Sil. 11, 67: Paulus, id. 17, 298: ingentis spiritus vir, Liv. 21, 1, 5: cui genus a proavis ingens, Verg. A. 12, 225.

ingĕnŭātus, v. ingeniatus.

ingĕnŭē, *adv.*, v. ingenuus *fin.*

ingĕnŭīlis, e, *adj.* [ingenuus], *sincere, ingenuous:* AVRELIVS, Inscr. ap. Grut. 538, 9.

ingĕnŭīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that belongs to an* ingenuus, Inscr. ap. Grut. 8, 7.

ingĕnŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *The condition of a free-born man or gentleman, good birth:* ornamenta ingenuitatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 44, § 113: assertus in ingenuitatem, Suet. Aug. 74; Tac. Or. 32.—**II.** Trop., *a mode of thinking worthy of a freeman, noble-mindedness, frankness, ingenuousness, noble demeanor:* prae se probitatem quandam et ingenuitatem ferre, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 33; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 66: praestare ingenuitatem et ruborem, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242.

ingĕnŭus, a, um, *adj.* [ingeno, ingigno]. **I.** *Native, indigenous, not foreign.* **A.** Lit.: fontes, Lucr. 1, 230: tophus, *produced in the country*, Juv. 3, 20.—**B.** Transf., *inborn, innate, natural:* inest in hoc amussitata sua sibi ingenua indoles, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 38: color, *natural color*, Prop. 1, 4, 13.—**II.** *Free-born, born of free parents.* **A.** In gen.: ingenuus homo meant formerly *one born of a certain* or *known father, who can cite his father:* en unquam fando audistis patricios primo esse factos, non de caelo demissos, sed qui patrem ciere possent, id est nihil ultra quam ingenuos, Liv. 10, 8, 10: ingenui clarique parentes, Hor. S. 1, 6, 91; 1, 6, 8.—Esp., *subst.:* **ingĕnŭus,** i, *m.*, and **ingĕnŭa,** ae, *f.*, *a free-born man or woman:* ingenui sunt qui liberi nati sunt; libertini, qui ex justa servitute manumissi sunt, Gai. Inst. 1, 11: tutela liberantur ingenuae, etc., id. ib. 1, 194; but this word differs from liber, inasmuch as the latter signifies also a freedman, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 15: ingenuamne an libertinam, id. ib. 3, 1, 189: omnis ingenuorum adest multitudo, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15: Patricios Cincius ait appellari solitos, qui nunc ingenui vocentur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 241 Müll.: libertinos ab ingenuis adoptari posse, Masur. ap. Gell. 5, 19, 11.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Worthy of a freeman, noble, upright, frank, candid, ingenuous* (syn. liberalis): nihil apparet in eo ingenuum, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 28; id. Off. 1, 42: timiditas, id. de Or. 2, 3: dolor, id. Phil. 10, 9, 18: vita, id. Fam. 5, 21, 3: est animi ingenui (with *inf.*), id. ib. 2, 6, 2: ingenuis studiis atque artibus delectari, id. Fin. 5, 18, 48: (with humanae) artes, id. de Or. 3, 6, 21: ingenui vultus puer ingenuique pudoris, Juv. 11, 154: amor, Hor. C. 1, 27, 16: per gemitus nostros ingenuasque cruces, *and by such sufferings on the part of a freeman as belong only to slaves*, Mart. 10, 82, 6: fastidium, Cic. Brut. 67: aperte odisse magis ingenui est, quam, etc., id. Lael. 18, 65: astuta ingenuum vulpes imitata leonem, Hor. S. 2, 3, 186.—**2.** *Weakly, delicate, tender* (free-born persons being less inured to hardships than slaves; poet.): invalidae vires, ingenuaeque mihi, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 72: gula, Mart. 10, 82, 6.—Hence, *adv.:* **ingĕnŭē,** *in a manner befitting a person of free* or *noble birth, liberally; openly, frankly, ingenuously:* educatus, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38: aperte atque ingenue confiteri, id. Fam. 5, 2, 2; id. Att. 13, 27, 1: pro suis dicere, Quint. 12, 3, 3.

in-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3, *v. a.* (imper. inger for ingere, Cat. 27, 2), *to carry, pour, throw,* or *put into, in,* or *upon* a place. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: aquam ingere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 24: ligna foco, Tib. 2, 1, 22: quicquid vini oleique erat, oribus ingerebatur, Curt. 7, 5, 7: e puteis aquam in salinas, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 81.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Ingerere se, *to betake one's self* or *rush to* any place: ubi confertissimos hostes pugnare conspexisset, eo se semper ingerebat, Just. 11, 14, 5: se morti obviam, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1032; cf.: se oculis, *to offer one's self to*, Just. 18, 7, 9: sese periclis, Sil. 10, 5.—**2.** *To inflict upon, execute, apply:* supplicia, Sen. Med. 461: pugnos alicui in ventrem, *to deal blows*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 95: verbera, Curt. 6, 11, 8: manus capiti, Sen. Ep. 99 *med.*—**3.** Of weapons, *to press upon, thrust into:* ensem viris, Val. Fl. 6, 230: hastas in tergum fugientibus, Verg. A. 9, 763: saxa in subeuntes, Liv. 2, 65, 4: sagittas et jacula, id. 36, 18, 5: missilia in propugnantes, Curt. 4, 3, 15; 4, 4, 13.—**4.** *To bring, give,* or *present to* one: saginandis anseribus polentae duas partes, et furfuris quatuor ingerunt, Pall. 1, 30: mihi nova pocula, Nemes. Cyneg. 5.—*Absol.:* aqua frigida ingesta sistitur sanguis, *administered internally*, Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 40.—**5.** *To bring, throw, heap,* or *put upon* a person or thing: ut Cassandreus, saucius ingestā contumuleris humo, Ov. Ib. 460: vasta giganteis ingesta est insula membris, id. M. 5, 346: adeps pastillis ingestus, Plin. 30, 13, 38, § 112: stercus vitibus, Col. 2, 16, 8: summis ingestum montibus Aepy, Stat. Th. 4, 180: facies ingesta sopori, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 81: ingesta vincula unguibus, id. B. Gild. 365: supplicia, Sen. Med. 461.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., of language. **1.** *To pour forth, to pour out against:* convicia alicui, Hor. S. 1, 5, 12: contumelias, Tac. A. 1, 39: vocis verborumque quantum voletis, Liv. 3, 68, 4.—**2.** *To mention, repeat, keep saying:* auctorem suum ingerit et inculcat, Sen. Ben. 1, 12: ingerebat lentissima voce, Carpe, Carpe, Petr. 36; Sen. Ben. 7, 22, 2: omnia mala ingerebat, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 17: voces quae plerumque verae et graves coram ingerebantur, Tac. A. 4, 42: a tribunis eadem ingerebantur, id. H. 4, 78.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To obtrude, press,* or *force upon* one: ne recusanti quidem amicitiam suam ingerere destitit, Suet. Vit. Hor. p. 297 Roth: nomina liberis, Tac. Or. 7; cf. id. A. 1, 72: filium filiamque orbis senibus, Petr. 140: omnia imperia recusanti, Just. 6, 8: ingerebat iste Artemidorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 69: his se ingerit (Fortuna), *presses her favors*, Juv. 6, 609: veritatis tanta vis est ut nemo . . . qui non videat ingerentem se oculis divinam claritatem, Lact. 1, 5, 2: nomen patris patriae a populo saepius ingestum repudiavit, *pressed upon him*, Tac. A. 1, 72.—**2.** *To heap up:* scelus sceleri, Sen. Thyest. 731.

in-gestābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be borne, insupportable:* onus, Plin. 7, 6, 5, § 41.

ingestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ingero], *a pouring in, introduction:* liquentis plumbi, Cod. Th. 9, 24, 1; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 152.—**II.** *An uttering:* primae vocis, Mart. Cap. 5, § 459.

in-gesto, 1, *v. a.*, *to bear:* votum, a dub. read. in App. M. 11, p. 264, 37, where now intextas; v. Hildebr. ad h. l.

1. ingestus, a, um, *Part.*, from ingero.

2. ingestus, ūs, *m.* [ingero], *a presenting with, bestowment* (late Lat.): immortalitatis, Tert. Res. Carn. 42.

in-gigno, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to instil by birth* or *nature, to implant, engender.* **I.** Lit.: herbasque nocentes rupibus ingenuit tellus, Luc. 6, 439: vites ingenita sterilitate, Col. 3, 7, 3.—**II.** Trop.: natura cupiditatem homini ingenuit, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 46: tantam ingenuit animantibus conservandi sui natura custodiam, id. N. D. 2, 48, 124: vitia ingenita, *inborn*, Suet. Ner. 1: cum sic hominis natura generata sit, ut habeat quiddam ingenitum quasi civile atque populare, *innate*, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 66.

in-glŏmĕro, 1, *v. a.*, *to heap together, accumulate:* noctem, Stat. Th. 1, 351.

in-glōrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.*, = ἄδοξος, *inglorious, without repute:* gubernator, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 4; Arn. in Psa. 130.

inglōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-gloria], *without glory* or *fame, not glorious, inglorious.* **I.** Lit. (class.): beati qui honorati sunt videntur; miseri qui sunt inglorii, Cic. Leg. 1, 11, 32: latam trahens inglorius alvum, Verg. G. 4, 94: imperium, Tac. A. 12, 14: vita inhonorata et ingloria, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 81.—(β) With *gen.:* militiae, Tac. H. 3, 59: ausi, Sil. 12, 39.—**II.** Transf.: ingloria cassis, *unadorned, without a crest*, Stat. Th. 9, 108.

‡ **inglūtĭnātus,** a, um, *adj.*, *not glued* or *fastened*, = ἀκόλλητος, Gloss. Philox.

in-glūtio (glutt-), īre, 4, *v. a.*, *to swallow down*, Isid. 4, 9, 9.

inglŭvĭes, ēi, *f.* [a gula dicta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 112 Müll.; cf. Sanscr. gar-, girami, swallow; Lat. glutire], *the crop, maw.* **I.** Lit., of animals, Varr. ap. Philarg. ad Verg. G. 3, 431: vacua, Col. 8, 5 *med.:* hic piscibus atram Improbus ingluviem, ranisque loquacibus explet, Verg. G. 3, 431.—Of persons, App. M. 1, p. 109, 29: turgida, Front. ad Anton. Imp. 2, 12.—**II.** Transf., *voraciousness, gluttony:* avi cur atque parentis Praeclaram ingratā stringat malus ingluvie rem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 8: profunda, Gell. 7, 16, 4: notabilis ingluvie atque voracitate, Eutr. 7, 18 (ap. Petr. 119, read inluvies).

‡ **inglŭvĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [ingluvies], *voracious, gluttonous*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 112, 2 Müll.

in-grandesco, dŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow big, increase* (post-Aug.): asinus, Col. 3, 6, 3: sata, id. 2, 10, 15: porrum, si jam ingranduit, id. 11, 3, 17.

ingrātē, *adv.*, v. ingratus *fin.*

ingrātĭa, ae, *f.* [ingratus]. **I.** *Thanklessness, ingratitude:* in ingratiam incidere, Tert. Poen. 1: hominum, id. ib. 2.—Hence, **II. ingrātĭīs,** or contr. **ingrātīs** (v. Zumpt ad Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 9, § 19), *without one's thanks, against one's will.* **A.** As *subst.* (rare, and not in class. Lat.): tuis ingratiis (= te invito), Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 11; so perh. ingratiis nostris, Gell. 17, 1, 7.—With *gen.:* vobis invitis atque amborum ingratiis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 7.—**B.** *Adv.*, *unwillingly, against his (her, etc.) will* (class., and in both forms): id quod odio'st faciundum'st cum malo atque ingratiis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 153; id. ib. 2, 5, 39; id. Am. 1, 1, 215; id. Curc. 1, 1, 6; id. Cist. 2, 3, 82; id. Men. 5, 8, 5; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 37; id. Eun. 2, 1, 14; id. Phorm. 5, 6, 48: ingratis, Lucr. 3, 1069; 5, 44; Lact. 2, 10, 25: extorquendum est invito atque ingratiis, Cic. Quint. 14, 47: dicent quae necesse erit, ingratiis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 9, § 19 Halm (Zumpt, ingratis): nisi plane cogit ingratiis, id. Tull. § 5; cf.: ut ingratis ad depugnandum omnes cogerentur, *against their will*, Nep. Them. 4, 4; so, cogere, also App. M. 2, p. 123, 39.—See Hand, Turs. III. p. 379 sq.

ingrātĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *unthankfulness* (eccl. Lat.), Anon. (Hilar.) in Job, 3, p. 212.

ingrātĭfĭcentĭa, *unthankfulness* (eccl. Lat.), Fulg. Rusp. ad Monim. 3, 4.

* **ingrātĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [ingratus-facio], *unthankful, ungrateful:* Argivi, Att. ap. Cic. Sest. 57, 122 (Trag. Rel. v. 364 Rib.).

ingrātĭīs and **ingrātīs,** v. ingratia, II.

ingrātĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [ingratus]. **I.** *Unthankfulness, ingratitude* (late Lat. for animus ingratus), Firm. 5, 1 *med.;* Cassiod. Var. 5, 8.—**II.** *Displeasure*, Cassiod. Var. 1, 30.

in-grātus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Unpleasant, disagreeable* (class. in prose and poetry). **A.** Of things: bene quae in me fecerunt, ingrata habui, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 30: sin autem ingrata esse sentiam, Cic. Fam. 5, 5, 3: fuit haec oratio non ingrata Gallis, Caes. B. G. 7, 30: ingratam Veneri pone superbiam, Hor. C. 3, 10, 9: labor, Verg. G. 3, 97: jocus, Ov. F. 3, 738: sapor, Col. 7, 8, 7.—**B.** Of persons: non ingratus, *acceptable, agreeable:* Gaetulicus exercitui, Tac. A. 6, 36 (30).—**II.** *Unthankful, ungrateful.* **A.** Lit.: ingratus est, qui beneficium accepisse se negat, quod accepit: ingratus qui dissimulat: ingratus qui non reddit: ingratissimus omnium, qui oblitus est, Sen. Ben. 3, 1: nihil cognovi ingratius, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 2: ingrati animi crimen, id. ib. 9, 2, 2: ingratum esse in aliquem, Liv. 38, 50, 7; Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 93; Sen. Contr. 4, 24, 2: contra aliquem, Dig. 4, 2, 21: vir adversus merita Caesaris ingratissimus, Vell. 2, 69; cf. Val. Max. 5, 3, ext. 2: quia nihil amas, quom ingratum amas, *irresponsive, who makes no return*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 46.—(β) With *gen.:* salutis, *not grateful for his preservation*, Verg. A. 10, 666.—**2.** *Pass.*, *that receives no thanks:* ingrata atque inrita esse omnia intellego quae dedi, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 10: donum, id. Truc. 2, 6, 54: umeri, Stat. Th. 1, 700.—**B.** Transf., of inanimate things that do not repay the trouble bestowed upon them, *ungrateful:* ager, *that*

bears nothing, Mart 10, 47, 4 amicitiae, id. 5, 19, 8 ignosces tamen post et id in gratum, *you will get no thanks for it*, Ter Heaut 5, 1, 61 pericla, Verg A. 7, 425 cu bile, id ib 12, 144 ingrata ingluvie rem stringere (i e quae numquam satiatur, numquam acceptis contenta est), *insatia ble*, Hor S 1, 2 8 ingrato vocem prostitu isse foro, Ov Am 1, 15, 6 mulier contra patronum suum ingrata, Dig 4, 2, 21 — Hence, *adv* **ingrāte. I.** *Unpleasantly, disagreeably* ingrate viridis gemma Plin 37, 5, 19, § 74 sunt quibus ingrate timida indulgentia servit Ov A A 2, 435 non in grate nominando Varrone, *not unwillingly*, Plin 18, 3, 5, § 23 (al in grege) — **2.** *Unthankfully, ungratefully* ingrate nostra facilitate abutuntur, Cic Fam 12, 1, 2 ali quid ferre, *to receive a thing with unthankfulness*, Tac H 1, 52 ut sucus qui ingrate his (pomis vitiosis) posset impendi, ad me liora vertatur, Pall 7, 5

in-grăvātē, *adv*, *not grudgingly, willingly* (late Lat), Amm 17, 10 *fin* , 18, 2, 6

ingrăvātio, ōnis *f* [ingravo], *a load, burden* (late Lat), Cod Th 7, 13, 7

in-grăvesco, 3 (in tmesi inque gra vescunt, Lucr 4, 1250), *v inch n* , *to grow heavy, become heavier* **I.** Lit corpora exercitationum defatigatione ingravescunt, Cic de Sen 11, 36 sal vix incredibili pon dere ingravescit, Plin 31, 7, 39, § 79 — Poet, *to become pregnant* suscipiunt aliae pondus magis inque gravescunt, Lucr 4, 1250 — **II.** Transf, *to increase, grow worse, to become burdensome* ingravescens morbus, Cic Div 2, 6, 16 ingravescens aetas, id de Sen 2, 6 corpora exercitatio num defetigatione ingravescunt, id de Sen 11, 36 hoc studium quotidie ingravescit, *grows more serious*, id. Fam 4, 4, 4 alter in dies ingravescit, id. Att 10, 4, 2 anno na, *provisions grow dearer*, Auct Or pro Domo, 5, 11 Verania mox ingravescit, cla mat moriens, etc , Plin Ep 2, 20 5 falsis (rumoribus) ingravescebat, *by false reports he sank deeper and deeper*, Tac H 3, 54

in-grăvĭdo, are, *v a* (late Lat) **I.** *To make pregnant, impregnate* coeuntes, Paul Nol Carm 24, 352 — **II.** *To weigh down, burden, oppress* —*Part* **ingrăvĭdātus,** a, um, *burdened, oppressed* pec tus curis, Aug Conf 7, 5 *fin*

(**in-grāvis,** false reading for in gravi, Dig 29, 5, 3)

in-grăvo, avi, atum, 1, *v a* (poet and in post Aug prose) **I.** *To weigh down* puppem, Stat Th 5 402 — **II.** Transf **A.** *To cause its weight to be felt, to oppress, molest* saevitia hiemis ingravat, Plin 19, 8, 51, § 166 annis ingravantibus, Phaedr 5, 10, 3 — **B.** *To render worse, to aggravate* ingravat haec saevus Drances, Verg A 11, 220 illa meos casus ingravat, illa levat, Ov Tr 3, 4, 60 — **C.** *To make severe* (eccl Lat) ingravavit cor suum, *he hardened his heart*, Vulg Exod 8, 15, in *pass* , ib 7, 14 al

in-grĕdĭor (in tmesi ut velit ire inque gredi, Lucr 4 888), essus sum, di, 3, *v dep n* and *a* [1 in gradior] **I.** Prop, *to go into, to enter* (class , syn intro, in troeo) **1.** With *in* and *acc* in stadium, Cic de Or 1, 32, 147 in templum, id Phil 14, 5, 12 in navem, id Verr 2, 5, 62, § 160 cum in antiquum fundum ingredi vellet, frequentes armati obstiterunt, id. Caecin. 8, 21, 11, 31 in castra Liv 38, 27, 5 in urbem, id 9, 7, 10 — **2.** With *acc* iter pe dibus, Cic Sen 10, 34 domum id Phil. 2, 27, 68 pontem Mulvium, id. Cat 3, 2, 6 via, quam nobis quoque ingrediendum sit, id Sen 2, 6 hoc mare Quint 12 prooem § 4 mare, Sall H 3, 77 regnum, id. ib 2, 45 curiam, Liv 44, 19, 7, 40, 8, 1, Curt 4, 7, 6, 9 10, 1 al — **3.** With *intra* ingrediens intra finem ejus loci, Cic Caecin. 8, 22 in gredi intra munitiones, Caes B G 5, 9, 6 intra fines, id ib 2, 4, 2 — **4.** With *dat* castris ingressus Etruscis, Verg A. 10, 148 — **5.** With *ad* ad quos (sc deos penates) paulo ante ingressus hospitaliter fecerat, Just 8, 3 4 — **B.** *To enter upon engage in, apply one's self to* a thing **1.** With *in* and *acc* (so most freq) in vitam paulo serius, tanquam in viam, ingressus, Cic Brut 96 330 jam ingrediar in disputa tionem, id Rep 1, 24, 38 in eam rationem, id de Or 2, 53, 213 in spem libertatis, id. Fam 12, 25 in orationem, id. Phil 7 3 in bellum, id. Cat 2 6 in causam, id Div in Caecin 12, 40, id. Fam 6, 1, 4, id. Planc 3, 8 in sermonem, Caes. B C 3, 18 in rem publicam, *to engage in public affairs*, Hirt B Afr 22 — **2.** With *simple acc* quam quisque viam vivendi sit ingressurus, Cic Off 1, 32, 118 disputationem mecum, id Caecin 28, 79 vitam, id Off 3 2, 6, id Ac 2, 36, 114 magistratum, Sall J 43, 2 con sulatum, Quint 6, 1, 35 eadem pericula, Cic Mur 2, 4 hanc partem Quint 4, 3, 1 studia, id. 1, 10, 2 hunc video mihi prin cipem ad ingrediendam rationem horum studiorum exstitisse, Cic Arch 1, 1 elo quendi rationem, Quint 12 prooem § 3 — **3.** With *ad* ad discendum, Cic de Or 1, 21, 94 — **C.** *To enter upon, begin, commence* an action, speech, etc **1.** With *inf* post eaquam sum ingressus eas res mandare monumentis, Cic Ac 1, 1, 3 dicere, id Att 15, 11, 2 describere aliquid, id. de Sen 14, 49 scribere, id. Div 2, 1, 3, Quint 1, 3, 18 versare dolos, Verg A. 11, 704 — **2.** *Absol* sic contra est ingressa Venus, *thus began Venus* (to speak), Verg A 4, 107 Anchises lacrimis ingressus obortis id ib 6, 867 — **3.** With *acc* quam orationem cum in gressus essem, Cic Att 15, 11, 1 tibi res antiquae laudis et artis Ingredior, Verg G 2, 175 longinquam profectionem, Suet Aug 92 — **4.** With *in* and *acc* quem in gressum in sermonem Pompeius interpel lavit, *at the beginning of his speech*, Caes B C 3, 18, 3, cf 1, 2, 2 — **D.** Of time, *to enter upon, begin, commence* Caesar deci mum nonum annum ingressus, Vell. 2, 61, 1 ingresso vere, *when spring has begun* or *arrived*, Luc 10, 224 — **II.** Transf, = in cedo — Prop, *to go along, advance, pro ceed, march* **1.** *Absol* si stas, ingredere, si ingrederis, curre, Cic Att 2, 23, 3 — **2.** With *per* rex pedes per nivem et glaciem ingredi coepit, Curt 5, 7, 8 — **3.** With *adv* tardius, Cic Tusc 1, 31, 75 quacumque, Ov F 4, 481 elephanti gregatim ingredi untur, Plin 8, 5, 5, § 11 — **4.** With *abl* campo, Verg A 10, 763 solo, id ib 4, 177, 10, 767 — **B.** Fig, *to walk, go* **1.** With *abl* vestigiis patris, Cic Rep 6, 24, 26, for which, **2.** With *acc* vestigia patris *to follow walk in*, Liv 37, 53, 11 — **3.** With *per* per titulos ingredimurque tuos, Ov F 2, 16 — **4.** *Absol* sublimia debent in gredi, lenia duci, acria currere, delicata fluere *to march majestically* Quint 9, 4, 139 nec tragoedia socco ingreditur, id 10, 2, 22

ingressĭo, ōnis, *f* [ingredior], *a going into, entering* (Ciceron) **I.** Lit ab in gressione fori, *entrance*, Cic. Phil 5 4 9 — **II.** Transf **A.** *A gait, pace* interdum cursus est in oratione incitatior, interdum moderata ingressio, Cic de Or 59, 201 — **B.** *A beginning* prima ingressio mea, Cic de Or 3, 11

ingressus, ūs, *m* [id.] *a going into, entering an entrance.* **I.** Lit Antonii in castra, Vell 2, 63, 2 turba ad ingressum tuum te consalutavit, Plin Pan 5, 4, 22 *fin.* haec in ipso ingressu meo (sc in pro vinciam) scripsi, Plin Ep ad Traj 17, 4 — Esp **B.** *A hostile entrance, inroad* in gressus hostiles Tac A 15, 3 — **C.** *A going, walking, gait* ingressus, cursus, accubitio, etc , Cic N D 1, 34, 94 prohiberi ingressu, *were prevented from moving, could not stir a step*, Caes B C 1, 84, cf instabilemque ingressum praebere, Liv 24 34, 15, so, praebere ingressum, Front Stat 3, 7, 4 quaedam terrae ad ingressus tremunt, Plin 2, 94 96 § 209 celsior, id 11, 16, 16, § 51 — **II.** Transf, *the way into a place, en trance, passage* trini ingressus Prud Psych 843, cf vulgus quod Horatius arcet ingressu, Aus Edyll. 6 ep — **III.** Trop, *an entering upon* any thing, *begin ning, commencement* in ingressu, Quint 9, 4, 72 in ingressu (causae) ac fine, id. 8 prooem § 7 in ingresssu operis, id. 10 1, 48 ingressus capere, Verg G 4, 316 Can nensis pugnae temerarius ingressus, Val Max 4 5 2

ingrŭens, *Part* , from ingruo

ingrŭo, ŭi, 3, *v n* [in ruo, with an epenth *g* from gruo, kindr with κρουω], *to rush* or *break into to fall violently upon assail, attack* (syn. incumbo, differing from immineo and impendo in that it denotes the actual doing of that which they merely threaten, not in Cic or Caes) **I.** Lit. hostes crebri cadunt, nostri contra ingru unt, Plaut Am 1, 1, 81 ingruit Aeneas Italis, Verg A. 12, 628, cf ingruere hos tes, id ib 11, 899 simul ingruunt saxa ja ciunt, Tac A. 1, 27 ingruentes accusatores id ib 6, 38 ingruente in Italiam Hanni bale, id. H 3, 34 — **II.** Transf, of things ferreus ingruit imber, Verg A 12, 284 im bra vitibus, id. G 2, 410 nox, Tac A 4, 50 tela, id ib 1, 65 ingruere morbi in remi ges coeperunt, Liv 37, 23, 2 si bellum in grueret, Verg A. 8 535, Tac A 1, 48 si nullus ingruat metus, Plin 9, 30, 50 § 95 si quid subitum ingruat, Tac A 4, 2 dam natio, id ib 4, 35

inguen, inis, *n* (also late Lat **inguĭna.** ae, *f*, Isid 4, 6, 19), *the front part of the body between the hips* **I.** Lit **A.** *The groin* — Sing , Cels 7, 20 lentum destillat ab inguine virus, Verg G 3 281, more freq *plur* candida succincta inguina (Scylla), id E 6, 75 ventrem atque inguina hausit, Liv 7, 10, 10, Cels 3, 5 al — **B.** *The privy members*, Ov F 2 346, Hor S 1, 2, 26, 116, Juv 6, 370 al — **C.** *A swelling in the groin* Lucil ap Fest p 360 Müll , Cels 3, 5, also *a swelling on the knee*, Fronto ad Marc Caes 5, ep 44 Mai — **D.** *The abdomen* le genti suflodit inguina, Suet Dom 17, Stat Th 6, 900 — **II.** Transf, of plants, *the place where a branch is joined to the stem*, Plin. 16, 36, 65, § 163, 17, 21, 35, § 153

inguĭna, v inguen *init*

inguĭnālis, e, *adj* [inguen] *of* or *be longing to the* inguen herba, Plin 26, 9, 59, § 92 (al **inguĭnārĭus**), App Herb 60

Inguĭomĕrus, i, *m* , *a prince of the Germans* Arminii patruus, Tac A 1, 60, 2, 21 al

ingurgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f* [ingurgito] *im moderate eating and drinking, gormandiz ing, guzzling* (late Lat), Firm 5, 8

ingurgĭto, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [in gur ges] *to pour in* like a flood or whirlpool **I.** Lit merum ventri suo, App M 4 p 145, 27 vide ut avariter merum in se ingurgitat faucibus plenis Plaut Curc 1, 2, 35 umor ex nivibus non universus in gurgitans (sc se), diluensque, sed destil lans, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 15 — **B.** *To flood, to fill* Rhodanus palude sese ingurgitat no mine Lemanno, Amm 15, 11, 16 — **C.** *To glut* or *gorge one's self with meat and drink, to gormandize, guzzle* se caeno (of swine), Lact 4 17, 21 crudique postridie se rur sus ingurgitant, Cic. Fin 3, 8, 23 ingenium crebris et ingentibus poculis, Gell 15 2 3 — Hence, ingurgitari, *to make one's self drunk, to get drunk* anus ingurgitata, Petr 79 temeto ingurgitatus, Macr Somn Scip 1, 3 — **II.** Trop, *to engage deeply in, be ab sorbed in* any thing, *to addict* or *devote one's self to* se in flagitia, Cic Pis 18, 42 se in alicujus copias, id. Phil 2, 27, 66 qui degustandum ex philosophia censet non in eam ingurgitandum, Gell 5, 16, 5 (cf Enn Trag v 340 Rib ad loc)

ingustābĭlis, e, *adj* [2. in gusto] *that cannot be tasted, not fit to be eaten* or *drunk* fons Plin. 2, 106, 110, § 238 bacae omnibus animantibus, id. 16, 26, 43, § 105

* **in-gustātus,** a, um, *adj* [id] *un tasted, not tasted before* ilia rhombi, Hor S 2, 8, 30

in-gusto, āvi, atum, 1, *v a* , *to give to taste* (late Lat) Jovi sanguinem huma num, Tert adv Gnost 7

Ingyaeŏnes (v Ingaevones), um, *m* , *a German tribe*, Plin 4 14, 28, § 99

ĭn-hăbĭlis, e, *adj* , *that cannot be man aged, unmanageable, unwieldy* **I.** Lit navis inhabilis prope magnitudinis, Liv 33, 30, 5 telum inhabile ad remittendum imperitis, id. 24, 34, 5, cf telum pondere, Curt 8, 9 *med* inhabiles vastorum corpo rum moles (of elephants), id 9, 2 quod et ipsis vetustate militiae exercitatum et hostibus inhabile, *awkward*, Tac Agr 36 iter, Dig 8, 5, 4 — **II.** Trop, *unfit, unapt, incapable, unable* alicui rei, Cic Fragm Oecon 4 Orell reddere aliquem inhabi lem studiis, Sen Ep 15 progenerandis esse fetibus inhabilem, Col 2 1, 2 boves

labori et culturae non inhabiles, id. 6, 1, 1; cf.: calori non inhabile, *fit to express*, Quint. 11, 3, 146; Plin. Ep. 8, 1, 2 al.—(β) With *ad:* multitudo inhabilis ad consensum, Liv. 12, 16, 10.—(γ) With *inf.:* inhabiles rempublicam tueri, Dig. 50, 2, 11.

1. ĭn-hăbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj., uninhabitable:* regiones, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24: Indi ostia inhabitabilia, Mela, 3, 7 *fin.;* Plin. 6, 17, 20, § 53.

2. ĭnhăbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [inhabito], *inhabitable:* per inhabitabiles oras terrae, Arn. 1, 3.

ĭnhăbĭtācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.], *a dwelling-place:* inhabitat inhabitaculum, Not. Tir. p. 11.

ĭnhăbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a dwelling, habitation* (late Lat.), Tert. ad Marc. 3, 24; id. ex Gen. 27, 40.

ĭnhăbĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a dweller, inhabitant* (post-class.): aedium, Dig. 9, 3, 5; Hier. ad Helv. 1.

ĭn-hăbĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to dwell in, to inhabit* (post-Aug. for habito, incolo). **I.** Lit.: inhabitatur illa regio, Plin. 6, 17, 20, § 53; Sen. Ep. 102, 27: Dorienses oceani locos inhabitasse confines, Amm. 15, 9, 3: nobile solum, Petr. 116.—*Subst.:* **inhăbĭtantes,** *inhabitants,* Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 6; App. M. 1, p. 107.—**II.** Transf., of garments, *to wear*, Tert. Pall. 3 *fin.*

ĭn-haerēdĭto, etc., v. inheredito, etc.

ĭn-haerĕo, haesi, haesum, 2, *v. n., to stick in, to stick, hang,* or *cleave to, to adhere to, inhere in.* **I.** Lit. (α) With *abl.:* sidera suis sedibus inhaerent, Cic. Univ. 10: animi, qui corporibus non inhaerent, id. Div. 1, 50, 114: visceribus, id. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: constantior quam nova collibus arbor, Hor. Epod. 12, 20: occupati regni finibus, Vell. 2, 129, 3: prioribus vestigiis, i. e. *continues in his former path*, Col. 9, 8, 10: cervice, Ov. M. 11, 403.—(β) With *ad* and *acc.:* ad saxa inhaerentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100.—(γ) With *in* and *abl.:* in visceribus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 24: in rei natura, id. de Or. 2, 39, 163.—(δ) With *dat.:* conjux umeris abeuntis inhaerens, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 79: pectoribus nostris, id. ib. 1, 6, 3: tergo, id. M. 9, 54.—(ε) *Absol.:* linguae, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 96: inhaesuro similis (canis), *as if about to hang on the hare*, i. e. *to fasten on her*, Ov. M. 1, 535: dextram amplexus inhaesit, Verg. A. 8, 124.—**II.** Trop., *to cling to, adhere to, engage deeply* or *closely in; to be closely connected with*, etc.; with *in* and *abl.:* inhaeret in mentibus quoddam augurium, *is inherent in our minds*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 33.—*Absol.:* opinatio inhaerens et penitus insita, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26.—With *dat.:* virtutes semper voluptatibus inhaerent, *are always connected with*, id. Fin. 1, 20, 68: vultibus illa tuis, tanquam praesentis inhaeret, *she hangs upon your features, gazes at*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 19: pectoribus tu nostris inhaeres, id. ib. 1, 6, 3: oculis animisque, Vell. 1, 14, 1: paene stulta est inhaerentium oculis ingeniorum enumeratio, *that are before the eyes, plainly to be seen*, id. 2, 36, 3: illa meis oculis species abeuntis inhaeret, Ov. H. 2, 91: excidere proxima, vetera inhaerere, Quint. 11, 2, 6: memoriae inhaerent fidelius quae, etc., id. 10, 6, 2: scio memoriae tuae preces nostras inhaerere, Plin. et Traj. Ep. 12, 1: studiis, *to apply one's self to*, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 11: studio operatus inhaesi, id. M. 8, 865: semper alicui, *to be always about one*, id. A. A. 3, 561: Lysippum statuae unius lineamentis inhaerentem, inopia exstinxit, *constantly intent upon*, Petr. 88: conpendendis rebus pertinaciter inhaerere, *to be obstinately bent on*, Amm. 21, 13, 11.—With *acc.:* pejores inhaesimus laqueos, App. M. 8, p. 209.

ĭnhaeresco, haesi, haesum, 3, *v. inch. n.* [inhaereo], *to stick fast, cleave, adhere to.* **I.** Lit.: in sordibus aurium, tamquam in visco, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: ne quid emineret ubi ignis hostium inhaeresceret, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: sucus villis, Plin. 12, 17, 37, § 74.—**II.** Trop.: poëtae inhaerescunt penitus in mentibus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3.

ĭnhaesĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a hanging* or *adhering to*, Aug. Conf.

ĭnhālātus, ūs, *m.* [inhalo], *a breathing at, breath:* oris, App. M. 2, 119, 16.

ĭn-hālo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a., to breathe at* or *upon:* cerae, Lact. Ira D. 10, 20: alicui popinam, *the smell of food that has been eaten*, Cic. Pis. 6, 13.—**B.** *To breathe the odor* of something: inhalantes horti floribus, Ambros. Hexaëm. 5, 21, 69.—**II.** Transf., *to breathe upon*, as a magical rite: surculis et lapillis inhalatis, App. M. 2, p. 116, 37.

ĭn-hāmo, āre, *v. a.* [hamus], *to fasten by a hook.*—Hence, transf., *to entangle* (late Lat.): linguam, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *med.*

ĭn-hērēdĭto (haer-), āre, *v. a., to appoint an heir* (late Lat.), Vulg. 4 Esdr. 7, 67.

ĭnhērēdo (haer-), āre, *v. a.* [heres], *to appoint as an heir* (late Lat.), Salv. contra Avar. 2, p. 384.

ĭnhĭanter, *adv.* [inhio], *with open mouth, eagerly* (late Lat.): aliquid inhianter haurire, Aug. Conf. 9, 8: ardescere, id. ep. 112, 8.

ĭnhĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an opening of the mouth, gaping*, e. g. in astonishment (late Lat.), Treb. Poll. Gall. 9.

ĭn-hĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. a.* [in-habeo], *to lay hold of* a thing, in order to keep it back or to put it forward. **I.** *To keep back, restrain, curb, check.* **A.** Lit.: tela, Verg. A. 12, 693; Liv. 30, 10, 15: crudelissimas manus, Petr. 105: frenos, Liv. 1, 48, 6: equos, Ov. M. 2, 128: cruorem, id. ib. 7, 849: alvum, Plin. 19, 8, 40, § 2: remos, *to cease rowing*, Quint. 12 prooem. § 4: inhibere, or inhibere remis, or inhibere remis puppim, or inhibere retro navem, *to row the ship backwards without turning it round;* cf.: inhibere est verbum totum nauticum: sed arbitrabar sustineri remos, cum inhibere essent jussi remiges. Id non esse ejusmodi, didici heri ... non enim sustinent, sed alio modo remigant: id ab ἐποχῇ remotissimum est, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3. (Cicero himself has used the term in the incorrect signif. here found fault with: Ut concitato navigio, cum remiges inhibuerunt, retinet tamen ipsa navis motum et cursum suum, intermisso impetu pulsuque remorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 153.) In the foll. passages it is used in its proper acceptation: cum divellere se ab hoste cupientes inhiberent Rhodii, Liv. 37, 30, 10: ite cessim inhibete remis, et a bello discedite, Just. 2, 12: Tyrii inhibentes remis aegre evellere navem quae haerebat, Curt. 4, 4: retro navem inhibere, Liv. 26, 39, 12: postquam inhibent remis puppes, Luc. 3, 659.—**B.** Transf., *to restrain, hinder, prevent, inhibit:* impetum victoris, Liv. 39, 21, 10: facinus, Petr. 108: urentis oculos, *blasting* or *evil eyes*, Pers. 2, 34.—(β) *Ab aliqua re:* a turpi mente inhibere probro, Cat. 91, 4.—(γ) With *quominus:* nec tamen potuit inhibere (Cato), quominus Romae quoque ponerentur (statuae), Plin. 34, 6, 14, § 31.—(δ) With *inf.:* inhibentur rectum agere cursum, Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 69: inhibenda tamen est (mater mori), Sen. Herc. Oet. 1030; Quint. 10, 1, 18.—**II.** Sometimes in the sense of adhibere, exercere, *to set in operation, to practise, perform, use, employ:* hocine hic pacto potest inhibere imperium magister, *exert authority*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 43: utrum fontine an Libero imperium te inhibere mavis? id. Stich. 5, 4, 17: imperium in deditos, Liv. 36, 28, 5: imperium si quis inhiberet, id. 3, 50, 12: neque animis ad imperium inhibendum imminutis, id. 3, 38, 1: eadem supplicia alicui, *to inflict the same punishment on one*, Cic. Phil. 13, 18, 37; cf. coërcitionem, *to inflict*, Liv. 4, 53, 7.

***ĭnhĭbĭtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [inhibeo], *a restraining:* remigum, *a rowing backwards:* inhibitio autem remigum motum habet, et vehementiorem quidem remigationis navem convertentis ad puppim, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3; v. inhibeo, I. A.

ĭnhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from inhibeo.

ĭn-hinnĭo, ivi, 4, *v. n., to neigh at* (late Lat.): puellis, Prud. ap. Symm. 1, 57.

ĭn-hĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a., to stand open, to gape.* **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: ora inhiasse luporum, Stat. Th. 1, 626.—**B.** Trop., *to gape* with amazement, etc.: inhians Cerberus, Verg. G. 4, 483: attonitis inhians animis, id. A. 7, 814.—**II.** In partic., *to open the mouth wide, to gape at.* **A.** Lit.: Romulus lactens, uberibus lupinis inhians, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19: gazis inhians, Sen. Herc. Fur. 166: praedae, Val. Fl. 2, 631: pecudumque reclusis Pectoribus inhians, spirantia consulit exta, Verg. A. 4, 64.—With *acc.:* postes, *to gape at*, Verg. G. 2, 463.—**B.** Transf., *to gaze at with eagerness, regard with longing* (cf.: capto, appeto, sitio): congestis saccis, Hor. S. 1, 1, 71: inhians in te, dea, Lucr. 1, 36; Just. 17, 3, 4; Flor. 3, 11, 2; Tac. A. 4, 12; 11, 1; 12, 59 al.: lucro, Sen. Contr. 3, 22, 11: omnia, quibus vulgus inhiat, id. Ep. 102, 27; Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 1: dictis, *to hear eagerly, attend closely to*, Val. Fl. 5, 469; Suet. Ter. 1.—With *acc.* (poet. and rare, except in Plaut.): hereditatem alicujus, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 25: aurum, id. Aul. 2, 2, 17: mortem alicujus, Caecil. ap. Gell. 2, 23, 10; Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 18: bona mea, id. Mil. 3, 1, 121: inhiat quod nusquam est miser, id. ib. 4, 4, 62.

ĭn-hisco, 3, *v. a.*, i. q. inhio: inhisco ἐπιχαίνω, Gloss. Philox.

ĭnhŏnestāmentum, i, *n.* [inhonesto], *dishonor, disgrace, shame* (ante- and post-class.): pueritia tua adulescentiae tuae inhonestamentum fuit, Gracch. ap. Isid. Orig 2, 21; App. Mag. p. 275, 13.

ĭn-hŏnestas, ātis, *f.* [inhonestus], *dishonor, disgrace* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 5 *fin.;* id. adv. Jud. 14.

ĭnhŏnestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inhonesto], *a dishonoring*, Hier.

ĭnhŏnestē, *adv.*, v. inhonestus.

***ĭnhŏnesto,** āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [inhonestus], *to dishonor, disgrace:* palmas adeptas, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 19.

ĭn-hŏnestus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Dishonorable, disgraceful, shameful* (class.): eho, impure, inhoneste, labes popli! Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 4: simus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18: ignotā matre inhonestus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 36: vita, Sall. C. 20, 9: exitus nobis non inhonestus, *inglorious*, Prop. 2, 26, 58 (3, 22, 38 Müll.): mors, id. 2, 7, 89 (2, 8 b, 27 M.); Liv. 29, 18: vulnus, Verg. A. 6, 497: (hostes) inhonesta vulnera tergo accipiunt, Ov. F. 2, 211: pax, Tac. A. 15, 25: Vitellius gulā et ventre sibi inhonestus, id. H. 2, 31 Orell. *N. cr.:* nihil injustum atque inhonestum, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 41: quid hoc joco inhonestius, *more indecent*, Val. Max. 7, 8, 9.—*Sup.:* inhonestissima cupiditas, Cic. Quint. Fr. 1, 1, 6 *fin.:* homo turpissimus atque inhonestissimus, id. Rosc. Am. 18.—**II.** *Unseemly, ugly, filthy:* homo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 65; 5, 4, 16.—Hence, *adv.:* **ĭnhŏnestē,** *dishonorably, disgracefully:* parere divitias, Ter. And. 4, 5, 2: accusare, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 9: submitti alicui, Vell. 2, 37, 3: (with improbe) facere aliquid, Gell. 10, 19, 1.—*Comp.*, Capitol. Ver. 8.

ĭn-hŏnōrābĭlis, e, *adj., unhonored* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 17.

ĭnhŏnōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inhonoro], *a dishonoring*, Vulg. Sap. 1, 38; Hilar. Trin. 4, 41.

ĭnhŏnōrātus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. inhonoro *fin.*

ĭn-hŏnōrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj., not honorable, dishonorable:* factum dictumque, Sen. Const. Sap. 10, 1.

ĭnhŏnōris, e, *adj.* [2. in-honorus], *unhonored, without honor:* ipse quoque non inhonoris hoc labore, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 35 Mai.

ĭn-hŏnōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [inhonorus], *to dishonor*, Tert. Res. Carn. 10; id. Fug. in Persec. 5.—Hence, **ĭnhŏnōrātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **I.** *Unhonored, disregarded:* vita inhonorata et ingloria, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 81: inhonoratior triumphus, Liv. 33, 23, 8: inhonorata dea, i.e. *to whom no incense* or *offerings are brought*, Ov. M. 8, 280: artem grammaticam inhonoratam transire, Quint. 1, 5, 54.—**II.** *Unrewarded:* aliquem inhonoratum dimittere, Liv. 37, 54, 9: omnium Graeciae gentium inhonoratissimi, id. 35, 12, 4: societas, Flor. 2, 8, 5; Ov. M. 13, 41.

ĭn-hŏnōrus, a, um, *adj., without honor, not respected* or *esteemed, of no account, inconsiderable:* civitates, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 126: pomum, id. 15, 24, 28, § 99: Hercules, *to whom no divine honors are paid*, id. 36, 5, 5, § 39: signa, *disfigured, defaced*, Tac. H. 4, 62.—**II.** *Unsightly, ugly:* facies, Sil. 10, 391.—*Adv.:* **ĭnhŏnōrē,** *dishonorably:* contemni, Cassiod. Var. 3, 53; 6, 18.

ĭn-horrĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. n., to stand on end,*

stand erect, bristle **I.** Lit haud secus quam vallo saepta inhorreret acies, Liv 8, 8, 10 spicea jam campis cum messis inhorruit, Verg G 1, 314 aper pilis inhorrentibus corio squalidus, *bristling*, App M 8, p 202, 29 —**II.** Transf **A.** *To have a tremulous motion, to quiver, shake, shudder* pennis agitatus inhorruit aër, Ov P 3, 3, 9 inhorruit aether, Luctificum clangente tuba, Val Fl 3, 348 inhorruit unda tenebris, Verg A 3, 195 —**B.** *To cause to bristle up* aper inhorruit armos, Verg A 10, 711.—**C.** *To tremble, shake, shudder*, with cold fear, horror cum primum aliquis inhorruit et ex horrore incaluit, Cels 3, 12 inhorrui frigore, Petr 17 in severitatem alicujus, Cic Fragm ap Non. 423, 6 (Rep 4, 6 B and K) domus principis inhorruit, Tac A 11, 28 (Mercurius) tenui exceptus inhorruit auri, Stat Th 1, 309

ĭn-horresco, 3, *v inch n*, *to send forth sharp points, to rise erect, to bristle up* **I.** Lit gallinae inhorrescunt edito ovo excutiuntque sese, Plin 10, 41, 57 § 116 inhorrescit mare, Pac ap Cic Div 1, 14, 24 (Trag Rel v 411 Rib) mobilibus veris inhorruit Adventus foliis (poet for folia in horrescunt, varie agitantur auris vernis), Hor C 1, 23, 5, v Orell ad h l frigorum impatientia papiliones villis inhorrescunt, Plin 11, 23, 27, § 77 trifolium inhorrescere et folia contra tempestatem subrigere, id 18, 35, 89, § 365 Atlas nemoribus inhorrescit, Sol 24.—**II.** Transf, *to tremble, shake, shiver* **A.** With fever, Cels. 3, 12 *med* frigida potio inutilis est iis qui facile inhorrescunt, id 1, 3 —With cold aer nivibus et glacie inhorrescit, App de Mund p 58, 33 cum tristis hiems aquilonis inhorruit alis Ov Ib 199 —**B.** *To quake, shudder*, with fear, horror, App M 5, p 172, 22 solitudo inhorrescit vacuis, Tac H 3, 85, id A 11, 28 —Rarely with *acc* adeo rebus accommodanda compositio, ut asperis asperos etiam numeros adhiberi oporteat, et cum dicente aeque audientem inhorrescere, Quint 9, 4 126 —Transf, *to shudder at* severitatis vim, Aur Vict Caes 24

ĭn-hortor, ātus sum, 1, *v dep*, *to incite, instigate* to a thing alicui canes, *to set on*, App M 8, p 209, 9 —Hence, **inhortātus,** a, um, with *pass signf*, *instigated, set on* canes in eorum exitium inhortati, App M 9, p 234, 15

ĭn-hospĭtālis, e, *adj*, *inhospitable* **I.** Lit Caucasus, Hor C 1, 22 6 litus, Plin Pan. 34 *ext* regnum, Sen Troad 215 —**II.** Transf Pontus Euxinus antea ab inhospitali feritate Axenos appellatus, Plin H N 6 praef § 1 —Of a tree that does not admit of ingrafting duritia Plin 17, 14, 24, § 104 —*Adv* **inhospĭtālĭter,** *inhospitably* Tert adv Marc 4, 24

ĭnhospĭtālĭtas, atis, *f* [inhospitalis], *inhospitality* ut inhospitalitas sit opinio vehemens, valde fugiendum esse hospitem, Cic Tusc 4, 11, 27

ĭn-hospĭtus, a, um, *adj*, *inhospitable* **I.** *Adj* tecta, Ov M 15, 15 Syrtis, Verg A 4, 41 saxa, id ib 5 627 deserta et inhospita tesqua, Hor Ep 1, 14, 19 terra Baccho i e *not bearing the vine*, Sil 1, 237 —**II.** *Subst* **ĭnhospĭta,** orum, *n plur*, *inhospitable regions* tanta inter inhospita, Sil. 4, 753 per inhospita ducere vitam, id 6, 308

(**ĭnhostus,** false read in Tac for in honestus, v Orell ad Tac H 2, 31)

ĭnhūmānātĭo, onis, *f*, *a being made man, incarnation* unigeniti Dei Filii, Cod Just 1, 1, 5 and 6 *fin*

ĭnhūmānātus, a, um [in humanus], *made man, incarnate* Jesus Christus, Cod Just 1, 1, 6 Christus, Cassiod Hist Eccl 10 10

ĭnhūmānē, *adv*, v inhumanus *fin*

ĭnhūmānĭtas, atis, *f* [inhumanus], *inhumanity* **I.** *Inhuman conduct, savageness, barbarity* crudelitas inhumanitasque, Cic Verr 2, 5, 44 § 115, id. Deiot. 12, 32 —**II.** *Want of good breeding* **A.** *Incivility, impoliteness* quod ego non superbia neque inhumanitate faciebam Cic. de Or 1, 22, 99, id Phil 2, 4, 8 —**B.** *Unkindness, disobligingness*; opp officiosus, Cic Mur 4, 9 —**C.** *Surliness, churlishness* importunitas et inhumanitas omni aetati molesta est, Cic de Sen 3, 7 —**D.** *Niggardliness* (populus Rom) non amat profusas epulas, sordes et inhumanitatem multo minus, Cic Mur 36, 76

ĭnhūmānĭter, *adv*, v inhumanus *fin*

ĭnhūmāno, v inhumanatus

ĭn-hūmānus, a, um, *adj*, *not suitable to the human condition, that does not befit a human being* **I.** *Inhuman* **A.** *Rude, savage, barbarous* quis tam fuit durus et ferreus, quis tam inhumanus qui non illorum miseria commoveretur, Cic Verr 2, 5, 46, § 121 vox, id Fin. 3, 19, 64 scelus, Liv 1, 48, 7 crudelitas, id 21, 4, 9 via, *covered with corpses*, Tac H 2, 70 securitas, *that enjoyed itself during the slaughter*, id ib 3, 83 testamentum, *cruel, unjust*, Cic Verr 2, 1, 42, § 107 —**B.** *Unpolished, uncivil, unmannerly, ill bred, churlish, discourteous* quis contumacior, quis inhumanior, quis superbior, Cic Verr 2, 2, 78, § 192 moderati nec difficiles, nec inhumani senes, id de Sen. 3, 7 at hoc idem si in convivio faciat, inhumanus videatur, *ill-bred*, id. Off 1, 40, 144 agrestis et inhumana neglegentia, id ib 36, 130 homo inhumanissimus, Ter Phorm 3, 2, 24 aures, *uncultivated*, Cic Or 51, 172 —**II.** *Superhuman, godlike* mensae, App M 5, p 334 sententia, id de Deo Soc 5, p 44, 24 —Hence, *adv* in two forms **1. inhūmānē,** *inhumanly, savagely, cruelly* nimis graviter cruciat adulescentulum, nimisque inhumane, Ter Heaut 5, 5, 2 facere contraque naturae legem, Cic Off 3, 6, 30 muta (oratio), Nazar Pan ad Const 16 —*Comp* inhumanius dicere, Cic Lael 13, 46 —**2. inhūmānĭter,** *uncivilly, discourteously* me miratum esse istum tam inhumaniter fecisse, ut, etc , Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 6, § 21, id Verr 2, 1, 52, § 137, acc to Prisc. p 1010 P (where the MSS have inhumane)

ĭnhŭmātus, a, um, *adj* [2 in humo], *not inhumed, unburied* ossuum inhumatûm aestuosam aulam, Pac ap Prisc p 710 P (Trag Rel v 102 Rib) is cum esset projectus inhumatus, Cic Div 2, 69, 143 corpora, Verg A 11, 22 funus, Luc 7, 820

ĭn-hūmectus, a, um, *adj*, *not moist* corpus, Cael Aur Acut 2, 37, 207

***ĭn-hūmĭgo,** 1, *v a*, *to moisten, wet* campum totum, Liv Andron ap Non 62, 22 (Trag Rel p 2 Rib)

ĭn-hŭmo, 1, *v a*, *to bury in the ground, cover with earth, inhume* taleas, Plin 17, 18, 30, § 130

ĭn-ĭbi, *adv*, *therein, there* **I.** Lit, of place, *in that place, there* superbia nata inibi (Capuae) esse videtur, Cic Agr 1, 7, 20 marsupium habeat, inibi paulum praesidii, *in that matter*, Plaut Pers 1, 3, 45, Cato, R R 18, 2, Cels 5, 26, 23 inibi (i e in eodem libro) iisdem laudibus non invenuste lusit, Gell. 17, 12, 13, cf id. 17, 8, 2 —**II.** Transf **A.** Of time, *nearly, almost, on the point of* in vitae postremo, cum jam inibi mors occuparet, *when he was on the point of dying*, Gell 1, 3 *init*—**B.** Inibi est, for in eo est, *it is near at hand, about to happen, will soon take place* quod sperare debemus aut inibi esse, aut jam esse confectum, Cic Phil 14, 2, 5 profecto aut inibi est aut jam potiuntur Frugum, Pac ap Non 124, 25 (Trag Rel. v 205 Rib) liberne es? non sum verum inibi est, Caecil ap Non 124, 23 (Com Fragm v 189 Rib)

ĭnĭcĭo (less correctly **injĭcĭo,** v Brambach's Hilfsb p 19) jēci, jectum (en dojacito for inicito, Leg XII Tab ap Fest in struere, p 313, a, Müll injexit for injecerit, Plaut Pers 1, 2, 18), 3, *v a.* [in jacio] **A.** Lit, *to throw, cast,* or *put in, on,* or *into* cum mea domus ardebat ignibus injectis, Cic Pis 11, 26 ignem castris, Liv 40, 31, 9 ignes tectis id. 25, 39, 3 semen, Plin 18, 18, 48, § 173 opus flammis, Quint 6 praef 3 foculo manum, Liv 2, 12, 13 vestem flammae, Suet. Caes 84, hence inicere se, *to throw* or *fling one's self* anywhere se in medios hostes ad perspicuam mortem, Cic. Dom 24, 64 se in ignem, Ter And. 1, 1, 113 sese medium in agmen, Verg A 2, 408 sese morti, id ib 9 553 se flammae, Plin 8 40, 61, § 143 —**B.** *To throw* or *put on* or *upon, to throw at* or *over* any thing —In gen pallium inice in me huc, Plaut. Truc 2, 5, 26 eique laneum pallium injecit, Cic. N D 3, 34, 83 togam ex integro, Quint 11, 3, 156 bracchia collo, Ov M 3, 389, cf brachia caelo, i e *to attack*, id. ib 1, 184 securim alicui, Cic. Mur 24, 48 pontem Liv 26, 6, 2 eo super tigna sesquipedalia iniciunt, Caes B C 2, 10 taedas ad fastigia tectorum, Val Fl 2, 235. manicas alicui, Plaut Capt 3, 5, 1 catenas alicui, Cic Verr 2, 5, 41, § 106, cf vincula alicui, id Fin. 3, 22, 76, Verg E 6, 19 frenos alicui, Cic. Phil 13, 9, 20 frena, Hor C 4, 15, 11 spiranti pulvinum, Suet Calig 12 cervicibus laqueum, id. Vit 17 injecti umeris capilli, i e *falling over her shoulders*, Ov M 11, 770 —**C.** Esp **1.** Inicere manum alicui, *to lay one's hand on, to take hold of any one*, in order to make him stand still, Petr 115 —**2.** In a jurid sense, *to seize, take possession of*, as one's property, without a previous judicial decision (which was permitted, e g to a master on meeting with his runaway slave, v injectio) virgini venienti in forum minister decemviri manum injecit, servâ suâ natam appellans, Liv 3, 44, 6, so Dig 18, 7, 9 al —So too in summoning before a judge ubi quadruplator quempiam injexit (injecerit) manum Plaut Pers. 1, 2, 18, id Truc 4, 2, 49 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *to bring into, inspire infuse, occasion, cause* inicere tumultum civitati, Cic Cat 3, 3, 7 alicui formidinem, id Verr 2, 3, 28, § 68 spem, id. Att 3, 22, 1 terrorem mortis, id Fin 5, 11, 31 religionem, id Caecin 33, 97 scrupulum, id Clu 28, 76 alicui mentem ut audeat, id Mil 31, 84 alicui cogitationem de triumpho, id Att 7, 3, 2 curam, ne, Liv 27, 4, 2 alacritatem et studium pugnandi exercitui, Caes B G 1, 46 metum alicui in pectus, Plaut Cas 3, 3, 26 vultis hoc certamen uxoribus vestris inicere? *to give occasion for*, Liv 34, 4, 14 cunctationem, *to cause delay*, id 35, 25, 5 arma regnis i e bellum inferre, Stat Th 1, 241 frustrationem, *to produce deception, confusion*, Plaut Am 3, 1, 15 alicui causam deliberandi *to furnish*, Cic Caecin 2, 4 plaga injecta petitioni, *given*, Cic Mur 23, 48 —**b.** Of the mind, with se, *to dwell upon, reflect on* in quam (magnitudinem regionum) se iniciens animus, etc , Cic N D 1, 20, 54 —**B.** In partic **1.** Manus inicere (acc to I B), *to seize upon, take possession of, exercise power over* animus sacer et aeternus est, et cui non possint inici manus, Sen Cons ad Helv 11 *fin* quieti ejus injeci manum, *I have torn him away from his repose*, Plin Ep 10, 19, 2 injecere manum Parcae, *took possession of him*, Verg A 10, 419 —**2.** Inicere, *to throw out a hint, to mention suggest* quia nuper injecit, Cic Quint 21, 68 Bruto cum saepe injecissem de ὁμοπλοίᾳ, id Att 16, 5, 3 cum mihi in sermone injecisset, se velle, etc., Trebon ap Cic Fam 12, 16, 2 alicui nomen alicujus, id Dom 6, 14

(**ĭn-ĭdōnĕē,** false read in App for idonee)

ĭnĭens, euntis, *Part*, v ineo

ĭnĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3, *v a* [in ago] **I.** *To drive into* or to a place, *to drive* grege jumentorum inacto, Varr R R 1, 52 2 in stabula, id ib 2, 2, 15 equum in oves Fronto ad M Caes 2, ep 15 Mai feras ad nocendum, Sen Ep 103, 2 navem Romam, Fronto, B Parth p 203 Mai —**II.** *To throw* or *thrust* anywhere anus repentino pulsu nutantem ac pendulum praeceps inegit, *pushed him down*, App M 4 ante med p 148, 12

ĭnĭmīcālis, e, *adj* [inimicus] *inimical, hostile* (late Lat) stimuli, Sid Ep 1, 3

ĭnĭmīcē and **ĭnĭmīcĭter,** *advv*, v inimicus *fin*

ĭnĭmīcĭtĭa, ae, *f* [inimicus], *enmity, hostility*, usu in *plur* capere inimicitias in aliquem, Ter Phorm 2, 3, 23 suscipere, Cic Fam 2, 18, 2 intercedunt mihi inimicitiae cum aliquo, id Cael 13, 32 erant ei veteres inimicitiae cum Rosciis, id. Rosc. Am 6, 17 inimicitias insitas habere et gerere cum aliquo id Font 11 23 · inimicitias subire, id Verr 2, 5, 71, § 182 denuntiare alicui, id Fl 1 2 exstinguere, id Prov Cons 9, 22 inimicitias suas donare rei publicae, id Fam 5, 4, 2 inimicitias suas temporibus rei publicae permit-

tere, id. Sest. 33, 72: nobiles inter eos, *well known*, Liv. 37, 35, 7: nobilissimae, id. 39, 4, 8; 40, 45, 7: paternae, id. 44, 25, 1: inimicitias habere conceptas ex aliqua re, Caes. B. C. 3, 16: exercere cum aliquo, Sall. C. 49: contrahere, Quint. 7, 1, 53: privatas ulcisci, Tac. A. 3, 12: fovere, id. ib. 11, 6: capitales, *deadly*, Paul. Sent. 2, 27, 1: mortales, *transient, temporary* (opp. amicitiae inmortales), Liv. 40, 46, 12.—(β) *Sing.*: inimicitia (est) ira ulciscendi tempus observans, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21; 4, 7, 16: miscent inter sese inimicitiam agitantes, Enn. ap. Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v. 275 Vahl.): aeque inimicitiam atque amicitiam in frontem promptam gero, id. ib. 19, 8, 6 (Trag. v. 8 Vahl.): cum eo reveni ex inimicitia in gratiam, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 8: inimicitiae causa, Dig. 22, 5, 3; 5, 1, 15.

ĭnĭmīco, 1, *v. a.* [inimicus], *to make enemies, to set at variance* (poet. and rare): miseras inimicat urbes, Hor. C. 4, 15, 20: hostiles inimicant classica turmas, *urge on to fight*, Stat. Th. 2, 419: pectora, Aus. Ep. 24, 63; Sid. Ep. 5, 19.—*Absol.*: desine inimicari, Vulg. Eccli. 28, 6.

ĭnĭmīcus, a, um (*gen. plur.*: **ĭnĭmīcûm**, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 14), *adj.* [2. in-amicus], *unfriendly, hostile, inimical.* **I.** *Adj.* **A.** Of persons: quod eos infenso animo atque inimico venisse dicatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 61, § 149; id. Phil. 10, 10, 21; cf.: quam inimico vultu intuitur, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 25: inter omnia inimica infestaque, Liv. 22, 39, 13: Clodius inimicus est nobis, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 6; 11, 10, 2; id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 28; cf. in *sup.*: Hannibal nomini Romano, Nep. Hann. 7, 3; Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4: animorum motus inimicissimi mentis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34.—**B.** Of inanim. things, *hurtful, injurious*: raphani dentibus inimici, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 86: (naves) accipiunt inimicum imbrem, Verg. A. 1, 123: odor nervis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 53: maritare ulmos nisi validas inimicum (est), Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 203.—*Comp.*: nec quidquam inimicius quam illa (oratio) versibus, Cic. Or. 57, 194; id. Fam. 3, 8, 9.—*Sup.*: brassica stomacho inimicissima, Plin. 20, 9, 38, § 96.—**2.** Like hostilis, *hostile*: nomina, Verg. A. 11, 84: tela, id. ib. 11, 809: insigne, *spoils of a vanquished foe*, id. ib. 12, 944: terra, id. ib. 10, 295: natura inimica inter se esse liberam civitatem et regem, Liv. 44, 24, 2: in hostili terra, inter omnia inimica infestaque, id. 22, 39, 13.—**II.** *Substt.* **A. ĭnĭmīcus**, i, *m.*, *an enemy, foe*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 24, § 58: quis plenior inimicorum fuit C. Mario, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 19; Nep. Them. 9, 4; id. Alc. 4, 1; 2, 6 al.: aliquem insectari tamquam inimicum et hostem, Liv. 39, 28, 13: paternus, *hereditary*, Paul. Sent. 2, 27, 1.—**B. ĭnĭmīca**, ae, *f.*: cujusquam inimica, Cic. Cael. 13, 32.—*Sup.*: ubi vidit fortissimum virum inimicissimum suum, certissimum consulem, *greatest enemy*, Cic. Mil. 9, 25; Nep. Eum. 6, 3; id. Dat. 5, 4; id. Hann. 12, 2; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 410, and v. iniquus, II. B. *fin.*—*Adv.*, in two forms. **1. ĭnĭmīcē**, *in an unfriendly manner, hostilely, inimically*: vide quam tecum agam non inimice, Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 34: insectari aliquem, id. N. D. 1, 3, 5.—*Comp.*: infestius aut inimicius consulere, Liv. 28, 29, 8.—*Sup.*: inimicissime contendere, Cic. Quint. 21, 66.—**2. ĭnĭmīcĭter**, *adv.*, *hostilely, inimically*: accensus, Acc. ap. Non. 514, 22: commoti inimiciter, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 3, 8, 8; Enn. ap. Prisc. 1010 P.

in-ĭmĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be imitated, inimitable* (post-Aug.): auctoritas, Quint. 8, 3, 25: mellis inimitabilis humanae rationi sapor, id. 1, 10, 7: dulcedo morum, Vell. 2, 97.

in-ĭnĭtĭātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not begun*: ininitiato substantiarum cardine (al. in initiato), Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 23.

in-intellĭgĭbĭlis, e, *adj.*, *unintelligible, incomprehensible*: dei splendor, Ambros. Off. 1, 14.

in-interprĕtābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *inexplicable*: nomen, Tert. adv. Val. 14: sermo, Vulg. Heb 5, 71.

in-interprĕtātus, a, um, *adj.*, *uninterpreted, unexplained*: ininterpretatum (al. non interpretatum), Hier. Ep. 29, 4.

in-inventĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-invenio], *not to be found out, inscrutable*, Tert. adv. Herm. 45.

in-investīgābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *unsearchable*, Tert. adv. Herm. 45.

in-invĭcem, *adv.*, *not by turns, continually*, Not. Tir. p. 84.

ĭnīquē, *adv.*, v. iniquus *fin.*

ĭnīquĭtas, ātis (*gen. plur.* iniquitatium, Tert. Spect. 2), *f.* [iniquus], *unequalness.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Unevenness*, of the ground: loci, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: in talibus iniquitatibus locorum, Liv. 38, 22, 3.—**B.** *Inequality*, of weight: ponderis, App. M. 7, p. 195, 38.—**C.** *Excessiveness, that exceeds one's strength*: operis, Col. 2, 4, 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Unfavorableness, adverseness, difficulty, hardness*: loci, Liv. 2, 65, 5: in tanta rerum iniquitate, Caes. B. G. 2, 22 *fin.*: temporum iniquitate pressi, Liv. 35, 16, 11: temporis, Curt. 7, 7, 3: propter iniquitatem temporum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 1; with acerbitas, id. ib. 29, 81.—**B.** *Unfairness, injustice, unreasonableness*: aequitas, temperantia, fortitudo certant cum iniquitate, luxuria, ignavia, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: praetoris, id. Quint. 2, 9: in tanta hominum perfidia et iniquitate, id. Fam. 1, 2, 4; id. Verr. 2, 3, 89, § 207: iniquitates potestatum, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 106: Vespasiano ad obtinendas iniquitates haud perinde obstinante, *unreasonable demands in the shape of taxes*, Tac. H. 2, 84: exitii, id. A. 16, 17: summae iniquitatis se condemnari debere, *would render himself guilty of the highest injustice*, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: quae si vobis non probabuntur, vestram iniquitatem accusatote, *your unreasonable demands*, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 208; so of *unreasonable harshness*, id. Caecin. 23, 65: iniquitatem deum atque execrabilem fortunam suam incusabant, Liv. 26, 34, 13: ab iniquitate judicis victoriam sperare, *partiality*, Gai. Inst. 4, 178.—*Plur.*: juris emendatae edicto Praetoris, Gai. Inst. 3, 25; 41: calumniantium, *acts of injustice*, Just. Inst. prooem. *init.*

ĭnīquo, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to render unfavorable*: aequum animum alicui, Laber. ap. Non. 126, 31 (Com. Fragm. v. 65 Rib.).

ĭnīquus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-aequus], *unequal.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Uneven, not level, steep*: puppis, inflicta vadis, dorso dum pendet iniquo, Verg. A. 10, 303: juga montis iniqui, Ov. M. 10, 172.—**B.** *Not of the right measure, too great* or *too small*: haeret Hylas lateri (Herculis), passusque moratur iniquos, *greater than his own*, Val. Fl. 3, 486: iniquae heminae, Pers. 1, 130: pocula iniqua, *too large*, Ser. Samm. 37: iniquo pondere rastri, *too heavy*, Verg. G. 1, 164; so, adhibitis iniquis ponderibus, Dig. 18, 1, 32: sol, *too hot*, Verg. A. 7, 227: merum, *taken immoderately*, Val. Fl. 3, 66.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Unfair, unjust*: quam iniqui sunt patres omnes in adulescentes judices, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 7: pacem vel iniquā condicione retinere, Cic. Att. 8, 11, D, § 6: quid hoc iniquius dici potest, id. Quint. 2, 8: causa, Ter. And. 1, 5, 22: lex, Hor. S. 1, 3, 67: Parcae, id. C. 2, 6, 9: quis iniquae Tam patiens urbis, ut, etc., Juv. 1, 30: ventres modio castigare iniquo, *with short measure, scanty fare*, id. 14, 126: praeripere … valde est iniquum, Cic. Har. Resp. 3, 6.—**B.** *Inimical, hostile, adverse*: iniquum esse in aliquem, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 25: homines natura asperi atque omnibus iniqui, Cic. Planc. 16, 40: animo iniquissimo infestissimoque aliquem intueri, id. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 144: obscurius iniqui, id. Fam. 1, 5, b, 2: sermones, id. ib. 1, 9, 20: vultu iniquo spectare, *with an envious, spiteful look*, Ov. A. A. 1, 313.—*Subst.*: **ĭnīquus**, i, *m.*, *an enemy, foe*: iniqui mei, Cic. Planc. 16, 40; id. Fam. 11, 27, 7: tui, id. Verr. 2, 2, 69, § 167 Zumpt: nonnulli nostri iniqui, id. Planc. 23, 57.—Also in *sup.*: omnibus iniquissimis meis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 69 *init.*; cf. inimicus, and Zumpt, Gram. § 410.—**C.** *Hurtful, injurious, unfavorable, disadvantageous*: loco iniquo subeundum erat ad hostes, Liv. 2, 31, 4: ascensu, id. 28, 16, 7: loca ad transitum, id. 8, 38, 6; cf. spatio, Verg. A. 5, 203; id. G. 4, 147: palus gnara vincentibus, iniqua (i. e. invia) nesciis, Tac. A. 1, 63: tributum iniquo suo tempore imperatum, Liv. 2, 23, 5: consilia cum patriae tum sibi capere, Nep. Paus. 3, 3: vina capiti, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 44: casus, Verg. A. 6, 475: sortem miserari iniquam, *hard*, id. ib. 12, 243.—*Comp.*: in locum iniquiorem progredi, Caes. B. G. 2, 10, 4.—*Sup.*: iniquissimo nostris loco proelium committere coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 32 *fin.*; so, locum subire, id. ib. 2, 27 *fin.*—**D.** *Unwilling, impatient, discontented*: iniquo animo pati, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 6: iniquo animo ferre aliquid, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: iniquissimo animo mori, id. de Sen. 23, 83: iniquae mentis asellus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 20: utrum aequo an iniquo animo mortem subieris jam nihil refert, Lact. 3, 27, 8: caelestes iniqui, *ungracious, unkind*, Ov. H. 8, 87.—**E.** *Unsuitable*: hoc paene iniquum est, comico choragio conari agere nos tragoediam, Plaut. Capt. prol. 61.—**F.** *Imperfect, improperly drawn up*: formula, Gai. Inst. 4, 57.—Hence, *adv.*: **ĭnīquē**. **1.** Lit., *unequally*: quam inique comparatum est, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 7; cf.: numquam vidi iniquius concertationem comparatam, i. e. *where the parties were more unequally matched*, id. Ad. 2, 2, 4; and: hoc prope iniquissime comparatum est, etc., Cic. Clu. 21, 57.—**2.** Trop. **a.** *Unfairly, unjustly* (opp. jure): occidere, Liv. 39, 48, 2: facere aliquid erga aliquem, Plaut. Cas. 3, 4, 27: pacisci, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 37: expulsi, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 33: locum immeritum causari, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 12.—**b.** *Unfitly, unsuitably*: etsi inique Castorem cum Domitio comparem, Cic. Deiot. 11, 31.—**c.** *Not patiently, indignantly*: aliquid ferre, Lact. 6, 4 *med.*; cf.: aliquid iniquissime ferre, Suet. Caes. 45.

* **ĭnĭtālĭa**, ium, *n. plur.* [initium], *opening* or *initial ceremonies*: initalia Cereris adiit (al. initialia and inter alia Cereris templum), Capit. Marc. Aur. 27.

ĭnĭtĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *initial, incipient, original* (post-class.). **I.** *Adj.*: elementorum origo initialis, App. M. 4, p. 156, 9: saeculorum progenies, id. ib. 11, p. 259: controversiae status, Aggen. ap. Front. de Limit. p. 63 Goes.—**II.** *Subst.*: **ĭnĭtĭāles**, ium, *m. plur.*, *those who first assembled together in a* collegium, Inscr. ap. Marin. Iscriz. Alb. p. 12.

* **ĭnĭtĭāmenta**, ōrum, *n. plur.* [initio], *an initiation* into secret rites; trop.: sapientiae, Sen. Ep. 90, 29.

ĭnĭtĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a participation* in secret religious rites: Eleusiniorum sacrorum, Suet. Ner. 34.

ĭnĭtĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an originator, founder* (late Lat.): novi testamenti, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14.

ĭnĭtĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [initiator], *she who originates, a foundress* (late Lat.): litteraturae, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 7 *med.*: virtutum omnium, Salv. de Avarit. 4 post med. p. 165 Rittersh.

ĭnĭtĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [initium]. **I.** *To begin, originate* (only late Lat.): ver tunc initiatur, Firm. 2, 12: brassicam seremus vel irriguo loco, vel pluviā initiante madefacto, *when the rainy season begins* (which begins again after the dog-days), Pall. 7, 4: ex his initiata sunt cetera, Tert. adv. Val. 15: initiatum jurgium, Cod. Just. 3, 6, 3 al.—**II.** *To initiate, consecrate*, or *admit* to secret religious rites. **A.** Of the sacred mysteries of Ceres: initienturque eo ritu Cereri, quo Romae initiantur, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37; cf. id. ib. 2, 9, 21; Liv. 31, 14, 7; Just. 11, 7.—Of other mysteries: initiari Bacchis, Liv. 39, 14, 8; 39, 9, 4: magicis coenis aliquem, Plin. 30, 2, 6, § 17; Varr. ap. Non. 108, 21.—**B.** In gen., *to initiate into, consecrate to* any thing (rare): neque enim est sanctius sacris iisdem quam studiis initiari, Quint. 1, 2, 20: litteris, Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 8; Symm. Ep. 4, 20.—**C.** *To baptize* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Monog. 8, de Joh. Bapt.

ĭnĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [ineo], *a going in, entrance.* **I.** *A beginning, commencement* (syn.: principium, exordium). **A.** Lit.: bonis initiis orsus tribunatus, tristes exitus habuit consulatus, id. Brut. 34, 128: initio accusationis, id. de Or. 1, 26, 121: initium capere, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: dicendi initium sumere, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 1: facere initium confligendi, id. Phil. 14, 14, 36: caedis initium ab aliquo facere, id. ib. 5, 7, 20: male ponere initia, id. Att. 10, 18, 2: ducere ab aliqua re, id. ib. 9, 9, 2: ab initio res quem ad modum facta sint, exponemus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5, 14: ab ultimo initio

repetere, Auct Her 1, 9, 14 seditionem ab altiore initio repetam, Tac H 2, 27 quia initio caedis orto difficilis modus, id ib 1, 39 — Pleon. querellae ab initio tantae ordiendae rei absint, Liv praef § 12, cf prima initia incohare, id 3, 54, 9 primum initium certaminis, id 6 12, 10 — The *abl sing* is used adverbially, *in the beginning, at first* quemadmodum senatus initio censuit, Cic Fam 1, 7, 4 redeo ad illud quod initio scripsi, id ib 1, 7, 5, Nep Thras 1, 5, id. Tim 3, 1, id Alc 5, 3, Curt 3 8, 17 al., cf Zumpt, Gram § 475 —**B.** Transf **1.** *Constituent parts, elements* inde est indagatio nata initiorum, et tamquam seminum, unde essent omnia orta, generata, concreta, Cic Tusc 5, 24, 69 illa initia, et, ut e Graeco vertam, elementa dicuntur (= στοιχεῖα), id Ac. 1, 7, 26, so of death Augustus in sua resolutus initia, Vell. 2, 123, 3 — **2.** *First principles, elements* of a science illa initia mathematicorum, quibus non concessis digitum progredi non possunt, Cic Ac 2, 36, 116 — **3.** *Beginning, origin* quomodo initium nobis rerum omnium ortus noster adferat, sic exitum mors, etc, Cic. Tusc 1, 38, 91 natus obscurissimis initiis, Vell 2, 761, cf pauca ab initio causisque talium facinorum non absurda, *which relate to the origin*, etc, Tac H 4, 48 — **4.** *Auspices*, because with them everything was begun, hence, *the beginning of a reign* novis initiis et ominibus opus est, i e *of a new king*, Curt 5, 9, 4 — **II.** *Secret sacred rites, sacred mysteries*, to which only the initiated were admitted initia vocantur potissimum ea, quae Cereri fiunt sacra, Varr R R 3, 1, 5 initia Cereris, Liv 31, 47, 2, cf 39, 8, 5 nihil melius illis mysteriis quibus ex agresti immanique vita exculti ad humanitatem et mitigati sumus, initiaque ut appellantur, ita re vera principia vitae cognovimus, Cic Leg 2, 14, 36, Just 2, 6 initia Samothracum, Curt 8, 1, 12 initiis pacis, foedus cum feritur, Varr R R 2, 4 9 —**B.** *Things (musical instruments) used in celebrating these mysteries* Typanum, tubam, Cybele, tua, mater, initia, Cat 63, 9

***ĭnĭto,** are, *v freq* [ineo], *to go into, to enter* loca horrida initas, Pac ap Diom 336 P (Trag Rel v 1 Rib), cf inito, ἐμβατεύω, Gloss Philox

1. ĭnĭtus, a, um, *Part*, from ineo

2. ĭnĭtus, ūs, *m* [ineo], *a coming in, entrance* **I.** Lit **A.** *An approach, arrival, advent* volucres te, diva, tuumque Significant initum, Lucr 1, 13 —**B.** *A beginning, commencement* movendi, Lucr 1, 383 motūs, id 2, 269 —**II.** Transf, *approach* (in mal. part), Ov F 4, 94, Plin 8, 44, 69, § 172 sues initum matutinum appetere, id 10, 63, 83, § 181

injectĭo, onis, *f* [inicio] **I.** *A throwing in*, lit, med. t t, *an injection, clyster*, Cael Aur Tard 5, 4, 69, 5, 1, 10, id Acut 1, 17, 167 —**II.** *A laying on* manus, *a laying on of the hand*, an act by which one takes possession of a thing belonging to him without a judicial decision patri in filium, patrono in libertum manus injectio sit, Quint 7, 7, 9 aeris confessi debitique jure judicatis triginta dies justi sunto, post deinde manus injectio esto, Lex XII Tab ap Gell 20, 1, 45, Dig 2, 4, 10 al — **B.** Transf habebat enim vera secum bona, in quae non est manus injectio, i e. *such as cannot be grasped by the hand*, Sen. Const 5, 7 —**III.** Trop (late Lat) **A.** *An instigation, suggestion* Satanae, Tert de Pudic 13 *init* —**B.** *An objection*, Tert ad Hermog 10

injectĭōnāle, is, *n* [injectio] (lit, *neutr* of injectionalis, e, sc remedium), *a clyster, injection*, Theod. Prisc. 4 8

injectīvus, a, um, *adj* [inicio] injectivus status est generalis Nam sive de possessione, sive de fine controversia nascatur, per hoc repetitio justa injustaque inicitur, Aggen. ap Front de Limit. Agr p 63 Goes

injecto, avi, atum, 1, *v freq a* [id], *to lay on, apply* (poet) dextram, Stat Th 9, 133, Sil 3, 183, Luc 3, 611

1. injectus, a, um, *Part*, from inicio

2. injectus, ūs, *m* [inicio], *a throwing* or *casting on* or *over* **I.** Lit opprimere senem injectu multae vestis, Tac A. 6, 50, so Plin 8, 16, 21, § 54, 8, 17, 21, § 60 pulveris id 11, 17, 18, § 58, Stat S 4, 3, 22 — **II.** Transf, *a putting in* animi in corpora, Lucr 2, 740

injexit for **injēcĕrit,** v inicio *init*

injĭcĭo, v inicio

injūcundē, *adv*, v injucundus *fin*

* **injūcundĭtas,** atis, *f* [injucundus], *unpleasantness* ne quid habeat injucunditatis oratio, Cic N D 2, 55, 138

in-jūcundus, a, um, *adj* **I.** *Unpleasant* (class) minime nobis injucundus labor, Cic Fin 1, 1, 3 rumor bonis, id. Q Fr 3, 8, 4 odor, Plin. 25, 7, 36, § 74 sonus vocis, Gell 13, 20, 12 schemata, Quint. 4, 5, 4 non injucundus auctor, id 10, 1, 124. —*Comp*, Cael Aur Tard 1, 4, 123 —**II.** *Harsh, severe* adversus malos, Tac Agr 22 — *Adv* **injūcundē,** *unpleasantly* res injucundius actae, Cic Att 1, 20, 1

in-jūdĭcātus, a, um, *adj* [2. in judico] **I.** *Unsentenced, not formally tried by a judge* decem hominibus vitam eripis, indicta causa, injudicatis, incondemnatis, Cato ap Gell 13, 24, 12 —**II.** *Undecided* id injudicatum relinquo, Quint 10, 1, 67 res, Gell. 5, 10, 15

in-jŭgātus, a, um, *adj* [2 in jugo], *not yoked, unyoked* (late Lat). taurus, Sid Ep 9, 16 *in carm*

in-jŭgis, e, *adj*, *not yoked, that has borne no yoke* **I.** Hostia, Macr S 3, 5, cf boves, qui sub jugo non fuerint, Paul ex Fest p 113 Mull, Fulg p 560, 33 —**II.** Injuges versus, *verses in which no connecting particle occurs* (e g tectum augustum, ingens, centum sublime columnis, Verg A. 7, 170), Diom p 489 P

injunctĭo, ōnis, *f* [injungo] *an injunction, command* (late Lat), Sid Ep 9, 2.

1. injunctus, a, um, *Part*, from injungo

2. in-junctus, a, um, *adj* [2 in jungo], *not joined, not united* (late Lat) fideles, Tert adv Ux. 2, 2

in-jungo, xi, ctum, 3, *v a*, *to join into* something **I.** Lit **A.** *To join* or *fasten into* tignos in asseres, Liv 44, 5, 4 arborem scrobi, *to set* or *plant into*, Pall Febr 10, 1, so without scrobi, id ib 1, 6 5 —**B.** *To join with, to join, unite, attach to* any thing vineas et aggerem muro, Liv 37, 26, 8 vineas moenibus, id 5, 7, 2 area injuncta domui, Dig 2, 57 pondus, *to hang on*, Col 6, 2, 7 nutrienda sarmenta putator injungit, *fastens on*, i e *does not cut off*, Pall 1, 6, 9 —Transf injungere marem feminae, Col 6, 37, 2. —**II.** Trop **A.** *To inflict, occasion, bring upon* (syn impono) civitatibus aeternam servitutem, Caes. B G 7 77 alicui novum laborem, Liv 5, 4, 3 alicui onus, id 26, 35, 9 alicui leges, id. 39, 37, 8 injuriam a nobis repulsam aliis, id 3, 65, 11 ignominiam alicui, id 8, 32 15 delectus, Tac Agr 15 tributum, id G 25 sibi tormentum, *to torment one's self*, Plin Pan 86, 1 —**B.** *To lay* or *impose upon* as a burden, *to charge, enjoin* (syn mando) alicui munus comitiorum habendorum, Liv 3, 35, 7, cf injuncta imperii munera, Tac. Agr 13 injuncta militia, Liv 32, 3, 4 quid a te jucundius mihi potuit injungi, quam, etc, Plin Ep 2, 18, 1 nova alicui, id. Pan. 94, 2 mihi Bassus injunxerat ut, etc, id Ep 4, 9, 4, 4, 13, 11 injungo mihi ut, *I have determined*, id ib 10, 55 alicui superlationem, Val. Max. 6, 9, n 12 nec sibi ullius rei moram necessitatemque injungebat, quin, etc, i e *permitted nothing, however pressing, to hinder*, etc., Auct B Alex 44, 5 jusjurandi religionem, *to impose the obligation of an oath*, Gai Inst 4, 181

in-jūrātus, a, um, *adj*, *unsworn, having taken no oath* (class., cf injuro) injurato scio plus credet mihi quam jurato tibi, Plaut Am 1, 1, 281, cf cum id jurati dicunt quod ego injuratus insimulo, Cic Caecin 1, 3, so opp jurati, id Sull 11 *fin*, id. Rosc Com 1, 4, id. Verr 2, 1, 10 *fin* pariter jurati injuratique fugiunt, Liv 10, 41, 10 mens, Cic poet Off 3 29, 108

in-jūre-cessĭo, onis, *f* (better separately, **in jure cessio**), *a form of delivering possession, a transfer of property* quod valet mancipatio idem valet et in jure cessio, Gai Inst 2, 22 sqq, v jus, cessio

injūrĭa, ae, *f* [injurius] *any thing that is done contrary to justice and equity, injury, wrong, violence* injuria ex eo dicta est, quod non jure fiat! omne enim, quod non jure fit, injuria fieri dicitur hoc generaliter Specialiter autem injuria dicitur contumelia. Interdum injuriae appellatione damnum culpa datum significatur interdum iniquitatem injuriam dicimus, etc, Dig 47, 10, 1 cum autem duobis modis id est aut vi aut fraude, fiat injuria, Cic Off 1, 13, 41 injuriae sunt, quae aut pulsatione corpus, aut convicio aures, aut aliqua turpitudine vitam cujuspiam violant, Auct Her 4, 25, 35 **I.** Lit. tibi a me nulla orta est injuria, Ter Ad 2, 1, 35 alienum est a sapiente non modo injuriam cui facere, verum etiam nocere, Cic Fin 3, 21, 71 injuriam inferre, id Off 1, 7, 24 injurias contumeliasque imponere, id. Verr 2, 4, 9, § 20 injuriam jacere et immittere in aliquem, id. Par 4, § 28 in populum Romanum, Liv 44, 1, 10 accipere ab aliquo, Cic Div in Caecil. 18, 60 propulsare id. Rosc. Am 50, 145 defendere, Caes. B C 1, 7 condonare alicui, id B G 1, 20. perse qui, id. ib 7, 38 ulcisci, id ib 1, 12 injuriis onerare, Ter And 5, 1, 8 per injuriam, *in an unjust manner, unjustly*, Cic Verr 2, 3, 97, § 226 —The *abl* injuria is used adverb, *unjustly, undeservedly, without cause* ne palma detur cuiquam artifici injuriā, Plaut Poen prol 37 dispertivisti, id Aul 2, 5, 4 si me meis civibus injuriā suspectum viderem, Cic Cat 1, 7, 17 hoc horret Milo nec injuriā, id. Q Fr 3, 8, 6

II. Transf, *injurious, unlawful*, or *unjust conduct* **A. 1.** *Act, injustice, wrong doing* · vostrā hercle factum injuriā, Plaut Truc 1, 2, 66 quocumque aspexisti, ut furiae, sic tuae tibi occurrunt injuriae, Cic Par 2, 18 ut meum jus teneam et injuriam tuam persequar, id Caecin 11, 32. — **2.** *Pass* pro veteribus Helvetiorum injuriis populi Romani, Caes B G 1, 30 Sabinae mulieres, quarum ex injuria bellum ortum, Liv 1, 13, 1, cf, so of *dishonoring, deflowering* a virgin, Plaut Aul 4, 10, 64, id. Cist 1, 3, 32 —**B.** *An injurious act, injury outrage, insult, affront* injuriarum multam dicere, Plaut Poen 5, 5, 57 injuriarum dicam alicui scribere, Ter Phorm 2, 2, 15 actio injuriarum, *an action for a personal injury* or *affront*, Cic Caecin. 12, 35 periculum injuriae muliebris, Liv 26, 49, 12 agere injuriarum, Dig 47, tit 10 teneri injuriarum, ib 11 Injuriarum experiri, ib *fin* injuriarum judicio convenire quempiam, ib 13 tantine injuria cenae? *the insult of a dinner*, Juv 5, 9 —**C.** *Unjust severity, harshness, rigor* (filius) carens patriā ob meas injurias, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 85, cf paterna, id ib 5, 2, 39 —**D.** *Revenge* or *punishment for injury inflicted* injuria consulis, etiam si justa, non tamen in magistratu exercenda, Liv 42, 1, 12 injuria caedis nostrae Verg A 3, 256 —**E.** *An unjust acquisition* injuriam obtinere, Liv 29, 1, 17 —**F.** *A damage, harm, injury* of any kind, even that which proceeds from inanimate things ab injuria oblivionis aliquem asserere, Plin Ep 3, 5, 4 pluviarum, Col 11, 3, 7 ignis id ib frigorum, grandinum aut nivis, Plin 13, 24, 47, § 134 puellam vinculis onerat, ex quorum injuria decessit, Just 43, 2 comparere incolumem ac sine injuria, Suet Aug 14 haerens in juria lumbis, *pain, disease*, Ser Samm 38, 452 curandum ne magna injuria fiat fortibus, Juv 8, 121

injūrĭē, *adv*, v injurius *fin*

injūrĭor, atus sum, 1, *v dep* [injuria], *to do an injury, to injure* (post Aug and rare) omne fortuitum citra nos saevit atque injuriatur (a dub reading), Sen Const. 9, 1 —*Impers* plus victoriatum est, quam injuriatum, Tert adv Gnost 6 — *Pass part* injuriatus, Sen Ben 7, 31, 1 Fickert (al. in injuriam) elephas injuriatus, Cas siod. Var 12, 30

injūrĭōsē, *adv*, v injuriosus *fin*

injūrĭosus, a, um, *adj* [injuria], *acting unjustly, injurious, wrongful, criminal* **I.** Lit. injuriosi in proximos, Cic Off 1, 14, 44 injuriosa et facinorosa vita, id Leg 1, 14, 40 appetitio alienorum (avaritia), Auct Her 4, 25, 35; injuriosus patrem injuriosior, Sen. Contr 2, 12 *med* genus hominum injuriosissimum, Hadrian. Imp Ep.

ap. Vopisc. Saturn. 8.—**II.** Transf., *hurtful, noxious:* injurioso ictu vitem verberare, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227: ventus, Hor. Epod. 17, 34: pes, id. C. 1, 35, 13.—*Adv.:* **injūriōsē,** *unjustly, unlawfully:* qui in magistratibus injuriose decreverant, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7, § 21: sacra conjugalia tractare, Val. Max. 2, 9, 2: magistratum tractare, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 24: aliquid facere, ib. 47, 10, 32.—*Comp.:* mercatoribus injuriosius tractatis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11.—*Sup.:* aliquid in aliquem injuriosissime cogitare, Aug. de Quaest. 83, n. 82.

injūrius, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-jus], *that acts unlawfully, injurious, wrongful, unjust* (mostly ante-class.): *Scel.* Quis igitur vocare? *Phil.* Δικαία nomen est. *Scel.* Injuria's, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 27: injuria's qui, etc., id. Curc. 1, 1, 65: si id succenseat, ipsus sibi esse injurius videatur, Ter. And. 2, 3, 3; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 79: me illi irasci injurium est, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 19; Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 26; 2, 1, 51; id. Hec. 1, 1, 14 and 15; cf.: quia sit injurium, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89: indicta causa damnari absentem consularem virum injurium esse, Liv. 43, 5, 5.—*Adv.:* **injūriē,** *unjustly, unlawfully:* injurie facere; Naev. ap. Non. 124, 31 (Trag. Rel. v. 40 Rib.): injurie dictum pro injuriose, Non. ib.—*Sup.:* aliquem injuriissime nominare, Amm. 16, 12, 67 dub. (others read irrisive).

in-jūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [2. in-juro], *not to swear* (very rare; cf. injuratus): qui injuraverit, Inscr. ap. Mar. Fratr. Arv. p. 70.

in-jūrus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-jus], *that acts unlawfully, unjust, injurious:* impure, inhoneste, injure, illex, labes popli, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 4; cf.: injurum, perjurum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 110 Müll.

1. in-jussus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-jubeo], *unbidden, voluntary, of one's own accord.* **I.** Lit.: ut numquam inducant animum cantare rogati, injussi numquam desistant, Hor. S. 1, 3, 3: puer, Luc. 7, 38: injussae veniunt ad mulctra capellae, Hor. Epod. 16, 49.—**II.** Transf., of things: injussaque tela vagantur, *that fly from the soldiers' hands against their will,* Luc. 6, 78: injussa virescunt Gramina, *spontaneous,* Verg. G. 1, 55.

2. in-jussus, ūs, *m.*, only in the *abl.*, *without command* (freq. in Cic. and Livy): populus Romanus injussu suo, nullo pacto potest religione obligari, Cic. Balb. 15, 34: injussu imperatoris, id. de Sen. 20, 73; id. Tusc. 1, 30, 74; id. Quint. 26, 82; id. Rab. Perd. 4, 12; id. Inv. 1, 33, 56; Liv. 2, 43, 9; 3, 63, 5; 4, 32, 11; 5, 19, 9 al.

injustē, *adv.*, v. injustus *fin.*

injustĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [injustus]. **I.** *Injustice, unjust proceeding:* injustitiae duo genera sunt, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 7, 23: totius injustitiae nulla capitalior est, quam eorum, etc., id. ib. 13, 41; id. N. D. 3, 28 *fin.*; id. Tusc. 4, 18, 42.—*Plur.:* exprobrante illis peccata et injustitias, Lact. 4, 16, 12.—**II.** *Severity, harsh proceeding:* cum ego hinc ejeci injustitiā meā, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 82.

in-justus, a, um, *adj.*, *that is contrary to right and justice, unjust, wrongful, unreasonable, excessive, oppressive, severe.* **I.** In gen., *unsuitable, oppressive, excessive* (rare): onus (= immodicum), Cic. Or. 10, 35: faenus, Liv. 42, 5: injustis collatum viribus hostem, *unequal,* Stat. Th. 6, 774.—**II.** In partic., *unjust, wrongful:* vir maleficus naturā et injustus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 57; id. Fl. 38, 97: noverca, *harsh, severe,* Verg. E. 3, 33: homine imperito numquam quidquam injustius, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 18: emori, ne aliquid faciat injustum, Lact. 5, 13, 15: Samnites Sidicinis injusta arma cum intulissent, Liv. 7, 29, 4: injusto carpere dente, *with envious, malicious tooth,* Ov. P. 3, 4, 73: mare, id. Am. 2, 11, 12: iracundia, Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 203: id quam injustum in patriam . . esset, non videbat, id. Off. 3, 21, 82: injustissima atque acerbissima incommoda, id. Fam. 5, 17, 1: injustaque regna tenebat, *unjustly gotten,* Ov. M. 5, 277.—*Subst.:* **injustum,** i, *n.*, *injustice:* jura inventa metu injusti fateare necesse est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 111.—*Adv.:* **injustē. 1.** In gen., i. q. injuriā, *wrongfully, unfairly:* morbus non injuste terret, *not without cause,* Cels. 7, 3.—**2.** In partic., *unjustly:* imperare alicui, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 58: in aliquem dicere, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 59: facis injuste si putas, etc., Cic. Fl. 17, 41; id. Off. 1, 7, 23; 3, 21, 84 al.: male et injuste facere, Nep. Them. 7 *fin.*—*Sup.:* injustissime, Sall. J. 85, 43.

in-lăquĕātus, v. illaqueatus.

in-largĭo, 4, *v. a.*, *to bestow, grant:* pecuniam inlargibo tibi, Cato ap. Non. 470, 27.

inlex, v. illex.

‡ **in-lĭcĭtātor,** ōris, *m.*, *a buyer, purchaser,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 113, 14.

inlĭcĭum, v. illicium.

inlittĕrātus, v. illitteratus.

inlūdĭa, v. illudia.

inlūtus, v. illotus.

* **innābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-no], *that cannot be swum in:* unda, Ov. M. 1, 16.

in-narrābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be related, indescribable* (late Lat.): soni, Lact. Carm. de Phoenic. 54; cf.: narrabilis, innarrabilis, Not. Tir. p. 72.

in-nascĭbĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be born* (late Lat.): virtus, Tert. Praescript. adv. Haer. 46.

in-nascor, nātus sum, 3, *v. dep.*, *to be born in, to grow* or *spring up in* a place. **I.** Lit.: neglectis urenda filix innascitur agris, Hor. S. 1, 3, 37: Fauni velut innati triviis, id. A. P. 245: innata rupibus altis robora, Ov. H. 7, 37: eodem innati solo, quod incolunt, Just. 2, 6: innata in cornibus cervi hedera, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 117: calvitium uni tantum animalium homini, praeterquam innatum, *excepting those that have it naturally,* id. 11, 37, 47, § 131.—**II.** Trop. (class.), *to arise in, originate in, be produced in:* in hac elatione animi nimia cupiditas principatus innascitur, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 64.—Hence, *P. a.:* **innātus,** a, um, *inborn, innate, inherent, natural.* (α) With *dat.:* non mihi avaritia umquam innatast; satis habeo divitiarum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 71: innatam esse homini probitatem, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 99: sunt ingeniis nostris semina innata virtutum, id. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: est quaedam alacritas naturaliter innata omnibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 92, 3: affectata aliis castitas, tibi ingenita et innata, Plin. Pan. 20, 2.—(β) With *in* and *abl.:* tantus est igitur innatus in nobis cognitionis amor, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 48: in animis eorum insitum atque innatum esse videtur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48.—(γ) *Absol.:* nos habere insitam quandam, vel potius innatam cupiditatem scientiae, Cic. Fin. 4, 2, 4: innata atque insita anteponantur assumptis atque adventiciis, id. Top. 18, 69: affectatio innata videtur esse, non arcessita, Quint. 9, 3, 74.

in-năto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to swim* or *float in* or *upon* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit. **A.** Homines flumini innatant, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 93: aquis pluma innatans, id. 18, 35, 86, § 360: lactuca innatat acri Post vinum stomacho (= supernatat, non subsidet), Hor. S. 2, 4, 59; cf.: dulce (vinum) stomacho innatat, austerum facilius concoquitur, Plin. 23, 1, 22, § 38.—(β) With *acc.:* undam innatat alnus, *swims the stream,* Verg. G. 2, 451.—**B.** *To swim* or *float into:* cum pisciculi parvi in concham hiantem innataverunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123.—**2.** *To flow over, overflow:* Nilus fecundus innatat terrae, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 54; so, innatat campis (Tiberis), Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 2: innatat unda freto dulcis, *the fresh water flows into the sea,* Ov. P. 4, 10, 63.—**3.** *To swim* or *float among, to be intermingled with:* inter hos latent arteriae . . . his innatant venae, Plin. 11, 37, 89, § 219.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Innatans illa verborum facilitas, *floating on the surface, superficial,* Quint. 10, 7, 28; 7, 1, 44.—**B.** Of the hair, *to float* or *flow:* tenui vagus innatat undā Crinis, Val. Fl. 3, 525.

in-nātūrālis, e, *adj.*, *unnatural* (late Lat.): amplexus, Sarisb. 1, 4.

1. in-nātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-nascor], *not born, unborn* (eccl. Lat.): innatus Deus annon et innata materia? Tert. adv. Hermog. 5, 18; Prud. Apoth. 245.

2. innātus, a, um, *P. a.*, from in-nascor.

in-nāvĭgābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *unnavigable:* Tiberis, Liv. 5, 13, 1; Lact. 7, 16, 11.

in-nāvĭgo, 1, *v. n.*, *to sail towards:* sinistro latere innavigantium, Mel. 2, 1 *init.*; Avien. Or. Mar. 167.—**II.** *V. a.*, *to sail in, navigate:* nec innavigabitur mare, App. Asclep. 25, p. 91 *fin.*

in-necto, nexŭi, nexum, 3 (innectier for innecti, Prud. Psych. 375), *v. a.*, *to tie, join, bind, attach, connect,* or *fasten to, together,* or *about.* **I.** Lit.: paribus palmas amborum innexuit armis, Verg. A. 5, 425: colla auro, id. ib. 8, 661: tempora sertis, *to deck, garland,* Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 3: fauces laqueo, *to encircle,* id. M. 10, 378: colla lacertis, id. ib. 11, 240: bracchia collo, Stat. Th. 4, 26: ambos innectens manibus, id. ib. 1, 511: mancipia compedibus, Col. 11, 1, 22: innecti cervicibus, *to fasten upon, cling to,* or *embrace the neck,* Tac. H. 4, 46; cf.: tunc placuit caesis innectere vincula silvis, Luc. 2, 670; v. Orelli ad Hor. Epod. 17, 72.—With *acc.:* nodos et vincula rupit, Queis innexa pedem malo pendebat ab alto, Verg. A. 5, 511: vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis, id. ib. 6, 281.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to connect one thing with another, adduce* or *devise successively, weave, frame, contrive:* causas innecte morandi, Verg. A. 4, 51: moras, Stat. Th. 5, 743: fraudem clienti, Verg. A. 6, 609.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To entangle, implicate:* innexus conscientiae alicujus, Tac. A. 3, 10.—**2.** *To join, connect:* Hyrcanis per affinitatem innexus erat, Tac. A. 6, 36: motus animi innexi implicatique vigoribus quibusdam mentium, Gell. 19, 2, 3: mentem, i. e. veneficio illigare, Sen. Hipp. 416.

innervis, e, *adj.* [2. in-nervus], *enervated* (late Lat.): marcidus et innervis animus, Sid. Ep. 1, 6.

innexus, a, um, *Part.*, from innecto.

(**in-nexus,** ūs, a false reading in App. M. p. 115, instead of in nexu.)

innīsus, a, um, *Part.*, v. innitor.

in-nītor, nixus or nīsus, 3, *v. dep.*, *to lean* or *rest upon, to support one's self by* any thing. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: vineis breves ad innitendum cannas circumdare, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 185. (α) With *dat.* and *abl.:* innititur hastae, Ov. M. 14, 655: fractae hastae, Stat. Th. 12, 144: scutis innixi, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: templa vastis innixa columnis, Ov. P. 3, 2, 49: arbores radicibus innixae, Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 127: hasta innixus, Liv. 4, 19, 4: moderamine navis, Ov. M. 15, 726.—(β) With *in* and *acc.:* in Pansam fratrem innixus, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 182.—**B.** In partic., *to lean upon* in order to press down, *to press* or *bear upon:* elephantus lixam genu innixus, Hirt. B. Afr. 84.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: praecipuus, cui secreta imperatorum innitereutur, Tac. A. 3, 30: salutem suam incolumitati Pisonis, id. ib. 15, 60: omnia curae tutelaeque unius innixa, Quint. 6, 1, 35: tuis promissis freti et innixi, Plin. Pan. 66, 5.—**B.** In partic., *to end, terminate:* syllabae nostrae in *b* litteram et *d* innituntur, Quint. 12, 10, 32.—**C.** Innixum sidus, i. q. En gonasi, Avien. Arat. 205.

innixus, v. innitor *init.*

in-no, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to swim* or *float in* or *upon.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Partim submersae, partim fluitantes et innantes beluae, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: innare contextis ratibus, Amm. 14, 2, 10: innabant pariter fluctusque secabant, Verg. A. 10, 222: innare aquae, Liv. 21, 26, 9: fluviis, Col. poët. 10, 388.—Of vessels, a fleet, etc.: quo levior classis vadoso mari innaret, Tac. A. 1, 70: pelago, Sil. 12, 448.—With *acc.:* rapaces fluvios, Verg. G. 3, 142: fluvium vinclis innaret Cloelia ruptis, Verg. A. 8, 651.—With *abl.:* aquā, Suet. Ner. 12.—**B.** *To flow upon, to wash:* innantem Maricae litoribus Lirim, Hor. C. 3, 17, 7.—**II.** Transf., *to sail upon, navigate:* Stygios lacus, Verg. A. 6, 134.

in-nōbĭlĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-nobilito], *not ennobled, ignoble* (late Lat.), Lampr. Elag. 4.

in-nŏcens, entis, *adj.* (*gen plur.* innocentūm, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 5; but innocentium, Cic. Verr. 4, 52, § 116), *that does no harm.* **I.** Lit., *harmless, inoffensive, innoxious* (syn. insons): epistula, Cic. Fam. 5, 18: ruina, Mart. 1, 83, 11: innocentis pocula Lesbii, Hor. C. 1, 17, 21: innocentior cibus, Plin. 23, 7, 67, § 132.—**II.** Transf., *that harms no one, blameless, guiltless, innocent.* **A.** In gen.: servus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 7:

innocens is dicitur, non qui leviter nocet, sed qui nihil nocet, Cic Tusc 5, 14, 41 innocens si accusatus sit, absolvi potest, id Rosc Am 20, 56 vir integer, innocens, religiosus, id Verr 2, 4, 4, § 7 parricidii, Flor 4, 1 factorum innocens sum, Tac A 4, 34 innocentissimo patre privatus est, Cic Verr 2, 2, 33, § 88 contentiones, *carried on without bitterness*, Vell 1, 11, 6 vita innocentissimus, id 2, 2, 2 —As *subst* **innŏcens,** entis, *m*, *the guiltless man* cum innocente abstinentiā certabat (Cato), Sall C 54, 5; Auct Her 2, 3, 5 — **B.** In partic, *disinterested, upright* praetores, Cic Verr 1, 4, 12 vir innocens et industrius, Suet Vit 2, Plin Pan 28, 3—Hence, *adv* **innŏcenter,** *harmlessly, blamelessly, innocently* vivere, Quint 7, 4, 18 opes innocenter paratae, Tac A 4, 44 —*Comp* omnia, quae caeduntur, innocentius decrescente luna, quam crescente fiunt, *more safely, better*, Plin 18, 32, 75 § 321 agere, Tac H 1, 9 — *Sup* vita innocentissime acta, Auct Decl ap Sall 2

in-nŏcentĭa, ae, *f*, *harmlessness* **I.** Lit ferorum animalium, Plin 37, 13, 77, § 201 fumi graveolentis, Pall 1, 35 *med* — **II.** Transf **A.** In gen, *blamelessness, innocence* est innocentia affectio talis animi, quae noceat nemini, Cic Tusc 3, 8, 16, id Phil 3, 10, 25 rigidae innocentiae Cato erat, Liv 39, 40, 10 sola innocentia vivere, i e *with no other support*, id 2, 3, 4 mutuā innocentiā tutum esse, *where no one seeks to injure another*, Plin 12, 14, 32, § 59 —**B.** In partic, *uprightness, integrity, disinterestedness* quantā innocentiā debent esse imperatores, Cic de Imp Pomp 13, 36 suam innocentiam (opp avaritiam) perpetuā vita esse perspectam, Caes B G 1, 40 —**C.** Collect concr, *innocent persons* innocentiam liberare, Cic de Or 1, 46, 202

‡ **innŏcĭa,** ae, *f*, *innocence*, Gloss Phil

innŏcŭē, *adv*, v innocuus *fin*

in-nŏcŭus, a, um, *adj*, *harmless, innocuous* (poet and in post Aug prose) **I.** Lit **A.** *Act* luporum genus innocuum homini, Plin 8, 34, 52, § 123 imber legumini bus, id 18, 17, 44, § 152 iter, Ov F 4, 800 litus, *safe*, Verg A 7, 230 —**B.** *Pass*, *unharmed, uninjured* sedere carinae omnes innocuae, Verg A 10, 302 fida per innocuas errent incendia turres, Claud Cons Mall Theod 330 — **II.** Transf, *inoffensive, innocent* viximus innocue, Ov M 9, 373 agere causas innocuas, *to defend the innocent*, id Tr 2, 273 innocuum perforat ense latus, id ib 3, 9, 26 — Hence, *adv* **innŏcŭē. 1.** *Harmlessly* sagittas tanta arte direxit, ut omnes per intervalla digitorum innocue evaderent, Suet Dom 19 —**2.** *Innocently* vivere, Ov A A 1, 640

in-nōdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to fasten with a knot* **I.** Lit innodato gutture laquei nexibus, Amm 28, 6, 27 altis cervicibus cito laqueus innodatur, Ambros in Psa 118, Serm 8, § 44 —**II.** Trop, *to entangle, implicate* · spiris categoricis lubricas quaestiones innodare, Sid Ep 9, 9 *fin* causa non multis ambagibus innodata, Cod Just 5, 31, 14

innōmĭnābĭlis, e, *adj* [2 in nomino], *that cannot be named nameless* (post class) indictus, innominabilis, App Dogm Plat 1, p 3 30, Tert adv Val 37 (dub)

in-nōmĭnātus, a, um, *adj* [id], *unnamed*, Sarisb 2, 27, Don Vit Verg 16

innōtescentĭa, ae, *f* [innotesco], *a becoming known*, Sarisb in Ep

in-nōtesco, tui, 3, *v inch n* **I.** *To become known* or *noted* (α) With *abl* · fraude Phaedr 1, 10, 1 nostris innotuit illa libellis Ov Am 3, 12, 7 petulanti pictura, Plin 35, 11, 40, § 140 sceleribus Val Max 8, 14, 3 *ext* —(β) *Absol* quod ubi innotuit, Liv 22, 61, 4 carmina quae vulgo innotuerunt Suet Ner 42, Tac Or 10 — **B.** Transf, of daylight, *to become clear* innotescente jam luce Amm 19, 18 *init* — **II.** (I q cognosco) *To come to know, to learn by experience*, Dig 26, 7, 5, § 10

***in-nŏto,** āvi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to mark, observe, take notice of* Hyg Astr 4, 1 (dub) chrismate innotatus, Prud Cath 6, 128

innŏvātĭo, onis *f* [innovo], *a renewing, an alteration, innovation* (late Lat, syn instauratio, renovatio), Tert adv Marc 1, 1 rerum, Arn 1, 7, App Trism p 95

in-nŏvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to renew, alter* **I.** Lit plurima innovare instituit, Dig 1, 2, 2 *fin* —So in *part pass* **innŏvātus,** a, um, *renewed*, Min Fel Oct 11 *fin*, Lact. 7, 22 *med* —**II.** Transf se ad aliquam rem, *to return to a thing* se ad suam intemperantiam, Cic Pis 36, 89 —As a translation of καινιεῖ, Vulg Eccli 38, 30 vox mallei innovat aurem, *the noise of the hammer is ever in his ears*

‡ **innox,** *harmless, innocent*, Isid Orig 10, 125, Inscr ap Rein cl 20, n 144, 145, and 317

innoxĭē, *adv*, v innoxius *fin*

in-noxĭus, a, um, *adj*, *harmless, innoxious* **I.** *Act* **A.** In gen quaedam animalia indigenis innoxia, Plin 8, 59, 84, § 229 vitis viribus (bibentium), id 14, 2, 4, § 31 anguis, Verg A 5, 92 vulnera, *not mortal, curable*, Plin 10, 37, 52, § 109 saltus, *free from noxious animals*, id 3, 5, 6, § 41 iter, *secure*, Tac H 4, 20 hinc vel illinc appellere indiscretum et innoxium est, id ib 3, 47 *fin* —**B.** *That does harm to none, not guilty, blameless, innocent* decet innocentem servum atque innoxium, Plaut Capt 3, 5, 7, Nep Milt 8 *fin* non possum innoxia dici, Ov M 9, 628 animus innoxior (al innoxiior) Cato ap Prisc 601 P paupertas, *undeserved poverty*, Tac A. 14, 34 —(β) With *gen* criminis innoxia, Liv 4, 44, 11 · initi consilii in caput regis, Curt 8, 8, 21 —(γ) With *a* and *abl* ut innoxium abs te atque abs tuis me inrideas, i e *who never harmed you or yours*, Plaut Aul 2, 2, 44 —**II.** *Pass*, *unharmed, unhurt, uninjured* innoxius volvitur in flammis, Lucr 6, 394 hi magistratus, provincias alia que omnia tenere, ipsi innoxii, Sall C 39, 2, id ib 39, 40 *fin* sacras innoxia laurus vescar, Tib 2, 5, 63, Col 12, 38, 8 —(β) With *prep a* and *abl* gens a saevo serpentum innoxia morsu, Luc 9, 892 faba a curculionibus innoxia, Col 2, 10, 12 —*Adv* **innoxĭē. 1.** *Harmlessly, without harm* emollire alvum, Plin 31, 9, 45 § 102 —**2.** *Blamelessly, innocently*, Min Fel Oct 33

in-nūbĭlo, 1, *v a*, *to cloud over, to overcast, make gloomy* **I.** Lit, Sol 53, 24 —**II.** Trop serenitatem gaudii, Aug Ep 238

***in-nūbĭlus,** a, um, *adj*, *unclouded, cloudless* aether, Lucr 3, 21

***innūbis,** e, *adj* [2 in nubes], *cloudless* dies, Sen Herc Oet 238

in-nūbo, psi, ptum, 3, *v n*, *to marry into* **I.** Lit quae haud facile iis, in quibus nata erat, humiliora sineret ea, quae innupsisset, *into which she had married*, Liv 1, 34, 4 nostris thalamis, Ov M 7, 856 —**II.** Transf, *to pass over*, Lucil ap Non 125, 10

innŭbus, a, um, *adj* [2 in nubo], *unmarried* **I.** Lit, Ov M 10 567, 14, 142 Pallas Aus Epigr 106, Val Fl 1, 87 diva, id. 4, 605 —**II.** Transf, of the laurel (because Daphne, who was never married, was changed into it) innuba laurus, Ov M 10, 92

***innŭclĕātus,** a, um, *adj* [2 in nucleo], *not stoned, from which the kernels are not taken out* uvae passae, Plin Val 1, 7

in-nŭmĕrābĭlis, e, *adj*, *countless, innumerable* (class) mundi Cic Ac 2, 17, 55, 1, 10 25 atomi, id N D 1, 20, 54 homines, id de Or 2, 38, 142 pecunia, id. Quint 11, 37 series annorum, Hor C 3, 30, 4 numerus annorum, Gell 14, 1, 18.—*Absol* reperiam multos vel innumerabiles potius quibus, etc, Cic Fin 2, 9, 28, Quint 12, 2, 30, cf innumerabilia id 3, 4, 2, 12, 1, 45 —*Adv* **innŭmĕrābĭlĭter,** *innumerably*, Lucr 5, 274, Cic de Or 3, 52, 201, id. Div 1, 14 *fin*

innŭmĕrābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f* [innumerabilis] *countless number, innumerableness* mundorum, Cic N D 1, 26, 73 atomorum, id ib 1 39, 109, Arn 3, p 132 Herald

innŭmĕrābĭlĭter, *adv*, v innumerabilis *fin*

***in-nŭmĕrālis,** e, *adj*, *numberless, innumerable* numerus, Lucr 2, 1086

in-nŭmĕrātus, a, um *adj* [2 in numero], *unnumbered* (late Lat) miracula, Tert adv Marc Carm 2, 17

in-nŭmĕrōsus, a, um, *adj*, *countless* (late Lat) manus, Coripp Joann. 5, 662 domini, Hilar in Psa. 122, 6.

in-nŭmĕrus, a, um, *adj*, *countless, innumerable, numberless* **I.** In gen (poet. and in post Aug prose, false reading instead of meri, Cic de Or 2, 22, 94, v Orell. and Klotz) · numerus, Lucr 2, 1054 · scaena est deserta, dein Risus, Ludu' jocusque, et numeri innumeri simul omnes collacrumarunt, *verses without number*, Plaut. or Varr ap Gell 1, 24, 3 pecunia, Tac A 14, 53 innumeras adversariorum copias superare, Suet Caes 68 *med.*, id Galb 6 turba, id Calig 26 post proelii innumeras caedes, Just 2, 9, 17 gentes populique, Verg A 6, 706, Plin 6, 17, 21, § 58 pyrae, Verg A. 11, 204 · miles, Ov H 16, 366, id. Tr 5, 12, 20, Mart 8, 55, 2 multitudo populorum, Plin 6, 17, 21, § 59 —**II.** In partic, *without metre, prosaic* innumeros numeros doctis accentibus effer, Aus. Idyll 4, 47

in-nŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v n*, *to give a nod, to nod to*, *to give a sign, to intimate, hint* (α) With *dat* ubi ego innuero vobis Plaut Rud 3, 4, 26 abiens innuit mihi, Ter Eun 4, 5, 9 stabat innuebat digito simihis vocanti, Plin Ep 7, 27, 9 —(β) *Absol* ne mora sit, si innuerim, quin pugnus in mala haereat, Ter Ad 2 1, 17 ubi innuerint, Liv 8, 4, 2 coram licet innuat atque Rescribat, Juv 6, 140 aqua innuetur his signis esse tenus, Vitr 8, 5 *ext* —**II.** *To mean, intimate, signify*, = significo, Don ad Ter Ad. 2, 1, 46

in-nuptus, a, um, *adj* [2 in nubo], *unmarried* **I.** Lit **A.** *Adj* pueri innuptaeque puellae, Verg G 4, 476 Minerva, *virginal, virgin*, id A 2, 31 manus, *the Amazons*, Sil 2, 75 —**B.** *Subst* · **innupta,** ae, *f*, *an unmarried woman, a virgin*, Cat 62, 6, 12, 36, 64, 78, Prop 3, 19, 25, Verg A 12, 24 praegnans, Arn in Luc 2, 2 — **II.** Transf innuptae nuptiae (γάμος ἄγαμος), *a marriage that is no marriage, an unhappy marriage*, Poeta ap Cic de Or 3, 58, 219 (Trag Fragm Inc v 80 Rib)

in-nūtrībĭlis, e, *adj*, *not nourishing* juscellum, Cael Aur Acut 2, 9, 55

in-nūtrĭo, īvi, ītum, 4, *v a*, *to nourish* or *bring up in* any thing (post Aug) ne castris innutriretur et armis, Sil 2, 286 — *Part perf* indigenae atque ipsius provinciae finibus innutriti, Cod. Th 7, 13, 6, § 1 mari innutritus, Plin Ep 9, 33, 6 amplis opibus, Suet Aug 3 bellicis laudibus, Plin Pan 16 1 caelestium praeceptorum disciplinis, Vell 2, 94, 1 liberalibus disciplinis, Sen Cons ad Polyb 21 *fin* certis ingeniis innutriri oportet, id Ep 2.

1. innūtrītus, a, um, *Part*, from innutrio

2. in-nūtrītus, a, um, *adj* [2 in nutrio], *not nourished, without nourishment*, Cael Aur Acut 17, 1, 17, § 177

Īnō, ūs, *f* (**Ino,** onis, Hyg Fab 2), *daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia sister of Semele, wife of Athamas king of Thebes, nurse of Bacchus, mother of Learchus and Melicerta, and step mother of Phrixus and Helle Being pursued by Athamas, who had become raving mad, she threw herself with Melicerta into the sea, whereupon they were both changed into sea deities Ino, as such, was called* Matuta (Gr Leucothea), *and Melicerta* Palaemon or Portumnus, Cic Tusc 1, 12, 28, Ov M 4, 416 sq, id F 6, 485, Hor A P 123 al, cf Preller's Gr Mythol 1, p 377 sq —Hence, **II. Īnōŭs,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Ino* Melicerta, Verg G 1, 437, cf Palaemon id A 5, 823 sinus, Ov M 4, 497 pectus, Stat S 2, 1, 98 doli, Ov A. A 3, 176. arae, *where Ino wished to sacrifice Phrixus*, Val Fl 1, 521 undae, *where Ino threw herself into the sea*, id ib 2 608 Isthmus, *where games were celebrated by Athamas in honor of Ino*, Stat. S 4, 3, 60 Lechaeum, *a promontory of the isthmus just mentioned*, id ib 2, 2, 35

ĭn-ŏbaudĭentĭa, v inoboedientia *fin*

in-ŏbaudĭo, ire, v inoboedio

ĭnŏbēdĭens, etc, v inoboediens etc

ĭn-objurgātus, a, um, *adj*, *not scolded, not blamed*, Charis p 41 P

ĭn-oblector, ari, *v dep*, *to take delight in* any thing (late Lat) in filiis hominum, Tert adv Hermog 18

ĭn-oblītĕrātus, a, um, *adj*, *not obliterated, unforgotten* scientia, Tert Anim 24

ĭn-oblītus, a, um, *adj*, *not forgetful, mindful*, Ov P 4, 15, 37

ĭnŏbœdĭens and **ĭnŏbœdĭenter**, v inoboedio *fin*

ĭn-ŏbœdĭentĭa, ae, *f*, *disobedience* (late Lat), Aug Civ Dei, 14, 17, Hier Quaest Hebr ad Reg 2, 1.—In the form **ĭnŏbaudĭentĭa**, Tert adv Marc 4, 17 *fin*

ĭn-ŏbœdĭo (or **ĭnŏbaudĭo**, Tert adv Marc 4, 16), ire, *v n*, *to disobey, be disobedient*, Ambros Serm Epiph. 1 — Hence, **ĭnŏbœdĭens**, entis, *P a*, *disobedient*, Vulg Interp Deut 8, 20, ib Tit 1, 10 —*Adv* **ĭnŏbœdĭenter**, *disobediently*, Aug Civ Dei, 14, 17

ĭnŏbœdus, a, um, *adj* [inoboedio], *disobedient* cessatio (al in obeundo), Arn. 7, 248

* **ĭn-obrŭtus**, a, um, *adj*, *not overwhelmed*, Ov M 7, 356

ĭn-obsaeptus, a, um, *adj* [in obsaepio] *not hedged up, not closed, open* foramina aurium, Lact. Opif D 8, 7

ĭn-obscūrābĭlis, e, *adj* *that cannot be obscured* (late Lat) regula, Tert Anim 3

(**ĭn-obscūro**, āre, a false read. in Cic Phil 9, 5, 10, instead of obscurabit)

ĭn-obsĕquens, entis, *adj*, *not yielding uncomplying, disobedient*, Sen praef Q N *fin* equi frenis, id. Hippol 1068 — *Absol* contumaces et inobsequentes, Tert adv Marc 4 17 *fin*

ĭn-obsĕquentĭa, ae, *f*, *disobedience*, Jul Valer Res Gest Alex M 2, 21 Mai

ĭn-observābĭlis, e *adj*, *that cannot be observed, unobservable* cursus, Plin. 2, 17, 15, § 77 error, Cat 64, 115

ĭn-observans, antis, *adj*, *unobservant* homines, Pall 1, 35, 12

ĭnobservantĭa, ae, *f* [inobservans], *inattention, negligence, irregularity* quae ne fecisse inobservantia quadam videatur, Quint 4 2, 107, Suet Aug 76

ĭn-observātus, a, um, *adj*, *unobserved, unperceived*, Ov M 2, 544, 4, 341 et incertum tempus, Sen Q N 3, 26 *med* sidera, Ov F 3, 111 columba, Mart 8, 32, 3

ĭn-obsŏlētus, a, um, *adj*, *not grown old* vestimenta, Tert Res Carn 58

ĭn-occĭdŭus, a, um, *adj*, *never setting* **I.** Lit axis, *the north pole*, Luc 8, 175 —**II.** Transf visus *ever open eyes*, Stat Th 6, 277 ignes, *inextinguishable*, Claud Rapt Pros 3, 400 vita continua et inoccidua Arn 2, 68

ĭn-occo, āvi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to harrow in* semen inoccatum, Col. 2, 8, 4, 11, 2, 82 pastinatio inoccata id. 3, 15, 1.

ĭn-occultus, a, um *adj*, *not secret*, Quint 7, 9, 5 dub (al incultus)

ĭnŏcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f* [inoculo] *an inoculating ingrafting* Col 5 11, 1, 11, 2, 54, Pall 7, 5 (An earlier method of inoculating is described in Plin. 17, 14, 23, § 100, cf id 17, 16 26, § 118)

ĭnŏcŭlātor, oris, *m* [id], *an inoculator, ingrafter*, Plin. 18, 33, 76, § 329

ĭn-ŏcŭlo, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to inoculate, i e to ingraft an eye or bud of one tree into another* (post Aug) **I.** Lit arbores ficorum, Col 11, 2, 59 —**II.** Transf **A.** *To implant* justitiae affectum pectoribus Macr Somn. Scip 1, 1 —**B.** *To adorn* bullis aureis inoculatus, App M 6, p 185, 21

ĭnŏdĭātus, a, um, *adj* [2. in odium] *not hated* odiosus, inodiatus, Not Tir p 77

ĭn-ŏdōro, 1, *v a*, *to scent, cause to smell* mandentium halitus, Col 11, 3, 22

(**ĭn-ŏdōror**, atus sum 1, formerly regarded as *v dep*, *to smell out, trace out* mirabiliter inodoratus est Cic Att 2, 25, 1, where Orell, B and K, al now read moratus)

ĭn-ŏdōrus, a um, *adj* **I.** *Without smell inodorous* ossa, *unperfumed* Pers 6, 35 flos App M 4 p 141 16 —**II.** *Without the sense of smell* animalia, Gell 7, 6 (al^so^ ap Non. 129 11)

ĭnoffensē, *adv*, v inoffensus *fin*

ĭn-offensus, a, um, *adj*, *not struck, without stumbling, without hinderance, unobstructed, uninjured* (poet and in post-Aug prose) **I.** Lit · cogit inoffensae currus accedere metae, *untouched, not grazed*, Luc 8, 201 voluptatis regionisque abundantiam inoffensa transmitteres, Plin Ep 6, 4, 2 inoffensum pedem referre, *not stumbling*, Tib 1, 7, 62.—**II.** Transf, *that goes on without hinderance, without obstacle, unhindered, uninterrupted* lumen oculorum, Pall 1, 3 inoffensae metam tangere vitae, *placid, undisturbed*, Ov Tr 1, 9, 1 sed mare inoffensum crescenti adlabitur aestu, Verg A. 10, 292 oratio, Sen. Ep 52 cursus honorum, Tac H 1, 48 litterarum inter se conjunctio, Quint 1, 1, 31 copulatio vocum, id. 1, 10, 23 tantā temperantia (vir) ut omnia fere vitae suae tempora valetudine inoffensa vixerit, Gell. 2, 1, 4.—*Adv* **ĭnoffensē**, *without stumbling, without hinderance*, Ambros Apol David 3, § 9, id. in Psa. 118, Serm 10, 43, Cassiod. Var 11, 35 —*Comp* inoffensius, Gell 6, 2 8

ĭnoffĭcĭōsĭtas, atis, *f* [inofficiosus], *disobligingness*, Salv Ep 3 Ruricius, Ep 2, 15

ĭn-offĭcĭōsus, a, um, *adj*, *undutiful, inofficious* **I.** In gen **A.** *Not observant of his duty, undutiful* humana gens inofficiosa dei, Tert Apol 40 libertus in officiosus patrono, Dig 37, 14, 1 —**B.** *Contrary to one's duty* testamentum, i e one in which nothing is left to one's nearest relatives, children, etc, Cic Verr 1, 42, 107, cf Dig 5, 2.—**II.** In partic, *not obliging, disobliging* in aliquem, Cic Att 13, 27, 1

* **ĭn-ŏlens**, entis, *adj*, *without smell, inodorous* olivum, Lucr 2, 850

ĭn-ŏlesco, levi, ōlitum, 3, *v n* and *a* (inolesti, Aus. Grat Act § 36) **I.** *Neutr*, *to grow in, on*, or *to* any thing **A.** Lit udo libro, Verg G 2, 77 necesse est multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris, id A. 6, 738, Sil 8, 583 tradux a materno sustinetur ubere dum inolescat, Col 4, 29, 14 —**B.** Trop assidua veterum scriptorum tractatione inoleverat linguae illius vox, i e *had remained fixed in his mind*, Gell 5, 21, 3 quae nosti, meditando velis inolescere menti, Aus Ep 141 —**II.** *Act*, *to implant* natura induit nobis inolevitque amorem nostri et caritatem Gell 12, 5, 7 alicui semina amoris inolesti (= inolevisti), Aus Grat Act ad Grat 36 inolitum nomen urbi, Jul Val. Res Gest Alex. M 1, 33 Mai in moribus inolescendis, Gell 12, 1, 20

ĭn-ōmĭnālis, e, *adj*, *unlucky, ill omened, inauspicious* dies, Gell. 5, 17, 3, Macr S 1, 16, § 26

* **ĭn-ōmĭnātus**, a, um, *adj*. *ill omened, inauspicious* cubilia, Hor Epod. 16, 38

ĭn-ŏpāco, 1, *v a*, *to overshadow*, Col 8, 15, 4.

ĭn-ŏpācus, a, um, *adj*, *not shady* inopacus, ἄσκιος, Gloss Philox

ĭn-ŏpĕrātus, a, um, *adj*, *unoccupied, inactive* bonitas, Tert adv Marc 2, 11 —**II.** *Not wrought*, Ambros de Fid. 3, 14, 113

ĭn-ŏpĕro, are, *v a*, *to effect, produce* (eccl. Lat) hoc inoperatur per Deum Patrem, Rufin. Orig de Princip 1, 3, 7

ĭn-ŏpĕror, ari, *v dep*, *to effect, operate, produce* (eccl Lat) ille inoperatus est in Christum valentiam suam, Tert adv Marc 5, 17 (ex adv Ephes 1)

ĭn-ŏpertus, a, um, *adj*, *uncovered, bare* **I.** Lit corpora Prud. Cath 3, 117 capite inoperto, Sen. Vit Beat 13 —**II.** Trop, *naked* ac confessa veritas, Sen Ot Sap 30

ĭnŏpĭa, ae *f* [inops] *want, lack, scarcity* **I.** In gen. argenti, Plaut Curc 2 3, 55 summa rerum omnium, Caes B G 5, 2 frumenti commeatusque id. ib 3, 6 frumenti, Sall J 91 1, cf frumentaria, Caes B G 5, 24 et amore pereo et inopia argentaria, Plaut Ps 1, 3 66 loci, Liv 1, 33, 6 advocatorum Tac A. 11, 7 consilii Cic. Att 6, 3 2 criminum, id. Rosc Am 16, 48 occasionis Suet Cal 56 remedii, Tac A. 13, 57 veri id. H 1, 35 al.—**II.** In partic, *a want, esp of necessaries want, need, indigence scarcity fewness* **A.** Lit opem ferre inopiae, i. e *to one in want*, Plaut Rud 3, 2 3 Quor (me) conducebas? *Bal* Inopia, alius non erat, id. Ps. 3, 2, 9 ne inopiam cives objectare possint tibi, id. Trin. 3, 2, 27 si propter inopiam in egestate estis, Cic Inv 1, 47, 88 utrum propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia, id. Lael. 8, 26, cf. amicitiam ex inopia atque egestate natam volunt, id. ib 9, 29, so also with egestas, id. Cat 2 11, 24 in Rhodiorum inopia et fame summaque annonae caritate, id. Off 3, 12, 50 inopiae subsidium, Caes. B C 1, 48 inopiam vitare, id. ib 3 17 ad pudendam inopiam delabi, Tac A 2, 38 inopiam alicui facere, *to bring one to want*, id H. 3, 48 manuum mercede inopiam tolerare, Sall. C 38, 7 multorum dierum inopia contrahere pestem, Just 2, 13, 12 dispensatio inopiae, *of scanty supplies*, Liv 4, 12, 10 —**B.** Transf **1.** *Want, helplessness* praesidio esse contra vim et gratiam solitudini atque inopiae, *to those who have no protectors*, Cic Quint 1, 5 in hac causa improbitatem et gratiam cum inopia et veritate contendere, id. ib 27, 84, id Rosc Am 7, 20, id Clu 20, 57 judicum, *worthlessness*, id. Att 1, 16, 2 ingenti cum difficultate itinerum locorumque inopia, *and the want of necessaries in these regions*, Vell. 2, 54, 3, Sen ad Helv 12.—**2.** Of a speaker inopia et jejunitas, *poverty of ideas*, Cic Brut 55, 202 —**3.** Of the *want of fruition* incendere animum cupidum alicujus inopii, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 126

ĭn-ŏpīnābĭlis, e, *adj*, *not to be supposed* or *expected, inconceivable* latebra, Gell. 17, 9, 18 id (dictum), id. 11, 18, 11 res, Aur Vict Caes 39 —**II.** Esp, rhet t t, *surprising, paradoxical* infames materias, sive quis mavult dicere inopinabiles, quas Graeci ἀδόξους ὑποθέσεις appellant, veteres adorti sunt, Gell. 17, 12, 1 —*Adv* **ĭnŏpīnābĭlĭter**, *unexpectedly*, Cassiod. Hist Eccl. 1, 3, 8, 1

ĭn-ŏpīnans, antis, *adj*, *not expecting, unaware* (freq in the historians, not in Cic) inscios inopinantesque Menapios oppresserunt, Caes B G 4, 4 impeditos et inopinantes aggressus, id. ib 1, 12 imprudente atque inopinante Curione, id. B C 2, 3 rex in potestatem inopinanti (ei) venerat, Nep Dat 3, 4 suis inopinantibus, Liv 27, 48, 14 —Hence, *adv* **ĭnŏpīnanter**, *unexpectedly* Suet. Tib 60

ĭnŏpīnātē and **ĭnŏpīnātō**, *advv*, v inopinatus *fin*

ĭn-ŏpīnātus, a, um, *not expected, unexpected* (class) **I.** *Adj* cum hoc illi improvisum atque inopinatum accidisset, Cic Verr 2, 2, 28, § 69 nova tibi haec sunt et inopinata? id. ib 2, 2, 8 § 24 neque novum neque inopinatum mihi sit, Liv 6, 40, 3 nec hoc tam re est, quam dictu inopinatum atque mirabile, Cic Par 5, 1 § 35 malum, Caes B C 2, 12 finis vitae, Suet Caes 87 fraus, Sil 7, 133 id quoque scriptum est quod volgo inopinatum est, *contrary to the common belief*, Gell 11, 18, 13 —*Sup* inopinatissimus sensus Aug Trin. 7, 1.—**II.** *Subst* **ĭnŏpīnātum**, i, *n*, *something unexpected* nihil inopinati accidit Cic Tusc 3, 31, 76—Hence ex inopinato, adverbially, *unexpectedly* aliae ut ex inopinato observant, id N D 2, 48, 123 repente ex inopinato prope cuncta turbata sunt, Suet Galb 10 —*Adv* in two forms **1. ĭnŏpīnātē**, *unexpectedly* aliquem inopinate occupare Sen ad Helv 5 —**2. ĭnŏpīnātō**, *unexpectedly* in castra irrumpere, Liv 26, 6, 9

ĭn-ŏpīnor, atus sum, 1, *v dep*, *to suppose, think, opine* Alexander facilius inopinatus, Val. Res Gest Alex. M 1, 52 Mai (but a false read for opinor, Gell. 18, 7, 5)

ĭn-ŏpīnus, a, um, *adj*, *unexpected* (poet and in post Aug prose = inopinatus, insperatus) quies, Verg A. 5, 857 nova inopinave facies laborum, id ib 6 104 fors id ib 8 476 visus, Ov M 4, 232 siccitas Plin Pan 30, 2, Tac A 1, 68

* **ĭnŏpĭōsus**, a, um, *adj* [inops] *in want of* something res inopiosae consilii, Plaut Poen 1 1, 2

ĭn-oppĭdātus, a, um, *adj*, *that has no town not dwelling in a town* (late Lat) Gabalitani sparsi inoppidati, Sid. Ep 5, 13, cf inoppidatus ἀοίκητος, Gloss Philox.

ĭn-opportūnus, *unfitting* (late Lat).

Oros c. Pelag p 618 (also a false reading in two places for importunus Cic. de Or 2, 5, 20, 3, 5, 18) — Hence, **inopportūnē**, *adv*, *unsuitably*, *untimely*, Aug. c. Faust. 22 72.

ĭnops, ŏpis, *adj* [2. in opis], *without resources, helpless, weak* (class.) **I.** In gen. ab ope inops, qui ejus indiget, Varr L. L. 5 § 92 Müll. inopes relicti a duce, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 34 nihil cum potentiore juris humani relinquitur inopi, Liv 9, 1 8 so lare inopem et succurre relictae, Verg A. 9, 290 —(β) With *ab* sic inopes et ab amicis, et ab existimatione sunt, Cic. Att 1, 1, 2.—(γ) With *inf* inopes laudis conscendere carmen, *unable*, Prop 2, 10, 23 (3, 1, 23 Müll) — **II.** In partic., *helpless through poverty, destitute, needy, indigent.* **A.** Lit res pauperes inopesque, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5 24 aerarium inops et exhaustum, *empty*, Cic Verr 2, 3, 70, § 164 te semper inops vexet cupido, *unsated*, Hor Ep 1, 18, 98 domus cujusvis inopis, Nep Ages. 7, 4 —Esp, of the dead who could not pay Charon's fee haec omnis inops inhumata que turba est, Verg A. 6, 325, cf. infletae que jacent inopes super arva catervae, Aus Mos. 4 mortuis in ore nummum immittere, ut apud inferos non tamquam inopes errent, Schol Juv 3, 267 — (β) With *gen*, *destitute of, without* humanitatis, Cic de Or 2, 10, 40 amicorum, id Lael 15 animi, Verg A. 4, 300 mentis, Ov F 4, 457 consilii, Liv 26, 18, 6 rationis Stat Th 1, 373 senatus auxilii humani, Liv 3, 7, 7 terra pacis, Ov P 2, 2, 96 somni cibique, id. M 14, 424 provinciae virorum, Tac H 2, 67 miles Martis, *that never fights*, Sil 9, 334.—(γ) *Plur* as *subst* **ĭnŏpes**, um, opp potentes, Sall. H Fragm. 4, 61, 17 Dietsch.—*Sing* si nihil cum potentiore juris humani relinquitur inopi, Liv 9, 1, 8 — **B.** Trop **1.** Of inanimate things, *mean, wretched, contemptible* inopis et pusilli animi esse, Hor S 1, 4, 17 nostras inopes noluit esse vias, Ov Ib 24 adversus atque inops amor, Lucr 4, 1142 odia aegra sine armis errabant iraeque inopes, *impotent*, Val Fl. 5, 147 vita, Vell. 2, 19, 4. —**2.** Of speech, *poor* in words or ideas, *meagre* non erat abundans, non inops tamen, Cic Brut. 67, 238 non inops verbis, id ib 70, 247 ad ornandum, id. ib 76, 263 Latinam linguam non modo non inopem, sed locupletiorem etiam esse quam Graecam, id. Fin. 1, 3, 10 vir inopi lingua et infacundus, Gell. 18, 8, 6

ĭn-optābĭlis, e, *adj*, *undesirable, unpleasant* officinae disciplina, App M 9, p 222, 24

ĭn-optātus, a, um, *adj*, *undesired, unpleasant* res, Sen Exc. Contr 8, 6, § 5

Inōpus, i, *m* [Ἰνωπός], *a fountain and river in the island of Delos, where Latona brought forth Apollo and Diana It is said to have risen and fallen at the same time with the Nile, and hence was supposed to be connected with it by a subterraneous channel*, Plin 2, 103, 166, § 229, Val Fl 5, 105

(**ĭnōrābĭlis**, e, false reading for evocabili, Att ap Non 487, 15, v Att Trag Fragm v 158 Rib)

ĭn-ōrātus, a, um, *adj*, *not pleaded* incertā re atque inoratā, i e *without obtaining a hearing*, Enn. ap Non. 166, 23 (Trag v 12 Vahl) legati Ameriam re inorata reverterunt, Cic. Rosc. Am 9, 26

ĭnordĭnālĭter, *adv* [2 in ordinalis], *irregularly* scarificandum, Cael Aur Acut. 3, 4, 36

ĭnordĭnātē and **ĭnordĭnātim**, *advv*, v inordinatus *fin*

ĭn-ordĭnātĭo, onis, *f*, *disorder*, App Trism p 92, 1, Cod. Just. 3, 43, 3

ĭn-ordĭnātus, a, um, *adj*, *not arranged, disordered irregular* inordinati et incompositi milites, Liv 22, 50 8 hostes, id. 35, 29, 5 inordinati in proelium ruunt, id. 23, 27, 5 ordo App M p 292 Oud. —*Sup* inordinatissimi pili, Plin 22, 22, 45, § 91 —In *neutr absol* idque ex inordinato in ordinem adduxit, *disorder*, Cic Univ 3, 7, Quint 1, 10, 46, 8 2, 23, 10, 4, 1 —*Adv* in two forms **1. ĭnordĭnātē**, *irregularly* febres redire, Cels. 3, 3, so 1, 4 —**2. ĭnordĭnātim**, *irregularly*

acies non inordinatim incedebant, Amm 19 7, 3

ĭn-ordĭno, 1, *v a.*, *to arrange, bring into order* inordinandi soli duo sunt tempora, Col. 11, 3, 9 dub (al. ordinandi)

(**ĭn-ŏrĭor**, false reading for oreretur, Tac. A 11, 23)

‡ **ĭn-ōris**, e, *adj* [os], *without a mouth*, Paul. ex Fest. p 114 Müll. *N cr*

ĭnormis, e, *adj* [2 in norma], *immoderate, enormous*, Spart Anton. Get. 6, 2, Ael. Ver 1, 3 acc. to Salmas (al. enormis)

ĭnornātē, *adv*, v inornatus.

ĭn-ornātus, a, um, *adj*, *unadorned* (syn. incomptus) mulieres, Cic. Or 23, 78, cf. capilli, Ov M 1, 497, 5, 472, and, crines, id. ib 9, 3 Lysias tenuis atque inornatus Cic. Or 9, 29, so Quint. 4, 2, 46, 8, 3, 50, 59 al. nomina et verba, *plain, common*, Hor A. P 234 non ego te meis Chartis inornatum silebo, *uncelebrated*, id. C 4, 9, 31 — *Adv* **ĭnornātē**, *without ornament, inelegantly* dicere, Auct Her 4, 31, 42.—*Comp* inornatius scribere, Fronto ad Verum Imp ep 1 *med* Mai.

ĭn-orno, 1, *v a.*, *to adorn* (late Lat) flosculi inornantur, Tert Anim 19, id. adv Val 12.

* **ĭn-ōro**, āvi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to crown the brim* of a drinking vessel calix de co ronis quoque potatoris inorabitur (al. inornabitur), Tert. Res. Carn. 16

ĭnōrus, a, um, *adj* [2. in os], *without a mouth* ostreae, Turp ap Non. 216, 8 (Com Rel. v 23 Rib, cf. Müll. ad Fest p 114)

ĭn-ōtĭōsus, a, um, *adj*, *not idle, busy* (ἄσχολος) actio, Quint. 11, 3, 183

Inōus, a, um, *adj*, v Ino *fin*

inp-, v imp

inpraesentiārum, v impr

in-prīmis, v primus, II B

in-quaesītus, a, um, *adj*, i q inquisitus, *sought for*, Tert adv Marc. 5, 3

inquam (the foll forms are found in quam and inquit very freq, v infra, *first pers*, **inquio**, found in late writers si igitur, inquio Jul ap Aug c Saec Resp Jul 4, 9, is not in good use, but mentioned by Vel. Long ap Cassiod. Orthogr p 2287, Prisc. 8, 11, 62, cf inquo, Eutych. 2, 12, p 2182 inquis, Cic Caecin. 13, 37, id. Fam 2, 12, 3, 9, 26, 1, id. Att. 2, 5, 8, Hor S 2, 1, 5, Mart. 2, 93, 1 saep inquimus, Hor S 1, 3, 66 inquitis, Arn. 2, 44, Tert Apol 9 al inquiunt, Cic. Verr 2, 4 14, § 32, id. Or 50, 169, id. Tusc. 3, 29, 71 inquiebat, id. Ac. 2, 47, 125, id. Top 12, 51 inquii, Cat 10, 27 inquisti, Cic. de Or 2, 64, 259 inquies, Plaut Am 3, 2, 31, Cic. Or 29, 101, Cat 24, 7 inquiet, Cic Verr 2, 2, 18, § 45, id. Fin 4, 25, 71, id Off 3, 12, 53 inque, Plaut. Bacch 4 8, 42, Ter Heaut. 4, 7, 1 inquito, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 58, id. Rud. 5, 2, 55, and in eccl Lat inquiens, Vulg 1 Par 22, 18, Marc. 12, 26, Greg Ep 8, 12, 12, 8, Tert. Jejun 2, v Neue, Formenl. 2, p 612 sqq), 3, *v defect* [kindred to Sanscr khyā dicere praedicare, celebrare, appellare, cf Bopp Gloss p 98, 6 sq] *I say*, placed after one or more words of a quotation, our *say (said) I, says (said) he*, etc. **I.** In citing the words of a person cum respondissem me ex provincia decedere, etiam mehercules, inquit, ut opinor, ex Africa, Cic. Planc. 26 est vero, inquam, signum quidem notum, id. Cat. 3, 5 quasi ipsos induxi loquentes, ne inquam et inquit saepius interponeretur, id Lael 1, 3 qui ubi me viderunt, ubi sunt, inquiunt, scyphi? id. Verr 2, 4, 14, § 32, Cat 10, 14 Romulus Juppiter, inquit tuis jussus avibus, etc., Liv 1, 12, 4 — (β) With *dat* tum Quinctius en, inquit mihi, haec ego patior quotidie, Cic. Att. 5, 1, 3 —**B.** Inquam is frequently placed after a word which the speaker strongly emphasizes, esp in repetitions libera per terras unde haec animantibus exstat, unde est haec, inquam, fatis avulsa potestas, Lucr 2, 257 rex maximo conventu Syracusis, in foro, ne quis, etc., in foro, inquam, Syracusis, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 29, § 67 hunc unum diem, hunc unum inquam, hodiernum diem defende si potes, id. Phil. 2, 44, 112 per mihi, per, inquam, mihi gratum feceris, si, id Att. 1, 20, 7 delector enim quamquam te non possum, ut ais, corrumpere, delector, inquam et familia vestra et nomine, id. Fin. 2, 22, 72 tuas, tuas, inquam, suspiciones, id. Mil. 25, 67, id. Sest 69 146 haec inquam, de Oppianico constabunt id Clu. 44, 125 —**II.** With an *indef subj* **1.** *Plur* inquiunt, *they say it is said* noluit inquiunt, hodie agere Roscius, Cic. de Or 1, 27, 124, id. Or 50, 168 *fin* contra dicuntur haec natura adfert dolorem, cui quidem Crantor, inquiunt, vester cedendum putat, id. Tusc. 3, 29, 71, id. N D 1, 41, 144, Sen. Ep 102, 3, Quint. 1, 10 3, 9, 2, 85 —**2.** *Sing*, esp in stating objections to one's own arguments, *it is said, one says, reply is made* cetera funebria, quibus luctus augetur, duodecim sustulerunt. Homini inquit (sc. lex), mortuo ne ossa legito quo post funus faciat, Cic. Leg 2, 24, 60, id. Ac. 2 18, 60, id. Clu. 34, 92 inquit (sc. scriptor litterarum), id. Verr 2 5, 57, § 248, id Brut. 83 287, id. Att 14, 12, 2 nec magis quisquam eodem tempore et iratus pote t esse, et vir bonus, quam aeger et sanus. Non potest, inquit, omnis ex animo ira tolli, nec hominis natura patitur, Sen. de Ira 2 12.— **III.** In partic **1.** Inquit is sometimes omitted by ellipsis Turpemque aperto pignore errorem probans, En, hic declarat quales sitis judices, Phaedr 5, 5, 38, 1 30, 7, Ter Hec. 1, 2, 73, Val Fl. 1, 692.—**2.** It is sometimes inserted pleonastically excepit Demochares Te, inquit suspendere, Sen. Ira, 23 hoc adjunxit Pater inquit, meus, Nep Hann 2, 2.—**3.** It is freq repeated Crassus. numquidnam, inquit, novi? Nihil sane, inquit Catulus, etenim vides esse ludos sed vel tu nos ineptos licet [inquit] vel molestos putes cum ad me in Tusculanum, inquit, heri vesperi venisset Caesar de Tusculano suo dixit, Cic. de Or 2 3 13, id. N D 1, 7, 17 dicam equidem, Caesar inquit, quid intellegam, sed tu et vos omnes hoc, inquit, memento te id. ib 2, 74, 298

‡ **in-quassātus**, a, um, *adj*, *unbroken* inquassatus, ἄθραυστος, Gloss. Philox

1. in-quĭes, etis, *f*, *restlessness, unquietness* nocturna, Plin. 14, 22 28, § 142 vigiliarum, Gell 19, 9, 5 infantis (in utero), Tert Anim 25

2. in-quĭes, etis, *adj* (*abl* inquieti, App M 9, 42), *restless, unquiet* homo, Sall Fragm. ap Prisc. p 704 P vir Vell 2, 68 animus, Plin. prooem § 16 (al. in quiete) inquies atque indomitum ingenium Sall. H Fragm 1, 7 Dietsch Germanus spe, cupidine, Tac. A. 1, 68 animo id ib 16, 14 animus, Vell. 2, 77, 2 ad libidinem, App M 2, p 122 *fin*

(**inquĭescens**, false reading for increscente, App M 9, p 218)

inquĭētātĭo, onis, *f* [inquieto], *disturbance, agitation*, Sen. Suas 2, Marc Emp 8, 1 (but false reading for irrita quassatio, Liv 22, 17, 3)

inquĭētātor, oris, *m* [id] *a disturber* animarum, Tert. Spect 23, Cod. Th 6, 10, 1.

inquĭētē, *adv*, v inquietus *fin*

in-quĭēto, āvi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to disquiet, disturb* (syn sollicitare) nares digito, Quint. 11, 3, 80 mentem, Sen Vit Beat. 12 nullis rumoribus inquietari, Plin Ep 1, 9, 5 tam multis libellis et tam querulis inquietor, id. ib 9, 15, 1 num alio genere furiarum declamatores inquietantur, Petr *init.* victoriam, Tac H 3 84 aliquem litibus, Suet. Ner 34 matrimonium quiescens, *by an accusation of adultery*, Dig 48, 5, 26 inquietatus fremitu, Suet. Calig 26

inquĭētūdo, inis, *f* [inquieto] *restlessness, disquietude.* **I.** In gen de aliqua re sustinere, Cod. 7, 14 5 —**II.** In partic, *feverishness* Marc. Emp 20 *med.* capitis inquietudo, Sol 1

in-quĭētus, a, um, *adj*, *restless, unquiet* (not in Cic. or Cæs., freq in Liv) animus, Liv 1, 46, 2 ingenia, id. 22, 21, 2 lux deinde noctem inquieta insecuta est, id. 5 52, 6 praecordia, Hor Epod. 5, 95 inquieta urbs auctionibus, Tac H. 1, 20 vita oratorum, id Or 13 *init* tempora, id. ib 37 Marius Vell 2, 11, 2 noctes, Val. Max. 8 14, ext. 1 littora saeviente fluctu inquieta, Sen Suas. 1, 2 infantes Plin. 28, 19, 78, § 259 Adria, Hor C. 3, 3, 5 inertia,

busy idleness Sen. Tranq 12, 2; Just. 41, 3, 8 — *Comp:* inquietiores, Amm 22, 5 — *Sup:* inter affectus inquietissimos rem quietissimam fidem quaeris, Sen. Ben. 7, 26, 5 — *Adv:* **inquiētē,** *restlessly, unquietly, without intermission:* jugis flagrantibus, Sol. 30. — *Comp:* inquietius agens, Amm. 15, 5, 4 al.

inquilīna, ae, *f*, v. 1. inquilinus.

inquilīnātus, ūs, *m* [inquilinus], *an inhabiting of a place which is not one's own, sojourning:* inquilinatūs tempus, Tert Anim 38 *fin*; Sid. Ep 5, 19.

‡**inquilīno,** 1, *v a* [id.], *to be an inhabitant* or *sojourner:* inquilino, ἐνοικέω, Gloss. Philox.

1. inquilīnus, a, *m.* and *f* [incolinus, colo], *an inhabitant of a place which is not his own, a sojourner, tenant, lodger* (cf incola) **I.** Lit. **A.** Padi, Plin. 21, 12, 43, § 73: Massilienses, qui nunc inquilini videantur, quandoque dominos regionum futuros, Just 43, 4: fabrum inquilinum et ferrarium vicinum, Sen. Ep 56, 4. te inquilino (non enim domino) personabat omnia, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 105: inquilini privatarum aedium atque insularum, Suet. Ner. 44 — **B.** *An inmate* or *lodger:* inquilinus, qui eundem colit focum, Paul. ex Fest p 107 Müll.: vicinus alicui vel inquilinus, Mart. 1, 86, 12· quidam erant perpetui carcerum inquilini, Amm. 30, 5, 6 — **II.** Trop: in quarum locum subierunt inquilinae impietas, perfidia, impudicitia, Varr. ap Non. 403, 28· quos ego non discipulos philosophorum. sed inquilinos voco, Sen Ep 108: anima inquilina carnis, Tert. Res. Carn. 46 *fin*

2. inquilīnus, a, um, *adj., of foreign birth:* civis urbis Romae, Sall. C 31, 7

‡**inquĭnābŭlum,** i, *n.* [inquino], *filth:* inquinabulum, μόλυσμα, Gloss Philox.

inquĭnāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *filth,* Vitr. 8, 5; Gell. 2, 6, 25

inquĭnātē, *adv*, v. inquino *fin.*

inquĭnātio, ōnis, *f* [inquino], *a defiling:* animarum, Vulg. Sap 14. 26

inquĭnātus, a, um, *P. a.*, from inquino.

inquĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.* [cunire, acc to Paul. ex Fest. p 50 Müll.], *to befoul, stain, pollute, defile* (syn.· polluo, contamino, conspurco) **I.** Lit · vestem, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 17: mentior at si quid, merdis caput inquiner albis Corvorum, Hor S 1, 8, 37: rur is opes niteant: inquinet arma situs, Ov F 4, 928. (gurgitem) venenis, id. M. 14, 56· segetem injecto lolio, Dig 9, 2, 27. — **II.** Trop, *to pollute, defile, corrupt, contaminate.* saepe unus puer petulans atque impurus inquinat gregem puerorum. Varr ap Non. 168, 7: amicitiam nomine criminoso, Cic. Planc 19, 46· agros turpissimis possessoribus, id. Phil, 2, 17, 43· omnem splendorem honestatis, id. Fin. 5, 8, 22· urbis jura et exempla corrumpere domesticaque immanitate inquinare, id. Deiot 12, 23. senatum, Liv 9, 46, 10: famam alterius, id. 29, 37 *med.:* argumenta puerorum foedis amoribus, Quint 10, 1, 100; cf id. 2, 5, 24; 4, 2, 102: se parricidio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 6: se vitiis atque flagitiis, id. ib 1, 30, 72: nuptias et genus et domos, Hor C 3, 6, 18· Juppiter inquinavit aere tempus aureum, id. Epod. 16, 64 — Hence, **inquĭnātus,** a, um, *P a., befouled, polluted.* **A.** Lit: aqua turbida et cadaveribus inquinata, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97. — **2.** Transf, *stained, dyed* bis murice vellus inquinatum, Mart. 4, 4, 6 — **B.** Trop, *defiled, impure, filthy, base.* **1.** In gen omnibus flagitiis vita inquinata Cic. Rosc. Am 24, 68: nihil hoc homine inquinatius, id. Fl. 22, 53: sordidissima ratio et inquinatissima, id. Off. 2, 6, 21. quis in voluptate inquinatior, id. Cael. 6, 13: com itia largitione inquinata, id. Q Petit. Cons. *fin* dextra inquinatior, Cat. 33, 3: sermo inquinatissimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 26, § 65 — **2.** In partic. **a.** Of speech, *low, base:* est vitiosum in verbis, si inquinatum, si abjectum, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or 3, 7 versus inquinatus, insuavissima littera, id. Or 49, 163 — **b.** *Tinctured, slightly imbued* with anything (cf. A 2.): litteris satis inquinatus est, Petr. Fragm. Trag 46 Burm.: non inquinati sumus (istis vitiis), sed infecti, Sen. Ep 59 *med.* — *Adv.* **inquĭnātē,** *filthily, impurely:* loqui, Cic. Brut. 37, 140; 74, 258

inquĭo, v. inquam *init.*

inquīro, sīvi, sītum, 3, *v a.* [in-quaero], *to seek after, search for, inquire into* any thing (cf. anquirere) **I.** Lit: vera illa honestas, quam natura maxime inquirit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: omnia ordine, Liv. 22, 7, 11: sedes, Just. 3, 4: inquire in ea quae me moriae sunt prodita, Cic. Leg. 1, 1. 4: de opere, Quint. 3, 11, 21· verborum originem, id. 1, 6, 28 aliquibus inquirenda quaedam mandare, id. 10, 1, 128· vitia (alicujus), Hor S 1, 3, 28: quid sit furere, id. ib 2, 3, 41. — **II.** Trop **A.** Jurid., *to search for grounds of accusation against* one: cum ego diem inquirendi in Siciliam perexiguam postulavissem, Cic. Verr 1, 2, 6: in competitores, id. Mur. 21: de rebus capitalibus, Curt 6, 8, 17: inquisitum missi de iis, quorum, etc., Liv 40, 20, 3 — **B.** *To search, pry, examine,* or *inquire into* any thing: si quis habet causam celebritatis, in eum quid agat inquiritur, etc, Cic. de Off 2, 13, 44: nimium inquirens in se, atque ipse sese observans, Cic. Brut. 82, 283. filius ante diem patrios inquirit in annos, *to inquire how long his father will live,* Ov. M. 1, 148: totum in orbem, id. ib 12. 63: obstitit oceanus in se simul et in Herculem inquiri, Tac. G. 34 — Hence, **inquīsītus,** a, um, *P. a., searched into* or *for:* res, Liv. 10, 40, 10: corpus magna cum cura inquisitum, *searched for,* id. 22. 7, 5: istanc rem inquisitam certumst non amittere, *not to neglect inquiry,* Plaut. Am 2, 2, 217. — Hence, *adv:* **inquīsītē,** *with investigation, thoroughly,* Gell. 1, 3, 9; *comp*, id. 1, 3, 21.

inquīsītio, ōnis, *f* [inquiro], *a seeking* or *searching for.* **I.** Lit: tu cave inquisitioni mihi sis, *be at hand, don't let me have to look for you,* Plaut. Cas 3, 1 *fin:* novorum militum, Curt. 4. 6: corporum, Plin. 8. 30 44, § 106. — **II.** Transf, *a searching* or *inquiring into, an examination.* **A.** In gen.: veri inquisitio atque investigatio, Cic. Off 1, 4, 13· opinionum, Quint 3, 1, 2: nova inquisitione addiscere, Plin. 2, 46, 45, § 117 — **B.** In partic., *a seeking for proofs* or *grounds in support of an accusation a legal inquisition,* Cic. Verr 2, 2, 4, § 14· candidati, id. Mur 21, 44· annua, *for which a year is allowed,* Tac. A. 13, 43; cf. Gai. Inst 2, 44: postulare inquisitionem in aliquem, Plin. Ep 3, 9: dare inquisitionem alicui, id. ib 5, 20: agere inquisitionem, Plin 29, 1, 8, § 18

inquīsītor, ōris, *m* [id.], *a searcher.* **I.** Lit., *one who searches for a suspected person, an inquisitor, tracker, detective, spy:* scrutatur vestigia (canis) atque persequitur, comitantem ad feram inquisitorem loro trahens, *the hunter,* Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 147· se ab inquisitoribus pecunia redimere, Suet. Caes. 1 inquisitores algae, *they who search the very sea weed,* Juv 4, 49 — **II.** Transf., *an examiner, investigator.* **A.** In gen.: rerum inquisitorem decet esse sapientem, Cic. Fragm. Ac ap Aug. cont. Ac. 2, 11: rerum naturae, Sen. Q. N 6, 13, 2. — **B.** In partic. *one who searches for proofs to support an accusation,* Cic. Verr 1, 2, 6: Norbanus legatus et inquisitor reum postulavit, Plin. Ep 3, 9, 29, Sen. Ben. 5, 25, 2; Tac A 15, 66

1. inquīsītus, a, um, v. inquiro *fin.*

2. inquīsītus, a, um, *adj* [2. in quaero], *not searched* or *inquired into* (Plautin)· res, Plaut. Am 2, 2, 217· quaestio, id. ib 4, 1, 9

inr-. For words beginning thus, v irr-.

inrādo, v irrado

in-rectus, a, um, *adj, not straight, crooked:* vulpinari dictum ab inrecto, seu intorto vulpium cursu, Non. 46, 24.

in-saepio, īre, saeptus, 4, *v. a, to hedge in, enclose* ingenti muro, Sen. Ben. 4, 19, 1.

insaeptio, ōnis, *f* [insaepio], *a defined surface, facet,* Sen. Q. N. 1, 7, 3

1. insaeptus, *Part.* of insaepio

2. in-saeptus, a, um, *adj, not hedged in, not enclosed,* Paul ex Fest 95, 111 Müll.

in-saevio, īre, 4. *v n., to fall into a passion,* Ambros. de Jos. Patr 3, 11; Cassiod. Var 1, 37.

in-sălūbris, e, *adj, unwholesome.* **I.** *Unhealthy, insalubrious:* fundus, Plin. 18, 5, 6, § 27. in medicina alia salubria, alia insalubria, Quint. 3, 2, 3 — *Comp:* insalubrius, Gell. 19, 5, 7 — *Sup:* vinum insaluberrimum, Plin 23, 1, 22, § 40 — **II.** *Unserviceable, unprofitable, useless:* meridiem vineas spectare colono insalubre est, Plin. 17, 2. 2, § 20 — *Adv:* **insălūbrĭter,** *unwholesomely, unserviceably, unprofitably,* Salv. ap Avar. 3, p 90: indulgere naturae, id. ib p 92.

in-sălūtāris, e, *adj, not healthful; plur.:* cogitationes, Hilar. in Psa. 118, 13, 14 (also a false read. for salutare, App M. 2, p 117, 25)

in-sălūtātus, a, um, *adj, ungreeted, unsaluted:* annis jam multis insalutatus, Sid. Ep 4, 10; 9, 9; Hier. Ep 3, 1; in tmesis: inque salutatam linquo, Verg. A. 9, 288.

in-sānābĭlis, e, *adj, that cannot be cured* or *healed, incurable* (class.) **I.** Lit.: morbus, Cic. Tusc 5, 1, 3: vulnus, Col. 7, 5, 13: venenum, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 64. — **II.** Trop, *irretrievable, without remedy, hopeless:* contumeliae, Cic Or. 26, 89: ingenium, Liv. 1, 28, 9: nihil insanabilius, id. 28, 25, 7: insanabili leto perire, Plin. 24, 17, 100, § 157: dolor, Quint 6 prooem § 6: caput insanabile tribus Anticyris, Hor. A. P. 300: scribendi cacoethes, Juv. 7, 51. — *Adv:* **insānābĭlĭter,** *incurably,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 2, 45· aeger, Marcell et Faust. ap Libr Prec. ad Imp p 19 Sirmond.

‡**in-sanctus,** a, um, *adj, unholy:* insanctus, ὁ μὴ ἅγιος, Gloss Gr Lat.

insānē, *adv*, v. insanus *fin.*

insānĭa, ae, *f.* [insanus], *unsoundness of mind.* **A.** As a disease, *madness, insanity,* Cels. 3, 18, 2 sqq — **B.** As a personal quality, *madness, frenzy, folly, senselessness* · nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem et morbum, Cic. Tusc 3, 4, 8: sanitatem animorum positam in tranquillitate quadam constantiaque censebant: his rebus mentem vacuam appellarunt insaniam, id. ib 3, 4, 9: furorem esse rati sunt, mentis ad omnia caecitatem: quod cum majus esse videatur, quam insania, tamen ejusmodi est, ut furor in sapientem cadere possit, non possit insania, id. ib 3, 4, 11: concupiscere aliquid ad insaniam, *to madness,* id. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 87: favere alicui ad insaniam, Suet. Cal 55: adigere ad insaniam, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 31: scelerata belli, Verg. A. 7, 461· quae tanta insania, cives? id. ib 2, 42: nudus agas, minus est insania turpis, Juv. 2, 71 al — (β) *Plur.:* hunc intem periae insaniaeque agitant senem, Plaut Aul. 4, 4, 15: incideram in hominum pugnandi cupidorum insanias, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 1. — **II.** Trop **A.** *Madness,* i. e *excess, extravagance* in any thing· villarum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5: libidinum id Sull 25, 70: ut appareret, quam ab sano initio res in hanc insaniam venerit, Liv. 7, 2, 13: mensarum, Plin. 13, 15, 29, § 91. — **B.** Of speech: orationis, Cic Brut 82, 284. — **C.** *Poetic enthusiasm, rapture, inspiration* · auditis? an me ludit amabilis Insania? Hor C 3, 4, 6

insānĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [insanio], *insane, raging* · furor, Lact 4, 19 dub

insānĭo, īvi and ii, ītum (*imperf.:* insanibat, Ter Phorm 4, 3, 37), 4, *v n* [insanus], *to be of unsound mind* (syn.: furo, deliro, desipio) **I.** Lit **A.** As a medic. t. t, *to be mad, insane,* of men, Cels. 3, 18, 66; 2, 7, 69 al.; *of animals,* Plin 27, 11, 76, § 101. — **B.** *To be senseless, without reason, mad, insane:* insanire ex amore, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 53: homo insanibat (for insaniebat), Ter Phorm 4, 3, 37. usque eo est commotus, ut insanire omnibus ac furere videretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 39: insanire tibi videris, quod, etc., id. Fam. 9, 21, 1: nisi ego insanio, id. Att. 7, 10: *ex injuria,* Ter Ad 2, 1, 43; Liv. 7, 39: cum ratione, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 18· certa ratione modoque, Hor. S 2, 3, 271. — **II.** Transf., *to act like a madman, to rage, rave* quid opus fuit hoc, hospes, sumptu tanto, nostra gratia? Insanivisti hercle, Plaut. Mil 3, 1, 160: amavi equidem olim in adulescentia: Verum ad hoc exemplum numquam ut nunc insanio, id. Merc. 2, 1, 40. insanire libet quoniam tibi, Verg. E. 3, 36· manu, i. e *in battle,* Stat. Th. 3, 668 — Of speech: dicendi genus, quod . . . specie libertatis insanit, Quint 12, 10, 73 — Of a rage for building, Auct. Her 4, 50, 63 — (β) With *acc.*, errorem, Hor S 2, 3, 63: sollemnia, id. Ep 1,

1, 101 amores alicujus, *to be madly in love with one*, Prop 2, 34, 25 (3, 32, 25 M) hila rem insaniam insanire, Sen Vit Beat 12 —(γ) With *in* and *acc* in libertinas, Hor S 1, 2, 49 —(δ) With *abl* qua me stulti tia insanire putas? Hor S 2, 3, 302 —(ε) *Pass impers* insanitur a patre, Sen Contr 2, 9

insānĭtas, ātis, *f* [insanus], *unsoundness, unhealthiness, disease* nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem et morbum, id est insanitatem et aegrotum animum, Cic Tusc 3, 4, 8 sapientia sanitas sit animi, insipientia autem quasi insanitas quaedam, id. ib 3, 5, 10, cf Varr ap Non 122, 28

insānĭter, *adv*, v insanus *fin*

1. in-sānus, a, um, *adj*, *unsound in mind* **I.** Lit, *mad, insane* (syn furiosus, fanaticus) quod idem contigit insanis, Cic Ac 2, 17, 52 si fecisset Juno maritum insanum, Juv 6, 620 — **II.** Transf, *that acts like a madman, raging, raving, foolish, frantic* **A.** Ex stultis insanos facere, Ter Eun 2, 2, 23 acrior et insanior cupiditas, Cic Verr 2, 4, 18, § 39 insanissima concio, id Mil 17, 45 homo insanissimus, id Rosc Am 12, 33 uter est insanior horum? Hor S 2, 3, 102 —**2.** Transf, of inanim and abstr things caedis insana cupido, Verg A 9, 760 amor duri Martis, id E 10, 44 insano verba tonare foro, i e *where there is a great bustle*, Prop 4 (5), 1, 134 omnis et insana semita nocte sonat, i e *of women raving about*, id 4 (5), 8, 60 insani enses, Calp Ecl 1, 59 fluctus, Verg E 9, 43 venti, Tib 2, 4, 9 vires Austri, Ov M 12, 510 insana Caprae sidera, Hor C 3, 7, 6 — **B.** *That causes madness* (cf "The insane root, that takes the reason prisoner," Shaks Macb 1, 3) laurum insanam vocant, quoniam si quid ex ea decerptum inferatur navibus, jurgia fiunt, donec abiciatur, Plin 16, 44, 89, § 239 herba, *that produces madness*, Ser Samm 20 fames, *that drives one to madness*, Luc. 7, 413 —**C.** *Outrageous, monstrous, violent, extravagant, excessive* substructionum insanae moles, Cic Mil 31, 85 substructiones Capitolii insanae, Plin. 36, 14, 2, § 104 labor, Verg A 6, 135 trepidatio, Liv 32, 17, 16 cum stupet insanis acies fulgoribus, Hor S 2, 2, 5 vites, *that bear excessively, three times*, Plin 16, 27, 50, § 115, cf adv, 3 insanum — **D.** *Enthusiastic, enraptured, inspired* vates, Verg A 3, 443 —*Adv*, in three forms **1. insānē. a.** *Madly, insanely* amare, Plaut Curc 1, 3, 20 —*Comp* in silvam non ligna feras insanius, Hor S 1, 10, 34 —*Sup* insanissime desperare, Aug Ep 238 —**b.** *Outrageously, excessively* esuriens insane bene, Plaut Mil 1, 1, 24, cf Varr L L 7, § 86 Mull —**2. insānĭter,** *madly, violently, excessively* ludit nimium insaniter, Pomp ap Non 509, 31, Prisc p 1010 P —**3. insānum,** *outrageously, vehemently, excessively* insanum malum = pessimum, Plaut Trin 3, 2, 47 porticus, insanum bona, id. Most 3, 3, 5 magnum molior negotium, id Bacch 4, 5, 1 valde id Fragm ap Non 127, 26

2. Insāni montes, *the insane mountains* (= τα μαινομενα ὄρη), i e absurdly high, Weissenb (acc to others, *the raging or stormy mountains*), *a range in the western part of Sardinia*, Liv 30, 39, 2, cf Sardiniam Gracchus arripuit Nihil illi gentium feritas, Insanorumque, nam sic vocantur, immanitas montium profuere, Flor 2, 6, 35, Claud B Gild 513

in-sarcĭo, ire, 4, *v a*, *to stuff in* (late Lat) nummos in calceos sibi, Porphyr ad Hor S 1, 8 39

in-sătĭābĭlis, e, *adj* **I.** *That cannot be satisfied, insatiable* cupiditas, Cic Tusc 1, 19, 44 gaudium, id ib 5, 25, 70 crudelitas, id Phil 1, 3, 8 humanus animus, Liv 4 13, 4 acquirendi votum, Juv 14, 125 —(β) With *gen* sanguinis, Just 1, 8, 13 laudis, Val Max 8, 14 3 spectaculi, Sen Cons ad Helv 9, 1 —**II.** *That cannot cloy or sate, that never produces satiety* varietas, Cic N D 2, 39, 98 nulla est insatiabilior species, id. ib 2, 62, 155 —*Adv* **insătĭābĭlĭter,** *insatiably* deflere, Lucr 3, 907 in re inani desidere, Plin Ep 9, 6, 3 parare memoriam sui, Tac A 4, 38 opes congerere, Lact Ep 4

insătĭābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f* [insatiabilis], *insatiableness*, Amm 31, 4, 11

insătĭābĭlĭter, v insatiabilis *fin*

in-sătĭātus, a, um, *adj*, *unsatisfied, insatiate* ardor eundi, Stat Th 6, 305, Prud. Psych 478

* **in-sătĭĕtas,** ātis, *f*, *insatiateness, greedy disposition* quorum animis avidis atque insatietatibus neque lex est, etc, Plaut Aul 3, 5, 13

(**in-sătīvus,** false reading for in sativis, Plin 19, 12, 60, § 183)

in-sătŭrābĭlis, e, *adj*, *insatiable* abdomen, Cic Sest 51, 110, with *gen* sanguinis humani, Oros 3, 18 *fin* —*Adv* **in-sătŭrābĭlĭter,** *insatiably* annis praeteritis expleri, Cic N D 2, 25, 64

in-sătŭrātus, a, um, *adj*, *unsatisfied, insatiate* noverca insaturata odiis, Avien Phaen Arat 183

in-sătŭrus, a, um, *adj*, *insatiable*, Coripp Joann 3, 368

in-saucĭātus, a, um, *adj*, *not wounded*, Ambros Dign Sacerd 5

inscalp-, v insculp

inscalptĭo, v insculptio

inscendo, scendi, scensum, 3, *v n* and *a* [in scando], *to step into* or *upon, to climb up, mount, ascend* **I.** Lit cum inscenderet in rogum ardentem, Cic Div 1, 23, 47 supra pilam inscendat, Cato, R R 127, 2 quadrigas Jovis, Plaut Am 1 1, 294 in arborem, id Aul 4, 6, 12 in currum, id Men 5, 2, 10 equum, Suet Ner 48 haud se inscendi ab alio (Bucephalus) nisi a rege passus est, Gell 5, 2, 3 grabatulo inscenso, App M 2, p 122, 16 —*Absol* ubi amicam avectam scio, Inscendo, *I go on board ship, embark*, Plaut Mil 2, 1, 37 —**II.** Transf, in mal part matronam, App M 7, p 197, 21, 10, p 249, 7

inscensĭo, onis, *f* [inscendo], *a mounting, ascending* in navem inscensio, *an embarking*, Plaut Rud 2, 6, 19

1. inscensus, a, um, *Part*, v inscendo

2. inscensus, ūs, *m* [inscendo], *a mounting*, i e *covering* equarum, App M 7, p 194, 17

inscĭē, *adv*, v inscius *fin*

in-scĭens, entis, *adj*, *unknowing* **I.** *Without knowledge, unaware* si peccavi, insciens feci, Ter Heaut 4, 1, 19 nihil me insciente esse factum, *without my knowing it*, Cic Fam 5, 2, 3 saepe jam Plus insciens quis fecit quam prudens boni, Plaut Capt. prol 45, cf sq me apsente atque insciente, id. Trin 1, 2, 130 utrum inscientem vultis contra foedera fecisse, an scientem? Cic. Balb 5, 13.— With *de* and *abl* de eorum verbis, Plaut Trin 1, 2, 178 al — **II.** *Ignorant, stupid, silly* abi, sis, insciens, Ter Phorm 1, 2, 9 — Hence, *adv* **inscienter,** *unknowingly, ignorantly, stupidly* facere, Cic Top 8, 32 tuba inflata, Liv 25, 10, 4. — *Sup* interpretari, Hyg Astr 2, 12

in-scientĭa, ae, *f* **I.** *Want of knowledge, ignorance, inexperience* (cf inscitia init) in tantis tenebris erroris et inscientiae, Cic Sull 14, 40 mea, id de Or 1, 46, 203 alicujus, id ib 3, 35, 142, id Ac 2, 47, 146 —With *gen* (α) *Subj* vulgi, Caes. B G 7, 43, 3 hostium, id ib 3, 19, 3 temeritas et inscientia ducum, Liv 22, 25, 12 —(β) *Obj* locorum, Caes B G 3, 9, 3 belli, Nep Epam 7 dicendi, Cic de Or 1, 54, 233 —**II.** *Ignorance*, philosophically speaking, opp fundamental knowledge de qua (natura Deorum) tam variae sunt doctissimorum hominum tamque discrepantes sententiae, ut magno argumento esse debeat, causam, i e principium philosophiae esse inscientiam, Cic N D 1, 1, 1, id. Ac 1, 11, 41 —**III.** *Blameworthy ignorance, neglect* (only in Tac., cf inscitia) praecipientium, Tac Or 28 desidia ac inscientia, id. ib 33

inscītē, *adv*, v inscitus *fin*

inscītĭa, ae, *f* [inscitus] *ignorance, inexperience, unskilfulness, awkwardness stupidity, stolidity* in any thing (usu with suggestion of blame, while inscientia is simply the absence of knowledge, but the distinction is neglected by Tacitus, v infra) —With *gen*, rarely with *erga* (class) rerum, Cic de Or 1, 22, 49 temporis, id Off 1, 40, 144 belli, Nep Epam 7, 4 rei publicae ut alienae, Tac H 1, 1 rerum verborumque, Quint 5 13, 38 veri, Hor S 2 3, 43 artis, Suet Ner 41 temporum, Plin 7, 48, 49, § 155 aedificandi, Tac. G 16 inscitiam potius legionum quam audaciam increpans, Tac. H 1, 90 —*Absol*, *ignorance, stupidity* (ante class) male mereri de immerente inscitia est, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 29 sex talenta magna dotis demam pro ista inscitia, id. Truc 4, 3, 71 temeritate atque inscitia exercitum in locum praecipitem perducere, Liv 26, 2, 7, 8, 33, 17 —In *plur* Pannoniorum inscitiae, Front Princip Hist 319 —**II.** *Ignorance, absence of knowledge*, = inscientia (only in Tac) fore ut acerrimi militum per tenebras et inscitiam ceterorum occiderentur, Tac H 1, 54 quo fidem inscitiae pararet, *to induce confidence in his ignorance* of the crime, id A 15, 58. isque illi finis inscitiae erga domum suam fuit, id. ib 11, 25 inscitia litterarum, id Or 19

* **inscītŭlus,** a, um, *adj dim* [inscitus], *ignorant, awkward, unmannerly* ancillula, Afran ap Non. 12, 21 (Com, Fragm v 386 Rib)

in-scītus, a, um, *adj* **I.** *Ignorant, inexperienced, unskilful, silly, simple, stupid*, freq coupled with stultus (rare in Cic, a favorite word of Plaut), Plaut Most 1, 3, 51 inscita atque stulta mulier, id ib 2, 3, 85, id Mil 3, 1, 141 —Of inanim and abstr things mirum atque inscitum somniavi somnium, Plaut Rud 3, 1, 5 —*Comp* quid est inscitius, Cic N D 2, 13, 36, id Div 2, 62 —*Sup* inscitissimus, Plaut Most 5, 2, 14 — * **II.** *Pass*, *unknown* nescio quid aliud indictum inscitumque dicit, Gell 1, 22, 11 —*Adv* **inscītē,** *unskilfully, clumsily, awkwardly* (class) comparari, Cic. Fin 3, 7, 25 non inscite nugatur, id Div 2, 13, 30 facta navis, Liv 36, 43, 6 —*Sup* inscitissime petit, Hyg ap Gell 10, 16, 5

in-scĭus, a, um, *adj*, *not knowing, ignorant* of a thing (not used by Plaut or Ter, v Ritschl, Proleg p 64 sq, and cf insciens), constr, *absol*, with *gen*, rarely with *de*, an *acc.*, an *inf*, or a *rel clause* (class.) (α) *Absol* distinguere artificem ab inscio, Cic. Ac 2, 7, 22 is, quem vos ad mortem inscii misistis, *ignorantly*, id Planc. 16, 40 inscios inopinantesque Menapios oppresserunt, Caes B G 4 4 omnibus insciis neque suspicantibus, Hirt B Afr 37 —(β) With *gen* omnium rerum, Cic Brut 85, 292 haedulus inscius herbae, Juv 11, 66 — (γ) With *de aliqua re* de malitia, Dig 16, 3, 31 —* (δ) With *acc* at enim scies ea, quae fusti inscius, Turp ap Non 501, 18 —* (ε) With *inf* imperii flectere molem haud inscius, Stat. Th 3, 387 sq sutrinas facere inscius, Varr ap Non 168, 17 —(ζ) With *rel. clause* inscii quid in Aeduis gereretur, *not knowing*, Caes B G 7, 77 unde vitam sumeret inscius Hor C 3 5, 37 —(η) With *subj*, Verg A. 1, 718 —**B.** Special phrase non sum inscius, *I am by no means unaware, I know very well* nec vero sum inscius esse utilitatem in historia, Cic Fin 5, 19, 51 —* **II.** *Pass*, *unknown* trames, App M 5, p 170, 12, cf nescius —*Adv* **inscĭē,** *ignorantly*, App de Deo Socr p 43, 7

in-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3, *v a*, *to write in* or *upon* any thing, *to inscribe* (class) **I.** Lit aliquid in basi tropaeorum, Cic Pis 38, 92 in statua inscripsit, Parenti optime merito, id. Fam 12 3, 1 nomen suum monumentis, id Har Resp 27 ea inscribam brevi, quae, etc, id Att 4, 1, 4 sit inscriptum in fronte unius cujusque civis, quid de re publica sentiat id. Cat 1 13, 32 orationes in animo, id de Or 2, 87, 355 ut, si quae essent incisae aut inscriptae litterae, tollerentur, id Dom 53, 137 senarioli in ejus monumento inscripti, id Tusc 5, 23, 64 in illis libellis, id Arch 11, 26 B and K (Klotz omits in) Pan vix ulla inscribens terrae vestigia cornu, Sil 13, 328 —*Pass* with *Gr acc* inscripti nomina regum flores, Verg E 3, 106 —**B.** Transf, *to furnish with an inscription* statuae, quas tu inscribi jussisti, Cic Verr 2, 2, 69, § 167 aedes, *to write on a house that it is for sale* aedes venales hasce inscribit litteris, Plaut Trin 1, 2, 131, cf aedes mercede, Ter Heaut. 1, 1, 92 librum, *to inscribe, give a title to a book* eos (libellos) rhetoricos inscribunt, Cic de Or 3, 31, 122

in eo libro, qui Oeconomicus inscribitur, *is entitled*, id. Off. 2, 24, 87: inscripta lintea, i. e. *curtains used as signs*, Juv. 8, 168. — Hence, *subst.*: **inscriptum,** i, *n.*, *an inscription, title*: alia inscripta nimis lepida, Gell. praef. 3. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: vitiis suis sapientiam inscribit, *gives to his vices the name of wisdom*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 12. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *To ascribe, assign, attribute*: Epicurus, quia tantummodo induit personam philosophi, et sibi ipse hoc nomen inscripsit, *has assigned, appropriated to himself*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 73: deos sceleri, *to ascribe crimes to the gods*, Ov. M. 15, 128: mea dextera leto Inscribenda tuo est, *thy death is to be ascribed to my hand*, id. ib. 10, 199.—**2.** *To make known, mark*, as if by an inscription: sua quemque deorum inscribit facies, Ov. M. 6, 74: versâ pulvis inscribitur hastâ, Verg. A. 1, 478; cf.: sua quemque deorum Inscribit facies, *makes known, characterizes*, Ov. M. 6, 74.—**3.** *To brand, place a brand upon*: vultus, Plin. 18, 3, 4, § 21: naufrago stigmata, Sen. Ben. 4, 37, 3: inscripta ergastula, Juv. 14, 24.—**4.** *To subscribe an accusation* (post-class.), Cod. 9, 35, 11.—**5.** *To write* something *over* an old writing, so that the latter is no longer legible (post-class.): de his, quae in testamento delentur, inducuntur, inscribuntur, Dig. 28, 4.

* **in-scriptilis,** e, *adj.*, *that cannot be written*, Diom. p. 413 P.

inscriptio, ōnis, *f.* [inscribo], *a writing upon, inscribing; an inscription, title* (class.): nominis inscriptio, Cic. Dom. 20, 51: quod de inscriptione quaeris, non dubito, quin καθῆκον officium sit; sed inscriptio plenior, de officiis, id. Att. 16, 11, 4.—*An inscription* on monuments: hinc illa infelicis monumenti inscriptio, turba se medicorum periisse, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 11: frontis, *a branding on the forehead*, Petr. 106; 103; so *plur.*, Sen. de Ira, 3, 3, 6: servi, quibus stigmata inscripta sint, Gal. Inst. 1, 13.—*An accusation* (post-class.): libellos inscriptionis deponere, Dig. 48, 5, 2.

inscriptum, v. inscribo, I. B. *fin.*

* **inscriptūra,** ae, *f.* [inscribo], *an inscription* (al. in scriptura), Tert. adv. Val. 30.

1. inscriptus, a, um, *Part.*, from inscribo.

2. in-scriptus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Unwritten*: unde et illa divisio est, alia esse scripta, alia inscripta, Quint. 3, 6, 36; 7, 4, 36.—**II.** *Not marked* or *entered at the custom-house, contraband*: inscriptum pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 16.—**III.** *Concerning which nothing is written* (in the statutes): maleficium, Sen. praef. 3 Excerpt. Controv.

in-scrūtābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-scrutor], *inscrutable* (eccl. Lat.): Dei judicia, Aug. Ep. 106, 4; Hilar. Trin. 8, 38.

* **in-scrūtor,** āri, *v. dep.*, *to search* or *examine into*: si Homeri latentem prudentiam inscruteris altius (al. scruteris), Macr. S. 7, 1.

in-sculpo (inscalp-), psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.*, *to cut* or *carve in* or *upon, to engrave*. **I.** Lit. (α) With *dat.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): summam patrimonii saxo (shortly before, incidere), Hor. S. 2, 3, 90: litteras tabellae, Quint. 1, 1, 27: elogium tumulo, Suet. Claud. 1: incisa et insculpta sunt publicis aeternisque monumentis praetoria ornamenta Pallantis, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 14: usus luxuriantis aetatis signaturas pretiosis gemmis coepit insculpere, Macr. S. 7, 13, 11.—(β) With *abl.* (very rare): columna aenea insculptum, Liv. 2, 33, 9.—(γ) *Absol.* (with *abl.* of manner): ara cum ingenti titulo Punicis Graecisque litteris insculpto, Liv. 28, 46, 16. — **II.** Trop., *to engrave, imprint*: natura insculpsit in mentibus, ut deos aeternos et beatos haberemus, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45: omnibus enim innatum est et in animo quasi insculptum, esse deos, id. ib. 1, 4, 12: in animo, id. Ac. 2, 1, 2.

insculptio, ōnis, *f.* [insculpo], *a cutting, carving* (late Lat.), Jul. Val. 2, 28.

insculptus, a, um, *Part.*, from insculpo.

in-sĕcābilis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be cut up* or *divided, inseparable, indivisible* (post-Aug.), Sen. Ep. 118: corpora, i. e. *atoms*, Quint. 2, 17, 38; 3, 3, 13.

1. in-sĕco, cŭi, ctum, 1, *v. a.*, *to cut into, cut up* (class.): aliquid dentibus, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62: olivam acuta harundine, Col. 12, 47: corpora mortuorum ad scrutandos morbos, *to dissect*, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 86: insecandi sunt favi, Col. 9, 15, 9: quod (subtemen) insecti pectine dentes, *cut in, notched*, Ov. M. 6, 58.—Hence, **insectum,** i, *n.* (sc. animale), *an insect*; *plur.*, Plin. 11, 1, 1, § 1; 11, 28, 33, § 96 al.

2. insĕco or **insĕquo,** insexi, old form for **insĕquor,** *to pursue the narration, to proceed, relate, declare*; so *imper.*: insece, Musa, Enn. ap. Gell. 18, 9, 3 (Ann. v. 332 Vahl.): virum mihi, Camena, insece versutum, Liv. Andr. ap. Gell. 18, 9, 5; *perf. subj.*: insexit, dixerit, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 111 Müll.; *gerund.*: insecenda, Cato ap. Gell. l. l.

insecta, v. 1. inseco *fin.*

* **insectanter,** *adv.* [insector], *harshly, bitterly* (with graviter): vituperari, Gell. 19, 3, 1.

in-sectātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a pursuing, pursuit* (class., but not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: hostis, Liv. 21, 47, 2.—**II.** Trop., *a pursuing with words, a censuring, railing at, deriding, insulting*: tanta est hominum insolentia et nostri insectatio, Brut. ap. Ep. Cic. Fam. 11, 1, 2: principum, Liv. 22, 34, 2: studiorum et morum alicujus, Suet. Gramm. 19: insectationibus petere aliquem, Tac. A. 2, 55: fortunae, Quint. 6, 3, 28; 11, 1, 86: quod insectationis genus, id. 5, 7, 6.

in-sectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a persecutor* (very rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: plebis, Liv. 3, 33, 7.—**II.** Trop., *a censurer*: vitiorum, Quint. 10, 1, 129.

‡ **insectio,** ōnis, *f.* [2. inseco], *a narration*, i. q. narratio, acc. to a remark of Gell. 18, 9, 4; 11.

insecto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, a rare form for insector, *to pursue* (ante- and post-class.): nos insectabit lapidibus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 61.—Hence, *pass.*: insectatus, *pursued*, Auct. B. Afr. 71, 4.

insector, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a. freq.* [insequor], *to pursue* (class.). **I.** Lit.: impios agitant insectanturque furiae, Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40; cf. id. Div. 2, 70, 144: aliquem hastis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 17: aliquem verberibus, *to pursue with blows*, Tac. A. 1, 20.—**B.** Transf.: assiduis herbam insectabere rastris, *pursue the weeds with diligent hoes*, i. e. *diligently extirpate them*, Verg. G. 1, 155.—**II.** Trop., *to pursue with words, to censure, blame, rail at, inveigh against, speak ill of* (with exagitare): indices, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8: insector ultro, atque insto accusatori: insector, inquam, et flagito testes, id. Font. 1; cf. id. Planc. 19, 48: aliquem maledictis, id. Fin. 2, 25, 80: acerbius in aliquem invehi insectarique vehementius, id. Lael. 16, 57: aliquem inimice, id. N. D. 1, 3, 5: audaciam improborum, id. Att. 10, 1, 4: injuriam alicujus, id. ib. 5, 17: librariorum inscientiam, Quint. 9, 4, 39: vitia, id. 10, 1, 65: praetextam demissam ad talos, id. 5, 13, 39 al.: damnum amissi corporis, *to reproach, upbraid with*, Phaedr. 3, 11, 3: de legitima insectandi alicujus causa composita oratione, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 15: obsceno nomine, id. ib. 5, 4, 21.

insectum, i, *n.*, v. 1. inseco *fin.*

* **in-sectūra,** ae, *f.* [1. inseco], *an incision*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 7.

1. insectus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. inseco.

2. in-sectus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-seco], for non sectus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 111 Müll.

in-sĕcundus, a, um, *adj.*, *not following, unyielding, uncomplying*: secundus, insecundus, Not. Tir. 95.

* **insĕcūtio,** ōnis, *f.* [insequor], *a pursuing*: incerta, App. M. 8, p. 208, 23.

insĕcūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a pursuer, persecutor* (post-class.), Tert. Mag. 5: frustratis insecutoribus, App. M. 7 *init.*

in-sēdābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-sedo], *that cannot be stayed* or *stilled, incessant*: insedabilis, ἀκατάπαυστος, Gloss. Philox.—* *Adv.*: **insēdābiliter,** *unquenchably, incessantly*: sitis arida, Lucr. 6, 1175.

insēdūcibilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-seduco], *not to be drawn away* (eccl. Lat.), Anon. (Hilar.) in Job, 2, p. 188.

‡ **in-sēdŭlus,** a, um, *adj.*, *not zealous*: insedulus, ἀσπούδαστος, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **in-segnis,** e, *adj.*, *inactive, indolent*: insegnis, ἀδρανής, Gloss. Philox.

in-sēmĕl, *adv.*, *at once*, Flor. prooem. § 3; id. 2, 20, 1; Dig. 18, 1, 35, § 7.

in-sēmino, 1, *v. a.*, *to sow* or *plant in, to implant* (post-Aug.): tabem et morbos visceribus, Gell. 19, 5, 3: terra ex caelestium imbrium conceptionibus inseminata, *impregnated, fertilized*, Vitr. 8 praef. *init.*: ex conventu Jovis inseminati et nati sunt, Arn. 2, 93; Macr. S. 1, 17, 35; 68.

‡ **insēmĭtātio,** ōnis, *f.* (2. in-semita], *pathlessness, impassableness*: insemitatio, ἀνοδία, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **insēnescĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-senesco], *not growing old, undecaying*: insenescibilis, ἀγήραος, ἀγήρατος, Gloss. Philox.

in-sĕnesco, nui, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow old in* or *at* a thing; constr. with *dat.* (poet. and post-Aug. prose): insenuit Libris et curis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 82: malis, Ov. P. 1, 4, 48: singulis actionum partibus, Quint. 10, 3, 11: iisdem negotiis, Tac. A. 4, 6.

in-sensātus, a, um, *adj.*, *irrational* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 43 al.—*Adv.*: **insensātē,** *foolishly*, Vulg. Sap. Sir. 12, 23.

in-sensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be felt, insensible, imperceptible* (post-class.). **I.** *Pass.*: morbus, Ser. Samm. 3, 2. — As *subst.*: **insensĭbĭlia,** ium, *n.*, *things of no account*, Lact. 2, 2, 17; 2, 5, 1.—(β) *Things imperceptible*, Apul. Asclep. 19, p. 87. — **B.** Trop., *incomprehensible*: inenarrabile esse ait, et propemodum insensibile, Gell. 17, 10, 17.—**II.** *Act.*, *that cannot feel, insensible, senseless*: simulacra, Lact. 6, 13 *fin.*: deus, id. 7, 3, 7; 4, 1, 2 al.—*Adv.*: **insensĭbĭliter,** *insensibly*, Cassiod.

insensĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [insensibilis], *insensibility*, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 3; Ambros. de Bono Mort. 7, 26.

in-sensĭlis, e, *adj.*, *insensible, imperceptible*, = insensibilis: principia, Lucr. 2, 866; 888.

* **in-sensŭālis,** e, *adj.*, *insensible*: res, Cassiod. Var. 2, 40.

insensŭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [insensualis], *insensibility* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. contr. Faust. 15, 4.

in-sēpărābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be separated, inseparable* (post-Aug.): quaedam inter se, Sen. Ep. 118, 85: societas, Gell. 1, 9, 12.—*Comp.*: trinitas inseparabilior, Aug. Trin. 15, 23.—*Adv.*: **insēpărābĭlĭter,** *inseparably* (post-class.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 22: conexa, Lact. 3, 11.

insēpărābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inseparabilis], *inseparableness, inseparability* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Trin. 15, 23: virtutum, id. Ep. 29, 2.

in-sēpărātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not separate* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Prax. 9.

in-septus, v. insaeptus.

in-sĕpultus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-sepultus], *unburied* (class.): acervi civium, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: membra, Hor. Epod. 5, 99: insepultos projecit, Liv. 29, 9, 10. — **II.** Transf., *without burial*: mors, Sen. Tranq. 14: sepultura, *a burial without the customary funeral rites*, and therefore undeserving the name of a burial (imitation of the Gr. τάφος ἄταφος), Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5 (but sepulta is the true reading, id. ib. 14, 12, 33 B. and K.).

insĕque, v. 2. inseco.

insĕquens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from insequor.

* **1. insĕquenter,** *adv.*, v. insequor, *P. a. fin.*

* **2. in-sĕquenter,** *adv.* [2. in-sequor], *not in the proper order of succession, without connection, unconnectedly*: particula posita, Gell. 10, 29, 4.

in-sĕquor, cūtus (quūtus), 3, *v. dep. n.* and *a.*, *to follow, to follow after* or *upon* a person or thing (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo Insequitur Salius, Verg. A. 5, 321: fugientem lumine pinum, *with her eyes follows the flying ship*, Ov. M. 11, 468.—**B.** In partic., *to pursue, follow up, press upon*:

sic (eum) me insimulare falso facinus tam malum, Plaut Am 2, 2, 229 quod illum in simulat durum, id non est, Ter Heaut 1, 2, 30 —**5.** With *acc of the charge* alone non istuc quod tu insimulas, Plaut Aul 2, 4, 9 (Bothe and Wagner, quo) istuc facinus, quod tu insimulas, id Am 2, 2, 188 Fleck id quod ego injuratus insimulo, Cic Verr 2, 5, 41, § 107, 2, 5, 59, § 153 aperta, id Clu 64, 180, cf neque aliud quam patientia aut pudor, quod legato pe percisset, insimulari posset, Liv 29, 20, 4 —**6.** With *abl of manner* fateri facinus insimulati falso crimine senatus, Liv 6, 16, 1, Ov H 6, 21 (supra)

in-sincērus, a, um, *adj*, *not genuine, not pure, adulterated, spoiled, not honest* or *candid insincere* (poet and in post Aug prose) **I.** Lit cruor, Verg G 4, 285 acies, *imperfect*, Prud. Ham 4 —**II.** Trop philosophus Gell 5, 3, 7 oblatio, Ambros de Cain et Abel, 2, 6, § 18, id in Psa. 118, Serm 11, § 20

insĭnŭātĭo, ōnis, *f* [insinuo], *an entrance through a narrow* or *crooked way* **I.** Lit Ponti, Avien Perieg 397 —**II.** Trop **A.** *An insinuating* or *ingratiating one's self into the favor of others* exordium in duas partes dividitur, in principium et insinuationem Insinuatio est oratio, quadam dissimulatione et circuitione obscure subiens auditoris animum, Cic Inv 1, 15, 20 —**B.** *A notification, publication*, Cod. Just 8, 54, 32

insĭnŭātor, oris, *m* [id.], *an introducer* (eccl Lat) deorum, Tert ad Nat 2, 1

insĭnŭātrix, icis, *f* [insinuator], *she that introduces* or *makes known* (eccl Lat) rei novae, Aug Ep 110, 1

in-sĭnŭo, avi, atum, 1, *v a* and *n* **I.** *Act* **A.** Lit, *to put, place,* or *thrust into the bosom* (post class) sicine vacuus et otiosus insinuatis manibus ambulabis *with folded arms*, App M 9, p 219, 23 manum in sinum, Tert Res Carn 28 —**B.** *To bring in by windings* or *turnings, to insinuate into, to cause* a person or thing *to get to* a place *by windings* or *turnings*, and, in gen, *to cause to arrive at* or *get to* a place **1.** In gen ratem terris, *to land*, Avien Arat 312 suum aestum per saepta domorum, Lucr 6, 860 Romani quacumque data intervalla essent, insinuabant ordines suos, *pushed forward their files into the open spaces of the enemy*, Liv 44, 41 —Poet et (tibi) omni tempore tam faciles insinuentur opes, *come to you*, Prop 3, 9 (4, 8), 28 —**2.** Esp, with *se*, *to wind one's way into, to steal into, to insinuate* or *ingratiate one's self* se inter equitum turmas, Caes B G 4, 33 quā te insinuaveris, retro via repetenda, Liv 9, 2, 8 cum (Romanus) in sinuasset se inter corpus armaque, id. 7, 10, 10 qua se inter valles flumen insinuat, *winds along*, id 32 31, 1 Tigris Persico mari se insinuat, Curt 5, 3 —**C.** Trop, *to make favorably known to, to introduce, recommend* **1.** In gen. Augusto insinuatus est, Suet Gramm 21, id Calig 10, id Oth 2 hoc est quod penitus illos animo Caesaris insinuavit, Plin Pan 62, cf vitam moresque feris mentibus, Aur Vict de Orig Gent 3, 3 —**2.** Esp, reflex with *se*, etc (*a*) With *ad* or *in* and *acc.* his nos rebus insinuabimus ad causam, *will make our way to, get to*, Auct Her 1, 6, 10 se in antiquam philosophiam, Cic Tusc 5, 12, 34 se ad aliquam, Plaut Mil 2, 1, 27 se in familiaritatem alicujus Cic Caecin 5, 13 se in amicitiam cum aliquo, Plaut Cist 1, 1 94, Cic Verr 2, 3, 68, § 157 se in forum, id Phil 5, 3, 8 se in familiarem usum, Liv 40, 21, 11 se in eorum sermonem, Cic Agr 2, 5, 12 —(*β*) *Absol* callidus ille ne se insinuet, studiose cavendum est, Cic Lael 26, 99 eadem qua te insinuaveris via retro repetenda est, Liv 9, 2, 8 celeriter dato loco cum se insinuasset, Auct B Alex 52, 2 praefecto regis se Just 5, 2, 5 plebi se, Liv 3, 15, 2 —**3.** *To introduce to, initiate into* adest tibi dies, quo per istas meas manus piissimis sacrorum arcanis insinueris, App M 11, p 268 —**4.** *To make known, publish* (post class) voluntatem suam heredibus, Dig 32 1, 11, § 2, Rutil Nam 1, 590 —**II.** *Neutr*, *to wind* or *steal into, to make one's way* or *get into, to penetrate, enter, reach, arrive at*, constr with *in* and *acc* or *dat* inde in amicitiam insinuavit cum matre et mecum simul, Blanditiis, etc, Plaut Cist. 1, 1, 93 penitus insinuare in causam, *to penetrate thoroughly into, to acquire a complete knowledge of*, Cic de Or 2, 35, 149, cf ad causam, Auct. Her 1, 6, 10 in ipsius consuetudinem insinuabo, Cic Fam 4, 13, 6 novus per pectora cunctis Insinuat pavor, Verg A 2, 229 Italiaeque urbes dextram insinuantis in undam, *winding, reaching to*, Manil. 4, 602 et blandiri suppliciter et subtiliter insinuare eis, a quibus, etc, i e *to steal into favor with*, etc, Cic de Or 1, 20, 90

in-sĭpĭdus, a, um, *adj* [2 in sapidus], *tasteless, insipid* (late Lat) sapor, Firm Math 2, 12, Paul Nol Ep 39, 4

in-sĭpĭens (insăp-, Schol Bob ad Cic Sest 53, p 304, 16 Bait), entis *adj* [2 in sapiens], *unwise, senseless, foolish* (class) sed ego insipiens nova nunc facio, Plaut Cas. 5, 2, 4 insipiens fortunatus, Cic Lael 15, 54 sermo insipientium (opp sapiens), id. Fin 2, 15, 50 —*Comp* quis homost me insipientior, qui, etc, Plaut Trin 4, 2, 84 ego insipientior sum illi ipsi, id. Div 2, 23, 51 —*Sup* insipientissimus, Sen. Q N 2, 59 —*Adv* **insĭpĭenter,** *unwisely, foolishly* a me factum, Plaut. Mil 2, 6, 78 factum, id Truc 4, 3, 53 sperat, Cic de Sen 19, 68

insĭpĭentĭa, ae, *f* [insipiens], *want of wisdom, senselessness, folly* (class) ita fit, ut sapientia sanitas sit animi, insipientia autem quasi insanitas quaedam, quae est insania eademque dementia, Cic Tusc 3, 5, 10, 3, 28, 68, Plaut Am prol 36, id Mil 3, 3, 5, id Poen 5, 2, 130

insĭpo, ŭi (*pres pass* insipitur, Varr L L 5, § 105 Müll), 3, *v a*, *to throw in* (ante class), Cato, R R 85 ligna, Pompon ap Non 10, n. 3 (Com Fragm v 50, 86 Rib)

in-sisto, stĭti, 3, *v n*, *to set foot upon, to stand, tread,* or *press upon*, constr mostly with *dat*, also with *in* and *abl* or *acc.*, or the simple *acc* (class) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. (*a*) With *dat* nec desunt villae quae secutae fluminis amoenitatem margini insistunt, Plin Ep 8, 8, 6 ut proximi jacentibus insisterent, *stepped upon them*, Caes B G 2, 27 alternis pedibus, Quint 11, 3, 128 volucres metuunt insistere ramis, Luc 3, 407 vestigiis, Liv 25, 33 *fin* huic (saxo) institerat frustra, Ov F 5, 150 plantis, Juv 6, 96 clamoso circo, *occupy a place in*, id 9, 144 —(*β*) With *in* and *abl.* insistebat in manu Cereris dextra simulacrum Victoriae, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 49, § 110 cingulus australis, in quo qui insistunt, id. Rep 6, 20 in jugo, Caes B G 4, 33 ipse non insistere in terra poterat, Curt 7, 7, 6 —(*γ*) With *in* and *acc.* in sinistrum pedem, Quint 11, 3, 125, cf corvus repente super galeam insistit, *lights*, Gell 9, 11, 7 —(*δ*) With the simple *acc* plantam, Plaut Cas 4, 4, 21 limen, *to step upon, to tread the threshold*, Verg A. 6, 563 vestigia nuda sinistri pedis, id ib 7, 690 primis infans vestigia plantis, id ib 11, 574 cineres, Hor Epod 16, 11 —**B.** Esp **1.** *To enter on* or *pursue* a way, path, or journey cum semel institerunt vestigia certa viaï, Lucr 1, 407 huc an illuc iter, Plaut Cist 4, 2, 11 omnes itinera insistant sua, id Capt 4, 2, 14 quam insistam viam, Ter Eun 2, 3, 3, id. Phorm 1, 4, 14, Liv 37, 7, 8 —**2.** In hostile sense *to follow, pursue, press on*, with *dat* effusis hostibus, Liv 26, 44, 4 fugientibus, id 27, 13, 4 contenti non instiere cedentibus, Curt 8, 11, 18, Nep Eum 4 —*Pass impers* ut fracto jam Maroboduo, usque in exitium insisteretur, Tac A 2, 62 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *to follow, pursue.* (*a*) With *acc* viam domandi, Verg G 3, 164 rationem pugnae, *plan* Caes. B G 3, 14, 3 —(*β*) With *dat* vestigiis laudum suarum, Liv 5, 30, 2 honoribus, Plin Ep 4, 8, 4 —**B.** Esp **1.** *To follow up, pursue* an object or enterprise, *to press vigorously, apply one's self to* in dolos, Plaut Mil 2, 4, 4 totus et mente et animo in bellum, Caes B G 6, 5 —With *acc* hoc negotium, Plaut Mil 3, 3, 54 munus, Cic. de Or 3, 45, 176 —With *dat* rebus magnis, Tib 4 1, 135 perdomandae Campaniae, Tac. H 3, 77 —**2.** *To set about, devote one's self to, to begin* with zeal, with *inf* tribuni orare dictatorem insistunt, ut, etc, Liv 8, 35, 2 Appium insistit sequi, id 25, 19, 8, 24, 26, 11, 24, 46, 1, cf postero die ad spolia legenda foedamque spectandam stragem insistunt, id. 22, 51, 5 flagitare senatus institit Cornutum, ut, Cic Fam 10, 16, 1 —*Absol* sic institit ore, i e *began to speak*, Verg A 12, 47, cf sic insistit secumque corde volutat, i e *to reflect, think*, id. ib 4, 533 —**3.** *To persevere, continue, persist in*, with *inf* credere, Plaut. Capt 3, 4, 53 tueri, Nep Att 11 —With *dat* sin crudelitati insisteret, Tac A 16, 25 spei, id H 2, 46 caedibus, id A. 2, 21 studiis, *to pursue diligently*, Quint 1, 12, 10 obsidioni, Curt. 7, 6, 23. curae rerum, Plin. 28, 1, 1, § 2 funeri, *to set forward*, id 7, 52, 53, § 177 —*Absol* importune, *to persist*, Cic Ac. 2, 25, 80, Tac. A 4, 60 —**4.** *To press upon, urge*, with *dat* atriensibus ut supellectilem exponant, Col 12, 3, 9 id bellum ipsis institit moenibus, *was at*, Liv 2, 51, 2 —*Absol* dilataque tempora taedae Institerant, *were at hand*, Ov M 9, 769 institit quantum potuit ut illum ex eorum manibus liberaret, *urged, insisted*, Aug in Psa. 63, 4 —**III.** *To press upon, repress*, and hence, *to halt, pause, stop, stand still* stellarum motus insistunt, Cic N D 2, 40, 103 ut non referat pedem, insistet certe, id. Phil. 12, 3, 8, Tac. A 4, 60 quae cum dixisset paulumque institisset, Cic. Fin 5, 25, 75, id. Or 56, 187 saepe accidit, ut aut citius insistendum sit, aut longius procedendum, id ib 66, 221, so, *to pause in thought, hesitate, doubt* ille in reliquis rebus non poterit eodem modo insistere? Cic Ac 2, 33, 107, 2, 29, 94 —**B.** *To dwell upon, delay at, treat* or *consider at length* ut si singulis insistere velim, progredi iste non possit, Cic Verr 2, 3, 74, § 172 insistendum ei (arbori) paulum, Plin 13, 16, 30, § 100 profuit adsiduo vitiis insistere amicae, Ov R Am 315

insītīcĭus, a, um, *adj* [insitio], *that is inserted, ingrafted* (ante class and post Aug), hence, trop somnus, *that is inserted between the occupations of the day, a noon day nap, siesta*, Varr R. R. 1, 2, 5 muli, *produced from two species of animals*, qs *ingrafted*, id. ib 2, 8, 1, App M 6, p 186 (with inductus) sermo, i e *foreign*, Plin Ep 4, 3, 5

insĭtĭo, onis, *f* [1 insero] **I.** *An ingrafting, grafting* nec consitiones modo delectant, sed etiam insitiones, Cic de Sen. 15, 54, Col 3, 9, 6 —**II.** *That which is ingrafted* insitionem nutrire, Pall 5, 2, Col Arb 8, 3 —**III.** *The time of grafting*, Ov R. Am 195

‡ **insĭtium,** ii, *n* [id], *a putting in, insertion* insitium, ἔνθεσις, Gloss Philox

insĭtīvus, a, um, *adj* [id], *ingrafted, grafted* (poet and post Aug) **I.** Lit pira, Hor Epod 2, 19 —**II.** Trop, *substituted, spurious* liberi, Phaedr 3 3, 10 heres, *adopted*, Sen Contr 2, 8 alimentum lactis, *of another person than the mother*, Gell 12, 1, 17 —*Plur n* as *subst* insitiva virtutum, Ambros Ep 2, 8

1. insĭtor, ōris, *m* [id], *an ingrafter, grafter*, Prop 4 (5), 2, 17, Plin. 18, 33, 76, § 329

2. Insĭtor, oris, *m*, *the god that presides over grafting*, Serv ad Verg G 1, 21.

insĭtum, i, *n*, v 1 insero *fin*

1. insĭtus, a, um, *P a*, v 1 insero *fin.*

2. insĭtus, ūs (only in the *abl sing*), *m* [1 insero], *an ingrafting*, Plin 15, 14, 15 § 52

Insochi, ōrum, *m*, *a people of Armenia*, Tac. A 13, 37 (dub, al Moschi)

in-sŏcĭābĭlis, e, *adj*, *that cannot be joined together, unsociable, incompatible* (mostly post Aug) gens, Liv 37 1 diversae, insociabilesque naturae arborum, Plin 17 19, 30, § 137 anum insociabilem nurui efficiebat, Tac A 4, 12 *fin.* regnum (with discordiae), id ib 13, 17, 15, 68

in-sŏcĭālis, e, *adj*, for insociabilis, *unsociable* (late Lat) inconcinna, insocialis, Porphyr ad Hor Ep 1, 18, 6

* **in-sōlābĭlĭter,** *adv* [2 in solor], *inconsolably* dolere, Hor Ep 1, 14, 8

* **insōlātĭo,** onis, *f* [insolo], *a setting* or *placing in the sun* cerae, Plin. 21, 14, 49, § 84

insōlātus, *Part* and *P a.* of insolo

in-sŏlens, ntis, *adj.* [2. in-soleo]. **I.** In gen., i. q. insuetus, *contrary to custom, unaccustomed to* a thing; *unusual, not in use* (class.); constr. *absol.*, or with *gen.:* quid tu Athenas insolens? Ter. And. 5, 4, 4: mutatos deos flebit et aspera aequora emirabitur insolens (= antea insuetus tam celeris immutationis), Hor. C. 1, 5, 8: verbum, i. q. insuetum, insolitum, Cic. Or. 8, 25; Quint. 4, 1, 58; Gell. 11, 7, 1; cf. in *sup.:* insolentissimum nomen, Quint. prooem. § 14.—With *gen.:* infamiae, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 3; id. de Or. 1, 48, 207: belli, Caes. B. C. 2, 36: bellorum, Tac. H. 1, 87: audiendi, id. A. 15, 67: vera accipiendi, Sall. H. 4, 48 Dietsch: ruris colendi, Gell. 19, 12, 7: malarum artium, Sall. C. 3, 4 al.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Excessive, immoderate; haughty, arrogant, insolent:* insolenti alacritate gestire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 42: ostentatio, id. Par. 6, 1, 42: victoria, id. Marc. 3, 9: laetitia, Hor. C. 2, 3, 3: exercitus, id. ib. 1, 6, 21: nec erat ei verendum, ne vera de se praedicans, nimis videretur aut insolens, aut loquax, Cic. de Sen. 10, 31: ne in re nota multus et insolens sim, id. de Or. 2, 87, 358: non tam insolens sum, quam ineruditus, id. Dom. 34, 92: nihil umquam neque insolens, neque gloriosum ex ore ejus exiit, Nep. Tim. 4: Fortuna ludum insolentem ludere pertinax, Hor. C. 3, 29, 50.—*Comp.:* secundis rebus insolentiores, Hirt. B. G. 8, 13.—*Sup.:* insolentissimi homines, Cael. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 3.—**B.** *Extravagant, prodigal:* in aliena re, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: in pecunia, id. de Or. 2, 84, 342.—**C.** *Unfrequented, lonely:* locus, Pall. 12, 4, 2.—Hence, *adv.:* **insŏlenter.** **1.** *Unusually, contrary to custom* (class.): evenire insolenter et raro, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 43: verbum fingere, Gell. 1, 21, 5.—*Comp.:* insolentius hac figura uti, Gell. 10, 13, 4.—**2.** *Immoderately; haughtily, insolently:* Gorgias his festivitatibus insolentius abutitur, Cic. Or. 52, 176: auctorem extinctum lacte atque insolenter ferre, *with insolent exultation*, id. Phil. 9, 3, 7: victoriā suā insolenter gloriari, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: se efferre, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39: a sorore irrisa, Flor. 1, 26: dictum, Quint. 1, 5, 9: hostis insequens, Caes. B. C. 1, 45.—*Comp.:* se insolentius jactare, Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 20; Caes. B. C. 3, 46.—*Sup.:* insolentissime obequitare, Val. Max. 3, 2, 21.

in-sŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [insolens]. **I.** *A being unaccustomed to* a thing, *unusualness, novelty;* with *gen.* (class.). **A.** In gen.: fori, judiciorumque, Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 88: itineris, Sall. J. 94, 2; loci, Cic. Deiot. 2, 5: voluptatum, id. Cael. 31, 75: disputationis, id. de Or. 1, 22.—**B.** Rhet., *unusualness, novelty, strangeness, affectedness* in the choice of words: orationis, Cic. Brut. 82, 284: verborum, id. de Or. 3, 13: peregrina, id. ib. 12.—In *plur.:* insolentias verborum a veteribus dictorum respuere, Gell. 13, 21, 22.—**II.** *Want of moderation, pride, haughtiness, arrogance, insolence:* illa tua singularis insolentia, superbia, contumacia, id. Verr. 2, 4, 41, § 89; id. ib. 2, 3, 44, § 106; *lavish indulgence;* opp. continentiam, id. Phil. 9, 6, 13; id. Fam. 9, 20, 1: hominis, id. de Or. 2, 52, 209: modeste insolentiam suam continere, id. Agr. 1, 6, 18: ex secundis rebus, Sall. J. 40, 5: insolentiam alicui obicere, Nep. Epam. 5: gloriae, id. Ag. 5.—*Plur.:* spiritus a noxiorum insolentiis premitur, Phaedr. 3, epil. 31.

* **in-sŏleo,** 2, *v. n., to be wont*, i. q. soleo, Caecil. ap. Gell. 3, 16, 4 dub. (perh. solet).

insŏlesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [insolens], *to become unusual* or *strange*. **I.** Lit., of the voice, *to begin to change, to become manly:* coepit Caelo vox insolescere, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 12; of the womb: uterus insolescens, i. e. *swelling up*, Hier. in Helv. 18.—**II.** Trop., *to grow haughty* or *insolent, to become elated* (mostly post-Aug.): ad superbiam, Cato ap. Gell 7, 3, 15: per licentiam animus humanus insolescit, Sall. C. 6, 7: rebus secundis, Tac. H. 2, 7; Just. 31, 8, 7.

* **in-sŏlĭdus,** a, um, *adj., not solid, soft, tender:* herba, Ov. M. 15, 203

insŏlĭtē, *adv.*, v. insolitus, a, um, *fin.*

in-sŏlĭtus, a, um, *adj., unaccustomed, unusual* (class.). **I.** *Act., unaccustomed to* a thing; constr. *absol.*, with *ad* or with *gen.* (α) *Absol.:* cur pudentissimas feminas in tantum virorum conventum insolitas invitasque prodire cogis? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37: phocae, *not accustomed to rivers*, Verg. G. 3, 543.—(β) With *ad:* insolitus ad laborem, Caes. B. C. 3, 85.—(γ) With *gen.:* civitas insolita rerum bellicarum, Sall. J. 39, 1: genus serviti insolitum, id. H. 2, 81 Dietsch.—**II.** *Pass., unusual, uncommon:* insolita mihi loquacitas, Cic. de Or. 2, 88, 361: adulescentibus gloria, id. Brut. 81, 282: verbum, id. Balb. 16, 36: tumultus, Sall. J. 38, 5: novum et moribus veterum insolitum, Tac. A. 12, 37: laus, Quint. 8, 3, 4: labor, id. 11, 3, 26; Sall. C. 7, 5; Ov. M. 10, 654 al.—With *ut:* in principe rarum ac prope insolitum est, ut se putet obligatum, Plin. Pan. 60, 6.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* id insolitum esse fieri, Dig. 48, 19, 27.—*Adv.:* **insŏlĭtē,** *contrary to custom, unusually* (late Lat.): accidere, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 23 *fin.*

‡ **in-sollĭcĭtus,** a, um, *adj., unconcerned, careless:* insollicitus dies, ἀμνήμονος ἡμέρα (dub.; perh. ἀμέριμνος), Gloss. Philox.

in-sōlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-sol], *to place in the sun*, i. e. *expose to the sun*, in order to warm, dry, etc. (a favorite word with Columella): uvas, Col. 12, 39, 2: insolati dies, *sunny, sunshiny days*, id. 11, 3, 51: humus insolatur, *becomes warmed*, id. 4, 17, 8.

in-sŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj., that cannot be loosed, indissoluble* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: vinculum, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, § 24: colligatio, id. ib. § 28.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *That cannot be paid:* beneficium, creditum insolubile est, Sen. Ben. 4, 12, 1.—**B.** *That cannot be refuted, incontestable:* signum, Quint. 5, 9, 3.—**C.** *That cannot be destroyed:* aeternitas, App. Asclep. p. 100, 37.—*Adv.:* **insŏlūbĭlĭter,** *indissolubly:* vinciri, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6; Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 10.

* **in-sŏlūbĭlĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [insolubilis], *insolubility:* quaestionum, Sid. Ep. 4, 11.

in-sŏlūtus, a, um, *adj., not solved:* quaestio, Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 23, 1.

insomnĭa, ae, *f.* (*plur.* insomnia, *n.*, Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 82; Prop. 2, 25, 47; Val. Fl. 1, 329; 7, 6; 2, 140) [insomnis], *sleeplessness, want of sleep* (class.): consequitur comes insomnia, Caecil. ap. Non. 209, 15: aut mox noctu te adiget horsum insomnia, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 13 Fleck. (Umpfenbach, adigent, v. insomnium): incitabatur insomnia, Suet. Cal. 50.—In *plur.:* neque insomniis, neque labore fatigari, Sall. C. 27, 2: insomniis carere, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44.

insomnĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], for insomnia, *sleeplessness* (late Lat.), Theod. Prisc. 2, 1; Plin. Val. 1, 35.

* **insomnĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [insomnia], *sleepless, troubled with want of sleep*, Cato, R. R. 157, 8.

in-somnis, e, *adj.* [2. in-somnus], *sleepless* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Of living beings, Hor. C. 3, 7, 8: juventus, Pers. 3, 54: insomnes magis, quam pervigiles, Tac. A. 1, 65: draco, Ov. M. 9, 190.—**II.** Of things: oculi, Stat. Th. 3, 328: dens, i. e. *of the dragon, from which armed men sprung*, Luc. 4, 552: nox, Verg. A. 9, 167: cura, Luc. 2, 239.

1. insomnĭum, ii, *n.* [in-somnus], *a dream* (mostly in *plur.*). (α) In *sing.:* illud haud ambigitur, qualicumque insomnio ipsi fratrique perniciem allatam, Tac. A. 11, 4: per insomnium dicere, *in a dream*, Arn. 7, 244: ipsa insomnii verba, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 3.—(β) In *plur.*, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 13 Umpfenbach; Tib. 3, 4, 1; Verg. A. 4, 9; 6, 896; Sil. 10, 358; 11, 102; Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 118.

2. insomnĭum, ii, v. insomnia *init.*

in-sŏno, ŭi, 1, *v. n., to make a noise in* or *on, to sound, sound loudly, resound* (mostly poet.): Boreae cum spiritus alto Insonat Aegaeo, *roars on the Ægean Sea*, Verg. A. 12, 366: insonuere cavernae, id. ib. 2, 53: caeli delapsa per auras Insonuit, *resounded flying through the air*, id. ib. 11, 596; cf. pennis, Ov. M. 13, 608: calamis, *to play upon*, id. ib 11, 161: insonuitque flagello, *cracked his whip*, Verg. A. 5, 579; cf poet. with *acc.:* verbera insonuit, id. ib. 7, 451: quasi faucibus aliquid obstiterit, insonare, *to clear one's throat, to hawk*, Quint. 11, 3, 121.

in-sons, ntis, *adj* **I.** *Guiltless, innocent;* constr. with *gen.* or *absol.* (class., but not in Cic. or Cæs.): insontem probri accusare, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 9: aliquem falso atque insontem arguere, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 10: publici consilii, Liv. 34, 32, 8: culpae, id. 22, 49.—With *abl.* (rare): si regni crimine insons fuerit, Liv. 4, 15, 1.—*Absol.:* purus et insons . . . si vivo, Hor. S. 1, 6, 69; Sen. Hipp. 486: amicus, Verg. A. 2, 93; 5, 350.—Esp., as *subst.:* **insontes,** um, *m., the innocent* (opp. sontes): circumvenire, jugulare, Sall. C. 16, 3.—**II.** *Harmless* (only poet.): Cerberus, Hor. C. 2, 19, 29: oliva, Stat. Th. 12, 682: casa, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 66.

in-sŏnus a, um, *adj., without sound, noiseless, silent* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: passus, Amm. 27, 12; cf. gressus, id. 29, 5: vestigium, App. M. 3, p. 138, 22.—**II.** Transf.: litterae, i. e. mutae, App. de Mundo, p. 66, 29.

in-sōpībĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-sopio], *that cannot be lulled to sleep* (post-class.): flamma, i. e. *inextinguishable*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 7: ignis, id. 9, § 910.

in-sōpītus, a, um, *adj., not lulled to sleep, sleepless, wakeful* (poet.): draco, Ov. M. 7, 36; Luc. 9, 357: ignis, *inextinguishable*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 401.

in-sordesco, dŭi, 3, *v. inch. n., to become dirty* or *foul* (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 5, 13.—**II.** Esp., *to become gloomy, to darken*, Sid. Ep. 2, 2; Rutil. Itin. 1, 617.

* **in-sortītus,** a, um, *adj., not allotted:* spicula insortita (al. specula in sortitu), Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 27.

inspargo, insparsus, v. inspergo.

* **in-spătĭor,** āri, *v. dep. n., to walk about in* a place: inspatiantem (al. exspatiantem), Prud. Apoth. 130.

in-spēcĭātus, a, um, *adj., unshapen:* substantia informis et inspeciata (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Val. 10 *fin.*

* **in-spēcĭōsus,** a, um, *adj., unshapely, ugly:* puer, Petr. Fragm. Trag. 74, 8 Burm.

inspectābĭlis, e, *adj.* [inspecto], *worth looking at, glorious:* victoria, Gell. 4, 18, 2.

inspectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inspecto], *a looking into, considering* (post-Aug.).—Lit.: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 17; 4, 35 (in Sen. Q. N. 1, 7, 3, read inseptiones).

inspectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], for inspector, *an overseer* (late Lat.), Symm. Ep. 6, 9.

inspectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inspicio], *a looking into, inspection* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ager prima inspectione neque vitia, neque virtutes abditas ostendit, Col. 1, 4, 1: speculi non tam possessio culpatur quam inspectio, App. Mag. 13, p. 282, 4.—**B.** In partic., *a looking through, examination:* tabularum, Quint. 5, 5, 2; Dig. 29, 3, 2, § 5: rationum, Trajan. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 57, 1.—**II.** Trop., *consideration, investigation, contemplation;* hence *theory*, in opposition to practice, Quint. 2, 18, 3; 2, 17, 42; Dig. 41, 1, 63, § 3; 45, 1, 91, § 4.

inspectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [inspectio], *considering, reflecting, contemplative* (post-class.): pars rationis philosophiae (opp. actualis), Isid. Orig. 2, 24.

inspecto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [inspicio], *to look at, observe, view* (class. only in *part. pres.*): aliquid, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 69: nescio quis inspectavit per impluvium, id. Mil. 2, 2, 18: me inspectante, *before my eyes*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 19; cf.: inspectante exercitu, id. ib. 6, 18, 2: inspectantibus nobis, Caes. B. G. 7, 25; and: astante et inspectante ipso, *in his presence and before his eyes*, id. B. C. 2, 20.

inspector, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A viewer, observer* (post-Aug.), Sen. Ben. 1, 9, 3.—**II.** *An inspector, examiner* (late Lat.), Dig. 13, 6, 10; Cod. Th. 11, 1, 31; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 1, 2 al.

inspectrix, īcis, *f.* [inspector], *she that inspects or examines* (late Lat.), Ambros. Ep. 5.

1. inspectus, a, um, *Part.*, from inspicio.

2. inspectus, ūs, *m.* [inspicio]. **I.** *A looking at, inspection, an examination* (post-Aug.): jecoris, Amm. 22, 1, 25.—**II.** *Contemplation:* animus liber ad inspectum, oculis inspectu minacibus, App. M. 10, p. 254, 26: universi, Sen. Ep. 92, 6.

in-spērābĭlis, e, *adj*, *that cannot be hoped for* (post class) pax, Gell 4, 18, 3 nuntius, Amm 15, 5, 17

in-spērans, ntis, *adj* (usually in the oblique cases), *not hoping, not expecting, contrary to one's hopes* or *expectations* (class) insperanti mihi, sed valde optanti cecidit, ut, Cic de Or 1, 21, 96 quibus tu salutem insperantibus reddidisti, id Marc 7, 21 insperante hoc atque invito Pamphilo, Ter And 3, 4, 24, Cat 107, 5 —In *nom* aetas, Inscr ap Grut 1133, 15

inspērātē and **inspērātō,** *advv*, v insperatus, a, um, *fin*

in-spērātus, a, um, *adj*, *unhoped for, unexpected* (class) —Of inanim and abstr things insperata accidunt magis saepe, quam quae speres, Plaut Most 1, 3, 40 in speratum et repentinum praesidium, Cic Phil 10, 11, 24 repentinaeque pecuniae, id Cat 2, 9, 20 —Of persons, Plaut Men 5, 9, 72, cf in *sup* insperatissime mihi, id Poen 5, 3, 8 —Of unpleasant things *un looked for, unforeseen* insperatum et nec opinatum malum, Cic Tusc 3, 13, 28 nihil tam necopinatum, nec tam insperatum accidere potuit, Liv 3, 26, 5 —*Neutr adv* ex insperato, *unexpectedly*, Liv 1, 25, 9, 2, 35, 1, 30, 10 *fin*, Plin 25, 2, 6, § 17 al —*Adv* in two forms **1. inspērātē,** *unexpectedly*, Cassiod Var 7, 6 —*Comp* insperatius, Val Max 3, 8, ext 2, Vulg Sap 11, 8 —**2. inspērātō,** *unexpectedly* (ante and post class) illam augeam, Plaut Stich 2, 1, 32 Fleck. abiit, Lucil ap Non 35, 10 aulam invenit, Plaut Aul Argum 1, 14 insperato et contra opinionem, App M 9, p 235, 16

inspergo, spersi, spersum (also **in-spargo,** Plin 18, 11, 29, § 115, and in sparsus, id 26, 14, 87, § 140), 3, *v a* [in spargo], *to sprinkle* or *scatter into* or *upon*, *to sprinkle* (class) **I.** Lit molam ac vinum, Cic Div 2, 16, 37 —With *dat* farinam potioni, Plin 26, 8, 46, § 73, Col 11, 2, 18 papaver panis rustici crustae inspergitur, Plin 19, 8, 53, § 168 —With *abl means* oleum sale, Cato, R R 65 aqua, Plin 28, 3, 6, § 32 —**II.** Transf, with *abl* egregio inspersos reprehendas corpore naevos, Hor S 1, 6, 67

inspersĭo, ōnis, *f* [inspergo], *a sprinkling* or *scattering upon, inspersion* (late Lat) cineris, Pall 4, 9, 13

1. inspersus, a, um, *Part*, from inspergo

2. inspersus, ūs, *m* [inspergo], *a sprinkling upon, inspersion* (post class, only in *abl sing*), App M 7, p 197, 35, id ib 9, p 231, 5

inspĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, 3, *v a* [in specio], *to look into*, *to look at, inspect*, *to consider, contemplate, examine* (class) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen intro inspice, Plaut Bacch 4, 4, 72 inspicere tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter Ad 3, 3, 61 cum Romam inspexerit Eos, Ov F 4, 389 inspice quid portem, id Tr 3, 1, 9 faciem, Juv 1, 97 ranarum viscera, id 3, 45 ea est procul inspicientibus natura loci, ut, Just 4 1 libros, Plaut Stich 3, 2, 1 leges, Cic Balb 14, 32 aurum inspicere, ne subruptum siet, *to examine whether*, Plaut Aul prol 39 —**B.** In partic **1.** *To look at, inspect* a thing with reference to its value, etc te hoc orare jussit, Ut sibi liceret inspicere has aedes *Si* Non sunt venales, Plaut Most 3, 2, 65 candelabrum, Cic Verr 2, 4, 28, § 64, cf praedium suum, id Fam 9, 7, 2 venalem domum, Suet Oth 6 ludorum sumptus, Ov Tr 2 509 —**2.** *To inspect, examine* morbum, Plaut Pers 2, 5, 15, arma, viros, equos, cum cura, Liv 44, 1, 6 arma militis, Cic Caecin 21, 61 — **3.** *To examine, spy out* domos, Verg A 2, 47 —**II.** Trop, *to consider, examine, become acquainted with, comprehend, perceive* res sociorum *to inspect their affairs, examine into their conduct*, Liv 21, 6, 3 aliquem a puero, Cic Phil 2, 18, 44 quem diliges ut ego, si ut ego propius inspexeris, Plin Ep 4, 15, 3 est aliquis, qui se inspici, aestimari fastidiat, Liv 6, 41, 2 sententiam mulieris, Plaut Mil 2, 1, 51 querelam, Petr 15 rationes, Plin Ep 10, 57, 1 aes alienum, Liv 6, 27, 8 fidem, Ov Tr 1, 5, 26 an possit fieri, Mart 1, 55, 6 quid expediat, quid deceat, Quint 11, 1, 8 al

inspĭcĭum, ii, *n* [inspicio], *a looking into, inspection* (late Lat) extorum, Tert Carm adv Marc 1, 12.

* **in-spīco,** āvi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to cleave, split* (i q incidere) faces (i e ligna in usum facium ita incidere, ut multis inci suris dividantur), Verg G 1, 292 (cf no vas incidere faces, id E 8, 29)

* **inspīrāmentum,** i, *n* [inspiro], for inspiratio, *an inspiration*, Cael Aur Tard 2, 13, 150

inspīrātē, *adv*, v inspiro *fin*

inspīrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [id], *inspiration* (late Lat) litteraria, Sol 7, 23 divina, Tert de Patient 1

* **inspīrātor,** ōris, *m* [id], *an inspirer* furoris, Cael Aur Tard 1, 5, 144, and **inspīrātrix,** *f* [id], Jul ap Aug contr Sec Resp Jul 198

* **in-spīrĭtālis,** e, *adj*, *unspiritual*, Paul. Nol ep 22

in-spīro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* and *n*, *to blow into* or *upon* a thing, *to breathe into, inspire* (poet and post Aug) **I.** Lit, *to blow into*, with the simple *acc* foramen Plin 10, 29, 43, § 84 —*To blow upon*, with *abl* fistula sensim graviusculum sonum inspirare, *to blow upon the flute, produce by blowing on the flute*, Gell 1, 11, 13 Atticos ἰχθὺν, ἱρὸν inspirantis primae litterae dixisse, *to pronounce with a breathing, to aspirate* a letter, id 2, 3, 2 —With *dat* alicui animam, *to breathe into*, Vulg Sap 15, 11, cf. in faciem ejus spiraculum vitae, ib Gen 2, 7 —*Impers* si gravitati aurium per fistulas inspiretur, Plin 34, 12, 32, § 127 —**II.** Trop, *to breathe into, inspire, excite, inflame* occultum ignem, Verg A. 1, 688 magnam mentem animumque, id ib 6, 12 amorem, Stat S 1, 2, 194 fortitudinem, Curt 4, 13, 12 iram, misericordiam, Quint. 12, 10, 62 quibus viribus inspiret (orator), *animate, inflame*, Quint 2, 5, 8, 5, 14, 32 —**B.** Of religious feeling or influence, *to inspire* unde adhuc, qui inspirari solent, fatuari dicuntur, Just 43, 1, 8 vates, id 18, 5, 7 Spiritu Sancto, Vulg 2 Pet 1, 21 et saep —Hence, *adv* **inspīrātē,** *inspiredly, benignantly, abundantly*, only *comp* inspiratius, Val Max 3, 8, 2 (dub al insperatius)

* **in-spissātus,** a, um, *adj*, *thickened* caro, Veg Vet 2, 30

in-splendesco, 3, *v inch n*, *to shine into, illuminate* insplendesco, ἐνλάμπω, Gloss Philox.

in-spŏlĭātus, a, um *adj*, *not plundered* (poet and in post Aug prose) occisus est non praedae gratia, quia inspoliatus est, Quint 7, 1, 33, Sen Contr 5, 30 arma, Verg A 11, 594

in-spūmo, 1, *v n*, *to foam, rage* (late Lat) O impiae voces! infrendite, inspumate, etc, Tert Apol 12

in-spŭo, spui, 3, *v n* and *a*, *to spit into* or *upon* (post Aug) **I.** *Neutr* alicui in frontem mediam, Sen Ira, 3, 38 in faciem alicujus, id Cons ad Helv 13 —**II.** *Act* aliquid oculis jumentorum, Plin 31, 9, 45, § 105, cf id 22, 21, 25, § 52

in-spurco, āvi, 1, *v a*. *to defile* utrum illum pecunia purum effecit, an ipse pecuniam inspurcavit, Sen Ep 87, 16

in-spūto, āvi, atum, 1, *v a freq* [in spuo], *to spit upon* ain' eum mihi esse morbum, ut qui med opus sit insputarier? quibus insputari saluti fuit, Plaut Capt. 3, 4, 21, 43

in-stăbĭlĭo, īre, 4, *v a*, *to fortify*, Hyg de Munit Castr § 54

in-stăbĭlis, e, *adj*, *that does not stand fast, unsteady, unstable, tottering, not firm* (mostly poet, syn varius, mutabilis, vagus, not in Cic.) **I.** Lit. sic erat instabilis tellus Ov M 1, 16 locus ad gradum instabilis, Tac. A. 1, 64 (with lubricus) gradus, Curt 8, 11, 13 ingressus, Liv 24, 34, 15 vestigium Plin Pan 22, 4 volutatio, Plin 31, 6, 33, § 63 cymbae, Verg G 4, 195 naves, Curt. 4, 2, 9 —Transf, *unsteady*, i e *that does not keep its ground* (with fluctuans) acies, Liv 9, 35, 6 hostis, id 27, 18, 14 —**II.** Trop, *unstable, inconstant, changeable, fickle* insanam aiunt (Fortunam), quia atrox, incerta instabilisque sit, Pac ap Auct Her 2, 23, 36 res maritimae celerem atque instabilem motum habent, Caes. B G 4, 23 nihil tam in stabile ac fluxum est, quam fama, Tac. A 13, 19 fortuna, id H 4, 47 conjugium, Juv 9, 79 animus, Verg G 4, 105 (but read in satiabiles, Curt 7, 8, 19) —*Adv* **instăbĭlĭter,** *unsteadily*, Aug Conf. 13, 20

instăbĭlĭtas, atis, *f* [instabilis], *unsteadiness, instability* (post-Aug, syn inconstantia) mentis, Plin 24, 17, 102, § 162

instăbĭlĭter, *adv* v instabilis *fin.*

in-stagno, 1, *v n*, *to overflow*, Not Tir p 183

instans, *P a*, v insto *fin.*

instanter, *adv*, v insto *fin*

instantĭa, ae, *f* [insto] **I.** Lit, *a being near* or *close upon*, hence *presence* · futura quorum consequenti tempore vera erit instantia, ea vera dicimus, Cic Fat 12, 27 B and K infestus dicitur ab instantia atque imminentia fraudis, *the immediate and threatening character of the injury*, Nigid ap Gell 9, 12, 6 —**II.** Trop, *steadiness, constancy, perseverance, force, vehemence* in speaking, *earnestness* in supplication, *importunity, urgency* (post Aug) quid est enim, quod haec instantia non possit efficere? Plin Ep 3, 5, 18 oratio maxime vi, amaritudine, instantia placet, id ib 5, 8, 10, opp tarditas, Sol. 2, 46 repetendi debiti instantia, Dig 32, 1, 32 sed instantia Byrrhaenae perfecit, ut vellet, App M 2, p 123, 38 pertinaci negare instantia, Amm 28, 1, 19

instar, *n indecl* [perh in and root sta, cf Gr ἵστημι, στήλη, etc] **I.** *A sketch, image, resemblance, likeness, kind, manner* parvum instar eorum, quae, etc., Liv 28, 17, 2 —**B.** Ad instar, or simply instar **1.** *According to the likeness of, after the fashion of, like* (α) Ad instar, with *gen* (post class) vallis continuis montibus ad instar castrorum clauditur, Just 36, 3 ad instar proprietatis, non ad instar possessionis, Dig 6, 2, 7 — (β) Instar, with *gen* (class) Erana, quae fuit non vici instar, sed urbis, Cic Fam 15 4, 8 instar muri, Caes B G 2, 17 instar montis equus Verg A 2, 15 nomina ea partium urbis et instar urbium sunt, Liv 25 25, 5 Weissenb —**2.** Instar, with *gen*, *about* cohortes quaedam, quod instar legionis videretur, Caes B C 3, 66, cf videretis vix duarum male plenarum legiuncularum instar in castris regis, Liv 35, 49, 10 milites dati duarum instar legionum, id 26, 28, 11 habet Tiro instar septuaginta (mearum epistularum), Cic Att 16, 5, 5 librorum octo, Varr R. R 1, 1, 10 —**II.** *A form, figure, appearance* quantum instar in ipso! Verg A. 6, 865 terra ad universi caeli complexum quasi puncti instar obtinet, *has almost the appearance of, looks almost like a point*, Cic Tusc 1, 17, 40 —**III.** *Worth, value* omnia vix minimi momenti instar habent, Cic Off 3, 3, 11 unus ille dies mihi immortalitatis instar fuit, *was worth immortality to me*, id Pis 22, 52 unus is innumeri militis instar habet, *is as good as, equivalent to*, Ov H 16, 368 Plato mihi unus instar est omnium, *is to me worth them all*, Cic Brut 51, 191 clientes appellari, mortis instar putant, *is as bad as death to them*, id Off 2, 20, 69

instaurātīcĭus (**-tītius**), a, um, *adj* [instauro], *renewed, repeated* (post class) dies, *the day when the games are repeated*, Macr S 1, 11, 5

instaurātĭo, ōnis, *f* [id], *a renewing, renewal, repetition* ludorum, Auct Har Resp 11, Liv 2, 36 templorum, *restoration*, Eum Pan ad Const 20 pugnae, Gell 15, 18, 2 causae, Paul Sent 5, 5, a 10

instaurātītius, v instauraticius

instaurātīvus, a, um, *adj* [instauro] *renewed, repeated* ludi, Cic Div 1, 26, 55

instaurātor, ōris, *m* [id], *a renewer, restorer* (post class) moenium, Inscr ap Reines 2, 31, Amm 27, 3, 5

in-stauro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [staurus, obs, = Gr σταυρός, a paling, stake, cf Sanscr sthavaras, firm, root stare, ἵστημι], *to renew, repeat, celebrate anew*, *to repair, restore; to erect, make* (syn · renovo, integro, class.) Latinas, Cic. Q Fr 2, 6, 4 caedem, Auct Or pro Dom 3 (with renovare) scelus pristinum, Cic. Verr 1, 4, 11 novum de integro bellum, Liv 37, 19, 5 infestis pugnam sagittis, Juv 15, 74 societatem,

Suet Ner 57 omne genus operis, auspicandi causa, Col. 11, 2, 98 cinere aut gypso instaurare vina, Plin 14, 20, 25, § 126 sibi monumenta, id. 31, 2, 3, § 6 opus, id. 34, 7, 18, § 46 sibi tunicas, id. 11, 23, 27, § 77 instaurati animi, *refreshed*, Verg A. 2, 451 sacrum diis loci, *to offer, perform*, Tac H 2, 70 di, talia Graiis, Instaurate, i e *to re pay, requite*, Verg A. 6, 530 pervigiles po pinas, *to frequent anew*, Juv 8, 158

in-sterno, stravi, stratum, 3, *v a* **I.** *To cover, cover over* instrata cubilia fronde, Lucr 5, 987, so, instratos ostro, Verg A. 7, 277, cf si palo adacto caverna paleā insternatur, Plin 19, 5 26, § 84 pontes altos, Verg A. 12, 675 —**B.** Transf, *to lay upon as a cover, to spread over* modicis instravit pulpita tignis (*dat*), *laid the stage over an insignificant scaffolding*, Hor A. P 279 —**II.** *To cast or throw into* sese Igni bus, Stat Th 12, 800

instīgātio, onis, *f* [instigo], *an urging, stimulating, instigating, an incitement, instigation* auditorum, Auct Her 2, 30, 47 novercalibus instigationibus corrupti, Dig 6, 2, 4 praedonum, Lact 5, 19, 2

instīgātor, ōris, *m* [id], *a stimulator, instigator* (post Aug) sibi quisque dux et instigator, Tac. H. 1, 38 superfluus, Aus Ep 17 *fin* \ accusationis, Dig 3, 2, 20

instīgātrix, īcis, *f* [instigator], *she that instigates* (post-Aug) acerrima adversum Galbianos, Tac H 1, 51.

instīgātus, us, *m* [instigo], *an instigation, setting on* si instigatu alterius fera damnum dederit, Dig 9, 1, 1, § 6

instīgo, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* [from in and stigo (unused), cf. Gr στίζω, Sanscr tig tij, *to be sharp*, cf stimulus for stig mulus, stilus for stig lus], *to urge, stimulate, stir up, set on incite, instigate* (class) si hic non insanit satis sua sponte, instiga, Ter And. 4, 2, 9 instigante te, *at your instigation*, Cic Pis 11 cuncti sequentem Instigant studiis *stimulate him in the pursuit*, Verg A. 5, 228, 11, 730 Romanos in Hannibalem, Liv 33, 47 comites agmen instigant, Ov M 3, 243 in arma, *to rouse to arms*, Vell. 1, 12 canem in aliquem, *to set on one*, Petr 95 iracundiam, Sen. Ep 10 —With *inf* laedere, Lucr 4, 1082.

instillātio, ōnis, *f* [instillo], *a dropping in, instillation* lactis, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 133, Pall. Nov 10

instillo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to pour in by drops, to drop in, to instil* (class) **I.** Lit haec quoque, nisi tamquam lumini, oleum instilles extinguuntur senectute, Cic de Sen 11 (oleum) caulibus. Hor S 2, 2 62 auribus sucum brassicae, Plin 20, 9, 33, § 83 —**B.** *To drop into* or *upon* guttae, quae saxa assidue instillant Caucasi, Cic poët Tusc 2, 10 *fin* —**II.** Trop, *to instil, to inspire with* uberrimae tuae litterae mihi quiddam quasi animulae instillarunt (al restillarunt), Cic Att 9, 7, 1 praeceptum auriculis, Hor Ep 1, 8, 16

instĭmŭlātor, oris, *m* [instimulo], *a stimulator, instigator* seditionis (al. stimulator), Cic. Dom 5, 11

in-stĭmŭlo, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to prick or urge on, to stimulate* (poet) aliquem, Ov F 6, 508 verbis, id. M 14, 495, Stat Th 1, 715 voce, Sil. 2, 543 falso instimulari, Dig 5, 2, 3

instinctor, ōris, *m* [instinguo] *an instigator* (post Aug) sceleris, Tac H 1, 22 belli, id ib 4, 68, Amm 21, 12, 30 1

1. instinctus, a, um, *Part*, from instinguo

2. instinctus, ūs, *m* [instinguo], *instigation, impulse* (class, mostly in *abl. sing*) oracula, quae instinctu divino afflatuque funduntur, *inspiration*, Cic. Div 1, 18 34, id. ib 1 6 *fin*, 1 31, 66 sine caelesti aliquo mentis instinctu, id. Tusc. 1, 26 instinctu decurionum, Tac H. 1, 70 instinctibus daemonum, Lact 4, 30 ex instinctu deorum dicere, Mos et Rom Leg Coll 15 2 5

in-stinguo, stinxi, stinctum 3, *v a*, *to instigate, incite, impel* (class. only in the *part. pass*) Christus intus instinxerat, Tert. Anim 26 (Gell 17, 20, 7, read instrinxit) —*Part pass* **instinctus,** a um, *instigated, incited* furore et audacia Cic Verr 2, 5, 72, § 188 his vocibus, *fired, animated*, Liv 9, 40, 7 furiis, id. 1, 47. injuriā, Suet Caes 19 divino spiritu, Quint 12, 10, 24 classico, id. 2, 11, 4 in bellum, Vell. 1, 12 litterarum jucunditatibus instinctae mentes, Vitr 9 praef

in-stīpo, āre, *v a*, *to stuff into* (ante and post class.) vinum in culleum, Cato, R R 113, Marc Emp 10

in-stĭpŭlor, 1, *v dep*, *to bargain, stipulate for* (Plautinian) dolo malo, Plaut Rud. 5, 3, 25 (but id. Ps 4, 6, 7, est stipulatus, Ritschl)

instĭta, ae, *f* [insisto] **I.** *The border or flounce* (laid in several plaits) *of a Roman lady's tunic* (poet and in post Aug prose) quarum subsutā talos tegit instita veste, Hor S 1, 2, 29 longa, Ov Am 1, 32 nulla, i e *no lady*, id. ib 2, 600 —**II.** *A bandage, girth*, Petr 20, id. 97, 4, Scrib Larg 133, Stat Th. 7, 654.

***instĭtio,** ōnis, *f* [id.], *a standing still* errantium stellarum, Cic Tusc 1, 25, 62.

***institium,** ii, *n* [id.], = institio, *a standing still*, Kalend. ap Grut. 138

(**instīto,** are, a false read. for instare, Caes B G 1, 25)

instĭtor, ōris, *m* [insisto] *a person who sells goods for another, a factor, broker, agent, a huckster, hawker, peddler* (cf circulator, negotiator) amata nautis multum et institoribus, Hor Epod. 17, 20 mercis, Liv 22, 25 hibernae tegetis, Juv 7, 221.—**II.** Trop eloquentiae, *who hawks about his eloquence, makes an exhibition of it*, Quint 11, 1, 50, id. 8, 3, 12

institōrius, a, um, *adj* [institor], *of or relating to* institores (post Aug) **I.** *Adj* operae, Suet Ner 21 artes, Hier ap Helv 21 actio, Dig 14, 3, Gai Inst 4, 71, 74.—**II.** *Subst* **institōria,** ae, *f*, *a female broker or huckster*, Dig 14, 3, 5

instĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, (instituvi, Plaut Most 1, 2, 2), 3, *v a* [in statuo] **I.** *To put or place into, to plant, fix, set* (cf instruo, informo, class) vestigia nuda sinistri Instituere pedis, Verg A. 7, 690 —Trop argumenta in pectus multa institui, *I have put*, i e *formed in my heart*, Plaut Most 1, 2, 2 quemquamne hominem in animum instituere, aut parare, i e *to set his heart on* (al in animo), Ter Ad. 1, 1, 13 —**2.** *To set up erect, plant, establish, arrange* vestigia, Lucr 4, 474 arborem, Suet Galb 1 pratum, Col. 2, 18, 3 jugera tercenta, ubi institui vineae possunt, Cic. Agr 2 25, 67 portorium vini *to lay on, impose*, id. Font 5 instituit officinam Syracusis in regia maximam, *founded, erected*, id. Verr 2, 4, 24, § 54 mercatum, id. Phil 3, 12 codicem et conscribere, id. Rosc Com 2 bibliothecam, Plin 35, 2, 2, § 10 —**B.** In gen., *to make, fabricate, construct* magnus muralium pilorum numerus instituitur, Caes B G 5, 39 naves *to build*, id. ib 5, 11 pontem, *to construct*, id. ib 4, 18 turres, id. ib 5, 52 amphora coepit instituti, Hor A. P 22 convivia, Suet Tit 7 longiorem sermonem, *to hold*, Caes B G 5, 37 delectum, id. B C 1, 16 remiges ex provincia, *to obtain, procure*, id B G 3, 9 —**2.** *To prepare, furnish, provide* (viands, food, a feast, etc) dapes, Verg A. 7, 109 convivium Just 12 13, 6 convivia jucunda, Suet. Tit 7 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To institute, found establish, organize, set up* (of institutions, governments etc.), cf. ibi regnum magnum institutum, Plaut Rud. 4, 2, 30 quo in magistratu non institutum est a me regnum, sed repressum, Cic Sull 7 21 so, magistratum id Att 6 1, 8 de civitatibus instituendis littera id. de Or 1, 19, 86 civitatis formam Tac H 4, 8 is id regnum cum fratribus suis instituit Lact 1, 13, 14 ab instituta gente Amm 17, 13, 27 collegium figulorum Plin 35 12, 46, § 159 aerarium militare, Suet. Aug 49 stipendia, id. Claud 5 —So of holidays, games, etc feriās diesque festos, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 284 Saturnalia institutus festus dies, Liv 2, 21, 2 sacros ludos, Ov M 1, 446 —**B.** *To institute, appoint* one, esp as heir or to an office qui me cum tutorem, tum etiam secundum heredem instituerit Cic Fam 13, 61 Populum Romanum tutorem, id. de Or 1 53, 228 magistratum id. Att 6, 1, Suet. Caes. 83, id. Vitel 6, id. Claud. 1, Just 7, 2, 5, Plin. Ep 5, 1, 9 —**C.** With *ut*, *to ordain that* Arcesilas instituit, ut ii, qui, etc, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 2 ut fierent (quaestores), Liv 4, 4, Cic Tusc 5, 20, 58 —With the simple *subj* instituit, quotannis subsortitio a praetore fieret, Suet Caes. 41 —**D.** *To take upon one's self, to undertake* ubi cenas hodie, si hanc rationem instituis? Plaut Stich. 3, 1, 26 cum Zenone Arcesilas sibi omne certamen instituit, Cic. Ac 1, 12—**E.** *To undertake, begin, commence* id negotium institutum est, Plaut Poen. 4, 2, 103 si diligentiam, quam instituisti, adhibueris, id. ib 16, 20 perge tenere istam viam, quam instituisti, Q Cic Petit. Cons 14 ad hunc ipsum quaedam institui, Cic Ac 1, 1, 2 historia nec institui potest sine, etc, id. Leg 1, 3, 9 iter, Hor C 3, 27, 5 —With *inf* ut primum Velia navigare coepi, institui Topica conscribere, Cic Fam. 7, 19 *inf* flagitare, id. ib 10, 16, 1 si quae non nupta mulier virorum alienissimorum conviviis uti instituerit, *begun, made it a practice*, id. Cael. 20 49 recitare omnia, Suet. Aug 84 —**F.** Of troops, *to draw up, arrange* tu actionem instituis, ille aciem instruit, Cic Mur 9 quartae aciei quam instituerat, signum dedit, Caes B C 3, 93, 5 —**G.** *To provide, procure* quaestum, Cic Quint 3 aliquos sibi amicos id. Verr 2, 4 9, § 21 animum ad cogitandum, *apply*, Ter Phorm 2, 1, 10 —**H.** *To purpose, determine, resolve upon* in praesentia (Caesar) similem rationem operis instituit Caes B C 1, 42, 1. —With *inf* senex scribere historias instituit Nep Cat 3 quaerere tempus ejus in terficiendi, id. Alcib 5 montanos oppugnare, Liv 28, 46 habere secum, Caes. B G 7, 13, 1 coronas ad ipsum mittere, Suet. Ner 22.—With *object clause* frumentum plebi dari, Vell. 2, 6, 3 —**I.** *To order, govern, administer, regulate* sapienter vitam instituit, Ter And. 1. 1, 40 libri de civitatibus instituendis, Cic de Or 1, 19, 86 mores, Quint 1, 2, 2 familiam, id. 10, 3, 9 —**K.** *To teach, instruct, train up, educate* sic tu instituis adulescentes? Cic Cael 17, 39 oratorem, Quint 1 1, 21.—With *inf* Latine loqui, Col. 1, 1, 12 Pan primus calamos cera conjungere plures Instituit, Verg E 2, 32, 5, 30, id. G 1, 148 amphora fumum bibere instituta Consule Tullo, Hor C 3, 8, 11 cum tibiis canere voce instituit Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 204.—With *abl* aliquem disciplinis Graecis, Quint 1, 1, 12 lyra, id. 1 10, 13 disciplina Romana, Suet Caes 24 —With *ad* aliquem ad dicendum, Cic de Or 2, 39, 162. aliquem artibus et moribus, Juv 14, 74 filios instituere atque erudire ad majorum instituta, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 69, § 161 ad lectionem, Quint 1, 7, 17 —With *ut* or *ne* and *subj* quem tu a puero sic instituisses, ut nobili ne gladiatori quidem faveret, Cic. Quint. 21, 69 pueros, ut, etc, Suet Tib 44, id Aug 64 nos ne quem coleremus etc., Sall J 14, 18 —Of animals boves, Col. 6, 2, 8 al

instĭtūtio, ōnis, *f* [instituo] *disposition, arrangement* (class) rerum, Cic N D 2 13, 35 —**B.** *Custom, manner* institutionem suam conservare, Cic Att. 1, 17, 10 —**C.** *Instruction, education* doctoris, Cic de Or 3, 9, 35 puerilis id. ib 2, 1, 1 de aliqua re, id. Off 1, 2, 7 —**D.** *Principles, elements of instruction* complures Graecis institutionibus eruditi, Cic N D 1, 4, 8 ex institutione Stoica se agere Sen. Ben. 2, 20, 2.—**E.** *Induction, appointment* heredis, Just Inst 1, 14, 3, Gai. Inst 2, 116 sqq

instĭtūtor, oris, *m* [id.] *a founder, creator, erector, contractor* (post-class) veteres urbium, Amm 14 8 6 sordidissimorum artificiorum, Sen. Ben. 6, 17 1 materiae, Lact 2 8 *med* —**II.** *A teacher, instructor* morum, Treb Pol Trig Tyr 3, 1. —*Plur* Pac. Pan 8, 5, Lampr Commod. 1.

instĭtūtum, i, *n.* [id], *a purpose, intention design, an arrangement, plan; mode of life, habits, practices manners, a regulation, ordinance institution, instruction, agreement, stipulation* (class.) ejus omne institutum voluntatemque omnem successio prospera consecuta est Cic. Hortens Fragm ad hujus libri institutum illa nihil pertinent, id Top 6 me nunc oblitum consuetudinis et instituti mei, id. Att. 4 18 meretricium, id. Cael. 20, 50 majorum, id. Agr 2, 1 vitae capere, *to form a plan of life*, id. Fin 4 15, 40 juris publici leges et instituta, id. Brut 77 instituta

Parthorum, Tac A 6, 32 institutis patriae parere, Nep Ages. 4 praecepta institutaque philosophiae, Cic Off 1, 1 optimis institutis mentem infantium informare, Quint 1, 1, 16 —*Adv* ex instituto, *according to law* or *tradition* militem ex instituto dare, Liv 6, 10, 6, 45, 13, 8

institūtus, a, um, *Part*, from instituo

in-sto, stiti, statum (e g instaturum, Liv 10, 36, 3 instaturos, Front Strat. 2, 6, 10 al), 1, *v n*, *to stand in* or *upon* a thing (class) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen, constr with *dat.*, *in* and *abl*, or *acc.* (α) With *dat.* jugis, Verg A 11, 529 —(β) With *in* and *abl* saxo in globoso, Pac ap Auct Her 2, 23, 36 (Trag Fragm v 367 Rib) instans in medio triclinio, Suet Tib 72 —(γ) *Absol*, *to draw nigh, approach*, *to impend, threaten* quibus ego confido impendere fatum aliquod, et poenas jam diu debitas aut instare jam plane, aut certe jam appropinquare, Cic Cat 2, 5 instant apparatissimi magnificentissimique ludi, id Pis 27 cum illi iter instaret, id. Att 13, 23 quidquid subiti et magni discriminis instat, Juv 6, 520 ante factis omissis, illud quod instet, agi oportere, *the subject in hand*, Cic Inv 2, 11, 37 —Of persons cum legionibus instare Varum, Caes B C 2, 43 —(δ) With *acc.* (ante class) tantum eum instat exitii, Plaut Poen 4, 2, 96 —**B.** In partic, *to press upon, harass, molest, menace, threaten* —With *dat*, *acc*, or *absol* (α) With *dat* cedenti, Liv 10, 36 vestigiis, id 27, 12, 9 instantem regi cometen videre, Juv 6, 407 —(β) With *acc* si me instabunt (al mi), Plaut Curc 3, 1, 6 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To urge* or *press upon* one, *to insist*, *to pursue* a thing (syn urgeo) quam obrem urge, insta, perfice, Cic Att 13, 32, 1 accusatori, id Font 1 ille instat factum (esse), *he insists upon the fact*, Ter And 1, 1, 120 —*To follow up eagerly, pursue*, with *dat* or *acc* (α) With *dat* instant operi regnisque futuris, Verg A 1, 504 talibus instans monitis (parens), Juv 14, 210 non ignarus instandum famae, Tac Agr 18 —(β) With *acc*, *to urge forward, ply, transact with zeal* or *diligence* instant mercaturam, Nov ap Non 212, 30 (Com Rel p 223 Rib) parte aliâ Marti currumque, rotasque volucres Instabant, *were hastening forward, working hard at, busily constructing*, Verg A 8, 434 rectam viam, *to go right*, i e *to be right, to hit the mark*, Plaut As 1, 1, 40 unum instare de indutiis vehementissime contendere, Caes B C 3, 17, 5, cf Zumpt, Gram § 385 —(γ) *Absol* vox domini instantis, Juv 14, 63 —**B.** *To demand earnestly, solicit, insist upon* satis est, quod instat de Milone, Cic Q Fr 3, 2 quod profecto cum sua sponte, tum, te instante, faciet, *at your instance, your solicitation*, id. Att. 3, 15 —With *inf* instat Scandilius poscere recuperatores, Cic Verr 2 3, 59, § 136 —With *ut* or *ne* tibi instat Hortensius, ut eas in consilium, Cic Quint 10 uxor acriter tua instat, ne mihi detur, Plaut Cas 2, 5, 33, cf nunc nosmet ipsi nobis instemus, ut, etc, Auct Her 4, 56, 69 —*Impers* - profecto, si instetur, suo milite vinci Romam posse, Liv 2, 44 —Hence,

instans, antis, *P a* **A.** (Standing by, being near, i e) *Present* **1.** In gen. quae venientia metuuntur, eadem efficiunt aegritudinem instantia, Cic Tusc 4, 6, 11 ex controversia futuri, raro etiam ex instantis aut facti, id de Or 2, 25, 105 tempus, Auct Her 2, 5, 8 bellum, Cic Phil 11, 10, 24 —**2.** In partic, gram t t tempus, i q praesens tempus, *the present tense the present*, Quint 5, 10, 42, Charis p 147 P et saep —**B.** *Pressing, urgent, importunate* (post Aug) periculum, Nep Paus. 3, 5 species terribilior jam et instantior, Tac H 4, 83 gestus acer atque instans, Quint 11, 3, 92 sq, cf argumentatio acrior et instantior, id. ib § 164 admonitio instantior, Gell 13, 24, 19 —*Adv* **instanter,** *vehemently, earnestly, pressingly* intente instanterque pronuntiare, Plin Ep 5, 19, 6 petere, id. ib 5, 7, 22 plura acriter et instanter incipere, Quint 9, 3, 30 dicere, id 9, 4 126 —*Comp* instantius concurrere, *to fight more vehemently*, Tac A. 6, 35 —*Sup* instantissime desiderare, Gell 4, 18

instrāgŭlum, i, *n* [insterno], *a covering, coverlet* (ante class), Cato, R. R 10, 11

instrātum, i, *n* [insterno], *a covering* (ante and post class), Cato, R R. 10, 3, Dig 50, 16, 45

1. instrātus, a, um, *Part*, from insterno

***2. in-strātus,** a, um, *adj* [2. in sterno] *not covered* or *spread over* cubile, *an unspread couch*, Verg G 3, 230 (so in terpp plur ad loc, but it is better to construe instrato as *part* of insterno, with frondibus hirsutis, cf instrata cubilia fronde, Lucr 5, 987 Wakef ad loc)

instrēnŭē, *adv*, v instrenuus, a, um, *fin*

in-strēnŭus, a, um, *adj*, *not brisk, inactive, sluggish, spiritless* (poet and in post Aug prose) homo, Plaut Most 1, 2, 23. animus, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 68 dux, Suet Vesp 4. —*Adv* **instrēnŭē,** *without spirit* non instrenue moriens, Just 17, 2, 1

instrĕpito, are, *v n freq* [instrepo], *to make a noise* anywhere (late Lat) floribus instrepitans (apis), *humming over the flowers*, Ven. Carm 3, 9, 26

in-strĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3, *v n*, *to make a noise* anywhere, *to sound, resound, rattle, clatter, creak* (mostly poet and post class) sub pondere faginus axis Instrepat, * Verg G 3, 172 dentibus *to gnash*, Claud Cons. Mall Theod 222 —With a Gr *acc*, *to make resound, to utter* lamentabiles questus, App M 2, p 126, 36 (but in Liv 4, 43 *fin*, the correct read is increparet)

instrictus, a, um, *Part*, from instringo

in-strīdo, ĕre, *v n*, *to hiss in* a place (poet) fax instridens pelago, Sil. 14, 435

in-stringo, nxi, ictum, 3, *v a* **I.** *To bind, gird1e, fasten, chain* (rare, not ante Aug) aliquem vinculis Quint Decl 5, 16 adhuc feralibus amiculis instrictus, App M 10, p 244, 14.—*Absol*, Isid 19, 10, 1 —**II.** Of a weapon, *to draw, brandish, employ in attack* nam si gladium instrinxit, quid dubium est quin occidendi animo percusserit? Mos et Rom Leg Coll 1, 6, 3 —**III.** Trop, *to stimulate, incite* divino spiritu instrictus, Liv 5, 15, 10 Drak *N cr*, so, uxor dolore, App M 8, p 211, 9, p 225, 9 (Hild, instinctus) haec admonitio Tauri non modo non repressit sed instrinxit etiam nos ad elegantiam Graecae orationis affectandam, Gell 17, 20, 7 Hertz

instructē, *adv*, v instruo *fin*

in-structĭlis, e, *adj*, *not compound* (late Lat) anima, Tert Anim 14

in-structĭo, onis, *f*, *a constructing, erecting, building* **I.** Lit novi balinei, Trajan ad Plin Ep 10, 35 tubulorum in cloacas, i e *a sinking into, insertion*, Vitr 5, 9 —**B.** Transf, *an arranging, planting, setting in array* signorum, Cic Caec 15, 43, cf Front Strat 2, 3, 4 militum, Auct Her 3, 10, 18 —In *plur*, Amm 28, 1 —**II.** Trop, *instruction* (syn doctrina, institutio, disciplina) futuri temporis pro instructione (al. per structionem), Arn 5, 167

instructor, ōris, *m* [instruo], *a preparer* convivii, Cic post Red in Sen 6, 15

instructūra, ae, *f* [id.] **I.** Lit, *a building in, enclosure, barrier*, Gromat Vet p 347, 8 —*Plur*, Gromat Vet p 255, 25, p 349, 14.—**II.** Transf **A.** *Array, order of battle* Macedonum, Front. Strat 2, 3, 17 —**B.** *Arrangement, construction* of discourse, Fronto ad M Caes 2, ep 1

1. instructus, a, um, *P a*, v instruo *fin*

***2. instructus,** ūs, *m* [instruo], *arrangement, preparation* (syn. apparatus) oratio eodem est instructu ornatuque comitata, Cic de Or 3, 6, 23

instrūmentum, i, *n* [id], *an implement* of any kind, *a utensil, tool, instrument* (class) **I.** Lit militare, Caes B G 6, 30; culinarum argentea, Just 38, 10, 4 crudelia jussae instrumenta necis, Ov M 3, 698 —**2.** Esp, *sing collect*, *instruments, apparatus material, stock, furniture* (freq and class) instrumentum ac ornamenta villae, Cic Dom 24, 62 orationes magna impensâ magnoque instrumento tueri, id Verr 2, 3, 21, § 53 belli instrumentum et apparatus, id. Ac. 2, 1, 3 rusticum, Phaedr 4, 4, 24, Val Max. 4, 4, 6 hostium spolia, monumenta imperatorum, decora atque ornamenta fanorum, in instrumento atque in supellectile Verris nominabuntur, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 44, § 97, cf. Pall 1, 43, 1 hibernorum, Caes. B C 5, 31 bellicum, Liv 42, 53, 4 nauticum, id. 30, 10, 3 venatorium, Plin. Ep 3, 19, 3 piscationis, Paul Sent. 3, 6, 41 —Esp, in law, *the personalty, chattels*, or *stock* of a farm, business, trade, etc. fundo legato, neque instrumentum fundi ad legatarium pertinet, Paul Sent 3, 6, 34 instrumento cauponio legato, ea debentur, quae in caupo nis usum parata sunt, velut vasa, id. ib 3, 6, 61 pistoris, id ib § 64 medici, Dig 33, 7, 18, § 10, cf in fanis alia vasorum sunt et sacrae supellectilis, alia ornamentorum, quae vasorum sunt instrumenti instar habent, quibus sacrificia conficiuntur, *apparatus*, Macr S 3, 11, 5 —**II.** Trop **A.** Of writings, *an instrument, document, record* opus est intueri omne litis instrumentum, Quint 12, 8, 12 aerearum tabularum tria milia instrumentum imperii pulcherrimum ac vetustissimum, Suet. Vesp 8 publici instrumenti auctoritas, id Calig 8 emtionis, Dig 24, 1, 58 si scriptum fuerit instrumento, promisisse aliquem, Paul Sent 5, 7, 2 instrumentorum obligatio desideratur, id. ib 2, 17, 13 —**B.** *Store, provision, supply, means, assistance, furtherance*, etc oratoris, *provision, supply*, Cic de Or 1, 36, 165 causarum, id ib 2, 34, 146 —*Absol* quid viatici, quid instrumenti satis sit, i e *for a journey*, Cic Att 12, 32, 2 instrumenta ad obtinendam sapientiam, *means*, id Leg 1, 22, 59 virtutis, id Cat 2, 5, 9 naturae, id. Brut 77, 268 graviorum artium, id ib 97 dicendi, Quint 12, 11, 24 ciborum, i e *organs of digestion*, Plin 7, 50, 51, § 168 —**C.** *Ornament, embellishment* felices ornent haec instrumenta libellos, Ov Tr 1, 1, 9 anilia, *apparel, dress*, id M 14, 766, Suet. Aug 73

in-strŭo, xi (*perf sync.* instruxti, Plaut Mil 4, 1, 34), ctum, 3, *v a*, *to build in* or *into*, *to build, erect, construct* (class) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen contabulationem in parietes, Caes B C 2, 9 tubulos in earum (cloacarum) parietibus, Vitr 5 9, 7 muros, Nep Them 6 aggerem, Tac H 2, 22 —**B.** In partic. **1.** *To set in order, draw up in battle array* legiones, Plaut Am 1, 1, 66 aciem, Cic Mur 9, 22, id Phil 4, 5, 11 contra copias praesidia vestrosque exercitus, id. Cat 2, 11 *init* —*Absol* ad instruendum spatium, Liv 9, 37, 3, 10, 19, 15, 24, 48, 11 insidias in loco aliquo, *to lay an ambush*, id Clu 66, 190, cf quem insidiis instruendis locum? Liv 6, 23, 6 acies circa vallum, id 3, 22, 5 ad hunc modum aciem, Caes B C 3, 88 postremo in plures ordines, Liv 8, 8, 4 naves, Just 5, 4, 1 —**2.** *To prepare, make ready, furnish, provide, to equip fit out* (with necessaries) domum, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 5, § 9 instruere et parare convivium omnibus rebus, id ib 2, 4, 27, § 62 mensas, Verg A 3, 231, Ov M 8, 571 agrum, *to stock, furnish*, Liv 6, 5, 5 hortos, Col 11, 2, 25, Plin. Ep 8, 18, 11 frumento et stipendio victorem, Just 6, 6· et dotare filiam, Suet Vesp 14 mulieri aurum atque ornamenta, Plaut Mil 4, 1 35 instruit focum provincia, Juv 5, 97 socios simul instruit armis, Verg A 8, 80 concubinas securibus peltisque, Suet Ner 44 Xerxes bellum per quinquennium instruxit, Just. 2, 10, 12, 8, 5, 2 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen., *to procure, provide for, prepare for, furnish* accusationem, Cic Clu 6 causam, Plin Ep 10, 85 in instruendo (orationem) dissipatus, *in arranging*, Cic Brut 59, 216 se, *to furnish, prepare one's self* ad judicium nondum se satis instruxerat, id Verr 2, 4, 19 neque spatium erat instruendi bellum, Just. 8, 5, 2 —**B.** In partic, *to provide with information, to teach, instruct* (oratores) parum his artibus instructos vidimus, Cic Brut 59, 214 judicem notitiâ rerum, Quint 4, 2, 24 juvenes salubribus praeceptis, Petr 140 aliquem scientiâ alicujus rei, Quint. prooem § 23, cf id. 1, 10, 5, 2, 4, 20, 2, 5, 1 al —*Absol*, Just praef 4 (but in Cic Cael. 30, 72, the true reading is instituimur) —**2.** *To plan, devise* magnas res hic agito in mentem instruere, Plaut Rud 4, 2, 31 instruendae fraudi intentior, Liv 23, 35, 14 insidias

mihi, Cat. 18 (21), 7.—Hence, **instructus,** a, um, *P. a., ordered, drawn up; furnished, provided* with any thing. **A.** Lit.: exercitus ita stetit instructus, ut, etc., Liv. 4, 18: acies, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: domicilia rebus iis omnibus, quibus, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: instructa et exornata domus, *provided with necessaries,* id. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 84: instructae ornataeque naves, id. ib. 2, 5, 51, § 133: instructae atque ornatae omnibus rebus copiae, id. de Imp. Pomp. 8: omnibus rebus instructum et paratum convivium, id. Verr. 2, 4, 27.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Arranged, prepared; instructed:* jam instructa sunt mihi in corde consilia omnia, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 7: res satis scite instructae et compositae, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 39: ad permovendos animos instructi et parati, id. Or. 5: ad mortem contemnendam, id. Fin. 2, 17: ad dicendum instructissimus, id. de Or. 3, 8.—**2.** *Instructed, versed in:* in jure civili, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249: omnibus ingenuis artibus, id. ib. 1, 16, 73: a jure civili, ab historia instructior (v. ab), id. Brut. 43.—In a bad sense: accusatores instructi et subornati, *prepared, instructed,* Cic. Vatin. 1, 3: vitiis instructior, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 25.—*Adv.:* **instructē,** *with great preparation;* only *comp.:* ludos opulentius instructius facere, Liv. 1, 35, 7: instructius accusare, App. Mag. 34, p. 296.

in-stŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj., not studious, regardless of* a thing; with *gen.* (post-class.): medicinae, App. Mag. p. 293, 28.

in-stŭpĕo, ēre, *v. n., to be torpid, numb;* only in *part. pres.:* membro instupente, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 38.

insuāsăbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [2. in-suadeo], *the incapacity to be persuaded,* Hier. Eph. 5, 6.

***insuāsum,** i, *n., a kind of dark color:* quia tibi insuaso infecisti pallulam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 16; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 111 Müll.

in-suāvis, e, *adj., unpleasant, disagreeable* (class.): herba cibo non insuavis, Plin. 24, 16, 97, § 154: vita, Cic. Att. 10, 4: voces, Gell. 18, 11.—*Comp.:* quid insuavius quam clamor? Auct. Her. 3, 12.—*Sup.:* insuavissima littera, Cic. Or. 49, 163.

insuāvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [insuavis], *unpleasantness, disagreeableness* (post-class.): per insuavitatem medentur, Tert. ad Martyr. 3; Poen. 10: dictionis, Gell. 1, 21, 4; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 19, 115.

in-subdĭtīvus, a, um, *adj., not counterfeit, not supposititious* (late Lat.): matris semen, Tert. adv. Val. 27 *fin.*

Insŭber, bris, *adj.* (Insubris for Insuber, Spart. Julian. 1; *gen. plur.* Insubrium, Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 77: Insubrum, id. 3, 17, 21, § 125), *of or belonging to Insubria, a country in the neighborhood of Milan, Insubrian:* eques, Liv. 22, 6, 3.—*Subst.:* **Insŭber,** *an Insubrian:* Insuber quidam fuit, Cic. Pis. 15, 34.—*Plur.:* **Insŭbres,** ium, *m., the Insubrians,* Cic. Balb. 14, 32; Liv. 30, 18, 1; 5, 34, 9; Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124 sq.

insŭbĭdē, *adv.,* v. insubidus *fin.*

in-sŭbĭdus, a, um, *adj., stupid, foolish* (post-class.), Gell. 19, 9, 9: vultus, Lampr. Commod. 17, 3: scitamenta, Gell. 18, 8, 1.—*Comp.,* Gell. 6, 1, 2; 13, 20, 4.—*Adv.:* **insŭbĭdē,** *stupidly, foolishly* (post-class.): aliquid non insubide introspicere, Macr. S. 7, 14, § 3: disserere, Gell. 1, 2, 4.

in-subjectus, a, um, *adj., unsubjected, unsubdued,* Prud. Ham. 699.

Insŭbres, v. Insuber.

insubsĭdĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-subsidior], *unsupported,* Vulg. Esdr. 3, 9, 11.

in-substantīvus, a, um, *adj., unsubstantial,* Ambros. Hexaëm. 1, 2, 7; Interpr. Iren. 1, 10.

in-subtīlis, e, *adj., not fine, not subtle* (post-class.): ratio, Dig. 30, 1, 11.—*Adv.:* **insubtīlĭter,** *without subtlety:* dicere, Dig. 2, 14, 7, § 6; 28, 5, 1.

insŭbŭlum, i, *n.,* for insilia, *the treadle of a weaver's loom,* acc. to Isid. Orig. 19, 29, 1.

insubvertĭbĭlis, e, *not to be overturned* (eccl. Lat.), Anon. (Hilar.) in Job, 11, p. 186.

insūco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. in-sucus], *to soak in, to steep* (a favorite word of Columella): lanam vino, Col. 7, 4, 5; 7, 5, 18; 9, 13, 5: panem ex mulso, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8, 77.

in-sūdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n., to sweat in, on,* or *at* any thing (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: quis (libellis) manus insudet vulgi, Hor. S. 1, 4, 72: labori, Calp. Ecl. 5, 10.—**II.** In gen., *to sweat:* si corpus dormientis insudat, Cels. 1, 4, 6; 2, 2.

‡**in-sūdus,** a, um, *adj., dry:* insudus ἄνυδρος, ἄβροχος, Gloss. Philox.

***insuēfactus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. in-sueo-facio], *accustomed, habituated* (= assuetus): equi, Caes. B. G. 4, 24, 3.

in-suesco, suēvi, suētum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* (insuerat, Tac. A. 4, 57), *to accustom, habituate* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** *Neutr., to accustom* or *habituate one's self, to become accustomed to* a thing; constr. with *dat.,* with *ad,* or *inf.* (α) With *dat.:* corpori, Tac. A. 11, 29.—(β) With *ad:* ad disciplinam militiae insuescere militem nostrum, Liv. 5, 6.—(γ) With *inf.:* mentiri, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 30: largiri, Sall. J. 8, 2: amare, potare, id. C. 11, 6.—**II.** *Act., to accustom* or *habituate* one *to* a thing; constr. *aliquem aliquid* or *aliqua re.* (α) *Aliquem aliquid:* insuevit pater optimus hoc me Ut fugerem, Hor. S. 1, 4, 105.—(β) *Aliquem aliqua re:* aquâ pecus, Col. 6, 4.—*Pass.:* sic insuesci debent, ut, id. 11, 3: ita se a pueris insuetos, Liv. 24, 48, 6.

insuētē, *adv.,* v. 2. insuetus *fin.*

insuētūdo, inis, *f.* [2. insuetus], *a being unaccustomed to* (post-class.): cibi, Spart. Sev. 16, 2.

1. insuētus, a, um, *Part.,* from insuesco.

2. in-suētus, a, um, *adj., unaccustomed* (class.). **I.** *Act.* **A.** *Not accustomed to, unused to* a thing; constr. with *gen., dat., ad,* or *inf.* (α) With *gen.:* insuetus contumeliae, Cic. Att. 2, 21: laboris, Caes. B. G. 7, 30, 4: hujus generis pugnae, id. B. C. 1, 44, 3: navigandi, id. ib. 5, 6, 3: operum, id. B. C. 3, 49: male audiendi, Nep. Dion. 7: moris ejus insueta, Liv. 6, 34, 6; 3: libertatis, Sall. H. 1, 115 Dietsch.—**B.** *Inexperienced in, unacquainted with* a thing: rerum majorum, Auct. Her. 4, 4.—(β) With *dat.:* insuetus moribus Romanis, Liv. 28, 18, 6: insuetae operi manus, Tib. 1, 4, 48.—(γ) With *ad:* eques ad stabilem pugnam, Liv. 31, 35, 6: ad tale spectaculum, *not used to,* id. 41, 20, 11: corpora ad onera portanda, Caes. B. C. 1, 78, 2.—(δ) With *inf.:* vera audire, Liv. 31, 18, 3: vinci, id. 4, 31, 4.—**II.** *Pass., to which one is not accustomed, unusual:* insueta liberae civitati species, Liv. 30, 37, 8: haec, quibus insolita atque insueta sunt, Graeci timeant, id. 38, 17, 5: limen Olympi, Verg. E. 5, 56: iter, id. A. 6, 16: solitudo, Liv. 3, 52: insuetos foetus animalia edere, *monsters,* id. 28, 21, 16.—**insuēta,** *n. plur.,* as *adv.:* insueta rudentem (i. e. insolito more), Verg. A. 8, 248.—*Adv.:* **insuētē,** *contrary to custom* (post-class.): immorari, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 3, 54.—*Comp.:* insuetius perscrutari, Aug. Ep. 3.

insuffĭcĭens, entis, *adj.* [2. in-sufficio], *insufficient* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Hermog. 15.

insuffĭcĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [insufficiens], *insufficiency* (late Lat.), Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 4; Boëth. Cons. Phil. 3, pros. 3.

insufflātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [insufflo], *a blowing into* (post-class.): aceti naribus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 136.

in-sufflo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to blow* or *breathe into* or *upon* (post-class.): insufflavit in faciem ejus flatum vitae, Tert. Res. Carn. 5; Prud. περὶ στεφ. 10, 9, 19: per fistulam os plenum vino, Veg. 2, 21: ei spiritum, Vulg. Sap. 15, 11.—*Absol.,* Vulg. Johan. 20, 22.

1. insŭla, ae, *f.* [in-sul; cf. con-sul, prop. in-land]. **I.** *An island, isle,* whether formed by the sea, a lake, or a river: insulam Britanniam, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 2; id. de Imp. Pomp. 11 *fin.;* id. Verr. 2, 4, 64, § 144; Verg. A. 1, 159; 3, 211: in lacu, Cic. Mil. 27, 74: Rheni amnis, Tac. G. 29; Ov. F. 1, 292: in medio flumine nata, Gai. Inst. 2, 72 al.—**B.** Transf.: apud fustitudinas ferricrepinas insulas, i. e. *the mills in which, as a punishment, slaves were forced to grind,* Plaut. As. 1, 1, 18.—**II.** *A house for poor people, which was let out in portions to several families;* opp. domus, which was the mansion of a rich family, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66: intellego Clodii insulam esse venalem, id. Cael. 7, 17; Tac. A. 6, 45; 15, 43; Suet. Tib. 48; id. Caes. 41; Mart. 4, 37, 4 al.; sometimes also of a *single lodging* in such a house, Suet. Ner. 38; cf. Preller, Regionen der Stadt Rom, p. 86 sq.; Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 146 sq. 2d edit.—**III.** *A temple* (eccl.); cf. Is. Voss. ad Just. 32, 2, 2.

2. Insŭla, ae, *f., nom. prop., a part of Syracuse cut off from the rest by a narrow arm of the sea, which was bridged,* Liv. 24, 21, 6; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52, § 117.

insŭlānus, a, um, *adj.* [insula], *of* or *belonging to an island:* preces, *offered by islanders,* Sid. Ep. 9, 3; Pacat. Pan. Theod. 23, 3.—Hence, *subst.:* **insŭlānus,** i, *m., an islander,* Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45.

insŭlāris, e, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to an island, insular* (post-class.): insulari poena multavit, i. e. *punished him with banishment to an island,* Amm. 15, 7, 2: solitudo, id. 14, 5, 3; 24, 2, 9 al.—**II. insŭlāres,** *m. plur., keepers of a temple,* Just. 32, 2, 2.

insŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A tenant of an* insula (post-Aug.), Petr. 95; Dig. 1, 15, 4; cf.: CERDO INSVLAR., Inscr. Orell. 2926.—**II.** *A slave who had charge of an* insula, *and collected the rents,* Dig. 50, 16, 203; 7, 8, 16; 14, 3, 5 al.

insŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *made into an island, insulated* (post-class.): terrae, App. de Mundo, p. 73; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 2.

insulcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [in-sulco], *a furrowing, making furrows* in the ground, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. Mai. 1, 20.

in-sulco, 1, *v. a., to furrow, make furrows:* sulcat, insulcat, Not. Tir. p. 155.

insŭlensis, e, *adj.* [insula], *of* or *belonging to an island, insular* (late Lat.): a insulense ad continentem, Sol. 54 dub.

insŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of islands* (late Lat.): mare Persicum, Amm. 23, 6, 10 al.

insulsē, *adv.,* v. insulsus *fin.*

insulsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [insulsus], *tastelessness, insipidity, silliness, absurdity* (class.): insipientia insulsitasque, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 11: villae, Cic. Att. 13, 29: harum rerum, id. ib. 5, 11 *init.:* Graecorum, id. Rab. Post. 13: orationis, id. Brut. 82, 284; Quint. 5, 13, 38.

insulsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-salsus], *unsalted, insipid.* **I.** Lit.: amurcâ insulsâ perfundunt sulcos, Col. 2, 9: gula, *that longs for tasteless things,* Cic. Att. 13, 31, 4.—*Comp.:* cibus insulsior, Hier. Ep. 22, 40.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Bungling, awkward:* Tyndaris illa bipennem insulsam et fatuam dextra laevaque tenebat, Juv. 6, 658.—**B.** *Tasteless, insipid, silly, absurd:* non insulsum huic ingeniumst, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 79: est etiam in verbo positum non insulsum genus (ridiculi), Cic. de Or. 2, 64: multa (in sermone) nec illitterata, nec insulsa esse videntur, id. Fam. 9, 16: adulescens, id. Cael. 29: acuti, nec insulsi hominis sententia, id. Tusc. 1, 8.—*Sup.:* insulsissimus homo, Cat. 17, 12.—As *subst.:* **insulsae,** ārum, *f.* (sc. mulieres), *silly creatures,* Cic. Att. 9, 10, 2.—*Adv.:* **insulsē,** *tastelessly, insipidly, foolishly, absurdly:* aliquid facere, Cic. Att. 15, 4: insulse, arroganter dicere, id. ib. 5, 10: non insulse interpretari, *not amiss, not badly,* id. de Or. 2, 54.—*Comp.:* nihil potest dici insulsius, Gell. 16, 12.—*Sup.:* haec etiam addit insulsissime, Gell. 12, 2, 6.

insultābundus, a, um, *adj.* [insulto], *insulting, full of scorn* (late Lat.), Aug. Ep. 86 ad Casul.

insultātĭo, ōnis, *f.* **I.** Lit., *a springing* or *leaping over* or *on,* Sol. 52, 20.—**II.** Trop., *insolent behavior* towards any one, *a scoffing, reviling, insulting,* Quint. 8, 5, 11: nihil insultatione barbarorum intolerantius, Flor. 4, 12, 36.

insultātōrĭē, *adv.,* v. insultatorius *fin.*

insultātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [insulto], *scornful, mocking, insulting* (late Lat.): verbum, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10.—*Adv.:* **insultātōrĭē,** *scornfully, insultingly,* Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

insultātrix, īcis, *f.* [insultator], *she that scoffs at, reviles, insults* (late Lat.), Hier. in Isa. 5, 23, 1.

insulto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [insilio], *to spring* or *leap at* or *upon* a thing, *to leap, bound, jump, spring.* **I.** Lit.: fores calcibus, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 54: floribus, Verg. G. 4, 11: sub armis Insultare solo, id. ib. 3, 116: busto, Hor. C. 3, 3, 40: fluctibus insultavere carinae, Ov. M. 1, 133: Batavi dum insultant aquis, Tac. A. 2, 8: rogis, Prop. 2, 8, 20 (2, 8, b. 4 M.).—(β) With *acc.:* nemora avia matres Insultant thiasis, Verg. A. 7, 580.—(γ) *Absol.:* fremit aequore toto Insultans sonipes, Verg. A. 11, 599.—**II.** Trop., *to behave insolently towards* any one, *to scoff at, revile, abuse, taunt, insult:* alicui in calamitate, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50: dominis, Liv. 1, 48, 2: alicui per contumelias, id. 3, 62, 1: adversis rebus eorum, id 36, 29, 9: jacenti, Ov. Tr. 2, 571: casibus alicujus, id. ib. 5, 8, 4.—(β) With *acc.:* multos bonos, Sall. Fragm. ap. Don. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 54; Serv. Verg. A. 9, 643: patientiam et segnitiam cujuspiam, Tac. A. 4, 59.—(γ) With *in* and *acc.:* in rem publicam, Cic. Mil. 32: in omnes, id. N. D. 2, 29.—(δ) With *abl.:* morte mea, *at my death,* Prop. 3, 6 (4, 5), 24.—(ε) *Absol.:* quippe impune se insultaturos, Liv. 2, 45: cernis ut insultent Rutuli, *exult,* Verg. A. 10, 20.

***insultūra,** ae, *f.* [id.], *a springing* or *leaping at* or *upon* a thing (opp. desultura), Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 8.

insultus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a scoffing, reviling, insult* (eccl. Lat.): insultus et saevae jurgia turbae, Poet. ap. Lact. Carm. de Pass. Chr. 30.

(**insŭlŭla,** ae, *f.*, false reading for insula, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 37, § 85 Lamb.)

in-sum, fui, esse, *v. n.*, *to be in* or *upon.* **I.** Lit.: meo patri torulus inerit aureus sub petaso, Plaut. Am. prol. 144: nummi octingenti aurei in marsupio infuerunt, id. Rud. 5, 2, 26: nec digitis anulus ullus inest, Ov. F 4, 658: comae insunt capiti, id. Am. 1, 14, 32: inerant lunaria fronti cornua, id. M. 9, 687.—**II.** Trop., of abstract things, *to be contained in, to be in, to belong* or *appertain to.* (α) With *in:* superstitio, in qua inest inanis timor deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 42: imagines divinitate praeditas inesse in universitate rerum, id. ib. 1, 43: in vita nihil insit, nisi, etc., id. Fam. 5, 15: vitium aliquod inesse in moribus, id. Off. 1, 37, 13.—(β) With *dat.:* quibus artibus prudentia major inest, Cic. Off. 1, 2: cui virile ingenium inest, Sall. C. 20, 11: huic homini non minor veritas inerat, id. ib 23, 2: tarda solet magnis rebus inesse fides, Ov. H. 17, 130.—(γ) *Absol.:* inest tamen aliquid, quod, etc., Cic. Phil. 11, 1: praecipue pedum pernicitas inerat, Liv. 9, 16: inerat contemptor animus, Sall J. 64, 1: inerat conscientia, derisui fuisse nuper falsum e Germania triumphum, Tac. Agr. 39.

in-sūmo, mpsi, mptum, 3, *v. a.*, *to take for* any thing; hence *to apply to, expend upon.* **I.** Lit. (α) *In aliquid:* ut nullus teruncius insumatur in quemquam, Cic. Att. 5, 17, 2: sumptum in aliquam rem, id. Inv. 2, 38, 113: sestertios tricenos in cenam, Gell. 2, 24, 11.—(β) With *dat.:* paucos dies reficiendae classi, Tac A. 2, 53.—(γ) With *abl.:* non est melius quo insumere possis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 102.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To apply, employ, bestow:* operam frustra, Liv. 10, 18: operam libellis accusatorum, Tac. A. 3, 44: vitam versibus, id. Or. 9.—(β) With *in* and *abl.:* nec in evolvenda antiquitate satis operae insumitur, Tac. Or. 29.—(γ) With *ad:* omnis cura ad speculandum hoc malum insumitur, Plin. 9, 46, 70, § 153.—**B.** *To take to one's self, to take, assume:* interficiendi domini animum, Tac. A. 14, 44: medium latus, Stat. Th. 2, 39: dignas insumite mentes Coeptibus, id. ib. 12, 643.—**C.** *To use up, exhaust, weaken:* corpus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 2, 60: corporis virtutem, id. Acut. 2, 37, 213.

insumptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [insumo], *expense* (late Lat.): sportularum, Cod. Th. 6, 24, 3.—**II.** *Exhaustion:* corporis, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 38, 172.

insumptum, i, *n.* [id.], *expense:* sumptus, insumptum, Not. Tir. 68.

in-sŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to sew in* or *into, to sew up in.* (α) With *acc.:* aliquem in culleum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 25, 70; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 5: asinum jugulare, totisque vacuefactum praecordiis, per mediam alvum virginem insuere, App M. 6, p. 187.—*Pass.:* terga boum plumbo insuto, i. e. *the cestus,* Verg. A. 5, 405.—(β) With *dat.:* aliquem culleo, Sen. Clem. 1, 23, 1; Suet. Aug. 33: pilos vulneri, Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 99 (al. insuere): patrio tener (infans) insuitur femori, Ov. M. 3, 312: insutum vestibus aurum, *embroidered,* id. A. A. 3, 131.—(γ) *Absol.:* si Phryges insuerent, Tert. Hab. Muller. 1 (but in Liv. 40, 51, 2, the correct reading is imposuerat).

in-sŭper, *adv.* and *prep.* **I.** *Adv., above, on the top, overhead.* **A.** Lit.: cumulata videbis insuper esse aliis alia, Lucr. 6, 192: insuper bipedalibus trabibus immissis, Caes. B. G. 4, 17; id. B. C. 2, 9: montes insuper altos Imposuit, Verg. A. 1, 61: cumulatis in aquas sarcinis, insuper incumbebant, Liv. 22, 2, 8: eum muniunt undique parietes atque insuper camera, Sall. C. 55, 4.—**2.** *From above:* sed eam (manum) gravis insuper ictus Amputat, Luc. 3, 610: jugum insuper imminens, Liv. 21, 34, 6; Tac. G. 16.—**B.** Transf., *over and above, moreover, besides:* aut satisfaciat mihi, atque adjuret Insuper, etc., Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 8: parumne est quod amat, Ni sumptuosus insuper etiam siet, id. Merc. 4, 2, 1: etiam insuper defraudat, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 38: si id parum est, insuper poenas expetite, Liv. 3, 67, 4; cf.: stipendio etiam insuper imposito, id. 21, 1, 5: insuper quam, *besides that,* id. 23, 7: non negando minuendove, sed insuper amplificando ementiendoque, Suet. Caes. 66: haec insuper addidit, Verg. A. 2, 593: insuper habere, i. q. contemnere, *to make light of, to slight,* Gell. 1, 19; 4, 1; App. M. 1, p 107, 33; 4, 154, 7; Dig. 11, 7, 43; 34, 9, 17.—**II.** *Prep.* with *acc.* and *abl.*, *over, above.* **A.** With *acc.* (rare): insuper arbores trabem planam imponito, Cato, R. R. 18, 5: insuper eam exaequationem pila struatur, Vitr. 5, 12, 4.—**B.** With *abl.* (poet. and late Lat.): insuper his, campi quod rex habet ipse Latinus, Verg. A. 9, 274: quibus (trabibus) insuper transtra sustinent culmen, Vitr. 5, 1: quo (tigno) insuper collocata erat materies, id. 10, 21; cf. Hand, Turs. III. 383-387.

in-sŭpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be passed over.* **I.** Lit., *insurmountable:* transitus Alpium, Liv. 21, 23: via, id. ib. 36.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Unconquerable:* genus bello, Verg. A. 4, 40; cf.: caput bello, Ov. M. 12, 613.—Of a disease, *incurable:* valetudo, Plin. Ep. 2, 2.—**B.** *Unavoidable, inevitable:* fatum, Ov. M. 15, 807: necessitas fati, Gell. 13, 1.—*Adv.:* **insŭpĕrābĭlĭter,** *unconquerably,* Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 8.

insŭpĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-supero], *unconquered, unconquerable,* Max. Gall. 1, 34.

in-sŭpĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to pass over, surpass;* hence, *to conquer:* semper dux in proeliis insuperavi, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 3, Mai.

insupportābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *unsupportable* (eccl. Lat.), (Hilar.) Anon in Job, 1, 93

in-surgo, surrexi, rectum, 3, *v. n.* **I.** *To rise upon, to rise up* or *to:* insurgite remis, *rise on your oars,* i. e. *ply your oars vigorously,* Verg. A. 3, 560; 3, 207; 5, 189; so, remis insurgitur, Val. Fl. 2, 14: insurgit transtris, id. ib. 1, 450: nigro glomerari pulvere nubem Prospiciunt Teucri, ac tenebras insurgere campis, Verg. A. 9, 33: sibilat insurgens capiti, *raising its head,* Sil. 10, 546.—(β) With *acc.:* jugum (i. q. in jugum), App. M. 1, p. 103.—**II.** *To raise one's self, to rise, mount:* insurgat Aquilo, Hor. Epod. 10, 7: si forte prolapsus est, attolli et insurgere haud licitum, Tac. G. 39, 8: altior insurgens et cursu concitus heros, Verg. A. 12, 902: et (serpens) sibilat ore, Arduus insurgens, id. ib 11, 755: acuta silex Speluncae dorso insurgens, id. ib. 8, 233: inde colles insurgunt, Liv. 22, 4, 2: pone tergum insurgebat silva, Tac. A. 2, 16; so in fight, *to rise* for a blow: ostendit dextram insurgens Entellus, Verg. A. 5, 443: altior, Sil. 5, 294.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To rise, grow in power:* insurgere regnis alicujus, *to rise against,* i. e. *to aim at seizing one's kingdom,* Ov. M. 9, 444: Caesar insurgere paulatim, Tac. A. 1, 2: Romanas opes insurgere, id. ib. 11, 16.—**2.** Of waters, floods: vastius insurgens decimae ruit impetus undae, Ov. M. 11, 530: Atax usque eo solitus insurgere, ut se ipse non capiat, Mel. 2, 6, 6.—**3.** *To arise:* insurgunt fremitus, Val. Fl. 2, 82.—**4.** *To rise up, to rouse* or *bestir one's self:* invigilare publicis utilitatibus et insurgere, Plin. Pan. 66, 2.—**5.** Of speech, *to rise* above the level of ordinary language, *to become sublime:* Horatius insurgit aliquando, Quint. 10, 1, 96: augeri debent sententiae, et insurgere, id. 9, 4, 23: haec sunt, quibus mens pariter et oratio insurgant, id. 12, 2, 28; id 11, 3, 13.

‡ **insurrectĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [insurgo], *a rising up, insurrection:* insurrectio, ἐπανάστασις, Gloss. Philox.

in-susceptus, a, um, *adj.*, *not taken upon one's self:* vota, Albin. 1, 197.

in-suspĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *not thought of, unexpected* (eccl. Lat.); only *subst.* **1.** **insuspĭcābĭlis,** is, *m.*, *one unexpected, not thought of:* portavit diadema, Vulg. Sir. 11, 5.—**2.** *Plur.:* **insuspĭcābĭlia,** ium, *n.*, *fancies, imaginations:* insuspicabilia cordis, Vulg. Sir. 25, 9.

in-sustentābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *unbearable, intolerable* (late Lat.): dominatio, Lact. 7, 16, 4: dolor, id. Mort. Pers. 49; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 16, 100.

insŭsurrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [insusurro], *a whispering to, a suggesting* (late Lat.), Capit. Marc. Aur. 19, 11.

in-sŭsurro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to whisper in, into,* or *to; to insinuate, suggest.* **I.** Lit. (α) *Neutr.:* alicui, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 103: in aures, id. Q Fr. 1, 1, 4: ad aurem familiariter, id. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 107: modo insusurrans, Suet. Cal. 22.—*Impers.:* in aurem ejus insusurratum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 120.—(β) *Act.:* alicui cantilenam, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 8: vota diis, Sen. Ep. 10: insusurratum nomen, id. Brev. Vit. 14.—**II.** Transf.: non solum nauta significat, sed etiam Favonius ipse insusurrat, navigandi nobis tempus esse, *suggests to us, reminds us,* Cic. Ac. 2, 48, 147.

(**insūtīcius,** false reading for insiticius, App. M. 6, p 186.)

insūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from insuo.

in-tābesco, bui, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to waste away by degrees, to pine away.* **I.** Lit.: diuturno morbo, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 84 (B. and K. tabescentem): cum semel fixae cibo Intabuissent pupulae, Hor. Epod. 5, 39: vitis intabescit, Col. 4, 3: virtutem videant intabescantque relictā, Pers. 3, 38: dolori, *with grief,* Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 24.—**II.** Transf., *to melt away, dissolve:* ut intabescere flavae Igne levi cerae solent, Ov. M. 3, 487: lata plumbea funda Missa solet medio glans intabescere caelo, id. ib. 14, 826.

* **in-tactĭlis,** e, *adj.*, *that cannot be touched, intangible,* Lucr. 1, 437.

1. in-tactus, a, um, *adj.*, *untouched, uninjured, intact.* **I.** Lit.: cervix juvencae, *not broken to the yoke,* Verg. G. 4, 540: grex, id. A. 6, 38: boves, Hor. Epod. 9, 22: nix, Liv. 21, 36: exercitus integer intactusque, id. 10, 14: intactum aliquem inviolatumque dimittere, id 2, 12: integri intactique fugerunt, id. 5, 38; 21, 25: ferrō corpus, id. 1, 25: bello fines, id. 3, 26: vulnere miles, Sil. 7, 399: arx bellis, id. 2, 661: corpus ab vexatione, Liv. 7, 10: intactus profugit, Sall. J. 54 *fin.:* Britannus, *unsubdued,* Hor. Epod. 7, 7: Scythae perpetuo ab alieno imperio intacti, aut invicti, Just. 2, 3: fides, *unstained,* Stat. S. 5, 1, 77: vires, *unimpaired,* Curt. 9, 7: intactus superstitione, *free from superstition,* id. 4, 6: vir haud intacti religione animi, Liv. 5, 15: intactus infamiā, *of spotless integrity,* id. 38, 51: intacta invidiā media, id. 45, 35, 5: (triarii) per alios manipulos prope intacti evasere, id. 8, 10, 6: caput intactum buxo, Juv. 14, 194.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Untried, unattempted:* prorsus nihil intactum, neque quietum pati, Sall. J. 66; cf. bellum, *without combat,* id. ib. 83 *fin.:* novā intactāque ratione, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 65: Dryadum silvas saltusque sequamur Intactos, Verg. G. 3, 40: carmen, Hor. S. 1, 10, 66: thensauros Proserpinae intactos ad eam diem spoliavit, Liv. 29, 18, 4; cf.: sacrilegas admovere manus intactis illis thensauris, id. 29, 18, 8: intactis opulentior thesauris Arabum, Hor. C. 3, 24, 1.—Of a play not yet acted: esurit (Statius) intactam Paridi nisi vendat Agaven, Juv. 7, 87; cf: intactum dicere carmen, Stat. S. 1, 2, 238: intacta carmi-

na discens, id. ib. 3, 1, 67.—**B.** *Untouched, undefiled, chaste,* of virgins: Pallas, Hor. C. 1, 7, 5: cui pater intactam dederat, Verg. A. 1, 345: virgo, Cat. 62, 45: intactior omni Sabina, Juv. 6, 162; cf.: utinam publica saltem his intacta malis agerentur sacra, *not disgraced by these scandals,* Juv. 6, 336.

2. in-tactus, ūs, *m., intangibleness,* only in an interpolation in Lucr. 1, 454; cf. Lachm. and Munro ad loc.

intāmĭnābĭlis, e, *adj., undefilable* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. contr. adv. Leg. and Bleph. 1. 50.

intāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-tamino; whence contamino], *unsullied, undefiled:* virtus Intaminatis fulget honoribus, Hor. C. 3, 2, 18; Tert. Cor. Milit. 15 *init.*

in-tardo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a., to stay, abide* (late Lat.): intardans atque perseverans, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 4, 43; *part. pass. subst.:* intardata corporibus emovere, *chronic disorders,* id. ib. 2, 3, 70.

† **intectāmentum,** i, *n.* [intego], *the covering of a roof, roofing:* intectamentum, σκέπασμα στέγης, Gloss. Philox.

1. intectus, a, um, *Part.,* from intego.

2. in-tectus, a, um, *adj., uncovered, unclad.* **I.** Lit.: nuda, intecta corpora, Sall. H. 1, 59: semiruta moenia, domūs intectae, *unroofed,* id. ib. 2, 21: cetera intecti, *with no other covering,* Tac. G. 17: dux prope intectus, Tac. H. 5, 22: pedes, *uncovered,* i. e. *with only sandals on them,* id. A. 2, 59: corpus, id. H. 4, 77; cf.: nudum et intectum corpus, App. M. 10, p. 254: caput, Amm. 27, 10.—**II.** Trop., *unconcealed, open, frank* (opp. obscurus), Tac. A. 4, 1.

intĕgellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [integer], *pretty safe, tolerably uninjured:* συμβιωτής, Cic. Fam. 9, 10, 2; with castus, Cat. 15, 4.

intĕger, tĕgra, tĕgrum (long e in intēgri, intēgros, etc., Lucr. 1, 927; Verg. E. 4, 5; Hor. S. 2, 2, 113 al.), *adj.* [2. in and root tag-, tango], *untouched, unhurt, unchanged.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Undiminished, whole, entire, complete, perfect:* integer et plenus thensaurus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 12, 13: exercitus, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 148: annus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8: quarum (sublicarum) pars inferior integra remanebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: integris bonis exulare, Suet. Caes. 42: nec superstes Integer, Hor. C. 2, 17, 7: puer malasque comamque Integer, *with beard, and hair on his head,* Stat. Th. 8, 487: signa (litterarum), *unbroken,* Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 6.—*Adv.:* ad integrum, *wholly, entirely:* corpore carens, Macr. Som. Scip. 1, 6.—**B.** *Unimpaired, uninjured, unhurt, unwounded, unmutilated, unexhausted, sound, fresh, vigorous.* **1.** *Absol.:* adulescens cum sis, tum, cum est sanguis integer, Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 7: aetas, Ter. And. 1, 1, 45: cum recentes atque integri defessis successissent, Caes. B. C. 3, 94; so opp. defessi, id. B. G. 7, 41; opp. defatigati, id. ib. 7, 48; 5, 16; id. B. C. 3, 40; integris viribus repugnare, id. B. G. 3, 4: si ad quietem integri iremus, opp. onustus cibo et vino, Cic. Div. 1, 29: integra valetudo, id. Fin. 2, 20, 64: integrum se salvumque velle, id. ib. 2, 11, 33: omnibus rebus integros incolumesque esse, id. Fam. 13, 4: florentes atque integri, id. Planc. 35: integros pro sauciis arcessere, Sall. C. 60, 4; so opp. saucius, Cic. Mur. 25, 50: Horatius, Liv. 1, 25: nasus, Juv. 15, 56; 10, 288; so opp. truncus, Plin. 7, 11, 10, § 50: cecidit Cethegus integer, et jacuit Catilina cadavere toto, *not mutilated,* Juv. 10, 288: opes, opp. accisae, Hor. S. 2, 2, 113: mulier aetate integra, *in the flower of her age,* Ter. And. 1, 1, 45: corpora sana et integri sanguinis, Quint. 8 praef. § 19; tantum capite integro (opp. transfigurato), *unchanged,* Suet. Ner. 46: quam integerrimis corporibus cibum offerre, *free from fever,* Cels. 3, 4: antequam ex toto integer fiat, id. ib.: integra aetate ac valetudine, Suet. Tib. 10.—**2.** With *gen.:* integer aevi sanguis (= integri aevi sanguis, i. e. juvenilis vigor), Verg. A. 2, 638; 9, 255; Ov. M. 9, 441: integer annorum, Stat. Th. 1, 415 (cf. II. A. infra): deos aevi integros, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 255 (Trag. v. 440 Vahl.).—**3.** With *abl.:* fama et fortunis integer, Sall. H. 2, 41, 5: copiis integra (regio), id. ib. 1, 95: neque aetate neque corpore integer, Suet. Aug. 19: pectore maturo fuerat puer integer aevo, Ped. Albin. 3, 5: dum vernat sanguis, dum rugis integer annus, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 59.—**4.** With *a* (*ab*) and *abl.* (rare): a populi suffragiis integer, i. e. *who has not been rejected,* Sall. H. 1, 52 D.: cohortes integrae ab labore, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: gens integra a cladibus belli, Liv. 9, 41, 8.—**5.** Esp. in phrase ad or in integrum (sc. statum), *to a former condition* or *state:* potius quam redeat ad integrum haec eadem oratio, i. e. *to have the same story over again,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 8: quod te absente hic filius egit restitui in integrum aequum est, id. Phorm. 2, 4, 11: quos ego non idcirco esse arbitror in integrum restitutos, Cic. Clu. 36, 98; id. Fl. 32, 79: (judicia) in integrum restituit, Caes. B. C. 3, 1, 4.—**C.** *Not worn, fresh, new, unused:* ad integrum bellum cuncta parare, Sall. J. 73, 1: consilia, id. ib. 108, 2: pugnam edere, Liv. 8, 9, 13.—Hence, esp. *adv.:* de integro, ab integro, ex integro, *anew, afresh:* ut mihi de integro scribendi causa non sit, Cic. Att. 13, 27; id. Clu. 60, 167: acrius de integro obortum est bellum, Liv. 21, 8, 2: relata de integro res ad senatum, id. 21, 6, 5: columnam efficere ab integro novam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 147: magnus ab integro saeclorum nascitur ordo, Verg. E. 4, 5: recipere ex integro vires, Quint. 10, 3, 20: navibus ex integro fabricatis, Suet. Aug. 16.—**D.** *Untainted, fresh, sweet:* ut anteponantur integra contaminatis, Cic. Top. 18, 69: fontes, Hor. C. 1, 26, 6: sapor, id. S. 2, 4, 54: aper, opp. vitiatus, id. ib. 2, 2, 91.—**E.** *Not before attempted, fresh:* ex integra Graeca integram comoediam Hodie sum acturus, Ter. Heaut. prol. 4: alias ut uti possim causa hac integra, *this pretext as a fresh one,* id. Hec. 1, 2, 5: cum Plautus locum reliquit integrum, *not treated, not imitated,* id. Ad. prol. 9.

II. Trop. **A.** *Blameless, irreproachable, spotless, pure, honest, virtuous:* cum illo nemo neque integrior esset in civitate, neque sanctior, Cic. de Or. 1, 53: (homines) integri, innocentes, religiosi, id. Verr. 2, 4, 4, § 7: integerrima vita, id. Planc. 1: incorrupti atque integri testes, id. Fin. 1, 21: vitae, Hor. C. 1, 22, 1: integer urbis, *not spoiled by the city, untainted with city vices,* Val. Fl. 2, 374: vir a multis vitiis integer, Sen. de Ira, 1, 18, 3.—Of female chastity: loquere filiam meam quis integram stupraverit, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 47: narratque, ut virgo ab se integra etiam tum siet, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 70: quibus liberos conjugesque suas integras ab istius petulantia conservare non licitum est, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 14: virgines, Cat. 61, 36.—**B.** Of the *mind* or *disposition.* **1.** *Free from passion* or *prejudice, unbiassed, impartial:* integrum se servare, *to keep one's self neutral,* Cic. Att. 7, 26, 2: arbiter, Juv. 8, 80: scopulis surdior Icari Voces audit, adhuc integer, *untouched with love, heart-whole,* Hor. C. 3, 7, 21: bracchia et vultum teretesque suras Integer laudo, id. ib. 2, 4, 21.—**2.** *Healthy, sound, sane, unimpaired:* animi, Hor. S. 2, 3, 220: mentis, id. ib. 2, 3, 65; cf. mens, id. C. 1, 31, 18: a conjuratione, *without complicity in,* Tac. A. 15, 52: integrius judicium a favore et odio, Liv. 45, 37, 8.—**C.** *New* to a thing, *ignorant* of it: rudem me discipulum, et integrum accipe, Cic. N. D. 3, 3: suffragiis integer, Sall. H. 1, 52 Dietsch.—**D.** *In which nothing has yet been done, undecided, undetermined:* integram rem et causam relinquere, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 13: rem integram ad reditum suum jussit esse, id. Off. 2, 23, 82: integram omnem causam reservare alicui, id. Fam. 13, 4, 2: ea dicam, quae ipsi, re integra saepe dixi, id. Mur. 21: ut quam integerrima ad pacem essent omnia, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: offensiones, *not yet cancelled,* Tac. A. 3, 24: integrum est mihi, *it is still in my power, I am at liberty,* Cic. Att. 15, 23: loquor de legibus promulgatis, de quibus est integrum vobis, id. Phil. 1, 10: non est integrum, Cn. Pompeio consilio jam uti tuo, id. Pis. 24: ei ne integrum quidem erat, ut, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 21, 62.—So, integrum dare, *to grant full power, to leave at liberty,* Cic. Part. 38.—*Adv.:* **intĕgrē.** **1.** Lit., *wholly, entirely:* mutare, Tac. H. 1, 52.—**2.** Trop. **a.** *Irreproachably, honestly, justly:* incorrupte atque integre judicare, Cic. Fin. 1, 9: in amicorum periculis caste integreque versatus, id. Imp. Pomp. 1.—*Comp.:* quid dici potest integrius, quid incorruptius, Cic. Mil. 22.—*Sup.:* Asiam integerrime administravit, Suet. Vesp. 4: procuratione integerrime functus, Plin. Ep. 7, 25.—**b.** *Purely, correctly:* integre et ample et ornate dicere, Cic. Opt. Gen. 4, 12: proprie atque integre loqui, Gell. 7, 11, 2.

in-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a., to cover:* villam, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 13: turres coriis, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: reliqua pars scrobis viminibus ac virgultis integebatur, id. ib. 7, 73: cum prima luce densa nebula saltum camposque intexit, Liv. 26, 17, 12; 27, 3, 3: casside crines, Stat. Th. 4, 303: Clitumnus flumina luco Integit, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 12), 25: statuas auro, Plin. 34, 4, 9, § 15: viam, *to arch over,* Inscr. ap. Grut. 150, 1.—**II.** *To protect:* vidit cum loci altitudine tum vallo etiam integi Romanos, Liv. 7, 23, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.

* **intĕgrasco,** 3, *v. inch. n.* [integro], *to renew itself, begin anew, break out afresh:* hoc malum integrascit, Ter. And. 4, 2, 5.

intĕgrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a renewing, restoring:* amantium irae amoris integratio, Ter. And. 3, 3, 23: rei familiaris, Symm. Ep. 3, 73.

intĕgrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a renewer, restorer:* veritatis, Tert. Ap. 46 *fin.*

intĕgrē, *adv.,* v. integer *fin.*

intĕgrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [integer], *the undiminished* or *unimpaired condition* of a thing. **I.** Lit. **A.** *Completeness, soundness:* corporis, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 34; 5, 14 *fin.*; cf.: valetudinis, id. Tusc. 5, 34: integritatis testes mihi desunt, i. e. testiculi, Phaedr. 3, 11: integritas, *freedom from fever,* Cels. 3, 5: saporis, Vitr. 8, 7.—**B.** Transf., *the whole* (opp. pars): cum pars movetur, quiescente integritate, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14, 8; id. S. 7, 16, 12: universa philosophiae, id. Somn. Scip. 2, 17, 17.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of the intellectual powers: non eandem esse vim neque integritatem dormientium, et vigilantium nec mente nec sensu, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52: integritas mentis, *soundness of mind,* Dig. 28, 1, 2.—**B.** *Blamelessness, innocence, integrity:* integritas atque innocentia, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 9: sic provinciae praefuit in pace, ut et civibus et sociis gratissima esset ejus integritas, id. Lig. 1: ut omnes aequitatem tuam, temperantiam, severitatem, integritatem laudent, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16: omnes ita de tua virtute, integritate, humanitate commemorant, ut, etc., id. ib. 1, 1, 13: vitae, Nep. Phoc. 1.—**C.** *Chastity* of females: mulierem summa integritate pudicitiaque existimari, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 25; cf. virginitatis, Flor. 2, 6.—**D.** *Purity, correctness* of language: Latini sermonis, Cic. Brut. 35.

intĕgrĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [id.], *soundness, integrity:* animi, Dig. 29, 1, 1.

intĕgro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make whole, renew.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *To restore, heal, repair:* amnes Integrant mare, *supply, keep full,* Lucr. 1, 1032: omnia debet enim cibus integrare novando, *to make or keep entire by renewing,* id. 2, 1146: ut mea ope opes Trojae integrem, Att. ap. Non. 127, 1 (Trag. Rel. v. 124 Rib.): elapsos in pravum artus, Tac. H. 4, 81.—**B.** *To renew, begin again:* integrare caedem, Sisenn. ap. Non. 127, 5: inimicitiam, Pac. ib. (Trag. Rel. v. 111 Rib.): pugnam, Liv. 1, 29: lacrimas, id. 1, 29: seditionem, id. 5, 25: bellum, Stat. Th. 8, 657: carmen, Verg. G. 4, 514: immania vulnera, i. e. *by relating,* Stat. Th. 5, 29.—**II.** Trop., *to recreate, refresh:* animus defessus audiendo aut admiratione integratur, aut risu novatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 17 *fin.:* modicis honestisque inter bibendum remissionibus refici integrarique animos ad, etc., Gell. 15, 2, 5.

intĕgŭlātus, a, um [2. in-tegula], *adj., not tiled* (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 128, 11.

intĕgŭmentum, i, *n.* [intego], *a covering.* **I.** Lit.: lanx cum integumentis, quae Jovi adposita fuit, *the plate-covers, lids,* Liv. 40, 59, 7 Weissenb. (al. lana cum integumentis, i. e. the pillows on which rested the heads of the statues of the gods): ea legio linteata ab integumento consaepti . . . appellata est, id. 10, 38, 12: vestis aut pellis, Aur. Vict. Orig. Gent. Rom. 13, 2: integumenta carnalia, Ambros. de Isaac et An. 4, 16.—**II.** Transf.

A. *That which conceals, a covering:* frontis, Cic. post Red. in Sen. 7, 15: flagitiorum, id. Cael. 20, 47: dissimulationis, Cic. de Or. 2, 86: ornamenta ejus ingenii per quaedam involucra atque integumenta perspexi, id. ib. 1, 35: nequitia frontis involuta integumentis, id. Pis. 6.—**B.** *That which protects, a defence, shelter:* corporis alicujus, *one's constant attendant*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 19: aetati meae, id. Trin. 2, 2, 32.

intellectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intellego], *synecdoche*, Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44.

intellectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], = θεωρητικός, *dependent on discernment, theoretical*, Aug. de Gen. ad Lit. 12, 7.

intellector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who understands*, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 13.

intellectŭālis, e, *adj.* [2. intellectus], *of* or *relating to the understanding, intellectual*, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 3, 1; Aug. de Gen. ad Lit. 12, 7.—*Adv.:* **intellectŭālĭter**, *intellectually*, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 5.

intellectŭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [intellectualis], *understanding*, Tert. Anim. 38 *fin.*

1. intellectus, a, um, *Part.*, from intellego.

2. intellectus, ūs, *m.* [intellego], *a perceiving, discerning.* **I.** Lit., *perception, discernment* by the senses: saporum, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 174: acrimoniae, id. 19, 8, 54, § 171: nec est intellectus ullus in odore vel sapore, i.e. *the poison cannot be perceived either by the taste or smell*, id. 11, 53, 116, § 280: intellectus in cortice protinus peritis, *good judges know a tree by its bark*, id. 16, 39, 76, § 196.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Understanding, comprehension:* quis neque boni intellectus neque mali cura, Tac. A. 6, 36: alicujus rei intellectum amittere, Sen. Ben. 3, 17: capere intellectum disciplinarum, Quint. 1, 1, 15: intellectu consequi aliquid, id. 2, 5, 22: elephantis intellectus sermonis patrii, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 1: nullum animal minus docile existimatur minorisve intellectus, id. 29, 6, 34, § 106: dissimulare intellectum insidiarum, Tac. A. 13, 38: intellectu carere, *to be unintelligible*, Quint. 1, 1, 28: rudis Corinthiorum, Vell. 1, 13, 5: intellectum habere, *to be understood:* hiems et ver et aestas intellectum ac vocabula habent, autumni perinde nomen ac bona ignorantur, Tac. G. 26.—**B.** *Meaning, sense, signification* of a word: verba quaedam diversos intellectus habent, ut cerno, Quint. 7, 9, 2: in obscenum intellectum sermo detortus, id. 8, 3, 44; id. 1, 7, 13.—**C.** *Knowledge* of a language, *understanding:* Latini sermonis intellectum habere, Gai. Inst. 3, 93.—**D.** *Understanding*, i. e. *the faculty of understanding, intellect:* per analogiam nostro intellectu et honestum et bonum judicante, Sen. Ep. 120: in errorem intellectum inducere, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 7, 3: intellectu carere, *to be without understanding*, Dig. 29, 2, 92: aliquem intellectum habere, . . . nullum intellectum habere, Gai. Inst. 3, 109.

intellĕgens, *P. a.*, v. intellego *fin.*

intellĕgenter, *adv.*, v. intellego *fin.*

intellĕgentĭa (intellĭg-), ae, *f.* [intellego], *the power of discerning or understanding, discernment, understanding, intelligence.* **I.** Lit.: Deus intellegentiam in animo inclusit, Cic. Univ. 3: intellegentia est, per quam animus ea perspicit, quae sunt, id. Inv. 2, 53: pars animi, rationis atque intellegentiae particeps, id. de Div. 1, 32, 70: infixam nostram intellegentiam capere, etc., id. N. D. 1, 19, 49 *fin.:* fretus intellegentia vestra dissero brevius, id. ib. 1, 19, 49: quod in nostram intellegentiam cadit, id. Off. 3, 4; 2, 9 *fin.:* ratione et intellegentia tenere aliquid, id. ib. 3, 17 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Understanding, knowledge:* quia difficilis erat animi, quid, aut qualis esset, intellegentia, nullum omnino animum esse dixerunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22: quae nos magis ad cognitionem intellegentiamque convertant, id. ib. 5, 24: juris, id. Phil. 9, 5: somniorum, *the knowledge of dreams*, i.e. *the art of interpreting dreams*, Just. 36, 2: eam calamitatem vestra intellegentia sedabit, *discrimination*, Ter. Hec. prol. 23.—(β) *Plur.:* rerum omnium quasi adumbratas intellegentias animo ac mente concipere, Cic. Leg. 1, 22.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Art, skill, taste, connoisseurship:* intellegentia in rusticis rebus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17: in homine intellegentiam esse, non avaritiam, id. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 46: pecuniae quaerendae, id. Inv. 1, 29.—**2.** *Perception, discernment* by the senses: in gustu et odoratu intellegentia, Cic. Ac. 4, 7.

intellĕgĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [intellego]. **I.** *That can be understood, intelligible, intellectual:* bonum (opp. intellegibile), Sen. Ep. 124, 2: causa, Amm. 20, 3: deus, Aug. Soliloq. 1, 1.—**II.** *Perceptible* to the senses, *sensible:* in corporis intellegibilis lineam (dyas) prima defluxit, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 19.—*Adv.:* **intellĕgĭbĭlĭter**, *intelligibly*, Aug. Ep. 218.

intellĕgo (less correctly **intellĭgo**), exi, ectum (intellexti for intellexisti, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 30; Cic. Att. 13, 32, 3: intellexes for intellexisses, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 81; *subj. perf.:* intellegerint, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 41, 23 Dietsch), 3, *v. a.* [inter-lego], *to see into, perceive, understand.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *To perceive, understand, comprehend:* qualem autem deum intellegere nos possumus nulla virtute praeditum, Cic. N. D. 3, 15, 38 Schoemann ad loc.: haec dumtaxat in Graecis intellego, quae ipsi, qui scripserunt, voluerunt a vulgo intellegi, Cic. de Or. 2, 14: puderet me dicere non intellegere, si vos ipsi intellegeretis, qui ista defenditis, id. N. D. 1, 39: corpus quid sit intellego, id. ib. 1, 26: quare autem in his vis deorum insit, tum intellegam cum cognovero, id. ib. 3, 24: quam sis audax hinc omnes intellegere potuerunt, quod, id. Rosc. Am. 31: magna ex parvis, id. Off. 1, 41: intellexi ex tuis litteris, te audisse, id. Att. 6, 9: de gestu intellego, quid respondeas, id. Vatin. 15: intellegere et sapere plus quam ceteros, id. Off. 2, 14: cernere aliquid animo atque intellegere, id. Top. 5: facile intellectu est, Nep. Dion. 9: intellegi necesse est: esse deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 17; id. Tusc. 3, 5: quocirca intellegi necesse est, in ipsis rebus invitamenta inesse, id. Fin. 5, 11.—In answers, intellego corresponds to our *I understand, go on, very well*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 63; Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 93.—*Abl. absol.:* intellecto; with *rel. clause:* quidam bonorum caesi, postquam, intellecto in quos saeviretur, pessimi quoque arma rapuerant, Tac. A. 1, 49: intellecto quantum bellum suscitaret, Just. 38, 3, 6.—**B.** In partic., *to have an accurate knowledge of* or *skill in* a thing, *to be a connoisseur:* faciunt intellegendo ut nihil intellegant, Ter. And. prol. 17: tametsi non multum in istis rebus intellego, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94: hoc nugatorium sciebam esse, ista intellegere, id. ib. 2, 4, 14, § 33: quoniam non intellexerunt in operibus domini, Lact. 4, 13, 18: illi qui linguam ejus intellegebant, Petr. S. 73, 3; Sen. Apoc. 5, 2.—**C.** *To distinguish:* oraculorum praestigias profani a veritate intellegere non possunt, Lact. 2, 16.—**D.** *To see, perceive, observe* by the understanding: vehementer nunc mihi est irata: sentio atque intellego, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 64: ubi neque cohortationes suas neque preces audiri intellegit, Caes. B. C. 2, 42: illi, ante inito, ut intellectum est, consilio, id. B. G. 2, 33: intellego, quid loquar, Cic. Lig. 5.—**E.** Of persons, *to understand, comprehend, judge rightly* (post-Aug.): quod Catonem aetas sua parum intellexisset, Sen. de Const. Sap. 1: quando Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis parum intellegebatur, Quint. 11, 1, 10; Vell. 2, 114, 5; Tac. A. 3, 3: quem legatum tribunus ita et intellexit et cepit, ut, etc., Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 5.—**F.** *To understand* a language: isti qui linguam avium intellegunt, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131 (Trag v. 83 Rib.): in iis linguis quas non intellegimus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116: quantum ego Graece scripta intellegere possum, id. de Or. 2, 13, 55: linguam ejus, Sen. de M. Claud. 5, 2; Petr. 73.—**G.** *To understand* by any thing, *to take* a thing *to mean.* **1.** With *in* or *sub* aliqua re, or *per* aliquid: illa est εὐταξία, in qua intellegitur ordinis conservatio, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 142: sub hoc themate intellegere non hoc, sed, etc., Sen. Contr. 9, 28, 10: intellego sub hoc verbo multa, id. ib. 1, 2, 15: per nemo homo, Donat. ad Ter. Eun 3, 5, 1: solem sub appellatione Jovis, Macr. S. 1, 23, 5: per sagittas vim radiorum, id. ib. 1, 17, 12.—**2.** With *two acc.:* non habeo quod intellegam bonum illud, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 41.—**3.** With *acc.* and *abl.:* consuetudo omnibus his nominibus Argesten intellegi, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 121.—**II.** Transf., *to perceive, discern* by the senses; *to see, feel, notice:* Alcumenam ante aedis stare saturam intellego, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 35: *Si.* Statum vide hominis, Callipho. . . . *Ca.* Bene confidenterque astitisse intellego, id. Ps. 1, 5, 41: illa quidem primo nullos intellegit ignes, Ov. M. 9, 456: frigus, Col. Arbor. 13: vestigia hominum intellegi a feris, Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 58; 28, 4, 14, § 55.—Hence, **intellĕgens**, entis, *P. a.*, *that has understanding* or *that understands* a thing; *intelligent, acquainted with.* **A.** In gen.: semperne vulgi judicium cum intellegentium judicio congruit? Cic. Brut. 49: intellegens dicendi existimator, id. ib 54: judicium, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 4: vir, id. Fin. 3, 5.—With *gen.:* cujusvis generis ejus intellegens, id. ib. 2, 20.—*Comp.:* aliquid intellegentiore mente discutere, Aug. Retract. 1, 19.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Intellegens alicujus, *that understands a person, rightly estimates his character:* intellegens principis nostri, cujus videbam hanc esse laudem, Plin. Ep. 6, 27, 2 Döring ad loc.—**2.** *Well skilled in matters of taste, a connoisseur:* signa pulcherrima quae non modo istum hominem, ingeniosum atque intellegentem, verum etiam quemvis nostrum, quos iste idiotas appellat, delectare possent; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 4: ut putetur in istis rebus intellegens esse, id. ib. 2. 4, 15, § 33.—*Adv.:* **intellĕgenter**, *intelligently:* ut amice, ut intelligenter, ut attente audiamur, Cic. Part. 8, 28: lectitare, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 3.

intellĭgo, v. intellego.

Intĕmĕlii (Intim-), ōrum, *m.*, *a people on the coast of Liguria, at the foot of the Maritime Alps*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15; Liv. 40, 41, 6; Tac. Agr. 7.—*Their capital, Albium Intemelium*, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48; Tac. H. 2, 13; Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 17.

intĕmĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-temero], *inviolable:* divinitas, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 3: laus, Epith. in Anth. Lat. T. II. p. 640, v. 71.

in-tĕmĕrandus, a, um, *adj.*, *that may not be profaned* or *violated:* Martia templa, Val. Fl. 5, 642.

intĕmĕrātē, *adv.*, v. intemeratus *fin.*

in-tĕmĕrātus, a, um, *adj.*, *undefiled, unviolated, inviolate, chaste, virgin, pure:* (Camilla) virginitatis amorem intemerata colit, Verg. A. 11, 584: fides, id. ib. 2, 143: munera, *pure gifts*, id. ib. 3, 177: Penelope, inter tot juvenes procos, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 23: quid enim per hos dies inausum intemeratumve vobis, Tac A. 1, 42: castra incorrupta et intemerata servare, id. H. 4, 58; id. A. 1, 49: ratis, Val. Fl. 4, 270: integrum et intemeratum beneficium, App Flor. 16: corpora, *unviolated*, Tac. A. 12, 34: intemeratior cunctis virginibus, Mart. Cap. 1, § 6: equae, Stat. Th. 2, 724.—*Adv.:* **intĕmĕrātē**, *incorruptly:* popularibus plausibus servire (al. intemperanter), Cod. Th. 15, 5, 3.

* **in-tempĕrābĭlis**, e, *adj.*, *not to be moderated*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 124 dub. (al. intemporalis).

in-tempĕrans, antis, *adj.*, *intemperate, immoderate.* **I.** Lit.: intemperans atque immoderata permixtio, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 11.—*Comp.*, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6, 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *That cannot govern himself, without moderation, extravagant, immoderate, intemperate:* intemperantis esse arbitror scribere, quod occultari velit, Cic. Ac. 1, 1: fui paulo intemperantior fortasse, quam debui, i.e. *I ought to have exhibited more moderation*, id. Vatin. 1: intemperans sum in ejus rei cupiditate, id. Att. 13, 26: intemperans militaris in forti viro gloria, id. Tusc. 2, 17: in augendo eo non alius intemperantior est, Liv. 36, 38: avidi atque intemperantes animi, id. 24, 25: in voluptates, Sen. Ira, 1, 3: ad vescendum, Aur. Vict. Epit. 6.—**B.** *Incontinent, profligate, debauched:* inter impudicas mulieres, et intemperantes viros versari, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68, § 160: libidinosa et intemperans adulescentia, id. de Sen. 9, 29: impurissima atque intemperantissima pecus, id. Pis. 29.—*Adv.:* **intempĕranter**, *immoderately, extravagantly, intemperately:* nimis iracunde hoc quidem, et valde intemperanter, Cic. Phil. 1, 5: intemperanter abuti et otio et litteris,

id. Tusc 1, 3 lacerare aliquem, Plin. Ep 1, 5 —*Comp* ne intemperantius opibus suis utatur, Cic Phil. 5, 18. insequi, Liv 31, 37 amare, Plin. Pan. 68 adesse adversus aliquem Suet. Claud 38 —*Sup* in temperantissime gloriari, App Mag p 321, 33

intempĕrantĭa, ae, *f* [intemperans], *want of mildness, intemperateness, inclemency* **I.** Lit caeli Sen. Const Sap 9, Col prooem 1, § 3 —**II.** Trop **A.** *Want of moderation, excess, extravagance, intemperance* omnium perturbationum fontem esse dicunt intemperantiam, Cic Tusc 4, 9, 22 menti inimica intemperantia, id. ib 4, 9, 22, id Agr 2, 36 libidinum, id. Off 1, 34 vini, *the immoderate use of wine*, Liv 44, 30 morbo et intemperantiā perire, Suet Tib 62 risūs, Plin. 11, 37, 80, § 205 litterarum, Sen Ep 106 linguae, Tac A. 4, 18 civitatis, donec unus eligatur, multos destinandi, id H 2, 1 legitima, said of a second marriage, Val Max. 2, 1, 3 —**B.** In partic., *want of moderation* in one's conduct towards others, *haughtiness, arrogance, insolence, impudence, insubordination* Pausaniae, Nep Arist 2, 3 suā intemperantiā, nimiāque licentiā, id. Eum 8, 2

intempĕrātē, *adv*, v intemperatus *fin*

in-tempĕrātus, a, um, *adj*, *untempered, inclement* **I.** Lit. quid ad caeli naturam intemperatius, Sen. Cons ad Helv 6, hence intemperatum vinum, *unmixed wine*, Cael. Aur Acut 3, 17, § 158 —**II.** Trop, *immoderate, intemperate* benevolentia, Cic. Lael 20 —*Adv* **intempĕrātē**, *intemperately* immoderate et in temperate vivere, Cic Univ 12

intempĕrĭae, arum, *f plur* [2 in temperies] *intemperateness, inclemency* **I.** Lit, of the weather calamitates in temperiasque prohibessis, Cato, R R. 141 —**II.** Trop, *folly, madness, insanity* Quae te intemperiae tenent? *What storm has got hold of you?* i e *what are you raving about?* Plaut Mil 2, 5, 24 larvae hunc atque intemperiae insaniaeque agitant senem, id. Aul 1, 1, 32, 4, 4, 15, id. Ep 3, 4, 39 intemperiarum pleni, *disquietude*, Gell. praef § 19

in-tempĕrĭes, ēi, *f*, *intemperateness, inclemency* **I.** Lit caeli, Liv 8, 18 aquarum, *immoderate rains*, id. 3, 31 —Hence, transf, *a tempest, storm*, i e *calamity* intemperies modo in nostram advenit domum, Plaut Capt 4, 4, 3 —**II.** Trop **A.** *Intemperate behavior, outrageous conduct, fury, madness, insanity, folly* amici, Cic Att 4, 6 cohortium, Tac H. 1, 64 mulierum, Gell. 1, 23, 11 intemperies ista quae μελαγχολια dicitur, id. 18, 7, 4 —*Plur* has ejus (Xanthippes) intemperies in maritum demirari, Gell 1, 17, 2 —**B.** In gen, *intemperance* ebrietatis, Just. 12, 13, 10

intempestīvē, *adv*, v intempestivus *fin*

intempestīvĭtas, ātis, *f* [intempestivus] *unseasonableness* mensis octavi, i e *a premature birth*, Gell 3, 16, 21

intempestīvĭter, *adv*, v intempestivus *fin*

in-tempestīvus, a, um, *adj*, *untimely unseasonable, inopportune, inconvenient* **I.** Lit postes intempestivos excisos credo, Plaut Most 3, 2, 141 imbres, Lucr 2, 873, 929, 6, 1101 amicitia numquam intempestiva est, Cic Lael. 6 epistula, id. Att 4 14 cupido Ov M 10 689 intempestivā turbantes festa Minervā, i e *by their unseasonable spinning* id. ib 4, 33 immodica et intempestiva libido, Vell 2, 68, 4 quid hoc joco intempestivius, Val Max 7, 8, 9 gula, *gratified at unseasonable times*, Suet. Vit 13 intempestivo partu extracto, *premature* Amm. 23 2, 17 —**II.** Transf, *that acts or does a thing unseasonably* anseres continuo clamore intempestivi, Plin 18, 35, 87 § 363 —*Adv* in two forms **1.** Form **intempestīvē**, *out of season, unseasonably* accedere, Cic. Off. 1, 25 adire ad aliquem, id Fam 11, 16, Liv 45, 21 fovere vulnera mentis, Ov P 4, 11, 19, Phaedr 3, 19, 12 juvare, Tac A 2, 23 —**2.** Form **intempestīvĭter**, *unseasonably* dicere Gell 4 20 *in lemm*

intempestus, a, um, *adj* [2. in tempus], *unseasonable* **I.** Lit intempesta nox, *the dead of night*, Cic. Phil. 1, 3, id. Pis 38, id. Verr 2, 4, 43, § 94, Verg A. 3, 587, id G 1, 247 al, cf Varr L L. 6, § 7, 7, § 72 nox intempesta, quae non habet idoneum tempus rebus gerendis, Macr S 1, 3, p 209 Bip —Hence, personified intempesta silet Nox, *dismal Night, the mother of the Furies*, Verg A 12, 846 —**II.** Transf **A.** *Unwholesome, unhealthy* Graviscae, Verg A. 10, 184.—**B.** *Stormy, tempestuous* Tonans, Stat Th. 2, 153

in-tempŏrālis, e, *adj* **I.** *Without time, eternal*, App Dogm Plat 2, p 23, 1, Prud. στεφ 10, 316 — **II.** *Untimely, unseasonable* cibus, Cael. Aur Acut 2, 10 —*Adv* **intempŏrālĭter**, *unseasonably* uti cataplasmatibus, Cael Aur Acut 1, 9, 50

intempŏrālĭtas, atis, *f* [intemporalis], *unseasonableness* somni, Cael Aur Acut 1, 9, 64, id. ib 1, 15, 120

intendĭtus, v intendo *init*

in-tendo, di, tum and sum, 3, *v a* (*part* intenditus, Fronto, Fer Als 3, 11 Mai), *to stretch out* or *forth, extend* **I.** Lit **A.** In hunc intende digitum, hic leno est, *point* in scorn, Plaut Ps 4, 7, 45· dextram ad statuam, Cic. Att 16, 15 alicui manus, Sen. Clem 1, 25 bracchia, Ov M 10, 58 manus id. ib 8, 107 jubet intendi bracchia velis, Verg A. 5, 829 intenta bracchia remis, id ib, 5, 136 ventis vela, id. ib 3, 683 nervos aut remittere, Plin 26, 10, 62, § 96 cutem, id 8, 35, 53, § 125 jamque manus Colchis crinemque intenderat astris, Val Fl 8, 68 —**B.** *To bend* a bow, etc ballistam in aliquem, Plaut. Bacch 4, 4, 58 arcum, Verg A. 8, 704 intentus est arcus in me unum, Cic Sest 7, 15 —**C.** *To aim* or *direct* at a thing tela in patriam, Cic Prov Cons 9 tela intenta jugulis civitatis, id. Pis. 2 sagittam, Verg A. 9, 590 telum in jugulum, Plin Ep 3, 9 —**D.** *To stretch* or *spread out, to stretch, lay* or *put upon* a thing tabernacula carbaseis intenta velis, *pitched*, Cic Verr 2, 5, 12, § 30, 2, 5, 31, § 80 sella intenta loris, Quint 6, 3, 25 stuppea vincula collo intendunt, Verg A. 2, 237 duro intendere bracchia tergo, i e *to bind with the cestus*, id ib 5, 403 locum sertis, *encircled, surrounded*, id. ib 4, 506 vela secundi Intendunt Zephyri, *swell, fill*, id ib 5, 33 intendentibus tenebris *spreading* Liv 1, 57, 8 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To strain* or *stretch towards, to extend* aciem acrem in omnes partes intendit, *turns keen looks on every side*, Cic. Tusc 4, 18, 38 aciem longius, id Ac 2, 25, 80 quo intendisset oculos *whithersoever he turns his eyes*, Tac A 4, 70 aures ad verba, Ov P 4, 4, 36 cum putaret licere senatui, et mitigare leges et intendere, *to stretch*, i e *increase the rigor of*, Plin Ep 4, 9, 17 numeros intendere nervis, Verg A. 9, 776 (per nervos intentos, Forbig), cf strepitum fidis intendisse Latinae, Pers. 6, 4.—**B.** Esp **1.** *To direct* towards any thing, *to turn* or *bend* in any direction digna est res ubi tu nervos intendas tuos, Ter Eun 2, 3, 20 intendenda in senem est fallacia, id. Heaut 3, 2, 2 ut eo quo intendit, cum exercitu mature perveniat, Cic Mur 9 iter, *to direct one's course* ad explorandum quonam hostes iter intendissent, Liv 31, 33, 6 a porta ad praetorem iter intendit, id. 36, 21 coeptum iter in Italiam, id 21, 29, 6, 27, 46, 9 —*Absol* quo nunc primum intendam, *whither shall I turn?* Ter And. 2, 2, 6 —**2.** Intendere animum, *to direct one's thoughts or attention to* any thing quaero enim non quibus intendam rebus animum, sed, etc , Cic. Fragm ap Non 329, 6 parum defigunt animos et intendunt in ea quae, etc , id. Ac 2, 15, 46 quo animum intendat, facile perspicio, id. Verr 1, 3, Liv praef 9 intentus animus tuus est ad fortissimum virum liberandum, Cic. Phil 11, 9 oculi mentesque ad pugnam intentae, Caes B G 3, 26 in ea re omnium nostrorum intentis animis id ib 3, 22 intendere animum in regnum Adherbalis, Sall J 20, 1 ad bellum animum intendit, id. ib 43 2 animum studiis et rebus honestis, Hor Ep 1, 2, 36 considerationem in aliquam rem, Cic. Inv 2, 33 omnes cogitationes ad aliquid, Liv 40 5 omnium eo curae sunt intentae, Liv 9, 31, id. 25, 9 ad scribendum animum, oculos, manum, Plin. Ep 7, 27, 7 ubi ingenium intenderis, valet, Sall. J 51, 3 eruditionem tuam, Plin Ep 7, 27, 14. — **3.** Hence intendere alone, *to urge on, incite* intenderant eum ad cavendi omnia curam tot auditae proditiones, Liv 24, 37 aliquem ad custodiae curam, id. 21, 49 vis omnis intendenda rebus, Quint 10, 7, 21.—**4.** *To enlarge, spread, extend, magnify* intendetur socordia, si nullus ex se metus aut spes Tac A. 2, 38 amici accendendis offensionibus callidi, intendere vera. adgerere falsa, *exaggerated*, id. ib 2, 57, 4, 11 gloriam, id. ib 4, 26, 12, 35 tormentum, Cels 4, 15 *init* —**C.** *Absol*, *to turn one's attention to, exert one's self for, to purpose, endeavor, intend* pergin, sceleste, intendere hanc arguere? Plaut Mil 2, 4, 27 Brix quod est tibi ante explicandum, quam illuc proficiscare, quo te dicis intendere, Cic de Or 2, 42 quod ubi secus procedit, neque quod intenderat, efficere potest, Sall. J 25, 10 quocumque intenderat, id. ib 74, 2, cf id. ib 64, 1, 102, 1 genera lectionum, quae praecipue convenire intendentibus, ut oratores fiant, Quint 10, 1, 45 ad nuptias, Just 13, 6 —(β) With *inf* quo ire intenderant, Sall J 107, 7 al tum petere intendit, Liv 36, 44.—**D.** Intendere se, *to exert one's self, prepare for* any thing se ad firmitatem, Cic Tusc 2, 23 se in rem, Quint 4, 1, 39 qui se intenderunt adversarios in ejus tribunatum, Cael. ap Cic Fam 8, 4, 2.—**E.** Intendere animo, *to purpose in one's mind, to intend* si C Antonius, quod animo intenderat, perficere potuisset, Cic Phil. 10, 4, 9 —**F.** *To maintain, assert* eam sese intendit esse, Ter Eun 3, 3, 19 —Esp, as leg t t, *to aver, maintain, assert* as a plaintiff in court quo modo nunc intendit, Cic Quint 29, 88 si quod intendit adversarius tuus, probationibus implere non possit, Vet cujusd. Jurec Consult 6, 16 Huschke, Dig 10, 4, 9, § 6 — **G.** *To threaten with* any thing, *to seek to bring upon to afflict with* alicui actionem perduellionis, Cic Mil 14 alicui litem, id de Or 1, 10 periculum in omnes, id. Rosc Am 3 crimen in aliquem, Liv 9, 26 injuriarum formulam, Suet Vit. 7 probra et minas alicui, Tac A. 3, 36 metum intendere, id ib 1, 28 —**H.** Intendere in se, *to contemplate one's self* quid sit Deus totus in se intendat, an ad nos aliquando respiciat, Sen. Q N praef 1 —**I.** Intendere alicui, *to be intended for* a person, Stat S 3 praef —**K.** In rhet., *to premise, to state as the proposition of a syllogism*, Quint 5, 14, 10 —**L.** In gram, *to make long, to use* (a syllable) *as long* primam syllabam intendit, tertiam corripuit, Gell 13, 22 18 —Hence, *P a* in two forms **1. intentus**, a, um **A.** *On the stretch, strained, bent* arcus, Cic Sen 10 37, Plin 8, 8, 8, § 26 —**B.** *Attentive to, intent upon, waiting for* something (α) With *dat* quem pueri intenti ludo exercent, Verg A. 7, 380 intentus recipiendo exercitui esse, Liv 10, 42, 1 —(β) With *abl* aliquo negotio intentus, Sall. C 2, id. ib 4, 54.—**C.** *Absol*, *eager, intent* at Romani domi militiaeque intenti festinare Sall C 6, 5 senatus nihil sane intentus id. ib 16, 5 intenti exspectant signum Verg A 5, 137 intenti ora tenebant id. ib 2, 1 totam causam quam maxime intentis, quod aiunt, oculis contemplari, Cic Fl. 11 intentaque tuis precibus se praebuit aure, Tib 4, 1, 132. —*Comp* intentiore custodia aliquem asservare, Liv 39 19 —*Sup* cum intentissima conquisitione ad triginta milia peditum confecisset, Liv 29, 35 intentissima cura aliquid consequi, Quint. 10, 1 111 haec omnia intentissima cura acta, Liv 25, 22, 4. —**D.** *Strict* intentum et magnis delictis inexorabilem scias Tac A. 12, 42 intentius delectum habere Liv 8, 17 intentiorem fore disciplinam, Tac A. 12, 42 —**E.** *Raised* intento alimentorum pretio, Tac H 1, 89 —**F.** Of speech and style *rigorous, nervous* sermo, Cic de Or 1, 60, 255 pars orationis id. ib 2 52, 211 —*Adv* **intentē**, *with earnestness, attentively, intently* pronuntiare, Plin Ep 5, 19 audire, Quint 2 2 13 —*Comp* (cf intense) cum delectus intentius haberetur, Liv 8, 17 et quo intentius custodiae serventur, id. 25, 30, 5 apparare proelium, id. 8, 1 se excusare, Tac A. 3, 35 premere obsessos, id ib 15, 13 adesse alicui rei, id. ib 11, 11.—*Sup* exspectans intentissime Lampr Elag 14. —**2. intensus**, a, um **A.** *Stretched*,

tightened, tight: per intensos funes ire, Sen. de Ira, 2, 13.—**B.** *Violent:* intensior impetus, Sen. Ira, 2, 35: virtus in mediocribus modice intensior, Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 23, 2.—**C.** *Attentive; sup.*, Aug. Ep. 56 al.—*Adv.:* **intensē,** *violently; comp.:* intensius, Fronto de Fer. Als. 3 Mai.; Schol. Juv. 11, 15; *sup.:* intensissime, Aug Mor. Eccl. 19.

intĕnĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-teneo], *not to be grasped, intangible* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. c. Fortun. 1, 3.

intensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intendo]. **I.** *A stretching out, straining, effort:* oculorum, Scrib. Comp. 255.—**B.** *An intensifying, increase:* calorem suum (sol) intensionibus ac remissionibus temperando fovet, Sen. Q. N. 7, 1, 3.—**II.** *The tune:* gravis, media, acuta, Censor. 12.

‡**intentābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-tento], *that cannot be tried:* intentabilis, ἀπείραστος, Gloss. Philox.

‡**intentālis,** e, *adj.* [id.], *that cannot be tried:* intentalis, ἀπείραστος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

intentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intento], *a stretching out* or *extending towards* a thing. **I.** Lit.: oculi ad intentationem subitam digitorum comprimuntur, Sen. Ira, 2, 4, 2.—**II.** Trop., *a reproaching* with a thing: criminum, Tert. Apol. 46 dub. (al. intentio).

in-tentātŏr, ōris, *m.*, *he who does not tempt:* deus malorum, Vulg. Jacob. 1, 13; Aug. de Pecc. Mer. 2, 4.

1. intentātus, a, um, *Part.*, from intento.

2. in-tentātus, a, um, *adj.*, *untouched.* **I.** Lit.: vacca intentata jugo, Sen. Med. 62.—**II.** Trop., *untried, unattempted:* miseri, quibus Intentata nites, Hor. C. 1, 5, 12: nil intentatum nostri liquere poëtae, id. A. P. 285: sors rerum, Verg. A. 10, 39: iter, Tac. A. 1, 50.

intentē, *adv.*, v. intendo *fin.*

intentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intendo], *a stretching out, straining, tension.* **I.** Lit.: corporis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: nervorum, Col. 6, 6: vocis, Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 53: aeris, Gell. 5, 16, 2: intentionem aëris ostendent tibi inflata, ... quid enim est vox nisi intentio aëris? Sen. Q. N. 2, 6, 3: et remissio motus, Gell. 18, 10: vultus, Tac. A. 16, 34.—**B.** *Increase, augmentation:* doloris, Sen. Ep. 78, 7: ve particula tum intentionem significat, tum minutionem, Gell. 16, 5, 5.—**II.** Trop., *a directing of the mind towards* any thing. **A.** *Exertion, effort:* animus intentione sua depellit pressum omnem ponderum, opp. remissio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54: animi, id. ib. 2, 27, 65: cogitationum, id. ib. 4, 2; id. Inv. 2, 14, 46: tantum curae intentionisque, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 5: ut libertatem revoces, id. Pan. 78 *med.*: ad intentiones capiendas habiliores, Gell. 15, 2, 5.—**B.** *Attention, application* to any thing: lusûs, *to play*, Liv. 4, 17: intentionem alicui accommodare, Sen. Ep. 113, 3: avocare ab intentione operis destinati, Quint. 10, 3, 23: rerum, id. 6, 3, 1: rei familiaris, Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 2.—**C.** *A design, purpose, intention:* haec intentio tua ut libertatem revoces, Plin. Pan. 78: defuncti, Dig. 34, 1, 10; Ambros. de Jos. Patriarch. 11, 52; Aug. c. Mendac. 18.—**D.** *A charge, accusation:* intentio adversariorum, Cic. Inv. 2, 43, 125: judiciale genus officiis constat duobus, intentionis ac depulsionis, Quint. 3, 9, 11; 7, 1, 9.—Hence, **2.** Esp., law t. t., *that part of the* formula or *instruction given by the prætor to the court, setting forth the judgment* or *relief prayed for by a plaintiff* in his complaint (cf. Sanders, Inst. of Just. introd. p. 65 sqq.): intentio est ea pars formulae qua actor desiderium suum concludit, Gai. Inst. 4, 41; 44 sq.; 53 sq.: cum petitor intentionem suam perdiderit, Dig. 10, 4, 9, § 6: quod intentionis vestrae proprias afferre debeatis probationes, Vet. Consult. 6, 14 Huschke.—**E.** *The first* or *major premise* in a syllogism: ita erit prima intentio, secunda assumptio, tertia conexio, Quint. 5, 14, 6.

intentĭōsē, *adv.*, *eagerly:* emunt, Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 11, 15.

intentīvus, a, um, *adj.* [intendo], *intensive:* adverbia, Prisc. p. 1022 P.

intento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to stretch out* or *extend towards* any thing. **I.** Lit.: haec sica intentata nobis est, Cic. Mil. 14: manus, Tac. A. 1, 27: alicui manus, Auct. B. Hisp. 22: cum voces cum manus intentarent, *raise*, Tac. A. 3, 36: strictos gladios, Suet. Caes. 14: manus ad sidera, Petr. 112.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To direct* or *turn towards:* oculos in proeliantes, Petr. 70.—**B.** *To stretch out threateningly towards, to threaten* or *attack with* any thing: dolor ardentes faces intentat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 76: arma Latinis Hernicis, Liv. 6, 27: Romanum imperium intentantes, id. 42, 12: praesentemque viris intentant omnia mortem, Verg. A. 1, 91: Verginius intentans in Appium manus, Liv. 3, 47, 7: ictus, Tac. H. 3, 31: probra ac verbera, id. A. 12, 47: terror omnibus intentabatur, *all were struck with terror*, id. ib. 3, 28: invicem crimen, Quint. 3, 10, 4: mortem, Amm. 15, 5, 37: pugnam, id. 16, 2, 12.—**C.** *To attack, accuse* one: quasi intentantis loco, Cic. Inv. 2, 43, 125.

1. intentus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from intendo.

2. intentus, ūs, *m.* [intendo], *a stretching out, extending:* palmarum, Cic. Sest. 55, 117.

in-tĕpĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. n.*, *to be lukewarm:* et lacus aestivis intepet Umber aquis, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 124: Lernaea palus, Stat. Th. 2, 377.

in-tĕpesco, pŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become lukewarm.* **I.** Lit.: ne quis intepescat cibus, Sen. Ep. 78: strata membris tuis, Ov. H. 10, 54: intepescit annus, Col. 11, 2, 2: mitigato et intepescente calore, id. 1, 1, 5.—**II.** Trop., *to become weaker, milder; to cool down, lose force, slacken:* iramque meam prudenti absentia extinxit: paululum ergo intepescente saevitia, Petr. 94: vitium, Amm. 14, 5, 5; 30, 4, 9: alacritas pugnatorum, id. 17, 13, 7; of persons, id. 20, 10, 1.

inter, *adv.*, and *prep.* with *acc.* [kindred to in, intra; Sanscr. antar; Goth. undar; Germ. unter; Engl. under]. **I.** *Adv.*, *in the midst, in between* (poet. and rare): dumque pii petit ora patris stetit arduus inter pontus, Val. Fl. 5, 337: tot montibus inter diviso, id. 6, 220; 8, 382.—**II.** *Prep.*, with *acc.*, *between, betwixt, among, amid, surrounded by.* **A.** Lit., in space. **1.** Of position only. **a.** Referring to two places or objects, *between:* qui (mons Jura) est inter Sequanos et Helvetios, Caes B. G. 1, 2: cum inter me et Brundisium Caesar esset, Cic. Att. 9, 2: inter Padum atque Alpes, Liv. 5, 35: ager Tarquiniorum, qui inter urbem ac Tiberim fuit, id 2, 5: locus inter duos lucos, id. 1, 8, 5: apud Artemisium inter Euboeam continentemque terram, id. 2, 5, 2; so, inter haec maria Asia, Curt. 3, 1, 13.—**b.** Referring to more than two places or objects, *among, in the midst of:* inter hostium tela versari, Cic. de Or. 1, 46: inter multos saucios spe incertae vitae relictus, Liv. 2, 17, 4: rex inter primos constiterat, Curt. 5, 3, 9: inter multitudinem, Liv. 22, 13, 2: inter lignarios, id. 35, 41, 10: repertae inter spolia catenae, Tac. A. 2, 18: vicos aut inter vias manere, Suet Caes 39: inter ingentes solitudines, Sall. J. 89, 4: inter deserta ferarum Lustra domosque, Verg A. 3, 646.—So, even with a noun in the *sing.*, *in the midst of, surrounded by:* erat inter ceteram planitiem mons, Sall. J. 92, 5: tibicines inter exercitum positi, Gell. 1, 11, 3: inter caedem aquila, Tac. A. 1, 60; cf.: inter ceteram praedam, Liv. 22, 16, 7; 8, 10, 10: inter purpuram atque aurum, id. 9, 17, 16.—**2.** With verbs of motion. **a.** *Between, through, among:* inter medias stationes hostium erupere, Liv. 35, 11: acies inter bina castra procedunt, id. 4, 18, 3; Tac. A. 14, 33: inter oppositas classes transmisit, Suet. Caes. 58: spatiabatur in nemore Parmenion medius inter duces, Curt. 7, 2, 23: medios inter hostes Londinium perrexit, Tac A. 14, 33.—**b.** Pregn., including motion to and position between or among things mentioned, *among, into the midst of:* inter densas, umbrosa cacumina, fagos Adsidue veniebat, Verg E. 2, 3: te mea dextera magna inter praemia ducet, id. A. 12, 437: dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios in Laecae domum, *among the scythe-makers, into the street of the scythe-makers*, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 8.—**B.** Transf., of relations conceived as local. **1.** In discrimination (doubt, choice, etc.), *between* two or more objects: judicium inter deas tres, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 114; cf.: inter Marcellos et Claudios patricios judicare, id. de Or. 1, 39, 176: inter has sententias dijudicare, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23: inter diversas opiniones electio, Quint. prooem. 2: discrimen inter gratiosos cives atque fortes, id. Balb. 21, 49: inter optime valere et gravissime aegrotare nihil prorsus interesse, id. Fin. 2, 13, 43: qui bellum et pacem inter dubitabant, Tac. A. 12, 32: trepidare inter scelus metumque, id. H. 3, 39: inter pugnae fugaeque consilium, Liv. 1, 27.—So, with inter repeated: ut nihil inter te atque inter quadrupedem aliquam putes interesse, Cic. Par. 1; id. Fin. 1, 9, 30: quid interst inter popularem civem et inter constantem, severum et gravem, id. Lael. 25, 95.—**2.** In expressing any relation which connects two or more persons, conceived as *between* or *among* them (strife, rivalry, friendship, intercourse, etc.). (α) In gen.: quos inter magna fuit contentio, Nep. Mil. 4, 4: Nestor componere lites Inter Peliden festinat et inter Atriden, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 12: certamen inter primores civitates, Liv. 10, 6.—Esp., with *pronouns*, to express all reciprocal relations, *among, with*, or *between one another; mutually, together:* quasi nunc non norimus nos inter nos, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 7; Cic. Div. 1, 28, 58; id. Att. 10, 4, 10; id. N. D. 1, 26, 51: quod colloquimur inter nos, *with one another*, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32; cf.: inter nos naturâ ad civilem communitatem conjuncti sumus, id. Fin. 3, 20, 66: vobis inter vos voluntatem fuisse conjunctam, id. Div. in Caecil. 11, 34: Ciceronis pueri amant inter se, *love one another* (like the Fr. *s'entr'aimer*), id. Att. 6, 1, 12: inter se consultare, id. de Or. 2, 3, 13: inter se amare, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1: neque solum se colent inter se ac diligent, id. Lael. 22, 82: Di inter se diligunt, id. N. D. 1, 44, 122: furtim inter se aspiciebant, id. Cat. 3, 5, 13: complecti inter se lacrimantes milites coepisse, Liv. 7, 42; haec inter se cum repugnent, plerique non vident, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 72: inter se nondum satis noti, Liv. 21, 39: ratio et oratio conciliat homines inter se, Cic. Off. 1, 16, 50: ne nostra nobiscum aut inter nos cessatio vituperetur, id. Fam. 9, 3, 4: quae res eos in magno diuturnoque bello inter se habuit, Sall. J. 79, 3.—Sometimes pleon., the reciprocal relation being sufficiently expressed by the context: manus conserentis inter se Romanos exercitus, Sall. H. 1, 41, 19 Dietsch: Ulixes cum Ajace summa vi contendere inter se, Dict. Cret. 5, 14: conferti inter se, id. 2, 46.—(β) So of things: ita efiici complexiones atomorum inter se, *mutual, reciprocal*, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19: colles duos inter se propinquos occupat, *near one another*, Sall. J. 98, 3: haud procul inter se erant, id. ib. 41, 2: multum inter se distant istae facultates, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 215: res inter se similes, Quint. 9, 2, 51: inter se dissimilis, id. 9, 4, 17.—(γ) Of a common privacy, secrecy, etc.: inter nos, *between* or *among ourselves, confidentially*, like the Fr. *entre nous:* nec consulto dicis occulte, sed quod inter nos liceat, ne tu quidem intellegis, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 74: quod inter nos liceat dicere, id. Att. 2, 4: quod inter nos sit, *but let that be between ourselves*, Sen. Ep. 12, 2.—(δ) With nouns denoting a multitude of persons, like apud (not ante-Aug.): haudquaquam inter id genus contemptor habebatur, Liv. 6, 34, 5: inter hostes variae fuere sententiae, id. 4, 18, 1: credula fama inter gaudentes, Tac H. 1, 34: more inter veteres recepto, id. ib. 2, 85.—**3.** Of a class of persons or things to which the subject is referred. **a.** In gen., *among:* homines inter suos nobiles, Cic. Fl. 22, 52: inter suos et honestus et nobilis, id. Clu. 5, 11: in oratoribus vero admirabile est, quantum inter omnes unus excellat, id. Or. 2, 6: inter philosophos (Xenophon) reddendus est, Quint. 10, 1, 37: ille Croesus, inter reges opulentissimus, Sen. Contr. 2, 9: Borysthenes inter Scythiae amnes amoenissimus, Mel. 2, 1, 6.—So freq with *sup.*, inter and *acc.* take the place of a *gen.:* honestissimus inter suos numerabatur, Cic. Rosc Am. 6, 16: plurimum inter eos valere, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 4: maximum imperium inter finitimos, Liv. 5, 3, 10: inter Atheniensis longe clarissimi, Curt. 4, 13, 15; Plin. 34, 8, 21, § 81; Petr. 78; Sen. Suas 2, 7; 2, 12; Just. 12, 7, 2; 36, 2, 6.—**b.** Esp.: inter paucos, etc.,

among few, i. e. among the few select ones, *eminently, especially:* pingunt et vestes in Aegypto inter pauca mirabili genere, Plin. 35, 11, 42, § 150; cf.: sternutamento utilis inter pauca, id. 24, 11, 58, § 97: pugna inter paucas memorata populi Romani clades, Liv. 22, 7; cf.: inter paucos disertus, Quint. 10, 3, 13: inter paucos familiarium Neroni assumptus est, Tac. A. 16, 18: claritudine paucos inter senum regum, id. ib. 11, 10; so, inter alios: judicatur inter alios omnes beatus, qui in proelio profuderit animam, *among all others to be noticed*, i. e. *especially, in the highest degree*, Amm. 2, 3, 6; so, inter cuncta, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 96: inter omnia, Curt. 3, 3, 18: inter cetera, Liv. 37, 12.—**c.** In judic. lang., t. t.: inter sicarios, *on the charge of assassination:* cum praetor quaestionem inter sicarios exercuisset, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 54; id. Clu. 53, 147; cf.: in recuperatorio judicio ejus maleficii, de quo inter sicarios quaeritur, id. Inv. 2, 20, 60: longo intervallo judicium inter sicarios hoc primum committitur, id. Rosc. Am. 5, 11: sexcenti sunt, qui inter sicarios et de veneficiis accusabant, id. ib. 32, 90: si ostenderis, quomodo sis eos inter sicarios defensurus, id. Phil. 2, 4, 8.—**4.** In some idiomatic phrases. **a.** Inter manus, *within reach*, i. e. *close at hand:* ante oculos interque manus sunt omnia vestras, Verg. A. 11, 311; also, *upon* or *in the hands:* inter manus domum ablatus, Liv. 3, 13: inter quas (manus) collapsus extinguitur, Curt. 8, 2, 39: inter manus auferri, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 28: inter manus meas crevit, *under my hands*, Sen. Ep. 12: manus inter maestorumque ora parentum, *before their faces and within their reach*, Verg. A. 2, 681.—**b.** Inter viam, vias, *on the way:* dum rus eo, coepi egomet mecum inter vias, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 1; Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 43: si se inter viam obtulerit, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 5. —**C.** Of time. **a.** *Between* two dates or periods specified: dies XLV. inter binos ludos, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52 *fin.*; Liv. 1, 3.—**b.** *During, in the course of, within;* for which, in English, we sometimes use *by* or *at:* quot prandia inter continuum perdidi triennium, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 61: omnia agentur, quae inter decem annos nefarie flagitioseque facta sunt, Cic. Verr. 1, 13; cf.: qui inter annos tot unus inventus sit, quem, etc., id. de Imp. Pomp. 23, 68: inter ipsum pugnae tempus, Liv. 36, 20: inter noctem lux orta, id. 32, 29: qui plus cernant oculis per noctem quam inter diem, Gell. 9, 4.—**c.** Freq., with *substt.*, to denote an act performed at a certain time, *in the course of, while:* haec inter cenam Tironi dictavi, *at table*, Cic. Quint. Fragm. 3, 1, 6; cf.: illuseras heri inter scyphos, id. Fam. 7, 22: inter fulmina et tonitrua, id. Phil. 5, 6, 15: promptior inter tenebras affirmatio, Tac. A. 2, 82: inter initia, *at the beginning*, Cels. 3, 25.—**d.** *During*, and hence under the circumstances described, i. e. *in spite of, notwithstanding:* nobis inter has turbas senatus tamen frequens flagitavit triumphum, *amid, in spite of these commotions*, Cic. Fam. 16, 11: utrumque consilium aspernatus, quod inter ancipitia deterrimum est, dum media sequitur, Tac. H. 3, 40: senum coloniae inter male parentes et injuste imperantes aegra municipia et discordantia, id. Agr. 32; cf.: ita neutris cura posteritatis inter infensos vel obnoxios, id. H. 1, 1.—**e.** Inter haec, inter quae, *meanwhile, during this time:* = interea, inter haec major alius terror, *in the mean time*, Liv. 2, 24; cf.: inter haec jam praemissi Albam erant equites, id. 1, 29; 3, 57, 7; 44, 10, 5; Curt. 3, 1, 1; Suet. Tib. 8; 63: inter quae tribuni plebei petivere, etc., Tac. A. 1, 15; 2, 34; 58; 3, 33; id. H. 1, 78; Curt. 4, 2, 10: inter quae unctione uti licet, Cels. 4, 2, 3.—So with gerunds and gerundives: inter agendum, *at, while*, Verg. E. 9, 24; Quint. 12, 3, 10: inter disceptandum, id. 12, 7, 6: inter res agendas, Suet. Caes. 45.—**D.** In composition its final *r* is assimilated in intellego and its derivatives. **a.** *Between;* as, intercedere, interponere.—**b.** *At intervals, from time to time;* as, interaestuare, intermittere, intervisere.—**c.** *Under, down, to the bottom;* as, interire, interficere.

* **intĕr-aestĭmātĭo**, ōnis, *f.*, *valuation*, Dig. 21, 1, 64 dub. (al. in aestimatione).

intĕr-aestŭo, āre, *v. n.*, *to bubble up at intervals, to be restless:* stomachus frequenter interaestuans erat, *producing frequent eructations*, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 19; Ambros. Hexaëm. 5, 11, 35.

intĕrāmenta, ōrum, *n.* [inter], *timber for the lower part and hold of a ship-of-war*, including the statumina and costæ: Volaterrani interamenta navium polliciti sunt, Liv. 28, 45, 15 Weissenb. (less correctly, acc. to others, **incērāmenta**, ōrum, *n.*, *rosin and pitch for calking a ship*).

Intĕramna, ae, and **Intĕramnānus**, a, um, v. interamnus, II.

Intĕramnas, ātis, v. interamnus, II. B. 1.

intĕr-amnus, a, um, *adj.* [amnis], *that is between two rivers* (as an *adj.*, late Lat.): terras interamnas (al. interamnanas) recepimus (viz. *Mesopotamia*), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 56: Nilus ad insulae faciem spatia amplectitur interamna, Sol. 32, 1.—Hence, **II. Intĕramna**, ae, *f.* (sc. urbs). **A.** *The name of several Italian cities*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 28.—Esp. **1.** *A city of Umbria, surrounded by the river Nar, the birthplace of the historian Tacitus and of the emperor of the same name*, now *Terni*, Cic. Mil. 17, 46; id. Att. 2, 1, 5; Tac. H. 3, 63, 2.—**2.** *A city in Latium, on the Liris*, now *Teramo*, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 105; Liv. 26, 9, 3.—Also called **Interamnium**, ii, *n.*, Flor. 3, 21, 27.—**B.** Derivv. **1. Interamnas**, ātis, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Interamna:* ager, Liv. 10, 39, 1.—*Subst.:* **Interamnātes**, ium, *m.*, *inhabitants of Interamna*, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 5: Interamnates cognomine Nartes, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113.—*Sing.:* C. Causinius Schola, Interamnas, Cic. Mil. 17, 46. —**2.** ‡**Intĕramnānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Interamna*, Inscr. ap. Don. 161, 3.—**3.** ‡**Intĕramnātus**, a, um, the same: CIVITAS, Inscr. Orell. 3773.

intĕrānĕum, i, v. interaneus, II.

intĕrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [inter], *inward, interior, internal.* **I.** *Adj.:* vomica, Scrib. Comp. 96.—**II.** *Subst.:* **intĕrānĕum**, i, *n.*, *a gut, intestine:* procedentis interanei morbus, Plin. 32, 9, 33, § 105.—In *plur.*, Col. 9, 14; Plin. 30, 7, 20, § 64.

‡**intĕr-ăpĕrĭo**, διανοίγω, Gloss. Phil.

* **inter-aptus**, a, um, i. q. interjunctus, *joined together;* in tmesi: quae memorare queam inter singillariter apta, Lucr. 6, 1067; v. Lachm. ad h. l.

intĕr-āresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become dry, to dry up.* **I.** Lit., Vitr. 7, 8, 2: animalia sine humoris potestate interarescent, *will die off*, id. 8 praef. § 3.—**II.** Trop., *to dry up, decay;* with exstingui et cadere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 40.

inter-bĭbo, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to drink in, drink up*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 22: mare, Naev. ap. Isid. Orig. 5, 26 (Fragm. Trag. v. 55 Rib.).

* **inter-bīto**, ĕre, *v. n.* [beto], i. q. intereo, *to perish, come to naught:* ne interbitat quaestio, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 47.

* **inter-blandĭens**, entis, *Part.* [blandior], *flattering:* obsequiis meis, Aug. Conf. 9, 12.

inter-caelestis, e, *adj.*, *between heaven and earth*, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 12.

intercălāris, e, *adj.* [intercalo], *of* or *for insertion, that is to be* or *is inserted, intercalary:* dies, *an intercalary day*, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 35; Censor. de Die Nat. 20; Macr. S. 1, 13; Sol. 1: mensis, *an intercalary month*, Macr. S. 1, 13; Censor. l. l.: Kalendae, *the first day of an intercalary month*, Cic. Quint. 25, 79; Liv. 43, 11, 13; 45, 44, 3: Calendae priores, *the first day of the first intercalary month* (of the two months that Cæsar intercalated), Cic. Fam. 6, 14, 2; cf. the foll. art.—**II.** Transf.: versus, *with a refrain* or *burden* (as in Verg. E. 8: incipe Maenalios, etc.; and: ducite ab urbe domum), Serv. ib. 21.

intercălārius, a, um, *adj.* [intercalaris], *of* or *for insertion, intercalary:* mensis, *an intercalary month*, Liv. 1, 19, 6; 37, 59, 2; Suet. Caes. 40; the same *absol.:* intercalarius, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 130: annus, *leap-year*, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 130; 18, 25, 57, § 207.

intercălātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intercalo], *an insertion, intercalation* of a day or month, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 122; Macr. S. 1, 13.

* **intercălātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an intercalator;* as *adj.*, *that intercalates:* dies intercalatores, *intercalary days*, Macr. S. 1, 14 (al. intercalantes).

intercalco, v. interculco.

inter-călo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, lit., *to proclaim that something has been intercalated, to insert, intercalate* a day or month (syn.: interpono, intericio); usu. in *pass.:* si intercalatum erit Calendis Maiis, Cato, R. R. 159: ut duodecim annis continuis non intercalaretur, Suet. Caes. 40: fasti intercalandi licentiā turbati, id. ib.: dies intercalatus, Macr. S. 1, 14 *fin.*—*Impers.:* quando primo intercalatum sit, Macr. S. 1, 13, 19.—*Act. absol.:* Junius Servium Tullium regem primum intercalasse commemorat, Macr. S. 1, 13, 20. The pontifices, to whom it was left to determine the number of intercalary days, were often induced, by party considerations, to insert more or fewer than the proper number of days, or even to neglect the intercalation altogether.—Hence, *pass. impers.:* illud memento curare ... ut annus noster maneat suo statu, ne quid novi decernatur; hoc tibi ita mando ... ut pugnes, ne intercaletur, Cic. Att. 5, 9, 2.—**II.** Transf.: intercalata poena, i. e. *put off, deferred*, Liv. 9, 9, 2.

intercăpēdĭnans, antis [intercapedo], *interrupting, intermitting*, Fulg. Myth. 1, p. 9.

intercăpēdĭnātus, a, um [id.], *separated, interrupted*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 921: exacerbationes (opp. continuae), Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

inter-căpēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [capio], *an interruption, intermission, interval, pause, respite:* intercapedo, tempus interceptum, cum scilicet mora est ad capiendum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 111 Müll.: intercapedinem scribendi facere, Cic. Fam. 16, 21: molestiae, id. Fin. 1, 18: jurisdictionis, Suet. Vesp. 10; with remissio, opp. continuatio, Plin. Ep. 4, 9.—Of space (rare): inter circulos universos quid interstitii vel spatii intercapedo naturalis immiserit, Mart. Cap. 8, § 837. —In *nom. sing.* the word is said to have had an obscene signif., Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4; Quint. 8, 3, 46.

inter-căpĭo, 3, *v. a.*, *to take away*, Prisc. p. 624 P.

inter-cardĭnātus, a, um, *adj.*, *joined together by mortise and tenon, mortised:* trabes (acc. to others, interordinatae), Vitr. 10, 20, 2.

Intercatĭa, ae, *f.*, *a city of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv. Epit. 48 *med.*; Val. Max. 3, 2, 6.—Hence, **II. Intercatiensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *from Intercatia*, Plin. 37, 1, 4, § 9.—*Plur. absol.:* **Intercatienses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Intercatia*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 26.

inter-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *v. n.*, *to go* or *come between, to intervene, to be between* (syn. intervenio). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: si quis intercedat tertius, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 56: intercedente lunā, Plin. 2, 11, 8, § 49: palus intercedebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: sylvae paludesque intercedebant, id. ib. 5, 52: inter singulas legiones impedimentorum magnum numerum intercedere, id. ib. 2, 17, 2.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To occur, happen, come to pass:* saepe in bello parvis momentis magni casus intercedunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: inter bellorum curas res parva intercessit, Liv. 34, 1: nullum dictum intercessit, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of time, *to intervene, pass:* vix annus intercesserat, cum, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 21: intercessere pauci dies, Liv. 2, 64: nox nulla intercessit, Cic. Cat. 1, 2: una nox intercesserat, id. Verr. 2, 2, 36; id. Clu. 20.—**B.** *To be, exist*, or *come between* persons. **1.** In order or rank: etsi nemo intercedebat, etc., Cic. Brut. 47, 173.—**2.** In feelings or conduct: ira inter eas intercessit, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 25: tacebit dum intercedat familiaritas, *as long as our friendship lasts*, id. Phorm. 4, 1, 17: inter nosmetipsos vetus usus intercedit, Cic. Fam. 13, 23, 1: ut ei cum genere humano quasi civile jus intercederet, id. Fin. 3, 20: nisi intercederent mihi inimicitiae cum istius mulieris viro, id. Cael. 13: inter nos officia paria intercedunt, id. Fam. 13, 65, 1; Nep. Att. 20: huic cum reliquis ... bella intercesserant, Caes. B. G. 5, 11.—**C.** *To interpose one's credit, become surety for* a person: promisit, intercessit, dedit, Cic. Att. 1, 16: pro aliquo, id. Phil. 2,

18, 45 pro aliquo magnam pecuniam, *to procure for a person by becoming surety for him*, id. Att 6, 1, 5 in omni genere negotiorum et obligationum intercedere mulieres prohibentur, Paul Sent 2, 11, 1 —**D.** *To oppose, withstand, protest against*, of the tribunes of the people, who interposed their veto against a decree of the senate cum intercedere vellent rogationi, Cic Or 2, 47 nisi mihi levissimus tribunus plebis intercessisset, id Leg 3, 8 ea lege, qua intercedi de provinciis non licebit, id Prov Cons 8 ea quae de reductione regis scripta est auctoritas, cui scis intercessum esse, id Fam 1, 7 praetori, Liv 38, 60 tribuni plebis intercedentes pro se (Caesare), Suet Caes 30, cf At Cap ap Gell 4, 14, 6 This right of protest was also possessed by other magistrates, v Varr ap Gell 14, 7, Ascon ap Pis 26, Liv 5, 9 —So fig si status condictus cum hoste intercedit dies tamen est eundum, Plaut Curc 1, 1, 7 —**2.** In gen, *to interpose, interfere* (α) For or in behalf of a person, *to intercede, interpose* cum enim vestra auctoritas intercessisset, ut ego regem tuerer, Cic Fam 15, 2, 4, Suet Dom 11 —(β) *To obstruct, hinder, interrupt* si nulla aegritudo huic gaudio intercesserit, Ter And 5, 5, 5 intercessit et, quominus in acta sua juraretur, ut ne mensis September Tiberius vocaretur, Suet Tib 26 de cognomine intercessit Augustus, id ib 17 non quia intercedendum putem imaginibus Tac Agr 46 consilio, id. H 1, 19 parens noster privatas gratiarum actiones cohibet, intercessurus etiam publicis, Plin Pan 4 intercedere casibus, occursare fortunae, id ib 25 *fin* iniquitatibus magistratuum, id ib 80, 4, Plin 32, 1, 1, § 4

interceptio, ōnis, *f* [intercipio], *a taking away* (very rare) poculi, Cic Clu 60, 167, Hilar in Psa. 51, 18, id in Gal 68

interceptor, oris, *m* [id], *an intercepter, usurper, embezzler* praedae, Liv 4, 50, 1 litis alienae, id. 3, 72, 4 donativi, Tac H 3, 10 divini beneficii, *one who renders void*, Val Max 9, 11, 4

1. interceptus, a, um, *Part*, v intercipio

2. interceptus, us, *m* [intercipio], *a taking away*, Fulg Myth 3, 10

intercessio, ōnis, *f* [intercedo], *a coming between, intervention* **I.** Lit testium, Gell 14, 2, 7 —**II.** Transf **A.** *An interposition, a becoming surety* for one mea intercessio parata et est et fuit, Cic Att 1, 4 intercessiones pecuniarum in coitionibus candidatorum, id Par 6, 2 —**B.** *A fulfilment, performance*, Cod Just 12, 22, 1, Cod Th 6, 28, 4 —**C.** *An intervention, interposition, protest* on the part of a tribune of the people, who annulled a decree of the Senate by his veto cum intercessio stultitiam intercessoris significatura sit, non rem impeditura, Cic Agr 2, 12 intercessionem liberam relinquere, Caes B C 1, 7 remittere, Liv 38, 54 intercessionem facere pro aliquo, Gell 7, 19 intercessionem suam interponere, Val Max 6, 1, 10

intercessor, oris, *m* [id] *one who intervenes* **I.** *A mediator* in money matters, *a surety* utinam semper esses tribunus intercessorem non quaereres, Cic Fam 7, 27, 1, id Rosc Am 38, 110 rem aliquam agere intercessore ac deprecatore aliquo, App Mag 60, p 313, 18 intercessorem quaerere, Quint Decl 300 nolo per intercessorem mutueris, Sen Ep 119 *init* —**B.** *A fulfiller, performer*, Cod Just 1, 42, 8, 8, 17, 7 —**II.** *One who interposes, enters a protest* **A.** *A protester*, of a tribune of the people who makes use of his veto Cic Agr 2, 12 agrariae legi intercessorem fore professus est, id Sull 23 legis, Liv 4 53 (Caesar) restitit, partim per intercessores tribunos, etc, Suet Caes 29 —**B.** In gen, *a hinderer, preventer*, Cic Rosc Am 38 rei malae, id Leg 3, 4 and 19

intercessus, us, *m* [id], *an intervention*, only in *abl sing* **I.** Lit aliquem intercessu suo servare, Val Max 5 4 2 alicujus, Salv Gub D 1, p 27 —**II.** Trop intercessu auctoritatis suae prohibere ne, etc, Imp Diocl et Const inter Fragm Jur Antei p 75 Mai temporis, Oros 5, 15

1. inter-cīdo, īdi, isum, 3, *v a* [caedo] *to cut asunder, cut up, cut to pieces, divide, pierce, cut through* **I.** Lit harundinetum, *to thin out by cutting*, Col 4, 32, 4 venas, Plin 11, 37, 65, § 174 radices, id 18, 19, 49, 2, § 177 olivas acuto calamo, Pall Nov 22, 3 lacus, interciso monte, in Nar defluit, Cic Att 4, 15, 5, cf an Isthmos intercidi possit, Quint 8, 3, 46 aedis, Dig 9, 2, 49 flammas ignis, Vulg Psa 28, 7 pontem, *to cut down*, Liv 36, 6 —**B.** Esp, of accounts, *to mutilate, falsify* commentarios, Plin Ep 6, 22, 4 rationes dominicas, Dig 11, 3, 1, § 5 —**II.** Transf, *to part, divide, cut up, mangle, mutilate, destroy* sententias, *to pervert in reading*, Gell 13, 30, 9 lux intercisa, Stat Th 2, 184 jugum mediocri valle a castris intercisum, *separated*, Hirt B G 8, 14 dies intercisi, *half holidays* intercisi dies sunt, per quos mane et vesperi est nefas, medio tempore, inter hostiam caesam et exta porrecta, fas a quo quod fas tum intercedit aut eo est intercisum nefas, intercisum, Varr L L 6, § 31 Mull, cf Macr S 1, 16, Ov F 1, 49 — Hence, **intercīsē**, *adv*, *piecemeal, interruptedly, confusedly*, Cic Part Or 7, 24, Gell 11, 2, 5. dictum, *syncopated*, id 15, 3, 4

2. inter-cĭdo, idi, 3, *v n* [cado], *to fall between* **I.** Lit ita in arto stipatae erant naves ut vix ullum telum in mari vanum intercideret, Liv 26, 39, 21, 8, 3, 10, 6 —**II.** Transf **A.** *To occur meanwhile, to happen* si quae interciderunt, etc, Cic Fam 5, 8, 3 —**B.** *To fall to the ground, go to ruin, be lost, perish* pereant amici, dum una inimici intercidant, Poet ap Cic Deiot 9, 25 intercidunt ova, Plin 9, 51, 74, § 163 credo, quia nulla gesta res insignem fecerit consulatum, memoriā intercidisse, Liv 2, 8, 5 utrum pejorem vocas, apud quem gratia beneficii intercidit, an apud quem etiam memoria? Sen Ben 3, 1 augur erat nomen longis intercidit annis, Ov F 2, 433 sive (opera) exstant, sive intercidere, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 53 haec sequenti tempore interciderunt, Quint 1, 5, 52 cum verba intercidant invalescant que temporibus, *fall into disuse, become obsolete*, id 10, 2, 13 quod si interciderit tibi nunc aliquid (= excidit e memoria), *something escapes you, you have forgotten something*, Hor S 2, 4, 6

Intercīdōna, ae, *f* [1 intercido] *one of the three deities* (Intercidona, Pilumnus, and Deverra) *who protected the house of a lying in woman against Silvanus*, Varr ap Aug Civ Dei 6, 9, cf Voss Verg E 10, 24

‡**inter-cilium**, ii, *n*, *the space between the eyebrows* intercilium, μεσόφρυον, Gloss Philox., Isid Orig 11, 1

***inter-cīno**, 3, *v a* [cano] *to sing between* neu quid medios intercinat actus, Hor A. P 194

inter-cĭpĭo, cepi, ceptum, 3, *v a* [capio] lit, to take away between, i e *to seize on the passage before arrival at the destined place, to intercept* **I.** Lit tun redimes me, si me hostes interceperint? Plaut As 1, 1, 93 venenum, *to take the poison intended for another*, Cic Clu 60 litteras, id Att 1, 13, 2, cf litterae interceptae, id Q Fr 3, 9, 3, id Att 10, 8, Cassiod ap Cic Fam 12, 12, 1, Curt 4, 10, 6 epistulam, id 6, 9, 13 magnum numerum jumentorum atque hominum, Caes B C 1, 55 commeatus, Liv 36 3 aliquis ab suis interceptus, *cut off* id 29 9 hostes discretos, Tac H 4, 75 in sublime jactari sagoque intercipi (*be held fast*) ne tellurem attingat, Plin 29, 3, 12, § 52 interceptae e publico pecuniae, Tac A 4, 45 terga caput tangunt, colla intercepta videntur, *to be wanting*, Ov M 6, 379 quam (hastam) medius Rhoeteus intercipit, *comes in the way of*, i e *is struck* or *killed by*, Verg A 10, 402 —**II.** Transf **A.** *To interrupt, hinder, cut off, preoccupy preclude* medium iter Liv 25, 39, 2 (al intersaepto) opportuna loca, id. 9, 43, 3 hostiles ingressus, Tac A 15, 3 medios sermones, Quint 6, 4, 11 pedestre iter, Curt 4, 2, 9 usum aurium intercipiente fremitu, id 4, 13, 38 —**B.** *To take away, rob, steal* aliquid ab aliquo, Liv 3 71 aliquid alicui, Ov P 4 7, 25, Plin Pan 75 veram laudem, Phaedr 4 12, 2 commentarios, quorum tamen pars maxima intercepta dicitur, *copied from other sources*, Suet Gram 3 —**C.** Of death, *to snatch away, carry off* si me fata intercepissent, Quint prooem 1, 6 apes saepe morbis intercipiuntur, Col 9, 3 rex mortalitate interceptus, Plin Ep 10, 50, 6 25, 4 interceptus veneno Tac Agr 43, id A. 3, 12, Suet Caes 20 *fin* scelere Pisonis, id ib 2, 71 a manu gladiatorum, id Aug 14 *fin* ceterum interceptus quoque magnum sibi vindicat locum, Quint. 10, 1, 121 neque ob aliud interceptus, quam, etc, Tac A 2, 82 Theophilum atrox interceperat casus, Amm 14, 7, 8

intercīsē, *adv*, v 1 intercido *fin*

‡**intercīsimen**, inis, *n* [1 intercīdo], *a cutting through, intersection* intercisimen, διακοπή, Gloss. Gr Lat.

intercīsio, ōnis, *f* [id], *a cutting through*, Varr ap Aug Civ Dei, 6, 9

inter-clāmo, 1, *v n*, *to cry out between* or *among* multis interclamantibus, Amm 31, 13, 1

inter-clūdo, ūsi, ūsum, 3, *v a* [claudo], *to shut out, shut off* **I.** Lit **A.** *To cut off, hinder, stop, block up, shut off* **1.** Of one's way, passage, entrance, retreat, etc, constr (syn intersaepio) (α) With *acc of thing* and *dat of person* hisce omnis aditus ad Sullam, Cic Rosc Am 38, 110 sibi reditum, Just 2 5, 10, cf also intercludit aditum veritati, Aug de Mendac 11 —Esp freq in milit lang iter inimicis, Plaut Mil 2, 2, 68 exitum Romano, Liv 22, 13 5 aditum Romanis, id 22, 22, 10 —(β) With *gen of person* (very rare) multitudinis fugam, Caes B G 7, 11, 8 —(γ) *Pass*, with *abl of thing* his superatis aut reditu interclusis, Caes B G 4, 30 2 omni exitu interclusi, id ib 7, 44, 4 interclusus itinere Caesar, id ib 7, 59, 1, id B C 2, 20, 1, 7 ne reditu intercluderentur, Auct B Alex 20, 5, but with *abl of manner*, etc via inculta atque interclusa frondibus et virgultis, Cic Cael 18 cum Byzantii totum Pontum aegre repulsum, et cervicibus interclusum suis sustinerent, id Prov Cons 4 —(δ) With *acc* alone bene laudata virtus voluptatis aditus intercludat necesse est, Cic. Fin 2, 35, 118, cf omnis vias seditionum, id Rab Perd 1, 3 ut fugam intercludat, id Att 7, 20, 1 iter, id ib 8, 11, D 4 fugam, Caes B G 7, 11 illos aspera ponti interclusit hiemps, Verg A 2 111 cervis objectis, ut viam intercluderet, Liv 44, 11, 4 exitum ad opem ferendam, id 22 13, 5 —**2.** In gen, *to shut off, cut off, stop hinder, prevent* commeatus hostibus, Liv 26, 39, 10, 44, 6, 12 ob interclusos commeatus, Suet Aug 16 spiritum, Curt 7, 5, 15, 3, 6, 14 vocem, Just 11, 8, 4, cf consuli admiratio intercluserat vocem, Liv 2, 2, 8 —**B.** *To cut off, separate* one from any thing **1.** From a place (α) With *acc*, *ab*, and *abl* (so most usu) adversarios ab oppido, Caes B C 1, 43, 2 Pompeium ab eo (Dyrrachio), id ib 3, 41, 3 ipsum ab reliquo exercitu, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 1, 4 so, ab exercitu, Caes B G 7, 1, 6 a praesidio, id ib 1, 59, 5 intercludi ab oppido, Liv 1, 27, 10 interclusi ab suis, id 3, 70, 5 a patria, id 5, 42, 5 ab acie, id 4, 41, 4 tribunos a plebe, id 25, 4, 4 et saep, Auct B Alex 27, 4, Flor 4, 2, 26 —(β) With *acc* and *abl* alone (rare) hostem Hibero intercludere, et frumento prohibere (cf 2 infra), Caes B C 1, 67, 3 —**2.** From aid supplies, relief, etc, with *abl* re frumentaria intercludi, Caes B G 1, 23, 3 frumento commeatuque Caesarem id ib 1, 48, 2 commeatibus nostros, id ib 3, 23, 6, id B C 1, 61, 2, 1, 72 1 ille commeatu et reliquis copiis intercludendus, Cic Att 7, 9, 2 hostem commeatibus Flor 3, 19, 11 hostes commeatibus in urbe inclusos intercludunt, Just 4, 4, 5 —*Absol* ne tot fortissimos viros interclusos opprimeret hostis, Liv 4, 39, 3, cf interclusi equites, id ib § 2 —**C.** *To shut in, blockade* metuo ne jam intercludemur, ut cum velitis exire, non liceat, Cic Fam 14, 14, 1 libertatem suis praesidiis interclusam tenere, id Leg 2, 28, 75 veriti, ne angustiis intercluderentur, Caes B C 3, 69 aliquem in insidiis, Cic Caecin 29, 84 animam, *to stop the breath, to stifle*, Liv 23, 7 Amazoniā latus pelti, *to cover*, Stat S 5, 1, 131 —**II.** Trop, *to hinder, prevent*, with *quominus* intercludor dolore, quominus ad te plura scribam, Cic Att 8, 8, 2

interclūsĭo, ōnis, *f* [intercludo], *a stopping* or *shutting up* **I.** Animae, *a want of breath,* Cic de Or 3, 46, 179 —**II.** *A parenthesis,* Quint 9, 3, 23

interclūsus, *Part* of intercludo

inter-cŏlumnĭum, i, *n* [columna], *the space between two columns, intercolumniation* ambulationis, Cic Q. Fr 3, 1, 2, § 5 signa omnibus intercolumniis disposita, id Verr 2, 1, 19, Vitr 3, 1, 4, 3, Vulg 1 Reg 7, 31.

inter-concĭlĭo, 1, *v a*, *to gain the favor of, conciliate* a person, Quint 12, 10, 59 dub (al conciliandi)

inter-crĕātus, a, um, *adj*, *inwardly created* or *produced* humor, Cael. Aur Tard. 5, 1

inter-culco, 1, *v a* [calco], *to tread between* ita distantes ut interculcari possint vinacea (al intercalcari), Col 12, 43, 10

inter-cultus, a, um, *adj*, *cultivated, tilled between* fines, Sic Fl Cond Agr p 7

inter-curro, curri, rsum, 3, *v n* and *a* (tmesis in Lucr 6, 1374 inter plaga currere) **I.** *Neutr*, *to run between* **A.** Lit **1.** In gen latitudine intercurrentis freti, Plin 3, 11, 16, § 100 —**2.** In partic, *to hasten in the meantime* anywhere indicto delectu in diem certam, ipse interim Veios intercurrit, Liv 5, 19, 4.—**B.** Trop **1.** *To run along with, mingle with, be among* intercurrit quaedam distantia formis, Lucr 2 373 his laboriosis exercitationibus dolor intercurrit, Cic Tusc 2, 15, 36 alterum genus intercurrit nonnumquam, etc, Auct Her 1, 8, 12 gemma candida intercurrentibus sanguineis venis, Plin 37, 10, 59, § 162 quibusdam intercurrit umbra, *a dark vein,* id 37, 5, 18, § 67 —**2.** *To step between, to intercede* pugnatur acerrime qui intercurrerent, misimus tres principes civitatis, Cic Phil. 8, 6, 17 —**II.** *Act*, *to run through, traverse* (late Lat, for percurrebat is the true reading, Liv 44, 2, 12) intercurso spatio maris, Amm 15, 10, 26

inter-curso, āvi, ātum* 1, *v n freq* [intercurro] (tmesis inter enim cursant, Lucr 3, 262), *to run between* **I.** Lit intercursantibus barbaris, Liv 21, 35, 1 —**II.** Transf, *to be* or *lie between, to grow, move,* or *be in motion between* acinos foliis intercursantibus, Plin 14, 3, 4, § 42, 15, 22, 24, § 88, in tmesi inter enim cursant primordia principiorum motibus inter se, Lucr 3, 262

1. intercursus, *Part*, from intercurro, v intercurro, II

2. intercursus, ūs, *m* [intercurro], only *abl sing*, *a running between, intervention, interposition* (rare, except in Liv) periculum intercursu tum primum pubescentis filii propulsatum, Liv 21, 46, 7 impeditus intercursu suorum, id 37, 42, 4 consulum intercursu rixa sedata est, id. 2, 29, 4 —Of flashes of lightning nox terribilis intercursu luminis diri, Sen. Q N 3, 27, 10

inter-cus, cŭtis, *adj* [cutis], *under the skin, intercutaneous* **I.** Esp, as med. t t aqua intercus, *the dropsy,* Plaut Men 5, 4, 3 medicamentum alicui dare ad aquam intercutem, Cic Off 3, 24, 92 morbus aquae intercutis, Suet Ner 5 al —**B.** As *subst* **intercus,** cŭtis, *f*, *the dropsy* tumens morbi intercutis (al aquae intercutis), Hier Vita Hilar 37 leucophlegmatiam, quam Latino nomine intercutem dicimus, Cael Aur Tard. 3, 8, 102 —**C.** Trop aquam te habere in animo intercutem, *dropsy in the mind, a weak and watery mind* Lucil ap Non 37, 2 —**II.** In gen, *within the skin internal, inward* intercutibus vitiis madentes, Gell 13, 8 *fin*, cf. stupra, Cato ap Prisc p 719 P

intercussus, ūs *m* [inter quatio] *a striking between* luminis, *a flashing between,* Sen Q N 3, 27

‡ **intercŭtĭtus,** a, um, *adj* [intercus] *greatly abused, dishonored,* Paul ex Fest. p 113 Mull., v fullo

interdĭānus, a, um, *adj* [interdiu], *throughout the day daily* (late Lat.) cibus, Cael Aur Tard 3, 7, 95 (dub)

‡ **interdĭārĭus,** ii, *m* [id] *a thief who steals by day* interdiarius, ἡμεροκλέπτης, Gloss Philox.

inter-dīco, dixi, ctum (interdixem for interdixissem, Cat ap Gell 19, 9 *fin*), 3, *v a*, *to speak between, i e to interpose by speaking* **I.** Lit **A.** *To say among other things, to remark meanwhile, interpose* in praesentiarum hoc interdicere non alienum fuit, Auct Her 2, 11 *fin* —**B.** *To forbid, prohibit, interdict* (a) With *ne* interdico, ne, etc, Ter Hec 4, 1, 48 interdicit atque imperat Cassivellauno ne Mandubratio noceat, Caes B G 5, 22 praecipit atque interdicit omnes unum peterent Indutiomarum, neu quis, etc, id. ib 5, 58, so with *ut ne* neque enim est interdictum ut singulis hominibus ne amplius quam singulas artes nosse liceat, Cic de Or 1, 50, 215, id Balb 13, 30 —(β) *Alicui aliquid* feminis dumtaxat purpurae usum (al. usu), Liv 34, 7 histrionibus scaenam, Suet Dom 7 ei convictum hominum, Val Max. 2, 7, 9 feminis convivia et conspectum virorum, Just 41, 3, 2 alicui admirationem, Sen Ep 87 interdictum est mare Antiati populo, Liv 8, 14 religio civibus interdicta, Suet Claud. 25 interdicitur vini potus, Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 87, cf *dbl absol* urbe interdicta, Suet Aug 27, id Vesp 14, Cic. Balb 10, 26 —(γ) *Alicui* with *inf* alicui arte sua uti, Dig 48, 19, 43 cum sibi interdixerit habere, interdixit et poscere, Sen. Vit Beat 18, 3, cf with *ellips of dat* interdixit hariolus . aliquid novi negoti incipere, Ter Phorm 4, 4, 27 pari severitate interdixit commeatus peti, Suet Galb 6.—(δ) *Alicui aliquā re* vos interdicitis patribus commercio plebis, Liv 5, 3, 8 quā arrogantiā usus Ariovistus omni Galliā Romanis interdixisset, Caes B G 1, 46, 4 meretricis amoribus juventuti, Cic Cael 20, 48 male rem gerentibus patribus bonis interdici solet, id de Sen 7, 22 ei domo suā, Quint 6, 3, 79, Suet Aug 66 (cf 1 B 2 infra) —(ε) *Aliquem aliquā re* aliquem sacrificiis, Caes B G 6, 13, 6, mostly in *pass* quod moribus eorum interdici non poterat socero gener, Nep Ham 3, 2 philosophi urbe et Italiā interdicti sunt, Gell 15, 11, 4 illi omni jure interdicti, Q Metell ap Gell 17, 2, 7 —(ζ) With *dat* and *de* and *abl* interdixi tibi de medicis, *forbid to have to do with, warn against,* Cato ap Plin 29, 1, 7, § 14 —(η) *Pass impers*, with *abl manner* priusquam senatus consulto interdiceretur, Suet Aug 43 —**2.** In partic interdicere alicui aquā et igni, *to forbid one the use of fire and water, i e to banish* tanquam si illi aquā et igni interdictum sit, Cic Phil. 6, 4 futurum puto, ut aquā et igni nobis interdicatur, id. Fam 11, 1 quibus cum aquā et igni interdixisset, Caes B G 6, 44, Paul. Sent 5, 26, 3, 5, 29, 1 —(β) Interdicere alicui (sc aqua et igni), Ampel 42.—(γ) Interdicere alicui aquam et ignem, Isid. 5, 27, 38 —**II.** Transf **A.** *To enjoin, command* (of an injunction implying also a prohibition) te familiae valde interdicere ut uni dicto audiens esset, Cic Rep 1, 39, 61 —**B.** Of the prætor, *to forbid, interdict,* esp, *to make a provisional* or *interlocutory decree* praetor interdixit de vi, etc, Cic Caecin 8, 22 praetor qui de fossis, de cloacis, etc, interdicit, id. ib 13 *init* praetor interdixit, ut unde dejectus esset, eo restitueretur, id. ib 28, 80 —**C.** *To make use of a prætor's interdict,* Quint 3, 6, 71 si adversus eum velis interdicere, Dig 43, 18, 1 alicui rem capitalem, Cato ap Charis p 178 P

interdictĭo, ōnis, *f* [interdico], *a prohibiting interdicting* tecti et aquae et ignis interdictione, *banishment,* Auct Or pro Dom 30 finium, Liv 41, 24 habes igitur et theatri interdictionem de interdictione impudicitiae, Tert Spect 17, cf id ib 3

interdictor, ōris *m* [id.], *a forbidder, interdicter* delicti, Tert adv Marc 2, 9

interdictōrĭus, a um, *adj* [interdictor] *prohibitory, interdictory,* Salv contr Avar 3 *med* p 130 Rittersh.

interdictum, i, *n* [interdico] **I.** In gen, *a prohibition* nequeone ego ted interdictis facere mansuetem meis? Plaut As 3, 1, 1 deorum Cic. Pis 21, 48 —**II.** In partic, as a legal t t, *a provisional decree* of the prætor, esp in disputes of private persons respecting possession, *prohibiting some act,* a prætorian *interdict* · certis ex causis praetor aut proconsul auctoritatem suam finiendis controversiis interponit formulae verborum quibus in ea re utitur interdicta decretave vocantur interdicta cum prohibet aliquid fieri, Gai Inst 4, 139 sq (v the context) ergo hac lege jus civile, causae possessionum, praetorum interdicta tollentur, Cic Agr 3, 3 possessionem per interdictum repetere, id. Caecin 3 interdicto contendere cum aliquo, id de Or 1, 10 venire ad interdictum, Petr 13 and 83 (for the different classes of interdicts and their effects, v Gai Inst 4, 142 sqq, Just Inst 4, 15 Sandars ad loc)

1. interdictus, a, um, *Part*, from interdico

2. interdictus, ūs, *m*, = interdictum, Jul. ap Aug contr Sec Resp Jul. 6, 20

Interdidĭum, i, *n*, *a place in Alexandria,* Jul. Val. Res Gest Alex. M. 1, 30 Mai

inter-dĭgĭtālĭa, ium, *n. plur* [digitus], *excrescences* (warts, etc) *between the fingers,* Plin. Val 2, 52

interdigĭtĭa, ōrum, *n plur* [id.], *excrescences* (warts, etc) *between the fingers and toes,* Marc Emp 34 intedita (leg interdigitia) μεσοδάκτυλα, Gloss. Philox.

interdĭu (ante class form interdius, Cato, R R 83, Varr R R 2, 10 Schneid., Plaut Aul 1, 1, 33, Most 2, 2, 14, Merc. 5, 2, 21), *adv* [dies], *during the day, in the daytime, by day* (not in Cic) canes inter diu clausos esse oportet, ut noctu acriores sint, Cato, R. R. 124, so opp noctu, Caes B G 7, 69, 7, id. B C 1, 67, 5 nec nocte nec interdiu, Liv 1, 47 interdiu, nocte, id. 8, 34 *fin*, 21, 32

interdĭus, *adv*, see the preced art

inter-do, dăre **I.** *To give an interval, to give at intervals* nec mora nec requies interdatur ulla fluendi, Lucr 4, 227 —**B.** *To distribute* cibus interdatus (through the body), Lucr 4, 868 (by Lachm written as two words, inter datus) —**II.** (In the archaic form interduo duim) *To give for* a thing (in Plaut) nihil interduo, *I care nothing about it, it is of no consequence to me,* Plaut Capt 3, 5, 36, cf floccum non interduim, id Trin. 4, 2, 152

‡ **interdŭātim,** *adv*, an old form for interdum, *sometimes, now and then* acc to Paul ex Fest p 111 Mull (but the true reading is interdum, Plaut Truc. 4, 4, 29)

Inter-dūca, ae, *f* [inter duco] *an epithet of Juno,* Mart Cap 2, § 149 Grotius (Kopp, Iterduca), cf domiduca.

* **inter-ductus,** ūs, *m*, *interpunctuation,* Cic Or 68, 228

inter-dum, *adv*, *sometimes, occasionally, now and then,* = nonnumquam interdum fio Juppiter, quando lubet, Plaut Am 3 1, 4 interdum cursus est in oratione incitatior, interdum moderata ingressio, Cic Or 59 · modo interdum, Suet Calig 43 modo modo interdum, id Ner 49 —**II.** I q per aliquod tempus, *for some time* (post Aug) acribus custodiis domum et vias saepserat Livia, laetique interdum nuntii vulgabantur, donec, Tac A 1, 5 occulere interdum et terrae mandare parabat, Sil 6, 30, id 4, 490 —**III.** I q interea, interim, *meanwhile, in the meantime* (post class) interdum cognito strepitu procurrit cubiculo, App M 9 p 226, 17, 4, p 149, 14, Dig 4, 8, 16, § 1, Cod Th 4, 3, 1

interdŭo, duim, v interdo II

intĕr-ĕā, *adv* **I.** *Meanwhile, in the meantime, in the interim* (class) saepe interea mihi senex narrabat, Ter Phorm. 2, 3, 18 interea dies advenit Cic Verr 2 2, 15, § 37 cum interea, Ter Hec 3, 4, 7, Cic. Verr 1, 6, 15 haec dum Romae geruntur, Quintius interea de agro detruditur, id. Quint 6 —With *loci* plus triginta natus annis sum, cum interea loci Numquam quicquam facinus feci pejus quam hodie, Plaut Men 3, 1, 1, id. Ps. 1, 3, 32, Ter Eun. 2, 2, 24, id. Heaut 2, 3, 16, Pac ap Non 488, 14 (Trag Rel. p 71 Rib) —* **B.** (For interdum) *Sometimes,* Sil 7, 395 —**II.** Transf., like Engl. *meanwhile* (approaching the sense of), *nevertheless, however* (but in class. prose always retaining a reference to time, cf Krebs, Antibarb p 611 sq), Cic Fam 5, 12 *fin*, Verg G 1, 83 cum interea, Cic. Clu. 30, 82, cf tamen interea, Cat 101, 7

intĕremptĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [interimo], *that can be destroyed* or *killed* (eccl. Lat.): Christus, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 6.

intĕremptĭo (-emt-), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *destruction, slaughter*, Tert. adv. Prax. 27; Porc. Lat. Decl. in Cat. 10 (but a false reading for internecione, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 11, 30).

intĕremptor (-emt-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who destroys* or *kills, a slayer, murderer* (post-Aug.): fratris, Vell. 2, 129, 1: eri, Sen. Ep. 70, 12: puellae, Val. Max. 6, 1, 2.

intĕremptrix (-emt-), īcis, *f.* [interemptor], *she that destroys* or *kills, a murderess* (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Lit.: fratris, Lact. 1, 10, 4.—**II.** Trop.: pudoris, Tert. Spect. 17.

intĕremptus (-emt-), a, um, *Part.*, from interimo.

intĕr-ĕo, ĭi, ĭtum (*perf.* -īvi, App. M. 7, 7; *sync.* -issent, Cic. Div. 2, 8, 20 al.), 4, *v. n.*—Prop., *to go among* several things, so as no longer to be perceived (class.). **I.** Lit.: ut interit magnitudine maris stilla muriae, *becomes lost in it*, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 45: saxa venis, *become lost among them, mingle with them*, Sever. Aetn. 450.—**II.** Trop., *to perish, to go to ruin* or *decay, to die*: non intellego, quomodo, calore exstincto, corpora intereant, Cic. N. D. 3, 14: omnia fato Interitura gravi, Ov. M. 2, 305: segetes, Verg. G. 1, 152: salus urbis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 55: litterae, id. Att. 1, 13: pecunia, Nep. Them. 2: interit ira morā, *ceases*, Ov. A. A. 1, 374: possessio, Dig. 41, 2, 44.—**B.** *To be ruined*, mostly in *first pers. perf.*: interii, *I am ruined, undone*: hei mihi disperii! ... interii, perii, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 36: omnibus exitiis interii, id. Bacch. 5, 17: interii! cur mihi id non dixti? Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 42: qui per virtutem peritat, non interit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 32.—Hence, **intĕrĭtus**, a, um, *Part.*, *perished, destroyed* (ante- and post-class.): multis utrinque interitis, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Prisc. p. 869 P.; Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

intĕr-ĕquĭto, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to ride between* (a favorite word with Livy). (*a*) *Absol.*, Liv. 34, 15, 4; 35, 5, 10; Curt. 4, 13, 22.—(*β*) With *acc.*: ordines, Liv. 6, 7, 3: agmina, Curt. 4, 13, 1.

intĕr-erro, 1, *v. n.*, *to wander between* or *among, to come, go*, or *be between* (post-class.): Deus locis omnibus interrerat, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 10: splendor, Prud. Cath. 6, 43.

intĕrest, etc., v. intersum.

(**interfăcĭo**, false reading for in perficiendo, Liv. 25, 11, 8.)

inter-fāris, v. interfor.

interfātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interfor], *a speaking between, an interrupting in speaking* (syn. interpellatio): contra verba atque interfationem, Cic. Sest. 37, 79: expositiones brevi interfatione distinguere, Quint. 4, 2, 50 Spald. *N. cr.*

interfectĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [interficio], *deadly*: ruta viperarum, App. Herb. 89.

interfectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a killing, murdering* (rare): Trebonii, Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 2, 3 *init.*: Clodii, Ascon. ap. Argum. Milon. p. 34, 16.

interfectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *deadly* (post-class.): morbus, Cael. Aur. praef. § 12.

interfector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a slayer, murderer*. **I.** Lit.: alicujus, Cic. Mil. 27, 72; id. Phil. 1, 14, 35; Nep. Att. 8, 3; Tac. A. 1, 9; 12, 48; 14, 44; Liv. 24, 7, 7; 44, 40, 9.—**II.** Trop., *a destroyer*: veritatis, Tert. Carn. Christ. 5.

interfectōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [interfector], *deadly, murderous* (late Lat.), Aug. de Lib. Arb. 3, 25; Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 7.—*Subst.*: **interfectōrĭum**, i, *n.*, *a means of destruction*, Ambros. de Elia et Jejun. 10, 37 *fin.*—Hence, *adv.*: **interfectōrĭē**, *destructively, murderously*, Aug. contr. Parm. 3, 2, 14.

interfectrix, īcis, *f.* [interfector], *a murderess* (post-Aug.): nepotis, Tac. A. 3, 17; Hyg. Fab. 122.—**II.** Trop.: abstinentia, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8, 95.

interfectus, a, um, *Part.*, from interficio.

interfĕmĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [inter-femen], i. q. cunnus (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 296, 15 and 22.

‡ **inter-fĕmus**, ŏris, *n.*, *the space between the thighs*: interfemus, μεσομήριον, Gloss. Philox.

interfĭcĭo, fēci, fectum (archaic *pass.*: interfiat, Lucr. 3, 872: interfieri, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 131), 3, *v. a.* [inter-facio], *to put between*. **I.** In gen. (rare): terrae natura medicatas aquas interficit, Plin. 2, 100, 104, § 222 (al. inficiat).—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To consume, devour*: piscium magnam atque altilium vim, Lucil. ap. Non. 330, 31 al.—**B.** *To destroy, bring to naught*: messes, Verg. G. 4, 330: herbas, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 450, 2: usum, fructum, victum, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 4: virginitatem, App. M. 5, p. 160, 25.—**C.** *To kill, slay, murder* (class.; syn. neco, occido, trucido): aliquem, Cic. Att. 13, 10; Caes. B. G. 1, 12 *fin.*; 2, 23; Sall. Cat. 18, 5; Liv. 31, 18, 7 al.: feras, Lucr. 5, 1249.—With *abl.* of *separation*, *to cut off from*: aliquem et vitā, et lumine, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 37.—With *abl.* of *means*: anum siti fameque atque algu, id. Most. 1, 3, 36.—**2.** Esp. with *se*, *to commit suicide*: se ipsum, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2: omnes desperatā salute se ipsi interficiunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 10; Caes. B. G. 5, 37, 6; Liv. 31, 18, 7; Tac. A. 6, 18; Quint. 11, 1, 36; Curt. 6, 11, 20; Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 17 *fin.* al.—* **D.** *To interrupt*: sermonem, App. M. 11, p. 269.

interfīo, fĭĕri, v. interficio *init.*

inter-flŭo, fluxi, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* (in tmesi, Lucr. 4, 227), *to flow between* (rare but class.): quantum interfluit fretum, Liv. 41, 23, 16: angusto freto interfluente, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 76.—With *acc.*: fretum, quod Naupactum et Ratras interfluit, Liv. 27, 29; cf.: flumen Visurgis Romanos interfluebat, Tac. A. 2, 9.—With *dat.*: interfluens urbi Tiberinus, Flor. 1, 4, 2; Sen. Ben. 6, 7, 3; Liv. 28, 23, 4.—*Pass.*: insulae interfluuntur (supply mari), App. de Mundo, p. 69 (but interfuissent is the true reading, Cic. de Sen. 6, 16).

inter-flŭus, a, um, *adj.* [interfluo], *flowing between* (rare and post-Aug.): interfluo Euphrate, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 121: amnis, Sol. 66: umor, Pall. Sept. 10 *fin.*

inter-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3, *v. a.*, *to dig out, dig between, pierce*: pupillas, Lucr. 4, 716: radices, Pall. Oct. 12, 2.

inter-for, fātus sum, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* (interfari, interfatur, interfatus are the forms in common use), *to speak between, to interrupt in speaking* (syn. interpello): priusquam ille postulatum perageret, interfatur Appius, Liv. 3, 47: orsum eum dicere, Phaeneas interfatus, *interrupted*, id. 32, 34: Venus sic interfata est, Verg. A. 1, 386: quem interfari nefas est, Plin. Ep. 1, 23, 2.

interfossus, a, um, *Part.*, from interfodio.

inter-frīgesco, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow old, die away*, or *be dropped in the meanwhile* (post-class.): res, Fragm. Jur. Civ. Antejustin. p. 45.

inter-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3, *v. a.* [frango], *to break to pieces* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): si quid ventus interfregerit, Cato, R. R. 44; Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 127.

* **inter-fŭgĭo**, fŭgĕre, *v. n.*, *to flee between* or *into*; in tmesi: inter enim fugit, Lucr. 6, 332.

* **inter-fulgĕo**, ēre, *v. n.*, *to shine* or *glitter between*: aurum cumulo aliarum rerum interfulgens, Liv. 28, 23, 4.

inter-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v. a.* [2. fundo], *to pour between*; *pass.*, *to flow between* (mostly poet.): pelagus interfunditur oras, Avien. Perieg. 250.—Hence, **interfūsus**, a, um, *Part.*: interfusum mare, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 86: Dido maculis trementis interfusa genas, *stained with spots* (*of blood*), Verg. A. 4, 644: Styx coërcet (animas), *interposed*, id. ib. 6, 439: interfusa nitentes Vites aequora Cycladas, Hor. C. 1, 14, 19: oceanus, Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 173: nox, *intervening*, Stat. Th. 3, 677: opacitas, *intervening*, Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 93.

inter-fūro, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to rage between* or *through* (poet.): orbem, Stat. Ach. 1, 395.

interfūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interfundo], *a flowing between* (eccl. Lat.): maris, Lact. 7, 3, 25.

interfūsus, a, um, *Part.*, v. interfundo *fin.*

interfŭtūrus, v. intersum.

intergannītus, a, um, see the foll. art.

intergarrītus, a, um, *Part.*, from the obsolete intergarrio [inter-garrio], *prated* or *chattered between* (post-class.): dein pauculis verbis intergarritis (al. intergannitis), App. Mag. p. 284, 38.

‡ **inter-gĕrĭes**, ēi, *f.* [1. gero], *a partition, party-wall*: intergeries, paries, τοῖχος ὁ δύο κτήσεις διορίζων, i. e. murus duas possessiones separans, Gloss. Philox.

intergĕrīnus, a, um, v. intergerivus.

(**intergĕrĭum**, false read. for intergerivi, Plin. 13, 12, 26, § 82.)

intergĕrīvus, a, um, *adj.* [intergeries], *that is placed between*; *subst.*: **intergĕrīvus**, i, *m.* (sc. paries), *a partition, party-wall*, Plin. 13, 12, 26, § 82; 35, 14, 49, § 173.—*Of the walls of wax in a beehive*, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 23.

inter-gĕro, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to place between, interpose, insert* walls: intergerivi parietes dicuntur, qui inter confines struuntur, et quasi intergeruntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 110, 21 Müll.

intergressus, ūs (only in *abl. sing.*), *m.* [from the obs. intergredior], *a coming between, intervention* (post-class.): disputationis, Min. Fel. Octav. 15.

intĕr-hĭo, 1, *v. n.*, *to be open between* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Apol. 48.

intĕr-ĭbī (interibei, Sen. con. de Bac. C. 1 R. 196), *adv.*, *in the meantime*, for interea, interim (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. As. 5, 2, 41; id. Capt. 5, 1, 31; 33; id. Mil. 2, 1, 26; id. Poen. 3, 3, 3; id. Rud. 4, 6, 20; id. Pers. 1, 3, 85; App. Mag. p. 320, 29 (but in Gell. 3, 7, 17, the correct read. is interim).

intĕrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [intereo], *perishable, mortal* (eccl. Lat.): nihil, Tert. adv. Herm. 34: animae, Arn. 2, 65.

intĕrim, *adv.* [inter and old *acc.* of is]. **I.** I. q. interea, *meanwhile, in the meantime*: ibo intro; tu hic ante aedes interim speculare, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 28: interim dum ante ostium sto, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 3: hoc interim spatio conclave illud concidisse, Cic. de Or. 2, 86: quo fugit interim dolor ille? Quint. 11, 1, 54; 1, 12, 6.—**B.** *For a time, for a while* (post-Aug.): ut uno interim contenti simus exemplo C. Gracchi, *for the moment*, Quint. 1, 10, 27: interim admonere illud satis est, id. 2, 4, 3; 3, 8, 5.—**C.** (Cf. interea.) *However, nevertheless*: interim velim mihi ignescas, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 3: quod alias vitiosum, interim alias rectum est, Quint. 1, 5, 29; 2, 12, 2 al.—**II.** I. q. nonnumquam, *sometimes* (post-Aug.): Latinis quidem semper, sed etiam Graecis interim, Quint. 2, 1, 1; so, opp. semper, Sen. de Ira, 2, 21, 8: laturi sententiam indocti saepius atque interim rustici, Quint. 12, 10, 53; 11, 3, 51; with nonnumquam, id. 4, 5, 20: interim ... interim, *sometimes ... sometimes, at one time ... at another*, Quint. 5, 10, 34; 6, 3, 59; 9, 2, 100; Plin. Ep. 10, 27: interim ... mox, Tac. A. 14, 41 Dräger.

intĕr-ĭmo (better than **intĕrĕmo**, Bramb. s. v., but v. Munro, Lucr. Introd. p. 33), ēmi, emptum, or emtum, 3, *v. a.* [emo], *to take out of the midst, to take away, do away with, abolish*; *to destroy, slay, kill* (syn.: interficio, perimo; class.). **I.** Lit.: Abantem, Verg. A. 10, 428: vitam, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 29: interimendorum sacrorum causā, Cic. Mur. 12, 27: qui Argum dicitur interemisse, id. N. D. 3, 22, 56: sensum, Lucr. 3, 288: se, Plaut. Cist. 3, 13: si quae interimant, innumerabilia sint, etiam ea quae conservent, infinita esse debere, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 50: Hasdrubale interempto, Hor. C. 1, 4, 72: qui ferro sunt interempti, Quint. 3, 8, 5.—So with *se*, *to kill one's self, commit suicide*: Lucretia se ipsa interemit, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 66.—**II.** Transf., *to kill*, i. e. *to distress intolerably*: illaec interemit me modo hic oratio, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 22: me quidem, judices, exanimant et interimunt hae voces Milonis, *distress me*, Cic. Mil. 34.

intĕrĭor, ius, *gen.* ōris [*comp.* from inter, whence also *sup.* intimus], *inner, interior*; *nearer* (class.). **I. A.** In gen.: in interiore aedium parte, Cic. Sest. 10: spa-

tium, Ov. M. 7, 670: secessit in partem interiorem, Liv. 40, 8: in interiore parte ut maneam solus cum sola, i.e. *within, in the women's apartment*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 31: interior domus, *the inner part of the house*, Verg. A. 1, 637; cf. epistola, *the body of the letter*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5: erit aliquid interius (mente), Cic. N. D. 1, 11: motu cietur interiore et suo (opp. quod pulsu agitatur externo), id. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: nationes, i. e. *living farther in the interior, farther inland*, id. de Imp. Pomp. 22: homo, i. e. *the life and soul*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 66.—Hence, *subst.*

1. intĕrĭōres, um, *m.*, *they who live farther inland:* Angrivarii multos redemptos ab interioribus reddidere, Tac. A. 2, 24.—

2. intĕrĭōra, *the inner parts* or *places:* aedium, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3: regni, Liv. 42, 39, 1: navis, Vulg. Jon. 1, 5: deserti, id. Exod. 3, 1.—(β) Esp. of the body, *intestines, bowels:* interiorum morbi, Cels. 1 praef. § 68; Veg. 1, 39, 2.—(γ) Trop., *the feelings, character:* interiora ejus plena sunt dolo, Vulg. Sir. 19, 23.—**B.** Esp., in the race-course, *nearer the goal, on the left;* for they drove from right to left: nunc stringam metas interiore rotā, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 12: meta, id. A. A. 2, 426: gyrus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 26; cf. Verg. A. 11, 695: et medius . . . ibat, et interior, si comes unus erat, Ov. F. 5, 68.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Nearer:* toto corpore interior periculo vulneris factus, i. e. *as he was too near him to be in danger of a wound from him*, Liv. 7, 10: ictibus, *within the line of fire*, id. 24, 34: timor, Cic. de Or. 2, 51: torus, *the side nearest the wall*, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 32: nota Falerni, *from the inmost part of the cellar*, i. e. *the oldest*, Hor. C. 2, 3, 8: sponda regiae lecticae, Suet. Caes. 49.—**B.** *More hidden, secret*, or *unknown:* sed haec quoque in promptu fuerint: nunc interiora videamus, Cic. Div. 2, 60: interiores et reconditae litterae, id. N. D. 3, 16, 42: consilia, Nep. Hann. 2: haec interiora, *the personal worth*, opp. illa externa, *public deeds*, Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 4.—**C.** *Deeper, more intimate, nearer:* vicini, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7: societas, id. Off. 3, 17: amicitia interior, Liv. 42, 17: potentia, *greater*, Tac. H. 1, 2: cura, Sil. 16, 339; cf. litterae, *more profound*, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 9; 7, 33, 2.—*Neutr. plur.*, with *gen.*: in interiora regni se recepit, Liv. 42, 39.—Hence, **intĕrĭus**, *adv.*, *in the inner part, on the inside, within*, = intra (freq. only since the Aug. per.): ne fluat oratio, ne vagetur, ne insistat interius, ne excurrat longius, i. e. *be too short* or *brief*, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190; cf. Sen. Tranq. 9: in eo sinu duo maria: Ionium in prima parte, interius Hadriaticum, Plin. 3, 26, 29, § 150; cf. Mela, 1, 6, 2; 1, 19, 1; 2, 1, 12: rapiat sitiens Venerem interiusque recondat, Verg. G. 3, 137; so Ov. M. 6, 306.—**B.** Esp. *farther inland, farther from the sea:* penetrare, Vell. 2, 120, 2: habitare, Mel. 2, 1, 12: esse, id. 1, 19, 1; Plin. 3, 26, 29, § 150.—**C.** Trop. of mental operations, *more inwardly* or *deeply:* ne insistat interius (oratio), Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190: attendere, Juv. 11, 15.

intĕrĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [intereo], for interitus, *destruction, ruin* (rare but class.): aratorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 125; Arn. 2, p. 87; Vitr. 8, 1.

1. intĕrĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from intereo.

2. intĕrĭtus, ūs, *m.* [intereo], *destruction, ruin, annihilation* (class.): interitus est quasi discessus et secretio, ac diremptio earum rerum, quae junctione aliqua tenebantur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29: omnium rerum interitus atque obitus, id. Div. 2, 16, 37: legum, id. Cat. 3, 8: exercitus, id. Div. 1, 32: pravitatis, id. Fin. 2, 9: immaturus, i. e. *death*, id. Brut. 33: tuum ingemuisse interitum, Verg. E. 5, 28: vitae, Gell. 15, 1.

intĕrĭus. I. *Adj. comp.*, from interior.—**II.** *Adv.*, v. interior *fin.*

inter-jăcĕo, 2, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to lie between;* constr. with *dat.*, *acc.*, or *inter* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): interjacebat campus, Liv. 37, 41.—With *dat.:* campus interjacens Tiberi ac moenibus Romanis, Liv. 21, 30: via interjacente, Plin. et Traj. Ep. 33, 1.—Transf.: sed his ipsis media interjacent multa, Quint. 11, 3, 18.—With *acc.:* regio, quae duas Syrtes interjacet, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 27.—With *inter:* interjacet haec inter eam et Rhodum, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 60.

inter-jăcĭo and **inter-jĭcĭo**, jēci, jectum (in tmesi: inter enim jecta est, Lucr. 3, 859), 3, *v. a.* [jacio], *to throw* or *cast between; to set, place*, or *put between; to join* or *add to, to intermix* (class., most freq. in the *part. pass.*): legionarias cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 73: pleraque sermone Latino, Tac. A. 2, 10: id interjecit inter individuum, atque id, quod, etc., Cic. Univ. 7: preces et minas, Tac. A. 1, 23: moram, id. H. 3, 81.—Hence, **interjectus**, a, um, *Part.*, *thrown* or *placed between; interposed, interspersed, intervening, intermingled, intermediate;* constr. with *dat.* or *inter.* (α) With *dat.:* nasus oculis interjectus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57.—(β) With *inter:* interjecti inter philosophos, et eos qui, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92: aer inter mare et caelum, id. N. D. 2, 26: inter has personas me interjectum amici moleste ferunt, id. Phil. 12, 7, 18.—(γ) *Absol.:* quasi longo intervallo interjecto, *as it were a great way off*, id. Off. 1, 9: anno interjecto, *after a year*, id. Prov. Cons. 8: paucis interjectis diebus, *after a few days*, Liv. 1, 58.—(δ) With Gr. *acc.:* erat interjecta comas, *with loose, dishevelled hair*, Claud. Epith. Pall. et Celer. 28 dub.—*Subst.:* **interjecta**, ōrum, *n. plur.*, *places lying between, interjacent places:* interjecta inter Romam et Arpos, Liv. 9, 13.

interjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interjacio], *a throwing* or *placing between, insertion.* **I.** In gen.: verborum, Auct. Her. 1, 6, 9.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In gram., *an interjection*, Quint. 1, 4, 19.—**B.** In rhet., *a parenthesis*, an interruption of the principal idea by the insertion of another: interjectio qua et oratores et historici frequentes utuntur, ut medio sermone aliquem inserant sensum, Quint. 8, 2, 15.

interjectīvē, *adv.*, v. interjectivus *fin.*

interjectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [interjacio], *placed between* (post-class.): rigor, Simplic. de Re Agrar. p. 78.—Hence, **interjectīvē**, *adv.*, *in the manner of an interjection*, Prisc. 15 *fin.*

interjectūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *an insertion*, Front. de Colon. p. 135.

1. interjectus, a, um, *Part.*, v. interjacio *fin.*

2. interjectus, ūs, *m.* [interjacio], *a throwing* or *placing between, interposition; a coming between, intervention* (class.). **I.** Lit.: lapides temerario interjectu ponere, App. de Deo, Soc. Prol. p. 365, 15: luna interpositu interjectuque terrae repente deficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103.—**II.** Trop., *an interval:* petito paucorum dierum interjectu, Tac. A. 3, 67.—Esp. *abl. sing.:* interjectu, *after an interval, with an interval:* temporis, Tac. A. 3, 51 *fin.:* noctis, *after a night*, id. ib. 6, 39: paucorum dierum, id. ib. 3, 67: parvi temporis, Aur. Vict. Epit. 48, 15.—*In plur.:* interjectibus capere fructum, *at various times*, Col. 3, 21, 61.

interjĭcĭo, v. interjacio.

interjunctus, a, um, *Part.*, from interjungo.

inter-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *To join together, join, unite:* dextrae interjunctae, Liv. 22, 30, 6 (cf. interaptus): interjunctus (equus) equis, *harnessed among*, Stat. Th. 6, 308.—**II.** *To unyoke.* **A.** Lit.: lassos equos, Mart. 3, 67, 7: et quasi interjungo, Sen. Ep. 83, 6; cf. B. infra.—**B.** Trop., *to rest:* medio die, Sen. Tranq. 17, 7; Mart. 2, 6, 16.

inter-lābor, lapsus sum, 3, *v. dep. n.* and *a.*, *to fall, slip, slide, glide*, or *flow between* (poet.): per has stellis interlabentibus umbras, Stat. Th. 2, 649: (in tmesi), inter enim labentur aquae, Verg. G. 2, 349; Sil. 6, 18.—With *acc.:* fluvius lucos, Amm. 22, 8, 17.

inter-lătĕo, 2, *v. n.*, *to lurk* or *lie hid between* (very rare), Sen. Q. N. 6, 16, 4 dub.

* **inter-lātrans**, antis, *Part.* [interlatro], *barking between* (eccl. Lat.), trop.: peccata inter nos et Deum, Paul. Nol. Ep. 4 *med.*

inter-lectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. lego], *a reading between, a reading together* (eccl. Lat.): scripturarum, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 6.

inter-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, *v. a.*, *to cull* or *pluck off here and there* (poet. and post-class.): (in tmesi) uncis Carpendae manibus frondes, interque legendae, Verg. G. 2, 366: poma, Pall. Febr. 25, 16; id. Jun. 5, 1.

inter-līdo, lisi, lisum, 3, *v. a.* [laedo]. **I.** *To thrust out of the midst, to strike out* (post-class.): litteris interlisis, Macr. S. 2, 14.—**II.** *To strike against:* dentem, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 261.

inter-līgo, 1, *v. a.* [1. ligo], *to bind together:* alterno maculas ostro, Stat. Th. 7, 571: (alga) insanas interligat undas, *restrains, hinders*, Rutil. 1, 539.

inter-lĭno, lēvi, litum, 3, *v. a.*, *to smear between, smear, spread between, lay at intervals.* **I.** Lit.: caementa luto, Liv. 21, 11, 8; cf.: murus bitumine interlitus, Curt. 5, 1, 9: caseum oleo, Plin. 28, 9, 34, § 132.—**II.** Transf., *to falsify by striking out* or *erasing* (syn. interpolo): testamentum, Cic. Clu. 44, 125: tabulae quae se corruptas atque interlitas esse clamant, id. Verr. 2, 2, 42, § 104: litterae lacrimis interlitae, *blotted*, Hier. Ep. 41 *init.*

interlīsus, a, um, *Part.*, from interlido.

interlĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from interlino.

* **inter-lŏco**, 1, *v. a.*, *to place between*, Mela, 2, 1.

interlŏcūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interloquor], *a speaking between, interlocution.* **I.** In gen.: brevi interlocutione patroni refutandus est, Quint. 5, 7, 26; so Gell. 14, 2, 17.—**II.** In partic., *an interlocutory sentence:* severā interlocutione comminatus, Dig. 1, 15, 3; 44, 1, 11; Cod. Th. 11, 36, 1.

inter-lŏquor, lŏcūtus or lŏquūtus, 3, *v. dep.*, *to speak between, interrupt in speaking.* **I.** In gen.: siccine mihi interloquere? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 13.—*Absol.*, Gell. 14, 2, 19: ipse raro et breviter interlocutus, Plin. Ep. 7, 6, 6.—**II.** In law, *to pronounce an interlocutory sentence:* si judex ita interlocutus sit, Vim fecisti, Dig. 48, 19, 32 al.

interlūcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interluco], *a lopping off of useless branches, a thinning, pruning* (Plinian), Plin. 17, 27, 45, § 257.

inter-lūcĕo, luxi, 2, *v. n.*, *to shine* or *glitter forth* at intervals (class.). **I.** Lit.: duos soles visos, et noctu interluxisse, Liv. 29, 14, 3: quia terrena quaedam animalia plerumque interlucent (in amber), Tac. G. 45, 4; Sol. 20, 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To be manifest, plainly visible:* loci interlucent, Auct. Her. 3, 19, 31: quibus inter gradus dignitatis et fortunae aliquid interlucet, *by which the degrees of dignity and fortune are distinguished*, Liv. 1, 42, 4.—**B.** *To be capable of being seen through* (thin of substance or few in number), *to be transparent:* interlucet corona (militum), Verg. A. 9, 508; acies, Front. Strat. 2, 3, 16; Veg. Mil. 3, 14.

‡ **inter-lūcesco**, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to shine through:* interlucesco, διαφαίνομαι, Gloss. Philox.

inter-lūco, āre, *v. a.* [lux], *to let the light through* a tree by clearing it of its useless branches; *to lop* or *thin* a tree (Plinian): interlucata densitate ramorum, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 214: arbores, id. 17, 12, 19, § 94.

inter-lūdo, lūsi, lūsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to play between* or *together* (post-class.), Aus. Idyll. 10, 76: interludamus epistolis, Ambros. Ep. 47, 4.

inter-lūnis, e, *adj.* [luna], *at new moon, interlunar* (post-class.): nox, Amm. 19, 6, 7.

interlūnĭum, ii, *n.* [interlunis], *the new moon, time of new moon, interlunary interval*, Plin. 18, 32, 75, § 324; 7, 5, 4, § 38.—In *plur.*, Hor. C. 1, 25, 11.

inter-lŭo, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To wash while doing any thing:* manus (*between the acts of a sacrifice*), Cato, R. R. 132.—**II.** Of rivers, *to wash under, to flow between:* pontus . . . arva et urbes Litore diductas angusto interluit aestu, Verg. A. 3, 419: quosque secans infaustum interluit Allia nomen, id. ib. 7, 717: saxaque interluens unda, Curt. 4, 3, 6: quantum interluit fretum? (al. interfluit), Liv. 41, 23: quod Capreas et Surrentum interluit fretum, Tac. A. 6, 1: (Nereus) abscissos interluit aequore montes, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 143; Amm. 23, 6, 70.—*Pass.:* urbs interluitur Euphrate, Sol. 56, 2.

interlŭvĭes, ēi, *f.* [interluo], *water that flows between* two places, *a strait*

(post class) angusta, Sol 22, 14 angusta fluminis, Amm 24, 2, 4

inter-măněo, 2, *v n*, *to remain between* (poet) medius agris, Luc 6, 47

inter-mĕdĭus, a, um, *adj*, *that is between, intermediate* (ante class and late Lat), Varr R R 3, 5, 11, Paul Nol Carm 26, 637

intermenstrŭum, i, see the foll art

inter-menstrŭus, a, um, *adj*, *between two months* lunâ intermenstruâ, i e *at the time of new moon*, Plin 18, 32, 75, § 322 —*Subst* **intermenstrŭum,** i, *n* (sc tempus), *the new moon, time of new moon*, Varr R R 1, 37, 1, Cic Rep 1, 16, 25 tempore intermenstrui, Amm 20, 3, 11

inter-mĕo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to go between, flow* or *pass through the midst of*, with *acc* (Plin and late Lat) Pergamum intermeat Selinus, Plin 5, 30, 33, § 126 paludem, Amm 15, 11, 16 saepe, *to visit often*, id 26, 6, 5

inter-mestris, e, *adj* [mensis], *between two months* a mensibus intermestris dictus, Varr L L 6, 2, § 10 Müll luna, *the new moon*, Cat R R 37, Plin 16, 39, 75, § 194

‡ **inter-mētĭum,** ii, *n* [meta], *the space between the goals* intermetium, το μεταξυ τῶν καμπτηρων, Gloss Philox

inter-mĭco, ŭi, 1, *v n* and *a*, *to glitter among, to gleam forth* (poet) squamis intermicat aurum, Claud Rapt Pros 1, 183 —With *acc* tenebras nimbosque intermicat ignis, Val Fl 4, 662 —*Absol* ignis, Stat Th 12, 252

intermĭnābĭlis, e, *adj* [2 in terminalis], *endless, interminable* (post class) aetas, Tert adv Marc 2, 3 jurgium, Sid Ep 2 7

intermĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f* [interminor], *a threatening, menacing* (post class) judicii, Cod Th 10, 20, 18, 16, 5, 18 al

1. in-termĭnātus, a, um, *adj*, *unbounded, endless* (class) immensa et interminata magnitudo regionum, Cic N D 1, 20, 54 saeculorum cursus Jul Val Res Gest Alex 1, 31, 22 —**II.** Transf cupiditas imperii, Vell 2, 33, 2 petendi licentia Amm 30, 4, 18

2. intermĭnātus, a, um, *Part*, from interminor

intermĭnis, e, *adj* [2 in terminus], *boundless, endless* (post class) mundus, Jul Val Res Gest Alex M 1, 30

(**inter-mĭno,** a false read for in terrast, Plaut. Mil 2, 3, 42, v Ritschl ad h l)

inter-mĭnor, atus, 1, *v dep*, *to threaten, menace, to forbid with threats* (poet) mihi tibique interminatus est, nos futuros, etc, Plaut As 2, 2, 95, id Ps 3, 1, 10 alicui vitam, id Cas 3, 5, 28 istuceine tibi, Ter Eun 5, 1, 14 minor, interminorque, ne quis, etc, id Capt. 4, 2, 11, Ter And 3, 2, 16

☞ **intermĭnātus,** a, um, in *pass* sense cibus (= interdictus, vetitus) Hor Epod. 5, 39 poena, *threatened*, Cod. Th 16, 5, 60

in-termĭnus, a, um, *adj*, *boundless, endless* (post class) oceanus, Avien Perieg 74 felicitas, Aus. Ep 16, 38 lapsus stellarum, App Mund. p 57, 18

inter-miscĕo, scui, xtum, or stum, 2, *v a*, *to mix among, intermix* —With *dat* (not in Cic or Cæs) tibi undam, Verg E 10, 5, so, aliquid alicui, Col 11, 3, 57 turbam indignorum dignis, Liv 4, 56 —With *abl* intermixti hostibus cognoscunt, etc, Liv 10, 20 classe captiva intermixtis mulieribus, Just 2 8, 3 —*Absol* turbabant equos pedites intermixti, Liv 21, 46, Scrib Comp 207

intermissĭo onis, *f* [intermitto], *a breaking off, intermission, interruption, a neglecting, ceasing, discontinuance* (class) forensis operae, Cic Div 2, 68, 142 sine ulla intermissione, *without any intermission*, id N D 1, 41, 114 a qua (actione) saepe fit intermissio, id Off 1, 6 per intermissiones has intervallaque, Liv 5, 5 febris, Cels. 2, 10 epistularum, *interruption of a correspondence*, Cic Fam 7, 13, 1 consuetudinis, id ib 5, 17 intermissionem officii facere, id Lael 2, 8 si furiosus habet intermissionem, *a lucid interval*, Dig 28, 1, 20 verborum, *formed in short clauses*, Cic Part 6

1. intermissus, a, um, *Part*, from intermitto, q v *fin*

* **2. intermissus,** ūs, *m* [intermitto], for intermissio, *an intermission, interruption* garrulus sine intermissu cantus, *incessant*, Plin 10, 29, 43, § 81

inter-mitto, misi, missum, 3, *v a* and *n* **I.** *Act* **A.** *To leave off, intermit, omit, neglect*, constr with *acc*, *aliquid ab, ad*, or *inf* (α) With *acc* studia, Cic Or 10 iter, Caes B C 3, 3 proelium, id. B G 3, 5 opus, id ib 3, 29 admirationem rerum, Cic Fin. 5, 20, 57 officia militaria, Just 25, 1, 9 curam rerum, Tac A 4, 13 laborem, Ov M 3, 154 quod (otium) quidem paulisper intermisit, Plin Ep 7, 31, 4, cf qua erat nostrum opus intermissum, Caes B G 7, 71 —(β) *Aliquid ab* ut reliquum tempus a labore intermitteretur, Caes B C 1, 32, 1 tempus ab opere, id B G 7, 24, 2, cf id ib 7, 17, 1 —(γ) With *ad* nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur, Caes B G 5, 40, 5, 5, 11, 6 —(ε) With *inf* quod tu mihi litteras mittere intermisisses, Cic Fam 7, 12, 1, so, non intermittit suo tempore caelum mitescere, etc, id Tusc 1, 28, 69 consulere rei publicae, id Div 2, 1, 1, id Fam 7, 12, 1 obsides dare, Caes B G 4, 31 —**B.** *To let pass, suffer to elapse* tempus, quin, Plaut Bacch 2, 2, 31 unum diem, quin veniat, Ter Ad 3 1, 6 diem, Cic Att 9, 16, 1 —**II.** *Neutr* **A.** *To leave off, cease, pause* gallos gallinaceos sic assidue canere coepisse, ut nihil intermitterent Cic Div 1, 34, 74 aves intermittentes bibunt, *drink by separate draughts*, Plin. 10, 46, 63, § 129 —**B.** *To leave an interval, to pause* spatium, qua flumen intermittit, *does not flow*, Caes B G 1, 38, Plin 17, 22, 35 § 171 febris intermittit, *is intermittent*, Cels 3, 14 febris intermittens, *an intermitting fever*, id 3, 13 —Hence, **intermissus,** a, um, *Part* **A.** Of a place, *not occupied by, free from* custodiis loca, Liv 7, 36, 1, 24, 35, 8 planities intermissa collibus, Caes B G 7, 70 —**2.** Of time or space, *permitted to elapse, intervening, left between* (α) Of time brevi tempore intermisso, Caes B G 4, 34 —(β) Of space intermissis circiter passibus quadringentis, Caes B G 1, 41, 7, 73 al —**B.** *Intermitted, neglected*, or *omitted* for a time, *respited, interrupted* ludi, Cic Div 1, 26, 55 ventus, Caes B G 5, 8 libertas, Cic Off 2, 7, 24 impetus remorum, id de Or 1, 33, 153 bella, Hor C 4, 1, 1 bellum, Suet Aug 16 censura diu, id Claud 16 nono die, intermisso rure, ad mercatum venire, Rutil ap Macr S 1, 16, 34 —**C.** *Not surrounded, unenclosed* pars oppidi, quae intermissa a flumine et a paludibus aditum angustum habebat, Caes B G 7, 17 trabes intermissae spatiis, *separated*, id ib 7, 23 verba prisca et ab usu quotidiani sermonis jamdiu intermissa, i e *given up, abandoned*, Cic de Or 3, 38 ordo, Plin 7, 12, 10, § 50 mos, Plin Ep 9, 13 per intermissa moenia urbem intrârunt, i e *where the wall was discontinued*, Liv 34, 37 *fin* facies, non multarum imaginum et intermissarum, sed unius longae et continuae, Sen Q N 1, 3, 8 —**D.** *Left out, omitted* (late Lat) nonnulla, quae mihi intermissa videbantur, adjeci, Hier praef ad Chron Euseb

intermixtus or **intermistus,** a, um, *Part*, from intermisceo

inter-mŏrĭor, mortuus sum, 3, *v dep* **I.** *To die in secret, perish unobserved, to die off, fall to decay* (not in Cic or Cæs), Cato, R R 161, 3 radices intermoriuntur, Plin 21, 18, 69, § 114 ignis Curt 6, 6, 31 civitas, Liv 34, 49 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To faint away, to swoon* ex profluvio sanguinis intermorientes vino reficiendi sunt, Cels. 5, 26, 25 —**B.** Of roads, *to come to an end, stop* pars (viarum) sine ullo exitu intermoriuntur, Dig 43, 7, 3, § 2 —**C.** *To be neglected* nullum officium tuum apud me intermoriturum existimas, Bith ap Cic Fam 6, 16 —Hence, **intermortŭus,** a, um, *P a*, *dead, faint, lifeless, powerless* **A.** Lit in ipsa contione intermortuus haud multo post exspiravit, Liv 37, 53, 10 diu prope intermortuus jacuit Suet. Ner 42 —**B.** Trop gemmae jactatae in ignem, velut intermortuae, exstinguuntur, *lose their lustre*, Plin 37, 7, 27, § 99 contiones, Cic Mil. 5, 12 mores boni plerique omnes jam sunt intermortui, Plaut Trin. 1, 1, 7 Catilinae reliquiae, Cic. Pis. 7 *fin* memoria generis sui, id. Mur 7, 16 *fin*

intermortŭus, a, um, *P a.*, v intermorior, *fin*

inter-mŏvĕo, 2, *v a*, *to move* or *pass between* (post class) alios sulcos stilo, Symm Ep 8, 69

inter-mundĭa, ōrum, *n. plur* [mundus], *spaces between the worlds*, in which, acc to Epicurus, the gods reside, Cic. Fin 2, 23, 75, cf id Div 2, 17, 40 id N D 1, 8, 18

inter-mūnus, nĕris, *n.*, *a gift for a time*, i e *a loan* Ennod Dict. 21

inter-mūrālis, e, *adj*, *between two walls* amnis, Liv 44, 46, 1

intermūtātus, a, um [inter muto], *interchanged* (eccl Lat) intermutatis manibus, Tert Baptism 8

internas, atis [inter, cf supernas], *inward, inner*, Fronto ad Amic. 1, 17

inter-nascor, natus, 3, *v dep*, *to grow between* or *among* internascentes herbae, Plin 18, 16, 43, § 146 virgulta internata, Liv 28, 2 internatum corpus, Plin 17, 27, 42, § 251

inter-nătĭdus, a, um, *adj* [inter nates], *situated between the nates*, Fronto ad Amic 1, 16

internatus, a, um, *Part*, from internascor

internĕ, *adv*, v internus, *fin*

(**internĕcĭālis,** a false read. for perniciales, Liv 27, 23)

‡ **internĕcīda,** ae, *m* [interneciо], *one who by false testimony deprives another of his life*, acc to Isid Orig 10

‡ **internĕcĭes,** ei, *f* [id], for internecio, *slaughter, death, destruction* internecies, mors, jactura, Gloss Isid

internĕcīnē, *adv*, see the foll art

internĕcīnus or **internĕcīvus,** a, um, *adj* [internecio] *deadly, murderous, destructive* (class) bellum, Cic Phil 14, 3, 7, Liv 9, 25 *fin*, 22, 58, 3 odia, Just 6, 6 internecini actio, *for poisoning*, Cod. Th 9, 1, 14 internecini judicium, *of one who has committed perjury*, acc to Isid Orig 5, 26 —*Adv* **internĕcīnē,** *with utter destruction* cuncta disperdere, Amm 27, 9, 6

internĕcĭo (-nĭcĭo), onis, *f* [interneco], *a massacre, general slaughter, carnage, utter destruction, extermination* (class) neque resisti sine internecione posse arbitramur, Cic Att 2, 20 civium, id. Cat 3, 10. bella, quae ad internecionem gesta sunt, Nep Eum 3 Lucerini ad internecionem caesi, *all put to the sword*, Liv 9, 26 ad internecionem deleri, *to be utterly destroyed*, id 9, 45 ad internecionem redigi, Caes. B G 2, 28 armis inter se ad internecionem concurrerunt, *till they despatched one another*, Suet Oth 12 persequi aliquem ad internecionem, Curt 4, 11 —**B.** Of inanim things vineta ad internecionem perducere, Col 4, 22, 8 memoriae, i e *an utter loss of memory*, Plin 14 prooem § 3

internĕcĭum, ii, *n* [id], for internecio, *slaughter, death, destruction*, Isid 5, 26, 17, Not Tir p 123

internĕcīvē and **internĕcīvus,** v. internecinus

inter-nĕco, avi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to kill, destroy* (ante and post class., cf interficio, trucido, etc) **I.** Lit internecatis hostibus, Plaut Am 1, 1, 34, 6 —**II.** Transf sementes, Amm 23, 6, 50 culmum, Prud. prooem Apoth 61

inter-necto, ĕre, *v a*, *to bind together, bind up* (poet) ut fibula crinem Auro internectat, Verg A 7, 816 plagas, *to bind up*, Stat. Th 8 168

inter-nīdĭfĭco, 1, *v n*, *to build a nest among*, Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 95

internĭgrans, antis, *Part.* [inter nigro], *being black here and there* (poet) maculae, Stat Th 6, 336

inter-nĭtĕo, 2, *v n*, *to shine among, shine forth* (post-Aug) etiam si qua sidera internitebant, Curt. 5 4, 25 quicquid lucis internitebat, id 4, 3, 16 internitentes gem-

mae, id. 3, 3, 16; cf. Plin. 37, 5, 17, § 65; Curt. 4, 12, 14; 7, 11, 21.

‡ **internoctātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [inter-nox], *night-watching:* pernoctatio, excubiae, = παννυχίδες, Gloss. Philox.

inter-nōdĭum, ii, *n* [nodus], *the space between two knots* or *joints, an internode* or *joint.* **I.** Of plants: harundinum, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 21.—**II.** Of the leg: mollia nervosus facit internodia poples, Ov. M. 6, 256 — **B.** Transf., *the leg* itself: longa internodia, Calp Ecl 1, 26.

inter-nosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3, *v a.*, *to distinguish between, to tell apart, to discern, distinguish* (class.): fortuna dignum atque indignum nequit internoscere, Pac ap Auct Her. 2, 23, 36 (Trag. Rel. v. 371 Rib): gemini duo, ita forma simili, uti mater sua non internosse posset, Plaut. Men. prol. 20: mater geminos internoscit, Cic. Ac. 2, 18: secerni blandus amicus a vero et internosci potest, id. Lael. 25: internosci a falsis non possunt, id. Ac. 2, 7 *fin:* ut internoscat, visa vera illa sint, anne falsa, id. ib 2, 15 *fin.*

* **internucŭlus**, i, *m*, *one who gives himself up to prostitution*, Petr. 7.

internuncĭo, v. internuntio

internuncĭus, a, um, v. internuntius.

internundĭnium and **internundĭnum**, ii, *n.* [inter-nundinae], *the space of time between two* nundinae, Mar. Victorin. p 2469 P.: quoties rusticus internundino barbam radiebat, Varr. ap Non. 214, 28; Macr. S 1, 16, 34.

* **inter-nuntĭo (-nunc-)**, āre, *v. n.*, *to send messengers from both sides:* paulisper internuntiando cunctatio fit, Liv. 42, 39, 4.

inter-nuntĭus (internunc-), a, um, *that serves as a messenger* or *mediator between two parties* or *persons;* only *subst*, *a mediator, messenger, go between* **I. internuntĭus**, i, *m.* (class): egone ut ad te ab libertina esse auderem internuntius? Plaut Mil. 4, 1, 16: internuntiis ultro citroque missis, Caes. B C 1, 20: totius internuntius et minister rei, Liv. 33, 28: pacis, Curt. 8, 2, 14; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 6: inter absentes negotia contrahuntur, veluti per epistulam aut per internuntium, Gai Inst. 3, 136.—The augurs are called Jovis interpretes internuntiique, Cic. Phil. 13, 5.—**II. internuntĭa**, ae, *f.:* aves internuntiae Jovis, Cic. Div. 2, 34; Plaut Mil. 4, 1, 39: columbae internuntiae fuere, Plin. 10, 37, 53, § 110: Judaea, summi fida internuntia caeli, Juv. 6, 545 —**III. internuntĭum**, i, *n*, *a medium, means:* ea, quae sunt internuntia sentiendi, *the organs of sense*, App. Dogm Plat. 1, p 10, 34

internus, a, um, *adj* [in; cf. interior, intestinus, intus], *inward, internal* (post-Aug) **I.** *Adj* **A.** Lit: ignis, Sen. Q N 6, 27, 2: arae, Ov. H. 7, 113: maria, *inland*, Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 173 —**B.** Trop, *domestic, civil, internal:* discordiae, Tac. A. 2, 26: certamina, id. ib 54. internum simul externumque bellum, id. H. 2, 69: mala, Sall. H Fragm. 4, 61, 13.—**II.** *Subst:* **interna**, ōrum, *n plur.* **A.** *Interior parts.* mundi, Plin. 2, 1, 1, § 4 —**B.** *Internal* or *domestic affairs:* si quando ad interna praeverterent, Tac. A. 4, 32 —**C.** *Entrails, intestines:* boum, Veg Vet. 3, 2 —**D.** Trop: veritatis, *the very depths of truth*, Amm. 15, 5, 23 —*Adv:* **interne**, *inwardly, internally* (post-class), Aus Ep 5, 21; id. Clar. Urb 14.

in-tĕro, trīvi, trītum (*second pers perf* intristi; see below), 3, *v a.*, *to rub into, to rub, bruise*, or *crumble in* (poet and post Aug.) **I.** Lit.: infundito in catinum: eo interito, Cato, R. R. 156, 6: aliquid potioni, Plin. 28, 19, 80, § 261 —**II.** Trop Prov: tute hoc intristi: tibi omne est exedendum, *you have made this dish, and must eat it up*, i e *you have begun the affair, and must carry it through*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 4: tibi quod intristi exedendum est, sic vetus verbum jubet, Aus. Edyll. 6, p 167.—Hence, **intrītus**, a, um, *P a.* **A.** *Adj.* **1.** *Bruised to pieces, pounded up:* glans intrita, Plin. 24, 3, 3, § 7 —**2.** *Crumbled into, broken into:* panis triticeus intritus in aquam, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 21 · panis in lacte, id. ib 2, 9, 10 —**B.** *Subst* **1. intrīta**, ae, *f*, *paste, mash* of lime, clay, etc., Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 176; Col. 12, 55 —**2. intrītum**, i, *n.*, *paste* (post class.), App M. 11, p 265.

intĕr-ordĭnātus, a, um, *adj.*, *fitted together:* trabes, *fitted into each other*, Vitr. 10, 14, 2.

intĕr-ordĭnĭum, i, *n.* [ordo], *the space between two rows*, Col. 3, 13, 3; 4, 14, 2; 5, 5, 3

inter-pătĕo, 2, *v. n.*, *to be open between* or *among, to lie between, intervene* (post-class.): tectum, Macr. S. 1, 18: pulmo, id ib. 7, 15: Syria, Amm 14, 8, 8: senos pedes inter singulas acies, Veg. Mil. 3, 15; Lact. Opif. D. 11, 9.

interpĕdĭo, 4, *v. a.*, i. q impedio, *to hinder, impede* (post-class.): gustatum linguae, Macr. S. 7, 12, 38.

interpellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interpello], *a speaking between, an interruption in speaking; an interruption, hinderance.* **I.** In gen.: quid tibi interpellatio aut in consilium huc accessiost? *What business have you to interrupt?* Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 83: cursum orationis interpellatione impedire, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 39; id. Part. Or. 8: sine ulla interpellatione, id. Fam. 6, 18 *fin;* Suet Aug. 72: si quid nobis agentibus novi accidit, interpellatio, interventio alicujus, etc., Quint 4, 3, 16; 9, 1, 31; 9, 2, 2.—**II.** In law, *a suit, appeal to the court*, Dig 5, 1, 23; 50, 16, 188.

interpellātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *one who interrupts another in speaking, an interrupter, disturber* (class), Auct. Her. 2, 11, 16: ubi se oblectare sine interpellatoribus posset, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: matrimoniorum, *a seducer*, Paul Sent. 5, 4, 5 Huschke (Dig 74, 11, 1): cum interpellatores aliis atque aliis causis in jure dicendo (Tiberium) detinerent, Suct. Aug. 97: de pantomimis duobus, . . . alterum saltorem dixit, alterum interpellatorem, Quint. 6, 3, 65

interpellātrix, īcis, *f.* [interpellator], *she that disturbs* (late Lat), Hier. Ep 60, 11.

1. interpellātus, a, um, *Part.*, from interpello.

2. interpellātus, ūs, *m* (only in *abl. sing*) [interpello], i q interpellatio, *a disturbance* (post-class), Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 31.

inter-pello, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a*, *to interrupt by speaking, to disturb, molest*, etc. (syn. obloquor; class) **I.** *To interrupt by speaking, to disturb* a person speaking: si interpellas, ego tacebo, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 62: nihil te interpellabo, continentem orationem audire malo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 16: tu vero, ut me et appelles, et interpelles, et obloquare, et colloquare, velim, id. Q Fr 2, 10: quasi interpellamur ab iis, Quint 4, 5, 20; a person engaged in business: si quis te arti tuae intentum sic interpellet, Curt. 9, 4, 28 — *Absol.:* ministri, interpellando, . . atrocitatem facti leniebant, Sall. J. 27, 1; Suet. Tib 27.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *To annoy, importune:* cum a Ceballino interpellatus sum, Curt 6, 10, 19: urbe egrediens, ne quis se interpellaret, Suet. Tib. 40; *molest, disturb* one, id. ib. 34 —**2.** *To solicit, try to seduce* a female: qui mulierem puellamve interpellaverit, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 14 Huschke (Dig. 47, 11, 1, § 2) —**3.** *To address, accost, speak to*, i. q alloqui: verum tu quid agis? interpella me, ut sciam, Lucil. ap Non. 331, 1; = interjicere, interpellantem admonere, *to object*, Cic Verr. 2, 1, 28, § 71. —**4.** *To dun, demand payment of*, Dig. 26, 7, 44; cf. Amm. 17, 3, 6 —**II.** In gen, *to disturb, hinder, obstruct, molest;* constr. with *acc*, *quin, quominus, ne*, or *inf.* (α) With *acc;* of persons: aliquem in jure suo, Caes. B. G 1, 44; of things: partam jam victoriam, id. B C. 3, 73: poenam, Liv. 4, 50: incrementa urbis, Just. 18, 5, 7 otium bello, Curt. 6, 6, 12. satietatem epularum ludis, id. 6, 2, 5· lex Julia non interpellat eam possessionem, *does not disturb, does not abrogate it*, Dig. 23, 5, 16 —*Pass:* reperiebat T. Ampium conatum esse tollere pecunias . . sed interpellatum adventum Caesaris profugisse, Caes. B C 3, 105· haec tota res interpellata bello refrixerat, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 4: stupro interpellato motus, Liv. 3, 67.—(β) With *quin:* Caesar numquam interpellavit, quin, quibus vellem, uterer, Matius ad Cic. Fam 11, 28 —(γ) With *quominus:* interpellent me, quo minus honoratus sim, dum ne interpellent, quo minus, etc., Brut. ad Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 1.—(δ) With *ne:* tribunis interregem interpellantibus, ne senatusconsultum fieret, *to interpose their veto*, Liv. 4, 43 —(ε) With *inf.:* pransus non avide, quantum interpellet inani Ventre diem durare, Hor. S 1, 6, 127.—(ζ) *Absol:* fameque et siti interpellante, *disturbing* him, Suet. Ner. 48

interpendĭum, v. interpondium.

inter-pensīvus, a, um, *adj* [pendeo], *hanging* or *suspended between* — Hence, *subst.:* **interpensīva**, ōrum, *n plur.*, (sc tigilla), *cross beams*, Vitr. 6, 3, 1.

inter-plĭco, 1, *v. a.*, *to fold* or *plait between, to interweave, to surround:* ducem, Stat. Th. 2, 282: cristas, id. ib 4, 218

interpŏlāmentum, i, *n* [interpolo], *an intermixture, admixture* (post-class), Claud. Mam. de Stat Anim praef.

interpŏlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an alteration made here and there* (post-Aug): tenuatam (chartam) curiosa interpolatione, principalem fecit e plebeia, *by a curious dressing made the best paper from common*, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 75; Tert. adv. Haer. 39.

interpŏlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who gives another appearance to things, a polisher, furbisher; a corrupter, spoiler* (eccl. Lat): multum est inter institutorem et interpolatorem, Tert. Spect. 2: veritatis, id. Apol. 46: Satanas totius saeculi interpolator, id. Testim. Anim. 3

interpŏlātrix, īcis, *f.* [interpolator], *she that alters the appearance of a thing, a falsifier, corrupter* (eccl. Lat): veri, Nazar. Pan. Constant. 15: veritatis, Tert. adv. Haer. 7.

interpŏlis, e, and **interpŏlus**, a, um, *adj.* [inter-polio], *that has received a new appearance, altered by furbishing, polished up, vamped up, repaired;* esp, *falsified, painted, not genuine* (ante class and post-Aug) **I.** Lit., Plin. 19, 2, 8, § 29: si vestimenta interpola quis pro novis emerit, Dig. 18, 1, 45 —**II.** Transf.: istaec veteres (mulieres), quae se unguentis unctitant, interpoles, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 117: mutatur ars quotidie, toties interpolis, *new vamped*, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 11.

interpŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [interpolio; cf. Non. p 34, 2 sq], *to give a new form, shape*, or *appearance* to any thing; *to polish, furbish*, or *dress up; to spoil, corrupt, falsify; to vary, change* (class.; cf. interlino, vitio, transscribo). **I.** Lit.: togam praetextam, *to dye anew*, Cic. Q Fr. 2, 12 —**II.** Transf **A.** In gen.: illic homo me interpolabit, meumque os finget denuo, *will work me up anew*, i. e *will bang me into another shape*, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 161: nova pictura interpolare vis opus lepidissimum, i e. *to paint the lily*, id Most 1, 3, 105: tura, *to prepare*, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 39.—**B.** Esp of the falsification of writings, *to insert, interpolate, alter, falsify:* semper aliquid demendo, mutando, interpolando, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 61, § 158 Zumpt *N. cr:* scripturas divinas, Ambros. de Fide, 5, 16, 193: priorem textum, Amm. 15, 5, 12.

‡ **inter-pondĭum (interpendĭum)**, i, *n* [pondus], *equipoise, equilibrium:* interpondium, παράλληλον, Gloss Philox.

inter-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3, *v a*, *to put, place, lay*, or *set between* or *among, to interpose, insert between* **I.** Lit **A.** Of place, constr. with *acc* and *dat*, or *inter* with *acc:* equitatus praesidia levis armaturae, Hirt. B G 8, 17; 13; 19: vestibus interponi eam (herbam) gratissimum, Plin. 21, 6, 20, § 43: ubi spatium inter muros . . pilae interponuntur, Caes. B C 2, 15: inter eos levis armaturae Numidas, Hirt. B Afr. 13: uti levis armatura interjecta inter equites suos interponeretur, id. ib 20: sulcos, Cato, R. R. 33, 3: ne interpositi quidem elephanti militem deterrebant, Liv 37, 42: lateri vinculum lapides sunt, quos interposuere, ut, etc., Curt 8, 10, 25 —**B.** Esp. **1.** *To insert, interpose, introduce.*—Of time: intercalariis mensibus interpositis, Liv. 1, 19, 6; cf.: mediam unius diei per singulos menses, Suet. Vesp 29 —Of musical notes: iis sonis quos interposuerant, inserunt alios, Quint. 12, 10, 68 —Of words or language: ne inquam et inquit saepius interponeretur, Cic Lael 1: hoc loco libet interponere . . quantae, etc., Nep Pelop. 3, 1: subinde interponenti precibus, quid respondebo,

etc., Quint. 6, 3, 64: paucis interpositis versibus, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131: aliquid, Quint. 2, 4, 12: verbum ullum, Cic. Quint. 4, 15; so, querelas, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 1: meam sententiam, Quint. 5 prooem. 3.—Of a letter in a word: quibusdam (verbis litteram), Quint. 1, 5, 17.—Of a foot in verse: quibusdam (iambus) interpositus, id. 10, 1, 96.—**2.** Of time, *to let pass, permit to elapse, leave* an interval: spatium ad recreandos animos, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: ejus rei causa moram interponi arbitrabatur, id. B. G. 4, 9, *fin.*: tridui mora interposita, *after a delay of*, id. ib. 4, 11; id. B. C. 1, 64; 3, 12; 75: nullam moram, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 2: nullam moram, quin, etc., id. Ac. 1, 1: spatio interposito, *some time after*, id. Clu. 2, 5; Liv. 5, 5, 10: diebus aliquot interpositis, Varr. R. R. 3, 9: tempore interposito, Suet. Tib. 9; cf. id. Claud. 26; Plin. 25, 8, 49, § 88: hac interposita nocte, Liv. 44, 39.—**3.** *To mingle*: frigidam (cibis), *to drink cold water while eating*, Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 55; cf.: condimentis cuminum, *to mix with*, id. 20, 15, 58, § 153.—**C.** With personal objects, *to introduce among, admit among, bring into, to bring into* a feast, a society, *among* associates, etc.: quam sancta sit societas civium, dis immortalibus interpositis, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 16: aliquem convivio, Suet. Claud. 39: legatos familiaribus, id. Ner. 22.—**II.** Trop., *to interpose, introduce, put in the way, put forward.* **A.** In gen., as a hinderance, interference, reason, or pretext: Lentulus provinciam, quam sorte habebat, interposita religione, deposuit, Cic. Pis. 21, 50: neque ulla belli suspicione interposita, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: nulla interposita dubitatione, id. ib. 7, 40; Hirt. B. G. 8, 48; 52: interposita pactione, Just. 7, 6, 5: offensione aliqua interposita, Cic. Phil. 2, 4: nec colloquium interposita causa tolli volebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 42; Hirt. B. Alex. 70: causam interponens collegas exspectare, Nep. Them. 7, 2: postulata haec ab eo interposita esse, quominus, etc., Cic. Att. 7, 15, 3: operam, studium, laborem pro sociis, id. Div. in Caecin. 19.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Of a judgment, decree, edict, oath, etc.: jurejurando interposito, Liv. 34, 25, 7; Suet. Caes. 85: jus eo die se non dicturum, neque decretum interpositurum, Liv. 3, 46, 3: ad decreta interponenda pecuniam occipere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 48, § 119; Suet. Tib. 33: judicium suum, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: poenas compromissaque, id. Verr. 2, 2, 27, § 66: exceptionem actioni, Dig. 44, 1, 2: intercessionem suam (of a tribune of the people), Val. Max. 6, 1, 10: tutor interponit auctoritatem suam, *gives his authorization*, Gai. Inst. 1, 190.—**2.** Fidem interponere, *to pledge* one's *word* or *credit*: fidem suam in eam rem, Caes. B. G. 5, 36, 2: fidem reliquis interponere, jusjurandum poscere, ut, etc., id. ib. 5, 6, 6: fidem suam in re omni, Hirt. B. Alex. 63: omni interposita fide, Caes. B. C. 3, 86: ut in eam rem fidem suam, si quid opus esse putaret, interponeret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 114; cf.: sponsio interponeretur, Liv. 9, 9.—**3.** Se interponere (in aliquid, or alicui rei; also with *quominus* or *absol.*), *to interfere, intermeddle, engage in, set one's self in the way*: si te in istam pacificationem non interponis, Cic. Fam. 10, 27, 2: bello se, Liv. 35, 48: num ego me non interpono Romanis, Just. 3, 10, 11: num quem putas posse reperiri, qui se interponat, quominus, etc.? Cic. Vatin. 15: quid enim me interponerem audaciae tuae? *expose myself*, id. Phil. 2, 4, 19: ni tribuni plebis interposuissent se, Liv. 27, 6: tu vero, quod voles, facies; me nihil interpono, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 6.—Rarely, *to interfere, interpose* in behalf of any one: semper se interposuit, Nep. Att. 2, 4; 9, 5: Qui me mediis interposuerim Caesaris scriptis, i. e. by writing a continuation, Hirt. B. G. 8 praef.

interpŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interpono], *a putting between, insertion.* **I.** In gen.: tetrastyli, propter columnarum interpositiones, spatiosiores constituantur, Vitr. 5, 3, 8.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *An inserting* or *introduction* of persons in discourse: personarum, Cic. Inv. 1, 6, 8; of words: una interpositio difficilior est, id. Fam. 16, 22, 1.—**B.** A rhet. figure, *parenthesis*, Quint. 9, 3, 23.

1. interpŏsĭtus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. interpono *fin.*

2. interpŏsĭtus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*), *a putting between, interposition* (rare but class.): luna interpositu interjectuque terrae repente deficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: solis radios luna interpositu suo auferens terrae, Plin. 2, 10, 7, § 47.

inter-prĕmo, v. interprimo.

inter-prĕs, ĕtis, *com.* [inter, and Sanscr. root prath-, to spread abroad; cf. πλατύς, latus]. **I.** *An agent between two parties, a broker, factor, negotiator* (class.): quod te praesente isti egi, teque interprete, *through your agency*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 64: quasi ego ei rei sim interpres, id. Mil. 3, 1, 203: quasi ea res per me interpretem curetur, id. ib. 3, 3, 36; 4, 1, 6: interpretes corrumpendi judicii, Cic. Verr. 1, 12: pacis, Liv. 21, 12: divûm, *the messenger of the gods*, i. e. *Mercury*, Verg. A. 4, 356; 3, 359: harum curarum, i. e. *Juno, the goddess of marriage*, id. ib. 608.—**II.** *An explainer, expounder, translator, interpreter* (syn. internuntius): juris, Cic. Top. 1: legum, Juv. 4, 79; 6, 544: grammatici interpretes poëtarum, Cic. Div. 1, 18: caeli, *an astronomer*, id. ib. 2, 44: mentis est oratio, id. Leg. 1, 10; cf. lingua, Hor. A. P. 111: metus interpres semper in deteriora inclinatus, Liv. 27, 44: comitiorum, i. e. *the Haruspices*, who can tell whether or not the comitia are properly held, Cic. N. D. 2, 4: portentorum, *a soothsayer*, id. Div. 2, 28: nec converti, ut interpres, sed ut orator, *a translator*, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 5, 14: indiserti, id. Fin. 3, 4: interpres veridica, Liv. 1, 7.—**B.** Esp., *an interpreter, dragoman*: quotidianis interpretibus remotis, per C. Valerium cum eo (Divitiaco) colloquitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: appellare aliquem per interpretem, Plin. 25, 2, 3, § 6: audire aliquem cum interprete, Cic. Fin. 5, 29: litteraeque lectae per interpretem sunt, Liv. 27, 43 al.

interprĕtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [interpretor], *that can be explained* or *translated* (late Lat.): nomen, Tert. adv. Val. 14.

interprĕtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *an explanation, exposition, translation, interpretation* (post-class.): obscurius, Gell. 6, 2, 2: Graeci (verbi), id. 13, 9, 4: alicujus rei Latinum, id. 5, 18, 7: somniorum, Petr. 10.

interprĕtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *An explanation, exposition, interpretation* (class.): juris, Cic. Off. 1, 10: facilis, Liv. 2, 8: fulgurum, Plin. 2, 53, 54, § 141: ostentorum et somniorum, id. 7, 56, 57, § 203; Suet. Caes. 14: exemplo adjuvare interpretationem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 273.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A translation, version*: rhetoricen in Latinum transferentes oratoriam nominaverunt ... et haec interpretatio dura est, Quint. 2, 14, 1.—**2.** *Signification, meaning*: foederis, Cic. Balb. 6, 14: nominis, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124: in Graecum sermonem per interpretationem proprie transferri, Gai. Inst. 3, 92 *fin.*—**II.** Rhet. t. t., *an explanation of one expression by another*, Auct. Her. 4, 28, 38; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 98.

interprĕtātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [interpretatio], *a brief explanation* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 112, 19.

interprĕtātor, ōris, *m.* [interpretor], *an explainer, interpreter* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Prax. 19: utriusque testamenti, id. Monog. 6.

interprĕtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [interpretator], *pertaining to an interpreter* (late Lat.), Tert. ad Nat. 2, 4.

interprĕtātus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. interpretor *fin.*

inter-prĕtĭum, i, *n.*, *the difference between the buying and selling price, profit* (post-class.), Amm. 28, 1, 18; cf.: interpretium παράλληλον, Gloss. Philox.

interprĕtor, ātus (in tmesi: inter quaecumque pretantur, Lucr. 4, 832), 1, *v. dep.* [interpres], *to explain, expound, interpret, give expression to, translate; to understand, conclude, infer, appreciate, recognize, comprehend.* **I.** In gen. (class.): tuae memoriae interpretari me aequom censes, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 29: nec quidquam aliud est philosophia, si interpretari velis, quam studium sapientiae, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5: jus, id. Leg. 1, 4, 14: monstra aut fulgura, id. Div. 1, 6, 12: somnia, id. ib. 1, 23, 46: sapienter, id. Dom. 1, 1: cetera de genere hoc, Lucr. 4, 832: aliquid mitiorem in partem, id. Mur. 31, 64: felicitatem alicujus grato animo, id. Brut. 1: male bene dicta, id. N. D. 3, 31, 77: grate beneficia, Plin. Ep. 2, 13: male beneficium fortunae, Sen. Ep. 63: voluntatem alicujus, Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 139: sententiam alicujus, id. Tusc. 3, 17, 37: epistolam alicujus, id. Att. 15, 28: qui scriptum recitet et scriptoris voluntatem non interpretetur, Auct. Her. 2, 10, 14: medio responso spem ad voluntatem interpretantibus fecerat, Liv. 39, 39: obscure dicta, Quint. 3, 4, 3: aenigmata, id. 8, 6, 53: leges, id. 3, 6, 87: versus, id. 1, 9, 2: ἀλληγορία, quam inversionem interpretamur, *translate*, id. 8, 6, 44; 2, 15, 25; Suet. Gramm. 1: ut plerique ... viso aspectoque Agricola quaererent famam, pauci interpretarentur, *few understood him*, Tac. Agr. 40: jussa ducum interpretari quam exsequi malle, id. H. 2, 39.—With *inf.*: reditu enim in castra, liberatum se esse jurejurando, interpretabatur, Cic. Off. 3, 32, 113: pomoerium verbi vim solam intuentes postmoerium interpretantur esse, Liv. 1, 44, 4: victoriam ut suam, *claimed as his own*, Vell. 2, 80, 2: nolite consilium ex necessitate, nec voluntatem ex vi interpretari, Cic. Rab. Post. 11, 29: virtutem ex consuetudine vitae, id. Lael. 6, 21: Chaldaeos interpretatos imperium Persarum ad eos transiturum, *interpret signs*, etc., i. e. *predict, foretell*, Curt. 3, 3, 6; Suet. Aug. 44; id. Galb. 8.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *To decide, determine*: neque, recte, an perperam, interpretor, Liv. 1, 23, 8.—**B.** Memoriae alicujus, *to assist one's memory*, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 25.—**C.** *To translate*: recte sententiam (v. the context), Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 20.—**D.** Diabolo, *to ascribe to the devil*, Tert. Verg. Vel. 15.

☞ In *pass. sense*: scripturae, quae male de Hebraicis interpretata sunt, Lact. 4, 7, 7: ex quo ita illud somnium esse interpretatum, ut, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 25, 53: flumen Naarmalcha, quod amnis regum interpretatur, Amm. 24, 6.—**interprĕtātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *explained, translated* (class.): nomen, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29: haec ex Graeco carmine interpretata recitavit, Liv. 23, 11, 4; 45, 29, 3.

inter-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3, *v. a.* [premo], *to press* or *squeeze to pieces, to crush* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: qui sacerdoti scelestus faucis interpresserit, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 41.—**II.** Trop., *to suppress, conceal*, Min. Fel. Oct. 10.

Interpromĭnĭus, i, *m.*, *a place in the territory of the Marrucini, on the Adriatic Sea*, the modern *S. Valentino*, Inscr. ap. Romanelli, Topogr. Napol. 3, 117.

interpunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interpungo], *a placing of points between words, interpunctuation*: interpunctiones verborum, Cic. Mur. 11, 25.

interpunctum, i, *n.* [id.], i. q. interpunctio, *a separating of words by points, interpunctuation*: interpuncta verborum, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 181.

interpunctus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. interpungo *fin.*

inter-pungo, punxi, punctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to place points between words, to point, punctuate*: cum scribimus, interpungere consuevimus, Sen. Ep. 40.—Hence, **interpunctus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *well divided*: narratio distincta personis et interpuncta sermonibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 328: clausula, id. ib. 3, 44, 173: intervalla, id. Or. 16, 53.—As *subst.*: interpuncta verborum, *divisions by punctuation*, id. de Or. 3, 46, 181.

inter-purgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to cleanse here and there*: ficus, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 243.

inter-pŭto, 1, *v. a.*, *to prune here and there*: ficos, Cato, R. R. 50: oleam, Varr. R. R. 1, 30: rosas, Col. Arb. 30.

inter-quĕror, questus sum, 3, *v. dep.*: interquaesti sunt, false reading for leniter questi sunt, Liv. 33, 35, 10.

inter-quĭesco, quiēvi, quiētum, 3, *v. n.*, *to rest between whiles, rest a while, pause*, **I.** Lit., of persons: bibe, interquiesce, Cato, R. R. 159: cum haec dixissem et paululum interquievissem, Cic. Brut. 23, 91.—**II.** Trop., of things: dolor, Sen. Ep. 78: lites, Plin. Ep. 8, 21.

inter-rādo, rāsi, rāsum, 3, *v. a.* (almost exclusively in Pliny and Columella). **I.** Lit., *to scrape here and there*: interrasa cortice, Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 254.—**B.**

Esp., *to emboss* or *work in low relief:* latera vasorum, Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 140.—**II.** *To prune here and there:* oleae interradi gaudent, Plin. 15, 1, 2, § 4: olivetum, id. 17, 18, 30, § 130: arbores, Col. Arb. 19.

interrāsĭlis, e, *adj.* [interrado], *scraped here and there, worked in low relief, embossed* (post-Aug.): aurum, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 94: decus, Ven. Carm. 1, 13, 15: corona, Vulg. Exod. 25, 25 al.

‡**interrāsor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a filigree-worker:* interrasor, διακριντής, Gloss. Philox.

interrāsus, a, um, *Part.*, from interrado.

inter-regnum, i, *n.*, *the time between the death of one king and the election of another, an interregnum:* populus flagitare regem non destitit; cum . . . illi principes novam interregni ineundi rationem excogitaverunt, Cic. Rep. 2, 12, 23: id ab re, quod nunc quoque tenet nomen, interregnum appellatum, Liv. 1, 17.—**II.** Transf., under the republic, *the time between the death or departure of the consuls and the choice of new ones:* res ad interregnum venit, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 3: rem adduci ad interregnum, id. ib. 7, 9, 2: per interregnum renovare auspicia, Liv. 5, 31, 7: interregnum inire, *to become* interrex, id. 3, 8.

inter-rex, rēgis, *m.*, *one who held the regal office between the death of one king and the election of another; a regent, interrex,* Liv. 1, 17; 1, 32.—**II.** During the times of the republic, *one who held the supreme power from the death or absence of the chief magistrates till the election of new ones:* L. Flaccus interrex legem de Sulla tulit, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 5; id. Leg. 1, 15, 42; id. Dom. 14, 38: prodere, *to nominate, appoint,* id. Agr. 3, 2, 5: creare, Liv. 5, 31, 8: infestam patribus plebem interreges cum accepissent, id. 7, 21.

interrītē, *adv.*, v. interritus *fin.*

in-terrĭtus, a, um, *adj.*, *undaunted, undismayed, unterrified* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. impavidus): bracchia interritus extulit ad auras, Verg. A. 5, 427: spectatque interrita pugnas, id. ib. 11, 837: vultu, Quint. 1, 3, 4: classis interrita fertur, *fearless,* Verg. A. 5, 863; Ov. M. 13, 198; 15, 514; Tac. A. 1, 64; Quint. 5, 7, 11 al.; Curt. 6, 5, 29; 3, 6, 9 al.—With *gen.:* mens interrita leti, *unterrified at death, not afraid of death,* Ov. M. 10, 616.—*Adv.:* **interrītē,** *undauntedly,* Mart. Cap. 1, § 16 *init.*

inter-rīvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rivo], *a drawing off of water between two places* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 6, § 661.

inter-rīvātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of water, *drawn off between two places* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 6, § 584; 627.

‡**interrŏgāmentum,** i, *n.* [interrogo], i. q. interrogatio, *a question, interrogation:* interrogamentum, πεῦσις, Gloss. Philox.

interrŏganter, v. interrogo *fin.*

interrŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a questioning, inquiry, examination, interrogation* (class.). **I.** In gen.: sententia per interrogationem, Quint. 8, 5, 5: instare interrogatione, id. 6, 3, 38: testium, Tac. A. 6, 47: insidiosa, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 7: litteris inclusae, Dig. 48, 3, 6, § 1.—*Absol.*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 7; Quint. 5, 7, 3: verbis obligatio fit ex interrogatione et responsione, Gai. Inst. 2, 92.—**II.** In partic. **A.** As rhet. fig., Quint. 9, 2, 15; 9, 3, 98.—**B.** *A syllogism:* recte genus hoc interrogationis ignavum ac iners nominatum est, Cic. Fat. 13; Sen. Ep. 87 *med.*

interrŏgātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [interrogatio], *a short argument* or *syllogism:* minutae, Cic. prooem. Par.: nectere, Sen. Ep. 82.

interrŏgātīvē, *adv.*, v. interrogativus *fin.*

interrŏgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [interrogo], *of* or *belonging to a question, interrogative:* adverbia, Prisc. p. 1039 P.—*Adv.:* **interrŏgātīvē,** *interrogatively,* Ps.-Ascon. ap. Verr. 2, 1, 56; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 41; Schol. Vet. Juv. 9, 48.

interrŏgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an interrogator* (post-class.), Dig. 11, 1, 11, § 7: mortuorum, *a wizard,* Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 1, 2.

interrŏgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [interrogator], *consisting of questions, interrogatory* (post-class.): actiones, Dig. 11, 1, 1: sonus, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 25.

inter-rŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to ask, question, inquire, interrogate* (syn.: percontor, sciscitor; class.). **I.** In gen.: hoc quod te interrogo, responde, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 70: pusionem quendam interrogat Socrates quaedam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 57: aliquem de aliqua re, id. Part. 1, 2; id. Vatin. 5, 13: interrogas me, num, id. Cat. 1, 5, 13.—*Pass.:* tunc sententiae interrogari coeptae, *judgments* or *votes to be taken;* esp., in the Senate: interrogare sententias, Suet. Caes. 21 *fin.*; Liv. 45, 25: ad haec, quae interrogatus es, responde, id. 8, 32: testimonium interrogatus miles, Suet. Tib. 71: illa interrogavit illam: Qui scis? etc., Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 65: Clodius interrogabat suos, quis esset, qui, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2; Suet. Vesp. 23; id. Aug. 54: illud interrogo, *I put this question,* Liv. 8, 32: nil plus interrogo, *I have no more to ask,* Juv. 10, 72.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To interrogate judicially, to examine; to go to law with, bring an action against, sue:* testes in reos, Plin. Ep. 1, 5: bene testem, *to cross-question a witness in such a manner as to make him contradict himself,* Cic. Fl. 10, 22: legibus interrogari, Liv. 38, 50; 45, 47, 3: quis me umquam ulla lege interrogavit? Cic. Dom. 29, 77: consules legibus ambitūs interrogati, Sall. C. 18, 2; 31, 4: pepigerat Pallas, ne cujus facti in praeteritum interrogaretur, Tac. A. 13, 14: damnatus Priscus repetundarum, Bithynis interrogantibus, id. ib. 14, 46; 16, 21; Vell. 2, 13, 2.—**B.** *To argue, reason syllogistically:* Posidonius sic interrogandum ait: Quae neque magnitudinem animo dant, nec securitatem, non sunt bona: divitiae nihil horum faciunt: ergo non sunt bona, Sen. Ep. 87, 31.—**C.** In gram.: interrogandi casus, *the genitive,* Gell. 20, 6, 8; Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 25, 3.—**III.** Trop.: si versum pangis, etc., aurem tuam interroga, quo quid loco conveniat dicere, *consult,* Prob. Val. ap. Gell. 13, 21, 1 sq.—Hence, **interrŏganter,** *adv.*, *interrogatively* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. in Job, 34.

inter-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 (in tmesi: inter quasi rumpere, Lucr. 5, 287: inter quasi rupta, id. 5, 299), *v. a.*, *to break apart* or *asunder, break to pieces, break up* (class., esp. in *part. pass.*). **I.** Lit.: contingere idem terrae necesse est, ut nihil interrumpat, quo labefactari possit, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116: interrupta et impervia itinera, Tac. A. 3, 31: acies, Liv. 40, 40: ignes, *scattered about, here and there,* Verg. A. 9, 239.—Of bridges, etc.: pontem fluminis, *to destroy,* Caes. B. C. 1, 16; 1, 48; id. B. G. 7, 34; Plaut. Cas. prol. 66; cf. Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 3; Liv. 2, 10; Just. 2, 13, 5.—Of the ranks of an army, esp. the enemy's line: interrupta acies, Liv. 40, 40: extremum agmen, Caes. B. C. 1, 64: aciem hostium, Liv. 44, 41.—**II.** Trop., *to break off, interrupt:* orationem, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: iter amoris et officii, Cic. Att. 4, 2: ordinem, Col. 11, 2, 25: sermonem, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 25: contextum, Quint. 11, 3, 39: querelas, Ov. M. 11, 420: possessionem, Dig. 41, 3, 5: somnos, Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 55: ni medici adventus nos interrupisset, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 1: somnum, Suet. Aug. 78.—Hence, **interruptus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *interrupted:* officium, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: consuetudo, id. ib. 15, 14: voces, id. Cael. 24: dictio silentio, Quint. 9, 2, 71: sermo, Tac. H. 2, 41.—*Adv.:* **interruptē,** *interruptedly:* narrare, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 329.

interruptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interrumpo], *an interrupting, interruption, interval* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: muri, Hier. in Isa. 9, 3, § 12 sqq.: Oceani, Mart. Cap. 6, § 622; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 5, 32.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Rhet. t. t., = ἀποσιώπησις, *a sudden break in the thought* or *expression:* quam idem Cicero reticentiam, Celsus obticentiam, nonnulli interruptionem appellant, Quint. 9, 2, 54.—**B.** *An interruption:* usurpatio est usucapionis interruptio, Dig. 41, 3, 2.—**C.** *A breaking up, division, distinction:* generum, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 5.

‡**interruptor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *an interrupter, spoiler:* interruptor, διαφθορεύς, Gloss. Philox.

interruptus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. interrumpo *fin.*

inter-saepĭo, saepsi, saeptum, 4, *v. a.* **I.** *To fence about, hedge in, stop up, enclose, secure:* foramina intersaepta, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 47: quaedam operibus, Liv. 34, 40: muro intersaepta urbs, id. 31, 46: legionem densis arbustis, Tac. A. 3, 21.—**II.** *To shut off, deprive of, take away, cut off:* iter, Cic. Balb. 18, 43; so, itinera, Liv. 6, 9; Amm. 14, 2, 4: vallo urbem ab arce, Liv. 25, 11: alicui conspectum abeuntis exercitus, id. 1, 27: incendio intersaepti ab hoste, id. 42, 63.

intersaeptum, i, *n.* [intersaepio], *the midriff, diaphragm:* intersaeptum, διάφραγμα, Gloss. Philox.—**II.** In gen., *a boundary:* regnorum, Aus. Grat. Act. § 82.

intersaeptus, a, um, *Part.*, from intersaepio.

inter-scalmĭum, i, *n.* [scalmus], *the space between two oars,* Vitr. 1, 2, 4.

inter-scalptus, a, um, *adj.*, *engraved in the middle, ornamented with carved work in the middle* (late Lat.): columnae, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 58.

inter-scăpĭlium, i, *n.* [scapula], *the space between the shoulders* (post-class.), App. Flor. 14, p. 350, 11; Hyg. Astr. 3, 3; Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 93.—*Plur.*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 77.

inter-scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3, *v. a.*, *to tear asunder, break down; to separate, interrupt* (class.). **I.** Lit.: pontem, Caes. B. G. 2, 9; Cic. Leg. 2, 4: aggerem, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: venas, i. e. *to open,* Tac. A. 15, 35.—**II.** Transf., *to break* or *cut off, to separate, part, divide, hinder, interrupt, disturb:* Chalcis arto interscinditur freto, Liv. 28, 7: ruina interscindit aquas, Sen. Q. N. 3, 11: vinculum animi atque amoris, Gell. 12, 1, 21: laetitiam, Sen. Ep. 72, 5.

inter-scrībo, scripsi, scriptum, 3, *v. a.*, *to write between* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: alia interscribere alia rescribere, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 5.—**II.** Transf., of the phœnix: in cauda (phoenicis) caeruleus interscribitur nitor, i. e. *is intermingled,* Sol. 33.—Of the agate: interscribentes eum venae, i. e. *running between,* Sol. 5.

intersĕcīvus, a, um, *adj.* [interseco], *separated, cut off,* Front. de Colon. 112.

inter-sĕco, sĕcui, sectum, 1, *v. a.*, *to cut asunder, separate, divide, intersect* (post-class.): Tiberis media intersecans moenia, Amm. 29, 6, 17: mediam paludem, id. 15, 4, 4: aquarum ductibus intersectis, id. 21, 12, 17: terras, id. 23, 6, 13: telluris complexum intersecat (Nilus) multitudine fluviorum, Mart. Cap. 6, § 626.—**II.** Trop., *to fix in channels, impress deeply:* ipsa pronuntiatione eas res . . . inserere atque insecare in animis auditorum, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24.

intersectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interseco], *an intersection;* in archit., *the part cut out between two teeth in indented work:* intersectio, quae Graece μετοχή dicitur, Vitr. 3, 3.

intersēmĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [intersemino], *sown between* or *at intervals:* remedia, App. Mag. p. 299, 30.

inter-sēpĭo, etc., v. intersaepio, etc.

1. inter-sĕro, sēvi, sĭtum, 3, *v. a.* [1. sero], *to sow, plant,* or *set between:* malleolum vitibus, Col. 3, 16, 1; 3, 9, 7: pomis intersita, Lucr. 5, 1377.—**II.** With *se* or *pass.*, *to come between, lie between:* si se vallis interserat, Pall. Aug. 11, 2: nullis ossibus spinisve intersitis, Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 45.—Hence, *P. a.*, **intersĭtus,** a, um, *put between, interposed:* quatuor venti, Gell. 2, 22: area vacanti intersita, Gall. ap. Gell. 16, 5, 3; App. Mag. p. 301.

2. inter-sĕro, sĕrui, sertum, 3, *v. a.* [2. sero], *to put* or *place between, to interpose, add:* causam interserens, Nep. Milt. 4, 1: oscula mediis verbis, Ov. M. 10, 559.

inter-sĭlĕo, ui, *v. n.*, *to be silent in the meanwhile* (late Lat.), Aug. Ord. 1, 19.

inter-sisto, stiti, 3, *v. n.*, *to stand still in the middle;* trop., *to stop in the midst, to make a pause* in speaking (perhaps only in Quint.); of a speaker: indecentissime, Quint. 8, 3, 45: ut intersistat fatigatus, id. 12, 11, 2; 10, 7, 10; of discourse: oratio, id. 9, 4, 33.—*Pass. impers.:* quasi intersistatur, Quint. 9, 4, 36; so, ubi clausulis non intersistitur, id. 9, 4, 106.

inter-sĭtus, a, um, *P a*, v 1. intersero *fin*

inter-sŏno, 1, *v n*, *to sound among* remigiis, Stat Th 5, 344

inter-spătĭum, ii, *n*, *the interval* diei, Tert de Orat 20 *init*

inter-spersus, a, um [spargo], *strewn, sprinkled upon* or *between, interspersed* (post class) interspersus rara canitie, App M 5, p 165, 36 sunt multa naturae munere interspersa, id Mag p 299, 30

interspīrātĭo, onis, *f* [interspiro], *a fetching of breath between* (class.), Cic de Or 3, 44, 173, Plin 23, 1, 18 § 29 —In *plur* aequalibus interspirationibus uti, Cic de Or 3, 51 *fin*

inter-spīro, avi, atum, 1, *v n*, *to fetch breath between*, hence, *to admit air* qua interspirat (operculum), Cato, R R 112, 1

inter-sterno, stravi, stratum, 3, *v a*, *to strew* or *lay between* or *among* (perh only in *part pass*) bitumine interstrato, Just. 1, 2, 7 assulis interstratis, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 34

interstĕs, stitis, *adj* [intersto], *that stands* or *is between* or *among* (eccl Lat), Tert. adv Marc 4 33

interstinctĭo, onis, *f* [interstinguo], *a distribution* of gems set here and there (post class.) Arn 6, 191 (al interstitio)

interstinctus, a, um, *P a*, v inter stinguo

inter-stinguo (stinxi), stinctum, 3, *v a* **I.** In gen, *to separate, mark off, divide, to variegate* or *checker with* any thing (only in *perf pass*) spatia inter stincta columnis, Stat S 3, 5, 90 facies medicaminibus interstincta, Tac. A. 4 57 candor interstinctus variis coloribus, Plin 37, 10, 54, § 143 aureum capitis figmentum interstinctum lapillis, Amm 19, 1, 3 —**II.** In partic **A.** *To extinguish* quae faci unt ignes interstingui atque perire, Lucr 5, 761 ardor interstinctis aquis Mart Cap 9, § 915 poet.—**B.** *To kill* aliquem, App M 4, p 147, 34

interstĭtĭo, ōnis, *f* [intersisto] **I.** *A pause, respite interval* Gell praef *init*, id 20, 1, 43 —**II.** *A difference, distinction* interstitio fieri quae poterit singulorum, cum, qui Juppiter fuerat, idem possit exi stimari Mars esse? Arn 6, 198

interstĭtĭum, i, *n* [id], *a space between, interstice, interval* (post Aug) **I.** Of place, Macr Somn Scip 1 6, Mart Cap 8 § 837, Amm 20, 3 10 —**II.** Of time, *an interval* quantum interstitii dies habet, Mart Cap 6, § 601 —*Plur*, Mart Cap 6, § 600

inter-sto, stĕti, 1, *v n* and *a*, *to stand* or *be between* or *in the midst of* (post class) tempus interstat, Amm 22, 11, 3, 16, 9, 4 —With *acc*, Avien Perieg 849

interstratus, a, um, *Part pass* of intersterno

inter-strĕpo, 3, *v n*, *to make a noise among, to sound in the midst of* (poet) Nereus undis, Claud. in. Rufin. 2, 303 (but in Verg E 9, 36, the correct read is inter strepere)

inter-stringo, strinxi, strictum, 3, *v a*, *to squeeze tight* (poet) alicui gulam, *to throttle, strangle*, Plaut Aul. 4, 4, 32

inter-strŭo, struxi, structum, 3, *v a*, *to join together*, *to add* (poet and eccl. Lat) qua spina interstruit artus Sil 10, 147 nullam distinctionem, Tert adv Marc 4, 39 *med.*

inter-sum, fŭi, esse (interfŭturus, Cic. Div in Caecil 11, 35, in tmesi interque esse desiderat pugnis, Arn 7, 255), *v n*, *to be between, lie between* (class., syn inter jaceo) **I.** In gen **A.** Of space quas (segetes) inter et castra unus omnino collis intererat, Caes B G 6, 35 ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset, Cic. Cat 3, 2 via interest perangusta, Liv 22, 4 morari vic toriam rati, quod interesset amnis, id 21, 5 quod interest spatii, Plin 6, 9, 10, § 28 —**B.** Of time cujus inter primum et sextum consulatum sex et quadraginta anni inter fuerunt, *elapsed* Cic. de Sen 17 60 inter Lavinium et Albam Longam coloniam de ductam triginta ferme interfuere anni, Liv 1, 3, Cic. Leg 3, 3, 8 —**II.** Transf **A.** *To be apart*, with *abl of distance* (syn disto) clathros interesse oportet pede, Cato, R R 4 —**B.** *To be different, to differ* ut inter eos, ne minimum quidem intersit, *there is not the slightest difference*, Cic. Ac 2, 17, 52 inter hominem et beluam hoc ma xime interest, quod, *men differ chiefly from brutes in this, that*, etc., id Off 1, 4, 11 vide, quantum interfuturum sit inter meam atque tuam accusationem, *how great a dif ference there will be*, id Div in Caecil 11, 35 in his rebus nihil omnino interest, *there is no difference whatever*, id Ac. 2, 15, 47 hoc pater ac dominus interest, *there is this difference*, Ter Ad 1, 1, 51 tantum id interest, veneritne eo itinere ad urbem, an ab urbe in Campaniam redierit, Liv 26, 11 —With *ab* (like differo, rare) negant quidquam a falsis interesse, Cic Ac 2, 9, 27, cf quod intersit aut differat aliud ab alio, id Fin. 3, 7, 25 quod ab eo nihil inter sit, etc., id Ac 2 26, 83 —With *dat* ut ma trona Intererit Satyris paulum pudibunda protervis, Hor A P 232 quid dimidium dimidiato intersit, Gell 3, 14, 4 —With *gen* (in analogy with the Gr διαφερειν τινος) quoniam το νεμεσᾶν interest (= διαφερει) τοῦ φθονεῖν, i e *anger differs from envy* Cic. Att 5, 19 *fin* —**C.** *To be present at, take part in, attend*, constr *absol*, with *dat* or *in* and *abl* (*a*) *Absol* ac si ipse interfuerit, ac praesens viderit, Cic Inv 1, 54, 104 interfuisse me memini, Suet Dom 12 —(*β*) With *dat rei* consiliis, Cic. Att 14, 22 2, 2, 23, 3 crudelitati id. ib 9 6, 7 negotiis, id. Fam 1, 6 lacrimis patris, Verg A. 11, 62 ludis, Suet Tib 72 caedi, id. Dom 47 rebus gerendis, Gell. 5, 18, 1 sermoni, id. 11, 7, 1 senatui, Cic. Dom 11, Suet Claud 46 populo Quirini, *to be among, live with*, Hor C 1, 2, 46 rebus divinis, Caes. B G 6, 13, 4 proelio, id ib 7, 87 bello, Liv 36, 4 spectaculo, id 2, 38 —Also, with *dat loci* curiae, Suet Aug 38 contuber nio patris, Aur Vict Caes 27, 1 —Also, with *dat pers* sacrificanti interfuit, *attended him*, Suet Oth 6 —(*γ*) With *in* and *abl* in convivio, Cic Rosc Am 14, 39 in testa mento faciendo, id. Clu 59, 162 voluerunt eos in suis rebus ipsos interesse, id. Verr 2, 3, 6, § 14 quibus in rebus, Auct Her 1, 9 —Also used of time, *to live in* quisquis illis temporibus interfuit, Vell 2, 114 2 cui tempori Saturninus interfuit, Sulp Sev Dial 3, 3, cf ea (ratiocinatio) dicitur inter fuisse tum, cum aliquid vitasse aut secutus esse animus videbitur, *to have taken place*, Cic Inv 2, 5, 18 —**D.** *To interest, be of inter est* to one (very rare as *pers verb*) non quo mea interesset natura loci, Cic. Att 3, 19, 1 (cf interest, *impers* infra) —**III.** Esp

intĕrest, *impers*, *it makes a difference, interests, concerns, imports, is of interest, importance*, constr with *gen pers* or *mea, tua, sua*, and with a *subj* or *rel clause*, *ut* or *ne*, or with *ad* ea vos rata habeatis, ne magis reipublicae interest, quam mea, Liv 26, 31, 10 quanto opere reipublicae communisque salutis intersit manus ho stium distineri, Caes B G 2, 5 2 semper ille quantum interesset P Clodii se perire, cogitabat, Cic. Mil 21, 56 quid illius inter est, ubi sis? id Att 10, 4, 10 quis enim est hodie, cujus intersit istam legem ma nere? id Phil 1, 9 hoc vehementer inter est rei publicae, id Q Fr 2, 4, 1 quod ego et mea et rei publicae interesse arbitror, id Fam 2, 19 *fin* multum interest rei fa miliaris tuae, te quam primum venire, id. Fam 4, 10, 2 tuâ et mea maxime interest, te valere, id ib 16, 4 id ignorare eos ve lis, quorum intersit id scire, id Off 3 13, 57 —With *ut* or *ne* illud mea magni interest, te ut videam, Cic. Att 11, 22, 2 quod ut facias tua interesse arbitror, id. Fam 12, 18, 2 vestrâ interest, ne impe ratorem pessimi faciant, Tac H 1, 30 non tam suâ quam reipublicae interesse ut salvus esset, Suet Caes 86, so, utriusque nostrum magni interest ut te videam, Cic. Fam 3, 5, 4 B and K. (dub) —With *gen pretii* quod meus familiaris tanti suâ in teresse arbitraretur, Cic Fam 13 10 —With *rel* or *interrog clause* in omnibus novis conjunctionibus interest, qualis primus aditus sit, Cic Fam 13, 10, 4 non tam in terest, quo animo scribatur, quam quo acci piatur, Caecin ap Cic. Fam 6, 7, 1 neque multum interest, quod nondum per nume ros distributi sunt, Plin Ep 10 30, 2, cf with *utrum an* quid interfuit, homo audacissime, utrum hoc decerneres an, etc., *what mattered it?* Cic. Verr 2, 3, 61, § 141 nihil interest nunc, an violaverim, etc., Liv 26, 31 —With *ad* ad honorem interesse, Cic. Fam 16 1, 1 ad decus et ad laudem civitatis, id N D 1, 4, 7 ad laudem nostram, id ib 5, 12, 2 ad beate vivendum, id. Fin 2, 28 90

inter-tălĕo, 1, *v a*. [talea], *to cut out between, to cut by lopping off both ends*, Non p 414, 27

inter-texo, texŭi, textum, 3, *v a* **I.** Lit, *to intertwine, interweave intersperse* flores hederis intertexti, Ov M 6, 128 ve stis intertexta notis, Quint. 8, 5, 28 chla mys auro intertexta, Verg A 8, 167 —**II.** Transf, *to interweave, combine, construct* (post class.) fabricator mundanae animae Deus partes ejus ex pari et impari inter texuit, Macr Somn Scip 1, 6, 2

intertextus, a, um, *Part*, from inter texo

inter-tignĭum, i, *n* [tignum] *the in terval* or *space between two beams*, Vitr 4, 2, 4

* **inter-tortus,** a, um, *adj*, *wound between, intertwisted* intertorto pectore, Petr 124 dub

* **inter-trăho,** traxi, tractum, 3, *v a*, *to take away, withdraw from* illi animam omnem intertraxero, Plaut Am 2 2 41

intertrīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj* [inter trigo] *chafed, galled*, Not. Tir 180

inter-trīgo, inis, *f* [tero] *a chafing, fretting*, or *galling of the skin* in riding, walking, etc, Varr L. L 5, § 176 Mull in tertrigines Plin. 20 14, 53, § 151

inter-trīmentum, i, *n* [inter tero; cf Varr L. L. 5, § 176 Mull], *loss by attri tion*, i e *waste* of gold or silver in melting or working it **I.** Lit in auro, Liv 34, 7, 4 argenti, id. 32, 2 —**II.** Trop, *loss, dam age* (syn detrimentum, jactura) sine ullo intertrimento, *Cic Verr 2, 1, 50, § 132 Zumpt sine magno intertrimento, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 39 nullum intertrimenti aut deminutionis vestigium, Cic Font 2, 3

inter-trītūra, ae *f*, *loss by attrition, wear and tear*, i q intertrimentum cul leorum, Dig 13 7, 43, § 1

inter-trūdo, ĕre, *v a*, *to thrust between* (late Lat), Aug Ord 1, 7

* **interturbātĭo,** onis *f* [interturbo], *disquietude, confusion* patre animi quo que ejus haud mirabilem interturbationem causante, Liv 23, 8, 7

inter-turbo, 1, *v a*, *to produce dis quietude* or *confusion, to cause a disturb ance* (ante and post class) ne interturba, Plaut Bacch. 4, 4, 81, Amm. 18, 2, 5, 26 4, 31 12 (but not Ter And 4, 1, 39, v Bentl. ad h l) qui interturbare gestit affectum, Ambros in Psa. 38, § 6

‡ **interturrĭum,** ii, *n* [inter turris] *a wall between two towers*, Inscr ap Don 220, 3

interŭlus, a, um, *adj dim* [inter] *in ward, inner* (post class) nexus, Mart Cap 9, § 888 tunica, *under garment shirt* App Flor 9 —Also, *subst* **interŭla,** ae, *f*, App M 8, p 205, 16 interulae dilores duae, Vop Bonos 15, 8

* **intĕr-undātus,** a, um, *adj*, *done in waves, waved, watered* Sol 17, 5

intĕr-ūsūrĭum, ii, *n* [usura] *interest accruing in the meantime* (post class), Dig 15, 1, 9, § 8, 35, 2, § 66

inter-văcans, antis, *Part* [vaco], *being empty between* intervacantibus spa tiis, Col. 4, 32 2

intervallātĭo, ōnis [intervallo] *an interval* (late Lat) frequenti intervalla tione, Cael. Aur Signif Diaet. Pass 42, cf id ib 45

inter-vallo, āre, *v a*. [vallum] *to take* or *assume at intervals* (post class.) inter vallando potestates assiduas, Amm 27, 11 —Hence, **intervallātus,** a, um, *P a*, *separated, having intervals* febris, *inter mittent fever*, Gell 1, 12 intervallato brevi tempore, *after a short time*, Amm 26, 1, 3

inter-vallum, i, *n*, prop, *the open space within the mound* or *breastwork of a camp, the space between two palisades* **I.** Lit opus, pedum sexaginta, quod est in ter vallum et legiones a quibusdam in

tervallum cognominatum, Hyg. de Munit. Cast. 6: intervalla sunt spatia inter capita vallorum, Isid. 15, 9, 2.—**B.** In gen., *space between, interval, distance:* trabes directae, paribus intervallis in solo collocantur. Ea autem intervalla grandibus saxis effarciuntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: pari intervallo, *at an equal distance,* id. ib. 1, 43: respiciens videt magnis intervallis sequentes, Liv. 1, 25: unius signi, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: digitorum, Suet. Dom. 19: sonorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18: locorum et temporum, id. Fam. 1, 7: ex intervallo, *from a distance,* Liv. 48, 44, 8: proximus longo intervallo insequi, Verg. A. 5, 320: juvenes modicis intervallis disponere, Suet. Aug. 49: quinque milium intervallo, Liv. 23, 29: mille passuum intervallo distantes, id. 33, 1 saep.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Interval of time, intermission, respite:* annuum regni, *an interregnum,* Liv. 1, 17: sine intervallo loquacitas, i. e. *incessant,* Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185: dolor si longus, levis, dat enim intervalla, *relaxes sometimes,* id. Fin. 2, 29, 94: litterarum, id. Fam. 7, 18: intervallum jam hos dies multos fuit, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 28: distinctio et aequalium et saepe variorum intervallorum numerum conficit, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 186; cf. the context.—**B.** *A pause:* flumen aliis verborum volubilitasque cordi est: distincta alios et interpuncta intervalla, morae, respirationesque delectant, Cic. Or. 16: trochaeus temporibus et intervallis est par iambo, id. ib. 57: ut te tanto intervallo viderem, *after so long a time,* id. Fam. 15, 14: vocem paulum attenuata crebris intervallis et divisionibus oportet uti, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24: tanto ex intervallo, Quint. 11, 2, 5; Liv. 3, 38: intervallo dicere, *after a pause,* Cic. Or. 66: ex intervallo, *farther on, lower down* (in the discourse), Gell. 15, 12, 4: sine intervallo cibum dare, *without loss of time,* Varr. R. R. 2, 1: dare quippiam alicui per intervalla; *at intervals,* i. e. *from time to time,* Plin. 8, 42, 66, § 164 (al. intervalla dantur): per intervallum adventantes, Tac. A. 4, 73: scelerum, *time for the perpetration of crimes,* id. ib. 3.—**C.** *Difference, dissimilitude:* videte, quantum intervallum sit interjectum inter majorum consilia, et istorum dementiam, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 89; id. Rab. Perd. 5, 15.—**D.** *An interval* in music, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146.

inter-vectus, a, um, *adj.* [veho], *carried up, raised up* (post-class.): arbores, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 38.

inter-vello, vulsi (rarely velli, v. infra), vulsum, 3, *v. a., to pluck, pull,* or *pick out here and there, to lop, prune* (post-Aug.). **I.** In partic., *to pluck out here and there, to thin.*—Of wings: ne ego homo infelix fui qui non alas intervelli (sc. vocis), Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 170.—Of the beard: isti, qui aut vellunt barbam, aut intervellunt, Sen. Ep. 114, 20.—Of fruit and trees, *to pluck here and there, to prune:* poma intervelli melius est, ut quae relicta sint, grandescant, Plin. 17, 27, 47, § 260: arbores, Col. 5, 10: semina, id. 4, 33, 3.—**II.** In gen., *to tear out, take away:* num aliquid ex illis intervelli, atque ex tempore dicendis inseri possit, Quint. 12, 9, 17: quae ita sunt natura copulata, ut mutari aut intervelli sine confusione non possint, id. 10, 7, 5.

inter-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4, *v. n.,* rarely *a., to come between, come upon, to come in during, to intervene, interrupt* (class.; syn. intercedo). **I.** Lit., constr. with *dat.,* rarely with *acc.* **A.** Of persons: sponsae pater intervenit, Ter. And. 4, 3, 17: quin malo abscedas: ne interveneris, quaeso, dum resipiscit, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 23: verens ne molesti vobis interveniremus, Cic. de Or. 2, 3: casu Germani equites interveniunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 37: orationi, Liv. 1, 48: Statius intervenit nonnullorum querelis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1.—With *pro:* pro sociis, Flor. 1, 13, 6.—With *ne:* ne quid perperam fieret, Suet. Tib. 33.—**B.** Of things. **1.** *To come, be,* or *lie between:* medius paries intervenit, Dig. 33, 3, 4: interveniente Ascanio lacu, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 148: interveniente flumine, id. 5, 1, 1, § 13; 4, 21, 35, § 115.—**2.** *To interfere with, interrupt, put a stop to.* (α) With *dat.:* nox proelio intervenit, Liv. 23, 18: continuationi sermonis, Quint. 9, 3, 23: verboque intervenit omni plangor, Ov. M. 11, 708; so, of an oath in conversation: quoties lascivum intervenit illud, etc., Juv. 6, 194.—(β) With *acc.* (only in Tacitus): ludorum diebus, qui cognitionem intervenerant, Tac. A. 3, 23.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To take place meanwhile* or *among other things, to happen, occur:* nulla mihi res posthac potest jam intervenire tanta, quae, etc., Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 1: quae inter vos intervenerint, etc., id. Hec. 3, 2, 16: Epicurus exiguam dicit fortunam intervenire sapienti, Cic. Fin. 1, 19: casus mirificus quidam intervenit, *has taken place,* id. Fam. 7, 5, 2: interveniunt motu stellarum grandines, imbres, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 208: intervenit his cogitationibus avitum malum, regni cupido, Liv. 1, 6.—**B.** *To stand in the way of, to oppose, hinder, prevent, disturb:* Sabinum bellum coeptis intervenit, Liv. 1, 36: deliberationi metum pro republica intervenisse, id. 2, 24: vilicum intervenientem flagellâsset, Suet. Claud. 38: quis vestro Deus intervenit amori? Calp. Ecl. 3, 23.—**C.** Leg. t. t. **1.** *To interpose, become surety,* Dig. 15, 1, 3, § 5; 50, 1, 17, § 15 al.—**2.** *To conduct a suit in another's name,* Gai. Inst. 4, 87; cf. 4, 86 *init.:* pro debitore, id. ib. 4, 182.—**D.** *To interfere, intermeddle, exercise one's authority:* neque senatu interveniente, Suet. Caes. 30: praetor interveniet, Dig. 4, 3, 23.—*Pass. impers.:* si interventum est casu, Cic. Top. 20: ubi de improviso est interventum mulieri, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 40.

inter-vēnĭum, ii, *n.* [vena], *the space between the veins,* in the earth, in stones, etc., Vitr. 2, 6; 8, 1.

interventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intervenio], *an interposition, a giving security* (post-class.), Dig. 4, 4, 7, § 3.

interventor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *One who comes in, a visitor:* vacuus ab interventoribus dies, Cic. Fat. 1, 2.—**II.** *A surety, bondsman:* si filius fidejussor, vel quasi interventor acceptus sit, Dig. 15, 1, 3.—**III.** *An intercessor, mediator,* Lampr. Comm. 4.

interventus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a coming up, appearance, coming between, intervention.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Of persons: interventus alicujus, Cic. Part. 8, 30: Caleni et Calvenae, id. Att. 16, 11, 1: Pomptini, id. Cat. 3, 3, 6: hominum, Liv. 26, 19: Alexandri, Just. 11, 1, 7.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things, *a coming between, intervention, occurrence:* id proelium diremit nox interventu suo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 99: amnis alicujus interventu arceri, Plin. 29, 3, 12, § 52: solem interventu lunae occultari, id. 2, 10, 7, § 47: noctis, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: malorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 40: interventu feriarum impediri, Dig. 4, 6, 26, § 7.—**II.** Transf., *interposition, mediation, assistance:* principis, Trajan. ad Plin. Ep. 10, 68: judicis, Dig. 33, 1, 7: sponsorum, i. e. *bail,* Suet. Caes. 18.—Esp., in a suit at law, *the substitution* of a new plaintiff or defendant, Gai. Inst. 3, 176.

interversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interverto]. **I.** *An overthrowing, frustrating, thwarting* (post-class.): praedicationis (Christi), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 20.—**II.** *A purloining, pilfering, embezzling:* de interversione convictus, Cod. 10, 70, 12.

1. interversor, āri, *v. freq.* [id.], *to turn hither and thither* (post-Aug.): interversando, Plin. 9, 50, 74, § 157.

2. interversor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a purloiner, pilferer, embezzler* (post-class.), Cod. 10, 1, 8.

interversūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a bending, turning* (post-class.), Hyg. de Limit. 178 al.

interversus, a, um, *Part.,* from interverto.

inter-verto (-vorto), ti, sum, 3, *v. a., to turn aside, turn* or *draw in another direction, divert.* **I.** Lit.: in extremis partibus triglyphi semicanaliculi intervertantur, Vitr. 4, 3, 5: ductum aquae, Dig. 43, 20, 8.—**II.** Trop., *to alter, change* for the worse, *pervert:* recta ingenia, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 22, 1: rationes, *to falsify accounts,* Front. Strat. 3, 16, 3.—**B.** *To purloin, pilfer, embezzle:* argentum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 92: ille induxit, ut peteret: et receptum intervertit, ad seque transtulit, Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 79: interverso regali hoc dono, id. Verr. 2, 4, 30, § 68: vectigalia, Suet. Vit. 7.—**2.** Esp., *to cheat out of, defraud of* a thing: aliquem aliqua re, *to cheat, defraud* (ante- and post-class.): ut me muliere intervorteret, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 110: possessione dominum, Gell. 11, 18, 13.—With *acc.* alone: quem intervortam? Plaut. As. 2, 1, 10; Dig. 41, 2, 20.—**C.** *To spend, squander, waste,* Tac. H. 2, 95: interversis patroni rebus, id. A. 16, 10.

inter-vĭbrans, antis, *Part.* [vibro], *glittering among* (post-class.): aethra intervibrans, Mart. Cap. 6, § 586.

inter-vĭgĭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n., to watch between whiles, to awake now and then during sleep* (post-Aug.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 61.

inter-vĭrĕo, 2, *v. n.* [1. vireo], *to be green here and there, to be green between* or *among* (poet.), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 100.—Of a snake: lactisque minax interviret herbis, Stat. Th. 4, 98.

inter-vīso, vīsi, vīsum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To look after, inspect secretly* (class.): nunc interviso jamne a portu advenerit, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 3: domum, id. ib. 1, 2, 90; id. Aul. 2, 2, 25: intervisam, quid faciant coci, id. ib. 2, 9, 1; id. Rud. 2, 7, 34: ipse crebro interviso, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2.—**II.** *To visit from time to time:* aliquem, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 5; Suet. Aug. 24.

inter-vōcālĭter, *adv., loudly* (post-class.): clamare, App. M. 9, p. 231, 13.

* **intervŏlĭto**, 1, *v. n. freq.* [intervolo], *to fly about between* or *among:* quem imbrem ingens numerus avium intervolitando rapuisse fertur, Liv. 3, 10, 6.

inter-vŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a., to fly between* or *among* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., of birds, Col. 8, 10, 1.—**II.** In gen.: ille recens oculis intervolat Idmon, *flits before,* Val. Fl. 5, 27: medias intervolat urbes, id. 2, 614: hasta auras, Stat. Th. 2, 539.

inter-vŏmo, ŭi, itum, 3, *v. n., to pour forth among* (poet.): aequor undas, Lucr. 6, 894.—**II.** Transf.: tenebras hinc blasphemiae intervomunt, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 20.

intervorto, v. interverto.

intervulsus, a, um, *Part.,* from intervello.

1. in-testābĭlis, e, *adj., that is incapable, by reason of misconduct, of being a witness or of making a will.* **I.** Lit.: si quis ob carmen famosum damnetur, senatusconsulto expressum est, ut intestabilis sit, ergo nec testamentum facere poterit, nec ad testamentum adhiberi testis, Dig. 28, 1, 18.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Infamous, execrable, detestable, abominable:* homo, Sall. J. 67 *fin.;* Hor. S. 2, 3, 181; Tac. A. 6, 40: intestabilis et sacer esto, Hor. S. 2, 3, 81.—*Comp.,* Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 41, 1; Tac. H. 4, 42 *fin.*—**B.** Of things: ars magica, Plin. 30, 2, 6, § 7: saevitia, Tac. A. 6, 51.

2. intestābĭlis, e, *adj.* [in-, 2. testis], = 2. intestatus; in double sense with 1. intestabilis, II. A., Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 30; id. Mil. 5, 1, 24 (cf. Lorenz ad loc.).

intestātō, *adv.,* v. 1. intestatus *fin.*

1. in-testātus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *That has made no will, intestate:* si intestata esset mortua, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22, § 53: cives, Trajan. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 88: ad cenam si intestatus eas, Juv. 3, 274: senectus, id. 1, 144: mori, Dig. 25, 4, 4; cf. ib. 50, 16, 64.—**II.** *Not convicted by witnesses:* indemnatus atque intestatus, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 17; so id. ib. 5, 2, 24.—**III.** *Not trustworthy:* servus, Pompon. ap. Non. 323, 28.—Hence, **A.** *Subst.:* **intestātus**, i, *m.;* **intestāta**, ae, *f., one who has not made a will:* virgo vestalis neque heres est cuiquam intestato neque intestatae quisquam, Lab. ap. Gell. 1, 12, 18.—*Plur.,* Gai. 3, 1 sqq.; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 16, 3; 1 sq.—**B.** As *adv.:* **intestātō** or **ab intestātō**, *without a will, intestate:* paterfamilias cum moriturus esset intestato, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 183; id. Inv. 2, 50, 148: ab intestato heres, Dig. 37, 7, 1, § 8; 5, 2, 6, § 1; 29, 2, 93 al.

2. in-testātus, a, um, [2. testis], *emasculated:* si intestatus non abeo hinc, Plaut. Mil. 5, 1, 23.

intestīna, ōrum, v. intestinus.

intestīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [intestinus], *that does inlaid work* or *fine joiner's work* (post-class.): FABER, Inscr. Orell. 4182.—**II. intestīnārĭus**, i, *m., a joiner,* Cod. Th. 13, 4, 2.

intestīnus, a, um, *adj.* [intus], *inward, internal, intestine* (class.). **I.** *Adj.:* neque

ut quidquam interesset inter intestinum et oblatum, Cic Ac 2, 15, 48: occultum, in testinum ac domesticum malum, id. Verr 2, 1, 15, id Fam 7, 25, 2 bellum, id. Cat 2, 13, 28, Nep Ham 2, 1, Just 3, 4, 2, Suet Calig 5 discordia, Just 20, 5 opus, *inlaid work, fine joiner's work* villa opere tecto rio et intestino spectanda, Varr R R 3, 1 opera, Plin 16, 42 82, § 225 — **II.** *Subst*

intestinum, i, *n*, and **intestina,** orum, *a gut, the guts, intestines, entrails* in the abdomen (whereas exta denotes the en trails or large viscera contained in the tho rax) **A.** In gen (*a*) *Sing*, Lucr 4, 118 loto terram ferit intestino, Juv 6 429, Cels 2, 1, 7, 16 al —Also, *m* **intestinus,** i (sc canalis), Plin 11, 37, 78, § 199 — (*β*) *Plur*, Plaut Cas 4, 3, 6 reliquiae cibi depellun tur, tum adstringentibus se intestinis, tum relaxantibus, Cic N D 2 55 laborare ex intestinis, *to be disordered in the bowels*, id. Fam 7, 26 capiunt plus intestina poetae, Juv 7, 78 — **B.** In partic intestinum medium, i e *μεσεντέριον*, *the mesentery*, id. N D 2, 55 intestinum tenuius, crassi us, jejunum, caecum, rectum, *the straight gut, rectum*, Cels 4, 1 imum, *rectum*, Nep Att 21, 3 — **C.** Sine ornamentis cum in testinis omnibus (amicam vendere), i e *naked*, Plaut Ps 1, 3, 109 —*Plur heterocl*

intestini, orum, *m*, Varr Sat Men 54

intestinae, ārum, *f*, Petr S 76, 11

in-testis, e, *adj* [2. in, 2 testis], *with out testicles, emasculated*, Arn. 5, 160 (cf Salmas ad Tert. Pall 3)

in-texo, texŭi, textum, 3, *v a*, *to weave into, to inweave, interweave, to plait, join together, interlace, surround, cover* **I.** Lit purpureasque notas filis intexuit al bis, Ov M 6, 577 diversos colores pictu rae, Plin 8, 48, 74, § 196 hastas foliis, Verg E 5, 31 vitibus ulmos, id G 2 221 vesti bus intexto Phrygiis spectabilis auro, Ov M 6, 166, cf Curt 9, 7, 12 cum chlamyde purpurea variis coloribus intexta, *embroid ered*, Auct Her 4, 47, 60 intextus puer re gius, Verg A. 5, 252, id. G 3, 25 hederae intexere truncos, Ov M 4, 365 —**B.** Esp, *to weave, make by weaving* or *interlacing* tribus intextum tauris opus, *of hides*, Verg A. 10, 785 sterili junco cannaque intexta palustri Luc. 5, 517 ex lino, Plin 10, 33, 50, § 96, cf latera intextus stellatis axibus agger, Sil 13, 109 —**II.** Trop facta char tis, *to interweave on paper*, i e *to describe*, Tib 4, 1, 5 parva magnis, laeta tristibus, Cic Part 4, 12 aliquid in causa prudenter, id. de Or 2, 16, 68 Varronem, id Att. 13, 12, 3 tali te vellem ritu inter soles na turae rerum magnis intexere chartis, *to in terweave in a poem on nature your fame*, etc., Verg Cir 39

intextio, onis, *f* [intexo] *a weaving together*, Ambros in Luc 10, 23, § 118

1. intextus, a, um, *Part.*, from in texo

2. intextus, us, *m* [intexo] *an inter weaving, joining together*, Plin. 2, 8 6, § 30 (but in Quint 8, 4, 8, contextu is the true reading)

in-thrŏnizo, 1, *v a* [thronus], *to en throne*, Cassiod Hist Eccl 12 10

intĭbācĕus, a, um, *adj* [intibus], *of* or *belonging to endive, endive* folia, Plin 27, 12 82, § 106

Intibili, *a city in* Hispania Tarraco nensis, *on the farther side of the Ebro, at its mouth*, now *Torre del Sol*, Liv 23, 49, 12, the same, **Indibile,** Front Strat 2, 3 *init.*

intibus (intўbus) or **intŭbus),** i, *m* or *f*, or **intibum (intўbum),** i, *n* [ἔντυβον] *endive, succory* (Cichorium, Linn.), Ov M 8, 666, Plin 19, 8, 29, § 139 intiba, Verg G 1, 120, 4, 120 edere acres intibos Pomp ap Non 209, 4 (Com Fragm v 128 Rib) torpenti grata palato intyba, Col 10 110

intĭmātio, ōnis, *f* [intimo] *an an nouncement, declaration, intimation*, Mart Cap 9, § 897

intĭmātor, ōris, *m* [id], *one who an nounces* or *publishes* (post class), Capitol. Pert 10, 9

intĭmē, *adv*, v intimus *fin*

in-tĭmĭdē, *adv*, *fearlessly*, in comp intimidius, Amm 26, 6, 17

intĭmo, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [intimus], *to put* or *bring into* (post class) **I.** Lit. partem gurgiti, Sol 5 Nilus mari inti matur, *flows into*, id 32, Amm. 22 8, 40 argentum tabulis, Tert. Hab Mul 5 —**II.** Transf **A.** *To drive* or *press into* ima ginem aliquam imbibere et sibi intimare, Tert adv Valent 17, Symm Ep 10, 33 —**B.** *To announce, publish, make known, intimate* nuntius intimatur, Amm 21, 11, 1, 28, 3, 8 vitam litteris, Treb Gall 16 no toria tuā intimāsti, Claudium graviter ira sci, Gall ap Treb Claud. 17 cunctis pisto ribus intimari oportet, quod si quis, etc, Cod. 14, 3, 1 longitudines syllabarum, Mart Cap 3, § 274, 5, § 519

*** intĭmōrātē,** *adv* [2. in timor] *fear lessly*, Vet Interpr Iren. 1, 1

intĭmus, a, um, *adj sup* [in ter, cf in terior], *inmost, innermost, most secret, most profound, most intimate* (class.) **I.** Lit traxit ex intimo ventre suspirium, *from the deepest part*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 41 in eo sacrario intimo, Cic Verr 2 4, 45 § 99 in urbis intimam partem venisse, id ib 2, 5, 37, § 96 abdidit se in intimam Macedoni am, id Fam 13, 29, 4 Tartara, Verg G 4, 481 praecordia, Ov M 4, 506 pectus, Cat 61, 177 — **II.** Trop **A.** *Adj* **1.** *Pro found, inward, deepest, inmost* ex inti ma philosophia, Cic Leg 1, 5 consilia, id Verr 1, 6, 17 cogitationes, id. Sull 23, 64 sermo, i e *soliloquy*, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 49 animus, id. ib 4, 9, 21 artificium, id Clu 21, 58 ars, id Or 53, 179 amicitia, Nep Alcib 5, 3 familiaritas, id. Att 12, 1 —**2.** Of persons, *intimate, near* ex meis inti mis familiaribus, Cic Att 3, 1, 3 intimi ipsius amici, Tac. A. 4, 29, 16, 17, 16, 34 inter intimos amicos habere, id H. 1, 71 scis quam intimum habeam te, Ter Eun 1, 2, 47, Suet Dom 14 —With *dat.* me fuisse huic fateor intimum, Plaut Truc 1, 1 61 Catilinae, Cic Cat 2, 5, 9 Clodio, id. Phil. 2, 19, 48 —With *apud* facere se in timum apud aliquem, Plaut Mil 2, 1, 30 —**B.** *Subst* **intĭmus,** i, *m*, *a most in timate friend* unus ex meis familiaris simis atque intimis, Cic Fam 13, 27, 2, cf 3, 1, 3, id Rosc Am 40, 116, id. Att. 4, 16, 1 ex intimis regis Nep Con 2, 2 intimi amicorum Vitellii, Tac H 3, 56 *fin* —**2. intĭma,** ōrum, *n.*, *the inmost parts* finium Liv 34, 47, 8 scalpuntur intima versu, Pers 1, 21 —*Sing* (rare) se in intimum conicere, Cic Cael 26, 62 — *Adv* **intĭmē,** *in the inmost part, in wardly, internally, most intimately, most cordially, most strongly* (class only in the trop signif) **1.** Lit uri intime, App M 2 p 118, 5, id Dogm Plat 2, p 24, 41.— **2.** Trop utebatur intime Q Hortensio, *was on terms of close intimacy with*, Nep Att 5 intime commendari, Cic. Q Fr 1, 2, 2

intinctio, onis, *f* [intingo], *a dipping in, a baptizing* (eccl Lat.), Tert Poenit 2, 6, 12, Hier Ep 125

1. intinctus, a, um, *P a* of intingo

2. intinctus, us, *m* [intingo], *a dip ping in*, concr, *a sauce* or *pickle* in which meat, etc., is dipped, Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 65, 20, 9, 33, § 81, in *plur*, id. 15, 29, 35, § 118

in-tingo or **in-tinguo,** nxi, nctum, 3, *v a* [tinguo], *to dip in* **I.** In gen. brassicam in acetum, Cato, R. R. 156 buc cas rubricā cera omne corpus intinxti tibi, Plaut Truc 2, 2, 39 faces in fossa sangui nis atra, Ov M 7, 260 aliquid in aqua, Vitr 1, 5 quoad intinguntur calami, mo rantur manum (in writing on parchment), Quint 10, 3 31 —**II.** In partic **A.** *To dip in sauce* or *pickle*, *to pickle, preserve* omnibus quae condiuntur, quaeque intin guntur, Plin 20, 17, 72, § 185 —**B.** *To bap tize*, Tert Poenit 6 *fin*

intĭtŭbābĭlis, e, *adj* [2 in titubo] *firm, unwavering* (eccl. Lat), Cassiod in Psa. 134, 2

in-tĭtŭlo, avi, 1, *v a*, *to entitle, give a name to* Rufin Invect. in Hier 1, 8

in-tŏlĕrābĭlis, e, *adj* **I.** *Act.*, *that cannot bear* a thing, *impatient* (ante class) didicisset id ferre, et non esset intolerabi lis, Afran ap Non. 125, 25 (Com Fragm. v 255 Rib) —**II.** *Pass*, *that cannot be borne, insupportable, intolerable* (class) sumptus, Plaut. Aul 3 5, 59 odor, Cic. N D 2, 50 frigus, id. Rosc Am 45 dolor, id. Ac. 2, 8 potentia, id. Verr 1 12, 35 vi tium, id. Or 65 *fin.* verba, id. ib 8, 26 in solentia, id. Q Fr 1, 1, 14 saevitia, Gai Inst 1, 53, Liv 1, 53, 5 regium nomen Romae, id. 27, 19 Cornelius arrogantia Suet Galb 14 vitium Juv 6, 413 inju ria, Mos et Rom Leg Coll 3 3, 2.—*Comp* multo intolerabilior, Cic. Fam 4, 3, 1 fac tum, Suet Caes. 78 intolerabilius nihil est quam femina dives, Juv 6, 460 —**B.** *Irre sistible* vis Romanorum, Liv 6 32, 8.— *Adv* **intŏlĕrābĭlĭter,** *insupportably, intolerably* Col 1 4, 9

‡ intŏlĕrābĭlĭtas, atis, *f* [intolera bilis], *insupportableness* intolerabilitas, ἀϋπομονησία, Gloss. Philox.

intŏlĕrābĭlĭter, *adv*, v intolerabilis *fin*

in-tŏlĕrandus, a, um, *adj*, *insup portable, intolerable* (class) tyrannus Cic. Vatin. 9, 23 anxitudo Pac. ap Non 72, 33 (Trag Fragm v 164 Rib) res Cic. Verr 2 4, 35, § 78 frigora, Liv 22, 1 licentia rerum, Cic. Agr 1, 5, 15 hiems, Liv 5, 14 super bia, id. 9, 1 factum, Sall C 10, 6 tam longi itineris labor, Tac. H 3, 26 dominatio no bilitati plebique, id A. 12 10 auribus, Gell 10, 12, 1.—*Neutr* **intŏlĕrandum,** ad verbially, *insupportably, intolerably* into lerandum fervit, Gell 17, 8, 8

in-tŏlĕrans, antis, *adj* **I.** *Act.*, *that cannot bear* or *endure* a thing (syn im patiens), *impatient, intolerant* (not ante Aug), constr with *gen* secundarum re rum nemo intolerantior fuit, Liv 9, 18 corpora intolerantissima laboris atque ae stus, id. 10, 28 omnium Tac. A. 2, 75 aequalium, id. H. 4, 80 —**II.** *Pass*, = in tolerandus, *that cannot be borne, insuffera ble, intolerable* (ante class and post Aug) curae, Laev ap Gell 19, 7, 10 —*Comp* ser vitus, Tac. A. 3, 45, cf. vir ingens gloria, atque eo ferocior, et subjectis intolerantior, id. ib 11, 10 nihil insultatione barbarorum intolerantius fuit, Flor 4, 12, 36 —*Adv*

intŏlĕranter, *intolerably, immoderate ly, excessively* (class.) dolere, Cic Tusc. 2 9 —*Comp* intolerantius insequi, Caes. B G 7, 51 se jactare, Cic. de Or 2, 52 —*Sup* intolerantissime gloriari, id. Vatin. 12, 29

intŏlĕrantia, ae, *f* [intolerans] **I.** *Act*, *impatience* intolerantia, cum injuri as, quae sunt ferendae, non toleramus, ne que ferimus, Gell. 17, 19, 5 —**II.** *Pass* **A.** *Unendurableness* sitis, Oros 5, 15 —**B.** Esp, of conduct, *insufferableness, inso lence* superbia atque intolerantia, Cic Clu 40 *fin* regis, id Agr 2 13 33 mo rum, Suet. Tib 51 fletoris, Vulg 2 Macc. 9, 10

in-tŏlĕrātus, a, um, *adj*, *not nour ished* or *refreshed by food* aeger, Cael Aur Acut. 2, 19, 124.

in-tŏlĕro, 1, *v a*, *not to bear, not to suffer, to take ill* tolerat, intolerat, Not. Tir p 140

in-tollo, 3, *v a*, *to raise* (post class) clamores absonos App M 8, p 213, 27

in-tondĕo, tondi, tonsum, 2, *v a*, *to clip off* fibrarum summas partes, Col 11, 3, 31

in-tŏno, ŭi (avi), 1, *v n.*, *to thunder* (class) **I.** Lit. partibus intonuit caeli Pater ipse sinistris, Cic poet Div 1, 47, 106 cum deus intonuit, Ov Tr 5, 14, 27 intonuere poli, Verg A 1 90 pater omni potens ter intonuit, id ib 7, 142, 9, 361 deus majestatis intonuit, Vulg Psa 28, 3 et saep —*Impers* intonuit laevum, Verg A. 2, 693, Ov M 14, 542.—**B.** Transf, *to make a noise, resound* et clipeum super in tonat ingens Verg A 9, 709 concussa arma intonuere, Sil 2, 213 unus praecipue ser vus tam valde intonuit, ut, Petr 78 ingen ti latratu canis, Plin 8 40, 61 § 142 Eurus Intonat Aegaeo, Val Fl 2, 365 —**2.** Pregn, *to bring down with a thundering sound* clavam superne intonat, Val. Fl 3 169, cf. Eois intonata fluctibus hiems, Hor Epod. 2, 51 —**II.** Trop, *to cry out vehemently, to thunder forth* hesternā contione into nuit vox perniciosa tribuni, Cic. Mur 38, 81 exsurgit atque intonat ore Verg A 6, 607 intonet horrendum, Juv 6 485 cum haec intonuisset plenus irae, Liv 3, 48 minas, Ov Am 1, 7, 46, Prop 2, 1 40 sil vae intonuere, Verg A. 7, 515, Ov F 4 267 —Poet (Fortuna) simul intonuit, proxi

ma quaeque fugat, *has threatened*, Ov. P. 2, 3, 24: armis urbi, Sil. 14, 298.

1. intonsus, a, um, *Part.*, from intondeo.

2. intonsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-tondeo], *unshorn.* **I.** Lit.: scindens dolore identidem intonsam comam, Acc. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 26: capilli, Hor. Epod. 15, 9: crinis, Tib. 1, 4, 38: Cynthius, Hor. C. 1, 21, 2: deus, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 60; Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 52: comae, Curt. 9, 10, 9; 4, 13, 5: mentum, id. 8, 9, 22: caput, Ov. F. 4, 655: ora, i. e. *not yet shaved*, Verg. A. 9, 181: oves, Col. 7, 3, 7.—With *Gr. acc.*: Rhodanique comas intonsa juventus, Sil. 15, 674.—**B.** Transf.: montes, i. e. *leafy* (covered with grass, herbs, or bushes), Verg. E. 5, 63: quercus intonsaque caelo attollunt capita, *leafy*, id. A. 9, 681: myrtus, Stat. S. 4, 7, 10.—Of the old Romans, who neither cut their hair nor shaved their beards: tonsores in Italiam venere post Romam conditam anno CCCCLIV., antea intonsi fuere, Plin. 7, 59, 59, § 211: Cato, Hor. C. 2, 15, 11: avi, *bearded*, Ov. F. 2, 30.—**II.** Trop., *unpolished, rude:* homines intonsi et inculti, Liv. 21, 32: Getae, Ov. P. 4, 2, 2.

in-torpĕo, 2, *v. n.*, *to be very stiff* or *numb:* torpet, intorpet, Not. Tir. p. 94.

in-torquĕo, torsi, tortum, 2, *v. a.*, *to twist, turn round, turn to; to wrench, sprain* (class.). **I.** Lit.: mentum in dicendo, *to distort*, Cic. de Or. 2, 66: oculos, Verg. G. 4, 451: caulem, Plin. 19, 6, 34, § 114: talum, *to sprain*, Auct. B. Hisp. 38: vereor, ne Pompeio quid oneris imponam, μή μοι Γοργείην κεφαλὴν δεινοῖο πελώρου intorqueat, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 3.—*Pass.* or with *se*, *to twist* or *wrap itself:* involvulus, quae in pampini folio intorta implicat se, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 64: cum subito ... procella nubibus intorsit sese, Lucr. 6, 124: ipsi palmites intorquentur, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 183.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To brandish, hurl,* or *throw towards:* hastam tergo, *to launch at its back*, Verg. A. 2, 231: jaculum alicui, *to hurl against one*, id. ib. 10, 322; Ov. M. 5, 90; Sil. 1, 304: telum, Verg. A. 10, 381: saxum, Sil. 7, 623: telum in hostem, Verg. A. 10, 882; Sen. Ep. 45.—**B.** *To throw into confusion:* orationem, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 65; cf. mores, *to corrupt, pervert*, Pers. 5, 38.—**III.** Trop., *to cast upon, throw out against:* alternis versibus intorquentur inter fratres gravissimae contumeliae, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 77: vocem diram, Sil. 11, 342.—Hence, **intortus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *twisted, wound; crisped, curled; trailed, prolonged; perplexed, involved; distorted, corrupted:* spirae modo, Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 91: intorto circa bracchium pallio, *wound about my arm*, Petr. 80: paludamentum, *wrapped round*, Liv. 25, 16: angues intorti capillis Eumenidum, *entwined*, Hor. C. 2, 13, 35: capilli, *curled*, Mart. 8, 33; Sil. 3, 284: sonus concisus, intortus, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 82: noctuae intorto carmine occinunt, App. Flor. 13: rudentes, *twisted, made by twisting*, Cat. 64, 235: funes, Ov. M. 3, 679 al.—*Adv.:* **intortē**, *windingly, crookedly:* intortius, Plin. 16, 16, 27, § 68.—Transf.: hoc dicere, August. de Nat. et Grat. 49.

intortĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intorqueo], *a curling, crisping* (post-class.): capillorum, Arn. 3, 108.

intortus, a, um, *P. a.*, from intorqueo, q. v. *fin.*

intrā, *adv.* and *prep.* [contr. from interā; sc. parte], *on the inside, within* (class. only as a *prep.*). **I.** *Adv.* (post-Aug.). **A.** In gen.: quadraginta per oram, intra centum erunt, Quint. 1, 10, 43: pars, quae intra, longior esse debet, quam quae extra, Cels. 7, 15: si inciditur, viridis intra caro apparet, id. 5, 28, 13: vasa extrinsecus, et intra diligenter picata, Col. 12, 43, 7.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Of the interior of countries: intra vix jam homines magisque semiferi, Mela, 1, 4, 4.—**2.** Of the interior of a building: pro rostris aurata aedes ... intraque lectus eburneus, Suet. Caes. 84: intra forisque, Petr. 22.—**3.** Of the Mediterranean Sea, Mela, prooem. 2: abunde orbe terrae extra intra indicato (opp. extra, of the ocean), Plin. 6, 32, 38, § 205 *fin.*—**C.** *Inwardly, towards the inside* (rare): binos interim digitos distinguimus ... paulum tamen inferioribus intra spectantibus, Quint. 11, 3, 98.—**II.** *Prep.* with *acc.* (placed after its noun: praeturam intra, Tac. A. 3, 75, and: lucem intra, id. ib. 4, 48), *within.* **A.** Lit., of place: intra navim, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 75: intra parietes meos, Cic. Att. 3, 10: carceres stare, Auct. Her. 4, 3: jactum teli, *within a javelin's throw*, Verg. A. 11, 608: montem Taurum, Cic. Sest. 27: locus intra oceanum jam, nullus est, quo non, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 89: Apenninum, Liv. 5, 35: ea intra se consumunt Arabes, *consume among themselves, in their own country*, Plin. 12, 21, 45, § 99: *Sy.* Devoravi nomen inprudens modo. *Ch.* Non placet qui amicos intra dentis conclusos habet, *behind*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 64; cf.: inter dentis, id. ib. 4, 2, 80 Brix.—**B.** Transf. **1.** I. q. *in* with *acc.*, *in, into:* ea intra pectus se penetravit potio, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 23: nosse regiones, intra quas venere, Cic. de Or. 2, 34: qui intra fines suos Ariovistum recepissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: intra moenia compulsus, Liv. 34, 33.—**2.** Of time, *within, during, in the course of, in less than:* intra viginti dies, Plaut. Curc. 3, 77: qui intra annos quatuordecim tectum non subiissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: quae intra decem annos facta sunt, Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 37 (dub.; B. and K. inter): intra paucos dies, Liv. 23, 41; Suet. Caes. 8: intra breve tempus, id. Tib. 51; id. Claud. 38: juventam, *in youth*, Tac. A. 2, 71.—With *quam* (= postquam): intra decimum diem quam Pheras venerat, i. e. *before the lapse of ten days after his arrival*, Liv. 36, 10, 1; 43, 9, 2; Quint. 1, 12, 9; Suet. Caes. 35 al.—**C.** Trop. **1.** *Under, below*, i. e. *less than, fewer than, within the limits of:* intra centum, Liv. 1, 43: epulari intra legem, i. e. *less expensively than the law allows*, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 9: intra modum, id. ib. 4, 4, 14: intra verba desipere, *to betray insanity in words only*, Cels. 3, 18: intra verba peccare, *to transgress in words only*, Curt. 7, 1, 25: intra gloriam fuit facinus, i. e. *was not inglorious*, Flor. 1, 3: intra silentium se tenere, *to keep silence*, Plin. Ep. 4, 16: intra famam sunt scripta, *beneath his reputation*, Quint. 11, 3, 8: intra fortunam, Prop. 4, 8, 2.—**2.** With *acc.* of *pron.*, *within* or *among.* (a) Intra se, *inwardly, to one's self:* meditantes intra semet, Plin. 10, 42, 59, § 118: intra se dicere, Quint. 10, 7, 25: intra se componere, id. 11, 3, 2.—(β) *Secretly:* intra vos futura, *shall remain among yourselves, be kept secret*, Plin. Ep. 3, 10, 4.

intrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [intro], *that can be entered:* ōs amnis, Liv. 22, 19, 12.

intrā-clūsus (also separately **intra clusus**), a, um, *adj.* [claudo], *shut in, enclosed* (post-class.), Aggen. Urb. de Limit. 49.

in-tractābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *not to be handled* or *meddled with, unmanageable, intractable; rough, rude, wild, fierce* (since the Aug. per.): genus intractabile bello, Verg. A. 1, 339; cf. in *comp.:* homo naturā intractabilior et morosior, Gell. 18, 7, 1.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: pastinacae virus intractabile est, Plin. 19, 5, 27, § 89: loca frigore, *uninhabitable*, Just. 24, 4: intractabilis et dura aetas, Sen. Ep. 25, 1: bruma, Verg. G. 1, 211: ira, Grat. Cyn. 159.

in-tractātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-tracto], *not handled or managed, untamed, wild; untried, unattempted* (class.): equus, *unbroken*, Cic. Lael. 19, 68: decor, *wild, natural, simple*, Grat. Cyn. 134: lanae, *not carded*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5, 57: ne quid intractatum scelerisve dolive fuisset, Verg. A. 8, 206.

intractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intraho], *a dragging, drawling:* linguae (al. contractio), Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 55.

in-trăho, traxi, tractum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To draw* or *drag along, to trail* (post-Aug.): gressus, App. M. 5, p. 167, 23.—**II.** *To draw on:* vesperam, App. M. 11, p. 268, 28.—**III.** *To throw abuse upon, assail:* intrahere est contumeliam intorquere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 111 Müll.

‡ **intrā-mĕātus (intrō-)**, ūs, *m.*, *a going between* or *within:* meatus, intrameatus, intromeatus, Not. Tir. p. 85.

intrā-mūrānus, a, um, *adj.* [murus], *that is within the walls* (post-class.): magistratus, i. e. *within the city of Rome*, Ps.-Ascon. ap. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 17: spatia, Amm. 31, 7, 5.

intrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [intra], *inner* (opp. extraneus), Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 12.

in-transgressĭbĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be crossed, surpassed, transferred*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 14.

intransĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-transeo], *impassable* (post-class.): Nilus, Hier. in Isa. 4, 11, 15.

intransĭtīvē, *adv.*, v. intransitivus *fin.*

intransĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-transeo], gram. t. t., *intransitive*, i. e. that does not pass over to another person, Prisc. p. 982 P.—*Adv.:* **intransĭtīvē**, *intransitively*, Prisc. p. 1134 P.

in-transmĕābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *impassable* (late Lat.): chaos, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 3, 8; 9, 1: oceanus, Jorn. Reb. Get. 1 al.

intrĕmisco, 3, *v. n. inch.* [intremo], *to begin to tremble* or *quake* (post-Aug.): insidiarum metu, Plin. 8, 4, 5, § 9: terrae, id. 2, 79, 81, § 192: manu intremiscente, Cels. 7 praef. *med.*

in-trĕmo, ŭi, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to tremble, shake, quake:* totum corpus intremit, Cels. 3, 3: omnem Murmure Trinacriam, Verg. A. 3, 581: intremuit malus, id. ib. 5, 505; so, tellus, Ov. M. 1, 284: quercus, id. ib. 7, 629: genua intremuere, id. ib. 10, 458; 2, 180: quo (clamore) intremuere undae, Verg. A. 3, 672.—**II.** *Act.*, *to tremble at* or *before:* regum eventus, Sil. 8, 60: Hannibalem, id. 16, 664.

1. intrĕmŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [intremo], *shaking, tremulous* (post-class.): manus, Aus. Epit. 34, 4.

2. in-trĕmŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in], *not tremulous*, Cassiod. Var. 12, 39.

‡ **intrĕpĭdans**, antis, *adj.* [2. in-trepido], *not shaking, firm, strong, powerful* (post-class.), Inscr. ap. Paulovich. Marm. Macarens. p. 81.—*Adv.:* **intrĕpĭdanter**, *without trembling, intrepidly:* ascendere, Non. 530, 5.

intrĕpĭdē, *adv.*, v. intrepidus.

in-trĕpĭdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to perform tremblingly*, i. e. *hastily, rapidly* (post-class.): multos orbes, Symm. ap. Jornand. de Reb. Get. 15.

in-trĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in], *unshaken, undaunted, intrepid* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Of living beings: intrepidus minantibus, Tac. H. 1, 35: paucae bestiarum in hostem actae, Liv. 30, 33, 14: dux, id. 44, 6, 6: tranquillus, intrepidus, immobilis, Gell. 19, 12: genitor discrimine nati, Val. Fl. 1, 503: nova nupta, App. Mag. 76, p. 323, 7: fortis et intrepidus, id. Met. 4, p. 171, 7: ac paratus, Lact. 3, 9, 14; Just. 24, 4, 8; Val. Max. 3, 2, ext. 3; Plin. praef. § 5; Curt. 8, 11, 18: quaecumque altaria tangere, Juv. 13, 89 al.—With *Gr. acc.:* voltum, Luc. 5, 317.—**II.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: vultus, Ov. M. 13, 478: modulatio, *that drives away fear*, Gell. 1, 11, 18: verba, Sen. Hippol. 593: hiems, i. e. *spent in quiet winter-quarters, without disturbance from enemies*, Tac. Agr. 22.—*Adv.:* **intrĕpĭdē**, *without trembling, undauntedly, intrepidly*, Liv. 26, 4; 23, 33, 6; Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 136; Sen. Ep. 18, 3; Gell. 9, 11, 6.

intrĭbŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in-tribulo], *pressed, pressed out* (ante-class.), Cato, R. R. 127.

in-trĭbŭo, 3, *v. a.*, *to contribute, to pay tribute* or *taxes* (post-Aug.): modo ne quid intribuant, Trajan. ad Plin. Ep. 10, 35.

intrĭbūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intribuo], *a contribution* (post-class.): ab intributionibus excusari, Dig. 49, 18, 4: patrimonii intributionibus fungi, ib. 50, 1, 22 *fin.* al.

intrĭcātus, a, um, *P. a.*, from intrico.

in-trīco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. in-tricor], *to entangle, perplex, embarrass* (mostly ante- and post-class.). **I.** Of persons: Chrysippus intricatur hoc modo, Cic. Fragm. ap. Gell. 6, 2: lenonem intricatum dabo, *will entangle, embarrass him*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 9.—**II.** Of things: ita intricavit hanc rem temeritas, Afran. ap. Non. 8, 27: peculium, Dig. 15, 1, 21.

* **intrimentum**, i, *n.* [intero], *that which is rubbed in, a seasoning made of ingredients rubbed in*, App. M. 10, p. 244, 31.

1. intrinsĕcus, *adv* [intra secus], *on the inside, inwardly* (mostly ante class and post-Aug) eam intrinsecus eadem re per inungunt, Varr R R 2, 11, 7 sudabant fauces, intrinsecus atrae, sanguine Lucr 6, 1147 intrinsecus cavum, extrinsecus gibberum est, Cels. 4, 1, cf opp exterius, Col. 12, 44, 5, 8, 3, 6 latebant, Amm 20, 11, 9 —**II.** *Towards the inside, inwards* replicata jocinera, Plin. 11, 37, 73, § 190, Suet Aug 95

2. intrinsĕcus, a, um, *adj*, *inward* (late Lat) lumina cordis intrinseca, Cas siod. in Psa. 118, 82.

intrīta, ae, *f*, v intero, *P a*

1. intrītus, a, um, *P a.*, v intero *fin*

2. in-trītus, a, um, *adj* [2. in], *not rubbed* or *worn away, whole, entire, sound* **I.** Lit oliva, Col. 12, 49, 2 —**II.** Transf., *not worn out, not exhausted* cohortes intri tae ab labore, Caes. B G 3, 26, 2.

1. intrō, *adv* [contr from interō, sc. loco] **I.** *Inwardly, internally, on the inside* omnia sana faciet, intro quae dolita bunt, Cato, R R 157, 7 stare, Pall. 1, 40, 2, Cato, R R 157, 6, cf Quint 1, 5, 50 — **II.** *To the inside, within, in* (class) se quere intro me, amabo, *into the house* Plaut Truc. 3, 2, 19 intro ad nos venit, Ter Eun. 5, 7, 2 intro ire, Plaut Ps. 2, 2, 59 intro advenire, id. Truc 1, 2, 7 abire, id Ps. 1, 2, 35 intro est itum, Caes B C 3, 26, 5 cur ad nos filiam tuam non intro vocari jubes? Cic. Verr 2, 1, 26, § 66, cf prius quam intro vocarentur ad suffragium tribus, Liv 10, 24 *fin*, so, intro vocata cen turia, id 10, 13, 11 accipere, Plaut Truc. 4, 2, 36

2. intro, avi, atum (intrassis for intra veris Plaut Men 2, 3, 63), 1, *v a* and *n* [1 intro], *to go* or *walk into, to enter* (syn in gredior, introeo) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen, constr with *acc*, with *in* and *acc*, poet with *dat* (*a*) With *acc* tu ingredi illam domum ausus es? tu illud sanctissimum limen intrare? Cic. Phil 2, 27, 68 pomoe rium, id. N D 2, 4, 11, id. Caecin 8, 22 regnum, id. Rab Post 8, 22 postes, Ov M 8, 639 domum, Nep Ages 7, 4, id Dat. 2, 1 limen, Val Max 2, 2, 1, 4, 5, 5, Vell 2, 59 *fin*, Just 18, 7, 10, Suet. Tib 30 por tas, Liv 1, 29, 1 flumen, Sall. J 110, 6 januam, Petr 139 fumum et flammam, Hirt B G 8, 16 maria, Verg A. 6, 59 amnis intrans aequora, *emptying into the sea*, Val Fl 2, 11 notus medullas intravit calor, Verg A 8, 390 fluminis ripas, *to come between*, id. ib 7, 201 —(*β*) With *in* and *acc.* ante quam (animus) in corpus in travis et, Cic Tusc 1, 24 57 in tabernacu lum, Curt. 3, 12, 10 in flumen, Plin 32, 1, 4, § 10, 9, 15, 20, § 50 in eum mundum, Sen. Ep 91, 15 intravit in hortos, Ov M 14, 656 in portus, id. ib 7, 492 in Capito lium, Cic. Dom 3, 5 —(*γ*) With *dat.* monti bus undae, Val. Fl. 1, 590 ponto, Sil 11, 473 vulneribus mare id. 14, 550 discordia caelo, id. 9, 289 —(*δ*) With *intra* (rare) in tra praesidia, Caes B G 7, 8, 1 —(*ε*) With *ad* protinus ad Alexandrum, Curt 6, 7, 19 — **B.** In partic **1.** *To penetrate, pierce, enter, force a way into* quo qui in traverant, Caes B G 7, 73· intravere eo arma Romana, Plin 6, 29, 35, § 181 intra praesidia, Caes. B G 7, 8 ne quo loco no stri intrare possent, id. B C 3, 44 ne ho stes intrare ad se pos ent, Hirt B Afr 79 ad munimenta, Liv 6, 2.— *Absol* **intrantes,** ium, *m*, as *subst* (opp abeun tes), Petr S 28, 8, Col 1, 6 cujus vultum intrantes tristem, abeuntes hilarum pu tant Plin 36, 5, 4, § 13 —*Pass* si mare intretur, Tac A 2, 5 —*Impers* quo non modo intrari sed ne perspici quidem pos sit, Caes B G 2, 17 —**2.** *To appear before court* alio senatu Vicetini sine advocato intraverunt, Plin Ep 5, 4, 2, 6, 31, 10 — **3.** *To attack*, Stat Th 6, 774 —**4.** *To pierce, transfix* (poet.) aprum, Mart 7, 27, 3 intravit torvum Gortynia lumen harundo, Sil. 5, 447, Sid Carm 2, 147 — **II.** Trop, *to penetrate* or *pierce into* (class), constr usu with *in* and *acc.* nulla acies humani ingenii tanta est, quae penetrare in caelum terram intrare possit, Cic. Ac 2 39 122 in rerum natu ram, id. Fin. 5, 16 in sensum et in men tem judicis, id. de Or 2, 25, 109, 1, 47, 204 penitus in alicujus familiaritatem, *to be come one's intimate friend*, id. Q Fr 1, 1, 5, § 15 in pectus, Sen ad Helv 13, 2, Quint. 9, 4, 10 —With *acc.* domus quam nec ho nor nec gratia intrare posset, Liv 6, 34, 9, cf terram, Cic. Ac 2, 39, 122· vatem Deus, *inspires*, Sil. 3, 697, cf id. 12, 323 animum militaris gloriae cupido, Tac. Agr 5 pavi dos intrat metus, id. A. 1, 39, 1, 43 intra vit animos pavor, Curt. 4, 16, 17, cf Sil 1, 124 — *Absol.* propius accedo intrabo etiam magis Cic. Fl. 10, 23

intrō-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *v n*, *to go* or *come in, to enter* post opimas dapes quidam introcessit, App M 5, p 160, 13, 10, p 254 3

‡ **intrō-clūdo,** 3, *v a*, for intracludo, *to shut up in* introcludo, ἐγκατακλειω, Gloss. Philox

* **intrō-curro,** 3, *v n*, *to run in* per fretum, Nov ap Non 205, 27 (Trag Fragm v 59 Rib)

intrō-dūco, duxi, ductum, 3, *v a.*, *to lead* or *bring into* a place, *to conduct into* or *within* (syn. induco, immitto) **I.** Lit (*a*) With *acc.* gregem venalium, Plaut Aul 3, 3, 4 noctu milites, Sall. J 12, 4 Voltur cium cum legatis, id. C 46, 6 praesidium, Caes. B C 1, 13, 2, cf. se, Curt. 3, 12, 10 aliquem tecum, id. 8, 8, 19 quod oppidum cohortibus introductis tenebat, Caes B C 1, 12, 3 —(*β*) With *in* and *acc.* si suas co pias Aedui in fines Bellovacorum introdu xerint, Caes B G 2, 5, 3 legationes in se natum, Liv 10, 45, 4 in senatum aliquem ad agendas gratias, Suet Oth. 2 praesidi um in urbem Chium, Curt 4, 1, 17 —(*γ*) With *ad* and *acc.* ad regem, Curt 6, 7, 17 —(*δ*) With *eo* nacti portum, eo naves in troduxerunt Caes. B C 3, 26, 4 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To bring in introduce* philosophiam in domos, Cic Tusc 5, 4 aliquem in pos sessionem, Dig 25 5, 2 ambitionem in senatum, *to introduce*, Cic. Phil 11, 8, 19, Dig 9, 4, 26 senatusconsulta, ib 29, 5, 1 —**2.** Esp, in speaking or writing, *to in troduce a person* or *subject* Catonem se nem disputantem, Cic. Lael 1, 3 sermones, Quint. 9, 2, 30 fictam narrationem, id 4, 2, 19, cf pictores animas sensibus auctas, *represented*, Lucr 3, 630 —**B.** *To bring for ward, maintain* non modo natum mun dum introduxit sed etiam paene manu fac tum, Cic. N D 1, 8, 20 introducebat, sum mum bonum esse, frui, id. Ac. 2, 42, 131 deliberationem, id. Off. 3, 3, 10 narratio nem Quint 4, 2, 19 al —**C.** *To institute, originate* ex hujus modi principio con suetudo aestimationis introducta est, Cic Verr 2, 3, 82, § 189 hac introducta consue tudine, id. Fam 16, 21, 3 ejusmodi delibe rationem, id. Off 3, 3, 12 consuetudinem, Val Max 2, 6, 5 novum in republica exemplum, *to set an example*, Caes B C 1, 7, 2 exemplum a patricio homine intro ductum, Liv 4, 16 4 leges perniciosissi mas reipublicae, Val. Max 9, 5, 1 ritus novos, Lact. 1, 22, 19 novas superstitio nes, Quint. 4, 4, 5

intrōductio, ōnis, *f* [introduco], *a leading in introduction* adulescentulo rum nobilium, Cic Att 1, 16 5 saeculi, *a beginning*, Tert adv Marc 5 6

intrōductor, oris, *m* [id.], *an intro ducer*, Ruf ap Hier 2, 7

intrōductorius, a, um, *adj* [intro ductor], *introductory* libri, Cassiod. Inst Div Litt 24

intrōductus, a, um, *Part*, from in troduco

intro-ĕo (ante class **introdeo**; in troiet for introibit, Hier in Lucifer 5), ivi, or ii, itum, 4, *v n*, *to go in* or *into, to enter* (syn. intro, ingredior), constr with *in* or *ad* and *acc*, with *acc*, with *in* and *abl*, with *inf* **I.** Lit (*a*) With *in* and *acc* vereri introdire in alienam domum, Plaut Mil. 4, 4, 32 in urbem, Cic. Att 7, 7, Liv 30, 43, 5 in domum, Cic Att. 16, 11 in Thraciam, Nep Alcib 7 in tabernaculum, Sall. J 71, 4 —(*β*) With *ad* ad amicam, Ter Hec 4, 1, 36 sicuti salutatum introire ad Ciceronem, Sall. C 28, 1 —(*γ*) With *acc.* domum, Cic Phil 2 28, 68 curiam, Suet Caes. 81 urbem, id ib 18 theatrum, id ib 80 castra, Sall H 4, 45 Syracusas, Nep Dion, 5, 3 Bithyniam, Amm 14, 11, 6 —(*δ*) With *in* and *abl.* (ante class) in naso, Cato, R R 157 —(*ε*) With *inf* filius in troiit videre, quid agat, *went in to see*, Ter Hec. 3, 2, 10 —(*ζ*) With *huc*, Suet Aug 6.— *Impers* cum periculo introitur recenti apertione, Varr R. R. 1, 63 castra sine vul nere introitum, *entered*, Sall. Fragm ap Serv ad Verg A. 10, 628 — **II.** Trop quem fuerat aequius, ut prius introieram, sic prius exire de vita, Cic. Lael. 4, 15

intrō-fĕro, tŭli, latum, ferre, *v anom a*, *to carry* or *bring in* lecticā in urbem introferri solitus est, Cic Verr 2, 5, 13, § 34 lecticā est introlatus, Liv 43, 7, 5, Suet Tib 30

intrō-grĕdior, essus sum, 3, *v dep* [gradior] *to step* or *go in, to enter* (poet) introgressi, Verg A. 1, 520, 11, 248

‡ **intrŏitōrius,** a, um, *adj* [2. introĭ tus], *of* or *belonging to entry* · introitorius εισοδιος, Gloss. Philox.

1. intrŏitus, a, um, *Part*, from in troeo

2. intrŏitus, ūs, *m* [introeo], *a going in* or *into, an entering, entrance* (class.) **I.** Lit. nocturnus introitus Zmyrnam quasi in hostium urbem, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5 mili tum, Caes. B C 1, 21 in urbem, id. Dom 28 sol in Geminos introitum facit, *enters* Col. 11, 2, 43 primo statim introitu *at his very first entrance*, Tac. H. 1, 31 aliquem introitu prohibere, Cic. Caecin 13 cujus in Graeciam, Just 2, 11, 1 introitum alicu jus rei pellere, *to keep a thing from enter ing*, Plin. 20, 9, 39, § 101 —With *in* and *abl.* (rare) sol introitum in Cancro facit, Col 11, 2, 49 —**2.** Esp., *the mouth of a river, its entrance into another* Averni, Sil 13, 398, also as *the entrance to it* from the sea (cf B infra) Indi, Plin 12, 12, 25, § 41 al —**B.** Transf, *a place of entrance, pas sage* ad omnes introitus, qua adiri pote rat, Cic Caecin 8 omnes introitus erant praeclusi, Caes. B G 5, 9 clandestinus, Suet Ner 48 aures duros et quasi corneo los habere introitus, Cic N D 2, 57 por tus, Caes. B C 3, 39 2, Cic Verr 2, 5, 31, § 80 aedis, Nep Paus. 5, 3 ad ipsum introitum exspectare macelli, Juv 11, 10 —In the *abl* INTROITO, Inscr Orell 2103 —**II.** Trop **A.** *An entering, entrance* upon an office or into a society certum aliquid pro introitu dare, Plin. Ep 10, 113 sacerdotii, Suet Claud 9 militiam illam cum introitu comparari volo, i e *entrance money*, Dig 32, 1, 102 — **B.** *A beginning, introduction, prelude* (syn principium, exordium, prooemium) fabulae Clodianae, Cic. Att. 1, 18 defensionis, id Cael 2, 3 in introitu hujus operis, Plin 6, 27, 31, § 141

intrō-jūgus, a, um, *adj*, *that is under the yoke* tres equi, Inscr ap Grut 337

intrōlātus, a, um, *Part*, from intro fero

intrōmissus, a, um, *Part*, from in tromitto

intrō-mitto, misi, missum, 3, *v a* (*inf pass* intromittier, Plaut. Truc 4, 2, 53), *to send in, to let in* or *into* (syn. induco, immitto, class.) **I.** Lit, with *in* and *acc.* lepores in leporarium, Varr R. R 3, 12, 4, cf legiones (sc in oppidum), Caes. B G 7, 11 Caninium legatum, Hirt. B Hisp 35 in aedes, Plaut Aul 1, 2 20 qui cum bestiis in harenam intromissi sunt, Dig 48, 2, 4.—With *two acc* sex milia pe ditum Nolam intromisit, Liv 24, 13, 10 — With *ad* quemquam ad vos Plaut Truc. 4, 2, 7 ad Senecam aliquem, Tac A 15, 61 —With *sup* Phaedriam comissatum, Ter Eun 3, 1, 52. —**II.** Trop, *to introduce* (post class) verba in usum linguae Lati nae, Gell 19, 13, 3 exemplum, id. 1, 13, 4 controversiam (εἰσαγεσθαι δικην), Amm 30, 4, 19

‡ **intrō-pōno,** 3, *v a*, *to put in*, Not Tir p 38

‡ **intrō-porto,** 1, *v a*, *to bring in*, Not Tir p 11

intrō-rēpo, 3, *v n.*, *to creep in* in trorepens mustela, App M 2, p 125, 32, id. ib 9, p 125, 19

introrsum and **introrsus** (access. form INTROSVS, Inscr Orell. 4034, v also introversus) *adv* [contr from intro ver sum] **I.** Form introrsum **A.** *Towards the inside, inwards into* hostem intror sum in media castra accipiunt, Liv 10, 33 —**B.** *Inwardly, within, on the inside* sed

videt hunc omnis domus Introrsum tur pem, Hor Ep 1, 16, 45, id. S 2, 1, 64 — **II.** Form introrsus **A.** *Inwards, in, into* ut non facile Introrsus perspici posset, Caes B G 2, 18 reducere aliquid, id. ib 7, 22 pergit, Tac A. 2, 25 — **B.** *Inwardly, within* foris nitent, introrsus misera sunt, Sen Vit. Beat 2, 4, Liv 25, 21 lacrimae obortae, Ov M 13, 539

intrō-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, *v n*, *to break* or *burst into, to break in, enter by force* in aedis, Plaut Mil 2, 5, 50 quod ea non posse introrumpere videbantur, Caes B G 5, 51, 4 cerva in cubiculum Sertorii, Gell 15, 22, 9

intrōspecto, 1, *v a freq* [introspicio], *to look into* (ante class) quid intro spectant? Plaut Most 4 2, 27

* **intrōspector,** ōris, *m* [id], *one who looks into, an inspector*, August

intrō-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, 3, *v a* [specio], *to look into, look at* (syn. inspicio) **I.** Lit **A.** *To look into* any thing domum, Cic. Har Resp 15 1, 33 casas omnium, id Div 2, 51, 105 — **B.** *To look at* aliorum felicitatem aegris oculis, Tac. H 2, 20 — **II.** Trop , *to inspect, examine, observe attentively*, constr with *in* and *acc* , or simple *acc* (*a*) With *in* and *acc* introspicite penitus in omnes rei publicae partes, Cic Font 15, 43 in mentem tuam, id. Fin. 2, 35, 118 — (*β*) With simple *acc* penitus introspicite Catilinae, Cethegi, ceterorumque mentes, id. Sull 27, 76 fortunam suam, Tac A 11, 38 numinum religiones, id ib 3, 60 non introspectis penitus virtutibus, Quint 10 2, 16 vitam, Plin Pan 75 verba, Gell. 17, 2

intrō-trūdo, 3, *v a* , *to thrust in* (ante class) turundam introtrudito (al intro trudito), Cato R R 157, 14

* **intrō-vĕnĭo,** ire, *v n* , *to come in*, trop , Jul Obseq de Prodig 127

intrō-versus (also separately **intrō versus**), *adv* for introrsus, *towards the inside, inwards* (ante class) introversus, et ad te Spectant, Lucil ap Non. 402, 7 spectantia genua, Varr R R 2, 7, 5 se proicere, Petr 63

intrōvŏcātus, ūs, *m* [introvoco], *a calling in* (post class) primo introvocatu, Amm 29, 1, 25

intrō-vŏco, 1, *v a* , *to call in* aliquem, Cic Verr 2, 1, 26, § 66 (more correctly intro vocari, as in Liv 10, 13, 11, 10, 24, 18)

in-trūdo, trūsi, 3, *v a* , *to thrust in, force in* se ipse inferebat et intrudebat, Cic Caecin 5, 13 B and K. (dub , Klotz, intro dabat, cf Krebs, Antibarb p 620)

intŭbus, intŭbum, v intibus, etc

in-tŭĕor, itus, 2, *v dep* (in tmesi in que tueri Lucr 4, 713, archaic form indo tuetur, Enn ap Non 378, 18 = Ann 73 Vahl , and intuor, Plaut Most 3, 2, 150 , Ter Heaut 2 4, 23, Turp ap Non 470, 30, Sen Hippol. 898, and in the *act* form **intŭo,** ĕre, Commod 31, 1, 39, 5) *to look at upon* or *towards* (syn adspicio, contemplor, specto) **I.** Lit , constr with simple *acc* , or *in* and *acc* (*a*) With simple *acc* terram intuens modeste, Ter Eun 3, 5, 32 solem, Cic Rep 6, 18, 19, id. Tusc 1, 30, 73 aliquid oculis, id Fam 5, 17, 4 ornamenta rei publicae, id Prov Cons 9, 22 cum intueor et contemplor unumquemque vestrum, id. Planc 1 huc atque illuc, id de Or 1, 40 lasciviam piscium, Pac ap Cic Div 1, 14, 24 terram, Cic Cat 3, 5, 13 me omnes intueri, id Ac 2, 19, 63 ora omnium atque oculos id. Mil. 16 42 quid, ut noverca me intueris? Hor Epod. 5, 9 faciem alicujus, Nep Ages 8 1 caelum, Suet Aug 17 nutum illius diligenter, *to watch*, Cic Tusc 5, 21 61 — Of situation cubiculum montes intuentur, Plin Ep 5, 6, 28 — (*β*) With *in* and *acc.* in speciem rerum intuens, Cic. Univ 10 in te intuens, id. Brut 97, 331 — **II.** Trop **A.** Of the mind, *to regard, observe contemplate, consider, give attention to* (*a*) With *acc* (so most freq) ut tota mente Crassum atque omni animo intueretur Cic. de Or 2 21, 89, cf intentis oculis omnes rei publicae partes, id Agr 2 28 voluntatem eorum qui audiunt, id. Or 8, 24 mentis acies seipsam intuens id Tusc. 1 30 oratores id. de Or 1, 34, 156 potius, quid se facere par esset, intuebatur, quam quid alii laudaturi forent *he regarded more, had more respect for*, Nep Att 9, 5, cf id. Them 7, 6 rationem, Quint 3, 6, 83, 3, 8, 35 al. tempestatem impendentem, Cic Sest 9 id ille intuens, Nep Alcib 4, 1 — In *pass part* intuendum quid affectet quisque, Quint 5, 10, 28 non tam veteranos intuendos nobis, Cic Phil. 11, 15, 39 — (*β*) With *adv* quo intuens, Cic de Or 1, 34, 145 — (*γ*) With *in* and *acc* in summos homines, Cic. de Or 1, 2, 6 tu in tua intuens te continebis, id Tusc 2, 13, 31 in aliquod majus malum, id. ib 3, 13, 28, id Univ 10 *init* , Plin Pan 58, 8 — (*δ*) With *ad* (rare) ad finiendum bellum, Liv 36, 45 — **B.** Esp , *to regard with admiration, admire, wonder at* Graeci sic te intuebuntur, ut quendam ex annalium memoria esse delapsum putent, Cic ad Q Fr 1, 1, 2, § 7 si cut aliquem de caelo delapsum, id. de Imp Pomp 14, 41.

☞ intueri, in *pass* sense, Amm 23, 5, 13

intŭĭtus, ūs, *m* [intueor], *a look, view*, Salv Gub Dei, 2, 1 quaqua intuitus erat oculi Varr L L. 7, § 7 Müll (ex conject) — **II.** Transf (only in *abl sing*), *respect, consideration*, Treb Poll Claud 1, § 1, Dig 23, 2, 67, 48, 20, 5, cf 46, 1, 47

in-tŭmesco, mŭi, 3, *v n inch* , *to swell up, to rise* (poet and in post Aug prose) **I.** Lit fluctus flatu intumescens, Plin 2, 81, 83, § 196, id. 37, 5, 18 § 69 vidi virgineas intumuisse genas, Ov F 6, 700 — Of dropsical persons intumuit suffusa venter ab undā, Ov F 1, 215 si partes corporis in vesicas intumuerint, Plin 20, 6, 23, § 51 — **B.** Transf , *to rise, be elevated*, of the surface of the ground loco tamen ipso paululum intumescente, Col 1, 4, 10, cf. nec intumescit alta viperis humus, Hor Epod 16 52 — **II.** Trop **A.** *To swell up* vox intumescit, Tac G 3 motus, *grows, increases*, id A 1, 38 intumuere statim superbia ferociaque, Tac H. 4, 19 jure quodam potestatis intumescere, *to be puffed up, elated*, Quint 1, 1, 8 rebus secundis, Plin Ep 7, 31, 3 supra humanum modum, Sen Cons ad Polyb 36 — **B.** *To become angry* intumuit vati, Ov P 4, 14, 34 Juno, quod, etc , id F 6, 487, id M 8, 582 al

* **in-tŭmŭlātus,** a, um, *adj* , *unburied* Ov H 2, 136

intŭmus, v intimus

in-tundo, 3, *v a* , *to bruise, pound* (post class) Scrib Comp 71

intŭor, tŭi, v intueor *init*

in-turbātus, a, um, *adj.*, *undisturbed, calm* (post Aug) sedit inturbatus, interritus, Plin Pan 64, 2

in-turbĭdus, a um, *adj* **I.** *Pass* , *undisturbed, quiet* (Tacitean) inturbidus externis rebus annus, Tac A 3, 52 juventa, id. ib 14, 22 — **II.** *Act not turbulent* vir sanctus, inturbidus, Tac H. 3, 39

in-turgesco, 3, *v n inch* , *to swell up* (post class), Veg Vet 1, 56 19

intus, *adv* [1 in and the *abl* termination tus, Sanscr tas, cf ἐντός] **I.** *On the inside, within* ibi intro atque intus subdu cam ratiunculam, Plaut Capt 1, 2, 89 vide sitne istaec nostra intus, id. Mil 2, 6, 55 intus insidiae sunt intus inclusum periculum est intus est hostis, Cic Cat 2 5 estne frater intus? Ter Ad. 4, 2, 30 intus domique, Cic de Sen. 4 ea quae sunt intus in corpore, id Fin 3, 5, 18 , cf intus in mundo, id. Univ 10 intus in animis, id Fin 1, 13, 44 , so intus in cella Fortis Fortunae, Liv 27, 11, 3 te intus et in cute novi, Pers 3, 30 extra et intus hostem habere, Caes B C 3 69 — Poet , with *abl* membris intus, Lucr 4, 1091 tali intus templo, Verg A. 7, 192 — With *gen* aedium, i e *in the house*, App M 8, p 215, 24 adductos intus agere equos *closer to the goal*, Ov F 6 586, cf intus agere lacrimas, *to moderate* Albin Fleg 114 — Prov intus canere, v Aspendius — **II.** *To the inside, into, within, in* (for the usual intro, cf Quint 1, 5, 50) intus novam nuptam deduxi viā rectā, *into the house*, Plaut Cas 5, 2, 7 dub (al. intro) die me orare ut aliquis intus prodeat, id. Cist. 3, 8 quo simul atque intus est itum, Caes. B C 3, 26 (al intro) intus in artus Lucr 2, 711 , Ov M 10, 457, Tac. H 1, 35 pollice intus inclinato, *inwards* (= introrsus) Quint 11, 3, 99 , so Cels 8 4 — **III.** *From within* = ἔνδοθεν, ex interiore parte (mostly ante class , cf Brix ad Plaut Capt 196) tu intus pateram proferto foras, Plaut Am 2, 2, 138 evocato aliquem intus ad te, id. Most 3, 1, 145, id Men 1, 3, 35, id. Mil. 4, 4, 33, 49 , cf intus evocato aliquem foras, id. Ps 2, 2, 10 , and argentum intus efferre foras, id. Bacch 1, 1, 62 obsera ostium intus, Ter Eun 4, 6, 25 quicquid spinosum est et intus eminet, Cels 8, 4

intŭsĭum, v indusium

in-tūtus, a, um, *adj* , *unguarded, defenceless, unsafe, dangerous* rem publicam intutam patiemini, Sall Hist Fragm 1, 48, 17 Dietsch castra Gallorum intuta neglectaque, Liv 5, 45, 2 amicitia, Tac A 2, 42 proinde intuta quae indecora, id. H 1, 33 latebrae, id A. 1 38 stilo scribere intutum esse, Plin 34, 14, 39, § 139 — In *neutr plur* **intūta;** with *gen* moenium, *insecure parts*, Tac H 3, 76, Amm 16, 4, 31, 15, 6 — *Comp* intutior, Nazar Pan. Constant 26

intўbus, intўbum, v intibus

* **ĭn-ūber,** uberis, *adj* , *not full, ill fed, ill conditioned, poor* ostreae, Gell 20, 8, 3

* **ĭn-ūdo,** are, *v a* , *to wet, moisten* manus labris, Paul Nol Carm 18, 418

ĭnŭla, ae, *f* [ἑλένιον] *elecampane*, a plant (Inula helenium, Linn), Plin 19, 5, 29, § 91, Col 11, 3, 35, Hor S 2, 2, 44, 2, 8, 51.

* **ĭn-ulcĕro,** 1, *v a* , *to ulcerate*, Veg Vet 2, 59

(**ĭnultē,** *adv* , false read for inulti, Curt 4, 4, 9, v Mütz ad h. l)

ĭn-ultus, a, um, *adj* **I.** *For whom no revenge is taken, unavenged, unrevenged, not vindicated* **A.** Of persons Marius ne inultus esset, Cic Sest 22 50 ne inultos imperatores suos jacere sinerent, Liv 25, 37, 10 moriemur inultae? Verg A 4, 659 non me inulto Victor laetabere, id ib 10, 739, Hor S 1, 8, 44, 2, 3, 297 quam inulti perierint, Sall J 31 2, id Hist Fragm. 3, 74 Dietsch, Ov F 2, 233 — **B.** Of things mortem suam ne inultam pateretur, Cic Div 1, 27, 57 injuriae, id Div in Caecil. 16, 53 cruor, Val Max. 9, 2, 3 *fin* nil poterit Juno, nisi inultos flere dolores? Ov M 4, 426 nec Ptolemaeo inulta scelera fuerunt, Just 24, 3, 10 Alexandro caedes, id 29, 5, 1 — **II.** *Upon whom no revenge is taken, unpunished* **A.** Of persons numquam me inultus istic ludificabit, Plaut Am 4, 3, 13 cur Asellium esse inultum tam diu sinis, Cic Clu 62, 172 hostis inultos abire sinere, Sall J 58, 5, 70, 4 hostis Medeae nullus inultus, Ov H 12, 182 — **B.** Transf **1.** Of things, for which no punishment is inflicted, *unpunished* neque scelus inultum relinquendum, Sall J 106, 6, Val Max. 9, 7, 2 quicquid multis peccatur, inultum est, Luc 5, 260 — **2.** *Unharmed, unhurt, safe, with impunity* inulto Dicere quod sentit permitto, Hor S 2, 3, 189 neu sinas Medos equitare inultos id C 1, 2 51, cf at ne illud haud inultum, si vivo, ferent (= inulti), Ter Heaut 5, 1, 45 sed inultum numquam id auferet, id And 3 5, 4 et catulos ferae Celent inultae, Hor C 3, 3, 42 — **C.** Trop , *unsated unappeased, insatiable* odium, Hor Ep 1 2, 61, cf preces, *unavailing*, id C 1, 28, 33

ĭnumbrātio, onis, *f* [inumbro], *an overshadowing, darkness*, Mart Cap 1, § 79

ĭn-umbro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* , *to cast a shadow upon, to shade* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose , syn opaco) **I.** Lit terraque inumbratur, Lucr 5, 289 toros obtentu frondis, Verg A. 11, 66 forum velis, Plin. 19, 1, 6, § 24, Curt 3 4, 9, Quint 12, 10, 60 — **B.** Transf **1.** *To cause darkness* inumbrante vespera Tac H 3, 19 — **2.** *To cover* ora coronis, Lucr 3, 913 pubem pallio, App M 10, p 254 ante genas quam flos juvenilis inumbret Claud. Prob et Olyb 69 — **3.** *To mark the shadows upon, to mark out lay out* (ante class) solarium, Varr L L. 6, § 4 Müll — **II.** Trop , *to obscure* imperatoris adventu legatorum dignitas inumbratur, Plin. Pan 19, 1 inumbrata quies, *apparent*, Dig 41, 2, 18, § 1

ĭn-unco, āvi, atum, 1, *v a* [2 uncus] *to hook, catch with hooks, to clutch, seize, grasp* (ante and post class) **I.** Lit aquila unguibus agnum, leporem, App Flor 2

p. 349, 9; Col. 7, 3, 10.—**II.** Transf.: nummos, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 124, 16.

ĭnunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inunguo], *an anointing, besmearing with unguents; a spreading on, applying* (post-Aug.): tridui, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 117: matutina, id. 28, 4, 7, § 37: medicamentorum, Cels. 7, 7, 14: suci plantaginis, Col. 6, 33, 2.

ĭnunctus, a, um, *Part.*, from inunguo.

ĭnundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inundo], *an overflowing, inundating, inundation* (post-Aug.): fluminum, Col. 3, 11, 8: coërcere, Suet. Aug. 30: inundationes Tiberis, id. Oth. 8: Nili, Plin. Pan. 30 *fin.*; Cassiod. Var. 3, 42: terrarum, *the deluge*, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 69; Sol. 34, 1.—**II.** Transf., of a crowd of people, Schol. Juv. 3, 249.—Of horses: inundatione equorum ejus operiet te pulvis, Vulg. Ezech. 26, 10.—Of troubles, sorrow, Vulg. Job, 21, 17.

ĭn-undo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act., to overflow, inundate* (class.). **1.** Lit.: terram inundet aqua, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103: imbres campis inundantes, Liv. 8, 24: Tiberis agros inundavit, id. 24, 9; 28, 28; 24, 38: Ciliciam cruore Persarum, Curt. 9, 2, 23: cruore campos, Lact. 1, 18, 10.—**2.** Transf., *to spread over, run over, flood:* inundant Troes, Verg. A. 12, 280: Cimbros inundasse Italiam, Just. 38, 4, 15: multitudo inundaverat campos, Curt. 4, 12, 20: Europam, id. 5, 7, 8: totam urbem civilis sanguinis fluminibus, Val. Max. 9, 2, 1: armis campos, Sil. 15, 551.—**B.** Trop.: lacrimae pectus, Petr. 113: meus ingenti flumine litterarum inundata, *overflowing*, id. 118; 101.—**II.** *Neutr.* **A.** *To overflow, to be inundated* or *deluged;* of a river: Arnus inundaverat, Liv. 22, 2, 2: Tiberis, Aur. Vict. Caes. 32, 3: aquae super terram, Vulg. Gen. 7, 6; Val. Max. 1, 7, 5.—**B.** *To be full, abound:* inundant sanguine fossae, Verg. A. 10, 24; 11, 382.

ĭnungĭto, 1, *v. a. freq.* [inunguo], *to besmear* (ante-class.): capillum cinere, Cato ap. Charis. p. 78 P.

ĭn-unguo (not **-go**), unxi, unctum, 3, *v. a., to anoint* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: oculos, Varr. L. L. 5, 8: non tamen idcirco contemnas lippus inungui, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 29; id. S. 1, 3, 25; Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 141: inunguendum primo lenibus, Cels. 7, 7, 3.—**II.** In gen., *to besmear:* lentem siccatam oleo, Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 308; id. 13, 3, 4, § 23 al.: conchis inuncta, *dressed with oil*, Mart. 7, 78, 2.

ĭn-ūnĭo, 4, *v. a., to unite*, Tert. adv. Val. 29.

ĭnurbānē, *adv.*, v. inurbanus *fin.*

ĭn-urbānus, a, um, *adj., rustic, boorish, rude, unpolished, unmannerly* (class.): habitus orationis non inurbanus, Cic. Brut. 63, 227: non essem tam inurbanus ac paene inhumanus, id. de Or. 2, 90, 365: gestus, Quint. 6, 3, 26: inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, Hor. A. P. 273.—*Adv.:* **inurbānē**, *rudely, inelegantly, without wit* or *humor:* non inurbane, Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 50; Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 5; and, **inurbānĭter** (late Lat.), Aug. c. Faust. Manich. 12, 1.

ĭn-urgĕo, ursi, 2, *v. a., to push, thrust; to obtrude* (poet. and post-class.): vitulus cornibus, Lucr. 5, 1035: susurros, *to be always whispering*, App. M. 8, p. 205, 6.

ĭn-ūrīno, 1, *v. n., to plunge* or *dive under the water* (post-Aug.): piscinis, Col. 8, 14, 2.

ĭn-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3, *v. a., to burn in, to burn.* **I.** Lit.: foramen, i.e. *to make an uneven hole, such as is made by burning*, Col. 4, 29, 16.—Of encaustic painting: Nicias scripsit se inussisse, Plin. 35, 4, 10, § 27: cerae tinguntur isdem his coloribus ad eas picturas quae inuruntur, id. 35, 7, 31, § 49.—*To burn in* a mark: notas et nomina gentis, Verg. G. 3, 158; Just. 44, 4, 9: inustis barbarum litterarum notis, Curt. 5, 5, 6.—**B.** *To burn off* or *away, remove by burning:* inustis infantum dexterioribus mammis . . . unde Amazones dictae sunt, Just. 2, 4, 11: ferro candente calcaribus inustis, Col. 8, 2, 3; cf. Plin. 23, 8, 77, § 148.—**II.** Trop., *to brand, to imprint* or *attach indelibly:* ne qua generi ac nomini suo nota nefariae turpitudinis inuratur, Cic. Sull. 31, 88: quas ille leges fuit impositurus nobis atque inusturus? id. Mil. 12, 33: aliquid calamistris, id. Brut. 75, 262: censoriae severitatis nota inuri, id. Clu. 46, 129: signa probitatis . . . domesticis inusta notis veritatis, id. Planc. 12, 29: acerbissimum alicui dolorem, id. Phil. 11, 15, 38: alicui famam superbiae et crudelitatis, id. Mur. 4, 8: plurima mala rei publicae, id. Phil. 2, 46, 117: alicui ignominiam, id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16: vivet semper in pectoribus illorum, quidquid istuc praesens necessitas inusserit, Liv. 9, 3 *fin.:* nota turpitudinis inusta vitae alicujus, Cic. Cat. 1, 6 *init.;* Liv. 3, 58: mihi dolorem, Cic. Mil. 36, 99: ei dolorem, id. Tusc. 3, 9, 19; cf.: hunc dolorem cineri ejus atque ossibus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 44, § 113.—Hence, **ĭnustus**, a, um, *P. a., burned;* subst.: **inusta**, ōrum, *n., burned parts, burns*, Plin. 22, 14, 16, § 37.

ĭnūsĭtātē and **ĭnūsĭtātō**, *adv.*, v. inusitatus *fin.*

ĭn-ūsĭtātus, a, um, *adj., unusual, uncommon, extraordinary, very rare* (class.): pro di immortales! speciem humanam inusitatam, Att. ap. Non. 226, 2: nova et inusitata belli ratio, Caes. B. C. 3, 47: magnitudo, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: lepor, id. de Or. 2, 23, 98.—With *dat.:* nostris oratoribus lepos, Cic. de Or. 3, 23, 91; Flor. 4, 2, 81: inusitatum est, with *subj.-clause*, Cic. Deiot. 1, 1.—*Comp.:* species navium inusitatior, Caes. B. G. 4, 25.—*Sup.:* miracula, Aug. Civ. Dei, 10, 12.—*Adv.* in two forms. **1. ĭnūsĭtātē**, *in an unwonted manner, unusually, strangely:* absurde et inusitate scriptae epistolae, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3: loqui, id. Brut. 75.—*Comp.:* poëta inusitatius contraxerat, Cic. Or. 46.—*Sup.:* inusitatissime nox pro noctu dixerunt (al. inusitate), Macr. S. 1, 4, 19.—* **2. ĭnūsĭtātō**, *in an unusual manner:* enituit, Plin. Pan. 5, 2 (al. inusitato indicio enituit).

ĭn-usquĕ (separately, **in usquĕ**), *adv.* for usque in, *even unto, all the way to, as far as, into* (poet.), Stat. Th. 1, 440; Avien. Per. 525; 641.

1. ĭnustus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. inuro.

2. ĭn-ustus, a, um, *adj.* [uro], *not burned, unconsumed:* ossa inustis plena medullis, Luc. 8, 787.

(**ĭn-ūsus**, ūs, false reading for in usu, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 65.)

ĭn-ūtĭlis, e, *adj., useless, unserviceable, unprofitable;* constr. *absol.*, with *ad*, or with *dat.* (class.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Of persons. (*a*) *Absol.:* homo iners atque inutilis, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 31; Verg. A. 2, 647; 10, 794: dum meliorem ex ducibus inutilem vulnus faceret, Liv. 21, 53: turba, id. 30, 30; Just. 2, 11, 3.—*Sup.*, Col. 3, 10, 6.—(*β*) With *ad:* per aetatem ad pugnam inutiles, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: ad rem gerendam, id. B. C. 3, 43; Val. Max. 3, 2, 11.—(*γ*) With *dat.:* aetate inutiles bello, Caes. B. G. 7, 78: sibi, Cic. Inv. 1, 1, 1: reipublicae, Liv. 29, 1.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: rami, Hor. Epod. 2, 13: naves ad navigandum inutiles, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: tempestas non inutilis ad capiendum consilium, id. ib. 7, 27: impedimenta, Liv. 38, 15 *fin.:* ferrum, Verg. A. 2, 510: lingua, Ov. H. 4, 7: alga, Hor. C. 3, 7, 10: et genus et nomen jactare, id. ib. 1, 14, 3: inutiles oratori universales quaestiones, Quint. 3, 5, 12; 5, 10, 82: ad audiendum, id. 4, 1, 34.—With *subj.-clause:* quod non inutile sit imitari, Quint. 2, 3, 11; 1, 1, 27; 11, 2, 48 et saep.: stipulatio, *invalid*, Gai. Inst. 3, 97: fidei commissa, id. ib. 2, 261.—*Sup.:* inutilissimus quisque, Col. 3, 10, 1.—**II.** Esp., *hurtful, injurious.* **A.** Of persons: seditiosus et inutilis civis, Cic. Off. 2, 14; so id. ib. 3, 13: sed sibi inutilior, Ov. M. 13, 37: mihi reique publicae, Hirt. B. Afr. 54.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: fungus, Cels. 5, 27, n. 17: inutile est, Cic. Off. 3, 13; Plin. 17, 27, 45, § 257: aquae inutiles pestilentesque, Sen. Q. N. 6, 27: oratio, Liv. 42, 14: arbitrium, Ov. M. 11, 100.—*Adv.:* **ĭnūtĭlĭter. 1.** *Uselessly, unprofitably:* non inutiliter, Quint. 2, 4, 18.—**2.** *Hurtfully, injuriously:* late diffusa aqua bibitur inutilius, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 2: administrare, Hirt. B. Alex. 65, 1.

ĭnūtĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inutilis]. **I.** *Uselessness, unprofitableness*, Lucr. 5, 1274.—**II.** *Hurtfulness, injuriousness*, Cic. Inv. 2, 52, 158: facti, id. ib. 2, 26, 77.

ĭnūtĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. inutilis *fin.*

Ĭnŭus, i, *m.* [ineo; the fructifying god], *the god Pan, who gave fruitfulness to the herds*, Liv. 1, 5; Arn. 3, p. 143; Macr. S. 1, 22.—**II. Castrum Inui**, *a sea-coast town in Latium, near Antium*, Verg. A. 6, 775; cf. Serv. ad loc.

ĭn-uxōrus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-uxor], *unmarried* (late Lat.): virginitas, Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 9.

ĭn-vādo, vāsi, vāsum (invasse, Lucil. Sat. 2, 4), 3, *v. n.* and *a., to go, come,* or *get into, to enter upon.* **I.** Lit.: ignis quocumque invasit, cuncta disturbat ac dissipat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41: consul exercitusque Romanus sine certamine urbem invasere, Liv. 10, 10, 4; 24, 33 al.: forum, Tac. H. 1, 33: oppidum, Front. Strat. 3, 10, 2.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To get into, fall into:* ut profugiens hostem, inimici invadam manus, Att. ap. Non. 234, 1.—**2.** In gen., *to go, make, accomplish* a distance: biduo tria milia stadiorum invasit, Tac. A. 11, 8.—**3.** *To enter upon, set foot upon:* tuque invade viam, Verg. A. 6, 260: lutum minis frigidum, App. M. 9, p. 232, 11.—**4.** *To enter violently, move against, rush upon, fall upon, assail, assault, attack, invade* (syn. oppugno); constr with *in* and *acc.*, or simple *acc.* (*a*) With *in* and *acc.* (so nearly always in Cic.; cf. II. B. *γ* infra): in oppidum antiquum et vetus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 60: in transversa latera invaserant cohortes, Liv. 27, 42: globus juvenum in ipsum consulem invadit, id. 2, 47: in collum (mulieris) invasit, *fell upon her neck*, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77: alicujus pectus amplexibus, *to embrace*, Petr. 91: aliquem basiolis, id. 85; with osculari, id. 74: in Galliam, Cic. Phil. 11, 2: si in eas (urbes) vi cum exercitu invasisses, id. Verr. 2, 1, 20: cum ferro in aliquem, id. Caecin. 9, 25.—*Impers.:* in oculos invadi nunc est optimum, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 58.—(*β*) With simple *acc.:* aciem hastati invadunt, Liv. 9, 35: stationem hostium, id. 37, 20: validissimas Pompeii copias, Nep. Dat. 6, 7: vicinos portus, Verg. A. 3, 382: urbem, id. ib. 2, 265: jam tandem invasit medios, id. ib. 12, 497: eam (Europam), Nep. Them. 2: regem, Val. Max. 3, 2, 3: in lecto cubantem, Nep. Dion, 9, 4: greges, Ov. F. 2, 210: madida cum veste gravatum, Verg. A. 6, 361: ventus invasit nubem, Lucr. 6, 174: canes appropinquantem invadunt, Col. 7, 12, 7: castra, Liv. 10, 35; cf.: quem semel invasit senectus, Col. 2, 1, 4.—*Pass.:* sperans, mox effusos hostes invadi posse, Sall. J. 87 *fin.*—*Pass. impers.:* signo dato, undique simul ex insidiis invaditur, Sall. J. 113.—**5.** *To rush into, enter hurriedly into* a struggle, fight, etc. (poet.): Martem, Verg. A. 12, 712: proelia, Mart. 9, 57, 6: certamina, Sil. 17, 473: bella, id. 9, 12: pugnam, id. 12, 199 al.; cf.: in pugnas, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 323, 32; and: aut pugnam aut aliquid jam dudum invadere magnum mens agitat mihi, *to attempt, enter hurriedly upon*, Verg. A. 9, 186.—**6.** *To make an attack on, seize, grasp:* Jubae barbam, Suet. Caes. 71: cibum avidius, Aur. Vict. Epit. 20, 9: pallium, Petr. 5, 15: capillos, Prop. 3, 8 (4, 7), 5: virgineos artus, Ov. M. 11, 200; cf. Suet. Ner. 29.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To fall upon, seize, take possession of, usurp;* constr. with *in* and *acc.*, or simple *acc.* (*a*) With *in* and *acc.:* in multas pecunias, Cic. Phil. 2, 16: in quod ipsa invaderet, id. N. D. 2, 49, 124: in fortunas alicujus, id. Phil. 2, 26, 65; id. Rosc. Am. 5: in praedia alicujus, id. ib. 8: in nomen Marii, id. Phil. 1, 1: in arcem illius causae, id. Fam. 1, 9, 8.—(*β*) With simple *acc.:* dictaturam, Suet. Caes. 9: consulatum, id. Aug. 26: rempublicam, Just. 5, 8, 12: imperium, Sall. J. 38.—**B.** *To make an attack on, seize, lay hold of, attack, befall* a person or thing; with simple *acc.*, or *in* and *acc.*, or *dat.* (*a*) With simple *acc.:* cum gravis morbus invasit, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 40: ne reliquos populares metus invaderet, Sall. J. 35 *fin.:* cupido Marium, id. ib. 89, 6; id. C. 31, 1 al.: tantus repente terror invasit, ut, Caes. B. C. 1, 14.—(*β*) With *in* and *acc.:* dolor in oculos, Lucr. 6, 659: pestis in vitam invasit, Cic. Off. 3, 7: in philosophiam, id. Tusc. 2, 1, 4: in nomen Marii, id. Phil. 1, 2, 5: vis avaritiae in animos eorum invasit, Sall. J. 32, 4: vis morbi in corpus meum, Liv. 28, 29; cf.: lassitudine invaserunt misero (mihi) in genua flemina, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 5.

— (γ) Rarely with *dat* furor invaserat improbis, Cic. Fam. 16, 12, 2, Gell. 19, 4 — (δ) *Absol* ubi pro continentia et aequi tate lubido atque superbia invasere, Sall C 2, 5 ubi contagio quasi pestilentia in vasit, id. ib 10, 6 cum potentia avaritia sine modo invasere, id. J 41, 9 — **C.** *To assail with words, accost* (poet) continuo invadit, Verg A 4, 265 Agrippa consules anni prioris invasit, cur silerent, Tac A. 6, 4 Vinnium Laco minaciter invasit, id. H 1, 33 —Hence, **invāsus,** a, um, *P a*, *in grafted* comae, i e rami, Pall Insit 120

in-vălentĭa, ae, *f*, *weakness, inability, indisposition* (post class.), with imbe cillitas, Gell. 20, 1, 27, App Dogm. Plat. 1, p 11, 36

in-vălĕo, ēre, *to be strong against, to prevail* (late Lat , vique valebunt is the true reading, Lucr 2, 301; v Lachm. ad h. l., and the *perf* invaluit belongs to in valesco, v the foll. art) egredi conatus, invalente morbi gravitate detentus est, Amm 21, 15, 2.

in-vălesco, valŭi, 3, *v n inch* [valeo], *to become strong*, only trop **I.** *To grow strong* or *powerful* tantum opibus inva luit, Cic. Mur 15, Tac H. 2, 98 —**II.** *To increase, prevail, predominate* · libido atque luxuria invaluerat, Suet Vesp 11 appella tio grammaticorum invaluit, id. Gramm. 4 amor, Plin. Ep 6, 8, 2 consuetudo, id. ib 6, 2, 5 vitiis invalescentibus, Suet. Ner 27 consuetudo cotidie magis invalescit, Quint. 2, 1, 1 hic effectus (opp nihil efficit), id. 6, 1, 44.—**III.** *To come into use* verba inter cidunt, invalescuntque temporibus, Quint 10, 2, 13

(**invălētūdĭnārĭus,** a, um, false read. for in valetudinario, Sen. Q N praef 5)

in-vălētūdo, inis, *f* [2 in], *infirmity, indisposition, sickness* (very rare , not in Cic. , cf. Krebs, Antibarb p 621), Plin. Val. 1, 18

invălĭdē, *adv*, v invalidus *fin.*

in-vălĭdus, a, um, *adj*, *not strong, in firm, impotent, weak, feeble* (not in Cic. or Cæs.) **I.** Lit. Camillus, jam ad munera corporis senecta invalidus, Liv 6, 8 mili tes, id. 23, 16 paucos graves aetate aut in validos inveniunt, id. 10, 34 *fin* ad ingre diendum, Gell 20, 1, 11 corpus laborum impatiens invalidumque, Ov Tr 5, 2, 4 manus, Luc 5, 275 quidquid tecum inva lidum metuensque pericli est, Verg A. 5, 716 pueri, Val. Fl. 5, 24, (with inermis), Tac. A. 1, 46 corpus, Ov H 21, 297 artus, id ib 21, 245 —*Comp* invalidiores Parthi, Just. 41, 6, 3 —*Sup* invalidissimum urso caput, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 130 —**II.** Transf, *weak, inefficient, inadequate, unsuitable* stationes pro castris, Liv 41, 2 invalida moenia adversum irrumpentes, Tac. A. 12, 16 invalidae ad hoc monstrum sugillan dum litterae, Val Max. 5 3, 4 defensionis praesidii, id. 8, 1, 3 venenum, Claud. Cons Mall. Theod. 170 causa, Luc. 7, 67 argu mentum, Dig. 48, 18, 1 ignes, *low*, Tac. A. 1, 65 fama, *inadequate, depreciating*, Amm 16, 10 17 —*Adv* **invălĭdē,** *weakly, fee bly*, Arn. 7, 250

(**invānum,** false read. for in vanum, Tert. adv Herm 37)

invāsĭo, ōnis, *f* [invado], *an attack, in vasion* (post-class. for incursio, aggressio), Symm Ep 10, 41 (48)

invāsor, oris *m* [id.] *an invader, in truder, usurper* (post class), Aur Vict. Epit. 35, Cod. 7, 4, 5, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm 6, § 20

1. invāsus, a um, *P a*, v invado *fin*

2. invāsus, ūs, *m* [invado] only in *abl. sing*, *an attack* (post class.), Cael Aur Tard 1, 4, 82.

invectīcius or **-tius,** a, um, *adj* [in veho] *imported, not indigenous, not native* (post Aug) **I.** Lit. columbae, Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 79 frumentum, Ambros. Off 3, 7 —**II.** Trop gaudium, *i e not hearty, not sincere*, Sen. Ep 23, 4

invectĭo, onis *f* [id.] **I.** *A bringing in, importing* of goods, *importation* (opp exportatio) Cic. Off 2, 3, 13 eodem flumine invectio *the entrance*, id. Fin. 5, 24, 70 — **II.** *An attacking* or *assailing with words, an inveighing against, invective* Tullianae severae invectiones, Fulg Myth 1, p 15 Munck

***invectīvālĭter,** *adv* [invectio], *with invectives* carpere vitia, Sid. Ep 1, 11

invectīvus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *scolding, abusive, reproachful, full of invectives* (post class.) oratio acer, et invectiva, Amm. 21, 10, 7 volumen, id. 22, 14, 2.—*Subst* **invectīva,** orum, *n*, *invectives, abuse* quaedam in principem, Amm 28, 1, 20

invector, ōris, *m* [inveho], *one who brings in, an importer* (post-class) lanati pecoris, Symm. Ep 10, 27

invectrix, icis, *f* [invector], *she that brings in or introduces* (post class.) mali, Ambros. Ep 63, 3

1. invectus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, v inveho

2. invectus, ūs, *m* [inveho], *a bringing in* (post-Aug), only in *abl sing* terrae invectu, Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5, with *gen subj* terrae nascuntur fluminum invectu, id. 2, 85, 87, § 201 —**II.** Esp , *an importation*, Varr R R. 1, 16, 2.

in-vĕho, vexi, vectum, 3, *v a*, *to carry, bear*, or *bring to* or *into* a place, in one's hands, on a horse, by water, etc **I.** Lit. **A.** *Act* (α) With *in* and *acc.* tantum in aerarium pecuniae invexit, ut, Cic Off 2, 22, 76 Euphrates in Mesopotamiam quasi novos agros invehit, id. N D 2, 52, 130 — (β) With *acc.* of place (poet., except with names of towns, etc.) marmor Romam, Plin. 36, 6, 8, § 49, 18, 7, 12, § 66 Iamque mare (lyra et lingua) invectae flumen re linquunt, Ov M 11, 54 — (γ) With *dat* Caesar legiones per flumen Oceano invexit, Tac. A 2, 23 gazam urbi, Suet Aug 41 quas (opes) mare litoribus invehit, Curt. 9, 2, 27 — (δ) *Absol* (sc. frumenta), *into the barns*, Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 303 peregrinas mercis, id 29, 1, 8, § 24. — **B.** *Pass* **1.** *To ride, drive, sail, fly to* or *into* a place dictator triumphans urbem invehitur, i e *enters*, Liv 2, 31, 35, 8, 36, 39 invecta corpori patris nefando vehiculo filia, id. 1, 59, 10 at Caesar triplici invectus Roma no triumpho moenia, Verg A 8, 714 inve hitur celeri barbarus hostis equo, Ov Tr 3, 10, 54, cf equitum acies invecta in dis sipatos, Liv 8, 39, so id 25, 34, 4, 38, 18, 6 al equo, Verg. A. 5, 571, Liv 8, 9, Sil. 15, 436 curru, Verg A 6, 785 invectus mare, *carried into the sea*, Ov M. 11, 54 in por tum ex alto invehi, Cic Mur 2, 4, Vell 2, 42, 2 portum invectus, Plin 6, 22, 24, § 84, cf. ab invectis portum audit, Liv 44, 7 —With *dat* classes invectas Tibridis al veo, Verg. A. 7, 436, Just. 32, 3, 14 ostio fluminis, id 12, 10, 5 —**2.** *To enter, pene trate* cum utrimque invehi hostem nun ciaretur, Liv 5, 8 Alexander ordines multa caede hostium invehitur, Curt 4, 15, 20 —**C.** Invehere se, or invehi, *to attack, assail, fall upon, assault, to force one's way in, penetrate.*—With *se* invehebant se hostes, Liv 40, 39 *fin*, 6, 32 cum eo ipso acrius victores se undique invehe rent, Curt. 8, 14, 18 —*Pass* Valerius te mere invectus in aciem, Liv 2, 20, equites in laevum cornu invecti sunt, Curt. 3, 11, 1, 4, 15, 2, 8, 14, 15 belua invehebatur ordinibus, id 8, 14, 33 levi agmine, id 8, 14, 5 currus in phalangem invecti erant, id 4, 15, 14 et saep —**II.** Trop **A.** *Act*, *to introduce, bring in, bring upon* quae (mala) tibi casus invexerit, Cic. Tusc 3, 12, 26 partem incommodorum, id. Inv 1, 1, 1 ut quemcumque casum fortuna invexerit, *brings with it*, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 38 divitiae avaritiam invexere, Liv praef § 12.—**B.** *Pass*, *to attack with words, inveigh against* in homines caros, Cic de Or 2, 75, 304 quod consul in eum ordinem esset invec tus id. ib 3, 1, 2 acerbius in aliquem, id, Lael. 16, 57 in adversarios Quint 12, 9, 11, 2, 15, 29 in Philotam, Curt. 6 9, 30 aliquid inclementius in te, Liv 3 48 vehe mentius in causam principum, Cic. de Or 1, 7, 24 in eam artem, Quint. 2, 16, 1 — *Act* * de quo Caesar in senatu aperte in te invehens questus est, Cic. Phil 2. 29, 74.— With *Gr acc* cum nonnulla inveheretur in Timoleonta, Nep Timol. 5 multa in The banos, id. Ep 6 — Hence, **invectus,** a, um, *P a.*, *brought in* invecta et illata (or without et) invecta illata, *things brought into a house* by the tenant i e his *mova bles, household stuff, furniture* placet, in urbanis habitationibus locandis, invecta il lata, pignori esse locatori, Dig 2, 14, 4 in vecta et illata pignori erunt obligata, ib 20, 2, 2

in-vēlātus, a, um, *adj*, *unveiled, un covered* (post class.), Mart. Cap 1, § 5, Ambros. in Psa. 43, § 22.

‡ **in-vēnālis,** ἄπρατος, *not for sale*, Gloss. Philox.

* **in-vendĭbĭlis,** e, *adj*, *unsalable* (ante class.) merx, Plaut. Poen 1, 2, 128.

in-vendĭtus, a, um, *adj*, *unsold* prae dia, Dig. 18, 5, 10, § 1.

in-vĕnĭābĭlis, e, *adj*, *not pardonable*, Ambros. in Psa. 35, § 12.*

in-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4, *v a.* (*fut.* invenibit for inveniet, Pompon ap Non p 479, 28), lit , *to come* or *light upon* a thing, *to find, meet with* (cf reperio, offendo) **I.** Lit neque domi, neque in urbe invenio quemquam, qui illum viderit, Plaut Am 4, 1, 2, id Aul. 4, 2, 13, cf id. Stich. 1, 2, 53 in agro populabundum hostem, Liv 3, 4, 7 Scipio mortuus in cubiculo inventus est, id. Epit. 59 *fin* naves reliquas paratas ad navigandum invenit, Caes B G 5, 5 tole rabiles oratores, Cic de Or. 1, 2 scis, Pam philam meam inventam civem ? *is found to be a citizen's daughter*, Ter Eun 5, 9, 6 —*Sup* pleraque inventu rara ac difficilia, Plin. 28, 1, 1, § 1, so Gell. 17, 12, 2. — **II.** Trop **A.** *To find out, to invent, effect* · quandam fallaciam, Ter Heaut. 3, 3, 35 perniciem aliis, ac postremo sibi, Tac. A. 1, 74 —Of an orator's faculty of invention tanta in eo inveniendi copia et eloquendi facultas, Quint. 10, 1, 69 multa divinitus a majoribus nostris inventa atque instituta sunt, Auct Or pro Dom 1. — **B.** *To find out, discover, ascertain, learn* inveniebat ex captivis, Sabim flumen ab suis castris non amplius milia passuum decem abesse, Caes. B G 2, 16 conjurationem, Cic Cat. 3, 7 apud auctores invenio eodem anno descisse Antiates, Liv 3, 23, 9, 45—**C.** *To find out, invent, devise, contrive* how to do a thing ille quomodo crimen commentici um confirmaret, non inveniebat, Cic. Rosc Am 15, 42 Venus inveniet puero succum bere furtim, i e *will find out a way*, Tib 1 (8), 9, 35 —**D.** *To acquire, get, earn* ut facillime Sine invidia laudem invenias, Ter And. 1, 1, 39 qui primus hoc cogno men invenit, Cic Fin. 1, 7, 23 ex quo illi gloria opesque inventae, Sall J 70, 2 lau dem, Just 3, 7, 10, cf gratiam apud ali quem, Vulg. Luc 1, 30 —**E.** With *se* **1.** *To show itself, appear* postquam se dolor invenit, Ov H. 15, 113 —**2.** *To be at home* in any thing minus se inveniunt, i e *are perplexed*, Sen Ben. 5, 12, 6 nec medici se inveniunt, Petr 47

inventārĭum, ii, *n* [invenio], *a list, inventory* (post-class.), Dig 26, 7, 57, 27, 3, 1, 42, 5, 15 al.

inventĭo, ōnis, *f* [id.], *an inventing, invention* (class) **I.** In gen illa vis quae investigat occulta, quae inventio at que excogitatio dicitur, Cic Tusc. 1, 25, 61, 1 26, 65, Plin Pan. 72 —**II.** Rhet., *the faculty of invention* inventio est excogita tio rerum verarum aut verisimilium, quae causam probabilem reddant, Auct. Her 1, 2, cf. partes eae (rhetoricae artis) in ventio dispositio, etc , Cic. Inv 1, 7, 9 re rum, Quint 12, 10, 36

inventiuncŭla, ae, *f dim* [inventio] *a trifling invention* (post Aug.) minimis inventiunculis gaudere Quint 8, 5, 22

inventor, oris, *m* [invenio], *one that finds out, a contriver, author, discoverer, inventor* (class) o mearum voluptatum omnium Inventor, inceptor, perfector, Ter Eun 5, 9, 5 Aristaeus, qui olivae dicitur inventor, Cic. N D 3, 18, 45 veritatis, id Fin. 1, 10, 32 disputationum, id. de Or 1, 11, 47 omnium artium, Caes. B G 6 16 scelerum, Verg A 2, 164 al. inventor legis Volero, *proposer*, Liv 2, 56 Stoicorum, *founder*, Cic. Ac. 2, 42, 131 —*Absol* artes inventoribus afferunt laudem, Quint 3, 7, 18, 8, 6, 23 Zumpt *N cr*

inventrix, icis, *f* [inventor] *she that finds out* or *invents an inventress* (class) omnium doctrinarum inventrices Athenae Cic. de Or 1 4, 13 belli, id N D 3, 21, 53 carminis hujus, Ov F 6, 709

inventum, i, *n.* [invenio] *a device, con trivance, invention* (class) ut te omnes di

cum istoc invento atque incepto perduint, Ter Heaut 4, 6, 7 inventa Zenonis, Cic Mur 29, 61 inventum medicina meum est, Ov M 1, 521 artium, litterarum, etc, Quint 3, 7, 8 optima inventa, id. 5, 12, 19

1. inventus, a, um, *Part*, from invenio

2. inventus, ūs, *m*, only in *abl sing* [invenio], *an invention* (for inventio), Plin 17, 21, 35, § 162

invĕnustē, *adv*, v invenustus *fin*

in-vĕnustus, a, um, *adj* **I.** *Not elegant* or *graceful, ungraceful, not beautiful, unattractive* scortillum, Cat 10, 4 non invenustus actor, Cic Brut 67, 237 res, Cat 12, 5 arbustum, Col 5, 6, 37 — **II.** (Without Venus, i e) *Unfortunate in love* invenustae sine munditia et sumptu, Plaut Poen 1, 2, 37 homo invenustus aut infelix, Ter And 1, 5, 10 Don ad loc.—*Adv* **invĕnustē,** *not elegantly, ungracefully* (post Aug) non invenuste dici videtur, Quint. 1, 6, 27 ludere, Gell 17, 12, 3, App de Mundo, p 70

invĕrēcundē, *adv*, v inverecundus *fin*

invĕrēcundĭa, ae, *f* [inverecundus], *shamelessness, immodesty* (post class), Arn 4, 150, Tert Apol 7, Schol Juv 6, 456

in-vĕrēcundus, a, um (inverēcundus, Ven de Vit S Mart 1, 393), *adj*, *without shame, shameless, immodest* **I.** Of persons impudens, impurus, inverecundissimus, Plaut Rud 3, 2, 43 deus, i e *Bacchus*, Hor Epod. 11, 13 — **II.** Of things frons, Quint 2, 4, 16 animi ingenium, Poet ap Cic Inv 1, 45, 83 animus, Suet Gram 15 —In *neutr sing* inverecundum est, *it is shameful*, Dig 32, 1, 23 —*Comp* quid inverecundius, Val Max. 7, 7, 1 —*Adv* **invĕrēcundē,** *without shame, shamelessly* (post Aug) aliqua aetas fuerit, quae translationis jure uteretur inverecunde, Sen Ep 114, 1 dicere, Quint 7, 4, 10 privatorum parietes, aedibus sacris inverecunde conexi, *irreverently*, Amm 27, 9, 10 — *Comp*, Hier Ep 128, 2 dicere, Aug Ep 155, 3, § 11

in-vergo, 3, *v a*, *to incline* or *turn to, to pour upon* (poet, syn. infundo) liquores in me, Plaut Curc 1, 2, 12 carchesia lactis, mellis, Ov M 7, 246 and 247 fronti vina, Verg A 6, 244 pelago vina, Val Fl 2, 611

in-vērĭsĭmĭlis, e [2 in], *adj*, *improbable, not plausible* ratio, Prisc 715 P

inversĭo, ōnis, *f* [inverto], *an inversion* **I.** Verborum, i e *an ironical inversion of meaning*, Cic de Or 2, 65, 261.—**II.** *An allegory*, transl of Gr ἀλληγορία, Quint 8, 6, 44 —**III.** *A transposition*, i q ἀναστροφή (as quoque ego for ego quoque), Quint 1, 5, 40

* **in-versor,** 1, *v dep*, *to be among, to be occupied about* (ante class) quis inversamur, Lucil ap Lact 6, 5, 2 (perh. quis in versamur)

inversum, *adv*, v inverto *fin*

inversūra, ae, *f* [inverto], *a turn, curve* aditus sine inversuris, Vitr 5, 3, 5

inversus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, v inverto *fin*

invertĭbĭlĭtas, ātis *f* [2 in verto], *unchangeableness* (eccl Lat.) incommutabilitas, atque, ut ita dicam invertibilitas, Aug de Mor Eccl. 13, 28

in-verto, verti, versum, 3, *v a.*, *to turn upside down, turn about, to upset, invert* (class) **I.** Lit pingue solum Fortes invertant tauri, *to turn up, plough up*, Verg G 1, 64 campum, id. ib 3, 161 Boreas invertit ornos, *upturns, overthrows*, Luc 6, 390 vinaria, *to upset, empty*, Hor S 2, 8, 39 mare, i e *disturbed, rough*, id Epod 10, 5 alveos navium inversos pro tuguriis habere, Sall J 18, 5 adeo vehementer talum inverti, ut minimum afuerim quin articulum defregerim, *dislocated*, App Flor 3, p 134, 3. si polypus invertatur, Plin 9, 30, 48, § 91 invertere se, *to turn over*, id 32, 2, 5, § 13 cum in locum anulum inverterat, Cic Off 3, 9, 38 — **2.** Esp, *to dip, dye* albentes lanas, Sil. 16, 568 —**II.** Trop, *to invert, transpose, to change, alter, to pervert, to exchange* ut cum semel dictum sit directe, invertatur ordo, et idem quasi sursum versus retroque dicatur, Cic Part 7, 24 quae in vulgus edita ejus verbis, invertere supersedeo, *to alter, give in another form*, Tac A 15, 63 virtutes, *to alter, misrepresent*, Hor S 1, 3, 55 lanas, *to dye, color*, Sil. 16, 569 Vertumnus Deus invertendarum rerum est, i e *of barter trade*, Ascon ad Cic Verr 2, 1, 59, § 154 —**B.** Esp of words, *to pervert, misapply, use ironically* (cf inversio, I) invertuntur verba, ut, etc, Cic. de Or 2, 65, 262 —Hence, **inversus,** a, um, *P a*, *turned upside down, inverted* **A.** Lit vomer inversus, Hor Epod 2, 63 carinae, Plin 9, 6, 5, § 15 manus (opp supina), id 12, 25, 54, § 121 charta, Mart 4, 87, 11 submovere Euros Pellibus inversis, *turned inside out*, Juv 14, 187 —**B.** Trop, *inverted, perverted* annus, *inverted, brought back to its beginning*, i e *completed, ended*, Hor S 1, 1, 36 pro curia, inversique mores! *perverted, corrupt*, id C 3, 5, 7 consuetudo, Quint 3, 9, 9 verba, *perverted from their proper meanings, ambiguous*, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 131, so, too verba, *dark, obscure*, Lucr 1, 642 —Neutr sing as *adv* **inversum,** *upside down* surculis inversum superpositis, Sol 8

in-vespĕrascit, 3, *v impers*, *it becomes evening, evening is approaching* jam invesperascebat, Liv 39, 50, 1

1. investīgābĭlis, e, *adj* [investigo], *that may be searched into, investigable* (eccl Lat), Tert ap Herm 43, Lact 3, 26, 13 (dub al vestigabiles)

2. in-vestīgābĭlis, *adj*, *not to be traced, unsearchable* gressus, Vulg Prov 5 6 divitiae Christi, id. Eph 3, 8 viae, id Rom 11, 33

investīgātĭo, ōnis, *f* [investigo], *a searching* or *inquiring into, investigation* (class) rerum occultissimarum, Cic Fin 5, 4, 10 veri (with inquisitio), id. Off 1, 4, 13 sapientiae ejus, Vulg Isa 40, 28

investīgātor, ōris, *m* [id], *he that searches* or *inquires into, an investigator* (class) acer et diligens rerum Cic Univ 1, 1 antiquitatis, id Brut 15, 60 conjurationis, id Sull. 30, 85 — **II.** *A contriver* malorum, Vulg Prov 11, 27

investīgātrix, īcis, *f* [investigator], *she that investigates* (post-class) comprehensio, Mart Cap 5, § 442

in-vestīgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* (investigandum for investigandorum, Pac ap Non 495, 26), *to track* or *trace out*, as a dog, *to search after* (class) **I.** Lit canum tam incredibilis ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic N D 2, 63, 158 illam, Plaut Merc 3, 4, 79 latentes conscios, Suet Dom 10 David et Viros ejus, Vulg 1 Reg 24, 3 —**II.** Trop, *to trace out, find out, discover, investigate, search into* nihil investigo quicquam de illa, Plaut Merc 4, 6, 13 quid dare velis, qui istaec tibi investiget indicetque, id. Rud 5, 2, 35 nil tam difficile est, quin quaerendo investigari possiet Ter Heaut 4, 2, 8 qui sim, nequeo certum investigare, Plaut Aul 4, 9, 4 Cibyratici canes investigabant et perscrutabantur omnia, Cic Verr 2, 4, 21, § 47 conjurationem, id Sull 1, 3, 30, 85 veri investigandi cupidus, id Fin 4, 8, 20 de Lentulo, id Att 9, 7, 6 diligentia inimici investigatum est, quod latebat, id Lig 1, 1 ubi Lentulus sit, investigare non possum, id Att 9, 1, 2 conatus, id Verr 1, 16 48 perquirere et investigare homines, Q Cic Petit Cons 8 quae per notas scripta, *to decipher*, Suet Caes 56

in-vestĭo, īvi, ītum, 4, *v a*, *to clothe, cover* (very rare) **I.** Lit scrupeo investita saxo Enn ap Non 162, 22 (Trag Fragm v 139) —**II.** In gen, *to surround* focum, Sen Ep 114, 6

in-vestis, e, *adj* [2 in], *unclothed* (post class) **I.** In gen homo nudus et investis, Tert Pall 3 —**II.** In partic **A.** *Without a beard, beardless* puer, App M 5 p 171, id Mag p 336 pueri et puellae, Macr S 3, 8, Fest s v vesticeps, p 368 Müll —**B.** *Unmarried* vir, Tert de Vel Virg 8, id ib 11 —**C.** *Deprived of* investis dotalibus, Tert Ux 2 9

in-vĕtĕrasco, rāvi, 3, *v n inch* (in the form inveteresco, Inscr ap Att dell' Acad Rom Archeol 2 p 46, n 17), *to grow old, to become fixed* or *established, to continue long* (class) **I.** Lit quibus quisque in locis miles inveteravit, Caes B C 1, 44 equites, qui inveteraverant Alexandriae bellis, id ib 3, 10 populi R. exercitum hiemare atque inveterascere in Gallia moleste ferebant, *to settle, establish themselves*, id B G 2, 1 aes alienum inveterascit, Nep Att 2 res nostrae litterarum monumentis inveterascent et corroborabuntur, Cic Cat. 3, 11, 26 —In *perf*, Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 44 —Of wine, *to ripen, age*, Plin 23, 1 23, § 44.—**II.** Transf, *to become fixed, inveterate* ut hanc inveterascere consuetudinem nolint, Caes B G 5, 40 quae (macula) penitus insedit atque inveteravit in populi Romani nomine, Cic. de Imp Pomp 3, 7 inveteravit opinio perniciosa rei publicae, id Verr 41, 1 verbi significatio falsa, *became fixed in use*, Gell 1, 22, 1 ulcus alendo, Lucr 4, 1068 si malum inveteravit, Cels 3, 13 intellego, in nostra civitate inveterasse, ut, etc, *it has grown into use, become a custom*, Cic. Off 2, 16, 57, cf si inveterarit, actum est, id. Fam 14, 3, 3 — **B.** *To grow old, decay, grow weak* or *feeble, become obsolete* (post Aug) inveterascet hoc quoque, Tac. A 11, 24 inter amicos, Vulg Psa 6, 18 ossa mea, id ib 31, 3 vestimenta, id 2 Esdr 9, 21

* **invĕtĕrātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [invetero], *inveterateness*, hence, *an inveterate disease*, Cic Tusc 4, 37, 81

in-vĕtĕro, avi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to render old, to give age* or *duration to* a thing **I.** Lit aquam, Col 12, 12 allium, cepamque, Plin 19, 6, 34, § 115 —*Pass*, *to become old, to acquire age* or *durability, to abide, endure* (class but rare) non tam stabilis opinio permaneret nec una cum saeclis aetatibusque hominum inveterari posset, Cic. N D 2, 2, 5 B and K. (al inveterascere) ad ea, quae inveterari volunt, nitro utuntur, Plin 31, 10, 46, § 111 vina, id 19, 4, 19, § 53 —*Part pass* **invĕtĕrātus,** a, um (*a*) *Kept for a long time* acetum, Plin 23, 2, 28, § 59 vinum, id 15, 2, 3, § 7 jecur felis, inveteratum sale, *preserved in*, id 28, 16, 66, § 229, so, fel vino, id 32, 7, 25, § 77 et saep —(β) *Inveterate, old, of long standing, rooted* amicitia, Cic Fam 3, 9, 3 dolor, id Tusc 3, 16, 35 malum, id Phil 5, 11, 31 conglutinatio, id de Sen 20 licentia, Nep Eum 8, Suet Ner 16 litterae atque doctrinae, Aug C D 22, 6 *init* codex, *hardened by age*, Col 4, 8, 4 —(γ) Of diseases, sores, etc., *deep seated, chronic, inveterate* scabritiae oculorum, Plin 24, 12, 31, § 121 ulcus, id 29, 4, 18, § 65 —Hence, *subst.* **invĕtĕrāta,** ōrum, *n*, *chronic diseases* vehementius contra inveterata pugnandum, Sen Cons ad Marc 1, 8 —**II.** Trop **1.** Mid inveterari *to keep, last, endure*, Cic N D 2, 2, 5, Plin 19, 4, 19, § 53 —Esp, in law, *part pass* inveteratus, *established by prescription customary* mores sunt tacitus consensus populi, longa consuetudine inveteratus, Ulp Fragm 1, 4 —**2.** *To cause to fail, bring to an end, abolish* (eccl Lat) notitiam veri Dei, Lact 2 16 *fin*

in-vĕtĭtus, a, um, *adj*, *unforbidden, unrestrained* (poet), Sil 2, 441

invĭcem, in MSS and edd often separately, **in vicem** (poet in tmesi inque vicem, Verg G 4, 166, id A 12, 502, Ov M 6, 631, 9, 525, id Her 17, 180, Stat Th 2, 149, 7, 817 al), *adv* [in vicis] **I.** Prop, *by turns, in turn, one after another, alternately* (class, but not in Cic, syn vicissim) hi rursus in vicem anno post in armis sunt illi domi remanent, Caes B G 4, 1, 5, 7, 85, 5, Hirt B G 8, 6, 4 defatigatis invicem integri succedunt, Caes B G 7, 85 cum timor atque ira invicem sententias variasset, Liv 2, 57 Etruscos, multis invicem casibus victos victoresque, id 2, 44 regio invicem a suis atque hoste vexata, Curt 3, 8, 8 periculum invicem metuens Suet Aug 10 invicem eum odero, id Tib 28 praebens invicem aurem, id Calig 22 invicem alternis diebus modo aqua modo vinum, Cels 3 2 invicem modo sedere, modo ingredi, id 4, 24 —**II.** Transf, *one another, each other, mutually, reciprocally* (mostly post Aug, syn inter se) ibi se cognoscunt fratres invicem, Plaut Men Arg 10 Aricini atque Ardeates multis in vicem cladibus fessi Liv 3, 71, 2 adhortatio invicem totam invasit aciem, id 6, 24 7, 9, 3, 4, 41, 3, 3 multum sanguinem invicem hausimus, Curt 4, 14, 17 invicem

amare, Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 2; 7, 20, 7: vixerunt mira concordia, per mutuam caritatem et invicem se anteponendo, Tac. Agr. 6 *init.*: invicem se occidere, Eutr. 1, 10; Just. 11, 9, 13; cf.: invicem inter se gratantes, Liv. 9, 43, 17: haec invicem obstant, Quint. 4, 5, 13: homines, manibus invicem apprehensis, gradum firmant, id. 9, 4, 129: invicem ardentius diligere, Plin. Ep. 7, 20, 7: invicem se ad amorem exacuere, id. ib. 3, 7 *fin.*: invicem permutatae O atque U, Quint. 1, 4, 16: cuncta invicem hostilia, i. e. *on both sides*, Tac. H. 3, 46.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Ad invicem (post-class.), *instead of*, Veg. Vet. 2, 7 *fin.*—**2.** Ad invicem, *mutually*: caritatem illorum ad invicem, Vulg. 2 Macc. 25, 32; ib. Luc. 2, 15; ib. Gen. 42, 21; so, in invicem, ib. Joan. 6, 43; ib. Rom. 1, 27: ab invicem, ib. Matt. 25, 32; ib. Dan. 13, 14: pro invicem, ib. 1 Cor. 12, 25.

invictē, *adv.*, v. invictus *fin.*

‡ **invictrix**, īcis, *f.*, *adj.* [invictus], *unconquerable* (post-class.): invictricis Fortunae filius, Inscr. ap. Grut. 1065, 6.

in-victus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in], *unconquered, unsubdued, not vanquished*; hence *unconquerable, invincible*; constr. with *ab*, *in* and *abl.* or *acc.*, *ad*, *contra*, *adversum*, the simple *abl.*, with *gen.* and *inf.* (class.). (α) With *ab*: invictum se a labore praestare, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68: invictus a civibus hostibusque animus, Liv. 22, 26: Fabius prius ab illis invictum animum praestat, id. 22, 15, 1: vos, hoc est populus Romanus, invicti ab hostibus, Sall. J. 31, 20: a cupiditatibus animus, Liv. 39, 40; 22, 26 *fin.*—(β) With *in* and *abl.*: spartum in aquis, marique invictum, Plin. 19, 2, 8, § 29.—(γ) With *in* and *acc.*: in hostem et in mortem invictus animus, Just. 12, 15.—(δ) With *ad*: invictum ad vulnera corpus, Ov. M. 12, 167.—(ε) With *contra*: crocodilus contra omnes ictus cute invicta, Plin. 8, 25, 37, § 89.—(ζ) With *adversus* or *adversum*: adversum divitias invictum animum gerebat, Sall. J. 43, 5; so Sen. Helv. 5, 5; Tac. A. 15, 21.—(η) With simple *abl.*: armis invictus, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95: invicti viribus, Verg. A. 6, 394: certamine, Ov. M. 7, 792: cursu, id. ib. 8, 311: caestibus, id. ib. 5, 107: robore, Luc. 4, 608: invictaque bello dextera, Verg. A. 6, 878: dentes ignibus, Plin. 7, 6, 15, § 70.—(θ) With the *gen.* and *inf.* (poet.): Cantaber hiemisque aestusque famisque Invictus, palmamque ex omni ferre labore, Sil. 3, 326.—(ι) With *dat.* cunctis, Luc. 4, 608; cf. Tac. Agr. 18.—(κ) *Absol.*: Germani, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: ambae invictae gentes, Verg. A. 12, 191: satis vixi, invictus enim morior, Epam. ap. Nep. Epam. 9, 4: Hannibal, Nep. Hann. 6, 1: nomen invicti imperatoris, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 38, § 82: dux, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 44; Luc. 5, 324; 10, 346: res publica, Cic. Par. 4, 27: imperium, Liv. Epit. 3: Palladis manus, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 28: virtus, id. P. 3, 4, 111: invictae opinionis exercitus, *reputed invincible*, Just. 33, 1, 3: adamas, *impenetrable*, Ov. P. 4, 12, 32.—*Comp.*: invictior ratio, *irrefutable*, Aug. de Immort. Anim. 8.—*Sup.*: omnes sciunt te unum in terra vivere virtute et forma et factis invictissumum, *not to be surpassed*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 57; Symm. Ep. 10, 78.—Hence, **invictē**, *adv.*, *invincibly, irrefutably* (eccl. Lat.): invictissime, Aug. Ep. 28.

1. invĭdens, *P. a.*, v. invideo *fin.* D. 1.

2. in-vĭdens, entis, *adj.*, *not seeing, without vision*: animalia, App. Mag. 51, p. 307, 4.

invĭdentĭa, ae, *f.* [invideo], *an envying, envy*: invidentiam esse dicunt aegritudinem susceptam propter alterius res secundas, quae nihil noceant invidenti, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 17; cf. id. ib. 3, 10, 21; Scrib. Ep. § 9; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 9, 132.

in-vĭdĕo, vidi, visum, 2, *v. a.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., i. q. βασκαίνειν (fascinare), *to look askance at, to look maliciously* or *spitefully at, to cast an evil eye upon* (only ante-class.).—With *acc.*: ut est in Menalippo; quisnam florem liberûm invidit meûm? Male Latine videtur; sed praeclare Attius; ut enim videre, sic invidere florem rectius, quam flori. Nos consuetudine prohibemur; poëta jus suum tenuit et dixit audacius, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 20.—*Absol.*: ne quis malus invidere possit, *produce misfortune by his evil eye*, Cat. 5, 12 sq.—**B.** Trop., *to be prejudiced* against one, *to be influenced by prejudice*: semper dignitatis iniquus judex est, qui aut invidet aut favet, Cic. Planc. 3, 7; cf.: cui nisi invidisset is, etc., id. Fam. 5, 21, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** (i. q. φθονεῖν τινί τινος.) *To envy* or *grudge* one any thing. (α) With *dat. of the person* or *thing* exciting the feeling: malim mihi inimicos invidere quam inimicis me meis, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 30: invident homines maxime paribus aut inferioribus, Cic. de Or. 2, 52, 209; id. Ac. 2, 2, 7: probus invidet nemini, id. Univ. 3: bonis, Sall. C. 51, 38: invidet ipsa sibi, Ov. F. 2, 591: Troasin, id. H. 13, 137.—*Pass. impers.*: sibi ne invideatur, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 15: illi, quibus invidetur, id. Truc. 4, 2, 32: invidia dicitur ... etiam in eo cui invidetur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 16: si is cui invidetur, et invidet, Sen. Ep. 84, 11.—Of *the thing*: eorum commodis, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 149: honori, Verg. A. 5, 541; Cic. Agr. 2 *fin.*: virtuti, id. Balb. 6, 15; id. de Or. 2, 51, 208: virtuti vestrae, Sall. C. 58, 21: omnia tunc quibus invideas si lividulus sis, Juv. 11, 110.—(β) *Alicui in aliqua re*: in qua (purpura) tibi invideo, quod, etc., Cic. Fl. 29, 70: in hoc Crasso, id. de Or. 2, 56, 228.—(γ) *Alicui* with *gen. of the thing* (poet.): neque ille Sepositi ciceris nec longae invidit avenae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 84.—(δ) *Alicui aliqua re*: non inviderunt laude sua mulieribus viri Romani, Liv. 2, 40, 11: nobis voluptate, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 2; so with *abl.* alone: ne hostes quidem sepulturâ invident, Tac. A. 1, 22; id. Germ. 33: nec invidebo vobis hac arte, Sen. Q. N. 4 praef. § 7: qua (ratione) nulli mortalium invideo, id. de Vit. Beat. 24, 6; cf.: si anticum sermonem nostro comparemus, paene jam quidquid loquimur figura est, ut hac re invidere, non ut omnes veteres et Cicero praecipue, hanc rem, Quint. 9, 3, 11.—(ε) With *ob*: ob secundas res malorum hominum, Sen. de Ira, 1, 16, 5.—(ζ) *Absol.*: qui invident, eorum, etc., *of envious men*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 149; Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 17: qui invidet minor est, Plin. Ep. 6, 17, 4; Cic. Brut. 50, 188: non equidem invideo, Verg. E. 1, 11; Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 1; id. P. 1, 8, 8: invidit Clytie, id. M. 4, 234.—(η) *Alicui aliquid* (mostly post-class.; not in Cic.; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 624 sq.): fama fuit Mononi Dardanorum principis filiam pacto fratri eum invidisse, Liv. 44, 30, 4 Weissenb.: sibi laudem, Curt. 9, 4, 21: nobis caeli te regia, Caesar, invidet, Verg. G. 1, 504: mihi senectus invidet imperium, id. A. 8, 509; cf.: Liber pampineas invidit collibus umbras, i. e. *deprives of*, id. E. 7, 58 Forbig. ad loc.; cf. D. infra; Ov. F. 4, 86: homini misero medicinam, Petr. 129: sibi voluptatem, Spart. Hadr. 20 *init.*; Val. Max. 4, 3, ext. 1.—(θ) *Alicui* with *object-clause*: invidere alii bene esse, tibi male esse, miseriast, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 31: nullus est cui non invideant rem secundam optingere, id. Bacch. 3, 6, 14.—(ι) *Aliquid* alone, *to envy the possession of, envy* one *on account of*: oro vos id mihi dare quod multi invideant, plures concupiscant, Nep. Thras. 4, 2: nam quis invideat mala, Sen. Herc. Oet. 36; cf.: haec qui gaudent, gaudeant perpetuo suo bono; qui invident, etc., Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 49.—*Pass.*: ego cur, acquirere pauca Si possum, invideor? (for cur mihi invidetur) *am I envied?* Hor. A. P. 56.—*Impers.*: invidetur enim commodis hominum ipsorum, Cic. de Or. 2. 51: non dixi invidiam, quae tum est, cum invidetur, id. Tusc. 3, 9, 20.—Hence, *P. a.*, **invĭdendus**, a, um, *enviable*: aula, Hor. C. 2, 10, 7: postis, id. ib. 3, 1, 45; Sen. Const. Sap. 13, 3.—**B.** *To be loath, be unwilling*; with a foll. *inf.* (poet.): invidens deduci triumpho, Hor. C. 1, 37, 30.—With *abl.*: invidere igne rogi miseris, *to grudge*, i. e. *not grant a burning and burial*, Luc. 7, 798.—With *inf.*: his te quoque jungere, Caesar, Invideo, *am not willing*, Luc. 2, 550.—**C.** *To emulate, aspire to rival*: Caesar et se illius gloriae invidere, et illum suae invidisse dixit, Val. Max. 5, 1, 10.—**D.** *To hinder, prevent*; *to refuse, deny*: plurima, quae invideant pure apparere tibi rem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 100: invidisse deos, ut Conjugium optatum viderem, Verg. A. 11, 269; cf.: tene invidit fortuna mihi, ne, etc., id. ib. 11, 43: Cereri totum natura concessit, oleum ac vinum non invidit tantum, Plin. 15, 2, 3, § 8: nobis invidit inutile ferrum, Ov. P. 2, 8, 59: nec famam invidit Apollo, Sil. 4, 400.—With *dat.* and *abl.*: tibi laude, nobis voluptate, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 2.—With *abl.* alone: ne hostes quidem sepulturâ invident, Tac. A. 1, 22: exemplo, id. ib. 15, 63: spectaculo proelii, id. G. 33: bona morte, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 8.—Hence, **1. invĭdens**, entis, *P. a.*, *envious*: nocere invidenti, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 17; Hor. C. 1, 37, 30; Vell. 2, 73, 1: sive apud cupidos sive apud invidentes dicendum habuerit orator, Tac. Dial. 31 *med.*—**2. invīsus**, a, um, *P. a.* **a.** *Hated, hateful, detested* (class.). (α) Of persons, animals, etc.: persona lutulenta, impura, invisa, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: Cato, id. Dom. 25, 65: suspectos alios invisosque efficere, Liv. 41, 24, 18: me invisum meo patri esse intellego, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 79: invisos nos esse illos, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 48: deo, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 167: caelestibus, Verg. A. 1, 387: divis, id. ib. 2, 647: Minervae, id. G. 4, 246; Ov. Am. 2, 6, 34: dominae deae, id. ib. 3, 13, 18: infamem invisumque plebei Claudium facere, Liv. 27, 20, 11: ne invisi apud incolas forent, caverunt, Just. 36, 2, 15; Quint. 3, 7, 19; 5, 13, 38: (Helena) abdiderat sese atque aris invisa sedebat, Verg. A. 2, 574 Forbig. ed. 4 ad loc.; cf.: Tyndaridis facies invisa, id. ib. 2. 601.—*Comp.*: quo quis versutior et callidior est, hoc invisior et suspectior, Cic. Off. 2, 9.—*Sup.*: ipsi invisissimus fuerat, Plin. Ep. 2, 20.—(β) Of inanim. and abstr. things: cupressus, Hor. C. 2, 14, 23: negotia, id. Ep. 1, 14, 17: dis immortalibus oratio nostra, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 16, 47: regna dis invisa, Verg. A. 8, 245: Troja jacet Danais invisa puellis, Ov. H. 1, 3: improbitas judici, Quint. 6, 4, 15: potestatem invisam facere, Liv. 3, 9, 10: nomen Romanum ad aliquem, id. 24, 32, 2: omnia invisa efficere, id. 42, 42, 5: lux, Verg. A. 4, 631: facies, id. ib. 9, 734: vita, id. ib. 11, 177: lumina, id. ib. 12, 62: aurum, Prop. 3, 5, 3: locus, Ov. P. 2, 8, 64: liberalitas, Curt. 8, 8, 9: Macedonum nomen, id. 10, 1, 4.—**b.** In *act.* sense = inimicus, *hostile, malicious* (rare and poet.): invisum quem tu tibi fingis, Verg. A. 11, 364; cf.: quae tanta licentia ferri, Gentibus invisis Latium praebere cruorem, Luc. 1, 9: invisa belli consulibus fugiens mandat decreta senatus, id. 1, 488.

(**in-vĭdĕo**, false reading for non vidit, App. Mag. p. 391 Oud.)

invĭdĭa, ae, *f.* [invidus], *envy, grudge, jealousy*, *act.* and *pass.*; cf.: ut effugiamus ambiguum nomen invidiae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 20: quoniam invidia non in eo qui invidet solum dicitur, sed etiam in eo cui invidetur, id. ib. 4, 7, 16; Quint. 6, 2, 21 (whereas invidentia is only *act.*; class.). **I.** *Act.*, *envy jealousy, ill-will*.—With *gen.* of person envying: invidiâ ducum perfidiâque militum Antigono est deditus, Nep. Eum. 10: nobilium, Liv. 9, 46.—With *gen.* of *obj.*: invidia atque obtrectatio laudis suae, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: divitiarum, Liv. 10, 3. More freq. *absol.*: invidia adducti, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: invidiam sequi, Sall. J. 55, 3: virtus digna imitatione, non invidiâ, Cic. Phil. 14. 6: invidia Siculi non invenere tyranni majus tormentum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 58; Verg. G. 3, 38; Liv. 9, 46.—**B.** Esp., in phrases: sine invidia, *without ill-will, ungrudgingly*: laudem invenire, Ter. And. 1, 1, 39: dare oscula, *willingly, with pleasure*, Mart. 3, 65, 10.—**C.** Transf., *an object of envy* or *ill-will*: invidiae facinus, Prop. 1, 12, 9.—**II.** *Pass.*, *envy, ill-will, odium, unpopularity*: ne quae me illius temporis invidia attingeret, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 10: in invidia esse, id. Div. in Caecil. 14; Sall. J. 25, 5: in invidiam invidia magna esse, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 41: habere, *to be hated*, Cic. de Or. 2. 70, 283: reformidare, id. Rab. Post. 17, 48: in summam invidiam adducere, id. Fam. 1, 1, 4: extinguere, id. Balb. 6, 16: in eum ... invidia quaesita est, id. Rab. Post. 17, 46: invidiam placare paras, virtute relictâ, Hor. S. 2, 3, 13: non erit invidiae victoria nostra ferendae, *not sufficient to endure*, i. e. *not so great as to justify so odious a result*, Ov. M. 10, 628; cf. id. Am. 3, 6, 21: venire in invidiam, Nep. Epam. 7. 3: invidiâ onerare quemquam, Suet. Tib. 8: cumulare alicui invidiam, id. Ner. 34: conflare, Liv. 3, 12: invidiae alicui esse, Cic. Cat. 1, 9: invidiam a se removere, Ov. M. 12, 626: sedare, Cic. Clu. 33: lenire, Sall. C. 22: pati, Ov. H. 20, 67: intacta invidiâ media sunt: ad summa

ferme tendit, Liv 45, 35, 5 Ciceronis, *the unpopularity of*, Sall C 22, 3 Caesaris, Hirt. B G 8, 53, Suet Rhet. 6 fraterna, Sall. J 39, 5 Decemviralis Liv 3, 43 — Esp, in phrase absit invidia verbo, *to be said without boasting*, Liv 9, 19, 15, 36, 7, 7 —*Plur* vita remota a procellis invidiarum, Cic. Clu 56, 153, Amm 17, 5

invĭdĭōsē, *adv*, v invidiosus *fin.*

invĭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [invidia] **I.** *Full of envy envious, invidious, hostile* (i q invidus, class) illa peraeque Prae se for mosis invidiosa dea est, Prop 2, 28 10 (3, 24, 10) vetustas, Ov M 15, 234 —**II.** *Enviable* possessiones, Cic Agr 2, 26 *init*, cf id. Font. 5, 9 pecunia, id. Balb 25, 66, so, nec curis erat (Pactolus) invidiosus harenis, *by reason of*, Ov M 11, 88, cf. invidiosior mors, id ib 7, 603, and in a good sense, Prop 2, 1, 73 spes procorum, *desired, longed for*, Ov M 4, 794, 9, 10 praemia, id. ib 13, 414 solacia, Juv 13, 179 — **III.** *Exciting envy* or *hatred, envied, hated, hateful, odious* (i q invisus) etiam si is invidiosus ac multis offensus esse videatur, Cic. Clu 58 damnatio, id Verr 2, 2, 17, § 42 triumphum accipere invidiosum ad bonos, id. Att 8, 3, 6 in eos, id. Cael. 9 invidiosis nominibus utebatur consul, Liv 34, 7 invidiosa oratione multitudo credula accenditur, Just 2, 8, 9 laudatrix Venus mihi, Ov H 17, 126. — *Sup* invidiosissimus, Cic Font. 5, id. Clu 37, 103, Sen. Contr 31 *fin* —Hence, **invĭdĭōsē,** *adv*, *enviously, invidiously, hatefully, odiously* (class) dicere, Cic Ac 2, 47, id. Mil. 5, Sen. Ep 87, Auct. Her 4, 20, 28 —*Comp* expulsus, Vell. 2, 45

invĭdus, a, um, *adj* [invideo], *envious* (class) neque ambitiosus imperator neque invidus, Cic Mur 9, 20 invida me spatio natura coercuit, Ov Tr 2, 531 Lycus, Hor C 3, 9, 23 —*Subst* **invĭdus,** i, *m*, *an envious person, a hater* invidus alterius macrescit rebus opimis, Hor Ep 1, 5, 27, Verg Cul 5 —Mostly *plur* mei, Cic Fam 7, 2, 3 istos invidos di perdant, Ter Hec 3, 5, 19, Tac Dial 34 invidi, malevoli et lividi, Cic Tusc. 4, 12, 28 tui invidi, id Fam 1, 4, 2 — With *dat* o Fortuna viris invida fortibus, Sen Herc. Fur 524 aegris, Hor Ep 1, 15, 7 —With *gen*, *envious of* a thing laudis invidus, Cic. Fl 1, 2 ille Martini non invidus gloriarum, Sulp Sev Dial. 3, 17, 5 —*Absol* populus invidus etiam potentiae in crimen vocabantur—domum revocat, Nep Timoth 3, 5 —Also of inanim and abstr things noxque fuit praeceps, et coeptis invida nostris, *hostile, inimical, unfavorable*, Ov M 9, 485 invida fata piis, Stat. Th 10, 384 fatum, Phaedr 5, 6, 5 fatorum series, Luc 1, 70 cura, Hor Ep 1, 10, 18 et jam dente minus mordeor invido, id. C 4, 3, 10 taciturnitas, id. ib 4, 8, 24 aetas id. ib 1, 11, 7

in-vĭgĭlo, avi, atum, 1, *v n*, *to watch* or *be awake in, at, over*, or *on account of* any thing, *to be watchful over* or *on account of, to be intent on, pay attention to, bestow pains upon.*—With *dat* (mostly poet) rei publicae, Cic. Phil. 14, 7, 20 publicis utilitatibus, Plin Pan 66, 2 custodiendis domibus, Lact 4, 17, 19 nec capiat somnos invigiletque malis, Ov F 4, 530 mens invigilat curis, Sil 10 331 rati, Val Fl 2 374 namque aliae victu (for victui) invigilant, Verg G 4, 158 venatu (for venatui), id. A. 9 605 hereditati, Dig 29, 2 25, § 8 —*Absol*, *to be watchful* invigilate, viri, tacito nam tempora gressu diffugiunt, Col 10, 151 —With *pro* invigiles igitur nostris pro casibus oro, Ov Tr 1, 5, 43 —With *inf* prohibere minas, Val Fl 5, 257 —Hence, **in-vĭgĭlātus,** a, um, *P a.*, *elaborated in night vigils, diligently composed* invigilata lucernis Carmina, Cinna ap Isid. Orig 6, 12

‡ **in-vīlesco,** lŭi, 3, *v n inch*, *not to become bad*, Not. Tir p 66

‡ **in-vīlĭto,** 1, *v a*, *to account very bad, to despise*, invilitat = ευτελιζει, Gloss. Philox

in-vincĭbĭlis, e, *adj* **I.** *Invincible, unconquerable* (post class) invincibile et insuperabile malum, Tert adv Herm 11 —**II.** *Irrefutable* gravia et invincibilia dicere App Mag p 297 —*Adv* **invincĭbĭlĭter,** *irrefutably*, App Flor p 360, 31

invinctus, a, um, *adj* [1 in vincio], *fettered* (post-class.) aliquem invinctum habere (al. in vinculis), Dig 48, 15, 6, § 2

invīnĭus, a, um, *adj* [2. in vinum] *that abstains from wine* (post class.), App M 11, p 268, 26

* **in-vĭo,** avi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to tread upon, set foot upon* depavita, Sol. 2, 4.

in-vĭŏlābĭlis, e, *adj*, *inviolable, imperishable* (poet and in post-Aug prose) inviolabile telis servabant sacrumque caput, Sil 16, 16 inviolabilia haec ne credas forte vigere, Lucr 5, 305 elementum, App Mund 1, p. 57 quia non laniabatur (Maviccus), stolidum vulgus inviolabilem credebat, *invulnerable*, Tac. H 2, 61.—**II.** *Inviolable, hallowed* uti Dianae Leucophrynae perfugium inviolabile foret, Tac A 3, 62 lex, Cod Th 6, 4, 18 comitum concilium, Claud. Laud Stil 2, 242 al. — *Adv* **invĭŏlābĭlĭter,** *inviolably*, Cod 2, 17, 1, Boeth. Consol 3 Pros. 10

in-vĭŏlābĭlĭtas, atis, *f*, *inviolability* (eccl Lat), Rustic. c. Aceph p 1249

invĭŏlātē, *adv*, v inviolatus *fin*

in-vĭŏlātus, a, um, *adj* **I.** *Unhurt, inviolate* (class) invulnerati inviolatique, Cic. Sest. 67, 140. corpus omnium civium, id. Rab Perd 4, 11 amicitia, id. Sull 17 vita, i e *happy, pleasant* Sil. 13, 875 terra, i e *unploughed*, Varr R R. 2, 1, 4 aliquid integrum atque inviolatum praestare, Cic Cael 5, 11 — **II.** *Inviolable* tribuni plebis, Liv 3, 55 tribunicia potestas, id 8, 54 templum, id. 2, 1 pudicitia, Ov Liv Aug 43 fides publica, Sall. J 33, 3 jus vel fas, Just. 8, 3, 13 fama, *unavailable*, Sall. J 43, 1 —*Adv* **invĭŏlātē,** *inviolably* servare memoriam alicujus, Cic. de Sen 22, 81 *fin.* servare jusjurandum, Gell. 7, 18, 1.

‡ **in-vĭŏlentus,** a, um, *adj*, *not violent*, Cassiod. Inst. Div Lit. 20, Not. Tir p 88

‡ **in-vĭŏlo,** 1, *v a.*, *not to violate*, Not Tir p 88

in-viscĕro, avi, atum, 1, *v a.*, *to put into the entrails* (post class.) **I.** Lit aliquid canibus, Nemes Cyn. 214 —**II.** Trop caritas inviscerata in cordibus nostris, *deeply rooted*, Aug Serm 24.

1. in-visco, 1, *v a* [viscum], *to ensnare, capture with birdlime* (late Lat), Fulg Serm 69

2. ‡ **in-visco,** 1, *v a* [id], *to besmear with birdlime*, Not. Tir p 160

invīsē, *adv*, v 2 invisus *fin*

in-vīsĭbĭlis, e, *adj*, *invisible, unseen* (post Aug) foramina, Cels. praef terra, Tert. adv Herm 29 *init* deus Lact 7, 9, Paul Nol Carm 35, 208, Tert Carn Chr 12 ea in nobis sunt meliora, quae sunt invisibilia, Aug Ep 159, 3 opera ad illos dies invisibiles pertinentia, quibus creavit omnia, i e *when there was no human eye to see* Aug de Gen. 6, 6 *init* al.—*Adv* **in-vīsĭbĭlĭter,** *invisibly*, Tert adv Val 14, Aug de Gen. 6 6, 10

invīsĭbĭlĭtas, atis, *f* [invisibilis], *invisibility* (post class.), Tert adv Prax 14

invīsĭbĭlĭtĕr, *adv*, v invisibilis.

in-vīsĭtātus, a, um, *adj*, *not seen.* **I.** *Unseen invisible* sidera, Vitr 9, 1, 4 (potestatum) forma invisitata, vis cognita, App Flor p 348, 16 —**II.** *Not visited* nulla civitas, Quint. Decl 12, 18 —**III.** *Unseen, unknown* quae est enim forma tam invisitata, tum nulla quam non sibi ipse fingere animus possit? Cic. Div 2, 67, 138 B and K. acies inaudita ante id tempus invisitataque, Liv 4, 33, 1, Gell 5, 14, 7 —**B.** Transf, *uncommon, new, strange* pro di inmortales! speciem humanam invisitatam, egregiam, indignam clade Att. ap Non. 225, 32 (Trag Fragm v 340 Rib) formas hominum invisitatas cernere, Liv 5, 35, 4 simulacra, Curt 5, 5, 7 avis in visitata specie, Tac. H. 2, 50

in-vīso, si, sum, 3, *v a* **I.** *To look after, to go to see, to visit* a person or place ad meam majorem filiam inviso domum, Plaut. Stich 1, 2, 9 ad fratrem modo ad captivos alios inviso meos, id Capt 2, 3 85 Brix huc intro ad me invisam domum, id Merc 3, 2 12, id. Ps. 1, 2, 92 res rusticas, Cic de Or 1, 58, 249 quod Lentulum invisis, valde gratum, id Att. 12, 30, 1 eum locum, id. Fin 5, 2, 5, id. Att. 4, 6, 4, 4, 10, 2 ut jam invisas nos, id. Att 1, 20 Delum maternam invisit Apollo, Verg A. 4, 144 domos castas, Cat. 64, 385 —**II.** *To look into* speculum, App Mag p 283, 22 al.

invīsor, oris, *m* [invideo], *one that envies, an envier* (post class.), App Flor 1, p 375 1, Ambros. Ep 46, 1

1. invīsus, a, um, v 1 invideo, *P a.*

2. in-vīsus, a, um, *adj* **I.** *Unseen* sacra maribus non invisa solum, sed etiam inaudita, Cic. Har Resp 27, 57 morbus, *unknown*, Cato R. R. 141, 2 invisus atque inaccessus in id tempus saltus, Flor 4, 12, 27 —**II.** *Adv* **invīsē,** *without being seen* (post-class.) invise advenerat, Fulg Myth 3, 6

invītābĭlis, e, *adj* [invito], *inviting, attractive, alluring* (post class.) sermones, Gell. 13, 11, 4

invītāmentum, i, *n* [id] *an invitation* **I.** Lit. (post class.) filia invitamento matris suae circumlata App Mag p 322, 39, id. M 1 p 103, 40 —**II.** Trop, *an allurement, incitement inducement* invitamenta naturae, Cic. Fin. 5 6, 17 *fin.* is (honos), autem, non invitamentum ad tempus, sed perpetuae virtutis praemium, id Fam 10, 10, 2 temeritatis, Liv 2, 42, 6 sceleris, Vell. 2, 67, 3 pulchritudinem ejus non libidinis habuerat invitamentum, sed gloriae, Curt 4, 10, 24 (al. incitamentum) ad res necessarias, id ap Non 321, 16 invitamenta urbis et fori, *attractions*, Cic. Sull 26, 74

invītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an invitation, incitement, challenge* (class.) aderat et hospitum invitatio liberalis, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 6 in Epirum invitatio quam suavis! id Att. 9, 12, 1 quaedam ad dolendum, id. Tusc. 3, 34, 82 fit invitatio, ut, etc., id. Verr 2, 1, 26, § 66 —With *gen.* largior vini, Gell 15, 2, 4, cf benigna, *feast, revel, banquet*, Liv 40 7

invītātiuncŭla, ae, *f dim* [invitatio] *a little invitation* (post-class.) vini, *little drinking matches*, Gell 15, 2 *in lemm*

invītātor, oris, *m* [invito], *one who invites, an inviter* (poet. and post-class.), Mart. 3, 23 *lemm*, Sid. Ep 9, 13, Tert. adv Marc 4, 25 aeternae vitae invitator, Christus, id ib.—**II.** Esp, *the officer charged with invitations at the court*, Cod 12, 60, 10, Inscr Orell 4436 Caesaris, Jovis, Mart 9, 91, 2

invītātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [invitator], *of* or *belonging to invitation, inviting* (post class.) operatio, Tert. Anim 57 scripta, Hier Ep 1, 15

invītātrix, icis, *f* [id], *she that invites* (post class.), Symm Ep 1, 59

invītātus, us, *m* (only in *abl sing*) [invito], *an inviting, invitation* (rare), Cic. Fam 7, 5, 2

invītē, *adv*, v invitus *fin*

in-vĭtĭābĭlis, e, *adj*, *inviolable, incorruptible, imperishable* (post-class) aevum, Prud. Psych 626

invīto, avi, atum, 1 (invitassitis for invitaveritis, Plaut. Rud 3, 5, 31), *v a* [perh for invicito, root vec, Sanscr vak, speak, vak'as, word, cf vox, convicium, Gr Ϝεπ in εἶπον, ὄψ], *to invite, treat, feast, entertain* (cf illicio, class.) **I.** Lit., constr with *ad* or *in* and *acc*, with simple *acc.* or *abl*, or with *ut.* (α) With *ad* aliquem ad prandium, Cic. Mur 35, 73 ad cenam, Val Max. 2, 1, 2, Cic. Fam 7, 9, 2, Suet. Aug 34 ad consulem, Liv 45, 8 *fin* —(β) With *in* and *acc* aliquem in hospitium, Liv 28, 18, cf Val Max. 2 10 ext 1 ad cenam in hortos in posterum diem, Cic Off 3, 14, 58. —(γ) With simple *acc.* aliquem domum suam ut animum ejus in Sthenium inflammaret (cf. ε infra), Cic. Verr 2, 2, 36, § 89, Liv 3 14 alius alium domos suas invitant, Sall J 66 3, Nep Att. 13 6 —(δ) With *abl* aliquem tecto ac domo, Cic Verr 2 4 11, § 25, cf hospitio invitabit id Phil 12, 9, 23 —(ε) With *ut* invito eum, ut apud me diversetur, Cic. Att 13, 2, ut cenem invitor? Mart. 4 68, 2 —*Absol*, *to entertain* alii suos in castra, invitandi causa adducunt, Caes. B C 1, 74 aliquem poculis, *to challenge to drink*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 31 —With *se*, *to treat one's self, drink one's*

own health: sese in cena plusculum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 127: se cibo vinoque largius, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 321, 25 (Hist. 4, 4 Dietsch). —Com ic.: gladio, *to treat to the sword*, i. e. *to want to kill*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 21; cf.: aliquem clavā, id. Rud. 3, 5, 31.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To invite, summon, challenge:* a Caesare liberaliter invitor in legationem illam, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 3: Cosconio mortuo, in ejus locum invitor, id. ib. 1, 19, 4: hostes ad deditionem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19: aliquem ad audiendum, Suet. Calig. 53: ad spectaculum, id. Ner. 12: praemiis ad quippiam agendum, Cic. *Lig.* 4: *in libidinem*, Suet. *Calig.* 41.—**B.** *To incite, allure, attract:* ni id me invitet ut faciam fides, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 5: invitat hiemps curasque resolvit, Verg. G. 1, 302: invitent croceis halantes floribus horti, id. ib. 4, 109: ad agrum fruendum invitat atque allectat senectus, Cic. de Sen. 16; so, assentationem, *to encourage flattery*, id. Lael. 26: invitare et allicere appetitum animi, id. Fin. 5, 6: somnos, *to attract*, Ov. M. 11, 604: culpam, *to allure to transgression*, id. H. 17, 183: invitatur vino appetentia ciborum, Plin. 23, 1, 22, § 38: fossis invitavit mare, i. e. *conducted*, Sol. 2.—Trop., of things: invitat somnos crepitantibus unda lapillis, Ov. M. 11, 604; cf. Hor. Epod. 2, 28. —With *inf.:* vicina invitet decedere ripa calori, Verg. G. 4, 23.—**C.** *To ask, request, urge:* Germanos, uti ab Rheno discederent, Caes. B. G. 4, 6: benignis verbis, ut, etc., Val. Max. 4, 3, 5 al.

in-vĭtŭpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *unblamable*, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10; 4, 1 al.

invītus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. for in-vicitus; cf. Sanscr. vaç-, to will; avaças, unwilling; Gr. ἑκών, ἀ-έκων], *against one's will, unwilling, reluctant* (syn. coactus; class.). **I.** Of persons: invitus me vides, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 23: ut viatores invitos consistere cogant, Caes. B. G. 4, 5: soli hoc contingit sapienti, ut nihil faciat invitus, nihil dolens, nihil coactus, Cic. Par. 5, 1: ego eum a me invitissimus dimisi, *very unwillingly, very much against my will*, id. Fam. 13, 63: Berenicen ab urbe dimisit (Titus) invitus invitam, Suet. Tit. 7: trahit invitam nova vis, Ov. M. 7, 19.—*Abl. absol.:* me (te, se, etc.) invito, *against my (your, his, etc.) will, in spite of me, without my consent:* vobis invitis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 7: si se invito transire conarentur, *against his will*, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: Sequanis invitis, id. ib. 1, 9: diis hominibusque invitis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2: invito numine, Verg. A. 10, 31: invitā Dianā, Ov. M. 8, 395: invitā Minervā, *against one's natural bent*, Hor. A. P. 385: invita Minerva, id est adversante et repugnante natura, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 110: quod et illo et me invitissimo fiet, *altogether contrary both to his inclination and my own*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 9. —With *ut:* invitus feci, ut L. Flaminium e senatu eicerem, Cic. de Sen. 12, 42.—With *gen.:* credidit, dominum non invitum fore hujus solutionis, *would not be ill pleased with this payment*, Dig. 16, 3, 11.—**II.** Of things: invita in hoc loco versatur oratio, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 85: invitae properes anni spem credere terrae, Verg. G. 1, 224: verbaque provisam rem non invita sequentur, Hor. A. P. 311: dantur in invitos impia tura focos, Ov. H. 14, 26: lyra, id. Am. 3, 9, 24: ignes, id. M. 8, 514: oculis legere, id. H. 18, 4; cf.: vultu prospicere, Val. Fl. 7, 575: ope, i. e. *furnished involuntarily*, Ov. P. 2, 1, 16: invito sanguine, Val. Fl. 3, 391.—*Adv.:* **invītē**, *against one's will, unwillingly:* invite cepi Capuam, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 4 (dub.).—*Comp.:* invitius, Cic. de Or. 2, 89, 364.

invĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-via], *without a road, impassable* (syn.: inaccessus, devius; not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: lustra, Verg. A. 4, 151: longa via, id. ib. 3, 383: saltus, Liv. 9, 14: per invias atque ignotas rupes iter, id. 38, 2 *fin.:* saxa, Verg. A. 1, 537: maria Teucris, Verg. A. 9, 130: rupibus regio, Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 52: virtuti nulla est via, Ov. M. 14, 113.—*Neutr.:* nil virtuti invium, Tac. Agr. 27.—With *inf.:* Acheron invius renavigari, Sen. Herc. Fur. 715.—*Subst.:* **invĭa**, ōrum, *n. plur.*, *impassable places:* per invia pleraque et errores, Liv. 21, 35: per vias inviaque, id. 23, 17: per vias, per invia, id. 38, 23: dumosa, Sil. 4, 305.—**II.** Transf., *inaccessible, impenetrable:* regna, *impenetrable*, Verg. A. 6, 514: templa, Ov. M. 11, 414: tot bellis invia tecta, Sil. 14, 639: Sarmaticis lorica sagittis, Mart. 7, 2.

invŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [invoco], *an invoking, invocation* (post-Aug.): deorum, Quint. 6, 1, 33: dearum, id. 6, 1, 48.—*Absol.*, Quint. 9, 2, 104; 11, 3, 115; Macr. S. 1, 16.

1. invŏcātus, a, um, *Part.*, from invoco.

2. invŏcātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-voco]. **I.** *Uncalled* (class.): imagines rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 108: ego ad subsellia rei occurro, id. Fam. 8, 8, 1.—**II.** *Uninvited:* invocatus soleo esse in convivio, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 2: ut mihi ... invocato sit locus semper, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 29: cotidie sic ei cena coquebatur, ut quos invocatos vidisset in foro, omnes devocaret, Nep. Cim. 4, 3; Vitr. 6, 8.

3. in-vŏcātus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*), *a non-summoning:* si injussu atque invocatu meo (verba) venerint, *without my summons*, Fronto ad Verum, ep. 1.

in-vŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to call upon, invoke* (cf. imploro), esp. as a witness or for aid. **I.** Lit. **A.** With living beings as objects: alium invocat, cum alio cantat, Naev. ap. Isid. Orig. 1, 26: invoco vos, Lares viales, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 23: sibi deos, id. Am. 5, 1, 9; cf.: in pariendo Junonem Lucinam, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68: deos in auxilium, Quint. 4 prooem. § 5: deos precibus, Tac. A. 16, 31: Deos testes, Liv. 45, 31; Curt. 4, 10, 33; 5, 12, 3.—With a foll. *subj.:* justae preces invocantium, ad ultionem accingerentur, Tac. H. 4, 79.—**B.** With things as objects, *to invoke, appeal to, implore:* leges, Tac. A. 2, 71: auxilia libertati, id. ib. 15, 56: arma alicujus adversus alium, id. ib. 2, 46: fidem suorum militum, id. H. 2, 9; Suet. Caes. 33: nomen Domini, Vulg. Deut. 32, 3 saep.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to call by name, to name:* aspice hoc sublimen candens, quem invocant omnes Jovem, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4 (Trag. v. 402 Vahl.): aliquem dominum, regem, Curt. 10, 5, 9: reginas dominasque veris quondam, tunc alienis nominibus invocantes, id. 3, 11, 25.

‡**invŏlātor**, ōris, *m.* [involo], *a robber:* κλέπτης, fur, involator, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

***invŏlātus**, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.], *a flying, flight:* ex alitis involatu, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 7.

***in-volentĭa**, ae, *f.*, for involuntas, *unwillingness*, Salv. de Gub. Dei, 7.

involgo, v. invulgo.

invŏlĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n. freq.* [involo], *to fly over a place.* **I.** Lit., with *dat.:* nec minus involitat terris, Prud. 13, 100.—**II.** Transf., of inanim. things, *to flow* or *float over* or *upon:* umeris involitant comae, Hor. C. 4, 10, 3.

in-vŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to fly into* or *to a place; to fly at, rush upon.* **I.** Lit. (class.). (α) With *in* and *acc.:* in villam columbae, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 1: vix me contineam, quin involem in capillum, *from flying at his hair*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 20: unguibus illi in oculos venefico, id. ib. 4, 3, 6: in possessionem, *to take forcible possession of*, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122.—(β) With *ad:* involare ad aliquem, eumque sauciare, Auct. B. Alex. 52.—**II.** Transf., with *acc.*, *to attack, seize, take possession of, carry off* (syn. occupo): equites ... citi ab dextera maxumo cum clamore involant, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 89: piscator singulos involat, Plin. 9, 59, 85, § 181: castra, Tac. H. 4, 33.—Of things: animos involat cupido eundi in hostem, Tac. A. 1, 49: pallium, Cat. 25, 6: plus ex hereditate, quam, etc., Petr. 43: ancorae involantur de mari, Dig. 47, 9, 6.

in-vŏlūcer, cris, cre, *adj.*, *unable to fly, unfledged* (post-class.): pulli, Gell. 2, 29, 5.

(**invŏlūcre**, false reading for involucri, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 17; v. involucrum).

invŏlūcrum, i, *n.* [involvo], *that in which something is wrapped, a wrapper, covering, case, envelope* (class.). **I.** Lit.: candelabri, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 28, § 65: clipei causa involucrum, vaginam autem gladii ... esse generata, id. N. D. 2, 14, 37: chartarum, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 76: solvere, Dig. 47, 2, 21. —**B.** Esp., *a napkin* or *cloth to protect the clothing while shaving:* ne id quidem involucri inicere voluit, vestem ut ne inquinet, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 17.—**II.** Trop.: (ingenii), Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: simulationum, *cover, mask*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15.

‡**invŏlūmen**, ĭnis, *n.* [involvo], *a wrapper, cover:* involumen, ἐνείλημα, Gloss. Philox.

invŏlūmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a wrapper, covering, envelope*, for involucrum (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8; Vulg. Sap. 7, 4.

invŏluntārĭē, *adv.*, v. the foll. art.

in-vŏluntārĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *involuntary* (post-class.): emissio urinae, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 3, 18; 2, 5, 24 sq.—*Adv.:* **invŏluntārĭē**, *involuntarily*, Boëth. Arist. Top. 4, 2.

in-vŏluntas, ātis, *f.*, *unwillingness* (eccl. Lat.): ex involuntate delinquere, Tert. Apol. 45.

invŏlūtē, *adv.*, v. involvo, *P. a. fin.*

invŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [involvo], *a rolling up, gathering of itself together:* corporis spirae similis sive canina involutio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 11, 103; concr., *that which is inwrapped* or *infolded*, Vitr. 10, 11.

invŏlūto, 1, *v. a. freq.* [id.], *to inwrap, infold* (post-class.), Apic. 2, 1.

invŏlūtus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. involvo.

in-volvo, vi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to roll to* or *upon* any thing. **I.** Lit.: Ossae frondosum involvere Olympum, Verg. G. 1, 282: montes, Ov. M. 12, 507: silvas, armenta secum, *to sweep away with it*, Verg. A. 12, 689: miser involvitur in caput, id. ib. 292.—**B.** Transf., *to roll about, wrap up, envelop, involve:* se foliis ac frondibus, Lucr. 5, 970: aliquid corpori, Plin. 11, 23, 27, § 77: sinistras sagis, Caes. B. C. 1, 75: caput flammeolo, Petr. 26: se farinā, Phaedr. 4, 1, 23: involvi fumo, Ov. M. 2, 232: vestimentis, Cels. 2, 17: manum amiculo, Just. 15, 3, 8: totum involvit flammis nemus, Verg. G. 2, 308: fit quoque ut involvat venti se nubibus ipse vortex, Lucr. 6, 442: nec densae trepidis apium se involvere nubes cessarunt aquilis, Sil. 8, 635.—**C.** *To cover, overwhelm:* Auster aqua involvens navemque virosque, Verg. A. 6, 336: stagnante vado patulos involvere campos, Sil. 6, 143; 12, 622: eos in mediis fluctibus, Vulg. Deut. 14, 27: non vox et mutui hortatus juvabant adversante unda ... cuncta pari violentia involvebantur, Tac. A. 1, 70.—**II.** Trop., *to inwrap, wrap, infold, envelop, surround:* se litteris, i. e. *to devote one's self to*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 3: pacis nomine bellum involutum, id. Phil. 7, 6, 19: obscuris vera, Verg. A. 6, 100: se suā virtute, Hor. C. 3, 29, 54: se otio, Plin. Ep. 7, 3: se laqueis insidiosae interrogationis, *to involve* or *entangle themselves*, id. ib. 1, 5: ut si qua iniquitas involveretur, Tac. A. 3, 63: fraudibus involuti, id. ib. 16, 32.—Hence, **invŏlūtus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *involved, intricate, obscure:* res involutas definiendo explicare, Cic. Or. 29, 102: philosophiam a rebus occultis et ab ipsa natura involutis avocare, id. Ac. 1, 4, 15: res omnium involutissima, Sen. Q. N. 6, 5, 3. —*Adv.:* **invŏlūtē**, *obscurely* (post-class.): queri, Spart. Car. 2.

involvŭlus (**involvŏlus**), i, *m.* [involvo], *a worm or caterpillar that wraps itself up in leaves*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 63.

in-vulgo (**volg-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to bring before the public, to publish, make known:* disciplinas acroaticas libris foras editis, Gell. 20, 5, 7; cf. id. 4, 9, 9.—*Absol.:* quo die Allobroges involgarunt, *to give evidence, make a deposition*, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 3.—Hence, **invulgātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *known, common:* verba (opp. nova), Gell. 11, 7, 1.

invulnĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *invulnerable:* hostis, Sen. Ben. 5, 5, 1.—Transf.: cum animum virtus induravit, undique invulnerabilem praestat, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 13, 2; id. Ep. 9, 2.

***in-vulnĕrātus**, a, um, *adj.*, *unwounded:* invulnerati inviolatique, Cic. Sest. 67, 140.

1. ĭō, *interj.* [ἰώ], expressing joy, *ho! huzza! hurra!* io hymen hymenaee, io hymen, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 3; id. Ps. 2, 4, 11: miles, io, magna voce, triumphe, canet, Tib. 2, 5, 121 (118): io triumphe! Hor. C. 4, 2, 49: io, io, liber ad te venio, Plin. Ep. 3, 9.—**II.** Expressing pain, *oh! ah!* io! enicas me miserum, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 21: uror, io, remove saeva puella faces! Tib. 2, 4, 6.—**III.** Used in a sudden or vehement call, *holla! look!*

quick! io! matres, audite, Verg A 7, 400. io! comites, his retia tendite silvis, Ov M 4, 513, id. A. A. 3, 742.

2. Īō, Ius, and **Īon,** Ionis, *f*, = Ἰώ, *a daughter of Inachus, king of Argos, beloved by Jupiter, and changed, through fear of Juno, into a cow, afterwards worshipped as an Egyptian deity, under the name of Isis* —Form Io, Ov H 14 85, Prop 2, 28 (3 24), 17, Ov M 1, 588 sq, Val Fl 4 351 sq, Hyg Fab 145 —*Gen* Ius, Nemes. Cyn. 31 —*Acc* Io, Ov M 1, 588, Amm 2, 19, 29 —*Abl* Io, Prop 2 13, 19 —Form Ion; *dat* Ioni, Plaut Aul 3, 6, 20 —*Acc.* Ionem, Serv Verg A. 3, 153

Iōannes, v Joannes.

Iōb, is, and **Iōbus,** i, *m*, *Job*, Prud. Psych 103, Vulg Job, 1, 1 et saep

Iŏcasta (quadrisyl), ae, and **Iŏcastē,** es, *f*, = Ἰοκάστη, *the wife of Laius, and mother of Œdipus, whom she married unknowingly, and had by him Eteocles and Polynices* —Form Iocasta, Stat Th 1, 681, Hyg Fab 66 —Form Iocaste, Hyg Fab 67, 242

(**iōhĭa,** false read. for ohe, Plaut. Merc 4, 3, 31, v Ritschl ad h l)

Iol, is, *f*, *the former name of the city of Cæsarea in Numidia*, now *Ser Sel*, Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 20, Mel 1, 6

Iŏlāüs, i, *m*, = Ἰόλαος, *a son of Iphiclus, and constant companion of his uncle Hercules*, Ov M 8, 310, 9, 399, 430

Iolcos or **Iolcus,** i, *m*, = Ἰωλκός, *a town and harbor of Thessaly, in Magnesia on the Pelasgic Gulf, whence Jason is said to have sailed with the Argonauts*, Liv 44, 13, 4, Hor Epod 5, 21, Col. 10, 368, Mel. 2, 3, 4, Plin 4, 9, 16, § 32 —**II.** Deriv **A. Iolcĭăcus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Iolcus, Iolchian* portus, Ov M 7, 158 foci, Prop 2, 1, 56 (54) vota, Verg Cir 377 —**B. Iolci,** orum, *m*, = Ἰωλκοί, *the Iolchians*, Serv Verg E 4, 34

Iŏlē, ēs, *f*, = Ἰόλη **I.** *A daughter of Eurytus, king of Œchalia, whom Hercules after killing Eurytus, married to his son Hyllus*, Ov M 9, 140, 278, 394, Hyg Fab 35 —**II.** *The name of a female slave*, Prop 4 (5), 5, 35

Iollas, ae, *m* **I.** *A Trojan*, Verg A 11, 640 —**II.** *A shepherd*, Verg E 2, 57, 3, 76 —**III.** *A Greek writer on medicine*, Plin. 34, 10, 22, § 104 al

1. ĭon, ii, *n* [ἴον] **I.** *A kind of violet*, Plin 21, 11, 38, § 64, *plur* ia, id. 21, 6, 14, § 27 —**II.** *A precious stone of a violet color*, Plin. 37, 10, 61, § 170

2. Īon, ōnis, *m*, = Ἴων, *an Athenian, son of Xuthus, who led a colony into Asia, from him is derived the name Ionia*, Vitr 4, 1, Stat Th 8, 454 —**II.** *A sculptor of the one hundred and thirteenth Olympiad*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 51

Iōnas (or **Jōnas,** Vulg. Jon. 1, 1 al.), ae, *m*, = Ἰωνᾶς, *the Hebrew prophet Jonah*, Paul Nol Carm 21, 169, Sid Carm 16, 25 —**II.** Deriv **Ionaeus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Jonah*, Juvenc 2, 711

Iōnes, um, *m plur*, = Ἴωνες, *the inhabitants of Ionia, the Ionians*, Mel 1, 17, 1, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 113, Cic Fl 27, Nep Milt 4, 1, also applied to the Athenians, Isid Orig 9, 2, 77

Iōnia, v Ionius

Iōnĭăcus, a, um, *adj*, = Ἰωνιακός, *Ionian* puellae, Ov H 9, 13, id. A. A. 2, 219

Iōnĭcē, *adv*, v Ionicus *fin.*

Iōnĭcus, a, um, *adj*, = Ἰωνικός, *of* or *belonging to Ionia, Ionic.* **I.** In gen. gens, Plin 6, 2, 2, § 7 attagen, Hor Epod. 2 54, Mart 13, 61, 2 motus, i e *the Ionic dance*, Hor C 3, 6, 21 —*Subst* **A. Iōnĭcus,** i, *m*, *an Ionic dancer* qui Ionicus, aut cinaedicus, qui hoc tale facere possiet? Plaut Stich 5, 7, 1 —**B. Iōnĭca,** orum, *n*, *the Ionic dance* ego qui Ionica probe perdidici, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 29 —**II.** Esp, metrical t. t, *Ionic.* **A.** Metrum Ionicum, *an Ionic foot, which consists of a pyrrhic and a spondee, when the pyrrhic precedes, it is called* Ionic a minore, *when the spondee precedes*, Ionic a majore, Serv p 1823 P, Mar Vict 2538 P —**B.** *Subst* **Iōnĭcus,** i, *m*, *an Ionic foot* a majore, Mar Vict p 2536 P minor, id p 2539 P —(*Adv* **Iōnĭcē,** Gloss. ap Gell. 6, 15 *fin*)

Iōnis, idis, *adj f*, = Ἰωνίς, *Ionian* Ionides insulae, Avien. Perieg 722 —**II.** *Subst*, *an Ionian woman*, Sen Troad 362.

Iōnius, a, um, *adj*, = Ἰώνιος or Ἰόνιος, *of* or *belonging to Ionia, Ionian* attagen, Plin 10, 48, 68, § 133 Ionium mare (or poet aequor) or Ionii fluctus, Ionius sinus, or *subst* **Ionium,** i, *n*, *the Ionic Sea, in the west of Greece* mare, Mel 1, 3, 3, Plin 3 8, 14, § 88, Liv 23, 33, 22, Verg A 5, 193 aequor, Ov M 15, 700 fluctus, Verg G 2, 108 sinus, Hor Epod. 10, 19, and simply Ionium insulae Ionio in magno, Verg A 3 211 per Ionium vectus, Prop 3 (4), 21, 19 (but Ionia is a false reading for Jovis, Plin. 37, 7, 29, § 103) —**II.** *Subst.* **Iōnia,** ae, *f*, = Ἰωνία, *Ionia, a country of Asia Minor on the Ægean Sea, between Caria and Æolis*, Mel 1, 17, 2 7, 4, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 112, Nep Alc. 5, 6, Prop 1, 6, 31, Ov F 6, 175 al

Īos, i, *f*, = Ἴος, *a small island of the Sporades, in the Ægean Sea*, now *Nio*, Mel. 2, 7, 11, Plin 4, 12, 23, § 69 —**Ietae,** arum, *m*, = Ἰῆται, *the inhabitants of* Ios, Varr ap Gell 3, 11, 6

Iōseph, v Joseph

Iōsēphus, v Josephus

†**iōta,** *n indec*, = ἰῶτα, *the name of the Greek* ι, *iota* (in Gr trisyl, in Lat dissyl) ut iota litteram tollas, Cic. de Or 3, 12, 43 unum de titulo tollere iota, Mart. 2, 93, 4 —Sometimes (on account of littera) **iōta,** ae, *f*, Aus Idyll in Monosyllab de Litteris (12), 23 littera iotae similis, id ib 7

†**iōtăcismus,** i, *m*, = ἰωτακισμός, *iotacism, a too frequent repetition of the letter* ι, Mart Cap 5, § 514, *or a doubling of its sound in pronunciation*, Isid Orig 1, 31, 7

Īphĭānassa, ae, *f*, for Iphigenia, Lucr 1, 85

Īphĭās, ădis, *f*, = Ἰφιάς, *the daughter of Iphis, i e Evadne*, Ov Tr 5, 14, 38 al

Īphĭclus, i, *m*, = Ἴφικλος, *one of the Argonauts, a swift runner*, Ov H 13, 25, cf also Hyg Fab 14, 103, Val. Fl 1, 370

Īphĭcrătensis, e, *adj*, v the foll art

Īphĭcrătes, is, *m*, *a famous Athenian general*, Nep Iph 1, 1 sqq, Just 6, 5, 2 —Hence, **Īphĭcrătensis,** is, *adj* Iphicratenses milites, *soldiers of Iphicrates*, Nep Iph 2, 4

Īphĭgĕnīa, ae (Gr *acc* Iphigenian, Ov P 3, 2, 62), *f*, = Ἰφιγένεια, *Iphigenia, a daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who, because her father had killed, in Aulis, a hart belonging to Diana, was to be offered up by way of expiation, but the goddess put a hart in her place and conveyed her to the Tauric Chersonese, where she became a priestess of Diana, and with her brother Orestes carried off Diana's image*, Ov M 12, 27 sq, Hyg Fab 98 and 120, Cic Tusc. 1, 48, 116, Prop 3, 7 (4 6), 24, Juv 12, 119

Īphĭmĕdīa, ae, or **Īphĭmĕdē,** es, *f*, = Ἰφιμέδεια, *the wife of Aloeus* (trisyl), *who had two sons by Neptune, Otus and Ephialtes*, Serv Verg A 6, 582, Hyg Fab 28

Īphĭnŏē, ēs, *f*, = Ἰφινόη, *a Lemnian woman* Val Fl 2, 162 and 327

Īphĭnŏus, i, *m*, *a centaur*, Ov M 12, 379

1. Īphis, is *m*, = Ἶφις **I.** *A youth of Cyprus, who hung himself because his love for Anaxarete was not returned*, Ov M 14, 699 —**II.** *One of the Argonauts*, Val Fl 1, 441

2. Īphis, idis, *f*, *a Cretan girl who was changed into a man*, Ov M 9, 667

Īphĭtus, i, *m*, = Ἴφιτος **I.** *The son of Eurytus and Antiope, one of the Argonauts*, Hyg Fab 14 —**II.** *A Trojan*, Verg A 2, 435 —**B.** Hence, **Īphĭtĭdes,** ae, *m*, *son of Iphitus* Coeranos, Ov M 13, 257 —**III.** *A king in Elis, who reinstated the Olympic games*, Val Fl 1, 363

Ipra, v the foll. art

Iprasturgi, *a town of Bætica*, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 10 (Jahn reads Ipra, Isturgi)

ipse (ipsus, Cato, R. R. 70, 71, Plaut Ps. 4, 7, 43, id Trin. 2, 2, 40, 3, 1, 10 et saep, Ter And 3, 2, 15, id Eun. 3, 4, 8, id Hec. 3, 5, 5, Jusjur Milit. ap Gell 16, 4, 4 al) a, um (ipsud Gloss Philox.), *gen.* ipsius (poet also ipsius, Cat. 64 43, Verg A 1, 114, 2, 772 al., and dissyl Ter Heaut. 3, 3, 15, id. Phorm 4, 5, 13 ipsi, Afran ap Prisc. 694), *dat* ipsi (ipso, App. M 10 p 243 24), *pron. demonstr* [is pse for pte, cf sua pte and pote in ut pote, root in potis, Sanscr patis, lord master, hence, = he, the master, himself, etc., cf Pott Etym Forsch 2, 866 sq, Fick, Vergl. Worterb p 116 Hence, in the original form, the pronoun is was declined, while the suffix was unchanged, thus eopte = eo ipso, Paul. ex Fest. p 110 eapse = ea ipsa, id. p 77, *nom sing* eapse, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 4, id Cist 1, 2, 17, id Rud. 2, 3, 80, 2, 5, 21 al, *acc.* eumpse, Plaut Most. 1, 4, 32 eampse, Plaut Aul 5, 7, id Cist 1, 3, 22, id. Men 5, 2, 22 al., *abl* eopse, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 6 eapse, id. Trin 4, 2, 132, id. Curc. 4, 3, 2, v Neue, Formenl 2, 197 sq] = αὐτός, *self, in person he* (emphatic), *himself, herself, itself*, used both substantively and adjectively, to denote that person (thing) of which something is eminently or exclusively predicated. **I.** In gen **A.** With *substt* or *pronn* **1.** Expressing eminence or distinction ipse ille Gorgias in illo ipso Platonis libro, Cic. de Or 3, 32, 129 ille ipse Marcellus, id Verr 2, 2 2, § 4 natura ipsa, id. Brut 29, 112 dicet pro me ipsa virtus, id Fin 2, 20, 65 ipsa res publica, id Fam. 3, 11, 3 neque enim ipse Caesar est alienus a nobis, id. ib 6, 10, 2 ipse Moeris, Verg E. 8, 96 rex ipse Aeneas, id. A. 1, 575 ipse aries, id. E 3 95 ductores ipsi, id. A. 1, 189 si in ipsa arce habitarem Liv 2, 7, 10, esp freq with names of gods, etc naturas quas Juppiter ipse Addidit, Verg G 4, 149, id A 3, 222, Hor C 1, 16, 12 Pater ipse Verg G 1, 121, Tib 1, 4, 23 Venus ipsa, Hor C 2 8, 13, Ov H 19, 159 ipse pater Pluton, Verg A 7, 327 et saep —Prov audentes deus ipse juvat, Ov M 10, 586 —**2.** For emphasis or in contrast, *very, just, precisely, self, in person* adest optime ipse frater, Ter Eun. 5, 2, 66 in orationibus hisce ipsis, Cic. de Or 1, 16, 73 ea ipsa hora, id. Fam 7, 23, 4 nec carmina nobis Ipsa placent ipsae rursus concedite silvae, Verg E 10, 63 tute ipse his rebus finem praescripsti, Ter And 1, 1, 124 lepide ipsi hi sunt capti, Plaut Bacch. 5, 2, 91 ego enim ipse cum eodem isto non invitus erraverim, Cic Tusc 1, 17, 40 ipse ille divinationis auctor, id Div 2, 28 61 cariorem esse patriam quam nosmet ipsos, id. Fin 3, 19, 64 eaque ipsa causa belli fuit, *the very, the true cause*, Liv 1, 57, 1, esp with is, in all persons and numbers estne hic Philto? Is hercle'st ipsus Plaut. Trin 2, 4, 31 cui tutor is fuerat ipse, Liv 5, 33, 3 jam id ipsum absurdum, maximum malum neglegi *even*, Cic. Fin 2, 28, 93 (Madv), id de Or 2, 30, 132 tempus ad id ipsum congruere Liv 1, 5, 5 duumvirad id ipsum creatus, id 2 42, 5 Tullius et eos ipsos et per eos multitudinem aliam deduxit, id. 2, 38, 1 eorum ipsorum facta (opp loca in quibus, etc), Cic Fin 5, 1, 2 nec vero clarorum virorum post mortem honores permanerent, si nihil eorum ipsorum animi efficerent, id de Sen 22, 80 ad eum ipsum honorem deferre, Liv 3, 51, 3, so sometimes with an *inf* or *subst clause* ipsum dicere ineptum, Cic de Or 1, 24, 112 quid juvat quod ante initum tribunatum veni, si ipsum, quod veni, nihil juvat? *the mere fact, the fact alone*, id Att 11 9, 1 ipsum, quod habuisti, Sen Cons. ad Marc 12, 2 et ipsum, quod sum victus ama, Luc. 8 78 —Esp in legal phrase ipso jure, *by the letter of the law, in legal strictness* or *precision*, Gai Inst 2, 198, 3, 181, 4, 106 sqq et saep —**B.** Alone, emphatically taking the place of an omitted *person* or *demonstr pron* *Ar* Ubi is nunc est? *He.* Ubi ego minume atque ipsus se volt maxume, Plaut Capt 3, 4 108, 4, 1, 10 *Su* Is ipsusne's? *Ch* Aio *Su* Ipsus es? id. Trin 4 2, 146 atque ipsis ad quorum commodum pertinebat, durior inventus est Coelius, Caes. B C 3, 20, 4 quaeram ex ipsa Cic Cael. 14 tempus, quo ipse eos sustulisset ad id ipsum congruere, Liv 1 5, 5 agrum dare immunem ipsi, qui accepisset, liberisque, id. 21, 45, 5, 9, 34, 18, 10

6, 10 laeta et ipsis qui rem gessere expug natio fuit, id. 28, 4, 1: a nobis exposita, ut ab ipsis, qui eam disciplinam probant, Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 13 —So freq in Cic before a *rel.:* ut de ipso, qui judicarit, judicium fieri videretur, Cic. Inv. 1, 44, 82· ipsi omnia, quo rum negotium est, ad nos deferunt, id. de Or 1, 58, 250, 2, 14, 60; id. Div in Caecil 4, 13; v Madv ad Cic Fin. 2, 28, 93 nullis definitionibus utuntur, ipsique dicunt ea se modo probare, quibus natura tacita assen tiatur, Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 40 Madv — **C.** To make prominent one of two or more sub jects of any predicate, *he (she, it), for his part, he too, also, as well* **1.** Ipse alone· litterae Metello Capuam adlatae sunt a Clo dia, quae ipsa transit, i e *also, in person,* Cic Att. 9, 6, 3· Italiam ornare quam do mum suam maluit· quamquam Italia ornata domus ipsa mihi videtur ornatior, id Off 2, 22, 76· tris ipse excitavit recitatores, *he too,* id. Clu 51, 141: neque tanti timoris sum ut ipse deficiam, Caes B C 2, 31, 8 Jugurtha, tametsi regem ficta locutum intellegebat, et ipse longe aliter animo agitabat, Sall J 11, 1· hoc Rhipeus, hoc ipse Dymas omnisque juventus Laeta facit, Verg A 2, 394 —**2.** With *conjunctions* (*a*) With *etiam* (class): ipse etiam Fufidius in nu mero fuit, Cic Brut 29, 112· scribebat orationes quas alii dicerent· quamquam is et iam ipse scripsit eas, quibus pro se est usus, sed non sine Aelio, his enim scriptis etiam ipse interfui, id. ib 56, 206 sq —(*β*) With *quoque* · quippe quia plebs senatus consultum solvit, ipsi quoque solutum vul tis, Liv. 3, 21, 4: consul, quia collegae decretum triumphum audivit, ipse quoque triumphi flagitator Romam redit, id. 8, 12, 9. cum subito Sulpicius et Albinovanus objecissent catervas, ipse quoque (Sulla) jaculatus, etc., Flor 3, 21, 7 —(*γ*) With *et* (et ipse = και αὐτος, ipse etiam, rare in Cic; cf. Zumpt, Gram § 698): tamen et ipsi tuae familiae genere et nomine continebuntur, Cic Caecin. 20, 58: deseret eos quos una scis esse, cum habeat praesertim et ipse cohortis triginta? id. Att. 8, 7, 1; id. de Or 1, 46, 202 Cornelius dictatorem Aemilium dixit, et ipse ab eo magister equitum est dictus, Liv. 4, 31, 5: credo ego vos, socii, et ipsos cernere, id. 21, 21, 3: Cornelio minus copiarum datum, quia L. Manlius praetor et ipse cum praesidio in Galliam mittebatur, id. 21, 17, 7. qui et ipse crus fregerat, Suet. Aug 43· Antoninus Commodus nihil paternum habuit, nisi quod contra Germanos feliciter et ipse pugnavit, Eutr 8, 7. virtutes et ipsae tae dium pariunt, Quint. 9, 4, 43 — (*δ*) With *nec* (= ne ipse quidem): primis repulsis Maharbal cum majore robore virorum missus nec ipse eruptionem cohortium sustinuit, Liv 23, 18, 4· nihil moveri viderunt, nec ipsi quicquam mutarunt, id. 37, 20, 8 neque ipsi, id. 30, 42, 7: crimina non quidem nec ipsa mediocria; sed quid ista sunt prae iis, etc , id. 34, 32, 9

II. Esp **A.** By way of eminence, ipse is used to indicate the chief person, host, master, teacher, etc. ipsa, *the mistress,* etc ipsus tristis, Ter And. 2, 2, 23 ipsum praesto video, id. ib 2, 5, 3· ego eo quo me ipsa misit, Plaut Cas 4, 2, 10· suam norat ipsam tam bene, quam puella matrem, Cat 3, 7 (Müll., ipsa); cf.· Pythagorei respondere solebant, ipse dixit, i e *Pythagoras,* Cic. N D 1, 5, 10, cf. nec hoc oratori contingere inter adversarios quod Pythagorae inter discipulos potest ipse dixit, Quint 11, 1, 27 cum veniat lectica Mathonis plena ipso, *the great man,* Juv 1, 33· anseris ante ipsum jecur, *before the host,* id 5, 114.—**B.** *Of* or *by one's self, of one's own accord* = suā sponte, ultro· videar non ipse promisisse (opp to fortuito), Cic. de Or 1, 24, 111 de manibus delapsa arma ipsa ceciderunt, id. Off 1, 22, 77 valvae clausae se ipsae aperuerunt, id Div 1, 37, 74: ipsae lacte domum referent distenta capellae Ubera, Verg E. 4, 21 ipsi potum venient juvenci, id. ib 7, 11, cf alias ipsae Sponte sua veniunt, id. G 2, 10· fruges sponte sua (tel lus) primum ipsa creavit Lucr 2, 11, 58, and αὐται for αὐτοματοι, Theocr Idyll 11, 12—**C.** *Himself* exclusively **1.** *By* or *in one's self, alone* haec ipse suo tristi cum corde volutat, Verg. A. 6, 185. his ac tis, aliud genitor secum ipse volutat, id. ib 12, 843 tempus secum ipsa Exigit, id. ib 4, 476 quam facile exercitu socios con servaturus sit, qui ipso nomine ac rumore defenderit, Cic de Imp Pomp 15, 45· multa secum ipse volvens, Sall C 32, 1 aestimando ipse secum, Liv. 25, 23, 11.—**2.** *In one's self, for one's own sake* · ipsam aequitatem et jus ipsum amare, Cic Leg 1, 18, 48 —**3.** *Of one's self, of one's own nature,* etc.. erat ipse immani acerbāque naturā Oppi anicus, Cic Clu. 15, 44: duo imperatores, ipsi pares, ceterum opibus disparibus Sall. J 52, 1 natura serpentium, ipsa pernici osa, siti accenditur, id. ib 89, 5 —**D.** With *adv. of time* **1.** Nunc ipsum, *just now, at this very time* · nunc ipsum exurit, Plaut Bacch 4, 9, 16 nunc ipsum non dubita bo rem tantam adicere, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 2; 8, 9, 2 nunc tamen ipsum sine te esse non possum, id. ib 12, 16 —**2.** Tum ipsum, *just then, at that very time:* id, quod ali quando posset accidere, ne tum ipsum accideret, timere, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 124· ratio largitionum vitiosa est, temporibus necessaria, et tum ipsum ad facultates accom modanda est, id. Off 2, 17, 60· et tum ip sum, cum immolare velis, extorum fieri mutatio potest, id. Div 1, 52, 118; cf. id. Fin. 2, 20, 65 Madv.—**E.** With numerals, *just, exactly, precisely* (opp fere) triginta dies erant ipsi, cum, etc., Cic Att. 3, 21 *init.* · ipsas undecim esse legiones, id. Fam 6, 18, 2· nam cum dixisset minus ↀↀ (sc milia), populus cum risu acclamavit, ipsa esse, id. Caecin. 10, 28; cf id Brut. 15, 61; 43, 162 ipso vigesimo anno, id. Verr 2, 2, 9, § 25 —**F.** In reflexive uses, **1.** Ipse strengthens the subject when opposed in thought to other agents, the object, when opposed to other objects; cf Zumpt, Gram § 696; Kennedy, Gram § 67, 3, Madv Gram § 487, 6 — Hence, **a.** With *subject* (*a*) In gen. · non egeo medicina (i e ut alii me consolentur), me ipse con solor, Cic Lael. 3, 10· Junius necem sibi ipse conscivit, id. N D 2, 3, 7· neque pot est exercitum is continere imperator, qui se ipse non continet, id. de Imp Pomp 13, 38 Artaxerxes se ipse reprehendit, Nep Dat. 5· ipsa se virtus satis ostendit, Sall. J. 85; cf.· deponendo tutelam ipse in se unum omnium vires convertit, Liv 24, 4, 9: deforme etiam est de se ipsum praedi care, Cic. Off 1, 38, 137 —(*β*) With special emphasis, ipse is joined to the subject to indicate its relation to itself as both sub ject and object, though the antithesis would suggest another case (Cic). cum iste sic erat humilis atque demissus, ut non modo populo Romano, sed etiam sibi ipse condemnatus videretur, Cic. Verr 1, 6, 17: si quis ipse sibi inimicus est, id. Fin 5, 10, 28 qui ipsi sibi bellum indixis sent, id. ib 5, 10, 29· quoniam se ipsi om nes natura diligant, id. ib 3, 18, 59· nam si ex scriptis cognosci ipsi suis potuissent, id. de Or 2, 2, 8 —**b.** With *object:* neque vero ipsam amicitiam tueri (possumus), nisi aeque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67 omne animal se ipsum diligit, id. ib 5, 9, 24· fac ut diligentissime te ipsum custodias, id. Fam 9, 14, 8· Pom peianus miles fratrem suum, dein se ipsum interfecit, Tac. H. 3, 51: Lentulum, quem mihi ipsi antepono, Cic. Fam 3, 7, 5 —**2.** Ipse defines the subject of a reflexive pro noun natura movet infantem, sed tantum ut se ipse diligat (where ipse shows that se refers to infantem), Cic. Fin 2, 10, 33. pro inde consulant sibi ipsi, jubeant abire se, Just. 16, 4, 15 neque prius vim adhiben dam putaverunt quam se ipse indicasset, Nep Paus. 4. in portis murisque sibimet ipsos tecta coēgerat aedificare, Liv 27, 3, 2 (cf. 1. a. supra) —**3.** Ipse stands for the reflexive pronoun **a.** Where the person or thing referred to is to be emphatically distinguished from others (class) cum omnes se expetendos putent, nec id ob ali am rem, sed propter ipsos, necesse est ejus *etiam partes propter se expeti, etc.,* Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 46 quis umquam consul sena tum ipsius decretis parere prohibuit? id Sest. 14, 32 quos, quidquid ipsis expediat, facturos arbitrabimur, id. Fin. 2, 35, 117 qui negant se recusare, quo minus, ipsis mortuis, terrarum deflagratio consequatur, id. ib 3, 19, 64 nec quid ipsius natura sit intellegit, id. ib 5, 9, 24.—**b.** In a subordi nate clause, *to* point out either the subject of the principal clause, or the chief agent or speaker, esp where se or sibi is already applied to the subject of the subordinate clause· ne ob eam rem aut suae magnopere virtuti tribueret aut ipsos despiceret, Caes. B G 1, 13, 5· legatos ad consulem mittit, qui tantum modo ipsi liberisque vi tam peterent, Sall. J. 16, 2; cf · ipsis mor tuis, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 64· supra nihil quantum in ipso est, praetermittere quo minus, etc , id. Leg 1, 21, 56: ipsius, id. ib 2, 22, 55: nihil umquam audivi .. nihil de re pub lica gravius, nihil de ipso modestius, i e. de ipso dicente, id. Balb 1, 2 id quod ip sum adjuvat (*i e dicentem, opp id quod* adversario prodest), id. Inv 1, 21, 30 —**c.** In gen., for an emphatic se or sibi (mostly post-Aug , v Madv. ad Cic Fin. 3, 12, 40)· nam ipsis certum esse, etc., Liv 35, 46, 13. pravitas consulum discordiaque inter ipsos, id. 4, 26, 6· inexperta remedia haud injuria ipsis esse suspecta, Curt 3, 5, 15. Graecis nuntiare jubet, ipsum quidem gratias agere, etc , id. 3, 8, 7; dixit, ab illo deo ip sos genus ducere, id 4, 2, 3· a quibus nec acceperunt injuriam nec accepisse ipsos existimant, Sen. de Ira, 2, 5, 1· intempe rantiam in morbo suam experti parere ip sis vetant, id. ib 3, 13, 5 sciunt ipsos om nia habere communia, id Ep 6, 3; 22, 10 et saep ; cf.: verum est etiam iis, qui aliquando futuri sint, esse propter ipsos consulendum, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 64.—**4.** Ipse stands in free constr. with *abl absol* as with *finite verb* (cf. also quisque; only freq in Liv. and post-Aug. writers)· cum dies venit, causa ipse pro se dicta, quinde cim milibus aeris damnatur, Liv 4, 44. 10 Weissenb ad loc : Romani imperatores, junctis et ipsi exercitibus . . . ad sedem hostium pervenere, id. 29, 2, 2· C Popilius, dimissis et ipse Atticis navibus . . . pergit, id. 45, 10, 2; cf · Catilina et Autronius pa rabant consules interficere, ipsi fascibus correptis Pisonem cum exercitu mittere, Sall. C 18, 5. amisso et ipse Pacoro, Tac. G 37; cf also the emphatic use of ipse (like quisque) with *abl* of *gerund* (freq in Liv.): adsentando indignandoque et ipse, Liv 40, 23, 1: cogendo ipse, id. 39, 49, 3· agendo ipse, id. 41, 24, 2 aestimando ipse secum, id. 25, 23, 11 et saep

☞ Ipse is very rarely strengthened by the suffix -met· ipsemet abiit, Plaut. Am prol. 102: ipsimet nobis, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 1, § 3: ipsemet profugiam, Sen Ep 117, 21, also Front. Aq 74 ex conj — *Sup : Com* Ergo ipsusne es? *Charm.* Ipsissumus, *his own very self,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 146, cf Gr αὐτότατος, Aristoph. Plut. 83, so, ipsimus and ipsima, for dominus and domina (cf II. A. supra), Petr 75, 11, and· ipsimi nos tri, id. 63, 3 Büch. ex conj

‡ipsĭplĭces, αὐτόπτυκτα φιλλα, Gloss Philox.

‡ipsippe, ipsi neque alii, Paul. ex Fest. p 105 Müll.

‡ipsullices, bracteae in virilem mu liebremque speciem expressae, Paul ex Fest. p 105 Müll.

ir, v. hir

īra, ae (*gen* iraī for irae, Lucr 3, 303), *f* [kindred to Sanscr ir, tremere, commo veri; cf : ir ya, vigorous, iras-yati, to be angry, Gr ἔρις, ἐρεθω] **I.** Prop , *anger, wrath, rage, ire.* ira est libido poeniendi ejus, qui videatur laesisse injuriā, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21: ira, quae quamdiu perturbationem habet, dubitationem non habet, id. ib 4, 36, 77 ira furor brevis est, Hor Ep 1, 2, 62 ira est cupiditas ulciscendae injuriae, Sen de Ira, 1, 2, 4. facit ira nocentem Hunc sexum, Juv 6, 647 facere aliquid per iram, *in anger,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 79 plus irae suae quam utilitati communi paruisse, *to his anger,* Nep Alc. 4, 6. irā et dolore incen sus, id Pelop 5, 4· irā commotus, Sall. C 31, 6. acuere iram, id. ib 12, 590 attollere, id. ib 2, 381· concipere, Just. 5, 10· con citare, Ov P 4, 14, 41 evomere in aliquem, Ter Ad. 3, 2, 14 vertere in aliquem, Hor Epod. 5, 54 non sufficit irae occidisse ali quem, Juv 15, 169 indulgere irae, Liv 23, 3 iram exstinguere Petr 94 contundere, Col. 6, 2· frangere Quint 6, 3, 9. lenire, id. 3, 8, 12 ponere, Hor. A. P 160 moderari irae, id. Ep 1, 2, 59· pone irae frena mo dumque, Juv 8, 88 quantulacumque est occasio, sufficit irae, id. 13, 183 dum defer vescat ira, Cic. Tusc. 4. 36, 78 deflagrat, Liv

quick! io! matres, audite, Verg A 7, 400 io! comites, his retia tendite silvis, Ov M 4, 513, id. A. A. 3, 742

2. Īō, Ius, and **Īōn,** Ionis, *f*, = Ἰώ, *a daughter of Inachus, king of Argos, beloved by Jupiter, and changed, through fear of Juno into a cow, afterwards worshipped as an Egyptian deity, under the name of Isis* —Form Io, Ov H 14 85, Prop 2, 28 (3, 24), 17, Ov M 1, 588 sq , Val Fl 4 351 sq , Hyg Fab 145 —*Gen* Ius, Nemes. Cyn 31 —*Acc* Io, Ov M 1, 588, Amm 2, 19, 29 —*Abl* Io, Prop 2 13, 19.—Form Ion, *dat* Ioni, Plaut Aul 3, 6, 20 —*Acc* Ionem, Serv Verg A. 3, 153

Iōannes, v Joannes

Iob, is, and **Iōbus,** i, *m* , *Job*, Prud Psych 103, Vulg Job, 1, 1 et saep

Īŏcasta (quadrisyl), ae, and **Īŏcastē,** es, *f*, = Ἰοκάστη, *the wife of Laius, and mother of Œdipus, whom she married unknowingly, and had by him Eteocles and Polynices* —Form Iocasta, Stat Th 1, 681, Hyg Fab 66 —Form Iocaste, Hyg Fab 67, 242

(**iŏhĭa,** false read for ohe, Plaut Merc 4, 3, 31, v Ritschl ad h l)

Iol, is, *f* , *the former name of the city of Cæsarea in Numidia*, now *Ser Sel*, Plin 5, 2, 1 § 20, Mel 1, 6

Ĭŏlāūs, i, *m* , = Ἰόλαος, *a son of Iphiclus, and constant companion of his uncle Hercules*, Ov M 8, 310, 9, 399, 430

Iolcos or **Iolcus,** i, *m* , = Ἰωλκός, *a town and harbor of Thessaly, in Magnesia on the Pelasgic Gulf, whence Jason is said to have sailed with the Argonauts*, Liv 44, 13, 4, Hor Epod 5, 21, Col 10, 368, Mel 2, 3, 4, Plin 4, 9, 16, § 32 —**II.** Deriv **A. Iolcĭăcus,** a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to Iolcus, Iolchian* portus, Ov M 7, 158 foci, Prop 2, 1, 56 (54) vota, Verg Cir 377 —**B. Iolci,** orum, *m* , = Ἰωλκοί, *the Iolchians*, Serv Verg E 4, 34

Ĭŏlē, es, *f* , = Ἰόλη **I.** *A daughter of Eurytus, king of Œchalia, whom Hercules, after killing Eurytus, married to his son Hyllus*, Ov M 9, 140, 278, 394, Hyg Fab 35 —**II.** *The name of a female slave*, Prop 4 (5), 5, 35

Iollas, ae, *m* **I.** *A Trojan*, Verg A 11, 640 —**II.** *A shepherd*, Verg E 2, 57, 3, 76 —**III.** *A Greek writer on medicine*, Plin 34, 10, 22, § 104 al

1. ion, ii, *n* [ἴον] **I.** *A kind of violet*, Plin 21, 11 38, § 64, *plur* ia, id 21, 6, 14, § 27 —**II.** *A precious stone of a violet color*, Plin 37, 10, 61, § 170

2. Īon, onis, *m.*, = Ἴων, *an Athenian, son of Xuthus, who led a colony into Asia , from him is derived the name Ionia*, Vitr 4, 1, Stat Th 8, 454 —**II.** *A sculptor of the one hundred and thirteenth Olympiad*, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 51

Īonas (or **Jonas,** Vulg Jon 1, 1 al), ae, *m* , = Ἰωνᾶς, *the Hebrew prophet Jonah*, Paul Nol Carm 21, 169, Sid Carm 16, 25 —**II.** Deriv **Īōnaeus,** a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to Jonah*, Juvenc 2, 711

Īōnes, um, *m plur* , = Ἴωνες, *the inhabitants of Ionia, the Ionians*, Mel 1, 17, 1, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 113, Cic Fl 27, Nep Milt 4, 1, also applied to the Athenians, Isid Orig 9, 2, 77

Īōnia, v Ionius

Īōnĭăcus, a, um, *adj* , = Ἰωνιακός, *Ionian* puellae, Ov H 9, 13, id. A. A. 2, 219

Īōnĭcē, *adv* , v Ionicus *fin*

Īōnĭcus, a, um, *adj* , = Ἰωνικός, *of* or *belonging to Ionia, Ionic* **I.** In gen gens, Plin 6, 2, 2, § 7 attagen, Hor Epod 2 54, Mart 13, 61, 2 motus, i e *the Ionic dance*, Hor C 3, 6, 21 —*Subst* **A. Īōnĭcus,** i, *m* , *an Ionic dancer* qui Ionicus aut cinaedicus, qui hoc tale facere possiet? Plaut Stich 5, 7, 1 —**B. Iōnica,** orum, *n* , *the Ionic dance* ego qui Ionica probe perdidici, Plaut Ps 5, 1, 29 — **II.** Esp, metrical t. t , *Ionic* **A.** Metrum Ionicum, *an Ionic foot, which consists of a pyrrhic and a spondee , when the pyrrhic precedes, it is called* Ionic a minore, *when the spondee precedes*, Ionic a majore Serv p 1823 P , Mar Vict 2538 P —**B.** *Subst* **Iōnĭcus,** i, *m* , *an Ionic foot* a majore, Mar Vict p 2536 P minor, id p 2539 P —(*Adv* **Īōnĭcē,** Gloss. ap Gell 6, 15 *fin*)

Īōnis, idis, *adj f* , = Ἰωνίς, *Ionian* Ionides insulae, Avien. Perieg 722 —**II.** *Subst , an Ionian woman*, Sen Troad. 362.

Īōnĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἰώνιος or Ἰόνιος, *of* or *belonging to Ionia, Ionian* attagen, Plin 10, 48, 68, § 133 Ionium mare (or poet aequor) or Ionii fluctus, Ionius sinus, or *subst* **Ionium,** i, *n* , *the Ionic Sea, in the west of Greece* mare, Mel 1, 3, 3, Plin 3 8, 14, § 88, Liv 23, 33, 22, Verg A 5, 193 aequor, Ov M 15, 700 fluctus, Verg G 2, 108 sinus, Hor Epod. 10, 19, and simply Ionium insulae Ionio in magno, Verg A 3 211 per Ionium vectus, Prop 3 (4), 21, 19 (but Ionia is a false reading for Jovis, Plin. 37, 7, 29, § 103) —**II.** *Subst.* **Īōnĭa,** ae, *f* , = Ἰωνία, *Ionia, a country of Asia Minor on the Ægean Sea, between Caria and Æolis*, Mel 1, 17, 2, 7, 4, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 112, Nep Alc 5, 6, Prop 1, 6, 31, Ov F 6, 175 al

Īos, i, *f* , = Ἴος, *a small island of the Sporades, in the Ægean Sea*, now *Nio*, Mel 2, 7, 11, Plin 4, 12, 23, § 69 —**Īetae,** arum, *m* , = Ἰῆται, *the inhabitants of* Ios, Varr ap Gell 3, 11, 6

Iōseph, v Joseph

Iōsēphus, v Josephus

† **īōta,** *n indec* , = ἰῶτα, *the name of the Greek* ι, *iota* (in Gr trisyl , in Lat dissyl) ut iota litteram tollas, Cic de Or 3, 12, 43 unum de titulo tollere iota, Mart 2, 93, 4 —Sometimes (on account of littera) **iōta,** ae, *f* , Aus Idyll in Monosyllab de Litteris, (12), 23 littera iotae similis, id ib 7

† **iōtăcismus,** i, *m* , = ἰωτακισμός, *iotacism, a too frequent repetition of the letter* ι, Mart Cap 5, § 514 , *or a doubling of its sound in pronunciation*, Isid Orig 1, 31, 7

Īphĭănassa, ae, *f* , for Iphigenia, Lucr 1, 85

Īphĭăs, ădis, *f* , = Ἰφιάς, *the daughter of Iphis*, i e *Evadne*, Ov Tr 5, 14, 38 al

Īphĭclus, i, *m* , = Ἴφικλος, *one of the Argonauts, a swift runner*, Ov H 13, 25, cf also Hyg Fab 14, 103, Val Fl 1, 370

Īphĭcrătensis, e, *adj* , v the foll art

Īphĭcrătes, is, *m* , *a famous Athenian general*, Nep Iph 1, 1 sqq , Just 6, 5, 2 —Hence, **Īphĭcrătensis,** is, *adj* Iphicratenses milites, *soldiers of Iphicrates*, Nep Iph 2, 4

Īphĭgĕnīa, ae (Gr *acc* Iphigenian, Ov P 3, 2, 62), *f* , = Ἰφιγένεια, *Iphigenia, a daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who, because her father had killed, in Aulis, a hart belonging to Diana, was to be offered up by way of expiation, but the goddess put a hart in her place and conveyed her to the Tauric Chersonese, where she became a priestess of Diana, and with her brother Orestes carried off Diana's image*, Ov M 12, 27 sq , Hyg Fab 98 and 120, Cic Tusc 1, 48, 146, Prop 3, 7 (4, 6), 24, Juv 12, 119

Īphĭmĕdīa, ae, or **Īphĭmĕdē,** es, *f* , = Ἰφιμέδεια, *the wife of Aloeus* (trisyl), *who had two sons by Neptune, Otus and Ephialtes*, Serv Verg A 6, 582, Hyg Fab 28

Īphĭnŏē, es, *f* , = Ἰφινόη, *a Lemnian woman*, Val Fl 2, 162 and 327

Īphĭnŏus, i, *m* , *a centaur*, Ov M 12, 379

1. Īphis, is, *m* , = Ἶφις **I.** *A youth of Cyprus, who hung himself because his love for Anaxarete was not returned*, Ov M 14, 699 —**II.** *One of the Argonauts*, Val Fl 1, 441

2. Īphis, ĭdis, *f* , *a Cretan girl who was changed into a man*, Ov M 9, 667

Īphĭtus, i, *m* , = Ἴφιτος **I.** *The son of Eurytus and Antiope, one of the Argonauts*, Hyg Fab 14 —**II.** *A Trojan*, Verg A 2, 435 —**B.** Hence, **Īphĭtĭdes,** ae, *m* , *son of Iphitus* Coeranos, Ov M 13, 257 —**III.** *A king in Elis, who reinstated the Olympic games*, Val Fl 1, 363

Ipra, v the foll art

Iprasturgi, *a town of Bætica*, Plin 3, 1, 3, § 10 (Jahn reads Ipra, Isturgi)

ipse (**ipsus,** Cato, R. R. 70, 71, Plaut Ps. 4, 7, 43, id Trin. 2, 2, 40, 3, 1, 10 et saep , Ter And 3, 2, 15, id Eun. 3, 4, 8, id Hec 3, 5, 5, Jusjur Milit. ap Gell 16, 4, 4 al) a, um (ipsud, Gloss Philox), *gen.* ipsius (poet also ipsius, Cat. 64, 43, Verg A 1, 114, 2 772 al , and dissyl Ter Heaut. 3, 3, 15, id. Phorm 4, 5, 13 ipsi, Afran ap Prisc 694), *dat.* ipsi (ipso, App M 10, p 243, 24), *pron. demonstr* [is pse for pte, cf sua pte and pote in ut pote, root in potis, Sanscr patis, lord master, hence, = he, the master, himself, etc , cf Pott. Etym Forsch 2, 866 sq , Fick, Vergl Worterb p 116 Hence, in the original form, the pronoun is was declined, while the suffix was unchanged, thus eopte = eo ipso, Paul. ex Fest p 110 eapse = ea ipsa, id. p 77, *nom sing* eapse, Plaut Curc. 1, 3, 4, id Cist 1, 2, 17, id Rud. 2, 3, 80, 2, 5, 21 al , *acc.* eumpse, Plaut Most 1, 4, 32 eampse, Plaut Aul 5, 7, id Cist 1, 3, 22, id Men 5, 2, 22 al , *abl* eopse, Plaut Curc. 4, 3, 6 eapse, id Trin 4, 2, 132, id Curc 4, 3, 2, v Neue, Formenl 2, 197 sq], = αὐτός, *self, in person he* (emphatic), *himself, herself, itself*, used both substantively and adjectively, to denote that person (thing) of which something is eminently or exclusively predicated. **I.** In gen. **A.** With *substt* or *pronn* **1.** Expressing eminence or distinction ipse ille Gorgias in illo ipso Platonis libro, Cic de Or 3 32, 129 ille ipse Marcellus, id Verr 2, 2, 2, § 4 natura ipsa, id. Brut 29, 112 dicet pro me ipsa virtus, id Fin 2, 20, 65 ipsa res publica, id Fam 3, 11, 3 neque enim ipse Caesar est alienus a nobis id ib 6, 10, 2 ipse Moeris, Verg E 8, 96 rex ipse Aeneas, id A 1, 575 ipse aries, id E 3 95 ductores ipsi, id A. 1, 189 si in ipsa arce habitarem Liv 2, 7, 10, esp freq with names of gods, etc naturas quas Juppiter ipse Addidit, Verg G 4, 149, id A 3, 222, Hor C 1, 16, 12 Pater ipse Verg G 1, 121, Tib 1, 4, 23 Venus ipsa, Hor C 2 8, 13, Ov H 19, 159 ipse pater Pluton, Verg A 7, 327 et saep —Prov audentes deus ipse juvat, Ov M 10, 586 —**2.** For emphasis or in contrast, *very, just, precisely, self, in person* adest optime ipse frater, Ter Eun 5, 2, 66 in orationibus hisce ipsis, Cic de Or 1, 16, 73 ea ipsa hora, id Fam 7, 23, 4 nec carmina nobis Ipsa placent ipsae rursus concedite silvae, Verg E 10, 63 tute ipse his rebus finem praescripsti, Ter And 1, 1, 124 lepi de ipsi hi sunt capti, Plaut Bacch 5, 2, 91 ego enim ipse cum eodem isto non invitus erraverim, Cic Tusc 1, 17, 40 ipse ille divinationis auctor, id Div 2, 28, 61 cariorem esse patriam quam nosmet ipsos, id Fin 3, 19, 64 eaque ipsa causa belli fuit, *the very, the true cause*, Liv 1, 57, 1, esp with is, in all persons and numbers estne hic Philto? Is hercle'st ipsus Plaut Trin 2, 4, 31 cui tutor is fuerat ipse, Liv 5, 33, 3 jam id ipsum absurdum, maximum malum neglegi *even* Cic Fin 2, 28, 93 (Madv), id de Or 2 30, 132 tempus ad id ipsum congruere Liv 1, 5, 5 duumvirad id ipsum creatus, id 2 42, 5 Tullius et eos ipsos et per eos multitudinem aliam deduxit, id 2, 38, 1 eorum ipsorum facta (opp loca in quibus, etc), Cic Fin 5, 1, 2 nec vero clarorum virorum post mortem honores permanerent, si nihil eorum ipsorum animi efficerent, id de Sen 22, 80 ad eum ipsum honorem deferre, Liv 3, 51, 3, so some times with an *inf* or *subst clause* ipsum dicere ineptum, Cic de Or 1, 24, 112 quid juvat quod ante initum tribunatum veni, si ipsum, quod veni, nihil juvat? *the mere fact, the fact alone*, id Att 11, 9, 1 ipsum, quod habuisti, Sen Cons ad Marc 12, 2 et ipsum, quod sum victus ama, Luc 8, 78 —Esp in legal phrase ipso jure, *by the letter of the law, in legal strictness* or *precision*, Gai Inst 2, 198, 3, 181, 4, 106 sqq et saep —**B.** Alone, emphatically taking the place of an omitted *person* or *demonstr pron* *Ar* Ubi is nunc est? *He* Ubi ego minume atque ipsus se volt maxume, Plaut Capt 3, 4 108, 4, 1, 10 *Su* Is ipsusne s? *Ch* Aio *Su* Ipsus es? id Trin 4 2, 146 atque ipsis ad quorum commodum pertinebat, durior inventus est Coelius, Caes. B C 3, 20, 4 quaeram ex ipsā, Cic Cael 14 tempus, quo ipse eos sustulisset, ad id ipsum congruere, Liv 1, 5, 5 agrum dare immunem ipsi, qui accepisset, liberisque, id 21, 45, 5, 9, 34, 18, 10

6, 10 laeta et ipsis qui rem gessere expugnatio fuit, id. 28, 4, 1. a nobis exposita, ut ab ipsis, qui eam disciplinam probant, Cic Fin. 1, 5, 13 —So freq in Cic before a *rel.*: ut de ipso, qui judicarit, judicium fieri videretur, Cic. Inv 1, 44, 82. ipsi omnia, quorum negotium est, ad nos deferunt, id. de Or 1, 58, 250; 2, 14, 60; id. Div in Caecil 4, 13; v Madv ad Cic Fin. 2, 28, 93. nullis definitionibus utuntur, ipsique dicunt ea se modo probare, quibus natura tacita assentiatur, Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 40 Madv —**C.** To make prominent one of two or more subjects of any predicate, *he* (*she, it*), *for his part, he too, also, as well* **1.** Ipse alone litterae Metello Capuam adlatae sunt a Clodia, quae ipsa transiit, i e *also, in person*, Cic Att 9, 6, 3· Italiam ornare quam domum suam maluit· quamquam Italia ornata domus ipsa mihi videtur ornatior, id Off 2, 22, 76· tris ipse excitavit recitatores, *he too*, id Clu 51, 141: neque tanti timoris sum ut ipse deficiam, Caes B C 2, 31, 8 Jugurtha, tametsi regem ficta locutum intellegebat, et ipse longe aliter animo agitabat, Sall J. 11, 1 hoc Rhipeus, hoc ipse Dymas omnisque juventus Laeta facit, Verg A 2, 394 —**2.** With *conjunctions* (α) With *etiam* (class): ipse etiam Fufidius in numero fuit, Cic Brut 29, 112: scribebat orationes quas alii dicerent. quamquam is etiam ipse scripsit eas, quibus pro se est usus, sed non sine Aelio, his enim scriptis etiam ipse interfui, id. ib 56, 206 sq —(β) With *quoque*· quippe quia plebs senatus consultum solvit, ipsi quoque solutum vultis, Liv. 3, 21, 4: consul, quia collegae decretum triumphum audivit, ipse quoque triumphi flagitator Romam rediit, id. 8, 12, 9: cum subito Sulpicius et Albinovanus objecissent catervas, ipse quoque (Sulla) jaculatus, etc., Flor. 3, 21, 7 —(γ) With *et* (et ipse = καὶ αὐτος, ipse etiam; rare in Cic ; cf. Zumpt, Gram § 698)· tamen et ipsi tuae familiae genere et nomine continebuntur, Cic Caecin 20, 58: deseret eos quos una scis esse, cum habeat praesertim et ipse cohortis triginta? id. Att 8, 7, 1; id. de Or. 1, 46, 202 Cornelius dictatorem Aemilium dixit, et ipse ab eo magister equitum est dictus, Liv 4, 31, 5: credo ego vos, socii, et ipsos cernere, id. 21, 21, 3. Cornelio minus copiarum datum, quia L. Manlius praetor et ipse cum praesidio in Galliam mittebatur, id. 21, 17, 7: qui et ipse crus fregerat, Suet. Aug. 43 Antoninus Commodus nihil paternum habuit, nisi quod contra Germanos feliciter et ipse pugnavit, Eutr 8, 7: virtutes et ipsae taedium pariunt, Quint. 9, 4, 43 —(δ) With *nec* (= ne ipse quidem)· primis repulsis Maharbal cum majore robore virorum missus nec ipse eruptionem cohortium sustinuit, Liv 23, 18, 4· nihil moveri viderunt, nec ipsi quicquam mutarunt, id. 37, 20, 8 neque ipsi, id. 30, 42, 7: crimina non quidem nec ipsa mediocria, sed quid ista sunt prae iis, etc , id. 34, 32, 9

II. Esp **A.** By way of eminence, ipse is used to indicate the chief person, host, master, teacher, etc ipsa, the mistress, etc ipsus tristis, Ter And. 2, 2, 23· ipsum praesto video, id. ib 2, 5, 3· ego eo quo me ipsa misit, Plaut. Cas 4, 2, 10: suam norat ipsam tam bene, quam puella matrem, Cat 3, 7 (Müll., ipsa); cf.· Pythagorei respondere solebant, ipse dixit, i e *Pythagoras*, Cic N D 1, 5, 10, cf nec hoc oratori contingere inter adversarios quod Pythagorae inter discipulos potest ipse dixit, Quint 11, 1, 27 cum veniat lectica Mathonis plena ipso, *the great man*, Juv 1, 33· anseris ante ipsum jecur, *before the host*, id. 5, 114 —**B.** *Of* or *by one's self, of one's own accord* = suâ sponte, ultro· videar non ipse promisisse (opp to fortuito), Cic de Or 1, 24, 111 de manibus delapsa arma ipsa ceciderunt, id. Off 1, 22, 77 valvae clausae se ipsae aperuerunt, id. Div 1, 37, 74. ipsae lacte domum referent distenta capellae Ubera, Verg E 4, 21 ipsi potum venient juvenci, id. ib 7, 11, cf aliae ipsae Sponte sua veniunt, id. G 2, 10· fruges sponte sua (tellus) primum ipsa creavit, Lucr 2, 11, 58, and αὐται for αὐτοματοι, Theocr Idyll 11, 12.—**C.** *Himself* exclusively **1.** *By* or *in one's self, alone* haec ipse suo tristi cum corde volutat, Verg. A. 6, 185: his actis, aliud genitor secum ipse volutat, id. ib 12, 843 tempus secum ipsa Exigit, id. ib 4, 475 quam facile exercitu socios conservaturus sit, qui ipso nomine ac rumore defenderit, Cic de Imp Pomp 15, 45. multa secum ipse volvens, Sall C 32, 1· aestimando ipse secum, Liv. 25, 23, 11.—**2.** *In one's self, for one's own sake*: ipsam aequitatem et jus ipsum amare, Cic Leg 1, 18, 48 —**3.** *Of one's self, of one's own nature*, etc erat ipse immani acerbâque naturâ Oppianicus, Cic Clu 15, 44 duo imperatores, ipsi pares, ceterum opibus disparibus Sall. J 52, 1 natura serpentium, ipsa perniciosa, siti accenditur, id. ib 89, 5 —**D.** With *adv of time* **1.** Nunc ipsum, *just now, at this very time*. nunc ipsum exurit, Plaut Bacch. 4, 9, 16 nunc ipsum non dubitabo rem tantam adicere, Cic Att. 7, 3, 2; 8, 9, 2 nunc tamen ipsum sine te esse non possum, id. ib 12, 16 —**2.** Tum ipsum, *just then, at that very time*: id, quod aliquando posset accidere, ne tum ipsum accideret, timere, Cic de Or. 1, 27, 124. ratio largitionum vitiosa est, temporibus necessaria, et tum ipsum ad facultates accommodanda est, id. Off 2, 17, 60 et tum ipsum, cum immolare velis, extorum fieri mutatio potest, id. Div 1, 52, 118; cf. id. Fin 2, 20, 65 Madv —**E.** With numerals, *just, exactly, precisely* (opp fere) triginta dies erant ipsi, cum, etc., Cic Att 3, 21 init · ipsas undecim esse legiones, id. Fam 6, 18, 2 nam cum dixisset minus ꟾↃↃ (sc milia), populus cum risu acclamavit, ipsa esse, id. Caecin 10, 28, cf id Brut 15, 61; 43, 162· ipso vigesimo anno, id. Verr 2, 2, 9, § 25 —**F.** In reflexive uses, **1.** Ipse strengthens the subject when opposed in thought to other agents; the object, when opposed to other objects; cf Zumpt, Gram § 696; Kennedy, Gram § 67, 3, Madv Gram § 487, 6 — Hence, **a.** With *subject* (α) In gen.: non egeo medicina (i e ut alii me consolentur), me ipse consolor, Cic Lael. 3, 10: Junius necem sibi ipse conscivit, id. N D 2. 3, 7 neque potest exercitum is continere imperator, qui se ipse non continet, id. de Imp Pomp 13, 38 Artaxerxes se ipse reprehendit, Nep Dat. 5· ipsa se virtus satis ostendit, Sall. J 85; cf deponendo tutelam ipse in se unum omnium vires convertit, Liv. 24, 4, 9: deforme etiam est de se ipsum praedicare, Cic Off 1, 38, 137 —(β) With special emphasis, ipse is joined to the subject to indicate its relation to itself as both subject and object, though the antithesis would suggest another case (Cic). cum iste sic erat humilis atque demissus, ut non modo populo Romano, sed etiam sibi ipse condemnatus videretur, Cic Verr. 1, 6, 17: si quis ipse sibi inimicus est, id. Fin 5, 10, 28. qui ipsi sibi bellum indixissent, id ib 5, 10, 29: quoniam se ipsi omnes natura diligant, id ib 3, 18, 59 nam si ex scriptis cognosci ipsi suis potuissent, id. de Or 2, 2, 8 —**b.** With *object*: neque vero ipsam amicitiam tueri (possumus), nisi aeque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, Cic. Fin 1, 20, 67 omne animal se ipsum diligit, id. ib 5, 9, 24: fac ut diligentissime te ipsum custodias, id. Fam 9, 14, 8: Pompeianus miles fratrem suum, dein se ipsum interfecit, Tac H. 3, 51· Lentulum, quem mihi ipsi antepono, Cic Fam 3, 7, 5 —**2.** Ipse defines the subject of a reflexive pronoun natura movet infantem, sed tantum ut se ipse diligat (where ipse shows that se refers to infantem), Cic. Fin. 2 10, 33 proinde consulant sibi ipsi, jubeant abire se, Just. 16, 4, 15 neque prius vim adhibendam putaverunt, quam se ipse indicasset, Nep Paus 4 in portis murisque sibimet ipsos tecta cogerat aedificare, Liv 27, 3, 2 (cf 1 a supra) —**3.** Ipse stands *for the* reflexive pronoun, **a.** Where the person or thing referred to is to be emphatically distinguished from others (class). cum omnes se expetendos putent, nec id ob aliam rem, sed propter ipsos, necesse est ejus etiam partes propter se expeti, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 46: quis umquam consul senatum ipsius decretis parere prohibuit? id. Sest. 14, 32 quos, quidquid ipsis expediat, facturos arbitrabimur, id. Fin 2, 35, 117 qui negant se recusare, quo minus, ipsis mortuis, terrarum deflagratio consequatur, id. ib 3, 19, 64 nec quid ipsius natura sit intellegit id ib 5, 9, 24.—**b.** In a subordinate clause, to point out either the subject of the principal clause, or the chief agent or speaker, esp where se or sibi is already applied to the subject of the subordinate clause· ne ob eam rem aut suae magnopere virtuti tribueret aut ipsos despiceret, Caes. B G 1, 13, 5. legatos ad consulem mittit, qui tantum modo ipsi liberisque vitam peterent, Sall J 16, 2; cf · ipsis mortuis, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 64· supra nihil, quantum in ipso est, praetermittere quo minus, etc , id. Leg 1, 21, 56: ipsius, id. ib 2, 22, 55: nihil umquam audivi ... nihil de re publica gravius, nihil de ipso modestius, i e de ipso dicente, id. Balb 1, 2· id quod ipsum adjuvat (i e. dicentem, opp id quod adversario prodest), id. Inv 1, 21, 30 —**c.** In gen , for an emphatic se or sibi (mostly post-Aug , v Madv. ad Cic Fin. 3, 12, 40)· nam ipsis certum esse, etc , Liv 35, 46, 13· pravitas consulum discordiaque inter ipsos, id. 4, 26, 6 inexperta remedia haud injuria ipsis esse suspecta, Curt 3, 5, 15· Graecis nuntiare jubet, ipsum quidem gratias agere, etc , id 3, 8, 7: dixit, ab illo deo ipsos genus ducere, id 4, 2, 3 a quibus nec acceperunt injuriam nec accepisse ipsos existimant, Sen. de Ira, 2, 5, 1· intemperantiam in morbo suam experti parere ipsis vetant, id. ib 3, 13, 5. sciunt ipsos omnia habere communia, id. Ep 6, 3; 22, 10 et saep ; cf: verum est etiam iis, qui aliquando futuri sint, esse propter ipsos consulendum, Cic Fin. 3, 19, 64.—**4.** Ipse stands in free constr with *abl absol* as with *finite verb* (cf. also quisque; only freq in Liv and post-Aug. writers)· cum dies venit, causa ipse pro se dicta, quindecim milibus aeris damnatur, Liv. 4, 44, 10 Weissenb ad loc : Romani imperatores, junctis et ipsi exercitibus . . . ad sedem hostium pervenere, id. 29, 2, 2· C Popilius, dimissis et ipse Atticis navibus . . . pergit, id 45, 10, 2; cf : Catilina et Autronius parabant consules interficere, ipsi fascibus correptis Pisonem cum exercitu mittere, Sall. C 18, 5· amisso et ipse Pacoro, Tac. G 37; cf also the emphatic use of ipse (like quisque) with *abl* of *gerund* (freq in Liv.): adsentando indignandoque et ipse, Liv. 40, 23, 1· cogendo ipse, id. 39, 49, 3· agendo ipse, id. 41, 24, 2 aestimando ipse secum, id. 25, 23, 11 et saep

☞ Ipse is very rarely strengthened by the suffix met· ipsemet abiit, Plaut. Am prol 102· ipsimet nobis, Cic Verr 2, 3, 1, § 3: ipsemet profugiam, Sen Ep 117, 21; also Front Aq 74 ex conj —*Sup*: *Com* Ergo ipsusne es? *Charm* Ipsissumus, *his own very self*, Plaut Trin 4, 2, 146, cf Gr αὐτοτατος, Aristoph. Plut 83, so, ipsimus and ipsima, for dominus and domina (cf II A. supra), Petr 75, 11, and ipsimi nostri, id. 63, 3 Büch. ex conj

‡**ipsĭplĭces,** αὐτόπτυκτα φυλλα, Gloss Philox.

‡**ipsippe,** ipsi neque alii, Paul. ex Fest. p 105 Müll.

‡**ipsullices,** bracteae in virilem muliebremque speciem expressae, Paul ex Fest. p 105 Müll.

ir, v hir

īra, ae (*gen* iraï for irae, Lucr 3, 303), *f* [kindred to Sanscr ir, tremere, commoveri, cf . ir ya, vigorous, iras yati, to be angry, Gr ἔρις, ἐρέθω] **I.** Prop , *anger, wrath, rage, ire* ira est libido poeniendi ejus, qui videatur laesisse injuriâ, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21: ira, quae quamdiu perturbationem habet, dubitationem non habet, id. ib 4, 36, 77 ira furor brevis est, Hor Ep 1, 2, 62 ira est cupiditas ulciscendae injuriae, Sen de Ira, 1, 2, 4. facit ira nocentem Hunc sexum, Juv 6, 647 facere aliquid per iram, *in anger*, Cic Tusc 4, 37, 79 plus irae suae quam utilitati communi paruisse, *to his anger*, Nep Alc. 4, 6· irâ et dolore incensus, id Pelop 5, 4. irâ commotus, Sall C 31, 6. acuere iram, id. ib 12, 590 attollere, id. ib 2, 381· concipere, Just 5, 10. concitare, Ov P 4, 14, 41 evomere in aliquem, Ter Ad. 3, 2, 14 vertere in aliquem, Hor Epod 5, 54· non sufficit irae occidisse aliquem, Juv 15 169 indulgere irae, Liv 23, 3 iram extinguere, Petr 94 contundere, Col. 6, 2 frangere, Quint 6, 3, 9 lenire, id. 3, 8, 12 ponere, Hor. A P 160· moderari irae, id. Ep 1, 2, 59 pone irae frena modumque, Juv 8, 88 quantulacumque est occasio, sufficit irae, id. 13, 183 dum defervescat ira, Cic Tusc. 4, 36, 78 deflagrat, Liv

40, 8 decedit, Ter Hec 3, 5, 55 irae sunt inter aliquos, id And 3, 3, 20 ira inter eas intercessit, id Hec 3, 1, 25 in Romanos, propter obsides nuper interfectos, Liv 25, 15, 7 adversus Romanos, id. 36, 6, 1 ira deorum, Ov M 1, 378, Juv 13, 100 numinis, Ov Tr 3, 6, 23 deum, Verg A 3, 215 Junonis, id ib 1, 4 in quorum mente pares sunt Et similes ira atque fames, Juv 15, 131 —*Plur* veteres in Populum Romanum irae, Liv 21, 25, 2 excitare iras, Verg A 2, 594 horribiles exercere iras, id G 3, 152 mollire iras, Liv 1, 9 induere, Stat Th 1, 38 quicquid ex foedere rupto irarum in nos caelestium fuit, Liv 9, 1 iras plumbeas gerere, *heavy*, Plaut Poen 3, 6, 18 inde irae et lacrimae, Juv 1, 168 — With *obj gen*, *on account of* ob iram fugae, Liv 27, 7 amissae praedae, id 1, 5 diremptae pacis, id. 9, 8, 21, 2, 37, 51 ereptae virginis, Verg A 2, 413 —So, *plur* irae imperatorum, *against the commanders*, Liv 8, 30 cladum *because of*, *indignation at*, Sil 12, 271 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A cause of anger*, *provocation* aut age, dic aliquam, quae te mutaverit, iram, Ov P 4, 3, 21 —**B.** *An object of anger* or *hatred* justae quibus est Mezentius irae, Verg A. 10, 714 Jan ad loc Hannibal est irae tibi, Sil 11, 604 —**C.** *A passion* inspired by anger (poet) subit ira cadentem Ulcisci patriam, Verg A 2, 575 —**D.** Of inanim and abstr things, *violence*, *impetuosity*, *fury* (mostly poet) belli, Sall Hist Fragm 4, 61, 3 Dietsch ira belli desenuit, id ib 1, 93 flagelli, Val Fl 7, 149 maris, id 1, 37. dant mucronibus iras, Sil 7, 344 nimborum, id 17, 253 grandinis, id. 12, 610 — **III.** Personified comunt Furor Iraque cristas, Stat Th 3, 424 —*Plur* Irae que Insidiaeque, dei (Mavortis) comitatus, Verg A 12, 336 atraeque genis pallentibus Irae, Val Fl 2, 205, Sil 4, 437

īrācundē, *adv*, v iracundus *fin*

īrācundia, ae, *f* [iracundus], *a proneness to anger*, *hastiness of temper*, *irascibility*, *violence of anger*, *wrath*, *rage*, *passion* (class) ex quo in aliis anxietas, unde anxii in aliis iracundia dicitur, quae ab ira differt estque aliud iracundum esse, aliud iratum, ut differt anxietas ab angore, Cic Tusc 4, 12 27 quo distet (ira) ab iracundia apparet, Sen de Ira, 1 4, 1 prae iracundiā vix sum apud me, Ter Heaut 5, 1, 47 iracundiam reprimere, id Ad 5, 8, 3, cf omittere, id ib 4, 7, 37 remittere, Cic Phil 8, 6, 19 suam rei publicae dimittere, *to sacrifice to the good of the state*, Caes B C 1, 8 esse summā iracundiā, id ib 3, 16 iracundiā ardere, Ter Ad 3, 2, 12 iracundiā efferri, Cic de Or 2, 75, 305 iracundiā exardescere ac stomacho, id Verr 2, 2, 20, § 48 inflammari, id Tusc 4, 22, 50 iracundiam irritare, aut mitigare, Curt 10, 5, 34 satiare, Petr 97 opportunus ad iracundiam, Sen de Ira, 2, 19, 1 —*Plur* iracundias domitas habere, App Dogm Plat 2, p 14, 40 resistere implacabilibus iracundiis, Amm 29, 2, 18

īrācundĭter, *adv*, v iracundus *fin*

īrācundus, a, um, *adj* [ira], *irascible*, *irritable*, *passionate*, *choleric*, *angry*, *ireful*, *easily provoked* (class) iratus potest non esse iracundus iracundus non potest aliquando iratus non esse, Sen de Ira, 1, 4, 1 (al om non before potest) ut non tantum iratus sit sapiens sed iracundus, id ib 2, 6, 3 sunt morosi et anxii et iracundi senes, Cic de Sen 18, 65 iracundum esse in aliquem, id Planc 26, 63 adversus hostes, Just 7, 6, 15 quemadmodum posset leniri, Sen de Ira, 1, 1, 1 tale non est ira, sed quasi ira, id ib 1, 2, 6 leones, Ov M 15, 86 mens, Lucr 3, 296—*Comp* iracundior est paulo, Hor S 1, 3, 29 —*Sup* iracundissimus, Sen de Ira, 2, 6, 4, 2, 15, 1 — Transf (poet) neque patimur Iracunda Jovem ponere fulmina, *easily provoked*, *held in readiness to fall*, Hor C 1, 3, 40 —*Adv* in two forms **1. īrācundē,** *angrily*, *passionately* agere cum aliquo, Cic Phil 8, 5, 16, Just 12, 6, 6, Plin 11, 37 54, § 143 —*Comp* iracundius docere, Cic Rosc Com 11, 31 —**2. īrācundĭter,** *angrily*, *passionately* rem agere, Caecil ap Non 11, 45, Enn ap Prisc p 1010 P

īrascentĭa, ae, *f* [irascor], *anger*, *choler* (post class for iracundia), App Dogm Plat 1, p 9, 7, 11, 37

īrascībĭlis, e, *adj* [irascor], *choleric*, *irascible* (post class) irascibilem effici, Firm Math 5, 9

īrascītīvus, a, um, *adj* [id], *angry*, *choleric* (late Lat.), Hier in Ezech 1, 1, 7

īrascor, īratus (*act* collat form **īrasco,** ĕre, Pompon and Nigid ap Non. 127, 8 sq irascier, Plaut Capt 4, 2, 60) 3, *v dep* [ira], *to be angry*, *to be in a rage* (syn succenseo, indignor), constr *absol*, with *dat*, with *in* and *acc*, or *acc of pronouns* (class) (*a*) With *dat* (so most freq) vehementer mihi, Plaut Truc 2, 6, 64 tibi jure, Ter And 2, 3, 20 di inmortales hominibus irasci et succensere consuerunt, Cic Rosc Com 16, 46 ego non tibi irascor, quod, etc , id Sull 18, 50 miror, cur tu huic irascere, id Planc 7, 17, id Vat 9, 21 improbitati candidatorum, id Mil 16, 42 his irascebamur, id Lig 11, 13, id Sull 17, 49 ego tibi irascerer tibi ego possem irasci? id Q Fr 1, 3, 1 irasci amicis, id Phil 8, 5 inimicis, Caes B C 1, 8 votis meis, Ov H 1, 68 patriae, Nep Epam 7, 1 admonitioni, Quint 2, 6, 3 erroribus, Sen de Ira, 2, 10, 1 —(*β*) *Absol* noli irascier, Plaut Capt 4, 2, 60 de nihilo, id Truc 4, 2, 56 numquam sapiens irascitur, Cic Tusc 3, 9, 19 numquam irasci desinet sapiens, si semel coeperit, Sen de Ira 2, 9, 1 nec cuiquam irasci propiusque accedere virtus, Verg A 10, 712 irasci, quod ausi hoc essent superi, Ov M 6, 269 qui nesciat irasci, Juv 10, 360 —(*γ*) With *in* and *acc* an et in hunc fratrem irascitur, Sen Contr 5, 32, 14 iratus est Dominus in populum suum, Vulg Psa 105, 40 taurus irasci in cornua discit, *to gather his rage into his horns*, Verg G 3, 232, id A 12, 104 —(*δ*) With *acc* idne irascimini, si quis, etc , Cato ap Gell 7, 3 nihil, Gell 19, 12, 10 ne nostram vicem irascaris, *with us*, Liv 34, 32, 6 —(*ε*) Rarely with *pro* viri pro suorum injuriis, Sen de Ira, 1, 12, 4 — **II.** Transf , of inanim subjects cum pelago ventus irascitur, Petr 104 iratus est furor meus in te, Vulg Job, 42, 7 irascetur furor eorum in nos, ib Psa 123, 3 —Hence, **īrātus,** a, um, *P a*, *angered*, *enraged*, *angry*, *violent*, *furious* (class) numquid iratus es mihi propter has res? Plaut Ps 5, 2, 30 iratum adversario judicem facere, Cic de Or 1, 51, 220 quam iratus de judicio, et de vilico! id Fl 4, 11 quamvis irata est, non hoc irata negabit, Ov M 2, 568 al cum sint tibi (convivi) irati, Cic Att 16, 3, 1 non existimo Marcellum ideo fortem fuisse, quia fuerit iratus, id. Tusc 4, 22, 49 non quasi fortuitus nec ventorum rabie, sed iratus cadat in terras ignis, Juv 13, 226 —*Comp* Archytas cum vilico factus esset iratior, Cic Tusc 4, 36, 78 —*Sup* Caesar illis fuerat iratissimus, Cic Phil 8, 6, 19 —**B.** Transf , of things, *raging*, *violent*, *furious* mare, Hor Epod 2, 6 venter, *ravening*, id S 2, 8, 5 sitis, *violent*, Prop 4 (5), 9, 62 venti, id 4 (5), 6, 28 sistrum, Juv 13, 93 —*Adv* **īrātē,** *angrily*, Phaedr 4, 24, 14 — *Comp* iratius, Col 7, 12 5

īrātē, *adv*, v irascor, *P a fin*

īrātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, v irascor *fin*

‡ **ircei,** genus farciminis in sacrificiis Paul ex Fest. p 114 Müll

ircus, i, v hircus

īrēnācĕus, i, *m*, *a hedgehog* (al erinaceus, herinaceus) Plin 8, 37, 56, § 133, 10, 63, 83, § 174, 30, 8, 21, § 65, 8, 35, 53, § 125

† **īrēnarcha** or **īrēnarches,** ae, *m*, = εἰρηνάρχης, *a justice of the peace* in the provinces (late Lat), Dig 50, 4, 18, 48, 3, 6, August Ep 140

Iresiae, arum, *f*, *a city of Thessaly* Liv 32, 13, 9

īri and **īrier,** v 1 eo

Iriātes, ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of* Julia Iria, *in Liguria near* Dertona (now *Voghierro*), Liv 31 10 (cf Plin 3, 5, 7, § 49)

īrĭcŏlor, oris, *adj* [iris color] *rainbow colored* (post class) pluma columbae, Aus Ep 3, 15

Irīnē, ēs, *f*, *a small island in the Argolic Gulf*, the modern Ypsili, Plin 4, 12, 19, § 56

† **īrĭnus,** a, um, *adj*, = ἴρινος, *of* or *belonging to the plant iris*, *iris* sucus Plin 30, 14, 43, § 142 unguentum, Cels. 5, 18, 8 —Hence, *subst* **īrĭnum,** i, *n*, *ointment made from the iris*, *iris ointment*, Cels 3, 18, Plin 20, 17, 71, § 182

īrĭo, onis, *f*, *a siliquose plant*, called by the Greeks sisymbrium, *winter cresses*, Plin 22 25, 75, § 158 al

Īris, is or idis (acc Irim, Verg A 4, 694 Irin, Ov and App), *f*, = Ἶρις, *the goddess of the rainbow*, *daughter of Thaumas and Electra*, *the sister of the Harpies*, *and the swift footed messenger of the gods* Irim de caelo misit Saturnia Juno, Verg A. 5, 606, 4, 700, 9, 803, Ov M 1, 271, 11 631, 14, 830 al —*Voc* Iri, Ov M 11, 585 —**II.** Transf **A.** *The rainbow* Irin vulgo arcus esse aiunt, quando imago solis vel imago lunae umidam et cavam nubem densamque ad instar speculi colorat, etc., App de Mundo 16, p 64, 10, cf Sen Q N 1, 3, 1 sqq iris erat in circuitu sedis, Vulg Apoc 4, 3, Amm 20, 11, 26 —**B.** *A sweet smelling plant*, perh *the sword lily*, Plin 21, 7, 19, § 40, Col 12, 27, 12, 53, 2, Pall 1, 37, 2 —**C.** (Iris stone) *A precious stone*, prob *a very pure six sided prismatic crystal*, Plin 37, 9, 52, § 136 —**D.** *A river that flows into the Euxine Sea*, Plin 6, 3, 3, § 8, Val Fl 4, 600

Īrītis, idis, *f*, = ἰρῖτις, = Iris, II B , Plin 37, 9, 52, § 138

irnĕa and **irnĕla,** v hirn

† **īrōnīa,** ae, *f*, = εἰρωνεία, *irony*, Cic de Or 2, 67, 270, id Brut 85, 293, Quint 8 6, 54 al sine ulla ironia loquor, Cic Q Fr 3, 4, 4, cf ea dissimulatio, quam Graeci εἰρωνείαν vocant, id Ac. 2, 5, 15 quid ironia? Nonne etiam, quae severissime fit, joci prope genus est? Quint 6, 3, 68 (al quae sit severissima), 8, 6, 54, 9, 1, 3 et saep

īrōnĭcē, *adv*, = εἰρωνικῶς, *ironically* (late Lat), Ps Ascon ap Cic Verr 1, 13, 38

irpex (hirpex), icis, *m*, = ἅρπαξ, *a large rake with iron teeth*, used for the same purpose as our *harrow* (still called *erpice* by the Italians), Cato, R R 10, 2, Varr L L 5, § 136 Müll , Serv Verg G 1, 95

Irpīni, v Hirpini

irpus, i, *m* [Sabine] *a wolf* (lupus) quem irpum dicunt Samnites, Paul ex Fest p 106 Müll , Serv ad Verg A 11, 785

irquītallus, v hirquitallus

irrădĭo (inr-), are, *v a* and *n* [1 in radio] *to illumine*, *irradiate*, *to beam forth*, *cast forth rays* (poet and post class) **I.** *Act* **A.** Lit hoc undique gemmae irradiant Stat. Th 6, 64 —**B.** Trop artes Romanis floribus, Claud Cons Mall Theod 84 —**II.** *Neutr* coeperat felix Irradiare dies *to dawn*, *break*, Sedul 5, 315, Ambros Apol Dav 8, § 45

irrādo (inr-), 3, *v a* [1 in rado] **I.** *To scrape into* eodem silphium irradito Cato, R R 157, 7, cf § 8 —**II.** *To scrape*, *shave*, *make smooth* caput irrasum, *shaved*, *bald*, Plaut Rud 5, 2, 16

1. irrāsus (inr-), a, um, *Part* , from irrado

2. irrāsus (inr-) a, um, *adj* [2 in rado] *unshaved*, *unpolished*, *not smooth* (poet) aptabat dextris irrasae robora clavae, Sil 8, 584

irrătĭōnābĭlis (inr-), e, *adj* , *without reason*, *irrational* (post class , not in Quint , v Spald ad Quint 2, 16, 16) error, App Dogm Plat p 21 motus, Amm 31, 12, 15 —Of musical intervals, = logica, *proportional*, *harmonic* irrationabilia (sunt) quibus non subest ratio Mart Cap 9, § 949 —*Subst* **irrătĭōnābĭlia,** ium, *n* , *unreasoning creatures*, Lact 2, 2, 17 — *Adv* **irrătĭōnābĭlĭter,** *irrationally*, Amm 19, 10, 1, Tert Poen 2, Cael. Aur Acut 2, 37, 199

* **irrătĭōnābĭlĭtas (inr-),** ātis, *f* [irrationabilis], *irrationality*, App Trism p 92, 1

irrătĭōnābĭlĭter, *adv* , v irrationabilis *fin*

irrătĭōnālis (inr-), e, *adj* [2 in rationalis] *without reason*, *irrational* (post Aug) animal, Quint 7, 3, 3, 24, Sen. Ep.

113, 17; 118, 14; 124, 23: usus, *mechanical exercises*, Quint. 10, 7, 11: anima, Tert. Poen. 12.—*Subst.:* **irrātĭōnālĭa,** ium, *n. plur.*, *things* or *creatures without reason:* de irrationalibus, Quint. 8, 6, 13.—*Adv.:* **irrātĭōnālĭter,** *irrationally*, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 6 al.

* **irraucesco (inr-),** rausi, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [1. in-raucus], *to become hoarse:* si paulum irrauserit, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 259.

irraucus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *hoarse:* vox, Plin. Val. 1, 2.

irrĕcĭtābĭlĭter, *adv.* [2. in-recito], *unutterably, unspeakably*, Venant. Carm. 3, 9, 49.

irrĕcōgĭtātĭo (inr-), ōnis, *f.* [2. in-recogitatio], *inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Exhortat. ad Cast. 4.

irrĕcordābĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-recordabilis], *not to be remembered* (post-class.): *obliteratio*, Arn. 2, 62.

irrĕcŭpĕrābĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-recupero], *irrecoverable, irreparable, unalterable* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Pud. 14.

irrĕcūsābĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-recusabilis], *not to be refused* (post-class.): occasio, Cod. Just. 3, 1, 13; Hier. Ep. 60, 14. —Hence, *adv.:* **irrĕcūsābĭlĭter,** *without possibility of refusal*, Rustic. c. Aceph. p. 1218.

* **irrĕdĭvīvus (inr-),** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-redivivus], *irreparable, that cannot be restored*, Cat. 17, 3.

* **irrĕdux (inr-),** ŭcis, *adj.* [2. in-redux], *that does not bring back:* via, Luc. 9, 408.

irrĕformābĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-reformo], *unalterable* (late Lat.), Tert. Verg. Vell. 1; adv. Valent. 29.

irrĕfrāgābĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-refragor], *irrefragable* (eccl. Lat.), Pseudo-Aug. ad Fr. Erem. Serm. 35.—Hence, *adv.:* **irrĕfrāgābĭlĭter,** *inviolably:* Catholici dogmatis fundamenta observare, Ven. Fort. Vit. Hilar. I praef. 1.

irrĕfūtābĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-refuto], *irrefutable* (post-class.), Arn. 4, 139. —Hence, *adv.:* **irrĕfūtābĭlĭter,** Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 1, 48.

irrĕfūtātus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-refutatus], *unrefuted* (eccl. Lat.), Lact. 5, 16 *fin.*

irrĕgĭbĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-regibilis], *ungovernable, unmanageable* (post-class.), Veg. Vet. 2, 3: laxitas corporis (i. e. *very large*, = immoderata), Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14, 107.

irregressĭbĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-regressio], *from which there is no return* (eccl. Lat.): transgressio, Aug. Civ. Dei, 8, 22.

irrĕlĭgātus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-religatus], *unbound:* croceas irreligata comas, Ov. A. A. 1, 530: ratis, *not moored*, Pedo Albin. 2, 5.

irrĕlĭgĭo (inr-), ōnis, *f.* [2. in-religio], *impiety, irreligion* (post-class.), App. Trismeg. p. 91 (but not in Auct. Her. 2, 21).

irrĕlĭgĭōsē (inr-), *adv.*, v. irreligiosus *fin.*

irrĕlĭgĭōsĭtas (inr-), ātis, *f.* [irreligiosus], *irreligion, impiety* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Apol. 24; Salv. Gub. Dei, 6, 15: inexpiabilis, Hilar. in Matt. 5, 13; id. Trin. 1, 36 al.

irrĕlĭgĭōsus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-religiosus], *irreligious, impious* (not ante-Aug.): irreligiosum ratus, sacerdotes pedibus ire, etc., Liv. 5, 40 *fin.:* cujus (templi) dedicationem differre longius irreligiosum est, Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 5; 9, 35, 1: in Caesares, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 17.—*Comp.:* potest irreligiosius quidpiam existimari? Arn. 5, 185. —*Sup.:* factum irreligiosissimum, Tert. Or. 12. —*Adv.:* **irrĕlĭgĭōsē,** *impiously:* si qua irreligiose dixisset, Tac. A. 2, 50.— *Comp.*, Arn. 1, 13; Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10.

irrĕmĕābĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-remeabilis], *from which one cannot return, irremeable* (poet.): error, Verg. A. 5, 591: via, Sen. Herc. Fur. 548: unda, i. e. *the Styx*, Verg. A. 6, 425: litus, Sil. 5, 41.

irrĕmĕdĭābĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-remediabilis], *incurable, irremediable, beyond cure* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: in vino cicuta, Plin. 25, 13, 95, § 152.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: scelus, Plin. 11, 53, 115, § 279: summa malorum, Salv. Gub. Dei, 4, p. 121: lacrimae, *not to be checked*, Vulg. Job. 10, 4. —**B.** *Implacable:* factio, Maecenas ap. Sen. Ep. 114, 5.

irrĕmissē (inr-), *adv.* [2. in-remisse], *unpardonably, inexorably* (post-class.), Amm. 29, 2, 10.

irrĕmissĭbĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-remissibilis], *unpardonable, irremissible* (eccl. Lat.): peccata, Tert. Pudic. 2: blasphemia, Hier. Ep. 42, 1.

irrĕmōtus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-remotus], *unremoved* (post-class.), Prud. στεφ. 5, 407.

irrĕmūnĕrābĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-remuneror], *that cannot be compensated, not to be remunerated* (post-class.): beneficium, App. M. 3, p. 139; 11, p. 269.

irrĕmūnĕrātus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-remuneratus], *unrewarded, unremunerated* (late Lat.): suboles, Cassiod. Var. 2, 11: militia, id. ib. 2, 28.

irrĕpărābĭlis (inr-), *adj.* [2. in-reparabilis], *irreparable, irrecoverable, irretrievable* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tempus, Verg. G. 3, 284; id. A. 10, 467: vita, Sen. Ep. 123, 10: fuga temporis, Col. 11, 1, 29.

irrĕpercussus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-repercutio], *not retorted, not refuted*, Tert. Apol. 16.

irrĕpertus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-reperio], *not found, undiscovered:* aurum, Hor. C. 3, 3, 49: puer, Sen. Med. 648.

irrĕplētus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-repleo], *not filled*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 17, 60.

irrēpo (inr-), repsi, reptum, 3, *v. n.* [1. in-repo], *to creep in, into, upon*, or *to* a place. **I.** Lit., with *ad:* draconem repente irrepsisse ad eam, Suet. Aug. 94.—With *dat.:* (salamandra) si arbori irrepsit, Plin. 29, 4, 23, § 74.—*Absol.:* irrepsi tamen, Petr. 87.—With *acc. of place:* cubiculum, App. M. 3, p. 139; 8, p. 206: caveam, id. ib. 4, p. 149: hospitium, id. ib. 9, p. 219: Mogontiacum, Amm. 27, 10, 1.—**II.** Transf., of things: haec lues ... inrepsit in Italiam, Plin. 26, 1, 3, § 3; cf. id. 26, 1, 3, § 9: inrepsisse medicinam, *to be gradually introduced*, id. 30, 1, 1, § 2: irrepentes radiculae, Col. 4, 1, 2: irrepentibus aquis, id. 3, 18, 5 Schneid. —**III.** Trop., *to come* or *get into in an imperceptible manner, to steal in, insinuate one's self:* laetitia in sinum, Pompon. ap. Non. 500, 26 (Com. Rel. v. 141 Rib.): eloquentia irrepit in sensus, Cic. Or. 28, 97: in mentes hominum, id. de Or. 3, 53, 203: in tabulas municipiorum, id. Arch. 5, 10: in testamenta locupletium, id. Off. 3, 19, 75.— (β) With *acc.:* inrepere paulatim militares animos, Tac. A. 4, 2.—(γ) With *dat.:* dolor animo irrepet, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 26: irrepsit subito canities seni, Prud. prooem. 23.—(δ) *Absol.:* lentoque irrepunt agmine poenae, Stat. Th. 5, 60: penitus irrepere per luxum, Tac. A. 13, 12; cf. id. H. 2, 63.

irrĕposcĭbĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-reposcibilis], *that cannot be demanded back* (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 332, 18; Sid. Ep. 8, 15.

irrĕprĕhensĭbĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-reprehendo], *unblamable, irreprehensible* (post-class.), Arn. 2, 53 (with inculpabiles): mandatum, Tert. Res. Carn. 23; Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 14.—*Adv.:* **irrĕprĕhensĭbĭlĭter,** *unblamably*, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 3, 7.

irrĕprĕhensus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *blameless, without blame* (poet.): probitas, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 22: responsa, *true*, id. M. 3, 340.

irreptĭo (inr-), ōnis, *f.* [irrepo], *a creeping in* (late Lat.), Aug. Ep. 107.

irrepto (inr-), āre, *v. n.* and *a.* [id.], *to creep into* or *to* a place, *to creep* or *crawl upon* (poet.). (α) With *dat.:* nemus Lycurgo, *cover*, Stat. Th. 4, 386: umeris avi, id. S. 3, 177.—(β) With *acc.:* Mycenas, Stat. Th. 11, 731.

irreptor (inr-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who creeps in* or *upon, an encroacher:* agrorum, Cod. Th. 2, 26, 2.

irrĕquĭēbĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-requiesco], *that cannot be stilled, restless:* sitis, *that cannot be allayed*, Scrib. Comp. 105; Marc. Emp. 20.

irrĕquĭes (inr-), ētis, *adj.* [2. in-requies], *restless, unresting, always in action* or *motion* (late Lat.): cor, Aus. Idyll. 12, 5: gens, id. ib. 12, 42.

irrĕquĭētus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-requietus], *unquiet, restless* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Enipeus, Ov. M. 1, 579: illa, id. ib. 5, 443: Charybdis, id. ib. 13, 730: agitatio, Sen. Brev. Vit. 10, 6: circuitus mundi, Plin. 2, 5, 4, § 11; cf.: ambitus (mundi), id. 2, 3, 3, § 6.—**II.** Transf., *disquieting, causing unrest:* sors mea, Ov. M. 2, 386: bella, id. Tr. 2, 236.

irrĕquīsītus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-requiro], *unsought for* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 9, 3.

* **irrĕsectus (inr-),** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-reseco], *uncut, unpared:* pollex, Hor. Epod. 5, 47.

irrĕsŏlūbĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-resolubilis], *indissoluble:* nexus, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 19, 22; Amm. 30, 4.

irrĕsŏlūtus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-resolvo], *unloosed, not loosened:* vincula, Ov. P. 1, 2, 21: nexus, Boëth. Cons. 3; Metr. 2, 4.

irrespīrābĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-respiro], *in which one cannot breathe:* hypobrychium, Tert. Idol. 24.

irrestinctus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-restinguo], *unextinguished:* altaria, Sil. 3, 29.—Trop., of the feelings: ardor, Mart. Cap. 9, § 915.

irrētĭo (inr-), ivi or ii, itum, 4, *v. a.* [1. in-rete], *to catch in a net, to ensnare, entangle* (syn.: illaqueo, implico; class.). **I.** Lit.: quid ad illum, qui te captare vult, utrum tacentem irretiat te, an loquentem? Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 94: solum pluribus radicibus impeditum, et quasi irretitum, Col. 3, 11, 2. —**II.** Transf., *to embarrass, hinder* (late Lat.): festinandi studio aliis irretientibus alios, Amm. 19, 8, 3.—**III.** Trop., *to catch, entangle, ensnare:* si laqueis, manicis, pedicis mens irretita est, Lucil. ap. Non. 350, 25: se erratis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: aliquem corruptelarum illecebris, id. Cat. 1, 6, 13: homines judiciis iniquissimis, id. Vatin. 5, 12: cantiunculis irretitus, id. Fin. 5, 18, 49: Stoici disputationum suarum atque interrogationum laqueis te irretitum tenerent, id. de Or. 1, 10: loquacitas interrogationibus irretita, id. Vatin. 1, 2: aliquem sermonibus, Vulg. Isa. 8, 15: calumniis, Amm. 15, 5, 32.

irrētītus, *Part.*, from irretio.

irrĕtortus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-retorqueo], *not turned back:* oculo irretorto Spectat acervos, *without looking back*, Hor. C. 2, 2, 23.

irrĕtractābĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-retracto], *irrevocable:* sententia, Aug. Conf. 10, 33. — Hence, *adv.:* **irrĕtractābĭlĭter,** *irrevocably:* custodire decreta, Facund. Def. 12, 3.

irrĕvĕrens (inr-), entis, *adj.* [2. in-revereor], *that does not show due respect* or *veneration, disrespectful, irreverent* (post-Aug.). (α) With *gen.:* operis, Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 3.—(β) With *dat.:* matri, Spart. Carac. 2.—(γ) With *in* and *acc.:* in prophetam, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 14.—(δ) *Absol.:* anima, Vulg. Sirach, 23, 6: non eris tam irreverens ut, etc., Symm. 8, 28.—*Sup. absol.:* quam sint nequissimi et irreverentissimi, Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 2.—With *erga:* irreverentissimi erga deos vestros, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10. —*Adv.:* **irrĕvĕrenter,** *disrespectfully, irreverently:* irreverenter et temere, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 2: agere, id. ib. 6, 13, 2.

irrĕvĕrentĭa (inr-), ae, *f.* [irreverens], *want of due respect* or *reverence, irreverence, disrespect* (post-Aug.): coalitam libertate irreverentiam prorupisse, Tac. A. 13, 26: juventutis, id. ib. 3, 31: adversus, fas nefasque, id. H. 3, 51: studiorum, *inattention to, neglect*, Plin. Ep. 6, 2, 5: irreverentia ipsius obturatio aurium, *profanity*, Vulg. Sir. 27, 15.

irrĕvŏcābĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-revocabilis], *that cannot be recalled, irrevocable.* **I.** Lit.: vulgus, *uncontrollable*, Luc. 1, 509: praeterita aetas, Lucr. 1, 468: in casum irrevocabilem se dare, *unalterably*, Liv. 42, 62, 3: semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 71: constantia, *unchangeable*, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 2. —**II.** Transf.: ancorae pondere irrevoca-

bili jactae, *which, on account of their great weight, cannot be drawn back*, Plin 32, 1, 1, § 2 hamus, id 16, 35, 65, § 159 Domitiani natura praeceps in iram et, quo obscurior, eo irrevocabilior, *the more implacable*, Tac Agr 42 gladius, *not to be sheathed*, Vulg Ezech 21, 5 donatio, *irreversible*, Dig 39, 5, 34 —*Adv* **irrĕvŏcābĭlĭter,** *irrevocably, unchangeably, incessantly*, Sen Q N 2, 35, 1 progredi, Aug Ep 120, 24, id Civ Dei, 22, 20, 1

irrĕvŏcandus (inr-), a, um, *adj* [2. in revoco], *not to be recalled, irrevocable* error, Claud. B G 122.

irrĕvŏcātus (inr-), a, um, *adj* [id], *not called back* *** I.** *Not asked to repeat a thing, without an encore* cum loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocati, Hor Ep 2, 1, 223 —**II.** *That cannot be called or kept back* ab acri caede lupus, Ov M 11, 401 (dub, al revocatus)

irrīdenter (inr-), *adv*, v irrideo *fin*

irrīdĕo (inr-), risi, risum, 2, *v n* and *a.* [1 in rideo] (collat form **irrido,** ĕre, M Brutus ap Diom p 378 P) **I.** *Neutr*, *to laugh at* a person or thing, *to joke, jeer* irrides in re tanta, Ter Heaut 5, 2, 29, id And 1, 2, 33 tam aperte, id Phorm 5, 7, 63 Caesar mihi irridere visus est, Cic Att 12, 6, 3 Lemnii irridentes responderunt, Nep Milt 1, 5, cf multum irridentibus, Tac A 1, 8 qui irrident, quod, etc., Cic Off 1, 35, 128 et ille irridens inquit, Suet Galb 4 irridens respondit, id Tib 52 —**II.** *Act*, *to mock, ridicule, laugh to scorn* bonis tuis rebus meas res irrides malas, Plaut Trin 2, 4, 45 venis ultro irrisum dominum, id Am. 2, 1, 40 nos, Ter Fun 5, 7, 17 per jocum deos irridens, Cic N D 2, 3, 7 Romam atque contemnere, id Agr 2, 35, 96 vos ab illo irrideminі, id Ac 2, 39, 123 semel irrisus, Hor Ep 1, 17, 58 perpessus es non irridendam moram, Plin. Pan 63, 2 quae irrideri ab imperitis solent, Cic Fin 3, 22, 75 irrisam sine honore ratem Sergestus agebat, Verg A 5, 272 vox praeconis irrisa est, Suet Claud 21 tantam irridendi sui facultatem dare, Cic. Div 2, 17, 39 —Aliquem irrisum habere, *to make a laughing stock* me impune irrisum esse habitum, Plaut Ep 3, 4, 83 —Hence, **irrīdenter,** *adv*, *jeeringly, scoffingly* (ante and post class) petit, Laber ap Charis. p 181 P (Com Fragm v 93 Rib) admonere, Aug Ep 5 *med*

***irrīdĭcŭlē (inr-),** *adv* [2 in ridicule] *unwittily* non irridicule quidam ex militibus dixit, i e *wittily*, Caes B G 1, 42 6

irrīdĭcŭlum (inr-), i, *n* [irrideo], *a laughing stock* irridiculo habere, *to make a laughing stock of*, Plaut Poen 5, 4, 10 irridiculum esse, *to be a laughing stock*, id Cas 5, 2, 3

irrĭgātio (inr-), ōnis, *f* [irrigo], *a watering, irrigating* quos (pulvinos) irrigationes abluunt, Varr R R 1, 35, 1 agrorum, Cic Off 2, 4, 14 agri, id. de Sen 15, 53 —With *gen. subj* irrigatione fluminis diluere aliquid, Plin. 36 12, 17, § 81 —Also transf, *refreshment* irrigatio ossium tuorum, Vulg Prov 3, 8.

irrĭgātor (inr-), ōris, *m* [id.], *a waterer* (late Lat), Aug Ep 95, 7

irrĭgo (inr-), āvi, atum, 1, *v a.* [1. in rigo] *to lead* or *conduct* water or other liquids *to* a place **I.** Lit amurcam ad arbores, Cato, R R 36 aquam in areas, id ib 151 imbres (plantis), Verg G 4, 115 —**II.** Transf **A.** *To water, irrigate* Aegyptum Nilus irrigat, Cic. N D 2 52, 130, cf fig Democritus, cujus fontibus Epicurus hortulos suos irrigavit, id. ib 1 43, 120 jugera L prati, id. Q Fr 3, 1 2, § 3 hortos, Just 11, 10, 9 —**B.** *To overflow inundate* Circus Tiberi superfuso irrigatus, Liv 7, 3 Pactolus irrigat culta auro, Verg A. 10 142 —**C.** *To wet, moisten, bedew* terram sanguine, Plin 2 63, 63, § 159 irrigat terram cruor, Sen Thyest 44 fletu genas id Phoen. 441 — **D.** *To supply with fluid* venas quae sub cute sunt, Cels 7, 7, 15, cf Flor 1, 23, 2 —**III.** Trop **A.** *To cheer, refresh, nourish, strengthen, flood, diffuse* vino aetatem, Plaut Poen 3, 3, 86 per aures pectus, Lucil ap Non 497, 31 sol irrigat assidue caelum candore recenti, Lucr 5, 282 per membra quietem, *to diffuse*, id 4, 908, cf alicui placidam per membra quietem, Verg A. 1, 692 fessos sopor irrigat artus, id. ib 3, 511 ut studiosi juvenes lectione severa irrigarentur, Petr 4 —**B.** *To flood, overwhelm* (com) irrigatus plagis, i e *beaten soundly*, Plaut Epid. 1, 2, 18

irrĭgŭus (inr-), a, um, *adj* [1 in riguus], *supplied with water* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Pass*, *watered, well watered, irriguous, full of water, wet, swampy* herba, Plaut Trin. 1, 1, 9 hortus, Hor S 2, 4, 16 pratum, Prop 1, 20, 37 campus, Luc. 4, 296 loca, Cels 1, 3 regio irrigua fontibus, Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70 (al rigua) —**B.** *Act.*, poet., *watering, irriguous* fons, Verg G 4, 32 aqua, Ov Am 2, 16, 2 aquae, Tib 2, 1, 44 —**II.** Transf, poet **A.** *Permeating, pervading* somnus, Pers. 5, 56 sopor, Claud Cons Hon 6 praef. 10 —**B.** Corpus mero, *soaked*, Hor S 2, 1, 9, cf. inrigatus multo venas nectare, Phaedr 4, 14, 9 —**C.** Carmen, *music produced by the water organ*, Auct Aetnae, 295 —As *subst* **irrĭgŭa,** orum, *n plur* **1.** *Overflowings* aquarum, Plin 5, 4, 3, § 23 —**2.** *Swamps, marshes, overflowed land* (Euphrates) distrahitur ad inrigua, Plin 6, 26, 30, § 124

***irrīmor (inr-),** ari, *v dep* [1 in rimor], *to explore* incultos sinus, Pac ap Non 382, 9

irrĭo, v hirrio

***irrīsĭbĭlis (inr-),** e, *adj* [irrideo], *laughable, ridiculous*, Aug Serm 87, 7 (9)

irrīsĭo (inr-), ōnis, *f* [id], *a deriding, mocking, mockery* liber a tali irrisione Socrates, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123 stultitiae, Auct Her 1, 6, 10 irrisio omnium, Cic de Or 1, 12, 50 cum irrisione audientium, id de Off 1, 38, 137

irrīsīvē, *adv* [id], *mockingly, ironically*, Amm 16, 12, 67, Schol Juv 4, 13, 13, 33

irrīsor (inr-), ōris, *m* [id.], *a derider, mocker, scoffer* hujus orationis et sententiae, Cic. Par 1, 3, 13, Prop 1, 9, 1

irrīsōrĭus (inr-), a, um, *adj* [irrisor], *scornful* versutia, Mart Cap 8, § 809 —*Adv* **irrīsōrĭē,** *ironically*, Serv Verg E 7, 27

1. irrīsus, a, um, *Part*, from irrideo

2. irrīsus (inr-), ūs, *m* [irrideo], *a scoffing, mocking, mockery, derision* irrisu coarguere aliquid, Plin 28, 8, 29, § 114 irrisum pueri sperans, Tac A 13, 15 irrisui esse *to be a laughing stock*, Caes B C 2, 15 hostibus irrisui fuit, Tac A 14, 39, id H 1, 7 scripsisse eos non sine irrisu generis humani arbitror, Plin 37, 9, 40, § 124 irrisui haberi, *to be made a laughing stock of, be made game of*, App M 5, p 172 ab irrisu, *out of mockery*, Liv 7, 10

irrītābĭlis (inr-), e, *adj* [1 irrito] **I.** *Easily excited* or *enraged, irritable* irritabiles esse animos optimorum saepe hominum, Cic Att 1, 17, 4 genus vatum, Hor Ep 2, 2, 102, Amm 18, 6 18 —***II.** *Act.*, *easily exciting* formae, Lact. 6, 23, 5

irrītābĭlĭtas (inr-), atis, *f* [irritabilis], *irritability*, App Doctr Plat 1, p 11, 28

irrītāmen (inr-), inis *n* [1 irrito], *an incitement, incentive, provocative* (poet) opes, animi irritamen avari, Ov M 13, 434 amoris, id ib 9, 133 —In *plur* cum (taurus) sua terribili petit irritamina cornu Poeniceas vestis, Ov M 12, 103 corporis, Prud Ham 523

irrītāmentum (inr-), i, *n* [id.], *an incitement, incentive, provocative* (not before the Aug period, and most freq in *plur*, syn incitamentum, invitamentum, illecebra) irritamentis iras militum acuere, Liv 40, 27 certaminum equestrium, id 30, 11 gulae, Sall J 89, 7 invidiae, Tac A 3, 9 pacis, id Agr 20, cf belli non pacis, Just 31, 7, 9 opes irritamenta malorum, Ov M 1, 140 Veneris languentis, Juv 11, 16 —Of things, *a provocation, obstruction acting as a dam* (fluvius) insulis impactus totidem incitatus irritamentis Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54

irrītātē, *adv*, v 1 irrito, *P a. fin.*

irrītātio (inr-), ōnis, *f* [1 irrito] *an incitement, incentive, provocative irritation, stimulant* (not ante Aug) **I.** Physical tenesmos est irritatio ultimae partis directi intestini, Scrib 142 *init* tamquam edendi irritationes quasdam repertas esse, Gell. 7, 16, 6 —**II.** Of the feelings or passions. **A.** In gen ad amicitiam naturalis irritatio, Sen Ep 9, 17 vinum multum irritationem et iram facit, Vulg Sir 31, 38 —With *gen subj* (feminae) nullis conviviorum irritationibus corruptae, Tac. G 19 —With *gen obj* inesse irritationem animis commutandi sedes, *a restless desire*, Sen Cons. ad Helv 6, 5 —**B.** Esp, *wrath, anger, irritation* animorum, Liv 31, 14, 6

irrītātor (inr-), oris, *m* [1 irrito], *an inciter, instigator* cum irritator accesserit, Sen. Ep 108, 8, Vulg Ezech 2, 7

irrītātrix (inr-), īcis, *f* [irritator], *she who incites*, Vulg Interpr Ezech 24, 3

1. irrītātus, a, um, *P a.*, v 1. irrito *fin*

2. irrītātus (inr-), us, *m* [1. irrito], *an inciting, instigating* irritatu suo, Paul Sent 1, 15, 3

irrītē (inr-), *adv*, v 1 irritus *fin.*

1. irrīto (inr-), avi, ātum, 1 (*perf subj* inritassis for inritaveris, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 298), *v a* [cf ἔρις, ἐρέθω, ἐρεθίζω, Curt. Gr Etym p 342, ed 4], *to incite, excite, stimulate instigate, provoke, exasperate, irritate.* **I.** Lit inritare dictum est pro prie provocare, Non 31, 21 si me inritassis, etc, Plaut Am 1, 1, 298, id Stich. 2, 2, 22 ne si magis inritatus siet, Ter Ad 2, 4, 18 ita sum inritatus, ut, etc, id Phorm 2, 1, 10 ut vi inritare ferroque lacessere fortissimum virum auderet, Cic Mil 31, 84 virum telis, Verg A. 10, 644 Terra, ira irritata deorum, id. ib 4, 178 bello gentes, Just 12, 6, 16 sibi simultates, Liv 33 46 aliquem ad necem alicujus, Vell 2, 66 — Poet cum fera diluvies quietos Irritat amnes, *enrages*, Hor C 3, 29 41 flammas, *to kindle*, Ov F 2, 649 —**II.** In gen, *to incite, move, stir up, provoke, vex inflame* crabrones, Plaut Am 2, 2, 75 tribunos plebis fama ea ipsa inritaverat magis ad certamen, Liv 6, 27 animos ad bellum, id 31, 5 iracundiam, Sen de Ira, 3, 8 infantiam ad discendum, Quint 1, 1, 26 forma meos irritat amores, Ov Am 2, 4 9 vitia id ib 3, 4, 11 cupiditatem, Sen Ep 7 suspiciones, Tac H 3, 4 animos, Hor A. P 180 ingenium, Prop 4 (5), 6, 75 naturam per se pronam ad humanitatem, Sen Ben 6, 29 princeps, qui delatores non castigat, irritat, *encourages*, Suet Dom 9 exitium, *to hasten*, Tac A 13, 1 tussim, *to excite, make worse*, Cels. 2, 1, 5, 28, 2 — Hence, **irrītātus,** a, um, *P a*, *excited, enraged, provoked, irritated* canem imitarier, Plaut Capt 3, 1, 25 ad aliquid Suet Galb 21 in aliquid, Sen Ep 97 — *Comp* ego his ejus verbis irritatior, Gell 15, 9, 7, 10, 9, 2, id praef § 20 —*Adv* **irrītātē,** *in an irritated manner*, only in *comp*, Amm 22, 15, 19

2. irrīto (inr-), are, *v a.* [1 irritus], *to make void, invalidate* (late Lat), Cod Th 3, 12 2.

1. irrĭtus (inr-), a, um, *adj* [2 in ratus], *invalid* **I.** Lit **A.** *Undecided, unfixed, void, of no effect* quod modo erat ratum, irritum est, Ter Phorm 4 7, 58 testamentum irritum facere, Cic Phil 2, 42, 109 testamentum pro irrito habere, Suet. Tib 51, Gai Inst 2, 146 sq, Paul Sent 3, 5, 14 injurias rescindere et irritas facere, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 26, § 63 quaeque au gur injusta, nefasta, vitiosa, dira, defixerit, inrita infectaque sunto, id. Leg 2, 8, 21 omnia ab iis acta, Vell 2, 43, 1 pacta, Sil 6, 696 Tiberii voluntas, Suet Calig 14 somnia, *of no significance*, id Aug 91 Remus aves irritas habuit Gell 13 14 —**B.** *Vain, useless, without effect, ineffectual* ingrata atque irrita esse omnia intellego, Plaut. As 1, 2, 10 inceptum, Liv 29, 35, 24, 19 dona, Verg G 4, 519 tela, id A. 2 459 moenia Ov M 12, 587 labor anni, id. ib 1, 273, Quint 12, 1, 13 verba, Ov R Am 286 tua dicta factaque, Cat 30 10 spes, Liv 22 20, Stat Th 10, 45 oblivio Liv 28, 29 lingua (Cassandrae) Prop 3, 13 (4 12) 66 remedium, Tac. H 4, 81 preces, Plin Pan 26 ova *fruitless, infertile*, Plin 10, 58 79, § 160 —**II.** Transf, of persons *that does* or *undertakes a thing in vain, to no purpose, without effect* (a) With *gen* irritus legationis Tac H. 4 32 consilii, Vell 2, 63, 2 propositi, Val. Max 4, 3, 3

ext.: spei, *vainly hoping*, Curt. 6, 5, 31: incepti, Sil. 7, 131.—(β) *Absol.:* variis assultibus irritus urget, Verg. A. 5, 442: venit et e templis irrita turba domum, *without a response*, Tib. 2, 3, 22: irriti legati remittuntur, Tac. A. 15, 25: domum irritus rediit, Sen. Ben. 6, 11: discedere irritum putebat, Curt. 4, 4, 2: irritus qui habebatur, laudabatur, *good for nothing*, Cat. ap. Gell. 11, 2, 2.—*Subst.:* **irrĭtum**, i, *n.*, *nothingness, vanity, worthlessness:* spes ad irritum redacta, Liv. 28, 31: spes ad irritum cadens, id. 2, 6: victoria ad inritum revolvebatur, Tac. H. 3, 26: cecidisse in inritum labores, id. ib. 3, 53 *fin.:* irrita dicere, *useless words*, Ov. M. 11, 40.—*Adv.:* **irrĭtē**, *in vain*, Cassiod. Var. 1, 4; 12, 2.

2. irrĭtus, ūs, *m.*, v. hirritus.

irrōbŏrasco (inr-), āvi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [in-roborasco], *to acquire strength, take root, become confirmed:* verbi significatio irroboravit, Gell. 1, 22, 1.

irrŏgātĭo (inr-), ōnis, *f.* [in-rogatio], *an imposing, adjudicating:* multae, Cic. Rab. Perd. 3, 8: dupli vel quadrupli, Plin. Pan. 40, 5.

irrŏgo (inr-), āvi, ātum, (irrogassit for irrogaverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 3), 1, *v. a.* [in-rogo]. **I.** *To propose* any thing *against* one: leges privatis hominibus irrogare, Cic. Dom. 17, 43: privilegia tyrannica, id. ib. 42, 110; so, privilegium, id. Sest. 30, 65: privilegia, id. Leg. 3, 4, 11.—**II.** In gen., *to impose, appoint, ordain, inflict:* multam alicui, Cic. Mil. 14, 36: centum milium multam, Liv. 37, 58: alicui tributum, Plin. Pan. 37: poenam, Hor. S. 1, 3, 118; Liv. 5, 11; Tac. A. 13, 28; Gai. Inst. 3, 190: supplicia, id. ib. 16, 5: sibi mortem, id. ib. 4, 10; id supplicii genus, Val. Max. 1, 1, 13: labori non plus irrogandum est, quam quod somno supererit, *no more is to be bestowed*, Quint. 10, 3, 26: imperia dira in ipsos, *to exercise*, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 21.

irrōro (inr-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [in-roro], *to wet* or *moisten with dew, to bedew.* **I.** Lit.: noctibus vas tegendum erit, ne irroretur, Col. 12, 24, 2: uvas, id. 12, 39, 1: interdum Auster irrorat, *brings dew*, id. 11, 2, 93: flores, id. 9, 14, 10.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to moisten, besprinkle, wet:* crinem aquis, Ov. M. 7, 189: liquores Vestibus et capiti, *to besprinkle*, id. ib. 1, 371: liquorem mensis, Sil. 11, 302: assiduis irroras flatibus annum (of the Zephyr), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 75: irrorat pestifer (aër) undis, *falls upon in dew*, Col. 10, 331: lacrimae misero de corpore jactis irrorant foliis, Ov. M. 9, 369. —*Absol.:* extremo irrorat Aquarius anno, Verg. G. 3, 304: oleo viridi, Col. 12, 47, 5: aceto, Cels. 7, 19: oculos lacrimis, Sil. 2, 123.—**B.** Of things not fluid: patinae piper, Pers. 6, 21: oculis quietem, of sleep, Sil. 10, 355.

irrŏto (inr-), āre, *v. a.* [in-roto], *to play "ducks and drakes:"* testam super undas (a boy's game, in which a shell or thin stone is thrown against the water in such a manner as to skip along the surface), Min. Fel. Oct. 3, 6.

irrŭbesco (inr-), bŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [in-rubesco], *to grow red, be reddened:* nec sanguine ferrum irrubuit, Stat. Th. 6, 231; 9, 647: haemachates sanguineis maculis irrubescit, Sol. 5, 27.—**II.** *To throw a red light* upon a thing: tuis ut mihi vultibus ignis irrubuit, Stat. S. 5, 3, 32.

***irructo (inr-)**, āre, *v. a.* [in-ructo], *to belch into:* alicui in os, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 6.

‡irrūdis, e, *adj.* [2. in-rudis], *not raw*, Not. Tir. p. 123.

irrūfo (inr-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-rufo], *to make red* (post-class.): capillum, Hier. Ep. 107, n. 5: barba facta irrufata, Tert. Apol. 22.

irrūgātĭo (inr-), ōnis, *f.* [irrugo], *a wrinkling*, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 648.

irrūgio (inr-), ii, 4, *v. n.* [in-rugio], *to cry loudly*, Vulg. Gen. 27, 34.

irrūgo (inr-), āre. *v. a.* [in-rugo], *to wrinkle, make wrinkled.* **I.** Lit.: aequor ventris, Gell. 12, 1, 8.—**II.** Transf., *to fold:* sinum, Stat. Th. 4, 266.

irrŭmātĭo (inr-), ōnis, *f.* [irrumo], Cat. 21, 8; for signif. see irrumo, I.

irrŭmātor (inr-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who practises beastly obscenity*, Firm. Math. 8, 20.—**II.** Transf., *a vile person*, Cat. 10, 12.

irrūmo (inr-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [ruma], *to extend the breast to, to give suck;* hence, **I.** In mal. part., Cat. 16, 1; Auct. Priap. 36, 5; Mart. 4, 50, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To treat in a foul* or *shameful manner, to abuse, deceive*, Cat. 28, 9.—**B.** Irrumata unda, i. e. *defiled*, Mart. 2, 70, 3.

‡irrumpĭbĭlis, ἄρρηκτος, Gloss. Philox.

irrumpo (inr-), rūpi, ruptum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [in-rumpo], *to break, burst,* or *rush in* or *into.* **I.** Lit. (α) With *advv.* or *prepp.:* cesso huc intro inrumpere? Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 26: nec inrumpo, quo non licet ire, Ov. P. 1, 7, 23: quocunque, id. Tr. 2, 305: qua irrumpens oceanus, etc., Plin. 3 prooem. § 3: in castra, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 50; Caes. B. G. 4, 14; 6, 36: in eam partem hostium, id. ib. 5, 43: in medios hostes, id. ib. 7, 50: in castellum, id. B. C. 3, 67: cum telis ad aliquem, Sall. C. 50, 2: ad regem, Vulg. 4 Reg. 3, 26: mare in aversa Asiae, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 36: intra tecta, Sen. Oct. 732: tellurem irrumpentem in sidera, Sil. 15, 167: se in curiam, Varr. ap. Non. 263, 21: irrumpentis in curiam turbae, Suet. Calig. 14: in Macedoniam, Just. 24, 6, 1: vacuos in agros, Luc. 2, 441.—(β) With *acc.:* quin oppidum irrumperent, Caes. B. C. 2, 13. 4: domum alicujus, id. ib. 3, 111, 1: portam, Sall. J. 58, 1; 25, 9: castra, Just. 2, 11, 15: interiora domus irrumpit limina, Verg. A. 4, 645: moenia Romae, Sil. 13, 79: stationes hostium, Tac. H. 3, 9: Italiam, id. ib. 4, 13: Karthaginem, Plin. 35, 4, 7, § 23: cubiculum, Suet. Claud. 37: triclinium, id. Vesp. 5: vacuam arcem, Sil. 2, 692.—(γ) With *dat.:* thalamo, Verg. A. 6, 528: templo, Sil. 2, 378: trepidis, id. 9, 365: sacris muris, id. 10, 368: tectis, id. 13, 176.—(δ) *Absol.:* cum irrumpere nostri conarentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 67: ad primum gemitum, *upon the first groan*, Suet. Oth. 11: dixit et irrupit, Ov. F. 6, 453: cognoscit hostes pluribus agminibus inrupturos, Tac. Agr. 25.—**II.** Trop., *to break* or *rush in* or *upon; to intrude upon, invade, attack, interrupt:* quo modo in Academiam irruperit, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 136: imagines in animos per corpus irrumpunt, id. ib. 2, 40, 125: in alicujus patrimonium, id. de Or. 3, 27, 108: luxuries in domum irrupit, id. ib. 3, 42, 168: in nostrum fletum, id. Lig. 5, 13: calamitates, quae ad me irruperunt, Sen. Ep. 117: irrumpet adulatio, Tac. H. 1, 15: grammatici ad prosopopoeias usque . . . irrumpunt, *venture upon*, i. e. *presume to teach*, Quint. 2, 1, 2: Deos, i. e. *boldly inquire the will of the gods*, Stat. Achill. 1, 508: Phoebe, hanc dignare irrumpere mentem, *to enter, inspire*, id. Th. 10, 341: animos populi, Luc. 1, 470; 5, 167: extremique fragor convexa irrupit Olympi, id. 7, 478.—**B.** *To break, violate:* foedus, Lact. 1, 18, 17; Vulg. 2 Macc. 13, 25: institutum, Lact. de Ira Dei, 14, 6: legem, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 20: pacem, Cassiod. Var. 5, 43.

irrŭo (inr-), rŭi, 3, *v. n.* [in-ruo], *to rush* or *force one's way into, invade, press into, make an attack upon.* **I.** Lit.: ilico equites jubet dexterā inruere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 88 (dub.; Ussing, inducere): quam mox inruimus? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 18: irruimus ferro, Verg. A. 3, 222: in aedis alienas, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 8: in mediam aciem, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 61: in aliquem, id. Dom. 45: super collum alicujus, *to embrace eagerly*, Vulg. Gen. 46, 29: super gladium suum, id. 1 Par. 10, 4.—(β) With *dat.:* flammis, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 194.—(γ) With *acc.:* proximos agros, Front. 1, 5, 16: Rhodopen, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 50: Alpes, id. Epigr. 77, 5: has terras, of waters, Amm. 17, 13, 4.—(δ) With *se:* vide ne ille huc prorsus se irruat, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 11.—**II.** Trop., *to force one's way into, rush into, enter eagerly into* or *upon, seize upon:* in alienas possessiones, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 41: verecunda debet esse translatio, ut deducta esse in alienum locum, non irruisse videatur, id. ib. 3, 41, 165: in odium alicujus et offensionem, *to incur*, id. Verr. 1, 12, 35: inruente in se Spiritu Dei, Vulg. Num. 24, 2: permulta sunt circumspicienda, ne quid offendas, ne quo irruas, *make a hasty blunder in speaking*, Cic. de Or. 2, 74, 301.—(β) With *dat.:* cladibus, Luc. 7, 60.

irruptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [irrumpo], *a breaking* or *bursting in, an irruption.* **I.** In gen.: irruptionem facere in popinam, Plaut. Poen. prol. 42: ferarum, Plin. Pan. 81: belli, Flor. 2, 12, 5: luminis, Pall. 10, 17: aquarum, Sen. Q. N. 3, 30, 5.—**II.** Esp., as milit. t. t., *an invasion, incursion, sally:* hostis, Suet. Tib. 6: etiamsi irruptio facta nulla sit, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 6, 15: Gallorum, Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 31.

1. irruptus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *an irruption* (late Lat.), Fab. Claud. Gord. Fulg. Aet. Mund. 11, p. 141.

2. irruptus (inr-), a, um, *Part.*, from irrumpo.

***3. irruptus (inr-)**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-rumpo], *unbroken, unsevered:* copula, Hor. C. 1, 13, 18.

irrŭtĭlo (inr-), āvi, 1, *v. n.* [in-rutilo], *to glimmer redly, to be ruddy*, Ambros. de Isaac et Anim. 7, 60; id. Apol. Dav. 8, 45 al.

irtĭŏla (irc-), ae, *f.* (sc. vitis), *a sort of vine and grapes in Umbria*, Col. 3, 2, 28; Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 37.

Īrus, i, *m.*, = Ἶρος, *the name of a beggar in the house of Ulysses at Ithaca;* used proverbially to denote *a poor man:* Irus est subito, qui modo Croesus erat, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 42: Iron, id. R. Am. 747; Prop. 3, 3, 39 (4, 4, 17): Iro pauperior, Mart. 5, 41, 9; id. 5, 39, 9; 6, 77, 1.—In Ov. Ib. 415, *binominis, double-named*, because he was named Arnaeus by his mother.

is, ĕa, id (*m.* eis, C. I. L. 1, 198; *n.* it, ib. 5, 875 al., and freq. in MSS. of Plaut.). *gen.* ējus (old form eiius, C. I. L. 3, 1365 et saep.; v. Prisc. 1, 4, 18, p. 545; also etius, ib. 2, 1276 al.; scanned ĕius, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 60; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51; v. Lachm. ad Lucr. 3, 374; also Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 109: eius, *monosyl.*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 206; Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 7 et saep.; *dat.* ĕī, in ante-class. poetry often ĕi, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 32; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 46; Lucr. 2, 1136; 5, 300: eiei, C. I. L. 1, 198, 12 al.: eei, Inscr. Neap. 2423: iei, C. I. L. 1, 205, col. 2, 12 al.: ei, monosyl., Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 68; id. Trin. 1, 2, 138 et saep.; Cat. 82, 3; cf. Prisc. 7, 5, 21, p. 740; Lachm. ad Lucr. 3, 374: eo, Inscr. Murat. 582; *f.* eae, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 77 Ritschl; Cato, R. R. 46, 1; v. Varr. L. L. 8, 28, 51; *acc.* im for eum, Lex ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60; Charis. 1, 17, p. 107 sq.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 103; also em, Tab. XII., tab. 1, fr. 1.—*Plur. nom. m.* ĕi, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 32; id. Stich. 1, 3, 47; Ter. Ad. prol. 23; but in the MSS. ii; Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87 et saep.: eei, Inscr. Neap. 2423, 8: iei, C. I. L. 1, 185; Varr. L. L. 9, 1, 2 al.; but ī, Plaut. Trin. prol. 17; id. Mil. 3, 1, 158 al.; v. Ritschl prol. p. 98; *gen.* eum for eorum, Inscr. Murat. 582, 2; *dat.* and *abl.* eis or iīs, also īs, C. I. L. 1, 198, 48; Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 140, and freq. in MSS.: eis, monosyl., Ter. And. 1, 1, 36; id. Eun. 5, 8, 59 al.; v. Lachm. ad Lucr. 4, 934: ieis, C. I. L. 1, 204, col. 1, 5 al.; old form also ībus, Plaut. Mil. 1, 74; id. Truc. 1, 2, 17: ibus, Titin. et Pomp. ap. Non. p. 486; Lucr. 2, 88; cf. S. C. ap. Gell. 4, 6, 2; v. Lachm. l. l.; *f.* eābus, Cato, R. R. 152; cf. Prisc. 7, 3, 11, p. 733; v. more on these forms, Neue, Formenl. 2, 191–196), *pron. demonstr.* [root i-; Sanscr. itas; hence, i-ha, here; cf. i-bi, i-ta, i-dem, etc.]. **I.** *He, she, it; this* or *that* man, woman, thing. **A.** Referring to something already mentioned, in gen. **1.** Referring to the *third person:* fuit quidam senex Mercator: navem is fregit apud Andrum insulam: Is obiit mortem, Ter. And. 1, 3, 16: venit mihi obviam tuus puer: is mihi litteras abs te reddidit, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1: objecit ut probrum nobiliori, quod is, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 2, 3.—**2.** Of the *first person:* ego me credidi Homini docto rem mandare: is lapidi mando maxumo, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 47: haec omnia is feci, qui sodalis Dolabellae eram, Cic. Fam. 12, 14; Sen. Ep. 63 al. —**3.** Of the *second person:* qui magister equitum fuisse tibi viderere, is per municipia cucurristi, Cic. Phil. 2, 30.—**B.** Esp. **1.** In connection with a *noun:* ea re, quia turpe sit, faciendum non esse, Cic. Off. 3, 13: ea res ut est Helvetiis enuntiata, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 4: ne ob eam rem tribueret, etc., id. ib. 1, 13: flumen est Arar . . . id flumen, etc., id. ib. 1, 12: sub id tempus, Liv.

43, 5: ejus disputationis sententias memoriae mandavi, Cic. Lael. 1, 3: ante eam diem, id. Att. 2, 11, 2: ea tempestate, Sall. C. 36, 4: quam urbem is rex condidit, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 61.—**2.** When *is, ea, id* would stand in the same case with the *relative* it is usually omitted; when the *relative* precedes, it is sometimes employed for emphasis: male se res habet, cum, quod virtute effici debet, id temptatur pecuniā, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 22.—**3.** Connected with *que* and *quidem*, it gives prominence to a preceding idea: cum una legione eaque vacillante, *and that*, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 31: inprimis nobis sermo isque multus de te fuit, id. Att. 5, 1, 3: tuus dolor humanus is quidem, sed, etc., id. ib. 12, 10: vincula et ea sempiterna, id. Cat. 4, 4, 7: certa flagitiis merces, nec ea parva, id. Phil. 2, 18, 44.—**4.** It is sometimes used instead of the *reflexive pronoun*: Helvetii persuadent Rauracis, ut una cum iis (for secum) proficiscantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: Caesar etiam privatas injurias ultus est, quod ejus soceri avum Tigurini interfecerant, id. ib. 1, 12.—**5.** It is sometimes placed, for greater emphasis, after a *relative*: multitudinem, quae fortunis vestris imminebat, eam ... se fecisse commemorat, ut, etc., Cic. Mil. 35, 95; cf.: urbem novam conditam vi et armis, jure eam legibusque de integro condere parat, Liv. 1, 19, 1.—**C.** Id, *n.*, to designate an idea in the most general manner, *that* (thing, fact, thought, circumstance, etc.). **1.** In gen.: quando verba vana ad id locorum fuerint, rebus standum esse, *hitherto, till now*, Liv. 9, 45, 2; so, ad id (sc. tempus), id. 3, 22: ad id diei, Gell. 17, 8: ad id quod natura cogeret, i. e. death, Nep. Att. 22, 2: id temporis, *at that time*, Cic. Mil. 10, 28; id. Cat. 4, 1, 10; id. Att. 13, 33: id aetatis, *at that age*, id. de Or. 1, 47; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 37, § 91.—**2.** Esp. (α) Id, *therefore, for that reason, on that account*: id ego gaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3: id misera maesta est, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 66: idne estis auctores mihi? *do you advise me to that?* Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 16.—(β) Id genus = ejus generis, Gell. 9, 12, 13: aliquid id genus scribere, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 3.—(γ) Ad id, *for that purpose*: ad id quod sua quemque mala cogebant, evocati, Liv. 3, 7, 8: ad id quod = praeterquam quod, *besides that*: consul ad id, quod, etc., tunc quoque, etc., id. 44, 37, 12; 3, 62, 1; 26, 45, 8 al.—(δ) In id, *to that end, on that account, therefore*: in id fide a rege accepta, Liv. 28, 17.—(ε) In eo est, *it is gone so far, is at that pass*: quod ad me de Lentulo scribis, non est in eo, *it is not come to that, is not so*, Cic. Att. 12, 40: cum jam in eo esset, ut in muros evaderet miles, *when the soldiers were just on the point of scaling the walls*, Liv. 2, 17, 5; 28, 22, 8; Nep. Milt. 7, 3: in eo est, also, *it consists in that, depends upon that*: totum in eo est tectorium, ut sit concinnum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 1: ejus omnis oratio versata est in eo, ut, etc., id. de Or. 1, 57, 254: sic velim enitare quasi in eo mihi sint omnia, id. Fam. 15, 14.—(ζ) Ex eo, *from that, hence*: sed tamen ex eo, quod eam voluptatem videtur amplexari saepe vehementius, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 9.—(η) Cum eo, ut (with *subj.*), *with the condition* or *stipulation that*, etc., Liv. 8, 14.—(θ) Eo, adverbially, with the *comp.*, *so much, by so much*; but frequently to be expressed in English by *the*, Cic. Quint. 9; so id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5.—**D.** Sometimes *is* refers to the foll. substantive, instead of to the preceding relative: quae vectigalia locasset, ea rata locatio (for eorum), Liv. 23, 11: ea libera conjectura est (for de hac re), id. 4, 20: quae pars major erit, eo stabitur consilio (for ejus), id. 7, 35: existit ea, quae gemma dicitur, Cic. de Sen. 15.—Sometimes, for emphasis, it is placed before the relative quod, to represent a thought or clause: ratus, id quod negotium poscebat, Jugurtham venturum, Sall. J. 56, 1; id. C. 51, 20: sive ille hoc ingenio potuisset, sive, id quod constaret, Platonis studiosus audiendi fuisset, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 89: si nos, id quod debet, nostra patria delectat, id. ib. 1, 44, 196: si, id quod facile factu fuit, vi armisque superassem, id. Sest. 17, 39; 13, 30; so, id quo, id. Inv. 1, 26, 39: id de quo, Liv. 21, 10, 9.—It is thus apparently pleonastic after substantives: Octavio Mamilio—is longe princeps Latini nominis erat ...—ei Mamilio filiam nuptum dat, Liv. 1, 49, 9: cultrum, quem habebat, eum defigit, id. 1, 58, 11; cf. id. 3, 58, 1.—It is rarely pleonastic after the relative: quod ne id facere posses, idcirco dixeram, Cic. Ac 2, 25, 79 dub. (B. and K. bracket id).—**II.** *He, she, it; that man* or *the man* (*woman, thing*), *the one, that one*, as a correlative to qui: si is, qui erit adductus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 89, § 207: is mihi profecto servus spectatus satis, Cui dominus curae est, Ter. Ad. 5, 6, 5. And also in the first person: haec tibi scribo ... is, qui flevi, Sen. Ep. 1.—**III.** *Such, of such a sort, character*, or *quality*: in eum jam rediit locum, ut, etc., Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 118: neque enim tu is es, qui, quid sis, nescias, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 6; 4, 7, 2: itaque ego is in illum sum, quem tu me esse vis, id. Att. 7, 8, 1: is eram natus ... ut poteurim, Liv. 7, 40, 8.—*Adj.*: nec tamen eas cenas quaero, ut magnae reliquiae fiant, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 8; id. Clu. 70: quae causae sunt ejus modi, ut de earum jure dubium esse non possit, id. de Or. 1, 57, 241: est enim credo is vir iste, ut civitatis nomen sua auctoritate sustineat, id. Fl. 15, 34.—**B.** *Such, so great, of so high a degree*: L. Mescinius ea mecum consuetudine conjunctus est, quod mihi quaestor fuit, Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 1.—Hence, *adv.* **1. ĕā** (sc. parte, viā, etc.), *on that side, by that way, there*: quod eā proxime accedi poterat, Cic. Caecin. 8, 21: itinera muniit: effecit ut eā elephantus ornatus ire posset, quā antea, etc., Nep. Ham. 3 *fin.*: postquam comperit, transitum eā non esse, Liv. 21, 32, 9; 5, 43, 2; 24, 2 *fin.*; 26, 11 *fin.*; 27, 15 *fin.* al.—**2. ĕō**, v. 2. eo.

Īsaac (Īsac), *m. indecl.*, or **Īsaacus**, i, *m.*, *the son of Abraham*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 748; Vulg. Gen. 17, 19.

Isacia, ae, *f.*, *an island opposite Velia* (v. Oenotrides), Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 85.

Īsaeus, i, *m.*, = Ἰσαῖος. **I.** *A Grecian orator of Chalcis, instructor of Demosthenes*, Quint. 12, 10, 22.—**II.** *A contemporary of the younger Pliny, also a Grecian orator*, Plin. Ep. 2, 3 *init.*; Juv. 3, 74.

īsăgōgē, ēs, and **īsăgōga**, ae, *f.*, = εἰσαγωγή, *an introduction*, Gell. 1, 2, 6.

īsăgōgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [isagoge], *introductory*: commentarius, Varr. ap. Gell. 14, 7, 2.

Īsaias (Esaias), ae, *m.*, *the prophet Isaiah*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 195; Prud. στεφ. 5, 524.—Form Esaias, Alcim. Carm. 6, 44.

Īsăra, ae, *m.*, *a river of Gaul that falls into the Rhone*, now *Isère*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 33; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15, 3; 10, 23, 3; Luc. 1, 399.

īsătis, is, and idis, *f.*, = ἴσατις, *an herb with a milky juice, used in healing wounds*, Plin. 20, 7, 25, § 59.

Īsauri, ōrum, *m.*, *an Asiatic tribe between Pamphylia, Lycaonia, and Cilicia, Isaurians*, Liv. Epit. 93; Mel. 1, 2; Amm. 14, 2, 1; also, *of their country*, Cic. Fam. 15, 2, 1; Flor. 3, 6.—**II.** Hence, **A. Īsauria**, ae, *f.*, *the country of the Isauri*, Amm. 14, 8, 1.—**B. Īsaurĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Isaurian*: forum, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 9: gens, Plin. 5, 27, 23, § 94.—*Subst.*: **Īsaurĭcus**, *a surname of P. Servilius Vatia, who conquered the Isaurians*, Liv. Epit. 93.—**C. Īsaurus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Isaurian*: opes, Ov. F. 1, 593.

1. Īsaurus, i, *m.*, *a river in Picenum*, now *Foglia*, Luc. 2, 406.

2. Īsaurus, a, um, v. Isauri, II. C.

† **ischaemon**, ŏnis, *f.*, = ἴσχαιμον, *a kind of styptic herb*, Plin. 25, 8, 45, § 83; 26, 12, 82, § 131.

† **ischĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, = ἰσχία, *the hip-joints, the hips* (Lat coxae), Gell. 4, 13, 1; Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 1.

† **ischĭăcus**, a, um, = ἰσχιακός, *that has the gout in the hip*.—*Subst.*: **ischĭăci**, ōrum, *m.*, Cato, R. R. 123; Gell. 4, 13, 1.

† **ischĭădĭcus**, a, um, = ἰσχιαδικός, *of* or *relating to the gout in the hip, ischiadic*: dolores, *pains in the hip*, Plin. 26, 7, 27, § 42: passio, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 26.—*Subst.*, *one who has the hip-gout*, Plin. 25, 13, 106, § 169; 28, 2, 4, § 21; Cael Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 2 al.

† **ischĭas**, ădis, *f.*, = ἰσχιάς. **I.** *The hip-gout, sciatica*, Plin. 27, 5, 16, § 33.—**II.** Transf., *an herb said to be good for the hip-gout*; called also leucacantha, Plin. 22, 16, 18, § 40.

Ischŏmăchē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἰσχομάχη, *the daughter of Atracius* or *Atrax*; called also *Hippodamīa, at whose wedding with Pirithoüs the conflict arose between the Centaurs and Lapithæ*, Prop. 2, 2, 9.

† **ischūrĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ἰσχουρία, *a stoppage of urine, strangury, ischury*, Veg. Vet. 3, 15, 2.

† **īsēlastĭcus**, a, um, = εἰσελαστικός, *of* or *belonging to a public entrance*: certamen or agon, *a public contest, the victors in which were conducted home in triumphal procession*, Plin. Ep. 10, 119 *init.*; so, ludi, Suet. Calig. 20; Vitr. praef. 9.—**II.** *Subst.*: **īsēlastĭcum**, i, *n.*, *the reward presented to such a victor by the emperor*, Trajan. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 120.

Īsēum, i, and **Īsīum**, ii, *n.*, = Ἴσειον, *the temple of Isis*, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 51; Plin. Ep. 10, 33, 1; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 26.

Īsĭăcus, a, um, v. Isis, II.

isicium, ii, *n.*, v. insicium.

Īsĭdōrus, i, *m.*, *Isidore, the name of several celebrated writers of antiquity, and particularly*, **A.** *A geographer*, Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 9.—**B.** Isidorus Hispalensis, *archbishop of Hispalis, in Spain, in the seventh century of our era, author of the* XX. libri Originum.—**C.** *A cynic, who rebuked Nero*, Suet. Ner. 39.—**D.** *A mime, father of Tertia*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34, § 78.

Īsĭdŏtus, i, *m.*, *a sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.

Īsĭgŏnus, i, *m.*, *an historian*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 12.

Isiondensis, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the city of Isionda* (in the southwest of Pisidia), *Isiondian*, Liv. 38, 15 dub.

Īsis, is, and idis, *f.*, = Ἶσις, *the Egyptian goddess Isis*, Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 47; Ov. M. 9, 772; Tac. G. 9; Luc. 9, 158.—**B.** Hence, **1.** Isidis crinis, *an unknown plant*, Juba ap. Plin. 13, 25, 52, § 142.—**2.** Isidis sidus, *the planet Venus*, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 37.—**II.** Deriv. **Īsĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἰσιακός, *of* or *belonging to Isis*: conjectores, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132: focus, Ov. P. 1, 1, 52: Isiacae sacraria lenae, Juv. 6, 488.—*Subst.*: **Īsĭăcus**, i, *m.*, *a priest of Isis*, Suet. Dom. 1; Val. Max. 7, 3, 8; Plin. 27, 7, 29, § 53 al.

Īsīum, v. Iseum.

Ismaēl, ēlis, or *indecl.*, *m.*, *Abraham's son by Hagar, Ishmael*, Vulg. Gen. 16, 15 sqq.; *gen.* Ismaël, id. ib. 25, 12: -ēlis, id. ib. 25, 16.—Hence, **Ismăēlītes**, ae, *m.*, *a descendant of Ishmael*, Vulg. 1 Par. 2, 17; id. Gen. 37, 27.

1. Ismărus, i, *m.*, or **Ismăra**, ōrum, *n.*, = Ἴσμαρος, *a mountain on the southern coast of Thrace*: Ismara propter, Lucr. 5, 31: juvat Ismara Baccho conserere, Verg. G. 2, 37; Stat. Th. 7, 685.—Form Ismarus: Rhodope miratur et Ismarus Orphea, Verg. E. 6, 30.—**B.** Transf., *the city at the foot of the mountain, and the territory belonging to it*: quos Idas pater, et patria Ismara mittit, Verg. A. 10, 351: Castra decem annorum, Ciconum manus, Ismara capta, Prop. 3, 12 (4, 11), 25.—**II.** Derivv. **Ismărĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Ismarus, Ismarian*: Aquilo, Avien. Perieg. 33.—**B. Ismărĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Ismarus, Ismarian, Thracian*: gentes, Ov. M. 10, 305: juga, id. F. 3, 410: Bacchae, id. M. 9, 642: rex, i. e. *Polymestor, king of Thrace*, id. ib. 13, 530: vallis, *the valley where Orpheus drew the wild beasts after him by the sound of his lyre*, Prop. 2, 13, 6 (3, 4, 6).

2. Ismărus, i, *m.*, *a Lydian, companion of Æneas*, Verg. A. 10, 139.

Ismēnē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἰσμήνη, *daughter of Œdipus*, Stat. Th. 8, 623.

Ismēnĭas, ae, *m.*, = Ἰσμηνίας. **I.** *A celebrated Theban flute-player*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 53; Plin. 37, 1, 3, § 6.—**II.** *A Theban general*, Nep. Pelop. 5, 1; Just. 5, 9, 6.

Ismēnus or **-ŏs**, i, *m.*, = Ἰσμηνός, *a river of Bœotia, near Thebes*, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 25; Ov. M. 2, 244; Stat. Th. 1, 40; 9, 404.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Ismēnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*,

=Ἰσμήνιος, *of* or *belonging to Ismenus, Ismenian*, poet. for *Theban*, Ov. M. 13, 682: heros, i. e. *Polynices*, Stat. Th. 2, 307.—**B.** **Ismēnis**, idis, *f.*, =Ἰσμηνίς, *a Theban woman*, Ov. M. 3, 169; 733; 4, 31.

† **īsŏcinnămon**, i, *n.*, = ἰσοκίνναμον, *an odoriferous shrub resembling cinnamon*, Plin. 12, 20, 43, § 98.

Īsŏcrătes, is, *m.*, =Ἰσοκράτης, *Isocrates, a celebrated orator and teacher of rhetoric at Athens, a pupil of Gorgias and the friend of Plato*, Cic. Or. 52, 176; id. de Or. 2, 13, 57; id. Brut. 56, 204; Quint. 10, 1, 79 et saep.—**II.** Deriv.: **Īsŏcrătēus** or **-īus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Isocrates, Isocratic*: mos, Cic. Or. 61, 207; id. Fam. 1, 9, 23.—*Subst.*: **Īsŏcrătīus**, ii, *m.*, *a pupil of Isocrates*, Lucil. ap. Gell. 18, 8, 1.

† **īsŏdŏmos**, on, *adj.*, =ἰσόδομος, *equally or evenly built*: genus isodomon, *a mode of building in which the courses of bricks or stones are uniform in thickness*, Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 171; Vitr. 2, 8.

† **īsŏētes**, is, *n.*, = ἰσοέτες, *small houseleek* or *ayegreen*, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

† **īsŏpleuros**, on, *adj.*, = ἰσόπλευρος, *equilateral*, Aus. praef. ad Idyll. 13.

† **īsŏpȳron**, i, *n.*, = ἰσόπυρον, *an unknown plant*, Plin. 27, 11, 70, § 94.

† **īsoscĕles**, is, *adj.*, *m.*, = ἰσοσκελής, *having equal legs, isosceles*, Aus. praef. ad Idyll. 13.

Isrăēl, ēlis (in Sid. Carm. 16, 7, scanned with *a* short), *m.*, *Israel, another name of the patriarch Jacob*, Just. 36, 2, 3; Prud. Psych. 650; Vulg. Gen. 32, 28; Sid. Carm. 16, 8.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The descendants of Israel, the Israelites*: locutus est ad omnem Israel, Vulg. Lev. 21, 24; id. 1 Cor. 10, 18.—**B.** *The people of God*: pax super ... Israel Dei, Vulg. Gal. 6, 16; ib. Rom. 11, 26.—**III.** Derivv. **A. Isrăēlitae**, ārum, *m.*, *the Israelites*, Juvenc. Act. Apost. 1, 208; Vulg. 1 Sam. 14, 22.—Trop.: non omnes qui ex Israel, ii sunt Israelitae, Vulg. Rom. 9, 6; cf. id. Job. 1, 47.—*Sing.*, Vulg. Rom. 11, 1; Sid. Ep. 7, 6.—In appos.: cum viro Israelita, Vulg. Lev. 24, 10: nomen viri Israelitae, id. Num. 25, 14.—**B. Isrăēlītĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Israelitish*, Not. Tir. p. 192; Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 20; 16, 16.—**C. Isrăēlītis**, idis, *f.*, *an Israelitish woman*, Hier. Ep. 70, n. 2; Vulg. Lev. 24, 10.

Issa, ae, *f.*, =Ἴσσα, *an island in the Adriatic Sea, near Illyria, with a town of the same name*, now *Lissa*, Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 152; Caes. B. C. 3, 9; Liv. 43, 9.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Issaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Issa, Issæan*; *subst.*: **Issaei**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Issa*, Liv. 31, 45.—**B. Issaĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Issæan*, Liv. 32, 21.—**C. Issensis**, e, *adj.*, *Issæan*: naves, Liv. 43, 9.—*Subst.*: **Issenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Issa*, Liv. 45, 26.

Issē, ēs, *f.*, *the daughter of the Lesbian king Macareus, who is said to have been seduced by Apollo under the form of a shepherd*, Ov. M. 6, 124.

Issĭcus, a, um, v. 2. Issus, II.

issŭlus, v. the foll. art.

‡ **1. issus**, a, um, *adj.*, *a childish form of* ipse, *used with little children as a term of endearment*: ISSA HAVE, Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 45, n. 255.—**Issa**, *the name of a pet slut*, Mart. 1, 109.—Also *dim.*: ‡ **issŭlus**, a, um, Inscr. ap. Fabr. n. 254.

2. Issus or **-os**, i, *f.*, =Ἰσσός, *a city of Cilicia, on the Mediterranean* (*the Gulf of Issus*, now *Gulf of Iskenderun*), *at the foot of Mount Amanus, where Darius was defeated by Alexander*, Mel. 1, 13, 1; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 91; Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 3; Curt. 3, 8, 8.—**II.** Deriv. **Issĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Issus*: sinus, *the Gulf of Issus*, Mel. 1, 13, 1; Plin. 2, 108, 112, § 243.

istāc, *adv.* (=istā viā), *there, that way* (ante-class. and very rare): exi istac per hortum, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 53; so id. Pers. 3, 3, 39; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 27.—**II.** Trop. (=eo modo), *in that way, in such wise*: nequaquam istuc istac ibit: magna inest certatio, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 25 *fin.* (Trag. v. 304 Vahl.): istac indico, *on this side*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 101.

* **istac-tĕnus**, *adv.*, *thus far*: istactenus tibi, Lyde, libertas data'st, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 58.

istaec, v. istic.

Istaevŏnes, um, *m.* (al. Istyaeōnes), *an ancient people of Germany bordering on the Rhine*, Tac. G. 2; Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 100.

iste, a, ud, *gen.* istīus (the poets often make the penult of the *gen.* short: istĭus, Verg. A. 12, 648: istius, dissyl., Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 59; Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 76 al.—An old form of the *gen.* isti, with modi, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 694 P.; Plaut. Truc. 5, 38.—With affixed *ce*: istisce, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 40; and in interrogations, *cine*: istoscine patrem aequum'st mores liberis largirier? id. As. 5, 2, 82.—*Dat.* isto, App. M. 5, 31, p. 172 *fin.* al.; *dat. f.* istae, Plaut. Truc. 5, 38.—Shortened form, ste, sta, stoc, etc.; v. Non. p. 476; Lachm. ad Lucr. 3, 954), *pron. demonstr.* [compounded of two pronom. stems, i- (cf. is) and to-; Sanscr. -ta; cf. tam, tum], *this, that* (man, woman, thing), called the *demonstr. of the second person*, since it is especially used in reference to persons and things connected in place, relation, or thought, with the person addressed. **I.** In gen. **A.** *That* (person or thing) *near to you* (in place or thought), *that of yours, that of which you speak* or *with which you are connected*: si ista nobis cogitatio de triumpho injecta non esset, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 2: istae minae, *those threats of yours*, Liv. 4, 5: de istis rebus exspecto tuas litteras, *those affairs of yours*, Cic. Att. 2, 5, 2: quid quod adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt, *those seats where you are sitting*, id. Cat. 1, 7, 16; id. de Sen. 17, 59: quae est ista praetura? *that prætorship of yours*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 46: quaevis mallem fuisset (causa), quam ista quam dicis, id. de Or. 2, 4, 15.—**2.** So with *pronom. of the second person*: cum enim tuus iste Stoicus sapiens dixerit, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 119: quid iste tuus vates donat? Ov. Am. 1, 8, 57: iste vester (sapiens), Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 105: quae tua est ista vita, id. Cat. 1, 7, 16.—**B.** With a general reference, *that, this, the very, that particular* (person or thing), *he, she, it*. **1.** Alone, as *pron.*: illae quae cum isto cubant, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 65: credis quod iste dicit, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 44: haec quae ista elementa videantur, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163.—**2.** With *substt.*: erat enim ab isto Aristotele, a cujus inventis, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 160: ista divina studia, id. de Sen. 7, 24: ut jam ne istius quidem rei culpam sustineam, id. Att. 7, 3, 1: nec enim ab isto officio abduci debui, id. Lael. 2, 8.—**3.** With other *pronouns*: istius ipsius in dicendo facultatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 128: transeat idem iste sapiens ad rem publicam tuendam, id. Tusc. 5, 25, 72: in eodem isto Aegyptio regno vitā privatus, id. Rab. Post. 9, 23.—**4.** With the *rel.*: necesse est eam, quae suum corpus prodixerit turpissimae cupiditati, timere permultos. Quos istos? etc., Auct. Her. 4, 16, 23.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Like *is* in the sense of tantus and talis, *such, of such a kind*: quare cum ista sis auctoritate, etc., Cic. Mur. 6, 13: servi mei, si me isto pacto metuerent, ut te metuunt omnes, etc., id. Cat. 1, 7, 17: homines ista auctoritate praediti, qua vos estis, id. Rosc. Am. 53, 154: animo isto esse, Nep. Eum. 11, 4: egon, quidquam cum istis factis tibi respondeam, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 73.—**B.** It freq. implies scorn or contempt: non erit ista amicitia, sed mercatura, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122; id. Cat. 2, 7: iste otii et pacis hostis, id. Dom. 5, 12: animi est ista mollities, non virtus, inopiam paulisper ferre non posse, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: hic vestis cum isto squalore permutandus, Curt. 4, 1, 22; 3, 2, 16: tuus iste frater, Petr. 9: o isti, an urgent form of address, Arn. 1, 23, 36 et saep.—**C.** In the *abl.*: isto, *for this reason, therefore*: isto tu's pauper, quom nimis sancte piu's, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 8.

Ister, v. Hister.

Isthmus or **-os**, i, *m.*, =Ἰσθμός, *a strip of land between two seas, an isthmus*, Mel. 1, 18; 2, 2.—**B.** Esp., *the Isthmus of Corinth*, where the Isthmian games were celebrated, Caes. B. C. 3, 55, 2; Liv. 45, 28, 2 sq.; Plin. 4, 1, 5, § 12; Cic. Fat. 4, 7; Suet. Ner. 19; Mel. 2, 3; Ov. M. 7, 406.—**C.** Transf., poet., *a strait*, viz., *the Dardanelles*, Prop. 3, 21, 1 (4, 22, 2).—**II.** Derivv. **A. Isthmĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, =Ἴσθμιος, *of* or *belonging to the Isthmus, Isthmian*: ludi, Liv. 33, 32: labor, Hor. C. 4, 3, 3: Dione, i. e. *Venus*, who had a temple at Corinth, Stat. S. 2, 7, 2.—Esp. freq. *subst.*: **Isthmĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, =τὰ Ἴσθμια, *the Isthmian games, celebrated every five years at the Isthmus of Corinth, the victors in which received a pine garland*, Liv. 33, 32; Curt. 4, 5, 8; cf. Plin. 15, 10, 9, § 36.—**B. Isthmĭăcus** (**Isthmĭcus**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Isthmus, Isthmian*: harena, Stat. Th. 6, 557: litus, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 463: coloni, i. e. *Syracusans* (as a colony of Corinth), Sil. 14, 341; cf. favillae, Stat. S. 2, 2, 68.—Form Isthmicus, Mel. 2, 3; Val. Max. 4, 8, 5.

isti, *adv.*, v. istic *init.*

1. istic (not **isthic**), aec, oc, and uc, *pron. demonstr.* [for iste-ce; v. Neue, Formenl. II. p. 211 sqq.], *this same, this, the very* (person or thing). **I.** In gen. **A.** Substantively: isne istic fuit, quem vendidisti? Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 10: quid istic narrat, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 6; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 18.—**B.** With a *subst.*, usually with special reference to the person addressed, *that of yours, that mentioned by* or *related to you* (cf. iste): istac lege filiam tuam sponden mihi dari? Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 38: cum istoc ornatu, id. Curc. 1, 1, 2: istic labor, id. Truc. 2, 6, 40: haud istoc modo solita se me ante appellare, *as you now do*, id. ib. 1, 2, 60: istaec praeda, id. Rud. 4, 7, 16: istic servus, id. Ps. 2, 4, 47: *Sos.* Egone? *Amph.* Tu istic, *you yourself*, id. Am. 2, 1, 25: quis istic est qui deos tam parvi pendit? id. Rud. 3, 2, 36: istaec miseria, id. ib. 2, 1, 45: malum istoc, id. Bacch. 3, 1, 15: istaec res, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 17: circum istaec loca commorari, Cic. Att. 8, 12, C, 1.—**C.** Esp., in *neutr. sing.* and *plur.*: si istuc ita est, Varr. R. R. 1, 2: istuc quidem considerabo, Cic. Ac. 1, 4: ergo istoc magis, quia vanilocu's, vapulabis, *so much the more*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 222: istoc vilius, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 24: dicitur, quidem, istuc, inquit, a Cotta, Cic. Div. 1, 5, 8: istuc fractum, id. Pis. 26, 62: non posse istaec sic abire, id. Att. 14, 1.—With *gen.*: quid istuc est verbi? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 32: istuc aetatis homo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 58; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 1.—**II.** Esp., with the demonstr. particle *ce*, and in interrogations *cine*: istucine interminata sum hinc abiens tibi? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 14; Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 58: istocine pacto me adjutas? id. ib. 1, 1, 81: istaece ridicularia, id. Truc. 3, 2, 16.—Hence,

2. istic (old form **isti**, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 28 Brix ad loc.; id. Ep. 5, 2, 56; Verg. A. 2, 661; 10, 557 Rib.), *adv.* [for isti-ce], *there, in that place, here*. **I.** Lit., of place: cave cuiquam indicassis aurum meum esse istic, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 1: Heus! vos pueri! Quid istic agitis? id. Most. 4, 2, 30: quid istic habitat, id. Cist. 2, 3, 55: intellego te re istic prodesse: hic ne verbo quidem levare me posse, Cic. Att. 3, 12, 3: ibi malis esse ... quam istic ubi, etc., id. Fam. 1, 10; 7, 13, 2; 14, 14, 2: istic nunc metuende jace, Verg. A. 10, 557; Liv. 7, 40 *fin.*: quid istic tibi negoti est? Ter. And. 5, 2, 8: tu istic mane, id. Eun. 5, 2, 70.—**II.** Transf., *herein*, i. e. *in this affair, on this occasion*: neque istic, neque alibi, Ter. And. 2, 5, 9: Ausculta. *Phi.* Istic sum, id. Hec. 1, 2, 39: istic sum, inquit, exspectoque quid respondeas, *I am listening*, Cic. Fin. 5, 26, 78 *fin.*: rem publicam ut vos istic expedistis, ita, *pro nostrā parte, etc.*, i. e. *on that side, on your side*, Cassiod. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 4.

istim, *adv.* [iste], *thither, to that place* (very rare): nolite, hospites, ad me adire! ilico istim! Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Enn. Trag. v. 404 Vahl., and Trag. Rel. v. 303 Rib., isti, in the same meaning): quod eos usque istim exauditos putem, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4 (Klotz, but Baiter reads istinc): ite istim, ecferte lora, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 125 (acc. to Lachm. ad Lucr. vol. 2, p. 189; al. istinc).

istimŏdi, v. istiusmodi.

istinc, *adv.* [istim-ce; cf. hinc, illinc], *from there, thence*, i. e. from the place of the person addressed, or a place related to that person. **I.** Lit., of place: istinc loquere, si quid vis: procul tamen audiam, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 71: serva istas fores, ne tibi clam se subterducat istinc, id. Mil. 3, 3, 72: age alter istinc, alter hinc adsistite, id. Rud. 3, 5, 28: istinc excludere, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 4:

qui istinc veniunt, Cic Fam 1, 10 emanare, id. Att 7, 21, 1, Verg A 6, 389 — **II.** Transf, *thereof*, i e *of that thing* memento dimidium istinc mihi de praeda dare, Plaut Ps 4, 7, 68 neque ergo partem posco mihi istinc de istoc vidulo, id. Rud. 4, 4, 33

istīus-mŏdi (also separately **istīus mŏdi, istĭmŏdi,** Plaut Truc 5, 38), *of that kind, such* istius modi amicos, Plaut Ep 1, 2, 16 istius modi clientes, id Most 3, 2, 59 cum istius modi virtutibus, id Rud 2, 2, 15 vos esse istius modi, Ter Heaut 2, 4, 7 istiusmodi ratio, Cic Verr 1, 11, 33 nihil istiusmodi, id ib 2, 4, 5, § 9

istō, *adv* [iste], *thither*, with reference to the place where the person addressed is **I.** Lit., of place do fidem, si omittis, isto me intro ituram, quo jubes, Plaut Mil 2, 5, 45 isto venire, Cic Fam 9, 16, 22, 10, 17, 4 peream si minima causa est properandi isto mihi, id ib 8, 15, 5, 10, 17, 2 isto usque penetrasse, Plin Ep 4, 12, 7 — **II.** Transf, *thereinto, in that thing* Trebatium meum, quod isto admisceas, nihil est, Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 3, § 9, v iste

istoc, *adv* [istic], *thither, that way, yonder* quemquam istoc ad vos intromittere, Plaut Truc 4, 2, 6 accede illuc nimium istoc abisti Ter Ad 2, 1, 15, v also istic

istorsum, *adv* [isto versum], *thitherwards* concede hinc a foribus paululum istorsum, sodes, Ter Phorm 5, 1, 14, id Heaut 3, 3, 27

Istri (Histri), ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Istria, the Istrians*, Liv 41, 11, Plin 3, 19, 23, § 129 — **II.** Derivv **A. Istrĭa (Hist-),** *a country of Italy, on the Adriatic Sea, and bordering on Illyria*, Plin 3, 19, 23, § 129, Liv 39, 55 — **B. Istrĭāni (Hist-),** ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Istria, Istrians*, Juv 9, 2, 1 — **C. Istrĭcus (Hist-),** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Istria, Istrian* bellum, Liv 41, 1, 41, 11 ostrea, Plin 32, 6, 21, § 62 — **D. Istrus (Hist-),** a, um, *adj*, *Istrian* testa, i e *Istrian oil in Istrian jars*, Mart 12, 63, 2

istuc, *adv* [isto (iste) ce], *thither*, esp in reference to the place where the party addressed is concedite istuc, Plaut As 3, 3, 56 istuc eo quantum potest, id Merc 4, 1, 25 jam istuc ego revortar, id Poen 3, 3, 1, Ter Eun 4, 4, 39 dabam operam, ut istuc veniam ante quam plane ex animo tuo effluo, Cic Fam 7, 14, 1 istuc mens animus que Fert, Hor Ep 1, 14, 8 dum transferor istuc, Ov H 18, 205 — **II.** Transf, *to that thing, to that subject* in discourse, etc hoc quod coepi primum enarrem Post istuc veniam, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 33 scio istuc ibam, id Ad 5, 3, 35

istucine, v 1 istic

Isturgi, v Ipsasturgi

Istyaeones, um, *m*, *a German tribe*, Plin 4, 14, 28, § 100 (Jan)

ĭta, *adv* [pronom stem i, cf is, Sanscr ittha, Zend, itha], in the manner specified, *in this manner, in this wise, in such a way, so, thus* **I.** In gen **A.** Referring to what precedes, *as has been said, thus, so* des operam ut investiges sitne ita, Cic Att 12, 17 vidi ego nequam homines, verum te nullum deteriorem *Phil* Ita sum, Plaut Bacch 5, 2, 60 ita aiunt, Ter And 1, 2, 21, 3, 3, 18, id Ad 5, 5, 7 et hercule ita fecit, Cic Cael 11, 37 factum est ita, id Att 7, 8, 4 aiunt enim te ita dictitare, id Verr 2, 3, 64, § 151, frequent in phrase quae cum ita sint, *since what has been said is true*, id Rosc Com 6, 17 *init*, so, quod cum ita sit, id Caecin 12, 33 quae cum ita essent, id Clu 34, 94 *fin* — **B.** To introduce the thought which follows, *thus, in the following manner, as follows, in this way* in tertio de oratore ita scriptum est, in perpetua, etc, Quint 9, 1, 25 haec ita digerunt primum secundum, *etc*, id 11, 2, 20 · ita sciunt procuratores nullius apud te auctoritatem valere plus quam meam, Cic Fam 13, 42, 4, id Tusc 3, 18, 41 ita constitui, fortiter esse agendum, id Clu 19, 51 — **C.** In affirmations, esp in replies, *yes, it is so, just so, true* quid istic tibi negoti est? *Dav* Mihin'? *Si* Ita, Ter And 5, 2, 8 an laudationes? ita, inquit Antonius, Cic de Or 2, 11, 44 Davusne? ita, Hor S 2, 7, 2, so in solemn affirmation est ita est, judices, ita, ut dicitur, Cic Verr 2, 4, 52, § 117 et certe ita est, id Att 9, 13, 2 ita est, Plaut Ps 1, 5, 51, Ter And 1, 1, 27, and in negations non est ita, Cic Off 1, 44, § 158, strengthened by other particles of affirmation as vero, profecto, prorsus, plane, Ita vero, Plaut Men 5, 9, 37 ita profecto, id Am 1, 1, 214 non est profecto ita, judices, Cic Rosc Am 40, 121 ita prorsus, id Tusc 2 27, 67 prorsus ita, id Leg 3, 12, 26 ita plane, id Tusc. 1, 7, 13, id Ac 2, 35, 113 — **D.** In interrogations, esp **a.** Jeeringly, implying an affirmative, = ἀληθες ita ne? *really? truly? is it so?* itane credis? Ter And 2, 3, 25, id Eun 5, 8, 28, Cic Div 2, 40, 83. itane est? id. Rosc Am 39, 113, so with vero or tandem itane vero? ego non justus? Cic N D 2, 4, 11, id. Verr 2, 5, 30, § 77, id Div 1, 13, 23 itane tandem? id Clu 65, 182 — **b.** Where surprise or reproach is implied quid ita? (Gr τι δαι), *why so? how is that? what do you mean?* accusatis Sex Roscium Quid ita? Cic Rosc Am 12, 34, id N D 1, 35, 99, id Off 2, 23, 83 quid ita passus est Eretriam capi? quid ita tot Thessaliae urbes? Quid ita, etc, Liv 32, 21, 13, 27, 34, 13, Plaut Trin 4, 2, 42

II. In partic **A.** In comparisons, *so* **1.** To point out the resemblance, usually corresponding to ut, sometimes to quasi, quomodo, quemadmodum, quam, tamquam, veluti, qualis, etc, *as, like, in the same way as* non ita amo ut sani solent homines, Plaut Merc 2, 1, 38 ita ut res sese habet, Ter Heaut 4, 3, 24 ita vero, Quirites ut precamini, eveniat, Cic Phil 4, 4, 10 omnis enim pecunia ita tractatur, ut praeda, a praefectis, id Fam 2, 17, 7 an ita tu's animata, ut qui expers matris imperii sies? Plaut As 3, 1, 2 ut homost, ita morem geras, Ter Ad 3, 3, 77 ut hirundines ita falsi amici, etc, Auct Her 4, 48, 61 tametsi ita de meo facto loquor, quasi ego illud mea voluntate fecerim, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 11 § 29 sed prorsus ita, quasi aut reus numquam esset futurus, aut, etc, id ib 2, 4, 22, § 49, Quint 9, 4, 87 me consulem ita fecistis, quomodo pauci facti sunt, Cic Agr 2, 1, 3, Quint 11, 1, 92 quemadmodum dicimus non feci furtum, ita, non est hoc furtum, Quint 7, 3, 1 non ita variant undae quam facile mutantur amantes, Prop 3, 5, 11 castra in hostico incuriose ita posita, tamquam procul abesset hostis, Liv 8, 38, 2 neque enim ita se gessit tam quam rationem aliquando esset redditurus, Cic Verr 2, 4, 22, § 49 Alexander ita cupide profectus fuerat, veluti, etc, Just 12, 2, 1 sane ita se habet sacrum, quale apud Homerum quoque est, Quint 1, 5, 67 — **2.** Following or followed by *ut* to denote that two things are in the same condition or category (α) Ut . ita, *as . . so, just as so also, alike and, as well as* · Dolabellam ut Tarsenses, ita Laodiceni multo amentiores ultro arcessierunt, Cass. ap Cic Fam 12, 13, 10 Hercules cum ut Eurysthei filios, ita suos configebat sagittis, Cic Ac 2, 28, 89, id Leg 2, 2, 5 — (β) Ut ita, *although yet* ut errare potuisti, sic decipi te non potuisse quis non videt? Cic Fam 10, 20, 2 haec omnia ut invitis, ita non adversantibus patriciis transacta, Liv 3, 55, 15, cf plera que Alpium sicut breviora ita arrectiora sunt, id 21, 35, 11 — (γ) Ita ut, *just as* ita ut occoepi dicere, Plaut Poen 2 24, id Trin 4, 2, 52 ita ut antea demonstravimus, Caes B G 7, 76, Cato, R R 144, 2 — **3.** In oaths, emphatic wishes, solemn assertions, etc, expressed by a comparison ita ille faxit Juppiter, Plaut Most 2, 1, 51 ita me di ament, non nil timeo, i e may they *so* love me *as* it is true that, etc, Ter Eun 4, 1, 1, 3, 2, 21 ita sim felix, Prop 1, 7, 3 sollicitat, ita vivam, me tua valetudo Cic Fam 16, 20 1, Verg A 9, 208, so, followed by *ut* with *indic* ita mihi salva re publica vobiscum perfrui *liceat ut ego non moveor*, etc, Cic Cat 4, 6, 11 ita me Venus amet, ut ego te numquam sinam, etc, Plaut Curc 1, 3, 52. ita me amabit sancta Saturitas, itaque suo me condecoret cognomine, ut ego vidi, id Capt 4 2 97, by *ut*, with *subj*, adding a second wish nam te cum esse, ita mihi omnia quae opto contingant, ut vehementer velim, Cic Fam 5, 21, 1, for which the *abl absol* ita in columi Caesare moriar, Balb ap Cic Att 9, 7, B, 3, for the *subj* with ita, the *fut indic.* ita te amabit Juppiter, ut tu nescis? Plaut Aul. 4 10, 31, id Merc 4, 4, 22 — **B.** To denote a kind or quality, *so, such, of this nature, of this kind* nam ita est ingenium muliebre, Plaut Stich 5, 5, 3 ita est amor balista ut jacitur, id. Trin. 3, 2, 42 ita sunt res nostrae, Cic. Att 4, 1, 8 ita sunt Persarum mores, Plaut Pers. 4, 2, 25 si ita sum, non tam est admirandum regem esse me Cic. Sull 7, 22, id. Dom 27, 71 ita inquam = hoc dico, id Phil 14, 5, 12 — **C.** To denote an expected or natural consequence, *so, thus, accordingly, under these circumstances, in this manner, therefore* ita praetorium missum, Liv 21, 54, 3 ita Jovis illud sacerdotium per hanc rationem Theomnasto datur, Cic Verr 2, 2, 51 *fin*, esp ita fit, *thus it comes to pass, hence it follows* ita fit ut animus de se ipse tum judicet, cum id ipsum, quo judicatur, aegrotet, Cic Tusc. 3, 1, 1, id Off 1, 28, 101, 1, 45, 160 ita fit ut deus ille nusquam prorsus appareat, id N D 1, 14, 37, id Leg 1, 15, 42, so in an inference, *therefore* et deus vester nihil agens, expers virtutis igitur, ita ne beatus quidem, id N D 1, 40, 110, Suet Caes 60, so, itaque (= et ita), crassum (caelum) Thebis, itaque pingues Thebani, Cic Fat 4, 7, id N D 3, 17, 44 — **D.** Introducing a limitation or restriction, *on the condition, on the assumption, in so far, to such an extent, only in so far*, etc, commonly followed by *ut* et tamen ita probanda est mansuetudo, ut adhibeatur rei publicae causa severitas, Cic Off 1, 25, 88 pax ita convenerat, ut Etruscis Latinisque fluvius Albula finis esset, Liv 1, 3, 24, 29 *fin* sed ante omnia *ita vos irae indulgere oportet, ut potiorem irâ salutem habeatis*, id. 23, 3, so with *tamen* longiorem dicturis periodum colligendus est spiritus, ita tamen ut id neque diu neque cum sono faciamus, Quint 11, 3, 53 haec ita praetereamus, ut tamen intuentes ac respectantes relinquamus, Cic Sest 5, 13 — **E.** To denote degree, *so, to such a degree, so very, so much* quod quid ita placuerit iis non video, Quint 9, 4, 10 hoc tibi ita mando, ut dubitem an etiam te rogem, ut pugnes ne intercaletur, Cic. Att 5, 9, 2 ita fugavit Samnites, ut, etc, Liv 8, 36, esp with *adj* judices ita fortes tamen fuerunt, ut vel perire maluerint, quam, Cic Att 1, 16, 5 ita sordidus ut se Non umquam servo melius vestiret, Hor S 1, 1, 96 ita sunt omnia debilitata, Cic Fam 2, 5, 2, so with *negatives* non (haud, nec, etc) ita, *not very, not especially* non ita magna mercede, Cic Fam 1, 9, 3 non ita lato interjecto mari, id Or 8 25 non ita antiqua, id Verr 2, 4, 49, § 109 accessione utuntur non ita probabili, id Fin 2, 13, 42 haec nunc enucleare non ita necesse est, id. Tusc. 5, 8, 23 non ita multum provectus, id. Phil 1, 3, 7 post, neque ita multo, Nep Cim 3, 4, id Pel 2, 4, id Phoc 2, 5

itaeomēlis, *a made wine*, Plin 14, 16, 19, § 111

Ĭtălĭa, ae, *f* [for Vitalia from vitulus, cf ιταλος, from the abundance and excellence of its cattle, v Gell 11, 1, 1], *Italy*, Caes B C 1, 6, 3, Verg A. 1, 263, Plin 3, 5, 6, § 38, 37, 13, 77, § 201 et saep — In apposition Italia terra, Cato ap Gell 3, 6 — **B.** Transf, *the inhabitants of Italy* totam Italiam esse effusam, Cic Delot 4, 11 — **II.** Derivv **A. Ĭtălĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Italy, Italian* jus habere, Plin 3, 21, 25, § 139 triticum, id 18, 7, 12, § 65 genus falcium, id 18, 28, 67, § 261 oppida, Tac A 3, 71 coloniae, id ib 6, 12 legio, id H 1, 59 de qua (olea) Catonis Italica sententia, *adapted to the climate of Italy* Plin 17, 12, 19, § 93 bellum, *the Social war*, Cic Verr 2, 5, 15 Pythagorei, qui essent Italici philosophi quondam nominati, id de Sen 21 — *Subst* **Ĭtălĭcus,** i, *m*, *an Italian* Italicus es an provincialis Plin Ep 9, 23, Liv 24, 47 — *Plur*, Vell 2, 16, 1 — **B. Ĭtălis,** idis, *adj f*, *Italian* ora Ov P 2, 3, 84 matres, Mart 11, 53 — *Subst plur* **Ĭtălĭdes,** *the Italian women*, Verg A 11, 657 — **C. Ĭtălus,** a, um, *adj*, *Italian* (poet and post class) Italis longe disjungimur oris, Verg A 1, 252 terra, id ib 7, 643 virtus, id ib 12 827 sermo, *the Latin language*, Arn 4, 134 — **2.** *Subst* **Ĭtălus,** i, *m* **a.** *An Italian, plur* Itali

ac Latini, Auct Har Resp 9, 9, Verg A. 1, 109, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 71 gentes Italum (Italorum), Verg A. 6, 92.—**b.** *An ancient king of Italy, from whom the country is said to have taken its name*, Verg A 7, 178, cf Serv Verg A 1, 2, 1, 533, Hyg Fab 127, cf also Varr R R 2, 5, 3

Ĭtălĭca, ae, *f* **I.** *The confederate name of the city of Corfinium during the Marsian war*, Vell 2, 16, 5 —**II.** *A city in* Hispania Baetica, *founded by* Scipio Africanus, *the birthplace of the emperors Trajan and Hadrian*, now *Santiponce*, Caes B C 2, 20, Plin 3, 1, 3, § 11, Eutr 8, 2 and 3 —Hence, *adj* **Ĭtălĭcenses** homines, Auct B Alex 52, and, *subst* **Ĭtălĭcenses,** ium, *m*, Gell 16, 13, 4, Hirt B Alex 52

ĭtă-que, *conj* **I.** (= et ita) *And so, and thus, and accordingly* ita dolui, itaque ego nunc doleo, Plaut Truc 2, 6, 45 si cetera ita sunt ut vis, itaque ut esse ego illa existimo, Ter Hec 4, 2, 28 cum quaestor in Sicilia fuissem, itaque ex ea provincia discessissem, ut, etc, Cic Div in Caecil 1 ita constitui, fortiter esse agendum, itaque feci, id Clu 19, 51, id Deiot 7, 19 ita nostri acriter in hostes, signo dato, impetum fecerunt, itaque hostes repente celeriterque procurrerunt, Caes B G 1, 52 illud tempus exspectandum decreverunt, itaque fecerunt, Nep Alc 4, 2, Caes B G 1, 10 —**II.** *And so, accordingly, therefore for that reason, consequently* (for syn cf igitur, id circo, ideo, ergo) itaque ipse mea legens, sic adficior interdum, Cic Lael 1 itaque rem suscipit et a Sequanis impetrat, Caes B G 1, 9, id B C 2, 7, Tac Agr 10 —(β) Occupying the second or third place in the sentence (very rare, and not before the Aug period) versis itaque subito voluntatibus, Liv 34, 34 *fin*, so edicimus itaque omnes, id 3, 20, 4 quaero itaque, Curt. 7, 10, 7, and nunc itaque, Hor Ep 1, 1, 10 pro ingenti itaque victoria, Liv 4, 54, 6, so id 6, 17, 8, 32, 16, 7 —In the fourth place omnium sententiis absolutus itaque est, Plin 18, 6, 8, § 43 —**B.** Adding an example or argument, *accordingly, in like manner, in this manner* nihil opus (est philosophum) litteras scire Itaque, ut majores nostri ab aratro Cincinnatum abduxerunt, etc, Cic Fin 2, 4, 12 principes sunt simplices itaque aër et ignis et aqua et terra prima sunt, id Ac 1, 7, 26 itaque hoc frequenter dici solet, *in like manner*, id Fin 2, 4, 11 —**C.** Itaque ergo, *and hence therefore, and so for that reason* itaque ergo amantur, Ter Eun 2, 3, 25, Liv 1, 25, 2 Drak, 3, 31, 5, 39, 25, 11 al

ĭtă-tĕnus, *adv*, *so far, to such a degree* (late Lat), Claud Mam Stat Anim 2 10

ĭtem, *adv* [i (cf is) and tam, *acc fem* corresponding to tum (is), tud, cf tam, Sanscr ittham, so] **I.** Implying comparison, *just so, in like manner, after the same manner, likewise, also* (cf ita, pariter, eodem modo) proinde eri ut sint, ipse item sit, Plaut Am 3, 3, 5 quia mi item ut parentes lucis das tuendi copiam, id Capt 5 4, 11 utinam item a principio rei peperisses meae, ut nunc repercis savis, id Truc 2, 4, 24 placuit Scaevolae et Coruncanio itemque ceteris, Cic Leg 2, 21, 52 item igitur si sine divinatione non potest, id Div 2, 52 107 ita fit, ut non item in oratione, ut in versu numerus exstet, id Or 60 fecisti item uti praedones solent, id Verr 2, 4, 9, § 21 item quemadmodum, etc, id ib 2, 2, 22, § 54 item quasi murteta juncis item ego vos virgis circumvinciam, Plaut Rud 3, 4, 27, Liv 39, 19 item atque, Varr L L 9, 4, Plaut Rud. 4 3 71 parentes vagitu suo paene bis prodidit semel cum a nutricis ubere, item cum a sinu matris raptim auferretur, Suet Tib 6 —**B.** Esp non item, *but not* spectaculum uni Crasso jucundum, ceteris non item Cic Att 2, 21 4 corporum offensiones sine culpa accidere possunt, animorum non item id Tusc 4, 14, 31 in libero servant in libera non item, id. N D 2, 24, 62 —**II.** Introducing something additional, without comparison, *likewise, besides, also, further, moreover* (cf etiam, quoque) postquam amans accessit unus et item alter Ter And. 1 1, 49 Ariovistus respondit, jus esse belli, ut, etc item populum Romanum victis non ad alterius praescriptum imperare, etc, Caes B G 1, 36 legionem Caesar constituit item equites Ariovisti pari intervallo constiterunt, id ib 1, 43 *init* Romulus augur cum fratre item augure, Cic Div 1, 48, 107 ille res in Africa gessit itemque Mago, ejus frater, Nep Han 7, 1 ut recessit, sic accessit et abscessit, item, incessit, Varr L L p 87 Mull, so in enumerating, *next, again* item tertio quarto, Varr R R 1, 16, 3 semel item, Suet Tib 6, id. Claud. 4

ĭter, itinĕris (archaic forms *nom* itiner, Enn Pac Att Varr ap Non. 482, 20, Plaut Merc 5, 2, 72, Lucr 6, 339, Mart Cap 9, § 897 —*Gen* iteris, Naev ap Prisc p 695 P, id ap Non 485, 3, Jul Hyg ap Charis p 108 P, also, itenĕris, Lex Agr, C I L 1, 200, 26 —*Abl* itere, Att and Varr ap Non 485, 8, Lucr 5, 653), *n* [for itiner, from ire, itum] *a going, a walk, way* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen dicam in itinere, *on the way, as we go along*, Ter Phorm 3, 3, 34 hoc ipsa in itinere dum narrat id Heaut 2, 3, 30 huc quia habebas iter, Plaut As 2, 3, 6 iter illi saepius in forum, Plin Pan 77 in diversum iter equi concitati, Liv 1, 28 —Hence, **B.** In partic **1.** *A going to a distant place, a journey*, and of an army, *a march* cum illi iter instaret et subitum et longum, Cic Att. 13, 23, 1, 3, 2 *init* ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret, Caes B G 1, 3 qui eo itineris causa convenerant, id ib 7, 55 sine ullo maleficio iter per provinciam facere, id. ib 1, 7 in ipso itinere confligere, Liv 29, 36, 4, Nep Eum 8, 1, Hirt B G 8, 27, 5, Just 11, 15, 4 Catilina ex itinere plerisque consularibus litteras mittit, Sall C 34, 2 committere se itineri, Cic Phil 12, 10 ingredi pedibus, id. de Sen 10 conficere pulverulenta viā, id Att 5, 14 iter mihi est Lanuvium, id Mil. 10 iter habere Capuam, id Att 8, 11 facere in Apuliam, id ib agere, Dig 47, 5, 6, Salv Gub Dei, 1, 9 contendere iter, *to hasten one's journey*, Cic Rosc Am 34, 97, so, intendere, Liv 21, 29 maturare, Caes B C 1, 63 properare, Tac H 3, 40 conficere, Cic Att 5, 14, 1, 4, 14, 2, id Vatin 5, 12 constituere, *to determine upon*, id. Att 3, 1 *init* urgere, Ov F 6, 520 convertere in aliquem locum, *to direct one's journey to a certain place*, Caes. B G 7, 56 dirigere ad Mutinam, Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 11 agere in aliquam partem, Ov M 2, 715 flectere, *to change one's course*, Verg A 7, 35 convertere, *to direct*, Cic Att 3, 3 facere, id ib 8, 11, C, Nep Pel 2, 5, Suet Ner 30 *fin*, id Aug 64 comparare, *to prepare for a journey*, Nep Alc 10, Claud. Eutr 2, 97 supprimere, *to stop, break off*, Caes B C 1, 66 retro vertere, Liv 28, 3 ferre per medium mare, Verg A. 7, 810 ferre Inachias urbes, Stat Th 1, 326 continuare die ac nocte, *to march day and night*, Caes B C 3, 36 desistere itinere, id B G 5, 11 coeptum dimittere, Ov M 2, 598 frangere, Stat Th 12, 232 impedire, Ov H 21, 74 instituere, Hor C 3, 27, 5 peragere Verg A 6, 381, Hor S 2, 6, 99, Ov F 1, 188 rumpere, Hor C 3, 27, 5 itinere prohibere aliquem, Caes B G 1 9 ex itinere redire, Cic Att 15, 24, Suet Tit 5 revertere, Cic Div 1, 15, 26 Boii ex itinere nostros adgressi, Caes B G 1 25, 6 tutum alicui praestare Cic Planc 41 —**2.** Iter terrestre, iter pedestre, *a journey by land, a land route* (not ante Aug) iter terrestre facturus, Just 12, 10, 7 inde terrestri itinere frumentum advehere Tac H 4, 35 terrestri itinere ducere legiones, Liv 30, 36, 3, 44, 1, 4, Curt 9, 10, 2 pedestri itinere confecto, Suet Claud. 17 pedestri itinere Romam pervenire, Liv 36, 21, 6, 37, 45, 2, Amm 31, 11, 6 —**3.** *A journey, a march* considered as a measure of distance cum abessem ab Amano iter unius diei, *a day's journey*, Cic Fam 15, 4 cum dierum iter quadraginta processerit, Caes B G 6, 24 quam maximis itineribus potest in Galliam contendit, *by making each day's journey as long as possible*, i e *forced marches*, id. ib 1, 7 magnis diurnis nocturnisque itineribus contendere id ib 1 38 itinera multo majora fugiens quam ego sequens, *making greater marches in his flight*, Brut ad Cic Fam 11, 13 —Hence, justum iter diei, *a day's march of a proper length* confecto justo itinere ejus diei, Caes B C 3, 76 —**4.** The place in which one goes, *travels etc*, *a way, passage, path, road* qua ibant ab itu iter appellarant, Varr L L 5, § 35 Mull, cf 5, § 22 itineribus de viis proficisci in provinciam, Cic Att 14, 10 erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent, Caes B G 1, 6 pedestria itinera concisa aestuariis, id ib 3, 9 patefacere alicui iter in aliquem locum, Cic de Imp Pomp 11 in diversum iter equi concitati, Liv 1, 28 ut deviis itineribus milites duceret, Nep Eum 3, 5 itinere devio per ignorantiam locorum retardati, Suet Galb 20 exercitum per insidiosa itinera ducere, id. Caes 58 qua rectum iter in Persidem ducebat, Curt 13, 11, 19 ferro aperire Sall. C 58, 7 fodiendo, substruendo iter facere, Dig 8, 1, 10 —Of the *corridors* in houses, Vitr 6, 9 —Of any *passage* iter urinae, *the urethra*, Cels 7, 25 iter vocis, Verg A 7, 534 itinera aquae, Col 8, 17 carpere iter, *to pursue a journey* Rubos fessi pervenimus utpote longum carpentes iter, Hor S 1, 5, 95 non utile carpis iter, Ov M 2, 550 alicui iter claudere, *to block one's way, close the way for him* ne suus hoc illis clauserit auctor iter, Ov P 1, 1, 6, id F 1, 272, id M 14, 793 iter ingredi, *to enter on a way or road*, Suet Caes 31 iter patefacere, *to open a way*, Caes. B G 3, 1 —**5.** A privilege or legal right of going to a place, *the right of way* aquaeductus, haustus iter, actus a patre sumitur, Cic Caecin. 26, 74 negat se posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Caes B G 1, 8, 3, cf Dig 8, 3, 1, § 1, 8, 3, 7, 12 —**II.** Trop, *a way, course custom, method* of a person or thing patiamur illum ire nostris itineribus, Cic Q Fr 3, 3 verum iter gloriae, id Phil 1, 14, 33 videmus naturam suo quodam itinere ad ultimum pervenire, id N D 2, 13, 35 iter amoris nostri et officii mei, id. Att 4, 2, 1 salutis, Verg A. 2, 387 fecit iter sceleri, Ov M 15, 106 labi per iter declive senectae, id. ib 15, 227 vitae diversum iter ingredi, Juv 7, 172 duo itinera audendi, Tac H 4, 49 novis et exquisitis eloquentiae itineribus opus est, id Or 19 pronum ad honores, Plin Ep 8, 10 *fin*, cf novum ad principatum, id Pan 7, 1

ĭtĕrābĭlis, e, *adj* [itero], *that may be repeated* (late Lat) injuria, Tert adv Marc. 2, 28

ĭtĕrātĭo, onis, *f* [id] *a repetition* verborum, Cic Or 25, 85, esp, in rhet, *iteration*, = ἐπαναφορά, Mart Cap 5, § 533 al, cf et reditus ad propositum, et iteratio (dictorum), id de Or 3 53, § 203 lectio non cruda, sed multā iteratione mollita, Quint 10, 1, 19 —**II.** Agric t t arationis, Col 11, 2, 64, so, *absol*, of *a second ploughing* compluribus iterationibus resolvatur vervactum in pulverem, id 2, 4, 2, 2, 12, 9, of *a second pressing of olives* plurimum refert non miscere iterationem, multoque minus tertiationem cum prima pressura, cf id. 12, 50, 11 —**III.** Law t t, *a species of manumission granted a second time to one who had already been freed and made a Latin by which he received Roman citizenship*, Ulp Fragm 3, 1, 4, cf Gai Inst 1, 35

ĭtĕrātīvum verbum i e verbum frequentativum Diom pp 335 and 336, and Charis p 226 P

ĭtĕrātō, *adv*, v 1 itero *fin*

ĭterdŭca, ae, *f* [iter duco], *she who guides on a journey*, an epithet of Juno, as the goddess who guides the steps of the child into the world, and of the bride to her new home, Aug Civ Dei, 7, 3, Mart Cap 2, § 149

1. ĭtĕro, avi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to do a thing a second time, to repeat* (syn duplico, repeto) **I.** In gen quae audistis si eadem hic iterem, Plaut Poen 4 2, 99 —Also pleonastically bis iterare Plaut Ps 1, 3, 154, and iterum iterare, id Rud. 4, 8, 1 itera dum eadem ista mihi, non enim satis intellego, Cic Att 14, 14, 1 cum duplicantur iteranturque verba, id Or 39, 135, id Part Or 6 21 ne jam dicta iteremus, Col 8, 8, 3 saepe iterando eadem, perculit tandem, Liv 1, 45, 2 clamor segnius saepe iteratus, id. 4 37, 9, Suet Aug 86 pugnam, *to renew*, Liv 6, 32 praelium, Just 29, 4, 1, cf of games etc quibusdam iteratus, Suet Ner 23 ubi Phoebus iteraverit ortus, *has risen a second time*, Ov F 6 199 quotiensque puer Eheu dixerat, *haec resonis* iterabat vocibus Eheu, id M 3, 496 cursus

relictos, Hor. C. 1, 34, 4: aequor, *to embark again upon*, id. ib. 1, 7, 32: vitam morte, *to be restored to life by way of death*, Plin. 7, 55, 56, § 190: legationem, *to renew, send a second time*, Just. 18, 1, 1: multiplicem tenues iterant thoraca catenae, *double it, make it thicker*, Stat. Th. 12, 775: calceamentum, *to wear twice*, Lampr. Heliog. 32: mulierem, id. ib. 24: muricibus Tyriis iteratae vellera lanae, *dipped* or *dyed twice*, or *repeatedly*, Hor. Epod. 12, 21: tumulum, *to reconstruct*, Tac. A. 2, 7: iterata vulnera, *repeated*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 84.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In agriculture, *to plough a second time*: agrum, Cic. de Or. 2, 30 *fin.*; cf.: siccitatibus censeo, quod jam proscissum est, iterare, Col. 2, 4, 4: locus diligenter fossione iterandus, id. 11, 3, 12: sarrituram, Plin. 18, 27, 67, § 254; id. 18, 29, 71, § 295; 19, 4, 20, § 60.—**B.** *To repeat, rehearse, relate*: haec ubi Telebois ordine iterarunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 56: dum mea facta itero, id. Cas. 5, 2, 5: scribere bellum et quae in eo gesta sunt iterare, Sempron. Asell. ap. Gell. 5, 18: cantare rivos atque truncis Lapsa cavis iterare mella, *to celebrate*, Hor. C. 2, 19, 11: sic iterat voces, id. Ep. 1, 18, 12.—Hence, **1. ĭtĕrātus**, i, *m.*, *a soldier who had been discharged* (honestā missione dimissus) *and was again recalled to service*, Inscr. Orell. 3463.—**2. ĭtĕrātō**, *adv.*, *again, once more* (post-class.): vinci, Just. 5, 4, 2: quaerentibus de persona regis, id. 11, 7, 11: navali proelio iterato congredi, id. 15, 2, 6 al.: si postea eum iterato reum non fecerit, Dig. 48, 16, 17; Tert. adv. Jud. 13.

‡**2. ĭtĕrō**, *adv.*, v. iterum *init.*

ĭtĕrum (collat. form ‡ītĕro, Inscr. ap. Fea Framm. di Fast. Cons. Tav. 10, n. 26), *adv.* [*acc. sing. n.* of compar. form from pronom. stem i- of is; cf. Sanscr. itara, the other; Hibern. itir], *again, a second time, once more, anew.* **I.** *Lit.*: ubi rex Agathocles regnator fuit, et iterum Phintias, tertium Liparo, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 58: iterum mihi natus videor, quia te repperi, id. Poen. 5, 2, 117: iterum ille eam rem judicatam judicat, id. Rud. prol. 19: Livianae fabulae non satis dignae sunt, quae iterum legantur, Cic. Brut. 18, 71: C. Flaminius consul iterum, id. Div. 1, 35, 77: T. Quinctius Pennus, iterum, Liv. 4, 30; Nep. Hann. 5, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 4: cum is iterum bellum dare dixisset, Liv. 21, 18.—In enumerations: primo quidem decipi, incommodum est; iterum, stultum: tertio turpe, Cic. Inv. 1, 39, 71; id. Font. 8, 16; Suet. Caes. 36; id. Aug. 25; Nep. Hann. 6, 1; Juv. 4, 1.—With other *advv.*, esp. with semel, tertium, etc.: cum his Aeduos semel atque iterum armis contendisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; Juv. 3, 134: Venerium jacere iterum ac tertium, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 121: iterum atque tertium tribuni, Liv. 3, 19: semel iterumque, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 54.—Repeated: iterum atque iterum spectare, *again and again, repeatedly*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 39: iterum atque iterum fragor increpat ingens, Verg. A. 8, 527: iterumque iterumque vocavi, id. ib. 2, 770; 3, 436.—**II.** Transf., *in turn, again, on the other hand*: cum is iterum sinu effuso bellum dare dixisset, *having loosed again the fold*, Liv. 21, 18 *fin.*; Just. 21, 4, 6: pares iterum accusandi caussas esse, Tac. A. 12, 65.

Ĭthăca, ae (**Ĭthăcē**, ēs, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 41), *f.*, = Ἰθάκη, *an island in the Ionian Sea, the kingdom of Ulysses*, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 54; Cic. Off. 3, 26, 27; id. Leg 2, 1, 3; id. de Or. 1, 44, 196 al.: effugimus scopulos Ithacae, Laërtia regna, Verg. A. 3, 272.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Ĭthăcensis**, e, *adj.*, *Ithacan*: Ulixes, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 63.—**B. Ĭthăcēsius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Ithacan*: sedes, i. e. *Baiæ*, said to have been named after the pilot of Ulysses, Sil. 8, 541.—**C. Ĭthăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Ithaca* or *Ulysses, Ithacan*: me data pensa trahentem matribus ostendens Ithacis, Ov. M. 13, 512: Aeolios Ithacis inclusimus utribus Euros, id. Am. 3, 12, 29: puppis, id. P. 2, 7, 60.—*Subst.*: **Ĭthăcus**, i, *m.*, *the Ithacan*, i. e. *Ulysses*: hoc Ithacus velit, Verg. A. 2, 104; Ov. M. 13, 98; 103; Juv. 15, 26; 10, 257.

Ĭthōmē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἰθώμη, *a city of Messenia*, Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15; Liv. 32, 13; Stat Th. 4, 179.

Īthōnaeus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Itone.

†**īthȳphallus**, i, *m.*, = ἰθύφαλλος, *the ithyphallus, a piece of wood shaped like the fascinum, and carried about in the festivals of Bacchus*, Arn. 5, 176.—Hence, **II.** Transf., *Priapus, the son of Bacchus, whose symbol was the ithyphallus*, Col. 10, 31.—**B.** Deriv.: **īthȳphallĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *ithyphallic*: carmen, *an ithyphallic song*, i. e. *a poem composed in the measure of the hymns to Priapus*, Serv. Centim. 1018 P. Atil. Fortun. p. 2698.—**2.** The metrum Phalaecium is also sometimes called ithyphallicum, Mar. Vict. p. 2566 P.

ĭtĭdem, *adv.* [ita; suffix -dem for diem; cf. pridem, etc.], *in like manner, so, just, in the same way.* **I.** As correl. (cf. item). **1.** With *ut*: itidem, uti catapultae solent, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 12: ut filium bonum patri esse oportet, itidem ego sum patri, id. Am. 3, 4, 9; 2, 2, 79; id. Capt. 2, 2, 11; id. Truc. 4, 2, 36; id. Aul. 2, 2, 37: atque eas itidem fallam, ut ab illis fallimur, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 94: floriferis ut apes in saltibus omnia libant, omnia nos itidem depascimur aurea dicta, Lucr. 3, 12.—**2.** With *quasi*: quasi piscis, itidem est amator lenae, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 26: itidem olent, quasi quom una multa jura confudit cocus, id. Most. 1, 3, 119; id. Capt. 5, 4, 5; id. Rud. 3, 2, 46.—**II.** *Absol.*: (cf.: pariter, una, etiam): illa autem virgo atque altera itidem ancillula, Plaud. Rud. prol. 74: feci ego istaec itidem in adulescentia, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 6: nimis similist mihi, Itidem habet petasum ac vestitum, id. Am. 1, 1, 286: jube me vinciri ilico, dum istic itidem vinciatur, id. Capt. 3, 4, 76: temperantia in suas itidem res, et in communes distributa est, Cic. Part. 22: exsectum a filio Caelum, vinctum itidem a filio Saturnum, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 62.

ĭtĭner, v. iter *init.*

ĭtĭnĕrārium, i, v. itinerarius, II.

ĭtĭnĕrārius, a, um, *adj.* [iter], *of* or *belonging to a journey* or *march, itinerary* (late Lat.): sumptus, Lampr. Commod. 9: motus, *the motion of travelling*, Amm. 21, 15, 2.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.*: **ĭtĭnĕrārium**, i, *n.* **A.** *An account of a journey, an itinerary*, Veg. Mil. 3, 6.—**B.** *A signal for marching*: itinerarium sonare, Amm. 24, 1.

ĭtĭnĕrātor, ōris, *m.*, *a traveller* (late Lat.), Ven. Fort. Mauril. 24.

ĭtĭnĕror, āri, 1, *v. n.* [iter], = ὁδοιπορέω, *to travel*, Gloss. Lab.—Hence, *part.* as *subst.*: **ĭtĭnĕrans**, antis, *a traveller* (late Lat.), Ambros. in Psa. 1, § 25: Salv. de Gub. Dei, 1, p. 33.

ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [eo], *a going, walking, travelling*: itiones crebrae, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 23: de obviam itione ita faciam, ut suades, Cic. Att. 11, 16, 1: quaeris quod cogitem de obviam itione, id. ib. 13, 50, 4: reditum ac domum itionem dari, id. Div. 1, 32, 68.

‡**itis**, is, *f.*, a Tuscan word meaning *day*, from which Idus is derived, Macr. S. 1, 15.

***ĭtĭto**, āre, *v. freq. n.* [ito], *to go*: exsequias ititant, Naev. ap. Calp. Pis., acc. to Merul. Fragm. Enn. p. 417.

Itius (**Iccius**) *Portus, a port of the Morini, in Belgic Gaul, from which Cæsar passed over to Britain*, now *Wissant* or *Witsand*, a few miles east of *Cape Grisnez*, Caes. B. G. 5, 2, 2; 5, 5, 1.

ĭto, āvi, 1, *v. freq. n.* [eo], *to go*; ad legionem cum itant, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 48: ad cenas itare, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 2: pedibus itavisse in curiam, Gell. 3, 18, 4; Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 24; Edict. ap. Suet. Rhet. 1.

Ĭtōnē (**Ithōnē**), ēs, *f.*, and **Itōnus**, i, *m.*, *a city and mountain in Bœotia* (or *Thessaly*), *with a temple of Pallas*, Stat. Th. 2, 720; Cat. 64, 228.—**II.** Hence, **A.** ‡**Itonida** (an error for **Itōnis**), Minerva a loco sic appellata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 105 Müll.—**B. Ĭtōnaei** (**Ithōn-**), ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Itone*, Stat. Th. 7, 330.—**C. Ĭtōnius**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἰτώνιος, *Itonian*: templum Minervae Itoniae, Liv. 36, 20, 3.

Ĭtūraea (**Ityr-**), ae, *f.* **I.** *A district of Cœlesyria, the inhabitants of which were celebrated as archers*, now *El-Jeidoor*, Vulg. Luc. 3, 1.—**II.** Deriv. **Itūraeus** (**Ityr-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Ituræa, Ituræan*: arcus, Verg. G. 2, 448: sagittae, Luc. 5, 230; Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 81.—*Subst.*: **Itūraei**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Ituræans*, Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 112; 2, 8, 19.

ĭtus, ūs, *m.* [eo], *a going, gait.* **I.** In gen.: nec repentis itum cujusviscumque animantis Sentimus, Lucr. 3, 388: itum, gestum, amictum qui videbant ejus, Titin. ap. Non. 123, 10.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A going away, departure*: noster itus, reditus, vultus, Cic. Att. 15, 5, 3: pro itu ac reditu, Suet. Tib. 38: itum felicem reditumque gloriosum exoptans, Amm. 23, 2, 4.—(β) *Plur.*: per paucos itus ac reditus, Pall 7, 2, 4.—**B.** *The right of going* anywhere, *right of road*, Inscr. Orell. 4085 al.

Ĭtȳlus, i, *m.*, = Ἴτυλος, *the son of Zethus*, Cat. 65, 13 (where Itylus is confounded with Itys).

Ĭtȳraeus, a, um, v. Ituraeus.

Ĭtys, Itȳos, Itȳn or Itȳm, *m.*, = Ἴτυς. **I.** *Son of Tereus and Progne; he was killed by his mother and served up to his father for food; whereupon he was changed into a pheasant, Progne into a swallow, and Tereus into an owl*, Ov. M. 6, 652 sq.—**II.** *A Trojan, slain by Turnus*, Verg. A. 9, 574; Prop. 3, 10, 10.

Iūlēus (**Jūl-**), v. Iulus.

† **1. iūlis**, idis, *f.*, = ἰουλίς, *a kind of rockfish*, Plin. 32, 9, 31, § 94.

2. Iūlis, idis, *f.*, = Ἰουλίς, *a city in the island of Ceos, in which Simonides and Bacchylides were born*, now *Zea*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 62; Val. Max. 2, 6, 8.

† **1. iūlus**, i, *m.*, = ἴουλος, the *down* or *woolly part* of many plants, *a catkin*, Plin. 16, 29, 52, § 120.

2. Iūlus (trisyl.) (**Jūl-**), i, *m.*, = Ἴουλος. **I.** *The son of Ascanius and grandson of Æneas, whom the* gens Julia *regarded as their ancestor*, Verg. A. 1, 288; Ov. M. 14, 583; Juv. 8, 42.—Hence, **A. Iūlēus**, (**Jūl-**), a, um, *adj.*, *named from Iulus, son of Æneas, Iulian*: mons, i. e. *Albanus*, Mart. 13, 108, 2: Iūlĕi avi, Ov. F. 4, 124.—**B.** *Originating from Julius Cæsar.* **1.** *Relating to Cæsar and his family*: Iuleae Calendae, *the first of July*, Ov. F. 6, 797: Iulea carina, *the fleet of Augustus*, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 17.—**2.** *Imperial*: oliva, *the garland of olive boughs given by Domitian*, Mart. 9, 36, 9: habenae, *the imperial power*, id. 9, 102, 15.—**II.** Jūlus (dissyl.), *prænomen of Antonius, son of the triumvir M. Antonius*, Hor. C. 4, 2, 2.

Iverna, v. Hibernia.

†**ixĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ἰξία, *the chameleon plant*, Plin. 22, 18, 21, § 45.

Ixīon, ōnis, *m.*, = Ἰξίων, *the son of Phlegyas* (acc. to others, *of Antion* or *of Jupiter*), *king of the Lapithæ in Thessaly, and father of Pirithoüs. He murdered his father-in-law, to avoid paying the nuptial presents; and as no one would absolve him after such a deed, Jupiter took him into heaven and there purified him. When, notwithstanding this, he made an attempt on the chastity of Juno, Jupiter substituted for her an image of cloud, with which he begat the Centaurs; but having boasted of his imaginary criminal success with Juno, Jupiter hurled him into Tartarus, where he was bound fast to an ever-revolving wheel*, Ov. M. 4, 465; 10, 42; Verg. A. 6, 601: Ixione natus, i. e. *Pirithoüs*, Ov. M. 12, 210: Ixione nati, *the Centaurs*, id. ib. 12, 504.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Ixīŏnius** (**-onēus**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Ixion*: Ixionei rota orbis, Verg. G. 4, 484: Ixionii amici, Lampr. Heliog. 24.—**B. Ixīŏnĭdes**, ae, *m.*, *son of Ixion*, i. e. *Pirithoüs*, Prop. 2, 1, 38.—In *plur.*: **Ixīŏnĭdae**, ārum, *the Centaurs*, Luc. 6, 386; Ov. M. 8, 566.

Ixor, ŏris, *m.*, *a river in Gætulia*, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 13.

† **iynx**, iyngis, *f.*, = ἴυγξ, *the wryneck*, a bird made use of in conjurations and charms, with which it was thought that slighted lovers could procure a return of affection, Plin. 11, 47, 107, § 256; Laev. ap App. Mag. p. 294.

Izi, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of India*, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 64 Jan. (al. Izzi).

J.

J, j, a consonant which, although originally represented by the same character as the vowel i, was distinguished from it by the ancients themselves, Charis. p 1 P.; Diom. p 416 ib; Prisc. p 544 ib; Don. p 1735 ib al The old grammarians supposed it to lengthen a preceding vowel (but v. Roby, Gram 1, § 143) Its pronunciation was like that of the German *j* (or English *y*) at the beginning of syllables, as jus, injuria, ejectus (Corss) But where *j* occurs as a medial between two vowels, it is, according to the statement of the grammarians, to be pronounced double; wherefore, in such cases, it is also written double by many (e g by Cicero), as ajjo, Majja, ejjus, pejjus, etc, Quint. 1, 4, 11; Prisc. p 545 P.; Vel. Long. p 2219 ib al; and in inscriptions with a tall *I*. The closest relation exists between *j* and the vowel *i*, and in the course of formation and inflection they are very often interchanged: *Pompejus, Pompei; Gajus, Gai;* jam, etiam, quoniam; ajo, aibam. By the poets, *i* was often hardened into *j* to form position: abjete, abjetibus, for abiete, abietibus; cf. Val. Prob p 1432 P.; Mar. Vict. p 2474 ib. *J* is related to *g*, as magis, major. *J* arises from *dj* or *di*, as Juppiter, Jovis, from Djuppiter, Djovis. *J* was omitted before another *i* in compounds of jacio with monosyllabic prepositions: abicit, adicit, obicit, *for* abjicit, adjicit, objicit The preposition is regularly long (Verg A. 6, 421), but after the time of Ovid is sometimes shortened (Luc. 9, 188). A diphthong is sometimes formed with the preceding vowel: rēĭcē (Verg E 3, 96), ēĭcit (Lucr. 3, 890) As an abbreviation, J O M. signifies Jovi Optimo Maximo; J. R. Juno Regina; J. V. T. Julia Victrix Togata.

Jăbŏlēnus (Javol-), i, *m., a celebrated Roman jurist in the time of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius,* Capit Anton. 12

jacea, ae, *f., a wooden hay rack:* cratis, quae jacea vocatur a vulgo, Veg Vet 1, 56, 5 (dub al jacca).

jăcĕo, cŭi, citum (*fut part* jaciturus, Stat Th. 7, 777), 2, *v n* [*intr* of jacio; lit, to be thrown or cast; hence], *to lie* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen.: in limine, Cic Verr 2, 5, 45, § 118: stratum ad pedes alicujus, id Quint 31, 96; id. Q Fr 2, 5, 2: alicui ad pedes, id. Verr 2, 5, 49, § 129: in lecto, id. Phil 2, 18, 45; Juv. 6, 269: in ignota harena, Verg A. 5, 871: Tyrio sublimis in ostro, Ov. H 12, 179: in viridi gramine, id Am 1, 14, 22: in teneris dominae lacertis, id. ib. 1, 13, 5: in solo, id M. 2, 420: in viduo toro, id. H. 16, 316. in gremio, id. ib 9, 136; 11, 4: in servi complexibus, Juv. 6, 279; for which: saxum campo quod forte jacebat, Verg A. 12, 897: deserto lecto, Ov H. 1, 7: saxo, id. M. 6, 100: gremio mariti, Juv. 2, 120: in aversa ora, Ov. H. 12, 63: super corpus alicujus, id. F 2, 836: somno, Verg E. 6, 14: spissa harena, id. A. 6, 336: humo, Ov. A. A 2, 238 nudus humi jacet, Lucr. 5, 224; Cic. Cat 1, 10, 26; Ov. Am 3, 1, 12: humi ante lectum jacens, Suet Oth. 7: mecum inter salices lenta sub vite jacere, Verg E 10, 40: sub alta platano, Hor C 2, 11, 14: strata jacent sub arbore poma, Verg. E 7, 54 —*Absol* · Tityos jacet alitis esca, Verg. Cul. 237. vittae jacentes, Tib 2, 5, 53: pisces jacentes, i. e. *flatfish,* Col 8, 17, 9 —**B.** In partic **1.** Of sick persons, *to lie ill, to be sick:* cura ut valeas, ne ego te jacente bona tua comedim, Cic Fam 9, 20: cum tristi morbo defessa jaceres, Tib. 1, 5, 9: hic facit ut jaceas, Ov. H 20, 173: graviter, Plin. Ep 5, 9: sine spe, Sen Ep 101, 3 —**2.** *To lie dead, to have fallen* Aeacidae telo jacet Hector, Verg. A. 1, 99; 10, 737 corpora per campos ferro quae fusa jacebant, id. ib 11, 102: cum primi occidissent, proximi jacentibus insisterent, Caes B G 2, 27, 3, 7, 25, 3. neminem jacentem veste spoliavit, Nep Thras. 2, 6; cf. spolia jacentis hostium exercitus, Liv. 44, 45: ne multos imperatores suos jacere sinerent, id. 25, 37: qui bene pro patria cum patriaque jacent, Ov. H. 3, 106: Arge, jaces! id. M. 1, 720: morte jacent merita, id. F. 3. 707: fratri jacet, *killed by his brother,* Sil 15, 650: rupto jacuit corpore (rana), Phaedr. 1, 24, 10: jacuit Catilina cadavere toto, Juv. 10, 288 —**3.** *To be* or *lie long* anywhere, *to linger, tarry, stop* at a place: pernam, glandium, sumen facito in aqua jaceant, Plaut Ps. 1, 2, 33: Brundusii, *to stay long at,* Cic Att 11, 6, 2.—**4.** Geographically, *to lie, be situate,* = esse, situm esse (not in Cic. or Caes): jacet Vada inter Appenninum et Alpis, Brut ap Cic. Fam 11, 13, 2; Liv. 5, 48, 2; 6, 30, 5; 22, 3, 3: inter Taurum montem jacet et Hellespontem, Nep Eum. 3, 2 saep: quae gens jacet supra Ciliciam, id. Dat 4: ad vesperam jacentis terrae, Plin 18, 25, 57, § 216: summo in vertice montis Planities ignota jacet, Verg A. 11, 527: quod urbes in planis jaceant, Just 22, 5, 5: alio patriam quaerunt sub sole jacentem, Verg G. 2, 512: jacet extra sidera tellus, id. A. 6, 795; cf.: pallente sub umbra Cimmerias jacuisse domos, Sil. 12, 132: inter eos solemque jacent immania ponti aequora, Lucr. 4, 412; cf.: Cyclades et Sporades per quingenta milia in longitudinem . . . jacent, *extend,* Plin 4, 12, 23, § 71.—**5.** *To be low, flat, level:* jacentia et plana urbis loca, Tac. H. 1, 86: despiciens terras jacentis, Verg A. 1, 224: praetervehor Thapsum jacentem, id. ib 3, 689; Val. Fl 4, 712: quaeque jacent valles, Ov. F. 2, 392; Just. 22, 5, 5: jacentes campos, Luc 4, 52: summo despexit ab aethere terras Infelix Phaëthon penitus penitusque jacentes, Ov. M. 2, 178 —**6.** Esp, of the sea, *to be level, quiet, lie still:* mediusque jacet sine murmure pontus, Luc 1, 260; 5, 434: servatum bello jacuit mare, id. 3, 523: planum mare, Juv. 12, 62: stagna jacentia, Sil. 5, 583 —**7.** *To lie in ruins, be broken down:* cui nec arae patriae domi stant, fractae et disjectae jacent, Enn. ap Cic Tusc 3, 19, 44 (Trag Rel. v. 115 Vahl): jacent, Ilion ingens, Ov. M. 13, 505: ausa et jacentem visere regiam vultu sereno, Hor. C 1, 37, 25: Troja jacet certe, Ov. H. 1, 3: vetus Thebe jacet, Juv. 15, 6 —**8.** *To hang loose:* vagi crines per colla jacebant, Ov. M 2, 673; id. A. A. 3, 236: jacentia lora, *lying loose on the horse's neck,* id. M 2, 201; cf., of clothing, etc.: juvenes timidaeque puellae Praeverrunt latas veste jacente vias, id Am. 3, 13, 24: demissa jacent tibi pallia terrae, id. ib. 3, 2, 25; id A. A. 153 —**9.** Of the eyes, face, etc, *to be cast down, fixed on the ground:* vultusque attolle jacentes, Ov. M. 4, 144: jacentes Vix oculos tollens, id. ib. 11, 618.

II. Trop **A.** *To be indolent* or *inactive, not to come forward:* in pace jacere, quam in bello vigere maluit. Quamquam ille quidem numquam jacuit, Cic Phil 10, 7, 14. C Marius cum a spe consulatus longe abesset et jam septimum annum post praeturam jaceret, id Off 3, 20, 79. ars tua, Tiphy, jacet, si non sit in aequore fluctus, Ov Tr 4, 3, 77: at mea numina tandem fessa jacent, Verg A 7, 298 —**B.** *To be cast down, dejected.* Gnaeus noster ut totus jacet, Cic Att 7, 21, 1: ne jaceam? quis umquam minus, id. ib 12, 40, 2. jacet in maerore meus frater, id ib 10, 4; id. Phil. 12, 2: militum jacere animos, Liv. 10, 35 —**C.** *To lie prostrate:* victa jacet pietas, Ov. M 1, 149: nobilitas sub amore jacet, id H. 4, 161: Africani, Marii, Sullae, Pompeii infra Pallantis laudes jacebant, Plin Ep. 8, 6, 2: justitia vacillat, vel jacet potius, Cic Off. 3, 33, 118: humana cum vita jaceret, oppressa gravi sub religione, Lucr. 1, 63 —**D.** *To be refuted, overcome, disproved, to fail:* jacent suis testibus, qui Clodium negant Romam fuisse rediturum, etc. Cic Mil. 18, 47: jacet omnis ratio Peripateticorum, id. Fin 5, 28, 86 jacet igitur tota conclusio, id. Div. 2, 51, 106 —**E.** *To lie dormant, be disused* or *neglected, to be of no avail.* cum leges nihil valebant, cum judicia jacebant, Cic Par 4 1 tota Capua et omnis hic delectus jacet, id Att 7, 22: dici non potest, quomodo hic omnia jaceant, Cael ap Cic Fam. 8, 6: justitia jacet, Cic Off 3, 33. maximas virtutes jacere omnes necesse est voluptate dominante, id. Fin 2, 35, 117; Quint 9, 2, 4.—**F.** *To be despised, in no esteem:* cum jacerent pretia praediorum, Cic Rosc. Com. 12, 33 ut neque jacere regem pateremur, id Fam 1, 5, 3: sed nunc omnia ista jacere puto, propter nummorum caritatem, *are cheap,* id. Att. 9, 9, 4: dat census honores, Census amicitias: pauper ubique jacet, Ov. F. 1, 218; id. R. Am. 139 —**G.** *To lie idle, neglected,* or *unemployed:* cur tamdiu jacet hoc nomen in adversariis, Cic. Rosc. Com. 3: quomodo tibi tanta pecunia extraordinaria jacet? id. ib 1: quae (pecuniae) vereor, ne otiosae jaceant, Plin. Ep 10, 62, 1: nonne justius erit proximo cuique bonorum possessionem dari, ne bona jaceant, *that they be not without an owner,* Dig. 37, 3, 1.—**H.** *To lie open, be obvious, to be known, be at hand:* neque ex alio genere (verborum) ad usum cottidianum, alio ad scenam pompamque sumuntur, sed ea nos cum jacentia sustulimus e medio, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 177.—**I.** Of speech or language, *to be languid, lifeless, dull:* quibus detractis, jacet (oratio), Quint. 9, 2, 4. jacens oratio, Gell. 1, 11, 15; cf. Quint. 8, 5, 32

Jăcētāni, ōrum, *m, a people in northern Spain, at the foot of the Pyrenees,* Caes. B C 1, 60, 2.

jăcĭo, jēci, jactum, 3, *v a* [cf. διώκω, *to pursue;* Germ jagen], to make go, cause to go, send; hence, *to throw, cast, fling, hurl.* **I.** Lit: genu ad aliquem, *to hit* or *push one with the knee,* Plaut Capt. 4, 2, 17: lapides, Cic Mil 15: fulmen in medium mare, id. Div. 2, 19: in quem scyphum de manu jacere conatus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 10: aridam materiam de muro in aggerem, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: se in profundum, Cic. Sest 20: saxeam pilam ponto, Verg A. 9, 712: ensem fluctibus mediis, id. ib 10, 683: balearica plumbum Funda jacit, Ov. M. 2, 728: libellos in faciem ejus, Suet Claud. 15 *fin* —Freq of dice throwing: talos, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 35; 5, 2, 54; Cic Fin. 3, 16, 54: Venerem, id. Div. 2, 59, 121; Suet Aug 71.—**B.** Transf **1.** *To lay, set, establish, build, found, construct, erect:* urbi fundamenta, Liv. 1, 12: vallum, id. 30, 10: aggere jacto, Caes. B G. 2, 12: molem, id. B C 1, 25: muros, Verg A 5, 631; 9, 712: moles, Cic. Att 9, 14, 1: novae domus fundamenta, Suet. Calig. 22; Ov. F. 4, 835: molem in mare, Dig 43, 8, 2, § 8 —**2.** *To send forth, emit; to bring forth, produce:* de corpore odorem, Lucr. 2, 846: igniculos, Cic Att 15, 26, 2: jacturas poma myricas, *that will bear,* Ov. A A. 1, 747.—**3.** *To throw away:* scuta jacere, fugereque hostes, more habent licentiam, Plaut Trin. 4, 3, 27: vestem procul, Ov. M. 4, 357: is sua jecit humi arma, id ib 3, 127: pavidas pharetras, Val Fl 5, 427 —Esp, *to throw overboard,* Dig 41, 2, 21, § 2; 14, 2, 2, § 7; *to cast, shed:* cornua, Ov. A. A 3, 78 —**4.** *To throw, scatter, sow:* volucres semina jacta legunt, Ov. M. 5, 485; id. H. 12, 17: jacto semine, Verg G 1, 104: seminibus jactis, id. ib 2, 57; 6, 11; id. F. 1, 662. flores, id. A. 5, 79: lapides, id. E 6, 41 —**5.** *To project* as a shadow: nullam umbram, Plin 2, 73, 75, § 183 sq —**II.** Trop **A.** *To throw, cast:* contumeliam in aliquem, Cic Sull 7, 23: injuriam in aliquem, id. Par 4, 1: adulteria, *to lay to one's charge,* id Planc 12, 30: ridiculum, id. Or. 26, 87. id, quod proponendum fuit, permotis animis jacit ad extremum, id Part 13, 46: jecit quidam casus caput meum, in medium contentionem, id. Fam 1, 9, 13: probra in feminas illustres, Tac A. 11, 13.—**B.** *To lay, set, establish:* causae fundamenta, Cic. Fl. 2, 4. fundamenta pacis, id Phil. 1, 1, 1: gradum atque aditum ad rem, id. Agr. 2, 15: odia in longum jacere, *to strew, sow,* Tac A. 1, 69: fundamenta reipublicae, Suet Aug 28 —**C.** *To throw out in speaking, to let fall, intimate, utter, mention, declare:* assiduas querelas, Cic. poet Div 1, 8, 14: illud, quod jacis obscure, id Att 2, 7, 4: suspicionem, id. Fl. 3, 6 de lacu Albano, Liv 5, 15: vera an vana, id. 6, 14: multo plura praesens audivit, quam in absentem jacta erant, id. 43, 8 Jugurtha inter alias jacit oportere, etc, Sall J. 11: quaedam de habitu cultuque et institutis ejus, Tac A. 1, 11: fortuitos sermones, id. ib 4, 68: aliquid per vaniloquentiam ac minas, id ib 6, 31: multasque nec dubias significationes saepe jecit, Suet Ner 37: crimina non haec sunt nostro sine jacta dolore, Tib 4, 14, 3.

jactābĭlis, e [jacto], *that can be thrown:* umeri, Cassiod. Hist Eccl. 7, 2

jactābundus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *tossing to and fro, agitated, stormy* (post-class.). **I.** Lit: mare, Gell. 19, 1, 1.—**II.** Trop.

boasting, vaunting homo in Graecae fa cundiae gloria, Gell. 15, 2, 2.

jactans, antis, *Part.* and *P a.*, from jacto

jactanter, *adv*, v jacto *fin*

jactantĭa, ae, *f* [jacto], *a boasting, bragging, display, ostentation* (post Aug) sui, Tac A. 2, 46 militaris id. Agr 25 fri vola in parvis, Quint 1, 6, 20, 9, 2, 74 par tim jactantia ingenii, ut res cito accepisse videantur, id. 12, 8, 3 privatae studere, Plin. Ep 1, 8, 13, id. Pan. 38, 4.

jactantĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj dim* [jactans] *somewhat boasting* (late Lat) Aug adv Ac 3, 8.—*Subst* **jactantĭcŭlus,** i, *m*, *a braggart*, *plur*, Schol. Juv 11, 34.

jactātĭo, ōnis, *f* [jacto], *a throwing* or *tossing to and fro, a shaking, agitation, violent* or *frequent motion* **I.** Lit. corporis, *motion, gestures*, Cic Or 25, 86 ubi primum ducta cicatrix, patique posse visa jactatio *nem*, Liv 29, 32 *manus*, *Quint.* 10, 7, 26, of a storm at sea ex magna jactatione ter ram videre, Cic Mur 2, 4 armigeri in ca stra referebant (eum) jactationem vulne rum haud facile tolerantem *the jolting*, Curt 6 5, 1.—**II.** Trop **A.** In gen., of mental *agitation* jactationes animorum incitatae, Cic Tusc. 5, 6, 15 —**B.** Esp **1.** *A boasting, bragging, ostentation, display, vanity* jactatio est voluptas gestiens et se efferens insolentius, Cic Tusc 4, 9, 20 ver borum, Brut. ap Cic. Fam. 11 20, 2 nulla cultus, Tac. G 6 extemporalis garrulitas circulatoriae jactationis est, Quint 2, 4, 15 eruditionis, id. 1, 5, 11 nonnullorum homi num jactationem et insolentiam ferre non potes, Cael. ap Cic Att 10 9, A, 5—**2.** Jactatio popularis, *a striving after popular applause*, Cic Clu 35, 95, id. Har Resp 20, 43, so jactatio cursusque popularis, id. Prov Cons. 16, 38, cf eloquentia haec forensis ornata verbis atque senten tiis jactationem habuit in populo, id Or 3, 13

jactātor, oris, *m* [id] *one who makes an ostentatious display of himself, a boaster, braggart* rerum a se gestarum, Quint 11, 1, 17 civilitatis, Suet Claud. 35, Stat Th 6, 837, Gell. 18, 4, 1 —Poet, with *inf* ille sub hiberno somnos educere caelo Jac tator, *he boasts*, Sil 11, 403

jactātrix, īcis, *f* [jactator], *she that boasts*, Sidon

jactātus, ūs, *m* [jacto], *a throwing to and fro, a tossing* pennarum, Ov M 6, 703 maris Plin 14, 18, 22, § 118, 33, 6 32, § 99 quodlibet quassum vas et quolibet fragile jactatu, Sen. ad Marc 11, 2.

jactĭtābundus, a, um, *adj* [jactito], *boasting, bragging* (late Lat), Sid. Ep 3, 13 *fin.*

jactĭto, are, *v freq a* [jacto], *to bring forward in public, to utter* ridicula in texta versibus, Liv 7, 2, 11 come officium, Phaedr 2, 5, 16

jacto, avi, ātum (jactarier, Lucr 6, 556, Enn. Tr 130), 1, *v freq a* [jacio], *to throw, cast, hurl.* **I.** Lit. semen, *to scatter*, Varr R. R. 1, 42 semina per undas, Ov M 4, 748 jactato flore tegente vias, id. Tr 4 2, 50 irrita sacrilega jactas incendia dextra, id. M. 14, 539 hastas, Cic. de Or 2, 78, 316 vestem argentumque de muro, Caes B G 7, 47 lapides vacuum in orbem, Verg G 1, 62 cinerem per agros id. ib 1, 81 se muris in praeceps Curt 5, 6, 7, of casting a net rete, Dig 19, 1, 12, also of dice throwing talos arripio, jacto basilicum, Plaut Curc. 2, 3, 79, cf. numerosque manu jactabat eburnos, Ov A. A. 2 203, id ib 3, 355, Suet Aug 71.—**B.** Transf **1.** *To throw* or *toss about*, *to shake, flourish* crura, Lucr 4, 991 brachia in nume rum, id. 4, 769 manus, Quint 11 3, 179, 10, 3, 21 umeros, id. 11, 3, 130 tinnula manu Ov Tr 1, 1, 38 tintinnabulum, Phaedr 2, 7, 5 onerosa pallia, Juv 6 236 cerviculam, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 19, § 49 nisi se suo more jactavisset, i e *to make gestures*, id Brut 60, 217 cum multum se Curio ex more jactasset, Quint 11 3, 129 exsultare immoderateque jactari, Cic. Div 1, 29, 60 corpus in suo sanguine, *to wallow*, Ov M 10, 721 videntes, Verg G 2, 355 a facie manus, *to throw kisses*, Juv 3 106, cf jactare basia, id. 4, 118 oculos, Lucr 4, 1133 lumina, Ov H 3 11 jugum, i e *to be restless, rebellious*, Juv 13, 22—**2.** *To drive hither and thither, to drive about* cum ad versa tempestate in alto jactarentur, Cic. Inv 2. 31, 95, Ov H. 17 235, Hor Ep 1, 11, 15, Ov Tr 3, 2, 15 ut Aeneas pelago omnia circum Litora jactetur, Verg A. 1, 668, 10, 48, 1 182 jactati aequore toto Troes id. ib 1, 29, Ov M 11, 441 al. si quando, ut fit, jactor in turba, etc, Cic. Planc. 7, 17 jactatur domi suae homo ho nestissimus, id. Verr 2, 1, 26, § 67 aestu febrique jactari, id. Cat. 1, 13 —So of the sea ut jactetur aqua, Lucr 6, 553 cito mutata est jactati forma profundi, Ov H 19, 77 aequora, id. Tr 4. 4, 57 —**3.** *To throw away* merces, Plaut. Rud 2, 3, 43 arma, Liv 9, 12, Curt 3, 3, 9 —Esp, *to throw overboard, throw into the sea*, Dig 47, 2, 43, § 10, 14, 2, 4, § 2 jactatur rerum utilium pars maxima, Juv 12, 52.—**4.** *To throw out, emit, spread* luna suam jactat de corpore lucem, Lucr 5, 576 voces per umbram, Verg A. 2, 768.—**II.** Trop **A.** *To torment, disquiet, disturb* jactor, cru cior, agitor, stimulor Plaut Cist. 2, 1, 4 nolo te jactari diutius id. Trin 3 2, 59 ipsa velut navis jactor, Ov H 21, 41 jac tari morbis, Lucr 3, 507 clamore et convi cio, Cic. Fam 1 5 aliquem, id. Div in Caecil 14, 45 —**B.** Jactare se or jactari, *not to be firm, to waver*, Cic Tusc. 4, 10 —Of money, *to fluctuate in value* jactabatur temporibus illis nummus sic, ut nemo pos set scire, quid haberet, Cic. Off 3, 20, 80 —**C.** *To consider, examine, discuss* plu ribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebat, Caes B G 1, 18 multa totā die in concilio variis jactata sermonibus erant, i e *discussed, not decided* Liv 1, 50, 3 pectore curas, Verg A 1, 227 jactari magis quam peragi accusatio ejus poterat, *discussed without a conclusion, to no purpose*, Liv 10, 46, 16 —**D.** *To discuss, mention, intimate, pronounce, throw out, utter, speak, say, name, propose* a thing rem jactare sermo nibus, Liv 8, 29 ultro citroque id 7, 9 jactamus jam pridem omnis te Roma bea tum, Hor Ep 1, 16, 18 talia jactanti, etc., Verg A. 1, 102 jactatum in condicionibus nequiquam de Tarquinis in regnum resti tuendis, Liv 2, 13, 3 hanc autem jactari magis causam quam veram esse, *to be rather the pretext than the true reason*, id. 5, 53, 2—**E.** *To throw* or *fling out* threats, etc jactare et opponere terrorem, Cic Sest 23, 52 minas id. Quint 14, 47 pro bra in quempiam, Liv 29 9, cf. convicia, Prop 3, 8, 11.—**F.** *To boast of, vaunt* a thing ostentare honorem aetatis jactare urbanam gratiam et dignitatem, Caes B C 3, 83 ingenium, Quint 3, 1, 3 genus et no men Hor C 1, 14, 13 regna et virtutem, Ov H 16, 81 quo te jactas creatum, id. M 9, 23, Curt. 8, 1, 23 —**G.** With *se*, *to talk boastfully of one's self, to boast, make an ostentatious display* (α) *Absol* intoleran tius se jactare, Cic de Or 2, 52, § 209 non jactandi mei causa Quint. Decl 268 —(β) With *dat* se alicui, *to boast of one's self to a person*, Ov H 12, 175 se Iliae querenti ultorem, Hor C 1, 2, 18, Liv 35, 49, 3 ipse cum se jactaret amicae, Juv 1, 62.—(γ) With *in* or simple *abl* cum in eo se in contione jactavisset, Cic. Att 2 1, 5 ne quis sit lucus, quo se plus jactet Apollo, Verg E 6, 73 —(δ) With *de* jactat se jam dudum de Calidio Cic Verr 2, 4, 21, § 46 — (ε) With *gen* se justitiae, Hier Ep 23, 34 —(ζ) With *two acc.* se jactare formosum Phaedr 3, 8, 6.—**H.** *To carry one's self confidently* or *conceitedly* qui antea solitus esset jactare se magnificentissime in illo loco, Cic Att 2, 21, 3.—**I.** *To be officious* or *active in, to give one's self up to, devote one's self to* a thing jactare se in causis centumviralibus, Cic. de Or 1 38, 173 nos trum hoc tempus aetatis forensi labore jac tari id. Q Fr 3, 5 in qua (re publica) tu non valde te jactas id Fam 2, 15 3 se actioni bus tribuniciis, Liv 3, 1 —**K.** Se in pecu niis, *to be prodigal of one's money*, Cic Cat 2, 9 —Hence, **jactans,** antis, *P a*, *boasting bragging boastful, vainglorious* **1.** Lit insolens, arrogans, jactans, Cic Fragm ap Non 322, 13 epistolae jactan tes et gloriosae, Plin. Ep 3, 9 neque vereor ne jactantior videar, etc., id. ib 9, 23, so Verg A. 6, 815 jactantior hic paulo est, Hor S 1, 3, 50 —With *gen* tumidus ac sui jactans, Quint 11, 1, 50 plebis jactan tissimus amator, Spart. Hadr 17 —**2.** Transf, *proud, noble splendid* septem gemino jactantior aethera pulset Roma jugo, Stat S 4, 1, 6, Claud. IV Cons Hon 1.—*Adv* **jactanter,** *boastfully, ostentatiously* minae jactanter sonantes, Amm 27, 2, 3, Prud. Ham. 170 —*Comp* jactan tius maerere, Tac. A. 2, 77 litteras com ponere, id. H. 3, 53, Prud. Ham 170

jactūra, ae, *f* [jacto] *a throwing, a throwing away* **I.** Lit, *a throwing over board* si in mari jactura facienda sit, equine pretiosi potius jacturam faciat, an servuli vilis? Cic Off 3, 23, 89 gubernator ubi naufragium timet, jactura, quidquid servari potest, redimit Curt 5, 9 3, Dig 14 2, 2, § 2.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Loss, damage, detriment* si nullam praeterquam vitae jacturam fieri viderem, Caes. B G 7, 77 rei familiaris, id. ib 7, 64 si qua jactura facienda sit in repraesentando, Cic. Att. 12, *29, 2*, *cf.* jacturae rei familiaris erunt fa ciendae, id Fin. 2, 24, 79 jacturas afferre, Col. 1, 1 jacturam pati, id. praef. 1. 1 sar cinarum potius quam di ciplinae facere, Curt 6 6 17 fuit ordinis retinendi causa facienda jactura, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 8 jacturam gravissimam feci, si jactura dicenda est tanti viri amissio Plin Ep 1 12 1 —Of men seniorum, Liv 5, 39 equitum id. 22, 8, Curt 4, 14, 17 suorum, Caes. B G 7 26 sepulcri, *want of*, Verg A 2, 646 — **2.** *Expense cost* provincia sumptibus et jacturis exhausta, Cic. Att. 6, 1 2, 3, 29 non magnā jacturā factā, id Clu 8, 23 magnis jacturis sibi quorundam animos conciliare, Caes. B C 3, 29 eos ad se mag nis jacturis pollicitationibusque perduxe rant, id. B G 6, 12, 1 —**3.** *A dismissal, turning away* clientis Juv 3, 125 —**II.** Trop, *loss* or *diminution* concedam hoc ipsum, si vis etsi magnam jacturam causae fecero, Cic. Div 2, 15, 34 dignitatis jactu ram facere, id. Planc 2, 6 jacturam crimi num facere, i e *to omit in the accusation*, id. Verr 2, 1, 12, § 33 jacturam honoris et dignitatis facere, Caes. B C 1, 32 tempo ris, Liv 39 4 parva jactura acceptā, id. 4, 32 nulla Sophocleo veniet jactura cothur no, Ov Am 1, 15, 15, id A A. 2, 253 hu mani generis, id. M 1, 246 famae, Juv 6, 91.

‡**jactūrālis,** ἐπιζήμιος, Gloss. Philox.

‡**jactūrārĭus,** qui frequenter jactu ram patitur, Gloss. Isid.

1. jactus, a, um, *Part*, from jacio

2. jactus, us, *m* [jacio] *a throwing, casting, hurling, a throw, cast* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. jactus fulminum, Cic. Cat 3, 8, 18, Plin. 2, 38, 38, § 104 haec certamina tanta Pulveris exigui jactu compressa qui escunt, Verg G 4 87 glebarum et testa rum, Quint. 8, 2, 5 intra jactum teli pro gressus, Verg A. 11, 608 teli jactu abesse, *to be a spear's throw distant*, Liv 8 7 *init* usque ad jactum tali, Tac A. 13, 40, Curt 3, 11, 1 truces in sublime jactus (of the bull), Plin 11, 2 1, § 4 —**B.** In partic, *a throw* or *cast* of dice quid est tam incer tum quam talorum jactus, Cic Div 2, 59, 121 in prospero tesserarum jactu, Liv 4 17 talorum ducere jactus, Ov A A. 3 353 ita vita'st hominum quasi si ludas tesseris si illud, quod maxime opus't jactu non cadit, etc, Ter Ad 4, 7, 22.—**C.** Transf. **1.** *A throwing out spreading* jactus radi orum, Plin. 2, 45, 45 § 116 —**2.** *A throwing down* or *out throwing overboard* jactum mercium facere levandae navis causa, *a jettison*, Dig 14 2 1 sq facere jactum me dio in ponto, Sen Troad 1037 horribilis de saxo jactu' deorsum Lucr 3, 1016, Verg G 4, 528 —*Absol* decidere jactu cum ven tis Juv 12, 33, Paul Sent 2, 7 —**3.** *A cast* (of the net), *a haul, draught* jactum retis emere, Dig 19 1, 11, § 18, Val Max. 4, 1, 7 *ext* —* **II.** Trop, *a throwing out uttering* fortuitus jactus vocis, *an assertion casually thrown out*, Val Max. 1 5, 9

3. Jactus, i, *m*, *a river flowing into the Po*, Plin. 3 16, 20, § 118

jăcŭlābĭlis, e, *adj* [jaculor] *that may be thrown* or *hurled* telum, Ov M 7, 680 pondus, Stat. Th. 6, 658.

***jăcŭlāmentum,** i, *n* [id.], *a missive weapon, missile*, Non. 556, 24.

jăcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jaculor], *a throwing, casting, hurling.* **I.** Lit: fulminatio est jaculatio cum ictu, Sen Q. N 2, 12, 1: eque stris, Plin. 8, 42, 65, § 162: fulgoris, App de Mundo, p 64, 22 —**II.** Trop: in hac veluti jaculatione verborum, Quint 6, 3, 43

jăcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a thrower, caster, hurler.* **I.** In gen.: Enceladus jaculator audax (truncorum), Hor. C 3, 4, 55: fulminis, Stat. Th 12, 562, Arn. 4, 22: missis a rege Boccho jaculatoribus, Sen. Brev. Vit 13, 6 —**II.** In partic **A.** *A thrower of the dart* or *javelin* (a sort of light armed soldier, who carried only a dart or javelin): jaculatorum manus, Liv. 36, 18; 21, 21 al. —**B.** *A caster of the net, a fisherman*, Plaut ap Isid Orig 19, 5, 2.—**III.** Trop, *an accuser:* felix orator quoque maximus et jaculator, Juv. 7, 193

jăcŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [jaculator], *of* or *for throwing* or *shooting:* campus, *where the exercise of throwing the javelin is practised*, Dig 9, 2, 9 *fin.*—Transf.: preces, Hier. Ep 120

jăcŭlātrix, īcis, *f* [id.], *she that hurls; the huntress*, an epithet of Diana, Ov. M. 5, 375; id F. 2, 155; id. H 20, 229

jăcŭlātus, ūs, *m* [jaculor], *a throwing, hurling*, Tert Spect. 18

jăcŭlo, active form of the following, Inscr Orell. 7416 λ; Ven Fort Vit S Mart. 2, 139; Isid. 18, 7, 8 —*Pass*, Luc. 3, 568.

jăcŭlor, ātus (*inf.* jacularier, Arn. 6, 16), 1, *v. dep* [jaculum], *to throw, cast, hurl* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen: qui jaculum emittit jaculari dicitur, Quint 8, 2, 5. in jaculando brachia reducimus, etc, id. 10, 3, 6. duros jaculatur Juppiter imbres, Col poet 10, 329. se in hostium tela, Flor. 1, 14, 4: in *quas partes se jaculetur cometes*, Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 92: puppibus ignes, Verg. A. 2, 276: rapidum e nubibus ignem, id. ib. 1, 42. —**B.** In partic **1.** *To throw the javelin, fight with the javelin* · laudem consequi, equitando, jaculando, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 45. totum diem jaculans, id. Div. 2, 59, 121: cum in latus dextrum, quod patebat, Numidae jacularentur, Liv. 22, 50; Dig 9, 2, 9, § 4.—**2.** *To throw out, emit, spread:* oculi lupo splendent, lucemque jaculantur, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 151: umbram, id. 36, 10, 15, § 72.—**3.** *To throw* or *hurl at, to strike, hit:* cervos jaculari, Hor. C 3, 12, 11: dextera sacras jaculatus arces, id. ib 1, 2, 3: aliquem ferro acuto, Ov Ib 49: aëra disco, id. ib 589: Juppiter igne suo lucos jaculatur et arces, id. Am. 3, 3, 35 —**II.** Trop, *to shoot at, assail, revile:* verbum, Lucr. 4, 1129: sententias vibrantes digitis, Quint 11, 3, 120. dicta in calvos, Petr. S 109, 8: probris procacibus jaculari, in aliquem, Liv 42, 54, 1: in uxorem obliquis sententiis, Quint 9, 2, 79.—**B.** *To aim at, strive for:* quid brevi fortes jaculamur aevo Multa? Hor. C 2, 16, 17.—**C.** (Eccl Lat.) *To utter rapidly, to ejaculate*, Aug. Ep 121 (130), 10, 20.

jăcŭlum, i, *n* [jaculus]. **I.** Lit, *a dart, javelin:* solem prae jaculorum multitudine et sagittarum non videbitis, Cic Tusc. 1, 42, 101: murum jaculo traicere, id. Fin. 4, 9, 22 · has (litteras) ille in jaculo illigatas affert, Caes B G 5, 44 · acutum, Ov M. 10, 130. torquere, Juv 5, 155; 8, 124. —**B.** Trop · fulminis, Mart Cap 2, § 151: radiorum solis, id. 1, § 13. —**II.** *A net*, v. jaculus

jăcŭlus, a, um, *adj* [jacio], *that is thrown* (mostly subst). So, rete jaculum and simply jaculum, *a casting-net, fishing-net*, Plaut Truc 1, 1, 14, id. As. 1, 1, 86; cf: hi jaculo pisces, illi capiuntur ab hamis, Ov A. A. 1, 763 —Also of the *net* of the gladiator retiarius, Isid. Orig. 18, 54.—Hence, *subst.:* **jăcŭlus**, i, *m* **A.** (Sc serpens) *A serpent that darts from a tree on its prey:* jaculi volucres, Luc 9, 720, 9, 822, Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85 —**B.** Jaculus (sc. funis or laqueus), *a sling* or *noose which is thrown over the horns of oxen, a lasso*, Col. 6, 2, 4 (al laquei)

jam, *adv* [for diam, collat form of diem, cf. pri dem, du dum, Corss Ausspr I p 213; II p 850; but acc. to Curt Gr. Etym 398, 620; locat form from pronom stem ja] **I.** Of time, denoting a point or moment of time as coinciding with that of the action, etc., described. **A.** Of present time. **1.** As opp to past or future, *at this time, now, just now, at present*, i e while I speak or write this **a.** Jam alone: jamne autem, ut so *les, deludis? Plaut Aul. 5, 11: jam satis* credis sobrium esse me, Ter. Eun 4, 4, 36: saltus reficit jam roscida luna, Verg G. 3, 337: jam tenebris et sole cadente, id. ib 3, 401: jamque dies, ni fallor, adest, id. A 5, 49: jam advesperascit, Ter. And 3, 4, 2: reddere qui voces jam scit puer, Hor A. P. 158: *stabat modo consularis, modo septem*vir epulonum; jam neutrum, Plin. Ep 2, 11, 12: jam melior, jam, diva, precor, Verg A 12, 179: Hem, scio jam quod vis dicere, Plaut Mil. 1, 1, 36: in ea (consuetudine) quaedam sunt jura ipsa jam certa propter vetustatem, Cic Inv. 2, 22, 67: jam tempus agi, Verg A 5, 638: surgere jam tempus, Cat 62, 3 —**b.** Strengthened. (α) By repetition: jam jam, jam jamque (nearly = nunc), *at this very time, precisely now:* jam jam intellego, Crasse, quod dicas, Cic de Or. 3, 24, 90: jam jam minime miror te otium perturbare, id Phil. 2, 34, 87: jam jam dolet quod egi, jam jamque paenitet, Cat 63, 73: jam jam linquo acies, Verg A. 12, 875: jam jamque video bellum, Cic Att 16, 9 *fin:* at illum ruere nuntiant et jam jamque adesse, id. ib 7, 20, 1; cf.: jam mihi, jam possim contentus vivere parvo, Tib. 1, 1, 25 (7).—(β) By nunc: jam nunc, *just now, at this very time, as things now are:* jam nunc irata non es, Plaut Am. 3, 2, 65: dux, jam nunc locatus in urbe, Liv. 22, 38, 9; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 127: quae cum cogito, *jam nunc timeo quidnam*, etc, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13, 42: deliberationis ejus tempus ita jam nunc statui posse, etc, Liv. 31, 32, 3: ipsa Venus laetos jam nunc migravit in agros, Tib 2, 3, 3. nec jam nunc regna loquor, Val Fl. 8, 47; so, nunc jam (nunciam): secede huc nunciam, Plaut Capt 2, 1, 23: audi nunciam, Ter And. 2, 1, 29: i nunciam, id. Ad. 2, 1, 21: nunc jam sum expeditus, Cass ap Cic Fam. 12, 12, 5 · nunc jam nobis vobisque consulatus patet, Liv. 7, 32, 14.—(γ) By tum: jam tum opifices funguntur munere, Plin 11, 21, 24, § 74; Verg G 2, 405; id. A. 1, 18 —(δ) By pridem, v. jampridem —**2.** In contrast with the time at which something was expected **a.** Of that which occurs sooner, *already, so soon:* quies (animos) aut jam exhaustos aut mox exhauriendos, renovavit, Liv. 21, 21, 7: gravitate valetudinis, qua tamen jam paululum videor levari, Cic Fam 6, 2, 1; 3, 8, 16: jamne ibis, *are you going so soon*, Plaut Men 2, 3, 86; id. Rud. 2, 7, 26 —**b.** Of that which occurs later, *at last, now, only now:* ohe jam desine deos uxor gratulando obtundere, Ter. Heaut 5, 1, 8: postulo, Dave, ut redeat jam in viam, id. And. 1, 2, 19. jamque sero diei subducit ex acie legionem faciendis castris, Tac A. 2, 21: jam sanguinis alti vis sibi fecit iter, Luc 2, 214. — Tandem or aliquando is often added: jam tandem ades ilico, Plaut Mil 4, 2, 39: putamus enim utile esse te aliquando jam rem transigere, Cic Att 1, 4, 1: jam tandem Italiae fugientis prendimus oras, Verg A. 6, 61; Liv. 22, 12, 10 —**3.** As continued from the past, *already, by this time, ere now, till now, hitherto* · et apud Graecos quidem jam anni prope quadringenti sunt, etc, Cic Or 51, 171: obsolevit jam ista oratio, id. de Imp Pomp 17, 52. nondum feminam aequavimus gloriâ, et jam nos laudis satietas cepit? Curt 9, 6, 23 —With numerals and words specifying time: jam biennium est, cum mecum coepit rem gerere, Plaut Merc 3, 1, 35; so, plus jam anno, id. Curc 1, 1, 14: sunt duo menses jam, Cic Rosc Com 3, 8: qui septingentos jam annos vivunt, etc, id. Fl 26, 63: annum jam tertium et vicesimum regnat, id de Imp Pomp 3, 7; id Fin. 2, 29, 94 —**4.** With imperatives, to express haste or impatience, like Engl now, *now, straightway, at once* · quid miserum, Aenea, laceras? Jam parce sepulto, Verg A 3, 41: sed jam age, carpe viam, id. ib 6, 629 · et jam tu ... illum adspice contra, id ib. 11, 373 —So in impetuous or passionate questions (freq in Plaut). Jam tu autem nobis praeturam geris? Plaut Ep 1, 1, 23; cf id Aul. 5, 11; id. Bacch. 2, 2, 25 —**5.** Jam ... jam, *at one time ... at another, now ... now, at this time ... at that:* jamque eadem digitis jam pectine pulsat eburno, Verg A. 647: jamque hos cursu, jam praeterit illos, id. ib. 4, 157: qui jam contento, jam laxo fune laborat, Hor. S 2, 7, 20: jam vino quaerens, jam somno fallere curas, id. ib 2, 7, 114: *jam secundae, jam adversae res, ita erudierant*, etc, Liv. 30, 30; Tib 1, 2, 49; Ov. M. 1, 111. —**B.** Of past time. **1.** In the time just past, *but now, a moment ago, a little while ago, just:* videamus nunc quam sint praeclare illa his, quae jam posui, consequentia, Cic Fin. 3, 7, 26: Arsinoe et jam dicta Memphis, Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 61: insulae praeter jam dictas, id. 3, 26, 30, § 151: hiems jam praecipitaverat, Caes B. C 3, 25, 1: domum quam tu jam exaedificatam habebas, Cic Att 1, 6, 1. —**2.** Like English now, *by this time, already* **a.** Alone: jam advesperascebat, Liv. 39, 50: Hannibalem movisse ex hibernis, et jam Alpes transire, id. 27, 39: et jam fama volans ... domos et moenia complet, Verg A 11, 139; 12, 582; Caes B G 1, 11; 6, 6: jamque rubescebat Aurora, Verg. A. 3, 521; 10, 260: ut semel inclinavit pugna, jam intolerabilis Romana vis erat, Liv. 6, 32: cum decimum jam diem graviter ex intestinis laborarem, Cic Fam. 7, 26, 1.—**b.** Strengthened (α) Jam jamque, Verg A. 8, 708 —(β) By tum, *as early as that:* se jam tum gessisse pro cive, Cic. Arch 5, 11; Liv. 29, 1; Verg 7, 738; Tac Agr. 45 —(γ) By tunc (post-Aug; once in Cic.), Suet Aug. 89; id Ner 7; Tac H. 4, 50; Cic Fam. 3, 12 3 dub —**3.** Of a time succeeding another time referred to, *from that time, thenceforth, thereafter* (esp with *a* or *ab*, when it is often = Eng *even, very*): qui aequom esse censent nos jam a pueris nasci senes, Ter Heaut. 2, 1, 2 · quae me maxime sicuti jam a prima adolescentia delectarunt, Cic Fam 1, 9, 67: benevolentia quae mihi jam a pueritia tua cognita est, id ib 4, 7, 1: dederas enim jam ab adolescentia documenta, id. Mil 8, 22: jam ab illo tempore, cum, etc, *from the very time when*, etc, id. Fam. 2, 16, 9; cf: urgerent philosophorum greges jam ab illo fonte et capite Socrate, id de Or. 1, 10, 42 —So with *ex:* jam ex quo ipse accepisset regnum, *ever since*, Liv. 42, 11, 8 —**C.** Of future time **1.** In the time immediately approaching, *forthwith, straightway, directly, presently:* occlude sis fores ambobus pessulis: jam ego hic ero, Plaut Aul 1, 2, 25: ille jam hic aderit, id. Ep 2, 2, 72: omitte, jam adero, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 26; cf id. ib 4, 6, 1; id And 1, 2, 9; 4, 4, 38: bono animo es, jam argentum ad eam deferes, quod ei es pollicitus, id Heaut 4, 6, 18: facere id ut paratum jam sit, Plaut As 1, 1, 76: jam fuerit, neque post unquam revocare licebit, Lucr. 3, 927: jam faciam quod voltis, Hor. S 1, 1, 16: jam enim aderunt consules ad suas Nonas, Cic Att 7, 20, 2 — **2.** In the time immediately succeeding another time referred to, *forthwith, at once, straightway, then:* nunc ubi me illic non videbit, jam huc recurret, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 10. accede ad ignem ... jam calesces, id Eun. 1, 2, 5: nisi puerum tollis, jam ego hunc in mediam viam provolvam, id. And. 4, 4, 38: de quibus jam dicendi locus erit, cum de senioribus pauca dixero, Cic Brut 25, 96: agedum, dictatorem creemus. Jam hic conticescet furor, Liv. 2, 29, 11: aperi, inquit, jam scies, Petr. 16, 2; cf Verg A. 1, 272 — **3.** Representing as present an impending event, *now, already, presently* (mostly poet): jam te premet nox, Hor C 1, 4, 16: jam veniet mors, jam subrepet iners aetas, Tib 1, 1, 70: jam mare turbari trabibus videbis, jam fervere litora flammis, Verg A. 4, 566; 6, 676: alius Latio jam partus Achilles, id ib 6, 89 · hic magnae jam locus urbis erit, Tib 2, 5, 55 —**D.** With negatives, denoting cessation of previous condition · jam non, *no more, no longer:* quem odisse jam non potestis, Cic Clu. 10, 29; Ov. M. 4, 382 · non jam, *not any more*, Cic Div in Caecil 1, 3: nihil jam, Caes B G 2, 21 — **E.** With comparatives: ad mitiora jam ingenia, *which had become milder*, Liv 27, 39 · ad ferociores jam gentes, *which then were less civilized*, id. 21, 60: una jam potior sententia, Stat. Th. 2, 368

II. In other relations **A.** To denote that something will certainly, properly, or easily occur, under certain circumstances. **1.** In a conclusion, to emphasize its relation to the condition, *then surely, then:* si cogites, remittas jam me onerare injuriis, Ter And. 5, 1, 6: si quis voluerit animi sui

notionem evolvere, jam se ipse doceat eum virum bonum esse, Cic Off 3, 19, 76 si hoc dixissem, jam mihi consuli jure optimo senatus vim intulisset, id Cat 1, 8, 21, id Leg 1, 12, 34, id Brut 17, 68 si jubeat eo dirigi, jam *in portu fore omnem classem*, Liv 29, 27, 8 — **2.** In a consequence, to show that it is conceived as immediate, *now, then, therefore* satis est tibi in te, satis in legibus, jam contemni non pote ris, Cic Fin 2, 26, 84 jam hoc non potest in te non honorifice esse dictum, id Fam 5, 2, 2, id Leg 2, 24, 60, id Clu 16, 46 nec hanc solam Romani meretricem colunt . Jam quanta ista immortalitas putanda est, Lact 1, 20, 5 Quae cum ita sint, ego jam hinc praedico, Liv 40, 36, 14 conspecta et ex muris ea multitudo erat, jamque etiam legionariae cohortes sequebantur, id 10, 43, 1 — **B.** In transitions. **1.** To a new subject, *now, moreover, again, once more then* jam de artificiis et quaestibus haec fere accepimus, Cic Off 1, 42, 150, Verg G 2, 57 jam jura legitima ex legibus cognosci oportebit, Cic Inv 2, 22, 68 jam illud senatus consultum, quod eo die fac tum est, etc , id Fam 5, 2, 4 jam Saliare Numae carmen qui laudat, Hor Ep 2, 1, 86 — So with *vero* jam vero motus animi, sollicitudines aegritudinesque oblivione le niuntur, Cic Tusc 5, 38, 110 jam vero virtuti Cn Pompei quae potest par oratio inveniri? id de Imp Pomp 11, 29, 14, 41, id Off 3, 13 *init* — With *at enim* at enim jam dicetis virtutem non posse constitui, si ea, etc , Cic Fin 4, 15, 40 *init* — **2.** In enumerations et aures itemque nares jam gustatus tactus autem, Cic N D 2, 56, 141 — So sometimes repeatedly, *at one time at another at another*, jam jam jam jam medici, jam appara tus cibi, jam in hoc solum importatum instrumentum balinei nullius non succur rit valetudini, Vell 2, 114, 2, cf Flor 2, 17, 8, and I A 5 supra — **C.** For emphasis **1.** After non modo . . sed (=adeo), *now, even, I may say* non cum senatu modo, sed jam cum diis bellum gerere, Liv 21, 63, 6 — **2.** Pressing the strict sense of a word or clause, *now, precisely, indeed* (Hieronymum) quem jam cur Peripateticum appel lem, nescio, Cic Fin 5, 5, 14 hoc quidem haud molestum est jam, quod collus collari caret, Plaut Capt 2, 2, 107 loquor enim jam non de sapientium, sed de communi bus amicitiis, Cic Lael 21, 77 te quoque jam, Thais, ita me di bene ament, amo, Ter Eun 5, 2, 43 imitatio morum alieno rum . jam inter leniores affectus nume rari potest, Quint 9, 2, 58 reliqua jam aequitatis sunt, id 7, 1, 62 cetera jam fa bulosa, Tac G 46 desine jam venio mo riturus, Verg A 10, 881 — So esp with *et* et jam (cf etiam), *and indeed, and in fact*, et lenitas illa Graecorum et verborum com prehensio et jam artifex, ut ita dicam, sti lus, Cic Brut 25, 96 pulchriora etiam Po lycleti et jam plane perfecta, id ib 18, 70 Pompeium et hortari et orare et jam libe rius accusare non desistimus, id Fam 1, 1, 3, Quint Decl 5, 3, Luc 8, 659, cf jamque, Cic Fam 4, 6, 9, *so, jam et*: nec de erat Ptolemaeus, jam et sceleris instinctor, Tac. H. 1, 23, 1, 22, and, ac jam ac jam, ut omnia contra opinionem acciderent, tamen se plurimum navibus posse, Caes B G 3, 9 jam ergo, *in very fact* jam ergo aliquis condemnavit, Cic Clu 41, 113 — **3.** In cli max, *even, indeed, really*. opus Paniceis opus Placentinis quoque . jam maritumi omnes milites opus sunt mihi, Plaut Capt. 1, 2, 59 jam illa quae natura, non litteris, assecuti sunt, neque cum Graecia neque ulla cum gente sunt conferenda, Cic Tusc 1, 1, 2 jam in opere quis par Romano mi les? Liv 9, 19, 8, Quint. 12, 1, 45, Cic Rep 1, 5, Hor Ep 2, 1, 83

jam-dūdum (or separat **jam dū-dum**), *adv*, *long since, long before, a long time ago* **I.** In gen. dixi ego jamdu dum tibi, Plaut Trin 4, 2, 78 jamdudum audivi, id Merc 5, 2, 112 jamdudum, si des, porrexi manum, id Ps. 4, 7, 49 jam dudum est intus, id As. 3, 3, 151; id Am 2, 1, 71: ego jamdudum hic adsum, Ter Eun 4, 6, 5 quem jamdudum et Cotta et Sulpicius exspectat, Cic. de Or 2, 7, 26 quod te jamdudum hortor, id Cat. 1, 5, 12, id Clu 23, 63, Ov H 16, 13 jamdudum tibi non imprudens adversabar, Plaut Men 2, 3, 65 jamdudum flebam, *I had been a long time weeping*, Ov M 3, 656 jamdudum vincula pugnat exuere, id. ib 7, 772, cf id ib 8, 867 — Corresp with cum jamdudum factum st, quom abisti domo, Plaut Trin 4, 3, 3, so id As 5, 2, 40 — In tmesi quia jam non dudum ante lucem ad Veneris aedem venimus, Plaut Poen 1, 2, 105 — **II.** In partic, i q jam modo, *this very instant without delay, forthwith, immediately, directly* (poet) jamdudum sumite poenas, Verg A 2, 103 ardua jamdudum demittite cornua, Ov M 11, 482 jamdudum domi nae more venire jube, id. H 20, 80, so id. M 2, 843, 4, 405, 11, 483, 13, 457 candida jamdudum cingantur colla lacertis (i q statim), *instantly*, id A A. 2, 457 in me dios ire furores, jamdudum moriture, pa ras? Luc 2, 524 jamdudum incumbere ara tris, Dum, sicca tellure, licet, Verg G 1, 213

jam-jam (or separat **jam jam**), the strengthened jam, *already, now*. o jam jam, optume, praeceptis paruisti, Plaut Most 2, 1, 72 jamjam faciam ut jusseris, id Curc 5, 3, 29 jamjam intellego, Crasse, quid dicas, Cic de Or 3, 24, id Brut 14, 55, id. Phil 2, 34, 87 jamjam nulla mora est, Verg A 2, 701 jamjam casurae arces, Ov M 12, 588, v jam, I A 1 b *a*

jam-jamquĕ (or separat **jam jam-quĕ**) **I.** *At this very moment, just now*. quae potest in vita esse jucunditas, cum dies et noctes cogitandum sit, jamjamque esse moriendum? Cic. Tusc 1, 7 *fin*. cum Romae essem et te jamjamque visurum me putarem, id. Att. 12, 5 *fin*, 14, 22, 1, id Fin. 3, 14, 48: Caesar adventare jam jamque et adesse ejus equites nuntiaban tur, Caes B C 1, 14 — **II.** The strengthened jam and jamjam, *already, now, just* · Um ber Haeret hians, jam jamque tenet, Verg A 12, 754, 940, Ov M 1, 535, 11, 724, v jam, I A 1 b *a*

jam-prīdem (and separat. **jam prī-dem**; v jam and pridem), *adv*, *long ago, long since, a long time ago*: id jam pridem sensi, Plaut Pseud 1, 5, 7 is jam pridem mortuus est, Cic Rosc Com 14, 42, id Att. 11, 14, 4 erat jam pridem apud me reli quum pauxillulum nummorum, Ter Phorm 1, 1, 3 jam pridem quidem, cum vultus in ter vos minime fraternos cernebam, Liv 40, 8, so opp nondum, Cic Prov Cons 14, 35 te nunc etiam, Cic Marc 9, 28 te nunc vero, id. Att 2, 7, 4 — **II.** Esp, *This long time, now for a long time, hitherto* · cupio equidem, et jam pridem cupio, etc, Cic Att 2, 5, 1 jam pridem hanc prolem cupio enumerare meorum, Verg A 6, 717; id E 2, 43 nihil jam sum pridem admiratus ma gis, Cic Fam 3, 11, 1 qui bellum jam pri dem parabat, *had long been preparing*, Just 12, 8, 2 veritus ne traderetur Philippo, jam pridem hosti, Liv 36, 14, v jam, I A. 1 b, and pridem

Jana, ae, *f*, *for Diana, the moon god dess* Varr R R 1, 37, 3, Macr S 1, 9, cf the letter D — **II.** *The goddess of doors and passages*, Tert adv Nat 2, 15

Jānālis, e, *adj* [Janus] *of* or *belonging to Janus* virga, Ov F 6, 165

‡ **jānĕus**, janitor, Paul ex Fest p 102 Müll.

Jānĭcŭlum, i, *n* [Janus], *one of the hills of Rome, on which Janus was said to have built a citadel*, Verg A 8, 358, Ov F 1, 245, cf Liv 1, 33, Mart 4, 64, 3, Cic Agr 1, 5, 16, 2, 27, 74; id Mil 27, 74 al — Hence, **II. Jānĭcŭlāris**, e, *adj*, *of Janiculum*: mons, i e *Janiculum*, Serv ad Verg A 6, 784

Jānĭgĕna, ae, *f* [Janus gigno], *begot ten by Janus, child of Janus*, Ov M 14, 381

jānĭtor (‡ **jānĭtos**, Varr L L 7, § 27 Müll), oris, *m* [janua], *a door keeper, porter, janitor* heus ecquis hic est janitor? ape rito, Plaut Men 4, 2, 110 carceris, Cic Verr 2, 5, 45, § 118 janitor (indignum!) durā re ligate catenā, Ov Am 1, 6, 1 utque sedens vester primi prope limina tecti, janitor egressus videt, id F 1, 138, Hor S 2, 7, 45, id C 3, 14, 23, Tib 1, 1, 65, Col. 1 praef — **II.** Poet, transf **A.** Caeli janitor, i e *Janus*, Ov F 1, 139 — **B.** (Ingens) janitor, of *Cerberus*, Verg A 6, 400, cf Hor C 3, 11, 16

‡ **jānĭtrīces**, corrupted from εἰνάτερ*ες*, *the wives of two brothers*, Dig 38, 10, 4, § 6, Isid 9, 7, 17

jānĭtrix, icis, *f* [janitor], *a female door keeper, a portress* **I.** Lit. anus hic solet cubitare custos, janitrix, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 76 — **II.** Transf laurus janitrix Caesarum, i e *planted in front of the house*, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 127

jānŭa, ae, *f* [Janus, i e ianus, from i, ire, cf Sanscr yâna, itio, incessus, from yâ, ire], *a door, house door* **I.** Lit. prin cipem in sacrificando Janum esse volue runt, quod ab eundo nomen est ductum: ex quo transitiones perviae, jani, foresque in liminibus profanarum aedium januae nominantur, Cic. N D 2, 27, 67 claudere, id. Verr 2, 1, 26, § 66 januam occludere, Plaut Aul 1, 2, 11 pultare, id. Poen 3, 4, 30 ante ostium et januam, id Pers 5, 1, 6: indiligenter observare, id As. 2, 2, 7 rese rare, Ov H 4, 141 frangere, Hor S 1, 2, 128 — The dog was commonly chained there, hence, janua mordax, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 1, cf id Most 3, 2, 126 sq — **B.** Transf, *an entrance* of any sort inferni janua regis, Verg A 6, 106, cf atri janua Ditis, id. ib 6, 127 mortis, Sil 11, 187: leti, Val Fl 4, 23 cum eam urbem sibi Mithridates Asiae januam fore putasset, *the key of Asia*, Cic Mur 15, 33 hic locus est gemini janua vasta maris, Ov Tr 1, 10, 32 — **II.** Trop, *an entrance, approach*: qua nolui janua sum ingressus in causam, Cic Planc 3, 8 facillime vos ad ea, quae cupitis, perventuros, ab hoc aditu januaque patefacta, id de Or 1, 47, 204. illi januam famae patefecit, Plin Ep 1, 18, 4, Val Fl. 4, 231. vultus ac frons, quae est animi janua, Q Cic Pet Cons 11, 44 · ego sum ostium, Vulg Johan 10, 2

‡ **Jānŭal**, alis, *n* · libi genus, quod Jano tantummodo libatur, Paul. ex Fest. p 104 Müll

Jānŭālis, e, *adj* [Janus] *of* or *belonging to Janus*. versus Januales (al Janulii), Paul ex Fest s v axamenta. Janualis porta dicta ab Jano et ideo ibi positum Jani signum, et jus institutum a Numa Pompilio, ut scribit in annalibus L Piso, ut sit clausa semper, nisi cum bellum sit, Varr L L 5, § 165, cf Ov F 1, 127, Macr. S 1, 9

Jānŭārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id] *of* or *belonging to Janus* — Esp, **A.** Januarius mensis, *the month of January* auctio con stituta in mensem Januarium, Cic Agr 1, 2, 4 Januario mense cura ut Romae sis, id. Att. 1, 2, 2 — Also, *subst* **Jānŭārĭus**, i, *m* (sc mensis), *January* a d VII Idus Januarii, Caes B C 1, 5, Hirt B G 8, 2 — **B.** Kalendae Januariae, *the first day of January* This was a festival on which the Romans presented their good wishes to each other. It was also regarded as a fortunate day on which to begin any un dertaking, Cic Agr 1, 8, 26, 2, 3 6, 2, 3, 8, Ov F 1, 64, Col 11, 2 Nonae Januariae, Caes B C 3, 6, Plin 8, 45, 70, § 177

Jānus, i, *m* [root i, ire prop a going, a going through, passage, cf janua], *an old Italian deity* He was represented with a face on the front and another on the back of his head, Ov F 1, 245, hence, anceps, id M 14, 334 The month of January, Mensis Jani, Ov F 2, 51, was sacred to him, as were all other beginnings. The myth makes him a king of Latium or Etruria, where he hospitably received Sat urn when expelled by Jupiter from Crete, Macr S 1, 7, 8, 9 He had a small temple in the Forum, with two doors opposite to each other, which in time of war stood open and in time of peace were shut, the temple was thrice closed on this account: in the time of Numa, after the first Punic war, and after the battle of Actium, Ov F 1, 281 With reference to his temple, the deity was called Janus geminus, or Janus Quirinus, Macr S 1, 9, Suet Aug 22, for which, poet. Janus Quirini, Hor C 4 15, 9 — Joined with pater Januspater, Gell 5, 12, 5 — **II.** Transf **A.** *The temple of Janus*. Janum ad infimum Argiletum in dicem pacis bellique fecit, Liv 1, 19, cf Hor Ep 1, 20, 1 — **B.** *An arched passage-way, covered passage, arcade* janos tres faciendos locavit, Liv 41, 27, 2, 49, Cic N D 2, 27, 67, Suet Aug 31 — **C.** In partic.,

Jani, *four arched passages in the Roman Forum, where the merchants and money-changers had their stand:* qui Puteal Janumque timet, celeresque Calendas, Ov. R. Am. 561: haec Janus summus ab imo Prodocet, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 54: postquam omnis res mea Janum Ad medium fracta est, id. S. 2, 3, 18; Cic. Off. 2, 25, 90; id. Phil. 6, 5, 15 al.—**D.** *A year:* vive, vale et totidem venturos congere Janos, quot, etc., Aus. Ep. 20, 13.

Jānus-păter, v. Janus.

Jāvŏlēnus, v. Jabolenus.

Jaxămătae, ārum, *m.*, *a people on the lake Mæotis*, Val. Fl. 6, 146; Amm. 22, 8, 31; called also **Ixămătae,** Mel. 1, 19, 17.

Jaxartes, is, *m.*, *a river of Sogdiana*, now *Sir* or *Sihoon*, Mel. 3, 5, 6; Amm. 23, 6, 63.

Jāzўges, v. Iazyges.

jĕcĭnĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [jecur], *that has the liver complaint*, Marc. Emp. 22.

‡**jĕcŏrālis,** ἡπατικός, Gloss. Philox.

jĕcŏrĭtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [jecur], *that has the liver complaint*, Marc. Emp. 22.

jĕcŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that has the liver complaint*, Sid. Ep. 5, 14.

jectūra, ae, *f.* [jacio], *a throwing, casting*, Veg. Vet. 2, 45 dub. (al. ejectura).

jĕcur (jŏcur, Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 76 Sillig. *N. cr.*), jecŏris, jĕcĭnŏris, and jŏcĭnŏris, *n.* [kindred to Sanscr. yakrit, jecur, and Gr. ἧπαρ], *the liver.*—Lit.: cerebrum, cor, pulmones, jecur: haec enim sunt domicilia vitae, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 99: portae jecoris, id. ib. 2, 55, 137: jecorum, id. Div. 1, 52, 118: caput jecoris, Liv. 8, 9: alterius quoque visceris morbus id est jocinoris, etc., Cels. 2, 8.—The goose's liver was considered a delicacy, Plin. 10, 22, 26, § 52; Mart. 13, 58, 1; Juv. 5, 114; Hor. S. 2, 8, 88. So, too, that of swine, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 209.—**II.** Esp. as the seat of the soul and affections: non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla puerve, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 72: fervens difficili bile tumet jecur, id. C. 1, 13, 4: quanta siccum jecur ardeat ira, Juv. 1, 45: rabie jecur incendente feruntur, id. 6, 647.—As the seat of the understanding: en cor Zenodoti, en jecur Cratetis, Bibacul. ap. Suet. Gram. 11.

jĕcuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [jecur], *a little liver*, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33; Plin. 11, 37, 76, § 196; or **jocusculum,** Plin. 1. 1., Jahn; Apic. 4, 2.

jējūnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jejuno], *a fasting*, Tert. Jejun. 13.

jējūnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a faster* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Ep. 86; Hier. in Jov. 2, 16.

jējūnē, *adv.*, v. jejunus *fin.*

jējūnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [com. *intens.* form, from jejunus], *fasting, hungry:* neque jejuniosiorem (diem) nec magis ecfertum fame vidi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 6.

jējūnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *a fasting, emptiness of stomach.* **I.** Lit.: jejunitatis plenus, anima foetida, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 13. —**B.** Transf., *dryness:* calida umoris, Vitr. 2, 6, 4; 7, 4, 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of speech, *dryness, poverty, meagreness:* inopia et jejunitas, Cic. Brut. 55: qui jejunitatem et famem se malle quam ubertatem et copiam dicerent, id. Tusc. 2, 1, 3: jejunitas et siccitas et inopia, id. Brut. 82, 285.—**B.** *Ignorance* of any thing: bonarum artium, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 10.

jējūnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a fast-day, fast.* **I.** Lit.: jejunium Cereri instituere, Liv. 36, 37: illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu, Ov. M. 1, 312: solvere, id. ib. 5, 534: ponere, id. F. 4, 535: jejunia indicere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 291: servare, Suet. Aug. 76: jejunio aegrum vexare, Cels. 3, 18.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Hunger:* in vacuis spargit jejunia venis, Ov. M. 8, 820: jejunia pascere, id. ib. 4, 263: sedare, id. ib. 15, 83: placare voracis jejunia ventris, id. ib. 95.—Poet.: jejunia undae, *thirst*, Luc. 4, 332.—**B.** *Leanness, poorness:* invalidique patrum referant jejunia nati, Verg. G. 3, 128.—**C.** *Barrenness, unproductiveness:* macram ac tenuem terram jejunio laborare, Col. 3, 12, 3.

jējūno, 1, *v. n.* [id.], *to fast* (late Lat.): Abraham peregrinis prandentibus cibos jejunaturus apposuit, Hier. Ep. 66, 11: cum jejunas laeta sit facies tibi, id. ib. 22, 27.—(β) With *dat.*, *to abstain from* a thing: Adam salvus alioquin, si uni arbusculae jejunare maluisset, Tert. Jejun. 3.—With *ab:* a justa fruge naturae, Tert. Pud. 16.—Trop.: philosophiā, Tert. Anim. 6.

jējūnus, a, um, *adj.* [kindr. to Sanscr. yam, refrenare, cohibere; *intens.* yanyam, Bopp. Gloss. p. 276, a], *fasting, hungry, abstinent, not partaking of food.* **I.** Lit.: in scenam qui jejunus venerit, Plaut. Ps. prol. 12: sic expletur jejuna cupido, *hunger*, Lucr. 4, 876; so, jejuna aviditas, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 8: misera ac jejuna plebecula, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11: cum quidem biduum ita jejunus fuissem, ut, etc., id. Fam. 7, 26, 1: canis, Hor. Epod. 5, 23: jejuna fessaque corpora, Liv. 21, 55.—Of inanimate things: lupus jejunis dentibus acer, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 29: Cerberus jejuno sono, *with hungry howlings*, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 4: tam jejuna fames? *so extreme*, Juv. 5, 10: pullus ad quem volat mater jejuna, id. 10, 232: odium, i. e. *on an empty stomach*, id. 15, 51: saliva, *fasting spittle*, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 35.—**2.** *Thirsty:* vilem jejunae saepe negavit aquam, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 14), 18.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Dry, barren, unproductive:* corpora suco jejuna, Lucr. 2, 845: ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 37, § 84: glarea, Verg. G. 2, 212: pars jejunior humi, Col. 2, 4, 7.—**2.** *Scanty, insignificant* in quantity: summaque jejunā sanie infuscatur arena, Verg. G. 3, 493.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Poor, barren, powerless:* ut quosdam nimis jejuno animo et angusto monerem uti, etc., Cic. Phil. 14, 6, 17: pusillus animus atque ipsā malevolentiā jejunus atque inanis, id. Fam. 2, 17, 7.—**B.** *Insignificant, trifling, contemptible, mean, low:* solivaga cognitio et jejuna, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157: frigida et jejuna calumnia, id. Caecin. 21, 61: jejunum hoc nescio quid et contemnendum, id. Fam. 15, 17: aliquid humile et jejunum, id. ib. 3, 10, 7.—**C.** Of speech, *meagre, dry, feeble, spiritless:* si quis aut Antonium jejuniorem, aut Crassum fuisse pleniorem putet, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 16: Theodorus, in arte subtilior, in orationibus jejunior, id. Brut. 12, 48.—With *gen.*, Cic. Or. 40: concertatio verborum, id. de Or. 2, 16, 68; Quint. 1, 4, 5; 10, 2, 17 al.—**D.** *Destitute of, without, deprived of:* divitiarum avidi ac jejuni, Just. 38, 6, 8: pecunia, Val. Max. 4, 4, 9.—*Adv.:* **jējūnē,** *meagrely, dryly, jejunely, without ornament* or *spirit:* jejune et exiliter disputare, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 50; Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 20; Gell. 19, 3: agere, Cic. Ac. 2, 35, 112.—*Comp.:* dicere jejunius, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 17; id. Att. 12, 21, 1.

jentācŭlum, i, *n.* [jento], *a breakfast*, taken immediately after rising, by children, valetudinarians, etc. (whereas the prandium was not taken till towards noon): epulas interdum quadrifariam dispertiebat: in jentacula et prandia et cenas comissationesque, Suet. Vit. 13; Mart. 14, 233: me inferre Veneri vovi jam jentaculum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 72.

jentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a breakfasting, breakfast*, Firm. Math. 2, 10.

jento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [contr. for jejunito from jejunus], *to breakfast:* quod pulli jentent, Varr. ap. Non. 126, 14; Afran. ib.; Suet. Vit. 7: ut jentes, sero venis, Mart. 8, 67.

Jĕrĕmīas (scanned Ĭĕrĕmīas, Prud. Ham. 450: Jĕrĕmĭās, Juvenc. Ev. Hist. 3, 269), ae, *m.*, *the Hebrew prophet Jeremiah:* sermo Domini quem locutus fuerat per os Jeremiae, Vulg. 2 Par. 36, 22; id. Jer. 27, 1 et *saep.*; called **Hĭĕrĕmīās,** Lact. 4, 11, 4.

Jerĭcho, *f. indecl.*, *the Hebrew city Jericho*, Vulg. 2 Reg. 10, 5 al.

Jēsus (also **Ĭēsus,** trisyl.), u, *m.*, =Ἰησοῦς, a Hebrew name; esp., **I.** *Jesus:* venturum praemisso nomine Jesum, Sedul. 1, 153; Lact. 4, 12, 6; Arat. Act. Apost. 1, 274: Nazara, cui felix patria est et nomen Iēsus, Juvenc. 2, 106.—**II.** *Joshua*, Prud. Cath. 12, 173; Vulg. Act. Apost. 7, 45; id. Heb. 4, 8; Lact. 4, 5, 6 al.

Jōannes (trisyl. and quadrisyl.) and **Jōannis,** is, *m.*, =Ἰωάννης. **I.** *John the Baptist*, Lact. 4, 15, 2; Vulg. Matt. 3, 1.—*Nom.* Joannis, Prud. Cath. 7, 46.—**II.** *John the Evangelist*, Vulg. Matt. 4, 21; Prud. Apoth. 9.—*Nom.* Joannis, Prud. Cath. 6, 103.

jŏcābundus, a, um, *adj.* [jocor], *sportive, jocular* (post-class.): juventus, Val. Max. 2, 4, 4; Lact. 2, 7, 11: satura, Mart. Cap. 6, § 576.

***jŏcālĭter,** *adv.* [jocus], for joculariter, *jestingly, in joke*, Amm. 15, 12, 3 dub (al. joculariter, al. localiter).

jŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jocor], *a joking, joke* (class.): nunc venio ad jocationes tuas, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7; id. Att. 2, 8, 1; Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25.

jŏcĭnor, ŏris (jocineris, Plin. 22, 22, 38, § 80), *the liver:* morbus jocinoris, Cels. 2, 8; v. jecur.

jŏco, āre, v. jocor.

jŏcor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [jocus], *to jest, joke* (class.): tu hanc jocari credis? faciet, nisi caveo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 7: duplex jocandi genus, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104; cf.: voluit Fortuna jocari, Juv. 3, 40.—**II.** In partic., *to say in jest:* haec jocatus sum, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 4: in aliquid permulta, Hor. S. 1, 5, 62: *multum de aliqua re*, Sen. Suas. 1, 6; Cat. 2, 6: obscaena, Ov. Tr. 2, 497; Quint. 5, 13, 46.—*Act.* collat. form **jŏco,** āre: quasi jocabo, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 20 (al. jocabor).

jŏcōsē, *adv.*, v. jocosus *fin.*

jŏcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [jocus], *full of jesting, jocose, humorous, droll, facetious* (class.). **A.** Of persons: homo humanus et jocosus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: Maecenas, Hor. Epod. 3, 20: Musa, Ov. Tr. 2, 354.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: res, Cic. Off. 1, 37: lis, Ov. M. 3, 332: verba, id. F. 6, 692: furtum, Hor. C. 1, 10, 7: Nilus, *the sportive Nile*, with reference to the merry lives of the Egyptians, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 80.—*Adv.:* **jŏcōsē,** *jestingly, jocosely:* eumque lusi jocose satis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 2.—*Comp.:* dicere aliquid jocosius, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 4; Hor. S. 1, 4, 104.

jŏcŭlanter, *adv.*, v. joculor *fin.*

jŏcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [joculus], *facetious, jocular, laughable, droll* (class.): audacia, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 84: joculare istuc quidem, Cic. Leg. 1, 20: licentia, id. Fat. 8.—*Subst.:* **jŏcŭlārĭa,** ium, *n. plur.*, *jests, jokes:* ut qui joculária ridens Percurram, Hor. S. 1, 1, 23: fundere, Liv. 7, 2.—*Adv.:* **jŏcŭlārĭter,** *jocosely, in a jocular* or *comical manner:* irridere, Ps.-Ascon. ap. Cic. Div. in Caecin. 11, 33: obicere aliquid alicui, Plin. 22, 22, 38, § 80: canere carmina, Suet. Caes. 49.

jŏcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *ludicrous, droll* (poet.): malum, Ter. And. 4, 4, 43.

jŏcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [joculor], *a jest, joke* (post-class.): joculationes cantusque exercebant, Firm. Math. 5, 5.

jŏcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a jester, joker* (rare but class.): huic joculatorem senem illum interesse sane nolui, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 3. —*Plur.:* scenici, Firm. Math. 8, 22.

jŏcŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [joculator], *jesting, jocular.*—In *plur. subst.*, *jests, jokes:* joculatoria quaedam, Diom. p. 486 P. (but in Cic. Att. 4, 16, 3, the better reading is joculatorem; v. the preced. art.).

jŏcŭlor, āri [joculus], *to jest, joke;* only in *part. pres.:* incondita quaedam joculantes, Liv. 7, 10, 13.—Hence, *adv.:* **jŏcŭlanter,** *jestingly, jokingly:* compellare, Sid. Ep. 1, 2.

jŏcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [jocus], *a little jest* or *joke* (a favorite word of Plautus): per joculum et ludum oblectare aliquem, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 11; usu. in *abl. manner:* joculo dicere aliquid, *to say a thing in jest*, id. Merc. 5, 4, 33: Egone te joculo modo ausim dicto aut facto fallere? id. Most. 3, 3, 20; id. Rud. 3, 4, 24.—**II.** Concr.: **jŏcŭli,** ōrum, *m.*, *toys, playthings*, Vitr. 4, 1, 9.

jŏcundus, a, um, v. jucundus (late Lat.), Vop. Proc. 12, 6.

jŏcur, v. jecur.

jŏcus, i (*plur.* also joca, jocorum, *n.;* so always in Cic.), *m.* [perh. akin to Sanscr. root div, ludere; cf. jucundus], *a jest, joke* (class.): joci causa magistrum adhibes, *for the sake of the joke*, Cic. Phil. 2, 17, 42: defensio redundabat hilaritate quadam et joco, id. de Or. 2, 54, 221: ut ad ludum et jocum facti videamur, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: quicum joca seria, ut dicitur, id. Fin. 2, 26,

85: joca atque seria cum humillimis agere, Sall. J. 96, 2: seria ac jocos celebrare, Liv. 1, 4, 9: jocum accipimus quod est contrarium serio, Quint. 6, 3, 21; 68; 94: conviva joco mordente facetus, Juv. 9, 10; Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 5; Tac. A. 2, 13: agitare jocos cum aliquo, Ov. M. 3, 320; of jests of love, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 65: seu tu querelas sive geris jocos, id. C. 3, 21, 2: materiam praebere causas jocorum, Juv. 3, 147; *pastime, sport*, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 144: quibus jusjurandum jocus est, Cic. Fl. 5, 12: per jocum, *in jest, by way of a joke*, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 39; id. Poen. 5, 5, 42: joco an serio haec dicat, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 20; Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 1.—So, too, joco quid dictum est per jocum, Plaut. Am. 2, 3, 35: ne joco quidem mentiretur, Nep. Ep. 3, 1: joco seriove, Liv. 7, 41, 3; Suet. Ner. 25; id. Aug. 53: extra jocum or remoto joco, *joking aside, without joking:* extra jocum, bellus est, Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 2: remoto joco, tibi praecipio, ut, etc., id. ib. 7, 11, 3: ludus et jocus, *mere sport, a trifle*, Liv. 28, 42: mille facesse jocos: turpe est nescire puellam Ludere, Ov. A. A. 3, 367.—Personified: quam Jocus circumvolat et Cupido, *the god of jests*, Hor. C. 1, 2, 34; Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 8.

jŏcuscŭlum, see jecusculum.

Jōnas, v. Ionas.

Joppē or **Jŏpē**, ēs, *f.* [Ἰόππη], *Joppa, a seaport of Palestine*, now *Jaffa*, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68.—Hence, **Joppĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Joppa*, Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70.

Jordānes and **Jordānis**, is, *m.*, *the Jordan, the principal river of Palestine*, Tac. H. 5, 6; Lact. 4, 15, 2; Plin. 5, 15, 15, § 71.

Jōsēph or **Iōsēph**, *m. indecl.* **I.** *Son of the patriarch Jacob*, Just. 36, 2, 6; Vulg. Gen. 30, 24 al.—**II.** *The husband of Mary, the mother of Jesus*, Vulg. Matt. 1, 16; Juvenc. 1, 272.—**III.** *An inhabitant of Arimathea*, Juvenc. 4, 720; Vulg. Matt. 27, 57.

Jōsēphus, i, *m.*, *a Jewish historian, taken prisoner by Flavius Vespasian, of whom he prophesied that he would become emperor*, Suet. Vesp. 5.

Jŏviālis, e, *adj.* [Jovis, Juppiter], *of* or *pertaining to Jupiter* (post-class.): stella, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 19: incontinentia, Arn. 5, 162.

Jŏvis, is, v. Juppiter *init.*

Jŏvis-jūrandum, i, *n.*, *a swearing by Jupiter;* for jus-jurandum, Enn ap. App de Deo Socr. p. 45, 4 (but Vahl. reads jusjurandum Jovis, Trag. Fragm. v. 410).

1. Jŏvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Jovis], *of* or *belonging to Jupiter:* nomen, Arn. 6, 194.

2. Jŏvĭus, ii, *m.*, *a surname of the emperor Diocletian.*—**II.** Derivv. **A. Jŏvĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Diocletian:* cohors, *a legion of honor instituted by Diocletian*, Claud. B. Gild. 418.—**B. Jŏviānus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same; hence, *subst.:* **Jŏviāni**, *soldiers of Diocletian's legion of honor*, Amm. 22, 3, 2 al.

1. jŭba, ae, *f.*, *the flowing hair on the neck of an animal, the mane.* **I.** Lit.: equi, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73: huic equus ille jubam quatiens, Cic. N. D. poet. 2, 43, 111: equorum jubae, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 142: luduntque jubae per colla, per armos, Verg. A. 11, 497.—**B.** Transf., *the hair of the head*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 2; *the hairy neck* of dogs, Val. Fl. 6, 111; *the crest* of serpents, id. 8, 88; *the crest* of a helmet, Verg. A. 7, 785; *the comb* or *tuft of feathers* on the head of cocks and other birds, Col. 8, 2, 10; *the tail* of a comet, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 89; *the foliage* of trees, id. 6, 22, 24, § 87: mullorum, *the beards*, Juv. 6, 40.—***II.** Trop., of the historic style of writing. hanc (orationem) saepius ossa, musculi, nervi: illam (historiam) tori quidam, et quasi jubae decent, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 10.

2. Jŭba, ae, *m.*, *the name of two Numidian kings.* **I.** Juba I., *king of Numidia and a part of Mauretania, who joined the party of Pompey, gained a victory over Cæsar's legate Curio, and put an end to his own life after the battle of Thapsus*, Hor. C. 1, 22, 15; Caes. B. C. 2, 25; Suet Caes 66; Auct. B. Afr. 25 and 43.—**II.** Juba II., *the son of the former, who, after his father's death, was brought by Cæsar to Rome, where he received a liberal education, and won himself great reputation by his historical works and works on the history of art. He married the daughter of Antony and Cleopatra, and was afterwards reinstated in his paternal kingdom*, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 16; 6, 27, 31, § 139; Tac. A. 4, 5; 23; Suet. Calig. 26.

jŭbar, ăris (*m.:* albus jubar, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 658 P.; Auct. Aetna, 332), *n.* [1. juba], *the radiance of the heavenly bodies, light, splendor, brightness, sunshine.* **I.** Lit.: it portis jubare exorto delecta juventus, Verg. A. 4, 130; cf.: jubar stella, quam Graeci appellant φωσφόρον vel ἕσπερον, Paul. ex Fest. p. 104 Müll.: quintus ab aequoreis nitidum jubar extulit undis Lucifer, Ov. F. 2, 149: jubar aureus extulerat sol, id. M. 7, 663; cf. Val. Fl. 4, 93; cf. of Aurora, Ov. F. 4, 944: hanc animam interea, caeso de corpore raptam, Fac jubar, *make into a constellation*, id. M. 15, 840.—**II.** Transf., *a splendid appearance, splendor, glory, radiance:* non ille vultus flammeum intendens jubar, Sed fessus ac dejectus, Sen. Troad. 448: purpureum fundens Caesar ab ore jubar, Mart. 8, 65, 4.

jūbātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *having a mane* or *crest, crested:* devolant angues jubati deorsum in impluvium duo, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 56: stella, Varr. L. L. 6, § 6 Müll.: anguis, Liv. 41, 21 *fin.:* cervix, id. 41, 21: leones, Plin. 8, 16, 20, § 53.

jŭbĕo, jussi, jussum (jusso for jussero, Verg. A. 11, 467; Sil. 12, 175: justi for jussisti, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 15.—*Inf.:* jusse, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 48: jussitur for jubetur, Cato, R. R. 14), 2, *v. a.* [perh. = jus habere, to regard as right, hence], *to order* one to do something, *to bid, tell, command* (syn: mando, impero, praecipio). **I.** In gen.: jubesne? jubeo, cogo atque impero, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 97: ut justi (jussisti), Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 85: defessa jubendo, est saeva Jovis conjux, Ov. M. 9, 198: sic jubeo, stat pro ratione voluntas, Juv. 6, 223. (*a*) With an *object-clause:* jubeto, istos foras exire, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 16: hae me litterae Dolabellae jubent ad pristinas cogitationes reverti, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 2: Perdicca pueros equos jussit conscendere, Curt. 10, 8, 4: eos suum adventum exspectare jussit, Caes. B. G. 1, 27 so with *pass.:* deos iratos Tarentinis relinqui jussit, Liv. 27, 16, 8.—(*β*) With *ut* or *ne:* jubet sententiam ut dicat suam, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 50: jubere ut haec quoque referret, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 28; Liv. 28, 36, 2; Curt. 8, 5, 38; 5, 13, 19; Suet. Tib. 22: jussitque ut quae venissent naves Euboeam peterent, Liv. 32, 16; Hor. S. 1, 4, 121.—Esp. of decrees of the people: senatus decrevit populusque jussit, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 67, § 161; id. Pis. 29, 72; id. Dom. 17, 44; Gell. 5, 19 (cf. II. B. infra): quod ne fieret, consules jusserunt, Hirt. B. G. 8, 52.—(*γ*) With *subj.* alone (ante-class. and post-Aug., Madv. Gr. § 390): jube, mihi denuo respondeat, Ter. Eun 4, 4, 24; Liv. 30, 19, 2; 24, 10, 4; cf. esp Ter. Eun. 3, 27, 3 sq. Weissenb.; 28, 36, 2: rescribat multa jubeto, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 19; id. M. 8, 795; 11, 588 al.—(*δ*) With *dat. pers.:* qui scribae . . . deos iratos Tarentinis relinqui jussit, Liv. 27, 16, 8: Hercules sacrorum custodibus jussit, ne mulierem interesse permitterent, Macr. S. 1, 12, 28: quibus jusserat, ut instantibus resisterent, Tac. A 13, 40: Britannico jussit, exsurgeret, id ib 13, 15: suis rex cultu feminarum abstinere jussit, Curt 5, 6, 8.—(*ε*) With *acc pers.* vel *rei:* jube famulos, rem divinam mihi apparent, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 71: litterae non quae te aliquid juberent, sed, etc., Cic Fam. 13, 26: sed tu jussisses Eurysthea, Mart. 9, 66, 7: neque jubere caedem fratris palam audebat, Tac. A. 13, 15: Nero jussit scelera, id Agr. 45.—(*ζ*) With *acc. rei* and *dat pers.:* tributum iis Drusus jusserat modicum, *imposed*, Tac. A. 4, 72; cf. II. B. 2 infra: pacem jubebo Omnibus, Stat. Th. 7, 32.—(*η*) *Pass.:* quod jussi sunt faciunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 6: consules jubentur scribere exercitum, Liv. 3, 30: opto ut ea potissimum jubear, quae, etc., Plin. Ep. 9, 26: Germanos non juberi, non regi, Tac. H. 4, 76: jussi sunt aegri deferri, Suet. Tib. 11; cf.. locus lautiaque legatis praeberi jussa, Liv. 28, 39, 19.—**II.** In partic **A.** *To wish, desire, entreat, bid:* jubeto habere bonum animum, Plaut Pers. 2, 5, 2: sperare nos amici jubent, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 2: valde jubeo gaudere te, id. ib. 7, 2, 3: Caesar te sine cura esse jussit, id. Att. 12, 6, 3: Dionysium jube salvere, *salute him for me*, id. ib. 4, 14.—So ellipt.: jubeo Chremetem, Ter. And. 3, 3, 1.—**B.** In polit. lang. **1.** *To order, decree, ratify, approve* the introduction of a proposed law: quae scisceret plebs aut quae populus juberet, Cic. Flac. 7, 15; Sall. J. 40, 3: legem populus Romanus jussit de civitate tribuenda, Cic. Balb. 17, 38: dicere apud populum de legibus jubendis aut vetandis, id. de Or. 1, 14, 60.—*Absol.* with *de:* de omnibus his—populum jussisse, Liv. 38, 45.—**2.** *To designate, appoint, assign:* Tullum Hostilium regem populus jussit, Liv. 1, 22, 1 Weissenb.: id modo excepere ne postea eosdem tribunos juberent, id. 3, 30: quem vos imperatorem jussistis, Sall. J. 85, 11: postquam ei provinciam Numidiam populus jussit, *allotted*, id. ib. 84, 1.—**3.** Hence the formula, Velitis, jubeatis, with which the magistrates called upon the people to confirm any thing proposed to them: rogationem promulgavit: vellent, juberent Philippo regi bellum indici, Liv. 31, 6.—**C.** Med. t. t., *to prescribe, order:* quod jussi ei dari bibere, date, Ter. And. 3, 2, 4; Petr. 56, 3: aegrotus, qui jussus sit vinum sumere, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 78.—**D.** Transf.: qui modo, si volucres habuissem regna jubentes, In populo potui maximus esse meo, Ov. F. 5, 461.

Jūberna, v. Juverna.

jūbĭlaeus (**jūbēlaeus; jūb-**, incorrectly), i, *m.* [ἰωβηλαῖος; Hebr. jōbēl], *the year of jubilee among the Jews*, in which all slaves were set free and all lands reverted to their former possessors; it took place every fifty years: quinquagesimus annus Cum Jubilaeus adest, Arat. Act. Apost. 2, 677; Hier. in Isa. 16, 58, 6 sq.

jūbĭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jubilo], *a shouting*, App. M. 8, p. 209, 11.

‡ **jūbĭlātus**, ὀλολυγμός, κραυγὴ ἀγροίκων, Gloss. Philox.

jūbĭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [jubilum], *to shout, to raise a shout of joy:* quiritare, jubilare, Varr. L. L. 6, § 68 Müll.: aliquem, *to call out to* a person: io bucco! quis me jubilat? Poet. ib.: jubilate Deo, Vulg. Psa. 99, 4: in conspectu regis Domini, id ib. 99, 6.

jūbĭlum, i, *n.*, *a wild cry, shout, shepherd's song:* audivit jubila Cyclops, Sil. 14, 475: montana jubila, Calp. Ecl. 1, 80.

jūcundē, *adv.*, v. jucundus *fin.*

jūcundĭtas, ātis, *f.* [jucundus], *agreeableness, pleasantness, delight, enjoyment* (class.): corporis morbis vitae jucunditas impeditur, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 59: agri, id. Agr. 2, 29, 79: epistola plena jucunditatis, id Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2; with delectatio, id. de Or. 3, 38, 155: dare se jucunditati, *to give one's self up to enjoyment*, id Off. 1, 34, 122: vitae, id. ib. 1, 3: jucunditate perfundi, id. Fin 2, 3, 6: ea est in homine jucunditas, ut, *cheerfulness, liveliness*, id. de Or. 1, 7, 27.—*Plur.:* nihil mihi ex plurimis tuis jucunditatibus gratius accidit, quam, etc., *good offices, favors*, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 9.

jūcundo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to please, delight;* mid., jucundari, *to feel delighted, take delight* (post-class.): consolationes Dei jucundant animam, Aug. de Gen. ad Litt. 12, 34; ex Psa. 94, 19: quotidie autem jucundabar ante faciem ejus, Lact. 4, 6; ex Prov. 8, 30; Vulg. Apoc. 11, 10 al.

jūcundus (**jōcundus**), a, um, *adj.* [jocus], *pleasant, agreeable, delightful, pleasing* (syn.: gratus, blandus; class.): est mihi jucunda in malis et grata in dolore vestra erga me voluntas, Cic. Cat. 4, 1, 1: comes, id. ib. 4, 6, 11: id vero militibus fuit pergratum et jucundum, Caes. B. C. 1, 86: verba ad audiendum, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 213: jucunda captat praemia, Hor. Epod. 2, 36: sine amore jocisque nil est jucundum, id. Ep. 1, 6, 66; id. S. 2, 6, 62: Crispi jucunda senectus (i. e. senex jucundus), Juv. 4, 81: aqua potui jucunda, Plin. 6, 32, 37, § 203: agri, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 40.—*Absol.:* pro jucundis aptissima quaeque dabunt di, Juv. 10, 349.—*Comp.:* officia jucundiora, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 1: bonum jucundius vita, Juv. 13, 180.—*Sup.:* jucundissimi ludi, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 78: conspectus vester est mihi multo jucundissimus, Cic. de Imp. Pomp 1, 1.—*Adv.:* **jūcundē**, *agreeably, delight*

fully: vivere, Cic. Cael. 6, 13: cantare et psallere, Suet. Tit. 3: herba jucunde olet, Plin. 20, 17, 69, § 177.—*Comp.:* bibere jucundius, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: vivere, id. Fin. 1, 21, 72; 1, 18, 57.—*Sup.:* vivere, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 70: loqui, Val. Max. 7, 2, 8 *ext.;* 6, 2, 11 *ext.*

Jūda, v. Judas.

Jūdaea (post-Aug.; in inscrr. and coins IVDEA, Cohen, Descr. Hist. Monn. 1, 310 sqq.), ae, *f.,* =Ἰουδαία, *the country of the Jews, Judea, Palestine,* Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70; Suet. Tit. 4; Tac. H. 2, 79; 5, 9.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Jūdaeus,** a, um, *adj.,* =Ἰουδαῖος, *of* or *belonging to Judea, Jewish:* gens, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 46: sacra, id. 31, 8, 44, § 95.—*Subst.:* **Jūdaei,** ōrum, *m., the Jews,* Tac. H. 5, 2 sq.; 12, 23; Just. 36, 2; Hor. S. 1, 5, 100; Juv. 6, 547; 3, 18.—**Jūdaea,** ae, *f., a Jewess,* Juv. 6, 543.—**B. Jūdăĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Jewish:* aurum, Cic. Fl. 28: superstitio, Quint. 3, 7, 21: jus, Juv. 14, 101: bellum, Tac. H. 2, 4: victoria, *over the Jews,* id. ib. 2, 78: exercitus, i. e. *in Judea,* id. ib. 2, 79: panis, *unleavened,* id. ib. 5, 4.—*Adv.:* **Jūdăĭcē,** *in the Jewish manner, superstitiously,* Cod. Just. 1, 1; Vulg. 2 Reg. 18, 26.—*In the Hebrew language:* exclamare, Vulg. 4 Reg. 18, 28.

Jūdăismus, i, *m., Judaism* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 20.

Jūdăizo, 1, *v. n., to live in the Jewish manner,* Vulg. Gal. 2, 14.

Jūdas, ae, or **Jūda,** *indecl. m.,* =Ἰούδας. **I.** *Judah, son of Jacob and patriarch of one of the tribes of Israel:* istae sunt familiae Juda, Vulg. Num. 1, 26: dixit Judas fratribus suis, id. Gen. 37, 26.—**B.** Transf., *the tribe of Judah, descendants of Judah:* in diebus illis salvabitur Juda, Vulg. Jer. 23, 6.—Of the land inhabited by the tribe, Vulg. Judic. 10, 9 al.—**II.** *Jude* or *Judas, one of Christ's apostles,* Vulg. Jud. 1, 1; id. Matt. 13, 55.—**III.** *Judas Iscariot,* Sedul. Carm. 5, 38; Vulg. Matt. 10, 4; Juvenc. 4, 428.—**IV.** *Judas Machabæus,* Vulg. Macc. 2, 4 et saep.

jūdex, ĭcis, *com.* (*f.:* et sumus, ut fateor, tam saevā judice sontes, Luc. 10, 368; cf. 227; Ov. M. 2, 428; 8, 24; Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 91; Petr. poët. 122, v. 174 al.) [jus-, 2. dico], *a judge* (class.). **I.** Lit.: judex, quod judicat acceptā potestate, Varr. L. L. 6, § 61 Müll.: verissimus judex, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 84: nequam et levis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 12, § 30: sanctissimus et justissimus plurimarum rerum, id. Planc. 13, 32: severissimi atque integerrimi, id. Verr. 1, 10, 30: apud judices causam agere, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199: habere aliquem judicem de re quapiam, id. Caecin. 17, 48: sedere judicem in aliquem, id. Clu. 38, 105: esse judicem de re pecuniaria, id. ib. 43, 120: aequum se judicem rei alicui praebere, id. Fam. 5, 2, 10: judici litem committere, Petr. 80: judicem ferre alicui, *to offer* or *propose a judge to any one,* which was done by the plaintiff: ni ita esset, multi privatim ferebant Volscio judicem, Liv. 3, 24: cum ei M. Flaccus, multis probris objectis, P. Mucium judicem tulisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285: judicem dicere, *to name a judge,* which was done by a defendant who was willing to submit the cause to a trial, Liv. 3, 56: dare judicem, *to grant a judge,* this was done by the prætor, who proposed the judges from whom the parties made their selection, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 12, § 30; Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 5; Dig. 4, 4, 18: judices petere, *to solicit judges,* i. e. to ask that the cause be tried, not before the Senate, but before the ordinary judges, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 2.—Sometimes judex stands for consul: omnes Quirites, ite ad conventionem huc ad judices, Varr. L. L. 6, § 88 Müll.—**II.** Trop., *a judge, decider, umpire* in any matter: cape, opsecro hercle, una cum eo judicem, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 30, Lorenz ad loc.: acquissimus eorum studiorum existimator et judex, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 6: non ego Daphnim Judice te metuam, Verg. E. 2, 27; cf.: judice me, *in my judgment,* Juv. 8, 188: se judice, id. 13, 3: judice te non sordidus auctor, Hor. C. 1, 28, 14: grammatici certant et adhuc sub judice lis est, id. A. P. 78: bonus atque fidus, id. ib. 4, 9, 41: sermonum candide, id. Ep. 1, 4, 1: judex morum, i. e. *a censor,* Juv. 4, 12.

jūdĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [judico], *that may be judged of* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 5, § 461; also *judicial, befitting a judge:* judicabili vigore et censoria auctoritate, Ambros. in Psa. 37.

jūdĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [judico]. **I.** *A judging, investigating* (class.): longi subsellii, Cic. Fam. 3, 9, 2; hence, *an inquiry into an accusation, a judicial examination of a cause,* id. Inv. 1, 13, 18: consilium est ratio quaedam habens in se et inventionem et judicationem, Quint. 6, 5, 3.—**II.** In gen., *a judgment, opinion,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26: arbitralis, Macr. S. 7, 1, 7: poetarum et carminum, *a critical estimate,* Mart. Cap. 4, § 338.

jūdĭcātō, *adv.,* v. judico, *P. a. fin.*

‡ **jūdĭcātōrĭum,** δικαστήριον, Gloss. Philox.

jūdĭcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [judicator], *of* or *pertaining to a judge, judicial* (eccl. Lat.): rigor, Aug. Ep. 54.

jūdĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that judges* or *decides* (post-Aug.): ars inventrix, et judicatrix, Quint. 2, 15, 21.

jūdĭcātum, i, *n.,* v. judico, *P. a.*

1. jūdĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* v. judico *fin.*

2. jūdĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [judico], *a judgeship, the office of a judge* (rare but class.): isti ordini judicatus lege Julia non patebit, Cic. Phil. 1, 8, 20: judicatu illo solvi, Gell. 14, 2, 25.

jūdĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [judicium], *of* or *belonging to the courts of justice, judicial:* jus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 47, § 103: annus, i. e. *the year in which Pompey altered the form of trials,* id. Brut. 69, 243: molestia, id. Att. 13, 6, 3: genus, *rhetorical speeches containing an accusation* or *a defence,* id. Inv. 1, 5, 7: porta judicialis, *where justice is administered,* Vulg. 2 Esdr. 3, 31.—*Adv.:* **jūdĭcĭālĭter,** *judicially* (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 5, 156.

jūdĭcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the courts, judiciary* (class.): lex, Cic. Pis. 39, 94: quaestus, id. Clu. 26, 72: controversia, id. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 5: leges, Suet. Aug. 56: Lex Julia judiciaria, Gai. Inst. 4, 104.

jūdĭcĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a weak* or *feeble judgment* (post-class.): juste, an secus, non judicioli est nostri, Amm. 27, 11, 1; 28, 4, 14.

jūdĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [judex], *a judgment,* i. e. *a judicial investigation, trial; a judicial sentence* (class.). **I.** Lit.: omnia judicia aut distrahendarum controversiarum aut puniendorum maleficiorum causā reperta sunt, Cic. Caecin. 2: dignitatis meae, *concerning,* id. Brut. 1, 1: praetor judicium prius de probro, quam de re fieri maluit, id. Quint. 2: de alicujus meritis judicia facere, id. Or. 41, 140: de mea fide, id. Fam. 11, 29, 2: de se, Caes. B. G. 1, 41, 2: inter sicarios, *for assassination,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 5, 11: adducere causam aliquam in judicium, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 7, 18: judicio aliquid defendere, id. Quint. 20, 62: agere, *to settle a dispute,* Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 120: ferre, *to give his vote;* of a judge (different from sententiam ferre, to pass sentence), Cic. Tog. Cand. p. 525 Orell.: exercere, id. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 3: vocare aliquem in judicium, *to summon before court,* id. Balb. 28, 64: judicio quempiam arcessere, *to sue,* id. Fl. 6, 14: sistere in judicium, *to set before the court,* Dig. 2, 5, 4: dare, *to allow, grant a trial,* of the prætor who proposes the judges: in Lurconis libertum judicium ex edicto dedit, Cic. Fl. 35, 88: judicium accipere, suscipere, *to undertake a legal trial,* id. Quint. 20, 62; Dig. 5, 3, 7: pati, *to submit to,* Cic. Quint. 20, 63: damnatus inani judicio Marius, Juv. 1, 48.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A court of justice:* at ille in judicium venit, Nep. Ep. 8: judicium clauserat militibus armatis, Quint. 4, 2, 25.—**B.** Beyond the legal sphere, *a judgment, decision, opinion* with regard to any thing: meum semper judicium fuit, omnia nostros invenisse per se sapientius quam, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 1: decima legio per tribunos militum ei gratias egit, quod de se optimum judicium fecisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: judicium facere, quanti quisque sibi faciendus esset, *to judge, decide,* Cic. Fam. 13, 29, 1: meo judicio, *in my judgment, according to my opinion,* id. Brut. 8, 32; Quint. 9, 3, 59: ex alicujus judicio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 37, 108: de quo homine vos tanta et tam praeclara judicia fecistis, i. e. by conferring honors on him, id. de Imp. Pomp. 15, 43.—**C.** *The power of judging, judgment, discernment:* studio optimo, judicio minus firmo praeditus, Cic. Or. 7, 24; id. Fam. 9, 6, 4: intellegens, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 4, 11: subtile, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 242: si quid mei judicii est, *if I can judge of it,* Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 36: videor id judicio facere, i. e. *with discretion, good judgment,* id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 18; so Caes. B. G. 5, 27; Cic. Div. 2, 13, 30 dub.: adhibere, Tac. H. 1, 83: acri judicio perpendere aliquid, Lucr. 2, 1042.—**D.** *Judicial harangues, speeches in court:* illa mala judicia, Quint. 10, 1, 70.

jūdĭco, āvi, ātum, 1 (judicassit for judicaverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6), *v. a.* [judex], *to examine judicially, to judge, be a judge, pass judgment, decide* (syn.: judicium facio, reddo; class.). **I.** Lit.: si recte et ordine judicaris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48, 138: cum magistratus judicassit, id. Leg. 3, 3, 6: ordo alius ad res judicandas postulatur, id. Div. in Caecil. 3, 8: aliquid contra aliquem, id. Fl. 4, 11: judicare, deberi viro dotem, id. Caecin. 25 *fin.:* homo in rebus judicandis spectatus et cognitus, id. Verr. 1, 10, 29: judicantem vidimus Aeacum, Hor. C. 2, 13, 22: ad judicandum evocari, Suet. Galb. 14: ne aut spoliaret fama probatum virum, si contra judicavisset, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77: de bene meritis civibus potestas judicandi, id. Mil. 2, 4: *res,* id. Phil. 1, 8, 20; id. Verr. 2, 2, 31, § 76: ex aequo et bono, id. Caecin. 23, 63: mihi tris hodie litis judicandas dicito, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 10.—With *kindred acc.:* inclytum judicium, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 50, 114.—Esp., **B.** *To condemn* = damnare; quo jam diu sum judicatus, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 20: judicati atque addicti, Liv. 6, 34, 2; 6, 14, 10: judicatum pecuniae, id. 6, 14, 3: quoad vel capitis vel pecuniae judicasset privato, id. 26, 3, 8: quique judicati pecuniae in vinculis essent, id. 23, 14, 3: judicare aliquem pecuniae, *to fine,* Gell. 20, 1, 47: alicui perduellionem judicare, Liv. 1, 26.—**II.** Transf. beyond the legal sphere. **A.** *To judge, judge of* a thing: aliquid oculorum fallacissimo sensu, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91: quod egomet multis argumentis jam antea judicāram, id. Fam. 3, 4, 1: sic statuo et judico, neminem, etc., id. de Or. 2, 28, 22.—**B.** *To declare, proclaim* a person to be any thing: judicetur non verbo sed re, non modo non consul, sed etiam, hostis Antonius, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 14: Deiotarum unum fidelem populo Romano, id. ib. 11, 13, 34: cujus rei exemplum pulcherrimum judicarem, Caes. B. G. 7, 77.—**C.** *To determine, resolve, conclude:* de itinere ipsos brevi tempore judicaturos, Caes. B. G. 1, 40.—**D.** *To adjudge, make over* to a person: nam ego ad Menaechmum nunc eo, cui jam diu Sum judicatus (al. quo), Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 20: judicata pecunia, Val. Max. 4, 1, 8.—Hence, **jūdĭcātus,** a, um, *P. a., decided, determined:* mihi judicatum est deponere illam personam, *I am determined,* Cic. Fam. 7, 33, 2: res judicata, *a decided matter taken as a precedent for other cases,* id. Top. 5, 28; Quint. 5, 2, 1: infirmatio rerum judicatarum, Cic. Agr. 2, 3, 8.—Also, *sentenced, condemned:* judicatum duci, Cic. de Or. 2, 63.—Hence, *subst.:* **jūdĭcātum,** i, *n., a matter judged* or *decided; a decision, judgment, precedent, authority:* judicatum est id, de quo sententia lata est, aut decretum interpositum, Auct. Her. 2, 13, 19: judicatum est, de quo ante jam sententia alicujus . . . constitutum est, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 68; id. Flac. 20, 48: quamvis postea judicatum fiat, tamen actio data non intercidit, Dig. 27, 3, 21.—**B.** *An award, a fine:* solvere, Cic. Quint. 13, 44; 7, 29.—*Adv.:* **jūdĭcātō,** *deliberately* (post-class.), Gell. 14, 1.

jūgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [jugo], *that may be joined together* (post-class.): competentia, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 24.

jŭgālis, e, *adj.* [jugum], *of* or *belonging to a yoke, yoked together.* **I.** Lit.: equi jumentaque, Curt. 9, 10, 22: equi et currus jugalis, Macr. S. 5, 17, 2.—*Subst.:* **jŭgāles,** *a team:* gemini, Verg. A. 7, 280.—**II.** Transf. **A.** ŏs, *a bone above the ear, near the temple,* Cels. 8, 1.—**B.** *Fastened to the loom:* tela, Cato, R. R. 10, 5.—**C.** *Matrimonial, nuptial:* ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare jugali, Verg. A. 4, 16: lectus, id. ib. 4,

496 foedus, Val Fl 8, 222 dona, Ov M 3, 309 amor, Sen. Agm 239 anni, Mart 10, 38 —*Subst* **jŭgālis,** *a husband, spouse,* Ven. Carm 6, 2, 76

jŭgālĭtas, atis, *f* [jugalis], *union* (post class), Fulg Myth 1, 15

jŭgāmento, jŭgāmentum, v jugumento, etc

jŭgārĭus, a, um, *adj* [jugum], *yoked together,* Hyg Fab 183 Vicus Jugarius, *a place in Rome where stood an altar to the foundress of marriage,* Liv 35, 21, 6, 27, 37, 13 —**II.** *Subst* **jŭgārĭus,** ii, *m*, *an ox herd,* Col 1, 6, 6

Jŭgātīnus, i, *m.* [jugo], *the god of marriage,* Aug Civ Dei, 6, 9

jŭgātĭo, onis, *f* [id.] *a binding* (e g of a vine) *to rails,* Varr R R 1, 8, Cic. de Sen 15, 53 —**II.** *A kind of land measure,* Cod. Th 10, 48, 1

jŭgātor, oris, *m* [id.], *one who yokes* (post-class) boum, Arn 5, 174

jŭge, *adv*, v 2 jugis *fin*

jŭgĕrālis, e, *adj* [jugerum], *of* or *belonging to an acre, acre* (post class) tabula, Pall 3, 9, 9

jŭgĕrātim, *adv* [id.], *per acre* (post-Aug), Col 3, 3, 3

jŭgĕrātĭo, onis, *f* [id] **I.** *A dividing of land into acres,* Front Col p 146 — **II.** *A measure of land,* Cod. Th 12, 1, 33

jūgĕrum, i (in *sing* acc to the second, in *plur* mostly acc to the third declension, *gen plur* always jugerum, cf Lachm in Rhein Mus 1845, pp 609 612), *n*, *an acre,* or rather *juger* of land, measuring 28 800 square feet, or 240 feet in length by 120 in breadth (whereas the English acre measures 43,560 square feet) in Hispania ulteriore metiuntur jugis, in Campania versibus, apud nos in agro Romano ac Latino jugeris, Varr R R 1, 10 ex jugero decumano, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 47, § 113 is partes fecit in ripa, nescio quotenorum jugerum, id Att 12, 33 donare clientem Jugeribus paucis, Juv 9, 60, 14, 163

jūgĭflŭus, a, um, *adj* [2 jugis fluo], *ever flowing* (post class), Paul Nol. Carm 35, 439

1. jūgis, e, *adj* [jungo], *joined together* auspicium, *marred auspices,* occasioned by a yoke of oxen dunging at the same time, Cic. Div 2, 36, 77, cf Serv Verg A 3, 537

2. jūgis, e (*gen plur* jugerum for jugium, Lucil ap Charis p 40 P, with the first syll short, Sedul 1, 18), *adj*, *continual, perpetual,* esp of running water, *always flowing, perennial* (class.) thesaurus jugis, Plaut Ps. 1, 1, 82 ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi, Cic N D 2, 10 aqua, Sall J 89, 6 concordia, Gell 12, 8 holocaustum juge, Vulg Num 28, 6 convivium juge, id Prov 15, 15 jugi sanguine, id Lev 15, 33 scabiem jugem id ib 21, 20 —*Adv* in two forms **A. jūge,** *continually, always, ever* (post class) juge durans (anima), Prud στεφ 10, 472.—**B. jūgĭter,** *continually, perpetually, immediately, instantly* (post class), App de Mund. p 71 jugiter atque perpetuo, Cod. Th 16, 7, 3, Aus Ep 19, 9, Vulg Exod. 29, 38, id. 1 Par 9, 33

jūgĭtas, ātis, *f* [2 jugis], *continuance, duration* (post class) lacrimarum, Marc. Emp 8 temporis, Cod. 5, 17, 7, 12, 1, 186

jūgĭter, *adv*, v 2 jugis *fin*

jūglans, glandis, *f* [i q Jovis glans = Gr Διος βαλανος], *a walnut, a walnut tree* haec glans optima, et maxima, ab Jove et glande juglans appellata est, Varr L L 5, § 102 Mull juglandium putamina Cic Tusc 5, 20, 58 juglandium umbra, Plin. 17, 12, 18 § 89 —Also with nux nuces juglandes, Plin 15, 22 24, § 86

1. jŭgo, avi, atum, 1, *v a.* [jugum] *to bind to laths* or *rails* **I.** Lit furcas vel palos perticis jugare Col 12, 39, 12, 15, 1 *vineam,* id 4, 26, 1 —**II.** Transf, *to marry* (poet) cui pater intactam dederat, primisque jugarat Ominibus, Verg A. 1, 345 —**B.** In gen., *to join, connect* sol vagus igneas habenas Immittit propius jugatque terrae, Naev ap Macr S 1, 18 —Hence, **jŭgātus,** a, um, *P a* **A.** *Joined, connected* virtutes inter se nexae et jugatae sunt, Cic Tusc 3, 8, 17 —**B.** Jugata verba, *derived from one another* (as justus, justitia, juste), Quint 6, 3, 66, cf. 5, 10, 94.

2. jūgo, ĕre, *v n*, *to utter the* note of the kite (milvus), Varr ap Non. 179, 2, cf. Paul ex Fest p 104 Müll, and jugit ικτιν βοᾳ, Glo s. Philox.

jŭgōsus, a, um, *adj* [jugum], *mountainous* (poet) silvae, Ov Am 1, 1, 9, id. H 4, 85

Jŭgŭla, ae, and **Jŭgŭlae,** ārum, *f* [jugulus] *the three stars which form Orion's belt,* also, *the whole constellation Orion,* Varr L L 7, § 50 Mull neque Jugulae neque Vesperugo neque Vergiliae occidunt, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 119 —**II.** *Two stars in the constellation Cancer,* otherwise called *Aselli* nunc Cancro vicina canam, cui parte sinistra Consurgunt Jugulae, Manil 5, 175

jŭgŭlātĭo, onis, *f* [jugulo] *a cutting of one's throat, a killing, murdering,* Auct B Hisp 16, 18, 22.

jŭgŭlator, oris, *m* [id.], *a cutthroat, slayer, murderer* (late Lat), Salv ad Eccl 3, cf jugulator, φονευς, σφακτης, Gloss. Philox

jŭgŭlo, āvi, atum, 1, *v a* [jugulum] *to cut the throat, to kill, slay, murder* (class) **I.** Lit cum jugulatur sus, Cic Tusc 5, 40, 116 cives optimos jugulari jussit, id. Phil 3, 2, 4 se alicui tradere jugulandum, id. Mil 11, 31 hominem crudeliter, Cels 1 praef § 70 qui unum hominem jugulat, Lact 1, 18, 10 — Com of hunger ita mi auctores fuere, ut egomet me hodie jugularem fame, Plaut Stich 4, 2, 3 —Also of diseases quartana neminem jugulat Cels. 3, 15 id genus acutum est, et celeriter jugulat, id 3, 20, 3 —In a pun cur non Hunc Regem jugulas? Hor S 1, 7, 35 —Pregn tum rite sacratas in flammam jugulant pecudes, *slaughter and throw,* Verg A. 12, 214 —**II.** Trop, *to confute, convict, silence* aliquem factis decretisque, Cic Verr 2, 2, 26, § 64 jugulari sua confessione, id. ib 2, 5, 64, § 166 jugulari suo gladio, suoque telo, *to be beaten with one's own weapons, foiled with one's own devices,* Ter Ad 5, 8, 35 gladio plumbeo, i e *to overcome with out difficulty,* Cic Att 1, 16, 2 Falernum, *to adulterate, spoil,* Mart 1, 19, 5 curas, *to drive away, banish,* id. 8, 51, 26

jŭgŭlum, i, *n*, and **jŭgŭlus,** i, *m* [jug, jungo], *the collar bone,* which joins together the shoulders and the breast, Cels 8, 1, § 70 uni homini juguli, humeri ceteris armi, Plin 11, 43, 98, § 243 —**II.** Transf, hence, *the hollow part of the neck above the collar bone* quod jugula concava non haberet, Cic Fat 5, 10 —**B** *The throat* jugulum perfodere, Tac A 3, 15 resolvere, Ov M 1, 227 recludere stricto ense, id ib 7, 285 tenui jugulos aperire susurro, Juv 4, 110 demittere gladium in jugulum, Plaut Merc 3, 4, 28 dare or praebere, *to present the throat,* sc to be cut, as was done by conquered gladiators, Cic Mil. 11 offerre alicui Tac H 1, 41 porrigere, Hor S 1, 3, 89 —**III.** Trop **A.** *A slaughter, murder* Electrae jugulo se polluere, Juv 8, 218 — **B.** Petere, *to aim at the throat,* i e *to attack the main point of one s argument,* Quint 8, 6, 51 jugulum causae premere, Plin Ep 1, 20, 14.

jŭgum, i, *n* [kindred to Sanscr yuga from yug, jungere, Gr ζυγον, v jungo] *a yoke* for oxen *a collar* for horses **I.** Lit nos onera quibusdam bestiis nos juga imponimus, Cic. N D 2, 60, 151 leones jugo subdere, et ad currum jungere, Plin 8 16, 21, § 55 (bos) juga detractans, Verg G 3, 57 tauris solvere, id. E 4, 41 frena jugo concordia ferre, id. A 3, 542, Ov M 12 77 jugum excutere, Curt 4, 15, 16 —**B.** Transf **1.** *A yoke, pair, team* of draught cattle ut minus multis jugis ararent, Cic Verr 2, 3, 51 § 120, *a pair of horses,* Verg A. 5 147 aquilarum, *a pair,* Plin 10, 4, 5, § 16 —*Plur* nunc sociis juga pauca boum, Juv 8, 108, also for *the chariot itself,* Verg A. 10, 594, Sil 7, 683 curtum temone jugum, Juv 10, 135 —**2.** *A juger* of land in Hispania ulteriore metiuntur jugis jugum vocant, quod juncti boves uno die exarare possint, Varr R R. 1, 10 (but in Plin. 18, 3, 3 § 9, the correct reading is jugerum, v Sillig ad h l.) —**3.** *A beam, lath,* or *rail fastened in a horizontal direction to perpendicular poles* or *posts, a cross beam, cross rail* palmes in jugum insilit, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 175 vineam sub jugum mittere, Col 4, 22. —**4.** Esp as the symbol of humiliation and defeat, *a yoke,* consisting of two upright spears, and a third laid transverse ly upon them, under which vanquished enemies were made to pass cum male pugnatum apud Caudium esset, legionibus nostris sub jugum missis, Cic. Off 3 30, 109 exercitum sub jugum mittere, Caes B G 1, 12, 1, 7, Quint. 3, 8, 3, Liv 1, 26, 13, 2, 34, 9 al, also sub jugo mittere, id. 3, 28 *fin* —**5.** *The constellation Libra* Romam, in jugo cum esset luna, natam esse dicebat, Cic. Div 2 47, 98. —**6.** *The beam of a weaver's loom* tela jugo vincta est, Ov M 6, 55 — **7.** *A rower s bench,* Verg A. 6, 411 —**8.** *A height* or *summit of a mountain, a ridge,* also, *a chain of mountains* in immensis qua tumet Ida jugis, Ov H 5, 138 montis, Verg E 5, 76, Caes. B C 1, 70 suspectum jugum Cumis, Juv 9, 57, 3, 191 —**II.** Trop, *yoke, bonds* of slavery, matrimony, etc. *Pa.* Jamne ea fert jugum? *Ph.* Tam a me pudicast quasi soror mea, Plaut Curc 1, 1, 50 cujus a cervicibus jugum servile dejecerant, Cic Phil. 1 2, 6 Venus Diductos jugo cogit aeneo, Hor C 3, 9, 18 accipere, Just 44, 5, 8 exuere, *to shake off,* Tac Agr 31 excutere, Plin Pan 11 nondum subacta ferre jugum valet Cervice, *the yoke of marriage,* Hor C 2, 5, 1 —Of misfortune ferre jugum pariter dolosi, Hor C 1, 35, 28 pari jugo niti, *to work with equal efforts,* Plin Ep 3, 9, 9 calamitates terroresque mortalium sub jugum mittere, *to subjugate,* Sen de Prov 4 infelices, qui ferre incommoda vitae, nec jactare jugum vita didicere magistra, Juv 13, 22

jŭgŭmento (jŭgāmento), 1, *v a* [1 jugo] *to fasten together,* Vitr 2, 1

Jŭgŭmentum (jŭgām-), i, *n* [id], *a cross beam, lintel, threshold* (ante class), Cato R R 14

Jŭgurtha, ae, *m*, *the nephew and successor of Micipsa, king of Numidia, conquered by Marius in the war with the Romans,* v Sall J 5 sqq, Flor 3, 1 —Hence, **II. Jŭgurthīnus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Jugurtha, Jugurthan* conjuratio, Cic N D 3, 30 bellum, Hor Epod. 9, 23 triumphus, Ov P 4, 3, 45

jŭgus, a, um, *adj* [1. jugo] *belonging together* (ante class) vasa, Cato, R R 10

Jūlēus, v Iuleus

Juliacum, i, *n*, *a city of Gallia Belgica,* now *Juliers,* Amm 17, 4

1. Jūliānus, a, um, *adj* [Julius], *of* or *belonging to Julius Cæsar, Julian* vectigalia, i e *which were introduced by Julius Cæsar,* M Anton ap Cic Phil 13, 15, 31 gladiatores, id. Ep ad Oct 9 —*Subst* **Jūliāni,** ōrum, *m*, i e *soldiers who were on the side of Cæsar in the civil war,* Suet Caes 75

2. Jūliānus, i, *m*, *Julian, a Roman proper name* **I.** M Didius Severus Julianus Augustus, *a Roman emperor, who was put to death after a reign of 66 days,* A D 193 —**II.** Julianus Augustus Apostata *an emperor who turned from Christianity to paganism*

Jūlias, adis, *f*, *a town in Galilee,* Plin 5, 15, 15, § 71

Jūliensis, e, *adj* [Julius], *of* or *belonging to Julius, Julian* an appellation given to cities or colonies Plin 3, 3, 4, § 23, 3, 5, 8, § 52, 3 19, 23, § 130

Jūliōbrĭga, ae, *f*, *a town in Hispania Tarraconensis,* Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 27 — Hence, **Jūliōbrĭgensis,** is, *m*, *an inhabitant of Juliobriga,* Plin. 4 20, 34 § 110

jūlis (iūlis), idis, *f*, *a kind of rock fish* Plin 32 9, 31, § 94

Jūlius (in poets also **Iūlius,** quadrisyll) a *adj*, *name of a Roman* gens, especially celebrated, C Julius Cæsar and his adopted son, C Julius Cæsar (Octavianus) *Augustus* unde domus Teucros Julia tangit avos, Ov F 4 40 templa i e curia Julia id P 4, 5, 21 leges, Cic Balb 8, id. Sest 64 edicta, *decrees and laws of Augustus,* Hor C 4 15, 22 sidus, id. ib 1, 12, 47 — **II.** Transf Julius mensis (or, *absol*, Julius), *the month of July,* which was pre

viously called Quinctilis fervens Julius, Mart. 10, 62.

Jūlus, i, v 2 Iulus.

jūmentārius, a, um, *adj* [jumentum], *of or belonging to draught cattle* (post class) mola, *worked by draught-cattle*, Dig 33, 7, 26, § 1 contubernium, App M. 10, p 222, 34.

jūmentum, i, *n* [contr from jugimentum, from jungo] jumenta ducunt, Plaut. Ep 2, 2, 27, *a beast used for drawing* or *carrying, draught cattle, a beast of burden, esp a horse, mule,* or *ass* (class) cum illam curru vehi jus esset, morarenturque jumenta, Cic Tusc 1, 47, 113, Caes B C 1, 60 jumento nihil opus est, i e equo, Cic Att. 12, 32 sarcinaria, *beasts of burden* Caes B C 1, 81 non jumenta solum, sed elephanti etiam, Liv 21, 37 vectus jumentis junctis, Nep Tim 4 servi ut taceant, jumenta loquentur, Juv 9, 103 —Freq opp boves jumenta bovesque, Col. 6, 19, cf Amm 16, 12, 22, 35 jumentis legatis boves non continentur, Paul. Sent 3, 6, 74.—*Sing collect* vultur, jumento et canibus relictis, etc, Juv 14, 77 —**II.** *A carriage, vehicle,* XII Tab ap Gell. 20, 1, 28

juncētum, i, *n* [juncus], *a place full of rushes*, Varr R. R. 1, 8, 3

junceus, a, um, *adj* [id.] **I.** *Made of rushes, rush* sporta Col. 12, 6 vincula, Ov F 4, 870 cratis, Plin 21, 14, 49, § 84.—Comically nam mihi jam intus potione juncea onerabo gulam, *with a rush drink*, i e *with a rope of rushes*, Plaut. Stich 4, 2, 56 —**II.** *Like a rush* herba caule junceo pedali, Plin. 25, 8, 47, § 85 —**B.** Transf, *slim, slender* tam etsi bona'st natura, reddunt curatura junceam, Ter Eun. 2, 3, 25 (Fleck.)· pectora, Prud. στεφ 3, 132 proceritas columnarum, Cassiod. Var 7, 15

juncīnus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *made from rushes, rush* oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 30

juncōsus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *full of rushes* ager, Plin. 18, 6, 8 § 46 litora, Ov M 7, 231

junctim, *adv*, v jungo *fin.*

* **junctio,** onis, *f* [jungo], *a joining, uniting, union*, Cic Tusc 1, 29, 71

junctor, oris, *m* [id.], *a harnesser*, Dig 50 16, 203 *fin*

junctūra, ae, *f* [id.], *a joining, uniting, a juncture, joint* (poet and post-Aug) **I.** Lit boum, Col. 2, 2, 22 genuum, Ov M 2, 823 ut umor teneat juncturas i e *the commissures, joints*, Plin. 16, 40, 79, § 214 quadrato saxo murus ducatur juncturis quam longissimis, Vitr 5, 12, 6 laterum juncturas fibula mordet, *the two ends of the girdle which meet*, Verg A. 12, 274.—**B.** Transf **1.** *Plur, trappings, mountings* (post class.) data et vehicula cum mulabus, et mulionibus, cum juncturis argenteis, Capitol. Ver 5 —**2.** *A team* (post-class) carruca cum junctura legata, Paul. Sent 3, 6, 91.—**II.** Trop, *a connection* generis, i e *relationship, consanguinity*, Ov H. 4, 135 —**B.** In partic **1.** Rhet in omni compositione tria sunt necessaria, ordo, junctura, numerus, Quint 9, 4, 32 —**2.** Gram, *a joining together, compounding* dixeris egregie, notum si callida verbum Reddiderit junctura novum, Hor A. P 47

1. junctus, a, um, *Part* and *P a.*, from jungo

2. junctus, ūs, *m* [jungo] *a joining* (ante class) Camarum, Varr L. L. 5, § 47, Müll.

juncus, i, *m*, *a rush* **I.** Lit murteta juncis circumvincire, Plaut Rud. 3, 4, 27 palustres, Ov M 8, 336 acutā cuspide junci, id. ib 4, 299 —**II.** *A twig resembling a rush*, Plin. 26, 8, 46, § 72

jungo, nxi, nctum, 3, *v a* [Sanscr jug, junagmi to unite, juk, joined, Goth. juk, O H. Germ. joh joch, Gr ζυγ, ζεύγνυμι, ζυγός, ζυγόν] *to join* or *unite together, connect, attach, fasten yoke, harness* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. **1.** With *acc.* Narcissum et florem anethi, Verg E 2, 48 pontes et propugnacula id. A. 9, 170 nemoris carentia sensu robora, Claud. B G 17 gradus, *to close the ranks*, Sil. 4, 372 montes, *to heap up*, Val. Fl. 1, 198 ostia, *to shut*, Juv 9, 105, cf. junctas quatere fenestras Hor C 1, 25, 1 oscula, *to exchange*, Ov M 2, 357, cf. id. Am 2, 5, 59, Petr 67 da jungere dextram, *to clasp*, Verg A. 6, 697· cur dextrae jungere dextram non datur, id. ib 1, 408, cf quas junximus hospitio dextras, id ib 3, 83, 11, 165 duos sinus, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 116· juncto ponte milites transmittit, Tac A. 1, 49 —So with *abl of means* or *manner* Ticinum ponte, *to span*, Liv 21, 45, 1 amnem ponte, Plin 5, 24, 21, § 86 ratibus flumen, *to bridge*, Liv 21, 47, 2, cf. qui biduo vix locum rate jungendo flumini inventum tradunt, id. 21, 47, 6 eo omnia vallo et fossa, id 38, 4, 6 plumbum nigrum albo, Plin. 33, 5, 30, § 94, cf nam calamus cera jungitur, Tib 2, 5, 32 illos defendit numerus junctaeque umbone phalanges, Juv 2, 46 erga juncta est mihi foedere dextra, Verg A. 8, 169 Pompei acies junxerat in seriem nexis umbonibus arma, Luc 7, 453 —**2.** With *dat of indir object* hoc opus ad turrim hostium admovent, ut aedificio jungatur, Caes. B C 2, 10 *fin* humano capiti cervicem equinam, Hor A. P 2 mortua corpora vivis, Verg A. 8, 485, cf his tignis contraria duo juncta, Caes. B G 3, 17, 5 se Romanis, Liv 24, 49, 1 exercitum sibi, Vell 2, 80, 1 socia arma Rutulis, Liv 1, 2, 3 victores Germani juncturi se Pannoniis, Suet Tib 17 cervicem meam amplexu, Petr 86 dub (Buch., vinxit amplexu) dextra dextrae jungitur, Ov M 6, 447, cf. Verg A. 1, 408 supra aeri aes plumbo fit uti jungatur ab albo, Lucr 6, 1079 juncta est vena arteriis, Cels. 2, 10 Comius incensum calcaribus equum jungit equo Quadrati, *drives against*, Hirt B C 8, 48 —**3.** With *inter se* tigna bina inter se, Caes B G 3, 17, 3 maxime autem corpora inter se juncta permanent, cum, etc, Cic N D 2, 45, 115 disparibus calamis inter se junctis, Ov M 1, 712 saltus duo alti inter se juncti, Liv 9, 2 7 —**4.** With *cum* cum Bruto Cassioque vires suas, Vell 2, 65, 1 legiones se cum Caesare juncturae, id. 2, 110, 1 erat cum pede pes junctus, Ov M 9, 44 lecto mecum junctus in uno, id. H 13 117 digitis medio cum pollice junctis, id F 5, 433 lingua cum subjecta parte juncta est, Cels 7, 12, 4.—**B.** Esp **1.** *To harness, yoke, attach* (*a*) Of animals angues ingentes alites juncti jugo, Pac. ap Cic Inv 1, 19, 27 (Trag v 397 Rib) junge pares, i e *in pairs*, Verg G 3, 169, Grat Cyneg 263 nec jungere tauros norant, Verg. A. 8, 316 currus et quatuor equos, id. G 3, 114 grypes equis, id. E 8, 27 For big curru jungit Halaesus Equos, id. A. 7, 724 leones ad currum, Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 54 mulis e proximo pistrino ad vehiculum junctis, Suet Caes 31 —(*β*) Of a vehicle (rare) reda equis juncta, Cic Att 6, 1, 25 neve (mulier) juncto vehiculo veheretur, Liv 34 1, 3 juncta vehicula, pleraque onusta mille admodum capiuntur, id. 42, 65, 3 —**2.** Of wounds, etc, *to join, bring together, unite, heal* ego vulnera doctum jungere Epiona petam, Stat Th 10, 735 parotidas suppuratas, Scrib Comp 206 oras (tumoris), Cels 7, 17, 1 oras vulneris, id. 5, 4, 23 al.—**3.** Of lands, territories, etc juncta pharetratis Sarmatis ora Getis, *adjoining*, Ov Tr 4, 10, 110, cf juncta Aquilonibus Arctos, id M 2, 132 quibus (campis) junctae paludes erant, Front Strat 2 5, 6, Vell 2 110, 4 fundos Apuliae, *to add, join to*, Petr 77 longos jungere fines agrorum, Luc 1, 167 —**4.** *To connect in time, cause to follow immediately* cum diei noctem pervigilem junxisset, Just 12, 13, 7 somnum morti, Petr 79 vidit hic annus Ventidium consularem praetextam jungentem praetoriae, Vell. 2, 65, 3 nulla natio tam mature consilio belli bellum junxit, id 2, 110, 5 junge, puer, cyathos, atque enumerare labora, Stat S 1, 5, 10 laborem difficilius est repetere quam jungere, *to resume than to continue* Plin. Ep 4, 9, 10 —So of pronunciation si jungas (opp interpunctis quibusdam), Quint 9, 4, 108 —**5.** Milit. t t, of troops, an army, etc, *to join, unite* cum juncti essent Liv 25, 35, 25, 37 exercitum Pompei sibi, Vell 2, 80, 1 junctis exercitibus, Vell. 2, 113 1 cum collegae se junxisset, Front Strat 1, 1, 9, so, exercitum, id. ib 1, 2, 9 Ajacem naves suas Atheniensibus junxisse, Quint 5, 11, 40 —**6.** *To add, give in addition* commoda praeterea jungentur multa caducis, Juv 9, 89 —**7.** In mal. part corpora, Ov M 10, 464 turpia corpora, id. H. 9, 134 tu mihi juncta toro id. F 3, 511, id. R Am 403 se jungitur ulla Ursidio Juv 6, 41, 6, 448, cf. Venerem, Tib 1, 9, 76, Ov H. 333, id. R Am 407

II. Transf **A.** In gen., of abstract things, *to bring together, join unite* · cum hominibus nostris consuetudines, amicitias, res rationesque jungebat, Cic Deiot. 9, 27 omnem naturam, quae non solitaria sit sed cum alio juncta atque conexa, etc, id. N D 2, 11, 29 an virtus et voluptas inter se jungi copularique possint, id. de Or 1, 51, 122 sapientiam junctam habere eloquentiae, id ib 3, 35, 142 indignationem conquestioni, id. Inv 2, 11, 36 ingenis improbitas et scelere juncta, id. de Or 2, 58, 237 plura crimina junguntur, *are combined*, Quint 4, 4, 5 —**B.** Esp **1.** Of persons, *to join, unite, bring together, associate*, in love, marriage, relationship, etc cum impari, Liv 1, 46 cum pare, Ov F 4, 98 alicujus filiam secum matrimonio, Curt 5, 3, 12 si tibi legitimis pactam junctamque tabellis non es amaturus, Juv 6, 200 juncta puella viro, Ov A A. 1, 682, id. Tr 2, 284. —Of animals, etc Appulis jungentur capreae lupis, Hor C 1, 33, 8 variis albae junguntur columbae, Ov H. 15, 37 unaque nos sibi operā amicos junget, Ter Hec 5, 2, 32 ut quos certus amor junxit, Ov M 4, 156 amicos, Hor S 1, 3, 54 Geminum mecum tua in me beneficia junxerunt, Plin Ep 10, 26, 1 puer puero junctus amicitia, Ov P 4, 3, 12.—Esp, of a treaty, alliance, etc si populus Romanus foedere jungeretur regi, Liv 26, 24, Just 15, 4, 24. —**2.** Of things, *to make by joining enter into* pacem cum Aenea, deinde adfinitatem, Liv 1, 1 nova foedera, id. 7, 30 cum Hispanis amicitiam, Just 43, 5, 3 societatem cum eo metu potentiae ejus, id 22, 2, 6 foedus cum eo amicitiamque, Liv 24, 48, 23, 33 juncta societas Hannibali id. 24, 6 foedera, id. 7, 30 jungendae societatis gratia, Just 29, 4, 2.—**3.** Of words, etc, *to join, unite* (*α*) Esp, gram t t verba jungere, *to make by joining, to compound* jungitur verbum ex corrupto et integro, ut malevolus, Quint 1, 5, 68 in jungendo aut in derivando id 8, 3, 31, so, juncta verba, Cic Or 56, 186, id Part Or 15, 53 —(*β*) *To connect* so as to sound agreeably quantum interest verba eadem qua compositione vel in textu junguntur vel in fine claudantur, Quint 9, 4, 13 —Hence, *P a* **junctus,** a, um, *joined, united, connected, associated* in opere male juncto, Quint 12, 9, 17 —*Comp* causa fuit propior et cum exitu junctior, Cic Fat 16, 36 —*Sup* junctissimus illi comes, *most attached*, Ov M 5, 69. principum prosperis et alii fruantur adversae ad junctissimos pertineant, *their nearest of kin*, Tac H. 4, 52

Jūniānus, a, um, *adj* [Junius] *of or belonging to a Junius Junian* judicium, Cic. Clu 1, 1 cerasa, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 103

jūnĭcŭlus, i, *m*, *an old vine branch*, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 182.

jūnior, v juvenis

jūnĭpĕrĕus, a um, *adj* [juniperus], *of juniper*, Cic Fl de Cond Agr p 4 Goes

jūnĭpĕrus (also **jūnĭpĭrus,** in Plin. pas im) i, *f*, *the juniper tree* Plin 8, 31, 51, § 99, 16, 18, 30, § 73, Verg E 7, 53, 10, 76

Jūnĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens* e g M and D Junius Brutus —Hence, **II.** **Jūnĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *Junian* familia, Tac. A. 3, 24 domus, Liv 2, 5 lex, *proposed by Junius*, Cic Att 2, 9, 1, 4, 16, 5 mensis, *the sixth month, June*, id. ib 6, 2, 6 —Esp, as *subst* **Jūnĭus,** Cic Att 5, 21, 9, Ov F 6, 88

jūnix, or uncontr **jŭvĕnix,** icis, *f* [juvenix], *a young cow, a calf, heifer* tot tibi cum in flammas junicum omenta liquescant, Pers 2, 47 —In the form juvenix, of a maiden (cf δαμαλις, juvenca) quam mox horsum ad stabulum juvenix recipiat se pabulo, Plaut Mil. 2 3 33 Ritschl. dub (MSS juvenis)

Jūno, onis, *f*, *the goddess Juno, daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter, and the guardian deity of women, as the foundress of marriage, she is also called* pronuba Juno, *and as the protecting goddess of lying in women* Juno Lucina, Plaut Aul. 4, 7, 11, Cic N D 2, 27, 68 prima et Tellus et pronuba Juno dant signum, Verg

A. 4, 166 —**B.** Juno inferna or infera, i. e. *Proserpine*, Verg. A. 6, 138; Stat. S. 2, 1, 147; or, Averna, Ov. M. 14, 114; or, profunda, Claud. Proserp. 1, 2; or, Stygia, Stat. Th. 4, 526.—**II.** Esp. in phrases: stella Junonis, *the planet Venus*, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 37: urbs Junonis, i. e. *Argos*, Ov. H. 14, 28: per Junonem matrem familias jurare, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 201.—Prov.: Junonis sacra ferre, i. e. *to walk at a slow and measured pace*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 11.—**B.** Comically transf.: mea Juno, non decet esse te tam tristem tuo Jovi, i. e. *my wife*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 14; cf.: ni nanctus Venerem essem, hanc Junonem ducerem, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 39: ejuno as *interj.* like ecastor, acc. to Charis. p. 183 P.—Hence,

1. Jūnōnālis, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Juno*: tempus, i. e. *the month of June*, Ov. F. 6, 63.—**2. Jūnōnĭcŏla**, ae, *com.* [Juno colo], *a worshipper of Juno* (poet.): Adde Junonicolas Faliscos, Ov. F. 6, 49.—**3. Jūnōnĭgĕna**, ae, *m.* [Juno gigno], *Juno-born*, i. e. *Vulcan*, Ov. M. 4, 173.—**4. Jūnōnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Juno, Junonian* (poet.): hospitia, i. e. *Carthage, where Juno was worshipped*, Verg. A. 1, 671; so, Samos, Ov. M. 8, 220: ales, i. e. *the peacock*, id. Am. 2, 6, 55: custos, i. e. *Argus*, id. M. 1, 678: mensis, i. e. *June, sacred to Juno*, id. F. 6, 61: Hebe, i. e. *the daughter of Juno*, id. M. 9, 400; Val. Fl. 8, 231: stella, *the planet Venus*, App. de Mund. p. 58, 12: insula, *one of the Fortunate Isles*, Plin. 6, 32, 37, § 202.

Juppĭter (**Jūpĭter**; in all good MSS. double *p*, v. Wagner, Orthogr. Vergl. s. h. v.), **Jŏvis** (*nom.* Jovis, Enn. ap. App. de Deo Socr. p. 42, Ann. v. 64 Vahl.), *m.* [Jovis pater, Jovis for Djovis, kindred to Sanscr. dyo, splendere, Gr. Ζεύς, cf. Bopp, Gloss. p. 177, a], *Jupiter* or *Jove, a son of Saturn, brother and husband of Juno, the chief god among the Romans*, corresp. to the Gr. Ζεύς, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 89; Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 64; 3, 21, 53: Juppiter pater, old formula ap. Liv. 1, 18 *ext.*: Jovis satelles, *the eagle*, Cic. Div. 1, 47, 106; so, Jovis ales, Ov. A. A. 3, 420.—As the god of omens, etc.: te prodigiali Iovi conprecatum oportuit, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 108.—Prov.: Jovem lapidem jurare, said of one who swore by Jupiter (holding in one hand a knife with which he pierced the sacrificial sow, and in the other hand a stone), of gossips: sciunt quod Juno fabulata'st cum Jove, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 171; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. lapidem, p. 115 Müll.; Cic. Fam. 7, 12, 2; Gell. 1, 21, 4.—In *plur.*: Varro trecentos Joves (sive Juppiteres dicendum) introducit, Tert. Apol. 14; and, trop.: repente ut emoriantur humani Joves, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 26: Joves quoque plures in priscis Graecorum litteris invenimus, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** As the god of heaven, his name is freq. used by the poets as i. q. *Heaven, sky, air*: aspice hoc sublimen candens quem invocant omnes Jovem, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 65: Chrysippus disputat, aethera esse eum, quem homines Jovem appellarent, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 40: sub Jove frigido, Hor. C. 1, 1, 25: malus, id. ib. 1, 22, 20: metuendus, i. e. pluvius, Verg. G. 2, 419: hibernus, Stat. Th. 3, 26: sub Jove pars durat, *in the open air*, Ov. F. 3, 527: loci, *the temperature*, id. M. 13, 707.—**B.** Juppiter Stygius, i. e. *Pluto*, Verg. A. 4, 638; cf. terrestris, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 20.—Of *the planet Jupiter*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20; Luc. 10, 207.—**C.** As an exclamation of surprise, i. q. our *My heavens! good heavens!* Juppiter! estne illic Charinus? Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 24.

Jūra, ae (also **Jūres**, ium, *m.*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 31; 16, 39, 76, § 197), *m.*, *a chain of mountains extending from the Rhine to the Rhone*, Caes. B. G. 1, 2.—Hence, **Jūrensis**, e, *adj.*, *of Mount Jura*, Sid. Ep. 4, 25.

jūrāmentum, i, *n.* [juro], *an oath* (post-class. for jusjurandum), Dig. 22, 3, 25: praestare, *to take an oath, to swear*, Cod. 2, 56, 4.

jūrandum, i, *n.* [id.], *an oath* (ante-class. for jusjurandum): abi quaerere ubi jurando tuo satis sit praesidi, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 26 (dub.; al. juri jurando).

jūrātio, onis, *f.* [id.], *a swearing, an oath* (post-class.), Macr. S. 1, 6, 30; Tert. Idol. 21.

jūrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to an oath* (post-class.): adverbia, *adverbs of swearing*, Prisc. p. 1020 P.

jūrātō, *adv.*, v. juro.

jūrātor, ōris, *m.* [juro], *a swearer*. **I.** Lit. (post-class.): falsus, Macr. S. 5, 19, § 21.—**II.** In partic., *an assistant of the censor, one who received the sworn returns of tax-payers*: census quom sum, juratori recte rationem dedi, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 30 (38); cf. id. Poen. prol. 58; Liv. 39, 44, 2; Symm. Or. pro Synes. 1.—**III.** Trop., of the audience, as judges of a play: vos juratores estis, quaeso, operam date, Plaut. Poen. prol. 58.

jūrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [jurator], *of* or *confirmed by an oath, juratory* (post-class.): cautio, Cod. 12, 19, 12.

jūrātus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. juro *fin.*

jūrĕconsultus, v. jurisconsultus.

jūrĕ-jūro, 1, *v. a.* [2. jus-juro], *to swear*, only in doubtful passage: praetores ambo in eadem verba jurejurarunt, Liv. 41, 15, 10 (better jure jurarunt, Weissenb. jurarunt).

jūrĕ-pĕrītus, v. jurisperitus.

(**jūrĕus**, a, um, false read. for jus, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 15; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

‡ **jurgātĭo**, juris actio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 103 Müll.

jurgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [jurgo], *quarrelsome* (post-class.): vocis sonus, Amm. 27, 1.

jurgātrix, icis, *f.* [id.], *a quarrelsome woman* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 117, 4.

jurgĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [jurgium], *quarrelsome* (post-class.): mulier, Gell. 1, 17, 1: facundia, id. 19, 9, 7.

jurgĭum, ii, *n.* [jurgo], *a quarrel, strife, dispute, altercation, contention* (class.): jurgio tandem uxorem abegi ab janua, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 18; 5, 2, 21: jam jurgio enicabit, si intro rediero, id. Merc. 3, 2, 14: benevolorum concertatio, non lis inimicorum, jurgium dicitur, Cic. Rep. 4, 8, 8 (ap. Non. p. 430): in jurgio respondere, Cic. de Sen. 3, 8: optimum quemque jurgio lacessere, Tac. A. 14, 49: quempiam jurgio invadere, id. H. 2, 53: petulantibus jurgiis illudere, id. ib. 3, 32: jurgia jactare, *to quarrel*, Verg. A. 10, 95: tecum jurgia nectere, *engage in mutual strife*, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 35: per jurgia dicere aliquid, *in the heat of a dispute*, id. Tr. 5, 11, 1: jurgia prima sonare incipiunt, Juv. 15, 51: alterna jurgia, id. 6, 268: facere, Plin. 16, 44, 89, § 239: erumpere in jurgia, *to break out into railing*, Just. 10, 2, 5: jurgio aliquem corripere, Suet. Galb. 5: inter Helvidium et Eprium acre jurgium, Tac. H. 4, 6: vixit cum uxore sine jurgio, *without a quarrel*, Plin. Ep. 8, 5, 1.—**II.** Law t. t., *A legal dispute, a separation* between husband and wife (cf. divortium): quod si non divortium sed jurgium fuit, dos ejusdem matrimonii manebit, Dig. 23, 3, 31.

jurgo, avi, atum (ante-class. jurigo, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 9; Brix ad Trin. 1, 2, 30), 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [from jus, not a compound of ago, v. Ritschl Opusc. 2, 427]. **I.** Neutr. **A.** *To quarrel, brawl, dispute, scold*: cedo, quid jurgabit tecum? Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 15: cum Davo egomet vidi jurgantem ancillam, id. ib. 5, 1, 19; Suet. Ner. 5: jurgare igitur lex putat inter se vicinos, non litigare, Cic. Rep. 4, 8, 4 (ap. Non. p. 430): ne jurgares quod, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 22.—**B.** *To sue at law*: apud aediles adversus lenones jurgare (al. jurgari), Just. 21, 5, 7: in proprio foro, Cod. Th. 2, 1, 6; 11, 33, 1.—**II.** Act., *to chide, censure, blame*: haec jurgans, Liv. 8, 33, 10; 35: istis Jurgatur verbis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 100.

jurgor, v. jurgo.

‡ **jūrĭdĭcātus**, ūs, *m.* [juridicus], *a judgeship, jurisdiction*, Inscr. Orell. 3117.

jūrĭdĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *relating to right* or *justice* (class.): juridicialis constitutio est cum factum convenit, sed jure, an injuria factum sit, quaeritur, Auct. Her. 1, 14, 24; cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 69: genus, id. ib. 2, 22, 68: quaestio, id. Top. 24, 92.

jūrĭdĭcīna, ae, *f.* [id.], *the administration of justice, the office of a prætor* (late Lat.), Tert. Pall. 3 *fin.*

jūrĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [2. jus, 2. dico], *relating to the administration of justice, judiciary* (post-Aug.): conventus, *assize towns*, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 7: dies, Cod. Th. 3, 12, 7.—*Subst.*: **jūrĭdĭcus**, i, *m.*, *one who administers justice, a judge*, Dig. 1, tit. 20, 45, 5, 41, § 5.

jūrĭgo, v. jurgo *init.*

jūris-consultus, or less freq. **jūrĕconsultus** (also juris consultus and consultus juris), i, *m.* [2. jus-consulo], *one skilled in the law, a lawyer* (class.).—Form juris consultus: si quaereretur, quisnam juris consultus vere nominaretur, eum dicerem, qui legum et consuetudinis ejus, qua privati in civitate uterentur, et ad respondendum et ad agendum et ad cavendum peritus est, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 212; id. Leg. 2, 19, 47; id. Mur. 11, 25; Quint. 5, 14, 34.—Form jureconsultus: ea jureconsultorum ingeniis corrupta sunt, Cic. Mur. 12, 27; id. Fam. 3, 1, 3; 7, 8, 2; Gell. 11, 18, 16; Lact. Mort. Pers. 22, 24.

jūris-dictĭo, ōnis (in tmesi: jurisque dictio, Liv. 41, 9; and separately, juris dictio), *f.* [2. jus-dictio], *administration of justice, jurisdiction*. **I.** Lit.: jurisdictionem confeceram, Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 3: absolvere, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Legal authority, jurisdiction, power*: ut sub vestrum jus, jurisdictionem, potestatem urbes subjungeretis, Cic. Agr. 2, 36: libera, Suet. Calig. 16: praetorum, Gai. Inst. 1, 6.—**B.** In gen., *authority, control*: quae ruant urbes, quae oriantur, jurisdictio mea est, *it is mine to determine*, Sen. Clem. 1, 1, 2.—*A place where justice was administered, an assize town* (post-Aug.): mediterraneae jurisdictiones, Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 105.

jūrĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [2. jus-sono], *resounding with justice, pronouncing judgment* (al. jura sonans, leges crepans, poet.): lingua Poëta in Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 515.

jūris-pĕrītus or **jūrĕ-pĕrītus** (freq. also separately), i, *m. adj.* [2. jus-peritus], *skilled* or *learned in the law* (class.): Fabius Pictor et juris et litterarum et antiquitatis bene peritus, Cic. Brut. 21, 81: Apollo, Juv. 1, 128.—*Comp.*: Quis jure peritior? Cic. Clu. 38, 108.—*Sup.*: eloquentium jurisperitissimus Crassus, jurisperitorum eloquentissimus Scaevola, Cic. Brut. 39, 145.

jūris-prūdentĭa, ae (also separately and **prūdentĭa jūris**, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 256; cf. Nep. Cim. 2, 1), *f.* [2. jus-prudentia], *the science of law, jurisprudence* (post-class.): jurisprudentia est divinarum humanarumque rerum notitia, justi atque injusti scientia, Dig. 1, 1, 10, § 2; Just. Inst. 1, 1, 1.

jūro, āvi, atum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, and **jūror**, atus, 1, *v. dep.* [2. jus], *to swear, to take an oath*. **I.** In gen., *absol.*: cui si aram tenens juraret, crederet nemo, Cic. Fl. 36, 90: cum ille mihi nihil, nisi ut jurarem, permitteret, id. Fam. 5, 2, 7: cum enim faciles sint nonnulli hominum ad jurandum, Dig. 28, 7, 8: posteaquam juratum est, denegatur actio, ib. 12, 2, 9: ex animi tui sententia juraris, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108.—With *inf.*, Sil. 2, 3, 51; Claud. B. Get. 81; Dig. 12, 2, 13, § 5.—With *nom.* and *inf.*, poet., Prop. 3, 4, 40.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: jurat, se eum non deserturum, Caes. B. C. 3, 13: se non reversurum, id. ib. 3, 87: jurarem me et ardere studio veri reperiendi, Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 65: nisi victores se redituros jurant, Liv. 2, 45: Boeotum in crasso jurares aëre natum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 244: falsum, *to swear falsely*, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108: vere, *to swear truly*, id. Fam. 5, 2, 7: jurarem per Jovem, *by Jupiter*, id. Ac. 2, 20, 65: per supremi regis regnum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 211; Verg. A. 9, 300: per solis radios, Juv. 13, 78; 6, 16.—Also with simple *acc.* of the being or object sworn by (mostly poet.): Terram, Mare, Sidera, Verg. A. 12, 197; 6, 324: quomodo tibi placebit Jovem lapidem jurare, cum scias? Cic. Fam. 7, 12, 2: quaevis tibi numina, Ov. H. 16, 319: Samothracum aras, Juv. 3, 144.—Hence also *pass.*: dis juranda palus, *the Styx, by which the gods swear*, Ov. M. 2, 46; cf.: Stygias juravimus undas, id. ib. 2, 101: Junonis numina, Tib. 4, 13, 15: caput, Sil. 8, 106.—Rarely with *acc.* of the fact sworn to: morbum, i. e. *to swear to the fact of sickness*, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1; cf.: jurata pacta, Sil. 2, 274: ex mei animi sententia, *with sincerity, without reservation*, Liv. 22, 53, 10; so, ex nostri animi sententia, Quint. 8, 5, 1; cf. Liv. 43, 15, 8; Gell. 4, 20, 3: alicui ali-

quid, *to vow* or *promise to one*, Stat. Th. 4, 396: sacramenta deis, Sil. 10, 448: alicui jurare, *to swear allegiance to*, Plin. Pan. 68, 4: in verba, *to swear with certain words*, i. e. *to take a prescribed form of oath:* Petreius in haec verba jurat, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: cur in certa verba jurent, Cic. Inv. 2, 45, 132: milites in verba P. Scipionis jurarunt, Liv. 28, 29; 7, 5; 6, 22: in haec verba jures postulo, *in this form of words*, id. 22, 53, 12: in verba magistri, *to echo his sentiments*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 14: in verba ejus, Suet. Galb. 16: in verba Vitellii, id. Oth. 8: idem deinceps omnis exercitus in se quisque jurat, i. e. each soldier took the oath separately; whereas the usual practice was that one man uttered the entire oath, and the others only added, idem in me, Liv. 2, 45, 14: in litem, *to make oath respecting the matter in dispute, to appraise under oath*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 1, 4; Dig. 4, 3, 18; 8, 5, 7 al.: in nomen alicujus, *to swear allegiance to one*, Suet. Claud. 10: in legem, *to swear to observe a law*, Cic. Sest. 16, 37: verissimum pulcherrimumque jusjurandum, *to take an oath*, id. Fam. 5, 2, 7: sacramenta, Sil. 10, 447; cf.: sceleri jurato nefando sacramenta, Luc. 4, 228.—With *de* and *abl.:* de sua persona, *in one's own behalf*, Dig. 44, 5, 1, § 3: de calumnia, *to clear one's self of calumny under oath*, ib. 12, 2, 16; 2, 8, 8, § 5.—*Pass. impers.:* scis, tibi ubique jurari, Plin. Pan. 68: ne in acta sua juraretur, Suet. Tib. 26.—(β) Dep. form, Plaut. Pers. 3, 2, 2; cf. id. Rud. 5, 3, 16: judici demonstrandum est, quid juratus sit, quid sequi debeat, Cic. Inv. 2, 43, 126: ex lege, in quam jurati sitis, id. ib. 2, 45, 121: juratus se eum sua manu interempturum, Liv. 32, 22, 7.—**II.** In partic., *to conspire* (cf. conjuro); with *inf.:* jurarunt inter se barbaros necare, Cato ap. Plin. 29, 1, 7, § 14: in me jurarunt somnus, ventusque, fidesque, Ov. H. 10, 117: in facinus, id. M. 1, 242.—Hence,

jūrātus, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Pass.* **1.** *Called upon* or *taken to witness in an oath:* numina, Ov. H. 2, 25.—**2.** *Under an oath, bound by an oath:* Regulus juratus missus est ad senatum, ut, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 26, 99: quamvis jurato metuam tibi credere testi, Juv. 5, 5.—**B.** *Act., having sworn, that has sworn:* nam injurato scio plus credet mihi quam jurato tibi, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 281; id. As. 1, 1, 8: haec, quae juratus in maxima contione dixi, Cic. Sull. 11: in eadem arma, Ov. M. 13, 50.—*Sup.:* juratissimi auctores, *the most trustworthy*, Plin. H. N. praef. § 22.—*Adv.:* **jūrātō**, *with an oath, under oath* (post-class.): promittere, Dig. 2, 8, 16.

jūror, ātus sum, *v. dep.*, v. juro, I. *β.*

jūrŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [jurulentus], *juice, the fluids in flesh* (post-class.), Tert. Jejun. 1: sanguinis, id. Apol. 8 *fin.*

jūrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [1. jus], *containing the juice, not dried* (post-Aug.): res eadem magis alit jurulenta, quam assa, Cels. 2, 18 al.

1. jūs, jūris, *n.* [kindred to Sanscr. yûsh, the same; cf. Gr. ζωμός], *broth, soup, sauce* (class.): cum una multa jura confundit cocus, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 120: quo pacto ex jure hesterno panem atrum vorent, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17: in jus vocat pisces cocus, Varr. R. R. 3, 9: negavit, se jure illo nigro delectatum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98: in ea cena cocus meus praeter jus fervens nihil potuit imitari, id. Fam. 9, 20, 2: tepidum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 81: male conditum, id. ib. 2, 8, 69.—In a sarcastic lusus verbb.: Verrinum, *hog-broth*, or *the justice of Verres*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 121.—**II.** Transf., *juice, mixture:* addita creta in jus idem, *the juice of the purple-fish*, Plin. 35, 6, 26, § 44.

2. jūs, jūris (*gen. plur.* jurum for jurium, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 86; Cato ap. Charis. p. 72 and 109 P.: juribus, Dig. 13, 5, 3, § 1; Charis. p. 19: jure, arch. *dat.*, Liv. 42, 28, 6; Corp. Ins. Lat. 198, 31), *n.* [kindred with Sanscr. yu, to join; cf. ζεύγνυμι, jungo, qs. the binding, obliging; cf. lex from ligo], *right, law, justice.* **I.** Lit. (class.; in *plur.* very rare, except in *nom.* and *acc.*), *that which is binding* or *obligatory;* that which is binding by its nature, *right, justice, duty:* juris praecepta sunt haec, honeste vivere, alterum non laedere, suum cuique tribuere, Just. Inst. 1, 1, 3: jus naturale est quod natura omnia animalia docuit... videmus etenim cetera quoque animalia istius juris perita censeri, Dig. 1, 1, 1, § 3; Just. Inst. 1, 2 prooem.: omnes boni ipsam aequitatem et jus ipsum amant; per se jus est appetendum, Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 48: *Gy.* Amabo, hicine istuc decet? *Le.* Jusque fasque est, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 20: jus hic orat, id. Trin. 5, 2, 37; id. Ps. 1, 5, 123: omnium legum atque jurium fictor, conditor cluet, id. Ep. 3, 4, 90: jus hominum situm est in generis humani societate, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 64: tenere, id. Caecin. 11: obtinere, *to maintain*, id. Quint. 9: de jure alicui respondere, *to lay down the law*, id. de Or. 2, 33, 142: respondere, id. Leg. 1, 4, 12: dicere, *to pronounce judgment, give a judicial decision*, as, e. g. the prætor: a Volcatio, qui Romae jus dicit, id. Fam. 13, 14; Verg. A. 7, 246; cf.: jura dare, id. ib. 1, 507: praetor quoque jus reddere dicitur, etiam cum inique decernit, Dig. 1, 1, 11: quid dubitas dare mihi argentum? *S.* Jus petis, fateor, *you ask what is right, reasonable*, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 16: jus publicum, *common right*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 65: jura communia, *equal rights*, Cic. Div. 1, 5: divina ac humana, id. Off. 1, 26: belli, id. Div. 2, 77: gentium, *the law of nations*, id. Off. 3, 5: quod naturalis ratio inter omnes homines constituit, id apud omnes populos peraeque custoditur, vocaturque jus gentium, Gai. Inst. 1, 1: civile, *the civil law*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42, § 109: quod quisque populus ipse sibi jus constituit, id ipsius proprium est vocaturque jus civile, Gai Inst. 1, 1: pontificium, Cic. Dom. 13, 34: praediatorium, id. Balb. 20: conjugialia, Ov. M. 6, 536: jus est, apponi pernam frigidam, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 26: jus fasque est, *human and divine right*, id. Cist. 1, 1, 22: juris nodos solvere, Juv. 8, 50.—*Abl.:* **jūrĕ**, adverb., *with justice, justly:* jure in eum animadverteretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 8, § 19: jure ac merito, id. ib. 2, 5, 67, § 172; id. Cat. 3, 6, 14; Juv. 2, 34: et jure fortasse, id. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: et fortasse suo jure, id. Fin. 5, 2, 4: te ipse, jure optimo, merito incuses licet, *with perfect justice*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 24: optimo jure, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 111; cf.: pleno jure, Gai Inst. 1, 5, 14: justo jure, Liv. 21, 3, 4; cf. opp. to injuria: non quaero, jure an injuria sint inimici, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 61, § 150: summum jus, *the extremity* or *utmost rigor of the law:* non agam summo jure tecum, id. ib. 2, 5, 2, § 4: ex quo illud, Summum jus, summa injuria, factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium, id. Off. 1, 10, 33; so opp. (aequum et bonum habere quod defendant), si contra verbis et litteris, et, ut dici solet, summo jure contenditur, id. Caecin. 23, 65.

II. Transf. **A.** *A place where justice is administered, a court of justice:* in jus ambula, *come before a magistrate*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 22; Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 43: in jus ire, Nep. Att. 6, 4: cum ad praetorem in jus adissemus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65, § 147: in jus acres procurrunt, Hor. S. 1, 7, 20: aliquem in jus vocare, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 76, § 187; Hor. S. 2, 5, 29: aliquem in jus rapere, id. ib. 1, 9, 77; 2, 3, 72: trahere, Juv. 10, 87.—**B.** *Justice, justness* of a thing: absolverunt, admiratione magis virtutis, quam jure causae, Liv. 1, 26.—**C.** *Legal right, power, authority, permission:* cum plebe agendi, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 31: materiae caedendae, Liv. 5, 55.—Of particular *rights:* jus eundi, *a right of way*, Gai Inst. 2, 31: jus agendi, aquamve ducendi, id. ib.: altius tollendi vel prospiciendi, id. ib. 4, 3: jus civitatis, *the right to obtain the privileges of citizenship* (cf. civitas; v. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 640), Cic. Arch. 5, 11; id. Caecin. 34, 98; 35, 102; id. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 26: jus capiendi, Juv. 1, 56: testandi, id. 16, 51; cf. 6, 217: jus trium liberorum, Sen. ap. Lact. 1, 16, 10: patrium, *the power of life and death over their children*, Liv. 1, 26: homines recipere in jus dicionemque, id. 21, 61: sub jus judiciumque regis venire, id. 39, 24: (homo) sui juris, *his own master, independent*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7, § 18: jus ad mulieres, *over the women*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 22: ut eodem jure essent, quo fuissent, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 13; cf.: melius, quod nil animis in corpora juris natura indulget, Juv. 2, 139.—*The legal forms* of the old jurists: jus Flavianum, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 7.

‡ **juscellārĭus**, ζωμευτής, Gloss. Philox.

juscellum, i, *n. dim.* [jusculum], *broth, soup* (late Lat.), Theod. Prisc. 2, 13; *plur.*, Ven. Carm. 6, 10, 18; Schol. Juv. 4, 23.

‡ **juscŭlārĭus**, ii, *m.* [id.], *a soup-maker*, Inscr. ap. Mur. 305.

juscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [1. jus], *a broth:* frigidum, Cato, R. R. 156, 7.

jus-jūrandum, jurisjurandi (often separately jurisque jurandi, Cic. Cael. 22, 54; id. Off. 3, 29, 104; in an inverted order: qui jurando jure malo quaerunt rem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 63), *n.* [2. jus-juro], *an oath* (class.; cf. sacramentum): jusjurandum pollicitus est dare mihi, neque se hasce aedes vendidisse, etc., Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 36: est enim jusjurandum affirmatio religiosa, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104: socius vestrae religionis jurisque jurandi, id. Cael. 54: jurare, id. Fam. 5, 2, 7: idem jusjurandum adigit Afranium, *made him take the same oath*, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: accipere, *to take an oath, be sworn*, id. ib. 3, 28: deferre alicui, *to tender to one*, Quint. 5, 6, 4: offerre, id. 5, 6, 1: recipere, id. ib.: exigere ab aliquo, *to demand, require*, id. ib.: jurejurando stare, *to keep one's oath*, id. 5, 6, 4: conservare, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100: violare, *to break* or *violate*, id. ib. 29: remittere, *to dispense with*, i. e. to accept the word or promise instead of the oath, Dig. 12, 2, 6 al.: neglegere, Cic. Inv. 1, 29, 46: jurejurando civitatem obstringere, *to bind by an oath*, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; 1, 76, 3; 2, 18, 5: jurejurando teneri, *to be bound by an oath*, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100: jurejurando aliquid decidere, Dig. 42, 1, 56: fraudem jure tueri jurando, Juv. 13, 201 sq.—*Plur.:* jura, Paul. ex Fest. 132, 29.

jusquiāmus for hyoscyamus, Pall. 1, 35, 5; Veg. de Re Vet. 2, 12.

jussĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jubeo], *an order, command* (post-class.), Dig. 40, 4, 44; Lact. 4, 15, 9; Vulg. Gen. 27, 5 al.

jussĭtur and **jusso**, v. jubeo.

‡ **jussor**, κελευτής, Gloss. Philox.

jussōrĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *giving orders* (late Lat.), Ps.-Aug. ad Frat. Erem. Sem. 56.

jussŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [1. jus], *having broth* or *sauce* (post-class.): piscis, App. Mag. p. 299, 24.

jussum, i, *n.* [jubeo], *an order, command; a law* (class.; mostly in *plur.;* the *abl. sing.* is supplied by jussu; v. 2. jussus): deorum immortalium jussis aliquid facere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 66: interpres Divûm fert horrida jussa per auras, Verg. A. 4, 378: tua haud mollia jussa, id. G. 3, 41: jussis carmina coepta tuis, id. E. 8, 11: efficere, *to execute*, Sall. J. 25: capessere, *to accept, assume to execute*, Verg. A. 1, 77: facere, id. ib. 1, 302: facessere, id. ib. 4, 295: flectere, *to divert, annul*, id. ib. 10, 35: festinare, id. ib. 1, 177: alicujus detrectare, *to reject, disobey*, Tac. A. 3, 17: exuere, id. ib. 11, 19: spernere, id. ib. 11, 14: abnuere, id. ib. 11, 37: exsequi, Verg. A. 4, 396; Tac. H. 4, 81: patrare, id. ib. 4, 83: peragere, Ov. M. 2, 119: explere, Vulg. Gen. 50, 3: complere, id. Jos. 3, 6: perficere, id. Judic. 9, 54: injusta jussa populis describere, Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 11: jussa ac scita, id. Balb. 18, 42.—In *sing.:* putasne, si populus jusserit, id jussum ratum atque firmum futurum? Cic. Caecin. 33, 96: fac jussum regis, Vulg. 1 Macc. 2, 18 al.—**II.** Esp., *a physician's prescription:* jussa medicorum ministrare, Ov. H. 20, 133.—**B.** *A father's consent* to the marriage of his son: jussum parentis praecedere debet, Just. Inst. 1, 10 pr.

1. jussus, a, um, *Part.*, from jubeo.

2. jussus, ūs (used only in *abl. sing.*), *m.* [jubeo], *an order, command, decree* (class.): tuo jussu profectus sum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 50: Jovis jussu venio, id. Am. prol. 19: vestro jussu coactus, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 9, 26: aut ab regibus lecti aut post reges exactos jussu populi, Liv. 4, 4, 7: sine populi jussu, Sall. C. 29, 3: Romano jussu, Val. Max. 9, 2, 4: Timotheus populi jussu bellum gessit, Nep. Timoth. 4: Neronis, Juv. 10, 15: patris dominive negotium gerere, Gai. Inst. 4, 70.

justa, ōrum, v. justus, B. 2.

justē, *adv.*, v. justus *fin.*

justĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [justifico], *justification* (late Lat.), Salv. Avar. 3, 2; Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 36.—**II.** (As if from justa-fa-

K.

K, k, was used in the oldest period of the language as a separate character for the sound *k*, while *C* was used for the sound *g*. In course of time the character C came to be used also for the *k* sound, and, after the introduction of the character G, for that alone, and K disappeared almost entirely from the Latin orthography, except at the beginning of a few words, for each of which, also, the letter K itself was in common use as an abbreviation; thus, Kæso (or Cæso), Kalendæ (less correctly Calendæ), sometimes Karthago (or Kar.; v. Carthago); and in special connections, Kalumnia, Kaput (for Calumnia and Caput, e. g. k.k. = calumniae causâ in jurid. lang.): nam k quidem in nullis verbis utendum puto, nisi quae significat, etiam ut sola ponatur, Quint. 1, 7, 10; cf. id. 1, 4, 9.—Some grammarians, indeed, as early as Quintilian's time, thought it proper always to write K for initial C before *a*, Quint. 1, 7, 10.—Besides the above-mentioned abbreviations, the K is also found in KA. for capitalis, KK. for castrorum, K. S. for carus suis.

Kălendae (Cal-; v. the letter K), ārum, *f.* [root kal-, cal-; Gr. καλέω; Lat. calāre, clamo; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 27 Müll.; prop., the day when the order of days was proclaimed; hence], *the Calends, the first day of the month:* primi dies nominati Kalendae, ab eo quod his diebus calantur ejus mensis nonae a pontificibus, quintanae an septimanae sint futurae, Varr. L. L. l. l.; Macr. S 1, 15: sed heus tu, ecquid vides Kalendas venire, Antonium non venire? Cic. Att. 2, 2, 3: litteras accepi datas pridie Kalendas Maias, *on the last day of April*, id. ib. 13, 20, 1.—Interest was due on the first day of each month; hence: tristes Kalendae, Hor. S. 1, 3, 87: celeres, Ov. R. Am. 561.—This reckoning of time was Roman only; hence: Kalendae Ausoniae, Ov. F. 1, 55.—Prov.: ad Kalendas Graecas solvere, i. e. *never*, August. ap Suet. Aug. 87.—The Kalends were sacred to Juno, Ov. F. 1, 55; Macr. S. 1, 15; hence the first day of the year, Kalendae Martiae, was celebrated as a festival of married women, the Matronalia: dabat, sicut Saturnalibus viris apophoreta, ita per Kalendas Martias feminis, Suet. Vesp. 19: Martiis caelebs quid agam Kalendis, Hor. C. 3, 8, 1: scis certe, puto, vestra jam venire Saturnalia, Martias Kalendas, Mart. 5, 84, 10; Dig. 24, 1, 31, § 8; hence: femineae Kalendae = Kal. Mart., Juv. 9, 53: Kalendae Sextae, *the Calends of June*, Ov. F. 6, 181: Kalendae Germanicae, *the Calends of September*, Inscr. Orell. 4949 (cf.: in memoriam patris Septembrem mensem Germanicum appellavit, Suet. Calig. 15): Kalendae Januariae primae, *of next January*, Cato, R. R. 147 sq.; Inscr. Orell. 3121.—**II.** Transf., *a month:* nec totidem veteres, quot nunc, habuere Kalendas, Ov. F. 3, 99: intra septimas Kalendas, Mart. 1, 100, 6; 10, 75, 7; Dig. 45, 1, 46.

Kălendālis or **Kălendāris,** e, *adj.* [Kalendae], *of* or *belonging to the Kalends; of* or *belonging to the first day of the month:* tributa Kalendalia, *which fall due on the Kalends*, Just. Edict. 13: Juno Kalendaris, *to whom worship is paid on the Kalends*, Macr. S. 1, 15, 18.

Kălendārium (Cal-), ii, *n.* [id.], *a debt-book, account-book, the interest-book of a money-lender*, because monthly interest was reckoned to the Kalends: nemo beneficia in Kalendario scribit, Sen. Ben. 1, 2, 3: versare, id. Ep. 14, 18: quid fenus et Kalendarium et usura, nisi humanae cupiditatis extra naturam quaesita nomina, id. Ben. 7, 10, 3; Orig. 12, 1, 41; 15, 1, 58 al.; also called Kalendarii liber, Sen. Ep. 87, 7.—**II.** Trop.: graciles aurium cutes Kalendarium expendunt, i. e. *a fortune, a whole estate*, Tert. Hab. Mul. 1, 9 *fin.*

Kălendārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the Kalends:* strena, Hier. in Ephes. 3, 6, 4.

Kalo, v. calo.

Karthāgo, v. Carthago.

† **Koppa (Coppa),** *n. indecl.*, = κόππα, *a letter of the original Greek alphabet*, in which it stood between π and ρ, and corresponded to the Hebr. *koph* and the Lat. *q*. It was rejected in the literary language, κ taking its place, but was retained as a numeral, = 90, Quint. 1, 4, 9; 1, 7, 10.

L.

L, l, *indecl. n.* or (on account of littera) *f.*, the eleventh letter of the Latin alphabet (I and J being counted as one), in form modified from a Λ, like the Greek, but with the angle downward. In sound it was identical with Gr. lambda, Engl. *l*. L has, according to Pliny, a threefold power: the slight sound of the second *l*, when doubled, as in *ille, Metellus;* a full sound, when it ends words or syllables, or follows a consonant in the same syllable, as in *sol, silva, flavus, clarus;* and a middle sound in other cases, as in *lectus*, Prisc. 1, 7, 38 (p. 555 P.). In transcriptions of Greek words in Latin and of Latin words in Greek letters, it always corresponds to Λ.

II. In etymology it represents, **1.** Usually an original *l;* cf. alius, ἄλλος; lego, λέγω; leo, λέων; lavo, λούω, etc.—**2.** Sometimes an *r*, as in lilium, λείριον; balbus, βάρβαρος; latrare, Sanscr. ra-, to bark; lateo, Sanscr. rah-, to abandon; luceo, Sanscr. ruc-, etc.; cf. also the endings in australis, corporalis, liberalis, and in stellaris, capillaris, maxillaris.—**3.** Sometimes a *d;* cf. lacrima, δάκρυον; levir, Sanscr. dēvar, Gr. δαήρ; oleo, odor, Gr. ὄζω, ὄδωδα; uligo, udus; adeps, Sanscr lip-, to smear, Gr. ἄλειφαρ.

III. Before *l* an initial guttural or *t* is often dropped, as latus for tlatus, lis for stlis, lamentum from clamo; lac, cf. Gr. γαλακτ-; and a preceding *c, d, n, r, s*, or *x* is omitted or assimilated, as sella for sedula (sed-la), corolla for coronula (corona), prelum for prem-lum (from premo), āla = ax-la (axilla); so, libellus for liberulus (liber), alligo for ad-ligo; ullus for unulus. In the nominative of nouns the ending *s* is not added after *l*, as in consul, vigil; and *l* final occurs in Latin only in such words.

IV. L stands alone, **A.** As a numeral for 50.—**B.** As an abbreviation, usually for Lucius; rarely for libens, locus, or libertus.

† **lăbărum,** i, *n.*, = λαβαρόν, *the labarum, a Roman military standard of the later times, richly ornamented with gold and precious stones, and bearing the effigy of the general. Constantine the Great placed upon it a crown, a cross, and the initial letters of the name* Jesus Christus, *and made it the imperial standard*, Prud. ap. Symm. 1, 487; Tert. Apol. 16.

lābasco, ĕre, *v. n. inch.*, and **lābascor,** ci, *v. dep.* [labo], *to totter, be ready to fall* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: quod crebro tunditur ictu, vincitur in longo spatio tamen atque labascit, Lucr. 4, 1285; 1, 537.—**II.** Trop., *to waver, give way, yield.*—Form labascor, Att. ap. Non. 473, 9: postquam vidit misericordia labasci mentem infirmam populi, Varr. ib 473, 11.—Form labasco: leno labascit, Plaut. Rud. 5. 3. 38: labascit victus uno verbo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 98; id. Ad. 2, 2, 31: animum vi quadam nova ictum labascere, Gell. 15, 2, 7.

1. labda, *n. indecl.*, = λάμβδα, *the Greek letter* Λ; *supinum*, i. e. *an inverted* V, Mart. Cap. 9, § 943.

2. † **labda,** ae, *m.*, = λάβδα, *a voluptuary*, i. q. irrumator (ante- and post-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 70, 11; Aus Epigr. 126.

Labdăcē, ēs, *f.*, = Λαβδάκη, *the name of a girl*, Auct. Priap. 79, 5.

Labdăcĭdes, ae, v. Labdacus, II. B.

† **labdăcismus,** i, *m.*, = λαβδακισμός, *labdacism*, a fault in speaking. **I.** *The too frequent use of the letter l* (as, sol et luna luce lucebant alba, levi, lactea), Mart. Cap. 5, § 514.—**II.** *An erroneous pronunciation of the letter l*, like the Spanish ll, Diom. 448 P.; Isid. Orig. 1, 31, 8.

Labdăcus, i, *m.*, = Λάβδακος, *a king of Thebes, father of Lāius*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 495; id. Phoen. 53.—**II.** Hence, **A. Labdăcĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Labdacus:* dux, i. e. *Eteocles, so called after his grandfather Lāius*, Stat. Th. 2, 210.—**B. Labdăcĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *a male descendant of Labdacus, a Labdacide;* applied to *Polynices* as grandson of Laius, Stat. Th. 6, 450.—*Plur.:* **Labdăcĭdae,** ārum, *m.*, *the Thebans*, Stat. Th. 9, 777; 10, 36.

lăbĕa, ae, v. labia.

Labĕātes, ium (**Labĕātae,** ārum, Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 144), *m.*, *a people of Illyria, whose capital was* Scodra, Liv. 44, 31; 32; 45, 26.—Hence, **Labĕātis,** idis, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Labeates:* palus, Liv. 44, 31, 2: Meteone Labeatidis terrae, id. 44, 23, 3.

lābēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [2. labes], *a slight stain* or *disgrace, a blemish; opprobrium:* alicui aspergere labeculam, Cic. Vatin. 17, 41.

lăbĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum (labefactarier, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 5), 3, *v. a.; pass.:* **lăbĕfīo,** factus, fieri [labo-facio], *to cause to totter, to shake, loosen, to make ready to fall* (Cic. uses only labefactus). **I.** Lit.: dentes alicui, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 36: partem muri, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: labefactae aedes, Tac. A. 1, 75: labefacta ictibus arbor Corruit, Ov. M. 8, 776; id. ib. 3, 69: charta (i. e. epistola) a vinclis non labefacta suis, *loosened, opened*, id. P. 3, 7, 6: munimenta incussu arietis labefieri, Sen. Const. Sap. 6.—Poet.: ignes labefacti aëre multo, *weakened*, Lucr. 5, 653: membra voluptatis dum vi labefacta liquescunt, id. 4, 1108: calor labefacta per ossa cucurrit, Verg. A. 8, 390.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To cause to waver, to shake* a person in his mind, principles, or fidelity: aliquem, Laber. ap. Macr. S. 2, 7: quem nulla umquam vis, nullae minae, nulla invidia labefecit, Cic. Sest. 47, 101: primores classiariorum, *to shake their fidelity, excite them to mutiny*, Tac. A. 15, 51: sic animus vario labefactus vulnere nutat, Ov. M. 10, 375; cf. in Greek construction: magno animum labefactus amore, *shaken, disquieted*, Verg. A. 4, 395.—**B.** *To shake, weaken; to overthrow, ruin, destroy:* haec (res publica) jam labefacta, Cic. Har. Resp. 27, 60: quo, per contumeliam consulum, jura plebis labefacta essent, Liv. 3, 64: nihil hunc amicitia Sejani, sed labefacit haud minus ad exitia Macronis odium, Tac. A. 6, 29 (35): si priorem aetate et jam labefactum demovisset, id. ib. 4, 60: ne quis contagione ceteros labefaciat, Col. 6, 5, 1; cf. Tac. H. 2, 93: fidem, *to shake* or *weaken one's credit*, Suet. Vesp. 4.

lăbĕfactātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [labefacio], *a shaking, loosening, weakening.* **I.** Lit.: dentium, *looseness*, Plin. 23, 1, 27, § 56.—* **II.** Trop: mediocris labefactatio caedi comparatur, Quint. 8, 4, 14: libertatis, Cod. Th. 4, 8, 5, § 5.

lăbĕfacto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to cause to totter, to shake, to overthrow* (syn.: quatio, concutio). **I.** Lit.: signum vectibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 49: horrea bellicis machinis, Suet. Ner. 38: aedium fundamenta, Cod. Th. 10, 19, 14: phalangii morsus genua labefactat, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 86.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to injure, weaken, ruin, destroy:* sensus, Lucr. 1, 694: onus gravidi ventris, *to procure an abortion*, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 1: colla boum, *to hurt, gall*, Col. 2, 2, 22.—**II.** Trop., *to shake, throw down, overthrow, destroy, ruin, weaken* (a favorite expression of Cic.): animam, Lucr. 6, 798: aliquem, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 2; id. Dom. 12, 27; id Div. in Caecil. 14, 44: alicujus consulatum, id. Mil. 13, 34: alicujus dignitatem, id. Rab. Post. 16, 44: invidiâ verbi orationem, id. Fin. 1, 13, 43: Aristoteles primus species labefactavit, quas mirifice Plato erat amplexatus, id. Ac. 1, 9, 33: conjurationem, id. Cat. 4, 10, 22: causam ad judicem, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 13: fidem, Liv. 24, 20: opinionem, Cic. Clu. 2, 6; so, labefactare alone, *to shake in purpose, move, cause to yield:* me video ab ea astute labefactarier, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 3: labefacto paulatim (sc. eum), Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 68: non illam rarae labefactes munere vestis, *corrupt*, Cat. 69, 3; cf.: castimonium viduae, Cod. Th. 9, 25, 1: rem publicam, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 43: maximas res publicas ab adulescentibus labefactatas ... reperietis, id. Sen. 6, 20; cf.: Carthaginem et Corinthum, id. Rep. 2, 4, 7: labefactarat

vehementer aratores superior annus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47: amicitiam aut justitiam labefactare atque pervertere, id. Fin. 3, 21, 70: leges ac jura, id. Caecin. 25, 70: alicujus fidem pretio, id. Clu. 68, 194: provinciarum fidem, Tac. A. 13, 21: (praecepta) labefactari aliqua parte, Quint. 2, 13, 14.

lăbĕfactus, a, um, *Part.*, from labefacio.

lăbĕfīo, *pass.* of labefacio.

1. lăbellum, i, *n. dim.* [1. labrum], *a little lip*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 67; id. As. 4, 1, 52: dentes illidunt saepe *labellis*, * Lucr. 4, 1080: Platoni cum in cunis parvulo dormienti apes in labellis consedissent, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 78: nec te paeniteat calamo trivisse labellum, Verg. E. 2, 34; cf.: et roseo terit ore deus mollique labello, Pub. Syr. ap. Wernsd. Poet. L. Min. 2, 388: digito compesce labellum, Juv. 1, 160: extendere, *to pout, thrust out*, id. 15, 325: compara labella cum labellis, i. e. *kiss*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 78.—As a term of endearment: meus ocellus, meum labellum, mea salus, meum savium, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 153; so id. ib. 1, 2, 175.

2. lăbellum, i, *n. dim.* [2. labrum], *a small water-vessel, a tub, bathing-tub*, Cato, R. R. 10, 2; 88: labellum fictile novum impleto paleis, Col. 12, 44, 1; 12, 28, 3.—**II.** Esp., *a small pan* or *basin* set on a tomb for use in libations, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66.

1. lăbĕo, ōnis, *m. amplif.* [labium], *one who has large lips, who is blubber-lipped:* esse quosdam capitones, frontones, labeones, Arn. 3, 108; cf.: labio, Ver. Flac. ap. Charis. 1, 79.

2. Lăbĕo, ōnis, *m.*, *a surname:* labra, a quibus Brocchi Labeones dicti, Plin. 11, 37, 60, § 159.—Esp. a surname of the Antistii, Atinii, Fabii, and other Roman families; so, Antistius Labeo, *a celebrated teacher of law in the time of Augustus*, Gell. 13, 10, 1; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 44; 47; Gai. Inst. 1, 188.

* **lăbĕōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [labeo, labio], *having large lips, blubber-lipped:* philema, Lucr. 4, 1169.

Lăbĕrius, a, *name of a Roman* gens; so esp. D. Laberius, *a knight, celebrated as a composer of mimes*, Cic. Fam. 7, 11; 12, 18; Hor. S. 1, 10, 6; Suet. Caes. 39; Sen. de Ira, 2, 11; Macr. S. 2, 7.—Hence, **II. Lăbĕrĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to* D. Laberius, *Laberian:* versus, Sen. de Ira, 2, 11, 4.

1. lābes, is (*abl.* labi for labe, Lucr. 5, 930), *f.* [1. lābor], *a fall, falling down, sinking in.* **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): dare labem, Lucr. 2, 1145: motus terrae Rhodum ... gravi ruinarum labe concussit, Just. 30, 4, 3: tantos terrae motus in Italia factos esse, ut multis locis labes factae sint terraeque desederint, *subsidences of the earth*, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 78; cf.: labes agri, id. ib. 1, 43, 97: terrae, Liv. 42, 15; so *absol.*: si labes facta sit, omnemque fructum tulerit, Dig. 19, 2, 15, § 2: labes imbris e caelo, Arn. 5, 185.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A fall, stroke, ruin, destruction:* hinc mihi prima mali labes, *the first blow of misfortune*, Verg. A. 2, 97: haec prima mali labes, hoc initium impendentis ruinae fuit, Just. 17, 1, 5: metuo legionibu' labem, Enn. ap. Diom. p. 378 P. (Ann. v. 283 Vahl.): quanta pernis pestis veniet, quanta labes larido, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 3: innocentiae labes ac ruina, Cic. Fl. 10, 24: labes in tabella, id. Lael. 12, 41: regnorum labes, Val. Fl. 5, 237.—**B.** Meton., *ruin, destruction;* of a dangerous person, one who causes ruin: (Verres) labes atque pernicies provinciae Siciliae, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 2: labes popli, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 4.—Of a bad law: labes atque eluvies civitatis, Cic. Dom. 20, 53.—**2.** In partic., *the falling sickness, epilepsy*, Ser. Samm. 57, 1018.—Hence, in gen., *disease, sickness*, Grat. Cyneg. 468.

2. lābes, is, *f.* [Gr. λώβη, λωβεύω; cf. Curt. Griech. Etym. p. 372], *a spot, blot, stain, blemish, defect.* **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tractata notam labemque remittunt Atramenta, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 235: sine labe toga, Ov. A. A. 1, 514: purum et sine labe salinum, Pers. 3, 25: victima labe carens, Ov. M. 15, 130: aliqua corporis labe insignis, Suet. Aug. 38: item quae (virgo) lingua debili sensuve aurium deminuta, aliave qua corporis labe insignita sit, Gell. 1, 12, 3.—**II.** Trop., *a stain, blot, stigma, disgrace, discredit:* labes macula in vestimento dicitur, et deinde μεταφορικῶς transfertur in homines vituperatione dignos, Paul. ex Fest. p. 121 Müll. (freq. and class.): animi labes nec diuturnitate evanescere, nec amnibus ullis elui potest, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 24: saeculi labes atque macula, id. Balb. 6, 15: labem alicujus dignitati aspergere, *a stain, disgrace*, id. Vatin. 6, 15: labem alicui inferre, id. Cael. 18, 42: famae non sine labe meae, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 20: domus sine labe, Juv. 14, 69: vita sine labe peracta, Ov. P. 2, 7, 49: abolere labem prioris ignominiae, Tac. H. 3, 24: donec longa dies ... concretam eximit labem, purumque relinquit sensum, Verg. A. 6, 746.—Of an immoral custom: dedit hanc contagio labem, Juv. 2, 78.—*Plur.*: conscientiae labes habere, Cic. Off. 3, 21, 85: peccatorum labibus inquinati, Lact. 4, 26; id. Ira Dei, 19.—**b.** Meton. (abstr. pro concreto), *a disgrace*, i. e. *a good-for-nothing fellow, a wretch:* habeo quem opponam labi illi atque caeno, Cic. Sest. 8, 20: caenum illud ac labes, id. ib. 11, 26.

lăbĭa or **lăbĕa**, ae, *f.*, and **lăbĭum**, ii, *n.* [Gr. λάπτω; Lat. lambo, labrum, labeo; cf. Germ. Lippe; Engl. lip], *a lip* (form labia, ante- and post-class. for labrum; labium, also post-Aug.: Verrius Flaccus sic distinxit, modica esse labra, labia immodica et inde labiones dici, Charis. p. 79 P.): dejecta labia, App. M. 3, p. 140.—In *neutr.*: labium, Seren. ap. Non. 210, 21.—More freq. in *plur.*: age tibicen: refer ad labias tibias, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 41: tremulus labeis demissis, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 44; Nigid. ap. Gell. 10, 4, 4: labiae pendulae, App. M. 3, p. 140.—Form labea, Pompon. ap. Non. 456, 43: labearum ductu, Gell. 18, 4, 6.—In *neutr.*: salivosa labia, App. Mag. p. 313: labiorum fissuris mederi, Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 46: ulcera labiorum, id. 34, 11, 27, § 115; Quint. 11, 3, 160 dub.; Lact. Opif. D. 10, 13; Just. 1, 10, 15; 15, 3, 4.—Prov.: labiis ductare aliquem, *to ridicule, make game of one*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 15.—**II.** Transf., *the axle* or *some other part of an oil-press:* labiam bifariam facito, Cato, R. R. 20, 2.

Lăbīci (Lăvīci), ōrum, *m.* (**Lăbīcum**, i, *n.*, Sil. 12, 534), *a town of Latium, between Tusculum and Prœneste*, now *Colonna*, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; Liv. 3, 39; 4, 45: arva Labici, Sil. 12, 534.—Hence, **II. A.** **Lăbīci**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Labicum, the Labici* (poet.): picti scuta Labici, Verg. A. 7, 796; Sil. 8, 368.—**B.** **Lăbīcānus** (scanned Lābīcānus, Mart. 1, 89), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Labicum, Labican:* ager, Liv. 26, 9, 11: via, *leading from Rome to Labicum*, id. 4, 41: vicinitas, Cic. Planc. 9, 23.—**2.** *Subst.* **a.** **Lăbīcāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Labicum, Labicans*, Liv. 4, 45; 6, 21.—**b.** **Lăbīcānus**, i, *m.* (sc. ager), *the territory of Labicum:* habuit fundum in Labicano, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 50.

* **lābĭdus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. labor], *where one is apt to fall, slippery:* iter, Vitr. 6 prooem.

Lăbĭēnus, i, *m.*, *the name of several Romans.* In partic., **I.** T. Atius L., *a legate of Cæsar in Gaul, who afterwards went over to Pompey*, Caes. B. G. 1, 10; Hirt. ib. 8, 52; Caes. B. C. 3, 13; Cic. Att. 7, 11, 1.—**B.** Hence, **Lăbĭēnĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Labienus:* milites, Auct. B. Afr. 29, 2.—**II.** Q. Atius L., *an uncle of the former, an adherent of Saturninus*, Cic. Rab. Perd. 5 and 7.—**III.** *A rhetorician, who, from the boldness and fierceness of his disposition, was called* Rabienus, Sen. Contr. 5 praef.

lābĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. labor], (post-class. for caducus, infirmus, debilis). **I.** *Slipping, gliding, prone to slip* or *slide.* **A.** Lit.: humus rivis operta sanguineis, gressus labiles evertebat, Amm. 31, 13, 6; Arnob. 2, 59.—**B.** Trop., *fleeting, gliding, prone, transient, perishable:* in vitia labiles animae, Arnob. 2, 45: dulcedo, id. 7, 4 *init.*—**II.** *Causing to slip, slippery:* limus, Amm. 27, 10, 11: humus, id. 15, 10, 5.—Hence, **lābĭlĭter**, *adv.*, *waveringly*, Aug. Gen. ad Litt. B. 3.

lābīna, ae, *f.* [labes], *a slippery place* (post-class.), Isid. 16, 1, 4.

‡ **lăbĭo**, ōnis, *m.* [labium], *having large lips, big-lipped*, acc. to Verr. Fl. ap. Charis. p. 79 P.; v. labia *init.*

lăbĭōsus, v. labeosus.

lăbĭum, ii, v. labia.

lăbo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [from the same root as 1. labor], *to totter, be ready to fall, begin to sink, to give way, be loosened* (syn.: vacillo, titubo, nato). **I.** Lit.: labat, labuntur saxa, caementae cadunt, Enn. ap. Non. 196, 3 (Trag. v. 142 Vahl.): signum labat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, 95: si ex ictu ... labant dentes, Cels. 7, 12, 1: labat ariete crebro Janua, Verg. A. 2, 492: labant curvae naves, *roll*, Ov. M. 2, 163: pressaeque labant sub gurgite turres, id. ib. 1, 290: (turris) qua summa labantis Juncturas tabulata dabant, Verg. A. 2, 463: littera labat, *written with a trembling hand*, Ov. H. 10, 140: labare sermone, *to stutter, speak indistinctly*, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 146: si labat oculus et hac atque illac movetur, *is unsteady*, Cels. 7, 7, 14: tarda trementi genua labant, *sink*, Verg. A. 5, 432; so, pedes, Ov. F. 6, 676: vincla labant, *are loosed*, id. A. A. 2, 85.—Poet., of dying persons: inde labant populi, *fall, sink*, Luc. 6, 93; cf.: omnia tum vero vitai claustra lababant, Lucr. 6, 1153.—With Gr. *acc.*: egressi labant vestigia prima, Verg. A. 10, 283 Forbig. (Rib. egressisque).—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To waver, to be unstable, undecided, to hesitate* (in opinion, resolution, etc.): si res labat, itidem amici collabascunt, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 16; cf.: scito, labare meum consilium illud, quod satis jam fixum videbatur, Cic. Att. 8, 14, 2: labamus mutamusque sententiam, id. Tusc. 1, 32, 78: cum ei labare M. Antonius videretur, id. Phil. 6, 4, 10: animumque labantem inpulit, Verg. A. 4, 22: labantia corda, id. ib. 12, 223: socii labant, *waver in fidelity*, Liv. 22, 61; cf.: fides sociorum, id. 32, 30, 9: animus regis, id. 40, 54; 2, 39: quis lababat fides, *whose fidelity was wavering*, Sil. 2, 392: mens, Ov. M. 6, 629: tu mente labantem dirige me, Luc. 2, 244: ex nimia matrem pietate labare sensit, Ov. M. 6, 629: memoria labat, *becomes weak*, Liv. 5, 18; cf.: mens in illis (phreneticis) labat, in hoc (cordiaco) constat, Cels. 3, 19: nec dubium habebatur labare hostes, Tac. A. 2, 26: labante jam Agrippina, id. H. 14, 22: labantem ordinem confirmare, Suet. Caes. 14: acies labantes restituere, Tac. G. 8 *init.*: sustinere labantem aciem, id. H. 3, 23; 5, 18.—**B.** *To sink, fall to pieces, go to ruin:* quid non sic aliud ex alio nectitur, ut non, si unam litteram moveris, labent omnia? Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74: omnes rei publicae partes aegras et labantes sanare et confirmare, id. Mil. 25, 68; cf.: sustinuisse labantem fortunam populi Romani, Liv. 26, 41: sicuti populo Romano sua fortuna labet, id. 42, 50: labante egregia quondam disciplina, id. 36, 6: cum res Trojana labaret, Ov. M. 15, 437: labantibus Vitellii rebus, Tac. H. 2, 86: si quid in moribus labaret, id. A. 2, 33.

1. lābor, lapsus (*inf. parag.* labier, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 94; *part.* labundus, Att. ap. Non. 504, 31; Trag. Fragm. v. 570 Rib.), 3, *v. dep. n.* [cf. lăbo; Sanscr. lamb- (ramb-), to glide, fall], *to move gently along a smooth surface, to fall, slide; to slide, slip,* or *glide down, to fall down, to sink* as the beginning of a fall; constr. *absol.*, or with *ad, in, inter, per, sub, super, ab, de, ex*, or with *abl.* alone. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. **1.** Of living beings: non squamoso labuntur ventre cerastae, Prop. 3 (4), 22, 27: per sinus crebros et magna volumina labens, Ov. M. 15, 721: pigraque labatur circa donaria serpens, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 13: ille inter vestes et levia pectora lapsus volvitur, Verg. A. 7, 349: (angues) in diversum lapsi, Jul. Obseq. 119.—Of floating: ut rate felice pacata per aequora labar, Ov. H. 10, 65: dum Stygio gurgite labor, id. M. 5, 504: tua labens navita aqua, Prop. 2, 26 (3, 21), 8.—Of flying: tollunt se celeres, liquidumque per aera lapsae, Verg. A. 6, 202: vade, age, nate, voca Zephyros et labere pennis, id. ib. 4, 223: pennis lapsa per auras, Ov. M. 8, 51: labere, nympha, polo, Verg. A. 11, 588.—Of sinking, slipping down: labor, io! cara lumina conde manu, Ov. A. A. 7, 342: labitur infelix (equus), Verg. G. 3, 498; cf. Luc. 6, 799: labitur exsanguis, Verg. A. 11, 818; 5, 181: super terram, Ov. M. 13, 477: equo, Hor. S. 2, 1, 15: temone, Verg. A. 12, 470;

limite, Luc 9, 712 in vulnera, id 7, 604 in colla mariti, Val Fl 2 425 alieno vulnere, Luc 2, 265 in rivo, Cic. Fat 3, 5 pondere lapsi pectoris arma sonant Luc. 7, 572.—Of gliding upwards celeri fuga sub sidera, Verg A. 3, 243 —**2.** Of things splendida signa videntur labier, Lucr 4, 445, Cic Tusc 4, 18, 42 umor in genas Furtim labitur, Hor C 1, 13, 7 stellas Praecipites caelo labi, Verg G 1, 366 perque genas lacrimae labuntur, Ov H 7, 185, id M 2, 656 lapsi de fontibus amnes, id ib 13, 954, cf catenae lapsae lacertis sponte sua, id ib 3, 699 lapsuram domum subire, *about to tumble down*, id Ib 511, Luc 1, 25, cf with cado multa in silvis Lapsa cadunt folia, Verg A 6, 310 ipsaque in Oceanum sidera lapsa cadunt, Prop 4 (5), 4, 64 lapsis repente saxis, Tac A 4, 59 ab arbore ramus, Ov M 3, 410 —Of the eyes, *to fall, close* labentes, oculos condere, Ov Tr 3, 3, 44 lumina, Verg A 11, 818, Prop 1, 10, 7, 2, 5, 17 —**B.** Transf **1.** *To glide away, glide along, slip* or *haste away* labitur uncta carina volat super impetus undas, Enn ap Macr S 6, 1 (Ann. v 379 Vahl), so id ap Isid Orig 19, 1 (Ann. v 476 Vahl), cf labitur uncta vadis abies, Verg A 8, 91, Cic Ac 1, 8, 31 sidera, quae vaga et mutabili ratione labuntur, id Univ 10 —Esp, of a transition in discourse, *to pass* a dispositione ad elocutionis praecepta labor, Quint 7, 10, 17 —**2.** *To slip away, escape* lapsus custodiis, Tac A 5, 10, 11, 31 e manibus custodientium lapsus, Curt 3, 13, 3, Prop 1, 11, 5, Amm 26, 3, 3 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *to come* or *go gently* or *insensibly, to glide, glide* or *pass away* ilico res foras labitur, Plaut Trin 2, 1, 21 brevitate et celeritate syllabarum labi putat verba proclivius, Cic Or 57, 56 sed labor longius, ad propositum revertor, id Div 2, 37, 79, id. Leg 1, 19, 52 labitur occulte fallitque volubilis aetas, Ov Am 1, 8, 49 labi somnum sensit in artus, id M 11, 631 nostro illius labatur pectore vultus, Verg E 1, 64 —**B.** In partic **1.** Of speech, *to die away, be lost, not be heard* (very rare) ne adjectae voces laberentur atque errarent, Cic N D 2, 57, 114, cf Sil 7, 745 —**2.** Of time, *to glide, pass away, elapse* eheu fugaces labuntur anni Hor C 2, 14, 2 anni tacite labentis origo, Ov F 1, 65 labentia tempora, id Tr 3, 11, id F 6, 771, id Tr 4, 10, 27 aetas labitur, Tib 1, 8, 48, cf labente officio, *when the attendance* or *service is ended*, Juv 6, 203 —**3.** Pregn, *to sink, incline, begin to fall, go to ruin, perish* quantis opibus, quibus de rebus lapsa fortuna accidat, Enn ap Cic Tusc 3, 19, 44 (Trag v 396 Vahl.), cf cetera nasci, occidere, fluere, labi, Cic Or 3 10 labentem et prope cadentem rem publicam fulcire, id Phil 2, 21, 51 equitem Romanum labentem excepit, fulsit, sustinuit, id Rab Post 16, 43, id Ep ad Brut 1, 18, 2 sustinuit labentem aciem Antonius, Tac H 3, 23 vidi labentes acies, Prop 4 (5), 2, 53 eo citius lapsa res est, Liv 3, 33 mores lapsi sunt, id praef, Tac A 6, 50 fides lapsa, Ov H. 2, 102 labentur opes, *will be lost*, Tib 1, 6, 53 res, Lucr 4, 1117 hereditas lapsa est, Dig 4, 4, 11, § 5 —**4.** *To slip* or *fall away from* a thing, *to lose* it hac spe lapsus, *deceived* or *disappointed in this hope*, Caes B G 5, 55, 3 hoc munere, Sil 7, 740 facultatibus, *to lose one's property, become poor*, Dig 27, 8, 2, § 11, 26, 7, 9, § 1 mente, *to lose one's senses, go mad*, Cels 5, 26, 13, Suet Aug 48, cf lapsae mentis error, Val. Max 5, 3, 2 —Hence, **lapsus,** a, um, *ruined, unfortunate*, Prop 1, 1, 25 —**5.** *To fall into* or *upon, to come* or *turn to* labor eo ut assentiar Epicuro, Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 139, id Att 4, 5, 2 ad opinionem, id Ac 2, 45, 138 in adulationem, Tac A 4, 6 in gaudia, Val Fl 6, 662 in vitium, Hor Ep 2, 1, 94 —**6.** *To fall into error, to be mistaken, to err, mistake, commit a fault* labi, errare, nescire, decipi et malum et turpe ducimus, Cic. Off 1, 6, 18 in aliqua re labi et cadere, id Brut 49, 185 in minimis tenuissimisque rebus, id de Or 1, 37, 169, id Fam 2, 7, 1 lapsus est per errorem suum, id Q Fr 3, 9, 8 consilio casu, id Agr 2, 3, 6 propter imprudentiam, Caes B G 5, 3 in officio, Cic Tusc 2, 4, 12 in verbo, Ov Am 2, 8, 7 ne verbo quidem labi, Plin Ep 2, 3 a vera ratione, Lucr 2 176 —**7.** Esp, *to fall away from the true faith, to become apostate* (eccl Lat) lapsorum fratrum petulantia, Cypr Ep 30, 1 al.

2. lăbor (old form **lăbos,** like arbos, honos, etc, Plaut Trin 2, 1, 35, id. Truc 2, 6, 40, Ter Hec. 3, 1, 6, Varr ap Non 487, 13, Cat 55, 13, Sall C 7, 5, id. J 100, 4, cf Quint 1, 4, 13), oris, *m* [Sanscr root rabh, to grasp, a rabh, to undertake, Gr ἀλφ in ἦλφον, earned, ἄλφημα, wages, Germ Arbeit], *labor, toil, exertion* (cf contentio, opera) **I.** Lit ut ingenium est omnium Hominum a labore proclive ad libidinem, Ter And 1, 1, 51 haud existimans quanto labore partum, id. Phorm 1, 1, 12 interest aliquid inter laborem et dolorem sunt finitima omnino, sed tamen differt aliquid Labor est functio quaedam vel animi vel corporis, gravioris operis et muneris dolor autem motus asper in corpore alienus a sensibus, Cic Tusc 2, 15, 35 corporis, id. Cael 17, 39 res est magni laboris, id de Or 1, 33, 150 laborem sibi sumere et alteri imponere, id. Mur 18, 38 sumptum et laborem insumere in rem aliquam, id. Inv 2, 38, 113, cf id. Verr 2, 3, 98, § 227 multum operae laborisque consumere, id de Or 1, 55, 234 laborem sustinere, id. Att 1, 17, 6 exantlare, id Ac. 2, 34, 108 suscipere, id. Opt Gen Or 5, 13 subire, id Att 3, 15, 7 capere, id Rosc. Com 16, 49 labores magnos excipere, id. Brut 69, 243 se in magnis laboribus exercere, id Arch 11, 28 summi laboris esse, *capable of great exertion*, Caes. B G 4, 2, 2 laborem levare alicui, Cic Or 34, 120 detrahere id Fam 3, 6 5 ex labore se reficere, Caes B G 3, 5, 5, 11 victus suppeditabatur sine labore, Cic Sest 48, 103 non est quod existumes, ullam esse sine labore virtutem, Sen Vit Beat 25, 5, Suet. Ner 52, Quint 2, 12, 12, cf nullo labore, Cic Dom 34, 91, id Sest 40, 87, id. Tusc 2, 22, 51 quantum meruit labor, Juv 7, 216 reddere sua dona labori, id 16, 57 numerenter labores *be valued*, id 9, 42 —**B.** In partic **1.** Pregn, *drudgery, hardship, fatigue, distress, trouble, pain, suffering* (mostly poet and late Lat, syn aerumna) decet id pati animo aequo, si id facietis, levior labos erit, Plaut Capt 2 1, 2 propter meum caput labores homini evenisse optumo, id ib 5, 1, 25 cum labore magno et misere vivere, id Aul prol 14, id Ps 2, 4, 2 hoc evenit in labore atque in dolore, id ib 2, 3, 20 vel in labore meo vel in honore, Cic Fam 15, 18 Iliacos audire labores, Verg A 4, 78 mox et frumentis labor additus, ut mala culmos Esset rubigo, id G 1, 150 belli labores, id A 11, 126, cf id ib 2, 619, 12, 727 labor militiae, Juv 16, 52 castrorum labores, id 14, 198 Lucinae labores, Verg G 4, 340 cor de labore pectus tundit, Plaut Cas 2, 6, 63 hoc medicamentum sine magno labore cadere cogit haemorrhoidas, Scrib 227 litterarius, = opus, Aug Conf 9, 2, id cont Jul 6, 21 meos labores legere, id de Don. Pers 68 — Of sickness valetudo crescit, accrescit labor, Plaut Curc 2, 1, 4 sulphurosi fontes labores nervorum reficiunt, Vitr 8, 3, 4 —Of danger maximus autem earum (apium) labor est initio veris, Col 9, 13, 2 —Prov jucundi acti labores, Cic Fin 2, 32, 105 suavis laborum est praeteritorum memoria, id ib —**2.** Poet **a.** Labores solis, *eclipses of the sun*, Verg A 1, 742 Forbig ad loc, so, defectus solis varios lunaeque labores, id G 1, 478, Sil 14 378 —**b.** Of plants hunc laborem perferre, i e *growth*, Verg G 2, 343 —**3.** Personified **Lăbos,** *toil, in the lower world*, Verg A 6, 277 —**II.** Meton, of the products of labor **a.** *Work, workmanship* of an artist (poet) operum, Verg A 1, 455 hic labor ille domûs, id ib 6, 27 nec non Polycleti multus ubique labor, Juv 8, 104 —**b.** Of cultivated plants, crops, etc ruit arduus aether et pluvia ingenti sata laeta boumque labores Diluit, Verg G 1, 325, cf haec cum sint hominumque boumque labores, id ib 1, 118 Juppiter Grandine dilapidans hominumque boumque labores, Col poet 10, 330, Verg A. 2, 284, 306 —**c.** Labores uteri, i e *children*, Claud. Rapt Pros 1, 193

* **lăbōrātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [laboro], *labor, toil*, Front Hist init Mai

1. lăbōrātus, ūs, *m* [id], *labor, laboriousness* (late Lat.), Ven v Rad 13

2. lăbōrātus, a, um, *adj* [laboro] **I.** *Labored, attended with labor* or *difficulty* (post-class.) laboratior continentia, Tert Verg Vel 10 —**II.** *Laborious, troublesome, miserable, full of hardship* (in post Aug poets) aevum, Val Fl 5, 255 vita, Stat Th 1, 341

Lăbōrĭae, ārum, v Laborinus

lăbōrĭfer, a, um, *adj* [2 labor fero], *labor bearing, toil enduring* (poet) Hercules, Ov M 9, 285 juvencus, id ib 15, 129 currus, Stat Th 6, 25

Lăbōrīnus campus, i, or **Lăbōrĭāni campi,** ōrum, *m*, or **Lăbōrĭae** (**Leb-**), arum, *f*, *a district in Campania, lying around Capua and Nola*, now *Terra di Lavoro*, Plin 3, 5, 9, § 60, 17, 4, 3, § 28, 18, 11, 29, § 111

lăbōrĭōsē, *adv*, v laboriosus *fin*

lăbōrĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [2 labor], *full of labor, laborious* **I.** *Attended with much labor, laborious, toilsome, wearisome, difficult, troublesome* (syn operosus) deambulatio Ter Heaut 4, 6, 3 nihil laboriosius, Cic Leg 3, 8 19 operum longe maximum ac laboriosissimum, Liv 5, 19 *fin* si qua laboriosa est (fabula), ad me curritur, *difficult to put on the stage*, opp lenis, Ter Heaut prol 44.—**II.** Transf **A.** *Inclined to labor, laborious, industrious*, for the Gr φιλόπονος (syn impiger, industrius) homines, Cic Tusc 2, 15, 35 bos laboriosissimus hominis socius in agricultura, Col 6 praef § 7 —**B.** *That undergoes much trouble and hardship, troubled harassed* quid enim nobis duobus laboriosius? Cic Mil 2, 5, id Phil 11, 4, 4 —Hence, *adv* **lăbōrĭōsē,** *laboriously, wearisomely, with difficulty*, Plaut Merc 3, 1, 9, Cels. 5, 17, 2, Cat 38, 1 —*Comp*, Cic Rosc Com 11, 31 —*Sup* laboriosissime, Cic Div in Caecil 21, 71, Suet Caes 43 al

lăbōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v n* and *a* [2 labor] **I.** *Neutr*, *to labor, take pains, exert one's self, strive* **A.** In gen ne labora, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 37 sese (aratores) sibi, laborare, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 52, § 121 quid ego laboravi, aut quid egi, aut in quo evigilaverunt curae et cogitationes meae, si? etc., id Par 2, 17 ne familiares, si scutra ipsi ferrent, laborarent, id Phil 5, 6 si mea res esset, non magis laborarem, id Fam 13, 44, 74 qui non satis laborarunt, Quint 8 prooem § 29 frustra laborabimus, id 6, 3, 35, cf frustra laboret Ausus idem, Hor A P 241 in enodandis nominibus *to exert one's self in vain*, Cic N D 3, 24, 62 circa memoriam et pronuntiationem, Quint 6, 4, 1 circa nomina rerum ambitiose, id 3, 11, 21 in famam, Sen de Ira, 3, 41, 3 in commune, Quint 5, 11, 24, 8, 2, 18 in spem, Ov M 15, 367 —With *dat*, *to toil for, to serve* cui (Jovi) tertia regna laborant, Sil 8, 116 —With *in* and *abl* quid est in quo se laborasse dicit? Cic Verr 2, 3, 53, § 124 qua in re mihi non arbitror diu laborandum, Quint. 2, 3, 2 in dura humo, Ov F 4, 416 in remigando, Vulg Marc 6, 48 in omni gente, *in behalf of*, Juv 8, 239 —With *pro* pro hoc (L Flacco) laborant, Cic Planc 11, 28 pro salute mea, id Dom 11, 30 pro Sestio, id Fam 13, 8, 1 —With *ut* laborabat, ut reliquas civitates adjungeret, Caes B G 7, 31 ut honore dignus essem, maxime semper laboravi, Cic Planc 20, 50 ut vos decernere tis laboravi, id Prov Cons 11, 28 neque te ut miretur turba labores, Hor S 1, 10, 73 —With *ne* et sponsio illa ne fieret, laborasti, Cic Verr 2, 3, 57, § 132 quae ego ne frustra subierim laboro, Lent ap Cic Fam 12, 14, 5 —With *inf* quem perspexisse laborant Hor A P 435 amarique ab eo laboravi, Plin Ep 1, 10, 2, 2, 5, 9 si sociis fidelissimis prospicere non laboratis, Cic. Verr 2 3, 55, § 127 quod audiri non laborarit Cic Att. 5, 2, 2 hunc superare laboret, Hor S 41, 112, 2 3, 269 ne quaerere quidem de tanta re laborarint, Nep Pel 3, 1 describere, Cael Aur Acut 2, 1 —**B.** In partic **1.** *To suffer, to labor under, to be oppressed, afflicted*, or *troubled with* (a) *Absol* aliud est dolere, aliud laborare Cum varices secabantur C Mario, dolebat cum aestu magno ducebat agmen, laborabat Est inter haec tamen quaedam similitudo consuetudo enim laborum perpessionem dolorum efficiet faciliorem, Cic.

Tusc. 2, 15, 35: valetudo tua me valde conturbat: significant enim tuae litterae, te prorsus laborare, id. Att. 7, 2, 2: cum sine febri laborassem, id. ib. 5, 8: eum graviter esse aegrum, quod vehementer ejus artus laborarent, id. Tusc. 2, 25, 61.—(β) With *ex:* ex intestinis, Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 1: ex pedibus, id. ib. 9, 23: ex renibus, id. Tusc. 2, 25, 60: e dolore, Ter. And. 1, 5, 33.—Esp. of mental disorders, etc.: ex invidia, Cic. Clu. 71, 202; id. Rosc. Am. 51, 149: ex desiderio, id. Fam. 16, 11, 1: ex inscitia, id. Inv. 2, 2, 5: ex aere alieno laborare, *to be oppressed with debt*, Caes. B. C. 3, 22.—(γ) With *ab:* a re frumentaria, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: ab avaritia, Hor. S. 1, 4, 26.—(δ) With *abl.:* laborantes utero puellae, Hor. C. 3, 22, 2: domesticâ crudelitate, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53, 154: nec vero quisquam stultus non horum morborum aliquo laborat, id. Fin. 1, 18, 59: odio apud hostes, contemptu inter socios, Liv. 6, 2: pestilentiâ laboratum est, id. 1, 31, 5: crimine temeritatis, Quint. 12, 9, 14.—**2.** *To grieve, be in trouble, be vexed, to be concerned, solicitous,* or *anxious:* animo laborabat, ut reliquas civitates adjungeret, Caes. B. G. 7, 31: ut vos decerneretis, laboravi, Cic. Prov. Cons. 11: nihil laboro, nisi ut salvus sis, id. Fam. 16, 4, 4: sponsio illa ne fieret laborasti, id. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 132.—With *de* (esp. of events or persons *on whose account* one is concerned): sororem de fratrum morte laborantem, Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 78: de quibus ego ante laborabam, ne, etc., id. Caecin. 1, 3: laboro, ut non minimum hac mea commendatione se consecutum videretur, id. Fam. 13, 26, 4: noli putare me de ulla re magis laborare, id. Att. 6, 1, 3: his de rebus eo magis laboro, quod, etc., id. Fam. 13, 56, 3: in uno, i. e. *to love*, Hor. C. 1, 17, 19: non laboro, nihil laboro, *I don't trouble myself about it, it concerns me not:* cujus manu sit percussus, non laboro, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97: quorsum recidat responsum tuum non magnopere laboro, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 43: Tironi prospicit, de se nihil laborat, id. Phil. 8, 9, 26: quid est quod de iis laborat, id. ib. 8, 8, 27; id. Tusc. 1, 43, 103.—With *abl.:* tuâ causâ, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 6: neglegens ne qua populus laborat, Hor. C. 3, 8, 25.—With *in:* in re familiari valde laboramus, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 3.—**3.** *To be in distress, difficulty,* or *danger:* quos laborantes conspexerat iis subsidia submittebat, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: suis laborantibus succurrere, id. B. C. 2, 6; Sall. C. 60, 4: ne legatus laborantibus suis auxilio foret, id. J. 52, 6; Curt. 9, 1, 15.—*Impers. pass.:* maxime ad superiores munitiones laboratur, Caes. B. G. 7, 85.—Of inanim. things: ut utraeque (triremes) ex concursu laborarent, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: nec cur fraternis luna laboret equis (of an eclipse of the moon, because the sun's light is then withdrawn from it), Prop. 2, 34, 52 (3, 32, 48 M.); so, luna laboret, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: cum luna laborare non creditur, Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 42: laboranti succurrere lunae, Juv. 6, 443: Aquilonibus Querceta laborant, Hor. C. 2, 9, 6: laborantem ratem deserere, Ov. P. 2, 6, 22: laborat carmen in fine, Petr. 45.—**II.** *Act.* (only since the Aug. per.; for in Cic. Cael. 22, 54, elaboratus is the correct reading). **A.** *To work out, elaborate, to form, make, prepare:* noctibus hibernis castrensia pensa laboro, Prop. 4, 3, 33: quale non perfectius Meae laborarint manus, Hor. Epod. 5, 60: arte laboratae vestes, Verg. A. 1, 639: laborata Ceres, *bread*, id. ib. 8, 181: et nobis et equis letum commune laboras, *preparest*, Sil. 16, 411.—**B.** *To labor at, to cultivate:* frumenta ceterosque fructus, Tac. G. 45.

lăbos, v. 2. labor *init.*

* **lăbōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [labos for labor], *laborious, troublesome:* iter labosum, Lucil. ap. Non. 489, 11.

Labrandĭus (Labradius or **Lăbrăyndus,** v. infra), *m.*, = Λαβράνδεος (Λαβράδεος), *a surname of Jupiter, derived from the town of Labranda, in Caria, where there was a temple to him*, Enn. ap. Lact. 1, 13 (Enn. Euhem. 52, p. 173 Vahl.): in Labrayndi Jovis fonte, Plin. 32, 2, 7, § 16 Jan.

‡ **labratum,** ἀσπαστικὸν βασιλέως: ‡ labratum, φίλημα βασιλικόν (perh. for osculum labratum), Vet. Gloss.

Labro, ōnis, *f.*, prob. *a seaport in Etruria, where stands the modern Livorno (Leghorn)*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 2.

† **lăbros** or **-us,** = λάβρος (greedy). **I.** *A fish*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 152 (Jahn, melanarum).—**II. Lăbros,** *the name of a dog*, Ov. M. 3, 224.

* **lăbrōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. labrum], *with large lips:* ferramentum, *with a large rim* or *border*, Cels. 7, 26, 2.

1. lăbrum, i, *n.* [root lab, as in labium; v. lambo], *a lip.* **I.** Lit.: cape cultrum ac seca digitum vel nasum vel labrum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 39: apes, quas dixisti in labris Platonis consedisse pueri, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 66: vide ut discidit labrum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 20: labrum superius, *the upper lip*, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: (poculis) labra admovere, Verg. E. 3, 43: labra movere, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 60; Juv. 13, 114: sive puer furens impressit memorem dente labris notam, Hor. C. 1, 13, 12: haec ego mecum Compressis agito labris, id. S. 1, 4, 137: labra distorquere, Quint. 1, 11, 9: labra male porrigere, scindere, adstringere, diducere, replicare, in latus trahere, id. 11, 3, 81: labra labris conserere, *to kiss*, Cn. Matius ap. Gell. 20, 9, 2: labra labellis ferrumınare, *to kiss*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 25; so, labra ad labella adjungere, id. Ps. 5, 1, 14: labra valgiter commovere, Petr. 26: viscantur labra mariti, Juv. 6, 466.—**B.** Prov.: linere alicui labra, *to deceive one*, Mart. 3, 42, 2: non in pectore, sed in labris habere bonitatem, Lact. 3, 16, 4: primis or primoribus labris gustare, or attingere aliquid, *to get a slight taste of, to get only a superficial knowledge of a thing*, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20: quae ipsi rhetores ne primoribus quidem labris attigissent, id. de Or. 1, 19, 87: multos vidi qui primoribus labris gustassent genus hoc vitae, id. Cael. 12, 28: non a summis labris venire, *not to be lightly spoken*, Sen. Ep. 10, 3: similem habent labra lactucam, a saying of M. Crassus when he saw an ass eating thistles, and which may be rendered, *like lips, like lettuce;* meaning, *like has met its like*, Hier. Ep. 7, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *An edge, margin, brim* (of a vessel, a ditch, etc.): ut ejus fossae solum tantundem pateret, quantum summa labra distarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: extra duplex vallum fossae circumdedit, interiore labro murum objecit, Liv. 37, 37, 11: labra doliorum, Cato, R. R. 107, 1: fontis, Plin. 31, 2, 19, § 28: lilium resupinis per ambitum labris, id. 21, 5, 11, § 23; 17, 22, 35, § 168.—* **B.** Poet., *a trench*, Aus. de Clar. Urb. 5, 9.—**C.** Labrum Venerium, *a plant growing by rivers*, Plin. 25, 13, 108, § 171; called also labrum Veneris, Ser. Samm. 1038.

2. lābrum, i, *n.* [for lavabrum, q. v.], *a basin, a tub* for bathing; *a vat* for treading out grapes: labrum si in balineo non est, Cic. Fam. 14, 20: marmoreo labro aqua exundat, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 20: splendentia, Verg. A. 12, 417: aëna, id. ib. 8, 22: marmorea duo labra ante fornicem posuit, Liv. 37, 3, 7: unda labris nitentibus instat, Stat. S. 1, 5, 49: eluacrum, Cato, R. R. 11: lupinarium, id. ib.: olearium, id. ib. 13; Col. 12, 50, 10 sq.; cf.: spumat plenis vindemia labris, *in the full vats* or *vessels*, Verg. G. 2, 6; of a tub or basin for bathing, Vitr. 5, 10, 4; of a fountain, Dig. 19, 1, 15.—**II.** Poet. transf., *a bath:* nec Dryades, nec nos videamus labra Dianae, Ov. F. 4, 761; cf. id. Ib. 481; id. H. 21, 178.

lābrus, i, v. labros.

lābrusca (ae) **vītis** or **ūva;** also *absol.:* **lābrusca,** ae, *f.*, *the wild vine, claret-vine:* vitis labrusca, Linn.: uva labrusca, Col. 8, 5 *fin.:* vitis labrusca, Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 48.—*Absol.:* aspice ut antrum Sylvestris raris sparsit labrusca racemis, Verg. E. 5, 7 Serv. ad loc.; Plin. 23, 1, 14, § 19: omphacium ... fit e labrusca, hoc est vite sylvestri, quod vocatur oenanthinum, id. 14, 16, 18, § 98.

lābruscum, i, *n.* [labrusca], *the fruit of the* labrusca, *the wild grape*, Verg. Cul. 52.

* **lābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. labor], *falling:* unda, Att. ap. Non. 504, 32.

laburnum, i, *n.*, *the broad-leaved bean-trefoil:* Cytisus laburnum, Linn.; Plin. 16, 18, 31, § 76; 17, 22, 35, § 174.

lăbyrinthus, i, *m.*, = λαβύρινθος, *a labyrinth, a building with many winding passages; e. g. that built by Psammetichus on Lake Mœris, in Middle Egypt, and containing* 3000 *chambers*, Mel. 1, 9, 5; Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 84; but esp. *that built by Dædalus, near Gnossus, in Crete*, id. 36, 13, 19, § 85; Sen. Ep. 44, 6; Ov. M. 8, 159; Juv. 1, 53; Verg. A. 5, 588.—**B.** Trop., *a maze, tangle, bewildering intricacy:* inextricabilis negotii, Sid. Ep. 2, 5.—**II.** Hence, **A. lăbyrinthēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a labyrinth, labyrinthine:* flexus, Cat. 64, 114.—**B. lăbyrinthĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of a labyrinth, labyrinthine, intricate:* viae, Sid. Ep. 9, 13: quaestionum insolubilitas, id. ib. 11, 4.

lac, lactis (*nom.* **lacte,** Enn. ap. Non. 483, 2; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 85; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 16 Ritschl *N. cr. al.*; and **lact,** Aus. Idyll. 12; Mart. Cap. 3, § 307; *masc. acc.* lactem, App. M. 8, p. 214 *fin.;* 215 *init.;* but dub. in Gell. 12, 1, 17, where Hertz reads lacte), *n.* [Gr. γάλα, gen. γάλακτ-ος], *milk.* **I.** Lit.: dulci repletur lacte, Lucr. 5, 814: cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: lacte vivere, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defit, Verg. E. 2, 22: concretum vimine querno lac, Ov. M. 12, 437: lactis inopia ... abundantia, Col. 5, 12, 2: a lacte cunisque, *from the cradle, from infancy*, Quint. 1, 1, 21: lac pressum, *cheese*, Verg. E. 1, 82: coagulatum, Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 128.—Prov.: tam similem quam lacte lacti'st, *as like as one egg is to another*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 85; cf.: neque lac lacti magis est simile, id. Am. 2, 1, 54; id. Men. 5, 9, 30: lac gallinaceum, *chicken's milk*, of something very rare, Plin. N. H. praef. § 23; Petr. 38, 1: qui plus lactis quam sanguinis habet, *of tender age*, Juv. 11, 68.—**B.** Trop., for something sweet, pleasant: in melle sunt linguae sitae nostrae atque orationes, lacteque; corda felle sunt lita, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 77: ut mentes ... satiari velut quodam jucundioris disciplinae lacte patiantur, Quint. 2, 4, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Milky juice, milk* of plants: herbae, nigri cum lacte veneni, Verg. A. 4, 514: herbarum, Ov. M. 11, 606: tenero dum lacte, quod intro est, id. Nux, 95: ficulneum, Col. 7, 8, 1: caprifici, Cels. 5, 7.—**B.** *Milk-white color* (poet.): candidus taurus ... una fuit labes; cetera lactis erant, Ov. A. A. 1, 290.

Lăcaena, ae, *f.*, = Λάκαινα, *Spartan, Lacedæmonian;* and *subst.*, *a Lacedæmonian* or *Spartan woman.* **I.** *Adj.* (poet.): apud Lacaenas virgines, quibus magis palaestra studio est, etc., Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 36: virginibus bacchata Lacaenis Taygeta, Verg. G. 2, 487: Tyndaris, id. A. 2, 601: canes, Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 300.—**II.** *Subst.*, *a Spartan woman:* qualis tandem Lacaena, quae, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 102; so *of Helen*, Verg. A. 2, 601; 6, 511; *of Clytemnestra*, Val. Fl. 7, 150; *of Leda*, Mart. 9, 103, 2.

lacca, ae, *f.* **I.** *A swelling on the shinbone of draught-cattle*, Veg. Vet. 1, 27, 4; 3, 18.—**II.** *A plant*, otherwise unknown, App. Herb. 3 *fin.*

laccar, ăris, *n.*, *a plant*, Plin. Val. 2, 17.

Lăcĕdaemŏn (*nom.* **Lăcĕdaemo,** Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 39; id. Rep. 1, 33, 50), ŏnis, *f.*, = Λακεδαίμων, *the city of Lacedæmon* or *Sparta*, near the modern *Mistra:* dura, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 39; id. Rep. 1, 33, 50: patiens, Hor. C. 1, 7, 10; *gen.* Lacedaemonis moenia, Liv. 34, 34: obsidio, id. 34, 33; *acc.* Lacedaemonem, Plin. 16, 8, 13, § 34; *acc. Graec.* Lacedaemona, Verg. A. 7, 363; *abl.* Lacedaemone, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77; *locat.* Lacedaemoni, Nep. praef. 4.—**II.** Hence, **A. Lăcĕdaemŏnes,** um, *m.*, *the Lacedæmonians:* gemini illi reges Lacedaemones Heraclidae, Mamert. Pan. ad Maxim. 9, 4.—**B. Lăcĕdaemŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Lacedæmonian, Spartan:* mulier, i. e. *Helen*, Enn. ap. Div. 1, 50, 114 (Trag. v. 93 Vahl.): Tarentum, i. e. *founded by Spartans*, Ov. M. 15, 50; Hor. C. 3, 5, 56: Galesus, *that flows near Tarentum*, Mart. 2, 43, 3: marmor, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 55: orbis, i. e. *floor of Laconian marble*, Juv. 11, 175.—*Subst.:* **Lăcĕdaemŏnĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Lacedæmonians, Spartans*, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 95 sq.; id. Tusc. 1, 42, 101; id. Rep. 3, 9, 15 et saep.—*Sing.:* Lacedaimonius quidam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 100; Nep. Lys. 1, 1.

lăcer (lăcĕrus quoted by Prisc. 901

P), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [root λακ, to tear, Gr λακερος, torn, λακκος, lake, Lat lacero, lacus, lacuna, lama; Irish, loch, Engl. lake], *mangled, lacerated, torn to pieces* **I.** Lit (not in Cic. or Cæs) homo, Lucr 3, 403 corpus, Liv 1, 28, Plin 2 63, 63, § 156 corpus verberibus, Just 21 4, 7 cui quod membrum lacerum laesumve est, Masur Sab ap Gell 4, 2, 15 Deiphobum lacerum crudeliter ora, *mutilated*, Verg A. 6, 495, so, artus avolsaque membra et funus lacerum tellus habet, id ib 9, 491 — Of the hair nec modus aut pennis, laceris aut crinibus, ignem spargere, Stat S 1, 1, 133, Sil 6 560, Claud. Rapt Pros 3, 177 vestis, Tac H 3, 10 tectorum vestigia lacera et semusta, id A. 15, 40 puppis, Ov H 2 45 insignia, Stat Th 10, 8 lacerae unguibus venae, Sen. Phoen 162 —**B.** Trop (post Aug and very rare) sparsas atque, ut ita dicam, laceras gentilitates colligere atque conectere, *families rent and scattered*, Plin Pan. 39, 3 — Poet castra, *an army that has lost its general*, Sil 15, 9 lacerae domus artus componere, Sen. Thyest 432 —* **II.** Transf, *act*, *rending, lacerating* (for lacerans) morsus Ov M 8, 880

* **lăcĕrābĭlis**, e, *adj* [lacero], *that can be easily lacerated* or *torn to pieces* corpus Aus Idyll 15, 17

lăcĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [id.], *a tearing, rending, mangling, lacerating, laceration* (rare but class.) corporis, Cic Pis 18, 42 corporum, Liv 7 4.—Concr omnia loca crinium lacerationе complere *the tearings of her hair*, Vulg Esth 14, 2 —*Plur* mulierbes lacerationes genarum, Cic Tusc 3, 26 62

lăcĕrātor, ōris, *m* [id], *a mangler, lacerater* (late Lat), of a violent critic, Aug de Mor Eccl Cath 1

lăcĕratrix, icis, *f* [lacerator] *she that lacerates* (late Lat), Macer Carm 2, 6

1. lăcerna, ae, *f* [cf Gr ῥακος, and lacer] *a kind of cloak which the Romans wore over the toga on journeys, or in damp and cold weather* To wear a lacerna in common was regarded as disgraceful cum calceis et toga, nullis nec Gallicis nec lacerna, Cic Phil 2, 30, 76 negotium aedilibus dedit, ne quem paterenter in foro circove, nisi positis lacernis togatum consistere, Suet Aug 40 cum Gallicis inquit et lacerna cucurristi, Gell 13, 21, 6 Worn in the theatre as a protection against the weather, but thrown off on the appearance of the emperor, Suet. Claud 6, Mart 14, 137 *lemm* Sometimes wrapped around the head odoratum caput obscurante lacerna, Hor S 2, 7, 55, Vell 2 70 2 Usually of white cloth, rarely black, Mart 4, 2, 2 sqq, Sen Ep 114 21, v also Amm 14, 6, 9 foeda et scissa, Juv 3, 148 Also used in the army, Prop 4 (5), 3, 18, Ov F 2, 745, Vell 2, 80, 3, Isid. Orig 19, 24, 14 comitem trita donare lacerna, Pers. 1, 54, cf Becker's Gallus, 3, p 123 sq, and v Dict Antiq s v

2. Lăcerna, ae, *m*, *the name of a rich charioteer*, Juv 7, 114.

lăcernātus, a, um, *adj* [lacerna], *wearing a* lacerna (not ante Aug), Vell 2 80, 3 lacernata amica, prob *the eunuch Sporus*, Juv 1, 62, cf Suet Ner 28, Isid. Orig 19, 24 14

lăcernŭla, ae, *f dim* [id], *a small* lacerna, *a little cloak*, Arn 2, 56

lăcĕro, āvi, atum, 1, *v a* [lacer], *to tear to pieces, to mangle, rend, mutilate, lacerate* (class, esp in the trop sense, syn lanio, discerpo) **I.** Lit quin spolies mutiles, laceres quemquam nacta sis Ter Hec. 1, 1, 8 lacerat lacertum Largi mordax Memmius, Crass. ap Cic. de Or 2 59, 240 corpus uti volucres lacerent in morte feraeque, Lucr 3, 880 membra aliena, Juv 15, 102, cf. lacerato corpore, Enn ap Macr S 6 2 (Trag v 95 Vahl) morsu viscera Cic poet Tusc. 2, 8 ora, comas, vestem lacerat, Ov M 11, 726 amictus, Sil 13, 389 genas Ov Tr 3, 3, 51 verbere terga, id. F 2, 695 Tum autem Syrum impulsorem, vah, quibus illum lacerarem modis, Ter Ad. 3, 2, 17 tergum virgis, Liv 3, 58, 26, 13 unguibus cavos recessus luminum Sen. Oedip 968 quid miserum laceras? Verg A. 3, 41 ferro, Hor C 3, 27, 46 loricam, Verg A 12, 98 lacerari morsibus saevis canum, Phaedr 1, 12, 11 ferae corpus lacerabant, Petr 115 sq carnes dentibus, Vulg Job, 13, 4, id. Gen. 40, 19 —**B.** Esp **1.** *To break up, to wreck, shatter* navem Ulixis, Ov P 3, 6, 19 majorem partem classis, Vell. 2, 79, 3 naves, Liv 29, 8 navigia Curt. 4, 3, 18 lecticam, Suet Aug 91 —**2.** *To cut up, carve* ob onium, Petr 36 anserem, id 137, 74 —**3.** *To waste, plunder* cum Hannibal terram Italiam laceraret atque vexaret, Cato ap Serv Verg E 6 7, 6 orbem, Juv 4, 37 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To tear to pieces* with words, *to censure asperse, abuse, rail at* obtrectatio invidiaque, quae solet lacerare plerosque, Cic Brut 42, 156 optimum virum verborum contumeliis, id Phil 11, 2 aliquem probris, Liv 31 6 Pompeium dempto metu lacerant Sall H 3, 61, 21 Dietsch meque vosque male dictis, id J 85, 26 famam alicujus, *to slander, calumniate*, id. 38, 54 alicujus carmina, Ov P 4, 16, 1 lacerari crebro vulgi rumore, Tac A 15, 73 —**B.** *To distress torture, pain, afflict* intolerabili dolore lacerari, Cic Ac 2, 8 23 quam omni crudelitate lacerastis, id. Dom 23, 59 quid laceras pectora nostra mora? Ov H 15, 212 meus me maeror cottidianus lacerat et conficit, Cic Att. 3, 8, 2, cf aegritudo lacerat, exest animum planeque conficit, id. Tusc 3, 13, 27 —**C.** *To ruin destroy, dissipate, squander, waste* male suadendo et lustris lacerant homines, Plaut Curc. 4 2 22 patriam omni scelere, Cic Off 1, 17, 57 bonorum emptores, ut carnifices, ad reliquias vitae lacerandas et distrahendas *to scatter, disperse*, Cic Quint 15, 50 pecuniam, *to squander*, id Verr 2, 3, 70, § 164 lacerari valde suam rem, Plaut Merc 1, 1, 48, cf. bona patria manu, ventre, *to lavish, squander*, Sall. C 14, 2 diem, *to waste*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 25, id Stich 3, 1, 45

lăcerta, ae, *f*, and **lăcertus**, i, *m* **I.** *A lizard* lacerta, Plin. 8, 39, 60, § 141, Ov M 5, 458, Hor C 1, 23 7, Mart. 14, 172, Juv 14, 75 lacertus, Verg E 2 9, id G 4, 13, Juv 14, 131, cf Schol. Juv 3, 231 —Prov unius sese dominum fecisse lacertae, *to get a little place of one's own* (if only big enough for a lizard) Juv 3 231 —**II.** *A sea fish*, otherwise unknown lacertus, Cic. Att. 2, 6, 1, Plin 32 11, 53, § 149, Cels. 2, 18, Mart. 10, 48, 11 al lacerta, Dig 33, 9, 3, § 3

lăcertōsus, a, um, *adj* [1 lacertus], *muscular, brawny powerful* (cf nervosus) equus, Varr R R 2, 7, 13 centuriones, * Cic. Phil 8, 9, 26 viri, Col 1, 9, 4 colonus, Ov M 11, 33

lăcertŭlus, i, *m dim* [lacertus] *a little arm*, only transf, *a small cake* (from its shape), App M 10, p 245, 2

1. lăcertus, i, *m*, *the muscular part of the arm from the shoulder to the elbow, the upper arm.* **I.** Lit, opp brachium, the forearm, Lucr 4 829, cf laudat digitosque manusque, Bracchiaque et nudos media plus parte lacertos, Ov M 1, 501, and subjecta lacertis brachia sunt id ib 14, 304, cf also Quint 8 prooem 19 brachia quoque et lacertos auro colunt, Curt 8, 9, 21 —**II.** Transf **A.** *The arm* (esp as brawny, muscular) nam scutum gladium galeam in onere nostri milites non plus numerant quam umeros, lacertos, manus, Cic Tusc. 2 16 37 Milo Crotoniates nobilitatus ex lateribus et lacertis suis Cic. de Sen 9 27 excusso lacerto telum torquere, Sen Ben 2 6, Prop 2 18 (3, 15) 37 lacertos collo imponere, Ov H 16 219 lacerto jaculari, id Am 3, 12, 27 amplecti, id ib 3 8, 11 candida cingantur colla lacertis id A A. 2, 457 laevus, Verg A 11, 693, Hor S 1, 6, 74 adducto contortum hastile lacerto immittit, Verg A 11 561 secto requiem sperare lacerto, Juv 6, 106 —Of bees spicula exacuunt rostris aptantque lacertos i e *make trial of*, Verg G 4, 74 —**B.** Transf **1.** *A blow* or *cast* from a strong arm, Sil. 16, 562, 1, 262 —**2.** Trop, *muscular power, muscle, strength, military force* in Lysia saepe sunt lacerti sic ut fieri nihil possit valentius Cic Brut. 16, 64 hastas oratoris lacertis viribusque torquere, id de Or 1, 57, 242 me civilis tulit aestus in arma, Caesaris Augusti non responsura lacertis, Hor Ep 2 2, 48, Flor prooem § 8 viribus confisus admirandisque lacertis, Juv 10, 11

2. lăcertus, i, *a lizard*, *a sea fish*, v lacerta.

* **lăcessītĭo**, onis, *f* [lacesso] *an exciting, provoking, challenging*, Amm. 19, 3, 1

lăcessītor, ōris, *m.* [id] *a provoker, challenger*, Isid. Orig 10 in Litt. L.

lăcessītus, a, um, *Part*, from lacesso

lăcesso, ivi or ii, itum, 3 (*inf pass* lacessiri, Col 9, 8 3, 9, 15, 4, Ambros. Ep 6, 1 lacessi, Liv 31, 18, 4 al, Lact 5 2 2 lacessientium, Liv 27, 12, 13 lacessiebant, id 23, 46, 11) *v. a.* [lacio, v Roby, 1, § 625] *to excite, provoke, challenge, exasperate, irritate* (syn irrito provoco) **I.** Lit aliquem ferro, Cic Mil 31 84 sponsione me homo promtus lacessivit id. Pis. 23 55 tu ultro me maledictis lacessisti id Phil 2 1, 1 me amabis et scripto aliquo lacesses, *by writing force me to write in return* id Fam 12, 20 vetus si poeta non lacessisset prior Ter Phorm prol 14 hostes proelio, i e *to attack, assail*, Caes. B G 4, 11 aliquem bello, id ib 6 5 Aeduos injuria, id. ib 1 35 nos te nulla lacessimus injuria, Cic Fam 11, 3 1 Saguntini nec lacessentes nec lacessiti, Liv 21 11 aliquos lacessiturus bello, id. 28, 28, Cic. de Imp Pomp 10, 23 quorum alter relictus, alter lacessitus id ib 2, 4 quid tam necessarium quam tenere semper arma, quibus te ulcisci lacessitus id. de Or 1, 8, 32 ne rudis agminum sponsus lacessat leonem, Hor C 3, 2, 11 Caesar neque cedentes tanto collis ascensu lacessendos judicabat, Hirt B G 8 14 aliquem capitaliter, *to make a deadly attack upon one*, Plin Ep 1, 5 (corpori) quae feriunt oculorum acies visumque lacessunt *to strike, meet*, Lucr 4 217, 691, cf id 4, 597 nares odor lacessit, id 4, 691 fores nondum reserati carceris acer nunc pede nunc ipsa fronte lacessit Equus Ov Tr 5 9, 30 —Poet aëra Sole lacessita (=percussa radiis solis), *struck with the sunbeams' glitter*, Verg A. 7, 527, cf vindemia pluviisque aut ventis lacessita, Col 3, 21, 5 —**II.** Transf, in gen **A.** *To urge, arouse, excite, stimulate shake, move* a quo non modo impulsi sumus ad philosophas scriptiones verum Etiam lacessiti, Cic Tusc. 1, 41, 121 ad scribendum id Att 1, 13, 1 ad pugnam, Liv 2, 45 *init* usus luxuriantis aetatis signaturas pretiosis gemmis coepit insculpere, et certatim haec omnis imitatio lacessivit, Macr S 7, 13 11 aurigae manibusque lacessunt Pectora plausa cavis *pat them on their breasts* (in order to animate them), Verg A 12, 85 pugnam, id. ib 5, 429 bella id ib 11, 254 ne quemquam voce lacessas, id E 3, 51 his se stimulis dolor ipse lacessit, Luc. 2 42 Nilus spuma astra lacessit id 10, 320 taurus lacessit campum Stat Th 12, 604 clamore sidera Sil. 17, 387 deos (precibus), *to assail importune*, Hor C 2 18, 12 pelagus carina *to stir, chafe*, id ib 1, 35, 7 —**B.** *To call forth, arouse produce* · sermones, Cic Fam 3, 8 7 ferrum, Verg A 10 10

Lacetāni, orum, *m*, *a people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv 21, 60, 28, 34, Plin 3, 3, 4, § 34 —Hence, **Lacetānia**, ae, *f*, *the country of the* Lacetani, Liv 21, 23, Sall Ep Pomp 5, Plin 25, 2, 6, § 17

† **lăchănisso** or **-nīzo**, are, *v n* (λαχανον, olus) = λαχανίζω, *to be weak, languid* ponit betissare pro languere quod vulgo lachanissare dicitur, Suet Aug 87

Lăchēs, *m*, *name of an old man*, Ter Eun 5, 5, id Hec 1, 2 59, 2, 1, and 2

Lăchĕsis, is, *f*, = Λαχεσις, *one of the three Fates* o duram Lachesin Ov Tr 5 10 45, Sen Apoc. 4 1, Mart 4 54, 9, Juv 3, 27, 9, 136, Claud B Gild 203

lachrĭma, an old form for lacrima, Gell 2 3 3

Lăciădes, ae, *m*, = Λακιάδης, *one belonging to the Lacian demos*, or *district*, *in Attica* Cic Off 2 18 64

lăcĭnĭa, ae, *f* [v lacus lacer] *the lappet, flap, edge*, or *corner* of a garment. **I.** Lit sume laciniam atque absterge sudorem tibi, Plaut Merc. 1, 2, 16 aliquem lacinia tenere, id As 3, 2 41 in lacinia servare ex mensa secunda semina, Cic Fil. Fam 16, 21 7 consurgenti ei primum lacinia obhaesit, Suet Ner 19 togae, id

Calig. 35; id. Claud. 15 —**2.** In gen., *a garment* (post class.): detraxit umeris laciniam, Petr. S 12; App M. 3, p 138; 6, p 174; 11, p 263; Macr. S 2, 3; Vulg Thren. 4, 14 et saep —**B.** Transf. **1.** Of cattle, *the dewlap:* laciniae dependentes, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 202.—**2.** *A small piece* or *part:* porrum et allium serunt in laciniis colligatum, Plin. 19, 7, 36 § 120 folii, id. 15, 30, 39. § 130. gregem in lacinias distribuere, Col. 7, 5, 3 —Hence, also, *a small strip* or *spot of land:* quoniam id oppidum velut in lacinia erat, Plin 5, 32, 43, § 148; id. 36, 13, 19, § 85 —**II.** Trop: aliquid obtinere lacinia, *by the lappet,* i e *hardly, with difficulty, without a firm hold upon it,* Cic. de Or 3, 28, 110

* **lăcĭnĭātim,** *adv* [lacinia], *piecemeal, in small divisions,* App M 8, p 208, 20, p 175 Bip.

lăcĭnĭōsē, *adv*, v. laciniosus *fin*

lăcĭnĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [lacinia] *full of folds, full of lappets, full of corners, projections,* or *indentations, indented, jagged* (post-Aug) **I.** Lit: metatus est Eam (urbem) . . . ad effigiem Macedonicae chlamydis orbe gyrato laciniosam, Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 62: corporis laciniosae pomparum et deliciarum ineptiae, Tert Cult Fem 9: ostrea spondylo brevi, nec fibris laciniosa, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 60: folia, id. 25, 10, 76, § 124.—**II.** Trop, qs., *impeded, entangled with lappets* or *fringes; overloaded, redundant:* animi imbecillitas, App Mag p 287, 31: vita et implicita, Tert adv. Marc 4, 29· sermo, id. Verg. Vel. 4.—*Sup:* haec Porphyrius sermone laciniosissimo prosecutus est (al. latissimo), Hier in Dan. 11, 22.—* *Adv:* **lăcĭnĭōsē,** *like lappets, with lappets,* Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 226 (al. lacunosa est)

Lăcĭnĭum, ii, *n*, = Λακίνιον, *a promontory in Magna Græcia, near Crotona, with a temple to Juno,* now *Capo delle Colonne* or *Capo Nao,* Liv. 27, 25; 36, 42; Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 96 —Hence, **II. Lăcĭnĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Lacinium, Lacinian:* Juno, Cic Div. 1, 24, 48; Liv. 24, 3, 3; Plin. 2, 107, 111, § 240; 35, 9, 36, § 64: diva, i e *Juno,* Verg. A. 3, 552: litora, Ov. M 15, 13: templa, id. ib 15, 701.

‡ **lăcĭo,** ĕre, *v a* [v. laqueus], *to entice, allure* · lacit, in fraudem inducit Inde est allicere et lacessere; inde lactat, illectat, delectat, oblectat, Paul. ex Fest p. 117 Müll.; cf.: lacit, decipiendo inducit Lax etenim fraus est, id. ib p 116

Lăcō or **Lăcon,** ōnis, *m*, = Λάκων, *a Laconian, Lacedæmonian, Spartan:* flumen et regnata petam Laconi rura Phalanto, Hor C 2, 6, 11: Laconis illud dictum, Cic Tusc. 5, 14, 40; cf: Laconis illa vox, id. ib 1, 46, 111: a quo cum Laco pecuniam numeratam accepisset, i e *Agesilaüs,* Nep Tim 1, 12.—Also of the *Spartan dogs,* which (like the Newfoundland dogs with us) were famed for their strength and vigilance· Molossus, aut fulvus Lacon, Amica vis pastoribus, Hor Epod. 6, 5; Ov. M 3, 219, Sil. 3, 2, 95.—*Plur.:* **Lăcōnes,** um, *m*, *the Laconians, Lacedæmonians, Spartans:* consilio nostris laus est attonsa Laconum, Poet. ap Cic Tusc 5, 17, 49, Prop 3, 14 (4, 13), 33 —Also of *Castor and Pollux,* the sons of the Spartan, Leda: Ledaei Lacones, Mart 1, 37, 2; 9, 4, 11: sidus Laconum, id. Spect. 26· quod ei notus amor provexit in castra Laconas, Claud. Idyll. 7, 37 —Comically, of *parasites,* for their endurance of humiliations. nil morantur jam Lacones imi supselli viros, plagipatidas, Plaut Capt 3, 1, 11.—**II.** Hence, **A. Lăcōnĭa,** ae, *f. a country of the Peloponnesus, of which Sparta,* or *Lacedæmon, was the capital city,* Plin. 6, 34, 39 § 214 (al Laconicam); 17, 18, 30, § 133; called also **Lăcōnĭca,** ae, *f*, = Λακωνική, Vell. 1, 3, 1, Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 94 al.; and **Lăcōnĭcē,** ēs, *f*, Nep Tim. 2, 1; Mel. 2, 3, 4.—**B. Lăcōnĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = Λακωνικός, *of* or *belonging to Laconia, Laconian, Lacedæmonian:* sinus, Mel. 2, 3, 8· classis, id. 2, 2, 7 clavem mi harunc aedium Laconicam jam jube efferri intus; hasce ego aedis occludam hanc foris, *a key made with peculiar skill, one which fastened a lock from without* (whereas others closed it only from within), Plaut Most. 2, 1, 57; cf. Guhl & Koner, Life of Greeks and Romans, p 465: purpurae, Hor C 2, 18, 7: canes, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 177: brevitas, Symm. Ep 1, 8 —*Subst:* **Lăcōnĭcum,** i, *n* (sc balneum), *a sweating room, a sweating bath,* first used by the Lacedæmonians, Vitr 5, 10 *fin;* Cic Att 4, 10, 2; Cels 2, 17; Col. 1 praef. § 16 —**C. Lăcōnis,** ĭdis, *f adj*, = Λακωνίς, *Laconian, Lacedæmonian:* matre Laconide nati, Ov. M. 3, 223 —*Absol* for Laconia, Mel. 2, 3, 4.

Lacobrīga, ae, *f., a town of Lusitania,* Mel. 1, 3, 6 — Hence, **Lacobrīgenses,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Lacobriga,* Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 26

† **lăcŏtŏmus,** i, *f.*, = λακότομος, *a straight line which cuts the equator,* Vitr. 9, 8 (but v. laeotomus).

lăcrĭma (archaic **lacrŭma,** not lacry̆ma, lachryma; old form **dacrĭma,** freq in Livius Andronicus, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 68 Müll; v. the letter D), ae, *f.* [dacru ma, kindred with Gr. δάκρυ; Sanscr asru for dasru; Goth. tah ja; Engl. tear; Germ. Zaehre; cf. the Sanscr root dans and Gr. δάκ-νω, to bite], *a tear.* **I.** Lit.: meae in quem lacrumae guttatim cadunt, Enn. ap Non. 116, 1 (Trag. v. 238 Vahl.): miserae, id. ib (Trag. v 168 id.): lacrimas effundere, Lucr. 1, 125: cito arescit lacrima, praesertim in alienis malis, Cic. Part. Or. 17, 57: lacrimas dare ignoto, *to shed a tear, to weep for,* Ov. M. 11, 720: lacrumas mi haec, quom video, eliciunt, quia, etc., Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 13: ut mi excivisti lacrumas, id. Cist 1, 1, 113: homini lacrumae cadunt quasi puero gaudio, *tears fall from his eyes for joy, he sheds tears of joy,* Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 20: lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes, *her brilliant eyes moistened with tears,* Verg A. 1. 228: neque prae lacrimis jam loqui possum, *cannot speak for tears,* Cic Mil. 38, 105; cf. id. Planc 41, 99: lacrimas non tenere, *not withhold tears, not restrain them,* id. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 172: tradere se lacrimis et tristitiae, id. Fam. 5, 14: lacrimis confici, id ib 14, 4: multis cum lacrimis obsecrare, Caes B G. 1, 20· manantibus prae gaudio lacrimis, *shedding tears of joy,* Curt. 7, 8, 5: lacrimis semper paratis, Juv. 6, 273: lacrumae confictae dolis, Ter. And. 3, 3, 26: diu cohibitae lacrimae prorumpunt, *tears long restrained break forth,* Plin. Ep 3, 16: fatiscere in lacrimas, *to dissolve in tears,* Val. Fl. 3, 395· lacrumis opplet os totum sibi, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 65: lacrimas effundere, *to shed,* Lucr. 1, 126; Cic. Planc 42, 101: profundere, id. Font 17, 38: fundere, Vulg. Jud. 14, 16: mittere, *to let flow,* Sen. Ep 76, 20; but lacrimas mitte, *away with tears,* Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 27: lacrimae siccentur protinus, Juv. 16, 27: dare, Verg A. 4, 370: ciere, *to cause to flow,* id. ib 6, 468: movere, Quint 4, 2, 77: commovere, Curt. 5, 5, 7: cohibere, Plin. Ep 3, 16, 5: per lacrimas effundere bilem, Juv 5, 159: ciere, Verg A. 6, 468 lacrumas excussit mihi, *forced from me,* Ter Heaut 1, 1, 115. quis talia fando temperet a lacrimis, Verg A. 2, 6 abstersis lacrimis, Curt 5, 5, 8 absterget Deus omnem lacrymam ab oculis, Vulg. Apoc 7, 17 —Prov: hinc illae lacrumae, Ter And. 1, 1, 99; imitated by Cic Cael. 25, 61, and Hor. Ep 1, 19, 41; cf.: inde irae et lacrimae, Juv. 1, 168 —**II.** Transf., *a tear* or *gum-drop* which exudes from plants: narcissi, Verg. G 4, 160: arborum, Plin. 11, 6, 5, § 14; 21, 5, 11, § 24: vitium, id. 23 praef. 3, § 3, Col. 10, 103

lăcrĭmābĭlis (lacrŭm-), e, *adj* [lacrima] **I.** *Worthy of tears, lamentable, mournful* (poet and post-class.)· vixque tenet lacrimas, quia nil lacrimabile cernit, Ov M. 2, 796: gemitus, Verg A. 3, 39 bellum, id. ib 7, 604; opp felix, Am Vict Epit 42, 15. nomen Claud. I Cons Stil. 2, 261.—**II.** *Tear like.* destillatio, Arn. 7, 233 vox, *tearful,* Vulg Dan 6, 20 —*Comp:* lacrimabilior series, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 17, 2: quid lacrimabilius hac stultitia, Salv Gub Dei, 6 — *Adv:* **lăcrĭmābĭlĭter,** *with tears, mournfully* (late Lat), Hier. Ep 140, 15

lăcrĭmābundus (lacrŭm-), a, um, *adj* [lacrimo], *bursting into tears, with tears, weeping,* Liv 3, 46, 8, Lact de Mort Pers 18

lăcrĭmātĭo (lacrŭm-), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a weeping* **I.** Esp as a disease: oculorum, Plin. 23 praef. 5, § 9, id. 11, 37, 54, § 147. —**II.** In gen.: lacrimatio et fletus, Vulg Tob 3, 22.

lăcrĭmo (arch. **lacrŭmo;** not lacry̆-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v n*, and **lacrĭmor,** ātus, 1, *v dep* [lacrima], *to shed tears, to weep* (syn.: fleo, ploro; class) **I.** Lit (α) Form lacrimo: ne lacruma, patrue, Plaut Poen. 5, 4, 19: nequeo quin lacrumem, Ter Hec 3, 3, 25: te lacrimasse moleste ferebam, Cic. Att. 15, 27, 2; id. Tusc 1, 39, 93: lacrumo gaudio, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 55: quid tu igitur lacrumas? id. Hec 3, 2, 20: lacrumo, quae posthac futura'st vita, id. ib 3, 3, 45: ecquis fuit quin lacrimaret? Cic Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 121. quia oculi sunt tibi lacrumantes, eo rogavi, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 30· flentes, lacrumantes, Enn. ap Diom p 442 P. (Ann. v. 107 Vahl.); cf id. ap Prisc p 824 P. (Ann. v. 175 id.): oculis lacrimantibus, Cic Sest. 69, 144: multa super nata lacrimans, Verg. A. 7, 358 —*Impers pass:* lacrimandum est, Sen. Ep 63, 1.—(β) Form lacrimor (post-class), Hyg. Fab 126; Tert Poen. 9; Cael. Aur Acut 1, 3, 35; 2, 10, 71; Vulg Tob 7, 19 al.—**B.** *Act., to beweep, bewail, lament* a thing (very rare)· num id lacrumat virgo? Ter. Eun 5, 1, 13; cf: lacrimo quae posthac futura est vita, quom, id. Hec 3, 3, 45: Argos exsequiis lacrimandus eat, Stat Th. 9, 99 (but illacrimarit is the true reading, Nep Alc 6, 4); cf. also the foll. no —**II.** *Transf, to weep, drop, distil, of plants* which exude a gum (poet and post-Aug.): lacrimantes calami, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 107: lacrimat sua gaudia palmes, Ven Carm. 3, 9, 18. lacrimatas cortice myrrhas, *dropped, distilled,* Ov. F. 1, 339

lăcrĭmōsē, *adv*, v lacrimosus *fin*

lăcrĭmōsus (lacrŭm-, lacry̆m-), a, um, *adj* [lacrima] *full of tears, tearful, weeping* (poet. and in post Aug prose) **I.** Lit: lumina (i e oculi), Ov. M 1, 8, 111. oculi, Plin. 38, 6, 17, § 34.—**II.** *That excites to tears, lamentable, doleful:* fumus, Ov. M. 10, 6, Hor. S. 1, 5, 80; cf.· caepis odor lacrimosus, Plin 19, 6, 32, § 101: Trojae funera, Hor C 1, 8, 14: bellum, id. ib. 1, 21, 13· carmen, *plaintive,* Ov. Tr 5, 1, 35: poemata, Hor. Ep 1, 1, 67.—**B.** Transf., *weeping, dropping, exuding* — *Act.* of plants: vites, Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 261. —*Pass.*, of the sap: lacrimosum electrum, Verg. Cir 434; cf. Ov. M. 2, 364.—Hence, *adv:* **lăcrĭmōsē,** *with tears* (post class.), Gell. 10, 3, 4.

lăcrĭmŭla (-mŏla), ae, *f. dim* [id.], *a little tear, crocodile-tear* (rare but class.) haec verba una me hercule falsa lacrimola, Quam oculos terendo misere vix vi expresserit, Restinguet, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 22: non modo lacrimulam, sed multas lacrimas videre potuisti, Cic Planc. 31, 76: frustrantur falsis gaudia lacrimulis, Cat 66, 16

lăcrŭma and **lăcry̆ma,** with their derivv, v. lacrima, etc

lacta, ae *f*, *a kind of cassia,* Plin. 12, 19, 43, § 97; al lada.

lactānĕus, a, um, *adj* [lac], *milk-like, milky:* color, Th. Prisc 4, 2.

1. lactans, *P* and *P. a*, of lacto, q v

2. Lactans, ntis, *m* [lac], *the god of milky growth in corn:* Lactantem deum esse qui se infundit segetibus, et eas facit lactescere, Varr ap Sen. Verg G 1, 315

Lactantĭus, ii, *m*, with the surname Firmianus, *a celebrated father of the Church in the beginning of the fourth century of the Christian era, famous for the purity of his Latin style, and sometimes called the Christian Cicero,* Hier. de Vir Ill 80, id. Ep 84, 7; 13 *fin*

lactāris, e, *adj.* [lac], *suckling* (post-class) capra, Marc Emp 23

lactārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *belonging to milk, containing milk, milky; made of milk* or *with milk* **I.** In gen.: lactaria columna in foro holitorio dicta, quod ibi infantes lacte alendos deferebant, Paul. ex Fest p 88 herba *milk-weed,* Plin 26, 8, 39, § 62 opus, *food prepared with milk,* Lampr Heliog 32: Mons, *a hill in Campania, famous for its pasture,* Cassiod. Var 11, 10 *init* —So, *absol* **lactārĭum,** ii, *n*, *milk-food,* Lampr. Heliog 26 —**lactārĭus,** ii, *m*, *a preparer of milk food,* Lampr Heliog.

27, 3.—Also, *a seller of milk*, = γαλακτοπώλης, Gloss. Labb.—**II.** In partic., *suckling, giving suck:* boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 17.

lactātum, i, *n.* [lac], *a drink made of milk:* lactatum est potio e lacte, Isid. Orig. 20, 3, 10.

lacte, v. lac *init.*

lactĕo, ēre (used almost exclusively in the *part. pres.*), *v. a.* [lac]. **I.** *To suck milk, to be a suckling:* Romulus parvus atque lactens, uberibus lupinis inhians, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19; so, lactens Juppiter puer, id. Div. 2, 41, 85: vitulus, Ov. M. 2, 624; 10, 227: lactens hostia, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29; also *absol.:* lactentibus rem divinam facere, Liv. 37, 3.—Poet.: viscera lactentia, i. e. *sucking children, sucklings*, Ov. F. 6, 137.—Of the spring: tener et lactens (sc. annus), Ov. M. 15, 201.—**II.** *To contain milk* or *sap, to be milky, sappy, juicy:* verno tempore, cum lactent novella virentia, Pall. 3, 26; cf.: nam sata, vere novo, teneris lactentia sucis, Ov. F. 1, 351: frumenta in viridi stipula lactentia turgent, Verg. G. 1, 315: lactuca lactens, Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 67.—*Subst.:* **lactentia**, ium, *n.*, *milk food, milk-dishes*, Cels. 2, 28.

lactĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [lacteus], *white as milk, milk-white* (poet.): puellae, Cat. 55, 17: viscus, Aus. Ep. 7, 46: agni, Prud. στεφ. 11, 245.

lacteris, idis, *f.*, *a plant*, App. Herb. 111.

lactes, ium (in *sing.* lactis, is, only, acc. to Prisc. p. 686, erroneously on account of lactis agninas), *f.* [root lag-; Gr. λαγαρός; cf. Lat. languidus, laxus], *the intestines;* esp. *the smaller intestines, chitterlings* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): ab hoc ventriculo lactes in homine et ove, per quas labitur cibus: in ceteris hillae, Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 200: ita cibi vocivitate venio lassis lactibus, i. e. *empty, famished*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 40: pulmone et lactibus unctis, Pers. 2, 30.—Prov.: adligare canem fugitivom agninis lactibus, said of the employment of a trifling remedy for a great evil, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 85.

lactesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [lacteo]. ***I.** *To turn to milk:* omnis fere cibus matrum lactescere incipit, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128; Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 230 al.—**II.** *To have milk for suckling, to become capable of giving suck:* asinae praegnantes continuo lactescunt, Plin. 11, 41, 96, § 237: pectore, Aug. Ep. 150: segetes facit lactescere, *to become milky*, Serv. Verg. G. 1, 315; v. 2. Lactans.

lactĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lac]. **I.** *Of milk, milky; full of milk* (mostly poet.). **A.** Lit.: umor, Ov. M. 15, 79: ubera, Verg. G. 2, 525.—**B.** In partic., *milk-drinking, sucking:* vernae, Mart. 3, 58, 22: porcus, id. 3, 47, 12.—**II.** Transf., *milk-white, milk-colored, milky:* colla, Verg. A. 8, 660: cervix, id. ib. 10, 137: gemma, Mart. 8, 45, 2: circulus, the Gr. γαλαξίας κύκλος, *the Milky Way*, Cic. Rep. 6, 16, 16; also, via, Ov. M. 1, 168.—**B.** Illa Livi lactea ubertas, *pure*, Quint. 10, 1, 32.

***lactĭcĭnĭum**, i, *n.* [id.], *milk-food, food prepared with milk*, Apic. 7, 11.—Also, ‡**lactĭcĭnĭa** (ōrum) ᾠόγαλα (*a dish prepared with milk and eggs*), Gloss. Philox.

***lactĭcŏlor**, ōris, *adj.* [lac-color], *milk-colored*, Aus. Ep. 7, 54.

‡**lactĭcŭlārĭus**, ‡**lactĭcŭlōsus**, λιπογάλακτος, *deprived of milk* (also *absol.*), Gloss. Philox.

‡**lactĭdĭăcus**, λελακτισμένος (*that kicks*, or *that has been wounded by kicking*), Gloss. Philox.

‡**lactĭfer**, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [lac-fero], *milk bringing, producing milk:* Silvanus, Inscr. ap. Mur. 70, 6.

lactĭlāgo, inis, *f.* [lac], *a plant*, called also chamaedaphne, App. Herb. 27.

***lactĭnĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *milk-colored, white*, Ven. Carm. 8, 1, 27.

lactis, is, v. lactes.

lactĭto, 1, *v. freq. a.* [1. lacto], *to give suck, to suckle* (poet.), Ps.-Mart. 7, 102, 3.

1. lacto, āvi, ātum (used almost exclusively in the *part. pres.*), 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [lac]. **I.** *To contain milk, to have milk, to give suck:* ubera lactantia, Ov. M. 6, 342; 7, 321; Lucr. 5, 885: ubera quae non lactaverunt, Vulg. Luc. 23, 29: quaecunque (femina) id temporis lactans est, Gell. 12, 1, 17.—**II.** *To suck milk, to take the breast, to suck:* puer lactans, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 153, 26 (Trag. Rel. v. 38 Rib.); cf.: infans lactavit, Aus. Epit. 32: anni lactantes, *the suckling years* (of a child), id. Idyll. 4, 67.—**III.** *To be full of milk, to be milky:* metae, *cheeses*, Mart. 1, 43, 7 (cf.: meta lactis, id. 3, 58, 35).—*Part.* as *subst.:* **lactantia**, ium, *n.*, *milky food*, Cels. 2, 28, 2 al.—**IV.** *Act., to give suck to:* lactaverunt catulos suos, Vulg. Thren. 4, 2: filium suum, id. 1 Reg. 1, 23.—*Pass.:* lactare ut nutriaris, Aug. Enarr. in Psa. 130, 12: mamilla regum lactaberis, Vulg. Isa. 60, 16.

2. lacto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [lacio], *to allure, wheedle, flatter, deceive with fair words, to dupe, cajole* (mostly ante-class.): dictis lenibus lactare aliquem, Att. ap. Non. 16, 17: frustrando lactans, id. ib.: ita me amor lapsum animi ludificat... retinet, lactat largitur, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 9: animos, Ter. And. 5, 4, 9; 4, 1, 24: si te lactaverint peccatores, Vulg. Prov. 1, 10: nec lactes quemquam labiis tuis, id. ib. 24, 28.

lactŏris, *f.* [lac], *a kind of milky plant*, Plin. 24, 18, 104, § 168.

‡**lactōsus**, = γαλακτώδης, *milk-like, milky*, Gloss. Philox.

lactūca, ae, *f.* [lac]. **I.** *Lettuce*, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 125 sqq.; Col. 10, 179; 11, 3, 25 sq.; Verg. M. 76; Cels. 2, 32; Mart. 13, 14, 1; several species are described by Plin. H. N. 20, 7, 24, § 58 sqq.—**II.** Lactuca marina, *the plant wolf's-milk*, Cels. 5, 7; Col. 6, 15, 2.

‡**lactūcārĭus**, ii, *m.* [id.], *a dealer in lettuce*, acc. to Diom. p. 313 P.

Lactūcīnus, i, *m.* [lactuca], *a Roman surname in the* familia Valeria, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 59.

‡**lactūcōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of lettuce*, Diom. p. 316 P.

lactūcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small, young lettuce*, Col. 10, 111; Suet. Aug. 77; Pall. 1, 30.

Lacturcĭa, ae, *f.* [lac], *a goddess who presided over the corn swelling with milk*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8 (al. deum Lacturnum); cf. 2. Lactans.

Lacturnus, i, v. the preced. art.

lăcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [lacus], *four-cornered, checkered:* vestis, *woven in square compartments* or *checks, with inwoven or embroidered pictures* (v. lacus, V.), Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 11.

lăcūna (collateral form **lūcūna**; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. vol. 2, p. 205; **lăcūnātūra**, App. Flor. 15, p. 351, 2 Hildebrand; v. infra), ae, *f.* [lacus], *a ditch, pit, hole;* esp. *a place where water collects, a pool, pond.* **I.** Lit. (mostly poet.): lacuna, id est aquae collectio, a lacu derivatur, quam alii lamam, alii lustrum dicunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 117 Müll.: vastae, Lucr. 6, 552: vastae Orci, id. 1, 116; 6, 538: cavae, Verg. G. 1, 117; 3, 365.—Poet.: salsae, i. e. *the sea*, Lucr. 5, 794; 3, 1044; also, Neptuniae, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 15: caecas lustravit luce lacunas, Cic. Arat. 431.—**B.** In gen., *a hollow, cavity, opening, chasm, cleft:* cum supercilia cana, et sub ea lacunae, dicunt, eum equum habere annos sedecim, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 3; 1, 29, 3; cf.: atque lacunarum fuerant vestigia cuique, Lucr. 5, 1261; Vitr. 7, 1, 4: labrum superius sub ipsa medietate narium lacuna quadam levi, quasi valle, signavit deus, Lact. Op. D. 10: genae teretes ac medio mento lacuna, *a dimple*, App. Flor. p. 351 (Hildebr., lacunatura).—**II.** Trop., *a gap, void, defect, want, loss* (rare but class.): est, qui expleas duplicem istam lacunam, *to fill up the double void*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 28: ut illam lacunam rei familiaris expleant, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 55, § 138: lacuna in auro, id. Att. 12, 6, 1: illa labes et quasi lacuna famae, Gell. 1, 3, 23.

lăcūnar, āris (*nom.* **lacūnārĭum**, Isid. Orig. 15, 8, 6; *gen. plur.* lacunariorum for lacunarium, Vitr. 4, 3, 1 al.; *dat. plur.* lacunariis, id. 5, 2), *n.* [lacuna], *a wainscoted and gilded ceiling* of an unvaulted chamber, *a panel-ceiling, a ceiling* (so called from its sunken spaces; class.), Vitr. 7, 2: non ebur neque aureum Mea renidet in domo lacunar, Hor. C. 2, 18, 2: gladium e lacunari seta equina aptum demitti jussit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: primus lacunaria pingere instituit (Polygnotus), Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 124.—Prov.: spectare lacunar, *to gaze at the ceiling, to be wilfully blind*, Juv. 1, 56.—**II.** *Plur.:* **lăcūnārĭa**, ōrum (-arium, App. Flor. 18, p. 83), *n.*, *panels of the under surface of a cornice*, Vitr. 4, 3, 1; 7, 2, 2; 5, 2, 1; Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 124.

lăcūnārĭum, ii, v. lacunar.

lăcūnārĭus, ii, *m.* [lacuna], *a grave-digger* (late Lat.), Firm. Math. 8, 21; cf.: lacunarius, λακκοποιός, Gloss. Philox.

lăcūnātūra, ae, *f.*, v. lacuna, I. B. *fin.*

lăcūno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [lacuna]. ***I.** *To hollow out, to fret* or *pit:* lacunati tori, Plin. 15, 10, 9, § 35.—**II.** *To panel like a lacunar:* summa lacunabant alterno murice conchae, Ov. M. 8, 564.

lăcūnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Full of holes, ponds,* or *sloughs:* convallis, App. M. 1, p. 105, 21; cf.: (via) lacunosis incilibus voraginosa, id. ib. 9, p. 221, 1.—**II.** In gen., *full of hollows, gaps,* or *cavities:* nihil eminens, nihil lacunosum, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: vena, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 226.

lăcus, ūs (*gen.* laci, Vulg. Dan. 6, 17; 24; id. Jer. 37, 15; Cassiod. Var. 11, 14; *dat.* and *abl. plur.* lacis, Anthol. Lat. 5, 71, 10: lacibus, Plin. 23, 1, 20, § 33; usually lacubus, Ov. M. 12, 278 al.), *m.* [root lak, to tear; Gr. λάκος, λακερός, λάκκος; Lat. lacer, lacinia, lacuna, lāma; cf. lacerna; originally any thing hollow, hence]. **I.** *A large vessel for liquids, a basin, tank, tub;* esp. *a vat* into which the wine flowed from the press, Cato, R. R. 25; 67, 2; Col. 12, 18, 3: tu quoque devotos, Bacche, relinque lacus, Tib. 2, 3, 64: de lacubus proxima musta tuis, Ov. F. 4, 888; a tank of water, in which heated metal was cooled: alii stridentia tingunt Aera lacu, Verg. G. 4, 173: gelido ceu quondam lamina candens tincta lacu, stridit, Ov. M. 9, 170: ferrum, igne rubens... lacubus demittit, id. ib. 12, 278.—Hence, **B.** Transf.: oratio quasi de musto ac lacu fervida, i. e. *still new, that has not done fermenting*, Cic. Brut. 83, 288.—**II.** A large body of water which rises and falls (opp. stagnum, a standing pool), *a lake, pond:* agri, aedificia, lacus, stagna, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 7: exhalant lacus nebulam, Lucr. 5, 463: deae, quae illos Hennenses lacus lucosque incolitis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 188; cf. 2, 4, 48, § 107: Averni, Lucr. 6, 746; Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: Albanus, id. Div. 1, 44, 100: Fucinus, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 124: dicebar sicco vilior esse lacu, Prop. 2, 14 (3, 6), 12: ad spurcos lacus, Juv. 6, 603.—Poet., of a river: deinde lacu fluvius se condidit alto Ima petens, Verg. A. 8, 66; cf. v. 74; *of the* Styx, id. ib. 6, 134; 238; 393.—**III.** *A large reservoir for water, a basin, tank, cistern* (of which there were a great number in Rome), Front. 3; 78; Liv. 39, 44; Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 121: a furno redeuntes lacuque, Hor. S. 1, 4, 37.—A place called Lacus: garruli et malevoli supra Lacum, *at the pond* (perh. Lacus Curtius or Lacus Juturnae), Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 16.—Prov.: siccus lacus, for something useless, Prop. 2, 11, 11 (3, 6, 12).—**IV. a.** *A hole in which lime is slacked, a lime-hole*, Vitr. 7, 2, 2.—**b.** *One of the bins* or *receptacles for pulse in a granary:* sed et lacubus distinguuntur granaria, ut separatim quaeque legumina ponantur, Col. 1, 6, 14.—**c.** *A den* or *cave for lions:* labitur in lacum leonum, Prud. Cath. 4, 65; Vulg. Dan. 6, 7.—**d.** *The pit, the place of the dead* (cf. II. *fin.* supra): salvasti me a descendentibus in lacum, Vulg. Psa. 29, 4.—**V.** For lacunar, *a panel in a ceiling* (ante-class.): resultant aedesque lacusque, Lucil. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 726.

lăcuscŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [lacus]. **I.** *A little lake* (only in Columella), Col. 4, 8, 2; id. Arb. 10, 4.—**II.** *A receptacle* or *bin for keeping olives*, Col. 12, 50, 3 sq.

lăcūturris, is (sc. caulis), *m.* [lacus-turris], *a kind of cabbage*, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 141.

Lăcydes, is, *m.*, = Λακύδης, *an Academician of Cyrene, a pupil of Arcesilas*, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 16; id. Tusc. 5, 37, 107.

Lăcȳdon, ōnis, *m.*, *the name of the port of Marseilles:* Massiliensium portus, Mel. 2, 5.

‡**lāda** or **lēda**, ae, *f.*, and **lēdon**, i, *n.*, = λῆδον, *a shrub in Cyprus from which a*

resin was obtained, the Cistus Creticus, Linn ; form lada, Plin 12, 19, 43, § 97; form leda, id. 12, 17, 37, § 75; form ledon, id. 26, 8, 30 § 47.

† **lādănum** or **lēdănum**, i, *n.* [λήδανον], *the resinous juice obtained from the shrub* lada, *ladanum*, Plin. 26, 8, 30, § 47 al

Lādas, ae, *m*, = Λάδας, *a runner of Alexander the Great, whose name became a proverb for swiftness*, Sol 1, § 96; Mart 10, 100, 5; 2, 86, 8; Cat 55, 25; Auct Her 4, 3, 4; Sen. Ep 85, 4· pauper locupletem optare podagram Ne dubitet Ladas, Juv. 13, 97.

Lādon, ōnis, *m*, = Λάδων. **I.** *A river of Arcadia which flows into the Alphēus; the fabled father of Daphne*· harenosus, Ov. M 1, 702; Mel. 2, 3, 5; Sen Q. N. 6, 25, 2; cf Serv. Verg E 3, 63; id. ad Aen 3, 91.—**II.** *The name of one of Actæon's hounds*, Ov. M 3, 216

Lacāna, ae, *f.*, *a town of Arabia*, Plin 6, 28, 32, § 156 — Hence, **Lacānīta**, ae, *m*, *an inhabitant thereof*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 156 —**Lacānītĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, Plin. 6, 28, 32 § 156

Laeca, ae, *m*, *a Roman surname; e g* M. Porcius Laeca, *one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators*, Sall. C 17: fuisti apud Laecam illa nocte, Catilina, Cic. Cat 1, 4, 9.

laecasin, an imprecation (= Gr. λαικάζειν), *go to:* dico frigori, Petr. S 42, 2

laedo, si, sum, 3, *v a.* [perh. for lavido, root lu ; cf. luo, solvo, and Germ. los], *to hurt* by striking, *wound, injure, damage* (syn.: saucio, vulnero) **I.** Lit: lora laedunt bracchia, Plaut Truc 4, 3, 9: lembus ille mihi laedit latus, id Bacch 2, 3, 47: tua laesuro subtrahe colla, Ov R Am 90: frondes laedit hiems, id. F. 6, 150: teneros laedunt prima juga juvencos, id. H 4, 21; cf: thymum laeditur imbribus, Plin. 21, 10, 31, § 56· aliquem vulnere, Ov. M. 4, 601: quid me dente captas laedere? Phaedr. 4, 8, 6: ferro retunso Semina, Verg G 2, 301. salsā laedit rubigine ferrum, id ib 2, 220: servum aliqua parte corporis, Gai Inst 3, 219 — Poet: collum, i. e. *to hang one's self*, Hor C 3, 27, 60: laesus nube dies, i e *darkened*, Luc. 5, 456 —**II.** Trop, *to trouble, annoy, vex, injure, offend, afflict, grieve, hurt:* dicto, facto, Plaut Capt. 2, 2, 53: injuste neminem laesit, Cic Mur. 40, 87: non minus nos stultitia illius sublevat, quam laedit improbitas, id Caecin 9, 23: aliquem perjurio suo, *to attack*, id ib 10, 28: Pisonem, *to rail at*, id de Or. 2, 70, 285: nulli os, *to offend no one to his face*, Ter Ad 5, 4, 10: tua me infortunia laedunt, Hor. A. P. 103: tristi laedere versu scurram, id. S 2, 1, 21: te a me ludibrio laesum iri, Cic Fil ap Cic Fam 5, 1, 1. quae laedunt oculum, demere, Hor. Ep 1, 2, 38; 1, 17, 8 —*Absol.:* quia laesit prior, Ter. Eun. prol. 6: nec laedere nec violari, Lucr. 5, 1020 —**B.** Esp **1.** Of pledged faith, one's word, agreement, etc, *to break, violate, betray:* fidem, Cic Rosc Am 38, 111; Caes B C 2, 44: cur tibi junior laesa praeniteat fide, Hor. C. 1, 33, 4. laesi testatur foederis aras, Verg A. 12, 496 laesae vulnera pacis, Petr. 119.—**2.** Of reputation, *to harm, injure:* famam alicujus gravi opprobrio Suet Caes. 49.—**3.** Freq of an offended divinity: quo numine laeso, Verg A. 1, 8; 2, 183: tu magnorum numen laesura deorum, Hor. Epod. 15, 3. ego laedor, Ov. M 1, 608: Veneris numina, Tib 1, 3, 79; 3, 6, 26: superos, Luc 7, 848 — **4.** Of circumstances res laesae, *disaster, misfortune*, Sil 11, 6, 5 —Esp, in the phrase laedere majestatem, *to commit treason* (late Lat, v. also majestas): laesae majestatis arcessere maritum, Amm. 16, 8, 4: laesae crimina majestatis, id. 19, 12, 1; 21, 12, 19, so, laedere majestatem populi Romani, Sen Contr 4, 25, 13

Laelaps, ăpis, *m* [λαῖλαψ, hurricane], *name of a dog*, Ov. M. 3, 211; 7, 771.

Laelius, a, *name of a Roman gens* — So esp, **1.** C Lælius, *a friend of Scipio Africanus:* in quo Laeli' clamores, σοφὸς ille, solebat Edere, Lucil ap Cic de Fin. 2, 8, 24, cf. nec dubitare illum (C Laelium) in omni sermone appellare sapientem Cic. Lael 1, 1; id Brut 21, 82; cf Hor S 2, 1, 65; 72 Cicero's treatise on Friendship is named after him —**2.** D Lælius, *a writer of moderate abilities*, Lucil ap Cic de Or 2, 6, 25 —**3.** Another D. Lælius, perh. a son of the preceding, *an adherent of Pompey*, Caes. B C 3, 40 —In *fem:* **Laelia**, ae, *daughter of C Lælius, and mother-in-law of L Crassus, celebrated for her intellectual culture*, Cic Brut 58, 211 —Another Lælia, *a Vestal*, Tac A. 15, 22 — Hence, **Laeliānus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to a Lælius, Lælian:* naves, i. e *of Pompey's commander*, D Lælius, Caes B C 3, 100, 2

laena, ae, *f*, = χλαίνη, *a lined upper garment, a cloak, mantle:* laena vestimenti genus habitu duplicis Quidam appellatam existimant Tusce, quidam Graece, quam χλανίδα dicunt, Paul. ex Fest p 117 Mull Usually worn by the flamens over the toga, Cic Brut 14, 56; Serv. Verg A. 4, 262. Also by persons of distinction, Verg. l l ; Sil 15, 424; Pers 1, 31; Juv. 5, 131; 3, 283; v Dict of Antiq

Laenas, ātis, *a surname in the* gens Popilia, v. Popilius

† **laeŏtŏmus**, i, *f.*, = λαιότομος, *the chord of a segment of a circle*, Vitr. 9, 8, 6 Schneid *N. cr.* (al. lacotomus)

Lāërtes, ae (*nom* Laerta, Sen. Troad. 699; *gen.* Laërtis, acc to Prisc p 705 P.), *m*, = Λαέρτης, *the father of Ulysses*, Att ap Non. 314, 20 (Trag Rel. v. 131 Rib); Cic de Sen 15, 54; Ov. H 1, 113 —**II.** Hence, **A. Lāërtius**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Laertes, Laertian:* regna, i e *Ithaca*, Verg A. 3, 272: heros, i e *Ulysses*, Ov. M. 13, 124; id. Tr. 5, 5, 3: proles, Verg Cul. 326 —**B. Lāërtiădes**, ae, *m.*, = Λαερτιάδης, *a male descendant of Laertes: his son Ulysses*, Att ap App de Deo Socr c 24 (Trag Rel. v. 524 Rib); Hor. C. 1, 15, 21; id. S 2, 5, 59; Ov. M 13, 48

Lāërtius, a, um. **I.** *Adj*, from Laertes, q v. II A.—**II.** *An inhabitant of Laertes, a seaport town in Cilicia*, e. g Diogenes Laertius, *a Greek historian in the third century of the Christian era*

laesio, ōnis, *f* [laedo], *a hurting, injuring.* **I.** Lit (only in late Lat)· si quod, absente socio, ad laesionem fecit, Dig 10, 3, 28: quae non ad publicam laesionem respiciunt, ib. 2, 14, 7, § 14: irritat laesio dolorem, Lact Ira D. 17 *med:* regis, Vulg 1 Esdr. 4, 14: nulla laesio est in eo quia credidit Deo, id Dan. 6, 23 —* **II.** Rhet t t, *a personal attack by an orator on his opponent:* purgatio, conciliatio, laesio, optatio atque exsecratio, Cic de Or. 3, 53, 205

Laestrȳgon (**Lestr-**), ŏnis, *m*, more freq in *plur.:* **Laestrȳgŏnes**, um, *m*, = Λαιστρυγόνες, *an ancient people of Italy, originally in Campania, in the region around Formiæ, and afterwards in Sicily, who are fabled to have been savages and cannibals*, Plin 3, 5, 9, § 59; 7, 1, 2, § 9; Gell. 15, 21; Juv. 15, 18; Mart Cap 6, § 641. —In *sing*, Ov. M. 14, 233 —Of Laestrygonians in Sicily, Sil 14, 125 — Hence, **II. Laestrȳgŏnius**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Læstrygonians, Læstrygonian* **A.** In Formiae. domus, i e *Formiæ*, Ov. Ib 390; cf: rupes, *in Formiæ*, Sil 7, 276: amphora, i. e *Campanian*, Hor. C 3, 16, 34 —**B.** In Sicily: campi, Plin 3, 8, 14, § 89

laesūra, ae, *f* [laedo], *a hurting, injuring* (post-class): divitiarum, *loss*, Tert. Patient 7: ANIMI, Inscr. Grut 828, 10

laesus, a, um, *Part*, from laedo.

laeta, ōrum, v 2 laetus

laetābilis, e, *adj* [laetor], *joyful, glad, gladsome* (class). quid habet ista res aut laetabile, aut gloriosum? Cic Tusc 1, 21, 49 nihil laetabile, id ib 4, 17, 37: factum, Ov. M 9, 255: sidus alicui, Val. Fl 6, 606.—*Comp*, Mamert Genethl 18

laetābundus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *greatly rejoicing, full of joy, joyful* (post-class): laetabundus is dicitur, qui abunde laetus est, Gell 11, 15, 8: his dictis, Mart Cap 1, § 23; Vulg Isa 35, 2.

laetāmen, inis, *n* [id.], *dung, manure* (post-Aug), Plin 18, 16, 40, § 141: anserum, Pall 1, 23

laetans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a*, from laetor.

laetanter, *adv*, v laetor *fin*

* **laetātio**, ōnis, *f* [laetor], *rejoicing, exultation, joy* (for the usual laetitia): diutina, Caes B G 5, 52 *fin*

laetē, *adv*, v. 1. laetus *fin*

* **laetĭcŭlōsus**, a, um, *adj* [laetor], *too joyful, overjoyful:* tu laeticulosus (al lacticulosus), Petr. Fragm. Trag 57 Burm.

laetĭcus, a, um, *adj*, v. 2 laetus

laetĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [laetificus], *to cheer, gladden, delight:* constr. with *abl* (rare but class): non illum gloria pulsi Laetificat Magni, Luc 3, 48: sol laetificat terram, Cic N. D 2, 40, 102; Vulg. Psa 21, 7: corda, id ib 19, 9; 103, 15 —Mid, *to rejoice, be glad* respecting any thing: nunc eo alii laetificantur Meo malo et damno, Plaut Aul 4, 9, 15.—**II.** In partic, in agriculture, *to render fruitful, to fertilize, enrich, manure* the ground: Indus agros laetificat et mitigat, Cic N. D. 2, 52, 130. faba solum laetificat, Plin 18, 12, 30, § 120: agrum, id. 17, 9, 6, § 50: laetificata seges, Sedul 1, 41.—Hence, **laetĭfĭcans**, antis, *P. a*, *rejoicing, joyous* (ante class): unde ego omnes hilares, lubentes, laetificantes faciam ut fiant, Plaut Pers 5, 1, 8

laetĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj* [laetus facio], *making glad, gladdening, glad, joyful, joyous* (poet): fetus, Lucr. 1, 193; cf vites, Enn ap Cic Tusc 1, 28, 69 (Trag v. 193 Vahl): gau (i e gaudium), id. ap Aus Technop 144 (Ann v. 451 Vahl)· tumultus, Stat Th. 8, 261: plausus, id ib 12, 521. —In *neutr. plur.* as *subst:* **laetĭfĭca**, ōrum, *joyful news:* laetifica referre alicui, Sen Troad. 597.

* **laetisco**, 3, *v n inch* [laetus], *to rejoice*, Sisenn ap Non 133, 2

laetĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [id], *joy*, esp *unrestrained joyfulness, gladness, pleasure, delight* (cf: gaudium, hilaritas) **I.** Lit.: laetitia opinio recens boni praesentis, in quo efferri rectum esse videatur, Cic. Tusc 4, 7, 14: laetitia dicitur exsultatio quaedam animi gaudio efferventior eventu rerum expetitarum, Gell 2, 27, 3: judicium plenum laetitiae, Cic de Or. 1, 57, 243: percipere laetitiam *ex re*, id. ib 1, 44, 197: prae laetitia lacrumae prosiliunt mihi, Plaut Stich 3, 2, 13: ut mea laetitia laetus promiscam siet, id Ps 4, 5, 11: totus in laetitiam effusus, *wholly dissolved in pleasure*, Just 12, 13, 7: diem perpetuum in laetitia degere, *to spend joyfully*, Ter Ad. 4, 1, 6: ne me in laetitiam frustra conicias, id. Heaut 2, 3, 51: laetitiae dator, i e *Bacchus*, Verg A. 1, 734: efferri laetitiā, *to be transported with joy*, Cic Tusc 4, 32, 68: exsultare, id Att 14, 6, 2: perfrui, id Cat 1, 10, 26: afficere aliquem, id. Mil 28, 77: comitia me laetitiā extulerunt, *have rejoiced me exceedingly*, id Fam 2, 10, 1: laetitiam capere oculis, *to enjoy*, id Att 14, 14, 1: dare alicui, *to give delight to*, id Planc. 42, 103: et altera traditur circensis turbae non minus similis veri laetitia, *another outbreak of joy*, Liv. 45, 1, 6: ut hanc laetitiam nec opinanti primus ei obicerem domi, *this cause of joy*, Ter. Heaut 1, 2, 12; cf: offerre laetitiam alicui, id Hec. 5, 3, 18 —Esp of success in love, Prop 1, 10, 12; 2, 6, 32 —*Plur:* quaero quoi ter trinas triplicis tribus demeritas artibus Dem laetitias, Plaut Ps 2, 4, 14: incessi omnibus laetitiis laetus, Poet ap Cic Fam 2, 9, 2 —**II.** Transf, *pleasing appearance, beauty, grace:* membrorum, Stat Th 6, 571. — *Luxuriance, fertility*, of plants: trunci, Col 4, 24, 12: pabuli, *plenty, abundance*, Just 44, 4, 14 —Of a fruitful soil: loci, Col. 4, 21, 2 — Of speech, *sweetness, grace:* laetitia et pulcritudo orationis, Tac Or 20

laetĭtūdo, inis, *f* [id.], ante class for laetitia, *joy:* me excitasti ex luctu in laetitudinem, Att ap Non 132, 12· affecti laetitudine, id ib 13 (Trag Fragm v. 61, 259 Rib)

laeto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [id.], *to make joyful, to delight, cheer, gladden* **I.** Lit. (ante and post class.): oculos speciē laetavisti optabili, Liv Andron. ap Non 132. 32: te ut triplici laetarem bono, Att ib : frontem alicujus serena venustate, App M 3, p 134, 16 —**II.** In partic, of the soil, *to fertilize, render fertile, manure* (post-class): in laetandis arboribus, Pall. 1, 6, 18. loca sterilia, id 1, 6, 13

laetor, ātus, 1, *v dep n.* [lit pass of laeto], *to rejoice, feel joy, be joyful* or *glad*

at any thing (syn. gaudeo); constr. with *abl.*, with *in*, *de*, *ex*, or *super* and *abl.*, with *neutr. acc.*, with *acc.* and *inf.*, poet. with *gen.* (α) With *abl.:* ut quisquam amator nuptiis laetetur, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 37: et laetari bonis rebus et dolere contrariis, Cic. Lael. 13, 47: sua re gesta, id. Rep. 1, 42, 65: laetor tum praesenti, tum sperata tua dignitate, id. Fam. 2, 9, 1: laetabitur cor meum quasi a vino, Vulg. Zach. 10, 7: juvenis specie, Juv. 10, 310.—(β) With *in* and *abl.:* laetaris tu in omnium gemitu, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 121: in hoc est laetatus, quod, *because that*, id. Phil. 11, 4, 9: ad laetandum in laetitia gentis tuae, Vulg. Psa. 105, 5: in Domino, id. ib. 96, 12; 84, 7 et saep.—(γ) With *de* and *abl.:* de communi salute, Cic. Marc. 11, 33: de labore suo, Vulg. Sirach, 5, 18.—(δ) With *ex* and *abl.:* Vaccenses ex perfidia laetati, Sall. J. 69, 3. —(ε) With *super* (late Lat.): super hederâ, Vulg. Jonah, 4, 6; id. Isa. 39, 2.—(ζ) With *neutr. acc.:* illud mihi laetandum video, quod, *because that*, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 1; but rarely with *acc. of direct object:* laetandum magis quam dolendum casum tuum, Sall. J. 14, 22: hos erat Aeacides voltu laetatus honores, Verg. Cul. 322.—(η) With *acc.* and *inf.* (freq. in Cic.): istuc tibi ex sententia tua obtigisse laetor, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 5; id. Hec. 5, 3, 35: quae perfecta esse gaudeo, judices, vehementerque laetor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: quem esse natum … haec civitas laetabitur, id. Lael. 4, 14: utrumque laetor, et sine dolore corporis te fuisse et animo valuisse, id. Fam. 7, 1, 1; cf.: nec vero Alciden me sum laetatus euntem accepisse, Verg. A. 6, 392.—(θ) With *gen.*, in connection with memini: nec veterum memini laetorve malorum, Verg. A. 11, 280.—**II.** Transf., of inanim. subjects, *to delight, rejoice, be joyful:* omne vitis genus naturaliter laetatur tepore potius, quam frigore, *is fonder of warmth than of cold*, Col. 3, 9 *fin.:* frumenta omnia maxime laetantur patenti campo, *delight in*, Pall. 1, 6, 15: laetatur mons Sion, Vulg. Psa. 47, 12. — Hence, **laetans,** antis, *P. a.*, *rejoicing, joyful, glad:* eos nunc laetantis faciam adventu meo, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 6: nubit Oppianico continuo Sassia laetanti jam animo, Cic. Clu. 9 *fin.*—Poet., of inanim. things: loca, *delightful, cheerful, agreeable*, Lucr. 2, 344. — * *Adv.:* **laetanter,** *with joy, joyfully*, Lampr. Commod. 5.

Laetōrius, a, *adj.*, *the name of a Roman* gens, Mart. 12, 26, 13 (but lex Plaetoria is the true reading, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61; id. N. D. 3, 30, 74; Cod. Th. 8, 12, 2).

1. laetus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. root prī-, to cheer; prētis, joy, love; cf. Gr. πραΰς, πρᾶος; Germ. Friede, Freude; cf. also Latin gentile name, Plaetorius], *joyful, cheerful, glad, gay, joyous, rejoicing, pleased, delighted, full of joy.* **I.** Lit., constr. *absol.*, with *de*, the *gen.*, the *inf.*, or *acc.* and *inf.* (α) *Absol.:* laeti atque erecti, Cic. Font. 11, 33: alacres laetique, id. Sest. 1, 1: vultus, id. Att. 8, 9, 2: dies laetissimi, id. Lael. 3, 12.—In *neutr. plur.* as *subst.:* litterae tuae partim laeta partim tristia continent, Plin. Ep. 5, 9, 1.—(β) With *de:* laetus est de amica, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 45.—(γ) With *gen.:* laetus animi et ingenii, Vell. 2, 93, 1; Tac. A. 2, 26: laborum, Verg. A. 11, 73: irae, Sil. 17, 308.—(δ) With *inf.:* laetus uterque Spectari superis, Sil. 9, 453.—(ε) With *acc.* and *inf.:* laetus sum, fratri obtigisse quod volt, Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 1: laeta est abs te (donum) datum esse, id. Eun. 3, 1, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Doing a thing with joy, cheerful, ready, willing:* senatus supplementum etiam laetus decreverat, Sall. J. 84, 3: descendere regno, Stat. Th. 2, 396; fatebere laetus nec surdum esse, etc., Juv. 13, 248.—**B.** *Delighting* or *taking pleasure in* a thing; with *abl.* or *inf.* (α) With *abl.:* et laetum equino sanguine Concanum, Hor. C. 3, 4, 34: laetus stridore catenae, Juv. 14, 23: plantaribus horti, id. 13, 123.—(β) With *inf.:* et ferro vivere laetum Vulgus, Sil. 9, 223. — **C.** *Pleased, satisfied with* any thing; *delighting in;* with *abl.:* classis Romana haudquaquam laeta praedâ rediit, Liv. 27, 31: contentus modicis, meoque laetus, Mart. 4, 77, 2.—With *gen.:* laeta laborum, Verg. A. 11, 73: laetissimus viae, *indulging to the full*, Sil. 17, 308.—**D.** *Pleasing, pleasant, grateful:* omnia erant facta hoc biduo laetiora, Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1: laetique nuntii vulgabantur, Tac. A. 1, 5: vitium laetissimi fructus, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: virtus haud laeta tyranno, Val. Fl. 1, 30: militibus id nomen, Tac. H. 4, 68.—**E.** *Favorable, propitious, prosperous:* venti, Val. Fl. 4, 31: sors, id. 4, 540: bellum, Sil. 10, 552; Plaut. Am. prol. 2: saecula, Verg. A. 1, 605: exta, Suet. Caes. 77: cujus (proelii) initium ambiguum, finis laetior, Tac. A. 12, 40. — **F.** *Fortunate, auspicious, lucky:* prodigium, Plin. 11, 37, 77, § 197: augurium, Tac. H. 1, 62: laeta et congruentia exta, id. ib. 2, 4: omina, Petr. 122.—**G.** *Joyous in appearance, delightful, pleasing, beautiful:* vite quid potest esse cum fructu laetius, tum aspectu pulchrius? Cic. de Sen. 15, 53: segetes, Verg. G. 1, 1: lupae fulvo nutricis tegmine, id. A. 1, 275: ferarum exuviis, Ov. M. 1, 475: indoles, Quint. 2, 4, 4: colles frondibus laeti, Curt. 5, 4, 9.—**2.** In partic., in econom. lang., *fertile, rich*, of soil: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 23: laeta Clitumni pascua, Juv. 12, 13.—Of cattle, *fat:* glande sues laeti redeunt, Verg. G. 2, 520.—**3.** *Abundant, copious:* laeta magis pressis manabunt flumina mammis, Verg. G. 3, 310; 3, 494: lucus laetissimus umbrae, id. A. 1, 441.—Of style, etc., *rich, copious, agreeable:* nitidum quoddam genus est verborum et laetum, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 81.—Of the author: (Homerus) laetus ac pressus, Quint. 10, 1, 46.—**H.** *Pleasant, agreeable:* dicendi genus tenue laetioribus numeris corrumpere, Quint. 9, 4, 17.—In *neutr. sing.*, adverbially: laetumque rubet, *with joy, with pleasure*, Stat. Ach. 1, 323.— Hence, *adv.:* **laetē,** *joyfully, gladly, cheerfully.* **1.** Lit. (class.): auctorem senatus exstinctum laete atque insolenter tulit, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 7: laete an severe dicere, Quint. 8, 3, 40.—*Comp.*, Vell. 2, 45, 3: neque refert cujusquam Punicas Romanasve acies laetius extuleris, *more eagerly*, Tac. A. 4, 33: aliquid ausi laetius aut licentius, Quint. 2, 4, 14.—*Sup.:* laetissime gaudere, Gell. 3, 15, 2.—**2.** Transf., *fruitfully, abundantly, luxuriantly:* seges laete virens, Plin. 33, 5, 27, § 89.—*Comp.:* truncus laetius frondet, *more fruitfully, more luxuriantly*, Col. 5, 9, 10; cf. Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 130.—**3.** *Lightly, not severely, without seriousness:* si quis putet nos laetius fecisse quam orationis severitas exigat, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 6.

2. laetus, i, *m.*, in late Lat., *a foreign bondman who received a piece of land to cultivate, for which he paid tribute to his master, a serf*, Amm. 20, 8, 13; Eum. Pan. 21, 1.—Hence, **A. laeta,** ōrum, *n.*, *the land so cultivated*, Cod. Th. 7, 20, 10.—**B. laeticus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a* laetus: laeticae terrae, Cod. Th. 13, 11, 9.

laeva, ae, *f.*, *the left hand*, v. laevus, I. B. 1.

laevātus, v. levatus.

laevē, *adv.* v. laevus *fin.*

Laevi (Lēvi), ōrum, *m.*, *the Lævi, an ancient people of Liguria, between the Po and the Ticinus*, Liv. 33, 37, 6; 5, 35, 2; Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124.

Laeviānus, a, um, v. Laevius, II.

laevĭgātĭo and **laevĭgātor,** v. levig-.

Laevīnus, i, *m.* [laeva], *a Roman surname in the* gens Valeria, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 8. Esp. **1.** M. Valerius Laevinus, *consul during the second Punic war*, Liv. 26, 40.—**2.** C. Valerius Laevinus, *prætor and consul about* B.C. 180, Liv. 40, 44, 2; ib. § 7.—**3.** P. Valerius Laevinus, *lampooned by Horace*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 12; 19.

laevis, laevĭtas, v. 1. levis, etc.

Laevĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman poet of the ante-classical period*, Gell. 2, 24, 8; 19, 9, 7; Aus. Edyll. 13.—Hence, **II. Laeviānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the poet Lævius, Lævian:* carmen, Gell. 19, 7, 2: verba, id. 19, 7, 12.

laevorsum and **laevorsus,** *adv.* [laevus-versum], *on the left hand, to* or *towards the left* (post-class.): laevorsum vel dextrorsum, App. Flor. 1, p. 340, 41; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 117 Müll.; Amm. 14, 3, 2: laevorsus flexus itinere, id. 31, 10, 11 al.

laevus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. Gr. λαιός], *left, on the left side* (mostly poet.; syn.: sinister, scaevus). **I.** Lit.: ut idem nunc sit laevus; et e laevo sit mutua dexter, Lucr. 4, 301 (325): manus, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 145: ab laeva manu, Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 1: habeo equidem hercle oculum. *Py.* At laevom dico, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 24: latus, Ov. M. 12, 415: auris, id. ib. 12, 336: pes, id. ib. 12, 101: umerus, id. H. 9, 62: Pontus, *lying to the left*, id. P. 4, 9, 119: iter, Verg. A. 5, 170: habena, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 12: amnis, *the left bank*, Tac. A. 2, 8: laevâ in parte mamillae, Juv. 7, 159. —**B.** *Subst.* **1. laeva,** ae, *f.* (α) (Sc. manus.) *The left hand:* obsecro te hanc per dexteram, perque hanc sororem laevam, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 9: Ilionea petit dextrâ, laevâque Serestum, Verg. A. 1, 611; id. ib. 2, 552; 7, 188: cognovi clipeum laevae gestamina nostrae, Ov. M. 15, 163; id. ib. 4, 782; 8, 321: hinc factum est ut usus anulorum exemtus dexterae, in laevam relegaretur, Macr. S. 7, 13, 11; so, dextera laevaque, Juv. 6, 561; 658.—(β) (Sc. pars.) *The left side:* laevam cuncta cohors remis ventisque petivit, Verg. A. 3, 563: laevam pete, *go to the left*, Ov. M. 3, 642.—Esp. freq. *adv.:* laevâ, *on the left side, on the left:* dextrâ montibus, laevâ Tiberi amne saeptus, *on the left*, Liv. 4, 32: dextrâ laevâque duo maria claudunt, id. 21, 43: so, a laevâ: Diana facem jacit a laeva, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. Rel. v. 55 Vahl.); Vulg. Exod. 14, 22.—So, ad laevam, in laevam, *to the left, on the left:* ante, et pone; ad laevam, et ad dexteram, Cic. Univ. 13: si in laevam detorserit, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 93.—**2.** In *neutr.:* laevum, *on the left* (poet.): intonuit laevum, Verg. A. 2, 693; 9, 631: laevum extendere comas, Juv. 6, 495: in laevum, adverbially, *to the left:* fleximus in laevum cursus, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 17: dixit in laevum conversus, Juv. 4, 120 (Jahn, in laevam).— *Plur.:* **laeva,** ōrum, *n.*, *places lying on the left:* laeva tenent Thetis et Melite, Verg. A. 5, 825: Thracen et laeva Propontidos intrat, Ov. F. 5, 257.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Awkward, stupid, foolish, silly:* si mens non laeva fuisset, Verg. E. 1, 16; id. A. 2, 54: o ego laevus, Qui purgor bilem sub verni temporis horam, Hor. A. P. 301.— **B.** *Of ill omen, unfavorable, inconvenient; unfortunate, unlucky, bad, pernicious:* Sirius laevo contristat lumine caelum, Verg. A. 10, 275: peccatum fateor, cum te sic tempore laevo Interpellarim, Hor. S. 2, 4, 4: teque nec laevus vetat ire picus, id. C. 3, 27, 15: laevo monitu pueros producit avaros, Juv. 14, 228: omen, Val. Fl. 6, 70: ignis, i. e. *a pestilence*, Stat. Th. 1, 634; Claud. Idyll. 2, 92; Sil. 1, 464 Rupert; so, numina laeva (opp. dextra or propitia), *unfavorable gods, hostile deities*, Verg. G. 4, 7 Jahn and Forbig. ad loc.: impia Cappadocum tellus et numine laevo Visa tibi, Mart. 6, 85, 3; Sil. 14, 494; 15, 512; Arn. adv. Gent. 3, 26.—**C.** In the language of augurs, *fortunate, lucky, propitious* (because the Romans, by turning their faces to the south, had the eastern signs on their left hand; v. sinister): laeva prospera existimantur, quoniam laevâ parte mundi ortus est, Plin. 2, 54, 55, § 142; cf. Liv. 1, 18: omina, Phaedr. 3, 18, 12: tonitru dedit omina laevo Juppiter, Ov. F. 4, 833; cf. Verg. A. 2, 693; 9, 631 (I. B. 2 supra).—Hence, *adv.:* **laevē,** *awkwardly, wrongly* (poet.), Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 52.

lăgaena, ae, *f.*, v. lagena.

† **lăgănum,** i, *n.*, = λάγανον, *a kind of cake made of flour and oil*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 115; Cels. 8, 7, § 23 al.: lagana azyma, Vulg. Exod. 29, 2; id. Num. 6, 15.

Lagarīna, orum, *n. plur.* (sc. vina), *a kind of wine*, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 69.

† **lăgēna** (also **lăgaena, lăgoena,** and **lăgōna**), ae, *f.*, = λάγηνος, *a large earthen vessel with a neck and handles, a flask, flagon, bottle:* quasi tu lagenam dicas, ubi vinum solet Chium esse, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 78; Cic. Fam. 16, 26, 2; Quint. 6, 3, 10; Hor. S. 2, 8, 41; 81; id. Ep. 2, 2, 134; Juv. 12, 60; 14, 271 et saep.—Also made of other materials, Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 128: Syra nigri defruti, *of glass*, Mart. 4, 46, 9.

† **lăgēos,** i, *f.*, = λάγειος, *a Greek species of vine:* et passo Psithia utilior, tenuisque Lageos, Verg. G. 2, 93; Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 16.—**lăgēos,** a, um, *adj.:* vitis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39; Macr. S. 2, 16, 7.

Lāgēus, a, um, v Lagus, II

lago, inis, *f*, *a plant*, otherwise called echite, and scammonia tenuis, Plin. 24, 15, 89, § 139

lăgoena, v lăgēna init

† **lagōis,** idis, *f*, = λαγωΐς, *a kind of bird*, perh. *heath-cock*, *grouse* (or the same as lagopus, *white grouse*) peregrina, Hor S 2, 2, 22, Schol. Cruq ad loc

Lāgōn, ōnis, *m*, *name of a boy* nos facimus Bruti puerum, nos Lagona vivum, Mart 9, 51, 5 (al Langona)

lăgōna, v lagena init

(† **lăgŏnŏpŏnos,** *false reading for* ad ligato raphano, Plin 20, 4, 13, § 24.)

† **lăgophthalmos,** i, *m*, = λαγωφθαλμος (hare eye), *a person afflicted with a disease of the eye, in which the upper lid does not cover the eye*, Cels 7, 7, 9, § 93 sqq

lăgōpūs, ŏdis, *f*, = λαγωπους, *hare's foot* **I.** *An Alpine bird*, perh *white grouse*, Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 133 (see also glaucopis, Mart. 7, 87) —**II.** *The herb hare's foot*, Plin. 26, 8, 34, § 53

Lagos, i, *f*, *a city in Great Phrygia*, Liv 38, 15, 2

lăguncŭla, ae, *f* dim [lagena], *a small flask*, *small bottle*, Col 12, 38, 6, 8, Plin. Ep 2, 6, 2, 1, 6, 3 novae, Vulg. Job, 32, 19, id Jer 13, 12, 48, 12.

* **lăguncŭlāris,** e, *adj* [laguncula], *of* or *belonging to a small bottle*. pix, Marc Emp 36

* **lăguncŭlus,** i, *m*, *a kind of pastry* (al. lucunculus), Stat. S 1, 6, 17

Lāgus, i, *m*, *the father of Ptolemy I king of Egypt* regia Lagi, Luc 10, 527 *famosa moenia Lagi*, Juv 6, 83 flumina Lagi, i. e. Nilus, Sil 17, 592.—Hence, **II. Lāgēus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Lagus*, *Lagian*, poet. for *Egyptian* Nilus, Luc. 1, 684, cf amnis, Sil. 1, 196 litora, Mart 10, 26, 4 ratis Sil. 10, 322.

Lāiădes, ae, v Laius, II.

† **lāĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = λαικος, *of* or *belonging to the people* or *laity*, *not priestly*, *not consecrated* non habeo laicos panes, *loaves not consecrated*, Vulg. 1 Reg 21, 4.—*Subst* **lāĭcus,** i, *m*, *a layman*, *laic*, *one not belonging to the priesthood* (eccl Lat.), Tert Exhort ad Castit 7, opp clericus, Hier adv Lucif 3 al.

Lāis, idis and idos, *f*, = Λαΐς, *the name of two courtesans of Corinth celebrated for their beauty* **I.** Lais, who flourished during the Peloponnesian war dicitur et multis Lais amata viris, Ov Am 1, 5, 12, Cic Fam 9, 26, 2 (*acc* Laida), Prop 2, 6, 1 (*gen* Laidos) —**II.** Lais, *a contemporary of Demosthenes*, Gell 1, 8, 3 sqq, Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 81.—*Acc. plur* Laidas et Glyceras, lascivae nomina famae, Aus Epigr 18, 1.

Lāĭus or **Lajus,** i (*voc* Lai, Stat Th 7, 355) *m*, = Λαιος, *son of Labdacus, king of Thebes, and father of Œdipus*, Cic Tusc 4, 33, 71, id. Fat 13, 30, Stat. Th 2, 7, 66 —Hence, **Lāiădes,** ae, *m*, *a male descendant of Laius*, i e *Œdipus*, Ov M 7, 759

Lălăgē, es, *f*, = Λαλαγη, *the name of a girl*, Hor C 1, 22, 10, 23, 2, 5, 16, *of a woman*. LIVIA LALAGE, Inscr ap Mur 1367, 1.

Lălētānĭa, ae, *f*, *a region in Hispania Tarraconensis, where the vine was cultivated*, Ep Pompei ad Senat. 5, Sall. Hist. Fragm 2, 96, 5 Dietsch, Mart 1, 50, 22 —Hence, **Lălētānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Laletania*, *Laletanian* vina Plin 14, 6, 8, § 71 — *Plur* **Lălētāni,** orum, *m*, *inhabitants of Laletania*, *Laletanians* Plin 3, 3, 4, § 21 (dub, al Lacetani)

†† **lālĭsĭo,** onis, *m* (African), *the foal of a wild ass*, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 174, Mart 13, 97

lallo, āvi, atum, 1, *v n*, *to sing lalla* or *lullaby*, *to sing as a nurse to a child* ira tus mammae, lallare recusas, *will not let yourself be sung to sleep*, Pers 3, 17, Hier Ep 14, 3 lallare βαβαζειν, Gloss Philox

lallum, i, *n*, or **lallus,** i, *m* [lallo], *a singing lalla* or *lullaby* (poet class), Aus Ep 16, 91

lāma, ae, *f* (cf lacus, lacer) **I.** *A slough*, *bog*, *fen* lacuna id est aquae collectio, quam alii lamam, alii lustrum, Paul ex Fest p 117 Müll. viribus uteris per clivos, flumina, lamas, Hor Ep 1, 13, 10 — **II.** *A kind of mastic* Pistacia lentiscus, Linn., Plin. 12, 17, 36, § 72 (al. lainam)

lambdăcismus, i, v labdacismus

lambĕro, are, *v a*, *to tear to pieces* (ante class) lamberat scindit ac laniat, Paul. ex Fest. p 118 Müll.—Prov. lepide, Charine, meo me ludo lamberas, *you beat me at my own game*, *pay me in my own coin*, Plaut Ps 2, 4, 53

* **lambĭto,** are, *v freq a* [lambo], *to lick*, *lap up* Aegyptii canes e Nilo numquam nisi currentes lambitant, Sol. 15, 12.

* **lambĭtus,** ūs, *m* [id.], *a licking*—lupam primo lambitu pueros detersisse, Aur. Vict. Orig Gentis R. 20

lambo, bi, bitum (*perf* lambuerunt, Vulg Jud. 7, 7 al.), 3, *v a* [root lap, Gr λαπτω, λαφυσσω, Lat. labrum, labium, Germ Löffel, spoon, Eng lip] *to lick*, *lap*, *to touch* (class., cf lingo, sugo, ligurio) **I.** Lit. hi canes, quos tribunal meum vides lambere, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 11, § 28 lagonae collum, Phaedr 1, 25, 10 lambent cibos (pisces), Col 8, 17, 11 manum, Mart 4, 30, 4 sanguinem, Plin. Pan 48, 3 crustula, Juv 9, 5 jucundasque puer qui lamberat ore placentas, Lucil. ap Prisc. 10, 3, 14 lambent sanguinem, *to lick up*, *to lap*, Vulg 3 Reg 21, 9, cf id. Judic 7, 5 al.: te gurgite mersum unda feret, piscesque impasti vulnera lambent, Verg A. 10, 560 —**II.** Transf., of a river, *to flow by*, *to wash*, *bathe* vel quae loca fabulosus Lambit Hydaspes, *washes*, Hor C 1, 22, 7—Of fire, *to lick*, *to reach*, *play upon* flamma summum properabat lambere tectum, Hor S 1, 5 73 innoxia mollis Lambere flamma comas (Iuli), Verg A. 2, 684 Aetna attollit globos flammarum et sidera lambit, id. ib 3, 574 —Of the ivy quorum imagines lambunt hederae sequaces, *to encircle*, Pers prol. 5 Tedia non lambit Cluviam, *caress*, *fondle*, Juv 2, 49 tribunal unius legati, *to fawn upon*, *court*, Amm 15, 3, 3 —In mal part, Aus. Ep 120, 1 et saep

Lambrĭca, ae, *f*, *a town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Mel. 3, 1.

Lambrus, i, *m*, *a small river in northern Italy*, *a tributary of the Po*, Plin 3, 19, 23 § 131 al

lāmella, ae, *f* dim [lamina], *a small plate of metal*, Vitr 7, 3 paucae lamellae argenti, *a few small silver coins*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 21, 3, id. Brev Vit. 12, 2 stella e lamella aerea Paul. ex Fest p 351.

* **lāmellŭla,** ae, *f* dim [lamella] *a small plate of metal* glebulas emi, lamellulas paravi, Petr 57, 6

lāmenta, ae, *f* (collat. form of lamentum, q v) lamentas, fletus facere, Pac. ap Non. 132, 28 (Trag. Fragm v 175 Rib)

lāmentābĭlis, e, *adj* [lamentor], *mournful*, *lamentable* (class) **A.** *Full of sorrow*, *expressing sorrow* afflictus et jacens, et lamentabili voce deplorans, Cic. Tusc 2, 13, 32 carmen, Stat S 5, 3, 1 —**B.** *Causing sorrow*, *deplorable*. funera sumptuosa et lamentabilia, Cic Leg 2, 25, 64 regnum, Verg A. 2, 4 tributum, Ov M. 8, 263

* **lāmentārĭus,** a um, *adj* [lamentum], *mournful*, *causing tears* aedes, Plaut Capt. 1, 1, 28

lāmentātĭo, onis, *f* [lamentor], *a wailing*, *moaning*, *weeping*, *lamenting*, *lamentation* (class, cf. querela, questus, lamentum, plangor, planctus) lamentatio (est) aegritudo cum ejulatu, Cic Tusc 4, 8, 18 aegritudo lacrumae lamentatio, Plaut Merc 5 2 29 lugubris fletusque maerens, Cic Tusc 1, 13 30 plangore et lamentatione complerimus forum, id. Or 38, 131, id Verr 2, 4, 21, § 47 cottidianae virginis, id. Font 17, 47 (funeris), id. Leg. 2, 23 59, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21 nox lamentationis Vulg Jer 9, 19 —**II.** Transf, *plur* (in eccl Lat) Lamentationes, *title of the book of afflictions, written by the prophet Jeremiah*, Vulg 2 Paral. 35, 25 al.

‡ **lāmentātor,** θρηνητης, Gloss Philox

lamentātrix, icis, *f* [lamentator], *she who bewails*, Vulg Jer 9, 17

lāmento, avi, 1, *v n* (collat form of lamentor), Vulg Matt 11, 17, id. Luc 7, 32.

lāmentor, ātus, 1, *v dep n.* and *a.* [lamentum], *to wail*, *moan*, *weep*, *lament* (class.) (α) *Neutr* lamentari, cruciari, Plaut Mil. 4, 2, 40. quod nunc lamentari, id. Pers. 1, 3, 94 praeter ceteras lamentari, Ter And. 1, 1, 94 lapides flere ac lamentari cogere, Cic de Or 1, 57, 245 flebiliter lamentari, id. Tusc 2, 21, 49, id. Phil 12, 1, 2 ac plangere, Suet Ner 49 quid ego hic animo lamentor, Enn ap Don. Ter Phorm 5, 4, 2 (Ann. v 210 Vahl) Thetis quoque lamentando pausam fecit filio, Plaut Truc 4, 2, 18 —(β) *Act*, *to weep over* a person or thing, *to bewail*, *lament*, *bemoan* conqueri fortunam adversam, non lamentari decet, id viri est officium, fletus muliebri ingenio additus est, Pac ap Cic Tusc 2, 21, 50 (Trag Rel. v 268 Rib) nam haec quidem vita mors est, quam lamentari possem, Cic. Tusc 1, 31, 75 caecitatem, id ib 5, 38, 112 se ipsum, Plaut Pers 4, 9, 7 suam matrem mortuam, Ter Phorm 1, 2, 46 ut nemo ad lamentandam tanti imperii calamitatem relinquatur, Cic Cat 4, 2, 4.—With *object clause*, Plaut Ps 1, 3, 79, so, cum lamentamur, non apparere labores Nostros, Hor Ep 2, 1, 224 — **II.** *Pass* (poet and late Lat, cf lamento) — *Part perf* in pass signif (poet), *wept over*, *bewailed* fata per urbem Lamentata, Sil. 13 711, so, Din dyma, *resounding with lamentations*, Stat Th 12, 224.—**2.** *Impers pass* maeretur, fletur, lamentatur diebus pluscul is, App M 4, p 157

lāmentum, i, *n* [perh for clamentum, from clamo], *a wailing*, *moaning*, *weeping*, *lamentation*, *lament* (class, only in *plur*) virum, Lucr 6, 242 Lachm negat se velle mortem suam dolore amicorum et lamentis vacare, Cic. de Sen. 20, 73 se lamentis lacrimisque dedere, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48 lamentis lacrimisque extinctos prosequi, Liv. 25, 38 lamenta ac lacrimas cito ponunt, Tac G 27 in sordibus, lamentis luctuque jacere, Cic Pis 36, 88 lamentis gemituque et femineo ululatu Tecta fremunt, Verg A 4, 667 per lamenta muliebriter ferre, Tac. Agr 28 —Transf, of hens, Plin. 10, 55, 76, § 155 —*Sing* assume super Syrum lamentum, Vulg Ezech 27, 2, id. Jer 9, 20 al

† **1. lămĭa,** ae, *f*, = λαμια **I.** *A witch* who was said to suck children's blood, *a sorceress*, *enchantress* neu pransae lamiae vivum puerum extrahat alvo, Hor A P 340, App M 1, p 110, 3, 5, p 164, 6 —Transf. lamiae turres, *nursery tales*, Tert adv Val. 3 —**II.** *A sort of flatfish*, Plin. 9, 24, 40, § 78 —**III.** *A species of owl*, Vulg Isa. 34, 14.

2. Lămĭa, ae, *m*, *a surname in the* gens Aelia, Cic Sest 12, 29, id. Fam 12, 29, 3, id Att 11, 7, 2, Hor C 1, 26, 8, 3, 17, 2, Juv 4, 154, 6, 385, Tac A 6, 27, Suet Dom 1.—Hence, **II. Lămĭānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to a Lamia*, *Lamian* horti, Cic Att. 12, 21, 2, Suet. Calig 59

3. Lămĭa, ae, *f*, = Λαμια, *a city in Phthiotis*, now *Zeitun*, Liv 27, 30, 1, 32, 4, 3, Plin 4, 7, 14, § 28

lāmĭna or **lammĭna,** and sync **lamna** (e g Hor C 2, 2, 2, id. Ep 1, 15, 36, Val. Fl. 1, 123, Vitr 7, 9, also, lamina, id. 5, 3), ae, *f*, *a thin piece of metal*, *wood*, *marble*, etc, *a plate*, *leaf*, *layer*, *lamina* [root la, = ἐλα of ἐλαυνω, cf. ελατος] **I.** Lit (class) cum lamina esset inventa, Cic Leg 2 23, 58 tigna laminis clavisque religant, Caes. B C 2, 10, 3 cataphracta rum tegimen ferreis laminis consertum, Tac. H 1, 79 plumbi, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 166 ex argento laminas ducere, id 33, 9, 45, § 128, cf aes in laminas tenuare, id 34, 8, 20, § 94 ossa in laminas secare, id. 8, 3, 4, § 7 tenuem nimium laminam ducere, Quint 2, 4, 7 argutae lamina serrae, *the blade of a saw*, Verg G 1, 143, *of a knife*, Sen Ben. 4, 6, 2, *of a sword*, Ov M 5, 173, 12, 488 doliorum, i e *staves*, Plin 18, 26, 64 § 236 (Jahn, lanas) laminae aëneae, Vulg Exod 38 6 —**II.** Transf **A.** Laminae ardentes, *red hot plates*, instruments of torture for slaves, Cic Verr 2, 5, 63, § 163, so, candens, Hor Ep 1, 15, 36, without *adj* advorsum laminas, crucesque compedisque, Plaut As 3, 2, 4, Lucr 3, 1017 — **B.** *Money coin* et levis argenti lamina cri

men erat, Ov F 1, 209, cf fulva, *a gold piece, gold*, id M 11, 124 inimicus lamnae, *foe to money*, Hor C 2, 2, 2 tuas opes laminas utriusque materiae, *of each precious metal*, Sen Ben 7, 10, 1 — **C.** *A saw*, Sen Ben 4, 6 — **D.** Aurium, *the flap of the ear*, Arn 2, 72 aurium laminae frigescunt, Cael Aur Tard 2, 14, 198 — **E.** *The tender shell of an unripe nut*, Ov Nux, 95

lāmĭum, ii, *n*, *dead nettle*, Plin 21, 15, 55, § 93, 22, 14, 16, § 37

lamna, ae, v lamina *init*

lamnŭla, ae, *f dim* [lamina] for lamella, *a little plate of metal* (eccl Lat) triumphi laurea lamnulis ornatur, Tert Coron Mil 12 dub (al lamnis)

lampăbĭlis, e, *adj* [lampo], *shining* (eccl Lat), Cassiod in Psa. praef 17

lampăda, v lampas *init*

lampădārĭus, ii, *m* [lampas], *a lamp bearer, torch bearer* (post class), Cod. Just 12, 60, 10, Inscr Orell 2930, 2845 (called in Suet Aug 29, servus praelucens)

† **lampădĭas,** ae, *m*, = λαμπαδίας, *a comet resembling a blazing torch*, Plin 2, 25, 22, § 90

Lampadio, ōnis, *m.*, *the name of a slave*, Plaut Cist 2, 3, 50

Lampădiscus, i, *m*, *the name of a slave*, Plaut Cist 2, 3, 2

lampădo, onis, *m*, i q bulbus, Theod. Prisc de Diaeta, 9

† **lampăs,** ădis (late Lat also **lampăda,** ae, Jul Val Rer G Alex 3, 28 lampadarum, Vulg Ezech 1, 13), *f*, = λαμπάς, *a light, torch, flambeau* (mostly poet, cf lucerna, lychnus laterna) **I.** Lit lampades ardentes, Plaut Men 5, 2, 86 illatae lampades, Att ap Cic N D 3, 16, 41 lampadas igniferas, Lucr 2, 25 vidi argenteum Cupidinem cum lampade, Cic Verr 2, 2 47, § 115 pinguis, Ov M 4, 403 pingues lampades, Lucr 4, 403 ardens, Verg A. 9, 535 Salmoneus, dum flammas Jovis imitatur, lampada quassans, id ib 6, 587 lampadibus densum rapuit funale coruscis, *with torches*, Ov M 12, 247, Vulg Exod 20, 18 lampas ignis, id Gen 15, 17 — Used at weddings *a wedding torch* tene hanc lampadem, Plaut Cas 4, 4, 17, Ter Ad 5, 7, 9 — Hence, poet lampade prima, *at her wedding*, Stat S 4, 8, 59, cf id ib 1, 2, 4 — **B.** Esp, *a lamp* ferreae lampades, Col 12, 18, 5 aenea, Juv 3, 285 praecinctae lampades auro, Ov H 14, 25 accipere oleum cum lampadibus Vulg Matt 25, 4 — **II.** Trop **A.** From the Grecian torch race (which consisted in keeping the torch burning during the race and handing it, still lighted, to the next one) are borrowed the expressions lampada tradere alicui *to give* or *resign one's occupation to another* nunc cursu lampada tibi trado, *now it is your turn*, Varr R R 3, 16, 9 quasi cursores, vitai lampada tradunt, i e *they finish their course, die*, Lucr 2, 79 qui prior es, cur me in decursu lampada poscis? i e *do you wish to succeed to my estate while I am yet alive?* Pers 6, 61 — **B.** In gen, *splendor, brightness, lustre* aeterna mundi, Lucr 5, 402, cf rosea sol alte lampade lucens, id 5, 610 Phoebeae lampadis instar, *the light of the sun, the sun*, Verg A 3, 637 postera cum primā lustrabat lampade terras Orta dies, *the first beams of light, first rays of dawn*, id ib 7, 148 — **C.** Hence, poet, like lumen, for *day* octavoque fere candenti lumine solis Aut etiam nona reddebant lampade vitam, *on the ninth day*, Lucr 6, 1198, so of the moonlight decima lampas Phoebes Val Fl 7, 366, cf cum se bina formavit lampade Phoebe, i e *after two moons*, Nemes Cyn 130 lampade Phoebes sub decima, *the tenth month*, Val Fl 7, 366 — **D.** *A meteor resembling a torch* emicant et faces, non nisi cum decidunt visae Duo genera earum lampades vocant plane faces alterum bolidas, Plin 2 26, 25, § 96, cf Sen Q N 1, 15 nunc sparso lumine lampas emicuit caelo, Luc 1, 532, 10, 502

Lampĕtĭē, ēs, *f*, = Λαμπετίη, *a daughter of the sun god and sister of Phaëthon, who was changed into a tree*, Ov M 2, 349, Hyg Fab 154, Prop 3, 12 (4, 11), 29

‡ **lampetra,** μύραινα, *the lamprey*, Gloss Philox

Lampīa or **Lampea,** ae, *f*, *a town in Arcadia*, Stat Th 4, 290

* **lampo,** avi, 1, *v n* [lampas], *to shine* (eccl Lat), only trop of eloquence, Cassiod Inst Div Litt 21

Lampon, onis, *m*, = Λάμπων, *the name of a horse*, Sil 16, 334

Lamprīdĭus, ii, *m* **I.** Aelius, *a Roman historiographer, one of the* Scriptores Historiae Augustae, Vopisc Prob 2 *fin*, cf Teuffel, Gesch der Rom Lit § 397, 4 — **II.** *A Latin orator of the fifth century*, Sid Ep 8, 11, cf Teuffel, Gesch der Rom Lit § 459, 6

Lampsăcum, i, *n*, and **Lampsăcus (-os),** i, *f*, = Λάμψακος, *a city of Mysia, on the Hellespont*, now *Lamsaki* — Form Lampsacum, Cic Verr 2, 1, 24, § 63, Mel 1, 19 — Form Lampsacus, Val Fl 2, 624, Ov Tr 1, 10, 26 — Hence, **II. A.** **Lampsăcēnus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Lampsacum, Lampsacene* urbs, Val Max 7, 3, 4 homines, i e *inhabitants of Lampsacum, Lampsacenes*, Cic Verr 2, 1, 24, § 63 — *Subst* **Lampsăcēni,** ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Lampsacum, the Lampsacenes*, Cic Verr 2, 1, 32, § 81 — **B.** **Lampsăcĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Lampsacum* versus, i e *obscene*, Mart 11, 16, 3 puellae, id 11, 51, 2

lampsāna, v lapsana

Lampus, i, *m* **I.** *One of Actæon's hounds*, Hyg Fab 181 — **II.** *One of the four horses of the sun*, Fulg Myth 1, 11

† **lampȳris,** ĭdis, *f*, = λαμπυρίς, *a glowworm*, Plin 11, 28, 34, § 98

Lămus, i, *m*, = Λάμος **I.** *A mythic king of the Læstrygonians, a son of Neptune, and the founder of Formiæ*, Hor C 3, 17, 1, Sil 8, 530, hence urbs Lami, i e *Formiæ*, Ov M 14, 233 — **II.** *A son of Hercules and Omphale*, Ov H 9, 54 — **III.** *The name of a horse*, Sil 16, 474

† **lămȳrus,** i, *m*, = λάμυρος, *a sea fish*, Ov Hal 120, Plin 32, 11, 53, § 149 (Jahn, larinus)

lāna, ae, *f* [Gr λάχνη, λάχνος, λῆνος, Dor λᾶνος, cf λάσιος, and v Varr L L 5, § 113 Müll], *wool*, Plaut Men 1, 2, 12, Varr R R 2, 2, 18, Cic de Or 2, 68, 277, Col 7, 2, 4 lanam carere, *to card wool*, Plaut Men 5, 2, 46, so, lanam trahere, Juv 2, 54 lanam deducere, id 7, 224 lanas ducere, *to spin wool*, Ov M 4, 34 lanam expediendam conducere, *for carding and spinning* Dig 7, 8, 12 lanas tingere murice *to dye*, Ov M 6, 9, cf lanam fucare veneno Assyrio, Verg G 2, 465 medicata fuco, Hor C 3, 5, 28 aurea lana, *the golden fleece*, Ov F 3, 876 lana legata, sive succida sive lota sit, sive pectinata sive versicoloria, legato cedit, Paul Sent 3, 6, 82, cf § 85 si ex lana mea vestimentum feceris, etc, Gai Inst 2, 79 — **II.** Transf **A.** In gen, *a working in wool* lana et tela victum quaeritans, Ter And 1, 1, 48 Lucretia lanae dedita Liv 1 57 lanam facere, Ov M 6, 31 — *Plur* te lanae non citharae decent, Hor C 3, 15, 13 admotaque lanis quae cessat acu, Juv 6, 497 — Prov cogitare de lana sua, *to be thinking about her work*, i e *to be unconcerned*, Ov A A 2, 686 — **B.** Of things resembling wool, *soft hair* or *feathers, down* lana leporina et anserina et caprina, Dig 32, 1, 70, Mart 14, 161 celantur simili ventura Cydonia lana, id 10, 42, cf Plin 12, 10, 21, § 38 — Of *thin, fleecy clouds* tenuia lanae vellera, Verg G 1, 397, cf Plin 18, 35, 82, § 356 — Prov rixari de lana caprina, i e *to dispute about trifles*, Hor Ep 1, 18, 15

* **lānāris,** e, *adj* [lana], *woolly, wool bearing* (ante class) pecus, Varr R R 2, 9, 1

1. lānārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *belonging to wool, wool* (post Aug, cf lanifer, laniger, lanificus, lanatus) **I.** *Adj* herba, *fuller's weed, soapwort*, Plin 24 18 105, § 169, so radix Col 11, 2, 35 — **II.** *Substt* **A.** **lānārĭus,** ii, *m*, *a worker in wool* Plaut Aul 3 5, 34, cf Arn 2, 70, Firm Math 8, 19 ‡ lanarius coactiliarius, *a maker of fulled stuffs a fuller*, Inscr Orell 4206 ‡ lanarius pectinarius, *a wool carder*, ib 4207 — **B.** ‡ **lānārĭa,** ae, *f*, *a wool factory wool spinning establishment*, Inscr Orell 3303

2. Lānārĭus, ii, *m*, *the surname of* P Calpurnius, Cic Off 3, 16, 66

1. lānātus, a, um, *adj* [lana] *furnished with wool, bearing wool, woolly* (mostly poet and post Aug) **I.** Lit lanatae oves, i e *unshorn*, Col 7, 3, 2 pelles, id 6, 2, 4 de lanata pelle, Veg 3, 7, 1, 5, 42, 2 animalia, Juv 15, 11 — *Subst* **lānātae,** ārum, *f* *wool bearers*, for *sheep*, Juv 8, 155 — **II.** Transf vitis, *downy, covered with down*, Col 3, 2 mala, Plin 15, 14, 14, § 48 lupus, *soft like wool*, id 9, 17, 28, § 61 — *Comp* folia lanatiore canitie, *white like wool*, Plin 21, 20, 84, § 147 — Prov dii lanatos pedes habent i. e *the vengeance of the gods comes noiselessly*, Petr 44 *fin*

2. Lānatus, i, *m*, *a surname in the* gens Menenia, Liv 4, 13

lancĕa, ae, *f* [λόγχη, acc to Paul ex Fest p 118 Müll, acc to Varr ap Gell 15, 30 *fin*, of Spanish origin], *a light spear, with a leather thong fastened to the middle of it, a lance, spear* (cf telum, spiculum, hastile, pilum jaculum, etc) Suevi lanceis configunt, Sisenn ap Non 556, 8 lancea infesta medium femur trajecit volseni, Hirt B G 4, 48 ceteri sparos aut lanceas portabant, Sall C 56, 3 Romanus miles missili pilo aut lanceis assultans, Tac H 1, 79, 3 27 lata, i e *with a broad head*, Verg A 12, 375, Suet Claud 35 cujus torta manu commisit lancea bellum, Luc 7, 472, Just 24, 5 haec, duas lanceas dextra praeferens, Curt 6, 5, 26 mihi non parvam incussisti sollicitudinem, injecto non scrupulo, sed lancea, ne sermones nostros anus illa cognoscat, i e *great dread*, App M 1, p 107, 5

lancĕārĭus, v lanciarius

lancĕātus, a, um, *adj* [lancea], *made into a lance, lance formed* armabitur ferro et ligno lanceato, Vulg 2 Reg 23, 7

lancĕo, are, *v a* [lancea] *to wield* or *handle a lance* (eccl Lat), Tert. adv Jud 9, id adv Marc 13

lancĕŏla (lancĭŏla), ae, *f dim* [id], *a small lance*, Capitol Maxim jun 4, App M 8, p 214 7

* **lancĕŏlātus,** a, um, *adj* [lanceola] *armed with a little lance* or *point lanceolated, lanceolate* plantago, Macer de Plantagine, 5

lances, v lanx

Lancĭa, ae, *f*, *a city of* Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Castro*, Flor 4, 12, cf Mann Hispan p 358 — Hence, **Lancienses,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Lancia*, Plin 3, 3, 4, § 28 — **II.** *A city of the same name in* Lusitania, *whose inhabitants were called* **Lancienses,** Plin 4, 22, 35, § 118, cf Mann Hispan p 335

lancĭārĭus (lancĕār-), ii, *m* [lancea] *a lancer* (post class), Amm 21, 13, 16, Cassiod Hist 6, 35, Vulg Act 23, 23

lancĭcŭla, ae, *f dim* [lanx] *a small dish* or *platter* (post class), Arn 2, 59

* **lancĭnātor,** ōris, *m* [lancino] *one that tears to pieces, a render, lacerater* gregum, Prud στεφ 10, 1057

lancĭno, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [cf lacer] *to tear to pieces to rend, mangle, lacerate* (poet and post Aug) **I.** Lit. alium ira in cubili suo confodit alium intra leges celebrisque spectaculum fori lancinavit, Sen de Ira, 1, 2, 2 morsu aliquem, Plin 9, 6, 5, § 13 conjux membratim lancinatur, Arn 1, 20 tot sinus Peloponnesi oram lancinant, *indent, cut up*, Plin 4, 5, 9, § 19 — **II.** Trop, *to destroy, consume, waste* bona lancinata sunt, *squandered dissipated* Cat 29, 18 vitam (al lanciniare), *to fritter away waste* Sen Ep 32, 2 credulitatem facetiis jocularibus Arn 2, 47

lancĭŏla, v lanceola

lancŭla (langŭla, Varr L L 5, 25, 34) ae, *f dim* [lanx] *a small balance*, Vitr 10, 8

‡ **landica,** ἐσχαρίδιν, Gloss Philox

‡ **lanerum,** vestimenti genus ex lana sucida confectum, Paul ex Fest p 118 Müll

* **lanestris,** e, *adj* [lana], *woollen, of wool* (post class) pallium, Vop Aur 29, 1

lānĕus, a, um, *adj* [id], *woollen, of wool* **I.** Lit pallium, Cic N D 3, 34 83 culcita ob oculos, Plaut Mil 4, 4, 42 infula, Verg G 3, 487 thorax subuculae, Suet.

Aug. 82: coma flaminis, i.e. *his woollen fillet*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 183: effigies, *little woollen figures which were distributed at the Compitalia*, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 121 Müll.—Prov.: dii irati laneos pedes habent, i.e. *the vengeance of the gods comes unperceived*, Macr. S. 1, 8, 5; Petr. 44, v. 789.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Covered with a woolly substance, downy;* of fruits: pira corio laneo, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 55 (Jahn et Corrolana).—**B.** *Soft like wool, woolly:* lupus, *a kind of fish*, Mart. 13, 89, 1: latusculum, Cat. 25, 10.

†† **langa**, ae, *f.* [Celtic], *a kind of lizard, from whose urine the stone called* langurium (lyncurium) *was said to be produced*, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 34.

Langŏbardi, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of northern Germany, west of the Elbe*, Tac. G. 40; id. A. 2, 45; 11, 17: gens etiam Germana feritate ferocior, Vell. 2, 106, 2.

* **languĕfăcĭo**, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [langueo-facio], *to make faint, weary, languid:* incitare languentes et languefacere excitatos, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38.

languens, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. langueo *fin.*

languĕo, ēre, 2, *v. n.* [root lag-; Gr. λαγαρός, λάγνος, lewd; Lat. laxare, lactes; cf. Sanscr. lang-a, prostitute; Gr. λαγόνες, bare, the flanks, womb], *to be faint, weary, languid* (cf.: languesco, marceo, torpeo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: cum de via languerem, *was fatigued with my journey*, Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12: per assiduos motus languere, *to be wearied*, Ov. H. 18, 161.—Poet.: flos languet, *droops*, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 46; Val. Fl. 7, 24 al.: languet aequor, *the sea is calm*, Mart. 10, 30, 12: lunae languet jubar, *is enfeebled, obscured*, Stat. Th. 12, 305.—**B.** In partic., *to be weak, faint, languid* from disease (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): languent mea membra, Tib. 3, 5, 28: tristi languebunt corpora morbo, Verg. G. 4, 252: sub natalem suum plerumque languebat, Suet. Aug. 81: si te languere audierimus, Aug. ap. Suet. Tib. 21 *fin.*: ego langui et aegrotavi per dies, Vulg. Dan. 8, 27; Luc. 7, 10; cf. languesco.—**II.** Trop., *to be languid, dull, heavy, inactive, listless:* languet juventus, nec perinde atque debebat in laudis et gloriae cupiditate versatur, Cic. Pis. 33, 82: nec eam solitudinem languere patior, *to pass in idleness, to be wasted*, id. Off. 3, 1, 3: otio, id. N. D. 1, 4, 7; cf.: in otio hebescere et languere, id. Ac. 2, 2, 6: si paululum modo vos languere viderint, *to be without energy*, Sall. C. 52, 18: languet amor, Ov. A. A. 2, 436: mihi gratia languet, Sil. 17, 361.—Hence, **languens**, entis, *P. a.*, *faint, weak, feeble, inert, powerless, inactive, languid:* incitare languentes, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38; cf.: commovere languentem id. de Or. 2, 44, 186: nostris languentibus atque animo remissis, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: languenti stomacho esse, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 13: irritamentum Veneris languentis, Juv. 11, 167: vox languens, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 133: cor, Cat. 64, 97: hyacinthus, *drooping*, Verg. A. 11, 69; so, ramus, Suet. Aug. 92.

languesco, gŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [langueo], *to become faint, weak, languid* (class.; syn.: torpesco, marcesco). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: corpore languescit, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 65: orator metuo ne languescat senectute, id. de Sen. 9, 28: corpora, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 39; Plin. Pan. 18: vites languescunt, Plin. 18, 15, 37, § 138: cum flos, succisus aratro, languescit moriens, *droops, withers*, Verg. A. 9, 436: Bacchus in amphora Languescit, *becomes mild* or *mellow*, Hor. C. 3, 16, 34: luna languescit, *becomes obscured*, Tac. A. 1, 28: color in luteum languescens, *inclining to*, Plin. 27, 13, 109, § 133.—**B.** In partic., *to be enfeebled* by disease, *to be ill, to languish* (poet. and post-Aug.): nec mea languescent corpora, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 39: ter omnino per quatuordecim annos languit, Suet. Ner. 51.—**II.** Trop., *to grow languid, listless,* or *inactive, to decline, decrease:* consensus populi, si nos languescimus debilitetur necesse est, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 4: Martia legio hoc nuntio languescet et mollietur, id. ib. 12, 3, 8: quare non est, cur eorum spes infringatur aut languescat industria, *should relax*, id. Or. 2, 6: militaria studia, *are on the decline*, Plin. Pan. 18: affectus omnes, Quint. 11, 3, 2: mens languescit, id. 1, 2, 18: omnium rerum cupido languescit, cum facilis occasio est, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 1: paulatim atrocibus irae languescunt animis, Sil. 13, 325: illa rabies languit, Luc. 7, 246.

languĭdē, *adv.*, v. languidus *fin.*

languĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [languidus], *withered, faded.* * **I.** Lit.: coronae, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66.—* **II.** Transf.: somnus, *proceeding from faintness, languid*, Cat. 64, 332.

languĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [langueo], *faint, weak, dull, sluggish, languid* (class.; cf.: lassus, fessus, fatigatus, defessus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: homines vino languidi, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10; cf.: vino vigiliisque languidus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 12, § 31: pecus, id. Fin. 2, 13, 39: boves Collo trahentes languido, Hor. Epod. 2, 64.—Transf., of things: (oculi) languidi et torpentes, *dull*, Quint. 11, 3, 76; cf.: vultus non languidus, id. 11, 3, 159: flumen, *sluggish*, Hor. C. 2, 14, 17; so, aqua, Liv. 1, 4: ventus, *gentle, mild;* Ov. P. 2, 1, 2; cf. carbasa, *hanging loose, not swelled out*, Luc. 5, 421: color, *pale*, Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 43: ignis, id. 34, 8, 17, § 79: ictus venarum, id. 11, 37, 88, § 219: arbor piri, Pall. Febr. 25, 4; id. Novem. 7, 14.—*Comp.:* languidioribus nostris vallum scindere (hostes), Caes. B. G. 3, 5: folia languidiora, Plin. 22, 20, 24, § 50: vina, i. e. *more mellow*, Hor. C. 3, 21, 8.—**B.** In partic., *faint, weak, languid* from sickness, *languishing, ill* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): lumina, Laurea Tullius poët. ap. Plin. 31, 2, 3, § 8: languidior noster si quando est Paulus, Mart. 9, 86: uxor, Juv. 1, 122.—*Subst.:* **languĭdus**, i, *m.*, *the sick man, invalid*, Vulg. Johan. 5, 7; id. Matt. 14, 14 al.—**II.** Trop., *faint, feeble, powerless, inactive, listless*, of persons and things: senectus languida atque iners, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: philosophus mollis, languidus, enervatus, id. de Or. 1, 52, 226: si qui antea aut alieniores fuerant aut languidiores, *more sluggish*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 16; cf.: nos etiam languidiores postea facti sumus, id. Phil. 8, 7, 21: illi beati, quos nullae futtiles laetitiae exultantes languidis liquefaciunt voluptatibus, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16; Caes. B. G. 3, 5: esse remisso ac languido animo, id. B. C. 1, 21: languidiore credo studio in causa fuistis, Cic. Lig. 9, 28: oratio languidior, Quint. 4, 1, 67: auctoritas patrum, *weak*, Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 121: Romani . . . fessi lassique erant: tamen instructi intentique obviam procedebant. Nam dolus Numidarum nihil languidi neque remissi patiebatur, Sall. J. 53, 6: oculos ubi languida pressit quies, *producing languor*, Verg. A. 12, 908.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.—Hence, *adv.:* **languĭdē**, *in a languid manner, faintly, feebly, slowly, languidly* (class.): procedere, Col. 11, 1, 17: nutare, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 53: agere, Petr. 98: palmae languide dulces, *slightly*, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 34.—*Comp.:* languidius in opere versari, Caes. B. G. 7, 27: dictum languidius, *more faint-heartedly, spiritlessly*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 25.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.

* **languĭfĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [langueo-facio], *that makes faint* or *feeble:* Leo, Aus. Ecl. in Versib. Q. Cic. 6.

langŭla, v. lancula.

languor, ōris, *m.* [langueo], *faintness, feebleness, weariness, sluggishness, languor, lassitude.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (class.; cf.: torpor, torpedo, veturnus): ubi saepe ad languorem tua duritia dederis octo validos lictores, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 28: haec deambulatio me ad languorem dedit, *has fatigued me*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 3: (animus) cum languore corporis nec membris uti nec sensibus potest, *on account of lassitude of the body*, Cic. Div. 2, 62, 128: languore militum et vigiliis periculum augetur, Caes. B. G. 5, 31.—In *plur.*, Cat. 55, 31.—Transf., of things, of the *faintness, paleness* of colors, Plin. 37, 9, 46, § 130.—Poet., of the sea, *stillness, calmness:* et maria pigro fixa languore impulit, Sen. Agm. 161.—**B.** In partic., *faintness, weakness, languor* proceeding from disease (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aquosus, *dropsy*, Hor. C. 2, 2, 15: languor faucium, Suet. Ner. 41: in languorem incidit, id. Tib. 72: ipsum languorem peperit cibus imperfectus, Juv. 3, 233: vere languores nostros ipse tulit, Vulg. Isa. 53, 4; a languoribus sanari, id. Luc. 6, 18.—**II.** Trop., *faintness, dulness, sluggishness, apathy, inactivity, listlessness* (class.): languori se desidiaeque dedere, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 123: languorem afferre alicui, opp. acuere, id. ib. 3, 1, 1; id. Phil. 7, 1, 1: bonorum, id. Att. 14, 6, 2: in languorem vertere, Tac. H. 2, 42: amantem languor Arguit, Hor. Epod. 11, 9; cf. Val. Fl. 7, 194.

langŭrĭa, ae, *f.*, *a kind of lizard*, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 34.

langŭrĭum, ii, *n.*, *a kind of amber*, also called lyncurium, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 34; cf. langa.

lănĭāmentum, i, *n.* [lanio], *a tearing to pieces*, August. Ep. 2, 26.

lănĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lanius], *pertaining to a butcher.*—Only as *subst.* **I.** **lănĭārĭum**, i, *n.*, *a butcher's stall* (ante-class.), Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 3.—**II.** **lănĭārĭus**, i, *m.*, *a butcher*, Inscr. Grut. p. 1035, n. 4.

lănĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. lanio], *a tearing in pieces, a mangling, lacerating* (post-Aug.): caedes hominum et laniationes, Sen. Clem. 2, 4, 2.

‡ **lănĭātor** [id.], μακελλάριος, *a butcher*, i. q. lanius, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **lănĭātōrĭum**, μακελλεῖον, κρεωπωλεῖον, *a butcher's stall*, i.q. laniena, Gloss. Philox.

lănĭātus, ūs, *m.* [1. lanio], *a tearing in pieces, a mangling, lacerating.* **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): ferarum, * Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 104: avium, Amm. 24, 2, 8.—In *plur.:* avium ferarumque laniatibus objectus, Val. Max. 1, 6, 11: quid efferatius quam quod membra et artus debitoris brevissimo laniatu distrabantur, Gell. 20, 1, 19.—**II.** Trop., *anguish, remorse:* si recludantur tyrannorum mentes, posse adspici laniatus, Tac. A. 6, 6.

lănĭcĭa, ae, and **lănĭcĭes**, ēi, v. lanicius.

lănĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lana], *of wool, woolly, fleecy:* grex, Arn. 5, 174.—Hence, *subst.:* **lănĭcĭum** or **-tĭum**, ii, *n.* (ante-class. collat. form **lănĭcĭa** or **-tĭa**, ae, *f.*, Laber. ap. Non. 212, 22; Com. Fragm. v. 67 Rib.; post-class. collat. form **lănĭcĭes** or **-tĭes**, ēi, *f.*, Tert. adv. Marc. ap. Carm. 2, 24), *wool.* **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): si tibi lanicium curae, Verg. G. 3, 384: e lanicia Attica vestitus, Laber. ap. Non. 212, 22: Seres lanicio silvarum nobiles, Plin. 6, 17, 20, § 54; 8, 47, 72, § 189.—**II.** Transf., *wool-bearing* or *fleecy cattle* (post-class.); form lanitium, Arn. 1, 8; id. 1, 8, p. 12.

* **lănĭcŭtis**, e, *adj.* [lana-cutis], *woolly-skinned:* aries, Laber. ap. Tert. Pall. 1.

lănĭēnus, a, um, *adj.* [lanius], *of a butcher, butcher's:* tabernae, Varr. ap. Non. 532, 20.—Hence, *subst.:* **lănĭēna**, ae, *f.* **I.** *A butcher's stall:* per myropolia et lanienas, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 15: lanienae et tabernae conjunctae, Liv. 44, 16 *fin.*—**II.** *A mangling, dissecting*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 497: omnique laniena excruciatus, *torture, mutilation*, Amm. 29, 1, 44.

* **lănĭfer**, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [lana-fero], *wool-bearing*, i. e. *cotton-bearing:* arbores, Plin. 13, 14, 28, § 90.

lānĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [lanificus], *the working of wool*, i. e. *spinning, weaving*, etc. (ante-class. and post-Aug.): de lanificio neminem metuo, una aetate quae sit, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 22: lanificii curam suscipere, Col. 12 praef. § 9: usum lanificii docere, Just. 2, 6, 5; 2, 4, 8: filiam et neptes lanificio assuefacere, Suet. Aug. 64.

lānĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [lana-facio], *wool-working, that works in wool*, i. e. *spinning, weaving*, etc. (poet.): manus, Tib. 2, 1, 10: ars, Ov. M. 6, 6; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 382: sorores, *the spinning sisters*, i. e. *the Fates*, Mart. 6, 58, 7; cf. Juv. 12, 66.—**II.** *Subst.:* **lānĭfĭca**, ae, *f.*, *a wool-spinner*, Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 5 sq.

lānĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [lana-gero], *wool-bearing, fleecy* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): pecus, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: greges, Verg. G. 3, 287: arbores, i. e. *cotton-trees*, Plin. 12, 10, 21, § 38: fertilitas, of insects, id. 11, 24, 28, § 80.—**II.** *Subst.* **A.** **lānĭger**, gĕri, *m.*, *a ram*, Ov. M. 7, 312.

—Of a lamb: timens, Phaedr. 1, 1, 6.—Of the constellation of *the Ram*, for Aries, Manil. 1, 672; 2, 200 al.—**B. lānĭgĕra,** ae, *f.*, *a lamb, sheep*, Sil. 15, 703.

‡ **lānĭlūtor** ἐριοπλύτης (*wool-washer*), Gloss. Lat. Gr.

1. lănĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [etym. dub; cf. lacer, δάκνω], *to tear* or *rend in pieces, to mangle, lacerate* (class.; cf.: lacero, discerpo, dilanio). **I.** Lit.: hominem, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3: corpora a feris laniata, id. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: lanianda viscera praebere, Liv. 9, 1, 9: laniando dentibus hostem exspirare, id. 22, 51, 9: foede crura brachiaque, Tac. H. 1, 41: vestem, Ov. M. 5, 398: vestes, Quint. 11, 3, 174: Priamiden laniatum corpore toto vidit, Verg. A. 6, 494: digitis ora, Ov. A. A. 3, 678: carmen, Dig. 33, 7, 18 *init.*—With *Gr. acc.*: flavos Lavinia crinis, Et roseas laniata genas, Verg. A. 12, 606: comas, Ov. M. 4, 139.—Transf., poet.: venti mundum laniant, Ov. M. 1, 60: laniata classis, id. H. 7, 175.—**II.** Trop. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): et tua sacrilegae laniarunt carmina linguae, Ov. R. Am. 367: vitia cor laniant, Sen. Ep. 51, 13.

2. lănĭo, ōnis, *m.* [1. lanio], *a butcher* (post-class.): lanionis instrumentum, Dig. 33, 7, 18; 1, 2, 2, § 24: quis tibi tunc, lanio, cernenti talia sensus, Sedul. Carm. 2, 127.

* **lănĭŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [lanius], *a little butcher's stall*, Fulg. Myth. 1 praef.

lănĭōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a butcher* (post-Aug.): mensa, *a butcher's stall*, Suet. Claud. 15.

‡ **lānĭpendens,** σταθμοῦχος, γυνὴ ἡ τὸν σταθμὸν παρέχουσα ταῖς ἄλλαις, *one who weighs out wool for spinning, a spinning-mistress*, Gloss. Philox.; cf. Inscr. Orell. 2820.

lānĭpendĭum, i, *m.* [lana-pendo], *the distribution of wool* (late Lat.), Caes. Aul. Reg. ad Verg. 30.

lānĭpendĭus (collat. form ‡ **lānĭpendus,** Inscr. ap. Spon. Miscell. Antiq. p. 223; Inscr. Don. Cl. 8, 57), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that weighs out wool, portions it out for spinning* (post-class.); only as *subst.* **A. lānĭpendĭus,** i, *m.*, *one who weighs out wool:* lanipendius, σταθμοῦχος ἐριδίων, Gloss. Philox.—**B. lānĭpendĭa,** ae, *f.*, Dig. 24, 1, 31 *init.*; Schol. Juv. 6, 476.

* **lānĭpēs,** pĕdis, *m.* [lana-pes], *with wool on the feet* (i. e. wrapped round), *wool-footed:* senex, Cass. ap. Quint. 5, 11, 24.

lănista, ae, *m.*, *a trainer of gladiators, fencing master* (class.; cf.: gladiator, athleta, pugil). **I.** Lit.: num ille lanista omnino jam a gladiatore recessisse videtur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 118: reus, tamquam clemens lanista, id. Att. 1, 16, 3: regia verba lanistae, Juv. 11, 8: circumforaneus, Suet. Vit. 12: lanistarum familias ex urbe expellere, id. Aug. 42; Juv. 6, 215.—So of fowls: rixosarum avium, Col. 8, 2, 5.—**II.** Transf., *an inciter, instigator, agitator; one who stimulates to wrong* or *violence:* hic se ad eum lanistam contulit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: ne videret unius corporis duas acies, lanista Cicerone, dimicantes. Ego lanista? Cic. Phil. 13, 19, 40: lanistis Aetolis dimicare, Liv. 35, 33, 6.

‡ **lănistātūra,** ae, *f.* [lanista], *the profession of a* lanista, Inscr. Tab. Aen. Heracl. ap. Mazoch. p. 424, 49.

* **lănistĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a trainer of gladiators:* familia, Petr. Fragm. Trag. 45, 4.

lānĭtĭa, -tĭēs, and **-tĭum,** v. lanicium.

lănĭus, ii, *m.* [1. lanio], *a butcher* (cf. macellarius): lanii, qui concinnant liberis orbas ovis, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 39; id. Ps. 1, 2, 63: cetarii, lanii, coqui, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26; Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 6; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: ab lanio cultro arrepto, Liv. 3, 48: cum de laniis aut vinariis ageretur, Suet. Claud. 40 *init.*; Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 11; Phaedr. 3, 4, 1.—Transf., *an executioner* (ante-class. and very rare): arcesse hostias, victimas, lanios, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 93 and 98.—Abusively, *of a surgeon*, Tert. de Anim. 10.

‡ **Lānĭvīnus,** a, um, and **Lānĭvĭum,** v. Lanuvium, II.

‡ **lannae,** λοβοί, *ear-flaps*, Gloss. Philox. (sync. for laminae; v. lamina).

‡ **lāno,** ἐριοφορέω, Gloss. Philox., *to bear* or *wear wool.*

‡ **lānŏcŭlus,** qui lana tegit oculi vitium; Paul. ex Fest. p. 118 Müll.

lānōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [lanosus], *woolliness* (post-class.), Tert. Pall. 3.

lānōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lana], *full of wool, woolly* (post-Aug.): uterus, Col. 7, 3, 7: vellus, App. M. 8, p. 214, 29.

lanterna (ante-class. and later **lāterna**), ae, *f.* [Gr. λαμπτήρ, root in λάμπω; cf. Lat. limpidus, lepor, lepidus, lĕpus], *a lantern, lamp, torch:* a portu illic nunc cum laterna huc advenit, Plaut. Am. prol. 149: laterna Punica, id. Aul. 3, 6, 30: linea lanterna, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 5: hic caulis olebit lanternam, Juv. 5, 88; Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 49.

lanternārĭus, ii, *m.* [lanterna], *a lantern-bearer, guide:* Catilinae, Cic. Pis. 9, 20.

lānūgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lanugo], for lanuginosus, *woolly, downy* (post-class.): folia, App. Herb. 62.

lānūgĭno, āvi, 1, *v. n.* [lanugo], *to be of wool* (late Lat.): lanuginans trama, Aug. in Job, 38.

lānūgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lanugo], *woolly, downy* (Plinian): araneus, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 85: vermiculus, id. 30, 15, 47, § 139: lanuginosa et aspera folia, id 25, 8, 45, § 83.—*Comp.*: herba lanuginosior, Plin. 22, 20, 24, § 50.

lānūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [cf. Gr. λάχνη, Lat. lāna], *woolly substance, down*, of plants, of the cheeks, etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: flaventem primâ lanugine malas Dum sequeris Clytium, Verg. A. 10, 324; so, primaque par sacrae lanugo senectae, Juv. 13, 59; cf.: comae graciles et lanuginis instar, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 23: signarat dubia teneras lanugine malas, id. M. 13, 754: a prima lanugine, Suet. Oth. 12: herba cubile praebebat, multa et molli lanugine abundans, Lucr. 5, 817: folia araneosa lanugine obducta, Plin. 24, 12, 66, § 108: cana legam tenera lanugine mala, Verg. E. 2, 51.—**II.** Transf., *sawdust*, Col. 4, 29, 16.

lānŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lana], *a little wool, a small lock of wool* (perh. only in Celsus), Cels. 6, 9 *fin.*; 7, 27, 1.

Lānŭvĭum (**Lānĭv-**), ii, *n.*, *a town of Latium, on the* Via Appia, now *Città Lavinia*, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; id. Mil. 10, 27; 17, 45; id. Div. 1, 44, 99; Liv. 3, 29; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 635.—Hence, **II. Lānŭvīnus** (**Lānĭv-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Lanuvium, Lanuvian:* ager, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; Hor. C. 3, 27, 3: colei, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4: magistratus, Liv. 41, 16.—*Subst.*: **Lānŭvīnum,** i, *n.*, *an estate at Lanuvium*, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 4.—*Plur.*: **Lānŭvīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *inhabitants of Lanuvium, Lanuvians*, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82; id. Balb. 13, 31; Liv. 6, 21; cf. id. 8, 14 al.

lanx, lancis, *f.* [cf. λέκος, λεκάνη], *a plate, platter, charger, dish* (class.; cf.: patina, patella, magis, scutula). **I.** In gen.: in lancibus, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 45: in filicatis lancibus, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 13: pomum de caelata sumere lance, Ov. P. 3, 5, 20: cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras, Verg. A. 8, 284: inter lances mensasque nitentes, Hor. S. 2, 2, 4: rotundae lances, id. ib. 2, 4, 41: qui furtum quaerere velit, nudus quaerat, linteo cinctus, lancem habens, etc., Gai. Inst. 3, 192 sqq.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll.; Gell. 11, 18, 9; 16, 10, 8: sic implet leves scutulas, cavasque lances, Mart. 11, 32, 18; Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 86: squilla distendat pectore lancem, Juv. 5, 80.—**II.** In partic., *the scale* of a balance (cf.: libra, statera, trutina): necesse est lancem in libra ponderibus impositis deprimi, Cic. Ac. 2, 12, 38: Critolaus cum in alteram lancem animi bona imponat, in alteram corporis et externa, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 17, 51; cf. id. Fin. 5, 30, 91; cf.: Juppiter ipse duas aequato examine lances Sustinet, Verg. A. 12, 725: cum in altera lance Claudius et Nero starent, in altera, etc., Suet. Vesp 25.—**B.** Trop.: vitam aequa lance pensitare, *to weigh* or *consider impartially*, Plin. 7, 7, 5, § 44: aequa lance examinare, Ambros. Ep. 41, 22: paripendere lance cunctos, Arn. 6, 2: aequa lance servari, i. e. *in like manner*, Dig. 42, 1, 20.

Lāŏcŏon (**Laucŏon**), ontis, *m.*, = Λαοκόων, *a son of Priam and Hecuba, priest of the Thymbrean Apollo, who was killed, with his two sons, at the altar by two serpents*, Verg. A. 2, 41; 201; Hyg. Fab. 135: sicut in Laocoonte, *in the statue of Laocoon*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 37.—Form Laucoōn, Petr. 89.

Lāŏdămīa, ae, *f.*, = Λαοδάμεια, *a daughter of Acastus; she followed her husband Protesilāus, who had been slain by Hector, to the Lower World*, Hyg. Fab. 243; Ov. P. 3, 1, 110; id. H. 13, 2; Cat. 68, 74.

Lāŏdĭcē, ēs, *f.*, = Λαοδίκη. **I.** *A daughter of Priam, who married Helicāon, son of the Thracian king, Antenor*, Hyg. Fab. 80.—**II.** *A woman*, otherwise unknown, Ov. H. 19, 135.—**III.** *The wife of Antiochus*, Val. Max. 9, 14, 1 *ext.*

Lāŏdĭcēa, ae, *f.*, = Λαοδίκεια, *the name of several cities.* **A.** *In Cœle-Syria, near Lebanon*, now *Jusy*, Mel. 1, 12.—**B.** *In Phrygia Major*, also called **Lāŏdĭcīa,** and **Laudĭcēa,** now *Eski Hissar*, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 4; 15, 4, 2; Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 105; Vulg. Apoc. 1, 11 al.—**II.** Hence, **A. Lāŏdĭcensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Laodicea, Laodicean:* civitas, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 2; 13, 67, 1.—**B. Lāŏdĭcēni** (**Laudĭcēni,** Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 4, v. h. l.), ōrum, *m.*, *inhabitants of Laodicea*, Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 82.

Lāŏmĕdon, ontis, *m.*, = Λαομέδων, *the father of Priam and Ganymede, king of Troy*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65; Prop. 2, 14 (3, 6), 2; Hor. C. 3, 3, 22; Ov. M. 6, 96; id. F. 6, 729; Hyg. Fab. 89.—Hence, **A. Lāŏmĕdontēus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Λαομεδόντειος, *of* or *belonging to Laomedon*, poet., *Trojan:* gens, Verg. A. 4, 542: arva, Ov. M. 11, 196: flammae, i e. *the Vestal fire brought by Æneas to Rome*, Sil 1, 543.—**B. Lāŏmĕdontĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Laomedon*, poet., *Trojan:* heros, i. e. *Æneas*, Verg. A. 8, 18: pubes, i. e. *the Trojan youth*, id. ib. 7, 105.—**C. Lāŏmĕdontĭădes,** ae, *m.*, *a male descendant of Laomedon:* Priamus, Verg. A. 8, 158; Juv. 6, 326.—In *plur.*: **Lāŏmĕdontĭădae,** ārum, *m.*, poet., *Trojans*, Verg. A. 3, 248.

lăpăthĭum, i, v. lapathum.

† **lăpăthum,** i, *n.*, and **lăpăthus,** i, *f.* (*m.*, Lucil.; v. infra). Ante-class collat. form **lăpăthĭum,** ii, Varr. ap. Non. 550, 17; id. L. L. 5, § 103 Müll.), *n.*, = λάπαθον or λάπαθος, *sorrel.*—Form lapathum, Plin. 20, 21, 85, § 231.—Form lapathus, Col. poet. 10, 373.—In *masc.*, Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24.—In a dub. form: lapathi brevis herba, Hor. S. 2, 4, 29; id. Epod. 2, 57.

Lăpăthūs, untis, *f.*, *a fort* or *castle in Thessaly, at Tempe*, Liv. 44, 2; 6.

lăpĭcīda (**lăpĭdĭcīda**), ae, *m.* [lapis-caedo], *a quarryman, stone-cutter:* qui lapides caedunt, lapicidas dici, Varr. L. L. 8, § 62 Müll.; Liv. 1, 59, 10: lapidicida, Sid. Ep. 3, 12.

lăpĭcīdīnae (‡ LAPICAEDINAE, Inscr. Orell. 1243.—Collat. form lapidicinae; v. infra), ārum, *f.* [id.], *stone-quarries* (class.): in lapicidinas facite deductus siet, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 78; 5, 1, 24: in Chiorum lapidicinis, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23; Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 55: lapidicinae ubi exciduntur lapides, Paul. ex Fest. p. 118 Müll. *N. cr.*; Vulg. 2 Par. 34, 11.

‡ **lăpĭcīdīnārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a superintendent of stone-quarries*, Inscr. Orell. 3246; cf.: ‡lapicidinarius, λαξευτής, Gloss Philox. —Collat. form: ‡ lapidicinarius, λιθοξόος, Gloss Philox.

Lapicīni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Liguria*, Liv. 41, 19.

‡ **lăpĭdāris,** e, *adj.* [lapis], *of stone, stone-:* TERMINI, Inscr. Orell. 4334.

lăpĭdārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to stones, stone-* (ante class. and post-Aug.): latomiae, *stone-quarries*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 65: navis, *that carries stones*, Petr. 117: lapidariae litterae, *cut in stone*, id. 58: ‡ OPIFICES, *stone-cutters*, Inscr. Orell. 4208.—*Subst.*: **lăpĭdārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a stone-cutter*, Dig. 13, 6, 5, § 7; Inscr. Orell. 4220; Vulg. Sirach, 45, 13.—* **II.** *Full of stones, stony*, for lapidosus: campi, Sol. 2, 6.

lăpĭdat, v. lapido.

lăpĭdātĭo, ōnis, *f* [lapido], *a throwing of stones, a stoning* (class.) **I.** Lit fit magna lapidatio, Cic Verr 2, 4, 43, § 95 magna, id de Or 2, 47, 197, id. Dom 6, 14, Aur Vict Vir Ill. 73 —In *plur* lapidationes persaepe vidimus, Cic. Sest. 36, 77 — **II.** *A shower of stones* (post class) non diu lapidatione terruere Romanos, Flor 3, 9, 6 —Transf., *a hail-storm* grandinis lapidatio, Imp Constant Cod. 9, 18, 4

* **lăpĭdātor**, ōris, *m* [id.], *a stoner, thrower of stones* percussor, lapidator, Cic Dom 5, 13

lăpĭdesco, ĕre, *v inch n* [lapis], *to become stone, turn to stone, to petrify* (Plinian) spongiae ipsae lapidescunt, Plin. 24, 13, 73, § 120 in balano lapidescit duritia, id. 16, 6, 8, § 21, 32, 2, 11, § 22

lăpĭdĕus, a, um, *adj* [id] **I.** *Of stone, consisting of stones, stone-* **A.** Lit (class) flumen marginibus lapideis, Varr R. R 3, 5, 9, Cic Leg 2, 18, 45 imber, *a shower of stones*, id. Div 2, 28, 60, so, pluit lapideo imbri, Liv 30, 38, 8 murus, id. 1, 38 *fin* in lapideo mortario terere, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 169 duritia, id. 27, 11, 74, § 98 suggestus, Col 9, 7, 1.—**B.** Trop (ante class) lapideo sunt corde multi, quos non miseret neminis, Enn. ap Fest p 162 Mull (Trag v 174 Vahl.) lapideus sum *I am petrified* commovere me miser non audeo, Plaut Truc 4, 3, 44. — **II.** For lapidosus, *full of stones, stony* (post Aug.) lapidei campi, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 34, 21, 10, 31, § 57 litus, Mel. 2, 5, 4.

‡ **lăpĭdĭcaesor**, λατομος, *a stone cutter*, Gloss Philox

lăpĭdĭcīda, v lapicida

lăpĭdĭcīnae, v lapicidinae

lăpĭdo, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* and *n* [lapis], *to throw stones at* a person or thing, *to stone* (= lapidibus obruo, percutio, not ante Aug) **I.** With personal object exercitus imperatorem lapidavit, Flor 1, 22, Petr 93 eum lapidare coeperunt, Auct B Hisp 23 Stephanum, Vulg Act. 7, 58 Paulum, id ib 14, 18 —(β) *To cast stones upon, to bury* praeteriens aliquis nos lapidabit, Petr 114, 11 —(γ) With an inanim object quo defunctus est die lapidata sunt templa, Suet Calig 5 — **B.** Trop, *to assail, assault, strike at* notantes impotentiam ejus hac dicacitate lapidatam, Macr S 2, 7 *init* — **II.** *Impers* lapidat, *it rains stones* quia Veiis de caelo lapidaverat, Liv 27, 37 Reate imbri lapidavit, id. 43, 13 —In the *pass* form quod de caelo lapidatum esset, Liv 29, 14, 4 propter crebrius eo anno de caelo lapidatum, id. 29, 10 4

lăpĭdōsĭtas, ātis *f* [lapidosus], *a stony hardness* (post-class), Tert Hab Mul. 6

lăpĭdōsus, a, um, *adj* [lapis], *full of stones, stony* **I.** Lit lapidosa terra, Varr R. R. 1, 9 montes, Ov M 1, 44 ager, id. ib 8, 799 fluvius, id. ib 15, 23 —**II.** Transf., *hard as stone, stony* panis, Hor S 1, 5, 91 corna, Verg G 2, 34 genus pirorum, Pall. 3, 25, 1, 3, 25, 6 gemma, Plin 37, 10, 54, § 145 chiragra, Pers 5, 58 —*Comp* est lapidosius, Plin. 34, 12, 30, § 120

* **lăpillisco (lăpillesco)**, ĕre, *v inch n* [lapillus] *to become stone, turn to stone*, trop , *to become hard, be distended* (eccl Lat.), Tert ad Nat 2, 12

lăpillŭlus, i, *m dim* [id.], *a very little stone, gravel stone* (late Lat), Sol. 10, 12

lăpillus, i, *m dim* [lapis], *a little stone, a pebble* (perh not ante Aug) **I.** In gen. invitat somnos crepitantibus unda lapillis Ov M 11, 604, Plin. 10, 23, 30, § 59 sq — Lucky days were marked with white, and unlucky ones with black stones (cf calculus, 2 e), hence felix utraque lux diesque nobis Signandi melioribus lapillis, i e *with white stones*, Mart 9, 53 5, cf hunc Macrine, diem numera meliore lapillo, Pers. 2, 1, cf also Plin. 7, 40, 41, § 131 —In trials at law, a white stone was cast as a vote for acquittal, a black stone for condemnation mos erat antiquus niveis atrisque lapillis His damnare reos, illis absolvere culpa, Ov M 15 41.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Stone in the bladder, gravel* ejectus calculoso, Plin 28, 4, 9, § 42.—**B.** *A precious stone, gem jewel, marble*, etc inter niveos viridesque lapillos, i e *pearls and emeralds*, Hor S 1, 2, 80 caris aures onerare lapillis, Ov A. A. 3, 129 indici, Mart 1, 110, 4 Libyci, *bits of Numidian marble*, Hor Ep 1, 10, 19 —**C.** *A tombstone*, Inscr ap Murat. 1536, 6, cf Burm Anth. Lat. 2, p 269

lăpĭo, īre, *v a* [lapis], *to turn into stone, make hard like stone, to petrify, harden* (ante-class.) lapit significat obdurefacit et lapidem facit Pacuvius Periboea lapit cor cura, Non. 23, 7 sq (Pac Fragm. Trag v 276 Rib) lapit dolore afficit, Paul. ex Fest. p 118 Mull.

lăpis, ĭdis (*abl* lapi, Enn. ap Prisc 708 P , *gen plur* lapiderum, C Gell. ap Charis p 40 P), *m* (*f* tanto sublatae sunt augmine tunc lapides, Enn ap Non 211, 9) [etym dub , perh. from same root with rupes, cf. Corss. Ausspr 1, 545, not connected with λᾶας, Curt. Gr Etym p 542], *a stone* (cf. saxum, silex, cautes, cos, calculus) **I.** In gen stillicidi casus lapidem cavat, Lucr 1, 313 undique lapides in murum jaci coepti sunt, Caes B G 2, 6, cf. Cic Mil 15, 41 pars eminus glande aut lapidibus pugnare, Sall J 57, 4 lapide percussus, Plaut Stich. 4, 2, 33 lapidem habere, ut illi cerebrum excutiam, id. Capt 3, 4, 69, cf. Cic. de Or 2, 47, 197 consul in gentem vim modicorum, qui funda mitti possent, lapidum paraverat, Liv 38, 20, 1, Gell. 4, 14, 3 sqq e lapide duro parietes construere, Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 171 lapis duritia marmoris, id. 36, 22, 46, § 163· bibulus, *sandstone, pumice-stone*, Verg. G 2, 348 molaris, *a millstone*, Quint 2, 19, 3, cf. num me illuc ducis, ubi lapis lapidem terit? i. e *into the mill*, Plaut As 1, 1, 16 Parius, *Parian stone*, i e *Parian marble*, Verg. A. 1, 593 lapide candidiore diem notare, i e *to mark with a white stone the luckiest day*, Cat 68, 148, cf. lapillus —**B.** Trop for dulness, stupidity, want of feeling ego me credidi homini docto rem mandare is lapidi mando maximo, Plaut. Merc 3, 4, 47 i, quid stas, lapis? quin accipis? Ter Heaut 4, 7, 3, cf. id. ib 5, 1, 43 tu, inquam, mulier, quae me omnino lapidem, non hominem putas, id. Hec 2, 1, 17, and with silex (q v) tu es lapide silice stultior, Plaut Poen. 1, 2, 78, cf lapides mehercule omnes flere ac lamentari coegisses, Cic. de Or 1, 57, 245 lapis est ferrumque suam quicumque puellam verberat, Tib 1, 10, 59 aut mare prospiciens in saxo frigida sedi, quamque lapis sedes, tam lapis ipsa fui, Ov H 19, 30 —Prov lapidem ferre altera manu, altera panem ostentare, i e *to flatter openly and injure secretly*, Plaut Aul. 2, 2, 18 verberare lapidem, i. e *to hurt one's self more than one's enemy*, id. Curc 1, 3, 41 lapides loqui, *to speak hard words*, id. Aul. 2, 1, 29 ad eundem lapidem bis offendere, *to commit the same error twice*, Aus Ep 11, so, bis ad eundem (sc lapidem), Cic Fam 10, 20, 2.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A mile-stone*, set up on the roads at every thousand paces, which made a Roman mile, hence, with an ordinal numeral added to denote distance in miles ad quartum et vicesimum lapidem a Roma, Varr R. R. 3, 2 14, cf. effoditur ad vigesimum ab Urbe lapidem, Plin. 33, 12, 56, § 159 sacra videt fieri sextus ab Urbe lapis, Ov F 6, 682 intra vicesimum lapidem, Liv 5, 4 *fin* duodecimum apud lapidem, Tac A 3, 45 a tertio lapide, Flor 2, 6 *fin* ad lapidem undecimum Paul. ex Fest p 250 Müll.—Sometimes ellipt with out lapis ad duodecimum a Cremona, Tac H 2, 24 ad quartum, id ib 2, 39 ad octavum, id. ib 3, 15 —**B.** *The stone or stone elevation on which the prætor stood at slave sales* in eo ipso astas lapide, ubi praeco praedicat Plaut Bacch. 4, 7, 17, Col 3 3 8 praeter duos de lapide emptos tribunos, Cic Pis 15, 35 —**C.** Terminalis *a landmark, boundary stone*, Amm 18, 2 15, called lapis alone, Lact. 1, 20 *fin* , so, lapis sacer, Liv 41, 13, cf. non fixus in agris, qui regeret certis finibus arva lapis, Tib 1, 3 44, cf id. 1, 1, 12 — **D.** *A gravestone, tombstone*, Prop 3 (4) 1, 37, Tib 1, 3, 54, called also ultimus, Prop 1, 17, 20 — **E.** *A precious stone, gem, jewel, pearl* (mostly poet), Cat 69, 3 gemmas et lapides, Hor C 3, 24, 48 clari lapides, id. ib 4, 13, 14, Ov A A 1, 432, Sil 12 231, Mart 11, 50, 4, Tac A 3, 53, Macr S 7, 13, 11 —**F.** *A statue* Jovem lapidem jurare, *the statue of Jupiter at the Capitol*, Cic. Fam 7, 12, 2, Gell 1, 21, 4, v Juppiter —* **2.** Meton albus, *a table of white marble, a marble table*, Hor S 1, 6, 116

Lăpĭtha, ae, *com.*, and **Lăpĭthes**, ae, *m* , *a Lapitha* , *plur* **Lăpĭthae**, ārum, *m* , = Λαπίθαι, *the Lapithæ, a rude tribe of mountaineers in Thessaly, about Olympus, who fought with the Centaurs at the wedding of Pirithŏüs, king of the Lapithæ*, Ov M. 12, 261, 536, Hor C 1, 18, 8, 2, 12, 5, Cic. Pis. 10, 22. — *Gen plur* Lapithûm, Verg A. 7, 304.—*Sing gen* Lapithae, Ov M 12, 250 —In *fem* adjectively Lapithae genus heroinae, Prop 2, 2, 9 (Müll. heroine), cf. Lapithes eques, Val. Fl 5, 516 — **II.** Hence, **A. Lăpĭthaeus**, a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to the Lapithæ, Lapithean* gens, Ov M 12, 530 — **B. Lăpĭthēĭus**, a, um, *adj* , *of the Lapithæ* tecta, Ov M 12, 417 proelia, id. ib 14, 670 —**C. Lăpĭthōnĭus**, a, um, *adj* , *of the Lapithæ* nympha, Stat Th. 7, 297

lappa, ae, *f* , *a bur*, Verg G 1, 153, Ov P 2, 1, 14, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 153, 21, 17, 64, § 104 al.—**II. Lappa**, ae, *m* , *a Roman surname* , e g Rubrenus Lappa, *a tragedian*, Juv 7, 72.

* **lappācĕus**, a, um, *adj* [lappa], *bur shaped, bur like* capita, Plin. 22, 17, 19, § 41

lappāgo, ĭnis, *f* [id.], *a plant resembling a bur*, Plin. 26, 10, 65, § 102

Laprĭus, ii, *m* , *a surname of Jupiter*, Enn ap Lact. 1, 22, 23 (Eutr p 173 Vahl)

† **lapsăna (lampsăna)**, ae, *f* (also **lapsănium**, ii, *n* , Hier ap Reg S Pachom 52), = λαψανη and λαμψανη, *an edible plant, charlock*, Sinapis arvensis, Linn., Plin. 20, 9, 37, § 96, Varr R R 3, 16, 25, Cels. 2, 25 —Prov lapsanâ vivere, *to live on a meagre diet*, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 144.

‡ **lapsĭlis**, γλισχρος, *slippery*, Gloss Philox

* **lapsĭo**, ōnis, *f* [1 labor], *a sliding*, trop , *an inclination, tendency* haec in bonis rebus facilitas nominetur, in malis proclivitas, ut significet lapsionem, Cic Tusc 4, 12, 28

lapso, āre, *v freq n.* [id.], *to slip, slide, stumble, fall* **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug prose) (Priamum) in multo lapsantem sanguine nati, Verg A 2, 551 sanguine suo et lubrico paludum lapsantes (equi), Tac A. 1, 65 lapsantibus equis, id. H 1, 79 lapsantem gressum firmare, Sil. 3, 632, Flor 2, 10, 3 Gvan vidi lapsare cruentae Vulnere Myrmidonis, *fall*, Stat Th. 5, 223 plantis lapsantibus, Amm 14, 2, 6 — **II.** Trop (post-class) verba lapsantia, i e *babbled forth*, Gell. 1, 15, 1.

1. lapsus, a, um, *Part* , from 1. labor

2. lapsus, ūs, *m* [1 labor], *a falling, fall* , *a slipping, sliding, gliding, running, flowing, flying, flight*, etc (class.) **I.** Lit ac celeri ferme percurrunt fulmina lapsu, Lucr 6, 324 atque ea, quae lapsu tandem cecidere vetusto, Cic poet. Div 1, 11, 19 infrenis equi lapsu jacens, Verg A 10, 750 tum quassae nutant turres, lapsumque minantur, Luc 6, 136 horrere lapsus tectorum assiduos Juv 3, 8 — Of a landslide locus recenti lapsu terrae abruptus, Liv 21, 36, 2 lapsu scalarum exanimatus *by falling down stairs*, Plin. 7, 37, 37, § 124 ut neque sustinere se a lapsu possent, Liv 21, 35 *fin* puerilium dentium, *the shedding*, Sen. Ben. 4, 6, 6 si lacus emissus lapsu et cursu suo ad mare profluxisset, Cic Div 1, 44, 100 (stellae) certo lapsu spatioque feruntur, *course*, id. ib 1, 11, 17, cf medio volvuntur sidera lapsu, Verg A. 4 524 molli zephyros descendere lapsu adspici unt, Val. Fl. 1 686 accepere deae, celerique per aethera lapsu, periere, etc , id. 1, 91 volucrum lapsus, *flight*, Cic N D 2 39, 99, cf. facili lapsu ad deos pervolare, id. Fragm. ap Lact 3, 18 (19), 6 gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones Effugiunt, Verg A. 2, 225 vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic de Sen 15, 52 rotarum, i e *rolling wheels*, Verg A, 2, 236 (cf τροχῶν βασεις, Soph Elect 718, and remigium alarum = alae, Verg A. 1, 301) arte materna rapidos morantem Flumi

num lapsus, i. e. flumina, Hor. C. 1, 12, 10 —**B.** Transf., of the effects of a fall; in *plur.*: contra ulcera, rupta, lapsusque, *bruises, contusions* received in falling, Plin. 22, 17, 20, § 43.—**II.** Trop, *a failing, error, fault* (rare but class.): amor lapsum animi ludificat, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 11: ab omni lapsu continere temeritatem, *to restrain one's rashness in believing from leading him into error*, Cic. Ac. 1, 12, 45: cum sint populares multi variique lapsus, *of losing popularity*, id. de Or. 2, 83, 339: haud alius fidei pronior lapsus, quam ubi, etc., Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 12.

lăquĕar, āris (or **lăquĕāre,** Verg. Cul. 62; cf. Prisc. p. 691 P.; and: laqueare, συνίθωμα, Gloss. Philox.: **lăquĕārĭum,** ii, acc. to Isid. Orig. 19, 12), *n.* [kindr. with laqueus and lacunar], *a panelled* or *fretted ceiling* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; usu. in *plur.*): laquearia, quae nunc et in privatis domibus auro teguntur, Plin. 33, 3, 18, § 57: laetior quam laquearium auro, id. 12, 1, 5, § 9: dependent lychni laquearibus aureis, Verg. A. 1, 726: laquearia tecti, id. ib. 8, 25; Sil. 7, 142: caelata laquearia, Sen. Ep. 90, 42; 90, 15.—In *sing.* (very rare): sub laqueare domus, Verg. Cul. 62.

lăquĕārĭum, ii, v. laquear *init.*

lăquĕārĭus, ii, *m.* [laquear], *one that makes panelled ceilings, a ceiling-maker* (late Lat.): architecti, laquearii, Cod. Th. 13, 4, 2.—**II.** Perh. *a kind of gladiator;* v. the foll. art.

lăquĕātor, ōris, *m.* [laqueus], *an ensnarer*, a kind of gladiator who attempted to catch his adversary with a noose, acc. to Isid. Orig. 18, 56 (al. laquearius)

1. lăquĕātus, a, um, *Part.*, v. 1. laqueo.

2. lăquĕātus, a, um, *Part.*, v. 2. laqueo.

1. lăquĕo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [laqueus], *to noose, ensnare, entangle* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: extentis laqueare profundum Retibus, Manil. 5, 659: cassem Per senos circum usque sinus laqueabis, i. e. *to plait*, Grat. Cyn. 40: corpus laqueatum et distentum, Col. 6, 19, 3: laqueatis resistentium membris, Amm. 31, 2, 9: laqueatis cruribus (elephantorum), *entangled*, Sol 20, 11.—**II.** Trop., *to ensnare*, etc.: si te forte oculi dextri laqueaverit error, Juvenc. 1, 537.

2. lăquĕo (or **lăcŭo**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [laquear], *to adorn with a panelled* or *fretted ceiling* (perh. only in the *part.*): tectis caelatis lacuatis, *panelled, fretted*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85 (Trag. v. 121 Vahl.); Serv. Verg A. 1, 726: tecta, Hor. C. 2, 16, 11: Jovis Capitolini templum, non laqueatum auro tantum, sed parietibus totis lammina inauratum, Liv. 41, 20, 9; cf.: considerat templum, videt undique tectum pulcherrime laqueatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 51, § 133: laqueata tecta, id Leg. 2, 1, 2: cenationes laqueatae, *panelled dining-rooms*, Suet. Ner. 31.

lăquĕus, i, *m.* [cf. Gr. ἕλκω, draw, ὁλκός; Lat. lacio; perh. Germ. locken], *a noose, snare* (class.; cf. tendicula). **I.** Lit., Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 41: saxa laqueis vinciebat, Sall. J. 94: laqueis falces avertebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: collum in laqueum inserere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37: inicere laqueum, *to throw over* any one, Liv. 1, 26: inicere cervicibus laqueum, Suet. Vit. 17: laqueo gulam alicui frangere, *to throttle, strangle*, Sall. C. 55, 4: ad laqueum compellere aliquem, *to the halter*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 12: alicui mandare laqueum, *to bid go and be hanged*, Juv. 10, 53: neque carcer neque laqueus, *a halter, gallows*, Tac. A. 3, 50; 5, 9: faucesque jam exanimis laqueo vexatae, id. ib 6, 40.—Of a snare, trap or lasso used by hunters: laqueis captare feras, Verg. G. 1, 139: metuit foveam lupus accipiterque Suspectos laqueos, Hor. Ep 1, 16, 51: laqueos et muscipula effugere, Phaedr. 4, 2, 8; cf.: impliciti laqueis nudus uterque jacent, Ov. A. A. 2, 580: dare in laqueum vestigia, *to step into a snare*, Juv. 13, 244.—**II.** Trop, *a snare, gin, trap.* **A.** In gen.: judicii laqueos declinans, Cic. Mil. 15, 40; cf.: interrogationum laqueis aliquem irretire, id. de Or. 1, 10, 43: laquei Stoicorum, *subtleties*, id Tusc. 5, 27, 76: Chrysippi laquei, id. Fat. 4, 7: legum et condicionum, id. Clu. 55, 150: verbi laqueo capere, id. Caecin. 29, 83.—Without a *gen.*: in hos inexplicabiles laqueos inciderunt, Quint. 5, 10, 101: (testes) inducuntur in laqueos, id. 5, 7, 11: sciens in hoc se laqueos induxit, Lact. 6, 12, 13.—**B.** *Fetters, chains, hinderances:* tibi fortuna laqueum impegit, quem nec solvere posses nec erumpere, Sen. Tranq. 10, 1: nunquamne hos artissimos laqueos abrumpam, Plin. Ep. 2, 8, 3.

1. Lār or **Lars,** Lartis, *m.*, *a praenomen of Etruscan origin* (in Etruscan, usu. the prefix of the first-born, while a younger son was called Aruns. The name Lar, Lars, or Larth was an honorary appellation in Etruscan, = Engl. lord): Lars Tolumnius, rex Veientium, Cic. Phil. 9, 2; Liv. 4, 17, 1; 4, 58, 7: ad Lartem Porsenam, id. 2, 9 (*nom.* Lar, Charis. 110 P.).

2. Lār, Lăris, *m.*, v. 1. Lares, ium.

Lăra, ae, and **Lărunda,** ae, *f.*, *daughter of the river-god Almo, a nymph whose tongue was cut out by Jupiter on account of her talkativeness, and who was worshipped in Rome under the name of* Tacita *or* Muta: Lara, Ov. F. 2, 599 sq.: Larunda, Varr. L. L. 5, § 74 Müll.; Lact. 1, 20, 35; Aus. Idyll. ap. Monos. de Deis, 9.

‡ **Lărālĭa,** ium, *n.* [1. Lares], *a festival in honor of the Lares*, celebrated on the first of May; *the festival of the Lares*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 253 Müll.

lărārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a part of the interior of a Roman house, in which the tutelar deities* (Lares) *were placed, the chapel of the Lares*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 29, 2; 31, 4 sq.

* **larbăson,** i, *n.*, *antimony*, Plin. 33, 6, 33, § 101 (Sillig, larbasim).

Larcĭus, i, *m.*: T. Larcius Flavus, *a Roman dictator*, Cic. Rep. 2, 32, 56; Liv. 2, 18, 5.

‡ **lardārĭus,** ii, *m.* [lardum for laridum], *a pork-butcher, pork-seller*, Inscr. Grut. 647, 4.

lardum, i, v. laridum.

Lārentĭa (**Lārentīna,** Lact. 1, 20 *init.*), ae, *f.* (also called Acca Larentia), acc. to the myth, *the wife of Faustulus, and mother of the twelve Arval Brothers, who suckled and reared the twins Romulus and Remus*, Ov. F. 3, 55; Liv. 1, 4, 7; Gell. 6, 7; Varr. L. L. 6, § 23 Müll.—**Lārentālia,** ium, *n.*, *the festival celebrated in honor of Larentia, on the 23d of December*, Ov. F. 3, 57; Paul. ex Fest. p. 119 Müll.—Also in a lengthened form: ‡**Lārentīnal,** Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 58, § 23 Müll

1. Lăres (old form ‡ **Lăses,** Inscr. Fratr. Arval.; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 2 Müll.), um and ium (Larum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 49 Müll.; Cic Rep. 5, 5, 7; id. N. D. 3, 25, 63; id. Leg. 2, 8, 19; Inscr. Orell. 961: Larium, Liv. 40, 52), *m.* [old Lat. Lases; Etrusc. Laran, Lalan; root las-; cf. lascivus], *tutelar deities, Lares*, belonging orig. to the Etruscan religion, and worshipped especially as the presiders over and protectors of a particular locality (cf Otfr. Müll. Etrusc. 2, p. 90 sq): praestites, *the tutelar deities of an entire city*, Ov. F. 5, 129 sq.: mille Lares geniumque ducis, qui tradidit illos, urbs habet, id. ib. 5, 145: Puteolanae civitatis, Inscr. Orell. 1670: civitatum, Inscr. ap. Grut p. 10, 2: vicorum, Arn. 3, 41: rurales, Inscr. ap. Grut. p. 251: compitales, *of cross-roads*, Suet. Aug. 31; called also Lares compitalicii, Philarg. ad Verg. G. 2, 381: viales, *worshipped by the road-side*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 24: permarini, *tutelar deities of the sea*, Liv. 40, 52: caelipotentes, Inscr. ap. Tert. de Spect. 5.—*Sing.*: Lari viali, Inscr. Orell. 1762; 1894: eundem esse Genium et Larem, multi veteres memoriae prodiderunt, Censor. 3, 2—**II.** Most commonly the Lares (as familiares or domestici), *the tutelar deities of a house, household gods, domestic Lares* (whose images stood on the hearth in a little shrine, aedes, or in a small chapel, lararium); as the tutelar deities of each particular dwelling, also in *sing.*: **Lar,** Laris, *m.* (α) In *plur.*: rem divinam facere Laribus familiaribus, Plaut. Rud. 5, 1, 17: sanctis Penatium deorum Larumque familiarium sedibus, Cic Rep. 5, 5, 7; id. Quint. 27 *fin.*: ad aedem Larum, id. N. D. 3, 25, 63: immolet aequis porcum Laribus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 164: Laribus tuum Miscet numen, id C. 4, 5, 34.—(β) In *sing.*: ego Lar sum familiaris, ex hac familia, Plaut. Aul. prol. 2: haec imponuntur in foco nostro dari, id. ib. 2, 8, 16: familiae Lar pater, alium Larem persequi, id. Merc. 5, 1, 5 sq.—**B.** Meton., *a hearth, dwelling, home* (class.; usually in *sing.*): larem corona nostrum decorari volo, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 1: relinquent larem familiarem suum? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11, § 27: ad suum larem familiarem redire, id. ib. 2, 3, 54, § 125: nobis larem familiarem nusquam ullum esse? Sall. C. 20: paternus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 51: patrius, id. S. 1, 2, 56; cf.: avitus apto Cum lare fundus, id. C. 1, 12, 43: gaudens lare certo, id. Ep. 1, 7, 58: parvo sub lare, id. C. 3, 29, 14: conductus, Mart. 11, 82, 2: deserere larem, *to abandon one's home*, Ov. F. 1, 478: pelli lare, *to be driven from a place*, id. ib. 6, 362: alumnus laris Antenorei, i. e. *of the city of Padua*, Mart. 1, 77, 2: ob eam rem tibi Lare commercioque interdico, Vet. Formul. ap. Paul. Sent. 3, 4, 7.—(β) In *plur.*, Ov. R. Am. 302: jussa pars mutare lares, Hor. C. S. 39.—Poet., of a bird's *nest*: avis in ramo tecta laremque parat, Ov. F. 3, 242: cum rapit Halcyones miserae fetumque laremque, Val Fl. 4, 45.

2. Lăres, ium, *f.*, *a city in Numidia*, Sall. J. 90 Kritz *N. cr.*

Larga, ae, *f.*, *the name of a woman of bad repute*, Juv. 14, 25.

largē, *adv.*, v. 1. largus *fin.* A.

Largĭānus, a, um. v. 2 Largus.

largĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [largus-facio], *bountiful*, Lucr. 2, 627: grando mixta imbri largifico, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157 (Trag. Fragm. v. 414 Rib.).

largĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [large-fluo], *flowing copiously, copious* (ante-class): fons, Lucr. 5, 598.

largĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [large-loquor], *talking copiously, talkative* (Plautin.): largiloquae sumus: plus loquimur, quam sat est, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 2: lingua, id. Mil. 2, 3, 47.

* **largīmentum,** i, *n.* [largior], for largitas, *bounty, gift*, Fulg. Myth. praef. 1.

largĭo, 4, v. largior *fin.*

largĭor, itus, 4 (ante-class. and poet.; collat. form of the *imperf.* largibar, Prop. 1, 3, 25; *fut.* largibere, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 30; *inf.* largirier, id. As 5, 2, 82.—*Act.* collat. form, v. *fin.*), *v. dep.* [1. largus], *to give bountifully, to lavish, bestow, dispense, distribute, impart* (class.; cf.: dono, suppedito). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen: amico homini mea ex crumena largiar, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 13: ex ea (dote) largiri te illi, id. Trin. 3, 3, 14: cenam esurientibus, id. Am. 1, 1, 155: qui eripiunt aliis, quod aliis largiantur, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 43; cf.: ex alieno, id. Fam. 3, 8, 8; id. Rosc Com. 10: agros emeritis, Tac. A. 1, 28: largitur in servos quantum aderat pecuniae, id. ib. 16, 11: facile largiri de alieno, Just. 36, 3, 9.—Of inanimate subjects: sol universis idem lucis largitur, Quint. 1, 2, 14: Gallis provinciae propinquitas multa ad copiam atque usus largitur, *Caes. B. G. 6, 24.—**B.** In partic., *to give largesses, to bribe:* largiundo et pollicitando magis incendere, Sall. C. 38; id. J. 13: exercitum largiendo corrumpere, Quint. 5, 13, 17: largiendo de alieno popularem fieri, Liv. 3, 1: dictis largiri, *to bestow in words*, i. e. *to promise* without power to give: quid nunc acturu's, postquam erili filio largitu's dictis dapsilis lubentias, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 3.—**II.** Trop., *to confer, bestow, grant, yield:* Hortensio summam copiam facultatemque dicendi natura largita est, Cic. Quint. 2, 8: utrisque fortuna regnum est largita, id. Har. Resp. 25: nimium parcus in largienda civitate, id. Balb. 22, 50: plusculum amori, id. Fam. 5, 12, 3: occasionem clamandi, Quint. 12, 8, 2: quidquid solamen humandi est, largior, Verg. A. 10, 494; so, alicui occasionem impudentiae, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 87: laetitiam alicui, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 49: Istoscine patrem aequom morest liberis largirier? *to teach, communicate*, id. As. 5, 2, 82: id largiamur inertiae nostrae, *give up, concede*, Cic. de Or. 1, 15, 68: reipublicae injurias, *to forgive*, Tac. A. 3, 70: beneficia in vulgus, Sen. Ben. 1, 2, 1: totus habenas, *to give, relax*, Sil. 15, 724.—Esp.: se largiri, *to bestow one's society, to be free* or *eager* in court ship: nam tu te vilem feceris, si te ultro largiere: sine ultro veniat, quaeritet, etc.,

Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 28.—(β) With foll. *ut:* si quis mihi deus largiatur, ut ex hac aetate repuerascam, *would grant*, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83. **1.** *Act.* collat. form, **largio**, ire; *act. imp.* largi, Att. ap. Non. 470, 26; so, Lucil. ib. —* **2. largītus**, a, um, in *pass.* signif.: Tib. 4, 1, 129.

largĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. largus], *abundance, bounty, liberality* (rare but class.): largitas nimia, opp. parsimonia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 32: quae istaec subita est largitas? id. Ad. 5, 9, 28: tui muneris, Cic. Brut. 4, 16: terra fruges cum maxima largitate fundit, id. N. D. 2, 62, 156.

largĭter, *adv.*, v. 1. largus *fin.* B.

largītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [largior], *a giving freely, a granting, bestowing, dispensing, distributing, imparting.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (class.): largitio, quae fit ex re familiari, fontem ipsum benignitatis exhaurit, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 52: largitione redemit militum voluntates, Caes. B. C. 1, 39 *fin.*: his pauca ad spem largitionis addidit, id. ib. 2, 28: maximas largitiones fecit, id. ib. 3, 31: largitio et communicatio civitatis, *a granting*, Cic. Balb. 13, 31: aequitatis, *a distributing, dispensing*, id. Mur. 20, 41.—Prov.: largitio fundum non habet, *there is no end of giving*, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 55; v. fundus.—**B.** In partic., in a bad sense. **1.** *Bribery, corruption*, esp. to obtain a public office: liberalitatem ac benignitatem ab ambitu atque largitione sejungere, Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 55: tribum turpi largitione corrumpere, id. Planc. 15, 37: tribus largitione devinctas habere, id. ib.: perniciosa, id. Mur. 37, 80: profusissima, Suet. Caes. 13: nullum largitionis genus omisit, id. ib. 26.—* **2.** *Profusion, prodigality:* nullius rei, minime beneficiorum, honesta largitio est, Sen. Ben. 1, 2, 1.—**II.** Meton., concr., largitiones, *the imperial treasury, public chest*, or *imperial fund* for presents and distributions, Eutr. 8, 13; Cod. Just. 7, 62, 21; both sacrae (*for public or state purposes*) and privatae (*for personal outlay*), id. 10, 23, 2; Cod. Th. 12, 6, 13.

largītĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [largitio, II.], *of* or *belonging to the imperial treasury:* officiales, *treasury-officers, masters of the treasury*, Cod. Th. 12, 6, 13; also *subst.*: **largītĭōnālis**, is, *m.*, *a treasury-officer*, Vop. Carin. 19.

(**1. largītor**, āri, false read. for largiri te, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 14; v. Ritschl ad h. l. and proleg. p. 68.)

2. largītor, ōris, *m.* [largior], *a liberal giver, a bestower, granter, dispenser, distributer, imparter.* **I.** In gen. (rare; not in Cic.): multarum rerum ac maxume pecuniae largitor, Sall. J. 95: largitor voluntarius repente senatus factus, Liv. 6, 16: minime largitore duce, *liberal*, id. 6, 2; cf. praedae, id. 9, 42: Bacche, sacri largitor laticis, *dispenser*, Sil. 7, 164.—**II.** In partic., in a bad sense, *a briber* (class.): exsistunt in re publica plerumque largitores et factiosi, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 64: cujuscumque tribus largitor esset, id. Planc. 15, 37: Lentulum largitorem et prodigum non putat, *a spendthrift, squanderer*, id. Cat. 4, 5, 10.

largĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [1. largus], *liberality* (for largitas): largitudo nusquam invenitur, nisi apud Nepotem, Charis. p. 78 P.

1. largītus, *adv.*, v. largus *fin.* C.

2. largītus, a, um, *Part.*, v. largior.

***larguscŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. largus], *rather copious:* haustus, Sol. 7, § 4.

1. largus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. for lasgus; Sanscr. root lash, desire; Gr. λα- in λιλαίομαι, λῆμα; cf. Lat. lascivus], *abundant, copious, plentiful, large, much.* **I.** In gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): pabula, *abundant*, Lucr. 5, 869: haustus, id. 1, 412: semen, id. 4, 1238: imbres, id. 1, 282; cf.: undae fluminis, id. 1, 1031: lux, id. 2, 806; cf.: (sol) cum terras larga luce compleverit, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: odores, Ov. M. 4, 758: aër, Lucr. 4, 894.—*Comp.:* largior ignis, Hor. S. 1, 8, 44: largiore vino usus, Liv. 40, 14: largiora stipendia, Tac. A. 1, 31: nec potentem amicum Largiora flagito, Hor. C. 2, 18, 13.—*Sup.:* munus largissimum edere, Suet. Tit. 7 *fin.*: vena largissima ferri, Plin. 34, 14, 43, § 149.—(β) With *gen.*, *abounding in* any thing: largus lacrumarum, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 30: opum, Verg. A. 11, 338: fons largus aquae, Luc. 9, 608: comae, Sil. 7, 601: rapinae, id. 8, 250.—(γ) With *abl.:* audin' hunc, opera ut largus est nocturna? Plaut. As. 3, 3, 8: folia larga suco, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 161.—**II.** In partic., *giving abundantly* or *much, bountiful, profuse, liberal:* justus, injustus: malignus, largus, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 17: duo sunt genera largorum, quorum alteri prodigi, alteri liberales, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55: largissimus esse, id. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 118: largus et exundans ingenii fons, Juv. 10, 119: largus animo, *of a generous disposition*, Tac. H. 2, 59: promissis, *liberal in promises*, Tac. H. 3, 58: natura, Juv. 10, 301.—*Comp.:* Quid ego concesso pedibus, linguā largior? Plaut. As. 2, 2, 24.—Poet.: largus animae, *prodigal of life*, Stat. Th. 3, 603.—With *inf.:* spes donare novas largus, Hor. C. 4, 12, 19.—Hence, *adv.* in three forms. **A. largē** (class.), *abundantly, plentifully, bountifully, liberally:* large blandus, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 19: large dare, Cic. Mur. 4, 10: large effuseque donare, id. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: large et copiose aliquid comparare, id. N. D. 2, 47, 121: munifice et large dari, id. ib. 3, 27, 69: large atque honorifice promittere, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, 44: large liberaliterque aestimare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 88, § 204: ministrare libertatem alicui, id. Rep. 1, 43, 66: senatus consultum large factum, Tac. A. 6, 15: large florescens, Plin. 21, 10, 31, § 56: large frequentantibus (locum), *in great numbers*, id. 5, 17, 15, § 73: large amplecti, *widely*, id. 2, 11, 8, § 50; 17, 19, 30, § 137.—*Comp.:* dare largius, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 48: ne potum largius aequo Rideat, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 215.—*Sup.:* copia quam largissime facta, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 61, § 158 Zumpt *N. cr.* (Klotz, largissima), Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 167.—**B. largĭter**, *largely, in abundance, plentifully, much; greatly, far* (rare in class. prose; not used by Cic.), Plaut. Truc. 5, 11: peccavisti largiter, id. Most. 2, 2, 9; cf. id. Ep. 3, 4, 49: apud finitimas civitates largiter posse, *to have great weight* or *influence*, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: distare, Lucr. 6, 1112: auferre, id. 6, 622; Hor. S. 1, 4, 132: discrepare, Vitr. 6, 1, 8: largius a prisca consuetudine movere, Varr. L. L. 10, p. 583.—(β) Substantively, with *gen.* (ante- and post-class.): credo, illic inesse auri et argenti largiter, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 144; cf.: largiter mercedis indipiscar, id. ib. 5, 2, 28.—* **C. largītus**, *copiously:* quid lacrimas largitus? Afran. ap. Non. 514, 31 (Com. Fragm. v. 212 Rib.).

2. Largus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, esp. in the gens Scribonia, Cic. Fam. 6, 8, 1; id. de Or. 2, 59, 240: P. Largus Caecina, Tac. A. 11, 33.—Hence, **II. Largĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Largus, Largian:* senatusconsultum, Just. Inst. 3, 7 *fin.*

lārĭdum, and sync. **lardum** (collat. form, **lārĭda**, ae, *f.*, sc. caro, Cod. Th. 8, 4, 17), i, *n.* [kindr. with λαρός, λαρινός, fattened, fat], *the fat of bacon, lard.*—Form laridum: quanta pernis pestis veniet! quanta labes larido! Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 3; 4, 2, 67; id. Men. 1, 3, 27.—Form lardum: lardum ossa fracta solidat, Plin. 28, 16, 65, § 227; Hor. S. 2, 6, 64; 85; Mart. 5, 78; Juv. 11, 84.—In *plur.:* larda, Ov. F. 6, 169.

***lārĭfŭga**, ae, *m.* [2. lar-fugio], *a vagabond:* larifuga nescio quis, Petr. 57, 3.

***lārignus**, a, um, *adj.* [larix], *of the larch-tree, larch-:* materies, Vitr. 2, 9, 15.

Lārīnum, i, *n.*, *a town of Samnium, in the territory of the* Frentani, *near* Teanum, now *Larino*, Cic. Att. 7, 13, 7; 7, 13, 6; id. Clu. 8, 27; Mel. 2, 4.—Hence, **II. Lārīnas**, ātis, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the town of Larinum:* Larinas socrus, Cic. Clu. 7: municipium, id. ib. 5.—In *plur. subst.:* **Lārīnātes**, ium, *m.*, *inhabitants of Larinum:* in foro Larinatium, Cic. Clu. 13, 38.

lārinus, v. lamyros.

Lārissa, ae, *f.*, = Λάρισσα, *the name of several cities.* **I.** *In Thessaly, on the Peneus*, now *Yeni-shehr* or *Larissa*, Mel. 2, 3; Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29; Caes. B. C. 3, 80; Hor. C. 1, 7, 11; Luc. 6, 355.—**B.** Hence, **1. Lārissaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the town of Larissa, Larissean:* Achilles, i. e. *Thessalian*, Verg. A. 2, 197; hence also, hasta, i. e. *of Achilles*, Ser. Samm. 46, 836: Coronis, Ov. M. 2, 542.—In *plur. subst.:* **Lārissaei**, ōrum, *m.*, *inhabitants of Larissa, Larisseans*, Caes. B. C. 3, 81.—**2. Lārissenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Larissa, Larisseans*, Liv. 31, 31.—**II.** *A city in Phthiotis*, also called Larissa Cremaste, near the modern *Gardhiki*, Liv. 31, 46; 42, 56.—**III.** *A fortress of Argos*, Liv. 32, 25, 5.

Larissus (**Larīsus**), i, *m.*, *a river in Achaia*, now *Mana*, Liv. 27, 31.

Lārĭus, ii, *m.*, *a lake in* Gallia Cisalpina, *on which* Comum *lay*, now *Lago di Como*, Verg. G. 2, 159; Plin. Ep. 9, 7, 1; Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 131.—Hence, **Lārĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Larius, Larian:* Larium litus, Cat. 35, 4.

† **lărix**, icis *f.* (*m.* Vitruv., v. infra), = λάριξ, *a larch, larch-tree*, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 43; Vitr. 2, 9, 14; Luc. 9, 920.

Lărōnĭa, ae, *f.*, *a female name*, Juv. 2, 65; Mart. 2, 32, 5.

lăros, i, v. larus.

Lars, v. 1. Lar.

Lartidĭus, i, *m.*, prop. name, *an imitator of Ulysses*, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 9.

Lărunda, ae, v. Lara.

† **lărus** (**lăros**), i, *m.*, = λάρος, *a ravenous sea-bird*, perh. *the mew*, Vulg. Lev. 11, 16; id. Deut. 14, 15; cf.: larus, λάρος, Gloss. Philox.

larva (ante class. as trisyl. **lārŭa**), ae, *f.* [2. lar], *a ghost, spectre:* larvae stimulant virum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 66: amator qui me et uxorem ludificatust larva, id. Cas. 3, 4, 2; id. Aul. 4, 4, 15: cum mortuis non nisi larvas luctari, Plin. praef. H. N. § 31.—As a term of reproach, *hobgoblin, scarecrow:* etiam loquere larŭa? Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 20: nam haec quidem edepol larvarum plenast, *possessed*, id. Am. 2, 2, 145.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A mask* (cf. persona): nil illi larva et tragicis opus esse cothurnis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 64.—**B.** *A skeleton*, Petr. 34, 8.

larvālis (**larŭālis**), e, *adj.* [larva], *like a ghost, ghostly* (post-Aug.): habitus, Sen. Ep. 25; so, si larvali habitu processeris, Lex ap. Paul. Sent. 3, 4, b, 2: macies larŭalis, Auct. Priap. 32, 13.

larvĭālis, v. larvalis.

larvo, no *perf.*, ātum (*part.* ante-class. **larŭātus**), 1, *v. a.* [larva], *to bewitch, enchant* (ante- and post-class., and used almost exclusively in the *part. perf.*): artus larvari, Firm. Math. 3, 14.—*P. a.* as *subst.:* **larvans**, ntis, *m.*, *an enchanter, a dealer in magic:* hunc denique qui larvam putat ipse est larvans, App. Mag. p. 315, 20 Hildeb. (al. larvatus).—*Part. perf.:* **larŭātus**, a, um, *bewitched, enchanted:* quid illi esse morbi dixeras? ... Num larvatust aut cerritus? Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 1: pro laruato te circumferam, id. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 229.

Larymna, ae, *f.*, *the name of a small town in Bœotia*, Mel. 2, 3; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26.

† **lăsănum**, i, *n.*, = λάσανον, *a utensil.* **I.** Perh. *a cooking-utensil, cooking-pot*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 109.—**II.** *A chamber utensil, close-stool*, Petr. 41, 9.

lăsar, v. laser.

lăsarpīcĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [lasarpicium for laserpicium-fero], *bearing* or *producing assafœtida*, Cat. 7, 4.

lascīvē, *adv.*, v. lascivus *fin.* A.

lascīvĭa, ae, *f.* [lascivus], *sportiveness, playfulness, frolicsomeness, jollity.* **I.** In a good sense (class.): adulescens plenus amoris ac lasciviae, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 23: hilaritas et lascivia, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65: laeta (agrestium), Lucr. 5, 1400: ut nudi juvenes, Lycaeum Pana venerantes, per lusum atque lasciviam currerent, Liv. 1, 5, 2 Drak.: in juvenales lusus lasciviamque versi, id. 24, 16, 14; 37, 20, 5: piscium, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24: si quid per lasciviam, et non data opera ut furtum committeretur, factum sit, Gai. Inst. 3, 181.—Of inanim. things: naturae, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 123.—Comic.: o virgarum lascivia, *thou scourge's pastime!* Plaut. As. 2, 2, 32.—**II.** In a bad sense, *wantonness, licentiousness, petulance, impudence, lewdness, lasciviousness* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): quos soluto imperio licentia corruperat, Sall. J. 39 *fin.*; with superbia, id. ib. 41: maledicendi, Quint. 9, 2, 76: theatralis populi, Tac. A. 11, 13: lasci-

viae notae, *of lewdness*, Suet. Calig. 36; cf.: Caesonia luxuriae ac lasciviae perditae, id. ib. 25: ignoscitur, nisi in lata et incauta neglegentia vel lascivia fuit, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 12, 5, 2; cf. Gai. Inst. l. l. supra. —Of a licentious, prolix style: lasciviae flosculis capi, Quint. 2, 5, 22: alios recens haec lascivia deliciaeque et omnia ad voluptatem multitudinis imperitae composita delectant, id. 10, 1, 43: lasciviam a vobis prohibetote, *impious exultation*, Liv. 23, 10, 3 Gronov. ad loc.

***lascīvībundus**, a, um, *adj.* [lascivio], *wanton, full of petulance*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 16 (Ritschl and Fleck. lixabundus, q. v.).

lascīvĭo, ii, ītum, 4, *v. n.* [lascivus], *to be wanton, petulant, sportive, to sport, frisk, frolic* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit.: licet lascivire, dum nihil metuas, *Cic. Rep. 1, 40, 63: Ap. Claudius ait, lascivire magis plebem quam saevire, Liv. 2, 29, 9: licentiam lasciviendi permittere militi, Suet. Caes. 67: eo principio lascivire miles, Tac. A. 1, 16: exsilit agnus Lascivitque fuga, *and wantonly frisks away*, Ov. M. 7, 321; cf. Col. 6, 24: angues . . . lascivientium piscium modo exsultasse, Liv. 27. 5. —Poet.: dextera lascivit caesa Tegeatide capra (of the Luperci, who wantonly struck at passers-by), Sil. 13, 329: ferratus lascivit apex, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 145: quis lascivit aquis et ab aethere ludit, Mart. 4, 3, 7. —Esp.: in Venerem, *to be lascivious*, Col. 6, 24, 2.—**II.** Trop., *to indulge in license* of language or style (a favorite expression of Quintilian): lascivimus syntonorum modis saltitantes, Quint. 9, 4, 142; cf. id. 11, 1, 56: toto et rerum et verborum et compositionis genere lasciviunt, id. 4, 2, 39: puerilibus sententiolis, id. 12, 10, 73; cf. id. 9, 4, 28; 9, 4, 6: Ovidius lascivire in Metamorphosesi solet, Quint. 4, 1, 77.

lascīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *wantonness* (post-class.): Asiana, Firm. 1, 1; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.

lascīvĭter, *adv.*, v. lascivus *fin.* B.

***lascīvŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [lascivus], *a little* or *somewhat wanton:* manus, Laev. ap. Prisc. p. 903 P.

lascīvus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. lash-âmi, desire; las-âmi, play; Gr. λα- in λάω, λιλαίομαι; cf. Goth. lustus; also Lat. largus], *wanton, petulant, sportive, playful, frolicsome, frisky*, (syn.: petulans, procax). **I.** In a good sense: nova proles, * Lucr. 1, 260: capella, Verg. E. 2, 64: puella, id. ib. 3, 64: pueri, Hor. S. 1, 3, 134: Amores, id. C. 2, 11, 7: currumque sequuntur matris lascivo sidera fulva choro, Tib. 2, 1, 88: tenero lascivior haedo, Ov. M. 13, 791: aetas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 216: hederae, *wanton, luxuriant*, id. C. 1, 36, 20: acus, *for ornamenting the hair, a hair-pin*, Mart. 11, 45, 6; cf. Tert. Verg. Vel. 12: tristia maestum Vultum verba decent. . . . Ludentem lasciva, *sportive, playful*, Hor. A. P. 107; cf.: quod dicitur, aut est lascivum et hilare aut contumeliosum, Quint 6, 3, 27: ad quod (caput aselli) lascivi ludebant ruris alumni, Juv. 11, 98. —**II.** In a bad sense, *licentious, lewd, lustful, lascivious*, Varr. R. R. 1, 14: Siculi, ut sunt lascivi et dicaces, Cael. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 41: puellae, *lascivious*, Ov. A. A. 1, 523: femur, id. Am. 3, 7, 10: libelli, *lewd*, Mart. 5, 2, 5; cf.: tabellis ac sigillis lascivissimarum picturarum et figurarum, Suet. Tib. 43.—**III.** Trop., of style, *licentious, luxuriant, overloaded with ornament:* oratio, Gell. 12, 2, 9; cf.: illud lascivum ζωὴ καὶ ψυχή, Juv. 6, 194.—Hence, *adv.* in two forms. **A.** **lascīvē**, *wantonly, lasciviously* (post class.): loqui, *licentiously*, Mart. 8 *init.:* versus facere, App. Mag. p. 278, 31. —*Comp.:* lascivius, Avien. Arat. 514 —**B.** **lascīvĭter**, *wantonly, petulantly:* ludere, Laev. ap. Charis. p. 183 P.

lāser (lāsar), ĕris, *n.*, *the juice of the plant* laserpitium, *assafœtida.* **I.** Lit.: laser e silphio profluens, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 101; cf.: cujus sucum vocant laser, id. 19, 3, 15, § 38: laser Cyrenaicum vino diluere, Col. Arb. 23.—Jestingly of Maecenas: laser Arretinum, Aug. ap. Macr. S. 2, 4, 12. —Form lasar: lasaris radix, Apic. 8, 7.— **II.** Meton., *the plant* laserpitium *itself:* laseris radix, Plin. 19, 8, 43, § 153; Scrib. Comp. 192; 196

lāsĕrātum, i, v. the foll. art.

lāsĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [laser], *flavored with* laser. **I.** *Adj.:* acetum, Plin. Val. 1, 21.—**II.** *Subst.:* **lāsĕrātum**, i, *n.*, *a condiment made from* laser, Apic. 1, 30 *in lemm.*

* **lāserpĭcĭārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [laserpicium], *of* or *belonging to* laserpicium: de laserpiciario mimo, Petr. 35 dub. (in Bip.: de laserpitio et mimo).

lāserpĭcĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *prepared* or *flavored with* laserpicium: acetum, Cato, R. R. 116; Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 308.

lāserpīcĭfer, v. lasarpicifer.

lāserpīcĭum (lāsarpīcĭum), ii, *n.*, *a plant, also called* silphium, *from which the* laser *was obtained*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 16; id. Stich. 2, 3, 11; Col. 6, 17, 7; Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 38; also *the juice of the* silphium, id. 20, 13, 51, § 141.

‡ **Lāses**, v. 1. Lares *init.*

Lasĭa, ae, *f.*, *a name of the island of Lesbos*, Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 139; also of *a small island near Lycia*, id. 5, 31, 35, § 131.

lassesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [lassus], *to become tired, to grow weary* (post-Aug.): ne lassescat fortuna, Plin. 7, 40, 41, § 130; 14, 2, 4, § 33: victo lassescere visu, Prud. in Symm. 2, 101: lassescere sub lorica, Hier. Ep. 22, 39: non bibet aquam et lassescet, Vulg. Isa. 44, 12.

lassĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.], *faintness, weariness, heaviness, lassitude* (class.): exercitationis finis esse debet lassitudo, quae citra fatigationem est, Cels. 1, 2: omnia membra lassitudo mihi tenet, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 12: lassitudinem hercle verba tua mihi addunt, id. Merc. 1, 2, 45: lassitudinem alicui eximere, id. ib. 1, 2, 17: sedare, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 75: illic (in lapicidinis) ibi demumst locus, ubi labore lassitudost exigunda ex corpore, id. Capt. 5, 4, 4: artius ex lassitudine dormire, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: nulla lassitudo impedire officium et fidem debet, id. Fam. 12, 25, 6: nostros vires lassitudine deficiebant, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: lassitudine confici, id. ib. 3, 92 and 95: cursu ac lassitudine exanimati, id. B. G. 2, 23: lassitudine oppressi, id. ib. 4, 15: timere, ne non virtute hostium, sed lassitudine sua vincerentur, Curt. 3, 7, 9: in lassitudine homines proniores sunt ad iracundiam, Plin. 22, 24, 51, § 111: citra lassitudinem exercere aliquid, *not to weary*, Sen. Ira, 3, 9, 1.—(β) With *gen. subj.:* lassitudo armorum equitandive, Plin. 23, 1, 26, § 52.—Transf., as a term of reproach: lassitudo conservûm, reduviae flagri, *that wearies his fellow-slaves with stripes*, Titin. ap. Fest. p. 270 Müll.

lasso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [lassus], *to render faint* or *languid, to tire, weary, fatigue, to deprive of vigor* (syn.: fatigo, languefacio; perh. not ante-Aug.): aliquem, Cels. 1, 3, 1: laevam, Curt. 9, 5, 1: longior infirmum ne lasset epistola corpus, Ov. H. 20, 241: brachia plagis, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 67; cf.: lassata gravi ceciderunt brachia massâ, Juv. 6, 421: visu lassatur inani, Val. Fl. 1, 707: oculos, Stat. Th 5, 483: jam vitia primo fervore adulescentiae indomita lassavit, Sen. Ep. 68, 13; 70, 3; 88, 10; id. Clem. 1, 19, 4; Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 36; 30, 16, 53, § 149: numina, *to weary with petitions*, Luc. 5, 695: Cecropiam Cotytto, Juv. 2, 92.—Transf.: sidus Hyperborei Bootae, i. e. *to bear steadfastly*, Mart. 4, 3, 5: lassatum fluctibus aequor, i. e. *become calm*, Luc. 5, 703: ventus lassatur, id. 9, 453: lassata triumphis fortuna, id. 2, 727.—In mal. part., Tib. 1, 9, 55; Juv. 6, 129.

* **lassŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id], *somewhat wearied:* lassulae nimio e labore, Cat. 63, 35.

lassus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; acc. to Bopp, Gloss. 112, 6, for glassus from glasnus; kindred to Sanscr. glasnu, fessus, defessus, lassus; but more prob. collat. form of laxus; cf. langueo], *faint, languid, weary, tired, exhausted* (syn.: fessus, fatigatus, defatigatus; mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: lassus de via, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 66: opere faciundo, id. As. 5, 2, 23: lassus jam sum durando miser, id. Truc. 2, 3, 6; cf.: Romani itinere atque opere castrorum et proelio fessi lassique erant, Sall. J. 53: recto itinere lassi, Quint. 2, 3, 9: assiduo gaudio, Plin. 37, 1, 1, § 3: ab equo indomito, Hor. S. 2, 2, 10: lasso mihi subvenire, Plin. Ep. 9, 36, 5: alieno aratro, Juv. 8, 246: marris ac vomere, id. 15, 167.—Prov.: a lasso rixam quaeri (because tired persons are easily vexed), Sen. Ira, 3, 9, 5.—(β) With *gen.:* lassus maris et viarum Militiaeque, Hor. C. 2, 6, 7; cf.: ita me amor lassum animi ludificat, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 8.—(γ) With *acc.:* lassus pondus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1599. —(δ) With *inf.:* nec fueris nomen lassa vocare meum, Prop. 2, 13, 28 (3, 5, 12); 2, 15 (3, 7), 46; 2, 33 (3, 31), 26.—**II.** Transf., of things: fructibus assiduis lassa humus, *exhausted*, Ov. P. 1, 4, 14; cf.: lassa et effeta natura, Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 2: aurae spatio ipso, id. ib. 5, 6, 14: stomachus, Hor. S. 2, 8, 8: verba onerantia lassas aures, id. ib. 1, 10, 10: collum, *drooping*, Verg. A. 9, 436: lasso collo jumenta, Juv. 14, 146: undae, i. e. *become calm again*, Luc. 2, 618: mons, *gently sloping*, Stat. Th. 1, 330: si res lassa labat, Itidem amici collabascunt, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 16.—*Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* seem not to occur.

† **lastaurus**, i, *m.*, = λάσταυρος, *a lewd person, debauchee*, Suet. Gramm. 15.

† **lătăcē**, ēs, *f.*, *a magic herb*, Plin. 26, 4, 9, § 18.

lātē, *adv.*, v. 1. latus *fin.*

lătēbra, ae, *f.* [lateo], *a hiding-place, lurking-hole, covert, retreat* (class.; most freq. in *plur.;* v. infra, II. B.). **I.** Lit.: (aurum) in latebris situm est, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 2: itaque in totis aedibus tenebrae, latebrae, id. Poen. 4, 2, 13: latebris ac silvis aut saltibus se eripere, Caes. B. G. 6, 43: Cappadociae latebris se occultare, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: aliquem in latebras impellere, id. Rab. Perd. 8, 22: at Scyllam caecis cohibet spelunca latebris, Verg. A. 3, 424: tum latebras animae, pectus mucrone recludit, *the hidden seat of life*, id. ib. 10, 601: solis defectus lunaeque latebrae, i. e. *eclipses of the moon*, Lucr. 5, 751. —In *sing.*, Cic. Cael. 26, 62: extractus e latebra, Suet. Vit. 17; id. Ner. 48: bellorum, *a place of refuge from war*, Luc. 5, 743: teli, *the weapon's lurking-place*, i. e. *the place where the arrow-head was sticking in his body*, Verg. A. 12, 389.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *a lurking-place, hidden recess, retreat:* in latebras abscondas (stultitiam) pectore penitissumo, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 64; Lucr. 1, 408: cum illa conjuratio ex latebris atque ex tenebris erupisset, Cic. Sest. 4, 9: latebras suspicionum peragrare, id. Cael. 22, 53; Quint. 12, 9, 3.—In *sing.:* adhibuit etiam latebram obscuritatis, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 111: in tabellae latebra, id. Fam. 3, 12, 1: scribendi, *a secret mode of writing, a writing in cipher*, Gell. 17, 9, 4.—**B.** In partic., *a subterfuge, shift, cloak, pretence, feigned excuse* (only in *sing.*): latebram haberes, Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 107: magnificam in latebram conjecisti, id. Div. 2, 20, 46: videant, ne quaeratur latebra perjurio, id. Off 3, 29, 106: latebram dare vitiis, Ov. A. A. 3, 754.

* **lătēbrĭcŏla**, ae, *com.* [latebra], *one who dwells in lurking-places* or *brothels*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 14.

lătēbrōsē, *adv.*, v. latebrosus *fin.*

lătēbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [latebra], *full of lurking-holes* or *coverts, hidden, retired, secret.* **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): loca, *lurking-places, disreputable haunts*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 26: via, * Cic. Sest. 59, 126: locus, Liv. 21, 54: viae, Amm. 14, 2, 2: loca, id. 17, 1, 6: flumina, Verg. A. 8, 713: latebrosae tempora noctis, Luc. 6, 120: serpens, Sen. Oedip. 153: latebrosa et lucifuga natio, Min. Fel. 8, 4.—Poet.: pumex, i. e. *full of holes, porous*, Verg A. 12, 587.—**II.** Trop., *intricate, obscure* (late Lat.): latebrosissima quaestio, Aug. Retract. 1, 19.— Hence, * *adv.:* **lătēbrōsē**, *in a lurking-place, secretly:* se occultare, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 3.

lătens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from lateo.

lātenter, *adv.*, v. lateo, *P. a. fin.*

lătĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. n.* [Sanscr. root rah-, forsake; rahas, loneliness, concealment; Gr. ΛΑΘ λανθάνω], *to lurk, be* or *lie hid* or *concealed, to skulk* (class). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ubi sunt, ubi latent, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 69: cochleae in occulto latent, id. Capt. 1, 1, 12; cf. Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: occulte, id.

Agr 2, 16, 41 clam, Ov R Am 437 abdite, Cic Verr 2, 2, 73, § 181 in tenebris, id Q Fr 1, 1, 2, § 9 sub nomine pacis bellum latet, id. Phil 12, 7, 17 scelus latet inter tot flagitia, id Rosc. Am 40, 118 non latuit scintilla ingenii, id. Rep 2, 21, 37, 40, 67 naves latent portu, Hor Epod. 9, 19, cf tuta arce, Verg A. 10, 805 —Prov latet anguis in herba, Verg E 3, 93 —**B.** In partic **1.** *To be hidden, to be in safety* sub umbra amicitiae Romae, Liv 34, 9, 10, Phaedr 4, 5, 13 sub illius umbra Philotas latebam, *lurked*, Curt 6, 10, 22 —**2.** Jurid., *to lie hid, keep out of sight*, in order not to appear before court, Cic Quint 23, 74.— **II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *to live in concealment, to live retired* (rare) crede mihi, bene qui latuit, bene vixit, *to lead a retired* or *quiet life*, Ov Tr 3, 4, 25 —**B.** In partic, analog to the Gr λανθανειν, res latet, *to be concealed from be unknown to one* (α) with acc (mostly poet and in post Aug prose, not in Cic, cf fugit me, praeterit me, etc) latet plerosque, siderum ignes esse, etc, Plin 2, 20, 18, § 82 nec latuere doli fratrem Junonis, Verg A. 1, 130 nil illum latet, Ov P 4, 9, 126 res Eumenem non latuit, Just. 13, 8, 6, 31, 2, 2 semen duplex, unum, quod latet nostrum sensum, alterum, quod apertum, Varr R. R 1, 40 —(β) With dat quae et oculis et auribus latere soleant, Varr L. L 9, § 92 Müll ubi nobis haec auctoritas tamdiu tanta latuit? Cic Red. in Sen 6, 13 hostique propinquo Roma latet, Sil 12, 614 —(γ) *Absol*, *to be concealed* or *obscure, to be unknown* earum causarum aliae sunt perspicuae, aliae latent, Cic Top 17, 63 cum laterent hae partes (sc Galliae), Amm 15, 11, 1 quae tantum accenderit ignem, Causa latet, Verg A. 5, 5 id qua ratione consecutus sit, latet, Nep Lys 1.—Hence, **lătens**, entis, P a, *lying hid, hidden, concealed, secret, unknown* saxa latentia, Verg A. 1, 108 junctura, Plin. 13, 15, 29, § 93 rem latentem explicare definiendo, Cic Brut 41, 152 animus in aegro corpore, Juv 9, 18 causas tentare latentes, Verg A. 3, 32 Tarquinius mandata latentia nati accipit, Ov F 2, 705 —*Comp* latentior origo, Aug de Gen ad Litt. 12, 18 caussa, id. Civ Dei, 5, 19 —*Absol* in latenti, *in secret, secretly*, Dig 1, 2, 2 —Hence, *adv* **lătenter**, *in secret, secretly, privately* efficere, Cic Top 17, 63 amare, Ov P 3, 6, 59 intellegere ex aliquare, Gell 2, 18 *fin*

lăter, ĕris, *m* [Sanscr root prath, widen, prathas, breadth, Gr πλατυς, πλατος], *a brick, tile* **I.** Lit nil mirum, vetus est maceria, lateres si veteres ruunt, Plaut Truc 2, 2, 49 sqq in latere aut in caemento, ex quibus urbs effecta est, Cic Div 2 47, 98, cf paries crudo latere ac luto constructus, Col 9, 1, 2 contabulationem summam lateribus lutoque constraverunt, Caes B C 2, 9 lateres de terra ducere, *to make*, Vitr 2 3, 1 lateres coquere, *to burn*, id 1, 5 sepimentum e lateribus coctilibus, *burnt bricks*, Varr R R 1, 14, 4 —Prov laterem lavare, *to wash a brick*, = πλινθον πλυνειν, i e *to wash the color out of a brick, to labor in vain*, Ter Phorm 1, 4, 8, but cf Lucil Sat 9, 19 —**II.** Transf lateres aurei, argentei, *bars, ingots*, or *wedges of gold, of silver*, Plin 33, 3, 17, § 56, Varr ap Non. 131 15, 520, 17

lătĕrālis, e, *adj* [2 latus] *of or belonging to the side, lateral* **I.** *Adj* (ante and post-class) lateralis dolor, Enn ap Victor p 1963 P (Ann v 601 Vahl, for which lateris dolor, Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 155) cingula Calp Ecl 6, 40 —**II.** *Subst* **lătĕrālĭa**, ium, *n*, *saddle bags* Dig 32, 1, 102.

* **lătĕrāmen**, inis, *n* [later], *any thing made like bricks* lateramina vasi, *the earthen ware* Lucr 6 233

1. Lătĕrānus, a, *a family name in the* gens Claudia, Sextia, and Plautia —So, Plautius Lateranus Tac A. 15, 49, 60, Juv 8 148 —The splendid mansion of these Laterani on Mons Caelius (egregiae Lateranorum aedes, Juv 10, 17, and Lateranae aedes Prud adv Symm 1, 587) was given by the emperor Constantine to the bishop of Rome, afterwards the seat of the popes, now *the Lateran*

2. Lătĕrānus, i, *m* [later] *the god of the hearth* (because hearths were made of bricks), Arn 4, 130

1. lătĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj* [later], *of or pertaining to bricks, brick* **I.** *Adj* terra lateraria, *brick clay*, Plin 19, 8, 45, § 156 — Hence, **II.** *Subst* **A. lătĕrārĭus**, ii, *m*, *a brickmaker*, Non 445, 22.—**B. lătĕrārĭa**, ae, *f* (sc officina), *a brickkiln*, Plin 7, 56, 57, § 194

2. lătĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj* [2. latus], *of or belonging to the sides*, only *subst.* **lătĕrārĭa**, ium, *n* (sc tigna), *side beams*, Vitr 10, 20

lătercŭlensis, is, *m* [laterculum], *one who keeps the register of offices, a secretary*, Cod 12, 34, 5

lătercŭlum, i, *n* [later], *a register of all the offices and dignities in the Roman empire*, Cod. 1, 27, 1, § 7 —**II.** In gen., *a register list*, Tert adv Val 29

lătercŭlus (**lătĕrĭcŭlus**, Caes B C 2, 9, 2), i, *m dim* [id] **I.** *A small brick* or *tile* hanc contignationem laterculo astruxerunt, Caes l l. sacellum factum crudis laterculis, Plin 30, 7, 20, § 63 observationes siderum coctilibus laterculis inscriptae, id. 7, 56, 57, § 193 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A kind of pastry*, so called because shaped like a tile, Cato, R. R 109 nihil nisi laterculos, Plaut Poen. 1, 2, 115 —**B.** Among the agrimensores, *a tile shaped piece of land*, Sic. Fl de Cond. Agr p 2 Goes.

1. lătĕrensis, e, *adj* [2 latus], *of or belonging to the side.*—*Subst* **lătĕrensis**, is, *m*, *an attendant, body guard, satellite* (post-class.), Tert. adv Marc. 4, 43

2. Lătĕrensis, is, *m*, *a Roman surname in the* gens Juventia, e g M Juventius Laterensis, *a legate of Lepidus*, Cic Planc 1 sq, id. Fam 10, 21, 23, id. Att 2, 18, 24 saep

lătĕrĭāna, v lateritana.

lătĕrĭcius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj* [later], *made* or *consisting of bricks* turris, Caes B C 2, 10, 2, 14 muri, id. ib 2, 15 opus, *brickwork*, Col 9, 6, 4 urbs, *built of bricks*, Suet Aug 28 paries, Plin 18, 30, 73, § 301.— Hence, *subst* **lătĕrĭcium**, ii, *n*, *brickwork* ne saxa ex catapultis latericium discuterent, Caes B C 2, 9, 4

lătĕrīna, ae, *f* [id.], *a brickkiln* (post class), Tert adv Marc 4 43

lătĕrītāna or **lătĕrĭtĭāna**, ōrum, *n* (pira), *a good sort of pears*, Col 5, 10, 18, 12, 10, 4, also, **lătĕrĭāna**, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54, and **lătĕrisiāna**, Macr S 2, 15 (Perhaps pears from Laterium, in Arpinum, v Laterium)

lătĕrĭtius, v latericius

Lătĕrium, ii, *n*, *a villa of Q Cicero in Arpinum*, Cic. Att 4, 7, 3, 10, 1, 1.

lăterna, v lanterna.

* **1. lātesco**, ĕre, *v inch n* [lateo], *to hide one's self, lie hid, be concealed* hic Equus a capite et longa cervice latescit, Cic Arat 385

2. lātesco, ĕre, *v inch n* [2 latus], *to grow broad, to widen* (not ante-Aug) napi non in ventrem latescunt, Col 2, 10, 24 ossa paulatim latescentia, Cels 8, 1 bis sex latescit fascia partes, Manil 1, 680

lătet, v lateo, II B

lătex, icis, *m* (*f*, Att ap Prisc p 658 P), *a liquid, fluid* (mostly poet) —So esp of water latices simulatos fontis Averni, Verg A 4, 512 Lethaei ad fluminis undam Securos latices et longa oblivia potant, id ib 6 715 desilit in latices Ov M 4, 353 fontes laticis, id. P 3, 1, 17 occulti latices, *hidden springs*, Liv 44, 33, 2 latex aquae, Sol 5, 16 laticum frugumque cupido, *thirst and hunger*, Lucr 4, 1093 —Of wine liquoris vitigeni Lucr 5, 15 Lyaeus, Verg A. 1, 686 meri, Ov M 13, 653 vineus, Sol 5, 16 —Of other liquids absinthi, *juice of wormwood*, Lucr 4, 16 Palladii, *oil*, Ov M 8, 274 nivei, *milk*, Prud. Cath 3, 67

† **lathyris**, idis, *f* (collat form, **lāthyr**, Ser Samm 1099), = λαθυρις, *a plant, a kind of wolf's milk*, Plin 27, 11, 71, § 95

† **lathyros**, i, *f*, = λαθυρος, *a plant, also called* leontopodion, App Herb 7

Lătĭālis, e, **Lătĭālĭter**, **Lătĭar**, aris, **Lătĭāris**, e, **Lătĭārĭter**, v Latium, II D

lătĭbŭlor, āri, *v dep n* [latibulum], *to be concealed, to lie hid, to lurk* (ante class) nocte ut opertus amictu latibuletur, Naev ap Non 133, 9, Att. ib 10 (acc to Perott Cornucop also used by Varro in the *act.* form vide, ne servus domino latibulet)

lătĭbŭlum, i, *n* [lateo], *a hiding-place, lurking hole, covert, den*, of animals **I.** Lit cum etiam ferae latibulis se tegant, Cic Rab Post 15, 42 serpens e latibulis, id. Vatin 2, 4, id. Off 1, 4, 11 furibunda ferarum, Cat 63, 54, of men latibulis occultorum locorum, Cic Fl 13, 31 aedium, App M 8, p 216, 26 —**II.** Trop, *a hiding-place, refuge*, etc (syn. receptaculum) latibulum et perfugium doloris mei, Cic Att 12, 13, 2 quaerere occepit ex diffidentia latibulum aliquod temeritati, App Mag 1, p 274, 4

‡ **lātĭclāvĭālis**, e, *adj* [laticlavius], for laticlavius ‡TRIBVNVS, Inscr Grut 180, 3

lātĭclāvĭum, ii, v laticlavius, II B

lātĭclāvĭus, a, um, *adj* [1 latus clavus, II. 4], *having a broad purple stripe, broad striped* **I.** *Adj* mappa, Petr 32 tunica (a mark of distinction borne by senators, military tribunes of the equestrian order and the sons of distinguished families who were fitting themselves for offices of state, cf clavus), Val Max. 5, 1, n. 7 tribunus, Suet Dom 10, Inscr Orell 133 — **II.** *Subst* **A. lātĭclāvĭus**, ii, *m*, *one entitled to wear the* latus clavus, *a senator, patrician* a quodam laticlavio prope ad necem caesus, Suet Ner 26, id Aug 38 — **B. lātĭclāvĭum**, ii, *n*, for laticlavus, *a broad purple stripe on the tunic*, worn as a mark of distinction (v supra) laticlavium πλατυσημον, Gloss Philox, Dig 24, 1, 42 per laticlavii honorem, Lampr Commod. 4

lātĭclāvus, i, *m* [id.], *a broad stripe on the toga of* senators (v clavus and laticlavius, late Lat), Cod Th. 6, 4, 17

‡ **lātĭfico**, πλατυνω, *to make wide, to widen*, Gloss Philox.

lātĭfŏlĭus, a, um, *adj* [1 latus folium], *broad leaved* laurus, Plin 15, 7, 7, § 27

lātĭfundĭum, ii, *n* [1 latus fundus], *a large landed property large estate* or *farm* (not ante Aug), Plin 18, 6, 7, § 35 nisi lati fundiis vestris maria cinxistis, Sen Ep 89, 20 metiri me geometres docet latifundia, id ib 88 10 possidere, Petr 77

‡ **lātĭlŏquens**, πλατυλογος (qui magna loquitur), Gloss Philox.

Lătīnae, ārum (sc feriae), **Lătīnē**, *adv*, and **Lătīni**, ōrum, v Latium, II B

Lătīniensis, e **I.** *Latin*, v Latium, II C —**II.** *A Roman surname* Q Caelius Latiniensis, Cic. de Imp Pomp 19, 58

Lătīnĭgĕna, ae, *m* [Latium gigno], *one born in Latium*, Prisc 1285 P

lătīnĭtas, ātis, *f* [Latinus] **I.** *Pure Latin style, Latinity* latinitas est, quae sermonem purum conservat ab omni vitio remotum Vitia in sermone, quominus is latinus sit, duo possunt esse soloecismus et barbarismus, etc, Auct Her 4, 12 17 secutus sum non dico Caecilium (malus enim auctor latinitatis est) sed Terentium, Cic Att 7, 3 10 —**II.** *The Latin law*, also called jus Latii (v Latium), Cic Att 14 12 urbium quasdam foederatas latinitate vel civitate donavit, Suet Aug 47

Lătīnĭus, ii, *m*, *a Roman proper name* Latinius Latiaris Tac. A 4, 68 Latinius Pandus, id ib 2 66

lătīnizo, 1, *v a* [1 Latinus] *to translate into Latin* (late Lat), Cael Aur Acut. 2, 1, 8, id. Tard. 5, 4

* **lătīno**, are, *v a* [id] *to express in Latin, translate into Latin*, Cael Aur Tard 5, 4, 77 (dub, al latinizavimus)

1. Lătīnus, a, um, v Latium II B

2. Lătīnus, i, *m*, *a king of the Laurentians, who favorably received Æneas and gave him his daughter Lavinia in marriage*, Liv 1, 2, Just 43, 1, Verg A. 7, 45 sq urbs Latini, i e Laurentum, id. ib 6 891

lātĭo, ōnis, *f* [fero], *a bearing, bringing* (only in the trop signif) * **I.** In gen. auxilii *a rendering of assistance* Liv 2, 33 1 —**II.** In partic (cf fero) **A.** Suffragii latio, *a voting* or *right of voting*, Liv. 9, 43,

24, 38, 36, 7, 45, 15, 3 legis latio, *a proposing of a law, a bill*, Cic Att 3, 26 —* **B.** Expensi latio, *a setting down of expenditures, entering of money paid*, Gell 14, 2, 7

* **lātĭpēs**, ĕdis, *adj* [1 latus pes] *broad footed* anas, Avien Prog Arat 358

* **lătĭtābundus**, a, um, *adj* [latito], *lying hid, skulking*, Sid Ep 1, 6 *fin*

lătĭtātĭo, onis, *f* [id], *a hiding, lurking*, Quint 7, 2, 46, Dig 42 4, 7

lătĭtātor, oris, *m* [id], *one who lies hid*, Aug

lātĭtĭa, ae, *f* [1 latus], *breadth, width* (late Lat) fines in latitia breviores, Auct Rei Agrar p 222 Goes, opp longitia, Inscr ap Marin Iscriz Alb p 119

lătĭto, avi, atum, 1, *v freq n* [lateo], *to be hid* or *concealed to lie hid, hide, lurk* (rare but class) **I.** In gen. ille ignavissimus Mihi latitabat, Plaut Trin 4, 2, 83 latitans Oppianicus, Cic Clu 13, 38 latitans aper, Hor C 3, 12, 11 — Of inanim and abstr subjects, Lucr 1, 875 sq in terram latitare minute, id 1, 890, 1, 642 invisis atque latitantibus rebus confidere, * Caes B C 2, 14 — **B.** Latitare aliquem, *to hide* from any one (post class), Dig 35, 1, 8 — **II.** In partic., jurid, *to lie hid, keep out of the way* in order not to appear before court qui fraudationis causa latitarit, Edict Praet ap Cic Quint 19, 60, Gai Inst 3, 78 si latitare ac diutius ludificare videatur, Cic Quint 17, 54, id Dom 31, 83, Dig 42, 4, 7, § 3 sq

lātĭtūdo, inis, *f* [1 latus], *breadth, width* of any thing (class) **I.** Lit in hac immensitate latitudinum, longitudinum, altitudinum, Cic N D 1, 20, 54 fossae, Caes B G 2 12 castra amplius milibus passuum VIII in latitudinem patebant, id ib 2, 7 *fin* patere in latitudinem, id ib 2, 8, Plin 3 prooem § 3, cf Quint 1, 10, 42, 11, 3, 141 vires umerorum et latitudines ad aratra extrahenda, Cic N D 2, 63, 159 — **B.** Transf, in gen, *extent, size, compass* possessionum, Cic Agr 2, 26, 67 — **II.** Trop (very rare) verborum, *a broad pronunciation*, Cic de Or 2, 22, 91 Platonica, *richness* or *copiousness of expression*, Plin Ep 1, 10 5 (for the Gr πλατυτης τῆς ἑρμηνειας, called amplitudo Platonis, Cic Or 1, 5)

Lătĭum, ii, *n* [2 lātus, Sanscr root prath, to spread or widen, cf Lat later, etc, prop, the plains or flat land, by the ancients referred to latēre, because here Saturnus lay concealed from his son, Ov F 1, 238, Verg A 8, 322, Arn 4, 143, Lact 1, 13, or to Latinus *the name of the mythical king*, Varr L L 5, § 32 Mull], *a country of Italy, in which Rome was situated*, now *Campagna di Roma*, and a part of the *Terra di Lavoro*, Plin 3, 5 9, § 54, Enn ap Acro ad Hor S 1, 2, 37 (Ann v 455), Cic Rep 2, 24, 44, Liv 6, 21, 8, 13, Hor C 1, 12, 53, 1 35, 10, id C S 66, Mel 3 4 2, *consisting of two parts* Latium vetus, Tac A 4, 5, or antiquum Verg A 7, 38, Plin 3, 5, 9, § 56, *which was the original territory governed by Rome before the subjugation of the Æqui and Volsci, and* Latium novum, or adjectum, *originally the territory of the Æqui, Volsci, Hernici, and Aurunci*, Plin 3, 5, 9, § 59 — **B.** Jus Latii, *the political rights and privileges which belonged originally to the Latins, but were afterwards granted by the Romans to other people, this* jus *comprehended less than* civitas Romana, *but more than* peregrinitas (cf latinitas and Latini) eodem anno Caesar nationes Alpium maritimarum in jus Latii transtulit, Tac A 15, 32 —Also called Latium alone aut majus est Latium aut minus, majus est Latium cum et hi, qui decuriones leguntur, et ei qui honorem aliquem aut magistratum gerunt, civitatem Romanam consecuntur, minus Latium est, cum hi tantum, qui vel magistratum vel honorem gerunt ad civitatem Romanam perveniunt Gai Inst 1,96; cf Latium externis dilargiri, Tac H 3, 55 Latio dato, Plin 5 2, 1 § 20 Latio donata oppida, id. 3, 1, 3, § 7 — **II.** Hence, **A. Lătĭus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Latium, Latian, Latin* (poet and in post-Aug prose) agri, *the Latin territory*, Ov F 2, 553, 3 606, 5, 91 gens, id ib 4, 42, id M 14, 832 lingua, id P 2, 3, 75 palmes, *vines growing in Latium*, id. F 4, 894 boves, Col 6, 1, 2 — Poet, for *Roman* turba, *the Roman people*, Ov F 1 639 parentes, id ib 3, 243, cf matres, id ib 4 133 annus, *the Roman year*, id ib 1,1 vulnera, *of Roman soldiers*, id A. A 1, 414 — **B. Lătīnus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Latium, Latin.* **1.** Adj populi, *the Latins*, Enn. ap Varr L L 7, § 28 Mull (Ann v 24 Vahl), cf genus, *the Latins, Romans*, Verg A. 1, 6 lingua, *the Latin language*, Varr L L 5, § 1 Mull, cf opp Graeca, Cic. Fin 1, 3, 10 poetae, opp Graeci, id Ac 1, 3, 10 via, *beginning at the* Porta Latina, *near the* Porta Capena, id Clu 59, 163, Liv 2, 39, 10, 36 al dies *the days of the Roman calendar, the Roman year*, Ov F 3, 177 feriae, *the festival of the allied Latins, which was celebrated especially by offerings to* Juppiter Latiaris *on* Mons Albanus Varr L L 6, § 25 Mull, Cic. N D 1, 6, 15, Liv 21, 63, 22, 1, more freq *ab sol*, v in the foll 2 coloniae, *which possessed the* jus Latii, Cic Caecin 33 *fin*, Suet Caes 8 nomen, *Latin citizenship*, also called jus Latii and Latinitas Cic Rep 1, 19, 31, 3, 29, 41, Sall J 39, 2 (v socius) casus, i e *the ablative*, Varr ap Diom p 277 P tragici veteres, Quint 1, 8, 8 esse illud Latinum (verbum), Suet Gram 22 —*Comp* nihil Latin us legi, M Aur ap Front Ep 2, 6 Mai, cf nihil Latinius tuis voluminibus, Hier Ep 58, 9 —*Sup* homo Latinissimus, Hier Ep 50, 2 —*Adv* **Lătīnē**, *in Latin* Graece haec vocatur emporos eadem Latine mercator, Plaut. Merc 1 1, 5, id Cas prol 34 Cumanis petentibus, ut publice Latine loquerentur, et praeconibus Latine vendendi jus esset, *in the Latin tongue*, Liv 40, 42 *fin* scire, *to understand Latin*, Cic Caecin 19, 55 num Latine scit? id Phil 5, 5, 13 non enim tam praeclarum est scire Latine, quam turpe nescire, id Brut 37, 140 nescire, Juv 6, 188 reddere, *to translate into Latin*, Cic de Or 1, 34, 153, cf docere, Plin Ep 7, 4, 9 — In partic Latine loqui, *to speak with propriety* or *elegance* Latine et diligenter loqui, Cic Brut 45, 166, cf ut pure et emendate loquentes, quod est Latine, id Opt Gen Or 2, 4 pure et Latine loqui, id de Or 1, 32, 144 — Sometimes, also, like our *to talk plain English*, for, *to speak out, to speak plainly* or *openly* (syn Romano more loqui) (gladiator), ut appellant ii, qui plane et Latine loquuntur, Cic Phil 7, 6, 17 Latine me scitote, non accusatorie loqui, id Verr 2, 4, 1, § 2 poscere, Juv 11, 148 formare, *to compose in Latin*, Suet Aug 89 componere id Gram *init* —*Comp* Latinius, *in better Latin* (late Lat), Front Ep ad M Caes. 3, 6, Hier in Isa 8, 10 — **2.** *Subst* **a. Lătīni**, orum, *m* (*a*) *The inhabitants of Latium, Latins*, Liv 1, 2 sq, 1, 32 sq, 2, 19 sq, Cic. Off 1, 12, 38, 3, 31, 112, Verg A 7, 367, Juv 6, 44 —(*β*) *Those who possessed the Latin rights of citizenship* (jus Latii Latinitas), freq in the connection, socii et Latini, Cic. Balb 8, 21, id. Sest 13, 30, id. Lael 3, 12 (v socius) — (*γ*) Latini Juniani, *freedmen whose liberty was secured by the operation of the* lex Junia Norbana (772 A U C), Gai Inst 3 § 56 — **b. Lătīnae**, arum, *f* (sc feriae), *the festival of the allied Latins, the Latin holidays*, Liv 5, 17, 19, Cic. Att 1, 3, id Q Fr 2 4, 2 *fin*, id poet Div 1, 11, 18 — **c. Lătīnum**, i, *n*, *Latin, the Latin language* licet in Latinum illa convertere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14, 29 in Latinum vertere Quint 1, 5, 2 — **C. Lătīniensis**, e, *adj*, *Latin* populi, Plin 3, 5, 9, § 69 ager, Auct Harusp Resp 10, 20 — In *plur absol* **Lătīnienses**, ium, *m*, *the Latins*, Auct Harusp Resp 28, 62 — **D. Lătĭālis**, and euphon collat form **Lătĭāris**, e (also **Lătĭar**, v infra), *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Latium Latin* **1.** Form Latialis populus, *the Latins Romans*, Ov M 15, 481 sermo, Plin. 3, 1 3, § 7 Juppiter, Luc. 1, 198, hence, also caput, *a statue of Jupiter*, id. 1, 535 — **Lătĭālĭter**, *adv*, *in the Latin manner* (post class.) peplo circa umeros involuto Latialiter tegebatur, Mart Cap 5 *init* nihil effari, id. 6, § 587 te Latialiter sonantem, Sid Carm 23, 235 (al Latiariter) — **2.** Form Latiaris Latiaris sancte Juppiter (Juppiter Latiaris was the guardian deity of the Latin confederacy, to whom the feriae Latinae were consecrated), Cic Mil 31 85 Juppiter, Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 43 Sillig *N cr* collis, Varr L. L. 5, § 52 Mull doctrina Latiaris, Macr S 1, 2 —*Adv* **Lătĭārĭter**, v in the preced 1 — **b.** Hence, *subst* **Lătĭar**, aris, *n*, *the festival of Jupiter Latiaris* confectum erat Latiar, Cic. Q Fr 2, 4, 2, cf Macr S 1, 16, 16

Latmĭădēus, a, um, *adj*, v Latmus, II B

Latmĭus, a, um, v Latmus, II

Latmus, i, *m*, = Λατμος, *a mountain in Caria, at the mouth of the Mæander, where Luna (Selene) kissed the sleeping Endymion*, Cic Tusc 1, 38, 92, Mel. 1, 17, Plin 5, 29, 31, § 113 — **II.** Hence, **A. Latmĭus**, a, um, *adj* *of* or *belonging to Mount Latmus, Latmian* Latmius Endymion, Ov A A 3, 84 venator, *Endymion*, Val Fl. 8, 28 — **B. Latmĭădēus**, a, um, *adj*, the same, of *Endymion*, Mart Cap 9, § 919

Lāto, v Latona.

‡ **Latobius**, ii, *m*, *an almost unknown deity*, Inscr Orell 2019

Latobrigi, orum, *m*, *a Gallic people, neighbors of the Helvetians, situated probably on the Rhine*, Caes B G 1, 5, 1, 28 sq

Lātōĭdes, Lātōis, Lātōius, v Latona

lātŏmiae, arum, v lautumiae.

lātŏmus, v lautumus

Lātōna, ae (old *gen sing* Latonas, Liv Andron. ap Prisc p 679 P, Gr form **Lāto**, ūs, Varr Sat Men 83, 1), *f*, = Λητω, Dor Λατω, Aeol Λατων, *daughter of the Titan Cœus and Phœbe, and mother of Apollo and Diana, whom she brought forth on the floating island of Delos*, Enn ap Varr L L 7, § 16 Mull (Trag v 424 Vahl), Cic. Verr 2, 1, 18, § 48, 2, 5, 72, id N D 3, 23, Verg A 1, 502, Juv 6, 176, Ov M 6, 336, Hyg Fab 14 — **II.** Hence, **A. Lātōnĭus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Latona, Latonian* Delos, Verg G 3, 6 virgo, i e *Diana*, id A 11, 557 Luna, Tib 3, 4, 29 Cynthus, *the mountain, on Delos, where Latona brought forth* Stat Th 1, 701 —*Subst* **Lātōnĭa**, ae, *f*, *Diana*, Cat 34, 5, Verg A 9, 405, 11, 534, Ov M 1, 696, 8, 393, Stat Th 9, 679 — **B. Latōnĭgĕna**, ae, *comm* [Latona gigno] *one born of Latona* (poet) Latonigenae duo, i e *Apollo and Diana* Ov M 6 160 di, Sen Agm 320 — **C. Lātōĭus (Lētōĭus**, Ov M 8, 15, where others read **Lātōnĭa**), a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Latona, Latonian* stirps, Ov Tr 3, 2, 3 proles id ib 5, 1, 57, id. M 8, 15 —*Subst.* **Lātōĭus**, ii, *m*, *Apollo*, Ov M 11, 197 — **D. Lātōus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Latona* arae, Ov M 6, 274 — *Subst* **Lātōus**, i, *m*, *Apollo* Ov M 6, 384, Hor C 1, 31, 18 — **E. Latōĭdes**, ae, *m*, = Λατωΐδης, *the son of Latona* i e *Apollo* Latoiden canamus, Stat Th 1, 695 — In *plur* **Lātōĭdae**, arum *the children of Latona*, i e *Apollo and Diana*, *gen plur* Latoidum Aus Epit 27 — **F. Lātōĭs (Lētōĭs)**, idis or idos *f adj* = Λατωΐς and Λητωΐς, *of* or *belonging to Latona, Latonian* Calaurea, *sacred to Latona*, Ov M 7, 384 — *Subst adj* **Lātōĭs**, idis or idos, *f*, *Diana* timeo saevae Latoidos iram, Ov H 21, 153, id. M 8, 278

lātor, oris *m* [latum, v fero], *a bearer*, i e *a mover* or *proposer* of a law (class) lator legis Semproniae Cic Cat 4 5 10 legis, id N D 3, 38, 90, Quint 12, 10, 5, 3, 2, 4, cf legis ambitus, Cic Mur 2, Quint 3, 7, 18 rogationis, Liv 3, 9 latorum audacia, *of the proposers of laws* *Caes B C 1, 5

Latous, v Latona, II D

Latovĭci, orum, *m*, *a people in Pannonia*, Plin 3, 25, 28, § 148

lātrābĭlis, e, *adj* [1 latro] *barking* vox Cael Aur Acut 3, 11, 103 animal, Mythogr Lat 3, 9, 3 bestia, Boeth ap Porphyr 1 p 52

latrator, ōris, *m* [id] *a barker* (perh not ante Aug) **I.** Lit poet for *a dog* Molossi Mart 12 1 Anubis (who is represented with the head of a dog) Verg A 8, 698, Ov M 9, 690 — **II.** Transf, *a bawler, brawler* a viro bono in rabulam latratoremque converti, Quint 12, 9, 12.

lātrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [latrator], *brawling, noisy* lingua, Isid. Orig 19, 23, 6

lātrātus, ūs, *m* [1. latro], *a barking* (not ante Aug), Plin 8, 40, 61, § 142 apros La tratu turbabis agens, Verg G 3, 411.—In *plur* venator cursu canis et latratibus in stat, Verg A 12, 751 latratus edere, Ov M 4, 450 latratibus rumpuntur somni, Juv 6, 415 vasti canis, Col. 7, 12, 3

latrīa, ae, *f*, = λατρεια, *service, worship*, Cassiod. de Amic 36

lātrīna, ae (collat forms **lăvātrīna,** *f*, and **lātrīnum,** i, *n* , Lucil. and Laber ap Non. 212, 10 sq , cf Lachm ad Lucr 2, p 393), *f* [contr from lavatrina, Varr L. L. 5, § 118 Müll , 9, § 68 ib] **I.** *A bath* qui in latrina languet, Lucil. ap Non. 212, 9 —**II.** *A water closet, privy*, Laber ap Non 212, 10, Plaut Curc. 4, 4, 24, Suet Tib 58, Col poet 10, 85 —Form lavatrina, Varr L. L. 5, § 118 Müll —**B.** *A brothel* latrinarum antistes, Tert. Pall 4.

lātrīnum, i, v latrina *init*

Lātris, idis, *f* [λατρις, a maid servant, handmaid], *a female proper name* deli ciaeque meae Latris, Prop 4 (5), 7, 75

1. lātro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v n* and *a* [cf Gr λοιδορέω and λατραζειν = βαρβαριζειν, Hesych), *to bark* (cf baubor) **I.** Lit si canes latrent, Cic Rosc Am 20, 56, Lucr 5, 1066 ne latret canis, Hor S 1, 2, 128 quasi feta canes sine dentibus latrat, Enn ap Varr L. L. 7, § 32 Müll. (Ann v 518 Vahl) canis timidus vehementius latrat quam mordet, Curt. 7, 4, 13 canino rictu, Juv 10, 272.—*Impers pass* scit cui latre tur cum solus obambulet ipse, Ov Tr 2, 459 —(β) *Act* for allatrare, *to bark at, bay* senem adulterum Latrent Suburanae canes, Hor Epod. 5, 57 cervinam pellem, id. Ep 1, 2, 66 nubila, Stat Th 1, 551.—Also in *pass* latrari a canibus, Plin 25, 10, 78, § 126 —(γ) *Part pres as subst* **lātrans,** antis, *m* , *a barker*, i e *a dog* (poet) inme riti fatum latrantis, Ov M 8, 412, *plur* , id. ib 8, 344 —**B.** Transf **1.** *To resound, roar*, of water (poet) latrantes undae, Sil 5, 396 (amnis) Alpibus ortus fertur latran tibus undis, id 3, 470, Stat. Ach 1, 451.—**2.** In speaking, *to rant, roar, bluster* la trant jam quidam oratores, non loquuntur, Cic Brut 15, 58 rumperis et latras, Hor S 1, 3, 136 —(β) *Act* , *to bark at* si quis Obprobriis dignum latraverit, Hor S 2, 1, 85 —**II.** Trop , *to bark at, rage*, etc **A.** In gen. multa ab animalium vocibus tra lata in homines, partim quae sunt aperta, partim obscura. Perspicua, ut Ennii Ani mus cum pectore latrat, Varr L L 7, § 103 Müll. (cf Ann. v 570 Vahl.) admoto la trant praecordia tactu, *rage*, Stat S 2, 1, 13 curae latrantes, Petr 119 —(β) *Act* magnas latrantia pectora curas, Stat Th. 2, 338 —**B.** In partic **1.** *To demand vehemently* latrare Ennius pro poscere posuit, Paul ex Fest 121 Müll., cf Enn l l cum sale panis Latrantem stoma chum bene leniet, Hor S 2, 2, 17 nil aliud sibi naturam latrare, nisi ut etc , Lucr 2, 17 —**2.** *Opening the mouth wide, pro nounced with a wide mouth* hanc scripsit Latine Plautus cum latranti nomine, Plaut Cas prol 34

2. lătro, ōnis, *m* [Gr λατρις, root λα , λαϝ , in λαω, λεια, cf. lucrum], *a hired servant, hireling, mercenary, satellite, body guard*, etc (only ante class) haec effatus ibi, latrones dicta facessunt, Enn. ap Non 306, 23 (Ann v 60 Vahl.) —Of mercenary soldiers latrones, quos conduxi, Plaut. Mil 4, 1, 3 nam hic latro in Sparta fuit, id. Poen 3, 3, 50 latronem suam qui auro vitam venditat, id Bacch 1, 1, 20 Fleck , cf fortunas suas coepere latrones Inter se memorare, Enn ap Non. 134, 29 (Ann. v 528 Vahl), cf Varr L L 7, p 141 Müll., and the passage from Paul ex Fest infra —**II.** Transf **A.** *A freebooter, highwayman, robber, bandit, irregular sol dier, brigand* (opp justi hostes), Liv 40, 27, 10 latrones eos antiqui dicebant, qui conducti militabant, απο της λατρειας At nunc viarum obsessores dicuntur, Paul. ex Fest p 118 Müll hostes hi sunt, qui no bis, aut quibus nos publice bellum decre vimus ceteri latrones aut praedones sunt, Dig 50, 16, 118 vos latrones et mendicos homines magni penditis? Plaut Stich. 1, 2, 75 collecti ex praedonibus latronibusque Syriae Caes. B C 3, 110, 3, 109 *fin.*, id. B G 3, 17 erat ei vivendum latronum ritu, ut tantum haberet, quantum rapere potu isset, Cic. Phil 2, 25, 62 non semper via tor a latrone, non numquam etiam latro a viatore occiditur, Cic Mil 21, 55, cf can tabit vacuus coram latrone viator, Juv 10, 22 , 13, 145 ne quis fur esset, neu latro, Hor S 1, 3 106 quin etiam leges latronum esse dicuntur, etc , Cic Off 2, 11, 40 quaestio latronum, Paul Sent 5, 16, 13 qui latronem caedem sibi inferentem, oc ciderit, id ib 5, 23, 8 — Of an assassin, Val. Max 5, 9, 4.—Poet of a hunter, Verg A 12, 7 —Of a wolf, Phaedr 1, 1, 4.—**B.** For latrunculus, *a chessman, a piece in the game of draughts* or *chess which represents a soldier, a man, pawn* (poet) latronum proelia, Ov A. A. 3, 357 ludere bella latro num, Mart 14, 20, 1, cf vitreo latrone, id. 7, 72, 8

3. Lătro, ōnis, *m* , *a Roman surname.* So M Porcius Latro, *a famous orator from Spain, a friend of the elder Seneca*, Sen. Contr 1 praef , Quint. 10, 5, 18 , 9, 2, 91, Plin. 20, 14, 57, § 160 —Hence, **II. Lătrō-niānus,** a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to Latro, Latronian* color, Sen Contr 1, 7, 16, 1 praef § 13

lătrōcĭnālis, e, *adj* [2. latro, II], *of* or *belonging to robbers, robber* (post-class) manus, *a band of robbers*, App M 2, p 125, 5 castra, Amm 27, 2.—Hence, *adv* **lă-trōcĭnālĭter,** *after the manner of a rob ber, like a robber* aliquem interimere, Mart Cap 6, § 642

* **lătrōcĭnātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [latrocinor], *a robbing, highway robbery* multitudinis saeva, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 59

lătrōcĭnĭum, ii, *n* [id.] * **I.** *Mili tary service* for pay apud regem in latro cinio fuisti, Plaut ap Non. 134, 28 —**II.** Transf **A.** *Freebooting, robbery, high way robbery, piracy* (class) cum illum ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium con jecimus, Cic Cat 2, 1, 1 fines suos ab la trociniis tueri, id. Dejot. 8, 22 pugna latro cinio magis, quam proelio similis, *a contest with robbers*, Sall J 97 latrocinius magis quam justo bello gerebantur res, Liv 29, 6 latrocinium potius quam bellum, Cic Cat 1, 10, 26 latrociniis ac praedationibus in festatum mare, *piracies*, Vell. 2, 73, 3 , Just 43, 3 latrocinia nullam habent infamiam (apud Germanos), Caes B G 6, 23, 6 qui in furto aut in latrocinio aut aliqua noxa comprehensi, *in robbery*, id ib 6, 16 *fin* —**B.** In gen., *villany, roguery, fraud* fur tim et per latrocinia potius, quam bonis artibus, ad imperia et honores nituntur, Sall J 4, 7, cf Cic Rosc Am. 22, 61 —**2.** Abstr pro concreto, *a band of robbers* si ex tanto latrocinio iste unus tolletur, Cic Cat 1, 13, 31 —**C.** Latrocinii imago, *the sem blance of freebooting*, i e *the game of draughts* or *chess, which imitates freeboot ing* sive latrocinii sub imagine calculus ibit Ov A. A. 2, 207

lătrōcĭnor, ātus, 1, *v dep* [2 latro] **I.** *To perform military service for pay, to be a hired soldier* (ante class) ibit ali quo Latrocinatum, Plaut Trin 2, 4, 198, id Mil. 2, 6, 19 qui regi latrocinatus decem annos Demetrio id. Fragm ap Varr L. L 7, § 52 Müll —**II.** *To practise freebooting, robbery*, or *highway robbery, to rob on the highway* Catilina latrocinantem se inter fici mallet, quam exsulem vivere, Cic. Cat 2, 7 *fin* ubi impune sui posteri latrocina-rentur, id. Mil 7, 17 vitae instituta sic distant, ut Cretes et Aetoli latrocinari ho nestum putent, id. Rep 3, 9, 15 —*To com mit piracy* maritimi, alteri mercandi cau sa, alteri latrocinandi, Cic Rep 2, 4, 9 —**B.** Transf * **1.** Of a fish preying upon others, *to hunt, seize* pastinaca latrocina tur ex occulto, Plin. 9, 42 67, § 144.—* **2.** Of a physician who dissects a body mortui praecordia et viscus omne in conspectum, Cels 1 praef —Hence, **lătrōcĭnanter,** *adv like a robber*, Aug Ep 35, 3

Lătrōniānus, a, um, v 3 Latro

* **lătruncŭlārĭus,** a, um, *adj* [la trunculus] *of* or *belonging to draughts* or *chess* tabula, *a chess board*, Sen. Ep 117, 30

lătruncŭlātor, oris, *m* [latrunculus, I], *one who tries cases of robbery, a larceny judge*, Dig 5, 1, 61 *fin* , Jul. Ep Nov c. 15, 60

lătruncŭlus, i, *m dim* [2. latro] **I.** *A highwayman, robber, freebooter, brig and* mastrucati latrunculi, Cic Prov Cons 7, 15 hostes sunt, quibus bellum publice populus Romanus decrevit, vel ipsi populo Romano, ceteri latrunculi vel prae dones appellantur, Dig 49, 15, 24 (cf the passage from Dig 50, 16, 118, where the word latrones is used, v 2 latro, II) a la trunculis vel hostibus, ib 39, 5, 34 —Of the usurper of a throne, Vop Firm 2, 1 —**II.** *A man, pawn*, in draughts or chess latrun culis ludimus, Sen. Ep 106, 11, Varr L L. 10, § 22 Müll , Plin 8, 54, 80, § 215

lātŭmĭae, ārum, v lautumiae *init*

lātūra, ae, *f* [fero], *a bearing, carry-ing* of burdens (late Lat), Aug Serm 345, 3, Sen. Apoc 14, 3 latura, φορετρον, Gloss Philox.

lātūrārĭus, ii, *m.* [latura], *a carrier, porter* (late Lat), Aug Serm 18, 4, 38, 9, 60, 8

1. lātus, a, um, *adj* [old Lat stlatus, Paul ex Fest p 313 , Sanscr root star , strnāmi = sterno, Gr στορ in στορνυμι, στρατος, Lat sterno, stratus, torus, cf strages, struo, not connected with πλατυς, nor with 3 latus = τλητος] *broad, wide* **I.** Lit . fossa, Cic Tusc 5, 20, 59 mare, id. Verr 2, 4, 46, § 103 via, id. ib 2, 4, 53, § 119 agri, id. Rep 5, 2, 3 clavus, Quint 11, 3, 138 (v clavus) umeri Verg A. 9, 725, cf. artus barbarorum, Tac. A. 2, 21 lati et lacertosi viri, *broad-shouldered*, Col 1, 9, 4 , Cic Rep 6 20, 21 rana bove la tior, Phaedr 1, 24, 5 palus non latior pedi bus quinquaginta, Caes. B G 7, 19 latissi mum flumen, id ib 2, 27 latissimae soli tudines, id. ib 6, 22 comesse panem tris pedes latum, Plaut Bacch 4, 1, 8 fossae quindecim pedes latae, Caes B G 7, 72 areas latas pedum denum facito, Col. 2, 10, 26 populi, Verg A 1, 225 moenia lata vi det, id ib 6, 549 latis otia fundis, id G 2, 468 ne latos fines parare studeant Caes B G 6, 21 ager, Liv 23, 46 orbis, Hor C 1, 12, 57 terrae, Ov M. 2, 307 lata Poly phemi acies, *wide eye*, Juv 9, 64.—*Neutr absol* crescere in latum, *to increase in width, widen*, Ov M 1, 336 —*Absol* per latum, Vulg Ezech 46, 22 in lato pedum centum, Lampr Alex. Sev 26, 7 —**B.** Transf, poet, for *proud, swelling* (cf Eng vulg *spreading*) latus ut in circo spatiere, *that you may stalk along largely, proudly*, Hor S 2, 3, 183 lati incesserunt et cothurnati (histriones), Sen Ep 76, 31 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen , *broad, wide, wide spread, extended* (mostly post Aug) vox, Quint 11, 3, 82, cf verba, *pronounced broadly*, Cic de Or 3, 12, 46 gloria, *wide spread* Plin. Ep 4, 12, 7 lato Murrus cali gat in hoste, Sil. 1, 499 interpretatio, *broad, not strict, lenient*, Dig 22, 1, 1 culpa, *great* ib 50, 16, 213, 11, 6, 1 *fin* fuga, *a kind of banishment, whereby all places are forbid den to the exile but one*, ib 48, 22 5 —**B.** In partic , of style, *diffuse, detailed co pious, prolix* oratio Academicorum libe rior et latior (opp Stoicorum oratio astric tior et contractior), Cic Brut 31, 120 latum atque fusum, Quint 11, 3, 50 latiore vari oque tractatu, id 7, 3, 16 latiore quadam comprehensione, id 2, 5, 14 genus orandi latum et sonans, Tac H 1, 90 Aeschines his latior et audentior, Quint 12, 10, 23 —Hence, *adv* **lātē,** *broadly, widely, exten sively*, with longe, *on all sides, far and wide, everywhere* **1.** Lit late longeque diffusus, Cic Leg 1, 12 34 omnibus longe lateque aedificiis incensis, Caes B G 4, 35 minus late vagari, id. ib 1, 2 regnare Just 13, 7 populus late rex, Verg A. 1, 21, cf. diu Lateque victrix, Hor C 4, 4, 23 cla dem inferre, Tac H 3, 23 —*Comp* latius demum operaest pretium ivisse, Plaut Most 3, 2, 156 itaque latius quam caede batur ruebat (murus), Liv 21, 11 possidere (agros), Ov M 5, 131 metui, Tac A. 12 43 —*Sup* ager latissime continuatus Cic Agr 2, 26, 70 quam latissime possint, ignes faciant, Nep Eum 9, 3 —**2.** Trop ars late patet, *widely*, Cic de Or 1, 55, 235 Phry giae late refer primordia gentis, Ov H 17, 57 —*Comp* latius loquuntur rhetores, dia lectici compressius, Cic Fin 2, 6, 17 quod

pateat latius, *of rather extensive application*, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 19: latius perscribere, Caes. B. C. 2, 17: uti opibus, *more lavishly*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 113.—*Sup.:* fidei bonae nomen latissime manat, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 70: latissime patere, id. ib. 3, 17, 69.

2. lătus, ĕris, *n.* [cf. Gr. πλατύς; Lat. lăter, Latium, plautus or plotus], *the side, flank* of men or animals. **I.** Lit.: ego vostra faciam latera lorea, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 2: quid comminatu's mihi? *Con.* Istud male factum arbitror, quia non latus fodi, id. Aul. 3, 2, 4: occidisse ex equo dicitur, et latus offendisse vehementer, Cic. Clu. 62, 175: cujus latus ille mucro petebat, id. Lig. 3, 9: laterique accommodat ensem, Verg. A. 2, 393; Quint. 2, 13, 12; 11, 3, 69; 118: laterum inclinatione forti ac virili, id. 1, 11, 18: vellere latus digitis, *to twitch one by the side* (in order to attract attention), Ov. A. A. 1, 606; cf.: si tetigit latus acrior, Juv. 7, 109: tum latus ei dicenti condoluisse ... dieque septimo est lateris dolore consumptus, *pleurisy*, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 6; so, lateris dolor, Cato, R. R. 125; Cels. 2, 7; 8; Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 155: lateris vigili cum febre dolor, Juv. 13, 229; cf.: laterum dolor aut tussis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 32: artifices lateris, i. e. *those who make skilful side movements* or *evolutions, ballet-dancers*, Ov. A. A. 3, 351: latus tegere alicui, *to walk by the side of one*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 18: claudere alicui, Juv. 3, 131; and: mares inter se uxoresque contendunt, uter det latus illis (sc. pantomimis), Sen. Q. N. 7, 32, 3.—Of animals: equorum, Lucr. 5, 1324: cujus (equi aënei) in lateribus fores essent, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38.—**2.** Of orators, *the lungs:* lateribus aut clamore contendere, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255: quae vox, quae latera, quae vires, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 30, § 67: ut lateris conatus sit ille, non capitis, Quint. 1, 11, 8; cf.: lateris pectorisve firmitas an capitis etiam plus adjuvet, id. 11, 3, 16; so id. 11, 3, 40: dum vox ac latus praeparetur, id. 10, 7, 2; 11, 3, 13: voce, latere, firmitate (constat orator), id. 12, 11, 2: neque enim ex te umquam es nobilitatus, sed ex lateribus et lacertis tuis, Cic. de Sen. 9, 27: cum legem Voconiam voce magna et bonis lateribus suasissem, id. ib. 5, 14: illa adhuc audaciora et majorum, ut Cicero existimat, laterum, Quint. 9, 1, 29.—**3.** Poet., in mal. part., Lucil. ap. Non. 260, 30; Ov. H. 2, 58; 19, 138; Prop. 2, 2, 12: lateri parcere, Juv. 6, 37.—**B.** Transf., in gen. **1.** *The side, flank, lateral surface* of a thing (opp. frons and tergum; v. h. vv.): collis ex utraque parte lateris dejectus habebat et in frontem leniter fastigatus paulatim ad planiciem redibat, *on each side*, Caes. B. G. 2, 8; cf. Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 202: terra angusta verticibus, lateribus latior, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 21: latus unum castrorum, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: insula, cujus unum latus est contra Galliam, id. ib. 5, 13: et (Fibrenus) divisus aequaliter in duas partis latera haec (insulae) adluit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6.—Of a maritime country, *the coast, seaboard:* Illyricum, Juv. 8, 117: castelli, Sall. J. 93: tum prora avertit et undis Dat latus, *the ship's side*, Verg. A. 1, 105: ubi pulsarunt acres latera ardua fluctus, Ov. M. 11, 529: nudum remigio, Hor. C. 1, 14, 4; id. Epod. 10, 3: dextrum (domus), id. Ep. 1, 16, 6: mundi, id. C. 1, 22, 19: crystallus sexangulis nascitur lateribus, *surfaces*, Plin. 37, 2, 9, § 26.—Of an army, *the flank*, Tac. Agr. 35: reliquos equites ad latera disponit, Caes. B. G. 6, 7: ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi, id. ib. 1, 25; cf. id. ib. 2, 23 *fin.:* ad latus apertum hostium constitui, id. ib. 4, 25: ne simul in frontem, simul in latera, pugnaretur, Tac. Agr. 35.—So in fighting: latus dare, *to expose one's side* or *flank* to the adversary, Val. Fl. 4, 304 (v. II. A. infra).—**b.** Esp. freq.: a (ab) latere, *on* or *at the side* or *flank;* a or ab lateribus, *on* or *at the sides* or *flanks* (opp. a fronte, *in front, before*, and a tergo, *at the back, behind*): a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus tenebitur, Cic. Phil. 3, 13, 32: a fronte atque ab utroque latere cratibus ac pluteis protegebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 25 *fin.;* id B. G. 2, 25: ab omni latere securus, Amm. 16, 9, 3: ab latere aggredi, Liv. 27, 48: dejectos ab tergo aut lateribus circumveniebant, Sall. J. 50 *fin.:* ne quis inermibus militibus ab latere impetus fieri posset, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: Sulla profligatis iis, quos advorsum ierat, rediens ab latere Mauris incurrit, Sall. J. 101, 8: si ex hac causa unda prorumperet, a lateribus undae circumfunderentur, Sen. Q. N. 6, 6, 4: a lateribus, a fronte, quasi tria maria prospectat, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 5.—**c.** Less freq. with *ex:* latere ex utroque, Lucr. 2, 1049: ex lateribus aggredi aliquem, Sall. C. 60: tribus ex lateribus (locus) tegebatur, Hirt. B. Alex. 28, 4: ex alio latere cubiculum est politissimum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 10: omni ex latere armorum molibus urgeri, Amm. 19, 7, 7.—**d.** With *de:* de latere ire, Lucr. 6, 117.—Without *prep.:* alio latere, Tac. A. 3, 74.—**2.** Poet. (pars pro toto), *the body:* penna latus vestit, tenet, Ov. M. 2, 376: nunc latus in fulvis niveum deponit harenis, id. ib. 2, 865; cf. id. ib. 3, 23; 14, 710: forte, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 26: fessum longâ militiâ, id. C. 2, 7, 18: credidit tauro latus, id. ib. 3, 27, 26: liminis aut aquae Caelestis patiens latus, id. ib. 3, 10, 20.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: in latera atque in terga incurrere, *to attack the sides*, i. e. *the unguarded points*, Quint. 9, 1, 20: aliena negotia centum Per caput et circa saliunt latus, *encompass on every side*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 34: ut a senis latere numquam discederem, *never left his side*, Cic. Lael. 1, 1; cf.: aliquem lateri alicujus adjungere, *to attach to his side*, i. e. *to give him for a companion*, Quint. 1, 2, 5; so, alicui latus dare, of a client, Sen. Q. N. 7, 32, 3 (cf. B. 1. infra): lateri adhaerere gravem dominum, *hung about them, threatened them*, Liv. 39, 25: Illyriorum rex, lateri ejus haerens, assiduis precibus promissa exigebat, Just. 29, 4, 8; cf.: Agathocles regis lateri junctus, civitatem regebat, id. 30, 2, 5: circumfusa turba lateri meo, Liv. 6, 15.—Esp.: saepe dabis nudum latus, *expose*, Tib. 1, 4, 52: latus imperii nudum, Flor. 3, 5, 4: nec adulatoribus latus praebeas, *expose yourself, lay yourself open to*, Sen. Q. N. 4 praef.: latere tecto abscedere, i. e *safe, unharmed*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5: hic fugit omnes Insidias nullique malo latus obdit apertum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 59: ex uno latere constat contractus, *on one side*, Dig. 19, 1, 13 *fin.;* so ib. 3, 5, 5: nulla ex utroque latere nascitur actio, ib. 3, 5, 6, § 4.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To express *intimacy, attachment:* latus alicui cingere, *to cling to*, Liv. 32, 39, 8; esp. in the phrase: ab latere, *at the side* of, i. e. *in intimate association* with (rare, and perh. not ante-Aug.): ab latere tyranni: addit eos ab latere tyranni, Liv. 24, 5, 13; Curt. 3, 5, 15; cf.: ille tuum, Castrice, dulce latus, *your constant associate*, Mart. 6, 68, 4.—**2.** *Relationship, kindred*, esp. *collateral relationship* (post-Aug.): quibus (liberis) videor a meo tuoque latere pronum ad honores iter relicturus, Plin. Ep. 8, 10, 3: sunt et ex lateribus cognati ut fratres sororesque, Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 8: ex latere uxorem ducere, ib. 23, 2, 68: latus omne divinae domus, Stat. S. 5 praef.: omnes personae cognatorum aut supra numerantur, aut infra, aut ex transverso, sive a latere ... a latere, fratres et sorores, liberique eorum; item parentium fratres et sorores liberique eorum, (Ulp.) de Grad Cogn. 2 ap. Huschke, Jurisp. Antejust. p. 530.

3. lātus, a, um, *Part.*, v. fero.

lătuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [2. latus], *a little side* (poet. and rare): laneum, Cat. 25, 10: speculorum, Lucr. 4, 335.

laudābĭlis, e, *adj.* [laudo], *to be praised, praiseworthy, laudable* (class. and freq.). **I.** Lit.: laudabile est, quod conficit honestam et praesentem et consequentem commemorationem, Auct. Her. 3, 4, 7: honestum, etiam si a nullo laudetur, natura esse laudabile, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 14: vita, id. Lael. 7, 23: orationes, id. Brut. 95, 325; cf. oratores, id. ib 97, 333: vir erga rempublicam, Treb. Poll. Trig. Tyr. 32, 2: civis, Quint. 12, 1, 41; 3, 6, 84: carmen, Hor. A. P. 408: fides, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 35: in Rutilo luxuria est: in Ventidio laudabile nomen sumit, Juv. 11, 22.—As *subst.:* **laudābĭle**, is, *n.*, *the praiseworthy*, Auct. Her. 3, 4, 7.—*Comp.:* vitae ratio laudabilior, Cic. Rep. 3, 3, 6: (voluptas) melioremne efficit aut laudabiliorem virum? id. Par. 1 *fin:* multo modestia post victoriam, quam ipsa victoria, laudabilior, Liv. 36, 21.—**II.** Transf., *valuable, precious, excellent* (post-Aug.): mel, Plin. 11, 15, 15, § 38: terra, id. 17, 4, 3, § 28.—*Comp.:* laudabilius vinum, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 36.—Hence, *adv.:* **laudābĭlĭter**, *in a praiseworthy manner, praiseworthily, laudably:* ad recte, honeste, laudabiliter, postremo ad bene vivendum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 12: laudabiliter ac placabiliter propitiandi judices, *by flattering expressions*, Gell. 7, 3.—*Comp.:* laudabilius, Val. Max. 5, 1, 2 *ext.;* 5, 4, 3.—*Sup.* of the *adj.* and *adv.* appear not to occur.

laudābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [laudo], *laudability, excellency*, a title of the Comes Metallorum: tua, Cod. Th. 10, 19, 3.

laudābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. laudabilis *fin*

laudātē, *adv.*, v. laudo *fin.*

laudātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [laudo], *a praising, praise, commendation; a eulogy, panegyric.* **I.** In gen.: quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem? *with your eulogy*, i. e. *that pronounced by you*, Cic. Fam. 15, 6, 1: felicitatem ipsam deorum immortalium judicio tribui laudationis est, id. de Or. 2, 85, 347: quae quidem laudatio hominis turpissimi mihi ipsi erat paene turpis, id. Pis. 29, 72: in omnibus laudationibus, Quint. 11, 3, 153.—With *object.-gen.:* laudationes eorum, qui sunt ab Homero laudati, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 116: legis, Quint. 7, 1, 47: laudationes modulatae, *songs of praise*, Suet. Ner. 20.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In a court of justice, *a favorable testimony* to a person's character, *a eulogy, panegyric:* lectissimos viros cum legatione ad hoc judicium, et cum gravissima atque ornatissima laudatione miserunt, Cic. Cael. 2, 5; id. Fl. 15, 36; id. Font. 2, 4: judicialis, Suet. Aug. 56.—**B.** *A funeral oration, eulogy:* funebris, Cic. Mil. 13, 33; Quint. 3, 7, 2: est in manibus laudatio, quam cum legimus, etc., Cic. de Sen. 4, 12: nonnullae mortuorum laudationes, id. Brut. 16, 61.—With *object.-gen.:* matronarum, Liv. 5, 50.

laudātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], in rhet. lang. of Quintilian, *of* or *relating to praise, laudatory:* est unum genus, quo laus et vituperatio continetur, sed est appellatum a meliore parte laudativum: idem alii demonstrativum vocant: utrumque nomen ex Graeco creditur fluxisse: nam et ἐγκωμιαστικὸν et ἐπιδεικτικὸν dicunt, Quint. 3, 4, 12; cf. id. 3, 7, 28: materia, id. 3, 4, 16.—**II.** *Subst.:* **laudātīva**, ae, *f.*, *commendation*, etc.: laudativa tota, quae est rhetorices pars tertia, Quint. 2, 15, 20; cf. id. 3, 3, 14.—Hence, **laudātīvē**, *adv.*, *in a laudatory manner*, Don. ad Ter. Enn. 5, 8, 5.

laudātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a praiser; a eulogizer, panegyrist* (class.). **I.** In gen: integritatis et elegantiae, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 8: auctores et laudatores voluptatis, id Sest. 10, 23: rerum mearum gestarum laudatores, id. Red. in Sen. 6, 16: temporis acti, Hor. A. P. 173: derisor vero plus laudatore movetur, id. ib. 433: formae, Ov. H. 21, 33: tuus, Cic. Fin. 1, 41, 90.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In a court of justice, *one who bears favorable testimony* to the character of the accused, *a eulogizer, panegyrist:* excitabo laudatores, quos ad hoc judicium ... deprecatores hujus periculi missos videtis, Cic. Balb. 18, 41; id. Verr. 2, 5, 22, § 57.—**B.** *One who pronounces a funeral oration*, Liv. 2, 47; Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 6.

laudātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to praise, laudatory* (late Lat), Fulg. Myth. *init.*

laudātrix, īcis, *f.* [laudator], *she who praises* (rare): vitiorum laudatrix fama popularis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 4: Venus, Ov. H. 17, 126

laudātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a*, from laudo.

Laudĭcēni, ōrum, *m.*, collat form of Laodiceni, v. Laodicea, II. B.—Hence, **II.** In a pun, of parasites [laudo-cena], *dinner-chanters, who give applause for a dinner*, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 5.

‡ **laudĭdignus**, ἐπαίνου ἄξιος, Gloss Philox.

‡ **laudĭfĭco**, ὑμνῶ, Gloss. Philox.

laudo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [laus], *to praise, laud, commend, extol, eulogize, approve* (cf.: celebro, praedico). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen: omnes mortales sese laudarier optant, Enn. ap. Aug. Trin. 13, 6 (Ann. v. 551 Vahl.): coram in os te laudare, *to praise to one's face*, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 5; cf.: in faciem, Lact. 3, 14, 7: vituperare improbos asperius, laudare bonos ornatius, Cic. de Or. 2,

9, 35: et efferre aliquid, id. ib. 2, 75, 304: rationem, id. Fam. 5, 20, 4: sententiam alicujus, id. Sest. 34, 74: laudantur exquisitissimis verbis legiones, id. Phil. 4, 3, 6: legem ipsam, id. Leg. 3, 1, 2: magnifice, id. Brut. 73, 254: agricolam laudat juris peritus, *praises him as happy, extols his happiness*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 9; so, diversa sequentes, id. ib. 1, 1, 3; 109: volucrem laudamus equum, *praise as swift*, i. e. *for swiftness*, Juv. 8, 57: laudatur dis aequa potestas, id. 4, 71.—*Part.* as *subst.*: prava laudantium sermo, Sen. Ep. 123, 9.—*Pass.* with *dat.*: numquam praestantibus viris laudata est in una sententia perpetua permansio, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 21: Germanicus cunctis laudatus, *by all*, Tac. A. 4, 57 *fin.*: herba laudata Eratostheni, Plin. 22, 22, 43, § 86: laudataque quondam ora Jovi, Ov. M. 2, 480.—* (β) Poet., with *object.-gen.*: laudabat leti juvenem, *pronounced him happy on account of his death*, Sil. 4, 260.—(γ) With *in* and *abl.*: in quo tuum consilium nemo potest non maxime laudare, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 2: juvenes laudari in bonis gaudent, Quint. 5, 12, 22: scriptores iamborum saepe in illis laudantur, id. 10, 1, 9.—(δ) *Pass.* with *inf.* (poet.): extinxisse nefas Laudabor, Verg. A. 2, 585.—(ε) With *quod*: quod viris fortibus honos habitus est, laudo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 137: laudat Africanum Panaetius, quod fuerit abstinens, id. Off. 2, 22, 76: jamne igitur laudas, quod de sapientibus alter Ridebat, etc., Juv. 10, 28: non laudans, quod non in melius, sed in deterius, convenitis, Vulg. 1 Cor. 11, 17.—(ζ) With *quoniam*: utrumque laudemus, quoniam per illos ne haec quidem genera laude caruerunt, Cic. Brut. 30, 116.—(η) With *cum* (very rare): te quidem, cum isto animo es, satis laudare non possum, Cic. Mil. 36, 99: jam id ipsum consul laudare, cum initiatam se (Hispala) non infitiaretur, Liv. 39, 12, 7.—(θ) With *si*: consilium laudo artificis, si munere tanto Praecipuam in tabulis ceram senis abstulit orbi, Juv. 4, 18.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To pronounce a funeral oration over* a person: quem cum supremo ejus die Maximus laudaret, Cic. Mur. 36, 75; id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 5.—**2.** In medicine, *to recommend as a remedy*: apri cerebrum contra serpentes laudatur, Plin. 28, 10, 42, § 152; 29, 3, 12, § 54.—**3.** *To praise, compliment*, i. e. *dismiss with a compliment, leave, turn from* (poet.): laudato ingentia rura, Exiguum colito, Verg. G. 2, 412: cf.: probitas laudatur et alget, Juv. 1, 74.—**II.** Transf., *to adduce, name, quote, cite* a person as any thing: laudare significat priscâ linguâ nominare appellareque, Gell. 2, 6, 16; cf.: laudare ponebatur apud antiquos pro nominare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 118 Müll.: id ut scias, Jovem supremum testem laudo, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 66: quem rerum Romanarum auctorem laudare possum religiosissimum, Cic. Brut. 11, 44: auctores, id. de Or. 3, 18, 68; cf.: ut auctoribus laudandis ineptiarum crimen effugiam, id. ib. 3, 49, 187: auctore laudato, Cod. 8, 45, 7.—Hence, **laudātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *extolled, praiseworthy, esteemed, excellent*: laudari a laudato viro, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7; Naev. ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 6, 1: omnium laudatarum artium procreatrix, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 9: hunc ubi laudatos jactantem in sanguine vultus videt, Ov. M. 5, 59: olus laudatum in cibis, Plin. 22, 22, 33, § 74.—*Comp.*: saccharon et Arabia fert, sed laudatius India, Plin. 12, 8, 17, § 32.—*Sup.*: *laudatissimus caseus*, *Plin.* 11, 42, 97, § 241: virgo laudatissima formae dote, Ov. M. 9, 715.—Hence, *adv.*: **laudātē**, *laudably, admirably*: regias domos laudatissime ebore adornans, Plin. 36, 6, 5, § 46 (al. lautissime).

laurāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [laurus], *a plant of the laurel kind*, App. Herb. 58.

laurĕa, ae, v. laureus, II.

laurĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [laurea], *crowned or decked with laurel, laureate*: imago, Cic. Mur. 41, 88: lictores, id. Att. 7, 10, 1: fasces, id. Div. 1, 28, 59: legiones, Liv. 45, 39: litterae, *a letter announcing a victory* (so called because bound up with bay-leaves), *a laurelled letter*, id. 45, 1: litterae a Postumio laureatae sequuntur, id. 5, 28 *fin.*: tabellae, id. 45, 1.—*Subst.*: **laurĕātae**, ārum (sc. litterae), *a letter announcing a victory*: ne laureatis quidem gesta prosecutus est, Tac. Agr. 18 *fin.*; cf. laurus.

Laurentum, i, *n.*, *a maritime town in Latium, between Ostia and Lavinium, now Torre Paterno*, Mel. 2, 4, 9.—Hence, **A. Laurens**, entis, *adj.* **1.** *Of* or *belonging to Laurentum, Laurentian*: Laurens Thybris, Verg. A. 5, 797: arva, id. ib. 7, 661: Turnus, id. ib. 7, 650: ager, Juv. 1, 107; Varr. R. R. 3, 13, 2: castrum, Tib. 2, 5, 49.—*Subst.*: **Laurens**, entis, *n.*, *an estate* (*of the younger Pliny*) *near Laurentum*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 1.—In *plur.*: **Laurentes**, um, *m.*, *the Laurentines*: Laurentum Troumque acies, Verg. A. 12, 137; and of the Laurentes who were incorporated in Lavinium (v. Laurolavinium): Laurentes Lavinates, Symm. Ep. 1, 71; Inscr. ap. Grut. 1101, 8; Inscr. Orell. 2174 sqq.; 3888.—**2.** Poet., transf., *Roman*: bella, Sil. 3, 83: praeda, i. e. *that taken by Hannibal*, id. 17, 282.—**B. Laurentīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Laurentine*: litus, Mart. 10, 37: via, Val. Max. 8, 5, 6.—*Subst.*: **Laurentīnum**, i, *n.* (sc. praedium), *the younger Pliny's estate near Laurentum*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 1.—* **C. Laurentĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Laurentian*: palus Laurentia, Verg. A. 10, 709.—* **D. Laurentis**, idis, *f. adj.*, *Laurentian*: Laurentis terra, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 762 P. (Ann. v. 35 Vahl.).

laurĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [laurea], lit., *a little laurel crown* or *garland*; hence, transf., *a little triumph*: quod esset ad laureolam satis, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 2.—Prov.: laureolam in mustaceo quaerere (a laurel branch in a laurel cake), i. e. *to seek fame in trifles*, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 4.

Laurĕŏlus, i, *m.*, *a notorious robber, who is said to have been crucified and torn to pieces by wild beasts; hero of a play by the mimographer Q. Lutatius Catulus*, Juv. 8, 187; Mart. Spect. 7; Suet. Calig. 57.

Laurētum (**Lōrētum**), i, *n.* [laurus], *a laurel-grove*: tale, Suet. Galb. 1.—**B.** Esp., *Lauretum* or *Laurel-grove*, a place on the Aventine Hill, Varr. L. L. 5, § 152 Müll.—Form Loretum, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 138.

laurĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of laurel, laurel-*. **I.** *Adj.*: vectes laurei, Cato, R. R. 31: folia, id. ib. 76: corona, Liv. 23, 11: in nitidâ laurea serta comâ, Ov. Tr. 2, 172: oleum, *laurel-oil*, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 137: ramus, id. 15, 30, 40, § 136: ramulus, Suet. Caes. 81: pira, i. e. *that smell like laurel*, Col. 12, 10: cerasa, *grafted on laurel*, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 104: nemus, Mart. 10, 92, 11.—**II.** *Subst.*: **laurĕa**, ae, *f.* **A.** (Sc. arbor.) *The laurel-tree*: laurea in puppi navis longae enata, Liv. 32, 1: tum spissa ramis laurea fervidos Excludet ictus, Hor. C. 2, 15, 9: factis modo laurea ramis annuit, Ov. M. 1, 566: ex Pannonia, Plin. Pan. 8, 3.—**B.** (Sc. corona.) *A laurel crown* or *garland, laurel branch*, as the ornament of Apollo, of poets, of ancestral images, of generals enjoying a triumph, and of letters containing news of a victory: te precor, o vates, assit tua laurea nobis, Ov. R. Am. 75: laureâ donandus Apollinari, Hor. C. 4, 2, 9: cedant arma togae, concedat laurea linguae, Cic. poët. Off. 1, 22, 77: quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferam, id. Fam. 15, 6, 1. Sometimes victorious generals, instead of a triumphal procession, contented themselves with carrying a laurel branch to the Capitol: de Cattis Dacisque duplicem triumphum egit: de Sarmatis lauream modo Capitolino Jovi retulit, Suet. Dom. 6: urbem praetextatus et laurea coronatus intravit, id. Tib. 17; id. Ner. 13; Plin. Pan. 8: thyrsus enim vobis, gestata est laurea nobis, Ov. P. 2, 5, 67: bellorum laureas victori tradens, Just. 14, 4, 17.—**2.** Trop., *a victory, triumph*: primus in toga triumphum linguaeque lauream merite, *Plin.* 7, 30, 31, § 117: cf.: parite laudem et lauream, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 53.

†† **laurex** (**laurix**), ĭcis, *m.* (Balearic), *a young rabbit cut out from the mother, or taken from her teats*, Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 217.

* **laurĭcŏmus**, a, um, *adj.* [laurus-coma], *laurel-haired, covered with laurels*: montes, Lucr. 6, 152.

laurĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [laurus-fero]. **I.** *Laurel-bearing*: tellus, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 134.—**II.** *Laurel-crowned*: juventa, Luc. 8, 25: currus, id. 5, 332.

laurĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [laurus-gero], *laurel-bearing, crowned* or *decked with laurel*: Phoebus, Ov. A. A. 3, 389: manus, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 54: cuspis, *a lance wound round with laurel*, Mart. 7, 6, 6: avis, Sil. 5, 422.

laurīnus, a, um, *adj.* [laurus], *of laurel, laurel-*: folium, Plin. 12, 8, 18, § 34: oleum, id. 23, 4, 43, § 86.

laurĭōtis, is, *f. adj.*, = Λαυριῶτις, *from Laurion, in Attica*, where there were silver mines; hence, spodos, *the ashes which, in smelting silver, remain in the furnace, dross, scoria*, Plin. 34, 13, 34, § 132.

laurĭpŏtens, entis, *m.* [laurus-potens], *lord of laurels, laurel-ruler*, an epithet of Apollo, Mart. Cap. 1, § 24.

Laurŏlāvīnium, i, *n.*, *a later name of the city Lavinium, after* (*about the time of the Antonines*) *the inhabitants of Laurentum were transplanted thither*, Front. de Colon. p. 105 Goes.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 59.—Hence, **Laurens Lāvīnāris**, Laurentis Lavinaris, *m.*, *an inhabitant of Lauro-Lavinium*, Symm. Ep. 1, 71 (v. Laurentum, A. 1 *fin.*).

Laurōn, ōnis, *f.*, *a city in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Flor. 3, 22, 7; 4, 2, 86.—Hence, **II. Laurōnensis**, e, *adj.*, *Lauronian*: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 71.

laurus, i (*gen.* laurūs, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 132; 14, 16, 19, § 112; Col. 6, 7, 3 *codd.*; *abl.* lauru, Hor. C. 2, 7, 19; but lauro, id. ib. 3, 30, 16; *nom. plur.* laurus, Verg. A. 3, 91; *acc. plur.* laurus, id. E. 6, 83 al.; Tib. 2, 5, 63; *gen. plur.* lauruum, acc. to Charis. p. 110 P.), *f.* [cf. Germ. lor- in Lorbeere], *a bay-tree, laurel-tree, laurel, sacred to Apollo*; cf.: aliquid cedo Qui vicini hanc nostram augeam aram Apollinis. Da sane hanc virgam lauri, Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 11; it grew in greatest beauty on Parnassus, and hence is called Parnasia laurus, Verg. G. 2, 18; its branches were the decoration of poets, Hor. C. 4, 2, 9; of the flamens, Liv. 23, 11; Ov. F. 3, 137. In festivals, the ancestral images were decorated with laurel, Cic. Mur. 41. The leaves, when eaten, were said to impart the power of prophesying, Tib. 2, 5, 63; Juv. 7, 19. Victorious generals, in triumphal processions, wore laurel crowns on their heads and carried laurel branches in their hands, while their lictors bore fasces bound with laurel, Cic. Att. 7, 10; Ov. M. 1, 560. Before the gate of the imperial palace stood two laurel-trees, with oaken crowns, in honor of the emperor, as the vanquisher of foes and the people's preserver: janitrix Caesarum et pontificum, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 127 sqq.; Tert. Apol. 35. A wet branch of laurel was used in lustrations, to sprinkle the objects to be purified: cuperent lustrari ... si foret umida laurus, Juv. 2, 158; cf. Dict. Antiq. s. v. lustratio.—**II.** Meton. for laurea, *a laurel crown*, as the sign of a triumph; hence for *triumph, victory*: incurrit haec nostra laurus non solum in oculos, sed, etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2: Parthica, Plin. Pan. 14: Indica, Stat. S. 4, 1, 4: Sarmatica, Mart. 7, 6, 10: ornari lauro secunda, Juv. 8, 253.

1. laus, laudis (*gen. plur.* laudium, Sid. Carm. 23, 32), *f.* [for claus, from clavid, kindred to cluo and the Greek κλέϝος], *praise, commendation, glory, fame, renown, esteem* (cf.: gloria, praeconium, elogium). **I.** Lit.: in laude vivere, Cic. Fam. 15, 6, 1: ut is cum populo Romano et in laude et in gratia esse possit, id. Verr. 1, 17, 51: cum te (omnes) summis laudibus ad caelum extulerunt, id. Fam. 9, 14, 1: divinis laudibus ornare aliquem, id. ib. 2, 15, 1: Bruti nostri cotidianis assiduisque laudibus, quas ab eo de nobis haberi permulti mihi renuntiaverunt, commotum istum aliquando scripsisse ad me credo, id. Att. 13, 38, 1: laude afficere aliquem, id. Off. 2, 13, 47: omni laude cumulare, id. de Or. 1, 26, 118: summam alicui laudem tribuere, id. Fam. 5, 2, 10: illustri laude celebrari, id. Mur. 7, 16: maximam laudem ex re aliqua sibi parere, id. Off. 2, 13, 47: ornare aliquem suis laudibus et onerare alienis, id. Phil. 2, 11, 25: aliquem laudibus efferre, Juv. 6, 182: neque ego hoc in tua laude pono, Cic. Verr. 2, 3,

91, § 212 Fabio laudi datum est, quod pingeret, id Tusc 1 2, 3 eloquentiae, humanitatis, id de Or 1, 23, 106 brevitas laus est interdum in aliqua parte dicendi, in universa eloquentia laudem non habet id Brut 13, 50 laudis titulique cupido, Juv 10, 143 supremae laudes i e *a funeral oration*, Plin 7, 43, 45, § 159 vitiatam me moriam funebribus laudibus reor, Liv 8, 40 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A praiseworthy thing, a ground for praise, a laudable* or *glorious action, a laudable enterprise, a merit, desert*, Cic. Fam 2, 4, 2 abundans bellicis laudibus, id Off 1, 22, 78 nostras laudes in astra sustulit, id Att 2, 25, 1 summa laus tua et Bruti est, quod exercitum praeter spem existimamini comparasse, id. Fam 12 4, 2 cum ceteris tuis laudibus, hanc esse vel maximam, quod, etc , id de Or 2, 73, 296 magna laus, et grata hominibus, unum hominem elaborare, etc , id Mur 9, 19 Suevi maximam putant esse laudem, vacare agros etc , Caes B G 4, 3, 1 Pericles hac laude (dicendi) clarissimus fuit, Cic Brut 7, 28, Verg A 5, 355, 1 461 conferre nostris tu potes te laudibus? Phaedr 4, 23, 3 conscientia laudis, *worth, desert*, id 2, epil 11 te censeri laude tuo rum noluerim, Juv 8, 74 —**B.** Of things, *estimation, worth, value, repute* (post Aug) Cois amphoris laus est maxima, Plin 35, 12, 46, § 161 coccum Galatiae in maxima laude est, id 9, 41, 65, § 141 peculiaris laus ejus, quod fatigato corpori succurrit, id 22, 22, 38, § 81 Creticae cotes diu maximam laudem habuere, id 36, 22, 47, § 164

2. Laus, Laudis, *f*, *the name of several cities* —Esp, *a city in Cisalpine Gaul, northwest of Placentia*, now *Lodi Vecchia*, Cic Q Fr 2, 15, 1, also called Laus Pompeii, Plin 3, 17, 21, § 124.

Lausus, i, *m* **I.** *Son of Numitor and brother of Rhea Silvia*, Ov F 4, 55 —**II.** *The son of Mezentius, whom Æneas slew*, Verg A 7, 649, 10, 790

lautē, *adv*, v lavo *fin*

lautĭa (in Plutarch λαυτεια, Quaest Rom 45, old form dautia quae lautia dicimus et dantur legatis hospitii gratia, Paul ex Fest p 68 Müll), orum, *n* [lautus, v lavo *fin*], *the entertainment furnished in Rome to foreign ambassadors or distinguished guests at the expense of the state* **I.** Lit locus inde lautiaque legatis praeberi jussa, Liv 28, 39, 19, 30, 17, 14, 33, 24 5, 35, 23, 11, 42, 6, 11, 42, 19, 6 —**II.** Transf (post class), App M 9, p 221, 39 equum illum hospitium, ac loca lautia mihi praebiturum, id ib 3, p 140, 33, Sid Ep 8, 12 *fin*, Serv Verg A 8, 361

‡ **lautĭtas**, πολυτελεια, Gloss Philox , cf the foll art

lautĭtĭa, ae, *f* [lautus], *elegance, splendor, magnificence* in one's style of living, in one's house, furniture food, etc. **I.** In gen , Sen Ep 114, 9 fama ad te de mea nova lautitia veniet, Cic Fam 9, 16, 8 esse in lautitiis, Petr 32 accuratissimae lautitiae, id 34 summa cenarum lautitia, Plin 35, 12, 46, § 162 lautitiae causa id 36, 6, 5, § 45 munditiarum lautitiarumque studiosissimus, Suet Caes 46 lautitia, epularum magnificentia, Paul ex Fest p 117 Müll —**II.** Lautitia farina appellabatur ex tritico aqua consperso, Paul ex Fest p 118 Müll

* **lautĭuscŭlus**, a, um, *adj dim* [id], *somewhat splendid* or *magnificent* vestis, App M 7, p 191, 22

Lautŭlae (Lautŏlae), ārum, *f* [lavo] **I.** *A place in Rome where there were warm baths*, Varr L L 5, § 156 Müll Acc to Servius, *the place where the Sabines, in pursuit of the Romans, were stopped by the gushing forth of a hot spring*, Serv Verg A 8, 361 —**II.** *A town in Latium, between Anxur and Fundi, with warm baths*, Liv 7, 39, 7, 9, 23, 4

lautŭmĭae (lātŏmĭae and **lātŭmĭae)**, ārum, *f*, = λατομια, *a stone quarry* **I.** In gen vel in lautumiis vel in pistrino mavelim Agere aetatem, quam, etc , Plaut. Poen 4 2, 5 latomiae lapidariae, id. Capt 3, 5, 65 —**II.** In partic, *a prison cut out of the rock* **A.** At Syracuse carcer Syracusis vocantur latomiae Varr L L 5, § 151 Müll , v in the foll lautumias Syracusanas omnes audistis, Cic Verr 2 5, 27, § 68, 2, 5, 57, § 148 —**B.** *The state prison in Rome, on the north eastern side of the capitol, usually called* Tullianum, Varr L L 5, § 151 principes Aetolorum Romam deducti et in Lautumias conjecti sunt, Liv 37, 3, 8, 26, 27, 3, 32, 26, 17, 39, 44 7

* **lautŭmĭus**, a, um, *adj* [lautumiae], *of* or *belonging to a stone quarry* carcer, Sen Cons ad Marc 17, cf the preced art II

lautŭmus or **latŏmus**, i, *m*, *a stone cutter*, Vulg 3 Reg 5, 15, id 1 Par 22, 15

lautus, a, um, *Part* and *P a* , from lavo

lăvābrum, i [lavo, fuller form of labrum] *a bathing tub* si calidis cunctare lavabris, Lucr 6, 799, cf Mar Victorin 2457 P

lăvācrum (lăvăcrum, Ven Carm 5, 5, 96), i, *n* [lavo], *a bath* (post class) Gell 1, 2, 2 lavacra pro sexibus separavit, Spart Hadr 18 lavacra in modum provinciarum exstructa, Amm 16, 10, 14, Tert Cor 3 ferventia, Cael Aur Tard 5, 11, 134 Vulg Tit 3 5

* **lăvandārĭa**, ōrum, *n* [id], *things to be washed* lavandaria dicit, quae ad lavandum sint data, Laber ap Gell 16, 7, 5 (Inc Fab XVII Rib)

lăvātĭo, onis, *f* [id], *a washing, bathing, bath* **I.** In abstr quid ea messis at tinet ad meam lavationem? Plaut Most 1, 3, 4, Cic ap Col 12, 3, 2 lavatio calida et pueris et senibus apta est, Cels 1, 3, § 71, 79, cf boves lavatione calidae aquae traduntur pinguescere, Plin 8, 45, 70, § 178 —**II.** Transf **A.** *Bathing apparatus* ut lavatio parata sit, Cic Fam 9, 5, 3 argentea, Phaedr 4, 5, 22, Dig 34, 2, 25, § 10 —**B.** *A bathing place, bathing room, bath* in versura porticus frigida lavatio quam Graeci λουτρον vocitant, Vitr 5, 11, Dig 19, 2 30, § 1, Inscr Grut 444, 8, 473, 1 al

† **lăvator**, πλυτης, *a clothes washer*, Gloss Philox

‡ **lăvātōrium**, πλυσιμον, locus ad lavandum Gloss Philox

lăvātrīna, ae, v latrina.

lăver, ĕris, *f*, *a water plant*, Plin 26, 8, 32, § 50, called also sion, id 22, 22, 41, § 84

Lăverna, ae, *f*, *the patron goddess of gain* (lawful or unlawful), *and hence especially of rogues and thieves*, Nov ap Non 483 21 (Com Fragm v 105 Rib), Plaut Aul. 3, 2, 31 mihi, Laverna, in furtis celerassis manus, id. Fragm ap Non 134, 32, Lucil ib 135, 1 pulcra Laverna, da mihi fallere, da justo sanctoque videri Hor Ep 1, 16, 60 Laverna in via Salaria lucum habet, Est autem dea furum et simulacrum ejus fures colunt, et qui consilia sua volunt tacita, nam preces ejus cum silentio exercentur, Schol Cruq ad Hor 1 1 —Hence, **II. Lăvernālis**, e, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to Laverna*, *Lavernal* Porta, *a gate in Rome where stood an altar of Laverna*, Varr L L 5, § 163 Müll , Paul ex Fest s h v p 117 Müll

‡ **lăverniōnes** fures antiqui dicebant, quod sub tutela deae Lavernae essent, in cujus luco obscuro abditoque solitos furta praedamque inter se luere, Paul ex Fest p 117 Müll

Lăvernĭum, ii, *n* , *a place in Campania*, otherwise unknown, Cic Att 7, 8, 4, id Fragm ap Macr S 2, 12 (in Cic. IV 2, p 235 Orell)

Lavīci, Lavīcum, and **Lavīcānus**, v Labici

Lāvīnĭa, ae, *f* , *the daughter of Latinus and wife of Æneas*, Liv 1 1 sq , Varr L L 5, § 144 Müll , Verg A 6, 764, Ov M 14, 449, 570

Lāvīnĭum, ii, *n* , *a city of Latium near the sea coast, six Roman miles distant from Laurentum founded by Æneas in honor of his wife Lavinia*, now *Pratica*, Liv 1, 1, 11, Varr L L 5 § 144 Müll , id R R 2, 4, 18, Ov M 15 728, Juv 12, 71 —**II.** Hence **A. Lāvīnĭus**, a, um *adj* , *of* or *belonging to Lavinium*, *Lavinian* arva, Verg A. 4, 236 litora id ib 1, 2, Prop 2, 25 (3, 32), 64 —**B. Lāvīnĭenses**, ium, *m* , *the inhabitants of Lavinium*, *Lavinians*, Varr R R 2, 4, 18

* **lăvīto**, are, *v freq a* [lavo], *to wash, bathe* se lacrimis falsis, Pompon ap Calp Pis ap Merul Fragm Ennii, p 308 (dub , v Com Fragm Pompon v 164 Rib)

lăvo, lavi, lautum, lavatum and lotum (in class prose, *perf* lavi, *sup* always lavatum, *perf part* lautus, the other forms of the first conj Also, *pres* lavĕre, *second pers* lavis, ante class. and poet., cf Diom 1, p 377, v Neue Formenl second ed 2, p 420), 1 and 3 *v a* and *n* [Gr λυ- in λυθρον, strengthened in λουω, λοῦτρον, cf λοϝετρον, Lat luo (pol luo, etc), diluvium, lutus] *to wash, bathe, lave* **I.** Lit si inquinata erit lavito Cato, R. R. 65 puerum, Enn ap Non 504, 17, Plaut Truc. 5, 10 manus lavite, Titin ib 22 manus lava, Cic de Or 2, 60, 246 cum jam manus pransores lavarent, Veran ap Macrob S 3, 6, 14 —Mid cum soceris generi non lavantur, *do not bathe themselves* or *bathe* id. Off 1, 35, 129 lavantur in fluminibus, Caes. B G 4 1 cur te lautum voluit, ocedere? Cic Deiot 7, 20 lautis manibus, Hor S 2, 3, 282 lotis pedibus, Plin 24, 11 62 § 103 vestimenti lota, Petr 30 *fin* qui it lavatum in balineas Plaut Rud 2 3, 51, so, eo lavatum, id Aul 3, 6, 43, id Stich 4, 1, 62, Ter Eun 3, 5, 44, 52, id Heaut. 4, 1, 42 (venias) vasa lautum, non ad cenam dico, Plaut Stich 4, 2, 15 —(β) *Neutr* pisces ego credo, qui usque dum vivunt, lavant, Minus diu lavere, quam haec lavat Phronesium, Plaut Truc 2, 3, 1 sqq illa si jam laverit, mihi nuncia, Ter Heaut 4, 1, 5 lavanti regi dicitur nuntiatum, hostes adesse, Liv 44, 6 —**B.** Transf, *to wet, moisten, bedew* eas (tabellas) lacrimis lavis, Plaut Ps 1, 1, 8 si neque quicquam captumst piscium, salsi lautique pure domum redimus clanculum, *soaked* id Rud 2, 1, 12, Lucr 5, 950 lacrimis vultum lavere profusis, Ov M 9, 680, Luc 6, 709, esp of bloodshed lavit ater corpora sanguis, Verg G 3, 221 lavit improba teter Ora cruor, id A 10, 727 sanguine largo Colla, id ib 12, 722 arma cerebro, Val Fl 4, 153 his (rivis) nunc illa viridia, nunc haec, interdum simul omnia lavantur, Plin Ep 5, 6, 40, cf of rivers flavus quam Tiberis lavat, Hor C 2, 3, 18, id Epod 16, 28, of the ocean quas Oceani refluum mare lavit arenas, Ov M 7, 267 —**II.** Trop , *to wash away* venias nunc precibus lautum peccatum tuum, Ter Phorm 5, 7, 80 dulci Mala vino lavere, Hor C 3, 12 2 —Hence, **lautus**, a, um, *P a* **A.** Lit , *washed, bathed, laved* (very rare) nam itast ingenium muliebre, bene quom lauta tersa ornata fictast, infectast tamen, Plaut Stich 5, 5, 4 in double meaning with C , v infra lautam vis an nondum lauta quae sit? *Pa* Siccam, at sucidam, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 192 Lorenz ad loc —**B.** Hence, transf, *neat, elegant, splendid, sumptuous, luxurious* tute tibi puer es, lautus luces cereum, i e *in a fine dress*, Plaut Curc 1, 1, 9 nihil apud hunc lautum, nihil elegans, nihil exquisitum, Cic Pis 27, 67 lauta supellex, id de Or 1 36, 165 lautum victum et elegantem colere id Fragm ap Non 337, 27 magnificum et lautum, id Fam 9, 16, 8 lautiora operi, Plin 16, 15, 26 § 67 lauto cenare paratu, Juv 14, 13 epulae lautiores, Stat S 1 6, 32 lautissima vina, Plin 14, 13, 15, § 92 lautissima cena Plin Ep 9, 17 praetor, Juv 14, 257 lautum et copiosum patrimonium, *rich, splendid, noble*, Cic Rab Post 14, 38 in civitate Halaesina tam lauta, tamque nobili, *wealthy*, id Fam 13, 32, 1 valde jam lautus es, qui gravere litteras ad me dare, *you are now very grand*, id ib 7, 14, 1 homines lauti et urbani, *noble, distinguished*, id Verr 2, 1, 6 § 17 libertis minus lautis servisque nihil defuit nam lautiores eleganter accepti, id Att 13, 52 2 certumque fit cocos tum panem lautioribus coquere solitos, *for the rich*, Plin 18, 11 28, § 108 orborum lautissimus Juv 3, 221 —(β) With *inf* rhombos libertis ponere lautus, *splendid*, Pers 6 23 —**C.** Trop , *noble glorious*, etc beneficentiae et liberalitatis est ratio duplex nam aut opera benigne fit indigentibus, aut pecunia facilior est haec posterior, locupleti praesertim sed illa lautior ac splendidior, *nobler*,

more glorious, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 52: lautum negotium, *honorable*, id. Att. 6, 1, 13: omnium hortensiorum lautissima cura asparagis, *the most diligent, the nicest*, Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 145: lautus habetur, *a gentleman*, Juv. 11, 1; 1, 67.—Hence, *adv.:* **lautē**, *neatly, elegantly, splendidly, sumptuously.* **1.** Lit.: laute exornatus, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 10: facete, lepide, laute, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 37: vivere, Nep. Chabr. 3: res domesticas lautius tueri, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 2: lautius accipi, Suet. Calig. 55.—**2.** Trop., *excellently, beautifully, finely:* loquitur laute, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 25: militem laute ludificari, id. ib. 4, 4, 25: munus administrasti tuum, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 2.—*Comp.:* si quis existat, qui putet nos lautius fecisse, quam orationis severitas exigat, *that I have made more use of ornament*, Plin. Ep. 2, 5.—*Sup.:* hodie me ante omnes comicos stultos senes Versaris atque emunxeris lautissime, Poët. ap. Cic. Lael. 26, 99.

‡ **lax** [cf. Gr. λέχρις; Lat.: licinus, luxus], *fraud, deception:* lacit decipiendo inducit. Lax etenim fraus est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 116.

laxāmentum, i, *n.* [laxo], *an extending, widening.* **I.** Lit. (post-Aug.): ventus laxamentum sibi parat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 18, 3: cellae, Vitr. 4, 7 *fin.:* ventris, *an evacuating, purging*, Macr. S. 7, 11.—**B.** Transf. (in concr.), *a wide space, room:* choragia laxamentum habeant, ad chorum parandum, Vitr. 5, 9, 1.—**II.** Trop., *a relaxation, mitigation, alleviation, respite* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): si quid laxamenti a bello Samnitium esset, Liv. 9, 41: eo laxamento cogitationibus dato, id. 7, 38 *fin.:* ut minus laxamenti daretur iis ad auxilia Hannibali submittenda, id. 22, 37; 10, 39: nactus in navigatione pusillum laxamenti, Trebon. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 3: dare laxamentum legi, *laxity, indulgence*, Cic. Clu. 33, 89; so, leges rem surdam, inexorabilem esse . . . nihil laxamenti nec veniae habere, Liv. 2, 3.

laxātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a widening, wide space, width, breadth* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: duorum digitorum laxatio, Vitr. 4, 7, 4.—**II.** *A relief, mitigation*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 52 al.

laxātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *mitigating, assuaging:* cataplasmata, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 3, 67; id. Acut. 3, 17, 151.

laxātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from laxo.

laxē, *adv.*, v. laxus *fin.*

laxĭtas, ātis, *f.* [laxus], *width, roominess, spaciousness, extent.* **I.** Lit. (rare but class.), of a house, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: loci, Sall. ap. Non. 132, 23: laxitas appellatur Propontis, angustiae Thracius Bosporus, *the wide part*, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 76: mundi, id. 14 prooem. § 5: spatiosa, id. 8, 43, 68, § 169: hae semitae opportunam laxitatem praebent, Col. 4, 18: aëris, i. e. *a free current of air*, Pall. 1, 5.—* **II.** Trop., *laxity, languor*, Arn. 6, 197.

laxo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (rarely *n.;* v. I. B. 2. β. and II. B. β. infra) [id.], *to stretch out, extend, to make wide* or *roomy, to expand.* **I.** Lit.: forum, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 8: manipulos, *to open the ranks*, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: lilium ab angustiis in latitudinem paulatim se laxans, Plin. 21, 5, 11, § 22.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To open, undo, unloose* (syn. solvo): vincula epistolae laxavit, Nep. Paus. 4: nodos Herculeos, Luc. 4, 632: ubi dolor vocem laxaverat, *had loosened his voice*, Just. 42, 4, 13: claustra, Verg. A. 2, 259: claustra portarum, Juv. 8, 261: intestina, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 129.—**2.** *To slacken, relax:* laxare arcum, *to slacken, unbend*, Phaedr. 3, 14, 11: excussos rudentes, Verg. A. 3, 267: laxantur corpora rugis, *become flabby with wrinkles*, Ov. A. A. 3, 73: laxatis habenis invehi jussit, Curt. 4, 9, 24; 4, 15, 3: laxatisque vinculis . . . ostendit manum, Just. 14, 4, 1: se cutis arida laxet, Juv. 6, 144: oleum ad nervos laxandos utile est, Plin. 23, 8, 80, § 157: corpus velut laxatum, Petr. 82: ferrum, *to smelt*, Stat. Achill. 1, 429.—(β) *Neutr.:* crebris fluctibus compages operis verberatae laxavere, *were loosened, opened*, Curt. 4, 3, 6.—**3.** *To lighten, ease:* pharetra graves laxavit umeros, Sen. Herc. Oet. 787.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To lighten, relieve, unbend, recreate* (syn.: levo, libero): a contentione disputationis animos curamque laxemus, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 230: judicum animos atque a severitate ad hilaritatem traducere, id. Brut. 93, 322: animum ab assiduis laboribus, Liv. 32, 5: ut istis te molestiis laxes, *release yourself*, Luc. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 3.—**B.** *To relax, mitigate, moderate, abate, weaken:* alicui laxare aliquid laboris, Liv. 9, 16: vix primos inopina quies laxaverat artus, Verg. A. 5, 187: placida laxarant membra quiete . . . nautae, id. ib. 5, 836: subtile examen justitiae, Gell. 1, 3: iram, Stat. Th. 6, 831: migrantes tenebras id. ib. 12, 254: paulatim temeritate laxata, Petr. 82: longiore dierum spatio laxare dicendi necessitatem, *to prolong, delay, defer*, Quint. 10, 5, 22: memoriae inhaeret fidelius, quod nulla scribendi securitate laxatur, id. 10, 6, 2: rarescit multo laxatus vulnere miles, *weakened*, Sil. 17, 422.—*To lay open, disclose, reveal* (poet.): fata latentia laxa, Stat. Achill. 1, 508.—(β) *To reduce the price of:* annonam, Liv. 2, 34, 12; *so neutr., to lessen, fall in price:* annona laxaverat, Liv. 26, 20.—**laxātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *spread out, separated, extended, wide.* **A.** Lit.: custodiae, i. e. *separated, withdrawn*, Liv. 21, 32 *fin.:* custodia, Petr. 112: membrana laxatior, Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 17: laxati ordines (aciei), Tac. H. 3, 25; Sil. 9, 364: corpore laxati, *released from the body*, Cic. Rep. 6, 15 *fin.*—**B.** Trop.: libidinum vinculis laxati, *released, freed, free*, Cic. de Sen. 3, 7: laxatus curis, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: pugna, *a battle broken off*, Liv. 21, 59: nox, i. e. *clear*, Sil. 13, 550.

laxus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. languidus, languor, lactes], *wide, loose, open; spacious, roomy;* opp. adstrictus (not freq. till after the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit.: laxius agmen, Sall. ap. Non. 235, 16: casses, Verg. G. 4, 247: circli, id. ib. 3, 166: sinus, Tib. 1, 6, 18: toga, id. 1, 6, 40; 2, 3, 78; cf.: in pede calceus haeret, *wide, loose*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 32: nuces Ferre sinu laxo, id. ib. 2, 3, 171: qua satis laxo spatio equi permitti possent, Liv. 10, 5; so, spatium, *wide, roomy*, Sen. Ep. 88 *med.;* cf.: laxior domus, Vell. 2, 81: janua, *open*, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 77: compages, Verg. A. 1, 122: mulier, Mart. 11, 21: habenae, Cic. Lael. 13 (v. under II.); Verg. A. 1, 63: frena, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 16; cf.: qui jam contento, jam laxo fune laborat, Hor. S. 2, 7, 20: arcus, *slackened, unbent, unstrung*, Verg. A. 11, 874: laxo meditantur arcu cedere campis, Hor. C. 3, 8, 23: opes, *large, great*, Mart. 2, 30, 4.—**II.** Trop.: laxissimas habenas habere amicitiae, *very wide, loose*, Cic. Lael. 13, 45: si bellum cum eo hoste haberemus, in quo neglegentiae laxior locus esset, *greater latitude* or *scope*, Liv. 24, 8; cf.: laxius imperium, *less strict, more indulgent*, Sall. J. 64: annona, i. e. *reduced, cheap*, Liv. 2, 52: caput, *relaxed, disordered from drinking*, Pers. 3, 58: vox, *pronounced broad*, Gell. 13, 20, 12: laxioribus verbis dicere aliquid, *prolix, diffuse*, id. 16, 1, 3.—Of time: diem statuo satis laxam, *sufficiently distant*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 16: tempus sibi et quidem laxius postulavit, Plin. Ep. 4, 9 *med.*—Hence, *adv.:* **laxē**, *widely, spaciously, loosely.* **1.** Lit.: vis sideris laxe grassantis, Plin. 2, 97. 99, § 217: distans, id. 13, 4, 7, § 33: aurum laxius dilatatur, id. 33, 3, 19, § 61: Mercurii stella laxissime vagatur, id. 2, 16, 13, § 66: medio suspendit vincula ponto, Et laxe fluitare sinit, *loosely, freely*, Luc. 4, 450: manus vincire, *loosely*, Liv. 9, 10, 7.—**2.** Trop.: laxius proferre diem, *to put farther off*, Cic. Att. 13, 14, 1; cf.: volo laxius (sc. rem curari), id. ib. 15, 20, 4: de munere pastorum alii angustius, alii laxius constituere solent, *a greater number, more*, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 10: in hostico laxius rapto suetis vivere artiores in pace res erant, *more unrestrictedly, more freely*, Liv. 28, 24, 6: Romanos remoto metu laxius licentiusque futuros, *be more relaxed in discipline, more negligent, disorderly*, Sall. J. 85.

lĕa, ae, *f.* [leo], *a lioness* (poet. for leaena): panthera et lea, Varr. ap. Philarg. ad Verg. E. 2, 63; * Lucr. 5, 1318: pectus et ora leae, Ov. M. 9, 648: hirsutae, id. F. 5, 176; id. M. 14, 255: saeva, id. ib. 4, 102.

† **1. lĕaena**, ae, *f.*, = λέαινα, *a lioness:* statuerunt aeream leaenam, Cic. ap. Philarg. ad Verg. E. 2, 63; Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 45; Gell. 13, 7, 1; Tib. 3, 4, 90; Verg. E. 2, 63; id. G. 3, 245; 4, 408; Ov. M. 4, 97; 514; 9, 615; 13, 547; Cat. 64, 154.

2. Lĕaena, ae, *f.*, = Λέαινα, *an heroic courtesan of Athens, in the time of Harmodius and Aristogiton*, Plin. 7, 23, 23, § 87; 34, 8, 19, § 72; Lact. 1, 20.

Lēander (Lēandrus, Mart. Spect. 25; voc. Leandre, Ov. H. 19, 1 al.), i, *m.*, = Λείανδρος, *a young man of Abydos, who, in order to visit Hero in Sestos, swam nightly across the Hellespont, until he was drowned in a storm*, Ov. H. 18 and 19; id. Tr. 3, 10, 41; Mart. 14, 181 et saep.—**II.** Hence, **A. Lēandrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Leander, Leandrian:* natatus, Fulg. Myth. 1 *init.*—**B. Lēandrĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Leander, Leandrian:* Leandrius Hellespontus, Sil. 8, 622.

Lĕarchus, i, *m.*, = Λέαρχος, *the son of Athamas and Ino, whom Athamas, in a fit of madness, killed*, Ov. M. 4, 515; id. F. 6, 479; Hyg. Fab. 1, 2.—Hence, **II. Lĕarchēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Learchus:* umbrae, Ov. F. 6, 491.

Lĕbădīa (Lĕbădēa, Stat. Th. 7, 345), ae, *f.*, = Λεβάδεια, Λεβαδία, *a Bœotian city near Mount Helicon, and above which was situated the cave of Trophonius, with a temple*, now *Livadhia*, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74; Liv. 45, 27, 8; Gell. 12, 5.

Lĕbĕdus (-dos), i, *f.*, = Λέβεδος, *a city on the coast of Ionia, north of Colophon; where every year great theatrical games were celebrated in honor of Bacchus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 6 sq.; Mel. 1, 17, 2; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 116.

‡ **leber** for liber, v. 1. liber *init.*

lĕbes, ētis, *m.*, = λέβης, among the Greeks, *a copper basin, kettle, caldron*, for cooking, frequently given as an honorary reward or prize: tertia dona facit geminos ex aere lebetas, Verg. A. 5, 266: Dodonaei, id. ib. 3, 466; Ov. H. 3, 31.—**B.** *A hand-basin* for washing, Ov. M. 12, 243.—**C.** *A bronze vessel* in which flesh was boiled, Vulg. 1 Sam. 2, 14 al.: lebetes aëneae, Isid. Orig. 22, 8, 11.—*For ashes:* lebetes ad suscipiendos cineres, Vulg. Exod. 27, 3.

Lĕbynthos (Lĕbynthus, Lĕbinthos or **-us)**, i, *f.*, = Λέβινθος, *one of the Sporadic Isles*, now *Lenitha*, Mel. 2, 7; Ov. A. A. 2, 81; id. M. 8, 222.

Lĕchaeum, i, *n.*, and **Lĕchaeae**, ārum, *f.*, = Λέχαιον, *the port of Corinth, on the Corinthian Gulf*, Liv. 32, 23, 11; Stat. S. 2, 2, 34; Prop. 3, 20 (4, 21), 19; Stat. Th. 2, 381: Corinthiacus hinc, illinc Saronicus appellatur sinus: Lechaeae hinc, Cenchreae illinc, Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 12.—Hence, **II. Lĕchaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Lechæum, Lechæan:* spatia, Grat. Cyn. 227.

‡ **lectārĭus**, κλινοποιός (*a couch-maker*), Gloss. Philox.; so, FABER LECTARIVS, Inscr. Orell. 4183.

lectē, *adv.*, v. 2. lego, *P. a. fin.*

lectīca, ae, *f.* **I.** Lit., *a litter, sedan*, used at first only on journeys, but afterwards also, for the sake of convenience, in the city: lecticā octophoro ferebatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27: lecticae usum alicui adimere, Suet. Caes. 43: inditus lecticae, Tac. A. 3, 14: lecticae imponere aliquem, Petr. 28: lecticā gestare aliquem, Hor. S. 2, 3, 214: lecticae gestamine uti, Tac. A. 2, 2: in eadem illa lecticā qua ipse delatus eram, eum referre, etc., Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 3: lectica introferri, Liv. 43, 7: lectica formosis imposita calonibus, Sen. Ep. 110, 17: comparare homines ad lecticam, *litter-bearers*, Cat. 10, 15: facit somnum clausā lectica fenestrā, Juv. 3, 242.—Collect.: densissima centum Quadrantes lectica petit, *a throng of litters*, Juv. 1, 121.—* **II.** Transf.: arboris, *that part of a tree from which the branches spring*, Plin. 17, 14, 22, § 99.

* **lectīcārĭŏla**, ae, *f. dim.* [lecticarius], *a chairman's mistress*, a comically formed term of reproach, Mart. 12, 58, 2.

lectīcārĭus, i, *m.* [lectica], *a litter-bearer, sedan-bearer, chairman*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 134; Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 3: lecticarii cum asseribus in auxilium accucurrerunt, *with their poles*, Suet. Calig. 58: inter urbana ministeria continentur . . . et lecticarii, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 72.—The chairmen formed a guild or corporation: EX

CORPORE LECTICARIORVM CAESARIS, Inscr. ap. Grut. 599, 11: DECVRIO LECTICARIORVM, ib. 600, 1; Inscr. Orell. 2871; 6323.

lectīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lectica], *a small litter* or *sedan*. **I.** In gen.: lecticulā in curiam esse delatum, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55: Scipio lecticulā in aciem illatus, Liv. 24, 42. —**B.** In partic. **1.** *A bier:* elatus est in lecticula sine ulla pompa funebri, Nep. Att. 22, 2.—**2.** *A couch* or *settee*, on which one lay while reading or writing: lucubratoria lecticula, Suet. Aug. 78.—**II.** Transf., of *a hen's nest*, App. M. 9, p. 232.

lectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lego]. **I.** *A gathering, collecting.* **A.** In gen. (post-Aug. and rare): lectio lapidum, Col. 2, 2, 12: florum, Arn. 5, 173.—* **B.** In partic., *a picking out, selecting:* judicum, Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 16. —**II.** *A reading, perusal; a reading out, reading aloud.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: delectabatur lectione librorum, Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 4: lectio sine ulla delectatione, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 7: versuum, Quint. 1, 8, 2: non cruda, sed multa iteratione mollita et velut confecta, id. 10, 1, 19: continua, id. 11, 2, 34; cf. id. 1, cap. 8 and 10, cap. 1 *passim.*—**2.** In partic.: lectio senatūs, *a reading off* or *calling over* the names of the senators; this was done by the censor, who at the same time struck the unworthy ones from the list: infamis atque invidiosa senatus lectio, Liv. 9, 29; 27, 11; Suet. Aug. 35.—**B.** Transf. (abstr. pro contr.), *that which is read, reading, text* (post-class.): lectio tamen docet, eo tempore solitos, etc., Macr. S. 7, 7, 5: haec sunt quae lectio pontificalis habet, id. ib. 7, 13, 11 *fin.*: juris lectiones, *passages of the laws*, Cod. Just. 6, 61, 5: ubi lectio aliqua falsitate notata est, Isid. 1, 20, 3; so, pervulgati juris, Amm. 30, 4, 18: datā lectione quae non sit intellectu difficilis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 163: quia Moyses prius hoc statuit, sicut lectio manifestat, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 7, 1 prooem.

* **lectisternĭātor**, ōris, *m.* [lectisternium], *one who arranged the couches and placed the cushions on them for reclining on at table:* propera, abi intro; tu esto lectisterniator, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 29; cf.: lectis sternundis studuimus, id. Stich. 5, 3, 5.

lectisternĭum, ii, *n.* [2. lectus-sterno], *a feast of the gods.* **I.** Lit., an offering in which the images of the gods, lying on pillows, were placed in the streets, and food of all kinds set before them; these banquets were prepared by the Epulones, and consumed by them, Liv. 5, 13, 6; 7, 2, 27; 8, 25; 21, 62; 22, 1; 10 et saep.; cf.: lecti sternebantur in honorem deorum, unde hoc sacrum, vel potius sacrilegium nomen accepit, Aug. C. D. 3, 17, 2; cf. also Paul. ex Fest. p. 351 Müll.—**II.** Transf., in the Christian age, *a feast held in memory of a deceased person*, or *at the consecration of a chapel dedicated to him, a feast of the dead*, Sid. Ep. 4, 15; Inscr. Grut. 753, 4.

lectĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [2. lego]. **I.** *To gather* or *collect eagerly* or *often* (post-class.): conchulas et calculos in litore lectitasse, Val. Max. 8, 8, 1: flores, Arn. 5, 183. —**II.** *To read often, with eagerness*, or *with attention* (class.): Pyrrhi te video libros lectitasse, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 1: auctores quos nunc lectito, id. Att. 12, 18, 1: Platonem studiose, id. Brut. 31, 121: libros non legendos sed lectitandos, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 8: libros conquisitos lectitatosque, Tac. A. 14, 51: orationes, *to read aloud*, Plin. Ep. 7, 17, 4; Quint. 9, 1, 12.

* **lectiuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [lectio], *a short* or *light reading:* matutina tempora lectiunculis consumpseris, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1.

lecto, āre, 1, *v. freq.* [2. lego], = lectito, Vet. Schol. Hor. S. 1, 6, 122; cf. Charis. 142 P.

Lecton (**Lectum**), i, *n.*, = Λέκτον, *a promontory on the coast of Troy*, now *C. Baba*, Liv. 37, 37; Plin. 5, 32, 32, § 123; 9, 17, 29, § 62.

lector, ōris, *m.* [2. lego], *one who reads.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *a reader:* cum enim Brutus duos lectores excitasset, et alteri orationem legendam dedisset, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 223: nihil est aptius ad delectationem lectoris, quam fortunae vicissitudines, id. Fam. 5, 12, 4: se lectori credere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 214: otiosus, Quint. 4, 2, 4: adsiduo ruptae lectore columnae, Juv. 1, 13.—**B.** In partic., *a slave who read aloud to his master:* unum aliquem constituere lectorem, Quint. 2, 5, 6: lectorem inducere, Plin. Ep. 9, 17, 3; cf. id. ib. 1, 15, 2.—**II.** Transf., *an officer in the Christian Church:* itaque hodie diaconus, qui cras lector, Tert. adv. Haeretic. 41; Sid. Ep. 4, 25.

‡ **lectrix**, īcis, *f.* [lector], *a female reader*, Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 311, n. 347; cf. Cledon. p. 1893 P.; Serv. Verg. A. 12, 159.

* **lectŭālis**, e, *adj.* [2. lectus], *of* or *belonging to the bed:* morbus, *which confines one to his bed*, Spart. Hadr. 23 dub. (al. letalis).

lectŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the bed, bed-* (late Lat.): lectuaria (lecticaria) sindon, Non. 537, 21.

lectŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a cosey couch, a bed.* **I.** In gen.: qui sese illa ipsa nocte me in meo lectulo interfecturos pollicerentur, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: philosophi in suis lectulis plerumque moriuntur, id. Fin. 2, 30, 97: a ducenda uxore sic abhorret, ut quicquam libero lectulo neget esse jucundius, *single*, id. Att. 14, 13: testis mihi lectulus, Juv. 9, 77.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A small couch for reclining on at meals, an eating-couch:* statuite hic lectulos, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 6: lectuli Puniciani, Cic. Mur. 36, 75.—**B.** *A funeral-bed, bed of state*, Tac. A. 16, 11.—**C.** *A reading-couch, lounge, settee, sofa*, Plin. Ep. 5, 5, 5; Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 38.—**D.** *A bridal-bed*, Mart. 10, 38, 7; in full, lectulus matrimonialis, Quint. Decl. 1, 13.

lectŭrio, īre, *v. desid. a.* [2. lego], *to desire to read, be inclined to read* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 9, 7; 2, 10.

1. lectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 2. lego.

2. lectus, i, *m.* (*nom.* **lectum**, i, *n.*, Dig. 32, 1, 52, § 9; 34, 2, 19, § 8; **lectus**, ūs, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 15; al. lecti; Sen. Ep. 95, 72 Haas; Cornif. ap. Prisc. 711 P.) [Gr. λέχος, ἄλοχος, λόχος, λόχμη; Lat. lectica; cf. Germ. Lager], *a couch, bed.* **I.** In gen.: meum quidem te lectum certe occupare non sinam, Plaut. Truc. 5, 71: dapsilis, id. ib. 1, 1, 34: standumst in lecto, id. Men. 1, 1, 26: lecti loris subtenti, Cato, R. R. 10: in lecto esse, Cic. Fam. 9, 23; id. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: lecto teneri, *to be confined to one's bed*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 7, § 16: surgere lecto, Prop. 2, 18 (3, 15), 31: descendere lecto, Tib. 1, 2, 19 (al. derepere): lectus Proculā minor, *too short for*, Juv. 3, 203: pedes lecti, in quo cubat Dialis, luto tenui circumlitos esse oportet, Gell. 10, 15, 14 sqq.—*Plur.:* lectos eburatos, auratos (advexit), Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 53.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A bridal bed:* lectus genialis, *the nuptial-bed*, which, after the marriage, was called adversus (because it stood opposite the door): genialis, Cic. Clu. 5 *fin.*: adversus, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 85: jugalis, Verg. A. 4, 496: aucupor in lecto mendaces caelibe somnos, Ov. H. 13, 107.—**B.** *A couch for reclining on at meals, a dining-* or *eating-couch*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 183: lecto recumbere, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 1: in imo lecto residere, Suet. Aug. 64.—**C.** *A couch* or *settee on which it was customary to read or write, a reading-couch*, Sen. Ep. 72, 2.—**D.** *A funeral bed* or *couch, a bier:* flebis et arsuro positum me, Delia, lecto, Tib. 1, 1, 61: lecto funebri aptatus, Petr. 114: corpus ipsum impositum lecto erat, Quint. 6, 1, 31.

3. lectus, ūs, *m.* [2. lego], *a reading*, Prisc. 1221 P.—**II.** = 2. lectus, q. v.

lēcȳthĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [λήκυθος], *of* or *belonging to an oil-flask:* oleum lecythinum, *oil from the flask* (al. legitimo or lecythi), Petr. 21.

lēcȳthus, i, *m.*, = λήκυθος, *a flask, cruise*, Vulg. 3 Reg. 17, 12.

1. Lēda, ae, and **Lēdē**, ēs, *f.*, = Λήδα, *the daughter of Thestius, and wife of Tyndarus; she bore by Jupiter, who visited her in the form of a swan, two eggs, from one of which came Pollux and Helen, and from the other Castor and Clytemnestra*, Ov. H. 17, 55; id. M. 6, 109; Hyg. Fab. 77: pueri Ledae, i. e. *Castor and Pollux*, Hor. C. 1, 12, 25.—She was deified after her death, under the name of Nemesis, Lact. 1, 21: Lede, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 3: chironomon Ledam saltare, i. e. *in the part of Leda in a pantomime*, Juv. 6, 63.—Hence, **II. Lēdaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Leda, Ledæan.* **A.** Lit.: Ledaei dei, i. e. *Castor and Pollux*, Ov. F. 1, 706; also, Lacones, Mart. 1, 37, 2: Helena, Verg. A. 7, 364: Hermione (as granddaughter of Leda), id. ib. 3, 328: ovum, *a swan's egg*, Mart. 8, 33, 21; cf. olores, id. 1, 54, 8: Timavus, because Castor, on the return of the Argonauts, let his horse Cyllarus drink of it, id. 4, 25, 5; cf. Cyllarus, Stat. S. 1, 1, 54: astrum, i. e. *Castor and Pollux*, Mart. 8, 21, 5.—**B.** Poet., transf. **1.** *Spartan:* Phalantum, *Tarentum, founded by the Spartan Phalantus*, Mart. 8, 28, 3: gurges, i. e. *of the Eurotas*, Stat. S. 2, 6, 45. —**2.** *Amyclæan* (because Castor and Pollux were born at Amyclæ): Xanthippus, Sil. 4, 358.

2. lēda, ae, **lēdon**, i, and **lēdănum**, v. lada.

Lēdās, ae, *m.*, *the name of a man*, Juv. 6, 63.

Lēdŭs, i, *m.*, *a river in* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Lez*, Sid. Pan. 813; Mel. 2, 5.

lēgālis, e, *adj.* [lex], *of* or *belonging to the law, legal* (post-Aug.): genus quaestionis, Quint. 3, 5, 4; cf. id. 3, 6, 86 sq.: quaestiones, id. 3, 6, 46: status, id. 3, 6, 45: tractatus, id. 3, 8, 4: vita, *according to the* (divine) *law, pious*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25.—Hence, *adv.*: **lēgālĭter**, *according to law, legally:* adversarium provocare legaliter, Cassiod. Ep. 4, 37: de homicidiis Moyses legaliter dicit, i. e. *in laying down the law*, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 1, 5 prooem.

* **lĕgārium**, ii, *n.* [2. lego], *pulse, legumes*, Varr. R. R. 1, 32.

lēgātārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [legatum], *enjoined by a last will* or *testament* (post-class.). **I.** *Adj.:* editiones, Tert. Spect. 6. —**II.** *Subst.* **A. Lēgātārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *one to whom something is left by will, a legatee*, Suet. Galb. 5; Dig. 41, 3, 14; Gai. Inst. 2, 195: antequam legatarius admittat legatum, id. ib. 2, 200.—**B. Lēgātārĭa**, ae, *f.*, *a female legatee*, Dig. 19, 11, 43; 33, 4, 2.

lēgātĭcĭus, v. legativus.

lēgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. lego], *the sending of an ambassador; hence, the office of an ambassador, an embassy, legation.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: cum legatione in provinciam esset profectus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 5, § 9: legationem obire, id. Ac. 2, 2, 5: is sibi legationem ad civitates suscepit, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: legationis officium conficere, id. B. C. 3, 103: in legationem proficisci, Liv. 21, 63: in legatione esse, Quint. 7, 1, 50: legatio male gesta, id. 4, 4, 5: munus legationis recusare, Caes. B. C. 1, 33: legationem renuntiare, *to make a report* or *give an account of one's embassy*, Cic. Phil. 9, 1, 1; Liv. 9, 4; 23, 6; 35, 32; 36, 35; 39, 33; Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 20 al.; v. renuntio, I. B.: legationem ementiri, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 7: a Treveris Germanos crebris legationibus sollicitari, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: per legationes petere foedus, Tac. A. 2, 45.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Libera legatio, *a free legation*, i. e. permission granted to a senator to visit one or more provinces on his private affairs in the character of an ambassador, but without performing the duties of one (such an embassy was called *free*, because while it lasted the holder of it was at liberty to come to the city of Rome and leave it again without resigning his office): negotiorum suorum causa legatus est in Africam legatione libera, Cic. Fam. 12, 21: habent opinor liberae legationes definitum tempus lege Julia, id. Att. 15, 11; called simply legatio, id. Leg. 3, 8, 18; id. Fl. 34: qui libera legatione abest, non videtur rei publicae causa abesse: hic enim non publici causa, sed sui abest, Dig. 50, 7, 14.—**2.** Legatio votiva, *a free embassy assumed for the purpose* (often a mere pretext) *of paying a vow in a province*, Cic. Att. 4, 2 *fin.*; 15, 8; 15, 11.—**3.** *The charge of a* legatus Augusti (v. legatus, B. 2.), Tac. Agr. 9; v. Orell. ad h. l.— **II.** Transf., *the persons attached to an embassy, an embassy, legation:* communem legationem ad Crassum mittunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: cujus legationis Divico princeps fuit, id. ib. 1, 13: quas legationes Caesar ad se reverti jussit, id. ib. 2, 35: ab Eumene legatio de victoria gratulatum venit, Liv. 45, 13.

lēgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [1. lego]. **I.** *Of* or *relating to an embassy* (post-class.): viaticum, or *absol.* **lēgātīvum,** i, *n.*, *an ambassador's expenses:* viaticum, quod legativum dicitur, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 12: his, qui non gratuitam legationem susceperunt, legativum ex forma restituitur, ib. 50, 7, 2, § 3 (al. legaticium).—**II.** *Left by a last will* or *testament*, Inscr. Orell. 3817.

* **lēgātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who leaves something by will, a testator:* voluntas legatoris, Suet. Tib. 31.

lēgātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [legatus], *of* or *belonging to a deputy:* provincia, *one given to a senator as deputy* or *lieutenant*, Cic. Att. 15, 9, 1 B. and K. (dub.; Orell. locatoria).

lēgātum, i, *n.*, v. 1. lego *fin.* 2.

lēgātus, i, v. 1. lego *fin.* 1.

lĕgĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. lego], *that may be read, legible* (post-class.): si legibilia sunt inconsulto deleta, Dig. 28, 4, 1.

‡ **lēgĭcrĕpa,** νομοδίφας, Gloss. Philox.

lēgĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [lex-fero], *law-giving* (poet.). **I.** *Adj.:* Minos, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 41: legifera Ceres (as the foundress of the social life of mankind), Verg. A. 4, 58. —**II.** *Subst.:* **lēgĭfer,** ĕri, *m.*; *a law-giver*, applied to Moses, Lact. 4, 17, 7; Tert. Apol. 19 *fin.*; Prud. στεφ. 3, 363; Vulg. Isa. 33, 22.

lĕgĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. lego] (prop., a selecting, choosing; hence), transf., *a body of soldiers:* legio, quod leguntur milites in delectu, Varr. L. L. 5, § 87 Müll. **I.** Lit., *a Roman legion.* It consisted of 10 cohorts of foot-soldiers and 300 cavalry, making together between 4200 and 6000 men. As a general rule, the legion was composed of Roman citizens; it was only on the most pressing occasions that slaves were taken into it. The standard was a silver eagle. The legions were usually designated by numerals, according to the order in which they were levied; though sometimes they were named after the emperor who raised them, or after their leader, after a deity, after some exploit performed by them, etc.: cum legionibus secunda ac tertia, Liv. 10, 18: undevicesima, id. 27, 14: vicesima, id. 27, 38: Claudiana, Tac. H. 2, 84: Galbiana, id. ib. 2, 86: Martia, Cic. Phil. 4, 2: adjutrix, Tac. H. 2, 43: rapax, id. ib.: in legione sunt centuriae sexaginta, manipuli triginta, cohortes decem, Gell. 16, 4, 6; cf. Inscr. Orell. Index rerum, s. v. legio.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Plur.*, of the troops of other nations, *legions, soldiers:* Bruttiae Lucanaeque legiones, Liv. 8, 24: Latinae, id. 6, 32; cf. of the troops of the Samnites, id. 10, 17; of the Gauls, id. 22, 14; of the Carthaginians, id. 26, 6: Teleboae ex oppido Legiones educunt suas, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 62: in quorum (i. e. Thebanorum) sulcis legiones dentibus anguis nascuntur, Juv. 14, 241. — **B.** In gen., *an army, a large body of troops:* legio rediit, Enn. ap. Non. 385, 17 (Ann. v. 535 Vahl.): quia cotidie ipse ad me ab legione epistolas mittebat, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 56; 83; 2, 2, 22; id. Most. 1, 2, 48: si tu ad legionem bellator cluis, at ego in culina clueo, id. Truc. 2, 7, 53: cetera dum legio campis instructa tenetur, Verg. A. 9, 368: de colle viderit legio, id. ib. 8, 605; 10, 120: horruit Argoae legio ratis, Val. Fl. 7, 573.—**C.** Of a large body of men: idem istuc aliis adscriptivis fieri ad legionem solet, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 2; cf.: legio mihi nomen est, quod multi sumus, Vulg. Marc. 5, 9; id. Luc. 8, 30; 36: duodecim legiones angelorum, id. Matt. 26, 53.—**2.** Trop.: sibi nunc uterque contra legiones parat, *his troops, forces, expedients*, Plaut. Cas. prol. 50.

lĕgĭōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [legio], *of* or *belonging to a legion, legionary:* miles, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 5; cf.: legionarii milites legionis decimae, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: cohortes, id. ib. 3, 11; id. B. C. 1, 73; Sall. J. 41: equites, Liv. 35, 5; Veg. Mil. 2, 2.

lēgĭrŭpa, ae, *m.* [lex-rumpo], *a law-breaker* (ante- and post-class.): perjure, legirupa, pernicies adolescentum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 130; cf. id. Rud. 3, 2, 38; id. Ps. 4, 2, 19: legirupam damnare, id. Pers. 1, 2, 16; Prud. Ham. 239; cf. the foll. art.

* **lēgĭrŭpĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [id.], *a law-breaker*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 4.

lēgis-doctor (also written separately), ōris, *m.*, *a doctor* or *teacher of the law*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25; Vulg. Act. 5, 34.

lēgislātio, ōnis, *f.* [lex-latum, *sup.* of fero], *the giving of the law*, Vulg. Rom. 9, 4.

lēgis-lātor and **lēgum-lātor** (in class. authors usu. written separately; v. lator), ōris, *m.*, *a law-giver, legislator:* noster legumlator, Liv. 34, 31; Quint. 7, 8, 13; id. Decl. 329; 334: legislator, Val. Max. 6, 5, n. 3 *ext.:* non satis in ea re legislatorem voluntatem suam verbis expressisse, Gai. Inst. 3, 76 al.

lēgis-pĕrītus, i, *m.*, *one learned in the law, a lawyer* (late Lat.), Vulg. Luc. 7, 30.

lēgĭtĭmē, *adv.*, v. legitimus *fin.*

lēgĭtĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [lex; cf. Cic. Top. 3, 36], *fixed* or *appointed by law, according to law, lawful, legal, legitimate.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.:* dies is erat legitimus comitiis habendis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 128: legitimum imperium habere, id. Phil. 11, 10, 26: potestas, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 74: scriptum, id. Inv. 2, 43, 125: controversiae legitimae et civiles, *which come under and are settled by the laws*, id. Or. 34, 120: justus et legitimus hostis, *a lawful adversary*, as distinguished from pirates and other outlaws, id. Off. 3, 29, 109: aetas legitima ad petendam aedilitatem, Liv. 25, 2: horae, *allowed by law* (for transacting any business), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 25: impedimentum, *a legal impediment*, id. Agr. 2, 9, 24: poena, Suet. Claud. 14: crimen, *laid down in the laws*, Dig. 47, 20, 3: filius (opp. nothus), *legitimate*, Quint. 3, 6, 72; 5, 14, 16; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 6, 4, 3: matrimonia, ib. 6, 4, 2: conjux, Ov. M. 10, 437: legitimis pactam junctamque tabellis amare, Juv. 6, 200.—**B.** *Subst.:* **lēgĭtĭma,** ōrum, *n.*, *usages prescribed by law, precepts* (very rare): legitimis quibusdam confectis, Nep. Phoc. 4, 2: custodite legitima mea, *precepts, statutes*, Vulg. Lev. 18, 26; also in *sing.:* legitimum sempiternum erit, id. Exod. 28, 43.—**II.** Transf., in gen. **A.** I. q. legalis, *of* or *belonging to the law, legal* (post-Aug.): quaestiones, Quint. 3, 6, 72; 7, 3, 13: verba, Gell. 11, 1, 4: scientia, Just. Inst. prooem. § 4: actio injuriarum, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 2, 5, 5: judicia, Gai. Inst. 4, 103 sq.—**B.** *Right, just, proper, appropriate* (class.): numerus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 22, 57: in omnibus meis epistolis, legitima quaedam est accessio commendationis tuae, id. Fam. 7, 6, 1: illa oratorum propria et quasi legitima tractavit, ut delectaret, ut moveret, ut augeret, etc., id. Brut. 21, 82: poëma facere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 109: sonus, id. A. P. 274: insania, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 178: verba, Ov. F. 2, 527: partus, *right, regular*, Plin. 8, 43, 64, § 168; cf.: spectavit studiosissime pugiles, non legitimos et ordinarios modo, sed et catervarios, etc., Suet. Aug. 45: olus, Plin. 22, 22, 38, § 80.—In *neutr.:* legitimum est, with a *subject-clause*, *it is right, proper, suitable* (post-Aug.): fistulas denum pedum longitudinis esse, legitimum est, Plin. 31, 6, 31, § 58; 33, 3, 20, § 64: seruntur lactucae anno toto: legitimum tamen, a bruma semen jacere, *but the proper way is*, id. 19, 8, 39, § 130.—Hence, *adv.:* **lēgĭtĭmē.** **1.** *According to law, lawfully, legally, legitimately:* is qui legitime procurator dicitur, Cic. Caecin. 20, 57: juste et legitime imperanti, id. Off. 1, 4, 13: non nisi legitime vult nubere, Juv. 10, 338.—**2.** Transf., *duly, properly:* faex legitime cocta, Plin. 23, 2, 31, § 64: studere, Tac. Or. 32: legitime fixis tabellis, Juv. 12, 100.

‡ **lĕgĭto,** āre, *v. freq. a.*, *to read often*, Prisc. p. 825 P.

* **lĕgĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [legio], *a small legion*, Liv. 35, 49, 10.

1. lēgo, āvi, ātum (archaic *perf.* legassit for legaverit, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 148), 1, *v. a.* [lex; and therefore qs. lege creare], a publicist's and jurid. t. t. **I.** A publicist's t. t. **A.** *To send with a commission* or *charge, to send on an embassy, send as ambassador; to depute, despatch:* ne hoc quidem senatui relinquebas, ut legati ex ejus ordinis auctoritate legarentur, Cic. Vatin. 15, 35: hominem honestum ac nobilem legarunt ad Apronium, id. Verr. 2, 3, 48, § 114: eos privatae rei causa legari, id. Fam. 3, 8, 4: juste pieque legatus venio, Liv. 1, 32: tres adulescentes in Africam legantur, qui reges adeant, etc., Sall. J. 21, 4: quos Athenienses Romam ad senatum legaverant impetratum, etc., Gell. 7, 14, 8.—**2.** Transf. to the commission itself (ante- and post-class.): quae verba legaverint Rhodii ad hostium ducem, *what they told him through their deputies*, Gell. 15, 31 *in lemm.*—**b.** Beyond the official sphere: quin potius, quod legatum est tibi negotium, Id curas? *committed, intrusted*, Plaut. Cas. 1, 12.—**B.** *To appoint* or *choose as deputy* (as the official assistant, lieutenant, of a general or governor): eum (Messium) Caesari legarat Appius, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 9: ego me a Pompeio legari ita sum passus, ut, etc., id. ib. 4, 2, 6: istum legatum iri non arbitror, id. ib. 10, 1, 4: ne legaretur Gabinius Pompeio expetenti, id. de Imp. Pomp. 19, 57: Dolabella me sibi legavit, *chose me for his lieutenant*, id. Att. 15, 11, 4: Calpurnius parato exercitu legat sibi homines nobiles, etc., Sall. J. 28.—**II.** A jurid. t. t.: aliquid, *to appoint by a last will* or *testament, to leave* or *bequeath as a legacy* (class.): Numitori, qui stirpis maximus erat, regnum vetustum Silviae gentis legat, Liv. 1, 3: legavit quidam uxori mundum omne penumque, Lucil. ap. Gell. 4, 1, 3: usumfructum omnium bonorum Caesenniae legat, Cic. Caecin. 4, 11: Fabiae pecunia legata est a viro, id. Top. 3, 14: *cui argentum omne legatum est*, Quint. 5, 10, 62: in argento legato, id. 7, 2, 11.—**B.** Aliquid alicui ab aliquo, *to leave one a legacy to be paid by the principal heir:* uxori testamento legat grandem pecuniam a filio, si qui natus esset: ab secundo herede nihil legat, Cic. Clu. 12, 33: si paterfamilias uxori ancillarum usum fructum legavit a filio, neque a secundo herede legavit, id. Top. 4, 21; Quint. 7, 9, 5.—Hence,

1. lēgātus, i, *m.* **A.** (Acc. to lego, I. A.) *An ambassador, legate*, Cic. Vatin. 15, 35: legatos mittere, id. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: ad senatum legatos de aliqua re mittere, id. de Or. 2, 37, 155; cf.: missi magnis de rebus uterque Legati, Hor. S. 1, 5, 29: legatos mittere ad indicendum bellum, Liv. 31, 8; Ov. M. 14, 527.—**B.** (Acc. to lego, I. B.). **a.** An official assistant given to a general or the governor of a province, *a deputy, lieutenant, lieutenant-general:* quos legatos tute tibi legasti? Cic. Pis. 14, 33: qui M. Aemilio legati fuerunt, id. Clu. 36, 99: Quintus frater meus legatus est Caesaris, id. Fam. 1, 9, 21; id. Off. 3, 20, 79; cf.: Murena summo imperatori legatus L. Lucullo fuit, qua in legatione duxit exercitum, etc., id. Mur. 9, 20; 14, 32: neque se ei legatum defuturum, id. Phil. 11, 7, 17; Val. Max. 5, 5, 1: hiberna cum legato praefectoque tradidisses, Cic. Pis. 35, 86: (Calvisius) duos legatos Uticae reliquerat, id. Phil. 3, 10 *fin.:* quaestorius, id. Verr. 2, 1, 21, § 56; Caes. B. G. 2, 5 *fin.:* L. Caesar, cujus pater Caesaris erat legatus, id. B. C. 1, 8, 2: magnitudo et splendor legati, Liv. 38, 58, 9: in magna legatum quaere popina, Juv. 8, 172.—**b.** Under the emperors, *a governor sent to a province by the emperor*, Tac. A. 12, 40; id. Agr. 33; Suet. Vesp. 4; Spart. Hadr. 3 et saep.; cf. legatio, I. B. 2., and Orell. ad Tac. Agr. 9.—(β) Legati legionum, *commanders*, Suet. Tib. 19; id. Vesp. 4; cf.: Caesar singulis legionibus singulos legatos et quaestorem praefecit, Caes. B. G. 1, 52; Tac. A. 2, 36; id. H. 1, 7.—Also called: legatus praetorius, Tac. Agr. 7.—**2. lēgātum,** i, *n.* (acc. to lego, II.), *a bequest, legacy:* legatum est delibatio hereditatis, qua testator ex eo, quod universum heredis foret, alicui quid collatum velit, Dig. 30, 116: Hortensii legata cognovi, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 9: reliqua legata vare dedit, Suet. Aug. 101; id. Tib. 48: legatum peto ex testamento, Quint. 4, 2, 6: jus capiendi legata alicui adimere, Suet. Dom. 8: cymbala pulsantis legatum amici, Juv. 9, 62: *legatorum genera sunt quattuor*, Gai. Inst. 2, 192; cf. sqq.

2. lĕgo, lēgi, lectum (*gen. plur. part.* legentum, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 25), 3, *v. a.* [Gr. λέγω, λόγος, λογάς, etc.; Lat. legumen, di-leg-ens, neg-leg-o, etc.; cf. Germ. lesen], *to bring together, to gather, collect.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: oleam, Cato, R. R. 144: nuces, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 265: herbas collibus, Ov. M. 14, 347: flores et humi nascentia fraga,

Verg. E. 3, 92; cf.: roscida mala, id. ib. 8, 38: flores in calathos, Ov. F. 5, 218: spolia caesorum, Liv. 5, 39: quos (montanos asparagos), Juv. 11, 69.—Of the dead who have been burned: ossa, Ov. H. 10, 150: homini mortuo ossa, Cic. Leg 2, 24, 60: ossa filii, Sen. de Ira, 2, 33, 6; cf. Quint. 8, 5, 21; Lact. de Mort. Persec. 21, 11: reliquias legerunt primores equestris ordinis, Suet. Aug. 100. —**B.** Esp. **1.** *To take out, pick out, extract, remove:* quibusdam et radi ossa et legi . . . quae sine totius pernicie corporis haerere non poterant, Sen. Prov. 1, 3, 2: ossa vivis, id. ad Marc. 22, 3: ossa in capite lecta, id. Ben. 5, 24, 3: ossa e vulneribus, Quint. 6, 1, 30.—**2.** *To pluck, strip, gather fruit from* (a tree, etc.): oleam qui legerit, Cato, R. R. 144, 1: ficus non erat apta legi, Ov. F. 2, 254.—**3.** Poet.: legere fila, *to wind up:* extrema Lauso Parcae fila legunt, i. e. *spin the last thread of life,* Verg. A. 10, 815; cf.: quae dedit ingrato fila legenda viro, Ov. F. 3, 462: stamen, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 40 (42).—**4.** Naut. t. t.: vela legere, *to draw together, furl:* omnis navita ponto umida vela legit, Verg. G. 1, 373: vela legunt socii, id. A. 3, 532: ipse dabit tenera vela, legetque manu, Ov. H. 15, 215; Val. Fl. 2, 13: prora funem legit Argus ab alta, *draws in, takes in,* id. 1, 312: ancoras classis legit, *is weighing anchor,* Sen. Troad. 759.—**5.** *To take to one's self unjustly, to carry off, steal, purloin, plunder, abstract* (not in Cic.): omnia viscatis manibus leget, omnia sumet: crede mihi, auferet omnia, Lucil. ap. Non. 332 and 396, 4: majus esse maleficium stuprare ingenuam quam sacrum legere, Auct. Her. 2, 30 *fin.:* sacra divum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 117: soceros legere et gremiis abducere pactas, Verg. A. 10, 79 Serv. ad loc. (but Forbig. renders legere here as = eligere, sumere; cf. 8. infra).—**6.** Of places, *to go, pass,* or *wander through* (poet.): nec me studiosius altera saltus Legit, Ov. M. 5, 579: pars cetera pontum Pone legit, *sails through,* Verg. A. 2, 207: vada dura lego, id. ib. 3, 706: freta, id. ib. 3, 127: aequora Afra, Ov. F. 4, 289: Ioniumque rapax Icariumque legit, id. ib. 4, 566: vestigia alicujus, *to follow one's footsteps, to track* or *pursue him:* subsequitur pressoque legit vestigia gressu, id. M. 3, 17; cf.: et vestigia retro Observata legit, Verg. A. 9, 392: tortos orbes, *to wander through,* id. ib. 12, 481.—**7.** *To pass* or *sail by, to skirt, to coast along a shore, land,* or *place* (mostly poet.): Inarimen Prochytenque legit, Ov. M. 14, 89; 15, 705; 709: primi litoris oram, *coast along,* i. e. *not enter into details,* Verg. G. 2, 44; id. E. 8, 7: navibus oram Italiae, Liv. 21, 51 *fin.:* oram Campaniae, Suet. Tib. 11; cf. terram, id. Aug. 16. —**8.** Pregn., *to choose* from a number, *to pick out, single out, select, elect* (class.): alia esse oportet forma quem tu pugno legeris, *pick out to fight with,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 160: judices, Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 16: omnia, quae leget quaeque reiciet, id. Fin. 4, 15, 40: scribam, *to elect, appoint,* id. Clu. 45, 126: condiciones nubendi, id. Cael. 15: cives in patres, Liv. 23, 22: viros ad bella, Ov. M. 7, 669: geminasque legit de classe biremes, Verg. A. 8, 79: legit virum vir, *each one singles out his man* (of the combatants in a battle), id. ib. 11, 632: senatum ad modum pristinum redegit duabus lectionibus: prima ipsorum arbitratu, quo vir virum legit, Suet. Aug. 35; Tac. H. 1, 18: neque ejus legendam filiam (sc. virginem Vestalem) qui domicilium in Italia non haberet, At. Cap. ap. Gell. 1, 12, 8.—*(*β*) With *inf.:* fidissima custos Lecta sacrum justae veneri occultare pudorem, Stat. Th. 1, 530.

II. Trop. ***A.** *To catch up,* i. e. *overhear* a conversation: nunc huc concedam, ut horum sermonem legam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 21 (cf. sublegere, id. Mil. 4, 2. 98).—**B.** *To catch with the eye,* to *view, observe, behold, survey, see.* ***1.** In gen.: tumulum capit, unde omnes longo ordine posset Adversos legere, Verg. A. 6, 755 Heyne ad loc.; and cf. Verg. A. 6, 34.—**2.** In partic., *to read* or *peruse* a writing: ut eos libros per te ipse legeres, Cic. Top. 1: defensionem causae, id. Verr. 2, 5, 43, § 112: legi apud Clitomachum, A. Albium jocantem dixisse, etc., id. Ac. 2, 45, 137: aliquid studiose intenteque, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 1: significas legisse te in quadam epistula mea, jussisse Verginium, etc., id. ib. 9, 19, 1: philosophorum consultorumque opiniones, Quint. 12, 11, 17: liber tuus et lectus est et legitur a me diligenter, Cic. Fam. 6, 5, 1: orationem, Quint. 1, 1, 6: aiunt multum legendum esse non multa, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 15.—With a *pers. obj.:* antiquos et novos, Quint. 2, 5, 23: antiquos studiosius, id. 3, 6, 62: poëtas, id. 1, 4, 4. —In *pass.:* Horatius fere solus legi dignus, Quint. 10, 1, 96: si cum judicio legatur Cassius Severus, id. 10, 1, 116: dumque legar, mecum pariter tua fama legetur, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 5: sepulcra legens, *when reading epitaphs,* Cic. de Sen. 7, 21: legentium plerisque, Liv. 1 praef. § 4: opus nescio an minimae legentibus futurum voluptati, *to my readers,* Quint. 3, 1, 2; cf. id. 9, 4, 2; 2, 5, 3: nec Cynicos nec Stoica dogmata, Juv. 13, 121.—*Absol.:* legendi usus, Lact. 3, 25, 9: memoriam continuus legendi usus instruit, Macr. S. 1, 5, 1.—**b.** In partic. (*a*) *To read out, read aloud, recite* (esp. freq. in post-Aug. authors): convocatis auditoribus volumen legere, etc., Cic. Brut. 51, 191: codicem pro contione, id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 4, 4, 8: audio me male legere, dumtaxat versus, orationes enim commodius, Plin. Ep. 9, 34: obturem impune legentibus aures, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 105: quem vero arripuit tenet occiditque legendo, *with recitation,* id. A. P. 475: quis dabit historico quantum daret acta legenti, *to read him the news,* Juv. 7, 104.—(*β*) *To find* in an author or a writing: ut scriptum legimus, Cic. Deiot. 7, 19: legi etiam scriptum, esse avem quandam, etc., id. N. D. 2, 49 *init.:* ego vero haec scripta legi, id. Planc. 39, 94: praeterea scriptum legimus, Gallos in venatibus tinguere sagittas, Gell. 17, 15, 7. relatum legere, Nep. praef. 1.—*Pass.:* in aliis codicibus non peccato sed peccatis legitur, Aug. Cont. Jul. Rel. 1, 22; id. Don. Persev. 6 *init.* al.—**C.** A publicist's t. t.: legere senatum, *to read over* or *call off the names of senators* (which was done by the censors; v. lectio, II. A. 2.): censores fideli concordia senatum legerunt, Liv. 40, 51; 9, 29; 9, 30; 9, 46; 43, 15 al.—Hence, **lĕgens,** entis, *Part.* as *subst. m., a reader* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for lector), Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 25.—*Plur.,* Liv. praef. 4; Quint. 3, 1, 2; Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 44; Tac. A. 4, 33.—Also, **lectus,** a, um, *P. a., chosen, picked out, selected; choice, excellent* (class.): argenti lectae numeratae minae, *good,* i. e. *of full weight,* Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 50; so, argentum, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 3: ut neque vir melior neque lectior femina in terris sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 52: lectissimi viri atque ornatissimi, id. Verr. 2, 1, 6, § 15; cf. id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 29: uxor lectissima, id. Inv. 1, 31, 52: (verbis) lectis atque illustribus uti, id. de Or. 3, 37, 150: nihil est aliud . . . pulcre et oratorie dicere nisi optimis sententiis verbisque lectissimis dicere, id. Or. 68, 227: juvenum lectissime, Stat. S. 5, 1, 247; cf.: viginti lectis equitum comitatus, Verg. A. 9, 48.—Hence, *adv.:* **lectē,** *choicely, selectly* (very rare): ab lego lecte ac lectissime, Varr. L. L. 6, § 36 Müll.—*Comp.:* lectius, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2 (al. lecta).

lĕgŭla, ae, *f., a flap:* auris, *the earflap* (late Lat.): aurium legulae, Sid. Ep. 1, 2: Legula, μύτρον, Gloss. Philox.

lēgŭlēïus, i, *m.* [lex], *a pettifogging lawyer, pettifogger,* one who depends on legal technicalities for getting the better of his opponent: leguleius quidam cautus et acutus, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 236: formularii, vel ut Cicero ait, leguleii, Quint. 12, 3, 11.

lĕgŭlus, i, *m.* [2. lego], *a gatherer, collector;* esp. *one who picked up the fallen olives* (opp. strictor, he who beat or shook them from the tree; ante- and post-class.): ab legendo leguli, qui oleam aut qui uvas legunt, Varr. L. L. 6, § 66 Müll.; cf. id. ib. 5, § 94: legulos quot opus erunt, praebeto et strictores, Cato, R. R. 144: leguli volunt ut olea caduca quam plurima sit, quo plus legatur, id. ib. 64; Calp. Ecl. 3, 49.

lĕgūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *pulse, any leguminous plant.* **I.** In gen., Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 32; Plin. 18, 17, 46, § 165; Col. 2, 7, 1; 2, 10, 1; 18, 7, 10: terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156; Caes. B. C. 3, 47 *fin.:* ventri indulgere omne legumen, Juv. 15, 174: frugibus legatis, legumina continentur, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 78.—*Collect. sing.,* Petr. S. 135, 5.—**II.** In partic., *the bean:* laetum siliqua quassante legumen, Verg. G. 1, 74.

***lĕgūmentum,** i, *n.* [legumen], *pulse* (for legumen), Gell. 4, 11, 4.

‡**lĕgūmĭnārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to pulse:* NEGOTIATRIX LEGVMINARIA, *dealing in pulse,* Inscr. Orell. 3093. —*Subst.:* **lĕgūmĭnārĭus,** ὀσπριοπώλης, Gloss. Philox.

†**leiostrĕa (liostrĕa),** ae, *f.,* = λειόστρεον, *an oyster with a smooth shell,* Lampr. Heliog. 19, 6.

Lĕlĕges, um, *m.,* = Λέλεγες, *a Pelasgic tribe who lived scattered over several parts of Asia Minor and Greece* (in Caria, Ionia, Mysia, Thessaly, Locris, Megara), Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 27; 5, 30, 33, § 127; Verg. A. 8, 725; Ov. M. 9, 645; Luc. 6, 383.—In *sing.:* hac Ixionides, illa Troezenius heros parte Lelex, *the Lelegeian,* as a proper name, Ov. M. 8, 566.—**II.** Hence, **A. Lĕlĕgēïus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Leleges, Lelegeian:* litora, i. e. *the coast of Megara,* Ov. M. 8, 8: moenia, i. e. *Megara,* id. ib. 7, 443.—**B. Lĕlĕgēïs,** ĭdis, *adj., Lelegeian, Asiatic:* nymphae Lelegeides, Ov. M. 9, 651.—*Subst., an early name of Miletus, because formerly inhabited by the Leleges,* Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 112.

lēlĕpris, is, *f., a fish,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149.

lēma, ae, *f.,* = λήμη, *a humor* or *rheum that gathers in the corner of the eye* (also called grămiae), Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 49.

Lĕmannus, i, *m.* (with or without lacus), *the Lake of Geneva.*—Without lacus: deseruere cavo tentoria fixa Lemanno, Luc. 1, 396; cf. Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224.—With lacus: Rhodanus, Lemanno lacu acceptus tenet impetum, Mel. 2, 5, 5; 2, 5, 1; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 33; Luc. 1, 396; Mart. Cap. 6, § 635.

lembŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [lembus], *a small boat, a wherry,* Prud. στεφ. 5, 455.

lembuncŭlus, i, v. 2. lenunculus.

†**lembus,** i, *m.,* = λέμβος, *a small fast-sailing vessel with a sharp prow, a pinnace, yacht, cutter:* lembus genus navicellae velocissimae, quod et dromonis nomine appellamus, Fulg. Exp. Serm. 564, 6; Att. ap Non. 534, 5: celerare lembum, Turp. ib. 7: lembo advehitur pauxillulo, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 81: ascendi in lembum, id. ib. 2, 1, 35: ducit lembum jam dierectum navis praedatoria, id. Men. 2, 3, 87: classis lemborum, Liv. 45, 10; 34, 35: qui adverso vix flumine lembum Remigiis subigit, Verg. G. 1, 201: piratici lembi, Curt. 4, 5, 18.

†**lemma,** ătis, *n.,* = λῆμμα, *a subject for consideration* or *explanation, a theme, matter, subject, contents* (not ante-Aug.; in Cic. only written as Greek). **I.** Lit.: lemma sibi sumpsit, quod ego interdum versibus ludo, Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The title* of an epigram, because it indicates the subject: lemmata si quaeris, cur sint ascripta, docebo: Ut si malueris lemmata sola legas, Mart. 14, 2, 1; Aus. Parent. praef.—**B.** *The epigram* itself: si mihi ex hoc ipso lemmate secundus versus occurrerit, Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 3: consumpta est uno si lemmate pagina, transis, Mart. 10, 59, 1.—**C.** *A story, tale:* nutricis lemmata, *nursery-tales,* Aus. Ep. 16, 90.—**D.** *The assumption* or *lemma* of a syllogism: est vitium insidiosum et sub falsa lemmatis specie latens, Gell. 9, 16, 7; v. sumptio.

Lemnĭăcus, a, um, v. Lemnos, II. B.

Lemnĭas, adis, v. Lemnos, II. D.

Lemnĭcŏla, ae, v. Lemnos, II. E.

Lemnĭensis, e, *adj.,* v. Lemnos, II. C.

lemniscātus, a, um, *adj.* [lemniscus], *adorned with pendent ribbons:* corona, Serv. Verg. A. 5, 269; 6, 772: palma, lit., *a palm-branch ornamented with ribbons,* the highest reward of a victor; hence, transf., for *highest reward:* palma (as the reward for a murder), Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100; Tert. Anim. 1.

†**lemniscus,** i, *m.,* = λημνίσκος. **I.** *A pendent* (*purple?*) *ribbon,* fastened to a victor's crown, at first of linden-bast or wool, afterwards of gold. A crown adorned with such a ribbon was the highest reward of a victor: tenuissimae earum (tiliarum), philyrae, coronarum lemniscis celebres, antiquorum honore, Plin. 16, 14, 25, § 65: lemnisci id est fascicolae coloriae, dependentes ex coronis, propterea dicuntur, quod

antiquissimum fuit genus coronarum lanearum, Paul. ex Fest. p 115 Müll.; Plin. 21, 3, 4, § 6.—Such crowns were given as especial honors to guests at a feast: unguenta atque odores, lemniscos, corollas dari dapsilas. Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 21: coronae datae lemniscis aureis interpositis, Capitol. Verr. 5: turba coronas lemniscosque jacientium, Liv. 33, 33, 2: ingestaeque aves, ac lemnisci, et bellaria, Suet. Ner. 25.—Crowns ornamented in this manner were given, also, to the victors in public games and to poets: et quae jamdudum tibi palma poëtica pollet, Lemnisco ornata est, quo mea palma caret, Aus. Epist. 20, 5; cf. Cic. Rosc. Am 35, 100.—**II.** *A tent* or *roll of lint dipped in a medicament*, Veg. Vet. 2, 14, 3; 2, 48, 7 (in Cels 7, 28, written as Greek).

Lemnos and **Lemnus**, i, *f.*, = Λῆμνος, *the island of Lemnos, in the Ægean Sea; in mythology, the abode of Vulcan; it was also here that Philoctetes was left behind;* now *Lemno* or *Stalimeni*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 4; Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 49; Mel. 2, 7, 8; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73; Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55; id. Fat. 16, 36; Ov. M. 13, 46; 313; Stat. Th. 5, 49; Val. Fl. 2, 87 et saep.—**II.** Hence, **A. Lemnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Lemnos, Lemnian:* quia tibi alia est sponsa locuples Lemnia, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 25: litora, Att ap Varr. L. L. 7, § 11 Müll.: furtum, i.e. *of Prometheus, who stole the fire from Vulcan at Lemnos*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: saxum, id. Fin. 2, 29, 94: pater, i. e. *Vulcan*, Verg. A. 8, 454: turba, *the women of Lemnos, who in one night all killed their husbands*, Ov. Ib 398: rubrica, *a kind of red chalk*, Plin. 28, 8, 24, § 88; 29, 5, 33, § 104.—*Absol.:* **Lemnĭus**, i, *m.*, *Vulcan:* Lemnius extemplo valvas patefecit eburnas, Ov. M. 4, 185.—*Subst.:* **Lemnii**, ōrum, *m.*, *inhabitants of Lemnos, Lemnians*, Nep. Milt. 1.—**B. Lemnĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Lemnian:* nec major ab antris Lemniacis fragor est, i. e. *Vulcan's forge in Lemnos*, Stat. S 3, 1, 131: catenae, *the fetters made by Vulcan in Lemnos with which to bind Venus and Mars*, id. Th. 3, 274; Mart. 5, 7, 7.—**C. Lemnĭensis**, e, *adj.*, *Lemnian:* sua cognata Lemniensis, *from Lemnos*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 99.—**D. Lemnĭas**, ădis, *f.*, = Λημνιάς, *a Lemnian woman*, Ov. H. 6, 53.—With Gr. form of *dat. plur.:* Lemniasi gladios in mea damna dabo, Ov. A. A. 3, 672.—*Adj.:* exsul, i. e. *Hypsipyle*, Stat. Th. 5, 500.—**E. Lemnĭcŏla**, ae, *m.*, *the dweller in Lemnos*, a surname of Vulcan: Lemnicolae stirps, i. e. *Erichthonius, son of Vulcan*, Ov. M. 2, 757.

Lemonia tribus, *a rustic tribe on the Via Latina*, Cic. Planc. 16, 38; id. Phil. 9, 7, 15; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p 115 Müll.

† **lĕmōnĭum** and **līmōnĭum**, ii, *n.*, = λειμώνιον, *the wild beet*, Plin. 25, 9, 61, § 108 (al. molenonium); id. 20, 8, 28, § 72.

Lĕmŏvīces, um, *m.*, *a people of Aquitanian Gaul, neighbors of the Arverni;* their name, as applied to their ancient capital, is preserved in the modern form of *Limoges*, Caes. B. G. 7, 4, 6; 7, 75, 3; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109.

Lemovii, ōrum, *m.*, *a Germanic people on the Baltic, bordering on the Rugii:* Rugii et Lemovii, Tac. G 43.

‡ **lemuncŭlus**, πιτυλος, σκαφίδιον, Gloss. Lat. Gr. [lembus].

Lĕmūres, um, *m.*, *shades, ghosts* of the departed. **I.** Lit. Lemures animas dixere silentum, Ov. F. 5, 483.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *ghosts, spectres:* lemures larvae nocturnae et terrificationes imaginum et bestiarum, Non. 135, 15 sq.: somnia, terrores magicos, miracula, sagas, Nocturnos lemures portentaque Thessala rides, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 209: tunc nigri lemures ovoque pericula rupto, Pers. 5, 185.—Hence, **II. Lĕmūrĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, *a festival held on the 9th, 11th, and 13th of May to appease the ghosts of the departed:* nocturna, Ov. F. 5, 421 sq.

lēna, ae, *f.* [leno], *a bawd, procuress.* **I.** Lit.: lenas eas dicimus, quae mulieres quaestuarias prostituunt. Lenam accipiemus et eam, quae alterius nomine hoc vitae genus exercet, Dig. 23, 2, 43: omnes sunt lenae levifidae, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 61; id. Truc. 2, 1, 14; id. As. 1, 3, 23: callida, Tib. 1, 6, 11 (5, 48): improba, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 17.—In apposition: lena anus, *an old go between*, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 40: Isiaca, i. e. *Isis*, Juv. 6, 489: ingenui prohibentur ducere ... et lenam et a lenone lenave manumissam, Ulp. Fragm. 13, 2.—**II.** Transf., *she that entices, allures, seduces; a female enticer, a seductress:* non vides, quam blanda conciliatrix, et quasi sui sit lena natura? Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77: pro facie multis vox sua lena fuit, Ov. A. A. 3, 316: pictura lena, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 24.

1. Lēnaeus, a, um, *adj.*, = Ληναῖος, *Lenæan, Bacchic:* Lenaei latices, i. e. *wine*, Verg. G. 3, 510: honorem libare, id. A. 4, 207: Lenaea dona, Stat. S. 4, 6, 80: Lenaeus pater, i. e. *Bacchus*, Verg. G. 2, 7; Ov. M. 4, 14; 11, 132; and *absol.:* **Lēnaeus**, i, *m.*, *Bacchus:* te libans, Lenaee, vocat, Verg. G. 2, 529; Tib. 3, 6, 38.

2. Lēnaeus, i, *m.* **I.** *A surname of a king*, otherwise unknown, Ov. Ib. 331.—**II.** *A name of Roman slaves*, e. g. Cn. Pompeius Lenaeus, *a freedman of Pompey*, Suet. Gram. 15; Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 127.

lēne, *adv.*, v. lenis *fin.*

lēnīmen, inis, *n.* [lenio], *a softening* or *soothing remedy; an alleviation, mitigation, solace* (poet.): testudo laborum Dulce lenimen, Hor. C. 1, 32, 14: sollicitae lenimen dulce senectae, Ov. M. 6, 500: addidit illis hoc quoque lenimen, id. ib. 11, 450.

lēnīmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a softening* or *soothing remedy; an alleviation, mollification* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., Plin. 25, 5, 24, § 59.—**II.** Trop.: addito honestae missionis lenimento, Tac. H. 2, 67.

lēnĭo, ivi or ii, ītum, 4 (*imperf.* lenibant, Verg. A. 4, 528: lenibat, id. ib. 6, 468; *fut.* lenibunt, Prop. 3, 20 (4, 21), 32), *v. a.* and *n.* [1. lenis]. **I.** *Act.*, *to make soft* or *mild, to soften, mollify, alleviate, mitigate, assuage, soothe, calm* (syn.: mitigo, placo, sedo, mulceo). **A.** Lit.: lapsana alvum lenit et mollit, Plin. 20, 9, 37, § 96: nuces leniunt saporem caeparum, id. 23, 8, 77, § 147: tumores, id. 33, 6, 35, § 110: collectiones impetusque, id. 22, 25, 58, § 122: stomachum latrantem, Hor. S. 2, 2, 18: volnera, *to assuage, heal*, Prop. 3, 20 (4, 21), 32: clamorem, *to soften, moderate*, Hor. C. 1, 27, 7: inopiam frumenti lenire, *to make amends for, cause to be less felt*, Sall. J. 91.—**B.** Trop., *to render mild, to appease, calm, pacify*, etc.: senem illum tibi dedo ulterorem, ut lenitum reddas, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 31: illum saepe lenivi iratum, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 2: temperantia animos placat ac lenit, id. Fin. 1, 14, 47: te ipsum dies leniet, aetas mitigabit, id. Mur. 31, 65: epulis multitudinem imperitam, id. Phil. 2, 45, 116: desiderium crebris epistolis, id. Fam. 15, 21, 1: se multa consolatione, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 4: diem tempusque ... leniturum iras, Liv. 2, 45: seditionem, id. 6, 16: animum ferocem, Sall. J. 11: saepius fatigatus lenitur, id. ib. 111, 3: lenire dolentem Solando, Verg. A. 4, 393.—* **II.** *Neutr.*, *to become soft* or *mild, to be softened, mitigated:* dum irae leniunt, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 109; cf. Brix ad loc.

1. lēnis, e, *adj.* [cf. lentus], *soft, smooth, mild, gentle, easy, calm.* **I.** Lit.: sensus judicat dulce, amarum, lene, asperum, Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 36; id. N. D. 2, 58, 146: vehemens fricatio spissat, lenis mollit, Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 53: vinum hoc asperum est: aliud lenius, sodes, vide, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 48: lenibus venenis uti, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 1: lenissimus ventus, id. ib. 7, 2, 1: motus laterum, *moderate, gentle*, Quint. 11, 3, 92; 161: leni igni sucus coquitur, Plin. 21, 18, 73, § 122.—Of the Nile: postea lenis, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54: tormentum, Hor. C. 3, 21, 13: volatus, Ov. M. 12, 527: somnus, Hor. C. 3, 1, 21.—Of heights, *gently* or *gradually rising:* clivus, Liv. 6, 24; cf. id. 29, 33.—*Comp.:* jugum paulo leniore fastigio ab ea parte quae, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 24; so fastigium, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 158.—**II.** Trop., *gentle, moderate, mild, lenient, calm.* **A.** In gen.: servitutem lenem reddere, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 5: Ecce me Opusne (erit tibi) leni? leniorem dices quam mutumst mare, id. Mil. 3, 1, 70: homo lenis et facilis, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 9: populus Romanus in hostes lenissimus, id. Rosc. Am. 53, 154: lenissima verba, id. Fam. 5, 15, 1: lenissimum ingenium, id. Brut. 56, 204: lenior sententia, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: lene consilium dare, Hor. C. 3, 4, 41.—(β) With *inf.:* non lenis precibus fata recludere Mercurius, Hor. C. 1, 24, 17.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of speech, *mild, gentle:* oratio placida, submissa, lenis, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183: lenis et fluens contextus orationis, Quint. 9, 4, 127: leniores epilogi, id. 6, 1, 50.—**2.** In gram.: spiritus, *the spiritus lenis, the smooth* or *soft breathing* (opp. the spiritus asper). Prisc. p. 572 P.—Hence, *adv.* in two forms. **A. lēne** (only poet.), *softly, mildly, gently:* sectus humum rivo, lene sonantis aquae, Ov. F. 2, 704: clivi lene jacentes, *gently rising*, Calp. Ecl. 7, 25: lene fluens fons, Nemes. Ecl. 4, 47: lene Notus spirat, Avien. Descript. Orb. 857.—**B. lēnĭter** (class.), *softly, mildly, gently.* **1.** Lit.: leniter arridens, Cic. Rep. 6, 12, 12: leniter atterens Caudam, Hor. C. 2, 19, 30: ventus leniter pluvius, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 337: leniter ire per excubias custodum, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 7: collis leniter acclivis, *gradually* or *gently rising*, Caes. B. G. 7, 19; so, editus collis, Liv. 2, 50.—*Comp.:* torrens lenius decurrit, Ov. M. 3, 568.—**2.** Trop., *quietly, calmly, gently, moderately, leniently.* **a.** In gen.: tentem leniter an minaciter? Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 20: petere quippiam ab aliquo dictis bonis, id. Am. prol. 25: ferre aliquid, Ov. H. 5, 7: traducere aevum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 97: nimis leniter latam suam injuriam ratus, Liv. 29, 9 (al. leviter).—*Sup.:* lenissime sentire, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 9.—**b.** In partic. (α) Of speech: multa leniter, multa aspere dicta sunt, Cic. Brut. 44, 164: agit versum Roscius quam leniter, quam remisse, quam non actuose, id. de Or. 3, 26, 102.—*Comp.:* qui jamdiu multo dicis remissius et lenius quam solebas, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255.—(β) *Moderately*, i. e. *very little, not at all:* hoc leniter laudabitis, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 40; 3, 3, 9: leniter qui saeviunt sapiunt magis, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 4.—(γ) In a bad sense, *remissly, indolently:* si cunctetur atque agat lenius *too slowly*, Caes. B. C. 1, 1.

2. lenis, is, *m.*, *a kind of vessel*, Afran. and Laber. ap. Non. 544, 31.

lēnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. lenis], *softness, smoothness, gentleness, mildness.* **I.** Lit.: vini, opp. asperitas, Plin. 14, 19, 24, § 120: lini, id. 13, 12, 26, § 82: Arar in Rhodanum influit incredibili lenitate, *slowness*, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: vocis, *mildness*, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 182: smaragdi viridis lenitas, *delicate green*, Plin. 37, 5, 16, § 63.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *mildness, gentleness, tenderness, lenity:* non est jam lenitati locus, severitatem res ipsa flagitat, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 6: dare se ad lenitatem, id. Fam. 13, 1, 4: animi, with mollitia, id. Sull. 6, 18: animadvertendi, id. Part. Or. 22, 78: legum, id. Rab. Perd. 3, 10: remissa nimis lenitate uti, Gell. 11, 18, 6.—**B.** In partic., of speech: elaborant alii in lenitate et aequabilitate, et puro quasi quodam et candido genere dicendi, Cic. Or. 16, 53: lenitas ejus sine nervis perspici potest, id. Brut. 48, 177: genus orationis cum lenitate quadam aequabili profluens, id. de Or. 2, 15, 64.

lēnĭter, *adv.*, v. lenis *fin.*

* **lēnĭties**, ēi, *f.* [1. lenis], *mildness, gentleness:* non sine lenitie, Schol. Ambros. ad Cic. Or. ap. Clod. et Cur. p. 29 Mai.

lēnĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [id.], *softness, mildness, gentleness, calmness* (very rare): orationis, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46 (Trag. Fragm. v. 247 Rib.): mira lenitudine ac suavitate abundat, Turp. ap. Non. 132, 3 (Com. Fragm. v. 189 Rib.): nimia in aliquem lenitudo, * Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 61, § 136.

1. lēno, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [2. leno]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to pimp, pander* (poet.): lenandi callidus arte, Poet. ap. Anth. Lat. T. 1, p. 611 Burm.—**II.** *Act.*, *to procure:* filiam suam, Schol. Juv. 6, 233: formosas puellas, Epigr. ap. Salmas. ad Vop. Car. 16: lenatae puellae, Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. T. 2, p. 587.

2. lēno, ōnis, *m.* [lenio], *a pimp, pander, procurer.* **I.** Lit.: perjurus leno, Plaut. Capt. prol. 57: leno me peregre militi Macedonico Minis viginti vendidit, id. Ps. 1, 1, 49: importunus, id. Merc. prol. 44: leno sum, fateor, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 34: improbissimus et perjurissimus leno, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: insidiosus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 172: verba facit leno, etc., id. S. 2, 3, 231: cum

leno accipiat moechi bona, Juv. 1, 55.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A seducer, allurer:* lenonem quendam Lentuli concursare circum tabernas, Cic. Cat. 4, 8, 17: (puella) me lenone placet, i. e. *through my intervention,* Ov. Am. 3, 12, 10.—**B.** *A go-between,* Just. 2, 3, 8.—*Adj.:* se Narcissus amat captus lenonibus undis, *alluring, seductive,* Anth. Lat. T. 1, p. 102 Burm.

lēnōcĭnāmentum, i, *n.* [lenocinor], *an allurement* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

lēnōcĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *flattery* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Ps. 15.

* **lēnōcĭnātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who obtains* any thing *by flattery:* gratiae lenocinator, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 22 *fin.*

lēnōcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [leno], *the trade of a pander, pimping, pandering.* **I.** Lit.: ait praetor: Qui lenocinium fecerit. Lenocinium facit, qui quaestuaria mancipia habet. Sed et qui in liberis hunc quaestum exercet, in eadem causa est, etc., Dig. 3, 2, 4: quid? ego lenocinium facio? Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 11: uxori meae Mihique objectent lenocinium facere, id. Merc. 2, 3, 76: profiteri, *to profess to be a bawd,* Suet. Tib. 35: praebere uxori, *to be a pander to,* Dig. 24, 3, 47: eum qui in adulterio deprehensam uxorem non statim dimiserit, reum lenocinii postulari placuit, Paul. Sent. 2, 26, 8; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 4, 12, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *An allurement, enticement,* Cic. Mur. 35, 74: cupiditatum, id. Sest. 66, 138.—**B.** *Excessive* or *artificial ornament, finery* or *nicety in dress:* corporum lenocinia, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146: omnis lenocinii negligens, Suet. Aug. 79: lenocinium est muneris antecedens metus, *adds a charm to the benefit,* Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 3; cf.: in lenocinio commendationis dolor est, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 145.—**2.** In partic., of speech, *meretricious ornament* or *allurement* (post-Aug.), Tac. H. 1, 18: nos quibus sordent omnia, quae natura dictavit: qui non ornamenta quaerimus, sed lenocinia, Quint. 8 prooem. § 26; cf. id. 12, 1, 30: caret lenociniis expositio, id. 4, 2, 118; Suet. Calig. 38.

lēnōcĭnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [1. leno; lit., to pander; hence, transf.]. **I.** *To flatter, entice, allure, wheedle, cajole* (syn.: blandior, adulor): tibi serviet, tibi lenocinabitur, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48: gloriae alicujus, Sen. Contr. 1: alicui captatione testamenti, Plin. 20, 14, 57, § 160.—**II.** *To forward, serve, promote, advance* (post-Aug.): ut libro isti novitas lenocinetur, Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 7: anceps hic et lubricus locus est, etiam cum illi necessitas lenocinatur, id. ib. 1, 8, 6: quo vitio mancipiorum negotiatores formae puerorum lenocinantur, Quint. 5, 12, 17: Harii insitae feritati arte ac tempore lenocinantur, i. e. *increase, add to,* Tac. G. 43 *fin.*

* **lēnōnĭcē,** *adv.* [id.], *like a pimp:* quae lenonice faceret, Lampr. Commod. 15 (al. lenonie).

lēnōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of or pertaining to pimping* or *pandering:* non periclumst nequid recte monstres. *Ba.* Non lenoniumst (sc. recte monstrare), Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 53: aedes, id. Truc. 1, 1, 30; id. Men. 3, 3, 29: servitus, id. Pers. 3, 1, 1: fides, id. Rud. 5, 3, 30: genus, id. Curc. 4, 2, 13; id. Pers. 4, 4, 33: quoi servitutem di danunt lenoniam Puero, id. Ps. 3, 1, 1: pueri, Verr. Fl. Fragm. Fast. Praenest. ad VII. K. Maias (in Inscr. Orell. T. 2, p. 410): lutum lenonium, as a term of reproach, *filthy pander,* Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 2: jam ego hoc ipsum oppidum expugnatum faxo erit lenonium, i. e. *will outwit this pander,* id. Ps. 2, 4, 76: Juppiter lenonius, id. ib. 1, 3, 99.—*Adv.:* **lēnōnĭē,** v. lenonice.

1. lens, dis, *f., a louse's egg, a nit:* lendes tolluntur adipe canino, Plin. 29, 6, 35, § 111; Ser. Samm. 5, 72.

2. lens, tis (*nom.* lentis, acc. to Prisc. p. 764 P.—*Acc.* lentim, Cato, R. R. 35; 116; Varr. ap. Charis. p. 101 P.: lentem, Col. 2, 10, 15.—*Abl.* lenti, Titin. ap. Non. 210, 5.—*Plur.* lentes, Scrib. Comp. 114), *f.* (*masc.,* Titin. ap. Non. 210, 5), *a lentil:* lens amat solum tenue, Plin. 18, 12, 31, § 123: Pelusiaca (Egyptian lentils were considered the best), Verg. G. 1, 228; cf. Mart. 13, 9, 1; Gell. 17, 8, 2.

lentē, *adv.,* v. lentus *fin.*

* **lentĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* [lentus], *to proceed slowly:* lentet opus, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 800 P.

lentesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [lentus], *to become viscous or sticky; to become pliant, soft* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: salix, si minus lenta est, in stercore obruenda, ut lentescat, Col. 11, 2, 92: sed picis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo, *becomes viscous, adheres,* Verg. G. 2, 250: ut in picem resinamve lentescit, Tac. G. 45: gemma cerae modo lentescit, Plin. 37, 10, 70, § 185: metallum in virgulas lentescens, Hier. Ep. 24, n. 3.—**II.** Trop., *to slacken, relax:* lentescunt tempore curae, Ov. A. A. 2, 357.—Of persons: non torpenti lentescit affectu, Ambros. in Luc. 8, 1.

lentīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [2. lens], *a lentil.* **I.** Lit.: faba vel lenticula, Cels. 2, 18: hoc mense lenticulam seres, Pall. 3, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The shape of a lentil, lentil-shape,* Plin. 37, 12, 75, § 196.—**B.** *A vessel shaped like a lentil:* vasa fictilia (quas a similitudine lenticulas vocant), Cels. 2, 17, § 25; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 7, 4; Vulg. 1 Reg. 10, 1.—**C.** *A freckly eruption, freckles,* Plin. 26, 1, 5, § 7: lenticulam tollunt galbanum et nitrum, Cels. 6, 5; cf. lentigo.

* **lentīcŭlāris,** e, *adj.* [lenticula], *like a lentil:* ampulla lenticulari formâ, *lentil-shaped,* App. Flor. n. 9, p. 346, 26.

* **lentīgĭnōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [lentigo], *full of freckles, freckled:* vir lentiginosi oris, Val. Max. 1, 7, 6 *ext.*

lentīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [2. lens], *a lentil-shaped spot.* **I.** In gen.: stellio plenus lentigine, Plin. 29, 4, 28, § 90: chartae, id. 13, 12, 25, § 81.—**II.** In partic., *a freckly eruption, freckles, lentigo:* lentiginem habere, Plin. 30, 2, 6, § 16: faciem lentigine obducit, id. 29, 4, 22, § 73: lentiginem corrigere, id. 22, 25, 74, § 156: emendare, id. 23, 1, 16, § 23: sanare, id. 24, 9, 38, § 63: lentigines e facie tollere, id. 20, 2, 4, § 9.

Lentīnus, i, *m., the name of a man,* Mart. 3, 43.

* **lentĭpēs,** ĕdis, *adj.* [lentus-pes], *slow-footed, slow-paced:* comes, Aus. Ep. 21, 40.

* **lentiscĭfer,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [lentiscus-fero], *bearing mastic-trees:* Linternum, Ov. M. 15, 713.

lentiscĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [lentiscus], *of* or *from the mastic-tree:* oleum, Plin. 23, 2, 32, § 65: resina, id. 24, 6, 22, § 36; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 197 al.

lentiscus, i, *f.,* **lentiscum,** i, *n., the mastic-tree,* Pistacia lentiscus, Linn. **I.** Lit.: viridis semperque gravata Lentiscus, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 9, 15.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Mastic-oil,* Cato, R. R. 7, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 60; Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 21.—**B.** *A toothpick of mastic-wood,* Mart. 14, 22, 1; 3, 82, 9; 6, 74, 3.

lentĭtĭa, ae (**lentĭtĭes,** ēi, Auct. Aetn. 540), *f.* [lentus], *pliancy, flexibility, toughness, viscosity, stickiness:* virgas sequacis ad vincturas lentitiae, Plin. 16, 37, 68, § 174; 16, 40, 77, § 210: lactucae lentitiam pituitae digerunt, id. 20, 7, 26, § 64; cf. lentor.

lentĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.], *slowness, sluggishness, inactivity.* **I.** Lit.: conjuratorum, Tac. A. 15, 51; Vell. 2, 11, 2.—**II.** Trop.: *dulness, apathy, insensibility,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: omnino non irasci est non solum gravitatis, sed nonnumquam etiam lentitudinis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, § 38.—Of speech: libros ejusdem lentitudinis ac teporis, *dulness, heaviness,* Tac. Or. 21, 6.

1. lento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make flexible, to bend* (poet. and in post-class. prose). **I.** Lit.: arcus lentare et fundere glandes, i. e. *to draw a bow,* Stat. Achill. 1, 436; so, arcus, id. Th. 1, 703: Gortynia cornua, id. ib. 3, 587.—**B.** Transf., *to bend,* i. e. *ply* the oar: Trinacriā lentandus remus in undā, Verg. A. 3, 384: remos, Sen. Agm. 437.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of time, *to draw out, prolong, lengthen, protract:* lentare fervida bella, Sil. 8, 11: fata Romana lentata, Treb. Claud. 6.—**B.** *To moderate:* lentatus vapor, Sid. Carm. 22, 191.

2. Lento, ōnis, *m.* [lentus, sluggard], *a Roman surname:* Caesennius Lento, Cic. Phil. 11, 6, 3; 12, 9, 23.

lentor, ōris, *m.* [lentus], *pliancy, flexibility; toughness, stickiness, viscosity* (Plinian; cf. lentitia): ad rotarum axes lentore fraxinus utilis, Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 229: lentor resinosus, id. 13, 6, 12, § 54: picis, id. 16, 11, 22, § 53: usque ad lentorem aliquid subigere, id. 17, 14, 24, § 111.

Lentŭlĭtas, v. 2. Lentulus.

* **1. lentŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [lentus], *rather slow:* lentulus aut restrictus, Cic. Att. 10, 11, 2.

2. Lentŭlus, i, *m., a surname of a distinguished family in the* gens Cornelia. **A.** Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Clodianus, *consul* 682 A.U.C., Cic. Balb. 8, 19; 14, 33; id. Verr. 2, 2, 39, § 95.—**B.** Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, *consul* 698 A.U.C., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2; 2, 6, 5; id. Brut. 70, 247.—**C.** L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus, *consul* 705 A.U.C., Cic. Phil. 2, 21, 51; Hirt. B. G. 8, 50.—**D.** P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura, *one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators,* Cic. Cat. 3, 3 sq.; Sall. C. 46.—**E.** P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, the elder, *a friend of Cicero,* Cic. Fam. 13, 48; id. Brut. 77, 268; Juv. 7, 95.—**F.** P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, *son of the preceding,* Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 11; 7, 26, 2; id. Att. 14, 11, 2.—Hence, **II. Lentŭlĭtas,** ātis, *f., the name* or *nobility of a Lentulus,* qs. *Lentulity* (a comically formed word of Cicero): Appietas (the nobility of an Appius) aut Lentulitas, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 5.

lentus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. lenis], *pliant, flexible, tough, tenacious, sticky, viscous* (syn.: flexilis, tardus, serus). **I.** Lit.: viburna, Verg. E. 1, 26: vitis, id. ib. 3, 38: genistae, id. G. 2, 12: rami, id. ib. 4, 558: flagellum, Phaedr. 3, 6, 6: verbera, i. e. *produced with the limber whip,* Verg. G. 3, 208: argentum, id. A. 7, 634; Cat. 61, 106; Tib. 4, 1, 171: lentior salicis virgis, Ov. M. 13, 800: gluten visco et pice lentius, *tougher, more tenacious,* Verg. G. 4, 41: ita istaec nimis lenta vincla sunt escaria, *adhesive, tenacious,* Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 18; cf.: lentis adhaerens brachiis, Hor. Epod. 15, 6: quoniam mas (aron) esset in coquendo lentior, Plin. 24, 16, 92, § 143.—**B.** Transf., *slow, sluggish, immovable:* tellus lenta gelu, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 39: amnis, Plin. 36, 26, 65, § 190: in lento luctantur marmore tonsae, *sluggish, motionless,* Verg. A. 7, 28: lento pilo, Tib. 4, 1, 90: asinus, Phaedr. 1, 15, 7: uteri pondera lenta, *immovable, heavy,* Prop. 4 (5), 1, 96 (100): herba durior et in coquendo lentior, *slower, longer,* Plin. 24, 16, 92, § 143: venenum, Tac. A. 6, 32: remedia, Curt. 3, 5, 13; Suet. Tib. 73: miserum populum Romanum, qui sub tam lentis maxillis erit, id. ib. 21: lentaque fori pugnamus harena, Juv. 7, 47: funus matris, *slow in coming,* id. 6, 565.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Lasting* or *continuing long:* militiae, Tib. 1, 3, 82: amor, id. 1, 4, 81: spes, Ov. H. 2, 9: tranquillitatis lentissimae taedium, Sen. Ep. 70: lentus abesto, *remain long away,* Ov. R. Am. 243: vivacitas adeo lenta, *persistent,* Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 100.—**B.** *Slow, lingering, lazy:* lentus in dicendo, *drawling,* Cic. Brut. 48: mortis genus, Suet. Caes. 87: si lentus pigrâ muniret castra dolabra, Juv. 8, 248: ira deorum, id. 13, 100.—(β) With *gen.:* lentus coepti, Sil. 3, 176.—(γ) With *inf.:* nec Idalia lenta incaluisse sagitta, Sil. 5, 19.—**2.** Of bad payers, *slow, backward:* infitiatores, Cic. Cat. 2, 10: negotium, *tedious,* id. Att. 1, 12; 1, 13 *fin.*—**C.** Of character, *easy, calm, indifferent, unconcerned, phlegmatic, sluggish, obstinate:* ut multa verba feci, ut lenta materies fuit, Plaut. Mil. 4, 5, 4: genus ridiculi patientis ac lenti, Cic. de Or. 2, 69: nimium patiens et lentus existimor, id. ib. 2, 75: Hannibalem lenti spectamus, Liv. 22, 14: lentus in suo dolore, Tac. A. 3, 70: tu, Tityre, lentus in umbra, *at ease,* Verg. E. 1, 4: lentissima pectora, *insensible, cold* (to love), Ov. H. 15, 169.—* **D.** (Pliant, hence) *Ready, willing,* Lucil. ap. Non. 22, 32, and 338, 13.—Hence, *adv.:* **lentē,** *slowly, without haste, leisurely.* **1.** Lit.: lente ac paulatim proceditur, Caes. B. C. 1, 80: currere, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 40: corpora lente augescunt, cito exstinguuntur, Tac. Agr. 3: Nilus evagari incipit, lente primo, deinde vehementius, Plin. 18, 18, 47, § 167.—*Comp.:* ipse cum reliquis copiis lentius subsequitur, Caes. B. C. 2, 40.—*Sup.:* asinus lentissime mandit, Col. 2, 15.—* **b.** Transf., *pliantly, readily:* arida ligna lentius serrae cedunt, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 227.—**2.** Trop. **a.** *Calmly, dispassionately, indifferently:* aliquid lente ferre, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190; cf. id. Fragm. ap. Non. 338, 9: agere, Liv. 1, 10: respondere, *to answer*

coolly, phlegmatically, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 287. —*Comp.:* sed haec videri possunt odiosiora, cum lentius disputantur, Cic. Par. 1, 2, 10: quid lentius, celerius dicendum, Quint. 1, 8, 1.—**b.** In a good sense, *calmly, considerately, attentively:* nisi eum (librum) lente ac fastidiose probavissem, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1.

lēnullus, i, *m. dim.* [2. leno], *a little pimp,* Plaut. Poen. 2, 1, 25 (ap. Prisc. p. 614 P., lenulus).

‡ **lēnuncŭlārĭus,** ii, *m.* [2. lenunculus, for lembunculus], *one who sails in a small vessel,* Inscr. Orell. 3248; 4054; 4104.

1. lēnuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [2. leno], *a young go-between:* aere militari tetigero lenunculum, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 7; cf. Prisc. p. 614 P.

2. lēnuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [for lembunculus, from lembus], *a small sailing-vessel, a bark, skiff:* pauci lenunculi conveniebant, Caes. B. C. 2, 43: in lenunculo piscantes, *Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 534, 32: occursu lenunculorum,* Tac. A. 14, 5: piscatorius, Amm. 14, 2, 10.

‡ **1. lĕo,** lēre, *v. a.* The root of deleo; cf. Prisc. 1. 9 *fin.*

2. lĕo, ōnis, *m.* [Gr. λέων, λίς], *a lion.* **I.** Lit.: validus, Lucr. 5, 985: fulvus, Ov. H. 10, 85: ferus, id. M. 7, 373: magnanimus, id. Tr. 3, 5, 33: leoni praecipua generositas, Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 42: Gaetulus, Verg. A. 5, 351: Poenus, id. E. 5, 27: Phrygius, id. A. 10, 157: fulvus, id. ib. 4, 159: leonum animi index cauda, Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 42: leo alumnus, Juv. 14, 247: pardus, tigris, leo—si quid adhuc est quod fremat in terris violentius, id. 8, 36: leo femina, *a she-lion, lioness* (for leaena), Plaut. Fragm. ap. Philarg. Verg. E. 2, 63.—Without femina: orbati leones, Stat. S. 2, 1, 9; Val. Fl. 6, 317.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A lion's skin,* Val. Fl. 8, 126.—**B.** *The constellation* Leo: momenta Leonis, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 16: cum sol in Leone est, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 162: in pectore Leonis, id. 18, 26, 64, § 235.—**C.** *A kind of crab,* Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 97.—**D.** *A plant,* perhaps *lion's-foot,* Col. 10, 260; 98.—**E.** To denote a courageous person: in pace leones, in proelio cervi, Tert. Coron. Mil. 1 *med.;* cf.: in praetoriis leones, in castris lepores, Sid. Ep. 5, 7 *med.:* domi leones, foris vulpes, Petr. 44, 4.

3. Lĕo, ōnis, *m.;* only *plur.:* **Lĕōnes,** um, *the priests of the Persian god Mithras:* Leones Mithrae, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 13.

Lĕōcŏrĭon, i, *n.,* = Λεωκόριον, *a temple in Athens,* reared in honor of the three daughters of Leos, who suffered themselves to be sacrificed in order to avert a famine: Leoidum est delubrum Athenis, quod Leocorion nominatur, Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 50.

leocrŏcŏta, v. leucrocota.

Lĕōĭdes, um, *f., the daughters of Leos,* Cic. N. D 3, 19, 50 Wyttenb. (Lambin., Leo natarum; B. and K., Leocorion, q. v.).

Lĕon, ontis, *m.,* = Λέων. **I.** *The name of a town near Syracuse,* now *Magnisi; acc.* Leonta, Liv. 24, 39, 13.—**II.** *A ruler of Phlius,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 8.—**III.** *A celebrated painter,* Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 141.

Lĕōnĭdas (*nom.* **Lĕōnĭda,** Just. 2, 11, 2), ae, *m.,* = Λεωνίδας. **I.** *A king of Sparta, who fell at Thermopylæ,* Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97; 2, 19, 62; id. Tusc. 1, 42, 101; 1, 49, 116; Nep. Them. 3.—**II.** *The name of a slave,* Plaut. As. 1, 1, 43 al.; v. also Leonides.

Lĕōnĭdes, ae, *m.* **I.** *An instructor of Alexander the Great,* Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 62; Quint. 1, 1, 9.—**II.** *A teacher of the younger Cicero at Athens,* Cic. Att. 14, 16, 3; 15, 16, A; id. Fam. 16, 21, 5.

1. lĕōnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [2. leo], *of* or *belonging to a lion, a lion's.* **I.** Lit.: concede audacter ab leonino cavo, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 47: species, *a lion-like appearance,* Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3: pellis, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 142: jubae, id. ib.: adeps, id. 24, 17, 102, § 165. — * **II.** Trop.: leonina societas, *a lion's partnership,* i. e. *in which one party gets all the profit and the other all the loss:* Aristo refert: Cassium respondisse, societatem talem coiri non posse, ut alter lucrum tantum, alter damnum sentiret, et hanc societatem leoninam solitum appellare, Dig. 17, 2, 29, § 2.

2. Lĕōnīnus, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the emperor Leo, Leonine:* lex, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 50.

Leonnātus, i, *m., one of Alexander's generals,* Nep. Eum. 2; Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 97.

Lĕontĕus, ĕi, *m., the name of a warrior,* Stat. Th. 9, 133.

† **lĕontĭcē,** ēs, *f.,* = λεοντική, *a plant, called also* cacalia, Plin. 25, 11, 85, § 135; v. cacalia.

‡ † **lĕontĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = λεοντικός, *of* or *belonging to a lion:* SACRA, *the offerings made to Mithras, who was represented under the form of a lion* (cf. Arn. 6, 196; cf. also 3. Leo), Inscr. Orell. 2345; 2343.

1. Lĕontīni, ōrum, *m.,* = Λεοντῖνοι, *a very ancient town on the eastern side of Sicily,* now *Lentini,* Mel. 2, 7, 16; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 160; Liv. 24, 7, 2.—Hence, **II. Lĕontīnus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Leontini, Leontine:* ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 104; id. Phil. 2, 17, 43; id. Div. 1, 33, 73: campus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47; id. Phil. 8, 8, 26; Sil. 14, 126. — *Plur. subst.:* **Lĕontīni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Leontini, Leontines,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 46, § 109.

† **lĕontĭos,** ii, *m.,* = λεόντιος, *a precious stone of the color of a lion,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 190.

Lĕontĭum, i, *f.,* = Λεόντιον, *an Athenian hetæra, a friend of Epicurus,* Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 93.

† **lĕontŏcăron,** i, *n.,* = λεοντόκαρον, *a plant,* otherwise unknown, App. Herb. 57.

† **lĕontŏpĕtălon,** i, *n.,* = λεοντοπέταλον, *a plant, lion's-leaf:* Leontice leontopetalum, Linn.; Plin. 27, 11, 72, § 96.

† **lĕontŏphŏnos,** i, *m.,* = λεοντοφόνος (lion-killer), *a small animal whose urine was said to be fatal to lions,* Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 136.

† **lĕontŏpŏdĭon,** ii, *n.,* = λεοντοπόδιον, i. q. leontopetalon, *a plant, lion's-foot,* Plin. 26, 8, 34, § 52; App. Herb. 7.

lĕŏpardīnus, a, um, *adj.* [leopardus], *of a leopard:* adeps, Marc. Emp. 28.

† **lĕŏpardus,** i, *m.* [λεόπαρδος], *a leopard:* leopardi Libyci, Vop. Prob. 19; Lampr. Heliog. 21.

Lĕōtȳchĭdes, ae, *m.,* = Λεωτυχίδης, *brother of Agesilāus,* Nep. Ages. 1.

‡ **Lĕpărēses,** ium, v. Lipara, II. B.

† **lĕpas** (**lŏpas,** Non. 551, 5), ădis, *f.,* = λεπάς, *a kind of shell-fish that adheres closely to rocks, a limpet:* lopades genus conchae marinae, Non. l. l.: lepadas (lopadas, acc. to Non.), ostreas, captamus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 8; id. Cas. 2, 8, 57.

lĕpasta and **lĕpesta,** v. lepista.

Lĕpĭdānus, a, um, *adj.,* v. 2. Lepidus.

lĕpĭdē, *adv.,* v. 1. lepidus *fin.*

Lĕpĭdĭānus, a, um, *adj.,* v. 2. Lepidus.

† **lĕpĭdĭum,** i, *n.,* = λεπίδιον, *a plant, garden-cress, pepperwort:* Lepidium sativum, Linn.; Plin. 19, 8, 51, § 166; Col. 11, 3, 16; 41; 12, 8, 3.

† **lĕpĭdōtis,** is, *f.* [λεπιδωτός, scaly], *a precious stone,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 171.

lĕpĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. lepidus], *rather pleasant, rather witty* (post-class.): infacetus et impar lepidulis, Mart. Cap. 7, § 726; 8, § 807.

1. lĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [lepos], *pleasant, agreeable, charming, fine, elegant, neat* (esp. freq. in Plaut. and Ter.; in Cic. very rare). **I.** In gen.: fui ego bellus, lepidus, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 3: nugator, id. Curc. 4, 1, 1: virgo, id. ib. 1, 3, 11: mortalis, id. Truc. 5, 1, 57: o lepidum patrem! Ter. And. 5, 4, 45: ego usa sum benigno et lepido et comi, id. Hec. 5, 3, 39: lepida es, id. ib. 5, 1, 26: forma lepida et liberalis, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 41: mores, id. Most. 2, 3, 12: fama, id. Trin. 2, 2, 98: facinus lepidum et festivum, id. Poen. 1, 2, 95: dies, id. Aul. 4, 8, 4: itan' lepidum tibi visum est, scelus nos irridere? Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 17.—*Comp.:* nos invenies alterum Lepidiorem ad omnes res, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 65.—*Sup.:* pater lepidissime, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 13: o capitulum lepidissimum, id. Eun. 3, 3, 25.—**B.** In a bad sense, *nice, effeminate:* hi pueri tam lepidi ac delicati, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23. — **II.** In partic., of speech, *smart, witty, facetious:* lepida et concinna, Auct. Her. 4, 23, 32: scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, Hor. A. P. 273: versus, Cat. 6, 17. — Hence, *adv.:* **lĕpĭdē,** *pleasantly, agreeably, charmingly, finely, prettily.* **1.** In gen.: lepide ornata, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 84: stratus lectus, id. ib. 3, 3, 84: hoc effectum lepide tibi tradam, id. Curc. 3, 15: lepide ludificatus, id. Cas. 3, 2, 27: intellexisti, id. Truc. 3, 2, 13: lepide prospereque evenire, id. Ps. 2, 1, 1: ubi lepide voles esse tibi, mea rosa, mihi dicito, *when you want to enjoy yourself,* id. Bacch. 1, 1, 50.—**2.** In partic. (*a*) As an affirmative response, *yes, very well:* lepide licet, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 1.—(*β*) As a term of applause, *splendidly, excellently:* euge, euge, lepide, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 85: facete, laute, lepide: nihil supra, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 37.—*Comp.:* nimis lepide fabulare: eo potuerit lepidius pol fieri, Plaut. Mil. 3, 5, 52.—*Sup.:* lepidissime et comissime, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 66.—(*γ*) Of speech, *smartly, wittily, humorously:* in quo lepide in soceri mei persona lusit is, qui elegantissime id facere potuit, Lucilius: Quam lepide lexeis compostae, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171; cf. id. Or. 44, 149: in libris multa posuit lepide atque argute reperta, Gell. 13, 10, 3.

2. Lĕpĭdus, i, *m., a surname in the gens Aemilia;* e. g. M. Aemilius Lepidus, *consul 675 A.U.C., an enemy of Sylla,* Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 24; id. Verr. 2, 3, 91, § 212.—Another M. Aemilius Lepidus, *triumvir with Antony and Octavius,* Cic. Mil. 5, 13; id. Phil. 5, 14, 39; v. his letters to Cicero ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34 sq.—Hence, **A. Lĕpĭdānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Lepidus, Lepidan:* bellum, Sall. H. Fragm. 3, 63 Dietsch.—**B. Lĕpĭdĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Lepidus, Lepidian:* tumultus, *which broke out a year after Sylla's death, in the consulate of M. Æmilius Lepidus,* Macr. S. 1, 32.

† **lĕpis,** ĭdis, *f.,* = λεπίς, *a scale* (pure Lat. squama): similiter squamae aeris, quam vocant lepida, *Plin. 34, 11, 24, § 107.*

† **lĕpista** (**lĕpesta** and **lĕpasta**), ae, *f.,* = λεπαστή, *a drinking-vessel, goblet:* lepista genus vasis aquarii, Paul. ex Fest. p. 115 Müll.: lepistae aut fictiles aut aëneae, Varr. ap. Non. 547, 26: ferunt pulchras crateras aureasque lepistas, Naev. ap. Mar. Vict. p. 2587 P.—Form lepesta, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 714 P.; Varr. L. L. 5, § 123 Müll.—Form lepasta, Varr. ap. Non. 547, 24; Serv. Verg. E. 7, 33.

Lĕpontĭi, ōrum, *m.,* = Ληπόντιοι, *a people of Cisalpine Gaul, on the Ticinus;* their territory is the modern *Val Leventina,* Caes. B. G. 4, 10; Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 134; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 181 sq. — Hence, * **II. Lēpontĭcus,** i, *m., a Lepontian,* Sil. 4, 235.

lĕpor and **lĕpos,** ōris, *m.* [perh. root lamp-; Gr. λάμπω, λαμπρός; cf. Lat. limpidus, lanterna], *pleasantness, agreeableness, attractiveness, charm.* **I.** In gen.: quasi salsa muriatica esse autumantur sine omni lepore et sine suavitate, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 32: aurea, pavonum ridenti imbuta lepore Saecla, Lucr. 2, 502; 4, 1133: omnis vitae lepos, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 88.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Of behavior, *pleasantness, grace, politeness, amiability:* affluens omni lepore ac venustate, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142: in quo mihi videtur specimen fuisse humanitatis, salis, suavitatis, leporis, id. Tusc. 5, 19, 55. —**B.** As a term of endearment, = blanditiae, *my delight, charmer:* respice, o mi lepos, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 19; id. Curc. 1, 2, 4.—**C.** Of speech, *pleasantry, wit, humor* (so most freq. in Cic.; cf.: sal, facetiae, festivitas): Inest lepos ludusque in hac comoedia, Plaut. As. prol. 13: ea esset in homine jucunditas et tantus in jocando lepos ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 27: urbanitatis oratoriae, non scurrilis, lepos, id. Brut. 38, 143; cf. id. de Or. 1, 34, 159: floruit admirabili quodam lepore dicendi, id. Ac. 2, 6, 16: inusitatus nostris oratoribus lepos, id. de Or. 2, 23, 98: omnes verborum, omnes sententiarum lepores, id. Or. 27, 96.

lĕpŏrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lepus], *of* or *belonging to a hare, hare-:* lageos (vitis) est, quae Latine leporaria dicitur: nam λαγὼς lepus, Serv. Verg. G. 2, 93.—*Subst.:* **lĕpŏrārĭum,** ii, *n., a place where hares and*

other wild animals are kept; a preserve, warren, cover, Varr. R. R. 3, 3; 3, 12; Gell. 2, 20, 4.

lĕpŏrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [lepus], *of a hare, hare-*: coagulum, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 4; Cels. 5, 5: cinis, Plin. 28, 11, 46, § 166: lana, Dig. 32, 70, 9.

lĕpos, v. lepor.

lĕpra, ae, *f.*, = λέπρα, *the leprosy.* **I.** *Sing* (late Lat.): plaga leprae, Vulg. Lev. 13, 9 al.; Scrib. Comp. 250; Juvenc. 1.—**II.** *Plur.*: **leprae**, ārum (class.): lepras sedare, Plin. 24, 8, 33, § 48: curare, id. 20, 21, 86, § 234: emendare, id. 22, 25, 74, § 156: sanare, id. 32, 9, 31, § 97: tollere, id. 20, 17, 70, § 181.

Leprĕum or **Leprĕon** (**Leprīon** or **Leprīum**), i, *n.*, and **Leprĕos** (**-us**), i, *f.*, = Λέπρεον, *a sea-coast town in Elis, south of Pylos*; its ruins are near the modern town *Strobitza*, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3; Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 14; cf. Mann. Griechenland, p. 525 sq.

lĕprōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lepra], *leprous* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: viri, Sedul. 4, 191.—**II.** Trop.: nil tam leprosum aut putridum, Prud. στεφ. 2, 285.

Lepta, ae, *m.* [λεπτός, weak], *a Roman surname*: Q. Lepta, praefectus fabrûm, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 4; cf. id. ib. 5, 20, 4. To him are addressed the letters, Cic. Fam. 6, 18 and 19.

Leptis, is (*abl.* Lepte, Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2, § 1), *f.*, = Λέπτις, *the name of two cities on the coast of Africa.* **I.** Leptis Magna, *situated on the Great Syrtis*, now *Lebdah*, Mel. 1, 7, 5; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 25; Sall. J. 19, 3; 77, 1; Dig. 50, 15, 8, § 11.—Hence, **B. Leptĭmagnensis**, e, *adj.*, *of Leptis Magna*: civitas, Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2.—**II.** Leptis Minor, *near Hadrumetum, the birthplace of the emperor Septimius Severus*, near the modern *Lamta*, Mel. 1, 7, 2; Sall. J. 19, 1; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 59, § 155; Liv. 30, 25 *fin.*; 34, 62.—Hence, **Leptĭtānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Leptis, Leptitan.*—*Absol.*: **Leptĭtāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Leptis*, Caes. B. C. 2, 38; Sall. J. 77; 79; Tac. H. 4, 50.

† **leptŏmĕres**, is, *n.*, = λεπτομερές, *consisting of fine particles*, Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 10.

† **leptŏmĕrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = λεπτομερικός, *consisting of fine particles*: virtus, Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 10.

† **lepton centaurĭum** (**-ĭon**), *n.*, = λεπτὸν κενταύριον, *the lesser centaury*: centaureum minus, Plin. 25, 6, 31, § 68.

† **leptŏphyllon**, i, *n.*, = λεπτόφυλλον, *a species of the herb* tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 45, § 71.

† **leptopsēphos**, i, *m.*, = λεπτόψηφος, *a kind of porphyry with white spots*, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 57.

† **leptŏrax**, ăgis, *f.*, = λεπτόραξ, *a kind of grape-vine with very small berries* (like our Levant currants), Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 15.

† **leptyntĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = λεπτυντικός, *making thin* or *meagre*: caeparum virtus leptyntica, Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 10.

lĕpus, ŏris, *m.* (*com.*, Varr. R. R. 3, 12; Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 217; v. infra) [cf. Aeol. and Sicil. λέπορις, collat. form of λαγώς, Varr. L. L. 5, § 101 Müll.; id. R. R. 3, 12; but Curt. compares lepor, lepidus, root in Gr. λάμπω], *a hare*, Varr. R. R. 3, 12; Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 217: lepus multum somni affert, qui illum edit, Cato ap. Diomed. p. 358 P.; Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 31: auritosque sequi lepores, Verg. G. 1, 308: pavidus, Hor. Epod. 2, 35; id. C. 1, 37, 18: dare semesum leporem, Juv. 5, 167.—Of the *she-hare*: lepus cum praegnans sit, Varr. R. R. 3, 12; Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 219; cf.: fecundae leporis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 44 (fecundi, Keller).—Prov.: aliis leporem exagitare, *to hunt the hare for others*, i. e. *to do something of which others reap the advantage*, Petr. 131; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 661: lepus tute es et pulpamentum quaeris? *What! you a hare, and hunting for game?*—In mal. part., Liv. Andron. ap. Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 36; cf. Don. ad h. l. and Vop. Num. 13. —As a term of endearment: meus pullus passer, mea columba, mi lepus, Plaut. Cas. 1, 50.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A poisonous sea-fish, of the color of a hare*, the Aplysia depilans, Linn.; Plin. 9, 48, 72, § 155; 32, 1, 3, § 8.—**B.** *The constellation* Lepus, Cic. Arat. 365; id. N. D. 2, 44, 114; Hyg. Astr. 3, 22; Manil. 5, 159.

lĕpuscŭlus (contr. *acc. plur.* lepusclos, Poët. ap. Lampr. Alex. Sev. 38), *m. dim.* [lepus], *a young* or *little hare, leveret, a hare.* **I.** Lit.: in qua (insula) lepusculos vulpeculasque saepe vidisses, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 88; Col. 9, 9 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 47.

‡ **lerĭa**, ornamenta tunicarum aurea, Paul. ex Fest. p. 115 Müll.

Lerna, ae, and **Lernē**, ēs, *f.*, = Λέρνη, *a forest and marsh near Argos, through which flowed a stream of the same name; the abode of the Lernæan Hydra, which Hercules slew with the help of Iolāus, and then drained the marsh*: belua Lernae, Verg. A. 6, 287: anguifera, Stat. S. 2, 181: fecunda veneno, id. Theb. 9, 340: haec dextra Lernam Placavit, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: et Lerne pulsa tridente palus, Prop. 2, 26, 48 (3, 22, 20), where Müll. Lernae: Lerne, *also a town situated there*, acc. to Mel. 2, 3, 9.—Hence, **II. Lernaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Lernæan*: pestis, Lucr. 5, 26: anguis, Verg. A. 8, 300: hydra, Prop. 2, 19, 9: mixtus Lernaei labe veneni, Ov. M. 9, 130: sagittae, *with which Hercules killed the Hydra*, Luc. 6, 392: cancer, *killed by Hercules at the same time with the Hydra*, Col. poët. 10, 313. —**B.** Poet., transf., *Argive, Grecian*: Lernaei reges, Stat. Th. 5, 499: alumni, id. ib. 4, 638: coloni, id. ib. 3, 461.

Lesbĭa, ae, *f.*, *the name of a woman*, one of the dramatis personae in Ter. And.

Lesbos (**-us**), i (*acc.* Lesbum, Tac. A. 2, 54), *f.*, = Λέσβος, *a celebrated island in the Ægean Sea, off the coast of Troy and Mysia, the birthplace of Pittacus, Alcæus, Arion, Sappho, and Theophrastus, and famous for its wine*; now *Mitylene*: sed quam capiam civitatem cogito... Lesbumne, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 62; Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 139; Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2; Ov. M. 11, 55: nota, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 1.—Hence, **A. Lesbĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Lesbian*: Lesbiaci libri, *a work of Dicæarchus on the immortality of the soul* (so called because the dialogues contained in it were held at Mitylene, in Lesbos), Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 77: metrum, i. e. *the Sapphic metre* (because Sappho was a native of Lesbos), Sid. Ep. 9, 13 *in carm.* 1. —**B. Lesbĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Λέσβιος, *Lesbian*: civis, i. e. *Alcæus*, Hor. C. 1, 32, 5: plectrum, i. e. *Alcaic*, id. ib. 1, 26, 11: pes, i. e. *a lyric poem*, id. ib. 4, 6, 35: Lesbia vates, i. e. *Sappho*, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 20: vinum, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 73; Gell. 13, 5; Prop. 1, 14, 2; Hor. Epod. 9, 34: marmor, Plin. 36, 6, 5, § 44.—Also *absol.*: **Lesbĭum**, i, *n.*, *Lesbian wine*, Hor. C. 1, 17, 21: Lesbium genus vasis caelati a Lesbis inventum, Paul ex Fest. p. 115 Müll.—* **C. Lesbōus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Lesbian*: nec Polyhymnia Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton, *the Lesbian lyre*, i. e. *lyric songs* (like those of Alcæus and Sappho), Hor. C. 1, 1, 34.—**D. Lesbĭas**, ădis, *f.*, = Λεσβιάς, *a Lesbian woman*: Lesbiadum turba, Ov. H. 15, 16: Lesbias, *a precious stone found in Lesbos*, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 171 (al. Lesbia).—**E. Lesbis**, idis, *adj. f.*, = Λεσβίς, *Lesbian*: Lesbida cum domino seu tulit ille lyram, i. e *of Arion the Lesbian poet*, Ov. F. 2, 82: Lesbi puella, vale, id. H. 15, 100.—*Subst.*, *a Lesbian woman*: Lesbides, Ov. H. 15, 199.

Lesbus, i, v. Lesbos.

lessus, *acc.* um (only in *acc. sing.*), *m.*, *a wailing, cry, funeral lamentation*: mulieres genas ne radunto, neve lessum funeris ergo habento, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59; but a false reading for pausam, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 18.

Lestrȳgŏnes, v. Laestrygones.

Lĕsūra (**Lĕsōra**, Sid. Carm. 24, 44), ae, *m.* **I.** *A mountain in Gaul that produced excellent cheese*, now *La Lozère*, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 240.—**II. Lĕsūra**, *a small river in Belgium, that runs into the Moselle*, Aus. Mosell. 365.

* **lētābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [letum], *deadly, fatal*: lues, Amm. 19, 4, 7.

lētālis (**lēthāl-**), e, *adj.* [id.], *deadly, fatal, mortal* (mostly poet. and late Lat.): vulnus, Verg. A. 9, 580; Suet. Caes. 82: harundo, Verg. A. 4, 73: ensis, Ov. M. 13, 392: serpens, Stat. Th. 6, 40: dapes, Val. Fl. 2, 155: hiems, Ov. M. 2, 827: venenum, Plin. 11, 35, 41, § 118: lac gustasse letale est, id. 11, 41, 96, § 236; Aug. Serm. 351, 5: ferrum, Juv. 15, 165.—In *neutr.*, adverbially, *in a deadly manner*: letale minari, Stat. S. 4, 4, 84: letale furens, id. Th. 12, 760.—*Plur. subst.*: **lētālia**, ium, *means of death*, Liv. 8, 18, 7.—Hence, *adv.*: **lētālĭter**, *in a deadly manner, mortally*, Plin. 11, 37, 81, § 206: vulneratus, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 2, 7 prooem.

Lēthaea, ae, *f.*, *the wife of Olĕnus, who, on account of her pride, was turned into stone*, Ov. M. 10, 70.

Lēthaeus, a, um, v. Lethe, II.

lēthālis, v. letalis.

† **lēthargĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ληθαργία, *drowsiness, lethargy*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 6, 49; 2, 9, 45.

† **lēthargĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ληθαργικός, *drowsy, lethargic*: morbus, Plin. 23, 1, 6, § 10: somnus, Aug. Ep. 48 ad Vincent.; Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3, 38 al.—**II.** *Subst.*: **lēthargĭcus**, i, *m.*, *one affected with lethargy, a lethargic person*: ut lethargicus hic cum fit pugil et medicum urget, Hor. S. 2, 3, 30; Plin. 24, 6, 16, § 25: lethargicos excitare labor est, id. 26, 11, 72, § 118.

† **lēthargus**, a, um, *adj.*, Gr. λήθαργος, *drowsy, lethargic*: morbus, Plin. 23, 1, 6, § 10; Schol. Juv. 6, 613.—Esp. as *subst.* **A. lēthargus**, i, *m.* (sc. morbus), *drowsiness, lethargy* (in Cels. 3, 20, written as Greek): lethargo grandi est oppressus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 145; cf.: gravi lethargo oppressus, Serv. Sulp. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 106: olfactoriis excitatur, Plin. 30, 11, 29, § 97: in lethargum vergere, id. 32, 10, 38, § 116.—(β) *Plur.*: ocimum facit lethargos, Plin. 20, 12, 48, § 119; 28, 8, 29, § 116.—**B.** (Sc. homo.) *A lethargic person*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 9, 37 sqq.

Lēthē, ēs, *f.*, = Λήθη (forgetfulness), *the river Lethe, in the infernal regions, from which the Shades drank and obtained forgetfulness of the past*: pocula Lethes, Ov. P. 2, 4, 23: da mihi hebetantem pectora Lethen, id. ib. 4, 1, 17: soporifera, id. Tr. 4, 1, 47: immittere Lethen Stygiam alicui in viscera, i. e. *forgetfulness*, Luc. 5, 221: aqua Lethes, i. q. soporifera, Ov. M. 11, 603.—Hence, **II. Lēthaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Lethe, Lethean.* **A.** Lit.: ratis, Tib. 3, 5, 24: amnis, Verg. A. 6, 705: stagna, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 91.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Of* or *belonging to the infernal regions*: Lethaei dii, Luc. 6, 685: tyrannus, i. e. *Pluto*, Col. 10, 271: Lethaea vincula abrumpere alicui, *to bring one from the Lower World back to life*, Hor. C. 4, 7, 27: janitor, i. e. *Anubis*, Stat. S. 3, 2, 112.—**2.** *That produces sleepiness* or *forgetfulness, Lethean*: Lethaeo perfusa papavera somno, Verg. G. 1, 78: ros, id. A. 5, 854: papavera, id. G. 4, 545: sucus, Ov. M. 7, 152: amor, *faithless love*, id. R. Am. 551: nox, id. A. A. 3, 648.

† **lēthūsa**, ae, *f.*, *the white poppy*, App. Herb. 35.

lētĭfer (**lēth-**), fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [letum], *death-bringing, death-dealing, deadly, fatal* (poet.): arcus, Verg. A. 10, 169: ictus, Ov. M. 8, 362: dextra, id. ib. 12, 606: vestis, id. ib. 9, 166: anguis, Stat. Th. 5, 628: certamen, Cat. 64, 390: annus, Verg. A. 3, 139: autumnus, Juv. 4, 57.—In prose: rabies letifer morbus canibus, Col. 7, 12 *fin.*—Transf.: locus, *a place in the body where a wound is fatal, a mortal part*, Ov. M. 5, 133.

lēto (**lētho**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to kill, slay*: Lycurgiden letavit, Ov. Ib. 505: Paris hunc letat, Verg. Cul. 323: letata corpora, Ov. M. 3, 55 (the conjectural reading letatus, Cic. Leg. 3, 8, 19, is very dub.; v. Orell. ad loc., where leto datus is proposed; B. and K., necatus).

Lētōis and **Lētōĭus**, v. Lat-.

lētum (sometimes written **lēthum**, from a supposed connection with λήθη), i, *n.* [acc. to Varr. L. L. 7, § 42 Müll., and Paul. ex Fest. p. 115 Müll., from λήθη; more prob. acc. to Prisc. p. 665 and 898 P., from leo, whence also deleo; root li-; cf. Sanscr. vi-li, to dissolve; Gr. λίμνη, λιμήν, λοιμός], *death* (ante-class., and in the class. period mostly poet.): ollus apparet in funeribus indictivis, cum dicitur: ollus leto datus est (qs. *was*

given up to oblivion), Varr. L. L. 7, § 42 Müll.—The phrase leto datus, *dead:* leto dare, *to kill*, often occurs: sos leto datos divos habento, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: quorum liberi leto dati sunt in bello, Enn. ap. Non. 15, 13 (Trag. v. 378 Vahl.): qui te leto dabit, Pac. ib. 355, 18 (Trag. Rel. p. 79 Rib.); Verg. A. 5, 806; 11, 172; 12, 328; Ov. H. 2, 147: utrumque largus leto dedit ingenii fons, Juv. 10, 119; Phaedr. 1, 21, 9; 3, 16, 18: letum inimico deprecer, Enn. ap. Gell. 6, 16, 10 (Trag. v. 162 Vahl.): emortuus leto malo, Plaut. Aul. 4, 5, 1: letum sibi consciscere, id. Mil. 4, 6, 26: responde, quo leto censes ut peream, id. Merc. 2, 4, 15: leto offerre caput, Lucr. 3, 1041: mortis letique potitus, id. 4, 766: eodem sibi leto, quo ipse interisset, esse pereundum, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 56: turpi leto perire, id. Att. 10, 10, 5: ferre (alicui), Verg. A. 11, 872: leto sternendus, id. ib. 8, 566: sibi parere manu, id. ib. 6, 434: ostentant omnia letum, Cat. 64, 187: leto jam mala finissem, Tib. 2, 6, 19: leto adimere aliquem, *to save from death*, Hor. C. 3, 22, 3: leto se eripere, Verg. A. 2, 134: pari leto affici, Nep. Reg. 3, 2: me pessimo leto adficere, Liv. 22, 53, 11: novo genere leti mergi, id. 1, 51, 9; 2, 40, 10: oppetere, id. 45, 26.—**B.** Personified: consanguineus Leti Sopor, Verg. A. 6, 278.—**II.** Transf., of inanim. subjects, *ruin, destruction* (poet. for interitus): tenues Teucrum res eripe leto, Verg. A. 5, 690; cf.: tum me, Juppiter Optime Maxime, domum, familiam remque meam pessimo leto afficias, Liv. 12, 53, 11.

Lētus, i, *m.*, *a mountain in Liguria*, Liv. 41, 18; Val. Max. 1, 5.

1. ††leuca (leuga), ae, *f.* [a Celtic word, whence the Fr. *lieue*], *a Gallic mile of* 1500 *Roman paces, a league:* Λεύκη μέτρον τι Γαλακτικόν, Hesych.: leuca finitur passibus mille quingentis, Isid. Orig. 15, 16: cum et Latini mille passus vocent, et Galli leucas, et Persae parasangas, et rastas universa Germania. Hier. in Joel. 3, 18: exinde non millenis passibus sed leugis itinera metiuntur, Amm. 15, 11, 17: quarta leuga signabatur et decima, id est unum et viginti millia passuum, id. 16, 12, 8; cf. also Inscr. Orell. 1018; 1019; 5063.

2. Leuca, ae, *f.*, *a town in Calabria, near the Iapygian promontory*, now *S. Maria di Leuca:* secretaque littora Leucae, Luc. 5, 376.

†leucăcantha, ae, *f.*, and **leucăcanthos**, i, *m.*, = λευκάκανθα. **I.** *The white thorn*, form leucacantha, Plin. 22, 16, 18, § 40; form leucacanthos, id. 21, 16, 56, § 94.—**II.** *A plant*, called also phalangites and leucanthemon, Plin. 27, 12, 98, § 124.

†leucăchātes, ae, *m.*, = λευκαχάτης, *the white agate*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 139.

Leucădĭa, ae, and **Leucas**, ădis, *f.*, = Λευκαδία, *an island* (*previously a peninsula*) *in the Ionic Sea, opposite Acarnania, with a famous temple of Apollo*, now *S. Maura*, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5; Liv. 33, 17, 8; *acc.* Leucada, Ov. M. 15, 289; id. H. 15, 172.—Hence, **A. Leucădĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the island of Leucadia, Leucadian:* aequor, Ov. H. 15, 166: litus, Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5: vinum, id. 14, 7, 9, § 76; Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 86: Dites damnosos maritos apud Leucadiam Oppiam, id. Curc. 4, 1, 24: deus, i. e. *Apollo, who had a temple in Leucadia*, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 76; 3, 1, 42; cf. Apollo, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 69: quotannis Tristia Leucadio sacra peracta modo (the Leucadians had a custom of casting every year a criminal from a mountain into the sea; they sought, however, by attaching wings to him, to break the violence of his fall, and to pick him up in boats, whereupon he was banished out of the island), Ov. F. 5, 630; cf. id. Tr. 5, 2, 76, id. H. 15, 165 sq.—**2.** *Subst.* **a. Leucădĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the mistress of Varro Atacinus*, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 86.—(β) *The name of a comedy of Turpilius*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 72.—**b. Leucădĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Leucadia, Leucadians*, Liv. 33, 17.—**B. Leucas**, ădis, *f.*, *the capital of Leucadia*, Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5; Liv. 33, 17, 7; 11.

Leucaethĭŏpes, um, *m.*, = Λευκαιθίοπες, *the white Ethiopians of Libya*, Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 43 (Jahn, Leucoe Aethiopes); called also Leucoaethiopes, Mel. 1, 4, 4.

†leucanthĕmis, ĭdis, *f.*, = λευκάνθεμις, *the chamomile plant*, Plin. 22, 21, 26, § 53.

†leucanthĕmon or **-mum**, i, *n.*, = λευκάνθεμον, *the name of three plants.* **I.** *The chamomile*, called also anthemis, leucanthemis, etc., Plin. 22, 21, 26, § 53.—**II.** *A plant*, called also phalangites and leucacantha, Plin. 27, 12, 98, § 124.—**III.** *A plant whose scent resembles that of southernwood* (abrotonum), Plin. 21, 10, 34, § 60.

†leucanthes, is, *n.*, = λευκανθές, *the herb pellitory*, Plin. 21, 30, 104, § 176.

†leucanthus, i, *m.*, = λεύκανθος, *a plant*, otherwise unknown, App. Herb. 92.

†leucargillos, i, *f.*, = λευκάργιλλος, *white clay*, Plin. 17, 7, 4, § 42.

Leucas, ădis, *f.*, = Λευκάς. **I.** For Leucadia, v. h. v.—**II.** *The capital of the island Leucadia;* v. Leucadia, B.—**III.** *The promontory Leucata;* v. Leucata.

1. †leucaspis, ĭdis, *adj.*, *f.*, = λεύκασπις, *armed with a white shield:* phalanx, Liv. 44, 41.

2. Leucaspis, ĭdis, *m.*, *one of the companions of Æneas*, Verg. A. 6, 334.

Leucāta, ae, and **Leucātē**, ēs, *f.* (**Leucāte**, is, *n.*, Serv. Verg. A. 3, 279.—**Leucātes**, ae, *m.*, Claud. B. G. 185.—**Leucas**, ădis, *f.*, Ov. H. 15, 172; Sen. Herc. Oet. 732), *a promontory in the island of Leucadia*, now *Capo Ducato*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 41; Liv. 26, 26; 44, 1: Leucatae nimbosa cacumina montis, Verg. A. 3, 274; Liv. 36, 15; Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5.

1. †leucē, ēs, *f.*, = λεύκη. **I.** *The spotted dead-nettle:* Lamium maculatum, Linn.; Plin. 27, 11, 77, § 102.—**II.** *The white poplar*, into which Leuce, the daughter of Oceanus, whom Pluto fell in love with and carried off to the infernal regions, was changed after her death, Serv. Verg. E. 7, 61.—**III.** *A kind of wild radish, horseradish*, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 82.—**IV.** *A kind of white spots on the skin*, Cels. 5, 28, 19 (shortly before written as Greek).

2. Leucē, ēs, *f.*, = Λευκή. **I.** *The name of several islands.* **A.** *Near Crete, over against Cydonia*, now *Fort Suda*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 61.—**B.** *In the Euxine Sea, near the mouth of the Borysthenes*, also called Achillea and Achillis insula, now *Oulan Adassi, Fidonisi*, or *Serpents' Island*, Mel. 2, 7, 2; Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 93.—**II.** *A city in Laconia*, Liv. 35, 27 *init.*

†leucēŏron, i, *n.*, = λευκήορον, *a plant*, called also leontopodion, Plin. 26, 8, 34, § 52; App. Herb. 7.

Leuci, ōrum, *m.*, = Λεῦκοι, *a people of* Gallia Belgica, *adjacent to the* Lingones, whence, perh., the mod. *Liège*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 10; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106; Tac. H. 1, 64.—Collect., in *sing.:* **Leucus**, i, *m.*, Luc. 1, 424.

Leucippē, ēs, *f.*, = Λευκίππη. **I.** *The daughter of Thestor*, Hyg. Fab. 190.—**II.** *The wife of Ilus, and mother of Laomedon*, Hyg. Fab. 250.—**III.** *The wife of Thestius*, Hyg. Fab. 14.—**IV.** *A Roman surname:* AVRELIA LEVCIPPE, Inscr. ap. Grut. 761, 7.

Leucippus, i, *m.*, = Λεύκιππος. **I.** *The father of Phœbe and Hilaira, who were carried off by Castor and Pollux*, Ov. F. 5, 709.—Hence, **B. Leucippis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *a daughter of Leucippus*, Prop. 1, 2, 15: te rapuit Theseus, geminas Leucippidas illi, Ov. H. 16, 327; Hyg. Fab. 80; Lact. 1, 10.—**II.** *A son of Hercules*, Hyg. Fab. 162.—**III.** *A Grecian philosopher, a disciple of Zeno the Eleatic*, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 118; id. N. D. 1, 24, 66.

†leucochrȳsos, i, *m.*, = λευκόχρυσος. **I.** *A precious stone, a species of chrysolite*, Plin. 37, 9, 44, § 128.—**II.** *A white precious stone, clear as crystal*, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 172.

†leucŏcŏmos or **-us**, a, um, *adj.*, = λευκόκομος (white-haired; hence), *having white leaves* or *blossoms:* (mala) erythrocomis et leucocomis, Plin. 13, 19, 34, § 113.

†leucŏcōum, i, *n.*, = λευκόκῳον, *white Coan wine*, Plin. 14, 8, 10, § 78.

†leucŏgaea, ae, *f.*, = λευκόγαια (of white earth), *a precious stone almost unknown*, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 162.

†leucŏgaeus, a, um, *adj.*, = λευκόγαιος, *of white earth:* colles, *a chain of hills in Campania, where chalk was dug*, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 114; 35, 15, 56, § 174.—Here were the leucogaei fontes, Plin. 31, 2, 8, § 12.

†leucogrăphĭa, ae, *f.*, = λευκογραφία, *a precious stone*, called also leucogaea, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 162; al. leucographitin.

†leucogrăphis, ĭdis, *f.*, = λευκογραφίς, *a kind of St. Mary's thistle*, Carduus leucographus, Linn., *which was used as a remedy for spitting blood*, Plin. 27, 11, 78, § 103.

·leucŏĭon (trisyl. leucoja, Col. poet. 10, 97), ii, *n.*, = λευκόιον, *the white violet*, Col. 9, 4, 4: candida leucoia, id. 10, 97.

Leucōn, ōnis, *m.* **I.** *The name of one of Actæon's hounds*, Ov. M. 3, 218.—**II.** *A king of Pontus*, Ov. Ib. 312.

Leucŏnĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Leucŏnes* (a people in Gaul), *Leuconic:* lanae, Mart. 11, 56, 9 dub.: sagae, id. 14, 159, 2, also dub.—**II.** *Subst.:* **Leucŏnicum**, i, *n.*, *Leuconic wool*, Mart. 11, 21, 8.

†leucŏnŏtus, i, *m.*, = λευκόνοτος, *the* (*white*, i. e. *clear, dry*) *south wind*, more precisely, *the south-southwest wind*, Vitr. 1, 6, 10; Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 6: leuconotus Libs, Aus. Technopaegn. de Deis, 12.

Leucŏpĕtra, ae, *f.*, = Λευκοπέτρα (white rock), *a promontory in the territory of the Bruttii, near Rhegium*, now *Capo dell' Armi*, Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 7; id. Att. 16, 6, 1; 16, 7, 1.

***leucŏphaeātus**, a, um, *adj.* [leucophaeus], *clothed in dark gray* or *ash-colored garments*, Mart. 1, 97, 5.

†leucŏphaeus, a, um, *adj.*, = λευκόφαιος, *ash-colored, dun-colored:* pannus, Plin. 32, 10, 38, § 114: vellera, Vitr. 8, 3 *med.*

†leucophŏron, i, *n.*, = λευκοφόρον, *gold-size*, Plin. 35, 6, 17, § 36; 33, 3, 20, § 64.

Leucŏphrȳna, ae, *f.*, = Λευκοφρυνη (with white eyebrows), *a surname of Diana in Magnesia*, Tac. A. 3, 62; Arn. 6, 6.

†leucophthalmos, i, *m.*, = λευκόφθαλμος (white eye), *a precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 171.

†leucŏpis, ĭdis, *f.*, = λευκῶπις, *a plant*, called also artemisia, App. Herb. 10.

†leucŏpoecĭlos, i, *m.*, = λευκοποίκιλος (spotted with white), *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 171.

†leucos, on, *adj.*, = λευκός, *white*, Plin. 10, 60, 79, § 164.

Leucŏsĭa, ae, *f.*, = Λευκοσία, *a small island off the coast of Lucania, near Pæstum*, now *Licosa:* Leucosiamque petit, tepidique rosaria Paesti, Ov. M. 15, 708; called also Leucothĕa, Mel. 2, 7, 18 (Jahn reads Leucasia, Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 85).

Leucŏsȳri, ōrum, *m.*, = Λευκόσυροι, *the white Syrians* on the shores of the Euxine, afterwards called *Cappadocians*, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 9; Curt. 6, 4, 17; Nep. Dat. 1, 1.

Leucŏthĕa, ae, and **Leucŏthĕē**, ēs, *f.*, = Λευκοθέη. **I.** *The name of Ino, daughter of Cadmus, after she was received among the sea-gods; afterwards confounded with the Italian goddess Matuta:* Leucotheē Graiis Matuta vocabare nostris, Ov. F. 6, 545; so, Leucothee (others Leucothea), id. M. 4, 542: Ino Leucothea nominata a Graecis; Matuta habetur a nostris, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28; id. N. D. 3, 15, 39; 3, 19, 48.—In Stat. Th. 9, 402, identical with *Aurora.*—**II.** *Another name for* Leucosia, v. h. v.—**III.** *A fountain in the island of Samos*, Plin. 5, 31, 37, § 135.

Leucŏthŏē, ēs, *f.*, *daughter of Orchamus, king of Babylon, and Eurynome*, Ov. M. 4, 196; 204 sqq.

†leucŏzōmus, a, um, *adj.*, = λευκόζωμος, *with white sauce:* pullus, Apic. 6, 9, § 254.

†leucrĭon, ii, *n.*, *a plant*, called also cynoglossa, *hound's-tongue*, App. Herb. 96.

leucrŏcŏta (also **lēŏcrŏcŏta** and **leucrŏcūta**), ae, *f.*, *a wild beast in India*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 72; Sol. 52, 34.

Leuctra, ōrum, *n.* (**Leuctrae**, ārum, *f.*, Sol. 7), = Λεῦκτρα. **I.** *A small town in Bœotia, where Epaminondas defeated the*

Spartans, now the village of *Leuca*, with the ruins of *Eremo Castro* (cf Mann Griechenland, p 238), Cic Tusc 1, 46, 110, id. Off 1, 18, 61 Lacedaemoniorum mala pugna in Leuctris, id. Div 2, 25, 54 — Hence, **B. Leuctrĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Leuctra*, *Leuctrian* pugna, Cic Tusc. 1, 46, 110, v supra calamitas, id Div 1, 34, 74, id Off 2, 7 *fin.*— Cicero jestingly gives to the fray in which Milo killed Clodius the name of Leuctrica pugna (because Rome was thereby delivered from the yoke of Clodius, as Greece had been from that of the Spartans by the battle of Leuctra), Att 6 1, 26 —**II.** *A small town in Laconica*, now *Leftro*, Plin 4, 5, 8, § 16

Leucus, i, v Leuci.

leudus, i, *m* (Germ Lied, Laut), *a German song*, Ven Fort 7, 8, 69

leuga, ae, v leuca.

lĕuncŭlus, i, *m dim* [leo] *a small lion*, Vulg 3 Reg 10, 20, id. 1 Par 28, 17

† **lēus,** a, um, *adj*, = λεῖος, *smooth* brassica lea, Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 79

† **leuson,** i, *n*, = λοῦσσον, *the inner part of the wood of the fir* (hoc lignum, proximum medullae) in abiete leuson Graeci vocant, Plin 16, 39, 73, § 187

* **lĕvābĭlis,** e, *adj* [levo], *that can be lightened* motus, Cael Aur Acut 3 7, 71

Levāci, orum, *m*, *a people of* Gallia Belgica, *allies of the Nervii*, Caes. B G 5, 39, cf Ukert, Gall p 374.

lĕvāmen, ĭnis, *n* [levo] *an alleviation, mitigation, solace, consolation* (mostly poet.) quod si esset aliquod levamen, id esset in te uno, *Cic Att 12, 16 dulce viatori lasso in sudore levamen, *Cat. 68, 61, *Prop 4 (5), 11, 63 omnis curae casusque levamen, Amitto Anchisen, *Verg A 3, 709 ejus mali, Liv 6, 35, 1

lĕvāmentārĭus, a, um, *adj* [levamentum] *of* or *for lightening* (post class), Cod. Th 13, 5, 1

lĕvāmentum, i, *n* [1 levo], *an alleviation, mitigation, consolation, comfort* (class) miseriarum, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 53 doloris, Plin Ep 8, 19 sine levamento, Tac A. 4, 66 tributi, id H 1, 8 nec aliud levamentum quam si certis sub legibus militia iniretur, id. A. 1, 17 praestare, Plin. 30, 3 8, § 23 mihi illam rem fore levamen to, Cic Att. 12, 43, 1

Lĕvāna, ae, *f* [id], *the goddess supposed to raise new born infants from the ground*, Aug Civ Dei, 4 11.

lĕvātĭo, onis, *f* [id]. * **I.** *A lifting up, raising, elevating* onerum levationes facere, Vitr 10, 8, a metrical t t = ἄρσις, Aug Mus II 18 —**II.** Trop **A.** *An alleviation, mitigation, relief* (class) alicui esse levationi, Cic Fam 6 4 5 ea, quae levationem habeant aegritudinum, *may produce an alleviation, may alleviate*, id. Tusc 1, 49, 119 levationem invenire acerbissimis doloribus, id. ib 5, 41, 121 doloris at officii debiti, id Att 12, 23, 3 —**B.** *A diminishing* (rare but class) vitiorum, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 67 periculi, Vell. 2, 130 *fin*

lĕvātor, oris, *m.* [id], *a lifter, a thief*, Petr 140 dub

1. lĕvātus, a, um, *Part*, from 1 lĕvo

2. levātus, a, um, *Part*, from 2 levo

* **lĕvenna,** ae, *m*, for 1 levis (Laberius) hominem levennam pro levi dixit, Gell. 16, 7, 11.

lĕvĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj dim* [1 levis] * **I.** *Very small trivial, insignificant* quid significet prandium caninum, rem leviculam, diu et anxie quaesivimus, Gell. 13, 31, 15 —**II.** *Somewhat light minded, vain* leviculus sane noster Demosthenes, qui, etc, Cic Tusc 5, 36, 103

lĕvĭdensis, e, *adj* [1 levis densus], *lightly wrought, thin* **I.** Lit. levidensis vestis dicta quod raro filo sit leviterque densata. Pavitensis contraria levidensi dicta, quod graviter pressa atque calcata sit, Isid. Orig 19, 22, 19 —* **II.** Transf, *slight, poor* munusculum, Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 2.

‡ **lĕvĭfēcit,** ἐξουθένησεν (*he set at naught*), Gloss Philox.

* **lĕvĭ-fīdus,** a, um, *adj* [1 levis], *of slight credit, untrustworthy* omnes sunt lenae levifidae, Plaut Pers. 2, 2, 61

* **lēvĭgātĭo,** onis, *f* [1 levigo], *a smoothing*, Vitr 7, 1, 4

lēvĭgātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from 1 levigo

1. lēvĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.* [2. levis], *to make smooth, to smooth* (not in Cic., syn polio, dolo, limo) **I.** Lit omnes parietes tectorio levigantur, Varr R R. 3, 11, 3 aliquid opere tectorio, Col 9, 7, 1, Plin 17, 14, 24, § 101 ad levigandam cutem, id 20, 3, 10, § 20 alvum, *to make slippery*, Gell 4, 11, 4 scabritia levigatur dente conchave, Plin. 13, 12, 25, § 81.—**II.** Transf, *to make small, bruise small, pulverize, levigate* quae diligenter contrita levigantur, Col. 12, 41 *fin.* semina, id 6, 17, 3 galla cum austero vino levigata, id. 7, 5, 12, 9, 13, 5 — Hence, **lēvĭgātus,** a, um, *P a*, *smooth, slippery* (post class. and rare) oleum levigatius et spissius est, Macr S 1, 12 *med.*

2. lĕvĭgo, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [1. levis], *to make light, lighten* gravia Cassiod de Amic. prol § 33 pondus sollicitudinis, Gregor Ep 7, 76 omni sarcina, App M 4, p 142, 23

lĕvĭo, āvi, *v a* [id], *to alleviate* (late Lat), Ven Vit Leob 23

lĕvĭpes, pĕdis, *adj* [1 levis pes], *light footed* (rare), *Varr R. R. 3, 12, 6 levipes Lepus, * Cic. Arat 121

lēvir, iri, *m.* [for dēvir, kindred with Sanscr devar, whence juvan = juvenis, Gr δαήρ] *a husband's brother, brother in law* viri frater levir est apud Graecos δαήρ appellatur, Dig 38, 10 4, § 6 levir dicitur frater mariti, quasi laevus vir, Non 557, 8 levir est uxori meae frater meus (i e *my brother is* levir *to my wife*), Paul ex Fest p 115 Müll *N cr*

1. lĕvis, e, *adj* [for leg vis, Sanscr laghu s, little, cf. O H Germ ring i, Germ gering, Gr ἐλαχύς], *light* in weight, *not heavy* (opp gravis) **I.** Lit leviora corpora (opp graviora), Lucr 2 227 aether, id 5, 459 aura, id. 3, 196 levior quam pluma, Plaut Men 3, 2, 23 stipulae, Verg G 1, 289 armatura *light armor* levis armaturae Numidae, *the light armed Numidians*, Caes. B G 2, 10, also, by metonymy, *light armed troops*, v armatura, and cf sed haec fuerit nobis tamquam levis armaturae prima orationis excursio, Cic. Div 2 10 *fin*, so, miles *a light armed soldier*, Liv 8, 8, cf of clothing nudi, aut sagulo leves, Tac. G 6 flebis in solo levis angiportu, Hor C 1, 25, 10 —Of the earth upon the dead terraque securae sit super ossa levis, Tib 2, 4, 50, esp freq on tombstones sit tibi terra levis (abbreviated, S T T L.) per leves populos, *the shades, bodiless persons*, Ov M 10, 14 virgaque levem coerces aurea turbam Hor C 1, 10, 18 —Poet with *inf* fessis leviora tolli Pergama Grais, *a lighter burden*, i e *easier to be destroyed*, Hor C 2, 4, 11 —**B.** Transf **1.** *Light* of digestion, *easy to digest* (mostly poet and post Aug) quae in aqua degunt, leviorem cibum praestant Inter domesticas quadrupedes levissima suilla est, gravissima bubula, *lightest of digestion*, Cels 1, 18 leves malvae, Hor C 1, 31, 16 (cf gravi Malvae salubres corpori, id Epod 2, 57) —**2.** *Light* in motion *swift, quick, fleet, nimble, rapid* (syn agilis alacer, pernix) ipsa (diva) levi fecit volitantem flamine currum (i e Argo), *a quick, favorable wind*, Cat 64, 9, cf leves venti, Ov M 15, 346 flatus, Sil 15, 162 currus, *light, swift*, Ov M 2, 150 levi deducens pollice filum, *light, nimble*, id. ib 4, 36, so, pollex, id. ib 6, 22 saltus id. ib 7, 767, 3, 599 peltam pro parma fecit, ut ad motus concursusque essent leviores, Nep Iphicr 1 Messapus levis cursu, Verg A 12, 489 leves Parthi, id G 4, 314 equus, Val Fl 1, 389 Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori, Hor C 1 1, 31 quaere modos leviore plectro, *nimbler, gayer*, id. ib 2, 1, 40 et levis erecta consurgit ad oscula plantā, Juv 6, 507 —With *inf* (poet) omnes ire leves Sil 16, 488 exsultare levis id 10, 605 levior discurrere, id 4, 549 nullo levis terrore moveri, Claud. IV Cons Hon 514 hora, *fleeting*, Ov M 15, 181 terra, *light, thin soil*, Verg G 2, 92 et ubi montana (loca) quod leviora et ideo salubriora, Varr R R 1, 6, 3, so (opp graviora) id. ib —**3.** *Slight, trifling, small* (mostly poet) ignis, Ov M 3, 488 tactus, *a slight, gentle touch*, id. ib 4, 180 strepitus, id. ib 7, 840 stridor, id. ib 4, 413

II. Trop **A.** *Without weight*, i e *of no consequence*, hence, in gen., *light, trifling, unimportant, inconsiderable, trivial, slight, little, petty, easy* (class.) nunquam erit alienis gravis qui suis se concinnat levem, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 58 grave est nomen imperii atque id etiam in levi persona pertimescitur, Cic Agr 2, 17, 45 leve et infirmum, id. Rosc. Com 2, 6 quae mihi ad spem obtinendae veritatis gravissima sunt, ad motum animi leviora, id Deiot. 2, 5 quod alia quaedam inania et levia conquiras, id. Planc. 26, 63 auditio *a light, unfounded report*, Caes. B G 7, 42 cui res et pecunia levissima et existimatio sanctissima fuit semper, *something very insignificant*, Cic. Rosc. Com 5, 15 dolor, id. Fin. 1, 12, 40 proelium, Caes. B G 7, 36 periculum, id. B C 3, 26 in aliquem merita, id. ib 2, 32, 10 leviore de causa, id B G 7, 4 *fin.* praecordia levibus flagrantia causis, Juv 13, 182 effutire leves indigna tragoedia versus, Hor A. P 231.—As *subst* in levi habitum *was made little of, was regarded as a trifle*, Tac. H 2, 21, id. A 3, 54 levia sed nimium queror, Sen. Herc Fur 63 quid leviora loquor? Petr poet 134, 12 non est leve tot puerorum observare manus, *no easy matter*, Juv 7, 240 quidquid levius putaris, *easier*, id. 10, 344 — (β) With *gen* (poet) opum levior, Sil. 2, 102.—**B.** In disposition or character **1.** *Light, light minded, capricious, fickle inconstant, unreliable, false* homo levior quam pluma, Plaut Men. 3, 2, 23 ne me leviorem erga te putes, id Trin 5, 2, 34 tu levior cortice, Hor C 3, 9, 22 vitium levium hominum atque fallacium, Cic. Lael 25, 91 quidam saepe in parva pecunia perspiciuntur quam sint leves, id. ib 17, 63 leves ac nummarii judices, id. Clu 28, 75 sit precor illa levis, Tib 1, 6, 56 levi brachio aliquid agere Cic Att. 4, 16, 6 quid levius aut turpius, Caes. B G 5, 28 *fin.* auctor, Liv 5, 15 leves amicitiae, Cic Lael 26, 100 spes, *vain, empty*, Hor Ep 1, 5 8 leviores mores, Ulp Fragm 6, 12.—**2.** *Mild, gentle, pleasant* (rare) quos qui leviore nomine appellant, percussores vocant, Cic Rosc. Am 33, 93, and levior reprehensio, id. Ac 2, 32, 102 tandem eo, quod levissimum videbatur, decursum est, *the gentlest, mildest*, Liv 5, 23 *fin.* nec leves somnos timor aut cupido Sordidus aufert, Hor C. 2, 16, 15, id Epod. 2, 28 exsilium *mild, tolerable*, Suet Aug 51 —Hence, *adv* **lĕvĭter,** *lightly, not heavily* **1.** Lit. (rare) armati *light armed*, Curt 4, 13 — Of the blow of a weapon levius casura pila sperabat, Caes. B C 3, 92, 2 —**2.** Trop **a.** *Slightly, a little, not much, somewhat* leviter densae nubes, Lucr 6, 248 inflexum bacillum, Cic. Div 1, 17, 30 genae leviter eminentes (al. leniter), id. N D 2, 57, 143 qui (medici) leviter aegrotantes leniter curant, gravioribus autem morbis, etc., id. Off 1 24, 83 saucius id. Inv 2, 51, 154 non leviter lucra liguriens, id. Verr 2, 3, 76, § 177 agnoscere aliquid, id Fin 2, 11, 33 eruditus, id. de Or 3 6, 24 —*Comp* quanto constantior idem In vitiis tanto levius miser *so much less*, Hor S 2, 7, 18 dolere, Ov P 1, 9, 30 —*Sup* ut levissime dicam, *to express it in the mildest manner*, Cic. Cat 3, 7 *fin.*—**b.** *Easily, lightly, without difficulty, with equanimity* id eo levius ferendum est, quod, etc, Cic. Fam 4, 3, 2, cf. sed levissime feram, si, etc., id Prov Cons 20 47, Liv 29, 9 — *Comp* levius torquetis Arachne *more dexterously* Juv 2, 56

2. lēvis (erroneously **laevis**), e, *adj* [Gr λεῖος, λειρός] *smooth smoothed, not rough*, opp asper (class) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen corpuscula quaedam levia, alia aspera, etc, Cic. N D 1, 24, 66 in locis (spectatur) leves an asperi id Part. Or 10, 36 Deus levem eum (mundum) fecit et undique aequabilem, id. Univ 6 pocula, *smooth, shining*, Verg A. 5, 91 pharetrae, id. ib 5, 558 brassica, Cato R. R. 15, 7 levissima corpora, Lucr 4, 659 coma pectine levis Ov M 12, 409 nascunturque leves per digitos umerosque plumae, Hor C 2, 20, 11 levior assiduo detritis aequore conchis, Ov M 13, 792 inimicus pumice levis, *rubbed* (cf pumicatus), Juv 9, 95 —Poet levi cum sanguine Nisus labitur infelix, *slip*

pery, Verg. A. 5, 328: levis Juventas (=imberbis), *smooth, without hair, beardless*, Hor. C. 2, 11, 6; so, ora, Tib. 1, 9 (8), 31: crura, Juv. 8, 115: sponsus, id. 3, 111: caput, id. 10, 199; 2, 12; hence, also, poet. for *youthful, delicate, beautiful*: pectus, Verg. A. 11, 40: frons, id. E. 6, 51: umeri, id. A. 7, 815: colla, Ov. M. 10, 698.—Also, *finely dressed, spruce, effeminate*: vir, Ov. A. A. 3, 437; Pers. 1, 82: argentum, *smooth, not engraved* or *chased*, Juv. 14, 62.—In *neutr. absol.*: externi ne quid valeat per leve morari, *smoothness*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 87; so, per leve, Pers. 1, 64: per levia, Aus. Idyll. 16, 4.—**B.** Transf., *rubbed smooth, ground down, softened, soft* (rare), Scrib. Comp. 228; Cels. 2, 8.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *smooth, flowing* (rare but class.): oratio (opp. aspera), Cic. Or. 5 *fin.*; so, levis verborum concursus (opp. asper), id. de Or. 3, 43, 171: levis et aspera (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 15: levis et quadrata compositio, id. 2, 5, 9: levia ac nitida, id. 5, 12, 18: (aures) fragosis offenduntur et levibus mulcentur, id. 9, 4, 116.—*Adv.* does not occur.

* **lēvĭsomnus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. levis-somnus], *lightly sleeping*: corda canum, Lucr. 5, 864.

Lĕvistĭcum, i, *n.*, i. q. Ligusticum (q. v.), Veg. 3, 52 Gesn.

Lĕvīta, ae, v. Levites *init.*

1. lĕvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. levis], *lightness*, as to weight. **I.** Lit. (rare): plumarum, Lucr. 3, 387; id. 4, 745: armorum, Caes. B. G. 5, 34: nulli fruticum levitas major, Plin. 13, 22, 42, § 123.—* **B.** Transf., poet., *movableness, mobility*: Termine, post illud levitas tibi libera non est: Qua positus fueris in statione, mane, Ov. F. 2, 673.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Light-mindedness, changeableness, fickleness, inconstancy, levity* (freq. and class.): quid est inconstantiā, mobilitate, levitate turpius? Cic. Phil. 7, 3, 9: temere assentientium, id. Ac. 2, 38, 120: in populari ratione, id. Brut. 27, 103: mobilitas et levitas animi, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: ut adversas res, sic secundas immoderate ferre, levitatis est, *lightness of mind*, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: amatoriis levitatibus dediti, *frivolities*, id. Fin. 1, 18, 62: manet in rebus temere congestis levitas, Quint. 10, 3, 17: contemnamus igitur omnis ineptias—quod enim lenius huic levitati nomen inponam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 95.—**B.** In partic., of speech, *shallowness, superficialness* (rare): opinionis, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 45.

2. lēvĭtas (laev-), ātis, *f.* [2. lēvis], *smoothness*. **I.** Lit. (class.): speculorum, Cic. Univ. 14; id. de Or. 3, 25, 99; id. Univ. 6; Plin. 2, 3, 3, § 7: intestinorum, *slipperiness, lubricity*, Cels. 4, 16; 2, 8.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *smoothness, fluency, facility*: Demosthenes nihil levitate Aeschini et splendore verborum cedit, Cic. Or. 31, 110: verborum, Quint. 10, 1, 52: effeminata, id. 8, 3, 6.

lĕvĭter, *adv.*, v. 1. levis *fin.*

Lĕvītes (Lĕvīta, Prud. στεφ. 2, 39; 5, 30), ae, *m.*, *a Levite*: Levita de tribu sacra, Prud. στεφ. 2, 39; 5, 30. **I.** Transf., *a deacon*, Sid. Ep. 9, 2.—**II.** Hence, **A. Lĕvīticus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Levi* or *to the Levites, Levitical*: genus Leviticum, Vulg. Deut. 17, 9: stirps, id. Ios. 3, 3.—**B. Lĕvītis**, idis, *adj. f.*, *of* or *belonging to the tribe of Levi*: gentis Levitidis una Semper fida comes, *of the Levites*, Prud. Psych. 502.

lēvĭtōnārium, ii, *n.*, *an Egyptian monk's garment*, Isid. Orig. 19, 22; Hier. praef. in Reg. S. Pachom. n. 4.

lēvĭtūdo (laev-), inis, *f.* [2. levis], *smoothness* (post-class.): levitudo granorum (miliorum), Lact. Ira D. 10, 7.

1. lĕvo, āvi, ātum, 1 (old form of *fut. perf.* levasso, Enn. ap. Cic. de Sen. 1), *v. a.* [1. levis], *to lift up, raise, elevate* (syn.: extollo, erigo). **I.** Lit. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ter sese attollens cubitoque annixa levavit, Verg. A. 4, 690: se de caespite, *to rise*, Ov. M. 2, 427: se saxo, id. F. 4, 528: cum se matura levarit progenies (avium), Juv. 14, 83: apis se confestim levat sublimius, Col. 9, 12, 1; Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 69; 36, 16, 24, § 122: per hiemem, quae altius levat Alpes, i. e. by the snow, Flor. 3, 3, 11.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To make lighter, lighten, to relieve, ease*: cantantes ut eamus, ego te fasce levabo, Verg. E. 9, 65: serpentum colla levavit, i. e. *alighted from the dragon-car*, Ov. M. 8, 798: dentes, *to clean the teeth*, Mart. 14, 22: vesicam, Spart. Carac. 7: jactatur rerum utilium pars maxima, sed nec damna levant, *do not lighten the ship*, Juv. 12, 53.—**2.** *To take away, take*: furcā levat ille bicorni sordida terga suis, *takes down*, Ov. M. 8, 647: alicui manicas atque arcta Vincla, Verg. A. 2, 146: tributum, *to raise, levy*, Dig. 50, 15, 4, § 2.—**II.** Trop., *to lighten, relieve, console, refresh, support* a person or thing *with* any thing (freq. and class.).—Of a personal object: non nihil enim me levant tuae litterae hoc tempore, Cic. Att. 11, 8, 1.—Of things as objects: O Tite, si quid te adjuero curamve levasso, Enn. ap. Cic. de Sen. 1 (Ann. v. 339 Vahl.); so, auxilio viros, Verg. A. 2, 452; 4, 538: curam et angorem animi sermone et consilio, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 1: molestias, id. Fam. 4, 3, 2: fonte sitim, *to slake*, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 26: arida ora aqua, *to refresh*, id. R. Am. 230; so, membra gramine, id. F. 6, 328.—*Pass.*: levantur tamen miserae civitates, quod nullus fit sumptus in nos, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 3.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To lighten, lessen, alleviate, mitigate* (cf.: laxo, libero): meam egestatem, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 62: alicui paupertatem, id. Ep. 4, 1, 33: morbum, id. Mil. 4, 6, 57: inopiam multum, Caes. B. C. 3, 48, 1: salutari arte fessos Corporis artus, Hor. C. S. 63: morbi vim levaturus, Curt. 3, 6, 2: levavitque apertis horreis pretia frugum, *reduced*, Tac. A. 2, 59: vario viam sermone, Verg. A. 8, 309: injurias, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: suspicionem, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59, § 136: ut sumptus levaretur, Plin. Ep. 10, 43 (52), 2: calamitatem innocentium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3, 7: his levabat omnem vulnerum metum nobilitas mortis, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 59: qui paupertatem levet propinqui, Juv. 14, 236.—**2.** *To lessen, diminish, weaken, impair*: cave lassitudo poplitum cursum levet, Att. ap. Non. 336, 29: laudem alicujus, id. ib. 31: inconstantiā levatur auctoritas, Cic. Ac. 2, 22, 69: multa fidem promissa levant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 10.—**3.** *To relieve, release, discharge, free from* any thing. (*α*) With *abl.*: leva me hoc onere, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 3: aliquem miseriis, id. ib. 3, 8: me molestia, id. ib. 16, 9, 2: aliquem metu, Liv. 2, 22: animos religione, id. 21, 62; cf.: qui hac opinione non modo verbis, sed etiam opere levandi sunt, Cic. Lael. 20, 72: ut homines populares supplicio aut exsilio levarentur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 6, § 13: se aere alieno, id. Att. 6, 2, 4: se infamiā, id. Verr. 2, 3, 61, § 141: se vitā, Varr. ap. Non. 336, 33.—* (*β*) With *gen.*: ut me omnium jam laborum levas, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 27.—**4.** *To avert*: omen, Verg. A. 3, 36: ictum dextra, Hor. C. 2, 17, 28.

2. lēvo (laevo), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [2. levis], *to make smooth, to smooth, polish*. **I.** Lit.: levare ac radere tigna, Lucr. 5, 1267: corpus, * Cic. Fragm. Or. in Clod. et Cur. 5; Cels. 8, 3: magni levatique mensarum orbes, Sen. Helv. 11, 6: mensas, Stat. Th. 1, 519.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *to smooth down, polish, soften*: nimis aspera sano Levabit cultu, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 123.—Hence, *P. a.*: **lēvātus**, a, um; *comp.*: quae levatiora levioraque sunt, *more highly polished*, Gell. 17, 8, 15.

lēvor (laevor), ōris, *m.* [id.], *smoothness*: haud sine principali aliquo levore, Lucr. 2, 423: spectantur in chartis tenuitas, densitas, candor, levor, Plin. 13, 12, 24, § 78: levorem corpori afferre, id. 30, 14, 43, § 127; 37, 4, 15, § 56: vocis, Lucr. 4, 552.

lex, lēgis, *f.* [perh. Sanscr. root lag-, lig-, to fasten; Lat. ligo, to bind, oblige; cf. religio], *a proposition* or *motion for a law* made to the people by a magistrate, *a bill* (cf. institutum). **I.** Lit.: legem ferre: antiquare, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73: rogare, id. Phil. 2, 29, 72: leges ac jura ferre, Juv. 2, 72: legem promulgavit pertulitque, ut, etc., Liv. 33, 46: Antonius fixit legem a dictatore comitiis latam, qua, etc., Cic. Att. 14, 12: legem sciscere de aliqua re, id. Planc. 14, 35: populus R. jussit legem de civitate tribuenda, id. Balb. 17, 38: repudiare, id. Lael. 25, 96.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A bill which has become a law* in consequence of its adoption by the people in the comitia, *a law* (cf.: jus, fas; decretum, edictum, scitum): legem constituere alicui, Cic. Caecin. 14, 40: legem gravem alicui imponere, id. Ac. 2, 8, 23: legem neglegere, evertere, perfringere, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18: neglegere, perrumpere, id. Leg. 1, 15, 42: leges ac jura labefactare, id. Caecin. 25, 70: legem condere, Liv. 3, 34: leges duodecim tabularum, *the laws composed by the decemvirs*, the foundation of Roman legislation, Liv. 3, 33 sq.: nunc barbarica lege certumst jus meum omne persequi, i. e. *by the Roman law, that of the Twelve Tables*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 32.—**B.** Esp. in phrases. **1.** Lege and legibus, *according to law, by law, legally*: ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, Ter. And. 4, 5, 4: Athenas deductus est, ut ibi de eo legibus fieret judicium, Nep. Phoc. 3, 4.—**2.** Legis actio, *a statutory process*: actiones quas in usu veteres habuerunt legis actiones appellabantur, vel ideo quod legibus proditae sunt, . . . vel ideo quia ipsarum legum verbis accommodatae erant, et ideo inmutabiles proinde atque leges observabantur, Gai. Inst. 4, 11; cf. § 12 sqq.—**3.** Hence, in partic.: lege agere, *to proceed strictly according to law*. **a.** Of the lictor, *to execute a sentence*: Fulvius praeconi imperavit, ut lictorem lege agere juberet, Liv. 26, 15, 9.—**b.** *To bring a legal* or *statutory action*: una injuria est tecum. *Chr.* Lege agito ergo, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 90: lege agito dicebatur ei cujus intentio contemptibilis adversario videbatur, Don. ad Ter. l. l.: lege agito mecum; molestus ne sis, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 11: lege egit in hereditatem paternam exheres filius, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 175; 1, 36, 167; id. Verr. 2, 1, 45, § 115.—**4.** Fraudem legi facere, *to evade the law*: ut ne legi fraudem faciant aleariae, adcuratote ut, etc., *the law against dicing*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 9: quod emancupando filium fraudem legi fecisset, Liv. 7, 16, 9; cf. Val. Max. 8, 6, 3; cf. also: facio fraudem senatus consulto, Cic. Att. 4, 12, 1.—**C.** In gen., *a law, precept, regulation, principle, rule, mode, manner*: qui disciplinam suam legem vitae putet, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: communis condicio lexque vitae, id. ib. 4, 29, 62; id. Balb. 7, 18: haec lex in amicitia sanciatur, id. Lael. 12, 40: quaero cur vir bonus has sibi tam gravis leges imposuerit, id. Ac. 2, 8, 23: lex veri rectique, id. ib. 2, 9, 27: aliquam legem vitae accipere, Sen. Ep. 108, 6: ad legem naturae revertamur, id. ib. 25, 4: leges in historia observandae, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 5: quis nescit primam esse historiae legem, ne quid falsi dicere audeat? id. de Or. 2, 15, 62; id. Fam. 5, 12, 3: vetus est lex amicitiae, ut idem amici semper velint, id. Planc. 2, 5: hanc ad legem formanda est oratio, id. de Or. 3, 49, 190: versibus est certa quaedam et definita lex, id. Or. 58: legibus suis (i. e. philosophiae) parere, id. Tusc. 5, 7, 19: leges Epicuri, id. ib. 5, 37, 108; 4, 4, 7; Sen. Ep. 94, 15; Suet. Ner. 24: vetus lex sermonis, Quint. 1, 5, 29: contra leges loquendi, id. 1, 8, 13: lex et ratio loquendi, Juv. 6, 453: secundum grammaticam legem, Gell. 13, 21, 22: legem esse aiunt disciplinae dialecticae, etc., id. 16, 2, 1: citharae leges, Tac. A. 16, 4: beneficii, Sen. Ben. 2, 10, 4: sic ingens rerum numerus jubet atque operum lex, Juv. 7, 102: scimus hujus opusculi illam esse legem, etc., Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 5: qui titulus sola metri lege constringitur, id. ib. 4, 14, 8.—Of things: quā sidera lege mearent, *by what law, what rule*, Ov. M. 15, 71.—Hence, sine lege, *without order, in confusion, confusedly*: exspatiantur equi . . . quaque impetus egit, Hac sine lege ruunt, Ov. M. 2, 204: jacent collo sparsi sine lege capilli, id. H. 15, 73: haec in lege loci commoda Circus habet, *quality, nature*, id. Am. 3, 2, 20; cf.: sub lege loci sumit mutatque figuras, id. Hal. 32.—**D.** *A contract, agreement, covenant*: oleam faciundam hac lege oportet locare, etc., Cato, R. R. 145: in mancipii lege, *a contract of sale*, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 178; cf.: Manilianas venalium vendendorum leges ediscere, id. ib. 1, 58, 246: collegii Aesculapii, Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 724, n. 443.—**E.** *A condition, stipulation* (cf. condicio). **1.** In gen. (mostly ante-class.): ego dabo ei talentum, primus qui in crucem excucurrerit, Set ea lege, ut offigantur bis pedes, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 13: quia nequit, qua lege licuit velle dixit fieri, id. Stich. 3, 1, 58: estne empta mi haec? *Pe.* His legi-

bus habeas licet, id Ep 3, 4 39 hac lege tibi adstringo meam fidem, Ter Eun. 1, 2, 22 legibus dictis, Liv 9, 5, 3 dicta tibi est lex, Hor Ep 2, 2, 18 sed vos saevas imponite leges, Juv 7 229 —**2.** Hence of conditions or terms of peace pax data Philippo in has leges est Liv 33, 30 qui bus ante dictum est legibus, pacem fece runt, id. 30, 43 pacemque his legibus con stituerunt, Nep Tim. 2 se sub leges pacis iniquae Tradere, Verg A. 4. 618 leges et foedera jungere, id. ib 12, 822 in leges ire, Stat. S 1, 1, 27 —**F.** In eccl. Lat. esp, *the law of Moses* nolite putare quoniam veni solvere legem Vulg Matt. 5, 17, 11, 13, often called lex Moysi, id. Luc. 2, 22, id. Act. 15, 5, but more freq lex Domini, id. Luc. 2, 23, id. Psa. 4 2 lex Dei, id. 2 Esdr 10, 28 sq, also cf lex Altissimi, id. Eccl. 19, 21 lex tua id. Psa. 39, 8, 118, 18 lex mea, id. Prov 3, 1 —Also of *a precept of the Mosaic law* ista est lex animantium, Vulg Lev 11, 46 istae sunt leges quas con stituit Dominus, id Num 30, 17

Lexānor, ŏris, *m*, *name of a warrior*, Val Fl. 6, 686

† **lexīdium,** i, *n*, = λεξίδιον *a little word* lexidia colligere, Gell. 18, 7, 3

† **lexipyrētos (-us),** on and a, um, *adj*, = ληξιπυρετος, *that allays fever, anti febrile*, Plin 20, 18, 76, § 201, Marc Emp 16

† **lexipyrexia,** ae, *f*, = ληξιπυρεξια, *a cessation of fever*, Marc Emp 20

† **lexis,** ĕos (*acc. plur* eis), *f*, = λεξις, *a word* (ante class. and post Aug) quam lepide lexeis compostae! Lucil. ap Cic. de Or 3, 43, 171, Charis. 249, 251 P

Lexobii (Lexovii), orum, *m*, *a people* in Gallia Lugdunensis, *at the mouth of the* Sequana, whence the name of the mod ern *Lisieux* Depart du Calvados, Caes. B G 3, 9 sq, Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107

‡ **liăcūlum,** λειαντηρ (*a polishing in strument*), Gloss. Philox

* **lībăcuncŭlus,** i, *m dim* [libum], *a little cake* de libacunculo, Tert. Spect. 27 (al lucunculo)

† **lĭbădion,** ii, *n*, = λιβαδιον, *the herb centaury*, Plin. 25, 6, 31, § 68

lībāmen, inis, *n.* [libo], *that which is poured out in offerings to the gods, a drink offering, libation* (poet for libamentum), Ov F 3, 733 pingui cumulat libamine flammam Val. Fl 1, 204 setas Ignibus imponit, libamina prima, *the hairs offered as a beginning of the sacrifice*, Verg A 6, 246 —So (eccl. Lat.) of the Mosaic drink offerings vinum libaminum bibere, Vulg Deut. 32, 38, id. 1 Par 29, 21.—**B.** Transf, *that which is thrown upon a funeral pile, an offering*, Stat. Th. 6, 224 —**II.** Trop, *the first enjoyment* of a thing tu nova ser vatae capies libamina famae, Ov H. 4, 27

lībāmentum, i, *n* [id.], *that which is poured out in offerings to the gods, a drink offering, libation* (class) **I.** Lit ut sa crificiorum libamenta serventur, Cic. Leg 2, 12, 29 libamenta Veneri solvere, Just 12, 10, 4 haec ego nascentes laetus bac chatus ad aras libamenta tuli, *offerings*, Stat S 3, 1, 163 dona magnifica, quasi li bamenta praedarum, *first fruits* Cic. Rep 2, 24, 44 haec est lex sacrificii et liba mentorum Vulg Lev 6 14 (cf libamen, I A.) —**II.** Trop **A.** *That which is tasted* varia illa libamenta, Sen. Ep 84 5 —**B.** *A trial, first attempt, a sample, specimen* (post-class. and very rare) primitias quas dam et quasi libamenta ingenuarum arti um dedimus, Gell N A. praef § 13, id. 16, 8, 15

† **lĭbănios,** ii, *f*, = λιβανιος, *a kind of vine, with the odor of frankincense, growing in the island of Thasos* Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 117

† **lĭbănītis,** idis *f*, = λιβανιτις, *a plant*, called also polion, App Herb 57

† **lĭbănŏchrūs,** i, *f*, = λιβανοχρους (frankincense colored) *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 171

† **lĭbănōtis,** idis *f* = λιβανωτις, *rose mary*, Plin. 19 12, 62, § 187, 20, 16, 64, § 172

1. Lĭbănus (scanned Lībanus Sedul. 4 55), i *m*, = Λιβανος (Hebr Lebanon), *Mount Lebanon in Syria*, Plin 5, 20, 17, § 77, Aus. Techn. Idyll. 12, 5, Vulg 3 Reg 4, 33 —**B. Lĭbănus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Lebanon* Libana cedrus, Sedul 4 55 —**II.** Transf. **lĭbănus,** i, *c.*, *frankincense* (pure Lat tus), Vulg Sirach, 24, 21, 39, 18

2. Lĭbănus, i, *m*, *the name of a slave*, Plaut. As. 1, 1 37

lībārius, ii *m* [libum], *a pastry cook, confectioner*, Sen. Ep 56, 3

lībātio, onis, *f* [libo], *a drink offering, libation*, Cic. Harusp Resp 10, 21 mensa, in qua epulae, libationesque reponuntur, Macr S 3 11, 5 —**II.** *A Mosaic drink offer ing* (= libamentum) Vulg Num 28, 24 al.

* **lībātor,** oris, *m* [id.] *one who makes a libation* cenarum libator, Front. de Fer Als. ep 3 Mai

lībātōrium, ii, *n.* [id], *the vessel in which a libation was offered*, Vulg 1 Macc 1, 23, id. Esr 2, 13

lībella, ae, *f dim* [libra] **I.** *An as, a small silver coin, the tenth part of a* dena rius nummi denarii decuma libella, quod libram pondo aeris valebat, et erat ex argento parva, Varr L. L. 5, § 174 Müll. librales, unde etiam nunc libella dicitur et dupondius, appendebantur asses, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 42, Cato, R. R. 15, 1 sunt enim in sestertio libellae decem, singulae viginti, teruncii quadraginta, Volus. Maec 66 —**B.** In gen. **1.** Prov for *a very small sum of money*, as with us *a farthing, groat, cent* una libella liber possum fieri, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 8, cf. id Capt 5, 1, 27 tibi li bellam argenti numquam credam, id. Ps. 2, 2, 34 quoi neque libellai spes sit us quam gentium, id. ib 1, 1, 96 quom li bella nusquamst, nisi, etc., id. ib 4, 7, 47 quis Volcatio unam libellam dedisset? Cic. Verr 2, 2, 10, § 26.—Hence, ad libellam, i q ad assem, *to a farthing, to a cent, exactly*, Cic. Rosc. Com 4, 11 —**2.** In inheritances ex libella, i q ex asse, *sole heir* Curius fe cit palam te ex libella, me ex teruncio, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3 —**II.** An instrument for detect ing any variation from a perfectly horizon tal surface, *a level, water level, plummet line* libella aliqua si ex parti claudicat hilum, Lucr 4, 515 collocare et expolire aliquid ad regulam et libellam, Vitr 1, 6, 6, cf Plin 36, 25, 63, § 188 structuram (parie tis) ad normam et libellam fieri, et ad per pendiculum respondere oportet, id. 36, 22, 51, § 172 locus qui est ad libellam aequus, *quite, perfectly level*, Varr R R. 1, 6 *fin.*

lĭbellāris, e, *adj* [libellus], *of* or *be longing to books, book* (late Lat.) opus, *a written work, writing*, Sid. Ep 9, 11.

lĭbellātici, orum, *m* [id.], *a term ap plied to Christians who, during the persecu tions, purchased false certificates of a mag istrate that they had sacrificed in the hea then manner*, Cypr Ep 55

lĭbellensis, is, *m* [id.] *an officer who presented petitions to the emperor and reg istered them*, Cod. 7, 62, 32, 12, 19, 14, 3, 24 3

lĭbellio, ōnis, *m* [id.] * **I.** *A notary*, Varr ap Non. 133, 28 —* **II.** *A poor book seller* de capsa miseri libellionis, Stat. S 4, 9, 21.

lĭbellŭlus, i, *m. dim* [id], *a very little book* (post class) Mart. Cap 3, § 289

lĭbellus, i, *m dim* [3 liber] * **I.** *The inner bark of a tree*, used for writing tab lets levis in aridulo malvae descripta li bello (carmina), Cinna ap Isid. Orig 6, 12. —**II.** Transf, *a little book, pamphlet*, esp *a book written in pages*, and not in long rolls epistulae quas primus videtur ad paginas et formam memorialis libelli con vertisse (opp transversa charta) Suet Caes. 56 **A.** In gen scripsi etiam illud quo dam in libello Cic. de Or 1, 21, 94 in quo dam joculari libello Quint. 8, 6, 73, 2 13, 15 quoi dono lepidum novum libellum, Cat. 1, 1 horribilis et sacer, id. 14, 12 quicquid hoc libelli est, id 1, 8 libellis eum (Scipionem) palaestraeque operam dare, *to books* Liv 29, 19 *fin* nostri far rago libelli, Juv 1, 86 — Of a single sat ire, Hor S 1, 10, 92 —**2.** In *plur*, poet, *a bookseller's shop* te (quaesivimus) in omnibus libellis Cat 55 4 (dub, al. label lis), Mart. 5, 20, 8 —**B.** In partic, *a writing* of any kind. **1.** *A memorandum book, journal diary* si quid memoriae causa retulit in libellum, Cic. Phil. 1, 8, 19 in commentariolis et chirographis et libel lis, id. ib 1, 7, 16, Quint 12, 8, 5, cf id. 10, 7, 31, 11 3 142, 6 2, 5 —**2.** *A memorial* non illi in libellis laudationum decreta mi serunt, Cic. Clu. 69 197 —**3.** *A petition* At ticus libellum composuit eum mihi dedit, ut darem Caesari Cic Att. 16 16, A, 4 li bellum alicui porrigere, Suet Aug 53 sup plices libelli, Mart 8, 31, 3 vitem posce libello, Juv 14, 193 libellos signare, sub notare, *to answer petitions* libellos signa re, Suet. Aug. 50 subnotare libellos, Plin. Ep 1 10, 9, so ad libellum rescribere, Mos. et Rom. Leg Coll. 3, 3, 5 libellos agere *to have the charge of answering petitions* Dig 20, 5, 12 a libellis, *the officer charged with receiving petitions* Epaphroditum a libel lis capitali poena condemnavit, Suet. Dom 14, Inscr Grut 587, 9 A LIBELLIS ADIVTOR ib 587, 7 —**4.** *A note of invitation* to hear a lecture, see a play, etc., *a notice, pro gramme* gladiatorum libellos venditare, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 97 domum mutuatur et subsellia conducit et libellos dispergit, Tac. Or 9 munerarius, *the programme of a fes tival*, Treb Claud. 5 —**5.** *A public notifi cation, announcement, placard, handbill* edere per libellos, Suet. Caes. 41 libellos Sex. Alfenus procurator P Quincti, deicit, *tears down the auction handbills*, Cic. Quint 6, 27 suspensum amici bonis libellum, Sen. Ben. 4, 12 vestitur tota libellis por ticus, Juv 12, 100 —**6.** *A letter* (laetitias) in libello hoc opsignato quas tuli pausil lulo, Plaut. Ps 2, 4, 16 (cf. epistulam, id ib v 26) libellum ipsius habeo in quo, etc., Cic Att 6, 1, 5 ut ex libellis ejus ani madverti, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam 11, 11, 1 —**7.** *A libel lampoon pasquinade* (post Aug) libellos aut carmina ad infamiam cujuspiam edere, Suet Aug 55, id Caes. 80, id. Vit 14 sparsos de se in Curia famosos libellos, id. Aug 55 sive quis ad infamiam alicujus libellum aut carmen scripserit, Gai Inst 3, 220 injuriam patimur famosis libellis, Paul Sent 5, 4 1 —**8.** *A written accusation* or *complaint* (post Aug) componunt ipsae per se formantque libellos Juv 6, 244, Dig 48, 2, 3 —**9.** *A lawyer's brief* quid causi dicis praestent magno comites in fasce li belli? Juv 7, 107 —**10.** *An attestation, certificate* significent id libello manu sua subscripto, Dig 39, 4, 4

lĭbens (lŭb-) entis, *P a*, v libet

lĭbenter (lŭb-), *adv*, v libet *fin*

lĭbentia (lŭb-), ae, *f* [libens] *delight, pleasure, joy* (ante and post class.) onus tum pectus porto laetitia lubentiaque, Plaut Stich 2, 1 3 postquam erili filio Largitu's dictis dapsilis lubentias, id. Ps. 1, 4 3 li bentiae gratiaeque conviviorum Gell 15, 2, 7 —**II.** Personified **Lĭbentia (Lŭb-),** ae, *f*, *the goddess of delight*, Plaut As. 2, 2, 2, cf the foll art.

Lĭbentina (Lŭb-), ae, *f* [id] usually connected with Venus, *the goddess of sen sual pleasure, Venus* a lubendo libido, libidinosus ac Venus Libentina et Libi tina, Varr L. L. 6 § 47 Müll., id. ap Non. 64 14, Cic. N D 2, 23, 61 lucus Veneris Lubentinae, Varr ap Non. 64, 14, Aug Civ Dei 4 8

lĭbĕo, v libet.

1. līber, ĕra, ĕrum (old form, loebe sum et loebertatem antiqui dicebant libe rum et libertatem Ita Graeci λοιβην et λειβειν, Paul ex Fest p 121 Müll, cf 2. Liber), *adj* [Gr root λιφ, λιπτω, to desire, cf. Sanscr lub dhas, desirous, Lat. libet, li bido] *that acts according to his own will and pleasure, is his own master, free, unrestrict ed, unrestrained, unimpeded unshackled, independent frank, open, bold* (opp servus, servilis) **I.** In gen., constr *absol*, with *ab* the *abl.*, and poet also with *gen* (*a*) *Absol* dictum est ab eruditissimis vi ris nisi sapientem liberum esse neminem Quid est enim libertas? Potestas vivendi ut velis Cic. Par 5 1, 33 an ille mihi liber, cui mulier imperat, cui leges imponit praescri bit jubet vetat? etc., id. ib 5 2, 36 ad scri bendi licentiam liber id N D 1, 44, 123 agri immunes ac liberi, Cic. Verr 2 2 69 § 166 integro animo ac libero causam defendere, *unprejudiced unbiased*, id. Sull 31, 86 libe ri ad causas solutique veniebant *not under obligations, not bribed* id. Verr 2, 2 78 § 192, cf libera lingua, Plaut. Cist. 1 2 9 cor li berum id. Ep 1 2 43 vocem liberam mit tere adversus aliquem, Liv 35 32, 6 libera verba animi proferre, Juv 4, 90 judicium

audientium relinquere integrum ac liberum, Cic. Div 2, 72, 150 aliquid respuere in genuo liberoque fastidio, id. Brut 67, 236 libero tempore, cum soluta nobis est eligendi optio, id. Fin. 1, 10, 33 tibi uni vexatio di reptioque sociorum impunita fuit ac libera, id. Cat 1, 7, 18 pars quaestionum vaga et libera et late patens, id. de Or 2, 16, 67 liberum arbitrium eis populo Romano per mittente, Liv 31, 11 *fin*, cf. id. 37, 1, 5 mandata, *full powers, unlimited authority*, id. 37, 56, 38, 8 fenus, *unlimited*, id. 35, 7 custodia, *free custody* (i e confinement to a house or to a town), id. 24, 45, Vell. 1, 11, 1, v custodia, II legatio, v legatio suffragia, *the right of voting freely*, Juv 8, 211 locus, *free from intruders, undisturbed, secure*, Plaut Poen. 1, 1, 49, 3, 2, 25, id. Cas 3, 2, 4 aedes, *a free house, free dwelling* (assigned to the use of ambassadors of friendly nations during their stay in Rome), Liv 30, 17 *fin*, 35, 23, 42, 6 lectulus, i e *not shared with a wife*, Cic. Att. 14, 13, 5 toga (poet. for virilis toga), *a man's* (prop of one who is his own master), Ov F 3, 771 vestis, id. ib 3, 777 libera omnia sibi servare, *to reserve to one's self full liberty*, Plin. Ep 1, 5 — *Comp* hoc liberiores et solutiores sumus, quod, etc., Cic. Ac 2, 3, 8 est finitimus oratori poëta, numeris astrictior paulo, verborum licentia liberior, id. de Or 1, 16, 70 liberiores litterae, id. Att 1, 13, 1 amicitia remissior esse debet et liberior et dulcior, *freer, more unrestrained, more cheerful*, id. Lael. 18 *fin* paulo liberior sententia, Quint. 4, 2, 121 liberior in utramque partem disputatio, id. 7, 2, 14 fusiores liberioresque numeri, id. 9, 4, 130 officia liberiora plenioraque, id. 6, 1, 9 (flumina) campo recepta Liberioris aquae, *freer, less impeded*, Ov M 1, 41, cf. (Tiberinus) campo liberiore natat, *freer, opener*, id. F 4, 292 liberiore frui caelo, *freer, opener*, id. M 15, 301.—*Sup* liberrimum hominum genus, comici veteres tradunt, etc, *the frankest, most free spoken*, Quint. 12, 2, 22, cf liberrime Lolli, *most frank, most ingenuous*, Hor Ep 1, 18, 1 indignatio, id. Epod. 4, 10 — (β) *Free* or *exempt from, void of*, with *ab* Mamertini vacui, expertes, soluti ac liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, molestia, munere, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 10, § 23, cf (consul) solutus a cupiditatibus, liber a delictis, id Agr 1, 9, 27 ab observando homine perverso liber, id. Att 1, 13, 2 liber a tali irrisione Socrates, liber Aristo Chius id. Ac 2, 39, 123 ab omni animi perturbatione liber, id. Off 1, 20, 67, id N D 2, 21, 55 loca abdita et ab arbitris libera, id. Att 15, 16, B libera a ferro crura, Ov P 1, 6, 32 animus liber a partibus rei publicae, Sall. C 4.—(γ) With *abl* animus omni liber curâ et angore *free from, without*, Cic Fin. 1, 15 animus religione, Liv 2, 36 animus cogitationibus aliis, Quint. 11, 2, 35 mens omnibus vitiis, id 12, 1, 4, cf liberis odio et gratia mentibus, id. 5, 11, 37 omni liber metu, Liv 7, 34 liber invidia, Quint 12, 11, 7 equus carcere, Ov Am. 2, 9, 20 — (δ) With *gen* (poet) liber laborum, Hor A. P 212 fati gens Lydia, Verg. A. 10, 154 curarum, Luc 4, 384. —*Comp* liberior campi, *having a wider space*, Stat S 4, 2, 24.—(ε) Liberum est, with *subject clause* quam (opinionem) se qui magis probantibus liberum est, *it is free, permitted, allowable*, Quint 6 3, 112, Plin. Ep 1, 8 dies eligere certos liberum erat, Plin. 30, 2, 6, § 16 —So in *abl absol* libero, quid firmaret mutaretve, Tac A. 3, 60

II. In partic **A.** *Free*, in a social point of view, *not a slave* (opp servus, also to ingenuus) neque vendendam censes quae libera est, Ter Ad. 2, 1, 40, cf. id. ib v 28 dis habeo gratiam quom aliquot affuerunt liberae, because slaves were not permitted to testify, id. And. 4, 4, 32, opp ingenuus *free-born* quid ea? ingenuan' an festucâ facta e servâ liberast? Plaut. Mil. 1, 1 14 in jure civili, qui est matre liberâ, liber est, Cic N D 3, 18, 45, id. Caecin 36, 96 si neque censu, neque vindictâ, nec testamento liber factus est (servus), non est liber, id. Top 2, 10 quae (assentatio) non modo amico, sed ne libero quidem digna est, *of a freeman* id. Lael 24, 89, Quint 11, 1, 43 liberorum hominum alii ingenui sunt, alii libertini, Gai Inst 1, 10, cf sqq ex ancilla et libero jure gentium servus nascitur, id. ib 1, 82, cf. § 85, Paul. Sent. 2, 24, 1 sqq —**B.** *Free*, in a political point of view, said both of a people not under monarchical rule and of one not in subjection to another people, Cic. Rep 1, 32, 48, cf ut ex nimia potentia principum oritur interitus principum, sic hunc nimis liberum populum libertas ipsa servitute afficit, id. ib 1, 44, 68 liber populus, id ib 3, 34, 46 (Demaratus) vir liber ac fortis, *democratic, republican, fond of liberty*, id. ib 2, 19, 34 civitates liberae atque immunes, *free from service*, Liv 37, 55 provinciae civitatesque liberae, Suet. Vesp 8 libera ac foederata oppida, id. Calig. 3 Roma patrem patriae Ciceronem libera dixit, Juv 8, 244. — **C.** In a bad sense, esp with reference to sensual pleasure, *unbridled, unchecked, unrestrained, licentious* quam liber harum rerum multarum siet (Juppiter), Plaut. Am prol. 105 adulescens imprudens et liber, Ter Eun. 3, 1, 40, cf. sit adulescentia liberior, *somewhat freer*, Cic Cael 18, 42 amores soluti et liberi id. Rep 4, 4, 4 consuetudo peccandi, id. Verr 2, 3, 76, § 177 —Hence, *adv* **lībĕrē**, *freely, unrestrictedly, without let or hinderance, frankly, openly, boldly* qui nihil dicit, nihil facit, nihil cogitat denique, nisi libenter ac libere, Cic. Par 5, 1, 34 animus somno relaxatus solute movetur et libere, id. Div 2, 48, 100 respirare, id. Quint 11, 39 constanter et libere (me gessi), id. Att 4, 16, 9 consilium dare, id. Lael. 13, 44 aliquid magis accusatorie quam libere dixisse, id. Verr 2, 2, 72, § 176 omnia libere fingimus et impune, Quint. 6, 1, 43 ut ingredi libere (oratio), non ut licenter videatur errare, Cic. Or 23, 77 — *Comp* liberius vivendi fuit potestas, Ter And. 1, 1, 23 loqui, Cic Planc 13, 33 fortius liberiusque defendere, Quint. 12, 1, 21 liberius si Dixero quid, Hor S 1, 4, 103 maledicere, id. ib 2, 8, 37 longius et liberius exseritur digitus, Quint. 11, 3, 92, cf id. 11, 3, 97 ipsaque tellus Omnia liberius, nullo poscente, ferebat, *freely, of itself, spontaneously*, Verg G 1, 127

2. līber, ĕri (*gen plur* liberûm, Att. ap Cic Tusc. 3, 9, Turp ap Non. 495, 26, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 15, § 40, 2, 1, 30, § 77, Tac A. 2, 38, 3, 25 saep, cf Cic Or 46, 155, but also liberorum, Cic Verr 2, 1, 30, § 76, 2, 5, 42, § 109), *m* [1 liber], *a child* **I.** *Sing* (post-class. and rare) si quis maximam portionem libero relinquat, Cod. Just 3, 28, 33, 5, 9, 8 *fin*, Quint Decl. 2, 8 —**II.** *Plur*, *children* (freq, but in class Lat only of children with reference to their parents pueri = children in general, as younger than adulescentes, cf Krebs, Antibarb p 657 sq) **A.** Lit liberorum genus, Enn. ap Cic Or 46, 155 (Trag v 347 Vahl.) liberorum sibi quaesendum gratia, id. ap Fest p 258 Müll. (Trag v 161 Vahl.) cum conjugibus et liberis, Cic Att 8, 2, 3 eum ex C Fadii filiâ liberos habuisse, id. ib 16, 11, 1 liberos procreare, id. Tusc 5, 37, 109 suscipere liberos id Verr 2, 3, 69, § 161 per liberos te precor, Hor Epod 5, 5 dulces, id. ib 2, 40 parvuli, Quint 2, 15, 8, opp parentes, id. 11, 1, 82, 3, 7, 18, 26, 6, 1, 18, 6, 5 al. mater quae liberos, quasi oculos (amisit), orba est, Sulp ap Paul. ex Fest. p 182 Müll jus trium liberorum, under the emperors, *a privilege enjoyed by those who had three legitimate children* (it consisted in the permission to fill a public office before one's twenty fifth year, and in freedom from personal burdens), *this privilege was sometimes also bestowed on those who had fewer than three children, or even none at all*, also of *one child* non est sine liberis, cui vel unus filius unave filia est, Dig 50, 16, 148, Plaut Aul 4, 10 6, Ter Hec 2, 1, 15, id. Heaut 1, 1, 99, id. And. 5, 3, 20, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 2, id de Imp Pomp 12, 33, id. Verr 2, 1, 15, § 40, ib 30, § 76 Zumpt, cf. also Sulp ap Cic Fam 4, 5 neque ejus legendam filiam (virginem Vestalem) qui liberos tres haberet, Gell. 1, 12, 8 uxores duxerant, ex quibus plerique liberos habebant Caes B C 3 110, 2.—Of grandchildren and great-grandchildren liberorum appellatione nepotes et pronepotes ceterique qui ex his descendunt, continentur, Dig 50, 16, 220, cf liberi usque ad trinepotem, ultra hos posteriores vocantur, ib 38, 10, 10, § 7 habitus sis in liberum loco Cic. Verr 2, 1, 15, § 40 —**2.** Esp (α) Of sons (opp daughters) procreavit liberos septem totidemque filias, Hyg Fab 9 — (β) Of children in gen. = pueri praecepta Chrysippi de liberorum educatione, Quint 1, 11, 17, cf. Catus aut de liberis educandis, the title of a book by Varro, v Gell. 4, 19, 2, Macr S 3, 6, 5 —**B.** Transf., of animals, *young* liberis orbas oves Plaut. Capt 4, 2, 38 — Comically quaerunt litterae hae sibi liberos alia aliam scandit, Plaut. Ps 1, 1, 23

3. Līber, ĕri (Sabine collat form, loebasius, acc to Serv Verg G 1, 7, cf 1. liber, and libertas *init*), *m* [Gr λείβω, to pour, λοιβή, a drink offering, Lat. libare], *an old Italian deity, who presided over planting and fructification*, afterwards identified with the Greek *Bacchus* hunc dico Liberum Semelâ natum, non eum, quem nostri majores auguste sancteque Liberum cum Cerere et Libera consecraverunt. Sed quod ex nobis natos liberos appellamus, idcirco Cerere nati nominati sunt Liber et Libera quod in Libera servant in Libero non item, Cic N D 2, 24, 62, cf. Serv Verg. G 1, 5, Cic Leg. 2, 8, 19 tertio (invocabo) Cererem et Liberum, quod horum fructus maxime necessarii ad victum ab his enim cibus et potio venit e fundo, Varr R. R. 1, 1, 5 Liber et alma Ceres, Verg G 1, 7 ex aede Liberi, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 57, § 128, in a pun with 1 liber, Plaut Capt. 3, 4, 46, cf id. Curc. 1, 2, 21, id. Stich 5, 4, 17, so in a pun with liber, *free* quiaque adeo me complevi flore Liberi, Magis libera uti lingua collibitum est mihi, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 8, cf. salve, anime mi, lepos Liberi, ut veteris ego sum cupida, etc., id. Curc. 1, 2, 3 — Connected with *pater* sic factum, ut Libero patri repertori vitis hirci immolarentur, Varr R R. 1, 2, 19 Romulus et Liber pater, Hor Ep 2, 1, 5 per vestigia Liberi patris, Plin 4, 10, 17, § 39 patre favente Libero fetis palmitibus, Col. 3, 21, 3 Libero patri in monte res divina celebratur, Macr S 1, 18, 4 —**B.** Meton, *wine* illud, quod erat a deo donatum, nomine ipsius dei nuncupabant ut cum fruges Cererem appellamus, vinum autem Liberum ex quo illud Terentii (Eun. 4, 5, 6) sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Cic. N D 2, 23, 60. Liberum et Cererem pro vino et pane, Quint 8, 6, 24, cf. also Plaut Curc. 1, 2, 4 supra sed pressum Calibus ducere Liberum Si gestis, etc, Hor C 4, 12, 14 condita cum verax aperit praecordia Liber, id. S 1, 4, 89

4. līber, bri, *m* [Gr λέπειν, to peel, λέπος, λεπίς, cf λοβός], *the inner bark* or *rind* of a tree **I.** Lit **A.** In gen ob ducuntur libro aut cortice trunci, Cic N D 2 47, 120 colligatae libris (arundines), Varr R R. 1, 8, 4 udoque docent (germen) inolescere libro, Verg G 2, 77 natam libro et silvestri subere clausam, id. A. 11, 554, id. E 10, 67 quam denso fascia libro, Juv 6, 263 —**B.** Esp, because the ancients used *the bark* or *rind* of trees to write upon, usually *the thin rind of the Egyptian papyrus*, on which the books of the Greeks and Romans were usually written (v Dict of Antiq p 587 sq) antea non fuisse chartarum usum. In palmarum foliis primo scriptitatum, dein quarundam arborum libris, Plin 13, 11, 21, § 69 — Hence, **II.** Transf **A.** *Paper, parchment*, or *rolls* of any substance used to write upon (cf charta, membrana) quasi quom in libro scribuntur calamo litterae, Plaut Ps. 1, 5, 131 —**B.** Most freq *a book, work, treatise* Demetrii liber de concordia, Cic. Att. 8, 12, 6 quas (sententias) hoc libro exposui id. Lael. 1, 3, cf id. ib 1, 5 dixi in eo libro, quem de rebus rusticis scripsi, id. de Sen 15, 54 libros pervolutare, id. Att 5, 12, 2 evolvere, id. Tusc 1, 11, 24 volvere, id. Brut. 87, 298 legere, id Fam 6, 6, 8 edere, id Fat 1, 1 libri confectio, id. de Sen 1, 1 tempus ad libros vacuum, id. Rep 1, 9, 14 cujus (Platonis) in libris, id. ib 1, 10, 16 in Graecorum libris id. ib 2, 11, 21 librum, si malus est nequeo laudare, Juv 3, 41 actorum libri, *the official gazette*, id. 9, 84, cf 2 136, and v Dict Antiq s v Acta — **C.** In partic. **1.** *A division of a work, a book* tres libri perfecti sunt de Natura Deorum, Cic Div 2 1, 3 hi tres libri (de Officiis), id. Off. 3, 33 121 sermo in novem libros distributus id. Q. Fr 3, 5, 1 dictum est in libro superiore, id Off 2, 13, 43

sicut superiore libro continetur, Quint 11, 1, 1 versus de libro Ennii annali sexto, id. 6, 3, 86 liber primus, secundus, tertius, etc , id. 8, 1, 2, 10, 2, 20, 11, 1, 4 al —Sometimes, in this latter case, liber is omitted in T Livii primo, Quint 9, 2, 37 in tertio de Oratore, id 9, 1, 26 legi tuum nuper quartum de Finibus Cic Tusc 5, 11, 32 — **2.** In relig or pub law lang , *a religious book, scriptures , a statute book, code* decemviris adire libros jussis, i e *the Sibylline books*, Liv 34, 55, 21, 62, 25, 12 sc cum legeret libros, recordatum esse, etc , Cic N D 2, 4, 11 ut in libris est Etruscorum, id Div 2, 23, 50, id Att 9, 9, 3 caerimoniarum, *rituals*, Tac. A 3, 38 — **D.** *A list, catalogue, register*, Cic Verr 2, 3, 71, § 167 —**E.** *A letter, epistle*, Nep Lys. 4, 2, Plin Ep 2, 1, 5 —**F.** *A rescript, decree* (post Aug) liber principis severus et tamen moderatus, Plin Ep 5, 14, 8

Lībĕra, ae, *f* [3 Liber] **I.** *Proserpine, daughter of Ceres, and sister of* Liber hunc dico Liberum Semelâ natum, non eum, quem nostri majores auguste sancteque Liberum cum Cerere et Libera consecraverunt, etc , Cic N D 2, 24, 62, id Verr 2, 5, 14, § 36 Ceres et Libera, quarum sacra, etc , id ib 2, 5, 72, § 137 signa aenea Cereri, Libero Liberaeque posuerunt, Liv 33, 25 supplicatio ad Cereris, Liberi Liberaeque fuit, id 41, 28, for which in full familia ad aedem Cereris, Liberi Liberaeque venum iret, id 3, 55, 7 —**II.** *Ariadne* (because she was the wife of Bacchus), Ov F 3, 512

Lībĕrālĭa, ium, v 3 Liber, II

1. lībĕrālis, e, *adj* [1 liber], *of* or *belonging to freedom, relating to the freeborn condition of a man* **I.** Lit liberalis causa or liberale judicium, *a suit concerning a person's freedom*, v Dig 40,12, 1 sqq , Paul Sent 5,1,1 sqq si quisquam hanc liberali caussa manu adsereret, Plaut Curc. 4,2,4, cf 5,2,68 manu eas adserat liberali causa, id Poen 4, 2, 84 nam ego liberali illam assero causa manu, *I formally assert that she is freeborn*, Ter Ad 2, 1, 40 judicium, Quint 6, 3, 32 liberale conjugium, *a marriage between persons of free condition*, Ter And. 3, 3, 29 —Pleon ego te hoc triduom numquam sinam in domo esse, quin ego te liberalem liberem, Plaut Curc 1, 3, 53 —**II.** Transf, *befitting a freeman, gentlemanly, noble, noble minded, honorable, ingenuous, gracious, kind* (syn generosus ingenuus) **A.** In gen ingenium, Plaut Capt 2, 3, 59, id Ep 1, 1, 41 artes liberales, *befitting a freeman*, Cic Inv 1, 25, 35 , cf liberalia studia accipimus, quae Graeci ἐλευθερια μαθηματα appellant, rhetores continebuntur, grammatici, geometrae, Dig 50,13,1 hae artes, quibus liberales doctrinae atque ingenuae continerentur, geometria, musica, litterarum cognitio et poetarum, etc , Cic de Or 3, 32, 127, cf omnis liberalis et digna homine nobili doctrina, id Ac 2, 1, 1 de artificiis et quaestibus, qui liberales habendi, qui sordidi sint, id Off 1, 42 150 liberalissima studia, id. Arch 3, 4, id. Cael 21 52, id. Rep 1, 5, 9 spes liberalioris fortunae *of a higher, more respectable station*, Liv 22, 26 responsum, *kind, gracious*, Cic Att 3 15 4, so, liberalibus verbis permulceri, Sall Fragm ap Prisc p 871 P —**B.** In partic **1.** *Bountiful, generous, munificent, liberal* (syn munificus) liberales (sunt), qui suis facultatibus aut captos a praedonibus redimunt, aut aes alienum suscipiunt amicorum, etc , Cic Off 2, 16, 56 benefici liberalesque, id. Lael 9,31, cf liberalissimi et beneficentissimi, id ib 14, 51 liberalissimus munificentissimusque, id Rosc Com 8, 22 virtus munifica et liberalis, id Rep 3, 8, 12 largus, beneficus, liberalis, id. Deiot 9, 26 — * (β) With *gen* laudis avidi, pecuniae liberales erant, Sall C 7, 6 —(γ) With *in* and *acc* in omne genus hominum liberalissimus, Suet. Vesp 7 — **b.** Of things, *plentiful, copious, abundant* largum et liberale viaticum, Cic Fl 6, 14 potio, Cels 3, 6 liberalius alimentum, id. 8, 10, 7 —**2.** *Noble, engaging, beautiful* (ante class) illarum altera pulcer est et liberalis, Plaut Mil 1, 1, 60 lepida et liberali formast, id ib 4, 1, 20, id Ep 5, 1, 41, id Pers 1, 3, 50 species, id ib 4, 3, 76, cf liberales dicuntur non solum benigni, sed etiam ingenuae formae homines, Paul ex Fest p 121 Müll — Hence, *adv* **lībĕrālĭter,** *in a manner befitting a freeman, nobly, ingenuously, kindly, courteously, graciously* **1.** In gen homo liberaliter educatus, Cic Fin 3, 17, 57 eruditi, id Tusc. 2, 2, 6 vivere, id. Lael 23, 86 servire, i e *properly*, Ter And. 1, 1, 11 respondere, *kindly, courteously*, Caes B G 4, 18 oratione aliquem prosequi, id ib 2, 5 —**2.** In partic, *bountifully, profusely, generously, liberally* benigne ac liberaliter, Cic Verr 2, 3, 85, § 196 large et liberaliter, id ib 2, 3, 88, § 204 instructus, Caes B C 3, 61 — *Comp* vivo paulo liberalius, Cic Q Fr 2, 6, 3 nec potui accipi liberalius, id Att 16, 6, 1 ille (sal) in cibis paulo liberalius aspersus, Quint 6, 3, 19 ubi liberalius malos odimus, *more abundantly more heartily* Plin Pan 68, 7 — *Sup* dotem largiri liberalissime, App M 10, p 250, 13 liberalissime polliceri, Cic Att 5, 13, 2

2. Lībĕrālis, e, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to Liber* or *Bacchus* ludi, *a festival in honor of Bacchus*, = Liberalia (v infra), Naev ap Paul. ex Fest p 116 Müll.—Hence, *subst* **Lībĕrālĭa,** ium, *n* , *a festival in honor of Liber, celebrated on the 17th of March, the day on which youths received the manly toga*, Ov F 3, 713 Liberalium dies, a pontificibus agonium martiale appellatur, Macr S 1, 4, § 15 sacra, id ib 1, 18, § 22, Calend Maff ap Inscr Orell II p 411 Liberalia tu accusas, Cic Att 14, 10, 1 Liberalibus litteras accepi tuas, id. Fam 12, 25, 1 —Called also ludi Liberales Liberalia Liberi festa quae apud Graecos dicuntur Διονυσια Libera lingua loquemur ludis Liberalibus, Naev ap Paul ex Fest p 116 Mull , Com Rel v 113 Rib

lībĕrālĭtas, ātis, *f* [1 liber], *a way of thinking befitting a freeman , a noble, kind,* or *friendly disposition, noble spirit, kindness, affability* **I.** In gen (rare) liberalitate liberos retinere satius est, quam metu, Ter Ad 1, 1, 32 qui ita vivunt, ut eorum probetur fides, liberalitas, *kindness*, Cic Lael 5, 19 (L Cassius) homo, non liberalitate, ut alii, sed ipsa tristitia et severitate popularis, id Brut 25, 97 — **II.** In partic, *generosity, liberality* (the usual signif of the word, syn bonitas, beneficentia, benignitas) beneficentia quam eandem vel benignitatem vel liberalitatem appellari licet, Cic Off 1, 7, 20 liberalitas ac benignitas, id de Or 2, 25, 105 magnificentia liberalitatis, id Rosc Com 8, 24 ut ea liberalitate utamur, quae prosit amicis, noceat nemini, id Off 1, 14, 43 quid dicam de pietate in matrem, liberalitate in sorores? id Lael 3, 11 liberalitatis virtutes, Quint 6 prooem § 10 illa quidam catachresis volunt esse, cum pro luxuria liberalitas dicitur, a quibus equidem dissentio, id 8, 6, 36 — **B.** Transf (abstr pro concr), *a gift, present* (post Aug) decima parte liberalitatis apud quemque eorum relicta, Tac H 1, 20, Suet Tib 46 unaque et altera liberalitate locupletavit, id Vit Hor —*Plur* revocatae liberalitates ejus, *gifts, grants*, Suet Claud 29 liberalitates Neronis revocandas curavit, id. Galb 15

lībĕrātĭo, onis, *f* [libero], *a freeing* or *becoming free, a delivering, releasing, release, liberation* **I.** In gen ipsa liberatione et vacuitate omnis molestiae gaudemus, Cic Fin 1, 11, 37 malorum, Quint 5, 10, 33 culpae, Cic Lig 1, 1 rempublicam sub obtentu liberationis invadere, *of setting it at liberty*, Just. 5, 8, 12 —**II.** In partic. **A.** *A discharge* in a court of law, *an acquittal* libidinosissimae liberationes, Cic Pis. 36, 87 — **B.** In jurid Lat , *a discharge* or *release* from debt, *a payment* liberationis verbum eandem vim habet quam solutionis Dig 50, 16, 47 liberationem debitori legare, i e *remission*, ib 34, 3 3, cf de liberatione legata *of releasing from a debt by last will* or *testament*, ib 34, tit 3

lībĕrātor, ōris, *m* [id] *a freer, deliverer, liberator* patriae liberatores Cic Phil 1, 2 6 urbis, Liv 1 60 nostri liberatores, Cic Att 14, 12 2 liberator suus, Liv. 6, 14 scortorum, * Plaut Pers 3, 3, 14 — In apposition liberator populus, Liv 35, 18 *fin* — So as an epithet of Jupiter (like Ζευς ἐλευθεριος) libare se liquorem illum Jovi liberatori, Tac A. 15, 64, 16, 35 —So in eccl. Lat freq of God refugium meum ac liberator meus, Vulg Psa. 17, 3 —**II.** Transf liberator ille populi Romani animus, Liv 1, 56

‡ **lībĕrātrix,** icis, *f* [liberator] *she that releases*, Eckhel D N V T 6, p 288

lībĕrē, *adv* , v 1 liber *fin.* A

lībĕri, orum, *children* , v 2. liber

lībĕro, avi, atum, 1 (old form of the *fut. perf* liberasso, Plaut. Most 1, 3, 66), *v a* [1 liber] *to make* or *set free, to free, liberate* (syn vindico) **I.** Lit , *to release from slavery, to free, manumit* amicas emite, liberate, Plaut Most. 1, 1, 22 liberem ego te? id Men 5, 7, 35 servos, Caes B C 3, 9 sese, Cic de Or 1, 40, 182 aliquem vindicta liberare, Plin. Ep 7, 16, 4 — **II.** Transf **A.** In gen , *to free, release, extricate, deliver* (cf levo) a person or thing from something (an obligation debt, difficulty, etc.), constr *aliquem* (*aliquid*) *ab aliqua re*, with simple *abl* , less freq with *gen* **a.** With personal objects (α) With *ab* teque item ab eo vindico ac libero, Cic. Q Fr 3, 1 se a Venere, *to release one's self from one's duty to Venus*, id Div in Caecil 17, 53 —(β) With *abl* divortio te liberabo incommodis, Poet ap Auct. Her 2, 24, 38 defensionum laboribus senatori isque muneribus liberatus, Cic Tusc. 1, 1, 1 aliquem culpa, id. Att 13, 22, 3 aliquem invidia, id N D 1, 6, 13 aliquem suspicione crudelitatis, id. Fam 1, 2, 3 aliquem magna sollicitudine, id Att 6, 1, 10, cf populum metu, id Rep 1, 16, 25 liberatus omni perturbatione animi, id ib 1, 17, 28 aliquem periculo, Caes B C 3, 83 obsidione, id B G 4, 19 se aere alieno, *to pay a debt*, Cic Att 6, 2, 4 — (γ) With *gen* aliquem culpae, Liv 41, 19 voti liberari, id. 5, 28 — * (δ) With *ex* multos ex incommodis pecuniâ, Cic Verr 2, 5, 9, § 23 — (ε) With simple *acc* vectigales multos ac stipendiarios liberavit, *exempted from taxes*, Cic Prov Cons 5, 10 Volusii liberandi, meum fuit consilium, *to release from obligation*, id Fam 5, 20 4 Buthrotios cum Caesar decreto suo liberavisset, viz , *from a division of their lands*, id Att 16, 16, C, 11 amotusque post triumphum abdicatione dictaturae terror et linguam et animos liberaverat hominum, Liv 6, 16, 8 (debitores) capitis deminutione liberantur, i e *from debt*, Gai Inst 3, 84 al —**b.** With inanim and abstr objects eum (mundum) ab omni erratione liberavit, Cic Univ 6, cf below, at the end of this number quorum linguae sic inhaererent, ut loqui non possent, eae scalpello resectae liberarentur, *would be set free*, id Div 2 46, 96 liberare agros, *to free* or *exempt from taxes*, id Agr 1, 4, 10 publica liberare, id. ib 2, 21, 57, cf liberari omnia Asiae emporia portusque, Liv 32, 33 liberata vectigalia, id 41, 28 fundum alii obligatum liberare, Dig 18, 1, 41 liberare fidem, *to discharge one's promise, keep one's word*, Cic Fl 20, 47 liberare promissa, *to cancel promises, to make them void and of no effect*, id. Off 1, 10, 33 nomina, *to settle debts*, Liv 7, 21 impensam, *to clear* or *repay expenses*, Col 3, 3 —Of an abstr object divinum animum corpore liberatum cogitatione complecti, Cic Tusc 1, 22, 51 — **B.** In partic **1.** *To absolve* or *acquit* in a court of justice (syn absolvo, solvo) aliquem, opp condemnare, Cic Clu 22, 60 aliquem crimine aliquo, id Verr 2 2 29, § 71 liberatur Milo, non eo consilio profectus esse, *is acquitted of the charge of having undertaken a journey with the design*, etc , id Mil 18, 47 reum a judicibus hoc defensionis modo liberari non posse, Quint 7, 4, 20 — Very rarely with *acc of the charge* crimen libidinis confessio intemperantiae liberavit, Val Max 8, 1, 12.—**2.** *To clear, i e to pass, traverse, cross over* a place *without hinderance* (post Aug) flumen, Front Strat 1 5, 3, 4, 7, 28, Hyg Fab 257 angustias freti Front Strat 1, 4, 13 limen Petr 136 —**3.** Templa liberata *freed from buildings that obstructed the view*, i e *having a free prospect*, Cic Leg 2, 8, 21

lībĕrta, ae, v libertus, B

lībertas (old form, **loebertas;** v 1 liber *init*), atis, *f* [1. liber], *the state* or *condition of a freeman, a being free, freedom, liberty, freedom from restraint* or *obliga*

tion, free will, etc. **I.** In gen.: quid est enim libertas? potestas vivendi, ut velis, Cic. Par. 5, 1, 34: ne majorem largiar ei, *qui contra dicturus est, libertatem et licentiam*, id. Ac. 2, 10, 30: praecidere sibi libertatem vivendi, id. Verr. 2, 3, 1, § 3: tabella dat populo eam libertatem, ut, quod velint, faciant, id. Planc. 6, 16: libertas in ridendo, in plorando, id. ib. 14, 33: omnium rerum impunitam libertatem tenere, id. de Or. 1, 52, 226: libertas est naturalis facultas ejus quod cuique facere libet, nisi si quid vi aut jure prohibetur, Just. Inst. 1, 3, 1.—With *gen.*: feminae omnium rerum libertatem desiderant, Liv. 34, 2 *fin.*: testamentorum, Quint. 3, 6, 84: verborum (with licentia figurarum), id. 10, 1, 28: dialogorum, id. 10, 5, 15: caeli, *the open air*, id. 10, 3, 22.—Poet. with *inf.* sit modo libertas, quae velit ira, loqui, Prop. 1, 1, 28: nec mihi libertas imis freta tollere arenis, Val. Fl. 1, 601.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Civil freedom, liberty*, opp. to slavery: Scaevae, servo Q. Crotonis, libertas data est, Cic. Rab. Perd. 11, 31: alicujus libertati parcere, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 206 Vahl.): omnes homines naturā libertati studere et condicionem servitutis odisse, Caes. B. G. 3, 10 *fin.*: patriam et libertatem perdidi, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 50: libertas paenulast tergo tuo, id. Most. 4, 2, 74: haruspex his promisit libertatem, id. Poen. 5, 4, 54: aliquem in libertatem asserere, Suet. Vit. 10: petitur puer in libertatem, id. Rhet. 1: libertatis condicio, Ulp. Fragm. 2, 3: favor libertatis, Gai. Inst. 1, 21; Paul. Sent. 2, 23, 2: libertatem dare, Gai. Inst. 2, 200: amittere, id. ib. 1, 160 sq.—(β) In *plur.* (ante- and post-class.): tribus non conduci possim libertatibus, Quin, etc., Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 70: pecunias et libertates servis et ante dono datas, Tac. A. 15, 55: in libertatibus dandis, Gai. Inst. 2, § 228: libertatium conservandarum causa, Dig. 38, 1, 13, § 1: lex (Fufia Caninia) cavet ut libertates servis testamento nominatim dentur, Ulp. Fragm. 1, 25.—**2.** Trop.: se in libertatem vindicare, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 145; cf.: in libertatem vindicati, id. N. D. 1, 20, 56.—**B.** *Political freedom, liberty*, or *independence* of a people not under monarchical rule, or not subject to another people (opp. servitus and dominatus): aut exigendi reges non fuerunt: aut plebi re, non verbo danda libertas, Cic. Leg. 3, 10 *fin.*: aliae nationes servitutem pati possunt: populi Romani est propria libertas, id. Phil. 6, 7 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 3, 11 *fin.*: in optimatium dominatu vix particeps libertatis potest esse multitudo, id. Rep. 1, 27, 43: et a regum et a patrum dominatione solere in libertatem rem populi vindicari, etc., id. ib. 1, 32, 48: alicui eripere libertatem, id. ib. 1, 17, 28: in libertate permanere, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: libertatem accipere, recuperare, id. ib. 7, 1 *fin.*: plus communi libertati tribuere, id. ib. 7, 37: per dolum ac proditionem prope libertas amissa est, Liv. 2, 3, 1: conditor Romanae libertatis, id. 8, 34.—**C.** *The spirit of liberty, consciousness of freedom*: dolor animi, innata libertas, prompta excellensque virtus, Cic. Sest. 41, 88: timefacta libertas, id. Off. 2, 7, 24.—**D.** *Freedom of speech* or *thought, frankness, boldness, candor* (mostly post-Aug.): hoc mihi libertas, hoc pia lingua dedit, Ov. H. 15, 68: vera de exitu ejus magna cum libertate ominatus est, Vell. 2, 71, 2: quae in aliis libertas est, in aliis licentia vocatur, Quint. 3, 8, 48: affectatores *libertatis*, id. 6, 2, 16; 10, 1, 94: antiqua comoedia facundissimae libertatis, id. 10, 1, 65: vox honestissimae libertatis, id. 11, 1, 37: libertas ingenii, Sall. J. 30, 3.—**E.** *Freedom* from taxation, *exemption*: aedium, Dig. 8, 6, 18.—**F.** Personified: **Libertas**, tatis, *f., the goddess of Liberty, whose temple on the Aventine Hill was founded by the father of Tiberius Gracchus in the second Punic war; in the atrium of this temple the census-tables were preserved*, Ov. F. 4, 624; Liv. 24, 17; 25, 7; 34, 44; 45, 15; Cic. Mil. 22, 59; id. Att. 4, 16, 14; id. N. D. 2, 23, 61. A statue of Libertas was erected by Clodius on the site of Cicero's house after it was pulled down, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 3.

lībertīna, ae, v. 1. libertinus, II. B.

lībertīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [libertinus], *the condition of a freedman* (jurid. Lat.), Dig. 22, 3, 14; 4, 8, 32; 49, 4, 2 *med.* al.

* **lībertīnium**, ii, *n.* [libertinus], *the property obtained by a freedman on the death of his patron*: tenue, Calp. Decl. 14 *fin.* dub.

1. lībertīnus, a, um, *adj.* [libertus], *of* or *belonging to the condition of a freedman* (opp. ingenuus, of the condition of a free-born person; cf. in the foll. the passage Tac. A. 15, 57, and under II. A. the passage from Gai. Inst. 1, 10 and 11): homo liber, qui se vendidit, manumissus non ad suum statum revertitur, quo se abdicavit, sed efficitur libertinae condicionis, *enters into the condition of a freedman, becomes a freedman*, Dig. 1, 5, 21: in classem mille socii navales cives Romani libertini ordinis scribi jussi, Liv. 43, 12, 9; 42, 27, 3 (for which: navales socii cives Romani, qui servitutem servissent, id. 40, 18, 7); Suet. Gram. 18: Atilius quidam libertini generis, Tac. A. 4, 62; 2, 85; Suet. Aug. 44: libertinus homo, *a freedman*, Cic. Balb. 11, 28; id. Cat. 3, 6, 14; id. Verr. 2, 1, 47, § 124; cf.: mulieris libertinae sermo, *of a freedwoman*, Liv. 39, 13, 2: libertina mulier, Tac. A. 15, 57; Suet. Calig. 16: ut me libertino patre natum, *of a father who was a freedman*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 6; so, id. ib. 45; 46; id. Ep. 1, 20, 20: sunt etiam libertini optimates, Cic. Sest. 45, 97: miles, Suet. Aug. 25: plebs, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 48: opes, Mart. 5, 13, 6: homines libertini ordinis, Gell. 5, 19, 12.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.* **A. lībertīnus**, i, *m., a freedman* (in reference to his status in society or the state; whereas a freedman was called libertus in reference to the manumitter): qui servus est, si manumittatur, fit libertinus, Quint. 5, 10, 60; cf.: servus cum manumittitur, libertinus: addictus recepta libertate ingenuus, id. 7, 3, 27: liberorum hominum alii ingenui sunt, alii libertini. Ingenui sunt, qui liberi nati sunt: libertini sunt, qui ex justa servitute manumissi sunt, Gai. Inst. 1, §§ 10 and 11; Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 10: sed ita pars libertinorumst, nisi patrono qui advorsatust, ni illi offecit, etc., id. Pers. 5, 2, 57: Ti. Gracchus libertinos in urbanas tribus transtulit, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38; id. Phil. 3, 6 *fin.*: libertini centuriati, Liv. 10, 21, 4: libertinis detrahenda est auctoritas, Quint. 11, 1, 88: neminem libertinorum adhibitum ab eo cenae, Suet. Aug. 74: primus omnium libertinorum scribere historiam orsus, id. Rhet. 3: quae deberetur cuidam libertino, clienti tuo, id. Caes. 2; cf. id. Claud. 26; Hor. S. 2, 3, 281: unde Mundior exiret vix libertinus honeste, id. ib. 2, 7, 12: libertinis nullo jure uti praetextis licebat, Macr. S. 1, 6, 13.—**2.** Transf., *the son of a freedman*, opp. libertus, the freedman himself (only acc. to a statement of Suetonius and of Isidore; v. the foll.): ignarus, temporibus Appii et deinceps aliquandiu libertinos dictos non ipsos, qui manumitterentur, sed ingenuos ex his procreatos, Suet. Claud. 24: libertorum filii apud antiquos libertini appellabantur, quasi de libertis nati. Nunc vero libertinus aut a liberto factus aut possessus, Isid. Orig. 9, 4, 47: libertinos ab ingenuis adoptari jure posse, Mas. Sab. ap. Gell. 5, 19, 11.—**B. lībertīna**, ae, *f., a freedwoman*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 16: ingenuamne an libertinam? id. ib. 3, 1, 189: amore libertinae perinfamis, Suet. Vit. 2: aulica, id. Oth. 2; Gai. Inst. 3, § 51: tutior merx est Libertinarum, Hor. S. 1, 2, 48: Myrtale, id. C. 1, 33, 15; Phryne, id. Epod. 14, 15: libertinas ducere, Ulp. Fragm. 13, 1: libertinae quae longa veste uterentur, Macr. S. 1, 6, 13.

2. lībertīnus, i, v. 1. libertinus, II. A.

lībertus, a, um, *adj.* [=liberatus, from libero], *made free, set free*, only as *subst.*, *one made free, a freedman, an emancipated person* (so called in reference to the manumitter; cf. libertinus, II., and on the several classes of freedmen, v. Sanders ad Just. Inst. 1, 5, 3). **I.** Lit. **A. lībertus**, i, *m.*: tibi servire mavelim Multo, quam alii libertus esse, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 47: nec mihi quidem libertus ullus est, id. Curc. 4, 3, 15: feci, e servo ut esses libertus mihi, Ter. And. 1, 1, 10: libertus Cossinii, Cic. Fam. 13, 23: Ciceronis libertus Tiro, Quint. 10, 7, 31: Claudii Caesaris libertus, id. 6, 3, 81: servos nostros libertos suos fecisset, Cic. Mil. 33, 90; Suet. Claud. 27; Cic. Fam. 13, 21, 2; id. Sest. 35, 76: patrono in libertum manus injectio sit, Quint. 7, 7, 9; cf. id. 11, 1, 66.—**B.** In *fem.*: **liberta**, ae (*dat.* and *abl.* libertis, Tac. A. 12, 53; Plin. Ep. 10, 4, 2), *a freedwoman*: jam libertā auctus es? Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 15: tua, id. ib. 4, 8, 7: mea, id. Ep. 3, 4, 29: matris meae liberta, Suet. Claud. 40: Antoniae liberta, id. Vesp. 3: si neque ipsa patrona neque liberta capite deminuta sit, Gai. Inst. 3, § 51: libertis libertabusque meis, Dig. 50, 16, 105; so esp. freq. in inscriptions: LIBERTIS LIBERTABVSQVE POSTERISQVE EORVM, etc., Inscr. Orell. 3006; 3026 sq.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a freedman*, without reference to the manumitter; for the usual libertinus (only in late Lat.): de libertis et eorum liberis, Cod. Just. 6, 7 (for which: de libertinis, Just. Inst. 1, 5; Cod. Just. 10, 56).

lĭbet or **lŭbet**, libuit (lub-) and libitum (lub-) est (in Cic. perh. only in the latter form), 2, *v. n.* and *impers.* (libeo, es, etc., as a personal verb acc. to Caper ap. Prisc. p. 922 P.) [Sanscr. root lubh, cupere, desiderare; Gr. root λιφ- in λίπτω, λιψ; cf. Goth. liub-s; Germ. lieb, dear; Lat. liber], *it pleases, is pleasing, is agreeable*: mihi, *I am disposed, I like, I please, I will*.—Constr. with *nom.* of a demonstr. or rel. pronoun, with *inf.* or a *subject-clause* as subject, or *impers.* without a subject, and with or without a *dat.* (α) *Id* (*quod*) *libet* (*mihi*): quod tibi lubet, idem mihi lubet, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 138: facite, quod vobis lubet, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 34: cui facile persuasi, *mihi id, quod rogaret, ne licere quidem*, non modo non libere, Cic. Att. 14, 19, 4; cf.: sin et poterit Naevius id quod libet et ei libebit quod non licet, quid agendum est? id. Quint. 30, 94: quodcumque homini accidit libere, posse retur, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 17: ubi peregre, tibi quod libitum fuit, feceris, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 77.—Once in *plur.*: cetera item, quae cuique libuissent, dilargitus est, Suet. Caes. 20.—Without a *dat.*: rogita quod lubet, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 31: faciat quod lubet, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 55: nihil vident, nisi quod lubet, id. ib. 4, 1, 30: si quid lubet, id. Phorm. 5, 7, 88: quae (senectus) efficeret, ut id non liberet quod non oporteret, Cic. de Sen. 12, 42: illa priorum scribendi, quodcumque animo flagrante liberet, simplicitas, Juv. 1, 152.—(β) With *inf.* or a *subject-clause*, with or without a *dat.*: concedere aliquantisper hinc mihi intro lubet, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 158: mihi lubet nunc venire Pseudolum, id. ib. 4, 5, 3; Ter. And. 5, 5, 2: Qui lubitumst illi condormiscere? *Lu.* Oculis, opinor, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 13: non libet mihi deplorare vitam, Cic. de Sen. 23, 84: quarum (orationum) alteram non libebat mihi scribere, id. Att. 2, 7, 1: de quo genere libitum est mihi paulo plura dicere, id. de Or. 2, 85, 348; id. Leg. 2, 27, 69; Ter. And. 1, 5, 28.—Without a *dat.*: cum illuc ventum est, ire illinc lubet, Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10, 12 (Trag. v. 258 Vahl.); Ter. And. 4, 5, 21: de C. Gracchi tribunatu quid exspectem non libet augurari, Cic. Lael. 12, 41: qui in foro, quicum colloqui libeat, non habeant, id. Rep. 1, 17, 28: incohare haec studia, vel non vacabit, vel non libebit, Quint. 1, 12, 12; 10, 1, 13; Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 4: ultra Sauromatas fugere hinc libet, Juv. 2, 1: libet expectare quis impendat, etc., *I should like to see who*, etc., id. 12, 95.—(γ) *Absol.*, with or without a *dat.*: ego ibo pro te, si tibi non libet, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 10: ubiquomque libitum erit animo meo, id. As. 1, 1, 97: adi, si libet, id. Pers. 5, 2, 13; Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45; Ter. And. 1, 3, 8: age, age, ut libet, id. ib. 2, 1, 10: ut libet, as an expression of assent, id. Heaut. 4, 4, 16; 4, 5, 32; 5, 1, 61; id. Ad. 2, 2, 38: *Ch.* Quid in urbe reptas villice? *Ol.* Lubet, Plaut. Cas. 1, 11; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 79: *Pe.* Qua fiducia ausus . . . dicere? *Ep.* Libuit, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 33; cf. id. Ps. 1, 3, 114.—Hence, **1. lĭbens** (**lŭbens**; LIBES, Inscr. R. N. 2598 Mommsen), entis, *P. a., that does a thing willingly* or *with readiness, willing, with good will, with pleasure* (class.). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: studeo hercle audire, nam ted ausculto lubens, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 108: *Ph.* Complectere. *Ar.* Facio lubens, id. As. 3, 3, 25: ego illud vero illud feci, ac lubens, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 43; id. Heaut. 4, 5, 15; id. And. 2, 1, 37: cum totius Italiae concursus facti illius gloriam

libens agnovisset, Cic Mil 14, 38 —Freq (esp in Cic; Cæs and Quint do not use libens as an *adj* at all) in the *abl absol* me, te, etc, and animo libente or libenti, *with pleasure, gladly, very willingly* ede pol me lubente facies, Plaut Am 2, 2, 218 me libente eripies mihi hunc errorem, Cic Att 10, 4, 6, id de Or 2, 73, 295 libente me vero, id Rep 1, 9 *fin* Mos. *N cr* quae (res nostrae) tam libenti senatu laudarentur, id Att 1, 14, 3 cum Musis nos delectabimus animo aequo, immo vero etiam gaudenti ac libenti, id ib 2, 4, 2 —*Sup* cunctae praefecturae libentissimis animis eum recipiunt, Caes B C 1, 15, 1 illam porticum redemptores statim sunt demoliti libentissimis omnibus, Cic Att 4, 2, 5 libentissimis Graecis, id Fam 13, 65, 1 lubentissimo corde atque animo, Plaut Ps 5, 2, 22 fecit animo libentissimo populus Romanus, Cic Verr 1, 9 25 —**2.** In partic libens or libens merito (abbreviated L M), a formula used in paying a vow Jovi lubens merito que vitulor, Plaut Pers 2, 3, 1 EX VOTO L M, Inscr Orell 1412 V S L M, i e votum solvit libens merito, or V L S, i e votum libens solvit, very freq in inscriptions —**B.** Transf, *glad, happy, joyful, cheerful, merry* (ante class) uti ego illos lubentiores faciam, quam Lubentia'st, Plaut As 2, 2, 2 ego omnes hilaros, lubentes, laetificantes faciam ut fiant, id Pers 5, 1, 8 hilarum ac lubentem fac te in gnati nuptiis, Ter Ad 4, 7, 38 —Hence, *adv* **libenter** or **lŭbenter,** *willingly, cheerfully, gladly, with pleasure,* Enn ap Gell 12, 4, 4 (Ann v 239 Vahl), id. ap Non. 15, 12 (Trag v 379 ib) cenare lubenter, Cato, R. R 156 ecastor frigida non lavi magis lubenter, Plaut Most 1, 2 1 ut homines te libenter studioseque audiant, Cic Div in Caecil 12, 39, id. Rep 1, 18, 30 libenter verbo utor Catonis, id ib 2, 1, 3, id Lael 24, 89, id Rep 2, 38, 64 ego tuas litteras legi libenter, id Fam 3, 5, 1, id Att 2, 1, 1 libenter homines id, quod volunt, credunt, Caes B G 3, 18 —*Comp* ille adjurans, nusquam se umquam libentius (cenavisse) *with a better appetite,* Cic Fam 9, 19, 1, id Lael 19, 68 nihil libentius audiunt, Quint 7, 1, 63, 8, 2, 11 nil umquam hac carne libentius edit, Juv 15, 88 —*Sup* cui ego quibuscumque rebus potero libentissime commodabo, Cic Fragm ap Non 275, 18 cum lubentissime edis Favorin ap Gell 15, 8, 2 libentissime dare, Cic Verr 2, 4, 27, § 63, id Leg 2 1, 1, Sen Ep 30, 9 —Hence also, **2. lĭbĭtus,** a, um, *P a*, only *plur* as *subst* **lĭbĭta,** orum, *n*, lit, *the things that please, one's pleasure, will, liking, humor* (Tacitean) sua libita exercebant, Tac. A 6, 1 ad libita Caesarum, id ib 12, 6 ad libita Pallantis, id. ib 14, 2

Lĭbēthra, ae, *f* (or orum, *n*, **Lĭbēthros** or **-us,** i, *m*, Serv Verg E 7, 21), =Λειβηθρα, *a fountain near Magnesia, in Macedonia, sacred to the Muses,* Mel 2, 3, 2, Plin 4, 9, 16, § 32 —Hence, **II. Lĭbēthris,** idis, *f*, =Λειβηθρις, *Libethrian* fons, Mart Cap 6, § 654 —*Plur subst* **Lĭbēthrĭdes,** *the Muses* nymphae Libethrides, Verg E 7, 21

Lĭbēthrum, i, *n*, = Λειβηθρον *a city of Macedonia, near the fountain of Libethra,* Liv 44, 5, 12

Lĭbĭci, orum, *m*, *a people of* Gallia Transpadana, Plin 3, 17, 21, § 124, perh identical with the Libui, v Liv 5, 35, 21, 38, 33, 37

lĭbīdĭnĭtas (lŭbīd-), ātis, *f* [libido], *desire,* Laber ap Non 491, 5

lĭbīdĭnor (lŭbīd-), ari, *v dep* [id], *to indulge* or *gratify lust* (post Aug) cum libidinatur, Mart 7, 67, 13 inceste libidinari Suet. Ner 28 *fin* abeunt libidinatum ad filias Moab Tert ad Gnost 3, Petr 138, 7

lĭbīdĭnōsē, *adv*, v libidinosus *fin*

lĭbīdĭnōsus (lŭbīd-), a, um, *adj* [libido] *full of desire passion,* or *lust, self willed, licentious, sensual lustful, voluptuous, libidinous* **I.** Lit (in a bad sense) Cic. Rep Fragm ap Non 491, 16 (Rep 2, 41, 68 Mos.) homo libidinosissimus, Cic Verr 2, 2, 78, § 192 nihil (isto) luxuriosius nihil libidinosius, id Pis 27, 66 libidinosior es quam ullus spado, Quint. 6, 3, 64 caper, *lecherous,* Hor Epod 10 23 —Of inanim and abstr things libidinosissimae liberationes, *arbitrary, self willed,* Cic. Pis. 36, 87 libidinosae voluptates, id Fin 1, 18 59 libidinosa et intemperans adulescentia, id de Sen 9, 29 fortuna varia et libidinosa, Sen. Cons. ad Marc 10 pretia, *extravagant,* Col 10 praef § 2 libidinosam liberalitatem debiti nomine colorare, Val Max 8, 2, 2 —Of speech, *licentious, wanton* eloquentia, Quint 5 12, 20 —**II.** In a good sense, *eager, longing for* a thing (post class) libidinosus eloquentiae et gloriae, Tert Apol 48, id Virg Vel 13 suae sapientiae, id Res Carn 32 —Hence, *adv* **lĭbīdĭnōse,** *according to one's pleasure* or *caprice, wilfully, wantonly* quae ille libidinose, quae nefarie, quae crudeliter fecerit, Cic. Div in Caecil 12, 38 ne quid libidinose aut facias aut cogites, id Off 1, 4, 14, id Rep 2, 37, 63 libidinose crudeliterque consulere in aliquem, Liv 3, 63 — *Comp* libidinosius saevire, Tert Monog 16 *fin*

lĭbīdo or **lŭbīdo,** inis, *f* [libet], *pleasure, desire, eagerness, longing, fancy, inclination* (cf appetitio, optatio, cupiditas, cupido, studium) **I.** In gen. ubi lubido veniet nauseae, Cato, R R 156, 4, Plaut Pers 5, 2, 26, Lucr 4, 779 ex bonis (perturbationibus) libidinem et laetitiam, ut sit laetitia praesentium bonorum, libido futurorum, Cic Tusc. 4, 6, 11 ipsa iracundia libidinis est pars sic enim definitur iracundia, ulciscendi libido, id ib 3, 5, 11, id Fin 3, 9, 32 non omnibus delendi urbem libido erat, Liv 5, 42 juventus magis in decoris armis et militaribus equis quam in scortis atque conviviis libidinem habebat, *delighted in,* Sall. C 7 tanta libido cum Mario eundi plerosque invaserat, id J 84, id ib 86 tanta libidine vulgi auditur, Juv 7, 85 rarus sermo illis, et magna libido tacendi, id 2, 14 urinae lacessit, Gell 19, 4 est lubido with *inf* (= libet, ante class) est lubido orationem audire, Plaut Trin 3, 1, 25, 4, 2, 23 est lubido homini suo animo opsequi, id Bacch 3, 3, 11, id Men 1, 1, 7, id Ep 2, 2, 56 al —**II.** In partic **A.** *Unlawful* or *inordinate desire, passion, caprice, wilfulness, wantonness* ingenium est omnium hominum ab labore proclive ad libidinem, Ter And 1, 1, 51 ad libidinem suam vexare aliquem, Cic Rosc Am 49, 141 fortuna res cunctas ex lubidine magis, quam ex vero celebrat obscuratque, *arbitrarily, according to pleasure* or *caprice,* Sall C 8 quod positum est in alterius voluntate, ne dicam libidine Cic Fam 9, 16, 3 ad libidinem aliorum judicare, id Font 12, 26, id Fin 1, 6, 19 instruitur acies ad libidinem militum, Liv 25, 21 —**B.** *Sensual desire, lust* (the usual meaning in *plur*) procreandi, Cic Off 1, 17, 53 libidinis ministri, id. Lael 10, 35 commiscendorum corporum mirae libidines id N D 2, 51, 128 qui voluptatum libidine feruntur, id Tusc. 3, 2, 4 qui feruntur libidine, id ib 3, 5 11 libidine accendi, Sall C 28 mala libido Lucretiae per vim stuprandae Liv 1, 57, Suet. Aug 69, id Galb 22, Col 8, 11, 6 eadem summis pariter minimisque libido, Juv 6, 349 saltante libidine, i e *passion goading on,* id. 6 318 —Esp, of *unnatural lust,* Suet Aug 71, Paul Sent 5, 23, 13 —Of unbridled indulgence vinulentiam ac libidines, grata barbaris, usurpans, Tac A. 11, 16 —Hence, **2.** Transf (abstr pro concreto) libidines, *voluptuous* or *obscene representations* in painting and sculpture, Cic Leg 3, 13, 31 in poculis libidines caelare juvit, Plin 33 praef § 4 pinxit et libidines id 35, 10, 36, § 72

lĭbĭta, ōrum, *n*, v libet *fin* 2

Lĭbĭtīna, ae, *f* [libet, liber] *the goddess of corpses, in whose temple everything pertaining to burials was sold or hired out, and where the registers of deaths were kept* **I.** Lit triginta funerum milia in rationem Libitinae venerunt, *were registered,* Suet Ner 39 —**II.** Transf **A.** *The requisites for burial, the apparatus of funerals* pestilentia tanta erat ut Libitina vix sufficeret, i e *it was hardly possible to bury all the dead,* Liv 40, 19, 3 ne liberorum quidem funeribus Libitina sufficiebat, id 41, 21, 6 —**2.** Esp, *a bier, a funeral pile* dum levis arsura struitur libitina papyro, Mart 10 97, Plin 37, 3, 11, § 45 —**3.** *The undertaker's business, the disposal of corpses* Libitinam exercere, Val Max 5, 2, 10 —**B.** *Death* (poet) multaque pars mei Vitabit Libitinam, Hor C 3, 30, 6, cf id S 2, 6, 19 Libitinam evadere, Juv 14, 122, Phaedr 4, 18 *fin*

lĭbĭtīnārius, ii, *m.* [Libitina], *an undertaker* (post-Aug) designatores et libitinarii, Sen. Ben. 6, 38, cf si libitinarius, quos Graece νεκροθαπτας vocant, etc., Dig 14, 3, 5, § 8

Lĭbĭtīnensis, e, *adj* [id], *of Libitina* porta, *the gate at which the bodies of slain gladiators were carried out,* Lampr Commod. 16, 7

lĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from libet.

1. lībo, avi, ātum, 1, *v a.* [root λιβ, λειβω, λοιβη, cf Liber, delibutus, etc.], *to take a little from* any thing **I.** Lit **A.** In gen libare gramina dentibus, *to crop,* Calp Ecl 5, 51 —**B.** In partic **1.** *To take a taste of* a thing, *to taste* jecur, Liv 25, 16 pocula Bacchi, Verg A 3, 354 flumina libant Summa leves, *to sip,* id G 4, 54.—**b.** Poet, *to touch* a thing cibos digitis, Ov A. A 1, 577 summam celeri pede libat harenam, id M 10, 653 cellulae limen, Petr 136 oscula alicujus, *to kiss,* Verg A 1, 256 —**2.** *To pour out* in honor of a deity, *to make a libation of* any thing duo rite mero libans carchesia Baccho, Verg A 5, 77 carchesia patri, Val Fl 5, 274 Oceano libemus, Verg G 4, 381 in mensam laeti cum libavit honorem, id A. 1, 740 pateris altaria libant, *sprinkle,* id. ib 12, 174 se pulcrum mei Tlepolemi tuo luminum cruore libabo, App M 8, p 206 *fin* —**b.** *To pour out* or *forth* rorem in tempora nati, Val Fl 4, 16 —**3.** *To pour out as an offering, to offer, dedicate, consecrate* certasque fruges certasque bacas sacerdotes publice libanto, Cic Leg 2, 8, 19 diis dapes, Liv 39, 43 uvam, Tib 1, 11, 21 frugem Cereri, Ov M 8, 274 noluit bibere, sed libavit eam (aquam) Domino, Vulg 2 Reg 23, 16 —*Absol*, *to offer libations* libant diis alienis, Vulg Jer 7, 18 Domino, id 2 Reg 23, 16 cum solemni die Jovi libaretur, Gell 12, 8, 2 —So poet. carmen aris, Prop 4 (5), 6, 8 Celso lacrimas libamus adempto, Ov P 1, 9, 41 —**4.** *To lessen, diminish, impair* by taking away ergo terra tibi libatur et aucta recrescit, Lucr 5, 260, id 5, 568 virginitatem, Ov H 2, 115 vires, Liv 21, 29 —**II.** Trop, *to take out, cull, extract* from any thing (rare but class.) ex variis ingeniis excellentissima quaeque libavimus, Cic. Inv 2, 2, 4, cf id Tusc 5, 29, 82 qui tuo nomini velis ex aliorum laboribus libare laudem, Auct Her 4, 3, 5 libandus est etiam ex omni genere urbanitatis facetiarum quidem lepos, Cic de Or 1, 34, 159 a quo (natura deorum) haustos animos et libatos habemus, id Div 1, 49, 110 unde (i e ex divinitate) omnes animos haustos, aut acceptos, aut libatos haberemus, id ib 2, 11, 26 neque ea, ut sua, possedisse, sed ut aliena libâsse, id. de Or 1, 50, 218 —**B.** *To learn something of, acquire superficially* sed eum (informamus) qui quasdam artes haurire, omnes libare debet, Tac Dial 31 *fin*

2. Lĭbo, ōnis, *m*, *a Roman surname in the* gens Marcia *and* Scribonia, Cic. Att 12, 5, 3, id Brut 23 89, id de Or 2, 65, 263, id Ac 1, 1, 3, Hor Ep 1, 19, 8

† **lĭbŏnŏtus** or **-tos,** i, *m*, = λιβονοτος, *a wind between south and south west,* pure Lat. austro africus Vitr 1, 6, 10; Sen Q N 5, 16, 6 Fick (dub, Haase, leuconotus), Plin 2, 47, 46, § 120, Isid 13, 11, 7

lībra, ae, *f* [cf λιτρα, root cli, clino], *the Roman pound* of twelve ounces as erat libra pondus, Varr L L 5, § 169 Müll coronam auream libram pondo ex publica pecunia in Capitolio Iovi donum posuit, Liv 4, 20 mulli binas libras ponderis raro exsuperant, Plin 9, 17, 30, § 64 expende Hannibalem, quot libras in duce summo invenies? Juv 10, 147 neque argenti in convivio plus pondo quam libras centum inlaturos, Gell 2, 24, 2 dipondii pondo duas erant libras Gai Inst. 1, 122 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A measure for liquids:* frumenti denos modios et totidem olei libras, Suet Caes 38 —**B. 1.** *A balance, pair of scales* cum in alteram librae lancem animi bona imponebat, in alteram corporis, etc, Cic. Tusc 5, 17, 51, cf id Fin 5, 30, 91 —**2.** *A water poise, plummet-level, level, line* sin autem locus pari libra cum aequore maris est, Col 8, 17, 4 libratur

autem dioptris aut libris aquariis aut chorobate, Vitr. 8, 6, 1.—Hence, ad libram: alteram navem pluribus aggressus navibus in quibus ad libram fecerat turres, *of equal height* or *of equal weight*, Caes. B. C. 3, 40, 1.—**3.** *Counterpoise, balance:* contra flatus quoque pervicax libra Bononiensibus calamis, Plin. 16, 36, 65, § 161: aes et libra, v. aes.—**4.** The constellation Libra, *The Balance*, Verg. G. 1, 208; Ov. F. 4, 386; Plin. 18, 25, 59, § 221: felix aequato genitus sub pondere Librae, Manil. 4, 545.—**5.** Trop., *a balance* (poet.), Pers. 4, 10: animi cunctantis libra, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 75.

lībrālis, e, *adj.* [libra], *of* or *containing a pound, of a pound weight:* pondus, Plin. 19, 2, 11, § 34: offae, Col. 6, 2, 7: veluti asses librales erant, Gai. Inst. 1, 122.

lībrāmen, inis, *n.* [libro], *a balance, poise* (late Lat.).—Trop.: judicii, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 3, 13.

lībrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *that which gives to any thing a downward pressure; weight, gravity.* **I.** Lit.: plumbi, Liv. 42, 63, 4.—**B.** *A fall, descent* of water: libramentum aquae, Plin. 31, 6, 31, § 57: quod libramentum cum exinanitum est, suscitat et elicit fontem, cum repletum, moratur et strangulat, of a spring that alternately rises and falls, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 10: inferiore labro demisso ad libramentum modicae aquae receptae in fauces, palpitante ibi lingua ululatus elicitur, *of the croaking of frogs*, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 173.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A level surface, horizontal plane:* extremitatem et quasi libramentum, in quo nulla omnino crassitudo sit, * Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 116: sub eodem libramento stare, Sen. Q. N. 1, 12, 1: usque ad libramentum summi fornicis, Ael. Gall. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 206 Müll.—**B.** *Evenness, equality:* ventorum hiemalium et aestivorum, Col. 1, 5, 8.—**C.** *A straight line:* si recto libramento inter solem terrasque media (luna) successit, Sen. Ben. 5, 6, 4: libramentum finale, *a boundary line*, Amm. 15, 4, 4.—**D.** *A weight* for balancing or giving motive power (ballista): ferrea manus cum injecta prorae esset, gravique libramento plumbi recelleret ad solum, Liv. 24, 34, 10: arietem admotum nunc saxis ingentibus nunc libramento plumbi gravatum ad terram urguebant, id. 42, 63, 4 Weissenb.: late cladem intulisset, ni duo milites vincla ac libramenta tormento abscidissent, Tac. H. 3, 23.

lībrāria, ae, *f.*, v. 1. librarius, II., and 2. librarius, II. B.

lībrāriŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [2. librarius], *a copyist, transcriber; a scribe, secretary*, Cic. Att. 4, 4, 6; id. Balb. 6, 14: ex librariolis Latinis, id. Leg. 1, 2, 7.

lībrārium, v. 2. librarius, II. C.

1. lībrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [libra]. **I.** *Of* or *containing a pound, of a pound weight* (post-Aug.): frusta, Col. 12, 53, 4: as, Gell. 20, 1, 31.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. lībrārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a weight, the sixteenth part of a modius*, = sextarius: sextarius aequus aequo cum librario siet, sexdecimque librarii in modio sient, Plebisc. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 246 Müll.—**B. lībrārĭa**, ae, *f.*, *she that weighed out the wool* to the female slaves, *a forewoman, head-spinner*, called also lanipendia, Juv. 6, 476 (by others referred to 2. librarius); Inscr. Orell. 4212.

2. lībrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [3. liber], *of* or *belonging to books:* scriba librarius, *a copyist, transcriber of books*, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 14; Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 32: libraria taberna, *a bookseller's shop*, Cic. Phil. 2, 9, 21: scriptor, *a transcriber of books*, Hor. A. P. 354: atramentum, *ink for writing books*, Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 52.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.* **A. lībrārĭus**, i, *m.* **1.** *A transcriber of books, a copyist, scribe, secretary*, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 13: librum ut tuis librariis daret, id. Att. 12, 40, 1: librarii mendum, Liv. 38, 55, 8: legionis, *the secretary of the legion*, Inscr. ap. Grut. 355, 1; cf. Sen. Contr. 1, 7, 18; Juv. 9, 109.—**2.** *A bookseller*, Sen. Ben. 7, 6, 1; Gell. 5, 4, 2; 18, 4, 1; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 23, 4.—**3.** (Sc. doctor.) *An elementary teacher*, Hier. Ep. 107, 4.—**B. lībrārĭa**, ae, *f.* **1.** *A female scribe:* (Parcae) utpote librariae Superum archivumque custodes, Mart. Cap. 1, § 65 (perh. also Juv. 6, 476; cf. sub 1. librarius).—**2.** *A bookseller's shop:* in libraria, ego et Julius Paulus poëta consederamus, Gell. 5, 4, 1: quispiam in libraria sedens, id. 13, 30, 1.—**C. lībrārium**, ii, *n.*, *a place to keep books in, a bookcase, book-chest:* exhibe librarium illud legum vestrarum, Cic. Mil. 12, 33: libraria omnia exurerent, Amm. 29, 2, 4.

lībrātē, *adv.*, v. libro, *P. a. fin.*

lībrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [libro]. **I.** *A making level, levelling:* fortasse qui Archimedis libros legit, dicet non posse fieri veram ex aqua librationem, Vitr. 8, 6, 3.—**II.** *A horizontal position, level:* circa terrae librationem, Vitr. 6, 1, 5.—**III.** *A hurling off, hurling, slinging*, Diom. p. 473 P.

lībrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A leveller*, esp. by means of a water-level, *a surveyor*, Cato, R. R. 22, 1; Front. Aquaed. 105: superest ut tu libratorem vel architectum mittas, qui diligenter exploret, sitne lacus altior mari, Plin. Ep. 10, 50, 3.—**II.** *One who throws* or *hurls weapons by hand* (cf. funditor, *a slinger*): funditores libratoresque excutere tela et proturbare hostem jubet, Tac. A. 2, 20: libratoribus funditoribusque attributus locus, id. ib. 13, 39; Inscr. ap. Kellerm. Vigil. p. 55, n. 127.

lībrātūra, ae, *f.* [libro], *a making even:* cutis, Veg. 2, 22, 3.

lībrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from libro.

* **lībrĭger**, gĕri, *m.* [4. liber-gero], *one who carries books, a book-carrier, colporteur*, Paul. Nol. Ep. 28, 4.

lībrīle, is, v. the foll. art.

lībrīlis, e, *adj.* [libra]. **I.** *Of a pound, weighing a pound:* tunica, Vop. Bonos. 15, 8: fundis librilibus sudibusque, Gallos proterrent, *throwing stones of a pound each*, Caes. B. G. 7, 81, 4.—**II.** *Of* or *pertaining to weighing.*—Hence, *subst.:* **lībrīle**, is, *n.* **A.** *A balance, pair of scales:* in librili perpendere, Gell. 20, 1, 34.—**B.** *A scale-beam:* librile scapus librae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll.

‡ **librilla** appellantur instrumenta bellica saxa scilicet ad bracchii crassitudinem in modum flagellorum loris revincta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll. (Scalig. prefers to read ‡ librilia; v. librilis, I.).

lībrĭpens, pendis, *m.* [libra-pendo]. **I.** *One who weighed* or *counted out the pay to soldiers, a paymaster*, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 43: impubes libripens esse non potest, Ael. ap. Prisc. 892 P.—**II.** *One who held the balance, as if to weigh out money, at nominal sales:* adhibitis non minus quam V. testibus civibus Romanis puberibus, item libripende, Gai. Inst. 1, § 113; Ulp. Fragm. 19, 3; cf. Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 43.

lībro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [libra]. **I.** *To balance, make even, level, to determine a level:* aquam, *to level water*, i. e. *to ascertain the fall of water by means of a level*, Vitr. 8, 6, 3: collocationem libratam indicare, id. 8, 6, 1.—*Pass. impers.:* libratur autem dioptris, Vitr. 8, 6, 1.—**B.** Transf., *to make even* or *level:* pavimenta, Cato, R. R. 18, 7.—**II.** *To hold in equilibrium, to poise, balance:* terra librata ponderibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: columnarum turbines ita librati perpenderunt, ut puero circumagente tornarentur, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 91: librati pondera caeli orbe tene medio, Luc. 1, 58.—**B.** *To cause to hang* or *swing, to keep suspended, keep in its place:* vela cadunt primo et dubia librantur ab aura, *are waved to and fro*, Ov. F. 3, 585: et fluctus supra, vento librante, pependit, Sil. 17, 274: aëris vi suspensam librari medio spatio tellurem, Plin. 2, 5, 4, § 10.—**C.** *To cause to swing, to swing, sway, brandish, set in motion, hurl, dash, cast, launch, fling, throw:* summā telum librabat ab aure, Verg. A. 9, 417: ferro praefixum robur, id. ib. 10, 479: caestus, id. ib. 5, 478: tum librat ab aure intorquens jaculum, Sil. 5, 576: dextra libratum fulmen ab aure misit, Ov. M. 2, 311; 5, 624; 7, 787; Luc. 3, 433: librata cum sederit glans, Liv. 38, 29: librare se, *to balance* or *poise one's self, to fly:* cursum in aëre, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 11: saepe lapillos Tollunt; his sese per inania nubila librant, Verg. G. 4, 196: haliaeetos librans ex alto sese, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 8: corpus in herba, *to stretch one's self out on the grass*, Ov. F. 1, 429: incidentis manus libratur artifici temperamento, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 115: librare iter, *to take one's way*, Sen. Oed. 899.—**III.** Trop. **A.** *To make of even weight, to balance, make equal* (poet.): orbem horis, Col. 10, 42: crimina in antithetis, Pers. 1, 85.—**B.** *To weigh, ponder, consider* (poet. and in post-class. prose): librabat metus, Stat. Th. 9, 165: quae omnia meritorum momenta perpendit, librat, examinat, Naz. Pan. ad Const. 7: praescriptiones, Cod. Th. 8, 4, 26.—Hence, **lībrātus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Level, horizontal:* aquam non esse libratam, sed sphaeroides habere schema, Vitr. 8, 6.—**B.** *Poised, balanced, swung, hurled, launched; forcible, powerful:* librata cum sederit (glans), Liv. 38, 29: librato magis et certo ictu, *violent, powerful*, Tac. H. 2, 22: malleus dextra libratus ab aure, Ov. M. 2, 624: per nubes aquila librata volatu, Sil. 15, 429.—*Comp.:* libratior ictus, Liv. 30, 10; cf. id. 42, 65.—Hence, * *adv.:* **lībrātē**, *deliberately:* aliquid eligere, Serv. Verg. A. 2, 713.

Libs (Lips), ibis, *adj.*, = Λίψ, *Libyan; subst.*, *a Libyan;* of *Antæus*, Sid. Carm. 9, 94.—**II.** *The west-south-west wind:* ab occasu brumali Africus: Noton et Liba nominant, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119: velivolique maris constrator leuconotos libs, Aus. Technopaegn. de Deis, 12.—Form Lips: Africus furibundus apud Graecos Lips dicitur, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 5; cf. Suet. Fragm. § 151 (p. 231 Reiffersch.).

· **Lĭbŭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of* Gallia Transpadana, Liv. 5, 35; 21, 38; 33, 37; perh. identical with Libici, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124.

lībum (lībus, *m.*, Nigid. ap. Non. 211, 31), i, *n.* [libo; cf. Varr. L. L. 4, 22], *a cake, pancake* of meal, made with milk or oil, and spread with honey, Cato, R. R. 75: rustica liba, Ov. F. 3, 670: adorea liba per herbam Subiciunt epulis, Verg. A. 7, 109; Ov. F. 3, 761: plena domus libis venalibus, Juv. 3, 187.—Often used in offerings to the gods: liba absoluta esse et rem divinam paratam, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 1: suum Baccho dicemus honorem, . . . et liba feremus, Verg. G. 2, 394; Tib. 1, 7, 54; 1, 10, 23; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 10: melle pater (Bacchus) fruitur, liboque infusa calenti Jure repertori candida mella damus, Ov. F. 3, 761: haec te liba, Priape, quot annis Exspectare sat est, Verg. E. 7, 33. It was customary to offer a cake to the gods on one's birthday, Juv. 16, 38.—Hence, quinquagesima liba, *a cake offered to the gods on one's fiftieth birthday*, Mart. 10, 24, 4.—In *masc.:* faciat libos quatuor, Nigid. ap. Non. 211, 31.

Lĭburni, ōrum, *m.*, *the Liburnians, an Illyrian people, between Istria and Dalmatia*, in the mod. *Croatia*, Mel. 2, 3, 12 and 13; Liv. 10, 2: regna Liburnorum, Verg. A. 1, 244.—In *sing.:* **Lĭburnus**, i, *m.*, *a Liburnian;* esp., *a Liburnian slave*, such as were used in Rome as sedan-bearers, Juv. 3, 239; 4, 75.—**II.** Hence, **A. Lĭburnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Liburnians, Liburnian:* terrae, Luc. 8, 38: rostra, *Liburnian ships*, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 10), 44.—Hence, **2.** *Subst.:* **Lĭburna**, ae, *f.*, *a light, fast-sailing vessel, a Liburnian galley, a brigantine*, Caes. B. C. 3, 9; Hor. C. 1, 37, 30; id. Epod. 1, 1; Sil. 13, 240; Luc. 3, 534; Tac. G. 9.—**B. Lĭburnĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the country of Liburnia*, Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 141; 8, 48, 73, § 191.—**III. Lĭburnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Liburnic, Liburnian:* Liburnicae insulae, Plin. 3, 25, 30, § 152: oleum, Pall. 12, 18.—Hence, **2.** *Subst.:* **Lĭburnĭca**, ae, *f.*, like Liburna, *a fast-sailing vessel, a brigantine:* parte Liburnicarum demersa, Suet. Aug. 17; id. Calig. 37; Plin. 10, 23, 32, § 63.

1. Lĭburnus, a, um, v. Liburni, I.

2. Lĭburnus, i, *m.* [libet], *the god of lustful enjoyment*, Arn. 4, 9.

lĭbus, i, v. libum *init.*

Lĭbya (Lĭbŭa, Plaut. Curc. 3, 76), ae, and **Lĭbyē**, ēs, *f.*, = Λιβύη, *Libya*, Plin. 5, 6, 6, § 39; Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: Graecus Aristippus, qui servos proicere aurum In media jussit Libya, Hor. S. 2, 3, 100.—**B.** Transf., *Africa.*—Form Libya: mundus . . . premitur Libyae devexus in Austros,

Verg G 1, 240, Juv 11, 25 —Form Libye Libye torretur, Sil 1, 194 tibi habe frumentum, O Libye, dum tubera mittas, Juv 5, 119 —**II.** Hence, **A. Libўcus,** a, um, *adj*, = Λιβυκός, *of Libya, Libyan* fines, Verg A 1, 339 cursus, id ib 6, 338 gentes, id ib 4, 320 lapilli, *Numidian marble,* Hor Ep 1, 10, 19 Libyca succensae lampade Cannae, *the funeral pile on which Hannibal, after the battle of Cannæ, caused the bodies of the slaughtered Romans to be burned,* Luc 7, 880 orbes, *a table top of citrus,* Mart 2, 43, 9 Libycus campus in agro Argeo (i e Argivo) appellatus quod in eo primum fruges ex Libya allatae sunt. Quam ob causam etiam Ceres ab Argeis Libyssa vocata est, Paul ex Fest p 121 Müll —*Plur subst.* **Libўci,** orum, *m*, *the Libyans,* Macr S 1, 17 —**2.** Transf, *African,* Plaut Cas 3, 5, 16 mare Libycum, *the Egyptian Sea,* Plin 5, 1, 1, § 1 fera, *the lion,* Ov F 5, 178 arenae, id M 4, 616 axis, *the African sky, Africa,* Sen Herc Oet 908 uvae, Col 3, 2 crines, *frizzly, woolly hair,* Luc. 10, 129 pestes, i e *snakes,* id. 9, 805 —**B. Libys,** ўos and ys, and **Libs,** ibis, *adj*, = Λίβυς, *Libyan* Libys lectulus, *of citrus* Verg Cir 440 mons, Stat S 4, 2, 27 —*Subst* **1.** Form **Libys,** ўos, *m*, *a Libyan* Africam initio habuere Gaetuli et Libyes, Sall J 18 *init* Cancro (subditus) Libys, Sen Herc Oet 24.—**2.** Form **Libs.** (*a*) *A Libyan,* Sid Carm 9, 94 —(*β*) = Africus (sc ventus), *the south west wind* (acc Liba), Plin 2, 47, 46, § 119 —**C. Libyssus,** a, um, *adj*, *Libyan* Libyssa arena, Cat 7, 3 gens, Sil 8, 206 ficus, Col 10, 418 Libyssa Ceres, *a surname of Ceres among the Argives,* Paul ex Fest p 121 (v the passage under Libycus) —**D. Libystinus,** a, um, *adj*, = Λιβυστῖνος, *Libyan* montes Libystini, Cat 60, 1 Apollo, *a name given to Apollo by the Sicilians, because he had delivered them by a pestilence from an attack of the Carthaginians,* Macr S 1, 17 —**E. Libystis,** idis, *f*, = Λιβυστίς, *Libyan* Libystis ursa, Verg A 5, 37 —**F. Libўus,** a, um, *adj*, *Libyan* Libya citrus, Varr ap Non 86, 10 terra, *Libya,* Tac A 2, 60

Libў-aegyptii, orum, *m*, *a people in the west of* Libya interior, Mela, 1, 4, 3, Plin 5, 8, 8, § 43 (al Libyes Aegyptii)

Libў-phoenices, um, *m*, = Λιβυφοίνικες, *Libyphœnicians a Libyan people in the territory of Byzacium, descended from Phœnicians,* Liv. 21, 22, 3, 25, 40, 5, Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 24

Libysticae fabulae, v Aesopicus

licens, entis, *P a*, from licet

licenter, *adv*, v licet, *P a fin*

licentia, ae, *f* [licet], *freedom, liberty, leave to do as one pleases, license* **I.** In gen. *Dae* Licet licet *Tr* Hercules istum infelicet cum sua licentia, Plaut Rud 4, 6, 21 nobis nostra Academia magnam licentiam dat, ut, etc, Cic. Off 3, 4, 20 pueris non omnem ludendi licentiam damus, id ib 1, 29, 103 tantum licentiae dabat gloria, id de Sen 13, 44 absolvendi, Tac. A. 14, 49 lasciviendi permittere militibus, Suet Caes. 67 —**II.** In partic **A.** *Liberty which one assumes, boldness, presumption, license* homo ad scribendi licentiam liber Cic N D 1, 44, 123 a Democrito omnino haec licentia, id ib 1, 38, 107 per intercalandi licentiam, *by arbitrary intercalation,* Suet Caes 40 —Freq of style poetarum, Cic de Or 3, 38, 153 juvenilis quaedam dicendi impunitas et licentia, id Brut 91, 316 figurarum, Quint. 10, 1, 28.—**2.** In rhet as a figure of speech, = παρρησία, *boldness, freedom* of speech, Auct Her 4, 36, 48 poetica, Quint 2 4, 3, 4, 1, 58 declamatoria, id. 8, 3, 76 —**B.** *Unrestrained liberty, unbounded license, dissoluteness, licentiousness* deteriores omnes sumus licentia, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 74 nimia illaec licentia evadet in aliquod magnum malum, id Ad 3, 4, 63 omnium rerum infinita atque intoleranda licentia, Cic Agr 1, 5, 5 licentia libidoque, id Verr 2, 3 33, § 77 cupiditatum, id Att 10, 4, 1, id Off 2, 8, 28 habere impunitatem et licentiam sempiternam id Mil 31, 84 quorum licentiae nisi Carneades restitisset, id Div 2, 72, 150 malle licentiam suam quam aliorum libertatem, Liv 3, 37 Sullani temporis, *lawlessness,* Suet Gram 11 militum, Nep Eum 8 indomitam Refrenare (licentiam), Hor C 3, 24, 29 licentiam coercere, Tac H 1, 35 in libertatibus quoque dandis nimiam licentiam compescuit lex Fufia Caninia, Gai Inst 2, 228 — Of inanimate things magna gladiorum est licentia, *the license of the sword is great,* i e *daring murders are prevalent,* Cic. Fam 4, 9, 12 immensa licentia ponti, Ov M 1, 309 —**C.** Personified as *a goddess* templum Licentiae (for Libertatis), Cic Leg 2, 17, 42, cf Libertas

* **licentiātus,** ūs, *m* [licentia], *freedom, license* meo licentiatu, Laber ap Non 212, 6 (Com Fragm v 71 Rib)

licentiōsē, *adv*, v licentiosus *fin*

licentiosus, a, um, *adj* [licentia], *full of freedom* or *license, over free, unbridled, unrestrained, wanton, licentious* (post Aug) (ebor dicere) non minus est licentiosum, quam si sulfuri et gutturi subicerent in genitivo litteram o mediam, * Quint 1, 6, 23 temeritas, App M 5, p 165, 11 —*Comp* conversatio cum viris licentiosior, Sen Excerpt Contr 6, 8, § 5 —*Sup* libidini licentiosissimum spatium praebere, Aug adv Pelag 2, 7 —*Adv* **licentiōsē** (late Lat and rare), Aug Gen ad Lit 8, 11

Licentius, ii, *m*, *the name of a Christian poet,* Paul Nol Epist 47, 51

1. liceo, cŭi, citum, 2, *v n* [Sanscr root rik, riktas, empty, Gr λιπ, λείπω, leave, Lat lic, linquo, licet, liceor, cf Germ leihen, verleihen], *to be for sale, to have a price put upon it, to be valued, esteemed at* so much **I.** Lit. (rare but class) omnia vaenibunt, quiqui licebunt, praesenti pecunia, Plaut Men 5, 9, 97 quanti licuisse tu scribis (hortos), *how much they were valued at,* Cic Att 12 23, 5 unius assis Non umquam pretio pluris licuisse, Hor S 1, 6, 13 —**II.** Transf, of the seller, *to offer for sale, to fix the price, to value* at so much (only post Aug) percontanti quanti liceret opera effecta, parvum nescio quid dixerat, *how much he asked for them, what he held them at,* Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 88 parvo cum pretio diu liceret, Mart 6, 66, 4

2. liceo, v licet

licĕor, licitus, 2, *v dep n* and *a* [root lic, v 1 liceo], *to bid* on goods at an auction (class) (*a*) *Absol* licetur Aebutius, Cic Caecin 6, 16 liciti sunt usque adeo, quoad, etc, id Verr 2, 3, 33, § 77 digito liceri (because, in bidding, the finger was raised), id ib 2, 3, 11, § 27 omnia Aeduorum vectigalia parvo pretio redemta habere, propterea, quod illo licente contra liceri audeat nemo, *to bid against,* Caes B G 1, 18 immoderatius liceri, Suet Caes 20 nec licendi finem factum, id Calig 38 —(*β*) *Act.*, *to bid for, make an offer for* —With acc heredes Scapulae si istos hortos liceri cogitant, *to bid on the gardens,* Cic Att 12, 38, 4, so, hortos liceri, Plin Pan 50 et centum Graecos curto centusse licetur, Pers 5, 191 —* **II.** Trop, *to appraise, estimate, value* tunc avidi matronam oculi licentur, *appraise her, reckon at what price she can be robbed of her honor,* Plin 14, 22, 28, § 141

Liceriānus, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the city of Licerium* (in Aquitania), *Licerian* pira, Plin 15, 15, 16, § 54

licet, cuit and citum est, 2 (old form, licessit for licuerit, Plaut As 3, 3, 13, *imp* liceto, Lex ap Inscr Grut 202, 508 al), *v n* and *impers* [root lic, Gr λιπ, v 1 liceo], *it is lawful, it is allowed* or *permitted, one may* or *can, one is at liberty* to do so and so, constr with *neutr of the demonstr* or *rel pron*, with *inf* or a *subject clause,* with or without a *dat*, or *dat* and *inf*, with *ut* or (more freq) with the simple *subj*, or entirely *absol* (*a*) With *neutr of the demonstr* or *rel pron* as a subject, with or without a *dat* licere id dicimus, quod legibus, quod more majorum institutisque conceditur Neque enim quod quisque potest, id ei licet, Cic Phil 13, 6, 14 cui facile persuasi, mihi id quod rogaret, ne licere quidem, non modo non lubere id Att 14, 19, 4 quid deceat vos, non quantum liceat vobis spectare debetis, id Rab Post 5, 11, cf si hominibus tantum licere judicas, quantum possunt vide, ne etc., id Phil 13 7, 15 si illud non licet, Saltem hoc licebit, Ter Eun. 4, 2, 12 neque idem ubique aut licet aut decorum est, Quint 5, 10, 40 quod in foro non expedit, illic nec liceat, id 9, 2, 67 sin et poterit Naevius id quod lubet et ei lubebit, quod non licet, quid agendum est? Cic. Quint 30, 94 nihil, quod per leges liceret id. Mil 16 43 cui tantum de te licuit? Verg A 6, 502, Anthol. Lat 1, 172, 150 cui tantum fata licere In generum voluere tuum, Luc 9, 1025, cf tantumque licere horruit, Sil 14, 670 —Rarely in *plur* cum in servum omnia liceant, est, etc, Sen Clem 1, 18, 2 —(*β*) With *inf* or a *subject clause,* with or without a *dat* neque terram inicere, neque cruenta Convestire corpora mihi licuit, Enn ap Macr S 6, 2 (Trag v 168 Vahl.) licet nemini contra patriam ducere exercitum, Cic. Phil 13, 6, 14 ut tibi id facere liceat id Rep 1, 6, 10 M Catoni licuit Tusculi se in otio delectare, id ib 1, 1, 1 sceleris crimine liceat Cn Pompeio mortuo liceat multis aliis carere, id. Lig 6, 18, Sulp ap Cic. Fam 4, 5, 3, Cic Att 2, 1, 5 quaerere qui licuerit aedificare navem senatori, id. Verr 2, 5, 18, § 45 meamet facta mihi dicere licet, Sall J 85, 24 —Without a *dat* introire in aedes numquam licitum est, Plaut Am 2, 1, 70 impune optare istuc licet, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 14 modo liceat vivere, id Heaut 5, 2, 28 licetne scire ex te? id. Hec. 5, 4, 33 hic subitam rerum commutationem videre licuit, Caes B C 3, 27, 1, 3 96, 4 si facere omnino non licebit, Cic Phil 13, 6, 14 licet ora ipsa cernere iratorum, id Off 1, 29, 102, cf id. Div 1, 41, 91 licet hoc videre, id de Or 3, 25, 99, id Div 1, 7, 13, id Inv 1, 15, 21, 2, 23, 71, 2, 9, 29 veretur ne non liceat tenere hereditatem, id Att 13, 48, 1 licetne extra ordinem in provocantem hostem pugnare? Liv 23, 47, 1 poscere ut perculsis instare liceat, id 2, 65, 2 —With *inf pass* (cf Krebs, Antibarb p 660 sq) intellegi jam licet, nullum fore imperium, Cic Rep 1, 38 60 idque e pontificio jure intellegi licet, id Tusc 1, 12, 27, cf his cognosci licuit, quantum, etc., Caes B C 3, 28, Cic Off 1, 7, 20 evocari ex insula Cyprios non licet, id Att 5, 21, 6 in senatu dici nihil liceat, id ib 3, 12, 1 cooptari sacerdotem licebat, id Fam 3, 10, 9 in eum ordinem cooptari licet, id Verr 2, 2, 49, § 120 id primum in poëtis cerni licet, id de Or 3, 7, 27, id Ac 1, 4, 17 —The noun of the subject clause is regularly in the *acc* licet me id scire quid sit? Plaut Ps. 1, 1, 14 non licet hominem esse, etc, Ter Heaut 4, 1, 53 si licet me latere, id ib 4, 2, 5 hocine me miserum non licere meo modo ingenium frui! id ib 2, 4, 21, cf eodem ut jure uti senem Liceat, id Hec prol alt. 3 non licet me isto tanto bono uti, Cic Verr 2, 5, 59, § 154 cum non liceret Romae quemquam esse, etc., id ib 2, 2, 41, § 100 ex eis locis, in quibus te habere nihil licet, id ib 2, 5, 18, § 45 quare licet etiam mortalem esse animum judicantem aeterna moliri, id Tusc 1, 38, 91 cur his per te frui libertate sua, cur denique esse liberos non licet? id Fl 29, 71 B and K (al liberis, v infra) —So with *esse* liceat esse miseros, Cic Lig 6, 18, cf medios esse jam non licebit, id Att 10, 8, 4, id Tusc 5, 15, 44, 1, 38, 91 Klotz *N cr*, also with *fieri* ut eum liceat ante tempus consulem fieri, Auct. Her 3, 2, 2 ut jam liceat una comprehensione omnia complecti non dubitantemque dicere, etc, Cic. Fin 5 9, 26 haec praescripta servantem licet magnifice vivere, id Off 1, 26, 92 licet tamen opera prodesse multis, beneficia petentem, etc, id ib 2, 19, 67 —So with *acc* with a *subject inf*, *esse* or *fieri*, even when licet is accompanied by the *dat* si civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, Cic. Balb 12 29 potest incidere quaestio, An huic esse procuratorem liceat? Quint 7, 1, 19 procuratorem tibi esse non licuit, id 4, 4 6 Zumpt *N cr* mihi non licet esse piam, Ov H 14, 64 Is erat annus, quo per leges ei consulem fieri liceret, Caes. B C 3, 1 Oud *N cr* —But more freq, in this case, there is an attraction of the predicate noun to the dative dependent on licet —Hence, (*γ*) Licet alicui with *inf*, esp with *esse* per hanc tibi cenam incenato esse hodie licet, Plaut. Stich 4, 2, 31 per hanc curam quieto tibi licet esse, id Ep 3, 2, 2 licuit esse otioso Themistocli, Cic Tusc 1, 15, 33, cf ut tibi abesse licet, et esse otioso, id Att 9, 2, A, 1 quare

judici mihi non esse liceat, id. Rab. Post. 7, 17: ut iis ingratis esse non liceat, id. Off. 2, 18, 63: quo in genere mihi neglegenti esse non licet, id. Att. 1, 17, 6: cur iis per te frui libertate sua, cur denique esse liberis non licet? id. Fl. 29, 71 (B. and K. liberos; v. supra): quibus otiosis ne in communi quidem otio liceat esse, id. Cael. 1, 1: quibus licet jam esse fortunatissimis, Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 8: illis timidis et ignavis licet esse, Liv. 21, 44, 3.—With other verbs than *esse:* ut sibi per te liceat innocenti vitam in egestate degere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 144: cum postulasset ... ut sibi triumphanti urbem invehi liceret, Liv. 38, 44 *fin.*—Very rarely, in this construction, the dative with licet is wanting, and is to be supplied from the connection: atqui licet esse beatis (sc. iis), Hor. S. 1, 1, 19: licet eminus esse Fortibus, Ov. M. 8, 405: Hannibal precatur deos ut incolumi cedere atque abire liceat, Liv. 26, 41, 16: sibi vitam filiae suā cariorem fuisse, si liberae ac pudicae vivere licitum fuisset, id. 3, 50, 6. *Cf. on this and the preced. construction,* Krüger, Untersuchungen, vol. iii. p. 359 sq.; Ruddim. 2, p. 15; Zumpt, Gram. § 601; Madv. Gram. § 393, c. and obs. 1.—(*δ*) With *ut,* and more freq. with the simple *subj.:* neque jam mihi licet neque est integrum, ut, etc., Cic. Mur. 4, 8: facto nunc laedat licet, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 53: mea quidem causa salvos sis licet, id. Rud. 1, 2, 51: ludas licet, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 33: fremant omnes licet, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 195: sed omnia licet concurrant, id. Att. 14, 4, 2: ex qua licet pauca degustes, id. ib. 1, 16, 8: vel ipsi hoc dicas licet, id. ib. 5, 1, 4: quamvis licet insectemur istos, metuo ne soli philosophi sint, id. Tusc. 4, 24, 53; cf. id. Leg. 3, 10, 24; id. N. D. 3, 36, 88: sequatur Hermagoram licebit, id. Inv. 1, 51, 97; id. Rosc. Am. 17, 49: sis pecore et multa dives tellure licebit, Hor. Epod. 15, 19: detrahat auctori multum fortuna licebit, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 3; Verg. A. 6, 400. Cf. also under II. a.—(*ε*) As a *v. impers. absol.*, with or without *dat.:* immo, aliis si licet, tibi non licet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 15, 49: cum licitum est ei, id. And. 2, 6, 12: nec crederem mihi impunius Licere, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 50: quod profecto faciam, si mihi per ejusdem amicitiam licebit, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 3: *Ph.* Sed quaeso, hominem ut jubeas arcessi. *He.* Licet, *that may be* or *may be done, I have no objection,* Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 29: si per vos licet, id. As. prol. 12: id quod postea, si per vos, judices, licitum erit, aperietur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 127: dum per aetatem licet, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 28: fruare, dum licet, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 104; cf.: dum licet, loquimini mecum, id. Phorm. 3, 3, 16: sic ut quimus, aiunt, quando, ut volumus, non licet, id. And. 4, 5, 10: ut id, quoad posset, quod fas esset, quoad liceret, populi ad partes daret, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 19.

II. Transf. When licet introduces a subordinate proposition, which makes a concession, without abandoning the main proposition, it is used as a *conjunction* corresponding to quamvis, quamquam, etsi. In late Latin it is, like these, connected with the indicative, and in the class. per. it is not unfreq. opposed to tamen and certe in the main proposition; *even if, although, notwithstanding.* **A.** With *subj.* (class.): quoniam quidem semel suscepi, licet hercules undique omnes mihi minae et terrores periculaque impendeant omnia, succurram atque subibo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31: improbitas, licet adversario molesta sit, judici invisa est, Quint. 6, 4, 15: in comoedia maxime claudamus: licet Varro Musas Plautino dicat sermone locuturas fuisse, si Latine loqui vellent; licet, etc., id. 10, 1, 99: vita brevis est, licet supra mille annos exeat, Sen. Brev. Vit. 6: licet ingens janitor ... exsanguis terreat umbras, Verg. A. 6, 400.—With *part.* for *subj.:* isque, licet caeli regione remotos, mente deos adiit, Ov. M. 15, 62.—With a corresp. *tamen:* licet laudem Fortunam, tamen, ut ne Salutem culpem, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 28: licet saepius tibi hujus generis litteras mittam ... sed tamen, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 27, 1: licet tibi significarim, ut ad me venires, tamen, etc., id. Att. 3, 12, 3; Quint. 2, 2, 8; 8, 3, 69: licet ergo non sint confirmati testamento, a me tamen, ut confirmati, observabuntur, Plin. Ep. 2, 16, 3; Quint. 7 praef. § 2: constet illi licet fides et benevolentia, tranquillitas tamen, etc., Sen. Tranq. Anim. 7, 6.—With *ellips. of subj.:* immatura licet, tamen huc non noxia veni (sc. venias), Prop. 5, 11, 17.—With a corresp. *certe:* licet enim haec quivis arbitratu suo reprehendat ... certe levior reprehensio est, Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 102.—**B.** With *indic.* (post-class.): licet inter gesta et facta videtur quaedam esse subtilis differentia, attamen, etc., Dig. 50, 16, 58; 2, 15, 8, § 25: licet directae libertates deficiunt, attamen, etc., ib. 29, 7, 2: obduxi licet arma, sum Priapus, Poëta ap. Anth. Lat. 5, 218; Macr. S. 1, 11; App. M. 2, p. 117, 25.—**C.** As an *adv.* with *adj.* or *part.*, *although* (post-class.): licet contumacissimum, tamen efficacissimum, etc., Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 8, 1: miles, licet membris vigentibus firmus, se solum circumspicit, Amm. 14, 10, 12; 17, 12, 11; Claud. Mam. Paneg. Max. 1.—Hence, **1. lĭcens,** entis, *P. a., free, unrestrained, uncurbed, bold, forward, presumptuous, licentious.* **A.** Of persons (only poet. and in post-class. prose): quam audaces et quam licentes sumus qui, etc., Gell. 15, 9, 4: unde licens Fabius sacra Lupercus habet, Prop. 4, 1, 26: turba licens, Naides improbae, Sen. Hippol. 777.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things (once in Cic.; elsewh. only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): licentior dithyrambus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185: hic tibi multa licet sermone licentia tecto Dicere, Ov. A. A. 1, 569: joci, Stat. S. 1, 6, 93: *licentior epistula, Plin. N. H. prooem.* § 1: imperium, Val. Max. 6, 4, 2: vita, id. 9, 1, 3.—Hence, *adv.:* **lĭcenter,** *freely, according to one's own pleasure* or *fancy;* and, in a bad sense, *without restraint, boldly, impudently, licentiously* (class.): at quam licenter! Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 109: ut ingredi libere, non ut licenter videatur errare, id. Or. 23, 77: Graeci licenter multa, Quint. 1, 8, 6: aliquid facere, Liv. 26, 10.—*Comp.:* (servos) licentius, liberius, familiarius cum domina vivere, Cic. Cael. 23, 57: Romanos, remoto metu, laxius licentiusque futuros, *more remiss in their discipline,* Sall. J. 87 *fin.:* gerere res communes, id. ib. 108: ausi aliquid, Quint. 2, 4, 14: si quid licentius dixerint, id. 1, 2, 7: translata, id. 8, 3, 37; 12, 10, 50: Liberum et Cererem pro vino et pane licentius, quam ut fori severitas ferat, id. 8, 6, 24; Tac. A. 6, 13.—**2. lĭcĭtus,** a, um, *P. a., permitted, allowed, allowable, lawful* (poet. and post-Aug. for permissus, honestus): sermo, Verg. A. 8, 468: torus, Petr. 34, 8: acies, Stat. Th. 11, 123: negotiatio, Dig. 37, 14, 2: contractus, ib. 50, 14, 3.—In *plur.* as *subst.:* **lĭcĭta,** ōrum, *n., things that are lawful:* ipse per licita atque illicita foedatus, Tac. A. 15, 37.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms: **lĭcĭtē** and **lĭcĭtō,** *rightfully, lawfully* (post-class. for juste, honeste, legitime).—Form licite, Dig. 30, 114, § 5.—Form licito, Sol. 11, 8; Cod. Th. 11, 8, 3.

† **lĭchănos,** i, *m.,*=λίχανος, *a note on the tetrachord,* Vitr. 5, 4, 5.

Lĭchas, ae, *m.,*=Λίχας, *an attendant of Hercules, who brought to him the poisoned garment of Dejanira,* Ov. M. 9, 155; 211; 229; Hyg. Fab. 36.

† **lĭchēn,** ēnis, *m.,*=λειχήν, *a cryptogamic species of vegetation growing on trees, lichen.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 26, 4, 10, § 21.—**II.** Transf., *an eruption on the skin of men and beasts, a tetter, ringworm:* in fricando lichene, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 118: sordidi lichenes, Mart. 11, 98, 5.—Of beasts, Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 88.—**B.** Esp., *a callous excrescence upon the leg of a horse, used as a medicine:* lichene equi cum oleo infuso per aurem, Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 180; 28, 17, 67, § 230 saep.

lĭcĭātōrium, ii, *n.* [licium], *a weaver's beam* (late Lat.): liciatorium texentium, Vulg. 1 Reg. 17, 7 al.

lĭcĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [licium; laid, leashed, like a web; hence, trop.], *begun, commenced* (late Lat.): ut ita dicam liciatum videtur, quod nondum est, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 14; id. Gen. ad Litt. 3, 14.

Lĭcĭnĭānus, a, um, v. Licinius, II. B.

lĭcĭnĭo, āre, 1, *v. a.* [licium], *to show through, disclose,* of a thin texture: membrorum voluptatem, App. M. 10, p. 254, 11.

lĭcĭnium, ii, *n.* [id.], *lint* for dressing wounds (late Lat.), Veg. Vet. 2, 22, 2; 2, 48, 6.

Lĭcĭnĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens.* **1.** *The tribune* C. Licinius Crassus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 9; Cic. Lael. 25, 96.—**2.** *The triumvir* M. Licinius Crassus, Cic. Div. 2, 9, 22; Ov. F. 6, 465.—**3.** L. Licinius Crassus, *the famous orator,* Cic. de Or. 3, 20, 74; Tac. Dial. 34.—In *fem.:* **Lĭcĭnia,** ae, *a daughter of the orator* L. Licinius Crassus, Cic. Brut. 58, 211.—Also, *a vestal,* Cic. Brut. 43, 160.—**II.** Hence, **A. Lĭcĭnĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Licinius, Licinian:* lex, of various kinds, esp. the lex de sodaliciis, Cic. Planc. 15, 36; cf. the Index legum, Orell. Cic. Opera, vol. viii. p. 199 sq.: lex Licinia et Mucia de civibus redigundis, Cic. Cornel. Fragm. 10, vol. xi. p. 11 B. and K.: lex de modo agrorum, Liv. 34, 4; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 9 al.: atria, named after L. Licinius Crassus, *auction-halls,* Cic. Quint. 3, 12; 6, 25.—**B. Lĭcĭnĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Licinian:* olea, *introduced by a Licinius,* Cato, R. R. 6, 2: jugera, *the lands distributed to the plebeians by C. Licinius Stolo,* Col. 1, 3, 10; id. Arb. 17.—**2. Lĭcĭnĭāni,** ōrum, *m., a surname of the sons and descendants of Cato the Censor, by his first wife,* Licinia; to distinguish them from those by the second, who where called Salonii or Saloniani, Plin. 7, 14, 12, § 62.

1. lĭcīnus, a, um, *adj., bent* or *turned upward:* Licini boves (i. e. qui sursum versum reflexa cornua habent), Serv. and *Philarg. on Verg. G.* 3, 55.

2. Lĭcīnus, i, *m., a surname in the* gens Fabia *and* Porcia.—Also, *the name of a barber and freedman of Augustus, celebrated for his wealth,* Hor. A. P. 301; Mart. 8, 3, 6; Varr. Atac. in Anth. Lat. T. 1, p. 205.—*Plur.:* ego possideo plus Pallante et Licinis, Juv. 1, 109.

lĭcĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [licitor], *an offering of a price, a bidding* for any thing, at sales and auctions: exquisitis palam pretiis et licitationibus factis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 133; id. Att. 11, 15, 4: praedam ad licitationem dividere, *to the highest bidders,* Suet. Ner. 26: licitatione maxima comparare aliquid, id. Calig. 22: ad licitationem rem deducere, Dig. 10, 2, 6: licitatione vincere, *to bid highest,* ib. 10, 2, 6: penes quem licitatio remansit, *to whom it was knocked down,* ib. 10, 3, 19: cum contentio fructus licitationis est, Gai. Inst. 4, 244.

(**lĭcĭtātor,** ōris, an old erroneous reading for illicitator, v. h. v., Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61; id. Fam. 7, 2, 1.)

lĭcĭtē and **lĭcĭtō,** *advv.*, v. licet *fin.* B.

lĭcĭtor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [liceor], *to offer a price, to bid* for any thing (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: ut ne licitare advorsum animi mei sententiam, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 104.—**II.** Transf., *to contend, fight:* licitati in mercando sive pugnando contendentes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll.: inter se licitantur, Enn. ap. Non. 134, 14 (Ann. v. 77 Vahl.): licitari machaerā adversum aliquem, Caecil. ap. Non. 134, 16 (Com. Fragm. v. 69 Rib.).

lĭcĭtus, a, um, v. licet *fin.* B.

lĭcium, ii, *n., the thrum* or *leash,* the ends of a web to which those of the new piece are fastened. **I.** Lit.: licia telae Addere, i. e. *to weave,* Verg. G. 1, 285: adnectit licia telis, Tib. 1, 6, 79: plurimis liciis texere, quae polymita appellant, Alexandria instituit, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A thread of the web:* per licia texta querelas Edidit et tacitis mandavit crimina telis, Aus. Ep. 23, 14.—**B.** *A thread* of any thing woven: licia dependent longas velantia sepes, Ov. F. 3, 267: cinerem fici cum aluta inligatum licio e collo suspendere, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 125.—Often used in charms and spells: tum cantata ligat cum fusco licia rhombo, Ov. F. 2, 575: terna tibi haec primum triplici diversa colore Licia circumdo, Verg. E. 8, 73; Plin. 28, 4, 12, § 48.—As an ornament for the head, worn by women: licia crinibus addunt, Prud. ap. Symm. 2, 1104.—**C.** *A small girdle* or *belt around the abdomen;* so in the law phrase: per lancem et licium furta concipere, i. e. *to search in a house for stolen property;* this was done per licium, with which the person making the search was covered, and per lancem, which he held before his face, in order not to be recognized by the women. This lanx was perforated. He was clothed

with a licium instead of his usual garments, that he might not be suspected of having brought in his clothes that which he might find and recognize as stolen property, Gell. 11, 18, 9; 16, 10; v. lanx.

lictor (pronounced līctor, Gell. 12, 3, 4), ōris, *m.* [1. ligo; cf. Gell. 12, 3, 1 sqq.], *a lictor*, i. e. *an attendant granted to a magistrate, as a sign of official dignity.* The Romans adopted this custom from the Etrurians: Romulus cum cetero habitu se augustiorem tum maxime lictoribus duodecim sumptis (a finitima Etruria) fecit, Liv. 1, 8. The lictors bore a bundle of rods, from which an axe projected. Their duty was to walk before the magistrate in a line, one after the other; to call out to the people to make way (submovere turbam); and to remind them of paying their respects to him (animadvertere, v. h. v.). The foremost one was called primus lictor: apud quem primus quievit lictor, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7, § 21; the last and nearest to the consul, proximus lictor, Liv. 24, 44 *fin.* The lictors had also to execute sentences of judgment, to bind criminals to a stake, to scourge them, and to behead them, Liv. 1, 26; 8, 7; 38; 26, 16.—It was necessary that lictors should be freeborn: not till the time of Tacitus were freedmen also appointed to the office. They were united into a company, and formed the decuriae apparitorum (public servants). In Rome they wore the toga, in the field the sagum, in triumphal processions a purple mantle and fasces wreathed with laurel: togulae lictoribus ad portam praesto fuerunt, quibus illi acceptis, sagula rejecerunt et catervam imperatori suo novam praebuerunt, Cic. Pis. 23, 55. Only those magistrates who had potestatem cum imperio had lictors. In the earliest times the king had twelve; immediately after the expulsion of the kings, each of the two consuls had twelve; but it was soon decreed that the consuls should be preceded for a month alternately by twelve lictors, Liv. 2, 1; a regulation which appears to have been afterwards, although not always, observed, Liv. 22, 41; Cæsar was the first who restored the old custom, Suet. Caes. 20.—The decemvirs had, in their first year of office, twelve lictors each one day alternately, Liv. 3, 33; in their second year each had twelve lictors to himself, id. 3, 36.—The military tribunes with consular power had also twelve lictors, Liv. 4, 7; and likewise the interrex, id. 1, 17.—The dictator had twenty-four, Dio, 54, 1; Polyb. 3, 87; Plut. Fab. 4; the magister equitum only six, Dio, 42, 27. The praetor urbanus had, in the earlier times, two lictors, Censor. de Die Natal. 24: at enim unum a praetura tua, Epidice, abest. *Ep.* Quidnam? *Th.* Scies. Lictores duo, duo viminei fasces virgarum, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 26; in the provinces he had six; but in the later times the praetor had in the city, as well as in the province, six lictors, Polyb. 3, 40: cum praetor lictorem impellat et ire praecipitem jubeat, Juv. 3, 128. The quaestor had lictors only in the province, when he, in consequence of the praetor's absence or death, performed the functions of propraetor, Sall. C. 19; Cic. Planc. 41, 98. Moreover, the flamen dialis, the vestals, and the magistri vicorum had lictors; these, however, appear to have had no fasces, which was also the case with the thirty lictores curiati (who summoned the curiae to vote), Cic. Agr. 2, 12, 81; Gell. 15, 27, 2; Inscr. Grut. 33, 4; 630, 9.—**II.** Transf.: lictorem feminae in publico unionem esse, *a lady's mark of distinction*, Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 114.

lictōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lictor], *of* or *belonging to a lictor* (post-class.): virga lictoria, Flor. 1, 26, 3: DEDVRIA LICTORIA, Inscr. Orell. 2676: fasces, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 20, 1.

Lĭcus, i, *m.*, *a river in Vindelicia, a tributary of the Danube*, now the *Lech*, Ven. Vit. S. Mart 4, 641.

lĭēn, ēnis, and **liēnis**, is, *m.* (*gen. plur.* lienum, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 121) [for plien; Sanscr. plihan; Gr. σπλήν], *the milt* or *spleen.* **I.** Lit.: lienes turgent, Cato, R. R. 157: seditionem facit lien (of a stitch in the side), Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 14: jam quasi sona liene cinctus ambulo, id. Curc. 2, 1, 6: equisetum lienes cursorum exstinguit, Plin. 26, 13, 83, § 132: at lienis, ubi affectus est, intumescit, Cels. 4, 9: lienis bubulus, id. ib.: lienem coërcere, id. ib.: extenuare, id. ib: consumere, Plin. 26, 8, 48, § 76.—**II.** Transf., of the fiscus: (Trajanus) fiscum lienem vocavit, quod eo crescente artus reliqui tabescunt, Aur. Vict. Epit. 42 *fin.*

lĭēnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [lien], = σπληνικός, *splenetic.*—*Subst.* **A. lĭēnĭci**, ōrum, *m.*, *splenetic persons*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 4, 56; 57; 64.—**B. lĭēnĭca**, ōrum, *n.*, *remedies for spleen*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 4, 58.

lĭēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *splenetic:* cor lienosum, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 62.—*Plur.* as *subst.:* tactu lienosis medebatur, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 20.

lĭentĕrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [λειεντερία; cf. Cels. 2, 1], *troubled with looseness* or *diarrhœa, lienteric:* dantur coeliacis... sic et lientericis, Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 44.

lĭgāmen, inis, *n.* [1. ligo], *a band, tie, bandage* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Sidoniae nocturna ligamina mitrae, Prop. 2, 22, 15; Ov. M. 14, 230: ligamina vitium, Col. 11, 2, 92: ligamina herbarum, id. 12, 8, 1.—In *sing.:* papyri ligamen, *a bandage, ligature*, Col. 6, 6, 4.

lĭgāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a band, tie, bandage* (post-Aug.): aurium ligamenta, Quint. 11, 3, 144: vulneribus ligamenta parare, Tac. A. 15, 54.

Lĭgārĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens So, Q. Ligarius, *whom Cicero defended in an oration still extant*, Quint. 11, 1, 80; Auct. B. Afr. 64, 1; Cic. Lig. 1, 1.—Hence, **II. Lĭgārĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Ligarius, Ligarian:* oratio Ligariana, Cic. Att. 13, 44, 3; or *absol.:* **Lĭgārĭāna**, ae, *f.*, *Cicero's oration for Ligarius*, Cic. Att. 13, 19, 2.—Also *plur.:* **Lĭgārĭāna**, ōrum, *n.*, the same, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 2.

lĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. ligo], *a binding*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 195; Scrib. Comp. 255.

lĭgātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a band, ligature* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: ligatura in vitibus, Pall. 1, 6, 11.—**B.** In partic., *an amulet* (bound about one), Aug. in Joann. 7; cf Isid. Orig. 8, 9.—**C.** *A bunch, cluster:* duas ligaturas uvae passae, Vulg. 1 Reg. 30, 12.—**II.** Transf., *a twisting* or *twining* of the body in wrestling: ligaturis corporis certant, Ambros. Enarrat. in Psa. 36, § 55.

Lĭgauni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of* Gallia Narbonensis, Sil. 4, 206.

Lĭgdus (Lygdus), i, *m.*, *a Cretan, the husband of Telethusa, and father of Iphis, who, on the day of her wedding, was turned into a man*, Ov. M. 9, 669, 683.

Lĭgēa, ae, *f.*, = Λίγεια (clear-voiced). **I.** *A wood-nymph, dryad*, Verg. G. 4, 336.—**II.** *An island opposite the Bruttian town Tempsa*, Sol. 2.

Lĭgella, ae, *f.*, *the name of a woman*, Mart. 10, 90.

Lĭger, ĕris, *m.*, *a river forming the boundary between* Gallia Lugdunensis *and* Aquitania, now the *Loire:* quod Liger ex nivibus creverat, Caes. B. G. 7, 55, 10; Tib. 1, 7, 12: cum ad flumen Ligerim venissent, Caes. B. G. 7, 5, 4: Caesar Ligere interclusus, id. ib. 7, 59: in flumine Ligeri, id. ib 3, 9.—Hence, **II.** ‡ **Lĭgerĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Liger, Ligerian*, Inscr. ap. Grut. 472, 1.

Ligii (Lygii), ōrum, *m.*, *a Germanic people on the Weser*, Tac. G. 43; id. A. 12, 29; 30.

lignārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lignum], *of* or *belonging to wood, wood-:* negotiatio, *timber-trade*, Capitol. Pert. 1: lima, Scrib. Comp. 141: artifex, *a worker in wood*, Vulg. Isa. 44, 13.—**II.** *Subst.:* **lignārĭus**, i, *m.* **A.** *A worker in wood, a carpenter, joiner*, Pall. 1, 6, 2.—Perh. hence, **2.** Inter lignarios, *a place in Rome* before the Porta Trigemina, perh. *Joiners'-street, Timber-street*, Liv. 35, 41 *fin.* (acc. to others, *timber-market*).—**B.** *A slave whose office it was to carry wood* (to a temple), *a wood-carrier:* Josue Gabionitas in aquarios lignariosque damnavit, Hier. Ep. 108, 8.—**C.** *A wood-cutter, woodman:* lignarius ξυλοκόπος, ὁ κόπτων ξύλα, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

lignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lignor], *a felling* or *procuring of wood.* **I.** Lit.: qui lignationis muniendaeque causā in silvas discessissent, Caes. B. G. 5, 38: quae maxime necessaria est ad cibum excoquendum, Vitr. 5, 9 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., concr., *a place where wood is cut, a place for procuring wood*, Col. 1, 5, 1.

lignātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a wood-cutter, one sent to get wood:* oppressis lignatoribus, Caes. B. G. 5, 26: legio tertia, quae pabulatores et lignatores tueretur, Liv. 41, 1, 7.

lignĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ligneus], *wooden*, of small objects: scuta, Lucil. ap. Prisc. 3 *fin.:* lychnuchus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 7: figurae, App. de Mundo, p. 70, 19.

lignĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lignum], *of wood, wooden.* **I.** Lit.: ponticulus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: turres, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: materia, *wood*, Cic. Inv. 2, 57, 170: deus, Tib. 1, 11, 20: piscinas, Plin. 34, 12, 32, § 123: Fabii Maximi oppida, Quint. 6, 3, 61: custodia, i. e. *the stocks*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 28: salus, *written on wooden tablets*, id. Ps. 1, 1, 45.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Like wood, woody:* putamen, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 86: semen (arboris), id. 16, 26, 46, § 110.—**B.** *Like dry wood, dry:* nervosa et lignea (appellatur) dorcas, Lucr 4, 1161: conjux, Cat. 23, 6.

(**lignĭcīda**, ae, *m.* [lignum-caedo], *one who cuts* or *hews wood*, not used, and only analogously formed by Varr. L. L. 8, § 62 Müll.)

‡ **lignĭfer**, fĕri, *m.* [lignum-fero], *one who carries wood* or *a tree*, Inscr. Orell. 4138.

lignor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [lignum], *to fetch* or *procure wood, to collect wood:* num lignatum mittimur? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 125 (dub; cf. Brix ad loc.): lignandi atque aquandi potestas, Caes. B. C. 3, 15: lignandi pabulandique causā progredi, id. ib. 3, 76, 2: lignatum ire, Liv. 40, 25, 4: procul a castris lignatum pabulatumque progressi, id. 25, 34, 4.

lignōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *like wood, woody:* caules, Plin. 25, 6, 29, § 65: glutinum, id. 28, 17, 71, § 236.—*Comp.:* lignosiora sunt reliqua, Plin. 19, 5, 27, § 88.—**II.** *Stony, having a large stone* or *kernel:* fructus, Plin. 24, 9, 42, § 69: nucleus, id. 13, 19, 34, § 112.

lignum, i, *n.* [prob. root leg-, v. 2. lĕgo; that which is gathered, i. e. for firewood], *wood* (*firewood*, opp. to materia, timber for building, Dig. 32, 1, 55). **I.** Lit. (class only in *plur.*): ligna neque fumosa erunt et ardebunt bene, Cato, R. R. 130: ligna et sarmenta circumdare, ignem subicere, Cic Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 69: ignem ex lignis viridibus atque umidis fieri jussit, id. ib. 2, 1, 17, § 45: ligna super foco Large reponens, Hor. C. 1, 9, 5: ligna et virgas et carbones quibusdam videri esse in penu, Mas. Sab. ap. Gell. 4, 1, 22.—Prov.: in silvam ligna ferre, i. e. *to perform useless labor*, or, as we say in English, *to carry coals to Newcastle*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 34: lignorum aliquid posce, Juv. 7, 24.—**B.** In gen., *timber, wood:* hos lignum stabat in usus, Annosam si forte nucem dejecerat Eurus, i. e. *for making tables*, Juv. 11, 118.—**II.** Transf. **A.** That which is made of wood, *a writing-tablet:* vana supervacui dicunt chirographa ligni, Juv. 13, 137; 16, 41; *a plank:* ventis animam committe, dolato confisus ligno, id. 12, 58.—**B.** The hard part of fruit, *the shell* (of a nut), or the *stone* or *kernel* (of cherries, plums, etc.): bacarum intus lignum, Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 111; 15, 3, 3, § 10: lignum in pomo, id. 13, 4, 9, § 40; of *grape-stones*, id. 17, 21, 35, § 162.—**C.** *A fault in table-tops, where the grain of the wood is not curly, but straight*, Plin. 13, 15, 30, § 98.—**D.** (Poet. and late Lat.) *A tree*, Verg A. 12, 767; Hor. S. 1, 8, 1; id. C. 2, 13, 11: lignum pomiferum, Vulg. Gen. 1, 11: lignum scientiae boni et mali, id. ib. 2, 9: lignum vitae, id. Apoc. 2, 9.—**E.** *A staff, club* (eccl. Lat.): cum gladiis et lignis, Vulg. Marc. 14, 43 and 48.

lignўzōn, *m.* (λιγνύς), *an Indian carbuncle of faint brilliancy and a brownish color*, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 94.

1. lĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [Gr. root λυγ- in λύγος, λυγόω], *to tie, bind, bind together,*

bind up, bandage, bind fast, etc (syn vincio, destino, perh. only poet and post Aug prose) **I.** Lit manus post terga ligatae, Ov M 3, 575 ligare et vincire crura et manus, Gell 12, 3, 1 crus fascia Phaedr 5, 7, 36 laqueo guttura, *to tie up*, Ov M 6, 134 vulnera veste, *to bind up, bandage*, id. ib 7, 849 dum mula ligatur, *is harnessed*, Hor S 1, 5, 13 funem litoribus, Luc 8, 61 sudarium circum collum, *to bind around*, Suet Ner 51 pisces in glacie ligatos i e *frozen fast*, Ov Tr 5 10, 49 nimbi ligati, i e *ice*, Petr 123 — **B.** Transf, *to wind round, to surround* balteus loricam ligat, Val Fl. 4, 94 digitosque ligat junctura, Ov M 2, 375, Sil 7, 589 — **2.** *To fix* or *fasten in* igne cremato lapide caementa in tectis ligantur, Plin. 36, 27, 68, § 200 — **II.** Trop, *to bind up, bind together, unite* dis sociata locis concordi pace ligavit, Ov M 1, 25 vinclo propiore cum aliquo ligari, id. ib 9, 548 laqueo colla, id. P 1, 6, 39 — **B.** *To ratify, confirm* pacta Prop 4 (5), 4, 82 conjugia artibus magicis, Sen Herc Oet 452 argumenta in catenas, *Quint 5, 14, 32 — Hence, *P a* **lĭgātus,** a, um, *connected with, adjoining* Tartari ripis ligatos squalidae mortis specus, Sen Med 742

2. lĭgo, ōnis, *m*, *a mattock, grub axe, hoe.* **I.** Lit. longis purgare ligonibus arva, Ov P 1, 8, 59 ligonibus duris humum Exhaurire, Hor Epod. 5, 30 ligonibus Versare glebas, id. C 3, 6, 38, Ov Am 3, 10, 31 centeno ligone domare arva, Mart 4, 64, 32 fractus, so called from the bent form of the iron, Col poet 10, 88 erectum domito referens a monte ligonem, Juv 11, 89 — **II.** Poet defluit aetas Et pelagi patiens et cassidis atque ligonis, i e *tillage, agriculture*, Juv 7, 33

lĭgŭla and **lingŭla** (v infra), ae, *f dim* [from lingua quamvis me ligulam dicant Equitesque Patresque, Dicor ab indoctis lingula grammaticis, Mart 14, 120], *a little tongue*, hence, transf **I.** *A tongue of land* oppida posita in extremis lingulis promontoriisque, Caes B G 3, 12 — **II.** *The tongue of a shoe, a shoe strap, shoe latchet* lingula per diminutionem linguae dicta, alias a similitudine linguae exsertae, ut in calceis, alias insertae, id est intra dentes coercitae, ut in tibiis, Paul ex Fest p 116 Müll. habet Trebius, propter quod rumpere somnum debeat et ligulas dimittere, Juv 5, 20, Mart 2, 29, 7 — As a term of reproach ligula, i in malam crucem, Plaut Poen 5 5, 30 — **III.** *A spoon* or *ladle* for skimming a pot, *a skimmer* isque (muste us fructus) saepius ligula purgandus est, Col 9, 5 *fin* — For taking out and dropping aromatic essences inde lingulis eligunt florem, Plin 21, 14 49, § 84 — For preserves, Cato, R R 84 — **B.** As a measure, *a spoonful* duarum aut trium lingularum mensura, Plin. 20, 5, 18 § 36 — **IV.** *A small sword*, Naev ap Gell 10, 25, 3, cf. Varr L L 7, § 107 Müll — **V.** *The tongue* or *reed* of a flute, Plin 16, 36, 66, § 171, cf under II the passage cited from Paul ex Fest p 116 Müll — **VI.** The pointed end of a post or stake, which was inserted into something, *a tongue, tenon* lingulae edolatae, Col 8, 11, 4. — **VII.** *The short arm* of a lever, which is placed under the weight to be raised si sub onus vectis lingula subjecta fuerit, Vitr 10, 8 — **VIII.** *The tongue shaped extremity* of a water pipe, by which it is fitted into another, Vitr 8, 7 — **IX.** *The tongue of a scale beam* examen est ligula et lignum, quod mediam hastam ad pondera adaequanda tenet Schol. ad Pers 1, 6 — **X.** *A tongue-shaped member of the cuttle fish* loliginum ligulas, App Mag p 297, 5

Lĭgŭres, um, *m*, *the Ligurians, an Italian people in Gallia Cisalpina*, in the mod. *Piedmont, Genoa* and *Lucca* montani duri atque agrestes, Cic Agr 2, 35, 95, id Brut 73, 255, Plin 3 5, 7, § 47, Liv 5, 35, 22 33, 27, 39, Ov M 2, 370, Flor 2, 3, 2 al Ligures omnes fallaces Cato ap Serv Verg A. 11 701 terrae motus in Liguribus i e *in Liguria*, Cic Div 1, 35, 78 — Hence, **A. Lĭgur** and **Lĭgus,** ŭris, *adj comm*, *Ligurian*, and *subst*, *a Ligurian* Ligus iste, Cic Sest 31, 68 vane Ligus, Verg A. 11, 715 tonse Ligur, Luc 1, 442 femina Ligus, Tac H. 2, 13 Ligus ora Pers 6, 6 securis, Cat 16, 19 — **2. Lĭgur** or **Lĭgus,** *a surname in the* gens Aelia *and* Octavia, Cic Clu 26, 72, id Att 12, 23, 3 — **B. Lĭgŭrĭa,** ae, *f*, *Liguria, a country of Cisalpine Gaul*, Plin 3 5, 7 § 48, Tac H 2, 15, id Agr 7 — **C. Lĭgŭrīnus,** a, um, *adj*, *Ligurian* Ligurinae Alpes, Grat Cyn 510 — **2.** *Subst* **Lĭgŭrīnus,** i, *m*, *the name of a favorite of Horace*, Hor C 4, 1, 33 To him is addressed C 4, 10 — **D. Lĭgustĭcus** (col lat. form **Lĭguscus,** Varr R R 1, 18, 6, 2, 5, 9, 3, 9, 17, acc to the MSS; cf Etruscus), a, um, *adj*, = Λιγυστικός, *Ligustine, Ligurian* ager, Varr R. R 1, 18, 6 mare, Plin 3, 6, 10, § 75 ora, id 3, 5, 7, § 47 saxa, Juv 3, 257 — **2.** *Subst* **lĭgustĭcum,** i, *n*, *a plant indigenous to Liguria, lovage*, Col 12, 57, 5, Plin. 19, 8, 50, § 165, 20, 15 60, § 168 (corrupted into Levisticum, Veg Vet 3, 52, 2) — **E. Lĭgustīnus,** a, um, *adj*, = Λιγυστῖνος, *Ligustine, Ligurian* montes Liv 34, 8 ager, id 42, 4 scutum, id. 44, 35 — *Subst* **Lĭgustīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Ligurians*, Plin 10, 24, 34, § 71 — **F. Lĭgustis,** ĭdis, *adj*, = Λιγυστίς, *Ligurian* gente cretus in Ligustide, Sid poet Ep 9, 15

lĭgūrio and **lĭgurrio,** ivi and ii, itum (*imperf* ligurribant, Macr S 2, 12, 17), 4, *v a* and *n* [root lig, cf lingo], *to lick* ***I.** *Neutr*, *to be dainty, fond of good things* (cf lambo) quae (meretrices) cum amatore cum cenant, liguriunt, Ter Eun. 5, 4, 14. — **II.** *Act*, *to lick* **A.** Lit apes non, ut muscae, (cum) liguriunt, Varr R R. 3, 16, 6 semesos pisces tepidumque jus, Hor S 1, 3, 81 — **2.** Transf dum ruri rurant homines quos (parasiti) liguriant, *whom they lick, whom they daintily feed upon*, Plaut. Capt 1, 1, 15 furta, *to lick up, feast on by stealth*, Hor S 2, 4, 79 — Also in mal part, as Gr λείχειν and λειχάζειν, Suet Tib 45 *fin*, Mart 11, 58 — **B.** Trop, *to long for, desire eagerly, lust after* any thing improbissima lucra liguriens, Cic Verr 2, 3, 76, § 177 agrariam curationem, id. Fam 11, 21, 5

* **lĭgūrītio (lĭgurr-),** ōnis, *f* [ligurio], *a fondness for dainties, daintiness* liguritio, vinolentia, cupedia, Cic Tusc 4, 11 26

lĭgūrītor (lĭgurr-), ōris, *m* [id.] ***I.** *One fond of dainties, an epicure, gourmand* eumque quasi liguritorem catillonem appellat, Macr S 2, 12 — **II.** In mal. part., Aus. Ep 128 *in lemm*

1. ‡ **lĭgūrĭus,** gulosus, catillo, λίχνος, Gloss

2. lĭgūrĭus, *m*, *a kind of precious stone*, Vulg Exod 28 19, id ib 39, 12

3. lĭgūrĭus, i, *m*, *a gem*, v lyncurium

Lĭgurra, ae, *f*, *the name of a woman*, Mart 12 61

Lĭgus, Lĭguscus, Lĭgustĭcus, Lĭgustīnus, Lĭgustis, v Ligures

lĭgustrum, i, *n*, *a plant, privet* alba ligustra cadunt Verg E 2, 18 candidior folio nivei, Galatea ligustri Ov M 13, 789 loto candidior puella cygno, argento, nive, lilio, ligustro, Mart 1, 116, 3 — **II.** *A plant*, otherwise unknown, *which*, acc to Pliny, *was held by some to be the* cyprus, Plin 12, 24, 55, § 109, 24, 10, 45, § 74, 16, 18, 31, § 77 — To this perhaps may be referred ligustrum nigrum Col 10, 300

Lilaea, ae, *f*, = Λιλαία, *a town of Phocis, situated at the sources of the Cephisus*, now *Paleokastro*, Plin 4, 3, 4, § 8, Stat Th 7, 348

līlĭācĕus, a um, *adj* [lilium] *of* or *from lilies* oleum, *oil of lilies*, Pall 6, 14 *in lemm*

līlĭētum, i, *n* [id], *a bed of lilies*, Pall Febr 21, 3

līlĭnus, a, um, *adj*, *made from lilies*, Plin 25, 4, 18, § 40

līlĭum, ii, *n* [λείριον] *a lily* lilium rosae nobilitate proximum est, Plin 21, 5, 11, § 22, 21, 19, 74, § 126, Varr R R 1, 35, Pall Febr 21, 3 candida, Verg A 6, 709 lucida, Prop 3, 11 (4 12), 30 argentea, id 4, 4, 23 hiantia, Ov A. A. 2 115 breve, *short-lived, that blooms but for a short time*, Hor C 1, 36, 16 rubens, = κρίνον, *a red dish kind of lily*, Plin 21, 5, 11, § 24 — **II.** Transf, *a sort of defence, consisting of several rows of pits, in which stakes were planted, rising only four inches above the surface of the ground*, Caes B G 7, 73, 8

Lĭlȳbaeum or **-ŏn** (Ov M 13, 726), i, *n*, = Λιλύβαιον, *a promontory on the south ern coast of Sicily, with a town of the same name*, now *Capo Bœo* Mel 2, 7, 15, 16, Plin 3, 8, 14, § 87, Cic Div in Caecil. 12, 39, 17, 56, Liv 25, 31, 27, 5, Ov M. 5, 351 al — Called also **Lĭlȳbē,** ēs, *f*, acc to the Gr Λιλύβη, Prisc Perieg 482 — Hence, **A. Lĭlȳbaetānus,** a, um, *adj*, *Lilybæan, of Lilybæum* Lyso Lilybaetanus, Cic Fam 13, 34 mulier, id. Div in Caecil. 17 — **B. Lĭlȳbaeus,** a, um, *adj*, *Lilybæan* litus, Luc. 4, 583 — **C. Lĭlȳbēĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *Lilybæan* vada, Verg A. 3, 706

līma, ae, *f* [etym unknown], *a file* **I.** Lit lima proterere aliquid, Plaut Men 1, 1, 9 limâ aliquid avellere, Plin 9, 35, 54, § 109 limâ aliquid polire, id 28, 9, 41, § 148 topazius limam sentit, id 37, 8, 32, § 109 confitendum est detrahere doctrinam aliquid, ut limam rudibus, * Quint 2, 12, 8 vipera limam momordit, Phaedr 4, 8, 5 — **II.** Trop, *a file*, as applied to literary compositions, i e *polishing, revision* (not in Cic, cf, however limatus, under limo) defuit et scriptis ultima lima meis, Ov Tr 1, 7, 30 incipiam limâ mordacius uti, Et sub judicium singula verba vocem, id. P 1, 5, 19 limae labor et mora, Hor A. P 291 carmina rasa limâ recenti, Mart. 10, 2, 3 in illis limae, in hoc plus videtur fuisse sanguinis, Vell 2, 9, 2 ad limam consilii desiderium petitoris distulit, App M 8, p 204 *fin*

līmācĕus, a um, *adj* [2 limus], *of mud, slime*, or *earth* primus homo de terra choicus, id est limaceus, Tert Res. Carn 49

Limaeas or **Limaea,** ae, *m* (Limia, Mel 3, 1, 8, Plin 4, 20, 34, § 112) *a river of* Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Lima*, Plin 4, 21, 35, § 115

līmārĭus, a, um, *adj* [2 limus], *of* or *belonging to slime* limaria piscina, *where the water, as it flows off deposits slime*, Front Aquaed 15

līmātē, *adv*, v limo, *P a fin*

līmātĭo, onis, *f* (prop a filing, hence), *a diminishing* (of the body) Cael Aur Tard. 5, 11

‡ **līmātor,** ῥινητής *(a filer)*, Gloss Philox

* **līmātŭlus,** a, um, *adj dim* [limatus] *somewhat filed* or *polished* opus est huc limatulo et polito tuo judicio, Cic Fam 7, 33 2

‡ **līmātūra,** ῥίνημα *(file dust, filings)*, Gloss Vet

līmātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, v limo

līmax, ācis, *f* (less freq *m*) [kindred with 2 limus limax a limo quod ibi vivit, Varr L L 7, § 64 Müll, cf limaces cochleae a limo appellatae, Paul ex Fest p 116 Müll], *a slug, snail* **I.** Lit implicitus conchae limax, Col poet 10, 323 limacis inter duas orbitas, Plin 29, 6, 36, § 113 limaces nascuntur in vicia id. 18, 17, 44, § 156 lactucis innascuntur limaces et cochleae id 19 10 57, § 177 — **II.** Transf limaces lividae of courtesans, Plaut Fragm ap Varr 1 1, so perh limaces viri, id Fragm ap Non 4, 274

* **limbātus,** a, um, *adj* [limbus], *edged, bordered* chlamydes Gallien ap Treb Claud 17

limbŏlārĭus, i, *m* [id] *a maker of edgings* or *fringes* for ladies' dresses, *a fringe maker* textores limbolarii, Plaut Aul 3, 5, 45, Inscr Orell 4213, cf ‡ limbolarius, θυσανοπράκτης, Gloss Philox

limbus, i, *m*, *a border* that surrounds any thing, *a hem, welt, edge selvage, fringe, a belt, band, girdle* **I.** Lit Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo, Verg A 4, 137, id ib 2 616 (this the better read, others nimbo) indutus chlamydem Tyriam, quam limbus obibat Aureus Ov M 5, 51, id. ib 6, 127, 2, 734, Stat Achill 1, 330 frontem limbo velata pudicam, *with a head band fillet* Claud. Cons Mall Theod. 118, cf imminuerent frontes limbis Arn 2, 72 picto discingit pectora limbo, *with a girdle*,

belt, Stat Th 6, 367 —**II.** Transf ***A.** *The zodiac* extra limbum XII signorum, Varr R R 2, 3, 7, id. ap Prob ad Verg E 6, 31 —**B.** *A noose, snare*, for catching animals, Grat Cyn. 25

līmen, inis, *n* [Gr λέχριος, λοξός, Lat obliquus, limus, hence prop a cross piece], *a threshold*, *the head piece* or *foot piece* of a doorway, *the lintel* or *the sill* (limen superum et inferum) **I.** Lit limen superum inferumque, salve, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 1 limen superum, quod mihi misero saepe confregit caput Inferum autem, ubi ego omnis digitos defregi meos, Novius ap Non 336, 14 sensim super attolle limen pedes, nova nupta, Plaut Cas 4, 4, 1 imponere foribus, Plin 36, 14, 21, § 96 ad limen consulis adesse, Liv 2, 48 curiae, id. 3, 41 primo limine, *at the outer threshold*, Juv 1, 96 —*Plur* (poet) haec limina, intra quae puer est, Juv 14, 45, 220 —The moment of touching the threshold was regarded as ominous ter limen tetigi, Ov Tr 1, 3, 55 —Prov. salutare a limine, *to greet in passing*, i e *to touch upon slightly*, *not go deeply into*, Sen. Ep 49, 6 — **B.** Transf **1.** *A door, entrance* ubi hanc ego tetulero intra limen, Plaut Cist 3, 19 intrare intra limen, id Men 2, 3, 63 intra limen cohibere se, *to keep within doors*, id. Mil 3, 1, 11 marmoreo stridens in limine cardo, Verg Cir 222, Hor Ep 1, 18, 73 fores in liminibus profanarum aedium januae nominantur, Cic. N D 2, 27, 67 ad valvas se templi limenque convertisse, Caes. B C 3, 105 penetrare aulas et limina regum, *the courts and doors*, Verg G 2, 504 ipso in limine portae, id A 2, 242, cf tremuitque saepe limite in primo sonipes, Sen Agam 629 famuli ad limina, *door keepers, porters*, Sil. 1, 66 in limine portus, *at the very entrance of the haven*, Verg A. 7, 598 densos per limina tende corymbos, Juv 6, 52 — **2.** Still more gen , *a house, dwelling, abode* matronae nulla auctoritate virorum contineri limine poterant, *in the house, at home*, Liv 34, 1 ad limen consulis adesse, etc , id 2, 48 limine pelli, Verg A. 7, 579 —**3.** Poet , *the barrier* in a race course limen relinquunt, Verg A 5, 316 —**II.** Trop , both entrance and exit **A.** *A beginning, commencement* (poet and in post Aug prose) leti limine in ipso, Lucr 6, 1157 in limine belli, Tac. A 3, 74 in ipso statim limine obstare, Quint 2, 11, 1 in limine victoriae, Curt. 6, 3, 10, 6, 9, 17, 9, 10, 26 a limine ipso mortis revocatus, Plin. 7, 44, 45 § 143, Sen Ep 22, 16, Just 14, 3, 9 — **B.** *An end, termination* (post class.) in ipso finitae lucis limine, App M 11, p 267, 18, cf. limina sicut in domibus finem quendam faciunt, sic et imperii finem limen esse veteres voluerunt, Just Inst. 1, 12, § 5

līmenarcha, ae, *m* [vox hybrida, limen, ἄρχω, cf Germ Markgraf, Engl margrave], *a commander on the frontier* limenarchae et stationarii fugitivos deprehensos recte in custodiam retinent, Dig 11, 4, 4, Paul Sent 1, 6, 3 (acc. to others, *a harbor master, port warden*)

Līmentīnus, i, *m* [limen], *a deity who presided over the threshold*, Tert. Idol 15, id. Cor Mil 13, Arn. 1, 15, 4, 132 sq , Aug Civ Dei, 4, 8, 6, 7

līmes, itis, *m* [root in limus, cf limen, and Gr λέχριος, cf Just Inst 1, 12, 5], *a cross path, balk* between fields **I.** Lit. the Romans usually had in their fields two broad and two narrower paths, the principal balk from east to west was called limes decumanus, that from north to south was called cardo, of the two smaller ones that running from east to west was called prorus, the other, from north to south, transversus, Hyg de Limit Const 18, 33 and 34, Col. 1, 8, 7 lutosi limites, Varr R. R. 2, 4, 8 —**B.** Transf (mostly poet.) **1.** *A boundary, limit* between two fields or estates, consisting of a stone or a balk partiri limite campum, Verg G 1, 126 saxum antiquum, ingens, campo quod forte jacebat, Limes agro positus litem ut discerneret arvis, id. A. 12, 897 effodit medio de limite saxum, Juv 16, 38 —**2.** *A fortified boundary line, a boundary wall* cuncta inter castellum Alisonem ac Rhenum novis limitibus aggeribusque permunita, Tac. A. 2 7 limite acto promotisque praesidiis, id. G 29 penetrat interius, aperit limites, Vell. 2, 120 —**3.** In gen., *any path, passage, road, way*, also, *by street, by road* eo limite Athenienses signa extulerunt, Liv 31, 39 profectus inde transversis limitibus, id. ib lato te limite ducam, Verg A. 9, 323 acclivis, Ov M 2, 19 limite recto fugere, id. ib 7, 782 transversi, *by roads*, Liv 22, 12, 2 Fabr , 31, 39, 5, 41, 14 *init.* limes Appiae, *the line of the Appian street* (for the street itself), id. 22, 15, 11 limite acto (i e facto), Tac. G 29 —Of the channel of a stream solito dum flumina currant Limite, Ov M 8, 558, Prop 5, 9, 60 —Of the track of light left behind them by comets, fiery meteors, torches, etc flammiferumque trahens spatioso limite crinem, Stella micat, Ov M 15, 849 tum longo limite sulcus Dat lucem, Verg A. 2, 697, Plin 2, 26, 25, § 96 sectus in obliquo est lato curvamine limes, *the zodiac*, Ov M 2, 130 latum per agmen Ardens limitem agit ferro, Verg A. 10, 514, cf Sil 4, 463, 9, 379, Stat Th 9, 182 —**4.** *A line* or *vein* in a precious stone nigram materiam distinguente limite albo, Plin 37, 10, 69, § 184 — **II.** Trop **A.** *A boundary, limit* limes carminis, Stat. Th 1, 16 aestuat infelix angusto limite mundi, Juv 10, 169 —**B.** *A distinction, difference* judicium brevi limite falle tuum, Ov R. Am 325 quaedam perquam tenui limite dividuntur, Quint 9, 1, 3 —**C.** *A way, path* si maledicitis vostro gradiar limite, Plaut Poen 3, 3, 18 bene meritis de patria quasi limes ad caeli aditum patet, Cic. Somn Scip 8, Sen. Ben 1, 15, 2 eundem limitem agere, *to go the same way, employ the same means*, Ov A A. 3, 558

līmeum, i, *n* , *a kind of herb, with the poisonous juice of which the Gauls anointed their arrows used in hunting*, Plin. 27, 11, 76, § 101

Limia, ae, v Limaeas.

† **Limici,** ōrum, *m plur* , *a people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 28

* **līmĭcŏla,** ae, *m* [limus colo], *a dweller in the mud:* ostreae, Aus Ep 7, 36

līmĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj* [limus gigno], *produced in mud* or *slime, mud born* ulvae, Aus Mosell 45

līmĭnāris, e, *adj* [limen], *belonging to a threshold* or *lintel* **I.** Lit. trabes, *ceiling beams*, Vitr 6, 4.—**II.** Transf pagina, *the first*, Aug Ep 67, n 2.

līmĭnĭum, a lengthened form of limen, assumed as accounting for the form postliminium, Cic Top 8, 36, v postliminium

līmis, e, v 1 limus.

līmitanĕus, a, um, *adj* [limes], *that is on the borders* (late Lat) agri limitanei, *situated on the borders* milites, *frontier troops*, Cod 11, 59, 3, Spart Nigr 7, Lampr Alex. Sev 58

līmĭtāris, e, *adj* [id.], *that is on the border* iter, *a path that runs between two fields*, Varr L L. 5, 4, § 21 Müll

līmĭtātio, ōnis, *f* [limito], *a fixing, determination* limitatio terrae vinealis, Col. 3, 12 1 limitatione cognita, Vitr 10, 22

līmĭto, āvi, atum, 1, *v a* [limes], *to enclose within boundaries* or *limits, to bound* **I.** Lit vineas limitari decumano XVIII pedum latitudinis Plin 17, 22, 35, § 169, cf limitatus ager est in centurias dimensus, Paul ex Fest p 116 Müll —**II.** Trop , *to fix, settle, determine* limitata est pecuaria quaestio, Varr R R 2, 2, 1

līmĭtotrŏphus (līmĭtrŏphus), a, um, *adj* [limes τροφέω] agri, *lands set apart to furnish subsistence to the troops stationed on the frontiers* (limitanei), Cod. 11, 59, 3

† **limma,** ătis, *n* , = λεῖμμα (a remainder, hence), *a semitone*, Macr Somn Scip 2, 1, § 23

Limnaea, ae, *f* , = Λιμναία, *a town of Thessaly*, now *Kortikhi*, Liv 36, 13 *fin*

Limnātis, idis, *f* , = Λιμνᾶτις (that lives in marshes), *a surname of Diana* templum Dianae Limnatidis, Tac A. 4, 43 *init* (Ms Flor Liminatidis)

† **limnē,** ēs, *f* , = λίμνη, *a lake* lacus qui limne asphaltites appellabatur, Vitr 8, 3, 8

† **limnestis (limnētis),** idis, *f* , = λιμνῆστις, *a plant, called also* centaurea major, App Herb 34

limnīcē, ēs, *f* , = λιμνική, *the pond lily, sword lily*, App Herb 78

1. līmō, *adv* , v 1 limus *fin*

2. līmo, āvi, atum (arch. limassis, for limaveris, Caecil Com 140), 1, *v a.* [lima], *to file* **I.** Lit gemmis scalpendis atque limandis, Plin 36 7, 10, § 54.— **B.** Transf **1.** *To file off* plumbum limatum, *lead-filings*, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 168 limata scobs, id ib cornum limatum lima lignaria, Scrib 141 acumen ossis, Cels. 8, 10, 7 —**2.** *To rub, whet* cornu ad saxa limato, Plin 8, 20, 29, § 71, hence, limare caput cum aliquo, *to kiss* Plaut Merc. 3, 1, 40, id. Poen. 1, 2, 82 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen , *to file, polish, finish* quaedam institui, quae limantur a me politius, Cic Ac. 1, 1, 2 stilus hoc maxime ornat ac limat, id. de Or 3, 49, 190 ut ars aliquid limare non possit, id. ib 1, 25, 115 vir nostrorum hominum urbanitate limatus, id N D 2, 29, 74 —**B.** In partic. **1.** *To investigate accurately, to clear of every thing superfluous* veritas ipsa limatur in disputatione, Cic. Off 2, 10, 35 subtiliter mendacium, Phaedr 3, 10, 49 —**2.** Cum se ipse consulto ad minutarum causarum genera limaverit, *has prepared one's self thoroughly for*, Cic. Opt. Gen Or 3, 9 —**3.** *To file off, take away from, diminish* tantum alteri affinxit, de altero limavit Cic. de Or 3, 9, 36 de tua prolixa beneficaque natura limavit aliquid posterior annus, id. Fam 3, 8, 8 commoda alicujus, Hor Ep 1, 14, 38 multum inde decoquent anni, multum ratio limabit, Quint 2, 4, 7 —Hence, **līmātus,** a, um, *P a* , *polished, refined, elegant, fine, accurate* vir oratione maxime limatus, Cic de Or 1, 39, 180 jure madens, varioque togae limatus in usu, Mart 7, 51, 5 pressum limatumque genus dicendi, Quint 2, 8, 4, 11, 1, 3 Attici, id 12, 10, 17 —*Comp* limatius dicendi genus, Cic. Brut 24, 93 comis et urbanus fuerit limatior idem, Hor S 1, 10, 65 limatius ingenium, Plin Ep 1, 20, 21 —Hence, *adv* **līmātē,** *finely, elegantly, accurately* , *comp* limatius scriptum, Cic. Fin 5, 5, 12 limatius quaerere, Amm 15, 13, 2

3. līmo, āre, *v a* [2 limus], *to bemire, besmirch* (in double sense, v 2 limo, I 2) caput alicui, Plaut Poen 1, 2, 82

4. † **Līmo,** ōnis, *m* , = λειμών, *the Meadow*, the name of a writing of Cicero, Suet Vit Ter —**II.** *A Roman surname* C Apronius Limo, Ascon. ap Cic Or pro Scauro

‡ **līmŏcinctus,** i, *m* [3 limus cingo, girt with an apron], *a kind of public attendant on magistrates*, Inscr Orell 3219

† **līmŏdŏron,** i, *n* , = λιμόδωρον, *a plant*, otherwise unknown, Plin 19, 10, 57, § 176

Līmonē, ēs, *f* , *daughter of Hippomenes*, Ov Ib 461

† **līmōnĭa,** ae, *f* , = λειμωνία **I.** *A plant, called also* scolymos, Plin 22, 22, 43, § 86 —**II.** *A kind of anemone*, Plin. 21, 11, 38 § 65

Līmōnĭădes, um, *f plur* , = λειμωνιάδες, *the nymphs of the meadows and flowers*, Serv ad Verg E 10, 62

† **līmōnĭātis,** idis, *f* , = λειμωνιᾶτις, *a precious stone of a green color*, perh *the emerald*, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 172.

† **līmōnĭon,** ii, *n* , = λειμώνιον, *the wild beet*, Plin 20, 8, 28, § 72.

Līmōnum, i, *n.*, *a city in Aquitanian Gaul*, now *Poitiers*, Hirt B G 8, 26, 27 (al Limo)

līmōsus, a, um, *adj* [2 limus], *full of mud* or *slime, slimy, miry, muddy* quae (aqua) flumine Nilo fertur, adeo est limosa atque turbida, etc., Hirt B Alex 5 limosoque palus obducit pascua junco, i e *growing in muddy places*, Verg E 1, 49, cf. radix, Plin. 27, 1, 17, § 34 lacus, Verg A 2, 135 ripae, Ov Am 3, 6, 1 harena, id. Tr 4, 1, 7 —*Plur absol* **līmōsa,** ōrum, *n* , *muddy* or *miry places*, Plin 9, 42, 66 § 142

limpĭdē, v limpidus *fin*

limpĭdĭtas, atis, *f* [limpidus] *lucidity, clearness* fluminis, Jornand Reb Goth 16

limpĭdo, āre, *v a* [limpidus], *to make clear* or *clean to cleanse* (late Lat), Veg Vet. 4, 28, 2, 18, Mac. Carm 2, 5

limpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [Gr. λάμπω; cf. lepor, O-lymp-us], *clear, bright, pellucid, transparent, limpid* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): lacus, Cat. 4, 24: limpidior aqua fiet, Vitr. 8, 7: vinum limpidissimum, Col. 12, 28, 3: limpidae chrysolithi, Plin. 37, 9, 42, § 126: alumen, id. 35, 15, 52, § 184.—**II.** Transf., *pure, clean:* panis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 2: linimentum, id. ib. 1, 1, 34: lana, id. Acut. 2, 18, 103.—Hence, **limpĭdē**, *adv., clearly*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 30.—**II.** Trop.: perspicere, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 1, 6.

* **limpĭtūdo**, ĭnis, *f.* [limpidus], *clearness, brightness, transparency:* maris, Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 154 (Jahn, latitudo).

* **līmŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [lima], *a little file, a file*, Ter. Maur. p. 2390 P.

* **līmŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. limus], *somewhat askance:* limulis (oculis) intueri, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 12.

1. līmus, a, um (**līmis**, e, Amm. 20, 9, 2; v. infra), *adj.* [Gr. λέχριος, λέχρις, λοξός; Lat. licinus, ob-liquus, luxus], *sidelong, askew, aslant, askance.* **I.** Lit.: limis oculis aspicere, *to look sideways, look askance*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 2: limis subrisit ocellis, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 33: (leones) nec limis intuentur oculis aspicique simili modo nolunt, Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 52: limibus oculis eos contuens, Amm. 20, 9.—So, limis aspicere (sc. oculis), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 53: limi, et ut sic dicam venerei (sc. oculi), Quint. 11, 3, 76: oculi contuitu quoque multiformes, truces et limi, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 145: limi Di, *the guardian gods of obliquities*, Arn. 4, 132.—**II.** Transf., of persons, *looking sideways:* neque post respiciens, neque ante prospiciens, sed limus intra limites culinae, Varr. ap. Non. 133, 31; cf. id. ib. 442, 33.—Hence, *adv.:* **līmō**, *sideways, askance:* leones numquam limo vident, Sol. 27, 20; for which: limis oculis in Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 52 (v. the passage above).

2. līmus, i, *m.* [root lib-; Gr. λείβω, to pour; cf. Lat. lino; Gr. λίμνη, λιμήν], *slime, mud, mire.* **I.** Lit.: atque omnis mundi quasi limus in imum Confluxit gravis et subsedit funditus ut faex, Lucr. 5, 496: luta et limum aggerebant, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 212, 16: frumenti acervos sedisse illitos limo, Liv. 2, 5: profundo limo cum ipsis equis hausti sunt, id. 31, 27: amnis abundans Exit et obducto late tenet omnia limo, Verg. G. 1, 116: amnes Felicem trahunt limum, id. ib. 2, 188: limo Turbata aqua, Hor. S. 1, 1, 59: veteri craterae limus adhaesit, id. ib. 2, 4, 80.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Excrement in the intestines*, Pall. 3, 31.—**2.** *Dirt, mire:* limumque inducere monstrat, Ov. F. 3, 759.—**II.** Trop., *filth, pollution*, etc.: pectora sic mihi sunt limo vitiata malorum, Ov. P. 4, 2, 17.

3. līmus, i, *m.* [perh. for lig-mus, from ligo], *a girdle* or *apron trimmed with purple*, which the sacrificing priests and other servants of the magistrates wore about the *abdomen:* velati limo, Verg. A. 12, 120; cf.: limus autem est vestis, qua ab umbilico usque ad pedes teguntur pudenda poparum. Haec autem vestis in extremo sui purpuram limam, i. e. flexuosam habet. Unde et nomen accepit. Nam limum obliquum dicimus, Serv. ad Verg. l. l.: licio transverso, quod limum appellatur, cincti erant, Tiro ap. Gell. 12, 3, 3.

4. Līmus, i, *m., the god of oblique glances*, Arn. 4, cap. 9.

Lĭmȳra, ae, *f.* (**Lĭmȳrē**, Ov. M. 9, 646; **Lĭmȳra**, ōrum, *n.*, Vell. 2, 102), *a river, with a town of the same name, in Lycia*, Mel. 1, 15, 3; Plin. 5, 27, 28, § 100.

līnāmentum, i, *n.* [linum], *linen-stuff, linen* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen., *plur.*, Plin. 32, 10, 46, § 129.—**II.** In partic., *lint*, Col. 6, 11, 7: applicare, id. 6, 12, 10: suppurationem linamentis curare, id. 6, 38, 2: linamentum demittere, Cels. 7, 9: indere, id. 5, 6, 23: imponere, id. 5, 6, 30: siccis linamentis vulnus implere, id. 5, 6, 21.

‡ **līnārĭa**, ae, *f.* [linum], *a factory of linen*, Not. Tir. p. 178.

līnārĭus, ii, *m.* [linum], *a linen-weaver, dealer in linen:* stat fullo, phrugio, aurifex, linarius, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34 Wagn. (al. lanarius); Inscr. Orell. 4214; Inscr. Grut. 649, 3.

‡ **linctor**, = λίκτης (*one who licks*), Gloss. Philox.

1. linctus, a, um, *Part.*, from lingo.

2. linctus, ūs, *m.* [lingo], *a licking:* nectaris, Lucr. 6, 971 (v. Lachm. ad h. l.), Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 104; 35, 15, 50, § 177.

Lindus (**-os**), i, *f.*, = Λίνδος, *a town in the island of Rhodes, founded by Lindus, brother of Ialysus, with a temple of Minerva*, now *Lindo*, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 36, § 132; Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54.—Hence, **II.** **Lindĭus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Lindus, Lindian:* Lindia Minerva, Plin. 33, 12, 55, § 155: Chares, id. 34, 7, 18, § 41: Cleobulus, *of Lindus, one of the seven wise men*, Aus. Sept. Sap. 1, 16.

līnĕa (**līnia**), ae, *f.* [linum], *a linen thread, a string, line.* **I.** Lit.: nectere lineas, restes, funes, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 6: linia longinqua per os religata, Plin. 9, 17, 26, § 59: ligato pede longā lineā gallina custoditur, Col. 8, 11, 15: linea margaritarum triginta quinque, Dig. 35, 2, 26; cf.: lineae duae ex margaritis, ib. 34, 2, 40; and ib. 9, 2, 27 *fin.:* linea dives (of the strings of pearls which were thrown among the people at the public games), Mart. 8, 78, 7 (cf. Suet. Ner. 11).—**B.** In partic. **1.** In a net, *the threads* which form the meshes: licia difficile cernuntur: atque ut in plagis lineae offensae, praecipitant in sinum (of spiders' webs), Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 82.—**b.** Transf., *a net*, Plin. 9, 43, 67, § 145: si feras lineis et pinna clusas contineas, Sen. Clem. 1, 12, 5.—**2.** *A fishing-line:* tremulāve captum lineā trahit piscem, Mart. 3, 58, 27; 10, 30, 18.—Hence, prov.: mittere lineam, *to cast a line, to fish for, try to catch* a person, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 22.—**3.** *A plumb-line* of masons and carpenters: perpendiculo et lineā uti, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; cf.: ad regulam et lineam, Vitr. 7, 3; 5, 3; Pall. 3, 9.—Hence, **b.** Ad lineam and rectā lineā, *in a straight line, vertically, perpendicularly:* solida corpora ferri suo deorsum pondere ad lineam, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 18; Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 147; of the layers of stone in a wall: saxa, quae rectis lineis suos ordines servant, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: (ignis) rectis lineis in caelestem locum subvolat, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40.—**4.** *A region, tract:* linea tam rectum mundi ferit illa Leonem, *that region lies directly under the lion*, Luc. 10, 306.—**5.** *A bowstring*, Ter. Maur. praef. v. 19.—**II.** Transf., *a thread-like stroke* or *mark* made with a pen, pencil, etc., *a line:* Apelli fuit perpetua consuetudo, numquam tam occupatam diem agendi, ut non, lineam ducendo, exerceret artem, quod ab eo in proverbium venit (namely, the proverb: nulla dies sine linea), Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 84: lineam cinere ducere, id. 18, 33, 76, § 327: candida per medium folium transcurrens, id. 27, 11, 77, § 102: serra in praetenui linea premente harenas (*of sawing marble*), id. 36, 6, 9, § 51: nec congruebant ad horas ejus lineae (of the sundial), id. 7, 60, 60, § 214; Pers. 3, 4.—In geometry, *a line:* linea a nostris dicitur, quam γραμμὴν Graeci nominant. Eam M. Varro ita definit: Linea est, inquit, longitudo quaedam sine latitudine et altitudine, Gell. 1, 20, 7: locorum extremae lineae, Quint. 1, 10, 39: lineae, quae emittuntur ex centro, Plin. 2, 65, 65, § 165; 2, 16, 13, § 64: linea circumcurrens, *a circular line, circle*, Quint. 1, 10, 41.—**2.** In partic. (α) *A boundary-line* which consisted of a narrow path between fields, Hyg. de Limit. p. 151; 152 Goes.—(β) In gen., *a way, path:* dedit sequendam calle recto lineam, Prud. Cath. 7, 48.—**b.** *A barrier* or *line* in the theatre, by which the seats were separated from each other: quid frustra refugis? cogit nos linea jungi, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 19; id. A. A. 1, 139: lineas poscere, Quint. 11, 3, 133.—**c.** *A feature, lineament:* adulti venustissimis lineis, Arn. 5, 179 al.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *A line of descent* or kindred, *lineage* (post-class.): στέμματα cognationum directo limite in duas lineas separantur, quarum altera est superior, altera inferior, Dig. 38, 10, 9: clara gentis Linea, Stat. S. 3, 3, 43: primo gradu superioris lineae continentur pater, mater, Paul. Sent. 4, 11, 1.—**2.** *An outline, sketch, design* (a fig. borrowed from painting): quidam materias latius dicendo prosequebantur ... alii, cum primas modo lineas duxissent, Quint. 2, 6, 2; cf. id. 4, 2, 120: ea quae in Platonis oratione demiramur, non aemulari quidem, sed lineas umbrasque facere ausi sumus, Gell. 17, 20, 8.—**3.** *A boundary-line, bound, limit, end, goal:* cum poëtae transilire lineas impune possint, Varr. L. L. 9, § 5 Müll.; Cassiod. Var. 3, 50: si quidem est peccare tamquam transire lineas, *to go beyond the mark, pass the prescribed limits*, Cic. Par. 3, 1, 20: mors ultima linea rerum est, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 79: admoveri lineas sentio, Sen. Ep. 49.—Hence, prov.: amare extremā lineā, *to love at a distance*, i. e. *to see the beloved object only at a distance, not be able to speak to her*, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 12.

līnĕālis, e, *adj.* [linea], *consisting of lines, made with lines, lineal* (post-class.): ambitus lineales, Amm. 22, 16, 7.—Hence, *adv.:* **līnĕālĭter**, *in the manner of lines, by means of lines:* quos (circulos) linealiter feci, Mart. Cap. 8, § 834.

līnĕāmentum (**līnĭā-**), i, *n.* [linea], *a line* or *stroke* made with a pen, with chalk, etc., *a mark, line.* **I.** Lit.: in geometria lineamenta formae, etc., *lines*, Cic. de Or. 1, 41, 187: lineamentum, longitudine latitudine carentem, id. Ac. 2, 36, 116.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A feature, lineament:* quae conformatio lineamentorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 18, 47: lineamenta hospitae, id. Verr. 2, 2, 36, § 89: lineamenta oris effingere, id. Div. 1, 13, 23: habitum oris lineamentaque intueri, Liv. 21, 4: corporis, id. 26, 41.—**2.** *In plur.*, of the works of artists, *designs, drawings, delineations:* adumbratorum deorum lineamenta, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 75: operum lineamenta, id. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 98.—**II.** Trop., *a feature, lineament:* animi lineamenta sunt pulchriora quam corporis, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 75: numerus quasi quandam palaestram et extrema lineamenta orationi attulit, id. Or. 56, 186: Catonis lineamentis nihil nisi eorum pigmentorum, quae inventa nondum erant, florem et colorem defuisse, *sketches, outlines*, id. Brut. 87, 298.

līnĕāris, e (or **līnĭāris**), *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to lines, consisting of lines, linear:* pictura, *the art of drawing with lines, without colors*, Plin. 35, 3, 5, § 16: ratio, *the science of lines, geometry*, Quint. 1, 10, 36: probatio, *a proving by means of lines, a mathematical demonstration*, id. 1, 10, 49.—*Adv.:* **līnĕārĭter**, *by lines*, Boëth. Inst. Music. 3, 9 *init.*

līnĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to lines, line-:* limes, *a narrow pathway between fields*, Hyg. de Limit. p. 152 Goes.

līnĕātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *the drawing of a line, a line:* solis radii paribus lateribus lineationibus extenduntur, Vitr. 9, 4.—**II.** *A feature, lineament:* corporis, Firm. Math. 1, 4.

līnĕo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to reduce to a straight line, to make straight* or *perpendicular.* **I.** Lit.: dolabit, lineabit, secabitque materiam, Cato, R. R. 14, 3: bene lineata carina, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 40: radios, Vitr. 9, 4, 13.—**II.** Transf., *pass. part.* **A.** *Striped:* basiliscus albis maculis lineatus, Isid. 12, 4, 7; 16, 12, 4.—**B.** *Decked out:* inter comatos lineatosque juvenes, Hier. Ep. 117, n. 6.

līnĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little line*, Gell. 10, 1, 9.

līnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [linum], *of flax* or *lint, flaxen, linen-:* vincula, Verg. A. 5, 510: terga, *the linen lining of a shield*, id. ib. 10, 784: vestes, Plin. 12, 6, 13, § 25: lanugo, id. 32, 10, 44, § 126: pannis lineis involvere, Cels. 8, 10, 1.—Also *subst.:* **līnĕum**, *a linen garment*, Vulg. Ezech. 9, 2; id. ib. 10, 2 al.

lingo, nxi (Prisc. 881), nctum, 3, *v. a.* [Sanscr. lih, rih, to lick; Gr. λιχ-, λείχω, λιχανός; cf. ligurio], *to lick, lick up:* mel mihi videor lingere, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 21: crepidas carbatinas, Cat. 98, 5: sulphur linctum, Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 177 (al. linctu): sal pecoribus datur lingendus, id. 31, 9, 45, § 105: canes linguebant ulcera ejus, Vulg. Luc. 16, 21: sanguinem Naboth, id. 3 Reg. 21, 19.—In mal. part., like the Gr. λειχάζειν, Mart. 12, 55, 13; 7, 67, 17.

Lingŏnes, um, *m., a people in Celtic Gaul*, whence the modern name of their chief city, *Langres*, Caes. B. G. 1, 26; Plin.

4, 17, 31, § 106.—Afterwards dwelling on the Po, Liv. 5, 35, 2.—Hence, **A. Lingŏnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Lingonian:* bardocucullus, *a poor sort of garment worn by the Lingones*, Mart. 1, 54, 5: victoria, *over the Lingones*, Eum. Pan. Const. 6, 3.—**B. Lingŏnus**, i, *m.*, *a Lingonian*, Mart. 8, 75, 2; Tac. H. 4, 55.

Lingos (**-us**), i, *m.*, *a mountain in Epirus*, Liv. 32, 13.

lingua (ante-class. form dingua, like dagrima for lacrima, Mar. Victorin. p. 2457 and 2470 P.; cf. the letter D), ae, *f.* [Sanscr. jihvā; original Lat. form, dingua; A.-S. tunga; Germ. Zunge; Engl. tongue. Not from the root lib, lich, v. lingo], *the tongue*. **I.** L i t.: fac proserpentem bestiam me duplicem ut habeam linguam (of a kiss in which the tongues touched each other), Plaut. As. 3, 3, 105: lingua haeret metu, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 7: in ore sita lingua est, finita dentibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149: linguâ haesitantes, id. de Or. 1, 25, 115: linguâ properanti legere, Ov. P. 3, 5, 9: linguâ titubante loqui, id. Tr. 3, 1, 21: quo facilius verba ore libero exprimeret, calculos lingua volvens dicere domi solebat (Demosthenes), Quint. 11, 3, 54: linguam exserere, *to thrust out the tongue*, in token of derision or contempt, Liv. 7, 10: so, lingua ejecta, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266: lingua minor, *the epiglottis*, Plin. 11, 37, 66, § 175.—C o m i c a l l y, as mock term of endearment: hujus voluptas, te opsecro, hujus mel, hujus cor, hujus labellum, hujus lingua, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 178; cf. v. 175.—In mal. part.: homo malae linguae, *a fellow with a bad tongue*, i. q. fellator, Mart. 3, 80, 2; Min. Fel. Oct. 28.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** Since the tongue is an organ of speech, *a tongue, utterance, speech, language:* largus opum, lingua melior, Verg. A. 11, 338: facilem benevolumque lingua tua jam tibi me reddidit, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 35: non tu tibi istam praetruncari linguam largiloquam jubes? Plaut. Mil 2, 3, 47: Latium beare divite linguâ, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 120: lingua quasi flabello seditionis contionem ventilare, Cic. Fl. 23, 54: linguam continere, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: tenere, Ov. F. 2, 602: moderari, Sall. J. 84: linguae solutio, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114: linguam solvere ad jurgia, Ov. M. 3, 261: quidam operarii linguâ celeri et exercitatâ, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 83: ut vitemus linguas hominum, id. Fam. 9, 2, 2: Aetolorum linguas retundere, *to check their tongues, bring them to silence*, Liv. 33, 3; cf.: claudente noxarum conscientiâ linguam, Amm. 16, 12, 61: si mihi lingua foret, Ov. H. 21, 205: ne vati noceat mala lingua futuro, Verg. E. 7, 28: favete linguis, i. e. *give attention, "be silent that you may hear,"* Hor. C. 3, 1, 2; Ov. F. 1, 71: linguis animisque faventes, Juv. 12, 83: nam lingua mali pars pessima servi, id. 9, 121: mercedem imponere linguae, i. e. *to speak for pay*, id. 7, 149: usum linguae reciperare, Amm. 17, 12, 10: linguâ debili esse, *to stammer*, Gell. 1, 12, 2.—C o m i c a l l y: os habeat, linguam, perfidiam, *tongue*, i. e. *readiness in speech*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 33.—**2.** *The tongue* or *language* of a people: lingua Latina, Graeca, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 10: Graeca et Latina lingua, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 6: (Massilia) tam procul a Graecorum regionibus, disciplinis linguâque divisa, Cic. Fl. 26, 63: quod quidem Latina lingua sic observat, ut, etc., id. Or. 44, 150: Gallicae linguae scientiam habere, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: qui ipsorum lingua Celtae, nostra Galli, appellantur, id. ib. 1, 1: dissimili linguâ, Sall. C. 6, 2: linguâ utrâque, i. e. *Greek and Latin*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 23; so, auctores utriusque linguae, Quint. prooem. 1; 1, 1, 14: Mithridates, cui duas et viginti linguas notas fuisse, id. 11, 2, 50: haud rudis Graecae linguae, Curt. 5, 11, 4; 5, 4, 4; Nep Milt. 3, 2: Syrus in Tiberim Orontes et linguam et mores vexit, Juv. 3, 63.—**b.** *Dialect, idiom, mode of speech* (post-Aug.): illis non verborum modo, sed linguarum etiam se inter differentium copia est, Quint. 12, 10, 34: Crassus quinque Graeci sermonis differentias sic tenuit, ut, qua quisque apud eum linguâ postulasset, eadem jus sibi redditum ferret, id. 11, 2, 50: utar enim historicâ linguâ, Sen. Q. N. 1, 13, 3: si philosophorum linguâ uti voluissem, id. ib. 2, 2, 4.—**3.** P o e t. of animals, *the voice, note, song, bark*, etc.: linguae volucrum, Verg. A. 3, 361; 10, 177: linguam praecludere (canis), Phaedr. 1, 22, 5.—**4.** *An utterance, expression:* lingua secretior, *a dark saying*, Quint. 1, 1, 35.—**B.** Of tongue-shaped things. **1.** *A plant, also called* lingulaca, Plin. 24, 19, 108, § 170.—**2.** Lingua bubula, *a plant, ox-tongue, bugloss*, Cato, R. R. 40; Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 112.—**3.** Lingua canina, Cels. 5, 27, 18 *init.*; and lingua canis, App Herb. 96, *the plant hound's-tongue, also called* cynoglossos; q. v.—**4.** *A tongue of land:* id promontorium, Cujus lingua in altum proicit, Pac. ap. Gell. 4, 17 *fin.*: lingua in altum mille passuum excurrens, Liv. 37, 31, 9; Weissenb. ad Liv. 25, 15, 12: eminet in altum lingua, in qua urbs sita est, Liv. 44, 11: tenuem producit in aequora linguam, Luc. 2, 614; cf.: lingua dicitur promontorii genus non excellentis sed molliter in planum devexi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 121 Müll.—**5.** *A spoonful*, as a measure, Plin. 26, 11, 73, § 119 (al. lingulis).—**6.** *The tongue* or *reed* of a flute, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 84.—**7.** *The short arm* of a lever: vectis lingua sub onus subdita, Vitr. 10, 8 (cf. ligula, VII.).

* **linguārĭum**, ii, *n.* [lingua], *tongue-money;* a comic expression to denote a penalty for rash sayings: linguarium dare, Sen. Ben. 4, 36, 1.

linguātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [linguatus], *somewhat gifted with a tongue, sub-eloquent*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 8.

linguātus, a, um, *adj.* [lingua], *gifted with a tongue, eloquent* (post-class.): civitas, Tert. Anim. 3; Vulg. Eccl 8, 4; 25, 27.

* **linguax**, ācis, *adj.* [id.], *loquacious*, Gell. 1, 15, 20.

lingŭla, v. ligula.

lingŭlāca, ae [lingula]. **I.** *Comm.*, *a gossip, chatterbox:* ea (uxor) lingulaca est nobis: numquam tacet, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 62: lingulacae obtrectatores, Varr. ap. Non. 26, 18; Gell. 1, 15.—**II.** *Fem.* **A.** *A kind of fish, a sole*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 77; Paul. ex Fest. p. 117 Müll.—**B.** *A plant* (perhaps Ranunculus lingua, Linn.), *the marsh crow-foot*, Plin. 25, 11, 84, § 133.

lingŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *tongue-shaped, lingulate:* tubi, Vitr. 8, 7: calcei, Isid. Orig. 19, 34, 13.

lingŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *talkative, quarrelsome*, Poët. ap. Wernsdorf. Poet. Lat. Min. 2, p. 237.

linguōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [lingua], *loquacity* (late Lat.), Rust. c. Aceph. *init.*

linguōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *talkative, loquacious.* **I.** L i t.: durae buccae fuit, linguosus, Petr. 43, 3; 63, 2: adulescentula, Hier. Ep. 108, n. 20.—**II.** T r a n s f., *expressive:* orchestarum linguosi digiti, Cassiod. Var. 4, 51.

lĭnĭāmentum, v. lineamentum.

‡ **lĭnĭātūra**, χρίσις (*an anointing*), Gloss. Philox.

‡ **lĭnĭfer**, fĕri, *m.* [linum-fero] **I.** *Flax-bearing:* arbores, Plin. 13, 14, 28, § 90.—**II.** *A surname of* Silvanus, Inscr. ap. Murat. 70, 6.

lĭnĭfĭārĭus, lĭnĭfĭo, v. linyphiarius.

lĭnĭfĭcus, i, *m.* [linum-facio], *a linen-weaver*, Cod. Th. 8, 16.

lĭnĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [linum-gero], *linen-wearing, clothed in linen;* of Isis and her priests: turba, Ov. M. 1, 747: neu fuge linigerae Memphitica templa juvencae, id. A. A. 1, 77: grege linigero circumdatus, Juv. 6, 532.

lĭnīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [lino], *grease:* pro linimine adhibere, Theod Prisc 1, 18.

lĭnīmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *smearing-stuff, liniment:* dolii, Pall. 11, 14 *fin.*: limpidum, Cael Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 34.

lĭnĭo, īre, v. lino.

lĭnĭphĭārĭus, ii, v. linyphiarius.

lĭnĭphĭo, onis, v. linyphio.

lĭnĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [lino], *an anointing*, Vulg. Eccl. 38, 34.

1. lĭnĭtus, a, um, *Part*, from linio, v. lino.

2. lĭnĭtus, ūs, *m.* [linio], *a smearing, anointing:* potu et linitu, Plin. 20, 12, 47, § 118.

lĭno, lēvi (livi), litum, 3, and **lĭnĭo**, īvi, ītum, 4 (contr. form of the *inf. perf.* lisse for livisse, Spart. Hadr. 4; *perf.* livi, Cato, R. R. 69; Col. 12, 50, 17: levi, Hor. C. 1, 20, 3: lini for livi, acc. to Prisc. p. 898 P.), *v. a.* [Sanscr. root li-, to let go, pour; Gr. λιβ-, λείβω; cf. Lat. libo; hence, littera, 2. limus], *to daub, besmear, anoint, to spread* or *rub over.* **I.** L i t.: cerâ Spiramenta, Verg. G. 4, 39: spicula vipereo felle, Ov. P. 1, 2, 18: carmina linenda cedro, Hor. A. P. 331: Sabinum quod ego ipse testa Conditum levi (sc. pice), *which I have sealed with pitch*, id. C. 1, 20, 3; cf. Liv. 21, 8, 10 Drak. *N. cr.:* nam quis plura linit victuro dolia musto? Juv. 9, 58: picata opercula diligenter gypso linunt, Col. 12, 16, 5: faciem, Juv. 6, 481: sucis sagittas, Sen. Med. 711: cum relego, scripsisse pudet, qui plurima cerno, Me quoque, qui feci, judice digna lini, *that deserve to be rubbed out, erased* (because the writing on a tablet was rubbed out with the broad end of the style), Ov. P. 1, 5, 15.—In the form linio, īre: liquidâ pice cum oleo linire, Col. 6, 17; Pall. 4, 10, 29; Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 266: tectoria luto cum liniuntur, Vitr. 7, 3 *fin.*—**2.** *To rub* over *something:* linere medicamenta per corpora, Ov. Med. fac. 81.—**B.** T r a n s f. **1.** *To overlay, cover:* tecta auro, Ov. Med. fac. 7; Mart. 9, 62, 4.—**2.** *To bedaub, bemire:* linit ora luto, Ov. F. 3, 760; Mart. 9, 22, 13.—**II.** T r o p., *to befoul:* carmine foedo Splendida facta, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 237.

‡ **lĭnostema**, est vestis ex lana linoque contexta: et dicta linostema, quia in stamine linum in trama lanam habet, Isid. Orig. 19, 22.

† **lĭnostrŏphon**, i, *n.*, = λινόστροφον, *a plant, called also* marrubium, Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 241.

† **lĭnozōstis**, is and ĭdis, *f.*, = λινόζωστις, *a plant, called also* mercurialis, Plin. 25, 5, 18, § 38; 26, 12, 76, § 124; 26, 14, 89, § 150.

linquo, līqui, 3 (*part.* lictus, Capitol. M. Aurel. 7 dub.), *v. a.* [Gr. λιπ- in λείπω, λοιπός; cf. Lat. licet]. **I.** *To leave, quit, forsake, depart from* something (cf.: destituo, desero): urbem exsul linquat, Plaut Most. 3, 1, 69: terram, Cic. Planc. 10, 26: nil intentatum nostri liquere poëtae, Hor. A. P. 285: linquenda tellus, id. C. 2, 14, 21.—*Absol.*, *to go away:* linquebat comite ancilla una, Juv. 6, 119.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Linqui animo, and simply linqui, *to swoon, faint*, Suet. Caes. 45: linquor et ancillis excipienda cado, Ov. H. 2, 130; so *act.:* me liquit animus, Sen. Troad. 623; Ov. M. 8, 363.—**2.** Linquere lumen, animam, vitam, *to die:* lumen linque, Plaut. Cist. 3, 12: dulcia linquebant labentis lumina vitae, Lucr. 5, 989; 3, 542: linquebant dulces animas, Verg. A. 3, 140: animam, Ov. M. 13, 522; Quint. Decl. 13, 6: nec Poenum liquere doli, Sil. 5, 38.—**II.** *To leave, give up, resign, abandon* something: linquamus haec, Cic. de Or. 3, 10, 38: linquamus naturam, artesque videamus, id. ib. 3, 46, 180: linque severa, Hor. C. 3, 8, 28: spem, Val. Fl. 1, 631: irrita ventosae linquens promissa procellae, Cat. 64, 59.—**III.** *To leave* in any place or condition: erum in opsidione linquet, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 14: lupos apud oves, id. Ps. 1, 2, 8.—**IV.** *To leave behind:* linquere vacuos cultoribus agros, Luc. 9, 162: sui monumentum insigne pericli, Val. Fl. 5, 231: pharetram hospitio, id. 1, 661.—**V.** *Impers. pass.:* linquitur, *it is left, it remains.*—With *ut* and *subj.:* linquitur, ut totis animalibus adsimulentur, Lucr. 2, 914: et vix cernere linquitur undas, Silv. 4, 628.

lintĕāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [linteum], *a linen cloth:* lotum, Lampr. Heliog. 26: candidum, App. M. 11, p. 261, 35: mollia, Hier. Ep. 108, 15; Vulg. Luc. 24, 12 al.

lintĕārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to linen, linen-.* **I.** Negotiatio, Dig. 14, 4, 5, § 15.—**II.** *Subst.:* **lintĕārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a linen-weaver:* lintearìorum corpus, Cod. Th 10, 20, 16; so Dig. 14, 4, 5, § 4; Inscr. Orell. 8; 4215.

lintĕātus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *clothed in linen:* senex, Sen. de Vit. Beat. 26, 8; cf.: legio, a legion of Samnites, containing picked men, Liv. 10, 38, 12 (v. the context): cohortes, id. 10, 41, 10: pallio deae Isidis linteata, Tert. Test. Anim. 2.

lintĕo, ōnis, *m.* [id.], *a linen-weaver*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 38; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 14: linteones Apollinis, Inscr. Grut. 38, 15.

linteŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [linteum], *a small linen cloth*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 46: rosae folia tusa in linteolo, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 106; 31, 9, 45, § 100; Vulg. Ezech. 30, 21.—**II.** Transf., *a lamp-wick*: ebrium, Prud. Cath. 5, 18.

* **lintĕŏlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [linteus], *linen-*: palliolum, Prud. στεφ. 3, 180.

linter, tris (*nom.* lintris, Sid. Carm. 5, 283), *f.* (*m.*, Tib. 2, 5, 34) [old form lunter for plun-ter; root πλύνω, to wash; cf. pluvia; hence] **I.** Lit., *a wash-tub*; or in gen., *a trough, vat, tray, tub*, for wine, Cato, R. R. 11, 5; cf. Tib. 1, 5, 23: cavat arbore lintres, Verg. G. 1, 262. — **II.** Transf., *a boat, skiff, wherry*: lintribus materiam in insulam convehere, Cic. Mil. 27, 74; Caes. B. G. 1, 12: novas (sc. lintres), cavare, Liv. 21, 26.—Prov.: loqui e lintre, said of one who sways his body to and fro when speaking, Julius ap. Cic. Brut. 60, 216: reprehendenda et illa frequens et concitata in utramque partem nutatio, quam in Curione patre irrisit et Julius, quaerens, quis in luntre loqueretur, Quint. 11, 3, 129: naviget hinc aliâ jam mihi linter aquâ, i. e. *let me now turn to something else*, Ov. F. 2, 864: in liquida nat tibi linter aquâ, *you have a favorable opportunity*, Tib. 1, 7, 37 (1, 5, 76).

Liternum, i, v. Literuum.

lintĕum, i, *n.* [linum], *a linen cloth*. **I.** Lit.: linteum cape atque exterge tibi manus, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 110: uncto linteo, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 42: linteum extersui, id. Curc. 4, 4, 22: merces linteis et vitro delatae, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40: succinctus linteo, Suet. Calig. 26: sucus linteo colatus, Plin. 25, 13, 103, § 164: sella, linteisque lorisque, Mart. 2, 57, 6: lintea componit, Juv. 3, 263.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Linen*: Tarquinienses (pollicitI sunt) lintea in vela, Liv. 28, 45.—**B.** *A sail*: certum est dare lintea retro, Verg. A. 3, 686: non tibi sunt integra lintea, Hor. C. 1, 14, 9: Zephyri veniant in lintea pleni, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 41. — **C.** *A girdle*: ut qui quaerere velit, nudus quaerat, linteo cinctus, lancem habens, Gai. Inst. 3, § 192; cf. also licium.—**D.** *A curtain*, used as a sign: inscripta lintea, Juv. 8, 168.—**E.** *Stuff, cloth*, other than linen, Plin. 12, 10, 21, § 38 sq.

lintĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *linen-*: lintea vestis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 146; Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 8: tunica, Liv. 9, 40: Lintei libri, *an ancient chronicle of the Roman people, which was written on linen, and preserved in the temple of Juno Moneta*: Macer Auctor est et in foedere Ardeatino et in linteis libris ad Monetae inventa, Liv. 4, 7, 12; 4, 20, 8; 4, 23, 2; cf. id. 10, 38, 6: postea publica monumenta plumbeis voluminibus mox et privata linteis confici coepta sunt, Plin. 13, 11, 21, § 69; Symm. Ep. 4, 34; Vop. Aur. 1 and 8: thorax, *a linen breastplate*, = λινοθώραξ, Liv. 4, 20, 7: loricae, Nep. Iph. 1.

lintrārĭus, ii, *m.* [linter], *a boatman, waterman*, Dig. 4, 9, 1, § 4; Inscr. Orell. 4245.

* **lintrĭcŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a small boat* or *wherry*, Cic. Att. 10, 10, 5.

lintris, v. linter *init.*

† **līnum**, i, *n.* [Gr. λίνον; Goth. lein; Germ. Leinwand; Engl. linen], *flax*. **I.** Lit.: reticulum, tenuissimo lino, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27: urit lini campum seges, Verg. G. 1, 77: cf. Plin. 19 prooem. § 2; 19, 1, 1, § 9: lino legato tam factum quam infectum continetur, quodque netum quodque in tela est, Dig. 32, 70, 11. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *A thread*, Cels. 7, 14: consuto vulnere, crassum atque recens linum ostendit non una cicatrix, Juv. 3, 151.—Esp., *the thread with which letters were bound and legal instruments sealed*: effer cito stilum, ceram et tabellas et linum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 64: per ceram et linum litterasque interpretes salutem mittit, id. Ps. 1, 1, 40: linum incidimus, legimus, Cic. Cat. 3, 5.—Hence: solvere vincula epistolae, *to open a letter*, Nep. Paus. 4, 1: lino consignare tabulas, Paul. Sent. 5, 25, 6: easque tabulas proprio lino propriaque cera consignamus, Gai. Inst. 2, 181: linum ruptum, Quint. 12, 8, 13.—**B.** *A fishing line*: nunc in mole sedens moderabar arundine linum, Ov. M. 13, 923. — **C.** *A linen cloth* or *garment, linen*: Massica Integrum perdont lino vitiata saporem, *strained through linen*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 54; Ov. F. 5, 519 velati lino et verbena tempora cincti, Verg. A. 12, 120: lino vestiri aut lanis, Mel. 3, 7, 3.—**D.** *A sail*: lina sinu Tendere toto, Sen. Med. 320.—**E.** *A rope, cable*: subducere carbasa lino, Ov. F. 3, 587.—**F.** *A net* for hunting or fishing; *a hunter's net, toils*: positarum lina plagarum, Ov. M. 7, 768: nec lina sequi nodosa sinebam, id. ib. 7, 807; 3, 153.—*A fisher's net, drag-net*, Verg. G. 1, 142; Ov. M. 13, 931.—*Plur.*, Juv. 5, 102: cymbae linique magister, i. e. *the fisherman*, id. 4, 45; Sil. 7, 503.—**G.** *A linen corselet, habergeon*: fugit hasta per oras Multiplicis lini, Sil. 4, 292: tempora multiplici mos est defendere lino, id. 3, 272: thorax Multiplicis lini, id. 9, 587.—**H.** *A string of pearls*: uno lino decies sestertium inseritur, Tert. Cult. Fem. 1, 9. — **K.** *A lamp-wick*: fumigans, Vulg. Isa. 42, 3; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 23: ardens, id. adv. Jud. 9.

Līnus (-**os**), i, *m.*, = Λίνος, *Linus*. **I.** *A son of Apollo and Psammate, daughter of Crotopus, king of the Argives; he was given by his mother to the care of shepherds, and one day, being left alone, was torn to pieces by dogs; whereupon Apollo sent into the land a monster which destroyed everything, until slain by Chorœbus*, Stat. Th. 6, 64; 1, 557 sqq.—**II.** *The son of Apollo and Terpsichore, instructor of Orpheus and Hercules, the latter of whom killed him by a blow with the lyre*: fiam, ut ego opinor, Hercules, tu autem Linus, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 47; Verg. E. 4, 56; Prop. 2, 10 (3, 4), 8, who confounds him with the preceding. According to others, *he was a son of Mercury and Urania, and was killed by Apollo in Eubœa*, Hyg. Fab. 161; Mart. 9, 86, 4. — **III.** *A fountain in Arcadia*, Plin. 31, 2, 7, § 10.

† **līnўphus** (**līnĭf-**), i, **līnўphĭo** (**līnĭf-**), ōnis, and **līnyphĭārĭus** (**līnĭf-**), ii, *m.*, = λινοῦφος, λινοϋφής (λίνυφος, Gloss.), *a linen-weaver* (post-class.): Scythopolitani linyphi, Cod. Th. 10, 20, 8: alii linyphiones sunt, Hadr. in Ep. ap. Vop. Sat. 8: corpus linyphiariorum, Cod. Th. 10, 20, 16.

† **lĭo**, āre, *v. a.*, = λειόω, λειῶ, *to make smooth, plaster over*: cisternam liare, Tert. Idol. 5; Apic. 5, 1, § 186.

liostrea, v. leiostrea.

lĭōthăsĭus (**leiōthăsĭus**), a, um, *adj.*, = λεῖος-Θάσιος, *a kind of turnip*, which perh. came from Thasus, and was more delicate than the others, Plin. 19, 3, 25, § 75.

1. Lĭpăra, ae, and **Lĭpărē**, ēs, = Λιπάρη, *one of the Æolian isles, to the north of Sicily, with a city of the same name*, now *Lipari*.—Form Lipara, Mel. 2, 7, 18; Plin. 3, 9, 14, § 93.—Form Lipare, Verg. A. 8, 417; Val. Fl. 2, 96.—*Plur.*: **Lĭpărae**, ārum, = αἱ Λιπάραι, *the Liparian* or *Æolic Islands*, Liv. 5, 28, 2; Flor. 2, 2, 9; Val. Max. 6, 9, 11. — Hence, **A. Lĭpăraeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Liparæan*: Liparaei nitor Hebri, *from Lipara*, Hor. C. 3, 12, 6: taberna, i. e. *Vulcan's smithy*, Juv. 13, 45. — *Subst.*: **Lĭpăraei**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Liparæans*: Liparaeorum insulae, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 92.—**B. Lĭpărensis**, e, *adj.*, *Liparæan*: ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 37, § 84: piratae, Liv. 5, 28.—**Lĭpărenses** (old form leparenses Liparitani cives, id est Liparenses, Paul. ex Fest. p. 121 Müll.), ium, *m.*, *the Liparæans*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 37, § 84.—**C. Lĭpărītānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Liparitan*: obsidio, Val. Max. 2, 7, 4. — **II.** *Subst.*: **Lĭpărītāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Liparitans*, Val. Max. 1, 1, 4 *ext.*

2. lĭpăra, ae, *f.* [λιπαρός], *an emollient plaster*, Plin. 23, 9, 81, § 162; 33, 6, 35, § 110; 34, 18, 53, § 174.

lĭpărēa, ae, *f.*, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 172; Isid. 16, 15, 22.

1. Lĭpăris, idis, *f.*, = Λιπαρίς, *a Cilician river near the town of Soli, the water of which is of an oleaginous quality*, Vitr. 8, 3, 8.

(**2. lĭpăris**, idis, *f.*, a false reading for lelepris, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149.)

Lĭpărītānus, v. 1. Lipara, C.

Lĭpăro, ōnis, *m.*, *king of Syracuse*, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 59.

lĭpĭo, īre, *v. n.*, *to croak*, of the kite: milvus lipit, Auct. Carm. Philom. 24.

lippesco, 3, *v. n.*, *to become blear-eyed* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. in Sophon. 3, 49.

‡ **lippĭdus**, γλαμώδης (i. q. lippus), Gloss. Gr. Lat.

lippĭo, īvi, ītum, 4, *v. n.* [lippus], *to have watery* or *inflamed eyes, to be blear-eyed*. **I.** Lit.: cum leviter lippirem, has litteras dedi, * Cic. Att. 7, 14, 1: ne omnino lippiatur, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 94: calor adjuvat lippientes, Cels. 1, 9; Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 128.— * **II.** Transf.: lippiunt fauces fame, i. e. *burn*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 37.

lippĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [id.], *bleearedness, rheum* or *inflammation of the eyes*: ab lippitudine usque siccitas ut sit tibi, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 18; id. Poen. 1, 2, 182: diuturna, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 8: molestior, id. Att. 8, 12, 1: sicca, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 169; cf. arida, i. q. ξηροφθαλμία, Cels. 6, 6, 29: lippitudines arcere, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 37: abstergere, id. 31, 11, 47, § 125.

lippōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *blear-eyed* (late Lat.), Fulg. Serm. 17.

* **lippŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [lippus], *somewhat blear-eyed*, Arn. 7, 240.

lippus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. lip, to smear; Gr. λίπα, λίπος, fat; ἀλειφα, salve; whence adeps], *blear-eyed, bleared, inflamed*. **I.** Lit.: num tibi lippus videor, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 21: (matrem) cubare in navi lippam atque oculis turgidis, id. ib. 4, 3, 15: lippi illic oculi servos est simillimus, id. Bacch. 4, 8, 72; id. Pers. 1, 1, 11; Vitr. 8, 4, 1: non tamen idcirco contemnas lippus inungi, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 29; cf.: lippus Illinere, id. S. 1, 5, 30.—Prov.: omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus, i. e. *to everybody*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 3.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Dim-sighted, nearly blind, half-blind, purblind*: fuligine lippus, Juv. 10, 130: patres, Pers. 1, 79.—**2.** *Dropping, running*: lippa sub attrita fronte lacuna putet, *of an empty eye-socket*, Mart. 8, 59, 2: ficus, *an over-ripe fig, dropping with juice*, id. 7, 20, 12. — **II.** Trop., *blind* to one's own faults: vappa et lippus, Pers. 5, 76; cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 25.

Lips, v. Libs.

lĭquābĭlis, e, *adj.* [liquo], *that may be melted* or *dissolved* (post-class.): cera, App. Mag. 293, 3: saxum, i. e. *the pillar of salt into which Lot's wife was turned*, Prud. Ham. 744.

lĭquāmen, inis, *n.* [id.], *a liquid mixture*: eo liquamine tonsa ovis imbuitur, Col. 7, 4. 7.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A sauce* made of fish-fat, *fish-sauce* (cf. garum), Col. 6, 2, 7; Pall. 3, 25, 12.—**B.** = lixivium, *lye*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 167.

lĭquāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a mixture, concoction*, Veg. Vet. 3, 66, 5.

‡ **lĭquāmĭnārĭus**, γαροπώλης (*one who prepares* or *sells fish-sauce*), Gloss. Philox.

lĭquāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [liquamen], *furnished with gravy, having gravy*: porcellus, Apic. 8, 7.

lĭquāmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of gravy*: res, Marc. Emp. 5 *fin.*

‡ **lĭquārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [liquo], *of or pertaining to liquids*: mensurae, *measures for liquids, liquid measures*, Inscr. Orell. 4344.

* **lĭquātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a melting*, Vop. Aur. 46, 1.

lĭquātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a filter, strainer*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 39, 229.

lĭquĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.*, and *pass.* **lĭquĕfīo** (*e long*, *Sil. 1, 178*), *factus*, fieri [liqueo-facio], *to make liquid, to melt, dissolve, liquefy* (class.; but in *act.* very rare). **I.** Lit.: glacies liquefacta, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: legum aera liquefacta, id. Cat. 3, 8, 19: liquefactum plumbum, Verg. A. 9, 588: saxa (Aetnae), i. e. *lava*, id. G. 1, 473: ne sol liquefaciat ceram, Plin. 21, 14, 49, § 84: sevum liquefieri prius jubent, id. 28, 9, 38, § 144: margaritas aceto liquefactas, Suet. Calig. 37: ut cibos mansos ac prope liquefactos demittimus, Quint. 10, 1, 19.—**B.** Transf., *part. perf.*, *dissolved, putrefied*: caecâ medullae Tabe liquefactae, Ov. M. 9, 175: liquefacta boum per viscera, Verg. G. 4, 555.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To weaken, enervate*: quos nullae futtiles laetitiae exsultantes languidis liquefaciunt voluptatibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: sic mea perpetuis liquefiunt pectora curis, Ov. P. 1, 2, 57.—**B.** *To soften, melt*: Bacchi dona volunt epu-

lasque et carmina rursus Pieria liquefacta lyra, Sil. 11, 416.

lĭquĕfactĭo, ōnis, *f.*, = liquatio (late Lat.), Inc. Auct. de Tripl. Habit. 2.

lĭquĕfactus, a, um, *Part.*, from liquefacio.

lĭquĕfīo, v. liquefacio *init.*

1. lĭquens, *Part.*, from liqueo.

2. līquens, *Part.*, from liquor.

Lĭquentĭa, ae, *m.*, *a river in Venetia*, now *the Livenza*, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126; Serv. Verg. A. 9, 679; Cod. Th. 11, 10, 2.

lĭquĕo, līqui or lĭcui, 2, *v. n.* [Sanscr. rik-, riktas, empty; Zend, ric-, to pour out; Gr. λιπ- in λείπω; cf. linquo], *to be fluid* or *liquid*. **I.** Lit. (only in the *part. pres.*): lac est omnium rerum liquentium maxime alibile, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 1: vina liquentia fundere, Verg. A. 5, 238: caelum ac terras camposque liquentes, id. ib. 6, 724: fluvium liquentem, id. G. 4, 442. — **II.** Transf., *to be clear:* polus liquet, Prud. στεφ. 1, 88. —**III.** Trop., *to be clear, manifest, apparent, evident* (class., but used for the most part only in the *third pers. sing.*): quicquid incerti mihi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, Nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 69: ut liqueant omnia, id. Most. 2, 1, 69: hoc non liquet nec satis cogitatum est, utrum, etc , id. Trin. 2, 1, 3: Protagoras sese negat omnino de deis habere, quod liqueat, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29; cf.: cui (Protagorae) neutrum licuerit, nec esse deos nec non esse, id. ib. 1, 42, 117: te liquet esse meum, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 62: si liquerit eum vivere, Dig. 29, 3, 2.—In *part. pres.:* fidei purae liquentisque (opp. turbidae, ambiguae), Gell. 18, 5, 11.—**B.** In partic.: non liquet, *it doth not appear*, a legal formula by which the judge declared that he was unable to decide respecting the guilt or innocence of the accused.—Hence also, in gen., *it is not evident, it is doubtful:* non liquere dixerunt (judices), Cic Clu. 28, 76: cum id de quo Panaetio non liquet, reliquis ejusdem disciplinae solis luce videatur clarius, id. Div. 1, 3, 6: juravi, mihi non liquere, Gell. 14, 2, 25: non liquet mihi, Quint. 9, 3, 97.—So, on the contrary, liquet: cum causam non audisset, dixit sibi liquere, Cic. Caecin. 10, 29: quid maxime liquere judici velit, Quint. 3, 6, 12: de quo liquet, id. 3, 6, 35: si liquebit mundum providentia regi, id. 5, 10, 14: mirabatur, id cuiquam pro percepto liquere, stellas istas non esse plures, etc , Gell. 14, 1, 11.

lĭquesco, lĭcŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [liqueo], *to become fluid* or *liquid, to melt.* **I.** Lit.: tabes nivis liquescentis, Liv. 21, 36: haec ut cera liquescit, Verg. E. 8, 80; Ov. M. 5, 431: volnificusque chalybs vastā fornace liquescit, Verg. A 8, 446; Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 162: corpora foeda jacent . . . dilapsa liquescunt, i. e. *putrefy*, Ov. M. 7, 550.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To become clear, limpid:* aqua liquescit ac subsidit, Auct. B. Alex. 5.—**2.** Of the liquid sound of *l, m, n, r* with other consonants, *to merge, coalesce, be confined with* other sounds: eorum sonus liquescit et tenuatur, Val. Prob. p. 1389 P.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To grow soft, effeminate:* qua (voluptate) cum liquescimus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52. —**B.** *To melt* or *waste away:* fortuna liquescit, Ov. Ib. 425.—Of a person: minui et deperire, et, ut proprie dicam, liquescere, Sen. Ep. 26

lĭquet, v. liqueo.

lĭquĭdē, *adv.*, v. liquidus *fin.*

* **lĭquĭdĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [liquidus], *liquidity:* aeris, App. de Mundo, p. 57, 13.

* **lĭquĭdĭuscŭlus,** a, um, *adj. comp. dim.* [id.], *somewhat more fluid* or *soft:* liquidiusculusque ero, quam ventus est Favonius, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 71; v. Brix ad loc.

lĭquĭdō, *adv.*, v. liquidus *fin.*

lĭquĭdus, a, um (the first syll. usually short; long in Lucr. 1, 349; 3, 427; while in the line id. 4, 1259 it is used both as long and short; v. infra), *adj.* [liqueo], *flowing, fluid, liquid.* **I.** Lit.: aqua bona et liquida, Cato, R. R. 73: crassaque conveniant liquidis et liquida crassis, Lucr. 4, 1259: liquida moles, *the sea*, id. 6, 405: iter, *a voyage*, Prop. 3, 20 (4, 21), 14: palaestra (because there liquid unguents were used), Luc. 9, 661: odores, *liquid unguents*, Hor. C. 1, 5, 2: sorores, *fountain-nymphs*, Ov. M. 1, 704: venter, *loose*, Cels 2, 8: alvus, *watery, loose*, id. 2, 6.—*Subst.:* **lĭquĭdum,** i, *n.*, *a liquid, water:* tibi si sit opus liquidi non amplius urna, Hor. S. 1, 1, 54: cum liquido mixtā polentā, Ov. M. 5, 454. — **B.** Transf., *clear, bright, transparent, limpid, pure:* lumen, Lucr. 5, 281: fontes, Verg. E. 2, 59: ignis, id. ib. 6, 33: aër, id. G. 1, 404: aether, id. A. 7, 65; Hor. C. 2, 20, 2: Baiae, id. ib. 3, 4, 24: color, id. ib. 4, 8, 7: liquidior lux, Curt. 7, 11, 22: liquidissima caeli tempestas, Lucr. 4, 168: nox, Verg. A. 10, 272: aestas, id. G. 4, 59: iter, *serene way* (through the air), id. A. 5, 217. — **2.** Esp. of sounds. (*a*) Of the voice: vox, *a clear voice* or *song:* variae volucres liquidis loca vocibus opplent, Lucr. 2, 146; Verg. G. 1, 410: cui liquidam pater Vocem cum cithara dedit, Hor. C. 1, 24, 3: carmen citharae, Lucr. 4, 981.—(*β*) Liquidae consonantes, *the liquids*, i. e. the letters *l, m, n, r*, Prisc. 1, 2, 11; 2, 2, 13: liquidae dictae sunt (litterae) quia liquescunt in metro aliquoties et pereunt, Cledon. p. 1882 P. al.; cf. liquesco, I. B. 2.—**II.** Trop **A.** *Flowing, continuing without interruption:* genus sermonis, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159. — **B.** *Clear, calm, serene, peaceful:* tam liquidus est, quam liquida esse tempestas solet, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 64: animo liquido et tranquillo es, id. Ep. 5, 1, 36: liquido's animo, id. Ps 1, 3, 3: mens, Cat. 63, 46: somnus, Val Fl. 4, 16. — **C.** *Unmixed, unadulterated:* ut quicquid inde haurias, purum liquidumque te haurire sentias, Cic. Caecin. 27, 78: voluptas liquida puraque, Lucr. 3, 40; cf.: voluptas et libera, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 58. — **D.** *Clear, evident, certain:* auspicium, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 72. — Hence, **lĭquĭdum,** i, *n.*, *clearness, certainty:* redigere aliquid ad liquidum, Sen Ep. 71, 32: ad liquidum confessumque perducere aliquid, Quint. 5, 14, 28: res ad liquidum ratione perducta, Vell. 1, 16, 1. — Hence, *adv.*, in two forms: **lĭquĭdō** and **lĭquĭdē,** *clearly.* **1.** Lit.: caelum liquide serenum, Gell. 2, 21, 2.—*Comp.:* liquidius audiunt talpae, Plin. 10, 69, 88, § 191.—**2.** *Clearly, plainly, evidently, certainly:* aliquid liquido audire, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59, § 136; so, confirmare, id. ib. 2, 4, 56, § 124: negare, id. Fam. 11, 27, 7: si liquido appareat, Dig. 44, 5, 1: si liquido constiterit, ib. 29, 4, 4.—In the form liquide: consistere, Gell. 14, 1, 7.—*Comp:* liquidius judicare, Cic. Fam. 10, 10, 1: liquidius facere, id. Fin. 2, 12, 38: aliquid liquidius absolvere, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20.—*Sup.:* liquidissime atque invictissime defendere, Aug. Ep. 28 *fin.*

† **lĭquĭrītĭa,** ae, *f.* [corrupted fr. γλυκυρρίζα = glycyrrhiza, q. v.], *liquorice*, Theod. de Diaet. 9; Veg. Vet. 4, 9.

* **lĭquis,** e, *adj.* [the simple word, whence obliquus], *oblique*, Front. Expos. Form. p. 32 Goes.

lĭquo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.*, *to make liquid, to melt, dissolve, liquefy.* **I.** Lit.: pila, Luc. 7, 159: vitrum, Plin. 36, 26, 66, § 194: lapis liquatur igni, id. 36, 8, 13, § 62: liquatum aes, id. 34, 13, 36, § 134: liquatae guttae, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 25.—**B.** Transf., *to strain, filter, clarify:* vina liques, Hor. C. 1, 11, 6: liquatum vinum, Plin. 15, 29, 37, § 124: liquatae aquae, id. 31, 3, 22, § 36: saccus, quo vinum liquatur, Col. 9, 15, 12: silicem rivo saliente, Manil. 5, 534: voces liquatae, i. e. *clear voices*, Auct. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3.—* **II.** Trop., *to make clear, simplify:* quae (verba) cum sex et viginti natus annos summis audientium clamoribus dixerit, defervisse tempore et annis liquata jam senior idem fatetur, Quint. 12, 6, 4.

1. līquor, līqui (*inf.* liquier, Att. Trag. Brut. 28), *v. dep. n.* [liqueo], *to be fluid* or *liquid, to flow, melt, dissolve* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: tum toto corpore sudor Liquitur, Verg. A. 9, 813: huic (arbori) atro liquuntur sanguine guttae, id. ib. 3, 28: liquentia flumina, id. ib. 9, 679: mella, id. ib. 1, 432: fluvius, id G. 4, 442: ut fraces et amurca liquentur, Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 22 —**II.** Trop , *to melt* or *waste away:* ilico res foras labitur, liquitur, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 17: in partem pejorem liquitur aetas, Lucr. 2, 1132: per poli liquentis axem, Prud. στεφ. 1, 88.

2. lĭquor, ōris (lī, Lucr. 1, 454), *m.* [liqueo], *fluidness, fluidity, liquidity.* **I.** Lit.: liquor aquai, Lucr. 1, 454; Cic. N. D. 2, 10: causae, quae vim habent frigoris et caloris, concretionis et liquoris, id. Univ. 14: vomica liquoris aeterni argentum vivum appellatur, Plin. 33, 6, 32, § 99.—**II.** Transf., *a fluid, liquid:* liquoris vitigeni latex, *wine*, Lucr. 5, 14: dulcis flavusque mellis, id 1, 938: liquores amnium, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: Stygius, Ov. Ib. 594: Virgineus, *the water of the spring* Virgo (v. Virgo), id. P. 1, 8, 38: aurea tunc pressos pedibus dedit uva liquores, Tib. 2, 1, 45: fluidus, *a corrupt moisture*, i. e. *putrefaction*, = tabes, Verg. G. 3, 484: (teritur) parvo saepe liquore silex, Prop. 2, 25 (3, 20), 16: Assyrius, i. e. amomum, Stat. S. 3, 3, 212: niveus lactis, Sen. Oedip. 565: oleique, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 179. —Of the sea: qua medius liquor Secernit Europen ab Afro, Hor. C. 3, 3, 46.

līra, ae, *f.* [perh. fr. lisa; O. H. Germ. Leisa; Germ. Geleise, a track or rut; cf. delirus], *the earth thrown up between two furrows, a ridge:* liras rustici vocant easdem porcas, cum sic aratum est, ut inter duos latius distantes sulcos medius cumulus siccam sedem frumentis praebeat, Col. 2, 4, 8: patentes liras facere, id. 2, 8, 3: proscissa lira, id. 2, 10; cf. id. 11, 3.—**II.** Transf., *a furrow*, acc. to Non. 17, 32; cf. lira, αὖλαξ, Gloss. Philox.

* **līrātim,** *adv.* [lira], *by furrows:* liratim serere, Col. 11, 3, 20.

Lirēnas, v. Liris, II.

Lirīnas, v. Liris, II.

Lirīnensis, v. Lirinus, II.

† **līrīnon,** i, *n.*, = λείρινον, *oil of lilies*, Plin. 21, 5, 11, § 22; 23, 4, 49, § 95.

Līrīnus, i (**Lērīna,** ae), *f.*, = Ληρίνη, *an island on the coast of* Gallia Narbonensis, *opposite to* Antipolis (the modern Antibes), now *St. Honorat* (one of the islands *De Lérins*), Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 79; Sid. Carm. 16, 104. —Hence, **II. Lirīnensis,** *adj.*, *Lirinian:* Cenobium Lirinense, Sid. Ep. 8, 14.

† **līrion,** i, *n.*, = λείριον, *a lily*, App. Herb. 107.

Līrĭŏpē, ēs, *f.*, *a fountain-nymph, the mother of Narcissus by Cephisus*, Ov. M. 3, 342.

Līris, is, *m.*, *a river between Latium and Campania*, now *Garigliano*, Hor. C. 1, 31, 7; Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 227, 3, 5, 9, § 56; Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6; Luc. 2, 424.—*Acc.:* Lirem, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: Lirim, Liv. 26, 9: Lirin, Tac. A. 12, 56.—Hence, **II. Lirīnas** or **Lirēnas,** ātis, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Liris:* interamnates Succasini, qui et Lirenates vocantur, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 54.

līro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a* [lira], *to plough* or *harrow in* the seed. **I.** Lit.: terram cum primum arant, proscindere appellant: cum iterum, offringere dicunt: tertio cum arant jacto semine, lirare dicuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 2; cf.: haec (iteratio) quoque ubi consuetudo patitur, crate dentata, vel tabula aratro adnexa, quod vocant lirare, operiente semina, Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 180: lirantur una jugera quatuor, Col. 11, 2, 47. — * **B.** Transf., *to scratch* one's lips: alicui labias, Pompon. ap. Non. 18, 5. — * **II.** Trop., for delirare, *to be mad, to rave:* et si Pierias patitur lirare sorores, Aus. Ep. 10, 8.

† **līroe** (dissyl.) = λῆροι, *trifles, bagatelles:* gerrae germanae, atque edepol liroe liroe, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 9

lis, litis (old form stlis, stlitis, like stlocus for locus; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 16), *f.* [root star-, in sterno; cf Germ. streiten, to contend], *a strife, dispute, quarrel.* **I.** In gen.: si quis pugnam expectat, litis contrahat, Plaut. Capt. prol. 63: philosophi aetatem in litibus conterunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: grammatici certant et adhuc sub judice lis est, Hor. A P. 78: morsus litibus alternis dati, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 39: semper habet lites alternaque jurgia lectus In quo nupta jacet, Juv. 6, 268.—Transf., of inanimate things: lis est cum formā magna pudicitiae, Ov. H. 16, 288; id. F. 1, 107.— **II.** In partic. **A.** *A charge, an accusation:* accipito hanc tute ad te litem . . . Fac ego ne metuam mihi, atque ut tu meam timeas vicem, Plaut. Most 5, 2, 23. —**B.** *A lawsuit, an action* or *process* at law: nam mihi tris hodie litis judicandas dicito, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 10: hodie juris coctiores

non sunt, qui litis creant, Quam sunt hice, qui, si nihil est litium, litis serunt, id. Poen. 3, 2, 9 sq.; Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 109: repetere ac persequi lite atque judicio aliquid, id. Verr. 2, 3, 13, § 32: litem alicui intendere, id. de Or. 1, 10, 42: in inferendis litibus, id. Rab. Post. 4, 10: contestari, id. Att. 16, 15, 2: obtinere aut amittere, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 10: orare, id. Off. 3, 10, 43: sedare, id. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 132: secare, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 42: perdere, Gai. Inst. 4, 30: in litibus aestimandis, *in suits for damages*, Cic. Clu. 41, 116; id. Rab. Post. 4, 9: lis capitis, *a prosecution involving life, a capital charge*, id. Clu. 41, 116: aestimationem litium non esse judicium, *an appraisal of damages*, id. ib.; cf. id. Rab. Post. 5, 11: cum in eum litis aestimares, id. ib. 5, 12: quod vulgo dicitur, e lege Julia litem anno et sex mensibus mori, Gai. Inst. 4, 104.—**2.** In the phrase: litem suam facere, *to make the cause his own*, said, (α) Litem suam facere, of an advocate who neglects the cause of his client and seeks his own advantage: quid, si cum pro altero dicas, litem tuam facias? Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 305.—(β) Also of a judge who, out of favor or through bribery, pronounces an unjust sentence, or who turns aside from the questions strictly before him to express his own opinions or feelings through the judgment: debet enim judex attendere, ut cum certae pecuniae condemnatio posita sit, neque majoris neque minoris summa petita nummo condemnet, alioquin litem suam facit; item si taxatio posita sit, ne pluris condemnet quam taxatum sit, alias enim similiter litem suam facit, Gai. Inst. 2, 52: si judex litem suam fecerit, Dig. 44, 7, 4, § 4; cf. ib. 5, 1, 15; so, trop.: nam et Varro satis aperte, quid dicere oporteret, edocuit; et ego adversus eum, qui doctus esse dicebatur, litem meam facere absens nolui, Gell. 10, 1.—(γ) Also of a judge who does not appear on the day appointed: inde ad comitium vadunt, ne litem suam faciant, C. Titius ap. Macr. S. 2, 12.—**C.** *The subject of an action at law, the matter in dispute:* quibus res erat in controversia, ea vocabatur lis, Varr. L. L. 7, § 93 Müll.: illud mihi mirum videri solet, tot homines statuere non potuisse, utrum rem an litem dici oporteret, Cic. Mur. 12, 27: lites severe aestimatae, id. ib. 20, 42: quo minus secundum eas tabulas lis detur, non recusamus, id. Rosc. Com. 1, 3: de tota lite pactionem facere, id. ib. 14, 40: in suam rem litem vertere, Liv. 3, 72: litem lite resolvere, *to explain one obscure thing by another equally so*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 103.

Lissus, i, *f.*, and **Lissum**, i, *n.*, = Λισσός, *a city in southern Dalmatia, on the borders of Macedonia*, now *Alessio*, Caes. B. C. 3, 26, 4; Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 144; Liv. 43, 20; 44, 30.

lītābĭlis, e, *adj.* [lito], *fit for sacrifice, with which a successful offering can be made* (post-class.): victima, Lact. 1, 21, 25: hostia, Min. Fel. 32, 2: litabilior victima, Lact. Epit. 7.

lītāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a sacrifice:* extrema litamina divum, Stat. Th. 10, 610: cujus litamen sordet, Prud. Hamart. praef. 50.

Lĭtāna silva, or *absol.*, **Lĭtāna**, ae, *f.*, *a forest in* Gallia Cisalpina, *which extended through Liguria and Etruria*, now *Selva de Luogo*, Liv. 23, 24, 7; 34, 22, 4; 34, 42, 2; Front. Strat. 1, 6.—Form Litana, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89.

† **lĭtănĭa**, ae, *f.*, = λιτανεία, *a public form of prayer to God, a litany:* litanias facere, Sid. Ep. 5, 7; Cod. 1, 5, 6.

lītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lito], *a fortunate or successful sacrifice*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 100: per dies aliquot hostiae majores sine litatione caesae, diuque non impetrata pax deorum, Liv. 27, 23, 4: sacrificare, id. 41, 15, 4; Inscr. Fratr. Arval. ap. Orell. 2271.

lĭtātō, *abl. absol.*, v. lito, I. A.

lĭtĕra, v. littera.

Līternum (**Lint-**), i, *n.*, *a city of Campania, situated to the north of the mouth of the river Liternus*, now the village of *Patria*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 61; Liv. 22, 16; Ov. M. 15, 714; Sil. 6, 654; 8, 533.—Hence, **A. Līternus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Liternian:* Liternus ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66: palus, Sil. 6, 654.—*Absol.:* **Liternum** (sc. praedium), i, *n.*, *an estate of Scipio Africanus, near Liternum*, Liv. 38, 53; Sen. Ep. 86.—**B. Līternīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Liternian:* rus, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 49.—*Absol.:* **Līternīnum** (sc. praedium), *an estate of Scipio Africanus, near Liternum*, Liv. 38, 52.

lĭtĕrōsus, lĭtĕrŭla, etc., v. litterosus, litterula, etc.

† **lĭthānĭcus**, i, *m.* [λιθιάω], *one suffering from the stone*, Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 239.

† **lĭthargȳrus** (**-os**), i, *m.*, = λιθάργυρος, *the spume of silver, litharge, the semi-vitreous protoxide of lead* (pure Lat.: spuma argenti), Plin. 26, 10, 64, § 101.

† **lĭthīzon**, ontis, *m.*, = λιθίζων (stone-like): lithizontes, a reading for lignyizontes, in Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 95.

† **lĭthospermon**, i, *n.*, = λιθόσπερμον, *a plant, stone-crop, gromwell*, Plin. 27, 11, 74, § 98.

† **lĭthostrōtus**, a, um, *adj.*, = λιθόστρωτος, *inlaid with stones, mosaic:* pavimentum, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 10.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.:* **lĭthostrōtum**, i, *n.*, *mosaic-work*, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 4; Plin. 36, 25, 60, § 184; Capitol. Gord. 32, 6.

† **lĭthŏtŏmĭa**, ae, *f.*, = λιθοτομία, *lithotomy, the cutting out of a stone from the bladder*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 77.

lītĭcen, ĭnis, *m.* [lituus-cano], *a clarion-blower, trumpeter:* tubicines a tuba et canendo, similiter liticines, Varr. L. L. 5, § 91 Müll.: liticines et tubicines, Cato ap. Gell. 20, 2: notus Hectoris armis, i. e. *Misenus*, Stat. S. 4, 7, 19; Inscr. Orell. 4105.

lītĭgans, antis, *Part.* and *subst.*, v. litigo *fin.*

lītĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [litigo], *a dispute, quarrel* (post-class. for lis, jurgium, certatio): omissis litigationibus (al. litigatoribus), Lact. 3, 8 *init.* dub. (al. litigatoribus): litigatio μάχη ἡ διὰ λόγων, Gloss. Philox.

lītĭgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one engaged in a dispute, a disputant.* **I.** In gen., Plin. praef. § 32: litigatores furiosi, Lact. 3, 8 *init.* (al. litigationes, v. litigatio).—**II.** In partic., *a party in a lawsuit, a litigant:* litigator rusticus illitteratusque de sua causa melius, quam orator, qui nescit, quid in lite sit, dicet, Quint. 2, 21, 16: ne omnia testimonia expetat a litigatore, id. 10, 1, 34; Tac. A. 13, 42; Plin. Pan. 80; Gai. Inst. 4, 42; 105 et saep.

* **lītĭgātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a lawsuit, process:* in hoc litigatu, Quint. Decl. 6, 19.

lītĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [lis-gero], *belonging to legal process:* fasces (consulum), Anthol. Lat. 6, 86 (295), 19.

lītĭgĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [litigium], *full of disputes, quarrelsome.* **I.** Lit.: fora, Ov. F. 4, 188: disputatio, Cic. Fin. 5, 26, 76.—**B.** *Fond of disputes, contentious, litigious:* homo minime litigiosus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 14, § 37: duae anus, quibus nihil litigiosius, Sid. Ep. 8, 3: homines pertinacissimi et litigiosissimi, Aug. Ep. 68.—**II.** Transf., of the object of dispute, *disputed:* praediolum, Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 106.—**B.** Esp. of the subject of a lawsuit, *contested, claimed:* de rebus litigiosis et convenire et transigere possumus, Paul. Sent. 1, 2, 5: fundum litigiosum emere, Gai. Inst. 4, 117: pecora, Paul. Sent. 5, 18, 3.—*Adv.:* **lītĭgĭōsē**, *contentiously*, Aug. c. Duas Epp. Pel. 3, 4, 13.

lītĭgĭum, i, *n.* [litigo], *a dispute, quarrel, strife* (ante-class.): nam ego aliquid contrahere cupio litigii inter eos duos, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 31: cum viro litigium natum, id. Men. 5, 2, 15: litigium tibist cum uxore, id. *ib.* 1, 2, 42.—**II.** Esp., *litigation:* litigii seminarium propagare, Vet. Jurec. Consult. 7, 1 Huschke.

lītĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [litem ago], *to dispute, quarrel, strive.* **I.** In gen.: qua de re litigatis inter vos? Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 16: Hirtium cum Quinctio acerrime litigasse, Cic. Att. 13, 37, 2; Juv. 6, 35.—Prov.: litigare cum ventis, *to give one's self useless trouble:* cum ventis litigo, Petr. 83; cf.: miraris, quererisque, litigasque, Mart. 11, 35, 3.—**II.** In partic., *to sue at law, litigate*, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 3; id. Cael. 11, 27; Juv. 7, 141: effectum est ut per concepta verba, id est, per formulas litigaremus, Gai. Inst. 4, 30.—*Impers. pass.:* litigatur, *there is a lawsuit*, Gell. 14, 2, 14.—Hence, *subst.:* **lītĭgans**, antis, *m.*, *a quarrelsome person, a disputant, litigant.* **a.** In a suit at law, Plin. 19, 1, 6, § 24.—**b.** In some other way, Gell. 2, 12, 6.

lĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to make an offering which exhibits favorable prognostics, to sacrifice under favorable auspices, to obtain favorable omens.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Neutr.:* si istuc umquam factum est, tum me Juppiter Faciat, ut semper sacrificem nec umquam litem, Plaut. Poen. 2, 41: nec auspicato, nec litato instruunt aciem, *without favorable omens*, Liv. 5, 38: Manlium egregie litasse, id. 8, 9, 1: non facile litare, id. 27, 23; 29, 10, 6; Suet. Caes. 81; Curt. 7, 7, 29: impia tam saeve gesturus bella litasti, Luc. 7, 171.—Prov.: mola tantum salsa litant, qui non habent tura, i. e. *a man can give no more than he has*, Plin. praef. § 11.—(β) With *dat.:* cum pluribus dis immolatur, qui tandem evenit, ut litetur aliis, aliis non litetur, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 38: litatum est ei deo, Plin. 10, 28, 40, § 75.—(γ) With *abl.:* proximā hostiā litatur saepe pulcherrime, Cic. Div. 2, 15, 36; so Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 183: humanis hostiis, Tac. G. 9.—**2.** Of the victim itself, *to give a favorable omen, promise a successful event:* victima Diti patri caesa litavit, Suet. Oth. 8; id. Aug. 96: non quacunque manu victima caesa litat, Mart. 10, 73, 6.—**3.** Transf., in gen., *to make an offering, offer sacrifice:* qui hominem immolaverint, exve ejus sanguine litaverint . . . capite puniuntur, Paul. Sent. 5, 23, 16.—**B.** *Act.*, *to offer acceptably* (poet. and in post-class. prose): exta litabat ovis, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 24: sacra bove, Ov. F. 4, 630: sacris litatis, Verg. A. 4, 50: sacris ex more litatis, Ov. M. 14, 156: Phoebe, tibi enim haec sacra litavi, Stat. Th. 10, 338: tibi litavi hoc sacrum, Luc. 1, 632: diis sanguinem humanum, Flor. 3, 4, 2: hostias, Just. 20, 2, 14.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To bring an offering to, to make atonement to, to propitiate, appease, satisfy:* litemus Lentulo, parentemus Cethego, Cic. Fl. 38, 96: publico gaudio, Plin. Pan. 52, 4: aliquid poenā, Auct. B. Hisp. 24.—*Impers. pass.:* sanguine quaerendi reditus, animāque litandum Argolicā, Verg. A. 2, 118: postquam litatum est Ilio Phoebus redit, Sen. Agm. 577: de alicujus sanguine legibus, App. M. 2, p. 132 *fin.*—**B.** *To devote, consecrate:* plura non habui, dolor, tibi quae litarem, Sen. Med. *fin.:* honorem deo, Tert. Patient. 10: victimam, Prud. Cath. 7, 5.

lītŏrālis, e, *adj.* [3. litus], *of* or *belonging to the sea-shore:* dii litorales, *that guard the shore, gods of the sea-shore*, Cat. 4, 22: pisces, Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 65: Indi, Just. 12, 10, 6.

lītŏrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the shore:* harena, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 11, § 134: moratio, *on the shore*, id. ib. 3, 5, 74.

lītŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the sea-shore, shore-, beach-:* harena, Ov. M. 15, 725: cancer, id. ib. 10, 127: aves, Verg. A. 12, 248: Cupra, *a town of the Piceni, lying on the sea-shore*, Sil. 8, 434.

lītŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the shore, on the shore:* callais litoroso mari similis, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 151.—*Sup.:* ager litorosissimus, *next the shore*, Fab. Maxim. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 3.

littĕra (less correctly **lītĕra**), ae, *f.* [lino, q. v.], *a letter, a written sign* or *mark signifying a sound.* **I.** Lit.: cubitum hercle longis litteris signabo jam usquequaque, si quis, etc., Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 7: quid hae locuntur litterae? id. Bacch. 4, 7, 3; cf.: quid istae narrant? *Tox.* Perconctare ex ipsis; ipsae tibi narrabunt, id. Pers. 4, 3, 29: sus rostro si humi A litteram impresserit, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23: priscarum litterarum notae, id. ib. 2, 41, 85: maximis litteris incisum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 63, § 154 *fin.:* lenis appellatio litterarum, id. Brut. 74, 159: suavis appellatio litterarum, Quint. 11, 3, 35: quae si nostris litteris scribantur, id. 12, 10, 28: litterarum ordine, *in alphabetical order*, Plin. 37, 9, 54, § 138: verba primis litteris notare, Prob. de Not. Signif. 1 Huschke: digerere in litteram, *to arrange alphabetically*, Sen. Ep. 68, 18: scire litte-

ras, *to be able to read and write*, Plaut Truc 4, 2, 23, Vitr 1, 1, 14 nescire litteras, *not to be able to read and write*, id Clem 2, 1, 2, Suet Ner 10 scribere aureis litteris, Gai Inst 2, 77 scientia litterarum, *the art of writing*, Dig 29, 2, 93 facere litteram or litteras, *to write*, Plaut As 4, 1, 22, Cic Ac 2, 2, 6 — In the language of comedy homo trium litterarum, i e fur, *a thief*, Plaut. Aul 2, 4, 46 litteram ex se longam facere, i e *to make an I by hanging per pendicularly, to hang one's self* neque quicquam meliust mihi, ut opinor, quam ex me ut faciam litteram longam, meum laqueo collum quando obstrinxero, id ib 1, 1, 37 littera salutaris, i e A (absolvo) and tristis, i e C (condemno), which were put on the voting tablets, Cic. Mil. 6, 15 — **II.** Transf **A.** *Sing* **1.** *A word, a line* ad me litteram numquam misit, Cic Fam 2, 17, 6 ad litteram, *word for word, literally* locum ad litteram subjeci, Quint 9, 1, 15 — **2.** *A handwriting* Alexidis manum ama bam, quod tam prope accedebat ad simili tudinem tuae litterae, Cic Att. 7, 2, 3, cf arguit ipsorum quos littera, Juv 13, 138 (v also infra B 1 *fin*) — **B.** Usually *plur* **1.** **Litterae,** arum, *f*, *a letter, epistle* lit teras resignare *to unseal* or *open a letter*, Plaut Trin 3, 3, 65 ut litterarum ego ha rum sermonem audio, id Ps 1, 1, 97, Cic Att 1, 13, 1 dare alicui litteras ad aliquem, id Cat 3, 4, 9 litteras mittere, id Att 5, 21, 2 reddere alicui, id ib 5, 21, 4 accipe re, id ib 5, 21, 7 remittere, id ib 11, 16, 4 nullas iis praeterquam ad te et ad Brutum dedi litteras, id Fam 3, 7, 1 queri apud ali quem per litteras, id Att 5, 21, 13 invitare aliquem per litteras id ib 13, 2, 2 civitatum animos litteris temptare, Caes. B C 1, 40, 1 litterae missae, *a letter sent* by a person litterae allatae, *a letter received* hence, liber litterarum missarum et allatarum, *a letter book* L M (i e litterae missae) L A (i e litterae allatae) etc, Cic Font 4, 8, id Verr 2, 3, 71, § 167 — In poets also sometimes in *sing* quam legis a rapta Briseide littera venit, Ov H 3, 1, 5, 2, id M 9, 515, Tib 3, 2, 27, Mart 10, 73 al — **2.** *A writing, document, paper* litterae publicae, Cic Verr 2, 4, 63, § 140, 2, 4, 16, § 35, esp *a written acknowledgment* lit tera poscetur, Ov A A 1, 428 — **3.** *An ac count book* ratio omnis et litterae, Cic Quint 11, 37, id Verr 2, 4, 12, § 27 — **4.** *An edict, ordinance* praetoris litterae, Cic Verr 2, 5, 22, § 56 litteras revocavit, *letter of appointment, commission*, Suet Vesp 8 — **5.** *Written monuments, records, litera ture* abest historia litteris nostris, *is want ing in our literature*, Cic Leg 1, 2, 5 Grae cae de philosophia litterae, *philosophical lit erature*, id Div 2, 2, 5 genus hoc scriptio nis nondum satis Latinis litteris illustratae, id Brut 64, 228, id Tusc 1, 1, 1, id Fin 1, 2, 4 Graecis litteris studere, id Brut 20, 78 damnum Hortensii interit i Latinae litte rae fecerunt id ib 33, 125 nullam artem litteris sine interprete et sine aliqua exer citatione percipi posse, *merely from books*, id Fam 7, 19 quod litteris exstet, Phere cydes primum dixit animos hominum esse sempiternos, id Tusc 1, 16, 38 parvae et rarae per eadem tempora litterae fuere, Liv 6, 1, 2, 7, 3, 6 Etruscae, id 9, 36 3 paucissimos adhuc eloquentes litterae Ro manae tulerunt, Quint 10, 1, 123 amor lit terarum, id prooem 6 — **6.** *History*, inas much as it is derived from written monu ments cupidissimus litterarum fuit, Nep Cat 3, 1, id Pelop 1 parvae et rarae per eadem tempora litterae fuere, Liv 6, 1 — **7.** *Literary labor, composition* omnis varie tas litterarum mearum, Cic Fam 15, 4, 12 non nihil temporis tribuit litteris, Nep Hann 13, 2 — **8.** *An inscription*, Ov M 11, 706 — **9.** *Learning, the sciences, liberal ed ucation, scholarship, letters* sit mihi ora tor tinctus litteris audierit aliquid, lege rit, Cic de Or 2, 20, 85 erant in eo plurimae litterae, id Brut 76, 265 homo commu nium litterarum et politioris humanitatis non expers id de Or 2, 7, 28 homo sine ingenio sine litteris, id Verr 2, 4, 44, § 98 fuit in illo ingenium, ratio, memoria, litte rae, cura, cogitatio diligentia id Phil 2 45, 116 mihi nihil libri nihil litterae, nihil doctrina prodest, id Att 9, 10 2 litterarum scientia, id Brut 42, 153 litterarum cog nitio, id. de Or 3, 32, 127 nescire litteras *to be without a liberal education*, id. Brut 74, 259 altiores litterae, *magic*, Plin 14, 4, 5, § 51 — Comically of the art of love Litteras didicisti, quando scis, sine alios discere, Plaut Truc 4, 2, 22

littĕrālis (lĭtĕr-), e, *adj* [littera], *of* or *belonging to letters* or *writing* (post class) commercium, *epistolary corre spondence*, Symm Ep 4, 52 lectio, *the reading of books*, Cael Aur Tard 1, 5 grammatica litteralis dicta, quod a litteris incipiat, Diom p 414 P

littĕrārĭus (lĭtĕr-), a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *belonging to reading and writing* ludus, *an elementary school*, Quint 1, 4, 27, Tac A 3, 66, Plin 9, 8, 8, § 25, Suet Calig 45 magister, *an elementary teacher, school master*, Vop Pertin 8

littĕrātē (lĭtĕr-), *adv*, v litteratus *fin.*

littĕrātĭo (lĭtĕr-), onis, *f* [littera], *instruction in reading and writing*, Varr ap Aug de Ordin 2, 12, Mart Cap 3, § 229, Isid Orig 1, 3

littĕrātor (lĭtĕr-), oris, *m* [id] ***I.** *A teacher of reading and writing, an ele mentary instructor* litterator ruditatem ex imit, grammaticus doctrina instruit, App Flor p 363, 5 — **II.** Transf, *a gramma rian, critic, philologist*, Cat 14, 9, Mart Cap 3, § 229, cf Kopp ad loc — **B.** In opp to litteratus (a man of real learning), *a smatterer, sciolist* alter litterator fuit, al ter litteras sciens, Gell 18, 9, 2, cf id 16, 6 Suet Gram 4

littĕrātōrĭus (lĭtĕr-), a um, *adj* [litterator] *grammatical* eruditio, Tert Idol 10 — The *fem* not to be used as a sub stantive grammatice litteratura est, non litteratrix, quemadmodum oratrix nec lit teratoria, quemadmodum oratoria, Quint 2, 14, 3

littĕrātrix, v litteratorius

***littĕrātŭlus (lĭtĕr-),** a, um, *adj dim* [litteratus], *somewhat learned*, Hier ad Ruf 1, n 31

littĕrātūra (lĭtĕr-), ae, *f* [litterae] **I.** *A writing* formed of letters litteratura constat ex notis litterarum et ex eo in quo imprimuntur illae notae, Cic Part 7, 26 — ***B.** Transf Graeca, *the Greek alpha bet*, Tac. A 11, 13 — **II.** *The science of lan guage, grammar, philology* grammatice, quam in Latinum transferentes litteratu ram vocaverunt, Quint. 2, 1, 4, cf id 2, 14, 3 prima illa litteratura, per quam pueris elementa traduntur, Sen Ep 88, 20 — **III.** *Learning, erudition* saecularis, Tert Spect 18

littĕrātus (lĭtĕr-), a, um, *adj* [litte ra], *lettered*, i e **I.** Lit, *marked with let ters, branded* ensiculus Plaut. Rud 4, 4, 112 securicula, id. ib 115 urna id ib 2, 5, 21 laminae, App M 3, p 137, 7 laci niae auro litteratae, id ib 6, 174, 28 ser vus, *a branded slave*, Plaut Cas 2, 6, 49, cf homunculi frontes litterati, App M 9, p 222, 30 — **II.** Transf **A.** *Learned, liberally educated* Canius nec infacetus et satis litteratus, Cic. Off 3, 14, 58 et littera tus et disertus, id Brut 21, 81, id Mur 7, 16 servi, id Brut 22, 87 quibus ineptiis nec litterator fit quisquam nec melior, Sen Q N 4, 13 1 — Esp of the learned expounders of the poets quem litteratis simum fuisse judico, Cic Fam 9, 16, 4 ap pellatio grammaticorum Graeca consuetu dine invaluit sed initio litterati vocaban tur, Suet Gram 4 — **B.** *Of* or *belonging to learning, learned* quid est enim dulcius otio litterato, *learned leisure*, Cic Tusc. 5, 36, 105 senectus id Brut 76, 265 labor, App Mag 4, p 276, 8 — Hence, *adv* **lit tĕrātē. 1.** *With plain letters in a clear hand* rationes perscriptae scite et litte rate, Cic Pis 25, 61 — **2.** Transf **a.** *To the letter, literally* litterate respondere, Cic Harusp Resp 8, 17 — **b.** *Learnedly, sci entifically, elegantly, cleverly* scriptorum veterum litterate peritus, *learnedly, criti cally skilled*, Cic Brut. 56, 205 belle et lit terate dicta, *clever sayings*, id de Or 2, 62 253 — *Comp* litteratius Latine loqui, Cic Brut 108 28

littĕrĭo (lĭtĕr-), onis, *m* [litterae] *a language master*, in a contemptuous sense appellare (aliquem) loquacem talpam, et purpuratam simiam, et litterionem Grae cum, Amm 17, 11, 1, so, Graecus, Aug adv Leg et Proph 1, § 52

***littĕrōsus (lĭtĕr-),** a, um, *adj* [id], *literary, learned in letters* homo mere lit terosus, Cass Hem ap Non 133, 6

littĕrŭla (lĭtĕr-), ae, *f dim* [littera] **I.** *A little letter*, Cic Att. 6 9, 1 accepi tuam epistolam vacillantibus litterulis id. Fam 16, 15, 2 — **II.** Transf litterulae, arum **A.** *A short letter, a note* hoc litterula rum exaravi, Cic Att 12, 1, 1 — **B.** *Gram matical knowledge, literary learning, lib eral studies* quem propter litterularum nescio quid libenter vidi, Cic Att 7, 2, 8 litterulae meae oblanguerunt, id Fam 16, 10 2, 5, 21, 2 litterulis Graecis imbutus, Hor Ep 2, 27

littus, v litus

Litubium, i, *n*, *a town in Liguria*, Liv 32, 29

lĭtūra, ae, *f* [lino], *a smearing, anoint ing* **I.** In gen solem etiam et pluvi am arcet ejusmodi litura, Col 4, 24, 6 — **II.** In partic **A.** Lit., *a rubbing* or *smear ing of the wax on a writing tablet, in order to erase something written*, hence, *a blot ting out, erasure, correction* unius nomi nis litura, Cic. Arch 5, 9 — **B.** Transf **1.** Concr, *a passage erased, an erasure* vi detis extremam partem nominis demersam esse in litura, id Verr 2, 2, 78, § 191 lit terae lituraeque omnes assimilatae, id. ib 2, 2 77, § 189 carmen multa litura coerce re, Hor A. P 292 — **2.** *A blot, blur* made in a writing haec erit e lacrimis facta litura meis, Prop 4 (5), 3, 4 littera suffusas quod habet maculosa lituras, Ov Tr 3, 1, 15 — **3.** *A wrinkle* cum corpus nulla litura no tet, Mart. 7, 18, 2 — **C.** Trop, *an alteration* nec ulla in decretis ejus litura sit, Sen Vit Beat 8, 2

lĭtūrārĭus, a, um, *adj* [litura] *of* or *for rubbing out* — Only as *subst* ***lĭtū rārii,** ōrum, *m* (sc libri), *books kept for the first rough drafts of writings, blotters* (so called from the erasures made in them), Aus praef Idyll 13

† **lĭturgus,** i, *m*, = λειτουργός, *one who fills a public office, a servant of the state*, Cod Th 11 24, 6 — **II.** In gen, *an attendant*, Mart Cap 2, 45

lĭtūro, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* [litura], *to rub* or *blot out, erase* liturasse aliqua, Sid. Ep 9, 3, Inscr Orell 4405

1. lĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from lino

2. lĭtus, us, *m* [lino], *a smearing, be smearing, anointing* litu, Plin 33, 6, 35, § 110 (Cels 6, 6, 20, instead of litum we should read lenitum, v Targa, ad loc)

3. litus (not **littus**), ŏris, *n* [cf λίμνη, λειμών, λιμήν, and lino], *the sea shore, sea side, beach, strand* (opp ripa, *the bank* of a river ora *the coast* of the sea, cf Ov M 1, 37 sqq, Verg A 3, 75) litus est quous que maximus fluctus a mari pervenit, Dig 50, 16, 96 solebat Aquilius quaerentibus, quid esset litus, ita definire qua fluctus eluderet, Cic Top 7, 32 quid est tam com mune quam litus ejectis, id Rosc Am 26, 72 litus tunditur unda, Cat 11, 4 prae tervolare litora, Hor Epod 16 40 Circaeae raduntur litora terrae Verg A 7, 10 pete re, Ov M 2 844 intrare, id ib 14, 104 si nuosum legere, Val Fl 2, 451 litoris ora, Verg A 3, 396, cf id G 2, 44 — Prov li tus arare, i e *to labor in vain, take useless pains*, Ov Tr 5, 4, 48, so, litus sterili versa mus aratro, Juv 7, 49 in litus harenas fun dere, *to pour sand on the sea shore*, i e *to add to that of which there is already an abundance*, Ov Tr 5, 6, 44 — **II.** Transf **A.** *A landing place* quod uno parvoque litore adiretur Suet Tib 40 — **B.** *The shore of a lake* Trasimeni litora, Sil 15, 818 La rium litus, Cat. 35, 4, Plin Ep 9, 7 — **C.** *The bank of a river* hostias constituit omnes in litore, Cic Inv 2, 31, 97 viridi que in litore conspicitur sus Verg A 8, 83 percussa fluctu litora, id E 5, 83 — **D.** *Land situated on the sea side* cui litus aran dum dedimus, Verg A 4, 212 electione li torum Tac H 3 63

lĭtŭus, i (*gen plur* lituum, Luc 1, 237, Val Fl 6, 166, Sil 13, 146), *m* [prob Etruscan, prim signif crooked] **I.** Lit **A.** *The crooked staff borne by the augurs, an augur's crook* or *crosier, augural wand* dextra manu baculum sine nodo aduncum tenens, quem lituum appellaverunt, Liv 1, 18 7, cf lituus iste vester, quod clarissi mum est insigne auguratus, Cic Div 1, 17

30; Gell. 5, 7, 8: Quirinalis, Verg. A. 7, 187: lituo pulcher trabeaque Quirinus, Ov. F. 6, 375.—**B.** *A crooked wind-instrument* (used to give signals in war), *a curved trumpet, cornet, clarion:* lituus sonitus effudit acutos, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll. (Ann. v. 522 Vahl.); Verg. A. 6, 167: jam lituus pugnae signa daturus erat, Ov. F. 3, 216: lituo tubae Permixtus sonitus, Hor. C. 1, 1, 23: stridor lituum clangorque tubarum, Luc. 1, 237: cornua cum lituis audita, Juv. 14, 200.—**II.** Transf., *a signal:* de lituis, βοώπιδος, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 2.—**III.** Trop., *an instigator, author:* lituus meae profectionis, Cic. Att. 11, 12, 1.

* **līvēdo,** inis, *f.* [liveo], *blueness, lividness,* produced by bruises, blows, etc.: homunculi vibicibus livedinis totam cutem depicti, App. M. 9, p. 222, 26.

līvens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from liveo.

līventer, *adv.*, v. liveo, *P. a., A. fin.*

līvĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [for pliveo; Gr. πελιός, πελλός, dark-blue; cf.: pullus, pallidus], *to be of a bluish color, black and blue, livid:* livent rubigine dentes, Ov. M. 2, 776: livere catenis, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 65.—**II.** Trop., *to be envious, to envy* (mostly poet. for invideo). (*a*) *Absol.:* livet Carinus, rumpitur, furit, plorat, Mart. 8, 61, 1; Stat. Th. 11, 211.—(*β*) With *dat., to envy:* livere iis, qui eloquentiam exercent, Tac. A. 13, 42: qui mihi livet, Mart. 6, 86, 6; 11, 94, 1.—Hence, **livens,** entis, *P. a.* **A.** *Bluish, lead-colored, black and blue, livid:* plumbum, Verg. A. 7, 687: pruna, Ov. M. 13, 817: crura compedibus, id. Am. 2, 2, 47: oculi in morte, Stat. Th. 1, 617: venenum, Sil. 2, 707.—**B.** *Envious:* quid imprecabor, o Severe, liventi? Mart. 8, 61, 8.—*Adv.:* **liventer,** *lividly,* Paul. Petr. 4, 192.

līvesco, ĕre, *v. n., to turn black and blue, become livid:* digiti, Lucr. 3, 528; Scrib. Comp. 181.—* **II.** Trop., *to envy, be envious:* nec enim livescere fas est, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 27.

Līvĭa, v. Livius.

Līvĭānus, a, um, v. Livius, B.

līvĭdē, *adv.*, v. lividus *fin.*

* **līvĭdĭnans,** antis, *adj.* [lividus], *envious:* ipse Paris dearum lividinantium judex, Petr. 138 dub. (al. libidinantium; al. litigantium).

līvĭdo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to render livid:* pallore vultum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 619.

* **līvĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *somewhat envious:* quibus invideas si lividulus sis, Juv. 11, 110.

līvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [liveo], *of a blue* or *leaden color, bluish, blue.* **I.** Lit.: vada, Verg. A. 6, 320: lividissima vorago, Cat. 17, 11: racemi, Hor. C. 2, 5, 10.—**B.** Esp., produced by beating, bruising, etc., *black and blue, livid:* livida armis Bracchia, Hor. C. 1, 8, 10: ora livida facta, Ov. H. 20, 82; Plin. 24, 11, 55, § 93.—**C.** Transf., *making livid,* i. e. *deadly:* livida materno fervent adipata veneno, Juv. 6, 631.—**II.** Trop., *envious, invidious, spiteful, malicious.* **A.** Of persons: invidi et malevoli et lividi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 28 (dub.): nos nostraque lividus odit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 89.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: lingua, Ov. F. 1, 74: obliviones (because forgetfulness robs the deserving of the praise which is his due), Hor. C. 4, 9, 33: sententia, *spiteful, malicious,* Sen. Contr. 2, 14.—Hence, **līvĭdē,** *adv., of a leaden color, lividly.*—*Comp.*, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 94 dub.

Līvilla, ae, *f. dim.* [Livia], *the daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, and sister of Caligula,* Suet. Calig. 7.

Līvĭus, i, *m.* (**-a,** ae, *f.*), *name of a Roman gens.*—So, M. Livius Andronicus, *the first Roman tragic poet,* Cic. Brut. 18, 72; Liv. 7, 2, 8: T. Livius, *the celebrated historian,* Quint. 10, 1, 32 al.: C. Livius Salinator, *consul with* L. Valerius Messala, A. U. C. 584; Liv. 29, 37, 1; Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 273; and many others.—In *fem.:* **Līvĭa,** ae, Drusilla, *the second wife of Augustus,* Suet. Aug. 29; 63; id. Tib. 4; id. Claud. 1; Ov. F. 5, 157: Livia Orestilla, *wife of Caligula,* Suet. Calig. 25.—Hence, **A. Līvĭus,** a, um, *adj., Livian:* Liviae leges, Cic. Leg. 2, 6, 11: familia, Tac. A. 6, 51: arbos, Col. 10, 413.—**B. Līvĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Livian:* modi, i. e. *of Livius Andronicus,* Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 39: exercitus, *the army of the consul* M. Livius, Liv. 28, 9: aes, *from mines belonging to Livia,* Plin. 34, 2, 2, § 3: charta, *named after Livia,* id. 13, 12, 23, § 80; cf. § 74.

līvor, ōris, *m.* [liveo], *bluish color, leaden color, a black and blue spot.* **I.** Lit.: jam livorem tute scapulis istoc concinnas tuis, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 19: livore decoloratum corpus mortui, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8: ostendere nigram in facie tumidis livoribus offam, Juv. 16, 11; Quint. 2, 21, 19; cf. id. 5, 9, 1; 11; 5, 10, 46: illinitur livoribus, Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 240.—Of a *speck* or *taint* in fruit: uva conspectā livorem ducit ab uva, Juv. 2, 81: tum sucos herbasque dedi queis livor abiret, Tib. 1, 6, 13.—**II.** Trop., *envy, spite, malice, ill-will* (mostly poet. and post-Aug. for invidia): summā malevolentiā et livore impediuntur, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 1: obtrectatio et livor, Tac. H. 1, 1: pascitur in vivis livor; post fata quiescit, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 39: ergo submotum patriā proscindere, livor, Desine, id. P. 4, 16, 47: rumpere, livor edax, id. R. Am. 389: cupidus, Prop. 1, 8, 29: livor ac malignitas, Suet. Calig. 34; Plin. Pan. 3, 4; 58, 5.

‡ **lix,** licis, *m., ashes, lye:* lix est cinis vel umor cineri admixtus: nam etiamnum id genus lixivium vocatur, Non. 62, 11.

lixa, ae, *m.* [perh. linquo], *a sutler:* non lixa sequebatur, Liv. 39, 1: lixae modo sine insignibus, sine lictoribus, profectum, id. 21, 63: lixarum in modum negotiari, id. 5, 8: lixae ac negotiatores, Tac. A. 2, 62.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In *plur.:* **lixae,** *camp-followers,* consisting of sutlers, cooks, servants, etc.: lixas e castris submovit, Val. Max. 2, 7, 2: lixae permixti cum militibus, Sall. J. 44: ne lixae exercitum sequerentur, id. ib. 45: agmini totidem lixas haberi quot milites, Quint. 8, 6, 42; Justin. 38, 10, 2.—**B.** *An attendant on a magistrate,* App. M. 1, p. 113, 22.

lixābundus [lixa], *journeying at pleasure:* iter libere ac prolixe faciens, Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll.; cf.: lixabundus ambulat, qui voluptatis causā ambulat, Gloss. Isid.: Pinacium tam lixabundum currere, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 15 Fleck.; v. Ritschl ad h. l.

‡ **lixio,** ōnis, *m.* [id.], *a sutler, camp-follower:* lixiones aquarum portitores, Gloss. Isid.

lixīvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lix], *made into lye:* cinere lixivio abluere, *lye-ashes,* Plin. 28, 18, 75, § 244.—**II.** *Subst.:* **lixīvĭa,** ae, *f., lye:* lixivia cineris, Col. 12, 16; 12, 50.—Also, **lixīvĭum,** i, *n., lye:* ossa prunorum lixivio sunt maceranda, Pall. 12, 7, 13: aqua cineribus distillata, quam volgo lixivium vocant, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 3, 70.

lixīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *made into lye:* cinis lixiva, Scrib. Larg. 216; 230; Varr. ap. Plin. 36, 27, 69, § 202; 15, 17, 18, § 67: mustum lixivum, *the must which flows from the grapes before they are pressed,* Cato, R. R. 23.—**II.** *Subst.:* **lixīvum,** i, *n., lye,* Pall. 2, 15, 18; and so perh. Col. 12, 50, 11.

‡ **lixo** ἕψω, *to boil, seethe,* Gloss. Philox.

‡ **lixŭlae,** ārum, *f.* [a Sabine word], *a round pancake made of flour, cheese, and water,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 107 Müll.

Lixus, i, *m.*, = Λίξος, *a river in Mauritania, with a city of the same name,* now *Wady al-Khos,* Mel. 3, 10, 6; Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 9; Sil. 3, 258; 5, 400.

lŏba, ae, *f.* **I.** *The haulm or straw of Indian millet,* Plin. 11, 7, 10, § 55.—**II.** *Nightshade, also called* strychnos, App. Herb. 74.

lŏcālis, e, *adj.* [locus], *of* or *belonging to a place, local* (late Lat.): determinatio, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34: locale universali opponit, id. ad Scapul. 3: aerumnae, Amm. 14, 7, 5: adverbia, *adverbs of place,* Charis. p. 182 P.—Hence, *adv.:* **lŏcālĭter,** *locally:* Besae dei localiter appellati oraculum, i. e. *by the inhabitants,* Amm. 19, 12, 3; Tert. Pall. 2; Cassiod. Var. 1, 35.

lŏcālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *locality,* as a necessary quality of bodies, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 3, 3; 4.

lŏcālĭter, *adv.*, v. localis *fin.*

lŏcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [loco], *of* or *belonging to letting;* hence, *subst.* **I. lŏcārĭus,** ii, *m., one who first took possession of a seat in the theatre and let it out to one who came later:* Hermes, divitiae locariorum, *a famous gladiator, who filled the theatre, and thus brought much gain to those who parted with their seats for hire,* Mart. 5, 24, 9.—**II. lŏcārĭum,** ii, *n., rent paid for a stall* to sell goods from, *stall-money, stallage,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 15 Müll.

‡ **lŏcātārĭus,** ὁ μισθούμενος, *a contractor,* Gloss. Philox.

lŏcātīcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [loco], *let, hired out:* fatigatio, Sid. Ep. 6, 8: manus, Salv. Ep. 1.

lŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a placing, locating; a disposition, arrangement.* **I.** In gen.: recta locatio, prioribus sequentia annectens, Quint. 7, 1, 1 dub. (Zumpt, collocatio): locatio verborum, id. 9, 4, 32.—**II.** In partic., *a letting out, leasing:* quae (porticus) consulum locatione reficiebatur, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 2: fundi, Col. 1, 7, 3: locationes praediorum rusticorum, *the farming out of the Macedonian crown-lands,* Liv. 45, 18.—**B.** Transf., *a contract of letting* or *hiring, a lease,* Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9: consensu fiunt obligationes in locationibus, Gai. Inst. 3, 135; 142 sqq.

lŏcātītius, v. locaticius.

lŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [loco], *one who lets, a letter, hirer out:* domus, Dig. 19, 2, 60: insulae et fundi, ib. 35: operis, ib. 36: meretricum, Firm. Math. 4, 6: LOCATOR A SCENA or SCENICORVM, *one who furnished for a stipulated sum the actors and stage apparatus to him who gave a play,* Inscr. Orell. 2618 sq.; 2629.—**II.** *A contractor, undertaker:* funeris, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 176.

* **lŏcātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to letting* or *hiring out:* locatorius, μισθωσιμαῖος, Gloss. Philox.: locatoria provincia, *where one will be a mere letter out,* Cic. Att. 15, 9, 1; Orell. *N. cr.*

lŏcellus, i, *m. dim.* [locus], *a little place;* hence, **I.** *A compartment in a locker* or *chest,* Caes. ap. Charis. p. 60 P.: praetorum, Mart. 10, 88.—**II.** *A chest, casket:* anulos in locellum repositos haeredibus reddidit, Val. Max. 7, 8, 9.

† **Lochīa,** ae, *f.*, = λοχεία (midwife), *a surname of Diana,* Inscr. ap. Grut. 1011, 3.

lŏcĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [loco], *to let* or *hire out:* agelli hic est sub urbe paulum, quod locitas foras, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 26.

lŏco, āvi, ātum, 1 (old forms, locassim for locaverim, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 51; so, locassint, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, 11), *v. a.* [locus], *to place, put, lay, set, dispose, arrange.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: equites pro cornibus, Quint. 2, 13, 3: crates adversas locari jubet, Caes. B. C. 3, 46: milites super vallum in munimentis, Sall. J. 100: cum sol ita locatus fuisset, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 15, 23: fundamenta (urbis), Verg. A. 4, 266; cf. id. ib. 1, 428: gramineoque viros locat ipse sedili, id. ib. 8, 176: vicos, Tac. G. 16: stipendium et commeatum, Sall. J. 90.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Locare puellam in matrimonium or in matrimonio, nuptiis, nuptum, or simply locare, *to give a girl in marriage, to marry her to* any one: cur me huic locabas nuptiis? Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24, 38 (Trag. v. 157 Vahl.): virginem habeo grandem, neque eam queo locare cuiquam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 15: in matrimonium, id. Trin. 3, 3, 52: aliquam in luculentam familiam, id. Cist. 3, 2, 18: nuptum virginem adulescenti, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 25.—**2.** *To let, lease, to hire* or *farm out* (opp. conduco): vectigalia, Cic. Agr. 1, 3, 7: portorium, id. Inv. 1, 30, 47: agrum frumento, Liv. 27, 3: praedia non nummo sed partibus, Plin. Ep. 9, 37, 3: tabernas civitatibus ad stationem, Suet. Ner. 37.—**b.** *To give out on contract, to contract for having a thing done:* tu idem optimum est Loces efferendum: nam jam credo mortuus est, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 30: impero, ut tu me quoivis castrandum loces, id. ib. 2, 2, 73: ut quod sit sibi operis locatum efficeret, id. As. 2, 4, 37: ego operam meam tribus nummis hodie locavi ad artis naugatorias, id. Trin. 4, 2, 2: statuam faciendam, Cic. Phil. 9, 7, 16: funera, id. Verr. 2, 5, 43, § 120: majore pecuniā columnas dealbandas, quam, etc., id. ib. 2, 1, 59, § 154: statuas demoliendas, id. ib. 2, 2, 67, § 161: anseribus cibaria publice locantur (sc. praeben-

da), id. Rosc. Am. 20, 56: Junoni templum (sc. exstruendum), Liv. 5, 23: vestimenta exercitui (sc. facienda), id. 27, 10: ingentesque locat Caesonia Rhenos, Pers. 6, 47.—**c.** Locare se or locare operam suam, *to hire one's self out, hire out one's services:* quid si aliquo ad ludos me pro manduco locem, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 51: operam suam ad aliquam rem, id. Trin. 4, 2, 1; Gell. 3, 3, 14: vocem, i. e. *to become a ranter*, Juv. 8, 185: locare noctes, of courtesans, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 30.—**d.** *To lend:* ornamenta quae locavi metuo ut possim recipere, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 3.—**e.** *To quarter, establish in quarters:* cohortes novis hibernaculis, Tac. A. 14, 38.—**3.** Of money, *to invest, place:* nec quicquam argenti locavi jam diu usquam aeque bene? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 144.—**4.** *To put* or *lend out* money on interest: locare argenti nemini nummum queo, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 4.—Hence, locare se, *to bring in* interest, *to yield:* disciplina (histrionis) quae erat (Panurgo) ab hoc (Roscio) tradita, locabat se non minus HS CCCIↃↃↃ, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 28.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to place, put, set, lay, fix:* metuo hercle ne illa mulier mi insidias locet, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 17: num tu pudicae quoipiam insidias locas? id. Curc. 1, 1, 25: vitam in tam clara luce locavit, Lucr. 5, 12: inter recte factum atque peccatum media locabat quaedam, Cic. Ac. 1, 10, 37: aliquem in amplissimo gradu dignitatis, id. Mur. 14, 30: civitas in Catonis et Bruti fide locata, id. Att. 6, 1, 5: omnia mea studia in Milonis magistratu fixi et locavi, id. Fam. 2, 6, 3: eo loco locati sumus, ut, etc., id. Lael. 12, 40: vos hortor, ut ita virtutem locetis, ut eâ exceptâ nihil amicitiâ praestabilius esse putetis, id. ib. 27, 104: res certis in personis ac temporibus locata, id. de Or. 1, 31, 138: prudentia est locata in delectu bonorum et malorum, *consists in*, id. Off. 3, 17, 71: beneficium apud gratos, *to confer upon*, Liv. 7, 20.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B. 2. c.) *To put out*, as at interest; *to place so as to secure a return:* optumo optume optumam operam das; datam pulcre locas, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 122: beneficia apud gratos, Liv. 7, 20, 5: benefacta male locata male facta arbitror, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62 (Trag. v. 429 Vahl.).—**C.** Locare nomen, *to become surety*, Phaedr. 1, 16, 1.—Hence, *P. a.:* **lŏcātus**, a, um, only as *subst.:* **lŏcātum**, i, *n.*, *that which is placed on lease, hired out*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74.

Lŏcri, ōrum, *m.*, = Λοκροί. **A** *A people of Greece, consisting of several tribes.* **1.** *The* Locri Epicnemidii, *on the Cephissus*, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 27.—**2.** *The* Locri Ozolae, *bordering on the Ætolians*, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 7.—**3.** *The* Locri Epizephyrii, *in the territory of the Bruttii, where they had founded the city of Narycium*, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 74; Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6; 3, 5, 11; id. Fin. 5, 29, 87; id. Att. 6, 1, 18.—**B.** *The city of Narycium, a colony of the Grecian Locrians*, now *Gierace:* haud procul ab urbe Locris, Liv. 28, 6 sq.; Mel. 2, 4, 8; Plin. 2, 96, 98, § 211; 7, 47, 48, § 152; cf. Mann Ital. p. 186.—Hence,

A. Lŏcrensis, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Epizephyrian Locrians, Locrian:* ager, Plin. 11, 27, 32, § 95.—**Lŏcrenses**, ium, *m.*, *the Locrians*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 90.—**B. Lŏcris**, ĭdis, *f.*, = Λοκρίς, *the country of Locris, in Greece*, Liv. 26, 26.

lŏcŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [loculus], *a case, box, receptacle* for any thing. **I.** In gen., for doves: loculamenta, quibus nidificent aves, Col. 8, 8, 3: novum, id. 8, 9, 3; for books: tecto tenus exstructa loculamenta, Sen. Tranq. 9, 7.—**II.** In partic., *a case, box, cell*, Vitr. 10, 14, 3: dentium, i. e. *the gums*, Veg. Vet. 2, 32.

lŏcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [id.], *kept in boxes:* resina, Pall. 3, 25, 23.

* **lŏcŭlātus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *furnished with compartments* or *divisions:* loculatae arculae, piscinae, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 4.

lŏcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of little compartments* or *cells:* putamen, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 88.

lŏcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [locus], *a little place.* **I.** In gen.: in cella est paulum nimis loculi lubrici, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 38.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A coffin:* equites in loculis asservati, Plin. 7, 16, 16, § 75; Vulg. Luc. 7, 14: hunc (pollicem regis in dextro pede) cremari cum reliquo corpore non potuisse tradunt, conditumque loculo in templo, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 20.—**B.** *A bier*, Fulg. Planc. Exposit. Serm. p. 558 Merc.—**C.** *A compartment, manger, stall:* loculi vel marmore vel lapide vel ligno facti distinguendi sunt, ut singula jumenta hordeum suum ex integro nullo praeripiente consumant, Veg. Vet. 1, 56, 4.—**D.** In *plur.:* loculi, *a small receptacle with compartments, a coffer* or *casket* for keeping all sorts of things in: gestit enim nummum in loculos demittere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 175; id. S. 1, 3, 17: gramina continuo loculis depromit eburnis, Ov. F. 6, 749: hos de flavâ loculos implere monetâ, Mart. 14, 12: in quibus (loculis) erant claves vinariae cellae, Plin. 14, 13, 14, § 89.—Hence, stimulorum loculi, applied to a bad slave, qs. *you receptacle for goads* (with which slaves were chastised), Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 11; v. stimulus.—**E.** Esp., *a purse, pocket:* e peculiaribus loculis suis, *out of his own pocket*, Suet. Galb. 12: laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, Hor. S. 1, 6, 74; id. Ep. 1, 1, 56: neque enim loculis comitantibus itur ad casum tabulae, Juv. 1, 89; 10, 46 al.

lŏcŭples, ētis (ŭ, Mart. 5, 36, 6; *gen.* locupletium and locupletum; *abl. sing.* locuplete, usu. of a person, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 29; id. Att. 12, 43, 2; Tac. H. 1, 46; rarely of a thing, Hor. S. 2, 6, 102; Pers. 3, 74: locupleti, of things, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1; id. de Or. 3, 48, 185; Sen. Contr. 2, 9, 4; rarely of a person, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 46; Macrob. S. 5, 18, 14; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 49 sq.), *adj.* [locus-plenus], *rich in lands, substantial, opulent* (syn.: dives, abundans, copiosus). **I.** Lit.: quod tum erat res in pecore et locorum possessionibus: ex quo pecuniosi et locupletes vocabantur, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 16; cf.: (P. Nigidius) locupletem dictum ait ex compositis vocibus, qui pleraque loca, hoc est, qui multas possessiones teneret, Gell. 10, 5: locupletes locorum multorum domini, Paul. ex Fest. p. 119 Müll.—So too, locupletem a locorum copia, Quint. 5, 10, 55: locupletes dicebant loci, hoc est agri plenos, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 11: unum genus est eorum, qui magno in aere alieno, majores etiam possessiones habent: horum hominum species est honestissima, sunt enim locupletes, Cic. Cat. 2, 8; rarely of things: neque minus locuples ad eos hereditas perveniat, Gai. Inst. 1, 192.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *rich, wealthy, opulent:* de ornatu ut locupletes simus scitis, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 4: egebat? immo locuples erat, Cic. Rosc. Com. 8, 22: mulier copiosa plane et locuples, id. Div. in Caecil. 17, 55.—As *subst.:* Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi, ut servitio, colendos dedit, *the rich*, Cic. Rep. 3, 9 *fin.:* ut suffragia non in multitudinis, sed in locupletium potestate essent, id. ib. 2, 22, 39.—So *fem.:* locuples quae nupsit avaro, Juv. 6, 141: locuples et referta domus, id. de Or. 1, 35, 161: in locuplete penu, Pers. 3, 74: locupletem optare podagram, i. e. *characteristic of the rich*, Juv. 13, 96.—Wi[illegible]â locuples, Sall. J. 84: locupl[illegible] id. Brut. 22, [illegible]nus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 137: manci[illegible]atior fit q[illegible]s, id. ib. 1, 6, 39.—With *gen:* p[illegible]4, 13, 1. App. M. 8, p. 202, 12: locuples aq[illegible]s of th[illegible]e. *the lucrative post of centurion*, Ju[illegible]se 14, 197.—With *in* and *abl.* in thesauris, Vulg. Jer. 51, 13.—*Comp.:* locupletior negotiator, Quint. 1, 12, 17.—*Sup.:* urbs locupletissima, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: locupletissimae urbes, Caes. B. C. 3, 31.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Well stored* or *provided, richly supplied, rich:* Lysias oratione locuples, rebus ipsis jejunior, Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 13; id. N. D. 1, 40, 112: Latinam linguam non modo non inopem, sed locupletiorem etiam esse quam Graecam, id. Fin. 1, 3, 10.—**B.** Transf., *that is able to answer for a thing, that is a good surety, responsible, trustworthy, reliable, safe, sure:* reus, *that can fulfil his engagement*, Liv. 9, 9: auctor, testis, *a sufficient surety, a credible witness:* Pythagoras et Plato locupletissimi auctores, jubent, Cic. Div. 2, 58, 119; cf.: quem enim auctorem de illo (Socrate) locupletiorem Platone laudare possumus? id. Rep. 1, 10, 16: locuples auctor Thucydides, id. Brut. 12, 47; id. Div. 1, 19, 37: accedit etiam testis locuples, Posidonius, id. Off. 3, 2, 10: tabellarius, *a trusty, safe letter-carrier*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 6.—Hence, *adv.:* **lŏcŭplētē**, *richly, amply* (post-class.). **1.** Lit., *sup.:* locupletissime muneratus, Spart. Hadr. 3: dotata filia, Aur. Vict. Epit. 9.—**2.** Trop., in *comp.*, Front. ad Anton. Imp. 1, 3 Mai.

lŏcŭplētātio, ōnis, *f.* [locupleto], *an enriching, a rich possession*, Vulg. Judith, 2, 16.

lŏcŭplētātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an enricher* (post-class.): familiarium, Eutr. 10, 15: MVNICIPII, Inscr. Orell. 816.

lŏcŭplētē, *adv.*, v. locuples *fin.*

lŏcŭplēto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [locuples], *to make rich, enrich* (syn. dito). **I.** Lit.: auro suas domus, Att. ap. Gell. 14, 1, 34: homines fortunis, Cic. Agr. 2, 26: maxima auri argentique praeda locupletatus, id. Rep. 2, 24, 44; id. Verr. 2, 5, 31, § 80: Africam equis, armis, viris, pecunia, Nep. Hamilc. 4, 1: cives, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 15: celeriter locupletari, *to grow rich*, Col. 6 praef. § 4.—**II.** Trop., *to enrich*, etc.: sapientem locupletat ipsa natura, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 90: ipsam eloquentiam graviorum artium instrumento, id. Brut. 97, 331: templum picturis, i. e. *to decorate, adorn*, id. Inv. 2, 1.

lŏcus (old form stlocus, like stlis for lis, Quint. 1, 4, 16), i, *m.* (**lŏcum**, i, *n.*, Inscr. ap. Grut. 129, 14; *plur.* loci, single places; loca, places connected with each other, a region; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 666 sq., and v. infra), *a place, spot.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: adsedistis in festivo loco, i. e. *the theatre*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 83: locum sibi velle liberum praeberier, ubi nequam faciat clam, id. Poen. 1, 1, 49; 3, 3, 44; cf. 3, 2, 25: omnes copias in unum locum convenire, Cic. Att. 8, 16, 2: Galli qui ea loca incolerent, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: locorum situm naturam regionis nosse, Liv. 22, 38: Romae per omnes locos, Sall. J. 32: facere alicui locum in turba, Ov. A. A. 2, 210: ex loco superiore agĕre, of an orator speaking from the rostra, or of a judge pronouncing judgment: de loco superiore dicere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42, § 102: ex aequo loco, of one speaking in the Senate or conversing with another: et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habiti, id. Fam. 3, 8, 2: ex inferiore loco, *to speak before a judge*, id. de Or. 3, 6, 23: primus locus aedium, *a dwelling on the ground-floor*, Nep. praef. 6.—*A post, position:* loco movere, *to drive from a place* or *post*, Ter. Phorm. prol. 32; so, loco deicere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 30: loco cedere, *to give way, abandon one's post, retire*, Sall. C. 9; Caes. B. G. 1, 15.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A place, seat*, in the theatre, the circus, or the forum: Servi ne obsideant, liberis ut sit locus, *room, seats*, Plaut. Cas. prol. 23.—Esp. the place assigned by the Senate to foreign ambassadors: locum ad spectandum dare, Cic. Mur. 35, 73; 34, 72; so Liv. 30, 17.—*Plur.* loca, Liv. 34, 44, 5; Vell. 2, 32, 3; Suet. Claud. 21; id. Ner. 11; Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21.—But *plur.* loci, Tac. A. 15, 32.—**2.** So of the *lodging, quarters, place of abode* assigned to foreign ambassadors for their residence: locus inde lautiaque legatis praeberi jussa, Liv. 28, 39, 19; 30, 17, 14; 42, 26, 5; Symm. Ep. 4, 56; Sid. Ep. 8, 12: loca lautia, App. M. 3, p. 140, 30.—**3.** *A piece* or *part* of an estate: stricte loquendo locus non est fundus sed pars aliqua fundi, Dig. 50, 16, 60: locus certus ex fundo possideri potest, ib. 41, 2, 26.—**4.** *A place, spot, locality; a country region:* hau longe abesse oportet homines hinc; ita hic lepidust locus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 35: nunc hoc ubi abstrudam cogito solum locum, id. Aul. 4, 6, 7: non hoc ut oppido praeposui, sed ut loco, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 10; Verg. A. 1, 530; Caes. B. G. 5, 12.—Poet. *of the inhabitants of a place, a neighborhood:* numina vicinorum odit uterque locus, Juv. 15, 37.—Of a place where a city once stood, *a site:* locus Pherae, Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 13: locus Buprasium, Hyrmine, id. ib.; cf. Ov. F. 2, 280.—*Plur.* rarely loci: quos locos adiisti, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 86: locos tenere, Liv. 5, 35, 1: occupare, Sall. J. 18, 4; 76, 1; Lucr. 4, 509; Verg. A. 1, 306; 2, 28; Prop. 4 (5), 8, 22; Tac. A. 1, 61; 13, 36; Suet. Tib. 43.—Usually loca: loca haec circiter, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 8: venisse in illa loca, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 5; id. Fin. 5, 1, 2 sq.; Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 2; Lucr. 1, 373; 2, 146; Cat. 9, 7; 63, 3; Sall. J. 18, 11; 54, 3; Verg. G. 2, 140; id. A. 1, 51; 2, 495; Hor. C. 1, 22, 7; Tib. 4, 1, 97; Ov. M. 10, 29; Liv. 1, 1, 5; 1, 5, 2; 1, 6, 4 et saep.—**5.** In war

or battle, *a post, station* (*plur.* loca): tum loca sorte legunt, Verg. A. 5, 132: loca jussa tenere, id. ib. 10, 238: loca servare, Amm. 25, 6, 14.—**6.** Loci and loca, of *parts of the body:* loci nervosi, Cels. 5, 26, 26.—Esp.: muliebres, Varr. L. L. 5, 2, 15; and without *adj.*, in females, *the womb:* si ea lotio locos fovebit, Cato, R. R. 157, 11: cum in locis semen insederit, Cic. N. D. 2, 51; Cels. 2, 8.—Of animals, Col. 6, 27, 10.—Of birds, Col. 8, 11, 8; Lucr. 14, 1246; Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 209; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17: genitalia, Col. 7, 7, 4; cf. id. 8, 7, 2; 8, 11, 8; in males, Lucr. 4, 1034; 4, 1045.—**7.** Communis locus, (α) *The place of the dead:* qui nunc abierunt hinc in communem locum, Plaut. Cas. prol. 19.—(β) *A public place:* Sthenius . . . qui oppidum non maximum maximis ex pecunia sua locis communibus monumentisque decoravit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 46, § 112.—**8.** *A burial-place, grave;* very freq. in epitaphs; v. Inscr. Orell. 8; 4499; 4500 sq.

II. Trop. **A.** *A topic* of discussion or thought; *a matter, subject, point, head* or *division* of a subject. **1.** In gen.: cum fundamentum esset philosophiae positum in finibus bonorum, perpurgatus est is locus a nobis quinque libris, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 2: Theophrastus cum tractat locos ab Aristotele ante tractatos, id. Fin. 1, 2, 6: hic locus, de natura usuque verborum, id. Or. 48, 162: philosophiae noti et tractati loci, id. ib. 33, 118: ex quattuor locis in quos honesti naturam vimque divisimus, id. Off. 1, 6, 18; id. Inv. 2, 3, 11; 2, 5, 16; 2, 8, 26 et saep.; Quint. 2, 4, 27; 2, 11, 6; 5, 8, 4; Juv. 6, 245; Tac. Or. 31.—**2.** Esp.: loci, *the grounds of proof, the points* on which proofs are founded or from which they are deduced: cum pervestigare argumentum aliquod volumus, locos nosse debemus, Cic. Top. 2, 7; id. de Or. 1, 13, 56; 3, 55, 210: traditi sunt ex quibus argumenta ducantur duplices loci, id. Or. 35; so *sing.:* itaque licet definire, locum esse argumenti sedem, id. Top. 2.—**3.** Esp.: loci communes, *general arguments,* which do not grow out of the particular facts of a case, but are applicable to any class of cases: pars (argumentorum) est pervagatior et aut in omnis ejusdem generis aut in plerasque causas adcommodata: haec ergo argumenta, quae transferri in multas causas possunt, locos communis nominamus, Cic. Inv. 2, 14, 47 sq.; cf. the passage at length; id. ib. 2, 16, 50 sq.; 2, 18, 56; Auct. Her. 3, 8, 15; Quint. 2, 1, 9; 3, 1, 12; 5, 1, 3; 5, 13, 57 al.—*Sing.:* vix ullus est tam communis locus, qui possit cohaerere cum causa, nisi aliquo proprio quaestionis vinculo copulatus, Quint. 2, 4, 30: locus, for communis locus, id. 4, 2, 117; 5, 7, 32.—**B.** *A passage* in a book/or author; *plur.* loci (Zumpt, Gram. § 99): locos quosdam transferam, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 7; Quint. 1, 1, 36; 1, 4, 4; 5, 13, 42; 6, 3, 36; Tac. Or. 22: locos Lucreti plurimos sectare, Gell. 1, 21, 7; but rarely loca: loca jam recitata, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 223; Amm. 29, 2, 8.—**C.** *Room, opportunity, cause, occasion, place, time,* etc., for any thing: et cognoscendi et ignoscendi dabitur peccati locus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 6: avaritia paululum aliquid loci rationi et consilio dedisset, Cic. Quint. 16, 53: de tuo in me animo iniquis secus existimandi videris nonnihil dedisse loci, *to have given occasion, cause, reason,* id. Fam. 3, 6, 6: dare suspicioni locum, id. Cael. 4, 9: dare locum dubitationis, id. Balb. 6, 16; Val. Fl. 4, 451: locum habere, *to find a place:* qui dolorem summum malum dicit, apud eum, quem locum habet fortitudo? Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117: in hoc altero dicacitatis quid habet ars loci? id. de Or. 2, 54, 219; so, locus est alicui rei: legi Aquiliae locus est adversus te, Dig. 9, 2, 27; cf.: huic edicto locus est, ib. 37, 10, 6; cf.: meritis vacat hic tibi locus, Verg. A. 11, 179: cum defendendi negandive non est locus, Quint. 5, 13, 8: quaerendi, id. 3, 8, 21.—Also in the sense of *there is place for any thing, it finds acceptance:* in poëtis non Homero soli locus est aut Archilocho, etc., Cic. Or. 1, 4: si in mea familiaritate locus esset nemini nisi, etc., id. Planc. 33, 82: maledicto nihil loci est, id. Mur. 5, 12: locum non relinquere, *to leave no room for, not to admit, to exclude:* vita turpis ne morti quidem honestae locum relinquit, id. Quint. 15, 49; so, nec precibus nostris nec admonitionibus relinquit locum, id. Fam. 1, 1, 2: nancisci locum, *to find occasion:* nactus locum resecandae libidinis, id. Att. 1, 18, 2: valde gaudeo, si est nunc ullus gaudendi locus, id. ib. 9, 7, 6.—**D.** In aliquo loco esse, *to be in any place, position, situation, condition, state, relation:* si ego in istoc siem loco, dem potius aurum, quam, etc., *position, place,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 116: tanta ibi copia venustatum aderat, in suo quaeque loco sita munde, id. Poen. 5, 4, 8: in uxoris loco habere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 52: in liberûm loco esse, Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 200; id. Planc. 11, 28; id. Brut. 1, 1; but more freq. without *in:* is si eo loco esset, negavit se facturum, id. Fam. 4, 4, 4: eodem loco esse, Sen. Ben. 3, 8, 2; 7, 14, 6.—Esp. with a *gen.:* parentis loco esse, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 19, 61: hostium loco esse, Liv. 2, 4, 7: fratris loco esse, Cic. Fam. 5, 3, 1; 7, 3, 6; Quint. 6, 1, 7: nec vero hic locus est, ut, etc., *not the proper occasion,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 1, 1; id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33.—Hence, loco or in loco, *at the right place* or *time, seasonably, suitably:* posuisti loco versus Attianos, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4: epistolae non in loco redditae, id. ib. 11, 16, 1: dulce est desipere in loco, Hor. C. 4, 12, 28; so, locis: non insurgit locis? non figuris gaudet? Quint. 12, 10, 23: quo res summa loco? *in what condition?* Verg. A. 2, 322: quo sit fortuna loco, id. ib. 9, 723: quo sit Romana loco res, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 25: quo tua sit fortuna loco, Stat. Th. 7, 558: missis nuntiis, quo loco res essent, Liv. 2, 47, 5: primo loco, *in the first place, first in order,* Juv. 5, 12.—Freq. as a *partit. gen.:* quo loci for quo loco, Cic. Att. 8, 10; id. Div. 2, 66: eo loci for eo loco, id. Sest. 31, 68; Tac. A. 15, 74: eodem loci, Suet. Calig. 53: ubi loci, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 26: ibidem loci, id. Cist. 3, 1, 53: interea loci for interea, *meanwhile,* Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 46: postea loci, *after that, afterwards,* Sall. J. 102: ubicumque locorum, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 34: adhuc locorum, *hitherto,* Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 25: ad id locorum, *to that time, till then, hitherto,* Sall. J. 63, 6; 73, 2; Liv. 22, 38, 12: post id locorum, *after that, thereupon,* Plaut. Cas. 1, 32: inde loci, *since then,* Lucr. 5, 437.—**E.** *Place, position, degree, rank, order, office,* of persons or things: summus locus civitatis, Cic. Clu. 55, 150: tua dignitas suum locum obtinebit, id. Fam. 3, 9, 2: quem locum apud ipsum Caesarem obtinuisti? id. Phil. 2, 29, 71: res erat et causa nostra eo jam loci, ut, etc., id. Sest. 31, 68: Socrates voluptatem nullo loco numerat, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90: eodem loco habere, quo, etc., id. Prov. Cons. 17, 41; Caes. B. G. 1, 26, 6; 7, 77, 3; id. B. C. 1, 84, 2: indignantes eodem se loco esse, quo, etc., Liv. 42, 37, 8: sed esto, neque melius quod invenimus esse, neque par, est certe proximus locus, Quint. 10, 5, 6: erat ordine proximus locus, id. 7, 3, 36: humili loco, id. 4, 2, 2.—*Plur.* loca: ut patricii recuperarent duo consularia loca, Liv. 10, 15, 8: quinque augurum loca, id. 10, 8, 3; 42, 34, 15: omnia loca obtinuere, ne cui plebeio aditus esset, id. 4, 57, 11; Tac. A. 2, 55: Vesta loca prima tenet, Ov. F. 6, 304.—Esp. of birth: infimo loco natus, Cic. Fl. 11, 24: esse summo loco natus, id. Planc. 25, 60: Tanaquil summo loco nata, Liv. 1, 34.—**F.** Loco, adverbially, *in the place of, instead of, for:* criminis loco putant esse, quod vivam, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 6: haec filium suum sibi praemii loco deposcit, id. Inv. 2, 49, 144.

1. lŏcusta (**lūc-**; scanned **lŏcusta,** Juvenc. in Matt. 3, 1, 339), ae, *f., a marine shell-fish, a lobster,* Plin. 9, 30, 50, § 95: locustis squillisque magna ex parte sub eodem munimento praeduri eminent oculi, id. 11, 37, 55, § 152: marina, Petr. 35, 4.—Hence, dic mihi hoc etiam: solent tibi umquam oculi duri fieri? *Men.* Quid? tu me locustam censes esse, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 24.—Prov.: prius pariet locusta Lucam bovem, said of something that can never take place, of something impossible, Naev. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 39 Müll.—**II.** *A locust,* Plin. 8, 29, 43, § 104: esca ejus erat locustae, Vulg. Matt. 3, 4.

2. Locusta (**Lūcusta**), ae, *f., a woman famous for her skill in poisons, in the time of Nero and Claudius,* Tac. A. 12, 66; 13, 15; Suet. Ner. 33; Juv. 1, 71.

3. Lŏcusta, ae, *m., name of a man,* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 4.

lŏcūtĭo (**lŏquūtĭo**), ōnis, *f.* [loquor], *a speaking.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *a speaking, speech, discourse:* sermo est oratio remissa et finitima quotidianae locutioni, Auct. Her. 3, 13, 23: ex locutione, ex reticentia, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146: quamquam omnis locutio oratio est, tamen unius oratoris locutio hoc proprio signata nomine est, id. Or. 19, 64.—**B.** In partic., *way of speaking, pronunciation:* emendata et Latina, Cic. Brut. 74, 258: recta, Quint. 1, 6, 20.—**II.** Transf., *an utterance, word, mode of expression, phrase* (post-Aug.): quidam dicere maluerunt locutiones (quam verba), Quint. 1, 5, 2: copia locutionum talium, Gell. 1, 7 *fin.*

Locutius, v. Aius.

lŏcūtor (**lŏquūtor**), ōris, *m.* [loquor], *one who speaks, a speaker* (post-class.). **I.** In gen.: rudis locutor exotici sermonis, App. M. 1, p. 102.—**II.** In partic., *a talker, prater, babbler:* leves et futiles et importuni locutores, Gell. 1, 15, 1.

lŏcūtŭlēius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *babbling, prating; perh. only as subst.* **A. lŏcūtŭlēius,** ii, *m., a talker, prater, babbler:* veteres nostri hoc genus homines in verba projectos locutuleios et blaterones et lingulacas dixerunt, Gell. 1, 15, 20.—**B. lŏcūtŭlēia,** ae, *f., a female babbler,* = linguaculae, Non. 50, 8.

lŏcūtŭlēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *prating, loquacious:* ranae, Alcim. 5, 160.

1. lŏcūtus (**lŏqu-**), a, um, *Part.,* from loquor.

2. *lŏcūtus (**lŏquūtus**), ūs, *m.* [loquor], *a speaking, speech:* soluto locutu, App. Flor. p. 352, 2.

lōdīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lodix], *a small coverlet, blanket:* segestri vel lodicula involutus, Suet. Aug. 83: lodiculam in pavimento extendere, Petr. 20, 2.

lōdix, īcis, *f.* (*m.*, Pollio ap. Quint. 1, 6, 42), *a coverlet, blanket, counterpane,* Juv. 6, 195; 7, 66; Mart. 14, 152, 1.

‡**Loebasius,** v. 2. Liber *init.*

‡**loebertas** and ‡**loebesum,** v. 1. liber *init.*

†**loedŏrĭa,** ae, *f.,* = λοιδορία, *open reviling, gross abuse:* loedoria exprobratio ad directam contumeliam, Macr. S. 7, 3 *init.*

†**lŏgăoedĭcus** (**-dĭăcus**), a, um, *adj.,* = λογαοιδικός, *logaœdic:* metrum, *a dactylic verse in which trochees take the place of the last two dactyls,* Mar. Vict. p. 2560 P. al.

†**lŏgărĭon** (**-um**), ii, *n.,* = λογάριον, *a little account-book,* i. e. in which small matters are entered: chartas ad ratiunculam vel ad logarion paratas, Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 11 (by others written as Greek).

†**lŏgēum,** i, and **lŏgĭum,** ii, *n.,* = λογεῖον and λόγιον, *that part of the stage on which the actors spoke, the pulpitum,* Vitr. 5, 8, 3.—**II.** *Archives:* quoniam de logeo parum provisum est, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 6 dub.

†**lŏgĭca,** ae, or **lŏgĭcē,** ēs, *f.,* = λογική (sc. τέχνη), *logic,* Isid. 2, 22, 1; written as Greek: in altera philosophiae parte, quae est quaerendi ac disserendi, quae λογική dicitur, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 22; id. Fat. 1, 1.

†**lŏgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = λογικός, *logical, reasonable:* haeresis medicorum, Isid. 4, 4, 1: alia logica, alia aloga memorantur, Mart. Cap. 9, § 949.—Hence, in *plur. subst.,* **A. lŏgĭca,** ōrum, *n.,* = τὰ λογικά, *logic:* habes ea, quae de perturbationibus enucleate disputant Stoici, quae logica appellant, quia disseruntur subtilius, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 33.—In *sing.:* **lŏgĭcum,** i, *n., logic,* Sid. Carm. 15, 100.—**B. lŏgĭci,** ōrum, *m., rational physicians,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 21, 216.

†**lŏgista,** ae, *m.,* = λογιστής, *an accountant;* under the later emperors a high civic functionary: curator reipublicae, qui Graeco vocabulo logista nuncupatur, Cod. Just. 1, 54, 3; Inscr. Orell. 798.

†**Lŏgistŏrĭcus,** i, *m.,* = λογιστορικός, *a lost work of Varro,* Gell. 20, 11, 4: M. Varro in Logistorico, qui inscriptus est Cato aut de liberis educandis, id. 4, 19, 2.

†**lŏgŏdaedălĭa,** ae, *f.,* = λογοδαιδαλία, *an excessive nicety in one's words, affectation in selecting expressions,* Aus. Idyll 12, 1.

†**lŏgŏgrăphus,** i, *m.,* = λογογράφος.

an accountant, Dig. 15, 4, 18; Cod. Just. 10, 69.

†**lŏgos (-us)**, i, *m.*, = λόγος, *a word.* **I.** In gen.: non longos logos, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 29; Petr. 126.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Mere words, empty talk:* dabuntur dotis tibi sescenti logei atque Attici omnes, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 66; Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 7.—**B.** *A witty saying, bon-mot, jest:* logos ridiculos vendo, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 68: omnes logos, qui ludis dicti sunt, animadvertisse, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 63, 18.—**C.** *A fable:* fabellae et Aesopei logi, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 27.—**D.** *Reason:* logos aut methodos, Aus. Idyll. 11, 67: logos aut methodus, Marc. Carm. de Medic. 6.

lŏlĭācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lolium], *of darnel, darnel-:* farina, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 20.

lŏlĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to darnel:* cribrum, Col. 8, 5, 16.

lōlīguncŭla (lollig-), or **lōlīguncŭla (loll-)**, *f. dim.* [loligo], *a little cuttle-fish*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 58.

lōlīgo (loll-), ĭnis, *f.*, *the cuttle-fish*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 79 Müll.; Plin. 9, 28, 44, § 83; Cic. Div. 2, 70, 145: hic nigrae sucus loliginis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 100.

lŏlĭum, ii, *n.*, *darnel, cockle, tares*, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 153: infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenae, Verg. G. 1, 154; id. E. 5, 37: lolio victitare, *to have bad eyes*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 50: et careant loliis oculos vitiantibus agri, Ov. F. 1, 691.

Lollĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens.* So, M. Lollius Palicanus, *governor of Galatia and afterwards of Gaul, a favorite of Augustus, famous for his rapacity and a defeat which he suffered in Germany*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 41, § 100; Vell. 2, 97; Tac. A. 3, 48; Suet. Tib. 13; to him is addressed Hor. C. 4, 9.—In *fem.:* **Lollia**, ae, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4; Suet. Caes. 50.—Lollia Paulina, *a daughter of* M. Lollius, *and mistress of the emperor Claudius, who was murdered at the instigation of Agrippina*, Tac. A. 12, 1; 22; 14, 12; Suet. Calig. 25; id. Claud. 25; id. Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 117.—Hence, **II. Lolliānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Lollius, Lollian:* clades, *the defeat suffered by M. Lollius in Germany*, Vell. 2, 97; Tac. A. 1, 10; Suet. Aug. 23.

‡**lōmentārĭus** σμηγματοπώλης, *one who makes* or *sells* lomentum, Gloss. Philox.

lōmentum, i, *n.* [lavo], *a mixture of bean-meal and rice kneaded together, used by the Roman ladies for preserving the smoothness of their skin.* **I.** Lit.: lomento rugas condere, Mart. 3, 42, 1: ex faba lomentum factum, Pall. Oct. 14, 9.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A kind of blue color, azure:* lomentum est caeruleo candidius, Plin. 33, 13, 57, § 162.—**2.** *Bean-meal:* lomentum appellatur ea farina, Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 117.—***II.** Trop., *a wash, cosmetic*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 4.

†**lonchītis**, idis, *f.*, = λογχῖτις, *a plant, the tongue-shaped stander-grass, satyrion*, Plin. 25, 11, 88, § 137; 26, 8, 48, § 76.

lonchōton, *n.*, = λογχωτός, *a kind of copperas*, Plin. 34, 12, 32, § 124.

†**lonchus (lunch-)**, i, *m.*, = λόγχος, *a lance*, Tert. Cor. Mil. 11.

Londīnĭum (Lund-), ii, *n.*, *a city in Britain*, the modern *London*, Tac. A. 14, 33; Amm. 27, 8, 7; 28, 3, 1.—Hence, **II. Londīniensis**, e, *adj.*, *of London:* oppidum Londiniense, Eum. Paneg. ad Const. 17.

longăbo, ōnis, *m.*, v. longanon.

longaevĭtas, ātis, *f.* [longaevus], *long life, longevity:* corvorum, Macr. S. 7, 5: alicui longaevitatem indulgere, Ambros. de Caïn et Ab. 2, 10, § 37.

longaevus, a, um, *adj.* [longus-aevum], *of great age, aged, ancient* (poet.): parens, Verg. A. 3, 169; cf. id. ib. 2, 525: senes, id. ib. 5, 715: caput, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 52: pons, Stat. Th. 10, 864: senecta, Prop. 2, 10, 47 (3, 5, 31): vetustas, Mart. Spect. 5.—**II.** *Subst.:* **longaeva**, ae, *f.*, *an old woman:* cunctantem longaeva manu deducit, Ov. M. 10, 462.

longănĭmis, e, *adj.* [longus-animus], *long-suffering, patient:* Dominus, Vulg. Psa. 102, 8 al.

longănĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [longanimis], *long-suffering, patience, forbearance*, Vulg. 2 Pet. 3, 15; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 5, 42.

longănĭmĭter, *adv.* [longanimis], *with long-suffering, patiently:* ferre, Vulg. Heb. 6, 15: pati, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 10, 33.

longănon, i, *n.* (also **-gāno** and **-găbo**, or **-gāvo**, **-găo**, ōnis, *m.*), *the straight gut*, Veg. Vet. 1, 42, 1; 1, 49; 1, 56, 17; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 22, 220; id. Tard. 2, 1, 11.—**II.** Transf., *a sausage*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 11 Müll.; Arn. 7, 229.

Longānus, a, um, *adj.*, *inhabitant of Longula*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69 (al. Longulani).

longē, *adv.*, v. longus *fin.* A.

longĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [longus-loqui], *a long speech*, Don. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 34; Isid. 1, 33, 8.

Longĭmănus, i, *m.* [longus-manus, long-hand, i. e. that has an uncommonly long forearm], *a surname of Artaxerxes, king of Persia;* a transl. of the Gr. Μακρόχειρ, Hier. in Chron. Euseb. ad Olymp. LXXIX.; v. Macrochir.

longinquē, *adv.*, v. longinquus *fin.*

longinquĭtas, ātis, *f.* [longinquus], *length, extent.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: viae, Flor. 4, 12, 62: itineris, Tac. A. 6, 44; cf. id. ib. 3, 5: navigandi, Plin. 31, 6, 33, § 63.—**B.** In partic., *distance, remoteness:* quo propter longinquitatem tardissime omnia perferuntur, Cic. Fam. 2, 9, 1: regionum, Tac. Agr. 19.—**II.** Transf., of time. **A.** In gen., *length, long continuance* or *duration:* aetatis, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 20: temporum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40: gravissimi morbi, id. Phil. 10, 8, 16: bellorum, Liv. 10, 31: exilii, Tac. A. 1, 53.—**B.** In partic., *long duration, length of time:* (dolores) longinquitate producti, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117: longinquitate potestatem dominantem, Liv. 9, 33.

1. longinquō, *adv.*, v. longinquus *fin.*

2. longinquo, āre, *v. a.* [longinquus], *to remove to a distance, put afar off* (eccl. Lat.): deum a se, Claud. Mam. 1, 1; so Aug. in Psa. 34, Serm. 2, n. 6.

longinquus, a, um, *adj.* [longus], *long, extensive.* **I.** Lit., in space. **A.** In gen. (rare): linea, Plin. 9, 17, 26, § 59: aequora, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 363: amnes, Tac. A. 1, 9.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Far removed, far off, remote, distant* (class.): nos longinqui et a te ipso missi in ultimas gentes, Cic. Fam. 15, 9, 1: ex locis tam longinquis, id. Imp. Pomp. 16, 47: ab extero hoste atque longinquo, id. Cat. 2, 13, 29: longinqua Lacedaemon, id. Att. 15, 9, 1: nationes, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: cura, *respecting things that are far off*, Liv. 22, 23: longinquiores loci, Caes. B. G. 4, 27: vulnera, i. e. e longinquo accepta, Luc. 3, 568.—In *neutr. absol.:* ex (e) longinquo, *from afar, from a distance:* e longinquo intueri, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 97; Tac. A. 1, 47; Sen. Ep. 22.—*Plur.:* longinqua imperii adire, *the remote parts*, Tac. A. 3, 34.—**2.** *Living far off, foreign, strange:* homo longinquus et alienigena, Cic. Deiot. 3, 10: Clodius aequaliter in longinquos, in propinquos, in alienos, in suos irruebat, id. Mil. 28, 76: piscis, Ov. Ib. 150.—**II.** Transf., of time. **A.** In gen., *long, of long duration* or *continuance, prolonged, lasting, continued, tedious* (class.; cf.: diutinus, diuturnus): vita, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 136: adfert vetustas omnibus in rebus longinqua observatione incredibilem scientiam, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 109: dolores, id. Fin. 2, 29, 94: oppugnatio, Caes. B. C. 3, 80: consuetudo, id. B. G. 1, 47: militia, Liv. 4, 18.—*Comp.:* longinquiore tempore bellum confectūrum, Nep. Them. 4, 3.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Long deferred, distant* (rare): cum spe perrumpendi periculi, vel in longinquum tempus differendi, Cic. Part. Or. 32, 112: cum ... aut tempore longinqua aut praeceps periculo victoria esset, Liv. 9, 24, 2: spes longinqua et sera, Tac. A. 13, 37.—***2.** *Old, ancient:* monumenta, Plin. 13, 12, 26, § 83.—**3.** *Remote, far-fetched:* sunt et durae (translationes), id est a longinqua similitudine ductae, ut "capitis nives," etc., Quint. 8, 6, 17.—Hence, *adv.*, in three forms: **longinquē, longinquō**, and **longinquom** (only ante- and post-class.). **1.** *A long way off, far away:* longinque ab domo bellum gerentes, Enn. ap. Non. 515, 14 (Trag. v. 103 Vahl.).—**2.** In time, *long, a long while:* odiosast oratio, quom rem agas, longinquom loqui, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 25: servus longinquo absens, Dig. 30, 3; so ib. 3, 3, 44.—*Comp.:* longinquius diutiusque adesse, Gell. 1, 22, 12.—**b.** *After a long interval:* historiam scripsere Pictor incondite, Sisenna longinque, Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 1 Mai.

Longīnus, i, *m.* [longus], *a Roman surname in the* gens Cassia.—So, Cassius Longinus, v. Cassius.—**II.** *A Grecian philosopher, minister of Zenobia, who was put to death by Aurelian*, Vop. Aur. 30; Hier. Ep. 95.

longĭpēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [longus-pes], *long-footed:* simillimum scarabeo longipedi, Plin. 30, 4, 10, § 30: longipedes porrectis ad caudam cruribus volant, id. 11, 47, 107, § 257.

***longisco**, ĕre, *v. n. inch.* [longus], *to become long* (perh. languisco = languidum fieri, frangi, *to become faint, weak, languid*), Enn. ap. Non. 134, 19 (Ann. v. 480 Vahl.).

longĭter, *adv.*, v. longus *fin.* B.

longĭtĭa (longĭcĭa), ae, *f.* [longus], *length* (late Lat.), Auct. de Limit. p. 271; Goes. Veg. Vet. 6, 2, 2 (Schneid. longitudo).

‡**longĭtrorsus** sic dicitur, sicut dextrorsus, sinistrorsus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120 Müll.

longĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [longus], *length.* **I.** Lit.: in hac immensitate latitudinum, longitudinum, altitudinum, Cic N. D. 1, 20, 54: itineris, id. Phil. 9, 1, 2: pontis, Caes. B. G. 6, 29: longitudines et brevitates in sonis, Cic. Or. 51, 173: diffindere aliquid in longitudinem, *lengthwise*, id. Univ. 7: in longitudinem murum praeduxerant, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: longitudinis pedes, Quint. 1, 10, 42; 11, 3, 118; Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 150: Hispania ulterior in duas per longitudinem provincias dividitur, id. 3, 1, 2, § 6.—**II.** Transf., of time, *length, long duration* (rare; cf.: longinquitas, diuturnitas): noctis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 26: orationis, id. Part. 17, 59; cf. prooemii, Quint. 4, 1, 62: consulere in longitudinem, *to look far ahead, take thought for the future*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 10.

longĭturnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [longiturnus], *duration*, Vulg. Baruch. 3, 14: vitae, Cassiod. de Amic. 57.

longĭturnus, a, um, *adj.* [longus], *long, of long duration*, Vulg. Baruch. 4, 35.

longĭuscŭlē, *adv.*, v. longiusculus *fin.*

longĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [longior, -ius], *rather long* (very rare): versus, Cic. Arch. 10, 25.—Hence, * *adv.:* **longĭuscŭlē**, *rather far:* progredi, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

***longĭvīvax**, ācis, *adj.* [longus-vivax], *long-lived*, Vet. Schol. in Juv. 14, 251.

Longŏbardi, ōrum, v. Langobardi.

Longŭla, ae, *f.*, *a Volscian city in the neighborhood of Corioli*, Liv. 2, 33; id. 2, 39; 9, 39.—Hence, **II. Longŭlāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Longula, Longulans*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69 (al. Longani).

longŭlē, *adv.*, v. longulus *fin.*

longŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [longus], *rather long:* iter, Cic. Att. 16, 13, a.—Hence, *adv.:* **longŭlē**, *rather far:* haud longule ex hoc loco, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 8; id. Men. prol. 64; Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 10; App. M. 9, p. 224.

longum, *adv.*, v. longus *fin.* C.

Longuntĭca, ae, *f.*, *a city in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv. 22, 20, 6.

***longŭrio**, ōnis, *m.* [longus], *a tall fellow, a long-shanks*, Varr. ap. Non. 131, 29.

longŭrĭus, ii, *m.* [id.], *a long pole:* inter singulas equas a praesepibus intericero longurios, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 10; 1, 14, 2: falces praeacutae insertae affixaeque longuriis, Caes. B. G. 3, 14; 4, 17.

longus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. λαγγάζω, λογγάζω], *long.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: longo interjecto intervallo, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 30: longissima epistula, id. Att. 16, 11: Rhenus longo spatio citatus fertur, Caes. B. G. 4, 9: proficisci longissimo agmine, id. ib. 5, 31: stant longis annixi hastis, Verg. A. 9, 229: umbilicus septem pedes longus, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 212: longa folia habet fere ad tres digitos, id. 27, 12, 86, § 110: ferrum autem tres longum habebat pedes, *in length*, Liv. 21, 8: scrobes faciemus tribus pedibus longas, Pall. 2, 10: longa navis, *a war-ship, man-of-war*, on account of its shape, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 326 (Ann. v. 468 Vahl.);

Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 5: longus versus, *the heroic hexameter*, Enn. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68; Diom. p. 493 P.; Isid. Orig. 1, 38: longa atque insignis honorum pagina, Juv. 10, 57: sesquipede est quam tu longior, *taller*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 58: longus homo, i. q. longurio, *a tall fellow, long-shanks*, Cat. 67, 47; so, Maura, Juv. 10, 223: longa manus, *a long, far-reaching, mighty hand*: an nescis longas regibus esse manus, Ov. H. 17, 166; on the contrary: attulimus longas in freta vestra manus, *unmutilated, uninjured*, Prop. 3, 5, 14 (4, 6, 60).—**B.** In partic., *far off, remote, distant*, = longinquus (post-Aug. and very rare): remeans longis oris, Sil. 6, 628: longa a domo militia, Just. 18, 1: longas terras peragrare, Auct. Decl. Quint. 320.—**C.** *Great, vast, spacious* (poet.): pontus, Hor. C. 3, 3, 37; 3, 27, 43: Olympus, Verg. G. 3, 223: classemque ex aethere longo prospexit, id. A. 7, 288: caelum, Ov. M. 6, 64.—**II.** Transf., of time, *long, of long duration* or *continuance, tedious*: in tam longa aetate, Cic. de Sen. 19, 66: vita longior, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: horae quibus exspectabam longae videbantur, id. Att. 12, 5, 4: uno die longior mensis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 129: longa interjecta mora, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: post longum tempus, Sen. Contr. 7, 17, 2; 9, 28, 12: per longum tempus, Suet. Ner. 57: vita, Liv. 2, 40, 6; 9, 17, 6: spatium (sc. temporis), id. 9, 18, 10: error, *protracted*, id. 5, 33: caedes, id. 6, 8, 7: longi aliorum principatus, Tac. H. 2, 55: longae pacis mala, Juv. 6, 292: bellum, Quint. 3, 8, 56: memoriam nostri longam efficere, Sall. C. 1, 3: morbus, Liv. 27, 23, 6; Cels. 3, 1, 1: longo tempore, *after a long interval*, Verg. A. 3, 309; cf.: longo post tempore, id. E. 1, 29: longa dies, *length of days, a long life*, Juv. 10, 265: longa syllaba, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 183: littera, id. Or. 48, 159: syllabae, Quint. 9, 4, 36: vocalis, id. 9, 4, 85: longae pretium virtutis, Luc. 2, 258: longa Lethe, id. 6, 769: in rebus apertissimis nimis longi sumus, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 85: exordium nimis longum, Auct. Her. 1, 7, 11: longior quam oportet sermo, Quint. 8, 3, 53: nulla de morte hominis cunctatio longa est, Juv. 6, 221: quantis longa senectus plena malis, id. 10, 190; 14, 251.—Hence: longum est, *it would take long, it would be tedious*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 60, § 156: longum est ea dicere, sed hoc breve dicam, id. Sest. 5, 12: experire; non est longum, id. Phil. 3, 2, 10: arcessere tormenta longum videbatur, Tac. H. 3, 71.—Ellipt., without *inf.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 19: ne longum sit, ne longum faciam, *not to be tedious, to speak briefly*: ac, ne longum sit, Quirites, tabellas proferri jussimus, id. Cat. 3, 5, 10: ac ne longum fiat, videte, id. Leg. 2, 10, 24: ne longum faciam: dum tu quadrante lavatum Rex ibis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 137: longius facere, *to defer* or *put off any longer*: nihil opus est exemplis id facere longius, Cic. Fin. 5, 6, 16; id. Leg. 1, 7, 22: nihil est mihi longius, *nothing makes time seem longer to me than*, i. e. *I am full of impatience, can hardly wait for*: respondit, nihil sibi longius fuisse, quam ut me viderit, id. Fam. 11, 27, 1; id. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 39; but: nec mihi longius quicquam est quam videre hominum voltus, *nothing is more tedious*, id. Rab. Post. 12, 35: in longum, *long, for a long time*: nec in longum dilata res, Liv. 5, 16: in longum dilata conclusio, *drawn out tediously*, Quint. 8, 2, 22: causando nostros in longum ducis amores, Verg. E. 9, 56: otium ejus rei haud in longum paravit, Tac. A. 3, 27; 11, 20: in longum sufficere, id. H. 4, 22: odia in longum jaciens, id. A. 1, 69: nec in longius consultans, id. H. 2, 95: per longum, *for a long time*: per longum celata fames, Sil. 2, 465: ex longo, *for a long time back*: collecta fatigat edendi Ex longo rabies, Verg. A. 9, 64: longa spes, *that looks far ahead, reaching far into futurity*: vitae summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam, Hor. C. 1, 4, 15; Stat. Th. 1, 322.—Of persons, *prolix, tedious*: nolo esse longus, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: in verbis nimius et compositione nonnumquam longior, Quint. 10, 1, 118: (testis) longus protrahi potest, id. 5, 7, 26: longus spe (= tardus et difficilis ad sperandum), *slow to hope*, Hor. A. P. 172.—Hence, *adv.*, in three forms. **A.** Form **longē,** *long, in length*. **1.** Lit., *a long way off, far, far off, at a distance*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 95: ab eo oppido non longe fanum est Junonis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 46, § 103: longe absum, audio sero, id. Fam. 2, 7, 1: quam longe est hinc in saltum Gallicanum, id. Quint. 25, 79: longe mihi obviam processerunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 27, § 65: longe lateque collucere, *in length and breadth*, i. e. *far and wide, everywhere*, id. N. D. 2, 15, 40: Di vim suam longe lateque diffundunt, id. Div. 1, 36, 79: longe gradi, *to take long steps*, Verg. A. 10, 572: Vercingetorix locum castris delegit ab Avarico longe millia passuum XVI., Caes. B. G. 7, 16: Rhenum non longe a mari transire, id. ib. 4, 1, 1: tu autem abes longe gentium, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 1; cf. id. Fam. 12, 22, 2.—*Comp.*: fontes longius a praesidiis aberant, Caes. B. C. 3, 49, 5: longius non discedam, Cic. Fam. 14, 2 *fin.*: longius meare, Col. 9, 8, 9.—**2.** Trop. **a.** Of time, *long, for a long period* (but, acc. to some, not in positive; and the foll. passages are to be understood locally; v. Forbig. ad Verg. A. 5, 406; 10, 317): longe prospicere futuros casus, Cic. Lael. 12, 40: stupet Dares, longeque recusat, Verg. A. 5, 406: nec longe, id. ib. 10, 317: quae venientia longe ante videris, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14, 29.—*Comp.*: Varro vitam Naevii producit longius, Cic. Brut. 15, 60: paulo longius tolerare, Caes. B. G. 7, 71, 4: longius anno remanere, id. ib. 4, 1, 7; Nep. Att. 2, 4; Sall. C. 29, 1.—*Sup.*: quamdudum in portum venis huc? *Ep.* Longissime, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 24: quid longissime meministi in patria tua, id. Men. 5, 9, 52: quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere, Cic. Arch. 1, 1. — **b.** Of speech, *long, at length, diffusely*: haec dixi longius quam instituta ratio postulabat, Cic. Or. 48, 162: longius aliquid circumducere, Quint. 10, 2, 17.—**c.** Longe esse, abesse. (α) *To be far away*, i. e. *to be of no assistance, of no avail*: longe iis fraternum nomen populi Romani afuturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: longe illi dea mater erit, Verg. A. 12, 52: quam tibi nunc longe regnum dotale Creusae, Ov. H. 12, 53: longe conjugia, ac longe Tyrios hymenaeos Inter Dardanias acies fore, Sil. 17, 80; Petr. 58.—(β) Longe esse ab aliqua re, *to be far from*, i. e. *destitute of* a thing: ut ab eloquentia longissime fuerint, Quint. 8 prooem. § 3.—**d.** *Widely, greatly, much, very much, by far*; esp. with *sup.* and (poet. and post-Aug. = multo) *comp.*: errat longe, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 40: longe ante videre, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14; Liv. 1, 19, 12: longe melior, Verg. A. 9, 556: minor, Liv. 24, 28, 5: longe acrius, Tac. A. 4, 40: praestantior, Curt. 10, 3, 10; Suet. Calig. 5; Quint. 10, 1, 67: tumultuosior, Vell. 2, 74: proelium longe magis prosperum, id. 2, 51: longe omnium longissima est, Plaut. Most. 8, 3, 8: longe nobilissimus, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: longe doctissimus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 3: longe plurimum ingenio valuisse videtur, Cic. Brut. 14, 35: longe princeps, id. Fam. 13, 13: longe praestare, id. Brut. 64, 230: ceteris antecellere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 118: anteponere alicui rei aliquid, id. de Or. 1, 21, 98: dissentire, id. Lael. 9, 32 *init.*: quod longe secus est, id. ib. 9, 29 *fin.*: longe aliter se habet ac, id. Ac. 2, 31, 101: longe dissimilis contentio, id. Sull. 17, 49: longe ante alias specie insignis, Liv. 1, 9: sciunt longe aliud esse virgines rapere, aliud pugnare cum viris, id. 1, 12, 8: longe mihi alia mens est, Sall. C. 52, 2: a quo mea longissime ratio... abhorrebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 10: longissime diversa ratio est, id. Phil. 5, 18, 49: (istae facultates) longe sunt diversae, id. de Or. 1, 49, 215: *longe omnes multumque superare*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 44, § 115: longe et multum antecellere, id. Mur. 13, 29.—Repeated: plurimum et longe longeque plurimum tribuere honestati, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68: sed longe cunctis longeque potentior illa, Ov. M. 4, 325; so Gell. 14, 1.—**e.** In post-class. Lat. = valde: longe gravis, Stat. Th. 10, 140: longe opulentus, App. M. 1, p. 112, 1: par studiis aevique modis sed robore longe (sc. impar), *far from equal*, Stat. Achill. 1, 176.—*** B.** Form **longĭter,** *far*: non, ut opinor, id a leto jam longiter errat, Lucr. 3, 676.—**C.** Form **longum,** *long, a long while* (poet.): nimis longum loquor, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 40: nimis diu et longum loquor, id. Ps. 2, 3, 21: nec longum laetabere, Verg. A. 10, 740; Ov. M. 5, 65: clamare, Hor. A. P. 459; Juv. 6, 65; Stat. Th. 7, 300; 10, 467.

Lŏpadusa, ae, *f.*, *an island on the coast of Africa*, Plin. 5, 7, 7, § 42.—The same as **Lepadusē,** Plin. 3, 9, 15, § 92 Jan. (al. Lepidose).

lŏpas, v. lepas.

lŏquācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [loquax], *talkativeness, loquacity*, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 4: Macri loquacitas, id. Leg. 1, 2, 7: Graeci alicujus, id. de Or. 1, 23, 105: quo quaeque accuratius celantur, eo facilius loquacitate regiorum ministrorum emanant, Liv. 44, 35, 3: in loquacitatem incidere, Quint. 5, 10, 91: inanem loquacitatem recidet, id. 10, 5, 22; so, inanis, id. 10, 3, 2; cf. id. 8, 2, 17.—Of birds: expressior loquacitas picarum generi, Plin. 10, 42, 59, § 110.

lŏquācĭter, *adv.*, v. loquax *fin.*

*** lŏquācŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [loquax], *somewhat loquacious*, Lucr. 4, 1165.

lŏquax, ācis, *adj.* [loquor], *talkative, prating, chattering, loquacious, full of words.* **I.** Lit.: quae (ars) in excogitandis argumentis muta nimium est, in judicandis nimium loquax, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 160: senectus est naturā loquacior, id. de Sen. 16, 55: homo loquacissimus obmutuit, id. Fl. 20, 48: loquacem esse de aliquo, Prop. 3, 23, 22 (4, 25, 2).—With *gen.*: mendaciorum loquacissimus, Tert. Apol. 16.—**II.** Transf.: ranae, *croaking*, Verg. G. 3, 431: nidus, i. e. *in which the young birds chatter*, id. A. 12, 475; cf., of young children: ipse (pater) loquaci gaudebit nido, Juv. 5, 142: stagna (on account of the frogs in them), Verg. A. 11, 458: nutus, Tib. 1, 2, 21: oculi, *expressive, speaking*, id. 2, 7, 25 (2, 6, 43): vultus, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 17: manu, Petr. Fragm. 24: lymphae, *murmuring, babbling*, Hor. C. 3, 13, 15: fama, Ov. P. 2, 9, 3.—*Comp.*: avium loquaciores quae minores, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 268.—Hence, *adv.*: **lŏquācĭter,** *talkatively, loquaciously*: loquaciter litigiosus, Cic. Mur. 12, 26: scribetur tibi forma loquaciter et situs agri, i. e. *at large, with all the particulars*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4.—*Comp.*: loquacius, Paul. Nol. Ep. 39, 8.

lŏquēla (incorrectly written **lŏquella**), ae, *f.* [id.], *speech, language, words, discourse.* **I.** Lit.: commoda loquelam tuam, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 76: fuditque has ore loquelas, Verg. A. 5, 842: nutricis blanda loquela, Lucr. 5, 230.—**II.** Transf. *** A.** *A word*: hinc quidam loquelam dixerunt verbum, Varr. L. L. 6, § 57 Müll.—*** B.** *A language*: Graia loquela, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 68.

lŏquēlāris, e, *adj.* [loquela], *of* or *belonging to speech*: praepositiones loquelares, in the grammarians, *the inseparable prepositions*, as re, se, dis, etc., Val. Prob. p. 1427 P.: am praepositio loquelaris significat circum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.

lŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [loquor], *a talking, discoursing, readiness in speaking, fluency of speech* (post-Aug.): Julius Candidus non invenuste solet dicere, aliud esse eloquentiam, aliud loquentiam, Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 5: satis loquentiae, sapientiae parum, Val. Prob. ap. Gell. 1, 15, 18.

lŏquĭtor, ātus, 1, *v. freq. dep. n.* [id.], *to speak much, talk*: loquitatusne es gnato meo male, *reviled*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 5: meditari condiscere, loquitari dediscere, App. Flor. p. 352, 18.

lŏquor, cūtus (quūtus), lŏqui (*inf.* loquier, Naev. ap. Gell. 1, 24, 2), *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [Sanscr. lap-, to talk, whisper; Gr. λακ-, ἔλακον, λάσκω], *to speak, talk, say* (in the lang. of common life, in the tone of conversation; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 10; 11, 3, 45). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Neutr.*: mitte male loqui, Ter. And. 5, 3, 2: Scipio mihi sane bene et loqui videtur et dicere, Cic. Brut. 58, 212; id. Or. 32, 113: magistratum legem esse loquentem; legem autem mutum magistratum, id. Leg. 3, 1, 2: male... vere ac libere, id. Rosc. Am. 48, 140: cum loquimur terni, nihil flagitii dicimus, id. Fam. 9, 22, 3: quid tu, Epicure? loquere, id. Ac. 2, 39, 123: pure et Latine, id. de Or. 1, 32, 144; id. Fin. 2, 4, 14; 2, 5, 15: aliud esse Latine, aliud grammatice loqui, Quint. 1, 6, 27: Latine atque emendate, id. 8, 1, 2: aliā linguā, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 61: pro aliquo, id. Att. 3, 1: apud aliquem, *before any one*, id. Fin. 2, 22, 74; so, adversum aliquem, *before any one*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 30: secum, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 1: cum aliquo, Ov. M. 6, 205: bene de aliquo, Sen. Contr. 2, 9, 63: secus de aliquo, Tac. A. 2, 50: male de aliquo, Vulg. Sirach, 8, 5; Capi-

tol. Alb. 2: de me male, Suet. Aug. 51 *fin.* —(β) With *dat.:* male loqui alicui, *to speak evil of any one:* pergin male loqui, mulier, mihi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 10; Stat. Th. 12, 26: vento et fluctibus loqui, *to express vain wishes,* Luc. 4, 491.—(γ) *Absol.:* neque loqui possumus, nisi e syllabis brevibus ac longis, Quint. 9, 4, 61: ut non loqui et orare, sed fulgurare ac tonare videaris, id. 2, 16, 19.—**B.** *Act.* **1.** *To speak out, to say, tell, talk about, mention, utter, name:* loquere tuum mihi nomen, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 7; id. Aul. 2, 1, 15: deliramenta, id. Am. 2, 2, 64: quas tu mulieres quos tu parasitos loquere, id. Men. 2, 2, 47: si quid tu in illum bene voles loqui, id loqui licebit, id. Most. 1, 3, 83: adfirmat nihil a se cuiquam de te secus esse dictum, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 11: horribile est, quae loquantur, id. ib. 14, 4, 1: pugnantia, id. Tusc. 1, 7, 13: ne singulas loquar urbes, *mention,* Liv. 5, 54, 5: quid turres loquar, id. 5, 5, 6: quid ego legem loquar? id. 3, 11, 13: quid loquar marmora, etc., Sen. Ep. 90, 25: proelia, Hor. C. 4, 15, 1: aliquem absentem, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 17.—**2.** *To talk of, speak about, to have ever on one's lips:* Dolabella merum bellum loquitur, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 8: ne semper Curios et Luscinos loquamur, id. Par. 6, 50: multi etiam Catilinam atque illa portenta loquebantur, id. Mil. 23, 63: nil nisi classes loquens et exitus, id. Att. 9, 2, 3: qui de magnis majora loquuntur, Juv. 4, 17.—**3.** Loquuntur, *they say, it is said, they talk of, the talk is of:* hic mera scelera loquuntur, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 1; id. Verr. 2, 5, 30, § 78: eodem die vulgo loquebantur Antonium mansurum esse Casilini, id. Att. 16, 10, 1: omnia magna loquens, Hor. S. 1, 3, 13: dare aliquem famae loquendum, Mart. 5, 25, 5: Juppiter, hospitibus nam te dare jura loquuntur, Verg. A. 1, 731: de damnatione ferventer loqui est coeptum, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To speak, declare, show, indicate* or *express clearly:* oculi nimis arguti quemadmodum animo affecti simus, loquuntur, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: res loquitur ipsa, judices, quae semper valet plurimum, id. Mil. 20, 53: haec ipsae res loquuntur, Tert. de Pud. 5: ut fama loquitur, Vell. 2, 93, 3: cum chartâ dextra locuta est, *has written upon it,* Ov. H. 18, 20: volucres mea fata loquentur, Stat. Th. 8, 181; Luc. 6, 617: rescriptum divi Marci sic loquitur, quasi, etc., Dig. 2, 14, 10.—**B.** Poet., *to rustle, murmur:* pini loquentes, Verg. E. 8, 22; Cat. 4, 11: mollia discordi strepitu virgulta loquuntur, Petr. poët. Sat. 120, 73.

1. lŏra, ae, *f., a small* or *thin wine made of the husks of grapes, after-wine:* loram bibere, Cato, R. R. 57: expressi acinorum folliculi in dolia coniciuntur, eoque aqua additur, ea vocatur lora, quod lota acina: ac pro vino operariis datur hieme, Varr. R. R. 1, 54 *fin.;* cf. Plin. 14, 10, 12, § 86; Varr. ap. Non. 551, 18; cf. also lorea.

2. lōra, v. lura.

Loracīna, ae, *f., a river near Antium,* Liv. 43, 4, 7.

lōrāmentum, i, *n.* [lorum], *a thong:* capita loramentorum, Just. 11, 7, 16: gladio loramenta caedit, id. ib.—Also, *any fastening:* loramentum ligneum, Vulg. Eccl. 22, 19.

lōrārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.], *a harness-maker.* **I.** Lit., Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Ver. 295, 3 (cf. Inscr. Orell. 4302).—**II.** Transf., *a flogger, chastiser,* who scourged slaves with thongs; qui (magistratus) dicebantur lorarii, et, quos erant jussi, vinciebant, aut verberabant, Gell. 10, 3, 8; Plaut. Capt. 1, 2.

* **lōrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *bound with thongs:* juga, Verg. Mor. 122.

lŏrĕa, ae, *f.,* for 1. lora, *wine of the second press, after-wine:* postquam adbibere aures meae tuae loream orationis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 10 Brix ad loc.: erit lorea familiae, quod bibat, Cato, R. R. 25: bibere solitus esse, Gell. 10, 23, 3.

lōrētum, v. lauretum.

lōrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lorum], *of thongs, made of thongs.* **I.** Lit.: funes, Cato, R. R. 3, 5; 12; 63.—**II.** Transf.: ego vostra faciam latera lorea, *I will cut your hide into strips,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 2.

lōrīca, ae, *f.* [id.], *a leather cuirass, a corselet of thongs* (opp. thorax, a brazen breastplate). **I.** Lit.: pro lorica malacum capiam pallium, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 37: lata insignisque lorica, Cic. Mur. 26, 52: ambulat cum lorica, id. Fl. 17, 41: graves loricis, Liv. 5, 38: trilix, Verg. A. 3, 467; 5, 259; Sil. 2, 401: bilix, Verg. A. 12, 376: truncis affixa tropaeis lorica, Juv. 10, 134: cum vix loricam multiplicem conixi umeris ferunt, Quint. 8, 4, 25.—Also of linen: lintea, Suet. Galb. 19.—**B.** Transf., *a defence of any kind.* **1.** Milit., *a breastwork, parapet:* turres contabulantur, pinnae loricaeque ex cratibus attexuntur, Caes. B. G. 5, 39: huic vallo loricam pinnasque adjecit, id. ib. 7, 72: loricam vallumque struxere, Tac. H. 4, 37; Curt. 9, 4, 30; Veg. Mil. 4, 28.—**2.** *A fence, hedge, enclosure,* App. M. 6, p. 186; Amm. 24, 5, 2.—**3.** *A plastering, plaster:* lorica testacea, Vitr. 2, 8; 2, 9: stellionis cubile est in loricis ostiorum, fenestrarumque, Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 89.—* **II.** Trop.: libros Mutare loricis, i. e. *to exchange studies for arms,* Hor. C. 1, 29, 15.

lōrīcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lorica], *of* or *pertaining to cuirasses:* loricaria fabrica, Veg. Mil. 2, 11.—**II.** *Subst.:* ‡ **lōrīcārĭus,** θωρακοποιός, *a maker of cuirasses,* Gloss. Philox.

lōrīcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a clothing in armor, an arming;* hence, transf., duplex, *a double flooring, double pavement,* Vitr. 7, 1; so, loricationes, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 79 *fin.*

‡ **lōrīcĭfer,** θωρακοφόρος (*a cuirassier*), Gloss. Philox.

lōrīco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [lorica], *to clothe in mail, to mail, to harness.* **I.** Lit.: statua loricata, Liv. 23, 19: equites loricati, id. 37, 40: ornatus loricatusque elephantus cum esset, ubi pluribus coriis se loricavit, Plin. 8, 24, 36, § 88: (salmonis) loricatum pectus, Aus. Mos. 101.—**B.** In partic.: AD LORICATA, perh. the title of the person intrusted with the care of the mailed statue of Cæsar in the Forum, Inscr. Orell. 2893 (for which: A LORICATA, ib. 2894).—* **II.** Transf., *to cover with plastering, to plaster,* Varr. R. R. 1, 57.—Hence, **lōrīcātus,** a, um, *P. a., harnessed, clad in mail:* cum loricatus in foro ambularet, Quint. 8, 5, 15.

lōrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small breastplate;* hence, transf., *a small breastwork:* quorum frontes viminea loricula munirentur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9, 3: loricula urbem esse circumdatam, Veg. Mil. 4, 28.

* **lŏrĭŏla,** ae, *f. dim.* [1. lora], *wine of the second press, after-wine:* loriolam nominabant, cum ex uvis expressum erat, et ad folliculos reliquos et vinacea adiciebant aquam, Varr. ap. Non. 551, 30.

lōrĭpēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [lorum-pes], *strapfooted,* i. e. *limber-footed, lithe-legged;* acc. to others, *crook-footed, bandy-legged:* proci loripedes, tardissimi, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 7: loripedem rectus derideat, Juv. 2, 23: juvenis, id. 10, 308: gentem inter Nomadas Indos, anguium modo loripedem, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 25; cf. id. 5, 8, 8, § 46; Petr. 45, 11.

lōrum, i (**lōrus,** i, *m.,* Petr. 57, 8; App. M. 3, p. 135, 13; Schol. ap. Juv. 6, 480), *n.* [for vlorum, from a ground-form vlārom; Gr. εὔληρα, reins; root perh. val-; cf. volvo], *a thong.* **I.** Lit.: vincire vis? en ostendo manus: tu habes lora, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 18: vis subigit verum fateri; ita lora laedunt brachia, id. Truc. 4, 3, 9; Liv. 9, 10: celsa lorum cervice ferentem, *a leash,* Grat. Cyn. 213; Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 147: sella loris intenta, Quint. 6, 3, 25: arcano sacra ferens nutantia loro, Juv. 2, 125.—**B.** In gen., *leather:* signum de paupere loro, Juv. 5, 165.—**II.** Transf., *plur.:* **lōra,** *the reins* of a bridle: loris ducere equos, Liv. 35, 34: lora dare, *to give the reins to the horses, slacken the reins,* Verg. G. 3, 107: lora tende, *draw the reins tight,* Ov. Am. 3, 2, 72: fortius uti loris, id. M. 2, 127: lora remisit, id. ib. 2, 200: Automedon lora tenebat, Juv. 1, 61.—**B.** *A whip, lash, scourge:* quin loris caedite, si lubet, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 42; id. Ps. 1, 2, 12: loris uri, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 47: loris caedere aliquem, Cic. Phil. 8, 8; Quint. 5, 10, 88: loris rumpere aliquem, Dig. 47, 10, 15; Juv. 6, 414.—**C.** *The girdle of Venus:* dixit et arcano percussit pectora loro, Mart. 6, 21, 9.—**D.** *The leathern bulla, worn by children of the poorer class,* Juv. 5, 165; v. bulla.—**E.** = membrum virile, Petr. 13; Mart. 7, 58, 3; 10, 55, 5.—**F.** *A slender vine-branch,* Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 11.—**G.** Lorum vomitorium, *a thong thrust into the throat to produce vomiting,* Scrib. Comp. 180.

Lōryma, ōrum, *n.,* = τὰ Λώρυμα, *a seaport in Caria,* Liv. 37, 17; 45, 10; Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 104.

Lōt, *m. indecl.,* = Λώτ, *Lot, son of Haran, and nephew of Abraham,* Prud. Psych. praef. 32; Alcim. 2, 405; Vulg. Gen. 11, 27.

* **lōtaster,** tri, *m.* [lotos], *the wild lotus, of which javelins were made,* Grat. Cyn. 131 Wernsd.

lōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lavo], *a washing:* lotiones, Vitr. 7, 9.

lōtĭŏlentē, *adv.* [lotium], *foully, impurely,* Titin. ap. Non. 131, 32 (lotilente, v. 137 Rib.).

Lōtis, idis, and **Lōtos,** i, *f.,* = Λωτίς, Λωτός, *a nymph, daughter of Neptune, who was changed into the lotus-tree:* Lotis, Ov. M. 9, 347; id. F. 1, 415: Lotos, Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 84.

lōtĭum, ii, *n., urine:* brassica alvum bonam facit lotiumque, Cato, R. R. 156; Suet. Vesp. 23.—Prov.: non valet lotium suum, of a good-for-nothing fellow, Petr. 57, 3.

† **lōtŏmētra,** ae, *f.,* = Λωτομήτρα, *a species of lotus,* Plin. 22, 21, 28, § 56.

Lōtŏphăgi, ōrum [*Gr. gen.* Lotophagôn, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 20], *m.,* = Λωτοφάγοι (lotus-eaters), *an African people on the Lesser Syrtis, to whom fable ascribes great hospitality,* Mel. 1, 7, 5; Ov. R. Am. 789; Verg. Cul. 124; Sil. 3, 310; Amm. 14, 6, 21.

† **Lōtŏphăgītis,** idis, *f.,* = Λωτοφαγῖτις, *the island of the lotus-eaters,* Plin. 5, 7, 7, § 41.

† **lōtos** and **lōtus,** i, *f.* (*m.,* Mart. 8, 51, 14), = λωτός. **I.** *The name of several plants.* **A.** *The Egyptian water-lily,* Plin. 13, 17, 32, § 104.—**B.** *A tree on the northern coast of Africa, the food of the Lotophagi, the lotus-tree, edible nettle-tree,* contrasted with the former of the same name, Plin. 13, 17, 32, § 101 sqq.; Verg. G. 2, 84; id. Cul. 123.—**C.** *A tree of Italy, the Italian persimmon,* Plin. 16, 30, 53, § 121; 16, 44, 85, § 235 sq.—**D.** *The date-plum* (faba Graeca), Plin. 24, 2, 2, § 6.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The fruit of the lotus,* Prop. 3, 12, 27; Ov. P. 4, 10, 18; Sil. 3, 311.—**B.** *A flute* (because made of lotus-wood): horrendo lotos adunca sono, Ov. F. 4, 190; Sil. 11, 432.

lōtūra, ae, *f.* [lavo], *a washing, bathing* (post-Aug.): pompholyx loturâ se paratur, spodos illota est, Plin. 34, 13, 33, § 128; Mart. 2, 52.

1. lōtus, a, um, *Part.,* from lavo.

2. lōtus, i, v. lotos.

3. lōtus, ūs, *m.* [lavo], *a washing, bathing,* Cels. 1, 3.

Loxias, Λοξίας, *a surname of Apollo, on account of his obscure* (λοξοῖς) *oracles,* Macr. S. 1, 17, 31.

Lŭa, ae, *f.* [luo], also called Lua Mater and Lua Saturni, *a goddess who expiated the blood shed in battle; to her were devoted the arms taken from an enemy,* Liv. 8, 1; 45, 33; Varr. L. L. 8, § 36 Müll.; Gell. 13, 23, 1; Inscr. ap. Reinas. I. n. 238.

lŭbens, lŭbenter, v. libet *fin.*

lŭbet, v. libet.

lŭbīdo, inis, v. libido.

lūbrĭcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [lubricus], *slipperiness,* Cassiod. de Amic. 22.

lūbrĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [lubricus], *to make smooth* or *slippery, to lubricate* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: qui Lacedaemonium pytismate lubricat orbem, Juv. 11, 175: lubricatus lapis, Arn. 1, 22; Prud. στεφ. 11, 38.—**II.** *To be slippery,* Vulg. Thren. 4, 18: limo caenoso ripae supercilio lubricante, App. M. 7, 18 (p. 481), 196, 3.—**III.** Trop.: lubricatus, *anointed,* Prud. Psych. 571.

lūbrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Gr. λιτός, λισσός, smooth; from root γλιτ; cf. γλίσχρος, glittus, and ὀλιβρός, slippery], *slippery.* **I.** Lit.: loculi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 38: testudini injecta imbris in modum lubrico fastigio innoxia ad imum labebantur, Liv. 44, 9, 9: assiduo lubricus imbre lapis, Mart. 4, 18, 2.—*Subst.:* **lūbrĭcum,** i, *n., a slippery place,* Cels. 8, 3: in lubrico atque instabili fundamenta, Plin. 36, 14, 21, § 95.—With *gen.:* equi lubrico paludum lapsantes, *on the slip-*

pery morass, Tac. A. 1, 65.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Slippery, smooth*, Mart. 9, 58, 3. —**2.** *That easily slips, glides*, or *moves away, slippery, slimy, lubricous:* natura lubricos oculos fecit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: anguis, Verg. A. 5, 84: exta, Tib. 2, 5, 14: amnis, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 81: pisces, Plin. 9, 20, 37, § 73: conchylia, *slimy*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 30: corpus, Plin. 2, 3, 3, § 7: lubrica prensantes effugit umbra manus, Ov. F. 5, 476: amnis, *gliding*, id. Am. 3, 6, 81.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Slippery, uncertain, hazardous, dangerous, critical* (class.): via vitae praeceps et lubrica, Cic. Fl. 42, 105; cf. id. Rep. 1, 28: viae lubricae adulescentiae, id. Cael. 17, 41: aetas puerilis maxime lubrica atque incerta, id. Verr. 2, 5, 52, § 137: cupiditas dominandi praeceps et lubrica, id. Phil. 5, 18, 50: lubrica defensionis ratio, id. Planc. 2, 5: observatio, Quint. 1, 5, 5: locus, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 35: geometriam dico... et si qua alia propter subtilitatem lubrica sunt, Sen. Ben. 3, 5, 1.—Poet., with *inf.:* vultus nimium lubricus aspici, *seductive*, Hor. C. 1, 19, 8. —*Subst.:* **lūbrĭcum,** i, *n., a slippery* or *hazardous state, period*, or *season:* in lubrico versari, Cic. Or. 28, 98: lubricum aetatis, Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 4: lubricum linguae, Dig. 48, 4, 7, § 3.—**B.** *Gliding, fleeting:* historia lubrica est hac atque illac fluit, ut homines, qui manibus invicem adprehensis gradum firmant, continent et continentur, *passing from one subject to another*, Quint. 9, 4, 129: annus, *fleeting*, Ov. A. A. 3, 364. —**C.** *Slippery, deceitful:* nequiquam patrias tentasti lubricus artes, Verg. A. 11, 716.—**D.** *Prone, inclined, ready:* flore capi juvenum lubrica mentem nympha, Sil. 5, 18: aetas ad vitium, Ambros. de Interp. Job et Dav. 1, 7, 21.—**E.** *Unsteady, unsettled, easily going astray:* si qua in parte lubricum adulescentiae nostrae declinat, Tac. A. 14, 56: lubricam principis aetatem retinere, id. ib. 13, 2.

1. Lūca, ae, *f., a city of Etruria*, now *Lucca*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 9; Liv. 21, 59, 10; 41, 17; Front. Strat. 3, 2.—Hence, **II. Lūcensis,** e, *adj., of Lucca:* municipium, Cic. Fam. 13, 13.

2. Lūca or **Lūcas,** ae, *m., Lucanian;* v. Lucani, D.

Lūcăgus, i, *m., the name of a warrior*, Verg. A. 10, 575.

Lūcāni, ōrum, *m., a people in Lower Italy*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 39 Müll.; Liv. 8, 19 and 25; 9, 20 et saep.—Transf., *the territory inhabited by them*, Caes. B. G. 1, 30; Liv. 8, 17, 9; Juv. 8, 180.—Hence, **A. Lūcānus,** a, um, *adj., Lucanian:* ager, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 12; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 71: montes, Liv. 8, 24: pascua, Hor. Epod. 1, 28: mare, Stat. S. 3, 2, 85: vinum, Varr. R. R. 1, 25; Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 69: legiones, Liv. 8, 24.—*Subst.:* **Lūcānus,** i, *m., a surname of the poet* M. Annaeus, *of* Corduba, *nephew of Seneca the philosopher, and author of the poem* Pharsalia. *He was condemned to death by Nero for participating in the conspiracy of Piso*, Quint. 10, 1, 90; Mart. 1, 62, 7; 14, 194; Tac. A. 15, 49; Suet. Ner. 36; Juv. 7, 79. —**B. Lūcānĭa,** ae, *f., the district of Lucania, in Lower Italy*, Mel. 2, 4, 2; 9; Hor. S. 2, 1, 38; Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89.—**C. Lūcānĭcus,** a, um, *Lucanian;* only as *subst.:* **lūcānĭca,** ae, *f., a kind of meat sausage invented by the Lucanians:* solebam antea delectari oleis et lucanicis tuis, Cic. Fam. 9, 16; Mart. 13, 35; Stat. S. 4, 9, 35. Called also **lūcānĭcum** and **lūcānĭcus,** Charis. p. 73 P.; and **lūcāna,** acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 111 Müll.—**D. Lūca bōs,** *Lucanian cow*, for *elephant* (because the Romans first saw this animal in Lucania, in the army of Pyrrhus), Varr. L. L. 7, 389, § 39 Müll.; Enn. ib.; Lucr. 5, 1302; 1339; Sil. 9, 573; Aus. Ep. 15, 12; Plin. 8, 6, 6, § 16.—Prov.: prius pariet locusta Lucam bovem, *of an impossible thing*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 3.

lūcar, āris, *n.* [lucus], *a forest-tax for the support of players:* lucar appellatur aes, quod ex lucis captatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 119 Müll. *N. cr.;* cf.: lucaris pecunia, quae in luco erat data, ib.: lucar θεατρικὸν ἀργύριον μισθὸς ἀπὸ φίσκου, Gloss. Philox.: lucar vectigal, erogatio quae fiebat in lucis, Gloss. Isid.: de modo lucaris multa decernuntur, Tac. A. 1, 77; cf. Inscr. Orell. 3882: (Johannes) contumeliosā caede truncatur in puellae salticae lucar (*the reward of a dancing-girl*), Tert. adv. Gnost. 8.

lūcāris, e, *adj.* [lucus], *of or belonging to a grove:* lucaris pecunia, quae in luco erat data, *forest-tax*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 119, 6 Müll.; v. lucar.—Hence, *subst.:* **lūcārĭa,** ium, *n., the grove-festival:* lucaria festa in luco colebant Romani, qui permagnus inter viam Salariam et Tiberim fuit, pro eo, quod victi a Gallis fugientes e proelio ibi se occultaverint, Paul. ex Fest. p. 119 Müll.; Calend. Maff. in Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 394; cf. Calend. Amitern. ib.—*Sing.:* eam noctem deincepsque insequentem diem, qui est Lucarium, Masur. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4, 6.

Lūcārĭum, v. lucaris *fin.*

Lūcās, ae, *m.*, = Λουκᾶς, *St. Luke, the third evangelist*, Vulg. Col. 4, 14; Prud. Apoth. 1002 et saep.

Lūca bos, v. Lucani, D.

Lucceius, i, *m., a Roman name.* So esp., **1.** Q. Lucceius, *of Rhegium, a witness against Verres*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 64, § 165.—**2.** L. Lucceius, *son of Marcus, a friend and correspondent of Cicero, and a supporter of the aristocracy*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 13; 5, 20, 8; 6, 1, 23.—**3.** L. Lucceius, *son of Quintus, an historical writer*, Cic. Att. 1, 3, 3; 1, 5, 5; 1, 17, 11 saep.—**4.** P. Lucceius, *a friend of Cicero, recommended by him to Cornificius*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 6; 12, 30, 5.

lūcĕ, *abl. adv., by day*, etc.; v. lux, I. 2. b.

Luceium, i, *n., a castle* or *fortress in Galatia*, Cic. Deiot. 6; 7.

lūcellum, i, *n. dim.* [lucrum], *a small gain, slight profit:* lucelli aliquid dare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 30, § 72: facere aliquid lucelli, id. ib. 2, 3, 44, § 106: tecum partita lucellum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 82; trop.: hujus diei lucellum tecum communico, Sen. Ep. 5, 7.

lūcens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from *luceo.*

Lūcensis, e, v. 1. Luca, II.

lūcĕo, xi, 2, *v. n.* [Sanscr. ruk, to be bright; Gr. λύχνος, λευκός, ἀμφιλύκη; Lat. lux, lumen, lucidus, luna; O. H.-Germ. lioht; Germ. Licht; cf. also illustris], *to be light* or *clear, to shine, beam, glitter* (syn.: splendeo, fulgeo). **I.** Lit.: (lumen) Nihilo minus ipsi lucet, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51 (Trag. v. 389 Vahl.): tum candida lumina lucent, id. ap. Fest. p. 228 and 229 Müll. (Ann. v. 157 Vahl.): (stella) luce lucebat aliena, Cic. Rep. 4, 16, 16: dum meus assiduo luceat igne focus, Tib. 1, 1, 6: lucet igne rogus, Ov. H. 11, 104: rara per occultos lucebat semita calles, Verg. A. 9, 383: lucet via longo Ordine flammarum, id. ib. 11, 143; cf. Prop. 2, 14 (3, 6), 17: interior caeli qua semita lucet, Stat. Th. 9, 641: (luminaria) lucent in firmamento caeli, Vulg. Gen. 1, 15: niveo lucet in ore rubor, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 6: lucent oculi, id. M. 1, 239; Val. Fl. 6, 492: cinis in multam noctem pertinaciter luxit, Suet. Tib. 74: virgatis lucent sagulis (sc. Galli), *glitter*, Verg. A. 8, 660: taedā lucebis in illa, i. e. *shall burn*, Juv. 1, 155: non amplius erit sol ad lucendum, Vulg. Isa. 60, 19.—In the *part. pres.:* e rosea sol alte lampade lucens, Lucr. 5, 610; so, globus lunae, Verg. A. 6, 725: faces, Ov. F. 3, 270: sedebat In solio Phoebus claris lucente smaragdis, id. M. 2, 24: lucerna lucens in caliginoso loco, Vulg. 2 Pet. 1, 19.—Poet., with *acc.:* huic lucebis novae nuptae facem, *will light her home with a torch*, Plaut. Cas. 1, 30: tute tibi puer es; lautus luces cereum, id. Curc. 1, 1, 9.—**2.** Of the day, daylight, etc., *to appear, dawn, become light:* an umquam lucebit in orbe ille dies, Sil. 16, 91: lucente jam die, Amm. 21, 15, 2.—(β) Esp., *impers.:* lucet, lucebat, etc., *it is (was) light, it is (was) day, it is dawning:* priusquam lucet, adsunt, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 115: si lucet lucet: lucet autem, lucet igitur, Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 96: si judicatum erit meridie non lucere, id. Att. 1, 1, 1: nondum lucebat, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 97: nec satis lucebat: cum autem luceret, etc., id. Att. 16, 13, a, 1: ubi lucere coepisset, id. Div. 1, 23, 47: expergiscere: lucet hoc, *it is light, it is day there* (in the sky), Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 63: hoc... luce lucebit, id. Curc. 1, 3, 26. —**B.** Transf., *to shine* or *show through, to be discernible, visible* (poet.): si qua Arabio lucet bombyce puella, Prop. 2, 2, 25 (2, 3, 15): femineum lucet sic per bombycina corpus, Mart. 8, 68, 7: vitalia lucent, *are uncovered*, Stat. Th. 8, 525.—**II.** Trop., *to shine forth, to be conspicuous, apparent, clear, evident:* nunc imperii nostri splendor illis gentibus lucet, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 14, 41: mea officia et studia, quae parum antea luxerunt, id. Att. 3, 15, 4: cum res ipsa tot, tam claris argumentis luceat, id. Mil. 23, 61: virtus lucet in tenebris, id. Sest. 28, 60: tota oratio lucet, Quint. 8, 5, 29; 9, 1, 19.—Hence, **lūcens,** entis, *P. a., shining, bright, conspicuous:* lucentior usus, Mall. Theod. de Metr. 9, 7.

Lūcĕres (also **Lūcĕrenses,** or perh. **Lūcĕrēses,** Paul. ex Fest. p. 119, 10), ium, *m., an Etruscan tribe, whose union with the* Ramnes (*Latins*) *and* Taties (*Sabines*) *gave rise to the oldest Roman state. Romulus named after them one of his three centuries of horsemen:* Luceres, ut Junius, a Lucumone, Varr. L. L. 5, §§ 55 and 81 Müll.; Cic. Rep. 2, 8, 14; 2, 20, 36; Liv. 1, 13, 8; 1, 36, 2; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 31; Ov. F. 3, 131: hinc Taties Ramnesque viri Lūceresque coloni, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 31.

Lūcĕrĭa, ae, *f., an ancient city of Apulia*, now *Lucera*, Cic. Fam. 15, 15, 4; id. Att. 7, 12, 2; 8, 11, a; id. Clu. 69, 197; Liv. 22, 9; Hor. C. 3, 15, 14 et saep.—Hence, **II. Lūcĕrīnus,** a, um, *adj., Lucerian:* finis, Liv. 10, 35.—In *plur. subst.:* **Lūcĕrīni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Luceria, Lucerians:* Lucerini ac Samnites ad internecionem caesi, Liv. 9, 26.

lūcerna, ae, *f.* [luc-erna, from luceo, q. v.; with double suffix like caverna, laverna, lanterna, etc.; cf. Gr. κέ-αρνον, σκέπ-αρνον], *a lamp, oil-lamp.* **I.** Lit.: lucerna dicta a luce, aut quod id vocant Graeci λύχνον, Varr. L. L. 5, § 119 Müll.: lucernam forte oblitus fueram extinguere, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 56: in sole lucernam adhibere nihil interest, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 29: lucerna me deserit, *my light goes out*, id. Att. 7, 7, 7: vino et lucernis Medus acinaces Immane quantum discrepat, i. e. *evening entertainments*, Hor. C. 1, 27, 5: accedit numerus lucernis, *the lights begin to seem double*, id. S. 2, 1, 25; cf.: cum geminis exsurgit mensa lucernis, Juv. 6, 305: pereundum est ante lucernas, *before candle-light*, id. 10, 339: lucernam accendere, Phaedr. 3, 19, 4: turpis fumo lucernae, Juv. 6, 131: lucerna ardens exstinguitur, Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 49: fungi lucernarum, id. 28, 11, 46, § 163: pinguem nebulam vomuere lucernae, Pers. 5, 181: lucerna splendens super candelabrum, Vulg. Sir. 26, 22.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Nocturnal labor, lucubration* (poet.): haec ego non credam Venusina digna Lucerna? Juv. 1, 51.—**B.** *A guide, instructor:* quia mandatum lucerna est, Vulg. Prov. 6, 23; id. 2 Sam. 2, 29: lucerna pedibus meis verbum tuum, id. Psa. 118, 105.—**C.** *A phosphorescent fish*, Plin. 9, 27, 43, § 82.

lūcernārĭa, ae, *f., the plant* verbascum (acc. to Adelung's Lex. Manuale), Marc. Emp. 20.

lūcernāris, e, *adj.* [lucerna], *of* or *belonging to a lamp:* herba, *candle-grass*, Isid. 17, 9, 73.

lūcernārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *the time when the lamps are lighted, candle-light*, Aug. ap. Reg. Cleric.—**II.** *A lamp*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 38 *fin.*

‡ **lūcernārĭus,** λυχνοῦχος, *a lamp-stand*, Gloss. Philox.

lūcernātus, a, um, *adj.* [lucerna], *furnished*, i. e. *lighted with a lamp:* janua, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 6.

lūcernŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small lamp:* accensa lucernula, Hier. Ep. 107, n. 9; 117, n. 12.

lūcesco and **lūcisco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [luceo], *to begin to shine.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: sol lucescit, Verg. E. 6, 37: quorum caput flavo capillorum crine lucescat, Firm. Math. 4, 13.—**B.** In partic., of the break of day, *to grow light, break, dawn:* nonae lucescunt, Ov. F. 5, 417.—**2.** *Impers.:* lucescit or luciscit, *the day is breaking:* camus, Amphitruo: luciscit hoc jam, *it is getting light there* (in the sky), Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 45; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 1; v. luceo, I. A. *fin.:* cum

luc̆isceret, *as soon as it grew light, at break of day*, *Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 8: et jam lucescebat, Liv. 4, 28.—**II.** Trop.: luciscens amor, *bright*, Front. ad Anton. 1, 5 Mai.

lūcet, *v. impers.*, v. luceo, I. A. 2. β.

Lūcĕtĭus, i, *m.*, and **Lūcĕtĭa,** ae, *f.* [lux], *light-bringer, a surname of Jupiter and of Juno:* Lucetium Jovem appellat, Naev. ap. Gell. 5, 12, 6; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 570; Macr. S. 1, 15; cf. also: Lucetium Jovem appellabant, quod eum lucis esse causam credebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 114 Müll.—Of Juno: Juno pulchra, sive te Lucinam, quod lucem nascentibus tribuas, ac Lucetiam convenit nuncupari, Mart. Cap. 2, § 149.

lūcī, *abl.* as *adv.*, v. lux *init.* and I. 2. b.

‡ **lūcĭbĭlis,** φωτεινός, *bright, clear*, Gloss. Philox.; cf.: luceus est, quod aliunde illuminatur, lucibile, quod per se patet, Serv. Verg. A. 6, 725.

lūcĭdē, *adv.*, v. lucidus *fin.*

lūcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [lux], *containing light, full of light, clear, bright, shining* (syn.: luminosus, luculentus; as an *adj.* not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: aër, Lucr. 4, 315: sidera, Hor. C. 1, 3, 2: gemma, Ov. H. 15, 74: amnis, Quint. 12, 10, 60: concha, Tib. 2, 4, 30: lucidior domus, Ov. F. 1, 94: lucidissima stella, Vitr. 9, 6: saxa, Stat. S. 3, 3, 200 (Queck, dulcia): quid lucidius sole? Vulg. Sir. 17, 30.—**B.** Transf., *brilliant, bright, beautiful, transparent, shining, white*, etc.: Alcyone, Ov. H. 19, 133: ovis, Tib. 2, 1, 62: sedes deorum, Hor. C. 3, 3, 33: vestis, Plin. 35, 9, 35, § 59 (better tralucido).—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Full of light*, i. e. *of truth and purity:* totum corpus tuum lucidum erit, Vulg. Luc. 11, 34.—**B.** *Clear, perspicuous, luminous, lucid* (of speech, or of orators; a favorite expression with Quintilian): neque refert, an pro lucida (narratione) perspicuam dicamus, Quint. 4, 2, 31: proposito aperta et lucida, id. 4, 5, 26: manifesta et lucida ratio, id. 4, 5, 3: ordo, Hor. A. P. 41.—*Comp.:* res lucidior, Quint. 7, 3, 21: causa, id. 4, 4, 4; 4, 2, 83; 4, 5, 1; 2, 3, 8: lucidior via, id. 3, 11, 23.—Transf., of orators, Quint. 12, 10, 21: lucidior auctor, id. 10, 1, 74.—Hence, *adv.:* **lūcĭdē.** **A.** *Clearly, plainly, distinctly* (mostly of speech): lucide verbum definire, *Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 108: lucide dicentium, Quint. 8, 3, 1.—*Comp.:* quo lucidius intellegi possit haec exceptio, Dig. 44, 4, 1.—*Sup.:* sic ostendit lucidissime causam, Quint. 4, 5, 12.—**B.** *Gloriously* (see lucidus, B.): lucidius tranquilliusque inter divina mansurus, Sen. Ep. 71, 16.

lūcĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [lux-fero], *light-bringing:* itaque ut apud Graecos Dianam, eamque Luciferam, sic apud nostros Junonem Lucinam in pariendo invocant, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68: pars Lunae, Lucr. 5, 726: equi, *the horses of Luna*, Ov. H. 11, 46: manus, i. e. *of Lucina*, id. ib. 20, 192.—Poet., *bringing safety*, Prud. Psych. 625.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.:* **Lūcĭfer,** fĕri, *m.* **A.** *The morning-star, the planet Venus:* stella Lucifer interdiu, noctu Hesperus ita circumeunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 17: stella Veneris, quae Φωσφόρος Graece, Latine dicitur Lucifer, cum antegreditur solem, cum subsequitur autem Hesperos, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53: si dormire incipis ortu Luciferi, Juv. 8, 12; 13, 158; cf. Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 36; Tib. 1, 10 (9), 62; Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 71.—**B.** *The fabled son of Aurora and Cephalus, and father of Ceyx*, Hyg. Astr. 2, 42; Ov. M. 11, 271; 346; acc. to others, *a son of Jupiter*, Serv. Verg. A. 4, 130.—**C.** Poet. transf., *day:* memento Venturum paucis me tibi Luciferis, Prop. 2, 15 (3, 12), 28: omnis, Ov. F. 1, 46: tres, id. ib. 3, 877.

* **lūcĭfĭco,** āre, *v. a.* [lux-facio], *to make bright, to brighten:* lucificare exitum alicujus aetati, Lab. ap. Gell. 10, 17 *fin.*

lūcĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *light-making, light-giving:* sol, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 9, 45.

lūcĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [lux-fluo], *light-streaming, light-beaming, brilliant.* **I.** Lit.: lucifluus solis ortus, Juvenc. 3, 294.—**II.** Trop., *light-beaming, glorious:* sermo, Juvenc. 4, 120.

lūcĭfŭga, ae, *comm.* [lux-fugio], *light-fleeing, light-shunning.* **I.** Lit.: maritus, i. e. Cupid (who visited Psyche only at night), App. M. 5, p. 167, 5; id. Mag. p. 284, 38.—**II.** Transf., *one who turns night into day:* turba lucifugarum, Sen. Ep. 122, 15.

lūcĭfŭgax, ācis, *adj.* [lux-fugax], *light-shunning:* noctua, Auct. Carm. Philomel. 40: natio, Min. Fel. Octav. 8.

lūcĭfŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [lux-fugio], *light-shunning.* **I.** Lit.: blattae, Verg. G. 4, 243; Isid. 12, 8, 7.—**II.** Trop.: lucifugus, nebulo, Lucil. ap. Non. 19, 1: homines, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 61; natio, Min. Fel. 8, 4.

Lūcīlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens*, whose most celebrated members were, **A.** *The poet* C. Lucilius, *a native of the Campanian Suessa, formerly Aurunca* (hence, Auruncae alumnus, Juv. 1, 19), *the father of Roman satire*, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 72; Quint. 10, 1, 92: vis Lucilii, Arn. 5, 169 (alluding to the verse of Lucilius: vis est vita, vides, vis nos facere omnia cogit, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 63 Müll.); cf. Hor. S. 1, 4, 6; 1, 10, 1; 2, 1, 62; Juv. 1, 65.—**B.** Q. Lucilius Balbus, *an eminent Stoic*, Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 15; id. Div. 1, 5, 9; Lact. 2, 5, 7.—**C.** Lucilius Bassus, *a writer of no merit*, Cic. Att. 12, 5.—Hence, **II. Lūcīlĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Lucilian, of the poet Lucilius:* character, Varr. R. R. 3, 2: versus, Plin. 36, 25, 61, § 185: aetas, Macr. S. 2, 12: fornix, prob. *a satire bearing this title*, Arn. 2, 45.

Lūcīna, ae, v. 1. lucinus.

‡ **lūcīnĭum** = cicindela, *a glowworm*, Gloss. Vet.

1. lūcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [lux], *light-bringing*, or, *bringing to the light:* hora, *one's natal hour*, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 222.—Class. only *subst.:* **Lūcīna,** ae, *f.* (lit., *adj.;* sc. dea). **I.** *The goddess of childbirth* (because she brings to the light): Juno Lucina, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 11: date ignem in aram, ut venerem Lucinam meam, id. Truc. 2, 5, 23: an facient mensem luces, Lucinaque ab illis Dicar? Ov. F. 6, 39; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 41; Cat. 35, 13; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68.—More freq. *absol.:* nascenti puero Casta fave Lucina, Verg. E. 4, 8: si vocata partubus Lucina veris affuit, Hor. Epod. 5, 5: facilis, Ov. F. 2, 449.—**B.** Poet. transf., *childbirth:* Lucinam pati, Verg. G. 3, 60; cf.: Lucinae experta labores, id. ib. 4, 340: cui rugis uterum Lucina notabit, Ov. A. A. 3, 785.—**II.** Of Hecate, as the producer of terrific dreams and nocturnal spectres: efficiat vanos noctis Lucina timores, Tib. 3, 4, 13 Dissen ad loc.

2. lūcīnus, i. q. lychnus, q. v.

lūcĭpărens, entis, *adj.* [lux-parens], *light-bearing, light-producing:* nox (because day follows it), Avien. Phaen. 853.

lūcĭpĕtus, a, um, *adj.* [lux-peto], *seeking light* (opp. lucifigus): musca, Isid. 12, 8, 7.

Lūcĭpor, v. 1. Lucius, II.

lūcĭsător, ōris, *m.* [lux-sator], *light-producer, author of light:* lucisator Omnipotens, Prud. Cath. 3, 1.

lūcisco, v. lucesco.

1. Lūcĭus, i, *m.* [lux; of the day], *a Roman prænomen, usually represented by* L.: Crepusci, qui eo tempore erant nati, ut Lucii prima luce, Varr. L. L. 6, § 5 Müll.; cf.: qui luci natus est Lucius, id. ib. 9, § 60 Müll.; and: Lucius praenomen est ejus, qui primum fuit, qui oriente luce natus est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 119 Müll.—In *fem.:* **Lūcĭa,** Varr. L. L. 9, § 61 Müll.—Hence, **II. Lucipor** for Lucii puer, *the slave of a Lucius*, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 26.

2. lūcĭus, ii, *m.*, *a fish*, perh. *the pike*, Aus. Mosell. 123.

‡ **Lŭcŏmedi,** v. lucumo, II. A.

‡ **Lŭcŏmōnes,** v. lucumo, II. B.

lūcrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lucror], *a gaining, gain:* spes lucrationis, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 7.

lūcrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *gaining, attended with gain.* **I.** In gen., *gainful, profitable, lucrative* (rare but class.): apricatio in illo lucrativo sole, Cic. Att. 7, 11, 1 B. and K.: opera, Quint. 10, 7, 27; Spald. *N. cr.:* lucrativa in tantis negotiis tempora, Front. ad Anton. Ep. 2 Mai.: potu, Ambros. in Luc. 2, § 72.—**II.** In partic., in jurid. Lat.: res lucrativae, *things bequeathed* or *given to* a person (because the acquisition is pure gain, without payment), Paul. Sent. 5, 11, 5; Cod. Just. 10, 35, 1: ex causa lucrativa habere (acquirere) aliquid, *to receive something by bequest* or *as a gift*, Dig. 31, 1, 87 *pr.;* 40, 1, 4: ex causa lucrativa (fundus) meus factus est, Paul. Sent. 2, 17, 8; so, lucrativa possessio, Gai. Inst. 2, 56; Dig. 29, 4, 2: lucrativa usucapio, Gai. Inst. 2, 60: lucrativa acquisitio, Dig. 44, 4, 4.

lūcrātor, ōris, *m.* [lucror], *he who gains, the acquirer:* multarum gentium lucratores, i. e. *the apostles*, Arn. in Psa. 88: hominum, Hier. Comm. ad Tit. 1, 11.

Lūcrētĭa, ae, v. Lucretius.

Lūcrētĭlis, is, *m.*, *a mountain in the Sabine territory*, now *Monte Genaro*, Hor. C. 1, 17, 1; cf.: Lucretilis mons in Sabinis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 119 Müll.—Hence, **Lūcrētīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *near the mountain* Lucretilis, *where Atticus had a villa:* sol, Cic. Att. 7, 11, 1 Klotz (dub.; v. lucrativus, I.).

Lūcrētĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* **A.** *Masc.* **1.** *The poet* T. Lucretius Carus, *an Epicurean in philosophy, author of the poem* De rerum natura, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 4; Quint. 10, 1, 87; 12, 11, 27; Ov. Am. 1, 15, 23; Stat. S. 2, 7, 76.—**2.** Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus, *father of Lucretia, consul* A. U. C. 245, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 10; id. Rep. 2, 31, 55; Liv. 1, 59, 8.—**3.** Q. Lucretius Vespillo, *an orator*, Cic. Brut. 48, 178.—**4.** Another Lucretius Vespillo, *an adherent of Pompey*, Caes. B. C. 3, 7.—**B.** *Fem.* **1. Lūcrētĭa,** *daughter of Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus, and wife of Collatinus, who, when dishonored by Sex. Tarquinius, put herself to death, and thus became the immediate cause of the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome*, Cic. Rep. 2, 25, 46; id. Fin. 2, 20, 66; Liv. 1, 58; Ov. F. 2, 685; Juv. 10, 293.—**2.** Transf., for *a chaste woman:* Lucretia toto Sis licet usque die, Laida nocte volo, Mart. 11, 104, 21; Petr. 9, 5.

lūcrĭcŭpīdo, inis, *f.* [lucrum-cupido], *the passion for gain*, App. Doctr. Plat. 2, p. 20, 24.

lūcrĭfăcĭo, fēci, factum, and in *pass.*, **lūcrĭfīo,** factus, fieri (also separately: licet lucri dotem faciat, Dig. 11, 7, 29: me esse hos trecentos Philippos facturum lucri, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 26; id. Most. 2, 1, 7; id. Pers. 4, 4, 117; id. Truc. 3, 2, 22; usu. written as two words in recent edd. of Cic., etc.), 3, *v. a.* [lucrum-facio], *to gain, win, acquire, get* (as profit). **I.** Lit.: pallium lucrifacere, Petr. 15; Mart. 8, 10: quid si ostendo in hac una optione lucri fieri tritici modios centum? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 46, § 111: pecuniam lucri factum videtis, id. ib. 2, 3, 75, § 174.—**II.** Trop.: quod lucrifecerunt hoc nomen turdi, *have appropriated, acquired*, Varr. R. R. 3, 4: suum maleficium existimabant se lucrifacere, *that they would escape the punishment of their fault, would get off with impunity*, Auct. B. Hisp. 36: injuriam, *to commit with impunity*, Plin. 7, 39, 40, § 129: traduc equum ac lucrifac censoriam notam, i. e. *think yourself lucky that you have escaped it*, Val. Max. 4, 1, 10.—*Neutr.:* lucrifecit, *made a profit*, Mart. 8, 10.

lūcrĭfactus, a, um, *Part.* of lucrifacio.

* **lūcrĭfĭcābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [lucrifico], *gainful, profitable:* dies, Plaut. Pers. 4, 7, 2.

lūcrĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [lucrum-facio], *to gain, win:* Paulum factum omnibus esse omnia, ut omnes lucrificaret, Tert. Praescr. 24.

lūcrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *gainful, profitable:* Fortuna, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 46.

lūcrĭfīo, v. lucrifacio *init.*

* **lūcrĭfŭga,** ae, *comm.* [lucrum-fugio], *gain-fleeing, gain-shunning:* quom ea (Venus) homines huc ad me adigit lucrifugas, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 33.

Lūcrīnus, i, *m.*, with or without lacus, *the Lucrine Lake, on the coast of Campania, in the neighborhood of Baiæ* (now *Lago Lucrino*), Mel. 2, 4, 9; Cic. Att. 4, 16, 1; Hor. C. 2, 15, 3. Cæsar, or, acc. to Suetonius, Augustus, connected it with Lake Avernus, and threw up dikes to ward off the waves of the sea: Lucrinoque addita claustra, Verg. G. 2, 161; cf. Suet. Aug. 16; Tac. A. 14, 5. The surrounding scenery was celebrated for its beauty: dum nos

blanda tenent lascivi stagna Lucrini, Mart 4, 57, 1· hic mihi Baiani colles mollisque Lucrinus, id. 6, 43, 5 —Hence, **II. A. Lūcrīnus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Lake Lucrinus, Lucrine:* aqua, *the Lucrine Lake*, Prop 1, 11, 10: ostrea Lucrina, *the Lucrine oysters*, celebrated for their delicious flavor, Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 168; cf.: Lucrinum ad saxum . . . ostrea, Juv 4, 141; called also Lucrina conchylia, Hor Epod. 2, 49; and *absol :* **Lūcrīna**, ōrum, *n*, Mart. 6, 11, 5; 12, 48, 4.—Near the lake was a temple of Venus; hence: Lucrina Venus, Stat S 3, 1, 150 — **B. Lūcrīnensis**, e, *adj*, *Lucrine*· res Puteolanae et Lucrinenses, i e *oysters*, Cic Att 4, 10, 1.

‡ **lūcrĭo**, ōnis, *m.* [lucrum], *one fond of gain:* κερδῶνα, quem nos quoque lucrionem vocamus, Paul. ex Fest p 56 Müll.

lūcrĭpĕta, ae, *m* [lucrum peto], *a gain-seeker, one fond of lucre:* lucripeta fenerator, Argum Most Plaut 6 —Collat. form in *plur.:* **lūcrĭpĕtes**, um, *m*, Cassiod. Var. 12, 11.

lūcrĭus, a, um, *adj* [lucrum], *of* or *pertaining to gain:* di Lucrii, *gods of gain*, Arn. 4, 132.

lūcror, ātus, 1, *v dep a* [id.], *to gain, win, acquire, get, make* (as profit). **I.** Lit : cum lucrari impune posset auri pondo decem, Cic Par. 3, 1: ut locupletes suum perdant, debitores lucrentur alienum, id. Off 2, 24, 84: stipendium, *to keep for one's self, put into one's own pocket*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 24, § 61: Pythias emuncto lucrata Simone talentum, Hor. A. P. 238: lucrandi perdendive temeritas, Tac. G 24: qui duo acceperat lucratus est alia duo, Vulg Matt. 25, 17: majorem partem lucrari, *to receive the larger share of profit* in a partnership, Gai. Inst. 3, 149 —**B.** In partic, *to gain by economy, to save*· occasione lucrandi salis, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 68 —**II.** Trop, *to acquire, gain, win:* qui domitā nomen ab Africā Lucratus rediit, Hor. C 4, 8, 19· lucretur indicia veteris infamiae, i e *I will make him a present of them, I will not mention them*, Cic Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 33; Stat. Th. 9, 779 —**B.** *To win, persuade, convert* (eccl. Lat.)· factus sum Judaeis tamquam Judaeus, ut Judaeos lucrarer, Vulg 1 Cor. 9, 20

lūcrōsē, *adv*, v. lucrosus *fin.*

lūcrōsus, a, um, *adj* [lucrum], *gainful, profitable, lucrative:* voluptas, Ov. Am 1, 10, 35; Tac Agr 19: fraus lucrosior, Plin. 37, 12, 75, § 197: id peraeque etiam lucrosissimum, id. 18, 31, 74, § 320 —Hence, *adv :* **lūcrōsē**, *profitably, advantageously*, Cassiod. Var. 12, 20 —In *comp :* lucrosius perire, Hier. Ep 22, n. 13 al.

lūcrum, i, *n* [root laf ; Gr. λάω, ἀπο-λαύω, Goth. Laun, Germ. Lohn; cf. Laverna], *gain, profit, advantage* (syn.: quaestus, compendium; cf.. commodum, fructus) **I.** Lit : rem gero et facio lucrum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 34: quoi di sunt homini propitii lucrum ei obiciunt, id. Curc 4, 2, 44· non ego omnino lucrum omne esse utile homini existumo, id. Capt 2, 2, 75: lucrum facere (opp damnum facere), id. ib 2, 2, 77: vendendi quaestu et lucro ducerentur, Cic Tusc. 5, 3, 9· aliquid ad praedam lucrumque revocare, id. Phil. 3, 12, 30 qui ex publicis vectigalibus tanta lucra fecit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 38, § 86 frumentaria lucra exigere, id. ib 2, 3, 37, § 85 dat de lucro, nihil detrahit de vivo· minus igitur lucri facit, id. Fl. 37, 91· lucri bonus est odor ex re qualibet, Juv 14, 203· lucro est, *it is profitable, advantageous*· nobis lucro fuisti potius quam decori tibi, Plaut As 1, 3, 40 amanti amoenitas malo est, nobis lucro, id. Men 2, 3, 5 quod in divinis rebus sumptumst sapienti lucrost, id. Mil. 3, 1, 81, id. Cist 1, 1, 52: ponere or deputare in lucro, *to count as gain*· omne id deputare esse in lucro, Ter Phorm. 2, 1, 16; 21: id ego in lucris pono, Cic Fam. 7, 24, 1, cf: quem sors dierum cunque dabit lucro Appone, Hor C 1, 9, 14. in lucro, quae datur hora, mihi est, Ov. Tr 1, 3, 67. lucri facere, *to gain, get the credit of*. quae ille universa naturali quodam bono fecit lucri, Nep Thras. 1; v. lucrifacio: lucrum et damnum, *profit and loss*, Gai. Inst 3, 150; Ulp Fragm. 25, 15; cf.: qui mensis damnis, quae dentur tempora lucro, Juv. 6, 571: quom scis jam senex, tum in otium Te conloces, dum potis ames; id jam lucrist, Quor vivas, Plaut Merc 3, 2, 10: de lucro prope jam quadriennium vivimus, i e *as by a miracle, in constant, imminent danger of death*, Cic. Fam. 9, 17, 1: de lucro tibi vivere me scito, Liv. 40, 8, 2: qui (Mercurius) me in mercimoniis Juvit lucrisque quadruplicavit rem meam, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 4.—**II.** Transf **A.** *Love of gain, avarice:* lucri pallida tabes, Luc 4, 96 impius lucri furor, Sen. Hippol. 4, 540 —**B.** *Wealth, riches*· omne lucrum tenebris alta premebat humus, Ov Am. 3, 8, 35: periculosum semper putavi lucrum, Phaedr 5, 4, 8: non turpe lucrum sectantes, Vulg. 1 Tim. 3, 8

lucta, ae, *f.* [root lug ; cf. λυγίζω, to writhe, ligare], *a wrestling, wrestling match* (post-class.): exercebat cum militibus ipse luctam, Capitol. Maxim 6· certamen luctae, Aug. Ep 93 —**II.** Trop : perseverans quodammodo lucta convincitur, Aug Ep 606

luctāmen, inis, *n* [id.], *a wrestling* **I.** Lit., Lampr Alex. Sev 30 —**B.** Transf. **1.** *A struggling, struggle*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 30, 4.—**2.** *Toil, exertion, contest, fight :* remo ut luctamen abesset, Verg A. 8, 89· Veneris luctamen anhelum exercere, Auct Epith. in Anthol. Lat. T II p 636: lento luctamine Poenum compressit, Claud. B G 138 —**3.** *A mixing together, mixture* of materials of different kinds: sine luctamine alterius generis, Pall. 3, 9, 13 —**II.** Trop : sed emendatio morum difficile luctamen fuit, *labor, task*, Mamert Grat. Act. ad Jul. 4.

luctans, antis, *P. a.*, v. luctor *fin*

Luctātĭānus, a, um, *adj*, v. Lutatius, II.

luctātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [luctor], *a wrestling* **I.** Lit : sine adversario nulla luctatio est, Cic Fat. 13, 30: quid prodest multos vincere luctatione vel caestu, ab iracundia vinci, Sen. Ep 88, 19; Hyg Fab 273; Scrib 101.—**B.** Transf., *a struggle, contest, fight:* tetra ibi luctatio erat, Liv. 21, 36, 7; Sen. Q N. 5, 13, 1: plurium ventorum inter ipsos, id. ib 7, 9, 2, cf. Cic Leg 2, 15, 38 —**II.** Trop, of mental or moral wrestling, *a struggle, contest:* nam cum Academicis incerta luctatio est, qui nihil affirmant, Cic Fin. 2, 14, 43; id. Fat. 6, 12, Lact 2, 19, 2. una tamen veluti luctatio civitatis fuit, pugnantis cum Caesare senatus populique Romani, ut, etc, Vell. 2, 124, 2· una nobis et magna et praecipua cum carne est, Lact 4, 25, 9

Luctātĭus, v. Lutatius.

luctātor, ōris, *m* [luctor], *a wrestler.* **I.** Lit.· fortior in fulva novus est luctator arena, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 31: luctator ter abjectus perdidit palmam, Sen. Ben. 5, 3, 1; id. Ep 88, 18; Quint. 2, 8, 7; 12, 2, 12.—**B.** Esp *a wrestler* represented in art: Naucerus luctatorem anhelantem fecit, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 80; 35, 11, 40, § 130 —**II.** Transf : (vinum) pedes captat primum, luctator dolosus est, *a treacherous foe*, in allusion to the wrestler, who strove to grasp his opponent's feet, Plaut Ps. 5, 1, 5

luctātus, ūs, *m* [id.], *a wrestling*, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 26; id. 8, 12, 12, § 33 —In *plur*, Tert Spect 29

luctĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj* [luctus fero], *grief-bringing, mournful:* illic luctifer bubo gemit, *ill boding*, Sen. Herc Fur. 687: annus, Val. Fl 3, 454.

luctĭfĭcābĭlis, e, *adj* [luctus-facio], *sorrowful, afflicted*. cor, Pers. 1, 78

luctĭfĭcus, a um, *adj* [id.], *causing sorrow or lamentation, doleful, woful, baleful* clades, Cic poet Tusc 2, 10, 25: Alecto, Verg. A. 7, 324 pavor, Sil. 6, 537: jubar, Val. Fl 3, 292 —*Neutr* as *adv :* luctificum clangente tuba, Val. Fl. 3, 348

* **luctĭsŏnus**, a, um, *adj* [luctus sonus], *sad sounding, mournful, doleful:* mugitu, Ov M 1, 732.

‡ **luctĭto**, āre, *v freq n* [lucto], *to wrestle violently*, acc to Prisc. p 797 P.

lucto, āre, *v* the foll. *init.*

luctor, ātus, 1 (*part. gen plur* luctantūm, Prop 4 (5), 22, 9, *act* collat form: viri validis viribus luctant, Enn. ap Non. 472, 8 plurimum luctavimus, Plaut ap Non. 468, 32; Varr L. L. 5, 10, § 61 Müll : dum luctat, Ter. Hec 5, 3, 31), *v dep* [lucta, q v], *to wrestle* **I.** Lit · ibi cursu luctando disco hasta . . sese exercebant (juventus), Plaut Bacch. 3, 3, 24: luctabitur Olympiis Milo, Cic Fat 13: fulvā luctantur harenā, Verg A. 6, 643: luctabatur adsidue, Suet. Ner 53: paucae (feminae) luctantur, Juv. 2, 53: umeris, ut luctaturi solent, ad occipitium ductis, Quint 11, 3, 160.—**B.** Transf., *to wrestle, struggle, strive, contend* **a.** Of living creatures. in pestilenti atque arido solo luctari, Liv. 7, 38, 7: boves luctari, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177: luctandum in turbā. Hor. S 2, 6, 28 inter se adversis luctantur cornibus haedi, Verg G 2, 526: non luctor de nomine hujus temporis, Ov. F. 6, 69 —(β) With *inf* (poet). et infracta luctatur harundine telum Eripere, Verg A. 12, 387. deducere versum, Ov. P. 1, 5, 13: compescere risum, id. H. 17, 161; id. M. 15, 300 —**b.** Of inanimate things: et in lento luctantur marmore tonsae, Verg A. 7, 28· tristia robustis luctantur funera plaustris, Hor Ep 2, 2, 74; Prop 4 (5), 1, 147· luctantem Icarus fluctibus Africum, Hor. C 1, 1, 15, cf : luctantes venti, Verg A. 1, 53 —**2.** In partic, in mal. part · cum aliquo, Prop 2, 1, 13 —**II.** Trop, *of mental or moral strife, to struggle, strive, contend:* non luctabor tecum amplius, Cic de Or 1, 17, 74 cum aliquo luctari, id. Sull. 16, 47: Plancus diu, quarum esset partium secum luctatus, Vell. 2, 63, 3; Plin. 18, 5, 6, § 28· cum latentibus nodis, *Curt. 3, 1, 18: cum ardore et siccitate regionis*, id. 4, 7, 7 —(β) With *dat* (poet). luctataeque diu tenebris hiemique sibique, Stat. Th. 11, 522: crudo pelago, Sil. 14, 453: morti, id. 10, 296 —(γ) With *abl.:* ignis viridi luctetur robore, Luc 3, 503; Vell. 2, 86, 2. — Hence, **luctans**, antis, *P a*, *struggling, reluctant:* luctantia oscula carpere, *Ov. M. 4, 358: composuit luctantia lumina somnus*, Sil. 7, 204.—**B.** In partic., as *subst*, of cross-beams, rafters, because they oppose and uphold each other like wrestlers, Isid. Orig 19, 19

luctŭōsē, *adv.*, v luctuosus *fin*

luctŭōsus, a, um, *adj* [luctus], *full of sorrow* **I.** *Causing sorrow, sorrowful, lamentable, doleful, mournful*· o diem illum rei publicae luctuosum, Cic Sest 12, 27· fuit hoc luctuosum suis, acerbum patriae, id. de Or. 3, 2, 8· misera tempora et luctuosa, id. Fam. 5, 14, 1: luctuosum est tradi alteri luctuosius inimico, id. Quint. 31, 95: luctuosissimum exitium patriae, id. Sull 33, 11: luctuosae preces, id. Att. 3, 19, 2: illud luctuosum, quod Julius Avitus decessit, dum ex praetura redit, Plin. Ep 5, 21, 3 — **II.** *Feeling sorrow, sorrowful, sad*· Dii multa dederunt Hesperiae luctuosae mala, Hor. C 3, 6, 7. — Hence, *adv* **luctŭōsē**, *dolefully, mournfully :* luctuose canere, Varr. L. L. 5, § 76 Müll.· illud autem quam luctuose ridiculum est, Aug de Op Monach. 32, § 42.—*Comp :* imperatores vestri luctuosius nobis prope, quam vobis perierunt, Liv 28, 39, 6

luctus, ūs (*gen* lucti, Att ap Non. 485, 30 and 32), *m* [lugeo], *sorrow, mourning, grief, affliction, distress, lamentation*, esp over the loss of something dear to one **I.** Lit · filius luctu perditus, Cic Rosc Am. 8, 23· orat, ne suum luctum patris lacrimis augeatis, id. Fl. 42, 106· in sordibus, lamentis, luctuque jacuisti, id. Pis 36, 89· af flictus et confectus luctu, id. Att. 3, 8, 4 re cognitā tantus luctus excepit, ut, etc, Caes B C 2, 7· luctu atque caede omnia complentur, Sall. J 97· furere luctu filii, Cic de Or. 2, 46, 193: in maximos luctus incidere, id. Off. 1, 10, 32: luctum alicui importare, Phaedr. 1, 28, 6 dare animum in luctus, Ov M 2, 384 luctus aliquando ridicula fuerit imitatio, Quint. 6, 2, 26· multis in luctibus, inque perpetuo maerore senescere, Juv 10, 244.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The external signs of sorrow in one's dress and gestures, *mourning, mourning apparel, weeds* (usually worn by the bereaved, and also by accused persons). erat in luctu senatus, squalebat civitas, publico consilio mutatā veste, Cic Sest 14, 32 omnia discessu meo plena luctūs et maeroris fuerunt, id. ib 60, 128. senatusconsulto diebus triginta luctus est finitus, Liv 22, 56: Plancina luctum amissae sororis tum primum laeto cultu mutavit, Tac A. 2, 75: minuitur populo luctus aedis dedicatione . . . privatis autem, cum liberi nati sunt, etc,

Fest. s. v. minuitur, p. 154 Müll.—**B.** *A source of grief:* tu non inventa repertā Luctus eras levior, Ov. M. 1, 655; cf.: et luctum et curam effugies, Juv. 14, 157.—**C.** Personified: **Luctus,** *the god of grief:* primisque in faucibus Orci Luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae, Verg. A. 6, 274; Sil. 13, 581; Stat. Th. 3, 126.

lūcū, *abl. adv.*, v. lux, I. 2. b.

lūcūbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lucubro], *a working by lamp-light, night-work, nocturnal study, lucubration.* **I.** Lit.: per hiemem lucubratione haec facito, Cato, R. R. 37: lucubrationes detraxi, Cic. Div. 2, 68, 142: ista sunt tota commenticia, vix digna lucubratione anicularum, *hardly worth the evening gossip of old women*, id. N. D. 1, 34, 94: cannabis lucubrationibus decorticata purgatur, Plin. 19, 9, 56, § 174: est enim lucubratio, quoties ad eam integri ac refecti venimus, optimum secreti genus, Quint. 10, 3, 27: et vigilandae noctes, et fuligo lucubrationum bibenda, id. 11, 3, 23. —**II.** Transf., *any thing done or composed at night, night-work, lucubration:* perire lucubrationem meam nolui, i. e. epistolam noctu scriptam, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 1.—As title of a work by Bibaculus, Plin. praef. § 24.

lūcūbrātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lucubratio], *a working by night, sitting up at night* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., Marc. Aur. ap. Front. ad Ep. M. Caes. 1, 3 Mai.—**II.** Transf., *night-work, lucubration*, Gell. N. A. praef. § 14.

* **lūcūbrātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [lucubro], *of* or *belonging to a night-student:* lecticula, Suet. Aug. 78.

lūcūbro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [lux], *to work by lamp-light, work at night.* **I.** *Neutr.:* (Lucretiam) deditam lanae inter lucubrantes ancillas inveniunt, Liv. 1, 57, 9: sin lucubrandum est, non post cibum id facere, sed post concoctionem, Cels. 1, 2; Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 8.—**II.** *Act., to make by lamp-light, to compose at night:* parvum opusculum lucubratum his jam contractioribus noctibus, Cic. Par. prooem. § 5: nox lucubrata, *spent in work*, Mart. 4, 90, 9: viam, *to travel by night*, App. M. 6, p. 186.

‡ **lūcūbrum** vocatum, quod luceat in umbra. Est enim modicus ignis, qui solet ex tenui stuppa ceraque formari, Isid. Orig. 20, 10, 8.

lūcŭlentas, ātis, *f.* [luculentus], *splendor* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 1, § 6.

lūcŭlentē and **lūcŭlenter,** *advv.*, v. luculentus *fin.*

lūcŭlentia, ae, *f.* [luculentus], *brilliancy, beauty* (post class.): verborum luculentiae, Arn. 3, 103 (p. 111 Orell.).—*Sing.:* scriptorum, Oros. 5, 15.

lūcŭlentĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *excellence, splendor, magnificence:* luculentitate captus, Lab. ap. Non. 135, 2 (Com. Rel. v. 71 Rib.): alicujus, Caecil. ib. (Com. Rel. v. 90 Rib.).

lūcŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [lux], *full of light, bright, splendid.* **I.** Lit.: vestibulum et ambulacrum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 132: camino luculento uti, i. e. *brightly burning, having a good fire in it*, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Distinguished, excellent of its kind:* luculenta et festiva femina, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 2: facinus, id. Men. 1, 2, 32: forma, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 12: legio luculentissima, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 3: verba luculentiora, Cic. Att. 12, 21, 1: scriptor, id. ib. 7, 17, 2: oratio, *perspicuous, fine*, Sall. C. 31: plaga, *great, serious*, Cic. Phil. 7, 6, 17: navigia, id. Att. 16, 4, 4.—**B.** *Respectable, considerable, rich:* divitiae, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 33: familia, id. Cist. 2, 3, 17: magna et luculenta hereditas, id. Truc. 2, 3, 24: condicio, id. Mil. 4, 1, 6: lucrum homines luculentos reddidit, id. Capt. 2, 7, 76: patrimonium, Cic. Phil. 12, 8, 19.—**C.** *Clear, satisfactorily proved:* est luculenta res Aureliani indiciis, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 4. — **D.** *Lucky, fortunate:* dies, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 5.—**E.** *Trustworthy:* auctores, Cic. Att. 10, 14, 2: homo, id. ib. 2, 12, 4: scriptor, id. Brut. 26, 102: constantia, Just. Inst. prooem. 2.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms: **lūcŭlentē** and **lūcŭlenter,** *splendidly, excellently, well.* **1.** Form **lūcŭlentē:** eamus intro huc ad te, et hunc hodie diem luculente habeamus, *in jollity, merrily*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 55: vendere, *to advantage*, id. Merc. 2, 3, 88: luculente scripserunt, Cic. Brut. 19, 76; so id. Off. 3, 28, 102; id. Att. 14, 21, 1: calefacere aliquem, *to give one a thorough warming*, i. e. *beating*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 1.—**2.** Form **lūcŭlenter:** hoc quidem sane luculenter, *very well said*, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 60 (al. luculente): Graece luculenter scire, id. Fin. 2, 5, 15: opus texere, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 1.

Lūcullus, i, *m.*, *a family name in the* gens Licinia. The most celebrated is L. Licinius Lucullus, *the conqueror of Mithridates, famous for his great wealth and luxury*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 8, 20 sq.; id. Ac. 2, 1 sq.; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 40; 2, 2, 26 saep.—Hence, **A. Lūcullānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Lucullan:* ager, Front. Aquaed. 5: carinae, *the fleet of Mithridates, defeated by Lucullus*, Sid. Carm. 2, 54.—**B. Lūcullēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Lucullan:* marmor, *a sort of marble found on an island in the Nile, and of which Lucullus was particularly fond*, Plin. 36, 2, 2, § 6; 36, 6, 8, § 49: lancea, Suet. Dom. 10.—**C. Lūcullĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Lucullan:* horti, Tac. A. 11, 32: villa, Suet. Tib. 73; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 2 and 13.

lūcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [lucus], *a small grove*, Suet. Vit. Hor. *fin.*

lŭcŭmo or **lŭcŏmo,** and sync. **lucmo** or **lucmon,** ōnis, *m.* [Etrusc. Lauchme], orig., *one possessed, an inspired person:* lucumones quidam homines ob insaniam dicti, quod loca ad quae venissent, infesta facerent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120 Müll. —**II.** Transf. **A.** *An appellation of the Etruscan princes and priests*, like the Roman patricius: Tuscia duodecim Lucumones habuit, i. e. reges, quibus unus praeerat, Serv. Verg. A. 8, 475, and 2, 278: Lucomedi a duce suo Lucomo dicti qui postea Lucereses appellati sunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120 Müll.; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 9 Creuz.; Müll. ad loc.—**B.** Mistaken by the Romans for a proper name, it is given to *the son of Demaratus of Corinth, afterwards Tarquinius Priscus, king of Rome:* Anco regnante, Lucumo, vir impiger ac divitiis potens, Romam commigravit, Liv. 1, 34, 1 sqq.: invexisse in Galliam vinum Arruntem Clusinum irā corruptae uxoris ab Lucumone, id. 5, 33, 3; cf. Prop. 4 (5), 2, 51 (Müll. Lycomedius).—**C.** *An Etrurian:* prima galeritus posuit praetoria Lucmo, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 29 (Lygmon, Müll.).—**D.** Lucumo Samius, for *Pythagoras*, Aus. Ep. 4, 68.—Hence, **Lūcŭmōnĭus,** ii, *m.*, *an Etruscan*, Prop. 4, 2, 51 dub. (5, 2, 51 Müll. Lycomedius).

lŭcuna, v. lacuna *init.*

lŭcuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [lucuns], *a kind of pastry*, Afran. ap. Non. 131, 28: molles caseoli lucunculique, Stat. S. 1, 6, 17; App. M. 10, p. 245, 1; Petr. 66: lucunculus, τηγανίτης, Gloss. Philox.

lŭcuns, untis, *f.* [root lic or luc, crooked, as in obliquus, luxus; Gr. λοξός; cf.: licinus, limus], *a kind of pastry*, Varr. ap. Non. 131, 24; cf.: lucuntem genus operis pistorii, Paul. ex Fest. p. 119 Müll.

1. lūcus, i, *m.* [luceo, the shining, i. e. open place in the wood], *a wood, grove*, or *thicket of trees sacred to a deity.* **I.** Lit.: Silani lucus extra murumst avius crebro salicto oppletus, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 8: lucus est arborum multitudo cum religione, nemus vero composita multitudo arborum, silva diffusa et inculta, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 310; cf. id. ib. 1, 441; 11, 316: vos jam, Albani tumuli atque luci, imploro, Cic. Mil. 31, 85: lucus frequenti silvā septus, Liv. 24, 3: nemora in domibus sacros imitantia lucos, Tib. 3, 3, 15: virtutem verba putas et Lucum ligna, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 31: Ennium sicut sacros vetustate lucos adoremus, Quint. 10, 1, 88: nemoris sacri lucos tenere, Sen. Herc. Oet. 956.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *a wood* (poet.): aut quos Oceano propior gerit India lucos, Verg. G. 2, 122: alto in luco, id. A. 11, 456.—**B.** *Wood:* nec quicquam positum sine luco, auro, ebore, argento, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 179 P.

2. Lūcus, i, *m.* [1. lucus], the name of several cities in Gaul and Spain, of which the most important was *Lucus, a city of the Vocontii*, also called Lucus Augusti, now *Lucim*, Tac. H. 1, 66; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 37.

3. lūcus, ūs, *m.*, i. q. lux, *light:* cum primo lucu, *at daybreak*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 56 (dub.; Fleck. and Ussing, luci): noctu lucuque, Varr. L. L. 5, 19, § 99 Müll. (ex conj.; al. noctulucus).

Lūcusta, v. 2. Locusta.

lūdĭa, ae, *f.* [1. ludius]. **I.** *An actress, a female stage-dancer*, Mart. 5, 25, 10.—**II.** *A female gladiator, a gladiator's wife* or *mistress:* quid vidit, propter quod ludia dici Sustinuit, Juv. 6, 103: quae ludia sumpserit umquam hos habitus? id. 6, 266.

‡ **lūdĭārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. ludius, ludus], *of* or *belonging to players:* pecunia, *the money appropriated by the state for the getting up of plays*, Inscr. Orell. 2601.

lūdĭbrĭōsē, *adv.*, v. ludibriosus *fin.*

lūdĭbrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ludibrium], *full of mockery* or *scorn, mocking, scornful* (post-class.): probra ludibriosa, Gell. 7, 11: auspicia, Amm. 15, 5, 25.—Hence, *adv.:* **lūdĭbrĭōsē,** *scornfully*, Amm. 26, 6; Tert. Res. Carn. 61.

lūdĭbrĭum, ii, *n.* [ludus and, perh., fero], *a mockery, derision, wantonness.* **I.** Lit.: quodsi ridicula haec ludibriaque esse videmus, Lucr. 2, 47: ne per ludibrium interiret regnum, *by wantonness*, Liv. 24, 4, 2. —(β) With *gen. subj.:* ille (Bias) haec ludibria fortunae ne sua quidem putavit, i. e. *worldly goods*, Cic. Par. 1, 1, 8: hoc quoque ludibrium casus ediderit fortuna, ut, etc., Liv. 30, 30: inter magna rerum verborumque ludibria, Suet. Vit. 17: ludibria naturae, id. Aug. 83.—(γ) With *gen. obj.:* ludibrium oculorum specie terribile ad frustrandum hostem commentus, Liv. 22, 16; cf. id. 24, 44: sive ludibrium oculorum sive vera species, Curt. 4, 15, 26.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A laughing-stock, butt, jest, sport:* is (Brutus) ab Tarquiniis ductus Delphos, ludibrium verius, quam comes, Liv. 1, 56, 9: quibus mihi ludibrio fuisse videntur divitiae, *the sport of*, Sall. C. 13: in ora hominum pro ludibrio abire, Liv. 2, 36: ludibrium soceri, Luc. 7, 379: pelagi, id. 8, 710: ventis Debes ludibrium, Hor. C. 1, 14, 15: ludibrium omnium reddere aliquem, Just. 9, 6, 6: et vultus et vox ludibrio sunt hominibus, quos non permoverunt, Quint. 6, 1, 45.—**B.** *A scoff, jest, sport:* qui lubet ludibrio habere me, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 45; so, ludibrio aliquem habere, id. Cas. 3, 5, 19.—*Pass.:* ludibrio haberi, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 74; 4, 1, 11: hosti ludibrio esse, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 2: legati per ludibrium auditi dimissique, Liv. 24, 26: per ludibrium exprobrare, *to reproach jestingly, scoff*, Curt. 4, 10: nec dubie ludibrio esse miserias suas, id. 2, 23, 13: aliquem in ludibrium reservare, Suet. Calig. 23: adusque ludibria ebriosus, *such a drunkard as to be a standing jest*, Gell. 15, 2, 2.—(β) With *gen. subj.:* Varro ad ludibrium moriturus Antonii, Vell. 2, 71, 2.—(γ) With *gen. obj.:* ad ludibrium stolidae superbiae, Liv. 45, 3; 45, 41: ludibrio fratris Remum novos transiluisse muros, id. 1, 7; 9, 11; Just. 36, 1.—**C.** *Abuse, violence* done to a woman: in corporum ludibria deflere, Curt. 10, 1, 3; 4, 10, 27.

lūdĭbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ludibrium], *ridiculous:* habitus, Hilar. in Psa. 41, 1.

lūdĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [ludo], *playful, sportive, frolicsome, wanton.* **I.** Lit.: Sic palliolatim amictus hac incessi ludibundus, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 30: milites ita ludibundi Beneventum rediere, ut ab epulis reverti viderentur, Liv. 24, 16: circum vicos vagabatur ludibundus, Suet. Ner. 26: oculi ludibundi atque illecebrae voluptatisque plenae, Gell. 3, 5, 2.—**II.** Transf., *playing, easily, without danger:* caelo sereno in Italiam ludibundi pervenimus, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 2: si Vulteium habebis, omnia ludibundus conficies, id. Verr. 2, 3, 67, § 156.

lūdĭcer or **lūdĭcrus** (*nom. sing. m.* is not used), cra, crum, *adj.* [ludus], *that serves for sport, done in sport, sportive:* ars, Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 3: exercitatio, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 102: sermones, id. Ac. 2, 2, 6: ludicrae artes sunt, quae ad voluptatem oculorum atque aurium tendunt, Sen. Ep. 88, 22: ludicras partes sustinere, *to appear on the stage*, Suet. Ner. 11: certamen, Vell. 1, 8, 1: tibiae, *which were played in the theatre*, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 172: in modum ludicrum, Tac. A. 14, 14: versus et cetera ludicra pono,

Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 10: quibus (juvenibus) id ludicrum est, Tac. G. 24: solemnibus epulis *ludicra*, id. A. 1, 50: *hac lege excipiuntur* qui artem ludicram faciunt, *actors*, Paul. Sent. 5, 26, 2; so, quae artem ludicram fecerit, Ulp. Fragm. 13, 1 sq.—Hence, **lūdĭcrum,** i, *n.* **1.** *A show, public games; a scenic show, stage-play:* Olympiorum solemne ludicrum, Liv. 28, 7, 14: Isthmiorum statum ludicrum aderat, id. 33, 32, 1; 34, 41, 1: iisdem fere diebus sollemne erat ludicrum Isthmiorum, Curt. 4, 5, 11: indulserat ei ludicro Augustus, Suet. Aug. 43: coronae ludicro quaesitae, *won in the public games*, Plin. 21, 3, 5, § 7; cf.: quid maris extremos Arabas ditantis et Indos, Ludicra quid, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 7 Orell. ad loc.—**2.** *A sport, toy, means of sport:* quos (ramulos) Hamadryades deae ludicrum sibi rosido nutriunt umore, Cat. 61, 24; cf.: urbes duae, quae in proverbii ludicrum vertere, Apina et Trica, *sport*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 104.—*Plur.:* et versus et cetera ludicra pono, *trifles*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 10; cf. K. and H. ad Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 7.—Hence, *adv.:* **lūdĭcrē,** *in sport, playfully* (ante- and post-class.): pars ludicre saxa jactant, Enn. ap. Non. 134, 14 (Ann. v. 76 Vahl.): tractare aliquem, App. M. 9, 7; 220, 15.

lūdĭcror, āri, *v. dep.* [ludicrum], *to joke, jest*, Front. ad Amic. 1, 15 Mai.

lūdĭcrus, v. ludicer.

* **lūdĭfăcĭo,** feci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [collat. form of ludifico], *to make game of, make sport of:* aliquem de aliqua re, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 41.

* **lūdĭfĭcābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [ludifico], *with which one makes game of* a person: ludi, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 2.

lūdĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a making game, a rallying, jeering, derision, mocking:* cum omni morâ, ludificatione, calumniâ senatûs auctoritas impediretur, * Cic. Sest. 35, 75: exactâ prope aestate per ludificationem hostis, Liv. 22, 18: ludificatio veri, id. 26, 6.

* **lūdĭfĭcātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who makes game of* another, *a mocker:* ludificator meus, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 18.

lūdĭfĭcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ludificator], *that makes game of* one, *mocking, deceptive, false:* phantasmatum imaginatio ludificatoria, Aug. Civ. Dei, 11, 26: ubi fuit procuratoris ludificatoria, inanis et nulla persona, Vet. Jureconsult. 3, 2 Huschke.

* **lūdĭfĭcātus,** ūs, *m.* [ludifico], *a mocking, mockery, derision:* habere aliquem ludificatui, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 2.

lūdĭfĭco, āvi, ātum (*inf. pass.* ludificarier, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 27), 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [ludus-facio], *to make sport of, make game of, make a fool of; to delude, chouse, cozen, deceive:* erum meum ut ego hodie lusi lepide! ut ludificatus est! Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 3: erum qui ludificas dictis delirantibus, id. Am. 2, 1, 38: hospitam, id. Mil. 2, 6, 15: postquam video me sic ludificarier, id. Capt. 3, 1, 27; id. Truc. 1, 1, 5; 2, 8, 6; Lucr. 1, 939.—*Absol.:* si latitare ac diutius ludificare videatur, * Cic. Quint. 17, 54.

lūdĭfĭcor, ātus sum, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [id.] (*inf.* ludificarier, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 25), *to make game, to mock; to make game of, make sport of, turn into ridicule; to delude, deceive.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Neutr.:* aperte ludificari et calumniari, *to mock, ridicule*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55.—With *acc.* of kindred signif.: nugas ludificabitur, *will make game of you in trifles*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 80.—**B.** *Act.:* Potin' ut hominem mihi des? . . . ni ludificata ero lepide, etc., Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 53: tun me, verbero, audes erum ludificari? id. Am. 2, 1, 15: me ludificatus est, id. Most. 5, 2, 25: virginem, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 3: siquidem tu me hic etiam, nebulo, ludificabere, id. ib. 4, 4, 49: patres et plebem cunctatione fictâ, Tac. A. 1, 46: aliena mala, *to make sport of*, Plin. Ep. 6, 20.—**II.** Transf., *to thwart, frustrate*, by tricks or contrivances: locationem, Liv. 39. 44: ea, quae hostes agerent, id. 24, 34: rostra fuga, Flor. 2, 2, 8: hostis impune Romanum ludificabatur, Tac. A. 3. 21.—*Pass. part.:* ludificato incerto proelio, Sall. J. 50, 4.—**III.** Trop.: Quojus ego hodie ludificabor corium, si vivo, probe, i. e. *cut up, lash*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 19 Lorenz.

lūdĭmăgister (better separately, **lūdī măgister**), tri, *m.* [ludus-magister], *a school-master, school-teacher:* cum agellus eum non satis aleret, ut opinor, ludi magister fuit, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72: Dionysius ludimagistrum professus pueros in trivio docebat, Just. 21, 5, 8; Mart. 10, 62, 1.

‡ **lūdĭmentum,** παίγνιον (*a plaything*), Gloss. Philox.

lūdĭo, ōnis, *m.* [ludus], *a stage-player, pantomimist:* ludiones ex Etruria acciti, Liv. 7, 2, 4: ludionum oblectamenta, id. 39, 6; App. Flor. 4, 18, p. 359, 8; cf. 1. ludius, I.

‡ **lūdĭtor,** διαπαίζω, Gloss. Philox.

1. lūdĭus, ii, *m.* [ludus]. **I.** *A stage-player, pantomimist:* fite caussâ meâ ludii barbari, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 63: ipse ille maxime ludius, non solum spectator, sed actor et acroama, Cic. Sest. 54, 116; id. Har. Resp. 11; Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 6: ludius aequatam ter pede pulsat humum, Ov. A. A. 1, 112: triviales ex Circo ludios interponebat, Suet. Aug. 74; cf. ludio.—**II.** *A gladiator:* comitata est Hippia ludium ad Pharon, Juv. 6, 82.

(**2. Lūdĭus,** i, *m.*, a false reading for S. Tadius, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 116.)

lūdĭvăgus, a, um, *adj.* [ludus-vagus], *sportive* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 1, 6.

lūdo, si, sum (*inf.* ludier, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 16), 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [root lud- for loid-, from Sanscr. krīd, to play; cf. laus and cluere from Sanscr. root çru-], *to play.* **I.** Lit., *to play, play at a game* of some kind: tesseris, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 21: aleâ ludere, Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 56: pilâ et duodecim scriptis, id. de Or. 1, 50, 217; 1, 16, 73; 2, 62, 253: cum pila, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 60: trocho, Hor. C. 3, 24, 56: nucibus, Mart. 14, 1, 12: pilâ, Val. Max. 8, 8, 2: positâ luditur arcâ, *with one's whole cash-box staked*, Juv. 1, 90: eburnis quadrigis cotidie in abaco, Suet. Ner. 22: apud quem alea lusum esse dicetur, Dig. 11, 5, 1 praef.: senatus consultum vetuit in pecuniam ludere, *to play for money*, ib. 11, 5, 2: ego nisi quom lusim nil morer ullum lucrum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 22.—(β) With *acc.:* aleam, Suet. Aug. 70; id. Claud. 33; id. Ner. 30: par impar, id. Aug. 71; Hor. S. 2, 3, 248: ducatus et imperia, Suet. Ner. 35: Trojam, id. Caes. 39; id. Ner. 7: proelia latronum, Ov. A. A. 3, 357; cf. *pass.:* sunt aliis scriptae, quibus alea luditur, artes, id. Tr. 2, 471: alea luditur, Juv. 8, 10: aleae ludendae causa, Dig. 11, 5, 1 praef.: alea ludebatur, ib. 11, 5, 1, § 2.—(γ) *Absol.:* lusimus per omnes dies, Suet. Aug. 71; 94; cf.: ludis circensibus elephantos lusisse, *appeared in the public games*, Liv. 44, 18, 8.—In *sup.:* dimittere lusum, Varr. Sat. Men. 53, 7.—**B.** *To play, sport, frisk, frolic:* dum se exornat, nos volo Ludere inter nos, *have some fun*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 20: ludere armis, Lucr. 2, 631: suppeditant et campus noster et studia venandi honesta exempla ludendi, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104: ad ludendumne, an ad pugnandum, arma sumturi, id. de Or. 2, 20, 84: in numerum, *dance*, Verg. E. 6, 28: hic juvenum series teneris immixta puellis ludit, Tib. 1, 3, 64: cumque marinae In sicco ludunt fulicae, Verg. G. 1, 363: in exiguo cymba lacu, Ov. Tr. 2, 330.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To sport, play* with any thing, *to practise as a pastime, amuse one's self with* any thing: illa ipsa ludens conjeci in communes locos, Cic. Par. prooem.: Prima Syracosio dignata est ludere versu Nostra . . . Thalia, Verg. E. 6, 1.—Esp., *to play* on an instrument of music, *to make* or *compose music* or *song:* ludere quae vellem calamo permisit agresti, Verg. E. 1, 10: talia fumosi luduntur mense Decembri, Ov. Tr. 2, 491: quod tenerae cantent, lusit tua musa, puellae, id. Am. 3, 1, 27: coloni Versibus incomptis ludunt, Verg. G. 2, 386: carmina pastorum, id. ib. 4, 565; Suet. Ner. 3: si quid vacui sub umbra Lusimus tecum, Hor. C. 1, 22, 2.—**B.** *To sport, dally, wanton* (cf. "amorous play," Milton, P. L. 9, 1045): scis solere illam aetatem tali ludo ludere, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 36: affatim edi, bibi, lusi, Liv. Andron. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. affatim, p. 11 Müll.; cf.: lusisti satis, edisti satis, atque bibisti, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 214; Ov. A. A. 2, 389; Cat. 61, 207; Suet. Tib. 44; Mart. 11, 104, 5.—**C.** Ludere aliquem or aliquid, *to play, mock, imitate, mimic* a person or thing (only in mockery; cf.: partes agere, etc.): civem bonum ludit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 1; cf.: ludere opus, *to imitate work, make believe work*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 252: magistratum fascibus purpurâque, App. M. 11, p. 260 *fin.:* ludere causas, Calp. Ecl. 1, 45: impia dum Phoebi Caesar mendacia ludit, Poët. ap. Suet. Aug. 70.—**D.** *To trifle with:* summa pericula, Mart. 9, 38, 1: viribus imperii, Sen. Brev. Vit. 18, 4.—**E.** *To spend in play* or *amusement, to sport away:* otium, Mart. 3, 67, 9.—Hence, ludere operam, *to throw away one's labor, to labor in vain*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 135.—**F.** *To make sport* or *game of* a person, *to ridicule, rally, banter:* Domitius in senatu lusit Appium collegam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15 a, 13: satis jocose aliquem ludere, id. ib. 2, 12, 2: omnium irrisione ludi, id. de Or. 1, 12, 50.—Rarely with *ad:* caput aselli, ad quod lascivi ludebant ruris alumni, Juv. 11, 98.—**G.** *To delude, deceive:* auditis, an me ludit amabilis Insania? Hor. C. 3, 4, 5; Ov. A. A. 3, 332: custodes, Tib. 1, 6, 9; 3, 4, 7.—*Comp.:* hoc civili bello, quam multa (haruspicum responsa) luserunt, i. e. *gave wanton, deceptive responses*, Cic. Div. 2, 24, 53.

* **lūdor,** ōris, *m.* [ludo], *a player*, Schol. ad Juv. 6, 105.

lūdus, i, *m.* [id.], *a play.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *a play, game, diversion, pastime:* ad pilam se aut ad talos, aut ad tessaras conferunt, aut etiam novum sibi aliquem excogitant in otio ludum, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58: datur concessu omnium huic aliqui ludus aetati, id. Cael. 12, 28: campestris, id. ib. 5, 11: nec lusisse pudet, sed non incidere ludum, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 36.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Ludi, *public games, plays, spectacles, shows, exhibitions*, which were given in honor of the gods, etc. (*a*) In gen.: hoc praetore ludos Apollini faciente, Cic. Brut. 20, 78: ludos committere, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 6: ludos magnificentissimos apparare, id. ib. 3, 8, 6: ludos apparatissimos magnificentissimosque facere, id. Sest. 54, 116: ludos aspicere, Ov. F. 6, 238: ludos persolvere alicui deo, id. ib. 5, 330: ludis, *during the games*, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 63, 18; Plaut. Cas. prol. 27: circus maximus ne diebus quidem ludorum Circensium . . . irrigabatur, Front. Aq. 97.—*Sing.:* haec ultra quid erit, nisi ludus? Juv. 8, 199.—(β) In this sense, ludi is freq. in appos. with the *neutr. plur.* of the *adj.* which names the games: ludi Consualia, Liv. 1, 9, 6: ludi Cerealia, id. 30, 39, 8: ludi Taurilia, id. 39, 22, 1 (Weissenb. Taurii); 34, 54, 3; cf.: quaedam faciem soloecismi habent . . . ut tragoedia Thyestes, ut ludi Floralia ac Megalensia . . . numquam aliter a veteribus dicta, Quint. 1, 5, 52; cf.: ludis Megalensibus, Gell. 2, 24, 2.—(γ) Also with *gen. of place:* eo ipso die auditam esse eam pugnam ludis Olympiae memoriae proditum est, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6.—**2.** *Stage-plays* (opp. to the games of the circus): venationes autem ludosque et cum collegâ et separatim edidit, Suet. Caes. 10.—**C.** *A place of exercise* or *practice, a school* for elementary instruction and discipline (cf. schola): in ludum ire, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 6: fidicinus, *music-school*, id. Rud. prol. 43: litterarius, id. Merc. 2, 2, 32: litterarum ludi, Liv. 3, 44; 6, 25: ludus discendi, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 6: Dionysius Corinthi dicitur ludum aperuisse, id. Fam. 9, 18, 1: Isocrates, cujus e ludo, tamquam ex equo Trojano, meri principes *exierunt*, id. de Or. 2, 22, 94; id. Or. 42, 144: gladiatores, quos ibi Caesar in ludo habebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 14, 4: militaris, Liv. 7, 33, 1: litterarii paene ista sunt ludi et trivialis scientiae, Quint. 1, 4, 27: litterarium ludum exercere, Tac. A. 3, 66: obsides quosdam abductos e litterario ludo, Suet. Calig. 45: ibi namque (in foro) in tabernis litterarum ludi erant, Liv. 3, 44, 6: quem puerum in ludo cognôrat, Nep. Att. 10, 3: in Flavi ludum me mittere, Hor. S. 1, 6, 72; cf. Gell. 15, 11, 2; Suet. Gram. 4; id. Rhet. 1: sic veniunt ad miscellanea ludi, Juv. 11, 26.

II. Transf. **A.** *Play, sport*, i. e. any thing done, as it were, in play, without trouble, *mere sport, child's play:* oratio ludus est homini non hebeti, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: cum illa perdiscere ludus esset, id. Fin. 1, 8, 27: quibus (Graecis) jusjurandum jocus est, testimonium ludus, id. Fl. 5, 12.—**B.** *Sport, jest, joke, fun:* si vis videre lu-

dos jucundissimos, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 78: ad honores per ludum et per neglegentiam pervenire, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 70, § 181: aliquem per ludum et jocum evertere, id. ib. 2, 1, 60, § 155: amoto quaeramus seria ludo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 27: vertere seria ludo, id. A. P. 226: nil per ludum simulabitur, Juv. 6, 324: ut ludos facit, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 52: ludos facere aliquem, *to make sport of, make game of, to banter, jeer at, mock:* ut nunc is te ludos facit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 47: quem, senecta aetate, ludos facias, id. Aul. 2, 2, 74.—With *dat.:* miris modis di ludos faciunt hominibus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 1; id. Truc. 4, 2, 46. — In *pass.:* ludos fieri, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 72: hocine me aetatis ludos vis factum esse indigne? id. Bacch. 5, 1, 4: ludos aliquem dimittere, *to send one away with scorn and derision*, or, as in Engl., *to send one off with a flea in his ear:* numquam hercle quisquam me lenonem dixerit, si te non ludos pessimos dimisero, id. Rud. 3, 5, 11: ludos facis me, id. Am. 2, 1, 21: facere ludos aliquid, *to make a jest* or *a trifle of any thing, to throw away, to lose:* nunc et operam ludos facit, et retia, etc., id. Rud. 4, 1, 9: ludos dare, praebere, *to make one's self ridiculous*, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 9: ludos alicui reddere, *to play tricks on*, id. And. 3, 1, 21: dare ludum alicui, *to give play to one*, i. e. *to humor, indulge*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 7; id. Cas. prol. 25; id. Bacch. 4, 10, 9: amori dare ludum, Hor. C. 3, 12, 1: ludus aetatis, *the pleasures of love:* si frui liceret ludo aetatis, praesertim recto et legitimo amore, Liv. 26, 50.—**C.** Ludus, *the title of a work of Nævius:* ut est in Naevii Ludo, Cic. de Sen. 6, 20; Fest. s. v. redhostire, p. 270, 22 Müll. — Also, Ludus de Morte Claudii, a work of Seneca.

* **lŭella** or **lŭēla**, ae, *f.* [luo], *an expiation, a punishment:* scelerisque luela Carcer, Lucr. 3, 1015.

1. lŭes, is (*nom.* **lŭis**, Prud. Hamart. 250; id. Psych. 508; old *acc.* lueruem, i. e. luerem for luem, Carm. Fratr. Arv.), *f.* [akin to λοιμός; Sanscr. root lû, to cut; cf. λυτήρ, λύτρον, solvo], *a plague, pestilence.* **I.** Lit., Carm. Fratr. Arv.: dira lues quondam Latias vitiaverat auras, Ov. M. 15, 626: lues et pestifer annus, Verg. A. 3, 139; Mart. 1, 79, 2; Luc. 2, 199; Licin. Macer. ap. Non. 52, 10.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Any spreading evil, common calamity* or *misfortune;* of war: immensa belli lues, Tac. H. 3, 15; of an earthquake, id. A. 2, 47; of a tempest, Sen. Hippol. 1117.—**B.** As a term of abuse, of whatever has a blighting influence, *a plague, pest*, Cic. Harusp. Resp. 12: saeva Thebarum lues, i. e. *the Sphinx*, Sen. Phoen. 131: illa horrida lues, *of Hannibal*, Sil. 10, 603: dira illa lues, id. 16, 622: pellere saevam Quondam fata luem dederunt Aquilone creatis, i. e. *the Harpies*, Val. Fl. 4, 431.—**C.** *Decay, corruption:* morum, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 27.

2. lŭes, is, *f.* [cf. λύω], *that which is not bound;* hence, *fluid, water not frozen:* paulo ante lues, jam considenda jacebat, Petr. 123.

Lugdūnum (orig. form LVGVDVNVM, v. Rhein. Mus. 1854, vol. 9, p. 445 sq.), i, *n.*, *a city of Gaul, at the confluence of the Arar and Rhodanus*, now *Lyons*, Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107; Suet. Calig. 20; Tac. A. 3, 41; id. H. 2, 65; 4, 85.—Hence, **II. Lugdūnensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Lugdunum:* colonia, Tac. H. 1, 51; 64; 65; Sen. Ep. 91, 2: clades, Tac. A. 16, 13: ara, *an altar to Augustus, where Caligula instituted a prize contest between the Greek and Latin rhetoricians*, Juv. 1, 43; cf. Suet. Calig. 20: Gallia Lugdunensis, *that part of Gaul in which Lugdunum was situated*, also called Gallia Celtica, Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 105; 4, 18, 32, § 107; Tac. H. 1, 59; 2, 59.

lūgĕo, xi, ctum, 2 (luxti for luxisti, Cat. 66, 21; *dep.* lugeri, Prisc. 1251), *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to Gr. λυγρός, λοιγός; Sanscr. root lû, to cut; cf. lues], *to mourn, lament, bewail, deplore* (syn. ploro). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Neutr.:* luget senatus, maeret equester ordo, Cic. Mil. 8, 20: annum feminis ad lugendum constituere majores, Sen. Ep. 63, 13; id. Cons. ad Helv. 16, 1: hos pro me lugere, Cic. Planc. 42, 101.—*Impers. pass.:* sei ad pii rogum fili lugetur, etc., Cat. 39, 4.—**B.** *Act.:* lugere mortem Trebonii, Cic. Phil. 12, 10, 25: quid ego nunc lugeam vitam hominum? id. Tusc. 1, 34, 83: occasum atque interitum rei publicae, id. Pis. 8, 18: ut ager lugere dominum videretur, id. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47: matronae annum, ut parentem, eum luxerunt, Liv. 2, 7. —In *pass.:* lugebere nobis, Lugebisque alios, Ov. M. 10, 141: parentes et filii majores X annis anno lugendi sunt, Paul. Sent. 1, 21, 13: servus matronis lugendus, Juv. 8, 267.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* urbem e suis faucibus ereptam esse, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 2: in dominos vanas luget abisse minas, Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 4 prooem.—(β) With *gen.:* lugere formae, Sil. 3, 424.—**II.** Transf., *to be in mourning, to wear mourning apparel* (v. luctus): nec lugentibus id facere fas est, Liv. 22, 56: qui luget, abstinere debet a conviviis, ornamentis et albâ veste, Paul. Sent. 1, 21, 14: pullo lugentes vellere lanas, *fit for mourning*, Mart. 14, 157.

lūgŭbrē, *adv.*, v. lugubris *fin.*

lūgŭbris (**lūgūbris**, Lucr. 4, 547), e, *adj.* [lugeo and fero], *of* or *belonging to mourning, mourning-.* **I.** Lit.: lamentatio, *over the dead*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 30: vestis, *mourning apparel*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 45; cf. cultus, Tac. A. 13, 32: cantus, *a dirge*, Hor. C. 1, 24, 2: domus, *a house of mourning*, Liv. 3, 32: genitor, *mourning, sorrowing*, Ov. M. 4, 690; so, pectora, id. H. 10, 145.—*Subst.:* **lūgŭbria**, ium, *n.*, *mourning garments, sable weeds:* lugubria indue, Ov. M. 11, 669: illa dies veniet, mea qua lugubria ponam, id. Tr. 4, 2, 73: imposita lugubria numquam exuerunt, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 16, 2: lugubria sumpsi, Prop. 4 (5), 12, 97.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *That causes mourning, disastrous:* bellum, Hor. C. 2, 1, 33: Trojae renascens alite lugubri, id. ib. 3, 3, 61.—**B.** *Mournful, doleful, plaintive:* vox, Lucr. 4, 546: vagitus, id. 5, 226: verba, Ov. Ib. 99.—**C.** *Mean, pitiable:* sagum, Hor. Epod. 9, 28.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms: **lūgŭbre** and **lūgŭbrĭter**, *mournfully, dolefully, portentously, plaintively:* cometae Sanguinei lugubre rubent, Verg. A. 10, 273: sonitu lugubre minaci Mulciber immugit, Sil. 12, 140: lugubriter eiulantes, App. M. 3, 8, p. 132.

lūgŭbrĭter, *adv.*, v. lugubris *fin.*

lŭis, v. lues *init.*

lŭĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [luo], *a paying, payment*, Dig. 49, 15, 15; Paul. Sent. 3, 7: de luitione pignoris, *the redemption of a pledge* by paying the money lent, Cod. Just. 8, 31.

‡ **lūma**, ae, *f.* **I.** *A thorn:* luma genus herbae vel potius spinae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120 Müll.—**II.** *A kind of cloak:* luma, sagum quadrum, Gloss. Isid.

lūmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [luma, I.], *of* or *for thorns:* falces, *for cutting down thorns*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 137 Müll.

‡ **lumbāgo**, ĭnis, *f.* [lumbus], *lumbago:* vitium et debilitas lumborum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120 Müll.

lumbāre, is, *n.* [id.], *an apron for the loins*, Hier. in Jer. 13, 1; id. Ep. 7, 3; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 25.

lumbellus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a little loin*, Apic. 7, 1, § 259.

* **lumbĭfrăgĭum**, i, *n.* [lumbus-frango], *a breaking of the loins*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 298.

lumbrīcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lumbricus], *full of intestinal worms*, Cael. Aur.

lumbrīcus, i, *m.*, *an intestinal worm, maw-worm, stomach-worm.* **I.** Lit.: si teniae et lumbrici molesti erunt, Cato, R. R. 126; Col. 6, 25; cf. id. 6, 30, 9: nec lumbricis ulli sunt (oculi), Plin. 11, 37, 52, § 140; Cael. Aur. Acut. 7, 8 al.—**II.** Transf., *an earth-worm, dew-worm:* nunc ab transenna hic turdus lumbricum petit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 22: effodere lumbricos, Col. 7, 9: terrae, Ser. Samm. 12.—As a term of abuse, *thou worm!* foras, lumbrice, qui sub terra erepsisti modo, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 1.

lumbŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [lumbus], *a little loin*, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 109; Apic. 7, 8, § 292.

lumbus, i, *m.*, *a loin.* **I.** Lit.: At Edepol nos (velimus) tibi in lumbos linguam atque oculos in solum (decidisse), Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 68: expurgi meliust lumbos, id. Ps. prol. 24 (1); id. Ep. Grex, 2: lumborum tenus, Cic. Arat. 82: usque ad lumbos, Quint. 11, 3, 131: nautaeque caput lumbosque saligno Fuste dolat, Hor. S. 1, 5, 22: aprugnus, Plin. 8, 57, 78, § 210; 20, 3, 8, § 14: magno premit populus agmine lumbos, Juv. 3, 244. — As food: caprigeni lumbi, Macr. S. 2, 9, 12.—Prov.: lumbis patris habere se putat digitos grossiores, said of those who regard themselves as superior to their forefathers (cf. 1 Kings, 12, 10), Hier. Ep. 82, n. 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The genital organs*, Pers. 1, 20; 4, 35; Juv. 9, 59.—Hence, in eccl. Lat.: in lumbis patris, *yet unborn*, Vulg. Heb. 7, 10: reges de lumbis tuis egredientur, id. Gen. 35, 11.—**B.** *That part of a vine from which the branches spring*, Col. Arbor. 3; Plin. 17, 23, 35, n. 26, § 210.

* **lūmectum**, i, *n.* [luma, I.], *a thicket of thorns:* lumariae (falces) sunt, quibus secant lumecta, Varr. L. L. 5, § 137 Müll.

lūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [contr. from lucmen, from the root luc; v. luceo], *light.* **I.** Lit.: quasi lumen de suo lumine accendat, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51 (Fragm. v. 388 Vahl.): solis, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 91: tabulas bene pictas conlocare in bono lumine, id. Brut. 75, 261: solare, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 37: lumina solis, *the sunbeams*, Lucr. 2, 162.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A light, a source of light, a lamp, torch:* lumine apposito, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: diurnum, *the morning-star*, Lucr. 4, 455; Liv. 29, 25: lumini oleum instillare, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: luminibus accensis, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 65: multa lumina nocte tuli, Tib. 1, 10 (9), 42 — **2.** *Brightness, splendor, gleam* (poet.): ferri, Stat. Th. 9, 802; Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 94.—**3.** *A bright color* (poet.): flaventia lumina calthae, Col. poët. 10, 97; 9, 4.—**4.** *Daylight, day* (poet.): si te secundo lumine hic offendero, Moriere, Enn. ap. Cic. Rab. Post. 11, 29 (Trag. v. 302 Vahl.): lumine quarto, Verg. A. 6, 356; cf.: eos hostes, urbes agrosque eorum . . . lumine supero privetis, Vet. Form. ap. Macr. S. 3, 9, 11.—**5.** *The light of life, life* (poet.): lumen linque, Plaut. Cist. 3, 12: lumine adempto, Lucr. 3, 1033; Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 45.—**6.** *The light of the eye, the eye* (mostly poet.): luminibus amissis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: astantes lumine torvo Aetnaeos fratres, Verg. A. 3, 677: fossis lumen abire genis, Ov. P. 2, 8, 66: acuentes lumina rutae, id. R. Am. 801: lumina defixa tenere in gremio, id. H. 21, 113: lumina flectere, id. M. 5, 232: parcite luminibus, *close* or *turn away the eyes*, Tib. 1, 2, 33: lumina sera dextra componere, *to close one's eyes*, Val. Fl. 3, 279.—Fig.: Romani imperii lumen, Vell. 2, 52, 3: reipublicae lumen et caput, id. 2, 99, 1.—* **b.** *The pupil of the eye*, Veg. Vet. 2, 16.—**7.** An opening through which light can penetrate, *a light*, Val. Fl. 1, 168; Vitr. 4, 6.—*An air-hole, air-shaft*, Plin. 31, 6, 31, § 57.—*A window:* stabula non egeant septentrionis luminibus, Pall. 1, 21: obserare lumina, App. M. 2, p. 125: altius aedes non tollendi, ne luminibus vicini officiatur, Gai Inst. 2, 31: immittere lumina, *to put in windows*, Dig. 7, 1, 13.—**8.** In *plur.*, *the light* in a building: ne quid altius exstruendo, aut arborem ponendo, lumina cujusquam obscuriora fiant, Dig. 8, 2, 14: cum M. Buculeius aedes L. Fufio venderet, in mancipio lumina, uti tum essent, ita recepit, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 179.—Hence, se luminibus ejus esse obstructurum, *to obstruct the light by building*, Cic. pro Dom. 44, 115.—**9.** *The opening* or *orifice* in a water-pipe or funnel, Front. Aquaed. 27; 29; 36; 105.—**10.** *The light* in pictures, in opp. to the shade: invenit lumen atque umbras, Plin. 35, 5, 11, § 29; 35, 11, 40, § 131; Plin. Ep. 3, 13.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A light*, i.e. *a most distinguished person* or *thing, an ornament, glory, luminary:* clarissimis viris interfectis lumina civitatis exstincta sunt, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 24: certis dicendi luminibus ornare orationem, id. de Or. 2, 27, 119: animi, ingenii consiliique tui, id. Rep. 6, 12, 12: probitatis et virtutis, id. Lael. 8, 27: est corporis macula, naevus; illi tamen hoc lumen videbatur, i. e. *a beauty-spot*, id. N. D. 1, 28, 79: luminibus alicujus obstruere or officere, *to obscure one's glory* or *reputation*, id. Brut. 17, 66 — **B.** *Light, clearness, perspicuity:* ordo est maxime, qui memoriae lumen affert, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353: oratio adhibere lumen rebus debet, id. ib. 3, 13, 50: nunc parvulos nobis dedit (natura) igniculos, quos celeriter . . . sic restingui-

mus, ut nusquam naturae lumen adpareat, id. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: nec mentis quasi luminibus officit altitudo fortunae, id. Rab. Post. 16, 43.—**C.** *Merit, excellence, beauty* of style: Origines (Catonis) quod lumen eloquentiae non habent? Cic. Brut. 17, 66; so in the pun: Catonis luminibus obstruere, id. ib.; cf. I. B. 7. 8. supra.—**D.** *Ornaments of style:* at sunt qui haec excitatoria lumina a componendis orationibus excludenda arbitrentur, Quint. 12, 10, 49; 8, 5, 29: orationis, id. 8, 5, 34: lumina sententiarum, id. 9, 2, 202.

lūmĭnāre, āris, *n.* [lumen], *that which gives light, a light-giver* (mostly in *plur.*). **I.** *A luminary, a heavenly body:* fecitque Deus duo luminaria magna, Vulg. Gen. 1, 16.—**II.** *A light, lamp,* burned in the Jewish temple and in Christian churches, Vulg. Exod. 35, 8 (cf. lucerna): accenduntur luminaria, Hier. adv. Vigil. 3.—**III.** *A window-shutter, window:* luminaria lata, Cato, R. R. 14: octavam partem tolli luminarium aedium ad Streniae memineris, Cic. Att. 15, 26, 4.

lūmĭnātor, oris, *m.* [lumino], *a giver of light* (late Lat.), Aug. c. Faust. Manich. 20, 12.

lūmĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. lumino.

lūmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [lumen], *to light up, brighten, illumine* (post-class.): tu luminas solem, regis mundum, App. M. 11, p. 269, 40: tellus floribus luminata, Marc. Cap. 1, § 27; § 66: locus fenestris luminatus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 9.—Hence, **lūmĭnātus,** a, um, *P. a.:* male luminatus, *short-sighted,* App. M. 9, p. 222, 32.

lūmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of light, light, luminous.* **I.** Lit.: aedificia, Vitr. 6, 9: oleum luminosius, Aug. Ep. 137 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *bright, conspicuous, prominent, remarkable:* partes orationis, Cic. Or. 36, 125.—*Sup.:* luminosissima caritas, Aug. Ep. 144.

1. lūna, ae (*gen.* lunai, Lucr. 5, 69), *f.* [contr. for luc-na, from root luc; v. luceo], *the moon.* **I.** Lit.: dimidiata, Cato, R. R. 37: extrema et prima, Varr. R. R. 1, 37: solis annuos cursus spatiis menstruis luna consequitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50; 2, 40, 103; id. Ac. 2, 39, 123: cum luna laboret, *is eclipsed,* id. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: lunae defectus, Liv. 26, 5: lunae defectio, Quint. 1, 10, 47: siderum regina bicornis, Hor. C. S. 35: aurea, Ov. M. 10, 448: nivea, id. ib. 14, 367: minor, Hor. S. 2, 8, 31: dimidia, Plin. 18, 32, 75, § 323: plena, id. 11, 30, 36, § 109: nova, id. 18, 32, 75, § 322: intermenstrua, id. 18, 32, 75, § 322: lunae senium, id. 7, 48, 49, § 155: lunae coitus, id. 16, 39, 74, § 190: crescens, Col. 2, 15: decrescens, id. 2, 5: tertia, quarta, quinta, etc., *the third, fourth, fifth,* etc., *day after the new moon,* id. 2, 10: laborans, *an eclipse of the moon,* Juv. 6, 442: corniculata, dividua, protumida, plena, App. de Deo Socr.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A month:* centesima revolvente se luna, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 217; cf. Ov. M. 7, 531.—**B.** *A night:* roscida, Verg. G. 3, 337: immeritae omnia lunae, Prop. 4, 4, 23.—**C.** *The figure of a half-moon, a crescent, lune,* Stat. Th. 6, 289.—Esp., *the badge worn by senators on their shoes:* felix ... appositam nigrae lunam subtexit alutae, Juv. 7, 191: patricia, Stat. S. 5, 2, 27; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 34, and lunula.—**D.** *The semicircular cartilages in the throat,* Sid. Carm. 7, 191.—**E.** Personified: **Lūna,** *the Moon-goddess:* Volcanus, Luna, Sol, Dies, di quattuor, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 21; Ov. F. 4, 374; Aus. Ep. 5, 3; 19, 3; cf. Stat. Th. 12, 299 sqq.; Hyg. Fab. praef.: Aristoteles ... Minervam esse lunam probabilibus argumentis explicat, Arn. 3, 31. Her temple, built on the Aventine by Servius Tullius, was burned in Nero's reign, Liv. 40, 2, 2; Tac. A. 15, 41.

2. Lūna, ae, *f.*, *a city of Etruria,* now *Luni,* Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50; Liv. 39, 21, 5; 43, 11; Mart. 13, 30, 1; Sil. 8, 482.—Hence, **II. Lūnensis** or **Lūniensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Luna:* caseus Luniensis, remarkable for its size, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 241; Mart. 13, 30 *in lemm.:* marmor, *the modern marble of Carrara,* Plin. 36, 6, 7, § 48: silex, id. 36, 18, 29, § 135: ara, *an altar of marble of Luna,* Suet. Ner. 50.—*Plur. subst.:* **Lūnenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Luna,* Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 14.

lūnāris, e, *adj.* [1. luna], *of* or *belonging to the moon, lunar.*—Lit.: dies, Varr. R. R. 1, 37: horae, id. L. L. 9, § 26 Müll.: cursus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: equi, Ov. F. 5, 16: ratio, Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 190: cornua, Ov. M. 10, 296.

lūnātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Living on the moon:* homines, Lact. 3, 23, 13.—**II.** = σεληνιακός, σεληνόπληκτος, *epileptic, lunatic, moon-struck, crazy:* mancipium, Dig. 21, 1, 43, § 6; Vulg. Matt. 4, 24; 17, 14; Acron. ad Hor. A. P. 454; App. Herb. 64, 1: oculus, *that is blind at certain times, blind in moonlight,* Veg. Vet. 2, 18.—As *subst.:* **lūnātĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a crazy person, lunatic:* lunaticus est et male patitur, Vulg. Matt. 17, 15.

lūnātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. luno.

lunchus, v. lonchus.

Lūnensis, e, *adj.*, v. 2. Luna, II.

lūno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. luna], *to bend like a half-moon* or *crescent, to crook like a sickle* (rare in the *verb. finit.; freq.* in the *P. a.*): lunavit fortiter arcum, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 23: acies geminos in arcus, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 25.—Hence, **lūnātus,** a, um, *P. a., half-moon-shaped, crescent-shaped, lunated, falcated:* Amazonidum peltae, Verg. A. 1, 490: lunatā fronte juvenci, Stat. Th. 6, 265: lunatis obliquatur cornibus, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 38: conchae, id. 9, 33, 52, § 102: ferramentum, Col. 12, 54.—Hence, *bearing a crescent; marked with something of a crescent shape:* lunatum agmen, *a line of battle with shields of crescent shape,* Stat. Th. 5, 145: pellis, *a senator's shoe* (v. luna, I. 3.), Mart. 1, 49, 31.

lūnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [1. luna], *a little moon,* an ornament worn by women: aurea, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 33: lunulae sunt ornamenta mulierum in similitudinem lunae, bullulae aureae dependentes, Isid. Orig. 19, 31, 17; Tert. Cult. Fem. 2, 10.—Rarely of the luna worn by senators on their shoes: hac lunula nam adsuta calceis discernuntur patricii a noviciis, Schol. Juv. 7, 192; cf. luna, II. C.

Lūnus, i, *m.* [luceo], *the Moon-god,* worshipped at Carræ, Spart. Caracall. 6, 6; 7, 3; cf. Tert. Apol. 15.

1. lŭo, lui, 3, *v. a.* [root lu-, to wash; Gr. λούω, λουτρόν; cf. λῦμα, λύθρον, polluo, diluo, and lavo], *to wash, lave.*—Lit.: Graecia luitur Ionio, Sil. 11, 22: amnis moenia luit, Prud. στεφ. 3, 190.—**II.** Trop., *to cleanse, purge:* insontes errore luit, Val. Fl. 3, 407.

2. lŭo, lui (no *sup.*, but *fut. part. act.* luiturus, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 140; Prud. Psych. 535; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 585), 3, *v. a.* [root lu, to loose, let go; Gr. λύω; cf. λυτήρ, λύτρον; Lat. solvo, reluo; Germ. los; Engl. loose; prob. not connected with luo, 1.], *to loose, let go, set free.*—Hence, **A.** *To release from debt:* fundum a testatore obligatum, Dig. 36, 1, 78, § 6.—**B.** *To pay* a debt or penalty: aes alienum, Curt. 10, 2, 25: debitum, Cod. Th. 2, 4, 3: cautum est ut lueret in singulas (arbores caesas) aeris XXV., Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 7.—**C.** Luere poenas or poenam, *to suffer* as a punishment, *undergo:* itaque mei peccati luo poenas, Cic. Att. 3, 9, 1: ad luendas rei publicae poenas, id. Sull. 27, 76: qui Tuscā pulsus ab urbe Exsilium dirā poenam pro caede luebat, *was undergoing banishment as a punishment,* Ov. M. 3, 624: augurium malis, *to suffer the misfortune which the augury predicted,* Plin. 7, 8, 6, § 46: supplicia crucibus, Just. 2, 5, 6.—**D.** *To atone for, expiate* (class.): stuprum voluntariā morte luere, Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 64: noxam pecuniā, Liv. 38, 37: qui (obsides) capite luerent, si pacto non staretur, id. 9, 5: sanguine perjuria, Verg. G. 1, 502: commissa, id. ib. 4, 454.—**E.** *To satisfy, appease:* libidinem alicujus sanguine innocentium, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 30, § 77.—**F.** *To avert by expiation* or *punishment:* pericula publica, Liv. 10, 28, 13: responsa, *to render void, of no effect,* Val. Fl. 2, 569.

lŭpa, ae, *f.* [lupus], *a she-wolf.* **I.** Lit.: rabidae tradis ovile lupae, Ov. A. A. 3, 8; Liv. 1, 4, 6: ab agro rava decurrens lupa Lanuvino, Hor. C. 3, 27, 3: quem nutrit dura papilla lupae, Prop. 5, 4, 54: lupa Romuli, Quint. 2, 4, 19; 3, 7, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A prostitute, vile woman,* Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 22: ille, qui semper secum scorta, semper exoletos, semper lupas ducebat, Cic. Mil. 21, 55; Liv. 1, 4, 7: quibus grata est pictā lupa barbara mitrā, Juv. 3, 66; Aur. Vict. Orig. Gent. Rom. 21, 1: lupa, id est meretrix, Lact. 1, 19.—In a pun with the literal meaning, I. supra: nam ovis illius hau longe absunt a lupis, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 12.—**B.** *The name of a dog,* Col. 7, 12, 13.

lŭpānar, āris, *n.* [lupa, II. A.], *a house of ill-repute:* qui in lupanari accubat, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 50: deprehensus in lupanari cum alienā uxore, Quint. 7, 3, 6: intrare, Juv. 6, 121: virorum, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 5, 3, 2.—As a term of reproach: O lutum, lupanar, aut si perditius potest quid esse, Cat. 42, 13.

lŭpānāris, e, *adj.* [lupanar], *belonging to or characteristic of a lewd woman:* infamia, App. M. 9, p. 229, 7.

lŭpānārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], i. q. lupanar, Dig. 5, 3, 27 al.

lŭpānus, a, um, *adj.* [lupa], *lewd:* feminae, Commod. 59, 22.

lŭpārĭae, ārum, *f.*, *brothels,* Sext. Ruf. Reg. 2; Inscr. ap. Gud. 33, 1.

lŭpārĭus, ii, *m.* [lupus], *a wolf-hunter,* Serv. Verg. G. 1, 139; cf.: luparius, λυκοθήρας, Gloss. Philox.

lŭpātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *furnished with wolf's teeth,* i. e. *iron prickles* shaped like a wolf's teeth. **I.** *Adj.:* Gallia nec lupatis Temperet ora frenis, *curbs studded with jagged points,* Hor. C. 1, 8, 6.—**II.** *Subst.* (sc. freni or frena): **lŭpāti,** ōrum, *m.*, and **lŭpāta,** ōrum, *n.*, *a curb armed with sharp teeth:* equus adeo sprevit lupatos, ut, etc., Sol. 45: duris parere lupatis, Verg. G. 3, 208: asper equus duris contunditur ora lupatis, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 15: aurea lupata, Mart. 1, 105, 4.

Lŭperca, ae, *f.* [v. Lupercus], *a goddess of the old Romans, the wife of* Lupercus, *identified with the deified she-wolf that suckled Romulus,* Arn. 4, 128; cf. Liv. 1, 4; Lact. 1, 20.

Lŭpercal, ālis, *n.* [Lupercalis], *a grotto on the Palatine Hill, sacred to the Lycean Pan* (*Lupercus*): gelidā monstrat sub rupe Lupercal, Verg. A. 8, 342; v. Serv. ad loc.: quamquam Velia non est vilior quam Lupercal, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 1: forsitan et quaeras cur sit locus ille Lupercal, Ov. F. 2, 381.—Hence, **A. Lŭpercālis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Lupercalia, Lupercal:* sacrum, Suet. Aug. 31.—**B.** Hence, *plur.* as *subst.:* **Lŭpercālĭa,** ium and ōrum, *n.*, *the festival of the Lycean Pan* (*Lupercus*), *celebrated in February, in which the priests* (Luperci), *with their faces painted and only a girdle about their loins* (cinctuti, Ov. F. 5, 101), *ran about the city striking the women whom they met, a ceremony supposed to make them fruitful:* ad Lupercalia, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 87; 2, 33, 84: hodierni diei res gestas Lupercalibus habebis, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 4; cf. Ov. F. 2, 267 sqq.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 343.

Lŭpercus, i, *m.* [lupus, and perh. arceo]. **I.** *The Roman name of the Lycean Pan* (so called because he protected the flocks from wolves), Just. 4, 3, 1.—Far more freq., **II.** *A priest of the Lycean Pan:* nudi Luperci, Verg. A. 8, 663; Ov. F. 2, 267: nec prodest agili palmas praebere Luperco, Juv. 2, 142. There were at first two classes of these priests, the Fabiani and the Quintiliani, to whom afterwards, in honor of Cæsar, were added the Juliani, Suet. Caes. 76. At first the priests were chosen only from the herdsmen, but afterwards young persons of the highest rank were received among them: ita eras Lupercus, ut te consulem esse meminisse deberes, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85; Suet. Aug. 31.—*There were also Luperci at Velitrae, Inscr.* Murat. 1, 3.

Lupĭa (**Luppia**), ae, *m.*, *a river in the north-west of Germany,* now the *Lippe,* Mela, 3, 3, 3; Vell. 2, 10, 5; Tac. A. 1, 60; 2, 7; id. H. 5, 22.

Lŭpĭae, ārum, *f. plur.*, *a town of Calabria,* Paul. Nol. 30, 85; cf. Mel. 2, 4.

Lŭpĭcīnus, i, *m.*, *the name of a man,* Paul. Petr. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 369.

* **lŭpillus**, i, *m. dim.* [2. lupinus], *a small lupine*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 9.

lŭpīnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *made of lupines:* lomentum, App. Herb. 21.

lŭpīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *for lupines:* labrum, Cato, R. R. 10 and 11.—**II.** *Subst.:* **lŭpīnārĭi**, ōrum, *m., dealers in lupines*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33, 2.

1. lŭpīnus, a, um, *adj.* [lupus], *of* or *belonging to a wolf, wolf's:* ubera, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19: juba, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 20: pellis, Plin. 28, 19, 78, § 257.—**II.** Transf., *like a wolf:* impetus, Enn. ap. Don. Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 25 (Sat. v. 28 Vahl.): rictus, Prud. στεφ. 2, 98.

2. lŭpīnus, i, *m.*, and **lŭpīnum**, i, *n., a lupine:* ibi lupinum bonum fiet, Cato, R. R. 34, 2; cf. Col. 12, 10, 1 sq.; Plin. 18, 14, 36, § 133; Pall. 1, 6, 14; 7, 3, 2: fetus viciae tristisque lupini, Verg. G. 1, 75: tunicam mihi malo lupini, Juv. 14, 153.—Esp., since, on the stage, lupines were used as mock-money, prov.: nec tamen ignorat quid distent aera lupinis, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 23; cf.: *Ag.* Agite, inspicite. *Co.* Aurum est, profecto, spectatores, comicum, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 20; cf. also: si quis sub specie alearum victus sit lupinis vel alia quavis materia, Cod. 3, 43, 1.

Lūpŏdūnum, i, *n., a German town near the sources of the Danube*, now *Ladenburg* or *Lupff*, Aus. Mosell. 423.

lŭpor, āri, *v. dep. n.* [lupa, II.], *to associate with lewd women:* cum meretrice per vias lupantur, Atta ap. Non. 133, 11 (Com. Rel. v. 3 Rib.): impune lupari, Lucil. ib. 15.

lŭpŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little she-wolf*, transf., *a witch, hag*, App. M. 5, p. 164, 3.

1. lŭpus, i, *m.* [kindred with λύκος; Sanscr. vrika, and our wolf], *a wolf.* **I.** Lit.: torva leaena lupum sequitur, lupus ipse capellam, Verg. E. 2, 63; Plin. 10, 63, 88, § 173; 8, 22, 34, § 80: Martialis lupus, *sacred to Mars*, Hor. C. 1, 17, 9; so, Martius, Verg. A. 9, 566: lupus femina for lupa, *a she-wolf*, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 2, 355 (Ann. v. 70 Vahl.); id. ap. Non. 378, 18 (ib. v. 73): lupus masculinum (est), quamquam Varro ... lupum feminam dicit, Ennium Pictoremque Fabium secutus, Quint. 1, 6, 12.—According to the belief of the Romans, if a wolf saw a man before the latter saw him, the man became dumb: vox quoque Moerim Jam fugit ipsa; lupi Moerim videre priores, Verg. E. 9, 53; cf. Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 80.—Prov.: lupus in fabulâ or sermone, said of the appearance of a person when he is spoken of; as we say in English, *talk of the devil, and he appears:* atque eccum tibi lupum in sermone, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 71; Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 21; Serv. Verg. E. 9, 54: de Varrone loquebamur: lupus in fabulâ: venit enim ad me, Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4.—(β) Lupum auribus tenere, *to have a wolf by the ears*, to be unable to hold and afraid to let go, i. e. *to be in a situation of doubt and difficulty*, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 21; Suet. Tib. 25.—(γ) Hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, *on this side the wolf, on that the dog*, i. e. *to be placed between two fires*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 64.—(δ) Lupos apud oves custodes relinquere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 28: ovem lupo committere, *to intrust sheep to a wolf*, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 16; cf. o praeclarum custodem ovium, ut aiunt, lupum! Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 27; cf.: plenum montano credis ovile lupo? Ov. A. A. 2, 363.—(ε) Lupo agnum eripere, of a difficult undertaking; as in English, *to snatch the meat from a dog's mouth*, Plaut. Poen 3, 5, 31.—(ζ) Lupus observavit, dum dormitaret canes, of one who watches his opportunity to be unobserved, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 133.—(η) Ovis ultro fugiat lupus, of a very improbable act, Verg. E. 8, 52.—(θ) Tantum curamus frigora, quantum numerum (ovium) lupus, i. e. do not care at all, *as the wolf does not care whether the number of the sheep is right or not*, Verg. E. 7, 51.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A voracious fish, the wolf fish* or *pike*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 31; Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 169; 9, 17, 28, § 61; Col. 8, 16; Mart. 13, 89; Macr. S. 2, 12 bis.—**B.** *A kind of spider*, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 85; 11, 24, 28, § 80.—**C.** *A bit armed with points like wolves' teeth* (frena lupata): et placido duros (equus) accipit ore lupos, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 3; Stat. Ach. 1, 281.—**D.** *A hook* with which things were hoisted: in alios lupi superne ferrei injecti, Liv. 28, 3, 7; Isid. Orig. 23, 15.—**E.** *A small handsaw*, Pall. 1, 43, 2.—**F.** *The hop, a plant* (Humulus lupulus), Plin. 21, 15, 50, § 86.

2. Lŭpus, *a surname in the* gens Rutilia, e. g. P. Lutilius Lupus, *a rhetorician in the time of Augustus;* v. Rutilius; cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 63.

lūra (**lōra**), ae, *f.* [from same root as lorum, q. v.], prop. *a thong;* hence, *the mouth of a skin* or *leathern bag*, which was closed by a thong: lura os cullei vel etiam utris: unde lurcones capacis gulae homines et bonorum suorum consumptores, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120.—**II.** Transf., *a skin, leathern sack*, Aus. Perioch. Odyss. 10 (In Lucil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 21, 48, Fischer conjectures furi, v. h. l.).

·lurchĭnābundus (**lurcĭnābundus** and **lurchābundus**), a, um, *adj.* [1. lurco], *voracious*, Cat. ap. Quint. 1, 6, 42; cf. Spald. ad loc.

1. lurco, āre, *v. a.*, and **lurcor**, āri, *v. dep. n.* [perh. lura, to have a stomach of leather], *to eat voraciously, to devour:* lurcare est cum aviditate cibum sumere, Non. 10, 31: lardum, Pomp. ap. Non. 11, 6 (Com. Rel. v. 169 Rib.): ut lurcaretur lardum, Lucil. ib. 11, 2.

2. lurco (**lurcho**, Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 4; Prob. p. 1455 P.), ōnis, *m., a gormandizer, glutton.* — Lit.: lurco, edax, furax, fugax, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 16: vivite lurcones, comedones, vivite ventres, Lucil. ap. Non. 11, 9: lastaurum et lurconem et nebulonem popinonemque appellans, Suet. Gram. 15: lurcones capacis gulae homines et bonorum suorum consumptores, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120.

3. Lurco, ōnis, *m., a Roman surname.* Esp., *M. Aufidius, who was the first to fatten peacocks for the table*, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 1; Plin. 10, 20, 23, § 45.—So of M. Perpenna Lurco, Inscr. Grut. 237, 8.—**B.** Transf., *a voluptuary, debauchee*, App. M. 8, p. 213, 6.— Hence, **II. Lurcōnĭānus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Lurco, Lurconian:* Apiciana et Lurconiana condimenta, Tert. Anim. 33.

lūrĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [luridus], *besmeared, defiled*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8.

lūrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [luror], *pale yellow, sallow, wan, ghastly, lurid.* **I.** Lit.: luridi supra modum pallidi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120; cf.: luridus, ὠχρός, πέλιος, ἰκτερικός, ὑπώπιος, Gloss. Philox.: luridus Orcus, Hor. C. 3, 4, 74: pallor, Ov. M. 4, 267: dentes, Hor. C. 4, 13, 10: bilis, Sen. Ep. 95; cf.: viden tu illi maculari corpus maculis luridis, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 63: sol, Plin. Ep. 6, 20 *fin.*: luna, Sen. Med. 790.—**II.** Transf., *that renders pale* or *ghastly:* horror, Ov. M. 14, 198: aconita, id. ib. 1, 147: mors, Sil. 13, 560.

lūror, ōris, *m.* [etym. dub.; cf.: pullus, lividus], *a yellowish color, sallowness, paleness*, Lucr. 4, 308: luror permanat in herbas, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 238: lurore buxeo foedatus, App. M. 9, p. 222, 31.

luscĭnĭa, ae, *f.* (**luscĭnĭus**, ii, *m.*, Phaedr. 3, 18, 2 and 11; Sen. Ep. 76, 7; and, ‡ **luscĭnus**, i, *m.*,= ἀηδών, Gloss. Lat. Gr.) [for clus-cinia; Sanscr. root çru, to hear; Gr. κλύω; Lat. clueo, to be famous, akin to gloria and cano; hence, the melodious or glorious songstress], *the nightingale*, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 81 sq.: luscinias soliti impenso prandere coëmptas, Hor. S. 2, 3, 245: vox luscinii, Sen. Ep. 76, 9.

luscĭnĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [luscinia], *a little nightingale:* aves cantrices, ut lusciniolae ac merulae, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14; cf. id. L. L. 5, § 76 Müll.—Prov.: *So.* Pol magis metuo mihi in monendo ne defuerit optio. *Ba.* Pol ego metuo lusciniolae ne defuerit cantio, of one who possesses a thing in superabundance, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 4 Fleck.

1. luscĭnĭus, ii, *m., a nightingale;* v. luscinia *init.*

2. luscĭnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [luscinus], *blinded, one-eyed*, applied by Commodus to persons one of whose eyes he had destroyed, Lampr. Commod. 10, 6; cf. the foll. art.

1. luscĭnus, a, um, *adj* [luscus], *one-eyed; plur.* as *subst.:* **luscĭni**, ōrum, *m., one-eyed persons:* qui altero lumine orbi nascerentur, Coclites vocabantur, qui parvis utrisque Ocellae; Luscini injuriae cognomen habuere, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150.

2. Luscĭnus, i, *m., a Roman surname:* C. Fabricius Luscinus, Val. Max. 4, 3, 6; Liv. 33, 42 and 43; 37, 4.

3. luscĭnus, i, *m.*, v. luscinia *init.*

luscĭōsus, v. luscitiosus.

‡ **luscĭtĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [luscus], *dimness of sight*, Dig. 21, 1, 10, § 4: vitium oculorum, quod clarius vesperi quam meridie cernit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120, 17 Müll.

luscĭtĭōsus and **luscĭōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [i. e. luscitionosus, from luscitio], *that cannot see in the dusk or by lamp-light, dim-sighted, purblind:* *Pa.* Quid jam? *Sce.* Quia luscitiosus. *Pa.* Verbero, edepol tu quidem caecus, non luscitiosus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 51 sq. Lorenz ad loc.: vesperi non videre, quos appellant lusciosos, Varr. ap. Non. 135, 13: edepol idem caecus non lusciosus est, id. ib. 14; cf. also: luscitiosus qui vespere nihil videt, Isid. Orig. 10, 163: lusciosos nyctalopas a Graecis dictos, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 170: luscitiosos dici voluerunt interdiu parum videntes, quos Graeci μύωπας vocant, Fulgent. Expos. Serm. Ant. p. 561 Merc. (Gerlach, p. 391, luscitios).

luscĭtĭus, i, v. luscitiosus *fin.*

luscus, a, um, *adj.* [root luc of lux; with fundamental idea to glimmer; cf. Gr. λυγη, gloom], *one-eyed:* *Le.* Oculum ego ecfodiam tibi, si verbum addideris. *Sc.* Hercle qui dicam tamen: nam si sic non licebit, luscus dixero, Plaut. Trin 2, 4, 64; id. Curc. 4, 2, 19: Appius cenabo, inquit, apud te, huic lusco, familiari meo C. Sestio: uni enim locum esse video, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 246; Mart. 4, 65; Gai Inst. 3, 214: cum Gaetula ducem portaret belua luscum (of Hannibal), Juv. 10, 157: ambos perdidit ille oculos, et luscis invidet, id. 10, 228.—Hence, *with one eye shut*, i. e. taking aim, said mockingly of a statue: statua meditatur proelia lusca, Juv. 7, 128; *half-blind*, Mart. 9, 37, 10.

lūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ludo], *a playing, play:* in ludum discendi, non lusionis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 6: pueri lusionibus vel laboriosis delectantur, id. Fin. 5, 20, 55: in ipsâ lusione (pilae), *in the act of playing*, id. de Or. 1, 16, 73: pilaris lusio, Stat. S. 4 praef.

Lūsĭtānĭa, ae, *f., the western part of Spain*, the mod. *Portugal* and a part of the Spanish provinces of *Estremadura* and *Toledo*, Caes B. C. 1, 38, 2; Liv. 21, 43, 8; 27, 20; Mel. 2, 6, 3 sq.; 3, 1, 6; 3, 6, 2; Liv. Ep. 52; Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 113.—Hence, **Lūsĭtānus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Lusitania, Lusitanian:* cerasa, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 103: tela, Val. Max. 9, 1, n. 5.—In *plur. subst.:* **Lūsĭtāni**, ōrum, *m., the Lusitanians*, Cic. Brut. 23, 89; Liv. 35, 1; 37, 46 sq.; Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 116.

lūsĭto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [ludo], *to play often* or *habitually* (ante- and post-class.): aut coturnices dantur, quibuscum lusitent, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 6: alea festiva et honesta lusitabamus, Gell. 18, 13, 1: in labellis morsicatim, Naev. ap. Non. 139, 25.

Lusĭus, i, *m., a river of Arcadia*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 57.

lūsor, ōris, *m.* [ludo], *one who plays* at a game; *a player.* **I.** Lit.: sic ne perdiderit, non cessat perdere lusor, Ov. A. A. 1, 1, 451; Sen. Ben. 2, 17, 3: furtum factum domi et eo tempore quo alea ludebatur, licet lusor non fuerit qui quid eorum fecerit, impune fit, Dig. 11, 5, 1, § 2.—Poet. transf.: cum lusore catello, *a playful little dog*, Juv. 9, 611.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A humorous writer:* tenerorum lusor amorum, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 1.—**B.** *A banterer, mocker:* te ut deludam contra, lusorem meum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 62.

lūsōrĭē, *adv.* v. lusorius *fin.*

lūsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lusor], *of* or *belonging to a player.* **I.** Lit.: pila, *a playing-ball*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 205: alveus cum tesseris, id. 37, 2, 6, § 13.—Hence, **2.** *Subst.:* **lūsōrĭum**, ii, *n., a place where shows of gladiators and wild beasts were given:* statuit sibi triclinium in summo lusorio, Lampr. Heliog. 25; Lact. Mort. Persecut. 21.—**B.** *Used for pleasure;* hence, as *subst.:* **lūsōrĭa**, ae, *f.* (sc. navis), *a*

vessel for pleasure, yacht, Sen. Ben. 7, 20, 3; and, transf., *any kind of light vessel, cutter:* lusoriis navibus discurrere flumen ultro citroque, *with cruisers*, Amm. 17, 2, 3.—*Plur.:* lusoriae, *swift-sailing cruisers, cutters*, Vop. Bonos. 15: de lusoriis Danubii, Cod. Th. 7, tit. 17.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *That serves for amusement* or *pastime, sportive:* quaestio, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 180: arma, Sen. Ep. 117, 25: spectaculum non fidele et lusorium, id. ib. 80, 2.—**B.** Transf., *that is done* or *given in play;* hence, *empty, ineffectual, invalid*, = irritus: nomen, Sen. Ben. 5, 8, 3: lusorias minas alicui facere, Dig. 35, 3, 4: imperium, ib. 43, 8, 1.—Hence, *adv.:* **lūsōrĭē,** *playfully, in sport, not in earnest, apparently:* lusorie (causam) agens, Dig. 30, 1, 50, § 1.

‡ **lustrābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [lustro], *conspicuous*, περίβλεπτος (i. e. spectabilis), Gloss. Philox.

lustrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [perh. from lustrum], *a plant, also called* verbenaca, App. Herb. 3.

lustrālis, e, *adj.* [2. lustrum], *relating to purification from guilt* or *the appeasing of the gods, lustral.* **I.** Lit.: sacrificium, *a sacrifice of purification, a propitiatory offering*, Liv. 1, 28: aqua, *lustral water, holy water*, Ov. P. 3, 2, 73: exta, Verg. A. 8, 183: hostiae, App. Mag. p. 304 *fin.:* vota, Val. Fl. 3, 414: caput, *atoning* (of Iphigenia), Sen. Agam. 163.—**II.** [V. 2. lustrum.] *Of or belonging to a period of five years, quinquennial:* certamen, Tac. A. 6, 4: aurum, *a tax levied every five years on petty shopkeepers, usurers, and brothel-keepers:* AVRI LVSTRALIS COACTOR, Inscr. Grut. 347, 4: collatio, Cod. Th. 13, tit. 1: census Romae, Ulp. Regul. 1, 8.—Hence, *subst.:* **lustrālis,** is, *m., the collector of this tax*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 426, n. 458.

lustrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [lustro], *a means of purification*, Val. Fl. 3, 442; 409.

1. lustrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a means of purification*, Arn. in Psa. 118, Serm. 8.

2. lustrāmentum, i, *n.* [lustror], *an incentive to lust:* si quis lustramenti causā dederit cantharides, Dig. 48, 8, 3.

lustrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lustro], *a purification by sacrifice, a lustration.* **I.** Lit.: lustrationis sacro peracto, Liv. 40, 6; 40, 13, 2 sq.; Col. 2, 22, 5.—**II.** Transf. [v. lustro, II.], *a going* or *wandering about:* lustrationesque (ferarum), Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 79: municipiorum, id. Phil. 2, 23, 57.

lustrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A purifier, cleanser:* Gallus sacerdos ac lustrator, Schol. Juv. 6, 542.—**II.** *A wanderer through* a place, *a traverser:* Hercules lustrator orbis, App. Mag. p. 288, 25.

lustrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [2. lustrum], *of* or *belonging to purification:* dies, *the eighth* (or *ninth*) *day after a child's birth, on which it was purified by a sacrifice and received a name*, Suet. Ner. 6; Macr. S. 1, 16; Arn. 3, 102; cf.: lustrici dies infantium appellantur, puellarum octavus, puerorum nonus, qui his lustrantur atque eis nomina imponuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120 Müll.

* **lustrĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. lustrum-facio], *purifying:* cantus, Val. Fl. 3, 448.

1. lustro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [2. lustrum], *to purify by means of a propitiatory offering* (syn.: procuro, expio). **I.** Lit.: agrum lustrare sic oportet. Impera suovetaurilia circumagi, etc., Cato, R. R. 141: in lustranda colonia ab eo, qui eam deduceret, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102: ibi instructum exercitum omnem suovetaurilibus lustravit, Liv. 1, 44; 40, 6: tunc vitula innumeros lustrabat caesa juvencos, Tib. 1, 1, 25 (31 Müll.): aliquem taedis, id. 1, 2, 61: terque senem flammā, ter aquā, ter sulphure lustrat, Ov. M. 7, 261; cf. Verg. A. 6, 231: lustramurque Iovi votisque incendimus aras, *we purify ourselves*, id. ib. 3, 279: se centum lustrare ovis, Juv. 6, 518: lustrari, id. 2, 157: non inveniatur in te, qui lustret filium tuum aut filiam tuam, nec divinus, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 1, 1.—**II.** Transf., because, at the lustral sacrifice, the priest went around the person or object purified; hence, **A.** *To go around, encircle:* regem choreis, Verg. A. 10, 224.—**B.** *To go round, wander over, traverse:* Pythagoras et Aegyptum lustravit et Persarum Magos adiit, Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87: latitudinem lustrans signiferi orbis, id. N. D. 2, 20, 53; so id. Univ. 9: et salis Ausonii lustrandum navibus aequor, Verg. A. 3, 385: pede barbaro Lustrata Rhodope, Hor. C. 3, 25, 11: lustrati montes, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 129: nulla meis frustra lustrantur compita plantis, Prop. 3, 15, 3: lustravitque fuga mediam gladiator harenam, Juv. 2, 14, 4: spatium, id. 6, 582.—**C.** Military term, *to review:* exercitum lustravi apud Iconium, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 2; Hirt. B. G. 8, 52; cf.: inclusas animas superumque ad lumen ituras Lustrabat, Verg. A. 6, 681.—**D.** *To review, survey, observe, examine* (poet.): et totum lustrabat lumine corpus, Verg. A. 8, 153: respicio et quae sit me circum copia lustro, id. ib. 2, 564: alicujus vestigia, id. ib. 11, 763; Tac. A. 15, 26; Petr. Sat. 11; Sil. 15, 787.—**2.** Trop., *to review, consider:* omnia ratione animoque, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57.—**E.** (Of the sun, moon, etc.) *To illuminate, make bright:* postera Phoebeā lustrabat lampade terras Aurora, Verg. A. 4, 6; 7, 148: sol, obliquo terras et caelum lumine lustrans, Lucr. 5, 693; 5, 79: mundi magnum templum Sol et luna suo lustrantes lumine, id. 5, 1437; 6, 737: Sol, qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustras, Verg. A. 4, 607.

2. * lustro, ōnis, *m.*, i.q. vagus, *wanderer, vagabond*, Naev. in Lex. Vatic. tom. 8, p. 313; cf. Klussman, Naev. p. 232, and Com. Rel. v. 118 sq. Rib.

lustror, āri, *v. dep. n.* [1. lustrum], *to frequent places of ill-repute:* circum oppida, Lucil. Sat. 30, 68: lustrantur, comedunt quod habent, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 6: ubi fuisti, ubi lustratus, id. Cas. 2, 3, 29.

1. lustrum, i, *n.* [1. luo, lavo; cf.: monstrum, moneo], *a slough, bog, morass, puddle.* **I.** Lit.: prodigunt in lutosos limites ac lustra, ut volutentur in luto, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 8.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A haunt* or *den of wild beasts:* lustra ferarum, Verg. G. 2, 471; id. A. 3, 647: lustra horrida monstris, Val. Fl. 4, 370.—**2.** *A wood, forest:* postquam altos ventum in montes atque invia lustra, Verg. A. 4, 151: inter horrentia lustra, id. ib. 11, 570.—**B.** *A house of ill-repute:* ubi in lustra jacuisti? *St.* Egone in lustra? Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 26: quod dem scortis, quodque in lustris comedim, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 91; id. Curc. 4, 2, 22: in lustris latet, Turp. ap. Non. 333, 15: in lustris, popinis, alea, vino tempus aetatis omne consumpsisses, Cic. Phil. 13, 11, 24: homo emersus ex diuturnis tenebris lustrorum, id. Sest. 9, 20.—**2.** *Debauchery;* cf.: lustra significant lacunas lutosas, quae sunt in silvis aprorum cubilia. A quā similitudine, hi, qui in locis abditis et sorditis ventri et gulae operam dant, dicuntur in lustris vitam agere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120: domus, in qua lustra, libidines, luxuries, omnia denique inaudita vitia, versentur, Cic. Cael. 23, 57: studere lustris, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 17: lustris perire, Lucr. 4, 1136: vino lustrisque confectus, Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 6: qui pugnent, marcere Campana luxuria, vino et scortis omnibusque lustris per totam hiemem confectos, Liv. 23, 45, 3.

2. lustrum, i, *n.* [2. luo], *a purificatory sacrifice, expiatory offering, lustration*, made by the censors for the whole people once in five years, after completing the census, and in which a swine, a sheep, and a bull were offered (suovetaurilia): lustrum condere, *to make the lustral sacrifice:* lustrum condidit et taurum immolavit, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 268: *censu perfecto edixit, ut omnes cives Romani in campo primā luce adessent.* Ibi exercitum omnem suovetaurilibus lustravit: idque conditum lustrum appellatum, quia is censendo finis factus est, Liv. 1, 44; 3, 24; cf. id. 35, 9; 38, 36; 42, 10. The census could also be taken without being followed by a lustrum, Liv. 3, 22, 1; 24, 43, 4: sub lustrum censeri, *at the close of the census, when the* lustrum *should begin:* sub lustrum censeri, germani negotiatoris est (because these were usually not in Rome, and were included in the census last of all), Cic. Att. 1, 18, 8.—Being a religious ceremonial, the lustrum was sometimes omitted, when circumstances seemed to forbid it: census actus eo anno: lustrum propter Capitolium captum, consulem occisum, condi religiosum fuit, Liv. 3, 22, 1. Hence in part, doubtless, must be explained the small number of lustra actually celebrated; thus, A.U.C. 296: census perficitur, idque lustrum ab origine urbis decimum conditum ferunt, Liv. 3, 24, 10.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A propitiatory offering:* quinto die Delphis Apollini pro me exercitibusque et classibus lustra sacrificavi, Liv. 45, 41, 3.—**B.** *A period of five years, a lustrum* (because every five years a lustrum was performed). **1.** In gen.: cujus octavum trepidavit aetas Claudere lustrum, Hor. C. 2, 4, 24; Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 78; Mart. 10, 38, 9.—**2.** As the period of taxation, in reference to the imposition of duties, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 11: hoc ipso lustro, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 5: superioris lustri reliqua, id. Fam. 2, 13, 3.—**C.** In gen., *a period of several years;* of *four years* (of the Julian calendar), Ov. F. 3, 163; cf. Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 122: ingens lustrum, *the grand lustrum, a hundred years*, at the end of which the ludi saeculares were celebrated, Mart. 4, 1, 7.—**D.** From the time of Domitian, *the Capitoline games*, recurring every fifth year, Suet. Dom. 4; Censor. de Die Nat. 18; cf. Stat. S. 4, 2, 60: certamine Jovis Capitolini lustro sexto, Inscr. Grut. 332, 3; called lustri certamen, Aur. Vict. Caes. 27, 7.—**E.** Hectoris Lustra (not Lytra), *title of a tragedy of Ennius;* v. Trag. Rel. p. 28 sq. Rib.; Vahl. Enn. p. 113 sq.—**F.** *The term of a lease:* priore lustro, Plin. Ep. 9, 37, 2.

1. lūsus, a, um, *Part.*, from ludo.

2. lūsus, ūs, *m.* [ludo], *a playing, play, game* (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: virgineis exercent lusibus undas Naides, Ov. M. 14, 556: aleae, Suet. Calig. 41: calculorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 24: nec me offenderit lusus in pueris, Quint. 1, 3, 10; cf. id. 1, 1, 20: eburneas litterarum formas in lusum offerre, id. 1, 1, 26: ediscere inter lusum, id. 1, 1, 36: in lusu duodecim scriptorum, id. 11, 2, 38: regnum lusu sortiri, i. e. *by throwing dice*, Tac. A. 13, 15: solent quidam et cogere ad lusum, Dig. 11, 5, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Play, sport, game* (*that is done by way of amusement*): fas est et carmine remitti, non dico continuo ac longo, sed hoc arguto et brevi. Lusus vocantur, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 10: Trojae lusum exhibuit, Suet. Claud. 21.—**B.** *Sportive dalliance, toying:* sunt apti lusibus anni, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 13; Prop. 1, 10, 9.—**C.** *Jest, fun, mockery:* dant de se respondentibus venustissimos lusus, i. e. *make themselves ridiculous*, Quint. 5, 13, 46: lusum ludere aliquem, Gell. 18, 13, 4.

* **lŭtāmentum,** i, *n.* [1. luto], *that which is made of mud* or *clay, a mud* or *clay wall*, Cato, R. R. 128.

lŭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. lutum], *of* or *belonging to mud.* **I.** *Living in mud:* testudines, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 32.—**II.** *Living on mud:* mullus, Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 65.

Lŭtātĭus (Luctātĭus), a, *the name of a Roman* gens. So, Q. Lutatius Catulus, *consul* A.U.C. 652, Cic. Mur. 17, 36; id. Cael. 29, 70; *a younger man of the same name, consul* A.U.C. 676, id. Cat. 3, 10, 24; id. Balb. 15, 34.—Hence, **II. Lŭtātĭānus (Luct-),** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Lutatius, Lutatian:* praedia, Dig. 33, 1, 12.

(**lūtĕa,** ae, *f.* [1. lutum], a false reading for uvam, Plin. 33, 5, 26, § 87.)

* **lŭtensis,** e, *adj.* [2. lutum], *found* or *living in mud:* genus purpurarum, Plin. 9, 37, 61, § 131.

lūtĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. luteus], *yellowish:* mollia luteolā pingit vaccinia calthā, Verg. E. 2, 50: violae, Col. 9, 4, 4: olivae, id. 12, 47, 9.

† **lŭtēr,** ēris, *m.*, = λουτήρ, *a hand-basin, laver*, Hier. in Jov. 1, n. 20; Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 26 al.

lŭtesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [2. lutum], *to turn to mud, become muddy:* litora, quae limo caenoque lutescunt, Col. 8, 17, 9: cava terra lutescit, Furius Antias ap. Gell. 18, 11; id. ap. Non. 133, 26.

Lutetĭa, ae, *f.*, *a city in* Gallia Lugdunensis, now *Paris*, Caes. B. G. 7, 57; Amm. 15, 11, 3 al.; called also Lutetia Parisiorum, Caes. B. G. 6, 3.

lūtĕum, v. 1. luteus, II. A.

1. lūtĕus, a, um, *adj.* [1. lutum], prop *of* or *belonging to the yellow-weed;* hence, in gen., *of the color of lutum.* **A.** *Golden-yellow, saffron-yellow, orange-yellow.* chrysocolla, Plin. 33, 5, 27, § 91; Varr. ap. Non. 549, 22: pallor, Hor. Epod. 10, 16: palla, Tib. 1, 7, 46.—*Subst.:* **lūtĕum,** i, *n*,

yellow: color in luteum inclinatus, *towards yellow,* Plin. 24, 15, 86, § 136: color in luteum languescens, id. 27, 13, 109, § 133.—Esp., *the yolk of an egg:* lutea ex ovis quinque columbarum, Plin. 30, 15, 49, § 141.—**B.** *Flame-colored,* of the veil of a bride (v. flammeus), Luc. 2, 361; cf. Plin. 21, 8, 22, § 46; Cat. 61, 10.—**II.** *Rose-colored:* rosa . . . sese pandit in calyces medio sui stantis conplexa luteos apices, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 14: Aurora in roseis fulgebat lutea bigis (= crocea; cf. κροκόπεπλος, Hom. Il. 8, 1), Verg. A. 7, 26: me Lutea mane videt pulsis Aurora tenebris, Ov. M. 7, 703; 13, 579: Memnonis in roseis lutea mater equis, id. F. 4, 714; Anthol. Lat. 5, 7, 1.

2. lūtĕus, a, um, *adj.* [2. lutum], *of mud* or *clay.* **I.** Lit.: defingit Rheni luteum caput, Hor. S. 1, 10, 37: opus, *of a swallow's nest,* Ov. F. 1, 157: aedificium, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 194: toreuma, Mart. 4, 46, 16: homo, i.e. *Adam,* Prud. Cath. 3, 41.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Bemired, muddy:* gallina si sit luteis pedibus, Plin. 30, 11, 28, § 93.—**2.** *Besmeared, bedaubed:* luteum ceromate corpus, Mart. 11, 47, 5: Vulcanus, Juv. 10, 132.—**II.** Trop., *dirty, vile, worthless:* blitea et lutea meretrix, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 1: homo, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 35: negotium, *a sorry commodity, poor affair,* id. ib. 2, 4, 14, § 32.

***lūtĭto,** āre, 1, *v. freq. a.* [1. luto], *to bedaub;* only trop., *to bring into contempt, to asperse:* nam hi mores majorum laudant, eosdem lutitant quos conlaudant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 15 Brix ad loc.

1. lūto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [2. lutum], *to bedaub with mud* or *clay.* **I.** Lit., Cato, R. R. 92: nidosque reversa lutabit hirundo, Calp. Ecl. 5, 17: lutati tituli statuarum, Lampr. Elag. 14.—**II.** Transf., *to bedaub, besmear:* ne lutet immundum nitidos ceroma capillos, Mart. 14, 50, 1: crassis lutatus amomis, Pers. 3, 104.

2. *lūto, āvi, ātum, *v. freq. a.* [for luito, from luo; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 116, 5 Müll.: litatum . . . quasi luitatum], *to pay:* lutavi, Varr. ap. Non. 131, 21.

‡**lūtor,** ōris, *m.* [luo], *a washer, fuller:* ‡lutor, πλύτης ἡλιαστής, Gloss. Philox.; Inscr. Gud. 17, 2.

lŭtōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. lutum], *full of mud* or *loam, muddy, miry, dirty:* terra, Cato ap. Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 176: ager, Col. 2, 45: rapa, id. 12, 54 (56), 1.

lūtra (lytra), ae, *f.* [luo], *an otter,* Plin. 8, 30, 47, § 109; 32, 11, 53, § 144; form lytra, Varr. L. L. 5, § 79 Müll.

lŭtŭlentē, *adv.*, v. lutulentus *fin.*

lŭtŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [2. lutum], *muddy.* **I.** Lit.: sus, *bedaubed with mud,* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 75: diluvio tellus lutulenta recenti, Ov. M. 1, 434: amnis, id. Am. 3, 6, 95: mula, Mart. 9, 23, 13.—***B.** Transf., *besmeared* with ointment: et putri lutulenta de palaestra, Mart. 7, 67, 7.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Filthy, dirty, vile:* lenone istoc non lutum est lutulentius, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 29: scio ego, multos jam lucrum lutulentos homines reddidit, id. Capt. 2, 2, 76: lutulente Caesonine, Cic. Pis. 12, 27: persona illa lutulenta, impura, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: vitia, id. Pis. 1, 1: qui vexat lutulentâ balnea turbâ, Juv. 7, 131.—**B.** Of style, *muddy, turbid, impure:* (Lucilius) cum flueret lutulentus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 11: at dixi fluere hunc lutulentum, id. ib. 1, 10, 50.—Hence, **adv.:* **lŭtŭlentē,** *impurely:* lotiolente dictum velut lutulente, Non. 131, 32.

***lŭtŭlo,** āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to bespatter with mud;* trop., *to asperse;* old reading, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 15; for lutito, q. v., cf. Ritschl, Prol. ad Plaut. p. lxxiv.

1. lūtum, i, *n.*, *a plant used in dyeing yellow, yellow-weed, dyer's-weed, weld:* jam croceo mutabit vellera luto, Verg. E. 4, 44; Plin. 33, 5, 26, § 87; Vitr. 7, 14.—**II.** Transf., *a yellow color, yellow,* Verg. Cir. 316: nimius luto corpora tingit amor, Tib. 1, 9 (8), 52 Heyne ad loc.

2. lŭtum, i, *n.* (**lŭtus,** i, *m.*, Quadrig. ap. Non. 212, 17) [luo], *mud, mire.* **I.** Lit.: volutari in luto, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 53: cratesque luto integuntur, Caes. B. C. 2, 15; Quadrig. ap. Non. 212, 17: imbre lutoque Aspersus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 11: luto perfusa porticus, Juv. 14, 66: pinguia crura luto, id. 3, 247: luto opplere aliquem, Suet. Vesp. 5: in longa via et pulvis et lutum et pluvia, Sen. Ep. 96, 3: si quis aliquem luto oblinivent, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 13: te pervolvam in luto, Ter. And. 4, 4, 38.—In *plur.:* luta et limum aggerebant, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 212, 16.—Prov.: in luto esse or haerere, *to stick in the mud,* i.e. *to be at a dead stop, unable to proceed:* nunc homo in medio luto est: Nomen nescit, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 27: neque mihi haud imperito eveniet, tali ut in luto haeream, id. Pers. 4, 3, 66: in eodem haesitas luto, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 15; cf. Lact. 2, 8, 24; 7, 2, 3: pro luto esse, *to be as cheap as dirt:* pro luto erat annona, Petr. 44: omnia pro luto habere, id. 67, 10; cf. id. 51, 6.—As a term of reproach, *mud, filth:* ludis me. *Pa.* Tum mihi sunt manus inquinatae. *Sc.* Quidum? *Pa.* Quia ludo luto, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 54; id. Most. 5, 2, 45: Lutum lenonium, commictum caeno sterculinum publicum! id. Pers. 3, 5, 2; 9; Cat. 42, 13: O tenebrae, o lutum, o sordes, *offscouring of the earth,* Cic. Pis. 26, 62.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Loam, clay, potter's clay:* pocula de facili luto componere, Tib. 1, 1, 40: ficta Saguntino cymbia malo luto, Mart. 8, 6, 2: quibus arte benigna Et meliore luto finxit praecordia Titan, *of better clay,* i.e. *of better materials,* Juv. 14, 34; cf. Pers. 3, 23: homines compositi luto, Juv. 6, 13.—**B.** *The dust with which wrestlers besprinkled themselves,* Sen. Ep. 88, 18.

lŭtus, i, *m.*, v. 2. lutum *init.*

lux, lūcis (adverb. *abl.* luce, luci, and lucu, and in these old forms also used as *m.;* v. infra; in Plaut. lux is usually *m.;* Brix ad Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 11), *f.* [luceo], *light.* **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen., *the light of the sun and other heavenly bodies:* cum id solis luce videatur clarius, Cic. Div. 1, 3, 6; id. Tusc. 1, 37, 90; id. Cat. 1, 3; id. Cael. 9: per umbras Stella facem ducens multâ cum luce cucurrit, Verg. A. 2, 694: a lucifero donec lux occidat, *till sunset,* Juv. 13, 158.—*The light, splendor, brightness of shining bodies:* viridi cum luce zmaragdi, Lucr. 4, 1126: luce coruscus ahenâ, Verg. A. 2, 470: lucem non fundentes gemmae, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 94: ferri, Stat. Th. 8, 124.—**2.** In partic., *the light of day, daylight, day:* diurna, Lucr. 6, 848: Metellus cum primâ luce in campum curreba, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 4: ante lucem, id. de Or. 2, 64, 259: primâ luce ad eum accurrit, *at daybreak, dawn of day,* Caes. B. G. 1, 22: luce sub ipsâ, *on the very verge of day,* Verg. G. 4, 490: in luci, *by day,* Lucr. 4, 233: luce reversâ, Juv. 6, 312.—Hence, **b.** In *abl.* adverb.: luce, luci, and (ante-class.) lucu, *by daylight, in the daytime:* ut luce palam in foro saltet, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 93; so, luce, id. Pis. 10, 23; Auct. Her. 4, 36, 48; Verg. A. 9, 153 al.: nocte ac luce, Juv. 15, 43: ut veniamus luci, Plaut. Cas. 4, 2, 7: cum luci simul, id. Merc. 2, 1, 31: luci claro, id. Aul. 4, 10, 18; cf. Non. 210, 9: quis audeat luci, Cic. Phil. 12, 10, 25: quodsi luce quoque canes latrent, id. Rosc. Am. 20, 56; Liv. 35, 4, 5: cum primo lucu ibo hinc, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 55: cum primo luci, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 49.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The heavenly bodies:* illae, quae fulgent luces, Cic. Arat. 96.—**2.** *A day:* centesima lux est ab interitu P. Clodii, Cic. Mil. 35, 98: longiore luce ad id certamen nobis opus est, Liv. 3, 2: anxia nocte, anxia luce gemit, Ov. M. 2, 806: crastina, Verg. A. 10, 244: natali die mihi dulcior haec lux, Juv. 12, 1: septima quaeque lux, id. 14, 105; cf.: natura volvente vices et lucis et anni, id. 13, 88.—Hence, poet.: lux aestiva, *summer,* Verg. G. 4, 52: lux brumalis, *winter,* Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 39.—**3.** *Life:* qui ab Orco mortuom me reducem in lucem feceris, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 12: corpora luce carentum, i.e. *of the dead,* Verg. G. 4, 255; Sil. 13, 473; cf.: simul atque editi in lucem sumus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2.—**4.** *An eye, the eyesight:* effossae squalent vestigia lucis, Stat. Th. 11, 585: damnum lucis ademptae, Ov. M. 14, 197.—**5.** *A light,* of an eminent man to whom all eyes turn: Luce nihil gestum, nihil est Diomede remoto, Ov. M. 13, 100.—Of a beloved person: o lux salve candida, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 34.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *The sight of all men, the public view, the public, the world:* nec vero ille in luce modo, atque in oculis civium magnus sed intus domique praestantior, Cic. Sen. 4, 12: Isocrates forensi luce caruit, id. Brut. 8, 32: familiam abjectam et obscuram e tenebris in lucem vocare, id. Deiot. 11, 30: res occultas aperire in lucemque proferre, id. Ac. 2, 19, 62.—**B.** *Light, encouragement, help, succor:* lux quaedam videbatur oblata, non modo regno, sed etiam regni timore sublato, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 40: civibus lucem ingenii et consilii porrigere, id. de Or. 1, 40, 184; cf.: lucem adferre rei publicae, id. Manil. 12, 33.—**C.** *A light, an ornament:* hanc urbem, lucem orbis terrarum, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: genus sine luce, *undistinguished, obscure,* Sil. 8, 248.—**D.** *Light, illustration, elucidation:* historia testis temporum, lux veritatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 36.—**E.** *That which enlightens, the source of illumination:* ratio quasi quaedam lux lumenque vitae, Cic. Ac. 2, 8, 26; cf.: ego sum lux mundi, Vulg. John, 8, 12; id. ib. 12, 26.

‡**luxātĭo,** στρέμμα, i.q. luxatura, *a dislocation, luxation,* Gloss. Philox.

luxātūra, ae, *f.* [luxo], *a dislocation, luxation,* Marc. Emp. 36.

luxo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [Gr. λοξός, slanting, akin to obliquus, limus, licinus], *to put out of joint, to dislocate.* **I.** Lit.: luxatum si quod est, sanum faciet, Cato, R. R. 157: luxata in locum reponere, Sen. Ep. 104, 18: articulis luxatis, Plin. 30, 9, 23, § 79: luxata corpora, id. 31, 6, 37, § 71.—**II.** Transf., *to put out of place, displace:* luxare vitium radices, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227: luxatae machinae, *fallen apart,* id. 36, 15, 24, § 119: luxata cornua, id. 8, 45, 70, § 179.

luxor, āri, *v. dep.* [luxus], *to riot, revel, live luxuriously:* luxantur a luxu dictum, id est luxuriantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120 Müll.; cf. Non. 55, 15: luxantur, lustrantur, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 5 Fleck.

luxŭrĭa, ae, and **luxŭrĭēs,** ēi (v. Zumpt, Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 7, and 2, 5, 31, § 80; Roby, Gram. § 342; old *gen.* luxurii, Gracch. ap. Gell. 9, 14; the *dat.* of the fifth decl. is not in use, and the *abl.* is doubtful; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 382 sqq.), *f.* [luxus], *rankness.* **I.** Lit., *rankness, luxuriance* of trees and plants: luxuriem segetum tenerâ depascit in herbâ, Verg. G. 1, 112: si vitis luxuria se consumpserit, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 181; 9, 2, 1, § 2.—**B.** Poet., transf., of animals: *wantonness, friskiness, frolicsomeness,* Val. Fl. 7, 65.—**II.** Trop., *riotous living, extravagance, profusion, luxury, excess:* quam ecfliges, luxuriae sumptus suppeditare ut possies, Plaut. As. 4, 2, 10: animus, qui nunc luxuriâ et lasciviâ diffluit, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 72: in urbe luxuries creatur, ex luxuriâ existat avaritia, necesse est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: odit populus Romanus privatam luxuriam, id. Mur. 36, 76: luxuries Hannibalem ipsum Capuae corrupit, id. Agr. 1, 7, 20: diffluere luxuriâ, id. Off. 1, 30, 106; 1, 34, 123: res ad luxuriam pertinentes, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: saevior armis Luxuria incubuit, Juv. 6, 293: quis ferat istas luxuriae sordes? id. 1, 140.—**B.** Of style: in qua (oratione), ut in herbis, in summâ ubertate inest luxuries quaedam, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 96.

luxŭrĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, and **luxŭrĭor,** ātus, 1, *v. dep.* (cf. Quint. 9, 3, 7) [luxuria], *to be rank, luxuriant, abound to excess* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: ager assiduâ luxuriabat aquâ, Ov. F. 4, 644: luxuriat Phrygio sanguine pinguis humus, id. H. 1, 53: cacumina virgarum ne luxurientur, Col. Arb. 11: ne (caules) in frondem luxurient, Plin. 19, 6, 34, § 113: in patulas comas, Ov. de Nuce, 20: ut seges in pingui luxuriabit humo, id. A. A. 1, 360.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To wanton, sport, skip, bound, frisk:* (equus) luxurians, Verg. A. 11, 497: luxuriat pecus, Ov. F. 1, 156: leo luxurians, Val. Fl. 6, 613.—**2.** *To have in abundance* or *excess, to abound in:* luxuriatque toris animosum pectus, Verg. G. 3, 81: faciem Deliciis decet luxuriare novis, Ov. H. 16, 191.—**3.** *To swell, enlarge, grow rapidly:* membra luxuriant, Ov. M. 7, 292.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of style or language, *to be luxuriant, to be too fruitful, to run riot:* luxuriantia compescet, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 122; cf.: luxuriantia astringere (stilo), Quint. 10, 4, 1.—**B.** *To be wanton* or *licentious, to indulge to excess, to revel, run riot, be dissolute:* ne luxuriarentur otio animi, Liv. 1, 19: Capuam luxuriantem felicitate, id. 23, 2; cf. Flor. 2, 15: libertate luxuriare, Curt. 10, 7, 11: vereor ne haec laetitia luxuriet,

Liv. 23, 12: usus luxuriantis aetatis, Macr. S. 7, 13, 11.

luxŭrĭōsē, *adv.*, v. luxuriosus *fin.*

luxŭrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [luxuria], *rank, luxuriant, exuberant.* **I.** Lit.: frumenta, Cic. Or. 24, 81: seges, Ov. F. 1, 690: vitis valida et luxuriosa, Col. 5, 6, 36: vitis, id. 4, 21, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Immoderate, excessive:* luxurioso otio esse, Sall. J. 100: laetitia, Liv. 2, 21.—**B.** *Immoderate, extravagant, wanton:* luxuriosissimum dictum, Col. 8, 16: amor, Ov. R. Am. 746.—**C.** *Excessive, profuse, luxurious, voluptuous:* reprehendere luxuriosos, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 21: multa et lauta supellex, non illa quidem luxuriosi hominis, sed tamen abundantis, id. Phil. 2, 27, 66: nihil luxuriosius, id. Pis. 27, 66: homines luxuriosi prodigi (vocantur), Paul. ex Fest. p. 250: cena, Juv. 11, 77.—Hence, *adv.:* **luxŭrĭōsē**. **A.** *Wantonly, immoderately, excessively:* ne haec laetitia nimis luxuriose eveniat, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3.—**B.** *Luxuriously, voluptuously:* cum libidinosis luxuriose vivere, Cic. Cael. 6: exercitum luxuriose habere, Sall. C. 11.—*Comp.:* luxuriosius epulari, Nep. Paus. 3: struere fercula, Col. prooem.—*Sup.:* luxuriosissime bibere, Aug. Mor. Eccl. Cath. 34.

† **1. luxus**, a, um, *adj.* [= Gr. λοξός; v. luxo], *dislocated:* luxum si quod est, Cato, R. R. 160: luxo pede, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prob. p. 1476 P. (Hist. 5, 2); cf.: luxa membra e suis locis mota et soluta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 119, 17 Müll.—*Subst.:* **luxum**, i, *n.*, *a dislocation:* emplastrum utile ad luxa, vel fracta, Marc. Emp. 36.

2. luxus, ūs, *m.* [1. luxus], *a dislocation* (ante- and post-class.): ad luxum aut fracturam alliga: sanum fiet, Cato, R. R. 160; App. Flor. p. 354 *med.;* Plin. Val. 2, 49.

3. luxus, ūs (*dat.* luxu, Sall. J. 6; Tac. A. 3, 34; id. H. 2, 71) [root luc-; cf. pol-luceo, pol-lucte; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 368 sq.]. **I.** *Excess, extravagance* in eating and drinking, *luxury, debauchery:* adulescens luxu perditus, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 42: in vino ac luxu, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62: aliquid luxu antecapere, Sall. C. 13: luxu atque desidiā corrupta civitas, id. ib. 57: luxu et saginae mancipatus, Tac. H. 2, 71; 4, 14: per luxum et ignaviam aetatem agere, i. e. *luxuriously and slothfully*, Sall. J. 2: flagitiosus, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 5, 3, 2: turpi fregerunt saecula luxu divitiae molles, Juv. 6, 299.—In *plur.:* nondum translatos Romana in saecula luxus, Luc. 10, 109: combibat illapsos ductor per viscera luxus, Sil. 11, 402.—**II.** *Splendor, pomp, magnificence, state:* at domus interior regali splendida luxu instruitur, Verg. A. 1, 637: epulaeque ante ora paratae Regifico luxu, id. ib. 6, 604: eruditus luxus, Tac. A. 16, 18.

Lyaeus, i, *m.*, = Λυαῖος, *Lyæus, the relaxer, unbender, deliverer from care.* **I.** *A surname of Bacchus:* patri Lyaeo, Verg. A. 4, 58: corniger Lyaeus, Ov. Am. 3, 15, 17; id. M. 4, 11; 8, 274; 11, 68; Verg. G. 2, 229 al.—**II.** Transf., *wine:* uda Lyaeo Tempora, Hor. C. 1, 7, 22: Curam Dulci Lyaeo solvere, id. Epod. 9, 37: illic apposito narrabis multa Lyaeo, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 49.—Hence, **Lyaeus**, a, um, *adj.:* regales inter mensas laticemque Lyaeum, *the Lyæan liquid*, i. e. *wine*, Verg. A. 1, 686.

Lўcăbas, ae, *m.*, = Λυκάβας. **I.** *A Tuscan who fled from his country on account of a murder, and who, for a slight shown to Bacchus, was changed into a dolphin*, Ov. M. 3, 624.—**II.** *An Assyrian*, Ov. M. 5, 60.—**III.** *A Centaur*, Ov. M. 12, 302.

Lўcaeus, i, *m.*, = Λυκαῖος, *a mountain in Arcadia* (now *Dhiaforti*), *where Jupiter and Pan were worshipped*, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 21; Verg. G. 4, 539; Ov. M. 1, 217; Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 17; Serv. Verg. A. 8, 343 and 344: saxa Lycaei, Verg. E. 10, 15.—Hence, **II. Lўcaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Lycean:* Panos de more Lycaei, Verg. A. 8, 344: collis, Ov. M. 1, 698: nemus, id. ib. 8, 317: deus, i. e. *Pan*, Val. Fl. 6, 533.

Lўcambes, ae, *m.*, = Λυκάμβης, *a Theban who promised his daughter to Archilochus, and afterwards refused her; for which he was pursued by the poet with such bitter sarcasm that he hung both himself and his daughter:* qualis Lycambae spretus infido gener, Hor. Epod. 6, 13; cf. id. Ep. 1, 19, 30.—Hence, **II. Lўcambēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Lycambes:* sanguis, Ov. Ib. 54.

1. Lўcāon, ŏnis, *m.*, = Λυκάων, *a king of Arcadia, father of Callisto, whom Jupiter, because he had defiled his altar with human sacrifices, turned into a wolf;* acc. to Ovid, *because he had tried to murder Jupiter himself, who was his guest*, Ov. M. 1, 198; Hyg. Fab. 176 sq.; Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 10; *acc.* Lycaona, id. ib. 2, 526.—**B.** *His grandson, also called Arcas*, Ov. F. 6, 225.—Hence, **II. A. Lўcāŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Lycaon, Lycaonian:* mensa, Ov. Ib. 433: parens, i. e. *Callisto*, id. M. 2, 496; cf. Cat. 66, 66: Arctos, i. e. *Callisto as the constellation of the Bear*, Ov. F. 3, 793; 6, 235.—Hence, axis, *the northern sky*, where the constellation of the Bear is situated, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 2.—**B. Lўcāŏnis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *the daughter of Lycaon*, i. e. *Callisto*, Ov. F. 2, 173.

2. lўcāon, ŏnis, *m.*, = λυκάων, *an animal of the wolf kind*, Mela, 3, 9, 2; Plin. 8, 34, 52, § 123; Sol. 3.

Lўcāŏnes, um, *m.*, = Λυκάονες, *the Lycaonians, a people of Asia Minor, between Cappadocia, Cilicia, and Pisidia*, Mel. 1, 2, 5; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 105.—Hence, **II. Lўcāŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Lycaonian:* Lycaoniumque Ericeten, Verg. A. 10, 749.—**B.** *Subst.:* **Lўcāŏnĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the country of the Lycaonians*, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 3; Liv. 37, 54, 11; 38, 39; Vulg. Act. 14, 6.—Hence, *adv.:* **Lўcāŏnĭcē**, *in the dialect of Lycaonia:* dicentes, Vulg. Act. 14, 10.

Lўcāŏnis, ĭdis, v. 1. Lycaon, II. B.

Lўcāŏnĭus, a, um, v. 1. Lycaon, II. A. and Lycaones.

lўcapsos, *f.*, = λύκαψος, *alkanet*, Plin. 27, 11, 73, § 97 (al. lycopsis).

Lўcaunŭs, i, *m.*, *the name of a warrior*, Sil. 4, 203.

Lўcē, ēs, *f.*, = Λύκη, *the name of a woman*, Hor. C. 4, 13, 1.

Lўcēum, v. Lycium.

† **lychnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = λυχνικός, *luminous, shining:* lapis, *a kind of white marble, also called* lychnites, Hyg. Fab. 223.

Lychnĭdum, i, *n.*, and **Lychnĭdus**, i, *f.*, = Λυχνιδός, *a city of Illyria, near the Haliacmon, in the territory of the Dessaretes*, Liv. 27, 32; 43, 9; 10; 21.

† **lychnĭon**, i, *n.*, = λυχνίον, *a lamp, light*, Isid. 17, 9, 73.

† **lychnis**, ĭdis, *adj. f.*, = λυχνίς, *light-giving, shining.* **I.** Lit.: lychnides puellae, *girls with lamps*, Fulg. Myth. prooem. 1.—**II.** *Subst.:* **lychnis**, ĭdis, *f.* **A.** *A kind of rose of a fiery red*, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 18.—**B.** Lychnis agria, another plant, Plin. 25, 10, 80, § 129.—**C.** *A gem of a fiery color*, Plin. 37, 7, 29, § 103.

† **lychnītes**, ae, *m.*, = λυχνίτης, *a kind of white marble*, which was quarried in the Isle of Paros by lamp-light, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 14.

† **lychnītis**, ĭtĭdis, *f.*, = λυχνῖτις, *a plant from which wicks were made*, Plin. 25, 10, 74, § 121.

† **lychnŏbĭus**, ii, *m.*, = λυχνόβιος, *one who lives by lamp-light, who turns night into day*, Sen. Ep. 122, 17; v. lucifuga.

† **lychnūchus**, i, *m.*, = λυχνοῦχος, *a lamp-stand, candlestick, chandelier:* ligneolus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 7, 2: pensiles, Plin. 34, 3, 8, § 14; Suet. Dom. 4; id. Caes. 37.

† **lychnus** (old Latinized form lucinus, Enn.; cf. Ritschl in Rhein. Mus. 10, p. 448 sq.), i, *m.*, = λύχνος, *a light, a lamp:* pendentes lychni, Lucr. 5, 295: lux alia est solis et lychnorum, Cic. Cael. 28, 67; Verg. A. 1, 726; Stat. Th. 1, 520.

Lўcĭa (**Lūcĭa**, Plaut. Curc. 3, 73 Fleck.), ae, *f.*, = Λυκία, *a country of Asia Minor, between Caria and Pamphylia, where was the volcano Chimæra*, Mel. 1, 2, 6; 1, 15, 1; 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 97: Chimaerifera Lycia, Ov. M. 6, 340; Stat. Th. 8, 200; Verg. A. 7, 721.—Hence, **II. Lўcĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Lycian:* sagittae, Verg. A. 8, 166: pharetra, id. ib. 7, 816: cornu, id. ib. 11, 773: sortes, *the oracle of Apollo at Patara, in Lycia*, id. ib. 4, 346: deus, i. e. *Apollo*, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 38; cf. Macr. S. 1, 17: catervae, i. e. *the troops of Sarpedon*, Hor. C. 1, 8, 16.—**B.** *Subst.* **1. Lўcĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Lycians*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 21; id. Div. 1, 15, 25; id. Att. 6, 5, 3 et saep.—**2. Lўcĭum**, i, *n.*, *a kind of thorn, the juice and roots of which were used medicinally*, Plin. 24, 14, 76, § 124 sq.; Cels. 5, 26, 30; 6, 7, 2; 8, 6; 9.

Lўcĭdas, ae, *m.*, = Λυκίδας, *one of the Centaurs, who endeavored to carry off Hippodamia from Pirithoüs*, Ov. M. 12, 310.—**II.** *The name of a beautiful boy*, Hor. C. 1, 4, 19.—**III.** *The name of a shepherd*, Verg. E. 7, 67; 9, 12.

Lўcimnĭa (**Lĭcўm-**), ae, *f.*, *the name of the wife of a king of Lydia*, Verg. A. 9, 546 (al. Licymnia).

Lўcimnĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the town of Lycimna* (in Argolis), *Lycimnian:* stagna, Stat. Th. 4, 734.

Lўcinna, ae, *f.*, *the name of a girl*, Prop. 3 (4), 13, 6.

Lўcisca, ae, and **Lўciscē**, ēs, *f.* **I.** *The name of a bitch*, Verg. E. 3, 18; Ov. M. 3, 220.—**II.** *A vile woman*, Juv. 6, 122.

† **lўciscus**, i, *m.*, = λυκίσκος, *a wolf-dog:* lycisci dicuntur canes nati ex lupis et canibus, cum inter se forte miscentur, Isid. Orig. 12, 2.—**II. Lўciscus**, *the name of a beautiful boy*, Hor. Epod. 11, 24.—**III.** *A boy whose statue was made by Leochares*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.

1. Lўcĭum, and **Lўcĭus**, a, um, v. Lycia, II.

2. Lўcīum (less correctly **Lўcēum**, v. Ellendt ad Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 98), i, *n.*, = Λύκειον, *a gymnasium very near Athens, in which Aristotle taught*, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 98; id. Ac. 1, 4, 17; id. Div. 1, 13, 22; Liv. 31, 24, 18; Gell. 20, 5, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The upper gymnasium of Cicero's Tusculan villa, with a library in it*, Cic. Div. 1, 5, 8; 2, 3, 8.—**B.** *A gymnasium of the emperor Hadrian at his Tiburtine villa*, Spart. Hadr. 27.

Lyco, ōnis, *m.*, *a Peripatetic philosopher, a follower of Strato of Lampsacus*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 32, 78.

Lўcŏmēdes, is, *m.*, = Λυκομήδης, *a king of the Isle of Scyros, with whom Achilles concealed himself disguised in female attire, and whose daughter Deidamia bore to the latter Pyrrhus* or *Neoptolemus*, Cic. Lael. 20, 75 (where Neoptolemus is erroneously spoken of instead of Achilles); Stat. Achill. 1, 207.

Lўcŏmēdĭus, v. lucumo, II. A.

Lўcōnĭdēs, ae, *m.*, *the name of a man*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 49.

1. lўcŏphon, *a plant, also called* scelerata, App. Herb. 8.

2. Lўcŏphōn, ontis, *m.*, *the name of a warrior*, Stat. Th. 2, 610.

† **lўcŏphōs**, ōtis, *n.*, = λυκόφως, *the morning twilight*, Macr. S. 1, 17, 37, p. 292 Bip.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 121 Müll.

Lўcŏphron, ŏnis, *m.*, = Λυκόφρων, *Lycophron of Chalcis, in Eubœa, the author of Cassandra, an Alexandrine grammarian and tragedian of the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus:* utque cothurnatum periisse Lycophrona narrant, Ov. Ib. 531: latebrae Lycophronis atri, so called from his obscure style, Stat. S. 5, 3, 157.

† **lўcophthalmos**, i, *m.*, = λυκόφθαλμος (wolf's-eye), *a precious stone*, Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187; cf. Isid. 16, 15, 20.

† **lўcopsis** (al. **lўcapsos**), is, *f.*, = λύκοψις, *the wild bugloss*, a plant resembling the alkanet, Plin. 27, 11, 73, § 97.

Lycōreus, ei and eos, *m.*, *a son of Apollo*, Hyg. Fab. 161.

Lўcōrĭas, ădis, *f.*, = Λυκωριάς, *a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris*, Verg. G. 4, 339; Hyg. Fab. praef.

Lўcōris, ĭdis (*acc.* -orida, Ov. A. A. 3, 537; *voc.* Lycori, Verg. E. 10, 42; Mart. 1, 102, 1), *f.*, also called Cythere, *a freedwoman of the senator Volumnius Eutrapelus, the mistress of Cornelius Gallus, and afterwards of Marc Antony*, Verg. E. 10, 22; 42; Ov. A. A. 3, 537; id. Am. 1, 15, 29 sq.; id. Tr. 2, 445; Prop. 2, 25 (3, 32), 91; Mart. 8, 73, 6.

Lўcormas, ae, *m.*, = Λυκόρμας, *a river*

of Ætolia, Ov. M. 2, 245; afterwards called Chrysorrhoas, Hyg. Fab. 242.

Lўcortas, ae, m., = Λυκόρτας, a general (strategos, στρατηγός) of the Achæan League, Liv. 39, 35; 36.

† **lўcos**, i, m., = λύκος, a kind of spider: araneus, et maxume qui lycos vocatur, Plin. 30, 6, 17, § 52; acc. lycon, id. 30, 11, 30, § 104.

Lўcōtas, ae, m., one of the Centaurs at the wedding of Pirithoüs, Ov. M. 12, 350.—**II.** A fictitious name of a man, probably meaning Postumius, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 1.

Lўcotherses, is, m., a king of Illyria, whom his wife Agave, the daughter of Cadmus, murdered, in order to give the kingdom to her father, Hyg. Fab. 184; 340; 254.

Lyctus or **-os**, i, f., = Λύκτος, a city of Crete, east of Gnossus, a colony of the Lacedæmonians, Mel. 2, 7, 12; Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59.—Hence, **Lyctius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Lyctus, Lyctian, Cretan: Lyctius Idomeneus, Verg. A. 3, 401: classis, i. e. the Cretan, Ov. M. 7, 490.

Lўcurgus, i, m., = Λυκοῦργος. **I.** Son of Dryas, king of the Edones, who prohibited the worship of Bacchus to his subjects, and ordered all the vines to be destroyed, Ov. M. 4, 22; Prop. 4, 16, 23; Stat. Th. 4, 386; Hor. C. 2, 19, 16; Hyg. Fab. 132; 242.—**II.** Son of Pheres, a king of Nemea, Stat. Th. 5, 39. —**III.** Son of Aleus and Neæra, and father of Ancæus, a king of Arcadia; hence, **Lўcurgīdes**, ae, m., a male descendant of Lycurgus, i. e. Ancæus, Ov. Ib. 503; and: **Lўcoorgīdes**, ae, m., the same, Prisc. 584 P.—**IV.** The famous lawgiver of the Spartans, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 96; id. Rep. 2, 1; 2, 9, 5 sq.; id. Off. 1, 22, 76; Vell. 1, 6, 3 et saep.—**V.** An Athenian orator, the contemporary and friend of Demosthenes, famed for his incorruptible integrity, Cic. Brut. 34, 130; id. de Or. 2, 23, 94.—Transf., for a severe magistrate: Lycurgos invenisse se praedicabat et Cassios, columina justitiae prisca, Amm. 30, 8, 13.—Hence, **Lўcurgēi**, ōrum, m., = Λυκούργειοι, disciples of Lycurgus, inflexibly severe: nosmetipsi, qui Lycurgei a principio fuissemus, cotidie demitigamur, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 3.

Lўcus or **-os**, i, m., = Λύκος. **I.** Son of Pandion, king of Lycia, Mela, 1, 15, 1.—**II.** A Theban, who, when Hercules descended into the Lower World, took possession of the sovereignty in Thebes, Hyg Fab. 31 and 32. —**III.** One of the Centaurs at the wedding of Pirithoüs, Ov. M. 12, 332.—**IV.** A companion of Diomedes, Ov. M. 14, 504.—**V.** One of the companions of Æneas, Verg. A. 1, 222. — **VI.** An historian of Regium, the adoptive father of the tragic writer Lycophron; he wrote a history of Libya and Sicily, Plin. 31, 2, 19, § 27.—**VII.** The name of several rivers. **A.** In Bithynia, the Rhyndacus, now Kily Su, Ov. P. 4, 10, 47.—**B.** In Great Phrygia, Ov. M. 15, 273.—**C.** In Paphlagonia, Verg. G. 4, 367.—**D.** In Cilicia, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 91.—**E.** In Ionia, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 115.—**F.** A river flowing into the Euphrates, Plin. 5, 24, 20, § 84.—**VIII.** An Illyrian city in the territory of the Dessaretes, Liv. 32, 9.

Lўdē, ēs, f., = Λύδη, the wife of the poet Antimachus of Claros, who attempted to console himself for her death by an elegiac poem which he named Lyde: Clario Lyde dilecta poëtae, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 1.—**II.** The name of a female quack-doctor: turgida condita pyxide Lyde, Juv. 2, 141.

Lўdĭa, ae, f., = Λυδία, a country in Asia Minor, the capital of which was Sardis, the fabled original land of the Etruscans, Plin. 5, 29, 30, § 110; Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 4; Cic. Fl. 27, 65; Liv. 38, 39, 16 et saep.—Hence, **A. Lўdĭus**, a, um, adj. **1.** Lydian: regna, of Gyges, Tib. 4, 1, 199: aurifer amnis, i. e. Pactolus, id. 3, 3, 29: mitra, Prop 3, 15 (4, 16), 30: pensa, which Omphale gave to Hercules, Mart. 9, 66, 11: nurus, i. e. Omphale, Sen. Oet. 371: sil, Plin. 33, 13, 56, § 160: lapis, a touchstone (at first found only on the Tmolus), id. 33, 8, 43, § 126: moduli, id. 7, 56, 57, § 204.—(β) Subst.: **Lydion**, i, n., a kind of brick, Plin 35, 14, 49, § 171.—**2.** Transf. **a.** Etruscan: Lydius fluvius, i. e. the Tiber, Verg. A. 2, 781: ripa, the right bank of the Tiber, Stat. S. 4, 4, 6: stagna, the Trasimene Lake, Sil. 9, 11.—(**Lydii**, false read. for ludii; v. ludius).—**b.** Rhætian (because the Rhætians were descended from the Etruscans, the descendants of the Lydians): undae, the Lake Benacus, Cat. 31, 13.—**B. Lўdus**, a, um, adj., Lydian: Lydus servus, Cic. Fl. 27, 65: puella, i. e. Omphale, Ov. F. 2, 365: Lydae pondera gazae (i e. aurum Pactoli), Stat. S. 5, 1, 60: nurus, Val. Fl. 4, 369.—**2.** Transf., Etrurian, Etruscan.—As subst.: **Lўdi**, ōrum, m.: Lydorum manus, a band of Etruscans, Verg. A. 9, 11.

Lygdămus, i, m., a slave of Cynthia, the mistress of Propertius, Prop. 3, 4 (4, 5), 2; 4 (5), 7, 43.

† **lygdĭnus**, a, um, adj., = λύγδινος, of white marble: horoscopus, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 3.—Esp.: lygdinus lapis, a dazzling white marble found in the island of Paros, Plin. 36, 8, 13, § 62; Isid. Orig. 16, 5, 8 (the same as lygdos).

† **lygdos**, i, f., = λύγδος, a white stone, = lygdinus lapis: candida, Mart. 6, 13, 3: vacua, id. 6, 42, 21.

Lygii, ōrum, v. Ligii.

Lygmon, Müller's reading for Lucmo, Prop. 5, 1, 29.

† **1. lўgos**, i, f., = λύγος, a plant, the chaste tree, agnus castus, Abraham's balm (in late Lat. vitex), Plin. 24, 9, 38, § 59.

2. Lўgos, i, f., = Λύγος, an ancient name of Byzantium: oppidum Byzantium . . . antea Lygos dictum, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 46; Aus. de Clar. Urb. Carm. 1, 14.

lympha, ae, f. [νύμφη], water; esp clear river or spring water (poet.): lymphae puteales, Lucr. 6, 1178: fluviali spargere lympha, Verg. A. 4, 635; Ov. M. 2, 459: vulnera lymphis abluere, id. ib. 13, 531.—Also, the water in dropsical persons: lympha intercus, Ser. Samm. 27, 501.—**II.** Personified: **Lympha. A.** A rural deity, the goddess of water, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 6.—**B.** Lymphae, i. q. Nymphae, Hor. S. 1, 5, 97; Inscr. Orell. 1639.

lymphācĕus, a, um, adj. [lympha], clear as water, clear as crystal, Mart. Cap. 6, § 569.

lymphātĭcus, a, um, adj. [lympha; cf. hydrophobia; hence, in gen.], distracted, frantic, panic-struck: pavor, a panic, Liv. 10, 28, 10; 7, 17, 3: metus, Sen. Ep. 13, 9: somnia, Plin. 26, 8, 34, § 52: elleborum medetur melancholicis, insanientibus, lymphaticis, id. 25, 5, 24, § 60.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Comically: lymphatici nummi, that cannot keep quiet in one's purse, as if mad, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 135 Weise (al. lymphati).—**B. lymphātĭcum**, i, n., the disease of a lymphaticus, insanity: faxo actutum constiterit lymphaticum, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 136.

lymphātĭo, ōnis, f. [lympho], distraction, frenzy, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 61; 34, 15, 44, § 151.

1. lymphātus, a, um, Part. and P. a., v. lympho.

2. lymphātus, ūs, m. [lympho], madness, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 146.

lympho, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. [lympha]. **I.** To water, dilute with water: admixto vino lymphato, id est, aqua temperato, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 68.—**II.** To drive out of one's senses, to distract with fear, to make mad: urbem, Val. Fl. 3, 47: urbes incursibus, Stat. Th. 7, 113: hac herba pota lymphari homines, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 164. —As neutr.: lymphantes animi, driven crazy, mad, Plin. 27, 12, 83, § 107.—Hence, **lymphātus**, a, um, P. a., distracted, crazy, beside one's self, mad: exercitum pavor invasit: quippe lymphati trepidare coeperunt, Curt. 4, 12, 14: lymphati et attoniti, Liv. 7, 17, 3: repente lymphati destrictis gladiis invadunt, Tac A. 1, 32: lymphatis caeco pavore animis, id. H. 1, 82: sine more furit lymphata per urbem, Verg. A. 7, 377: pectora, Ov. M. 11, 3: mens, Hor. C. 1, 37, 14: urbs, Stat. Th. 10, 557: lymphato cursu ruere, Sil. 1, 459.

lymphor, ōris, m. [id.], water: impermixtum lymphorem, Lucil. ap Non. 212, 4.

Lyncaestē, ēs, f., one of Actæon's hounds. Hyg. Fab. 181.

Lyncestae, ārum, m., = Λυγκησταί, a people in the south-western part of Macedonia, Liv. 45, 30, 6; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35.—Hence, **II. A. Lyncestius**, a, um, adj., Lyncestian: amnis, Ov. M. 15, 329; v. Sen. Q. N. 3, 20 fin.—**B. Lyncestis**, idis, f. adj., Lyncestian: aqua, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 230.—**C. Lyncestus**, a, um, adj., Lyncestian, Vitr. 8, 3, 17.

Lynceus (dissyl.), ĕi (gen. Lyncei, dissyl., Hor. S. 1, 2, 90 Orell. ad loc.; voc. Lynceu, Prop. 3, 32, 9), m., = Λυγκεύς, a Messenian, and one of the Argonauts, brother of Idas, and son of Aphareus, famed for the sharpness of his sight: non possis oculo quantum contendere Lynceus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 28: Lyncei oculi, id. S. 1, 2, 90; cf. Val. Fl. 1, 462; Hyg. Fab. 14; Val. Max. 1, 8, n. 14; Plin. 2, 17, 15, § 78; Ov. F. 5, 711; Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 9.—Hence, **I. Lyncēus**, a, um, adj., = Λύγκειος, of Lynceus, Lyncean, Ov. F. 5, 709.—**b.** Transf., sharp-sighted: quis est tam Lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 2.—**2. Lyncīdes**, ae, m., a descendant of Lynceus, Ov. M. 5, 99; 4, 767.—**II.** A son of Ægyptus, and husband of Hypermnestra, who alone was saved by his wife when all his brothers were put to death, Ov. H. 14, 123; Hyg. Fab. 273.—**III.** Son of Thestius, and brother of Althæa, who was slain by Meleager, Hyg. Fab. 173; 174.—**IV.** One of the companions of Æneas; acc. Lyncea, Verg. A. 9, 768.

† **lyncūrĭon** or **-ĭum**, ii, n., = λυγκούριον, a hard, transparent gem, which, according to the opinion of the ancients, was formed of lynxes' urine; prob. the hyacinth or tourmaline, Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 137; 37, 2, 11, § 34; 37, 3, 13, § 52; cf. Ov. M. 15, 413; Sol. 2; Hier. Ep. 94, n 16.—Called also **lyncūrĭus**, i, m., Isid. 12, 2, 20; 14, 4, 19; 16, 8, 8 (al. ligurius); and **lĭgūrĭus**, i, m., Hier. Ep. 64, 16; Vulg. Exod 28, 19.

Lyncus, i, = Λύγκος. **I.** Masc., a Scythian king, who attempted the life of his guest, Triptolemus, and was changed by Ceres into a lynx, Ov. M. 5, 650; Hyg. Fab. 259.—**II.** Fem., a city of Macedonia, the capital of the Lyncestae (q. v.), Liv. 26, 25, 4; 31, 33.

† **lynx**, lyncis, com., = λύγξ, a lynx: lynces Bacchi variae (Bacchus was drawn by a team of lynxes), Verg. G. 3, 264: maculosae tegmine lyncis, id. A. 1, 323: lyncibus ad caelum vecta Ariadna tuis, Prop. 3, 15, 8 (4, 16, 18): colla lyncum, Ov. M. 4, 25: timidos agitare lyncas, Hor. C. 2, 13, 40: dejectus lyncis, a lynx-skin, Stat. Th. 4, 272.

lўo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [λύω], to make liquid, to liquefy: ptisanam, Apic. 4, 4: pulpa lyata, id. 5, 1.

† **lўra**, ae, f., = λύρα, a lute, lyre, a stringed instrument resembling the cithara, fabled to have been invented by Mercury and presented to Apollo, Hyg. Astr. 2, 7: curvae lyrae parens, Hor. C. 1, 10, 6: Threiciam digitis increpuisse lyram, Ov. H. 3, 118: mox cecinit laudes prosperiore lyrā, id. A. 3, 50; Val. Fl. 5, 100.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Lyric poetry, song: imbellis, Hor. C. 1, 6, 10: Aeoliae Lesbis amica lyrae, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 26; id P. 3, 3, 45.—**B.** In gen., poetic genius: Inferior lyra, Stat Th. 10, 445.—**C.** Lyra, the constellation, the Lyre: exoriente Lyra, Ov. F. 1, 315; cf. Hyg. Astr. 3, 6; Varr. R. R. 2, 5.

Lyrcēius or **Lyrcēus**, a, um, adj., Lyrcean, of or near the Mount Lyrceum (Λύρκειον) between Arcadia and Argolis: tellus, Val. Fl 4, 355: Lyrcea arva, Ov. M. 1, 598.

Lyrcius or **Lyrcēus** (**Lyrcaeus**), i, m., a fountain in the Peloponnesus: aret Lyrcius (Lyrceus), Stat. Th. 4, 711.

lўrĭcen, inis, m. [lyra-cano], a lute-player, lyrist: fidicen, lyricen, cornicen, liticen, Aug. de Gramm. p. 1977 P.; cf.: lyricen, λυρῳδός, Gloss. Philox.

lўrĭcus, a, um, adj. [lyra], of or belonging to the lute or lyre, lyric: lyrici soni, Ov. F. 2, 94: vates, Hor. C. 1, 1, 35: senex, i. e. Anacreon, Ov. Tr. 2, 364: regnator lyricae cohortis, i. e. Pindar, Stat. S. 4, 7, 5.—Subst. **A. lўrĭca**, ōrum, n., lyric poems, Plin. Ep. 7, 17, 3; 3, 1, 7.—**B. lўrĭcus**, i,

m., = λυρικός, *a lyric poet*, Sid. Ep. 4, 1: Bacchylides, Amm. 25, 4, 3.—Usually *plur.*: **lyrici**, ōrum, *m.*, *lyric poets*, Quint. 9, 4, 53; 1, 8, 6; 8, 6, 71; 10, 1, 96; 61 (in Cic. Or. 55, written in Gr. letters, λυρικοί).

† **lўristes**, ae, *m.*, = λυριστής, *a lute-player, lyrist*: audisses lectorem, vel lyristen, Plin. Ep. 1, 15, 2; 9, 17, 3; 9, 36, 4; Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

Lyrnēsus (Lyrnessus), i, *f.*, = Λυρνησσός, *a town in Troas, the birthplace of Briseis*, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122: Lyrnessi domus alta, Verg. A. 12, 547. — Hence, **A. Lyrnēsius (Lyrnessius)**, a, um, *adj.*, *Lyrnesian*: moenia, Ov. M. 12, 108; 13, 176; id. H. 3, 45.—**B. Lyrnēsis (Lyrnessis)**, ĭdis, *f. adj.* (only used as *subst.*), *the Lyrnesian* (sc. *maid* or *woman*): abductā Lyrnesside tristis Achilles, i. e. *Briseis*, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 15: audierat, Lyrnessi, tuos, abducta, dolores, id. A. A. 2, 403.

† **lyron**, i, *n.*, = λύρον, *a plant, also called* alisma, Plin. 25, 10, 77, § 124.

Lȳsander, dri, *m.*, = Λύσανδρος. **I.** *A celebrated Spartan general, conqueror of the Athenians*, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76; 1, 30, 109; Nep. Lys.—**II.** *An ephor in Sparta, banished for injustice*, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 80.

‡ **lysas**, antis, *f.*, *a plant, also called* artemisia, App. Herb. 10.

Lȳsiăcus, a, um, v. Lysias, I. B.

Lȳsiădes, ae, *m.*, = Λυσιάδης, *an Athenian, son of the philosopher Phædrus*, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 13.

Lȳsias, ae, *m.*, = Λυσίας. **I.** *Son of Cephalus, a famous orator of Athens*: tum fuit Lysias, quem jam prope audeas oratorem perfectum dicere, Cic. Brut. 9, 35; cf. *id. ib.* 85, 293; *id. de Or.* 1, 54, 231; *id. Or.* 9, 29; Quint. 10, 1, 78; 12, 10, 24.—Hence, **B. Lȳsiăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the orator Lysias*: gracilitas, Quint. 12, 10, 24.—**II.** *A physician*, Cels. 5, 18.—**III.** *A celebrated sculptor*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 2.

† **1. lysĭmăchĭa**, ae, *f.*, = λυσιμαχία, *a plant*, Lysimachia vulgaris, Linn.; Plin. 26, 12, 82, § 131; 26, 14, 87, § 141.

2. Lȳsĭmăchĭa, ae, *f.*, or **Lȳsĭmăchēa**, = Λυσιμάχεια, *a city in Thrace*, now *Examili*, Mela, 2, 2, 6; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 48; Liv. 32, 34, 6 al.—Hence, **Lȳsĭmăchĭenses**, ium, *m.*, *the Lysimachians*, Liv. 33, 38, 12.

† **lȳsĭmăchos**, i, *m.*, = λυσίμαχος, *a precious stone with golden veins*, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 62.

Lȳsĭmăchus, i, *m.*, = Λυσίμαχος, *one of the generals of Alexander the Great, afterwards king of Thrace, and founder of Lysimachia*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102; 5, 40, 117; Plin. 8, 16, 61, § 143; Just. 17, 1.—**II.** *An Acarnanian, instructor of Alexander the Great*, Just. 15, 3.—**III.** *The discoverer of the herb lysimachia*, Plin. 25, 7, 35, § 72.—**IV.** *The name of a man*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 41.

Lȳsĭnŏē, ēs, *f.*, = Λυσινόη, *a city of Pisidia*, Liv. 38, 15.

Lȳsippus, i, *m.*, = Λύσιππος, *a celebrated brass-founder of Sicyon, to whom alone Alexander the Great gave permission to cast a statue of him*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7; id. Brut. 86, 296; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 240; Plin. 7, 37, 38, § 125; 34, 7, 17, § 37; Quint. 12, 10, 9.

† **1. lysis**, is, *f.*, = λύσις. **I.** *A loosening, rupture*: trabes frangunt suā lysi structuras, Vitr. 6, 11.—**II.** *A talon, ogee*, Vitr. 3, 4, 5; 5, 6, 6.

2. Lȳsis, is, *m.*, *a small river in Asia Minor*, Liv. 38, 15, 3.

3. Lȳsis, idis, *m.*, = Λῦσις, *a Pythagorean of Tarentum, instructor of Epaminondas*, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 139; id. Off. 1, 44, 155; Nep. Epam. 2.

Lȳsistrătus, i, *m.*, *the brother of Lysippus, who first made statues of gypsum*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 91; 35, 12, 44, § 153.

Lȳsitĕlēs, is, *m.*, *the name of a man*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 28.

Lȳson, ōnis, *m.*, = Λύσων, *a celebrated sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 34.

Lystra, ae, *f.*, or ōrum, *n.*, *a city in Lycaonia, north-west of Iconium*, Vulg. Act. 14, 8; 14, 21.—Hence, **Lystrēni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Lystra, Lystrenes*, Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 147.

lytra, v. lutra.

† **lytrōtes**, ae, *m.*, = λυτρωτής, *one of the æons of Valentinus*, Tert. adv. Val. 9.

(lytrum, false read. for lustra; v. 2. lustrum, II. E.)

† **lytta**, ae, *f.*, = λύττα, *a worm under a dog's tongue, said to cause madness*, Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 100.

M.

M, m, the twelfth letter of the Latin alphabet (J not being distinguished from I in the class. period), corresponds in form and sound to the Greek M; the Latin language, however, does not combine an initial *m* with *n*, as in the Greek μνᾶ, μνῆμα, μνίον, μνόος, etc.; hence, the Greek μνᾶ became Latin mina. The Latin language, unlike the Greek, tolerated a final *m*; but its sound was obscure, Prisc. p. 555 P. (cf. Quint. 12, 10, 31), and before an initial vowel, even in prose, was scarcely heard (hence Verrius Flaccus proposed to represent it by an M half obliterated, thus, Ɱ) In poetry, the vowel also immediately preceding the *m* was elided, Quint. 9, 4, 40; 11, 3, 34; 109; Diom. p. 488 P.; Prisc. p. 555 sq. ib.; Val. Prob. 1392; 1440 ib. To this rejection of the *m* at the end of words before vowels are owing the forms attinge, dice, ostende, facie, recipie, for attingam, dicam, ostendam, faciam, recipiam; v. the letter E; and the forms donec for donicum, coēo, coërceo for com-eo, com-erceo; circueo, circuitus, for circum-eo, circum-itus; veneo for venum eo; vendo for venum do; animadverto for animum adverto, etc.—*M* is substituted for *p* or *b* before a nasal suffix, as som-nus, cf. sopor, sopio; scamnum, cf. scabellum; Samnium for Sabinium; summus, cf. sub, super. Often also for *n* before a labial, as impello for inpello; cf. rumpo, root rup-; lambo, root lab-, with fundo, root fud-, etc.—*M* corresponds with the *m* of all Indo-European tongues, like Gr. μ; cf. simul, ἅμα; me, με; mel, μέλι; magnus, μέγας; but in inflections final *m* corresponds with Gr. ν, as navem, ναῦν; musarum, μουσῶν; sim, εἴην, etc.—*M* is interchanged most freq. with *n*; so eundem, eandem, quendam, quorundam, tantundem, from eum, eam, quem, quorum, tantum; and, on the other hand, *im* is written for *in* before labials and *m*: imbellis, imbibo, imbuo; impar, impedio, imprimo, immanis, immergo, immuto, etc. Thus also *m* regularly stands for the final ν of neuters borrowed from the Greek. A collat. form of Nilus, Melo, for Νεῖλος, is mentioned in Paul. ex Fest. p. 7; 18 and 129 Müll.—The Latin *m* also interchanges with Gr. β: mel-ior, βελ-τίων; mortuus (Sanscr. mrita), βροτός (v. for full details, Corss. Ausspr. 1, pp. 263 sqq.).

As an abbreviation, M. denotes most freq. the prænomen Marcus, and less freq. magister, monumentum, municipium; v. the Index Notar. in Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 464 sq. M' denotes the prænomen Manius.

As a numeral, M, standing for CIↃ, denotes the number 1000.

1. Macae, ārum, *m.*, *a people in the north-eastern part of Arabia Felix*, Prisc. Peri. 887.

2. Macae, ārum, *m.*, = οἱ Μάκαι (Herod. 4, 175), *a people of Africa in the* regio Syrtica, Mela, 3, 8, 6; Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 34; Sil. 3, 275; 15, 670.—*Sing.*: **Maces**, Sil. 9, 222.—*Acc.* Macen, Sil. 2, 60.

† **macaerinthē**, ēs, *f.* [μάκαιρα], *another name for* rosmarinus: rosmarinum prophetae macaerinthen, Latini salutarem, App. Herb. 79.

Măcăreus (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Μακαρεύς. **I.** *A son of Æolus, who lived in incest with his sister Canace*, Ov. H. 11, 21; id. Ib. 564; Hyg. Fab. 242.—Hence, **B. Măcărēis**, idis, *f.*, = Μακαρηΐς, *daughter of Macareus, Isse*; *acc. Græc.*, Macarēida, Ov. M. 6, 124.—**II.** *A companion of Ulysses before Troy, and afterwards of Æneas in Italy*, Ov. M. 14, 159; 441.—In *voc. Græc.*, Macareu, Ov. M. 14, 318.—**III.** *A Centaur*, Ov. M. 12, 452.

† **măcăriōtēs**, ētis, *f.*, = μακαριότης (happiness), *one of the æons of Valentinus*, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

Macātus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*: M. Livius Macatus, Liv. 27, 34.

maccis, idis, *f.*, *a fictitious spice*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 43 (al. macis).

Maccius, a, *name of a Roman gens*.—Hence, T. Maccius Plautus, *the celebrated Roman comic poet*; v. Plautus.

maccus, i, *m.* [cf. Sanscr. mûkas, dumb; Gr. μῶκος, mockery; also Μῶμος], *a buffoon, punchinello, macaroni*, in the Atellane plays: in Atellana Oscae personae inducuntur, ut maccus, Diom. p. 488 P.; cf. Inscr. Orell. 2621.—**II.** Transf., *a simpleton, blockhead*: macci et buccones, App. Mag. p. 325, 30.

Măcĕdae, v. Macetae.

1. Măcĕdo, ŏnis, v. Macedones.

2. Măcĕdo, ŏnis, *m.*, *the name of a usurer*, Dig. 14, 6, 1 *init.*—Hence, **Măcĕdŏnĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *relating to the usurer Macedo*: senatusconsultum, *a decree forbidding usurers to recover loans from heirs after they inherited their estates*, Dig. 14, 6, 1.—**II.** Also *the name of a philosopher, a friend of Gellius*, Gell. 13, 8, 4.

Măcĕdŏnes, um (*Gr. acc.* Macedonas, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 43; Liv. 26, 24, 5 et saep.; Sen. Ben. 5, 6, 1; Flor. 2, 8, 5; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 328), *m.*, = Μακεδόνες, *the Macedonians*, Mel. 2, 3, 1; Cic. Off. 2, 22, 76; Auct. Her. 4, 25, 34; 32; Liv. 7, 26; 30, 33 sq. et saep.—Hyrcani Macedones, v. Hyrcani.—In *sing.*: **Măcĕdo** (Macedon, Luc. 8, 694), ŏnis, *m.*, *a Macedonian*: quid Macedo Alexander? i. e. *Alexander the Great*, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 48; so Luc. 8, 694: diffidit urbium Portas vir Macedo, i. e. *Philip of Macedon*, Hor. C. 3, 16, 14: hostis, Liv. 9, 19, 14.—**B.** Transf.: Macedonum robur, *a body of men armed in the Macedonian manner in the army of Antiochus*, Liv. 36, 18, 2; 4 and 5.—Hence, **II. A. Măcĕdŏnĭa**, ae, *f.*, = Μακεδονία, *Macedonia, Macedon, a country between Thessaly and Thrace*, Mel. 1, 3, 4; 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 33; Cic. Leg. Agr. 1, 2, 5; Liv. 9, 18; 27, 33; Vell. 1, 6, 5 et saep.—**B. Măcĕdŏnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Macedonia, Macedonic, Macedonian*: miles, Plaut. Rud. 1, 1, 49: mare, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 51: legiones, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 2: legio, Tac. H. 3, 22: cerasa, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 104.—*Subst.*: **Măcĕdŏnĭcus**, i, *m.*, *a surname of Q. Cæcilius Metellus, who made Macedonia a Roman province*, Vell. 1, 11; Plin. 7, 44, 45, § 144; Val. Max. 4, 1, 12.—**C. Măcĕdŏnĭensis**, e, *adj.*, *Macedonian* (ante-class.): vir, Plaut. Ps. 4, 4, 4.—**D. Măcĕdŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Μακεδόνιος, *Macedonian*: Macedonia sarissa (with sec. syl. long. acc. to the Gr. Μακηδόνιος), Ov. M. 12, 466: militi Macedonio, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 112: colonia, Just. 11, 11 *fin.*

Măcĕdŏnĭānus, a, um, v. 2. Macedo, I.

Macella, ae, *f.*, = Μάκελλα, *a town in Sicily, on the Crimisus*, Liv. 26, 21.

măcellārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [macellum], *of* or *belonging to the meat-market* or *provision-market*: taberna, Val. Max. 3, 4, 4: negotiator artis macellariae, Inscr. Grut. 647, 5: ARS, Inscr. Orell. 4302.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.*: **măcellārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a meat-seller, victualler*: vendere apros macellario, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 11; 3, 4, 2; Suet. Caes. 26: macellarios adjuvare, id. Vesp. 19.

Măcellīnus, i, *m.* [id.], *an epithet of the emperor* M. Opilius Macrinus, *who killed his slaves in his own house*, Capit. Macr. 13.

măcellum, i (**măcellus**, i, *m.*, Mart. 10, 96, 9), *n.* [root μαχ-; cf. Gr. μάχομαι, *to fight*; cf. μάχαιρα, μάχη, and mactāre; prop. butcher's stall, shambles; hence, transf.], *meat-market, provision-market* (where flesh, fish, and vegetables were sold). **I.** Lit.: venio ad macellum, rogito pisces, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 3: apud emporium atque in macello, id. Am. 4, 1, 4: nostin' porticum apud macellum hac deorsum? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 34: excandefacere annonam ma-

celli, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 16; cf.: putarem annonam in macello cariorem fore, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59: barathrum macelli, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 31: quae est ista laus, quae possit e macello peti? Cic. Fin. 2, 15, 50: dispositis circa macellum custodibus, Suet. Caes. 43: cetariorum, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7: ad ipsum introitum exspectare macelli, Juv. 11, 10: retibus adsiduis penitus scrutante macello proxima, id. 5, 95.—In *masc.*: conturbator macellus, Mart. 10, 96, 9.—*Plur.*: fercula nullis ornata macellis, Juv. 11, 64.—* **II.** Transf., *meat*: arcessitur inde macellum, Manil. 5, 370.

* **1. măcellus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. macer; cf.: ut in his macer, macriculus, macellus; niger, nigriculus, nigellus, Varr. L. L. 8, § 79 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. altellus, p. 7 Müll.], *rather meagre*: homo, Lucil. ap. Non. 136, 32.

2. măcellus, i, *m.*, v. macellum *init.*

* **măcĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* [1. macer], *to be lean, meagre*: quia ossa atque pellis totust: ita cura macet, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 28; cf. Non. 509, 11.

1. măcer, cra, crum, *adj.* [Sanscr. root mak, to crush; Gr. μάσσω, knead; μαγειός, baker; Germ. mager], *lean, meagre.* **A.** Lit., of living beings (most freq. of animals): taurus, opp. pinguis, Verg. E. 3, 100: boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 12; Juv. 14, 146: turdi, Hor. S. 1, 5, 72: mustela, id. Ep. 1, 7, 33: ostreae inuberes et macrae, Gell. 20, 8; Quint. 6, 3, 58.—Of parts of the body: in macerrimis corporis partibus, Sen. Ep. 78, 8.—Humorously of a person: valeat res ludicra si me Palma negata macrum donata reducit opimum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 181: nec pharetris Veneris macer est, Juv. 6, 138.—**B.** Of inanimate things, *thin, poor, barren*: solum exile et macrum, * Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 67: ager macrior, Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 2: macerrimi agri, Col. 11, 2, 7: stirpes, id. 3, 10, 3: vineae, id. 8, 1, 2: libellus, *meagre, thin*, Mart. 2, 6, 10: ut dignus venias hederis et imagine macra, Juv. 7, 29.

2. Măcer, cri, *m.*, *a Roman surname.* **1.** C. Licinius Macer, *an historian*, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 7; id. Brut. 67, 238; Liv. 4, 7, 12.—**2.** Aemilius Macer, *a poet and a friend of Virgil and Ovid*, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 44; v. Aemilius.

mācĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [macero], *a steeping, soaking, maceration*: diuturna, Vitr. 6, 2.—**II.** *A making soft* or *tender*, Arn. 4, 152.

* **mācĕresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.], *to make soft* or *tender*, Cato, R. R. 92.

mācĕrĭa, ae (post-class. form, **mācĕrĭes,** only *nom.* and *acc.*, Afran. ap. Non. 138; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 11; Prud. Hamart. 227; Inscr. Grut. 611, 13; Inscr. Orell. 4057), *f.* [from macero, to soften; orig. a wall built of soft clay; cf. Gr. μάσσω], *an enclosure, a wall* (class.): maceriam sine calce ex caementis et silice altam pedes quinque facito, Cato, R. R. 15; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 4; 3, 5, 12: quid maceria illa ait in horto, quaest quae in noctes singulas latere fit minor? Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 49: hanc in horto maceriam jube dirui, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 10: herba in maceriis nascens, Plin. 25, 5, 19, § 43: nulla maceria, nulla casa, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 2: post villarum macerias, Sisenn. ap. Non. 141, 23: fossam et maceriam sex in altitudinem pedum praeduxerant, Caes. B. G. 7, 69; 7, 70: maceria ab laeva semitae paulum exstans a fundamenta, Liv. 42, 15.—**II.** *Affliction*: facere illi satis vis, quanta illius mors sit maceries tibi? Afran. ap. Non. 138, 13 (Com. Rel. v. 150 Rib.).

‡ **mācĕrĭātĭo,** θριγκωσις (*an enclosing*), Gloss. Philox.

‡ **mācĕrĭātus,** a, um, *adj.* [maceria], *enclosed, walled in*: SEPVLCRVM, Inscr. Mur. 1644, 14.

1. măcĕrĭes, ēi, *f* [1. macer], *distress, affliction* (ante class.), Afran. ap. Non. 138, 13.

2. mācĕrĭes, ēi, v. maceria *init.*

† **mācĕrĭŏla,** ae, *f. dim.* [maceria], *a small enclosure, wall*, Inscr. Mur. 492, 2.

mācĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [prob. from root μαγ-, μάσσω, to knead; through an *adj.* mācerus; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 395; cf. also măcer], *to make soft* or *tender, to soften by steeping, to soak, steep, macerate* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: brassicam in aquam, Cato, R. R. 156, 5: salsamenta, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 27: in piscina lupinum, Col. 1, 6, 21: semen lacte, id. 11, 3, 51: (ramos genistae) marinâ aquâ, Plin. 24, 9, 40, § 66: (siliginem) novem diebus maceratum ... subigunt, id. 18, 11, 27, § 106: grana (cacaliae) in oleo, id. 25, 11, 85, § 135: intestina piscium sale, id. 31, 7, 43, § 93: podagrici crura macerantes, Vitr. 18, 3.—**II.** Transf., *to weaken* in body or mind, *to waste away, enervate.* **A.** Of the body: multos iste morbus homines macerat, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 22; Liv. 26, 13: quam lentis macerer ignibus, Hor. C. 1, 13, 8; cf.: Macedo siti maceratus, Curt. 5, 13, 24: pars exercitus ad utilitatem nostram macerata perductaque ad exitiabilem famem, Vell. 2, 112, 4: Fabius sic maceravit Hannibalem, ut, etc., i. e. *Hannibal's army*, Flor. 2, 6, 28: muscus crura vitium situ et veterno macerat, Col. 4, 22, 6: cor solum viscerum vitiis non maceratur, Plin. 11, 37, 69, § 182.—**B.** Of the mind, *to fret, vex, torment, distress, torture, pain* (syn.: crucio, torqueo): egomet me concoquo et macero et defatigo, *fret myself*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 2: quor me excrucio? quor me macero? quor meam senectutem sollicito? Ter. And. 5, 3, 15; cf. id. Eun. 1, 2, 107: noli te macerare, id. And 4, 2, 2: cura satis me lacrumis maceravi, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 8: hoc me facinus miserum macerat, id. Mil. 3, 1, 21: infelix sollicitudo persequitur nec oratorem macerat et coquit, * Quint. 12, 10, 77: quae vos macerent desiderio, Liv. 5, 54, 3; 26, 13, 8.—Poet., with a causal *object-clause*: consimili ratione ab eodem saepe timore macerat invidia, ante oculos illum esse potentem, Lucr. 3, 75.—Mid., *to vex, torment one's self*: maceror interdum, quod sim tibi causa dolendi, Ov. H. 2, 125: unum hoc maceror et doleo tibi deesse, Terenti, C. Caes ap. Suet. Vit. Ter. *fin.*: ex desiderio magis magisque maceror, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 182 P.

Măcĕrōnes, um, *m.*, *a people of Iberia*, Plin. 6, 10, 11, § 29.

Măces, v. 2. Macae.

măcesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [maceo], *to grow lean* or *thin, to become meagre* (ante- and post-Aug.): (apes) propter laborem asperantur et macescunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 16; 1, 55, 1: constat, arva segetibus ejus (hordei) macescere, *become poor*, Col. 2, 9, 14: feminis bubus demitur (cibus), quod macescentes melius concipere dicuntur, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 17: tuo maerore maceror, Macesco, consenesco et tabesco miser, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 31.

Măcĕtae (Măcĕdae), ārum, *m.*, = Μακέται. **I.** (As a less usual form for Μακεδόνες.) *Macedonians*: Macetae locupletissimo imperio aucti, Gell. 9, 3, 1.—*Gen. plur.* Măcĕtûm, Stat. S. 4, 6, 106; Sil. 14, 5; Luc. 2, 647; Claud. ap. Rufin. 2, 279; Aus. de Clar. Urb. 2, 9.—**II.** (Because Antiochus the Great was a descendant of Seleucus Nicator) = Syri, Sil. 13, 878.

Machabaeus, i, *m.*, *a surname of Judas*, Vulg. 1 Macc. 1, 2 et saep.—Hence, **Machabaei,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Maccabees*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 36; Hier. Ep 7, 6.

† **1. măchaera,** ae, *f.*, = μάχαιρα, *a sword* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): machaera atque hasta, Enn. ap. Fest s. v. redhostire, p. 270 Müll. (Trag. v. 212 Müll.): succincti corda machaeris, id. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 678 (Ann. v. 392 ib.): eia machaeras, id. ib. 9, 38 (Ann. v. 585 ib.); Plaut. Curc. 3, 54: ni hebes machaera foret, id Mil. 1, 1, 53; Sen. Ben. 5, 24 *fin.*; Suet. Claud. 15.—*A weapon*, in mal. part., Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 85.

2. Măchaera, ae, *m.*, *an auctioneer*, Juv. 7, 9.

(**măchaerĭum,** ii, a false reading for machaeris, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 9.)

† **măchaerŏphŏrus,** i, *m.*, = μαχαιροφόρος, *a sword wearer, a satellite*: machaerophoris centum sequentibus, i. e. *soldiers armed in the Greek manner*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2.

† **măchaerŏphyllon,** i, *n.*, = μαχαιρόφυλλον (sword-leaf), *a plant* (al. macrophyllon), App. Herb. 78.

Măchāon, ŏnis, *m.*, = Μαχάων, *son of Æsculapius, a famous surgeon of the Greeks before Troy*, Cels. praef.; Prop. 2, 1, 61; Verg. A. 2, 263; Ov. P. 3, 4, 7 al.—**II.** Transf., in *plur.*, *surgeons, physicians*: quid tibi cum medicis? dimitte Machaonas omnes, Mart. 2, 16, 5.—Hence, **A. Măchāŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Machaon*: ars, i. e. *the art of surgery*, Sid. Ep. 2, 12.—**B. Măchāŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Machaon, Machaonian, surgical*: Machaonia ope sanus, Ov. R. Am. 546: sucus, Stat. S. 1, 4, 114.

machetum, i, *n.*, *a kind of rose*, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 19.

† **măchilla,** ae, *f. dim.* [machina], *a little machine*: e machillâ sustuli, Petr. 74, 13 dub. (al. e machina illam sustuli).

† **Machĭmus,** i, *m.*, = Μάχιμος, *the name of one of Actæon's hounds*, Hyg Fab. 181.

† **māchĭna,** ae, *f.* = μηχανή, *a machine*, i. e. any artificial contrivance for performing work, *an engine, fabric, frame, scaffolding, staging, easel, warlike engine, military machine*, etc. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: moles et machina mundi, Lucr. 5, 96: omnes illae columnae machinâ appositâ dejectae sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55, § 145: torquet nunc lapidem, nunc ingens machina tignum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 73: trahuntque siccas machinae carinas, id. C. 1, 4, 2: frumentaria, Dig. 33, 7, 12.—**B.** Esp., **1.** *A platform* on which slaves were exposed for sale: amicam de machinis emere, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 2, 8.—**2.** *A painter's easel*, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 120.—**3.** *A scaffold* for building: de machinâ cadere, Dig. 13, 6, 5; Plin. 19, 2, 8, § 30.—**4.** *A military machine, warlike engine*: machinis omnium generum expugnare oppidum, Sall. J. 21: aut haec in nostros fabricata est machina muros, Verg. A. 2, 46: murales, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202: arietaria, Vitr. 10, 19.—**II.** Trop., *a device, plan, contrivance; esp. a trick, artifice, stratagem*: at nunc disturba quas statuisti machinas, i. e. *abandon your schemes*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 137: totam hanc legem ad illius opes evertendas tamquam machinam comparari, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 50: omnes ad amplificandam orationem quasi machinae, * Quint. 11, 1, 44: dolum aut machinam commoliar, Caecil. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73: quantas moveo machinas! Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 1: aliquam machinabor machinam, Unde aurum efficiam, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 54.

māchĭnālis, e, *adj.* [machina], *of* or *belonging to machines* (post-Aug.): scientia, Plin. 7, 37, 38, § 125: saxa machinali pondere, Aus. Ep. 21, 34.

māchĭnāmen, inis, *n.* [machinor], *a contrivance, device*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl 9, 14.

māchĭnāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a machine, engine; an instrument, organ* (perh. not ante-Aug.; not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: machinamenta alia quatiendis muris portabant, *military engines*, Liv. 24, 34: suspensum et nutans machinamentum, Tac. H. 4, 30: nihil tam ignarum barbaris, quam machinamenta et astus oppugnationum, id. A. 12, 45: tot genera machinamentorum ad extendendum femur, *surgical instruments*, Cels. 8, 20: singulis articulis singula machinamenta, quibus extorquerantur, aptata, Sen. Ep. 24, 14; id. Cons. ad Marc. 20, 3.—* **B.** Transf., *the organs of sense*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9, 20.—**II.** Trop., *a trick, device, stratagem* (post-class.): callida commeantium, Cod. Th. 6, 28, 6

māchĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [machina], *of* or *belonging to machines, machine-* (post-class.). **I.** *Adj.*: mola, *which is worked by an animal by means of a machine*, App. M. 7, p. 194, 20: asinus, Dig. 33, 7, 12: mensor, *a surveyor*, ib. 11, 6, 7: commentator, *a machinist, machine-builder*, Sol. 5.—**II.** *Subst.*: **māchĭnārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *one who works on a scaffold*, Dig. 9, 2, 31.

māchĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [machinor], *artificial contrivance, mechanism, machinery* (class.). **I.** Lit.: cum machinatione quadam moveri aliquid videmus, ut sphaeram, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97: data est quibusdam bestiis machinatio quaedam, et sollertia, *power of contrivance, design*, id. ib. 2, 48, 123.—**B.** Transf. (abstr. pro concreto), *a machine, engine*: tantae altitudinis machinationes, Caes. B. G. 2, 31: tanta, id. ib 2, 30; 4, 17: navalis, id. B. C. 2, 10: tale ma-

chinationis genus, Liv. 37, 5.—**II.** Trop., *a trick, device, machination, contrivance; artifice, fraud:* judex tamquam machinatione aliqua tum ad severitatem, tum ad remissionem animi est contorquendus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: dolus malus est omnis calliditas, fallacia, machinatio ad circumveniendum, fallendum, decipiendum alterum adhibita, Dig. 4, 3, 1; 14: per machinationem obligatus, *by artifice, by fraud,* ib. 45, 1, 36.

māchĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [machinor], *a maker of machines, a machinist, an engineer, architect* (class.). **I.** Lit., of Archimedes: inventor ac machinator bellicorum tormentorum, Liv. 24, 34: machinatores, qui pegmata per se surgentia excogitant, Sen. Ep. 88, 19: magistri et machinatores quibus ingenium et audacia erat, Tac. A. 15, 42: deus rerum omnium machinator fecit hominem, *maker, creator,* Lact. 2, 11. —**II.** Trop., *a contriver, inventor:* harum omnium rerum machinatores, Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 16: omnium architectus et machinator, id. Rosc. Am. 45, 132: horum omnium scelerum improbissimus machinator, id. Cat. 3, 3, 6: doli, Tac. A. 1, 10: auctor et machinator accusationis, App. Mag. p. 274, 22.

* **māchĭnātrix,** īcis, *f.* [machinator], *an inventress:* malorum facinorum, Sen. Med. 266.

māchĭnātus, ūs, *m.* [machinor], *a contrivance, artifice, device* (post-class.): suo machinatu, App. Mag. p. 321, 33; Sid. Ep. 5, 6.

māchĭnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [machina], *to contrive skilfully, to devise, design, frame, invent* (class.). **I.** In gen.: incredibile est, quantā operā machinata natura sit, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149: qui haec machinatus est, id. Univ. 3: haec duo musici machinati ad voluptatem sunt, versum atque cantum, id. de Or. 3, 44, 174: quod machiner inveniamque, Lucr. 3, 944; cf. Vitr. 1, 6 *med.*—**II.** In partic., *to contrive artfully, to scheme, plot,* = μηχανᾶσθαι: aliquam machinabor machinam, Unde aurum efficiam amanti erili, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 54: aliquam astutiam corde, id. Capt. 3, 3, 15; 16; id. Cas. 2, 4, 22: aliud quiddam, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 15: inimico exitum, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 28; cf.: sibi nefariam pestem, Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 66: necem alicui, Liv. 1, 51, 1: perniciem alicui, Sall. C. 18: pestem in aliquem, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2.—(β) *Neutr.* (post-class.): adversus aliquem, Dig. 4, 3, 1, § 3.—*Part. perf.* **māchĭnātus,** a, um, in pass. signif.: quae (sol, luna, etc.) ni machinata versarentur, *skilfully arranged, adjusted,* Vitr. 10, 1: cum machinato strepitu tonitruum, *artificial,* Sall. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9, and ap. Non. 180, 22 (Hist. 2, 23, 3 Dietsch); App. de Mundo, p. 67: indicium a P. Autronio machinatum, *contrived, planned, devised,* Sall. C. 48, 7: regis cura machinata fames, id. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P. (Hist. 3, 34 Dietsch).

* **māchĭnōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *skilfully constructed:* navigium, Suet. Ner. 34.

māchĭnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little machine,* Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 458; Paul. ex Fest. p. 107, 3; p. 147, 2.

‡ **māchĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [id.], *one who works on a scaffold, a mason:* machiones dicti a machinis, quibus insistunt propter altitudinem parietum, Isid. Orig. 19, 8, 2 (hence, Fr. maçon; Engl. mason).

Machlyes, um, *m., a fabled people of Africa:* supra Nasamonas confinesque illis Machlyas androgynos esse utriusque naturae, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 15.

Măchŏrōnes, um, *m., a people of Pontus,* Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 11.

macĭa, ae, *f., a plant, called by the Greeks* ἀναγαλλίς, *pimpernel,* Marc. Emp. 1.

măcĭes, ēi, *f.* [maceo], *leanness, thinness, meagreness* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of living beings and the parts of their bodies: profectus est (ad bellum) Hirtius consul: at quā imbecillitate? quā macie? Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 12; id. Agr. 2, 34, 93: hoc maciem facit, Plin. 30, 7, 20, § 60: reducere ad maciem, id. 24, 8, 30, § 46: equi macie corrupti, * Caes. B. C. 3, 58: corpus macie extabuit, Cic. poët. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: turpis macies decentes Occupet malas, Hor. C. 3, 27, 53: tenet ora profanae Foeda situ macies, Luc. 6, 515: macies aegri veteris, Juv. 9, 16; 15, 101.—**B.** Of inanim. things: macies soli, *poorness, barrenness,* Col. 1, 4, 3: lapidosa aurosi pulveris, Pall. 1, 5, 1: jejuna corticis, id. Mart. 10, 21; so, corticis, Plin. 17, 27, 42, § 252: seges macie deficit, Ov. F. 1, 689.—**II.** Transf., of water, *diminution:* aquarum, e. g. at the ebb, Sol. 23.—* **III.** Trop., *meagreness, poverty* of language, Tac. Or. 21, 1.

măcĭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [macies], *lean, thin, meagre* (ante- and post-class.): macilento ore, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 114: macilentis malis, id. As. 2, 3, 20: macilenti, macie tenuati, Paul. ex Fest. p. 125 Müll.: solum, *poor, barren,* Pall. Mart. 10, 1.—*Comp.:* macilentiores vultus, Vulg. Dan. 1, 10: macilentior equus, Pelagon. Vet. 13.

măcĭo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to make lean, thin,* or *meagre, to reduce* (post-class.): Caspii maris fauces mirum in modum macientur imbribus, crescunt aestibus, Sol. 15, 18; cf.: macio διακναίω, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **macir,** *indecl.,* = μάκερ, *a kind of red spicy bark brought from India,* Plin. 12, 8, 16, § 32.

măcis, v. maccis.

măco, ĕre, 3, *v. a.* [cf. macellum], *to maul, beat, hack:* namque nullum Pejus macit homonem quamde mare saevum, Naev. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 397 Müll. ad loc.: ut nunc saepe boves lucae ferro male mactae Diffugiunt, Lucr. 5, 1339 Munro ad loc.

* **măcor,** ōris, *m.* [maceo], *leanness, meagreness* (ante-class. for macies): corpus meum tali maerore, aegrore, macore senet, Pac. ap. Non. 137, 1 (Trag. Rel. v. 275 Rib.); cf. Prisc. 699 P.

Măcra, ae, *m.* **I.** *A river in Italy, between Liguria and Etruria,* now *Magra,* Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48; Liv. 39, 32, 2; 40, 41, 3.—**II.** Macra Cōmē, Gr. Μακρὰ κώμη, *a town in Locris, on the border of Thessaly,* Liv. 32, 13, 10.

măcresco, crŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [1. macer], *to grow lean, meagre:* algor eas et famis macrescere cogit, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 15; 3, 5, 3: macrescit pecus, Col. 6, 3, 1: macrescunt animalia, Veg. Vet. 1, 7, 2: invidus alterius macrescit rebus opimis, *grows thin at, pines away at,* * Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 57: curionem agnum Plautus pro macro dixit, quasi cura macruisset, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. curionem, p. 60 Müll.

Macri Campi (also **Campi Macri,** Varr. R. R. 2 praef. § 6, and Liv. 41, 18), = Μακροὶ Κάμποι, *a region in* Gallia Cispadana, *on the river* Macra, *in the vicinity of Parma and Modena,* Varr. R. R. 2 praef. § 6; Col. 7, 2, 3; Liv. 41, 18, 5; 45, 12, 11.

Macria, *f., a small island near Eubœa,* Plin. 2, 88, 90, § 204.

macrĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. macer], *lean,* Varr. L. L. 8, 40, § 79 Müll.

Măcrīnus, i, *m., the name of a man.* **I.** *A friend of the poet Persius,* Pers. 2, 1.—**II.** *A Roman emperor,* Aus. Caes. 23.

Măcris, ĭdis, *f.,* = Μακρίς, *the name of several islands.* **I.** *In the Ægean Sea, near Ionia,* Liv. 37, 13; 28; 29.—**II.** *An ancient name of the island of Eubœa,* Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64.—**III.** *Of Chios,* Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 136. —**IV.** *Of Icarus,* Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 68.

măcrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. macer], *leanness, poorness, thinness* (post-Aug. and rare for macies): arenae, Vitr. 2, 4: soli, Pall. Oct. 1, 2.

* **măcrĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [id.], *leanness, thinness, meagreness* (for macies): ossa atque pellis sum, miser macritudine, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 26 Weise (1, 2, 32 Brix and Fleck., who read aegritudine; acc. to Non. 136, 2).

Macrŏbĭi (**Macrŏbioe,** Schol. Juv. 10, 150), ōrum, *m.,* = Μακρόβιοι (long-lived). **I.** *A people of Æthiopia,* Mel. 3, 9, 1; Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 190; 7, 2, 2, § 28; Val. Max. 8, 13, 5 *ext.*—**II.** *The inhabitants of Apollonia, in Macedonia,* Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 37.

Măcrŏbĭus, ii, *m.,* = Μακρόβιος (living long): Aurelius Macrobius Ambrosius Theodosius, *a Roman grammarian at the end of the fourth century, author of a commentary on Cicero's* Somnium Scipionis, *and of a treatise entitled* Convivia Saturnalia, cf. Jan. Proleg. ad Macr. p. 1 sq.

Macrŏcĕphăli, ōrum, *m.,* = Μακροκέφαλοι (i. e. *people with great heads*), *a people of Pontus,* Mela, 1, 19, 11; Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 11.

† **macrŏchēra,** ae, *f.,* = μακρόχειρα, *having long sleeves, long-sleeved:* tunica, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33, 4.

† **Măcrŏchīr,** *m.,* = Μακρόχειρ, *Long-hand,* = Lat. Longimanus, *a surname of king Artaxerxes,* Nep. Reg. 1, 3 sq.; Amm. 30, 8, 4.

† **măcrŏcōlum** and **măcrŏcollum,** i, *n.,* = μακρόκωλον, *large-sized paper, royal paper,* Cic. Att. 16, 3, 1; 13, 25, 3; Plin. 13, 12, 24, § 80.

Macrocremnii montes, *a chain of mountains near the Dniester,* Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 82.

† **macrŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.,* = μακρολογία, *tediousness in speech* (Lat. longiloquium), Pomp. Gram. Com. in Donat. de Barb. 3, 1, p. 293 Keil (as Greek, trans., longior quam oportet sermo, Quint. 8, 3, 53).

Măcrōnes, um, *m.,* v. Macerones and Machorones.

* **mactābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [macto], *deadly:* plaga, Lucr. 6, 805.

mactātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a slaying, killing* (post-class.): innoxiorum animantium mactatio, Arn. 7, 213; Isid. Orig. 6, 19, 31.

* **mactātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a slayer, murderer:* mactator senum, Sen. Troad. 1002.

* **mactātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *a slaying, killing:* mactatu parentis, Lucr. 1, 99.

macte and **macti,** v. mactus.

mactĕa, v. mattea.

macto, āvi, ātum, 1 (old form of *perf. subj.* mactassint, Enn., Afran., and Pompon. ap. Non. 342, 12 sq.), *v. freq. a.* [macto, kindr. to Sanscr. makh, mah; *intens.* māmahyata, to slaughter, sacrifice; maha, victim; the ct in macto like vectum from veho; hence], **I.** Within the religious sphere, *to offer, sacrifice, immolate* any thing in honor of the gods: ferctum Jovi moveto et mactato sic, Cato, R. R. 134, 2; so id. ib. § 4: pultem dis mactat, Varr. ap. Non. 341, 28: nigras pecudes, Lucr. 3, 52: lectas de more bidentes Cereri, Verg. A. 4, 57; Varr. ap. Non. 114, 27: mactatus vitulus concidit propter aras, Lucr. 2, 353: manibus divis mactata, id. 6, 759: mactata veniet lenior hostia, Hor. C. 1, 19, 16: mactata Polyxena, Ov. M. 13, 448: trecenti ex dediticiis hostiarum more mactati, Suet. Aug. 15: vite caper morsa Bacchi mactandus ad aras, Ov. M. 15, 114: suovetaurilia mactanda, Fronto de Fer. Als. 3 Mai.: se Orco, Liv. 9, 40: hostium legiones Telluri ac diis Manibus mactandas dabo, id. 10, 28; cf.: ruptores pacis ultioni et gloriae, Tac. A. 2, 13.—**II.** Beyond the relig. sphere. **A.** *To present, reward, honor* with any thing good or bad: Livius inde redit magno mactatu' triumpho, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 641 (Ann. v. 302 Vahl.): eos ferunt laudibus et mactant honoribus, *heap honors on, extol,* Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 67 (also ap. Non. 342, 5); id. Vatin. 6, 14; id. Div. 1, 11, 18.—**B.** Far more freq. in a bad sense, *to afflict, trouble, punish* with any thing: illum di deaeque magno mactassint malo, Enn. ap. Non. 342, 15 (Trag. v. 377 Vahl.); Afran. ib. 16; Cic. Vatin. 15, 36; cf. without *abl.,* Pompon. ib. 12: dotatae mactant et malo et damno viros, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 61; cf.: mactare malo adficere significat, Non. 342, 8: aliquem infortunio, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 14: faxo tali eum mactatum, atque hic est, infortunio, * Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 39: hostes patriae aeternis suppliciis vivos mortuosque mactabis, *pursue, punish,* Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 33; cf.: divisores omnium tribuum domi ipse suae crudelissima morte mactaret, id. Harusp. Resp. 20, 42: aliquem summo supplicio, id. ib. 1, 11, 27: aliquem morte, id. Rep. 2, 35, 60: mactantur comminus uno exitio, Sil. 17, 500.—**C.** *To kill, slaughter, put to death:* hic mactat Ladona, Pheretaque Demodocumque, Verg. A. 10, 413: illigatas mollibus damas plagis, Mart. 1, 50, 24: haec dextra Lernam taetra mactata excetra Pacavit, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22.—**D.** *To magnify;* trop., *to extol, glorify, honor;* esp. *to glorify*

honor a deity with sacrifices, *to worship:* Liberum patrem fanorum consecratione mactatis, Arn. 1, 24: puerorum extis deos manes mactare, Cic. Vatin. 6, 14.—**E.** Poet., *to give splendor to* a festival: lacte Latinas, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 11, 18.—**F.** Aliquem or aliquid, *to overthrow, ruin, destroy*, Cic. Fl. 22, 52: quorum ego furori nisi cessissem, in Catilinae busto vobis ducibus mactatus essem, *should have been sacrificed*, id. ib. 7, 16: perfidos et ruptores pacis ultioni et gloriae mactandos, *to offer up, immolate*, Tac. A. 2, 13: cum videant jus civitatis illo supplicio esse mactatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 26: aut naves uram, aut castra mactabo, *to destroy*, Att. ap. Non. 341, 18.—Hence, **mactus,** a, um, *Part.*, sync. for mactatus: boves mactae, Lucr. 5, 1339 (better referred to maco, q. v.).

1. mactus, a, um, *adj.* [root μακ, in μάκαρ, blessed; cf. μακρός]. **I.** In relig. lang., of the gods, *glorified, worshipped, honored, adored* (only in the *voc.* macte, and rarely in the *nom.*): Juppiter te bonas preces precor, *uti sies volens propitius mihi liberisque* meis, mactus hoc fercto. Jove pater, macte vino inferio esto, Cato, R. R. 134, 2 and 3; cf. id. ib. 132, 2; for which: mactus hoc vino inferio esto, Arn. 7, 296: macte hoc porco piaculo immolando esto, Cato, R. R. 139 *fin.:* macte hisce suovitaurilibus lactentibus immolandis esto, id. ib. 141, 3 sq.: macte hac dape esto, id. ib. 132.—**II.** Transf., beyond the relig. sphere, with or without esto, as an exclamation of applause or congratulation: macte, macte virtute (esto), macti virtute este, etc.; and as a standing formula, macte, even with *acc.* (v. infra), Engl. *good luck! hail to thee!* etc.; in responses, *bravo! well done! that's right! go on!* tantumne ab re tua est oti tibi, ut etiam Oratorem legas? Macte virtute! *increase in, go on in*, Cic. Att. 12, 6, 2; id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: macte virtute esto sanguinolentis et ex acie redeuntibus dicitur, Sen. Ep. 66 *fin.:* macte virtute esto, Hor. S. 1, 2, 31: macte novâ virtute, puer; sic itur ad astra! Verg. A. 9, 641: macte virtute diligentiâque esto, Liv. 10, 40: macte virtute simulque his versibus esto, Lucil. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 641: macte animo, Stat. Th. 7, 280; cf.: macte bonis animi, id. S. 1, 3, 106: macte toris, id. ib. 1, 2, 201: macte hac gloriâ, Plin. Pan. 46: macte uterque ingenti in rempublicam merito, id. ib. 89: macte esto taedis, o Hymenaee, tuis, Mart. 4, 13, 2.—In *plur.:* macti virtute milites Romani este, Liv. 7, 36, 5: macti ingenio este, Plin. 2, 12, 9, § 54: vos macti virtute estote, Curt. 4, 1, 18: juberem macte virtute esse, si pro meâ patriâ ista virtus staret, Liv. 2, 12, 14.—With *acc.:* macte fortissimam et meo judicio beatissimam in ipsis malis civitatem! Flor. 2, 18, 16.—(β) With *gen.* (poet.): macte animi, Mart. 12, 6, 7; Stat. S. 5, 1, 37; id. Th. 2, 495.—With *abl.:* macte animo, juvenis, Stat. Th. 7, 280.—(γ) *Absol.:* Macte! *that's right! well done! good!* Cic. Att. 15, 29 *fin.*

2. mactus, a, um, *P. a.* of maco, q. v., and cf. macto *fin.*

1. măcŭla, ae, *f.* [for malocula, malcula, *dim.;* cf. Sanscr. mala, dirt], *a spot, mark, stain* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 155: (bos) maculis insignis et albo, i. e. *with white spots*, Verg. G. 3, 56: maculis albis equus, id. A. 9, 49: maculis auro squalentibus ardens (rex apum), id. G. 4, 91: in ipsis quasi maculis (terra), ubi habitatur, *in those spots*, i. e. *small places*, Cic. Rep. 6, 19 *fin.:* parcit cognatis maculis similis fera, Juv. 15, 160; cf. 5, 104.—**2.** Transf., *a mesh in a net, a hole* in network or in a web: rete grandibus maculis, Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 3; Col. 8, 15, 1: reticulum minutis maculis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27: retia maculis distincta, Ov. H. 5, 19.—Of the meshes of a spider's web, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81.—**B.** In partic., *a spot, stain, blot, blemish, mole*, etc.: maculari corpus maculis luridis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 63: est corporis macula, naevus, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 79: maculas auferre de vestibus, Ov. F. 3, 821: extrahere, Plin. 20, 13, 50, § 120: in veste facere, id. 12, 25, 54, § 123: e veste abluere, id. 28, 7, 23, § 109: mederi maculis corporis, id. 36, 19, 33, § 140; cf.: lentigines ac maculas e facie tollere, id. 20, 2, 4, § 9.—**II.** Trop. (acc. to I. B.), *a blot, stain, stigma, blemish, fault* in character: quem scis scire tuas omnes maculasque notasque, Lucil. ap. Non. 350, 13: inest amoris macula huic homini in pectore, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 70: jam ego ex corpore exigam omnis maculas maerorum tibi, id. Capt. 4, 2, 61: vitium commune omnium est, Quod nimium ad rem in senecta attenti sumus: hanc maculam nos decet Effugere, * Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 31: delenda vobis est illa macula, Mithridatico bello suscepta, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: est hujus saeculi labes quaedam et macula, virtuti invidere, id. Balb. 6, 15: vitae splendorem maculis aspergere, id. Planc. 12, 30: furtorum et flagitiorum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 121: adulescentiae, id. ib. 1, 4, 11: familiae, id. Clu. 5, 12: in oratione nitida notabile humilius verbum et velut macula, Quint. 8, 3, 18; 8, 5, 28: ne Claudiae genti eam inustam maculam vellent, Liv. 3, 58: plurima sunt nitidis maculam haesuram figentia rebus, *enduring disgrace*, Juv. 14, 2.

2. Măcŭla, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, e.g. of Q. Pompeius, Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 1.

măcŭlātim, *adv.*, v. maculo *fin.*

măcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [maculo], *a spotting; a spot, stain* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: cutem maculationibus convariare, App. Mag. p. 306, 14.—**II.** Trop.: aliquâ infamiae maculatione pollutus, *stain*, Firm. Math. 3, 15, 3.

măcŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. macula], *to make spotted, to spot, speckle, variegate.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (only poet.), *to stain, tinge, dye:* telas maculare ostro, Val. Fl. 4, 368: et multo maculatum murice tigrim, id. 6, 704.—**B.** In partic., *to spot, stain, defile, pollute:* maculari corpus maculis luridis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 63: solum sanguine, Cat. 63, 7; cf.: terram tabo, Verg. A. 3, 29: dextra maculata cruore, Ov. de Nuce, 157.—**II.** Trop. (acc. to I. B.), *to defile, dishonor, disgrace*, etc. (freq. in Cic.): rex ille optimi regis caede maculatus, Cic. Rep. 2, 25, 46; cf.: partus suos parricidio, Liv. 1, 13: nemora nefario stupro, Cic. Mil. 31, 85: Catonis splendorem, id. Sest. 28, 60: tuum maculavi crimine nomen, Verg. A. 10, 851: inde metus maculat poenarum praemia vitae, *spoils*, Lucr. 5, 1151: obsoleta quoque (verba) et maculantia ex sordidiore vulgi usu ponit, Gell. 16, 7, 4.—Hence, **măcŭlātim,** *adv.*, *in a spotted* or *mottled fashion* (late Lat.), Aug. Gen. ad Lit. 5, 10.

măcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of spots, spotted, speckled, dappled, mottled, variegated.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): maculosae tegmine lyncis, Verg. A. 1, 323: color, Col. 6, 37, 6; marmor, Plin. 36, 6, 5, § 44: luna, id. 2, 9, 6, § 46: corium, *variegated, striped*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 30.—**B.** In partic., in a bad sense, *spotted, blotted, stained, defiled:* vestis Pompeii non multa, eaque maculosa, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 73: maculosae sanguine harenae, Ov. A. A. 3, 395: litora suffusas quod habet maculosa lituras, id. Tr. 3, 1, 15.—**II.** Trop., *defiled, polluted, filthy:* senatores, *in bad repute*, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 3: maculosas commodat aedes, Juv. 7, 40: vir omni dedecore, Tac. H. 3, 38: avaritia et libidine foedus ac maculosus, id. H. 1, 7: adulescentia, Aur. Vict. Caes. 11: nefas, *unnatural, abominable*, Hor. C. 4, 5, 22.—* *Comp.:* maculosiora quam nutricis pallium, Front. de Or. 3 Mai.

Mădărus, i, *m.*, = μαδαρός (bald), *a surname jestingly given to* C. Matius, *on account of his baldness*, Cic. Att. 14, 2, 1; cf. Calvena.

Madaura, ae, *f.*, and **Madauri,** ōrum, *m.*, *a city in Numidia*, now *Ayedrah*, Aug. Conf. 2, 3.

Madaurensis, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the city of Madaura* (on the borders of Numidia and Gætulia, not the city mentioned in the preced. art.), *Madauran:* Apuleius Madaurensis, Aug. Ep. 49.—Hence, *subst.:* **Madaurensis,** is, *m.*, *an inhabitant of Madaura*, App. M. 11, p. 271, 20.

mădĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.;* in *pass.:* **mădĕfīo,** factus, fĭĕri [madeo, facio], *to make wet, to wet, moisten, to soak, drench, water*, etc. **I.** In gen.: lanam aceto et nitro, Plin. 32, 7, 25, § 77: amarantus madefactus aquâ revirescit, id. 21, 8, 23, § 47: radix in vino madefacta, id. 26, 6, 15, § 29: spongiam (opp. exprimere), Suet. Vesp. 16: ne libelli madefierent, id. Caes. 64: imbuti sanguine gladii, vel madefacti potius, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 6; cf.: Graeciam madefactum iri sanguine, id. Div. 1, 32, 68; Verg. A. 5, 330: caules, *to soak, steep*, Plin. 25, 6, 31, § 68: terram suo madefecit odore, *steeped*, Ov. M. 4, 253.—Poet.: caris vellera sucis bis madefacta, i. e. *dyed*, Tib. 4, 2, 16.—**II.** In partic., *to drench* with wine, *to intoxicate, make drunk* (poet. and in post-class. prose): eo vos vostrosque adeo pantices madefacitis, quom ego sim hic siccus, * Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 51: multo madefactus Iaccho, Col. poët. 10, 309: poculis amplioribus madefacit, Amm. 15, 3, 7; cf.: molli luxu madefacta (membra), Sil. 12, 18.

mădĕfacto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [madefacio], *to wet, moisten, water, irrigate* (post-class.): humum, Ven. Carm. 1, 21, 26.

mădĕfactus, a, um, *Part.*, from madefacio.

mădĕfīo, factus, fieri, v. madefacio.

Madena, ae, *f.*, *a district of Great Armenia, between the rivers Cyrus and Araxes*, Eutr. 8, 3; Sex. Ruf. Brev. 16 al.

mădens, entis, *P. a.*, v. madeo *fin.*

mădĕo, ŭi, ēre, *v. n.* [Gr. μαδάω, to drip; cf. Sanscr. mad-, to be merry; Gr. μαστός and μεστός], *to be wet* or *moist, to drip* or *flow* with any thing (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: natabant pavimenta vino, madebant parietes, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 105: Persae unguento madent, Plin. 13, 1, 1, § 3: plurima fuso Sanguine terra madet, Verg. A. 12, 690: vere madent udo terrae, id. G. 3, 429: radix suco madet, Plin. 22, 12, 14, § 29: lacrimis madent genae, *are moistened, bedewed*, Ov. A. A. 3, 378: cruore maduit, id. M. 13, 389: nec umquam sanguine causidici maduerunt rostra pusilli, Juv. 10, 121: metu, *to sweat* or *melt with fear*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 48.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To be drenched* with wine, *to be drunk, intoxicated:* membra vino madent, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 2: ecquid tibi videor madere? id. Most. 1, 4, 7: madide madere, id. Ps. 5, 2, 7: festâ luce madere, Tib. 2, 1, 29.—Poet.: tardescit lingua, madet mens, Nant oculi (of a drunken man), *his senses fail*, Lucr. 3, 479.—**2.** *To be softened by boiling, to be boiled, sodden* (mostly in Plaut. and Verg.): jam ergo haec madebunt, faxo, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 51: collyrae facite ut madeant et colyphia, id. Pers. 1, 3, 12: ut, quamvis igni exiguo, properata maderent, Verg. G. 1, 196: comedam, inquit, flebile nati sinciput Pharioque madentis aceto, Juv. 13, 85; cf.: commadeo, madesco.—**II.** Transf., *to be full of, to overflow with, to abound in* any thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): madeant generoso pocula Baccho, *be filled up to the brim*, Tib. 3, 6, 5: madent fercula deliciis, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 76: Caecubae vites in Pomptinis paludibus madent, Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 31: arte madent simulacra, Lucr. 4, 792: quamquam Socraticis madet Sermonibus, *is full of, familiar with*, Hor. C. 3, 21, 9; cf.: cujus Cecropia pectora voce madent, i. e. *perfectly versed in the Greek language*, Mart. 7, 69, 2.—Hence, **mădens,** entis, *P. a.* **A.** Lit., *wet, moist.* **1.** In gen.: madentes spongiae, Plin. 9, 45, 69, § 149: campi, *wet, marshy* (corresp. to paludes), Tac. H. 5, 17: vestis madens sanguine, *dripping*, Quint. 6, 1, 31: nix sole madens, i. e. *melting*, Ov. H. 13, 52: umor sudoris per collum, *flowing*, Lucr. 6, 1187: crinis, *flowing, abundant*, Verg. A. 4, 216: Auster, i. e. *rainy*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 71; so, bruma, Mart. 10, 5, 6: deus, i. e. *Neptune*, Stat. S. 4, 8, 8: Lamiarum caede, *reeking with*, Juv. 4, 154.—**2.** In partic., *drunk, intoxicated:* mersus vino et madens, Sen. Ep. 83; so *absol.:* distentus ac madens, Suet. Claud. 33; cf.: ille meri veteris per crura madentia torrens, Juv. 6, 319.—**B.** Transf., *full, filled, imbued* with something: jure madens, *full of*, i. e. *skilled in law*, Mart. 7, 51, 5: intercutibus ipsi vitiis madentes, *full of*, Gell. 13, 8 *fin.:* cui felle nullo, melle multo mens madens, Aus. Prof. 15.

mădesco, dŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [madeo], *to become moist* or *wet* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: semiusta madescunt Robora, Verg. A. 5, 697: tellus Nubibus assi-

duis pluvioque madescit ab austro, Ov. M. 1, 66: multâ terra madescit aquâ, id. F. 6, 198: nec madescimus nisi umore, * Quint. 6, 2, 28: spectare oportet, num tempora paulum madescant, *become moist*, i. e. *perspire*, Cels. 3, 6 *med.*—Poet.: quibus invito maduerunt sanguine dextrae, *have killed*, Val. Fl. 3, 391; cf.: nati madu ere paterno Sanguine, Luc. 2, 149.—* **B.** In partic., *to get drunk, become intoxicated:* quem (Chrysippum) cotidie ferunt madescere solitum, Front. de Fer. Als. 3 Mai.—**II.** Transf., *to become soft:* ne umore madescant ungulae, Col. 6, 30; 11, 3, 23; id. poët. 10, 398: triticum madescit dulci aquâ ligneis vasis, Plin. 18, 7, 17, § 76.

mădĭdē, *adv.*, v. madidus *fin.*

mădĭdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [madidus], *to make wet* or *moist, to wet, moisten* (post-class.). **I.** In gen. **A.** *Act.:* proluvie linerent et madidarent se suâ, Arn. 2, 70: madidari ex imbribus arva, id. 1, 3: madidatae spongiae, App. M. 8, p. 210, 6.—**B.** *Neutr., to be wet:* ille novo madidantes nectare pennas concutit, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 88.—**II.** In partic., *to make drunk, intoxicate:* mero multo madidari, Arn. 5, 163: injecisse madidatis vincula, id. 5 *init.*

mădĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [madeo], *moist, wet, soaked, drenched* (rare until after the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: fasciculus epistolarum aquâ madidus, * Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 4: spiritus, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 79: madidi myrrhâ capilli, Ov. M. 5, 53: madidis Notus evolat alis, id. ib. 1, 264; cf. Luc. 1, 219 Cort.: genae, i. e. *bedewed with tears*, Ov. A. A. 1, 660: comae, *moistened with unguents*, id. H. 14, 30: fossae, *wet, abounding in water*, id. Tr. 5, 6, 37: palus, id. A. A. 1, 554: lacus, Mart. 4, 44, 2: Juppiter, i. e. *Pluvius*, id. 7, 36, 1: ver, *rainy*, Juv. 9, 51.—* (β) With *gen.:* rosas madidas divini roris et nectaris video, App. M. 4, p. 143.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Dyed:* vestis cocco madida, vel murice tincta, Mart. 5, 23, 5.—**2.** *Drunk, intoxicated:* madidus vino, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 36: faciam ut sit madidus sobrius, id. Am. 3, 4, 18: cum peteret matellam madidus, Mart. 6, 89, 2; 9, 23, 11: illum madidum, nihili incontinentem, etc., *a drunkard, sot*, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 9: molli luxu madefacta meroque, Sil. 12, 18: dies, i. e. *spent in drinking*, Mart. 14, 1, 9: Tarentum, *full of drunkenness*, Juv. 6, 297.—**C.** Transf., *soft, boiled soft, sodden, soaked:* madidiora lenticula, Plin. 27, 5, 21, § 38: madida quae mihi apposita in mensam, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 29; id. Pers. 1, 3, 14: cicer, Mart. 1, 42, 6; 10, 48, 12: siligineis offas accipere et madidae, Juv. 6, 473: tabe jecur madidum, *putrid, corrupt*, Luc. 1, 621.—**II.** Trop. * **A.** *Soft, weak:* madida memoria, Caecil. ap. Prisc. p. 699 P. (Com. Rel. v. 31 Rib.).—**B.** *Full of, filled with* any thing: Minervae artibus, Mart. 1, 40, 3: madidi jocis libelli, id. 4, 14, 12.—Hence, * *adv.:* **mădĭdē**, *moistly:* non vides me uti madide madeam? *how thoroughly soaked, drunk, I am*, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 7.

mădon, i, v. mados.

mădor, ōris, *m.* [madeo], *moisture, wetness* (very rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.): ingens terror erat, ne ex latere nova munimenta madore infirmarentur, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 138, 6 (Hist. 3, 26): terrae, Arn. 5, 185: quoad me urinae madore perluerent, App. M. 1, p. 108, 21: lapides madore infirmi, Amm. 20, 6; Mart. Cap. 1, § 82 al.

† **mădos**, i, *f.*, or **mădon**, i, *n.*, = μάδος. **I.** *A kind of grape-vine, white grape*, = vitis alba, Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 21.—**II.** A reading in Plin. 25, 7, 37, § 75, for malion, q. v.

Maduatēni, ōrum, v. Madytos.

* **mădulsa**, ae, *m.* [madeo], *a drunken man:* nunc probe abeo madulsa, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 7; cf.: madulsa, ebrius, a Graeco μαδᾶν deductum, vel quia madidus satis a vino, Paul. ex Fest. p. 126, 5 Müll.

Madytos (**Madytus**), i, *f.*, = Μαδυτός, *a seaport town in the Thracian Chersonese*, now *Maitos*, Mel. 2, 2, 7; Liv. 31, 16; 33, 38.—Hence, **Maduatēni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Madytos*, Liv. 38, 40.

maea, ae, *f.*, *a kind of sea-crab*, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 97.

Maeander (**Maeandros** or **Maeandrus**), dri, *m.*, = Μαίανδρος, *a river, proverbial for its winding course, which rises in Great Phrygia, flows between Lydia and Caria, and falls, near Miletus, into the Icarian Sea*, now *Mendere Su; nom.* Maeander, Liv. 38, 13, 7; Sen. Ep. 104, 15; Plin. 2, 85, 87, § 201; 5, 29, 31, § 113; Claud. Eutr. 2, 266; Avien. Perieg. 999: Maeandros, Ov. M. 2, 246; 8, 162; id. H. 9, 55: Maeandrus, Sil. 7, 139; Paul. ex Fest. p. 136 Müll.; *acc.* Maeandrum, Liv. 38, 12; 13: Maeandron, Luc. 3, 208: more Maeandri, i. e. *with turnings and windings*, Col. 8, 17, 11.—**2.** Personified, acc. to the fable, *the father of Cyane, and grandfather of Caunus and Byblis*, Ov. M. 9, 450.—**B.** Transf. (from the windings of the Mæander), as an appellative, and hence also in the *plur.* **1.** *A crooked* or *roundabout way, a turning, twisting, winding, meandering, maze*, etc.: quos tu Maeandros, quae deverticula flexionesque quaesisti? Cic. Pis. 22, 53; Amm. 30, 1, 12; cf. Ov. M. 2, 246; 8, 162 sqq.; Sil. 7, 139; Sen. Herc. Fur. 683: in illis dialecticae gyris atque Maeandris, Gell. 16, 8, 17: Maeandros faciebat et gyros, etc., Amm. 30, 1: Mēandros, Prud. Cath. 6, 142.—**2.** In embroidery, *a border wrought with many involutions* or *windings:* victori chlamydem auratam, quam plurima circum Purpura Maeandro duplici Meliboea cucurrit, Verg. A. 5, 251; cf. Serv. in loc.; cf. Non. 140, 2, and Paul. ex Fest. p. 136 Müll.—Hence, **II. A. Maeandrĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Μαιάνδριος. **1.** *Of* or *belonging to Mæander, Mæandrian:* juvenis Maeandrius, i. e. *Caunus, the grandson of Mæander*, Ov. M. 9, 573.—**2.** *Of* or *belonging to the river Mæander, Mæandrian:* unda, Prop. 3, 32, 35: flumina, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 635.—**B. Maeandrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Mæandrian* (acc. to I. B. 2.): fluxus, Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*—* **C. Maeandrātus**, a, um, *adj.*, *full of curves like the Mæander, Mæandrian:* facies Maeandrata et vermiculata, Varr. ap. Non. 140, 5 (Sat. Men. 86, 14).

Maecēnas, ātis, *m.* [Tuscan, perh. Maecnatial; v. Sil. 10, 40; Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 404; 415]: *C. Cilnius Maecenas, a Roman knight, descended, on the mother's side, from the Arretinian* gens *of the* Maecenates (and on the father's side from that of the Cilnii; v. Müll. l. c. p. 416 sq.), *the friend of Augustus and the patron of Horace and Virgil*, Prop. 4, 8 (9), 1; Hor. C. 1, 1, 1; Verg. G. 1, 2; Vell. 2, 88, 2; Tac. A. 6, 11; Sen. Prov. 3, 9 sq.; id. Ep. 19, 8 sq.; 114, 4; Quint. 9, 4, 28.—**B.** Transf., to denote, in gen., **1.** *A patron* of literature: sint Maecenates, non deerunt, Flacce, Marones, Mart. 8, 56, 5; Sen. Prov. 3, 10: quis tibi Maecenas erit? Juv. 7, 94.—**2.** *A person of distinction:* vestem Purpuream teneris quoque Maecenatibus aptam, Juv. 12, 39.—**3.** *A luxurious, effeminate person:* multum referens de Maecenate supino, Juv. 1, 66.—Hence, **II. Maecēnātĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mæcenas:* turris, Suet. Ner. 38: horti, id. Tib. 15: vina, *named after him*, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 67.

Maccĭa (**Mētĭa**), ae, v. 2. Maecius, II.

1. Maecĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* So, Sp. Maecius Tarpa, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1; Hor. A. P. 387; id. S. 1, 10. 38 Orell. ad loc.

2. Maecĭus (**Mētĭus**), i, *m.*, *the name of a place in Latium:* nec procul ab Lanuvio (ad Maecium is locus dicitur) castra oppugnare est adortus, Liv. 6, 2, 8 (dub.; Weissenb. ad Mecium).—Hence, **II. Maecĭa**, ae, *f.*, *a tribe*, Liv. 8, 17, 11; 29, 37; Cic. Planc. 16, 38; id. Att. 4, 15, 9; Paul. ex Fest. p. 136 Müll.

Maedi (**Mēdi**), ōrum, *m.*, = Μαῖδοι, *a Thracian people on the borders of Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 3; 4, 11, 18, § 40; Liv. 26, 25, 6; 28, 5; Eutr. 5, 7.—Hence, **II. Maedĭcus** (**Mēd-**), a, um, *adj.*, = Μαιδικός, *of* or *belonging to the Mædi.*—*Subst.:* **Maedĭca**, ae, *f.* (sc. terra or regio), *the Mædian territory*, Liv. 26, 25, 8; 40, 21; 22.

maeles, v. 1. meles.

Maelĭānus (**Mēl-**), v. Maelius.

maelĭum, ii, v. mellum.

Maelĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens, *of which the most celebrated member is* Sp. Maelius, *who, under suspicion of aiming at kingly power, was slain, at the command of the dictator L. Quinctius Cincinnatus, by the* magister equitum *C. Servilius Ahala*, Liv. 4, 13 sq.; Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3; id. Sen. 16, 56; id. Phil. 2, 44, 114; cf. Aequimaelium.—Hence, **II. Maelĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mælius, Mælian:* caedes, i. e. *the murder of* Sp. Maelius, Liv. 4, 16.—*Subst.:* **Maelĭāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the partisans of Mælius, Mælians*, Liv. 4, 14.

† **maena** (**mēna**), ae, *f.*, = μαίνη, *a kind of small sea-fish*, eaten salted by the poor, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149; Ov. Hal. 120; Mart. 11, 31, 14; 12, 32, 15; Pers. 3, 76: acipenserem maenae non anteponere, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 91.—As a term of reproach: deglupta maena, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 33.

Maenădes, um, *f.*, = Μαινάδες [Gr. μαίνομαι, to be inspired, rave], *the priestesses of Bacchus, Bacchantes:* hederigerae, Cat. 63, 23; 69: Threïciae, Ov. F. 4, 458: Ausoniae, *the Italian Bacchantes*, id. ib. 6, 504.—In *sing.:* **Maenas**, ădis, *f.*, *a Bacchante*, Prop. 3, 6 (4, 7), 14; Sil. 3, 102; Pers. 1, 105.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Maenades Priapi, *priestesses* or *worshippers of Priapus, matrons who made invocations to Priapus in the temples of the* Bona Dea, Juv. 6, 315.—**B.** In *sing.:* **Maenas**, ădis, *f.*, *an inspired prophetess;* of Cassandra, Prop. 3, 11. 64 (4, 12, 62); Sen. Agam. 718.

Maenălus or **-os**, i, *m.*, and **Maenăla**, ōrum, *n.*, = Μαίναλον, *a range of mountains in Arcadia, extending from Megalopolis to Tegea, and sacred to Pan; nom.* Maenalus, Mel. 2, 3, 5; Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 21; Verg. E. 8, 22: Maenalos, Ov. F. 5, 89: Maenala, Verg. E. 10, 55; id. G. 1, 17; Ov. M. 1, 216; *acc.* Maenalon, id. ib. 2, 415; 442.—Hence, **A. Maenălĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Μαινάλιος, *of* or *belonging to Mænalus, Mænalian:* nemus, Stat. Th. 9, 719: ferae, *that dwell on the Mænalus*, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 14: canis, *a hound bred there*, id. A. A. 1, 272: pater, i. e. *Bacchus* (whose orgies were celebrated on Mount Mænalus), Col. 10, 429: ramus, *the club of Hercules*, consisting of the branch of a tree broken off on this mountain, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 15.—**2.** Also transf. (poet.), *Arcadian:* incipe Maenalios mecum, mea tibia, versus, i. e. *shepherd songs, such as were used in Arcadia*, Verg. E. 8, 31: deus, i. e. *Pan*, Ov. F. 4, 650: ales, i. e. *Mercury*, who was born in Arcadia, Stat. Th. 7, 65.—**B. Maenălĭdes**, ae, *m.*, = Μαιναλίδης, *the Mænalide*, i. e. *Pan*, to whom the Mænalus was sacred: Maenalide Pan, Aus. Idyll. 12, 8.—**C. Maenălis**, idis, *adj. f.*, = Μαιναλίς, *of* or *belonging to the Mænalus:* ursa, i. e. *Callisto*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 8: ora, i. e. *Arcadia*, id. F. 3, 84.

Maenas, ădis, *f.*, v. Maenades.

Maenĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens: C. Maenius, consul A.U.C. 416, Liv. 8, 13, 1.—Hence, **A. Maenĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Mænius, Mænian:* Maenia lex, *proposed by the people's tribune Mænius*, A.U.C. 468, Cic. Brut. 14, 55.—Esp. freq., **Maenĭa Cŏlumna**, ae, *f.*, *a pillar in the Forum, at which thieves and refractory slaves were scourged, and to which bad debtors were summoned, a whipping-post*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 50; id. Sest. 58, 124.—**B. Maenĭānum**, i, *n.*, *a projecting gallery, balcony* of a house (first made use of by a Mænius); commonly used in the *plur.:* Maeniana appellata sunt a Maenio censore, qui primus in Foro ultra columnas tigna projecit, quo ampliarentur superiora spectacula, Paul. ex Fest. p. 134 Müll.; Cic. Ac. 2, 22, 70; Suet. Calig. 18; Vitr. 5, 1, 2; Varro ap. Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 113; Dig. 50, 16, 242; Cod. Just. 8, 10, 11.—In *sing.:* Maenianum conscendere, Val. Max. 9, 12, 7.

† **maenŏmĕnon mel**, *n.*, = μαινόμενον μέλι, *a kind of honey* in Pontus, which was said to cause madness, Plin. 21, 13, 45, § 77.

Maeon, ŏnis, *m.*, = Μαίων. **I.** *A Theban, a priest of Apollo*, Stat. Th. 2, 693; 4, 598.—**II.** *A Lydian;* v. Maeones.

Maeŏnes, um, *m.*, = Μαίονες, *the inhabitants of Mæonia, Mæonians*, for *Lyd-*

fans, in gen dicti post Maeona regem Maeones, Claud. ap Eutr 2, 256 —Hence, **A. Maeŏnĭa,** ae, *f*, = Μαιονία (orig the country of Mæonia, in Lydia) — Transf, **1.** *Lydia*, Plin 5, 29, 30, § 110—**2.** *Etruria*, because the Etruscans were said to be descended from the Lydians, Verg A 8, 499—**B. Maeŏnĭdes,** ae, *m*, = Μαιονίδης, *a Mæonide, native of Mæonia* (*Lydia*) **1.** A poet designation of *Homer*, Ov Am 3, 9, 25, Mart 5, 10, 8 (cf Milton, P L 3, 35)—**2.** *An Etrurian*, Verg A 11, 759 Maeonidum tellus, *Etruria*, Sil. 6, 607 —**C. Maeŏnis,** idis, *f*, = Μαιονίς, *a Mæonian woman, Lydian woman* Maeonis elusam designat imagine tauri Europen, i e *Arachne*, Ov M 6, 103 Maeonis aurato conspicienda sinu, i e *Omphale* id. F 2, 310 — As *adj* femina *a Lydian woman*, Ov Am 2, 5, 40 —**D. Maeŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj*, = Μαιόνιος, *of* or *belonging to Mæonia, Lydian* rex, Verg A 9, 546 domus, id ib 10, 141 mitra, id ib 4, 216 Bacchus, i e *Lydian wine*, id G 4, 380 ripae, i e *of the Lydian river Mæander*, Ov M 2, 252 rex, i e *Midas*, Claud ap Ruf 1, 165 —*Plur subst* **Maeŏnii,** orum, *m*, *the Lydians*, Plin 5, 29, 30, § 111 —**b.** In partic, *of* or *belonging to the Mæonide* (Homer), *Mæonidic, Homeric* senex, Ov A A 2, 4 carmen, id P 3, 3, 31 chartae, id ib 4, 12, 27 pes, id. R. Am 373 lingua Sil 4, 527, Col 1 prooem *fin.* —**2.** *Of* or *belonging to Etruria, Etrurian* Maeonii nautae, Ov M 4, 423 lacus *the Trasimene Lake*, Sil 15, 35 fluctus, id. 12, 17 terra, *Etruria*, id 10, 40 aequor, *the plain surrounding Lake Trasimene*, id 5, 329

Maeōtae, arum, *m*, = Μαιῶται, *a Scythian people on Lake Mæotis*, Plin 4, 12, 26, § 88 —Hence, **A. Maeōtĭcus,** a, um *adj*, = Μαιωτικός, *of* or *belonging to Lake Mæotis, Mæotic* palus, *Lake Mæotis*, Plin 2 67, 67, § 168 glacies Juv 4 42 pisces, Plin 32, 11, 53, § 146 —*Plur subst* **Maeōtĭci,** ōrum, *m*, *the people living around Lake Mæotis* (for Maeotae), Mel 1, 2, 6, 1, 19, 17, Plin 6, 7, 7, § 19 —**B. Maeōtĭdae,** arum, *m*, *Mæotic tribes, dwellers around Lake Mæotis*, Vop Aur 16, id Tac 13—**C. Maeōtis,** idis (idos and is), *adj*, *f*, = Μαιῶτις, *Mæotic* —Transf, poet. for *Scythian, Tauric*, etc ora, *of Lake Mæotis*, Ov P 3, 2 59 hiems, i e *Scythian*, id Tr 3 12 2 ara, i e *Tauric*, Juv 15, 115 Penthesilea, *from the region about Lake Mæotis*, Prop 4, 10, 14 —Esp Palus Maeotis, *Lake Mæotis*, now *the Sea of Azov*, Plin 10, 8 10, § 23, also Lacus Maeotis, id 4, 12, 24, § 76, 6, 7, 6, § 18, and *absol* Maeotis, id 4, 12 24, § 75, 4, 12, 26 § 84, 5 9, 9, § 47 supra Maeoti' paludes, Enn ap Cic Tusc 5, 17, 49 (Epigr v 7 Vahl) —In *plur subst* Maeotides peltiferae, i e *the Amazons, women dwelling on the Mæotis*, Sabin Ep 2, 9 —**D. Maeōtĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *Mæotian* tellus, Verg A. 6, 799 unda, id G 3, 349 palus, Plin 4, 12, 24, § 76

Maera, ae, *f*, = Μαῖρα **I.** *The name of a woman who was changed into a dog*, Ov M 7, 362, 13 406, *the name of a dog*, Hyg Fab 131 —**II.** *A priestess of Venus*, Stat Th 8, 478

maerens (moer-), entis, *Part* and *P a*, v maereo

maerĕo (moer-), ēre (maerui, Prisc 8, p 817, Vop Carus, 1, 4, *part gen plur.* maerentûm, Verg A 11 216, *dep* collat form dub, Matius ap Varr L L 7, § 95 Müll, where, for maerebar and mirabar of the MSS, Müller reads maerebat, and Cic. Sest 39 84 where, for maerebamini, the best MSS have maerebatis), *v n* and *a* [root mis, Gr μῖσος, μισέω, Lat miser, cf moestus] **I.** *Neutr*, *to be sad* or *mournful, to mourn, grieve, lament* (class, cf doleo, lugeo, angor) cum immolanda Iphigenia tristis Calchas esset, maestior Ulixes, maereret Menelaus, Cic Or 22, 74 nemo maeret suo incommodo, dolent fortasse et anguntur, *mourns over his own misfortune*, id Tusc 1, 13, 30 cum omnes boni abditi inclusique maererent, id. Pis. 9 *fin* vos taciti maerebatis, id Sest 39, 84 homines alienis bonis maerentes, id Balb 25, 56 qui (amici) tuo dolore maerent, Sulp ap Cic Fam 4, 5 6 maereat haec genero, maereat illa viro, Tib 3, 2, 14 sedatio maerendi, Cic Tusc 3, 27, 65 intellectumque nihil profici maerendo, id ib § 64 —*Impers pass* maeretur, fletur, lamentatur diebus plusculis, App M 4, p 157, 34 —**II.** *Act*, *to mourn over, bemoan, lament, bewail* any thing (class) filii mortem, Cic Tusc 1, 48, 115, 1, 44, 105 mortem perditorum civium, id Sest 17, 39 rei publicae calamitatem, id ib 14, 32 casum ejusmodi id Fam 14, 2, 2 illud maereo, id Q Fr 1, 3, 10 talia maerens, *thus lamenting*, Ov M 1, 664 —(β) With *acc and inf* qui patriam nimium tarde concidere maererent, Cic Sest 11, 25 corpora Graiorum maerebat mandier igni, Matius ap Varr L L 7, § 95 Müll *N cr*—Hence, **maerens (moer-),** entis, *P a*, *mourning, lamenting, mournful, sad* maerentes, flentes, lacrimantes, commiserantes, Enn ap Diom p 442 P (Ann v 107 Vahl) quis Sullam nisi maerentem, demissum, afflictumque vidit? Cic Sull 26, 74 hunc cum afflictum, debilitatum, maerentem viderem, id de Or 2, 47, 195 nunc domo maerens ad rem publicam confugere possum, id Fam 4, 6, 2 interque maerentes amicos Egregius properaret exsul, Hor C 3, 5, 47 dictis maerentia pectora mulcet, Verg A 1, 197 fletus maerens, *mournful lamentation*, Cic Tusc 1, 13, 30 —*Sup* mater maerentissima, Inscr Mur 1229, 7

maerĕor (moer-), eri, v maereo *init*

maeror (moer-), oris, *m* [maereo], *a mourning, sadness, grief, sorrow, lamentation*, whether secret or open (class) maeror est aegritudo flebilis, Cic Tusc 4, 8, 18 maerorem minui, dolorem nec potui, nec, si possem, vellem, id Att 12, 28, 2, id Sest 31, 68 maerore se conficere, id Tusc 3, 12, 26 maeror funeris, id Lael 3, 11 orationis, id de Or 2, 47, 196 clausi in tenebris cum maerore et luctu Sall J 16 esse in maerore, Ter And 4, 2, 10 jacere in maerore, Cic Att 10, 4, 6 versari in maerore, id. Fam 5 2, 2 maerore macerari, Plaut Capt 1, 2 30 meus me maeror lacerat et conficit Cic Att 3, 8, 2 maerore consenui, Plaut Stich 1, 3, 62 maeroris tabe confecti, Plin 8, 12, 12, § 33 deponere maerorem atque luctum, Cic Phil 14, 13, 34 a maerore recreari, id Att 12, 14 3 perpetuo maerore senescere, Juv 10, 245 —In *plur* meorum maerorum atque amorum summam edictavi tibi, Plaut Ep 1, 2, 2 Pol maerores mi antevortunt gaudiis, id Capt 4, 2, 60 mih maerores (dabo) illi luctum, Enn. ap Cic N D 3, 25, 65 (Trag Rel v 309 Vahl) accedunt aegritudines, molestiae, maerores, qui exedunt animos, Cic Fin 1, 18 59

Maesĭa Silva, or **Messĭa Silva,** *a forest in the territory of the Veii, on the borders of Etruria*, now *Bosco di Baccano*, Liv 1, 33, 9, Plin 8, 58, 83, § 225

‡ **maesius,** lingua Oscâ, mensis Maius, Paul ex Fest p 136 Müll

‡ **Maeson,** persona comica ab inventore dicta, Paul ex Fest p 135 Müll

maestē (moestē), *adv*, v maestus *fin.* *A

maestĭfĭco (moest-), āvi, atum, 1, *v a* [maestus facio], *to make sad* or *sorrowful to sadden* (post class) si paupertas angit, si luctus maestificat, Aug Ep 121 facies umbris maestificata larvalibus, Sid Ep 3, 13 *med*, Mart Cap 9, § 888

maestĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj* [id] *saddening* (eccl Lat.) [Fulg], Serm 14

maestĭter (moest-), *adv*, v maestus *fin* B

maestĭtĭa (moest-) ae, *f* [maestus] *a being sad* or *sorrowful, sadness, sorrow, grief, dejection, melancholy* (class) ex maestitiâ, ex hilaritate, ex risu, etc, Cic Off 1, 41, 146 totis theatris maestitiam inferre id Tusc 1, 44, 106 esse in maestitiâ, id Phil 2, 15, 37 maestitiae resistere, id Or 43, 148 sapientia est una quae maestitiam pellat ex animis, id Fin 1, 13, 43 illa maestitia est, caruisse anno circensibus uno Juv 11, 53 —Of inanim things *gloom gloominess, severity* orationis, Cic Or 16, 53 frigorum Col 7, 3, 11

maestĭtūdo (moest-) inis, *f* [id] *sadness* (ante and post class, for maestitia), Att ap Non 136, 24 (Trag Rel v 616 Rib) ego sum miser, cui tanta maestitudo obtigit, Plaut Aul 4, 10, 1, Cael Aur Tard 1, 4, 104, Sulp Sev Ep 2, 2 captivitatis maestitudinem (societate) consolari, Pall 1, 26, 2 animi, Ambros. de Vid. 6, 36

* **maesto (moest-),** are, *v a.* [maestus] *to make sad, to grieve, afflict*, Laber ap Non 137, 27 (Com Rel. v 91 Rib)

maestus (moest-), a, um, *adj* [maereo, q v] *full of sadness, sad, sorrowful afflicted, dejected, melancholy* (class.) **I.** Lit quid vos maestos tam tristesque esse conspicor? Plaut Bacch 4, 4, 18 id misera maestast, sibi eorum evenisse inopiam, id Rud. 2, 3, 67, Cic Div 1, 28, 59 cum immolanda Iphigenia tristis Calchas esset, maestior Ulixes, etc., id. Or 22, 74 maestus ac sordidatus senex, id de Or 2, 47, 195, id. Fam 4, 6, 2 maestus ac sollicitus, Hor S 1, 2, 3 maestissimus Hector, Verg A 2, 270 —Of inanim and abstr things maesto et conturbato vultu, Auct Her 3, 15, 27 maesta ac lugentia castra, Just 18, 7 maestam attonitamque videre urbem, Juv 11, 199 maesta manus Ov F 4 454 horrida pro maestis lanietur pluma capillis, id Am 2 6, 5 comae, id F 4, 854 collum, id Tr 3, 5, 15 timor, Verg A 1, 202 —Poet, with *inf* animam maestam teneri, Stat. Th 10, 775 —**II.** Transf (poet and in post Aug prose) **A.** Like tristis, *gloomy severe* by nature ille neci maestum mittit Oniten Verg A. 12, 514 (naturaliter tristem, severum, quem Graeci σκυθρωπὸν dicunt ἀγέλαστον, Serv) tacitâ maestissimus irâ, Val Fl 5, 568 oratores maesti et inculti, *gloomy*, Tac. Or 24 —**B.** In gen, *connected with mourning, containing, causing* or *showing sadness, sad, unhappy unlucky* vestis, *a mourning garment* Prop 3 4 (4, 5), 13 tubae, id 4 (5) 11, 9 funera, Ov F 6, 660, cf ossa parentis Condidimus terra maestasque sacravimus aras, Verg A 5, 48 a laevâ maesta volavit avis, *the bird of ill omen*, Ov Ib 128 venter, *exhausted with hunger*, Lucil ap Non 350 33 (enectus fame, Non) —Hence, *adv*, in two forms. * **A. maeste,** *with sadness, sadly sorrowfully*. maeste, hilariter, Auct. Her 3, 14, 24 —* **B. maestĭter,** *in a way to indicate sorrow* maestiter vestitae, Plaut Rud 1, 5, 6

Maevĭus, i, *m*, and **Maevĭa,** ae, *f*, *Roman proper names* **A.** Maevius **1.** *A secretary of Verres*, Cic Verr 2, 3, 75, § 175. —**2.** *A wretched poet, contemporary with Virgil*, Verg E 3, 90, Hor Epod 10, 2 —**B.** Maevia, *a woman*, Dig 31, 4, 87 —Hence, **II. Maevĭanus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Mævius, Mævian* fundus, Dig 34, 5, 1 hereditas, ib 31, 1, 76 *init*

măga, ae, v magus

* **Magăba,** ae, *m*, *a mountain in Galatia*, Liv 38 19

†† **măgālĭa,** ium, *n.* [Punic, Hebr מגור, Gr μέγαρον, cf Isid Or 15, 12], *little dwellings, huts, tents* **I.** Lit magalia aedificia quasi cohortes rotundas dicunt, Cato, Orig Fragm ap Serv Verg A 1 421 miratur molem Aeneas, magalia quondam, Verg A 1, 421, 4, 259, Serv ad loc, so Sall and Cass Hem ap Serv Verg A 1, 421 —**II. Măgālĭa,** ium, *n*, *the suburbs of Carthage*, Plaut Poen prol 86, cf. Serv Verg A 1, 368 (al Magaria)

magdālĭa, ōrum, *n*, *cylindrical figures* (post-class), Marc Emp 20, Plin Val. 1, 6 *fin*, 2 37 *med* —Called also magdalides Scrib Comp 201

magdalīdes, um, v magdalia.

Magdŏlus, i *f*, *a town of Egypt, on the Red Sea*, Alcim 5 527

măgē, *adv*, v magis *init*, under magnus

‡ **măgester,** v magister *init.*

magganum (maganum), i, *n*, *a wine vessel made of wood*, Schol. Cruq ad Hor C 1, 9 8

† **măgĭa,** ae, *f*, = μαγεία, *the science of the Magi, magic, sorcery* (post class), App M 3, 16, p 201 *fin*, id Mag p 290 23, 304 24, id M 3 p 136, 19, p 137, 36, Prud. adv Symm 1, 89

† **măgĭcē,** ēs, *f*, = μαγική (sc τέχνη), *the magic art, magic, sorcery* (post Aug) pariter utrasque artes effloruisse, medici-

nam dico magicenque, Plin. 30, 1, 2, § 10; 30, 1, 2, § 7· magices factio, id. 30, 1, 2, § 11.

† **măgĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = μαγικός, *of or belonging to magic, magic, magical* (poet. and in post-Aug prose). artes, Verg A. 4, 493. magicis auxiliis uti, Tib 1, 8, 24: arma movere, Ov M 5, 197· superstitiones, Tac. A. 12, 59 vanitates, Plin 30, 1, 1, § 1: herbae, id. 24, 17, 99, § 156: aquae, Prop 4, 1, 102 (5, 1, 106): di magici, *that were involved by incantations* (as Pluto, Hecate, Proserpine), Tib 1, 2, 62; Luc 6, 577: linguae, i e *hieroglyphics*, id. 3, 222; but lingua, *skilled in incantations*, Ov M 7, 330; Luc 3, 224: cantus, Juv 6, 610. magicae resonant ubi Memnone chordae, *mysterious*, id. 15, 5

măgĭda, ae, v. 2. magis

† **magīra,** ae, *f* [μάγειρος, a cook], *the art of cooking, cookery*, Front de Fer. Als. 2 Mai.

† **măgīriscĭum,** ii, *n*, = μαγειρίσκος, *a little cook*, figures made by the engraver Pytheas, Plin. 33, 12, 57, § 157.

† **măgīrus,** i, *m*, = μάγειρος, *a cook* (post class.), in mal. part: concide, magire, Heliog ap Lampr Heliog 10

1. magis, *adv*, v. magnus *fin*

† **2. măgis,** idis, or **măgĭda,** ae, *f.*, = μαγίς **I.** *A dish, platter, plate*. magidam et longulam alterum a magnitudine, alterum a latitudine finxerunt, Varr. L. L. 5, § 120 Müll · Cornelius Nepos tradit tympana, se juvene, appellata stateras, et lances, quas antiqui magidas vocaverant, Plin. 33, 11, 52, § 146: magidem commodare, Dig 12, 6, 36 —**II.** *A kneading trough* (post-class.)· in magide, Marc Emp 1 *med*

măgister, tri (old orthog, ‡ magester, like ‡ leber, ‡ Menerva, for liber, Minerva, acc to *Quint* 1, 4, 17), *m* [a double comparative in form, from magis, and comparative ending ter, cf.: minister, sinister], *a master, chief, head, superior, director, president, leader, commander, conductor*, etc: quibus praecipua cura rerum incumbit, et qui magis quam ceteri diligentiam et sollicitudinem rebus, quibus praesunt, debent, hi magistri appellantur, Dig 50, 16, 57. **I.** Lit **A.** In gen, *the dictator* in the earliest times was called magister populi, *the chief of the people:* in Magistro populi faciendo, qui vulgo dictator appellatur . qui primus Magister a populo creatus est, Paul. ex Fest s v optima lex, p 198 Müll.: (sapiens) rectius appellabitur rex quam Tarquinius, qui nec se nec suos regere potuit· rectius magister populi (is enim dictator est) quam Sulla, qui trium pestiferorum vitiorum, luxuriae, avaritiae, crudelitatis magister fuit, Cic Fin. 3, 22, 75; cf also below the passage, Varr. L. L. 5, § 82 Müll.; Cic Leg 3, 3, 9· dictator quidem ab eo appellatur, quia dicitur: sed in nostris libris (sc auguralibus) vides eum magistrum populi appellari, id. Rep 1, 40, 63 Creuz, cf, with reference to this passage, Sen. Ep 108, 31 Larcum moderatorem et magistrum consulibus appositum, Liv. 2, 18, 5 —Magister equitum, *the chief of the cavalry*, appointed by the dictator magister equitum, quod summa potestas hujus in equites et accensos, ut est summa populi dictator, a quo is quoque magister populi appellatus, Varr L. L. 5, § 82 Müll.: dictator magistrum equitum dicit L. Tarquitium, Liv. 3, 27, 7, 21 *fin*, 23, 11. fumosi equitum magistri, *in a family tree*, Juv 8, 8 —So, magister peditum (analogous to magister equitum), *chief of the infantry*, Amm. 21, 12, 16 —The censor is called magister morum, *master of morals*, Cic Fam 3, 13, 2 magister sacrorum, *the chief priest*, Liv 39, 18 *fin*, v Drak. ad loc, so, PVBLICVS SACRORVM (or SACERDOTVM), Inscr. Orell. 2351 FRATRVM ARVALIVM, ib 2426 SALIORVM, ib 2247, 2419: LARVM AVGVSTI, ib 1661 et saep · curiae, *the overseer of a curia*, Plaut Aul 1, 2, 29· vici, *the overseer of a quarter* or *ward* Suet Aug 30: chori canentium, *a head chorister, leader of a chorus*, Col 12, 2 officiorum and operarum, *a superintendent, bailiff*, id. 1, 18· scripturae and in scripturâ, *a director of a company of farmers general*, Cic Att 5, 15, 3; id. Verr 2, 2, 70, § 169; cf: P Terentius operas in portu et scripturâ Asiae pro magistro dedit, i e *has performed the functions of a* magister, *was vice director*, id. Att 11, 10, 1: quaesivi, qui per eos annos magistri illius societatis fuissent, id. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 182: P. Rupilius, qui est magister in ea societate, id. Fam. 13, 9, 2: maximarum societatum auctor, plurimarum magister, id. Planc 13, 32: pecoris, *a chief herdsman*, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, cf. Verg G. 3, 445· elephanti, *conductor*, Sil 4, 616· auctionis, *the director, superintendent, conductor of an auction*, Cic. Quint 15, 50; cf. is quem putabant magistrum fore, si bona venirent, id. Att 1, 1, 3; 6, 1, 15; *an officer charged with distributing money among the people*, Plaut Aul. 2, 2, 3 —Law t t, *an agent* or *assignee* to dispose of a debtor's goods· praetor jubet convenire creditores, et ex eo numero magistrum creari, id est eum per quem bona veneant, Gai Inst 3, 79: convivii, *the master* or *president of a feast*, Varr L. L. 5, § 122 Müll; App Mag p 336, 11· navis, *the master* or *captain of a ship*, Dig. 14, 1, 1; Gai Inst 4, 71; so without navis, Juv 12, 79: gubernatores et magistri navium, Liv. 29, 25, 7; 45, 42, 3, *the steersman, pilot*· ipse gubernaclo rector subit, ipse magister, Verg A. 5, 176; 1, 115; 6, 353; Val. Fl. 1, 18; 1, 382; Luc. 2, 696; Sil. 4, 719 samnitium, i e *of the gladiators, a fencing master*, Cic de Or 3, 23, 86· magistri tabernae, *innkeepers*, Paul. Sent. 2, 8, 3 —In inscrr are found also· fani, horreorum, collegii, memoriae, munerum, Augustalis, admissionum, epistolarum, libellorum, etc; likewise. a bibliothecâ, ab marmoribus, etc —**B.** In partic **1.** *A teacher, instructor*, Cic Phil. 2, 4, 8: pueri apud magistros exercentur, id. de Or. 1, 57, 244: artium liberalium magistri, id. Inv. 1, 25, 35; cf.: virtutis magistri, id. Mur. 31, 65; id N D 1, 26, 72· rarum ac memorabile magni Gutturis exemplum conducendusque magister, Juv 2, 114.—Transf., of inanim. things: magister mihi exercitor animus nunc est, Plaut Trin. 2, 1, 4; id Curc. 2, 2, 8: stilus optimus dicendi effector ac magister, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150; Pers. prol. 10· timor, non diuturnus magister officii, Cic Phil 2, 36, 90 —**2.** *An educator of children, a tutor, pedagogue:* senes me filiis relinquunt quasi magistrum, Ter Phorm 1, 2, 21: docendis publice juvenibus magister, Gell. 19, 9, 2 —**3.** *A master, owner, keeper*. trepidumque magistrum In cavea magno fremitu leo tollet alumnus, Juv 14, 246. —**4.** *A master of his art, professor*. a tonsore magistro Pecteris, Juv. 6, 26 —**II.** Trop, *an adviser, instigator, author* of any thing (very rare) si quis magistrum cepit ad eam rem improbum, Ter And. 1, 2, 21· magister ad despoliandum Dianae templum, Cic Verr 2, 3, 21, § 54 —As *adj:* rituque magistro Plurima Niliacis tradant mendacia biblis, Sedul. 1, 15

măgistĕrĭum, ii, *n* [magister], *the office of a president, chief, director, superintendent*, etc. (class) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen.: dictaturâ ac magisterio equitum honorata familia, Suet Tib 3: morum, i e *the censorship*, Cic Prov. Cons. 19, 46: me magisteria delectant a majoribus instituta (sc conviviorum), *the custom of having a master* or *president at feasts*, id. Sen. 14, 46: collegii, Suet Dom 4: sacerdotii, id. Calig 22: pedestre, *the office of a commander of infantry*, Aur Vict. Caes 42.—Transf., of dogs inter se exercent etiam magisteria, *the post of leader* (in hunting), Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 148 —**B.** In partic, *the office of tutor* or *instructor of youth, tutorship, guardianship* (very rare) jam excessit mi aetas ex magisterio tuo, *I have now outgrown your tutorship*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 44.—**II.** Trop, *teaching, instruction, advice:* virtute id factum, et magisterio tuo, Plaut Most 1, 1, 32 vana, Tib 1, 4, 84 novum, *method*, Cels 5, 27, 2.

măgistĕrĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *magisterial* (post-class) potestas, Cod. Th. 3, 13, 6; 3, 24, 3, 6, 8, 1

măgistĕro, and, sync, **măgistro,** āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [id.] *to perform the office of a director* or *chief, to rule, direct, command:* magisterare regere et temperare est, Paul ex Fest p 152 Müll.; cf: magisterare moderari, id. p 126. inter manipulares vitam militarem magistrans, Spart Hadr. 10

măgistra, ae, *f* [id.], *a mistress, superior, conductress, directress*, etc **I.** Lit. (very rare): ludo magistra esse, *school-mistress, instructress*, Ter Hec 2, 1, 7 —*A high-priestess*, Inscr Orell. 1501; 1519 sq; 2427 sq —**II.** Trop, *a directress, conductress, instructress:* nunc ego ad vos... discipulus venio ad magistras, Plaut Stich. 1, 2, 32: vita rustica parsimoniae magistra est, Cic Rosc. Am 27, 75 philosophia magistra vitae, id. Tusc 5, 2, 5. historia, magistra vitae, id. de Or 2, 9, 36: lex quasi dux vitae et magistra officiorum, id. N D 1, 15, 40: frigus formicâ quidam expavere magistrâ, Juv. 6, 361: vita magistra, id. 13, 22: arte magistrâ, *with the aid of art*, Verg. A 8, 442: pietate magistrâ, Stat Achil. 1 104.—*Adj* (poet.). artes magistrae, Ov. H. 15, 82; jussis parere magistris, Sil 3, 387: clementia magistra, Claud. 22, 22.

măgistrālis, e, *adj* [magister], *of or belonging to a master or teacher* (post-class.): pergulae, Vop Saturn. 10, 4 manus, id. Tac 6, 6

‡ **măgistras,** ātis, v. magistratus *init.*

măgistrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [magistro], *instruction, schooling* (post class) quae magistratione discuntur, App Dogm. Plat 2, p 15, 15 (al. magistra ratione) —**II.** Transf, concr, *a school*· in publicis magistrationibus, Cod. Th. 14, 9, 3

măgistrātus, ūs (contr form. magistras primus, Inscr Orell. 3798), *m* [magister], *the office* or *rank of a* magister, *a magisterial office, civil office, magistracy* **I.** Lit: honores, magistratus, imperia, potestates, Cic Lael. 17, 63· magistratûs mandare, id. Mur. 35, 74 dare, id. Agr 2, 10, 26: alicui committere, id. Planc 25, 61· magistratum habere, id. Verr 2, 4, 61, § 137: obtinere, *to hold, administer*, Caes B G 7, 33: ingredi, *to enter upon*, Sall J. 47 magistratu abire, *to resign*, Cic Leg 3, 20, 47: se abdicare, Dig 1, 2, 2: deponere, Caes. B G 7, 33· in magistratu manere, *to remain in office*, Liv. 5, 11: esse, id. 5, 28: aliquid gerere in magistratu, Cic Leg 3, 20, 47: hoc mihi deposco, quod agam in magistratu, id Verr. 1, 12, 36: lex est generale jussum populi aut plebis, rogante magistratu, Att Cap ap Gell. 10, 20, 2.—There were two kinds of civil offices in Rome, magistratus extraordinarii and ordinarii To the former belonged the dictators, the magistri equitum, the duumviri perduellionis, the quaestores rerum capitalium, the triumviri mensarii, etc The latter were divided into the majores. the consulate, praetorship, and censorship; and the minores, to which belonged the aediles, the quaestors, the tribuni plebis, the triumviri, etc. Besides these, there were magistratus patricii, which, at first, were filled by patricians; and, on the other hand, magistratus plebeii, which were filled from the plebs; curules, who had the privilege of using the sella curulis, namely, the consuls, censors, praetors, and aediles curules On the distinction between magistratus majores and minores, v. esp Gell. 13, 15, 4, cf Paul ex Fest p 157 —**B.** Esp **1.** When magistratus and imperia are joined together, the former denotes magisterial offices in Rome, and the latter the authority of officers in the provinces magistratus et imperia minime mihi cupiunda videntur, Sall J 3, cf juris dictionem de fidei commissis, quot annis et tantum in urbe delegari magistratibus solitam, *in perpetuum atque etiam per provincias* potestatibus demandavit, Suet Claud. 23· magistratus, as a general rule, is used of civil offices alone, and only by way of exception of military commands, the latter were called imperia abstinentiam neque in imperiis, neque in magistratibus praestitit, Suet Caes 54.—**2.** Of *military commands*· erat in classe Chabrias privatus, sed omnes, qui in magistratu erant, auctoritate anteibat, Nep Chabr 4, 1 —**II.** Transf., *a magistrate, public functionary* quae vox (magistratus) duabus significationibus notatur Nam aut personam ipsam demonstrat, ut cum dicimus: magistratus jussit, aut honorem, ut cum dicimus Tito magistratus datus est, Paul. ex Fest. p 126 Müll. est proprium munus magistratûs, intelligere, se gerere personam civitatis, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 124; Sall J 19· seditiosi, id. ib 73 creare magistratus, Liv 5, 17: his enim

magistratibus legati Romam venerunt, *in their consulate*, Nep Hann 7 inter filium magistratum et patrem privatum, Gell 2, 2 —**B.** Esp, *sing collect*, *the body of magistrates, the municipal administration* (cf Gr ἀρχή = ἄρχοντες, not in Cic) ad magistratum senatumque Lacedaemoniorum, Nep Them 7, 4, id. Lys 4, 3, id Epam 4, 3

măgistrĭānus, a, um, *adj* [magister], *of or caused by a master or teacher*, Fulg Contin Verg p 160 Muncker.

măgistro, āre, v magistero

magma, ătis, *n*, = μάγμα, *the dregs of an unguent* faecem unguenti magma appellant, Plin 13, 2, 3, § 19, Scrib Comp 157

‡ **magmătārĭus** [magma], μυρεψός, *one who prepares unguents*, Gloss Philox

magmentārĭus, a, um, *adj* [magmentum], *of* or *belonging to an addition made to a sacrifice* (ante class) magmentum a magis, quod ad religionem magis pertinet, itaque propter hoc magmentaria fana instituta locis certis, quo id imponeretur, Varr L L 5, § 112 Müll —Hence, *subst* **magmentārĭum,** i, *n* (sc sacellum), *a sanctuary for additional sacrifices* putant enim ad me non nulli pertinere magmentarium Telluris aperire, Cic Har Resp 14, 31 · magmentarium ἐφ' οὗ τὰ σπλάγχνα ἀνατίθεμενα τοῖς βωμοῖς προσφέρονται, Gloss Philox.

magmentātus, a, um, *adj* [id], *increased by an addition* to a sacrifice, Paul ex Fest p 126, 4

‡ **magmentum,** i, *n* [contr from magimentum, from root mag, cf mactare and mactus] —In relig lang, *that which magnifies* or *glorifies, an offering, sacrifice*, Inscr Orell 2489, 2490, Inscr Grut 23, 12, 229, 1, Arn 7, 24, cf in preced, Varr L L 5, § 112 Müll

‡ **magnaevus,** ἀρχαιογέρων, *of a great age*, Gloss Philox

Magna Graecia, v Graecia, under Graeci

magnālĭa, ĭum, *n.* [magnus], *great things, mighty works* or *words* (eccl Lat) sensit magnalia, Tert ad Uxor 2, 7 loquitur magnalia mutus, id adv Marc. 1, 54, Cypr Ep 58, Vulg Act 2, 11

magnănĭmis, e [magnus, animus] (rare and post-class), *high minded, magnanimous*, Tert. Patient. 12

magnănĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [magnanimus], *greatness of soul, magnanimity* (class.) omnis honestas manat a partibus quatuor, quarum una est cognitionis, altera communitatis, tertia magnanimitatis, quarta moderationis, Cic. Off 1, 43, 152 magnanimitas fuit expetito semper honore abstinere, Plin Pan 58, 6, Sen Ep 74, 13, 115, 3, id Clem 1, 5, 3, Plin 7, 25, 26, § 93, Flor 1, 18 al, Amm 16, 5, 9, Macr S 1, 11, 24

magnănĭmus, a, um, *adj* [magnus, animus], *great souled, magnanimous* (rare but class) viri fortes, magnanimi, Cic. Off 1, 19, 63, id Tusc 4, 28, 61, Juba, Ov F 4, 380 heroes, Verg A 6, 649 Acragas, magnanimûm quondam generator equorum, *high spirited, mettlesome*, id ib 3, 704. liberale atque magnanimum factum, *high souled, magnanimous*, Gell 6 (7), 19, 1

magnārĭus, ii, *m* [magnus], *of* or *belonging to what is great* or *in the gross* (post class) negotiator magnarius, *a dealer in gross, wholesale dealer*, App M 1, p 104, 24 PISTOR, Inscr Orell 4264, Inscr Grut 283, 1

* **magnātus,** i, *m*, and **magnas,** ătis, *m* [id.], *a great man, important person, magnate* (post-class.) omnes magnates, Vulg Judith, 5, 26 in conspectu magnatorum, id Sir 38, 3, 33, 19, Inscr ap Demster ad Rosini Antiq 2, 12 magnates, μεγιστᾶνες, Gloss

(**magne,** i fals for magna, Tac A 11, 36)

† **1. magnes,** ētis, *m*, = μάγνης, with or without lapis *a magnet, loadstone* · (lapis), quem magneta vocant patrio de nomine Grai Magnetum quia sit patriis in finibus ortus, Lucr 6, 908, cf Plin 36, 16, 25, § 126 lapis Lucr 6 1046, Cic Div 1, 39, 86 —Without lapis, Sil 3 265 —Hence *adj* **magnētĭcus,** a, um, *magnetic* gemma, Claud de Magnet 26

2. Magnes, ētis, v Magnesia, II D

Magnesia, ae, *f*, = Μαγνησία, *a geographical proper name.* **A.** *A country in Thessaly, on the Ægean Sea*, Mel 2, 3, 4, Plin 4, 9, 16, § 32, Liv 42, 54, 10, 44, 11, 3 —**B.** *A city in Caria, on the Mæander*, now *Aineh Bazar*, Plin 5, 29, 31, § 114, Liv 37, 45, 1, Nep Them 10, 2 —**C.** *A city in Lydia, on Mount Sipylus*, now *Manisa*, Plin 2 91, 93, § 205, Liv 36, 43, 9, 37, 10, 12, 37, 11, 3 —Hence, **A. Magnēsius,** a, um, *adj*, = Μαγνήσιος, *of* or *belonging to Magnesia, Magnesian* Magnesia flumine saxa, i e *of the magnet*, Lucr 6, 1064, v 1 magnes —**B. Magnessa,** ae, *adj f*, = Μάγνησσα, *a Magnesian woman* Magnessam Hippolyten dum fugit abstinens, Hor. C 3, 7, 18 —**C. Magnētarches,** ae, *m*, = Μαγνητάρχης, *the chief magistrate of the Magnesians*, Liv 35, 31, 11, 35, 39, 6 —**D. Magnētes,** um, *m*, = Μάγνητες, *the Magnesians*, Liv 33, 32, 34, 35, 31 (lapis) Magnetum quia sit patriis in finibus ortus, Lucr 6, 909, Luc 6, 385 Magnetas adit vagus exsul, Ov M 11, 408 —In *sing* **Magnes,** ētis, *m*, *a Magnesian:* Dionysius Magnes, Cic Brut 91, 316 —As *adj*, Magnes campus, Val Fl 2, 9.—**E. Magnētis,** ĭdis, *adj. f*, = Μαγνῆτις, *of* or *belonging to Magnesia, Magnesian:* cur umquam Colchi Magnetida vidimus Argo? (because built at Pagasae, in Magnesia), Ov H 12 9

Magni Campi, ōrum, *m.*, translation of τὰ μεγάλα πεδία, *a place in Africa near Utica*, Liv 30, 8, 3

magnĭcĭes, v magnities.

magnĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj* [magnus dico], *that talks big boastful, bragging* (ante and post class) homo, Plaut Mil 3, 3, 48. Persae, Amm 23, 6, 80 —Transf, of abstr things. mendacia, Plaut Rud. 2, 6, 31

magnĭfăcĭo (or **magnī făcĭo**), 3, *v a* [magnus facio], *to make* or *think much of* a thing (ante class), Plaut As 2, 4, 1, id. Ps 2, 1, 4

magnĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f* [magnifico], *a making much of, making great, magnifying* (post class) personarum, Macr S 5, 13, 41

magnĭfĭcē and **magnĭfĭcenter,** *advv*, v magnificus *fin*

magnĭfĭcens, v. magnificus

magnĭfĭcentĭa, ae, *f* [magnificus], *greatness in action or in sentiment, nobleness, distinction, eminence high mindedness, magnanimity;* in a bad sense, *boasting, bragging*, etc **I.** In gen **A.** Lit magnificentia est rerum magnarum et excelsarum cum anima ampla quadam et splendida propositione agitatio atque administratio, Cic Inv 2, 54, 163 et magnificentia et despicientia adhibenda est rerum humanarum, *greatness of soul*, id Off 1 21, 72, id. Agr 2, 8, 22 —**B.** Transf, of inanimate things, *grandeur, magnificence, splendor, sumptuousness* epularum, Cic Or 25, 83 villarum, id Off 1, 39, 140 funerum et sepulcrorum, id Leg 2, 26, 66 liberalitatis, id Rosc Com 8, 24 extra modum sumptu et magnificentiā prodire, id Off 1, 39, 40 exhaustus magnificentiā publicorum operum, Liv 1, 57 magnificentiae studium, Tac A 3, 55. publica magnificentia, Vell 2, 1, 2 —**II.** Esp **1.** Rhet. t t, *an imposing style, sounding or dignified language:* his tribus narrandi virtutibus adiciunt quidam magnificentiam, quam μεγαλοπρέπειαν vocant, Quint. 4, 2, 61 sq —**2.** In a bad sense. verborum magnificentia, *pomposity of language, bombast*, Cic. Lael. 6, 21. i hinc in malam crucem cum istac magnificentiā, Ter. Phorm 5, 7, 37.—**3.** In partic., *greatness of talent great artistic skill*, Plin 36, 5, 4, § 19

‡ **magnĭfĭcĭum,** i, *n.* [magnifico], μεγαλοεργία, Gloss Philox.

magnĭfĭco, āvi, atum, 1, *v a* [magnificus]. **I.** *To make much of, to value greatly, esteem highly, set a high value on* (ante class and late Lat) aliquem, Plaut Stich 1 2, 44 te quia me colitis et magnificatis id. Cist 1, 1, 22 unum ex omnibus Venus voluit me magnificare, id. Men 2, 3, 19 illam haud minus quam se ipsum, Ter Hec 2, 2, 18 ob tuam perfidiam te amo et metuo et magnifico, Plaut Ps. 3, 1, 34 quid est homo quia magnificas eum, Vulg Job, 7, 17 —**II.** Transf, *to magnify, extol, praise highly* (post Aug) Arcesilaum quoque magnificat Varro, Plin 35 12, 45, § 155, 36, 5, 4, § 41 aliquid, id. 17, 9, 6, § 50, cf id 36, 12, 18, § 83, Auct. Her 3, 4, 8 Klotz. —**B.** *To praise, glorify, worship* magnificate Dominum mecum, Vulg Psa. 34, 3 Deum Israel, id Matt. 15, 31 —**C.** *To exalt, honor* nomen tuum, Vulg Gen 12, 2 Salomonem, id 1 Paral 29 25 —*Pass* magnificabor, Vulg Ezech 38, 23 —**D.** *To enlarge:* fimbrias, Vulg Matt 23, 5

magnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj* (*comp* magnificentior, *sup* magnificentissimus, v in the foll, old form of *comp* magnificior, acc to Fest. p 154 Müll, and *sup* magnificissimus, acc. to Fest p 151, so in the *adv* magnificissime, Att. ap Prisc p 603 P) [magnus facio], *great* in deeds or in sentiment, *noble, distinguished, eminent, august, great in soul, high minded* (cf splendidus) **I.** Lit. **A.** In a good sense (class) vir factis magnificus, Liv 1, 10 Rhodiorum civitas magna atque magnifica, *great, glorious*, Sall C 51 · animus excelsus magnificusque, Cic Off 1, 23, 79 cives in suppliciis deorum magnifici, domi parci, *magnificent, splendid, grand, fond of splendor*, Sall C 9 elegans, non magnificus, *fond of show*, Nep Att 13, Suet. Ner 30. magnificus in publicum, Plin Pan 51, 3, Vell 2, 130 —**B.** In a bad sense, *bragging, boastful* (ante class) · cum magnifico milite, urbis verbis qui inermus capit, Plaut Bacch 4, 9 42, id As 2, 2, 84 —**II.** Transf, of inanim and abstr things, *splendid, rich, fine, costly, sumptuous, magnificent*, etc. (class) magnificae villae, Cic Leg 2, 1, 2 oppidum, Plin 6, 19, 22, § 67 apparatus, Cic Off 1, 8, 25 ornatus, id Verr 2, 1, 22, § 58 · funera, Caes B G 6, 18 funus, Curt. 4, 8, 8 venationes, Cic Fam 7, 1, 3 nomen Tac H 4, 15 res gestae, Liv 26, 2, 1 —Of speech, *of high strain, lofty, sublime* genus dicendi magnificum atque praeclarum, Cic de Or 2, 21, 89 oratio Plin 35 4, 9 § 26, cf in the *comp* magnificentius dicendi genus et oratius Cic Brut 32, 123 —In a bad sense, *boastful, bragging* verba, Ter Eun 4, 6, 3 litterae, Suet Calig 44 —*Sup* Crassus magnificentissimā aedilitate functus, Cic Off 2, 16 —Of medicaments, *valuable, useful, admirable*, Plin 19, 3, 15 § 38 —Hence, *adv*, in two forms **magnĭfĭcē** and (post-Aug) **magnĭfĭcenter,** *nobly, magnificently, generously, grandly, sumptuously, richly, splendidly, excellently* magnifice consecreabor, Plaut Pers 2, 5, 7 cesso magnifice patriceque, id Cas 3, 6, 7 magnifice laudare, Cic Brut. 73, 254 ornare convivium, id Quint 30, 93. comparare convivium, id Verr 2, 1, 26, § 65 vivere, id Off 1, 26, 65 vincere, *splendidly, gloriously*, id Cat 2, 1, 1 radicula ex melle prodest magnifice ad tussim, *admirably, excellently*, Plin 24, 11, 58, § 96, 30, 14, 47, § 139 —In a bad sense, *pompously, proudly, haughtily, boastfully* se jactare Auct Her 4, 21, 29 incedere, Liv 2, 6 —In the form magnificenter oppidum magnificenter aedificatum et eleganter, Vitr 1, 6 —*Comp* magnificentius et dicere et sentire, *grandly, loftily* Cic. Or 34, 119 —*Sup* consulatum magnificentissime gerere, Cic Fam 4, 7, 2 gloriosissime et magnificentissime aliquid conficere, id Att 14, 4, 2 jactare se 2, 21, 3

‡ **magnĭlŏquax** [magnus-loquor], *talking largely*, = μεγαλόλαλος, Gloss. Graec Lat

magnĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f* [magniloquus] **I.** *Elevated language, a lofty style* or *strain* (class) hexametrorum, Cic. Or 57, 191 Homeri, id. Fam 13 15, 2 Graecarum facundiarum, Gell. 3, 7, 1 —**II.** In a bad sense, *pompous language, magniloquence, boasting* (perh not ante Aug) quâ auditâ re, principem legationis cujus magniloquentiam vix curia paulo ante ceperat, corruisse, Liv 44, 15, 2 vestra, Gell 1, 2, 6 · adulatorum, Amm 16, 12, 69

magnĭlŏquĭum, i, *n* [id], *pomposity, boasting*, Aug Civ Dei, 17, 4, 3

magnĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj* [magnus-loquor], *that speaks in a lofty style, sublime:*

Homerus, Stat. S. 5, 3, 62.—**II.** In a bad sense, *that speaks in a pompous style, magniloquent, vaunting, boastful:* atque illi *modo cauti ac sapientes, prompti post* eventum ac magniloqui erant, Tac. Agr. 27: os, Ov. M. 8, 396; Mart. 2, 43, 2: lingua, Vulg. Psa. 12, 4: flatus, Stat. Th. 3, 192.

magni pendo, v. pendo.

* **magnĭsŏnans**, antis, *adj.* [magnus-sono], *loud-sounding:* saxa, Att. ap. Non. 463, 15.

magnĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [magnus-sonus], *loud-sounding* (late Lat.): tubae, Hier. Intpr. Orig. in Jerem. Hom. 3, 1.

* **magnĭtas**, ātis, *f.* [magnus], *greatness, magnitude*, for magnitudo, Att. ap. Non. 136, 27 (Trag. Rel. v. 248 Rib.).

* **magnĭties (-cies)**, ēi, *f.* [id.], *greatness, size*, for magnitudo (of the ostrich), Auct. Carm. de Phoenic. 145.

magnĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [id.], *greatness, size, bulk, magnitude* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Silvestres apes minores sunt magnitudine, *in size*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19: mundi, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 154: maris Aegaei, id. Fin. 3, 14, 45: fluminis, Caes. B. C. 1, 49: corporum, id. B. G. 1, 39: ad fabae magnitudinem, *of the size of, as large as*, Cels. 5, 25, 4: habebat ursos ferociae ac magnitudini suae simillimos, Lact. Mort. Pers. 21, 5: Goliath quidam, vir mirae magnitudinis et roboris, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 34, 3: elephantus ferus infinitae magnitudinis ultro se obtulit, Just. 15, 4, 19.—*Plur.:* magnitudines regionum, Cic. Phil. 13, 3, 5.—**B.** Of number and amount, *a great number, great quantity, abundance, great amount:* copiarum, Nep. Dat. 1: fructuum, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95: pecuniae, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: quaestus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 22.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *greatness, vastness, extent:* magnitudo et vis amoris, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 2: acerbitatis et odii, id. Deiot. 11, 30: beneficii, id. Fam. 1, 7, 2: periculi, id. Quint. 2, 6: doloris, Plin. 25, 3, 7, § 24: ingenii, id. 25, 2, 3, § 7: animi, *greatness of soul*, Cic. Part. 23, 81.—Rhetorically: vocis, *the strength* or *compass of the voice*, Auct. Her. 3, 11, 20.—Of time: dierum ac noctium magnitudines, *length*, Plin. 36, 10, 15, § 72.—**B.** In partic., *rank, dignity* (post-Aug.): imperatoria, Tac. A. 16, 23: infra tuam magnitudinem, *beneath your dignity*, id. ib. 14, 54.—Hence, in late Lat., as a title of honor, *highness, excellency:* magnitudo tua, Cassiod. Var. 9, 13; Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2.

magnŏpĕrē (so written by Plaut., Caes., Liv., and Sen., but ap. Ter., Cic., Plin. H. N., the best MSS. and edd. have **magnō opĕre**; cf. Ellendt, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 164; Osann, Cic. Rep. 1, 8, 13), *adv.* [magnus-opus, with great labor; hence, in gen.], *very much, greatly, exceedingly, particularly, earnestly.* **A.** With *verbs* and *verbal adjj.*, etc. (class.): edictum est magnopere mihi, ne, etc., Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 59: L. Gellius philosophis magno opere auctor fuit, ut, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: ego tibi Romam properandum, magno opere censeo, id. Fam. 15, 14, 4; id. de Or. 2, 86, 353: desidero, id. Sen. 13, 44: nullā magnopere clade acceptā, Liv. 3, 26.—Esp., with words denoting mental action, as velle, petere, orare, hortari, desiderare, mirari, etc., *strongly, vehemently, with all one's heart, zealously:* hoc etiam magnopere oravit, ut, etc., Suet. Ner. 57: magno opere velle, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 1: magnopere cohortatus, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: suadere, Liv. 3, 71, 8: desiderare, Cic. Lael. 13, 44: mirari, id. Off. 2, 16, 56; so with putare, censere, providere, etc., *strongly, earnestly:* putare, id. Fam. 6, 13, 12: censeo, id. ib. 15, 14, 6; Liv. 3, 18, 3: quā de re, judices, vobis magno opere providendum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10, § 28; cf.: nulla magno opere expectatio est, *no very great*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1.—In tmesi: magnoque opere abs te peto, cures, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 34.—In the contrary order: opere magno edicite, ut, etc., Att. ap. Non. 357, 13 (Trag. Rel. v. 508 Rib.).—In *comp.:* quo majore opere dico suadeoque, uti, etc., *the more*, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 4.—In *sup.:* meministin' mihi te maximopere dicere? Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 13: a te maximo opere etiam atque etiam quaeso et peto, ut, etc., *most particularly*, Cic. Fam. 3, 2, 1: maximopere indigne ferens, Liv. 42, 57.—In tmesi: Thais maximo te orabat opere, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 26.—In inverted order: rogare jussit te opere maximo, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 94: nos ambo opere *maximo dabamus operam, ut, etc.*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 33.—**B.** With *adjectives* = valde (very rare): id ego Tadio et gratum esse intellexi et magno opere jucundum, Cic. Att. 1, 8, 1.

1. magnus, a, um (archaic *gen.* magnai for magnae: magnai reipublicai gratia, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 23), *adj.; comp.* **mājor**, us; *sup.* **maxĭmus (maxŭm-)**, a, um [root magh-; Sanscr. mahat, mahā, great; Gr. μέγας; cf. μείζων for μεγιων; cf. μῆχος, majestas; also cf. root mak-; Gr. μακρός, and perh. μάκαρ], *great, large.* **I.** Lit., of physical size or quantity, *great, large;* of things, *vast, extensive, spacious*, etc.: nequam et magnus homo, *a great, tall fellow*, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 32 Müll.; cf. the double meaning: tu, bis denis grandia libris Qui scribis Priami proelia, magnus homo es, *a great man*, Mart. 9, 51, 4: magna ossa lacertique Apparent homini, Lucil. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1: magna ossa lacertosque Exuit, Verg. A. 5, 422: (scarus) magnusque bonusque, Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299 (Heduph. v. 9 Vahl.): indu mari magno, id. ap. Macr. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 425 Vahl.); so, in mari magno, id. ap. Fest. p. 356 Müll.; cf. Lucr. 2, 554: magnus fluens Nilus, Verg. G. 3, 28; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 2: magna et pulcra domus, *spacious*, Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 17: montes, Cat. 64. 280; cf. Olympum, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 20 Müll. (Ann. v. 1 Vahl.): templa caelitum, *vast*, id. ib. 7, § 6 (Trag. v. 227 Vahl.): magnae quercus, *great oaks, lofty oaks*, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 194 Vahl.): aquae, *great floods, inundations*, Liv. 24, 9: saxa maxima, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: oppidum maximum, Caes. B. G. 1, 23.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Of measure, weight, quantity, *great, much, abundant, considerable*, etc.: maximum pondus auri, magnum numerum frumenti, vim mellis maximam exportasse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 72, § 176: magna pecunia mutua, id. Att. 11, 3, 3: copia pabuli, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: multitudo peditatus, id. ib. 4, 34: divitiae, Nep. Dion. 1, 2: populus, Verg. A. 1, 148.—**2.** Rarely of time, for longus, multus: interea magnum sol circumvolvitur annum, Verg. A. 3, 284: magnum vocans solis (annum) comparatione lunaris, Macr. S. 2, 11: magno post tempore, Just. 11, 10, 14; 32, 3, 10.—**3.** Of the voice, *loud, powerful, strong, mighty:* magnā voce confiteri, Cic. Caecin. 32, 92: major pars, *the majority:* tribunorum, Liv. 9, 46, 7.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *great, grand, mighty, noble, lofty, important, of great weight* or *importance, momentous:* cum magnis dis, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 207 Vahl.); cf.: Saturnia magna dearum, id. ap. Prisc. p. 1103 P. (Ann. v. 462 Vahl.): vir magnus in primis, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 120: nemo igitur vir magnus sine aliquo adflatu divino umquam fuit, id. ib. 2, 66, 167: magnus hoc bello Themistocles fuit, nec minor in pace, Nep. Them. 6, 1: Cato clarus atque magnus habetur, Sall. C. 53, 1: amicus, *great, wealthy*, Juv. 6, 312: res magnas parvasque Eloqui, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. v. 244 Vahl.): virtus, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: infamia, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: eloquentia, gravitas, studium, contentio, id. ib.: multo major alacritas, studiumque pugnandi majus, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: causa, *great, important, weighty*, Cic. Dom. 1, 1: opus et arduum, id. Or. 10, 33.—*Absol.* in *neutr. sing.* and *plur.:* quamquam id magnum, et arduum est, *something great*, Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 6: magna Di curant (*great things, important matters*), parva neglegunt, id. N. D. 2, 66, 167: magna loqui, *to say great things, speak boastfully*, Tib. 2, 6, 11: magnum est efficere, ut quis intellegat, quid sit illud, etc., *it is a great, difficult, important thing*, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 7: probitatem vel in eis, quos numquam vidimus, vel, quod majus est, in hoste etiam diligimus, *what is far greater*, id. Lael. 9, 29: annus magnus, *the great year*, at the end of which the sun, moon, and planets were supposed to return to the same relative positions, *the Platonic year* or *cycle*, consisting of 15000 years: quarum (stellarum) ex disparibus motionibus, magnum annum mathematici nominaverunt, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52; id. Fragm. ap. Tac. Or. 16.—*Posit.* in comparison: Alexander orbi magnus est, Alexandro orbis angustus, *great in comparison with*, i. e. *too great for*, Sen. Suas. 1, 3.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of age, with natu, *advanced in years, of great age, aged:* jam magno natu, Nep. Paus. 5; Liv. 3, 71, 3: homo magnus natu, id. 10, 38, 6.—Usually in the *comp.* and *sup.*, with or without natu or annis, *older, the elder, the oldest* or *eldest:* qui (Livius) fuit major natu quam Plautus et Naevius, *older than, earlier*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 3: audivi ex majoribus natu, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: hic una e multis, quae maxima natu, Pyrgo, Verg. A. 5, 644: annos natus major quadraginta, *more than*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 39: civis major annis viginti, Suet. Caes. 42: cum liberis, majoribus quam quindecim annos natis, Liv. 45, 32.—*Absol.:* senis nostri frater major, *the elder* of two, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 13: ex duobus filiis major, Caes. B. C. 3, 108, 3: Fabii Ambusti filiae duae nuptae, Ser. Sulpicio major minor Licinio Stoloni erat, Liv. 6, 34: Gelo maximus stirpis, id. 23, 30: ut nubere vellet mulier viro, major juniori, App. Mag. 27, p. 291, 28; cf. in gen.: Cyrus major, Lact. 4, 5, 7: quaerere uter major aetate fuerit, Homerus an Hesiodus, cum minor Hecuba fuerit quam Helena, Sen. Ep. 88, 5.—In legal lang., major (opp. minor), *one who has attained his twenty-fifth year, who is of age:* si minor negotiis majoris intervenerit, Dig. 4, 4, 24.—In *plur. subst.:* **mājōres**, um, *m.*, *adults* (opp. pueri), Varr. L. L. 9, 10, § 16 Müll.—But usually majores, *ancestors, forefathers:* Itan tandem hanc majores famam tradiderunt tibi tui, Ut, etc., Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 16: ibi mei sunt majores siti, pater, avos, proavos, abavos, id. Mil. 2, 4, 20: L. Philippus, vir patre, avo, majoribus suis dignissimus, Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 25: patres majoresque nostri, id. Div. in Caecil. 21, 69: more majorum, id. Att. 1, 1, 1: spes tamen una est, aliquando populum Romanum majorum similem fore, id. Fam. 12, 22, 2: majores natu, Nep. Iphicr. 1, 1: maxima virgo, *the eldest of the Vestal virgins*, Ov. F. 4, 639: major erus, *the old master, the master of the house, the old man* (opp.: minor erus, *the young master*): *Le.* Ubinam est erus? *Li.* Major apud forum'st, minor hic est intus, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 63: majores natu, *of the Senate:* de istis rebus in patriā majores natu consulemus, Liv. 1, 32, 10.—In designating relationship, magnus denotes kindred of the fourth, major of the fifth, and maximus of the sixth degree; so, avunculus magnus, *a great-uncle;* amita magna, *a great-aunt;* avunculus or amita major; avunculus maximus, amita maxima, etc.; v. h. vv., and cf. Dig. 38, 10, 10.—**2.** In specifications of value, in the *neutr. absol.*, magni or magno, *high, dear, of great value, at a high price*, etc.; cf.: pretii majoris or maximi, *higher, highest, very high:* magni esse, *to be highly esteemed*, Cic. Fam. 13, 72, 2: magni aestimare, id. Tusc. 5, 7, 20: magni existimans interesse ad decus, *to be of great consequence*, id. N. D. 1, 4, 7: emere agros poterunt quam volent magno, id. Agr. 2, 13, 34: magno vendere, id. Verr. 2, 3, 30, § 71: conducere aliquid nimium magno, *too high, too dear*, id. Att. 1, 17, 9: magno illi ea cunctatio stetit, *cost him dear*, Liv. 2, 36.—*Comp.:* ornatus muliebris majoris pretii, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 51; rarely without pretii: multo majoris alapae mecum veneunt, *dearer, higher*, Phaedr. 2, 5, 25.—*Sup.:* te haec solum semper fecit maxumi, *most highly prized*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 58: senatus auctoritatem sibi maximi videri, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 2: in majus, *too greatly, too highly, greater than it is:* extollere aliquid in majus, *more highly than it deserves*, Tac. A. 15, 30: celebrare, id. ib. 13, 8: nuntiare, id. H. 3, 38: credere, *to believe a thing to be worse than it is*, id. ib. 1, 18: accipere, *to take a thing to be greater than it is*, id. ib. 3, 8 *init.:* innotescere, *in an exaggerated manner*, id. ib. 4, 50.—Also with *abl.:* in majus vero ferri, Liv. 21, 32, 7.—**3.** Magnum and maximum, adverbially, *greatly, loudly* (ante- and post-class.): magnum clamat, *greatly, with a loud voice, aloud*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 10: inclamare, Gell. 5, 9 *fin.:* exclamat derepente maximum, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 57.—Hence,

măgis, *adv.*, only in *comp.* in this anomalous form (i. e. mag-ius, like pris-cus for

splendor majestas et pudor matronarum, Liv 34, 2 rex apum nullum habeat aculeum, majestate sola armatus, Plin 11, 17, 17, § 52 boum, i e *fine condition, appearance*, Varr R R 2, 5 ipsa dierum Festorum herboso colitur si quando theatro, Juv 3, 173 templorum, id. 11, 111 Tyria majestas, *the splendor of Tyrian purple*, Claud Laud. Stil 1, 79 quanta illi fuit gravitas! quanta in oratione majestas! Cic. Lael 25, 96 loci, i e Jovis templi, Liv 1, 53

mājor, mājōres, v magnus.

‡ **mājorĭārĭus,** ii, *m* [major], *a great farmer of the revenue* (opp minuscularius, a petty farmer of the revenue), Inscr Orell 1532

mājōrīnus, a, um, *adj* [id] *of the larger sort, of a larger form* (post Aug) olivae, Plin 15, 3, 4, § 15 pecunia, Cod Th 9 23 2

Mājŭgĕna, ae, *m* [Maia gigno], *the Maia born*, i e *Mercury*, Mart Cap 1, § 92

mājūma, ae, *f* [Maius], *a great popular festival on the Tiber in the month of May, a kind of mock sea fight*, Cod. Th 5, 6, 1; 5, 6 2

mājus, a, um, *adj* [root mag, whence magis, magnus] an old word for magnus, *great*, e g Majus Deus, i e *Jupiter*. Dea Maia, Macr S 1, 12, 17

mājuscŭlus, a, um, *adj dim* [major] *somewhat greater* or *larger; somewhat great* (rare but class) folia sunt majuscula, quam hederae, Plin 26, 6, 16, § 30 cura, Cic Fam 9, 10, 3 —Of age, *somewhat older*: hanc vicinam dico lenonis hujus meretricem majusculam, Plaut Poen 1, 1, 27 Thais, quam ego sum, majuscula est, Ter Eun 3, 3, 20

māla, ae, *f* [mando, like scala, from scando], *the cheek bone, jaw*, in the stricter anatomical sense, the upper bones of the face, between the eyes, nose, and mouth, in which the teeth are fixed (usually in *plur*) maxilla est mobile os Malae cum toto osse, quod superiores dentes excipit, immobiles sunt, Cels 8, 1 dentium pars maxillae, pars superiori ossi malarum haeret, id ib · ut meos malis miser manderem natos, Poet ap Cic de Or 3, 58, 217, Lucr 2, 638 ambesas subigat malis absumere mensas, Verg A 3, 257 —Of the dog, Verg A 12, 755, of the horse, id G 3, 268, of the wolf, id A 11, 681, of the lion horribilique malā, Hor C 2, 19, 23 —**II.** Transf, the corresponding external part of the face, *a cheek* (mostly in *plur*) infra oculos malae homini tantum, quas prisci genas vocabant Pudoris haec sedes ibi maxime ostenditur rubor, Plin 11, 37, 58, § 157 pugno malam si tibi percussero mox, Plaut As 2, 2, 104, id Mil. 2, 5, 35 feri malam illi rursum, *slap his cheek again*, id Cas 2, 6, 55 (juventas) molli vestit lanugine malas, Lucr 5 889, Ov M 12, 391, Verg A 10, 324 impubes, id ib 9, 751 tenerae, Ov M 13, 753 Quod Aulo Agerio a Numerio Negidio pugno mala percussa est, Vet Form in Mos et Rom Leg Coll 2, 7, 4 paucae sine vulnere malae, Juv 15, 54

mālăbăthron, i, v malobathron

Malăca (-cha), ae, *f*, Μάλακα, *a city of* Hispania Baetica, now *Malaga*, Mel 2, 6, 7, Plin 5, 2, 1, § 19, 3, 1, 3, § 8, Auct B Alex 64, 3

malacha, ae, *f*, v maldacon

† **mălăchē** and **mŏlŏchē,** es, *f*, = μαλάχη and μολόχη, *a kind of mallows* (v. malva) **1.** Form malache, Varr L L 5, 21, § 103 Müll, Plin 20, 21, 84, § 222, App Herb 41 —**2.** Form moloche, Col 10, 247 (poet), cf Plin. 20, 4, 14, § 29, App Herb 41

† **mălăcĭa,** ae, *f*, = μαλακία, *a calm at sea, dead calm* **I.** Lit tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit ut se loco movere non possent Caes B G 3, 15, 3 —**B.** Trop in otio inconcusso jacere non est tranquillitas, malacia est, Sen Ep 67, 14 —**II.** Transf, *a total want of appetite, nausea* (post Aug) semen citreorum edendum praecipiunt in malacia praegnantibus, Plin 23, 6 56, § 105, so id 23, 6, 57 § 107 —With *stomachi* absinthium pellit malaciam stomachi Plin 27, 7, 28, § 48

† **mălăcisso,** 1, *v a*, = μαλακίζω, *to render soft* or *supple, to soften, make pliable* (ante class and post Aug) malacissandus es, Plaut Bacch 1, 1, 31 articulos, v 1 Sen Ep 66, 53 dub (Haase, malaxandos)

† **mălactĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = μαλακτικός, *mollifying* (post class) virtus, Theod. Prisc de Diaeta, 15

† **mălăcus,** a, um, *adj*, = μαλακός, *soft, supple, pliant* (Plautin) pallium malacum et calidum, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 93 pallium, id Bacch. 1, 1, 38 —**II.** Transf, *soft, delicate, luxurious* ad saltandum malacus, Plaut. Mil 3, 1, 74 unctiones, id Stich 1, 3, 74 in malacum modum, id. Bacch 2, 3, 121

* **malagĭnum,** i, *n*, *a plaster made without fire*, Plin Val 3, 12

† **mălagma,** ătis, *n* (**malagma,** ae, *f*, Veg Vet 2, 48, 9), = μάλαγμα, *an emollient, poultice, cataplasm*. malagmata contusa abunde mollescunt, Cels. 5, 17, 2, Col 6, 17, 3, 5, Plin 22, 24, 56, § 117, 25, 13, 95, § 153 —In *dat plur* malagmatis, Plin. 31, 6, 33, § 63

mălandrĭa, ōrum, *n* (**mălandria,** ae, *f*, Marc Emp 34), *blisters* or *pustules on the neck*, esp in horses, Veg Vet 2, 42, 1, Plin 24, 8, 29, § 44 Jan

mălandrĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [malandria], *full of blisters* or *pustules on the neck*, Marc Emp 19

* **mălaxātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [malaxo], *a softening, mollifying*, Theod Prisc 1, 28

† **mălaxo,** avi, 1, *v a*, = μαλάσσω, *to soften, mollify* malas, Laber ap Gell 16, 7, 7 ventrem, Plin Val 1 8 articulos, Sen Ep 66, 49, but v malacisso

Malchīnus, v Malthinus

Malchĭo, onis, *m*, *the name of a man*, Mart 3, 82, 32

* **maldăcon,** i, *n*, *the gum of the tree called* bdellium vicina est Bactriana, in qua bdellium nominatissimum Arbor nigra est . . gummi alii brochon appellant, alii malacham, alii maldacon, Plin 12, 9, 19, § 35

mălĕ, *adv*, v 1 malus, 2 *fin*

Mălĕa and **Mălēa,** ae, *f* (collat form **Mălĕae,** arum, *f*, Cic Fam 4, 12, 1 B and K), = Μαλέα and Μάλεια, *a promontory in the Peloponnesus, at the south of Laconia*, now *C Malea*, Liv 34, 32, 19, Mel 2, 3, 7, Plin 4 5, 8, § 22, Cic Fam 4, 12, Verg A 5, 193, Ov Am 2, 16, 24, Prop 3 17 (4, 18), 8, Stat Th 2, 33 —Hence, **II.** **Mălēus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the promontory of Malea, Malean*. jugum, Flor 2, 9, 4, 3, 6, 3

‡ **mălĕbarbis, mălĭbarbis** [male barba] σπανοπώγων, *having a thin beard*, Gloss Lat Gr.

mălĕdĭcax (or separately, **mălĕ dĭcax**), acis, *adj* [male dicax], *foul-mouthed, abusive, slanderous, reviling* (ante and post class) maledicax es, Plaut Curc 4, 2, 26 —**II.** *Subst.*, *a reviler, slanderer*, Macr S 7, 3 *med*

mălĕdĭcē, *adv*, v maledicus *fin.*

mălĕdĭcens, entis, *P a.*, v maledico *fin* A

mălĕdĭcentĭa, ae, *f* [maledico], *an evil speaking, abuse, scurrilousness* (only in Gellius, syn maledictio, procacitas) ob assiduam maledicentiam, et probra in principes civitatis, Gell 3, 3, 15, 17, 14, 2

mălĕdīco (or separately, **mălĕ dīco**; rarely in reverse order· qui bonis dicunt male, Plaut Bacch 1, 2, 10, cf id. Trin 4, 2, 79) xi ctum, 3 *v n* and *a* [male dico], *to speak ill of, to abuse, revile, slander, asperse*, constr *absol*, or with a *dat* (so class) or *acc* (post Aug) (α) *Absol* aliud est maledicere aliud accusare, Cic Cael 3, 6 —(β) With *dat* · optimo viro maledicere, Cic Deiot 10, 28 turpissime alicui id N D 1, 33, 93 petulanter alicui id Cael 3, 8 utrique Hor S 2 3 140 Christo, Plin Ep 10, 97, 5, Sen. Contr 1, 4 1 —*Impers pass* in dignis si maledicitur, maledictum id esse dico, Plaut Curc 4 2, 27, Ter Hec 4, 2, 14 —(γ) With *acc.* si me amas, maledic illam, Petr 96, v id. 74 —**II.** Esp, *to curse, utter a curse upon* (eccl. Lat) populo huic, Vulg Num 22, 6 al —Hence, **A.** **mălĕdīcens,** entis, *P a*, *evil speaking, foul mouthed, abusive, scurrilous* (syn. maledicus) maledicentes homines, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 75 —*Comp* maledicentior, Plaut Merc. 1, 2, 31 —*Sup* · in maledicentissimā civitate, Cic. Fl 3, 7 carmina, Suet. Caes. 23, Nep Alc 11, 1 —**B.** **mălĕdictus,** a, um, *P a*, *accursed* (post class for exsecrabilis) maledicte parricida, Spart Get 3, 3 maledictus es inter omnia animantia, Vulg Gen. 3, 14 omnes incesti, Mos et Rom Leg Coll 6, 7 praef —Hence, as *subst* **mălĕdictum,** i, *n*, *a foul* or *abusive word*. **I.** In gen (class.) maledicta in aliquem dicere, Cic Q Fr 2, 3, 2 in vitam alicujus conicere, id Planc. 12, 31 maledictis figere aliquem, id N D 1, 34, 93 maledicta in aliquem conferre, id Att 11, 8, 2 quod crimen (i e majestatis) non solum facto, sed et verbis impiis ac maledictis maxime exacerbatur, Paul Sent 5, 29, 1 —**II.** In partic, *a curse, imprecation* esse in maledictis jam antiquis strigem, convenit Plin 11, 39, 95, § 232 scribere maledicta, Vulg Num 5, 23 —**B.** Transf, *a cursed thing* Christus factus pro nobis maledictum, Vulg Gal 3, 13 maledictum non erit amplius, id. Apoc. 22 3

mălĕdictĭo, onis, *f* [maledico], *an evil speaking, reviling, abuse* (very rare) maledictio nihil habet propositi praeter contumeliam, Cic Cael 3, 6, Arn 4, 147 —**II.** Esp, *the act of cursing, a curse, malediction* (freq in eccl Lat.) alicui benedictionem et maledictionem proponere, Vulg Deut 30, 19 bonum pro maledictione, id 2 Reg 16, 12, id Jer 24, 9

* **mălĕdictĭto,** are, *v freq a* [id], *to revile* or *abuse vehemently* or *repeatedly*, Plaut Trin 1, 2, 62 (also separately, male dictitatur)

‡ **mălĕdictor,** ōris, *m*, *a reviler, slanderer* maledictores dicebantur ab antiquis, qui nunc maledici, Paul ex Fest p 152, 8, Tert p 154 Müll

mălĕdictum, i, *n*, v maledico *fin* B

mălĕdictus, a, um, *P a*, v maledico, *fin* B

mălĕdĭcus, a, um, *adj* [maledico], *foul mouthed, abusive, scurrilous, slanderous* (class.) conviciator maledicus, Cic Mur 6, 13 homines, Auct Her 2, 8, 12 maledicum esse in aliquem Quint 4, 1, 10 —Transf, of inanim and abstr things civitas, Cic. Fl 28, 48 lingua, Val Max 8, 9, 2 sermo, id 7, 2, 6 —Hence, *adv* **mălĕdĭcē,** *in a slanderous manner, abusively, scurrilously* maledice contumeliose que dicere, Cic Off 1, 37, 134, so, maledice ac maligne loqui, Liv 45, 39, 16

mălĕ-făber, bra, brum, *adj* [male faber], *contriving evil, cunning crafty, insidious* (post class.) suadelae, Prud. Ham 716

mălĕfăcĭo (or separately, **mălĕ făcio**), feci, factum, 3, *v n* [male facio] *to do evil, harm mischief* to any one, *to injure* alicui, Plaut Mil 2 2, 11 neque tu verbis solves umquam, quod mi re male feceris, Ter Ad 2, 1, 10 tibi, Vulg 1 Reg 26, 21 —With *contra* malefacere omnia contra aliquem, Vulg Jer 38, 9 —Hence, **mălĕfactum** (or separately, **mălĕ factum**; sync, **malfactum,** Plaut Trin 1, 2, 185, v Ritschl, Opusc 2 p 720 sq), i *n*, *an evil deed, injury* benefacta male locata malefacta arbitror, Enn ap Cic Off 2 18, 62 (Trag v 429 Vahl) augere, Cic Inv 2, 36, 108

* **mălĕfactĭo,** onis, *f* [malefacio, properly, an injuring, hence], *syncope, fainting, swooning*, Macer de Herb Carm 2, 4

mălĕfactor, ōris, *m* [id.], *an evil doer, malefactor* (Plautin and post class) malefactorem amitti satius't quam relinqui beneficum, i e *it is better to let a malefactor go unpunished than to be ungrateful towards a benefactor*, Plaut. Bacch 3, 2 11 ad vindictam malefactorum, Vulg 1 Pet 2, 14

mălĕfactum, i, *n.*, v malefacio *fin*

mălĕfĭcē, *adv*, v maleficus *fin*

mălĕfĭcentĭa, ae, *f* [maleficus] *an evil doing, ill conduct* towards any one, *mischievousness, harm, injury* (post Aug) maxime rostris canicularum (tursiones)

maleficentiae assimulati, Plin. 9, 9, 11, § 34: neque ex beneficentia dei quicquam boni perveniat ad nos, neque ex maleficentia quicquam mali, Lact. Ira Dei, 1, 1.

mălĕfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [maleficus], *an evil deed, misdeed, wickedness, offence, crime.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (class.): ne conscii sint ipsi malefici suis, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 21: conscientia maleficiorum, Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 15: committere, admittere, *to commit*, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: exsilio multare, id. Caecin. 34, 100: supplicia pro maleficiis metuere, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 8.—**B.** In partic. (mostly post-Aug.). **1.** *Fraud, deception, adulteration:* me maleficio vinceres? Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 20 Speng.; Quint. 7, 4, 36; Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 120.—**2.** *Enchantment, sorcery*, Tac. A. 2, 69 Orell. *N. cr.;* App. M. 9, p. 230, 24; 231, 28; cf. magica, id. Mag. p. 278, 21; Schol. Juv. 6, 595.—**II.** Transf., *mischief, hurt, harm, injury, wrong* inflicted (acc. to maleficus, II.): pro maleficio beneficium reddere, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 22: ab injuria et maleficio se prohibere, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: sine ullo maleficio, id. ib. 1, 7; id. B. C. 2, 20: novis corrumperent maleficiis, Liv. 7, 20: maleficii occasione omissa, id. 9, 12 al. —Hence, transf. (abstr. pro concr.), *a noxious insect, vermin:* ita non nasci maleficia, Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 308; 8, 59, 84, § 229; 20, 13, 51, § 133.

mălĕfĭcus (in MSS. also **mălĭfĭcus**), a, um, *adj.* [malefacio], *evil-doing, nefarious, vicious, wicked, criminal.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (class.): homo natura maleficus, et injustus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 57: malefici sceleratique homines, id. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 144: maleficentissimus, Suet. Galb. 15: mores malefici, Plaut. Cas. 4, 2, 4: malefica vita, Tac. A. 4, 21.—As *subst.:* **mălĕfĭcus**, *i, m., an evil-doer, criminal:* contra istoc detrudi maleficos Aequom videtur, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 150.—**B.** In partic., *magical:* artes, Vulg. 2 Par. 33, 6.—As *substt.* **1. mălĕfĭcus**, i, *m., a magician, enchanter:* de maleficis et mathematicis, Cod. Just. 9, 18, 5: magi qui malefici vulgi consuetudine nuncupantur, ib. 9, 18, 7; Schol. Juv. 6, 594.—**2. mălĕfĭcum**, i, *n., a charm, means of enchantment:* semusti cineres aliaque malefica, quis creditur anima numinibus inferis sacrari, Tac. A. 2, 69 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *hurtful, injurious, noxious, mischievous* (only post-Aug.): Christiani, genus hominum superstitionis novae atque maleficae, Suet. Ner. 16: sidera, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 160: vis, id. 33, 4, 25, § 84: bestia piscibus malefica, id. 9, 15, 20, § 50: caprae, maleficum frondibus animal, id. 12, 17, 37, § 73: natura, *inimical, unpropitious*, Nep. Ages. 8, 1: bestia, Amm. 28, 3, 4.—Hence, *adv.:* **mălĕfĭcē**, *mischievously:* aliquid agere, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 113.

mălĕ-fīdus, a, um, *adj., unfaithful, faithless*, Boëth. Cons. Phil. 1, 1; 1, 17. (In class. Lat. always separately, as, capiti male fido, Ov. Ib. 85.)

mălĕfīo or **malfīo**, fiĕri, *v. n.* [malefio], *to be injured* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Signif. Diaet. Pass. 89.

mălens, *P. a.*, v. malo *fin.*

mălĕsuādus, a, um, *adj.* [male-suadeo], *ill-advising, seductive* (poet.): Illa hanc corrumpit mulierem viti malesuada plena, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 56 Lorenz ad loc. (al. vitilena): interpres, Sid. Ep. 7, 5.—Transf., of inanim. and abstr. things: of wine: malesuadi pocula succi, Paul. Nol. Carm. 6, 69: Fames, Verg. A. 6, 276.

mălĕtractātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [male-tracto], *ill-treatment* (post-class.), Arn. 4, 178; 187.

Mălĕus, a, um, v. Malea, II.

Mălĕventum, i, *n., ancient name of* Beneventum, *in the Samnite territory*, Liv. 9, 27, 14; v. Beneventum.

mălĕvŏlens (mălĭvŏl-), entis, *adj.* [male-volens], *ill-disposed, disaffected, envious, spiteful, malevolent* (very rare, and in *posit.* ante-class.): est miserorum ut malevolentes sint, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 51: ingenium, id. Bacch. 4, 3, 4.—*Sup.:* malevolentissimae obtrectationes, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 7; 1, 9, 17.—*As subst.:* **mălĕvŏlens**, entis, *m., a spiteful person, an enemy:* jam meo malost quod malevolentes gaudeant, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 67: (manu) malam rem mittunt malevolentibus, id. Ps. 4, 2, 49.

mălĕvŏlentĭa (mălĭv-), ae, *f.* [malevolens], *ill-will, evil disposition* towards any one, *dislike, hatred, envy, malevolence* (class.): malevolentia est voluptas ex malo alterius sine emolumento suo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 20: malevolentia in ceteros, id. Fam. 1, 9, 22: obtrectatio et malevolentia, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: malevolentia et invidia, Sall. C. 3, 2: vicinitas non infuscata malevolentia, Cic. Planc. 9, 22.

mălĕvŏlus (mălĭv-), a, um, *adj.* [male-volo], *ill-disposed* towards any one, *disaffected, envious, spiteful, malevolent.* **I.** *Adj.* with *dat.*, or *in* with *acc.* (class.): si omnibus est malevolus, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 7: Cato in me turpiter fuit malevolus, id. Att. 7, 2, 7.—Transf., of things: sermones, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 10.—**II.** *Substt.* **A. Mălĕvŏlus**, i, *m., an ill-disposed person, a foe, an enemy:* omnium malevolorum, iniquorum, invidiosorum animos frangerem, Cic. Balb. 25, 56: et invidi et malevoli et lividi, id. Tusc. 4, 12, 28.—**B. Mălĕvŏla**, ae, *f., a female enemy, foe:* mea inimica et malevola, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 181.—Hence, **mălĕvŏlē**, *adv., malevolently* (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 68, Serm. 27.

malfactum, v. malefactum.

Măliăcus Sĭnus, *a gulf south of Thessaly*, now *Gulf of Zeitouni*, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 27; Liv. 27, 30, 3.—Hence, **A. Măliensis**, e, *adj., Malian:* ager, Liv. 42, 40, 6.—**B. Mălĭus**, a, um, *adj., Malian:* lympha, Cat. 68, 54.

‡ **mălĭcordis**, = πονηροκάρδιος, *bad-hearted*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mălĭcŏrium, ii, *n.* [malum-corium], *the rind of a pomegranate*, Plin. 23, 6, 57, § 107; Petr. 47.

* **mălĭfer**, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [malum-fero], *apple-bearing* (poet.): Et quos maliferae despectant moenia Abellae, Verg. A. 7, 740.

mălĭfĭcus, v. maleficus.

mălignans, *P. a.* of maligno, q. v.

mălignē, *adv.*, v. malignus *fin.*

mălignĭtas, ātis, *f.* [malignus]. **I.** *ill-will, spite, malice, envy, malignity* (not in Cic. or Cæs.).—Lit.: malignitati falsa species libertatis inest, Tac. H. 1, 1: malignitas multo veneno tincta, Sen. Vit. Beat. 18, 2: interpretantium, Plin. Ep. 5, 7, 6: humana, Tac. Or. 18: malignitas et livor, id. Agr. 41.—In *plur.:* malignitatum vulnera, Prud. στεφ. 2, 259.—**II.** *Stinginess, niggardliness, meanness* [v. malignus, II.]: ita malignitate oneravit omnes mortales mihi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 4; Liv. 10, 46, 15; 34, 34, 8; 39, 9, 6.—Hence, **III.** Transf., *stingy* or *niggardly act:* malignitatis auctores quaerendo, Liv. 5, 22, 1: accensaque ea cupiditas est malignitate patrum, id. 2, 42, 1.—**B.** *Barrenness, unfruitfulness;* of the vine, Col. 3, 10, 18.

măligno, 1, *v. a.*, and **mălignor**, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [id.], *to do* or *contrive maliciously, to malign* (post-class.). (*a*) Form maligno: consilium super populum tuum, Vulg. Psa. 83, 4: venena malignantes, i. e. *maliciously ejecting*, Amm. 22, 15, 26.—(*β*) Form malignor: quanta malignatus est inimicus in sancto, Vulg. Psa. 74, 3: in prophetis meis nolite malignari, id. ib. 105, 15; 37, 8 sq.—*P. a.* as *subst.:* **mălignantes**, ium, *m., the wicked*, Vulg. Psa. 21, 17 al.

‡ **mălignōsus**, *adj., active in mischief*, = κακεντρεχής, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mălignus, a, um, *adj.* [for maligenus, malus, and gen-, *root of* gigno; cf. the opp. benignus], *of an evil nature* or *disposition, ill-disposed, wicked, mischievous, malicious, spiteful, envious, malignant, malign* (poet. and post-Aug.; syn.: invidus, malevolus, parcus). **I.** In gen.: maligni caupones, Hor. S. 1, 5, 4: magnaque numinibus vota exaudita malignis, *unkind*, Juv. 10, 111.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: malignissima capita, Sen. Vit. Beat. 18: litus, Luc. 8, 565: portus, id. 5, 651: leges, Ov. M. 10, 329: votum, Cat. 67, 5: verba, Manil. 4, 573: mente malignā, Cat. 68, 37: studia, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 101: vulgus, Hor. C. 2, 16, 40: oculi, Verg. A. 5, 654.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Stingy, niggardly:* malignus, largus, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 17.—Of favors, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 84: vagae ne parce malignus arenae ossibus particulam dare, Hor. C. 1, 28, 23.—Trop.: fama, Ov. H. 16, 143: in laudandis dictionibus, Quint. 2, 2, 6.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Barren, unfruitful:* terra malignior ceteris, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 15: colles, Verg. G. 2, 179.—**2.** *Scanty, insufficient, dim, petty, small, narrow:* ostium, *too narrow*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27: aditus, Verg. A. 11, 525: ignis, Mart. 10, 96, 7: lux, Verg. A. 6, 270: conspecta est parva maligna Unda procul venā, Luc. 9, 500: munus, Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 167.—Hence, *adv.:* **mălignē**. **1.** In gen., *ill-naturedly, spitefully, enviously, malignantly* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): maledice ac maligne loqui, Liv. 45, 39.—*Comp.:* malignius habitum esse sermonem, Curt. 8, 1, 8.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *Stingily, grudgingly:* ager maligne plebi divisus, Liv. 8, 12: famem exstinguere, *sparingly*, Sen. Ep. 18, 9: non mihi fuit tam maligne, ut, etc., *it has not gone so poorly with me that*, etc., Cat. 10, 18: dispensare, Sen. Ben. 6, 16, 7: laudare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 209.—*Comp.:* dicis, malignius tecum egisse naturam, Sen. Ep. 44, 1.—**b.** *Little, scantily:* terra eorum, quae seruntur, maligne admodum patiens, *a very little*, Mel. 2, 2: apertus, Sen. Ben. 6, 34, 3: virens, Plin. 34, 11, 26, § 112.

mălĭlŏquax, ācis, *adj.* [male-loquax], *evil-speaking, slanderous:* lingua est maliloquax mentis indicium malae, P. Syrus in Mim. (cf. id. Sent. App. v. 267 Rib.).

mălĭlŏquium, ii, *n.* [male-loquor], *an evil-speaking, slander* (post-class.), Tert. Spect. 2; id. Apol. 45.

mălĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *evil-speaking, slanderous* (post-class.): lingua, Hier. Ep. 148, 16; Arn. in Psa. 11.

† **mālĭnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = μήλινος, *of* or *belonging to an apple-tree:* pruna, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 42.—**II.** *Of the color of apples, apple-green*, Plin. 22, 21, 26, § 53 Jan.

mălĭtas, ātis, *f.* [malus; cf. bonitas], *evil, harm* (post-class.): timor majoris malitatis (al. majoris mali), Dig. 4, 2, 5; cf. κακία, malitas, Gloss. Philox.

mălĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [malus], *bad quality, badness.* **I.** Lit. (post-class.): terrae malitia, Pall. 1, 6: arboris, *unfruitfulness*, id. 11, 8.—**II.** Trop., *ill-will, spite, malice* (class.): virtutis contraria est vitiositas: sic enim malo, quam malitiam, appellare eam, quam Graeci κακίαν appellant: nam malitia certi cujusdam vitii nomen est: vitiositas omnium, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: est enim malitia versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, id. N. D. 3, 30, 75; id. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: per summam fraudem et malitiam, id. Quint. 18, 56; id. Clu. 26, 70; opp. to virtus: virtute, non malitia, P. Scipioni placuisse, Sall. J. 22, 2.—With *malus:* sine mala omni malitia, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 38.—In *plur.:* collatio nostrarum malitiarum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 66: everriculum malitiarum omnium, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74.—**B.** *Cunning, artfulness:* muliebris malitia adhibenda est mihi, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 23.—**C.** Sometimes in a good sense, like our *roguery*, Cic. Att. 15, 26, 4: tamen a malitia non discedis, *you do not desist from your roguery*, id. Fam. 9, 19, 1.

mălĭtĭōsē, *adv.*, v. malitiosus *fin.*

mălĭtĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [malitiosus], *wickedness, knavishness* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 15 *fin.*

mălĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [malitia], *full of wickedness, wicked, knavish, crafty, malicious.* **I.** In gen. (class.): homo, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 57: malitiosissimus, Front. ad M. Caes. 4, 3.—Of things: juris interpretatio, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33.—**II.** As *nom. prop.:* Silva Malitiosa, *a forest in the Sabine territory*, Liv. 1, 30, 9; = ὕλη κακοῦργος, Dion. 3, 33.—Hence, *adv.:* **mălĭtĭōsē**, *wickedly, knavishly, perfidiously:* quicquam agi dolose, aut malitiose, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61: facere aliquid, id. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 132.—*Comp.:* rem mandatam malitiosius gerere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111.

Mălĭus, a, um, v. Maliacus.

mălĭvŏlens, mălĭvŏlentĭa, and **mălĭvŏlus**, v. malevolens, etc.

mallĕātor, ōris, *m.* [malleo, -āre, obs.; v. malleus], *a hammerer, hammer-man:* balucis, Mart. 12, 57, 9: malleatores mone-

tae Caesaris, Inscr. Orell. 3229; Vulg. Gen. 4, 22.

mallĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [malleo, -āre, obs.; v. malleus], *wrought* or *beaten with a hammer, hammered* (post-Aug.): spartum, Col. 12, 19, 4: libri, Dig. 32, 1, 52, § 5.

* **mallĕŏlāris,** e, *adj.* [malleolus], *of* or *belonging to vine-shoots* or *to young vines* (post-Aug.): virga, Col. Arbor. 3, 3.

mallĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [malleus], *a small hammer* or *mallet.* **I.** Lit., Cels. 8, 3, 29; Vulg. Jud. 4, 21: verba mea sunt quasi malleus conterens petram, id. Jer. 23, 29.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A hammer-shaped slip, a mallet-shoot* for planting: malleolus novellus est palmes, innatus prioris anni flagello, cognominatusque a similitudine rei, quod in ea parte, quae deciditur, ex vetere sarmento prominens utrinque, malleoli speciem praebet, Col. 3, 6, 3; cf. Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 156: malleolos pangere, *to set in, plant,* Col. 3, 3, 12; so, deponere, id. ib.: conserere, id. 3, 14, 2: demergere, id. 3, 18, 2: serere sulco, vel scrobe, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 169. — **B.** In milit. lang., *a kind of fire-dart,* Amm. 23, 4, 14; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 135 Müll.: malleoli, manipuli spartei pice contecti, qui incensi aut in muros aut in testudines jaciuntur, Non. 556, 11 sq.: partim malleolos, partim fasces sarmentorum incensos supra vallum, etc., Sisenn. ap. Non. 556, 13: malleolos et faces ad inflammandam urbem comparare, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32; cf. id. Mil. 24, 64: faces taedamque et malleolos stupae illitos pice parari jubet, Liv. 42, 64, 3; cf. id. 38, 6, 2. —**C.** *The tongue of a shoe-buckle:* malleoli ossei vel aerei, Isid. 19, 34, 10.

mallĕus, i, *m., a hammer, mallet, maul.* **I.** Lit.: (navis) excussa malleo, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 52: malleorum rostra, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 144: stuparius, *a swingle-staff,* id. 19, 1, 3, § 17.—Of the maul or axe for felling animals to be sacrificed: tempora discussit claro cava malleus ictu, Ov. M. 2, 624: elato alte malleo, cultrarium mactavit, Suet. Calig. 32.—Prov.: malleum sapientiorem vidi excusso manubrio, *the hammer wiser than the handle,* Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 87.—**II.** Transf., *a disease among animals:* sunt species mallei septem, Veg. Vet. 1, 2, 1; 1, 10, 1.

Mallĭus, ii, *m.* [cf. Manlius], *a Roman proper name.* **1.** Mallius Glaucia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 18; 34, 96.—**2.** Cn. Mallius Maximus, Cic. Planc. 5, 12; id. Mur. 17, 36; cf. Sall. J. 114.

† **mallo,** ōnis, *m.,* = μαλλός. **I.** *The stem* of onions (post-class.): mallonem caeparum, id est calamos siccos, unde fasces dependent, Veg. Vet. 2, 60; 1, 63.—**II.** *A kind of tumor on the knees* in animals, Veg. Vet. 2, 48, 1.

Malloea, ae, *f., a city in Thessaly,* Liv. 32, 41, 5; 36, 10, 5.

mallon, *n., the Bœotian name for the plant Nymphæa,* Plin. 25, 7, 37, § 75 (al. madon).

Mallos and **us,** i, *f.,* = Μαλλός, *a city in Cilicia,* Mel. 1, 13, 1; Luc. 3, 227.—Hence, **II. Mallōtes** and **Mălōtes,** ae, *m.,* = Μαλλώτης and Μαλώτης, *an inhabitant of Mallus,* Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8; Suet. Gram. 2.

† **mallus,** i, *m.,* = μαλλός, *a lock of wool,* Cato, R. R. 157.

mallŭvĭae, ārum, *f.* [manus-lavo], *water for washing the hands,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 161 Müll.; v. the foll. art.

‡ **malluvĭum,** i, *n.* [id.], *a wash-hand-basin: malluvium dicitur, quo manus lavantur* malluviae quibus manus sunt lautae (i. e. *water to wash the hands in*), perinde ut quibus pedes pelluviae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 160 Müll.

mālo, mālui, malle (old forms, mavolo for malo, Plaut. As. 5, 1, 18; id. Curc. 2, 3, 41; id. Poen. 1, 2, 88; 90; id. Rud. 5, 3, 57; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 25: mavolunt for malunt, Naev. ap. Fest. s. v. stuprum, p. 317 Müll.: mavoluit for maluit, Petr. S. p. 77: mavelim for malim, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 27; id. Aul. 4, 5, 1; id. Capt. 3, 3, 1; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 18; id. Men. 5, 1, 20; id. Mil. 4, 8, 46; id. Merc. 4, 3, 21; 5, 4, 48; id. Poen. 1, 1, 23; 4, 2, 5; 5, 2, 31; id. Pers. 1, 1, 4; id. Rud. 2, 7, 12; id. Truc. 2, 2, 22; 2, 4, 68; 4, 2, 29; 30; 33: mavelis for malis, id. Capt. 2, 2, 20; id. Ps. 1, 2, 8: mavelit for malit, id. Trin. 2, 2, 25: mavellem for mallem, id. Am. 1, 3, 14; id. Curc. 4, 2, 26; id. Bacch. 2, 2, 21; 3, 3, 48; 4, 9, 115; id. Mil. 2, 2, 16; id. Ps. 1, 1, 128; 4, 5, 6; id. Poen. 3, 3, 37: mavolet for malet, id. As. 1, 1, 108), *v. a.* [magis-volo], *to choose rather, to prefer.* **I.** In gen., constr. with *acc.* of the person or thing, with an *object-clause,* or with *subj.* (class.). (α) With *acc.* of the person or thing (rare): bonos et senatum malet, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 2: ambigua, ancipitia malebat, Tac. H. 2, 86: quin omnia malit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 61: quod mallem, *which I would prefer,* Ov. Tr. 2, 239; id. H. 21, 35: malo, Malo Venusinam quam te, Juv. 6, 167: ridenda poëmata malo, quam te, id. 10, 124; 14, 153.—In late Lat. also with *acc.* and *dat.:* ut me aliis omnibus mallet, App. Mag. 73, p. 321, 10.—(β) With *object-clause* (usu. class. constr.): seseque ii perire mavolunt ibidem, quam, etc., Naev. ap. Fest. p. 317 Müll.; Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 81 Müll.; Cic. Off. 1, 19, 65: Cato jam servire quam pugnare mavult, id. Att. 7, 15, 2: maluit illum esse deum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 3; Cic. Att. 13, 22, 3; id. Div. 2, 57, 118: judicium prius de probro quam de re maluit fieri, id. Quint. 2, 9: praetextam sumere mavis, an esse, etc., Juv. 10, 99.—(γ) With *nom.* and *inf.:* esse quam videri bonus malebat, Sall. C. 54, 5: unde fit ut malim fraterculus esse gigantis, Juv. 4, 98.—(δ) With *subj.* (mostly poet.): mallem ... cognoscerem, Cic. Fam. 7, 14: mallem divitias mihi dedisses, Quam, etc., Cat. 24, 4: fabula sit mavult, quam sine amore deus, Tib. 2, 3, 32: malo pater tibi sit Thersites, Juv. 8, 269. — Sometimes with *comp. abl.* instead of *quam* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): nullos his mallem ludos spectasse, *rather than these,* Hor. S. 2, 8, 79: ne dubitaret armis incruentas conditiones malle, *to choose rather than arms, prefer to arms,* Tac. A. 12, 46.—Sometimes followed pleonastically by *potius:* se ab omnibus desertos potius quam abs te defensos esse malunt, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21: an ille Uticae potius, quam Romae, cum alienis esse quam cum suis maluisset? id. Lig. 2, 5; id. Cat. ap. Fam. 15, 5, 2; Anton ap. Cic. Att. 14, 13, A, 3.—Also by *quam:* qui magis vere vincere, quam diu imperare malit, Liv. 22, 34 *fin.*—Strengthened by *multo* or *haud paulo:* meo judicio multo stare malo, quam aliorum, *much rather,* Cic. Att. 12, 21, 5: haud paulo hunc animum malim quam, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 42, 99.—**II.** In partic., *to be more favorable to* one: in hac re malo universae Asiae et negotiatoribus, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 4: quamquam illi omnia malo, quam mihi, i. e. *would rather he had them,* id. Planc. 24, 59.—Hence, **mālens,** entis, *P. a., preferring* (late Lat.), Hier. in Matt. 2, ad 14, 4; Aug. c. Jul. 4, 14, 68.

mālŏbăthrātus, a, um, *adj.* [malobathron], *anointed with* malobathron (post-class.): satrapae pumicati, malobathrati, Sid. Ep. 8, 13.

† **mālŏbăthrĭnus,** a, um, *adj.,* = μαλοβάθρινος, *made of betel:* oleum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 3, 24; id. Tard. 5, 1, 12.

† **mālŏbăthron** (**mālŏbăthrum**), i, *n.,* = μαλόβαθρον. **I.** Lit., *an Indian* or *Syrian plant, from which a costly ointment was prepared,* perh. *betel* or *base cinnamon,* Plin. 12, 26, 59, § 129; Sid. Carm. 2, 415.—**II.** Transf., *the oil procured from this plant, malobathrum:* coronatus nitentes Malobathro Syrio capillos, Hor. C. 2, 7, 7; also used in medicine, Cels. 5, 23; Plin. 23, 4, 48, § 93.

mālŏgrānāta, ae, *f., a pomegranate-tree,* Isid. Orig. 17, 7.

mālŏgrānātum (better **mālum grānātum**), i, *n.* [2. malum-granatum], *a pomegranate,* Plin. 26, 8, 31, § 49; Hier. Com. ad Aggen. 2, 20; Vulg. Num. 20, 5.

† **mālŏpē,** ēs, *f., mallows:* majorem (malvam) Graeci malopen vocant in sativis, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 222 (v. malva).

† **maltha,** ae, *f.,* = μάλθα, *a kind of thick, fatty petroleum* from Samosata, *fossil tar,* the flame of which could be extinguished only with earth, Plin. 2, 104, 108, § 235.—**B.** Transf., *a kind of varnish* or *cement* made of slaked lime and hog's fat: maltha e calce fit recenti; gleba vino restinguitur: mox tunditur cum adipe suillo et ficu, Plin. 36, 24, 38, § 181; Pall. 1, 41.—* **II.** Trop., *an effeminate person,* Lucil. ap. Non. 37, 9.

Malthīnus (al. **Maltī-**), i, *m.* [maltha, II.], *a fictitious name,* Hor. S. 1, 2, 25.

maltho, āre, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to cement, to varnish* (post-Aug.), Plin. 36, 24, 58, § 181, Schol. Juv. 5, 48 Cramer.

Malŭgĭnensis, is, *m., a Roman surname in the* gens Cornelia, e. g. M. Cornelius Maluginensis, Liv. 4, 21.

‡ **malugĭnōsus,** μακεντρεχής, *cunning, crafty,* Gloss. Philox.

1. mălum, i, v. 1. malus, *fin.* 1.

† **2. mālum,** i, *n.,* = μῆλον (Doric μᾶλον), *an apple,* i. e. any tree-fruit fleshy on the outside, and having a kernel within (opp. nux); hence, applied also to quinces, pomegranates, peaches, oranges, lemons, etc. **I.** In gen., Plin. 15, 14, 14, § 47; Col. 5, 10, 19; Verg. G. 2, 127 al.: malis orbiculatis pasci, Cael. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 15.—In a pun with mălum, *a calamity,* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 89; 91 al.—Prov.: ab ovo usque ad mala, i. e. *from beginning to end* (from the Roman custom to begin meals with eggs and end with fruit), Hor. S. 1, 3, 7.—Trop.: malum discordiae, *an apple of discord,* Just. 12, 15, 11.—**II.** Malum terrae, *a plant* (the Aristolochia), having four varieties, Plin. 25, 8, 54, § 95; Scrib. Comp. 202; also called malum terrenum, Veg. Vet. 4, 13.

* **malundrum,** i, *n., a plant,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 26, 7, 24, § 40.

1. mălus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. mala, dirt; Gr. μέλας, black; cf. macula; Germ. mal in Mutter-mal, etc.].—*Comp.:* pējor, pejus.—*Sup.:* pessimus, a, um, *bad,* in the widest sense of the word (opp. bonus), *evil, wicked, injurious, destructive, mischievous, hurtful;* of personal appearance, *ill-looking, ugly, deformed;* of weight, *bad, light;* of fate, *evil, unlucky,* etc.: malus et nequam homo, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 1: pessima puella, Cat. 36, 9; 55, 10: delituit mala, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 9: philosophi minime mali illi quidem, sed non satis acuti, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 23: malam opinionem habere de aliquo, id. Verr. 2, 3, 24, § 59: consuetudo, Hor. S. 1, 3, 36: conscientia, Quint. 12, 1, 3: mens, id. ib.: mores, Sall. C. 18: fures, Hor. S. 1, 1, 77: Furiae, id. ib. 2, 3, 135: virus, Verg. G. 1, 129: cicuta, Hor. S. 2, 1, 56: libido, Liv. 1, 57: falx, Verg. E. 3, 11: gramina, id. A. 2, 471: carmen, i. e. *an incantation,* Leg. XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 17: abi in malam rem, *go and be hanged!* Ter. And. 2, 1, 17; pugna, *unsuccessful, adverse,* Cic. Div. 2, 25, 54; Sall. J. 56: avis, i. e. *ill-boding,* Hor. C. 1, 15, 5; cf. id. ib. 3, 6, 46: ales, id. Epod. 10, 1: aetas, *burdensome,* i. e. senectus, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 4: haud mala est mulier, *not bad-looking,* id. Bacch. 5, 2, 42: facies, Quint. 6, 3, 32; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 43: crus, i. e. *deformed,* Hor. S. 1, 2, 102: pondus, i. e. *light, deficient,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 156.—Of the sick: in malis aeger est, *in great danger,* Cels. 3, 15 *fin.:* tempus a quo omnis aeger pejor fiat, id. 3, 5 *med.:* eo tempore fere pessimi sunt qui aegrotant, id. ib.—In *neutr. sing.,* as *adv.:* ne gallina malum responset dura palato, Hor. S. 2, 4, 18.—*Comp.:* pejor, *worse:* via, Hor. S. 1, 5, 96.—Hence, **1. mălum,** i, *n., any thing bad, an evil, mischief, misfortune, calamity,* etc. **A.** In gen.: orarem, ut ei, quod posses mali facere, faceres, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 25: quam sit bellum, cavere malum, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247: nihil enim mali accidisse Scipioni puto, id. Lael. 3, 10: hostes inopinato malo turbati, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: externum, i. e. *bellum,* Nep. Hamilc. 21: ne in cotidianam id malum vertat, i. e. febris, Cels. 3, 15: hoc malo domitos potius cultores agrorum fore, quam, etc., Liv. 2, 34, 11. — **B.** In partic. (α) *Punishment; hurt, harm, severity, injury:* malo domandam tribuniciam potestatem, Liv. 2, 54, 10: malo exercitum coërcere, Sall. J. 100, 5: sine malo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 81; so Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 45; Liv. 4, 49, 11: vi, malo, plagis adductus est, ut frumenti daret, *ill-usage,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 56: amanti amoenitas malo est: nobis lucro est, *is hurtful, injurious,* Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 5: clementiam illi malo fuisse, *was injurious, unfortunate,* Cic. Att. 14, 22, 1: malo hercle magno suo convivat sine modo, *to his own*

hurt, Enn ap Non. 474, 23 (Sat v 1 \ abl.) olet homo quidam malo suo, Plaut Am 1, 1, 165 male merenti bona es at malo cum tuo, *to your own hurt*, id As 1, 3, 3 — (β) *Wrong doing* causae, quae numquam malo defuturae sunt, Sen. de Ira 1, 16, 3 sperans famam exstingui veterum sic pos se malorum, Verg A. 6, 527, Anthol Lat 1, 178 — (γ) As a term of abuse, *plague, mischief, torment* quid tu malum, me se quere? Plaut Cas 1, 3 qui, malum, alii? Ter Eun. 4, 7, 10 quae, malum, est ista tanta audacia? Cic Verr 2, 1, 20, § 54, so id Off 2, 15, 53, Curt 8, 14, 41.—(δ) As an exclamation, *alas! misery!* Plaut. Capt 3, 3, 16, id Men 2 3, 37 Brix ad loc — **2. măle**, *adv*, *badly, ill, wrongly, wickedly, unfortunately, erroneously, improperly*, etc. dubitas, quin lubenter tuo ero meus, quod possiet facere, faciat male? *will do all the harm to him*, etc., Plaut Poen 4, 2, 66 si iste Italiam relinquet, faciet omnino male, et, ut ego existimo ἀλογίστως, *will act al together unwisely*, Attic ap Cic Att 9, 10 di isti Segulio male faciant, *do harm to him, punish him*, Cic Fam 11, 21, 1 o fac tum male de Alexione! id. Att 15, 1, 1 male velle alicui, *to wish ill*, Plaut As 5, 1, 13 Karthagini male jamdiu cogitanti bellum multo ante denuntio, cogitare de aliquo, Cic Sen 6, 18 male loqui, id. Rosc. Am 48 male loqui alicui, for ma ledicere, Ter Phorm 2, 3, 25 male ac cipere verbis aliquem, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 54, § 140 equitatu agmen adversariorum, male habere, *to harass annoy*, Caes. B C 1, 63 hoc male habet virum, *annoys, vexes him*, Ter And 2, 6, 5 male se habere, *to feel ill, dejected, low spirited*, id Eun 4, 2, 6 male est animo, *it vexes me*, id. Ad. 4, 5, 21 male est animo, *I feel unwell*, Plaut. Curc 2, 3, 33 male fit animo, *I am beginning to feel bad am getting unwell*, id. Rud. 2, 6, 26 L. Antonio male sit, si quidem, etc, *evil betide him!* (a formula of imprecation), Cic. Att 15, 15, 1 quae res tibi vertat male, *much harm may it do you!* Ter Ad 2, 1, 37 male tibi esse malo quam molliter, *I would rather you should be unfortunate than effeminate*, Sen Ep 82, 1 proelium male pugnatum, *unsuccessfully*, Sall J 54, 7 ea quae male empta sunt, *at a bad bargain*, Cic Att 2, 4, 1 male vendere, *at a sacri fice*, id. Verr 2 3, 98, § 227 male reprehen dunt praemeditationem rerum futurarum, id Tusc 3, 16, 34 male tegere mutatio nem fortunae Tac H 1, 66 male sustinere arma, *unskilfully*, Liv 1, 25, 12 non dubi to, quin me male oderit, i e *very much, intensely*, Caes ap Cic Att 14, 1, 2 male metuo, ne, etc, *exceedingly, much*, Ter Hec 3 2, 2 rauci, *miserably*, Hor S 1, 4, 66 — When attached to an adjective, it freq gives it the opposite meaning male sanus = insanus *insane deranged*, Cic Att 9, 15, 5 male sana, *with mind disturbed*, Verg A. 4, 8 gratus, i e *ungrateful*, Ov H 7, 27 male fidas provincias, *unfaithful*, Tac H 1, 17 statio male fida carinis, *unsafe*, Verg A 2, 23 —*Comp* oderam multo pe jus hunc quam illum ipsum Clodium, Cic Fam 7, 2, 3, cf pejusque leto flagitium timet, Hor C 4, 9, 50, and cane pejus vitabit chlamydem id Ep 1, 17, 30

† **2. mālus**, i, *f*, Gr μηλέα, *an apple tree* malus bifera, Varr R R 1, 7 et steriles platani malos gessere valentes, Verg G 2 70 malus granata *the pomegranate* Isid 17, 7, 6 felices arbores putantur esse quercus malus, etc, Macr S 3, 20, 2

3. malus, i, *m* [by some referred to root mac, Gr μακρός, Lat magnus, but perh. the same word with 2 malus], *an up right mast pole*, or *beam* **I.** Ingen ma los exaequantes altitudinem jugi surrexit Front Strat 3, 8, 3 —**II.** Esp **A.** *A mast of a ship* ut si qui gubernatorem in na vigando agere nihil dicant, cum alii ma los scandant, etc Cic Sen 6 17 malum erigi vela fieri imperavit id Verr 2, 5, 34 § 88 attolli malos Verg A 5, 829 malo suspendit ab alto id. ib 5 489 saucius *in jured* Hor C 1 14 5 — **B.** *A standard* or *pole*, to which the awnings spread over the theatre were attached, Lucr 6, 110, Liv 39, 7, 8 —**C.** *The beam* in the middle of a wine press, Plin 18 31, 74, § 317 —**D.** *The corner beams* of a tower turrium mali, Caes B G 7, 22, 4

malva, ae *f* [μαλάχη], *mallows* in magnis laudibus malva est utraque, et sati va, et silvestris Duo genera earum ampli tudine folii discernuntur majorem Graeci malopen vocant in sativis Alterum ab emoliendo ventre dictam putant malachen, etc, Plin 20 21, 84, § 222, Cic Fam 7, 26, 2, Mart 10, 48, 7

malvācĕus, a, um, *adj* [malva], *of* or *belonging to mallows, like mallows, mallow shaped* (post-Aug) caulis, Plin 21, 4, 10, § 19

Māmercīnus, i, *m*, *of* or *belonging to a Mamercus, Mamercine*, a Roman sur name, e g L Aemilius Mamercinus Liv 7, 1

Māmercus, i, *m* [Mamers for Mars], *an Oscan prænomen* Mamercus praeno men Oscum est, ab eo, quod hi Martem Mamertem appellant, Paul ex Fest p 130 Müll —**II.** *A Roman surname in the Æmi lian gens, who claimed Numa as their an cestor* ridere Mamercorum alapas, Juv 8, 192 —Esp M Aemilius Mamercus, Cic Brut. 47, 175

Māmers, mertis, *m*, *the Oscan name for Mars* Mamers Mamertis facit, id est lingua Osca Mars Martis, Paul ex Fest p 131 Müll, cf id. s v Mamertini, p 158 ib The Sabines also gave to Mars the name of Mamers, acc to Varr L. L. 5, § 73 Müll —Hence, **A. Māmertīni**, orum, *m*, *the Mamertines* — After the death of Agatho cles of Syracuse, B C 289, the mercenary troops which he had collected from Um bria seized the city of Messana in Sicily, murdered the inhabitants, and made them selves masters of the vicinity They call ed themselves *Mamertines*, from Mamers, Plin. 3 8, 14, § 88, Cic Verr 2, 2, 5, § 13, id Balb 23, 52, Liv 21, 22, 28, 28, 6 —**B. Māmertīnus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belong ing to the Mamertines, Mamertine* civitas, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 5 § 13, 2, 3, 6, § 13, 2, 4, 10, § 22 vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 66 amphora, Mart. 13 117

1. Māmertīnus, i, *m*, Claudius M., *consul*, A.D 362, *under Julian, to whom he wrote a letter, which is still extant, thanking him for his promotion to this dignity*

2. Māmertīnus, a, um, *adj*, v Ma mers

Māmilius, a [root mar, the shining, splendid one, cf marmor], *name of a Ro man gens* **1.** Octavius Mamilius *a prince of Tusculum*, Liv 1, 50 — **2.** C Mamilius Limetanus, *a tribune of the people*, Sall J 40, 1 —**3.** C Mamilius Vitulus *a prætor*, Cic Verr 2, 2, 50 § 123, Sall J 40 —**4.** L Mamilius Tusculanus, Liv 3, 29 — Hence, **II. Māmilius**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belong ing to a Mamilius, Mamilian* rogatio, *of the tribune Mamilius* Cic Brut 33, 127, Sall. J 40, 4 lex, Cic Brut 34, 128, id Leg 1, 21, 55, Sall J 65, 5 turris, Paul. ex Fest p 131, v Müll ad loc

māmilla (incorrectly **mamm-**, cf Lachm ad Lucr vol. 2, p 36), ae, *f dim* [mamma] *a breast, pap, nipple, teat* **I.** Lit, Vell 2 70, 5, Juv 6, 400 laeva in parte mamillae Nil salit juveni, id 7, 159 scrofa triginta clara mamillis, id 12 74, 13, 163 — As a term of endearment, Plaut Ps 1, 2, 47 —**II.** Transf, *a little pipe* joined to a larger one Varr R R 3, 14, 2

* **māmillānus**, a, um, *adj* [mamilla, having breasts, hence transf], *full swell ing, protuberant* ficus Plin 15, 18, 19, § 69

māmillāre, is, *n* [id.] *a breast cloth, stomacher*, Mart 14, 66 *in lemm*

māmillāris, e, *adj*, *of* or *in the breast* tumores, Dyn 2, 96

mamma, ae, *f*, = μάμμα, *a breast, pap*, esp of females rarely of males, also, *a teat, dug* of animals **I.** Lit puero isti date mammam *give him the breast, suckle him* Plaut Truc 2 5, 1, id. Trin 5, 1, 16 puer in gremio matris sedens, mam mam appetens Cic Div 2, 41, 85 ubera mammarum Lucr 5, 885 — Of a man mammas homo solus e maribus habet Plin. 11, 39, 95, § 232, Cic Fin 3 5, 18, Just 12, 9 *fin* — Of animals Cic N D 2, 51, 18 mammam sugere, Varr R. R 2, 1, 20 mammas praebere, Plin 11, 40, 95, § 234 mamma sterilescit *dries up*, id. ib —**II.** Transf **A.** *A protuberance* on the bark of a tree, Plin 17, 16, 26, § 118 — **B.** In the language of children, *mother, mamma* cum cibum ac potionem buas ac papas vocent, matrem mammam, patrem tatam, Varr ap Non. 81, 4, Mart. 1, 101, 1. —In inscr, for *mother*, Inscr Orell 2769, 2813, for *grandmother*, Inscr Mur 1134, 3, for *nurse*, Inscr Visc Mus Pio Clem t 2, p 82

Mammaea, ae, *f*, *the mother of the emperor Alexander Severus*, Lampr Alex. Sev 3, 1 —Hence, **II. Mammaeānus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Mammæa, Mammæan* Lampr Alex Sev 57, 7.

mammālis, e, *adj* [mamma], *of* or *for the breasts* (post class) herba, *good for diseases of the breasts*, App Herb 26

mammātus, a, um, *adj* [mamma, having breasts, hence, transf], *furnished with little pipes* (post Aug), Plin 35, 12, 46, § 159, v Sillig ad h l

* **mammĕātus**, a, um, *adj* [id], for mammosus, *having large breasts, large breasted, full breasted* (Plautin) amica, Plin Poen 1, 2, 181, cf Non 137, 20

mammĭcŭla, ae, *f dim* [id.], *a little breast*, i e *a man's breast* ubi mamma mammicula opprimitur, Plaut Ps 5, 1, 17

mammilla, v mamilla.

mammo, are, 1, *v n* [mamma], *to give suck* (late Lat) vae tunc praegnantibus et mammantibus, S S Marc 13, 17, ap Aug in Psa 95, 14.

† **mammōnas**, or **mammōna**, ae, or **mammon**, nos, *m*, = μαμμωνᾶς [prop erly, Syr מָמוֹנָא], *riches, mammon* non potestis servire Deo et Mammonae, Vulg Matt. 6 24, id Luc 16, 9, Aug Serm Do min. 2, 14 mammona iniquitatis prodere, Aug Civ Dei, 1, 10, 3

mammōnĕus, a, um, *adj* [mammo nas] *greedy of gain, self interested* (eccl Lat) fides, Prud Ham 429

mammōsus, a um, *adj* [mamma], *having large breasts, full breasted* **I.** Lit non mammosa, non annosa, non bibosa, Laber ap Gell 3, 12 —Of animals canes feminae, Varr R R. 2, 9, 5 — **II.** Transf, *full, protuberant* pira, Plin 15, 15, 16 § 54 genus panici id 18, 7, 10 § 54 tus, *cluster shaped*, in which one drop ad heres to the other, id. 12, 14, 32, § 61

† **mammothreptus**, i, *m*, = μαμμόθρεπτος, *nourished by a nurse*, Aug in Psa Conc 30

1. mammŭla, ae *f dim* [mamma], *a little breast* or *teat* **I.** Lit, Varr R R 2, 3, 2, Cels 7, 26 1 —**II.** Transf, in the language of children, *little mamma mam my*, Inscr Orell 4849, 4671, cf mamma, II B

2. Mammŭla, ae, *m*, *a Roman prop er name* M Cornelius Mammula, Liv 42, 6

†† **mamphŭla**, ae *f*, *a kind of Syrian bread* mamphula appellatur panis Syriaci genus, quod, ut ait Verrius in clibano, an tequam percoquatur, decidit in carbones cineremque Paul ex Fest p 142 Müll

‡ **mamphur**, appellatur loro circum volutum mediocris longitudinis lignum ro tundum quod circumagunt fabri in operi bus tornandis, Paul ex Fest. p 132 Müll, *a bow drill* [acc to Scalig mutilated from μαννοφόρον, wearing a collar]

Mamŭrius, ii, *m*, in full, Mamurius Veturius, *the maker of the* ancilia, v anci le Paul ex Fest p 131 Müll, Ov F 3, 391, Prop 4 (5) 2, 61 (where Müll Mamur ri) —Varro explains in an entirely different manner the expression Mamuri Veturi, which he considers an appellative signify ing memoriam veterem, Varr L. L 6, § 45 Müll.

Māmurra, ae, *m*, *a Roman knight of Formiæ*, praefectus fabrum *in Gaul under Cæsar who was the first in Rome to cover the walls of his house on the Mons Cœlius with marble, and had none but marble col umns in his house*, Plin 36, 6, 7, § 48, cf Cic Att. 7, 7 6, 13 52, 1, Suet Caes. 73, Cat 29, 3 Mamurrarum urbs i e *Formiæ*, Hor S 1 5, 37

1. Mana, also Genita Mana, and **Ma-nuāna**, ae, *f*, *ancient Roman goddesses*

who presided over the submanes, Mart. Cap. 2, § 164; Plin. 29, 4, 14, § 58.

2. mana, ae, false read. for manos.

* **mānābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [mano], *flowing, running;* hence, trop., *penetrating:* frigus, Lucr. 1, 534.

† **mānăchus** and **mānăcus**, i, *m.*, = μήναχος, Dor. μάναχος, *the ecliptic* on a sundial, Vitr. 9, 8 (Schneid. reads menaeus).

1. mānālis, e, *adj.* [mano], *flowing* (ante-class.): manalem fontem dici pro eo, quod aqua ex eo semper manet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 128 Müll.; cf. id. p. 157 ib.: manalem vocabant lapidem etiam (cf. another signif. in the foll. art.) petram quandam, quae erat extra portam Capenam juxta aedem Martis, quam cum propter nimiam siccitatem in Urbem protraherent, insequebatur pluvia statim, id. p. 128 ib.; cf.: manalis lapis, qui tunc movetur, cum pluviae exoptantur, Varr. ap. Non. 547, 10, and Fulg. Expos. Serm. p. 559, 16 sq.—Hence, *subst.*: **mānāle**, is, *n.*, *a ewer*, Varr. ap. Non. 547, 9; cf. aquaemanalis.

2. Mānālis, e, *adj.* [Manes], *of* or *belonging to the Manes:* Manalem lapidem putabant esse ostium Orci, per quod animae inferorum ad superos manarent, qui dicuntur manes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 128, 14 Müll. (perhaps from the same origin as the preceding word).

* **mānāmen**, ĭnis, *n.* [mano], *a flowing:* bivio refluus manamine pontus, i. e. *in ebb and flood*, Aus. Mosell. 32.

mānātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a flowing, flowing out* (post-Aug.), Front. Aquaed. 65; 110; 122.

manceps, ĭpis, *m.* [manus-capio], *a purchaser* of any thing at a public auction, *a renter, farmer, contractor*, etc. (syn.: redemtor, exactor). **I.** Lit.: manceps dicitur, qui quid a populo emit conducitve, quia manu sublata significat se auctorem emptionis esse: qui idem praes dicitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 151 Müll.: postremo ne in praedae quidem societate mancipem aut praedem ... reperire potuisti, Cic. Dom. 18, 48: si res abiret ab eo mancipe, quem ipse apposuisset, *contractor for building*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 141: hominis studiosissimi nobilitatis manceps fit Chrysogonus, *the purchaser*, id. Rosc. Am. 8, 21: mancipes a civitatibus pro frumento pecuniam exegerunt, *the contractors with the government, farmers*, id. Div. in Caecil. 10, 33; id. Dom. 10, 25: nullius rei neque praes neque manceps, Nep. Att. 6, 3: aliquis praevalens annonam flagellet, i. e. *a forestaller, speculator*, Plin. 33, 13, 57, § 164: sutrinae, *a keeper of a stall*, id. 10, 43, 60, § 122; Plin. Ep. 3, 19: operarum, *one who hires laborers to let them out again*, Suet. Vesp. 1: itinera fraude mancipum et incuria magistratuum interrupta, *a farmer of the revenue, farmer-general*, Tac. A. 3, 31: VIAE APPIAE, Inscr. Orell. 3221.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A surety, bondsman, bail*, = praes: ego mancipem te nihil moror, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 29.—* **B.** *One who hires people to applaud:* conducti et redempti mancipes, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 4.—* **C.** *The owner, proprietor*, or *possessor* of a thing: deus et manceps divinitatis, Tert. Apol. 11.—**D.** *A master, chief:* carceris, i. e. *jailer*, Prud. στεφ. 5, 345; Tert. de Spect. 10.

Mancĭa, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, e. g. Q. Mucius Mancia, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109.

Mancīnus, i, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*, e. g. C. Hostilius Mancinus, *a consul who was delivered up to the Numantines, on the refusal of the Roman people to ratify the dishonorable treaty of peace which he had made with them*, Cic. Rep. 3, 18, 28; id. de Or. 1, 40, 181; 1, 56, 238; 2, 32, 137; id. Off. 3, 30, 109; id. Caecin. 34, 98; Paul. ex Fest. p. 131 Müll.—Hence, **II. Mancīnĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mancinus:* deditio, i. e. *the delivering up of Mancinus*, Flor. 3, 14, 2.

mancĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [manus], *a little hand* (ante-class.), Laev. ap. Gell. 17, 7.

mancĭpārĭus, ii, *m.*, = mango, Schol. Juv. 11, 148.

mancĭpātĭo (mancŭp-), ōnis, *f.* [mancipo], *a making over, delivery, transfer* of a thing to another; one of the modes of acquiring possession by the Roman civil law; hence, also, for *purchase:* qui mancipio accipit, apprehendere id ipsum, quod ei mancipio datur, necesse sit: unde etiam mancipatio dicitur, quia manu res capitur, Gai. Inst. 1, 121 (v. the passage in full under mancipium): mancupationem tabulis probare, *the purchase*, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 117.

mancĭpātus, ūs, *m.* [mancipo]. **I.** *A sale* (post-Aug.): in mancipatum venire, Plin. 9, 35, 60, § 124.—**II.** *The office or business of a public farmer* (in jurid. Lat.), Cod. Th. 8, 5, 36; so ib. 7, 9.

mancĭpi, v. mancipium *init.*

mancĭpĭum (mancŭpĭum), ii (the contr. form of the *gen.*, mancipi, like imperi, ingeni, etc., predominates in jurid. lang.), *n.* [manceps], *a taking by hand;* hence, law t. t., *the formal acceptance, the taking possession of a purchase and sale* (corresponding to the formal delivery by the vendor; cf. the feudal livery of seisin, etc.); *the legal, formal purchase* of a thing: est autem mancipatio imaginaria quaedam venditio: quod et ipsum jus proprium civium Romanorum est. Eaque res ita agitur: adhibitis non minus quam quinque testibus civibus Romanis puberibus et praeterea alio ejusdem condicionis, qui libram aeneam teneat, qui appellatur libripens, is qui mancipio accipit, rem tenens ita dicit: hunc ego hominem ex jure Quiritium meum esse aio, isque mihi emptus est hoc aere aëneaque libra: deinde aere percutit libram, idque aes dat ei, a quo mancipio accipit, quasi pretii loco. Eo modo et serviles et liberae personae mancipantur: animalia quoque, quae mancipi sunt, quo in numero habentur boves, equi, muli, asini; ita praedia tam urbana quam rustica, quae et ipsa mancipi sunt, qualia sunt Italica, eodem modo solent mancipari. In eo solo praediorum mancipatio a ceterorum mancipatione differt, quod personae serviles et liberae, item animalia quae mancipi sunt, nisi in praesentia sint, mancipari non possunt, adeo quidem, ut eum, qui mancipio accipit, apprehendere id ipsum, quod ei mancipio datur, necesse sit: unde etiam mancipatio dicitur, quia manu res capitur: praedia vero absentia solent mancipari, Gai. Inst. 1, 119 sq.: hoc in mancipio Marius non dixerat, *at the sale*, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 67; cf.: cum M. Marius Graditianus aedes Auratae vendidisset, neque in mancipii lege dixisset, etc., *in the contract of sale ... in the sale*, id. de Or. 1, 39, 178.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A possession, property, right of ownership*, acquired by such purchase: mancipio dare, and accipere, *to give* or *take possession of* by way of formal seizure (on the case of mancipio, v. Roby, Gram. 2, § 1243): *Ca.* Memini et mancipio tibi dabo. *Cu.* Egon' ab lenone quicquam Mancipio accipiam? quibus sui nihil est nisi una lingua? Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 8; Cic. Att. 13, 50, 2: ille aedis mancupio aps te accepit, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 19: egomet ei me mancupio dabo, id. Mil. 1, 1, 23: finge mancipio aliquem dedisse id, quod mancipio dari non potest, Cic. Top. 10, 45: esse in mancipio alicujus, *to be the property of any one*, Gell. 18, 6, 9: mancupio aedis poscere, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 42.—Esp., in the Roman law, things were classified as res mancipi (for mancipii; also, res mancupi for mancupii) and res nec mancipi, i. e. things transferrible only by formal mancipation, and things transferrible by mere delivery, Gai. Inst. 2, 15 sqq.; 59; 65; Ulp. Fragm. 19, 1 sqq. (cf. Maine, Ancient Law, chap. viii.): in iis rebus repetendis, quae mancipi sunt, Cic. Mur. 2: abalienatio est ejus rei, quae mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexu aut in jure cessio, id. Top. 5.—**2.** Trop.: vitaque mancipio nulli datur, omnibus usu, Lucr. 3, 971: fortuna nihil dat mancipio, *bestows nothing as a property* or *constant possession*, Sen. Ep. 72, 9.—**B.** Concr., *a slave obtained by* mancipium: mancipia, quae dominorum sunt facta nexu aut aliquo jure civili, Cic. Par. 5, 1, 35; id. Att. 8, 11, 4.—**2.** In gen., *a slave:* Edepol mancipium scelestum, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 20; cf. id. Truc. 2, 2, 18; id. Capt. 5, 2, 1: mancipiis locuples eget aeris Cappadocum rex, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 39: mancipia argento parata, *purchased slaves*, Liv. 41, 6: mancipium Caesaris, Tac. A. 2, 2: nudum olido stans Fornice, Juv. 11, 172; 9, 120; Vulg. Apoc. 18, 13.—**3.** Trop. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): jurat, Se fore mancipium tempus in omne tuum, *thy slave, servant*, Ov. P. 4, 5, 40: omnis Musae, Petr. 68: Christi, Prud. Apoth. 476.

mancĭpo (mancŭpo), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [manceps]. **I.** *To make over* or *deliver up as property* by means of the formal act of purchase (mancipium; v. mancipium *init.*), *to dispose of, transfer, alienate, sell* (not in Cic.; for the true reading ap. Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24, is emancipaverat; id. Sen. 11, 38, *emancipatus;* and id. *Phil.* 2, 21, 51, emancipatum). **A.** Lit.: alienos mancupatis, Alienos manumittitis, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 10: servos singulos actori publico, Tac. A. 2, 30; Gai. Inst. 2, 33: defundo mancipando, id. ib. 4, 131: quaedam, si credis consultis, mancipat usus, *gives one a title to, makes one's property*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 159.—**B.** Trop., *to give up to, deliver up, subject:* luxu et saginae mancipatus emptusque, Tac. H. 2, 71: corpus mero et stupro, App. M. 9, p. 223, 29: de ignaviae latebris retractus curiarum functionibus mancipetur, Cod. Th. 12, 1, 83.—* **II.** I. q. manu capere, *to seize, catch:* ita capitur (alces): alioqui difficile est eam mancipari, Sol. 20.

mancŭpātĭo, mancŭpĭum, and **mancŭpo**, v. mancip-.

mancus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. man-âk, little; cf. Germ. mangeln], *maimed, infirm* (class.). **I.** Lit., in a limb or member, esp. in the hand: sciendum, scaevam non esse morbosum, praeterquam si, imbecillitate dextrae, validius sinistra utatur: sed hunc non scaevam, sed mancum esse dicimus, Dig. 21, 1, 12: mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: ad mandata claudus, caecus, mutus, mancus, debilis, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 45: mancorum ac debilium dux, Liv. 7, 13; Ov. F. 3, 825: tamquam mancus et exstinctae corpus non utile dextrae, Juv. 3, 48.—**II.** Trop., *infirm, defective, imperfect* (rare but class.): virtus, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 30: ac debilis praetura, id. Mil. 9, 25: contemplatio naturae, id. Off. 1, 43, 153: fortuna, Hor. S. 2, 7, 88.—With *abl.:* talibus officiis prope mancus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 21.—In *neutr* adverb.: error mancum claudicat, Prud. στεφ. 2, 23.

mandātārĭus, ii, *m.* [mandatum], *one to whom a charge* or *commission is given, an attorney, agent, mandatory* (jurid. Lat.), Dig. 17, 1, 10, § 11 dub. (al. mandatores).

mandātēla, ae, *f.* [id.], *a charge, the intrusting of a commission*, Gai. Inst. 2, 104; Prisc. 622 P.

mandātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. mando], *a charge, commission* (jurid. Lat.): mandatione, Dig. 41, 1, 37 *init.* (dub.; al. traditione).

mandātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a charge* or *command, mandative:* modus, a name given by some grammarians to *the future used imperatively* (e. g. leges for lege), Diom. p. 330 P.

mandātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who gives a charge* or *commission, a mandator.* **I.** Lit. (post-class.): quod extra mandatum egit, non praejudicet mandatori, Gai. Inst. 1, 17 *fin.;* Dig. 3, 2, 20; 17, 1, 22; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 2: caedis, Paul. Sent. 3, 5, 12; 5, 23, 11.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *One who instigates* or *suborns accusers* or *informers* (post-Aug.): et delatores mandatoresque erant ex licentia veteri, Suet. Tit. 8: delator compellitur edere mandatorem, Dig. 49, 14, 2.—**B.** *One by whose authority money is lent*, Dig. 17, 1, 59 sq.

mandātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mandator], *of* or *belonging to a mandator, mandatory* (post-class.): nomine, Cod. Just. 8, 41, 19 al.

mandātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that charges* or *commands* (post-class.): operum, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 235.

mandātum, i, *n.*, v. 1. mando *fin.*

1. mandātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of mando, q. v.

2. mandātus, ūs (only in *abl. sing.*), *m.* [1. mando], *a command, mandate* (class.): mandatu Caesenniae, Cic. Caecin. 7, 19: Sullae, id. Sull. 23, 65: praetoris, Suet. Caes. 7: creditorum, Dig. 17, 1, 32: agitur mandatu meo, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 2.

* **Mandēla**, ae, *f., a town in the Sabine territory, near the Digentia*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 105.—Hence, **Mandēlānus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Mandela:* MASSA, Inscr. Orell. 104.

mandĭbŭla, ae, *f.*, or **mandĭbŭlum**, i, *n.* [2. mando], *a jaw* (post-class.). Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 69: cibaria confecta mandibulis, id. S. 7, 4, 14; Isid. 11, 1, 45.

1. mando, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [manus-do], *to commit to one's charge, to enjoin, commission, order, command* (syn.: praecipio, edico); constr. *alicui aliquid*, with *ut, ne*, the simple *subj.*, or with *inf.* (class.).

I. Lit. (α) *Alicui aliquid:* tibi de nostris rebus nihil sum mandaturus per litteras, Cic. Fam. 3, 5, 1: praeterea typos tibi mando, id. Att. 1, 10, 3: si quid velis, huic mandes, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 7: L. Clodio mandasse, quae illum mecum loqui velles, Cic. Fam. 3, 4, 1: alicui mandare laqueum, *to bid go and be hanged*, Juv. 10, 57.—With ellipsis of *dat.:* tamquam hoc senatus mandasset, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 39, § 84: excusationem, Suet. Oth. 6: haec ego numquam mandavi, Juv. 14, 225.—(β) With *ut* or *ne:* Voluseno mandat, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 21: mandat ut exploratores in Suebos mittant, id. ib. 6, 10, 3: Caesar per litteras Trebonio magnopere mandaverat, ne, etc., id. B. C. 2, 13.—(γ) With simple *subj.:* huic mandat, Remos reliquosque Belgas adeat, Caes. B. G. 3, 11.—(δ) With *object-clause:* mandavit Tigranen Armeniā exturbare, Tac. A. 15, 2: non aliter cineres mando jacere meos, Mart. 1, 88, 10.—(ε) *Impers. pass.:* fecerunt ut eis mandatum fuerat, Vulg. Gen. 45, 21.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *to commit, consign, enjoin, confide, commend, intrust* any thing to a person or thing: ego tibi meas res mando, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 54: bona nostra haec tibi permitto et tuae mando fidei, Ter. And. 1, 5, 61: ludibrio habeor ... ab illo, quoi me mandavisti, meo viro, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 32: (adulescens) qui tuae mandatus est fide et fiduciae, id. Trin. 1, 2, 80; 91; 99: aliquem alicui alendum, Verg. A. 3, 49: alicui magistratum, Caes. B. C. 3, 59: honores, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37, § 81: filiam viro, *to give in marriage*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 32: aliquem aeternis tenebris vinculisque, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10: se fugae, *to betake one's self to flight*, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: fugae et solitudini vitam suam, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 20: semen terrae, i. e. *to sow*, Col. 1, 7, 6: hordea sulcis, Verg. E. 5, 36: corpus humo, *to bury*, id. A. 9, 214: aliquid memoriae, Cic. Quint. 6, 24: litteris, *to commit to writing*, id. de Or. 2, 12, 52: scriptis actiones nostras, id. Off. 2, 1, 3: historiae, id. Div. 2, 32, 69: monumentis, id. Ac. 2, 1, 2: fruges conditas vetustati, *to keep for a long time, to suffer to grow old*, id. N. D. 2, 60, 151: Alcibiadem interficiendum insidiis mandare, Just. 5, 2, 5.—*Absol.:* Claudio mandante ac volente (opp. invito), Vop. Aur. 16, 2.—**B.** *To charge a person to announce* something, *to send word to* a person or place (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): mandare ad Pisonem, noli, etc., Suet. Calig. 25: mandabat in urbem, nullum proelio finem exspectarent, *sent word*, Tac. A. 14, 38: ferre ad nuptam quae mittit adulter, quae mandat, Juv. 3, 46: senatui mandavit, bellum se ei illaturum, Eutr. 5, 5: consulantes, si quid ad uxores suas mandarent, Flor. 3, 3, 6.—*P. a.* as *subst.:* **mandātum**, i, *n., a charge, order, commission, injunction, command.* **A.** In gen.: ut mandatum scias me procurasse, *have performed the commission*, Cic. Att. 5, 7, 3: hoc mandatum accepi a Patre, Vulg. Joh. 10, 18.—More freq. in *plur.:* omnibus ei de rebus, quas agi a me voles, mandata des, velim, Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 2: dare mandata alicui in aliquem, id. ib. 3, 11, 5: dare alicui mandata, ut, etc., id. Phil. 6, 3, 6: accipere ab aliquo, id. ib. 8, 8, 23: persequi, *to perform, execute, fulfil*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 2: audire, id. Phil. 6, 4, 10: alicujus exhaurire, id. Att. 5, 1, 5: exponere in senatu, id. de Or. 2, 12, 49: exsequi, id. Phil. 9, 4, 9; Sall. J. 35, 5: facere, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 64; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 72: perficere, Liv. 1, 56: efficere, Sall. J. 58: facere, Curt. 7, 9, 17: deferre, *to deliver*, Cic. Att. 7, 14, 1: perferre, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 18: neglegere, *to neglect, not perform*, Ov. H. 16, 303: fallere, id. M. 6, 696: haec mandata, Liv. 21, 54, 4: legatis occulta mandata data sint, ut, Just. 34, 1, 5.—Poet., with *inf.:* producetque virum, dabit et mandata reverti, *and enjoin him to return*, Ov. H. 13, 143.—**B.** Esp. as legal term. **1.** *A commission* constituting a mutual obligation; hence, in gen., *a contract:* mandatum constitit, sive nostra gratia mandamus, sive alienā: id est, sive ut mea negotia geras, sive ut alterius mandem tibi, erit mandati obligatio, et invicem alter alteri tenebimur, Gai. Inst. 3, 155 sqq.: itaque mandati constitutum est judicium non minus turpe, quam furti, i. e. *for breach of contract*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111: actio mandati, *an action for the non-performance of a contract*, Dig. 17, 1, 8, § 3.—**2.** *An imperial command, mandate*, Plin. Ep. 10, 110, 1; Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 111: principum, Front. Aquaed. 3.—Esp. *of the secret orders* of the emperors: (Galba) mandata Neronis de nece sua deprenderat, Suet. Galb. 9; id. Tib. 52: occulta mandata, Tac. A. 2, 43: fingere scelesta mandata, id. ib. 2, 71; 3, 16; id. H. 4, 49.—**C.** In eccl. lang., *the law* or *commandment of God:* mandatum hoc, quod ego praecipio tibi hodie, non supra te est, Vulg. Deut. 30, 11: nec custodisti mandata, id. 1 Reg. 13, 13: maximum et primum mandatum, id. Matt. 22, 38.

2. mando, di, sum (in the *dep.* form mandor, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.), 3, *v. a.* [akin to madeo, properly to moisten; hence], *to chew, masticate* (syn. manduco). **I.** Lit. (class.): animalia alia sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: asini lentissime mandunt, Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 54; Col. 6, 2, 14.—Poet.: (equi) fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, i. e. *champ*, Verg. A. 7, 279: tristia vulnera saevo dente, i. e. *to eat the flesh of slaughtered animals*, Ov. M. 15, 92.—In *part. perf.:* mansum ex ore daturum, Lucil. ap. Non. 140, 14; Varr. ib. 12: omnia minima mansa in os inserere, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162: ut cibos mansos ac prope liquefactos demittimus, Quint. 10, 1, 19.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to eat, devour* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quom socios nostros mandisset impiu' Cyclops, Liv. Andr. ap. Prisc. p. 817 P.; Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 683 P. (Ann. v. 141 Vahl.): apros, Plin. 8, 51, 78, § 210: Diomedes immanibus equis mandendos solitus objectare advenas, *to throw to them for food*, Mel. 2, 2.—Poet.: mandere humum (like mordere humum), *to bite the ground*, said of those who fall in battle, Verg. A. 11, 669; so, compressa aequora, Val. Fl. 3, 106: corpora Graiorum maerebat mandier igni, *to be consumed*, Matius in Varr. L. L. 6, § 95 Müll.

* **3. mando**, ōnis, *m.* [2. mando], *a glutton, gormandizer:* mandonum gulae, Lucil. ap. Non. 17, 16; cf. manduco.

Mandŏnĭus, i, *m.*, = Μανδόνιος, *a general in Spain, who sided with the Romans in the second Punic war*, Liv. 22, 21; 28, 31 sq.

† **mandra**, ae, *f.*, = μάνδρα, *a stall* or *pen for cattle*, etc. (poet.). **I.** Lit.: mulorum, Mart. 5, 22, 7.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A herd of cattle:* stantis convicia mandrae, *abuse from the herd penned up* or *stopped*, i. e. from the drovers, Juv. 3, 237; cf.: mandrae, locus in quo porci includuntur, Vet. Schol. ad loc.—**B.** In *plur., a checkered draught-board, gaming-table:* vincas Novium Publiumque mandris clusos, i. e. *penned up in the squares*, Mart. 7, 72, 8.

† **mandrăgŏras**, ae, *m.*, = μανδραγόρας, *a plant, mandrake:* mandragoras illitus, Plin. 25, 13, 110, § 175; so id. 25, 13, 94, § 147; Col. 10, 20.

* **Mandrŏpŏlis**, is, *f.*, = Μανδρόπολις, *a city in Great Phrygia*, Liv. 38, 15.

Mandŭbii, ōrum, *m., a people of Gallia Celtica, whose chief city was Alesia*, Caes. B. G. 7, 68; 78.

mandūcātio, ōnis, *f.* [1. manduco], *a chewing* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Tract. in Joann. 27.

mandūcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a chewer* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Tract. in Joann. 27.

1. mandūco, āvi, ātum (in the *dep.* form, **mandūcor**, ari, Lucil., Afran., and Pompon. ap. Non. 477, 8 sq. (Pomp. Com. Rel. v. 100 Rib.; Afran. ib. v. 184); cf. Prisc. 799 P.), 1, *v. a.* [a lengthened form of 2. mando]. **I.** Lit., *to chew, masticate; to eat by chewing* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): manducato candido pane, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 9; Sen. Ep. 95, 27.—**II.** Transf., *to eat, devour:* bucceas, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 76: crudum manduces Priamum Priamique pisinnos, Labeo in Schol. Pers. 1, 4.

2. mandūco, ōnis, *m.* [1. manduco], *a glutton, gormandizer* (post-class.), Pompon. ap. Non. 17, 15 (Com. Rel. v. 112 Rib.); App. M. 6, p. 186, 41.

mandūcor, ari, *v.* 1. manduco *init.*

mandūcus, i, *m.* [1. manduco], *a glutton* (ante-class.). **I.** Lit., Pompon. ap. Non. 17, 15.—**II.** Transf., *a ludicrous masked figure representing a person chewing*, used in processions and in comedies to excite merriment: manduci effigies in pompa antiquorum inter ceteras ridiculas formidolosasque ire solebat magnis malis ac late dehiscens et ingentem dentibus sonitum faciens, de qua Plautus (Rud. 2, 6, 51), etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 128 Müll.; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 95; and E. Munk. de Fab. Atell. p. 39 sq.

Mandūria, ae, *f., a city of the Salentines, in Lower Italy, between Aletium and Tarentum*, still called *Manduria*, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 226; Liv. 27, 15, 4.

māne, *indecl.* (archaic *abl.* mani, like *luci, vesperi:* a mani ad vesperum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 80; id. Poen. 3, 3, 37), *n.* [old Lat. manus, good; whence immanis; cf. Manes]. **I.** *The morning, morn.* As *subst.*, mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose: noctes vigilabat ad ipsum Mane, Hor. S. 1, 3, 18: a primo mane opus aggredi, *at the earliest dawn*, Col. 11, 1, 14: mane novum, Verg. G. 3, 325: (litteras) multo mane mihi dedit, *very early in the morning*, Cic. Att. 5, 4, 1: mane totum dormies, Mart. 1, 49, 36: mane erat, Ov. F. 1, 547: a mane usque ad vesperam, Suet. Calig. 18: a mane diei, Auct. B. Afr. 42.—**II.** As *adv., in the morning, early in the morning* (freq. and class.): postridie ejus diei, mane, Caes. B. G. 4, 13; 5, 10, 1: hodie mane, *this morning*, Cic. Att. 13, 9, 1: cras mane, *to-morrow morning*, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 46: hodierno die, mane, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 21.—Connected with other adverbs: nimis paene mane est, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 33: bene mane, *very early in the morning*, Cic. Att. 4, 9, 2; 14, 18, 1; 10, 16, 1: primo mane, Just. 1, 10; Col. 12, 1, 3: tam mane, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 15: plane mane, *quite early in the morning*, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 8.

manentĭa, ae, *f.* [maneo], *permanency* (eccl. Lat.): substantia habet manentiam quandam ut ita dicam, Aug. Ep. 11, 3.

mănĕo, nsi, nsum (contr. *perf.* mansti for mansisti, Lucil. ap. Gell. 18, 8), 2, *v. n.* and *a.* [root man, to think; whence the notion of hesitating leads to that of waiting; cf. Gr. μένω, μένος, μιμνήσκω, μάντις; and Lat. memini, moneo, mens, etc.]. **I.** *Neutr., to stay, remain* anywhere (class.). **A.** In gen.: ut ut erat, mansum tamen oportuit, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 26: facilem esse rem, seu maneant, seu proficiscantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: domi, id. ib. 4, 1: in loco, id. B. C. 2, 41: in patria, Cic. Off. 3, 26, 99: si consulem manere ad urbem senatui placuisset, Liv. 30, 27: ad exercitum, Caes. B. G. 5, 51: uno loco manens, Nep. Eum. 5, 4: unum manere diem, Prop. 2, 9, 20: decem dies, Vulg. Gen. 24, 55: diebus quindecim, id. Gal. 1, 18.—*Impers. pass.:* omnia excogitantur, quare nec sine periculo maneatur, Caes. B. G. 5, 31: in Italia fortasse manebitur, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 7; Vell. 2, 16, 4: manendum eo loco, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: hic maneri diutius non potest, Cic. Att. 11, 15, 3.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To stay, tarry, stop, continue, abide, pass the night* (= pernoctare): apud aliquem, Cic. Att. 4, 18, 3: eo die mansit Venafri, id. ib. 7, 13, 7: in tabernaculo, id. ib. 5, 16, 3: sub Jove frigido, Hor. C. 1, 1, 25: extra domum patris, Liv. 3, 45, 7: ad decimum lapidem, id. 3, 69, 8: cum is Casilini eo die mansurum eum dixisset = Casilini, id. 22, 13, 8; cf.: triduom hoc, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 4: apud alium mansit, Sen. Ben. 3, 17, 3: mane apud me, Vulg. Gen. 29, 19: manebis clam, id. 1 Reg. 19, 2.—In mal. part.: cum masculo mansione muliebri, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 5, 1, 1.—**2.** Pregn., *to remain, last, endure, con-*

tinue in any place or manner si in eo manerent, quod convenisset, *would adhere to, abide by that*, Caes B G 1, 36, 5 in vita, *to remain alive*, Cic Fam 4, 13 2 in veritate, *to adhere to the truth*, id Clu 63, 176 in condicione, *to fulfil a condition*, id Att 7, 15, 3 in sententia, *to adhere to*, id ib 9, 2, 1 in voluntate id Fam 5, 2, 10 in pristina mente, id Sest 27, 58 in officio, Hirt B G 8, 47 tu modo promissis maneas, *abide by, keep*, Verg A. 2, 160 in pactione *to abide by*, Nep Ages 2, 4 an credi posse ullum populum in ea condicione mansurum? Liv 8, 21, 6 mansit in condicione atque pacto, Cic Verr 1 6 16 plerique negant Caesarem in condicione mansurum, id Att 7, 15, 3 —Of inanim and abstr subjects nihil semper suo statu manet, Cic N D 1, 12, 29 munitiones, Caes B G 6 31 monumenta, Nep Them 10 regna, Verg A 2, 22 adfinitas Ter Hec 4, 4, 101 memoria Cic Off 2 12, 43 rerum omnium mutabilium immutabiles manent origines, Aug Conf 1, 2 —With *dat* manent ingenia senibus, Cic Sen 7, 22 his bellum, *to continue, not be at an end*, Liv 1, 53 cujus quidem tibi fatum manet, *awaits*, Cic. Phil. 2, 5, 11 —*Absol* maneat ergo, quod turpe sit, id numquam esse utile, *be it regarded as a settled principle*, Cic Off 3, 12, 49, id Mil 4, 11 quam obrem illud maneat, et fixum sit, quod neque moveri, etc , id Rab Post 9, 25 —*Part act fut* mansurus, *that which will abide or endure , lasting, permanent* · urbs, Verg A. 3, 86 —So *part pres* manens civitas, Vulg Heb 13, 14 —**II.** *Act* , *to wait for, await, expect* a person or thing (not in Cic or Cæs , syn opperior, praestolor, expecto) **A.** In gen nunc te, nox, quae me mansisti, mitto ut concedas die, Plaut Am 1, 3, 48 sese, id Aul 4, 6, 14 non manebat aetas virginis meam neclegentiam, Ter Phorm 3, 1, 16 hostium adventum mansit, Liv 42, 66, Ter Phorm 4 1, 4 —**B.** In partic , *to await* one (as his fate, portion, etc), *to be about to befall* one mors sua quemque manet, Prop 2, 21, 58 (3, 26, 12) quis me manet exitus? Ov M 9, 725 qui si manet exitus urbem, id ib 8, 60 funeri quos maneant, id ib 11, 540 quae (acerba) manent victos, Liv 26, 13 *fin* , Suet Caes 14, id Dom 18 maneat nostros ea cura nepotes, Verg A. 3, 505 vincula et tribulationes me manent, Vulg Act 20, 23

Mānes, ium (*fem* , Inscr ap Fea, Vardi Notiz p 174 , Inscr Grut 786, 5), *m* [manus, good , v mane], with or without di **I.** *The deified souls of the departed, the ghosts or shades of the dead the gods of the Lower World infernal deities, manes* (as benevolent spirits, opp to larvae and lemures, malevolent spirits) deorum manium jura sancta sunto, Cic Leg 2 9, 22 Manibus divis mactatus Lucr 6, 759 Manibu' divis Inferias mittunt id 3, 52, Cic Pis 7, 16 sacrae (res) sunt quae Dis superis consecratae sunt religiosae, quae Diis manibus relictae sunt, Gai Inst 2, 4 —**B.** Esp , *the departed spirit, ghost, shade* of a person nec patris Anchisae cinerem manesve revelli, Verg A 4, 427 conjugis, id ib 6 119, 3, 303 manes Virginiae, Liv 3, 58, 11, 21, 10 3 camilli, Juv 2, 154, Sen Contr 3, 16, 21 Galbae Suet Oth 7 —In *sing* nomine Manem deum nuncupant App de Deo Socr 15 p 50, 19 —**II.** Transf **A.** *The Lower World infernal regions* (poet) Manesque profundi, Verg G 1, 243 haec Manes veniet mihi fama sub imos id A 4, 387 esse aliquos Manes et subterranea regna Juv 3 149 And in apposition fabulae Manes, Hor C 1, 4, 16 —**B.** *Punishments inflicted in the Lower World* (poet) quisque suos patimur Manes, Verg A 6, 743 (Manes id est supplicia Serv), so Stat Th 8, 84, Aus Ephem 57 —**C.** *A corpse* (post Aug) accipiet manes parvula testa meos, Prop 2, 13 32 (3, 5, 16), Liv 31, 30 ea causa est ut pleraeque alitum e manibus hominum oculos potissimum appetant Plin 11, 37, 55, § 148, 16, 44 85 § 234

Manĕtho, onis, or **Manĕthos,** i, *m* , Μανέθων and Μανέθως, *a priest of Heliopolis, who wrote a history of Egypt in Greek*

mango, onis, *m* [μάγγανον] *a dealer, monger* in slaves or wares, to which he tries to give an appearance of greater value, by adorning them (post Aug) mangones quicquid est quod displiceat, aliquo lenocinio abscondunt, etc , Sen Ep 80, 9 milia pro puero centum me mango poposcit, Mart 1, 58, 1 non puer avari sectus arte mangonis, Virilitatis damna maeret ereptae, id 9, 7, 4, Plin 24, 6, 22, § 36 mangones, qui colorem fuco mentiuntur, Quint 2, 15, 25 non a mangone petitus quisquam erit, Juv 11, 147 —Also, *a furbisher, polisher*, etc gemmarum Plin 37, 13, 76 § 200, 12, 20, 43, § 98, 23, 1, 22, § 40, cf Sillig ad Plin 34, 8, 19, § 79

mangōnico (-izo), āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [mango], *to set off, deck, adorn* an article for sale (post Aug) ita pueros mangonicavit saepe obstetrix, Plin 32, 10, 47, § 135 —In *part. perf* mangonicatae villae, Plin 9, 54, 79, § 168 —**II.** In gen , *to set off, adorn* · corpora, Plin 23, 1, 16, § 26

mangōnĭcus, a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *belonging to a dealer* (post Aug) venalicii, Plin 21, 26, 97, § 170 quaestus, Suet Vesp 4

mangōnĭum, ii, *n* [id], *a setting off, displaying* of wares (post Aug), Plin 10, 50, 71, § 140

mangōnīzo, v mangonico

māni, *abl* , v mane *init*

1. Mānĭa, ae, *f* **I.** In the Roman religion, *the mother of the Lares*, Varr L L 9, § 61 Müll , Macr S 1, 7, 34 sq , Arn 3, 124, Mart Cap 2, § 164 —**II.** *A bugbear, bugaboo* for children, Arn 6 *fin* , cf Maniae turpes deformesque personae, Paul ex Fest p 144 Müll

2. mănĭa, ae, *f*, = μανία, *madness* (syn furor, insania, v Cic Tusc 3, 5, 11) Cael Aur Acut. 3, 12, 107 —As a disease of cattle, Veg Vet 3, 2, 19 Gesn (Schneid insania)

3. Mānĭa, ae, v Manius

mănĭbrĭum, v manubrium

mănĭbŭla, v 2 manicula.

mănĭcae, arum *f* [manus], *the long sleeve of a tunic*, reaching to the hand and which therefore supplied the place of our *glove* **I.** Lit et tunicae manicas (habent), Verg A 9, 616 partem vestitus superioris in manicas non extendunt, Tac G 17 notarius, cujus manus hieme manicis muniebantur, Plin Ep 3, 5, 15 de pellibus, *sleeves of skins* or *fur*, Pall 1, 43, 4 miror, tamdiu morari Antonium solet enim accipere ipse manicas, *fur gloves* or *a muff*, Cic Phil 11, 11, 26 —For soldiers in battle, as a protector against an enemy's weapon, *an armlet, gauntlet*, Juv 6, 255 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A handcuff, manacle* (cf pedicae) quid si manus manicis restringantur? quid si pedes pedicis coarctentur? App Flor 3, p 357, Hor Ep 1, 16, 76 ubi manus manicae complexae sunt, Plaut As 2, 2, 35 manicas alicui inicere, id Capt 3, 5, 1 conectere id Most 5, 1, 17 manicisque jacentem Occupat, Verg G 4, 439 —***2.** Trop , *manacles, fetters* sic laqueis, manicis, pedicis mens irretita est, Lucil ap Non 350, 25 —***B.** *A grappling iron* with which an enemy's ship was held fast (usu harpago), Luc 3, 565

‡**mănĭcārĭus,** ii, *m* [manicae, *a manacler*, a gladiator who sought to manacle his opponent; cf LAQVEATOR Inscr Orell 2566

mănĭcātus, a, um, *adj* [id], *furnished with long sleeves* (class) tunica, Cic. Cat. 2, 10 22 pelles Col 1, 8, 9, 11, 1, 21

Mănĭchaei, ōrum, *m* , *a heretical Christian sect*, Prud Apoth 1025, Mos et Rom Leg Coll 15, 3, 4 —In *sing* **Mănĭchaeus,** i, *m* , Cod Just. 1, 5 4

***manicleātus,** a um, *adj* [manicae] *furnished with long sleeves*, for manicatus tunica, Isid. Orig 19, 22 8

mănĭco, are, *v n* [mane], *to come in the morning* (eccl Lat) omnis populus ad eum, Vulg Luc 21, 38 al

†**mănĭcon,** i, *n* , = μανικόν, *a plant the juice of which maddens*, Plin 21, 31, 105, § 179

mănĭcŭla, ae, *f dim* [manus] **I.** Lit *a little hand* Plaut Rud. 4 4, 125 —**II.** Transf (cf Engl handle), *the handle of a plough, plough tail*, Varr L L 5, § 135 Müll (al manibula)

mănĭfestārĭus, a, um, *adj* [manifestus] *palpable, plain, clear, evident manifest* (ante and post class. for manifestus) fur, Plaut Aul 3, 4, 10 moechus, id Bacch 4, 8, 77 teneo hunc manifestarium id Trin 4, 2, 50 —Of things res, id Mil 2, 5, 34 soloecismus, Gell 1, 7, 3

mănĭfestātĭo, onis, *f* [2 manifesto], *a manifesting manifestation* (post class.). suae praesentiae, Aug Civ Dei, 20, 30 tantae virtutis, Sulp Sev Dial 3, 4

mănĭfestātor, oris, *m* [id], *a discoverer, shower, manifester* (post class.) alicujus rei, Non 14, 6, Acron ad Hor C 1, 9, 21

mănĭfestē, *adv* , v manifestus *fin*

1. mănĭfestō, *adv* , v manifestus *fin.*

2. mănĭfesto, avi, ātum, 1, *v a.* [manifestus], *to make public, discover, show clearly, exhibit, manifest* (poet and post class.) aliquem latentem, Ov M 13 105· gratam voluntatem, Just 24 6, 10 —In *pass* · quod vel ex eo manifestari quod, *was plain from the fact that*, etc , Just 11, 3, 10 per se ipsa manifestata delectant, *revelations*, Aug Doctr Chr 4 12 *fin*

mănĭfestus, old form **mănŭfestus** (v Lachm ad Lucr 2, 867), a um *adj* [manus and fendo, cf defendo offendo, i e that one hits by the hand , hence] *palpable, clear, plain, apparent, evident manifest* **I.** In gen (class) manifesta res est Plaut Most 3, 1, 8 Penates multo manifesti lumine Verg A 3, 151 res ita notas ita manifestas proferam, ut, Cic Verr 1, 16, 48 et apertae res id Rosc Am 34, 95 manifestus ex opere labor Quint. 10, 3, 8 phrenesis Juv 14, 136 —With *inf* manifestus nosci, Stat Th 10, 759 —*Comp* manifestior fraus, Plin 12, 25 54, § 123 —*Sup* · manifestissimum exemplum, Plin 37, 10, 60, 165 —In *neutr sing* with a *subject clause, it is manifest that* · manifestum est, ab exordio matutino latitudines scandi, Plin 2 16, 13, § 69 —*Neutr plur* as *subst* **mănĭfesta,** orum *obvious facts palpable things* vera ac manifesta canere, Juv 2, 64 —**II.** In partic , law t t **A.** Of offences, *exposed, brought to light proved by direct evidence* manifestum furtum est quod deprehenditur dum fit, Masur ap Gell 11, 18, 11 atque deprehensum scelus, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 11 peccatum, id Verr 2 2, 78, § 191, Gai Inst. 3, 183 sqq , Paul Sent 2, 31, 2 —**B.** Of offenders, *convicted of* a thing *caught* or *apprehended in, manifestly betraying* any thing, constr *absol* , with a *gen* or *inf* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose, not in Cic) (*a*) *Absol* nec magis manufestum ego hominem umquam ullum teneri vidi, Plaut Men 4, 2, 29 ut eos (sc conjuratos) quam maxume manifestos habeant, i e *bring to light, expose* Sall C 41 nocentes, i e *evidently guilty*, Ov Nux, 3 —(*β*) With *gen* mendacii, Plaut Truc 1, 2, 30 sceleris Sall J 35. rerum capitalium, id. C 52, 36 ambitionis, Tac A 14, 29 offensionis id ib 4, 53 doloris Ov F 5, 313 vitae, *giving manifest signs of life*, Tac A 12, 51 magnae cogitationis, id ib 15, 54 novarum virium, Sen. Q N 4, 2, 8 —(*γ*) With *inf* dissentire manifestus, Tac A 2, 57 —Hence, *adv* , in two forms **mănĭfestō** (class) and **mănĭfestē** (post class), *palpably, clearly openly evidently, manifestly* —Form manifesto· teneor manifesto miser Plaut Trin 4, 2, 66 alter alterum manifesto prehendunt, id Ps 5, 1, 16 , id Most 2, 2, 79 ut tota res a vobis manifesto deprehenderetur, Cic Cat 3, 2, 4 compertum atque deprehensum facinus id Clu 14, 43 cum manifesto venenum deprehendisset, id ib 7, 20 apparet Plin 36 22 45, § 161, 9, 45, 69, § 148 —Form manifeste Sulp Sev Chron 2, 7, 5, Paul Sent 3 6, 60, Dig 50, 16, 243 manifeste comperire, App M 6, p 180, 5 —*Comp* manifestius ipsi apparere, Verg A 8, 16, Tac H 4 23, 1, 88 —*Sup* ut omnibus manifestissime pateat, App Mag p 316, 26, so Dig 33, 2, 32, § 6, Cod Just 4, 18, 2, § 1

mănĭfŏlĭum, ii, *n* , *a kind of burdock*, also called personata, App Herb 36

Mānĭlĭus, a *name of a Roman gens* So, **1.** C Manilius, *a tribune of the people*

A.U C 687, Cic Imp Pomp 24 69; Q. Cic. Pet Cons. 13, 51 —**2.** A. Manilius, *the astronomer and poet, author of the poem* Astronomica. —**3.** In *fem* ***Mānīlia,** ae *a courtesan,* Juv S 6, 243 — Hence, **A. Mānīlĭus,** a, um, *adj , of* or *belonging to a Manilius, Manilian* lex, *of C Manilius, according to which the chief command against Mithridates was given to Pompey,* Cic Or 29, 102, id. Mur 23, 47 —**B. Mānīlĭānus,** a, um, *adj , Manilian* leges, *respecting the sale of slaves, probably introduced by* M' Manilius Nepos (*consul* A.U C. 605), Cic de Or 1, 58, 246

‡**mānĭŏlae,** arum, *f dim* [maniae], *little bugaboos* for children, acc to Paul. ex F t p 128 Müll.

†**mānĭŏpoeos,** i, *m* , = μανιοποιός (making mad), *a term applied to henbane,* App Herb 4.

***mānĭōsus,** a, um, *adj* [2 mania] *full of madness, utterly crazed,* Amm 28, 4, 16 dub (al. famosus)

mănĭplāris, mănĭplus, v manipularis etc

mănĭprĕtium, v manupretium

mănĭpŭlāris or **mănŭpŭlāris** (sync **mănĭplāris** and **mănŭplaris**), e, *adj* [manipulus] with *miles, or absol , of* or *belonging to a maniple* or *company, manipular* (class.) pertica suspensos portabat longa maniplos Unde manipularis nomina miles habet, Ov F 3, 117 manipulares judices, *who once were common soldiers,* Cic Phil. 1, 8, 20 imperator, *one who rose from the ranks to be general* (of C Marius), Plin 33, 11, 53 § 150 —**II.** *Subst.:* **mănĭpŭlāris (-plaris),** is, *m , a soldier of a maniple, a common soldier* Pompeium, tanquam unus manipularis, secutus sum, Cic Att 9, 10, 1 Rufus diu manipularis, dein centurio, mox praefectus Tac A 1, 20 non placet quem scurrae laudant, manipularis mussitant Plaut Truc. 2, 6 10 optimo quoque manipularium Tac A. 1, 21.— **B.** Esp , *a soldier of the same maniple, a fellow soldier, comrade* postquam ex opsidione in tutum eduxi manuplaris meos, Plaut Most 5, 1, 7 si centuriati bene sunt manuplares mei, id. Mil 3 2, 3 conveniunt manuplares eccos id. Most 1 3 154 centurio, tres suos nactus manipulares, Caes. B G 7, 47 mei id. B C 3 91

mănĭpŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a maniple* or *to a common soldier* (post Aug) manipulario habitu, *in the dress of a private,* Suet Calig 9

mănĭpŭlātim, *adv* [id.] **I.** *By handfuls, in bundles,* Plin. 12 13, 28 § 48 —**II.** Milit , *by maniples* manipulatim resistere hostibus, Sisenn. ap Non 141, 27 manipulatim structa acies, Liv 8 8, Tac H. 1, 8, 2 —Comically manipulatim munerigeruli facite mihi jam ante aedis hic adsint, i e *in troops,* Plaut Ps 1, 2, 48

mănĭpŭlus (sync **mănĭplus,** in poets, *plur* inter manipula, Spart Hadrian. 10), i, *m* [manus pleo, plenus] *a handful a bundle* **I.** Lit de his (herbis) manipulos fieri Varr R R. 1, 49 manipulos obligare, Col. 11 2, 40 vincire, id. 2, 19, 2 alligari, Plin. 18 28 67, § 262 filicumque maniplis Sternere humum, Verg G 3 297 nexos deferre maniplos, Col 10, 315 maniplos solvere *the bundles of hay,* Juv 8, 153 —**II.** Transf **A.** = ἁλτῆρες, *pieces of metal held in the hand during gymnastic exercises, to increase the momentum of a leap* or *stroke* Cael. Aur Tard. 5, 2 38 —**B.** Because the ancient Romans adopted a pole with a handful of hay or straw twisted about it, as the standard of a company of soldiers, in milit lang , *a certain number of soldiers belonging to the same standard a company maniple,* generally applied to infantry and only by way of exception to cavalry miles pulcre centuriatus est expuncto in manipulo, Plaut Curc 4, 4 29 pertica suspensos portabat longa maniplos Unde manipularis nomina miles habet Ov F 3, 117 adeo ut iidem ordines manipulique constarent, Caes B C 2, 28 manipulos laxare id B G 2 25 continere ad signa manipulos id. ib 6 33 in legione sunt manipuli triginta, Gell. 16, 4, 6 —Of cavalry infrenati manipli, Sil. 4, 316, App M 9, p 221, 5 —Comically manipulus furum, *a troop, band,* Ter Eun. 4, 7, 6

Mānĭus, i, *m* , and **Mānĭa,** ae, *f* [mane], *a Roman prænomen,* usually abbreviated M', Varr L. L 9, § 61 Müll., cf. Manius praenomen dictum est ab eo, quod mane quis initio natus sit ut Lucius, qui luce Paul ex Fe t. p 148 Müll

Manlĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens* **1.** So esp M Manlius Capitolinus, *who saved the Capitol in the Gallic war, but afterwards, suspected of aspiring to royal power was thrown from the Tarpeian Rock,* Liv 5 47 4 sq , 6 11 sq , Cic. Rep 2, 27, 49, id. Phil 1 13, 32, 2, 44, 113 et saep —**2.** L. Manlius Torquatus, *a dictator, and his son,* T Manlius Torquatus *a consul, each of whom, for his severity, was surnamed* Imperiosus, Liv 7, 3 sq , 8, 7, 1, Cic Off. 3, 31, 112, cf id. Fin. 2, 19, 60 et saep — Hence, **A. Manlĭus,** a, um, *adj , of* or *belonging to a Manlius, Manlian* gens, Cic Phil. 1, 13, 32, Liv 6, 20, 15 — **B. Manlĭānus,** a, um, *adj , of* or *belonging to a Manlius, Manlian* supplicium, Liv 6 20 — Transf (from L. Manlius Torquatus, v supra), *severe* vide, ne ista sint Manliana vestra, aut majora etiam, si imperes quod facere non possim (preceded by ut nimis imperiosi philosophi sit), Cic Fin. 2, 32, 105, cf. Liv 8, 7 *fin* — *Subst* **Manlĭānum,** i, *n , a villa belonging to Q Cicero,* Cic. Q Fr 3, 1 1.

†**1. manna,** ae, *f* , = μάννα, *a grain, a very delicate juice hardened into grains,* Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 62 manna una turis, id. 29, 6, 38, § 119 croci, Veg Vet 2, 39

††**2. manna, man, manhu,** *neutr indecl* , and **manna,** ae, *f* [Hebrew] *the manna* of the Hebrews.—*Neutr* Filii Israël dixerunt ad invicem, Manhu, quod significat, Quid est hoc? Vulg Exod. 16, 15 sume vas unum, et mitte ibi man, quantum, etc , id. ib 16, 33 —*Fem* , Hier in Psa. 131, 16 mannae cibus Sulp Sev Chron. 1, 20 3 legimus, manna esui populo fuisse Tert Carm. Chr 6 —**II.** Transf , *food for the soul, divine support* manna absconditum, Vulg Apoc. 2, 17

mannŭlus, i, *m dim* [1. mannus], *a Gallic pony* (post Aug), Plin. Ep 4, 2, 3, Mart. 12, 24, 8

††**1. mannus,** i, *m* [Celtic] *a kind of small Gallic horse, a coach-horse, cob* (used esp for pleasure drives) agens mannos, Lucr 3, 1063 si per obliquum similis sagittae (serpens) Terruit mannos, Hor C 3, 27, 6, id. Ep 1, 7, 77 rapientibus esseda mannis, Ov Am 2, 16, 49 detonsi, *with shorn manes,* Prop 4 (5), 8, 15 obesi manni Sen. Ep 87, 9

††**2. Mannus,** i, *m* [Germ Mann, ἄνθρωπος], *a god of the ancient Germans, son of Tuisco,* Tac G 2.

māno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v n* and *a* [prob for mad no, Sanscr madas, drunkenness, Gr μαδαρος, flowing, cf. madeo, madidus, also Gr μανός] *to flow, run trickle, drop, distil,* etc **I.** Lit (*a*) *Neutr* manat omni corpore sudor, Enn. ap Macr S 6, 1 (Ann. v 399), cf. manat item nobis e toto corpore sudor, Lucr 6, 944 gelidus toto manabat corpore sudor, Verg A. 3, 175 tepidae manant ex arbore guttae, Ov M 10, 500 fons manat, id. ib 9, 664 cruor, id. ib 13, 887 lacrima. Hor Ep 1, 17, 59 sanies, id. C 3, 11, 19 Herculis simulacrum multo sudore manavit *dripped with much sweat* Cic Div 1, 34 74 signa Lanuvii cruore manavere *dripped with gore,* Liv 23 31 15 cultrum ex volnere extractum manante cruore prae se tenens, Liv 1, 59, 1 alvei manantes per latera et fluctu superurgente *leaking through the joints of the side,* Tac A 2, 23 longā manantia labra saliva, Juv 6 623 —(*β*) *Act , to give out shed pour forth* Indica gemma in attritu sudorem purpureum manat *gives out* Plin. 37, 10 61 § 170 lacrimas marmora manant, Ov M 6 312 —Poet fidis enim manare poëtica mella Te solum, *to distil poetic honey* i e *to be a poet,* Hor Ep 1, 19, 44.— **B.** Transf of things not fluid, *to flow, diffuse* or *extend itself to spread* aër, qui per maria manat Cic. N D 1, 15 40 sonitus per aures Lucr 6 927 multa a luna manant, et fluunt, Cic N D 2, 19, 50 manat dies ab oriente, Varr L. L 6, § 4 Müll manare solem antiqui dicebant, cum solis orientis radii splendorem jacere coepissent, Paul. ex Fest p 158 Müll.—**II.** Trop , *to diffuse* or *extend itself, to spread get abroad* cum malum manaret in dies latius *daily spreads farther* Cic Phil. 1, 2 5, cf malum manavit per Italiam, id. Cat. 4, 3 6 manat tota urbe rumor, Liv 2, 49 manat et funditur disserendi ratio per omnes partis sapientiae, Cic Tusc 5, 25 72 cum tristis a Mutina fama manaret id Phil. 4 6 15 nomen usque ad Pythagorae manavit aetatem, id. ib 5 3, 8 fidei bonae nomen manat latissime, id. Off 3, 17, 70 manavit ea benignitas ex urbe etiam in castra, Liv 24, 18 —**B.** Esp , *to flow, spring, arise, proceed emanate, have its origin, originate* from any thing peccata ex vitiis manant, Cic. Par 3, 1, 22 omnis hone tas manat a partibus quattuor, id. Off. 1, 43, 152 ab Aristippo Cyrenaica philosophia manavit, id de Or 3, 17, 62 unde omnia manant, videre, id. ib 3 2, 27 —**C.** *To escape, be forgotten* omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat, Hor A. P 337

†**mānon,** i, *n* , = μανόν, *a kind of soft sponge,* Plin 9, 45, 69, § 148, called also, **mānos,** i, *f* (spongearum genus) spissum et mollius manos, id. 9, 45, 69, § 149 Jan. (al. mana) —*Plur* manoi, *f* maximae fiunt manoi Plin. 9, 45, 69, § 149

mansĭo, ōnis, *f* [maneo], *a staying, remaining, stay, continuance* **I.** Lit (class.) is saepe mecum de tua mansione, aut decessione communicat, Cic. Fam 4, 4, 5 mansio Formiis, id. Att. 9, 5 1 excessus e vita et in vita mansio, id. Fin. 3, 18, 60 cautior certe est mansio, id. Att 8, 15, 2 diutinae Lemni, Ter Phorm 5, 8, 23 crebrae ad amicam, i. e *visits,* Turp ap Non. 132 16 —**II.** Transf (post Aug) *a place of abode, a dwelling, habitation* **A.** In gen pecorum mansio, Plin. 18, 23, 53, § 194 aestivae, hibernae, vernae, auctumnales, Pall. 1, 9, 5, 1 12 mansionem apud eum faciemus, Vulg Joann 14, 23 multae mansiones, id. ib 14, 2.—**B.** Esp **1.** *Night quarters, lodging place, inn,* also, as a measure of days' journeys, *a stopping* or *halting place, station* deinde ad primam statim mansionem febrim nactus, Suet Tib 10 a quo (monte) octo mansionibus distat regio, etc , i. e *stations, days' journeys,* Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 52 aquationum ratione mansionibus dispositis, id. 6, 23 26, § 102 continuatis mansionibus, Just 13, 8, 5 —**2.** Mala mansio *bad quarters,* a kind of punishment in which the culprit was stretched out and tied fast to a board, Dig 47, 10, 15, 16, 3, 7

mansĭōnārĭus, a, um, *adj* [mansio], *of* or *belonging to a dwelling* or *lodging* (post class) conjugium, Fulg. Myth 3, 6

mansĭto, 1, *v freq n* [maneo], *to stay, remain, tarry, abide, dwell* (post Aug) pygargus in oppidis mansitat, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 7 sub eodem tecto, Tac A. 14, 42 una, *to pass the night,* id. ib 13, 44, cf maneo, B , mansio, B 1.

mansĭuncŭla, ae *f dim* [mansio], *a little dwelling* (late Lat) mansiunculas in arca facies, *chambers,* Vulg Gen 6, 14.

mansor, oris, *m* [maneo], *a sojourner, indweller, guest* (late Lat) faciat (Deus nos) tanto mansore capaces, Sedul 5, 294

mansōrĭus, a um, *adj* [mansor], *abiding, permanent* (opp transitorius) non quasi mansoria dilectio atque delectatio, sed transitoria potius, ut viae, Aug Doctr Chr 1, 35, 39

mansŭēfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v a , pass* **mansŭēfīo,** factus fieri [mansuetus facio], *to make tame, to tame* (class) **I.** Lit mansuefacimus animalia, quae indomita nascuntur Quint 9, 4 5 uri assuescere ad homines et mansuefieri, ne parvuli quidem excepti possunt *grow* or *become tame,* Caes B G 6 27 arietes feri mansuefacti Col 7 2 4 tigris mansuefactus, Plin 8 17, 25 § 65 grues mansuefactae id. 10 23 30 § 59 —Transf aes attritu domitum et consuetudine nitoris veluti mansuefactum Plin 34, 9, 20 § 97 —**II.** Trop , *to make gentle, to soften civilize, pacify* a quibus (nos) mansuefacti et exculti *Cic. Tusc 1 25 62 deposita et mansuefacta barbaria, Just 43, 4, 1 plebem, Liv 3, 14 *fin* ferum ingenium, Suet. Calig 11.

mansŭēfactĭo, ōnis, *f* [mansuefacio] *the taming* bestiarum, Aug de Nat et Grat 15, 16

mansŭēfactus, a, um, *Part*, from mansuefacio

mansŭēfīo, *pass*, from mansuefacio

mansŭēs, ūis, and etis, *adj* [manus suesco], *tamed, tame* (ante and post class for mansuetus, v mansuesco *fin*) man sues pro mansueto, dixit Cato in epistola ad filium, Cato ap Fest p 154 Müll, cf Paul ex Fest p 152, 125 Müll leonem fa cere mansuem, Varr ap Non 483, 9 sq mitis et mansues, Gell 5, 14, 21 scio fero cissimos equos atque truces mansuetos et mansues factos, App M 7, 23, p 198, 8 ursa mansues, id ib 11, 7, p 261, 1 — **II.** Trop, *mild, soft gentle* nunc si me ma trem mansues misericordia capsit, Att ap Non 483, 11 (Trag Rel v 453 Rib) red dam ego te ex fera fame mansuetem, Plaut As 1, 2, 19, cf Plin 8, 9, 9, § 27 ne queone ego ted interdictis facere mansue tem meis? Plaut As 3, 1, 1 Ussing

mansŭesco, suēvi, suētum, 3, *v inch a* and *n* [manus suesco, lit, to accustom to the hand, hence], **I.** *Act*, *to tame, to make tame* (in the *verb finit* ante and post-class, but cf infra, mansuetus) **A.** Lit silvestria animalia, Varr R R 2, 1, 4 tigres, Coripp Johann 6, 253 fructus feros, Lucr 5, 1368, v Lachm ad h l — * **B.** Trop, *to render mild gentle*, or *peace able* gentes, Coripp Johann 6, 484 — **II.** *Neutr* (= mansuetum fieri), *to become* or *grow tame* (in the *verb finit* only poet and in post Aug prose) **A.** Lit buculi triduo fere mansuescunt, Col 6, 2, 4 ferae, Luc 4 237 — **B.** Trop, *to grow tame, gen tle, mild, soft* nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda, Verg G 4, 470 umor, Lucr 2, 475 tellus, Verg G 2, 239 radii, Petr 122 fera mansuescere jussa, Juv 11, 104 — Hence, **mansŭētus** (MASVETA, Inscr Grut 688, 2), a, um, *P a*, *tamed, tame* **A.** Lit juvenci diebus paucis erunt man sueti, Varr R R 1, 20, 2 sus, Liv 35, 49 cum (apes) sint neque mansueti generis, neque feri, Plin. 11, 5, 4, § 12 stabula, i e mansuetarum pecudum, Grat Cyn 164 — **B.** Trop, *mild, soft, gentle, quiet*, etc (syn. mitis, opp ferus) illud quaero, cur tam subito mansuetus in senatu fuerit, cum in edictis tam fuisset ferus, Cic Phil 3, 9, 23 amor, Prop 1, 9, 12 manus, id 3, 14, 10 malum, Liv 3, 16 litora, *tranquil, not stormy*, Prop 1, 17, 28 — *Comp* ut mi tior mansuetiorque fiat, Asellio ap Prisc. p 668 P nam me jam ab orationibus disjungo fere, referoque ad mansuetiores Musas, Cic Fam 1, 9, 23 ira, Ov Tr 3 6, 23 — *Sup* ut mansuetissimus viderer, Cic de Or 2, 49, 201 ingenium, Val Max 2, 7, 11 — Hence, *adv* **mansŭētē** (acc to B), *gently, mildly, calmly quietly*, etc. clementer, mansuete factum, Cic Marcell 3, 9 adeo tum imperio meliori animus mansuete obediens erat, Liv 3, 29, 3 ferre fortunam, Auct Her 4, 52, 65 — *Comp* mansuetius versari, App M 9, p 236, 10

mansŭētārĭus, ii, *m.* [mansuetus], *a tamer of wild beasts* (post class.), Lampr Heliog 21, Firmic 8, 17

mansŭētē, *adv*, v mansuetus *fin*

mansŭēto, are, *v freq a* [mansuetus], *to make tame, to tame* (late Lat for mansue facio) mansuetabatur ignis, Vulg Sap 16, 18

mansŭētūdo, inis, *f* [id], *tameness* **I.** Lit (post class) elephanti, Just 15, 4, 19 — **II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *mildness, gentleness, clemency* (class) uti clementia ac mansuetudine in aliquem, Caes B G 2, 14 imperii, Cic Verr 2, 5, 44, § 114 mo rum, id. Off 2, 9, 32 alterum genus ora tionis lenitatis et mansuetudinis, id de Or 2, 49, 200 animorum, id Off 2, 4, 15 ho stes, Tac A 2, 72 — **B.** In partic, in the times of the emperors, a compliment ary title used in addressing them mansue tudo tua *your clemency* or *your grace*, Eutr praef ad Valent Imp

mansŭētus, a, um, *Part.* and *P a*, v mansuesco

mansus, a, um **I.** *Part.*, from 2 mando — **II.** *Part*, from maneo

mantēle (**mantile**) is, *n*, and **mantēlium** (**mantilium**), ii, *n* [manus and tela, properly a cloth for the hand] *a towel, napkin* **I.** Lit mantelium, ubi manus terguntur, Varr L L 6, § 85 Müll tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis, Verg A 1, 702 (v l mantilia), id G 4, 377, Plin 7, 2, 2 § 12 — **II.** Transf, *a table cloth* (post class.) mantelia nunc pro operiendis men sis sunt quae, ut nomen ipsum indicat, olim tergendis manibus praebebantur, Isid. Orig 19, 266, in form mantile, Treb Galb 16, 3

mantēlum and **mantellum,** i, *n.* [i q mantele, q v], *a cloth, napkin*, Lucil ap Serv Verg G 4, 377, Paul ex Fest p 133, 33, Inscr Orell 2271 — **II.** *A cloak, mantle*, trop nec mendaciis subdolis mihi usquam mantelum est meis, Plaut. Capt 3, 3, 5

† **mantĭa,** ae, *f*, = μαντεια, *the name of the blackberry bush* among the Dacians, App Herb 87

mantĭca, ae, *f* [manus], *a bag for the hand, wallet, cloak bag, portmanteau* man tica cui (mulo) lumbos onere ulceret, Hor S 1, 6, 104 umero exuere, *to take off from the shoulder*, App M 1, p 110, 27 — Prov non videmus, manticae quid in tergo est, i e *do not learn to know ourselves*, Cat. 22 21 (acc. to the fable, Phaedr 4, 10, 1), cf. ut nemo in sese temptat descendere, nemo, sed praecedenti spectatur mantica tergo, Pers. 4, 24 Gildersleeve ad loc

mantĭcē, es, *f*, = Μαντικη, *the goddess of prescience* divinationem quam Graeci Μαντικην appellant, id est, praesensionem et scientiam rerum futurarum, Cic Div 1, 1, 1, cf id. Leg 2, 13, 32 Mantice Pronoes filia, Mart Cap 1, § 6

† **mantichōra,** ae, *f*, = μαντιχωρας and μαντιχορας, *a fabulous Indian beast, with a human face, a lion's body, and a scorpion's tail*, Plin 8, 21, 30, § 75, 8, 30, 45, § 107, Calp Ecl 7, 58

* **mantĭcĭnor,** atus, *v dep* [μαντις cano], *to predict, prophesy, divine* (comical ly formed in imitation of vaticinor) nisi ego manticinatus probe ero, Plaut Capt 4, 2, 115

mantĭcŭla, ae, *f dim* [mantica], *a small wallet, purse, pouch*, Paul ex Fest p 133 Müll

‡ **mantĭcŭlārĭa,** orum, *n* [obsol *adj* manticularius] *handy little things, things in constant use* dicuntur ea, quae frequenter in usu habentur, et quasi manu tractantur Frequens enim antiquis ad manus tergen das usus fuit mantelorum, unde haec tra hitur similitudo, Paul ex Fest. p 132 Müll

mantĭcŭlārĭus, ii, *m* [manticulor], *a cutpurse* (post class), Tert Apol 44

‡ **mantĭcŭlātĭo** fallacia vel lenocini um, Gloss. Placid. p 484

* **mantĭcŭlātor,** oris, *m* [manticu lor], *a pickpocket, sharper*, Pac ap Fest. p 133 Müll (Trag Rel v 376 Rib)

mantĭcŭlor, 1, *v dep* [manticula, lit, to be busied with purses, hence], *to steal* (ante and post class) cum utrem vento sissimum manticularentur, App Mag 55, p 309, 36 — **II.** Transf, *to act slyly, go cunningly to work* manticularum usus pauperibus in nummis recondendis etiam nostro saeculo fuit Unde manticulari di cebantur, qui furandi gratia manticulos at trectabant. Inde poetae pro dolose quid agendo usi sunt eo verbo, etc., Pac ap Fest p 133 Müll (Trag Rel v 376 Rib)

mantīle and **mantīlĭum,** v man tele

Mantĭnēa, ae, *f*, = Μαντινεια, *a city of Arcadia, celebrated for the victory of Epaminondas over the Spartans*, Plin 4, 6, 10, § 20, Nep Ep 9, 1, Cic. Fam 5, 12, 5, id Fin 2, 30, 97

†† **mantĭsa** (**mantissa**), ae, *f* [Tus can] **I.** Lit, *a worthless addition, make weight* mantisa additamentum dicitur lingua Tusca, quod ponderi adicitur, sed deterius et quod sine ullo usu est Lucili us mantisa obsonia vincit, Paul ex Fest p 132, 11 Müll — **II.** Transf, *gain*, Petr 65 *fin*

(**mantiscĭnor,** a false read. for man ticinor, Plaut. Capt 4, 2, 115)

1. manto, are, 1, *v freq n.* and *a* [maneo] **I.** *Neutr*, *to stay, remain, wait* (ante class) in eadem mantat malitia, Caecil ap Non 505, 27 (Com Rel v 87 Rib) manta, Plaut Ps. 1, 3, 49, id Rud. 2, 4 26 usque mantant, id. Most. 1, 2, 34 — **II.** *Act.*, *to wait for, await* a person nos apud aedem, Plaut Poen 1, 2, 52 jam me adeo manta Caecil. ap Fest p 133 (Com Rel v 34 Rib)

2. Manto, ūs, *f*, = Μαντω **I.** *The daughter of Tiresias, a prophetess, and moth er of the seer Mopsus*, Ov M 6, 157, Mel 1, 17, 2, Hyg Fab 128, Stat Th. 7, 758, 10, 679 — **II.** *An Italian nymph who had the gift of prophecy, the mother of Ocnus who founded the city of Mantua* (Ocnus) Fati dicae Mantûs et Tusci filius amnis, Verg A 10, 198

Mantŭa, ae, *f*, *a city of* Gallia Trans padana, *on the Mincius, in whose vicinity was Andes, the birthplace of Virgil*, still called *Mantua*, Plin 3 19, 23, § 130, Liv 24, 10, 7, Verg A 10, 200 Mantua Vergi lio gaudet, Ov Am 3, 15, 7, Sil 8, 595 — Hence, **II. Mantŭānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Mantua* or *to Virgil*, *Man tuan Virgilian* fama, Stat S 4, 7, 26 Maro, Min Fel Octav 19 vates, Mart Cap 2, § 212, also called Mantuanus Homerus, Macr S 1, 16, and Mantuanus, id. ib 5, 1 carmina, *Virgil's poems*, Sol 46

mantŭēlis, e, *adj* [mantelum], *cloak shaped, mantle like* (post class), Treb Claud 17, 6

†† **mantum,** i, *n*, *a Spanish cloak* mantum Hispani vocant, quod manus tegat tantum est enim breve amictum, Isid. Orig 19, 24, 15

Manturna, ae, *f* [maneo], *the goddess of matrimony, who was invoked to render the marriage lasting*, Aug Civ Dei, 6, 9

Mantus, i, *m*, *the Etruscan Pluto, the god of the under world*, Serv Verg A 10, 199

mănŭa, ae, *f* [manus], *a handful* ma nuae feni, Schol Juv 8, 154 manua, δραγμα, Gloss

mănŭālis, e, *adj* [1 manus], *of* or *be longing to the hand, for the hand, that is held in* or *fills the hand, hand* **I.** *Adj* (mostly post Aug) manuales lapides, *that can be thrown with the hand*, Sisenn ap Non. 449, 2 saxa, Tac A. 4, 51 fasciculi, Plin 19, 1, 3, § 16 pecten, id 18, 30, 72, § 298 scopae, id. 24, 15, 80, § 131 mola, Hier in Chron ad Ann CCVIII a. Chr n aqua, *for washing hands*, Tert Apol 39 — **II.** *Subst* **mănŭāle,** is, *n* (sc. involu crum), *the case* or *covering of a book*, Mart 14, 84 *in lemm* — *Plur* manualia, *hand books*, Fragm Vat § 45 sq

mănŭārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *be longing to the hand, for the hand, that fills the hand* (ante and post class) mola *a hand mill*, Dig 33, 7, 26 vas, Charis. p 95 P aes, *won with the hand at gaming, mon ey won at dice* Gell 18, 13, 4, cf manus — **II.** *Subst* **mănŭārĭus,** ii, *m*, *a thief* manuari, pudorem perdidisti, Lab ap Gell 16, 7, 3 (Com Rel v 46 Rib)

mănŭātus, a, um, *adj* [id] *furnished with hands*, Mart Cap 4, § 378, v also ma nuor

mănū-ballista and **balista,** ae, *f*, *a hand ballista* (post class), Veg Mil 2, 15, 4, 22

mănŭballistārĭus, ii, *m* [manu bal lista], *one who carries* or *uses a hand bal lista* (post class), Veg Mil 3, 14, 4 21

mănŭbĭae, arum (in *sing*, v infra, II), *f* [1 manus] **I.** *In milit and legal lang* **A.** Lit *money obtained from the sale of booty* (opp praeda the booty itself) Of this money, one part was put into the æra rium, one was given to the soldiers and the remainder to the general, this last part was usually expended by the general on public buildings aliud omnino praeda est, ut in libris rerum verborumque veterum scrip tum est, aliud manubiae Nam praeda di citur corpora ipsa rerum, quae capta sunt manubiae vero appellatae sunt pecunia a quaestore ex venditione praedae redacta, etc. Est tamen nonnusquam invenire, ita scripsisse quosdam non ignobiles scrip tores ut aut temere aut incuriose praedam pro manubiis et manubias pro praeda po suerint, etc Sed enim, qui proprie at que signate locuti sunt, manubias pecuni

am dixerunt, Favorin. ap Gell. 13, 24, 25 sq; Cato ap Front Ep ad Anton 1, 2 Mai: qua ex praeda aut manubiis haec abs te donatio constituta est? Cic Verr. 2, 3, 80, § 186, so with praeda, id Agr. 1, 4, 13; 2, 22, 59; id. Fragm ap Gell. 13, 24, 6 qui manubias sibi tantas ex L. Metelli manubiis fecerit, id. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154: manubias alicui concedere, id. Rosc. Am 37, 108: quae (rostra) censor imperatoriis manubiis ornarat, id. de Or 3, 3, 10: (Tullus Hostilius) sepsit de manubiis comitium et curiam, id. Rep 2, 17, 31: aedem Fortis Fortunae de manubiis faciendam locavit, Liv. 10, 46: de manubiis *captarum urbium templum* erexit, Flor. 1, 7, 8: delubrum Minervae ex manubiis dicavit, Plin. 7, 26, 27, § 97: sacratas ab Augusto manubias, i e *the temple of Apollo, near Actium*, Tac. A. 2, 53; cf Suet. Aug 18 — **B.** Transf, in gen **1.** *Booty, spoils* taken from the enemy (ante class. and post-Aug; cf. above the passage from Gell 13, 24, 25), Naev. ap Non. 138, 17: partiri manubias, Petr. 79 *fin*: contenti armorum manubiis, Flor. 2, 18, 6 — (The reading manubia machaera, Plaut Truc 5, 35, is doubtless corrupt) — **2.** *Unlawful gain, plunder*: ad manubias et rapinas compulsus, Suet. Vesp 16; id Calig 41 — **II.** In the lang of augurs, *kinds of flashes* or *strokes of lightning, thunderbolts*: tres manubias .. prima .. secunda .. tertiam manubiam, etc, Sen Q N 2, 41, 1: fatales, Amm 17, 7, 3: Minervales, Serv. Verg A. 11, 259 fulminis, id ib 8, 429; cf Paul ex Fest p 129, 16; p 214, 25 Müll, Mart. Cap 9, § 896

mănŭbĭālis, e, *adj* [manubiae], *of* or *belonging to booty* (post-Aug.). pecunia, *derived from the sale of booty*: de manubiis, Suet Aug 30; cf manubiae, I. A

* **mănŭbĭārĭus**, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *belonging to booty*; transf.: amicus manubiarius, i e *that brings one profit*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 27.

mănŭbĭus, a, um, *adj*, v. manubiae, I B 1 *fin*

mănŭbrĭātus, a, um, *adj* [manubrium], *furnished with a handle* (post-class): manubriatae serrulae, Pall. 1, 43, 2. magistri manubriatos cultros dexteris manibus gestabant, Amm 25, 1, 15.

mănŭbrĭŏlum, i, *n dim.* [id], *a little handle* or *haft* (post-Aug): scalpelli, Cels 7, 6 *fin*.

mănŭbrĭum (mănĭbrĭum), ii, *n* [1. manus], *that which is grasped* or *held in the hand*; hence, *a handle, hilt, haft* (class): trulla excavata, manubrio aureo, Cic Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62: manubria, quorum optima sunt iliginea, Col 11, 2, 92: bidentis, id. 5, 10, 2: per ipsum manubrii foramen, Pall. 3, 17, 8 cultellorum, Juv 11, 133: epistomiorum, Vitr 10, 13 — Prov: Is etiam sese sapere memorat! Malleum sapientiorem scilicet esse manubrio, Plaut Ep 3, 4, 92: eximere alicui ex manu manubrium, *to take the handle out of one's hand*, i e *to deprive one of the opportunity of doing a thing*, id. Aul. 3, 4, 12

* **mănŭcĭŏlum (mănĭc-)**, i, *n dim* [manucium], *a small bundle*, = manipulus, Petr 63, 8

‡ **mănŭcĭum (mănĭc-)** [manus], = χειρις, *a glove, muff*, Gloss. Philox.

mănucla and **mănucŭla**, v. manulea

mănŭculātus, v manuleatus.

mănŭfactĭlis, e, *adj* [1 manus facio], *made by hand of man* (eccl. Lat): Deum manufactilem, Hier. in Psa 118

(**mănŭfactus**, a, um, more correctly written as two words, manu factus)

‡ **mănŭinspex** [manus inspicio], = χειροσκοπος, *a hand-inspector, student* or *practitioner of palmistry*, Gloss Vet.

mănŭlĕa (al. leg ap Vitr mănucŭla or mănucla), ae, *f* [1 manus] * **I.** *A long sleeve* reaching to the hand, i q manica quid tu amicam times ne te manulea cajet? Plaut Fragm ap Fulg Contin. Verg p 163 Muncker, v cajo, and cf. manuleus — **II.** *The trigger of a catapult*, which held the cord in tension, Vitr. 10, 15, 4

mănŭlĕārĭus, ii, *m.* [manulea], *a maker of sleeves* or *muffs* for women (ante and post class.), Plaut Aul 3, 5, 37; Inscr. Rein. 2, n 83

mănŭlĕātus, a, um, *adj* [manulea], *furnished with long sleeves*, which were regarded as a proof of effeminacy (ante class and post-Aug): manuleatus et armillatus in publicum processit, Suet Calig 52. tunicam. Plaut Ps. 2, 4, 48

mănŭlĕus, ii, *m* [id.], *the long sleeve of a tunic* (ante class and post-Aug for manica): actoribus manuleos, baltea, machaeras, Att. ap Non. 194, 19: laxiores, Front Ep 4, 3 bis; cf manulea, I

mănūmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [manumitto], *the freeing of a slave, manumission.* It was effected either per censum (when the person to be freed was registered in the census), or per testamentum, or per vindictam (v. vindicta, and Cic Top 2, 10); in these three cases it was called justa manumissio A fourth mode, which, however, was less valid, consisted in pronouncing the slave free before (five) friends, or inviting him to table, or by letter, Cic. Cael 29, 69; Gai Inst 1, 17; Plin Ep. 7, 16, 4; Val Max 2, 6, 7; Sen. Vit Beat 24, 3 — **II.** Transf, *a remission of punishment, pardon*, Sen. Clem. 1, 3, 1

mănūmissor, ōris, *m* [id.], *one who gives a slave his freedom, a liberator, emancipator* (post-class), Dig 37, 15, 3; Tert adv. Marc. 5, 4

mănūmissus, a, um, *Part.*, from manumitto

mănūmitto (*also as two words*, v. infra; and ante-class **manu emitto**, v. emitto, I B), misi, missum, 3, *v a* [1 manus-mitto], *to release from one's power* (manus), *to set at liberty, to enfranchise, emancipate, make free* a slave (v. manumissio): quos (servos) nisi manumisisset, Cic Mil 22, 58: sunt servi de cognatorum sententiā manumissi, id. Cael. 29, 68; id. Fam 13, 77, 3: testamento manumissi, Tac. A. 13, 32: quos proxime inter amicos manumisisti, Plin Ep 7, 16, 4. — Separated by other words: orabo, ut manu me mittat, Plaut Aul. 5, 4: manu vero cur miserit? Cic Mil 22, 57: manu non mittere, Liv. 41, 9, 11 *fin*

mănŭor, atus sum, *v. dep* [manus], *to steal*: Laberius in mimis scripsit, manuatus est pro furatus est, Gell 16, 7, 2.

* **mănŭprĕtĭōsus**, a, um, *adj* [manupretium] *precious, valuable, costly*: vestimentum, Cato ap Gell. 13, 23, 1.

mănŭprĕtĭum (mănĭpr-; and as two words, **mănūs prĕtĭum** and **mănūi prĕtĭum;** v. Weissenb ad Liv. 34, 7, 4), ii, *n* [1. manus pretium], *a workman's* or *artist's pay, wages* **I.** Lit: manupretium dabo, Plaut Men 3, 3, 17: in auro, praeter manus pretium, nihil intertrimenti fit, Liv. 34, 7: ex manipretio cujusque signi denarios deponere aureos singulos, Plin 34, 7, 17, § 37 — **B.** Trop, *pay, reward*: manupretium perditae civitatis, Cic. Pis 24, 57. castrensium laborum tarda manupretia, Sen. Ep 101, 6 — **II.** Transf, *the value of the work* in a thing made by art, *the workmanship* (opp. to the material; post class): manupretium dicitur, ubi non tam materiae ratio, quam manus atque artis ducitur, Ps.-Ascon. ap Cic Verr 2, 1, 56, § 147: plerumque plus est in manus pretio, quam in re, Dig. 50, 16, 13

1. mănus, ūs (*dat* manu for manui, alternae manu, Prop 1, 11, 12; 2, 1, 60), *f* [root man, ma, to measure, Sanscr ma, measure, moon; cf Germ Mond, moon, and O H Germ. mund, hand, Angl. Sax. mund], *a hand* **I.** Lit quam vero aptas, quamque multarum artium ministras manus natura homini dedit! Cic N. D 2, 60, 150 vas in manus sumere, id Verr 2, 4, 27, § 62 Epicurum in manus sumere, i e scripta Epicuri, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 8. pyxidem in manu tenere, id. Cael. 26, 63: manum porrigere ad tradendum aliquid, id ib. de manibus deponere, *to lay out of one's hands, lay down*, id Ac 1, 1, 2. ponere, id. Q. Fr 1, 1, 8 extorquere, *to wrest from one's hands*, id Cat 1, 6, 13: e manibus dimittere, *to let go out of one's hands*, id Or 30, 105. manum ad os apponere, i e *to lay the finger on the lips* in token of secrecy, Cael. ap Cic Fam 8, 1, 4: alicui in manu esse, *to be obvious, clear* neque mihi in manu Jugurtha qualis foret, Sall J 14, 4. (feminas) in manu esse parentium, fratrum, virorum, *subject to*, Liv 34, 2, 11,

cf: minus filiae uxores sorores quibusdam in manu erunt, id 34, 7, 11: in manibus esse, *to be in everybody's hands, to be well known*: est in manibus oratio, Cic Lael 25, 96: est in manibus laudatio, id Sen. 4, 12; id. Brut 33, 125 — Also, *to be near*: hostes sunt in manibus, *near to us, close by us, upon us*, Caes B G. 2, 19, 7; also, *to be present*: attendere, quae in manibus sunt, Brut ap Cic Fam 11, 13, 1; Verg A 10, 280: in manibus habere, *to have in hand, to be engaged on* a thing: omnia, quae in manibus habebam, abjeci, Cic. Att. 13, 47, 1: habeo opus magnum in manibus, id Ac 1, 1, 2: philosophi quamcunque rem habent in manibus, in eam, etc, id. Tusc 5, 7, 18; id. Sen 7, 22; id. Cael 27, 65: milites bellum illud, quod erat in manibus, reliquisse, id. Rep 2, 37, 63, cf: dum occasio in manibus esset, Liv 7, 36, 10: inimicorum in manibus mortuus est, *among*, Cic Inv. 1, 55, 108: manu tenere, *to know for certain*, id. Brut 80, 277 — Pass: manibus teneri, *to be certain, evident*, Cic Sest 32, 69: habere in manibus, *to fondle, caress, make much of*: sic in manibus (inimicum meum) habebant, sic fovebant, etc., id. Fam 1, 9, 10. in manus venire, *to come to hand*, id. Q. Fr 2, 15, b, 1: proelium in manibus facere, *to fight at close quarters*, Sall J. 57, 4: ad manum habere, *to have at hand, have in readiness*, Quint. 12, 5, 1: ad manum esse, *at hand, in hand, near*, Liv. 9, 19: ad manum venire or accedere, *to come hand to hand, come to close quarters*: nonnumquam etiam res ad manus, atque ad pugnam veniebat, Cic Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 28; Nep Eum 5, 2; Liv. 2, 30. ut venere in manus, Tac A. 2, 80: ut ventum in manus, id. H. 4, 71: adire manum alicui, v. 1 adeo: ad manum intueri aliquid, *at hand, close by, hard by*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 97: prae manu or manibus, *at hand, in readiness, in hand*, Plaut. Bacch 4, 3, 10; App. M 6, p 180, 32; Ter Ad. 5, 9, 23; Gell 19, 8: quem servum ille habuit ad manum, Cic de Or 3, 60, 225: servus a manu, i e *a scribe, secretary*, Suet Caes 74: de manu dare, *to give with one's own hand*, Lampr. Alex Sev. 37: de manu in manum quippiam tradere, *to deliver from hand to hand*, i. e *with great care*, Cic. Fam 7, 5, 2: manum ferulae subducere, *to take the hand from the rod*, i e *to be too old for the rod*, Juv. 1, 15: e manu (for eminus; opp cominus), *from a distance*: quae mea cominus machaera atque hasta hostibit e manu, Enn. ap Fest s v redhostire, p 270 Müll (Trag v. 212 Vahl): plenā manu, *with a full* or *plentiful hand, bountifully, liberally*: plenā manu dare, *abundantly*, Sen Ben 1, 7, 2; id. Ep 120, 10, id. ad Polyb 9, 7; so trop: Hortalus, quam plenā manu nostras laudes in astra sustulit, Cic Att. 2, 25, 1; so, plenis manibus pecuniam largiri, Lact 3, 16, 15; cf. quemquam vacuis a se manibus abire pati, Sen Brev Vit 14, 5: manibus pedibusque aliquid facere (Greek πυξ και λαξ), *with hands and feet*, i e *with all one's power, with might and main*, Ter And. 1, 1, 134: per manus, *with the hands*, Caes B G 6, 37: per manus servulae, *by her assistance*, Cic. Att 1, 12, 3: per manus tradere, *to deliver from hand to hand, from mouth to mouth, to hand down from father to son*: traditae per manus religiones, Liv. 5, 51: per manus, also, *by force, by main force, forcibly*. per manus libertatem retinere, Sall J 31, 22 inter manus, *in one's hands, under one's hands*: agger inter manus proferebatur, Caes B C. 2, 2 villa crescit inter manus, Sen Ep 12, 1 nihil adhuc inter manus habui cui majorem sollicitudinem praestare deberem, Plin. Ep 2, 5, 2: scripta quae inter manus habes, *are occupied with*, id ib 5, 5, 7 — Trop, *palpable, evident*: ante oculos interque manus sunt omnia vestras, Verg A. 11, 311; cf manus inter parentum, id ib 2, 681: inter manus, also, *in one's hands, in one's arms*: abripite hunc intro actutum inter manus, Plaut Most 2, 1, 38: e convivio auferri, Cic Verr 2, 5, 11, § 28: sub manu and sub manum, *at hand, near, readily, immediately, on the instant*: Vocontii sub manu ut essent, Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 23, 2 quo celerius, ac sub manum annuntiari cognosci que posset, quid in provincia quāque gereretur, etc Suet Aug 49; Sen Ep 71, 1: sub manus succedere, *according to one's wish*,

Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 59: alicujus manu esse, *to be from* or *by one's hand:* epistulae quae quidem erant tua manu, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3; cf. id. ib. 8, 13, 1 (cf. II. C. infra): manu, *with the hand, by hand,* i.e. *artificially,* opp. to naturally, by nature: manu sata, i.e. *by the hand of man,* opp. to what grows wild, Caes. B. C. 3, 44: urbs manu munitissima, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 2, § 4: quaedam ingenia manu, quod aiunt, facienda sunt, Sen. Ep. 52, 1: quidam et liberos ejurent et orbitatem manu faciant, id. ad Marc. 19, 2: morbi, quos manu fecimus, i.e. *which we produce by our own fault* (e.g. by intemperance), Sen. Brev. Vit. 3, 3: oratio manu facta, *artificial, elaborate,* opp. to natural, simple, id. Ep. 115, 2: manu mederi, *to be a surgeon,* Cels. praef. 1: manibus aequis or manu aequâ, *with equal advantage:* manibus aequis abscessum est, Tac. A. 1, 63: aequâ manu discedere, *to come off with equal advantage,* Sall. C. 39, 4: manus afferre, *to lay hands on;* trop., *to destroy* or *weaken:* qui diutius torqueri patitur, quem protinus potest liberare, beneficio suo manus affert, Sen. Ben. 2, 5, 3: manum inicere alicui, *to lay the hand on one, to detain, arrest him,* Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 48: manum dare, *to give* or *lend a hand, to help, assist,* Quint. 2, 3, 7: manus dare or dedere, *to give the hands* to be bound; hence, in gen., *to give up, yield, surrender:* perpende, et, si tibi vera videntur, Dede manus, aut, si falsum est, accingere contra, Lucr. 2, 1043: fateor, manus vobis do, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 72: donicum aut certe vicissent, aut victi manum dedissent, Nep. Ham. 1; cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 31; Cic. Att. 2, 22, 2; Ov. H. 4, 14; 17, 260; Verg. A. 11, 568; Lact. 5, 1, 3: brevi manu, *immediately, without delay,* Dig. 23, 3, 43, § 1: longâ manu, *slowly, tediously,* ib. 46, 3, 79: manum tollere, *to raise the hand* in token of an intention to yield, *to yield, submit:* cedo et tollo manum, Cic. Fragm. ap. Lact. 3, 28: manus tollere, *to raise the hands* in token of admiration or astonishment, Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 63: manus tendere ad aliquem, less freq. alicui, *to stretch out the hands to one* to implore assistance, Caes. B. G. 2, 13; Cic. Font. 17, 38: quae Romanis manus tendebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 48: dextram Italiae, Cic. Phil. 10, 4, 9: manu sternere aliquem, *with the sword,* Verg. A. 9, 702: utrâque manu, *with both hands,* i.e. *willingly, readily,* Mart. 1, 16, 9: manus manum lavat, *one hand washes the other, one helps the other,* Sen. Apoc. 9 *fin.;* Petr. c. 45, 13; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 80: manum non vertere, *not to turn the hand,* prov. for *to take no pains, make no effort:* qui se fatentur virtutis causâ ne manum quidem versuros fuisse, Cic. Fin. 5, 31, 93; cf. App. Mag. p. 311.

II. Transf. **A.** *The hand as the instrument used in fight;* hence, *personal valor, bravery:* ne usu manuque reliquorum opinionem fallent, Caes. B. C. 3, 86: manus fortissimus, Liv. 39, 40: manu fortis, Nep. Dat. 1, 3: manu vincere, Ov. M. 1, 448: manu capere urbes, *by force of arms,* Sall. J. 5, 5: manum committere Teucris, *to fight,* Verg. A. 12, 60; so, conserere manum, Liv. 21, 39; 25, 11; 27, 33: conferre manum, Liv. 10, 43; Verg. A. 12, 345: in proelia Ferre manum, id. ib. 5, 403; cf.: et vice teli saevit nuda manus, Juv. 15, 54.—**2.** *Force, violence, fighting, close combat:* res venit ad manus atque ad pugnam, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 28: venire ad manum, Liv. 2, 30: accedere ad manum, Nep. Eum. 5: in manus venire, *to come to an engagement, come to close quarters,* Sall. J. 89, 2: pugna jam ad manus venerat, Liv. 2, 46: non manu, neque vi, *force, violence,* Sall. J. 31, 18; so Tac. Agr. 9.—**B.** Of the hand of an artist: manus extrema non accessit ejus operibus, *the last hand, the finishing touch,* Cic. Brut. 33, 126: aptius a summâ conspiciare manu, *when you have given yourself the finishing touch,* i.e. *have completed your toilet,* Ov. A. A. 3, 225: carmen nondum recepit ultimam manum, *has not yet received the last polish,* Petr. 118.—Hence, extremam bello imponere manum, *to put the finishing hand to the war, to bring it to a close,* Verg. A. 7, 573.—Prov.: manum de tabula, lit., *the hand from the picture,* i.e. *enough,* Cic. Fam. 7, 25, 1.—**C.** *A hand, handwriting;* in gen., *work, workmanship:* librarii manus, Cic. Att. 8, 13, 1: Alexidis manum amabam, quod tam prope accedebat ad similitudinem tuae litterae, id. ib. 7, 2, 3: manum suam cognovit, id. Cat. 3, 5, 12: propter emissam ab eis manum, Dig. 22, 3, 15: Praxitelis manus, Scopaeque, Mart. 4, 39, 3: artificum, Verg. A. 1, 455.—**D.** For pars, *a side:* est ad hanc manum sacellum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 37: a laeva conspicienda manu, Ov. A. A. 3, 307.—**E.** In throwing dice, *a stake:* quas manus remisi, *to throw up the stakes,* Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 71.—**F.** In fencing, *a thrust, hit, blow:* rectae, aversae, tectaeque manus, Quint. 9, 1, 20: prima, secunda, tertia, quarta, *the prime, second, tierce, quart,* id. 5, 13, 54.—**G.** *The trunk* of an elephant: manus etiam data elephantis, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120; Curt. 8, 14, 27; Sil. 9, 628.—**H.** *The fore paws* of bears, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 130.—**K.** *The branches* on a tree: (platanus) cui innumerae manus Stat. S. 2, 3, 39: fraxineae, Pall. Insit. 60.—**L.** In milit. lang.: ferreae manus, *iron hooks with which an enemy's ship was grappled, grappling-irons:* manus ferreas atque harpagones paraverant, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: in advenientes hostium naves ferreas manus inicere, Liv. 36, 44 *fin.:* manus ferreas excogitare, Front. Strat. 2, 3, 24; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 209; Curt. 4, 9, 2; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 38; Luc. 3, 635.—**M.** Also milit., *an armed force, corps* of soldiers: si nova manus cum veteribus copiis se conjunxisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 37: magnam manum conducere, id. ib. 5, 27: Hasdrubalem propediem affore cum manu haudquaquam contemnenda, Liv. 30, 7 *fin.;* id. 44, 27.—**2.** Beyond the milit. sphere, in gen., *a body, host, number, company, multitude:* Romam veniet cum magna manu, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 6: evocatorum, id. Fam. 15, 4, 3: manus ad Quirinalia paratur, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 4; cf.: manum facere, copias parare, id. Caecin. 12, 33: manus bonorum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 16: Judaeorum, id. Fl. 28, 66: conjuratorum, id. Cat. 1, 5, 12: bicorpor, i. e. *the Centaurs,* id. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: purpuratorum et satellitum, Liv. 42, 51: magna clientium, Suet. Tib. 1: comitum, Stat. S. 5, 3, 262: juvenum, Verg. A. 6, 5.—**N.** *Labor, hands,* i. e. *workmen:* nos aera, manus, navalia demus, Verg. A. 11, 329: quale manus addunt ebori decus, id. ib. 1, 592.—**O.** *Power:* haec non sunt in nostra manu, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 3; cf.: in tua manu est, *it rests with you,* Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1: juxta deos in tua manu positum est, Tac. H. 2, 76: victoria in manu nobis est, *depends on,* Sall. C. 20, 10: in vostra manu situm, id. J. 31; Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 43: in manu esse mihi, id. Trin. 1, 2, 67.—**2.** In partic., in jurid. lang., *the legal power of a husband over his wife, the manus:* in potestate quidem et masculi et feminae esse solent: in manum autem feminae tantum conveniunt. Olim itaque tribus modis in manum conveniebant: usu, farreo, coemptione, etc., Gai. Inst. 1, 108 sq.; Cic. Fl. 34, 84 al.—**P.** Law t. t., manûs injectio, i. e. *an arrest:* per manus injectionem agebatur, Gai Inst. 4, 21: ob eam rem ego tibi sestertium X. milium judicati manus inicio, Vet. Form. ap. Gai ib.

‡ **2. mānus,** i. q. bonus, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 4; Macr. S. 1, 3, 13; Isid. 5, 30, 14; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 139; 2, 286; v. ‡ cerus manus.

‡ **mănūtergĭum,** ii, *n.* [1. manus-tergeo], *a towel:* manutergium a tergendo manus vocatur, Isid. Orig. 19, 26.

mănūtĭgĭum, ii, *n.* [1. manus-tango], *a touching* or *feeling with the hand* (= manuum contactus; cf. Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18, 177; post-class.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 121.

†† **manzer (mamzer),** ĕris, *adj. comm.* [Heb. מַמְזֵר], *illegitimate, bastard* (eccl. Lat.), Sedul. Carm. 5, 256: agmina manzera, Ven. Carm. 5, 5, 75. — As *subst.:* **manzer,** ĕris, *m., a bastard:* non ingre dietur manzer, hoc est de scorto natus, in Ecclesiam Domini, Vulg. Deut. 23, 2.

†† **māpālĭa,** ium, *n.* [Punic], *huts, cottages* of the Africans: mapalia casae Punicae appellantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 146, 25 Müll.; so ib. p. 147; cf.: aedificia Numidarum agrestium, quae mapalia illi vocant, oblonga, incurvis lateribus tecta, quasi navium carinae sunt, Sall. J. 18, 8: ex oppidis et mapalibus, id. ib. 46, 5: cum mapalibus pecoribusque suis persecuti sunt regem, Liv. 29, 31: et raris habitata mapalia tectis, Verg. G. 3, 340; Sil. 17, 89; Mart. 10, 20, 8.—In *sing.,* Aus. Per. Odyss. 16.—Collect.: coit e sparso concita mapali Agrestum manus, Val. Fl. 2, 460.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A house of ill-repute,* Petr. S. 58, 13.—**B.** *Useless things, follies,* Sen. Apoc. 9, 1.

mappa, ae, *f.* [Punic, Quint. 1, 5, 57], *a napkin, table-napkin; a towel.* **I.** Lit.: Varius mappa compescere risum Vix poterat, Hor. S. 2, 8, 63: laticlavia, Petr. 32; Mart. 4, 46, 17: rubra detergere vulnera mappa, Juv. 5, 27.—**II.** Transf., *a cloth* with which the signal for starting was given to racers in the circus, *a signal-cloth:* mappam usitatum Circo nomen, Poeni sibi vindicant, Quint. 1, 5, 57: mappa cretata, Mart. 12, 29, 9: Megalesiacae spectacula mappae, Juv. 11, 191: aliquo liberto mittente mappam, unde magistratus solent, Suet. Ner. 22.

mappŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mappa], *a small napkin* (late Lat.): mappulam apponere, Hier. Ep. 108, 28 (al. matulam).

Maracanda, ōrum, *n., the capital of Sogdiana,* now *Samarcand,* Curt. 7, 6, 10; 7, 9, 20.

Mărăthēnus, a, um, v. Marathos, II.

Mărăthon, ōnis, *f.* (*m.,* Mel. 2, 3, 6), = Μαραθών, *a town* (now *Vrana*) *on the eastern coast of Attica, famed for the death of Icarus, the victory of Theseus over the Marathonian bull, and that of Miltiades over the Persians,* Mel. 2, 3, 6; Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; Nep. Milt. 4, 2; Just. 2, 15, 18: proelium apud Marathona, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 57; Ov. M. 7, 433.—Hence, **A. Mărăthōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.,* = Μαραθώνιος, *of* or *belonging to Marathon, Marathonian:* an etiam Theseus Marathonii tauri cornua comprehendit iratus? Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: pugna, id. Att. 9, 10, 3.—**2.** Transf., *Athenian:* Marathonia virgo, i. e. *Erigone,* Stat. S. 5, 3, 74: hostis, Sil. 14, 650; Just. 4, 4; 5.—**B. Mărăthōnis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.,* = Μαραθωνίς, *Marathonian:* quercum Marathonida Theseus extulit, i.e. *the spear with which he fought against the Marathonian bull,* Stat. Th. 12, 730: Marathonide silvâ, id. ib. 11, 644.

Mărăthos or **-us,** i, *f.,* = Μάραθος, *an ancient Phœnician city, opposite the island of Arados,* near the modern *Ain-el-Hye,* Mel. 1, 12, 3; Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78; Curt. 4, 1, 6.—Hence, **Mărăthēnus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *from Marathos, Marathene:* Menelaüs, *a rhetorician from Marathos,* Cic. Brut. 26, 100 Meyer.

† **mărăthrītes,** ae, *m.,* = μαραθρίτης (sc. οἶνος), *wine flavored with fennel, fennel-wine:* vinum absinthiten, et hyssopiten, et marathriten sic condire oportet, Col. 12, 35 *init.*

† **mărăthrus** or **-os,** i, *m.,* or **mărăthrum,** i, *n.,* = μάραθρον, *fennel,* called in pure Lat. feniculum, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 99: marathros (v. l. marathrus), Ov. Med. Fac. 91.

1. Mărăthus, i, *m.,* = Μάραθος. **I.** *A favorite of Tibullus,* Tib. 1, 8, 49.—**II.** *A freedman who wrote the acts of Augustus,* Suet. Aug. 79.

2. Mărăthus, i, *f.,* v. Marathos.

Marcellus, i, *m.* [*dim.* of Marcus], *a Roman family name in the plebeian gens* Claudia: inter Marcellos et Claudios patricios, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 176: generosior Marcellis, Juv. 2, 145.—**B.** Esp., M. Claudius Marcellus, *the taker of Syracuse,* Liv. 25, 23 *fin.;* Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; id. Rep. 1, 1, 1; 1, 14, 21; Verg. A. 6, 855; Hor. C. 1, 12, 46.—Another M. Claudius Marcellus, *the nephew of Octavian and adopted by him,* Vell. 2, 93; Tac. A. 1, 3; Prop. 3, 18 (cf. Verg. A. 6, 861 sq.); Hor. C. 1, 12, 46; Sen. ad Marc. 2, 3.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Marcellia (ēa),** ōrum, *n., a festival in honor of the Marcelli in Syracuse,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 51; 2, 2, 63, § 154.—**B. Marcelliānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Marcellus, Marcellian:* theatrum, *named after* M. Claudius Marcellus, *the nephew of Augustus,* Suet. Vesp. 19; id. Aug. 29.

marcens, entis, v. marceo, *P. a.*

marcĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [Sanscr. root *mar,* die; Gr. μαραίνω, μαρασμός; cf. also morbus, morior], *to wither, droop, shrink, shrivel.* **I.** Lit. (poet.): marcebant coro-

nae, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 244: silva comis, Stat. S. 5, 5, 29.—**II.** Transf., *to be faint, weak, drooping, feeble, languid, lazy* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): annis corpus jam marcet, Lucr. 3, 946: marcent luxuria, vino, et epuliis per totam hiemem confecti, Liv. 23, 45: otio ac desidia corrupti marcebant, Just. 30, 1: pavore, Curt. 4, 13, 18; Vell. 2, 84: si marcet animus, si corpus torpet, Cels. 2, 2: amor, Claud. Laud. Seren. 226: juventa, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 60.—Hence, **marcens**, entis, *P. a., withering, drooping, feeble, wasted away, exhausted, weak, languid, indolent* (mostly poet.). **A.** Lit.: marcentes coronae, Claud. Epithal. Pall. et Celer. 96: marcentes tibi porrigentur uvae, Mart. 5, 78, 12: bracchia marcentia vino, Col. 10, 428.—**B.** Transf.: colla, Stat. Th. 2, 630: guttura, Ov. M. 7, 314: senex marcentibus annis, Sil. 15, 746: visus, Sen. Agam. 788: stomachus, Suet. Calig. 58: terga, Mart. Cap. 6, § 704.—*Absol.*: tostis marcentem squillis recreabis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 58: Vitellius deses et marcens, Tac. H. 3, 36: pocula, i. e. *enfeebling*, Stat. S. 4, 6, 56: pax, Tac. G. 36: flamma cupiditatis, Mam. Grat. Act. ad Julian. 17.

marcesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [marceo], *to wither, pine away, droop, decay* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: fagus et cerrus celeriter marcescunt, Plin. 16, 40, 79, § 218: quae spectatissime florent, celerrime marcescunt, id. 21, 1, 1, § 2: calamus, Vulg. Isa. 19, 6.—**II.** Transf., *to become weak, feeble, powerless, to pine or waste away, languish*: marcescens celerius nominis sui flore, *fading*, Plin. 37, 9, 41, § 125: alia genera pecorum morbo et languoribus marcescunt, Col. 7, 7, 1: senio vires, Plin. 22, 22, 38, § 81: vino, Ov. P. 1, 5, 45: equitem marcescere desidia, Liv. 28, 35, 3: marcescere otii situ, id. 33, 45, 7: otio, id. 35, 35, 9: otia per somnos, Ov. P. 2, 9, 61: dives, Vulg. Jac. 1, 11.

Marcĭa ăqua, v. Marcius, A.

Marcĭānŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, = Μαρκιανούπολις, *a city of Lower Mœsia on the Euxine*, now *Imertje*, Treb. Poll. Claud. 9, 3; Amm. 27, 4, 12; 31, 5, 4.

1. Marcĭānus, a, um, v. Marcius, B. and 2. Marcus.

2. Marcĭānus, i, *m.*: Tullius M., *a freedman and steward of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 12, 17.

3. Marcĭānus, i, *m.*, v. Martianus.

‡**marcidat**, τήκει, τήκεται, *melts away*, Gloss. Vet.

marcĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [marcidus], *somewhat drooping, somewhat faint* or *languid* (post-class.): marcidulis luminibus, Mart. Cap. 7, § 727.

marcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [marceo], *withered, wasted, shrunk, decayed, rotten* (mostly poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: lilia marcida, Ov. M. 10, 92: aures, Plin. 11, 37, 50, § 137: cicatrices, id. prooem. 23: stagna, *foul*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 280: asseres vetustate marcidi fiunt, Vitr. 2, 8, 20: manus, Val. Max. 6, 9, 6 *ext.*—**II.** Transf., *weak, feeble, languid, enervated, exhausted*: huc incede gradu marcidus ebrio, Sen. Med. 69: marcidus edomito bellum referebat ab Haemo Liber, Stat. Th. 4, 652: somno, Plin. Pan. 63: somno aut libidinosis vigiliis, Tac. A. 6, 10; Plin. Pan. 63: sol, *faint, pale, dull*, Poët. ap. Diom. p. 445 P.: senectus, Val. Max. 7, 7, 4: oculi libidine marcidi, *languishing, voluptuous*, App. M. 3, p. 135, 34.

Marcĭon, ōnis, *m.* (**Marcion**, Prud. Ham. 120), *a heretic of Sinope, who gave himself out to be Christ*, Tert. de Praescr. adv. Haeret. 30; Prud. Ham. 502.—Hence, **A. Marcĭōnensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the heretic Marcion*: continentia, Tert. Praescr. Haeret. 30.—**B. Marcĭōnista**, ae, *m.*, *a follower of the heretic Marcion, a Marcionite.*—*Plur.*, Cod. Just. 1, 5, 5.—**C. Marcĭōnīta**, ae, *m.*, for Marcionensis, *of* or *belonging to the heretic Marcion*: Marcionita Deus, tristis, ferus insidiator, i. e. *feigned by Marcion*, Prud. Ham. 129.—*Plur.*: **Marcĭōnītae**, *Marcionites, disciples of Marcion*, Tert. Praescr. Her. 49; Lact. 4, 30, 10; Ambros. de Fide, 5, 13, 162.—**II.** *A native of Smyrna, the author of a treatise* De simplicibus effectibus, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 38.

Marcĭpor, ŏris, *m.*, i. e. Marci puer, *the slave of Marcus.*—*Plur.*, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 26; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. quintipor, p. 257, 19 Müll.—**II.** *The title of a satire of Varro.*

Marcĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* **1.** Ancus Marcius, *the fourth king of Rome*, Liv. 1, 32; Cic. Rep. 2, 18, 33; 2, 20, 35.—L. Marcius, *a Roman knight, who commanded the army in Spain after the death of the Scipios*, Liv. 25, 37 sq.—**2.** Two brothers Marcii, *Roman soothsayers in very ancient times*, Cic. Div. 1, 40, 84; 1, 50, 115; 2, 55, 113.—In *fem.*: **Marcia**, *a vestal virgin*, Ascon. Cic. Mil. p. 46 Orell.—Hence, **A. Marcĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Marcius, Marcian*: Marcia aqua, *brought into Rome first by king* Ancus Marcius, *and afterwards by the prætor* Q. Marcius Rex, Plin. 31, 3, 24, § 41; called also: Marcius liquor, Prop. 4, 1, 52: umor, id. 4, 22, 24: lympha, Tib. 3, 6, 58; and: frigora, Stat. S. 1, 5, 25: Marcius saltus, *in Liguria, where the consul* Q. Marcius *suffered a defeat*, Liv. 39, 20.—**B. Marcĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Marcius*: carmina, *of the soothsayer Marcius*, Liv. 25, 12: foedus, *made by* L. Marcius *with the inhabitants of Gades*, Cic. Balb. 17, 39.—Silva Marciana, *a mountain-range in western Germany, the Schwarzwald*, Amm. 21, 8, 2.—Hence, *adv.*: **Marcĭānē**, *in the manner of Marcius*, Prisc. vol. 2, p. 528, 25 Hertz.

Marcŏdūrum, i, *n.*, *a town of the Ubians, in the west of Germany*, the mod. *Düren*, Tac. H. 4, 28.

Marcŏlĭca, ae, *f.*, *a chief city of Spain*, Liv. 45, 4.

Marcŏmăni and **-manni**, ōrum, *m.* [marka, a march, border; the marchmen, borderers], *a Germanic people, a portion of the tribe of the Suevi, who, after their defeat by Drusus, removed from the Rhine and the Main to the country of the Boii* (Bohemians), Caes. B. G. 1, 51; Tac. G. 42; id. A. 2, 46; 62; Vell. 2, 108; 109; 110 and 382; Stat. S. 3, 3, 170; Vop. Aur. 13, 3.—Hence, **A. Marcŏmănĭa** and **-mannia**, ae, *f.*, *the country of the Marcomanni*, Capitol. M. Aur. 24, 5.—**B. Marcŏmănĭcus** and **-mannĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Marcomanni, Marcomannic*: bellum, Capitol. M. Aur. 17; Eutr. 8, 12; 13: MARCOMANNICVS MAXIMVS, *a surname given to Caracalla, commemorative of his victory over the Marcomanni*, Inscr. Mur. 1021, 7.

marcor, ōris, *m.* [marceo], *a withering*: segetum, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27, 4.—Hence, Transf. **I.** *Decay, rottenness* (not ante-Aug.): panni marcor, *a rotten rag*, Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 94.—**II.** *Faintness, languor, indolence*: marcor, et inexpugnabilis dormiendi necessitas, Cels. 3, 20: cernitis expositas turpi marcore cohortes, i. e. somno, Stat. Th. 10, 269: maeror marcorque, *melancholy*, Sen. Tranq. 2, 8: ducis, *indolence, worthlessness*, Vell. 2, 119, 2.

marcŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [marcor], *withered, feeble, faint* (post-class.): marculenta foliorum calvities, Fulg. Myth. 2, 8.

1. marcŭlus or **martŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [marcus], *a small hammer, a hammer* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): malleus vocatur, quia dum quid calet et molle est, caedit et producit: marcus, malleus major: et dictus marcus, quod major sit ad caedendum, et fortior: marcellus mediocris: marculus malleus pusillus, Isid. Orig. 19, 7, 2; Lucil. ib.: tegulas invenit Cinyra, et metalla aeris, item forcipem, martulum, vectem, incudem, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 195: alii caelo et marculo gemmulas exsculpunt, Front. ad Caes. 4, 4, 3 Mai.: aerariorum marculi, Mart. 12, 57, 6.

2. Marcŭlus diminutivum a Marco, Paul. ex Fest. p. 125 Müll.

1. marcus, i, *m.* [cf. Sanscr. mar, mrid, to break, crush], *a large hammer*, Isid. Orig. 19, 7, 2, v. 1. marculus.

2. Marcus, i, *m.*, *a Roman prænomen*, in gen. represented by M. simply, e. g. M. Terentius Varro, M. Tullius Cicero; written in full, MAARCVS, Inscr. Rein. 1006; MARCVS, Inscr. Fabr. p. 324, 450; p. 342, 528 et saep. Afterwards also *a surname*, e. g. C. PONTIVS C. L. MARCVS, Inscr. Grut. 986, 5.—Hence, **Marcĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Marcus, Marcian*: sodales, *the priests who performed the sacred rites instituted in honor of the emperor* Marcus Aurelius, Capitol. Pertinax, 15; cf. Spart. Sever. 7; Inscr. Grut. 379.

Mardi, ōrum, *m.*, *a plundering race dwelling in the highlands between Media, Susiana, and Persis, near the Hyrcanians*, Plin. 6, 5, 5, § 16; 6, 16, 18, § 47; Tac. A. 14, 23; Curt. 4, 12, 7; 5, 6, 17; 6, 5, 11.—In *sing.*: natione Mardus, Curt. 3, 13, 2.

Mardŏnius, ii, *m.*, = Μαρδόνιος, *a son-in-law of Darius, and general of the Persians, defeated by Pausanias at Platæa*, Nep. Paus. 1, 2; Just. 2, 13, 1; Curt. 4, 1, 12.

măre, is (*abl. sing.* mare, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 45 and 111 P.; and in Prisc. p. 759 ib.; Lucr. 1, 161; Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 20; id. P. 4, 6, 46; 198; Lact. Mort. Pers. 21, 11; *gen. plur.* marum, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 770 P.), *n.* [root mar-, gleam, glimmer (cf. ἅλς μαρμαρέη, *Il.* 14, 273); *Gr.* μάρμαρος; *Lat.* marmor; Sanscr. miras, sea; Goth. marei; Angl.-Sax. mere; Germ. Meer. Curtius, however, refers these words to root mar-, die; cf. morior, marceo], *the sea*, opp. to dry land. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: sol, qui Mare, terram, caelum contines tuo cum lumine, Enn. ap. Prob. Verg. E. 6, 31 (Trag. v. 322 Vahl.): indu mari magno, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 425 ib.): mare infidum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 13: fluctuosum, id. Rud. 4, 2, 5: ventosum, Hor. C. 3, 4, 45: tumultuosum, id. ib. 3, 1, 26: tumidum, Verg. A. 8, 671: placidum, id. E. 2, 26: tranquillum, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 4: vastissimum, Cic. Pis. 24, 57: vastum atque apertum, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: profundum et immensum, Cic. Planc. 6, 15: planum, Juv. 12, 62: numquam ingressus es mare, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 5: mare pedibus ingredi, Lact. 4, 15, 21: remenso ire mari, Verg. A. 3, 144: terrā marique, *by sea and by land*: terra marique acquirenda, i. e. *at all hazards*, Juv. 14, 222; v. terra.—In *plur.*: maria salsa, Enn. ap. Non. 183, 18 (Trag. v. 145 Vahl.): quibus cavernis maria sustineantur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24 *fin.*: in reliquis maribus, Caes. B. G. 5, 1, 2.—Poet. as a figure for hard-heartedness: te saevae progenuere ferae Aut mare, etc., Ov. H. 7, 39; cf. Cat. 64, 155; cf. also: Nam mare haud est mare; vos mare acerrumum; nam in mari repperi, hic elavi bonis, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 8 sq.: meretricem ego item esse reor mare ut est; quod des devorat, numquam abundat, id. Truc. 2, 7, 17 sq.—In apposition with Oceanus: proximus mare Oceanum in Andibus hiemarat, Caes. B. G. 3, 7, 2; Tac. H. 4, 12; cf. also: ecce maris magna claudit nos obice pontus, *the depths of the sea*, Verg. A. 10, 377: maria omnia caelo Miscere, id. ib. 5, 790.—Prov.: mare caelo miscere, *to mingle sea and sky*, i. e. *to raise a terrific storm, bluster*: clames licet, et mare caelo Confundas, homo sum, Juv. 6, 282: quis caelum terris non misceat et mare caelo, id. 2. 25: terrā marique aliquid quaerere or conquirere, *to search for a thing by sea and land*, i. e. *everywhere*, Plaut. Poen. prol. 105; Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9; Sall. C. 13: maria et montes polliceri, *to promise seas and mountains*, i. e. *more than one can perform*, id. ib. 23, 2: his qui contentus non est, in mare fundat aquas, *pour water into the sea*, i. e. *fill that which is already full*, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 44.—**B.** In partic., of single seas: mare nostrum, i. e. *the Mediterranean Sea*, Caes. B. G. 5, 1; Sall. J. 17; Plin. 6, 28, 30, § 126; Luc. 8, 293: mare superum, *the Upper Sea, the Adriatic*, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 11; Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 69; Mel. 2, 4; Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 41; 3, 5, 10 al.: mare inferum, *the Etruscan Sea*, Cic. l. l.; Att. 8, 3, 5; Mel. l. l.; Plin. l. l. al.: mare Aegeum, Juv. 13, 246: mare rubrum, v. ruber; of a fresh-water lake: Galileae, Vulg. Matt. 4, 18.—**II.** Transf. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** *Sea-water, salt-water*: Chium maris expers, *unmixed Chian wine*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 15 (id est, sine aqua marina, Schol. Acr.); so, vinum mari condire, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 73.—**B.** *The color of the sea, sea-green*: smaragdi virens mare. Plin. 37, 6, 21, § 80.—* **C.** Of the air: mare aëris, *the sea*, i. e. *expanse of air*: id omne Aëris in magnum fertur mare, Lucr. 5, 276.—**D.** *A large vessel*: bases et mare aëneum, Vulg. 4 Reg. 25, 13.

Mărĕa and **Mărĕōta**, ae, *f.*, *a lake*

and city of Lower Egypt, not far from Alexandria (called in Gr Μαρεα), Edict Just 13, 1, 9, 17 sq —**II.** Hence, **A. Mărĕōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *Mareotic* (vinum), Hor C 1, 37, 14 vites, Col 3, 2 — Transf *Egyptian* arva, Ov M 9, 733 cortex, *the papyrus plant*, Mart 14, 209 labor, *the Egyptian pyramids*, id 8, 36, 3 arbiter, i e *Busiris*, Stat S 4, 6, 103 —**B. Mărĕōtis,** ĭdis, *adj f*, = Μαρεῶτις, *Mareotic* Mareotis Libya, *a part of Libya bordering on Egypt, whose inhabitants are called* **Mărĕōtae,** Μαρεῶται, Plin 5, 6, 6, § 39 palus, *the Mareotic lake, Lake Mareotis*, id 5, 10, 11, § 62, or *absol* **Mărĕōtis,** Luc 9, 354 puppis, i e navis Alexandrina, Stat S 3, 2, 103 uva, Luc 10, 160 vites, Verg G 2, 91, Plin 14, 3, 4, § 39

* **Marēnē,** es, *f*, *a region of Thrace*, Liv 43, 67

marga, ae, *f*, *a kind of earth, marl*, Plin 17, 6, 4, § 42

Margānĭa, ae, *f*, *a city in Margiana*, Curt 7, 10, 15 Foss. (al Margianam)

† **margărīdes,** um, *f*, = μαργαρίδες, *a round kind of date*, perh *the Maldive nut*, Plin 13, 4, 9 § 42

† **margărīta,** ae, *f*, and **margărītum,** i, *n*, = μαργαρίτης (λίθος), *a pearl* **a.** Form margarita (class), Varr ap Non 213, 30 nego ullam gemmam fuisse, aut margaritam, quin abstulerit, Cic Verr 2, 4, 1, § 1 ornatus margaritarum, id. Or 39, 78, cf Quint 11, 1, 3 linea margaritarum, Dig 35, 2, 26 Britannici, Plin 9, 35, 53, § 105 una pretiosa, Vulg Matt 13, 46 — Prov ne mittatis margaritas vestras ante porcos, *do not cast your pearls before swine*, Vulg Matt. 7, 6 — **b.** Form margaritum (rare, not in Cic.) arma margarito candicantia, Varr ap Non 213, 24 gignit et Oceanus margarita, Tac Agr 12, Dig 19, 5, 17, § 1, Tert. ad Ux 2 5, id de Pall 5, Prud. στεφ 10, 648, id Psych 873 — As a term of endearment, *pearl, treasure* Tiberinum margaritum, said of *Mæcenas*, Aug ap Macr S 2, 4, Petr 63, 3

margărītārĭus, a, um, *adj* [margarita], *of* or *belonging to pearls, pearl* (post class) porticus, *where pearls were bought*, Auct de Region Urb Rom Reg 8 — **II.** *Subst* **A. margărītārĭus,** ii, *m*, *a dealer in pearls, a pearl fisher*, Firm Math 4, 6, Inscr Orell 1602, 4076, 4218 — **B. Margărītārĭa,** ae, *f*, *a female dealer in pearls*, Inscr Orell 4148

margărītātus, a, um, *adj* [margarita], *adorned with pearls* (post class.) sinus, Ven Carm 8, 6, 266 (where the metre requires margaritatus)

* **margărītĭfer,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj* [margarita fero], *pearl bearing, containing* or *producing pearls* concha, Plin 32, 11, 53, § 147

margărītĭon, onis, *m dim* [margaritum], *a little pearl*, transf, of a beloved child, Inscr Orell 2681

margărītum, i, v. margarita.

‡ **margella,** κοράλλιον (*red coral*), Gloss Gr Lat.

Margĭāna, ae, and **Margĭānē,** es, *f*, = Μαργιανή, *a country of Asia, beyond the Caspian Sea, between Bactria and Hyrcania*, Plin 6, 16, 18, § 46, Curt 7, 10, 15 Mutz (dub al Marganiam)

margĭno, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [margo], *to furnish with a border, to border, enclose with a margin* (perh not ante Aug) viae marginandae Liv 41, 27 tabulae marginatae, Plin 35, 12, 45, § 154 saga limbis marginata puniceis, Sid Ep 4, 20

Margis or **Margas,** *m*, *a river of Mœsia*, Plin 3 26, 29, § 149

margo, ĭnis, *m* and *f* (cf Prisc. p 684 P), *an edge brink, border, margin* (class, but not in Cic or Cæs) flumen marginibus lapideis, Varr R. R 3 5, 9 conchae, Plin 9, 36 61, § 130 ulceris, id 30, 13, 39 § 113 calicis, id 37, 2, 7 § 18 gemmae, id 37, 8, 37, § 116 margine gramineo (sc. fontis), Ov M 3, 162 ripae, id ib 5, 598 agri, *a boundary*, Val Max 5, 6, 4 puppis, Sil. 3, 360 terrarum *shore*, Ov M 1 13 viridi si margine cluderet undas herba, Juv 3, 14 capite super margine scuti posito, Liv 44, 33 — In *fem* margo, quae sustinet arenam, Vitr 5, 12, Aemil Macer and Rabir ap Charis. p 49 P plena jam margine libri, Juv 1, 5, cf Quint 1, 1, 27 margine in extremo littera rasa, Ov Am. 1, 11, 22 comae, Stat. S 2, 1, 44 oculorum, id. ib 3, 2, 53 rostri, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 37 templi, *threshold*, Stat S 4, 4, 54 imperii, *boundary*, Ov Tr 2, 199, cf. extremo in margine imperii qua Rhenus alluit, Plin 12, 20, 43, § 98 —**II.** Transf (poet) partem modicae sumptam de margine cenae, i e *the side dishes*, Juv 4, 30

* **Margum,** i, *n*, *a city in Upper Mœsia, on the Margis*, Eutr 9, 13

1. Mărĭa, ae, *f*, *a female proper name* **I.** *Mary, the mother of Jesus* (eccl Lat), Vulg Matt 2, 11 Maria, Prud Psych 88, id Apoth 643, Sedul. Car Pasch 2, 49 Maria, id. Hymn 1, 53, 54 — **II.** *Mary Magdalene*, Vulg Johan 20, 1, Sedul 4, 142 —**III.** *Mary of Bethany, sister of Lazarus and Martha*, Vulg Johan 11 1

2. Mărĭa, *f*, *a town of the Parthians*, Plin 6, 25, 29, § 113

mărĭambŭlus, a, um, *adj* [mare ambulo], *a walker on the sea* (eccl Lat.) Petrum non funambulum, sed ut ita dicam mariambulum, Aug in Psa. 39, 9

Mărĭāna, ae, *f*, v Marius, B

Mărĭandȳni, ōrum, *m*, = Μαριανδυνοί, *a people of Bithynia*, Mel 1, 19, 1, 7, 2, 7, 2, Val Fl 4, 171, Avien Descr Orbis, 960, Mart Cap 9, § 924 — Hence, **Mărĭandȳnus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Mariandyni, Mariandynian* sinus, Plin. 6, 1, 1, § 4 arenae, Val Fl 4, 733

Mărĭānus, a, um, v Marius, B

Mărīca, ae, *f*, *a nymph in the territory of Minturnæ, on the river Liris, the fabled mother of the Latins*, Verg A. 7, 47, Serv acc to Lact 1, 21, 23, *Circe, who was deified after her death.* After her was named the lucus Maricae, *the grove consecrated to her*, Liv 27, 37, called also, silva Maricae, Mart 13, 83, 1, and, querceta Maricae, Claud Cons. Prob et Olybr 259 palus Maricae, *the lake near Minturnæ, where Marius hid himself after his flight from Sylla*, Vell 2, 19, 2 — As *subst* **Mărīca,** ae, i e *Minturnæ*, Hor C 3, 17, 7 regna Maricae, *the territory of Minturnæ*, Liv 2, 424

Maricas, ae, *m*, = Μαρικᾶς, *a title of a comedy of Eupolis, directed against Hyperbolus* Quint 1, 10, 18 Spald

Mariccus, i, *m*, *a Boian, who stirred up a revolt against Vitellius*, Tac H 2, 61

mărīnus, a, um, *adj* [mare], *of* or *belonging to the sea, sea, marine* (class) marini terrenique umores, Cic N D 2 16, 43 aestus, id Div 2, 14, 34 fremitus, Verg G 2, 160 naves, *sea ships*, Dig 50, 5, 3 mustela Enn ap App Mag p 299 (Hedyphag p 166 Vahl) Nympha, Cat 64, 16 Venus, *sea born*, Hor C 3 26, 5 ros, *rosemary*, id ib 3, 23, 15 vituli, *sea calves*, Juv 3, 238 morsus, *of sea-water*, Plin 36, 26, 65, § 191 —*Neutr absol* terrenum differt a marino, i e *that which is produced by the sea*, Quint 5, 10, 61

mărisca, ae, *f*, *a large inferior kind of fig* **I.** Lit. pingues mariscae, Col 10, 415 fatua Mart 7, 25, 7, in apposition with ficus, Cato, R. R 8 (also in Plin 15 18, 19, § 72), so mariscae fici Varr ap Non 550, 31 —* **II.** Trans., *the piles* tumidae mariscae, Juv 2, 13

mărĭscos or **-us,** i, *m*, *a kind of rush* de junco, quem mariscon appellat, Plin 21, 18, 69, § 112

mărīta, ae, *a married woman, wife*, v 1 maritus III

mărītālis, e, *adj* [1 maritus] *of* or *belonging to married people, matrimonial, nuptial, conjugal* (poet and post Aug) vestis, Ov A. A 2 258 conjugium, Col 12 praef 1 fax, Val Max 9, 1, 9 supercilium id. ib 6, 3, 10 capistrum *the marriage halter*, Juv 6, 43 honor et affectio, Fragm Jur Rom Vat. 253 a, Huschke — Hence, **mărītālĭter,** *adv*, *matrimonially*, Aug in Johann tr 31, 3

mărītātus, a, um, *Part. and P a* of marito

mărĭtĭmus (mărĭtŭmus), a, um, *adj* [mare] *of* or *belonging to the sea, sea, maritime* (class) **I.** Lit. fluctus movi maritumos, Plaut Rud. prol 69 homines maritimi, *seamen, mariners*, Cic Verr 2, 5, 27, § 69, cf *absol* e barbaris ipsis nulli erant antea maritimi praeter Etruscos et Poenos, id Rep 2, 4, 9 maritimus et navalis hostis, id. ib 2, 3, 6 loci maritimi, an remoti a mari, id Part. Or 10, 36 urbes, *on the sea coast, lying on the sea*, id Rep 2, 3, 5, 2, 3, 6 civitas, Caes. B G 2, 34 portus, Plin 6, 27, 31, § 139 agri, Liv 29, 28 provincia, id. 37, 2 ora, Cic. Tusc. 5 14 40, Caes. B C 3, 5 cursus *a voyage* Cic Planc 40 res, *maritime affairs*, id. Verr 2 5, 27, § 70 naves, *sea going*, Liv 21, 63 officium, Caes. B C 3, 5 ecfugere a vita marituma, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 108 bellum, *with the pirates*, Sall C 39, 1 portus, navibus ab maritima vi tutus, Liv 37, 16 sal, *sea salt*, Varr R. R 1, 7, 8 silvae, *on the sea-coast*, Cic Rep 2 18 33 nuptiae, i e. *those of Peleus with Thetis* (opp terrenae nuptiae, i e *with Musa*), id ib usurae, *from maritime speculations*, Dig 22, 3, 6 —*Subst* **mărĭtĭma,** orum, *n*, *maritime parts* or *places* in maritimis sum, Cic. Fam 2, 16, 2, so with *gen* maritima Aetoliae vastare, Liv 38, 7 maritima Africae, Plin 6, 34 39, § 212 Tarraconis, Flor 4 12 5 —* **II.** Transf., *changeable, inconstant*, like the sea mores, Plaut. Cist 2, 1, 11

mărīto, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [1 maritus], *to give a husband* to one, hence *to wed, marry, give in marriage* to a man **I.** Lit (post Aug and rare) Vitellii filiam, Suet. Vesp 14 lex (Augusti) de maritandis ordinibus, i e *imposing fines for celibacy in all classes*, id Aug 34 lex Julia de maritandis ordinibus, Gai Inst. 1, 178, Ulp Fragm 11, 20, pleonastically matrimonia, i e *to conclude make*, App Dogm Plat p 26 — Hence, *absol*, *to marry, take a wife* maritandum principem suaderent, Tac. A 12, 6 —**II.** Transf **A.** Of animals and plants **1.** *Pass* maritari, *to be coupled*, i e *to have a mate* tunc dicuntur catulire, id est ostendere, se velle maritari, Varr R. R. 2, 10, 11 —**2.** *To impregnate* (Zephyrus) glebas fecundo rore maritat, Claud Rapt Pros. 2, 89, so in *pass*, *to be impregnated* quae (feminae) ternae singulis (maribus) maritantur Col 8 2, 12, Plin 16, 25, 39, § 93, Sol 23 —**B.** Of plants, *to wed*, i e *to tie* or *fasten* to another tree adultā vitium propagine Altas maritat populos, Hor Epod 2, 10 ulmi vitibus maritantur, Col 11, 2, 79, 4 2, 1 maritandae arbores, id. 4, 1, 6, cf id 5, 6, 18 — Hence, **mărītātus,** a, um, *P a.*, *of* or *pertaining to a wife.*—Comic *A* Pulchra dos pecunia est. *P* Quae quidem non maritata est, *yes if not accompanied with a wife*, Plaut Ep 2, 1, 12.—*Subst* **mărītāta,** ae, *f*, *a wife, a married woman*, Lact 1, 11, 9 — *Plur*, opp virgines, viduae, Hier Ep 77, n. 12.

1. mărītus, a, um, *adj* [mas] *of* or *belonging to marriage, matrimonial, conjugal, nuptial, marriage-.* **I.** *Adj* (so mostly poet, not in Cic.) **A.** Lit facibus cessit maritis *to the nuptial torches, to wedlock*, Prop 4 (5) 11, 33 faces, Ov H 11, 101 foedus, *the conjugal tie*, id P 3, 1, 73 tori, id H 2, 41 sacra Prop 3 20, 26 (4, 20, 16), Ov H 12, 87 Venus, *wedded love*, id ib 16, 283, cf fides, *conjugal fidelity*, Prop 4 (5), 3, 11 lex, *respecting marriage, a marriage law* (de maritandis ordinibus, Suet. Aug 34), Hor C S 20 — In prose vagabatur per maritas domos dies noctesque, i e *the houses of married people*, Liv 27, 31, 5 Drak —**B.** Transf **1.** Of plants, *wedded* i e *tied up* (cf marito, II B) arbores, Cato R. R. 32, 2, Col 11 2, 32 ulmo conjuncta marito (sc. vitis), Cat. 62, 54, Quint 8 3, 8 olivetum, Col 3, 11, 3 —**2.** *Impregnating, fertilizing* (in post class poetry) fluctus (Nili), Avien. Perieg 339 imbres, Pervigil Ven. 4, 11 —**II.** *Subst.* **A. mărītus,** i, *m*, *a married man, husband* (freq and class., cf conjux, vir) ditis damnosos maritos sub basilica quaerito Plaut Curc. 4, 1, 10 ut maritus sis quam optimae (mulieris) Cic Inv 1, 31, 52 sororis, id. Rab Perd. 3 8, Liv 1, 57, 10, Quint. 6, 2, 14, 3 11, 4, Suet Caes. 43, 52, 81, Tac. A. 1, 5, Plin Ep 1, 14, 1, 2 20, 2, Sen Ben 2 18, 1, Just. 1, 7, 19, Val Max. 8, 2, 14, Gell 1, 17 et saep insidian-

tem somno maritorum, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26: quae major calumnia est quam venire imberbum adulescentem, bene valentem ac maritum, id. Dom. 14, 37; Liv. 36, 17, 8; opp. coelebs: seu maritum sive coelibem scortarier, Plaut. Merc. 5, 14, 58; id. Cas. 2, 4, 11 sq.; Quint. 5, 10, 26; Sen. Ep. 94, 8; Gell. 2, 15: bonus optandusque maritus, Juv. 6, 211: malus ingratusque maritus, id. 7. 169: mariti testamentum, Quint. 9, 2, 73: patrius, Verg. A. 3, 297: Phrygio servire marito, id. ib. 4, 103: unico gaudens mulier marito, Hor. C. 3, 14, 5: novus, *a newly-married man, a young husband*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 6: intra quartum et vicesimum annum maritus, Plin. Ep. 7, 24. 3: recens, id. ib. 8, 23, 8: ut juveni primum virgo deducta marito, Tib. 3, 4, 31: lex Bithynorum, si quid mulier contrahat, maritum auctorem esse jubet, Gai. Inst. 1, 193: si maritus pro muliere se obligaverit, Ulp. Fragm. 11, 3: maritus lugendus decem mensibus, Plaut. Sent. 1, 21, 13.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A lover, suitor* (poet.), Prop. 2, 21 (3, 14), 10: aegram (Dido) nulli quondam flexere mariti, Verg. A. 4, 35.—**2.** Of animals: olens maritus, i. e. *a he-goat*, Hor. C. 1, 17, 7: quem pecori dixere maritum, Verg. G. 3, 125; so, gregum, Col. 7, 6, 4; of cocks, id. 8, 5 *fin.*; Juv. 3, 91.—**3.** In *plur.*: **mărīti**, ōrum, *m.*, *married people, man and wife* (post-class.), Dig. 24, 1, 52 *fin.*: novi mariti, *newly-married people, a young couple*, App. M. 8, p. 201, 36.—**III. mărīta**, ae, *f.*, *a married woman, wife* (poet. and post-class.): marita, Hor. Epod. 8, 13: castae maritae, Ov. F. 2, 139; id. H. 12, 175; Inscr. Orell. 2665; Inscr. Fabr. 299 al.; and freq. on epitaphs.

2. mărītus, i, v. 1. maritus, II. A.

Marium, i, *n.*, and **Mareum**, = Μάριον, *an ancient town of Cyprus*, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 130.

Mărĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* **1.** The most celebrated is C. Marius, *the conqueror of Jugurtha, and seven times consul*, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 7; id. Imp. Pomp. 20, 60; Sall. C. 59, 3; id. J. 46 sqq.; as a friend of the popular party, his name is used as an appellative: Caesari multos Marios inesse, *Cæsar had many Mariuses in him*, Sulla ap. Suet. Caes. 1 *fin.*—**2.** M. Marius Gratidianus, Cic. Brut. 45, 168; 62, 224; id. Leg. 3, 16, 36; id. Off. 3, 20, 80; Sen. de Ira, 3, 18; Plin. 33, 9, 46, § 132.—**3.** Marius Priscus, *proconsul in Africa, tried for extortion*, A.D. 100, Plin. Ep. 2, 11; Juv. 1, 49; 8, 120.—**4.** Marius Victorinus, *a rhetorician and grammarian, a native of Africa, in the middle of the fourth century of the Christian era.*—Hence, **A. Mărĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to C. Marius, Marian*: lex, Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 38.—**B. Mărĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to C. Marius. Marian*: Mariani consulatus, Cic. Brut. 47, 175: scutum Cimbricum, id. de Or. 2, 66, 266: quercus, id. Leg. 1, 1, 1: tribunus plebis, id. Agr. 3, 2, 7: Mariana et Sullana tempestas, Flor. 3, 12, 11: Mariana et Cinnana rabies, id. 4, 2, 2.—*Subst.*: **Mărĭāna**, ae, *f.*, *a Roman colony on the eastern coast of Corsica, founded by C. Marius*, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 80; Mel. 2, 7, 19.—*Plur. subst.*: **Mărĭāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *another name of the Cernetari in Latium*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.

Marmărĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, = Μαρμαρικός, *of* or *belonging to Marmarica* (a country lying between Egypt and the Syrtes, now Barca), *Marmaric*: genus capparis, Plin. 13, 23, 44, § 127.—Transf. (post-Aug.), *African*, Luc. 3, 293: nubes, i. e. *the swarm of Carthaginians*, Sil. 7, 83: fera, i. e. *the elephant*, Sid. Carm. 11, 103.

Marmărĭdes, ae, *m.*, = Μαρμαρίδης, *a man from Marmarica* (v. Marmaricus), *a Marmarican*: cuspide Marmaridae Corythi, Ov. M. 5, 124.—**Marmărĭdae**, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Marmarica*, Plin. 5, 5, 6, § 33: Marmaridae Psylli, Luc. 9, 894: phalanx Marmaridûm, i. e. *of the Carthaginians*, Sil. 5, 184.

† **marmărītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = μαρμαρῖτις, *a plant that grows in marble quarries*, = aglaophotis, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 160.

marmărўga, ae, *f.*, = μαρμαρυγή, and **marmarygma**, ătis, *n.*, = μαρμάρυγμα, *movable specks* or *spots in the eye*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 62; 1, 2, 52.

* **Marmessus** or **Marmissus** (**-os**), i, *f.*, *a town in Troas, on Mount Ida*, Lact. 1, 6.

† **marmor**, ŏris (also **marmur**; *plur.* marmura, Antonius Gripho ap. Quint. 1, 6, 23; *abl.* marmori, Corp. Inscr. L. 1012; *m.*, Plin. Val. 3, 14), *n.* [root mar-, gleam, glimmer (v. mare), the white or gleaming stone; cf. margarita, = μάρμαρος], *marble.* **I.** Lit.: in omni marmore, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 48: Parium marmor, Quint. 2, 19, 3; 5, 11, 30: tu secanda marmora Locas, Hor. C. 2, 18, 17: templum de marmore ponam, Verg. G. 3, 13; cf.: vivos ducent de marmore vultus, id. A. 6, 848: parietes crusta marmoris operire totius domus, Plin. 36, 6, 7, § 48: A MARMORIBVS, *one whose office it was to superintend the purchasing and working of marble*, Inscr. Grut. 593, 7: marmora, *kinds of marble*, Sen. Ep. 100, 5; Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 54; 36, 16, 25, § 126; but *blocks* or *pieces of marble*, Hor. l. l.; Luc. 10, 114; Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 160; 36, 1, 1, § 2; Quint. 5, 11, 30; Mart. 5, 22, 8; v. infra.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Pulverized marble, marble-dust*, Cato, R. R. 2, 3; Col. 12, 20 *fin.*; Plin. 14, 19, 24, § 120; 23, 1, 24, § 45.—**B.** *A marble*, i. e., **1.** *A piece of wrought marble, marble statue*, etc.: Praxiteles marmore nobilitatus est Gnidiaque Venere, Plin. 7, 38, 39, § 127; Hor. C. 4, 8, 13; Ov. M. 5, 234; 12, 487: duo marmora, id. ib. 7, 790; cf.: lacrimas marmora manant, id. ib. 6, 312; so *plur.*, Sen. Ep. 90, 26; Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 9; 33, 7, 40, § 122; Stat. Silv. 1, 3, 36; Juv. 1, 12; 14, 40 et saep.—**2.** *A building of marble*, Mart. 8, 3, 6; 10, 63, 1.—**3.** In *plur.*, *a marble pavement*, Mart. 10, 2, 9; 12, 60, 12; Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 360; Juv. 6, 430.—**C.** *A mile-stone* of marble: rus marmore tertio notatum, i. e. *three miles from town*, Mart. 7, 31, 10.—**D.** *A marble slab* upon a sideboard, Juv. 3, 205.—**E.** *A hard, stony tumor in the joints of the horse*: plerumque in genibus aut phlegmon oritur, aut marmora, Veg. Vet. 2, 48, 1: tumor obdurationе convertitur in marmor, id. ib. 2, 48, 10.—**F.** *Stone* in gen., Ov. M. 5, 214; 11, 404: flumen inducit marmora rebus, *incrusts*, id. ib. 15, 314.—**G.** Poet., *the bright level surface of the sea*; hence, *the surface of the sea, the sea* in gen.: verrunt extemplo placide mare marmore flavo, Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 26, 21 (Ann. v. 377 Vahl.); Lucr. 2, 767: lento luctantur marmore tonsae, Verg. A. 7, 28; id. G. 1, 254: Libycum, id. A. 7, 718: spumant vada marmore verso, id. ib. 10, 208: marmora pelagi, Cat. 63, 88: infidum, Sil. 14, 464: medium, *the surface of a lake*, Val. Fl. 6, 568.

marmŏrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [marmor], *of* or *belonging to marble, marble-* (post-Aug.): faber, Sen. Ep. 90, 15.—*Subst.*: **marmŏrārĭus**, i, *m.*, *a worker in marble, marble-mason*, Vitr. 7, 6; Sen. Ep. 88, 15; 90, 13; Firm. Math. 8, 19.

marmŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [marmoro], *an overlaying* or *incrusting with marble* (post-class.): pavimenti, App. Flor. p. 359, 2.

marmŏrātum, v. marmoro *fin.*

marmŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [marmor], *made* or *consisting of marble, marble-.* **I.** Lit. (class.): signum aëneum, marmoreum, eburneum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1: tecta, id. Par. 1, 3, 13: solum, *a floor*, id. ib. 6, 3, 49: facere aliquem marmoreum, *to make of marble*, i. e. *as a marble statue*, Verg. E. 7, 35: ponere aliquem marmoreum, Hor. C. 4, 1, 20: colossus, Juv. 8, 230: villa, id. 4, 112.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Of* or *pertaining to marble, marble-* (very rare): ars, Vitr. 4, 1.—**B.** *Resembling marble* (in whiteness or smoothness), *marble-like, marble-* (mostly poet.): pectus, Lucil. ap. Non. 391. 26: cervix, Verg. G. 4, 523: pollex, Ov. M. 13, 746: palmae, id. ib. 3, 481: pedes, id. Am. 2, 11, 15: manus, Mart. 8, 56, 14: candor, *marble-whiteness*, Lucr. 2, 765: color, i. e. *whiteness*, id. 2, 775: Paros (from its famous marble quarries), Ov. M. 7, 465: gelu, id. F. 4, 918: aequor, Verg. A. 6, 729.—**C.** *Adorned with statues*: Lucanus in hortis marmoreis, Juv. 7, 80.

marmŏro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to overlay or incrust with marble* (*post-Aug.*; most freq. in *part. perf.*): palatio exornato hoc genere marmorandi, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 25: porticus marmorata, Petr. 77, 4: ingenti plaga marmorata dorso, i. e. *paved with stones*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 96.—**II.** *To make a kind of plaster out of marble* (ante-class., and only in *part. perf.*): tectorium marmoratum, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 1.—Hence, **marmŏrātum**, i, *n.*, *a covering for walls* or *floors made of pounded marble and lime*, Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 3; 3, 7, 3; Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 176.

marmŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [marmor], *like marble, hard as marble*: sil marmorosum, Plin. 33, 12, 56, § 158; 35, 6, 20. § 38.

marmuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a small work in marble*, Isid. 1, 27, 3.

Marnas, ae, *m.* [Syrian], *a deity worshipped at Gaza, in Palestine*, Hier. Isa. 7, 17, 2; id. Vit. Hilar. 14.

1. Măro, ōnis, *m.* [from root smar-, to be thoughtful; cf. memor], *the family name of the poet* P. Vergilius, Lact. 1, 15, 12: ingenium sacri miraris abesse Maronis: Sint Maecenates, non deerunt, Flacce, Marones, Mart. 8, 56, 5: summus, id. 12, 4, 1: altisonus, Juv. 11, 180.—Transf., *a statue of Virgil*, Juv. 7, 227.—Hence, **A. Mărōnēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the poet Virgil, Maronian, Virgilian*: templum, Stat. S. 4, 4, 55.—**B. Mărōnĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Maronian, Virgilian*: culex, Stat. S. 2, 7, 74: stilus, Sid. Ep. 8, 1 *in carm.*

2. Măro, ōnis, *m.*, *a mountain in Sicily, near the river Himera*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 88 (dub.; Jan., ad Maroneum et Gemellos colles).

3. Măro, ōnis, *m.*, = Μάρων, *the companion and instructor of the youthful Bacchus*: terra Thraeca, ubi Liberi fanum inclutum Maro locavit, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, 14 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 170 Vahl.); Fulg. Myth. 2, 15.—**II.** Transf., v. l. Prop. 3, 30, 14 (al. leg. Anione), as the name of *a statue beside a spring*, prob. *a Silenus* (v. Herzb. Com. in Prop. 2, 32, 14).

Marŏbŏdŭus, i, *m.*, *Marbod, king of the Suevi, who, being defeated by Arminius and compelled to flee, was hospitably received by Augustus*, Vell. 2, 108; Tac. G. 42; id. A. 2, 26; 44; 63.

maron, v. marum.

Mărōnēa or **Mărōnīa**, ae, *f.*, = Μαρώνεια. **I.** *A town of Thrace, on the Schœneus, famous for its wine, now Marona*, Mel. 2, 2, 8; Liv. 31, 16, 3; 37, 60, 7.—Hence, **Mărōnēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Maronea*: vinum, Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 53; Tib. 4, 1, 57.—**II.** *A town of the Samnites*, now *Campo Marano*, Liv. 27, 1, 1.

Marōnēus, a, um. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to Virgil*; v. Maro, I. A.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the town of Maronea*; v. Maronea, I.

Mărōnĭānus, a, um, v. 1. Maro, II. B.

* **maronion**, i, *n.*, *a plant, called also* Centaurea major, *the greater centaury*, App. Herb. 34.

Marpessĭus, v. 1. Marpessus.

1. Marpessus or **Marpēsus**, i, *f.*, = Μάρπησσος (another form of Μάρμησσος v. Marmessus), *a town in the Troas, on Mount Ida, home of the Erythrean Sibyl*, Varr. ap. Lact. 1, 6, 12.—Hence, *adj.*: **Marpessĭus** (**-ēsius**), a, um, *of* or *belonging to Marpessus in the Troas, Marpessian*, Tib. 2, 5, 67 Drisen.

2. Marpessus (**Marpēsus**), i, *m.*, = Μάρπησσος, *a mountain in the island of Paros, in which lay the quarries of Parian marble*, Serv. Verg. A. 6, 471.—Hence, **Marpessĭus** (**Marpēsĭus**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Marpessus* in Paros, *Marpessian*; and transf., *Parian*: Marpessia cautes, i. e. *Parian*, Verg. A. 6, 471; and referring to the above passage, Marpessia rupes, Arn. 2, 60.

marra, ae, *f.* [etym. unknown], *a sort of hoe for tearing up weeds, a weeding-hook*, = ligo (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: tu penitus latis eradere viscera marris Ne dubita, Col. 10, 72; id. 10, 89; Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 159; Juv. 15, 166.—**II.** Transf., *a hook*: (Silurus) in Danubio marris extrahitur, Plin. 9, 14, 17, § 45.

1. marrūbium, ii, *n*, *the plant hore hound* marrubium quod Graeci prasion vocant, alii linostrophon, nonnulli philo paeda, aut philochares Plin 20, 22, 89, § 241, 14, 16 19 § 105, Col 10, 356

2. Marrūbium or **Marrūvium,** ii, *n*, *a city in Latium, the capital of the Marsians*, now *S Benedetto*, Sil 8, 507 — Hence, **II. Marrūbius,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Marrubium, Marrubian* Marrubia gens, Verg A 7, 750 —In *plur subst* **Marrūvii** or **Marrūvini,** orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Marrubium*, Plin 3 12, 17, § 106, cf Inscr Orell 3149

Marrūcini (Marūcini), orum, *m*, *a people of Italy, on the Adriatic coast, near the river Aternus, whose chief city was* Teate, now *Chieti*, Cic Clu 69 197, id Phil 7, 9, 23, Caes B C 1, 23, Liv 8, 29, 26 11 al, Plin 3, 12, 17, § 106 —Hence, **Marrūcinus,** a um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Marrucini, Marrucinian* ager, Liv 27, 43, Plin 2, 83, 85, § 199 montes, Stat S 4, 4, 86 pubes, Sil 8, 521 gens id 15, 566—*Adv* **Marrūcinē,** *in the Marrucine manner*, i e *faithfully*, since the faithfulness of the Marrucini was proverbial, Tert adv Marc 5, 17

Mars (archaic and poet Mavors q v), Martis (collat reduplic form Marmar, in the Song of the Arval Brothers, v the following, and Mamers) *m* [root mar, gleam, Sanscr marikis, beam of light, hence Mars the bright god, cf marmor, mare] *Mars, who as father of Romulus, was the primogenitor of the Roman people, the god of war, of husbandry of shepherds and seers* For *him was named the month of* Martius *March, the beginning of the Roman year*, Ov F 3 73 sqq legio Martia ab eo deo a quo populum Romanum generatum accepimus, Cic Phil 4 2, 5 Mars pater te precor quaesoque, uti sies volens propitius mihi, etc, ut tu morbos visos invisosque viduertatem vastitudinemque, calamitates intemperiasque prohibessis, etc, Cato, R R 141, 2, cf, in the Song of the Arval Brothers NEVE LVERVE MARMAR SINS IN CVRRERE IN PLEORIS, for Mars pater the forms Marspiter gen Marspitris, or tris, and Maspiter were also employed Gell 5 12 5, Macr S 1 12, 19, Varr L L 8, § 33 Müll, 9 § 75, 10, § 65, Prisc p 695 Mars Gradivus, Quirinus, Silvanus, Ultor, v under h vv Mars durus, Verg E 10, 44 torvus Hor C 1, 28, 17 cruentus id ib 2 14 13 ferus, Ov H 7, 160, id F 4, 25 ferox, id M 13, 11 bellicus id F 3, 1 fortibus sane oculis Cassius (Martem spirare dicens) se in Siciliam non iturum Cic Att 15 11 The Salii were destined for his service, Liv 1, 20 4, horses and bulls were offered to him, Paul ex Fest p 61 Müll, Ov H 6, 10, Macr S 3 10 4 per Martem a soldier s oath, Plaut Mil 5, 21 He was often appealed to in oaths etc, esp by soldiers Nam neque Duellona mi umquam neque Mars creduat, ni, etc, Plaut Bacch 4 8, 8, id Mil 1, 1 11, id Truc 3 1, 11 —**II.** Transf **A.** *War, battle, a conflict, engagement contest*, etc, also *the art of war* cum veter occubuit Priamus sub Marte Pelasgo Enn ap Prisc p 607 P (Ann v 17 Vahl) Martem accendere cantu *to incite to battle*, Verg A 6 165 apertus, *fighting in the open field* Ov M 13, 27 equitem suo alienoque Marte pugnare, i e *to fight both in their own fashion* (on horseback) *and in one which was strange to them* (on foot), Liv 3, 62, 9 pugna jam in manus jam in gladios, ubi Mars est atrocissimus, venerat, id 2, 46, 3 terribili Marte ululare Plin 26 4 9, § 19 captam sine Marte Stat Ach 1 401 quos amisimus cives, eos Martis vis perculit, non ira victoriae, Cic Marcell 6 17 —Poet Mars forensis, *a contest in the forum legal contest*, Ov P 4, 6 29, cf et fora Marte suo litigiosa vacent id F 4, 188 —Hence, prov suo (nostro vestro) Marte, *by one's own exertions without the assistance of others* rex ipse suo Marte res suas recuperavit Cic Phil 2, 37, 95, id Off 3, 7 34 cum vos vestro Marte his rebus omnibus abundetis id Verr 2 3, 4 § 9 —**B.** *The issue of a war* or *a battle, the fortune of war* cum omnis belli Mars communis et cum semper incerti exitus proeliorum sint Cic Fam 6, 4, 1 commu nis adhuc Mars belli erat, Liv 10, 28 aequo Marte, *with equal advantage on equal terms*, Caes B G 7, 19, 3, 8, 19, 2, Curt 4 1 8 pari Marte, Hirt B G 8, 19 aequato Marte, Liv 1, 25 verso Marte (=versa fortuna), id. 29, 3, 11 vario Marte pugnatum est, Quint 8, 6, 24 incerto Marte, Tac H 4, 35 anceps, Liv 7, 29, 2, 21, 1, 2 dubius, Vell. 2, 55, 3 —**C.** *The planet Mars* Jovis stellae proximum inferiorem orbem tenet πυροεις, quae stella Martis appellatur, Cic N D 2, 20, 53, 2 46, 119, Plin 2, 8, 6, § 34, 2, 15, 12, § 60, Hyg Astr 2, 42 Martis sidus, Cassiod Var 11, 36 —Hence, **III. Martius (Māvortius,** v infra), a, um, *adj* **a.** *Of* or *belonging to Mars* lupus, *sacred to Mars*, Verg A 9, 566, cf · Martius lupus, integer et intactus, gentis nos Martiae et conditoris nostri admonuit, *descended from Mars* (since Mars is the father of Romulus and Remus), Liv 10, 27 legio, Cic Phil 3, 3 6, 4, 2, 5 miles Ov M 14, 798 proles, i e *Romulus and Remus*, id F 3, 59 anguis *sacred to Mars*, id M 3 32 judicium, i e *of the Areopagus at Athens*, App M 10, p 718 Oud. Campus, v campus harena *a place in the Circus where the gladiators fought*, Ov Tr 2, 282, Mart 2, 75, 8 gramen, i e *the Field of Mars*, Hor C 3, 7, 26 Martius mensis, *the month of March*, formerly the first month of the year, Plin 15, 3, 4 § 13 Martii Calendis, Hor C 3, 8, 1 Idus Martiae, *the Ides of March*, famous as the day on which Julius Cæsar was killed Cic Att 14, 4, 2, cf 14 20, 1 sq, id Phil 2 35 88, id. Fam 10 28, 1 —In the form Mavortius (poet) moenia, i e *Rome*, Verg A 1, 276 tellus, i e *Thrace*, id G 4, 462 conjux, i e *Venus*, Val Fl 2, 208 proles, i e *the Thebans*, Ov M 3, 531, cf seges belli (because sprung from the dragon's teeth), Claud III Cons Hon 135 —**b.** Transf **1.** *Warlike, martial* · Martia Penthesilea, Verg A 11, 661 · Martia saeculi voluptas Mart 5, 24, 1 Martius aeris rauci canor, Verg G 4, 71 · vulnera, id A 7, 182 Thebe, i e *where many wars were carried on*, Ov Am 3, 6, 33 —**2.** *Of* or *belonging to the planet Mars* ille fulgor rutilus horribilisque terris, quem Martium dicitis, Cic Rep 6, 17, 17 —As *subst* · **Martius,** ii, *m* (sc mensis), *March, the month of March* · Mensium nomina fere aperta sunt, si a Martio, ut antiqui constituerunt, numeres, Nam primus a Marte, Varr L L 6, 4, § 33 —**IV. Martiālis,** e, *adj* **A.** *Of* or *belonging to Mars* flamen, Varr L L 5, § 84 Müll, 7, § 45 ib lupus, *sacred to Mars*, Hor C 1, 17, 9 ludi, *in honor of Mars*, Suet Claud 1 Martialis collis, *near the temple of* Deus Fidius Varr L L 5, § 52 Müll —*Subst* **Martiālis,** is *m*, *a priest of Mars* Martiales quidam Larini appellabantur, ministri publici Martis Cic Clu 15, 43 —**B.** *Belonging to the* legio Martia, hence, **Martiāles,** *the soldiers of the* legio Martia, Cic Phil 4, 2, 5

Marsăci and **Marsăcii,** orum, *m*, *a people of* Gallia Belgicā —Marsacii, Plin 4, 15 29, § 101 Marsaci Tac H 4, 56

Marsi, ōrum, *m* **I.** *A people in Latium on the* Lacus Fucinus *celebrated as wizards and snake charmers, in the Social War the most zealous enemies of the Romans*, Plin 7, 2, 2, § 15, 3, 12 17, § 106, Caes B C 1, 15, Liv 8, 6, 9, 41 sq, 26, 11, Flor 3 18, § 6, § 13 et saep —*Sing collect*, Cic Div 2, 33, 70 —**B.** Hence, **1. Marsus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Marsi, Marsian* augur, Auct ap Cic Div 1, 58 132, Cic ib 2 33, 70 manus Enn ap Charis p 251 P (Ann v 280 Vahl) ager, Luc 9, 790 montes, Verg A 7, 758 Col 6 5, 3 nives Stat S 1, 5, 26 aper, Hor C 1 1 28 cellae (for the wine, v Marsicus), Mart 14, 116 centuriones, Caes B C 2 27 nenia, *incantations*, Hor Epod 17, 29, Ov A A 2 102 duellum, Hor C 3 14 18 senex, Juv 14 180 —**2. Marsicus,** a um, *adj*, *Marsian Marsic* bellum Cic Agr 2 33 90, id Div 1 44, 99, 2 27, 59 pubes, Sil 8, 496 vinum, Mart 13 121 —**II.** *A people of Germany between the Rhine Lippe and Ems*, Tac G 2, id A 1, 50, 56, 2, 25, id H 3 59

Marsigni, ōrum, *m*, *a people of Germany a part of the Suevi*, Tac G 43

‡ **Marspedis** sive sine r littera mas pedis in precatione solitaurilium quid significet, ne Messalla quidem augur in explanatione auguriorum reperire se potuisse ait, Paul ex Fest. p 161 Müll

Marspĭter, tris, v Mars *init.*

† **marsūpium (-suppium),** ii, *n*, = μαρσυπιον, *a pouch, purse* (ante and post-class) curam marsupii habere, Varr ap. Non 142, 1 nummi aurei in marsupio, Plaut Rud 5, 2 26 quom inspicio marsupium, id. Men 2, 1, 29 exenterare *to empty*, id. Ep 2, 2 3, Prud. Psych 600, Alcim 6, 311.

1. Marsus, a, um, v Marsi, I B 1

2. Marsus, i, *m*, Domitius Marsus, *an epigrammatic poet in the time of Augustus*, Ov P 4 16, 5, Mart 2, 71 3

1. Marsўas and **Marsўa,** ae, *m*, = Μαρσυας, *a satyr who challenged Apollo to a trial of skill on the flute, and whom the latter vanquished and flayed alive* Liv 38, 13, 6, Ov F 6 705, id M 6 383, App Flor 1, 3, p 113, Luc. 3 207, Stat Th 4, 186, *near his statue in the Roman forum was the place for the transaction of business*, Hor S 1, 6, 120, Mart 2, 64, 8, Sen de Ben 6 32, 1, cf Juv 9, 2

2. Marsўas, ae, *m*, the name of several rivers. **I.** *A river in Greater Phrygia, which flows into the Mæander*, now *Tschinar Tchai*, Ov M 6, 400, Liv 38, 13, 6 —**II.** *The name of two rivers in Syria*, Plin 5, 23, 19 § 81, id 5, 24, 21, § 86

* **martes,** is, *f*, *a marten* captā marte, Mart 10, 37, 18 dub (al mele or maele)

1. Martiālis, e, v Mars, IV B

2. Martiālis, is, *m*, M Valerius Martialis, *a native of Bilbilis, in Spain, a celebrated epigrammatic poet under Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan* Plin Ep 3, 21, 1

Martiānus (Marc-), i, *m* **I.** Aelius Martianus, *a Roman jurist a pupil of Papinian under Alexander Severus*, Lampr Alex. Sev 68 —**II.** Martianus Capella, v Capella.

Martiătĭcus, a, um, *adj* [Mars], *martial military* stipendia Prisc. 1284 P

Martĭcŏla, ae *m* [Mars colo] *a worshipper of Mars* (only in Ovid) Getes, Ov Tr 5 3, 21, id P 4, 14 14.

‡ **Marticultor,** oris *m* [Mars cultor], *a worshipper of Mars*, Inscr Orell 2397

Martigĕna, ae, *comm* [Mars gigno] *Mars born, begotten by Mars* (poet) Martigenae Romulus Iliades Iliadesque Remus, Ov Am 3, 4, 39 Martigena Quirinus, id. F 1, 199 vulgus, i e *martial*, Sil 16, 533

martiobarbŭlus (mattiob-), i, *m* [Mars] *a soldier provided with leaden balls* (post class), Veg Mil 1, 17 dub, cf the context

Martius, a, um, v Mars, III

martŭlus, v 1 marculus.

† **martyr,** ўris, *comm*, = μαρτυρ, *a witness*, esp *one who by his death bears witness to the truth of the Christian religion, a martyr* (eccl Lat) salvete flores Martyrum, Prud Cath 12 125, Vulg Apoc 17, 6. —In *fem* Perpetua, fortissima martyr, Tert Anim 55

† **martўrium,** ii, *n*, = μαρτυριον, *a testimony, sealed with one's blood to the truth of the Christian religion, martyrdom* **I.** Lit (eccl Lat) martyrii palmae Tert. Spect 29, Greg M Dial 3, 28 Domini martyrium Hier adv Jovin 1 sanguine martyrii, Prud στεφ 7, 9 sacri martyrii corona, Ambros Off 2, 28 —**II.** Transf. **A.** *The place where a martyr is buried, a martyr's grave* martyria negat esse facienda Tert adv Haer 46, so Cod Just. 1, 2, 16 —**B.** *A church* dedicated to a saint martyrium fabricare Hier Vita Hilar 31.

Marucca, ae, *f*, *a town in Bætica*, Plin 3, 1, 3 § 12

Mărullus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, e g C Epidius Marullus Val Max 5 7, 2. —In *fem* **Mărulla,** ae, Mart 10, 55, 1

† **mărum** and **măron,** i *n*, = μαρον, *a plant* perh Teucrium Marum, Linn, *cat thyme* Plin. 12, 24, 53, § 111, 13 2 2, § 18

Marus, i, *m*, *a river in Dacia*, now *the March* or *Morana* Tac A. 2, 63, Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 81

mās, măris (*n*, mare, rare, *gen plur*

marium, Cic. Part. Or 10, 35, Mel. 3, 9, 5), *adj* [prob from Sanscr root man, think, manus, man, human being, cf. memini, moneo, etc] *male, masculine, of the male sex* mare et femineum sexus, App de Mund. p 66 *med* maribus (sc. diis), Cic Leg. 2, 12, 29 si marem (anguem) emisisset si feminam, etc, id Div 1, 18, 36, id. Part Or 10, so, emissio maris anguis (opp emissio feminae anguis), id. Div 2, 29, 62 mas vitellus, *a male yolk*, i e which would produce a male chick, Hor S 2, 4, 14 —Of plants ure mares oleas, Ov F. 4, 741 —**B.** Transf., *masculine, manly, brave* (poet) quod mares homines amant, Plaut Poen 5,5,32 maribus Curiis, Hor Ep 1, 1, 64. animi, id. A. P. 402 male mas, *unmanly, effeminate* Cat 16, 13 atque marem strepitum fidis intendisse Latinae, i e *a manly, noble strain*, Pers. 6, 4 —*As subst*

mās, māris, *a male* (opp. femina, v infra) **A.** Lit., of gods, human beings and animals · congressio maris et feminae, Cic Rep 1, 24, 38 et mares deos et feminas esse dicitis, id. N D 1, 34, 95 (bestiarum) aliae mares, aliae feminae sunt. et in mare et in femina, etc, id. ib 2, 51, 128, cf. feminaque ut maribus conjungi possit, Lucr 5, 853 marium expers, Suet Claud. 33, so, marium pignora, id. Aug. 21 Oud. *N cr* stuprum in maribus, Quint 11, 1, 84 vos tollite laudibus mares, Delon Apollinis, Hor C 1, 21, 10 —**B.** Trop, of plants in tilia mas et femina differunt omni modo namque et materies dura ac nodosa, etc, Plin. 16, 14, 25, § 65 cognati virilis sexus, per mares descendentes Ulp Fragm 26, 1.

Masada, ae, *f*, *a fortress in Judæa*, now *Sebbeh*, Plin. 5, 17, 15, § 73

Masaesȳli, ōrum, v Massaesyli

Masāti, orum, *m*, *a people of Mauritania*, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 9

* **mascarpĭo,** ōnis, *m* [mas carpo], i. q masturbator, Petr 134, 5 dub

* **masculātus,** a, um, *adj* [mas], *male* Mercurialis masculata, App Herb 82.

* **mascŭlesco,** ĕre, *v inch n* [masculus] *to become* or *turn male* densiore satu (rapa) masculescere Plin 18 13, 34, § 129

mascŭlētum, i, *n* [id.] *a place where male plants are planted* (post-Aug.), Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 182.

mascŭlīnē, *adv*, v masculinus *fin*

* **mascŭlīnĭter,** *adv*, v masculinus *fin* * B

mascŭlīnus, a, um, *adj* [masculus], *male masculine*, of human beings, animals, and plants (not in Cic, perh not ante Aug.) **I.** Lit membra *the male parts*, Phaedr 4, 14, 15 facies App M. 7, p 190, 20 rapa rotunda masculini sexus, Plin. 19, 5 25, § 75 —**II.** Transf. **a.** (Cf. masculus II B) *Manly worthy of manhood* · masculini viri, v l. Quint 5, 12 20, al leg masculi —**b.** In gram, of gender, *masculine* masculina Graeca nomina, Quint 1, 5, 61 ut si quaeratur, funis masculinum sit an femininum id. 1 6, 3 masculino genere cor enuntiavit Ennius, Caesell Vindex ap Gell 7, 2 —Hence, *adv* (post class)

A. mascŭlīnē, *in the masculine gender*, Arn. 1 36 masculine etiam dicebant frontem, Paul. ex Fest p 151 Müll caelum masculine veteres dixerunt, Charis p 55 P —* **B. mascŭlīnĭter,** *in the masculine gender*, Vet Interpr Iren. 1, 1.

* **mascŭlŏfēmĭna,** ae *f* [masculus-femina] *a man woman, hermaphrodite*, Vet Interpr Iren. 1, 1.

mascŭlus, a, um, *adj dim* [mas] *male, masculine*, *subst*, *a male* (not in Cic. or Cæs.) **I.** Lit bona femina, et malus masculus Plaut Cist 4, 2, 39 incertus infans natus masculus an femina esset Liv 31 12 genus Phaedr 4. 14, 15 genus masculum femininumve, Plin. 10 68, 87, § 189 tura Verg E 8, 65, Ov Med. fac 94, Plin. 12 14. 32, § 61 dare mascula nomina rebus Mart 11, 43, 11 libido i e tribadum, Hor Epod 5, 41.—**II.** Transf **A.** Of things cardo *which is inserted into another* (opp cardo femina into which another is inserted) Vitr 9 9 *med* v cardo, of gems Plin 37 7 25 § 92 —**B.** *Worthy of or befitting a man manly, vigorous bold* proles, Hor C 3 6 37 Sappho, id Ep 1, 19, 28 animus, App M 6, p 184, 21 ingenium, id ib 7, p 190, 25 indicium masculi et incorrupti viri, Quint. 5, 12, 20, v masculinus

Masēi, ōrum, *m*, *a people of Arabia*, Plin. 6 26, 30 § 118

* **Masgăba,** ae, *m* **I.** *A son of King Masinissa*, Liv 45, 13 —**II.** *A favorite of Augustus*, Suet. Aug 98

Masĭcĭtus, i, *m*, *a mountain in Lycia* Plin 5, 27, 28 § 100

Măsĭnissa (Măsănīsa, Oros 4, 18), ae, *m*, *a king of Numidia, grandfather of Jugurtha, at first the enemy and afterwards the friend and ally of the Romans*, Liv 24, 48, 25 34 sq, Cic Rep 6, 9, 9, id. Sen 10, Sall. J 5 5, 9, 2, 24. 10, 65, 1, Ov. F. 6, 769, Sil 16, 117

Maso and **Masso,** ōnis, *m*, *a surname in the gens Papiria*, e g C Papirius Maso (Masso), Plin. 15, 29, 38, § 126, Fast. Capitol. ad a. 523, Cic. Balb 23, 53

Maspedis, v Marspedis.

† **maspĕtum,** i, *n*, = μάσπετον, *the leaf of the* laserpitium, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 42.

‡ **Maspiter,** i. q Marspiter, v Mars

† **1. massa,** ae, *f*, = μᾶζα, *that which adheres together like dough, a lump, mass* (poet and post-Aug) massa picis, Verg G 1, 275 salis Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 78 lactis coacti, *cheese*, Ov M 8, 666 lactis alligati, Mart 8, 64, 9 —Of metals versantque tenaci forcipe massam, Verg A. 8, 453 aeris, Plin 34, 9, 20 § 97 chalybis Ov F 4, 405 ardens, Juv 10, 130 —Of money tum argenti montis, non massas habet Aetna non aeque altast, Plaut Mil. 4, 2, 73 —*Absol*, *of a mass of gold* contactu gleba potenti Massa fit, Ov M 11, 112 marmoris, *a block of marble* marmor, non in columnis crustisve, sed in massa, Plin. 36, 6, 8, § 49 —Of chaos, Ov M 1, 70 —Of a heavy weight Juv 6, 421 —Of an indeterminate quantity of land, Inscr Orell. 4360

2. Massa, ae, *m*, *a Roman surname.* **1.** L. Terentius Massa, Liv 31, 50, 40, 35 —**2.** Baebius Massa, *a notorious informer and sycophant*, Plin. Ep 3, 4, 7, 33, Juv 1, 35 —**3.** *The name of a slave*, Petr 69

Massaesȳli (Masaes-), orum, *m*, = Μασσαισύλιοι, *a people in Africa* Liv 28 17, 5, 29, 32, Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 17 —Hence,

Massaesȳlia, ae, *f*, *the country of the Massæsyli* Plin. 10, 8, 9, § 22.

Massăgĕtae, ārum, *m*, = Μασσαγέται, *a Scythian people, to the east of the Caspian Sea*, in the mod. *Sangaria* and *Mongolia*, Mel. 1 2 5, Plin 6, 17, 19, § 50, Nep Reg 1, 2, Stat Achill. 1, 307 retusum in Massagetas Arabasque ferrum, Hor C 1, 35, 40 — In *sing collect* **Massăgĕtes,** ae, *m*, *one of the Massagetæ*, Luc 3 283 Massageten monstrans, Sil. 3 360, Claud. ap Ruf 1, 312.

Massala, ae *f*, *a town of Arabia Felix* Plin. 6 28 32 § 158

Massălĭōtĭcus, a, um, v Massilia, C

massālis, e, *adj* [1. massa] *of or belonging to a mass that constitutes a mass* (eccl. Lat) · massalis moles, i e *chaos*, Tert adv Hermog 30 summa *the All embracer*, i e *Christ*, id. adv Marc. 4, 18 —Hence, *adv*

massālĭter, *in a mass, all together* (eccl Lat), Tert adv Valent 16

massālĭter, *adv*, v massalis *fin*

massăris, is, *f*, *a grape from a wild vine*, Plin. 12 28, 61, § 133, 23 prooem 5, § 9

massātĭcius or **-tius,** a um, *adj* [massa] *consisting of masses* or *lumps*, Agrim p 265 Goes.

Massĭcus, i *m* (with or without mons) *a mountain in Campania celebrated for its excellent wine* now *Monte Massico* per juga Massici montis Liv 22, 14 vertunt felicia Baccho Massica qui rastris (sc juga, or arbusta), Verg A 7, 725 in Massici radices Cic. Agr 2 25, 66 — Hence **Massĭcum vīnum,** or simply **Massĭcum,** i, *n*, *wine of the Massicus, Massic wine* veteris pocula Massici, Hor C 1, 1 19, 2 7 21 vina id. S 2, 4, 51 Bacchi umor, Verg G 2 143, 3, 526

Massĭlĭa, ae *f*, = Μασσαλία *a celebrated seaport town in* Gallia Narbonensis *a colony from Phocæa, and a seat of Greek civilization*, now *Marseilles*, Plin 3, 4, 5, § 35: cf Caes B C 2, 1, Cic. Off 2, 8, 28, id. Fl. 26, 63, id Font. 1, 3, Sil 15, 169, Luc. 4, 257 et saep —Hence, **A. Massĭlĭānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Massilia, Massilian* vinum, Mart 13, 123 *in lemm* —**B. Massĭlĭensis,** e, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Massilia, Massilian* mores, i e *Sybaritic, luxurious*, Plaut Cas 5, 4, 1 —In *plur subst*

Massĭlĭenses, ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Massilia, Massilians*, Cic Rep 1, 27, 43, id Phil 2, 37, 94, Caes. B C 1, 34 et saep, transf for Massilia, Plaut. Men. 2 1, 10.—**C. Massĭlĭōtĭcus** or **Massălĭōtĭcus** (acc. to the Gr Μασσαλιωτικός) a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Massilia, Massiliotic* ostium Rhodani, Plin. 3, 4 5, § 33, Mart Cap 6, § 635 —**D. Massĭlĭtānus,** a, um, *adj*, *Massilitan*, in tmesi Massili porta bant juvenes ad litora tanas, Enn. ap Donat p 1777 P (Ann v 605 Vahl) — *Subst* ·

Massĭlĭtāni, ōrum, *m*, *the Massilians*, Vitr 10, 22, 11. — **2. Massĭlĭtānum,** i, *n*, *wine of Massilia*, Mart. 13, 123 *in lemm*

† **1. masso,** 1, *v a.*, = μάσσω, *to chew* (late Lat), Theod. Prisc 1, 8, 2, 29

2. Masso, ōnis, v Maso

massŭla, ae, *f dim* [1. massa], *a little lump* or *mass* (post Aug), Col 12, 38, 2 salis id. 12, 48, 5

Massūrĭus (Măsūrĭus) Sabinus, *a celebrated jurist in the time of the emperor Tiberius*, Dig 1, 2, 2 *fin*, Gell 3, 16 *fin*, 5, 19 al. Masuri rubrica vetavit, Pers. 5, 90 —Hence, **Masūrĭānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *pertaining to Massurius* deliramenta. M Aurel. ap Front Ep ad Caes. 2 9 Mai

Massycites, ae, *m*, v Masicitus.

Massyli, orum, *m*, = Μασσυλιοι, *a people in Africa, to the east of the Massaesyli*, Plin 5, 4 4 § 30, Verg A. 6, 60, Sil 4, 512, 16, 171, Prud. στεφ 4, 46, called Maesuli, Liv 24, 48, 13 —Hence, **A. Massȳlus** and **Massȳlĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Massyli, Massylian*, poet for *African* Massyli equites, Verg A. 4, 132 serpens, *that guarded the orchards of the Hesperides*, Mart. 10 94 1 Massylia signa, Sil 16, 184.—**B. Massȳlaeus** or **Massylēus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Μασσυλαῖος or Μασσυλεῖος, *of* or *belonging to the Massylians, Massylian*, Mart 9, 23, 14

Mastarna, ae, *m*, *an ancient* (Tuscan) *name of* Mons Coelius, Oratio Claudii Aug. ap Grut. 502.

Mastaurenses, ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of the city of* Mastaura *in Lydia*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 120

mastĭcātio, onis, *f* [mastico] *a chewing mastication* (post class.) cibum masticatione exercere, Cael. Aur Tard 4, 3, 70

mastĭchātus (mastĭcātus), a, um, *adj* [mastiche] *furnished* or *seasoned with mastic* (post class), Lampr Heliog 19, 4.

† **mastĭchē (mastĭcē),** es, *f*, = μαστίχη, *mastic, an odoriferous gum from the mastic-tree*, Plin 12 17, 36, § 72, 21, 16 56, § 96, 14, 20 25, § 122, Capitol Gord 19 —Post-class. collat forms **mastĭcha,** ae, *f*, Marc Emp 26, **mastĭchum (mastĭcum),** i, *n*, Pall Oct 14, 3 (al mastichae), and **mastix,** mastichis, *abl.* mastichē Ser Samm 156, 447, 423

† **mastĭchĭnus (mastĭcĭnus),** a um, *adj*, = μαστίχινος *of* or *belonging to mastic, mastic-* (post class.) oleum, Pall. Mart 9 3

mastĭchum (mastĭcum), v mastiche

mastĭco, 1, *v a.*, *to chew* (post class) aliquid Pelag Vet 30, App Herb 79 portulaca masticata, Theod. Prisc de Diaeta, 10

† **mastīgĭa,** ae, *m*, = μαστιγίας, *a scoundrel rascal rogue* **I.** Lit (ante-class) Plaut Curc 4 4, 11, id. Capt 3 4, 69, 3 5 1, id Cas. 2, 6 9, 2, 8 10, id. Most. 1 1 1, 3, 1, 71, id Poen. 1, 2, 103, 177, 178, id. Rud. 4 83, id Trin 4 3, 14 non manum abstines mastigia? Ter Ad. 5 2 6 — **II.** Transf *f*, *a whip, scourge* (late Lat), Sulp Sev Dial 2, 3, 6

† **mastīgo,** 1 *v a*, = μαστιγόω, *to*

whip, scourge, Cypr Serm de Rat Circum cis p 489

† **mastīgŏphŏrus**, i, *m*, = μαστιγοφορος, *a whip bearer*, i e *a beadle, police man*, an officer whose duty it was to maintain order at the public shows (post class), Prud adv Symm 2, 516, Dig 50, 4, 18, § 17, Arn 2, 23

mastix, ichis, v mastiche *fin*

† **mastos**, i, *m*, = μαστος, *a plant good for the breast*, Plin 26, 15, 92, § 163

†† **mastrūca** (**mastrūga**), ae, *f* [Sardinian, v infra], *a garment made of skins, a sheepskin, a skin* mastrucam, quod Sardum est, inridens Cicero ex industria dixit, Quint 1, 5, 8 mastruca vestis Sardonica ex pelliculis ferarum, de qua Cicero pro Scauro Quem purpura regalis non commovit, eum Sardorum mastruca mutavit? Isid Orig 19, 23, 5 (Orell. Cic Fragm Scaur § 45, d, p 268), so Prud Symm 2, 695 — As a term of abuse, *a sheepskin, a ninny*, Plaut Poen 5, 5, 34

* **mastrūcātus**, a, um, *adj* [mastruca], *clothed in a mastruca* or *in skins* latrunculi, Cic Prov Cons 7, 15

masturbātor, oris, *m* [masturbor], *one who defiles himself* (post Aug), Mart 14, 203, 2

masturbor, 1, *v dep* [perhaps from manus stupro], *to defile one's self* (post Aug), Mart 11, 104, 13, 9, 42, 7, cf in the *act* form masturbat, δεφει, δεφεται, Vet Gloss

‡ **masucium** edacem a mandendo scilicet, Paul ex Fest p 139 Müll

Masūriānus, a, um, v Massurius

Masurius, v Massurius

* **matăra**, ae, *f*, v materis

matăris, v materis

mataxa, v metaxa

mătella or **mătēla**, ae, *f dim* [matula], *a pot, a vessel* for liquids **I.** In gen matella aquae, Plaut Fragm ap Non 543, 17, Varr ib 19, Cato, R R 10, 11 — Prov mus in matella, of a person in difficulty, Petr 58, 9 — **II.** In partic, *a chamber pot*, Mart 12, 32, 13, id 6, 89, 1, 14, 119 *in lemm*, Sen Ben 3, 26, 2 — Hence, prov matellam praestare alicui, i e *to perform for one the most menial offices*, Mart 10, 11, 3 — Transf, of a prostitute, Petr 45, 8

mătellio, ōnis, *m dim* [matula, cf Varr L L 5, § 119 Müll, Paul ex Fest p 126 ib], *a pot, vessel* (class), Varr ap Non 547, 7 Corinthius, Cic Par 5, 2, 38

matĕŏla, ae, *f*, perh *a kind of mallet* or *beetle* si (talea) parum descendet, malleolo aut mateola adigito, Cato, R R 45, 2, 46, 2 (also ap Plin 17, 18, 29, § 126)

māter, tris, *f* [root ma, Sanscr and Zend, to make, measure, like Gr μητηρ, the maker, akin with Dor ματηρ, Germ Mutter, Engl mother, cf materies, manus], *a mother* (*dat sing* matre, Corp Inscr Lat 177, *dat plur* matris, Inscr Grut 90 matrabus, Inscr Orell 2089) **I.** Lit si quidem istius regis (sc Anci Martii) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic Rep 2, 18, 33 cur non sit heres matri suae? id ib 3, 10, 17 de pietate in matrem, id Lael 3, 11 Sassia mater hujus Aviti, id Clu 5, 12 Hecate, quae matre Asteria est, *who has Asteria for her mother*, id N D 3, 18, 46 musa, matre nati, id ib 3, 18, 45 mater esse de aliquo, *to be a mother*, i e *to be pregnant by any one*, Ov H 9, 48 facere aliquam matrem id M 9, 491 mater familias or familiae, *the mistress of a house, matron* (v familia) — **B.** Transf, *a nurse* mater sua quae mammam dabat, neque adeo mater ipsa, quae illos pepererat, Plaut Men prol 19 puero opust cibo, opus est autem matri quae puerum lavit, id Truc 5 10 lambere matrem, Verg A 8, 632 — As a title of honor, *mother*, applied to priestesses jubemus te salvere mater *Sa* Salvete puellae, Plaut Rud 1, 5, 5 amice benigneque honorem, mater, nostrum habes, id ib 1, 5, 30 — To goddesses Vesta mater, Sen Excerpt Contr 4, 2, Verg G 1, 498 mater Matuta, v h v Flora mater, Lucr 5, 739, the same florum, Ov F 5, 183. mater magna, or *absol* Mater, i e *Cybele, the mother of all the gods* matris magnae sacerdos, Cic Sest 26, cf *absol* matris quate cymbala circum, Verg G 4, 64; id A 9, 108 secreta palatia Matris, Juv 9, 23 matres cives Romanae, ut jus liberorum consecutae videantur, Paul Sent 4, 9, 1 matris condicionem sequi, Gai Inst 1, 81, cf §§ 67, 86 — Also, in gen, *a woman, a lady;* usu in *plur*, *women, ladies* pilentis matres in mollibus, Verg A 8, 666 matres atque viri, id ib 6, 306, cf Ov F 1, 619 — Of the earth, as the mother of all exercitum Dis Manibus matrique Terrae deberi, Liv 8, 6, cf Cic Leg 2, 22, 56 — Of a country haec terra, quam matrem appellamus, Liv 5, 54, 2 amorum, i e *Venus*, Ov H 16, 201 cupidinum, i e *Venus*, Hor C 1, 19, 1 — Of animals porci cum matribus, Varr R R 2, 4 excretos prohibent a matribus haedos, Verg G 3, 398 ova assunt ipsis cum matribus, i e cum gallinis, Juv 11, 70 mater simia, id 10, 195 pullus hirundinis ad quem volat mater, id 10, 232 — Of the trunks of trees etc plantas tenero abscindens de corpore matrum, Verg G 2, 23, Plin 12, 5, 11, § 23 — Of a *fountain*, as the *source* of waters ex grandi palude oritur (fluvius), quam matrem ejus accolae appellant, Mel 2, 1 7 — Of a chief or capital city mater Italiae Roma, Flor 3 18, 5 ut Graeci dicere solent, urbium mater, Cydona, id 3, 7, 4 (Cilicia) matrem urbium habet Tarsum, Sol 38, cf Metropolis — **II.** Trop **A.** *The mother*, i e *maternal love* simul matrem labare sensit, Ov M 6 629 mater redit, Sen ap Med 928 — **B.** *Motherhood, maternity*, Sen Herc Oet 389 — **C.** *A producing cause, origin, source*, etc (freq and class) apes mellis matres, Varr R R 2, 5 mater omnium bonarum artium sapientia est, Cic Leg 1, 22, 58 philosophia mater omnium bene factorum, id Brut 93, 322 avaritiae mater, luxuries, id de Or 2, 40, 171 voluptas, malorum mater omnium, id Leg 1, 17, 47, 1, 22, 58, id Tusc 1, 26, 64, id Planc 33, 80, Auct Her 2, 22, 34, Plin 37, 6, 21, § 80, Quint 9, 3, 89 juris et religionis, Cic Rep 5, 2, 3 justitiae imbecillitas mater est, id ib 3, 14, 23 intemperantia omnium perturbationum mater, id Ac 1, 10, 39 similitudo est satietatis mater, id Inv 1, 41, 76 utilitas justi prope mater et aequi, Hor S 1, 3, 98, Lact 3, 8, 32, Aug in Psa 83, 1 — Comically eam (sc hirneam) ego vini ut matre fuerat natum, eduxi meri, i e *as it came from the cask, without the addition of water*, Plaut Am 1, 1, 274 — **D.** *The protector, shelter, home* urbs Roma, virtutum omnium mater, Mos et Rom Leg Coll 5, 3 1 illa Jerusalem quae est mater nostra, Vulg Gal 4, 26

mātercŭla, ae *f dim* [mater], *a little mother* (class) tune igitur mea matercula? Plaut Fragm ap Prisc p 601 P materculae suae festivus filius, * Cic Fl 36, 91, Hor Ep 1, 7, 7

māterfămĭlĭas and **māter fămĭlĭas**, v familia

mātĕrĭa, ae (*gen* materiai, Lucr 1, 1051), and **mātĕrĭes**, ei (only in *nom* and *acc sing*, and once *gen plur* materierum, Lact 2, 12, 1, v Neue, Formenl 1, p 383), *f* [from same root with mater, q v], *stuff, matter, materials* of which any thing is composed, so *the wood of a tree, vine* etc, *timber* for building (opp lignum, wood for fuel), *nutritive matter* or *substance* for food (class) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen materia rerum, ex qua et in qua sunt omnia, Cic N D 3, 39, 92, cf id Ac 1, 6, 7 materiam superabat opus, Ov M 2, 5 materiae apparatio Vitr 2 8 7 rudis, i e *chaos*, Luc 2, 8, cf omnis fere materia nondum formata rudis appellatur, Cinc ap Paul ex Fest p 265 Mull (arbor) inter corticem et materiem, Col 5, 11, 4 crispa, Plin 16, 28, 51, § 119 materiae longitudo, Col 4, 24 3 vitis in materiam, frondemque effunditur, id 4, 21, 2 si nihil valet materies, Cic de Or 2, 21, 88 in eam insulam materiam, calcem, caementa, atque arma convexit, id Mil 27, 74 caesa, Col 11, 2, 11, cf Caes B G 4, 17, 5, 39 cornus non potest videri materies propter exilitatem, sed lignum Plin 16, 40 76, § 206 materiae, lignorum aggestus, Tac A 1, 35 vidé vendendum est ut materies suppetat scutariis, Plaut Ep 1, 1, 35 proba materies est, si probum adhibes fabrum, id Poen 4, 2, 93 imprimebatur sculptura materiae anuli, sive ex ferro sive ex auro foret, Macr S 7, 13, 11. — *Plur* deûm imagines mortalibus materiis in species hominum effingere, Tac H 5, 5 — Of food imbecillissimam materiam esse omnem caulem oleris, Cels 2, 18, 39 sqq, cf of the *means of subsistence* consumere omnem materiam, Ov M 8, 876, *matter*, in gen materies aliqua mala erat, Aug Conf 7, 5, 2 — In abstract *matter, the material universe* Deus ex materia ortus est, aut materia ex Deo, Lact 2, 8 — **B.** Esp, *matter of suppuration pus*, Cels 3, 27, 4 — **II.** Transf, *a stock, race, breed* quod ex vetere materia nascitur, plerumque congeneratum parentis senium refert, Col 7, 3, 15 generosa (equorum) id 6, 27 *init* — **III.** Trop **A.** *The matter, subject matter, subject, topic, ground, theme* of any exertion of the mental powers, as of an art or science, an oration, etc materiam artis eam dicimus in qua omnis ars et facultas quae conficitur ex arte, versatur Ut si medicinae materiam dicamus morbos ac vulnera, quod in his omnis medicina versetur, item quibus in rebus versatur ars et facultas oratoria, eas res materiam artis rhetoricae nominamus, Cic Inv 1, 5, 17 quasi materia, quam tractet, et in qua versetur, subjecta est veritas, id Off 1, 5, 16 est enim deformitatis et corporis vitiorum satis bella materies ad jocandum, id. de Or 2, 59, 239, 1, 11, 49, id Rosc Com 32, 89, id. Div 2, 4, 12 sermonum, id Q Fr 1, 2 1 materies crescit mihi, *my matter* (for writing about) *increases*, id Att 2, 12, 3 rei id Q Fr 2, 1, 1 aequa viribus, *a subject suited to your powers*, Hor A P 38 infames, Gell 17, 12, 1 extra materiam juris, *the province*, Gai Inst 2, 191 — **B.** *A cause, occasion, source, opportunity* (cf mater, II) quid enim odisset Clodium Milo segetem ac materiam suae gloriae? Cic Mil 13, 35 (for which shortly before fons perennis gloriae suae) materies ingentis decoris, Liv 1, 39, 3 non praebiturum se illi eo die materiam, id 3, 46, 3 major orationis, id 35, 12, 10 criminandi, id. 3, 31 4 omnium malorum, Sall C 10 materiam invidiae dare, Cic Phil 11, 9, 21 materiam bonitati dare, id. de Or 2, 84, 342 scelerum, Just 3, 2, 12 seditionis id 11, 5 3 laudis, Luc 8, 16 benefaciendi, Plin Pan 38 ne quid materiae praeberet Neroni, *occasion of jealousy*, Suet Galb 9 epistolae, quae materiam sermonibus praebuere, Tac H 4, 4 praebere materiam causasque jocorum, Juv 3, 147 materiamque sibi ducis indulgentia quaerit, id 7, 21. — **C.** *Natural abilities, talents, genius, disposition* facultas in isto C Laelii, M Catonis materiem atque indolem, Cic Verr 2, 3, 68, § 160 in animis humanis, id Inv 1 2, 2 materiam ingentis publice privatimque decoris omni indulgentia nostra nutrimus, Liv 1, 39, 3 ad cupiditatem, id 1, 46, Quint 2, 4, 7 — Hence, one's *nature, natural character* non sum materia digna perire tua, *thy unfeeling disposition*, Ov H 4, 86 — **D.** *A subject, argument, course of thought, topic* (post Aug) tertium diem esse, quod omni labore materiae ad scribendum destinatae non inveniret exordium, Quint 10, 3, 14 argumentum plura significat omnem ad scribendum destinatam materiam ita appellari, id 5, 10, 9 video non futurum finem in ista materia ullum, nisi quem ipse mihi fecero, Sen Ep 87, 11 pulcritudinem materiae considerare, Plin Ep 3, 13, 2, 2 5, 5 materiam ex titulo cognosces, id ib 5, 13, 3 al (materies animi est, materia arboris, et materies qualitas ingenii, materia fabris apta Front II p 481 Mai, but this distinction is not observed by class writers)

mātĕrĭālis, e, *adj* [materia], *of* or *belonging to matter, material* (post class) in fluxio, Macr Somn Scip 1, 12, 7, 10, Ambros de Virg 3, 1, 1 — Hence, *adv* **mātĕrĭālĭter**, *according to the occasion* (post class) in pectore viri iracundia materialiter regnans Sid Ep 8, 11

mātĕrĭārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *belonging to stuff, matter, wood, timber* **I.** In gen (ante class and post Aug) fabrica, *carpentry* Plin 7, 56, 57, § 198 FABER, *a carpenter*, Inscr Grut 642, 6 NEGOCIATOR, *a timber merchant*, Inscr Orell 4248 — Also *subst.* — **B.** **mātĕrĭārĭus**, ii, *m.* (sc negotiator), *a timber merchant* si non.

hos materiarius remoratur, Plaut Mil. 3, 3, 45 CLAVORVM, *a maker of wooden nails*, Inscr Orell. 4164.—**II.** In partic: haeretici materiarii, *in eccl Lat*, *those who believed in the eternity of matter*, Tert adv. Hermog. 25 —**B. mātĕrĭārĭa,** ae, *f* (sc negotiatio), *the trade in timber*, Paul. ex Fest p 27, 11 Müll.

* **mātĕrĭātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [materia], *wood work*, as *beams, rafters*, etc., Vitr 4, 2, 1.

* **mātĕrĭātūra,** ae, *f* [id.], *a working in wood:* materiatura fabrilis, *carpenter's work*, Vitr 4, 2, 2.

mātĕrĭes, ēi, v. materia.

* **mātĕrīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [materia], *hard, solid*· terra, Cato, R. R. 34, 2 dub

mātĕrĭo (*no perf*), ātum, 1, *v. a* [id.], *to build of wood* (rare but class): eaque aedificia minime sunt materianda propter incendia, Vitr 5, 12, 7: aedes male materiatae, *of bad wood work*, Cic Off 3, 13, 54.

mātĕrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small matter* (post class.), Tert Baptism. 17

* **mātĕrĭor,** āri, *v dep* [id.], *to fell or procure wood:* erat eo tempore et materiari et frumentari necesse, Caes B G 7, 73 *init*

‡ **mātĕrĭōsus,** πολύϋλος (multam materiam habens), Gloss. Philox.

†† **matĕris** or **matăris (madăris),** is, and **matăra,** ae, *f* [Celtic], *a Celtic javelin, pike:* nonnulli inter carros rotasque mataras ac tragulas subiciebant nostrosque vulnerabant, Caes B G. 1, 26, 3: humero matari trajecto, Liv. 7, 24, 3: materis Transalpina, Auct Her. 4, 32, 43: Galli materibus configunt, Sisenn. ap Non. 556, 8, id. ib 9

1. māternus, a, um, *adj* [mater] *of or belonging to a mother, maternal* (class.): sanguis, Enn. ap Non. 292, 16 (Trag. v 184 Vahl)· paternus maternusque sanguis, Cic Rosc. Am. 24, 66. animus, Ter. Heaut 4, 1, 24· nomen, Cic Clu. 5, 12· menses, *the months of pregnancy*, Nemes. Cyn. 19· tempora, *time of pregnancy*, Ov M. 3, 312· Caesar cingens materna tempora myrto, i e *of Venus*, the mother of Æneas, *from whom* sprang the race of the Cæsars, Verg G 1, 28 arma (Aeneae), i e *which his mother Venus had obtained for him from Vulcan*, id. A. 12, 107. aves, i e *the doves sacred to Venus*, id. ib 6, 193· avus, i. e *Atlas, the father of Maia, the mother of Mercury*, id ib 4, 258 Delum maternam invisit Apollo, i. e *where his mother Latona had borne him*, id. ib 144: aequora, i e *from which she* (Venus) *was born*, Ov F 4, 131: Numa, *related by the mother's side*, id. P. 3, 2, 105; cf · an ad maternos Latinos hoc senatus consultum pertineat, Gai Inst 3, 71: nobilitas, *by the mother's side*, Verg A. 11, 340: Idus, i e *of May* (Mercury's birthday), Mart 7, 74, 5.—Of animals: ut agnus condiscat maternum trahere alimentum, Col 7, 3· perdix materna vacans cura, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 103

2. Māternus, i, *m*, *a Roman surname*· Curiatius Maternus, Tac Or 2

mātertĕra, ae, *f.* [for materitera, mater and an obsol. *fem noun* found in *neutr* iterum; cf al tera, a second mother], *a mother's sister, an aunt* by the mother's side amita est patris soror. matertera est matris soror, Dig 38, 10, 10 § 4; cf ib § 5· mea matertera (anulum gestitavit), Plaut Curc 5, 2, 4, Cic Div. 1, 46, 104, id. de Or. 2, 1, 2, Ov M 3, 312: materteram uxorem ducere non licet, Gai Inst 1, 62; Mos et Rom Leg Coll. 6, 2, 2 —**II.** Esp **A.** Magna, i e aviae soror, Dig 38, 10, 1, § 15, cf. matertera patris et matris, mihi magna matertera est, Paul. ex Fest. p 136 Müll. —**B.** Major, i e soror proaviae, Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 16 —**C.** Maxima, i e abaviae soror, Dig 38 10, 1 § 17.

măthēmătĭcē, ēs, *f*, v mathematicus II B.

† **măthēmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = μαθηματικός, *of or belonging to mathematics, mathematical* (class) **I.** *Adj* mathematica nota, Vitr 1, 1. artes, Plin. 30, 1, 1, § 2 cogitatio, Macr Somn. Scip 2, 2 disciplinae, i e *geometry, arithmetic, astronomy music, geography, optics*, Gell. 1, 9, 6 —**II.** *Subst* **A. Măthēmătĭcus,** i, *m* **1.** *A mathematician*, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 10; id. Ac. 2, 36, 116; id. Tusc. 1, 2, 5; Sen. Ep 88, 26 —**2.** *An astrologer* (post-Aug.): mathematici, genus hominum potentibus infidum, sperantibus fallax, quod in civitate nostra et vetabitur semper et retinebitur, Tac. H. 1, 22 nota mathematicis genesis tua, Juv 14, 248, Tert. Apol. 43: qui de salute principis. . mathematicos consulit cum eo qui responderit, capite punitur, Paul Sent 5, 21, 3 —**B. Măthēmătĭca,** ae, *f* **1.** *Mathematics*, Sen. Ep. 88, 23; v l. **măthēmătĭcē** (= μαθηματική, sc τέχνη) — **2.** *Astrology* · addictus mathematicae, persuasionisque plenus, cuncta fato agi, Suet Tib 69

† **măthēsis,** is (with the second syll short involvit măthēsi, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 893 al.; Sid. Carm. 5, 131), *f*, = μάθησις (lit., knowledge, science, hence, in partic.) **I.** *The mathematics, mathesis* (late Lat): quadrifariae mathesis januae, Cassiod. Var 1, 45; Fulg Myth. 3, 10 —**II.** *Astrology:* mathesin scire, Spart Hadr 16, id. Ael. Vel. 3 *fin*; Firm Math. 1 praef. *init*; Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 479

Mătho, ōnis, *m*, *a rich speculator, afterwards a bankrupt*, Juv. 1, 32; 7, 129

Mătĭlĭca, ae, *f.*, *a city in Umbria*, the modern *Matelica*, Front de Colon. p 100 Goes.—Hence, **Mătĭlĭcātes,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Matilica*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113

Mătīnus, i, *m.*, *a mountain* or *promontory in Apulia, near the foot of Mount Garganus*, now *Matinata*, Luc. 9, 185, Schol. Cruq ad Hor. C 1, 28, 3 —Hence, **1. Mătīnus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Mount Matinus, Matinian:* apis Matinae More, Hor. C. 4, 2, 27: litus, id ib 1, 28, 3: cacumina, id. Epod. 16, 28 —**2. Mātīnus,** i, *m*, *a mountain in Apulia Daunia*, Luc 9, 185

Mătisco, ōnis, *m*, *a city of the Æduans, in* Gallia Lugdunensis, *on the* Arar, the modern *Mâcon*, Caes. B G. 7, 90, 7

Mătius, a, *the name of a Roman* gens So, Cn Matius, *a poet and translator of the Iliad*, Gell 6, 6, 5, 9, 14, 14; Varr. L. L. 7, 5, § 96 Müll.; perh. the same with C. Matius, *a friend of Cæsar and Cicero*, Cic. Fam 6, 12, 2; 7, 15; 11, 28, Plin 12, 2 6, § 13; Col. 12, 4, 2 al.—Hence, **II. Mătĭānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to a Matius, Matian:* mala, *a kind of apple*, Col. 5, 10, 19; 12, 47, 5; Suet Dom 21: poma, Front de Fer. Als 3; Minutal, Apic 4, 3

‡ **Matrae,** ārum, *f* (*dat plur.* MATRABVS, for Matris, Inscr Grut 29, 1), or **Matres,** more freq **Matronae,** *the protecting goddesses of a country, city*, or *place:* MATPIS AVGVSTIS D D, Inscr Grut. 90, 1; so ib 2 sq

mātrālis, e, *adj* [mater], *pertaining to a mother:* Matralia festa, Ov F 6, 533, or simply Matralia, *the festival of* Mater Matuta, i e Ino, *celebrated annually on the 11th of June:* Matralia Matris Matutae festa, Paul. ex Fest p 125 Müll : Matralibus id faciunt matronae, Varr L. L. 5, § 106 Müll.: itc, bonae matres, vestrum Matralia festum, Ov F 6, 475: festa Matralia, id. ib 6, 533

* **mātresco,** ĕre, *v inch. n* [id], *to become a mother, to become like one's mother* (ante class) utinam nunc matrescam ingenio, Pac. ap Non. 137, 7 dub (Trag Rel. v 139 Rib , maturescam): matrescere, μητρᾶζειν, Onomast Vet.

mātrīcālis, e, *adj* [matrix], *of* or *belonging to the womb* or *matrix* (post-class)· herba, App Herb 65· vena, Veg Vet 1, 10, 7.

mātrĭcīda (scanned matrĭcīda Sid. Carm. 5, 291) ae, *comm* [mater caedo], *a mother's murderer, a matricide* (rare but class)· quem scribis certissimum matricidam, Cic Q. Fr 1, 2, 2, Nep Alc 6, 2: cantavit Oresten matricidam, Suet Ner 21 —In tmesi· matrique cida Nero, Aus. de XII. Caes 35 (al. matricida Nero)

* **mātrĭcīdĭum,** ii, *n* [matricida], *the murder of one's mother, matricide:* accusari matricidii, Cic Inv. 1, 13, 18

mātrīcŭla, ae, *f dim* [matrix], *a public register, list, roll* (post-class), Veg. Mil 1, 26; 2, 2, 5; Cod. Just 12, 20, 3.

* **matrīcŭlus,** i, *m*, *an unknown fish*, App Mag. p 162.

‡ **matrimes,** v matrimus *init.*

mātrĭmōnĭālis, e, *adj* [matrimonium], *of* or *belonging to marriage, matrimonial* (post class) tabulae, Firm Math. 7, 17. lectulus, Quint Decl 1, 13

mātrĭmōnĭum, ii, *n* [mater], *wedlock, marriage, matrimony* **I.** Lit (class.): ire in matrimonium, i e *to be married*, Plaut Trin. 3, 3 4: in matrimonium dare, opp in concubinatum, id. ib 3, 2, 65: alicujus tenere, *to be one's spouse* te Q Metelli matrimonium tenuis e scitbas, Cic Cael. 14, 34: in matrimonium dare alicui filiam suam, *to give in marriage*, Caes. B G 1, 3. in matrimonium ducere alicujus filiam, *to marry*, Cic. Clu 44, 125: in matrimonium petere sibi aliquam, *to ask in marriage*, Suet Caes 27: in matrimonium collocare, *to give in marriage*, Cic Div 1, 46 104: in matrimonium collocare (filiam), Gai Inst 2, 235; 238: locare in matrimonio stabili et certo, *to take in marriage, marry* id Phil. 2, 18, 44: matrimonio uxorem exigere, *to put her away, repudiate her*, Plaut Merc 4, 6, 6; so, matrimonio exturbare, Tac A. 11, 12 dimittere aliquam e matrimonio, *to put her away, to repudiate, divorce her*, Suet Tib 49: justum matrimonium est, si, etc, *lawful marriage*, Ulp Fragm 5, 2: non justo contractum, Gai. Inst 1, 87 —**II.** Transf, in *plur.*, *married women, wives* (post-Aug.): matrimonia et pecudes hostium praedae destinare, Tac. A. 2, 13 *fin*, Suet Caes 52: severius matrimonia sua viri coercerent, Just 3, 3; 3, 5; 18, 5 matrimonia a finitimis petita, Flor. 1, 1, 10

mātrīmus (the quantity of the i is *doubtful*), *a, um*, (collat *form* matrimes ac patrimes dicuntur, quibus matres et patres adhuc vivunt, Paul. ex Fest p 126 Müll.), *adj* [id.] *that has a mother living*. decem ingenui, decem virgines, patrimi omnes matrimique, Liv. 37, 3, 6, Auct Har. Resp 11; Tac. H 4, 53, Macr S 1, 6, 13, Lampr. Heliog 8, Vop Aur. 19, Gell. 1, 12, 2, cf. patrimus.

mātrix, īcis, *f* [id.], *a mother* in respect to propagation (in lit signif. not used of women) **I.** Lit, *a breeding animal*· of *breeding cows*, Varr R R. 2, 5, 12, of *breeding ewes*, Col. 7, 3, 12; of *laying hens*, id. 8, 2, 6, 8, 5, 11 —**B.** Transf **1.** Of plants, *the parent stem*, Suet Aug 94.—**2.** *The womb matrix* (late Lat): matricis dolor, Veg Vet 2, 17, 5, Sen Contr. 2, 13, 6 — **3.** *A public register, list, roll* in matricibus beneficiariorum, Tert Fug in Persec 12.—**II.** Trop, *a source, origin, cause* (cf. mater, II; eccl Lat.) Eva matrix generis feminini, *the progenitress*, Tert Virg Vel. 5: primordialis lex data Adae, quasi matrix omnium praeceptorum Dei, id. adv. Jud 2; id. adv Haer 21: matrix et origo cuncto rum, id adv Valent 7 —As *an appellation of Venus* Inscr Orell, 1373

1. mātrōna, ae, *f* [id] *a married woman, wife, matron* (whether she was in manu or not, consequently more general in its application than mater familias, which always denoted one who was in manu) **I.** In gen: matronam dictam esse proprie, quae in matrimonium cum viro convenisset, quoad in eo matrimonio maneret, etiamsi liberi nondum nati forent: dictamque esse ita a matris nomine non adepto jam sed cum spe et omine mox adipiscendi· unde ipsum quoque matrimonium dicitur, matrem autem familias appellatam esse eam solam, quae in mariti manu mancipioque aut in ejus, in cujus maritus manu mancipioque esset quoniam non in matrimonium tantum, sed in familiam quoque mariti, et in sui heredis locum venisset, Gell. 18, 6, 8 and 9 convocatis plebeis matronis, Liv. 10, 23, 6.—Only rarely of *a married woman, woman* in general. ut matronarum hic facta pernovit probe Plaut Aul. 3, 5, 30: quae (dea) quia partus matronarum tueatur, Cic. N D 3, 18, 47; cf: et fetus matrona dabit, * Tib 2, 5, 91. cum prole matronisque nostris Hor C 4, 15 27. tyranni, id. ib 3, 2, 7· matronae muros complent, Enn. ap Serv ad Verg G 1, 18 (Ann v 376 Vahl.): tum muros variā cinxere coronā Matronae * Verg A. 11, 476 matronae tacitae spectent, tacitae rideant Plaut Poen. prol 32,

Suet. Ner 27 matronas prostratae pudici tiae, id Tib 35 dilectae adulter matronae, Juv 10, 319 — **II.** Esp **A.** The word very early acquired the accessory idea of (moral or social) dignity, rank Matronae is thus used even by Ennius of *women of quality, ladies* matronae opulentae, opti mates, Enn. ap Cic Fam 7, 6 (Frag v 294 Vahl), cf, in like manner, in Plautus ubi istas videas summo genere natas Summa tes matronas, Plaut Cist 1, 1, 26, so Cicero applies to the noble women carried off from the Sabines the term matronae, Cic Rep 2, 7 13 matrona laris *the lady of the house*, Juv 3, 110 — **B.** With the acces sory idea of estimable, virtuous, chaste, etc nominis matronae sanctitudinem, Af ran ap Non 174, 9 eam hic ornatam ad ducas ad matronarum modum, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 196 Brix ad loc, cf matronarum sanc titas, Cic Cael 13, 32 VETERIS SANCTITATIS MATRONA, Inscr Orell 2739 So opp mere trix, Plaut Cist 1, 1, 80, cf id Most 1, 3, 33, id Cas 3, 3, 22 ut matrona meretrici dispar erit atque Discolor, Hor Ep 1 18, 3, Plaut Stich 1, 2, 48 matronae praeter faciem nil cernere possis, etc, Hor S 1 2, 94 capitis matrona pudici, Juv 6, 49 — **C.** Hence, *an appellation of Juno* hinc matrona Juno (stetit), Hor C 3, 4, 59 MA TRONIS IVNONIBVS, Inscr Orell 2085, and of other protecting goddesses of places, ib 2081 sq (But not of vestals, v Drak ad Liv 29, 14 12)

2. Matrŏna, ae, *m* (*f*, Aus Mos 462, Sid Pan 812) *a river in Gaul*, now the *Marne*, Caes. B G 1, 1, 2, Amm 15, 11, 3, Aus Mos 462, Sid. Carm 5, 208

mātrōnālis, e, *adj* [1 matrona], *of* or *belonging to a married woman* or *matron, womanly, matronly* (not in Cic) oblitae decoris matronalis, *of womanly honor*, Liv 26 49 *fin* jam illi anilis prudentia, matro nalis gravitas erat, Plin Ep 5, 16, 2 dig nitas Suet Tib 35 habitus, i e *the stola*, Dig 47, 10, 15 genae, *the matron's cheeks*, Ov F 2 828 labor, Col 12 praef § 7 se dulitas, id ib § 8 — *Subst* **Mātrōnālĭa,** ium, *n*, *a festival celebrated by ma trons in honor of Mars, on the 1st of March, at which presents were given to matrons and brides*, Ov F 3, 229, Suet. Vesp 19, Mart 5, 84, 10, cf Macr S 1, 12, 7, called also Matronales feriae, Tert Idol 14 — Hence, *adv* **mātrōnālĭter,** *like a matron* MATRONALITER NVPTA, *as lawful wife* (opp to a concubine) Inscr Maff Mus Ver 46, 4, 6

mātrōnātus, us, *m* [id], *the dress of a matron* or *lady of rank*, App M 4, p 153 9

(**Matrōum,** i, *n*, = Μητρῷον, a false read for Matrem, Plin 16, 27, 50, § 115)

mātrŭēlis, is, *m* [mater], *a mother's brother's son, a cousin german, first cousin* on the mother's side (cf patruelis, a fa ther's brother s son, post class), Dig 48, 9, 1, Vict de Orig Gentis Rom 13, 8

matta, ae, *f*, *a mat* made of rushes Aug contr Faust 5, 5, Schol Juv 6, 8, 6, 117 (also v 1 for lata, Ov F 6, 679)

Mattarĭus, ii, *m* [matta], *one who sleeps on a mat* (late Lat) a name applied by the orthodox to a sect of Manichæans quia in mattis dormiunt, Mattarii appellan tur, Aug contr Faust 5, 5, id. de Haeres 46

† **mattĕa (mattўa, mactĕa),** ae, *f*, = ματτύα (v Varr L L 5, 22, § 112 Müll), *a dainty dish, dainty, delicacy*, Suet Calig 38, Sen Contr 4 27, Petr 65 te mattea sola juvat (al juvant, assuming a collat form, **mattĕum,** i, *n*), Mart 10, 59, 4 inter quadrupedes mattea prima lepus, id 13, 92, 2

mattĕŏla (matĕŏla, mactĕŏla), ae, *f dim* [mattea] *a little delicacy, dainty* (post-class), Arn 7, 231

Matthaeus, i, *m*, = Ματθαῖος, or **Mattheus** (eu diph), *St Matthew the evangelist* publicanus Vulg Matt 10, 3 Mattheus, as a dissyl, Prud Apoth 982

Mattĭăcus, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belong ing to Mattiacum* (the mod *Wiesbaden*) Mattiaci fontes *the warm mineral springs of Wiesbaden*, Plin 31, 2 17 § 20 aquae, Amm 29, 4 3 pilae, *soap balls for coloring the hair*, Mart 14, 27 ager, Tac A 11, 20 —In *plur subst* **Mattĭăci,** orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Mattiacum*, Tac. G 29, id H 4 37

Mattici cognominantur homines ma larum magnarum atque oribus late paten tibus, Paul ex Fest p 126 Müll [ματταί, i q γναθοι, acc to Hesych]

mattĭobarbŭlus, i, *m*, v martiobar bulus

† **mattĭŏcŏpa,** ae, *m* [ματτυα κοπτω], prop *a cutter of dainties*, hence, *a skin flint* (late Lat), Amm 15, 5, 4

Mattĭum, ii, *n.*, *a city of Germany, the capital of the Chatti*, acc to some, *Mar burg*, acc to others, the town of *Maden*, near Fritzlar, Tac A 1, 56

* **mattus** or **matus,** a, um, *adj* [Sanscr mad, to be drunk, cf madidus], *drunk, intoxicated*, Petr 41 *fin.*

mattўa, ae, v mattea

mătŭla, ae, *f*, *a vessel, pot* for liquids (ante and post class) **I.** In gen. con tinentur mundo muliebri specula, matulae, unguenta, vasa unguentaria, Dig 34, 2 25, § 10 As a term of abuse, *a simpleton, noodle* (cf Engl colloq, *a vessel*) numquam ego te tam esse matulam credidi Quid metuis? Plaut Pers 4, 3 64 — Prov Est modus matulae *we should observe modera tion*, the title of a satire of Varro — **II.** In partic, *a chamber pot, urinal* matula vas urinae, Paul ex Fest p 125 Müll, Plaut Most 2, 1, 39, Hier Ep 117, 8

Matūra, ae, *f* [maturus], *a goddess that presides over the ripening of fruits*, Aug Civ Dei 14, 8 (al Matuta)

mātūrātē, *adv*, v maturo *fin.*

* **mātūrātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [maturo], *a hast ening, accelerating*, Auct Her 3, 2, 3

mātūrātor, is, *m* [id.], *one who urges on, a hastener* (late Lat.) itineris inchoati, Ven Fort. Mauril 15

mātūrē, *adv*, v maturus *fin.*

mātūrĕfăcĭo, feci, factum, 3, *v a* [maturus facio] *to make ripe, to ripen, ma ture* (post class), Theod Prisc de Diaeta, 14

mātūresco, rŭi, 3, *v inch n* [matu rus], *to become ripe, ripen, to come to matu rity* (class) **I.** Lit, of fruits cum ma turescere frumenta inciperent Caes. B G 6, 29, 4, id B C 3, 49 fructus mature scens, Plin 16, 26, 44, § 107 — **II.** Transf partus maturescunt novem lunae cur sibus, * Cic N D 2 27, 69 nubilibus ma turuit annis *ripened to marriageable years, i e a marriageable age*, Ov M 14, 335 li bros opinabar nondum satis maturuisse, Quint Inst Ep ad Tryph 1 si virtutes ejus maturuissent, *had come to maturity, to perfection*, Plin Ep 5, 9 5

mātūrĭtas, atis, *f* [id] **I.** *Ripeness, maturity* (class.) **A.** Lit frugum, Cic Tusc 1, 28 68 neque multum a maturitate aberant (frumenta), Caes B C 1, 48, 5 frumentorum, id ib 3, 49 *fin* celerius oc cidere festinatam maturitatem, *an acceler ated, precocious maturity*, Quint 6 praef § 10 — **B.** Transf, *the full* or *proper time* for any thing, *perfection ripeness ma turity* maturitates gignendi, Cic. N D 2 46, 119 ad maturitatem perducere, Plin 19, 3 15, § 44 pervenire id 13, 4, 7, § 33 maturitatem adipisci, id 19, 5, 23, § 67. partûs id 32, 1, 1, § 6 aestiva *full ness of heat*, Cic ap Non 343, 21 (Rep 4, 1, 1 B and K) muriae, i e *its proper strength*, Col 12, 6 2 aetatis ad pruden tiam, Cic Fam 4, 4, 4 ejus rei maturitas, id Q Fr 3, 8, 1 habere maturitatem suam, id Brut 92, 318 maturitatem Galli cri minando, *mental maturity, ripe understand ing* Tac H 1, 87, so, veteris imperatoris, Vell 2, 125 indeflexa aetatis, Plin Pan 4, 7 — In *plur* temporum maturitates, mu tationes vicissitudinesque, *the maturing of the seasons*, Cic N D 1, 36, 100, 2, 62, 155, but si maturitas temporum, expectata fo ret *the full time*, when the supplies would be exhausted, Liv 22, 40, 9 — * **2.** Concr, *ripe fruit*, Pall Febr 9, 12 — **3.** *Gentle ness, mildness* (late Lat) Amm 14, 1, 10 — **II.** *Promptness, expedition* (post Aug) poenae, Suet Tib 61 maturitatem bene ficio Caesaris praestare, *to hasten*, Front Aquaed 105

mātūro, avi, atum, 1, *v a* and *n* [id] **I.** *Act.*, *to make ripe, ripen, to bring to ma turity* (class.) **A.** Lit, of fruits uvas, Tib 1, 4, 19 pomum, Plin 16, 25, 41, § 102 — *Pass* maturari, *to grow ripe, ripen, to come to maturity* frumenta maturantur, Plin 18 7, 10 § 60 omnia maturata, *ri pened*, Cic. N D 1 2, 4 uva maturata dul cescit, *ripe*, id de Sen 13, 53 — **2.** Transf, *to make ripe, to ripen, mature, soften, bring to maturity* vitis alba suppurationes ve teres maturat, Plin 23, 1, 16 § 24 lupini strumas maturant, id 22, 25, 74, § 156 par tus conceptos id 30, 14, 43, § 123 olivas muria. *to make ripe, soft, eatable*, Pall 12, 22, 2 — *Pass*, *to become ripe* or *soft, to come to maturity* ova in sicco maturari, Plin 9, 57, 83, § 177 alumen aestivis solibus ma turatur, id 35, 15, 52, § 184 concoctione maturata, id 11, 37, 79, § 200 — **B.** Trop, *to hasten, accelerate quicken, despatch, ex pedite* (class.) (*a*) With *acc* domum ad coepta maturanda redire jubet, Liv 24, 13 iter, Caes. B C 1, 63 mortem alicui, Cic. Clu 61, 171 necem alicui, Hor C 3, 7, 16, cf mortem ea res maturat, Cels. 7, 7, 7. insidias consuli, Sall C 32 fugam, Verg A 1, 137 negotia Suet. Caes 80 sibi exi tium, id Dom 15 maturatur recordatio Quint 11, 2 43 spem praedae suae morte maturare, Val Max 8, 2, 2 — (*β*) With *inf*, *to make haste* or *hasten* to do a thing jube ma turare illam exire huc, Plaut Most 4, 2, 101 flumen Axonam exercitum transducere maturavit, Caes B G 2, 5 ab urbe profi cisci, id ib 1, 7 venire, Cic Att 4, 1, 7 iter pergere, Sall J 79, 5 — **2.** *To hurry too much, precipitate* ni Catilina maturasset signum dare, *had not Catiline given the sig nal too soon*, Sall C 18, 8 jussis ceteris quan tum possent maturare sequi, Liv 32, 16, 5 — **3.** Poet multa quae mox caelo properan da sereno, maturare datur i e *to do in good time, betimes*, Verg G 1, 261 — **II.** *Neutr* **A.** Lit, *to grow ripe, ripen* (post class.) ficus, quae sero maturant, Pall Mart 10, 27 tardius id Nov 7, 22 — **B.** Transf, *to make haste, hasten* (rare but class.) suc cessor tuus non potest ita maturare, ut, etc, Cic Fam 2, 17, 1 legati in Africam maturantes veniunt, Sall J 22, 1 et maturа vit Romanus, ne etc, Liv 2, 22 maturan dum ne, etc, id 24, 12 facto maturatoque opus esse, id 1, 58, cf id 8 13 *fin* quam maturato opus erat, id 24, 23 — Hence, *adv* **mātūrāte,** *betimes, quickly* (very rare) properare, Plaut Ps 4, 7, 58, also **mātūrātō,** *hastily* (late Lat), Schol. Verg ap Clan Auct Mai vol 7, p 291

mātūrus, a, um (*sup* usually maturis simus, less freq maturrimus, Tac A 12, 65, cf the *adv*) *adj* [root, Sanscr ma, measure, time, whence mane, matutinus, cf manus, modus, hence timely, ready in time], *ripe, mature* (class) **I.** Lit., of fruits poma matura et cocta (opp cruda), Cic. Sen 19, 71 uva, Verg E 10, 36 fruges, id ib 3 80 maturissimae ficus, Col 12, 17, 2 — With *dat* seges matura messi, *ripe for harvesting*, Liv 2, 5 — *Neutr* as *subst* quod maturi erat (opp viride), Liv 34, 26, 8 — **II.** Transf **A.** *Ripe, mature, of the proper age, proper, fit, seasonable, timely*, etc — With *dat* filia matura viro, *ripe for marriage, marriageable*, Verg A 7, 53 maturus bello, Juv 8, 169 vitulus templis maturus et arae *old enough for sacrifice*, id 12, 7 virgo, Hor C 3, 6, 22 ovis *fit for bearing* Col 7, 3, 1 Roxane matura ex Alexandro, Just 13, 2, 5, cf venter, *ripe for delivery, ready to bring forth* Ov M 11, 311 infans, id ib 7, 127 aetas, *mature, fit for action*, Verg A 12 438 progenies maturami litiae, Liv 42, 52 L. Caesar viris *of the prop er age for assuming the* toga virilis, Vell 2, 99 — *Plur subst* **mātūri,** *adults* (opp pueri) Fact o 13 3 omnia matura sunt, victoria praeda laus, *ready to be seized*, Sall J 85, 48 — With *ad* ad arma, Sil 16, 657 — Of mental qualities ipse enim Thu cydides, si posterius fuisset multo matu rior ac mitior fuisset, Cic Brut. 83 288 annis gravis atque animi maturus Aletes, *mature in judgment* Verg A 9, 246 aevi *ripe in years*, id ib 5, 73 centuriones, *who had served out their time*, Suet Calig 44 imperia *old antiquated*, Just 11, 5, 7 scri bendi tempus maturius *more seasonable, more favorable*, Cic Att 15, 4 3 mihi vero ad nonas bene maturum videtur fore *just*

at the right time, id. Fam 9, 5, 1: se maturam oppetere mortem, *in good old age*, id. Div. 1, 18, 36: senex Hor A P. 115 — **2.** *Powerful, vigorous:* glaebasque jacentis Pulverolenter coquat maturis solibus aestas, Verg. G 1, 66 lux, id. A. 10, 257· ignes (anni), Grat. Cyn 59 maturae mala nequitiae, *full-grown depravity*, Juv 14, 216 — **B.** *That takes place early, early, speedy, quick:* mittam hodie huic suo die natali malam rem magnam et maturam, Plaut Ps. 1, 3, 5· matura faba, *the early bean* (opp to the late bean), Col 2, 10. satio (opp to late sowing), id. ib fenum, *the first hay* (opp. to the after math), id. 7, 3 hiemes *early*, Caes. B G 4, 20 decessio, Cic Q Fr. 1, 1, 1. honores, Ov P 2, 1, 59 judicium, *quick*, Cic Caecin 3, 7: robur aetatis quam maturrimum precari, Tac A. 12, 65. aetas maturissima, *early life*, Auct Her 4, 17, 25: si mora pro culpa est, ego sum maturior illo, *was there earlier*, Ov M. 13, 300 — Hence, *adv*: **mātūrē** (*sup* maturissime and maturrime, v the foll) **A.** *Seasonably, opportunely, at the proper time* (class): custodes mature sentiunt, Cic Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 96· satis mature occurrit Caes. B C 3, 7: ubi consulueris, mature facto opus est, Sall C 1 *fin* — **B.** *Betimes, early, speedily, quickly, soon*· mature fieri senem, Cic Sen. 10, 32: proficisci, id. Fam 3, 3, 1: Romam venire, id Q. Fr 3, 1, 4.— *Comp*· maturius proficiscitur, Caes B G. 4, 6 maturius pervenire, Cic Verr 2, 3, 24, § 60 tempus quam res maturius me deserat, Sall J. 42, 5: maturius ad Epulas ire, Juv 11, 88: voluerunt veteres maturius hereditates adiri, Gai Inst 2, 55 — *Sup*: maximos tumultus maturissime disjeci, Cato ap Charis p 184 P.· res maturissime vindicanda est, *as quickly, as early as possible*, Cic Caecin. 2, 7· quippe qui omnium maturrime ad publicas causas accesserim, id. de Or 3, 20, 74: perge qua coeptas, ut quam maturrime merita invenias, Sall. H. 1, 48, 16 Dietsch.: quibus rebus quam maturrime occurrendum putabat, Caes. B G. 1, 33 *fin* — **C.** *Prematurely, untimely:* pater mature decessit, Nep Att 2, 1 —With a play upon the three meanings of the word (A, B, and C)· qui homo mature quaesivit pecuniam, Nisi eam mature parsit, mature esurit, *he who has made money at the right time, if he is not soon sparing of it, will too soon suffer hunger*, Plaut. Curc 3, 10

matus, v mattus.

Mātūta, ae, *f* [root ma of mane, maturus, q v] **I.** *Matuta, the goddess of the morning* or *dawn*, identical with Aurora, Lucr 5, 656 — **II.** *A name of Ino* (Gr Λευκοθέα), called by the Romans also Mater Matuta, Cic. Tusc 1, 12, 28, id. N D 3, 19, 48; Ov. F 6, 479, 6, 545 sq. Ino, postquam se praecipitavit, Leucothea, materque Matuta (dicta est), Lact 1, 21; who had a temple at Rome, Liv 5, 19; 23; 6, 33; 7, 27; 25, 7; and at Satricum, id. 28, 11

mātūtīnālis, e, *adj* [matutinus], *of* or *belonging to the morning, early, morning-* (post-class): tempus, Auct Carm. Phil. 15

mātūtīnē and **mātūtīnō**, *advv*, v. matutinus *fin.*

mātūtīnus, a, um, *adj* [Matuta; cf.: mane, manus, maturus], *of* or *belonging to the morning, morning-* (class) tempora, *the morning hours*, Cic Fam 7, 1, 1: frigora, Hor S 2, 6, 45. dies, *the morning*, Col. 6, 2, 3 equi, i e Aurorae, Ov F. 5, 160. radii, *the morning sun*, id. M 1, 62· somni, Mart. 14, 125, 1 harena, i e *the morning hunt in the Circus*, Ov M 11, 26: cliens, *who comes early in the morning*, Mart. 12, 68, 1. Jupiter, *who is saluted early in the morning*, id. 4, 8, 12 Aeneas se matutinus agebat, *was up early*, Verg A. 8, 465: pater, i e Janus, *who* (as the god of time) *was invoked early in the morning, that he might promote business*, Hor S 2, 6, 20· ter matutino Tiberi mergetur, Juv 6, 523: matutino sudans amomo, id. 4, 108 — **II.** Transf.: frons, i e *sober, serious*, Mart 13, 2, 10 — *Subst* **mātūtīnum**, i, *n*, *the morning, morning*, Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 80 serere matutinis, meridie metere, id. 4, 12, 26, § 90 — Hence, *adv*, in two forms **A. mātūtīnē**, *in the morning, early in the morning*, only ap Prisc p 635 P — **B. mātūtīnō**, *early in the morning* (post Aug.), Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 181; 19, 12, 60, § 183, App M 5, 17, p 166; 7, 24, p 198 al.; cf. Charis. 168 P., Diom 402 P.

* **maurella**, ae, *f.*, *a plant*, otherwise unknown, Macer. Cam 2, 34.

Maurētānia (Maurit-), ae, *f*, v. Mauri, C

Mauri, ōrum, *m* (Μαῦροι), *the Moors, Mauritanians, the inhabitants of* Mauritania· proxime Hispaniam Mauri sunt, Sall J 18, 10 sqq; Plin 5, 2, 1, § 17; 13, 15, 29, § 91; Liv. 21, 22, 3; Mel. 1, 4, 4.—In *sing.* **Maurus**, i, *m*, *a Moor*, Juv. 11, 125, Luc. 4, 678.—Hence, **A. Maurus**, a, um, *adj*, = Μαῦρος, *of* or *belonging to the Moors, Moorish, Mauritanian;* also poet. for *African:* Maurae manus, i.e Poenorum arma, Ov. F. 6, 213 angues, Hor C 3, 10, 18 jacula, id. ib 1, 22, 2 Oceanus, Juv. 10, 148· unda, i.e mare Africum, Hor C 2, 6, 3: silvae filia Maurae, i e citro facta, Mart 14, 90, 1 postes, i e citrini, Stat S 1, 3, 35 — **B. Mauricus**, a, um, *adj*, *Moorish:* Maurica planta, Coripp Joann. 2, 137.— *Subst*: **Mauricus**, i, *m*, *a Roman surname*, Mart 5, 28, 5 — *Adv*: **Mauricē**, *like a Moor*, Varr. ap. Gell 2, 25, 8.— And **Mauricātim**, *as* or *like a Moor:* Mauricatim scire, Laber ap Charis p 184 P. (Com Rel v. 16 Rib) — **C. Mauritānia (Maurēt-)**, ae, *f*, = Μαυριτανία, *a country of Africa, on the Mediterranean, between the Atlantic Ocean and Numidia*, the modern *Fez* and *Morocco;* having been divided into *M. Caesariensis* and *Tingitana*, it was called also in the *plur.* Mauritaniae, Caes. B C 1, 6; 39; Cic Sull 20, 56; Tac H. 1, 11; 2, 58; 59, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 2.— Hence, **Mauritānicus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Mauritania:* exercitus, on a coin of Hadrian, in Eckhel D N. V. t. 6, p 498 — **D. Maurūsia**, ae, *f.*, = Μαυρουσία, *the Greek name of Mauritania*, Vitr. 8, 2, 6 —Hence, **a. Maurūsiăcus**, a, um, *adj*, *Moorish, Mauritanian:* citrus, Mart 12, 66, 6 — **b. Maurūsius**, a, um, *adj*, = Μαυρούσιος, *Maurusian, Mauritanian, African:* gens, Verg A. 4, 206: pubes, Sil 11, 414 — *Subst*: **Maurūsii**, ōrum, *m*, *the Mauritanians*, Liv. 24, 49

Mausōlēum, i, v Mausolus, II. A.

Mausōlus, i, *m.*, = Μαύσωλος, *a king of Caria, husband of Artemisia*, Cic Tusc. 3, 31, 75; Gell 10, 18, 1 sqq; Mel. 1, 16, 3 —Hence, **II. Mausōlēus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Mausolus, Mausolean* **A.** Lit: sepulcrum, Prop 3 (4), 1, 59; or *absol*: **Mausōlēum (Mēsōlum**, Inscr. Orell. 4370), i, *n.*, = Μαυσωλεῖον, *the magnificent tomb erected for Mausolus by his wife Artemisia;* it was one of the seven wonders of the world, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 30, Mel. 1, 16, 3; Gell. 10, 18, 2; Prop 3 (4), 1, 59 —**B.** Transf., in gen, *a splendid sepulchre, mausoleum*, Mart 5, 64, 5; Suet Aug 100; 101; id. Calig 15, id. Ner 46. Caesarum, id. Vesp 23, id. Vitell. 10

māvŏlo, v. malo *init*

Māvors, vortis, *m* [from mah, magh, to cut; Gr μάχη, μάχαιρα, and vor, root of vortere; i e the turner of the battle], old and poetic name for Mars (q v), the god of war, etc **I.** Prop urbs Mavortis, i.e Rome, Verg. A. 6, 872, 8, 630; 12, 179, Cic. N. D 2, 26, 3, 24; Luc 7, 569· Mavors pater, Val. Fl. 6, 178 genitor Mavors, Ov F. 4, 828· Iliae Mavortisque puer, i e *Romulus*, Hor C 4, 8, 23 — **II.** Transf, *war, battle*. civili Mavorte, Aus Idyll. 4, 65 — Hence, **Māvortius**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Mavors* or *Mars* (poet)· moenia, i e Rome, Verg A. 1, 276 tellus, i e *Thrace*, id. G 4, 462· conjux, i e *Venus*, Val. Fl 2, 208. proles, i e *the Thebans*, Ov M 3, 531; cf. seges Mavortia belli, *the armed men that sprang up where the dragon's teeth were sown*, Claud. III Cons Hon. 135.—As *subst*· **Māvortius**, i, *m*, *Meleager, son of Mavors*, Ov M 8, 437; cf Hyg Fab 471; but of *Mars*, Petr poët 124, v 261, Inscr Grut 57, 1 — Transf., *of* or *belonging to war, warlike, martial*. Amazon, Val Fl 5, 90 tela, Stat Ach 1, 626 vulnera, Grat Cyn 344

Māvortius, a, um, v Mars.

Maxentius, i, *m*, *a Roman emperor*, Eutr 10, Aur. Vict Epit 54 — Hence, **II. Maxentiānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the emperor Maxentius:* milites, Lact Mort Pers. 44, 3

maxilla, ae, *f.* [dim of a ground form magsula (whence māla; root mag of μάσσω, to knead; μαγεύς, baker, etc., cf. axilla, ala, from ago)], *the jawbone, jaw* (post-Aug) **I.** Lit. quam litteram (X) etiam e maxillis et taxillis et vexillo . . . consuetudo elegans Latini sermonis evellit, Cic. Or 45, 153: maxillae superiores, Plin. 11, 37, 60, § 159; Suet Calig. 58, Veg Vet 2, 40, 2: maxillam superiorem commovere solam, Amm 22, 15, 15: cum in maxillis balanatum gausape pectas, *you comb the anointed beard on your jaws*, Pers 4, 37 — ***II.** Transf. miserum populum, qui sub tam lentis maxillis erit, *under such slow-grinding teeth*, i e *subject to such protracted cruelty*, Aug. ap Suet. Tib 21.

maxillāris, e, *adj* [maxilla], *of* or *belonging to the jaw, maxillary* (post-Aug): dentes, *the maxillary teeth, grinders*, Cels. 6, 9, Plin. 11, 37, 63, § 166, 32, 7, 26, § 80; 32, 10, 50, § 139.

‡ **maxillo**, στομοκοπῶ, Gloss Gr Lat.

maximē (maxumē), *adv*, v. magnus *fin*

maximitas (maxumitas), ātis, *f.* [maximus], *greatness, magnitude* (ante and post class.): immanis, Lucr 2, 498· se in maximitatem producere, Arn. 6, 204.

maximŏpĕre, v. magnopere

maximus (maxum-), a, um, v magnus.

† **māza**, ae, *f*, = μᾶζα, *frumenty*, for feeding dogs, Grat Cyn. 307.

Māzăca, ae, *f.*, = Μάζακα, *the chief city of Cappadocia*, now *Kaisariyeh*, Auct. B Alex. 66, 4; Plin 6, 3, 3, § 8, Eutr. 7, 6. —Also, **Māzăca**, ōrum, *n*, Vitr 8, 3, 9; Plin. 2, 108, 112, § 244, and **Māzăcum**, i, *n*, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 8.

Māzăces, um, *m.* **I.** *A people of Numidia*, afterwards called Mazacenses· Mazacum turba, Suet Ner 30.—In *sing collect*: **Mazax**, Luc 4, 681; Claud. Laud Stil. 1, 356 — **II.** *A people near the Palus Maeotis*, Plin. 6, 7, 6, § 21.

Mazagae, ārum, *f*, *a city in India*, Curt. 8, 10, 22

Mazīces, um, *m*, = Μάζικες, *a people of Numidia* the same with Mazaces, q v., Amm. 29, 25, 21 sqq

† **māzŏnŏmus**, i, *m* (acc to others, **māzŏnŏmon**, i, *n*; the *m.* form corresponds with the Greek word μαζονόμος, sc. κύκλος), *a dish, charger*, Varr R R 3, 4, 3: deinde secuti Mazonomo pueri magno discerpta ferentes Membra gruis, etc, Hor. S 2, 8, 86 (cf Schol Aug ad loc.); Nemes. de Aucup 16

me, for mihi, v ego *init*

mĕābilis, e, *adj* [meo] ***I.** *Pass*, *passable, that can be passed through:* transitus vel bubus meabilis, Plin. 6, 1, 1, § 2 — * **II.** *Act*, *passing through, penetrating:* aer per cuncta rerum meabilis, Plin. 2, 5, 4, § 10

* **mĕācŭlum**, i, *n.* [id.], *a course, passage* = meatus vos, superi caelestesque, vestra recensebitis meacula, Mart. Cap 8, § 813

mĕāmet, for mea or mea ipsius· culpa, Plaut Poen 1, 3, 37

meapte, for mea or mea ipsius causa, Ter Heaut. 4, 3, 8

‡ **mĕātim**, *adv* [meus], *in my manner*, analog to tuatim, after thy manner, acc. to Prisc. p 949 P; Donat p 1759 P

‡ **mĕātor**, ōris, *m* [meo], *a passenger, traveller, wanderer*· DOLE MEATOR QVISQVIS HOC LEGIS CARMEN, Inscr ap Guarin in Prosod. Lat Fundam p 133: INTERPRES DIVVM COELI TERRAEQVE MEATOR, of Mercury, as the messenger of the gods, Inscr Orell 1417

mĕātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a going passing, motion, course* (poet. and post Aug) **I.** Lit solis lunaeque meatus, Lucr 1, 128 caeli, Verg. A 6, 850· aquilae, *flight*, Tac H. 1, 62 spiritus, i e *the breathing, respiration*, Quint. 7, 10, 10 animae, Plin Ep 6,

16, 13 —**II.** Transf, concr, *a way, path, passage*, Val Fl 3, 403 meatum vomitionibus praeparare, Plin 19, 5, 26, § 85 spirandi id 28, 13, 55, § 197 cur signa meatus Deseruere suos, *left their paths*, i e *became darkened, eclipsed*, Luc 1, 664 Danubius in Ponticum sex meatibus erumpit, *discharges itself through six channels*, Tac G 1, cf bifido meatu divisus Rhenus, *divided into two channels*, Claud B G 336 —**B.** *The avenues of sensation* in the body homo septem meatus habet in capite, duos oculos, etc, Mart Cap 7, § 739

mecastor, v Castor

† **mēchănēma,** ătis, *n.*, = μηχάνημα, *a piece of mechanism, a trick* (post class), Sid Ep 1, 9

† **mēchănĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = μηχανικός, *of* or *belonging to mechanics, mechanical* (ante class and post Aug) **I.** *Adj* disciplina, Gell 10, 12 opera, Lampr Alex Sev 2, 2 ars, Firm Math 6, 31 —**II.** *Subst* **A. mēchănĭcus,** i, *m*, *a mechanic*, Lucil ap Fest s v petauristas, p 206 Mull sipho, quem diabeten vocant mechanici, Col 3, 10, 2, Suet Vesp 18 —**B. mēchănĭca,** ae, *f*, *mechanics*. Cyriades mechanicae professor, Symm Ep 10, 38 —**C. mēchănĭca,** orum, *n*, *works of mechanical art*, App Mag 61, p 314, 6

† **mēchănisma,** ătis, *n*, *mechanical contrivance, mechanism*, for mechanema (post class), Cassiod Var 1, 45

Mechir, iris *m*, *the name of an Egyptian month, answering nearly to the Roman January and a part of February*, Plin 6, 23, 26, § 106

† **mēcon,** ōnis, *f*, = μήκων, *a sort of poppy* tertium genus est tithymalon, meconа vocant, Plin 20, 19, 80, § 209, App Herb 53, 91

† **mēcōnis,** ĭdis, *f*, = μηκωνίς, *a kind of lettuce with a milky juice of a soporiferous quality, like the poppy*, Plin 19, 8, 38, § 126, 20, 7, 26, § 67

† **mēcōnītes,** ae, *m*, = μηκωνίτης, *a precious stone resembling a poppy*, otherwise unknown, Plin 37, 10, 63, § 173

† **mēcōnĭum,** ii, *n*, = μηκώνιον **I.** *Poppy juice*, Plin 20, 18, 76, § 202, 25, 12 91, § 142 —**II.** *A plant, called also* peplis, Plin 27, 12, 93, § 119 —**III.** *The excrements of new born children*, Plin 28, 4, 13, § 52

mēcum, i e cum me, *with me*, like tecum, secum, etc, v ego

med, for me, v ego

meddix (medix), icis *m* [from the root med, medeor, cf Homeric μέδοντες], *he who cares for, attends to, a curator*, the title of a *magistrate among the Oscans* meddix apud Oscos nomen magistratûs est Ennius summus ibi capitur meddix, occiditur alter, Paul ex Fest p 123 Mull (Enn Ann v 296 Vahl) —With the epithet tuticus (which prob answers to the summus of Ennius, and is allied to totus), joined into one word meddixtuticus or medixtuticus, Liv 24, 19, 2, 26, 6, 13 is summus magistratus erat Campanis, id 23, 35, 13

Mēdēa, ae (arch *gen* Medeaī, Enn ap Cic Tusc 3, 26, 63, v Enn p 127, v 292 Vahl, *nom.* **Mēdē,** acc to id p 130, v 311 Vahl), and **Mēdīa,** *f*, = Μήδεια, *a celebrated sorceress, daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis She assisted her lover, Jason the Argonaut, in obtaining the golden fleece, accompanied him to Greece, and prevented her father, who was in pursuit, from overtaking them, by strewing the sea with her brother's limbs When Jason afterwards repudiated her, in order to marry Creusa, she killed the children she had had by him, and burned the bride to death in her palace* item ut Medea Peliam concoxit senem, Plaut Ps 3, 2, 52, Ov M 7, 9 sqq, Hyg Fab 21, 22, 25 ne pueros coram populo Medea trucidet, Hor A P 185 —The subject of tragedies by several authors v Quint 10, 1, 98 —**B.** Transf **1.** Medea Palatina, i e Clodia, Cic Cael 8, 18 —**2.** Medea nigra, *a precious stone, so named after Medea* Plin 37, 10, 63 § 173 —Hence, **II. Mēdēis,** ĭdis, *f adj*, *Medean, magical* (poet.) Medeides herbae, Ov A A 2, 101

mĕdēla (mĕdella, Lachm ad Lucr p 204, Schol Bob ad Cic Red ad Quir p 251, 8 Bait), ae, *f* [medeor] *a healing, cure, a remedy* (post class) **I.** Lit facere medelam, Gell 12, 5, 3 facere medelarum miracula, id 16, 11, 2 vulneribus medelas adhibere, App M 8, p 210, 4 —**II.** Trop *a remedy, means of redress* · legum, Gell 20, 1, 22, Aus Prof 15 quibus rebus veluti medela adventus Alexandri fuit, Just 11, 1, 7

mĕdens, entis, v medeor *fin*

Medēon, ōnis, *m*, = Μεδεών **I.** *A city in Dalmatia*, Liv 44, 23 —**II.** *A city in Bœotia*, Plin 4, 7, 12, § 26

mĕdĕor, 2, *v dep n* [root madh, to be wise; Zend, madha, the healing art; cf μαθος, also medicus, re med ium], *to heal, cure, be good for* or *against* a disease (syn medico, sano, curo), constr with *dat*, rarely with *contra*, very rarely with *acc* (class) **I.** Lit **A.** Of pers subjects medico non solum morbus ejus cui mederi volet cognoscendus est, Cic de Or 2, 44, 186 —Prov cum capiti mederi debeam, reduviam curo, i e *to neglect matters of importance while attending to trifles*, Cic Rosc Am 44, 128 —**B.** Of subjects not personal contra serpentium ictus mederi, Plin 9, 31, 51, § 99 oculis herba chelidonia, id 8, 27, 41, § 98 dolori dentium, id 20, 1, 2, § 4 capitis vulneribus, id. 24, 6, 22, § 36 medendi ars, *the healing art, art of medicine*, Ov A A 2, 735, id M 7, 526, Lact 1, 18 *fin* —*Pass :* ut ex vino stomachi dolor medeatur, Hier Ep 22, 4, cf. medendae valetudini leniendisque morbis opem adhibere, Suet Vesp 8 —**II.** Trop, *to remedy, relieve, amend, correct, restore*, etc (*a*) With *dat* huic malo, Cic Agr 1, 9, 26 dies stultis quoque mederi solet, id Fam 7, 28, 3 incommodis omnium, id Q Fr 1, 1, 10 afflictae et perditae rei publicae, id Sest 13, 31 religioni, id Verr 2, 4, 51, § 114 inopiae rei frumentariae, Caes B G 5, 24 tum satietati, tum ignorantiae lectorum, *to provide against*, Nep Pelop 1, 1 rei alicui lege aut decreto senatus, Tac A 4, 16 —(*β*) With *acc* quas (cupiditates) mederi possis, Ter Phorm 5, 4, 2, Just Inst 2, 7 —*Pass* aquae medendis corporibus nobiles, Vell 2, 25, 4 —*Absol* aegrescit medendo, *his disorder increases with the remedy*, Verg A 12, 46 —*Impers pass* · ut huic vitio medeatur, Vitr 6, 11 —Hence, **mĕdens,** entis (*gen plur* medentum, Ov M 15, 629), *subst*, *a physician* (poet and in post Aug prose) veluti pueris absinthia tetra medentes cum dare conantur, Lucr 1, 936, Ov H 21, 14 Democrates e primis medentium, Plin 25, 8, 49, § 87, Plin. Pan 22

Mēdi, orum, *m*, = Μῆδοι, *the Medes*, poet also for *the Assyrians, Persians, Parthians*, Mel 1, 2, 5, Cic Off 2, 12, 41, Hor C 1, 2, 51, 2, 16, 6, Luc 8, 386, Pers 3, 53 —In *sing* · Medusque et Indus, Hor C 4 14, 42 pervigil, Val Fl 5, 604.—Hence, **A. Mēdus,** a, um, *adj*, *Median, Assyrian* etc Hydaspes, Verg G 4, 211 acinaces, Hor C 1, 27, 5 · sagittae, Prop 3, 10 (4, 11), 11 flumen i e doubtless *the Euphrates*, the most famous river of the remote East, though some understand it to mean *the river Medus* a small branch of the Araxes mentioned by Strabo, Hor C 2, 9, 21 —**B. Mēdĭa,** ae, *f*, = Μηδία, *a country lying between Armenia Parthia, Hyrcania and Assyria*, the modern *Azerbijan, Shirvan Ghilan* and *Mazanderan*, Plin 6 26, 29, § 114, Verg G 2, 126 —**C. Mēdĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *Median, Assyrian, Persian*, etc vestis, *Persian*, Nep Paus 3 rura, Luc 8, 368 arbor, *the orange tree*, Plin 12, 3, 7, § 15 mala, *Assyrian*, i e *oranges, citrons*, id 15, 14, 14 § 47 smaragdi, id 37, 5, 18, § 71 dea, i e *Nemesis, a statue of Parian marble*, Aus Ep 24, 54 —**Mēdĭcus,** i, *m*, *a surname of the emperor Verus, on account of his victory over the Medes*, Capitol Verr 7, v Medica

1. mĕdĭālis, e *adj* [medius], *middle*, *subst* · **mĕdĭāle,** is, *n*, *the middle* (late Lat) Sol 20, 9 al

‡ **2. mĕdĭālis,** e, *adj* · medialem appellabant hostiam atram, quam meridie immolabant, Paul ex Fest p 124 Mull, cf meridies *init*

Mĕdĭamna, ae, *f* [medius amnis] = Μεσοποταμια, *Mesopotamia*, Prisc 1097 P

mĕdĭans, antis, *P a*, v medio

mĕdĭānus, a, um, *adj* [medius], *that is in the middle, middle* (except Vitr, only post class) columnae, Vitr 3 2, 6 acroteria, id 3, 5, 12 capita leonina, id 3, 5, 15 digitus, Veg Vet 2, 40 3 filius, Hier Ep 73, 3 porta, Inscr Fabr 463, 95 —*Subst* · **mĕdĭānum,** i, *n*, *the middle part, the middle*. ex mediano coenaculi, Dig 9, 3, 5, § 2 —*Plur.* mediana malvarum, Apic 4, 2, 133

mĕdĭastīnus, i, *m* [id], *a common servant, drudge*, employed in all kinds of menial occupations (class) tu illi mediastinus, Cato ap Non 143, 9 atque bubulcus, Lucil ib 7 exercitus collectus ex senibus desperatis, ex agresti luxuria, ex rusticis mediastinis, decoctoribus Cic Cat 2, 3, 5 (dub) tu mediastinus tacita prece rura petebas Hor Ep 1, 14, 14, Col 2, 13, 7, 1, 9, 3 Prodicus instituens quam vocant iatralepticen, reunctoribus quoque medicorum, ac mediastinis vectigal invenit, i e *medical assistants*, Plin 29, 1, 2, § 4, Dig 4, 9, 1, § 5

mĕdĭātĕnus, *adv* [media tenus, like hactenus], *as far as the middle, half way over*, Mart Cap 6, § 683; 8, § 873 *init*

mĕdĭātor, oris, *m* [medius], *a mediator* (post class, esp in eccl Lat) tot mediatorum praesentia, App M 9, 36, p 202 mediator unius non est, Vulg Gal 3, 20, cf v 19, id Heb 8, 6. mediator advenit, id est Deus in carne, Lact 4, 25, Tert Carn 15, id Resurr 51 al, Aug Conf 10, 42, 2 sq

mĕdĭātrix, īcis, *f* [mediator], *a mediatrix* (post class), Alcim Avit. 5, 565

‡ **mĕdĭbĭle,** medicabile, Paul ex Fest p 123 21 Mull

1. Mēdĭca, ae, *f*, = Μηδική [Media], *an excellent kind of clover introduced from Media, Burgundy clover, lucern* (Medicago sativa), Verg G 1 215, Plin 18, 16, 43, § 144, Varr R R 1, 42

2. mĕdĭca, ae, *a female physician;* v 1 medicus, II B

mĕdĭcābĭlis, e, *adj* [medicor] **I.** *Pass*, *that can be healed* or *cured, curable* (poet and not ante Aug) nullis amor est medicabilis herbis Ov M 1 523, id H 5, 149: vulnus, Sil 10, 416 —**II.** *Act*, *healing, curative, medicinal* (post Aug) sucus Col. 7, 10, 8 mel, Pall Jan 15, 19 carmen, *soothing*, Val Fl 4, 87 —Hence, *adv* **mĕdĭcābĭlĭter,** *medicinally* (post class), Pall Febr 31, 2

mĕdĭcābŭlum, i, *n* [id] *a healthy place* (post class) aegris medicabula, App Flor p 353, 6

mĕdĭcāmen, ĭnis, *n* [id], *a drug, medicament*, in a good and a bad sense, meaning both *a healing substance, remedy, medicine*, and, as also medicamentum and the Gr φαρμακον, *a poisonous drug poison* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose, only once in Cic, cf, on the contrary, medicamentum) **I.** Lit, *a remedy, antidote, medicine* violentis medicaminibus curari, *Cic Pis 6 13 agrestia medicamina adhibent, Tac A 12, 51 facies medicaminibus interstincta, *plasters*, id ib 4, 57 medicamen habendum est, Juv. 14 254 medicaminis datio vel impositio, Cod Just 6 23, 28 potentia materni medicaminis, Pall 3, 28 tantum (ejus) medicamina possunt quae steriles facit, Juv. 6, 595 —**B.** Trop, *a remedy antidote* (poet) iratae medicamina fortia praebe, Ov A A 2, 489 sq. quasso medicamina Imperio circumspectare, Sil. 15, 7, 1 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A poisonous drug, poison* infusum delectabili cibo boletorum venenum, nec vim medicaminis statim intellectam, Tac A 12 67: noxium id ib 14 51 impura, Flor 2, 20, 7, Val Fl 8, 17 —**B.** *A coloring matter, tincture, dye*, Plin 9, 38, 62, § 135 croceum, Luc 3, 238 —**2.** In partic, *a paint, wash, cosmetic:* est mihi, quo dixi vestrae medicamina formae, Parvus, sed cura grandis libellus opus, i e *the treatise* Medicamina faciei, Ov A A 3 205 facies medicamine attrita, Petr 126 —**C.** In gen, *an artificial means of improving a thing* qui (caseus) exiguum medicaminis habet, i e *rennet*, Col 7, 8 vitiosum, i e conditura, id 12, 20 · vina medicamine instaurare, Plin 14, 20, 25, § 126 seminum, i e *manure*, id. 17, 14, 22, § 99

mĕdĭcāmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [medicamentum], *of* or *belonging to drugs* or *to poisons;* only *subst.* **I. mĕdĭcāmentārĭus**, ii, *m.* **A.** *A druggist, apothecary,* Plin. 19, 6, 33, § 110.—**B.** *A preparer of poisons:* homicida vel medicamentarius, Cod. Th. 3, 16, 1.—**II. mĕdĭcāmentārĭa**, ae, *f., a female mixer of poisons:* moecha vel medicamentaria, Cod. Th. 3, 16, 1.—**B.** *The art of preparing drugs, pharmacy:* medicamentaria a Chirone (reperta), Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 196.

mĕdĭcāmentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that has a healing power, medicinal* (perh. only ἅπαξ εἰρημ.; in Cato, R. R. 157, 2 dub.; al. medicamento): aqua, Vitr. 8, 3, 4.

mĕdĭcāmentum, i, *n.* [medicor], *a drug, remedy, physic, medicine, medicament.* **I.** Lit.: medicamentum alicui dare ad aquam intercutem, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 92: haurire, Plin. 24, 19, 113, § 174: sumere, *to take,* Curt. 3, 6, 3: componere, *to compound,* Plin. 32, 9, 34, § 106: somnificum, id. 37, 10, 57, § 158: medicamenta salubria, Liv. 8, 18: salutaria, Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132.—Also of remedies applied externally: medicamentis delibutus, Cic. Brut. 60, 217.—**B.** Transf., like the Gr. φάρμακον, *a drug, a potion.* **1.** *A hurtful drug, poison:* quaerit ibidem ab Hannibale, cur biberit medicamentum, Varr. ap. Non. 345, 23: coquere medicamenta, Liv. 8, 18: medicamentis partum abigere, Cic. Clu. 11, 32: medicamento sagittas tingere, Plin. 27, 11, 76, § 101: amatorium, *a love-potion, philter,* Suet. Calig. 50; *of an enchanted potion,* Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 80.—**2.** *A tincture for dyeing, a color, dye, mordant,* Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 521, 20: crassius, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3: rudia, Plin. 35, 6, 26, § 44.—**3.** *A seasoning, condiment,* Col. 12, 20.—**4.** *A paint, wash, cosmetic,* Sen. Ben. 7, 9, 2.—**5.** *A plastering,* Vop. Firm. 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A remedy, relief, antidote* (rare but class.): multorum medicamentum laborum, Cic. Clu. 71, 201: doloris medicamenta illa Epicurea, id. Fin. 2, 7, 22: panchrestum medicamentum (sc. pecunia), id. Verr. 2, 3, 65, § 152.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B. 4.) *An embellishment:* medicamenta fucati candoris, et ruboris, Cic. Or. 23, 79.—**C.** *An enchantment:* ne quid mali medicamenti inferretur, Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 142.

* **mĕdĭcātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], lit., *a healing, cure;* hence, in agriculture, *a besprinkling with vegetable juices,* e. g., of lentils, to preserve them from the corn-worm, Col. 2, 10, 16.

mĕdĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a physician* (post-class.): annunciari Christum medicatorem, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 17; Avien. Arat. 216.

1. mĕdĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. medico.

2. mĕdĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [medicor], *a charm* (poet.), Ov. H. 12, 165.

mĕdĭcīna, ae, v. medicinus, II.

mĕdĭcīnālis, e, *adj.* [medicina], *of* or *pertaining to medicine, medical, medicinal* (not ante-Aug.): ars, Cels. praef.: cucurbitulae, *cupping-glasses,* Plin. 32, 10, 42, § 123: mortarium, id. 36, 22, 43, § 157: scalprum, Scrib. Compos. 53: digitus, *the next to the little finger,* Macr. S. 7, 13.

mĕdĭcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [1. medicus], *of* or *belonging to a physician* or *surgeon, medical* (as *adj.* only ante- and post-class.; as *subst.* class.). **I.** *Adj.:* ars, *the healing art, medicine,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 93 Müll.; Hyg. Fab. 274; Aug. Conf. 4, 3.—**II.** *Subst.:* **mĕdĭcīna**, ae, *f.* **A.** (Sc. ars.) *The healing* or *medical art, medicine, surgery:* ut medicina (ars est) valetudinis, Cic. Fin. 5, 6, 16; id. Off. 1, 42, 151: medicina, quae ex observatione salubrium atque his contrariorum reperta est, Quint. 2, 17, 9: tertiam esse partem medicinae, quae manu curet, i. e. *surgery,* Cels. prooem. 7: medicinam excolere, id. ib.: exercere, Cic. Clu. 63, 178: facere, Phaedr. 1, 14, 2: factitare, *to practise,* Quint. 7, 2, 26: clarus medicina, Plin. 25, 2, 5, § 15.—**B.** (Sc. officina.) *The shop of a physician* or *surgeon;* the booth in which a physician waited on his patients and vended his medicines (rare; not in Cic.): in medicinis, in tonstrinis, Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 6; cf.: veteres absolute dicebant pistrinam et sutrinam et medicinam, Don. Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 45 (the taberna of the physician is mentioned in Plin. 29, 1, 6, § 12).—**C.** (Sc. res.) *A remedy, medicine.* **1.** Lit.: si medicus veniat, qui huic morbo facere medicinam potest, i. e. *heal, cure,* Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 76: accipere medicinam, Cic. Att. 12, 21, 5.—**b.** Transf. * (α) Like medicamentum, *poison,* Att. ap. Non. 20, 31 (Trag. Rel. v. 579 Rib.).—(β) *The pruning* of vines, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 191.—**2.** Trop., *a remedy, relief, antidote* (a favorite word of Cic.): singulis medicinam consilii atque orationis meae afferam, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 17: sed non egeo medicinā: me ipse consolor, id. Lael. 3, 10: sublevatio et medicina, id. Rep. 2, 34, 59: temporis, id. Fam. 5, 16, 6: doloris, id. Ac. 1, 3: laboris, id. Fin. 5, 19, 54: calamitatis, id. Tusc. 3, 22, 54: quae sanaret vitiosas partes rei publicae, id. Att. 2, 1, 7: crede mihi, non ulla tua'st medicina figurae, i. e. *no means of rendering beautiful,* Prop. 1, 2, 7: periculorum, Cic. Sest. 23, 51: malorum, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 33: curae, id. P. 1, 2, 43.—In *plur.:* his quatuor causis totidem medicinae opponuntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 339.

mĕdĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. medicus], *to heal, cure* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the class. medeor). **I.** Lit. (α) With *acc.:* ego istum lepide medicabo metum, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 40: (apes) odore galbani, Col. 9, 13, 7: vulneris aestus, Sil. 6, 98: furores, Nemes. Ecl. 2, 28.—(β) With *dat.:* tremulis membris, Ser. Samm. 48, 902.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To impart the virtue of a remedy, give healing power to:* hoc fusum labris splendentibus amnem Inficit, occulte medicans, Verg. A. 12, 418.—**B.** *To besprinkle with the juice of herbs, to medicate:* semina, *to steep,* Verg. G. 1, 193: semina omnia suco herbae quae sedum appellatur, medicare, Col. 11, 30, 40: exigua portione medicatur aqua, id. 6, 4, 4; 9, 13, 3: vinum medicatum, i. e. *spurious, adulterated,* id. 1, 6, 20: merum, Front. 2, 5, 12: ficus, Plin. 16, 27, 51, § 118.—**C.** *To color, dye,* with tingere: capillos, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 6.—Hence, **mĕdĭcātus**, a, um, *P. a.* **1.** *Besprinkled with juices, sprinkled, medicated* (poet. and post-Aug.): semina suco herbae sedi, Col. 1, 3: sedes, *places sprinkled with the juice of herbs,* Verg. G. 4, 65: somnus, *produced by a juice* or *a charm,* Ov. H. 12, 107: fruges, Verg. A. 6, 420: lana medicata fuco, *stained, dyed,* Hor. C. 3, 5, 28: Amyclaeis medicatum vellus ahenis, Ov. R. Am. 707.—*To poison:* boletum medicatum, i. e. *poisoned,* Suet. Claud. 44: herbae, Col. 11, 3, 64; cf.: medicata veneno tela, Sil. 7, 453: medicatae cuspidis ictus, id. 13, 197: mortui, *embalmed,* Mel. 1, 57.—**2.** *Useful* or *good for healing, medicinal:* aquae medicatae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 9: sapor aquae, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 4: fontes, Cels. 4, 5; Sen. Prov. 2, 1; Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 207: potio, Curt. 3, 6, 2: inguen, Juv. 12, 36.—*Comp.:* lac bubulum medicatius, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 124.—*Sup.:* res medicatissimae, Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 78.

mĕdĭcor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [id.], *to heal, cure.* **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). (α) With *dat.:* senibus medicantur anhelis, Verg. G. 2, 135.—(β) With *acc.:* cuspidis ictum, Verg. A. 7, 756.—**II.** Trop., *to cure, relieve* (ante-class.): cum ego possim in hac re medicari mihi, Ter. And. 5, 4, 41: alicui, id. ib. 5, 1, 12: ego istum lepide medicabor metum, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 40 Weise (Lorenz, medicabo).

mĕdĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *healing* (post-class.): fomentationes, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

1. mĕdĭcus, a, um [medeor], *of* or *pertaining to healing, healing, curative, medical* (as *adj.*, poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** *Adj.:* medicas adhibere manus ad vulnera, Verg. G. 3, 455: ars, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 12: potus, Nemes. Cyn. 222: vis, Plin. 36, 27, 69, § 202: salubritas, id. 5, 16, 15, § 72: usus, id. 22, 25, 81, § 163: digitus, *the next to the little finger* (cf. medicinalis), id. 30, 12, 34, § 108.—* **B.** Transf., *magical:* Marmaridae, medicum vulgus, ad quorum tactum mites jacuere cerastae, Sil. 3, 300.—**II.** *Subst.:* **A. mĕdĭcus**, i, *m.* **1.** *A medical man, physician, surgeon* (class.): medicus nobilissimus atque optimus quaeritur, Cic. Clu. 21, 57: medicum arcessere, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 122: admovere aegro, Suet. Ner. 37: vulnerum, *a surgeon,* Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 22: caedunt tumidae medico ridente mariscae, Juv. 2, 13; cf.: medicus ait se obligasse crus fractum Aesculapio, Apollini autem bracchium, Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 9: MEDICVS CLINICVS, CHIRVRGVS, OCVLARIVS, Inscr. Orell. 2983: AVRICVLARIVS, ib. 4227: IVMENTARIVS, ib. 4229; cf.: medici pecorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 7 *fin.:* LEGIONIS, Inscr. Orell. 448; 4996: DVPLARIVS TRIREMIS, ib. 3640: instrumentum medici, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 62.—Prov.: medice, cura teipsum, Vulg. Luc. 4, 23.—**2.** *The finger next the little finger,* Gr. δάκτυλος ἰατρικός, Auct. Her. 3, 20, 33.—**B. mĕdĭca**, ae, *f., a female physician* (post-class.), App. M. 5, p. 363 Oud.; Inscr. Orell. 4230 sq.; Inscr. Grut. 635, 9; 636, 1 sq.—Also, *a midwife,* Interpr. Paul. Sent. 2, 24, 8; Ambros. Ep. 5.—**C. mĕdĭca**, ōrum, *n., medicinal herbs,* Plin. 19, 5, 27, § 89.

2. Mēdĭcus, a, um, v. Medi, II. B.

mĕdĭdies, v. meridies.

mĕdĭē, *adv.*, v. medius *fin.*

mĕdĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [medius], *the middle, place in the middle, midst* (in Cic. only as transl. of the Gr. μεσότης; elsewhere post-class.). **I.** Lit.: vix audeo dicere medietates, quas Graeci μεσότητας appellant, Cic. Univ. 7, 20: narium, Lact. 10, 19: totius loci, App. M. 2, p. 116, 6: sic feliciore loco medietatis est positus (sc. homo), App. Asclep. 6, p. 79: in mediatate distinctis aquis, Tert. de Bapt. 3.—**B.** Transf., *a half, moiety* (syn. dimidium): decoquere aliquid usque ad medietatem, Pall. Mart. 10, 10 and 30: sulcum usque ad medietatem replere, id. Mai. 3: debiti, Cod. Th. 4, 19, 1.—**II.** Trop., *a middle course, medium:* medietatem quandam sequi, Dig. 5, 4, 3 *fin.;* Arn. 2, 65: ejusmodi medietates inter virtutes et vitia intercedere, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 14, 3.

mĕdĭlūnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [medius-luna], *in the middle of the month, having half a disk, half-orbed* (post-class.): (luna) primo est corniculata, deinde medilunia, Mart. Cap. 7, § 738.

† **mĕdimnum**, i, *n.*, and **mĕdimnus**, i, *m.*, = μέδιμνος, a Greek measure of corn, *a Greek bushel* (containing six modii): primus, secundus, tertius medimnus, Lucil. ap. Non. 213, 21; so in *masc. form,* Nep. Att. 2 *fin.:* medimnum tritici seritur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47, § 112: ut quot jugera sunt sata, totidem medimna decumae debeantur, id. ib. 2, 3, 47, § 113; in *gen. plur.:* medimnûm, id. ib.; so id. ib. 2, 3, 37, § 84; 2, 3, 39, § 90; Varr. ap. Non. 495, 32 (cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 107).

mĕdĭo, 1, *v. a.* [medius], *to halve, divide in the middle* (post-class.), Apic. 3, 9.—**B.** *Neutr., to be in the middle:* melius Juno mediante, Pall. Mart. 10, 32.

* **mĕdĭŏcrĭcŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mediocris], *rather middling:* exercitus, Cato ap. Fest. p. 154, and Paul. ex Fest. p. 155 Müll.

mĕdĭŏcris, e (ō usually; rarely ŏ), *adj.* [medius], *in a middle state* between too much and too little, *middling, moderate, tolerable, ordinary;* sometimes also, *not remarkable, indifferent, mediocre.* **I.** In gen. (class.). **A.** Lit., of size, quantity, degree, etc., in material things: castellum, Sall. J. 92, 5: spatium, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: agmen, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: intervallum, id. B. Alex. 30.—**B.** Of mind, character, ability, acts, achievements, etc.: C. L. Memmii fuerunt oratores mediocres, Cic. Brut. 36, 136: L. Cotta in mediocrium oratorum numero, id. ib. 36, 137: non mediocres viri, sed maximi et docti, id. Rep. 3, 11, 19: homines, id. de Or. 1, 21, 94: vir, Just. 1, 4, 4; poëta, Hor. A. P. 372: in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 4: amicitia, id. Lael. 6, 10: malum, id. Tusc. 3, 10, 22: artes, id. de Or. 1, 2, 6: eloquentia, id. ib. 1, 29, 133: ingenium, id. ib. 2, 27, 119: excusare . . . mediocris est animi, *narrow, small,* Caes. B. C. 3, 20: ut mediocris jacturae te mergat onus, Juv. 13, 7.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *Per litoten,* with non (haud, nec), *not insignificant, not common* or *trivial:* Jugurthae non mediocrem animum pollicitando accendebant, i. e. *ardent, ambitious,* Sall. J. 8, 1: non mediocris hominis haec sunt officia, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 9: haud mediocris hic, ut ego quidem intellego, vir fuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 55: nec medio-

cre telum ad res gerendas, id Lael 17, 61 non mediocrem sibi diligentiam adhibendam intellegebat, *uncommon, extraordinary*, Caes B G 3, 20 praemium non mediocre, Suet Vesp 18 non mediocris dissensio, Quint 9, 1, 10 et saep —* **B.** With syllaba, *common* = anceps syllabarum longarum et brevium et mediocrium junctura, Gell 16, 18, 5 —Hence, *adv* **mĕdĭŏcrĭter. 1.** *Moderately, tolerably, ordinarily, not particularly, not very, not remarkably, not much* (class) ordo annalium mediocriter nos retinet, Cic Fam 5, 12, 5 corpus mediocriter aegrum, id Tusc 3, 10, 22 — (β) By litotes, with *haud, ne, non* (cf supra, mediocris, II A) flagitium, et damnum haud mediocriter, Plaut Merc 2, 1, 13 non mediocriter, *in no moderate degree*, Caes B G 1, 39 reprehensus est non mediocriter, i e *greatly, exceedingly, very much*, Quint 11, 1, 17, so id 8, 2, 2, 9, 11, 1, 57 al — (γ) *Very little* ne mediocriter quidem disertus, *not in the least*, Cic de Or 1, 20, 91 —**2.** *With moderation, calmly, tranquilly* = modice (rare, and perh only in Cic) quod mihi non mediocriter ferendum videtur, Cic Verr 2, 3, 41, § 95 — *Comp* hoc vellem mediocrius, Cic Att 1, 20, 5

mĕdĭŏcrĭtas, atis, *f* [mediocris] **I.** *A middle state, a medium, mean, moderateness, moderation* (class) mediocritatem illam tenere, quae est inter nimium et parum, Cic Off 1, 25, 89, 1, 39, 140 in dicendo, *mediocrity*, id de Or 1, 25, 117 dicendi, id Brut 66, 235. vultus, i e *a medium between excessive gayety and over seriousness*, Auct Her 3, 15, 26 auream quis quis mediocritatem Diligit, Hor C 2, 10, 5 —Of style cum omnis virtus sit mediocritas, Cic Brut 40, 149 mediocritatis (exemplum esse) Terentium, Varr ap Gell 6 14, 6 —In *plur* mediocritates illi probabant, *moderate passions*, Cic Ac 2, 44, 135 mediocritates vel perturbationum vel morborum animi, id Tusc 3, 10, 22 —**II.** *Meanness, insignificance, littleness inferiority* (rare but class) hominum, Vell 2 130, 3 quod meae mediocritati conveniret, *my insignificance*, Gell 14, 2, 25, cf mediocritas nostra, *my modest self*, Vell 2, 111, 3 ingenii, Cic Phil 2, 1, 2 memoriae, Quint 11, 2, 39

mĕdĭŏcrĭter, *adv* , v mediocris *fin*

Mĕdĭŏlānum or **Mĕdĭŏlānĭum,** i, *n* **I.** *A city in* Gallia Cisalpina, *the capital of the Insubres*, the mod *Milan* Form Mediolanum, Plin 3, 17, 21, § 124, Just 29, 5, 8, Tac H 1, 70, Aus de Clar Urb 4, 1 Form Mediolanium, Liv 5, 34, 9, 34 46 1, Suet Aug 20 — Hence, **B. Mĕdĭŏlānensis,** e, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to Milan, Milanese* (ager), Varr R R 1, 8 praeco, Cic Pis 26, 62 —In *plur* **Mĕdĭŏlānenses,** ium, *m* , *the Milanese*, Varr R R 1, 8, 2 —**II.** *The chief city of the Santoni in Gaul, on the river Carantonus, now Saintes*, Amm 15, 11, 12, Itin Anton p 459, 3

Mĕdĭomātrĭci, orum, *m* , *a people of Gaul, on the Moselle, in the neighborhood of Metz*, Caes B G 4, 10 —Hence, **Mĕdĭŏmātrĭcus,** a, um, *adj* —In *sing* , Inscr Grut 731, 12, and in *fem* , Inscr Orell 3523

† **1. mēdĭon,** ii, *n* , = μήδιον, *a medicinal plant*, Plin 27, 12, 79, § 104

2. Mĕdĭon, onis, *f* , *a city of Acarnania*, Liv 36 11, 10, 36, 12, 1, 44, 23, 3 — Hence, **Mĕdĭōnĭus,** a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to Medion* —*Plur subst* **Mĕdĭōnii,** ōrum, *m* , *the inhabitants of Medion*, Liv 36, 12, 3

mĕdĭoxĭmē (mĕdĭoxŭmē), *adv* , v medioximus *fin*

mĕdĭoxĭmus (mĕdĭoxŭmus), a, um, *adj* [superlative of an obsolete mediox for medius] **I.** *In the middle middlemost* medio actum modo Non 141, 4 medioximus μέσος, Gloss Philox (ante and post class) medioxumam quam dux it uxorem Plaut Cist 2, 3, 67 ita me di deaeque superi atque inferi et medioxumi, i e *holding a middle place between the supernal and infernal deities* id ib 2, 1, 35 tertium habent (deorum genus) quos medioximos Romani veteres appellant quod et sui ratione et loco et potestate diis summis sunt minores, hominum naturā profecto majores, *between gods and men*, App Dogm Plat 1, p 8 quidam aras superiorum deorum volunt esse, medioxumorum, id est marinorum, focos, inferorum mundos, i e *the sea gods, between those of heaven and those of Hades*, Serv Verg A 3, 134 —Of tutelar deities hos omnes Graeci δαίμονας dicunt, ἀπὸ τοῦ δαημονας εἶναι Latini medioximos vocitarunt, Mart Cap 2, § 154 —**II.** *Middling, moderate* medioximum mediocre, Paul ex Fest p 123 Müll —Hence, ***adv* mĕdĭoxĭmē (mĕdĭoxŭmē),** *moderately, tolerably*, Varr ap Non 141, 7

medipontus, i, *m* , *a kind of thick rope* (ante class) medipontos privos lo reos (al melipontos), Cato, R R 3, 5, 12

mĕdĭtābundus, a, um, *adj* [meditor], *earnestly meditating, designing*, with *acc* (post class). Romanum meditabundus bellum, Just 38, 3, 7

mĕdĭtāmen, inis, *n* [id], *a thinking of* any thing, *a preparation* (poet) meditamina belli, Sil 8, 326: rerum, Prud. Psych 234

mĕdĭtāmentum, i, *n* [id.], *a thinking of* any thing, *a preparation* **I.** In gen belli, Tac H 4, 26, id A 15, 35 arietum meditamenta, *thoughtfully prepared battering rams*, Amm 23, 4, 10 — ***II.** In partic , *plur* puerilia, *rudiments* taught to children at school, Gell 8, 10 *in lemm*

mĕdĭtātē, *adv* , v meditor *fin*

mĕdĭtātĭo, onis, *f* [meditor], *a thinking over* any thing, *contemplation, meditation* (class) **I.** Lit (very rare) stultam esse meditationem futuri mali, aut fortasse ne futuri quidem, Cic Tusc 3 15, 32 —**II.** Transf **A.** *Preparation* for any thing (so most freq) multa commentatio atque meditatio, Cic de Or 2, 27, 118 obeundi sui muneris, id Phil 9, 1, 2 meditatio atque exercitatio, id Div 2, 46, 96 nulla meditationis suspicio, id Brut 37, 139 mortis, Sen Ep 54, 2 campestris, Plin Pan 13, 35 dicendi, Quint. 2, 10, 2 rhetoricae, Gell 20, 5, 2 —**B.** Of things, *exercise, practice* in any thing, *custom, habit* ramum edomari meditatione curvandi, Plin 17, 19 30, § 137

mĕdĭtātĭuncŭlā, ae, *f* [*dim* of meditatio] *a small* or *trifling preparation*, Claud Mam de Stat Anim 1, 3

mĕdĭtātīvus, a, um, *adj* [meditor], *meditative* (post class) meditativa verba, *which signify a desire to perform an action*, also called desiderativa (as lecturio, etc), Diom p 336 P ; Prisc. 825 ib

mĕdĭtātor, oris, *m* [id], *one who thinks* or *plans, a meditator* (post class.) meditator (al meditatus), Prud στεφ 5 265

mĕdĭtātōrĭum, ii, *n* [meditator] **I.** *A preparation* (eccl Lat) meditatorium Evangelii, Hier Ep 78 —**II.** *A place of preparation*, Hier in Jovin 2, 12

1. mĕdĭtātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a* , from meditor, q v

2. mĕdĭtātus, ūs, *m* [meditor], *a thinking, meditating upon* any thing, *a meditation*, i q meditatio (post class.), App M 3, p 135, 31

mĕdĭ-terrānĕus, a, um, *adj* [medius terra], *midland, inland, remote from the sea, mediterranean* (opp to maritimus) **I.** *Adj* (class) nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus, in maritimis ferrum, Caes B G 5, 12, 5 locus (opp maritimus) Quint 5, 10, 37 homines maxime mediterranei, Cic Verr 2, 5, 27, § 70 Enna mediterranea est maxime, id. ib 2, 3, 83, § 191 commercium, Plin 5, 10, 11, § 63 jurisdictiones, id 5, 28, 29, § 105 copiae, Plin Ep 2, 17, 28 —**B.** Esp , in late Lat. ' Mediterraneum mare, *the Mediterranean Sea*, for Mare magnum, Isid. Orig 13, 16 —**II.** *Subst* **mĕdĭterrānĕum,** i, *n* , *the interior* (post Aug) in mediterraneo est Segeda, Plin 3, 1, 3, § 10 — In *plur* **mĕdĭterrānĕa,** ōrum, *n* , *the inland parts, interior* of a country Galliae, Liv 21, 31, 2 in mediterraneis Hispaniae, Plin 33, 12, 51, § 158

‡ **mĕdĭterrĕus,** a, um [id.], *inland, remote from the sea*, another form of the preceding word mediterream melius quam mediterraneam Sisenna dici putat, Paul. ex Fest p 123, 22 Müll

mĕdĭtor, atus, 1, *v dep a.* and *n* [Sanscr madh a, wisdom, Gr μαθεῖν, μανθάνω, μήδομαι , cf medeor, remedium, etc], *act* , *to think* or *reflect upon, to muse over, consider, meditate upon*, *neutr* , *to think, reflect, muse, consider, meditate*, *to design, purpose, intend*, etc.; constr with *acc* , with *ad, de*, with *dat.*, with *inf*, with a *rel clause*, or *absol* (class.) **I.** Lit (*a*) With *acc* semulque cursuram meditabor ad ludos Olympios, Plaut. Stich 2, 1, 34. ea para, meditare, cogita, quae, etc., Cic. Fam 2, 5, 2 nihil aliud cogitare, meditari, curare nisi, etc , id Rep 1, 22 35 forum, subsellia, rostra curiamque, id. de Or 1, 8, 32 fugam ad legiones, Suet. Tib 65 cor tuum meditabitur timorem, i e *promote by meditation*, Vulg Isa. 33, 18 —(β) With *ad* ne ad eam rem meditere, Cic. Fam 2, 3, 1 ad hujus vitae studium meditati illi sunt qui feruntur labores tui, id Cat 1, 10, 26 —(γ) With *de* ut de tua ratione meditere, Cic Fam 1, 8, 4 —(δ) With *dat.* (ante class) nugis, Plaut Ps 4, 7, 107. —(ε) With *inf* jam designatus alio in cessu esse meditabatur, Cic Agr 2, 5, 13 multos annos regnare meditatus magno labore, id Phil 2, 45, 116 cum animo meditaretur proficisci in Persas, Nep Ages 4 — (ζ) With a *rel clause* ea nunc meditabor quo modo illi dicam, Plaut Am 1, 1, 42 meditabor, quo modo cum illo loquar, Cic Att 9, 17, 1 quid contra dicerem, mecum ipse meditabor, id N D 3, 1, 1 meditare, quibus verbis incensam illius cupiditatem comprimas, id Pis 25, 59 — (η) *Absol* multis modis meditatus egomet mecum sum, Plaut Bacch 3, 2, 1 egressus ad meditandum in agro, Vulg Gen 24, 63 —**II.** Transf , *to meditate, study, exercise one s self in, practise* a thing nugas est meditatus male, Plaut. Ps 4, 7, 107 Demosthenes perfecit meditando, ut nemo planius esse locutus putaretur, Cic. de Or 1, 61, 260, cf Demosthenes in litore meditans, Quint 10, 3, 30 quid Crassus ageret meditandi aut discendi causā, Cic. de Or 1, 30, 136 aut in foro dicere aut meditari extra forum, id Brut 88, 302 musam, Verg E 1, 2 arma, Veg Mil 1, 20 proelia, Juv 4, 112 — Transf , of animals cervi editos partus exercent cursu et fugam meditari docent, *to practise flight*, Plin 8, 32, 50, § 113 — Of things semper cauda scorpionis in ictu est nulloque momento meditari cessat, *to move as in readiness to strike*, i e *to threaten*, Plin 11, 25, 30, § 87 semina meditantur aristas, Prud Cath 10, 132, also, *to murmur, utter a sad cry* clamabo, meditabor ut columba, Vulg Isa. 38, 14, 59, 11 —**III.** In *pass* signif (in *verb fin* post class and very rare) adulteria meditantur, Min Fel Oct 25, 1 —But freq in *part perf* **mĕdĭtātus,** a, um **A.** *Exercised, practised, instructed* (only Plautin) eumque huc ad adulescentem meditatum probe mittam, Plaut Trin 3, 3, 88 probe meditatam utramque duco, id Mil 3, 3, 29 murmura, Juv 6, 539 —**B.** *Thought upon, meditated, weighed, considered, studied* meditati sunt doli docte, Plaut. Ps 4, 1, 30 ea quae meditata et praeparata inferuntur, Cic Off 1 8, 27 meditatum et cogitatum scelus, id Phil 2, 34, 85 meditatum cogitatumque verbum, id ib 10, 2, 6 accuratae et meditatae commentationes, id de Or 1, 60, 257 oratio, Plin 26, 3, 7, § 12 doli, Plaut Ps. 4, 1, 31 meditata et composita oratio (opp *extemporized*) Suet. Aug 84 —*Subst* **mĕdĭtāta,** ōrum, *n.*, *a carefully prepared speech* sive meditata sive subita proferret, Plin Ep 1, 16, 2 —Hence, *adv* **mĕdĭtātē,** *thoughtfully, designedly, intentionally* (ante class and post Aug) ne tu illorum mores perquam meditate tenes, *knowest thoroughly*, Plaut Bacch 3, 6, 16 hau male meditate male dicax es, id Curc 4, 2, 26 effundere probra, Sen Const Sap 11, 3

‡ **Mĕdĭtrīna,** ae, *f* [medeor, with *fem.* suffix tri , as in nutrix, genetrix, v Corss Ausspr 2, 522], *the goddess of Healing*, v. the foll art

‡ **Mĕdĭtrīnālĭa,** ium, *n* [Meditrina], *a festival celebrated on the 11th of October in honor of Meditrina* (on which occasion

a libation of new wine was made for the first time): *Octobri mense Meditrinalia dies dictus a medendo, quod Flaccus flamen Martialis dicebat, hoc die solitum vinum novum et vetus libari et degustari medicamenti causâ: quod facere solent etiam nunc multi cum dicant: Novum vetus vinum libo: novo veteri vino morbo medeor*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 21 Müll.: Meditrinalia dicta hac de causa. Mos erat Latinis populis, quo die quis primum gustaret mustum, dicere *ominis gratiâ*: vetus novum vinum bibo, veteri novo morbo medeor. A quibus verbis etiam Meditrinae deae nomen conceptum ejusque sacra Meditrinalia dicta sunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123, 15 Müll.; v. also Calend. Maff. et Amit. in Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 400.

mĕdĭtullĭum, ii, *n.* [medius and tollus, old form of tellus, q. v.], *the middle* (ante- and post-class.): in finitimo, legitimo, aeditimo non plus inesse timum, quam in meditullio, tullium, Serv. ap. Cic. Top. 8, 36: in ipso meditullio scenae, App. M. 10, p. 254, 30: medio luci meditullio, id. ib. 5, p. 159: indifferentia ... nec bona nec mala sed velut in meditullio posita, Sen. ap. Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, p. 191 (Frgm. 45 Haas); Hier. Gal. 5, 19 sqq.; Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 32: virtutes in meditullio quodam virtutum sunt sitae, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15.

mĕdĭum, i, v. medius, II.

mĕdĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. madhya, the same; Gr. μέσος; Angl.-Sax. midd; Germ. Mitte; cf. dimidius, meridies (medi-), etc.], *that is in the middle* or *midst, mid, middle* (class.). **I.** *Adj.* **A.** Lit.: terra complexa medium mundi locum, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 18; cf. id. ib. 6, 17, 17: medium mundi locum petere, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: versus aeque prima, et media, et extrema pars attenditur, id. de Or. 3, 50, 192: ultimum, proximum, medium tempus, id. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: in foro medio, *in the midst of the forum*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 14; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 6; cf.: medio foro, *in the open forum*, Suet. Claud. 18 al.: in solio medius consedit, *sat in the middle*, Ov. F. 3, 359; Verg. A. 7, 169: consīdit scopulo medius, id. G. 4, 436: concilio medius sedebat, Ov. M. 10, 144: ignes, Verg. A. 12, 201: medio tempore, *in the meantime, meanwhile*, Suet. Caes. 76: vinum novum, vetus, medium, i. e. *neither old nor new*, Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 31, 14: cum plenus fluctu medius foret alveus, *full to the middle*, Juv. 12, 30.—With *dat.*: Peloponnesii Megaram, mediam Corintho Athenisque urbem, condidere, *midway between Corinth and Athens*, Vell. 1, 2, 4.—With *abl.*: si medius Polluce et Castore ponar, *between*, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 13.—With *inter*: cum inter bellum et pacem medium nihil sit, *there is no medium, no middle course between*, Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 4: inter quos numeros duo medii inveniuntur (sc. numeri), Mart. Cap. 7, § 737.—With *gen.*: locus medius regionum earum, *half-way between*, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: locus medius juguli summique lacerti, *between*, Ov. M. 6, 409; 5, 564: et medius juvenum ibat, id. F. 5, 67: medius silentûm, Stat. Th. 4, 683.—With *ex*: medius ex tribus, Sall. J. 11, 3: medium arripere aliquem, *to seize one by the middle, around the body*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18: juvenem medium complectitur, Liv. 23, 9, 9: Alcides medium tenuit, *held him fast by the middle*, Luc. 4, 652: medium ostendere unguem, *to point with the middle finger*, Juv. 10, 53.—**2.** Transf., *half* (ante- and post-class.): hieme demunt cibum medium, *half their food*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 9: scrupulum croci, Pall. Jan. 18: aurum ... Italicis totum, medium provincialibus reddidit, Capitol. Anton. Pius, 4 *fin.*—**B.** Trop., *of the middle, not very great* or *small, middling, medial, moderate*. **1.** Of age: aetatis mediae vir, *of middle age*, Phaedr. 2, 2, 3.—**2.** Of plans, purposes, etc.: nihil medium, nec spem nec curam, sed immensa omnia volventes animo, Liv. 2, 49, 5: medium quiddam tenere, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 9.—**3.** Of intellect: eloquentiâ medius, *middling, tolerable*, Vell. 2, 29, 2: ingenium, *moderate*, Tac. H. 1, 49.—**4.** *Undetermined, undecided*: medios esse, i. e. *neutral*, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 4: medium se gerere, Liv. 2, 27: se dubium mediumque partibus praestitit, Vell. 2, 21, 1; cf.: responsum, *indefinite, ambiguous*, Liv. 39, 39: vocabula, *that can be taken in a good* or *bad sense, ambiguous*, Gell. 12, 9, 1.—**5.** *Indifferent, not imperative*: officium, *a duty which is not distinctly enjoined by the moral law, but is sustained by preponderant reasoning*: medium officium id esse dicunt (Graeci) quod cur factum sit, ratio probabilis reddi possit, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 8; cf.: ex quo intellegitur, officium medium quiddam esse, quod neque in bonis ponatur neque in contrariis, id. Fin. 3, 17, 58; cf. sqq. and Madv. ad loc.: artes, *which in themselves are neither good nor bad, indifferent*, Quint. 2, 20, 1.—**6.** *Intermediate*: medium erat in Anco ingenium, et Numae et Romuli memor, *of a middle kind, resembling each in some degree*, Liv. 1, 32, 4: nihil habet ista res (actoris) medium, sed aut lacrimas meretur aut risum, Quint. 6, 1, 45: ille jam paene medius adfectus est ex amoribus et desideriis amicorum, Quint. 6, 2, 17.—Hence, as *subst.*: **mĕdĭus**, i, *m.*, *one who stands or comes between, a mediator*: medium sese offert, *as a mediator*, Verg. A. 7, 536: pacator mediusque Syphax, Sil. 16, 222: pacis eras mediusque belli, *arbiter*, Hor. C. 2, 19, 28; cf.: nunc mediis subeant irrita verba deis, *oaths in which the gods were called upon to be mediators*, Ov. R. Am. 678.—**7.** *Central*, with *ex* or *in*: ex factione media consul, *fully committed to it*, Sall. H. 3, 61, 8; so (nearly = intimus), viros fortis et magnanimos eosdem bonos et simplicis ... esse volumus: quae sunt ex media laude justitiae, *these qualities are clearly among those which make uprightness praiseworthy*, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 63: partitiones oratoriae, quae e media illa nostra Academia effloruerunt, id. Part. Or. 40, 139: ingressio e media philosophia repetita est, id. Or. 3, 11; id. Leg. 2, 21, 53: in medio maerore et dolore, id. Tusc. 4, 29, 63; id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 1: in media dimicatione, *the hottest of the fight*, Suet. Aug. 10; cf.: in medio ardore certaminis, Curt. 8, 4, 27: in media solitudine, *the most profound*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 2: in mediis divitiis, *in abundant wealth*, id. Vit. Beat. 26, 1: in medio robore virium, Liv. 28, 35, 6: in medio ardore belli, id. 24, 45, 4: in media reipublicae luce, *the full blaze of public life*, Quint. 1, 2, 18: media inter pocula, Juv. 8, 217.—Hence,

II. *Subst.*: **mĕdĭum**, ii, *n.*, *the middle, midst*. **A.** Lit. **1.** Of space (very rare in Cic.): in medio aedium sedens, Liv. 1, 57, 9: maris, id. 31, 45, 11; for which, without *in*, medio aedium eburneis sellis sedere, id. 5, 41, 2: medio viae ponere, id. 37, 13, 10: in agmine in primis modo, modo in postremis, saepe in medio adesse, Sall. J. 45, 2; for which, without *in*, medio sextam legionem constituit, Tac. A. 13, 38: medio montium porrigitur planities, id. ib. 1, 64: medio stans hostia ad aras, Verg. G. 3, 486: medio tutissimus ibis, Ov. M. 2, 137: in medium geminos immani pondere caestus Projecit, Verg. A. 5, 401: in medium sarcinas coniciunt, Liv. 10, 36, 1; 13: equitatus consulem in medium acceptum, armis protegens, in castra reduxit, id. 21, 46, 9.—Trop.: tamquam arbiter honorarius medium ferire voluisse, *to cut through the middle*, Cic. Fat. 17, 39: intacta invidiâ media sunt, ad summa ferme tendit, Liv. 45, 35.—**2.** Of time: diei, Liv. 27, 48: medio temporis, *in the meantime, meanwhile*, Tac. A. 13, 28; cf.: nec longum in medio tempus, cum, *the interval*, Verg. A. 9, 395; Ov. M. 4, 167; Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 13.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The midst of all, the presence of all, the public, the community* (class.): in medio omnibus palma est posita, qui artem tractant musicam, *lies open to all*, Ter. Phorm. prol. 16: tabulae sunt in medio, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42, § 104: rem totam in medio ponere, *publicly*, id. ib. 2, 1, 11, § 29: ponam in medio sententias philosophorum, id. N. D. 1, 6, 13: dicendi ratio in medio posita, *lies open to all*, id. de Or. 1, 3, 12: rem in medium proferre, *to publish, make known*, id. Fam. 15, 27, 6: vocare in medium, *before the public, before a public tribunal*: rem in medium vocare coeperunt, id. Clu. 28, 77: in medio relinquere, *to leave it to the public, leave it undecided*, id. Cael. 20, 48; Sall. C. 19, 16: pellere e medio, *to expel, reject*, Enn. ap. Cic. Mur. 14, 30 (Ann. v. 272 Vahl.); Cic. Off. 3, 8, 37: cum jacentia verba sustulimus e medio, *adopt words from the people, common words*, id. de Or. 3, 45, 177; cf.: munda sed e medio consuetaque verba puellae Scribite, Ov. A. A. 3, 479: tollere de medio, *to do away with, abolish*: litteras, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 71, § 176: tollere de medio, *to put out of the way, cut off, destroy*: hominem, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: de medio removere, *to put out of sight*, id. ib. 8, 23: e medio excedere or abire, *to leave the world, to die*: e medio excessit, *she is dead*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 74: ea mortem obiit, e medio abiit, id. ib. 5, 8, 30: tollite lumen e medio, Juv. 9, 106: recedere de medio, *to go away, retire, withdraw*: cur te mihi offers? recede de medio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 112: in medio esse, *to be present*, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 32: in medium venire or procedere, *to appear, come forward, show one's self in public*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 71, § 175: in medium, *before the public, for the public, for the community*: communes utilitates in medium afferre, id. Off. 1, 7, 22: consulere in medium, *to care for the public good, for the good of all*, Verg. A. 11, 335; so opp. separantem suas res a publicis, Liv. 24, 22, 14 sq.; 26, 12, 7: quaerere, *to make acquisitions for the use of all*, Verg. G. 1, 127: cedere, *to fall or devolve to the community*, Tac. H. 4, 64: conferre laudem, i. e. *so that all may have a share of it*, Liv. 6, 6: dare, *to communicate for the use of all*, Ov. M. 15, 66: in medium conferre, in gaming, *to put down, put in the pool*, Suet. Aug. 71: in medio, for sub dio, *in the open air*: scorpios fugari posse, si aliqui ex eis urantur in medio, Pall. 1, 35, 12.—**2.** *A half* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): scillae medium conterunt cum aqua, Varr. R. R. 2, 7: scrobem ad medium completo, Col. Arb. 4, 5.—Hence,

III. *Adv.*: **mĕdĭē**, *in the middle, in a middling degree, moderately, tolerably* (except once in Tac. only post-class.): qui noluerant medie, *kept quiet, remained neutral*, Tac. H. 1, 19: nec plane optimi, nec oppido deterrimi sunt, sed quasi medie morati, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 22, 23; Eutr. 7, 13; Lact. 6, 15 *fin.*: ortus medie humilis, Aur. Vict. Caes. 20.—**2.** *Indefinitely*, Ambros. in Luc. 8, 17, 34.

mĕdĭus fĭdĭus and **mĕdĭusfĭdĭus**, v. Fidius.

medix, v. meddix.

medixtutĭcus, v. meddix.

Medobrēga (**Medubrĭga, Mundobrĭga**), ae, *f.*, *a city in Lusitania*, now *Portalegre*, Auct. B. Alex. 48, 4.—Hence, **Medubrĭgenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Medobrega*, Auct. B. Alex. 48; Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 118; al. Medubricenses.—Also written ‡MEIDVBRIGENSES, Inscr. Orell. 162.

Mĕdon, ontis, *m.*, = Μέδων. **I.** *A Centaur*, Ov. M. 12, 303.—**II.** *Son of Codrus, king of Athens, the first archon*; hence, **Mĕdontĭdae**, ārum, *m.*, *his descendants*, Vell. 1, 2, 2.—**III.** *One of Penelope's suitors*; *acc.* Medonta, Sabin. Ep. 1, 47.

Medubrĭgenses, ium, v. Medobrega.

Mĕdŭli, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in Aquitanian Gaul, whose coast was famous for its oysters*, in the mod. *Medoc*, Aus. Ep. 4, 2; 7, 1.—Hence, **A. Mĕdŭlus** or **Mĕdŭlĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Meduli, Medulian*, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 62.—**B. Mĕdŭlĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Medulian*: supellex, i. e. *oysters*, Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

mĕdulla, ae, *f.* [medius], *the marrow* of bones; *the pith* of plants (class.). **I.** Lit., Hor. Epod. 5, 37: cumque albis ossa medullis, Ov. M. 14, 208: ossa regum vacuis exsucta medullis, Juv. 8, 90: per media foramina a cerebro medullâ descendente, Plin. 11, 37, 67, § 178.—**B.** Transf., *the pith, inside, kernel*: vitis medullâ, Col. 3, 18, 5; Plin. 16, 25, 42, § 103: frumenta, quae salsâ aquâ sparsa moluntur, candidiorem medullam reddunt, i. e. *meal, flour*, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 87: medulla ventris, *the inside*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 17.—**II.** Trop., *the marrow, kernel, innermost part, best part, quintessence*: at ego pereo, cui medullam lassitudo perbibit, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 18: cum hic fervor tamquam in venis medullisque insederit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 24; cf.: in medullis populi Romani ac visceribus haerebant, id. Phil. 1, 15, 36: haec mihi semper erunt imis infixa medullis, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 9: qui mihi haeres in medullis, *who are at the bottom of my heart*, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 2:

qui mihi sunt inclusa medullis, id. Att. 15, 4, 3: nondum implevere medullas maturae mala nequitiae, Juv. 14, 215: communes loci, qui in mediis litium medullis versantur, Quint. 2, 1, 11: verborum, *inner meaning*, Gell. 18, 4, 2: divisio compagum ac medullarum, *the innermost parts*, Vulg. Heb. 4, 12.—Poet.: suadae, *the marrow* or *quintessence of eloquence*, said of Cethegus, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 15, 58 (Ann. v. 309 Vahl.); cf. Quint. 2, 15, 4.

mĕdullāris, e, *adj.* [medulla], *situated in the marrow* or *inmost part* (post-class.): dolor, App. M. 7, p. 193, 26.

mĕdullātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *possessed of marrow, marrowy;* hence, *rich, fat, abounding in richness* (post-class.): convivium pinguium medullatorum, Vulg. Isa. 25, 6; cf. id. ib. 34, 6.

Mĕdulli, ōrum, *m.*, *an Alpine people in* Sabaudia, Inscr. ap. Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 137; Vitr. 8, 3, 20.—Hence, **II. Mĕdullīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Medulli, Medullian:* Medullini te feret aura noti, i. e. *Alpine wind*, Aus. Ep. 5, 27.

Medullĭa, ae, *f.*, or **Medullum**, i, *n.*, *a little town in Latium*, near the modern *Monte Verde*, Liv. 1, 33, 4; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68.—Hence, **II. Medullīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Medullia, Medullian;* as *subst.* **A. Mĕdullīnus**, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname;* e. g. L. Furius Medullinus, Liv. 4, 25, 5.—**B. Mĕdullīna**, ae, *f.:* Livia Medullina, Suet. Claud. 26; Juv. 6, 322.—In *plur. subst.:* **Medullīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *inhabitants of Medullia*, Inscr. Orell. 535.

Medullīnus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** From Medulli.—**II.** From Medullia.

mĕdullĭtus, *adv.* [medulla], *in the marrow, to the very marrow, in the inmost part* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: medullitus aquilonium intus servat frigedinem, Varr. ap. Non. 139, 9.—**II.** Trop., *inwardly, from the heart, thoroughly:* qui mortalibus Versus propinas flammeos medullitus, Enn. ap. Non. 33, 7, and 139, 14 (Sat. v. 7 Vahl.): ut videas eam medullitus me amare, *heartily, in one's inmost soul*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 86: ostendit sese jam mihi medullitus, id. Truc. 2, 4, 85: gemens, Amm. 14, 1, 9: dolore commotus, App. M. 10, p. 251.

mĕdullo, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to fill with marrow* (post-class.): cura nimia medullatos artus magni facit, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, 16, p. 21, 13: quando ossa incipiunt medullari, Aug. Anim. 4, 5; Ven. Carm. 3, 7 *fin.*

mĕdullōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of marrow, marrowy* (post-Aug.): umerus, Cels. 8, 1, 102 sq.

mĕdullŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *marrow:* anseris, Cat. 25, 2.

Medullus, i, *m.*, *a mountain in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Flor. 4, 12, 50; Oros. 6, 21.

Mĕdŭlus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Meduli.

1. Mēdus, a, um, v. Medi, II. A.

2. Mēdus, i, *m.*, *son of Ægeus and Medea; the title of a tragedy of Pacuvius*, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 114.

3. Mēdus, i, *m.*, = Μῆδος, *a small river of Persia, a tributary of the Araxes, now the Polwar*, Curt. 5, 4, 7; v. also Medi.

Mĕdūsa, ae, *f.*, = Μέδουσα, *daughter of Phorcus; she captivated Neptune with her golden hair, and became by him the mother of Pegasus. Minerva, as a punishment, turned her hair into serpents, and gave to her eyes an enchanted power of converting everything they looked upon to stone. Perseus, provided with the shield of Pallas, slew her, and carried off her head, while from the blood that dropped from it serpents sprung*, Ov. M. 4, 654; 793; Luc. 9, 626.—Hence, **II. Mĕdūsaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Medusa, Medusan* (poet.): monstrum, Ov. M. 10, 22: equus, i. e. *Pegasus*, id. F. 5, 8; cf. praepes, i. e. *Pegasus*, id. M. 5, 257: fons, i. e. *the fount Hippocrene, struck open by a blow of the hoof of Pegasus*, id. ib. 5, 312.

Mĕfītis, is, v. Mephitis, II.

Mĕgăbocchus and **-boccus**, i, *m.* —Caius, *a prætor in Sardinia*, Cic. Scaur. § 40; id. Att. 2, 7, 3 Orell.

Mĕgăbyzus, i, *m.*, = Μεγάβυζος. **I.** *A priest of Diana at Ephesus*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 93.—**II.** *One of Darius's generals*, Just. 7, 3, 7.—**III.** *The name of a Persian eunuch*, Quint. 5, 12, 21.

Mĕgaera, ae, *f.*, = Μέγαιρα. **I.** *One of the Furies*, Verg. A. 12, 846; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 387.—**II.** Transf., *a fury:* Megaera quaedam mortalis, Amm. 14, 1, 2.

Mĕgălē, ēs, *f.*, = Μεγάλη (the great, exalted), *a surname of the* Magna Mater, Calend. Verri Fl. in Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 389; v. the foll.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Mĕgălensis (Mĕgălēsis)**, e, *adj.* **1.** *Of* or *belonging to the* Magna Mater (only post-Aug.): ludorum Megalesium spectaculum, Tac. A. 3, 6 *fin.:* ludis Megalensibus, Gell. 2, 24, 1: Megalensibus sacris, Plin. 7, 37, 37, § 123.—**2.** *Of* or *belonging to the Megalesia, Megalesian:* Megalensis purpura, i. e. *the festival dress of the prætor worn at the Megalesia*, Mart. 10, 41, 5.—Most freq. in *neutr. plur. subst.:* **Mĕgălensia**, or, in the archaic form, **Mĕgălēsia**, ium, *n.*, also Magalesia ludi, *the festival in honor of the* Magna Mater, *celebrated annually on the 4th of April with processions and games:* Megalensia, Calend. Praenest. Verrii in Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 388 and 399; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 125 Müll.; v. also Müll. ib. p. 400 sq.; and cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 15 Müll.: scripsi haec ipsis Megalensibus, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 2: pertulere deam (Magnam Matrem) pridie Idus Aprilis: isque dies festus fuit: populus frequens dona deae in Palatium tulit lectisterniumque et ludi fuere, Megalesia appellata, Liv. 29, 14 *fin.;* cf. id. 36, 36; Auct. Harusp. 12, 24: Megalesia, Liv. 34, 54: Megalesia ludi, Ov. F. 4, 357; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 52; Juv. 6, 69.—**B. Mĕgălēsĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Megalesia, Megalesian:* mappae, Juv. 11, 191; Schol. Juv. ib.

Mĕgălensĭa or **Mĕgălēsĭa**, ium, and **Mĕgălensis**, v. Megale, II. A.

Mĕgălēpŏlis, v. Megalopolis.

Mĕgălēsĭăcus, a, um, v. Megale, II. B.

Mĕgălĭa, ae, *f.*, *a small island of Campania*, the modern *Castel dell' Ovo*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 80; called also Megaris, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 82.

†**mĕgălĭum (mĕgallium)**, ii, *n.*, = μεγάλειον, *a kind of ointment:* postea multo successit propter gloriam appellatum megalium, ex oleo balanino, balsamo, calamo, junco, xylobalsamo, casia, resina, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 13.

†**mĕgălŏgrăphĭa**, ae, *f.*, = μεγαλογραφία, *the painting of large* or *grand subjects* (opp. ῥυπαρογραφία, the painting of small subjects), Vitr. 7, 4, 4; 7, 5, 2.

Mĕgălŏbūsus (-byzus), i, *m.*, = Μεγαλόβυζος, *the father of Theotimus*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 74.

Mĕgălŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, or **Mĕgălē pŏlis** (*acc.* **Mĕgălēn pŏlin**), *f.*, = Μεγαλόπολις or Μεγάλη πόλις, *a city of Arcadia, the birthplace of Polybius.*—Form Megalopolis, Liv. 36, 31, 6; 45, 28, 4.—Form Megale polis, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20; Liv. 32, 5, 5; 35, 36, 10.—Hence, **A. Mĕgălŏpŏlītae**, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Megalopolis*, Liv. 28, 8.—**B. Mĕgălŏpŏlītānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Megalopolis, Megalopolitan*, Liv. 36, 13.—*Subst.:* **Mĕgălŏpŏlītāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Megalopolis*, Liv. 32, 22.

* **Mĕgăpenthes**, is, *m.*, = Μεγαπένθης, *a son of Prœtus*, Hyg. Fab. 244.

1. Mĕgăra, ae, *m.*, *a Numantine*, Flor. 2, 18, 4.

2. Mĕgăra, ae, *f.*, and **Mĕgăra**, ōrum, *n.* (*abl. plur.* Megaribus for Megaris, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 57), = τὰ Μέγαρα. **I.** *A city in the country of Megaris, the birthplace of Euclid.* **A.** *Fem.*, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57; Mart. 11, 43, 6.—**B.** *Neutr.*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 60; Liv. 28, 7, 16.—**II. Mĕgăra**, ae, *f.*, *a city of Sicily*, Liv. 24, 30 sq.; Sil. 14, 273; Serv. ad Verg. E. 1, 55; v. Megaris, II.

3. Mĕgăra, ae, *f.*, *wife of Hercules, whom, in his madness, he destroyed, together with her children*, Hyg. Fab. 31.

1. Mĕgărēĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. Megara], *of* or *belonging to the city of Megara, Megareian* (poet.): arva, Stat. Th. 12, 219.

2. Mĕgărēĭus, a, um, *adj.*, v. 2. Megareus.

Mĕgărensis, e, *adj.* [2. Megara], *of* or *belonging to the city of Megara:* Nicias, *of Megara*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 196: homines, Gell. 6, 10, 3.

1. Mĕgărēus (quadrisyl.), a, um, *adj.* = Μεγαρεῖος, *of* or *belonging to the city of Megara* (in Megaris), *Megarean* (class.): Euclides Socratis discipulus, Megareus, Cic. Ac. 2, 42, 129.

2. Mĕgărēa, ōrum, *n. plur.*, for *Megara* (a city of Sicily), or for *Megarensia*, sc. arva, Ov. F. 4, 471.

3. Mĕgăreus (trisyl.), i, *m.*, = Μεγαρεύς, *a son of Neptune, and father of Hippomenes*, Hyg. Fab. 157 and 185; Ov. M. 10, 605.—Hence, **Mĕgărēĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Megareus, Megareian* (poet.): heros, i. e. *Hippomenes*, Ov. M. 10, 659.

Mĕgărĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, = Μεγαρικός, *of* or *belonging to the city of Megara, Megaric:* ager, Plin. 17, 7, 4, § 42: Megaricus sinus, *a part of the Saronic Gulf, near Megara*, id. 4, 12, 19, § 57: signa, i. e. *of marble from Megara*, Cic. Att. 1, 8, 2; 1, 9, 2.—**Mĕgărĭci**, ōrum, *m.*, sc. philosophi, *the followers of Euclid*, Cic. Ac. 2, 42, 129.

Mĕgăris, ĭdis, *f.*, = Μεγαρίς. **I.** *A country of Greece, between Attica and Phocis*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 23.—**II.** *A city of Sicily, also called* Megara, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 63; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89.

Mĕgărus, a, um, *adj.* [2. Megara], *of* or *belonging to the city of Megara, Megarean* (poet.): sinus, Verg. A. 3, 689.

Mĕgas, ae, *m.*, = μέγας, *a surname;* e. g. Demetrius Megas, Cic. Fam. 13, 36, 1.

Mĕges, ētis, *m.*, = Μέγης, *son of Phyleus, one of Helen's suitors*, Hyg. Fab. 97.

†**mĕgistānes**, um, *m.*, = μεγιστᾶνες *the grandees* of a kingdom, *the magnates* who were in the king's suite, Sen. Ep. 21, 4; Tac. A. 15, 27; Suet. Calig. 5.

†**Mĕgistē**, ēs, *f.*, = Μεγίστη, *a Roman name given to slaves*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 189, n. 433.

Mĕgistō, ūs, or ōnis, *f.*, = Μεγιστώ, *daughter of Celeus*, Hyg. Astr. 2, 1.

‡**mehe**, *for me*, v. ego *init.*

mehercle, mehercŭle, and **mehercŭles**, v. Hercules.

mēio, ĕre, *v. n.* [for migio, kindred with Sanscr. mih, effundere; whence also mingo; cf. Gr. ὀμιχέω, ὀμίχλη], *to make water:* sacer est locus, extra meiite, Pers. 1, 114: HOSPES AD HVNC TVMVLVM NE MEIAS, Inscr. Orell. 4781: mala meiens, Cat. 97, 8; cf. Juv. 1, 131.—Transf., of a vessel, Mart. 12, 32, 13.—In a double sense: ditior aut formae melioris meiat eodem, Hor. S. 2, 7, 52.—Prov.: caldum meiere et frigidum potare, i. e. *to give more than one receives*, Petr. 67, 10.

mĕl, mellis (*abl. sing.* melli, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 20.—*Gen.* and *dat. plur.* obsol. acc. to Prisc. p. 744 P.), *n.* [Gr. μέλι, honey; μέλισσα, bee; cf. mulsus], *honey.* **I.** Lit.: hoc est melli dulci dulcius, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 20 (Spengel, dulce): villa abundat lacte, caseo, melle, Cic. Sen. 16, 56; cf. Plin. 11, 14, 14, § 33: roscida mella, Verg. E. 4, 30: mellis vindemia, Col. 9, 15, 1.—**II.** Trop., *honey* for *sweetness, pleasantness:* poëtica mella, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44: hoc juvat et melli est, *is pleasant*, id. S. 2, 6, 32.—Of sweetness, pleasantness of speech: Nestoreum mel, Auct. Pan. ad Pison. 64: Homerici senis mella, Plin. Ep. 4, 3, 3.—Prov.: quia te tango, mel mihi videor lingere, *it seems to me as sweet as honey*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 21: mella petere in medio flumine, *of a vain search*, Ov. A. A. 1, 748.—As a term of endearment, *darling, sweet, honey:* meum mel, meum cor, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 157; 173; id. Curc. 1, 3, 8; id. Trin. 2, 1, 18: Sempronium, mel ac delicias tuas, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 1.

Mĕla, ae, *m.* [prob. from μέλας], *a Roman proper name*, Cic. Phil. 13, 2, 3: Pomponius Mela, *a Roman geographer, a native of Spain, under the emperor Claudius;* v. Teuffel, Röm. Litt. § 291.

Melae, ārum, *f., a town in the Samnite country,* Liv. 24, 20; called also **Meles,** ium, Liv. 27, 1.

Melambĭum, i, *n., a place in Thessaly, near Scotussa,* Liv. 33, 6.

† **mĕlamphyllon,** i, *n.*, = μελάμφυλλον, *a plant, also called* acanthus *and* paederos, Plin. 22, 22, 34, § 76.

† **mĕlampŏdĭon,** ii, *n.*, = μελαμπόδιον, *black hellebore,* Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 47.

† **mĕlampsythĭum,** ii, *n.*, = μελαμψύθιον, *black raisin-wine,* Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80.

Mĕlampūs, pŏdis, *m.*, = Μελάμπους. **I.** *Son of Amythaon, a celebrated physician and soothsayer,* Cic. Leg. 2, 13, 33; Verg. G. 3, 550; Stat. Th. 3, 452.—**II.** *Son of Atreus,* Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 53.—**III.** *Name of a dog,* Ov. M. 3, 206.

† **mĕlănăĕtos,** i, *f.*, = μελανάετος, *the black eagle;* a small species of eagle, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 6.

Mĕlanchaetes, ae, *m.*, = Μελαγχαίτης, *black-hair,* the name of a dog, Ov. M. 3, 232.

† **mĕlanchŏlĭa,** ae, *f.*, = μελαγχολία, *melancholy,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 12, 108.

† **mĕlanchŏlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = μελαγχολικός, *having black bile, atrabilious, melancholy:* Aristoteles quidem ait, omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80; cf. id. Div. 1, 37, 81: insania, Plin. 22, 25, 64, § 133: vertigines, id. 27, 12, 105, § 130.

mĕlancŏry̆phos, i, *m.*, = μελαγκόρυφος (having a black crown), *the black cap,* the name of a kind of snipe, Plin. 10, 29, 44, § 86: genus avium, quae Latine vocantur atricapillae, eo, quod summa eorum capita nigra sunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124, 15 Müll.; Plin. 10, 29, 44, § 86.

† **mĕlancrānis,** is, *f.*, = μελάγκρανις (black-head), *a kind of rush with black seeds,* Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 112.

† **mĕlandry̆um,** i, *n.*, = μελάνδρυον, *a piece of salted tunny-fish:* ceterâ parte plenis pulpamentis sale asservantur melandrya vocantur, caesis quercus assulis simillima, i. e. *like the black heart of oak,* Plin. 9, 15, 18, § 48; Mart. 3, 77, 7; Varr. L. L. 5, 12, § 77 Müll.

Mĕlăneus (trisyl.), i, *m.*, = Μελανεύς. **I.** *Name of a Centaur,* Ov. M. 12, 306.—**II.** *Name of a dog,* Ov. M. 3, 223.

† **mĕlănĭa,** ae, *f.*, = μελανία (μέλας, Cels. 5, 28, 19), *blackness, black spots,* of the skin (post-Aug.), Plin. 24, 8, 29, § 44; 26, 14, 88, § 149 Sillig. (Jan. malandrias).

Mĕlănippē, ēs, *f.*, = Μελανίππη. **1.** *Daughter of Desmon or Æolus, the mother by Neptune of Bœotus and Æolus, the founders of Bœotia and Æolia,* Hyg. Fab. 186; Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 5.—*Acc. plur.:* Melanippas, Arn. 4, 26. She was the subject of two tragedies; by Attius, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, § 65 Müll.; Cic. Off. 1, 31, 114; and by Ennius, Gell. 5, 11, 12; cf. Juv. 8, 229.—**2.** *A sister of Antiope, queen of the Amazons, taken captive by Hercules,* Just. 2, 4, 23 sq.

Mĕlănippus, v. Menalippus.

Mĕlănĭus, ii, *m., a Roman proper name,* Inscr. Mur. 858, 5.

† **mĕlantērĭa,** ae, *f.* (*gen. sing.* melanterias), = μελαντηρία, *blacking,* Scrib. Comp. 208.

† **mĕlanthĕmum,** i, *n.*, a reading in Plin. 22, 21, 26, § 53, for melanthion.

Mĕlanthēus, v. Melanthus *fin.*

† **mĕlanthĭum** (**-on**), ii, *n.*, = μελάνθιον, *the plant* gith, *cultivated fennel-flower:* gith e Graecis alii melanthion, alii melaspermon, vocant, Plin. 20, 17, 71, § 182; Col. poët. 10, 245; also *chamomile,* Plin. 22, 21, 26, § 53.—Called also **mĕlanthum,** Ser. Samm. 30.

Mĕlanthĭus, ii, *m.*, = Μελάνθιος. **I.** *A goatherd of Ulysses,* Ov. H. 1, 95.—**II.** *A celebrated painter,* Plin. 35, 7, 32, § 50; 35, 10, 36, § 76.

Mĕlanthō, ūs, *f.*, = Μελανθώ, *a sea-nymph, daughter of Neptune,* Ov. M. 6, 120; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 373.

mĕlanthum, i, *n.*, v. melanthium *fin.*

Mĕlanthus, i, *m.*, = Μέλανθος. **I.** *A river in Sarmatia,* Ov. P. 4, 10, 54.—**II.** *One of the seamen whom Bacchus changed into dolphins,* Ov. M. 3, 617.—**III.** *The father of the Athenian king Codrus,* Vell. 1, 2, 1.—Hence, **Mĕlanthēus** (quadrisyl.), a, um, *adj.*, of or *belonging to a Melanthus:* caedes, Ov. Ib. 625.

Melantĭas, ădis, *f.*, = Μελαντιάς, *a town of Thrace, between the Propontis and the Pontus Euxinus,* Amm. 30, 11, 1.

† **mĕlănūrus,** i, *m.*, = μελάνουρος (black-tail), *a kind of sea-fish,* Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299 (Heduph. v. 7 Vahl.); Ov. Hal. 113; Col. 8, 16, 8; Plin. 32, 2, 8, § 17; 32, 11, 53, § 149.

† **mĕlāpĭum,** ii, *n.*, = μηλάπιον, *an apple-pear,* a kind of apple resembling a pear (al. melapia, melappia), Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51.

1. Mĕlas, ănis and ae, *m.*, = Μέλας (black). **I.** *The name of several rivers.* **1.** *A river of Bœotia,* now *Mavropotami,* Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 230; Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 3; Stat. Th. 7, 273.—**2.** *A river of Thrace,* now *Kavatch,* Liv. 38, 40, 5; Mela, 2, 2, 8; Ov. M. 2, 274; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 43.—**3.** *A river of Sicily,* now *Nocito:* sacrorumque Melan pascua laeta boum, Ov. F. 4, 476.—**4.** *A river of Cappadocia,* now *Jochmah Su,* Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 11.—**5.** *A river of Cilicia,* Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 93.—**II.** *A son of Phryxus,* Hyg. Fab. 3.—**III.** *One of the Etruscan seamen whom Bacchus changed into dolphins,* Hyg. Fab. 134.

† **2. mĕlas,** ănos, = μέλας, *a black spot on the skin,* Cels. 5, 28, 18; cf. melania.

† **mĕlaspermon,** i, *n.*, = μελάνσπερμον, *the plant* gith, *cultivated fennel-flower* (v. melanthium), Plin. 20, 17, 71, § 182.

melcŭlum, i, *n.*, and **melcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [mel; v. melliculus], a term of endearment, = melliculum, Plaut. ap. Prisc. p. 610 P. (where some read melliculum); applied to a male person, in the *voc.* melcule: vale mel gentium, melcule, ebur ex Etruria, laser Aretinum, etc., Aug. ap. Macr. S. 2, 4 *med.*—Also, v. l. for melliculum, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 16 and 23.

Meldi, ōrum, *m., a people of* Gallia Celtica, *between the Seine and Marne; their chief town* answered to the modern *Meaux,* Caes. B. G. 5, 5; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107.

mĕlē, Gr. *plur.* of melos, v. 1. melos.

Mĕlĕāger and **Mĕlĕăgros** (**-agrus**), gri, *m.*, = Μελέαγρος, *son of the Calydonian king Œneus and Althæa, one of the combatants at the Calydonian boar-hunt. His life depended on the preservation of an extinguished brand; this his mother burned, out of revenge for the death of her brothers who had fallen by his hand, and he expired,* Ov. M. 8, 299 sq.; id. H. 9, 151; Val. Fl. 1, 435; Hyg. Fab. 171 sq.; Serv. Verg. A. 7, 306.—Hence, **A. Mĕlĕāgrēus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Meleager,* Luc. 6, 365.—**B. Mĕlĕāgrĭdes,** um, *f.* **1.** *The sisters of Meleager, who, according to the fable, bitterly lamented his death, and were changed into birds called after his name,* Hyg. Fab. 174; Ov. M. 8, 534 sq.—**2.** A kind of fowls, *Guinea-hens,* the same as Gallinae Africanae, or a variety of them, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 18; Plin. 10, 26, 38, § 74.—**C. Mĕlĕāgrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Μελεάγριος, *of* or *belonging to Meleager, Meleagrian,* Stat. Th. 4, 103.

mĕlĕāgris, idis, *f.*, v. Meleager, B. 2.

1. mēles (**maeles**) and **mēlis** (**maelis**), is, *f., a marten* or *badger,* Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 3; Plin. 8, 38, 58, § 138; Grat. Cyneg. 340.

2. Mĕles, ētis, *m.*, Μέλης, *a river in Ionia, near Smyrna, on the banks of which, it is said, Homer was born,* Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 118; Stat. S. 2, 7, 33; 3, 3, 60.—Hence, **A. Mĕlētēus,** a, um, *adj., Meletean,* poet. for *Homeric:* chartae, Tib. 4, 1, 200.—**B. Mĕlētīnus,** a, um, *adj., Meletine:* deae, *dwelling at Meles,* Ov. F. 4, 236.

3. Mĕles, ium, *f. plur., a village in the Samnite territory,* Liv. 27, 1, 1.

Melessi, ōrum, *m., a people in* Hispania Baetica, Liv. 28, 3.

Mĕlĕtē, ēs, *f.*, = Μελέτη. **I.** *One of the Muses,* Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54.—**II.** *A Roman surname:* PORCIA MELETE, Inscr. Grut. 357, 7.—**III.** *The name of a plant, called also* chamaeleon, App. Herb. 25.

Mĕlētēus, v. 2. Meles.

* **Meletīdes,** ae, *m., a foolish Athenian,* App. Mag. p. 289, 26.

Mĕlĭboea, ae, *f.*, = Μελίβοια, *a maritime town of Thessaly, at the foot of Mount Ossa, the birthplace of Philoctetes,* now *Kastri,* Mel. 2, 3; Plin. 4, 7, 16, § 32; Liv. 36, 13, 6; 44, 13.—Hence, **II.** D e r i v v. **A. Mĕlĭboeus,** a, um, *adj., Melibœan:* purpura, Lucr. 2, 500; Verg. A. 5, 251.—**B. Mĕlĭboeensis,** e, *adj., of* or *belonging to Melibœa,* Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 251.

1. Mĕlĭboeus, i, *m.*, = Μελίβοιος, *name of a shepherd,* Verg. E. 1, 6.

2. Mĕlĭboeus, a, um, v. Meliboea, II. A.

mĕlĭca, ae, *f.*, perh. *a kind of vessel* (ante-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 545, 4; 12 and 23.

† **mĕlĭcēris,** idis, *f.*, = μελικηρίς, *a kind of tumor, meliceris* (the yellow matter of which looks like honey): melilotos contra meliceridas efficax, Plin. 21, 20, 87, § 151.—In *sing.*, Veg. Vet. 2, 30 (in Cels. 5, 26, 20, called μελίκηρα).

Mĕlĭcerta and **Mĕlĭcertes,** ae, *m.*, = Μελικέρτης, *son of Ino and the Theban king Athamas. His mother, pursued by her husband in his madness, threw herself into the sea with Melicerta, who became a sea-god, called by the Greeks* Palaemon, *and by the Romans* Portunus, Ov. M. 4, 522; cf. Verg. G. 1, 437; Ov. F. 6, 485 sq.; Pers. 5, 103.

† **mĕlĭchlōros,** i, *m.*, = μελίχλωρος, *a precious stone yellow as honey,* Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191.

† **mĕlĭchros,** ōtos, *m.*, = μελίχρως, *a precious stone of the color of honey,* Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191.

† **mĕlĭchry̆sos,** i, *m.*, = μελίχρυσος, *gold-colored chrysolite,* Plin. 37, 9, 45, § 128.

† **mĕlĭcrātum,** i, *n.*, = μελίκρατον, *water-mead,* Veg. Vet. 3, 15, 22.

† **1. mĕlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = μελικός, *musical, tuneful, melodious:* sonores, Lucr. 5, 334.—**II.** I n p a r t i c., *lyric, lyrical:* poëma, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 1, 1.—**B.** *Subst.:* **1. mĕlĭcus,** i, *m., a lyric poet:* Simonides melicus, Plin. 7, 24, 24, § 89; 7, 56, 57, § 192.—**2. mĕlĭca,** ae, *f., a lyric poem, ode,* Petr. 64.

2. Mēlĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, in vulg. lang. for Medicus, *Median:* gallinae, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 19; Col. 8, 2, 4; Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 48.

Mĕlĭē, ēs, or **Mĕlĭa,** ae, *f.*, = Μελία. **I.** *A sea-nymph:* Hestiaea, Melie, Ianthe, Hyg. Fab. praef.—**II.** *A Bithynian nymph, beloved by the river-god Inachus,* Ov. Am. 3, 6, 25.

† **mĕlĭlōtos,** i, *f.*, = μελίλωτος, *a kind of clover, melilot, also called* sertula Campana: pars meliloton amant, Ov. F. 4, 440; cf. Plin. 21, 11, 37, § 63; 21, 7, 18, § 39.

† **mĕlĭmēla,** ōrum, *n. plur.*, = μελίμηλα, *honey-apples,* previously called *must-apples* (mustea mala): quae antea mustea vocabant, nunc melimela appellant, Varr. R. R. 1, 59; cf.: mustea a celeritate mitescendi, quae nunc melimela dicuntur a sapore melleo, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51; Col. 5, 10 *fin.*; 12, 45; Hor. S. 2, 8, 31; Mart. 7, 25, 7.—In *sing.:* melimelum a dulcedine appellatum, quod fructus ejus mellis saporem habeat, vel quod in melle servetur, unde et quidam (Mart. 13, 24, 1) Si tibi Cecropio saturata Cydonia melle Ponentur: dicas haec melimela licet, Isid. Orig. 17, 7; cf. melomeli.

mĕlĭmĕli, v. melomeli.

1. mĕlīna, ae, v. 1. melinus.

2. mĕlīna, ae, v. 2. melinus.

1. mēlīnum, i, v. 3. melinus.

2. Mēlīnum, i, v. 4. Melinus.

* **1. mēlīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. meles], *of* or *belonging to the marten;* only *subst.* (sc. crumena): **mēlīna,** ae, *f., a purse* or *wallet of marten-skin,* Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 20.

2. mĕlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [mel], *of* or *belonging to honey, honey-;* only *subst.:* **mĕlīna,** ae, *f., mead:* melinam promere, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 51 (al. mellinam); id. Ep. 1, 1, 21 (al. mellina).

† **3. mēlĭnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = μήλινος, *of* or *belonging to quinces, quince-; quince-yellow*; only as *subst.*: **mēlĭnum**, i, *n.* **I.** (Sc. oleum.) *Quince-oil*, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 11; 23, 6, 54, § 103.—**II.** (Sc. unguentum.) *Quince-ointment*, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 5. — **III.** *An eye-salve*, Inscr. Tochôn, Cachets des Ocul. p. 61. — **IV.** (Sc. vestimentum.) *A quince-yellow garment*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 49.

4. Mēlĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [Melos], *of* or *belonging to the island of Melos, Melian; subst.*: **Mēlĭnum**, i, *n.*, *a kind of white color, Melian white*: pigmentum, or simply Melinum, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 106 Lorenz ad loc.; cf. Plin. 35, 6, 17, § 36; Vitr. 7, 7, 1: alumen, Plin. 35, 15, 52, § 188.

mĕlĭor, melius [cf. μᾶλλον, for μάλιον], v. bonus.

mĕlĭōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [melioro], *a bettering, improvement, melioration* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 4, 66, 2; 2, 19, 24.

‡ **mĕlĭōresco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to begin to improve, grow better*; βελτιοῦμαι, Gloss. Philox.

mĕlĭōro (no *perf.*), ātum, 1, *v. a.* [melior], *to make better, to better, improve* (post-class.): meliorare proprietatem, Dig. 7, 1, 13: melioratum praedium, Cod. Just. 5, 71, 16; Cassiod. Var. 9, 3.

mēlis, v. 1. meles.

† **mĕlisphyllum** and **mĕlissophyllon**, i, *n.*, = μελίφυλλον and μελισσόφυλλον (honey-leaf, bee-leaf), an herb of which bees are fond, *balm-gentle, balm* (also called apiastrum): trita melis phylla, et cerinthae ignobile gramen, Verg. G. 4, 63; Plin. 20, 11, 45, § 116; 21, 20, 86, § 149.

Mĕlissa, ae, *f.*, = Μέλισσα. **I.** *A nymph who is said to have invented the art of keeping bees*, Col. 9, 2, 3.—**II.** *Daughter of the Cretan king Melissus, who, together with her sister Amalthea, fed Jupiter with goats' milk*, Lact. 1, 22, 19 sq.

Mĕlisseus, v. Melissus, I.

mĕlissŏphyllon, v. melisphyllum.

Mĕlissus, i, *m.*, = Μέλισσος. **I.** (Also called **Mĕlisseus**, = Μελισσεύς.) *A king of Crete, father of Melissa and Amalthea*, Lact. 1, 22, 19; ib. § 28.—**II.** *A grammarian and comic poet, librarian to Augustus*, Ov. P. 4, 16, 30; cf. Suet. Gram. 21. — **III.** *A philosopher of Samos*, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 118.

Mĕlĭta, ae, or **Mĕlĭtē**, ēs, *f.*, = Μελίτη. **I.** *The isle of Malta*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 46, § 103; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 92.—**II.** *An island off the coast of Dalmatia*, now *Meleda*, Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 152; Ov. F. 3, 567.—**III.** *A city of Ionia*, Vitr. 4, 1. — **IV.** *A city of Cappadocia*, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 8. — **V.** *A sea-nymph*, Verg. A. 5, 825.

Mĕlĭtaeus, a, um, *adj.*, = Μελιταῖος, *of* or *belonging to the Dalmatian island* Melita, *Melitæan*: catuli, Plin. 30, 5, 14, § 43.

Mĕlĭtānus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Melita, Melitan*, Inscr. Grut. 751, 3.

Mĕlĭtē, ēs, v. Melita.

Mĕlĭtensis, e, *adj.* [Melita], *of* or *belonging to the isle of Malta, Melitan, Maltese*: vestis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 72, § 176: rosa, id. ib. 2, 5, 11, § 27.—In *plur. subst.*: **Mĕlĭtensia**, ium (sc. vestimenta), *Melitan garments*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 183 (but in Lucr. 4, 1130, the correct read. is alidensia).

Mĕlĭtēsĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *Melitan, Maltese*: Melitesia Coralla (al. Melitensia), Grat. Cyn. 404.

† **1. mĕlĭtĭnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = μελίτινος, *of* or *belonging to honey, mixed with honey* (post-class.): cera, Plin. Val. 3, 26.—**2.** Lapis, *a kind of precious stone*, Plin. 36, 19, 33, § 140.

2. Mĕlĭtīnus, i, *a Roman proper name*, Inscr. Visc. Opt. Varr. t. 1, p. 182; Inscr. Fabr. p. 45, n. 255.

(† **mĕlĭtis**, a false read. for chalcitis, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191.)

† **mĕlĭtītes**, ae, *m.*, = μελιτίτης, *a honey-drink made of honey and must*, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 85 (but a false read. for melitinus, Plin. 36, 19, 33, § 140).

* **mĕlĭton**, i, *n.*, *a kind of wine*, Vitr. 8, 3.

† **mĕlittaena** (**mĕlitaena**), ae, *f.*, = μελίτταινα. **I.** *A plant, also called* marrubium, App. Herb. 45.—**II.** *A plant, also called* melissophyllon, Plin. 21, 20, 86, § 149.

† **mĕlitturgus**, i, *m.*, = μελιττουργός, *a bee-keeper*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 3.

mēlĭum, ii, *n.*, *a dog's collar*, v. mellum.

1. mĕlĭus, *comp. adj.* and *adv.*, v. bonus.

2. Mēlĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2 Melos], *of* or *belonging to the isle of Melos, Melian*: Diagoras Melius, *dwelling in Melos*, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2.

mĕlĭuscŭlē, *adv.*, v. meliusculus *fin.*

mĕlĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [melius], *somewhat better, rather better* (ante-class. and post-Aug.).—Of a convalescent: qui meliusculus esse coepit, Cels. 3, 22; Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 19.—Of things: si eris verax, ex tuis rebus feceris meliusculas, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 15; cf. v. 6: apes coloris meliusculi, Col. 9, 3, 2: facies, Sen. Ben. 1, 3: spes, *rather more*, Varr. ap. Non. 394, 10.—*In neutr. sing.*: meliusculum est monere, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 3.—*Adv.*: **mĕlĭuscŭlē**. **I.** *Rather better, pretty well* (class.): cum meliuscule tibi esset, *when you were somewhat better* (of a convalescent), * Cic. Fam. 16, 5, 1: jam valere, Fronto, Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 12 Mai.—**II.** *Rather more, somewhat more*: meliuscule quam satis fuerit, biberis, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 51.

† **mĕlizōmum**, i, *n.*, = μελίζωμον, *honey-sauce*, Apic. 1, 2, 2.

1. mella, ae, *f.* [mel], perh. for mellea (sc. aqua), *honey-water* (post-Aug.), Col. 12, 11, 1; 12, 49, 3.

2. Mella or **Mēla**, ae, *m.*, *a river in Upper Italy, near Brescia*, now *Mella*, Cat. 67, 33: curva legunt prope flumina Mellae, Verg. G. 4, 278.

* **3. Mella**, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname in the* gens Annaea, e. g. M. Annaeus Mella, *the father of Lucan.*

mellācĕum, i, *n.* [mel], *must* (post-class. for sapa): sapa, quod nunc mellaceum dicimus, mustum ad mediam partem decoctum, Non. 551, 21.

Mellārĭa, ae, *f.*, *a city in* Hispania Baetica, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 7.—Hence, **Mellārĭensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mellaria*; in *plur. subst.*: **Mellārĭenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Mellaria*, Inscr. Grut. 321, 10.

mellārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mel], *of* or *belonging to honey, honey-* (post-Aug.): vasa mellaria, Plin. 21, 14, 49, § 82.—Hence, *subst.*

1. mellārĭus, ii, *m.*, *a bee-keeper, bee-master* (ante-class.), Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 17.—

2. mellārĭum, ii, *n.*, *a beehive, apiary*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 12.

mellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mello], *a honeying, honey-gathering, taking of honey from the hive*, Col. 11, 2, 50: aestiva, Plin. 11, 15, 15, § 41.

mellĕus, a, um, *adj.* [mel], *of* or *belonging to honey, honey-* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: sapor, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51: color, id. 11, 16, 16, § 48: sardonyches, id. 37, 6, 23, § 89: sucus, id. 36, 19, 33, § 140: crustum, Aus. Eph. Parecb. 12. — **II.** Transf., *honey-sweet, delightful, charming* (post-class.): moduli, App. M. 6, p. 175, 31: adulatio, Aus. Ep. 18 *fin.*

mellĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *honey-sweet, honeyed*: corpusculum melliculum! a coaxing epithet, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 23.—*Subst.*: **mellĭcŭlum**, i, *n.*, *honey-pet, honey-kin*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 14.—Collat. form melculum, q. v.

mellĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [mel-fero], *honey-bearing, honey-producing, melliferous* (poet.): apes, Ov. M. 15, 383: exercitus, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 127.

(**mellĭfex**, fĭcis, *m.* [mel-facio], i.q. mellarius, 1., *a honey-maker*, i. e. *a keeper of bees*: ubicunque saltus idonei sunt mellifici, Col. 9, 8, 8; better referred to mellificus, q. v.)

mellĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *the making of honey*: ad mellificium aptissimum est thymum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 4; Col. 9, 13, 13.

mellĭfĭco, 1, *v. a.* [mellificus], *to make honey* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes, Verg. ap Don. Vit. Verg. (but ap. Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 59, mella faciunt; v. Sillig).

mellĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mel-facio], *honey-making, fit for making honey* (post-Aug.): opus, Col. 9, 13, 14: saltus, id. 9, 8, 8; v. mellifex.

* **mellĭflŭens**, tis, *adj.* [mel-fluo], *honey-dropping*; trop., *mellifluous*, of a speaker: Nestor, Aus. Epist. 16, 14.

mellĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *flowing with honey, honey-dropping* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: antra, Avien. Perieg. 468.—**II.** Trop., *mellifluous*: Homerus melliflui oris, Boëth. Metr. 5, 2, 2.

(**mellĭgĕnus**, a, um, *adj.*, a false read. for melliginis, Plin. 16, 7, 10, § 28.)

mellĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [mel-gero], *honey-bearing* (late Lat.), Aldh. Laud. Virgin. 4.

Mellĭgĕrus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Mur. 1329, 1.

mellĭgo, ĭnis, *f.* [mel]. **I.** *A honey-like juice*, sucked by the bees from flowers, but not yet made into honey, *bee-glue, bees'-rosin, hive-dross* (post-Aug.), Plin. 11, 6, 5, § 14; 16, 7, 10, § 28.—**II.** *The juice of unripe grapes*: uvae, Plin. 12, 27, 60, § 131.

* **mellilla**, ae, *f. dim.* [2. melinus], a term of endearment, *little honey, little sweetheart*: mea vita, mea mellilla, Plaut. Cas. 1, 1, 47 dub.

mellīna, ae, v. 2. melinus.

* **mellīnĭa**, ae, *f.* [mel], *sweetness, deliciousness, delight*: hoc nimio magnae melliniae mihist, Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 6 Spengel (al. mellinae).

mellītŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mellitus], *honey-sweet, darling* (ante- and post-class.): corpusculum mellitulum! (al. melliculum), Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 19: puella, Hier. Ep. 79, 6.—*Subst.*: **mellītŭla**, ae, *f.*, *little honey*: mea mellitula, App. M. 3, 139, 3.

mellītus, a, um, *adj.* [mel], *of honey, honey-*. **I.** Lit.: melliti favi, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 22: bellaria, id. ap. Gell. 13, 11: absorptio, Suet. Ner. 27.—**2.** *Sweetened with honey, honey-sweet*: placenta, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 11.—**II.** Trop., *honey-sweet, darling, lovely*: mammillae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 47: Cicero, * Cic. Att. 1, 18, 1: oculi, Cat. 47, 1: passer, id. 3, 6: verborum globuli, Petr. 1.—So in *sup.*: ubi ubi es mellitissime, Marc. Aur. ap. Front. Ep ad Caes. 4, 5 Mai.; cf.: mellitissimum savium, App. M. 2, 10, p. 119.—As *subst.*: **mellītus**, i, *m.*: mi mellite, mi marite, *my honey, my darling*, App. M. 5, 6, p. 161.

mello, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make* or *collect honey*, Pall. 7, 7, 1 dub.

Mellōna, ae, *f.* [id.], *the goddess of bees and honey*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 24.—Called also **Mellōnĭa**, Arn. 4, 131.

Mellŏproxĭmus, i, *m.*, vox hibr. [μέλλω-proximus], *one who comes next in rank to the Proximus*; v. h. v. under propior, Cod. Th. 6, 26, 16; Cod. Just. 12, 19, 5; 7; 14.

mellōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mel], *of* or *from honey, honey-, honey-like* (post-class for melleus): mellosa dulcedo, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 29, 151.

mellum, i, *n.*, *a dog's collar*, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 15 Schneid. *N. cr.* (al. melium and maelium).—Also, **millus**, i: millus collare canum venaticorum, factum ex corio confixumque clavis ferreis eminentibus adversus impetum luporum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 151 Müll.—Also written **melium, millus**, q. v.

1. Mēlo, ōnis, *m.*, old Latin name for the Nile: Melo nomine alio Nilus vocatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124 Müll.; cf. id. p. 7 and p. 18; Serv. Verg. G. 4, 291: Melonis alba filia, i. e. *the paper-reed growing in the Nile*, Aus. Epist. 4, 75.

† **2. mēlo**, ōnis, *m.*, = μῆλον, *an apple-shaped melon*, for melopepo, Pall. 4, 9, 6; Vop. Carin. 17.

mēlŏcarpon, i, *n.*, *a plant, also called* aristolochia, App. Herb. 19.

† **mĕlōdes**, is, *m.*, = μελῳδής, *a pleasing, charming singer* (post-class.): Proculus melodes insonare pulsibus (al. melodis),

Sid. Ep. 9, 15.—Also in *fem.*: **Mĕlōdes,** *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 1157, 3.

† **mĕlōdĭa,** ae, *f.*, = μελῳδία, *a pleasant song, melody*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 905: melodiae compositor, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 2.

† **mĕlōdĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = μελωδικός, *melodious:* suavitas, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 8, 6.

mĕlōdīna, ōrum, *n.* [melodia], *a melody* (ante-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 49, 33 dub.

* **Melodūnum,** i, *n.*, *a city of the Senones*, the modern *Melun*, Caes. B. G. 7, 58, 2; 7, 60, 1.

† **mĕlōdus,** a, um, *adj.*, = μελῳδός, *pleasantly singing, melodious* (post-class.): virgines, Aus. Prof. 15, 8: carmen, Prud. Cath. 9, 2.—Hence, *subst.*: **mĕlōda,** ae, *f.*, *a melody:* lyricae melodae, Ven. Carm. 9, 7, 13.

† **mĕlŏfŏlĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, vox hibr. [μῆλον-folium], *apples with a leaf on the side*, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 52.

† **mĕlŏmĕli (mĕlĭmĕli),** *n.*, = μηλόμελι, *the sirup of preserved quinces*, Col. 12, 45, 3.

† **mĕlŏpĕpo,** ŏnis, *m.*, = μηλοπέπων, *an apple-shaped melon, cucumber-melon*, not eaten till fully ripe, Plin. 19, 5, 23, § 67.

mēlophyllon, i, *n.*, *a plant, also called* millefolium, App. Herb. 88.

† **mĕlŏpoeia,** ae, *f.*, = μελοποιία, *musical composition:* melopoeia est habitus modulationis effectae, Mart. Cap. 9, § 965 al.

† **1. mĕlos,** i, *n.* (Greek *plur.* mele, Lucr. 2, 412.—In *masc.*: quosdam melos, Cato ap. Non. 213, 17; so Pac. and Varr. ib.), = μέλος, *a tune, air, strain, song, lay* (ante-class. and poet.): suave summum melos, Naev. ap. Non. 213, 11: quosdam melos, Cato ap. Non. 77, 7: Silvani melo Consimilis cantus, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: longum, Hor. C. 3, 4, 2: Pegaseium, Pers. prol. —Greek *plur.*: cui brevia mela modifica recino, Aus. Parent. 27.

2. Mēlos, i, *f.*, = Μῆλος, *an island in the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades*, now *Milo*, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 70; Paul. ex Fest. p. 124 Müll.—Hence, **I. Mēlĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Melos:* Diagoras Melius, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2.—**II. Mēlīnus,** a, um, v. 4. Melinus.

melosmos, i, *m.*, *a plant, also called* polion, App. Herb. 57.

† **mēlōta,** ae, or **mēlōtē,** ēs, *f.*, = μηλωτή, *a sheepskin* (with the wool on): circumierunt in melotis, in pellibus caprinis, Vulg. Heb. 11, 37; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 76. —Collat. form, **mēlōtes,** Isid. 19, 24, 19; and **mēlōtis,** idis, *f.*, Ambros. Ep. 15, 9.

† **mēlōthron** (or **mēlōtrum,** Plin. 21, 9, 29, § 53), i, *n.*, = μήλωθρον, *a plant, the white bryony*, called, in pure Lat., vitis alba, Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 21; 21, 9, 29, § 53.

Melōtis, idis, *f.*, *a country of Thessaly*, Liv. 32, 13.

mēlōtris, idis, *f.*, = μηλωτρίς, *a probe* or *sound*, mostly for the ears, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 63.

Melpŏmĕnē, ēs, *f.*, Μελπομένη (the songstress), *the muse of tragic and lyric poetry:* Melpomene, cui liquidam pater Vocem cum citharā dedit, Hor. C. 1, 24, 3; Mart. 4, 37, 1; Aus. Idyll. 20, 2.

‡ **meltom,** v. bonus *init.*

Memacēni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Asia, beyond the Caspian Sea*, Curt. 7, 6.

membrāna, ae, *f.* [membrum], *the skin* or *membrane* that covers parts of the body (class.). **I.** Lit.: natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: cerebri, *the membrane of the brain, meninges*, Cels. 8, 4: membranis cicadae volant, Plin. 11, 28, 33, § 96: membranis volant fragilibus insecta, id. 11, 39, 94, § 228.—**B.** Esp., *the skin* or *slough* of snakes, Ov. M. 7, 272; Luc. 6, 679.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The thin skin* of plants and other things, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 88: corio et membrana Punica (teguntur), id. 15, 28, 34, § 112: tenuissimis membranis velatur allium, id. 19, 6, 34, § 111: putaminis ovi, id. 29, 3, 11, § 46.—**B.** *A skin* prepared for writing, etc., *parchment*, Quint. 10, 3, 31: Homeri carmen in Membrana scriptum, Plin. 7, 21, 21, § 85: sic raro scribis, ut toto non quater anno Membranam poscas, Hor. S. 2, 3, 2: Parrhasiae, for drawing, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 68: croceae membrana tabellae, Juv. 7, 23: quod in chartulis sive membranis meis aliquis scripserit, meum est, Gai. Inst. 2, 77.—**C.** *The surface, outside* of a thing (poet.): coloris, Lucr. 4, 95.—Trop.: scies, sub ista tenui membrana dignitatis quantum mali jaceat, Sen. Ep. 115, 9.

membrānācĕus and **-cĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [membrana], *of skin* or *membrane, skinny, membranaceous* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: vespertilio, cui membranaceae pinnae uni, Plin. 10, 61, 81, § 168: PUGILLARES, *of parchment*, Inscr. Grut. 174, 7.—**II.** *Like a skin* or *membrane:* quibusdam cortex membranaceus, ut viti, arundini, Plin. 16, 31, 55, § 126.

membrānārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.], *a parchment-maker* (post-class.), Edict. Dioclet. p. 20; cf. membranarius, διφθεροποιός, *Gloss. Philox.*

membrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of parchment* (post-Aug.): pugillares membranei, Mart. 14, 7 *in lemm.*: codices, Dig. 32, 50, 1.

membrānŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little skin* or *membrane*. **I.** Lit.: membranula, quae sub cute calvariam cingit, Cels. 8, 4: oculi, *membrane of the eye*, id. 7, 7, 13. —**II.** Transf. **A.** *A parchment:* iisque imperes, ut sumant membranulam, Cic. Att. 4, 4, b, 1.—**B.** *Plur.*, *an instrument or document written on parchment:* quae membranulis meā manu scriptis continebuntur, Dig. 32, 102 prooem.

* **membrānŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [id.], for membranula, *a little skin* or *membrane*, App. M. 6, p. 184, 20.

membrātim, *adv.* [membrum], *by limbs or members, in the limbs, limb by limb, from member to member.* **I.** Lit.: membratim vitalem deperdere sensum, Lucr. 3, 527: nunc peractis malis, quae membratim sentiuntur, dicemus de his, quae totis corporibus grassantur, *in single limbs*, Plin. 26, 11, 67, § 107: caedere, *in pieces*, id. 9, 15, 18, § 48.—**II.** Transf., *piecemeal, singly, severally.* **A.** In gen.: membratim enumerare, Varr. R. R. 1, 22; cf.: animalium naturae generatim membratimque ita se habent, Plin. 12 praef. § 1: gestum negotium, Cic. Part. 35, 121.—**B.** In partic., of speech, *in little clauses, in short sentences:* dicere, Cic. Or. 63, 212; 67, 223; cf.: membratim caesimque dicere, Quint. 9, 4, 126: narrare, id. 9, 4, 127.

* **membrātūra,** ae, *f.* [membro], *the formation of the limbs, constitution of the body*, Vitr. 8, 5, 1.

membrĭpŏtens, ntis, *adj.* [membrum-potens], *ruling in the members* (eccl. Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 2, 11.

membro, āre, *v. a.* [membrum], *to form limb by limb, to furnish with limbs:* quinque et triginta diebus infans membratur, Censor. de Die Nat. 11; Dracont. Hex. 220.

* **membrōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *large membered:* hortorum custos membrosior aequo, i. e. majori mentula praeditus, Auct. Priap. prooem.

membrum, i, *n.* (etym. dub.; perh. for mems-trum; cf. Sanscr. māmsa, flesh], *a limb, member* of the body (class.). **I.** Lit.: jam membrorum, id est partium corporis, alia videntur propter eorum usum a natura esse donata, ut manus, crura, pedes, etc. . . . alia quasi ad quendam ornatum, ut cauda pavoni, plumae versicolores columbis, viris mammae atque barba, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18; Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 66: defessa, Verg. G. 4, 438; Suet. Vesp. 20: hispida membra, Juv. 2, 11: membrum lacerum laesumve, Gell. 4, 2, 15: propter membrum ruptum talio, Gai. Inst. 3, 223.—**B.** In partic., = membrum virile, Auct. Priap. 70, 17. So *plur.* membra, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 65; cf. App. M. 5, 6, p. 161; id. ib. 10, 31, p. 254; Aus. Epigr. 120, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen. **1.** Of inanim. and abstr. things, *a part, portion, division:* omnes philosophiae partes atque omnia membra, Cic. N. D. 1, 4, 9: solvere quassatae parcite membra ratis, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 2: per omnia philosophiae membra prudenter disputando currere, Amm. 16, 5, 6: eadem sunt membra in utrāque disputatione, Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 119. —**2.** Of persons: Ponticus . . . Bassus . . . dulcia convictūs membra fuere mei, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 48: membra et partes alienae potentiae, Sen. Ep. 21, 6; cf. poet.: fluctuantia membra Libyae, Sil. 2, 310.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *A member of the state:* per multa membra civitas in unum tantum corpus redigitur, Just. 5, 10, 10: membra partesque imperii, Suet. Aug. 48: reipublicae totius membra, Amm. 18, 5, 1: urbis, id. 15, 7, 5: Achaei scilicet per civitates velut per membra divisi sunt, unum tamen corpus et unum imperium habent, Just. 34, 1, 2: corpore sic toto ac membris Roma usa, Sil. 12, 318: cur ut decisa atque avulsa a corpore membra despiciar, id. 1, 670.—**2.** *An apartment, chamber* in a house: dormitorium membrum, *a bed-chamber*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 9: domūs membra, App. M. 3, 28, p. 141; 7, 1, p. 188: modus membrorum numerusque, Col. 6, 1, 1: cubicula et ejusmodi membra, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 2.—**3.** Of speech, *a member* or *clause* of a sentence: quae Graeci κόμματα et κῶλα nominant, nos recte incisa et membra dicimus, Cic. Or. 62, 211; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 19, 26.—**4.** Of the Church of Christ: singuli autem alter alterius membra, Vulg. Rom. 12, 5; cf. the context: membra sumus corporis ejus, i. e. *Christ's*, id. Eph. 5, 30.

† **mēmĕcylon,** i, *n.*, = μημέκυλον, μιμαίκυλον, *the edible fruit of the strawberry-tree*, Plin. 15, 24, 28, § 99.

mĕmet, *acc.* of ego with met, v. ego and met.

mĕmĭnens, *P. a.*, v. memini *fin.*

mĕmĭni, isse, *v. n.* [Sanscr. man, think; upaman = Gr. ὑπομένειν, await; Gr. μεν- in μένω, Μέντωρ; μαν- in μαίνομαι, μάντις; μνᾶ- in μιμνήσκω, etc.; cf.: maneo, moneo, reminiscor, mens, Minerva, etc.], *to remember, recollect, to think of, be mindful of* a thing; *not to have forgotten* a person or thing, *to bear in mind* (syn.: reminiscor, recordor); constr. with *gen.*, with *acc.* of the person and of the thing, with *de*, with a *rel.-clause*, with *ut*, with *cum;* with the *acc.* and *inf.* (usually the *inf. pres.*, sometimes the *inf. perf.*; class.). **1.** With *gen.*: vivorum memini, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 3: constantiae tuae, id. Fam. 13, 75, 1: leti paterni, *to be mindful of, not forget to revenge*, Val. Fl. 1, 773.—**2.** With *acc.*: suam quisque homo rem meminit, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 51: praecepta facito ut memineris, id. Mil. 4, 4, 1: officium suum, id. Trin. 3, 2, 71: omnia meminit, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 106: Cinnam memini, id. Phil. 5, 6, 17: numeros, Verg. E. 9, 45.—With ellips. of *acc.*: neque adeo edepol flocci facio, quando egomet memini mihi (sc. nomen), Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 73.—**3.** With *de:* de pallā memento, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 84: de Herode, Cic. Att. 15, 27, 3; Juv. 11, 81.—**4.** With a *rel.-clause:* meministi, quanta hominum esset admiratio, Cic. Lael. 1, 2.—**5.** With *ut:* meministin', olim ut fuerit vestra oratio? Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 47; Col. 11, 2, 55.—**6.** With *cum:* memini, cum mihi desipere videbare, Cic. Fam. 7, 28, 1.—**7.** With *acc.* and *inf.* (*a*) With *pres. inf.* (so usually of the direct memory of an eye-witness): memini me fiere pavum, Enn. ap. Don. ad Ter. And. 2, 5, 18 (Ann. v. 15 Vahl.): memini Catonem mecum disserere, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: memini Pamphylum mihi narrare, id. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 32: memini te mihi Phameae cenam narrare, id. Fam. 9, 16, 8; id. Deiot. 14, 38: meministis fieri senatusconsultum referente me, id. Mur. 25, 57: mementote hos esse pertimescendos, id. Cat. 2, 3, 5: memento mihi suppetias ferre, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 51.—So *impers.* memento with *inf.*, *remember to*, i. e. *be sure to, do not fail to:* memento ergo dimidium mihi istinc de praeda dare, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 66: ei et hoc memento (sc. dicere), id. Merc. 2, 2, 11: dextram cohibere memento, Juv. 5, 71.—(*β*) With *inf. perf.* (so usu. when the subject is not an eye-witness; esp. with second and third persons of memini): peto, ut memineris te omnia mihi cumulate recepisse, Cic. Fam. 13, 72, 2: meministis me ita distribuisse initio causam, id. Rosc. Am. 42, 112: memineram . . . divinum virum . . . senile corpus paludibus occultasse demersum, id. Sest. 22, 50: memini gloriari solitum esse Q. Hortensium, quod, etc., id. Fam. 2, 16, 3: memento me,

non de meâ, sed de oratoris facultate dixisse, id. de Or. 1, 17, 78.—Poet., of inanim. things: meminit lēvor praestare salutem, Lucr. 4, 153; Luc. 5, 109.—**3.** *Absol.:* memini et scio, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 14: recte meministi, *your recollection is accurate,* id. Ps. 4, 7, 57. —**II.** Transf., *to make mention of, to mention* a thing, either in speaking or writing (rare but class.): meministi ipse de exsulibus, Cic. Phil. 2, 36, 91: neque omnino hujus rei meminit usquam poëta ipse, Quint. 11, 2, 16: Achillam, cujus supra meminimus, Caes. B. C. 3, 108, 1: sed tu, qui hujus judicii meministi, cur oblitus es illius, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 13; Col. 1, 1, 13: meminerunt hujus conjurationis Janusius Geminus in historia, M. Bibulus in edictis, Suet. Caes. 9; id. Gram. 11.—Hence, **mĕmĭnens,** entis, *P. a., mindful* (ante- and post-class.): meminens corde volutat, Liv. Andr. ap. Prisc. p. 922 P.: aevi, quod periit, meminens, Aus. Prof. 2, 4: meminens naturae et professionis oblitus, Sid. Ep. 4, 12.

Memmius, a, *name of a Roman* gens. mox Italus Mnestheus, genus a quo nomine Memmi, Verg. A. 5, 117. So C. Memmius, *a public man, who, being adjudged guilty of* ambitus, *went into exile to Athens; to him Cicero addressed several letters; and to him Lucretius dedicated his poem,* De Rerum Natura; cf. Lucr. 1, 42.—Hence, **A. Memmĭădes,** ae, *m., one of the Memmian* gens, *a Memmiade, a Memmius,* Lucr. 1, 26.—**B. Memmĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Memmius:* praedia, *of* C. Memmius, Cic. Att. 5, 1, 1.

Memnon, ŏnis, *m.,* = Μέμνων, *son of Tithonus and Aurora, and king of the Ethiopians; he went to the aid of the Trojans, and was slain by Achilles:* nigri Memnonis arma, Verg. A. 1, 489.—*When burned on the funeral pile he is said to have been changed by Aurora into a bird, while from his ashes many other birds flew up, called* Memnoniae or Memnonides, *who every year flew from Ethiopia to Troy and fought over Memnon's tomb,* Ov. M. 13, 600 sq.; id. ib. 13, 617; Plin. 10, 26, 37, § 74. *The black marble statue of Memnon, near Thebes, when struck by the first beams of the sun, gave forth a sound like that of a lute-string, which was regarded as Memnon's greeting to his mother:* dimidio magicae resonant ubi Memnone chordae, Juv. 15, 5; cf.: mater lutea Memnonis, i. e. Aurora, Ov. F. 4, 714: Memnonis saxea effigies, Tac. A. 2, 61.—The fate of Memnon was the subject of a poem by Alpinus, Hor. S. 10, 36. —Hence, **A. Memnŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Memnon, Memnonian.* **1.** Lit.: Memnoniae aves, Sol. 40.—**2.** Transf., *Oriental, Moorish, black* (poet.): color, Ov. P. 3, 3, 96: regna, Luc. 3, 284.—Esp., as *subst.:* **Memnŏnĭa (Menn-),** ae, *f., a precious stone, of a black color,* Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173.—**B. Memnŏnĭdes,** um, *f. plur., the birds of Memnon;* v. supra.

Memnŏnĭa, ae, *f.,* v. Memnon.

Memnŏnĭdes, um, *f.,* v. Memnon.

Memnŏnĭus, a, um, v. Memnon.

1. mĕmor, ŏris (anciently memoris, memore, acc. to Prisc. p. 772 P.; *comp.* memorior, id. p. 699 P.), *adj.* [Sanscr. root smar-, in smarti, memory; smara, love; Gr. μάρτυς, witness; μέριμνα, care; cf.: memoria, mora, etc., not from memini], *mindful of* a thing, *remembering;* constr. with *gen.,* with *acc.* and *inf.,* with a *rel.-clause,* and *absol.* **I.** In gen. (*α*) With *gen.:* ut memor esses sui, Ter. And. 1, 5, 46: se eorum facti memorem fore, Caes. B. C. 1, 13: generis, Sall. C. 60, 7: pristinarum virtutum, Nep. Hann. 12 *fin.:* quique sui memores alios fecere merendo, Verg. A. 6, 664: nostri, Hor. C. 3, 27, 14; 1, 33, 1: vale nostri memor, Juv. 3, 318.—(*β*) With *acc.* and *inf.:* memor Lucullum periisse, Plin. 25, 3, 7, § 25: memor objectum ab eo sibi, Suet. Aug. 28.—(*γ*) With a *rel.-clause:* memor, quo ordine quisque discubuerat, Quint. 11, 2, 13: vive memor, quam sis aevi brevis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 97.—(*δ*) *Absol.:* memorem et gratum esse, Cic. Fam. 13, 25: et bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti, *grateful,* Verg. A. 4, 539; cf. 6, 664 supra: ipsa memor praecepta canam, Hor. S. 2, 4, 11; id. A. P. 368: pectus, Juv. 11, 28.—Prov.: mendacem memorem esse oportet, *a liar should have a good memory,* Quint. 4, 2, 91. —**B.** Trop., of inanim. things: et cadum Marsi memorem duelli, *which remembers the Marsian war,* i. e. *was made during that war,* Hor. C. 3, 14, 18: medium erat in Anco ingenium, et Numae et Romuli memor, Liv. 1, 32: lingua, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 48: pectus, id. H. 13, 66: auris, id. ib. 20, 98: cura, id. P. 4, 2, 7: manus, id. ib. 1, 4, 56: saevae Junonis ira, *vindictive, avenging,* Verg. A. 1, 4: supplicium exempli parum memoris legum humanarum, *unmindful of, not observing,* Liv. 1, 28.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *That easily remembers, possessed of a good memory:* homo ingeniosus ac memor, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194.—**B.** Poet., transf., *that reminds* one of a thing: nostri memorem sepulcro Scalpe querelam, Hor. C. 3, 11, 51: impressit memorem dente labris notam, id. ib. 1, 13, 12: indicii memor poena, Ov. M. 4, 190: tabellae, id. ib. 8, 744: versus, id. P. 2, 7, 33.—Hence, *adv.,* in two forms. **A. mĕmŏre,** *by heart, readily* (ante-class.): cum ista memore meministi, Pompon. ap. Non. 514, 23 (Com. Rel. v. 109 Rib.).—**B. mĕmŏrĭter. 1.** *From memory, by personal recollection:* oratio est habita memoriter, Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 63: omnes ordines memoriter salutavit, Suet. Ner. 10: Q. Mucius multa narrare de Laelio memoriter et jucunde solebat, Cic. Lael. 1, 1.—**2.** Esp. (*α*) *With a good memory, by ready recollection:* ista exposuisti, ut tam multa, memoriter, ut tam obscura, dilucide, Cic. Fin. 4, 1, 1: ut memoriter me Sauream vocabat, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 38: hic quidem quae illic sunt res gestae memorat memoriter, id. Am. 1, 1, 261: hem istuc si potes memoriter meminisse, id. Capt. 2, 1, 53; cf. Afran. ap. Charis. 1, p. 89 P. (Com. Fragm. v. 365 Rib.).—(*β*) *Fully, accurately, correctly,* Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 6; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 47: memoriter respondeto ad ea quae rogāro, Cic. Vatin. 4, 10: nostra Aratea memoriter a te pronuntiata sunt, id. Div. 2, 5, 14; Auct. ad Her. 3, 17, 30: tu, qui tam memoriter tenes omnes, Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 11 (cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 34).

2. Mĕmor, ŏris, *m., a Roman surname,* Inscr. Mur. 1128, 5.

mĕmŏrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [memoro], *memorable, remarkable, worthy of being remembered; heard of, conceivable; worthy to be mentioned, fit to be spoken of* (class.): vir, Liv. 38, 53.—*Comp.:* memorabilior, Liv. 38, 53: auctores, Col. 1, 1: nomen, Verg. A. 2, 583: familiaritas, Cic. Lael. 1, 4: virtus, id. Phil. 13, 19, 44: hoccine credibile est, aut memorabile? Ter. And. 4, 1, 1: nec bellum est, nec memorabile, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 8: hoc memorabilest, ego tu sum, tu es ego, id. Stich 5, 4, 46: in qua pugna illud memorabile fuit, Just. 1, 8, 12: magni gutturis exemplum, Juv. 2, 113.—*Subst.:* **mĕmŏrābĭle,** is, *n., a noteworthy fact, strange occurrence* (rare): multa memorabilia et in domesticis et in bellicis rebus effecerat, Cic. Brut. 13, 49: hactenus de mundo ... nunc reliqua caeli memorabilia, Plin. 2, 38, 38, § 102.—Hence, **mĕmŏrābĭlĭter,** *adv., memorably, remarkably,* Aug. c. Jul. 2, 7, 11.

mĕmŏrācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.], *a monument* (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 311, 3.

(**mĕmŏrālis,** e, false read. for memorialis, ap. Arn. 6, p. 196.)

* **mĕmŏrālĭter,** *adv.* [memoria], *serving to make mention,* Ven. Fort. Carm. 4, 20.

‡ **mĕmŏrālĭus,** ii, *m.* [memoro], *a recorder, notary:* ὑπομνηματογράφος, actuarius, memoralius, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mĕmŏrandus, a, um, *P. a.,* v. memoro *fin.* B.

mĕmŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [memoro], *a mentioning,* Corn. Gall. 1. 291.

mĕmŏrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who mentions* or *recounts, a relater* (poet.): tui casûs memorator, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 33.

mĕmŏrātrix, īcis, *f.* [memorator], *she who mentions* or *relates* (post-Aug.), Val. Fl. 6, 142.

1. mĕmŏrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* v. memoro *fin.* A.

2. mĕmŏrātus, ūs, *m.* [memoro], *a mentioning, relating; a mention, relation* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): istaec lepida sunt memoratui, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 28: estne hoc miserum memoratu, id. Cist. 2, 1, 24: parva et levia memoratu, Tac. A. 4, 32; id. H. 2, 73: flumen memoratu dignum, Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 95.

mĕmŏrē, *adv.,* v. memor *fin.*

mĕmŏrĭa, ae, *f.* [memor]. **I.** *The faculty of remembering, memory, recollection* (class.): ubi me fugiet memoria, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 2: Edepol, memoria's optumad, id. Mil. 1, 1, 45: bona, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 2: segnis ac lenta, Sen. Ep. 74, 1: tenacissima, Quint. 1, 1, 19: Hortensius memoriâ tantâ fuit, ut, etc., Cic. Brut. 88, 301: hoc in memoria mea penitus insedit, id. de Or. 2, 28, 122: in memoriam redigere, *to recall to mind, recollect,* id. Fam. 1, 9, 9; so, in memoriam reducere, id. Inv. 1, 52, 98: memoriâ comprehendere, *to hold in the memory, commit to memory,* id. de Or. 1, 34, 154: memoriâ tenere, id. Sen. 4, 12; Caes. B. G. 1, 14: memoriâ custodire, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127: memoriam agitare, *to exercise the memory,* Quint. 1, 8, 14: habere in memoriâ, *to remember,* Ter. And. 1, 1, 13: hoc est mihi in memoriâ, *in my recollection,* Cic. Sull. 13, 37: deponere aliquid ex memoriâ, *to forget a thing,* id. ib. 6, 18: memoriam alicujus deponere, *to forget,* Caes. B. G. 1, 14: si memoria fefellerit, Quint. 11, 3, 127: hoc fugit memoriam meam, *has escaped my recollection,* id. 4, 5, 3: Carthaginem excidisse de memoriâ, Liv. 29, 19, 12; cf.: memoriâ cedere, id. 2, 33, 9: memoriâ abire, id. 2, 4, 2: ut mea memoria est, Cic. Att. 13, 31, 4: ex memoriâ exponam, *from memory,* id. Cat. 3, 6, 13.—**II.** *Memory, remembrance:* si quid faciendumst mulieri male ... Ibi ei inmortalis memoriast meminisse, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 15: verterunt sese memoriae, *remembrances are altered,* i. e. *times are changed,* id. Truc. 2, 1, 10: memoriâ digni viri, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 2: nostrae, id. Fam. 8, 3, 3: memoriae prodere sermonem alicujus, *to hand down to posterity, to leave in writing, to record,* id. de Or. 3, 4, 14: memoriam prodere, *to transmit, hand down,* Caes. B. G. 1, 13: traditur memoriae, prolapsum cecidisse, *it is related,* Liv. 5, 21: vivit, vivetque per omnium saeculorum memoriam, Vell. 2, 66, 5: (oratio) ad memoriam laudum domesticarum, Cic. Brut. 16, 62: quorum memoria et recordatio jucunda sane fuit, id. ib. 2, 9: memoria immortalis, Nep. Att. 11, 5.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The time of remembrance, period of recollection, time:* multi superiori memoriâ se in alias civitates contulerunt, *in earlier times,* Cic. Balb. 12, 28: Cratippus princeps hujus memoriae philosophorum, *in our time, at the present time,* id. Off. 3, 2, 5: quod persaepe et nostrâ, et patrum memoriâ accidit, id. Font. 7, 13: usque ad nostram memoriam, id. Imp. Pomp. 18, 54: quod in omni memoriâ est omnino inauditum, id. Vatin. 14, 33: post hominum memoriam, *since the memory of man,* id. Cat. 1, 7, 16: paulo supra hanc memoriam, *a little before this, a short time since,* Caes. B. G. 6, 19.—**2.** *An historical account, relation, narration:* liber, quo iste omnium rerum memoriam breviter complexus est, Cic. Brut. 3, 14: de Magonis interitu duplex memoria prodita est, Nep. Hann. 8, 2: memoriam vitae prosâ oratione composuit, Suet. Claud. 1 *fin.*—**b.** Concr., *a written account, narrative, memoir:* quispiam ex his, qui se ad litteras memoriasque veteres dediderat, Gell. 2, 21, 6: in veteribus memoriis scriptum legimus, id. 4, 6, 1; 7, 8, 1: sine ullâ pristini auctoris memoriâ, Suet. Dom. 5.—**c.** (Eccl. Lat.) *A monument,* esp. *a Christian church as a memorial of a saint* or *monument of a martyr:* in memoriâ Cypriani manere, Aug. Conf. 5, 8, 3: memoriae martyrum templis decorum succedunt, id. Civ. Dei, 26, 5; 22, 8, 11 and 12 al.: memoriam sibi et suis comparare, Inscr. Grut. 827, 8.—**III.** Personified, *the goddess of memory,* = Mnemosyne, Afran. ap. Gell. 13, 8, 3: Jovis (filias) ex memoria uxore, Arn. 3, c. 37.

mĕmŏrĭālis, e, *adj.* [memoria], *of* or *belonging to memory* or *remembrance, memorial* (post-Aug.): libellus, *a memorandum-book,* Suet. Caes. 56.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. Mĕmŏrĭālis,** is, *m., a historiographer,* Cod. Just. 12, 29, 1.—**B. mĕmŏrĭāle,** is, *n.*

memorial, that which keeps in remembrance: Domine, tuum, Vulg. Psa. 135, 13; Arn. in Psa. 135.—**C. mĕmŏrĭālĭa,** ium, *n. plur., memoirs,* Dig. 50, 16, 44; Macr. S. 3, 6, 11.—The title of a book by Sabinus: Masurius, Gell. 6 (7), 7, 8: Sabinus in septimo memoriali, id. 4, 20, 11.

mĕmŏrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [memoria]. ***I.** *Memory:* memoriolā vacillare, Cic. Att. 12, 1, 2.—**II.** *A monument, tomb,* Inscr. Fabr. p. 85, 155; Inscr. Murat. 994, 7.

‡ **mĕmŏrĭōsē,** *adv.*, v. memoriosus.

‡ **mĕmŏrĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [memoria], *that has a good memory,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 124 Müll.: memoriosus, et memoriose, Fronto de Differ. Voc. p. 2194 P.; cf.: memoriosus, μνημονικός, Gloss. Philox.—Hence, *adj.:* **mĕmŏrĭōse,** *with a good memory,* Fronto l. l.

mĕmŏrĭter, *adv.*, v. memor *fin.* B.

mĕmŏro, āvi, ātum (archaic *inf. pass.* memorarier, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 99), 1, *v. a.* [memor], *to bring to remembrance, remind of, to mention, recount, relate, speak about or of, say, tell* (class.). (α) With *acc.:* memorare mores mulierum, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 50: nomen memora tuom mihi, id. Trin. 4, 2, 41: deos absentis testis memoras, *callest on,* id. Merc. 3, 4, 42: superbiam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47, § 122: causas alicui, Verg. A. 1, 8: antequam arma inciperent, misere legatos amicitiam obsequiumque memoraturos, Tac. A. 4, 46; 2, 58: patriam rhombi, Juv. 4, 129.—*Pass.:* quid illa pote pejus muliere memorarier, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 99: ubi ea, quae dico, gesta esse memorantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107: cujus conditor Hercules memorabatur, *was said to have been, was remembered as,* Sall. J. 89, 4: memorari exempla, Tac. A. 11, 23.—(β) With *de:* de naturā nimis obscure memoravit, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 15.—(γ) With *acc.* and *inf.:* quem infestum ac odiosum sibi esse, memorabat, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 65: Herculem in eo loco boves abegisse memorant, Liv. 1, 7, 4: Mithridates, quem imperitasse Armeniis memoravi, Tac. A. 11, 8 *init.:* Palamedem memorant sedecim litterarum formas repperisse, id. ib. 11, 14.—(δ) With a *rel.-clause:* musa, velim memores, quo patre natus uterque Contulerit lites, Hor. S. 1, 5, 53.—(ε) With *sic:* sic memorat, Verg. A. 1, 631.—**B.** Esp., *to speak, utter, make use of* in speech: scio ego multos memoravisse milites mendacium, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 3: vocabula memorata Catonibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 117.—**II.** Memorare significat nunc dicere, nunc memoriae mandare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124 Müll.—Hence, **A. mĕmŏrātus,** a, um, *P. a., memorable, renowned, celebrated* (poet. and in post-class. prose): ubi nunc nobis deus ille magister nequiquam memoratus Eryx? Verg. A. 5, 391: locus Italiae ... fama multis memoratus in oris, id. ib. 7, 564; Anthol. Lat. 1, 170, 102; 1, 172, 4: sepulcrum memoratissimum, Gell. 10, 18, 4.—**2.** Esp., *before mentioned:* dux, Amm. 15, 5, 4 al.—**B. mĕmŏrandus,** a, um, *P. a., worthy of remembrance, memorable, celebrated* (poet. and post-class.): juvenis memorande, Verg. A. 10, 793.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: pugnae memorandae meae, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 52: locus, Flor. 2, 8, 11: res, Juv. 2, 102: exitus, Flor. 4, 2, 33.

mĕmŏror, ātus sum, *v. dep.* [id.], *to remember, be mindful of* (eccl. Lat.).—With *gen.*, Vulg. Jer. 31, 14; Ambros. de Laps. Virg. 5, 19.—With *acc.*, Vulg. Eccl. 7, 40 al.

Memphis, is and idos, *f.*, = Μέμφις, *a city of Middle Egypt, celebrated as the residence of the Egyptian kings,* now *Metraheny* (fourteen miles south of Cairo), Mel. 1, 9, 9; Plin. 2, 85, 87, § 201; 5, 9, 9, § 50; Liv. 45, 11 sq.; Hor. C. 3, 26, 10; Tac. H. 4, 84; Prop. 3, 11, 34: quae colis, et Memphin, palmiferamque Pharon, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 7.—Hence, **A. Memphītes,** ae, *m. adj., Memphite, of* or *from the city of Memphis, Egyptian:* Memphiten plangere bovem, i. e. *Apis,* Tib. 1, 8 (7), 28: lapis, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 56.—**B. Memphītĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Memphitic, Egyptian:* templa, Ov. A. A. 1, 77: ensis, Luc. 10, 5.—**C. Memphītis,** idis, *f. adj., Memphite, Egyptian* (poet.): terrā Memphitide, Juv. 15, 122: vacca, i. e. *Io,* Ov. A. A. 3, 393: cymba, Luc. 4, 136.

1. mēna, ae, v. maena.

2. Mēna, ae, *f.* [μήν], *daughter of Jupiter, the goddess who presided over the physical condition of women,* Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 11; 7, 2.

‡ **3. Mena,** ae, *m., a Roman surname,* Inscr. Grut. 241, col. 2.

Mĕnaechmi, ōrum, *m.*, = Μέναιχμοι, *a comedy of Plautus, so called from the two twin-brothers of this name, the leading characters.*

Mĕnaenĭus or **Mĕnaenus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *from Menæ* (Μέναι), *a city of Sicily,* now *Mineo:* Xenon Menaenus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 22, § 55.—In *plur.:* **Mĕnaeni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Menæ,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 102; also written **Mĕnanīni,** Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

1. Mĕnaeus, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the city of Menæ, in Sicily:* comitata Menaeis (viris), Sil. 14, 266.

† **2. mēnaeus,** i, *m.*, = μηναῖος, *monthly; subst.* (sc. circulus), *a monthly circle* (al. manacus), Vitr. 9, 8.

Mĕnalcas, ae, *m., the name of a shepherd,* Verg. E. 5, 4; 2, 15.

Mĕnălippē (Mĕnălippa, Mĕlănippē), ēs, *f.*, = Μεναλίππη, *a sister of Antiope queen of the Amazons, taken prisoner by Hercules.* Just. 2, 4, 23; Hyg. Fab. 186.—**II.** *A tragedy of Attius,* Cic. Off. 1, 31, 114; *and of Ennius,* Gell. 5, 11, 2; cf. Juv. 8, 229.

Mĕnălippus (orig. form **Mĕlănippus**), i, *m.*, = Μελάνιππος, *the slayer of Tydeus, who, while dying, bit the head of Menalippus,* Stat. Th. 8, 719; 740.—The form Melanippus is found as *the name of a tragedy of Attius,* Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 20.

(Menalius, a false reading in Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55; v. Creuz. ad loc.)

Mĕnander or **Mĕnandros (-us;** Gr. *gen.* Menandru, acc. to Μενάνδρου, Ter. Eun., Heaut., and Ad.), i, *m.*, = Μένανδρος, *a celebrated Greek comic poet, whom Terence took as his model,* Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; Ter. And. prol. 9; Prop. 3, 21, 28: nobilis comoediis, Phaedr. 5, 1, 9; Amm. 21, 4, 4.—Form Menandros, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 18: also Menandrus, Vell. 1, 16, 3.—**II.** *A slave of Cicero,* Cic. Fam. 16, 13.—**III.** *A freedman of T. Ampius Balbus,* Cic. Fam. 13, 70.—Hence, **A. Mĕnandrēus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the poet Menander, Menandrian,* Prop. 2, 5 (6), 3.—**B. Mĕnandrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: fluxus, Tert. Pall. 4.

Mĕnanīni, v. Menaenius *fin.*

Mĕnăpĭi, ōrum, *m. plur.* (Mĕnapis for Menapiis, Mart. 13, 54), *a people of Belgic Gaul, between the Meuse and the Scheldt,* Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 9; 4, 4, 2; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106; Tac. H. 4, 28; Inscr. Orell. 749.—Hence, **A. Mĕnăpĭa,** ae, *f., the chief town of the Menapii,* Aur. Vict. Caes. 39.—**B. Mĕnăpĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to the Menapii,* Edict. Diocl. p. 14.

Mēnas, ae, *m.*, = Μηνᾶς, *a freedman of Sextus Pompeius, his lieutenant and commander of the pirate-fleet, which, with the hope of greater gain, he traitorously delivered up to Augustus,* Vell. 2, 73; 77; Plin. 35, 18, 58, § 200.

‡ **menceps** [for menteceptos, from mens and capio], *out of his senses, mad,* acc. to Prisc. p. 668 P.

menda, ae, *f.* [v. mendum], *a fault, defect, blemish* of the body (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: in toto nusquam corpore menda fuit, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 18: nocte latent mendae, id. A. A. 1, 249.—**II.** Transf., *a mistake, error, blunder,* in writing, in books, *a slip of the pen,* Suet. Aug. 87: mendae istius indoles, Gell. 20, 6, 14; 1, 7, 3.

‡ **mendācĭlŏquĭum,** ii, *n.* [mendaciloquus], for mendacium, *false-speaking, falsehood, mendacity:* mendaciloquium, ψευδολογία, Gloss. Philox.

mendācĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [mendacium-loquor], *false-speaking, lying, mendacious* (ante- and post-class.): nihil est stolidius, Neque mendaciloquius, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 163.—As *subst.:* **mendācĭlŏquus,** i, *m., a liar:* mendaciloquorum doctrinae, Tert. adv. Psych. 2.

mendācĭŏlum, i, *n.*, v. mendaciunculum.

mendācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mendax], *falsehood, mendacity* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Praescr. 31.

mendācĭter, *adv.*, v. mendax *fin.*

mendācĭum, ii, *n.* [mendax], *a lie, untruth, falsehood.* **I.** Lit. (class.): dicere alicui mendacium de re aliquā, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 33: mendacio fallere, Cic. Mur. 30, 62: vatum, Ov. F. 6, 253: famae, id. ib. 4, 311: immensa spirant mendacia, Juv. 7, 111: Titiae meae, cum quā sine mendacio vixi, i. e. *honestly, without hypocrisy,* Dig. 34, 2, 36: prophetāsti mendacium, Vulg. Jer. 20, 6; cf. id. ib. 27, 10: credere mendacio, *to believe a lie,* id. 2 Thess. 2, 11.—**B.** Esp., *a fable, fiction* (opp. historic truth): poëtarum, Curt. 3, 1, 4.—**II.** Transf., of things, *a counterfeit* (post-Aug.): neque est imitabilior alia mendacio vitri, Plin. 37, 8, 33, § 112; 35, 6, 29, § 48.

* **mendācĭuncŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [mendacium], *a little lie, trifling untruth, fib:* quod tamen est mendaciunculis aspergendum (al. mendaciolis), Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 241 Orell. *N. cr.*

mendax, ācis, *adj.* [mentior], *given to lying, mendacious; subst., a liar.* **I.** Lit.: mendacem esse adversus aliquem, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 188: cum mendaci homini, ne verum quidem dicenti, credere soleamus, Cic. Div. 2, 71, 146: Carthaginienses fraudulenti et mendaces, id. Agr. 2, 35, 95: aretalogus, Juv. 15, 16.—As *subst.:* **mendax,** ācis, *m., a liar.*—Prov.: mendacem memorem esse oportet, *a liar should have a good memory,* Quint. 4, 2, 91.—*Comp.:* Parthis mendacior, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 112.—*Sup.:* mendacissimus, *the greatest liar,* Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 48.—With *gen.:* si hujus rei me mendacem esse inveneris, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 4.—With *dat.:* saepe fui mendax pro te mihi, Ov. H. 2, 11.—With *in* and *acc.:* in parentem, Hor. C. 3, 11, 35; for which *adversum,* Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 188.—With *in* and *abl.:* in tenui farragine, Pers. 5, 77.—**II.** Transf., of inanim. and abstr. things, *lying, false, deceptive; feigned, fictitious, counterfeit, not real,* etc. (mostly poet.): mendacia visa, Cic. Div. 2, 62, 127: speculum, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 38: fundus, *that does not yield the expected fruits,* Hor. C. 3, 1, 30: damnum, Ov. A. A. 1, 431: infamia, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 39: os, Tib. 3, 6, 35: pennae, Ov. M. 10, 159: quidquid Graecia mendax audet in historia, Juv. 10, 174.—Hence, *adv.:* **mendācĭter,** *falsely, mendaciously* (post-class.): praedicare, Sol. 1, 87.—*Sup.:* mendacissime dicere, Aug. Mor. Eccl. 1, 17.

Mendēs, ētis, **Mendēsĭcus,** and **Mendēsĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Egyptian maritime town Mendes.* (α) Mendes: Asclepias, Suet. Aug. 94.—(β) Mendesicus: ostium, Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 64.—(γ) Mendesius: nomos, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49: unguentum, id. 13, 1, 2, § 17.

mendīcābŭlum, i, *n.* [mendico], *a beggar, mendicant* (ante- and post-class.): hominum mendicabula, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 2: circumforaneum, App. M. 9, p. 218, 41.

mendīcābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *begging, mendicant* (eccl. Lat.): mendicabundā prece stipem rogare, Aug. Ep. 140.

mendīcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a begging, obtaining by begging* (post-Aug.): foeda vitae mendicatio, Sen. Ep. 101, 13.

mendīcē, *adv.*, v. mendicus *fin.*

mendīcĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [mendicus], *beggary, indigence,* Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 2, and ap. Non. 140, 31.

mendīcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *beggary, mendicity, pauperism, indigence* (rare but class.): qui quidem ad mendicitatem properent se detrudere, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 21; id. Rud. 2, 6, 30: in summā mendicitate esse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 86: mendicitatem perpeti, id. Fin. 5, 11, 32: paupertatem novā mendicitate revocare, Petr. 125.

mendīco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, and **mendīcor,** ātus sum (archaic *inf.* mendicarier, Plaut. Capt. prol. 13), 1, *v. dep.* [id.], *to beg, ask for alms, go a-begging; to beg for* something, *solicit, obtain by begging;* constr. *absol.* and with *acc* (poet. and post-class.): mendicantem vivere, *to*

live by begging, Plaut. Capt 2, 2, 73: quando histrionem cogis mendicarier, id. ib. prol. 13: mendicum malim mendicando vincere, id. ib. 3, 4, 16.—*Act.:* a me mendicas malum, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 12: aliquid mendicare, App. Mag. p. 287, 1.—Poet.: ejectis mendicat silva Camenis, i.e. *is full of beggars*, Juv. 3, 16.—*Part.* in *pass.* sense: mendicatus victa Karthagine panis, Juv. 10, 277.

mendīcŭlus, a, um, *dim. adj.* [mendicus], *of a beggar, beggarly:* inducula (opp. regilla), Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 32.

‡ **mendicum,** velum quod in prora ponitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124 Müll.

mendīcus, a, um, *adj., beggarly, needy, in want, indigent* (class.). **I.** Lit.: paupertas si malum est, mendicus esse beatus nemo potest, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84; cf.: solos sapientes esse, si mendicissimi (sint), divites, id. Mur. 29, 61: mendicior, Tert. de Anim. 33: prandia, Mart. 14, 81.—As *subst.:* **mendīcus,** i, *m., a beggar, mendicant:* mendicum malim mendicando vincere, Quam, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 16: mendici, i. e. *the priests of Cybele*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 2.—As a term of abuse, *a beggar, ragamuffin*, Ter. And. 4, 5, 20.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *poor, paltry, mean, sorry, pitiful:* instrumentum mendicum, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 92.—Hence, *adv.:* **mendīcē,** *in a beggarly manner, meanly* (post-Aug. and post-class.): non tam mendice tecum agam, sed plenâ manu, Sen. Ep. 33, 6.—*Comp.:* ne mendicius patre coenaret, Tert. Pall. 5.

mendōsē, *adv.*, v. mendosus *fin.*

mendōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mendosus], *faultiness* (eccl. Lat.): mendositatem corrigere, Aug. Ep. 71, 5; id. Civ. Dei, 15, 13.

mendōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mendum]. **I.** *Full of faults, faulty.* **A.** Physically, *full of faults* or *blemishes:* equi facies, Ov. M. 12, 399.—**B.** In gen., *erroneous, incorrect* (class.): mendosum exemplar testamenti, Plin. Ep. 10, 75: mendosum est, etc., Cic de Or. 2, 19, 83: mores, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 1.—*Comp.:* historia mendosior, Cic. Brut. 16, 62.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *That commits faults, makes mistakes:* cur servus societatis, qui tabulas conficeret, semper in Verrucii nomine certo ex loco mendosus esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 188.—**B.** *False, deceptive:* mendosum for mendose, adverbially, *falsely:* mendosum tinnire, Pers. 5, 106.—Hence, *adv.:* **mendōsē,** *full of faults, faultily, falsely* (class.): libri mendose scribuntur, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 6: mendose colligis, Pers. 5, 85.—*Sup.:* ars mendosissime scripta, Cic. Inv. 1, 6, 8.

mendum, i, *n.* [Sanscr. manâk, a little; mindâ, a defect; cf.: mancus, mendicus], *a fault, error, blunder* in writing (class.). **I.** Lit.: quod mendum ista litura correxit? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42, § 104: librariorum, id. Att. 13, 23, 2.—**II.** Trop.: Idus Martiae magnum mendum continent, *mistake, error*, Cic. Att. 14, 22, 2.—**B.** *A blemish, defect*, in the face, etc.: rara tamen mendo facies caret, Ov. A. A. 3, 261.

Mĕnĕcles, is, *m.*, = Μενεκλῆς, *an Asiatic rhetorician from Alabanda*, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 95; id. Or. 69, 231.—Hence, **Mĕnĕclīus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Menecles the rhetorician:* Meneclium studium, Cic. Brut. 95, 326.

Mĕnecrătes, is, *m.*, = Μενεκράτης. **I.** *A poet of Ephesus, who wrote of husbandry*, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 9.—**II.** *A freedman of Pompey*, Plin. 35, 18, 58, § 200.

* **Mĕnĕdēmus,** i, *m.*, = Μενέδημος. **I.** *An Eretrian philosopher, a disciple of Plato*, Cic. Ac. 2, 42, 129.—**II.** *An Athenian rhetorician in the time of Crassus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 85.—**III.** *A peripatetic philosopher from Rhodes*, Gell. 13, 5, 3.—**IV.** *A Greek admitted to the privileges of citizenship, but afterwards executed*, Cic. Att. 15, 19, 2.—**V.** *A general of Alexander the Great*, Curt. 7, 6, 13; 7, 7, 15.—**VI.** *The name of a man, one of the* Dramatis Personae *in* Ter. Heaut.

Mĕnĕlāēus, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Menelaüs:* thalamus, Prop. 2, 12 (3, 7), 14.

* **Menelāis,** ĭdis and ĭdos, *f., a city in Epirus*, Liv. 39, 26.

Mĕnĕlāites, *an Egyptian name*, Plin. 5, 8, 9, § 49.

* **Mĕnĕlaïus,** i, *m., a mountain in Laconia, on the Eurotas, near Sparta*, Liv. 34, 28.

Mĕnĕlāüs, i, *m.*, = Μενέλαος. **I.** *Son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen, who eloped from him with Paris*, Cic. Brut. 13, 50; id. Rep. 5, 9, 14; Auct. Her. 3, 21, 34; Ov. M. 13, 203; id. A. A. 2, 359.—**B.** Transf., *a cuckold.*—Jestingly of M. Lucullus, *whose wife was seduced by C. Memmius*, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 3.—**II.** Menelaus Marathenus, *a Greek rhetorician, from the old Phœnician city of Marathus*, Cic. Brut. 26, 100.—**III.** Menelai portus, *a city with a port of the same name on the shore of the Mediterranean, between Cyrene and Egypt*, Nep. Ages. 8, 6; also called Menelaita urbs, Edict. Justin. 13, 9, 2.—Hence, *adj.:* **Mĕnĕlāēus,** a, um, *of Menelaus*, Prop. 2, 15 (3, 7), 14.

Mĕnēnĭānus, a, um, see the foll. art. II. B.

Mĕnēnĭus, *name of a Roman* gens. *Its most celebrated member was* Menenius Agrippa, *who told the people the fable of the belly and the limbs*, Liv. 2, 16, 7; 2, 32, 8; 2, 33, 10.—*Another* Menenius *in the time of Horace, noted as a foolish person*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 287.—**II.** Hence, **A. Mĕnēnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Menenian:* tribus, *a Roman tribe*, Cic. Fam. 13, 9, 2.—**B. Mĕnēnĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Menenius, Menenian:* judicium, i. e. *of Menenius Agrippa*, Liv. 2, 52, 8.

Mĕnĕphron, ŏnis, *m.*, = Μενέφρων, *the name of an immoral person*, Ov. M. 7, 386; called also **Mĕnŏphrus,** Hyg. Fab. 253.

‡ **Mĕnerva,** v. Minerva *init.*

* **Mĕnestheus (-steus),** ei and eos, *m.*, = Μενεσθεύς, *a man's name.* **I.** *A son of Iphicrates the Athenian*, Nep. Iphicr. 3.—**II.** *A king of the Athenians, a leader in the Trojan war*, Just. 2, 6.—**III.** *A charioteer of Diomedes*, Stat. Th. 6, 661; 712.—**IV.** = Mnestheus, q. v.

Mēnĭa Cŏlumna, v. Maenius.

Mēnĭānum, v. Maen-.

† **mēninga,** ae, *f.*, = μῆνιγξ, *the membrane which covers the brain*, Theod. Prisc. 2, 2, 9.

Mēninx, ngis, *f.*, = Μῆνιγξ, *an island off the coast of Africa, near the Lesser Syrtis*, the modern *Jerbah*, Plin. 5, 7, 7, § 41; Liv. 22, 31, 2 (Weissenb. Menige); Mel. 2, 7, 7; Sol. 27, 40; Sil. 3, 318.

mēnĭon, ii, *n., the name of a plant, also called* menogenion, App. Herb. 64.

Mĕnippēus, a, um, v. Menippus.

Mĕnippus, i, *m.*, = Μένιππος. **I.** *A Cynic philosopher famous for his bitter sarcasms, whence Varro gave to his satires the name of* Menippeae, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 8; Gell. 2, 18, 7; Macr. S. 1, 11, 42; 1, 7, 12; Arn. 6, 207.—**II.** *A great Asiatic orator in the time of Cicero, from Stratonice*, Cic. Brut. 91, 315.

† **mēnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = μηνίς, *a little half-moon, crescent*, placed as an ornament at the beginning of books (post-class.): a primâ menide libri, i. e. *from the beginning*, Aus. Prof. 25, 1.

* **Mēnĭus,** i, *m.*, = Μήνιος, *son of Lycaon*, Ov. Ib. 472.

* **Mennis,** is, *f., a city of Assyria, in Adiabene*, Curt. 5, 1, 15.

* **mennonia,** ae, *f.*, a reading for memnonia, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173.

Mĕnoeceus, ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Μενοικεύς, *son of the Theban king Creon, who sacrificed himself for his country*, Cic. Tusc 1, 48, 116; Juv. 14, 240; Stat. Th. 10, 620; 651; 11, 709 al.; Hyg. Fab. 67.—Hence, **Mĕnoecēus,** a um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Menœceus, Menœcean*, Stat. Th. 10, 756.

* **Mĕnoetes,** is, acc. en, *m.*, = Μενοίτης. **I.** *One of the companions of Æneas:* compellat voce Menoetem, Verg. A. 5, 161.—**II.** *An Arcadian slain by Turnus*, Verg. A. 12, 517.

Mĕnoetĭus, ii, *m.*, = Μενοίτιος, *the son of Actor and father of Patroclus, one of the Argonauts*, Hyg Fab. 14 and 97.—Hence, **Mĕnoetĭădes,** ae, *m.*, = Μενοιτιάδης, *the son of Menœtius*, i. e. *Patroclus, the friend of Achilles*, Prop. 2, 1, 38.

Mēnŏgĕnes, is, *m., a Roman surname*, i. e. *of the consul* M. Messala, Val. Max. 9, 14, 5; Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 54.—**II.** *A famous sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 88.

† **mēnogĕnion,** ii, *n.*, = μήνη (moon) and γένειον (chin), *a plant good for the cure of somnambulism*, App. Herb. 64.

† **mēnŏīdes** = μηνοειδής, *the moon during her first days, the new moon*, Firm. Math. 4 praef. *fin.*

† **Mĕnōn,** ōnis, *m.*, = Μένων, *the name of one of Plato's dialogues*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57.

† **Mēnŏtȳrannus,** i, *m.*, = μηνοτύραννος, *lord of the months*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 666, 522; Inscr. Grut. 28, 6 al.

mens, mentis (*nom. sing.* **mentis:** terra corpus est, at mentis ignis est, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 764 P.; so too, istic est de sole sumptus; isque totus mentis est, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 59 Müll.; cf. Enn. p. 168, v. 6 and 7 Vahl.), *f.* [from the root men, whence memini, q. v., and comminiscor], *the mind, disposition; the heart, soul* (class.). **I.** In gen.: fusi sine mente ac sine sensu ullo jaceant, Enn. ap. Non. 312, 26 (Ann. v. 134 Vahl.): nubilam mentem Animi habeo, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 6: mens animi, Cat. 65, 4: mens animi vigilat, Lucr. 4, 758: mala mens, malus animus, *bad disposition, bad heart*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 137: hominum erga se mentes, *feelings, sentiments*, Suet Calig. 60: mens mollis ad calamitates perferendas, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: humanae mentis vitium ... saeva cupido, Juv. 14, 175.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *The conscience:* cum vero jurato sententia dicenda est, meminerit, deum se adhibere testem, id est ut ego arbitror, mentem suam, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 44: auditor, cui frigida mens est criminibus, Juv. 1, 166: quos diri conscia facti Mens habet attonitos et surdo verbere caedit, id. 13, 194.—**B.** *The intellectual faculties, the mind, understanding, intellect, reason, judgment, discernment, consideration, reflection*, etc.: mens, cui regnum totius animi (*soul*) a naturâ tributum est, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: animus ita est constitutus, ut habeat praestantiam mentis, id. Fin. 5, 12, 34: deorum mente atque ratione omnem mundum administrari et regi, id. N. D. 1, 2, 4: mente complecti aliquid, *to comprehend, understand*, id. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: sanum mentis esse, *to be of sound mind*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 53: mens sana in corpore sano, Juv. 10, 356: mentis suae esse, *to be in one's right mind, in one's senses*, Cic. Pis. 21, 50; so, mentis compotem esse, id. ib. 20, 48: captus mente, *out of his senses, beside himself, mad* (cf. menceps), id. Ac. 2, 17, 53; Paul. Sent. 3, 4, a, 11: mentem amittere, *to lose one's mind*, Cic. Har. Resp. 15, 31: mentis inops, Ov. H. 15, 139: huic ex tempore dicenti effluit mens, *his recollection vanished*, Cic. Brut. 61, 218: quis est tam vecors, qui ea, quae tanta mente fiunt, casu putet posse fieri? id. Har. Resp. 9, 19: vobis dent mentem oportet (di), ut prohibeatis, sicut mihi dederunt, ut, etc., Liv. 6, 18: quid tibi istuc in mentem venit? *what comes into your mind? what are you thinking of?* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 34: modo hercle in mentem venit, id. As. 3, 2, 42: venit hoc mihi in mentem, te, etc., id. Aul. 2, 2, 49: venit in mentem, ut, etc., id. Curc. 4, 4, 2.—With *inf.*, Plaut Bacch. 4, 7, 31.—With *nom.:* miserae ubi venit in mentem mortis metus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 23: servi venere in mentem calliditates, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 13: quotiescumque patria in mentem veniret, Liv. 5, 54, 3; 8, 5, 10; Quint. 12, 9, 13; cf.: numquam ea res tibi tam belle in mentem venire potuisset, Cic. Att. 12, 37, 2; id Har. Resp. 26, 55.—With *gen.* (so mostly in Cic.): non minus saepe ei venit in mentem potestatis, quam aequitatis tuae, *he bethought himself of*, Cic. Quint. 2, 6: tibi tuarum virtutum veniat in mentem, id. de Or. 2, 61, 249: venit mihi Platonis in mentem, id. Fin. 5, 1, 2: solet mihi in mentem venire illius temporis, id. Fam. 7, 3, 1.—**C.** *Mind, thought, plan, purpose, intention, design:* quâ facere id possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem, Verg. A. 1, 676: ut nemini dubium esse debeat, quin reliquo tempore eâdem mente sim futurus,

Nep. Hann. 2, 5: Dolabella classem eâ mente comparavit, ut, Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 1: mentes deorum scrutari in fibris, Ov. M. 15, 136: ferro percussit, sed non occidendi mente, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 1, 6, 3: poenae modus ex mente facientis statui potest, ib. 13, 3, 2: in mente est mihi dormire, *I have a mind to*, Petr. 21.—**D.** *Spirit, boldness, courage*: addere mentem, *to give courage to*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 36: demittunt mentes, *lose courage*, Verg. A. 12, 609 (cf. animus).—**E.** Personified: **Mens**, *the goddess of thought, whose festival was held on the eighth of June*, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19: Menti aedem T. Octacilius praetor vovit, Liv. 22, 10; cf. Ov. F. 6, 241.

mensa, *ae, f.* [Sanscr. ma, *measure*; Gr. μέτρον; cf. manus, mane, etc.], *a table* for any purpose, as *a dining-table*; *a market-stand* for meat, vegetables, etc.; *a money-dealer's table* or *counter*, *a sacrificial table*, etc. **I.** Lit. Of the table itself as a fabric: non ferre mensam nisi crebris distinctam venis, Sen. Dial. 3, 35, 5: mensa inanis nunc si adponatur mihi, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 26: cibos in mensam alicui apponere, id. Men. 1, 3, 29: surgunt a mensâ saturi, poti, id. Ps. 1, 3, 62: ad mensam consistere, *to wait at table*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: auferre mensam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 14: apud mensam, *at table*, id. Trin. 2, 4, 77; Gell. 2, 22, 1; 19, 7, 2: arae vicem praestare posse mensam dicatam, Macr. S. 3, 11, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Food; a table, meal, course*: quocum mensam sermonesque suos impertit, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. v. 240 Vahl.): communicabo te semper mensâ meâ, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 51: ita mensas exstruit, id. Men. 1, 1, 25: parciore mensâ uti, Tac. A. 13, 16: Italicae Syracusiaeque mensae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 100: cui Quintus de mensa misit, id. Att. 5, 1, 4; so, parâsti mensam adversus eos qui tribulant me, Vulg. Psa. 23, 5: una mensa, *at a single meal*, Juv. 1, 138: prior, proxima mensa, *the first, the second rank at table; the first* or *second in esteem*: Raeticis uvis prior mensa erat, *Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 16; id. 9, 17, 29, § 63*: secunda mensa, *the second course, the dessert* (at which much wine was used), Cels. 1, 2: haec ad te scripsi, appositâ secundâ mensâ, *during the dessert*, Cic. Att. 14, 6, 2; 14, 21, 4: Agesilaus coronas secundamque mensam servis dispertiit, Nep. Ages. 8, 4: secunda mensa bono stomacho nihil nocet, Cels. 1, 2 *fin.*: mensae tempore, *meal-time*, Juv. 13, 211.—**B.** *The guests at table*: cum primum istorum conduxit mensa choragum, Suet. Aug. 70.—**C.** *A money-changer's counter*: decem minas dum hic solvit, omnis mensas transiit, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 4: mensam poni jubet atque Effundi saccos nummorum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 148: nummulariorum, Vulg. Matt. 21, 12: publica, *a public bank*, Cic. Fl. 19, 44; id. Pis. 36, 88.—**D.** *A butcher's table*: mensa lanionia, *butcher's stall, shambles*, Suet. Claud. 15.—**E.** Mensa lusoria, *a gaming-table* (late Lat.), Aug. Conf. 8, 6.—**F.** *A sacrificial table*: Curiales mensae, in quibus immolabatur Junoni, quae Curis est appellata, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Curiales, p. 64 Müll.: mensae deorum, Verg. A. 2, 764: Jovis mensa, Plin. 25, 9, 59, § 105: *a small altar*: super tumulum statuere, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66.—**G.** The long flat part, *the table*, of a military engine (e. g. of a catapult), Vitr. 10, 16.—**H.** *A stand* or *platform* on which slaves were exposed for sale: servus de mensâ paratus, App. M. 8, p. 213; id. Mag. 17, p. 285, 15.

mensālis, *e, adj.* [mensa], *of* or *belonging to the table, table-* (post-class.): argentum mensale, *silver table-service*, Vop. Tac. 10: vinum, Auct. ap. Vop. Aurel. 9, 6: citharae species mensalis, Diom. 479, 12.

mensārĭus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the table* or *counter*; only *subst.* **I. mensārĭus**, *ii, m., a money-changer, banker.* **A.** In gen.: mensarii nummularii, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124, 17 Müll.: Cassius Parmens. ap. Suet. Aug. 4.—**B.** In partic., *a public banker*, who regulated the paying out of public moneys, Cic. Fl. 19, 44: quinqueviris creatis, quos mensarios ab dispensatione pecuniae appellârunt, Liv. 7, 21: mensarii triumviri, id. 23, 21; 26, 36.—**II. Mensārĭum**, *ii, n., table furniture, a table-cloth*: collarium, quod in collo est; mensarium, quod in mensâ est, Prisc. p. 590 P.

mensātim, *adv.* [mensa], *by tables, from table to table* (late Lat.), Juvenc. 3, 214.

* **mensĭo**, *ōnis, f.* [metior], *a measuring, measure*: vocum, *metre, quantity*, Cic. Or. 53, 177.

mensis, *is* (*gen. plur.* regularly mensium; freq. mensum, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 78; Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22; id. Verr. 2, 74, 182 al.; Caes. B. G. 1, 5, 3; Ov. M. 8, 500; id. F. 5, 187; 424; Liv. 3, 24, 4; 3, 25, 4; Plin. 7, 11, 9, § 49 et saep.; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 265 sq.), *m.* [root ma-, measure; Sanscr. mas; Gr. μήν, the measure of time; cf. Goth. mena; Germ. Mond; Engl. moon, month], *a month.* **I.** Lit.: mensium nomina, Varr. L. L. 6, 4, § 33 Müll.; Censor. 22: hunc mensem vortentem servare, *the return of this month*, i. e. *a full year*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 76: septem menses sunt, quom in hasce aedis pedem nemo intro tulit, id. Most. 2, 2, 39: lunae cursus qui, quia mensa spatia conficiunt, menses nominantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 69: annûm novûm voluerunt esse primum mensem Martium, Atta ap. Serv. Verg. G. 1, 43: primo mense, *at the beginning of the month*, Verg. A. 6, 453: regnavit is quidem paucos menses, Cic. Lael. 12, 41; Hor. C. 2, 9, 6.—**B.** Esp., *plur., the months*, i. e. *the fixed time, the period*: mensis jam tibi actos vides, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 2.—**II.** Transf., esp. in *plur., the menses*: prodest mulierum mensibus retardatis, Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 156; 22, 22, 40, § 83; 22, 25, 71, § 147; 23, 7, 71, § 138 et saep.—In *sing.*: a muliere incitati mensis, Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 267; 28, 7, 23, § 77.—Transf., of female animals, *the yearly flux*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7 *med.*

mensor, *ōris, m.* [metior], *a measurer* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: te maris, et terrae, numeroque carentis arenae Mensorem cohibent, Archyta, Hor. C. 1, 28, 1: frumentarius, *a corn-measurer*, Paul. Dig. 27, 1, 26.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A surveyor*: non agricolae sed mensoris officium esse dicebam, Col. 6, 1: cautus humum longo signavit limite mensor, Ov. M. 1, 136.—**B.** *An architect*, Plin. Ep. 10, 27, 5; 10, 18, 3; Inscr. Orell. 3223.—**C.** Milit. t. t. **1.** *An engineer*, Amm. 19, 11, 8; Cassiod. Var. 3, 52.—**2.** *One who measures out the ground for an encampment, a quartermaster*, Veg. Mil. 2, 7; Cod. Th. 7, 8, 4; Inscr. Orell. 3473.

mensōrĭum, *ii, n.* [mensor], *a basket* (late Lat.): caput Johannis in mensorio accipere, Cassiod. H. E. 10, 15.

menstrŭa, *ōrum*, v. menstruus.

menstrŭālis, *e, adj.* [menstruus], *monthly, every month, for a month.* **I.** In gen.: epulae, i. e. *free entertainment for a month*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 23: sphaera, Prud. στεφ. 10, 538.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the monthly courses* of women, *menstrual* (post-Aug.): solum animal menstruale mulier est, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 63: mulier menstrualis, *menstrual*, id. 19, 10, 57, § 177: pannus, Marc. Emp. 35: tempus, Vulg. Lev. 15, 25.

menstrŭo, *āre, v. n.* and *a.* [id.]. **I.** *Neutr., to have a monthly term, to be menstruant* (post-class.): mulier menstruans, Pall. 1, 35, 3.—**II.** *Act., to pollute*; trop.: pannus menstruatae justitiae nostrae, *polluted*, Vulg. Isa. 64, 6; cf. id. Ezech. 18, 6.

menstrŭum, *i*, v. menstruus.

menstrŭus, *a, um, adj.* [mensis]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a month, that happens every month, monthly.* **A.** In gen. (class.): ferias menstruas edicere, Varr. L. L. 6, § 13 Müll.: usura, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3: ventorum ratio, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 128.—**2.** *Subst.* (α) **menstrŭa**, *ōrum, n., the monthly sacrifices*: ad menstrua solvenda montem ascendunt, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 492, 32.—(β) **menstrŭum**, *i, n.*: menstruum meum Calend. Septembr. finitur, *a monthly term of office, monthly service*, Plin. Ep. 10, 24, 3.—**B.** In partic., *of* or *belonging to monthly purgations, to menstruation, menstruous*: menstruae purgationes, Plin. 32, 10, 46, § 132: cursus, id. 11, 39, 94, § 230: sanguis, Vulg. Lev. 15, 25.—*As subst.*: **menstrŭa**, *ōrum, n., monthly purgations, menses, catamenia*, Cels. 6, 6, 38: ciere, Plin. 22, 21, 30, § 65: sedare, id. 20, 14, 54, § 154.—In *sing.*, Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 78.—Of female animals: canis, *menstruous*, Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 98.—**II.** *That lasts a month, for the space of a month, monthly*: vita menstrua, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 30: spatium, id. N. D. 1, 31, 87: menstrua cibaria, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 30, § 72.—*As subst.*: **menstrŭum**, *i, n., a month's provisions*, Liv. 44, 2.

mensŭālis, *e, adj.* [mensis], *of a month, monthly* (post-class.): numerus, Gromat. Vet. p. 393, 12: speculatio, id. ib. p. 415, 13: stipendia, Fulg. Contin. Virg. p. 142, 3.

mensŭla, *ae, f. dim.* [id.], *a little table* (ante-class. and post-Aug.), Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 150; Petr. 136; App. M. 2, 11, p. 119.

mensŭlārĭus, *ii, m.* [mensula], *a money-changer* (post-Aug.), Sen. Contr. 4, 24, 2; Dig. 42. 5, 24, § 2; 2, 11, 47, § 1.

mensūra, *ae, f.* [metior], *a measuring, measure* (class.). **I.** Lit.: mensuram facere alicujus, Ov. A. A. 3, 265: agere, *to measure, survey*, Plin. Ep. 10, 28, 5: inire, Col. 5, 3: res (quae) pondere numero mensura constant, Gai. Inst. 2, 196.—**II.** Transf., *a measure*, by which any thing is measured: majore mensurâ reddere, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 48: qui modus mensurae medimnus appellatur, *kind of measure*, Nep. Att. 2, 6: mensuras et pondera invenit Phidon Argivus, aut Palamedes, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198: ex aquâ, i. e. clepsydra, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: quicquid sub aurium mensuram aliquam cadit, numerus vocatur, Cic. Or. 20, 67: de mensura jus dicere, Juv. 10, 101.—**B.** Trop., *measure, quantity, proportion, capacity, power, extent, degree*, etc.: dare alicui mensuram bibendi, *to prescribe how much one may drink*, Ov. A. A. 1, 589: nostri orbis, Tac. Agr. 12: beneficii, Plin. Ep. 10, 12, 2: qui tanti mensuram nominis imples, i. e. *who answerest to its meaning, art worthy of it*, Ov. P. 1, 2, 1: ficti crescit, *measure, size*, id. M. 12, 57: sui, *one's own measure*, i. e. *capacity*, Juv. 11, 35: sed deerat pisci patinae mensura, *was too small*, Juv. 4, 72: nuribus Argolicis fui Mensura voti, *I was the measure of their wishes*, i. e. *they desired to have as much as I possessed*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 400: submittere se ad mensuram discentis, *to accommodate one's self to the capacity of the learner*, Quint. 2, 3, 7: legati, *character, standing*, Tac. H. 1, 52: mensura tamen quae sufficiat census, *how large a fortune*, Juv. 14, 316.—In painting: Apelles cedebat Asclepiodoro de mensuris, hoc est quanto quid a quoque distare deberet, *the degree of prominence, and relative distances, of parts of a picture*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 80.—In gram.: mensurae verborum, *the quantities of their syllables*, Quint. 10, 1, 10.

mensūrābĭlis, *e, adj.* [mensura], *that can be measured, measurable* (post-class.): spatium, Prud. Apoth. 881.—Hence, **mensūrābĭlĭter**, *adv., measurably*, Aug. Specul. 20.

mensūrālis, *e, adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to measuring, measuring-* (post-class.): mensuralis linea, Sicul. Fl. p. 19 Goes.—*Plur.* as *subst.*: **mensūrālia**, *ium, n., the title of a work by Varro*, Prisc. p. 817 P.—Hence, *adv.*: **mensūrālĭter**, *by measure* (post-class.), Hyg. de Limit. p. 167 Goes.

mensūrātĭo, *ōnis, f.* [mensuro], *a measuring, mensuration* (post-class.): jugeri, Auct. de Limit. p. 264 Goes.: agrorum, Jul. Vict. Art. Rhet. 3, 5; p. 379, 12 Halm.

mensūrātor, *is, m.* [id.], *a measurer* (late Lat.), Hier. in Psa. 44.

mensurnus, *a, um, adj.* [mensis], *monthly* (for the more usual menstruus): spatium, * Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39 (acc. to Prisc. p. 595 P.; B. and K. menstrui spatii); so Novat. de Trinit.: divisiones, Cypr. Ep. 34.

mensūro, *1, v. a.* [mensura], *to measure* (post-class.): fossa mensuratur, Veg. Mil. 1, 25; Gromat. Vet. p. 232, 9: fines, Hilar. in Psa. 15, 8: longitudinem, Vulg. Ezech. 45, 3; 48, 30 al.—**II.** Trop., *to measure, estimate*: suas opes viresque suorum, Coripp. Laud. Just. 3, 372.—Hence, **mensūrātē**, *adv., by measurement*, Cassiod. in Psa. 69, 5.

1. mensus, *a, um, Part.*, from metior.

2. mensus, *ūs* (only in *abl. sing.*), *m.*

[metior], *a measuring, measure*, v 1 ap App de Mundo, p 253 dub

† **menta (mentha)**, ae, *f*, = μίνθη, *mint*, acc to the myth, so called from Menthe or Minthe, a nymph who was changed by Proserpine into this plant, Ov M 10, 729, 8, 663, Plin 19, 8, 47, § 159 ructatrix, Mart 10, 48, 10 serpens, Col poet 10, 119 —Prov decimatis mentham et rutam et omne olus, et praeteritis judicium, i e *carefully attend to trifles and neglect weighty matters*, Vulg Luc 11, 42, id Matt 23, 23

mentăgra, ae, *f* [mentum ἄγρα, formed after pod agra, lit, chin disease], *an eruption, tetter on the chin* (i q lichen, q v), Plin 26, 1, 2, § 2

mentālis, e, *adj* [mens], *mental* (late Lat) mentalibus oculis, Ps Aug ad Frat Erem Serm 19

mentastrum, i, *n* [menta], *wild mint*, Plin 19, 8, 47, § 159 silvestre, Col 11, 3

Mentēsānus, a, um, *adj* **I.** *Of or belonging to the city of* Mentesa (Mentissa, Liv 26, 17) *in* Hispania Baetica ordo Mentesanus Inscr Grut 384, 2 —In *plur* Mentesani Bastuli, Plin 3, 3, 4 § 25 —**II.** Mentesani Oretani in Hispania Tarraconensi, Plin 3, 3, 4, § 19, Liv 26, 17

mentha, v menta

mentĭens, entis, *Part*, from mentior, q v

mentīgo, inis, *f* [mentum], *a kind of eruption, scab*, on lambs (i q ostigo, q v), Col 7, 5, 21

1. mentĭo, ōnis, *f* [from root man, men, v memini] *a calling to mind, a cursory speaking of, a making mention, mentioning, naming, mention* civitatis, Cic Verr 2, 5, 64 § 166 casu in eorum mentionem incidi, *accidentally happened to mention them*, id Div in Caecil 15, 50 tui, *mention of you* id Att 5 9, 3 Graecorum, Juv 3, 114 —With a foll *ut* mentionem fecit, ut reperirem, etc, Plaut Cist 1, 2, 15 mentione illatā a tribunis, ut liceret, Liv 4, 1, 2, 4, 8, 4 mentionem facere alicujus rei, *to make mention of a thing, mention it*, Cic Rosc Am 2, 5 mentionem de aliquā re, id Agr 3, 2, 4 de quo feci supra mentionem, id Leg 3, 6, 14 mentionem movere alicujus rei, Liv 28, 11 mentionem habere accusatorum, *to make mention of, to mention*, id 38, 56 mentionem rei incohare, id 29, 23 mentionem condicionum jacere, Vell 2, 65, 1 mentionem facere, with *acc* and *inf*, *to mention* noli facere mentionem, te has emisse, Plaut Most 3, 2, 126 in senatu consules faciunt mentionem, placere statui, si, etc, Cic Verr 2, 2, 39, § 95 mentio in senatu facta, id Att 1, 13, 3, Liv 6, 6, 2 qua de re tecum mentionem feceram, Plaut Pers 1, 3, 29 fac mentionem cum avonculo, id Aul 4 7, 4 ubi mentionem ego fecero de puella, mihi ut despondeat *to propose for a girl*, Plaut Aul 2, 2, 27 —In *plur* secessionis mentiones ad vulgus militum sermonibus occultis serere, *suggestions, hints*, Liv 3, 43, 2

2. mentĭo, ire, 4, *v n* (archaic collat form of mentior, Prisc 8, 6, 29, p 799 P) te mentire spirito sancto, v 1 for mentiri, Vulg Act 5, 3, for mentitus, *pass part*, v mentior *fin*, and cf Neue, Formenl 2, p 297 sq

mentĭor, itus, 4 (*fut* mentibitur, for mentietur, Plaut Mil 1 1, 35; 2, 2, 99, v Neue Formenl 2, p 448), *v dep n* and *a* [prob from root men, whence mens, memini, q v Original meaning, to invent, hence] **I.** *Neutr*, *to lie, cheat, deceive*, etc mentiri palam, Plaut Truc 1, 2, 89 mentire, id Poen 3, 5, 18 adversus aliquem, id Aul 4, 7, 9 apud aliquem, id Poen 1, 1, 24 sibi, id Am 1, 2, 6 mihi, id Capt 3, 5, 46, Ter Eun 4, 4, 35 aperte, Cic Ac 2, 6, 18 in re aliquā, id Att 12, 21, 4 de re aliquā, id N D 3, 6, 14 adeo veritatis diligens, ut ne joco quidem mentiretur, Nep Epam 3, 1 —With *acc* and *inf*, *to pretend, to declare falsely* certam me sum mentitus habere Horam, quae, etc, Ov Tr 1, 3, 53, Plin 12, 15, 34, § 67 mentior nisi or ni mentior, a form of asseveration, *I am a liar, if*, etc mentior, nisi et quae aiunt illud, corpora sunt, Sen Ep 106, 5 si mentiar, inquit Ultima, quā fallam sit Venus illa mihi, Ov F 4, 227 —Of things, *to deceive, impose upon* frons, oculi, vultus per saepe mentiuntur, oratio vero saepissime, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 6 in quibus nihil umquam vetustas mentita sit, id N D 2, 5, 15 —**B.** *To deceive one's self, mistake* mentire, gnate, Plaut Trin 2, 2, 83 Brix ad loc —**II.** *Act*, *to lie or speak falsely about, to assert falsely, make a false promise about*, *to feign, counterfeit, imitate* a shape, nature, etc cujus consilio tantam rem mentitus esset, *had devised such a falsehood*, Sall C 48 originem alicujus, Just 35, 2, 4 auspicium, Liv 10, 40 titulum Lyciscae, *to assume falsely*, Juv 6, 123 noctem, *to promise falsely*, Prop 3, 9, 1 cur sese daemonia mentiuntur, Tert Apol 23, also, *to invent, feign*, of a poetical fiction ita mentitur (sc Homerus), Hor A P 151, cf poetae Orionem mentiuntur in pelago incidentem, Lact 4, 15, 21 —*Pass* si a debitore, praelato die, pignoris obligatio mentiatur, Dig 48, 10, 28 —**B.** Trop, of inanim subjects semel fac illud, Mentitur tua quod subinde tussis, *do what your cough keeps falsely promising*, i e *die*, Mart 5, 39, 6 mentiris juvenem tinctis capillis id 3 43, 1 color, qui chrysocollam mentitur, Plin 35, 6, 29, § 48 nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, Verg E 4, 42 sexum viris denegatum muliebri motu, Col praef 1 —Hence, * **1.** **mentĭens**, entis, *m subst*, *a fallacy, sophism* quomodo mentientem, quem ψευδόμενον vocant, dissolvas, Cic Div 2, 4, 11 —**2. mentītus**, a, um, *Part*, in pass signif, *imitated, counterfeit, feigned* (poet) mentita tela, Verg A 2, 422 figurae, Ov M 5, 326 fama, id ib 10, 28 nomen, id ib 10, 439, id H 11, 73, Sen Contr 5, 5, 3, Luc 2, 512, Val Fl 6, 698, 7, 155, Sil 15, 796, Stat S 4, 6, 21, id Th 1, 256, 7, 303, 10, 875, Poet ap Suet Oth 3, Prop 4 (5), 7, 58 mentiti fictique terrores, Plin Ep 6, 20, 15, id Pan 81, 3 divinitas, Lact 2, 16, 2, Quint 12, 10, 76

mentĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [menta], *smelling strong of mint*, Marc Emp 33

Mentissa, ae, v Mentesanus

* **mentītĭo**, onis *f* [mentior], *a lying, deception*, Auct Her 3, 2, 3 dub

mentītus, a, um, *Part*, v mentior *fin* 2

1. mento, ōnis, *m amplif* [mentum], *one who has a long chin, long-chin*, Arn 3, 108

2. Mento, onis, *m amplif* [id], *a Roman proper name* So C Julius Mento, *consul* A U C 323, Liv 4, 26

* **Mentonŏmon**, i, *n*, *a part of the shore of the German Ocean*, Plin 37, 2, 11, § 35 (better reading Metonomon, Jan)

Mentor, ŏris, *m*, = Μέντωρ **I.** *The famous friend of Odysseus*, Cic Att 9, 8, 2 —**II.** *A celebrated artist in embossed work in metal*, Cic Verr 2 4, 18, § 38, Plin 33, 12, 53, § 147 —**B.** Poet transf, *a Mentor cup*, a skilfully wrought drinking vessel rarae sine Mentore mensae, Juv 8, 104 Mentora frangere, Mart 11, 11, 5 —Hence, **Mentŏrĕus**, a, um, *adj*, *of or belonging to Mentor the artist, Mentorean* opus, Prop 1, 14, 2 labores, Mart 4, 39, 5

mentŭla, ae, *f*, i q membrum virile, Cat 20, 18, 21, 29, 14, 115, 8 et saep, Mart 6, 23 2

mentŭlātus, a, um, *adj* [mentula], *having a* mentula (rare) —*Comp* Priapo mentulatior, Auct Priap 37

1. mentum, i, *n* [root men, min, to project, cf minae, minari, etc], *the chin* of persons and animals, also, the chin with the hair that grows on it, *the beard* **I.** Lit Herculis mentum paulo attritius, Cic Verr 2, 4, 43, § 94 attingere, Plin 11, 45, 103, § 251 incana, Verg A 6, 809 caprarum, Plin 8, 50, 76, § 204 —**II.** Transf, in archit, *the projecting part of a cornice*, which casts off the rain, *the coping*, Vitr 4, 3, 6

‡ **2. mentum** dicebant, quod nos commentum, Paul. ex Fest p 124 Mull

menui, *the Indian name of a precious stone which the Greeks called* xanthos, Plin 37, 10 60, § 169

mĕo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v n* [kindr with Sanscr mi, to go] *to go, to pass* (poet and in post Aug prose) quo simul meāris, Hor C 1, 4, 17 in orientem meavisse, Tac A. 3, 34 meantes exercitus terrere, Quint 8, 4, 3 —**II.** Trop, of inanim and abstr things ita ut vix singula meent plaustra, Plin. 6, 14, 17, § 43 triremes Tac A 4, 5 sidera Ov M 15, 71 sol, Quint 11, 2, 22 aura, id. 11, 3, 16 vapor per inane vacuum, Lucr 2, 151 spiritus, Curt 3 5, 6 anima diversa in membra, Luc 3, 640

meopte, i e meo ipsius, v meus

mĕphītĭcus, a, um, *adj* [mephitis] *mephitic, pestilential* (post class) odor, Sid Ep 3, 13

mĕphītis, is, *f*, *a noxious, pestilential exhalation from the ground, mephitis* **I.** Lit saevamque exhalat opaca mephitim, Verg A 7, 84 sulphureae Pers 3 99 —**II.** Personified **Mĕphītis (Mĕfītis)**, is, *f*, *a goddess who averts pestilential exhalations*, Tac H 3, 34, Plin 2, 93, 95, § 208, Inscr Orell 1795, cf Serv Verg A 7, 84 lucus Mephitis, Varr L L 5, 7, § 49 Müll aedes, Paul ex Fest 351, 3

mepte, i e me ipsum, Plaut Men 5, 8, 10

mĕrācē, *adv*, v meracus *fin*

mĕracŭlus (also sync, meraclus), a, um, *adj dim* [meracus], *pretty pure, with very little mixture* (post Aug) meraclo se percussit flore Libyco (al meraco) Plaut Cas 3, 5, 15. vinum, Cels 3, 19, Plin 20, 19, 80, § 209

mĕrācus, a, um, *adj* [merus] *pure, unmixed* esp of wine (class) **I.** Lit vinum meracius, Cic N D 3, 31, 78 uva Prop 2, 24 (3, 31), 27 —**B.** Transf, of other things helleborum, Hor Ep 2, 2, 137, cf Pers 4, 16 —**II.** Trop libertas, Cic Rep 1, 43, 66 meracissimus scientiae fons, Sid Ep 3, 10 —Hence, *adv* **mĕrācē**, *purely, without mixture* (post Aug) minus, sed meracius bibere, Cels 1, 3 rubero, Sol 33, 18 —Transf purius, meracius amare, Sid Ep 4, 1

* **mĕrālis**, e, *adj* [id], *pure, unmixed* calix, Marc Emp 27

mĕrātus, a, um, *adj*, i q meracus, *pure*, Cael Aur Chron 1, 1, 17 al

mercābĭlis, e, *adj* [mercor] *that can be bought, purchasable* (poet) meretrix Ov Am 1, 10, 21

mercālis, e, *adj* [merx], for mercabilis, *that can be bought, purchasable* (post class) uxor, Cod Just 4, 7, 6

mercans, antis, *Part* and *subst*, v mercor

mercantia, ae, *f* [mercor], *trade* (late Lat), Ps Aug ad Fratr Erem Serm 3

Mercātilla or **Mercantilla**, ae, *f*, *a Roman proper name*, Inscr Marin Iscriz Alb p 73, Inscr Mur 1691, 6

mercātĭo, onis *f* [mercor] *a dealing in wares, mercantile dealing* (post class) pecunia in mercationibus perdita *in mercantile speculations*, Gell 3, 3, 14, Firm Math 3, 8 *fin*

mercātor, ōris, *m* [id], *a trader, merchant*, esp *a wholesale dealer* (opp to caupo, a retailer, class) **I.** Lit venalicii mercatoresque, Cic Or 70, 232 multi ad eos mercatores ventitant, Caes B G 4 3 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A dealer, speculator* non consules, sed mercatores provinciarum, Cic post Red in Sen 4, 10 —Rarely of *a petty dealer* vilis sacci mercator olentis, Juv 14 269 —**B.** *A buyer, purchaser* signorum, Cic Verr 1, 20, 60 veneni, Juv 13, 154

mercātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [mercator], *mercantile* (ante class) navis mercatoria, *a merchant vessel*, Plaut Bacch 2, 3, 2

mercātūra, ae *f* [mercor], *trade, traffic, commerce* (class) **I.** Lit mercatura autem, si tenuis est sordida putanda est, sin magna et copiosa, non est admodum vituperanda Cic Off 1, 42, 151 mercaturas facere, *to follow the pursuits of trade*, id Verr 2, 5, 28, § 72 —**B.** Trop ad quos cum tanquam ad mercaturam bonarum artium sis profectus, *to the purchase of*, etc, Cic Off 3, 2 6 utilitatum, id N D 1 44, 122 —**II.** Transf, *goods, wares, merchandise* (ante Aug), Plaut Trin 2, 2, 51

mercātus, us, *m* [id], *trade, traffic, buying and selling* (class) apud aedem Veneris mercatus meretricius, Plaut Poen 1, 2, 129 turpissimus mercatus, Cic Phil 2, 3, 6 domesticus, id. ib 3, 12, 30 —**II.** Transf, *a place for trade, market place*,

market, mart postquam pater ad mercatum abiit, Plaut Most 4, 2, 55 frequens mercatus, Liv 1, 30 mercatus conventusque Graeciae, Suet Ner 28 mercatu indicto, Cic Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 133 Asiae Graeciaeque, Liv 33, 32, 2, Tac H. 3, 30 (Numa Pompilius) mercatus ludos omnesque conveniendi causas et celebritates invenit, Cic Rep 2, 14, 27 —**B.** In gen, *a festival assemblage, public feast*, transl. of the Greek πανήγυρις mercatus is qui habetur maximo ludorum apparatu, totius Graeciae celebritate, Cic Tusc. 5, 3, 8 in mercatu Olympiaco, Just. 13, 5, 3. Asiae Graeciaeque is mercatus erat, Liv 33, 32, 2 magna pars Italiae stato in eosdem dies mercatu congregata, Tac H. 3, 30

‡ **mercēdārĭus,** ii, *m* [merces], *he who pays wages* ostende mercedarios tuos, Sen Contr 5, 33, 5 and 25, cf. Gloss Isid. s v, ‡1 mercedonius

‡ **mercēdĭtŭum,** mercenarium, quod mercede se tueatur, Paul. ex Fest p 124 Müll

‡ **1. mercēdŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj* [1 merces do], *of* or *belonging to the payment of wages* Mercedonios (dies) dixerunt a mercede solvendā, *on which wages are paid, pay days*, Paul ex Fest p 124 Müll —**II.** *Subst* **mercēdŏnĭus,** ii, *m*, *a payer of wages, paymaster* mercedonius, qui solvit mercedem, ‡mercedarius (*an employer*), qui dat mercedem pro labore sibi impenso, Gloss Isid 37

‡† **2. Mercēdŏnĭus** or **Mercēdīnus,** = Μερκηδόνιος, Μερκεδῖνος, mensis, *an intercalary month of* 22 or 23 *days, inserted every two years in the calendar of Numa*, Vet Kalend Rom ap Grut. 133, cf so Laur Lyd. de Mens 4, 92

mercēdŭla, ae, *f dim* [1. merces] **I.** *Small wages, poor pay* (class) infimi homines mercedula adducti, Cic de Or 1, 45, 198 isto modo nec medico quicquam debere te nisi mercedulam dicis nec praeceptori, Sen Ben 6, 15, 1 —**II.** *Hire, rent, income* constituere mercedulas praediorum, Cic Att 13, 11, 1.

mercēnārĭus (in old MSS written mercennarius), a, um, *adj* [id.], *that does any thing for reward or pay, hired for money, wages*, or *pay, paid, hired, mercenary* (opp to gratuitus, without pay, gratuitous) **I.** *Adj* **A.** Of persons comes, Cic Pis 21, 49 miles, Liv 24, 49 testes, *hired, bribed*, Cic Fam 3, 11, 3 praetor, id Verr 2, 5, 21, § 54.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr things mercenaria arma, Liv 30, 8 liberalitas gratuitane est, an mercenaria? Cic Leg 1, 18, 48 ancilla mercenariae stipis, Plin 10, 63, 83, § 172 vincla, *his hireling fetters*, i e *his salaried office of* praeco, *which kept him confined*, Hor Ep 1, 7, 67 —**II.** *Subst* **mercēnārĭus,** ii, *m*, *a hireling, hired servant* tuus mercenarius, Plaut Poen 2, 1, 55 non male praecipiunt, qui ita jubent uti servis, ut mercenariis, Cic Off 1, 13, 41 illiberales et sordidi quaestus mercenariorum, id. ib 1, 42, 150 Oppionici, id. Clu 59, 163 servus perpetuus mercenarius est, i e *eye server*, Sen Ben. 3, 22, 1

1. merces, ēdis (*irreg acc* mercem, Claud. 6, Cons Hon. 578), *f* [mereo, what is deserved or earned, hence], *hire, pay, wages, salary, fee, reward*, etc (syn pretium, stipendium, class) **I.** Lit manu um mercede inopiam tolerare, *the wages of manual labor*, Sall C 37, 7 ne ars tanta abduceretur ad mercedem atque quaestum Cic Div 1, 41, 92 operae, id Verr 2 1, 56, § 147 veterum officiorum, Juv 5, 13 uti ab Arvernis Sequanisque Germani mercede arcesserentur, Caes B G 1, 31 haec merces erat dialecticorum, *fee*, Cic Ac 2, 30 98 Apollonius cum mercede doceret, id. de Or 1, 28, 126 mercedibus scenicorum recisis, *the players' salaries* Suet Tib 34 poscere mercedes, *to work for hire*, Juv 8, 246 sarcienda vestimenta mercede certa accipere, Gai Inst 3, 205 —Prov dignus est operarius mercede suo, Vulg Luc 10, 7 —**B.** In partic, in a bad sense, *an unrighteous reward, a bribe* pretio atque mercede minuere majestatem rei publicae, Cic Verr 2, 5, 20, § 50 magnā mercede pacisci cum aliquo, ut, Liv 25, 33 mercedem accipere ab aliquo, Cic Rosc Am 29, 80 lingua adstricta mercede, *tied with a bribe*, id. Pis 13, 30 iniquitatis, Vulg 2 Pet 2, 13 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A price* for any thing, *reward, wages, recompense, punishment, cost, injury, detriment, a stipulation, condition*, etc mercedem alicujus rei constituere, Cic Verr 2, 5, 51, § 134 alicui proponere, id. Q Fr 3, 3, 4 alicui rei imponere, Juv 7, 149 exigere ab aliquo, Cic Lael 21, 80 merces sanguinis atque laboris, Juv 14, 164, 1, 42 mercedem solvere, *to make payment*, id 7, 157 appellare, *to demand payment*, id. 7, 157, v 158 —Prov. una mercede duas res adsequi, *to kill two birds with one stone*, Cic Rosc Am 29, 80 non alia bibam Mercede, *condition*, Hor C 1, 27, 13 temeritatis merces, *punishment*, Liv 39, 55 qui metit mercedem accipit, *reward*, Vulg Johan 4, 36 in molestiā gaudeo, te eam fidem cognoscere hominum non ita magna mercede, quam ego maximo dolore cognōram, *price, cost*, Cic Fam 1, 9, 3 non sine magnā mercede, *not except at great cost*, id. Tusc 3, 6, 12 victum illa mercede parare, Juv 14, 273 magnā quidem res tuas mercede colui, *to my great disadvantage*, Sen Tranq 11, 2 —**B.** *Rent, revenue, income, interest* mercedes Argileti et Aventini, Cic Att 12, 32, 2 dotalium praediorum, id ib 15, 20, 4 ex fundo, id Verr 2, 3, 50, § 119 mercedes habitationum annuae, *house rents*, Caes B C 3, 21 publicanos tertiā mercedum parte relevavit, *farm rent*, Suet Caes 20 quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, *interest or discount on capital*, Hor S 1, 2, 14

2. merces, for merx, v h v

mercĭmōnĭum, ii, *n* [merx], *goods, wares, merchandise* (ante class. and post-Aug) in vostris mercimoniis Emundis vendundisque, Plaut Am prol. 1; id Most 3, 3, 9, 12 quid agit meum mercimonium apud te? id. Curc 4, 4, 8 videre cupio nostrum mercimonium, Turp ap Non. 213, 8 per tabernas, quibus id mercimonium inerat, quo flamma alitur, Tac A 15, 38

merco, are, v mercor *fin*

mercor, atus, 1 (archaic form, mercassitur for mercatus fuerit, Inscr Grut 512, 20 —*Inf* mercarier for mercari, Hor S 2, 3, 24), *v dep n* and *a* [id.], *to trade, traffic, deal in commodities* (*absol*, Plaut Merc prol 82), *to buy, purchase* something from a person (cf nundinor) **I.** Lit, constr with *aliquid ab* or *de aliquo*, with *abl* or *gen* of the price (class) aliquid ab aliquo, Cic Off 1, 42, 150 fundum de pupillo, id. Fl 20, 46. aliquid tanto pretio, id. Rosc Am 46, 133 hortos egregiasque domos, Hor S 2, 3, 24 quanti mercatura mullum luxuria? Plin 9, 18, 31, § 68 hanc (segetem), Juv 14, 143 —In *part pres* **mercans,** antis, *subst*, *a buyer, purchaser* spem mercantium frustrari, Suet Aug 75 —**II.** Trop ego haec officia mercanda vitā puto, *to be purchased with life*, Cic Att. 9, 5, 3 amorem muneribus, Prop 2, 16 (3, 8), 15 —In *pass* signif, *to be bought* (mostly post Aug) jam quidem facta emplastra mercantur, Plin 34, 11, 25, § 108 —*Part perf* **mercātus,** a, um, *bought, purchased* commeatibus mercatis, Sall Fragm ap Non 138, 12 cultus, Prop 1 2, 5 sestertiis centum quinquaginta mihi bus trullam unam mercatam a matrefamilias, Plin 37, 2, 10, § 29 (the better reading is mercatā matre, Jan.)

Mercŭrĭālis, e, *adj* [Mercurius], *of* or *belonging to the god Mercury* caduceum, App M 11, p 262 unde frequentia Mercuriale Imposuere mihi cognomen compita, *called me Mercury* (as being a skilful man of business), Hor S 2, 3, 25 — *Subst* **Mercŭrĭāles,** ium, *m*, *the name of a corporation of traders* Mercuriales M Furium Flaccum de collegio ejecerunt, Cic Q Fr 2 5, 2 —With reference to Mercury *as the god of scholars* Faunus, Mercurialium Custos virorum, Hor C 2, 17, 28 — **B.** *Of* or *belonging to the planet Mercury* cursus, Macr Somn. Scip 2, 4 —**II.** Transf **A.** Herba mercurialis *a plant, dog's mercury*, Cato, R R 158, Plin 25, 5, 18 § 38 —**B.** Pagus Mercurialis, *a town of* Africa propria, *in* Zeugitana, Inscr Spon Miscell Erud Antiq p 191

Mercŭrĭŏlus, i, *m dim* [id.], *a little image of Mercury*, App Mag p 314, 16; 315 4

Mercŭrĭus, ii, *m*, = Ἑρμῆς, *Mercury, the son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of the gods, as a herald, the god of dexterity; in speaking, of eloquence, the bestower of prosperity, the god of traders and thieves, the presider over roads, and conductor of departed souls to the Lower World:* Mercurius a mercibus est dictus Hunc etenim negotiorum omnium aestimabant esse deum, Paul. ex Fest p 124 Müll, Cic N D 3, 22 sq, id. Verr 2, 5, 72, § 185; id Arat 277, Caes B G 6, 17, Verg A. 4, 222, Hor C 1, 10, 1, Ov F 5, 663 sqq stella Mercurii, *the planet Mercury* infra hanc autem stella Mercurii est, ea στίλβων appellatur a Graecis, Cic N D 2, 20, 54, so, stella Mercurii, id Univ 9, also simply Mercurius, id Rep 6, 17, 17 dies Mercurii or Mercuris, *Wednesday*, Inscr Murat 402, 7 —*Appel gen plur* Mercuriorum, Tert Spect 1, 11 *fin* —**B.** Transf, *the withers* of draught cattle, between the neck and the back (post class), Veg Vet 2, 59, 4, 3 —**II.** In partic **A.** Aqua Mercurii, *a fountain in the* via Appia, Ov F 5, 673 — **B.** Tumulus Mercurii, *near* Carthago nova, Liv 26, 44 —**C.** Promontorium Mercurii, *in* Africa, *in* Zeugitana, *near Carthage*, now *Capo Bon*, Liv 29, 27, Plin 3, 8, 14, § 87

merda, ae, *f* [etym dub, cf Gr μορύσσειν, to defile], *dung, ordure, excrement* corvorum, Hor S 1, 8, 37, Mart 3, 17, 6, Veg 2, 8, 4, Phaedr 4, 17, 25

merdācĕus, a, um, *adj* [merda], *defiled with excrement* (post class), Auct Priap 69, 8, Anthol Lat 3, 160 6

merdālĕus, a, um, *adj* [id], = merdaceus, q v, Auct Priap 68, 8

mĕrē, *adv*, v merus *fin*

1. mĕrenda, ae, *f* [mereo, q v] *an afternoon luncheon*, taken between four and five o'clock (ante and post class) merendam antiqui dicebant pro prandio, quod scilicet medio die caperetur, Paul ex Fest p 123 Müll: merenda dicitur cibus post meridiem qui datur, Non 28, 32, Plaut Most 4, 2, 49, Afran ap Non 28, 33 serae hora merendae, Calp Ecl 5, 60, cf Isid Orig 20, 2, 12 —Also of *feed* or *medicine for a beast* Cyprio bovi merendam, Ennius cum dixit, significat id, quod solet fieri in insula Cypro, in qua boves humano stercore pascuntur, Paul ex Fest p 59 Müll (sola, v 2 Vahl p 164)

2. Merenda, ae, *m*, *a Roman surname* T Antonius Merenda, *a consul*, A.U C 304, Liv 3, 35

mĕrendārĭus, ii, *m* [1 merenda], *one who takes an afternoon luncheon* (post Aug), Sen Contr 5, 33 *fin* dub (al mercenarios)

mĕrendo, 1, *v n* [id.], *to take an afternoon luncheon* (late Lat): merenda est cibus, qui declinante die sumitur, quasi post meridiem edenda Hinc merendare, quasi meridie edere, Isid Orig 20, 2, 12

mĕrens, entis, *Part* and *P a* of mereo, q v

mĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v a*, and **mĕrĕor,** ĭtus, 2, *v dep* [cf Gr. μέρος, μείρομαι, μόρος, etc, hence, to receive one's share, cf II below], *to deserve, merit, to be entitled to, be worthy of* a thing, constr with *acc*, with *ut*, with *ne* with *inf*, and *absol* **I.** In gen (α) With *acc* mereri praemia, Caes B G 7, 34 laudem, id. ib 1, 40, 5, Cic Div in Caecil 18, 60 nec minimum decus, Hor A P 286 amorem, Quint 6 prooem favorem aut odium, id 4, 1, 44 gratiam nullam, Liv 45, 24, 7, Quint 4 9, 32 fidem, Vell 2, 104 *fin* summum honorem, Juv 6, 532 supplicium, id 6, 219 —(β) With *ut* respondit, sese meruisse, ut decoraretur, Cic de Or 1, 54, 232.—(γ) With *ne* mereri, ne quis Plin 35, 2, 2, § 8 —(δ) With *inf*; quae merui vitio perdere cuncta meo, Ov Tr 5, 11, 16 credi, Quint 10, 1, 72 sanctus haberi, Juv 8, 25 —(ε) *Absol* dignitatem meam, si mereor, tuearis, *if I deserve it*, Cic Fam 10, 17, 3 —In a bad sense meruisse supplicium, Ov M 5, 666 —**II.** In partic **A.** *To earn, gain, get, obtain, acquire* quid meres? quantillo argenti te conduxit Pseudulus? Plaut Ps 4, 7, 95. iste, qui meret HS vicenos, Varr ap Non 4, 296 non amplius duodecim aeris, Cic

Rosc Com 10, 28 ne minus gratiae praecipiendo recta quam offensae reprendendo prava mereamur, Quint 4, 2 39. nomen patronorum, id. 6, 4, 5 indulgentiam, principis ingenio, Tac. Dial 9 *fin* nomen gloriamque merere, id H 2, 37 famam, id ib 2, 31, id. A 15, 6 ancillâ natus diadema Quirini meruit, Juv 8, 260 odium, Caes B G 6, 5, 3 quantum quisque uno die mereret, Suet Calig 40 *fin* aera, Hor A P 345 —With *ut* (rare) quem ego ut non excruciem, alterum tantum auri non meream, *would not give up torturing him for*, etc, Plaut Bacch 5, 2, 65 neque ille sibi mereat Persarum montes ut istuc faciat, *would not do it for*, etc, id. Stich 1, 1, 24— **B.** *To get by purchase, to buy, purchase* uxores, quae vos dote meruerunt, Plaut Most 1, 3, 124 quid arbitramini Rheginos merere velle, ut ab eis marmorea Venus illa auferatur? *what do you think they would take? for what price would they let it be carried away?* Cic Verr 2, 4, 60, § 135 gloriam, Plin Ep 1, 8, 13 legatum a creditore, Dig 35, 2, 21 noxam, Petr 139 quid Minyae meruere queri? *to have reason, cause*, Val Fl 1, 519 — **C.** In milit lang, mereri and merere stipendia, or simply merere (lit, to earn pay), *to serve for pay, to serve as a soldier, serve in the army* mereri stipendia, Cic Cael 5, 11 meruit stipendia in eo bello, id Mur 5, 12 adulescens patre suo imperatore meruit, id ib complures annos, Caes. B G 7, 17 triennio sub Hannibale, Liv 21, 4 *fin* Romanis in castris, Tac A 2, 10 in Thracia, Suet Vesp 2 merere equo, *to serve on horseback, in the cavalry*, Cic Phil 1, 8, 20 merere pedibus, *to serve on foot, in the infantry*, Liv 24, 18 mereri aere (al equo) publico, Varr ap Non 345, 2 — **D.** Mereri (ante class, merere) de aliquo, or de aliquâ re, *to deserve* or *merit* any thing of one, *to behave* in any manner towards one, in a good or bad sense (in Plaut also with erga) te ego, ut digna es, perdam, atque ut de me meres, Plaut As 1, 2, 22 ut erga me est merita, id Am 5, 1, 49 nam de te neque re neque verbis merui, ut faceres quod facis, id Aul 2, 2, 45 saepe (erga me, sc illam) meritam quod vellem scio, *that she has often treated me as I desired*, Ter Hec 3, 5, 37 — Esp bene, male, optime, etc, mereri, *to deserve well ill*, etc de mendico male meretur, qui ei dat, etc, Plaut Trin 2 2, 58 de re publicâ bene mereri, Cic Fam 10, 5, 2 de populi Romani nomine, id Brut 73, 254 melius de quibusdam acerbos inimicos mereri, quam eos amicos, qui dulces videantur, id Lael 24, 90 de re publica meruisse optime, id Att 10, 4, 5 perniciosius de re publica merentur vitiosi principes, id Leg 3, 14, 32 stet haec urbs praeclara, quoquo modo merita de me erit, id Mil 34, 93 Paulus, qui nihil meruit, i e *was innocent*, Lact 2, 16, 17 ita se omni tempore de populo Romano meritos esse, ut, Caes B G. 1, 11 Caesarem imperatorem bene de republicâ meritum, *deserving well*, id B C 1, 13 optime cum de se meritum judicabat, id ib 3, 99 milites mirifice de re publicâ meriti, Cic Fam 12, 12, 3 homines de me divinitus meriti, id Red in Sen 12, 30, cf te ego ut digna's perdam atque ut de me meres, Plaut As 1, 2, 22 — Hence, **1. mĕrens,** entis, *P a*, *that deserves* or *merits* any thing, in a good sense, *deserving*, in a bad sense, *guilty*, *that has rendered himself deserving* towards any one or of any thing, with *de*, rarely with *dat*, esp with bene, *well deserving* (mostly poet and post class) consul laudare, increpare merentes, Sall J 100 laurea decreta merenti, Ov P 2, 2, 91 quem periisse, ita de re publicâ merentem, doleo, Cic Fragm ap Non 344, 23, so Inscr Grut 933, 5 — With *dat* quando tu me bene merentem tibi habes despicatui, Plaut. Men 4, 3, 19 — In *sup* HOMINI BENE MERENTISSIMO, Inscr Rein cl 16, 8, Inscr Grut 932, 7, ib 1129, 3 — **2. mĕrĭtus,** a, um, *P a* **a.** *Deserving* meriti juvenci, Verg G 2, 515 — *Sup* filiae meritissimae, Inscr Rein cl 5, 35 — **b.** *Pass*, *deserved, due, fit, just, proper, right* ignarus, laus an poena merita esset, Liv 8, 7 triumphus id 39, 4, 6 iracundiam, neque eam injustam sed meritam ac debitam fuisse, *just*, Cic de Or 2, 50, 203 mors, Verg A 4, 696 noxia, *committed, perpetrated*, Plaut Trin 1, 1, 1 meritis de causis, *for merited*, i e *just reasons*, Dig 48, 20 — *Sup* famâ optimi et meritissimâ frui, Plin Ep 5, 15 — Hence, **3. mĕrĭtum,** i, *n* **a.** *That which one deserves, desert*, in a good sense, *reward, recompense*, in a bad sense, *punishment* (only ante and post class) nihil suave meritum est, Ter Phorm. 2, 1, 75 specta denique, quale caelesti providentia meritum reportaverit, *reward, punishment*, App M 8, p 214 delictorum, Tert Apol 21 — **b.** *That by which one deserves* any thing of another, *a merit*, esp in a good sense, *a service, kindness, benefit, favor* (class) propter eorum (militum) divinum atque immortale meritum, Cic Phil 3, 6, 14 pro singulari eorum merito, id. Cat 3, 6, 15 magnitudo tuorum erga me meritorum id Fam 1, 1, 1 et hercule merito tuo feci, *according to your merits, as you deserved*, id Att 5, 11, 6 pro ingentibus meritis praemia acceperant, Tac A 14, 53 recordatio ingentium meritorum, Liv 39, 49, 11, Curt 8, 3, 14, Suet Ner 3, Sen Ben 3, 8, 2 — In Plaut also in the *sup* meritissimo ejus, quae volet faciemus, *on account of his great merit*, Plaut As 3, 3, 147 merita daie et recipere, Cic Lael 8, 26 magna ejus sunt in me non dico officia, sed merita, id Fam 11, 17, 1 — Also *demerit, blame fault* Caesar, qui a me nullo meo merito alienus esse debebat, *without any fault of mine*, id Sest 17, 39 nullo meo in se merito, *although I am guilty of no offence against him*, Liv 40, 15 leniter, ex merito quicquid patiare, ferendum est, Ov H 5, 7 ex cujusque merito scio me fecisse, Liv 26, 31, 9 quosdam punivit, alios praemiis ad fecit, neutrum ex merito, Tac H 4, 50, cf quod ob meritum nostrum succensuistis? Liv 25, 6, 4 — **B.** Transf, *worth, value, importance* of a thing (poet and post class.) quo sit merito quaeque notata dies, Ov F 1, 7 negotiorum, Cod Just 8, 5, 2 aedificia majoris meriti, *of greater value*, Cod. Th 15, 1, 30 loci, Mart 8 65, 7 primi saporis mella thymi sucus effundit, secundi meriti thymbra, tertii meriti rosmarinus, Pall 1, 37, 3 — **4. mĕrĭtō,** *adv*, *according to desert, deservedly, justly*, often connected with jure (class) quamquam merito sum iratus Metello, Cic Verr 2, 3, 68, § 158 merito ac jure laudantur, id Cat 3, 6, 14, cf te ipse jure optimo, merito incuses, licet, Plaut Most 3, 2, 23 recte ac merito commovebamur, Cic Verr 2, 5 67, § 172 merito jam suspectus, Juv 3, 221, 10 208 — *Sup* meritissimo te magni facio, Turp ap Non 139, 17, Caecil ib 18 me deride re meritissumo, Plaut Ep 3 3, 49, Cic de Or 1, 55, 234, S C ap Plin Ep 8, 6, 6, ap Flor 1, 9 — Post class **meritissime,** Sol 7, 18 — **b.** In partic libens (lubens) merito, a form of expression used in paying vows, v libens, under libet

mĕrĕor, itus, v 2 mereo

mĕrĕtrīcābĭlis, e, and **mĕrĕtrīcārĭus,** a, um, *adj* [meretrix], = meretricius, Cassiod. de Amic 22, 46, id ib prol § 55

mĕrĕtrīcĭē, *adv*, v meretricius *fin*

mĕrĕtrīcĭus, a, um, *adj* [meretrix], *of* or *pertaining to harlots* or *prostitutes*, *meretricious* **I.** *Adj* (class) meretricia ornamenta, Plaut Truc. 2, 2, 63 quaestus, Cic Phil 2, 18, 44 disciplina, id Verr 2, 3, 3, § 6 domus, *a courtesan's house*, Ter Eun 5, 5, 18 amores, Cic. Cael 20, 48 — **II.** *Subst* **mĕrĕtrīcĭum,** ii, *n* **1.** *The art of a courtesan* inmutari blandimentis hortamentis, ceteris meretriciis, Plaut Truc. 2 2 63 — **2.** *The trade of a harlot* meretricium facere, Suet Calig 40 — Hence, *adv* **mĕrĕtrīcĭē,** *after the manner of harlots, meretriciously* (ante class) digne ornata, haud meretricie, Plaut. Mil 3, 2 68

‡ **mĕrĕtrīcor,** atus, 1, *v dep* [id], *to deal with harlots* meretricor ἑταιρεύω, Gloss Philox

mĕrĕtrīcŭla, ae, *f dim* [id], *a public prostitute, courtesan* (class) meretricula Leontium, Cic N D 1, 33, 93, Hor S 2, 7, 46, Quint. 11, 3, 74

mĕrĕtrix, icis (*gen. plur* meretricium, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 22 meretricum, id Ep 2, 2, 29, Ov A A. 1, 435), *f* [mereo, she who earns money, hence], *a prostitute, harlot, courtesan* ita sunt hic meretrices omnes elecebrae argentariae, Plaut. Men 2, 3, 26 meretricem indigne deperit, id Bacch 3, 3, 66 proterva meretrix procaxque, Cic. Cael 20, 49 meretrix inter multos se divi dit, Sen Ben 1, 14, 4 stat meretrix certo cuivis mercabilis aere, Ov Am 1, 10, 21 Augusta, i e Messalina, Juv 6, 118 regina, i e Cleopatra, Plin 9, 35, 58, § 119 Manilia, Gell 4, 14, 3

mergae, arum, *f* [root marg, to clear away, cf ἀμέργω, ἀμέλγω, mulgo, amurca], *a two pronged pitchfork*, with which corn when cut, was made into heaps mergae furculae, quibus acervi frugum fiunt, dictae a volucribus mergis, quia, ut illi se in aquam mergunt, dum pisces persequuntur, sic messores eas in fruges demergunt, ut elevare possint manipulos, Paul ex Fest. p 124 Müll mergis datus, ut hortum fodiat, Plaut Poen 5, 2, 58 multi mergis, alii pectinibus spicam ipsam legunt, Col 2, 21, 3 — Comically si attigeris ostium, jam tibi hercle in ore fiet messio mergis pugneis, i e *a rich crop of fisticuffs*, Plaut Rud. 3, 4, 58

***mergēs,** itis, *f* [mergae] **I.** *A sheaf* cerealis mergite culmi, Verg G 2 517 — **II.** I q mergae, *a two pronged pitchfork*, Plin 18, 30, 72, § 296

***mergĭto,** 1, *v a freq* [mergo], *to dip in, immerse* ter mergitamur, i e baptizamur (al mersitamur), Tert de Cor Milit 3

mergo, si, sum, 3, *v a* [cf Sanscr madsh, majan, to dip, Zend, masga, marrow, Germ Mark, Engl marrow], *to dip, dip in, immerse*, *absol* also *to plunge into water, to sink* **I.** Lit (class.) eos (pullos) mergi in aquam jussit, Cic N D 2, 3, 7 aves, quae se in mari mergunt, id ib 2, 49, 124 putealibus undis, Ov Ib 391 Stygia undâ, id M 10, 697 prodigia indomitis merge sub aequoribus, Tib 2, 5, 80 ab hoc (the sword fish) perfossas naves mergi, Plin 32, 2, 6, § 15 mersa navis omnes destituit, Curt 4, 8, 8 mersa carina, Luc 3 632 cum coepisset mergi Vulg Matt 14, 30 in immensam altitudinem mergi, ac sine ulla respirandi vice perpeti maria, Sen Dial 4, 12, 4 naves, Eutr 2, 20 partem classis, Vell 2, 42, 2 pars maxima classis mergitur, Luc 3, 753 sq nec me deus aequore mersit, Verg A 6, 348 sub aequora, Ov M 13, 948, Luc 3, 753 ter matutino Tiberi mergetur, *bathe*, Juv 6, 523 — Poet, of overwhelming waters, *to engulf, swallow up, overwhelm*, etc sic te mersuras adjuvet ignis aquas Ov Ib 340 mersa rate, Juv 14 302 — **B.** Transf **1.** *To sink down, sink in, to plunge, thrust*, or *drive in, to fix in*, etc (poet and post Aug prose) palmitem per jugum mergere, et alligare, *to thrust, push*, Plin 17, 22, 35, § 180 aliquem ad Stygi, Sen Thyest. 1007 manum in ora (ursae), *to thrust into*, Mart 3, 19, 4 mersisque in corpore rostris Dilacerant (canes) falsi dominum sub imagine cervi, Ov M 3, 249 fluvius in Euphratem mergitur, *runs* or *empties into*, Plin 6, 27, 31, § 128 visceribus ferrum *to thrust into*, Claud ap Eutr 1, 447 — Of heavenly bodies, etc Bootes, Qui vix sero alto mergitur Oceano, *sinks into*, Cat 66, 68 — **2.** In partic, *to hide, conceal* mersitque suos in cortice vultus Ov M 10, 498 vultum, Sen Herc Oet 1348 diem or lucem, of the setting of the sun, id Thyest 771 terra caelum mergens, i e occidentalis, because there the sky seems to sink into the sea, Luc. 4, 54 — Of those on board a vessel mergere Pelion et templum i e *to sail away from until they sink below the horizon* condere, Val Fl 2, 6 — **II.** Trop, *to plunge into, sink, overwhelm, cover, bury, immerse, drown* aliquem malis, Verg A 6, 512 funere acerbo, *to bring to a painful death*, id ib 11, 28 mergi in voluptates, *to plunge into yield one's self up to sensual delights*, Curt 10, 3, 9 se in voluptates, Liv 23, 18 mergit longa atque insignis honorum pagina, Juv 10, 57 — Esp in *part pass* Alexander mersus secundis rebus, *overwhelmed with prosperity*, Liv 9, 18 vino somnoque mersi jacent, *dead drunk and buried in sleep*, id 41, 3, Luc 1, 159, cf lumina somno, Val Fl 8, 66 cum mergeretur somno Vulg Act 20 9 — Esp of those whose fortune is *swallowed up* in debts or debauchery mersus foro, *bankrupt*, Plaut

Ep. 1, 2, 16: aere paterno Ac rebus mersis in ventrem, Juv. 11, 39: censum domini, Plin. 9, 17, 31, § 67: mergentibus sortem usuris, *sinking, destroying his capital*, Liv. 6, 14: ut mergantur pupilli, *be robbed of their fortune, ruined*, Dig. 27, 4, 3: mersis fer opem rebus, *bring aid to utter distress*, Ov. M. 1, 380.—Of drinking to excess: potatio quae mergit, Sen. Ep. 12.

‡ **1. mergŭlus**, i, *m.* [mergo], *the wick of a lamp:* mergulus, ἐλλύχνιον, Gloss. Gr. and Lat.

2. mergŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [mergus], *a diver, a kind of bird*, Vulg. Lev. 11, 17; id. Deut. 14, 17.

mergus, i, *m.* [mergo]. **I.** *A diver*, a kind of water-fowl, Varr. L. L. 5, § 78 Müll.: praesagiunt pluviam mergi, Plin. 18, 35, 87, § 362: mergi maria fugientes, id. ib.; Ov. M. 8, 625; cf.: aequor amat; nomenque tenet, quia mergitur illo, id. ib. 11, 795; Hor. Epod. 10, 22.—Jestingly: mergus agrarius, of one who is eager to possess lands, Capitol. Pertin. 9.—**II.** *A vine-layer*, Col. 4, 15, 1; Pall. 3, 16, 1.

mĕrĭbĭbŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [merumbibulus], *wine-bibbing* (eccl. Lat.): puella, Aug. Conf. 9, 8.

merica (moer-), sc. vitis or uva, *an unknown kind of vine*, v. l. ap. Col. 3, 2, 27; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 35 (al. metica; Jan. mettica).

mĕrĭdĭālis, e, *adj.* [meridies], *of midday* (post-class.): ventus (al. meridionalis), Gell. 2, 22, 14: temperatura, Tert. Anim. 25.

mĕrĭdĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of or belonging to mid-day, mid-day-*. **I.** (Class.) Tempus, *mid-day, noon*, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 17: sol, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 86: somnus, id. Ep. 9, 40, 2; Lact. 2, 9, 9.—Hence, as *subst.*: **mĕrĭdĭāni**, sc. gladiatores, *mid-day combatants, gladiators who fought at mid-day*, Suet. Claud. 34.—In *abl. adv.*: **mĕrĭdĭānō**, sc. tempore, *at mid-day*, Plin. 2, 26, 25, § 96; 9, 8, 8, § 25.—**II.** Transf., *of or belonging to the south or south side, southern, southerly, meridional:* ager spectat ad meridianam caeli partem, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 1: pars orbis, opp. septentrionalis, id. ib. 1, 2, 4: plaga, Plin. 2, 11, 8, § 50; Lact. 2, 9: orbis, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 42: circulus, *the equator*, Sen. Q. N. 5, 17: latus tabernaculi, Vulg. Exod. 26, 35.—*Subst.*: **mĕrĭdĭānum**, i, *n.*, *the south*, Vell. 2, 126, 3; Vulg. Eccli. 34, 19; id. Act. 8, 26.—**mĕrĭdĭāna**, ōrum, *n.*, *southern places or parts:* in meridianis Indiae, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 24.

***mĕrĭdĭātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [meridio], *a midday nap, siesta* (class.): et lucubrationes detraxi, et meridiationes addidi, Cic. Div. 2, 68, 142.

mĕrĭdĭes, ēi, *m.* (*f.* ap. Amm. 26, 1, 9) [for medidies from medius-dies], *mid-day, noon.* **I.** Lit.: meridies ab eo, quod medius dies, Varr. L. L. 6, § 4 Müll.: ipsum meridiem cur non medidiem? credo, quod erat insuavius, Cic. Or. 47, 158; Quint. 1, 6, 30; Prisc. p. 551 P.: circiter meridiem, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 52: ante meridiem, post meridiem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 9: diem diffindere insiticio somno meridie, *to take a nap at noon*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5: inclamare horam esse tertiam, itemque meridiem, Varr. L. L. 6, § 89 Müll.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The south:* inflectens sol cursum tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: a meridie Aegyptus objacet, ab occasu Phoenices, Tac. H. 5, 6.—**B.** In gen., *the middle of a given time* (ante- and post-class.): noctis circiter meridiem, Varr. ap. Non. 451, 9: aetatis, Non. ib. 14.

mĕrĭdĭo, 1, *v. n.*, and **mĕrĭdĭor**, 1, *v. dep.* [meridies], *to take a mid-day nap or siesta:* jube, ad te veniam meridiatum, Cat. 32, 3: meridiari ante cibum, Cels. 1, 2: dum ea meridiaret, Suet. Calig. 38: inter acervos eorum meridiati sunt, i. e. *have taken their ease*, Vulg. Job, 24, 11.

mĕrĭdĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *southern, meridional* (post-class.): plaga, Lact. 2, 9 (dub.; al. meridiana): signum, Firm. Math. 2, 12.

mĕrĭdĭōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of or belonging to mid-day, meridional* (post-class.): gloria quoius lemulcatus (lemniscatus) meridionaria, Tit. ap. App. de Orthogr. p. 130 Mai.

Mĕrīnas, ātis, *adj.*, *of or belonging to the city of Merinum, in Apulia:* Merinates ex Gargano, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

Mērĭŏnes, ae, *m.*, = Μηριόνης, *a charioteer of Idomeneus, who piloted his ships from Crete to Troy*, Ov. M. 13, 359; Hor. C. 1, 6, 15; 1, 15, 26.

mĕrĭtissĭmē (-mō), *adv.*, v. mereo *fin.*

1. mĕrĭtō, *adv.*, v. mereo *fin.*

2. mĕrĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [mereo]. ***I.** *To earn, gain:* vilicus, qui sestertia dena meritasset, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119: Roscius histrio HS. D. annua meritasse proditur, Plin. 7, 39, 40, § 129.—**II.** *To serve for pay, to serve as a soldier, be a soldier:* meritavere Cato ait pro meruere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 152 Müll.: Siculas meritare per oras, Sil. 10, 656.

mĕrĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of or belonging to the earning of money, by which money is earned, for which money is paid, that brings in money* (class.). **I.** In gen.: vehicula, Suet. Calig. 39: balinea, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: cenaculum, Suet. Vit. 7: artificia, Sen. Ep. 88, 1: salutatio, *by which one hopes to obtain money, interested*, id. Brev. Vit. 14, 3: in meritorio stabulo, Paul. Sent. 2, 31, 16.—**B.** *Subst.*: **mĕrĭtōrĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, *places or rooms which are let out for a short time*, Juv. 3, 234: facere, *to let out rooms for a short time* (opp. locare, to rent by the year), Dig. 7, 1, 13.—**II.** In partic., *of or belonging to the earning of money by prostitution, that earns money by prostitution:* pueri, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 105: scorta, Suet. Claud. 15.—**B.** *Subst.*: **mĕrĭtōrĭum**, ii, *n.*, *a bawdy-house, brothel* (post-class.), Firm. Math. 6, 31.

mĕrĭtum, i, *n.*, v. mereo *fin.* B. 1.

mĕrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from mereo, q. v. *fin.* B.

merkĕdŏnĭus, v. mercedonius.

Mermĕros, i, *m.*, = Μέρμερος, *one of the Centaurs present at the wedding of Pirithoüs*, Ov. M. 12, 305.

Mermessĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *of or belonging to the city of Mermessus, in Phrygia, Mermessian:* quicquid Mermessia dixit, i. e. *the Hellespontine Sibyl*, Tib. 2, 5, 67 (Müller, Marpesia).

Mĕro, ōnis, *m.* [merum], *the wine-bibber*, a nickname bestowed on the emperor Tiberius Claudius Nero, in allusion to his drinking propensities: propter nimiam vini aviditatem, pro Tiberio Biberius, pro Claudio Caldius, pro Nerone Mero vocabatur, Suet. Tib. 42.

***mĕrŏbĭbus**, a, um, *adj.* [merum-bibo], *that drinks wine unmixed* (which among the ancients was the practice only of drunkards): anus multibiba atque merobiba, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 77.

Mĕrŏē, ēs, *f.*, = Μερόη, *a large and celebrated island of the Nile, in Ethiopia*, now the province of *Atbar*, Mela, 1, 9, 2; Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 184; Ov. F. 4, 570; Luc. 10, 303; Juv. 6, 528.—Transf., in a lusus verbb. with merum, of a tippling woman (cf. merobibus), Aus. Epigr. 20.—Hence, **Mĕrŏētĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of or belonging to Meroë, Meroëtic:* ebenus Meroëtica, Luc. 10, 117 Cort. (al. Mareotica).

† **mĕrŏis**, idis, *f.*, = μεροΐς, *a plant growing in Meroë*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 163.

Mĕrŏpē, ēs, *f.*, = Μερόπη, *the mythic name of several persons.* **I.** *A daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiades, whose star is more obscure than the rest, because she wedded Sisyphus, a mortal*, Ov. F. 4, 175.—**II.** *A daughter of Sol and Clymene, and sister of Phaëthon*, Hyg. Fab. 152.—**III.** *The wife of Megareus*, Hyg. Fab. 185.

1. Mĕrops, ŏpis, *m.*, = Μέροψ. **I.** *A king of Ethiopia, husband of Clymene, and reputed to be the father of Phaëthon*, Ov. M. 1, 763; id. Tr. 3, 4, 30.—**II.** *A king of the isle of Cos, from whose name its inhabitants in early times were called Meropes*, Quint. 8, 6, 71.—**III.** *A Roman proper name*, Inscr. Mur. 887, 5.

†**2. mĕrops**, ŏpis, *m.*, = μέροψ, *a bird that devours bees;* hence also called apiastra, *the bee-eater*, Verg. G. 4, 14; cf. Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 99.

***mĕrōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [merus], *pure, unmixed* (post-class.): vinum, Agroet. de Orthogr. p. 2273 P.

‡**mersĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [mergo], *a dipping in, immersion:* mersio, βάθισις, Gloss. Philox.

mersĭto, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to dip in, immerse* (post-class.): nares in bibendo, Sol. 45, 18.

merso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to dip in, immerse* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: balantumque gregem fluvio mersare salubri, Verg. G. 1, 272: balneo infertur, calida aqua mersatur, Tac. A. 15, 69.—**II.** Trop., *to overwhelm:* rerum copia mersat, *drowns, destroys*, Lucr. 5, 1008: mersor civilibus undis, *plunge myself*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16.—**III.** *Pass.*: mersari, *to set*, of the stars, Mart. Cap. 8, § 844; cf. merto.

Mersūra, ae, *f.* [merso] (eccl. Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 54, 25.

mersus, a, um, *Part.*, from mergo.

merthryx, ygis, *f.*, a false reading for myrtis, Plin. 26, 11, 68, § 108.

merto, 1, *v. freq. a.* [mergo], a collat. form of merso, *to immerse, overwhelm* (ante-class.): mertat pro mersat dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124 Müll.; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 14: quos hic non mertet metus, Att. ap. Non. 138, 33; 138, 2.

1. mĕrŭla, ae, *f.* (post-class. collat. form **mĕrŭlus**, i, *m.*, Auct. Carm. Philom. 13), *a blackbird, ousel, merle.* **I.** Lit.: evolare merulas, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: ut merula, quia sola volat, quasi mera volans nominaretur, Quint. 1, 6, 38; cf. Plin. 10, 29, 42, § 80; 10, 30, 45, § 87; 10, 53, 74, § 147.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A fish, the sea-carp:* merulae virentes, Ov. Hal. 114; cf. Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149.—**B.** *A kind of hydraulic machine that produced a sound like the note of the blackbird*, Vitr. 10, 12.

2. Mĕrŭla, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, e. g. **A.** Cn. Cornelius Merula, Liv. 33, 55.—**B.** L. Cornelius Merula, flamen Dialis, Vel. 2, 20; Val. Max. 9, 12, 5; Tac. A. 3, 58, 2.

3. Mĕrŭla, ae, *m.*, *a river of Liguria*, now *Arotia*, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48.

‡**mĕrŭlātor**, ōris, *m.* [mero], *a wine-drinker*, Inscr. Mur. 1442, 5.

mĕrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [merum], *drunken, intoxicated* (post-class.): Pierides, Fulg. Myth. praef.

Mĕrŭlīnus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Raym. Guarin. Comm. 7, p. 41.

mĕrŭlus, i, v. 1. merula *init.*

mĕrum, i, *n.*, v. merus, 2.

mĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [root mar-, to gleam; cf.: μάρμαρος, marmor, mare; hence, bright, pure], *pure, unmixed, unadulterated*, esp. of wine not mixed with water: merum antiqui dicebant solum; at nunc merum purum appellamus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124 Müll. **I.** Lit.: vinum merum, Varr. ap. Non. 4, 295: vina, Ov. M. 15, 331.—Of other things: argentum merum, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 3: undae, Ov. M. 15, 323: lac, id. F. 4, 369: gustus, Col. 3, 21: claror, *clear, unclouded*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 111: mero meridie, Petr. 37.—Hence, **2.** *Subst.*: **mĕrum**, i, *n.*, *pure, unmixed wine, wine not mixed with water* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ingurgitare se in merum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 35; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 11; id. C. 1, 36, 13: objecturus Antonio Cicero merum et vomitum, Quint. 8, 4, 16: meri veteris torrens, Juv. 6, 319; 3, 283; Val. Fl. 5, 595: ad merum pronior, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 145; 23, 1, 23, § 43.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Bare, naked, uncovered* (poet.): pes, Juv. 6, 158: stabat calce merā, Prud. στεφ. 6, 91.—**2.** In gen., *bare, nothing but, only, mere* (class.): meri bellatores gignuntur, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 85: in medio (foro) ostentatores meri (ambulant), id. Curc. 4, 1, 15: Diogenem postea pallium solum habuisse, et habere Ulixem meram tunicam, *nothing but, only*, Varr. ap. Non. 344, 10: nihil, nisi spem meram, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 95: mera monstra nuntiare, Cic. Att. 4, 7, 1: proscriptiones, meri Sullae, id. ib. 9, 11, 3: scelera loquuntur, id. ib. 9, 13, 1: bellum, id. ib. 9, 13, 8: nugae, id. ib. 6, 3, 5: adfectus, Quint. 11, 1, 52.—**II.** Trop., *pure, true, real, genuine, unadulterated:* meri principes, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 94: velut ex diutinā siti nimis avide meram haurientes libertatem, *immoderate, excessive*, Liv.

39, 26; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 66; but mera libertas, in Horace, signifies *true, genuine freedom*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 8: Achaia, illa vera et mera Graecia, Plin. Ep. 8, 24, 2: Cecropis, *a real Athenian*, Juv. 6, 187.—Hence, *adv.:* **mĕrē,** *purely, without mixture, wholly, entirely* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): si semel amoris poculum accepit mere, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 22.

merx, cis (*nom. sing.* merces, Sall. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 27 P.), *f.* [mereo], *goods, wares, commodities, merchandise* (class.): invendibili merce oportet ultro emptorem adducere: Proba merx facile emptorem reperit, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 128: fallaces et fucosae, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40: peregrina et delicata, Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 1: femineae, *for women*, Ov. M. 13, 165: esculenta, *eatables, victuals*, Col. 11, 3: navem mercibus implere, Juv. 14, 288: sarmenta quoque in merce sunt, *are an article of merchandise*, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 118: Arabiae et Indiae, id. 19, 1, 2, § 7: mercis sordidae negotiator, Quint. 1, 12, 17: in peculiari merce negotiari, Gai. Inst. 4, 72.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a thing* (ante-class.). **A.** Of persons: mala merx haec, et callida est, *a bad lot*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 61; id. Ps. 4, 1, 44; id. Pers. 2, 2, 56.—*Plur.:* novi ego illas malas merces, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 23: o mercis malae! id. Truc. 2, 4, 50.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: ut aetas mala mala'st merces tergo! Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 6 Ritschl *N. cr.* (in old MSS. for merx also **mers** is written acc. to Ritschl; v. Rhein. Mus. 10, p. 454 sq.).

† **mĕsa,** ae, *f.*, = μέση, *middle*, pure Lat. media (post-Aug.).—Of hemp: tria ejus (cannabis) genera: laudatissima est e medio, quae mesa vocatur, *the middle sort*, Plin. 19, 9, 56, § 174.

‡ † **mĕsancŭlon,** i, *n.* (**mĕsancŭla,** ae, *f.*), = μεσάγκυλον, *a javelin, with a thong* (acc. to others, *a poise* or *bent handle*) *attached to the middle*, Gell. 10, 25; cf.: mesanculum, teli missilis genus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 125 Müll.

Mesāpĭa, ae, v. Messapia.

Mesāpĭus, a, um, v. Messapius.

Mesāpus, v. Messapus.

† **mesauloe** (trisyl.), ōn, *f.*, = μέσαυλοι.—In archit., *narrow passages between two rooms* or *walls:* inter duo autem peristylia itinera sunt, quae mesauloe dicuntur, Vitr. 6, 7 (10), 5; cf. andron.

† **mĕsē,** ēs, *f.*, = μέση, *the middle note, the note* A, Vitr. 5, 4, 5; 5, 5, 2.

Mĕsembrĭa, ae, *f.*, = Μεσημβρία, *a city in Thrace, on the Black Sea*, now *Missiori*, Mel. 2, 2, 5; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 45.—Hence, **Mĕsembrĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Mesembrian*, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 37.

Mĕsēnē, ēs, *f.*, = Μεσήνη, *the midland, a name of the district of Babylonia*, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 129; Amm. 24, 3, 12.

† **mĕses,** ae, *m.*, = μέσης, *the north-northeast wind, between* boreas *and* caecias, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120.

† **mĕsŏbrăchys,** *m.*, = μεσόβραχυς (sc. pes), *a poetical foot of five syllables, of which only the middle one is short* (e. g. pulcherrimarum; opp. to mesomacros), Diom. p. 479 P.

† **mĕsŏchŏrus,** i, *m.*, = μεσόχορος, *one who stands in the middle of a chorus* (of dancers or singers) *to lead it, a chorus-leader* (post-class.): cum mesochorus dedit signum, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 7; Sid. Ep. 1, 2; Schol. Juv. 11, 172.

Mĕsŏgītes, ae, *m.*, *a sort of wine from Mesogis* (*Messogis*), *a mountain of Lydia*, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 75.

† **mĕsŏīdes,** is, *f.*, = μεσοειδής, *a musical modulation* (post-class.): mesoides, quae tonos aequales, mediosque custodit, Mart. Cap. 9, § 965 sq.

† **mĕsŏlăbĭum,** ii, *n.*, = μεσολάβιον, *a mathematical instrument for finding mean proportional lines, a mesolabe*, Vitr. 9, 3, 14.

† **mĕsŏleucos,** i, *m.*, = μεσόλευκος. **I.** *A black precious stone with a white stripe*, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 174.—**II.** *A plant*, Plin. 27, 11, 77, § 102.

† **mĕsŏmăcros,** i, *m.*, = μεσόμακρος (sc. pes), *a poetical foot of five syllables, of which only the middle one is long* (e. g. avidissimus; opp. mesobrachys), Diom. p. 478 P.

† **mĕsŏmĕlas,** ănos, *f.*, = μεσομέλας, *a white precious stone with a black stripe*, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 174.

† **mĕsŏnauta,** ae, *m.*, = μεσοναύτης, *a seaman who ranked between the pilot and the rowers*, Pomp. ap. Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1, § 2.

mĕsŏnyctĭus, a, um, *adj.*, μεσονύκτιος, *of midnight:* afflatus, Isid. 5, 30, 4.—Hence, *subst.:* † **mĕsŏnyctĭum,** ii, *n.*, = μεσονύκτιον, *midnight* (post-class.): CVIVS MESONYCTIVM FACTVM EST V. ID. DEC., i. e. *midnight apparition*, Inscr. Mur. 333.

Mĕsŏpŏtămĭa, ae, *f.*, = Μεσοποταμία, *a country of Asia, between the Euphrates and Tigris*, now called *Al-Jezireh*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130; Isid. 13, 21, 10; Mel. 1, 11, 1; Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66; Sall. H. 4, 51 Dietsch.—Hence, **Mĕsŏpŏtămĭus,** a, um, *adj.* (also written **Mĕsŏpŏtămēnus**), *Mesopotamian* (post-class.): milites, Val. ap. Vop. Aur. 11: Mesopotameni homines, Sall. H. 4, 53 Dietsch.—In *plur. subst.:* **Mĕsŏpŏtămēsii,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Mesopotamians*, Spart. Hadr. 21, 12; Schol. Juv. 1, 104.

‡† **mesŏpўlus,** a, um, *adj.*, = μέσοπύλη, *that is at the middle door*, Inscr. Grut. 32, 11.

† **mĕsosphaerum,** i, *n.*, = μεσόσφαιρον, *a kind of nard with middle-sized leaves* (v. hadrosphaerum and microsphaerum), Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 44.

† **mespĭlum,** i, *n.*, = μέσπιλον. **I.** *A medlar*, Plin. 15, 20, 22, § 84; Pall. Mart. 10, 19 and 22.—**II.** *A medlar-tree*, Pall. Insit. 69.

† **mespĭlus,** i, or **mespĭla,** ae, *f.*, = μεσπίλη, *a medlar-tree*, Plin. 17, 10, 13, § 67; Pall. 3, 25, 32.—**II.** *A medlar*, Pall. de Insit. 69 and 105.

Messāla, v. Messalla.

Messālīna or **Messallīna,** ae, *f.* **I.** *The profligate wife of the emperor Claudius, daughter of* M. Valerius Messalla Barbatus, Suet. Claud. 17; 26; Tac. A. 11, 1 sq.; Juv. 10, 333; cf. id. 6, 116 al.—**II.** *The wife of the emperor Nero*, Suet. Ner. 35; id. Oth. 10; Tac. A. 15, 68.

Messālīnus (**Messallīn-**), i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Tac. A. 2, 32; 4, 20; 5, 3; 3, 18; 34; id. Agr. 45; Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 5.

Messalla (less correctly **Messāla**), ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname in the* gens Valeria: Corvinus primus Messanam vicit, et primus ex familiā Valeriorum, urbis captae in se translato nomine, Messana appellatus est: paulatimque vulgo permutante litteras, Messalla dictus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 13. The most celebrated is the orator M. Valerius Messalla Corvinus, in the time of Cicero and Augustus, Cic. Att. 15, 17, 2; 16, 16, A, 5; Tib. 4, 1, 1; Hor. A. P. 371; Sen. Contr. 2, 12, 8.—In *plur.*, Ov. P. 4, 16, 43.

Messāna, ae, *f.*, = Μεσσήνη. **I.** *A Sicilian city, situated on the strait between Italy and Sicily*, the mod. *Messina*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 8, § 17; Caes. B. C. 2, 3; Mel. 2, 7, 16: incumbens Messana freto, Sil. 14, 194.—**II.** *Another name for* Messene, *in the Peloponnesus*, Stat. Ach. 1, 422.—Hence, **Messānĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Messanic:* moenia, Ov. M. 14, 17 Merkel.

1. Messānĭus, a, um, v. Messenius.

2. Messānĭus, a, um, v. Messana *fin.*

Messāpĭa (**Mesāpĭa**), ae, *f.*, *the old name of a part of Lower Italy* (Apulia and Calabria): Messapia Apulia a Messapo rege appellata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 125 Müll.; cf. Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 99.—Hence, **Messāpĭus** (**Mesāp-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Messapia, Messapian, Apulian, Calabrian:* arva, Ov. M. 14, 513.—In *plur.*, as *subst.:* **Messāpii** (**Mesāp-**), ōrum, *m.*, *the Messapians*, Liv. 8, 24.

Messāpus (**Mesāp-**), i, *m.*, *a mythic prince in Messapia*, Verg. A. 7, 691; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Messapia, p. 125 Müll.

Messēis, ĭdis, *f.*, = Μεσσηΐς, *a fountain in Thessaly*, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30.—As *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the fountain Messeis:* Messeides undae, Val. Fl. 4, 374.

Messēnē, ēs, or **Messēna** (**Messāna**), ae, *f.*, = Μεσσήνη, *the capital of Messenia, in the Peloponnesus, on the river Pamisos*, now *Maura-Matia*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15; Nep. Ep. 8; id. Pel. 4; Liv. 36, 31, 1; 32, 21, 23; Ov. M. 6, 417; cf. Messana, II.—Hence, **Messēnĭus** (**Messānĭus**), a, um, *adj.*, = Μεσσήνιος, *Messenian:* Messenia arva (al. Messania), Ov. M. 2, 679.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. Messēnĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the country around Messene*, Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15.—**B. Messēnĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Messenians*, Liv. 36, 31.

Messĭa, ae, *f.* [messio], *the goddess of reaping*, Tert. Spect. 8.

Messĭa Silva, ae, *f.*, *a wooded hill on the right bank of the Tiber, south-west of Veii*, Liv. 1, 33, 9 Hertz (Weissenb. Maesia), Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 225 Jan. (al. Mesia).

Messīas, ae, *m.* [Heb., the Anointed, Gr. Χριστός], *the Messiah, Christ*, Vulg. Johan. 4, 25; Lact. 4, 7, and in the eccl. fathers saepiss.

messĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. meto], *a reaping:* frumenti tria genera sunt messionis, Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 1; Vulg. Job, 29, 19; id. Jer. 51, 33; id. 2 Sam. 21, 9.

messis, is (*acc. sing.* messim, Cato, R. R. 134; Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 5; id. Ep. 5, 2, 53; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 6; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 200), *f.* (*masc.:* non magno messe, Lucil. ap. Non. 213 *fin.*) [id.], *a reaping and ingathering of the fruits of the earth, a harvest* (class.). **I.** Lit.: messis proprio nomine dicitur in iis, quae metuntur, maxime in frumento, Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 1; Quint. 5, 9, 5; 8, 3, 8; Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249; Verg. G. 1, 219 al.: seges matura messi, Liv. 2, 5: messem hordaceam facere, aream in messem creta praeparare, *to get in the harvest*, Plin. 18, 30, 71, § 295: messe amissā, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 125: messis feria, Cod. 3, 10, 2.—Of the gathering of honey, Verg. G. 4, 231.—**B.** Transf., concr., *harvest.* **1.** *The harvested crops, the harvest:* illius immensae ruperunt horrea messes, Verg. G. 1, 49; id. ib. 1, 314; id. E. 8, 99; Just. 24, 7, 6: Cilicum et Arabum, *the harvest of the Arabians*, i. e. *saffron and frankincense*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 34: bellatura, *the men that sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 321.—**2.** *The crops that are to be harvested, the standing crops, the harvest:* messium incensores, vel vinearum olivarumve, Paul. Sent. 5, 20, 5: messes suas urere, prov., like vineta sua caedere, i. e. *to destroy one's own work* (e. g. one's own pupils), Tib. 1, 2, 98: adhuc tua messis in herba est, *your wheat is still in the blade*, i. e. *you are premature in your expectations*, Ov. H. 17, 263.—**3.** *The time of harvest, harvest time:* si frigus erit, si messis, Verg. E. 5, 70.—Poet. transf. for *a year:* sexagesima messis, Mart. 4, 79, 1.—**II.** Trop.: pro benefactis mali messem metere, *to receive evil for good, to reap ingratitude*, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 53: uberem messem mali, id. Rud. 3, 2, 23: (morum malorum) metere messem maxumam, id. Trin. 1, 1, 11: si attigeris ostium, jam tibi hercle in ore fiet messis mergis pugneis, id. Rud. 3, 4, 58: Sullani temporis messem, *the harvest of the time of Sylla*, when so many were killed, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 46; (in eccl. Lat.) *the time for winning souls to the truth:* transiit messis, finita est aestas, et nos salvati non sumus, Vulg. Jer. 8, 20.—Of *the persons to be gathered into the church:* messis quidem multa, Vulg. Luc. 10, 2; cf. id. Johan. 4, 35.—Of *the end of the world:* sinite utraque crescere usque ad messem, Vulg. Matt. 13, 30; cf. v. 39.

messor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a reaper* (class.). **I.** Lit., Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 46: durus, Ov. M. 14, 643: feniseca, *a mower*, Col. 2, 18: dura messorum ilia, Hor. Epod. 3, 4: parce messoribus illis qui saturant urbem, Juv. 8, 117.—**B.** Personified: deus Messor, *the god of the harvest*, Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 21.—* **II.** Trop., *reaper of men:* sator scelerum et messor maxume, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 3; cf. Vulg. Matt. 13, 30 and 39.

messōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [messor], *of* or *belonging to a reaper* (class.): messoria corbis, *a reaper's basket*, Cic. Sest. 38, 82: falces, Pall. 1, 43: opera, Col. 2, 13, 2.

messŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [messura], for messorius, *of* or *belonging to reapers* (post-class.): corbis, Serv. Verg. E. 8, 82.

messūra, ae, *f* [2. meto], *a reaping* (post-class.), Primas ap. Gall. c. 6: messuram dicimus non metitionem, Diom. p. 374 P. (dub.).

messus, a, um, *Part.*, v. 2. meto.

‡ **Mestrĭa,** ae, *f.*, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 621, 181.

‡ **Mestriānus,** i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Malvas. Marm. Felsin. p. 253.

met, a pronominal suffix attached to substantive and (less freq.) adjective personal pronouns, Engl. *self*: egomet, mihimet, memet, nosmet, nobismet, tutemet, tibimet, vosmet, meamet, v. ego, tu, and meus.

mēta, ae, *f.* [root ma-, measure, whence Gr. μετρον, Lat. manus, mane, etc. (q. v.); properly, that which marks a measured space; hence], *any mark at a boundary* or *limit*, esp.: **I.** *The conical columns set in the ground at each end of the Roman Circus, the goal, turning-post*: metaque fervidis Evitata rotis, Hor. C. 1, 1, 5: aut prius infecto deposcit praemia cursu Septima quam metam triverit ante rota, Prop. 3, 20, 25; cf.: et modo lora dabo, modo verbere terga notabo, Nunc stringam metas interiore rotā, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 11; Suet. Caes. 39: petra in metae maxime modum erecta est: cujus ima spatiosiora sunt, altiora in artius coëunt, summa in acutum cacumen exsurgunt, i. e. *in the shape of a cone*, Curt. 8, 39, 6; cf. III. 3 infra.—**II.** Any *goal* or *winning-post*, *the mark, goal*, in any contest of speed: optatam cursu contingere metam, of a foot-race, Hor. A. P. 412: metam tenere, in a boat-race, Verg. A. 5, 159.—**2.** Trop. (because of the danger to drivers of striking the goal, and breaking their oars), *a critical point, place of danger*: fama adulescentis paulum haesit ad metas, notitiā novā mulieris, *broke down, failed, at the critical point*, Cic. Cael. 31.—**III.** Transf., *an end, period, extremity, boundary, limit*: longarum haec meta viarum, Verg. A. 3, 714: ad metas aevi pervenire, id. ib. 10, 472: metam tangere vitae, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 1: ad metam properare, id. A. A. 2, 727: ultima, id. Am. 3, 15, 2: hic tibi mortis erant metae, Verg. A. 12, 546: ad quas metas naturae sit perveniendum usu, i. e. *extremes*, Varr. L. L. 8, 16, 31: quando illa (luna) incurrat in umbram terrae, quae est meta noctis, eam obscurari necesse est, *the limit, measure of night*, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 17 (but v. 3. below, *fin.* and the passage there cited from Pliny): sol ex aequo metā distabat utraque, *equally far from both ends of his course*, i. e. at noon, Ov. M. 3, 145: intercalaris mensibus interponendis ita dispensavit (Numa), ut vices uno anno ad metam eandem solis unde orsi essent ... dies congruerent, Liv. 1, 19, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.: metae Marsicae, = fines Marsorum, Mart. Cap. 4, § 331 Kapp: pares horarum metas, tam antemeridialium quam postremarum, manifestant, id. 6, § 600.—**2.** *A turning-point* in one's course: praestat Trinacrii metas lustrare Pachyni, *to sail around the promontory of Pachynus*, Verg. A. 3, 429.—**3.** Of any thing resembling in shape the meta of the Circus, *any thing of a conical or pyramidal form, a cone, pyramid* (class.), of a conical hill: ipse collis est in modum metae, in acutum cacumen a fundo satis late fastigatus, Liv. 37, 27: buxus in metas emittitur, *into cones*, Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 70: in metas foenum exstruere, *in ricks, haycocks*, Col. 2, 18, 2: lactantes *conical cheeses*, Mart. 1, 44, 7: lactis, id. 3, 58, 35: meta sudans, *a conical stone on a fountain, dripping with water*, Sen. Ep. 56, 4: meta molendaria or molendinaria *that part of the upper millstone which projects downward* and grinds the corn (the upper part is the catillus, q. v.), = Gr. ὄνος ἀλέτης, Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 5: metas molendinarias rotare, Amm. 17, 4, 15: si minor materia quam lux, metae existere effigiem, i. e. *if the solid body be smaller than the light, its shadow will be conical*, Plin. 2, 11, 8, § 51 (cf. the context).

† **mĕtăbŏlē,** ēs, *f.*, = μεταβολή, *the transition to another key* or *set of tones*, Fulg. Myth. 3, 9, p. 128 Muncker: cf. written as Greek, Quint. 9, 4, 50.

Mĕtăbus, i, *m.* **I.** *A king of the Volsci, father of Camilla*, Verg. A. 11, 540; Hyg. Fab. 252.—**II.** *A son of Sisyphus, the founder of Metapontum*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 540.

† **mĕtăcismus,** i, *m.* [for mytacismus, = μυτακισμός, from μῦ], *a frequent repetition of the letter* M, Mart. Cap. 5, § 514; also *the pronunciation of* M *at the close of a word before a word beginning with a vowel, metacism*, Diom. p. 448 P.

† **Mĕtăgōgeus,** ĕi, *m.*, = μεταγωγεύς, *he who leads around*, Lat. circumductor, one of the æons of Valentinian, Tert. adv. Valent. 10.

Mĕtăgon, ontis, *m.*, = Μετάγων, *the name of a dog*, Grat. Cyn. 209.

Metalces, ae, *m.*, = Μεταλκης, *one of the fifty sons of Ægyptus, slain by his wife Cleopatra*, Hyg. Fab. 170.

† **metălepsis,** is, *f.*, = μετάληψις, *in rhetoric, the use of one word for another which it suggests by association*, as, the cause for the effect, or the reverse, especially when a second substitution is made, as when aristae is said for messis, and then for aestas or annus: est haec in metalepsi natura, ut inter id, quod transfertur, sit medius quidam gradus, nihil ipse significans, sed praebens transitum, Quint. 8, 6, 38: in metalepsin cadit, id. 6, 3, 52.

mētālis, e, *adj.* [meta, III. 3], *conical* (post-class.): forma, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. tutulum, p. 335 Müll.—Hence, *adv.* **mētālĭter,** *conically* (post-class.): majus corpus ejus quo umbra metaliter jacitur, quam umbra ipsa, Mart. Cap. 8, § 859; id. 8, § 870.

mĕtallārĭus, ii, *m.*, and **mĕtallārĭa,** ae, *f.* [metallum], *a man* or *a woman that works in a mine, a miner* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 11, 6, 7.

mĕtallĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to metal, metallic* (post-Aug.): **I.** *Adj.*: molybdaena metallica, Plin. 34, 18, 53, § 173: natura, id. 27, 4, 5, § 15.—**II.** *Subst.*: **mĕtallĭcus,** i, *m.* **A.** *A digger of metals, a mine-digger, miner*: lavant eas arenas metallici, Plin. 34, 16, 47, § 157; Cod. Just. 11, 6, 7.—**B.** *A person condemned to the mines*, Dig. 48, 19, 10.—**C.** *A worker in stone*, Cassiod. Var. 7, 15.

mĕtallĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [metallum-fero], *yielding* or *abounding in metal, metalliferous* (poet.): terra, Sil. 15, 500: Luna, Stat. S. 4, 4, 23.

Metallinensis, e, or **Metellinensis,** e, *adj.* [Metallinum], *of* or *belonging to the town of Metallinum* (in Lusitania), *Metallinian*: colonia, Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 117.

† **mĕtallum,** i, *n.*, = μέταλλον, *a mine* or *quarry*, of gold, silver, iron or stone; *voc.* metalle, as if from metallus, Spart. Pesc. Nig. 126. **I.** Lit., *the place where metals are dug, a mine*: metalla vetera intermissa recoluit, et nova multis locis instituit, Liv. 39, 24: sandaracae, Vitr. 7, 7, 5: aurifera, *gold-mines*, Luc. 3, 209: silicum, *stone-quarry*, id. 4, 304: miniarium, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 118: praeter annuum, quod ex metallis regiis capiat, vectigal, Liv. 42, 12: herba tantae suavitatis, ut metallum esse coeperit, *a mine*, i. e. *that a tax was raised from it as from a mine*, Plin. 21, 7, 20, § 44: damnare in metallum, *to condemn to labor in the mines* or *quarries*: damnatus in metallum, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 8: condemnare aliquem ad metalla, Suet. Calig. 27: mediocrium delictorum poenae sunt metallum, ludus, deportatio, Paul. Sent. 5, 17, 3, 5, 3, 5: dare aliquem in metallum, Dig. 48, 19, 8: metallo plecti, ib. 47, 11, 7: puniri, ib. 48, 13, 6.—**II.** Transf., *the product of a mine* or *quarry*. **1.** *A metal*, as gold, silver, or iron: ubicumque una inventa vena argenti est non procul invenitur alia. Hoc quidem et in omni fere materia: unde metalla Graeci videntur dixisse, Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 96: auri Verg. A. 8, 445: potior metallis libertas, i. e. *gold and silver*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 39: aeris, Verg. G. 2, 165: pejoraque saecula ferri temporibus, quorum ... nomen a nullo posuit natura metallo, Juv. 13, 30.—**2.** Other things dug from the earth. (*a*) *Marble*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 98.—(*β*) *Precious stone*: radiantium metalla gemmarum, Pacat. Pan. 4.—(*γ*) *Chalk*: admiscetur creta ... Campani negant alicam confici sine eo metallo posse, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 114.—(*δ*) *Sulphur*: utque est in genium vivacis metalli (sulphuris), App. M. 9, p. 228, 23.—(*e*) *Salt*: metallum fragile, Prud. Hamart. 744.—**III.** Trop., *metal, stuff, material*: saecula meliore metallo, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 184: mores meliore metallo, id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 137.

† **mĕtămĕlos,** i, *m.*, = μεταμελος, *repentance* (ante-class.): metamelos, filius inconstantiae, Varr. ap. Non. 79, 23 (Buch. § 239).

† **mĕtămorphōsis,** is, *f.*, = μεταμορφωσις, *a transformation, metamorphosis*, in *plur.* **Mĕtămorphōses,** ĕon, *the Metamorphoses, a well-known poem of Ovid*, in Gr. *acc. plur.* Metamorphoseis, Tert. adv. Val. 12: censeo eam rem ad metamorphosis Ovidi adiciendam, Sen. Apocol. 9, 5; in Gr. *dat. plur.*: ut Ovidius lascivire in Metamorphosesi solet, Quint. 4, 1, 77.

† **mĕtănoea** (quadrisyl.), ae, *f.*, = μετανοια, *repentance* (post-class.), Aus. Epigr. 12, 12.

† **mĕtaphŏra,** ae, *f.*, = μεταφορά, *a rhetorical figure, metaphor, a transferring of a word from its proper signification to another* (called by Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 155, verbi translatio; post-Aug.), Quint. 8, 6, 18; (as Greek), id. 8, 6, 4 sqq.; Schol. Juv. 1, 169.

mĕtaphŏrĭcē, *adv.* [metaphora], *metaphorically, figuratively* (post-class.), Acron ad Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 1.—Also **mĕtaphŏrĭcōs,** μεταφορικῶς, Acron. ad Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 29 sq.; Schol. Juv. 7, 103.

† **mĕtăphrĕnum,** i, *n.*, = μετάφρενον, *the upper part of the spine*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 16, 129 (as Greek, id. ib. 2, 29, 151; id. Tard. 3, 2, 31).

Mĕtăpīnus, a, um [etym. dub.], *Metapinus*, an epithet of the second or middle of the three principal mouths of the Rhone: cujus ora appellata ... alterum Metapinum, Mart. Cap. 6, § 635; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32.

† **mĕtaplasmus,** i, *m.*, = μεταπλασμος, *a grammatical change, irregularity, metaplasm*, e. g. in declension (post-Aug.): metaplasmus enim, et schematismos et schemata vocamus, Quint. 1, 8, 14; Mart. Cap. 3, § 326.

† **mĕtaplastĭcōs,** *adv.*, = μεταπλαστικῶς, *metaplastically, by the use of metaplasm*: metaplasticos dicitur apud poëtas usurpari id quod propter necessitatem metri mutare consueverunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 153 Müll.

Mĕtăpontīnus, a, um, v. Metapontum.

Mĕtăpontum, i, *n.*, *a town of Lucania, where Pythagoras lived and died*, now *Torre a Mare*, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 4; Liv. 1, 18, 8; Mela, 2, 4, 3; Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 97.—Hence, **Mĕtăpontīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Metapontine*: ager, Liv. 24, 20.—In *plur.* **Mĕtăpontīni,** orum, *m.*, *the Metapontines*, Liv. 22, 61.

mētārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [meta], *of* or *belonging to limits* or *boundaries* (post-class.): metaria circumscriptio, *a limiting by boundaries*, Arn. 2, 70.

† **mĕtastăsis,** is, *f.*, = μεταστασις, a rhet. figure: **I.** *A refusing*, Aqu. Roman. de Fig. 16, p. 155.—**II.** = metabasis, *a passing over, transition*, Julian. Rufin. de Schem. 23, p. 243.

† **mĕtăsyncrĭtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = μετασυγκριτικος, *belonging to the discharge of peccant humors*: adjutoria, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 16, 134: cyclus, id. Tard. 1, 1, 24; 2, 1, 49.

mĕtăthĕsis, is, *f.*, = μεταθεσις, *a transposition of the letters of a word*, Diom. 2, p. 437 P.

mētātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [metor], *a measuring* or *meting out, a marking off* a place (post-Aug.): vinearum, Col. 7, 15, 1.

mētātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who metes out* or *marks off* a place, *a divider and fixer of boundaries* (class.). **I.** Lit.: castrorum antea metator, nunc, ut sperat, urbis, Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 12; cf. id. ib. 14, 4, 10: templi, Lact. 4, 11.—**II.** Trop., *a measurer*: tempus arbiter et metator initii et finis, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 8.

mētātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [metator], *of* or *pertaining to measuring out*, transf. (post-class.): pagina, *a letter relative to the providing of quarters*, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

mētātūra, ae, *f.* [metor], *a measuring out, marking off* a place (eccl. Lat.), Lact. 4, 11, 13.

Mĕtaurensis, e, *adj.* [Metaurus], *of* or *belonging to the river Metaurus, in Umbria:* AGER, Inscr. Oliv. Marm. Pisaur. n. 30.—*Subst.:* **Mĕtaurenses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of that region, Metaurians,* Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.

Mĕtaurus, i, *m.,* = Μέταυρος, *the name of several rivers.* **I.** *A river in Umbria, celebrated for the defeat of Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal,* now *Meturo,* Liv. 27, 43 sq.; Sil. 8, 486.—Hence, **Mĕtaurus,** a, um, *adj., of Metaurus:* Metaurum flumen, Hor. C. 4, 4, 38.—**II.** *A river in the Bruttian territory,* now *Marro,* Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 73.

† **mĕtaxa** or **mătaxa,** ae, *f.,* = μέταξα and μάταξα, *raw silk,* the web of silkworms. **I.** Lit., Dig. 39, 4, 16; Cod. Just. 11, 7, 10.—**II.** Transf., *a rope:* lini metaxa, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. rodus, p. 265 Müll.; Vitr. 7, 3.

mĕtaxārii, ōrum, *m.* [metaxa], *silk-dealers* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 8, 14, 27.

mĕtella, ae, *f.* (prob. *adj.,* sc. machina), *a basket filled with stones, which the besieged threw down on the heads of the besiegers* (post-class.): ut de ligno crates facerent, quas metellas vocaverunt, lapidibusque complerent, etc. (al. metilas, medullas, metulas), Veg. Mil. 4, 6.

Mĕtellīnus, a, um, *adj.* [Metellus], *of* or *belonging to a Metellus, Metelline:* oratio Metellina, i.e. *against Metellus,* Cic. Att. 1, 13 *fin.*

Mĕtellus, a [etym. dub.; metellus = μίσθιος, hired, i. e. a hired servant, Gloss. Philox.: metelli dicuntur in re militari quasi mercenarii, Attius in Annalibus: calones famulique metellique caculaeque; a quo genere hominum Caeciliae familiae cognomen putatur ductum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 146 and 147 Müll.], *the name of a Roman family in the* gens Caecilia; its most famous members were: **1.** Q. Metellus Macedonicus, who made Macedonia a Roman province, and was renowned for his good-fortune, Vell. 1, 11, 1; Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85; id. ib. 1, 36, 86, etc.—**2.** Quintus Caecilius Metellus Numidicus, who defeated Jugurtha in Numidia, Sall. J. 43 sqq.; Cic. Brut. 35, 135.—**3.** L. Caecilius Metellus, who saved the palladium from the burning temple of Vesta, B.C. 241, Liv. Epit. 19; Flor. 2, 2. 27; Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1; Juv. 6, 265; cf. id. 3, 137 sq.—**4.** C. Caecilius Metellus Celer, Cicero's contemporary, and husband of Coelia, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5, etc.—**5.** Qu. Caecilius Metellus Pius (Scipio), son of Scipio Nasica, and Pompey's father-in-law, Vell. 2, 15, 5.—**6.** Caecilia Metella, wife of P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, divorced A.U.C. 709, Hor. S. 2, 3, 239; Cic. Att. 11, 23, 3; 13, 7, 1.—**7.** Caecilia Metella, wife of M. Aemilius Scaurus, Cic. Sest. 47, 101.

† **mĕtempsȳchōsis,** is, *f.,* = μετεμψύχωσις, *the transit of the soul, its transmigration from one body to another,* a doctrine of the Pythagoreans, Porphyr. ad Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 52.

† **mĕtensōmătōsis,** is, *f.,* = μετενσωμάτωσις, *a removing from one body into another, a change of body* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 31 and 32.

† **mĕtĕōrĭa,** ae, *f.,* = μετεωρία, *forgetfulness,* M. Aurel. ap. Front. ad M. Caes. 4, 7 (as Greek, Suet. Vit. Claud.).

* **Mĕtĕrēa turba,** *a people dwelling about the Danube and the Black Sea,* Ov. Tr. 2, 191.

Mĕthīon, ōnis, *m., the father of Phorbas,* Ov. M. 5, 74.

† **mĕthŏdĭcē,** ēs, *f.,* = μεθοδική, *the methodical part of grammar* (post-Aug.): grammaticae partes duae, id est ratio loquendi, et enarratio auctorum: quarum illam methodicen, hanc historicen vocant, Quint. 1, 9, 1.

† **mĕthŏdĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = μεθοδικός, *methodical, belonging to a particular school* (post-Aug.): medicina, Tert. Anim. 6: disciplina, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 1, 6: medici, Cels. praef. § 13.

† **mĕthŏdĭum,** ii, *n.,* = μεθόδιον, *a witty conceit, a jest, joke* (post-Aug.): Trimalchio ejusmodi methodio laetus, Carpe, inquit, etc. (al. metōdium, i.e. μετῳδεῖον, *an inserted song*), Petr. 36, 5.

† **mĕthŏdus** and **mĕthŏdos,** i, *f.,* = μέθοδος, *a way of teaching, mode of proceeding, method* (post-class.), Vitr. 1, 1, 4; Aus. Idyll. 11, 67; Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 49 (as Greek, Cels. praef. § 91); cf. methodicus.

Mēthymna, ae, *f.,* = Μήθυμνα, *a city in the island of Lesbos, famous as the birthplace of the poet Arion, and for its excellent wine,* now *Molivo,* Mel. 2, 7, 4; Liv. 45, 31, 14: quot habet Methymna racemos, Ov. A. A. 1, 57.—Hence, **A. Mēthymnaeus,** a, um, *adj.,* = Μηθυμναῖος, *of* or *belonging to Methymna, Methymnean:* Lesbos, Ov. M. 11, 55: Arion, *of Methymna,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 67: merum, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 38: palmes, Verg. G. 2, 90.—In *plur. subst.:* **Mēthymnaei,** ōrum, *m., the Methymneans,* Curt. 4, 5, 19.—**B. Mēthymnias,** ădis, *f. adj., Methymnian* (poet.): Methymniades puellae, Ov. H. 15, 15.

(**Mĕtĭa Porta,** a false read. in Plaut.; cf. Ritschl ad Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 97.)

mĕtĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [metus], *full of fear.* **I.** *Fearful, timid* (ante- and post-class.): nullus est hoc meticulosus aeque, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 137; Dig. 4, 2, 7: lepus, App. Flor. p. 341, 9.—* **II.** *Frightful, terrible:* res, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 52.

Mĕtilius, a, *a Roman family name:* M. Metilius, Liv. 5, 11.—Hence, **Metilius,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Metilius:* Metilia lex, Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 197.

Metina, ae, *f., an island near the coast of Gaul, opposite the mouth of the Rhone,* Mart. Cap. 6, § 643.

mētior, mensus (post-class. metitus, Dig. 32, 1, 52), 4, *v. dep.* [Sanscr. ma, to measure; cf. Gr. μέ-τρον, Lat. modus], *to measure, mete* (lands, corn); also, *to measure* or *mete out, to deal out, distribute by measure* (class.). **I.** Lit.: metiri agrum, Cic. Fam. 9, 17, 2: frumentum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 83, § 192: sol, quem metiri non possunt, id. Ac. 2, 41, 128: magnitudinem mundi, id. Off. 1, 43, 154: nummos, *to measure one's money,* i.e. *to have a great abundance of it,* Hor. S. 1, 1, 95: nummos modio, Petr. S. 37: se ad candelabrum, id. ib. 75: pedes syllabis, *to measure by syllables,* Cic. Or. 57, 194: frumentum militibus metiri, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: cum exercitu frumentum metiri oporteret, id. ib. 1, 23; 7, 71: Caecubum, Hor. Epod. 9, 36: quis mensus est pugillo aquas? Vulg. Isa. 40, 12: tantus acervus fuit, ut metientibus dimidium super tres modios explesse, sint quidam auctores, Liv. 23, 12.—**B.** Poet. transf., *to measure* a distance, i. e. *to pass, walk,* or *sail through* or *over, to traverse:* Sacram metiente te viam (of the measured pace of a proud person), Hor. Epod. 4, 7: aequor curru, *to sail through,* Verg. G. 4, 389: aquas carinā, Ov. M. 9, 446: tu, cursu, dea menstruo metiens iter annuom, *to go through complete,* Cat. 34, 17: instabili gressu metitur litora cornix, Luc. 5, 556.—Also *absol.:* quin hic metimur gradibus militariis, *to walk,* Plaut. Ps. 4, 4, 11.—**II.** Trop., *to measure, estimate, judge* one thing by another; also simply *to measure, estimate, judge of, set a value on* a thing. (α) With *abl.* of the standard of comparison, or the means of judgment: sonantia metiri auribus, Cic. Or. 68, 227: oculo latus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 103: omnia quaestu, *by profit,* Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 111: qui nihil alterius causa faciet et metietur suis commodis omnia, id. Leg. 1, 14, 41: vides igitur, si amicitiam sua caritate metiare, nihil esse praestantius, id. Fin. 2, 26, 85: vim eloquentiae sua facultate non rei natura, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 4, 10: omnia voluptate, id. Fam. 7, 12, 2: studia utilitate, Quint. 12, 11, 29: magnos homines virtute, non fortuna, Nep. Eum. 1: usum pecuniae non magnitudine, sed ratione, Cic. Att 14: officia utilitate, Lact. 6, 11, 12: odium in se aliorum suo in eos metiens odio, Liv. 3, 54: pericula suo metu, Sall. C. 31, 2: peccata vitiis, Cic. Par. 3, 1, 20: aetatem nostram non spatio senectutis, sed tempore adulescentiae, Quint. 12, 11, 13.—(β) With *ex* (very rare): fidelitas, quam ego ex mea conscientiā metior, Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 2: ex eo, quantum cuique satis est, metiuntur homines divitiarum modum, id. Par. 6, 1, 14.—(γ) With *ad:* nec se metitur ad illum quem dedit haec (paupertas) posuitque modum, i. e. *accommodates herself,* Juv. 6, 358.—(δ) *Absol.* (post-Aug.): metiri ac diligenter aestimare vires suas, Quint. 6, 1, 45: pondera sua, Mart. 12, 100, 8: sua regna, Luc. 8, 527.—(ε) With *quod:* quanto metiris pretio, quod, etc., Juv. 9, 72.—**B.** *To traverse, go over, pass through:* late Aequora prospectu metior alta meo, Ov. H. 10, 28: tot casus, tot avia, Val. Fl. 5, 476: jamque duas lucis partes Hyperione menso, Ov. M. 8, 564.—**C.** *To measure out, deal to* any one, *treat* one *well* or *ill:* mensurā quā mensi fueritis, remetietur vobis, Vulg. Luc. 6, 38; cf. id. Matt. 7, 2.

☞ In *pass. signif., to be measured:* agri glebatim metiebantur, Lact. Mort. Persec. 23, 2: an sol pedis unius latitudine metiatur, Arn. 2, 86.—*Part. perf.:* **mensus,** a, um, *measured off:* mensa spatia conficere, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 69.—As *subst.:* bene mensum dabo, *good measure,* Sen. Q. N. 4, 4, 1.

Mĕtĭōsēdum, i, *n., a city in Gaul,* now *Meudon,* Caes. B. G. 7, 61.

Metiscus, i, *m., a charioteer of Turnus,* Verg. A. 12, 469.

‡ **mētītio,** ōnis, *f.* [metior], = mensura, but not in use; v. Diom. 374 P.

mētītor, ōris, *m.* [metior], *a measurer* (post-Aug.), Front. Aquaed. 79.

mētītus, a, um, v. metior *init.*

Metĭus or **Mettĭus** (also **Mettus**), i, *m., an Italian proper name.* **I.** Metius (Mettius) Curtius, *a Sabine chief,* Liv. 1, 12 *fin.;* Varr. L. L. 5, § 149 Müll.—**II.** Metius Fufetius (acc. to others, Mettus Fufetius), *an Alban general, who was put to death by the command of* Tullus Hostilius, Liv. 1, 23 sq.; Verg. A. 8, 642; Flor. 1, 3, 8.—In *gen. sing.:* Mettoi Fufettoi, Enn. ap. Quint. 1, 5, 12 (Ann. v. 129 Vahl.; Halm, Mettoeo Fufettioeo).—**III.** M. Metius, *a friend of Ariovistus,* Caes. B. G. 1, 47; 1, 53 *fin.*

1. mēto (no *perf.*), ātum, 1, *v. a., to measure;* v. metor *fin.*

2. mĕto, messŭi (Cato ap. Prisc. p. 903 P.; Mart. Cap. 3, § 319), messum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [root ma-; Gr. ἀμάω, mow, reap; ἄμη, sickle; cf. messis, messor], *to reap, mow, crop;* of the vintage, *to gather, gather in, collect;* and poet. of the *sucking* of honey from flowers (class.). **I.** Lit.: cum est matura seges, metendum, Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 3: sunt autem metendi genera complura, Col. 2, 21, 2: in metendo occupatos, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: pabula falce, *to cut, cut down,* Ov. H. 6, 84: farra, id. F. 2, 519: arva, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 30.—Prov.: ut sementem feceris, ita et metes, *as you sow, so shall you reap,* Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 261; cf.: ventum seminabunt et turbinem metent, Vulg. Os. 8, 7: qui seminant iniquitatem metet mala, id. Prov. 22, 8: mihi istic nec seritur, nec metitur, i. e. *I have no share in it, it does not concern me,* Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 80: sibi quisque ruri metit, *every one looks out for himself,* id. Most. 3, 2, 112: Tibi aras, tibi occas, tibi seris; tibi item metes, id. Merc. prol. 71.—Of the vintage, *to gather,* etc.: postremus metito, Verg. G. 2, 410; so, vindemiam, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 185.—Of bees: purpureosque metunt flores, *reap the flowers,* i. e. *gather the pollen,* Verg. G. 4, 54.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *to cut off, pluck off, crop* (poet.): virgā lilia summa metit, Ov. F. 2, 706: barbam forfice, Mart. 7, 95, 12: capillos, id. 10, 83, 11: olus, *to cut, gather,* Calp. Ecl. 2, 74: et ferus in silvā farra metebat aper, *laid waste,* Ov. Am. 3, 10, 40: ille metit barbam, Juv. 3, 186.—**2.** In partic., in battle, *to mow down, cut down:* proxima quaeque metit gladio, Verg. A. 10, 513: primosque et extremos metendo Stravit humum, Hor. C. 4, 14, 31: tum Vesulum ense metit rapido, Sil. 10, 147: agmina plura metam, Val. Fl. 3, 670.—So of death: metit Orcus Grandia cum parvis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 178: vita omnibus metenda, ut fruges (transl. of the Greek of Euripid.: ἀναγκαίως δ' ἔχει βίον θερίζειν), Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 25, 59.—**B.** *To inhabit* a region (poet.): qui Batulum Nucrasque metunt, Sil. 8, 566 (cf. a like poetic transfer of the verbs colere, arare, serere, and bibere).

3. Mĕto, ōnis, v. Meton.

† **mĕtŏchē,** ēs, *f.,* = μετοχή, *a participle* (late Lat.), Aus. Epigr. 6, 7.

mĕtŏdĭum, v. methodium.

† **mĕtoecus,** i, *m.*, = μέτοικος, *a stranger, sojourner, denizen, resident alien* dwelling in a city without the rights of citizenship (post-class.), Eum. Pan. Flavens. Nom. Dict. 4 *fin.*: ager militi metoeco (al. modico) est assignatus, Front. de Colon. p. 134 Goes. (written **mĕtycus,** Gromat. Vet. 234, 19; 238, 7 Lachm.).

Mĕton or **Mĕto,** ōnis, *m.*, = Μέτων, *a celebrated Athenian astronomer, who discovered the cycle of nineteen years, at the end of which the new and full moons again fall on the same days*, Avien. Prognost. 48; Aus. Epis. 2, 12.—Hence Cicero says, jestingly, of a debtor named Meton, who promised to pay in a year's time: quando iste Metonis annus veniet? Cic. Att. 12, 3, 2; cf. id. ib. 12, 51, 3.

† **mĕtōnўmĭa,** ae, *f.*, = μετωνυμία, *a figure by which one name is changed for another, a change of names, metonymy* (pure Lat. denominatio), Paul. ex Fest. p. 153 Müll.; Charis. p. 244 P. al.

† **mĕtōnўmĭcōs,** *adv.*, = μετωνυμικῶς, *metonymically, by metonymy*, Porphyr. ad Hor. Epod. 13, 16; id. ad Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 9 sqq. al.

† **mĕtŏpa,** ae, *f.*, = μετόπη, *the space between two hollows*; in architecture, *the space between two dentils* or *two triglyphs, a metope* (only in Vitr.): inter denticulos et inter triglyphos quae sunt intervalla, metopae nominantur, etc., Vitr. 4, 2, 4.

† **mĕtōpĭon** or **-um,** ii, *n.* (also **mĕtops,** ōpis, Sol. 40), = μετώπιον. **I.** *The gum of an African tree, also called ammoniacum*, Plin. 12, 23, 49, § 107; Sol. 27, 47.—**II.** *Oil of bitter almonds, almond-oil*, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 26 (Jahn, neopum).—**III.** *An ointment made with galbanum*, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 8.

† **mĕtōposcŏpus** or **-os,** i, *m.*, = μετωποσκόπος, *a forehead inspector, one who tells fortunes by examining the forehead, a metoposcopist* (post-Aug.), Suet. Tit. 2; cf. Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 88.

mĕtops, ŏpis, for metopion, v. h. v.

mētor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [meta], *to measure, mete; to measure off, mark out* (not in Cic.). **I.** In gen.: stadium Hercules pedibus suis metatus est, Gell. 1, 1, 2: caelum, Ov. F. 1, 309: Indiam, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 57.—Poet., *to traverse, pass through*: nunc nemoris alti densa metatur loca, Sen. Hippol. 505: agros, Sil. 6, 58.—**II.** In partic. **1.** *Act., to measure out, mark*, or *lay out*: castra metati signa statuunt, Cael. ap. Non. 137, 18: castra, * Caes. B. C. 3, 13, 3: cum ortu solis castra metabatur, *measured out the ground for a camp, encamped, pitched his camp*, Sall. J. 106, 5: agrum, Liv. 21, 25: agros, Verg. G. 2, 274: eam (i.e. Alexandriam), Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 62: regiones (for a temple), Liv. 1, 10, 6: castra, Vulg. 3 Reg. 20, 27.—**2.** *Neutr., to encamp, pitch one's tent*: metarique sub ipso templo ... jussit, Liv. 44, 7, 2: post tabernaculum, Vulg. Num. 3, 23.—Hence, transf., *to erect, pitch, set up*: tabernacula ciliciis, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 143.—*Act.* collat. form, **mēto,** āre, *to measure, measure out*, etc.: loca, Verg. Cul. 172.—*Pass.*: locus metatur, Sen. Thyest. 462.—Often in *part. perf.*: castris eo loco metatis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15; so, castra, Liv. 44, 37, 1: porticus, Hor. C. 2, 15, 15: agellus, id. S. 2, 2, 114: prope Beroeam vallo metato, Amm. 31, 9, 1.

† **mĕtrēta,** ae, *f.*, = μετρητής, *an Athenian measure for liquids, containing* 12 *congii* (χόες) *and* 144 κοτύλαι (¾ *of the Attic medimnus, about* 9 *gallons English*): picis liquidae metreta, Col. 12, 22, 1: se vendidisse navem, metretas quae trecentas tolleret, Plaut. Merc. prol. 75.—**II.** Transf., *a tun, cask, jar*: oleum si in metretam novam inditurus eris, Cato, R. R. 100: Hispanae, Mart. 5, 16, 7: olivariae, Col. 12, 47: hic tignum capiti incutit, ille metretam, Juv. 3, 246.

† **mĕtrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = μετρικός, *of* or *relating to measuring* or *measure* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: leges metricae, Plin. 11, 37, 88, § 219.—**II.** In partic., *of* or *relating to metre, metrical*: metrici pedes, Quint. 9, 4, 52; 48.—**B.** *Subst.*: **mĕtrĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a prosodian* (post-class.), Gell. 18, 15, 1.

† **mētrŏcōmĭa,** ae, *f.*, = μητροκωμία, *a village from which other villages have derived their inhabitants, a mother-village* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 11, 24, 6; Cod. Just. 8, 10, 19.

Mētrŏdōrus, i, *m.*, = Μητρόδωρος. **I.** Metrodorus Lampsacenus or Atheniensis, *an Epicurean*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 8; 2, 6, 17; 5, 9, 27.—**II.** M. Scepsius (from Scepsis, *a city of Mysia*), *a rhetorical and Academic philosopher, famous for his memory*, Cic. de Or. 2, 88, 360; 3, 20, 75; Plin. 34, 7, 16, § 34.—**III.** M. Stratonicēus (from Stratonice, *a city of Caria*), *a pupil of Carneades, and an excellent orator*, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 45; id. Ac. 2, 6, 16.—**IV.** Metrodorus Chius, *a pupil of Democritus and teacher of Anaxarchus and of the fourth Hippocrates* (about B.C. 330), Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 73.—**V.** *A freedman of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 15, 1, B, 2; id. Fam. 16, 20, 1.

† **1. mētrŏpŏlis,** is, *f.*, = μητρόπολις, *a city from which other cities have been colonized, a mother-city*; also, the *chief city, metropolis* of a province (post-class.). **I.** Lit., Cod. Just. 11, 21; Cod. Th. 13, 3, 11.—**II.** Trop.: metropolis et arx mentis, Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 8.

2. Mētrŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, = Μητρόπολις, *the proper name of several cities*, e.g. *in Thessaly, between Pharsalus and Gomphi*, Caes. B. C. 3, 80; Liv. 32, 13, 11.—**Mētrŏpŏlītae,** ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Metropolis*, Caes. B. C. 3, 81; cf. of others, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 106; 5, 29, 31, § 120.

† **mētrŏ-pŏlīta,** ae, *m.*, = μητροπολίτης, *a bishop in a chief city, a metropolitan* (post-class.): metropolita sacer, Ven. Carm. 3, 6, 20.

Mētrŏpŏlitae, ārum, v. 2. Metropolis.

1. mētrŏpŏlītānus, a, um, *adj.* [1. metropolis], *of* or *belonging to a metropolis, metropolitan* (post-class.): nomen, Cod. Just. 11, 21, 1.—Esp. *subst.*: **Mētrŏpŏlītānus,** i, *m.*, *a metropolitan, the bishop of a metropolitan church*, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

2. Mētrŏpŏlītānus, a, um, *adj.* [2. Metropolis], *of* or *belonging to the city of Metropolis*: campus, Liv. 38, 15.

† **mĕtrum,** i, *n.*, = μέτρον, *a measure*; in partic., *a poetical measure, metre; a verse* (post-Aug.): rhythmi, id est numeri, spatio temporum constant: metra etiam ordine: ideoque alterum esse quantitatis videtur, alterum qualitatis, Quint. 9, 4, 46: metri necessitate cogi, id. 8, 6, 17; 1, 6, 2: metri causā, Gell. 4, 17, 9: Tibulli, i. e. *elegiac metre*, Mart. 4, 6, 4: exceptis metris Vergilii, i. e. *verses*, Col. 3, 10, 20 dub.

mettĭca vitis, *an unknown species of vine*, Col. 3, 2, 27; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 35 (Sillig. Metica).

Mettĭus, v. Metius.

Mettus (Mettius), i, *m.*, *a Sabine prænomen*, prob. *the title of a magistracy among the Albans* (cf. medix, meddix), e.g. Mettus Curtius, Liv. 1, 12; 1, 23 sqq.; v. Metius.

mĕtŭens, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. metuo *fin.*

mētŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [meta], *a small pyramid, obelisk* (post-Aug.), Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 35.

mĕtŭo, ŭi, ūtum (cf.: nimis ante metutum, Lucr. 5, 1140), 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [metus], *to fear, be afraid of* a person or thing; *to hesitate, not to venture, not to wish* (syn.: vereor, formido, timeo); with *inf.*, with *ne, to fear lest*; with *ut* or *ne non, to fear that not*; also of inanimate things, with *acc., to fear, revere, reverence* one; as a *v. n., to fear, be afraid, be in fear, be apprehensive*, esp. as the effect of the idea of threatening evil (whereas timere usually denotes the effect of some external cause of terror); *to dread, apprehend*; with an indirect interrogation: non metuo quin, for non dubito quin, *I doubt not but*; *to be anxious about* any one; with *dat.* (class.). **I.** *Act.*: quem metuont oderunt, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 2, 7, 23 (Trag. v. 403 Vahl.): deos et amo et metuo, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 73: male ego metuo milvos, id. ib. 5, 5, 13: metuebant (senem) servi, verebantur liberi, Cic. Sen. 11, 37: tu, qui crimen ais te metuisse, id. Verr. 2, 5, 30, § 78: nec pol istae metuont Deos, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 6: absentem patrem, id. Phorm. 1, 2, 68: nec metuit quemquam, id. Ad. 1, 2, 5.—With *ab*: quid a nobis metuit? Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 12: a me insidias, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 2: supplicia a vobis metuere debent, *to fear from you*, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 8: a quo (Ajace) sibi non injuriā summum periculum metuebat, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29: a quo domino sibi metuebat graves cruciatus, Aug. Lib. Arbitr. 1, 4, 9; Gregor. M. Homil. 1, 14, 2; Aug. cont. Acad. 2, 8.—With *ex*: si periculum ex illis metuit, Sall. C. 52, 16.—With *de*: de lanificio neminem metuo, una aetate quae sit, i.e. *no one's competition in spinning*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 22.—Of inanim. subjects: quae res cotidie videntur, minus metuunt furem, Varr. R. R. 1, 22.—(β) With *inf.*: metuont credere omnes, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 70: ut tentare spem certaminis metuunt, Liv. 32, 31: nil metuunt jurare, Cat. 64, 146: reddere soldum, *not to wish, be averse to*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 65: praebere, id. Ep. 1, 18, 1.—Of non-personal subjects: illum aget pennā metuente solvi Fama superstes, Hor. C. 2, 2, 7.—(γ) With *ne*: nimis metuebam male, ne abiisses, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 8: male metuo ne ... morbus aggravescat, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 2: fratrem, ne intus sit (Gr. construction), id. Eun. 3, 5, 62.—(δ) With *ut*: ornamenta, quae locavi, metuo, ut possim recipere, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 3: metuo ut hodie possim emolirier, id. Bacch. 4, 5, 2: metuo ut substet hospes, Ter. And. 5, 4, 11: ut sis vitalis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 61.—(ε) With *ne non*: metuo ne non sit surda, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 12; id. Pers. 4, 6, 4: metuis ne non, quom velis, convincas esse illum tuom? Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 15.—(ζ) With *quin*: non metuo meae quin uxori latae suppetiae sient, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 54.—(η) With *object-clause, to await with fear, anxiety; to be in apprehension, concerned about*: metuo, patres quot fuerint, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 35: metui, quid futurum denique esset, *I dreaded, awaited with fear*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 8: metuo quid agam. *Sy.* Metuis? quasi non ea potestas sit tua, etc., id. ib. 4, 3, 42: metuo qualem tu me esse hominem existumes, id. Eun. 4, 6, 20.—(θ) *Pass.* with *dat.*: jam maturis metuendus Juppiter uvis, Verg. G. 2, 419.—(ι) *Absol.*: se e contempto metuendum fecit, Sall. H. 1, 48, 3.—**B.** (Eccl. Lat.) Of religious fear, *to revere, dread, hold in reverence*: Deum, Vulg. Lev. 25, 43: Dominum Deum nostrum, id. Jer. 5, 24: sanctuarium meum, id. Lev. 19, 30.—**II.** *Neutr., to fear, be afraid, be apprehensive*, etc. (α) With *de*: neque tam de suā vitā, quam de me metuit, *fears not so much for his own life as for me*, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 6.—(β) With *ab*: metuens ab Hannibale, *afraid of Hannibal*, Liv. 23, 36.—(γ) With *pro*: metuere pro aliquo, Petr. 123.—(δ) With *dat., to be anxious about* or *for* a person or thing: metuens pueris, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 60: inopi metuens formica senectae, Verg. G. 1, 186: tum decuit metuisse tuis, id. A. 10, 94.—Hence, **mĕtŭens,** entis, *P. a., fearing, afraid of* any thing; *anxious for* any person or thing; with *gen.* or *absol.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): contentus parvo metuensque futuri, Hor. S. 2, 2, 110: metuens virgae, Juv. 7, 210.—*Comp.*: quo non metuentius ullum Numinis ingenium, Ov. F. 6, 259: Nero metuentior in posterum, Tac. A. 13, 25.

mĕtus, ūs, *m.* (*fem.*: nulla in me est metus, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll.: metus ulla, id. ap. Non. 214, 11; cf. Ann. v. 537, and Trag. v. 179 Vahl.; *dat.* metu, Tac. A. 11, 32; 15, 69), *fear, dread, apprehension, anxiety*; constr. with *gen. object.*, with *ne*, with *acc.* and *inf.* **I.** Lit.: est metus futurae aegritudinis sollicita exspectatio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 52; cf. id. ib. 4, 30, 64: metum excitari vel propriis vel communibus periculis, Mart. Cap. 5, § 505: in metu esse, *to be in fear, be fearful*, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18: est et in metu peregrinantium, ut, etc., *they are also afraid*, Plin. 31, 6, 37, § 71: mihi etiam unum de malis in metu est, fratris miseri negotium, *a subject of fear*, Cic. Att. 3, 9, 3: metum habere, *to entertain fear, be afraid*, id. Fam. 8, 10, 1: metum concipere, *to become afraid*, Ov. F. 1, 485: capere, Liv. 33, 27: accipere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 96: metum facere alicui, *to make afraid, put in fear, frighten*, Ov. Tr.

5, 10, 28: metum inicere, Caes. B G 4, 19: incutere, Cael ap Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 2: inferre, Liv 26, 20 afferre, Cic Verr 2, 2, 54, § 135 offerre, id. Fam 15, 1, 5: obicere, id Tusc 2, 4, 10: intentare, Tac A. 15, 54 metu territare, *to alarm greatly, fill with fear*, Caes B G 5, 6 metum pati, Quint 6, 2, 21 alicui adimere, *to take away, remove*, Ter Heaut 2 3, 100 metu exonerare, *to relieve from fear*, Liv 2, 2: removere metum, *to take away, remove*, id ib. levare alicui, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 59 alicui deicere, id Verr 2, 5, 49, § 130 solvere, *to remove, dismiss*, Verg A 1, 463 civitati metum, formidinem ob livionem inicere, Ser Samm ap Macr S 3, 9, 7. metu et impressione alicujus terroris mentiri, Paul Sent 5, 1, 4: metu mortis furem occidere, Mos. et Rom. Leg Coll. 7, 3, 3: quis metus aut pudor est umquam properantis avari? Juv. 14, 178 reddere metu, non moribus, id. 13, 204.—Poet. in *plur*, Hor C 1, 26, 1 —(β) With *gen object.*. vulnerum metus, Cic Tusc 2, 24, 59 ne reliquos populares metus invaderet parendi sibi, Sall. J 35, 9: id bellum excitabat metus Pompei victoris Hiempsalem in regnum restituentis, Sall. H. 1, 39, v Gell 9, 2, 14; Non. p. 96: propter metum alicujus, *for fear of:* Judaeorum, Vulg Johan 7, 13, 19, 38 —(γ) With *ne*. quod ubi Romam est nuntiatum, senatui metum injecit, ne, etc, Liv 5, 7, 4: ne lassescat fortuna, metus est, Plin. 7, 40, 41, § 130 —(δ) With *acc* and *inf*: quantus metus est mihi, venire huc salvum nunc patruum! Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 18.—(ε) With *ab*: metus a praetore Romano, Liv. 2, 24, 3, 23, 15, 7; 25, 33, 5, cf: metus poenae a Romanis, id. 32, 23, 9; 45, 26, 7.—(ζ) With *pro*: metus pro universâ republicâ, Liv. 2, 24, 4 —(η) With *ex*: metus ex imperatore, Tac A. 11, 20 —**B.** Poet, *religious awe, holy dread:* laurus Sacra comam multosque metu servata per annos, Verg A 7, 60 —*Poetic awe*. evoe! recenti mens trepidat metu, Hor C. 2, 19, 5 —**II.** Transf **A.** Concr, *a cause of fear, a terror* (poet) metus Libyci, i e *the head of Medusa*, Stat Th 12, 606: nulli nocte metus, *alarms*, Juv. 3, 198 —**B.** Personified: **Mĕtus,** *the god of fear* or *terror*, Cic. N. D 3, 17, 44; Verg G 3, 552; id. A 6, 276

mĕtūtus, a, um, *Part*, from metuo.

† **mēum,** i, *n.*, = μῆον, *an umbelliferous plant, bear wort*, Plin 20, 23, 94, § 253.

† **mĕus,** a, um (*voc* meus for mi: pro Ice tela manu, sanguis meus, Verg A. 6, 835 Lolli meus, Sid. Ep 1, 9, and. domine meus, id ib 4, 10; *gen plur.* meûm for meorum: pietas majorum meûm, Plaut Cas 2, 6, 66: meapte, Ter. Heaut 4, 3, 8. meopte, Plaut Most 1, 2, 77: meâmet, id. Poen 1, 3, 37; Sall J. 85, 24; archaic form MIVS: MIEIS MORIBVS, Monum Scip in Inscr Orell 554; and mis = meis: ingens cura'st mis concordibus aequiperare, Enn ap Prisc p 955 P; cf Vahl Enn. Ann v 131, p 21), *pron possess* [me], *my, mine, belonging to me, my own:* haec ero dicam meo, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 304: carnifex, Ter And 4, 1, 27: discriptio, *made by me*, Cic. Sen. 17, 59 crimen *against me, what I am blamed for*, App Mag 10 *init* p 279: non mea est simulatio, *is not my way*, Ter Heaut 4, 5, 34: tempestate meâ, *in my day*, Juv 4, 140: meus sum, *I am myself, in my right senses:* pavidum gelidumque trementi Corpore, vixque meum firmat deus, Ov M. 3, 689: quod quidem ego facerem, nisi plane esse vellem meus, *quite independent*, Cic. Leg 2, 7, 17: vindicta postquam meus a praetore recessi, *my own master, free*, Pers 5, 88: meus est, *he is mine, I have him, have caught him, he is in my power:* meus hic est hamum vorat Plaut. Curc. 3, 61: meus illic homost, id. Mil. 2, 3, 63; id. Ps. 1, 3, 147; id Bacch 1, 1, 70: hic homo meus est, id Ps 4, 7, 21: vicimus: en! meus est, exclamat Nais, Ov. M. 4, 356 meus, *my, my own, my dear, my beloved:* Nero meus mirificas apud me tibi gratias agit, Cic. Fam 13, 64, 1 civis, *my fellow citizen*, Juv. 12, 121 —With apposite *gen*: cui nomen meum absentis honori fuisset, Cic. Planc 10, 26 quod meum factum dictumve consulis gravius quam tribuni audistis? Liv 7, 40, 9 ut mea defunctae molliter ossa cubent, Ov Am 1, 8, 108.—*Absol:* **mĕi,** ōrum, *m.*, *my friends* or *relatives, my adherents, my followers:* ego meorum solus sum meus, Ter Phorm 4, 1, 21: flamma extrema meorum, Verg A. 2, 431: meus homo, or simply meus, i e *this silly fellow of mine:* homo meus se in pulpito Totum prosternit, Phaedr. 5, 7, 32: at legatus meus ad emendum modo proficiscitur, Auct Decl Quint 12, 18: stupor, *this blockhead of mine*, Cat 17, 21: mea and mea tu, *my love, my darling:* mea Pythias, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 14: mea tu, id. Ad. 3, 1, 2: o mea, Ov. M. 14, 761 —*Voc:* mi, *my dear! my beloved!* o mi Aeschine, o mi germane! Ter. Ad 2, 4, 4 —With the *fem.:* mi soror, App M 5, p 166, 3; 4, p 155, 6; 8, p 205, 2: mi domina, Hier Ep 22, 1: mi catella, id. ib 2: mi virgo, id ib. 17 —In *plur.:* mi homines, mi spectatores, *dear people, good spectators*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 8 —*Neutr. absol:* **mĕum,** i, *n.*, *mine:* quod subrupuisti meum, *my property*, i e *my daughter*, Plaut Aul. 4, 10, 29: cf. meam, id. ib v. 14, 26: meum est, *it is my affair, my concern, my duty, my custom:* non est mentiri meum, Ter Heaut. 3, 2, 38: puto esse meum, quid sentiam, exponere, Cic. Fam. 6, 5 —**2.** *Plur.:* fundite quae mea sunt, cuncta, Juv. 12, 37.

Mĕvānĭa, ae, *f*, *a city in Umbria*, now *Bevagna*, Liv. 9, 41, 13; Col. 3, 8, 3; Sil 6, 647: nebulosa, Prop 4 (5), 1, 123 —Hence, **I. Mĕvānas,** ātis, *comm.*, *of* or *belonging to the city of Mevania:* Mevanas Varenus, Sil. 4, 546 —*Subst.:* **Mĕvānātes,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Mevania, Mevanians*, Plin 3, 14, 19, § 113 —**II. Mĕvānĭensis,** e, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Mevania, Mevanian:* boves, Philar ad Verg. G 2, 146

Mēvĭa, ae, *f*, *a woman fond of masculine sports*, Juv. 1, 22

Mezentĭus (not **Mezzent-, Mesdent-, Messent-, Mēdient-,** or **Mēdent-;** cf. Rib in Rhein. Mus. 1857, vol. 12, p 418 sq), i, *m*, *a male proper name* [of Oscan origin], *a tyrant of Cære* or *Agylla*, Liv. 1, 2; Paul. ex Fest s. v oscillum, p 194 Müll: contemptor divom Mezentius, Verg A. 7, 648 sq; cf Macr. S 3, 5; and Serv. Verg A. 1, 267; 7, 760; 9, 745

mi. I. *Dat.* from ego —**II.** *Voc.* from meus, v h vv.

Mia Chărĭtōn = Χαρίτων μία, *one of the Graces*, Lucr. 4, 1162; v Charites.

mīca, ae, *f.* [root smic; Gr. σμικρός, μικρος; cf. micula; O Germ smahan, to belittle] *a crumb, little bit, morsel, grain* (poet. and in post Aug prose) **I.** Lit: mica panis Petr 42: auri, Lucr 1, 839. marmoris, Plin 33, 4, 21, § 68: salis, *a grain of salt*, id. 22, 14, 16, § 37: amomi, id. 12, 18, 41, § 83: saliens (i e salis) mica, Hor. C 3, 23, 12: tus in micas friatur, Plin 12, 14, 32, § 65: de micis puerorum, Vulg Marc. 7, 28.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A small dining room*, Mart. 2, 59, 1; Sen. Ep. 51, 12.—**B.** In gen., *a little bit, a grain:* nulla in tam magno est corpore mica salis, *a grain of sense*, Cat. 86, 3

mĭcans, antis, *Part* and *P. a.*, from mico

mīcārĭus, a, um, *adj* [mica], *of* or *belonging to crumbs* or *little bits* (post-Aug): homo frugi, et micarius, *a crumb gatherer*, i e *frugal, economical*, Petr. 73, 6.

‡ **mĭcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [mico], *a quick motion:* micatio λαχμός, Gloss. Philox.

mĭcātus, ūs, *m* [id], *a quick motion* (post-class.): linguarum micatibus, Mart. Cap 4, § 331

Miccotrōgus, i, *m*, = Μικκότρωγος, *the fictitious name of a parasite, Smallbiter*, Plaut Stich 1, 3, 88

* **mīcēo,** ēre, *v n*, *to bleat*, of a he goat (al mutire), Auct. Phil 58

Michăēl, ēlis, *m*, a Hebrew name, Vulg Num. 13, 14 al. —Esp, *Michael, the archangel*, Vulg Dan 10, 13.

Michăēlium, i, *n.*, = Μιχαηλεῖον, *the church of St. Michael*, Cassiod Hist. Eccl 2, 19

* **mīcĭdus,** a, um, *adj* [mica], *thin, poor*, Innocent. Agrar p 231 Goes.

Mĭcio, ōnis, *m*, *name of a man*, Ter Ad 5, 3, 7.

Mĭcipsa, ae, *m*, *son of Masinissa, and king of Numidia* Sall J 5 sq; Flor 3, 1. —In *plur.*, poet. for *Numidians, Africans*, Juv. 5, 89

mĭco, ŭi (*pf subj* micaverit, Sol 53), 1, *v n* [Sanscr mish-, to wink], *to move quickly to and fro, to have a vibrating* or *tremulous motion, to quiver, shake, tremble*, e g of the pulse; *to beat, palpitate; to spring forth*, of fountains; of the tremulous rays of the stars, *to twinkle, sparkle, glitter, gleam, flash* (class) **I.** In gen: venae et arteriae micare non desinunt, Cic N D 2, 9, 24: linguis micat ore trisulcis, Verg G 3, 439: gladii, Liv 6, 12, 9: corque timore micat, *beats, palpitates*, Ov F. 3, 36: nec audissem corde micante tubam, *for the beating*, Prop. 1, 10, 12: metu micuere sinus, Ov. H 1, 45: et modo cervicem, modo crura micantia captat, id M 9, 37: noctuarum genus, quibus pluma aurium modo micat, Plin 29, 6, 38, § 117: semianimesque micant oculi (of a head cut off), *twitch*, Enn ap Serv. Verg A. 10, 396 (Ann v. 463 Vahl): digiti (of a hand cut off), Verg A. 10, 396: auribus (of a horse), id. G. 3 84: micuere fontes, *spring forth*, Luc. 4, 300: citatus vulnere angusto micat (cruor), Sen Oedip 345: fulmina etiam sic undique micabant, ut peti viderentur corpora, *flashed in every direction*, Liv 40, 58, 5: inter horrendos fragores micare ignes, id 21, 58, 5: tum micent gladii, id. 6, 12, 9: eo ferocior inlatus hostis urgere scutis, micare gladiis, id. 4, 37, 10 —**II.** In partic **A.** *To raise suddenly some of the fingers and let another instantly guess their number*, which was practised both as a game of chance (called in Italy mora) and as a mode of deciding doubtful matters: micare est sortiri digitis, Non 347, 27: micandum erit cum Graeco, utrum .. an, Varr ap Non 347, 30: quid enim sors est? item propemodum, quod micare, quod talos jacere, Cic Div. 2, 41, 85: quasi sorte, aut micando, id Off 3, 23, 90: patrem et filium pro vita rogantes sortiri vel micare jussisse, Suet Aug 13.—Prov.: dignus est, quicum in tenebris mices, said of a thoroughly honest man since it would be easy to cheat in the dark, Cic Off 3, 19, 77: cum quo audacter posses in tenebris micare, Petr. 44 —Also in contracts: RATIO DOCVIT, CONSVETVDINE MICANDI SVMMOTA, SVB EXAGIO POTIVS PECORA VENDERE, QVAM DIGITIS CONCLVDENTIBVS TRADERE, Edict. in Inscr. Orell 3166 —**B.** Poet. of the *brilliancy* of the stars, of the eyes, etc., *to flash, gleam, beam, shine, be bright:* micat inter omnes Julium sidus, Hor. C. 1, 12, 46. micat ignibus aether, Verg A. 1, 90: oculis micat ignis, *fire flashes from his eyes*, id ib 12, 102: ex oculis micat acrius ardor, Lucr. 3, 289: micant ardorem orbes luminis, Verg Cul 220. genitor circum caput omne micantes Deposuit radios, Ov. M. 2, 40: celeri micuerunt nubila flamma, id. Tr. 1, 2, 45 —Hence, **mĭcans,** antis, *P. a.*, *twinkling, sparkling, glittering, gleaming, flashing, glowing:* stella micans radiis Arcturus, Cic. Div. poet 2, 42, 110: micantes stellae Ov M. 7, 100, Vulg Job, 38, 31 oculos circumtulit igne micantes, Ov M 15, 674 vultus, Liv 6, 13 —*Comp* radius sole micantior, Prud. Cath 5, 44

† **Mĭcon,** ōnis, *m*, = Μίκων, *the name of a shepherd:* cum me arbustum videre Miconis . . . incidere falce, Verg E 3, 10: ramosa Micon vivacis cornua cervi, id. ib 7, 30 —So, forte Micon senior, Canthusque Miconis alumnus, Calp Ecl 5, 1.

† **micrŏcosmus,** i, *m*, = μικρόκοσμος, *a little world, world in miniature, microcosm*, Isid Orig 3, 22, 2.

micropsȳchus, a, um, *adj*, = μικρόψυχος, *little minded, narrow minded* (post-Aug), Plin. 22, 24, 51, § 110: Novius, Mart. 1, 87 *lemm.*

microsphaerum, i, *n*, = μικρόσφαιρον, *small-leaved nard* Plin 12, 12, 26, § 44.

* **mictĭlis,** e, *adj* [mingo], *that deserves to be defiled;* hence, transf, *despicable, worthless, bad* (ante class.): merx, Lucil. ap Non 137, 31

mictio, v minctio

mictōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [mingo], *that promotes urine, urinative diuretic* (post-class). medicamenta, Cael. Aur Acut. 3, 8, 86

mictŭālis, e, *adj* [id.] (only post

class.). **I.** *Relating to the passing of urine, urinary:* via, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 91: viae, id. ib. 5, 10, 121.—Hence, *subst.:* **mictŭālis,** is, *f., the urinary passage,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 65.—**II.** *That promotes urine, diuretic:* virtus, App. Herb. 117.—*Subst.:* **mictŭāle,** is, *n., a diuretic,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 122 al.

mictŭrĭo, 4, *v. desider. n.* [mingo], *to go to make water, to make water* (only in Juvenal): micturiunt hic, Juv. 6, 309; 16, 46.

mictus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a making water, urinating* (post-class.): sanguinis mictus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 3, 59; 2, 1, 12.

mīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mica], *a little crumb, little grain, little bit* (post-Aug.), Cels. 2, 5: exiguae, Arn. 2, 77.

Mĭda, ae, v. Midas.

Midaium, i, *n.,* = Μιδάειον, *a city of Phrygia,* Plin. 5, 32, 41, § 145.—Hence, *subst.:* **Midaeenses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Midaium,* Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 3.—Also called **Midaei,** orum, *m.,* Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 105.

Mĭdāmus, i, *m., one of the fifty sons of Ægyptus, who was slain by his wife,* Hyg. Fab. 170.

Mĭdas or **Mĭda,** ae, *m.,* = Μίδας, *son of Gordius, and king of Phrygia. At his request he received from Bacchus, who wished to prove his gratitude for the hospitality Midas had accorded him, the boon that every-thing he touched should turn to gold. But as this extended also to food and drink, he implored the assistance of the god. The latter told him to bathe in the river Pactolus, the sands of which from that time became mixed with gold. Midas decided in favor of Pan a musical contest between him and Apollo; who in revenge provided Midas with ass's ears,* Ov. M. 11, 85 sq. and 146; Hyg. Fab. 191; Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 114; id. Div. 1, 36, 78; Mart. 6, 86, 4.—Midas is said to have discovered the use of lead and tin, Hyg. Fab. 274.

Mĭdē, ēs, *f., a city in Bœotia,* Stat. Th. 7, 331.

Mĭdea, ae, *f.,* = Μίδεια, *a city in Lycia,* Stat. Th. 4, 45.

Mĭdĭas, ae, *m.,* = Μειδίας, *the name of a Messenian, who invented the cuirass,* Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 200.

Mĭdīnus, a, um, *adj.* [Midas], *of* or *belonging to Midas:* Arcadicum ac Midinum sapis, i. e. *after the manner of an ass,* Mart. Cap. 6, § 577.

† **Migdĭlybs,** ybis, *m.* [μίγδην-Λίβυ], *a mixed Libyan,* i. e. *of Libyan* (African) *and Tyrian descent,* as the Carthaginians were, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 73.

† **migma,** ătis, *n.,* = μίγμα, *a mixture, mixed provender, meslin:* commistum migma, Vulg. Isa. 30, 24.

mĭgrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [migro], *a removal, a changing of one's habitation, migration* (class.). **I.** Lit.: haec migratio nobis misera, Liv. 5, 53: migrationem esse mortem in eas oras, quas, qui vitā excesserunt, incolunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; cf. id. ib. 1, 12, 27; id. Cael. 8, 18.—* **II.** Trop.: cui verbo (fideliter) domicilium est proprium in officio, migrationes in alienum multae, *transfers, metaphorical uses,* Cic. Fam. 16, 17, 1.

‡ **mĭgrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a wanderer:* migrator μετανάστης, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mĭgro, āvi, ātum, 1 (migrassit for migraverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, 11), *v. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.; cf. Sanscr. root mā, exchange; also meo]. **I.** *Neutr., to remove* from one place to another, *to depart, flit, migrate* (class.). **A.** Lit.: migrare e fano foras, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 1: ex urbe tu rus habitatum migres? Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 13: ad integra omnia, Liv. 5, 53: ad generum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 36, § 89: in tabernas, Hor. A. P. 229: Veios, Liv. 5, 53: Alexandriam vel Ilium, Suet. Caes. 79: finibus, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 59: Verres domo ejus emigrat atque adeo exit: nam jam ante migrārat, *he quits his house* (leaves it himself without taking any thing with him); *for he had already removed* (had taken away his furniture), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 36, § 89: consilium migrandi a Tarquiniis cepit, Liv. 1, 34, 5: itaque non solum inquilini, sed etiam mures migraverunt, Cic. Att. 14, 9, 1: cum tota Karthagine migra, *be off!* Juv. 6, 171.—*Impers. pass.:* in alium quendam locum ex his locis morte migretur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: Romam inde frequenter migratum est a propinquis, Liv. 1, 11, 4.—**B.** Trop., *to go away, depart, to pass over, change, turn:* scio ipse quid agam, neque mens officio migrat, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 13: mea ut migrare dicta possint, quo volo, id. Ps. 1, 5, 54: ex hac vitā, Cic. Rep. 6, 9, 9; cf. id. ib. 6, 15, 15: de vitā, i. e. *to die,* id. Fin. 1, 19, 62: equitis migravit ab aure voluptas ad oculos, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 187: haec medicina migrabat in Graeciae linguas, Plin. 25, 2, 6, § 16: omnia migrant, Omnia commutat natura, *change,* Lucr. 5, 831: caerula quae sunt Numquam in marmoreum possunt migrare colorem, id. 2, 774: in varias migrare figuras, Ov. M. 15, 172: cornua in mucronem migrantia, *running out into, ending in,* Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 125: ad aliud matrimonium, Dig. 24, 2, 6.—**II.** *Act.* **A.** *To carry away, transport, transfer* (rare): cassita nidum migravit, Gell. 2, 29, 16: relicta quae migratu difficilia essent, Liv. 10, 34: num migrantur Rhoeteia regna In Libyam Superis? *are transferred,* Sil. 7, 431.—**B.** *To transgress, break, violate,* opp. to servare: jus civile migrare (opp. conservare), Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 67: ea migrare et non servare, id. Off. 1, 10, 31.

mihipte, i. q. mihi ipsi, v. ego.

Mĭlănĭon, ōnis, *m.,* = Μειλανίων, *the husband of Atalanta:* flēsse Milaniona, Ov. A. A. 2, 188; id. Am. 3, 2, 29; Prop. 1, 1, 9.

mile, milēsĭmus, etc., v. mille, millesimus, etc.

milēon, i, *n., the name of a plant, also called* scelerata, App. Herb. 8.

mīlēs (MEILES, Inscr. Mur. 582; late form, milex, Gromat. Vet. p. 246, 19), ĭtis, *comm.* [Sanscr. root mil-, to unite, combine; cf.: mille, milites, quod trium millium primo legio fiebat, ac singulae tribus Titiensium, Ramnium, Lucerum milia singula militum mittebant, Varr. L. L. 5, § 89 Müll.], *a soldier.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: miles, qui locum non tenuit, Cic. Clu. 46, 128: legere milites, *to levy, raise,* Pompei. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12 a, 3: scribere, *to enlist, enroll,* Sall. J. 43, 3: deligere, Liv. 29, 1: ordinare, *to form into companies,* id. ib.: mercede conducere, *to hire, take into one's pay,* id. ib. 29, 5: dimittere, *to dismiss,* Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 2: miles tremulus, i. e. *Priam,* Juv. 10, 267: miles cum die, qui prodictus sit, aberat, neque excusatus erat, infrequens dabatur, Gell. 16, 4, 5.—**B.** In partic., of *foot-soldiers, infantry,* in opp. to eques: tripartito milites equitesque in expeditionem misit, Caes. B. G. 5, 10; v. eques.—Opp. to the general: miles gregarius, or miles alone, *a common soldier, private:* strenui militis et boni imperatoris officia simul exsequebatur, Sall. C. 60, 4; id. J. 62; Vell. 2, 18, 1: volgus militum, Liv. 22, 30, 7: maritimus, *a soldier in sea-service, marine,* Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 61.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Collect., *the soldiery, the army* (esp. freq. in the post-Aug. per.), Liv. 22, 57 *fin.;* Verg. A. 2, 495; Vell. 1, 15, 1; 2, 78, 2; Tac. A. 1, 2; 24; 2, 16; Juv. 10, 155; 16, 18 et saep.—**B.** Under the emperors, *an armed servant of the emperor, court-official,* Cod. Th. 11, 1, 34; Dig. 4, 6, 10.—**C.** *A chessman, pawn,* in the game of chess: discolor ut recto grassetur limite miles, Ov. Tr. 2, 477.—**D.** *Fem.,* of a woman who is in childbed for the first time: et rudis ad partūs et nova miles eram, Ov. H. 11, 48.—Of a nymph in the train of Diana: miles erat Phoebes, Ov. M. 2, 415.—**E.** (Eccl. Lat.) Of a servant of God or of Christ, struggling against sin, etc.: bonus Christi, Vulg. 2 Tim. 2, 3.

* **mīlēsĭum,** i, *n., a kind of kingfisher,* Plin. 32, 8, 27, § 87.

Mīlēsĭus, a, um, v. Miletus.

Mīlētis, idis, *f.* [Miletus]. **I.** *The daughter of Miletus, Byblis,* Ov. M. 9, 634.—**II.** *A Milesian woman,* Caecil. ap. Diom. p. 378 P.

* **Mīlētŏpŏlis,** is, *f.,* = Μιλητόπολις, *a city in European Sarmatia, founded by the Milesians, otherwise called* Olbia Borysthenis or Olbiopolis, now *Oczakow,* Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 82.

1. Mīlētus, i, *m.,* = Μίλητος, *the father of Caunus and Byblis,* Ov. M. 9, 443.—Hence, **Mīlētis,** idis, *f., the daughter of Miletus:* moesta, Ov. M. 9, 634.

2. Mīlētus (-tos), i, *f.;* = Μίλητος, *the city of Miletus, in Caria, the birthplace of Thales,* Mel. 1, 17, 1; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 112; Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2.—Esp., as a proverb for luxury and wantonness: paupertas Romana perit, hinc fluxit ad istos et Sybaris colles, hinc et Rhodos et Miletos, Juv. 6, 296.—Hence, **A. Mīlēsĭus,** a, um, *adj.,* = Μιλήσιος, *of* or *belonging to the city of Miletus, Milesian:* Milesia mulier, Cic. Clu. 11, 32: vellera, Verg. G. 3, 306: lana, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 33: rosa, id. 21, 4, 10, § 16: deus, i. e. *Apollo,* who had a temple and oracle at Miletus, App. M. 4, p. 157, 19: Ceres, Val. Max. 1, 1, 5: carmina, v. in the foll.—**B.** *Subst.* **1. Mīlēsĭa,** ae, *f., Miletus:* propter Milesiae conditorem, App. M. 4, p. 157, 29.—**2. Mīlēsĭi,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Miletus, Milesians, famous for their luxury and wantonness,* Liv. 38, 39, 9; hence, transf.: Milesia carmina, *wanton, lascivious songs,* Ov. Tr. 2, 413: sermo Milesius, *obscene stories,* App. M. 1 *init.;* for which, as *subst.,* **Mīlēsĭae,** ārum, *f. plur.* (sc. fabulae), Sev. Aug. ap. Capitol. Albin. 12.—**b. Mīlētis,** idis, *f. adj., of* or *belonging to Miletus, Milesian:* Miletida ad urbem, i. e. Tomi, *a colony of Milesians,* Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 41.

Mileum (Milevum), i, *n.,* and **Milevi,** ōrum, *m., a city in Numidia,* Aug. adv. Don. 6, 20.—Hence, **Milēvetānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the city of Mileum,* Aug. Ep. 34.

* **mĭlĭācĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [milium], *of millet, millet-:* puls, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. forma, p. 83, 12 Müll.

mĭlĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *fed with millet:* ficedulas, sive quas miliacas vocant, *millet-birds,* perh. *ortolans,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 27.

mĭlĭārensis (millĭārensis), e, *adj.* [mille], *that contains a thousand* (post-class.): porticus, either *containing a thousand columns,* or *containing a thousand paces,* Vop. Aur. 49: COHORS, Inscr. Marin. Frat. Arv. p. 630.

1. mīlĭārĭus or **millĭārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *containing* or *comprising a thousand.* **I.** *Adj.:* decuriae, Varr. L. L. 9, § 87 Müll.: greges, id. R. R. 2, 10: clivus, *of a thousand paces,* id. ib. 3, 1: apri, *weighing a thousand pounds,* Sen. Ep. 110, 12: oleae, Plin. 17, 12, 19, § 93: ala, *of a thousand men,* Plin. Ep. 7, 31: COHORS, Inscr. Grut. 482, 4: porticus, *a thousand feet in length,* Suet. Ner. 31: aevum, *of a thousand years,* Tert. Anim. 31.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. mīlĭārĭum (mill-),** ii, *n.* **1.** *A mile-stone* (which indicated a distance of a thousand paces, i. e. a Roman mile): cum plebes prope ripam Anienis ad tertium miliarium consedisset, Cic. Brut. 14, 54: intra primum urbis Romae miliarium, Gai. Inst. 4, 104: intra centesimum urbis Romae miliarium, *within a hundred miles of Rome,* id. ib. 1, 27.—In partic.: miliarium or miliarium aureum, *the mile-stone set up by Augustus in the forum, as the terminal point of all military roads:* mille passus non a miliario Urbis, sed a continentibus aedificiis numerandi sunt, Dig. 50, 16, 154; Suet. Oth. 6; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 66; Tac. H. 1, 27.—*Plur.:* miliaria lapidea, Aug. Serm. 351, 11.—(*β*) Transf., *a Roman mile, a mile,* Suet. Ner. 31.—**2.** *The number one thousand, a thousand,* Varr. L. L. 9, § 82 Müll.: annorum, *a space of a thousand years,* Aug. Civ. Dei, 20, 7.—**B. mīlĭārĭi (mill-),** ōrum, *m., a Christian sect who believed in the doctrine of a millennial kingdom, the Millenarians, Chiliasts,* Aug. Haeres. 8; id. Civ. Dei, 20, 7, 1; Hier. praef. libri 18 in Isa. 66, 33.

2. mĭlĭārĭus (mill-), a, um, *adj.* [milium], *of* or *belonging to millet, millet-* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): miliariae (sc. aves) dictae a cibo, quod milio fiant pingues, Varr. L. L. 5, § 76 Müll.: aves, *ortolans,* id. R. R. 3, 5: herba, *injurious to millet,* Plin. 22, 25, 78, § 161.—**II.** Transf., *subst.:* **mĭlĭārĭum (mill-),** ii, *n., a short and thick pillar which stood in the centre of the basin of an oil-mill to support the cupa,* Cato, R. R. 20; 22.—**B.** In baths, *a tall and narrow vessel for drawing and warming water,* Pall. 1, 40; Sen. Q. N. 3, 24, 2; Paul

Sent 3, 6, 65 —**C.** *A cooking vessel* milia rium argenteum Dig 34, 2, 19, § 12

Milĭchus (Milicus), i, *m*, *a king in Spain* Sil. 3, 104

mīlĭfŏlĭum and **millefŏlĭum,** ii, *n* [mille folium] *a plant, milfoil, yarrow*, form milifolium· myriophyllus, quod no stri milifolium vocant, caulis est tener, si milis feniculi, Plin. 24, 16, 95, § 152 Jan (al millefolium), used in medicine, id. 24, 19, 116 § 176 al —Form millefolium, Plin 25, 5, 19, § 42 Jan (al millefolia)

mĭlĭgĭnus, a, um, *adj* [milium], *of millet* (late Lat), Dynam 1, 14

mīlio, onis, *m*, for milvus, *a kite*, Marc Emp 33

Mĭlionĭa, ae, *f*, *a city of Italy, in the country of the Marsians*, Liv 10, 3, 34.

mīlĭtārĭē, *adv*, v. militarius *fin*

mīlĭtāris, e, *adj* [miles], *of* or *belonging to a soldier, to war,* or *to military service, proper to* or *usual with soldiers, military, warlike, martial* (class) militares pueri, *soldiers' children officers' sons*, Plaut Truc 5, 16 homo, id Ep 1, 1, 14· advena, id Ps 4, 1, 20: tribuni, Cic Clu 36, 99. vir, Tac H 2, 75 homines, Sall C 45, 2 —Also *subst*: **mīlĭtāris,** is, *m*, *a military man, soldier, warrior:* cur neque militaris Inter aequales equitat? Hor C 1, 8, 5 praesidia militarium, Tac A 14, 33 —Of inanim and abstr things panis, Plin 18, 7, 12, § 67· institutum, Caes B C 3, 75 usus, id. ib 3, 103 res, id B G 1, 21 disciplina, Liv. 8, 34· labor, Cic Mur 5, 11 signa, *military ensigns standards*, id. Cat 2, 6, 13· ornatus, id Off 1, 18, 61: leges, id Fl 32, 77 animi, Tac A. 1, 32 sepimentum, Varr 1, 14, 2· ire militaribus gradibus, *to march*, Plaut. Ps 4, 4, 11: aetas, *the age for bearing arms* (from the seventeenth to the forty sixth year), Liv 25, 5· via, *a military road, a highway on which an army can march*, id 36, 15 herba, *an herb good for wounds, also called* millefolium, Plin 24, 18, 104, § 168 —Also *an appellation of Jupiter*, App de Mundo, p 75 —In *comp* · quis justior et militarior Scipione? *more militarily strict*, Tert Apol. 11 *fin.*— Hence, *adv*. **mīlĭtārĭter,** *in a soldierly or military manner* (rare, not in Cic. or Cæs.), Liv 4, 41, 27, 3, Tac H 2, 80, Dig 49, 16, 4, § 9

mīlĭtārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *soldier-like, military* (ante class)· gradus, Plaut Ps 4, 4, 11 —Hence, *adv*. **mīlĭtārĭē,** *in a soldier like* or *military manner* (post class) militarie caesus, Treb Trig Tyrann 22 dub

mīlĭtĭa, ae (ai, Lucr 1, 29), *f* [id.], *military service, warfare, war* **I.** Lit. in militiae disciplinam profectus est, Cic Imp Pomp 10 28 militiam subterfugere, id Off 3, 26, 97 ferre, Hor Ep 1, 18 55 tolerare, Verg A. 8, 516· munus militiae sustinere, Caes B G 6 18· militiae vacatio, *exemption from military service*, id ib 6, 14 militiae magna scientia, Sall J 63, 2 militiam discere, id C 7, 4 praeclara, Vell 2, 5, 1 Pompeii, id. 2, 40, 1 adversus Graecos, Just 20, 1, 3· lentas militias Tib 1, 3, 82 Cimbrica Teutonicaque, Vell 2, 120, 1: militiae honorem, *military honors*, Juv 7, 88 —**B.** Esp **1.** *Abl* militiā, *in war*, opp togā, in peace, Juv 10, 9 —**2.** *Gen* militiae, *in military service*, or *on a campaign in the field:* freq in phrase: domi militiaeque, *at home and abroad, at home and with the army*· quorum virtus fuerat domi militiaeque cognita, Cic Tusc 5, 19, 55, cf. et domi et militiae, id de Or 3 33, 134 militiae domique, Liv 7, 32 militiae et domi, Ter Ad 3, 5, 49 —Also without domi, Cic Leg 3, 3, 6, Sall J 84, 2, Tac. H 2, 5 —**C.** Trop, of love at confidentia militia illa militatur multo magis quam pondere, Plaut Pers 2, 2, 50, so of an inattentive lover. pro infrequente eum mittat militia domum id. Truc 2, 1, 19 —**II.** Transf. **A.** *Military spirit, courage, bravery*· virilis militiae uxor, Flor 4, 5 —**B.** Concr, *the soldiery, military* (syn. milites, exercitus, copiae) hic pars militiae, dux erat ille ducum, Ov H 8, 46 Romanae militiae decus, Val Max 1, 6, 11 cum omni militiā interficitur, Just 32, 2, 2, Plin 4, 14, 27, § 97 qua (lex) maxima apud eos vis cogendae militiae erat, Liv 4, 26, 3 magister militiae, *general*, id 22, 23, 2 caelestis, Vulg Luc 2, 13 — So trop militia caeli, i e *the heavenly bodies*, Vulg Act 7, 42, id Deut. 17, 3 —**C.** *A civil service, office, profession, employment*, esp a laborious one hanc urbanam militiam respondendi, scribendi, etc, Cic Mur 9, 19. haec mea militia est, Ov F 2, 9 —Of swallows building their nests eaque militia illis cum anno redit semper, Plin 10, 33, 49, § 95 —**D.** *Any special work of difficulty, requiring a great effort* completa est militia ejus, Vulg Isa 40, 2· arma militiae nostrae non carnalia, id 2 Cor 10, 4 bona, id. 1 Tim 1, 18 —**E.** Under the emperors (like miles), *an office* or *employment at court*, Prud. Cath 19, Cod. Just 3, 25

* **mīlĭtĭŏla,** ae, *f dim* [militia], *a short, insignificant term of military service*. semestribus militiolis tumens, Suet Vit Juv

mīlĭto, āvi, atum, 1, *v n* [miles], *to be a soldier, to perform military service, to serve as a soldier* (syn.: stipendium mereo, class) **I.** Lit in cujus exercitu Catonis filius tiro militabat, Cic Off 1, 11, 36 sub signis alicujus, Liv 23, 42 adversus aliquem, Suet. Caes 68· apud Persas, Curt 6, 5, 7 vobiscum, id. 8, 8, 11 si inter vigiles Romae sex annis militaverit, Ulp Fragm 3, 5 — **II.** Transf **1.** *To make war, wage war, war against; pass*, with a homogeneous subject· libenter hoc et omne militabitur Bellum, Hor Epod. 1, 23 —**2.** Of other than military service at confidentia militia illa militatur multo magis quam pondere, Plaut Pers 2, 2, 50; Ov H 7, 32 vixi puellis nuper idoneus, Et militavi non sine gloriā, Hor C 3, 26, 1· prima stipendia Veneri militabant, App M 9, p 226, 9: militat in silvis catulus, Hor Ep 1, 2, 67 —Of an inanim subject aries machina est, quae muros frangere militat, *serves*, Tert Pall. 1; cf: carnalia desideria quae militant adversus animam, Vulg 1 Pet 2, 11

mĭlĭum, ii, *n.*, *millet*, Varr R R 1, 57, 2, Verg G 1, 216, Plin 18, 30, 73, § 304, 18, 10, 24, § 100

mille, in the *plur* **mīlia** (or **millia;** archaic, MEILIA, Inscr Orell. 3308; *abl sing* milli, Lucil ap Gell 1, 16, and ap Macr S 1, 5), *num. adj* [Sanscr root mil, combine, associate, Gr ὁμιλος; cf miles], *a thousand, thousands* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen, sometimes in *sing subst.* with *gen*; *in plur.* only *subst* with *gen* · equites mille via breviore praemissi, Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 9, 3: mille et quingentis passibus abesse, Caes B G 1, 22.—With *gen* · mille drachumarum Olympicûm, Plaut Trin 2, 4, 23 sponden et mille auri Philippum dotis, id ib 5, 2, 34; cf. mille nummûm, Cic Phil. 6, 5, 15, id. ap Gell 1, 16, 5· mille denariûm, Gell. 1, 16, 9: mille quingentos aeris in censum adferre, Cic. Rep 2, 22, 40 ibi occiditur mille hominum, Quadrig ap Gell 1, 16, 1· hominum mille versabatur, Cic Mil 20, 53 —So with *verb in sing*, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14; Plaut Truc 2, 6, 4, Ter Heaut 3, 3, 40 mille equitum, Caes B C 3, 84; Liv 21, 61 mille militum, Nep Milt 5, 1 plus mille et centum annorum est, Varr ap Gell. 1, 16, 3. mille annorum, Plaut Mil 4, 2, 87 passuum, Cato ap Gell 1 1, Caes B G 1, 25, 5 al; cf Zumpt, Gr § 116 — In *plur* with *gen.* Thracum mille aut duo milia occidere, Cic Phil 14, 5, 12 sexcenta milia mundorum, id. N D 1, 34, 96 —Without *gen* censa sunt civium capita centum quadraginta tria milia septingenta quatuor, Liv 35, 9· sagittarios tria milia numero habebat, Caes B C 3, 4 tot milia, gentes Arma ferunt Italae, Verg A 9 132. decem milia talenta Hier. in Evang Matt. 18, 24 quatuor milia, funditores et sagittarii, Liv. 37, 40, 9, cf id 37 40, 11, 38, 38, 13, 37, 58, 4 tritici modios CXX milia polliceri Caes B C 2, 18, 4, 3, 4, 3 Graecis peditibus mercede conductis, triginta milibus, praepositus, Curt 3 9, 2, 9, 3, 21, 5 1, 41, Liv 34, 52, 7 —Distributively in milia aeris asses singulos, *on every thousand*, Liv 29 15 —**B.** In partic. mille passus, mille passuum or simply mille, *a thousand paces* i e *a Roman mile*, which is estimated at 1618 English yards or 142 yards less than the English statute mile milli passum dixit (sc. Lucilius) pro mille passibus aperteque ostendit mille et vocabulum esse et singulari numero dici, Gell. 1, 16, 13, Cic Att. 4, 16, 4 ultra quadringenta milia, id. ib 3, 4 —Prov mille passuum mora, *a mile's delay*, i e *a long delay*, Plaut. Truc 2, 3, 13, cf: mille pas suum commoratu's cantharum, id. Men 1, 2, 64 —**II.** Transf, like the Gr μυρια *a thousand*, for *innumerable, infinite* (mostly poet.) mille pro uno Kaesones exstitisse, Liv 3, 14, 4, 2, 28, 4 mille trahens varios adverso sole colores, Verg A 4, 701 tentat mille modis, Hor C 3, 7, 12 mille pericula saevae urbis, Juv 3, 8, 12 46 quomodo persequatur unus mille, Vulg Deut 32, 30 —*Plur* ante milia annorum Plin 14 praef. 1, § 3 milia tumulorum, Prud. cont Symm. 1, 516 erat numerus eorum milia milium, Vulg Apoc. 5, 11, so, mille alia alia mille, *innumerable others*, Quint 2, 15, 23, Sen. Ep 24, 14

(**millĕfŏlĭa,** ae, *f*, false read for milifolium, q v, Plin 25, 5, 19, § 42)

millĕfŏlĭum, v. milifolium

millĕformis (millĭformis), e, *adj* [mille forma], *of a thousand forms* (post-class) pestis Prud Cath 9, 55

millēnārĭus, a, um, *adj* [milleni], *containing a thousand, millenary* (post-class)· numerus Aug Civ Dei, 20, 7 aevum, Tert. de Anim 32 dux lancearīorum, *commander of a thousand*, Cassiod Hist. Eccl 6 35

millēni, ae, a, *adj num distr* [mille], *a thousand each, a thousand* (post class.; for mille numero is the true reading, Plaut. Bacch 4, 9, 4), Gai Inst 2, 225, Dig 31 89, 1; Lampr Heliog 21, 7, 26, 7, Vulg Num. 31, 5, id 2 Reg 18, 4, id. 1 Esdr 8, 27

millĕpĕda, ae, *f* [mille pes] *thousand feet*, an insect, perh *the wood louse, milleped*, Plin 20, 2, 6, § 12 —**2.** *A hairy caterpillar*, Plin 29, 6, 39, § 136

millēsĭmus (-lensimus), a, um, *adj* [mille] *the thousandth* (class) millesimam partem vix intellego, Cic Att 2, 4, 1; cf: in millesimo corpore Cels 2, 6 inter mille rates tua sit millesima puppis, i e ultima Ov H. 13, 97 usura, *one for every thousand monthly*, Sen Ira, 3, 33 pagina, Juv 7, 100 —In *plur*: armillam, ex millesimis Mercurii factam *the thousandth part of gain vowed to Mercury*, Petr 67, 7 — Hence, *adv*: **millēsĭmum,** *for the thousandth time*· Q pater quartum vel potius millesimum nihil sapit Cic Att 12, 5, 1

millĭārensis, e, v. miliarensis.

millĭārĭus, a, um, v miliarius

millĭes or **mīlĭes (milliens** or **miliens)**, *adv* [id], *a thousand times* (class) quinquies millies Plin 2, 23 21, § 85: semel et tricies millies mille, Vitr 1, 6 —*Innumerable times:* moreretur prius millies quam, Cic Rab Perd 5, 15, id Sest 58, 123, id Att 7, 11, 1· genera juris millies mutata sunt, id Rep 3, 10, 17· millies melius *a thousand times better*, id Phil 2, 44, 112 plus miliens audivi, *more than a thousand times*, Ter Eun 3, 1, 32.

millĭformis, e, v milleformis

millĭmŏdus, a, um, *adj* [mille modus], *thousand fold, innumerable* (post class) irae, Ven Vit S Martin 3, 303

* **millĭo,** ōnis, *m*, *a kind of hawk*, Macr Emp 33

millus, i, *m*, v mellum

1. Milo and **Milon,** onis, *m*, = Μίλων **I.** *A celebrated athlete of Crotona*, Cic. Fat 13, 30, id Sen 9, 27; 10, 33, Val. Max 9, 12, 9 *ext*; Vitr 9 praef § 2, Plin 7, 20, 19, § 83 —**II.** *A king of Pisa, in Elis*, Ov Ib 327

2. Milo, onis, *m*, *a name assumed by T Annius, as an admirer of Milo of Crotona, and the leader of a band of gladiators He was the son of C Papius Celsus and Annia, daughter of C Annius, who adopted the grandson He was tribune of the people with Clodius*, B C 57, *but afterwards killed the latter, and was defended by Cicero in an oration still extant* (pro T Annio Milone) —Hence, **Milōnĭanus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to* T Annius Milo *Milonian*· tempora, i e *the time when Milo was indicted*, Balb ap Cic Att 9, 7, B, 2 —*Subst*· **Milōnĭana,** ae (sc oratio), *the oration of Cicero for Milo*, Cic. Or 49, 165, Mart. Cap 5, § 526

Milōnius, i, *m.*, *the name of a parasite*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 24.

Miltiădes, is, *m.*, = Μιλτιάδης, *the celebrated general of the Athenians, the victor in the battle of Marathon*, Nep. Milt.; Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44; id. Rep. 1, 3, 5; id. Sest. 67, 141.

† **miltites lăpis** = μιλτίτης λίθος, *a kind of blood-stone*, Plin. 36, 20, 38, § 147.

† **miltos**, i, *f.*, = μίλτος, *red-lead, minium*, or *native cinnabar*, Plin. 33, 7, 38, § 115.

milŭa (-va), ae, *f.* [milvus], *a she-kite*, as a term of abuse, Petr. 75, 6.

milŭāgo (-vago), inis, *f.* [id.], *a kind of fish*, = milvus, II. A., Isid. 12, 6, 36 (but a false read. for lolligo, Plin. 32, 2, 6, § 15).

milŭīnus (also **milvīnus**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the kite* (class.): plumae, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 167.—**B.** Transf., *resembling a kite, kite-like*, i. e. *rapacious*: ungulae, i. e. *a thief's clutches*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 63: pullus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6: miluinus pes, *kite's foot*, an herb so called from its resemblance to the foot of a kite, Col. 12, 7, § 1; cf. Plin. 27, 8, 35, § 57.—**II.** *Subst.*: **miluīna (milvīna)**, ae, *f.* * **A.** (Sc. fames.) *A kite's*, i. e. *a ravenous, appetite, voracity*, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 29 (dub.; Ritschl, bulimam).—**B.** (Sc. tibia.) *A kind of flute of a very clear tone*: miluina genus tibiae acutissimi soni, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll.; Sol. 5, 19.

miluus (later also, **milvus**), i, *m.*, *a bird of prey, a kite, glede.* **I.** Lit.: pulmentum ei deripuit miluos . . . postulare ut sibi liceret miluom vadarier, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 37; 40; id. Rud. 4, 4, 80; Plin. 10, 10, 12, § 28: miluo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: adulteretur et columba miluo, *of something impossible*, Hor. Epod. 16, 32.—Of rapacious men, *a kite*: male ego metuo miluos, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 13.—Prov.: dives arat Curibus, quantum non milvus oberret, *so large that a kite could not fly across it*, Pers. 4, 26; Juv. 9, 55; Petr. 37, 8.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A fish of prey, a gurnard*: (metuit) opertum miluus hamum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 51; Ov. Hal. 95.—**B.** *A constellation*: stella Lycaoniam vergit proclivis ad Arcton Miluus, Ov. F. 3, 794; Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 237.

Milvius Pons, v. Mulvius.

* **Milyădum Commūne**, *a district and city in Lycia*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 38, § 95; called **Milyas**, ădis, *f.*, Liv. 38, 39, 16.

mīma, ae (in the *dat.* and *abl. plur.*, mimabus, acc. to Cledonius, p. 1863 P.), *f.* [mimus], *a female mimic* or *mime*, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 58; 13, 11, 24; Hor. S. 1, 2, 56; Inscr. Orell. 2621.—In apposition: a mima uxore, Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 20.

Mimallŏnes, um, *f.*, = Μιμάλλονες, *the Bacchantes* (poet.), Stat. Th. 4, 660; Sid. C. 1, 13.—Hence, **I. Mimallŏnēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Bacchantic, Bacchanalian* (poet.), Pers. 1, 99.—**II. Mimallŏnis**, idis, *f.*, *a Bacchante* (poet.), Ov. A. A. 1, 541.

mīmārius, a, um, *adj.* [mimus], for mimicus, *of* or *belonging to a mime, mimic* (post-class.): mimarii scurrae, Capitol. Ver. 8, 1.—**II.** *Subst.*: **mīmārius**, ii, *m.*, *a mimic actor*, Inscr. Orell. 2631.

Mĭmas, antis, *m.*, = Μίμας. **I.** *A mountain range in Ionia, opposite the Isle of Chios, a branch of Mount Tmolus, still called Mimas*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 118; Ov. M. 2, 222; Luc. 7, 451; Cic. Att. 16, 13, a, 2; id. Fragm. p. 580 Orell.; Amm. 31, 14, 8.—**II.** *A giant*: Typhoeus et validus Mimas, Hor. C. 3, 4, 53; Sil. 4, 278.—**III.** *A Trojan*: Mimanta, Verg. A. 10, 702.

mīmiambi, ōrum, *m.*, *a mimic poem in iambics, mimic iambics* (post-Aug.), Ter. de Metr. p. 2437 P.; Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 4.

mīmĭcē, *adv.*, v. mimicus *fin.*

† **mīmĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = μιμικός, *of* or *belonging to mimes, mimic, farcical* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ne aut scurrilis jocus sit, aut mimicus, *farcical, extravagant*, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 239; Quint. 6, 1, 47 Spald.—**II.** Trop.: res mimicae et ineptae, Plin. Ep. 7, 29, 3: mors, *mimic, feigned*, Petr. 94 *fin.*—Hence, *adv.*: **mīmĭcē**, *like a mime, farcically*, Cat. 42, 8; Tert. Apol. 46; Sen. Contr. 2, 12, 5.

mimmŭlus, i, *m.*, *the name of a plant*, Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 259 dub. (Sillig, nummulus).

‡ **Mimnermĭa**, ae, *f.*, *a surname of Venus*: alii Venerem Mimnermiam vel Meminiam dicunt, quod meminerit omnium, Serv. Aen. 1, 720.

Mimnermus, i, *m.*, = Μίμνερμος, *a Greek elegiac poet of Colophon, the inventor of the pentameter*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 65; 2, 2, 101: Mimnermi versus, i. e. *elegiac poetry*, Prop. 1, 9, 11.

† **mīmŏgrăphus**, i, *m.*, = μιμογράφος, *a composer of mimes, a mimographer*, Suet. Gram. 18; Inscr. Orell. 2622; Schol. Juv. 8, 186.

† **mīmŏlŏgus**, i, *m.*, = μιμολόγος, *an actor in mimic plays* or *farces, a mime*, Firm. Math. 8, 8.

mīmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mima], *a little mime*, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 61; id. Planc. 12, 30.

mīmŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [mimus], *a little mime* (post-class.), Arn. 2, 69 *fin.*

† **mīmus**, i, *m.*, = μῖμος. **I.** *A mimic actor, mime*, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242: oratori minime convenit distortus vultus gestusque: quae in mimis rideri solent, Quint. 6, 3, 29; Ov. A. A. 1, 501: nobilis, Juv. 8, 198.—**II.** *A mimic play, mime, farce.* **A.** Lit.: mimi exitus, Cic. Cael. 27, 65: tutor, mimus vetus, id. de Or. 2, 64, 259: mimos *scribere*, Ov. Tr. 2, 497: mimorum scriptor, Quint. 1, 10, 17: mimos commentari, Cic. Phil. 11, 6, 13: mimum agere, Suet. Caes. 39; Juv. 13, 110: mimus quis melior plorante gula? id. 5, 157.—**B.** Trop., *anything farcical, pretended, unreal.*—Of the sham triumph of Caligula, Suet. Calig. 45: commendationis, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 53: humanae vitae, Sen. Ep. 80, 7: mimus et simulatio, id. ib. 26, 5.

1. min, for minium, v. h. v.

2. min', for mihine, v. ego.

† **1. mīna (mna**, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 107), ae, *f.*, = μνᾶ. **I.** *A Greek weight of a hundred Attic drachmas, a mina*, Plin. 21, 34, 109, § 185; Rhem. Fann. de Ponder. 32 sq.—**II.** *A Greek money of account.* **A.** *The silver mina*; this was of 100 Attic drachmae or Roman denarii (about $18.05 of our currency): argenti, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 16; id. Poen. 2, 21; 5, 5, 8 al.—Also *absol.*: mina, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 2; id. Ps. 3, 2, 87; id. Poen. 5, 6, 22 al.; Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91; id. Leg. 2, 27, 68: minae bonae mala opera partae, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 144.—**B.** Auri, *the mina of gold*, of five times the value of the silver one: alia opust auri mina, Plaut. Truc. 5, 44; id. Mil. 5, 27.

2. mīna, ae, *f. adj.*, *smooth*: mina ovis, *smooth-bellied, with no wool on the belly*: mina (id est ventre glabro), Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 6: minae oves, a play on the double meaning of the word (v. 1. mina, II.), Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 9.—**II.** *Subst.*: **mīna**, ae, *f.*: minam Aelius vocitatam ait mammam alteram lacte deficientem, quasi minorem factam, Paul. ex Fest. p. 122 Müll.

‡ **mĭnābĭlĭter**, *adv.* [1. minor], *threateningly*: minabiliter, ἀπειλητικῶς, Gloss. Philox.

* **mĭnācĭae**, arum, *f.* [minae], *menaces, threats*, with a play upon the double meaning of minae; v. 1. mina: at ego oves et lanam et alia multa quae poscet dabo. Mellust te minis certare mecum quam minaciis, Plaut. Truc. 5, 55 sq. (but Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 16; id. Capt. 4, 2, 22, the true reading is minae).

mĭnācĭter, *adv.*, v. minax *fin.*

mĭnae, ārum, *f.* [root min-, only in Lat.; cf.: mentum, minari, and perh. mons], *the projecting points* or *pinnacles* of walls (only poet.). **I.** Lit.: minae murorum, Verg. A. 4, 88: moenium, Amm. 24, 2, 12; 24, 2, 19; 29, 6, 11; 20, 6, 2.—**II.** Trop., *threats, menaces*, of animate and inanimate things (class.). **A.** Of living beings: si quidem hercle Acacidinis minis animisque expletus cedit, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 25: virtutem hominibus instituendo et persuadendo, non minis et vi ac metu tradi, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247: terrēre minis, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 301 Müll. (Ann. v. 261): minas jactare, *to throw out threats*, Cic. Quint. 14, 47: intendere alicui, Tac. A. 3, 36.—Of the threats used by cattle-drivers, Ov. P. 1, 8, 56.—Poet., of a bull: nullae in fronte minae, Ov. M. 2, 857; of a snake: tollentemque minas, *raising threats*, i. e. *raising himself in a threatening posture*, Verg. G. 3, 421.—**B.** Of inanimate things (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aspice, quam saevas increpat aura minas, Prop. 1, 17, 6: hibernae, Tib. 2, 3, 46: ingentes parturit ira minas, Ov. H. 12, 208: caelestes minae territabant, Flor. 2, 8, 3; *forebodings of misfortune*, Val. Fl. 5, 342.

Minaei (Minnaei), ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Arabia, celebrated for their myrrh and frankincense*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 155 sqq.; Prisc. Perieg. 888.—Hence, *adj.*: **Minaeus**, a, um, *of* or *belonging to the Minæi*: tus, Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 53: murra, id. 12, 16, 35, § 69.

mĭnanter, *adv.*, v. 1. minor *fin.*

mĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. minor], *a threatening, threat, menace*, as an action (rare but class.): quae illaec est minatio? Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 19: minationes, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 288: imperiosis minationibus confutare, Tullius Tiro ap. Gell. 6 (7), 3, 13 Hertz.

mĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who drives cattle with threats, a cattle-driver, a drover* (post-class.), Tert. ad Nat. 2, 3 *fin.*

mĭnātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [minator], *threatening* (post-class.): sonitu minatorio (al. minaci), Amm. 17, 7, 14.

mĭnax, ācis, *adj.* [1. minor], lit., *jutting out, projecting.* **I.** Lit. (poet.): minaci Pendentem scopulo, *overhanging, projecting*, Verg. A. 8, 668: robur saxi, *overlying, incumbent*, Lucr. 1, 881.—**II.** Trop., *threatening, menacing, full of threats* or *menaces* (class.). **A.** Of living things: Indutiomarus iste minax atque arrogans, Cic. Font. 12, 36; Quint. 11, 3, 72: vituli nondum metuenda fronte minaces, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 15.—*Sup.*: adversus barbaros minacissimus, Suet. Calig. 51.—**B.** Of inanimate things: aequor saevum minaxque, Ov. H. 19, 85: fluvii, Verg. G. 3, 77: pestilentia minacior, Liv. 4, 52: litterae, Cic. Fam. 16, 11, 2: vox, Hor. C. 1, 10, 10: unda, id. ib. 1, 12, 31: genus dicendi, Quint. 11, 1, 3: vultus, *significant*, Calp. 4, 1: fortuna, Juv. 10, 52.—Hence, *adv.*: **mĭnācĭter**, *threateningly, menacingly, with threats* or *menaces* (class.): adversarios minaciter terrere, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 90: dictum, Quint. 1, 5, 9.—*Comp.*: minacius dicere quam facere, Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 21.

Mincĭădes, ae, *m.* [Mincius], *the Minciade*, i. e. *Virgil*, as born in Mantua, on the Mincius, Juvenc. 1, 10.

Mincius, ii, *m.*, *a river in Cisalpine Gaul, which runs by Mantua, a tributary of the Po*, now *Mincio*, Verg. G. 3, 15: amnis, Liv. 24, 10, 7; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224.

minctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mingo], *a making water* (post-class.), Veg. Vet. 1, 50.

minctūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a making water* (post-class.), Veg. Vet. 1, 33 (al. mictura).

minctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. signif. 136.

(**mĭnĕo**, ēre, false reading for meant, Lucr. 6, 563 and 1193; v. Lachm. ad h. l.)

‡ **minerrĭmus**, pro minimo dixerunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 122 Müll.

Minerva (old orthogr. **Menerva**, like magester, leber, etc., acc. to Quint. 1, 4, 17), ae, *f.* [from the root men, whence mens, memini, moneo, etc.; v. infra], *a Roman goddess, identified with the Grecian Pallas Athene, the daughter of Zeus, and the goddess of wisdom, of sense and reflection, of the arts and sciences, of poetry, and of spinning and weaving*: Minerva dicta, quod bene moneat. Hanc enim pagani pro sapientiā ponebant; Cornificius vero, quod fingatur pingaturque minitans armis, eandem dictam putat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll.; cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 180; 3, 23, 59; Varr. L. L. 5, § 74 Müll.; daedala, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. daedalam, p. 68; Minerva nostra, custos urbis, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 1: Minerva Iliensis, Ulp. Fragm. 22, 6: Aristoteles . . . Minervam esse Lunam probabilibus argumentis demonstrat, Arn. 3, 31.—Prov.: pingui or crassā Minervā aliquid facere, *without art, skill*, or *learning, plainly, rudely*, Col. 1 praef. § 33; Cic. Lael. 5, 19: rusticus crassā Minervā, Hor. S. 2, 2, 3: invitā Minervā, *contrary to the bent of one's genius* or *natural abilities, against the grain*, Hor. A. P. 385: quia nihil

decet invitâ, ut aiunt, Minervâ, id est adversante et repugnante naturâ, Cic Off 1, 31, 301 sus Minervam (docet), *a stupid man will instruct a wise one*, Cic Ac 1, 5, 18 omnis Minervae homo *jack-of-all-trades*, Petr 43, 8 MINERVA MEDICA, i e medicina, *the goddess of health*, Inscr. Rein 11, 81. fecit ex ebore aeque Minervam, *a statue of Minerva*, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 54 —Transf **A.** *A working in wool, spinning and weaving*. tolerare colo vitam tenuique Minervâ (= tela, lanificio), Verg A 8, 409, Ov M 4, 33, Prop 2, 9, 5 — **B.** To form the name of a place **1.** Minervae Arx, v Minervius, II. B — **2.** Minervae Promontorium, *a promontory in Campania, to the south east of* Surrentum, *the abode of the Sirens*, now *Punta della Capanella*, Liv. 40, 18, 8, Ov M 15, 709.

Mĭnerval, ālis, *n* [Minerva], *a gift in return for instruction* (ante and post-class), Varr R R 3, 2, 18; Tert Idol 10

‡ **Mĭnervālicium**, ii, *n* [Minerval], perh for Minerval, *a teacher's fee*: Minervalicium, συστατικόν, Gloss Philox.

Mĭnervālis, e, *adj* [Minerva], *of* or *belonging to Minerva* (to learning, good sense, etc), *Minervan* (post class): artes, Tert. Spect 11 *fin*: munus, Hier. Ep ad Ephes 6, 4: MAGISTER, Inscr Orell 2421 — In *plur. subst*: **Mĭnervālia**, ium, *n*, *festivities in honor of Minerva*, Sergius, p 1846 P

‡ **Mĭnervīnus**, i, *m* [Minervius], *the name of a Roman slave*, Inscr Mur. 479, 1

Mĭnervius, a, um, *adj* [Minerva], *of* or *belonging to Minerva*, *Minervian* (post-class): nomen, i e. *of Minerva* Arn 4, 137: LEGIO, *named after Minerva*, Inscr Orell 922; 1767; 1894 et saep · cives, i e Athenienses, because there was in Athens a temple of Minerva, Arn 5, 175: versus, *verses composed in honor of Minerva*, Paul ex Fest s v. axamenta p 3 Mull — **II.** *Subst*: **Mĭnervium**, ii, *n* **A.** *A temple of Minerva*, Varr L L 5, § 47 Mull; Arn 6, 193 — **B.** *A city and castle* (hence also called Arx Minervae, Verg A 3, 531) *in Calabria, south of Otranto, the primitive seal of the Salentines*, now *Castro*, Liv. 45, 16, 5; Vell 1, 15, 4.

mĭnēus, a, um, *adj* [minium], *of a cinnabar red color*. color rosarum, App M. 4, 2 p 143 circulus, id Flor 2, p 348

mingo, minxi, mictum and ictum, 3, *v. a* [root mig, whence also meio; cf also the Greek ὀ-μιχέω], *to make water, to void urine*: in me veniant mictum atque cacatum, Hor S 1, 8, 38. urina mingitur, Cels. 4, 20· ut quantum bibisset, tantum mingeret, Vop ap Bon. 14; Juv. 3, 107 — In mal. part, Cat 67, 30

mĭnĭācĕus, a, um, *adj* [minium], *of cinnabar or minium, cinnabar red, vermilion* (only in Vitr.)· expolitio, Vitr. 7, 9: cunei, id. 7, 4 *med*; cf: miniatius (i e miniaceus), μιλτώδης, Gloss. Labb

mĭnĭānus, a, um, *adj* [id], *painted with red lead* or *cinnabar*: minianus Jupiter (i e statua Jovis), Cic Fam 9, 16, 8.

mĭnĭārius, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *belonging to minium* or *cinnabar* (post Aug): miniarium metallum *a cinnabar mine*, Plin 33, 7, 40, § 118 — **II.** *Subst.*: **mĭnĭārĭa**, ae, *f.*, or **mĭnĭārium**, ii, *n*, *a cinnabar mine*, Plin 33, 7, 40, § 121

* **mĭnĭātŭlus**, a, um, *adj dim* [miniatus], *colored with red lead* or *cinnabar, colored red*: cerula, Cic Att 16, 11, 1.

mĭnĭātus, a, um, v. 1. minio, *P a.*

mĭnĭcŭlārius, ii, v. minuscularius.

mĭnĭmē, *adv*, v. parvus *fin*, under minimus

mĭnĭmŏpĕre, i. e minimo opere, *not at all*, Licin. ap Prisc 6

mĭnĭmus, a, um, v. parvus *fin.*

mĭnīnus, a, um, *adj* [mina], *costing a mina, of the worth of a mina*: exta, Plaut Ps 1, 3, 95 Fleck

1. mĭnĭo, no *perf*, ātum, 1, *v a.* [minium] *to color with red lead* or *cinnabar, to paint red*· Jovem, Plin 33, 7, 38, § 112; 35, 12, 45, § 157 — Hence, **mĭnĭātus**, a, um, *P. a* **I.** *Colored with red-lead* or *cinnabar, colored red, red*: quae quidem, vereor, ne miniata cerula tua pluribus locis notandae sint, *with your red lead pencil*, Cic Att 15, 14, 4; 16, 11, 1 — **II.** *Of the color of cinnabar, cinnabar red*, of the parrot. avis torque miniato in cervicem distincta Plin. 10, 42, 58, § 117.

2. Mĭnĭo, ōnis, *m.* **I.** *A small river in Etruria*, now *Mignone*. Minionis in arvis, Verg A. 10, 183, Rutil 1, 279 — **II.** *A town on the river Minio*, Mela, 2, 4, 9

‡ **mĭniscĭtur**, pro reminiscitur antiquitus dicebatur, Paul. ex Fest. p 122 Mull.

mĭnister, tra, trum, *adj.* (*gen plur.* ministrûm, Stat. S. 3, 1, 86) [a double *comp* in form, from minus and *comp* ending ter, Gr τερ os; cf: magister, sinister], *that is at hand, that serves, ministers* (as an adj only poet and later): lumina (i e oculi) propositi facta ministra tui, *that further, promote; promotive*, or in a *subst* sense, Ov. H. 21, 114: minister Grex, Sil 11, 274: ardor, Lucr. 5, 297: ministro baculo, *with the aid of a staff*, Ov. Ib. 261.— **II.** *Subst.* **A.** **mĭnister**, tri, *m*, *an attendant, waiter, servant*, also *a priest's attendant* or *assistant*; likewise *an inferior officer, underofficial*; hence, transf, *an aider* in a good or bad sense, *a furtherer, promoter, helper, an abettor, accomplice*: centum aliae (famulae), totidemque pares aetate ministri, Verg A. 1, 705 · Phrygius, *the cup bearer Ganymede*, Val Fl. 5, 691; Mart 12, 15, 7; Falerni, *a cup-bearer*, Cat. 27, 1· ministri publici Martis, Cic Clu. 15, 43: hostia Inter cunctantes cecidit moribunda ministros, Verg G 3, 488. ministri imperii tui, *inferior officers, under officials*, Cic. Q Fr. 1, 1, 3: regni, *an assistant in the regal government, a minister*, Just 16, 1, 3. infimi homines ministros se praebent in judiciis oratoribus, i e *inform the orators what the law is*, Cic de Or 1, 45, 146: legum, *a minister, administrator*, id Clu. 53, 198: sermonum, *a mediator, negotiator*, Tac H 2, 99: consiliorum suorum, Vell 2, 129, 3: Tiberius Alexander ... minister bello datus, Tac A. 15, 28: ministri ac servi seditionum, Cic Fam 1, 9, 13: ministri ac satellites cupiditatum, id Verr. 2, 3, 8, § 21; so, furoris alieni, *agents, instruments*, Lact 5, 11: libidinis, Cic Lael 10, 35: socii scelerum atque ministri, Lucr 3, 61: Calchante ministro, *with the help of Calchas*, Verg A. 2, 100: ministrum esse in maleficio, Cic Clu. 22, 60: minister fulminis ales, i e *the eagle*, Hor. C 4, 4, 1: calidae gelidaeque (aquae) minister, *one who serves*, Juv. 5, 63. me nemo ministro fur erit, *by my aid*, id 3, 46 — Esp (eccl Lat), *a minister of religion, a preacher of Christ*: ut sim minister Christi, Vulg Rom 15, 16; id Eph 3, 7: fidelis, id. ib 6, 21: Dei, id. 2 Cor. 6, 4: optimus, Aug Conf 10, 26.— Of inanimate things· sit anulus tuus non minister alienae voluntatis, Cic. Q Fr. 1, 1, 4· taedae, ardore ministro, suppeditant no vum lumen, Lucr. 5, 297.— **B.** **mĭnistra**, ae, *f*, *a female attendant, maid servant; a female assistant* or *minister*, at religious worship (class only in the trop signif) **1.** Lit: una ministrarum, Ov. M. 9, 90; 306; 14, 705: accipiat missas apta ministra notas, Ov A. A. 3, 470: ara deae certe tremuit, pariente ministrâ, i e *the Vestal Sylvia*, id. F 3, 47.—Also among Christians: ancillae, quae ministrae dicebantur, i. e. *deaconesses*, Plin. Ep 10, 97, 8 — **2.** Trop, *a servant, handmaid*; in a bad sense, *an aider, accessory, abettor*: ministra et famula corporis res familiaris, Cic. Tusc 1, 31, 75: voluptatum satellites et ministrae, id Fin 2, 12, 37: Camilla delegit pacisque bonas bellique ministras, Verg A 11, 658.

mĭnistĕrĭālis, e, *adj.* [ministerium], *ministering* (late Lat.): spiritus, Rufin Orig Princip 1, 5, 1.—Hence, **mĭnistĕrĭāles**, ium, *m*, *imperial officers*, Cod. Th 8, 7, 5 al

mĭnistĕrĭāni, ōrum, *m*, = ministeriales, *imperial officers*, Cod Just. 12, 26 *rubric.*

‡ **mĭnistĕrĭārius**, a, um, *adj* [ministerium], *of* or *belonging to service, serviceable*: ministeriarius, ὑπηρετικός, Gloss. Phil

mĭnistĕrium, ii, *n* [minister], *the office* or *functions of a* minister, *attendance, service, ministry*, in a good or bad sense, *an office, occupation, work, labor, employment, administration*, etc (not in Cic or Cæs., cf munus, officium) **I.** Lit: sunt qui ita distinguant: quaedam beneficia esse, quaedam officia, quaedam ministeria: beneficium esse, quod alienus det officium esse filii, uxoris, etc: ... ministerium esse servi, quem conditio sua eo loco posuit, ut nihil eorum, quae praestat, imputet superiori, Sen Ben 3, 18, 1 servorum, Just. 2, 13, 10· ubi ego omnibus parvis magnisque ministeriis praefulcior, Plaut Ps 3, 1, 6: facere uxoribus, *to wait* or *attend upon*, id. 32, 3, 16 praestare alicui, Dig 13, 5, 15: exhibere, ib 50, 1, 17 assuetos ministeriis talium facinorum, Liv. 42, 15 magis necessarium quam speciosi ministerii procurationem intueri, id 4, 8, 6· praebere, Dig 47, 2, 51 ministerium consilii sui afferre, Just. 31, 5, 8 fabrilia, Plin 16, 43, 84, § 230 dura, Ov. M 11, 625 diurna, id ib 4, 216 navis, Petr 108 triste, Verg A 6, 223, cf foeda, id ib 7, 619, Sedul 4, 130: Quirinus acribus ministeriis consulatum adeptus, Tac. A. 3, 48: ministeria belli, *military service*, id. ib 2, 78: ministerio Catonis ... facta provincia Cyprus est, *agency*, Vell 2, 38, 6: caedis, Curt 10, 1, 2· ministeris functi esse, Mos et Rom Leg Coll 13, 3, 2 —Esp, *the Christian ministry, the office of a preacher of Christ* or *of religion*: verbi, Vulg Act. 6, 4: reconciliationis, id 2 Cor 5, 18. melius, id Heb 8, 6 — **II.** Transf, concr. **A.** *A suite of attendants*: quindecim convivarum, ac ministerii capax triclinium, Plin 12, 1, 5, § 10: ministeria magistratibus conscribere, i e lictores, viatores, etc, Tac A. 13, 27: aulicum, *court servants*, Lampr. Alex. Sev 41· atratum coquinae ministerium, *the kitchen servants*, Amm 14, 6, 17: varia arenae ministeria, *managers of the games*, Suet Ner. 12 — **B.** *A service of dishes, table service* (post class): ducentarum librarum argenti pondus ministerium, Lampr Alex. Sev. 34, Paul Sent 3, 6, 86

mĭnistra, ae, v. minister, II B.

mĭnistrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ministro], *service, assistance*: commoda, Vitr 6, 9, 2.

mĭnistrātor, ōris, *m* [id], *an attendant, waiter, servant* (class)· (turbam) transeo ministratorum, per quos, signo dato, ad inferendam cenam discurritur, Sen Ep 95, 24: vinum dominicum ministratoris gratia est, *cup bearer*, Petr. 31, 2; Dig 50, 16, 203: MERCVRIVS, Inscr Fabr 114: accensos ministratores, Cato esse scribit, Varr. L. L 7, § 18 Mull: cum auriganti Caio ministratorem exhiberet, *play the assistant, the instructor*, Suet. Vit. 17: cum te ipsum, Sulpici, objurgabam, quod ministratorem peteres, non adversarium, Cic de Or. 2, 75, 305: quasi ministrator, aderat, subiciens, quid diceret, id Fl 22, 53

mĭnistrātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [ministrator], *of* or *pertaining to an attendant, servant* (post-Aug): urceoli, Mart. 14, 105 *in lemm.*

* **mĭnistrātrix**, īcis, *f* [id], for ministra, *a female attendant, a handmaid*: ministratrices oratoris, Cic de Or. 1, 17, 75 dub (Orell ministras; v. Orell. ad loc; and cf minister, II B 2)

‡ **mĭnistrix**, īcis, *f* [ministra], for ministra, *a maid-servant, handmaid*: ministrix, ὑπηρέτις, Gloss. Philox

mĭnistro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.* [minister], *to attend, wait upon, serve*, esp at table, *to serve up, pour out, hand* food or drink (syn: servio, appareo, praebeo, suggero; class). **I.** Lit. (α) With *dat*: Acastum retine, quo commodius tibi ministretur, Cic. Fam. 16, 14, 2: cui matronam ministrasse compererat, Suet Aug 45 —(β) With *acc.*: nos met inter nos ministremus, Plaut Stich 5, 4, 7.—(γ) *Absol*: hic ministrabit dum ego edam, Plaut Curc 2, 3, 90 — **II.** Transf, *to take care of, manage, govern, direct*; and, in gen, *to provide, furnish, supply, give, afford*: ministrare (naves) velis, of the steersman, Verg A 6, 302· naves nec velis ministrantur, nec, etc, Tac G 44: ministrare victum alicui, Varr R. R 3, 17, 6: viros et arma alicui, Tac. H 4, 12: prolem, *to give, present, produce*, Tib 2 2, 21· ministrabant ei de facultatibus suis, Vulg Luc. 8, 3: faces furiis Clodianis, Cic Pis 11, 26: equus terga ministrat (for mounting), Val. Fl 6, 216. jussa medicorum, *to execute*, Ov. H. 20, 133 — Also of inanim subjects: sarmentum colibus sucum ministrat, Varr R. R. 1, 31, 2: (vinum) verba ministrat, Hor

Ep 1, 15, 20 luna ministrat equis, *serves them, lights them on their way*, Prop 3, 14, 15: reges ministrabunt tibi, Vulg Isa. 60, 10; id. Act 20, 34.

mĭnĭtābĭlĭter, *adv* [minitor], *threateningly* (ante-class). increpare, Pac ap Non. 139, 22; Att ib

mĭnĭtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id], *threatening:* cum rex. circumdari ignes minitabundus juberet, Liv. 2, 12, 12, 39, 41, 3, Tac A. 2, 10

mĭnĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f* [id.], *a threatening* (late Lat), Avien. Arat. Phaen. 250, Ambros Ep 24, 8

mĭnĭto, āre, v. minitor *fin.*

mĭnĭtor, ātus, 1 (*inf.* minitarier for minitari, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 3; id. Rud. 3, 1, 15 — *Act.* collat form **minito,** āre; v infra *fin.*), *v. dep freq* [1. minor], *to threaten, menace* a person with any thing, *constr alicui aliquid, alicui aliquā re,* with *inf.*, with *acc.* and *inf.*, and *absol* (class.) (*a*) *Alicui aliquid* · Mihin' malum minitare? Plaut Curc 4, 4, 15: ista horribilia minitare purpuratis tuis! Cic Tusc 1, 43, 102; id. Phil. 13, 9, 21: malum alicui, id. Caecin 10, 27: fratri mortem, id. Phil 6, 4, 10 virgas securesque omnibus, Liv 3, 57, 3 —With *acc* · facito istud quod minitaris, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 13: quin consul arma minetur, Cic. Fam 11, 3, 3 bellum, Quint 3, 8, 19 —With *dat.* · quis illest qui minitatur filio? Plaut Bacch. 4, 8, 9 alicui, Cic Att 2, 19, 3 — (*β*) *Alicui aliquā re:* huic urbi ferro ignique minitantur, Cic. Phil 11, 14, 37; 13, 21, 47: huic urbi ferro flammāque minitans, id Cat 2, 1, 1 (Klotz, ferrum flammamque)· Caesari gladio, Sall. C 49, 4.—With *abl* · qui ferro minitere, Enn. ap Fest s v. ningulus p 177 Müll (Ann v 133 Vahl) — (*γ*) With *inf:* quod nunc minitare facere, Ter Hec 3, 4, 13 —(*δ*) With *acc.* and *inf* cur ergo minitaris tibi te vitam esse amissurum? Plaut As 3, 3, 2.— (*ε*) *Absol* . etiam, carnufex, Minitare? Plaut Bacch 4, 6, 16: noli minitari, id. Mil. 2, 4, 19 — *Act* collat. form **mĭnĭto,** āre (ante class.) quae minitas mihi, Plaut Capt 3, 5, 85: etiam minitas? Naev. ap Non 473, 32. quid minitabas te facturum, Plaut Fragm ib 33; Liv Andron. Tr 17.

†† **mĭnĭum,** ii, *n* (apoc form **min,** Verg ap Quint. 8, 3, 28, Aus. Gram 9) [Span.], *native cinnabar:* Hiberum, Prop 2, 2, 21 — **II.** *Red lead, minium,* Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 118, Verg E 10, 27; Suet Calig 18; id. Gram 11; Vitr. 7, 8, 1.

1. mĭnĭus, a, um, *adj* [minium], *of cinnabar* or *minium, cinnabar red, vermilion* (Appuleian). rosarum minius color, App M 4, p 143, 3: circulus, id. Flor 2, p 348, 33

2. Mĭnĭus, ii, *m* , *a river in Lusitania,* now the *Minho,* Mel 3, 1, 8; Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 112, 4, 21, 35, § 115

mīno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.* and *n* , collat form of minor (ante class, acc to Prisc p 799, but v. Lachm ad Lucr 6, 563 —From the application of the words minari and minae to the threatening cries of cattle drivers is doubtless derived the old rustic signif., also generally adopted in the post-class per. into the literary lang), *to drive* animals asinos et equum minantes baculis exigunt, App M 3, p 141· asinum, id. ib 8, p 216: me ut suam juvencam, Aus Epigr 67, 3: gregem ad interiora deserti, Vulg Exod 3, 1 per omnem mundum (so, vaccam), Schol Juv. 6, 526: agasones equos agentes, id est minantes, Paul ex Fest s v agasones, p 25 Müll. — *Pass* transf.: cum a validis ventis minentur (naves), Vulg Jac 3, 4, id. Nah. 2, 7 —Of men eos a tribunali, Vulg Act. 18, 16 —Hence the Ital *menare,* Fr *mener.*

Mīnōis, idis, *f*, = Μινωΐς **I.** *A female descendant of Minos* So *his daughter Ariadne,* Ov M 8, 174, Prop 3, 19, 27· grex magis an regnum Minoida sollicitat? i e *Pasiphaë, the wife of Minos,* Aus Idyll 12, 7 —**II.** *A name of the Isle of Paros,* Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 67.

Mīnōĭus, a, um, *adj* , = Μινώϊος, *of* or *belonging to Minos, Minoan;* poet also for *Cretan:* Minoia regna, Verg A. 6, 14. virgo, i. e. *Ariadne, daughter of Minos,* Val. Fl 7, 279· sella, *the tribunal of Minos in the infernal regions,* Prop 5, 11, 21 tela, i e *Cretan arrows,* Sil. 2, 107 turba, *Cretan army,* id. 14, 43 tecta Brundisii, *founded by Cretans,* Luc 5, 406

1. mĭnor, ātus, 1, *v dep* (*act.* collat. form, v mino) [minae], *to jut forth, project.* **I.** Lit (only poet) geminique minantur In caelum scopuli, Verg A. 1, 162 saxa minantia caelo, Sil 4, 2 —**II.** Transf., *to threaten, menace* one with any thing, constr. *alicui, alicui aliquid,* with *abl* , with *acc* and *inf*, or with *ne* **A.** In gen. (class.) (*a*) *Alicui,* Cic. Verr 2, 4, 66, § 149 — (*β*) *Alicui aliquid:* crucem minari alicui, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102. — (*γ*) With *abl :* coepit minari interdum ferro, Sall. C 23, 3 —(*δ*) With *acc* and *inf:* ab hac minatus sese abire, Plaut As 3, 3, 14 dolor se patientiam debilitaturum minatur, Cic Tusc 5, 27, 75 —(*ε*) With *ne* minor interminor que, nequis, etc, Plaut Capt 4, 2, 11 Fleck. —**2.** Of inanim things: cum domus mea ardore suo deflagrationem Urbi minabatur, Cic Planc 40, 95· plaustra populo minantur, Juv. 3, 256: illa (ornus) usque minatur, et tremefacta comam concusso vertice nutat, i e *threatens to fall, gives signs of falling,* Verg A. 2, 628 nil color caeli minatur, Juv. 14, 294: quodcumque minabitur arcus, Hor A. P. 350 — **B.** In partic, like the Gr ἀπειλεῖν, *to promise boastfully* (poet): atqui vultus erat multa et praeclara minantis, Hor S 2, 3, 9· qui magna cum minaris, extricas nihil, Phaedr 4, 21, 4.—Hence, **mĭnanter,** *adv* , *threateningly, with threats,* = minaciter: multa minanter agat, Ov A. A 3, 582

2. mĭnor, us, *less, smaller inferior,* etc.; *comp* , from parvus, q v

mĭnōrātĭo, onis, *f* [minor], *diminution, abasement* (late Lat), Vulg Eccl 20, 11.

mĭnōro, no *perf*, atum, 1, *v. a* [2 minor], *to make smaller, less,* or *fewer, to lessen, diminish* (eccl. Lat), perit anima, ei minoratur, Tert. Anim 43: jumenta eorum, Vulg Psa. 106, 38 dies temporis ejus, id ib 88, 46: et qui minoratur viribus, id Eccli 41, 3 —**II.** *Neutr., to be lacking, be in want* et qui modicam, non minoravit, Vulg 2 Cor 8, 15 — Hence, **mĭnōrātus,** a, um, *P a* , *diminished, less* (post-class) minorato pretio vendere, Dig 18, 7, 10 (al numerato).

Mīnos, ōis (ōnis· Minonis ira, Sall Fragm ap Prisc p 710 P), *m* , = Μίνως **I.** *A son of Zeus and Europa, brother of Rhadamanthus, king and lawgiver in Crete, and after death a judge in the infernal regions* ad eos venire, qui vere judices appellentur, Minoëm, Rhadamanthum, Cic Tusc 1, 41, 98; 1, 5, 10; cf id. Rep 2, 1, 2, Sall. H. 2, 3, 1, 78, Verg A. 6, 432, Ov M 9, 436 —*Acc* Minoa, Ov M 9, 440; Verg Cir 367.—**II.** *The grandson of the former, likewise king in Crete, the husband of Pasiphaë, father of Ariadne, Phædra, Androgeos, and Deucalion, and builder of the labyrinth,* Ov. M. 7, 456; 8, 6 sq; 152, cf Suet. Tib 70

Mīnōtaurus, i, *m* , = Μινώταυρος, *a monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man, the fruit of the intercourse of Pasiphaë, the wife of Minos, with a bull Minos caused him to be shut up in the labyrinth and fed with human flesh The Athenians were obliged to deliver to him seven boys and as many maidens every year, until Theseus destroyed him, and, with the aid of Ariadne's clew, escaped from the labyrinth* · Minotaurus putatur esse genitus, cum Pasiphae Minois regis uxor dicitur concubuisse cum tauro Sed affirmant alii, Taurum fuisse nomen adulteri, Paul ex Fest p 148 Müll proles biformis Minotaurus, Verg A. 6, 25, cf Ov. M. 7, 456; 8, 152 sq; Hyg Fab 41· Minotauri effigies inter signa militaria est, Paul ex Fest p 148 Müll. — Comically offensione Minotauri, i e Calvisii et Tauri, Cic Fam 12, 25, 1.

Mīnōus, a, um, *adj* [Minos], *of* or *belonging to Minos, Minoan;* poet. also for *Cretan* · Minoa venundata Scylla figura Prop 4, 18 (19), 21· Pasiphaë, i e *the wife of Minos,* Aus Epigr 66 Thoas, *the son of Ariadne,* Ov H. 6, 114: harenae, *the shores of Crete,* id. Ib 511.

† **mintha,** ae, and **minthē,** ēs, *f.*, = μίνθη, *the Greek name for* menta, *mint:* mentae nomen suavitas odoris apud Graecos mutavit, cum alioqui mintha vocaretur, Plin 19, 8, 47, § 159

mintrĭo, ire, or **mintro,** āre, *v n* , of the sound made by a mouse, *to squeak* · mus avidus mintrit (al. mintrat), Auct. Carm Philom 61.

Minturnae, ārum, *f* , *a city of Latium, on the border of Campania, at the mouth of the Liris, in the neighborhood of which Marius concealed himself from Sylla in a marsh,* Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59, Liv 9, 25, 3; Vell. 1, 14, 6, Hor Ep 1, 5, 5, Val Max. 2, 10, 6, 8, 2, 2 —Hence, **II. Minturnensis,** e, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to Minturnæ.* populus, Liv. 27, 38 litterae, *written at Minturnæ,* Cic Att 5, 3, 2 flumen, i e *the Liris,* Dig 19, 2, 13 —*Subst* **Minturnenses,** ium, *m* , *the inhabitants of Minturnæ,* Vell. 2, 19, 2.

Mĭnūcĭa, ae, v Minucius

Mĭnūcĭus (Minut-), i, *m* , **Mĭnūtĭa (Minuc-),** ae, *f* , *the name of a Roman gens, of whom,* **1.** M Minucius Rufus, magister equitum *under the dictator* Fabius Maximus Cunctator, Liv 22, 8, 6, Nep Hann 5, 3; Sil. 7, 386 —**2.** Another, Luc. 6, 126 —**3.** Minucius Felix, *of Africa, in the third century of the Christian era, the author of an apologetic work in favor of the Christian religion,* Lact 1, 11, 55; 5, 1, 22.—*Fem :* **Mĭnūcia,** ae, *a vestal, who was punished for incontinence by being buried alive,* Liv. 8, 15, 7 —**II. Mĭnūcĭus (Minut-),** a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to a Minucius, Minucian:* Minucia gens, Cic Verr 2, 1, 45, § 115 lex, Paul ex Fest s v osi, p 201 Müll.: Minucia porta appellata est eo, quod proxima esset sacello Minucii, id. p 147 Müll porticus, *in Rome, built by* M Minucius Rufus, Cic Phil 2, 34, 84· via, *from Rome to Brundisium,* id Att 9, 6, 1.

* **mĭnŭisco,** ĕre, *v n* [minuo], *to grow less, to diminish,* Aus. Ephem *fin* dub

mĭnŭmē, for minime, v parum

mĭnŭmus, for minimus, v parvus

mĭnŭo, ui, ūtum, 3, *v a* and *n.* [Sanscr mi, lessen, change, Gr μινύω, μινύθω, cf: μείων = minor, Germ minder, vermindern] **I.** *Act* , *to make smaller, to lessen, diminish;* lit and trop **A.** Lit (rare and mostly poet)· ramaliaque arida tecto Detulit, et minuit, *broke in pieces,* Ov M 8, 645: ligna, *to chop into small pieces,* id. F 2, 647· portarum objectus, *to dash in pieces,* Stat. Th 10, 526. dentes in limine, id ib 10, 47: sanguinem, *to let blood,* Veg. Vet 1, 16, 2, in the same signif, simply minuere, id ib 1, 22, 1 —**B.** Trop, *to lessen, diminish, lower, reduce, weaken, abate, restrict* (very freq and class)· imperium matris Plaut As 3, 1, 6: sumptus civitatum, Cic Fam 3, 8, 2· (rem familiarem), Hor S 2, 3, 177: gradum, Quint 2, 3, 7: gloriam alicujus, Cic Fl. 12, 28: molestias vitae, id. Fin 1, 16, 51 cupiditates, id. ib: invidiam, id. Agr 1, 5 14· spem, Caes B G 5, 33· auctoritatem, id. B C 3, 43: minuuntur corporis artus, *grow less, diminish in size,* Ov. M 7, 317: minuuntur corpora siccis, Plin 11, 54, 118, § 283: consul alter proelio uno et vulnere suo minutus, *discouraged,* Liv 21, 52, 2 (al deminutus) suspicionem profectionis, Cic Att 10, 16, 4: controversias, *to settle, put an end to,* Caes B G 5, 26: minuenda est haec opinio, *to be refuted,* Cic Off. 1, 22, 72· magistratum, censuram, *to restrict the power of, to limit,* Liv 4, 24 majestatem populi Romani per vim, *to violate, offend against,* Cic Phil. 1, 9, 21: matris imperium, Plaut As 3, 1, 6: religionem, Nep Ages 4, 8: nec tu ea causa minueris Haec quae facis, ne is mutet suam sententiam, Ter And 2, 3, 19: consilium, *to alter, change,* id. Hec 4, 3, 10: condemnationem, *to commute,* Gai Inst 3, 224; 4, 57 —**II.** *Neutr* , *to diminish, grow less:* minuente aestu, *at the ebbing of the tide,* Caes. B G 3, 12, 1· minuente lunā, *waning,* Pall. 3, 24; Sedul 1, 243, cf. crescentis minuentisque sideris species, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 181. — Hence, **mĭnūtus,** a, um, *P. a* (diminished; hence), *little, small, minute* (class) **A.** Lit. · pueri minuti (opp majores), Varr ap Non. 141, 18: id

omnes magni minutique, Plaut Cist 2, 1, 45 — Of things litterae, Plaut Bacch 4, 9 68 minuta ac brevia folia, Plin 12, 24, 53, § 111 ossa, Lucr 1 835 opuscula, Cic Ac 2, 38, 120 itinera, Suet Aug 82 aere minuto qualiacumque somnia vendere, Juv 6, 546 facies minutae, *miniature portraits*, id 14, 291 — *Comp* minutior ac mage pollens, Lucr 4, 318 — *Sup* minutissimis ictibus excarnificatus Suet Vit 17 res, *little things, trifles*, Cic Clu 64, 180 res minutissimae et contemptibiles, Aug Conf 10, 35, 4 aves Col 8, 5, 10 — **B.** Trop, *petty, paltry, insignificant* **1.** Of persons alii minuti et angusti, Cic Fin 1, 18, 61 philosophi id Div 1, 30, 62 imperatores id Brut 73, 256 plebes, Phaedr 4, 6, 13 — **2.** Of things canto carmina versibus minutis Poet ap Plin Ep 4, 27, 4 genus orationis, Cic de Or 2 38, 159 minuti est animi voluptas ultio, Juv 13, 189 — Hence, *subst* **mĭnūtum,** i, *n*, *the smallest piece of money a mite, farthing* novissimum reddere, Vulg Luc 12, 59, cf aes minutum, id ib 21, 2 — *Plur* (*a*) *The little* (opp longa) Calp Ecl 5, 7 — (*β*) *Minutes points, very small parts*, Amm 20, 3, 2, Gram Vet p 374, 11 — (*γ*) *Comp* illa minutiora *those less important matters*, Aur Vict Epit 48, 18 — Hence, *adv*, in two forms **1. mĭnūtē,** *into small* or *fine pieces, finely minutely* (class) **A.** Lit sal minute tritus Col 6, 17, 7 minutissime commolere, id 12, 28, 1 historia minutissime scripta, *in an extremely small hand*, Sen Ep 95, 2 — **B.** Trop (*a*) *In a petty* or *paltry manner* res minutius tractare, Cic Fin 4, 3, 7 — (*β*) *Minutely, closely, accurately* minutius et scrupulosius scrutantur omnia Quint 5 14, 28 — **2. mĭnūtim,** *into small pieces, finely minutely* (ante class and post Aug) concidere, Cato, R R 123 scoria minutim fracta Plin 34, 18, 51, § 171, Gell 17, 8, 2 — **B.** *With short steps, trippingly* equus ambulans, Veg Vet 1, 56, 39 deambulare, id ib 2, 53, 3

mĭnŭrĭo or **mĭnurrio,** 4, *v n* [μινυρίζω], *to twitter, to chirp, to coo*, said of singing birds (post class) palumbes minurriunt (al minarriunt), Spart Get 5 prognem inter asseres minurientem, Sid Ep 2, 2 *med*, cf the foll. art

‡ **mĭnurrītĭōnes** appellantur avium minorum cantus, Paul ex Fest p 122 Müll, cf minurio

1. mĭnus, *less* **I.** *Adj comp*, from minor, v parvus — **II.** *Adv*, v parvus *fin*

2. mĭnus, a, um, v 2 mina

mĭnuscŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj* [minusculus], *small, petty, paltry, trifling* (post class) minuscularii aquaeductus, Cod. Just 11, 42 10 res id ib 1, 55, 1 — **II.** *Subst* **mĭnuscŭlārĭus,** i, *m*, *a collector of small taxes* in detail opp to the receiver general Cod Th 11, 28, 3 (al. minutularii), cf in full minuscularii vectigalium conductores (al minutularii in the same sense), Aug Civ Dei, 7, 4

mĭnuscŭlus, a, um, *adj dim* [1 minus] *rather less, rather small* (class) ostium Poet ap Macr S 3 12 avlarium, Varr R R 3, 5, 5 cupae Cato, R R 12 nomen, *very short*, Plaut Trin 4 2, 46 villa, Cic Att 14, 13 5 epistola, id Q Fr 3, 1, 4 — Of persons meretrix, Plaut Poen 2, 50

mĭnūtal, alis, *n* [minutus] **I.** *A dish of minced meat* (post Aug), Juv 14 129, Mart 11, 31, 11 — **II.** In gen **mĭnūtālĭa,** ium, *petty* or *paltry things, trifles* (post class), Tert Hab Mul 6 culices, formicae, tineae et hoc genus minutalia, id. Anim 32

mĭnūtālis, e, *adj* [id.], *small, paltry, insignificant* (eccl Lat) regna Tert. adv Marc 1, 4 — As *subst* **mĭnūtālis,** is, *m*, *an insignificant author* ceteri i e *the other writers of no consequence*, Hier Ep ad Ephes. prooem

mĭnūtātim, *adv* [id] *piecemeal, in little bits, piece by piece, little by little, gradually by degrees, singly, one by one* (class) nasturtium consectum minutatim, Varr R R. 3, 10 6 cribrare terram *to sift small*, Plin 17, 11 15 § 76 interrogare, i e *in little questions by bits, always adding something*, Cic Ac 2, 29, 92 aliquid addere, id. ib 2 16 49 assuefaciant, Varr R R 1 20, 2 discere, Lucr 5, 1384 se recipere, Auct B Afr 31 cedere id ib 78 singulos convenire, *one by one*, Dig 2, 15, 8, § 9

mĭnūtē, *adv*, v minuo, *P a fin*

mĭnūtĭa, ae, *f* [minutus], *smallness, fineness, minuteness* (post Aug) donec ad minutiam redigantur, *to make quite small, reduce to powder*, Sen Ep 90, 23 pulveris minutiae, *little particles*, Lact Ira Dei, 10, 9 — *Plur*, *insignificant matters, trifles* ut praetereamus negotiorum minutias, Amm 23, 1, 1 humilium minutias indagare causarum id 26, 1, 1 historiam producere per ignobiles minutias, id 27, 2, 11 per minutias, *into the minutest detail*, with scrutari, id 14 6, 25, with demonstrare, id 23, 6, 74 gesta narrare, id. 28 2, 12 — Post class collat form **mĭnūtĭes,** ei, *f* ad summam minutiem conterere, App M 9, p 229 humana, id ib 11, p 263, Arn 6, p 256, Lact 2 4, 12

mĭnūtĭ-lŏquĭum, ii, *n* [minutus loquor] *brevity of speech* (eccl Lat) Aristotelis, Tert Anim 6, Boëth Myth 1 praef *fin*

mĭnūtim, *adv*, v minuo, *P a fin*

mĭnūtĭo, onis, *f* [minuo], *a lessening, diminishing* (post Aug), trop, opp incrementum, Quint 8, 4 28 rerum, id 6, 3 52 capitis, i e deminutio, Gell 1, 12, 9, Dig 4, 5, 1, 4, 5, 5 sanguinis, *blood letting, bleeding*, Veg Vet 1, 28, 1, so, minutio alone cum praescriptis minutionis observantiis, id ib 1, 17, 13

1. Mĭnūtĭus, a, um, v Minucius

2. mĭnūtĭus, *comp*, v. minutus and minute

mĭnūtīvus, a, um, *adj* [minuo], *adapted for diminution diminishing*, opp auctivus, Fortun. Art Rhet 3, 20

mĭnūtŭlārĭus, v minuscularius

mĭnūtŭlus, a, um, *adj dim* [minutus], *very little; very paltry* (ante and post class) pueri, Plaut Poen prol 28 argenteos Philippeos minutulos, Vop Aur 9 *fin* quaestiones, Macr S 7 3

mĭnūtus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, v minuo *fin*

Mĭnўae, arum, *m*, = Μινύαι, *the Minyans, Argonauts, the companions of Jason, so called from their ancestor Minyas, a king in Thessaly* Minyae dicti Argonautae, quod plerique eorum ex filiis Minyae fuerant orti, Paul ex Fest p 122 Müll, Ov M 7, 1, cf Hyg Fab 14

† **minyanthes,** is, *n*, = μινυανθές *a kind of large leaved clover*, Plin 21, 9, 30, § 54; 21, 21, 88, § 152

1. Mĭnўas, ae, *m*, v Minyae

2. minyas, ădis, *f*, *a plant* idem (Pythagoras) minyada appellat nomine alio Corinthiam, Plin 24, 17, 100, § 157

Mĭnўēĭas, ădis, *f*, = Μινυηΐας, *the daughter of Minyas*, Ov M 4, 1

Mĭnўēĭdes, *f* (**Mĭnēĭdes**), = Μινυηΐδες, *the daughters of Minyas, who were changed into bats for slighting the festival of Bacchus*, Ov M 4, 32, cf Minyeidăs, id ib 4 425

Mĭnўēĭus, a, um, *adj*, = Μινυήϊος, *of* or *belonging to Minyas* (poet) Minyeia proles Ov M 4, 389

* **Mĭnўēus** (quadrisyl), ei, or **Mĭnўĭus,** ii, *m*, = Μινύειος, *an old name of the river Orchomenos, in Thessaly* Orchomenus Minyius antea dictus, Plin 4, 8, 15, § 29

‡ **mĭo,** avi, are, *v a*, *to make water*, Inscr Zaccarii, Marm Salonit p 10, n 15

mīrabĭlĭārĭus, ii, *m* [mirabilis], *a wonder worker, worker of miracles* (eccl Lat) Aug Tract. in Joann 13

mīrābĭlis (*sup* mirabilissimus, Col 6 36, 3 MSS) e, *adj* [miror], *to be wondered at wonderful, marvellous, extraordinary, admirable, strange, singular* (class) nimium mirimodis mirabilis Plaut Trin 4, 2 86 nec hoc tam re est, quam dictu inopinatum atque mirabile, Cic Par 5, 1, 35 pugnandi cupiditas, Nep Milt 5 1 hic tibi sit potius quam tu mirabilis illi, Hor Ep 1, 6 23 laetis Phrygibus mirabile sumen Juv 12, 73 — *Comp* quo ista majora ac mirabiliora fecisti, Cic de Or 2, 18, 74 — *Sup* mirabilissima soboles, Col 6, 36, 3 (*a*) In *neutr* mirabile est, with a *subject clause*, Ter Heaut 2, 4, 7 — (*β*) With *quam, quantum, quomodo* mirabile est, quam non multum differat, Cic de Or 3, 51, 197 esset mirabile quomodo, id Div 2, 19, 44 mirabile quantum gauderet Sil 6, 620 — (*γ*) With latter *sup* (mirabile dictu) truditur e sicco radix oleagina ligno, *wonderful to tell* or *to be told*, Verg G 2, 30 — **II.** Esp (eccl Lat) **A.** *Glorious* mirabilis Deus in sanctis suis, Vulg Psa. 67, 36 mirabilis in altis Dominus, id ib 92 6 — **B.** *Miraculous* mirabilia opera Altissimi solius, Vulg Eccli 11, 4 facta, id Jer 5 30 et saep — Hence, **A.** *Subst.* **mīrābĭle,** is, *n*, *a miracle, wondrous deed* (eccl Lat) et faciet Dominus mirabile, Vulg Exod 9 4 — Mostly *plur* cras faciet Dominus inter vos mirabilia, Vulg Jos 3, 5 videntes mirabilia quae fecit, id Matt. 21, 15 et saep — **B.** *Adv* **mīrābĭlĭter,** *wonderfully, astonishingly, marvellously, extraordinarily, surprisingly* (class) mirabiliter vulgi mutata est voluntas, Nep Dion. 10, 2 cupere, Cic Fam 13, 16, 4 laetari, id ib 11, 14, 1 moratus est, *is strangely constituted is a strange fellow*, id Att 2, 25, 1 tonabit Deus, Vulg Job, 37, 5 — *Comp* mirabilius augere, Cic de Or 1, 21, 94

mīrābĭlĭtas, atis, *f* [mirabilis], *wonderfulness, admirableness, admirable quality* (eccl Lat.) operum, Lact 7, 4 *init*

mīrābĭlĭter, *adv*, v mirabilis *fin*

mīrābundus, a, um, *adj* [miror], *wondering, astonished, full of wonder* or *astonishment* (mostly Livian and post class). nova res mirabundam plebem convertit, quidnam incidisset, cur, etc, Liv 3 38 Poeni mirabundi unde, etc, id 25, 37, 12, Curt 9, 9, 26 — With *acc* mirabundi bestiam, App M 4, p 150, 4

‡ **mīracidĭon,** primae adulescentiae, Paul ex Fest p 123 Müll

mīrācŭla, ae, *f* [miror], *a marvellously ugly woman* (ante class) diobolares miraculae, Plaut Fragm ap Varr L L 7, § 64 Müll miraculae a miris, id est, monstris, Varr ib

mīrācŭlum, i, *n* [id] *a wonderful, strange,* or *marvellous thing, a wonder, marvel, miracle, wonderfulness, marvellousness* (class, syn · prodigium, portentum) miracula, quae nunc digna admiratione dicimus antiqui in rebus turpibus utebantur, Paul. ex Fest p 123 Müll portenta et miracula philosophorum somniantium, *strange and wonderful imaginations*, Cic N D 1, 8, 18 adiciunt miracula huic pugnae, *relate wonderful things*, Liv 2, 7 esse miraculo, *to be wonderful, to excite wonder*, id 25, 8 arbor digna miraculo, *singular, curious*, Plin 12 1, 5, § 9 in quae miracula, dixit, Verteris? Ov M 3, 673 omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum, Verg G 4, 441 miraculum magnitudinis, *extraordinary size*, Liv 25 9, 14 Euander .. venerabilis vir miraculo litterarum, rei novae inter rudes artium homines, id 1, 7, 8 ut mors ejus majori miraculo fuerit, Suet Oth 12 miracula septem, *the seven wonders of the world*, Amm 22, 15, 28 — **II.** Esp, in eccl Lat, *a miracle* facientes pene incredibilia miracula, Lact 4, 21 Dei id 7, 9 quibus miraculis plurimi allicientur, id. 7, 17 accidit quasi miraculum Deo, Vulg 1 Reg 14, 15 nihil posse confingi miraculorum atque vitiorum, quod non ibi (in deorum genere) reperiatur, Aug Civ Dei, 4, 27 — Hence, *adv* **mīrācŭlō** = θαυμαστῶς, *wonderfully* pictus, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 83

mīrandus, a, um, *P a*, v miror *fin*

* **mīrātĭo,** ōnis *f* [miror], *wonder, admiration* mirationem facere, Cic Div 2, 22, 49

mīrātor, ōris, *m* [id] *an admirer* (poet and in post Aug prose) formae honestae, Prop 2, 13 9 rerum, Ov M 4, 640, Hor S 1, 2 36 inanium, Plin 14, 4, 5, § 51 sui, Sen Vit Beat. 8 3

mīrātrix, icis, *f* [mirator] *wondering, admiring, she that wonders* or *admires* (poet) miratrix turba, Juv 4, 62 fama, Sen Hippol. 742 vetustas sui, Luc 4, 655.

mīrē, *adv*, v mirus *fin*

mīrĭfĭcē, *adv*, v mirificus *fin*

mīrĭfĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [mirificus], *wonder, admiration* (eccl. Lat.): mirabilium, Chrys. Serm. 63.

mīrĭfĭco, āre, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to exalt, make wonderful, magnify* (eccl. Lat.): mirifica misericordias tuas, Vulg. Psa. 17, 7; 4, 3.

mīrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mirus-facio], *causing wonder* or *admiration, wonderful, marvellous, extraordinary, singular, strange* (class.). **I.** Of persons: voramus litteras cum homine mirifico ... Dionysio, Cic. Att. 4, 11, 1: homo in doctrinis mirificus, Gell. 6, 15, 2.—**II.** Of things: turris mirificis operibus exstructa, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: pugnae, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 1: convicium, id. ib. 1, 14, 5: voluptas, id. Fam. 3, 11, 3: studium, id. ib. 14, 3, 3: mirificas gratias agere, id. Att. 14, 13, 5: sed te mirificam in latebram conjecisti, id. Div. 2, 20, 47.—*Sup.*, in two forms: mirificissimum facinus, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 32: mirificentissima potentia, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 42 *init.*—Hence, *adv.*: **mīrĭfĭcē**, *wonderfully, marvellously, extraordinarily, exceedingly* (class.): delectari, Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 4: dolere, id. Att. 2, 19, 1: diligere, id. N. D. 1, 21, 58: laudare, id. Fam. 3, 11, 3: prodesse, Plin. 31, 8, 44, § 97.

mīrimōdis, *adv.* [mirus-modus; cf. multimodis; v. Lorenz ad Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 98], *in an astonishing manner*: nimium mirimodis mirabilis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 86; Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 3, 12.

mīrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [mirus]. ***I.** *A singularly* or *defectively formed person*, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 64 Müll.—***II.** *A wonderer, admirer*, Tert. Praescr. 3.

mirmillo (murmillo, myrmillo), ōnis, *m.* [μορμύλος], *a kind of gladiator that used to fight with a Thracian* (Threx), *or a net-fighter* (retiarius), *and wore a Gallic helmet, with the image of a fish for a crest* (whence the name): retiario pugnanti adversus mirmillonem cantatur: Non te peto, piscem peto, quid me fugis, Galle? quia mirmillonicum genus armaturae Gallicum est, ipsique mirmillones ante Galli appellabantur, in quorum galeis piscis effigies inerat, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. retiario, p. 284 and 285 Müll.: ille autem ex myrmillone dux, ex gladiatore imperator, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 31; 5, 7, 20; 6, 4, 10; 6, 7, 13; 12, 8, 20; Quint. 6, 3, 61; Sen. Prov. 4, 4; Suet. Ner. 30; Amm. 16, 12, 49; 23, 6, 83; Inscr. Grut. 334, 3; Inscr. Orell. 25, 66; Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arval. p. 165, 1.

mirmillōnĭcus (myrm-), a, um, *adj.* [mirmillo], *of* or *belonging to a mirmillo*: genus armaturae, *of the mirmillones*, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. retiario, p. 284 and 285 Müll.; v. mirmillo: myrmillonica scuta dicebant, cum quibus de muro pugnabant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 144, 12.

mīro, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to wonder* (ante-class. collat. form of miror): quid miras? Varr. ap. Non. 480, 30: aut ambos mira aut noli mirare de eodem, id. ib. 32: si studium mirabis, Pompon. ib. 474, 25 (Com. Rel. v. 108 Rib.).—**2.** *Part.*: **mīrātus**, a, um, in *pass. signif.* (post-class.): miratā virginis arte, Juvenc. 3, 58.

mīror, ātus, 1 (*act.* collat. form, v. miro), *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [Sanscr. smi, smile; Gr. μειδάω; cf.: mirus, nimīrum], *to wonder* or *marvel at, to be astonished* or *amazed at* a thing; *to admire*; constr. with *acc.*, *acc.* with *inf.*, with *quod*, *si*, *quā ratione*, *quid*, *unde*, etc., with *de*, and poet.; in Greek constr. also *aliquem alicujus rei* (class.). (*α*) With *acc.*: neglegentiam hominis, Cic. Att. 10, 5, 59: illud jam mirari desino, quod ante mirabar, id. de Or. 2, 14, 59: signa, tabulas pictas, vasa caelata, Sall. C. 11, 6: praemia, Verg. G. 3, 49: patrem, *to honor admiringly*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 75: alia digna miratu, *of admiring wonder*, Sen. Ep. 94, 56: mirari se, *to admire one's self, be in love with one's self, be vain*, Cat. 22, 17.—(*β*) With *object-clause*: si quis forte miratur, me ad accusandum descendere, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1, 1.—(*γ*) With *quod*: mirari se aiebat, quod non rideret haruspex, haruspicem cum vidisset, Cic. Div. 2, 24, 51.—(*δ*) With *si*: idne tu miraris, si patrissat filius? Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 27: miror si, *I should wonder, be surprised, if*: miror, in illā superbiā et importunitate si quemquam amicum habere potuit, Cic. Lael. 15, 54.—(*ε*) With *rel.-clause*: ne miremini, quā ratione hic tantum potuerit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 134: ejus rei quae causa esset miratus, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: miror, quid ex Piraeo abierit, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 59: satis mirari non possum, unde, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 95: si quis antea mirabatur, quid esset, quod, etc., id. Sest. 1.—(*ζ*) With *de*: de singulari impudentiā, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 6.—(*η*) With *cum*: ne quis miretur, cum tam clare tonuerit, Pompon. ap. Non. 473, 3 (Com. Rel. v. 4 Rib.).—(*θ*) Poet. in Greek constr. (θαυμάζω τινά τινος), *aliquem alicujus rei*: (te) justitiaene prius mirer belline laborum, Verg. A. 11, 126.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To have a regard for*: familiaritates ... amantium nos amicorum et nostra mirantium, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 30.—**B.** Of inanim. subjects (poet.): (arbos) miraturque novas frondes et non sua poma, Verg. G. 2, 82.—Hence, **mīrandus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *wonderful, strange, singular* (class.): in mirandam altitudinem depressum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 68: mirandum in modum, *in a wonderful manner*, id. Att. 9, 7, 3: cliens, Juv. 10, 161: fides, Stat. S. 1, 3, 20.—*Neutr. absol.*: mirandum est, unde, etc., *the wonder is*, etc., Juv. 10, 32.

mīrus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. smi; v. miror], *wonderful, marvellous, astonishing, extraordinary* (class.): mirum et magnum facinus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 97: mirum me desiderium tenet urbis, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 11: miris modis odisse aliquem, *wonderfully, exceedingly*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 104; so, miris modis, adverbially, *wonderfully, strangely*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 5; id. Men. 5, 7, 50; id. Rud. 3, 1, 1; id. Merc. 2, 1, 1: mirum in modum conversae sunt hominum mentes, *astonishingly, surprisingly*, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: sibi mirum videri, quid in suā Galliā populo Romano negotii esset, id. ib. 1, 34.—With a foll. *si*: minime mirum, si ista res, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 55: quid mirum in senibus, si infirmi sunt aliquando? id. Sen. 11, 35: mirum quam or quantum, *it is wonderful how, how very, how much*, i.e. *extraordinarily, exceedingly*: mirum quam inimicus ibat, ut ego objurgarem, Cic. Att. 15, 40: id, mirum quantum profuit ad concordiam civitatis, Liv. 2, 1; so, mirum ut: mirum dictu, ut sit omnis Sarmatarum virtus velut extra ipsos, Tac. H. 1, 79: mirum ni or nisi, *it would be wonderful, I should wonder, I am very much mistaken, if not*, i.e. *most probably, undoubtedly*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 43: mira sunt, nisi invitavit sese in cena plusculum, id. Am. 1, 1, 127: mira sunt ni Pseudulust, id. Ps. 4, 7, 118; id. Trin. 4, 2, 19 Brix ad loc.: socer, et medicus me insanire aiebant: quid sit, mira sunt, *I wonder what it means, it is incomprehensible to me*, id. Men. 5, 7, 56: mirum ni or quin, *undoubtedly, certainly*: quid ploras pater? Mirum ni cantem: condemnatus sum, *I wonder I don't sing, of course I ought to sing*, Naev. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 278: mirum, quin ab avo ejus, aut proavo acciperem, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 125: mirum quin te advorsus dicat, id. Am. 2, 2, 118: quid mirum? *what wonder?* Ov. A. A. 3, 110.—*Comp.*, only ante-class.: mirior inquam tibi videor, Titin. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll.: quid hoc mirius? Varr. ap. Non. 135, 29.—*Subst.*: **mīra**, ōrum, *n.*, *wonders, marvels*: nimia mira memoras, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 57: septem mira, *the seven wonders of the world*, Lact. 3, 24, 1.—Hence, *adv.*: **mīrē**, *wonderfully, marvellously, strangely, uncommonly, exceedingly* (class.): puero municipia mire favent, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 6: factus canis, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 102: laudare, id. 29, 3, 12, § 54: gratus, id. 29, 1, 6, § 13: afficere, Juv. 14, 24.—With a *noun*: mire opifex, Pers. 6, 3: mire quam illius loci cogitatio delectat, *extraordinarily, exceedingly*, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 3 (al. mire quantum).

mis, an archaic form for meis; v. meus *init.*

Misăgĕnes, is, *m.*, *a son of Masinissa*, Liv. 42, 29; 62 sq.

Misargyrides, ae, *m.*, = μισαργυρία, *money-hater*, a name comically formed by Plautus to signify *usurer*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 41.

miscellānĕus (miscill-), a, um, *adj.* [miscellus], *mixed, miscellaneous* (post-Aug.): turba, *of all sorts*, App. M. 3, p. 129 *fin.*—**II.** *Subst.*: **miscellānĕa**, ōrum, *n.* **A.** *A hash of different sorts of broken meat, a gallimaufry, hodge-podge*, the coarse diet of gladiators, Juv. 11, 20.—**B.** *A writing on miscellaneous subjects*: Miscellanea Ptolemaei, Tert. adv. Val. 12.

‡**miscellĭōnes** appellantur, qui non certae sunt sententiae, sed variorum mixtorumque judiciorum sunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll.

miscellus (miscillus, Mart. Cap. 9, § 997), a, um, *adj.* [misceo], *mixed* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): uvae, Cato, R. R. 23; genus (i.e. of tame and wild pigeons), Varr. R. R. 3, 7: ludi, *composed of games of several kinds*, Suet. Calig. 20: aes, *a brazen tablet on which were inscribed the names of soldiers who had served out their time and to whom lands were assigned, and of those who succeeded to the place of others deceased*, Sicul. Fl. de Condit. Agror. p. 23 Goes.; Mart. Cap. 9, § 913; § 997 Kopp ad loc.

miscĕo, miscŭi, mixtum (mistum is found in many MSS. and edd., but is probably a corruption of copyists, representing the weakened sound of *x* in later times; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 556), 2, *v. a.* [root mik-, mig-; Sanscr. miçras, mixed; Gr. μίσγω, μίγνυμι; cf. miscellus], *to mix, mingle, to intermingle, blend* (for the difference between this word and temperare, v. below, II. A.; cf. confundo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.; with *abl.*: (sortes) pueri manu miscentur, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: toxicum antidoto, Phaedr. 1, 14, 8: mella Falerno, Hor. S. 2, 4, 24: vina Surrentina faece Falernā, id. ib. 2, 4, 55: pabula sale, Col. 6, 4: nectare aquas, Ov. H. 16, 198.—With *dat.*: dulce amarumque mihi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 61: fletum cruori, Ov. M. 4, 140; Col. 7, 5: inter curalium virides miscere smaragdos, Lucr. 2, 805: cumque meis lacrimis miscuit usque suas, Ov. P. 1, 9, 20.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To join one's self to, have carnal intercourse with* one: corpus cum aliquā, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60.—With *dat.*: sic se tibi misceat, Ov. M. 13, 866: cum aliquo misceri in Venerem, App. M. 9, p. 228, 16: sanguinem et genus, *to intermarry*, Liv. 1, 9, 4.—**2.** *To mix, prepare* a drink: alteri miscere mulsum, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 17; Ov. Am. 1, 4, 29: Veientana mihi misces, Mart. 3, 49, 1: pocula alicui, Ov. M. 10, 160: lurida terribiles miscent aconita novercae, id. ib. 1, 147; cf.: miscenda Cum Styge vina bibas, = *you shall die*, id. ib. 12, 321: nullis aconita propinquis miscuit (Orestes), Juv. 8, 219.—**3.** Miscere se, or misceri, *to mingle* with others, *to unite, assemble*: miscet (se) viris, Verg. A. 1, 440: se partibus alicujus, Vell. 2, 86, 3: ipsa ad praetoria densae Miscentur, *assemble*, Verg. G. 4, 75.—**4.** Miscere manus or proelia, *to join battle, engage* (poet.): miscere manus, Prop. 2, 20, 66: proelia dura, id. 4, 1, 28; hence, vulnera, *to inflict wounds on each other*, Verg. A. 12, 720.—**5.** Of storms, *to throw into confusion, to disturb, confound, embroil* (poet.): caelum terramque, Verg. A. 1, 134: magno misceri murmure pontum, id. ib. 1, 124: miscent se maria, id. ib. 9, 714.—Hence, of persons, *to raise a great commotion, make a prodigious disturbance, to move heaven and earth*: caelum ac terras, Liv. 4, 3, 6: quis caelum terris non misceat et mare caelo, Juv. 2, 25; cf.: mare caelo confundere, id. 6, 282.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to mix, mingle, unite*, etc.: dulce amarumque una nunc misces mihi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 63: miscent inter sese inimicitiam agitantes, Enn. ap. Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v. 275 Vahl.): animum alicujus cum suo miscere, Cic. Lael. 21, 81: gravitate mixtus lepos, id. Rep. 2, 1, 1: misce Ergo aliquid de nostris moribus, Juv. 14, 322: ex dissimillimis rebus misceri et temperari, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119; cf., joined with temperare, id. Or. 58, 197; also opp. to temperare, since miscere signifies merely to mix, but temperare to mix in due proportion: haec ita mixta fuerunt, ut temperata nullo fuerint modo, Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 42.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To share with, impart to* another; *to take part in, share in* a thing (rare and perhaps not ante-Aug.): cum amico omnes curas, omnes cogitationes tuas misce, *share*, Sen. Ep. 3, 3: se negotiis, *to take part in, engage in*, Dig. 26, 7, 39, § 11: administrationi, ib. 27, 1, 17, § 5: paternae hereditati, ib. 29, 2, 42, § 3.—**2.** (Acc. to I. B. 5.). **a.** *To throw into confusion, to embroil, disturb* (class.): om

nia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, Cic Leg 3 9, 19 rem publicam malis concionibus, id. Agr 2 33, 91 coetus, Tac A 1 16 animorum motus dicendo, Cic de Or 1 51, 220 anima, quae res humanas miscuit olim, Juv 10, 163 — **b.** *To stir up, occasion, excite, rouse* ego nova quaedam misceri et concitari mala jam pridem videbam, *stirred up, devised*, Cic Cat 4 3, 6 seditiones, Tac H 4, 68 *fin* — **3.** Misceri aliquo, *to be changed into* mixtus Enipeo Tacnarius deus, Prop 1, 13, 21

miscillānĕus, a, um, v miscellaneus

miscillio, onis, *m*, *one who is undecided* in opinion, Paul ex Fest p 123, 7 Mull, cf miscix.

miscillus, a, um, v miscellus *init*

‡**miscipulo**, āre *v n*, *to smack* miscipulat, ποππύζει, Gloss Philox

***miscĭtātus**, a, um [*Part* from the unused miscito, *v freq* from misceo] *mixed, mingled*, Auct de Limit p 267 Goes

***miscix**, icis, *adj* [misceo], *changeable, inconstant* inconstans, Petr 45, 6 dub (al mittix)

misellus, a, um, *adj dim* [miser], *poor, wretched, unfortunate* (rare, and with Cic only in the epistolary style) homo, Cic Att 3, 23 6, id Fam 14, 4, 3 o miselle passer, Cat 3, 16 —As *subst* **misellus**, i *m*, *a wretch, miserable fellow*, Juv 13, 213 —Esp, applied to the dead cum alicujus defuncti recordaris misellum vocas eum, Tert Test Anim 4, Petr 65 —Of inanim and abstr things redactus sum usque ad hoc misellum pallium, Plaut Rud. 2, 6 65 spes, Lucr 4, 1096

Mīsēnum, i, *n*, = Μισηνόν, *a promontory, town, and harbor in Campania*, now *Punta di Miseno*, Mel 2, 4 9, Cic de Or 2, 14, 60, id Imp Pomp 12 33, Plin Ep 6, 20, Suet Aug 49, Tac A 4, 5, 14, 13, cf Misenum promontorium a Miseno tubicine Aeneae ibi sepulto est appellatum, Paul ex Fest p 123 Müll, also called Promontorium Misenum, Tac A 14, 4, and Miseni, Liv 24 13, 6, and poet in the *plur* **Misena**, ōrum, Prop 1 11, 4 — Hence, **A. Mīsēnus**, i, *m* **1.** In fable, *son of Æolus a trumpeter of Æneas, buried at the promontory of Misenum, whence it received its name*, Verg A 6 162 sq, Prop 3, 18 (4, 17) 3, cf Paul ex Fest p 123 Müll — **2.** For Misenum, v above — **B. Mīsēnensis**, e, *adj*, *of or belonging to Misenum* villa, Phaedr 2, 5, 8 classis, Tac H 3 57 — **C. Mīsenātes**, ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Misenum* Veg Mil 4 31 — **D. Mīsēnus**, i, *m* (sc mons), *the promontory of Misenum* (mons) qui nunc Misenus ab illo dicitur, Verg A. 6, 234

mĭser, ĕra ĕrum, *adj* [prob Sanscr root mi, cf minuo, akin to Gr μῖσος, Lat maestus maereo] *wretched, unfortunate, miserable, pitiable, lamentable*, etc (cf infelix, calamitosus) **1.** Of persons nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser Cic Part Or 17, 57 homo miser, et infortunatus, Plaut Bacch 5, 1 20 miser atque infelix, Cic Quint 30, 94 urgeris multis miser undique curis, Lucr 3, 1051 o multo miserior Dolabella quam ille, quem tu miserrimum esse voluisti, Cic Phil 11, 4 8 miser, infelix, aerumnosus, id Par 2, 1 16 miserrimum habere aliquem, *to torment* id Fam 14, 7, 1 miserrimus Fui fugitando *have exhausted myself with running am completely tired out* Ter Eun 5, 2 7 —With *gen.* miseros ambitionis, Plin. Pan 58, 5 — **2.** Of things *afflicting, sad, wretched, melancholy* miser ambitione laborare, Hor S 1, 4, 26 misera orbitas, Cic Fin 5, 28, 84 misera et calamitosa res, id Rosc Am. 28, 77 — **3.** *Sick, ill, indisposed*, etc. quo morbo misera sum, *suffer*, Plaut Truc 2 6, 39 homini misero non invideo medicinam, Petr 129, cf quid illam miseram animi excrucias? Plaut Mil 4, 2, 76 homo animo suo miser, id Truc 2, 7, 36 miserum esse ex animo *to be wretched in mind, sick at heart*, id Ep 4, 1, 1 — **4.** *Violent excessive, extravagant* amor, Verg A 5 655 cultus miser, *with regard to dress*, Hor S 2 2, 66 — **5.** *Bad vile, poor, worthless* carmen, Verg E 3, 27 remedium, Cels. 5, 26, 34 — With *gen* morum, Stat Th 4 403 hominem perditum miserum que Ter Eun 3 1, 28 — **6.** As an exclamation, inserted in the midst of a sentence ossa atque pellis sum, misera, macritudine, Plaut Capt 1, 2, 32 miserum! (parenthetically) i e *what a misfortune! how sad!* tum pendere poenas Cecropidae jussi (miserum!) septena quotannis Corpora, Verg A 6, 21 —As *subst* **mĭsĕrum**, i, *n*, *a wretched thing, wretchedness* bonum valetudo miserum morbus Cic Fin 5, 28, 84 MSS dub (Madv and B and K miser) —Hence, *adv*, in two forms **1.** **mĭsĕrē**, *wretchedly, miserably, desperately, vehemently, excessively urgently* (class) est misere scriptum, Pseudole! *Ps* O miserrime, Plaut Ps 1, 1, 72 vivere, Cic Fin 3, 15, 501 misere amare, Plaut Mil 4, 6, 32 deperire, id Cist 1, 2, 12 invidere, Ter Eun. 3, 1, 22 orare aliquid id Heaut 2, 3, 124 discedere quaerens Hor S 1, 9, 8, cf misere cupis abire, id ib 1, 9, 14 ut miserius a vobis recipiatur quam ab illo capta est, Liv 34, 24, 2 misere miser, Plaut Cist 4, 2, 21 misere male id Bacch 4, 9, 10 — **2.** **mĭsĕrĭter**, *wretchedly, lamentably, sadly* (ante class, poet) corrumpi, Laber ap Non. 517, 2 alloqui, Cat 63, 49, Enn ap Prisc p 1010 P (Vahl Enn p 180, n 40)

mĭsĕrābĭlis, e, *adj* [miseror] *worthy of pity, pitiable, miserable, deplorable, lamentable, wretched, sad* (class) nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser, Cic Part Or 17, 57 fiet ultro miserabilis, Quint 11, 1, 64, 9, 4, 133 sisque miser semper, nec sis miserabilis ulli, Ov Ib 117 Irus, Mart 6, 77, 1 corpus, Ov H 21, 213 voces *plaintive, sad*, Liv 1, 29 vox, Cic Verr 2, 5, 63, § 163 aspectus, id Phil 2, 29, 73 caedes, Liv 1, 59 elegi, *mournful*, Hor C 1, 33, 2 insania, Aug Conf 3, 2, 1 — *Comp* miserabilior causa mortis, Liv 1, 59 **mĭsĕrābĭlē**, *adv*, for miserabiliter miserabile caesis insultare, Verg A 12, 338. miserabile longum, Juv 6, 65 —Hence, *adv* **mĭsĕrābĭlĭter**, *pitiably, lamentably, in a way to excite pity, mournfully, sadly, miserably* (class) emori, Cic Tusc 1, 40, 96 scripta epistola, id Att 10, 9, 2 laudare, *to laud pathetically*, id ib 14, 10 1 dicere tristia, Quint 4, 2, 120 perire, Val Max 2, 6 11 —*Comp* hac facie miserabilior Pollio Juv 9, 6 miserabilius dicere, Sen Excerpt Controv praef 4

***mĭsĕrāmen**, inis, *n* [id], *pity, commiseration* parvi miseramina panis (al mihi fragmina panis), Juvenc 4, 285

mĭsĕrandus, a, um, *P a*, v miseror *fin* 1

mĭsĕranter, *adv*, v miseror *fin*.

mĭsĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [miseror], *a pitying, pity, compassion, commiseration* (class) **I.** Lit cum quadam miseratione delectare, Cic Fam 5, 12, 5 miserationem commovere, Quint 6, 1, 46 miseratione mens judicum permovenda Cic Or 38, 131 miserationem petere, i e *to pray for pity and forgiveness* Plin 9, 8, 10 § 33 infantis Just 7, 2 — **II.** Transf, rhetor, *a pathetic speech* miserationibus uti, Cic Brut 21, 82 judicem inclinat miseratio, Quint 4, 1 14, 6, 1, 23, 4, 1, 27, 4, 3, 15 et saep

mĭsĕrātor, ōris, *m* [id], *one who pities, a commiserator* (post class) Tert adv Marc 5, 11, Juvenc 2, 295, Vulg Psa 85, 15

mĭsĕrē, *adv*, v miser *fin* 1

mĭsĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v n* and **mĭsĕrĕor**, itus, 2 (*inf pres* misererier, Lucr 5 1023, ante and post class *part perf* misertus for miseritus, Scip Afric ap Macr S 2 10, Hyg Fab 58) *v dep* [miser] *to feel pity, have compassion, to pity, compassionate, commiserate* **I.** In the *verb finit* (in the *act.* form only ante class) (*α*) Form misereo piaculumst miserere nos hominum rem male gerentum, Plaut Truc 2, 1, 13 miserete anuis, Enn ap Non 474, 30 (Trag v 232 Vahl) cogebant hostes, ut misererent, id ap Prisc p 824 P ipse sui miseret, Lucr 3, 881 —(*β*) Form misereor (class) misereminí sociorum, Cic Verr 2, 1, 28, § 72 postulat, ut sui misereantur, Auct Her 1, 14, 24 miserere temporis, Caecin ap Cic Fam 6, 7, 1 nescio qui nostri miseritus tandem deus, Afran. ap Gell. 20, 6, 5 deos miseritos nominis Romani, Liv 27, 33 *fin* cum misereri mei debent, Cic Att 4, 5 2 laborum tantorum, Verg A 2 143 miserere mei, miserere meorum, Ov H 12, 81 miserere inopum sociorum, Juv 8 89 —With *dat* cui Venus postea miserta est, Hyg Fab 58, Diom p 294 P —With *acc.* (dub) tot miserere animas, Grat Cyneg 440 (al miserare) — *Impers pass* ut supplicum misereatur, *that we should feel pity for suppliants*, Cic Inv 1, 30, 48 — **II.** *Impers* miseret and (less freq) miseretur me alicujus and alicujus rei, *it distresses me, I feel pity or compassion* for a person or thing (*α*) Form miseret miseret me eâdem formâ dicitur qua piget, poenitet, taedet, Paul ex Fest p 123 Mull tui me miseret, mei piget, Enn ap Cic Div 1, 31, 66 (Trag v 82 Vahl), cf quos non miseret neminis, id ap Fest p 162 Mull (Trag v 174 ib) miseret et aliorum, tui te nec miseret nec pudet, Plaut Trin 2 4, 30 eorum nos miseret, Cic Mil 34, 92 neque te mei tergi miseret, si, etc, Plaut Ps 5, 2, 25 nilne te miseret, id ib 1, 3, 74 —(*β*) Form miseretur, miseritum (misertum) est patris me miseretur, Turp ap Non 477, 15 neque me minus vestri quam mei miserebitur, L Crassus ap Prisc p 824 quando te nostrum et reipublicae miserebitur? Quadrig. ap Gell 20, 6, 11 cave te fratrum pro fratris salute obsecrantium misereatur, Cic. Lig 5, 14, acc to Prisc p 797 P (Klotz misereat) neque metui, neque tuorum liberum misereri potest, id Verr 2 1, 30 § 77 Zumpt *N cr* me ejus miseritum st, Plaut. Trin 2, 4, 29 quo me reipublicae maxime misertum est, Scip Afric ap Macr S 2, 10 —With *gen*. miseretur tui, Pac ap Non 477, 16

mĭsĕrĕor, itus, 2, v misereo

mĭsĕresco, ĕre, *v inch n* [misereo] **I.** *To feel pity, have compassion* (only poet) his lacrimis vitam damus et miserescimus ultro, Verg A 2, 145 miserescite regis id. ib 8, 573 generis miseresce tui, Stat Th 1, 280 — **B.** *Impers* miserescit me alicujus *it distresses me, I feel pity, take compassion* (cf miseret under misereo II) inopis nunc te miserescat mei, Ter Heaut 5, 4, 3 —* **II.** I q miserum fieri, *to become wretched, miserable* sed quid est homini miseriarum quo miserescat miser ex animo, Plaut Ep 4, 1, 1

mĭsĕret, v misereo, II.

mĭsĕretur, v misereo, II

mĭsĕrĕvīvium, ii, *n*, *a plant, also called* proserpinaca App Herb 18

mĭsĕrĭa, ae, *f* [miser], *wretchedness, unhappy condition, misfortune, misery, affliction, distress* etc **I.** Lit **A.** (Class) Nam invidere alii bene esse, tibi male esse miseriast, Plaut Truc 4, 2, 31 Proloqui Caelo atque terrae Medeai miserias Enn ap Cic Tusc 3 26 63 (Trag v 292 Vahl) quibus servitutem meâ miseriâ deprecor, id ap Non 290, 19 (Trag v 173 ib) miserias voluptate sedare, Plaut Poen 5, 4, 93 ubi virtus est ibi esse miseria et aerumna non potest Cic Fin 5, 32 95 in miserias incidere, id Phil 2 10 24 de miseriis in quibus versamur, id Fam 7, 3 1 in miseriâ esse, id Fin 3, 14, 48 oneri miseriaeque esse Sall C 10 2— **B.** *Trouble fatigue irksomeness* miseriam capere, Ter Ad 5, 4, 22 nimiae miseriae est *is too irksome*, Quint 1, 8, 18 nimia est miseria nimis pulchrum esse hominem, Plaut Mil 1, 1, 68 ne (Stoici) omnia superstitiosâ sollicitudine et miseriâ crederent, *anxiety*, Cic Div 2, 41, 86 —*Plur* miseriae plebis crescebant Liv 6, 34, 1 — **II.** Personified **Mĭsĕrĭa**, *the daughter of Erebus and Nox*, Cic N D 3, 17 *fin*, Hyg Fab praef

mĭsĕrĭcordĭa, ae, *f* [misericors] *tender-heartedness, pity, compassion mercy* **I.** Lit (class) misericordia est aegritudo ex miseriâ alterius injuriâ laborantis, Cic Tusc 4, 8, 18 (Stoici) misericordiam, cupiditatem, metum, morbos animi appellant, Lact 6, 14 misericordiam aliis commovere. misericordiâ capi Cic de Or 2, 47, 195 misericordiâ commotus id. Mur 31, 65 mentes hominum ad lenitatem misericordiamque revocare id de Or 1, 12, 53 misericordiam implorare et exposcere, id.

Mil. 34, 92: vestram misericordiam implorat, id. Mur. 40, 86: captare, id. Phil. 2, 34: populi concitare, id. de Or. 1, 53, 227: tribuere alicui, *to give, bestow*, id. Planc. 1, 3: adhibere, *to show*, id. Rab. Perd. 2, 5: praebere, Aug. Civ. Dei, 9, 5: exercere, *to exercise*, Dig. 16, 3, 7: misericordiam facere (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Gen. 20, 13 al.: alienā misericordiā vivo, *on the compassion of others*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 145: cum ipse patitur, miseria, cum aliis compatitur, misericordia dici solet, Aug. Conf. 3, 2, 1: ad misericordiam inducere, *to move*, Cic. Brut. 50, 188: ad misericordiam vocare, id. Mur. 3: misericordiam magnam habere, *to have, entertain*, id. ib. 40, 86.—*Plur.*: misericordias habere, Plaut. Most. 2, 3, 115.—With *gen.*: puerorum, *for the children*, Cic. Att. 7, 12: haec magnā cum misericordiā fletuque pronuntiantur, *with great pathos*, Caes. B. C. 2, 12 *fin.*: remotā misericordiā discutere, *without compassion*, Aug. Conf. 9, 13, 1.—Esp., *plur.*: misericordiae, *works of charity*, Salv. adv. Avar. 2, 1.—* **B.** Transf., *a condition to excite compassion, wretchedness, misery*: quantum misericordiae nobis tuae preces et tua salus allatura sit, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8.—**II.** Personified: **Mĭsĕrĭcordĭa,** *the goddess Mercy* or *Compassion*, App. M. 1, p. 263, 38; cf. Quint. 5, 11, 38; Claud. B. Gild. 404.

mĭsĕrĭcordĭter, *adv.*, v. misericors *fin.*

mĭsĕrĭcors, cordis, *adj.* [misereo-cor], *tender-hearted, pitiful, compassionate, merciful* (class.).—Of persons and things: credo misericors est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 141: misericordem se praebere, Cic. Caecin. 10, 26: misericors et mansuetus, Auct. Her. 2, 17, 25: misericordem esse in aliquem, Cic. Lig. 5, 15; Curt. 9, 6, 12; Sen. Contr. 3, 23, 1: sint misericordes in furibus aerarii, Sall. C. 52, 12: animus, Cic. Inv. 1, 55, 106: Dominus est, Vulg. Jacob. 5, 11: (Deus) miseretur ei, quem viderit misericordem, Lact. Div. Just. Epit. 5.—*Comp.*: misericordior nulla est me feminarum, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 23: in illā gravi L. Sullae turbulentāque victoriā quis P. Sulla mitior, quis misericordior inventus est? Cic. Sull. 26, 72.—*Sup.*: quando misericordissimus exstitisset, Aug. Ep. 48: canes misericordissimi, Sid. Ep. 8, 6.—**II.** *Mean, pitiful, contemptible*: qui autem natura dicuntur iracundi aut misericordes aut invidi aut tale quid, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80.—Hence, *adv.*: **mĭsĕrĭcordĭter,** *tenderheartedly, pitifully, compassionately, mercifully* (ante- and post-class.): crudeliter illi, nos misericorditer, Quadrig. ap. Non. 510, 20; Lact. 6, 18, 9; Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 31; 5, 23.—*Comp.*: misericordius, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 1, 16.—*Sup.*: misericordissime, Aug. Ep. 149.

mĭsĕrĭmōnĭum (-mūnĭum), ii, *n.* [miser], *wretchedness, misery* (ante-class. for miseria), Laber. ap. Non. 214, 20.

mĭsĕrĭter, *adv.*, v. miser *fin.* 2.

mĭsĕrĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [miser]. * **I.** For miseria, *wretchedness, misery*, Att. ap. Non. 136, 18 (Trag. Rel. v. 165 Rib.).—**II.** For miseratio, *pity, compassion*, Att. ap. Non. 136, 20 (Trag. Rel. v. 79 Rib.).

mĭsĕrĭtus and **misertus,** *Part.*, from misereor, v. misereo.

mĭsĕro, āre, 1, *v.*, *act.* collat. form of miseror (ante-class.): ut miserarent mala, Att. ap. Non. 470, 23 (Trag. Rel. v. 195 Rib.).

mĭsĕror, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* (*act.* collat. form, v. misero) [miser]. **I.** *To lament, bewail, deplore*: miseratur is, qui conqueritur aliena incommoda: miseretur is, qui miserum sublevat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll. (class.): quis illaec est mulier, quae ipsa se miseratur? Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 6: communem condicionem miserari, Cic. Mur. 27, 55: sortemque animo miseratus iniquam, Verg. A. 6, 332.—Of a lamenting speech: eos miserando casum suum confirmat, Sall. J. 23, 2: casum alicujus miseratus, Tac. A. 3, 17: haec copiose miseratus est, Gell. 10, 3, 14.—**II.** *To have* or *feel compassion, to pity, compassionate*: (Acestes) ab humo miserans attollit amicum, Verg. A. 5, 452; id. G. 2, 499: juvenem animi miserata, *pitying in her heart*, id. A. 10, 686: hostibus ipsis pallorem miserantibus, Juv. 15, 101.—(β) With *gen.* (poet.): te commiserabam magis, quam miserabar mei, Att. ap. Non. 445, 12 (Trag. Rel. v. 355 Rib.): eorum, Min. Fel. Oct. 28: poenae juvenem indignae miseratus, Sil. 11, 331.—* (γ) With *dat.*: servis miseratus, Coripp. Laud. Just. 2, 402.—Hence, **1. mĭsĕrandus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *lamentable, deplorable, pitiable* (class.). **A.** Of persons: ut aliis miserandus, aliis irridendus esse videatur, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 169; Verg. A. 5, 509; 6, 882; Ov. M. 1, 359; 6, 276; 9, 178; 11, 704.—**B.** Of things: haec mihi videntur misera atque miseranda, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 12: manus Priamo, Verg. A. 11, 259: fortuna, Sall. J. 14, 7: miserandum in modum, *in a pitiable manner*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 3, 5.—* **2. mĭsĕranter,** *adv.*, *pitifully, pathetically*: lacrimose atque miseranter, Gell. 10, 3, 4.

* **mĭsertor,** ōris, *m.* [syncop. for miserator, from miseror], *a pitier, compassionater*: miserande misertor, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 478.

mĭsĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [miser], *wretched, unfortunate* (ante-class.): animula miserula, Ser. ap. Non. 517, 4; Afran. ap. Non. 217: ut illius conmiserescas miserulae orbitudinis, Turp. ap. Non. 146, 18 (Com. Rel. v. 211 Rib.): cupidius miserulo obito, Liv. Andr. ap. Prisc. p. 869 P.

‡ **misisŭla,** ae, *f.*, *a crust of bread hollowed out in the shape of a spoon*: misisula, μυστίλη, Gloss. Philox.

missa, ae, *f.* [mitto], *the mass* (eccl. Lat.), Ambros. Ep. 5, 33.

missārĭum, i, *n.*, v. missum.

* **missĭbĭlia,** ium, for missilia, Sid. Ep. 4, 20.

missĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [mitto], *discharged from military service* (post-Aug.): praetorianus, Suet. Ner. 48; Inscr. Orell. 3579; 3582.

* **missĭcŭlo,** 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to send often*: ad me litteras Missiculabas, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 29.

missĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *that may be hurled* or *cast, that is thrown* or *hurled, missile* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): lapides missiles, *slingstones*, Liv. 1, 43: telum, id. 22, 37: ferro, quod nunc missile libro, *a javelin*, Verg. A. 10, 421: sagittae, Hor. C. 3, 6, 16: uni sibi missile ferrum, *which he alone can launch*, Stat. Th. 8, 524: aculei (of the porcupine), *capable of being shot forth*, Plin. 8, 35, 53, § 125.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. missĭle,** is, *n.*, *a missile weapon, missile, a javelin*: missilibus Lacedaemonii pugnabant, Liv. 34, 39; in *plur.*: missilibus lacessere, Verg. A. 10, 716: pellere missilibus, id. ib. 9, 520; 10, 802; in *sing.*, Luc. 7, 485.—**B. missĭlia,** ium, *n.*, or res missiles, *presents thrown by the emperors among the people*: sparsa et populo missilia omnium rerum, Suet. Ner. 11; cf.: jocandi licentia diripiendi pomorum, et obsoniorum rerumque missilium, id. Aug. 98.—* **2.** Trop.: ad haec, quae a fortunā sparguntur, sinum expandit et sollicitus missilia ejus exspectat, Sen. Ep. 74, 6.

missĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *a letting go, sending away, a sending, despatching; a throwing, hurling* (class.): litterarum, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 3: legatorum, id. Phil. 7, 1, 1: extra telorum missionem, *beyond the range of missiles*, Vitr. 2, 9, 16; 1, 5, 4: missio sanguinis, *blood-letting*, Cels. 2, 10 *fin.*; Suet. Calig. 29.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A release* from captivity, *setting at liberty, liberation*: munus pro missione dare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 114: si filius familias post missionem faciat testimentum, Gai. Inst. 2, 106.—**B.** *A discharge from service* (of soldiers, office-holders, gladiators, etc.), *a dismission* (syn. exauctoratio): praemium missionis ferre, Caes. B. C. 1, 86: quibus (militibus) senatus missionem reditumque in patriam negāsset ante belli finem, Liv. 26, 1: exercitum purgare missionibus turbulentorum hominum, id. 7, 39; cf.: missionum generales causae sunt tres: honesta, causaria, ignominiosa. Honesta est, quae tempore militiae impleto datur: causaria cum quis vitio animi vel corporis minus idoneus militiae renunciatur; ignominiosa causa est, cum quis propter delictum sacramento solvitur, Dig. 49, 16, 13: gratiosa ante emerita stipendia, *a discharge obtained by favor*, Liv. 43, 14, 9: nondum justa, id. 43, 14, 15.—Of a quaestor, Suet. Caes. 7.—**C.** Esp., of gladiators, *release, respite, quarter*: cum Myrino peteretur missio laeso, Mart. 12, 29, 7: non enim servavit is, qui non interfecit, nec beneficium dedit, sed missionem, Sen. Ben. 2, 20, 3.—Hence, sine missione, *without favor, without quarter, to the death*, Liv. 41, 20, 12.—Trop.: quid prodest, paucos dies aut annos lucrificare? sine missione nascimur, *without respite in the service of wisdom*, Sen. Ep. 37, 2: sine missione pugnatum est, *for life or death*, Flor. 3, 20, 4.—**D.** *A cessation, termination, end*: ante ludorum missionem, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 8.—**E.** *Remission* from punishment: missionem puero dedit, qs. *let him go*, Petr. 52.—**F.** In jurid. lang., *a delivering up, giving possession*: missio in aedes, Dig. 39, 2, 15, § 12.

missĭtĭus, a, um, v. missicius.

missĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [mitto], *to send repeatedly, to send* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): supplicantes legatos, Sall. J. 38, 1: auxilia, Liv. 9, 45, 5: litteras, Front. de Eloq. p. 234 Mai.: codicillos missitatos, Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 12.

1. missor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who sends, throws*, or *shoots, an archer* (very rare): hic missore vacans fulgens jacet una sagitta (al.: hic misso revocans), Cic. Arat. 84.

2. Missor, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Fabr. 365, 111.

missōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a dish, charger*, for serving up food (post-class.): aurata missoria, Ven. Vit. S. Germ. 13; cf.: lances, missoria, Gloss. Isid.

‡ **missum,** i, *n.* [id.], *a prize*: ἆθλον, missum, Gloss. Gr. Lat.; also called **missārĭum,** i, *n.*, Schol. Juv. 8, 227.

1. missus, a, um, *Part.*, from mitto.

2. missus, ūs, *m.* [mitto], *a sending away, a sending, despatching.* **I.** Lit. **A.** missu Caesaris ad Ambiorigem ventitare consueverat, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: duas venisse legiones missu Caesaris, id. ib. 6, 7: Archippi regis missu, Verg. A. 7, 752: quae valido venit contorta falarica missu, Enn. ap. Non. 555, 15 (Ann. v. 534 Vahl.).—**B.** *A throwing, hurling, launching*: pilum, haud paulo quam hasta vehementius ictu missuque telum, Liv. 9, 19, 7 Weissenb. ad loc.: telorum, Auct. B. Hisp. 17, 3; 31, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A cast, a shot*: vix absunt nobis missus bis mille sagittae, Lucr. 4, 403.—**B.** In the public games, *a course, a round, a heat*: spectaculum multiplicatis missibus in serum produxit, Suet. Ner. 22; id. Dom. 4: unus est missus qui ordinarius dicitur, Schol. Juv. 11, 193.—**C.** At table, *a course*: novem libras carnis per tres missus ponebat, Capitol. Pert. 12; Lampr. Heliog. 30.

* **mistārĭus** or **mixtārĭus,** ii, *m.* [misceo], *a vessel in which wine was mixed with water, a mixing-vessel*, Lucil. ap. Non. 546, 30.

mistĭcĭus (mixtĭcĭus) or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of mixed race, mongrel, born of parents of different nations*; a transl. of the Gr. σύμμικτος (eccl. Lat.), Hier. 5, in Jer. 25, 19.

* **mistim** or **mixtim,** *adv.* [mistus], *mixedly*, Lucr. 3, 566.

mistĭo (mix-), ōnis, *f.* [misceo], *a mixing* (post-Aug.): aliam mixtionem habet genus avium, Vitr. 1, 4, 7; *plur.*, id. 1, 4, 6; 11.—Transf., concr., *a mixture*, Pall. 1, 34, 5; 12, 7, 1.

mistūra (mix-), ae, *f.* [id.], *a mixing, mingling* (ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: mistura immoderata, Varr. ap. Non. 490, 28: rerum, Lucr. 2, 978: unguentorum, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 4.—**2.** In partic., *carnal intercourse, copulation*, with or without Veneris: externae Veneris mistura, Luc. 9, 899: cum fero, Plin. 8, 53, 79, § 213.—**B.** Transf., concr., *a mixture, compound*: eā misturā os perfricatur, Col. 7, 5, 22: vas suppletur, id. 12, 10, 2; 12, 57, 1.—**II.** Trop., *a mixing, mingling*: vitiorum atque virtutum, Suet. Dom. 3: raram facit mixturam cum sapientiā forma, *beauty is seldom united with wisdom*, Petr. 94: ex diversis, Quint. 1, 10, 6: mira figurarum, id. 9, 3, 40; cf. id. 9, 2, 37: aliorum generum cum aliis, id. 6, 3, 63: translationum, id. 5, 11, 22: verborum, id. 8, 2, 14.

mistūrātus (mix-), a, um, *adj.* [mistura], *mixed, mingled* (post-class.), Pelag. Veter. 6.

1. mistus (mix-), a, um, *Part.*, from misceo.

2. mistus (mix-), ūs (only in the *abl. sing.*), *m.* [misceo], *a mixing, mingling* (post-Aug.): seminis mistu, Col. 6, 37, 7 dub.

Mistyllus, i, *m.* [μιστύλλω, to cut up], *the name of a cook*, Mart. 1, 51, 1.

Misulāni (Mus-), ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Numidia*, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 30; called also **Musulamii,** Tac. A. 2, 52; 4, 24.

† **misy,** ÿos (in the *gen.* also misys, Scrib. Comp. 34; and, misy, Cels. 6, 7, 2; 5, 19, 15; Veg. 6, 16, 1), *n.*, = μίσυ. **I.** *A kind of mushroom* or *truffle*, Plin. 19, 3, 12, § 36.—**II.** *A mineral*, perh. *a vitriolic ore, copperas, sory*, Plin. 34, 12, 27, § 114; Cels. 5, 19, 8; 27; Scrib. Comp. 34; 240.

mīte, *adv.*, v. mitis *fin.*

mĭtella, ae, *f. dim.* [mitra], *a head-band*, a kind of *turban*. **I.** Lit.: nobiles adulescentes Neapoli cum mitellâ saepe vidimus, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 26 (dub.): copa Syrisca caput Graia redimita mitella, Verg. Cop. 1: mitellâ textili contecto capite, App. M. 7, p. 147: mitellis et crocotis et carbasinis et bombycinis injecti, id. ib. 8, p. 214, 5.—**II.** Transf., *a bandage* for the arm, Cels. 8, 10, 3.

(**mĭtellīta** or **mĭtellĭca,** false reading for mellita, Suet. Ner. 27.)

mītesco (mitisco), ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [mitis], *to become mild* or *mellow, to grow ripe* (of fruits, to lose their roughness or harsh flavor; class.). **I.** Lit.: nec grandiri frugum fetum posse nec mitescere, Pac. ap. Non. 343, 16 (Trag. Rel. v. 142 Rib.): uvae a sole mitescunt, Cic. Oecon. ap. Gell. 15, 5, 8: mala, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51: cornus, arbutus, prunus, piri, *to grow mellow, ripe*, Col. 7, 9: sunt (herbae) quae mitescere flamma, Mollirique queant, Ov. M. 15, 78: ervum, Plin. 22, 25, 73, § 153.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to grow mild, soft; to grow gentle, tame:* offirmatod animo mitescit metus, Pac. ap. Non. 406, 9 (Trag. Rel. v. 293 Rib.): nullum est ingenium tantum neque cor tam ferum, quod non . . . mitiscat malo, Att. ap. Non. 473, 6 (Trag. Rel. v. 684 Rib.): caelum mitescere, arbores frondescere, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: hiems, Liv. 23, 19: annus, Sil. 15, 505: frigora, Hor. C. 4, 7, 9: Alpium juga, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 147: ferae quaedam numquam mitescunt, Liv. 33, 45.—**II.** Trop., *to grow mild, gentle:* nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 39.

Mīthras and **Mīthres,** ae, *m.*, = Μίθρας. **I.** *The sun-god* of the Persians, Stat. Th. 1, 717; Curt. 4, 13, 12; Mart. Cap. 2, § 191; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 63.—**II.** *The proper name of a priest of Isis*, App. M. 11, p. 267, 35.—**III.** *A Roman surname*, Inscr. Fab. p. 384, 38.—Hence, **Mīthrĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Mithras* (post-class.): sacra, Lampr. Commod. 9.

† **mithrax** or **mitrax,** ăcis, *m.*, = μίθραξ, *a Persian precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173; also called **mithridax,** Sol. 37.

Mīthrĭdātes, is (*dat.* -dati, Gell. 15, 1, 6), *m.*, = Μιθριδάτης. **I.** *Mithridates the Great, king of Pontus, who waged war with the Romans, was at last conquered by Pompey, and stabbed himself*, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 3; id. Mur. 15, 32 sq.; id. Agr. 2, 19, 52; id. Fl. 24, 57; 25, 59 sq.; Plin. 25, 2, 3, § 5; Val. Max. 1, 8 ext. 13; 3, 7, 8. He early fortified himself against poison by taking antidotes; hence, profecit poto Mithridates saepe veneno, Toxica ne possent saeva nocere sibi, Mart. 5, 76 (cf.: antidotum Mithridatium, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 24); Cels. 5, 23, 3; Juv. 14, 252.—**II.** *A witness against Flaccus*, Cic. Fl. 17, 41.—**III.** *A king of Pergamos, a friend of Cæsar*, Auct. B. Alex. 26.—**IV.** *Surnamed* Euergetes, *an ally of the Romans against Carthage*, Just. 37.—**V.** *The fifth king of the Parthians, the most powerful of all the Parthian kings*, Just. 41.—**VI.** *The eighth king of the Parthians*, Just. 42, 2.—**VII.** *A king of Armenia*, Tac. A. 11, 8 sq.; 12, 45 sq.—Hence, **A. Mīthrĭdātēus,** a, um, *adj.* (**Mīthradātium,** Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 24; Scrib. 194), *of* or *belonging to a Mithridates* (poet.): nomina, Ov. M. 15, 755: vultus, Manil. 5, 515: herba, Plin. 25, 6, 26, § 62: antidotus celebratissima quae Mithridatios vocatur, Gell. 17, 16, 6.—*Subst.:* **Mīthrĭdātium,** ii, *n.*, *an antidote*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 1, 12.—**B. Mīthrĭdātĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mithridates, Mithridatic* (class.): bellum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7 (v. Mithridates, I.): victoria, *over Mithridates*, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 102: crimen, *of the witness Mithridates*, Cic. Fl. 17, 41.

mithrīdax, v. mithrax.

mītĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [mitis-facio], *to make mild* or *mellow, to mature, ripen; to make tame, to tame* (mostly post-Aug. for the class. mitigo, q. v.). **I.** Lit.: in omne corpus diviso et mitigato cibo, *well digested, distributed as nutriment* (al. modificatus), Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57 Orell. *N. cr.:* nocte sidus tepido fulgore mitificat (marinas locustas), Plin. 9, 31, 50, § 96: elephantos, *to tame*, id. 8, 7, 7, § 23.—**II.** Trop., *to make mild* or *gentle:* homines, Gell. 2, 12, 4.

mītĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mitifico], *mild, soft, gentle* (poet. and post-class.): vapores, Prud. Ham. 963: mens, Sil. 12, 474.

mītĭgābĭlĭter, *adv.* [mitigo], *mildly, gently* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4, 32.

mītĭganter, *adv.*, v. mitigo *fin.*

mītĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mitigo], *a soothing, mitigating, mitigation* (rare but class.), Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 118: multis mitigationibus lenire, Auct. Her. 4, 37, 49: quae non indiget mitigationis, id. ib. 4, 37, 50; si est lingua curationis, est et mitigationis, Vulg. Sir. 36, 25.

mītĭgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *soothing, mitigative* (post-class.): curatio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 5, 45: cataplasma, id. Tard. 2, 1, 52; 5, 2, 37.

mītĭgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *soothing, mitigative* (post-Aug.), Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 63.

mītĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [mitis-ago], *to make mild, soft*, or *tender, make ripe* or *mellow; to make tame, to tame* (class.). **I.** Lit.: cum aestivâ maturitate alia mitigavert, alia torruerit, Cic. Rep. 4, 1, 6 (cited ap. Non. 343, 21): mitiget auctumnus, quod maturaverit aestas, Aus. Idyll 8: cibum, *to make soft* or *tender, to soften* by boiling or roasting, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151.—Comically: misero mihi mitigabat sandalio caput, *mellowed, broke*, Turp. ap. Non. 1, 1: hic, qui dura sedens porrecto saxa leone Mitigat, i. e. *makes soft for sitting on by spreading over them a lion's skin*, Mart. 9, 44, 2: Indus agros, laetificat et mitigat, *to make fruitful*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130: vina diluendo, Plin. 14, 22, 29, § 149: silvestres arbores, id. 17, 10, 12, § 66: amaritudinem frugum, *to soften, mitigate*, id. 18, 16, 40, § 141: cervicum duritias, id. 20, 22, 92, § 250: rabiem suum, id. 10, 63, 83, § 182: pilos, *to thin*, id. 35, 6, 19, § 37: animal, *to tame*, Sen. Ben. 1, 3: valetudinem temperantia, *to mitigate*, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 9.—**II.** Trop., *to make mild* or *gentle, to pacify, soothe, calm, assuage, appease, mitigate:* animum alicujus, Cic. Balb. 26, 57: te aetas mitigabit, id. Mur. 31, 65: iras, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 15: querimonias, Col. praef.: tristitiam ac severitatem, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236; cf.: acerbam severitatem condimentis humanitatis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7: dolores, id. Att. 3, 15, 2: labores, id. de Or. 3, 4, 14: aliquem pecuniâ, Tac. H. 1, 66: temporum atrocitatem, Suet. Tib. 48: acrimonia mitigabitur laude, Auct. Her. 4, 37, 50: aures, *to soothe* with explanatory representations, Quint. 12, 1, 14: metus, id. 12, 2, 28: feritatem animalium, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 167: alicui aliquem, *to reconcile:* Hannibalem Romanis, Just. 31, 4, 4; cf.: vix revocanti patri mitigatus est, id. 9, 7, 6.—Hence, **mītĭganter,** *adv.*, *in a soothing manner; in order to soothe*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 13; 4, 3, 62; id. Acut. 1, 11, 76.

mītĭlo, 1, *v. n.*, *to cry like the* acredula: acredula tunc mitilans (al. trutilans, truculans), Auct. Carm. Philom. 16.

mītis, e, *adj.* [etym. dub.; cf. Sanscr. mith-, to associate; Lat. mutuus], *mild, mellow, mature, ripe;* of the soil, *mellow, light, kindly, fruitful;* of a river, *calm, gentle, placid* (class.; syn.: lenis, placidus, comis). **I.** Lit.: sunt nobis mitia poma, Verg. E. 1, 81: uva, id. G. 1, 448: Bacchus (i. e. vinum), *mellow*, id. ib. 1, 344: suci, Ov. M. 14, 690: mite solum Tiburis, Hor. C. 1, 18, 2: mitis (fluvius) in morem stagni, Verg. A. 8, 88: flamma, *harmless, innoxious*, Sil. 16, 120.—**II.** Trop., *mild, soft, gentle.* **A.** In gen.: nihil tam vidi mite, nihil tam placatum, quam tum meus frater erat in sororem tuam, Cic. Att. 5, 1, 3: mitis tranquillusque homo, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 2: homo mitissimus atque lenissimus, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10: ex feris et immanibus, mites reddidit et mansuetos, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2.—Poet., with *acc.*, in respect of: nec Mauris animum mitior anguibus, Hor. C. 3, 10, 18.—With *dat.:* mites hostibus, Ov. P. 2, 1, 48: poenitentiae mitior, *towards the penitent*, Tac. Agr. 16.—**B.** Of things: mitis et misericors animus, Cic. Inv. 1, 55, 106: consilium, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 5: doctrina, Cic. Mur. 29, 160: malum, blandum atque dolosum, Lucil. ap. Non. 343, 9: mitius exsilium, Ov. Tr. 2, 185: servitium, Prop. 3, 13, 20: opes, *acquired through a long peace*, Sil. 14, 653: affectus mitiores, Quint. 5, 13, 2: ingenium, Juv. 4, 82; 13, 184: animus, id. 14, 15.—**C.** Of speech: Thucydides si posterius fuisset, multo maturior fuisset et mitior, *riper and mellower, more palatable*, Cic. Brut. 83, 288: mitis et compta oratio, id. Sen. 9, 28: non hac tam atroci, sed illa lege mitissima, causam dicere, id. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 26.—**III.** Comically, *made soft, mellow* with beating: mitis sum equidem fustibus, Plaut. Mil. 5, 31; cf. Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 12.—Hence, *adv.:* **mīte,** *mildly, softly, gently* (rare; not in Cic.): mite connivere, App. M. 10, p. 285, 4.—*Comp.:* mitius ille perit, Ov. P. 3, 7, 27.—*Sup.:* mitissime legatos appellare, Caes. B. G. 7, 43.

mītĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mitior], *rather mild, mildish* (post-class.): febres, Cael. Aur. Acut. praef. § 18.

† **mĭtra,** ae, *f.*, = μίτρα. **I.** *A head-band, coif, turban* of the Asiatics; in Greece and Rome worn only by women, except occasionally by effeminate young men: P. Clodius a crocotâ, a mitrâ . . . est factus repente popularis, Cic. Har. Resp. 21, 44; Plin. 35, 9, 35, § 58: picta lupa barbara mitra, Juv. 3, 66. Also worn by Bacchus, Prop. 4, 2, 31.—**II.** *A rope* (late Lat.), Tert. Carm. de Jona et Ninive, 42; cf. Isid. 19, 4, 6.

mĭtrātus, a, um, *adj.* [mitra], *wearing a turban, turbaned:* mitrati chori, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 42: Arabes, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 162: caput, Sid. Carm. 9, 2, 199; Sol. 33, 16.

mĭtrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little head-band, band, bandage* (post-class.): alba mitrula, Sol. 27, 51.

mittendārĭus, ii, *m.* [mitto], *a public officer who was sent into the provinces to collect the taxes* (post-class.): e numero mittendariorum, Impp. Gratian. Valent. et Theod. Cod. Th. 6, 30, 2; ib. 8 and 9.

mittix, v. miscix.

mitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (contr. form, misti for misisti, Cat. 14, 14: archaic *inf. pass.* mittier, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 78), *v. a.* [etym. dub.; cf. Sanscr. math-, to set in motion], *to cause to go, let go, send, to send off, despatch*, etc. **I.** In gen.: ad Trojam cum misi ob defendendam Graeciam, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 28 (Trag. v. 362 Vahl.): filium suum foras ad propinquum suum quendam mittit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66: signa . . . quam plurima quam primumque mittas, id. Fam. 1, 8, 2: legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: pabulatum mittebat, id. B. C. 1, 40: scitatum oracula, Verg. A. 2, 114: Delphos consultum, Nep. Them. 2, 6: missus sum, te ut requirerem, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 42: ego huc missa sum ludere, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 48: equitatum auxilio Caesari Aedui miserant, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: alicui subsidium, id. ib. 2, 6: ad subsidium, Hirt. Balb. Hisp. 9, 1: misi, pro amicitiâ, qui hoc diceret, Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12: qui solveret, id. Att. 1, 3, 2: mittite ambo hominem, Gai. Inst. 4, 16.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* Deiotarus legatos ad me misit, se cum omnibus copiis esse venturum, *sent me word that*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 5: ad collegam mittit, opus esse exercitu, Liv. 24, 19, 3: Publilius duo milia militum recepta miserat, id. 8, 23, 1: Dexagoridas miserat ad legatum Romanum traditurum se urbem, id. 34, 29, 9: statim Athenas mittit se cum exercitu venturum, Just. 5, 3, 7. Missum facere is also used for mittere, *to send:* ut cohortis ad me missum facias, Pompei. ap.

Cic. Att. 8, 12, B, 2: aliquem morti, *to put to death, despatch*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 34; so, ad mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: in possessionem, *to put in possession*, id. Quint. 26, 83: aliquem ad cenam, *to invite one to dinner*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 65: sub jugum mittere, *to send* or *cause to go under the yoke*, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: sub jugo, Liv. 3, 28 *fin*.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To send word, announce, tell, report* any thing to any one: ut mihi vadimonia dilata et Chresti compilationem mitteres, Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 1: Curio misi, ut medico honos haberetur, id. ib. 16, 9, 3: mitti ad principes placuit, ut secernerent se ab Etruscis, Liv. 6, 10, 2: hodie Spintherem exspecto: misit enim Brutus ad me, Cic. Att. 13, 10, 3: salutem alicui, *to send greeting to, to greet one*, Ov. Tr. 5, 13, 1: ita existimes velim, me antelaturum fuisse, si ad me misisses, voluntatem tuam commodo meo, i. e. *if you had sent to me for aid, applied to me*, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 1.—**B.** *To send as a compliment, to dedicate to any one*, of a book or poem: liber Antiochi, qui ab eo ad Balbum missus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 16: hunc librum de Senectute ad te misimus, id. Sen. 1, 3.—**C.** *To send, yield, produce, furnish, export* any thing (as the product of a country): India mittit ebur, molles sua tura Sabaei, Verg. G. 1, 57: (Padus) electra nuribus mittit gestanda Latinis, Ov. M. 2, 366; cf.: quos frigida misit Nursia, Verg. A. 7, 715: hordea, quae Libyci ratibus misere coloni, Ov. Med. Fac. 53: quas mittit dives Panchaia merces, Tib. 3, 2, 23; Ov. A. A. 3, 213; id. Am. 1, 12, 10.—**D.** *To dismiss* a thing from the mind: maestumque timorem Mittite, Verg. A. 1, 203: mittere ac finire odium, Liv. 40, 46: leves spes, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 8: missam iram facere, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 14.—**E.** *To put an end to, end:* certamen, Verg. A. 5, 286.—**F.** Esp. in speaking, etc., *to pass over, omit, to give over, cease, forbear* (cf.: praetermitto, praetereo, relinquo): quin tu istas mittis tricas? Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 45: mitto proelia, praetereo oppugnationes oppidorum, *omit*, Cic. Mur. 15, 33: maledicta omnia, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 9.—With *inf.:* jam scrutari mitto, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 24: mitte male loqui, Ter. And. 5, 3, 2: cetera mitte loqui, Hor. Epod. 13, 7: illud dicere, Cic. Quint. 27, 85: quaerere, id. Rosc. Am. 19, 53: mitto jam de rege quaerere, Id. Sull. 7, 22: hoc exsequi mitto, Quint. 5, 10, 18: incommoda mortalium deflere, Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 2.—With *quod:* mitto, quod omnes meas tempestates subire paratissimus fueris, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 12.—With *de:* mitto de amissā maximā parte exercitūs (sc. dicere), Cic. Pis. 20, 47: verum, ut haec missa faciam, quae, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 45, 132: missos facere quaestus triennii, id. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 104.—**G.** *To let go, let loose, to quit, release, dismiss:* mitte rudentem, sceleste, *Tr.* Mittam, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 77: unde mittuntur equi, nunc dicuntur carceres, Varr. L. L. 5, § 153 Müll.: quadrijuges aequo carcere misit equos, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 66; Plaut. Poen. prol. 100: mittin' me intro? *will you let me go in?* id. Truc. 4, 2, 43: cutem, *to let go, quit*, Hor. A. P. 476: mitte me, *let me alone*, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 5: nos missos face, id. And. 5, 1, 14: missum fieri, *to be let loose, set at liberty*, Nep. Eum. 11: eum missum feci, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, G, 2: nec locupletare amicos umquam suos destitit, mittere in negotium, *to set up in business*, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4: sub titulum lares, *to put a bill on one's house*, i. e. *to offer it for sale* or *to be let*, Ov. R. Am. 302: in consilium, *to let the judges go and consult*, i. e. *to send the judges to make out their verdict*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 26: sues in hostes, *to set upon*, Lucr. 5, 1309: se in aliquem, *to fall upon, assail, attack:* vota enim feceretis, ut in eos se potius mitteret, quam in vestras possessiones, Cic. Mil. 28, 76 (B. and K. immitteret): se in foedera, *to enter into, conclude, make*, Verg. A. 12, 190: missos faciant honores, *to let go, renounce, not trouble one's self about*, Cic. Sest. 66, 138: vos missos facio, et quantum potest, abesse ex Africā jubeo, Hirt. B. Afr. 54: missam facere legionem, *to dismiss*, Suet. Caes. 69: remotis, sive omnino missis lictoribus, Cic. Att. 9, 1, 3: Lolliam Paulinam conjunxit sibi, brevique missam fecit, *put her away*, Suet. Calig. 25; Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 70.—**H.** *To let* or *bring out, to put forth, send out, emit:* sanguinem incisā venā, *to let blood, to bleed*, Cels. 2, 10: sanguinem alicui, id. ib.; Petr. 91.—Trop.: mittere sanguinem provinciae, *to bleed*, i. e. *drain, exhaust*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 2; cf.: missus est sanguis invidiae sine dolore, id. ib. 1, 16, 11: radices, *to put forth roots, to take root*, Col. 3, 18: folium, *to put forth leaves*, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 58: florem, *to blossom, bloom*, id. 24, 9, 38, § 59: membranas de corpore, *to throw off, shed*, Lucr. 4, 57: serpens horrenda sibila misit, *gave forth, emitted*, Ov. M. 3, 38: mittere vocem, *to utter a sound, raise one's voice, speak, say:* vocem pro me ac pro re publica nemo mittit, *speaks a word*, Cic. Sest. 19, 42: vocem liberam, *to speak with freedom*, Liv. 35, 32: flens diu vocem non misit, id. 3, 50, 4: adeo res miraculo fuit, ut unus ex barbaris miserit vocem, etc., Flor. 4, 10, 7: repente vocem sancta misit Religio, Phaedr. 4, 11, 4: nec labra moves, cum mittere vocem debueras, Juv. 13, 114: haec Scipionis oratio ex ipsius ore Pompeii mitti videbatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: Afranios sui timoris signa misisse, *have showed signs of fear*, id. ib. 71: signa, Verg. G. 1, 229: signum sanguinis, *to show signs of blood, look bloody*, Lucr. 1, 882.—**K.** *To send, throw, hurl, cast, launch:* hastam, Ov. M. 11, 8: pila, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: lapides in aliquem, *to throw*, Petr. 90: fulmina, *to hurl*, Hor. C. 1, 12, 59: aliquid igni, Val. Fl. 3, 313: de ponte, *to cast, precipitate*, Cat. 17, 23: praecipitem aliquem ex arce, Ov. M. 8, 250: se saxo ab alto, *to cast one's self down*, id. ib. 11, 340: se in rapidas aquas, id. Am. 3, 6, 80: se in medium, *to plunge into the midst*, Quint. 11, 1, 54.—Of nets: retia misit, Juv. 2, 148.—Of dice, *to throw:* talis enim jactatis, ut quisque canem, aut senionem miserat, etc., Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 71: talos in phimum, Hor. S. 2, 7, 17: panem alicui, *to throw to*, Phaedr. 1, 22, 3: Alexandrum manum ad arma misisse, *laid his hand on his weapons*, Sen. Ira, 2, 2: pira in vasculo, Pall. 3, 25, 11: fert missos Vestae pura patella cibos, Ov. F. 6, 310: accidere in mensas ut rosa missa solet, *which one has let fall*, id. ib. 5, 360.—**L.** = πέμπειν, *to attend, guide, escort:* alias (animas) sub Tartara tristia mittit (Mercurius), Verg. A. 4, 243; cf.: sic denique victor Trinacriā fines Italos mittēre relictā, id. ib. 3, 440.—Hence, *P. a.:* **Missus**, a, um; as *subst.:* **Missus**, i, *m.*, *he that is sent, the messenger* or *ambassador* of God, i. e. Christ, Arn. 2, 73; Isid. 7, 2, 35.

† **mītŭlus** and **mȳtŭlus (mȳtĭlus)**, ii, *m.*, = μύτιλος, *a kind of mussel, sea-mussel*, Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 160; 32, 9, 36, § 111; also, mutulus, Cato, R. R. 158; Hor. S. 2, 4, 28.

Mĭtȳlēnē and its derivv., v. Mytilene.

mĭtȳlus, v. mytilus.

* **Mitys, -ȳos** or **-ȳis**, *m.*, *a river of Macedonia*, Liv. 44, 7.

† **mīūrus versus**, μίουρος, μείουρος, *a hexameter that has at the end an iambus instead of a spondee*, Ter. de Metr. p. 2425 P.; Serv. Centim. p. 1824 P.

mius, a, um, *adj.*, an old form for meus, Diom. p. 319 P.; v. meus.

mixtārĭus, mixtĭo, etc., v. mist-.

mna, ae, v. mina.

Mnasĕas, ae, *m.*, = Μνασέας, *an author who wrote* De Re Rustica, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 9; Col. 1, 1, 9; Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 38.

Mnēmon, ŏnis, *m.*, = Μνήμων (having a good memory). **I.** *A surname of king Artaxerxes*, Nep. Reg. 1, 3.—**II.** *A Roman surname*, Inscr. Mur. 819, 2.

Mnēmŏnĭdes, um, *f.*, *the Muses, daughters of Mnemosyne*, Ov. M. 5, 268; 280.

Mnēmŏsȳnē, ēs, *f.*, = Μνημοσύνη (remembrance). **I.** *The mother of the Muses*, Ov. M. 6, 114; Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 54; Phaedr. 3 prol. 18: natae Mnemosynes, *the Muses*, Aus. Ep. 4, 64.—**II.** In *plur.:* **Mnēmŏsȳnae,** ārum, *f.*, *the Muses*, Aus. Idyll. 11, 30.

† **mnēmŏsȳnon,** i, *n.*, = μνημόσυνον, *a memorial:* mnemosynon mei sodalis, Cat. 12, 13.

Mnēsarchus, i, *m.*, = Μνήσαρχος. **I.** Acc. to some, *the father of Pythagoras*, App. Flor. 2, p. 55 Oud.—**II.** *A Stoic philosopher*, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 45; 1, 18, 83 al.

† **1. mnēster,** ēris, *m.*, = μνηστήρ, *a wooer, suitor*, pure Lat. procus: ad mnesteras, Hyg. Fab. 126.

2. Mnēster, ēris, *m.*, *a Roman surname:* M. Lepidus Mnester, *a pantomime, favorite of Caligula*, Suet. Calig. 36; 55; 57.

Mnestheus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Μνησθεύς, *a Trojan:* Mnesthea vocat, Verg. A. 4, 288.—On account of the metre, also Menestheus (trisyl.): fratre Menestheo, Verg. A. 10, 129.

Mnēvis, idis, *m.*, = Μνεῦις, *a black ox consecrated to the sun-god at Heliopolis:* Mnevidis regia, Plin. 36, 8, 14, § 65; cf. Macr. S. 1, 21; Amm. 22, 14, 7.

Mōab, *f. indecl.*, *the mountainous region on the eastern coast of the Dead Sea, extending from Zoar to the river Arnon*, Vulg. Gen. 36, 35; 48, 15 and 20, etc.—Hence, **A. Mōābītēs,** ae, *m.*, *an inhabitant of Moab, a Moabite*, Vulg. 1 Chron. 11, 46.—*Plur.:* Moabitae (= Μωαβῖται), *the Moabites*, Vulg. Gen. 19, 37 et saep.—**B. Mōābītis,** tĭdis, *f.* (Μωαβῖτις). **1.** *Moabite* (sc. regio), *the land of the Moabites, Moab*, Vulg. Ruth, 1, 1.—**2.** *Subst.*, *a Moabitish woman*, Vulg. Ruth, 1, 22.

mōbĭlis, e, *adj.* [for movibilis, from moveo], *easy to be moved, movable; loose, not firm* (class.). **I.** Lit.: sum pernix pedibus manibus mobilis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 36: mobiles turres, Curt. 8, 11, 32: oculi, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: supercilia, Plin. 11, 37, 51, § 138: penna, Ov. A. A. 2, 62: mobilissimus ardor, Cic. N. D. 2, 11, 30: mobiles res and mobilia bona, in law, *movable things, movables, chattels* (opp. to lands, houses, fixtures), as *cattle, money, clothes*, etc., Dig. 6, 1, 1: remedium ad dentium mobiles firmandos, *loose*, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 180.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Pliable, pliant, flexible; excitable; nimble, quick, active, agile, rapid, swift, fleet:* dum mobilis aetas, Verg. G. 3, 165: populus mobilior ad cupiditatem agri, Liv. 6, 6: volat ambiguis mobilis alis hora, Sen. Hippol. 1141; cf. id. Oedip. 992: mobile et expeditum agmen, Curt. 4, 14, 16: venti, *the fleet winds*, Ov. H. 5, 110; cf.: puncto mobilis horae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 172: transitus, Vell. 1, 17, 7: ingenium, *versatility of talent*, Vitr. 5, 7.—**B.** In a bad sense, *changeable, inconstant, fickle:* nec in te animo fui mobili, sed ita stabili, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 10: Galli sunt in consiliis capiendis mobiles, Caes. B. G. 4, 5; cf. under the *adv.* 2: gens ad omnem auram spei mobilis atque infida, Liv. 29, 3: ingenium, Sall. J. 46, 3; 66, 2: favor, Sen. Vit. Beat. 1, 5: mobiles et fluxae res humanae, Sall. J. 104, 3: mobilis et varia est ferme natura malorum, Juv. 13, 237.—Hence, **A.** *Subst.:* **mōbĭlĭa,** ium, *n.*, *movable goods, chattels:* mobilia quidem et moventia, quae modo in jus adferri adducive possent, Gai. Inst. 4, 16.—**B.** *Adv.:* **mōbĭlĭter,** *with rapid motion, rapidly, quickly.* **1.** Lit. (rare but class.): mobiliter quae feruntur, Lucr. 4, 745: cor mobiliter palpitare, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24.—*Comp.:* reverti mobilius, Lucr. 5, 635.—* **2.** Trop.: omnes fere Gallos ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitari, *hastily*, Caes. B. G. 3, 10, 3.

mōbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mobilis], *movableness, mobility, activity, speed, rapidity, quickness* (class.). **I.** Lit.: animal mobilitate celerrimā, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 42: linguae, *volubility*, id. de Or. 1, 28, 127: equitum, *agility, rapidity* (opp. stabilitas peditum), Caes. B. G. 4, 33: fulminis, *quickness*, Lucr. 6, 323. sanare mobilitates dentium, *looseness*, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 224.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Changeableness, fickleness, inconstancy:* quid est inconstantiā, mobilitate, levitate turpius? Cic. Phil. 7, 3, 9: fortunae, Nep. Dion. 6, 1: ingenii, *inconstancy of character*, Sall. J. 88, 6: vulgi, Tac. H. 5, 8.—**B.** *Quickness, vivacity:* opus est naturali quādam mobilitate animi, Quint. 10, 7, 8.

mōbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. mobilis *fin.*

mōbĭlĭto, 1, *v. a.* [mobilis], *to make movable, to make quick* (ante-class.): omnia mobilitantur, Lucr. 3, 248: laetitia me mobilitat, Caecil. ap. Non. 4, 346, 14: mobilitatā mente, Laber. ap. Non. 137, 27 (Com. Rel. v. 91 Rib.).

Mōcilla, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, e. g. L. Julius Mocilla, Nep. Att. 11.

(**mōcōsus**, a, um, a false reading for motiosus, Quint 11 3, 183, and for moro sus, Cic Att 1, 13, 2)

* **mŏdĕrābĭlis**, e, *adj* [moderor], *mod erate* nihil moderabile suadere, Ov Am 1, 6, 59

mŏdĕrāmen, inis, *n* [id], *a means of managing* or *governing* e g *a rudder, helm* (poet and in post class prose) **I.** Lit **A.** Innixus moderamine navis Ov M 15, 726, so in *plur*, id ib 3, 644 —**B.** *Manage ment, direction, control* equorum, Ov M 2, 48 —**II.** Trop rerum, *the helm*, i e *the management of affairs, the government of the state*, Ov M 6, 677, also, *a means of moderating mitigating controlling* verum serenitas nostra certum moderamen inve nit Cod Th 11, 30, 64

mŏdĕrāmentum, i, *n* [id], *a means of guidance, a guide* accentus modera menta vocum, Gell 13, 6, 1

* **mŏdĕranter**, *adv* [id], *with con trol* moderanter habere habenas, = mode rari habenas, Lucr 2, 1096 Munro ad loc

mŏdĕrātē, *adv*, v modero *fin*

* **mŏdĕrātim**, *adv* [moderatus], *in due measure, gradually* · crescere, Lucr 1, 323

mŏdĕrātĭo, onis, *f* [moderor] **I.** *A moderating, moderation* in any thing, *mod erateness, temperateness* of the weather (Ciceron) dummodo illa praescriptio mode ratioque teneatur, Cic Cael 18, 42 modera tio et continentia, id Att 6, 2, 4 animi, id Sen 1, 1 dicendi, *in speaking*, id Agr 2, 1, 2 moderatio modestiaque in dicendo, id. Phil 2, 5, 10 in cibo, Cels 3, 18 effrenati populi, *a moderating, restraining*, Cic de Or 2, 9, 35 conflagrare terras necesse est a tantis ardoribus, moderatione et temperatione sublati, *temperate state*, id N D 2, 36, 92 — In gen, *regular arrangement, regular ity* moderatio et conformatio continen tiae et temperantiae, Cic. Off 3, 25, 96 —**II.** *Guidance, government* mundi, Cic N D 3, 35, 185 rei publicae, id Leg 3, 2, 5

mŏdĕrātor, oris, *m* [id] *a manager, ruler, governor, director* **I.** Lit (class) rector et moderator tanti operis, Cic N D 2 35, 90 dierum, id Tusc 1, 28, 70 equo rum, Ov M 4, 245 arundinis, *an angler*, id ib 8 856 pectinis unci, *a wool comber*, Claud. ap Eutr 2, 381 juventae, *a tutor*, Mart 2 90, 1 vitae, Nazar Pan ad Const 15 —**II.** *He who moderates* nec modera tor adest i e *who could moderate, put a limit to the evil*, Ov M 7, 561, Tac A 1, 49

mŏdĕrātrix, icis, *f* [moderator] **I.** *She who moderates* or *allays*, *a directress, mistress, governess* (mostly Ciceron) sibi, Plaut Cist 2, 2, 3 —**II.** *That which rules, guides, controls*, etc temperantia est mo deratrix omnium commotionum, Cic Tusc 5, 14, 42 materiae, id. N D 3 39, 92 facto rum id Phil 5, 18, 50 officii, id Fl 24, 57

mŏdĕrātus, a, um, *P a*, v modero *fin*

mŏdernus, a, um, *adj* [from modo, just now, like hodiernus from hodie], *mod ern* (post class.), as *subst* **mŏderna**, orum, *n*, *things* or *institutions of the pres ent* antiquorum diligentissimus imitator, modernorum nobilissimus institutor, Cas siod. Var 4, 51

mŏdĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [modus], *to moderate* a thing (in *verb fin* only ante and post class) **I.** Lit (α) With *acc* neque tuum te ingenium moderat, Pac ap Non 471, 7 —(β) With *dat* ego voci mo derabo meae, Plaut Mil 2, 2 115 —**II.** Transf, *to regulate*, Dig 3, 5, 14 ita res moderatur, ut, etc, ib 23, 3, 39 — Hence

mŏdĕrātus, a, um, *P a*, *keeping within due bounds, observing moderation, moderate* (Ciceron) **A.** Of persons moderati senes tolerabilem agunt senectutem, Cic Sen 3 7 in omnibus vitae partibus moderatus ac temperans, id Font 14, 40 moderatum esse in re aliqua, id Phil 2, 16, 40, cf Gracchis cupidine victoriae haud satis mo deratus animus, Sall J 42 2 — **B.** Of things, *moderated, kept within due measure* or *bounds, moderate* convivium modera tum atque honestum, Cic Mur 6, 13 ven tus, Ov Tr 4, 4, 57 mores Cic Fam 12, 27, 1 otium, id Brut 2 8 doctrina, id Mur 29, 60 oratio, id de Or 2, 8 34 —*Comp* quando annona moderatior? Vell 2, 126, 3 —*Sup* moderatissimus sensus, Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 24, 5 —Hence, *adv* **mŏdĕrātē**, *with moderation, moderately* (Ciceron) moderate dictum, Cic Font 10, 31 omnia humana placate et moderate fera mus id Fam 6, 1, 4 moderate et clemen ter jus dicere, Caes B C 3 20 — *Comp* moderatius id volunt fieri, Cic Fin 1, 1, 2 —*Sup* res moderatissime constituta, Cic Leg 3, 5, 12

mŏdĕror, ātus, 1 (*inf* moderarier for moderari, Lucr 5, 1298), *v dep* [modus] *to set a measure, set bounds* to a thing (syn tempero, rego, guberno) **I.** Lit, *to moder ate, mitigate, restrain, allay temper, qual ify*, with *dat* (class) moderari linguae, Plaut Curc 4, 1, 25 moderare animo, ne sis cupidus, id Mil 4, 5, 16 dictis, id Curc 1, 3, 39 alicui, Cic Att 5, 20, 9, cf mode rari uxoribus, id Rep 4, 6, 16 (also ap Non 499, 15) quis illi finem statuet aut quis moderabitur, Sall C 51, 36 irae, Hor Ep 1, 2, 59 fortunae suae, Liv 37, 35, 5 ani mo et orationi, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 13 cursui, *to sail slowly*, Tac A 2, 70 —(β) With *acc* (post Aug) gaudium moderans Tac A 2, 75 duritiam legum, Suet Claud. 14 pre tia, id Dom 7 —**II.** Transf, *to manage, regulate, rule, guide, govern, direct* (class. with *acc*) senatum servire populo, cui po pulus ipse moderandi et regendi sui pote statem tradidisset? Cic de Or 1, 52, 226 deus, qui regit et moderatur et movet id corpus id Rep 6, 24, 26 linguam, Sall J 82, 2 moderari equos ac flectere, Caes B G 4, 33 habenas, Ov M 6, 223 hocine fieri, ut immodestis te hic moderere moribus? i e immodeste te geras, Plaut Curc 1, 3, 44 res rusticas, Cic Verr 2, 3, 98, § 227 officio consilia, id Fin 2, 25, 81 fidem blandius Orpheo, *to strike more harmoniously*, Hor C 1, 24, 14 mens quae omnia moderetur, Cic Ac 2, 37, 119 cantus numerosque, id Tusc 5, 36, 104 —With *dat* ego inscitus sum, qui ero me postulem moderarier, Plaut Men 2, 3, 88 non vinum hominibus moderari, sed homines vino solent, id Truc 4, 3, 57 pleni moderari frena theatri, Juv 10, 128 funiculo navi moderari, Cic Inv 2, 51, 154 —*Absol* in utroque magis studia partium quam bona aut mala sua moderata (sunt), Sall J 73, 4 fortuna, cu jus libido gentibus moderatur, id C 51, 25

mŏdestē, *adv*, v modestus *fin*

mŏdestĭa, ae, *f* [modestus], *moderate ness, moderation*, esp in one's behavior, *unassuming conduct, modesty* (opp immo destia, superbia, licentia, class) **I.** In gen eam virtutem Graeci σωφροσύνην vocant quam soleo equidem tum tempe rantiam, tum moderationem appellare, non numquam etiam modestiam, Cic Tusc. 3, 8, 16, cf modestia est in animo continens moderatio cupiditatum, Auct Her 3, 2, 3 rectum dividitur in prudentiam, justitiam, fortitudinem, modestiam, id ib dissere bat de sua modestia, *want of confidence in himself*, Tac A 1, 11 *init* —**II.** In partic **A.** *Unassuming conduct, discretion, moder ation, sobriety* of behavior (the predom signif of the word) sarta tecta tua pre cepta usque habui mea modestia, Plaut Trin 2, 2, 36 sine modo et modestia, id Bacch. 4, 3, 2 temperantiae partes sunt continentia, clementia, modestia, Cic Inv 2, 54, 164, cf modestia est, per quam pu dor honestus claram et stabilem compa rat auctoritatem, id ib non minus se in milite modestiam et continentiam, quam virtutem et animi magnitudinem deside rare, Caes B G 7, 52 in dicendo, Cic Phil 2 5, 10 modestia et humanitas, id. Att 7, 5, 2 neque modum, neque modestiam vic tores habent, Sall C 11, 4 —**B. 1.** *Shame, shamefacedness, modesty* et sententiarum et compositionis et vocis et vultus modes tia, Quint 4 1, 55 virginalis, Pac ap Cic. Div 1, 31, 66, cf primaeque modestia cul pae Confundit vultus Stat. Th 2 232, poet vacui lecti, i e (chaste) *celibacy* id Silv 1, 2, 162 —**2.** *Sense of honor, honor dignity* neque sumptui, neque modestiae suae par cere, Sall C 14, 6 —**C.** As a transl of the Gr εὐταξία, in the lang of the Stoics the quality of saying and doing everything in the proper place and at the proper time *correctness of conduct, propriety* sic fit ut modestia haec, quam ita interpretamur, ut dixi, scientia sit opportunitatis idoneo rum ad agendum temporum Cic. Off 1, 40, 142 (v the entire context) —**D.** (Post Aug) **1.** Of the weather, *mildness* hiemis, Tac. A 12 43 (cf clementia hiemis, Col. 5, 5, 6) —**2.** Of the course of a stream, *gentle ness* aquarum modestia, *gentle course*, Plin 6 20, 23, § 71

Mŏdestīnus, i, *m*, *a Roman sur name*, Inscr Marin Frat Arv 36, Inscr Grut 712, 2.—So, Herennius Modestinus, *a celebrated lawyer under Alexander Severus*, Lampr Alex Sev 68

mŏdestus, a, um, *adj* [modus], *keeping due measure, moderate*, esp in behavior, *modest*, as respects anger, *calm, gentle, dis passionate*, towards others, *kind, forbear ing temperate, mild*, in morals, *honest, vir tuous sober, discreet, moral* (class) vir modestus et frugi *unassuming, modest*, Cic Att 13, 29, 1 adulescentuli modestissimi pudor, id Planc. 11, 27 plebs modestissima (opp seditiosa), id Agr 2, 31, 84 epistula ut adversus magistrum morum modestior, id Fam 3, 13, 2 oculi, Ov Am 2, 4, 11 vul tus, id ib 1, 4, 15 lingua, id H 18 (19) 63 verba, id Am 3, 14, 16 o modestum ordi nem, *kind, gentle, mild*, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 47, § 124 in ea (urbe) isti vestri satellites mo desti insolentiam suam continebunt, id Agr 1, 6, 18 mendicis modesti, *kind, friendly*, Plaut Trin 4, 1, 12 mulier proba et modesta, *modest*, Ter Ad. 5, 8, 7, cf videas, dolere rebus flagitiosis modestos, Cic Lael 13, 47 modestissimi mores, id. Planc 1, 3 ingenui parum modesti, Quint 1, 2, 4 servitia, Tac. A 4, 7 vultus modesto sanguine fervens, Juv 10, 300 — Hence, *adv* **mŏdestē**, *with moderation, mod erately, temperately, discreetly, modestly* (class) modice et modeste vitam vivere, Plaut Pers. 3, 1, 18 ea quae, etiam cum modeste fiunt, tamen ipsa per se mo lesta sunt, Cic Att 9, 19, 1 rebus secun dis modeste ac moderate uti, Liv 30, 42 hosti intrepide modesteque obviam ire, *quietly*, Gell 9, 11, 6 modestissime vivere, Varr ap Non 1, 274 qui modeste paret Cic Leg 3, 2, 5 intueri, Ter Eun 3, 5, 32 parcius et modestius praetentare miseri cordiam judicis, Quint 4, 1, 28 si ille Ro mam modeste venturus est, *without hostile violence*, Cic Fam 14, 14, 1

mŏdĭālis, e, *adj* [modius], *containing a modius* or *Roman peck* (ante and post class) aulae, calicesque, Plaut Capt 4, 4, 8 figura, Tert ad Nat 2, 8

mŏdĭātĭo, onis, *f* [id], *a measuring by modii* (post class), Cod Th 11 24, 2

mŏdĭcē, *adv*, v modicus *fin*

* **mŏdĭcellus**, a, um, *adj dim* [modi cus] *very moderate, very little* (post Aug) modicella culcita, Suet Ner 48 dub (al mo dica, v Oud ad loc)

mŏdĭcō, v modicus

mŏdĭcus, a, um, *adj* [modus] *having* or *keeping a proper measure, moderate* (cf mediocris), esp in behavior, *modest, tem perate*, also, of size, *moderate sized*, *mid dling ordinary, mean, bad* (class, syn moderatus, mediocris) **I.** In a good sense modico gradu ire, Plaut Poen 3, 1, 19 po tiones, Cic Div 1, 51, 115 convivia, id Sen 13, 44 severitas, id ib 18, 65 industrios, supplices, modicos esse, Sall J 85, 1 domi modicus id. ib 63, 2 modicum quoddam corpus (historiae) *a book of a tolerable size*, Cic Fam 5, 12 4 amant (mala) mo dicas rigationes, *gentle, moderate*, Pall. 3 25 14.—**II.** In a disparaging sense, *mid dling, ordinary, mean, scanty, small*, etc genus dicendi subtile in probando, modi cum in delectando Cic Or 21, 69 oculi, *middling sized*, Plin 11, 37, 53, § 141 ea, valde et modica, et illustria sunt, *few in number*, Cic de Or 2, 32, 137 Graecis hoc modicum est, *not frequent*, id Fin 2, 19, 62 pecunia, *little, scanty*, id Par 6, 2, 47 acer vus, Hor Ep 2, 2, 190 incrementa *small*, Just. 7, 1 tempus, *short*, Quint 1 2 12 rem patris modicam, *a trifling affliction*, Juv 13, 143 modici amici, *humble, poor*, id 5, 108—With *gen* Sabinus modicus originis, Tac A 6 39 virium Vell 1, 12 4 pecu niae, Tac A 3, 72 voluptatum, id ib 2 73 —As *subst* **mŏdĭcum**, i, *n* (sc spatium) *a little way* modicum progredi, *a little*, App M 6 p 180, 38 modico contentus,

Juv 9, 9 — Also, in *abl*, modico adverbially modico deinde regressa, i e *after a short time*, App M 1, p 112, 20 modico prius, quam Larissam accederem, *a short time before*, id ib p 105 *med* modico secus progredi, *to go a little farther*, id. ib p 112, 10 — Hence, *adv* **mŏdĭcē,** *with moderation, moderately, modestly, in a proper manner*, also, *in an ordinary manner, meanly, poorly* (class) **1.** Modice hoc faciam, Cic Fam 4, 4, 4 dolorem modice ferre, *quietly, calmly*, id Tusc 1, 46, 111, id. Phil 11, 3, 7 se recipere, *quietly, in good order*, Liv 28, 15 verecunde et modice, Enn. ap Non 342, 23 (Trag v 241 Vahl.) modice et modeste vitam vivere, Plaut Pers 3, 1, 18 dicere, Cic Sull. 29, 80 modice et scienter uti re aliquā, id. de Or 1, 29, 132 — **2.** *Slightly, not very not much* minae Clodii modice me tangunt, Cic Att 2, 19, 1 modice vinosus, Liv 41, 4 locuples id 38, 14, 9 modice instratus torus, *slightly, meanly, scantily*, Suet Aug 73

mŏdĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f* [modificor], *a measuring, measure* (post Aug) versuum lex ac modificatio, Sen. Ep 88, 3 verborum Gell 10, 3, 15, cf Paul ex Fest p 160, 10 Mull

mŏdĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m* [id], *one who gives the proper measure* to a thing *a moderator, manager* (post class) tibicen omnis modi peritus modificator, App Flor p 341

mŏdĭfĭcātus, a, um, v modificor *fin* b

mŏdĭfĭco, āre, 1, *v n* and *a* [modus facio] **I.** *Neutr*, *to limit, set limits to* alicui in aliquā re intercedere aut modificare, Front Ep ad M Caes 4, 3 Mai — **II.** *Act*, *to control, regulate* vitalis motus, Aug de Music 6, 17, 58 — *Pass reflex*, *to observe due measure, keep within bounds, to be moderate* modificari in sumptibus, App Doctr Plat p 18, 37 — Class only in *part perf* **mŏdĭfĭcātus,** a, um, *measured off, measured* verba modificata, Cic Part Or 5, 17 membra modificata, id. de Or 3, 48, 186 corpora modificata utriusque rei participatione, App de Deo Socr p 47, 7 — **B.** *Melodious* lusciniarum querelae, Sid. Ep 9, 2

mŏdĭfĭcor, ātus, 1, *v dep* (*act* collat form, v modifico), *a* and *n* [modificus], *to measure off, measure* a thing (post class in *verb finit*) **I.** Lit comprehensa mensura Herculani pedis, quanta longinquitas corporis ei mensurae conveniret modificatus est, Gell 1, 1, 3 — **II.** Trop, *to set a measure, set bounds to, to moderate*, with *dat* immaturis liberorum desideriis, App M 11, p 267, 1 orationi, id Flor p 365, 8 desideriis omnibus, Front ad Ver Imp 6

mŏdĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj* [modus facio], *measured* (post-class) mela modifica, Aus Parent 27, 2

* **mŏdimpĕrātor,** ōris, *m.* [for modi imperator], *the president* or *chairman of a convivial party*, who prescribes the quantity to be drunk (the magister bibendi, the Greek συμποσιαρχος) potandi modimperatores Varr ap Non. 142, 7

mŏdĭŏlum, i, *n* [*dim* of modium, v modius] *the yolk* quinque ovorum modiola, Plin Val 1, 64

mŏdĭŏlus, i, *m* *dim* [modius], lit, *a small measure*, hence, transf, **I.** *A kind of drinking vessel*, Dig 34 2, 37 — **II.** *A bucket* on a water wheel, Vitr 10, 9 modioli gemelli, *the boxes* or *cylinders* of a forcing pump id 10, 13 — **III.** *The nave* of a wheel, Plin 9, 4 3 § 8, Vitr 10, 4 — **IV.** *The box* to receive the axle tree of an oil mill Cato R R 20 — **V.** A surgical instrument, *a cylindrical borer with a serrated edge, a trepan*, χοινικιον, Cels 8, 3 *init*

mŏdĭum, ii, *n*, v modius

mŏdĭus, ii (*gen plur* modiûm qui CCCC modium quinque milia Cic Verr 2, 3, 36, § 83 modiorum, Plaut. Mil 4, 2, 72), *m* (*neutr* collat form **mŏdĭum,** ii, *n*, Cato, R R 58, so in *plur* modia vicena, Plin 18 16 43 § 145) [modus] *the Roman corn measure a measure peck*, containing sixteen sextarii or the sixth part of a Greek medimnus (class) salis modium, Cato, R R 58 tritici modius, Cic Div in Caecil 10 30 siligneae farinae modius, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 88 modium populo dare asse, Cic Off 2, 17, 58 agri Leontini decumae tertio anno venierunt tritici medimnum XXXVI, hoc est tritici modium CC et XVI milibus, id Verr 2, 3, 46, § 110 non minorem quam decem milium modiorum navem fabricare, Ulp Fragm 3, 6 — Prov verum illud est, quod dicitur, multos modios salis simul edendos esse, ut amicitiae munus expletum sit Cic Lael 19, 67 modio nummos metiri, *to measure one's money by the peck*, said of a rich woman, Petr 37, cf dives, ut metiretur nummos, Hor S 1, 1, 95 ego nunc mihi modium mille esse argenti velim Plaut Stich 4, 2, 9, Juv 3, 220 pleno modio, *in full measure, abundantly*, Cic. Att 6, 1, 16, cf argumentum vobis demensum dabo, non modio neque trimodio, verum ipso horreo, Plaut Men prol 15 servorum ventres modio castigat iniquo, *with short measure*, Juv 14, 126 — Also as a measure for other things, *a peck* metiri modio oleario, Cato R R 144 ut metientibus dimidium (anulorum aureorum) super tres modios explesse, Liv 23, 12, Pall 6, 4, 1. — **II.** Transf **A.** Among surveyors, *the third part of a jugerum*, Auct de Limit p 264 and 312 Goes, Pall Mai 4 al — **B.** *The socket, step, shoe* in which the mast of a ship stands, Isid. Orig 19, 2 8

mŏdŏ (scanned mŏdō, Plaut Ps 2, 3, 23, Lucr 2, 11, 35, Cic poet N D 2, 42, 107, v Corss Ausspr 2, p 480, Lachm ad Lucr 2, p 140), *adv* [orig *abl* of modus, q v] **I.** Qs, by measure, expressing, like tantum, a restriction of the idea *only, merely, but* **A.** In gen **1.** Affirmatively ter sub armis malim vitam cernere, Quam semel modo parere, *even once*, Enn. ap Varr L L 6, § 81 Mull (Trag v 298 Vahl) semel modo, *only once*, Plaut Poen 1, 3, 30 uni modo gessi morem, id Most 1, 3, 43 hoc autem si ita sit, ut unum modo sensibus falsum videatur, etc, Cic Ac 2 32, 101, cf quorum genera plura sunt hi unum modo quale sit suspicantur, id Or 9, 28 nec audiendi quidam, qui tres modo primas esse partes volunt, Quint 3, 3, 4 paulum modo, Cic. Fam 1, 5, b, 2, Varr ap Gell 13, 15, perpauxillum modo, Plaut Capt 1, 2, 74, cf manus erat nulla, quae parvam modo causam timoris afferret, Caes B G 6, 35, 3 quae pacisci modo scis, sed quod pacta es, non scis solvere, Plaut Ps 1, 2, 88 ad ornandam modo, non augendam orationem assumuntur, Quint 8, 6, 39, cf Cic Inv 2, 23, 69 solere modo non etiam oportere, id Off 3, 4, 18 doctrina ac litterae secundis rebus delectationem modo habere videbantur, nunc vero etiam salutem, id Fam 6, 12, 5 circi modo spectaculum fuerat, Liv 7, 2 modo facito ut illam serves *only see that*, etc, Ter Ad. 5, 3, 59 modo fac, ne quid aliud cures, etc, Cic Fam 16, 11, 1 aetatem velim servire, Libanum ut conveniam modo, *if I can only*, Plaut As 2, 2, 8 modo ut tacere possis, Ter Phorm 1, 2, 9, cf concede, ut impune emerit modo ut bonā ratione emerit, *if but, provided that*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 5, § 10 modo ut haec nobis loca tenere liceat, id Fam 14, 14, 1 — For the expressions dummodo solummodo and tantummodo, v dum, solum, and tantum. — **2.** Negatively non modo sed (verum) etiam (et, or simply sed), *not only but also* ut non modo secunda sperare debeas, sed etiam adversa fortissimo animo ferre, Cic Fam 6, 13, 5 non modo agendo, verum etiam cogitando id Cael 19, 45 illum non modo favisse, sed et etc id. Att 11, 9, 2 non modo falsum id esse, sed hoc verissimum, id. Rep 2, 44, 71 — As to these expressions and also respecting the omission of a second non in the latter clause, v under sed and non — **B.** In partic, in restrictive clauses for ullo or aliquo modo, *in any way* or *degree at all, only even* servus est nemo qui modo tolerabili condicione sit servitutis qui, etc., *who is in any tolerable condition* Cic Cat 4, 8 16, cf quamquam quis ignorat qui modo umquam mediocriter res istas scire curavit, quin etc, id. Fl 27, 64, and quis est omnium, qui modo cum Musis habeat aliquod commercium qui? etc id Tusc 5, 23, 66 nemo aliter philosophus sensit, in quo modo esset auctoritas, id. Div 1, 39, 86, cf servitus, honorifica modo, Brut ap Cic ad Brut 1, 17, 4 tum quam plurimis modo dignis, se utilem praebent, *be they but worthy*, Cic Off 1, 26, 92 bonis viris faciendum est, modo pro facultatibus, id. ib 2, 17, 58 decerne, modo recte, id. Rosc Am 48, 138 itaque veniam, quo vocas modo adjuvet te id. Att 16, 13, a, 1 atque utinam posset aliqua ratione hoc crimen quamvis falsa, modo humana atque usitata defendere, *if only*, id Verr 2, 3, 97, § 224. — **b.** Si modo *if only* (freq) tu si modo es Romae vix enim puto, sin es, hoc vehementer animadvertas velim, Cic Att 5, 8 2 tute scis (si modo meministi) me tibi tum dixisse, etc, id. ib 12 18, 2 fortasse vici, si modo permansero, id ib 12, 44, 3 — Poet with *subj* si modo sola queant saxa tenere fidem, Prop 1, 18 4 — **c.** Poet and in jurid. Lat in modo si, *for dummodo, if only, provided that* persequar inferius modo si licet ordine ferri, Ov Tr 2, 263 modo si ejus nomine opus fiat, Dig 39, 1, 18, 26, 2 28, 19, 2 19, § 10 — **d.** As a conjunction with *subj*, for dummodo, *if only, provided that* (freq and class) quos valetudo modo bona sit tenuitas ipsa delectat, Cic Brut 16, 64, id Or 9, 28 manent ingenia senibus modo permaneat studium et industria, id Sen 7, 22, Quint 10, 1 131 modo Juppiter adsit, Tertia lux classem Cretaeis sistet in oris, Verg A 3, 116 — So, modo ne for dum modo ne *if only not, provided that not* quae de Sicinio audisti, ea mihi probantur modo ne illa exceptio in aliquem incurrat bene de nobis meritum, Cic Att 5, 4 3 si quis est paulo ad voluptates propensior, modo ne sit ex pecudum genere, etc, id Off 1, 30 105, id. Ac 2, 43, 132 — **2.** Modo non, like the Gr μονον ουχι, *all but almost, nearly*, = propemodum (ante and post class) modo non montes auri pollicens, Ter Phorm 1, 2, 17 Don favet Fabi gloriae, quae modo non suā contumelia splendeat, Liv 10, 24, 11 pictor equum venientem, modo non vivum, comprehenderat, Val Max 8, 11, ext 7 modo non reclamante publico vigore, Amm 14, 7, 1, 16, 12, 16, 21, 14, 1, 22, 6, 2 al — **3.** In colloq lang with imperatives, *just, now, only* sequere hac modo, Plaut Men. 4, 1, 4 sedete hic modo, id Rud. 3, 3, 29 propera modo id. Men. 1, 4 32 vide modo, Cic Div in Caecil 14, 46 ignem scrutare modo, inquam, Hor S 2, 3, 276 — Indignantly quin tu i modo, *begone now*, Plaut Trin. 2, 4, 182, so, i modo, id Stich 3 2, 23 tace modo, *be still now*, id. As 5, 2, 19 — With *tu* or *vos* (poet and post class) tu modo, dum licet, hunc fructum ne desere vitae, Prop 2 15, 49, Verg G 3, 73 tu modo posce deos veniam, id. A 4, 50 vos modo, inquit, parcite, Phaedr 2, 8, 8, Curt 9, 6, 24, 9, 2 25

II. With specifications of time, like Gr ἄρτι (reaching to the full measure of the time, fully) **A.** In gen. **1.** Of the present time, *just now, just* (ante class and poet) quid? ego modo huic frater factus, dum intro eo atque exeo? *just now?* Plaut Ep 5 1, 43 modo dolores meatu, occipiunt, Ter Ad. 3, 1 2 (evidenter hic modo temporis praesentis adverbium est, Don.) advenis modo id Hec 3, 5, 8 Don devoravi nomen imprudens modo Plaut Trin. 4 2 63 jam modo nunc possum contentus vivere parvo, Tib 1, 1 25, cf peccare fuis et Ante satis, penitus modo nunc genus omne perosos Femineum, Verg A 9, 141 — **2.** Of time just passed, *just now, but this moment, a little while ago, lately* (class) nuper homines nobiles hujusmodi, judices, et quid dico nuper? immo vero modo ac plane paulo ante vidimus, qui, etc, Cic Verr 2 4 3, § 7 *Al* Ita uti dudum dixeras? *Am* Dudum? quam dudum istuc factum est? *Al* Temptas jam dudum pridem modo Plaut Am 2, 2 60 *Ph* Quando? *Do* Hodie *Ph* Quamdudum? *Do* Modo Ter Fun 4 4 30 sum illi villac amicior modo factus Cic Leg 2 2, 4 quae ras putemne talem esse deorum naturam qualis modo a te sit exposita id N D 1 21, 57 declaravit id modo temeritas C Caesaris id. Off. 1 8, 26 modo hoc malum in rem publicam invasit id ib 2, 21 75 si hodie bella sint quale Gallicum modo (i e twenty two years earlier) Liv 6 40, 17, cf id 22, 14 13, Cic Div 1 44 99 — *Opp* to *nunc* qui nunc primum te advenisse di

C 3, 4, 65 rerum, Suet. Aug 84 fortunae, Tac A 15, 52 Herculea, Sil 12, 143 densa ad muros mole feruntur, *a vast crowd, immense body*, Verg A. 12, 575 curarum, *multitude, crowd*, Tac. A 12, 66 tantae corporum moles in fugam consternati sunt, Liv 38, 46, 4 — **B.** *Difficulty, labor, trouble* transveham naves haud magna mole, *without great difficulty*, Liv 25, 11 tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem, *so much labor did it cost*, Verg A 1, 33 Corbulonis plus molis adversus ignaviam militum, quam, etc , Tac A 13, 35

mŏlestē, *adv* , v molestus *fin*

mŏlestĭa, ae, *f* [molestus], *trouble, troublesomeness, irksomeness, uneasiness, annoyance, molestation, vexation, disgust, dislike*, etc (class) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen sine molestia, Cato, R R 154, cf sine molestiā tuā, *without trouble to yourself*, Cic Fam 13, 23, 2 molestiam exhibere, *to cause*, id ib 12 30, 1 habeo etiam illam molestiam, quod, etc , id ib 16, 12, 5 fasces habent molestiam, *produce, cause*, id Att 8, 3, 6 ex pernicie rei publicae molestiam trahere, *to feel troubled*, id Fam 4, 3, 1 capere, *to be vexed, annoyed*, id Sull 1, 1 alicui aspergere, *to give, occasion*, id Q. Fr 2, 10, 2 afferre, Ter Hec 3, 2, 9 demere, id Ad 5, 3, 33 molestiis se laxare, Cic Fam 5, 14, 3 navigandi, Suet Calig 23 — **B.** In partic, of speech, *stiffness, affectation* diligens elegantia sine molestia, Cic Brut 38, 143 si nihil habere molestiarum Atticorum est, id ib 91, 315 — **II.** Transf , concr , *that which causes trouble, an annoyance* sermones ne et hic viris sint et domi molestiae, Plaut Poen prol 35, of spots or blotches on the face molestiae in facie, Plin 28, 8, 28, § 109

mŏlesto, 1, *v a* [id], *to trouble, annoy, molest* aliquem, Petr Fragm ap Fulg p 566, 28, id Sat 58, App Herb 71 neminem molestari volo nomine debiti, Dig 34, 3, 20 — *Absol* uva raro valde molestat, *is troublesome*, Scrib Larg 71

mŏlestus, a, um, *adj* [moles], *troublesome, irksome, grievous, annoying* (class , cf importunus) abscede hinc, molestus ne sis ! Plaut As 2, 4, 63 provincia, Cic Mur 8, 18 operosus ac molestus labor, id N D 2, 23, 39 alicui odiosum et molestum esse, id Sen 14, 47 tu autem, nisi molestum est, paulisper exsurge, *if it will not incommode you*, id Clu 60, 168 nihil erit his laboriosius molestiusque provinciae? id Leg 3 8, 19 arrogantia ingenii atque eloquentiae est multo molestissima, id Div in Caecil 11, 36 tunica, *a dress of pitch*, in which a malefactor was burned (tunicam alimentis ignium et illitam et intextam, Sen Ep 14, 5), Juv 8, 235, Mart 10, 25, 5 — **B.** In partic , of speech, *labored, affected* simplex in agendo veritas non molesta, Cic. Brut 30, 116 verba, Ov A A 1, 464 pronuntiatio gesticulationibus, Quint. 11, 3, 183 dialectos, Suet Tib 56 — **II.** Transf **A.** *That is done with difficulty, difficult* (post class) molesta separatio, Dig 9, 2, 27, § 14 — * **B.** *Dangerous, injurious* otium, Catulle, tibi molestum est, Cat 51, 12 — Hence, *adv* **mŏlestē. 1.** *With trouble* or *difficulty* (class) moleste fero, *I take it ill, it vexes, annoys me*, Cic Att 13, 22, 4 molestissime fero, quod, etc , id Fam 3, 6, 5 molestius ferre, id Q Fr 1, 1, 1, § 2 fero, *I lament*, Sen Ep 67, 13 — **2.** *In a troublesome* or *offensive manner*, of speech *in a labored manner, affectedly* mimice ac moleste, Cat 42, 8 scribere, August ap Suet Aug 86 moleste uti distinctionibus, Quint 11, 3, 181

mŏletrīna, ae, *f* [1 molo], *a mill* (ante class), Cato ap Non 63, 26

mŏlĭcīna, v molocina

mŏlīle, is, *n* [mola], *the drawing ropes* or *traces* of an ass in a mill, Cato, R R 10 and 11

mōlīmen, inis, *n* [molior], *a great exertion, effort, endeavor, attempt, undertaking* (mostly poet , not in Cic.) ventus Trudit agens magnam magno molimine navem, Lucr 4 902 revellere Annosam pinum magno molimine, Ov M 12, 357 quanto cum fastu, quanto molimine circum Spectemus vacuam Romanis vatibus aedem, Hor Ep 2, 2 93 sceleris, Ov M 6, 473 res suo ipsa molimine gravis, Liv 2, 56 rerum, Ov P 1, 2, 75 molimine vasto tabularia, id M 15, 809

mōlīmentum, i, *n* [molior], *a great exertion, effort, endeavor, attempt, undertaking* (good prose, but not in Cic) magno cum molimento procedunt, Sisenn ap Non 142, 5 neque se exercitum sine magno commeatu atque molimento in unum locum contrahere posse, *Caes B G 1, 34, 3 motam certe sede suā parvi molimenti adminiculis, *by machines of little power*, Liv 5, 22 eo minoris molimenti ea claustra esse, *would cost the less labor*, id 37, 14 rex magni molimenti est, *that has a great spirit of enterprise*, Sen Cons ad Marc 11, 3

mŏlīna, v molinus

‡**mŏlīnārĭus,** ii, *m* [molina], *a miller* molinarius, ὑδραλέτης, Gloss. Philox

mŏlīnus, a, um, *adj* [mola], *of* or *belonging to a mill, mill* (eccl Lat) saxum, Tert adv Marc 4 35 — Hence, as *subst* **A. mŏlīna,** ae, *f* , *a mill*, Amm 18, 8, 11 — **B. mŏlīnum,** i, *n* , *a mill*, Cassiod Inst Div Litt 29

mŏlĭo, ire, 4 (*act* collat form of molior) **I.** *To build, erect* (post Aug) neque quisquid molit, S C ap Front Aquaed 129 — **II.** In a *pass* signif , *to set in motion, start* jam sospitatricis deae peculiaris pompa moliebatur, App M 11, p 261, 8

mōlĭor, itus, 4 (*inf* molirier for moliri, Lucr 5, 934), *v dep n* and *a* [moles] **I.** *Neutr* **A.** *To set one's self* or *one's powers in motion, to make exertions, exert one's self, to endeavor, struggle, strive, toil*, etc (rare but class , syn conor, nitor) viden ut misere moliuntur? Plaut Curc 1 3, 32 agam per me ipse et moliar, Cic Fam 6, 10, 2 nōsti mores mulierum Dum moliuntur, dum comuntur, annus est, Ter Heaut 2, 2, 11 horam amplius jam in demoliendo signo permulti homines moliebantur, Cic Verr 2, 4, 43, § 95 — **B.** *To set one's self in motion, endeavor to depart, to depart* molientem hinc Hannibalem, Liv 28, 44 dum naves moliuntur a terra, id 37, 11 in quam (insulam) gladiatores navibus molientes, Tac H 2, 35 — **II.** *Act* **A.** *To labor upon* any thing, *exert one's self at* or *upon, set in motion, work* an instrument or engine, *to work* any thing (cf ago, class) **1.** Nihil enim agit (vita deorum), nulla opera molitur, Cic N D 1, 19, 51 res dura et regni novitas me talia cogunt moliri, Verg A 1, 564 validam in vites molire bipennem, *to work*, i e *wield*, id G 4, 331 ancoras, *to work*, i e *hoist the anchor, weigh anchor*, Liv 28, 17. agricola incurvo terram molitus aratro, i e *to work cultivate, till the ground*, Verg G 1, 494, Col 1 praef 17, 11, 2, 19 erro molirier arva, Lucr 5, 932 fores, *to work*, i e *to force, to break open*, Tac. A 1, 39, 2, 82, Liv 23, 18, 2, 24, 46, 5 Atharrias ad Philotam missus clausum aditum domus moliebatur, Curt 6, 8, 20 habenas, *to guide*, Verg A 12, 327 fulmina molitur dextrā, *hurls*, id G 1, 329 ignem, id A 10 131 opera, *to begin work*, Col 11, 2, 2 aliquid sub divo moliri potest, id 1, 8, 9 — **2.** *To set in motion, bestir, rouse, cause to remove, displace* (syn deicio, deturbo) montes suā sede, *displaces*, Liv 9, 3 corpora ex somno moliebantur, *aroused*, id 36, 24, 3 onera objecta, id 25, 36 — **3.** *To build, make, erect, construct* (syn condo, fundo, construo) muros, *to build*, Verg A 3, 132 classem, id ib 3, 6 arcem, id ib 1, 424 atrium, Hor C 3, 1, 46 aedem, Flor 1, 7 locum *prepares*, Verg A 7, 158 pocula de inimicorum capitibus hominum, *to construct, make*, Sol 15 — **B.** Trop , *to endeavor to do, to undertake, attempt, set about* any thing (cf aggredior, apparo) nec ea, quae agunt, molientes cum labore operoso, *performing, doing*, Cic N D 2, 23, 59 viam clipei molita per oras, *made its way*, Verg A 10, 477 inde datum molitur iter, id ib 6, 477 jamque alio moliris iter Stat S 5, 2, 61 viam et gressus, Claud Rapt. Pros 1 278, 3, 438 animum, *to form* or *acquire for one's self*, Ov A A 2, 119 laborem, *to undertake*, Verg A 4, 233 struere et moliri aliquid calamitatis alicui, *to try to bring upon*, Cic Clu 64, 178 fortissimis atque optimis civibus periculum moliri, id Sest 1, 1 pestem patriae nefarie, id Cat 2 1 1 perniciem rei publicae id ib 1, 2, 5 , insidias avibus, *to lay snares*, Verg G 1, 271 crimina et accusatorem, *to bring about find out*, Tac. A 12, 22 triumphos, Ov M 14, 719 fugam, Verg A. 2, 109 moram, *to cause, make, occasion*, id ib 1, 414 opem extremam alicui, Val Fl 6, 431 dolos apertos, *to devise*, id 5, 249 bellum in animo, *to design, meditate*, Vell 2, 46 Athenienses urbem ex integro condere moliuntur, Just 2, 15 1 mundum efficere moliens deus, *attempting*, Cic Univ 4 fallere, Val Fl. 3, 491 de occupando regno moliens, *striving to usurp the government*, Cic Rep 2, 35, 60 nuptias, *to bring about*, Tac A 12, 3 apud judices oratione moliendā sunt amor, odium, etc , *are to be excited, called forth*, Cic de Or 2, 51, 206 tumorem, Col 6, 17 vorandi facultatem, Cels 1, 3 fidem moliri coepit, *began to meddle with, disturb*, Liv 6, 11, 8

1. mōlĭtĭo, onis, *f* [molior], *a putting in motion, moving, removing, a laborious undertaking, preparation, contrivance* (rare but class) molitio agrorum, *a working, ploughing, digging* Col prooem terrena, id 11, 2, 98 facilis molitio eorum valli erat, *a tearing out demolishing*, Liv 33, 5, 6, *a building, making*, of the creation of the world, Cic N D 1, 8, 19 — In gen , *an enterprise, undertaking*, Amm 14, 9, 4

2. mŏlĭtĭo, ōnis, *f* [molo], *a grinding* (late Lat) Ambros Serm 29

1. mōlītor, oris, *m* [molior], *one who undertakes* to do a thing, *an attempter, author, framer, contriver* (class.) effector mundi molitorque deus, Cic Univ 5 ratis, Ov M 8, 302 caedis, Tac A 11, 29 novarum rerum, Suet Dom 10 maximorum molitores scelerum, Sen Tranq 7, 3

2. mŏlĭtor, ōris, *m* [1 molo], *a miller* (post class) **I.** Lit , Dig 33, 7, 12, § 15 — **II.** Transf , in mal part., Aus. Ep 90, 3

mōlītrix, īcis, *f* [1 molitor], *she who attempts, frames, contrives* (post-Aug) novarum rerum, Suet Ner 35

(**mŏlĭtūra,** ae, *f* [1 molo], a false read for moluntur, Plin 15, 23, 25, § 52)

1. mōlītus, a, um, *Part* , from molo

2. mōlītus, a, um, *Part.*, from molior

* **mollĕo,** 2, *v n* [mollis], *to be soft*, Theod Prisc 1, 28

mollesco, ĕre, *v inch n* [molleo], *to become soft, to soften* (poet and in post Aug prose, cf liquesco) **I.** Lit rura colit nemo mollescunt colla juvencis Cat 64, 38 ebur, Ov M 10, 283 tactu, Plin 12, 17, 37, § 76 — **II.** Trop **1.** *To become soft, mild*, or *gentle* tum genus humanum primum mollescere coepit, Lucr 5, 1014 pectora, Ov P 1, 6, 8 — **2.** *To become effeminate, unmanly* mollescat in undis, Ov M 4, 386 ne forte mollescat cor vestrum, Vulg Jer 51, 46

‡**mollestra,** ae, *f*, *a sheepskin, sheep's felt, for wiping helmets*, Paul ex Fest p 135 Mull

mollĭcellus, a, um, *adj dim* [mollis], *soft, tender, delicate* (poet) nates, Cat 25, 10

mollĭcĭa, mollĭcĭes, v mollitia.

mollĭcīna, ae, *f* [mollis], *a kind of soft garment* (post class), Nov ap Non 540, 22

mollĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj* [mollis coma], *soft haired* (post class) herbae, Avien Perieg 1082

1. mollĭcŭlus, a um, *adj dim* [mollis] **I.** Lit , *soft, tender delicate* (poet) escae, Plaut Cas 2 8 58 meus molliculus caseus, id Poen 1, 2 154 — **II.** Trop , *voluptuous* versiculi, Cat 16, 4 , cf adulescentulus Charis 183 P

2. Mollĭcŭlus, i, *m* , *a Roman surname*, e g Ti Minucius Molliculus, Liv 40, 35

mollĭfĭco, 1, *v a* [mollis facio] *to make soft, to soften, mollify*, Caesar Epist. Hortat ad Virgg , cf mollifico, ἁπαλύνω, μαλάσσω, Gloss Lat Gr

mollĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj* [mollifico], *making soft, softening* (post class) phlebotomia est mollifica corporis, Cael Aur Tard 4 1, 9

mollīgo, inis, v mollugo

mollīmentum, i, *n* [mollio], *a means of softening* or *mitigating* (post Aug) calamitatum, Sen Tranq 10, 2

mollĭo, īvi and ii, ītum, 4 (mollibat for molliebat, Att. ap. Non. 347, 16; Ov. M. 6, 21; mollirier for molliri, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 27), *v. a.* [mollis], *to make soft, pliant, flexible*, or *supple, to soften* (class.). **I.** Lit.: frigoribus durescit umor, et idem vicissim mollitur tepefactus, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: lanam trahendo, *by spinning*, Ov. M. 2, 411: artus oleo, Liv. 21, 55: dum ferrum molliat ignis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 20: ceram, Ov. M. 8, 198: semina, id. ib. 7, 123: humum foliis, id. ib. 4, 741: glebas, id. ib. 6, 220: ventrem, *to relax, purge moderately*, Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 43: duritias, id. 28, 17, 70, § 34: agri molliti, *softened, loosened*, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 130.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To soften, moderate, mitigate; to tame, restrain, check; to render easier, lighter, pleasanter*, or *less disagreeable*: Hannibalem juveniliter exsultantem patientiā suā molliebat, Cic. Sen. 4, 10: quā mons mollibat mare, *broke the violence of the sea*, Att. ap. Non. 347, 16: iras, Liv. 1, 9: impetum, id. 3, 35: indocili numero cum grave mollit opus, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 6: poenam, id. ib. 3, 5, 53: clivum, *to make the ascent of a hill easier*, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: clivos, Liv. 21, 37, 3: verba usu, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 95: translationem, id. de Or. 3, 41, 165: fructus feros colendo, *to render milder*, Verg. G. 2, 36: caelum, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 124: lacrimae meorum me interdum molliunt, *overcome me*, Cic. Att. 10, 9, 2: Deus mollivit cor meum, *softened*, Vulg. Job, 23, 16.—**B.** *To soften, render effeminate* or *unmanly*: legionem, Cic. Phil. 12, 3, 8: animos, id. Tusc. 2, 11, 27: vocem, *to make soft* or *womanish*, Quint. 11, 3, 24: puerum, *to unman*, Stat. S. 3, 4, 68.

mollĭ-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [mollis-pes], *soft-footed* (poet.): boves, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 9, 15.

mollis, e, *adj.* [Gr. μαλακός, ἀμαλός, μῶλυς; cf. βληχρός, perh. Lat. mulier (mollior)], *easily movable, pliant, flexible, supple; soft, tender, delicate, gentle, mild, pleasant* (class.; syn.: tener, facilis, flexibilis, lentus). **I.** Lit.: mollis juncus, Verg. E. 2, 72: comam mollis ... hyacinthi, id. G. 4, 137: aurum, *flexible*, id. A. 10, 818: tiliae, Ov. M. 10, 92: crura, Verg. G. 3, 76: colla, id. A. 11, 622: bracchia, Ov. A. A. 1, 595: cervix, id. F. 4, 185: commissurae, Cic. N. D. 2, 60: molle litus, *of soft sand*, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: harena, Ov. M. 2, 577: aqua, id. A. A. 1, 476: fraga, id. M. 13, 816: castaneae, Verg. E. 1, 82: mollissima vina (= mitissima, lenissima), id. G. 1, 341; cf.: molli mero, Hor. C. 1, 7, 19; and: molle Calenum, Juv. 1, 69: alvus, *relaxed, open bowels*, Cels. 3, 12: cibus, *mild, not sharp*, id. 4, 4, 4: ovum, *soft*, id. 4, 4, 5: prata, Verg. G. 2, 384: gramen, Ov. F. 6, 328: humus, id. A. A. 3, 688: lana, id. F. 2, 742: torus, id. Am. 2, 4, 14: arcus, *slack, unbent, unstrung*, id. H. 4, 92: feretrum, *made soft by a layer of leaves*, Verg. A. 11, 64: mollissima cera, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 177: mollia panis, *the soft part of bread, the crumb*, id. 13, 12, 26, § 82: molles genae, *soft, delicate*, Ov. H. 10, 44: capilli, id. P. 3, 3, 17: manus, id. Am. 1, 4, 24: latus, id. M. 14, 710: molles Zephyri, *soft, gentle*, id. A. A. 3, 728; so, hiems, Stat. S. 3, 5, 83: aestas, Verg. G. 1, 312: caelum, Flor. 1, 16, 3; 4, 12, 27: Euphrates mollior undis, *gentler, calmer*, Verg. A. 8, 726: aditus, *easy*, Sil. 4, 491; so, iter, Quint. 4, 2, 46: via, id. 1, 6, 22: fastigium, *gentle, not steep*, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: clivus, Verg. E. 9, 8: modicis et mollibus clivis, Curt. 8, 39, 6: jugum montis, Tac. G. 1: trames, Ov. F. 3, 13.—Prov.: molli bracchio objurgare aliquem, *with a gentle arm*, i. e. *in a forbearing manner*, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 6: in molli carne vermes nascuntur, *it is the soft flesh that breeds the worms*, Petr. 57.—*Subst.*: **mollia**, ium, *n., a kind of fishes, mollusks*, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 267.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Tender, delicate, susceptible*: mollibus annis, *in tender youth*, Ov. H. 1, 111: os molle, *easily blushing*, id. Tr. 4, 3, 70: mollissima corda, Juv. 15, 131: mollissimae aures, *modest*, Plin. Pan. 68.—**2.** In a bad sense, *soft, effeminate, unmanly, weak* (syn. effeminatus): philosophus tam mollis, tam languidus, tam enervatus, Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 226: Sabaei, Verg. G. 1, 57: viri molles, i. e. pathici, Liv. 33, 28; Sen. Ep. 87: disciplina, *effeminate*, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: delicatior ... molliorque ratio, id. ib. 5, 5, 12: vita, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 9: desine mollium querellarum, Hor. C. 2. 9, 17: mollis teneraque vox, Quint. 11, 3, 23: educatio, id. 1, 2, 6: actio, id. 11, 3, 128: Gallorum mens est mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: sententiae, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30: si taedio laboris longaeque viae, ut est mollis ad talia gens (Gallorum), dilaberentur, Liv. 22, 2, 4: Romanos molliores facere ad paciscendum, id. 42, 62, 6; cf.: sunt qui in rebus contrariis parum sibi constent, voluptatem severissime contemnant, in dolore sint molliores, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 21, 71: molles in aure fenestrae, Juv. 1, 104.—**B.** *Soft, pleasant, mild, easy*: orationem mollem teneramque reddidit, *soft, pleasant*, Cic. Brut. 9, 38: mollis et jucunda senectus, id. Sen. 1, 2: ita eum placidum mollemque reddidi, ut, etc., *calm and gentle*, id. Caecil. 10, 28: verba, Hor. Epod. 5, 83: mollia jussa, *mild, easy*, Verg. G. 3, 41: vincuntur molli pectora dura prece, *soft, tender, touching*, Tib. 3, 4, 76: sic accensum sed molliora referre jussum dimittit, *to return a gentler answer*, Tac. H. 4, 32 *fin.*: saepius molliora respondens, id. A. 12, 46: mollis versus, *an elegiac* or *amatory poem*, Ov. Tr. 2, 307; Prop. 1, 7, 19 (opp. durus versus, *a heroic poem*, id. 2, 1, 41): ridere mollia, *to smile gently*, Ov. A. A. 3, 513: cuncta tamen ad imperatorem in mollius relata, *in a milder, more favorable light*, Tac. A. 14, 39: pilenta, *having a gentle motion*, Verg. A. 8, 666; id. G. 2, 389: mollissima fandi tempora, id. A. 4, 293: hora mollior, *more favorable*, Ov. P. 3, 3, 84: signa, Cic. Brut. 18, 70: duriora Callon, jam minus rigida Calamis, molliora adhuc supra dictis Myron fecit, *more agreeable*, Quint. 12, 10, 7: mollis animus et ad accipiendam et ad deponendam offensionem, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 2: in inimicitiis auricula infima mollior, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13 (15), 4.—*Subst.*: **molle**, is, *n., softness, smoothness*: molle atque facetum Vergilio adnuerunt Camenae, Hor. S. 1, 10, 45.—**C.** *Weak, untrustworthy*: nihil est tam molle, tam tenerum, tam aut fragile aut flexibile quam voluntas erga nos civium, Cic. Mil. 16, 42.—Hence, *adv.*: **mollĭter. 1.** Lit., *softly, gently, agreeably* (class.): molliter sustine me, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 7: aves nidos mollissime substernunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129: recubans, id. de Or. 3, 17, 63: ossa cubent, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 76: excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, *more easily, agreeably*, Verg. A. 6, 847: cura molliter semina conlocandi, Plin. 15, 10, 9, § 35: colles ad orientem molliter devexi, *gently, gradually*, Col. 1, 2, 3 sq.—**2.** Trop.: quod ferendum est molliter sapienti, *calmly, patiently*, Cic. Sen. 2, 5: abnuere, Liv. 30, 3: delicate et molliter vivere, *voluptuously*, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106: aegritudinem pati, *sensitively, weakly*, Sall. J. 82, 2: ne quid per metum, mollius consuleretur, *too compliantly*, Liv. 30, 7, 3: interpretari mollius aliquid, *rather mildly, favorably*, Tac. H. 2, 96.

mollĭtĭa (mollĭcĭa), ae, *f.*, and **mollĭtĭes (mollĭcĭes)**, ēi, *f.* [mollis], *movableness, pliability, flexibility, suppleness; softness* (class.). **I.** Lit.: mollitia cervicum, Cic. Or. 18, 59: lapidis, Plin. 36, 22, 45, § 162: lanae, id. 19, 3, 18, § 48: carnis, id. 9, 17, 28, § 61: teneritas et mollitia quaedam, Cic. Fin. 5, 21, 58.—**II.** Trop., *softness, tenderness, susceptibility; weakness, irresolution; effeminacy, voluptuousness, wantonness* (cf.: inertia, desidia): quā mollitiā sum animi ac lenitate, numquam mehercule illius lacrimis ac precibus restitissem, Cic. Sull. 6, 18: agilitas mollitiesque naturae, *sensitive disposition*, id. Att. 1, 17, 4: frontis, *bashfulness*, Plin. Ep. 6, 29, 6: animi est ista mollities, non virtus, inopiam paulisper ferre non posse, *weakness, irresolution*, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: Niciae, Cic. Att. 12, 26, 2: inertiā et mollitiā animi, Sall. C. 52, 28: mollitia socordiaque, id. J. 70, 5: in munditiis, mollitiis deliciisque aetatulam agere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 40: civitatum mores lapsi ad mollitiam, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38: mollities luxuriaque, Just. 1, 7, 13: vocis, Claud. ap. Eutr. 1, 441: Maecenas otio ac mollitiis paene ultra feminam fluens, Vell. 2, 88, 2; id. 1, 6, 2.—Esp., *unchastity*, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 106: corporis, Tac. A. 11, 2.

mollĭtōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *emollient* (late Lat.), Auct. de Virt. Herb. 30, p. 137.

mollĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [id.], *suppleness, flexibility, softness* (class.). **I.** Lit.: mollitudo vocis, *flexibility of the voice*, Auct. Her. 3, 11, 20: manuum, Pac. ap. Gell. 2, 26, 13: assimilis spongiis mollitudo, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136: viarum, Vitr. 10, 6 *init.*; 10, 2, 11.—**II.** Trop., *softness, susceptibility, weakness*: humanitatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161: corrumpi mollitudine vitiorum, Arn. 2, 64.

mollītus, a, um, *Part.*, from mollio.

mollūgo, inis, *f.*, *a variety of the plant* lappago, Plin. 26, 10, 65, § 102; also called molligo, Marc. Emp. 26.

molluscus, a, um, *adj.* [mollis]. **I.** *Soft*: mollusca nux; and *absol.*: **mollusca**, ae, *f.*, *a kind of soft nut with a thin shell*, Plaut. ap. Macr. S. 2, 14; Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 90.—**II.** *Subst.*: **molluscum**, i, *n.*, *a fungus that grows on the maple-tree*, Plin. 16, 16, 27, § 68.

1. mŏlo, ŭi, itum, 3, *v. a.* [mola], *to grind* in a mill. **I.** Lit.: molendum usque in pistrino, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 19: hordeum in subtilem farinam, *to grind into fine flour*, Plin. 18, 7, 14, § 73: tolle molam, et mole farinam, Vulg. Isa. 47, 2.—*Absol.*: in mola, Vulg. Matt. 24, 41: molentes in unum, *at one mill* or *stone*, id. Luc. 17, 35.—**II.** Transf., in mal. part., Aus. Epigr. 71, 7; cf. Petr. 23.—Hence, *P. a.*: **mŏlĭtus**, a, um, *ground*; as *subst.*: **mŏlĭtum**, i, *n.*, *food made of flour*: edo lubentius molitum quam praebibeo a me, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 13.

2. Mŏlo or **Mŏlon**, ōnis, *m.*, *a surname of Apollonius of Rhodes, a Greek rhetorician, one of Cicero's teachers, who came to Rome as an ambassador of the Rhodians*, Cic. Brut. 70, 245; 90, 311; id. Att. 2, 1, 9; Quint. 12, 6, 7, etc.

mŏlŏche, v. malache.

† **mŏlŏchĭna**, ae, *f.* [moloche], = μολοχίνη, *a garment woven of fibres from the mallow*: carbasina molochina ampelina, Caecil. ap. Non. 548, 14 (Com. Rel. v. 139 Rib.).—Also called **mŏlucĭum** or **molicina**, Nov. ap. Non. 539, 20 (Com. Rel. v. 71 Rib.).

mŏlŏchĭnārĭus (molocĭ-), ii, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A mallow-dyer, one who dyes with the color of mallows* (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 40.—**II.** *A seller of mallow-colored garments*, Inscr. Mar. 939, 6.

† **mŏlŏchītes**, ae, *m.*, = μολοχίτης, *an Arabian gem of the color of mallows*, perh. *malachite*, Plin. 37, 8, 36, § 114.

1. Mŏlon, v. Molo.

2. mŏlon, ōnis, *m.*, *a plant, also called* syron, Plin. 26, 7, 19, § 33.

Mŏlorchus, i, *m.*, *a poor vine-dresser near Nemea, who hospitably entertained Hercules when about to slay the lion of that place*, Stat. S. 3, 1, 29; 4, 6, 51; id. Th. 4, 160; Mart. 4, 64, 30.—Poet.: Alpheum linquens lucosque Molorchi, i. e. *the Nemean Forest*, Verg. G. 3, 19.—Hence, **Mŏlorchaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Molorchus* (poet.), Tib. 4, 1, 13.

* **mŏlorthus**, i, *m.*, *a sounding-lead*: gravis molorthus (al. molybdis), Stat. S. 3, 2, 30.

Mŏlossi, ōrum, *m.*, = Μολοσσοί, *the Molossians, a people in the eastern part of Epirus*, Plin. 4 prooem.; Cic. Div. 1, 34, 76; Nep. Them. 8, 4.—They were so called from Molossus, the son of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, and Andromache, acc. to Serv. Verg. A. 3, 297.—Hence,

Mŏlossĭa, ae, *f.*, = Μολοσσία, *Molossia, the country of the* Molossi, *in Epirus*, Serv. Verg. A. 3, 297.

mŏlossĭambos, i, *m.* [molossus-iambus], *a metrical foot consisting of three long syllables and an iambus* (e. g. ādmīrābĭlēs), Diom. p. 478 P.

Mŏlossĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Molossus], *Molossian* (ante- and post-class.): parasiti Molossici (v. Molossus, A.), i. e. *as ravenous as Molossian hounds*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 18: carmen, *consisting wholly of* molossi (— — —; e. g.: Romani victores Germanis devictis), Diom. p. 513 P.

Mŏlossis, ĭdis, *f.*, = Μολοσσίς, *Molossis, the country of the* Molossi, *in the eastern part of Epirus*, Liv. 8, 24.

mŏlossŏ-pyrrhĭchĭus, ii, *m.* [molossus-pyrrhichius], *a metrical foot consist-*

ing of a molossus and a pyrrhichius (e g . dmirab l s), Diom p 478 P

mŏlosso-spondēus, i, m [molossus spondeus], a metrical verse consisting of a molossus and a spondee (e g cōntŭrbātō rēs), Diom p 479 P

1. Mŏlossus, a, um, adj, = Μολοσσος, of or belonging to the Molossi, Molossian missi de gente Molossā, Ov M 1, 226 canes, famed for their strength, Hor S 2, 6, 114 rex, Juv 12, 108 gladii, id. 14, 162 — Also, subst **Mŏlossus,** i, m **A.** A Molossian (hound) Molossus acer, Verg G 3, 405 Molossûm for Molossorum, Lucr 5, 1063 — **B.** In prosody pes a metrical foot consisting of three long syllables (e g Arpinas, evertunt), Quint 9, 4, 82, Diom p 475 P

2. Mŏlossus, i, m, son of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, and Andromache, the progenitor of the Molossi, acc to Serv Verg A 3, 297

mŏlŭcrum, i, n. [mola] **A.** A mill broom, i e a broom for sweeping out a mill molucrum, quo molae verruntur, quod Graeci μυλήκορον dicunt, Paul ex Fest p 140 Mull — **B.** A handle for turning a mill molucrum, quo molae vertuntur, Paul ex Fest p 142 Mull dub, al terruntur, cf A supra — **C.** A square log of wood at the place where sacrifices were offered, or where the mola salsa was sprinkled on the victim Cloatius in libris sacrorum, molucrum esse, aiunt, ligneum (al lignum) quoddam quadratum, ubi immolatur Idem Aelius in explanatione carminum Saliarium eodem nomine appellari ait, quod sub molā supponatur Aurelius Opilius appellat, ubi molatur, Paul ex Fest p 141 Müll — **D.** = Mola, a moon calf, mole molucrum tumor ventris, qui etiam virginibus incidere solet, Paul ex Fest p 140 Müll

1. Mŏlus, v Tmolus

***2. Mŏlus** or **Mŏlos,** i, m, = Μολος, the father of Meriones, Hyg Fab 97

† **mōly,** ўos n, = μῶλυ **I.** A plant with a white flower and a black root, Plin 25, 4, 8, § 26 — **II.** Another plant, a kind of nightshade, Plin 21, 31, 105, § 180

† **mŏlybdaena,** ae, f, = μολυβδαινα **I.** Sulphuret of lead, galena, Plin 34, 18, 53, § 173 — **II.** The plant leadwort (pure Lat plumbago), Plin 25, 13, 97, § 155

† **mŏlybdītis,** idis, f, = μολυβδῖτις, the spume of lead, lead ashes, Plin 33, 6, 35, § 106

† **mŏlybdus,** i, m, and **mŏlybdis,** idis, f, = μολυβδος and μολυβδις, lead (pure Lat plumbum), Stat S 3, 2, 30, v molorthus

‡ **momar,** n, = μῶμαρ Siculi stultum appellant, Paul ex Fest p 140 Mull.

mōmen, ĭnis, n [for movimen, from moveo] **I.** Movement, motion e salso consurgere momine ponti, i e from the salt billows, Lucr 6, 474, so also id 2, 632, and 4, 179, v Lachm (where others read numine), cf id. 3, 144 — **II.** Weight, momentum, importance, moment (ante and post class) momine parvo moveri, Lucr 3, 188 nullius mominis esse, to be of no consequence, of no moment, Arn 2, 77 —* **III.** A moment of time, Manil 3, 675

* **mōmentālĭter,** adv [momentum], in a moment (post class) Fulg Myth 2, 3

momentāna, ae, f [id] a delicate pair of scales for weighing gold and silver momentana pro parva modicaque pecunia, Isid Orig 16, 25, 4

mōmentānĕus, a, um, adj [id], short, of brief duration, momentary (eccl Lat) momentaneus ardor gentium, Tert adv Marc 3, 17 dub vices rerum, Ambros Ep 2, 24 init felicitas, Fulg Myth 2, 17, Hier Ep 69 (83) 9, Vulg 2 Cor 4, 17

mōmentārĭus, a, um, adj [id], brief, of brief duration, momentary, quick (post class) maritus i e who stays but a short time, App M 5, p 164, 21 vita, id ib 2 p 127, 24 cura, Dig 34, 1, 8 — **II.** Transf, instantaneous venenum, that operates quickly, App M 10, p 281, 7

* **mōmentōsus,** a, um, adj [id] rapid, momentary rapina (apis), Ps Quint Decl 13, 12

mōmentum, i, n [for movimentum, from moveo] a movement, motion (as an indwelling force, cf motio, motus, class) **I.** Lit astra forma ipsa figuraque sua momenta sustentant, Cic N D 2, 46, 117 pisces levi caudae in utrumque momento velocitatem suam flectunt, Sen Ep 90, 24 utque leves tactus momentaque parva sequantur, Ov M 4, 180 — **II.** Transf **A.** An alteration, change, disturbance, movement, revolution cetera populi Romani vectigalia, perlevi saepe momento fortunae, inclinatione temporis pendere, Cic Agr 2, 29, 80 nullum momentum annonae facere, to effect no alteration in the price of corn, Liv 4, 12 animi id 39, 5 provincias magnis momentis concusserat, Vell 2, 78, 1 sine momento rerum, partisque ruinā cadere, Luc 7, 118 — **B.** A particle sufficient to turn the scales momentum staterae Vulg Isa 40, 15, id Sap 11, 23, hence, a particle, a part, a point myrrhae momentum, Plin 30, 10, 27, § 87 quibus (regnis) pro ignobili momento erat accessura Macedonia, a make weight, Just 7, 3, 1 sol cotidie ex alio caeli momento, quam pridie, oritur, a point, part, Plin 18, 34, 77, § 333 corpus orationis in parva momenta diducendo consumere, Quint 3, 11, 23, to lose the main subject in minute divisions ordo rerum tribus momentis consertus est, id 5, 10, 71 officiorum, parts, Cic Mur 2, 3 — **b.** In partic (α) Of time, a short time, brief space, moment (syn punctum) parvis momentis multa natura affingit, instants, moments, Cic Div 1, 52, 118 momentis certis dimensis, at certain fixed times, Plin Ep 4, 30, 3 non cunctandum ratus Hannibal, totis viribus adgressus urbem momento cepit, Liv 21, 14, 3 momento temporis, in a moment, id 21, 33, 35, 11, 13 momento horae, in quick lapse of time, Hor S 1, 1, 7, cf momento unius horae, Curt 9, 6, 21 horae momento, Liv 5, 7, 3, 9, 16 Maecenati triennio supremo nullo horae momento contigit somnus, could not sleep a single hour, Plin 7, 51, 52, § 172 brevi horarum momento, in a few hours, Just 2, 14, 9 ut momentum horae pereat, that a short hour be lost, Phaedr 3 prol 5 momento fit cinis diu silva, in a moment, Sen Q N 3, 27, 3 in momento, in ictu oculi, Vulg 1 Cor 15, 52 in momento indignationis, id Isa 54, 8 pruna stomacho non utilissima, sed brevi momento, are hurtful, but only for a short time, Plin 23, 7, 66, § 132 quantum quo quo momento temporis adiciatur, Gai Inst 2, 70 hoc fit dicis gratia uno momento, id ib 1, 141 — (β) Transf, of space, distance, a little way parvo momento antecedere, Caes B C 2, 6 visûs nostri tarditas non subsequitur momenta currentis (sc stellae), sed videt simul et unde exsilierit et quo pervenerit, does not trace the successive points of its course, but sees the whole at once, Sen Q N 1, 14, 4 — **2.** Trop, a cause, a circumstance, weight, influence, importance, moment minimis momentis maximae inclinationes temporum fiunt, from the slightest causes spring the greatest changes, Cic Phil 5, 10, 26 momenta omnia observare, all the circumstances, id Fam 6, 10, 5 unamquamque rem momento suo ponderare, according to its importance, id Font 6, 21, cf ut omnia verborum momentis non rerum ponderibus examinet, id Rep 3, 8, 12 ita parvae res magnum in utramque partem momentum habuerunt, influence, Caes B C 3, 70 quorum adventus hoc tamen momenti fecit, ut Scipio abscederet inde, etc, Liv 29, 35 nullum momentum in dando adimendo que regno habere, no decisive influence, id 1, 47, 6 momenti aliquid apud Magnetas ad repetendam societatem Romanam facere, id 35, 39, 3 cave quidquam habeat momenti gratia, weight, influence, Cic Mur 30 62 magno ad persuadendum momento esse, id Inv 2, 26 77 potentia, motives, Ov M 11, 285 Leonis (sideris), influence, Hor Ep 1, 10, 16 praebe nostrae momenta salutis, promote, Ov P 4, 13, 49 erant octo cohortes tum discordiā temporum a legione digressae, prout inclinassent, grande momentum sociae aut adversae, Tac H 1, 59 levi momento aestimare aliquid, to consider of little moment, to prize lightly, Caes B G 7, 39 nullius momenti aliquid putare, of no moment, unimportant, Cic Vatin. 1, 1 nullius momenti apud exercitum futurum, Nep Alcib 8, 4 quod (oppidum) per se parvum magni momenti locum obtinuit, Tac H 3, 8 id est maximi momenti et ponderis, of the greatest moment, Cic Vatin 4, 19 exponunt, se tentâsse etiam haud magni momenti finitimarum gentium auxilia, Liv 10, 16, 5 sed in bello nihil tam leve est, quod non magnae interdum rei momentum faciat, id 25, 18, 3, 28, 17, 10, 27, 45, 5 impensam in rem maximi ad omnia momenti facere, id 43, 23, 8 nullā in re nisi in virtute propensionem ne minimi quidem momenti esse ad, etc, Cic Fin 4, 17, 47 omnino nihil habere momenti, id ib 2, 12, 38

Mŏna, ae, f, = Μονα, the name of two islands **I.** The Isle of Man, near Britain, Caes B G 5, 13 — **II.** The Isle of Anglesea, Tac A 14, 29, id Agr 14, 18, Plin. 2, 75, 77, § 187

† **mŏnăcha,** ae, f, = μοναχη, a nun (eccl Lat), Hier Ep 39, 4

† **mŏnăchĭcus,** a, um, adj, = μοναχικος, monkish (post class.) certamen, Just Novell Constit. 133, 5

† **mŏnăchīum,** ii, n, = μοναχεῖον, a monastery (post class), Impp Valent et Marc. Cod Just. 1, 2, 13

† **mŏnăchus,** i, m, = μοναχος (that lives alone), a monk (eccl Lat), Rutil Nam 1, 441, Sid Ep 5, 17, Hier Ep 22, 34

Mŏnaeses, is, m, a king of the Parthians Monaeses et Pacori manus, Hor C 3, 6, 9 (Monaeses et Pacorus reges Persarum fuere, Schol Acr)

mŏnālĭter, v monauliter

† **mŏnarcha,** ae, m, = μοναρχης, an absolute ruler, a monarch (poet) caeruli monarcha ponti, Vet poet ap Mar Victor p 2551 P

mŏnarchĭa, ae, f, = μοναρχια, absolute rule, monarchy (post class. for unius dominatio, imperium singulare, regnum, regalis potestas), Capitol Max and Balb 14, Tert. adv Prax 14, Lact 1, 5, 23

mŏnārĭus, a, um, adj [μονος], having but one form in inflection nomen, Gram Vatic de Nom 68 (class, Auct 5, p 240 Mai)

† **mŏnas,** ădis, f, = μονας, unity, a unit, monad (post class) Macr Somn Scip 1, 6, 7 sqq, Tert adv Val 37, id Praescr 49 fin et saep

mŏnastērĭālis, e, adj [monasterium], monastic, monasterial (eccl Lat) disciplina, Sid Ep 7, 9

‡ **mŏnastērĭŏlum,** i, n dim [id], a little monastery, Not Tir p 192, Hier Ep 105, 4

† **mŏnastērĭum,** ii, n, = μοναστηριον, a monastery (eccl Lat), Sid Ep 4, 25, 7, 17, Aug ad Casul Ep 86

† **mŏnastrĭae,** ārum, f, = μονάστριαι, nuns (post class), Just. Novell Constit 123, 27, 44

‡ † **mŏnaules,** ae, m., = μοναυλης, a player on the single flute, Not Tir p 173, cf monaulos

mŏnaulĭter, adv, on a single flute (post class) sonare (al monaliter alone), Mart Cap 9, § 906

† **mŏnaulos** or **mŏnaulus,** i, m, = μοναυλος, a single flute, a flute with a single pipe (post Aug) fistulam et monaulum (invenit) Pan Mercurii, Plin 7, 56, 57, § 204 saepe monaulon habet, Mart 14, 64, 2, cf monaules

† **mŏnazontes,** ium, m, = μοναζοντες (who live alone), monks (post class), Cod Th 12, 1, 63

Monda, v Munda, II fin

mŏnēdŭla, ae f, a jackdaw, daw, Cor vus monedula, Linn examina graculorum monedularum, cui soli avi furacitas auri argentique praecipue mira est, Plin 10, 29, 41, § 77, 17, 14, 22, § 99 Acc. to the myth, the nymph Arne was turned into a daw, for having betrayed her country for gold, Ov M 7, 465 sq — Prov non plus aurum tibi quam monedulae committebant, Cic Fl 31, 76 — As a term of endearment, Plaut As 3, 3, 103, cf id Capt 5, 4, 5

mŏnēla, ae, f [moneo], a reminding, admonition (eccl Lat), Tert Pat 8, id adv Marc. 4, 34

† **mŏnēmĕron,** i, *n.*, = μονήμερον, *a kind of eye-salve*, Marc. Emp. 8.

mŏnĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2 (*inf. pres. pass.* monerier, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 36; *perf. subj.* moneris pro monueris, Pac. ap. Non. 507, 24 sq.; cf. Trag. Rel. p. 66 Rib.; likewise: di monerint meliora, Pac. ap. Non. l. l. p. 74 Rib.), *v. a.* [causative from the root men; whence memini, q. v., mens, mentio; *lit.* to cause to think]. **I.** Lit., *to remind, put in mind of, bring to one's recollection; to admonish, advise, warn, instruct, teach* (syn.: hortor, suadeo, doceo): bene mones; tute ipse cunctas, Enn. ap. Non. 469, 25 (Com. v. 3 Vahl.): ea (auctoritas) adhibeatur ad monendum non modo aperte, sed etiam acriter, Cic. Lael. 13, 44: melius nos Zenonis praecepta monent, Juv. 15, 107. — (β) *Aliquem de re:* oro, ut Terentiam moneatis de testamento, Cic. Att. 11, 16, 5; id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 6. — (γ) *Aliquem aliquid:* Fabius ea me ex tuis mandatis monuit, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 1: id ipsum, quod me mones, id. Att. 14, 19, 1: sed eos hoc moneo, desinant furere, id. Cat. 2, 9, 20: vos quo pauca monerem advocavi, Sall. C. 58, 3; id. H. 2, 96, 8.—Hence also in *pass.*, moneri *aliquid:* ut moneatur semper servos homo officium suam, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 1: nec ea, quae ab eâ (naturâ) monemur, audimus, Cic. Lael. 24, 88; cf. infra, ζ.—(δ) *Aliquem alicujus rei* (post-Aug., and only in Tac.; cf.: admoneo, commonefacio): Caecina milites temporis ac necessitatis monet, Tac. A. 1, 67 Nipperd. ad loc.: Plancinam Augusta monuit Agrippinam insectandi, id. ib. 2, 43.—(ε) With *ut, ne*, or the simple *subj.:* monere te atque hortari, ut in rem publicam incumberes, Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 2: monet ut suspiciones vitet, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: moneo, praedico, ante denuntio, abstineant, manus Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 36: moneo obtestorque ut, etc., Sall. J. 10, 3; 49, 2; id. H. 4, 61, 23: vos, ne amittatis, etc., id. J. 31, 25: Macedonas monebat, ne multitudine hostium ... moverentur, Just. 11, 13: quamquam edicto monuisset ne quis quietem ejus interrumperet, Tac. A. 4, 67 *init.*—(ζ) With an *object-* or *rel.-clause:* (Caesar) monuit ejus diei victoriam in earum cohortium virtute constare, Caes. B. C. 3, 89, 4: moneret rationem frumenti esse habendam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 34: Cerealis propinquos monebat fortunam belli mutare, etc., Tac. H. 5, 24: Arminius colligi suos et propinquare silvis monitos vertit, id. A. 1, 63: ultro struebantur qui monerent perfugere ad Germaniae exercitus, id. ib. 4, 67 *fin.:* Radamistum obpugnationem celerare, id. ib. 12, 46; 13, 37; 16, 11; id. H. 4, 33: si te unum illud monuerimus, artem sine assiduitate dicendi non multum juvare, Auct. Her. 1, 1, 1: moneo, quid facto opus sit, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 65: res monet cavere, consultare, Sall. C. 52, 3: alio properare tempus monet, id. J. 19, 2.—*Pass.:* cum Nicanorem insidiari Piraeo a Dercillo moneretur, Nep. Phoc. 2, 4.—**b.** Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: res ipsa monebat tempus esse, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 1: (sol) caecos instare tumultus Saepe monet, Verg. G. 1, 464: immortalia ne speres, monet annus, Hor. C. 4, 7, 7: natura monet festinare, Plin. 18, 25, 60, § 227: ut monet ira, Sall. H. 2, 41, 8: ratio ipsa monet amicitias comparare, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 66.—**II.** Transf. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Without the accessory notion of reminding or admonishing, in gen., *to teach, instruct, tell, inform, point out;* also, *to announce, predict, foretell:* tu vatem, tu diva, mone, *instruct thy bard*, Verg. A. 7, 42: velut divinitus mente monitâ, Liv. 26, 19: hoc moneas precor, Ov. F. 4, 247: amici somnio monitus, Suet. Aug. 91: reddebant parvuli, quae monebantur, *what they were taught*, Plin. Pan. 26: vates Helenus cum multa horrenda moneret, *announced, foretold*, Verg. A. 3, 712; cf.: ante sinistra cavâ monuisset ab ilice cornix, etc., id. E. 9, 15: quid augurales alites vel cantus monerent, Amm. 28, 1: recte monemur, causas non utique ab ultimo esse repetendas, Quint. 5, 10, 83.—**B.** *To punish, chastise* (only in Tacitus): puerili verbere moneri, Tac. A. 5, 9.

† **mŏnēris,** is, *f.*, = μονήρης (sc. ναῦς), *a vessel with a single bank of oars, a galley*, Liv. 38, 38, 8 (cf. Tac. H. 5, 23).

Mŏnēta, ae (archaic *gen.* Monetas, Liv. Andron. ap. Prisc. p. 679 P.), *f.* [moneo]. **I.** *The mother of the Muses*, a transl. of the Gr. Μνημοσύνη: Μνημοσύνη Moneta, Gloss. Philox.; cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 47; Hyg. Fab. praef.: filia Monetas, Liv. Andron. ap. Prisc. p. 679 P.—**II.** *A surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined:* cum terrae motus factus esset, Ut sue plena procuratio fieret, vocem ab aede Junonis ex arce exstitisse; quocirca Junonem illam appellatam Monetam, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101; cf. id. Phil. 7, 1, 1; Liv. 7, 28, 4; Ov. F. 1, 638; 6, 183; Val. Max. 1, 8, 3; Lact. 2, 7, 11: ubi nunc aedes atque officina Monetae est, Liv. 6, 20, 13.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The place for coining money, the mint:* ad Philotimum scripsi de viatico, sive a moneta, sive ab Oppiis, i. e. *taken from the mint* or *borrowed from the Oppian usurers*, Cic. Att. 8, 7, 3; Sid. Carm. 23, 41: monetae officinator, *master of the mint*, Inscr. Orell. 3227: monetae aequator, ib. 3228.—**2.** *Coined money, coin, money* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): victaque concedit prisca moneta novae, Ov. F. 1, 222: nigrae, i. e. aereae, Mart. 1, 100, 13; Paul. Sent. 5, 25, 1: falsam monetam percussisse, id. ib. 5, 12, 12: probata, Vulg. Gen. 23, 16.—**3.** *A stamp* or *die* for coining money: a novâ monetâ, *of a new stamp*, Mart. 12, 55, 8.—Hence, trop.: communi feriat carmen triviale moneta, *of the common stamp, in ordinary style*, Juv. 7, 55: jam tempus est quaedam ex nostrâ, ut ita dicam, monetâ proferri, Sen. Ben. 3, 35, 1: nomina Graeca Latinâ monetâ percussa, *of the Latin stamp*, App. Mag. p. 298, 33.

mŏnētālis, e, *adj.* [moneta], *of* or *belonging to the mint; minted, coined* (class.): triumviri monetales, *the directors of the mint*, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 30.—In jest of one who asks for money: monetali ascripsi, quod ille ad me pro consule, *the money-man*, Cic. Att. 10, 11, 5: aurum, *coined*, App. M. 7, p. 190, 21: pes monetalis, *the Roman foot* (because the standard was kept in the temple of Juno Moneta), Grom. Vet. p. 128, 2 sq.

mŏnētārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the mint:* FAMILIA, Inscr. Orell. 3226.—Hence, *subst.:* **mŏnētārĭus,** i, *m.*, *a master of the mint*, Inscr. Mur. 968, 5: monetarii, *minters, coiners* (post-class.), Aur. Vict. Epit. Eutr. 35; Eutr. 9, 14; Vop. Aur. 38.

mŏnīle, is, *n.* [kindr. to Sanscr. mani; Lat. gemma, margarita; Gr. μάννος, μόννος], *a necklace, a collar* (esp. of women, but also of boys and of animals), Paul. ex Fest. p. 138 Müll.; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 3: cum (Eriphyle) vidisset monile ex auro et gemmis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 39; Afran. ap. Non. 150, 28: colloque monile Baccatum, Verg. A. 1, 654; Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 44.—*Plur.:* monilia, *jewels:* toto posuere monilia collo, Juv. 2, 85: super gemmas et monilia calcare, App. M. 5, 1, p. 159: monilibus legatis, aurum vel argentum non debetur, nisi, etc., Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 60.—Worn by boys: vidit in Herculeo suspensa monilia collo, Ov. H. 9, 57: ornabant aurata monilia collum, id. M. 5, 52.—*A collar*, worn by horses: aurea pectoribus demissa monilia pendent, Verg. A. 7, 278; by a stag, Ov. M. 10, 113.

mŏnĭmentārĭus, mŏnĭmentum, v. monum-.

mŏnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [moneo], *a reminding, admonishing, advice, admonition, warning* (rare but class.): objurgatio post turpe factum, castigatio: monitio vero est ante commissum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 196 Müll.: monitio acerbitate, objurgatio contumeliâ careat, * Cic. Lael. 24, 89; Suet. Tib. 18: volebat credi, monitione ejus futura praenoscere, id. Ner. 56: ut ne monitione quidem proficiant, Sen. Ep. 94, 39: officii, Col. 11, 1, 30.—In *plur.*, Col. 11, 1, 6.

mŏnĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to remind, admonish* (post-class.), Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 387; id. Carm. 5, 5, 23.

mŏnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who reminds* one of any thing, *an admonisher, monitor* (syn.: hortator, auctor). **I.** In gen.: nil opus fuit monitore, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 119: monitor et praemonstrator, id. ib. 5, 1, 2: est enim (hoc praeceptum) non tam acutum quam necessarium, magisque monitoris non fatui quam eruditi magistri, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 99: stet ad latus monitor, Sen. Ep. 94, 72: officii, Sall. J. 85, 10: monitoris egere, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 67.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *The counsellor who furnishes an orator with his points of law, a remembrancer, an assistant:* video mihi non te sed hunc librum esse responsurum, quem monitor tuus hic tenet, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 52.—**B.** *He who reminds one of people's names, a nomenclator:* per monitorem appellandi sunt, Cic. Mur. 36, 77; Plin. Pan. 23.—**C.** *An overseer, superintendent*, e. g. of youth; *an instructor, guide, teacher:* juvenis monitoribus asper, Hor. A. P. 163: generosa pubes Te monitore regi, mores et facta priorum Discere, Stat. S. 5, 3, 147; id. Th. 12, 205.—Of farm-slaves, Col. 1, 9, 4; 7, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 35; Dig. 33, 7, 8; *leader, general of troops*, Sil. 8, 370.—**D.** *A prompter* in the theatre: monitores qui monent histriones in scenâ, Paul. ex Fest. p. 138 Müll.; Inscr. Orell. 4916.—**E.** In relig. lang., *one who leads in praying:* MONITOR AVGVR, Inscr. Don. cl. 1, 44: sine monitore, quia de pectore oramus, precantes sumus, Tert. Apol. 30.

mŏnĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [monitor], *that serves to remind* or *admonish, monitory* (post-Aug.): fulmen, Sen. Q. N. 2, 39, 2; id. ib. 2, 49, 1.

mŏnĭtum, i, *n.* [moneo], *admonition, advice, counsel* (rare but class.): meis consiliis, monitis, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 2: tuis monitis praeceptisque, id. ib. 5, 13, 3: meas aures omnium praeceptis monitisque patuisse, id. Phil. 14, 7, 20; Vulg. Job, 1, 15; id. Deut. 21, 20.—**II.** *A prophecy, prediction:* deorum monita, Cic. Har. Resp. 25, 54: Carmentis Nymphae, Verg. A. 8, 336.

1. mŏnĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from moneo.

2. mŏnĭtus, ūs, *m.* [moneo], *a reminding, warning, admonition.* **I.** In gen. (only poet.): monitu nutricis, Ov. H. 18, 115: finierat monitus, id. M. 2, 103: laevo monitu pueros producit avaros, Juv. 14, 228: monitus acres tradere, Val. Fl. 1, 475.—**II.** In partic., *admonition by the gods through omens, an omen, prognostic, prophecy, the will of the gods, a warning* by oracles, lightning, etc. (class.): fortunae monitu, * Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: revererique numinum monitus, Plin. Pan. 76: fulgurum, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 24: pecudum, *sacrificial signs* or *prognostics*, Val. Fl. 1, 29: sub obtentu monituum deorum quaedam enuntiare, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 2, 6.

‡ **monnŭla,** ae, *f.*, *a darling*, a late Lat. term of endearment, Inscr. Mur. 2083, 2.

† **mŏnŏbĕlus,** i, *m.*, = μονόβελος (all shaft): i. q. magno pene praeditus, Heliog. ap. Lampr. Heliog. 8, 7.

† **mŏnŏbŏlon,** i, *n.*, = μόνος-βόλος, *a single throw*, i. e. *leaping alone*, a game in which various feats of bodily agility are performed without the aid of a leaping-pole; diff. from the contomonobolon, where the performer is furnished with such a pole (post-class.), Cod. Just. 3, 43, 3.

* **mŏnŏcĕros,** ōtis, *m.*, = μονόκερως, *a unicorn:* asperrimam autem feram monocerotem, reliquo corpore equo similem, *capite cervo, pedibus elephanto, cauda apro*, mugitu gravi, uno cornu nigro mediâ fronte cubitorum duûm eminente, Plin. 8, 21, 31, § 76; Sol. 52, 39.

† **mŏnŏchordos,** on, *adj.*, = μονόχορδος, *of one string:* cithara, Acron. ad Hor. A. P. 216.—*Subst.:* **mŏnŏchordon,** i, *n.*, μονόχορδον, *the monochord, tonometer*, Boëth. Instr. Mus. 1, 27 al.

‡ † **mŏnŏchŏrĭus,** ii, *m.*, = μόνος-χόρος, *one who dances alone, who executes a pas seul*, Not. Tir. p. 173.

† **mŏnochrōmăta,** ōrum, *n.*, = μονοχρώματα, *paintings of but one color* (post-Aug.), Plin. 33, 7, 39, § 117; 35, 8, 34, § 56.

(† **mŏnochrōmătēus,** a, um, *adj.*, = μονοχρωμάτειος, a false reading for mox neogrammatea, Plin. 35, 5, 11, § 29.)

† **mŏnochrōmătos,** on, *adj.*, = μονοχρώματος, *one-colored, of a single color* (post-Aug.): picturam singulis coloribus, et monochromaton dictam, Plin. 35, 3, 5, § 15; cf. monochromata.

† **mŏnŏchrōmos,** on, *adj.*, = μονόχρωμος, *one-colored, monochromatic*, Petr. 83, 2.

† **mŏnochrŏnos,** on, *adj*, = μονόχρονος, *of one time, of the same time* or *measure* (post class) tempus, Mart Cap 9, § 982

† **mŏnoclōnos,** on, *adj*, = μονόκλωνος, *having a single branch* or *shoot* (post class) herba monoclonos, App Herb 10

mŏnocnēmos, i, *m*, = μονοκνημος, *one legged, a one legged man*, Petr 83 dub

† **mŏnŏcōlus,** i, *m*, = μονοκωλος, *one legged*, epithet applied to a fabled race of giants, each with but one leg of prodigious strength (post Aug) hominum genus, qui monocoli vocarentur, singulis cruribus, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 23, cf Gell 9, 4, 9, Sol 52, 29

† **mŏnocrēpis,** idis, *m*, = μονοκρηπις, *one shoed, he that has but one shoe* (post class) monocrepis, id est uno pede calceatus, Hyg Fab 12

† **mŏnŏcŭlus,** i, *m* [vox hybr from μονος and oculus], *one eyed, a one eyed man* (post-class), Firm Math 8, 19, 8, 22, cf Gloss Lab monoculus = μονοφθαλμος

mŏnŏdia, ae, v monodium.

‡ **mŏnŏdĭārĭa,** ae, *f* [μονῳδια], *she that sings alone, a female solo singer*, Inscr Orell 2633

‡ **mŏnŏdĭārĭus,** ii, *m* [id], *a solo singer*, Not Tir p 173

‡ **mŏnŏdĭum,** ii, *n*, = μονῳδιον, *the song of a solo singer*, Diom p 489 — Also called **mŏnŏdia,** ae, *f*, = μονῳδια, Isid Orig 6, 19, 6

‡ **Mŏnŏdūs,** ontos, *m* [μονοδους, one toothed], *a son of Prusias, who had only a solid bone instead of teeth* — So, also, *Pyrrhus, king of the Epirotæ*, Paul ex Fest p 148 Müll, cf Plin 7, 16, 15, § 69, Val Max 1, 8, 12 *ext*

Mŏnoecus, i, *m*, = Μονοικος (that dwells alone), *a surname of Hercules*, hence, Arx Monoeci, *a promontory and harbor in Liguria*, the mod *Monaco* portus Herculis Monoeci, Plin 3, 5, 7, § 47, Tac H 3, 42 Arx Monoeci, Verg A 6, 830, Luc 1, 408, Amm 15, 10, 9 — Called also Saxa Monoeci, Sil 1, 586

† **mŏnŏgămĭa,** ae, *f*, = μονογαμια, *a marrying of but one wife, monogamy* (eccl Lat) Tert Monog 2 sq, Hier in Jovinian 1, 14

† **mŏnŏgămus,** i, *m*, = μονογαμος, *he who has but one wife* (eccl Lat), Hier in Jovinian 1, 15, id. Ep 69, 3

mŏnŏgĕnēs, is, *m* [μονογενής], *only begotten, only*, Tert adv Valent 7 sqq

† **mŏnogramma,** ătis, *n*, = μονογραμμα, *a character consisting of several letters, a monogram* (post class), e g ☧ = Christus, Paul Nol Carm 26, 618

† **mŏnogrammus** or **-os, -on,** *adj*, = μονογραμμος, lit of pictures, *that consist of lines merely, outlined, sketched*, hence transf, **I.** Of incorporeal gods, *shadowy* Epicurus monogrammos Deos et nihil agentes commentus est, Cic N D 2, 23, 59 — Hence, as *subst* **mŏnogrammus,** i, *m* comically, *a skeleton, a shadow* monogrammi dicti sunt homines macie pertenues ac decolores tractum a picturâ, quae priusquam coloribus corporatur, umbra fingitur, Non 37, 11 sq, Lucil ap Non 1 1 — **II.** *A species of jasper* quae zmaragdo similis transversâ lineâ albâ praecingitur et monogrammos vocatur, Plin 37, 9 37, § 118

mŏnoīdēs, is, *adj*, = μονοειδης, *having a single form* luna, Firm Math 4 praef

† **mŏnŏlĭnum,** i, *n*, = μονολινον, *a necklace consisting of a string of pearls*, Capitol Max Jun 1, 8 (al monolium)

† **mŏnŏlĭthus,** a, um, *adj*, = μονολιθος, *consisting of a single stone, monolith* (ante and post class) columnae, Laber ap Non 544, 33 postes marmorei monolithi, Ampel Lib Mem 8, 12, Inscr Orell 1593

monolium, v monolinum

mŏnŏlōris, e, *adj* [vox hybr μονος lorum], *with one thong* vestes, *having a single stripe of purple*, Vop Aur 46, 6

† **mŏnŏmăchĭa,** ae, *f*, = μονομαχια *a single combat, duel* (post class) cur ad monomachiam recurritis? Cassiod. Var 3, 24, Serv Verg A 6, 136, Cassiod. Hist Eccl 2, 18

† **mŏnŏmăchus,** i, *m*, = μονομαχος, *he who fights in single combat*, Cassiod Hist Eccl 1, 9, 4, 37

† **mŏnŏmĕter,** tra, trum, *adj*, = μονομετρος, *consisting of one metre, monometer*, Prisc. Metr Ter p 1320 P

† **mŏnŏpŏdĭum,** ii, *n*, = μονοποδιον, *a table* or *stand with one foot*, Liv 39, 6 *fin*, cf Plin 34, 3, 8, § 14

† **mŏnŏpŏdĭus,** a, um, *adj*, = μονοποδιος, *one footed* (post class), Lampr Commod 10

† **mŏnŏpōlĭum,** ii, *n*, = μονοπωλιον, *the exclusive privilege of dealing in* or *selling a thing, a monopoly* (post Aug), Suet Tib 71, 30, Plin 8, 37, 56, § 135

† **mŏnoptĕros,** on, *adj*, = μονοπτερος, of buildings, *with one wing* aedes, Vitr 4, 7

† **mŏnoptōta,** ōrum, *n*, = μονοπτωτα, in the later grammarians, *nouns which have but one case ending, monoptotes*, Diom p 288 P, Prisc p 672 ib et saep, Mart Cap 3, § 242 al

mŏnŏsŏlis, e, *adj* [vox hibr, from μονος solea], *single soled* (post class), Edict Diocl

† **mŏnostĭchĭum,** ii, *n*, = μονοστιχιον, *a poem consisting of a single verse* (post class), Aus Ecl 7, 8

† **mŏnostĭchum,** i, *n*, = μονοστιχον, *a poem consisting of a single verse* (post class), Aus Ecl 8, 2

† **mŏnŏsyllăbus,** a, um, *adj*, = μονοσυλλαβος, *monosyllabic* (post Aug) vox, Mart Cap 3, § 269, 5, § 520 — As *subst*, *a monosyllable* **mŏnŏsyllabon,** i, *n* (sc verbum), Aus Idyll Lit Monosyll 13 monosyllaba, sc verba, Quint 9, 4, 42, Mart Cap 3, § 294

† **mŏnotrĭglyphus,** a, um, *adj*, = μονοτριγλυφος, *that has only one triglyph*, Vitr 4, 3, 7

† **mŏnotrŏpus,** i, *m*, = μονοτροπος, *of one kind, single* nosmet inter nos mini stremus monotropi, Plaut Stich 5, 4, 7 (v Ritschl ad h l)

† **mŏnoxylus,** a, um, *adj*, = μονοξυλος, *that consists of a single piece of wood* (post Aug) linter, Plin 6, 23, 26, § 105

mons, tis (archaic *abl* montei, Enn ap Non 222, 33, cf Ann v 420 Vahl), *m* [etym dub, perh from the root min, whence also, emineo, mentum, minari, cf minae, lit. a projecting body, hence] *a mountain, mount* **I.** Lit montium altitudines, Cic N D 2, 39, 98 altissimi, Caes B G 3, 1 avii, Hor C 1, 23, 2 inaccessi, Plin 6, 28, 32, § 144 lapidosi, Ov M 1, 44 — Prov parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, said where much is promised but little performed, Hor A P 139 — **II.** Transf **A.** *A mountain*, i e *a* (heaped up, towering) *mass, a heap, quantity* argenti montes, Plaut Mil 4, 2, 73 montes mali ardentes, id Merc 3, 4, 32, id Ep 1, 1, 78 ita mali maeroris montem maxumum conspicatus sum, id Most 2, 1, 6 mons in Tusculani monte, i e *a lofty, splendid building near Tusculum*, Cic Pis 21, 48 aquae, Verg A 1, 105 armorum, Sil. 10, 549 — Of a wagon load of stones ever sum fudit super agmina montem, Juv 3, 258, Stat Th 1, 145 — Prov montes auri polliceri, *to promise mountains of gold, to make great promises*, Ter Phorm 1 2, 18, so, maria montesque polliceri, Sall. C 23, 3 magnos montes promittere Pers 3, 65 — **B.** *A mountain rock, rock* in gen (poet) fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu, Verg A 12, 687 Graii, *Greek marble*, Stat Th 1, 145 — **C.** *Mountain beasts, wild beasts* (late poet) consumant totos spectacula montes, Claud Cons Mall. Theod 310

monstrābĭlis, e, *adj* [monstro], *worthy to be shown* or *noticed, conspicuous, remarkable* (post Aug) probitate morum monstrabilis, Plin Ep 6 21 4

monstrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [id], *a showing direction* (only in Terence and Vitruv) defessus sum ambulando ut, Syre, te cum tuâ Monstratione magnus perdat Juppiter *direction*, Ter Ad. 4, 6, 1 solers et expedita monstratio, *indication, hint*, Vitr 6, 1, 12

monstrātor, ōris, *m* [monstro], *a shower, pointer out, introducer, inventor, teacher, informant* (poet and in post Aug prose) aratri, i e *Triptolemus*, Verg G 1, 19 sacri inqui, *an introducer of human sacrifices*, Ov Ib 399, hospitii, Tac. G 21, Luc 9, 979

1. monstrātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, v monstro *fin*

2. monstrātus, ūs (only in the *abl sing*), *m* [monstro], *a showing* (post class.) cujus monstratu, App M 1, p 112, 24 monstratu Helenae, Aus Per Iliad 3

monstrĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj* [monstrum fero], *monster bearing, that produces monsters* (poet and in post Aug prose) campi, Val Fl 5, 222 novercae, i e *Juno, who sent monsters to Hercules*, id ib 5, 43 sinus (i e mare), id ib 2, 498 antra, Claud Stil. 2, 110 — **II.** *Monstrous, horrid, misshapen* animalium hominumque effigies monstriferas, Plin 6, 30, 35, § 187 (but the better reading is monstrificas)

monstrĭfĭcābĭlis, e, *adj* [monstrificus], *monstrous, strange* (ante class) mirum ac monstrificabile, Lucil ap Non 138, 26

monstrĭfĭcē, *adv*, v monstrificus *fin*

monstrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj* [monstrum facio], *monstrous, strange* (post Aug) artes, i e *magical*, Val Fl 6, 152 natura hyaenae, Plin 28, 8, 27, § 92 hominum ingenia, id 21, 5, 13, § 26 effigies, id 2, 3, 3, § 7, and so the better reading, Plin 6, 30, 35, § 187, 36, 13, 19, § 88 — Hence, *adv* **monstrĭfĭcē,** *in a monstrous* or *strange manner* (post Aug), Plin 28, 11 49, § 181

* **monstrĭgĕna,** ae, *m* [monstrum gigno], *monster bearing* monstrigenis fluctibus, Avien Perieg 799

monstrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [monstrum gero], = monstrifer, II, Salv Gub Dei, 5, 8

monstro, āvi, ātum, (archaic mostro, v Brix ad Plaut Trin 2, 2, 61), 1, *v a* [like monstrum, from moneo], *to show, point out, to indicate, intimate, inform, advise, teach, instruct, tell* any thing (in class prose very rare, and only in the lit signif, in Cic only a few times, in Cæs and Sall not at all, syn indico, significo, ostendo, exhibeo) **I.** In gen qui erranti comiter monstrat viam, Enn ap Cic Off 1, 16, 51 (Trag v 387 Vahl), cf qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam, id ap Cic Div 1, 58, 132 (Trag v 358 Vahl) iter, Curt 5, 13, 9 palmam Cic Leg 1, 1, 2 digito, Hor S 2, 8, 26, Pers. 1, 28 monstra quod bibam, Plaut Men 5, 1 42, Ter Ad 4, 2, 31 tu si quid librari non intellegent, monstrabis, i e dices, Cic Fam 16, 22, 1 res gestae Quo scribi possent numero monstravit Homerus, Hor A P 73 inulas ego primus amaras Monstravi incoquere, id S 2, 8, 51 sq monstrate mearum Vidistis si quam hic errantem forte sororum, Verg A 1, 321 cujus prudentia monstrat Summos posse viros nasci, etc, Juv 10, 48 — *Pass* quod monstror digito praetereuntium, Hor C 4, 3, 22 — *Impers pass* si voles advortere animum, comiter monstrabitur, Enn ap Varr L L 7, § 89 Müll (Trag v 386 Vahl) — **II.** In partic **A.** *To ordain, institute, appoint* (poet) monstratas excitat aras, *appointed*, Verg G 4, 549 piacula, id A 4 636 ignis, Ov Tr 3, 11, 53 — **B.** *To indict, impeach* for a crime, *to denounce, accuse, inform against* (post Aug) alii ab amicis monstrabantur, *were pointed out, informed against*, Tac H 4, 1 Nerone Scribonios fratres ad exitium, id ib 4, 41 — **C.** *To advise* a person in any manner, or to do any thing alicui bene, Plaut Bacch 1, 2, 25 non periclumst ne quid recte monstres, id Ps 1, 3, 55 conferre manum pudor iraque monstrat *advise, urge*, Verg A 9, 44 — Hence, **monstrātus,** a, um, *P a*, *conspicuous, distinguished, remarkable* (Tacitean) et hostibus simul suisque monstrati, Tac G 31 propinquitate Galbae monstratus id H 1, 88

monstrōsē, monstrōsus, v monstruose, monstruosus.

monstrōsĭtas, ātis, *f* [monstrosus, uosus] *unnaturalness, monstrosity*, Aug. Civ Dei, 7, 26

monstrum, i, *n* [moneo] **I.** Orig belonging to relig. lang., *a divine omen indicating misfortune, an evil omen, portent* (syn. ostentum, prodigium, portentum): quia ostendunt, portendunt, monstrant, praedicunt, ostenta, portenta, monstra, prodigia dicuntur, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93; cf.: monstrum dictum velut monestrum, quod moneat aliquid futurum, prodigium velut praedicium, quod praedicat, portentum quod portendat, ostentum quod ostendat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 140 and 138 Müll.; cf. id. ib. p. 157: hic est nullum (dubium) quin monstrum siet, Enn. ap. Non. 469, 6 (Trag. v. 326 Vahl.): monstra deûm, Verg. A. 3, 59; cf. Ov. M. 15, 571.—**II.** Transf., *a monster, monstrosity* (whether a living being or an inanimate thing). **A.** Of living beings: monstrum hominis, *you monster of a man*, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 29: monstrum advenit, id. ib. 5, 2, 21: horrendum, of Polyphemus, Verg. A. 3, 658.—Also with respect to character: en monstrum mulieris, *that monster of a woman*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 64: nulla jam pernicies a monstro illo atque prodigio comparabitur, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1: fatale, of Cleopatra, Hor. C. 1, 37, 21: tune etiam, immanissimum ac foedissimum monstrum ausus es? Cic. Pis. 14, 31: hominum, *monsters of men*, Gell. 17, 1, 1.—Of beasts: succinctam latrantibus inguina monstris, i. e. canibus, Verg. E. 6, 75: quae plurima terrae monstra ferunt, id. G. 1, 185.—**B.** Of inanim. things, of the sea, Verg. A. 5, 849: infelix, of the Trojan horse, id. ib. 2, 245.—Of the ship Argo, Cat. 64, 15: non mihi jam furtum, sed monstrum ac prodigium videbatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 73, § 171: monstra narrare, dicere, *to relate wonders, prodigies, marvels*: mera monstra narrabat, Cic. Att. 4, 7, 1: dicere, id. Tusc. 4, 24, 54: ac portenta loqui, Lucr. 590: totaque jam sparsis exarserat insula monstris, Val. Fl. 2, 248: in vitâ suâ fecit monstra, *he did wonderful things*, Vulg. Eccl. 48, 15; Sap. 19, 8.

monstrŭōsē and **monstrōsē**, *adv.*, v. monstruosus *fin.*

monstrŭōsus (post-class. **monstrōsus**), a, um, *adj.* [monstrum] *strange, preternatural, monstrous* (class.): monstruosissima bestia, of the ape, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69: hominum partus monstrosi, Luc. 1, 557: ferculum longe monstruosius, Petr. 69: scriptis monstruosus, Suet. Gram. 15: libidines, *unnatural*, id. Calig. 16: mulier si monstrosum aliquid aut prodigiosum enixa sit, Paul. Sent. 4, 9, 3 (but in Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 61, instead of monstrosi the correct reading seems to be morosi; so B. and K.; v. Madv. ad h. l.).—Hence, * *adv.*: **monstrŭōsē** (**monstrōsē**), *strangely, unnaturally, monstrously*: cogitare, Cic. Div. 2, 71, 146.

Montānĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, v. 3. Montanus, II. *fin.*

‡ **montānĭcŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. montanus], Charis. 128 P.

‡ **Montanilla,** ae, *f.*, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 1146, 9.

‡ **Montānīnus,** i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 713, 2.

montānĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mons], for montanus, *mountainous* (post-class.): locus, Auct. Rei Agrar. p. 239 Goes.; Gromat. Vet. p. 331, 20.

1. montānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of or belonging to a mountain, mountain*, *full of mountains, mountainous* (class.): locus montanus an planus, Quint. 5, 10, 37: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 6: flumen, Verg. A. 2, 305: cacumina, i. e. montium, Ov. M. 1, 310: oppida, *on a mountain*, Plin. 5, 27, 28, § 100: loca montana et aspera, Liv. 39, 1, 5: Ligures, *dwelling in the mountains*, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95: homines asperi et montani, Caes. B. C. 1, 57, 3: uxor, Juv. 6, 5: vulgus, id. 2, 74: Dalmatia *mountainous*, Ov. P. 2, 2, 78.—*Subst.*: **Montāni,** orum, *m.*, *mountaineers*, Caes. B. C. 1, 39, 2.—**Montāna,** orum, *n.*, *mountainous regions*: in ter montana, Liv. 21, 34; Vulg. Deut. 1, 7; id. Luc. 1, 39.

2. Montānus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*. **I.** Curtius Montanus, *a favorite of the emperor Tiberius*, Tac. A. 16, 28 sq.; id. H. 4, 42; Ov. P. 4, 16, 11; Juv. 4, 107, 131.—**II.** Votienus Montanus, *an orator of the reign of Tiberius*, Tac. A. 4, 42; Sen. Contr. 4, 24, 3.—Hence, *adj.*: **Montānĭānus,** a, um, *belonging to the orator Montanus*, Sen. Contr. 4, 28, 17.

‡ **montensis,** e, *adj.* [mons], for montanus, *of or belonging to mountains, mountain-*: Dii, Inscr. Grut. 21, 3.

montĭcellus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a small mountain, a mount* (post-class.), Auct. Rei Agrar. p. 231 Goes. (Gromat. Vet. 306 sq.).

montĭcŏla, ae, *comm.* [mons-colo], *a dweller in the mountains, a mountaineer* (poet.): monticolae Silvani, Ov. M. 1, 193.

‡ **montĭcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [mons], *a small mountain*: monticulus, ὄρῖοι, βουνός, Gloss. Philox. Donat. Art. Gram. 2, 2, 3.

* **montĭfer,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [mons-fero], *mountain-bearing*: montiferum Titana (al. monstriferum), Sen. Herc. Oet. 1212.

‡ **montĭgĕna,** ae, *comm.* [mons-gigno], *mountain-born*: montigena, ὀρεσιγενής, Gloss. Philox. Anthol. Lat. 1, 53, 1.

Montīnus, i, *m.* [mons], *a mountain-god, god of the Mountains*, Arn. 4, 132.

monti-văgus, a, um, *adj.* [mons-vagus], *mountain-roaming, that wanders over mountains* (mostly poet.): Diana, Stat. Ach. 1, 450: fera, Lucr. 1, 404: genus ferarum, id. 2, 597, 1081: ac silvestres cursus lustrationesque, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 79.

montŭōsus or **montōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [mons], *mountainous, full of mountains* (class.): regio, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: cum locis ipsis delectemur, montuosis etiam, id. Lael. 19, 68: loci, id. Part. 10, 36: frutex, Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 48.—Form montosa, Verg. A. 7, 744.—*Subst.*: **montŭōsa,** orum, *n.*, *mountain regions, mountainous parts*: montuosa Ciliciae, Plin. 11, 53, 116, § 280; Vulg. Jer. 17, 26.

mŏnŭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [moneo], *reminding, admonishing* (post-class.): columnae, *that serve as remembrancers*, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

mŏnŭmentālis, e, *adj.* [monumentum], *of or belonging to a monument, monumental* (late Lat.): lapis, Auct. de Limit. p. 305 Goes.

mŏnŭmentārĭus (**mŏnĭm-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of or belonging to a monument or tomb* (post-class.): ceraula, *who played at tombs*, App. Flor. p. 342, 22.

mŏnŭmentum (**mŏnĭm-**), i, *n.* [moneo], *that which preserves the remembrance of any thing, a memorial, a monument*, esp. of buildings, statues, galleries, tombs erected to perpetuate the remembrance of a person or thing; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 139 Müll. **I.** Lit. (class.): statuam dare auream Solidam faciundam, quae siet factis monumentum suis, Plaut. Curc. 3, 72: monimenti causâ, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 146: monumento ut esset, Liv. 8, 11, 16: virtutum, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 12: Marcelli et Africani, id. ib. 2, 1, 4, § 11: in Mamertino solo foederato atque pacato monumentum istius, crudelitatis constitutum est, id. ib. 2, 4, 11, § 26: ego quae monumenti ratio sit, nomine ipso admoneor, ad memoriam magis spectare debet posteritatis quam ad praesentis temporis gratiam, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 32, 18: placet mihi, legionis Martiae militibus monumentum fieri quam amplissimum, id. Phil. 14, 12, 41; *plur. excellent*: quod in monumentis majorum suorum sit interfectus (Clodius), i. e. *on the Via Appia*, Cic. Mil. 7, 17; Tac. A. 4, 7: pecunias monumentaque quae ex fano Herculis collata erant, *memorials, votive offerings, images*, Caes. B. C. 2, 21: monimenta, quae in sepulcris: et ideo secundum viam quo praetereuntes admoneant, et se fuisse et illos esse mortales, Varr. L. L. 6, § 45 Müll.: regis, Hor. C. 1, 2, 15: Marii, *the temple built by him*, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59, of the temple of Castor, id. Verr. 1, 50, 13: sena tûs, *the house of Cicero, built by order of the Senate*, id. Fam. 1, 9, 15.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A sepulchral monument, a sepulchre, tomb* (syn. sepulcrum, tumulus, class.): marmoreum, Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12: sepulcri, Nep. Dion. 10; and without sepulcri: sepultus est in monumento avunculi sui, *family tomb, sepulchre*, Nep. Att. 22, 4.—**2.** Of *written works, monuments*, or *records*: exegi monumentum aere perennius, Hor. C. 3, 30, 1: monumenta rerum gestarum, *books of history, chronicles*, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 201: annalium, *the monuments of history*, id. Rab. Post. 16, 43: commendare aliquid monumentis, *memoirs*, id. Fam. 5, 12, 1: liber monumenti, Vulg. Mal. 3, 16.—**C.** Transf., *a remembrancer, a mark, token*, or *means of recognition*, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 16: vos monimentis commonefaciam bubulis, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 6.—**II.** Trop.: at illa laus est, magno in genere liberos hominem educare, generi monumentum et sibi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 110: monumentum laudis, *a memorial*, Cic. Cat. 3, 11, 26: clementiae, id. Deiot. 14, 40: furtorum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 72, § 177: amoris, Verg. A. 5, 538.

* **Monustē,** ēs, *f.*, *one of the Danaides, who killed her husband Eurysthenes*, Hyg. Fab. 170.

Mōnȳchus, i, *m.*, = Μώνυχος, *the name of a Centaur*, Luc. 6, 388; Ov. M. 12, 499; Juv. 1, 11.

Mopsĭāni or **Mopsĭi,** orum, *m.*, *the adherents of Mopsus, in the city of Compsa, during the second Punic war*, Liv. 23, 1, 2, 3.

* **Mopsĭum,** i, *n.*, = Μόψιον, *a hill in Thessaly, between Tempe and Larissa*, Liv. 42, 61.

Mopsŏpĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = Μοψόπιος, *of or belonging to Mopsopia* (Μοψοπία, an old name of Attica), *Mopsopian, Attic, Athenian* (only poet.): Mopsopius juvenis, i. e. *Triptolemus*, Ov. M. 5, 661: muri, i. e. *of Athens*, id. ib. 6, 423: urbs, *Athens*, id. H. 8, 72.—As *subst.*: **Mopsŏpĭa,** ae, *f.*: Mopsopia tota, i. e. *all Athens* or *all Attica*, Sen. Hippol. 121, 1276.

* **Mopsŭcrēnae,** arum, *f. plur.*, = Μόψου κρῆναι (Mopsus springs), *a city in Cappadocia*, now *Mezanluk Khan*, Amm. 21, 15, 2.

* **Mopsuhestĭa** or **Mopsuestĭa,** ae, *f.*, = Μόψου ἑστία (Mopsus hearth), *a city in Cilicia, on the river Pyramus, near the sea, also called* Mopsos, now *Missis*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 10; Amm. 14, 8, 3.

Mopsus, i, *m.*, = Μόψος. **I.** *A soothsayer in Argos*, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7; id. Div. 1, 40, 88; id. Leg. 2, 13, 33.—**II.** *A soothsayer in Thessaly*, Ov. M. 12, 456; Hyg. Fab. 14, 128, 173.—**III.** *Another soothsayer, the son of Manto*, Val. Fl. 1, 207.—**IV.** *The name of a shepherd*, Verg. E. 5, 1, 10; 8, 26, 29.—**V.** Another name for Mopsuhestia, q. v., Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 91.

1. mŏra, ae, *f.* [Sanscr. smar, remember, Gr. root μερ-, μαρ-; μέρμηρα, μέριμνα, care, μάρτυρ, witness; cf. memor, memoria; perh. μέλλειν], *a delay*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: tarditas sententiarum, moraque rerum, Cic. Fam. 10, 22, 2: mora et sustentatio, id. Inv. 2, 49, 146: mora aut tergiversatio, id. Mil. 20, 54: moram rei alicui inferre, *to delay, put off, defer, hinder*, id. Inv. 1, 9, 12: moram ad insequendum intulit, Caes. B. C. 3, 75: afferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 64, § 165: facere delectui, Liv. 6, 31: facere dimicandi, id. 21, 32: facere creditoribus, *to put off payment*, Cic. Sull. 20, 58: moras nectere, Sen. Ira, 3, 39, 2: offerre, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 17: obicere, id. Poen. 1, 3, 37: trahere, *to delay*, Verg. A. 10, 888: moliri, *to cause delay*, id. ib. 1, 414: producere malo alicui, *to defer*, Ter. And. 3, 5, 9: tibi moram dictis creas, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 168: rumpere, Verg. A. 4, 569: pellere, Ov. M. 10, 659: corripere, id. ib. 9, 282: removere, *to make haste, not to delay*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 37: moram interponere, *to interpose delay*, Cic. Phil. 10, 1, 1: habeo paululum morae dum, etc., Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 12, 2: Caesar nihil in morâ habuit quominus perveniret, *delayed not*, Vell. 2, 51, 2: saltus Castulonensis nequaquam tanti in morâ est, *does not hinder*, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 1: nec mora ulla est, quin eam uxorem ducam, *I will without delay*, Ter. And. 5, 6, 7; so freq. in the poets: nec (haud) mora, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 82; Ov. M. 1, 717; 6, 53; Verg. G. 4, 548; id. A. 5, 140: ne in morâ illi sis, *hinder, keep waiting*, Ter. And. 3, 1, 9: per me nulla est mora, *there is no delay on my part*, id. ib. 3, 4, 14: in me mora non erit ulla, Verg. E. 3, 52; Ter. And. 2, 5, 9: nulla igitur mora per Novium ... quin, etc., *it is no fault of Novius*, etc., Juv. 12, 111: nam si alia memorem mora est, *it will detain us too long*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 6: inter-

moras consul mittit senatum, *in the mean time, meanwhile*, Plin Ep 9, 13, 20 inter aliquas moras, Suet Aug 78, id. Ner 49 sine mora, *without delay, at once* quod ego, ut debui, sine mora feci, Cic Ep ad Brut 1, 18, 1, id Fam 10, 18, 4 moram certaminis hosti exemit, i e *hastened it on*, Liv 9, 43 —**B.** In partic, of speech, *a stopping* or *pause* morae, respirationes que, Cic Or 16, 53 oratio non ictu magis quam morâ imprimitur, Plin Ep 1, 20, 3 —**II.** Transf **A.** *Any thing that retards* or *delays, a hinderance* ne morae illi sim, Plaut Rud 2, 3, 81 ne morae meis nuptiis egomet siem (al mora), *hinder*, Ter Ad 4, 5, 78 hoc mihi morae est, id ib 5, 7, 5 restituendae Romanis Capuae mora atque impedimentum es, Liv 23, 9, 11 Abas pugnae nodusque moraque, Verg A. 10, 428 lo ricaeque moras et pectus perforat ingens, id ib 10, 485, cf Flor 4, 9, 1 —**B.** Mora temporis, *a space of time*, Ov M 9, 134 an tibi notitiam mora temporis eripit horum? id P 2, 10, 5 moram temporis quaerere dum Hannibal in Africam traiceret, Liv 30 16, 14, so, temporaria, Plin 36, 15, 24, § 114

2. mŏra, ae, *f*, *the fish echeneis*, Plin 32, 1, 1, § 6 (al remora)

† **3. mŏra,** ae, *f*, = μορα, *a division of the Spartan army, consisting of three, five,* or *seven hundred men* moram Lacedaemoniorum intercepit, *the Spartan army*, Nep Iphicr 2, 3 (but in Cic Tusc 2, 16, 37, the best reading is agmen, v Klotz ad h l)

‡ **moracillum,** *dim* from moracius, Titin ap Paul ex Fest p 139 Mull

‡ **moracĭus,** a, um, *adj* [mora], *hard* nuces, Titin ap Paul ex Fest p 139 Mull

mōrālis, e, *adj* [mores], *of* or *belonging to manners* or *morals, moral* (a word formed by Cicero, cf moratus) quia pertinet ad mores, quos ἤθη Graeci vocant, nos eam partem philosophiae de moribus appellare solemus Sed decet augentem linguam Latinam nominare moralem, Cic Fat 1, 1, imitated by Seneca and Quintil philosophiae tres partes esse dixerunt moralem, naturalem, et rationalem, Sen Ep 89, 9, Quint 12, 2, 10 pars illa philosophiae ἠθικη moralis est dicta, id 6, 2, 8, cf also, id 12, 2, 19 and 20 epistolae, Gell 12, 2, 3 —Hence, *adv* **mōrālĭter,** *in a characteristic manner, characteristically*, Don ad Ter Ad 5, 8, 35, Ter Phorm 1, 1, 2 —Esp, *morally*, Ambros Apol David 6 —*Comp* moralius Ambros in Psa 118, Serm 1, 5

mōrālĭtas, ātis, *f* [moralis], *manner, characteristics, character* (post class), Macr S 5, 1, *morality*, Ambros in Psa 118, Serm 3

mōrālĭter, *adv*, v moralis *fin*

mŏrāmentum, i, *n* [moror] *that which causes a delay, a hinderance* (post class), App Flor p 363, 32

mŏrārĭa, ae *f*, *a plant, called also* statioron or chamaeleon, App Herb 25

mŏrātē, *adv*, v moror *fin*

mŏrātim, *adv* [moror], *slowly*, Sol 3, 1 dub (al memoratim)

mŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [id], *a delaying, tarrying a delay*, Vitr 9, 4 morationibus impediri, id ib litoraria, *delay on the coast*, Cael Aur Tard 3, 5, 74

mŏrātor, ōris, *m* [id] **I.** *A delayer, loiterer malingerer*. unus publici commodi Liv 2, 44, Curt 4, 10, 10 (but moratorum, Liv 21, 47, 3, and 24, 41, 5, is from morati, v moror) —**II.** *A talker against time*, a sort of advocate who spoke only to gain time while his principal rested and refreshed himself, Cic Div in Caecil 15, 49 —**III.** In the races, *persons who strove to embarrass and delay the runners, for the amusement of the crowd*, Inscr Orell 2597

mŏrātōrĭus, a um, *adj* [morator] *delaying, dilatory* (post class) cunctatio, Dig 26, 7, 6 appellationes, Paul Sent 5, 35 2 ambages, Cod Just 4, 31, 14

1. mŏrātus, a um, *Part*, from moror

2. mōrātus, a um *adj* [mos] **I.** *Mannered, of morals* good or bad, *constituted conditioned, circumstanced* (class.) nequiquam mulier exornata est bene, si morata est male, Plaut Most 1, 3, 132 condigne pater est ejus moratus moribus, id. Capt 1, 1, 39 morata recte (puella), id Aul. 2, 2, 62 viri bene morati, Cic de Or 2, 43, 184 genus hominum optime moratum, id. Agr 2, 31, 84 melius, id Fin 1, 19, 63 ita haec morata est janua, *is of such a nature*, Plaut As. 2, 3, 10 male moratus venter, *insatiable*, Ov M 15, 95 bene morata disciplina, Col 1, 8 aut multitudinem melius moratam censeam fieri posse, Liv 26, 22, 14 in tam bene morata civitate, id 45, 23, 10 bene moratae urbes, Quint 8, 6, 24 —**II.** Esp of style, etc, *adapted to the manners* or *character* of a person, or *to the subject, characteristic* poema, Cic Div 1, 31, 66 recte morata Fabula, *in which the characters are accurately drawn*, Hor A. P 319, cf in oratione morata debent esse omnia cum dignitate, Quint 4, 2, 64

* **mōrax,** ācis, *adj* [moror], *fond of delay, dilatory* cogitationes, Varr ap Non 451, 13

* **morbĭdē,** *adv*, v morbidus *fin*

morbĭdus, a, um, *adj* [morbus] **I.** *Sickly, diseased* (rare and only ante class and post Aug, syn aeger, aegrotus) apes morbidae, Varr R R 3, 16, 22 corpus, Plin 8, 26, 40, § 96 —**II.** *Sickly, unwholesome* vis, Lucr 6, 1225 aer, id 6, 1097 pars, id 6, 1261

morbĭfer or **morbĭfĕrus,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [morbus fero], *that brings disease* (post class) labes, Paul Nol Carm 25, 238

morbĭfĭco, āre, 1, *v n* [morbus facio], *to produce disease* (late Lat), Cael Aur Salut Praec 19

Morbōnĭa, v Morbovia

* **morbōsĭtas,** ātis, *f* [morbosus], *sickliness, unhealthiness* (post class) si provincia, quam colimus, de morbositate suspecta est, Pall 1, 16 (al morbis aestato)

morbōsus, a, um, *adj* [morbus], *sickly, ailing, diseased* **I.** In gen (only ante and post class) morbosum hominem morbo aliquo affectum, Paul ex Fest p 139 Mull servus, Cato, R R 2 pecus, Varr R R 2, 1, 21 equus, Labeo ap Gell 4, 2, 5, cf ib § 12 —**II.** In partic, *diseased* with lewdness, *consumed by unnatural passion*, Cat 57, 6 morbosior omnibus cinaedis, Auct Priap 47, *sick with longing* or *desire* in aves, Petr 46

Morbōvĭa (or **Morbōnĭa**), ae, *f* [morbus], *the land of disease, sickdom*, vulg in execrations abire Morboviam jusserat, *go to the devil*, Suet Vesp 14

morbus, i, *m* [Sanscr mar, die, Gr βροτος (for μροτος), μαραινω, cf morior, marceo], *a sickness, disease, disorder, distemper, ailment, illness, malady*, of body or mind (class) **I.** Corporeal morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem aegrotationem morbum cum imbecillitate vitium cum partes corporis inter se dissident ex quo pravitas membrorum, distortio, deformitas, Cic Tusc 4, 13, 28 morbus est habitus cujusque corporis contra naturam, qui usum ejus facit deteriorem Labeo ap Gell 4, 2, 3 · morbi aegrotationesque, Cic Tusc 4 10, 23 aeger morbo gravi, id Cat 1, 13, 31 in morbo esse, *to be sick*, id Tusc 3, 4, 9 morbo affectum esse, id Div 1, 30, 63 corporis gravioribus morbis vitae jucunditas impeditur, id Fin 1, 18, 59 animi valentes morbo tentari non possunt, corpora possunt, id Tusc 4, 14 31 affligi, id Pis 35, 85 urgeri, id Fat 9, 17 tabescere, id N D 3, 35, 84 languere, Lucr 6, 1221 conflictari, Nep Dion 2, 4 in morbum cadere *to fall sick*, Cic Tusc 1, 32, 79 incidere, id Clu 62, 175 delabi, id Att. 7, 5, 1 morbum nancisci, Nep Att 21, 1 morbo consumi id Reg 2, 1 perire, id ib 3, 3 mori, id Them 10, 4 absumi Sall J 5, 6 confici, id ib 9 4 opprimi, Cic Clu 7, 22 homo aeger morbo gravi id. Cat 1, 13, 31 ex morbo convalescere *to recover*, id Fam 13, 29, 4 a morbo valere Plaut Ep 1, 2, 26 morbum depellere, Cic Fam 7, 26, 2 levare, *to alleviate, relieve* Plaut Mil 4, 6, 57 amplior fit, *becomes more violent*, Ter Hec 3, 1, 50 adgravescit, id ib 3, 2, 2 ingravescit, Cic Cat 1, 13, 31 comitialis or major, *epilepsy*, Cels 3, 23 regius, *the jaundice*, id 3, 24 in morbo consumat, a form of imprecation, *may he spend it* (the money) *in sickness*, Sen Ben 4 39, 2 —**II.** Mental **A.** *Disease, a fault, vice*, etc animi morbi sunt cupiditates immensae, et inanes, divitiarum, etc, Cic Fin 1, 18, 59 morbum et insaniam, id Verr 2, 4, 1, § 1 nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem et morbum, id Tusc. 3, 4, 9 hic morbus qui est in re publicâ, ingravescet, id. Cat. 1, 13, 31 ut, si qui aegrotet, quo morbo Barrus, Hor S 1, 6, 30 maxima pars hominum morbo jactatur eodem, id ib 2, 3, 121 qui vultu morbum incessu que fatetur, Juv 2, 17 —**B.** *Grief, sorrow, distress* quod mulier facere incepit, nisi id efficere perpetrat, Id illi morbo, id illi senio est, *affliction, distress*, Plaut Truc. 2, 5, 12, cf salvere me jubes, quoi tu abiens offers morbum? id As. 3, 3, 3 —**III.** Trop., of trees, plants etc. infestantur namque et arbores morbis, *a disease*, Plin 17, 24, 37, § 116 al —**IV. Morbus,** personified as a deity, *the son of Erebus and Nox*, Cic. N D 3, 17, 44, Hyg Fab praef, Sen Herc. Fur 694, cf Verg A 6, 275, Claud. VI Cons Hon 323

mordācĭtas, ātis, *f* [mordax], *the power of biting* or *stinging, mordacity* (post Aug) urticarum foliis inest aculeata mordacitas, Plin 21, 15, 54, § 91 vinosa, *sharp, like sour wine*, id 21, 18, 72, § 120 —Transf, *snappishness, biting severity* in language, Cassiod Hist Eccl 1, 12

mordācĭter, *adv*, v mordax *fin*

mordax, ācis, *adj* [mordeo], *biting, given to biting, snappish* (poet and in post Aug prose) **I.** Lit canis, Plaut Bacch 5, 2, 27 equus, Labeo ap Gell 4, 2 asinus, App M 8, p 213 *init* Memmius Auct. ap Cic de Or 2, 59, 240 —Poet fibula, Sid. Carm 5, 18 —**B.** Transf *stinging, sharp, biting, pungent* urtica, *stinging*, Ov A A 2, 417 arista mordacior hordeo, Plin 18, 7, 10, § 61 mordacissima marga, id 17, 8, 4, § 45 mordaci icta ferro Pinus, *biting, deep cutting*, Hor C 4, 6, 9. pumex, Ov A A 1, 506 pulvis, *corrosive*, Plin 15, 29, 37, § 123 fel, *biting, sharp*, Ov P 3, 3, 106. acetum, *sharp, pungent*, Pers 5, 86 sucus, Plin 25, 8, 50, § 89 —**II.** Trop, *biting, disposed to bite* **A.** Of persons, Cynicus, *biting, snarling*, Hor Ep 1, 17 18 lividus et mordax, id S 1, 4, 93 —**B.** Of inanim and abstr things carmen, Ov Tr 2 563 invidia, Phaedr 5 prol 8 verum, Pers 1, 107 sollicitudines, *biting, carking*, Hor C 1, 18, 4 belle interim subicitur pro eo, quod neges, aliud mordacius, *a more stinging assertion*, Quint 6, 3, 74 —Hence, *adv* **mordācĭter,** *bitingly* (poet and post class prose), Macr S 7, 3, 8 —*Comp* neque enim in nobis febris alias partes mordacius impellit, sed per omnia pari aequalitate discurrit, Sen Q N 6, 15, 3. limâ mordacius uti, *more sharply*, Ov P 1, 5, 19 scribere, Lact 5, 2, 12

mordĕo, mōmordi (archaic memordi, v in the foll), morsum, 2, *v a* [root smard, Sanscr mard, bite, Gr σμερδνος, σμερδαλεος, (cf Engl smart)] *to bite, to bite into* (class) **I.** Lit si me canis memorderit, Enn ap Gell 7, 9, 3 (Sat v 36 Vahl) canes mordere possunt, Cic Rosc Am 20, 57 mordens pulex, *biting*, Mart 14, 83 (serpens) fixum hastile momordit, *bit into*, Ov M 3, 68 mordeat ante aliquis quid quid, etc, *taste*, Juv 6, 632 terram, *to bite the ground, bite the dust*, of expiring warriors writhing on the ground procubuit moriens et humum semel ore momordit, Verg A. 11, 418, Ov M 9, 61 —*Part* as *subst* morsi a rabioso cane, Plin 29, 5, 32, § 100 laneaque aridulis haerebant morsa labellis, Cat 64, 316 —**2.** In partic., *to eat, devour, consume* (poet) tunicatum cum sale mordens Caepe, Pers 4, 30 ostrea Juv 6, 305 sordes farris mordere canini, id 5, 11 —**B.** Transf **1.** *To bite into, take fast hold of, catch fast, to press* or *cut into* (poet) laterum juncturas fibula mordet, *takes hold of, clasps*, Verg A 12, 274 mordebat fibula vestem, Ov M 8, 318 · id quod a lino mordetur, *where the thread presses in*, Cels 7, 4, 4 locus (corporis), qui mucronem (teli) momordit, id 7, 5, 4 arbor mordet humum, *takes hold of the ground, is rooted in the ground*, Stat Th 9, 499 —Hence, poet, of a river non rura quae Liris quieta Mordet aqua *cuts* or *penetrates into*, Hor C 1, 31, 7 —**2.** *To nip, bite, sting* matutina parum cautos jam frigora mordent, *nips, attacks*, Hor S 2, 6, 45 oleamque momorde

rit aestus, id. Ep. 1, 8, 5: mordeat et tenerum fortior aura nemus, Mart. 8, 14, 2: radix gustu acri mordet, *bites, hurts*, Plin. 27, 13, 109, § 133: linguam, id. 29, 2, 9, § 34: oculos, id. 21, 6, 17, § 32: urtica foliis non mordentibus, *stinging, burning*, id. 22, 14, 16, § 37.—**II.** Trop., *to bite, sting, pain, hurt* (syn.: pungo, stimulo, remordeo; class.): invidere omnes mihi, Mordere clanculum, *bit, stung*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 21: morderi dictis, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 25: jocus mordens, *a biting jest*, Juv. 9, 10: mordear opprobriis falsis, *shall I be stung, vexed*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 38: par pari referto, quod eam mordeat, *to vex, mortify*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55: valde me momorderunt epistolae tuae, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 1: scribis, morderi te interdum, quod non simul sis, *that it grieves you, affects you*, id. ib. 6, 2, 8: dolore occulto morderi, *to be attacked, tormented*, Ov. M. 2, 806: nec qui detrectat praesentia, Livor iniquo Ullum de nostris dente momordit opus, *detracted*, id. Tr. 4, 10, 124; cf. id. P. 4, 14, 46: morderi conscientiâ, *to feel the sting of conscience*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: hunc mordebit objurgatio, Quint. 1, 3, 7.—**B.** *To seize fast, hold firmly* in the mind (cf. mordicus, II.): hoc tene, hoc morde, Sen. Ep. 78, 29. —**C.** *To squander, dissipate*: de integro patrimonio meo centum milia nummûm memordi, Laber. ap. Gell. 6, 9, 3 (Com. Rel. v. 50 Rib.).

mordex, icis, *adj.* [mordeo], *biting, gnawing*: asini mordices, v. l., Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 57 (better mordicus).—As *subst.*: **Mordex,** icis, *m.*, *the biter*, i. e. *tooth*, v. l. ap. App. M. 3, p. 140 (better mordicus, q.v.).

mordĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mordico], *a griping* (post-class.): ventris mordicatio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 20, 161; 2, 18, 105.

* **mordĭcātīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *biting, sharp*: acetum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 144.

mordĭces, v. mordicitus.

mordĭcĭtus, *adv.* [a lengthened form for 1. mordicus], *with the teeth* (ante- and post-class.): asini me mordicitus scindant, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 57 dub. (al. mordicibus, from obsol. mordex, *a bite*; al. mordicus; Non. 139, 30, has mordicibus, where mordicitus is the more correct reading): mordicitus appetens (al. mordicibus), App. M. 3, p. 140, 23.

* **mordĭco,** āre, *v. a.* [mordax], *to bite, sting*: est acerrimae atque mordicantis qualitatis, *biting, sharp*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 8, 34.

1. mordĭcus, *adv.* [mordeo], *by biting, with bites, with the teeth*, ὀδάξ (class.). **I.** Lit.: mordicus arripere, Plaut. Curc. 5, 1, 7: si adbites propius, os denasabit tibi Mordicus, *will bite your nose off*, id. Capt. 3, 4, 73; cf. id. Men. 1, 3, 12: equus eum mordicus interfecit, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 9: premere capita mordicus, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 124: auriculam fortasse mordicus abstulisset, *would have bitten off*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 2: caudâ mordicus apprehensâ, Plin. 8, 37, 55, § 132: calcibus feriens et mordicus appetens, App. M. 3, p. 140.—Prov.: mordicus petere aurum e flammâ expediat, e ceno cibum, Lucil. ap. Non. 138, 21.—**II.** Trop.: rem mordicus tenere, *to hold fast to, not give up*, Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 51: verba tenent mordicus, id. Fin. 4, 28, 78; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 184 P.

* **2. mordĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *biting, snappish*: quem equi mordici distraxerunt (al. mordicus, al. mordicibus), Hyg. Fab 273.

‡ **mordōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *biting, given to biting*: mordosus, δηκτικός, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mōrē, *adv*, v. 1. morus *fin.*

mōrēs, um, *m.*, v. mos.

mŏrētārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [moretum], *of* or *belonging to the dish* moretum (post-class.): moretaria condimenta, Apic. 6, 4. —*Subst.*: **mŏrētārĭum,** ii, *n.*, *the dish* moretum (made of garlic, rue, vinegar, oil, etc.), Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 4.

mŏrētum, i, *n.* [from same root with mordeo, q. v.]. **I.** *A country dish composed of garlic, rue, vinegar, oil*, etc., Ov. F. 4, 367.—**II. Mŏrētum,** i, *n.*, *the title of a small poem ascribed to Virgil*; v. Heyne and Sillig in Verg. Carm. vol. iv. p. 301 sq. Wagner (acc. to Stander in Zeitschr. für Alt. Wissensch. 1853, part 4, p. 289 sq., a transl. of the Μυττωτός of Virgil's Greek teacher Parthenius).

Morgentia, ae, v. Murgan-.

Morgētes, um, *m.*, = Μόργητες, *a people who anciently dwelt in Lucania*, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 71.

mŏrĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [morior]. **I.** *Dying* (class.): minus valet, moribundus est, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 15: jacentem moribundumque vidistis, Cic. Sest. 39, 85: moribundus procubuit, Liv. 26, 15: anima, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 3.—Transf.: vox, Stat. Th. 8, 643: membra, *mortal*, Verg. A. 6, 732; App. de Deo Soc. 4, p. 43 *fin.*: corpus, id. Mag. 50, p. 306.—**II.** *Act.*, *causing death*, i.e. *deadly, unwholesome* (poet.): moribunda a sede Pisauri, Cat. 81, 3.

mōrĭgĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [morigeror], *compliance* (ante-class.), Afran. ap. Non. 2, 6 (Com. Rel. v. 381 Rib.).

mōrĭgĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a complier* (late Lat.), Sid.

mōrĭgĕro, āre, v. morigeror *fin.*

mōrĭgĕror, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [morigerus], *to comply with, gratify, humor, endeavor to please* (syn.: obsequor, obtempero; class.): nunc si servitus evenit, ei vos morigerari mos bonus est, *to accommodate yourself to it*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 4: adulescenti, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 9: voluptati aurium morigerari debet oratio, * Cic. Or. 48, 159. —Esp., in mal. part., ore = fellare, Suet. Tib 44.

☞ *Act.* collat. form, **mōrĭgĕro,** āre: dum mihi morigero, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 26.

mōrĭgĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [mos-gero], *complying, obsequious, obedient* (ante- and post-class.): meo me aequom est morigerum patri, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 21: male morigerus mihi est danista, id. Ep. 5, 1, 1: quando una vivis meis morigera moribus, id. Men. 1, 3, 19: dum me morigeram praebeo, Afran. ap. Non. 433, 29: imago ad omnem nutum hominis sui morigera, App. Mag. 14, p. 282, 26; id. M. 2, p. 117, 1 al.—Esp., *compliant*, Plaut Cas. 5, 2, 20; cf. Lucr. 4, 1281.

†† **Morimărūsa** (Dead Sea), *the Cimbric appellation of the North Sea*, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 95.

Mŏrĭni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Belgic Gaul, near the channel*, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 3, 9; 4, 22; Mel. 3, 2 *fin.*; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106: extremique hominum Morini, Verg. A. 8, 727.

1. mōrĭo, ōnis, *m.*, = μωρός, *an arrant fool* (post-Aug.): quidam tantae sunt fatuitatis, ut non multum a pecoribus differant: quos moriones vulgo vocant, Aug. Ep. 26; Plin. Ep. 9, 17, 1 sq.; Mart. 8, 13; 14, 210 *in lemm.*—**II.** Transf., *a monster, deformed person*, Mart. 6, 39, 17.

(**2. mōrĭo** or **mōrĭon,** a false reading for mormorion, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173.)

† **mōrĭon,** ii, *n.*, = μώριον. **I.** *A narcotic plant, nightshade, also called* strychnus: alterum genus (strychni), quod halicacabon vocant . . . ab aliis morion, ab aliis moly appellatum, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 180.— —**II.** *The male mandrake*: album hoc (genus) alii arsena alii morion vocant, Plin. 25, 13, 94, § 148.

mŏrĭor, mortŭus, 3 (*fut. part.* moriturus, a, um, Cic. Arch. 12, 30; id. Div. 2, 25, 54; 2, 47, 99; Liv. 21, 12, 4; Verg. A. 4, 308; id. ib. 2, 511 et saep.; old forms acc. to the fourth conj.: si vivimu' sive morimur, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 830 P.; Ann. v. 384 Vahl.; *inf.* moriri, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 108; id. Capt. 3, 5, 54; id. Rud. 3, 3, 12; id. Ps. 4, 7, 124 Ritschl *N. cr.*; Ov. M. 14, 215), *v. dep.* [Sanscr. root mar-, die; Gr. μορ- (μρο-, βρο-), μαρ; βροτός, μαραίνω; cf.: morbus, marceo], *to die* (cf.: pereo, intereo, occido, occumbo, obeo, exspiro; class.). **I.** Lit.: vivam an moriar, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. metus, p. 123 Müll. (Trag. v. 179 Vahl.): ego cum genui, tum morituros scivi, Enn. ap. Cic Tusc. 3, 13, 28 (Trag. v. 361 Vahl): mori, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 24: atque eundem (L. Tarquinium) . . . accepimus mortuum esse, cum duodequadraginta regnavisset annos, Cic. Rep. 2, 20, 36: moriendum certe est, id. Sen. 20, 74: desiderio, *of desire*, id. Att. 1, 3, 1: ut fame senatores quinque morerentur, id. ib. 6, 1, 6: me esse homines mortuom dicant fame, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 57; so, fame, Sen. Contr. 1, 1, 3; 1, 7, 8: fame et siti, Liv. 7, 35, 8: siti, id. 4, 30, 8; Petr. 10; Pomp. ap. Gell. 10, 24, 5: vigilando, Juv. 3, 232: ex vulnere, *of a wound*, Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4: in tormentis, Liv. 40, 23: alterius amore, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 10: curis, Tib. 2, 7, 33 (6, 51): fame, Petr. 10: inediâ, Plin. 14, 13, 14, § 89: significabat interruptis atque morientibus vocibus, *dying accents, the accents of a dying man*, Cic. Cael. 24, 59: mori videbamus in studio dimetiundi paene caeli atque terrae C. Galum, *spend his whole life in*, id. Sen. 14, 49: cum te complexâ morientem, Galle, puellâ Vidimus, *desperately in love, dying for love*, Prop. 1, 10, 5: ei mihi, si quis, Acrius ut moriar, venerit alter amor, id. 2, 4, 1 sq.: moriar, si, *may I die, if*, etc., Cic. Att. 8, 6, 4.—**II.** Transf., of things, *to die away, decay, to wither away, pass away, to vanish, lose its strength*, etc.; of members of the body: id quod supra vinculum est, moritur, *loses its vitality*, Cels. 7, 14.—Of plants: rutam et hederas illico mori, *die away, perish*, Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 78: moriturque ad sibila campus, Stat. Th. 5, 528.—Of fire: flammas vidi nullo concutiente mori, *die out, go out*, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 11; of comets: donec in exiguum moriens vanesceret ignem, Claud. B. Get. 248: unguenta moriuntur, *lose their strength*, Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 20.—*To end, close*: dies quidem jam ad umbilicum est dimidiatus mortuus, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 45.—Comic.: vae illis virgis miseris, quae hodie in tergo morientur meo, *will find their death, be destroyed, broken*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 117: ut iste interpositus sermo deliciarum desidiaeque moreretur, Cic. Cael. 31, 76: ne suavissimi hominis memoria moreretur, id. Pis. 38, 93: cum multa cotidie ab antiquis ficta moriantur, *fall into disuse, become obsolete*, Quint. 8, 6, 32: gratia, Ov. P. 3, 2, 27. —Esp. (in eccl. Lat.), of the loss of moral or spiritual vitality, *to die, to lose virtue and divine guidance*: in Adam omnes moriuntur, Vulg. 1 Cor. 15, 22: confirma cetera quae moritura erant, id. Apoc. 3, 2; cf. id. Johan. 11, 26; id. Rom. 7, 9.—Hence,

mŏrtŭus, a, um, *P. a.*, *dead* (class.). **A.** *Adj.* **1.** Lit.: sanguine tauri poto mortuus concidit, Cic. Brut. 11, 43.—Prov.: mortuum esse alicui, *to be dead to one, to wish to have nothing further to do with him*, Plaut. Cist. 3, 15.—**2.** Transf. **a.** Of persons, *faint, overwhelmed*: cum tu, quod tibi succederetur, exsanguis et mortuus concidisti, Cic. Pis. 36, 88.—**b.** Of things concr. and abstr., *dead, decayed, withered, passed away*, etc.: lacerti, Cic. Sen. 9, 27: flores, Plin. 11, 8, 8, § 18: et antiquae leges, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18, § 45: plausus, id. Att. 2, 19, 3: mortuâ re verba nunc facis. Stultus es, rem actam agis, *dead, done with*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 27.—**c.** Mare mortuum. (α) *The North Sea* of Europe, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 94.— (β) *The Dead Sea* of Judea, Just. 36, 3.— **B.** *Subst.*: **mŏrtŭus,** i, *m.*, *a dead person, dead man*: mortuum in domum inferre, Cic. Mil. 27, 75: a mortuis excitare, *to awake from the dead*, id. de Or. 1, 57, 242: amandare aliquem infra mortuos, *even below the dead*, id. Quint. 15, 49: ut multis mortuus unus sufficeret, Juv. 15, 79: ossa mortuorum, Vulg. Matt. 23, 27.—Prov.: mortuo verba facere, *to talk to a dead man*, i.e. *in vain*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 18; Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 26.—Esp. (eccl. Lat.), *dead, without spiritual life*: nomen habes quod vivas et mortuus es, Vulg. Apoc. 3, 1: fides sine operibus mortua est, id. Jac. 2, 26; cf. id. Eph. 2, 1; 5, 14.—Also, *dead* to any thing, *not alive* to it, *not open* to its influence, etc.: peccato, Vulg. Rom. 6, 2: peccatis, id. 1 Pet. 2, 24: legi, id. Gal. 2, 19; cf.: mortui cum Christo ab elementis hujus mundi, id. Col. 2, 20: mortui estis, et vita vestra est abscondita cum Christo in Deo, id. ib. 3, 3.

Moritasgus, i, *m.* **I.** *A god of the Senones*, Inscr. Orell. 2028.—**II.** *A male proper name among the Senones*, Caes. B. G. 5, 54, 2.

mŏrĭtūrĭo, 4, *v. n. desid.* [morior], *to desire to die*, Cic. ap. Aug. de Gramm. p 2006 P.

mormorion, ōnis, *f.*, *a kind of dark-brown rock crystal*, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173.

† **mormyr,** ўris, *f.*, = μορμύρος, *a sort of fish in Pontus*: pictae mormyres, Ov. Hal. 110; cf. Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 152.

mŏro, āre, v 1 moror *fin* 1

† **mŏrŏchītes (mŏrŏchthos),** ae, *f*, *a precious stone of the color of a leek*, Plin 37, 10, 63, § 173

† **mōrŏlŏgus,** a, um, *adj*, = μωρολόγος, *speaking foolishly, foolish* (Plautinian) sermones, Plaut Ps 5, 1, 20 — As *subst*, *a fool* tibi morologus fio, Plaut Pers 1, 1, 50

1. mŏror, atus, 1, *v dep n* and *a* [mora] **I.** *Neutr*, *to delay, tarry, stay, wait, remain, linger, loiter* (syn cesso, cunctor, haesito, class), eamus ergo ad cenam quid stas? *Thr* Ubi vis non moror, i e *I have no objection*, Ter Eun 3, 2, 6 Lucceius narravit, Brutum valde morari, non tergiversantem, sed exspectantem, si qui forte casus, etc, Cic Att 16, 5, 3 quid moror? Hor C 2 17, 6 quid multis moror? *why do I linger long? why make a long story of it?* Ter And 1, 1, 87 ne multis morer, *to be brief, in short*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 46, § 104 paulum morandum in his intervallis Quint 11, 3, 39 quod adhuc Brundisii moratus es, *have tarried, remained*, Cic Fam 15, 17, 2 in provinciâ, id Att 7, 1, 5 haud multa moratus, i e *without delaying long*, Verg A 3, 610 nec plura moratus, *without tarrying any longer*, id ib 5, 381 rosa quo locorum Sera moretur, *may linger, may be*, Hor C 1, 38, 3 Corycia semper qui puppe moraris, Juv 14, 267 — With *cum* ubi, et cum quibus moreris *stay, reside*, Sen Ep 32, 1 — With *quin* nec morati sunt quin decurrerent ad castra, Liv 40 31, 8 — In the *part perf subst* ad sexcentos moratorum in cite riore ripa cepit, Liv 21, 47, 3, 21, 48, 6, cf ad duo milia aut moratorum aut palantium per agros interfecta, id 24, 41, 4, v Drakenb ad h l — **II.** *Act*, *to delay retard, detain, cause to wait, hinder* ne affinem morer, Quin, etc, *delay*, Plaut Aul 4, 2 5 argentum non morabor quin feras, id As 2, 2, 88 morari ac sustinere impetum hostium, Caes B C 2, 26 conanti dexteram manum, id ib 5, 44, 8 eum, Cic Fam 6, 20, 28 iter, Caes B G 7, 40 naves, Plin 9, 25, 41, § 80 morari ab itinere proposito hostem, Liv 23, 28, 9 morantur pauci Ridiculum et fugientem ex urbe pudorem, Juv 11, 54 — **2.** *To fix the attention of, to delight, amuse, entertain* morata recte Fabula Valdius oblectat, populum meliusque moratur, Quam, etc, *delays*, i e *entertains*, Hor A P 321 carmina, quae possint oculos auresque morari Caesaris, *arrest*, id Ep 1, 13, 17 tardior stilus cogitationem moratur, Quint 1 1, 28 profecto non plus biduum aut— *Ph* Aut? nihil moror, *I will wait no longer, will bear no delay*, Ter Eun 1, 2, 104 egomet convivas moror *keep them waiting*, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 120 — **B.** In part i c nihil morari aliquem, *not to detain a person, to let him go, to dismiss* Thus the consul said when he dismissed the Senate Nihil amplius vos moramur, *I will detain you no longer, you are dismissed* Capitol M Aurel 10 This is the customary formula for abandoning an accusation and dismissing an accused person C Sempronium nihil moror, i e *I withdraw my accusation against* Liv 4, 42, 8 cum se nihil morari magistrum equitum pronuntiasset id 8, 35, 8 negavit, se Gracchum morari id 43, 16 16 — Hence, **2.** Trop nihil morari (with *acc*, an *object clause*, or *quo minus*), *to let a thing go* i e *not to value or regard, to care nothing about it, to have nothing to say against it*, etc nam vina nihil moror illius orae, *care nothing for it, am not fond of it* Hor Ep 1, 15, 16 officium id ib 2 1 264 nec dona moror, Verg A 5, 400 nil ego istos moror faeceos mores, Plaut Trin 2, 2 18 Brix ad loc — With *object clauses* alieno uti nihil moror *I do not want to* Plaut Capt prol 16 nihil moror eos salvos esse et ire quo jubetis, *am not opposed to it, have nothing to say against it* Ant ap Cic Phil 13, 17 35 nil moror eum tibi esse amicum Plaut Trin 2, 2, 56 — With *quominus* nihil ego quidem moror, quominus decemviratu abeam, *I do not hesitate to, I will immediately*, Liv 3, 54 4 — Hence, * **mŏrātē,** *adv*, *lingeringly, slowly* moratius, Sen Q N 6, 14, 3

☞ **1.** *Act* collat form **mŏro,** āre quid moras? Naev ap Diom p 395 P morares Enn ib moraret, Pac ib (cf Enn p 154, v 11 Vahl, Trag Rel p 82 Rib, Com Rel p 16 ib) — **2.** *Pass* *impers* ita diu, ut plus biennium in his tricis moretur, *be spent, lost*, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 5, 2

2. mōror, 1, *v dep n* [μωρός], *to be foolish, be a fool* (post Aug), in the lusus verbb morari eum (Claudium) inter homines desiisse, productâ primâ syllabâ, jocabatur, Suet Ner 33

mōrōsē, *adv*, v morosus *fin*

mōrōsĭtas, atis, *f* [morosus] **1.** *Peevishness, fretfulness, moroseness* (rare but class) si in morositatem inutilem et odiosam incidamus, Cic Off 1, 25, 88 morositas et ea vitia, quae dixi, habent aliquid excusationis, id Sen 18, 65 — **2.** *Niceness, pedantry* affectatione et morositate nimiâ obscurabat stilum, *over scrupulousness, too great nicety*, Suet Tib 70

1. mōrōsus, a um, *adj* [mos, cf Cic Tusc 4, 24, 54] *peevish, fretful, wayward, capricious captious, morose* (syn tristis, severus, gravis, difficilis, class) usque eo difficiles ac morosi sumus, ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes, Cic Or 29, 104 at sunt morosi et anxii et iracundi et difficiles senes id Sen 18, 65 canities, Hor C 1, 9, 17 — Of excessive care circa corporis curam morosior, *particular, fastidious*, Suet Caes 45 — Of things concr and abstr cupressus natu morosa, *that grows with difficulty*, Plin 16, 33, 60 § 139 morbus *stubborn*, Ov A A 2, 323 caelandi subtilitas, *anxious, painful*, Plin 35, prooem § 1 si tibi morosa prurigine verminat auris, Mart 14, 23 — Hence, *adv* **mōrōsē. 1.** *Peevishly, fretfully, captiously, morosely* (class) morose ferre hominum ineptias, Cic Brut 67, 236 — **2.** *Scrupulously, carefully* terram non morose legit, Plin 18, 13, 34, § 128 — *Comp* pallium morosius ordinatum, Tert Pall 4 — *Sup* morosissime, Suet Aug 66

2. mŏrōsus, a, um, *adj* [mora] *lingering slow, slow in coming* (late Lat) cui morosum videtur quodcunque futurum est, Cassiod in Psa 34 20 iter fieri morosum quod ad celeritatem est inventum, id Var 1, 29

Morpheus, ĕi and ĕos, *m*, = Μορφεύς, *the son of Sleep and god of dreams*. excitat Morphea, Ov M 11, 634, 647

† **morphnos,** i, *m*, = μορφνός, *a kind of eagle that lives near lakes*, Plin 10, 3, 3, § 7

‡ **Morrenas,** atis, *adj comm*, *of* or *belonging to* Morrena or Morena (a country of Mysia), Inscr Grut 760, 4

mors, tis, *f* [root mor, v morior] (*dat* morte, Varr ap Gell 24) *death* in every form, natural or violent (syn letum, nex) **I.** Lit omnium rerum mors est extremum, Cic Fam 6 21, 1 mors ultima linea rerum est, Hor Ep 1, 16, 79 mortem sibi consciscere, *to kill one's self*, Cic Verr 2, 3, 56, § 129 obire *to die*, id Phil 5, 17, 48, Plaut Aul prol 15 nam necessest me cras mortem exequi, id Ps 4, 2, 38 certae occumbere morti, *to submit to* Verg A 2, 62 aliquem ad mortem dare, *to put to death, kill*, Plaut Am 2 2, 177 morti, Hor S 2 3, 197 aliquem morte multare, Cic Tusc 1, 22 50, so per vim, id Verr 2, 1, 5, § 14 morte multatus id Tusc 1, 40, 97, Tac A 6 9, Plin Ep 8, 14 15, Lact 2 9 24 morte punire Plin Ep 8 14 12, Tac A 4, 44, 11, 18 mortis poena Cic Cat 4 4, 7 morti addici, id Off 3, 10 45 omne humanum genus morte damnatum est Sen Ep 71 15 Antonius civium suorum vitae sedebat mortisque arbiter Sen Polyb 16, 2 vitae et mortis habere potestatem, Vulg Sap 16 13 illata per scelus, *assassination*, Cic Mil 7 17 ad mortem se offerre pro patria, id Tusc 1, 15, 32 afferre, Serv ap Cic Fam 4, 12 2 multare aliquem usque ad mortem Ter Ad 1 2 9 morte cadere Hor C 4 2 15 morte acerbissimâ affici, Serv ap Cic Fam 4 12 2 multare id de Or 1, 43, 100 ad mortem duci id Tusc. 1, 42 100 cui legatio ipsa morti fuisset, *brought death*, id Phil 9, 1, 3 imperfecta, *blindness*, Stat Th 11 582 morte suâ mori, *to die a natural death* bella rest mori suâ morte, Sen Ep 69 6 mors suprema, Hor Ep 2 2, 173, Sil 5, 416 mortis fine, Boeth Consol 2, 7 quae rapit ultima mors est, Lucil ap Sen Ep 24, 20 proximus morti = moriens, Aug Civ Dei, 22, 8, App M 1, 72, cf morti vicinus, Aug Serm 306, 10, Hier in Joel, 1 13 al, cf cui, mors cum appropinquet, Cic Fin 5, 11, 31 cujus aetati mors propior erat, Sall H 2 41, 9 adpropinquante morte, Cic Div 1, 30, 64 sq ut prorogetur tibi dies mortis, Sen Ben 5, 17, 6 circa mortis diem, id Ep 27, 2 mansurum est vitium usque ad diem mortis, Cels 7, 7, 15 *init* — Poet mors sola fatetur quantula sint hominum corpuscula, Juv 10, 173 — In *plur* mortes, when several persons are spoken of praeclarae mortes sunt imperatoriae, Cic Fin 2, 30, 97, so Hor S 1, 3, 108 meorum, Plin Ep 8, 16, 1 perdere mortes *to throw away lives, to die in vain*, Stat Th 9, 58 hinc subitae mortes Juv 1, 144. — Also of different *forms* or *modes of death* omnis per mortis, Verg A 10, 854, cf omni imagine mortium, Tac H 3 28, Sen Clem 1, 18, 2 — Rarely of an abstract thing fere rerum omnium oblivio morsque memoriae, *death, total loss*, Plin 14 22, 28, § 142 — **B.** Personified **1. Mors,** *a goddess, the daughter of Erebus and Nox*, Cic N D 3, 17, 44, Verg A 11, 197, Hyg Fab praef — **2.** (Eccl Lat) = eum qui habebat mortis imperium, id est, diabolum, Vulg Heb 2, 14, id Isa 28, 15, cf ero mors tua, o mors, id Hos 13, 14, id Apoc 6, 8 — **II.** Transf **A.** *A dead body, corpse* (mostly poet) morte campos contegi, *with corpses*, Att ap Non 110, 31 mortem ejus (Clodii) lacerari, *body, corpse*, Cic Mil 32, 86, Cat 64, 362, Prop 3, 5, 22 vitis, quam juxta hominis mors laqueo pependerit, Plin 14, 19, 23, § 119; Stat Th 1, 768 — Hence, jestingly, of an old man odiosum est mortem amplexari, *a corpse a skeleton*, Plaut Bacch 5, 2, 33 — **B.** Like φόνος, *the blood shed by murder* ensem multâ morte recepit, Verg A 9, 348 — **C.** *That which brings death* (of missiles), *a deadly weapon* (poet) mille cavet lapsas circum cava tempora mortes Stat Th 6 792, Luc 7, 517 per pectora saevas Excepta mortes Sil 9, 369 — Of a sentence or threat of death ut auferat a me mortem istam, Vulg Ex 10, 17, of terrible pangs and anxieties contritiones mortis, id. 2 Reg 22, 5 dolores mortis, id Psa 18, 4, 116, 3, of a cruel and murderous officer aderat mors terrorque sociorum et civium lictor Sestius, Cic Verr 2, 5, 45, § 118 — **D.** Esp (eccl Lat) mors secunda, *the second death future punishment*, Vulg Apoc 2, 11, 20, 6, 14 mors alone id 1 Joh 5, 16, also *spiritual death*, that of a soul under the dominion of sin stimulus mortis peccatum est, id 1 Cor 15, 56, Rom 8, 6 et saep, cf Lact 7, 10 *fin*

morsĭcātim, *adv* [morsico] *by biting, by biting the lips together* (ante class) labellis morsicatim lusitant, Naev ap Non 139, 25

morsĭcātio, ōnis, *f* [id], *a biting* ciborum, Paul ex Fest p 143, 1 Müll (al morsitatio)

morsĭco, 1, *v a* [mordeo] **I.** *To bite continually*, Paul ex Fest p 68 Müll — **II.** *To bite to press the lips together* as in kissing (post class) ore improbo compulsat et morsicat App M 7, p 197, 16 limis et morsicantibus oculis, *winking, ogling*, id ib 2, p 119, 8 (al morsito)

morsĭuncŭla, ae, *f dim* [2 morsus], *a little bite, a biting with the lips, a kissing* (ante and post class) formicarum App M 8, p 211, 35 teneris labellis molles morsiunculae, *kisses*, Plaut Ps 1, 1 65

morsum, i, *n* [mordeo] *a bit, little piece* e g of wool (poet) lanea morsa, Cat 64 316

1. morsus, a, um, *Part*, from mordeo

2. morsus, ūs, *m* [mordeo] *a biting, a bite* **I.** Lit contra avium minorum morsus munitur vallo aristarum, Cic Sen 15, 51 serpentis id. Fat 16, 36 morsu apprehendere, *to bite*, Plin 11, 24, 28, § 84 morsibus insequi, Ov M 13, 568 morsu appetere, Tac H 4 42 nec tu mensarum morsus horresce futuros, *the eating*, Verg A 3 394 mucida frusta farinae non admittentia morsum Juv 5 69 vertere morsus Exiguam in Cererem penuria adegit edendi, *their bites, their teeth*, id. ib 7,

112, so, zonam morsu tenere *by the teeth*, Juv 14, 297 —**B.** Transf **1.** *A catching hold*, and, concr, *that which takes hold, a catch* (of a buckle, etc, poet) qua fibulâ morsus Loricae crebro laxata resolverat ictu, Sil 7, 624 roboris, i e *the cleft of the tree which held fast the javelin*, Verg A. 12, 782 patulis agitatos morsibus ignes spirent, Grat Falisc 270 —**2.** *Sharpness of flavor, sharp taste, pungency* nec cibus ipse juvat morsu fraudatus aceti Mart 7, 25, 5 marinus, *acrid quality*, Plin 36, 26, 65, § 191 et scabros nigrae morsu rubiginis enses, i e *a corroding, consuming*, Luc 1, 243 —**II.** Trop, *a bite, sting, pain, vexation*, etc (carmina) odio obscuro morsuque venenare, *a malicious attack*, Hor Ep 1, 14, 38 perpetui curarum morsus, *gnawings, pains*, Ov P 1, 1, 73 doloris, *a bite, sting* Cic Tusc 4, 7, 15 libertatis intermissae, id Off 2, 7, 24 dubiâ morsus famae depellere pugna, Sil 2, 271.

Morta, ae, *f*, = Μορτη, *one of the Fates*, Liv Andron. ap Gell 3, 16, 11 tria sunt nomina Parcarum, Nona, Decima, Morta, Cae ell ib

mortālis, e, *adj* [mors] *subject to death, liable to die, mortal* (class) **I.** Lit quid in iis mortale et caducum, quid divinum aeternumque sit, Cic Leg. 1, 23, 61 animal, id. N D 3, 13, 32.—**II.** Transf **A.** *Human, mortal* mucro *of human workmanship*, Verg A. 12, 740 condicio vitae, Cic Phil 14, 12, 33 opera, Liv 1, 2 acta, Ov Tr 1, 2, 97 mortalin' decuit violari vulnere divum? *from the hand of a mortal*, Verg A. 12, 797 haud tibi vultus Mortalis, id. ib 1, 328 nec mortale sonans, *like a human voice*, id ib 6, 50 si mortalis idem nemo sciat Juv 13, 76 —Comp aliquid ipso homine mortalius, *more perishable*, Plin 36, 15, 24, § 110 —Hence, *subst* **mortālis,** is, *comm*, *a man, mortal, human being* (in *sing* mostly ante class) lepidus ecastor mortalis est Strabax, Plaut. Truc 5, 57 edepol mortalis malos, id. Bacch 2, 3, 59, id. Truc. 2, 1, 36, id. Aul 2, 4, 40 ego, quantum mortalis deum possum, te ac tua vestigia sequar, Liv 3, 17, 6 —Usually *plur.*. mortales, like the Gr θνητοί, *mortals men, mankind* quod ad immortales attinet haec deinceps quod ad mortales attinet, videamus, Varr L L. 5, § 75 Müll est locus Hesperiam quam mortales perhibebant, Enn. ap Macr S 6, 1 (Ann. v 23 Vahl), cf omnes mortales sese laudarier optant, id. ap Aug de Trin. 13, 6 (Ann. v 551 Vahl.) omnes mortales hunc aiebant Calliclem vivere, etc, Plaut Trin 1, 2, 175 diu magnum inter mortales certamen fuit, etc., Sall C 1, 5 omnes mortales omnium generum aetatum, ordinum, Cic Pis 40, 96 defendo multos mortales, id Div in Caecil 25 plus debuisse fortunae, quam solus omnium mortalium in potestate habuit (Alexander), Curt 10, 5, 35 —**mortālia,** ium, *n*, *human affairs*, Verg A 1, 462, Tac A. 14, 54.—**B.** *Temporary, transient* (opp immortalis imperishable, eternal, v immortalis) neque me vero paenitet, mortales inimicitias, sempiternas amicitias habere, Cic Rab Post 12, 32, Liv 34 6 —Hence, *adv* **mortālĭter,** *mortally, in the manner of mortals* (eccl Lat) mortaliter vivere, Aug Enchir 64

mortālĭtas, atis, *f* [mortalis] *the state of being subject to death, mortality, a dying, death* **I.** Lit (rare but class) omne, quod ortum sit, mortalitas consequitur *Cic N D 1 10 26 metu meae mortalitatis Quint 6 praef § 2 mortalitatem explere i e *to die*, Tac A 6 50 rex mortalitate interceptus, *by death* Plin Ep 10 50, 4 mariti Dig 23 4 2.—Of abstract things tofus aedificiis inutilis et mortalitate, mollitia *perishableness*, Plin 36, 22, 48, § 166 —**II.** Transf concr, *mortals, mankind* (post Aug), Plin 2, 7 5 § 15 tristem de mortalitate ferre sententiam, Curt 5, 5, 17 contra fortunam non satis cauta mortalitas est *mankind* Curt 8 4, 24, 9, 3, 7, 10 5 35 al ad erudiendam mortalitatem, Lact 4 25 1

mortālĭter, *adv* v mortalis *fin.*

mortārĭŏlum, i, *n* *dim* [mortarium], *a small mortar*, Aem Mac 1, 8, Hier Ep 64 9, Vulg Num 7, 14.

mortārium, ii, *n*, *a mortar* (mostly ante class. and post Aug) **I.** Lit mortarium, in quo teruntur quae solvenda sunt, Non. 543, 22, Plaut Aul. 1, 2, 17, Cato, R. R 74 aerea Plin 33, 8, 41 § 123 plumbea, id. 34, 18, 50, § 168 —**II.** Transf. **A.** *A large basin or trough in which mortar is made*, Vitr 7, 3, 10, 8, 6, 14, Plin 36, 23, 55, § 177 — Hence, **2.** *Mortar* mortario caementum addatur, Vitr 8, 7 —**B.** *A hollow resembling a mortar*, dug round a tree arbori mortarium statim faciunt, Pall. 4, 8, 1 —**C.** *That which is triturated in a mortar, a drug* et quae jam veteres sanant mortaria caecos, Juv 7, 170

morticīnus, a, um, *adj* [mors], *dead, that has died*, only of animals, hence, *of or belonging to an animal that has died of itself, carrion*, as a term of abuse, *carrion*, and transf., *dead* (ante class and post Aug) **I.** Lit morticinae ovis carne vesci, Varr R. R 2, 9, 10 volucres aut pisces, id. ib 3, 2, 18 in sacris ne morticinum quid adsit, id. L. L 7, § 84 Müll soleae, *made from the hide of an animal that has died of itself*, Serv Verg A. 4, 518 morticine *you carrion*, Plaut Pers 2, 4, 12. — As *subst plur* **morticīna,** orum, *carcasses, carrion*, Vulg Lev 11, 11.—**II.** Transf morticini clavi, *corns* on the feet, Plin 22, 23, 49, § 103 caro, Sen. Ep 122, 5 urnas reorum morticinas, i e sepulcra reorum, Prud. στεφ 10 384.

mortĭfer or (rarely) **mortĭfĕrus,** ĕra ĕrum, *adj* [mors fero] *death bringing, death dealing, deadly, fatal* (class, syn letalis, funestus) poculum, Cic Tusc 1, 29, 71 morbus, id. Div 1 30, 63 vulnus, id Leg 2 5, 13 bellum, Verg A 6, 279 gravior dolor nec tamen mortiferus, Cels. 4, 2 init, 5, 26, 22, Aug de Util. Cred. § 36 res mortifera est inimicus pumice levis, Juv 9, 95, 10, 10 —*Neutr plur* as *subst.* **mortĭfĕra,** um, *deadly things* cur tam multa mortifera terra marique (deus) dispersent, Cic Ac. 2, 38, 120 (B and K. pestifera) —Hence, *adv* **mortĭfĕrē,** *mortally, fatally* (post Aug) mortifere aegrotare, Plin. Ep 3, 16, 3 vulnerare, Dig 9, 2, 36, § 1

mortĭfĭcātio, ōnis, *f* [mortifico], *a killing, death* (eccl Lat), opp vivificatio, Tert adv Marc 5, 9

mortĭfĭco, 1, *v a* [mortificus], *to kill, destroy* (eccl Lat) caro mortificatur, Tert. Res Carn. 37 —Transf, *to mortify, subject, reduce to weakness* membra, Vulg. Col 3, 5 facta carnis, id. Rom 8, 13, cf id. ib 7, 4.

mortĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj* [mors facio], *deadly, fatal* (eccl Lat) cibus, Tert Carm adv Marc 4, 5 mortifico vulnere ictus, v l ap Val. Max. 5, 6, 1 (Halm)

mortĭgĕna, ae, *m* [mors gen, gigno], *the producer of death, death giver*, Inscr Grut p 1163

mortŭālia, ium, *n* [mortuus] **I.** (Sc vestimenta.) *Grave clothes* or *mourning weeds* (ante class), Naev ap Non 548, 28 (Trag Rel v 48 Rib) —**II.** (Sc carmina) Haec sunt non nugae, non enim mortualia, *funeral songs, dirges*, referring to the custom at Rome of hiring women to sing absurd eulogies of the dead at funerals, Plaut As. 4 1, 63

mortŭārius, a, um, *adj* [id] *of or belonging to the dead* (ante class) mortuaria glossaria *vocabularies of the dead*, a term applied by Cato to the philosophers who talk of dead, and not of existing, things, Gell 18, 7 3

mortŭōsus, a um *adj* [id.] *death like, deadly* (post clas) vultus Cael Aur Acut 1 3 38 —**II.** *Deadly*, Cael Aur Acut 1, 10, 71

mortŭrio, ire 4, *v n desid* [mors] *to long for death desire to die* dictum est a Cicerone de philosophis, morturiunt, mori desiderant, Aug de Gram p 2006 P (Cic Fragm 50 29, p 146 B and K.)

mortŭus, a, um, *P a*, v morior *fin*

mōrŭla, ae *f dim* [mora], *a brief delay* (post class) tempus nullâ morula extenditur, Aug Conf. 11, 15, App Fragm M 10, p 71.

mōrŭlus, a um, *adj dim* [2 morus] *black dark colored* (ante class) jam pol ego illam pugnis totam faciam ut sit morula, Plaut Poen. 5, 5, 10

†**mōrum,** i, *n*, = μῶρον and μορον, *a mulberry, a blackberry* nigra mora, Hor S 2, 4, 22, cf. Plin 15, 24, 27, § 96 in duris haerentia mora rubetis, Ov M 1, 105, cf Plin 24, 13, 73, § 117

†**1. mōrus,** a, um, *adj*, = μωρος, *foolish, silly* (Plautin) **I.** *Adj* amor mores hominum moros et moro os facit, Plaut Trin 3, 2, 43 ut hoc utimur more moro molestoque, id. Men 4, 2, 1 — **II.** *Subst* **A. mōrus,** i, *m*, *a fool, simpleton*. morus es, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 78 —**B. mōra,** ae, *f*, *a foolish woman*, Plaut Mil. 2, 4, 17 — Hence, *adv* **mōrē,** *foolishly* (Plautin) more hoc fit atque stulte, Plaut Stich 5, 1, 1.

†**2. mōrus,** i, *f*, = μῶρα or μορεα, *a mulberry tree* arbor ibi, niveis uberrima pomis, Ardua morus erat, Ov M 4, 89, cf Plin 16, 18, 30, § 74.

Morvinnicus, a, um, *adj*, *of or belonging to Morvinnus* (a town of the Ædui), Inscr Giorn Arcad. t 28, p 351

mos, moris, *m* [etym dub, perh. root ma, measure, cf maturus, matutinus, prop, a measuring or guiding rule of life, hence] *manner, custom, way, usage, practice, fashion, wont*, as determined not by the laws, but by men's will and pleasure, *humor, self will, caprice* (class, cf. consuetudo, usus) **I.** Lit obsequens oboedensque'st mori atque imperiis patris, Plaut Bacch. 3, 3, 54 huncine erat aequum ex illius more, an illum ex hujus vivere? Ter Heaut 1, 2, 24 alieno more vivendum est mihi, *according to the will or humor of another*, id. And. 1, 1, 125 nonne fuit levius dominae pervincere mores, Prop 1, 17, 15 morem alicui gerere, *to do the will of a person, to humor, gratify, obey him* sic decet morem geras, Plaut Most 3, 2, 35, Cic Tusc 1, 9, 17 animo morem gessero, Ter And. 4 1, 17 adulescenti morem gestum oportuit, id Ad. 2, 2, 6, v gero —**II.** The will as a rule for action, *custom, usage, practice, wont, habit* leges mori serviunt, *usage, custom*, Plaut Trin 4 3, 36 legi morique parendum est, Cic Univ 11 ibam forte Viâ Sacrâ, sicut meus est mos, *custom, wont*, Hor S 1, 9, 1 contra morem consuetudinemque civilem, Cic Off 1, 41, 148 quae vero more agentur institutisque civilibus, *according to usage, according to custom*, id ib mos est hominum, ut nolint eundem pluribus rebus excellere, id Brut 21, 84 ut mos est, Juv 6, 392, moris erat quondam servare, etc, id 11, 83 more sinistro, *by a perverted custom*, id 2, 87 — So with *ut* morem traditum a patribus, ut, etc, Liv 27, 11, 10 hunc morem servare, ut, etc, id. 32, 34 5 virginibus Tyriis mos est gestare pharetram, *it is the custom, they are accustomed*, Verg A 1, 336 qui istic mos est? Ter Heaut 3, 3, 1 ut mos ita rogandi, Cic Fam 12, 17 1 ut mos fuit Bithyniae regibus, id. Verr 2 5, 11, § 27 moris est, *it is the custom* negavit, moris esse Graecorum, ut, etc, id. ib 2, 1, 26, § 66, Vell 2, 37, 5 quae moris Graecorum non sint, Liv 36 28 4, cf (aliquid) satis ex more Graecorum factum, id. 36, 28, 5 ut Domitiano moris erat, Tac Agr 39 —*Plur* id quoque morum Tiberii erat, Tac A. 1, 80 praeter civium morem, *contrary to custom, to usage*, Ter And 5, 3, 9 sine more *unwonted unparalleled* facinus sine more Stat Th 1, 238, so, nullo more id ib 7 135 supra morem terra supra morem densa, *unusually*, Verg G 2, 227 (cf supra modum) perducere aliquid in morem *to make into a custom, make customary*, Cic Inv 2 54, 162 quod jam in morem venerat, ut, etc, *had become customary*, Liv 42 21 7 —**B.** In partic, in a moral point of view, *conduct, behavior*, in *plur*, *manners morals, character*, in a good or bad sense e t ita temperatis moderatisque moribus ut summa severitas summâ cum humanitate jungatur, *manners*, Cic Fam 12, 27, 1 suavis ipsi more, id. Att 16 16, A, 6 boni, id. Fragm ap Non. 254, 8 —Prov corrumpunt mores bonos colloquia mala Vulg 1 Cor 15, 33 justi, Cic de Or 2, 43 184 severi et pudici, Plin. 28 8 27 § 106 sanctissimi, Plin. Ep 10, 20, 3 feri immanisque natura Cic Rosc.

Am 13, 38 totam vitam, naturam mores que alicujus cognoscere, *character*, id ib 38, 109 eos esse M' Curii mores, eamque probitatem, ut, etc, id Fam 13, 17, 3, id de Or 2, 43, 182 mores disciplinamque alicu jus imitari, id Deiot. 10, 28 perditi, id Fam 2, 5, 2 praefectura morum, *the super vision of the public morals*, Suet Caes. 76 moribus et caelum patuit, *to good morals, virtue*, Prop 4 (5), 11, 101 amator meretri cis mores sibi emit auro et purpura, *polite behavior, complaisance*, Plaut Most 1, 3, 128 propitiis, si per mores nostros liceret, dis, i e *our evil way of life*, Tac H 3, 72 morum quoque filius, *like his father in character*, Juv 14, 52 ne te ignarum fuisse dicas meorum morum, leno ego sum, i e *my trade*, Ter Ad 2, 1, 6 in publicis mori bus, Suet Tib 33, 42 —**III.** Transf **A.** *Quality, nature, manner, mode, fashion* haec meretrix fecit, ut mos est meretri cius, Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 8 mores siderum, *qualities, properties*, Plin 18, 24, 56, § 206 caeli, Verg G 1, 51 Carneadeo more et modo disputare, *manner*, Cic Univ 1 si humano modo, si usitato more peccâsset, *in the usual manner*, id. Verr 2, 2, 3, § 9 Graeco more bibere, id ib 1, 26, 66 apis Matinae More modoque, *after the manner of, like*, Hor C 4, 2, 27 Dardanius torrentis aquae vel turbinis atri More furens, Verg A 10, 604 more novalium, Col 3, 13, 4 caeli et anni mores, Col 1, Praef 23 om nium more, Cic Fam 12, 17, 3, so, ad mo rem actionum, Quint 4, 1, 43 elabitur an guis in morem fluminis, *like*, Verg G 1, 245 in hunc operis morem, Hor S 2, 1, 63 pecudum in morem, Flor 3, 8, 6 morem vestis tenere, *mode, fashion*, Just 1, 2, 3 — **B.** *A precept, law, rule* (poet and post Aug) moresque viris et moenia ponet, *precepts, laws*, Verg A 1, 264, cf. pacis imponere morem, id ib 6, 852 quod mori bus eorum interdici non poterat, Nep Ham 3 quid ferri duritia pugnacius? sed cedit, et patitur mores, *submits to laws, obeys, is tamed*, Plin 36, 16, 25, § 127 ut leo mores Accepit, Stat Ach 2, 183 in morem tonsa coma, = ex more ludi, Verg A 5, 556

Mŏsa, ae, *m*, *a river in Belgic Gaul*, now the *Meuse* or *Maas*, Caes B G 4, 9 *fin*, 4, 10 *init*, Plin 4, 14, 28, § 100, Tac A. 2, 6, id H 4, 28, 5, 23

Moschi, orum, *m*, *a people between the Black and the Caspian Seas*, Mela, 1, 2, 5, 3, 5, 4, Luc 3, 270, Plin 6, 4, 4, § 29 — Hence **1. Moschicus,** a, um, *adj*, *Mos chian*, Plin 5, 27, 27, § 99, Mela, 1, 19, 13 — **2. Moschus,** a, um, *adj*, *Moschian*, Mela, 1, 19 mons, Plin 5, 27, 27, § 99

‡**Moschis,** idis, *f*, *a female proper name*, Afran ap Non 318, 5, Inscr Mur 477, 5

Moschus, i, *m* **I.** *A rhetorician of Pergamus, accused of poisoning*, Hor Ep 1, 5, 9 —**II.** *A Roman surname*, Inscr Mur 477, 5

***moscilli** or **moscŭli,** ōrum, *m dim* [mos], *little customs* or *usages* · moscillis (al mosculis) Cato pro parvis moribus dix it, Paul ex Fest pp 158 and 159 Müll.

Mŏsella, ae, *m* and *f*, *a river of Belgic Gaul*, now the *Moselle*, Tac A. 13, 53, id H 4, 71, 77 largus Mosella, Aus. de Clar Urb 4 placida Mosella, id Idyll 10, 73 — Also called **Mŏsŭla,** ae, *f*, Flor 3, 10, 14 — Hence, **Mŏsellēus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Moselle* ortus, Symm Ep 1, 8

Mōses or **Mōyses,** is or i, *m* (in Vulg *nom* semper Mōyses, *gen* Mōysi, Lev 8, 36, 16, 34, Num 3, 1, 33, 1, etc · Mosi, Sedul 5, 274), = Μωσῆς, Μωυσῆς, *Moses* Moses, Juv 14, 102 Moyses, Tac. H 5, 4 Moysen unum exsulum monuisse, ut, etc, id. ib 5, 3 a Mose, Plin 30, 1, 2, § 11 suc cessor fuit Mosi, Lact 4, 14 clarum videre Mōysen, Sedul 3, 285, Prud Ham 340 — Hence, **A. Mōsēus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Moses* (post class.) Mosea virga, Paul Nol Carm 23, 354 —**B. Mō-sēus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Moses* manus, Juvenc. 2, 219 dub —**C. Mōsīti-cus,** a, um, *adj*, *Mosaic*, Ven. Fort. Vit St. Mart. 2, 28

Mostellārĭa, ae, *f* [mostellum, *dim.* from monstrum], *The Ghost*, the name of a comedy of Plautus, also called Phasma (φασμα, ghost)

mostellum, v Mostellaria.

***Mostēni,** ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of* Mostena *or* Mostene, *a city of Lydia*, Tac. A 2, 47

Mŏsŭla, ae, v Mosella.

mōtābĭlis, e, *adj* [moto], *moving, that moves* animi, Vulg Gen 1, 21

mōtăcilla, ae, *f*, *the white water wag tail* motacilla, quod semper movet cau dam, Varr L L 5, § 76 Müll, Plin 37, 10, 56, § 156, Arn. 7, 223

mōtārĭum, ii, *n*, *lint* (post class), Cael Aur Tard 3, 8, 134.

mōtātĭo, onis, *f* [moto], *frequent mo tion, motion* (eccl Lat), Tert. Anim 45

mōtātor, oris, *m* [id], *a mover* (post class), Tert Anim 12 motator sali Neptu nus, Arn. 3, 118

mōtĭo, onis, *f* [moveo], *a moving, mo tion, a removing* (class) **I.** Lit prin cipium motionis, Cic Fat 19, 43 corpo rum, id N D 2, 58, 145 ab ordine motio, *a removing*, Dig 47, 20, 3 — Abstr, *motion* ipsum animum quasi quamdam conti nuatam motionem, Cic Tusc 1, 10, 22 — **B.** In partic, in medicine, *an ague fit*, Cels 3, 5, 28 —**II.** Trop motiones ani mi, *emotions* or *affections of the soul* (old reading) Cic Ac 1, 8, better, notionibus

mōtĭto, are, *v freq a* [moto], *to move often, move about* (post class.), Gell 9, 6, 3 dub

mōtĭuncŭla, ae, *f dim* [motio], *a slight motion, shaking*, in medicine, *an at tack of fever* (post Aug), Sen Ep 53, 6 tentatus in Campaniā motiunculis levibus, Suet Vesp 24 *init*

mōto, avi, ātum, 1, *v freq a* [moveo], *to keep moving, move about* (poet) Zephy ris motantibus, Verg E 5, 5, cacumina quercus, id ib 6, 28 *lacertos*, Ov M 11, 674 —*Pass* fundamenta parietesque quati et motari videntur, Jul Val Rer Gest Alex. 1, 10

mōtor, ōris, *m* [id], *a mover, that which keeps* a thing *in motion* (poet) cu narum fueras motor, Charideme, mearum, i e *hast rocked me*, Mart 11, 39, 1

mōtōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [motor], *moving, that has motion* (post class) **I.** *Adj* mo dus agendi, *a stirring, bustling, noisy style of playing* (opp statarius), Don Ter Ad prol 24, id ad argum And, Prisc p 590 P —**II.** *Subst* **mōtōrĭum,** ii, *n*, *the power of motion*, Tert Anim 14

1. mōtus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, v moveo *fin.* B

2. mōtus, ūs, *m* [moveo], *a moving, motion* (freq and class) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen orbes, qui versantur contrario motu, Cic Rep 6, 17, 17 deus motum dedit caelo, id Univ 6 natura omnia ciens et agitans motibus et mutationibus suis, id. N D 3, 11, 27 motus astrorum ignoro, Juv 3, 42 — Poet futuri, *departure*, Verg A. 4, 297 sub Aurorae primos excedere motus, Luc. 4, 734 crebri terrae, i e *earthquakes*, Curt 4, 4, 20, 8, 11, 2 —**B.** In partic, *artistic movement, gesticulation, dancing* haud indecoros motus more Tusco dabant, *gesticulated*, Liv 7, 2 Ionici, *dances*, Hor C 3, 6, 21 Cereri dare motūs, *to perform dances, dance*, Verg G 1, 350 palaestrici, *the motions of wrestlers*, Cic. Off 1, 36, 130 —Of the *gestures* of an orator, Cic Brut 30, 116.—Of military *movements, evolutions* ut ad motūs concursûsque essent leviores Nep Iph 1, 4 —**C.** Transf, *a stage* in the growth of a plant tres esse motūs in vite, seu potius in surculo, naturales unum quo germinet alterum quo floreat tertium quo maturescat, Col 4 28, 2 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen, of the mind or heart, *a move ment, operation, impulse, emotion affection, passion, agitation, disturbance* (syn affec tus perturbatio) cum semper agitetur ani mus, nec principium motus habeat, Cic Sen. 21, 78 motūs animorum duplices sunt alteri cogitationis, alteri appetitūs, id Off 1, 36, 130 motūs animi nimii, i e pertur bationes, id. ib 1, 38, 136 mentis meae, id Att 3, 8, 4 animi motus et virtutis gloriam esse sempiternam, id. Sest 68, 143 tres quae dulcem motum afferunt sensibus, *sen sation*, id Fin 2, 3, 10. Manto, divino con cita motu, *impulse, inspiration*, Ov M 6, 158 —**B.** In partic **1.** *A political move ment, sudden rising, tumult, commotion.* (a) In a good sense Italiae magnificentissimus ille motus, Cic. pro Dom. 56, 142 —(β) *Re bellion, sedition* omnes Catilinae motūs conatūsque prohibere, Cic Cat 2, 12, 26 motum afferre rei publicae, id. ib 2, 2, 4 populi, id de Or 2, 48, 199 servilis, *a rising of the slaves, insurrection*, Liv 39, 29 mo tum in re publicā non tantum impendere video, quantum tu aut vides, aut ad me consolandum affers, *a change, alteration*, Cic. Att 3, 8, 3 —**2.** In rhet, *a trope* (= immutatio verborum, Cic), Quint 9, 1, 2, cf id 8, 5, 35 —**3.** *A motive* (post Aug) audisti consilii mei motūs, Plin Ep 3, 4, 9

mŏvens, entis, *Part* and *P a.*, v mo veo *fin* A

mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 (*sync.*, môstis for movistis, Mart 3, 67, 1, mōrunt for mo verunt, Sil 14, 141), *v a* and *n.* [Sanscr miv, set in motion, Gr ἀμείβω, change, cf momentum, mutare] **I.** *Act*, *to move, stir, set in motion, to shake, disturb, re move*, etc (syn cieo, agito, ago, mōlior) **A.** Lit movit et ad certos nescia mem bra modos, Tib 1, 7, 38 ut festis matrona moveri jussa diebus, *to dance*, Hor A P 232 moveri Cyclopa, *to represent a Cyclop by dancing* (gesticulating), id Ep 2, 2, 125 et fila sonantia movit, *struck*, Ov M 10, 89 citharam cum voce, id ib 5, 112 tym pana, id H 4, 48, *to disturb* novis Heli cona cantibus, Manil Astron 1, 4 signum movere loco, *to move from the place*, Cic Div 1, 35, 77 os, Cels 8, 2 gradum, i e *to go forward, advance*, Sen Thyest 420 se, *to move* or *bestir one's self* move ocius te, Ter And 4, 3, 16 praecepit eis, ne se ex eo loco moverent, *not to stir from the spot*, Liv 34, 20, Caes B G 3, 15 castra, *to break up, remove* postero die castra ex eo loco movent, Caes B G 1 15, ellipt with *out castra* postquam ille Canusio moverat, Cic Att 9, 1, 1 movisse a Samo Romanos audivit, Liv 37, 28, 4 —*Pass reflex* pri usquam hostes moverentur, Liv 37, 19, 18 hostem statu, *to drive from his position, dis lodge*, id. 30 18 aliquem possessione, Cic Verr 2, 1, 45, § 116 heredes, *to eject*, id Off 3, 19, 76 tribu centurionem, *to turn out, ex pel*, id de Or 2, 67, 272, so, aliquem de se natu, id. Clu 43, 122, the same also without senatu, Hor S 1, 6, 20 senatorio loco, *to degrade*, Liv 39, 42, 6 ex agro, Cic Fam 13, 5 2 move abs te moram, *remove, cast off*, Plaut Capt 4, 2, 10 consulem de sen tentiā, *to cause to recede, to dissuade*, Liv 3, 21 litteram, *to take away*, Cic. Fin 3, 22, 74 —Prov omnis terras, omnia ma ria movere, *to turn the world upside down*, Cic Att 8, 11, 2 —**2.** Transf **a.** *To ex cite, occasion, cause, promote, produce, to begin, commence, undertake* exercitatione sudor movetur, *is promoted, produced*, Cels 2, 17 alvum, Cato, R R 115 dolorem, id ib 7, 4 lacrimas, *to cause*, Quint 6, 1, 26 fletum populo, Cic. de Or 1, 53, 228 risum, id ib 2, 62, 281 alicui exspectationem, id Att 2, 14, 1 indignationem, Liv 4, 50, 1 misericordiam, Cic de Or 2, 69, 278 suspi cionem, id. Part 33, 114 ego istaec moveo, aut curo? *begin, commence*, Ter And. 5, 4, 18 bellum, Cic Off 1, 11, 37, Liv 23, 48, 6 jam pugna se moverat, *was going on*, Curt 8, 14, 6 cantūs, Verg A. 10, 163 tan tum decus, *begin*, Manil Astron 1, 42, cf Verg A 7, 45 nominis controversiam, *to begin* Tac Dial 25 *init*, cf Cels 3, 3, § 25, Dig 37, 10, 4 litem, ib 4, 3, 33 actionem, ib 19, 1, 10 mentionem rei, *to make men tion*, Liv 28, 11, 9 sacra, Val Fl 3, 540 movere ac moliri aliquid, *to undertake any thing that excites disturbance*, Liv 23, 39 ne quid moveretur, id 35, 13 —**b.** *To shake, to cause to waver, to alter* alicujus senten tiam, *to change, cause to waver*, Cic. Att 7 3, 6 sententiam regis Liv 35, 42, 6 —**c.** *To present, offer* an oblation ferctum Jovi moveto, Cato, R R 134 —**d.** *To disturb concern, trouble, torment* one men movent cimex Pantilius? Hor S 1, 10, 78 Armeni osne movet, Romana potentia cujus Sit du cis? Luc 7, 282, cf Val Fl 7, 131 intole randa vis aestūs omnium ferme corpora movit, Liv 25, 26 strepitu fora vestra, Juv 2, 52 —**e.** Of plants, *to put forth* si ee gemmae nondum moveant, *do not yet ap pear*, Col 11, 2, 26 de palmite gemma mo-

vetur, *is produced*, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 13.—**f.** *To exert, exercise:* inter principia condendi hujus operis, movisse numen ad indicandam tanti imperii, molem traditur deos, Liv. 1, 55, 3 (cf.: se movere, I. A. supra): artis opem, Ov. F. 6, 760.—**g.** = mutare, *to change, transform:* quorum Forma semel mota est, Ov. M. 8, 729: nihil motum antiquo probabile est, Liv. 34, 54, 8.—**h.** In mal. part., Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 43.—**B.** Trop., *to move, affect, excite, inspire:* ut pulcritudo corporis movet oculos et delectat, *charms*, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 98: quae me causae moverint, id. Att. 11, 5, 1: fere fit, quibus quisque in locis miles inveteravit, uti multum earum regionum consuetudine moveatur, *is much affected, influenced*, Caes. B. C. 1, 44: aliquem ad bellum, *to stir up, excite*, Liv. 35, 12, 5: movet feroci juveni animum comploratio sororis, *stirs his anger*, id. 1, 26, 3; cf. id. 21, 38, 3; 23, 31, 11: numina Dianae, *to irritate, provoke*, Hor. Epod. 17, 3: multa movens animo, *to revolve, ponder, meditate*, Verg. A. 3, 34: moverat plebem oratio consulis, *had stirred, made an impression on*, Liv. 3, 20: judicum animos, Quint. 6, 2, 1: acutule moveri, *keenly affected*, Aug. Conf. 3, 7: neque illud me movet, quod, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16, A, 2: affectus, Quint. 6, 1, 7: moveor etiam ipsius loci insolentiā, Cic. Deiot. 2, 5: nil moveor lacrimis, Prop. 3, 23, 25 (4, 25, 5): absiste moveri, *be not disturbed*, Verg. A. 6, 399: quos sectis Bellona lacertis Saeva movet, *inspires*, Luc. 1, 565 (al. monet): ut captatori moveat fastidia, *excites nausea in*, Juv. 10, 202.—**II.** *Neutr., to move itself, move* (very rare): terra dies duodequadraginta movit, *an earthquake*, Liv. 35, 40, 7; 40, 59, 7. — In *pass.:* reptile quod movetur, *which moves itself*, Vulg. Gen. 1, 26 saep. — Hence, **A. mŏvens**, entis, *P. a., movable* (class.): ex eā praedā, quae rerum moventium sit, *movable things* (as clothes, arms, furniture), Liv. 5, 25, 6: voluptas, *that consists in motion*, Cic. Fin. 2, 10, 31: furtum rerum moventium, Gell. 11, 18, 13. — *Plur. subst.:* quaedam quasi moventia, *motives*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 68.—Hence, *adv.:* **mŏventer,** *movingly, affectingly* (late Lat.), Schol. Bob. ad Cic. Mil. 7, n. 4. — **B. mōtus**, a, um, *P. a., moved, affected, disturbed* (poet. and in post-class. prose): Ithaci digressu mota Calypso, Prop. 1, 15, 9: dictis, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 23: precibus, Curt. 6, 5, 23.

mox, *adv.* [etym. dub.; cf. Sanscr. makshu, ready, soon], *soon, anon, directly, presently;* mostly of the future (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: mox ivero, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 91: mox ego huc revertor, Ter. And. 3, 2, 4: jussit mihi nuntiari, mox se venturum, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 8: mox tamen ardentis accingar dicere pugnas Caesaris, Verg. G. 3, 46; Cic. Div. 1, 23, 47. — With *quam:* exspectant... quam mox emittat currus, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 89 Vahl.); so, exspecto quam mox utatur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 1, 1: quid exspectas quam mox ego dicam, etc., id. ib. 15, 44: expectabant quam mox comitia edicerentur, Liv. 3, 37, 5; cf.: provisam quam mox vir meus redeat domum, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 4 Brix ad loc.: quam mox coctum est prandium? *how soon*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 12: mox ubi, *as soon as*, Liv. 3, 52: mox ut, *as soon as:* mox ut caluere pugnā, Flor. 2, 4, 2: mox quam, *as soon as* (post-class.), Dig. 7, 4, 13.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Soon afterwards, thereupon, afterwards, then, in the next place:* nam extemplo fusi, fugati: mox intra vallum compulsi: postremo exuuntur castris, Liv. 40, 48, 6: primum... deinde... mox... post... Tac. A. 11, 22; Quint. 10, 6, 3.—**2.** Of a longer time, *afterwards, at a later period* (post-Aug. for post, postea): a quo mox principe Nero adoptatus est, Suet. Ner. 6; id. Aug. 47: ante hoc domūs pars videntur, mox reipublicae, Tac. G. 13: paulo mox, Plin. 21, 2, 3, § 5 al.: paucis mox horis, id. 18, 35, 78, § 341.—**II.** Transf., *in the next place, then.* **A.** Of place and situation: ultra eos Dochi, deinde Gymnetes, mox Anderae, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 190; cf.: pars equitum... mox prima legio, Tac. A. 1, 51. —**B.** Of value, esteem: post amylum Chium maxime laudatur Creticum, mox Aegyptium, *then*, Plin. 18, 7, 17, § 77: tenuissimum camelis, mox equis, id. 11, 41, 96, § 237.

Moyses, v. Moses.

Mŏysĭtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Moyses], *of* or *belonging to Moses* (post-class.), Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 28.

† **mu,** *interj.*, = μῦ, a slight sound made with the closed lips (ante-class.): neque, ut aiunt, mu facere audent, *to mutter, make a muttering*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 101 Müll. (Enn. p. 175, n. 10 Vahl.): nec mu facere audet, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 213 P.: nec dico nec facio mu, Enn. ap. Don. ad Ter. And. 3, 2, 25 (Enn. p. 175, n. 8 Vahl.; but not in Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 102, v. Ritschl ad h. l.).—* **II.** A sound of lamentation: mu! perii hercle: Afer est, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 213 P.

muccēdo, muccĭdus, muccĭnĭum, muccōsus, muccŭlentus, muccus, v. mucedo, etc.

mūcēdo (muccēdo), inis, *f.* [mucus], *mucus* of the nose (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 306 dub. (Hildebr. dulcedo).

mūcĕo, ui, 2, *v. n.* [id.], *to be mouldy, musty* (ante-class.): vinum quod neque aceat, neque muceat, Cato, R. R. 148.

mūcesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [muceo], *to become mouldy* or *musty* (post-Aug.): proprium est vino mucescere, Plin. 14, 20, 26, § 131.

muchula, ae, *f., the Persian name of the precious stone* telicardios, Plin. 37, 10, 68, § 183.

Mūcĭa, ae, v. Mucius.

Mūcĭānus (Mut-), a, um, v. Mucius.

mūcĭdus (mucc-), a, um, *adj.* [mucus]. **I.** *Mouldy, musty:* mucida panis frusta, Juv. 14, 128: vina, Mart. 8, 6, 4.—**II.** *Snivelling:* homo es, Qui me emunxisti mucidum, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 58: senex, id. Mil. 3, 1, 52.

mūcĭlāgo (mucc-), inis, *f.* [muceo], *a mouldy, musty juice*, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

mūcĭnĭum (mucc-), ii, *n.* [mucus], *a pocket-handkerchief*, Arn. 2, 23.

Mūcĭus, a (**Mutius,** Lact. 5, 13, 13), *the name of a Roman* gens. The most celebrated are, **1.** C. Mucius Scaevola, *who attempted to assassinate Porsena, and, on being apprehended, burned off his right hand*, Liv. 2, 12; Cic. Sest. 21, 48; id. Par. 1, 2, 12; Flor. 1, 10; Sen. Ep. 24, 5; 66, 51; Sil. 8, 386; Lact. l. l.—**2.** Q. Mucius Scaevola, *a governor in Asia*, Cic. Caecil. 17, 57. —**3.** Q. Mucius Scaevola, *an augur, the husband of Lælia*, Cic. Brut. 58, 211; id. Phil. 8, 10, 31.—**4.** P. Mucius Scaevola, *a friend of the Gracchi, and an enemy of the younger Scipio Africanus*, Cic. Rep. 1, 19, 31; Pers. 1, 114; Juv. 1, 154.— In *fem.*, **Mūcĭa,** *the wife of Cn. Pompeius, afterwards divorced from him*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 6; id. Att. 1, 12, 3.—Hence, **II. Mūcĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Mucius, Mucian:* Mucia prata trans Tiberim, dicta a Mucio, cui a populo data fuerant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 144 Müll.—**B.** *Subst.:* **Mūcĭa,** ōrum, *n.* (sc. festa), *a festival kept by the Asiatics in commemoration of the good government of* Q. Mucius Scaevola, *the Mucius festival*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 51.—**Mūcĭānus (Mut-),** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Mucius, Mucian:* cautio, Dig. 35, 1, 99: satisdatio, ib. 104: exitus, i. e. *the death of* Q. Mucius Scaevola, *who was slain in the temple of Vesta by Damasippus*, Cic. Att. 9, 12, 1.

mūcor, ōris, *m.* [muceo]. **1.** *Mould, mouldiness*, in bread (post-Aug.): mucorem contrahere, *to become mouldy*, Col. 12, 4, 4.— **2.** *Mustiness*, in wine, vinegar, etc.: mucor (vini), Dig. 18, 6, 4.—Also, *a moisture* which flows from vines, and is injurious to them: mucor, qui maxime vites infestat, Plin. 17, 15, 25, § 116.

mūcōsus (mucc-), a, um, *adj.* [mucus], *slimy, mucous* (post-Aug.): cruenta et mucosa ventris proluvies, Col. 1, 7, 1; 6, 7, 1; Paul. ex Fest. p. 158 Müll.: exulceratio, Cels. 5, 28, 15.—**II.** Transf., = stultus (opp. emunctae naris), Acron. ad Hor. S. 1, 4, 8.

mucro, ōnis, *m., a sharp point* or *edge;* esp., *the point of a sword, the sword's point* (class.; cf. acies, cuspis). **I.** Lit.: mucro falcis, Col. 4, 25, 1: dentis, Plin. 8, 3, 4, § 8: folii, id. 16, 10, 16, § 38: crystalli, id. 37, 2, 9, § 26: cultri, *edge*, Juv. 14, 216: medio jugulaberis ensis, *sword's point*, Ov. M. 12, 484: coruscus, Verg. A. 2, 333.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A sword:* nisi mucrones militum tremere voltis, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 6: mortalis, Verg. A. 12, 740.—**2.** *A point, extremity, end* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Lucr. 2, 520: faucium, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 38.—**II.** Trop., *edge, point, sharpness:* censorii stili, Cic. Clu. 44, 123: tribunicius, id. Leg. 3, 9, 21: defensionis tuae, id. Caecin. 29, 84: ingenii, *sharpness*, Quint. 10, 5, 16.

mūcrōnātus, a, um, *adj.* [mucro], *pointed* (post-Aug.): piscis mucronato rostro, Plin. 32, 2, 6, § 15: folia, id. 25, 13, 102, § 161.

mūcŭlentus (mucc-), a, um, *adj.* [mucus], *snivelling* (post-class.): nares, Prud. στεφ. 13, 282: munctiones, Arn. 3, 107.

mūcus (mucc-), i, *m.* [mug, mungo; cf. also Sanscr. muć, solvere, dimittere], *snivel, mucus* of the nose: mucusque, et mala pituita nasi, Cat. 23, 17; Cels. 4, 18.

mufrius, ii, *m., a term of abuse:* mufrius non magister, Petr. 58 *fin.*

‡ **muger** dici solet a Castrensium hominibus, quasi mucosus, is, qui talis male ludit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 158, 27 Müll. (cf. Engl. smuggle; Germ. Schmuggel), a false player.

mūgil and **mūgĭlis,** is, *m., a sea-fish;* acc. to some, *the mullet:* mugilum natura ridetur, in metu capite abscondito, totos se occultari credentium, Plin. 9, 17, 26, § 59; 9, 42, 67, § 144; 9, 62, 88, § 185; 10, 70, 89, § 193; 32, 11, 53, § 149. — This fish was made use of in punishing adulterers: quosdam moechos et mugilis intrat, Juv. 10, 317; cf. Cat. 15, 19.

Mugillānus, i, *m., a Roman surname;* as, e. g. Papirius Mugillanus, Liv. 4, 30.

mūgĭnor, āri, *v. dep., to dally, trifle, hesitate, delay* (rare but class.): muginari est nugari et quasi tarde conari, Paul. ex Fest. p. 147 Müll.: muginamur, Lucil. ap. Non. 139, 6; Att. ib. 139, 7: dum tu muginaris, cepi consilium domesticum, Cic. Att. 16, 12, 1.—In the collat. form, **mūsĭnor,** āri: dum ista (ut ait M. Varro) musinamur, Plin. H. N. prooem. § 18.

1. mūgĭo, ivi and ii, itum, 4, *v. n.* [Sanscr. root, mug, sonare; Gr. μυκάομαι, μύζω], *to low, bellow* (syn. boo). **I.** Lit.: inde cum actae boves mugissent, Liv. 1, 7. —Prov.: hic bove percusso mugire Agamemnona credit, Juv. 14, 286.—*Part. pres. subst.:* mugientium Prospectat errantes greges, i. e. *cattle*, Hor. Epod. 2, 11. — **II.** Transf., of the sound of a trumpet, *to bray:* Tyrrhenusque tubae mugire per aethera clangor, Verg. A. 8, 526. — Of an earthquake, *to rumble:* sub pedibus mugire solum, id. ib 6, 256. — Of a mast: si mugiat Africis Malus procellis, *groans*, Hor. C. 3, 29, 57.—Of thunder, *to roar, crash, peal:* mugire tonitrua, rutilare fulgura, Min. Fel. Octav. 5: quasi mugiente litterā M, Quint. 12, 10, 31: at tibi tergeminum mugiet ille sophos, *will bellow* or *cry out to you*, σοφῶς, *well done! bravo!* Mart. 3, 46, 8.—Also, *to reject with a sound:* cruentum mugit, *spat gore*, Claud. Ruf. 1, 66.

‡ **2. Mugĭo,** ōnis, *m., a Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 339, 5.

Mūgĭōnĭa or **Mūgōnĭa,** ae, or **Mūgĭōnis (Mucionis),** is, *f.* (porta), *a gate of ancient Rome, which was afterwards within the city:* in Palatio Mucionis a mugitu, Varr. L. L. 5, § 164 Müll.: Mugionia porta Romae dicta est a Mugio quodam, Paul. ex Fest. p. 144 Müll.; Sol. 1, 24; cf. Becker's Antiq. 1, p 109 sq.

mūgītor, ōris, *m.* [1. mugio], *a bellower* (poet.): mugitor Vesuvius, Val. Fl. 3, 208.

mūgītus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a lowing, bellowing* (class.). **I.** Lit.: mugitusque boum, Verg. G. 2, 470: edere, *to utter lowings, to low*, Ov. M. 7, 597: dare, id. F. 1, 560: tollere, Verg. A. 2, 223.—**II.** Transf., *a bellowing, rumbling, roaring, loud noise:* mugitus terrae, Cic. Div. 1, 18: nemorum, Plin. 18, 35, 86, § 360; Stat. Th. 10, 263: labyrinthi, Juv. 1, 53.

mūla, ae (*abl. plur.* mulabus: data et vehicula cum mulabus ac mulionibus, Capitol. Ver. 5; Tert. Uxor. 2, 8; Prisc. p. 733

P), *f* [mulus] *a she mule*, also, in gen, *a mule* (used instead of horses for drawing carriages or bearing litters) ex asino et equâ mula gignitur, Plin 8, 44, 69, § 171, Juv 7, 181 —She mules bear no young, Plin l l. § 173 Hence mulae partus a te prolatus est res mirabilis propterea, quia non saepe fit, Cic Div 2, 22 49, cf id ib 1, 18, 36 hoc monstrum fetae conparo mulae, Juv 13, 66 —Hence prov cum mula peperit, *when a mule foals*, i e *never*, Suet Galb 4

mūlāris, e, *adj* [id], *of* or *belonging to mules* (post Aug) materies, *the race of mules*, Col 6, 27, 1 carpentum, Lampr Heliog 4, 4

mulc, *the Persian name for the precious stone thelycardios*, Plin 37, 10, 68, § 183, al muchala

mulcātor, ōris, *m* [mulco], *he who handles roughly*, Isid. 10, 178, Placid. Gloss p 483

mulcēdo, inis, *f* [mulceo], *pleasantness, agreeableness* (post class) Veneris atque Musae, Gell 19, 9, 7, Sid Ep 5, 17

mulcĕo, si, sum (rarely mulctum), 2, *v a* [Sanscr root marc, take hold of, Gr μαρπτω, μαρπτις, cf mulco] *to stroke*, *to touch* or *move lightly* (syn palpo, poet and in post Aug prose) **I.** Lit manu mulcens barbam, Ov F 1, 259 caput, Quint 11, 3, 158 vitulum, Ov A A 2, 341 colla, id M 10, 118 mulcebant Zephyri flores, *rustle through*, id ib 1, 108 aura mulcet rosas, Prop 4 (5), 7, 60 virgâ mulcere capillos, *to touch lightly*, Ov M 14, 295 aristas, id F 5, 161 mulcere alternos (pueros) et corpora fingere lingua, Verg A 8, 634 aera motu, Lucr 4, 136 aethera pennis, *to move*, Cic Arat 88 mulserat huc navem compulsam fluctibu' pontus, *had wafted hither*, Enn ap Prisc p 870 P (Ann v 257 Vahl) —**B.** Transf, *to make sweet* or *pleasant* pocula succis Lyaei, Sil 7, 169 —**II.** Trop, *to soothe*, *soften*, *appease*, *allay*, *to caress*, *flatter*, *delight*, etc (syn blandior placo, lenio, sedo) mulcentem tigres, of Orpheus, Verg G 4, 510 aliquem dictis, id. A 5, 464 fluctūs, id. ib 1, 66 iras, id. ib 7, 755 jure, Vell 2, 117, 3 —*To alleviate*, *mitigate* varia vulnera mulcet ope, *alleviates the pain of his wounds*, Ov F 5, 401 dolores nervorum, Plin 22, 24, 50, § 107 os stomachumque, id. 22, 24, 51, § 110 ebrietatem, id 21, 20, 81, § 138 lassitudinem, id 37, 5, 16, § 63 corpora fessa, Ov M 11, 625 aliquem laudibus, *to flatter*, Pac ap Paul ex Fest s v Mulciber, p 144 Müll (Trag Rel p 109 Rib) puellas carmine, *to delight*, Hor C 3, 11, 24 animos admiratione, Quint 1, 10, 9 aures figmentis verborum novis, *to delight*, Gell 20, 9, 1 —Hence, **mulsus,** a, um, *P a* **A.** *Adj*, *mixed with honey*, *sweet as honey*, *honey sweet* (post Aug) mulsa (sc aqua), *honey water*, *hydromel*, Col 12, 12, 3 acetum, *vinegar and honey mixed together*, *honey vinegar*, Cato, R R 157, 6 lac, Plin 10, 22, 27, § 52 mulsa pira, Col 5, 10, 18 —Trop, of words, etc, *sweet as honey*, *honeyed* (Plautin) ut mulsa dicta dicis! Plaut Rud 2, 3 34 loqui, id. Poen 1, 2, 112 —**B.** *Subst* **1. mulsa,** ae, *f*, a term of endearment, *my sweetheart*, *my honey* (Plautin.) age, mulsa mea Plaut Stich 5, 5, 14, id Cas 2, 6, 20 —**2. mulsum,** i, *n* (sc vinum), *honey wine*, *mead*, i e wine mixed or made with honey (class) commisce mulsum, Plaut Pers 1, 3, 7, id Bacch 4, 9, 48 frigidum, Cic de Or 2, 70, 282 aceti, for mulsum acetum, *honey-vinegar*, Ser Samm 49, 714

* **mulcētra,** ae, *f*, *a plant, called also* heliotropium, App Herb 9

Mulcĭber, ĕris and ĕri (*gen* sync Mulcebri, Cic poët Tusc 2, 10, 23), *m* [mulceo, he who softens any thing, v infra] *a surname of Vulcan* Mulciber, Vulcanus a molliendo scilicet ferro dictus mulcere enim mollire, sive lenire est, Paul ex Fest p 144 Müll, Att ap Macr S 6, 5 (Trag Rel v 558 Rib) Mulciber, credo, arma fecit, Plaut. Ep 1, 1, 32, Ov A A 2, 562 Mulciber in Trojam, pro Troia stabat Apollo, Ov Tr 1, 2, 5 VOLCANO MITI SIVE MVLCIBERO L. VETT, Inscr Orell 1382 VOLCANO MVLCIBERO SACR., Inscr Ren cl. 1, n 265 —**II.** Transf, *fire*, Ov M 9, 263, 14, 533, Cic. poët Tusc. 2, 10, 23, Mart Cap 6, § 576

mulco († **mulcto,** Inscr Grut 155, 1), āvi, ātum, 1 (mulcassitis for mulcaveritis, Plaut Mil 2, 2, 8), *v a* [Sanscr root marc, take hold of, cf Gr μαρπτω, perh μορφη], *to beat*, *cudgel*, *to maltreat*, *handle roughly*, *injure* (class, syn. verbero, tundo, pulso) **I.** Lit ipsum dominum atque omnem familiam Mulcavit usque ad mortem, Ter Ad. 1, 2, 9, Petr S 134 aliquem, *to illtreat*, Plaut Most 4, 2, 23 male mulcati clavis ac fustibus repelluntur, Cic Verr 2, 4, 43, § 94 mulcato corpore, *with bodies bruised*, Tac A 1 70 prostratos verberibus, id ib 32 —Of inanimate things naves, *to injure*, *damage* Liv 28, 30, 12 —**II.** Trop scriptores illos male mulcatos, exisse cum Galba, Cic Brut 22, 88 (but in Plaut Stich 3, 1, 8, mulcaverim is undoubtedly corrupt, v Ritschl ad h l)

mulcta, mulctātīcius, mulctātio, mulcto, v multa, etc

mulctra, ae, *f* [mulgeo] *a milking pail*, *milk pail* **I.** Lit bis venit ad mulctram, Verg E 3, 30 e mulctra recens caseus, Col 8, 17, 13, cf mulctrum —**II.** Transf, *the milk in a milk pail*, Col 7, 8, 1, cf mulctrum

mulctrāle, is, v mulctrarium

mulctrārium, ii (coll form, **mulctrāle,** is, Serv Verg E 3, 30), *n* [mulgeo], *a milking pail* nivea implebunt mulctraria vaccae, Verg G 3, 177 Wagn *N cr* (Rib mulctraria, al multraria, al mulgaria)

mulctrum, i, *n* [id], *a milking pail* illic injussae venient ad mulctra capellae, Hor Epod 16, 49, Val Fl 6, 145, Calp Ecl 3, 66, 4 25, 5, 33, 9, 36, Prud. Cath 3, 66 mea, Nemes Ecl 2, 35, cf mulctra

mulctus, ūs, *m* (only in *abl sing*) [id] *a milking* (ante class), Varr R R 2, 11, 2

mulgāre, is, *n* [mulgeo] *a milking pail* tepidi mulgaria lactis, Valg ap Serv and Philarg ad Verg G 3, 177

mulgĕo, si, sum or ctum, 2, *v a* [Sanscr marg wipe or rub away Gr ἀμελγω, Germ melken, Engl milk] *to milk* oves Verg E 3, 5 capras, Plin 10, 39, 56, § 115 —*Absol* mulgent ad caseum faciendum, Varr R R 2, 11, 4 —Prov mulgere hircos, of something impossible, Verg E 3, 91

‡ **mūlicurĭus,** ii, *m* [v hibrid. from mulus κουρευς], *a mule clipper* mulicurius, ἡμιονοκουρος, Gloss Philox

mŭlĭĕbris, e, *adj* [mulier] *of* or *belonging to a woman*, *womanly female*, *feminine* **I.** *Adj* (class) loci muliebres, ubi nascendi initia consistunt, Varr L L 5 3 facinus, Plaut Truc 4 3, 35 comitatus, Cic Mil 10 28 vox, id de Or 3, 11, 41 vestis, Nep Alc 10, 6 venustas, Cic Off 1, 36, 130 fraus, Tac A 2, 71 impotentia, id ib 1, 4 certamen, i e de mulieribus, Liv 1, 57 jura, id 34, 3 Fortuna Muliebris, worshipped in memory of the wife and mother of Coriolanus, who persuaded him to retreat, Val Max 1, 8, 4, Liv 2, 40 —**B.** In a reproachful sense, *womanish*, *effeminate*, *unmanly* parce muliebri supellectili *Mi* Quae ea est supellex? *Ha* Clarus clamor sine modo, Plaut Poen 5, 3, 26 sq animum geritis muliebrem, Poet ap Cic Off 1, 18, 61 (Trag Rel p 227 Rib) muliebris enervataque sententia, Cic Tusc 2, 6, 15 —Gram t t, *feminine* (opp virilis) vocabulum, Varr L L 9, § 40 sq Müll —**II.** *Subst* **mŭlĭĕbrĭa,** ium, *n* **A.** = pudenda muliebria, Tac A 14, 60 muliebria pati, *to let one's self be used as a woman*, id ib 11, 36 —**B.** *Womanish things* muliebria cetera, Plin 37, 2, 6, § 17 = menstrua desierant Sarae fieri muliebria, Vulg Gen 18, 11 —Hence, *adv* **mŭlĭĕbrĭter. 1.** *In the manner of a woman*, *like a woman* nec muliebriter Expavit ensem, Hor C 1, 37, 22 ingemiscens, Plin 35, 11, 40, § 140 flere Spart Hadr 14, 5 Hunni equis muliebriter insidentes *in the manner of women*, Amm 31, 2 6 —**2.** *Womanishly*, *effeminately* si se lamentis muliebriter lacrimisque dedet Cic Tusc 2, 21, 48 ne quid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus, id. ib 2, 23, 55 Antinoum suum muliebriter flere, Spart Hadr 14, 5

mŭlĭĕbrĭtas, ātis, *f* [muliebris], *womanhood* opp to virginity (eccl. Lat), Tert Verg Vel 14,

mŭlĭĕbrĭter, *adv*, v muliebris *fin*

mŭlĭĕbrōsus, a, um, *adj* [mulier] *fond of women* (Plautin) genus muliebrosum (al mulierosum), Plaut Poen 5, 5, 24

mŭlier, ĕris, *f* [mollior, *comp* of mollis, q v], *a woman*, *a female*, whether married or not **I.** Lit **A.** In gen, Plaut. Poen 1, 2, 36 mulieres omnes propter infirmitatem consilii, majores in tutorum potestate esse voluerunt, Cic Mur 12 27, of a virgin, id Verr 2, 1, 25, § 64 mulieres omnes dicuntur, quaecumque sexûs feminini sunt, Dig 34, 2, 26 nil non permittit mulier sibi, Juv 6, 457 —**B.** In partic, *a wife*, opp to a maid ecqua virgo sit aut mulier digna, etc, Cic Verr 2, 1, 24, § 63 Cicero objurgantibus, quod sexagenarius Publiliam virginem duxisset, "cras mulier erit" inquit, Quint 6, 3, 75 si virgo fuit primo, postea mulier, Lact 1, 17 8 al pudica mulier, Hor Epod 2, 39, Suet Vit 2, Inscr Orell 4661 —**II.** Transf, as a term of reproach, *a woman*, i e *a coward*, *poltroon* non me arbitratur militem, sed mulierem, Plaut Bacch 4, 8, 4

mŭlĭĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj* [mulier], *of* or *belonging to a woman* (mostly post class) **I.** *Adj* manus, *the band sent by Clodia*, Cic Cael 28, 66 voluptas Auct ap Trebell Trig Tyrann 6, 7 —**II.** *Subst* **mŭlĭĕrārĭus,** ii, *m*, *a lover of women*, Cat 25, 5 (dub, al munerarios), Capitol Albin 11, 7, cf Isid 10, 107

mŭliercŭla, ae, *f dim* [id], *a little woman*, *mere woman*, *girl* (class), Lucr 4 1279 qui illo susurro delectari se dicebat aquam ferentis mulierculae, *a common working girl*, Cic Tusc 5, 36, 103, 1, 16, 37, id Lael 13, 45, Serv ap Cic Fam 4, 5, 4 num suas secum mulierculas sunt in castra ducturi? Cic Cat 2, 10, 23 mulierculam Vincere mollitie Hor Epod 11, 23 —Transf, of animals pantheris, Varr L L 5, § 100 Müll

mŭliercŭlārĭus, ii, *m* [muliercula] *a lover of women* (post class), Cod Th 3, 16, 1

mŭlĭĕrĭtas, ātis, *f* [mulier], *womanhood*, opp to maidenhood (eccl Lat), Tert. Virg Vel 12 (al muliebritas)

mŭlĭĕro, āvi, 1, *v a* [id], *to make womanish*, *render effeminate* (ante class) Varr ap Non 140, 16

† **mŭlĭĕrōsĭtas,** ātis, *f* [mulierosus], *a fondness for women*, as a transl of the Gr φιλογυνεια, Cic Tusc 4, 11, 25

mŭlĭĕrōsus, a, um, *adj* [mulier] *fond of women* (class) homo, Afran ap Non 28 25, Cic Fat 5, 10, v l Plaut Poen 5, 5, 24 (v muliebrosus)

mūlīnus, a, um, *adj* [mulus], *of* or *belonging to a mule* ungula, Vitr 8, 3 nares, Plin 30 4, 11, § 31 cor, i e stolidum, fatuum (al Mutinensis) Juv 16, 23

1. mūlĭo, onis, *m* [id] *a mule keeper*, *a mule driver*, *muleteer*, *a mule dealer*, *mule hirer* (mostly ante class and post Aug) **I.** Lit, Varr L L 5, § 159 Müll, Plaut Most 3, 2 93 mulionesque cum cassidibus, Caes. B G 7, 45, Suet Ner 30, Planc ap Cic Fam 10 18, 3, Cic ap Plin 7, 43, 44, § 135, Gell 15, 4, 3, Paul Sent 3, 6 72, Juv 3, 317 —A sobriquet applied to Vespasian, because his necessities had obliged him to make money by trading Suet Vesp 4 —Prov infantior quam meus est mulio, Varr ap Non 56, 11 —**II.** Transf, *a kind of gnat*, an enemy to bees Plin 11, 18, 19, § 61

2. Mūlĭo, onis, *m*, *a Roman surname*, Inscr Grut 339, 3

mūlĭōnĭcus or **mūlĭōnĭus,** a, um, *adj* [1 mulio], *of* or *belonging to a mule driver* (class) mulionіam paenulam arripuit, Cic Sest 38, 82 Halm tectus cucullione mulionico, Lampr Heliog 32, 9

mullĕŏlus, a, um, *adj dim* [mulleus], *reddish* (eccl Lat) calceus, Tert Pall 4 *fin*

mullĕus calcĕus, or, *absol*, **mullĕus,** i, *m* [mullus] *a reddish* or *purple colored shoe*, worn only by the three highest magistrates (the consul, prætor, and curule ædile) mulleos genus calceorum aiunt esse, quibus reges Albanorum primi deinde patricii sunt usi, quos putant a mullando dictos, i e suendo, Paul ex Fest.

p. 142 Müll.; Vop. Aurel. 49: nomen his (mullis) Fenestella a colore mulleorum calciamentorum datum putat, Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 65.

‡ **mullo**, āre, *v. a.*, *to sew;* v. mulleus.

mullŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [mullus], *a little red mullet* or *barbel:* barbatulos mullulos exceptans, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38 dub. (Orell., mullos).

mullus, i, *m.*, *a kind of fish highly esteemed, the red mullet, barbel,* Varr. R. R. 3, 17; Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 64: mulli barbati in piscinis, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 7; Juv. 5, 92; Sen. Ep. 95, 27 et saep.

‡ **mūlŏcisiārius**, i, *m.* [mulus-cisium], *one who rides in a carriage drawn by mules:* καρουχάριος, mulocisiarius, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mūlŏmĕdĭcīna, ae, *f.* [mulus-medicina], *the art of curing the diseases of mules,* Veg. Vet. praef. 1 and 2.

mūlomēdĭcus, i, *m.* [mulus-medicus], *a mule-doctor,* Veg. Vet. praef. 1; Firm. Math. 8, 13; Edict. Diocl. 7, 20.

mulsa, ae, *f.*, v. mulceo, *P. a.*, B. 1.

mulsĕus, a, um, *adj.* [mulsum, v. mulceo], *sweetened with honey; sweet as honey* (post-Aug.): mulsea aqua, *honey-water, hydromel,* Col. 8, 7, 4; Plin. 21, 19, 75, § 129: liquor mulsei saporis, *sweet as honey,* Col. 12, 45, 3.

mulsum, i, *n.*, v. mulceo, *P. a.* B. 2.

* **mulsūra**, ae, *f.* [mulgeo], *a milking,* Calp. Ecl. 5, 34.

mulsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. mulceo *fin.*

1. multa (mulcta), ae, *f.* [Sabine, acc. to Varr. ap. Gell. 11, 1, 5; Oscan, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 142 Müll.], *a penalty* involving loss of property, *a fine, amercement, mulct;* in the most ancient times riches consisted only in the possession of flocks and herds; it accordingly signified, at first, *a fine in cattle;* but in later times, when money was the measure of wealth, it signified *a pecuniary fine* (whereas poena denotes a punishment of any kind, e. g. corporal punishment, imprisonment, capital punishment): vocabulum ipsum multae M. Varro non Latinum, sed Sabinum esse dicit, Gell. 11, 1, 5: multam Osce dici putant poenam quidam. M. Varro ait poenam esse, sed pecuniariam, Paul. ex Fest. p. 142 Müll.: cum pecore diceretur multa, Varr. L. L. 5, § 95 Müll. The highest penalty in the earliest times was thirty head of cattle, the lowest a sheep, in specifying which the word ovis is used as of the masculine gender: ego ei unum ovem multam dico, *I condemn him to pay, fine him,* a legal formula ap. Gell. 11, 1, 4: multae dictio ovium et bovium, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 16.—Later, of a *pecuniary fine:* multa praesens quingentum milium aeris in singulas civitates imposita, Liv. 10, 37: multam alicui dicere, *to decree, award,* Cic. Phil. 11, 8, 18: indicere, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 11: subire, Ov. F. 5, 289: committere, *to deserve, incur,* Cic. Clu. 37, 103: exigere, Varr. L. L. 5, § 177 Müll.: remittere, Cic. Phil. 11, 8, 18: irrogare (of the plaintiff, or people's tribune), *to propose that the accused be fined a certain sum,* id. Mil. 14, 36; so, petere, id. Clu. 33, 91: aliquem multā et poenā multare, id. Balb. 18, 42: multam alicui facere, Gell. 7, 14, 8: certare, *to contend on both sides whether or not the proposed fine should be paid:* duo tribuni plebis ducentum milium aeris multam M. Postumio dixerunt; cui certandae cum dies advenisset, Liv. 25, 3: multae certatio, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6: multa erat Veneri, *for the benefit of Venus,* id. Verr. 2, 2, 9, § 25: multa gravis praedibus Valerianis, *a heavy loss, great damage,* id. Fam. 5, 20, 4.—**II.** In gen., *a penalty:* singulos jure jurando adigam non aliter quam stantes cibum capturos esse ... hanc multam feretis, etc., Liv. 24, 16, 13: haec ei multa esto: vino viginti dies Ut careat, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 55.

2. multa, *adj. fem.*, v. multus.

multangŭlus (multiang-), a, um, *adj.* [multus-angulus], *having many angles, multangular,* Lucr. 4, 654: forma, Mart. Cap. 2, § 138.

‡ **multănĭmis**, e, *adj.* [multus-animus], *having much spirit* or *courage, spirited, courageous,* Inscr. Marin. Frat. Arv. p. 690.

‡ **multannus**, a, um, *adj.* [multus-annus], *of many years, ancient:* πολυχρόνιος, multannus, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

multātīcius (mulct-), or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [1. multa], *of* or *belonging to fines, fine-:* pecunia, *fine-money,* Liv. 10, 23, 13: argentum, id. 30, 39, 8; 27, 6, 19.

‡ **multātĭcus**, or, archaic, ‡ **moltātĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to fines, fine-:* QVAISTORES AIRE MOLTATICOD DEDERONT, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 469, 2: AEDILES AERE MVLTATICO, Inscr. Donat. 263, 1.

multātio (mulct-), ōnis, *f.* [2. multo], *a penalty, amercement, fine* in any thing (class.): misera est multatio bonorum, Cic. Rab. Perd. 5, 16: multatio non nisi ovium boumque impendio dicebatur, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 11: AEDILIS MVLTATIO, Inscr. Orell. 2488.

multātītius (mulct-), v. multaticius.

* **multēsĭmus**, a, um, *adj.* [multus], *multesimal,* i. e. *very small, trifling:* pars, Lucr. 6, 651 (also ap. Non. 136, 39).

multiangŭlum, i, *n.* [multus-angulus], *a polygon,* = πολύγωνον, Boëth. de Arithm. 2, 24; cf. multangulus.

(**multibarbus**, false reading for illutibarbus, App. Flor. 1, p. 341, 29.)

multibĭbus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-bibo], *much-drinking* (ante- and post-class.): lena, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 77: anus, id. Cist. 1, 3, 1: heros, Macr. S. 5, 21.

multĭ-caulis, e, *adj.* [multus-caulis], *many-stalked* (post-Aug.), Plin. 21, 16, 56, § 94.

multĭ-căvātus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-cavatus], *with many hollows* or *cavities, multicavous* (ante-class.): favus, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 24.

* **multĭ-căvus**, a, um, *adj.* [multus-cavus], *many-holed:* pumex, Ov. M. 8, 561.

multĭcius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.*, *soft, splendid, transparent,* a term applied to garments (poet. and post-class.). **I.** *Adj.:* dabis Aureliano tunicas multicias viriles decem (al. multilicias), Valerian. Aug. ap. Vop. Aurel. 12: synthesis, Tert. de Pall. 4. —**II.** *Subst.:* **multĭcia**, ōrum, *n.*, sc. vestimenta, *soft, splendid, transparent garments,* Juv. 2, 66; 76; 11, 186.

* **multĭcŏla**, ae, *m.* [multus-colo], *a many-worshipper, one who worships many,* Fulg. adv. Arianos.

multĭcŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [multus-color], *many-colored* (post-Aug.). **I.** *Adj.:* hexecontalithos, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 167: Iris, App. de Mundo, p. 64, 18.—**II.** *Subst.:* **multĭcŏlor**, *a many-colored garment,* App. M. 11, p. 258, 20.

multĭcŏlōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *many-colored* (post-class.): sicuti multijuga dicimus, et multicolora et multiformia, Gell. 11, 16, 4: prata, Prud. Cath. 3, 104; App. de Mundo, 16.

multĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-coma], *having much hair* (poet.); transf. of radiant light, *abounding in rays:* flammae, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 418.

multĭ-cŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-cupidus], *much-desiring, that desires much* or *many things* (ante-class.): juvenilitas, Varr. ap. Non. 123, 7.

multĭ-făcio, fēci, 3, *v. a.*, for magnifacio, *to make much of, to esteem* or *value highly* (ante-class.): multifacere dicitur, sicut magnifacere, parvifacere. Cato: Neque fidem, neque jusjurandum, neque pudicitiam multifacit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 152 Müll. (but in Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 50, the correct read. is multi fecit).

multĭfārĭam and **multĭfārĭē**, *advv.*, v. multifarius *fin.*

multĭfārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [multus], *manifold, various, multifarious* (the *adj.* post-class.): militares coronae multifariae sunt, Gell. 5, 6, 1.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms. **A. multĭfārĭam** (*acc.* form), *on many sides, in many places* (class.): multifariam dixerunt antiqui, quod videlicet in multis locis fari poterat, id est dici, Paul. ex Fest. p. 142 Müll.: saucius multifariam factus, *in many places,* Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19: multifariam defossum aurum, Cic. de Or. 2, 41, 174: hodie multifariam nulla (judicia) sunt, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40: in castris visae togae, Liv. 3, 50, 3; 10, 31, 8; 21, 8, 4 Drak. and Fabri *N. cr.*; 33, 18, 7; 44, 41, 8: nasci, Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 93.—**B. multĭfārĭē** (post-Aug.), *in many ways, variously:* eadem est Ortygia, quae multifarie traditur: nunc Asteria ... nunc Lagia, vel Cynetho: Pyrpile etiam, Sol. 11, § 19; Placid. Gloss. p. 482 Mai. (but in Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 54, where Sillig and others read multifarie in the sense of multifariam, Jan. and Detlefsen read multifariam).

multĭ-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [multus-fero], *bearing much, fruitful* (post-Aug.): robora, Plin. 16, 8, 11, § 30; 19, 8, 41, § 138.

multĭfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-findo], *many-cleft,* i. e. *cleft* or *divided into many parts* (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: faces, Ov. M. 7, 259; 8, 644: pedes, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 128: dens, i. e. *a comb,* Mart. 14, 25, 2.—**B.** Transf., of the hair, *many-parted, parted into many locks:* illi multifidos crinis sinuatur in orbes, Idaliā divisus acu, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 15.—Of rivers, *divided into many streams:* Timavus, *many-armed,* Mart. 8, 28, 7.—**II.** Trop.: horror, *various, manifold,* Val. Fl. 4, 661: suavitates, Mart. Cap. 2, § 117: vaticinandi scientia, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 2.

multĭflōrus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-flos], *abounding in flowers,* Isid. 17, 9, 11.

multĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-fluo], *flowing copiously,* trop. of speech (poet.): verba, Juvenc. 1, 586.

multĭ-fŏrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [multus-forabilis], *many-holed, perforated with many holes* (post-class.): tibiae, App. M. 10, p. 254, 40; Sid. Ep. 8, 9.

multĭ-fŏrātĭlis, e, *adj.* [multus-foro], *many-holed, perforated with many holes* (post-class.): tibia, App. Flor. 3, p. 341 *med.*; id. M. 10, 32.

multĭ-fŏris, e, *adj.* [multus-foris], *many-doored, having many entrances, openings,* or *holes* (post-Aug.): specus, Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 218.

multĭ-formis, e, *adj.* [multus-forma], *many-shaped, multiform; various, diverse, manifold* (class.): nuces, Col. 7, 9, 8: qualitates, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 26: multiformes sumus, *have a fickle character,* Sen. Ep. 120, 23: artes multiformes et variae, Gell. 19, 14, 1: varius, multiplex, multiformis, Aur. Vict. Epit. 14, 6: Ennius, Front. ad Verr. 1: historia, Amm. 16, 5, 7.—Hence, *adv.:* **multĭformĭter**, *in many ways, variously* (post-Aug.): varie et multiformiter disserere, Gell. 9, 5, 7; Plin. 36, 27, 69, § 202.

multĭformĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *multiformity* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Ver. Relig. 21.

multĭ-fŏrus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-foris], *having many openings, pierced with many holes* (poet.): non illos ... multifori delectat tibia buxi, Ov. M. 12, 158; Sen. Agam. 346.

multĭfructus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-fructus], = πολύκαρπος, *abounding in fruit,* Fulg. Myth. 3, 2; Mythogr. Lat. 2, 130.

multĭ-gĕnĕris, e, *adj.* [multus-genus], *of many kinds* (Plautin.): multis et multigeneribus opus est tibi Militibus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 56.—*Absol.:* unguenta multigenerum multa, for multorum generum, id. Stich. 2, 2, 59.

multĭgĕnĕrus, a, um, v. multigenus.

multĭ-gĕnus or **multĭ-gĕnĕrus**, a, um, *adj.* [multus-genus], *of many kinds, various* (poet. and post-Aug.): multigenis variata figuris, Lucr. 2, 335: multa haec et multigenera terrestrium volucrumque vita, Plin. 11, 1, 1, § 1.

multĭ-grŭmus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-grumus], *much heaped up;* of waters, *greatly swollen* (ante-class.): fluctus, Naev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 15.

multĭ-jŭgus, a, um, and **multĭ-jŭgis**, e (the latter form only in Cic. Att. 14, 9), *adj.* [multus-jugum], *yoked many together* (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: multijugi equi, Liv. 28, 9, 15: quadrigae multijugae, Gell. 19, 8, 11.—**II.** Trop., *many, manifold, complex, various:* litterae multijuges, * Cic. Att. 14, 9, 1: spolia multijuga, Gell. 2, 11, 3: multijuga et sinuosa quaestio, id. 14, 2, 13: volumina (Aristotelis), App. Mag. p. 297 *fin.*

***multi-laudus**, a, um, *adj* [multus-laus], *much praised:* vir (al. aemulandus) Amm 21, 10, 6.

multilicius, a, um, *adj* [multus-licium] *consisting of many threads:* tunica, Valerian ap. Vop 12 (al. multicia)

***multi-lŏquax**, ācis, *adj* [multus-loquax], *that talks much, talkative, loquacious:* multiloquaces mulieres (al. multum-loquaces), Plaut Aul. 2, 1, 5

multi-lŏquium, ii, *n.* [multus-loquor], *a much speaking*, Plaut. Merc. prol. 31; Ambros. de Job. 1, 6, 20; id. in Psa. 1, § 20

multi-lŏquus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *talkative, loquacious* (Plautin.): coquus, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 5: anus, id. Cist. 1, 3, 1. erit tacitus qui naturā fuerat multiloquus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 2, 10.

Multĭmammĭa, ae, *f.* [multus mamma], *the many breasted*, an epithet of the Ephesian Diana, who was represented with many breasts: Dianam, Hier. Ep. ad Ephes. prooem.

multi-mĕter, tri, *m.* [multus-metrum], *many-metred, consisting of many feet* or *kinds of verse* (post class.): si poëmata illius metiaris, multimeter, argutus, artifex erat. Sid. Ep 8, 11.

multi-mŏdis, *adv* [from multi' modis for multis modis], *in many ways* or *modes, variously* (very rare, and rejected by Madv ad Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 82): hoc etsi multimodis reprehendi potest, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 82 B. and K.; cf.: sive vocalibus saepe brevitatis causā contrahebant, ut ita dicerent, multi modis, etc., id. Or 45, 153; multimodis sapis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 53: multimodis injuriis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 79; id. And. 5, 4, 36: semina multimodis immixta, Lucr 1, 895: de cujus morte multimodis apud plerosque scriptum est, Nep. Them. 10, 4.

multi-mŏdus, a, um, *adj* [multus-modus], *manifold, various:* coitio potestatum, App de Dogm. Plat. p. 4 *fin.:* ambages, id. M 10, p 253 *med.* (but very dub in Liv 21, 3, 4, where the correct read. seems to be multifariam; v Fabri ad h. l.): tela, Amm 24, 2, 13· vita, Aug Conf. 10, 17 *init.:* allapsus, id. 10, 34.

multi-nōdus, a, um, and **multi-nōdis**, e, *adj* [multus-nodus], *having many knots* (post-class.): multinodis volu minibus serpens coluber, App. M. 5, p. 166, 19. flagellis multinodi genere, Prud. Cath. 7, 139. anfractus, Mart. Cap. 4, § 423 (but in App M. 10, p 253, the correct read. is multimodas)

multi-nōmĭnis, e, *adj* [multus nomen], *many named* (post class): dea, App. M. 11, p 268, 6

multi-nūbentĭa, ae *f* [multus-nubo], *a marrying several persons, polygamy* (eccl. Lat.)· multinubentiae pronus, Tert. adv. Psych. 1

multi-nūbus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *married to several, polygamous* (eccl. Lat.): Salomon, Hier adv. Jovin. 1, 23; uxor, id. Ep 123, 10

multi-nummus (**multĭnūmus**), a, um, *adj* [multus nummus], *that costs much money, dear, expensive* (ante-class.). asini, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 6: piscis, id. ap. Non. 3, 152

multi-partītus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-partitus], *much divided, divided into many classes* (post Aug): vita, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 66.

multipĕda, ae. *f.* [multus-pes], *a multipede*, an insect, Plin. 22, 25. 58, § 122; 29, 6, 39, § 143, v. millepeda.—**II.** *A measure* a number of feet long, Gram. Vet. p 190, 6.

multi-pēs, ĕdis, *adj* [id.], *many footed, multipede* (post-Aug) **I.** *Adj.* Plin. 11, 45, 102, § 249. — **II.** *Subst.:* **multipēs**, pĕdis, *m*, *a multipede, millipede*, an insect· multipes vermis terrenus a multitudine pedum vocatus, Isid. Orig 12, 5, 6.

multi-plex, icis, *adj* [multus-*plica] (multiplex, Lucr 2, 163; 4, 208; *n plur.* multiplica, Gell. 19, 7, 16). *that has many folds* (class.) **I.** Lit.: alvus est multiplex et tortuosa, Cic. N D. 2, 54, 136.—**II.** Transf **A.** *That has many windings* or *concealed places*· vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic. Sen. 15, 52: domus, *the labyrinth*, Ov M 8, 158.—**B.** In implied comparisons, *manifold, many times as great, far more:* id efficiebat multiplex gaudium rei, Liv. 7, 8, 1: multiplex caedes utrimque facta traditur ab aliis, i. e. *far greater than I state it*, id. 22, 7, 3: praeda, id. 2, 64. 4.—**C.** *That has many parts, manifold, many, numerous, various:* lorica, Verg. A. 5, 264: cortex, Plin. 16, 31, 55, § 126: fetus, Cic. N. D. 2, 51: folia, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 58.—*Extensive, large, wide, spacious:* spatium loci, Lucr 2, 163: domus, Sen. Hippol. 523: aerumna, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 3: potestates verborum, Auct. Her. 4. 54. 67: genus orationis, Cic. Brut. 31, 119: multiplices variique sermones, id. Or. 3: large multiplici constructae sunt dape mensae, *of many courses* or *dishes*, Cat. 64, 304: multiplex et tortuosum ingenium, i. e *inconstant, changeable, fickle*. Cic. Lael. 18, 65: animus, id. ib 25. 92: natura, id. Cael. 6, 14· vir multiplex in virtutibus, Vell. 2, 105, 2: ingenium, *dexterous, sly*, Cic. Att. 6, 2. 2.—Poet.: multiplex avis, *rich in ancestors*, Sil. 5, 543 —Hence, *adv.:* **multipliciter**, *in manifold* or *various ways* (mostly post Aug): multipliciter fatigari, Sall. Or. 2 ad Caes.: locum intueri, Quint. 7. 4. 22· varie et multipliciter, id. 1, 6 32: tam saepe ac tam multipliciter, Gell. 14, 1. 21.

***multĭplĭcābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [multiplico], *manifold*, a word formed by Cicero in translating a passage of Sophocles (Trach. 1046 sq): tortu multiplicabili Draconem, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22 (Sophocles has only δράκοντα)

multĭplĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f* [id.], *a making manifold, increasing, multiplying* (post-Aug). **I.** In gen.: frugum, Col. 3, 2. 5: quinariarum, Front. Aquaed. 34: temporum, Sen. Ep 12, 6—**II.** In partic., *multiplication*, Col 5, 2, 1; Vitr. 9, 1; 10, 16.

multĭplĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a multiplier* (post-class): herilium talentorum multiplicator, Paul. Nol. Ep 44 —As math. t. t., *the multiplier*, Boëth. de Music. 2, 27 al.

multĭplĭcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [multiplex], *multiplicity, manifoldness:* profunda et infinita (sc. memoriae), Aug. Conf. 10, 17 *init.;* Boëth. de Music. 1, 4; id. de Arithm. 1, 23

multĭplĭcĭter, *adv*, v. multiplex *fin.*

multĭplĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [multiplex], *to multiply, increase, augment.* **I.** In gen. (class.; syn.: augeo, amplifico, amplio): aes alienum, Caes B. C 3, 32: auxiliis multiplicatis, Planc. ap Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 4: flumina collectis multiplicantur aquis, Ov. R. Am. 98: multiplicandis usuris, Nep Att. 2, 5: voces, Plin. 36, 15, 23, § 99: regnum Eumenis, Liv. 37. 54: multiplicata gloria, Cic. Q Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 16: domus multiplicata, *enlarged*. id. Off 1, 39, 138. dona, Liv 42, 61. — **II.** In partic., in arithmetic, *to multiply:* multiplicantur in se duo latera, Col. 5, 2, 1: has duas summas in se multiplicato, id. 5, 2. 6: latitudinis pedes cum longitudinis pedibus sic multiplicabis, id. 5, 2, 3: ter tria, Aus. Idyll. 11, 2· annos quater, dies octies. Sol. 1, 29; 42.

***multĭ-plĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *variously compounded* (for the class. multiplex): quae multiplica ludens composuit (Laevius), Gell. 19, 7, 16.

multĭ-pŏtens, ntis, *adj* [multum potens], *very powerful, very mighty* (Plautin) frater Jovis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 1: Venus, id. Cas. 4. 4, 17· pectus, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 9; v. Ritschl ad h. l.

multĭ-rādix, icis, *adj* [multus radix], *many-rooted, having many roots* (post-class.)· centaurea minor, App. Herb. 35

multĭ-rāmis, e, *adj* [multus ramus], *many branched* (post class.): thyrsus, App. Herb 4.

multĭ-scĭus, a, um, *adj* [multum-scius], *knowing much, of great knowledge* (Appul.): etsi minus prudentem, multiscium reddidit, App M 9, p. 223, 13· Homerus, id. Mag. p 294, 29: sophista longe multiscius, id. Flor. 4, p. 360, 12 al.

multĭsŏnālis, e, *adj* [multus-sonus], *much resounding*, Schol. Juv 7, 134

multĭ-sŏnōrus, a, um, *adj* [multum sonorus] *loud-sounding* (poet.): esseda, Claud. Ep 27, 1, 18.

multĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj* [multus-sonus] *loud-sounding* (poet.)· Atthis, Mart 1, 53. 9: sistrum, Stat. S. 3, 2, 103.

multitius, a, um, v. multicius.

multĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [multus], *a great number, multitude* (class.; cf.: copia, vis, magnitudo). **I.** In gen.: nationes, quae numero hominum ac multitudine ipsā poterant in provincias nostras redundare, Cic. Prov. Cons 12, 31: navium, Nep. Hann. 10, 4: argenti facti, Varr. ap. Non. 465, 27: sacrificiorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 71.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Of people, *a great number, a crowd, multitude:* tanta multitudo lapides ac tela conjiciebat, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 6; Nep Milt. 3, 5; id. Arist. 1, 3: multitudine domum circumdare, Nep Hann. 12, 4: multitudine civium factiones valuere, Sall C. 51, 40: prima lux mediocrem multitudinem ante moenia ostendit, Liv. 7, 12, 3. — In *plur.*, *multitudes:* partim exquirebant duces multitudinum, Sall. C. 50, 1.—**2.** Of the common people, *the crowd, the multitude* (cf. turba): ex errore imperitae multitudinis, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 65: sed multitudinem haec maxime allicit, id. Fin. 1, 7, 25: multitudinis judicium, id. Tusc. 2, 26, 63; id. Clu. 29, 59; id. Sest. 58, 124: credula, Just. 2, 8, 9 —**B.** In gram.: numerus multitudinis, or simply multitudo, *the plural number, the plural:* quod alia vocabula singularia sint solum ut cicer, alia multitudinis solum ut scalae . . . multitudinis vocabula sunt, etc., Varr. L. L. 9, § 63 Müll.: cur mel et vinum, atque id genus cetera numerum multitudinis capiunt, lacte non capiat, Gell. 19. 8. 13 —In *plur.*. Varr. L. L. 9, § 65 Müll.

multĭ-văgus, a, um, *adj.* [multum-vagus], *that wanders about much* (post-Aug.): avis, Plin. 10, 37, 52, § 109: flexus lunae, id. 2, 10, 7, § 48: gradus, Stat. Th. 6, 1.

multĭ-vĭdus, a, um. *adj* [multum video], *much seeing* (post-class). Mart. Cap 2, 27, § 109 Kopp.

multĭ-vĭra, ae. *f.* [multus vir], *she that has had many husbands* (post-class.): alii sacra coronat univira, alia multivira, Min. Fel. Oct. 24, 3

multĭ-vĭus, a, um, *adj* [multus-via], *having many ways, multivious* (Appul.): circuitus, App. M 9, p 221, 34: circumcursio, id. ib p 222 *fin.* (al. multijuga).

multĭ-vŏlus, a, um, *adj* [multus-volo], *wishing* or *longing for many* (poet.): mulier, Cat. 68, 128; Vulg. Eccl. 9, 3

multĭ-vŏrantĭa, ae. *f* [multus-voro], *gluttony* (eccl. Lat.): multivorantiae pronus, Tert. adv. Psych. 1.

1. multō, *adv*, v. multus *fin* B

2. multo (less correctly **mulcto**) āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. multa], *to punish* one with any thing; used mostly of judicial punishment (class; cf.: punio, animadverto): accusatorem multā et poenā multavit, Cic. Balb 18 42: vitia hominum atque fraudes damnis, ignominiis, vinculis, verberibus, exsiliis morte multantur, id. de Or. 1. 43, 194· imperatorem deminutione provinciae, id. Prov. Cons. 15, 38. — With *abl.* of that with respect to which the punishment is inflicted· populos stipendio, *to sentence them to pay*, Cic. Balb 18, 41 exsules bonis, id. Tusc. 5, 37, 106: aliquem pecuniā, *to fine in a sum of money*, Nep Pel. 1, 3· agris, Cic. Agr 2, 13, 34: Antiochum Asiā, id. Sest. 27, 58· sacerdotio, Suet. Caes. 1· publice armis multati privatis copiis juvere militem, Tac. H 1, 66: poculo multabitur, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 43: aliquem votis (like damnare votis). lit, *to punish with his vows*, i. e *by granting the object of his vows*, Naev ap Non 462, 33: cum ab ipsā fortunā videat hujus consilia esse multata, Cic. Rab Post. 1, 2: boves iniquitate operis (al. mulcare), *to torment*, Col. 2, 4, 6 — With *dat.* of the person for whose benefit· Veneri esse multatum, Cic. Verr 2, 2. 8, § 21 (in Plaut. Stich. 3 1, 19, Ritschl reads mulcaverit, but this seems to be corrupt; v Ritschl ad h. l.).

multŏtiens and **multŏties**, *advv.* [multus] *many times, oftentimes, often* (post-class) Just. Nov. 29 praef.

multum, *adv*, v. multus *fin.*

multus (old form **moltus**), a, um; *comp* plus; *sup* plurimus (v. at the end of this art), *adj.* [etym. dub], *much, great, many*, of things corporeal and incorporeal. **I.** *Posit.* **A.** In gen.: multi mortales, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: multi suam rem

bene gessere: multi qui, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1 (Trag. v. 295 sq. Vahl.): multi fortissimi viri, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 3: rationes, id. de Or. 1, 51, 222: tam multis verbis scribere, *at such length*, id. Fam. 3, 8, 1: beneficia, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. ratissima, p. 286 Müll.: multi alii, Ter. And. 5, 4, 28.—When used with another adjective it is usually connected with it by a conjunction: multae et magnae contentiones, *many great contests*, Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 7; 3, 10, 26: O multas et graves offensiones, id. Att. 11, 7, 3: multi et graves dolores, id. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 119: multi et varii timores, Liv. 3, 16, 3: multae bonaeque artes animi, Sall. J. 28, 5: multa et clara facinora, Tac. A. 12, 31.—But when the second adjective is used substantively the conjunction is omitted: multi improbi, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28; 2, 19, 65: multi boni, docti, prudentes, id. Fl. 4, 8: multi nobiles, id. Planc. 20, 50: multa acerba habuit *ille* annus, id. Sest. 27, 58; 66, 139: multa infanda, Liv. 28, 12, 5: multa falsa, id. 35, 23, 2.—Also, when the second adjective forms with its substantive a single conception: multa secunda proelia, *victories*, Liv. 9, 42, 5; 35, 1, 3; 41, 17, 1: multa libera capita, *freemen*, id. 42, 41, 11: multae liberae civitates, *republics*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 30, § 68: multos fortes viros, id. Cat. 3, 2, 7; id. Mur. 8, 17: multi clari viri, *noblemen*, id. Leg. 1, 5, 17: multi primarii viri, id. Verr. 2, 2, 61, § 149.—Similarly, et is omitted between multi and adjectives which form with their substantives familiar phrases: multi clarissimi viri, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24: multi amplissimi viri, id. Fin. 2, 17, 55; id. Deiot. 14, 39; id. Fam. 10, 25, 2; id. Att. 10, 8, 7; 16, 16, 11; id. Verr. 1, 7, 19: multi honestissimi homines, id. Fam. 15, 15, 3: multi peritissimi homines, id. Caecin. 24, 69: multi summi homines, id. Arch. 12, 30; id. Har. Resp. 26, 56: multi clarissimi et sapientissimi viri, id. Planc. 4, 11; id. Cael. 18, 43.—Et is also omitted when the substantive stands between the two adjectives: in veteribus patronis multis, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1, 2: multa praeterea bella gravia, id. Agr. 2, 33, 90: multis suppliciis justis, id. Cat. 1, 8, 20: multa majores nostri magna et gravia bella gesserunt, id. Imp. Pomp. 2, 6: plurima signa pulcherrima, id. Verr. 2, 1, 23, § 61.—When both adjectives follow the substantive, et is sometimes inserted: virtutes animi multae et magnae, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 22, 64: causas ille multas et graves habuit, id. Clu. 30, 82; and is sometimes omitted, the emphasis then falling on the second adjective: utebatur hominibus improbis, multis, id. Cael. 5, 12: prodigia multa, foeda, Liv. 40, 29, 1.—With a partitive *gen.*: multi hominum, Plin. 16, 25, 40, § 96: multae silvestrium arborum, id. 16, 31, 56, § 128.—In *neutr. plur.*: **multa,** ōrum, *many things, much*: nimium multa, Cic. Fam. 4, 14, 3: nimis multa, id. Fin. 2, 18, 57: insulae non ita multae, *not so many, not so very many*, Plin. 5, 7, 7, § 41: parum multa scire, *too few*, Auct. Her. 1, 1, 1: bene multi, *a good many*, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4: quam minime multa vestigia servitutis, *as few as possible*, Nep. Tim. 3, 3: minime multi remiges, *exceedingly few*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 88: in multas pecunias alienissimorum hominum invasit, id. Phil. 2, 16, 41; id. Verr. 2, 5, 19, § 48: multae pecuniae variis ex causis a privatis detinentur, Plin. Ep. 10, 17, 3.—Sometimes multi stands for multi alii, *many others*: nam certe Pompeio, et a Curionibus patre et filio, et a multis exprobratum est, Suet. Caes. 50.—The *sing.* also is used poet. for the *plur.*, *many a*: aut trudit acres hinc et hinc multā cane Apros in obstantes plagas, *with many dogs*, Hor. Epod. 2, 31: multa prece prosequi, id. C. 4, 5, 33: multā victima, Verg. E. 1, 34: agna, Ov. F. 4, 772: avis, id. Am. 3, 5, 4: tabella, Tib. 1, 3, 28; so of persons: multus sua vulnera puppi Affixit moriens, *many a one*, for multi affixerunt, Luc. 3, 707.—In *sing.*, to denote quantity, *much, great, abundant*: multum aurum et argentum, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 8; 22: exstructa mensa multā carne rancidā, Cic. Pis. 27, 67: multo labore quaerere aliquid, *with much labor, great exertion*, Cic. Sull. 26, 73: cura, Sall. J. 7, 4: sol, *much sun*, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 81: sermo, *much conversation*, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 1: stilus tuus multi sudoris est, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 257: multo cibo et potione completi, id. Tusc. 5, 35, 100: multo sanguine ea Poenis victoria stetit, Liv. 23, 30, 2: multum sanguinem haurire, Curt. 4, 14, 17; 8, 14, 32: multam harenam mare evomit, id. 4, 6, 8: arbor, id. 7, 4, 26: silva, id. 8, 10, 14: multae vestis injectu opprimi, Tac. A. 6, 50: multa et lauta supellex, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 66: aurum, Sall. J. 13, 6; Tac. A. 6, 33; Liv. 26, 11, 9; Curt. 3, 3, 12: libertas, Hor. S. 1, 4, 5: multam salutem dicere alicui, *to greet heartily*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 194: cum auro et argento multo, Sall. J. 13, 6.—Of time: Itaque multum diei processerat, *a great part of the day*, Sall. J. 51, 2: ad multum diem, *till far in the day*, Cic. Att. 13, 9, 1: multo adhuc die, *when much of the day was still remaining, when it was still high day*, Tac. H. 2, 44: multo denique die, *when the day was far spent*, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: multā nocte, *late at night*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 2: multo mane, *very early*, id. Att. 5, 4, 1: multa opinio, for multorum, *the general opinion*, Gell. 3, 16, 1: velut multā pace, *as in a general peace, as if there were peace everywhere*, Tac. H. 4, 35: multus homo, *one who gives himself up to the lusts of many*, Cat. 112, 1.—**multi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the many, the common mass, the multitude*: probis probatus potius, quam multis forem, Att. ap. Non. 519, 9: video ego te, mulier, more multarum utier, id. ib.—Esp.: unus e (or de) multis, *one of the multitude, a man of no distinction*: tenuis L. Virginius unusque e multis, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 62: unus de multis esse, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: M. Calidius non fuit orator unus e multis; potius inter multos prope singularis fuit, id. Brut. 79, 274: numerarer in multis, *among the herd of orators*, id. ib. 97, 333: e multis una sit tibi, *no better than others*, Ov. R. Am. 682: multum est, *it is of importance*, Verg. G. 2, 272.—In *neutr. absol.*: ne multa, or ne multis, *not to be prolix, in short*: ne multa: perquiritur a coactoribus, Cic. Clu. 64, 181: ne multis: Diogenes emitur, id. ib. 16, 47: quid multis moror? Ter. And. 1, 1, 87.—Sometimes multa is used (particularly by the poets) adverbially, *much, greatly, very*: multa reluctari, Verg. G. 4, 301: gemens, id. ib. 3, 226; id. A. 5, 869: deos testatus, id. ib. 7, 593: invehi, Nep. Ep. 6, 1 (cf. nonnulla invehi, id. Tim. 5, 3): haud multa moratus, Verg. A. 3, 610.—Rarely in multum: in multum velociores, *by far*, Plin. 10, 36, 52, § 108.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Too much, overmuch, excessive*: supellex modica, non multa, Nep. Att. 13, 5.—**2.** In speech, *much-speaking, diffuse, prolix*: qui in aliquo genere aut inconcinnus aut multus est, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17: ne in re notā et pervulgatā multus et insolens sim, id. ib. 2, 87, 358: nolo in stellarum ratione multus vobis videri, id. N. D. 2, 46, 119.—**3.** *Frequent, frequently present*: in operibus, in agmine, atque ad vigilias multus adesse, Sall. J. 96, 3: multus in eo proelio Caesar fuit, *was in many places*, Flor. 4, 2, 50: heu hercle hominem multum et odiosum mihi! *troublesome, tedious*, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 41: instare, Sall. J. 84, 1.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms. **A. multum,** *much, very much, greatly, very, often, frequently, far*, etc. (class.): salve multum, gnate mi, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 56: multum vale, *farewell*, id. Stich. 3, 2, 40: hominem ineptum multum et odiosum mihi, id. Men. 2, 2, 42: opinor, Cassium uti non ita multum sorore, *not very much*, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3: multum mecum municipales homines loquuntur, *often*, id. Att. 8, 13, 2: non multum ille quidem nec saepe dicebat, id. Brut. 34, 128: non multum confidere, *not very much, not particularly*, Caes. B. G. 3, 25: sunt in venationibus, *often, frequently*, id. ib. 4, 1: in eodem genere causarum multum erat T. Juventius, Cic. Brut. 48, 178: multum fuisse cum aliquo, *to have had much intercourse with*, id. Rep. 1, 10, 16: sum multum equidem cum Phaedro in Epicuri hortis, id. Fin. 5, 1, 3: gratiā valere, *to be in great favor*, Nep. Con. 2, 1: res multum et saepe quaesita, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 33: longe omnes multumque superabit, id. Verr. 2, 5, 44, § 115: multum et diu cogitans, id. Div. 2, 1, 1: diu multumque scriptitare, id. de Or. 1, 33, 152.—With an *adj.*: multum loquaces, *very talkative*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 5: inepti labores, *very*, Plin. Ep. 1, 9.—Poet. also with *comp.*: multum improbiores sunt quam a primo credidi, *much, far*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 139: multum robustior illo, Juv. 19, 197: majora, Sil. 13, 708.—So with infra, post: haud multum infra viam, Liv. 5, 37, 7; Plin. 98, 7, § 20: haud multum post mortem ejus, Tac. A. 5, 3: ut multum, *at most*, Mart. 10, 11, 6; Vop. Aur. 46.—**B. multō,** *by much, much, a great deal, far, by far* (class.). **1.** With comparatives and verbs which imply comparison: multo tanto carior, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 76: pauciores oratores, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 11: facilius atque expeditius iter, Caes. B. G. 1, 6.—With *verbs*: virtutem omnibus rebus multo anteponentes, Cic. Fin. 4, 18, 49: multo ceteros anteibant, Tac. H. 4, 13: multo praestat beneficii, quam maleficii immemorem esse, Sall. J. 31, 28.—With malle: multo mavolo, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 88; id. Ps. 2, 4, 38: meo judicio multo stare malo, quam, etc., Cic. Att. 12, 21, 1.—**2.** With *sup.* (rare but class.), *by far, by much*: quae tibi mulier videtur multo sapientissuma, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 66; id. Am. 2, 2, 150: multo optimus hostis, *by far*, Lucil. ap. Non. 4, 413: simulacrum multo antiquissimum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 109; 2, 4, 23, § 50; id. Cat. 4, 8, 17: maxima pars, id. Imp. Pomp. 18, 54; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 82: multo id bellum maximum fuit, Liv. 1, 11, 5: pars multo maxima, id. 30, 18, 14: multo molestissima, Cic. Div. in. Caecil. 11, 36: multo gratissima lux, Hor. S. 1, 5, 39: foedissimum, Quint. 9, 4, 72: optimum, id. ib. 26: pulcherrimum, id. 1, 2, 24: utilissima, id. 2, 10, 1: maxime, Auct. Her. 4, 44, 58: multo maxime miserabile, Sall. C. 36, 4: multo maxime ingenio validus, id. J. 6, 1.—**3.** With particles denoting a difference, *far, greatly, very*: multo aliter, Ter. And. prol. 4: multo aliter ac sperabat, *far otherwise than*, Nep. Ham. 2: quod non multo secus fieret, si, *not far otherwise, not very different*, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 1: multo infra Cyrenaicum, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 40.—**4.** In specifications of time, before ante and post, *long, much*: non multo ante urbem captam, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101: non multo ante, *not long before*, Nep. Eum. 3, 3: multo ante, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 1: non multo post, quam, etc., *not long after*, id. Att. 12, 49, 9: haud multo ante solis occasum, Liv. 5, 39, 2: multo ante noctem, id. 27, 42, 13.—**5.** Very rarely with the positive for multum: maligna multo, *very*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 83 Umpf.—**6.** Doubled, multo multoque, with comparatives: multo multoque longior, *far, very much*, Front. ad M. Caes. 2, 5: multo multoque operosius est, Val. Max. 4, 1, 2: multo multoque magis, Front. Laud. Negl. § 3.

II. *Comp.*: **plūs,** plūris; in the *plur.*, plūres, plūra (in *sing.* anciently written plous; three times in the S. C. de Bacch. Here perh. belongs, in the *plur.*, pleores and pleoris, for plures, in the Song of the Arval Brothers.—For the class. neuter of the *plur.*, plura, the form pluria was used in ante-class. Latinity. Gellius cites M. Cato, Q. Claudius, Valerius Antias, L. Ælius, P. Nigidius, and M. Varro as authorities for this form, Gell. 5, 21, 6; yet Plautus and Terence have only plura; and the earlier reading plūria, in Lucr. 1, 877; 2, 1135; 4, 1085, is now supplanted by the critically certain plura and plurima.—The *gen. plur.* plurium, however, has remained the predominant form, e. g. Quint. 7, 1, 1; 8, 4, 27; 9, 4, 66 et saep.) [from the root ple; Gr. πλέον, πίμπλημι; cf. plenus, plera, compleo, etc.; also locu-ples, plebes, populus, etc.], *more*. **A.** In the *sing.* (used both substantively and adverbially): LIBRAS FARRIS ENDO DIES DATO. SI VOLET PLVS DATO, Fragm. XII. Tab. in Gell. 20, 1, 45: SI PLVS MINVSVE SECVERVNT, SE FRAVDE ESTO, ib.; so (perh. in imitation of this legal phrase): eheu, cur ego plus minusve feci quam aequom fuit! Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 18; Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 21: ne plus minusve loqueretur, Suet. Aug. 84; cf. Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 27; and in the signif. of circiter, *about*: septingenti sunt paulo plus aut minus anni . . . postquam, etc., Enn. ap. Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 2 (Ann. v. 493 Vahl.); so, non longius abesse plus minus octo milibus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 20, 1 Oud.; cf.: speranti plures . . . venerunt plusve minusve duae, Mart. 8, 71, 4: aut ne quid faciam plus, quod post me minus fecisse satius sit, *too much . . . too little*, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 4: tantum et plus etiam ipse mihi deberet, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 7: vos et decem numero, et, quod plus est, Romani estis, *and what is more*, Liv. 9, 24, 8: verbane plus an sententia valere debeat, Cic. Top. 25, 96;

cf. apud me argumenta plus quam testes valent, id. Rep 1, 38, 59 valet enim salus plus quam libido, id ib 1, 40, 63 —(β) With a partitive *gen* multis pecuniae plus habere, Cic. Inv 1, 47, 88, cf nostri casus plus honoris habuerunt quam laboris, id. Rep 1, 4, 7, so, plus virium, id. Leg 1, 2, 6 plus hostium, Liv 2, 42: plus dapis et rixae multo minus invidiaeque, Hor Ep 1, 17, 51 in hac causā eo plus auctoritatis habent, quia, etc., Cic. Rep 3, 16, 26, cf plus ingenii, id. ib 1, 14, 22 Albano non plus animi erat quam fidei, *as little courage as fidelity*, Liv 1, 27, 5 —(γ) With *quam* (some examples of which have already been given above) non plus quam semel, Cic. Off 3, 15, 61 confiteor eos plus quam sicarios esse, id. Phil. 2, 13, 31 ne plus reddat quam acceperit, id. Lael 16, 58 et saep non plus quam in tres partis posse distribui putaverunt, *into not more than*, id Inv 1, 34, 57 plus quam decem dies abesse, id Phil 2, 13, 31 nulla (navis) plus quam triginta remis agatur, *with more than*, Liv 38, 38, 8 —(δ) Without *quam* HOMINES PLOVS V OINVORSEI VIREI ATQVE MVLIERES, S C de Bacch. 19 (Wordsw Fragm and Spec. p 173) plus mille capti, Liv 24, 44 plus milies audivi, Ter Eun 3, 1, 32 plus semel, Varr ap Plin 14, 14, 17, § 96 plus quingentos colaphos infregit mihi, Ter Ad 2, 1, 46 ferre plus dimidiati mensis cibaria, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37 non plus mille quingentos aeris, id Rep 2, 22, 40 paulo plus ducentos passus a castris, Liv 31, 34 cum plus annum aeger fuisset, id 40 2 parte plus dimidiā rem auctam, id 29, 25 —(ε) With a compar or adverbial *abl*, or with an *abl* of measure VIREI PLOVS DVOBVS, S C de Bacch 20 (Wordsw Fragm and Spec p 173) de paupertate tacentes Plus poscente ferent, *more than the importunate*, Hor Ep 1, 17, 44 ex his alius alio plus habet virium, Cic Leg 1, 2, 6 cave putes hoc tempore plus me quemquam cruciari, Balb ap Cic Att 8, 15, A, 2 alterum certe non potest, ut plus una vera sit, Cic N D 1, 2, 5, cf in columbā plures videri colores, nec esse plus uno, id Ac. 2, 25, 79 HOC PLVS NE FACITO, *more than this*, Fragm XII Tab ap Cic Leg 2, 23, 59 annos sexaginta natus es Aut plus eo, *or more than that*, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 11 plus aequo, Cic Lael 16, 58 plus paulo, Ter Heaut. 2, 1, 8 paulo plus, Liv 31, 34 multo plus, Anton ap Cic Att 10, 8, A, 1 plus nimio, *overmuch*, Hor Ep 1, 10, 30 quam molestum est uno digito plus habere, *too much by a finger*, i e *a finger too much*, Cic. N D 1, 35, 99 uno plus Etruscorum cecidisse in acie, *one man more*, Liv 2, 7, 2 —**2.** In the *gen pretii*, pluris *of more value, of a higher price, for more, higher, dearer* ut plus reddant musti et olei, et pretii pluris, *of greater value*, Varr R R 1, 7, 4 ager multo pluris est, *is worth much more*, Cic. Rosc Com 12, 33, cf quo pluris sint nostra oliveta id Rep 3, 9, 16 pluris emere, *dearer*, id Fam 7, 2, 1, so, vendere, id Off 3, 12, 51 id Verr 2, 3, 19, § 48, Hor S 2, 3, 300 aedificare, Col. 1, 4, 7 pluris est oculatus testis quam auriti decem, *of more value*, Plaut Truc 2, 6, 8 mea mihi conscientia pluris est, quam omnium sermo Cic Att 12, 28, 2 facio pluris omnium hominem neminem, id. ib 8 2, 4 facere aliquem pluris, *make more of one, esteem him more highly*, id. Fam 3, 4, 2 pluris habero, id Phil 6, 4 10 aestimare, id Par 6, 2, 48 ducere, id Att 7, 3, 5 putare, id Off 3, 4, 18 et saep —**3.** Rarely, instead of the genitive, in the *abl pretii* plure vendunt, Lucil ap Charis. 2, p 189 P plure altero tanto, quanto ejus fundus est, velim, Plaut. ib plure venit, Cic ib —**4.** Plus plusque, *more and more* quem mehercule plus plusque in dies diligo Cic. Att 6, 2, 10 —* **5.** Like magis, with an *adj* plus formosus, for formosior, Nemes. Ecl. 4, 72 —**B.** In the *plur* **1.** Comparatively, *more* in number omnes qui aere alieno premantur, quos plures esse intellego quam putāram, Cic. Att 7, 3, 5, id Rep 2, 22, 40 nemini ego plura acerba esse credo ex amore homini umquam oblata quam mihi, Ter Hec. 3, 1, 1 ne plura insignia essent imperii in libero populo quam in regno fuissent, Cic. Rep 2, 31, 55 multo plura, *many more things*, Quint 3, 6, 28 —**2.** In *gen*, of a great number, *many* qui plus fore dicant in pluribus consilii quam in uno, Cic. Rep. 1, 35, 55, cf. quid quaeso interest inter unum et plures, si justitia est in pluribus? id ib 1, 39, 61, 1, 34, 52 non possunt unā in civitate multi rem ac fortunas amittere, ut non plures secum in eandem trahant calamitatem, id Imp Pomp 7, 19 quod pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebat, Caes. B G 1, 18 plura castella Pompeius tentaverat, id B C 3, 52 summus dolor plures dies manere non potest, Cic Fin 2, 28, 93 pluribus diebus, Quint prooem § 7 illic plurium rerum est congeries, id. 8, 4, 27 quae consuetudo sit, pluribus verbis docere, Cic Clu 41, 115 eum pluribus verbis rogat, ut, etc., id Verr 2, 4, 28, § 64, without verba quid ego plura dicam? id de Or 1, 5, 18 pluribus haec exsecutus sum, Phaedr 3, 10, 59, also elliptically, quid plura? and, ne plura, like quid multa? and ne multa hic sacra, hic genus, hic majorum multa vestigia. Quid plura? hanc vides villam, etc, *what need of many words? in short*, Cic Leg 2, 1, 3 sed—ne plura—dicendum enim aliquando est—Pomponium Atticum sic amo, ut alterum fratrem, id Fam 13, 1, 5 —**b.** Esp plures (*a*) *The mass, the multitude*, opp pauciores, = οἱ ὀλίγοι, Plaut Trin 1, 1, 13 —(β) Euphemistically, acc. to the Gr οἱ πλείονες, *the dead* quin prius Me ad plures penetravi? Plaut Trin 2, 2, 14 —(γ) *The greater number, the majority* plures nesciebant qua ex causā convenissent, Vulg Act 19, 32

III. *Sup* **plūrĭmus** (archaic form, plisima plurima, Paul ex Fest. p 204 and 205 Müll PLOIRVME (r), Epit of Scipio), a, um [from root ple, whence also plus, q v, ploirumus for ploisumus, and thence the predominant form plurimus], *most, very much*, or *many* (as an *adj* in good prose mostly in the *plur*, except the standing formula of greeting salutem plurimam dicere alicui, v infra) hujus sunt plurima simulacra, Caes B G 6, 17 nos plurimis ignotissimi gentibus, Cic Rep 1, 17, 26 plurimae et maximae partes, id ib 1, 4, 8 plurimorum seculorum memoria, id ib 3, 9, 14 haec plurimis a me verbis dicta sunt, id ib 1, 7, 12 et saep —In *sing* me plurima praedā onustum, Plaut Rud 4, 2, 4 sermo, Quint 2, 2, 5 risus, id. 6, 3, 85 res, id 6, 1, 51 exercitatio, id 8 prooem § 28 mons, *very large*, Verg A 1, 419 cervix, id G 3, 52 Aetna, Ov Ib 600 —Of a greeting impertit salutem plurimam, Lucil ap Non 472, 16, and esp freq salutem plurimam dicit (commonly abbrev S P D) at the beginning of letters, v salus —**Poet** medio cum plurimus orbe Sol erat, *very powerful, oppressive*, Ov M 14, 53 plurima quā silva est *thickest*, id ib 14, 361 coma plurima, *very thick*, id ib 13 844 sed plurima nantis in ore Alcyone conjux, *most lu, chiefly*, id ib 11, 562 —And collect plurimus in Junonis honorem Aptum dicet equis Argos, *many a one, very many*, Hor C 1, 7, 8, so, oleaster plurimus, Verg G 2 183 quā plurima mittitur ales, Mart 9, 56, 1 plurima lecta rosa est, Ov F 4 441 —In *neutr absol* (substant or adverb) ut haberet quam plurimum, *as much as possible*, Cic Rab Post 14, 39 caput autem est, quam plurimum scribere, id de Or 1, 33, 150 ut in quoque oratore plurimum esset, id. Rep 1, 27, 123 —*Adv*. **plūrĭmum**: cf is valebat in suffragio plurimum, cujus plurimum interesset, esse in optimo statu civitatem, Cic Rep 2, 22, 40 auspiciis plurimum obsecutus est Romulus, id ib 2, 9, 16 si vero populus plurimum potest, id ib 3, 14, 23, cf qui apud me dignitate plurimum possunt, id Rosc Am 1, 4 plurimum alius praestare id. Inv 2 1, 1 ut te plurimum diligam, id Fam 1, 7, 1, id Tusc. 5, 27, 78 hoc ego utor uno omnium plurimum id Fam 11 16, 2 quantum (al quanto) plurimum possunt, Quint 11, 3, 120 plurimum quantum also signifies *very much indeed, exceedingly* (post class) plurimum quantum veritati nocuere, Min Fel Oct 22 gratulor, id ib 40 (elleborum) ex aquā datur plurimum drachma, *at the most*, Plin. 25, 5, 22, § 54, 9, 36, 60, § 125, 30 6, 16 § 48, so cum plurimum, id 2, 17, 15 § 78 (opp to cum minimum), 18, 7, 10 § 60 nec tam numerosa differentia, tribus ut plurimum bonitatibus distat *for the most part commonly, usually*, = plerumque, Plin 15, 3 4, § 18 —(β) In *neutr* with a partit *gen* sententiarum et gravitatis plurimum, Cic Inv 1, 18, 25 artis, Quint. 10, 5, 3 auctoritatis et ponderis, id. 9, 4, 91 ut laboris sic utilitatis etiam longe plurimum, id 10, 3, 1 virtutum, id 12, 1, 20 plurimum quantum favoris partibus dabat fraternitas ducum, Flor 4, 2, 74. —(γ) In the *gen pretii* plurimi immo unice unum plurimi pendit, *values very highly, esteems very much*, Plaut. Bacch 2, 2, 29 quem unum Alexander plurimi fecerat, Nep Eum 2, 2 ut quis que quod plurimi est possidet, Cic Par 6, 2, 48

Mulucha, ae, *m* and *f* **I.** *Masc*, *a river in Africa, between Mauritania and Numidia*, now *Maluya* Sall J 19, 7, 92, 5, 110, 8, Mel 5, 1, 5, Plin 5, 2, 1, § 35 —**II.** *Fem a city on this river*, Flor 3, 1, 14

mūlus, i, *m* [perh mu, Gr μυκάω, cf μυκλός, an ass], *a mule* muli pretio qui superant equos, Plaut Aul 3, 5, 21 rhedarii, Varr R R. 3, 17 clitellarius, Cic. Top 8, 35 mulus vehiculo lunae habetur, quod tam ea sterilis sit quam mulus, vel quod, ut mulus non suo genere sed equis creatur, sic ea solis, non suo fulgore luceat, Paul ex Fest p 148 Müll mulis celebrantur ludi in Circo Maximo Consualibus, quia id genus quadrupedum primum putatur coeptum currui vehiculoque adjungi, Paul ex Fest p 148 ib —As a term of abuse, *you mule, you ass* mule, nihil sentis, Cat 83, 3 muli Mariani, *Marius's mules*, a nick name given to the soldiers of C Marius, because they were compelled to carry their baggage on their backs like mules, Front Strat. 4, 1, 7, Paul ex Fest s v muli, p 149 Müll, and s v aerumnulas, p 24 ib —**Prov** mutuum muli scabunt, like the Engl *you claw me, and I'll claw you*, of those who flatter one another, Aus. Idyll 12, hence ridiculum est, cum te Cascam tua dicit amica, Fili Potoni, sesquisenex puerum Dice illam pusam sic fiet mutua muli Poet ap Varr L L. 7, § 28 Müll mulum de asino pingere a proverbial expression made use of when the original and the copy differ but little from each other, or when absurdities are represented by absurdities, or lies concealed with lies, Tert adv Val 19 *fin*

Mulviānus, a, um, *adj* [Mulvius], *of* or *belonging to a Mulvius, Mulvian* controversia Cic Att 2, 15, 4 colonia, *named after a Mulvius*, Plin 15, 11, 10, § 38

Mulvius or **Milvius,** a, um, *adj*, *Mulvian* (*Milvian*) Mulvius pons, *a bridge across the Tiber, above Rome, on the Via Flaminia, now Ponte Molle, near Torretta*, Cic Att 13, 33, 4, id Cat. 3, 2, 5, Flor 3, 23, 6, Tac A 3 47 Milvius agger, i e pons, Stat S 2, 1, 176, Sall C 45, 1

Mummia, ae, v Mummius.

Mummius, a, *name of a Roman gens* The most celebrated are, **1.** L Mummius Achaicus, *the destroyer of Corinth*, Cic Off 2, 22, 76, id Verr 2, 1, 21, § 55, 2, 3, 4, § 9, Vell 1, 13, 1 —**2.** His brother, Sp Mummius, Cic Rep 1, 12, 18, 3, 34, 46, 5, 9, 16, id Att 13, 5, 11 —**3.** Another Mummius, *a composer of Atellane plays*, Charis p 118 P, Prisc. 10, 9, p 514 Krehl —In *fem* **Mummia,** ae, *wife of the emperor Galba*, Suet Galb 3 —Hence, ‡ **Mummiānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Mummius, Mummian* aedificia, Paul ex Fest p 140 Müll.

Munātius, a *name of a Roman gens*. So **1.** Cn Munatius Plancus, Cic. Fam 10, 6, 1, 17, 2, 21 al —**2.** L. Munatius Plancus, *a lieutenant of Cæsar, brother of the preceding*, Caes B G 5, 24 4, id B C 1, 40, 5; Cic. Phil 3 15, 38 For his letters to Cicero, and Cicero's letters to him, v Cic. Fam 10 1 sq —**3.** T Munatius Plancus Bursa *ridiculed for his ignorance*, Cic. Fam 9 10, 2, 7, 2, 2 —**4.** Another T Munatius Plancus *a friend and kinsman of* 2 supra, Cic Fam 10, 12, 2, 10, 12, 5

munctio, ōnis, *f* [mungo], *a blowing of the nose* (eccl Lat) munctiones mucilentae Arn 3, 107

Munda, ae, *f* **I.** *A city in Hispania* Baetica, *taken by Cæsar in the war against the son of Pompey*, now *Monda*, Liv 24, 42, 1, Auct B Hisp 32, Val Max 7, 6, 5, Sil 3, 100, Flor 4, 2, 85 —**II.** *A river in Lusitania, between the Tagus and the Douro*,

now *Mondego*, Plin 4, 21, 35, § 115, also called Monda, Mel 3, 1, 7

mundānus, a, um, *adj* [2 mundus], *of* or *belonging to the world, mundane* **I.** *Adj* (late Lat) anima mundana, Macr Somn. Scip 2, 16 annus, *a year of the world, mundane year*, consisting of fifteen thousand years, id ib 2 11 ora, i e caelestis, Avien. Arat. 216 — **II.** *Subst* **mundānus**, i, *m*, *an inhabitant of the world, a cosmopolite*, as translation of κοσμιος, = mundi incola et civis, Cic Tusc 5, 37, 108

mundātĭo, ōnis, *f* [mundo], *a cleansing* (eccl Lat), Aug Conf 1, 11, Theod Prisc 1, 19

mundātor, ōris, *m* [id], *a cleanser* (post-class) cloacarum, Firm Math 8, 19 *fin*

* **mundātōrĭus**, a, um, *adj* [mundator], *of* or *belonging to cleansing, mundatory* medicamentum, Plin Val 2, 25

mundātus, a, um, *Part*, and *P a*, v mundo *fin*

mundātrix, īcis, *f* [mundator], *a cleaner* (late Lat), Aug in Psa 142, 8

mundē, *adv*, v 1 mundus *fin*

Mundensis, e, *adj* [Munda], *of* or *belonging to Munda* duces Auct B Hisp 36 proelium, Suet Caes 56

mundĭālis, e, *adj* [2 mundus], *worldly, mundane* (eccl Lat) elementa, Tert Spect 9 sordes, id Anim 54 negotia, Hier Ep 43, 2 historici, Sulp Sev Chron 2, 14, 6 — Hence, *adv* **mundĭālĭter**, *in the manner of the world* (eccl Lat) vivere, Tert Res. Carn 46

mundĭcīna, ae, *f* [1 mundus], *a means of cleansing* (post-class) dentium, *tooth powder*, App Mag p 277 4

mundĭ-cors, dis, *adj* [1 mundus cor], *clean hearted* (eccl. Lat) beati mundicordes, Aug Serm 53 de Verb Evang

mundĭfĭco, 1, *v a* [1 mundus facio], *to make clean to cleanse* stomachum, Macer 3, 12 — Transf se caelesti conversatione, Cassiod de Anim 11

* **mundĭger**, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [2 mundus gero], *world bearing, that sustains the world* axis, Poet ap Anth Lat. t 1, p 16 Burm

mundĭ-pŏtens, tis, *adj* [2 mundus potens], *world ruling, that rules the world* (eccl Lat) potestates, Tert Anim 23

mundĭ-tĕnens, tis, *adj* [2 mundus tenens], *that holds* or *rules the world* (eccl Lat) diabolus, Tert adv Val 22

mundĭter, *adv*, v 1. mundus *fin*

mundĭtĭa, ae, and **mundĭtĭes**, ēi, *f.* [1 mundus], *cleanness, cleanliness* (class, cf ornatus, cultus) **I.** Lit munditia illecebra animo est amantium, Plaut Men 2, 3, 4 munditias facere, *to clean the house*, Cato, R R 39, 2 munditias volo fieri, ecferte huc scopas, etc, Plaut Stich 2, 2, 22 alia jam munditiarum facies est, Front Aq 88 — **B.** Transf, in gen, *cleanliness, neatness, elegance, fineness, niceness*, in furniture, dress, etc. in munditiis aetatulam agere, Plaut Ps 1, 2, 40 munditiis mundi tiam antideo, id. Cas 2, 3, 9 munditia non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, Cic Off 1, 36, 130 hominis, id. Fam 10, 20, 2 cui flavam religas comam, Simplex munditiis, Hor C 1, 5, 5 munditiis capimur, Ov A. A. 3, 133 urbanae, Sall J 63, 3 per cultum et munditias, Tac A 3, 30 multa munditia indutus et amictus, Gell 2, 5, 2 — **II.** Trop, of speech, *neatness, terseness, elegance*, Cic Or 23, 79 verborum, Gell 1, 23, 1 venustas et mundities orationis, id. 10, 3, 4, Quint 8, 3, 87

mundĭvăgus, a um, *adj* [mundus vagus], *wandering in the world*, Inscr Grut p 1174, Epigr 8, 13

mundo, āre, *v a.* [1. mundus], *to make clean, to clean, cleanse* (post Aug, syn purgo, emendo) mundatur nitro, Plin 33 6, 34 § 103 praesepia mundanda curare, Col 12 3 perlui et mundari, Mamert Grat Act 9 *fin* — **II.** Transf (eccl Lat), *to cleanse, make clean* **1.** Ceremonially, according to the Levitical law of unclean ness et purificabis eos (sc Levitas), Vulg Num 8, 6 — **2.** Spiritually, from sin ab occultis meis munda me Vulg Psa. 19, 12 mundemus nos ab omni inquinamento carnis et spiritus, id. 2 Cor 7, 1. — Hence,

mundātus, a, um, *P a*, *cleansed, clean* (late Lat), in *comp* quam sim ab illā peste mundatior, Aug Conf 10, 37

mundŭlē, *adv*, v mundulus *fin*

mundŭlus, a, um, *adj dim* [1 mundus], *cleanly, neat, trim, nice, spruce* (ante class) amasii, Plaut Truc 3, 1, 13 — Hence, *adv* **mundŭlē**, *neatly, trimly, nicely* (post class) qui ubi ad Dircaeum fontem adveniunt, mundule nitidantur jugulos quadripedantum, Att ap Non 144, 17 (Trag Rel. v 602 Rib) mundule amicta, App M 2, p 117, 33

mundum, i, v 2 mundus *init*

1. mundus, a, um, *adj* [Sanscr mund, purificari] *clean, cleanly, nice, neat, elegant* **I.** Lit (class, syn lautus, nitidus, purus) supellex, Hor Ep 1, 5, 7 caena id. C 3, 29, 14 ager, Gell. 19, 12, 8 mundissimum cubile desiderat (animal), Col 7, 9, 14 jam intus mundissimumst, Plaut Truc. 2, 7, 7 — Poet, with *abl*, = *ornatus* Ostia munita est idem loca navibus pulchris Munda facit, *adorned*, Enn ap Tert p 258 Mull. (Ann v 146 Vahl) — **B.** Transf **1.** Of mode of living, *neat, fine, elegant, smart, genteel* cultus justo mundior, *too elegant dress*, Liv 8, 15 — As *subst* **mundus**, i, *m* (sc homo), *an elegant* or *nice person*, Cic Fin. 2, 8, 23 — **2.** Of quality, *not coarse, fine* (post-class) annonae, of wheat, Lampr Alex Sev 42, 3 panis id ib 37, 3 — **II.** Trop **A.** Of speech, *neat, fine, elegant* (poet and in post class prose) verba, Ov A A 3, 479 versus quibus mundius nihil reperiri puto, Gell 19, 9, 10 in Gallos mundius subtiliusque est, quam cum Gallis aut contra Gallos, id 17, 2 *med* — **B.** *Subst* **mundum**, i, *n*, only in the phrase in mundo (esse or habere), *in readiness* (ante class) tibi vita seu mors in mundo est, Enn ap Charis p 181 P (Ann v 457 Vahl in mundo pro palam et in expedito ac cito, Charis) nempe habeo in mundo, Plaut Pers. 1, 1, 46 mihi in mundo sunt virgae, id. As 2, 1, 16, 2, 2, 50 nescio quid vero habeo in mundo, id Stich 3, 2, 23, id. Ps 1, 5, 85 Ritschl — **C.** In eccl Lat, *morally pure, upright free from sin* cor mundum crea in me, Deus, Vulg Psa 50, 12 beati mundo corde, id Matt 5, 8 — Hence, *adv*, in two forms (both, for the most part, ante and post class) — **a. mundē**, *cleanly, neatly, prettily* (copia) in suo quaeque loco sita munde, Plaut Poen 5, 4, 5 verrite aedes, spargite munde, Titin ap Charis p 183 P parum munde et parum decenter, Sen Ep 70, 20 munde facti versus, Gell 10, 17, 2 quam mundissime purissimeque fiat, Cato, R R 66, 1 — **b. mundĭter**, *cleanly, neatly* **1.** Lit cum sedulo munditer nos habeamus, Plaut Poen 1, 2, 26 — **2.** Trop, *decently, with propriety* dicere, App Mag p 296, 14

2. mundus, i, *m* (*neutr* collat form, mundum legavit quidam uxori mundum omne penumque, *all her toilet*, Lucil ap Gell 4, 1, 3, and ap Non 214, 17) [1 mundus], *toilet ornaments, decorations, dress* (of a woman) **I.** Lit mundus muliebris est, quo mulier mundior fit continentur eo specula matulae, unguenta, vasa unguentaria, et si qua similia dici possunt, veluti lavatio, riscus Unguenta, quibus valetudinis causā unguimur, mundo non continentur, Dig 34, 2 25 munditiae et ornatus et cultus, haec feminarum insignia sunt hunc mundum muliebrem appellarunt majores nostri, Liv 34, 7 9 virginalis, Att. ap Paul ex Fest p 142 Müll quamvis auro, veste, gemmis, omnique cetero mundo exornata mulier incedat, App M 2, p 118 — **II.** Transf **A.** In gen., *an implement* (ante and post class) operae messoriae mundus, *implements for the harvest work*, App M 6 *init* Cereris, *the mystical casket of Ceres*, id Mag p 282 (the expression in mundo esse and habere belongs to the *adj* mundus, v mundus II B) — **B.** Like the Gr κοσμος, *the universe, the world*, esp *the heavens and the heavenly bodies* ut hunc hac varietate distinctum bene Graeci κοσμον, nos lucentem mundum nominaremus, *the heavens*, Cic Univ 10 nam quem κοσμον Graeci, nomine ornamenti appellavērunt eum nos a perfectā absolutāque elegantiā, mundum, Plin 2, 4, 3 § 8 concussit micantia sidera mundus, *heaven shook*, Cat 64, 206 aetherius, Tib 3, 4, 17 arduus, Verg G 1, 240 aestuat infelix angusto limite mundi, Juv 10, 169 Also mundus caeli, Enn ap Macr S 6, 2 (Sat v 10, p 156 Vahl.) o clarissima mundi Lumina, Verg G 1, 5 sq immensi copia mundi, Ov M 2, 157 ipse mundus deorum hominumque causa factus est Est enim mundus quasi communis deorum atque hominum domus, aut urbs utrorumque, *the world*, Cic N D 2, 62, 154 innumerabiles, id. Ac 2, 17, 55 e tabulā pictos ediscere mundos, *parts of the world*, Prop 5, 3, 37 — **2.** Transf **a.** *The world*, i e *the earth, the inhabitants of the earth, mankind* (poet) quicumque mundo terminus obstitit, Hor C 3, 3, 53 spes miseri mundi, Luc 5, 469; Stat S 3, 3, 87 fastos evolvere mundi, Hor S 1, 3, 112 mundum laedere, *mankind*, Claud Ruf 1, 87 nullā in parte mundi cessat ebrietas, Plin 14 22, 29, § 149, 30, 1, 2, § 8, Flor 2, 12, 1, Just 30, 4, 9 (Alexander) scrutatur maria ignota, et, ut ita dicam, mundi claustra perrumpit, Sen Ep 119, 7 mundi principio, Juv 15, 147 — **b.** *The heavens*, i e *the sky, the weather* (post-class.) tepida indulget terris clementia mundi, Grat Fal 288 ad Eoos tractūs mundique teporem, Luc 8, 365 — **c.** *The sun* (perh only in Manilius) quā mundus redit, Manil Astron. 1, 36, id ib 3, 591 — **d.** Euphemistically for *the Lower World, the infernal regions* The opening into this mundus was at Rome, in the Comitium, and was kept covered with a stone (lapis manalis), three times in the year, on the 24th of August, the 5th of October, and the 8th of November, days sacred to the gods of the infernal regions, this round pit was opened, and all sorts of fruits were thrown into it as offerings, Varr ap Macr S 1, 16, 18, Paul ex Fest s v mundus, p 154 Müll, and s v manalem lapidem, p 128 ib — **c.** Esp (eccl Lat), *the world* as opposed to *the church*, *this world*, the realm of sin and death, as opposed to *Christ's kingdom* of holiness and life non pro mundo rogo, Vulg. Johan 17, 9 de mundo non sunt, id ib 17, 16 princeps hujus mundi (i e Satan), id ib 12, 31, 14, 30 regnum meum non est de hoc mundo, id ib 18, 36, cf id Eph 2, 2, 6, 12

mūnĕrābundus, a, um, *adj* [munero], *that gives* or *brings presents* (post class), App M 11, p 265, 34.

mūnĕrālis, e, *adj* [munus], *of* or *relating to presents* (ante and post class) lex, *by which advocates were forbidden to receive presents* (the Cincian law, v Cincius) Plaut ap Paul ex Fest p 143 Müll

mūnĕrārĭus, a, um [id] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a gift*, Cassiod Var 6, 7 — **II.** *Of* or *belonging to gladiatorial exhibitions* (a word first used by Augustus, acc to Quint 8, 3, 34) **A.** *Adj* libellus, Trebell Claud 5, 5 — **B.** *Subst* **mūnĕrārĭus**, ii, *m* **1.** *One who bestows gifts* pauperum, Hier Ep 66, 5 — **2.** *The giver of a gladiatorial exhibition* Thracem mirmilloni parem, munerario imparem dixerat, Suet Dom 10, Sen Contr 4 praef., Inscr Orell 1185, 2534, 2585, 3746

mūnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [munero], *a giving, presenting* (post class) necessaria, Dig 27, 3, 1.

mūnĕrātor, ōris *m* [id] *the giver of a gladiatorial exhibition* (post-class), Flor 3, 20, 9

* **mūnĕrĭ-gĕrŭlus**, i, *m* [munus gero] *a bearer of presents*, Plaut Ps 1, 2, 48, cf muniferi, damnigeruli, id. Truc 2, 7, 1 Speng

mūnĕro (moen-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v a*, and **mūnĕror**, atus (v Gell 18, 12, 20), 1, *v dep* [munus] *to give, bestow, present* a thing, *to present, honor, reward with* a thing (rare but class, syn dono, largior, impertio) **I.** Form munero, with *dat* cujus exuvias et coronam huic muneravit virgini, Att ap Non 499, 11 Kalendis suam matrem Plaut Mil 3, 1, 97 Horolen, Flor 3, 5, 28 (Trag Rel v 446 Rib) beneficium alicui, *to render* Plaut Capt 5, 1, 15, Turp ap Non 477, 19 — With *abl* ea, quibus rex te munerare constituerat, Cic Deiot 6, 17 inani me, inquis, lance muneras Sen. Ep 119, 5, Dig 48, 20, 6 *fin* a Trojano locupletissime muneratus, Spart Hadr 3, 4 mulier munerata, Amm. 14, 7,

4 legatus muneratus, id 17, 8, 3 —In *ge rundive* non meretriculis moenerandis rem cogit, Plaut Truc. 2 2, 55 Speng —*Absol* at certatim nutricant et munerant, Plaut Mil 3 1, 121 regni eum societate muneravit, Macr S 1, 7, 21 dignus quem maximis officiis muneres, Symm Ep 1, 104 —**II.** Form muneror natura aliud alii muneratur, Cic Inv 2, 1, 3 assectatur, assidet, muneratur, id Par 5, 2, 39, Ter Heaut 2 3, 59 (dub, Fleck demuneraner) Alexis me opipare muneratus est, Cic Att 7 2, 3 aliquem aliquâ re, Hor Epod 2, 20, App Herm Trim 11

†* **mungo,** ĕre (obsolete, the orig form whence emungo, mucus, mucere, mucor, mucedo, cf Sanscr muk, to let go throw off, Gr ἀπομύσσω to wipe away, μυκτήρ, nose, μύξα, snivel] *to blow the nose* mun go, μύσσω, Gloss Philox.

mūnĭa (archaic form **moenia:** moenia praeter aedificia significant etiam et mu nia hoc est officia, Paul ex Fest p 151 Müll), orum (class only in the form mu nia *nom* and *acc.*), *n* [Sanscr root mû, bind, that to which one is bound, cf Gr ἀμύνω, also moenia, murus, munus, im munis, etc] *duties, functions,* e p *official* or *professional duties* (class, syn officia, munera) munia candidatorum, Cic Mur 35, 73 qui suis cervicibus tanta munia at que rem publicam sustinent, Id. Sest 66, 138 cuncti omnium ordinum extrema mu nia sequi, Sall Fragm ap Non 137, 12 belli pacisque munia facere, Liv 1, 42 se natus magistratuum, legum in se trahere, Tac A 1, 2, cf munia consulatûs obire, id ib 2, 26 munia ducis implere, id H 1, 62 vitae servare munia, Hor Ep 2, 2, 131 —Post class forms, *gen.* OB HAEC INSIGNIA GENERA MVNIORVM Inscr Spon Miscell Antiq p 36 (A D 394) but *gen* muniûm, Tert Cor Mil 11 —*Dat* munibus, Claud Laud Stil 3, 76 muniis, Amm 31, 2, 20, Serv Verg A 12, 559, Cod Just 8, 10 8 al

‡ **mūnĭca,** pro communicas dicebant, Paul ex Fest p 152 Müll

mūni-ceps, ĭpis (*gen plur*, munici pium for municipum, Tab Heracl ap Ma zoch line 71) *comm* [munia capio, v in fra] *an inhabitant of a* municipium or *free town, a burgher, citizen* (class.) municeps, qui in municipio liber natus est Item, qui ex alio genere hominum munus func tus est Item qui in municipio a servitute se liberavit a municipe Item municipes erant, qui ex aliis civitatibus Romam ve nissent, quibus non licebat magistratum capere, sed tantum muneris partem, ut fu erunt Cumani, Acerrani, Atellani, qui et cives Romani erant, et in legione mere bant sed dignitates non capiebant, Paul ex Fest p 131 Müll (v infra) municipes sunt cives Romani ex municipiis, legibus suis et suo jure utentes muneris tantum cum populo Romano honorarii participes a quo munere capessendo appellati viden tur, nullis aliis necessitatibus neque ullâ populi Romani lege astricti, nisi, inquam, populus eorum fundus factus est Primos autem municipes sine suffragii jure Caeri tes esse factos accepimus concessumque illis ut civitatis Romanae honorem quidem caperent sed negotiis tamen atque oneri bus vacarent pro sacris bello Gallico re ceptis custoditisque Gell 16, 13, 6 muni ceps Cosanus, *a citizen of* (the municipium of) *Cosa* Cic Verr 2 5, 62 § 161 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A fellow citizen, fellow countryman* municeps noster, *our fellow countryman,* Cic Brut 70, 246 amavit Gly ceram municipem suam, *his fellow coun trywoman,* Plin 35 11, 40, § 125 dî muni cipes, *a term applied in contempt to those deities who were confined to particular lo calities* videmus gentiles deos colere mu nicipes ut Eleusinios Cererem, Phrygas Ma trem, Epidaurios Aesculapium, Min Fel Oct. 6 —Poet, of fishes vendere munici pes siluros Juv 4, 33 —Of inanim things municipes Jovis advexisse lagenas, *bottles, the countrymen of Jove,* i e *Cretan bottles* Juv 14 271 —**B.** *A freedman in a* muni cipium, Dig 50, 1 1, so ib 23 and 27

mūni-cĭpālis, e, *adj* [municipium] *of* or *belonging to a* municipium, munici *pal* (class) est enim ipse, a materno ge nere municipalis Cic. Sull. 8 25 homines, id Att. 8, 13, 2 adulter, Tac A 4, 3 dolor, i e municipum, Cic Att 7, 11, 4 —As the municipia were subordinate to the capital cities, the term is sometimes used in a contemptuous sense, analagous to our *pro vincial* municipalis eques (of Cicero), Juv 8, 236 municipalis harenae perpetui co mites, id 3, 34 municipales et cathedrarii oratores, Sid Ep 4, 3 poetae, id Carm 9, 310 municipalia sacra vocantur, quae ab initio habuerunt ante civitatem Romanam acceptam, quae observare eos voluerunt Pontifices, et eo more facere, quo adsue sent (assuessent) antiquitus, Paul ex Fest p 157 Müll —Hence, *adv* **mūnĭcĭpā-lĭter,** *in a* municipium (post class.) mu nicipaliter natus Sid Ep 1, 11

mūnĭcĭpātim, *adv* [municipium], *by* municipia (post Aug) municipatim divi dendos censuit, Suet Caes 14 *init*

mūnĭcĭpātĭo, ōnis, *f* [municeps], *citi zenship* (eccl Lat), Hier in Psa 133

mūnĭcĭpātus, us, *m* [id] *citizenship* (eccl Lat) πολίτευμα, id est municipatus, Tert adv Marc. 3, 24, Inscr Orell 3702

mūnĭcĭpĭŏlum, i, *n dim* [municipi um] *a little* municipium (post class), Sid Ep 3 1

mūnĭcĭpĭum, ii, *n* [municeps], *a town, particularly in Italy, which possessed the right of Roman citizenship* (*together with, in most cases, the right of voting*) *but was governed by its own laws, a free town* (cf municeps, syn civitas oppidum) Sex Roscius, pecuniâ sui municipii facile primus, Cic Rosc Am 6 15 nullum erat Italiae municipium, id Sest 14 32 e mu nicipio antiquissimo Tusculano, id Planc 8, 19 —Sometimes for colonia L Castroni us longe princeps municipii Lucensis, Cic Fam 13, 13 *init*

mūnĭdātor, ōris, *m* [munus dator], *a bestower of gifts,* Inscr Afran ap Renier, 2928

mūnĭfex, ĭcis, *com* [munia facio] *one who performs service* or *is on duty* (post Aug) **I.** Lit, of soldiers munifices, milites qui munera facere coguntur, Veg Mil 2, 7, cf Paul ex Fest s v BENEFICIA RII, p 33 Müll —**II.** Transf, of things munifex mamma, i e *suckling,* Plin 11, 40, 95, § 234

mūnĭfĭcē, *adv*, v munificus *fin*

mūnĭfĭcens, ntis, *adj*, v munificus

mūnĭfĭcentĭa, ae, *f* [munificus] *bountifulness munificence, liberality, gener osity* (class, but not in Cic or Caes) Cae sar beneficiis ac munificentiâ magnus ha bebatur Sall C 54, 2 Caesaris, Suet Caes 10 naturae, Plin 27, 1, 1, § 1 liberalita tem et munificentiam exercere Dig 39, 5, 1

mūnĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n* [munus facio] *sub jection to public burdens* (post class), Dig 39, 4, 4 § 1 (al munificum)

* **mūnĭfĭco,** 1, *v a* [munificus] *to pre sent with* any thing aliquem aliqua re, Lucr 2 625

1. mūnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj* [munus facio] *present making* i e *bountiful liber al, benevolent, generous, munificent* (class, syn liberalis, beneficus) **I.** Of persons ut munifica sim bonis Plaut Am 2 2 212 in dando munificum esse, Cic Off 2, 18, 64 liberalissimus munificentissimusque, id Rosc. Com 8, 22 —**II.** Of things opes, Ov P 4, 1 24 area, Mart 8 38 11 —*Comp* munificior a munifico identidem Cato dixit, cum nunc munificentior dicamus quam vis munificens non sit in usu Paul ex Fest p 165 Müll —Hence, *adv* **mūnĭ-fĭcē,** *bountifully, munificently* (class) tam munifice et tam large dare, Cic N D 3, 27, 69 adjuvisse, Juv 22, 37

2. mūnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj* [munia fa cio] *doing duty, on duty* (post class) mu nifici milites (al munifices), Dig 50 16, 18

mūnīmen, ĭnis, *n* [1 munio] *a de fence, fortification, rampart, enclosure* (poet and in post class prose) munimen ad im bres *a defence against the rains,* Verg G 2, 352 fossas munimine cingere, Ov M 13 212 narrat esse locum, solidae tutum munimine molis, id ib 4 771 clusae por tae id Am 1, 6, 29 horti, *a fence, hedge,* Pall 3 24, 1.

mūnīmentum (**moen-,** archaic form Enn ap Cic Fin 2 32, 106 B and K) i, *n* [id] *a defence, fortification, intrench ment, rampart, bulwark protection* (class but not in Cic.) **I.** Lit ut instar muri hae sepes munimenta praeberent, Caes. B G 2 17 fossa, haud parvum munimentum a planioribus aditu locis Liv 1, 33, 7 se pulcri, Dig 11, 7, 37 —Esp, of military *fortifications, intrenchments* tenere se munimentis, Tac A 13, 36 domûs muni mentis septae, id ib 15, 38 munimentis se defendere, id H 5, 20 coercere intra munimenta militem, id ib 2 18 muni menta perrumpere, id A 12, 17 regni, i e flumina, Curt 4 5 4 —Of a *defence* or *cov ering* for the body munimentum ipsis equisque loricae plumatae sunt, Just 41, 2, 10 pingues aliquando lacernas, munimen ta togae accipimus, Juv 9, 28 —**II.** Trop, *defence, protection, shelter* id munimen tum (Horatium Coclem) illo die fortuna urbis Romanae habuit, Liv 2, 10 rati noc tem sibi munimento fore, Sall J 97, 3 munimento foret, id ib 50, 3 legiones fir ma imperii munimenta Tac H 4 52 le gum, Val Max 6, 3 prooem, 2 1, 5

1. mūnĭo (old form moenio, v below) ivi or ii, itum, 4 (*fut* munibis for munies Veg Vet 1, 10, 5), *v a* [moenia, lit to wall, hence], *to build a wall around, to defend with a wall, to fortify defend, protect, se cure, put in a state of defence* (class) **I.** Lit arcem ad urbem obsidendam, Nep Tim 3, 3 palatium, Liv 1, 7 locum, Caes. B G 1, 24, 3 —With *abl* Alpibus Itali am munierat ante natura, Cic. Prov Cons 14, 34 domum praesidiis, id. Cat 1 4, 10 castra vallo fossaque, *with palisades and a trench* Caes B G 2, 5 locum muro, id ib 29 —With a homogeneous object, prov magna moenia moenia, *you are undertak ing a great thing,* Plaut Mil 2 2 73 duo vir urbis moeniendae, Inscr Orell 7142 —*Absol* quod idoneum ad muniendum pu tarent, *for fortifying,* i e *for use in the for tifications,* Nep Them 6, 21, Hirt B G 8, 31 —Also *to surround, guard,* for the protec tion of other things ignem ita munire ut non evagaretur, Mos et Rom Leg Coll 12, 7, 7 —**B.** Transf **1.** In gen, *to defend, guard, secure, protect, shelter* Pergamum di vina moenitum manu, Plaut Bacch 4, 9, 2 hortum ab incursu hominum, Col 11, 3, 2 spica contra avium morsûs munitur vallo aristarum, Cic Sen. 15, 51 hieme quaternis tunicis et tibialibus muniebatur, *he defend ed, protected covered himself,* Suet Aug 82 —**2.** *To make* a road, etc, i e *to make passable* by opening repairing or paving it quasi Appius Caecus viam munierit, Cic Mil 7, 17 rupem Liv 21, 37 itinera Nep Hann 3, 4 TEMPE MVNIVIT, Inscr Orell 587 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To guard, secure, strength en, support* (cf fulcio, sustineo) meretri culis Muniendis rem cogere, *to maintain support,* Plaut Truc 2, 2, 54 (dub, Speng moenerandis, v munero) —*Am strength ening myself* munio me ad haec tempora, Cic Fam 9 18, 2 imperium, *to secure,* Nep Reg 2, 2 muniri adversus fraudes *to secure one's self,* Plin 37, 13, 76, § 198 (dub moneri, Jahn) se contra ruborem Tac Agr 45 se multorum benevolentia, Cic Fin 2, 26, 84 se contra perfidiam, id Fam 4, 14, 3 aliquid auctoritate, Vell 2 127, 2 domum terrore, Plin Pan 48, 3 —**B.** Munire viam, *to make* or *open a way* haec omnia tibi accusandi viam muniebant *prepared the way for your accusation,* Cic. Mur 23, 48 sibi viam ad stuprum, id Verr 2 1, 25, § 64 —Hence, **mūnītus,** a, um, *P a*, *defended, fortified, protected, secured, safe* (class) nullius pu dicitia munita contra tuam cupiditatem et audaciam posset esse, Cic Verr 2, 5, 15, § 39 —*Neutr plur* munita as *subst* mu nita viai *fortification* or *breastwork* of the mouth (cf Homer ἕρκος ὀδόντων), *the lips,* Lucr 3 498 —*Comp* se munitiorem ad custodiendam vitam suam fore, Cic Q Fr 2 3 3 —*Sup* munitissima castra, Caes. B G 4, 55 —*Adv* **mūnītē,** *securely, safely* (ante class) munitius, Varr L L 5, § 141 Müll

(**2. mūnĭo,** ōnis, a false reading for nomionem v Orell and Klotz, ad h l, Cic de Or 1, 59, 251)

mūnis, e, *adj* [cf munus] *ready to be of service* or *to oblige, obliging* (ante class) dico ejus pro meritis gratum me et munem fore, Plaut Merc prol 105 munifici mu nesque viri, Lucil ap Non 23, 15, cf mu

nem significare ... officiosum unde e contrario immunis dicitur, qui nullo fungitur officio, Paul. ex Fest p 143 Müll.

mūnītē, *adv*, v 1. munio, *P a. fin*

mūnītĭo, ōnis, *f* [1. munio], *a defending, fortifying, protecting* (class) **I.** Lit milites munitione prohibere, Caes B G 1, 49 oppidi, Suet Galb 10 operis, *a fortifying, erection of fortifications,* Caes. B G 1, 8 fluminum, *a bridging over,* Tac. A. 1, 56 munitionis multa sunt genera, *enclosure, fencing, hedging,* Pall. 1, 34.—**B.** Transf **1.** Concr, *a means of fortification* or *defence, a fortification, rampart, bulwark, intrenchment, walls* (syn. munimentum) nisi munitione ac mole lapidum a mari (fons) disjunctus esset, Cic Verr 2, 4, 53, § 118 munitiones multiplices Piraei portus Vell. 2, 23, 3. urbem operibus munitionibusque sepire, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 20 demoliri, Sall. Fragm ap Non. 2, 204 facere, Caes B G 1, 10 incendere, Nep Eum 5, 7 per munitionem introire, Sall. J 38, 6 · munitiones in urbem spectantes, Liv 5, 5. munitiones et castella, Tac A. 3, 74 multum munitionis, *of the walls,* Nep Them 7, 2.—**2.** (Acc to munio I B 2.) *A making passable* of roads, by opening, paving, etc ex viarum munitione quaestum facere, *repairing the roads, work on the roads,* Cic Font 4, 7 · multos ad munitiones viarum condemnavit, Suet Calig 27 —**II.** Trop, *a support* aditus ad causam et munitio aut quoddam ornamentum, *support to the cause,* Cic de Or 2, 79, 320 (al communitio) —(The gloss. of Fest is prob corrupt munitio morsicatio ciborum, Paul ex Fest p 143 Müll.)

mūnītĭuncŭla, ae, *f dim* [munitio], *a little fortification,* Vulg 1 Macc 16, 15

* **mūnīto,** 1, *v freq a* [1 munio], *to make passable, to open* a road viam, Cic. Rosc Am 48, 140

mūnītor, ōris, *m* [id.] *a fortifier, a worker on fortifications, an engineer, miner,* etc. (not in Cic or Cæs), Tac A. 1 64 qui pro munitoribus armati steterant (al munitionibus), Liv 7, 23 munitorum numerus, *miners,* id. 5, 19 11 —Poet Trojae, i e *Apollo, the builder of the walls of Troy,* Ov H 5, 139

mūnītrix, īcis, *f* [munitor], *a female fortifier,* Prisc 1122 P

mūnītūra, ae, *f* [1 munio] *a protection, enclosure* (post clas) **I.** Lit SARCOPHAGI, Inscr Grut 589, 7 —**II.** Transf, *an apron, leathern apron* περίζωμα, quas vulgus etiam munituras vocat, Aug ap Jul. Pelag 2, 6

mūnītus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, v 1 munio *fin*

mūnus (old orthogr moenus, moenera militiai, Lucr 1, 29) ĕris, *n* [root mu, cf moenia, munis munia, etc], *a service, office, post, employment, function, duty* (class, syn officium, ministerium, honos) **I.** Lit · munus significat officium, cum dicitur quis munere fungi Item donum quod officii causa datur, Paul. ex Fest p 140 Müll (cf infra) munus curare, *to discharge an office* Plaut Truc 2, 4, 76 octo munus hominum fungi, id. Men 1, 4, 5 administrare, Ter Ad. 5, 1, 2 munus atque officium, Cic Font. 7, 15 rei publicae, *a public office,* id. de Or 1, 45, 199 belli, Liv 24, 35 de jure respondendi sustinere, Cic. Brut. 30, 113 *rei publicae explere,* id. Prov Cons 14, 35 vigiliarum obire, *to perform,* Liv 3 6 officii, *the performance of a duty,* Cic Sen. 11, 35 tuum est hoc munus, tuae partes a te hoc civitas exspectat, *duty, office, obligation,* id Fam 11, 5 3 principum est resistere levitati multitudinis id. Mil 8, 22 vitae, id. Sen 11, 35 senectutis, id. Leg 1, 3, 10—**B.** Esp, = onus, *a duty, burden, tribute* cum hoc munus imponebatur tam grave civitati, Cic Verr 2 5, 20, § 51 id quoque munus leve atque commune Mamertinis remisisti, id. ib 2, 5, 21, § 52 dum ne quis eorum munere vacaret, Liv 25, 7, 4 non enim detractionem eam munerum militiae sed apertam defectionem esse, id. 27, 9, 9 —**II.** Transf. **A.** *A work* majorum vigiliarum munus Cic. Par prooem solitudinis, *a work, book, written in solitude* id. Off 3, 1 4 —**B.** *A service, favor* huc ire licet atque illuc munere ditium dominorum Sall Orat Licin., Cic Fam 10, 11, 1 —**2.** In partic, *the last service, office* to the dead, i. e *burial* pro hominis dignitate amplo munere extulit, Nep Eum 4, 4 (dub, al. funere) suprema, Verg A. 11, 25 supremum mortis, Cat 101, 3 debita, Val. Fl. 3, 313 · fungi inani Munere, Verg A. 6, 885 cineri haec mittite nostro Munera, id. ib 4, 624.—**C.** *A present, gift* (syn. donum, praemium). bonum datum deorum concessu atque munere, Cic. Univ 14 mittere alicui, id. Verr 2, 4, 27, § 62 mittere aliquid alicui munere, *to send one something as a present,* Plin. 37, 5, 19, § 74 (al. muneri) · quasi totam regionem muneri accepissent, *had received as a present,* Tac A. 14, 31 aliquem munere donare, *to present one with a gift,* Verg. A. 5, 282 dare muneri aliquid alicui, *to give one something as a present,* Nep Thras 4, 2 munera Liberi, i e *wine,* Hor C 4, 15, 26 terrae, id. ib 2, 14, 10 Cereris, *bread,* Ov M 10, 74, cf. gratae po t munus aristae, Juv 14, 183 quem munere palpat Carus, i. e *a bribe,* id. 1, 35 —**2.** In partic **a.** *A public show, spectacle entertainment, exhibition,* esp *a show of gladiators,* which was given to the people by the magistrates, and generally by the ædiles, as an expression of gratitude for the honorable office to which they had been elected (cf. ludus, spectaculum) erat munus Scipionis, dignum et eo ipso et illo Q Metello, cui dabatur, Cic Sest 58, 124 munus magnificum dare, id. Q Fr 3, 8, 6 praebere, id. Sull 19, 54 functus est aedilicio maximo munere, i. e *gave a splendid exhibition,* id. Off 2, 16, 55 edere, Suet. Tit 7 venationes, quae vocantur munera, Lact 6, 20 munera nunc edunt, Juv 3, 36, 4, 18 —**b.** *A public building for the use of the people, erected at the expense of an individual. Pompeii munera, the theatre,* Vell. 2, 130, 1 aut ubi muneribus nati sua munera mater Addidit (i e theatro Marcelli porticum Octaviam), Ov A. A. 1, 69 —**c.** Transf, *of the structure of the universe* effector vel moderator tanti operis et muneris, Cic Tusc 1, 28, 70

mūnuscŭlum, i, *n dim* [munus], *a small present* (class) amico munusculum levidense mittere, Cic. Fam 9, 12 2 nemini hoc deferre munusculum maluit, quam suo accusatori Cael. ap Cic. Fam 8, 8, 1, 8, 12, 1 prima munuscula, Verg E. 4, 18 exigit a te nulla munuscula, Juv 6, 36

Mūnȳchĭa, ae, *f*, = Μουνυχία, *the port of Athens,* Nep Thras 2, 5 —Hence, **Mūnȳchĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *Munychian,* poet for *Athenian* agri, Ov M 2, 709

† **1. mūraena,** ae, *f*, v 1. Murena.

2. Mūraena, v 2. Murena.

mūrālis, e, *adj* [murus] *of* or *belonging to a wall, wall-, mural* (class) muralis herba, *the pellitory of the wall, parietary,* Plin 21, 30, 104, § 176 pila, *used in fighting from walls,* Caes B G 5, 39 tormentum, *for battering walls,* Verg A. 12, 921 fossa, *under the walls,* Sil 8, 555 falces, *hooks for pulling down walls,* Caes B G 3, 14 corona, *a mural crown,* given as a reward to him who first scaled the enemy's walls, Liv 23, 18, also, corona, *the crown on the head of Cybele, adorned with walls and towers,* Lucr 2 606

mūrālĭum, i, *n*, *a plant, also called* muralis herba, parthenium, *and* perdicium, Plin 21, 30, 104, § 176

mūrāna, ae, *f* (eccl. Lat) super acervum *stercoris atque muranam sedens* Anon (Hilar) in Job, 2 p 167, 2 p 181, 3, p 214 (Fr moraine, a heap of stones, Sp moron, a hill)

mūrātus, a, um, *adj* [murus] *walled, surrounded* or *defended by walls* (post class) civitas, Veg Mil 1, 21, 3, 8 *fin*

‡ **murcĕus,** a um, *adj*, *slow, sluggish, inactive* murcei νωθεῖς, Vet Glo s

Murcia (also written **Murtia, Murtea, Myrtea**), ae *f* **I.** *An epithet of Venus, said to be taken from the myrtle, which was sacred to her,* Varr L. L 5, § 154 Müll; Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 121, Tert Spect 8 —**II.** *The goddess of sloth,* Aug Civ Dei, 4, 16, Arn 4, 132 —*Her temple was at the foot of the Aventine, which was formerly called* Murcus, Liv 1, 33, 5, Fest p 148, cf. murcidus

murcĭdus, a, um, *adj* [murcus] *slothful* (ante class) dea Murcia quae praeter modum non moveret, ac faceret hominem, ut ait Pomponius murcidum, id est nimis desidiosum, et inactuosum, Aug Civ Dei, 4, 16, Arn 4, 9

murcĭŏlus and **murcĕŏlus,** v myrteolus.

Murcĭus (Murtĭus), a, um, *adj* [Murcia, Murtia], *sacred to* or *called after Venus Murcia* Murciae or Murtiae metae (sc in Circo)) so named because near the chapel of the goddess Murcia, App M 6, p 176, 13 Vallis, *the valley in which her temple stood,* Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 404, Serv Verg A 8, 636

1. murcus, i, *m* *a coward who, to escape military service, cuts off his thumb* (post class.), Amm. 15 12, 3

2. Murcus, i, *m*, *a Roman surname,* e g L. Statius Murcus, Cic. Phil. 11, 12, 30 —**II.** *The old name of the Aventine Hill,* acc to Paul. ex Fest s v Murciae deae, p 148 Müll.

1. Murena (old form **Muraena**), ae, *f*, = μύραινα **I.** *The murena,* a fish of which the ancients were very fond, Plin. 9, 55, 81, § 171 muraenam exdorsua Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 2, id. Pers. 1, 3, 30, Juv 5, 99 —**II.** Transf, *a black stripe in the shape of this fish, a black vein in the table tops of citron wood,* Plin. 13, 15 30, § 98

2. Murena, ae, *f* (ante class form **Muraena,** but without class authority), *a Roman surname in the* gens Licinia, Varr R. R. 3, 3, 10, *Col. 8, 16*—So, **1.** L. Licinius Murena, *who was defended by Cicero, in an oration still extant, against the charge of* ambitus, Cic Mur 7, 15, etc —**2.** A. Terentius Varro Murena, *an intimate friend of Cicero,* Cic Fam. 16, 12, 6, 13, 22, 1.—**3.** L. Licinius Varro Murena, *brother in law of Mæcenas,* Hor S 1, 5, 38 —Hence, **Mūrēnĭānus (Mūraen-),** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Murena, Murenian* oratio, i. e. *that pronounced by Cicero on behalf of* L. Licinius Murena, Mart. Cap 5, 172, § 525

mūrēnŭla (mūraen-), ae, *f dim* [1. murena] **I.** *A small murena* (late Lat) murenulam strictis manibus tenere Hier praef. in Job —**II.** Transf., *a small necklace resembling a murena* aurum colli sui, quod quidem murenulam vulgus vocat, Hier Ep 24, 3, id. in Isa. 2, 3, 18

mūrex, ĭcis, *m* **I.** *The purple-fish,* Plin. 9, 36, 60, § 125, Enn ap App Mag p 299, 11 (Heduph. v 11, p 167 Vahl.) Baianus Hor S 2, 4, 32.—The Tritons used the shell as a tuba, Val. Fl 3, 726 —The shells were also used for holding liquids, Mart 3, 82, 27 —And for adorning grottos summa lacunabant alterno murice conchae, Ov M 8, 563 —**II.** Transf. **A.** *The purple dye, purple,* made from the juice of the purple fish. Tyrioque ardebat murice laena, Verg A 4, 262.—**B.** Of bodies shaped (pointed) like the purple fish. **1.** *A pointed rock* or *stone* acuto in murice remi Obnixi crepuere, Verg A. 5 205 Cato sternendum forum muricibus censuerat, *with small pointed stones,* Plin 19, 1, 6, § 24.—**2.** *A sharp murex shell used for a bridle bit* acuto murice frenat Delphinas bijuges Stat. Achill 1, 221 —**3.** *A caltrop* with sharp points in every direction murices ferreos in terram defodis e Dareum, qua ho tem equites emissurum e credebat, Curt 4, 13, 36, Val. Max. 3, 7, 2.—**4.** *A spike* of iron armarium muricibus praefixum, Gell. 6, 4, 4.

Murgantĭa, ae, *f* **I.** *A city in Samnium,* now *Baselice,* Liv 10 17, 11 —**II.** *A city in Sicily, also called* Murgentia, now perh. *Mandri Bianchi,* Liv 26 21, 17, 24 27, 5, Sil 14, 266 —Hence, **A. Murgantīnus,** a um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Murgantia* (in Samnium), *Murgantian* POPVLVS MVRGANTINVS, Inscr Orell 141 Romanelli Topogr Napol. t 2, p 481.—**B. Murgentīnus (Murgant-)** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the city of Murgantia* (in Sicily), *Murgantine* vinum, Cato, R. R. 6 ager, Cic Verr 2, 3, 18, § 47 —In *plur subst* **Murgentīni,** orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Murgantia, Murgantines,* Cic Verr 2, 3, 43, § 103, Plin 3, 8, 14, § 91.

‡ **murgiso,** ōnis, *m*, *a crafty advocate* murgisonem dixerunt a mora et decisione, Paul ex Fest p 144 Müll.

mŭrĭa, ae (collat form **mŭrĭes,** ēi v infra), *f* [ἁλμυρίς] *salt liquor, brine,*

pickle oleae conduntur vel virides in muria, Cato, R. R. 7, cf oleae ex muria durâ, Cels. 4, 9 dura, id 4, 15 ut melius muria, quam testa marina remittat, Hor S 2, 8, 53 —Form murics, Cato R R. 88, 2, Paul ex Fest. p 158 sq Müll, Fab Pict ap Non 223, 17

mŭrĭātĭcus, a, um, *adj* [muria], *pickled* or *lying in brine*, perh only as *subst* **mŭrĭātĭcum,** i, *n*, *a pickled fish* (Plautinian), Plaut Poen 1, 2, 32 (coqua) scit, muriatica ut maceret, id ib 1, 2, 38

mūrĭcātim, *adv* [murex], *in the shape of a purple fish* (post Aug) vertice muricatim intorto, Plin 9, 33, 52, § 162

mūrĭcātus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *shaped like a purple fish, pointed* **I.** Lit folia spinosa, muricatis cacuminibus, Plin 20, 23, 99, § 262 —**II.** Transf (acc to murex, II B 3), *fearful, timid*, as if walking over caltrops gressus, Fulg Myth 1

mūrĭcĕus, a, um, *adj* [id], *like a purple fish, pointed, full of points, rough* (post class) lacunae, Aus. Ep 9, 4

mūrĭcīdus (murric-), i, *m* [perh mus caedo, mouse killer], *a coward, poltroon*, as a term of abuse vae tibi muricide homo, Plaut Ep 3, 1, 12, cf Paul ex Fest p 125 Müll

mūrĭcŭlus, i, *m dim* [murex], *a small purple fish* (ante class), Enn ap App Mag p 299, 11 (Heduph v 11 Vahl p 167)

mūrĭcus, i, *m* [mus], *a mouser* poeta non musicus, sed muricus, Ven. Fort praef Lib 1, p 31 Brower

mūrĭes, ei, v muria.

mūrĭ-lĕgŭlus, i, *m* [murex legulus], *one who gathers* or *fishes for the purple fish* (post class), Cod Th. 10, 20, 5, 14 sqq, Cod Just 11, 7, 11

mūrīnus, a, um, *adj* [mus], *of mice, mouse* (ante class and post Aug) murinus color, *mouse color*, Varr ap Non 8, 2, Col 6, 37, 6, Pall 4, 13, 4 equus, Varr Sat Men 63, 13 sanguis, Plin 30, 9, 23, § 81 fimus, id. 29, 6, 34, § 106 pellis, id 29, 6, 36, § 113 pelles, *the skins of martens, ermines*, etc, Just 2, 2, 9 hordeum, *a kind of wild barley*, Plin 22, 25, 65, § 135

murmillo, v mirmillo

murmur, ŭris, *n* (*m* murmur fit vɑrus, Varr ap Non 214, 14) [Sanscr marmara, susurrus, murmur, and the Greek μορμύρω and μυρμυρω] *a murmur, murmuring, a humming, roaring, growling, grumbling, a rushing, crashing* etc (class, syn fremitus, strepitus, fragor, stridor, susurrus) murmur populi, Liv 45, 1 seritque per agmina murmur, Verg A. 12, 239 quanto porrexit murmure panem, Juv 5, 67 —Of prayer, *a low, indistinct tone* quos ubi placavit precibus et murmure longo, Ov M 7, 251, Juv 10, 290—Of *the humming* of bees strepit omnis murmure campus, Verg A 6, 709 —Of *the roar* of a lion Mart 8, 55 1, of the tiger tigridis Hyrcanae jejunum murmur, Stat Th 12 170 —Of inanimate things, *a murmur, roar, rushing, crashing, crash, rumbling* nam et odor urbanitatis, et mollitudo humanitatis et murmur maris, et dulcedo orationis sunt ducta a ceteris sensibus, Cic de Or 3, 40, 161 dare, *to roar*, Lucr 6, 142 magno misceri murmure caelum, Verg A 4 160 ventosum, *the rushing wind*, id E 9 58 —Of thunder exanimes primo murmure caeli, Juv 13, 224. — Of a volcanic mountain Aetnaei verticis, Suet Calig 51 —Of an earthquake, *a roaring, rumbling* praecedit sonus, alias murmuri similis, alias mugitibus, aut clamori humano armorumve pulsantium fragori, Plin 2, 80 82 § 193 —Of wind instruments cornuum, *the sound*, Hor C 2, 1, 17 inflati buxi, *of the tibia*, Ov M 14, 537 aurium *a singing in the ears* Plin 28, 7, 21, § 75 (Jahn, animalia) —Trop contemnere murmura famae, Prop 2, 5, 29, of a *muttering rebellious murmur* contra Dominum Vulg Exod 16 7, id Act 6, 1.

murmŭrābundus, a, um, *adj* [murmuro], *murmuring* (post class), App M 2, p 123, 32.

murmŭrātĭo, ōnis *f* [id], *a murmuring, crying* (post Aug) aquilarum Plin. 10, 3 3, § 6. deum sine murmuratione commitari, *without murmuring*, Sen Ep 107, 9, id Ben 5, 15, 2 servi mei, id de Ira, 3, 24, 2.

murmŭrātor, ōris, *m* [murmuro], *a murmurer* (post class) summussi murmuratores, Paul. ex Fest p 299 Müll. adversus Deum murmuratores, Aug Retract 2, 20, Vulg Judae, 16

murmŭrillo, 1, *v n dim* [id], *to murmur, mutter* (ante class.) quid murmurillas tecum? Plaut Fragm ap Non 143, 2

***murmŭrillum,** i, *n dim* [murmur], *a murmuring*, Plaut Rud. 5, 3, 48

murmŭrĭōsus, a um, *adj* [id], *murmuring, grumbling* murmuriosus γογγυστής, Gloss. Philox

murmŭro, avi, ātum, 1, and (ante and post class) **murmŭror,** atus, 1, *v dep* [id.], *to murmur, mutter, to rustle, rumble, roar*, etc. (cf susurro, musso, fremo, strepo) **I.** *Neutr* **A.** Form murmuro secum murmurat, Plaut Aul 1, 1, 13, Varr L. L. 6, § 67 Müll — Of discontented persons, *to mutter, grumble* servi murmurant, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 149 et murmuravit omnis congregatio, Vulg Exod 16, 2 al.—Of the nightingale secum ipse murmurat, Plin 10, 29, 43 § 82 magia carminibus murmurata, *muttered*, App Mag p 304, 28 —Of inanimate things, *to murmur, roar, rumble* murmurantia litora, Varr L L 6, § 67 Müll murmurans mare, Cic Tusc 5 40, 116 unda, Verg A 10, 212 ignis, *crackles*, Plin 18, 35, 84, § 357 intestina, *to rumble*, Plaut Cas 4, 3, 6 —**B.** Form murmuror murmurari coepimus, Varr ap Non 478 populus murmurari coepit, Quadrig ib 7, Varr ib 11 —**II.** *Act*, transf, *to mutter* or *grumble at* a thing quidam tarditatem poetae murmurari, App Flor p 353 *fin*

mūro, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* [murus], *to provide with walls* (late Lat) civitatem, Cassiod Hist Eccl 12, 2, Veg Mil 1, 21 castella, id. ib 3, 8 urbes, Hier in Isa 1, 2, 15 *ext*

Murocincta, ae, *f*, *a villa of Valentinian in Lower Pannonia*, Amm 30, 10, 4

†**1. murra** (less correctly **myrrha, murrha,** v Bramb Orthog p 107), ae, *f*, = μύρρα **I.** Prop, *the myrrh tree, an Arabian tree, of which myrrh was the sap* murram in iisdem silvis permixta arbore nasci tradidere aliqui, Plin 12, 15, 33, § 66, Ov M 10, 310, 15, 399 —**II.** Meton **A.** *Myrrh*, the gum which exudes from the myrrh tree The ancients used it to flavor their wine, they also anointed their hair with a perfumed unguent made from it lautissima apud priscos vina erant murrae odore condita, Plin 14, 13, 15, § 92 crines murra madentes, Verg A 12, 100 crines murra madidi, Ov M 5 53, 3, 555, 4, 393, cf id Med. Fac 88 —**B.** Personified, *the daughter of Cinyras, who was changed into a myrrh tree*, Ov M 10, 298 sq, Hyg Fab 58

2. murra, ae, and **murris,** idis, *f*, = μύρρα and μυρρίς, *a plant, called also* smyrrhiza, *sweet cicely*, Plin 24, 16, 97, § 154

†**3. murra** (less correctly **murrha, myrrha**), ae, *f*, = μύρρα **I.** *A stone of which costly vessels* (v murrinus and murreus) *were made* maculosae pocula murrae, Mart 10, 80, 1, hence, poet transf, *vessels of murra, murrine vases*, id 4, 86 —**II.** *The myrrh tree* and *myrrh*, v myrrha —**III. Murra,** *the name of a horse*, perh of a spotted one, Inscr Grut. 341

Murrānus (Murrhan-), i, *m* **I.** *The name of a mythic king of the Latins*, Verg A 12, 529 —**II.** *Name of a slave*, Inscr Mur 1379, 1

murrātus (less correctly **myrrhātus**), a, um, *adj* **A.** *Spiced* or *mingled with myrrh* (post class.) potio, Paul ex Fest p 158 Müll vinum, Vulg Marc. 15, 23 —**B.** *Anointed with balsam of myrrh* Satrapae, Sid. Ep 8, 3

1. murrĕus (myrrhĕus, murrhĕus), a, um, *adj* [1 murra] *of* or *belonging to myrrh* —Esp **A.** *Anointed with myrrh, perfumed with myrrh* (poet) crinis, Hor C 3 14 22 —**B.** *Like myrrh, of the color of myrrh, yellowish*, Prop 3, 10, 20 (4, 9, 22)

2. murrĕus (murrhĕus, myrrhĕus), a, um *adj* [3 murra], *of* or *belonging to the stone murra, murrean* pocula, *made of murra*, Prop 4 (5), 5, 26: poculum, Sen Ep 119, 3

‡†**murrhacŏpum,** i, *n*, = μυρράκοπον, *a medicament compounded with myrrh, for removing weariness* acopum murrhacopum, Not Tir p 160

murrĭcīdus, v muricidus

1. murrĭnus (murrhĭnus, myrrhĭnus), a, um, *adj* [1 murra] *of* or *belonging to myrrh* odor, Plaut Poen 5, 4, 6 oleo, Vulg Esth 2, 12 —*Subst* **murrĭna,** ae, *f* (sc. potio), *a drink made of good wine, flavored with myrrh and other spices*, Plaut. Ps 2, 4, 51, Doss. ap Plin 14, 13, 15, § 92, § 93, cf murrina, genus potionis quae Graece dicitur νέκταρ, Paul ex Fest p 144 Müll

2. murrĭnus (murrhĭnus, myrrhĭnus), a, um, *adj* [3 murra], *of* or *belonging to the stone murra, murrine* (post Aug) **I.** *Adj* trulla, *made of murra*, Plin 37, 2, 7, § 20 vitrum, *painted in a manner resembling murrine vases*, id 36, 26, 67, § 198 —**II.** *Subst* **murrĭna** or **myrrĭna,** ōrum, *n* (sc vasa), *vessels of murra, murrine vases, murrines* murrina et crystallina ex eIdem terrâ effodimus, Plin 33 prooem § 5, 37, 2, 7, § 18, Juv 6, 156

***murrĭo,** 4, *v n* [mus], *to squeak like a mouse*, Gloss Isid

murrītis, v myrrhites

†**murrŏbathrārĭus (murrhob-, murob-),** ii, *m* [μύρρα βάθρον, shoe], *a balsam shoemaker, one who gives the shoes a balsamic smell*, Plaut Aul 3, 5, 37 (dub, Wagn diabatharii, al myrobathrarius, al malobathrarius, al myrobrecharius)

Mursa or **Mursĭa,** ae, *f*, *a city in Pannonia*, now *Esgek*, Eutr 9, 6, 10, 6, Aur Vict Epit 41 —Hence, **A. Mursensis** or **Mursiensis,** e, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Mursa* or *Mursia, Mursian* Mursense proelium, Amm 15, 5, 33 episcopus (al Mursiensis), Hier adv Lucifer 18 —**B. Mursīnus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the city of Mursa, Mursian* labes, Aur Vict Caesar 33

murta, ae, v myrtus

murtātus and **murtĕus,** a, um, v myrt

murtētum, v myrtetum

Murtius, v Murcius

murtum, i, v myrtum

mūrus (archaic orthogr moerus, Varr L L 5, 32, § 41 Müll, Enn ap Serv Verg G 1, 18, or Ann v 376 Vahl, Verg A 10, 24 moirus, Inscr Orell 566), i, *m* [from root mū, cf moenia, munis], *a wall*, esp *a city wall*, mostly in *plur* (class, cf moenia, paries, maceria) **I.** Lit muri urbis, Cic N D 3, 40, 94 Helvii intra oppida murosque compelluntur, Caes B G 7, 65 instruere, Nep Th 6, 4 ducere, Verg A 1, 423 aedificare, Ov M 11, 204 marmoreus, *a balcony* Calp Ecl 7, 48 —Also, *the wall of a building*, Cic Att 2, 4, 7 sanctae res, veluti muri et portae, quodammodo divini juris sunt, Gai Inst. 2, 9 —**B.** Transf **1.** *A bank, mound, dam*, Varr R R 1, 14, 3 —**2.** *The rim* or *side of a pot* or *boiler* quae tenui muro spatiosum colligat orbem, Juv 4, 132 —**3.** *The wooden tower* of an elephant, Sil 9, 601 —**4.** *The head dress* of Cybele, ornamented with towers crinalis, Claud in Eutr 2, 284 —**II.** Trop, *a wall, a safeguard, protection, defence* (rare but class) lex Aelia et Fufia, propugnacula murique tranquillitatis, Cic Pis 4, 9 Graiûm murus Achilles, Ov M 13, 280 cor munitum costarum et pectoris muro, Plin 11, 37, 69, § 181 hic murus aeneus esto, Hor Ep 1, 1, 60

†**1. mūs,** mūris (*gen plur* murum, Arn 3, 3, usually murium, Cic N D 2, 63, 157, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 98, v Neue, Formenl 1, 286 sq) *comm* [kindred to Greek μῦς, Sanscr mûsh, the same from mûsh, furari], *a mouse* non solum inquilini, sed etiam mures migraverunt, Cic. Att 14, 9, 1 exiguus, Verg G 1, 181 rusticus, urbanus, Hor S 2, 6, 80 al —Prov, v mons, I neque enim homines murium aut formicarum causa frumentum condunt, Cic N D 2, 63, 158 —Compared with parasites quasi mures semper edimus alienum cibum, Plaut. Pers 1, 2, 6 —The ancients included under this name the rat, marten, sable, er-

mine, e. g. mures domestici, agrestes, aranei, Pontici, Libyci, marini, Plin. 8, 57, 82, § 221; 9, 19, 35, § 71; 10, 65, 85, § 185: pelles, perh. *ermine*, Amm. 31, 2, 5: Africani, Plin. 30, 6, 14, § 43: odorati, *musk-rats*, Hier. Ep. 127, 3.—As a term of abuse, *you rat*: videbo te in publicum, mus, imo terrae tuber, Petr. 58.—As a term of endearment: cum me murem dicis, *my little mouse*, Mart. 11, 29, 3.—**II.** Mus marinus, *a kind of crustaceous sea-fish*, Plin. 9, 19, 35, § 71; Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299 (Heduph. v. 2 Vahl.).

2. Mūs, muris, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, e. g. D. Decius Mus, Liv. 10, 14; Cic. Sest. 21, 48; id. Sen. 13, 43.

1. Mūsa, ae, *f.*, = Μοῦσα, *a muse*, one of the goddesses of poetry, music, and the other liberal arts. The ancients reckoned *nine of them, viz.*: *Clio, the muse of history*; Melpomene, *of tragedy*; Thalia, *of comedy*; Euterpe, *of the flute*; Terpsichore, *of dancing*; Calliope, *of epic poetry*; Erato, *of lyric poetry*; Urania, *of astronomy*; Polyhymnia, *of the mimic art*, Aus. Idyll. 20; Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 92: Musarum delubra, Cic. Arch. 11, 27: hic Musarum parens domusque Pieria, Mela, 2, 3, 2: crassiore Musâ, *in a plainer, clearer manner, without too much refinement*, Quint. 1, 10, 28: sine ullâ Musâ, *without any genius, wit, taste*, Varr. ap. Non. 448, 16.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A song, a poem*: musa procax, Hor. C. 2, 1, 37: pedestris, *a style of poetry bordering on prose*, id. S. 2, 6, 17.—**B.** *Plur.*, *sciences, studies*: quis est omnium, qui modo cum Musis, id est cum humanitate et cum doctrinâ habeat aliquod commercium, qui, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: agrestiores, id. Or. 3, 12: mansuetiores, *philosophical studies*, id. Fam. 1, 9, 23.

2. Mūsa, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, e. g. Antonius Musa, *a physician in ordinary of Augustus*, Suet. Aug. 59; Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 128: Q. Pomponius Musa, in Eckhel. D. N. V. t. 5, p. 283.

Mūsaeum, v. Museum.

1. Mūsaeus, a, um, v. Museus.

2. Mūsaeus, i, *m.*, = Μουσαῖος. **I.** *A famous Greek poet in the time of Orpheus*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; id. N. D. 1, 15, 41; Verg. A. 6, 667.—**II.** *A Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 701, 3.

Mūsāgētes, ae, *m.*, = Μουσαγέτης, *leader of the muses*, an epithet of Apollo and Hercules, Eum. Rest. Schol. 7.

1. musca, ae, *f.* [Sanscr. makshikâ, a fly; Gr. μυῖα, of which musca, μυίσκα, may be a dim. form; cf. Germ. Mücke; Engl. midge, musquito], *a fly*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: puer, abige muscas, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 247: muscas fugare, Mart. 3, 82, 12: muscas captare ac stilo praeacuto configere (solebat Domitianus), Suet. Dom. 3. — Transf., of troublesome persons.—So of inquisitive, prying people, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 26; of obtrusive, unbidden guests, id. Poen. 3, 3, 76.

2. Musca, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Cic. Att. 12, 40, 1.

muscārium, ii, v. muscarius, II.

muscārius, a, um, *adj.* [musca], *of* or *belonging to flies, fly-* (post-Aug.). **I.** *Adj.*: aranei muscarii tela, i. e. *fly-hunting*, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 131: clavus, *a broad-headed nail*, Vitr. 7, 3, 11.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.*: **muscārium**, ii, *n.*, *a fly-flap, fly-brush*, used also as a clothes-brush, made of peacocks' tails, Mart. 14, 67 *in lemm.*; or hairy ox-tails, id. 14, 71 *in lemm.*; or horse-tails, Veg. Vet. 4, 1.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The hairy* or *fibrous part of plants, the umbel*: semine in muscariis dependente, Plin. 12, 26, 57, § 127.—**2.** *A closet* or *safe*, in which writings were kept to protect them from the flies, Inscr. Rom. Viagg. a Pompeii, p. 168.

‡**muscellārium**, ii, *n.* [mus], *a mouse-trap*: muscellarium, viverrarium, γαλεάγρα, Gloss. Philox.

muscerda, ae, *f.* [id.], *mouse-dung*, Plin. 29, 6, 34, § 106; Paul. ex Fest. p. 196 Müll.

muscĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [muscus], *full of moss, mossy* (post-class.): pumices, Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

muscĭpŭla, ae, *f.*, and **muscĭpŭlum**, i, *n.* [mus-capio], *a mouse-trap*: muscipulum, μυάγρα, Gloss. Philox.; Lucil. ap. Non. 266, 2: qui saepe laqueos, et muscipula effugerat, Phaedr. 4, 1, 8: verendum est, ne quando in muscipulâ syllabas capiam, Sen. Ep. 48.

‡**muscĭpŭlātor**, ōris, *m.* [muscipula], *a mouse-catcher*; trop., *a deceiver*: muscipulator, deceptor, alterplex, Gloss. Isid.

muscĭpŭlum, i, v. muscipula.

Musclōsus, v. Musculosus.

muscōsē, *adv.*, v. muscosus *fin.*

muscōsus, a, um, *adj.* [muscus], *full of moss, mossy*: prata, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5: fontes, Verg. E. 7, 45.—*Comp.*: nihil alsius, nihil muscosius, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5.—Hence, *adv.*: **muscōsē**, *mossily*, Sid. Carm. 2.

muscŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [musca], *a little fly* (eccl. Lat.): scyniphes musculae sunt brevissimae, Aug. Trin. 7, 3; Arn. 2, 74.

muscŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [musculus]. **I.** *Muscular, fleshy* (post-Aug.): cor naturâ musculosum, Cels. 4, 1: pectora, Col. 8, 2.—**II. Musclōsus**, for Musculosus, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 337.

muscŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [mus], *a little mouse*. **I.** Lit., Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33; Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 52.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of other creatures. **1.** *A companion of the whale*, Plin. 9, 62, 88, § 186; called musculus marinus, id. 11, 37, 62, § 165.—**2.** *A sea-mussel*, Cels. 3, 6; 2, 29; Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 9 (al. mytilus).—**B.** Of things. **1.** *A muscle* of the body: quodcunque musculum laesit, Cels. 5, 26, 3; 8, 1: femorum, Luc. 9, 771.—Trop., *muscle, vigor* (post-Aug.): hanc (historiam) ossa, musculi, nervi decent, *vigor, force*, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 10.—**2.** In milit. lang., *a shed, mantelet* (cf.: vinea, testudo); for its form and construction, v. Caes. B. C. 2, 10, 1; id. B. G. 7, 84; Veg. R. Mil. 4, 16.—**3.** *A kind of small sailing vessel*: longae naves sunt, quas dromones vocamus: dictae eo quod longiores sint ceteris: quibus contrarius musculus, curtum navigium, Isid. Orig. 19, 1.

muscus, i, *m.* **I.** *Moss*, Cato, R. R. 6: musco circumlita saxa, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 7: mollis, Ov. M. 8, 562.—**II.** *Musk*, Hier. in Jov. 2, n. 8.

mūsĭārĭus and **mūsaeārĭus**, ii, *m.*, for musivarius, *a worker in mosaic* (post-class.): marmorarius, musaearius, albarius, Edit. Diocl. p. 19; Inscr. Grut. 586, 3.

Mūsēum, i, and **Mūsīum**, ii, *n.*, = Μουσεῖον, *a seat of the muses, a museum*; a place for learned occupations, *a library, academy, study*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 9; Suet. Claud. 42; Spart. Hadr. 20; *a grotto*, Plin. 36, 21, 42, § 154.

Mūsēus or **Mūsaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Μουσεῖος, *of* or *belonging to the muses, poetical* or *musical* (poet.): musaea mele, Lucr. 2, 412: musaeo lepore, id. 1, 934: vates, i. e. *Orpheus*, App. M. 2, p. 124.—**II.** For musivus, *mosaic*, Inscr. Spon. Miscell. Sect. 2.

Mūsĭa, ae, *f.*, for Mysia, like Suria for Syria, Don. Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 8.

†**mūsĭca**, ae, and **mūsĭcē**, ēs, *f.*, = μουσική, *the art of music, music*; acc. to the notions of the ancients, also every higher kind of *artistic* or *scientific culture* or *pursuit*: musicam Damone aut Aristoxeno tractante? etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 132: socci et cothurni, i. e. *comic and dramatic poetry*, Aus. Ep. 10, 43: musice antiquis temporibus tantum venerationis habuit, ut, Quint. 1, 10, 9.

Musicāni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people on the Indus*, Curt. 9, 8, 8; 10; 16.

‡**mūsĭcārĭus**, ii, *m.* [musicus], *a musical-instrument maker*, Inscr. Grut. 654, 1.

mūsĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [musica], *set to music* (post-class.): cantilenae, App. Trism. p. 81, 33.

1. mūsĭcē, *adv.*, v. musicus *fin.*

2. mūsĭcē, v. musica.

† **mūsĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = μουσικός. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to music, musical* (class.). **A.** *Adj.*: leges musicae, *the rules of music*, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 39: sonus citharae, Phaedr. 4, 18, 20: pedes, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 6.—**B.** *Subst.* **1. mūsĭcus**, i, *m.*, *a musician*: musicorum aures, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146.—**2. mūsĭca**, ōrum, *n.*, *music*: in musicis numeri, et voces, et modi, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 187: dedere se musicis, id. ib. 1, 3, 10: et omnia musicorum organa, Vulg. 1 Par. 16, 42.—**II.** In gen. **1.** *Of* or *belonging to poetry, poetical*; *subst.*, *a poet*: applicare se ad studium musicum, *the art of poetry*, Ter. Heaut. prol. 23: ars, id. Phorm. prol. 18: musicus pes, *a metrical foot of five syllables*, ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ (e. g. temperantia), Diom. p. 478 P.—**2.** *Of* or *belonging to science, scientific*: ludus, *scientific occupation*, Gell. praef.—Hence, *adv.*: * **mūsĭcē**, = μουσικῶς: musice hercle agitis aetatem, *you are in clover*, i. e. *living luxuriously at another's expense*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 40.

Mūsĭ-gĕna, ae, *m.* [Musa-gigno], *muse-born, son of a muse* (post-class.), Rufin. de Compos. et Metr. Orat.

† **mūsĭmo** or **musmo**, ōnis, *m.*, = μούσμων, *an animal of Sardinia*, prob. *the muflone*, from which we have the tame sheep, Plin. 8, 49, 75, § 199.—**II.** Transf.: musimones asini, muli, aut equi breves. Lucil. lib. sexto: pretium emit, qui vendit equum musimonem (i. e. a stallion). Cato *Deletorio*: *asinum aut musimonem aut arietem*, Non. 137, 22 sq.; cf. Serv. Verg. G. 3, 446.

mūsĭnor, ări, v. muginor *fin.*

Mūsīum, ii, v. Museum.

mūsīvārĭus, ii, *m.* [musivum], *a worker in mosaic* (post-class.): intestinarii, statuarii, musivarii, Imp. Const. Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1; Cassiod. Var. 7, 5.

† **mūsīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [musa], *of* or *belonging to a muse, artistic*: fontem opere musivo exornare, Inscr. Orell. 3323; cf. Museus.—As *subst.*: **mūsīvum**, i, *n.*, = μουσεῖον, *mosaic work, mosaic* (post-class.): pictum de musivo, Spart. Pesc. 6: musivo picta genera hominum, Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 8.

musmo, v. musimo.

Mūsōnius, i, *m.*, *a famous Stoic philosopher of the time of Tiberius, Vespasian, and Titus, teacher of Epictetus*, Tac. A. 14, 59; Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 5; Amm. 27, 9, 6; Gell. 16, 1, 1.—Hence, **Mūsōniānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Musonius*, *Musonian*, Amm. 15, 13, 1; 16, 9, 2.

mussātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [musso], *a suppression of the voice, silence* (post-class.), v. l. ap. Amm. 20, 8, 9 (al. simulatione).

‡ **mussĭtābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [mussito], *suppressing the voice, silent*, Vet. Gloss.

mussĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a suppression of the voice, silence* (post-class.), App. M. 8 *init.*; Hier. in Isa. praef. 9; Tert. Pudic. 7; Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3, 35.

mussĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a silent person, a mutterer*, Vulg. Isa. 29, 24; cf. mussitator, ὑπογογγυστής, Vet. Gloss.—**II.** *A grumbler*: mussitatores discent legem, Vulg. Isa. 29, 24.

mussĭto, 1, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* [musso]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to be silent, keep quiet, not let one's self be heard*; *to speak in an undertone, to mutter, grumble* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): si sapis, mussitabis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 65: sub lectis latentes metu mussitant, id. Cas. 3, 5, 33: ita clam quidam mussitantes, Liv. 1, 50: cum David vidisset servos suos mussitantes, Vulg. 2 Reg. 12, 19: contra nos, id. Exod. 16, 7.—**II.** *Act.*, *to say in a low tone, to mutter, murmur* any thing: *to be silent respecting, to take no notice of* a thing: ego (haec) mecum mussito, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 119; id. Truc. 2, 2, 57; 2, 6, 10.—With *rel.-clause*: malo ambigere bonos, quam ob rem id non meruerim, quam, quod est gravius, cur impetraverim, mussitare, Amm. 14, 6, 8: accipienda et mussitanda injuria adulescentium est, *is to be borne in silence*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 53: timorem, App. Mag. p. 320.

musso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* (depon. collat. form: discumbimus mussati, Varr. ap. Non. 249, 10) [root mu-, shut; Sanscr. mûkas, dumb; Gr. μυάω, μυώψ; cf. μυστήριον; Lat. mutus], *to say in a low tone, to mutter, murmur*; *to be silent respecting* a thing (not in Cic. or Cæs.; syn.: mutio, murmuro). **I.** Lit.: mussare murmurare. Ennius: in occulto mussabant. Vulgo vero pro tacere dicitur, ut idem Ennius: non decet mussare bonos, Paul. ex Fest. p. 144 Müll. (cf. Ann. v. 185; 348; 426; Trag. v. 432 Vahl.): soli Aetoli id decretum clam mussantes carpebant, Liv. 33, 31: flent maesti mussantque patres, Verg. A. 11, 454; Anthol. Lat. 1, 170, 108: aequum non est occultum id haberi, neque per metum mussari, *to bear* or *brook in silence*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 12: egomet mecum mussito: Bona

mea inhiant, id Mil 3, 1, 118 quidquid est, mussitabo potius quam interеam, *keep it to myself*, id. ib 2, 3, 40 ergo si sapis, mussitabis, id ib 2, 5, 67 —**Poet**, of bees, *to murmur, hum*, Verg G 4, 188 — **II.** Transf, *to be afraid* to say or do any thing *to be in fear* or *uncertainty* mussat rex ipse Latinus, Quos generos vocet, i e *deliberates in silence*, Verg A. 12, 657 dicere mussant, id ib 11,345 medici, Plin Ep 7, 1 juvencae, *are silent, expect in silence*, Verg A 12 718

* **mussor,** atus, 1, *v dep*, v musso, *init*

mustācē, ēs, *f*, *a kind of laurel*, Plin 15, 30, 39, § 127

mustācĕus, i, *m*, and **mustācĕum,** i, *n*, *a must cake* or *laurel cake*, a kind of *wedding cake* mixed with must and baked on bay leaves mustaceos sic facito, etc, Cato, R R 121, Juv 6, 200 —**Prov** laureolam in mustaceo quaerere, *to look for a laurel wreath in a cake*, i e *for fame in trifles* Cic Att 5, 20, 4

mustārĭus, a, um, *adj* [mustum], *of* or *belonging to must* (ante class) urceus, Cato, R R. 11

mustax, ăcis, *f*, *a kind of laurel*, Plin 15, 30, 39, § 127

* **mustĕcŭla,** ae, *f dim* [mustela] *a small weasel* velox mustecula dintrit (al velox mustelaque dintrit), Auct Carm Phil 61

mustēla or **mustella,** ae, *f* [mus] **I.** *A weasel* certum est mustelae posthac numquam credere, Plaut Stich 3, 2, 43, cf Plin 29, 4, 16, § 60 —**II.** *A fish*, acc. to some, *a lamprey*, acc. to others, *an eel pout*, Plin 9, 17, 29, § 63 marina Enn ap App Mag p 299 (Heduph v 1 Vahl)

* **mustelātus (mustell-),** a, um, *adj* [mustela] *weasel colored* peplum, App M 2, p 126, 22 dub

mustēlīnus (mustell-), a, um, *adj* [id] *of* or *belonging to a weasel, weasel color* Ter Eun 4, 4, 22 utriculus, Plin 30, 14, 43, § 124

mustellāgo, ĭnis, *f*, *a plant* mustellago eadem ac laurago, chamaedaphne, App Herb 58

mustĕus, a, um *adj* [mustum], *of* or *belonging to new wine* or *must*, *like must* **I.** Lit mala, quae antea mustea vocabant, nunc melimela appellant, *must apples*, Cato R R 7 3 mala, Plin 15 14 15, § 51 fructus Col 9 15 13 —**II.** Transf, *young, new, fresh* (post Aug) musteus caseus, Plin 11 42, 97, § 240 piper, id. 12, 7, 14, § 29 liber, Plin Ep 8, 21, 6

mustĭcus, v mysticus

mustrĭcŏla (mustrĭcŭla), ae, *f*, *a shoemaker's last*, Paul ex Fest p 147 Müll, Afran ib (Com Rel v 421 Rib)

mustŭlentus, a um, *adj* [mustum] *abounding in new wine* or *must* (ante and post class) **I.** Lit mustulentus auctumnus, App M 2, p 116, 20 —**II.** Transf, mustulentus aestus (or ventus), Plaut Fragm ap Non 63 *fin*, 415 15

mustum, i, v mustus, II

mustŭōsus, a, um, *adj* [mustum], *full of new wine* (late Lat.), Cassiod. ap Ps. 79, s. f

mustus, a, um, *adj*, *young, new, fresh* (as *adj* only ante class) agna, Cato ap Prisc. 711 P vinum, id R R. 115 —**II.** *Subst.* **mustum,** i, *n*, *new* or *unfermented wine, must* Cato R R 120 dulce, Verg G 1 295 novum, Plin. Ep 9, 16, 2 linire venturo dolia musto, Juv 9, 58. —*Plur*, of the different kinds of must, Plin 14 20, 25 § 125 al —**Poet** in *plur* **musta,** orum, *vintages*, i e *autumns* tercentum musta videre, Ov M 14, 146 —**Trop** quasi de musto ac lacu fervidam orationem fugiendam, Cic. Brut 83, 288 —**B.** Transf, of oil olei musta, *new oil* (al olei quam musta), Plin 15 1, 2, § 5

Musulāmii (Musulāmi, Misulāmi) orum *m* *a powerful African tribe, west of the Great Syrtis*, Tac A 2 52, 4 21, Plin 5, 4, 4 § 30, Aur Vict Caes 4 2

Mūta, ae, *f*, *a goddess called also Lara and Larunda, whom Jupiter on account of her talkativeness struck dumb*, Ov F 2, 583, Lact 1, 20, id 1, 35

mūtābĭlis, e, *adj* [muto], *changeable, mutable* (class.) omne corpus mutabile est, Cic. N D 3, 12, 30 sidera quae vaga et mutabili erratione (al ratione) labuntur, id Univ 10 forma civitatis, id Rep 2, 23, 43 varium et mutabile semper Femina, *an inconstant thing*, Verg A 4, 569 animus vulgi, Liv 2, 7 —*Comp* quid inconstantius, aut mutabilius? Val Max 6, 19, 14 —*Sup* mutabilissimae deorum voluntates, Porcius Latro decl in Catil 16 —Hence, *adv* **mūtābĭlĭter,** *changeably* (ante class) mutabiliter avet, Varr ap Non 139, 26

mūtābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f* [mutabilis], *changeableness, mutability* (class, syn mobilitas, inconstantia, levitas) mentis, * Cic Tusc 4, 35, 76, Mart. Cap 8, § 871

mūtābĭlĭter, *adv*, v mutabilis *fin.*

mūtātĭo, ōnis, *f* [1 muto] **I.** *A changing, altering, a change, alteration, mutation* (freq and class, cf vicissitudo) consilii mutatio optimus est portus paenitenti, Cic Phil. 12, 2, 7 mutationem facere, *to change*, id Off 1, 33, 120 rerum, *a change in the affairs of state, a revolution*, id Att 8, 3, 4, cf id Rep 1, 41, 64 sed hujus regiae prima et certissima est illa mutatio (immediately before, commutationes rerum publicarum), id ib 1, 42, 65 rei mutatione amittitur ususfructus, si, etc, Paul Sent 3 6, 31 —**II.** *An exchanging, exchange* **A.** In gen. vestis, Ter Eun 4, 4, 4 officiorum, *interchange, mutual exercise*, Cic Off 1, 7, 22, cf. ementium, *traffic by exchange*, Tac Agr 28 —**B.** In partic, in posting *a changing* or *change of horses*, Amm 21, 9, 4, cf Cod Th 8, 5, 53 —**C.** Rhet term, = ὑπαλλαγή, *interchange of expressions*, Quint 9, 3, 92

mūtātor, ōris, *m* [id], *a changer, an exchanger, barterer* (poet and post Aug prose) mutator circulus anni, i e Zodiacus, Luc 10 202 mercis mutator Eoae, i e mercator, id 8, 854 equorum, i e desultor, Val Fl 6, 161 mercium commerciorumque mutator, Arn 3, 119

mūtātōrĭus, a um, *adj* [mutator], *of* or *belonging to changing* or *exchanging* (post class) **I.** *Adj* indumentum, Tert Res Carn 56 —**II.** *Subst* **mūtātōrĭum,** i, *n* **A** *A cape, tippet, wimple, change of raiment*, Gr ἀναβόλαιον, Hier in Isa 3, 22, Vulg Isa 3, 22, id Zech 3, 4 al —**B.** Mutatorium Caesaris, perh *a house of accommodation* or *a pleasure-house*, Inscr Gud 199, 7

mūtātūra, ae, *f* [1 muto], *the exchange of money, paying in exchange*, Nov Majorian de Curial 4, 7, c 1, § 14, 16

mūtātus, ūs, *m* [id] *a change, alteration* (eccl Lat) incredibili mutatu, Tert Pall 4

mūtesco, 3, *v inch n* [mutus], *to grow dumb* (post class) omnia tempora Cod Th 9, 40 17 cuncta, Mart Cap 9, § 910

Mutgo, ōnis, *m*, *a king of Tyre, the father of Pygmalion*, Just 18 4, 3 (in Virgil called Belus Verg A 1, 621)

* **Muthul,** *a river in Numidia*, Sall J 48, 3

mūtĭcus, a, um, *adj*, for mutilus *curtailed, docked* (ante class) spica, Varr R. R 1, 48 3

* **Mūtĭla,** ae, *f*, *a city in Istria*, now *Medolino* Liv 41, 11, 7

mūtĭlāgo, ĭnis *f*, *a plant, also called* tithymalus App Herb 108

mūtĭlātĭo, ōnis, *f* [mutilo] *a maiming mutilating, mutilation* (late Lat), Cassiod Var 10 28, cf mutilatio, ἀκρωτηριασμός, Gloss Philox

mūtĭlĭtas, ātis, *f* [mutilus] *imperfection defect* (late Lat), Dion Exig Greg Creat Hom 12

mūtĭlo, āvi ātum 1, *v a* [mutilus] *to cut* or *lop off, to cut short, clip, crop, to maim, mutilate* (syn trunco, tondeo amputo) **I.** Lit naso auribusque mutilatis Liv 29 9 corpora securibus, Curt 9, 2 10 aures naresque, id 7, 5 21 mutilatae cauda colubrae Ov M 6, 559 ramos id. de Nuce, 37 dentem, Plin 8, 5, 5, § 11 — **II.** Transf **A.** *To mutilate*, in pronunciation verba, Plin 7, 16 15, § 70 —**B.** *To shorten, to diminish, lessen* aliquem i e *to curtail his fortune, rob him* Ter Hec 1 1, 7 exercitum, * Cic Phil 3 12 31 patrimonium, Cod Just 11, 33, 1 commoda urbis, id 11, 42, 2 jura libertatis, id 7, 22, 2

Mutilum, i, *n*, *a city in* Gallia Cispadana now *Modigliano*, Liv 31, 2, 7

mŭtĭlus, a, um, *adj* [μίτυλος or μύτιλος], *maimed, mutilated* (class, syn truncus, curtus, mancus) **I.** Lit. So of those who cut off a thumb to escape military service, Cod Th 7, 13, 10 grabatulus uno pede mutilus, App M 1, p 107, 19 naves (al mutilatae), Liv 37, 24 litterae, Gell 17, 9, 12. —Of horned animals which have lost one or both horns bos, Varr L L. 9, § 33 Müll alces mutilae sunt cornibus, *without horns*, Caes B G 6, 26 capella, Col 7, 6 —Hence jestingly, transf sic mutilus (i e exsecto cornu) minitaris? Hor S 1, 5, 60 —**II.** Trop mutila et quasi decurtata (in oratione) sentire, Cic Or 53, 178 mutila quaedam et hiantia loqui, *too briefly*, id ib 9, 32

Mŭtĭna, ae, *f*, *a city in Cisalpine Gaul*, now *Modena*, Mel 2 4, 2, Cic Phil 5, 9, 24, 6, 2, 3, 7, 5, 15, Liv 21, 25, 35, 4, 41, 20 —Hence, **Mŭtĭnensis,** e, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Mutina* proelium, *near Mutina, between Antony and Octavius*, 711 A U C, Cic Fam 10, 14, 1, Ov F 4, 627

Mutini, orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of the city of Mute, in Sicily, Mutines*, Ascon ad Cic. Pis p 13 Orell, Liv 25, 40, 8

Mūtīnus or **Mūtūnus,** i, *m* [2 muto] *an appellation of* Priapus, Lact 1, 20, Aug Civ Dei, 4, 11 —**II.** Transf, = penis Auct. Priap 74

mūtĭo or **muttĭo,** īvi, 4, *v n* [from the sound mu], *to mutter, mumble, speak in a low tone* (poet, syn murmuro, musso) **I.** Lit etiam muttis? *So* Jam tacebo, Plaut Am 1, 1, 225, id Mil 2, 6, 83 impinge pugnum, si muttiverit, id Bacch 4, 7, 2, id. Most 2, 1, 54 nihil jam mutire audeo, Ter And 3, 2, 25 neque opus est Adeo muttito, *nor should it even be muttered be hinted at*, id Hec 5, 4 26 si muttivero, etiam quod certo scio, Plaut Mil 2, 6, 84 — **II.** Transf **A.** *To bleat*, as a he goat, Auct Carm Philom 58, *to bark* non mutiet canis, Vulg Exod 11, 7 —**B.** *To creak*, of a hinge num muttit cardo? Plaut Curc 1, 1, 94 —**C.** Mutire, loqui Ennius in Telepho palam mutire plebeio piaculum est, Paul ex Fest p 145 Müll (Trag v 376 Vahl.)

‡ **mūtĭtas,** ātis, *f* [mutus], *dumbness* ἀφωνία, mutitas, Gloss Gr Lat

‡ **mūtĭtātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [mutito], *a mutual inviting* or *invitation* NOBILIVM MVTITATIONES CENARVM, Verr Fl ap Kalend Praenest ap Inscr Orell 2, p 388 sq

mūtĭtĭo or **muttĭtĭo,** ōnis, *f* [mutio], *a muttering, mumbling* (Plautin) quid tibi hanc curatio'st rem, verbero, aut muttitio? Plaut Am 1, 3, 21

mūtĭto, 1, *v freq a* [1 muto] *to interchange, to appoint by turns*, hence, *to invite by turns give mutual invitations* (ante class) principes civitatis, qui ludis Megalensibus antiquo ritu mutitarent, id est mutua inter se convivia agitarent, Gell 2 24, 2, 18, 2, 11

mūtĭtus, a, um, *Part*, v mutio

Mūtĭus, v Mucius

1. mūto, āvi, atum (arch *subj* mutassis, Plaut Aul 3, 6, 49, *inf pass* mutarier, id Men prol 74), 1, *v a* and *n freq* [moveo] **I.** Prop, *to move, to move away* or *from its place, to move to a place* (rare) neque se luna quoquam mutat, *does not move, does not budge*, Plaut Am 1, 1, 117 illa tamen se Non habitu mutatve loco, *does not quit her dress* or *her dwelling*, Hor S 2, 7, 64 ne quis invitus civitate mutetur *be forced to leave, be driven from*, Cic Balb 13, 30 hinc dum muter *if I can only get away from here*, Ov Tr 5, 2, 73 — **II.** Transf **A.** Of change in the thing spoken of itself **1.** In gen **a.** *Act*, *to alter change* a thing (freq and class, cf vario) sententiam mutare numquam Cic. Mur 29 61 ego rogatus mutavi consilium meum id Fam 4 4 4 consuetudinem dicendi, id Brut 91 314 mentes vestras voluntatesque, id Prov Cons 10 25 cum testamentum mutare cuperet, id Clu 11, 31 propositum Petr 116 ne haec mutet fidem, Plaut Mil 4, 1, 36 nequeo exorare

ut me maneat et cum illo ut mutet fidem, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 28: tabulas, *to alter one's will*, Juv. 14, 55.—*Absol.*: natura nescia mutari, *incapable of change*, Juv. 13, 240. —With *ob*: mutatum jus ob unius feneratoris libidinem, Liv. 8, 28, 1: facilem mutatu gentem, Tac. A. 14, 23.—With *ad*: gubernatori ad incursus tempestatum ... ratio mutanda est, Quint. 10, 7, 3: ad singulas paene distinctiones vultus mutandus est, id. 11, 3, 47.—With Gr. *acc.*: mutata suos flumina cursus, Verg. E. 8, 4: negat quicquam ex Latinâ ratione mutandum, Quint. 1, 5, 89.—With *cum*: cum illo fidem, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 28 supra; more freq. cum aliquâ re, *to change with* or *under the influence of a thing*: facies locorum cum ventis simul mutatur, Sall. J. 78, 3: qui cum fortunâ non animum mutâsset, Vell. 2, 82, 2: quarum uvarum vini jucunditas cum regione mutatur, Col. 3, 2, 16; Ambros. in Abrah. 2, 10, 68.—With *in* and *acc.*: bona facile mutantur in pejus, Quint. 1, 1, 5.—With *ex*: nisi forte non ex Graeco mutantes, etc., Quint. 3, 4, 14: ex feminis mutari in mares, Plin. 7, 4, 3, § 36. —With *de*: de uxore nihil mutat, Ter. And. 5, 4, 46.—With *ab*: quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore, Verg. A. 2, 274: longe mutatus ab illo Sampsone, qui, etc., Ambros. Spir. Sanc. 2, prol. § 13.—Non mutat, with *rel.-clause*, *it makes no difference*: nec mutat confestim, an interjecto tempore, fidem suam adstrinxerunt, Pap. Dig. 46, 1, 52, § 2. —With *abl. instrum.* (poet.): ut silvae foliis pronos mutantur in annos, Hor. A. P. 60.—**b.** *Neutr.*, = mutari, *to alter, change*: quantum mores mutaverint argumentum, Liv. 39, 51, 10: postquam annona mutabat aestus, Tac. A. 2, 23; 12, 20: annona ex ante convectâ copiâ nihil mutavit, Liv. 5, 13, 1: mox in superbiam mutans, Tac. A. 12, 29: adeo animi mutaverant, ut clariorem inter Romanos deditio Postumium ... faceret, Liv. 9, 12, 3: tantum mutâsse fortunam, ut, etc., id. 29, 3, 10; 39, 51, 10.—(β) *To differ, be different*: pastiones hiberno ac verno tempore hoc mutant, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 12: quantum mutare a Menandro Caecilius visus est, Gell. 2, 23, 7.—(γ) Of style, *to vary*: an ego ... poetis, et maxime tragicis concederem, ut ne omnibus locis eâdem contentione uterentur, crebroque mutarent? etc., Cic. Or. 31, 109.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To change the color of, to color, dye* (cf.: inficio, imbuo): aries jam suave rubenti Murice, jam croceo mutabit vellera luto, Verg. E. 4, 44: nec lanarum colores, quibus simplex ille candor mutatus est, elui possunt, Quint. 1, 1, 5.—**b.** *To change for the better, make better, to improve*: placet tibi factum, Micio? *Mi.*: non, si queam mutare, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 19.—**c.** *To change for the worse; pass.*, of wine, *to spoil, turn*, etc.: ac, nisi mutatum, parcit defundere vinum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 58: melle mutatum (sc. balsamum), *adulterated*, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 122.—**B.** Of change in its relation to other things, etc. **1.** In gen., *to change* one thing, etc., for another: mutatis ad celeritatem jumentis, Caes. B. C. 3, 11: vestimenta mutanti tunica ardere visa est, Suet. Tib. 14: calceos et vestimenta, Cic. Mil. 10, 28.—Esp. freq.: mutare vestem, *to change one's dress*: *An.* Muta vestem. *Ch.* Ubi mutem? ... *An.* Eamus ad me. Ibi proximum'st ubi mutes, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 61 sqq.: *mutando nunc vestem, nunc tegumenta* capitis, Liv. 22, 1, 3; Sen. Ep. 18, 2.—Esp., *to put on the garb of mourning, of humility*, etc.: pro me praesente senatus hominumque praeterea viginti millia vestem mutaverunt, Cic. post Red. ad Quir. 3, 8: non modo ut vestem mutaret, aut supplex prensaret homines, sed, etc., Liv. 2, 61; 8, 37, 9; Cic. Sest. 11, 26; Hor. C. 1, 35, 23.—**2.** Esp. **a.** Mutata verba, i. e. *figurative*: mutata (verba), in quibus pro verbo proprio subicitur aliud, quod idem significet, sumptum ex re aliquâ consequenti, Cic. Or. 27, 92.—**b.** Of style, *to vary, alter*: reliquum est ut dicas de conversâ oratione atque mutatâ, Cic. Part. Or. 7, 23: genus eloquendi ... mutatum, id. ib. 5, 16.—**c.** Of one's assertion or promise: quod dixi semel, hau mutabo, *will not break my word*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 90.—**d.** Of place, *to change, shift, alter*: locum ex loco mutans (sc. typhon) rapidâ vertigine, Plin. 2, 48, 49, § 132; cf.: quod nec injussu populi mutari finibus posset, *to be removed*, Liv. 5, 46, 11: exsules sunt, etiam si solum non mutârunt, i. e. *gone into exile*, Cic. Par. 4, 31: jussa pars mutare Lares et urbem Sospite cursu, Hor. C. Sec. 39.—**C.** Of common or reciprocal relations, *to interchange, exchange.*—With *cum*: cum amplificatione vectigalium nomen Hieronicae legis mutare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 8, § 19: ut vestem cum illo mutem, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 24: ne cujus suorum popularium mutatam secum fortunam esse vellent, Liv. 21, 45, 6.—With *pro*: C. Hostilio pro Etruriâ Tarentum mutaverant (senatus) provinciam, pro Tarento Capuam mutaverunt, Liv. 27, 35, 14: non debere eum incerta pro certis mutare, Sall. J. 83, 1: mutatos pro Macedonibus Romanos dominos, Liv. 34, 49, 6.—With *abl. of that for which the exchange*, etc., *is made*: quid terras alio calentes Sole mutamus (patriâ), Hor. C. 2, 16, 19: victoriae possessionem incertâ pace mutâsse, Liv. 9, 12, 2; also with *abl. of that given in exchange*, etc.: victrice patriâ victam mutari, id. 5, 30, 3.—So esp. of trading, etc., *to exchange, barter, sell*, etc.: coepit captivos commercari Aleos, si quem reperire possit, qui mutet suum, Plaut. Capt. prol. 28; cf.: homines captivos commercatur, si queat Aliquem invenire, suum qui mutet filium, id. ib. 1, 1, 33; 1, 2, 68: hic mutat merces surgente a sole, etc., Hor. S. 1, 4, 29: mutandi copia, Sall. J. 18, 5.—With *abl.*: uvam Furtivâ mutat strigili, Hor. S. 2, 7, 109: suburbanis lactens porcus aere mutandus est, Col. 7, 9, 4: caetera reponantur, vel aere mutentur, id. 8, 5, 4: aere mutandi sunt (sc. apri), id. 9, 1, 7: quamvis Milesia magno Vellera mutentur, Verg. G. 3, 307; so with *cum* and *pers. with whom the exchange is made*: eaque mutare cum mercatoribus vino advecticio, Sall. J. 44, 5.—With *inter*: mutare res inter se instituerant, Sall. J. 18, 9.—**D.** *To forsake, abandon, leave*: mutare, derelinquere, Non. p. 351, 1: expertum jam principem anxii mutabant, Tac. H. 3, 44: mihi non persuadetur ... mutem meos, Lucil. ap. Non. 351, 3: mutataque sidera pondus Quaesivere suum, i. e. *forsaken* or *abandoned by the gods*, Petr. poët. 124, 264.—Hence, **mūtātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *changed*, i. e. *different, successive*: quae (facies) mutatis inducitur atque fovetur Tot medicaminibus, Juv. 6, 472.

2. mūto, ōnis, *m.*, = membrum virile (rare and only poet.), Lucil. ap. Porphyr. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 68; also id. ib. Orell. (K. and H. muttonis).

3. Mūto, *a Roman surname*, Cic. Fragm. Or. pro Fundan. p. 445 Orell.

mūtōnĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. muto]: magno pene praeditus (poet.), Mart. 3, 73, 1.

mūtōnium, ii, *n.*, i. q. 2. muto, Vet. Lex. Gr. Lat.; cf. Lucil. Fr. Inc. 190: mutonium, πέος.

muttĭo, muttītĭo, etc., v. mutio, etc.

‡ **muttum**, i, *n.*, *a mutter, a grunt*: muttum, γρῦ, Gloss. Vet.: non audet dicere muttum, Lucil.: proverbialiter dicimus, muttum nullum emiseris, id est, verbum, Cornutus ad Pers. 1, 119.

mūtŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mutuus], *mutual* (post-class.): operae, *exchanges of services*, App. Mag. p. 284, 30.

mūtŭātīcius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [mutuor], *borrowed* (post-class.): in pecuniae mutuaticiae usu (al. mutuaticae), Gell. 20, 1, 41.

mūtŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a borrowing* (class.), Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 100: cum multos minutis mutuationibus defraudâsset, id. Fl. 20, 47: translationes quasi mutuationes sunt, id. de Or. 3, 38, 156.

mūtŭātus, a, um, *Part.* **I.** Of 2. mutuo.—**II.** Of mutuor; v. h. vv.

* **Mutucumenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of a city in Latium*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69 (rejected by Jahn).

mūtŭē, *adv.*, v. mutuus *fin.* B.

mūtŭĭter, *adv.*, v. mutuus *fin.* C.

mūtŭĭto, āre, *v. a.*, or **mūtŭĭtor**, āri, *v. dep.* [mutuo or mutuor], *to seek to borrow* from a person: mutuitanti, Plaut. Merc. prol. 58.

mūtŭlus, i, *m.* **I.** In architecture, *a mutule, modillion*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5; Vitr. 4, 2.—**II.** *A fish*; v. mitulus.

1. mūtŭō, *adv.*, v. mutuus *fin.* A.

2. mūtŭo, āre, v. mutuor *fin.* 1.

mūtŭor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [mutuus], *to borrow* something of some one (class.; opp. mutuum do, commodo, credo). **I.** Lit., *to obtain a loan of money*: mutuari pecunias, Caes. B. C. 3, 60: pecuniam, Gai. Inst. 4, 73.—Also without *acc.*: a Caelio mutuabimur, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 11: mutuari cogor, *I am obliged to borrow*, id. ib. 15, 15, 3.—Of other things than money: domum, Tac. Or. 9: auxilia ad bellum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 21.—**II.** Trop., *to borrow, to take for one's use, to derive, obtain, get, procure*: orator subtilitatem ab Academiâ mutuatur, Cic. Fat. 2, 3: a viris virtus nomen est mutuata, id. Tusc. 2, 18, 43: consilium ab amore, Liv. 30, 12: quem (sensum) a Latrone mutuatus est, Sen. Contr. 3, 10, 8: figuras ab aliquo, Quint. 8 prooem. 25: verba ex proximo mutuari licet, id. 10, 1, 13: a personis affectus mutuari, id. 11, 3, 73; so, verba, id. 1, 12, 58; 12, 10, 27: praesidium ab innocentiâ, Val. Max. 6, 2, 1: regem a finitimis, id. ib. 3, 4, 2; App. M. 6, p. 178, 11. **1.** *Act.* collat. form: **mūtŭo**, āre, *to borrow*: ad amicum currat mutuatum: mutuet mea causa, Caecil. ap. Non. 474, 4.—**2. mūtŭātus**, a, um, in *pass.* signif.: luna mutuatâ a sole luce fulget, *with borrowed light*, Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 45.

mūtus, a, um, *adj.* [root mu-, to shut; Sanscr. mûkas, dumb; Gr. μύτις, μυάω; cf. Lat. mussare], *dumb, mute* (class.; cf.: infans, elinguis). **I.** Lit., *that does not speak, silent.*—Of creatures who do not possess the faculty of speech, and can utter only inarticulate sounds: pecudes, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 24: bestiae, id. Fin. 1, 21, 71: agna, Hor. S. 2, 3, 219: armenta, Stat. Th. 5, 334: animalia, Juv. 8, 56: satius est mutum esse quam quod nemo intellegat dicere, Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 22: subjugale, animal, Vulg. 2 Pet. 2, 16: vere dici potest, magistratum legem esse loquentem, legem autem mutum magistratum, Cic. Leg. 3, 1, 2: papae! Jugularas hominem: quid ille? *Thr.* Mutus illico, *he was struck speechless, was silent, could not say a word more*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 27: ad mandata mancus est, caecus, mutus, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 45: mutum dices, *you shall call me dumb*, i. e. *I will not say a word*, id. Heaut. 4, 4, 26: omnis pro nobis gratia muta fuit, *has not spoken a word*, Ov. P. 2, 7, 52: mutus aspectus miserorum lacrimas movet, Quint. 6, 1, 26: numquam vox est de te mea muta, i. e. *I have never ceased to praise thee*, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 17: dolore lyra est, id. H. 15, 198: spiritus, *which makes one mute*, Vulg. Marc. 9, 16; 9, 24.—Of that which utters no sound, *dumb, mute, silent*: tintinnabulum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 163: imago, Cic. Cat. 3, 5: mare, *the silent sea*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 69: consonantes, *which cannot be pronounced alone, mutes*, Quint. 1, 4, 6: artes, *the plastic arts, arts of design*, opp. to eloquence, Cic. de Or. 3, 7; also, artes, *the silent arts*, i. e. which do not concern themselves with language, as medicine, Verg. A. 12, 397: scientia, i. e. *which does not impart the power of speaking*, Quint. 5, 10, 119: instrumentum fundi, i. e. *wagons, carts*, Varr. R. R. 1, 17: magistri, i. e. *books*, Gell. 14, 2, 1: lapides, *that say nothing, have no inscriptions on them*, Hyg. de Lim. p. 156 Goes.: muta exta dicuntur, quibus nihil divinationis aut deorum responsi inesse animadvertunt, contra adjutoria, quae certum aliquid eventurum indicant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 157 Müll.: simulacra muta, *dumb idols*, Vulg. 1 Cor. 12, 2.—**II.** Transf., of places where no sound is heard, *silent, still*: mutum forum, elinguem curiam, tacitam et fractam civitatem videbatis, Cic. post Red. 1, 3: solitudo, id. Mil. 19: spelunca, Stat. Ach. 1, 239.—Of times: nullum fuit tempus, quod magis debuerit mutum esse a litteris, *in which nothing should have been written*, Cic. Att. 8, 14, 1: silentia noctis, *the deep silence of night*, Ov. M. 7, 184.—Of things of which nothing is said: mutum aevum, *not celebrated, unsung*, Sil. 3, 579.—As *subst.* **A. mūtus**, i, *m.*, *a dumb person, a mute* (ante- and post-class): *Char.* Quin taces? *Eut.* Muto imperas, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 26: sicut mutus, Vulg.

Psa. 38, 13 aperta erit lingua mutorum, id. Isa. 35, 6, Lact 4 15, 8 mutum neque stipulari neque promittere po se palam est, Gai Inst. 3, 105 —**B. mūtum,** i, *n.* (sc animal), *a dumb creature, brute* separat hoc nos A grege mutorum, Juv 15, 143

Mūtusca, ae, *f*, = Trebula Mutusca, *a city in the Sabine territory* olivifera, Verg A. 7, 711 Its inhabitants are called **Trēbŭlāni Mutusci,** Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107, v Trebula.

mūtŭus, a, um, *adj* [1 muto] *borrowed, lent* (class) **I.** Lit nullus est tibi, quem roges mutuom Argentum, *to lend you money,* Plaut Ps. 1, 3, 60, id Pers. 1, 1, 44 mutuum talentum dare, *to lend, advance,* id. Trin. 4, 3, 48 mutuum argentum quaerere, *to seek to borrow money* id. Pers 1, 1, 5 huic drachmarum argenti haec mille dederat mutuom, Ter Heaut 3, 3, 40 nam si mutuas (sc. minas) non potero, certumst sumam faenore, Plaut As. 1, 3, 95 mutuas pecunias sumere ab aliquo *to borrow* or *raise money of any one,* Cic. Phil 10, 11, 26 mutuum frumentum dare, *to lend,* id Agr 2, 30, 83 si quoi mutuom quid dederis, fit pro proprio perditum, Plaut Trin. 4, 3, 44 — **2.** *Subst* **mūtŭum,** i, *n*, *a loan* mutui datio *a lending,* Gai Inst 3, 90, Dig 12, 1, 2 —In *dat* mutuo *by* or *upon a loan* aut sumtum aliunde, ut mutuo, aut factum ab ipso, Cic Or 24, 86 petere mutuo naves, pecuniam, Just 17, 2, 13 mutuo sumamus pecunias in tributa regis, Vulg 2 Esdr 5, 4, cf. *adv* mutuo, infra, and Krebs, Antibarb p 731 —**B.** Trop si pudoris egeas, sumas mutuum, *borrow shame, if you have none,* Plaut Am 2 2, 187 ego cum illa facere nolo mutuum *Pa* Quid ita? *Ph* Quia proprium facio, amo pariter semul, i e *I do not want to borrow her love but to possess it as my own,* id Curc 1, 1, 47 —**II.** Transf, *in return, in exchange, reciprocal mutual* olores mutuā carne vescuntur inter se *eat one another,* Plin 10, 23, 32, § 63 funera Verg A 10, 755 vulnera, *wounds inflicted by each on the other,* Just 13, 8 officia Cic Fam 13, 65, 1 aemulatio virtutis Just 22, 4 nox omnia erroris mutui implevit, *on both sides,* Liv 4, 41 odia Tac A 14, 3 accusatio, id. ib 6, 4 mutuum facere *to do the same, return like for like,* Plaut Trin 2 4, 37 ut amore perdita est haec misera! *Pyr* Mutuum fit (ec a me) *I do the same, return like for like,* id Mil 4 6 38 per mutua, *mutually, on* or *from one another* pedibus per mutua nexis Verg A 7, 66 So, mutua inter se mortales mutua vivunt, Lucr 2 76 e laevo sit mutua dexter, *again on the other hand,* id. 4, 325 (302) mutuus ut nos Affectus petere auxilium juberet, Juv 15, 149 —Hence, *adv*, in three forms. **A. mūtŭō,** *in return, by turns, reciprocally, mutually* (class., cf invicem, vicissim) studia officii mutuo inter nos certatim constiterunt, Lepid ap Cic Fam 10, 34, 3 me mutuo diligas Planc. ap Cic Fam 10, 15, 4 exercere officia cum multis, Suet Aug 53 cum de se mutuo sentire provinciam crederet, *that it was disposed towards him as he was towards it,* Auct B Alex 48 —**B. mūtŭē,** *mutually, in return* (class.) respondere, Cic. Fam 5 7, 2 (al mutuo) respondisse, id ib 5, 2, 4 (al. mutuo) —**C. mūtŭĭter,** *mutually, in return* (ante class.) vive, meque ama mutuiter, Varr ap Non 513, 16

Mūtўca, ae, or **Mūtўcē,** ēs, *f*, = Μοτυκα *a city in Sicily between Camarina and Syracuse* now *Modica,* Sil 14 268 —Hence, **Mūtўcensis,** e, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Mutyce* ager, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 43, § 101, 2, 3, 51, § 120 —In *plur* **Mūtўcenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Mutyca* Plin 3 8, 14 § 91

† **mўa,** ae, *f*, = μυα, *a kind of mussel* on the shores of the Thracian Bosporus, Plin. 9, 35, 56 § 115

† **mўăcanthos,** i, *f*, or **mўăcanthon,** i, *n*, = ὁ μυακανθος, το μυακανθον, *a plant, also called* corruda, *and, by the Greeks,* hormenos or myacanthos, *the wild asparagus,* Plin 19, 8, 42, § 151

† **mўăces,** um, *m* = μυακες, *a kind of sea mussels,* Plin. 32 9 31, § 95

† **mўăgros,** i, *m*, = μυαγρος, *a plant,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 27, 12, 81, § 106

mўax, ăcis, *m*, = μυαξ, *a kind of mussel,* Plin. 32, 9 30, § 95

Mўcălē, ēs, *f*, = Μυκαλη **I.** *A promontory and city in Ionia opposite the Isle of Samos,* Ov M 2 223, Just 2, 14, 7 —**B.** Derivv **1. Mўcălaeus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Mycale, Mycalean* litora, Claud. in Eutr 2, 264 —**2. Mўcălensis,** e, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Mycale* mons, Val Max 6, 9, 5 —**II.** *A female poisoner,* Ov M 12, 263, Sen Herc Oet 525

Mўcălessos (Mўcălēsos), i, *m*, = Μυκαλησσος, *a mountain and city in Bœotia,* Stat Th 7, 272, Plin 4, 7, 12, § 25 —Hence, **II. Mўcălēsius,** a, um, *adj*, *Mycalesian* cuspis, Stat Th. 9, 281.

† **mўcēmătias,** ae, *m*, = μυκηματιας, *an earthquake accompanied by a rumbling noise* Amm 17, 7, 14

Mўcēnae, arum, or **Mўcēna,** ae, and **Mўcēne,** ēs, *f*, = Μυκῆναι, Μυκηνη, *a celebrated city in Argolis, of which Agamemnon was king* Agamemnoniaeque Mycenae, Verg A. 6, 838, Ov M 6, 414, 15, 426 al deprensus urbe Mycenae, Verg A 5, 52 Diti sacrata, Auct Priap 77 ante Agamemnoniam Mycenen, Sil 1, 27 — **II.** Derivv **A. Mўcēnaeus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Mycenæ, Mycenæan* ductor, i e *Agamemnon,* Verg A 11, 266 teque, Mycenaeo, Phoebas, amata duci, i e *Cassandra, beloved by Agamemnon, king of Mycenæ,* Ov Tr 2, 400 manus, i e Agamemnonis, id. H 5, 2 rates, *the Grecian fleet, under the command of Agamemnon,* Prop 3, 15, 32 —**B. Mўcēnensis,** e, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Mycenæ, Mycenæan* —In *plur* **Mўcēnenses,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Mycenæ, the Mycenæans,* Cic. poet. Fin 2, 6, 18 —**C. Mўcēnis,** idis, *f*, *the Mycenæan,* i e *Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon* suppositā fertur mutāsse Mycenida cervā, Ov M 12, 34

* **Mycenĭca,** ae, *f*, *a place near Argos in the Peloponnesus,* Liv 32, 39

Mўcēnis, idis, *f*, v Mycenae, II C

† **mўcētias,** ae, *m*, = μυκητιας, for mycematias *an earthquake attended with a rumbling noise,* App de Mund. p 65, 33

Mўcon, v Micon

Mўcŏnos or **-us,** i, *f*, = Μυκονος, one *of the Cyclades,* now *Mykoni,* Mel 2, 7, 11, Verg A. 3, 76, Ov M 7, 463 —Hence, **II. Mўcŏnius,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Myconos, Myconian* vinum, Plin 14, 7, 9, § 75 —In *plur subst* **Mўcŏnii,** orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Myconos, the Myconians,* Plin. 11, 37 47, § 130

† **mydrĭăsis,** is, *f*, = μυδριασις, a disease of the eyes, *a preternatural dilatation of the pupil, mydriasis,* Cels 6, 6, 37

mўgălē, ēs, *f*, = μυγαλῆ (post class), *a small species of mouse,* called in pure Lat mus araneus, Veg Vet 3, 4, 33, Col 6, 17 1

Mygdŏnes, um, *m*, = Μυγδονες, *a people of Thrace, who afterwards took possession of a part of Phrygia,* Plin 4 10, 17, § 35, 5 30 33, § 126 —**II.** Derivv **A. Mygdŏnĭa,** ae, *f*, = Μυγδονια **1.** *A district in Macedonia* Plin. 4, 10 17, § 38 — **2.** *A district in Phrygia* Plin 5, 32, 41, § 145, Sol 40, 9 —**3.** *A district in Mesopotamia,* Plin 6, 13, 16, § 42. —**4.** *A district in Bithynia* Sol 42, 1, Amm 22, 8 14 —**B. Mygdŏnĭdes,** ae, *m*, *the son of Mygdon,* Verg A 2, 342 —**C. Mygdŏnis,** idis, *f*, *a Mygdonian, Phrygian Lydian* Mygdonidesque nurus, i e Lydiae, Ov M 6, 45 — **D. Mygdŏnius,** a, um, *adj* **1.** *Mygdonian, Phrygian* campi, Hor C 3 16, 41 opes, id ib 2 12, 22 marmor, i e Phrygium, Ov H 15 142 mater, *the mother of the gods, Cybele,* Val Fl 3, 47 senex, *Tithonus, the husband of Aurora, and son of the Phrygian king Laomedon,* Stat. S 2 2, 108 —**2.** *Thracian* Melas, Ov M 2, 247

Mўĭăgros or **-us,** i, *m*, = Μυιαγρος or Μυίαγρος, *the fly catcher,* a deity, by invoking whom flies were destroyed, called also Myodes or Myiodes, Plin. 10, 28, 40, § 75

Mўĭōdes, *m*, = μυιωδης, i q Myiagros, Plin. 29, 6, 34, § 106

† **mўiscae,** ārum, *f*, = μυίσκαι, *small sea mussels,* Plin. 32, 9, 31, § 98, 32, 11, 53, § 149

mўiscus, i, *m*, *a small sea mussel,* Plin 32, 11, 53, § 149

Mўlae, arum (and **Mўlē,** ēs, *f*, Sil. 14, 202) *f*, = Μυλαι **I.** *A city in Sicily,* now *Milazzo,* Plin 3, 8, 14, § 90, Vell 2, 79, 4, Suet. Aug 16 —Hence, **Mўlaeus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Mylæ Mylæan* aut Pompeiani Mylaea pericula belli, Aus. Mosell. 215 (al Milaseni) —**II.** *A city in Thessaly,* now *Dhamasi,* Liv 42 54. —**III.** *Two islands near Crete,* Plin 4, 12, 20, § 61

Mylas or **Myla,** ae, *m*, *a river in Sicily,* now *the Marcellino,* Liv 24, 30

Mўlăsa or **Mylassa,** orum, *n*, = Μυλασα, Μυλασσα, *a city in Caria,* now *Melassa,* Plin 5 29, 29, § 108 —Hence, **II. Mўlăsensis (Mylass-),** e, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Mylasa, Mylasian* —In *plur* **Mўlăsenses,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Mylasa the Mylasians,* Liv 45, 25, 11 and 13 —**B. Mўlăsēnus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Mylasa, Mylasian* pericula, Aus Idyll 10, 215 —In *plur* **Mўlăsēni,** ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Mylasa, the Mylasians,* Liv 38, 39, 9 —**C. Mўlăsēus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Mylasa, Mylasian* cannabis, Plin 19, 9, 56 § 174 ecdici Cic Fam 13, 56, 1 (B and K Mylasii) —**D. Mўlăseus** (trisyl), ĕi, *m*, = Μυλασευς, *an inhabitant of Mylasa, plur* Mylasis = Μυλασεῖς, Cic Fam 13, 56, 1

mylasĭa or **-ĕa,** ae, *f*, *a kind of hemp,* Plin 19, 9, 56, § 174

† **mўloecus** or **-os,** i, *m*, = μυλοικος, *a kind of moth,* which breeds in mills, Plin 29, 6, 39, § 141

Myndus or **-os,** i, *f*, = Μυνδος, *a city in Caria,* now *Gumishlu Liman,* Cic Verr 2 1, 34, § 86, Liv 37, 16, 2, Mel. 1, 16, 3 — Hence, **Myndii,** ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Myndus,* Liv 33, 20, 12

myŏbarbum, i, *n* [vox hibr, from μῦς barba] (mouse beard), *a rather long drinking vessel terminating in a point,* Aus 2, 27 *in lemm*

† **myoctŏnos,** i, *m*, = μυοκτονος (mouse killer), *a kind of* aconitum, *said to kill mice by its smell,* Plin. 27, 3, 2, § 10

Myonnēsus or **-os,** i, = Μυοννησος **I.** *Masc.*, *a promontory in Ionia, with a city of the same name,* now *Ovreokastro,* Liv 37, 13, 27 —**II.** *Fem*, *an island near Ephesus,* Plin 5, 31, 38 § 137

† **myŏpăro,** ōnis, *m*, = μυοπαρων, *a kind of light piratical vessel,* Cic Verr 2 3, 80, § 186, 2, 1, 34, § 87, Fragm ap Non 534, 16, cf Paul ex Fest p 147 Müll

† **myŏphŏnos,** i, *m*, or **-on,** i, *n*, = μυοφονος (mouse killer) *a plant,* perh. i q myoctonos, Plin 21, 9, 30, § 54

† **myops,** ōpis *adj*, = μυωψ, *near sighted* (post class), Dig 21, 1, 10, § 3

† **myŏsōta,** ae, and **myŏsōtis,** idis, *f*, = μυοσωτη, μυοσωτις, *mouse ear, a plant,* Plin 27, 12, 80, § 105

† **myŏsōton,** i, *n.*, = μυοσωτον, *the plant* alsine Plin 27, 4, 8, § 23

myotacismus, v l for **moetacismus,** *the frequent repetition* or *recurrence of the letter m* Diom 448 P, Mart Cap 5, § 514, Cassiod Inst Div Litt 15

† **myrăpĭa (myrrhăpĭa)** pira, = μυράπια, *a kind of sweet smelling pear,* Cels 4, 19 20, Plin. 15, 15 16 § 55, Col 12, 10, 4

† **1. myrĭcē,** ēs, or **myrīca,** ae, *f*, = μυρικη, *the tamarisk, a kind of shrub,* Plin 13, 21, 37, § 116, 24, 9, 41, § 67 —Prov, to signify something impossible pinguia corticibus sudent electra myricae, Verg E 8 54

2. Mўrĭcē, ēs *f*, *a nymph, from whom Hannibal's wife Imilce was said to be descended,* Sil. 3, 103

Myrīna, ae, *f*, = Μυρινα **I.** *A fortified seaport town of the Æolians, in Asia Minor, afterwards called Sebastopolis,* Cic Fam 5, 20 8, Liv 33, 30, 3, Tac A 2, 47 —Hence, **B. Myrīnus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or

belonging to Myrina, Mart 9, 43, 1.—**II.** *A city in the Isle of Lemnos*, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73 —**III.** *A town in Crete*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59

† **mȳrĭŏgĕnĕsis,** is, *f*, = μυριογένεσις, *multiple generation*, Firm Math. 8, 18

† **mȳrĭōnȳmus,** a, um, *adj*, = μυριώνυμος, *with countless names*, Inscr Grut 8, 3, 11

† **mȳrĭŏ-phyllon,** ii, *n*, = μυριόφυλλον, pure Lat millefolium, *the plant milfoil, yarrow*, Plin 24, 16, 95, § 152

Mȳriza, v Myrrıza.

Myrmēcēs Scŏpŭli, *rocks in the sea, near Smyrna*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 119

† **myrmēcĭas,** ae, *m*, = μυρμηκίας, *a black precious stone, with protuberances like warts*, Plin 37, 10, 63, § 174.

Myrmēcĭdes, ae, *m*, = Μυρμηκίδης, *a celebrated sculptor*, Cic Ac 2, 38, 120, cf Plin. 7, 21, 21, § 85, 36, 5, 4 § 43

† **myrmēcītis,** idis, *f*, = μυρμηκῖτις, *a precious stone, containing something like ants*, Plin 37, 11, 72, § 187

† **myrmēcium (myrmēcīon),** ii, *n*, = μυρμήκιον **I.** *A kind of wart*, Cels 5, 20, 14.—**II.** *A kind of spider*, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 87

Myrmĭdŏnē, ēs, *f*, = Μυρμιδόνη, *one of the fifty daughters of Danaüs, who killed her husband Mineus*, Hyg Fab 170

Myrmĭdŏnes, um, *m.*, = Μυρμιδόνες, *the Myrmidons, a people of Phthiotis (Thessaly), about Phthia and Larissa Cremaste, under the sway of Achilles*, Enn. ap Non. 472, 27 (Trag v 222 Vahl), Verg A. 2, 7, Ov M 7, 654.—In *sing* also as *fem* cruentae Vulnere Myrmidonis, Stat Th 5, 223

myrmillo, v mirmillo

myrmillōnĭca scūta, v mirmillonicus

Myro, ōnis, *m*, v 1. Myron.

† **mȳrŏbălănum,** i, *n.*, = μυροβάλανον, *the fruit of a palm tree from which a balsam was made, the behen nut*, also, *the balsam itself*, Plin 12, 21, 46, § 100, 12, 22, 47, § 103, Mart 4, 57 *in lemm*

myrŏbrechărĭus, v murrhobathrarius

1. Myron or **Myro,** onis (Gr *gen* ōnŏs, Mart 4, 39, 2, etc), *m*, *a celebrated sculptor of Eleutheræ in Attica, who flourished about* 430 B C, Cic Brut 18, 70, id. de Or 3, 7, 26, id Verr 2, 4, 60, § 135, Ov P 4, 1, 34, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 57, Juv 8, 102

† **2. mȳron** or **mȳrum,** i, *n*, = μύρον, *an ointment, unguent*, pure Latin, unguentum (eccl Lat) myro ungere caput, Hier praef. in Libr Reg *fin*

† **mȳrŏ-pōla,** ae, *m*, = μυροπώλης, *a dealer in ointments, essences, balsams*, etc, *a perfumer* (ante class), Naev ap Fulg 565, 17, Plaut Cas 2, 3, 10, id. Trin 2, 4, 7

† **mȳrŏ-pōlium,** ii, *n*, = μυροπώλιον, *a shop where ointments, balsams, essences*, etc, *were sold, a perfumer's shop* (Plautin.), Plaut Ep 2, 2, 15, id. Am 4, 1, 3

† **mȳrŏthēcium,** ii, *n*, = μυροθήκιον, *an ointment box*, Cic Att 2, 1, 1.

myrrha, v 1 murra

‡ † **myrrha-,** etc, v murra, etc

myrrhĕus, v murreus

myrrhĭnus, v murrinus

1. myrrhis, v 2 murra.

2. myrrhis, idis, *f*, = myrtis, q v, Plin 26, 11, 68, § 103 al.

† **myrrhītes,** ae, *m*, = μυρρίτης, *a precious stone of the color of myrrh*, Plin 37, 10, 63, § 174

myrrhiza, ae, *acc* an, *f*, = 2. murra, Plin 24, 16, 97, § 154 (al. myriza)

Myrsĭlus, i, *m*, = Μυρσίλος **I.** *A king of Lydia, also called* Candaules, Plin 35, 8, 34, § 55 —**II.** *A historian from Lesbos*, Plin 3, 7, 13, § 85, 4, 2, 22, § 65 —Also called Myrtilus Arn. 1, 3

* **myrsinēum,** i, *n*, *a plant, also called* foeniculum silvestre, Plin. 20, 23, 96, § 255

† **myrsinītes,** ae, *m* **I.** *A precious stone that smells like myrrh*, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 174.—**II.** A false reading for myrtites, Plin. 26, 8, 40, § 66

myrta and **murta,** ae, *f*, v myrtus

myrtācĕus, a, um, *adj* [myrtus], *of myrtle, myrtle* (post Aug) folium, Cels. 7, 17

Myrtălē, ēs, *f*, *a freed woman, a friend of Horace*, Hor C 1, 33, 14.

myrtātus or **murtātus,** a, um, *adj* [myrtus], *seasoned with myrtle* or *myrtle berries* —*Subst* **murtātum,** i, *n.* (sc farcimen), *a kind of pudding* murtatum a murtā, quod ea large fartum, Varr L. L. 5, § 110 Mull —**2.** *A kind of seasoning* form myrtatum, Plin. 15, 29, 35, § 118

Myrtea, v Murcia

* **myrtĕŏlus (murtĕŏlus, myrtĭŏlus),** a, um, *adj dim* [myrteus], *of the color of myrtle blossoms* myrteolo modo crine viret (al murceolo, al. murciolo), Col poet 10, 237

myrtēta, ae, v myrtetum

myrtētum (murtētum), i, *n* (col lat form, **myrtēta,** ae, *f*, Plaut Fragm ap Prisc p 625 P) [myrtus], *a place full of myrtles, a myrtle grove* quasi pineis murteta item ego vos virgis circumvinciam, Plaut Rud. 3, 4, 27 collis vestitus oleastro ac murtetis, Sall J 48, 3 litora myrtetis laetissima, Verg G 2, 112 —In the neighborhood of Baiae there was such a myrtle grove, where a warm, sudorific vapor rose from the earth, Cels 2, 17, cf id. 3, 21, Hor Ep 1, 15, 5

myrtēus (murtēus), a, um, *adj* [id.], *of or belonging to myrtles, myrtle* **I.** Lit myrtea silva, Verg A. 6, 443 corona, Val Max. 3, 6, 5, cf. myrtea corona (Papirius) usus est, quod Sardos in campis Myrteis superasset, Paul ex Fest p 144 Müll oleum, Plin 23, 4, 45, § 88—Also, *absol* **myrtēum,** i, *n*, *myrtle oil*, Cels 2, 33 vinum, Plin 26, 11, 74, § 121 —**II.** Transf **A.** *Furnished* or *adorned with myrtle* coma, Tib 3, 4, 28 —**B.** *Myrtle colored, chestnut brown* gausapila, Petr 21 —**C.** Olea murtea, *a kind of olive tree*, Col. 5, 8, 4.—**D.** *Subst* **Myrtēa,** ae, *f*, *the goddess to whom the myrtle is sacred*, i e *Venus*, Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 121

myrtĭdānum, i, *n* (sc vinum) [id.], *a wine made of wild myrtle berries, myrtle wine*, Plin 14, 16, 19, § 104

Myrtĭlus, i, *m* **I.** *A son of Mercury, slain by Pelops*, Cic N D 3, 38, 90, Sen. Thyest 140, Claud. Laud Ser 168, cf Hyg Fab 84, 224 —**II.** *A Roman surname* L Minucius Myrtilus, Liv 38, 42 —**III.** *A historian*, v Myrsilus

myrtīnus (murtīnus), a, um, *adj*, = μύρτινος, *of* or *belonging to myrtles, myrtle* (post-class for myrteus) oleum, App Herb 121

myrtĭŏlus, v myrteolus

myrtis, idis, *f*, = μυρτίς, *a kind of geranium*, Plin. 26, 11, 68, § 108

† **myrtītes,** ae, *m*, = μυρτίτης οἶνος **I.** *Myrtle-wine* vinum myrtiten sic facito, Col 12, 38 vinum myrtiten sic facies, Pall. 2, 18 —**II.** *A species of the plant* tithymalus, Plin 26, 8, 40, § 66

† **myrtŏ-pĕtălon,** i, *n*, = μύρτου πέταλον, *myrtle leaf, a plant, also called* polygonon, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113

Myrtōus, a, um, *adj*, = Μυρτῷος, *Myrtoan* Myrtoum mare, *the Myrtoan Sea, a part of the Ægean Sea, between Crete, the Peloponnesus, and Eubœa which derives its name from the island of* Myrtos, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 51, Hor C 1, 1, 14 so, pelagus, Mel 2, 3, 3, 2, 7, 10 aqua, Ov Ib 372

† **myrtum (murtum),** i, *n*, = μύρτον, *the fruit of the myrtle, a myrtle berry* cruenta myrta, Verg G 1, 306, cf Plin. 15, 29, 35, § 118

(**myrtŭōsus,** a, um *adj*, a false read. for montuosus, Plin 12, 13, 28, § 48)

† **myrtus (murtus),** i and ūs, *f*, = μύρτος, *a myrtle, myrtle-tree*, Plin. 15, 29, 37, § 122 viridi caput impedire myrto Hor C 1, 4, 9 —Poet, for *a spear of myrtle wood* et pastoralem praefixā cuspide myrtum, Verg A. 7, 817 —*Nom plur* myrtūs, Verg G 2, 64 —As *masc*, Cato, R R 8 —Ante class also, **myrta** or **murta,** ae, *f* murta nigra, Cato, R R 125 —Murtus for myrtus murti nigrae baccae, Scrib Comp 109

† **mȳrus,** i, *m*, = μύρρα unxit se myro optimo, Vulg Jud 10, 3 —(But a false read. for zmyrus, Plin. 9, 23, 39, § 76, 32, 11, 53, § 151)

† **1. mys,** mȳŏs, *m*, = μῦς, *a sea mussel*, Plin 32, 11, 53, § 149, 9, 35, 56, § 115

2. Mȳs, Mȳŏs, *m*, = Μῦς, *a famous artist in embossed work*, Mart 8, 51, 1, 8, 34, 1, Plin. 33, 12, 55, § 155, Prop 3, 9, 14.

Myscĕlos or **-us,** i, *m*, *the founder of the city of Croton, in Italy*, Ov M. 15, 20

Mȳsia, ae, *f*, = Μυσία, *a country of Asia Minor, divided into Lesser Mysia, on the Hellespont, and Greater Mysia, on the Ægean Sea*, Mel 1, 18, 1, Plin 5, 32, 40, § 143, Cic Or 8, 25, Luc 3, 203, Inscr Orell 2274, 3664 —**II.** Derivv **A. Mȳsĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, for Mysius, *Mysian* (post-Aug) scammonium, Plin. 26, 8, 38, § 60 —**B. Mȳsĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Mysia, Mysian* (class) homo, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 6 —**C. Mȳsus,** a, um, *adj*, = Μυσός, *of* or *belonging to Mysia, Mysian* Mysus juvenis, i e *Telephus, king of Mysia*, Prop 2, 1, 65 dux, the same, Ov P 2, 2, 26 Caicus, id. M 15, 277 —*Subst* Mysus aut Phryx, Cic Or 8, 27, id. Q Fr 1, 1, 6, § 19 —In *plur* **Mȳsi,** orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Mysia, the Mysians* si quis despicatui ducitur, ut Mysorum ultimus esse dicatur, Cic Fl 27, 65, Liv 37, 40, 8, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 125

† **mysta** or **mystes,** ae, *m*, = μύστης, *a priest of the secret rites of divine worship, a priest of the mysteries*, Ov F 4, 536, Aus Idyll. 1, 2, Inscr Orell 2362

† **mystăgōgĭca,** ōn, *n*, = μυσταγωγικά, *a treatise on initiation into the mysteries*, Paul ex Fest p 363, 30 Mull

† **mystăgōgus,** i, *m*, = μυσταγωγός, *one who conducts a person through secret and sacred places as a guide*, an *initiator, a mystagogue*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 59, § 132 —Trop amicitiae meae, te mystagogo usus, accessit, *the founder*, Symm Ep 5, 64.

mystērĭālĭter, *adv* [mysterium], *mysteriously*, Vulg Interpr Iren. 1, 1

† **mystērĭarches,** ae, *m*, = μυστηριάρχης, *the presider over secret sacred rites* (eccl Lat), Prud. στεφ 2, 349

† **mystērium,** ii *n*, = μυστήριον, *a secret service, secret rites, secret worship* of a deity, *divine mystery* (class, cf arcanum) **I.** Lit, of the mysteries of Ceres, otherwise called sacra Eleusinia, Cic N D 2, 24 62, id. Leg 2, 14, 35 mysteria Attica, Tert Apol 39 mysteria Cereris initiorum enuntiare, Just 5, 1, 1 mysteria facere *to celebrate the sacred mysteries*, Nep Alcib 3, 6—Also, *the festival on which these mysteries were celebrated* in quem diem Romana incidant mysteria, *the festival of the goddess* Bona Dea, Cic Att 6, 1, 26, 5, 21, 14 sq —**II.** Transf, in gen, *a secret thing secret, mystery* rhetorum mysteria, Cic. Tusc 4, 25, 55, id de Or 1, 47, 206 epistolae nostrae tantum habent mysterio rum, id Att 4, 18, 1 accipe congestas, mysteria frivolas nugas, Aus Ep 4, 67 —**III.** (Eccl. Lat) **A.** *Something transcending mere human intelligence* mysterium evangelii, Vulg Eph 6 19 mysterium sicut evangelizaverat per prophetas, id Apoc 10, 7 mysteria regni caelorum, id. Matt 13, 11 —**2.** Of Antichrist, Vulg Apoc 17, 5 mysterium iniquitatis, id. 2 Thess 2 7 —**B.** *The Lord's supper* mysterium celebrat, Ambros in 1 Cor 11, 27

mystes, ae, v mysta.

mysticē, *adv*, v mysticus *fin*

† **mystĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = μυστικός, *of* or *belonging to secret rites* or *mysteries, mystic mystical* (poet) mystica sacra Dindymenes, Mart 8, 81, 1 vannus Iacchi, Verg G 1, 166 vitis, Tib 3, 6, 1 lampas, Stat Th. 8, 765 —In *plur subst* **mystĭca,** orum, *n*, *things pertaining to secret rites*, Lampr Alex. Sev 26, Inscr Orell 2353 —Hence, *adv* **mystĭcē,** *mystically* (post-class), Sol. 32, Ambros in Luc 7, § 9

† **mystrum,** i, *n*, = μύστρον, *the fourth part of a* cyathus, Rhem Fan de Pond. et Mens 77

(**mystus,** a false read. for Nystrus, Plin 4, 12 19, § 53)

Mysus, a, um, *adj*, v Mysia, II C

mytăcismus, i q metacismus, q v

† **mȳthĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = μυθικος, *of* or *belonging to fables* or *myths fabulous, mythic, mythical* (post-Aug) **I.** *Adj*, a false reading for mysticus Plin. 7 53, 54, § 184 —**II.** *Subst.* **mȳthĭcus,** i, *m*, *a writer of fables* or *myths, a mythographer,* Macr S 1 8

† **mȳthistŏrĭa,** ae, *f*, = μυθιστορια, *a fabulous narrative* (post class), Capitol. Macr 1.

† **mȳthistŏrĭcus,** a, um *adj*, = μυθιστορικος, *fabulous mixed with fable* (post class) volumina, Vop Firm 1

† **mȳthŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f*, = μυθολογια, *mythology* (late Lat) Mythologiarum liber, *a work of Fulgentius, in which the origin of the myths is indicated*

† **mȳthŏlŏgĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = μυθολογικος, *of* or *belonging to mythology, mythological* (late Lat) —In *plur subst* **mȳthŏlŏgĭca,** orum, *n*, *mythological matters* Mythologicon liber, *the title of a work of Fulgentius, also called* Mythologiarum liber, v mythologia.

† **mȳthŏs,** i, *m*, = μῦθος, *a fable, myth* (late Lat for fabula) callentes mython (*gen plur* Gr μυθων), plasmata, Aus. ap Prof Carm 21, v 26

Mȳtĭlēnē (in later times **Mĭtȳlēnē**), ēs *f*, and **Mȳtĭlēnae,** ārum, *f*, = Μυτιληνη, *the capital of Lesbos, the birthplace of Sappho, Pittacus Alcæus, and Diophanes, the orator,* now *Mytilini* or *Castro* —Mytilene laudabunt alii claram Rhodon, aut Mytilenen, Hor C 1, 7, 1, id Ep 1, 11, 17 al —In *plur* form Mytilenae Mytilenis an Rhodi malles vivere, Cic. Agr 2, 16 40, id Fam. 4 7, 4, Suet. Caes 2, id Aug 66, id Tib 10, Caes B C 3 102 5 —Hence, **1. Mȳtĭlēnaeus (Mĭtȳ-),** a, um, *adj*, = Μυτιληναιος and Μυτιληναιος, *of* or *belonging to Mytilene, Mytilenean* mango Mart 7, 80, 9 vulgus Luc 8 109 Theophanes Tac. A. 6 18—As *subst* **Mȳtĭlēnaei,** ōrum, *m* (sc incolae) *the inhabitants of Mytilene the Mytileneans* Vell 2 18, 3 —**2. Mȳtĭlēnensis,** e, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Mytilene* secretum, Tac A 14, 53

mȳtĭlus and **mȳtŭlus,** v mitulus.

Myūs, untis *f* = Μυους *a city in Caria, on the southern shore of the Meander, the smallest of the cities of the Ionian League,* now the ruins of *Palatsha,* Nep Them 10, 3, Vitr 4 1, 4, Plin 5, 29, 31, § 113

† **myxa,** ae *f*, = μυξα **I.** *A kind of plum tree,* Plin 13 5, 10, § 51 —**II.** = rostrum *the curved part of a lamp, nozzle,* Mart 14 41, 2

† **myxo** or **myxon,** onis *m*, = μυξων, *a fish, also called* bacchus Plin 32, 7, 25, § 77

(**myxos** or **myxus,** a false read for myxa, Mart 14 41 2)

myxum, i, *n* [myxa] *the fruit of the* myxa, Pall 3 25 *fin*, Gargil Mart Medic. ex Rom § 15

N.

N, n, had its full, pure sound only when it began a syllable, in the middle or at the end of a word it was weakened Hence the remark of Priscian (p 556 P) n quoque plenior in primis sonat et in ultimis partibus syllabarum, ut nomen, stamen, exilior in mediis, ut amnis, damnum is not accurate, v Corss. Ausspr 1, p 218 sq Between two vowels, the single *n* frequently takes the place in MSS and inscriptions of double *n*, thus Pesennius, Porsena, conubium conecto, conitor, conivco The *n* of con for com often falls away before *h*, as cohaerere, coheres, cohibere, cohors, and before *j*, as coicere cojux or cojunx, cosul etc. In very late Latin *n* was frequently dropped before *s* in the participial ending ans, ens and before *st*, *scr* or simple *s* in composition. In the earlier language this occurs in the ending iens, as quoties, toties, vicies, for quotiens, etc., and in a few other instances as castresis for castrensis, formosus for the older form formonsus, and in inscriptions, meses for menses tōsor for tonsor etc, cf also, quāsi for quansi (quam si) Before the guttural letters a medial *n* receives the sound of Greek γ before gutturals, wherefore, in early times, viz, by Attius, we have also *g* written for *n* Agchises, ageeps, aggulus, aggens, agguila iggerunt, etc., Varr ap Prisc p 556 P (cf Varr L L p 264 Müll), cf Mar Victor p 2462 and 2465 P, hence called *n* adulterinum by Nigid. ap Gell. 19, 14, 7

Assimilation commonly takes place before *l, m,* and *r* illabor, immitto, irrumpo (v *in*), yet is often neglected, before the labials, *n* is commonly changed into *m* imberbis, imbutus, impar, impleo, and before initial *m* the preposition *in* is frequently written *im*, v Prol Verg p 433 Rib

The letter *n* is frequently *inserted,* particularly before *s* mensis ensis, ansa, Megalesia and Megalensia, frons and frus. Less freq before other consonants tundo, jungo, mingo, pungo etc, cf also lanterna and laterna, ligula and lingula Some times *n* is inserted with a vowel fru ni scor from fruor, and perh fenestra from festra. The double forms, alioquin and alioqui, ceteroqui and ceteroquin, seem to rest on purely phonetic grounds v h vv

As an abbreviation, N usually stands for natus, nefastus dies nepos, nomine, novum, the prænomen Numerius numero, numine —N̄ = natione natus, nostri nostro etc, numerus, numero etc. N D N = numini domini nostri N L = non liquet (v liqueo) N M V = nobilis memoriae vir NN BB = nobilissimi NP = nefastus prior N̄V̄M̄ = nummum In poetry, *n* alone sometimes stands for the enclitic *ne,* even before a consonant nostin quae sit? Ter Eun 2 3, 58, Verg A 3, 319, 12, 797 al

Năbătaea (Năbăthaea), ae *f*, = Ναβαταια, *a country in Arabia Petræa,* Plin 21, 18, 72, § 120 —Hence, **A. Năbăthaeus** (scanned Năbataeus, Nabathaeus, Sid Carm 5, 284), a, um, *adj*, = Ναβαθαῖος, *of* or *belonging to Nabathæa, Nabathæan* saltus Juv 11, 126 —*Plur* **Năbătaei** or **Năbăthaei,** orum, *m*, = Ναβαταιοι or Ναβαθαιοι, *the Nabathæans,* Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 144, 12 20, 44, § 98, Auct B Alex 1, 1, Tac. A 2, 57, Amm 14 8 12 —**2.** Poet, transf, for *Arabian, Eastern, Oriental* Eurus ad Auroram Nabathaeaque regna recessit, Ov M 1 61 Nabathaei flatus Euri, Luc 4, 63 —**B. Năbăthes,** ae, *m*, *a Nabathæan* Sen Herc Oet 160

Nabdalsa, ae, *m*, *a distinguished Numidian, a general of Jugurtha* Sall. J 70 2

†† **1. nabis,** is, *f*, or **nabun** [Ethiopic], *a camelopard,* Plin 8, 18, 27, § 69, Sol 30

2. Nabis, idis, *m*, = Ναβις, *a king of Sparta, about* 200 B C, Liv 29, 12, 14, 31, 25, 3; 34 24, 6

nablia, orum v naulia.

‡ **nablio,** ōnis, *m*, *one who plays the* nablum (naulium) nablio, ψαλτης, Gloss Philox.

nablium or **nablum,** i *n*, *a musical instrument of ten or twelve strings, played with both hands, a kind of harp of Phœnician origin,* i q naulium —Form nablium, Ov A A 3 327 —Form nablum Vulg 1 Chron 15 16 sqq, id 1 Macc. 13, 51

‡ **nablizo,** 1, *v a*, *to play the* nablium (naulium) nablizo ψαλλω, Gloss Philox.

nabun, v 1 nabis.

† **nacca (nacta, natta),** ae, *m* = νακτης (pure Lat. fullo), *a fuller* naccae appellantur vulgo fullones, ut ait Curiatius, quod nauci non sint, i e nullius pretii Idem sentit et Cincius. Quidam aiunt quod omnia fere opera ex lana nacae dicantur a Graecis Paul ex Fest. p 166 Müll, App M 9 p 227 22.

naccinus (nactinus) a, um, *adj* [nacca] *of or belonging to a fuller* naccina truculentia, i e fullonis, App M 9, p 229, 36

Nacŏlēa (Nacŏlia, Nacolīa) ae, *f* = Νακολεια, Νακολια, *a city in Great Phrygia,* Amm. 26, 9, 7

nacta, ae, *m*, v nacca.

nactus, a, um, *Part*, from nanciscor

nae, vulgar form for **nē** (v 3 ne), particle of assurance, *verily, truly*

naenia, v nenia.

Naevia porta, v 2 Naevius, A

Naeviānus, v 2 Naevius, B

1. naevius, a, um, *adj* [naevus], *that has a mole* on his body, Arn 3, 108 dub (al. naevinos)

2. Naevius, a [naevus, hence prop, one born with a mole or birth mark] *name of a Roman gens* The most celebrated member of it is Cn Naevius, *a Roman epic and dramatic poet, born* A U C 480 *He made the first Punic war, in which he had served the subject of a poem, in which he so boldly satirized the nobility, especially the Metelli, that he was forced into exile at Utica, where he died,* A.U C 550, Cic. Brut 15, 60, id Tusc 1, 1 3, Gell 1, 24, 2, 17, 21, 45 —Hence, **A. Naevius,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to a Nævius, Nævian* porta Naevia, Liv 2, 11, cf Varr L. L. 5, § 163 Müll Naevia silva dicta juxta Romam, quod Naevii cujusdam fuerit Paul ex Fest p 168 ib : Naevia olea, Col 12, 48 —**B. Naeviānus,** a, um, *adj*, *Nævian*, i e, **1.** *Of* or *belonging to the poet Nævius* Hector, Cic. Fam 5, 12 scripta, id Brut. 15 modi, id Leg 2, 15 —**2.** *Of* or *belonging to (another) Nævius* pira, Col 5, 10, 18, 12, 10, 4, Cels 2, 24

naevŭlus, i, *m dim* [naevus] *a little mole* on the body, *a wart* (post Aug), Gell 12, 1, 7 minores aliae insulae, ut naevuli quidam, per apertas Ponti sunt sparsae regiones, App de Mundo, p 59, 27, cf Fronto Ep 1, 2 *med* Mai

naevus, i, *m* [for gnaevus, root gna, gen, of genus, gnatus, a mark born with one, cf natus, natura, etc] *a mole* or *wart* on the body **I.** Lit naevus in articulo pueri est corporis macula naevus, Cic N D 1, 28, 79 egregio inspersos reprehendas corpore naevos, Hor S 1, 6, 67 nullus in egregio corpore naevus erit, Ov Tr 5 13, 14, Plin 22, 25, 67, § 137, 28, 4 6, § 34 —**II.** Trop, *a spot, blemish, fault* (late Lat) naevi instar est, ut frater meus, etc, Symm 3, 34 dub

Nahanarvāli, orum, *m*, *a Germanic people, belonging to the race of the Lygians,* Tac G 43 (thus the better read, v Orell ad h l, al Naharvali)

Naharvali, orum, v Nahanarvali

Naiăs, ădis, and more freq **Naïs,** idis and idos (*plur* idas), *f*, = Ναιας and Ναϊς (floating, swimming, that is in the water), *a water nymph, Naiad* illum fontana petebant Numina, Naiades, Ov M 14, 328 Aegle Naiadum pulcherrima Verg E 6, 21 Nais Amalthea, Ov F 5, 115 —Poet. of mixing wine with water Naida Bacchus amat, Tib 3, 6, 57 —*Adj* puellae Naides, Verg E 10, 10 —**II.** Transf, in gen *a nymph* (Hamadryad Nereid) Naida vulneribus succidit in arbore factis, Ov F 4, 231 inter Hamadryadas celeberrima Nais id M 1, 691 Naides aequoreae id. ib 14, 557 —**III.** *The surname probably of a freedwoman* Servilia Nais Suet. Ner 3 —Hence **Naĭcus,** a, um *adj*, *of the Naids, proceeding from the Naids* dona Prop 2 32, 40 —**B.** As *subst* **Naicus,** i, *m*, *a Roman surname* Inscr Grut 241 col 2 —In *fem* ‡**Naĭcē,** Inscr Fabr p 650, n 433

Naïs, idis and idos v Naias

nam, *conj* [acc sing fem of pronom stem na, cf ἔγω νη, τυ νη, Lat ne nae, masc. num, cf tum tam, quom quam] **I.** To introduce a confirmation or explanation *for* (always in prose beginning the sentence, cf enim, etenim and v infra C) **A.** Introducing an explanation or fuller statement of something already said. **1.** In gen is pagus appellabatur Tigurinus Nam omnis civitas Helvetia in quattuor pagos divisa est, Caes. B G 1, 12 4 quibus rebus auditis suas quoque copias in tres partes distribuerunt. Nam praesidio e regione castrorum relicto reliquas copias etc., id. ib 7, 61, 5 neque solum colent inter se ac diligent sed etiam verebuntur Nam maximum ornamentum amicitiae tollit, qui ex eā tollit verecundiam, Cic

Lael. 22, 82; id. Part Or 11, 38; id. Or 43, 147; cf.: pandite atque aperite propere januam hanc Orci, opsecro Nam equidem haut aliter esse duco, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 2. —**2.** Esp (*a*) To introduce an explanatory parenthetical clause · omni ratione colenda justitia est, tum ipsa per sese (nam aliter justitia *non esset*), *tum*, etc., Cic. Off 2, 12, 42: et in insulā quae est in Fibreno —nam hoc, opinor, illi alteri flumini nomen est—sermoni reliquo demus operam sedentes, id. Leg. 2, 1, 1 tamen is ad id locorum talis vir (nam postea ambitione praeceps datus est), consulatum adpetere non audebat, Sall. J 63, 6; Sen Ep 40, 9 —(*β*) To resume the course of thought after a parenthetical interruption: hic vero simul .. atque me mare transisse cognovit (audi, audi, atque attende ...), nam simul ac me Dyrrachium attigisse audivit, etc., Cic. Planc 41, 98: duplex inde Hannibali gaudium fuit (neque enim quidquam eorum, quae apud hostes agerentur, eum fallebat)· nam et liberam Minucii temeritatem se suo modo capturum, et sollertiae Fabii dimidium virium decessisse, Liv. 22, 28, 1.—(*γ*) To introduce an example, or several examples, illustrating a general statement, *for example, for instance*. sed vivo Catone minores natu multi uno tempore oratores floruerunt. Nam et A. Albinus ... et litteratus et disertus fuit. Nam Q. Metellus ... in primis est habitus eloquens, Cic Brut. 21, 81: *quin etiam easdem causas ut quisque egerit utile erit scire* Nam de domo Ciceronis dixit Calidius, et pro Milone orationem Brutus *exercitationis gratiā scripsit*, Quint. 10, 1, 23; 8, 6, 38, Prop 3 (4), 1, 23 —**B.** Introducing a ground or reason for a fact, command, or principle **1.** *In gen.*: quamobrem, Quirites, celebratote illos dies cum conjugibus ac liberis vestris nam multi saepe honores dis immortalibus justi habiti sunt, sed profecto justiores numquam, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 23: vires vitaque corpus meum nunc deserit omne: nam me visus homo pulcher, etc, Enn. ap Cic Div. 1, 20, 40: qui ... dilectum habere noluerit Nam sociorum auxilia aut ita imbecilla sunt, ut non multum nos juvare possint, etc., Cic. Fam 15, 1, 11.—**2.** Esp, introducing the speaker's reason for a particular form of statement, etc.· Phoenices alias urbes in orā maritumā condidere ... nam de Carthagine silere melius puto quam parum dicere, Sall. J. 19, 1; cf. Mercuri (nam te docilis magistro Movit Amphion lapides canendo), etc, Hor C 3, 11, 1; so in a question: una domus erat, idem victus isque communis.. nam quid ego de studiis dicam cognoscendi semper aliquid, etc, Cic Lael. 27, 104· nam quid ego de cotidiano sermone querimoniāque populi Romani loquar? id Verr 2, 1, 49, § 129 —**3.** Loosely, introducing the speaker's reason for saying what precedes: nam ego ad Menaechmum nunc eo (*I have said this*), *for*, etc., Plaut Men. 1, 1, 20; id. Trin. 1, 1, 3 Brix ad loc.—So esp after a general remark, introducing its illustration in the case in hand, Plaut Truc 1, 1, 58 Spengel ad loc.; id. Most 5, 1, 3, id. Mil. 2, 1, 17 —**4.** In a still looser connection, introducing a particular fact or argument in support of what precedes, *but, now, certainly*. L. Sisennae omnis facultas ex historiā ipsius perspici potest, quae cum facile vincat superiores, tum indicat quantum absit a summo . Nam Q Hortensii admodum adulescentis ingenium simul aspectum et probatum est, Cic. Brut 64, 228, 43, 161, id. Div 2, 31, 66, 2, 32, 68· at prooemium aliquando et narrationem dicit malus homo et argumenta sic, ut nihil sit in his requirendum Nam et latro pugnabit acriter, virtus tamen erit fortitudo, Quint 2, 20, 10 —**5.** Ellipt., in reply to a question or remark, where the answer is implied, and nam introduces the reason for it, *for assuredly, certainly*· nos hunc Heracliensem, multis civitatibus expetitum de nostrā civitate eiciemus? Nam si quis minorem gloriae fructum putat ex Graecis versibus percipi quam ex Latinis, vehementer errat, Cic Arch 10, 22 sq · numquid ergo hic Lysimachus, felicitate quādam dentibus leonis elapsus, ob hoc cum ipse regnaret mitior fuit? Nam Telesphorum Rhodium amicum suum .. in caveā velut novum animal aliquod . pavit, Sen de Ira, 3, 17, 3, cf.. de eis rebus, inquit Crassus, quibus sciam poteroque Tum ille nam quod tu non poteris aut nescies, quis nostrum tam impudens est, qui se scire aut posse postulet? Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 101 —So with particles of asseveration. mehercule, hercule, edepol, etc.: tamen tibi a me nulla orta est injuria. *Aes* Nam hercle etiam hoc restat, i e *not yet; for that is to come hereafter*, Ter Ad. 2, 1, 36: sume, posce, prome quidvis: te facio cellarium. *Er.* Nam nisi hercle manticinatus probe ero, fusti pectito, Plaut Capt 4, 2, 115. dicunt ei fere nullam esse columnam, quae ad perpendiculum esse possit Nam mehercule, inquit, sic agamus: columnae ad perpendiculum exigantur, Cic Verr 2, 1, 51, § 133 —**C.** The conjunction nam sometimes follows a word of the clause (poet and perh not ante Aug; v. Lachm ad Lucr p 246)· prohibent nam cetera Parcae Scire, Verg. A. 3, 379: solam nam perfidus ille Te colere, id. ib 4, 421; 10, 585; 1, 444: olim nam quaerere amabam, Hor S 2, 3, 20; 41: ego nam videor mihi sanus, id. ib 2, 3, 302: his nam plebecula plaudit, id. Ep 2, 1, 186

II. In transitions. **A.** Introducing a new subject as of secondary importance, *but now, on the other hand:* nam quod rumores distulerunt malivoli, Multas contamināsse Graecas, dum facit Paucas Latinas: factum hic esse id non negat, Neque se pigere, Ter Heaut. prol 19. nam quod purgas eos, *quos ego mihi scripsi invidisse*, etc., Cic. Att. 3, 15, 2· nam quod negas te dubitare quin magnā in offensā sim apud *Pompeium hoc tempore, non video causam cur ita sit*, id ib 9, 2, a, 2; id.· Off 2, 13, 47: nam auguralis libros ad commune *utriusque nostrum otium serva, id. Fam* 3, 11, 4: nam Vestae nomen a Graecis est, i e though that of Janus, before named, is Latin, id. N D 2, 27, 67; id. Div. 2, 31, 66; 2, 32, 68; Quint. 1, 11, 7; 10, 1, 9 —**B.** Esp, in referring to a consideration too obvious to require discussion, *for obviously, for it is certain*, etc.: postremo hoc in pectus tuum demitte, numquam populum Romanum beneficiis victum esse: nam bello quid valeat, tute scis, Sall. J 102, 11; Liv 39, 26, 3; Cic. Tusc 4, 23, 52; Tac. H. 4, 76

III. In interrogations, emphatically, expressing wonder or emotion in the questioner; cf. Gr γάρ **A.** With an interrogative **1.** Beginning a sentence (ante-class. and poet): perdidisti omnem operam? *Ep.* Nam qui perdidi? *but how? but why?* Plaut Ep 1, 2, 29: nam quem ego adspicio? id Poen. 5, 3, 3: quid ego ago? *Tr.* Nam quid tu, malum, me rogitas quid agas? id. Most. 2, 1, 21: nam quae haec anus est exanimata a fratre quae egressa'st meo? Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 5. nam quid ita? id. Eun. 5, 2, 58: nam quem? alium habui neminem, id. ib 4, 4, 13 nam quam ob rem? (=quamnam), Plaut Am. 2, 1, 2: nam qua me causā extrusisti ex aedibus? id. Aul. 1, 1, 5 et saep . nam quis te, juvenum confidentissime, nostras Jussit adire domos? Verg. G 4, 445 (but cf Forbig. ad loc. and Kritz ad Sall J 19, 2) nam quae tam sera moratur Segnities? id. A. 2, 373 bellua multorum es capitum Nam quid sequar aut quem? Hor Ep 1, 1, 76 —**2.** Joined as enclitic to an interrogative word. quinam homo hic ante aedis nostras conqueritur? Plaut Aul. 4, 9, 17: quidnam id *est? id. Trin. 5, 2, 45· quisnam igitur tuebitur* P Scipionis memoriam mortui? Cic Verr 2, 4, 36, § 80. O di immortales, ubinam gentium sumus? id Cat. 1, 4, 9, id. N D 1, 10, 24· sed Allobroges diu in incerto habuere quidnam consilii caperent, Sall C 41, 1.—For quianam, v quia *fin* —**3.** Separated from the interrogative word· quid tibi ex filio nam, obsecro, aegre est? Plaut Bacch 5, 1, 27 *quis ea'st nam optuma?* id. Aul 2, 1, 17; 3, 2, 3· quid cerussa opus nam? id. Most. 1, 3, 101. quis est nam ludus in undis? Verg E 9, 39 —**4.** With *num:* num tibi nam, amabo, janua est mordax mea? Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 1 num quid nam tibi mo*lestum est, gnate mi, si, etc*, id. As 5, 1, 3; cf comicum est et Terentianum numquid nam, cum exemptis num et nam sufficere ad interrogationem potuisset quid, Donat ad Ter And. 1, 4, 8 num nam haec audivit, Ter Heaut. 3, 2, 6 num quid nam de oratore ipso restat, Cic Part. Or 7, 26 —**B.** Without an interrogative word (very rare)· scis nam tibi quae praecepi? Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 51. (For fuller details, v Hand, Turs. 4, pp 1–22.)

†**nāma**, ătis, *n*, =νᾶμα, *a fluid, liquid*· DEDICAVIT NAMA CVNCTIS, Inscr Orell. 1914: NAMA SEBESIO, ib 1915

Namnētes, um, *m*, *a people in Celtic Gaul, near the site of Nantes*, Caes. B G 3, 9, 10; Plin. 4, 18, 32. § 107 —In *sing*: **Namnis**, Inscr Orell 188 —**II.** Transf., *the capital of the Namnetes, the modern Nantes*, Ven Ep 3

nam-que (also written **nanque**), *conj*, an emphatic confirmative particle, a strengthened nam, closely resembling that particle in its uses, but introducing the reason or explanation with more assurance; Gr. καὶ γάρ, *for indeed, for truly, for* (class and freq, only before a vowel, and in Cicero and Cæsar always, like nam, beginning the proposition; rarely before a consonant, and not in Cæs., Cic Div 1, 30, 62; id. de Or 3, 2, 6; id Tusc 3, 20, 65; Nep Them 6, 2; id. Ages. 2, 1; Sall. J. 41, 5; 85, 35; Hirt. B G 8, 28, 4; Ant. ap Cic. Phil 13, 20, 45; Balb ap Cic Att. 9, 13, A. 2; and freq in Liv; v. Krebs, Antibarb p 732 sq)· pol mihi fortuna magis nunc defit quam genus· namque regnum suppetebat mi, etc., Enn. ap Cic Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v 395 Vahl.) namque ita me di ament, Plaut Bacch. 1, 2, 3 in quo vix dicere audeo, quam multa saecula hominum teneantur. Namque ut olim deficere sol hominibus exstinguique visus est, etc., Cic. Rep 6, 22, 24. namque illud quare, Scaevola, negāsti? etc, id. de Or. 1, 16, 71: namque hoc praestat amicitia propinquitati, etc., id. Lael 5, 19 namque tum Thraces eas regiones tenebant, Nep Milt 1, 2; 8, 1; id. Them 6, 2; id. Alc. 1, 2 al: namque umeris suspenderat arcum, Verg A. 1, 318; 390: namque etsi, etc., id. ib 2, 583· namque est ille, pater quod erat meus, Hor S 1, 6, 41.—Poet., like nam, after an address: Aeole—namque tibi, etc., Verg A. 1, 65: pleonastic, namque enim tu, credo, mi imprudenti obrepseris, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 23 (Ritschl, nempe enim) —Placed after a word: is namque numerus, Varr. ap Gell 3, 10: *virgini venienti in forum (ibi nam que in tabernis litterarum ludi erant)*, etc, Liv 3, 44; 4, 31: frumentum namque ex Etruriā, etc, id. 4, 13, 2; 6, 8, 8; 9, 25, 2; 22, 50, 3. frui namque pace, id. 4, 9, 2, 5, 11, 6, 6, 4, 8; 9, 37, 1 al.; omnia namque ista, etc., *Quint* 9, 4, 32: *mire namque*, id. 9, 2, 29: pinxere namque effigies herbarum, Plin. 25, 2, 4, § 8: duodecim namque populos, *etc*, *Flor*. 1, 5, 5: non me impia namque Tartara habent, Verg A. 5, 733: non hoc mihi namque negares, id. ib 10, 614.

1. nāna, ae, v nanus, I B.

2. Nana, ae, *f*, *a nymph, daughter of Sangarius and mother of Atys*, Arn. 5, p 158

nancĭo, īre, *v a.*, and **nancĭor**, īri, *v dep a* [root nac-, v. nanciscor], *to get, gain, obtain* (post class.)· si nanciam populi desiderium, Gracch. ap Prisc. p 888 P: in foedere Latino: PECVNIAM QVIS NANCITOR (i. e nancitur) HABETO, Paul. ex Fest. p 166 Mull

nanciscor, nactus and nanctus (cf Mai. ad Cic. Rep. 1, 10, 16, Drak. ad Liv 24, 31; 25, 30; *inf.* nanciscier, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 59), 3, *v dep. a.* (*Sanscr* naç, *obtain; Gr* ἐνεκ in ἤνεγκα, etc; cf.. ἀνάγκη, necesse) (in *pass signif* nactus, v infra *fin.*), *to get, obtain, receive* a thing (esp by accident or without one's co operation), *to meet with, stumble on, light on, find* a thing (syn.: offendo, reperio, deprehendo). unde anulum istum nactus? Ter Hec. 5, 3, 27: quoniam nacti te, inquit, sumus aliquando otiosum, Cic *Fin.* 1, 5, 14· nactus sum etiam, qui Xenophontis similem esse se cuperet, id. Or 9, 32 cum plus otii nactus ero, id. Fam 3, 7, 1; id. N. D 3, 36, 87· immanes beluas nanciscimur venando, id. ib 2, 64, 161; id. Fam 13, 7, 4· eum Philolai commentarios esse nanctum, id. Rep 1, 10, 16 Mai: Cato sic abiit a vitā, ut causam moriendi nactum se esse gauderet, id. Tusc 1, 30, 74· se in silvas abdiderunt, locum nacti, egregie et naturā et opere munitum, Caes. B G. 5, 9; hence, *to possess by birth, to have by nature* maleficam (naturam) nactus est in corpore fingendo, Nep Ages. 8; of evil as well as

good fortune quod sim nactus mali, Ter And. 5, 6, 3 ex nuptiis tuis si nihil nanciscor mali, id Phorm 3, 3, 10 — **Esp**, *to catch, contract* by infection or contagion nactus est morbum, Nep Att 21, 2 febrim, *to contract* or *catch a fever*, Suet Tit 10 milvo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo, ergo alter alterius ubicumque nactus est ova, frangit, Cic N D 2, 49, 125 — **II.** Transf, *to light upon, meet with, reach, find*, of inanim things or living beings meum quod rete et hami nacti sunt, meum potissimum est, Plaut Rud 4, 3, 46 vitis claviculis suis quicquid est nacta, complectitur, Cic Sen 15, 52 nactus ido neam ad navigandum tempestatem, Caes B G 4, 23 nactusque silentia ruris Exululat, *having reached the quiet country*, Ov M 1, 232 nactus, as passive, App M 7, 15, Hyg Fab 1 and 8

nancitor, v nancio

nanctus, v nanciscor *it.*

† **Nanis,** idis, *f* [nana], *a Roman surname*, Inscr Fabr p 48, n 269

Nannētes, v Namnetes.

nanque, v namque

nans, nantis, *Part* and *P a*, v 1 no

Nantŭātes, um, *m.*, *a people in Gallia Narbonensis, at the foot of the Alps*, Caes B G 3, 1, 4 10, Plin 3 20, 24, § 137

† **nānus,** i, *m*, = νάννος and νᾶνος (cf Gell 19, 13, 2 sq), in vulg lang, *a dwarf* (pure Lat pumilio) interrogatum a quo dam nano, Suet Tib 61, Prop 4 (5), 8, 41, Juv 8, 32 — **B.** In *fem* **nāna,** ae, *a female dwarf* nanos et nanas et moriones populo donavit, Lampr Alex Sev 34 — **II.** Transf **A.** *A small horse*, Helv Cinn ap Gell 19, 13, 5, cf id ib § 4 — **B.** *A low, shallow water vessel* vas aquarium vocant futim quo postea accessit nanus cum Graeco nomine, et cum Latino nomine, Graecā figurā barbatus, Varr L L 5, § 119 Mull, cf Paul ex Fest p 176 ib

† **nāpaeus,** a, um, *adj*, = ναπαῖος, *of* or *belonging to a wooded vale* or *dell*. nymphae napaeae, *dell nymphs* Col poet. 10, 264 — Hence, **II.** *Subst* **Năpaeae,** ārum, *f*, *the dell nymphs* faciles venerare Napaeas, Verg G 4, 535, Stat Th. 4, 255, Nemes. Ecl 2, 20

Năpē, es *f*, *the name of a dog*, Ov M 3 214 — **II.** *The name of a woman*, Ov Am 1, 12, 4

† **naphtha** (**napthas,** Sall ap Prob Cathol 1465 P), ae, *f*, = ἡ νάφθα (collat form of ὁ νάφθας) *naphtha* similis (materiae) est natura naphthae ita appellatur circa Babyloniam et in Astacenis Parthiae profluens bituminis liquidi modo, Plin 2, 105, 109, § 235, id 24, 17, 101, § 158, 35, 15, 51, § 179, Amm 23, 6, 38 (called oleum incendiarium, Veg Mil 4 8 and 18, and oleum vivum, Grat Cyn 434)

nāpīna, ae, *f* [napus], *a turnip field*, Col 11, 2, 71

‡ **napurae,** ārum, *f*, *straw ropes* nectere ligare significat pontifex minor ex stramentis napuras nectito, id est funiculos facito, quibus sues annectantur, Paul ex Fest s. v nectere, p 165 Mull, cf id ib p 169

nāpus, i, *m*, *a kind of turnip, a navew*, Col 2, 10, 23; 12 56, 1, Plin 18, 13, 35, § 131, 19, 5, 25, § 75, Mart 13, 20 *in lemm*

† **nāpy,** ȳos, *n*, = νᾶπυ (an old form for σίναπι) *mustard* sinapi Athenienses napy appellaverunt Plin 19, 8, 54, § 171 alterum thlaspi aliqui Persicum napy appellaverunt, id 27, 13, 113, § 140

1. Nar, Nāris, *m*, = Νάρ, *a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, flows through a part of the Sabine territory and Umbria, and joins the Tiber*, now *Nera* Nar amnis exhaurit illos (Velinos lacus) sulphureis aquis Plin 3 12, 17, § 109, cf Sulphoreas posuit spiramina Naris ad undas Enn ap Prisc. p 691 P (Ann v 265 Vahl), and audiit amnis Sulfureā Nar albus aquā fontesque Velini, Verg A 7, 517, cf Aus. Idyll 12 de deis, Ov M 14 330 quod Lacus Velinus in Narem defluit, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 5 Nare ac mox Tiberi devectus, Tac A. 3 9

2. Nar, Nartis, only *plur*, **Nartes,** ium, *m*, *dwellers on the banks of the Nar* Interamnates cognomine Nartes, Plin 3, 14, 19, § 113, *gen* Interamnatium Nartium, Inscr Grut 407, 1

3. Nar, Nartis, *m*, *a river of Illyria*, Mela, 2, 3, 13

Narbo, onis, *m*, and (late Lat) **Narbōna,** ae, *f*, also with the appellation Marcius (after the consul Q Marcius Rex, who led a colony thither A U C 636), *a city in Gaul, from which* Gallia Narbonensis *takes its name*, the mod *Narbonne* —Form Narbo, Mela, 2, 5, 2, 6, Plin 3, 4, 5, § 32, Cic. Font 1, 3, 16, 36, Vell 1, 15, 5, 2, 8 1 — Form Narbona, Capitol Max et Balb 5, 8, Eutr 4, 23, Inscr Orell 218 — Hence, **A. Narbōnensis,** e, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Narbo Narbonian* colonia, Cic Brut 43, 160, id Clu 51, 140 coloni Narbonenses Cic Font 2, 14 Gallia, *the province of Gaul beyond the Alps*, Mela, 2, 5, 1, Plin 4, 17, 31 § 105 — **B. Narbōnicus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Narbo* or *to Narbonian Gaul, Narbonian* vitis, Plin 14, 3, 4, § 43

† **narcē,** ēs, *f*, = νάρκη, *a numbness, torpor* a narce narcissus dictus, non a fabuloso puero, Plin 21, 19, 75, § 128

† **narcissĭnus,** a, um, *adj*, = ναρκίσσινος, *of* or *from the narcissus, narcissus* oleum, Plin 21, 19, 75, § 129. unguentum, id. 13, 1, 2 § 6

† **narcissītis,** idis, *f*, = ναρκισσῖτις, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin 37, 11, 73, § 188

† **1. narcissus,** i, *m*, = νάρκισσος, *the narcissus*, Plin 21, 5, 12, § 25, 21, 19, 75, § 128, Verg E 5, 38, id G 4, 123, 160

2. Narcissus, i, *m*, *Narcissus, the son of Cephisus and the nymph Liriope He was exceedingly beautiful, and fell so violently in love with himself on beholding his image in a fountain, that he wasted away with desire, until he was changed into the flower of the same name*, Ov M 3, 407 sq — **II.** *Narcissus, a freedman of Claudius, by whose orders Messalina was put to death*, Tac A 11 29 sqq, Juv 14, 329

nardĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [nardus fero], *nard-bearing* Ganges, Grat Cyn 314

† **nardĭnus,** a, um, *adj*, = νάρδινος **I.** *Of* or *made of nard, nard* unguentum, Plin 13, 1, 2, § 15 — As *subst* **nardĭnum,** i, *n.* (sc vinum), *wine flavored with nard* deprompsit nardini amphoram cellarius, Plaut Mil 3, 2, 11 Brix ad loc — **II.** *Resembling nard* pira, *that smell like nard*, Plin 15, 15, 16, § 55

† **nardostăchўon,** ii, *n*, = ναρδόσταχυς, *spikenard*, Apic 7, 6, § 282, 8, 2, § 347, Theod Prisc. de Diaet 15

nardostatīus, i, *m*, *spikenard*, i q nardostachyon, Theod Prisc de Diaet 15

† **nardus,** i, *f*, and **nardum,** i, *n*, = νάρδος, *nard*, Plin 12, 12, 26, § 42 nardus Gallicus id 12, 12, 26, § 46 — **II.** Transf, *nard balsam, nard-oil* · Assyriāque nardo Potamus uncti, Hor C 2, 11, 16 Syrio madefactus tempora nardo, Tib 3, 6, 63

nāres, ium, v naris

* **nārīnōsus,** a, um, *adj* [naris] *broad nosed* cum diis suis narinosis, Lact 5, 12, 13 dub (al varicosis, cariosis, curiosis)

nārĭpūtens (**-trens**), entis [naris puteo] *offensive in the nose*, Anthol Lat 5, 205, 4 (1134, 4 Burm)

nāris, is, *f* [for nasis, from root na, Sanscr nāsā, water, nāsa, nose, kindred to nasus, cf no, nāre] *a nostril*, usually in *plur* **nāres,** ium *f*, *the nostrils the nose* **I.** Lit (*a*) In *sing* (poet and in post class prose) et lati rictūs et panda loquenti Naris erat, Ov M 3, 675, 6, 141, 12, 253, id A A 1, 520, Pers 1, 33, Grat. Cyn 172, Macer ap Charis. p 82 P; App M 8, p 213, Tert adv Marc 1, 13 —(*β*) In *plur* nares eo, quod omnis odor ad supera fertur recte sursum sunt, Cic N D 2 56 141 nares contractiores habent introitus, id ib 2 57, 145 fasciculum ad nares admovere, id Tusc 3, 18, 43 mediis in naribus ingens gibbus, Juv 6, 108 patulis captavit naribus auras, Verg G 1, 376 — **B.** *The nose*, as an organ expressive of sagacity, and also of scorn and anger naribus ducere tura *to smell* Hor C 4, 1, 21 naribus labrisque non fere quicquam decenter ostendimus tametsi derisus iis, contemptus fastidium significari solet, nam et corrugare nares, ut Horatius ait . indecorum est, etc., *to turn up the nose, to sneer*, Quint. 11, 3, 80 ne sordida mappa Corruget nares, *cause you to turn up your nose*, Hor Ep 1, 5 22 omnis copia narium, *sweet smelling flowers*, id. C 2, 15, 6 de nare loqui, *to speak through the nose*, Pers. 1, 33 Aesopus naris emunctae senex, *of a clean nose*, i e *of sharp perception, of fine powers of observation*, Phaedr 3, 3, 14, so, (Lucilius) emunctae naris, Hor S 1, 4, 8 acutae nares, id ib 1, 3, 30, and on the contrary: homo naris obesae, *of a dull nose*, id. Epod 12, 3 naribus uti, *to turn up the nose*, i e *to banter, ridicule*, id Ep 1, 19, 45, cf rides et nimis uncis naribus indulges, Pers 1, 41 — Of anger Calpurni saevam legem Pisoni' reprendi, Eduxique animam in prioribu' naribus, Lucil. ap Non 427, 32 (Sat 20, 4) in naribus primoribus vix pertuli Afran ib 33 (Com Rel v 384 Rib) — **II.** Transf, *an opening, orifice, vent, air hole*, of a canal, etc inter duos parietes canalis ducatur, habens nares ad locum patentem, Vitr 7, 4, 7, 10, Vop Prob 21, Pall 9, 9

Naristi (v l **Varisti**; also **Varistae,** arum, Capitol Anton Phil 22, 1), orum *m*, *a people of Germany, part of the Suevi, near the Hermundurians*, Tac G 42, Cap Marc. Aur 22

† **nārīta,** ae, *f*, = νηρίτης, *a kind of sea snail*, Plaut ap Paul ex Fest p 166 Müll

* **nārĭtas,** atis, *f* [narus for gnarus, cf gnaritas] *knowledge, discernment*, nares a naritate dictae sunt, Don ad Ter Ad 3, 3, 43

Narnĭa, ae, *f*, *an Umbrian city on the Nar*, now *Narni*, Liv 10 10, 27, 9, 29, 15, Tac A. 3, 9 — Hence, **II. Narniensis,** e, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Narnia Narnian* ager, Plin 31, 4, 28, § 51 equites, Liv 27, 50 — As *subst* · (sc ager), Plin Ep 1, 4, 1 — In *plur subst* **Narnienses,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Narnia, the Narnians*, Plin 3, 14, 19, § 113

Năro, onis, *m*, *a river in Dalmatia*, Plin 3, 22, 26, § 143

Narōna, ae, *f*, *a city in Dalmatia*, now *Opus* Mela, 2, 3, 13, Plin 3, 22, 26, § 142, Vatin ap Cic Fam 5, 9, 2, 5, 10, 4, Cic ib 13, 77, 3

narrābĭlis, e, *adj* [narro], *that can be narrated*, Ov P 2, 2, 61

narrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [id] *a relating narrating, a narration, narrative* **I.** In gen narrationes credibiles, nec historico, sed prope cotidiano sermone explicatae dilucide, Cic Or 26, 124 rem narrare ita ut verisimilis narratio sit, id de Or 2, 19, 80 si exponenda est narratio, id Or 62, 210, Phaedr 4, 5, 2 — **II.** In partic, in rhet narratio est rerum gestarum, aut ut gestarum, expositio narrationum genera sunt tria, etc, Cic Inv 1, 19, 27, id de Or 2, 19, 80, id. Part Or 9, 31, Auct Her 1, 8, 12, Quint 4, 2 1 sq, Mart Cap 5, § 550

narrātĭuncŭla, ae, *f dim* [narratio], *a small, short narrative* (post Aug), Quint 1, 9, 6, Plin Ep 6, 33, 8

narrātīvē, *adv* [narro], *in the way of narration*, Don ad Ter argum And

narrātīvus, a, um, *adj* [id] *suitable for narration*, Empor Rhet de Loco Comm p 567, 2 principium (Aeneidos), Serv Verg A 1, 1

narrātor, ōris, m. [id], *a relater, narrator, historian* (class.) narratores faceti, Cic de Or 2, 54, 219 rerum, id. ib 2, 12, 54 disertus rerum suarum, Quint 11, 1 36 a narratoribus oratoribusque praecipua materia in laudem principis adsumta est, Tac A. 16 2.

narrātum, i, *n* v narro *fin*

1. narratus, a, um, *Part*, v narro

2. narrātus, us, *m* [narro] *a narration narrative* (poet and in post class. prose) venient narratibus hora Tempestiva meis, Ov M 5, 499, App M 9, p 230 37

narro, āvi, atum, 1, *v a* [for gnarigo (gnarigavit Fest p 95) from gnarus, Sanscr gnā know, Gr γιγνώσκω, cf nosco (gnosco) ignoro] *to tell, relate, narrate report recount, set forth* (syn memoro nuntio trado) **I.** Lit quid mihi istaec narras? Ter Hec. 5, 2 18 ego tibi ea narro quae tu melius scis, quam ipse, qui narro, Cic Fam 9, 6, 6. garrula pericula, Juv 12,

82.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: mihi Philargyrus narravit, te interdum sollicitum esse vehementius, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 6: Clitarchus tibi narravit Darium ab Alexandro esse superatum, id. ib. 2, 10, 3: ne narres te sudavisse ferendo Carmina, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 16: narrare virtutem alicujus, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 20; Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 84: cibos suos homini narrabimus, *set forth, explain*, id. 20 praef.: narrat, ut virgo ab se integra etiam tum siet, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 70.—*Pass.*: ut ita narrentur ut gestae res erunt, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 29: haec inter paucos palam secreto narrantur, id. Fam. 8, 1, 4: in comoediis res ipsa narratur, id. ib. 9, 22, 1: quae in provinciis facta narrabantur, Liv. 39, 6, 6; Quint. 3, 8, 11; 4, 2, 76; Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 3; Suet. Calig. 22: rationes . . . satis narratas, Tac. A. 11, 11.—With *de*: quâ (epistulâ) Crassi libertum ais tibi de meâ sollicitudine macieque narrâsse, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 1: mores ejus, de quo narres, id. de Or. 2, 59, 241: de quibus nos narrabimus, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24; cf. in the foll.: male, bene narrare, *to tell bad* or *good news*: male narras de Nepotis filio, Cic. Att. 16, 14, 4: Othonem quod speras posse vinci, sane bene narras, id. ib. 13, 33, 2.—Of things: quid istaec tabellae narrant? Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 29: si res publica tibi narrare posset, quomodo sese haberet, Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 1: cum ejus oratio de animo tuo, de sermonibus, quos de me haberes cotidie, mihi narraret, id. ib. 3, 1, 1: narratur and narrant, *it is said, they say*: Paridis propter narratur amorem Graecia Barbariae lento collisa duello, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 6; Ov. H. 6, 19: versiculos in me narratur scribere Cinna, Mart. 3, 9, 1; but narratur with *acc.* and *inf.* is rare: nunc Chamavos et Angrivarios immigrâsse narratur, Tac. G. 33 *init.*: eoque terrore aves tunc siluisse narratur, Plin. 35, 11, 28, § 121 (Jan. narrantque; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 607): narrant, et in Ponto Caecian in se trahere nubes, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 126; 2, 106, 110, § 236; 32, 7, 24, § 75 et saep.: narror, narraris = narratur de me, de te, *to be the subject of talk, it is said* of me, thee, etc.: rideor ubique, narror, ostendor, Quint. Decl. 14, 12 *init.*: dulcis in Elysio narraris fabula campi, Mart. 12, 52, 5: Sibi narrare, *to inform one's self, learn*: Cape has tabellas; tute hinc narrato tibi, quae me miseria contabefecit, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 18.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to say, speak, tell*: narra, quid est, quid ait? Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 67: ego quid narres nescio, Ter. And. 3, 1, 19; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 54: non possum satis narrare quos ludos praebueris intus, id. Eun. 5, 7, 9: quantum distet ab Inacho Codrus, Hor. C. 3, 19, 3.—Hence, narro tibi, *I tell you, I assure you, in fact, seriously*, a form of asseveration: narro tibi: plane relegatus mihi videor, postea quam in Formiano sum, Cic. Att. 2, 11, 1: narro tibi, haec loca venusta sunt, abdita certe, id. ib. 15, 16, B; 15, 21, 1: navita de ventis, de tauris narrat arator, *talks*, Prop. 2, 1, 43: ne res per quemquam narraretur, Just. 1, 9, 19.—**B.** Esp., *to dedicate*: librum alicui, Plin. praef. § 1.—Hence, *P. a.* as *subst.*: **narrātum**, i, *n.*, *that which is told* or *narrated*: hoc quoque, Tiresia, praeter narrata petenti Responde, Hor. S. 2, 5, 1.

Narseus (dissyl.), ĕos, or **Narses**, is, *m.*, *a Persian king*, Junand. Reb. Get. 21; Eutr. 9, 25.

Nartes, ium, *m.*, v. 2. Nar.

† **narthēcĭa** or **narthēcўa**, ae, *f.*, = ναρθηκία or ναρθηκύα, *a low species of* ferula, Plin. 13, 22, 42, § 123.

† **narthēcĭum**, ii, *n.*, = ναρθήκιον (lit. a piece of narthex-wood which has been hollowed out for keeping ointments and medicines in; hence any vessel in which these articles are kept), *an ointment-box, a medicine-chest*, Mart. 14, 78, 1: jam doloris medicamenta illa Epicurea tamquam de narthecio proment, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22.

† **narthex**, ēcis, *m.*, = ὁ νάρθηξ, *the shrub* ferula, Plin. 13, 22, 42, § 123.

‡ **nārus**, a, um, v. gnarus *init.*

Nārўcia, ae, *f.*, *the city of Locri, founded in Lower Italy by the Ozolian Locrians* (from Narycion), Ov. M. 15, 705.

Nārўcion, ii, *n.*, = Νarύκιον, Plin. 4, 17, 12, § 27; and **Nāryx**, ўcis, *f.*, = Νάρυξ, *a city of the Ozolian Locrians*, a colony from which built the city of Locri, in Italy, Plin. 4, 17, 12, § 27 (Jan. Narycum).—Hence, **Nārўcius**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ναρύκιος, *of or belonging to the city of Narycion* (the birthplace of Ajax Oïleus), *Narycian*: hic et Narycii posuerunt moenia Locri (cf. Narycion), Verg. A. 3, 399: pix, id. G. 2, 438: Lelex, *a king of the Locrians*, Ov. M. 8, 312: heros, i. e. *the son of Ajax Oïleus, who led the colony of Locrians to Italy*, id. ib. 14, 468.

Năsămon, ōnis, cf. Nasamones.

Năsămōnes, um, *m.*, = Νασαμῶνες, *a Libyan people to the south-west of Cyrenaica, extending to the Great Syrtis*, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 33; 7, 2, 2, § 14; 13, 17, 23, § 104: tota commercia mundo Naufragiis Nasamones habent (because they plundered shipwrecked persons), Luc. 9, 443.—In *sing.*, *a Nasamonian*: quas (herbas) Nasamon, gens dura, legit, Luc. 9, 439; *acc.* Nasamona; Sil. 6, 44.—Hence, **A. Năsămōnĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Nasamonian*, Sil. 16, 630; cf. Ov. M. 5, 129.—**2.** Transf., in gen., *African*: rex, i. e. *Hannibal*, Stat. S. 4, 6, 75.—**B. Năsămōnĭăs**, ădis, *f.*, = Νασαμωνιάς, *the Nasamonian*: Nasamonias Harpe, Sil. 2, 117.—**C. Năsămōnītis**, idis, *f.*, = Νασαμωνῖτις, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 64, § 175.—**D. Năsămōnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Nasamonian*; poet. for *African*: natus Nasamonii Tonantis, i. e. *Alexander*, because he passed for the son of Jupiter Ammon, Stat. S. 2, 7, 93: Jugurtha, Sid. Carm. 9, 257.

nascens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from nascor.

1. nascentĭa, ae, *f.* [nascor], *birth* (Vitruv.), Vitr. 9, 7.

2. nascentĭa, ium, *n.*, v. nascor, II. *P. a.* A. 2.

nascĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [nascor], *that can be born* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 19; 3, 11.

Nascĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *the goddess of birth*; v. natio, *init.*, I.

nasco, ĕre, v. nascor *fin.*

nascor, nātus, nasci (ante-class., and in poets of the class. period also gnatus, v. under *P. a.* B.; *part. fut.* nasciturus, Pall. Jun. 7, § 8; Vulg. Judic. 13, 8), 3, *v. dep.* [from gnascor, gnatus, root gen, whence gigno; cf. Gr. γεννάω], *to be born, to be begotten* (of or by male or female). **I.** Lit.; constr. with *ex* or *de* and *abl.*, or with *abl.* alone; rarely with *ab* and *abl.* **1.** With *ex* and *abl.* (esp. with name or other appellation of the mother): cum ex utrâque (uxore) filius natus esset, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 183: cujus ex filiâ natus est Sestius, id. Fam. 13, 8, 1: Servius Tullius ex servâ Tarquiniensi natus, id. Rep. 2, 21, 37: ex hac feminâ debuit nasci, qui, etc., Sen. ad Helv. 16, 6: natam sibi ex Poppaeâ filiam, Tac. A. 15, 23 *init.*: ex Thetide natus, Quint. 3, 7, 11: ex Urbiniâ natus, id. 7, 2, 5: Alexandri filius natus ex Barsine, Just. 13, 2, 7; cf.: negantis (Domitii) quidquam ex se et Agrippinâ nisi detestabile nasci potuisse, Suet. Ner. 6: quod ex nobis natos liberos appellamus, idcirco Cerere nati nominati sunt Liber et Libera, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 62; cf.: convinces facile ex te esse natum, nam tui similis est probe, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 7: ex militibus Romanis et Hispanis mulieribus natos se memorantes, Liv. 43, 3, 2; very rarely with a designation of the father, and only with pronouns: ex hoc Domitius nascitur, Suet. Ner. 4 *init.*: Neoptolemus ex quo nata est Olympias, Just. 17, 3, 14: ex quo nasci nepotes deceat, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 2: illum ex me natum, Val. Max. 5, 10 ext. 3; cf.: quod tibi filiolus vel filia nascitur ex me, Juv. 9, 83.—**2.** With *de* and *abl.*: de tigride natus, Ov. M. 9, 612; cf.: de stirpe dei nasci, id. ib. 11, 312: de pellice natus, id. ib. 4, 422: natus de muliere, Vulg. Job, 14, 1; 15, 14.—**3.** With *abl.* (so usually with proper names; and with general designations of parents, family, etc.): quos omnes Erebo et Nocte natos ferunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44: Hercules Jove natus, id. ib. 3, 16, 42: Nilo natus, id. ib. 3, 16, 42: nascetur Oedipus Lao, id. Fat. 13, 30: patre Marte, id. Rep. 2, 2, 4: Paulo, id. Off. 1, 33, 121: privignus Poppaeâ natus, Suet. Ner. 55: Ascanius Creusâ matre natus, Liv. 1, 3, 2: Junia, Vell. 2, 127, 4: amplissimâ familiâ nati adulescentes, Caes. B. G. 7, 37, 1: honestis parentibus, Quint. 1, 11, 85; Sen. Contr. 7, 21, 1: Mela quibus Gallio et Seneca parentibus natus, Tac. A. 16, 17: deus deo natus, Liv. 1, 16, 3: imperioso patre, id. 7, 4, 5; 9, 1, 12: Assaraco natus Capus, Enn. ap. Philarg. ad Verg. G. 3, 35 (Ann. v. 31 Vahl.): patre certo nasci, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 46: Apolline natus, Ov. M. 15, 639: natus deâ, *son of a goddess*, i. e. *Achilles*, id. M. 12, 86; so, natus deâ, *of Æneas*, Verg. A. 1, 582: matre Musâ natus, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45: nascetur pulcrâ Trojanus origine Caesar, Verg. A. 1, 286.—**4.** With *ab* and *abl.*: generari et nasci a principibus, Tac. H. 1, 16: et qui nascentur ab illo, Verg. G. 1, 434.—**5.** In other constrr.: post homines natos, *since men have lived*, Cic. Phil. 11, 1, 1: post genus hominum natum, id. Balb. 10, 26: in miseriam nascimur, id. Tusc. 1, 5, 9: aves omnes in pedes nascuntur. *with the feet foremost*, Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 149: ad homines nascendos vim hujus numeri (septenarii) pertinere, *to the formation of man in the womb*, Gell. 3, 10, 7: homo nascitur ad laborem, i. e. *it is his nature to suffer it*, Vulg. Job, 5, 7.—**B.** Transf., *to rise, take beginning, derive origin, spring forth, grow, be found*: O fortunatam natam me consule Romam. Cic. ap. Quint. 11, 1, 24; and ap. Juv. 10, 122: humi nascentia fraga, Verg. E. 3, 92: cum nata fuerint folia, Vulg. Marc. 13, 28: nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus, *is found, produced*, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: onyx nascitur circa Thebas Aegyptias, Plin. 36, 8, 12, § 61: ex palude nascitur amnis, *rises*, id. 36, 26, 65, § 190: nascere, praeque diem veniens age, Lucifer, almum, *rise*, Verg. E. 8, 17: unde nigerrimus Auster Nascitur, id. G. 3, 278: nascens luna, Hor. C. 3, 23, 2; id. S. 2, 4, 30: nascentia templa, *newly built*, Mart. 6, 4, 3: Circaeis nata forent an Lucrinum ad saxum . . . ostrea, Juv. 4, 140.—*To rise, be formed* (of a hill): ab eo flumine collis nascebatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 18; cf.: nascitur altera moles, Sil. 3, 530.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To arise, spring forth, proceed from, be produced*: scribes ad me, ut mihi nascatur epistulae argumentum, Cic. Fam. 16, 22, 2: nulla tam detestabilis pestis est, quae non homini ab homine nascatur, id. Off. 2, 5, 16: fateor ea me studiose secutum ex quibus vera gloria nasci posset, id. Fam. 15, 4, 13: facinus natum a cupiditate, id. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 82; id. Font. 16, 37: visus ei dicitur draco . . . dicere quo illa loci nasceretur, id. Div. 2, 66, 135: strumae nascuntur maxime in cervice, Cels. 5, 28, 7; 7, 12, 1 *fin.*; 7, 6, 4 *fin.*: onychem in Arabiae tantum montibus nasci putavere, Plin. 36, 7, 12, § 59: frumenta nata sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 63, § 147: ex quo uno haec omnia nata et profecta esse concedit. id. Quint. 28, 85; id. Agr. 2, 33, 90: profectio nata a timore defectionis, Caes. B. G. 7, 43: querelae verae nascuntur pectore ab imo, Cat. 64, 198: omnis obligatio vel ex contractu nascitur vel ex delicto, Gai. Inst. 3, 88 sq.—With *ut*: ex hoc nascitur ut, *hence it follows that*, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63; Sen. Ep. 74, 11.—**B.** Esp., of the spiritual renewal of a religious experience, *to be regenerated, born again* (eccl. Lat.): quod natum est ex spiritu, spiritus est, Vulg. Johan. 3, 6: nasci denuo, id. ib. 3, 7: natus ex Deo, id. 1 Johan. 3, 9, etc.—Hence, *P. a.* **A. nascens**, entis, *arising, beginning, nascent, infant, immature*: ante Periclem et Thucydidem, qui non nascentibus Athenis, sed jam adultis fuerunt, littera nulla est, etc., Cic. Brut. 7, 27: eloquentiam pueris induunt adhuc nascentibus, Petr. 4: (vitulus) vexat nascenti robora cornu, Juv. 12, 9.—**2.** *Subst.*: **nascentia**, ium, *n.*, *organic bodies*, esp. *plants*, Vitr. 5, 1, 3; 5, 8, 1.—**B. nātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *born*; hence, **1.** *Subst.*: **nātus (gnātus)**, i, *m.*, *a son*; and **nāta (gnāta)**, ae, *f.* (*dat.* and *abl. pl.* natabus, where ambiguity is to be avoided, Plaut. ap. Prisc. p. 733 P.; Inscr. Orell. 7421; Phocas, p. 1707 P.; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 29), *a daughter*; in *plur.*: nati (gnati), *children, offspring*: caritas, quae est inter natos et parentes, Cic. Lael. 8, 27: bellum prope inter parentes natosque, Liv. 1, 23, 1; cf. id. 5, 40, 3: cum pecore et gnatis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 115: et trepidae matres pressere ad pectora natos, Verg. A. 7, 518: mihi ausculta, nate, pueros jube cremarier, Enn.

ap Non 246, 11 (Trag v 329 Vahl), Hor S 1, 3, 43 natam conlocare alicui, Plaut Aul Arg 1, 15 o gnata, Enn. ap Cic. Div 1, 20, 40 (Ann v 46 Vahl) si quis gnatam pro mutā devovet agna, Hor S 2, 3, 219, cf id ib 2, 3, 199 Hectoris natum de muro jactarier, Enn. ap Varr L. L. 10, § 70 Mull (Trag v 130 Vahl), so, Nerei natae, id. ap Prisc. p 733 P (Trag v 135 Vahl) maxima natarum Priami, Verg A 1, 654, Ov M 13, 661 —Esp in the phrase natus nemo, *not a human being nobody* (Plautine for nemo mortalis) tamquam si natus nemo in aedibus habitet, Plaut Most. 2, 1, 55 Lorenz ad loc., id ib 2, 2, 20 nato nemini, id. Cas. 2, 4, 15, id Ps 1, 3 63 —**2.** *Adj* **a.** Natus alicui rei or ad aliquam rem, *born, made, destined, designed, intended, produced by nature* for any thing (α) With *dat* (class.) me credo huic esse natum rei, ferundis miseriis, Ter Ad 4, 2, 6 non sibi se soli natum meminerit, sed patriae, sed suis, Cic Fin. 2, 14, 45 natus huic imperio, id Cael 24, 59 gurges atque helluo natus abdomini suo non laudi atque gloriae, id Pis 17, 41 Judaei et Syri, nationes natae servituti, id. Prov Cons. 5, 10 —(β) With *ad* (class) vir ad omnia sum ma natus, Cic Brut 68, 239 natus ad haec tempora, id Phil 12, 4, 9 ad dicendum natus aptusque, id. de Or 1, 22, 99 ad laudem et ad decus nati, suscepti, instituti sumus, id Fin. 5, 22, 63 ad hoc unum natus, id. Or 28, 99 ut ad cursum equus, ad arandum bos, ad indagandum canis, sic homo ad intellegendum et agendum natus est, id Fin 2, 13, 40 natus ad sacra Cithaeron, Ov M 2, 223 canor mulcendas natus ad aures, id ib 5, 561 —(γ) With *inf* (poet) quid meruere boves, animal natum tolerare labores, Ov M 15, 120 sentes tantummodo laedere natae, id. de Nuce, 113 —(δ) With *in* and *acc.* (poet) nati in usum laetitiae scyphi, Hor C 1, 27, 1, Ov M 14, 99, 15, 117 —(ε) With *propter* (rare) apros, animal propter convivia natum, Juv 1, 141 —**b.** *Formed* or *constituted by nature* in any manner alius ager bene natus, alius male, Varr R R. 1 6, 1 sarmenta male nata, Col 4, 24, 7 ita natus locus est, Liv 9, 2 inculti versūs et male nati, Hor Ep 2, 1, 233 —(β) Pro re nata, or (ante and post class) e re nata, *under the present circumstances, according to the state of affairs, as matters are* ut in his pro re nata non incommode possint esse, Cic. Att 7, 14, 3 Antonii colloquium cum heroibus nostris pro re nata non incommodum, id ib 14, 6, 1, 7, 8, 2 e re nata melius fieri haud potuit, quam factum est, Ter Ad. 3, 1, 8, App M 4, p 143, 38 —**c.** With a specification of time, *so old, of the age of*, etc eques Romanus annos prope XC natus, Cic. Verr 2, 3 25, § 62 annos natus unum et viginti, id de Or 3, 20, 74 cum annos ad quinquaginta natus esset, id. Clu 40, 110 cum quinque et viginti natus annos dominatum occupavisset, id Tusc. 5, 20, 57 Cato annos quinque et octoginta natus excessit e vita, id Brut 20, 80, in inscr ANNORVM NATIS, etc, Inscr Mon Scip n 7, Inscr Marini Atti, p 564.—Sometimes, in order to specify the age more exactly, major or minor, without or with quam, is added annos nata est sedecim non major, Ter Eun 3, 3, 23 minor quinque et viginti annis natus Nep Han. 3, 2 minor triginta annis natus, Cic Verr 2, 2, 49, § 122 homo annos natus major quadraginta, *over forty years old*, Cic. Rosc. Am 14, 49 Dionysius major annos sexaginta natus decessit, Nep Reg 2, 3 cum liberis majoribus quam quindecim annos natis, Liv 45, 32, 3 minorem quam annos sex, majorem quam annos decem natam negarunt capi fas esse, Gell. 1, 12, 1 —For major, minor, sometimes with *plus, minus* (ante class.) plus triginta annis natus sim Plaut Men 3, 1, 1 annos sexaginta natus es aut plus, Ter Heaut. 1, 1, 11, cf non amplius novem annos natus, Nep Han. 2, 3 —*Act* collat. form **nasco,** ĕre, *to be born*, etc. ubi germen nascere coeperit, Cato, R. R. 151 *fin*

1. nāsica, ae, *comm adj* [nasus] *who has a large* or *pointed nose*, Arn 6 196, 3, 108

2. Nāsica, ae, *m*, *a surname in the Scipio family* So P Cornelius Scipio Nasica, *who was declared to be the most virtuous man in the state, and on that account was sent to accompany the image of the* Mater Idaea *to Rome*, Liv 29, 14, 8, cf Cic. Brut 20, 79, Val Max 3, 7, 3

Nāsidiānus, a, um, v Nasidius *fin*

Nāsidiēnus, i, *m*, *a Roman surname* **I.** *A wealthy upstart in the time of Horace*, Hor S 2, 8, 1 sq —**II.** *Another person*, Mart. 7, 54

Nāsidius, a, *name of a Roman* gens. **1.** L. Nasidius, *a Roman knight*, Cic. Phil 7, 8, 24 —**2.** *An adherent of Pompey*, Caes B C 2, 3, Cic. Att 11, 17, 3 —Hence, **Nāsidiānus,** a, um, *adj*, *Nasidian* naves, Caes. B C 2, 7

nāsiterna, etc., v nassiterna, etc.

Nāso, onis, *m amplif* [nasus, large nosed], *a Roman family name in the Otacilian, Octavian, Ovidian, and Voconian* gentes So esp, P Ovidius Naso, *the poet* ingenio perii Naso poëta meo, Ov Tr 3, 3, 74

Nāsos or **Nāsus,** i, *f*, = Νᾶσος, Νῆσος (the island), *a part of the city of Syracuse*, Liv 25, 30, 9 sqq

nassa or **naxa,** ae, *f* [no], *a wicker basket with a narrow neck, for catching fish, a weel* **I.** Lit. nassa est piscatorii vasi genus, quo, cum intravit piscis, exire non potest, Paul ex Fest p 169 Mull, Sil 5, 47, Plin 9, 37, 61, § 132 junci usus ad nassas marinas, id 21, 18, 69, § 114 scarus inclusus nassis, id 32, 2, 5, § 11 in strumento piscatoris legato, et retia et nassae debentur, Paul Sent 3, 6, 66 —**II.** Trop, of a dangerous place, *a snare, net* numquam ex ista nassa escam petam, Plaut Mil 2, 6, 98 ex hac naxa exire constitui, non ad fugam, sed ad spem mortis melioris, Cic Att 15, 20, 2 inclusus carcere nassae (aeger), Juv 12, 123

nassĭterna (nāsĭt-), ae, *f* [nasus], *a large watering pot with a large nose* or *spout* nassiterna est genus vasi aquarii ansati et patentis, quale est quo equi per fundi solent, Paul ex Fest p 169 Mull, Cato, R R 11, Varr ap Non. 546, 7, Plaut Stich 2, 2, 28

* **nassĭternātus,** i, *m* [nassiterna], *provided with a large nosed watering pot*, Calp ap Fulg in Expos Serm Antiq p 563, 31 Merc

nasturtium, ii, *n.* [nasi tortium], *a kind of cress* nasturtium nomen accipit a narium tormento, Plin 19, 8, 44, § 155, cf id 20, 13, 50, § 127 (Persas) negat Xenophon ad panem adhibere quicquam praeter nasturtium, Cic. Tusc 5, 34, 99, poet in *plur*, Verg M 84, Col poet. 10, 231

1. nāsus, i, *m* (ante class. nasum, i, *n.* quis oculi non sunt neque nasum, Lucil ap Non. 215, 4, Plaut Am 1, 1, 288, id. Curc 1, 2, 18; id Men. 1, 2, 57, id Mil 4, 6, 41), *the nose* (syn. nares) **I.** Lit nasus ita locatus est, ut quasi murus oculis interjectus esse videatur, Cic. N D 2, 57, 143 abripere alicui nasum mordicus Plaut Men 1, 3, 12 naso exhibere molestiam, id Capt 4, 2, 37 naso clamare magnum, *to snore*, id Mil. 3, 2, 9 acutus, id Capt. 3, 4, 115 collisus nasus, Sen Ira, 3 22, 4 pravus Hor A P 36 congelati gutta nasi, Mart 11, 98, 7 madidique infantia nasi, Juv 10, 199 exprimere rorantem frigore nasum, Mart. 7, 37, 3 ingeminant geminos naso crispante cachinnos, Pers. 3, 87 si tibi displicuit tuus nasus Juv 6 495 vigilanti stertere naso, id. 1, 57 —**B.** *The nose*, as the seat of quick smell, and also the feature whereby anger or scorn is expressed, cf naris (poet.) rancidum aprum antiqui laudabant, non quia nasus illis nullus erat, Hor S 2, 2, 89 —Of anger disce sed ira cadat naso, rugosaque sanna, Pers 5, 91, Mart. 6, 64 28 —Of scorn, derision, satirical wit, satire, sarcasm naso adunco alii quem suspendere, Hor S 1 6, 5 Balatro suspendens omnia naso id. ib 2, 8, 64 Lucilius, qui primus condidit stili nasum, Plin N H praef § 8 non cuicumque datum est habere nasum, Mart. 1, 42, 18 tacito ridere naso id. 5, 19, 17 juvenesque senesque et pueri nasum rhinocerotis habent, id. 1, 3, 6 —**II.** Transf, the projecting part of a vessel, *the nozzle* or *spout* (cf nassiterna) calix nasorum quatuor Juv 5 47, cf Mart. 14 96

2. Nāsus, i, v Nasos.

nāsūtē, *adv*, v nasutus *fin.*

nāsūtus, a, um, *adj* [nasus] *that has a large nose, large nosed* (perh not ante-Aug) **I.** Lit depygis, nasuta, Hor S 1, 2, 93 manus, *the elephant's trunk*, Cassiod Var 10, 30 —**II.** Trop, *sagacious, witty, satirical, censorious* nasutus nimium cupis videri nasutum volo, nolo polyposum, Mart. 12, 37, 1, id. 13, 2, 1 nil nasutius est, id 2, 54, 5 homo nasutissimus, Sen Suas 7 *med.*—Hence, *adv* **nāsūtē,** *satirically, scornfully, wittily, sarcastically* tu qui nasute scripta destringis mea, Phaedr 4, 7, 1 nasute negare, Sen Ben. 5, 6, 5 (dub, al vafre)

nāta, ae, *f*, v natus, under nascor, *P a B 1* !

nătābĭlis, e, *adj* [nato] *that can swim* or *float* (post class) robur, Coripp Laud. Just 4, 43

nătābŭlum, i, *n* [id] *a place for swimming, a swimming place*, App Flor p 353, 6 natabula fluminis, Jul Val Res Gest Alex. 2, 9

* **nătabundus,** a, um, *adj*, *swimming*, Jul Val Res Gest Alex M 2, 8 (2, 31 Mai)

Natal [=natale, *birthday festival*], *the name of one of the mimes of Laberius* in mimo, qui inscribitur Natal, Gell 16, 7, 9

nātālĭcius, -tius, a, um, *adj* [1 natalis] *of* or *belonging to the hour* or *day of one's birth, birthday, natal* (class) qui haec Chaldaeorum natalicia praedicta defendunt, *a casting of nativities*, Cic. Div 2, 42, 89 sidera, id ib 2, 43, 91 dapes, Mart 7, 86, 1 lardum, Juv 11, 84 sinciput Petr 136, Pers 1, 16 dies natalicius Vulg Gen 40, 20 —Hence, **II.** *Subst* **A. nātālĭcium (-tium),** ii, *n*, *a birthday present* aliquid natalicii titulo tibi mittere, Censor de Die Nat 1 —**B. nātālĭcia,** ae, *f* (sc cena), *a birthday entertainment* hodie non descendit Antonius Cur? Dat nataliciam in hortis, Cic Phil 2, 6, 15 (so acc. to Cod Vat., others natalicia, as *n plur*)

1. nātālis, e, *adj* [natus, nascor], *of* or *belonging to one's birth, birth, natal* hunc emortualem facere ex natali die, Plaut Ps 4, 7, 139 nunc huic lenonist hodie natalis dies, id ib 3, 1, 9 natali die tuo scripsisti epistulam ad me, Cic Att 9, 5, 1, cf quem ego diem vere natalem hujus urbis aut certe salutarem appellare possum, Cic Fl 40, 102 natalis dies reditūs mei, id Att 3, 20, 1 scit genius natale comes qui temperat astrum, Hor Ep 2, 2, 187 tempus Ov F 6, 797 lux, id Ib 219 hora, Hor C 2, 17, 19 humus Ov P 2, 9, 78 domus Val. Fl 3, 321 sterilitas, *native*, Col 3, 7 so, natale decus, Val Fl 6, 61 —**II.** *Subst* **nātālis,** is (*abl* natali, rarely natale, Luc 7, 391, Inscr Orell 775, 2534, al cf Neue, Formenl 1, p 228 sq) *m.* (sc dies) **A.** Lit, *a birthday* ad urbem (veni) tertio Non natali meo Cic. Att. 7, 5, 3 natales grato numeras? Hor Ep 2, 2, 210 meus est natalis, Verg E 3, 76 sex mihi natales ierant, Ov H 15, 61 Brutorum et Cassi natalibus, Juv 5 37. debemus mehercule natales tuos perinde ac nostros celebrare, Plin Ep 6, 30, 1 On this day it was customary to make offerings, the men to their Genius, and the women to Juno, and to make presents to each other, Ov Tr 3 13, 2, 5, 5, 1, Mart 8, 64, 14 —**2.** Transf, *any anniversary, a commemorative festival* —Of *the day of the foundation of Rome* natali Urbis DCXXXII, Plin 14, 4, 6 § 55 —(In eccl Lat.) Of a martyr's death dies in quo, lege functi carneā, in superna regna nascuntur Dei, Paul Nol Carm 21, 171 sq So of other anniversaries, Paul Nol Ep 20, 3, Aug Serm 15 de Sanct. *init*, id Serm 310 *in lemm* —Poet natalem alicui eripere *to prevent one's being born*, Luc 7, 390 —**B.** In *plur* **nātāles,** ium, *m*, *birth, origin, lineage, extraction, descent, family* (post-Aug) natalium periti, *the casters of nativities*, Sen Q N 2, 32, 7 Cornelius Fuscus claris natalibus, *of distinguished birth*, Tac. H 2, 86, cf natalium claritas, id ib 1, 49 mulier natalibus clara, Plin Ep 8 18 8 quid, Catilina, tuis natalibus atque Cethegi Invenies quicquam sublimius? Juv 8 231 dedecus natalium velare, Tac. A. 11, 21 natalibus suis restitui or reddi, *to be restored to one's birthright*, i e *to be*

freed from slavery (because all men were regarded as originally free), Dig. 40, 11, 2: libertus natalibus redditus, ib. 38, 2, 3: de restituendis natalibus, Plin. Ep. 10, 73 (78). — **2.** Transf., of things, *birth, origin:* adamanti pallor argenti, et in auro non nisi excellentissimo natales, i. e. *is produced only in gold-mines*, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 56: arborum, *the seed*, id. 17, 10, 14, § 73: natales impatientiae, Tert. Pat. 5: a Pentateucho natales agnitionis supputabuntur, id. adv. Marc. 1, 10.—**C. nātāle,** is, *n.:* et Musis natale in nemore Heliconis adsignant, *the place of birth*, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 25.

2. Nātālis, is, *m., a Roman surname*, e. g. Antonius Natalis, Tac. A. 15, 50, 54 sq.; 71.

nātālĭtius, a, um, v. natalicius.

nătans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. nato *fin.*

‡ **nătātĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [nato], *that can swim:* nataticius, νηκτικός, Gloss. Philox.

nătātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *that can swim* (post-class.): animae, Tert. adv. Herm. 33. —*Subst.:* **nătātĭles,** ium, *m., swimming creatures:* feras, volucres, reptiles, natatiles, Prud. στεφ. 10, 332; App. de Mund. 28.

nătātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a swimming.* **I.** Lit.: habeant igitur sibi arma, sibi equos ... sibi pilam, sibi nataliones atque cursus, * Cic. Sen. 16, 58: frigidae natationes, Cels. 3, 24 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *a place for swimming, swimming-place*, Cels. 3, 27, 1; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

nătātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a swimmer*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 93 Müll.: pugnat in adversas ire natator aquas, Ov. R. Am. 122; id. H. 19, 70; Stat. Th. 10, 497.

nătātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [natator], *of or belonging to a swimmer, that serves to swim with, natatory* (post-class.): cortex, Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 27.—**II.** *Subst.:* **nătātōrĭa,** ae, *f.*, and **nătātōrĭum,** i, *n., a place for swimming, a swimming-place, a bath; a pool*, Sid. Ep. 2, 2: vade ad natatoria Siloe, Vulg. Joh. 9, 7; 11.

‡ **nătātūra,** ae, *f.* [id.], *a place for swimming* or *bathing:* natatura, κολυμβήθρα, Gloss. Philox.

nătātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a swimming* (post-Aug.), Stat. S. 1, 5, 25: piscium natatu, Pall. 1, 17, 2: fluvios natatu scindere, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 347; cf. id. Rapt. Pros. 3, 333.

nătes, ium, v. natis.

‡ **nātĭcīdĭum** or ‡ **gnātĭcīdĭum,** ii, *n.* [natus caedo], *the murdering of one's son* or *child, child-murder:* gnaticidium, τεκνοκτονία, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **nātĭnātĭo,** ōnis, *f., a being busy, business:* natinatio dicebatur negotiatio et natinatores ex eo seditiosa negotia gerentes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 166 Müll.

‡ **nātĭnātor,** ōris, *m., a rebel;* v. natinatio.

nātĭnor, āri, *v. dep., to be busy:* audito tumultu Macedoniae Samnites, Lucanos inter se natinari atque factiosos esse, Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. natinatio, p. 166 Müll.; v. h. v.

nātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nascor], *a being born, birth;* hence, transf. **I.** Personified, Natio, *the goddess of birth:* Natio quoque dea putanda est, quae, quia partus matronarum tueatur, a nascentibus Natio nominata est, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 47 (al. Nascio).—**II.** *A breed, stock, kind, species, race* (rare but class.; syn.: genus, stirps, familia): in hominibus emendis si natione alter est melior, emimus pluris, etc., Varr. L. L. 9, § 93 Müll.; Auct. B. Alex. 7, 3: natio optimatium, Cic. Sest. 44, 96: officiosissima candidatorum, id. Pis. 23, 55.—Also in a contemptuous sense, *a race, tribe, set:* salvete, fures maritimi, Famelica hominum natio, quid agitis? Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 6: vestra natio (Epicureorum), Cic. N. D. 2, 29, 74: ardelionum, Phaedr. 2, 5, 1.—Of animals: praegnantes opere levant: venter enim labore nationem reddit deteriorem, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 4; cf. id. L. L. 9, § 92 Müll.; and: in pecoribus quoque bonus proventus feturae bona natio dicitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 167 Müll.—Transf., of things, *a sort, kind* (post-Aug.): nationes in apium naturā diximus, Plin. 22, 24, 50, § 109: cera natione Pontica, id. 21, 14, 49, § 83; cf. id. 12, 25, 55, § 125. — **B.** In a more restricted sense, *a race of people, nation, people* (used commonly in a more limited sense than gens, and sometimes as identical with it; cf.: gens, populus; usually applied by Cicero to distant and barbarous people): nam Itast haec hominum natio; in EpidamniisVoluptarii, etc., Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 34: omnes nationes servitutem ferre possunt: nostra civitas non potest, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20; cf.: exteris nationibus ac gentibus ostendere, etc., id. Font. 11, 25: ne nationes quidem et gentes, id. N. D. 3, 39, 93; cf., in the reverse order: omnes exterae gentes ac nationes, id. Imp. Pomp. 11, 31: per omnes gentes nationesque, Quint. 11, 3, 87: eruditissima Graecorum natio, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 18: Judaei et Syri, nationes natae servituti, id. Prov. Cons. 5, 10: immanes ac barbarae nationes, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9, § 27: quod eas quoque nationes adire volebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: Suevi majorem Germaniae partem obtinent, propriis adhuc nationibus nominibusque discreti, Tac. G. 38: Gannascus, natione Canninefas, id. A. 11, 18: patre Camissare, natione Care, matre Scythissā natus, Nep. Dat. 1, 1: NATIONE CILIX, Inscr. Fabr. p. 495, n. 189; so in connection with names of cities: NATIONE ARRETIO, Inscr. Don. cl. 6, n. 181. — **2.** Ad Nationes, *the name of a portico in Rome, built by Augustus*, where the images of all known nations were set up: ante aditum porticūs Ad Nationes, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 39; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 721.—**3.** In eccl. Lat., like gens, and the Gr. ἔθνος, opp. to Christians, *the heathen:* per deos nationum, Tert. de Idol. 22.

nătis, is, more freq. in the *plur.*, **nătes,** ium, *f.* [akin to Gr. νῶτον, back; cf. ἰόσφι], *the rump, the buttocks.* (*a*) *Sing.:* diffissā nate, Hor. S. 1, 8, 46; Auct. Priap. 77, 11; 83, 23: quod ejus natis fulmine icta erat, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. pullus, p. 244 and 245 Müll.—(*β*) *Plur.:* nates pervellit, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 66: soleā pulsare nates, Juv. 6, 611; Mart. 14, 18, 2; with clunes, id. 3, 53, 3.—Of *the rump* of animals: nates turturum donare alicui, Mart. 3, 82, 21.

Natiso, ōnis, *m.,* = Νατίσων, *a small Italian river near Aquileia*, now *Natisone*, Mel. 2, 4, 3; Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126.

nătito, 1, *v. freq.* [no], *to swim* (late Lat.), Anon. (Hilar.) in Job, 1, p. 98.

‡ **nātiuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [natio], *a small nation:* natio, natiuncula, Not. Tir. p. 79.

nātīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nativus], *birth, nativity* (post-class.; cf. ortus): municipem aut nativitas aut adoptio facit, Dig. 50, 1, 1: janua nativitatis, Tert. Anim. 39: vultum nativitatis, *natural face*, Vulg. Jacob. 1, 23. —(*β*) *Plur.*, Tert. Spect. 30.—**2.** *A generation:* usque ad quartam nativitatem, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27 *fin.*

nātīvĭtus, *adv.* [id.], *from birth, by birth* (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 39; so id. ib. 12.

nātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [nascor], *that has arisen from* or *by birth; born* (cf. naturalis). **I.** Lit. (class.): mundus, *made, created*, Lucr. 5, 66: animus, id. 3, 417: Anaximandri opinio est, nativos esse deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 25.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Imparted by birth, inborn, innate:* ut appareret, in eo nativum quendam leporem esse, non ascitum, Nep. Att. 4, 1: mulier si nativā sterilitate sit, Gell. 4, 2, 9: malum, *hunger* (opp. delatum), Cic. Dom. 5, 12: sensus (with domesticus), id. Har. Resp. 9, 19. —**B.** Opp. to artificial, *that is produced by nature, not artificial, natural, native* (class.): beluae partim fluitantes, partim nativis testis inhaerentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: urbis (Romae) ipsius nativa praesidia, id. Rep. 2, 6, 11: nativae oves, *whose wool is used in its natural color*, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 191: montes nativi salis, id. 31, 7, 39, § 77: color, id. 32, 7, 24, § 74: specus, Tac. A. 4, 59: arcus, Ov. M. 3, 160: coma, *original, former, genuine*, id. Am. 1, 14, 56. — **2.** In partic., in gram.: nativa verba, *primitive words, primitives:* simplicia verba partim nativa sunt, partim reperta: nativa ea quae significata sunt sensu; reperta, quae ex his facta sunt, Cic. Part. Or. 5, 16; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 36.

năto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* [no], *to swim, to float.* **I.** Lit.: qui neque in Oceano natare volueris studiosissimus homo natandi, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 2: natant pisces aequore, Ov. P. 2, 7, 28: canis, per flumen, carnem dum ferret, natans, Phaedr. 1, 4, 2: natat uncta carina, *floats*, Verg. A. 4, 398: crura natantia, *palmated feet*, Ov. M. 14, 551; cf.: apta natando crura, id. ib. 15, 376.—Of storm-tossed or shipwrecked persons, *to float about, be tossed about:* naufragus natans, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 153; cf. trop.: et natat exuviis Graecia pressa tuis, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 115: cum saepe in portu fracta carina natet, id. 2, 25, 24 (3, 20, 24): Ithacum lugere natantem, Juv. 10, 257.—(*β*) Poet., with *acc.:* nocte natat caecā serus freta, *swims across*, Verg. G. 3, 260: aquas, *to swim in*, Mart. 14, 196, 2: Tiberinum, *to swim across*, Juv. 8, 265. — Hence, also, *pass.:* quot piscibus unda natatur, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 25. —**B.** Transf. **1.** *To swim* or *spread about* (poet.): quā Tiberinus campo liberiore natat, Ov. F. 4, 291: natantibus radicibus, Col. Arb. 6; Prop. 2, 12, 52 (3, 7, 52): ingens medio natat umbra profundo, Stat. Th. 2, 42: niveo natat ignis in ore, id. Achill. 1, 161.—**2.** *To swim* or *overflow with* any thing, *to be overflowed* (mostly poet.). (*a*) With *abl.:* natabant pavimenta vino, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 105: plenis Rura natant fossis, *are inundated*, Verg. G. 1, 372: sanieque aspersa natarent Limina, id. A. 3, 625: fletibus ora natant, Stat. Th. 2, 337: carmina in ipso ore natant, id. S. 2, 1, 18.—(*β*) *Absol.:* exspectant imbres, quorum modo cuncta natabant Impulsu, Luc. 4, 330: plana natant, Sil. 4, 751.—**3.** Of the eyes, *to swim* (of drunken or dying persons), *to be feeble, failing* (poet.): vinis oculique animique natabant, Ov. F. 6, 673: moriens oculis natantibus Circumspexit Athin, id. M. 5, 72; Sil. 2, 122; cf.: ante oculos natant tenebrae, Ov. M. 12, 136: oculi natantes et quādam voluptate suffusi, Quint. 4, 3, 76.—**4.** *To move to and fro, not stand still:* nec vagus in laxā pes tibi pelle (i. e. calceo) natet, Ov. A. A. 1, 516; Calp. Ecl. 6, 43; Nemes. Cyn. 170.—**5.** Of birds, *to fly:* ardea sublimis pennae confisa natanti, Luc. 5, 554.—**II.** Trop., *to fluctuate, waver, be uncertain* (=titubare, huc atque illuc ferri): in quo quidem magis tu mihi natare visus es quam ipse Neptunus, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 62: mutatio voluntatis indicat animum natare, Sen. Ep. 35, 4: pars multa (hominum) natat, modo recta capessens, Interdum pravis obnoxia, Hor. S. 2, 7, 6; Sil. 7, 726; Manil. 4, 256: vitreoque natant praetoria ponto, *float* or *waver reflected in the water*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 49.—Hence, **nătans,** antis, *P. a., swimming;* hence, **nătantes,** ûm, poet. for *fishes:* genus omne natantum, Verg. G. 3, 541; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2, § 31.

nătrix, īcis (once *m.:* natrix violator aquae, Luc. 9, 720; usually), *f.* [no]. **I.** *A water-snake:* cur deus tantam vim natricum viperarumque fecerit? Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 120. — **2.** Trop., of a dangerous person: se natricem educare, Suet. Calig. 11. — **B.** Transf., *a whip, scourge*, made of a water-snake's skin: natibu' natricem impressit crassam et capitatam, Lucil. ap. Non. 65, 30. — **II.** *A plant:* Ononis natrix, Linn.; Plin. 27, 12, 83, § 107.

natta, v. nacca.

nātu, v. 2. natus.

‡ **nātŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [nata], *a little daughter*, Inscr. Grud. 335, 12.

nātūra, ae, *f.* [nascor], *birth.* **I.** Lit. (very rare): naturā tu illi pater es, consiliis ego, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 46; cf.: naturā pater, id. ib. 5, 7, 4.—**II.** Transf. (freq. and class.; syn.: indoles, ingenium). **A.** *The nature*, i. e. *the natural constitution, property*, or *quality* of a thing: quod autem animal est, id motu cietur interiore et suo: nam haec est natura propria animae et vis, Cic. Rep. 6, 26, 28: ipsumque per se sua vi, sua natura, sua sponte laudabile, id. Fin. 2, 15, 50: ab ipsa natura loci, id. Agr. 2, 35, 95: qualis esset natura montis, qui cognoscerent misit, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: loci, id. ib. 1, 2: tigna secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, *according to the nature* or *natural course of the river*, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: insula naturā triquetra, *by nature*, i. e. *in shape*, id. ib 5, 13: naturas apibus quas Juppiter ipse Addidit expediam, Verg. G. 4, 149. — **2.** Of character, *nature, natural disposition, inclination, bent, temper, character:* cognitum per te ipsum, quae tua natura est, dignum tuā amicitiā judicabis, Cic. Fam. 13, 78, 2: prolixa beneficaque, id. ib. 3, 8, 8; Liv. 22, 59: mihi benefacere jam ex consuetudine

in naturam vertit, *has become natural*, Sall J 85, 9 — Prov consuetudo est secunda natura, August. adv Jul. 5, 59 *fin.*, Macr S 7, 9, 7, cf voluptatem consuetudine quasi alteram naturam effici, Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 74 naturam expellas furca, tamen us que recurret, Hor Ep 1, 10, 24 facere sibi naturam alicujus rei, *to accustom one's self to a thing*, Quint. 2, 4, 17 desideria natu rae satiare, Cic. Fin. 2, 8 25 — **B.** *The nature, course*, or *order* of things quod re rum natura non patitur, Cic Ac. 2, 17, 55 delabi ad aequitatem et ad rerum naturam, id. Fam 6, 10, 5 naturae satisfacere, i e *to die*, Cic. Clu 10, 29, so, naturae con cedere, Sall J 14, 15 — Personified quis vero opifex praeter naturam, qua nihil potest esse callidius, tantam sol lertiam persequi potuisset in sensibus? quae primum oculos membranis tenuissi mis vestivit, etc., Cic N D 2, 57, 142 frui primis a natura datis, id Fin. 2, 11, 34 homines rationem habent a natura datam, id. ib 2, 14, 45 et homini praecipui a na tura nihil datum esse dicemus, id ib 2, 33, 110 quae (membra corporum) ipsa decla rant procreandi a natura habitam esse ra tionem, id ib 3, 19, 62 omnis natura vult esse conservatrix sui, id. ib 4, 7, 16, 5, 15, 41, 5, 20 56 illam partem bene vivendi a natura petebant, eique parendum esse dice bant, id Ac 1, 5, 19 — **2.** *Nature*, i e *the world, the universe* Cleanthes totius natu rae menti atque animo hoc nomen (dei) tri buit Cic N D 1, 14, 37 — **3.** *Nature*, i e *consistency with nature, possibility* in re rum natura fuisse, Cic Rab Perd 8, 24 hoc quoque in rerum naturam cadit, *is a possible case*, Quint 2, 17, 32 judicatum est enim rerum naturam non recipere, ut, etc, *that it is not in accordance with nature, not possible*, Val Max 8, 1, abs 13 — **C.** *An element, thing, substance* Aristoteles quin tam quandam naturam censet esse, e qua sit mens, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 22 de naturis autem sic sentiebat, primum uti quattuor initus rerum illis quintam hanc naturam non adhiberet, etc, id Ac 1, 11 39 natura te nuis aëris, Lucr 2 232 — **D.** *The natural parts, organs of generation* cujus (Mer curii) obscenius excitata natura traditur, Cic. N D 3, 22, 55 quaedam matrona visa est in quiete obsignatam habere naturam, id. Div 2, 70, 145, cf Varr R R 3, 12, 4, 2, 7, 8

nātūrābĭlis, e, i q naturalis, App Doct. Plat 2, p 19, 6

nātūrālis, e, *adj* [natura], *natural*, i e, **I.** *By birth, one's own* naturalis pa ter, opp to adoptive father, Cic. Phil 3, 6, 15 in adoptionem dato redire in familiam liceat, si pater naturalis sine liberis deces serit, Quint. 3 6 96 filius (= κατα φυσιν υιος), Liv 42 52 Pauli nepos, id 44, 44, Suet Tib 52, Gai Inst 2, 137, 3 31 qui in avi sui naturalis potestate est, Dig 37, 8, 1, § 2, also, *natural, illegitimate* (= nothus) Dig 40, 5, 40, 36 1, 80, § 2, Aug Conf 6, 12, Inscr Grut 945, 3 — **II.** *Of* or *belonging to the nature of things, produced by* or *agree able to nature, natural* naturale est alicui, *it is natural to one, it is his innate qual ity*, Plin 11, 37 54, § 144 historia, id praef § 1 motus naturalis, Cic. Fin. 1 6, 19 so cietas, id Off 1, 16, 50 lex, id N D 1, 14, 36 notio naturalis atque insita in animis nostris, id. Fin 1, 9, 31 naturalis, non fu catus nitor, id. Brut. 9, 36 bonum id. Cael 5, 11 dies, *a natural day* i e *from sun rise to sunset*, opp to the dies civilis, Cen sor de Die Nat. 23, v civilis mors *a nat ural, not a violent death*, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 180 (for the class. mors necessaria, Cic Mil 7, 16) naturales exitus, *the anus*, Col 6, 30, 8 naturalia desideria, *the sexual impulse* id 6, 24, 2, 6 27, 7 loca naturalia *the sexual parts* of men and animals Cels. 1 p 11 Milligan — As *subst* **nātūrāle**, is *n the private parts* sanguinis pars per naturale descendit Cels. 5 26, 13, 7, 26 1 al — More freq *plur*, **nātūrālia**, ium *n*, in same sense, Cels 4 21 *init*, 5, 20 4, 6, 18, 2 al., Col 6, 27, 10, Just 1, 4, 2 — **III.** *Of* or *concerning nature natural* natura les quaestiones, Cic. Part. 18 64 historia, Plin H N praef. § 1 philosophia, Isid Orig 2, 24, 12 — **IV.** Opp to fictitious *natural, real* philosophi duos Joves fecerunt unum naturalem, alterum fabulosum Lact 1, 11 — Hence *adv* **nātūrālĭter**, *naturally, conformably to nature, by nature* nec vero umquam animus hominis naturaliter divi nat, Cic Div 1, 50, 113 alacritas naturali ter innata, Caes B C 3, 92 inter naturali ter dissimillimos, Vell 2, 60, 5, Plin 11, 37, 47, § 130 profluere (urinam), Cels. 7, 26, 1, Hirt. B Alex 8 est aliquid in omni ma teria naturaliter primum, Quint 3, 8, 6

nātūrālĭtas, atis, *f* [naturalis], *nat uralness* (post class) somni naturalitas, Tert Anim 43, 16

nātūrālĭter, *adv*, v naturalis *fin.*

natūrālĭtus, *adv* [naturalis], *by nat ure* (post class), Sid. Ep 9, 11, App M 1, 12, p 107

nātūrĭfĭcātus, a, um, *adj* [natura facio], *brought into being* (post class) ani mae naturificatae, Tert adv Valent. 23

1. nātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, *born* — *Subst* **nātus**, i, *m*, *a son*, v nascor *fin*

2. nātus, ūs (used only in *abl sing*), *m* [nascor], lit. *birth*, hence, ***I.** Of plants, *a growing, growth* cupressus natu moro sa, *slow of growth*, Plin 16, 33, 60, § 139 — **II.** With esp reference to age, *birth, age, years* (the class signif of the word) non admodum grandis natu, *not very old*, Cic Sen 4, 10 tantus natu, *so old*, Plaut Bacch 1, 2, 16 grandior natu, id Aul 2, 1, 37 P Scaptius de plebe magno natu, *an old man*, Liv 3, 71, 3 homo magno natu, id. 10 38, 6 magno natu principes, id. 21, 34, 2 dici tur matrem Pausaniae vixisse eamque jam magno natu, Nep Paus 5, 3, id Dat 7, 1, id Tim 3, 1 qui fuit major natu, quam Plautus, *older*, Cic Tusc 1, 1, 3 cum ille Q Scaevolam sibi minorem natu generum praetulisset, id Brut 26, 101 est tibi frater pari nobilitate, natu major, Tac H 1, 15 audivi ex majoribus natu hoc idem fuisse in P Scipione Nasica, Cic Off 1, 30, 109 ex iis (filiis) duo natu majores, Vell 1, 10, 3 minorem natu, quam ipse erat, fratrem, Sen ad Polyb 15, 5 frater major natu, Liv 3, 13, 2 id mea minime refert qui sum natu maximus, Ter Ad 5, 4, 27 praeter Philippum maximum natu ex filiis, Liv 45, 6, 9 qui maximus natu esset ex liberis ejus Nep Ages 1, 3 ita enim maximus ex iis in concilio respondit, *the oldest*, Liv 21, 19 *med.* filius non maximus natu, Tac G 32 ex his omnibus natu minimus, Q Saturius est, *the youngest*, Cic Clu 38, 107 maximo natu filius, for maximus natu, *his eldest son*, Nep Dat 7, 1

nauarchia, ae *f*, = ναυαρχια, *the com mand of a vessel*, Cod. Th 13, 5, 20

nauarchus, i, *m* (less correctly **nav-**), = ναυαρχος, *the master of a vessel*, Cic Verr 2, 5, 24, § 60, Tac. A 15, 51, Inscr Orell 3615, 3624, Veg Mil 5, 2

Naubōlĭdes, ae, v Naubolus, II

Naubŏlus, i, *m*, = Ναυβολος, *a king of Phocis, father of Iphitus the Argonaut*, Stat. Th 7, 355, Hyg Fab 14 — Hence, **II. Naubŏlĭdes**, ae *m*, *the son of Naubolus*, i e *Iphitus*, Val Fl. 1, 362, cf Stat. Th 7, 354

nauci, v naucum

† **nauclērĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, = ναυκλη ρικος, *of* or *belonging to a ship owner* or *ship master* facito uti venias (ornatu) or natus huc nauclerico, *in a skipper's dress*, Plaut Mil. 4, 4, 41 (MSS nauclerioco) nau clerico ornatu, *in the dress of a ship master*, id. As 1, 1, 54 (MSS nauclerio), for which ornatus thalassicus, id. Mil 4, 6 67

† **nauclērĭus**, v l for nauclericus, q v Plaut. As. 1 1 54

† **nauclērus**, i, *m*, = ναυκληρος, *a ship owner, a ship master, skipper* (syn navar chus, gubernator) Plaut. Mil 4 3, 17, Tert adv Marc. 5, 1, Vulg Act. 27, 11, Cod Th 7, 16 3, Firm Math 8, 20 *fin* — **II. Nauclērus**, *the title of a comedy of Cæcilius*, Non 12, 32, 126, 26, 506, 5, Isid Orig 19, 1

Naucrătes, is, *m*, = Ναυκρατης, *a Greek historian of Erythræ a pupil of Isocrates*, Cic. de Or 2, 23, 94, 3, 44, 173, id Or 51, 172, Quint 3, 6, 3

Naucrătis, is, *f*, = Ναυκρατις, *a town of the Delta in Egypt* now *Salhadschar*, Plin 5, 10 11, § 64, 31, 10 46, § 111 — Hence, **I. Naucrătītes**, ae *m adj*, *of Naucratis Naucratian* nomos Plin 5, 9 9, § 49 — **II. Naucrătĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, *Naucratian* ostium Nili, Plin 5, 10, 11, § 64

naucŭla, ae, *f* [navicula], *a little ship*, for navicula (post Aug), Plin Ep 5, 6, 37, 9, 7, 4, Paul Carm 21, 247, cf naucula, navicella, navicula, Not Tir p 177

naucŭlor, v naviculor

naucum, i, *n*, or **naucus**, i, *m* [etym dub, cf nugae], *something slight* or *triv ial, a trifle* naucum ait Ateius Philologus poni pro nugis. Cincius quod in oleae nu cis, quod intus sit. Aelius Stilo omnium rerum putamen Glossematorum autem scriptores fabae grani quod haereat in fa bulo Quidam ex Graeco quod sit ναι και ουχι, levem hominem significari Quidam nucis juglandis, quam Verrius jugulandam vocat, medium velut dissaepimentum Plau tus in Parasito pigro Ambo magna laude lauti, postremo ambo sumus non nauci Item in Mostellaria Quod id esse dicam verbum nauci, nescio, et in Truculento Amas hominem non nauci, et Naevius in Tunicularia Ejus noctem nauco ducere (*to value at nothing*), et Ennius Illuc nugator nili, non nauci'st homo, Paul. ex Fest p 166 Müll (Enn Com v 10 Vahl) — Besides the preceding example from Naevius, non nauci (habere, facere, or esse, used only in the genitive with a negative), *of no value good for nothing* (cf flocci habeo) non habeo denique nauci Marsum augurem, *esteem lightly, value not a straw*, Cic. Div 1, 58, 132 homo timidus nauci non erit, Plaut Most 5, 1, 1 homo non nauci, id Truc 2, 7, 50 hoc servum meum non nauci fa cere esse ausum? id Bacch 5, 1, 16

naufrăgābĭlis, e, *adj* [naufragium], *dangerous to ships* (late Lat), Caes Ep 2, p 1134

naufrăgālis, e, *adj* [id] *where many shipwrecks occur, dangerous to ships* Ca praria naufragalis, Mart. Cap 6, § 643, cf naufragiosus

naufrăgātor, ōris, *m* [naufrago], *a shipwrecked person* (late Lat), Aug Serm in Spicil Rom t 8

naufrăgĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [naufra gium], *full of shipwrecks, dangerous to ships* pelagus, Sid Ep 4, 12, Claud Mam de Stat. Anim 1, 1, cf naufragalis

naufrăgĭum, ii, *n*, [for navifragium, from navis frango] *a shipwreck* **I.** Lit. multi naufragia fecerunt Cic Fam 16, 9, 1 naufragio perire, id Deiot 9, 25 nau fragio interire, Caes B C 3, 27 naufragio interceptus, Tac. A 14, 3, Flor 3, 10, 7 nullum conferri posse Naufragium velis ardentibus, Juv 12, 22 pati, Sen Herc Oet. 118 — Prov naufragia alicujus ex terra intueri, *to behold the ruin of others from a position of safety*, Cic Att 2, 7, 4 (cf Lucr 2 1) naufragium in portu face re, i e *to fail when on the verge of success*, Quint Decl 12, 23 — **B.** Poet, transf **1.** *A storm* naufragiis magnis multisque coor tis, Lucr 2, 552 — **2.** *The remains of a ship wreck, a wreck* Eurus Naufragium spar gens operit freta, Sil 10, 323 — **II.** Trop, *shipwreck, ruin loss, destruction* naufra gium fortunarum Cic Rab Perd 9, 25 lu culenti patrimonii, id Phil 12, 8, 19 rei familiaris id Fam 1 9, 5 cum Gallica gens per Italiam naufragia sua latius tra heret, *defeats*, Flor 1, 13, 19 tabula ex naufragio, lit *a plank on which a ship wrecked person saves himself*, hence, *a means of deliverance, a solace*, Cic Att. 4, 18, 3 — **B.** Transf, *the shattered remains, a wreck* naufragia Caesaris amicorum, Cic. Phil 13, 2 3 colligere naufragium rei publicae id Sest 6, 15 credo mollia nau fragiis litora posse dari, Ov P 1, 2, 62, 2, 9, 9

naufrăgo, avi, 1, *v n* [naufragus] *to suffer shipwreck, be wrecked* omnes naves naufragarunt, Petr 76, 4, Sid Ep 4, 21, Salv Gub Dei 3, p 77

naufrăgus, a um, *adj* [navis frango] *that suffers shipwreck, shipwrecked, wrecked* **I.** Lit. (class) Marium Africa devicta ex pulsum et naufragum vidit, Cic Pis 19 43 corpora, Verg G 3, 542 puppis, Ov H 2 16 mulier, Tac. A 14, 11 — (β) *Subst* **naufrăgus**, i *m*, *a shipwrecked person* naufragus natans, Cic. Inv 2, 51, 153 dare naufrago tabulam, Sen Ben 3, 9 2 mersa rate naufragus assem Dum rogat, Juv 14,

301.—**B.** Poet., transf., *that causes shipwreck, shipwrecking:* mare, Hor. C. 1, 16, 10: unda, Tib. 2, 4, 10: monstra, Ov. F. 4, 500: tempestas, Val. Fl. 1, 584: Syrtis, Sil. 17, 635; cf. navifragus.—**II.** Trop., *ruined:* naufragorum ejecta ac debilitata manus, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 24: ut aliquis patrimonio naufragus, id. Sull. 14, 41.

† **naulia,** v. nablium.

Naulŏcha, ōrum, *n.* (**Naulŏchus,** i, *m.*, Suet. Aug. 116), *a village on the north coast of Sicily, near the promontory of Pelorus,* Sil. 14, 265.

† **naulum (naulŏn),** i, *n.*, = ναῦλον, *passage-money, fare:* perdere naulon, Juv. 8, 97: in naulis navium, Dig. 30, 39, 1: ut naulum exsolvatur, ib. 20, 4, 6; Vulg. Jonae, 1, 3.

† **naumăchĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ναυμαχία, *the representation of a sea-fight, a mock sea-fight* (pure Lat. navale proelium). **I.** Lit.: naumachiam commisit, Suet. Claud. 21: naumachiae spectaculum edere, id. Caes. 44: naumachiam exhibere, id. Ner. 12; Vell. 2, 56, 1; 2, 100, 2; Mart. Spect. 28, 12: voluptates naumachiae, Vopisc. Aur. 34, 6.—**II.** Transf., *a place where mock sea-fights were exhibited:* edidit et navale proelium in veteri naumachia, Suet. Tib. 7; 72; id. Dom. 5.

naumăchĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [naumachia], *of or for a mock sea-fight:* pons, Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 190.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.:* **naumăchĭārĭus,** ii, *m., a combatant in a mock sea-fight,* Suet. Claud. 21.

‡ **naumăchus,** i, *m.*, = ναύμαχος, *a naval combatant:* nauta, nauticus, naumachus, naumachia, Not. Tir. p. 77.

Naupactōus, v. Naupactus, II.

Naupactus (-os), i, *f.*, and **Naupactum,** i, *n.*, = Ναύπακτος, *a city of Ætolia, on the Gulf of Corinth,* now *Epakto* or *Lepanto,* Caes. B. C. 3, 35; Mel. 2, 3, 5; Cic. Pis. 37, 91; Liv. 36, 30; 34 sq.; Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6.—Hence, **II. Naupactōus,** a, um, *adj., Naupactian:* Naupactous Achelous, Ov. F. 2, 43.

‡ **naupēgiārĭus,** ii, *m.* [naupegus], *a ship-carpenter,* Inscr. Spon. Miscell. p. 67.

† **naupēgus,** i, *m.*, = ναυπηγός, *a ship-builder, shipwright, ship-carpenter:* naupego in navi maritimâ diurni X sexaginta, Edict. Diocl. p. 19; Dig. 50, 6, 6; Firm. Math. 4, 7 *med.*

‡ **nauphȳlax (naufȳlax, naufūlax, naŏfylax),** ăcis, *m.*, = ναυφύλαξ, *one who kept watch over the luggage on shipboard,* Inscr. Don. 273, 2; Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 125, 3.

Naupĭdămē, ēs, *f.*, = Ναυπιδάμη, *daughter of Amphidamas, and mother of Augeas by Helios,* Hyg. Fab. 14.

1. Nauplĭus, ii, *m.*, = Ναύπλιος, *a son of Neptune and Amymone, king of Eubœa, and father of Palamedes. To avenge his son, whom the Greeks had put to death before Troy, he made false signal-fires on the shores of Eubœa as the Greeks were returning homeward, and led them to shipwreck upon the rocks:* Nauplius ultores sub noctem porrigit ignes, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 115; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 260; Hyg. Fab. 116: Nauplii mala, Suet. Ner. 39.—Hence, **II. Nauplĭădes,** ae, *m.*, = Ναυπλιάδης, *the son of Nauplius,* i. e. *Palamedes,* Ov. M. 13, 39; 310; id. Ib. 621.

† **2. nauplĭus,** ii, *m.*, = ναύπλιος, *a kind of shell-fish, which sails in its shell as in a ship,* Plin. 9, 30, 49, § 94; v. naviger.

Nauportum, i, *n., a city in Upper Pannonia,* the mod. *Laybach,* Tac. A. 1, 20; Vell. 2, 110, 4.—Near it is the river **Nauportus,** i, *m.*, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 128.

Naura, ōrum, v. Nautaca.

‡ **nauscit** (qs. naviscit), said of a bean, which opens in the shape of a ship, Paul. ex Fest. p. 168 and 169 Müll.

† **nausĕa** or **nausĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ναυσία, *sea-sickness.* **I.** Lit.: ne nauseae molestiam suscipias aeger, Cic. Fam. 16, 11, 1: navigavimus sine timore et nauseâ, id. Att. 5, 13, 1: nauseâ pressus, Cels. 1, 3.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *sickness, nausea; vomiting* (syn. fastidium): nausea segnis, quae bilem movet nec effundit, Sen. Ep. 53, 3: cruditates, quae nauseam faciunt, Plin. 26, 11, 69, § 112: elaeomeli non sine nauseâ alvum solvit, id. 23, 4, 50, § 96: nauseam fluentem coërcere, Hor. Epod. 9, 35: ubi libido veniet nauseae, Cato, R. R. 156.—**B.** Trop., *a qualm, nausea:* cotidianam refice nauseam nummis. Audire gratis, Afer, ista non possum, Mart. 4, 37, 9.

nausĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* [nauseo], *that causes nausea* or *vomiting,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2, 18.

nausĕābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *inclined to vomit,* Sen. Ep. 108, 35; 47, 6.

nausĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who is apt to feel nausea, who vomits easily:* Ulixes nauseator erat, Sen. Ep. 53, 4.

nausĕo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [nausea], *to be sea-sick.* **I.** Lit., Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 93: si sine vomitu nauseavit, Cels. 1, 3.—**B.** Transf., *to be squeamish* or *qualmish, to vomit:* quidlibet, modo ne nauseet, faciat, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 84: ructantem et nauseantem Antonium, id. Fam. 12, 25, 4; Juv. 6, 433.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To belch forth,* i. e. *give vent to, utter* nonsense: ista effutientem nauseare, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 84.—**B.** *To cause disgust:* hoc illis dictum est, qui stultitiâ nauseant, Phaedr. 4, 7, 25.

* **nausĕŏla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a slight squeamishness,* Cic. Att. 14, 8, 2.

* **nausĕōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that produces nausea, nauseous:* radix, Plin. 26, 8, 38, § 59.

Nausĭcăa, ae, and **Nausĭcăē,** ēs, *f.*, = Ναυσικάα, *the daughter of Alcinoüs, king of the Phæacians:* virgo Nausicaa, Gell. 9, 9, 14; cf. Aus. Per. Odyss. 6; Hyg. Fab. 125 sq.: Nausicaë patrii horti, Mart. 12, 31, 9.

Nausĭphănes, is, *m.*, = Ναυσιφάνης, *a Grecian philosopher of Teos, instructor of Epicurus,* Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 33.

Nausĭphŏus, i, *m., the son of Ulysses by Circe,* Hyg. Fab. 125.

Nausistrăta, ae, *f., name of a woman,* Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 94 et passim.

Naustathmos, i, *m.*, = Ναύσταθμος, *a seaport in Ionia, near Phocæa,* Liv. 37, 31 *fin.*

‡ **naustĭbŭlum,** i, *n.* [navis], *a vessel shaped like a ship:* naustibulum vocabant antiqui vas alvei simile, videlicet a navis similitudine, Paul. ex Fest. p. 168 and 169 Müll.

†† **nausum,** i, *n., a kind of Gallic ship:* nauso advehi, Aus. Ep. 22; id. ib. *in carm.*

nauta (ante-class., poet., and late Lat. **năvita**), ae, *m.* [for navita, from navis], *a sailor, seaman, mariner:* ego nautas eum non putabam habiturum, Cic. Att. 9, 3, 2; id. Fam. 16, 9, 4; nautas gubernatoresque comparari jubet, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: pavidus nauta, Hor. C. 1, 1, 14: nautae = mercatores, id. S. 1, 1, 29: permixtus nautis et furibus et fugitivis, Juv. 8, 174.—Uncontracted form navita (mostly poet.): nulla est voluptas navitis major, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 1; Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 169 Müll.: timidi navitae, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: navita de ventis, de tauris narrat arator, Prop. 2, 1, 43: navita tum stellis numeros et nomina fecit, Verg. G. 1, 137: omnis navita ponto Umida vela legit, id. ib. 1, 372 sq.: navitas precum ejus (Arionis) commiseritum esse, Gell. 16, 19, 11; cf. Charon. Ap. M. 6, 20, p. 181; so, navita turpis aquae, Tib. 1, 10, 36: navita Porthmeus, Petr. poet. 121, 117.

Nautăca, ōrum, *n.*, = Ναύτακα, *a city of Sogdiana, near the river Oxus, probably between the mod. Samarcand and the river Amur,* Curt. 8, 2, 9 (ex conject., Zumpt and Mütz. for Naura).

nautālis, e, *adj.* [nauta], *sailor-like:* forma, Aus. Idyll. 10, 223.

† **nautĕa,** ae, *f.*, = ναυτία (another form for ναυσία). ***I.** *A qualm, nausea:* nauteam facere, Plaut. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 165 Müll.—**II.** *An offensive liquid,* perh. *bilge-water* = sentina: nautea est aqua de coriis, vel, quod est verius, aqua de sentinâ, dicta a nautis, Non. 8, 6: nauteam Bibere malim, si necessum est, quam illanc osculari, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 44; id. Curc. 1, 2, 5: hircus unctus nauteâ, id. Cas. grex. *fin.*—(Acc. to Opilius Aurelius ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 165 Müll., nautea is *a plant used by tanners:* nauteam ait Opilius Aurelius herbam esse granis nigris, quâ coriarii utuntur, a nave ductum nomen, quia nauseam facit, permutatione T et S; cf. ib. p. 164 ib.)

Nautes, is, *m., the primogenitor of the Nautii* (v. h. v.), Verg. A. 5, 704; 728.

‡ **nautĭcārĭus,** ii, *m.* [nauta], *a ship-master,* Inscr. Fea Fast. Cons. 40.

† **nautĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ναυτικός, *of* or *belonging to ships* or *sailors, ship-, nautical:* inhibere est verbum totum nauticum, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3: exuviae nauticae, id. Imp. Pomp. 18, 54: scientia nauticarum rerum, Caes. B. G. 3, 8; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 60 152: clamor, Verg. A. 3, 128. panis, Plin. 22, 25, 68, § 138: pecunia, Dig. 45, 1, 122.—**II.** *Subst.:* **nautĭci,** ōrum, *m., sailors, seamen:* Macrin nautici vocant, Liv. 37, 28; 41, 3; Plin. 16, 37, 70, § 178.

Nautĭi, ōrum, *m., the Nautians, a Roman family, descended from Nautes the Trojan, who brought the image of Minerva to Italy. The sacrifices to Minerva remained in this family, and the goddess herself was called* Dea Nautia, Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 166; 3, 407; 5, 704 and 728; Paul. ex Fest. p. 166 and 167 Müll.

† **nautĭlus** or **nautĭlŏs,** i, *m.*, = ναυτίλος, *the nautilus, a shell-fish so called because it sails like a vessel,* Plin. 9, 29, 47, § 88; cf. nauplius and naviger.

Nautĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens.* **1.** C. Nautius, *a consul,* Liv. 2, 52; 3, 25 sq.—**2.** C. Nautius Rutilus, *a consul,* Liv. 4, 52.—**3.** Sp. Nautius Rutilus, *a military tribune,* Liv. 4, 35.

Năva, ae, *m., a river of Germany which flows into the Rhine near Bingen,* now the *Nahe,* Tac. H. 4, 70; Aus Mosell. 1.

‡ **nāvācŭlum,** i, *n.* [navis], *a harbor:* navaculum, ναύσταθμον, Gloss. Philox.

nāvāle, is, v. navalis, *II.*

nāvālis, e, *adj.* [navis], *of* or *belonging to ships, ship-, naval:* pedestres navalesve pugnae, Cic. Sen. 5, 13; Liv. 26, 51, 6: bellum, id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: apparatus, id. Att. 10, 8, 3: disciplina et gloria navalis, id. Imp. Pomp. 18, 54: fuga, *by sea,* Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 148: proelium, Gell. 10, 6, 2: castra, *to protect the ships drawn up on land,* Caes. B. G. 5, 22: in classe acieque navali esse, Liv. 26, 51, 8 Weissenb.: forma, *the shape of a ship,* Ov. F. 1, 229: corona, *a naval crown,* as the reward of a naval victory, Verg. A. 8, 684; cf.: navali coronâ solet donari, qui primus in hostium navem armatus transilierit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 163 Müll.; so, navali cinctus honore caput, Ov. A. A. 3, 392: navali surgentes aere columnae, *made of the brass from the beaks of captured ships,* Verg. G. 3, 29: arbor, *fit for ship-building,* Plin. 13, 9, 17, § 61: stagnum, *a basin in which to exhibit mock sea-fights,* Tac. A. 4, 15: navalis Phoebus, so called because he granted the victory at Actium, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 3; v. Actius and Actiacus: socii, *sailors, seamen* (chosen from the freedmen of the colonists and allies, and also from those of the colonists and allies themselves who had been in slavery; they were bound to a longer period of service and were of lower rank than the land troops; cf. Liv. 36, 2; 40, 18; 21, 50): postero die militibus navalibusque sociis convocatis, id. 26, 48; 26, 17; 32, 23; 26, 35; 24, 11.—Sometimes the socii navales are distinguished from the seamen, Liv. 37, 10: navales pedes, contemptuously, *galley-slaves,* Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 75. (Others understand by this expression *ship-servants, cabin-boys.* Non. 381, 393, calls the *oars* themselves navales pedes).—Duumviri navales, *two commissaries who were charged with the repairing and fitting out of a fleet,* Liv. 9, 30; 40, 18; 26: navalis scriba, *a ship's scribe* or *secretary,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 169 Müll.—**II.** *Subst.:* **nāvāle,** is, *n.* (in *sing.* only poet.), and **nāvālia,** ium, *n.* (*gen. plur.* navaliorum, Vitr. 5, 127; Inscr. Orell. 3627). **A.** *A place where ships were built and repaired, a dock, dock-yard* (cf.: statio, portus): navalia, portus, aquarum ductus, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 17, 60: de navalium opere, id. de Or. 1, 14, 62: deripientque rates alii navalibus, Verg. A. 4, 593; Ov. M. 11, 455.—In *sing.*, haud aliter quam si siccum navale teneret (puppis), Ov. M. 3, 661; id. H. 18, 207.—Esp. of *the place in Rome, across the Tiber, where the dock-yards were situated,* Liv. 3, 26; 8, 14, 12; 40, 51 et saep.—Near them was the Navalis porta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 178 Müll.—**B.** *The requisites for fitting out a ship,*

tackling, rigging, Liv 45, 23, 5, Verg A. 11, 329, Plin 16, 11, 21, § 52

nāvanter, *adv*, v navo *fin*

† **nāvarchus,** i, *m*, = ναύαρχος, v nauarchus

nāvē, *adv*, v navus *fin* *A

1. nāvĭa, ae, *f* [navis] **I.** A corruption of navis *a ship*, in the proverb, aut caputa aut naviam for aut caput aut na vim (v caput), Aur Vict Orig Gent. R 3, Paul Nol 38, 73, cf Macr S 1, 7 —**II.** Transf, *a bark, boat, canoe* harundinum fissa internodia, velut navia, binos et quae dam ternos etiam vehant, Mel 3, 7 —Also, *a trough* navia lignum cavatum ut navis, quo in vindemiis uti solent, Paul ex Fest p 169 25 Müll

2. Navia ficus, v Navius

nāvicella (naucella), ae, *f dim* [navis], *a small vessel, a boat, skiff* (post class) navicellae, quae piscium capiendo rum causa paratae sunt Dig 33, 7, 17, § 1 (al naucellae)

nāvĭcŭla, ae, *f dim* [id] *a small vessel, a boat, skiff* nos ad naviculas nostras descendimus, Cic Ac 2, 48, 148, Afran ap Non 238, 25, Caes B C 2, 3, cf id ib 3, 104 *fin*

nāvĭcŭlārĭa, v navicularius

nāvĭcŭlāris, e, *adj* [navicula], *of* or *relating to the shipping business* (post class) res Dig 50, 4, 1, § 1

nāvĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *belonging to a small ship, boat*, or *vessel* (late Lat) onus Cod Th 13, 5, 12 PORTITOR, Inscr Mur 984, 1 —**II.** *Of* or *belonging to a ship master* functio, Cod Just 11, 2, 3 —Hence, *subst* **A. nāvĭcŭlārĭus,** ii, *m*, *a ship owner* who hires out vessels for money, *a ship master*, Cic. Fam 16, 9, 4, id Att. 9, 3, 2 naviculariis nostris in juriosius tractatis, id Imp Pomp 5, 11, cf mercatores, navicularii id Verr 2, 2, 55, § 137, Tac A. 12, 55 —**B. nāvĭcŭlārĭa,** ae, *f*, *the business of one who hired out small vessels for transporting passengers and goods, the shipping business* naviculariam facere, Cic Verr 2 5, 18, § 46

nāvĭcŭlor (nauculor), āri, *v dep n* [navicula] *to sail in a small vessel* Lucrino nauculatur in stagno, Mart 3, 20, 20

nāvĭfrăgus, a, um, *adj* [navis frango] *causing shipwrecks, dangerous* (poet) navifragum Scylacoum, Verg A 3, 553 fretum, Ov M 14, 6 saxa, Stat Th 5, 415, cf naufragus, I B

nāvĭgābĭlis, e, *adj* [navigo], *navigable* amnis, Liv 38, 3 mare, id 35, 44 fossa, Tac A 15, 42 litora, id ib 13, 53 flumen, Col 1, 2, 3 fontes magnorum fluminum Auct ap Quint 8 3, 76

nāvĭgātĭo, onis *f* [id], *a sailing, navigation* ex tuis litteris cognovi cursūs navigationum tuarum, Cic Fam 13, 68, 1 in portum ex longā navigatione venire, id Sen 19, 71, prima navigatio, id Q Fr 2, 6, 3 navigationi se committere, id. Fam 16, 4 1 celeri navigatione properare, Tac H 2, 81, 4, 49 maris, id. ib 2 53 diei navigatione distare, *a day's sail*, Plin 2, 75, 77, § 187 Aegyptia, id 24, 6, 19, § 28

nāvĭgātor, ōris, *m* [id], *a sailor, mariner*, Quint 5, 10, 27, Auct Quint Decl 12, 23, Paul Nol ad Cyther 397

nāvĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [navis gero] **I.** *Ship bearing, navigable* mare navigerum, Lucr 1, 3 iter, Mart 12, 99, 4 —**II.** *Sailing* navigera similitudo *the likeness of a vessel under sail*, said of a sea mussel Plin 9, 30, 49, § 94, v nauplius

nāvĭgĭŏlum, i, *n dim* [navigium], *a small vessel, a bark, boat*, Lentul ap Cic. Fam 12 15, 2, Auct Bell Al 63, 2

nāvĭgĭum, ii, *n* [navigo], *a vessel, a ship, bark, boat* **I.** Lit (class.) navigia facere, Cic. N D 2, 60, 152 navigium dissolutum, vel potius dissipatum, id Att 15, 11, 3 probum navigium, id. Ac. 2, 31, 100 luculentum, id Att 16, 4, 4 · in eodem velut navigio participem esse periculi, Liv 44, 22 Deucalion navigio montem ascendit Juv 1, 82 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A float raft* (post class) Dig 43 12, 1, § 14 —**B.** *A sailing navigation* (ante and post class) in omnes navigii dies, Dig 45, 1, 122, ib 43, 12, 1 *med* (but not Lucr 5, 1006, v Lachm and Munro ad loc.)

nāvĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* and *n* [navis ago] *to sail, set sail* **I.** Lit **A.** *Neutr* cum per anni tempus navigare poteris, ad nos veni, Cic. Fam 16, 7 ex Asia in Macedoniam, id Fl. 14, 32 Syracusas, id N D 3, 34, 83 in alto, id Inv 2, 51, 153 plenissimis velis, id Dom 10, 24 nactus idoneam tempestatem ad navigandum, Caes B G 4, 23 e portu, *to set sail*, Quint 4, 2, 42 quo tempore ceteri praetores consueverunt navigare, *to go by sea*, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 31, § 80 neve naviges, nisi explorate, id. Fam 16 8, 1 —Of ships utrum ista classis navigarit, Cic Fl 14, 32 decrevimus, ut classis in Italiam navigaret, id ib 13, 30, Ov A A. 2 10 —Of goods or freight interest utrum ipsae merces periculo creditoris navigent, *go, are transported by ship*, Dig 22, 2, 1 —Prov navigare in portu, i e *to be in safety*, Ter And 3, 1, 22 —**B.** *Act*, *to sail over, navigate* cum Xerxes maria ambulavisset terramque navigasset, Cic Fin 2, 34, 112 Tyrrhenum aequor, Verg A 1, 67 aequor Ionium, Ov M 15, 50 Oceanum septentrionalem, Suet Claud 1 quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, virtuti omnia parent, *all their achievements in navigation*, etc. Sall C 2, 7 —(β) *Pass* totus hodie navigatur occidens septentrionalis vero Oceanus magnā ex parte navigatus est, Plin 2, 67, 67, § 167, 36, 15, 24, § 104, Tac G 34, cf Quint 1, 4, 28 —(γ) *Impers* iis enim ventis istim navigatur, Cic Fam 16, 7 si valebis, cum recte navigari poterit, tum naviges, id ib 16, 12, 6, Plin 6, 26, 30, § 126 —**II.** Transf **A.** *To sail, remove, proceed* quam celeriter belli impetus navigavit, Cic Imp Pomp 12, 34 in Africam navigabat bellum, Flor 2, 2, 17, 2, 8, 1 —**B.** *To swim*, Ov H 19, 47 —**C.** *To flow* in ipso rapidum mare navigat ore, Manil 5, 583

nāvis, is (*acc sing* usually navem, Charis. 101 P, Plaut Bacch 2, 3, 57, Cic de Or 1, 38, 174, Caes B C 3, 39, 2 et saep, but navim Cic Att 7, 22 1, Sall J 25, 5, Hor C 1, 32, 8, id Ep 2, 1, 114, Prop 2 (3), 22, 41, Ov M 11, 663, 14, 218, Liv 24, 34, 11, 40 4, 11, Pers 5, 141, Juv 6 98, Lact 2 7, 12 al, *abl* navi Plaut Bacch 1, 1, 73, Ter Hec 3, 4, 7, Cic de Or 3, 40, 159 et saep, but nave, id Inv 2, 42, 124, id Verr 2 5, 25, § 64, id Fam 10, 31, 1, 14, 5, 1, Caes B C 2, 32, 12, Cat 64, 84, Verg A 5, 188, 487, Hor Ep 2, 2, 200, Prop 1, 8, 6, Ov H 13, 99, Liv 5, 28, 2 et saep, cf Charis. p 33 P, Diom 1, p 283 P, v Neue, Formenl 1, p 200 sq, 216 sq), *f* [ναῦς, Sanscr nau, the same], *a ship* (syn navigium) **I.** Lit navis longa, *a ship of war*, Liv 24 36 oneraria, *a transport*, id 24, 40 mercatoria, Plaut Bacch 2, 3, 2, praedatoria, id. Men 2 3, 87 praetoria, *the admiral's ship* id 29, 25 tecta, id 22, 21, or, constrata, *having a deck, decked*, id. 35, 46 aperta, *open, without a deck*, id 32 21 auri navem evertat gubernator, an paleae, *laden with gold* or *chaff*, Cic. Par 3 1, 20 navem construere, id Sen 20, 72 triremis instar aedificata, id Verr 2, 5, 17, § 44 navem adornare Caes. B C 1, 26 armare, id B G 5, 1 reficere, id ib 4, 31 fabricari, Tac A 14, 29 deducere, *to launch*, Caes B G 5, 23 deducere in aquam, Liv 28, 17 moliri ab terrā, id 28, 7 ex portu educere, Caes B C 1, 57 subducere, id B G 5, 11 subducere in aridum, id ib 4, 29 agere, *to work a ship*, Hor Ep 2 1, 114 mercibus implere, Juv 14, 288 solvere, *to set sail*, Caes. B C 3, 6; so naves leni vento solverunt, id B G 4 28 mea Hodie solutast navis, Plaut Stich 3, 1, 16 navem appellere ad aliquem locum, *to land* Cic Att 13, 21, 3 applicare terrae, Liv 28, 17 appellere litori, Curt 4 2, 24 navem fregit, *was shipwrecked, cast away*, Ter And. 1 3, 17 in portu evertere, Cic de Or 1, 38 174 impingere, Quint 4, 1, 61 deprimere, Tac. H 4, 79 gubernare et salvam in portu collocare, Cic. Pis 9, 20 remis incitare, Caes. B G 4, 25 in navibus vehi, Cic N D 3, 37, 89 e navi egredi, id Vatin 5, 12 lassus sum hercle e navi, *from my voyage*, Plaut Am 1, 1, 173 navis cursum suum tenens, Cic Planc. 39, 94 · navem statuere, *to heave to*, Plaut Bacch 2, 3, 57 navium tutela *the image of a deity placed on the stern of the vessel, under whose protection the ship was placed*, Ov Tr 1, 10, 1, cf id. H 16, 112, Val Fl 1, 301 The proper badge of a vessel, after which it was named, was placed on the prow Aeneia puppis Prima tenet rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones, Verg A 10, 157, cf id. ib 5, 116 sq TRIREME MARTE, Inscr Mur 780, 5 —Prov navibus atque quadrigis petere aliquid i e *with all one's power, with might and main*, Hor Ep 1, 11, 28, cf Juv 9, 131 · navem perforare quā ipse quis naviget, i e *to do one's self an injury*, Cic Fragm ap Quint 8, 6, 47 navem mortuo applicare, *to rescue a drowned man from the water*, i e *to bring assistance when too late*, Quint. Decl 12, 23 —**B.** Transf **1.** = pudenda muliebria, Plaut Men 2, 3, 51, id Rud 2, 3, 24, Macr S 2, 5 —**2.** Navis Argolica, or simply Navis *the ship Argo, placed among the constellations*, Cic Arat 277 —**II.** Trop, of political affairs una navis est jam bonorum omnium, Cic Fam 12, 25, 5 navis rei publicae fluctuans in alto tempestatibus seditionum ac discordiarum, id Sest 20, 46

‡ **Nāvisalvĭa** (sc dea), ae, *f*, *the name under which divine honors were paid at Rome, in the vestibule of the temple of the Deum Mater, to the vestal Claudia Quinta, who, in the year of Rome 549, drew up the Tiber the ship which brought the image of Cybele from Pessinus to Rome* (cf Liv 29, 14, Tac A 4, 64, Val Max 1, 8, 11), Inscr Orell 1905, 1906, 2403

nāvĭta, v nauta

nāvĭtas (gnāv-), ātis, *f* [navus] *promptness, assiduity, zeal* istam operam tuam, navitatem, animum in rem publicam, etc, Cic Fam 10, 25, 1 gnavitas studiosa, Arn 1, p 3

nāvĭter, *adv*, v navus *fin* B

‡ **nāvĭtĭes,** ēi, *f* [navus], *diligence, zeal* navities, ἀρετή, Gloss Philox

Navĭus, ii, *m*, *a Roman proper name* Especially celebrated is Attus Navius, *an augur under Tarquinius Priscus, who cut a stone in two with a razor*, Liv 1, 36, Cic N D 2, 3, 9, id Div 1, 17, 31 sq, Plin 15, 18, 20, § 77 —Hence, **Navĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *Navian* Navia ficus *a fig tree in the Comitium at Rome, on the spot where Navius cut the stone in two with a razor* As long as *it flourished Roman liberty was to endure*, Plin 15, 18, 20, § 77, Paul ex Fest p 169 Müll

nāvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [navus], *to do, perform*, or *accomplish* a thing *with zeal and diligence* (class.) nemo est tam afflictus, quin possit navare aliquid et efficere, Cic Fam 6, 1, 7 navare operam alicui, *to come to one's assistance, to serve* or *assist one* utinam potuissem tibi operam meam studiumque navare, id ib 15, 12, 2 operam rei publicae, id ib 10, 25, 2, cf id. Att 1, 17, 4 jam mihi videor navasse operam, quod huc venerim, *to have succeeded in my endeavors*, id de Or 2, 7, 26 fortiter in acie navare operam, *to act vigorously*, Liv 7, 16, 28, 35 navandae operae avidior, Tac A 3 42, for which opus navare, Val Fl 3 144 quam vellem Bruto studium tuum navare potuisses! *to show, exhibit*, Cic. Att 15, 4, 5, cf si suffragandi studia non navant, id Q Cic. Petit Cons 5, 18 benevolentiam, id Fam 3, 10, 3 bellum, *to prosecute vigorously*, Tac. H 3 25 flagitium, *to commit perpetrate*, id ib 4, 59 rem publicam, *to serve the state*, Cic Fam 9, 2, 5 (dub, B and K gubernare) — Hence, *adv* **nāvanter,** *with zeal*, Cassiod Var 2, 23 al

nāvus (gnāvus), a, um, *adj* [Sanscr gnā, know, Gr γιγνώσκω, cf Lat notus gnarus, for signif cf Germ kennen and können] *busy, diligent, assiduous, active* (syn impiger, industrius sedulus, class) navus repertus homo Enn ap Paul ex Fest p 169 Müll (Ann v 183 Vahl) homo gnavus et industrius Cic Verr 2, 3, 21, § 53, id Imp Pomp 7 18 aratores id Verr 2 3, 51, § 120 filius id ib 2 3, 69 § 161 vir gnavus, agilis providus Vell 2 105, 2 rudimenta Sil 1 549 timor, *that renders industrious* id 7, 349 —*Comp* in inquirendis gnaviores quam in componendis, Amm 26, 4, 4 honestium naviores, Jul Val Res Gest Alex 1, 41 —Hence, *adv*, in two forms **A. nāvē (gnāvē),** *diligently, actively, zealously* (ante class) nave agere oportet quod agas non ductarier, Plaut ap Paul ex Fest p 169 Müll, Sall J 77, 3 —**B. nāvĭter (gnāvĭter;** class) **1.** *Diligently* ac

tively, zealously bene naviter ire, Sisenn ap Charis. p 185 P naviter versari in provincia, Gell 15, 4, 3 pugnare, Liv 10, 39 expedire, id. 24, 23 bellum gerere, id. 30, 4. —**2.** Transf, in gen, *wholly, completely* bene et naviter impudens, Cic Fam 5, 12, 3 plenum, Lucr 1, 525

naxa, ae, *f*, v nassa

naxium, ii, *n*, *a stone used for polishing marble, which was found on the island of Cyprus and prepared in the city of Naxos, in Crete*, Plin. 36, 7, 10, § 54, 37, 8, 32, § 109

Naxos, i, *f*, = Νάξος, *the isle of Naxos* (now *Naxia*, or *Axia*), *in the Ægean Sea, the largest of the Cyclades, famed for its wines, and for the abandonment there of Ariadne by Theseus*, Plin 4, 12, 22, § 67, Verg A 3, 125, Ov M 3, 640, Prop 3, 17 (4, 16), 27 — Hence, **Naxius,** a, um, *adj*, *Naxian* turba, Prop 3, 17 (4, 16), 28 juncus, Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 115 ardor, *Ariadne's crown, a constellation*, Col 10, 52 cos, = Ναξία ἀκόνη, *a whetstone from Naxos*, Plin. 36, 22, 47, § 164. —*Subst.* **naxium,** ii, *n*, *a Naxian whetstone*, Plin 36, 7, 10, § 54, 37, 8, 32, § 109 — **II.** *An ancient city of Sicily, destroyed by Dionysius On or near its site Tauromenium was built*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 88

1. Nāzăraeus, i, *m*, = Ναζαραῖος, *a Nazarite, a man set apart to the service of God*, Vulg Judic 13, 5, 16, 17, id Gen. 49, 26

2. Nazăraeŭs, v Nazareth *fin*

Nāzăreth, indecl., or **Nāzăra,** ae, *f*, *a city in Palestine, the home of the parents of Jesus*, Vulg Marc 1, 9, id Matt 2, 23, 4, 13 a Nazareth potest aliquid boni esse? id. Johan. 1, 46 —Form Nazara Juvenc 2, 197 — Hence, **Nazărēnus, Nazărēus,** and **Nazărus,** a, um, *adj*, *of or belonging to Nazareth, Nazarene* · Jesus Nazarenus, Vulg Johan 19, 19, also, *Nazarene*, i e *Christian* disciplina Nazarena, Prud στεφ 10, 45 Nazarei viri, *Christians*, id ap Symm 1, 550 Nazara plebes, Juvenc 3, 29 —*Subst* **1. Nazărēnus,** i, *m*, *the Nazarene*, i e *Christ*, Prud. Cath. 7, 1. —**2. Nazăraeus,** i, *m*, *a Nazarene*, Vulg Matt. 2, 23

1. nē (old forms nei and ni, v the foll), *adv* and *conj*, the primitive Latin negative particle, *no, not*, whereas the negative particle non is a derivative (v non *init*) [prob of pronominal origin, cf the Anglo Saxon na and ne (Engl no), whence naht (Engl. not) is derived, Sanscr na, not] **I.** *Adv*, with a single word of a proposition (in early Latin) NE MINVS TRINVM NOVNDINVM, *not less than*, etc, S. C de Bacch, cf with DVM NE MINVS SENATORIBVS C ADESENT, twice in the same S C, and in the form ni DVM NI MINVS VIGINTI ADSIENT, Inscr Grut 207, 3 So too DVM NE AMPLIOREM MODVM PRATORVM HABEANT QVAM, etc, Inscr Orell 3121 (Sententia de finibus inter Genuates et Viturios regundis lata A.U C 637) So, ne minores (verres) quam semestres, Varr R R 2, 4, 21 In the time of Plautus the usage was unsettled, *non* and *ne* being used indifferently for simple negation, cf Lorenz ad Plaut. Most 105, Brix ad Plaut Trin 1156 —**2.** To this is allied the adverbial use of *ne* in all periods of the language **a.** *Ne quidem*, applies the negation with emphasis to the word between them, *not even* ne sues quidem id velint, non modo ipse, Cic Tusc 1, 38, 92 ne in oppidis quidem ne in fanis quidem, id. Verr 2 4, 1, § 2 Philippus non item itaque ne nos quidem, id. Att 14, 12, 2 nulla ne minima quidem aura fluctus commovente, id. Tusc 5, 6, 16 non potest dici satis, ne cogitari quidem quantum, etc, id. Mil 29, 78 vita beata, quam ne in deo quidem esse censes, nisi, etc, id. N D 1, 24, 67 ut in foro et in judicio ne non timere quidem sine aliquo timore possimus, id Mil 1, 2 ne tondere quidem Vellera possunt, Verg G 3, 561, so after a negative, repeating it with emphasis non enim praetereundum est ne id quidem, Cic Verr 2, 1, 60 § 155 nulla species ne excogitari quidem potest ornatior, id. de Or 3, 45, 179 non praetermittam ne illud quidem, id. Q Fr 2, 5, 2 Caesar negat se ne Graeca quidem meliora legisse, id. ib 2, 16 5 numquam illum ne minima quidem re offendi, id. Lael 27, 103, Liv 28, 42, 16, but when *ne quidem* precedes, the negative of the principal verb is omitted sine quâ ne intellegi quidem ulla virtus potest, Cic Tusc. 2, 13, 31 neque enim ipsius quidem regis abhorrebat animus, Liv 29, 12, 10 ne quidem (with no intervening word), *not even* (late Lat.), Gai Inst 1, 67, id. ib 3, 93 —**b.** In composition, to make an absolute negation of the principal idea So in *neque* and *nequiquam*, also in *nescio* and *nevolo*, and in *nefas, nefandus, nepus* (for non purus), *nequeo, neuter, neutiquam*, in *nemo, nego, nihil, nullus, numquam*, and *nusquam*, and, lastly, with a paragogic *c* before *o* necopinans and neglego, negotium (i e nec lego, nec-otium) —**B.** With a proposition (in all periods of the language, and exclusively), **1.** In imperative sentences, to signify that some thing must not be done (*a*) With *imper* SI HOMINEM FVLMEN IOVIS OCCISIT, NE SVPRA GENVA TOLLITOR, *let him not be raised*, Leg Reg HOMINEM MORTVVM IN VRBE NE SEPELITO NEVE VRITO, Fragm XII Tab ap Cic Leg 2, 23, cf MVLIEI ES GENAS NE RADVNTO NEVE LESSVM FVNERIS ERGO HABENTO, ib . SI VOLET, ARCERAM NE STERNITO, *let him not spread, he need not spread*, ib (cf Gell 20, 1, 25) VECTIGAL INVITEI DARE NEI DEBENTO, Inscr Orell. 3121, cf art ni, II . abi, ne jura satis credo, Plaut Pers 4, 3, 20, 4, 5, 5 ah, ne saevi tantopere, Ter And. 5, 2, 27 impius ne audeto placare donis iram deorum, Cic Leg 2, 9, 22 ne, pueri, ne tanta animis assuescite bella, Verg A 6, 832 — (*β*) With *subj* ne me moveatis Plaut Mil. 4, 9, 1 si certum est facere, facias verum ne post conferas Culpam in me, Ter Eun. 2, 3, 96 si denique veritas extorquebit, ne repugnetis, Cic Clu 2, 6 ne pudori Sit tibi Musa lyrae sollers, Hor A. P 406 —**2.** In wishes and asseverations ne id Juppiter Opt Max sineret, etc, *might Jupiter forbid it!* etc, Liv 4, 2, cf. ne istuc Juppiter Opt Max. sirit, etc., id. 28, 28 —With *utinam* utinam ne in nemore Pelio securibus Caesa accedisset abiegna ad terram trabes, *would that not*, Enn. ap Cic Top 16, 61 (Trag v 280 Vahl) utinam ne umquam, Mede Colchis cupido corde pedem extulisses, Enn ap Non 297, 18 (Trag v 311 ib) illud utinam ne vere scriberem! Cic Fam 5, 17, 3, v utinam — With *si* ne vivam, si scio, *may I not live, may I die, if I know*, Cic Att. 4, 16, 8 sed ne vivam, si tibi concedo, id. Fam 7, 23, 19 ne sim salvus, si aliter scribo ac sentio, id ib 16, 13, 1 —**3.** In concessive and restrictive clauses (conceived as softened commands, cf. II *init*) (*a*) In concessions, nemo is, inquies, umquam fuit Ne fuerit ego enim, etc, *there may not have been, suppose there was not*, Cic Or 29, 101, cf pugnes omnino, sed cum adversario facili Ne sit sane videri certe potest, id. Ac 2, 26, 85, 2, 32, 102 ne sit sane summum malum dolor malum certe est, id Tusc 2, 5, 14 ne sint in senectute vires ne postulantur quidem vires a senectute, id. Sen 11, 34 ne sit igitur sol, ne luna, ne stellae, quoniam nihil esse potest, nisi quod attigimus aut vidimus, id N D 1, 31, 88, Liv 31, 7 nec porro malum, quo aut oppressus jaceas, aut, ne opprimare, mente vix constes? *though you be not crushed, supposing you are not crushed*, Cic Tusc 4, 17, 39 —(*β*) In restrictive clauses sint sane liberales ex sociorum fortunis, sint misericordes in furibus aerarii, ne illi sanguinem nostrum largiantur, etc, *only let them not, if they only will not*, Sall C 52 12 So, dum ne, dummodo ne, modo ne, and dum quidem ne, v dum and modo me vero nihil istorum ne juvenem quidem movit umquam ne nunc senem, *much less now I am old* = nedum, Cic Fam 9, 26, 2, cf vix incedo inanis, ne ire posse cum onere existumes, Plaut Am. 1, 1, 174 scuta si homines inviti dant, etsi ad salutem communem dari sentiunt ne quem putetis sine maximo dolore argentum caelatum domo protulisse, *much less can you suppose*, etc, Cic Verr 2, 4, 23, § 52, Liv 3, 52 —**4.** In clauses which denote a purpose or result **a.** *Ut ne, that not, lest, so that not* (very rare after the August period, in Livy only in a few doubtful passages, in Cæsar, Seneca, and Tacitus not at all, v under II.) quos ego ope meâ Pro incertis certos Dimitto, ut ne res temere tractent turbidas, Enn. ap Cic de Or 1, 45, 199 (Trag v 189 Vahl) vestem ut ne inquinet, Plaut Capt 2, 2, 17. pergunt turbare usque, ut ne quid possit conquiescere, id. Most. 5, 1, 12 haec mihi nunc cura est maxima, ut ne cui meae Longinquitas aetatis obstet, Ter Hec 4, 2 19 ego, pol, te ulciscar, ut ne impune nos illuseris, id. Eun. 5, 4, 19 excitandam esse animadversionem et diligentiam, ut ne quid inconsiderate negligenterque agamus, Cic Off 1, 29, 103· equidem soleo dare operam, ut de suâ quisque re me ipse doceat, et, ut ne quis alius assit, quo, etc, id de Or 2, 24, 102.— **b.** *Ut* ne separated quam plurimis de rebus ad me velim scribas ut prorsus ne quid ignorem, Cic Att 3, 10, 3 ut causae communi salutique ne deessent, id Verr 2, 4, 63, § 140 lata lex est, ne auspicia valerent, ut omnibus fastis diebus legem ferri liceret ut lex Aelia, lex Fufia ne valeret, id Sest 15, 33, id N D 1, 7, 17 vos orant atque obsecrant, judices, ut in actore causae suae deligendo vestrum judicium ab suo judicio ne discrepet, id Div in Caecil 4, 14. — **c.** *Qui ne quo ne*, and *quomodo ne* (ante and post class. for ut ne) ego id agam, mihi qui ne detur, Ter And. 2, 1, 35. moxque ad aram, quo ne hostis dolum persentisceret, aversusque a duce assistit, Dict. Cret 4, 11 quaeritis maximis sumptibus faciendis, quomodo ne tributa conferatis, Gr ὡς μή, Rutil Lup 1, 9

II. In the several uses of the *adv ne*, described above, the transition to its use to connect clauses is clearly seen (v esp I B 3 and 4.) In intentional clauses, and after verbs of fearing and avoiding, *ne* becomes a conjunction **A.** In intentional clauses for *ut ne, that not, lest* nolite, hospites, ad me adire ilico isti' Ne contagio mea bonis umbrave obsit, *approach me not, let not my presence harm you*, i e *lest my presence should harm you*, Enn ap Cic Tusc 3, 12, 26 (Trag v 405 Vahl) omitto innumerabiles viros, quorum singuli saluti huic civitati fuerunt ne quis se aut suorum aliquem praetermissum queratur, Cic Rep 1, 1, 1, 1, 7, 12, 1, 5, 9 Caesarem complexus obsecrare coepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, Caes B G 1, 20 —Esp after verbs expressing *forethought, care*, etc vide sis, ne quid imprudens ruas, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 128 considera, ne in alienissimum tempus cadat adventus tuus, Cic Fam 15, 14, 4 Cocceius, vide, ne frustretur, Cic Att. 12, 18, 3 et saep —**B.** After verbs signifying *to fear, frighten*, etc (esp metuo, timeo, vereor, horreo, paveo, terreo, conterreo, also, timor est, metus est, spes est, periculum est), to express the wish that something may not take place, represented in English by *that* (because in English the particle depends on the idea of fearing, not of wishing) metuo et timeo, ne hoc tandem propalam fiat, *that it will be discovered*, Plaut Mil 4, 8, 38 timeo ne malefacta mea sint inventa omnia, id. Truc 4 2, 61 vereor ne quid Andria apportet mali, Ter And 1, 1, 46 metuebat ne indicarent, Cic Mil. 21, 57 mater cruciatur et sollicita est, ne filium spoliatum omni dignitate conspiciat, id. Mur 41, 88 hic ne quid mihi prorogetur, horreo, id Att 5, 21, 3 id paves, ne ducas tu illam, tu autem ut ducas, Ter And. 2, 2, 12 esse metus coepit, ne, etc, Ov M 7, 715 terruit gentis, grave ne rediret Saeculum Pyrrhae, Hor C 1, 2, 5 non periclumst, nequid recte monstres, Plaut Ps 1, 3, 55 pavor ceperat milites, ne mortiferum esset vulnus Liv 24 42 —**b.** When the dependent clause is negative, with *non* or *nihil*, *that not* vereor ne exercitum firmum habere non possit, Cic Att 7, 12, 2 unum vereor ne senatus Pompeium nolit dimittere, id. ib 5 18, 1 timeo ne non impetrem, id. ib 9, 6, 6, id Tusc 1, 31, 76 —**c.** With the negative before the verb non vereor, ne quid temere facias, Cic Fam 2, 7, 1, 2, 1, 4 timere non debeo, ne non iste illa cruce dignus judicetur, id. Verr 2, 5, 67, § 171 — **C.** After verbs signifying *to avoid, warn, hinder, forbid, refuse* (caveo, impedio, resisto, interdico, refuto, rarely veto), instead of the simple object, *that not, lest* qui cavet, ne decipiatur, etc, Plaut Capt 2, 2, 5 cavete, judices, ne nova proscriptio instaurata esse videatur, Cic Rosc Am 53, 153, id Fam 3, 12, 4, v caveo casus quidam ne facerem impedivit, Cic Fat 1, 1 unus ne caperetur urbs causa fuit, Liv 34, 39

2. -nĕ (also apocopated **n'** and only **n**), *interrog* and *enclit. part* [weakened from nē] It simply inquires, without implying either that a negative or an affirmative reply is expected (cf num, nonne), and emphasizes the word to which it is joined, which is always, in classic Latin the first word of the clause (ante class after other words sine dote uxoremne? Plaut Trin. 2, 2, 94, 1, 2, 141; id. As. 5, 2, 78, id. Mil. 3, 1, 92) In direct questions it is translated by giving an interrogative form to the sentence, in indirect interrogations by *whether* (α) In direct interrogations, with indic. meministine me in senatu dicere? etc., Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 7 potestne rerum major esse dissensio? id Fin. 3, 13, 44 tune id veritus es? id. Q Fr 1, 3, 1 jamne vides, belua, jamne sentis? etc., id. Pis. 1, 1 quid, si etiam falsum illud omnino est? tamenne ista tam absurda defendes? id. N D 1, 29, 81, cf id. Rosc. Am 15, 44 quiane auxilio juvat ante levatos? Verg 4, 4, 538 tun' te audes Sosiam esse dicere? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 217 valuistin? id. Trin. 1, 2, 12 —After an elided *s* satin habes si feminarum nullast quam aeque diligam? Plaut. Am 1, 3, 11 pergin autem? id. ib 1, 3, 41 vin commutemus? id Trin. 1, 2, 21 al. — (β) Esp with *rel pron*, *ellipt* quemne ego servavi? i e *do you mean the one whom?* etc, Plaut Mil 1, 1, 13 quodne vobis placeat, displiceat mihi? *can it be that what pleases?* etc., id. ib 3, 1, 19, id Merc. 3, 3, 12, id. Am 2, 2, 65, so quin for quine, id. Trin. 2, 2, 79 Brix ad loc, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 98, id. Most 3, 2, 50 al — So with *ut* and *si* utine adveniens vomitum excutias mulieri? Plaut Merc. 3 3, 15, id. Rud 4, 4, 19 sin, saluti quod tibi esse censeo, id consuadeo, id. Merc 1, 2, 32 — (γ) In indirect interrogations, with *subj*, *whether* ut videamus, satisne ista sit justa defectio, Cic. Ac. 1, 12, 43 Publilius iturusne sit in Africam et quando, ex Aledio scire poteris, id Att. 12, 24, 1 videto vasa, multane sient, Cato, R R. 1 quem imitari possimusne, ipse liber erit indicio, Varr L. L. 7, § 4 Müll., cf. id. ib 10, § 9 — (δ) Sometimes affixed to an interrogative pronoun, Plaut Cist 4, 1, 2 quone malo mentem concussa? Timore deorum, Hor S. 2, 3, 295, cf uterne Ad casus dubios fidet sibi certius? id. ib 2, 2, 107, and illa rogare Quantane? id ib 2, 3, 317 — (ε) *ne* is sometimes used for *nonne*, where an affirmative reply is expected misine ego ad te epistulam? Plaut. Bacch 3, 6, 22, id Trin. 1, 2, 92, 99, id. Most 2, 1, 15 rectene interpretor sententiam tuam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 37, id. Fin 2, 32, 104 —(ζ) Rarely = num potestne virtus servire? Cic. de Or 1, 52, 226 potesne dicere? id. Tusc. 1, 27, 67, id. Sen 16, 56 — **b.** With *an*, *annon*, or *anne*, in the second interrogation, v an — With *necne*, v neque — Sometimes pleonastic with utrum, followed by an (mostly ante class) est etiam illa distinctio, utrum illudne non videatur aegre ferendum an, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 27, 59 sed utrum strictimne attonsurum dicam esse an per pectinem, nescio Plaut. Capt 2, 2, 18 Brix ad loc., id Most. 3 1, 151, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 42, cf Madv Gram § 452, obs. 1.—Sometimes, in the second interrogation, *ne* for *an* (mostly poet.) Smyrna quid et Colophon? Majora minorne fama? Hor Ep 1, 11, 3 ut in incerto fuerit, vicissent victine essent, Liv 5, 28 5 cum interrogaretur, utrum pluris patrem matremne faceret, Nep Iphicr 3, 4.

3. nē, *interj* (incorrectly written **nae**), = ναί, νή, *truly, verily, really, indeed* (only joined with *pers pron.* ego, tu, and with the *demonstratives* ille, iste, hic, and their *adv*, in class. prose usually with a conditional clause) **I.** In gen. ne ego homo infelix fui, Qui non alas intervelli, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 169, cf ne ego haud paulo hunc animum malim quam etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 99 ne ego, inquam, si ita est, velim tibi eum placere quam maxime id. Brut. 71, 249 so ne tu, etc., id. Phil 2 2, 3, Ter Eun 2, 2 54, Liv 26 6 15 ne ille Naev ap Non 73, 18 (Trag Rel. p 9 v 40 Rib), Plaut. Ps. 3, 1, 3, Cic. Cat. 2, 3 6 ne iste, Ter And. 2 1, 24, id. Heaut. 4, 1, 8 al.—**II.** Connected with other affirmative particles, as *hercle, edepol mecastor, medius fidius* ne tu hercle, Plaut. As. 2 4, 6, id. Curc. 1, 3, 38 ne ille hercle, id Bacch 2, 3, 76 edepol ne ego, id. Men 5, 5, 10 edepol ne tu, id. ib 1, 2, 50 ne ista edepol, id Am 2, 2, 213 ne istuc mecastor, id. Men 5, 1, 34 (729 Ritschl) ne ille, medius fidius, Cic. Tusc 1, 30, 74, cf. medius fidius ne tu, id. Att 4, 4, 6, § 2 — Rarely with a *pron pos* edepol ne meam operam, etc, Ter Hec. 5, 3, 1 (All passages in which *ne* stands in classic prose without a pronoun are probably corrupt, cf Haase in Reisig's Vorles. p 379 sq, v Liv 26 31, 10, 34, 4, 16 Weissenb)

Nĕaera, ae, *f*, = Νέαιρα, *a female proper name.* **I.** *The mistress of Lygdamus* Tib 3, 1, 6, 23 et saep —**2.** *A mistress of Horace*, Hor C 3, 14, 21, id Epod 15 — **3.** *A mistress of the shepherd Ægon*, Verg E 3, 3 —**4.** *Iole, the mistress of Hercules*, Prud στεφ 10, 240 — **5.** *Ariadne, as the mistress of Bacchus*, id. ap Symm 1, 139

Nĕaethus, i, *m*, = Νέαιθος, *a river in the territory of the Bruttii*, the modern *Nieto* or *Neto*, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 97 (in Ov M 15, 51, instead of Neaethum, we should read, acc. to the manuscripts, Neretum, q v)

† **nĕāniscŏlŏgus**, i, *m*, = νεανισκολόγος, *speaking in a juvenile manner*, Schol Juv 8, 191

Nĕāpŏlis, is, *f*, = Νεάπολις (Newtown) **I.** *A celebrated maritime city in Campania, a colony of the Cumæans, called by the early Romans* Novapolis, now *Napoli, Naples*, Mel 2, 4, 9, Plin 3, 5, 9, § 62, Varr L. L 6, § 58 Müll, Cic Balb 24, 55, id. Rab Post 10, 26 otiosa, Hor Epod. 5, 43 docta, Mart 5, 78 14 hospita Musis, Sil 12, 31 —Hence, **1. Nĕāpŏlītānus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Naples, Neapolitan* piscinae, Varr ap Non. 543, 33 ager, Plin 17, 17, 26, § 122 mala cotonea, id 15, 11, 10, § 38 — **b.** *Subst* (α) **Nĕāpŏlītānum**, i, *n*, *a villa near Naples*, of Pompey, Cic. Att 7, 2, 5, of Lucullus, id. Ac. 2 3, 9, of Pontius, id. Att 14, 21, 3 —(β) **Nĕāpŏlītāni**, orum, *m*, *the Neapolitans*, Cic. Fam 13, 30, 1, id Off 1, 10, 33, id Tusc 1, 35, 86 —**2. Nĕāpŏlītes**, ae, *m*, *a Neapolitan* Dion, Varr ap Aug Civ. Dei, 21, 8 — **3. Nĕāpŏlītis**, idis, *f*, *a* (female) *Neapolitan* meretrix, Afran ap Non 318, 6 — **II.** *A city in Zeugitana*, now *Nabal*, Mel 1 7, Plin 5, 4, 3, § 24, Auct B Afr 2 — **III.** *The fourth quarter of the city of Syracuse*, Cic Verr 2 4, 53, § 119, Liv 25, 25, 5

Nĕarchus, i, *m*, = Νέαρχος **I.** *An admiral of Alexander the Great, who commanded the fleet sent on a voyage of discovery to India, and wrote the history of the expedition*, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 97, Curt 9, 10, 2, 10, 1, 5, 10, 6, 6 al —**II.** *A Tarentine a host of the elder Cato*, Cic. Sen 12, 41 —**III.** *A beautiful youth*, Hor C 3, 20, 6

Nebiodūnum (Noviodūnum), i, *n*, *a city of Lower Mœsia*, Cod Th 10, 21, 1

nĕbrĭdae, ārum, *m* [nebris] *the priests of Ceres clothed in a fawn skin at the Eleusinian mysteries, the nebris wearers* nebridarum familia, Arn 5, 185

† **1. nĕbris**, idis, *f*, = νεβρίς, *a fawnskin worn by the Bacchanals at the Bacchic festivals* nebridas et fragiles thyrsos portare, Stat Th 2, 664 a tereti demisit nebrida collo, id Achill. 1, 609, Claud. IV Cons. Honor 605

‡ **2. Nebris**, idis, *f*, *a Roman surname*, Inscr Grut 476, 8

† **nebrītis**, idis, *f*, = νεβρῖτις, *a precious stone sacred to Bacchus*, Plin 37, 10, 64 § 175

Nebrōdes, is, *m*, = Νεβρώδη or Νεβρώδη, τα, *a chain of mountains running across Sicily from east to west*, Sil 14, 237, Sol. 5 12.

† **Nebrŏphŏnos, Nebrŏphŏnē**, *m* and *f*, = νεβροφόνος and νεβροφόνη, *fawn killer* **I.** *Masc.*, *the name of a dog* Nebrophonosque valens, Ov M 3 211 — **II.** *Fem* *a nymph of Diana*, Claud Laud Stil 3, 249

‡ **nebrundines**, v nefrens

‡ **Nebrus**, i, *m*, = Νεβρός (fawn), *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut 476, 8.

nĕbŭla, ae, *f* [like nubes, Sanscr nabhas, Lat. aër, caelum, Gr νεφέλη] *mist, vapor, fog, smoke, exhalation* (syn nubes, nimbus) **I.** Lit fluvils ex omnibus et simul ipsa Surgere de terra nebulas aestumque videmus, etc., Lucr 6, 477, Verg A 8, 258 tenuem exhalat nebulam id. G 2, 217. — Poet, of the clouds nebulae pluviique rores, Hor C 3, 3, 56, Verg A 1, 412, 439 (for which, nubes id. ib 587, Ov M 6, 21 —Of smoke, Ov Tr 5, 5, 31 —Of any thing soft or transparent nebula haud est mollis, atque hujus est, Plaut Cas. 4, 4, 21 de sine Inter ludere virgines Et stellis nebulam spargere candidis, Hor C 3, 15, 6 — Prov nebulae cyathus, of any thing worthless, trifling, Plaut. Poen 1, 2, 62 — — Personified = Nephele, Hyg Fab 2 and 3 —**B.** Transf, *a foggy mist, a vapor, cloud* pulveris nebula, Lucr 5, 253 nebulae dolia summa tegunt, Ov F 5, 269 pinguem nebulam vomuere lucernae, Pers. 5, 181, Sil 6, 281 per nebulam audire, aut scire aliquid, *to hear* or *know a thing indistinctly*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 47, id. Capt. 5, 4, 26 (for which quasi per caliginem videre, Cic. Phil 12, 2, 2) —**2.** *A thin, transparent substance*, of a thin garment aequum est induere nuptam ventum textilem, Palam prostare nudam in nebula linea, Laber ap Petr 55, of a thin plate of metal, Mart 8, 33, 3 — **II.** Trop, *darkness, obscurity* erroris nebula, Juv 10 4 · nebulae quaestionum, *obscure, puzzling questions*, Gell 8, 10 *in lemm* suspicionum nebulae, *vague suspicions*, Amm 14, 1, 4 — Of something empty, trifling, worthless grande locuturi nebulas Helicone legunto, Pers 5, 7 (for which nubes et inania captare, Hor A P 230)

nĕbŭlo, ōnis, *m.* [nebula], *a paltry, worthless fellow, an idle rascal, a sorry wretch* nugator ac nebulo, Lucil ap Non 19, 3, Ter Eun 4, 7, 15 nos ab isto nebulone facetius eludimur, quam putamus, Cic. Rosc. Am 44, 128 nebulones Alcinoique juventus, Hor Ep 1, 2, 28 vappa ac nebulo, id S 1, 1, 104, cf id ib 1, 2, 12 nebulo lucifugus (perh on account of the etymology of the word), *a scoundrel that shuns the light*, Lucil ap Non 19, 2 —In apposition with homo vulgus nebulonum hominum, Gell 1, 2, 7, 16, 6, 12.—**II.** Acc to Acron ad Hor S 1, 2, 12, nebulo also signifies *a man of low birth*, on which account slaves were also called nebulones.

‡ **nĕbŭlor**, ari, *v dep* [nebulo], *to be a worthless fellow* nebul r, ἀχρηστῶ, Gloss Philox

nĕbŭlōsĭtas, ātis, *f* [nebulosus], *mistiness, cloudiness, darkness* (post class and very rare) vaporum nebulositas, Arn 7, 234

nĕbŭlōsus, a, um, *adj* [nebula] *full of mist* or *vapor, misty foggy, cloudy, dark* **I.** Lit ager si nebulosus est, Cato, R R 6 nebulosum et caliginosum caelum, Cic. Tusc 1, 25, 60 nebulosus et roscidus aër, Plin. 21, 7, 18, § 36 exhalatio, id 31, 3, 27, § 44 dies nebulosi nubilive, Cels 2, 1 —**B.** Esp of a fine texture, *cloud like*, = νεφέλαι, nebulosa retia, Aus. Ep 3, 5 — * **II.** Trop, *dark, difficult to understand* nomen, Gell 20, 3, 3

1. nĕc, *conj*, v neque

2. nĕc, an inseparable negative particle in compounds for *nĕ* necopinans necopinus, also in nĕgotium for nec otium, and in neglego for nec lego, and with suppressed c and lengthened ĕ nēquaquam, nēquiquam

nĕcātor, ōris, *m* [neco], *a slayer, a murderer* (post class) hominum, Macr S. 1, 12 9 civium, Lampr Commod 18, 13

nĕcātrix, icis, *f* [necator] *she who slays* (late Lat.), Aug de Cons Evang 13 *med.*

necdum, v neque *fin*

Nĕcepsus, i (**Nĕcepso**, onis Jul Firm 8), *m*, *a mythic astrologer in Egypt, a disciple of Æsculapius and Anubis*, Aus. Ep 19, 18.

‡ **necerim**, nec eum, Paul ex Fest p 162, 21 Müll (acc. to Müll ib p 386, a, erim is *acc.* for esim, from es = is)

nĕcessārĭē, *adv*, v necessarius *fin* 1

nĕcessārĭō, *adv*, v necessarius *fin* 2.

nĕcessārĭus, a, um, *adj* (*comp* necessarior, Tert. Patient 11, id. Test Anim 4 al) [necesse] *unavoidable inevitable, indispensable, needful, requisite, necessary* necessarium ait esse Opilius Aurelius in quo non sit cessandum, aut sine quo vivi non

possit aut sine quo non bene vivatur: aut quod non possit prohiberi, quin fiat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 162 Müll. **I.** Lit.: necessarius et fatalis, opp. voluntarius, Cic. Phil. 10, 9, 9; cf.: id quod imperatur necessarium; illud, quod permittitur, voluntarium est, id. Inv. 2, 49, 145: necessaria conclusio, id. Top. 16, 60: leges fatales et necessariae, id. Univ. 12: omnia quae sint ad vivendum necessaria, id. Off. 1, 4, 11: senatori necessarium est, nosse rem publicam, id. Leg. 3, 18, 41.—So without *dat.*, = necesse est: ne tam necessarium quidem est male meritis quam optime referre quod debeas, id. post Red. ad Quir. 9, 22: castra ponere necessarium visum est, Liv. 21, 58, 6; Plin. Ep. 10, 37, 3; Gai. Inst. 3, 216: necessariā re coactus, *by necessity*, Caes. B. C. 1, 40: quod tam necessario tempore ab iis non sublevetur, *time of need* or *necessity*, id. B. G. 1, 16: cum longius necessario procederent, *farther than was necessary, too far*, id. ib. 7, 16: res magis necessariae, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 145: res maxime necessaria, id. Fam. 2, 6, 2: necessarior medela, Tert. Patient. 11: necessarior sententia, id. Test. Anim. 4: necessariores operas, id. Cult. Fem. 1, 5; id. Res. Carn. 31: aliquid necessarius, id. Carn. Christ. 7 *med.*—*Subst.*: **nĕcessārĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, *the necessaries of life*: Persae armis positis ad necessaria ex proximo vico ferenda discurrunt, Curt. 5, 12, 6: plebes sic adcensa uti ... sua necessaria post illius honorem ducerent, Sall. J. 73, 6; Front. Strat. 3, 14, 4.—* **B.** In partic.: necessariae partes, *the private parts*, Gai. Inst. 3, § 193.—**II.** Transf., connected with another by natural or moral ties (of blood, friendship, clientship), *belonging, related, connected, bound*. (α) *Adj.*: cum utrique sis maxime necessarius, Balb. et Opp. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, A: victoria hominis necessarii, *of a friend*, Mat. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 2; so, homo, *of a father in law*, Nep. Dat. 6: ut a latronibus redimeret necessarias mulieri personas, Dig. 24, 3, 21: necessarius heres = suus heres, *the natural heir*, who was in the potestas of the deceased (opp. to heres extraneus), Gai. Inst. 2, 37; 3, 153; 156; Dig. 38, 16, 1.—(β) *Subst.*: **nĕcessārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a relation, relative, kinsman, connection, friend, client, patron* (cf. necessitudo, II.; syn.: familiaris, intimus): necessarii sunt, ut Gallus Aelius ait, qui aut cognati aut affines sunt, in quos necessaria officia conferuntur praeter ceteros, Paul. ex Fest. p. 162 Müll.: necessarius angustus, *a very near relative*, Fragm. Jur. Civ. p. 86 Mai: L. Torquatus meus familiaris ac necessarius, Cic. Sull. 1, 2: in iis necessariis, qui tibi a patre relicti sunt, me tibi esse vel conjunctissimum, id. Fam. 13, 29, 1: **nĕcessārĭa**, ae, *f.*, *a female relative* or *friend*: virgo Vestalis hujus propinqua et necessaria, id. Mur. 35, 73: Cerelliae, necessariae meae, rem commendavi tibi, id. Fam. 13, 72, 1.—Hence, *adv.* **1. nĕcessārĭē** (rare), *unavoidably, necessarily*: necessarie demonstrari, Cic. Inv. 1, 29, 44: comparato cibo, Val. Max. 7, 6, 3.—**2. nĕcessārĭō** (the most usual form): necessario revivi scere, Cic. Fam. 6, 10, 5: quibuscum vivo necessario, id. ib. 5, 21, 1: quod necessario rem Caesari enuntiārit, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: copias parat, Sall. J. 21, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 29; 5, 10, 80; Lact. 2, 12.

nĕcesse (arch. **nĕcessum**, v. infra: NECESSVS, S. C. de Bacch. l. 4: **necessus**, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 119 Wagn. ad loc., id. Eun. 5, 5, 28; Gell. 16, 8, 1, v. Lachm. ad Lucr. 6, 815), *neutr. adj.* (*gen.* necessis, Lucr. 6, 815 ex conj. Lachm.; cf. Munro ad loc.; elsewhere only *nom.* and *acc. sing.*, and with *esse* or *habere*) [perh. Sanscr. nac, obtain; Gr. root ἐνεκ; cf. ἀνάγκη; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. 424]. **I.** Form necesse. **A.** *Unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable, necessary* (class.; cf.: opus, usus est). **1.** With *esse*. **a.** With *subject.-clause*: edocet quanto detrimento ... necesse sit constare victoriam, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: necesse est eam, quae ... timere permultos, Auct. Her. 4, 16, 23: emas, non quod opus est, sed quod necesse est, Cato ap. Sen. Ep. 94, 28: nihil fit, quod necesse non fuerit, Cic. Fat. 9, 17: necesse est igitur legem haberi in rebus optimis, id. Leg. 2, 5, 12; id. Verr. 2, 3, 29, § 70.—**b.** With *dat.* (of the person, emphatic): nihil necesse est mihi de me ipso dicere, Cic. Sen. 9, 30: de homine enim dicitur, cui necesse est mori, id. Fat. 9, 17.—**c.** With *ut* and *subj.*: eos necesse est ut petat, Auct. Her. 4, 16, 23: sed ita necesse fuisse, cum Demosthenes dicturus esset, ut concursus ex totā Graeciā fierent, Cic. Brut. 84, 289; Sen. Ep. 78, 15: hoc necesse est, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 129; Sen. Q. N. 2, 14, 2: neque necesse est, uti vos auferam, Gell. 2, 29, 9: necesse est semper, ut id ... per se significet, Quint. 8, 6, 43.—**d.** With *subj. alone*: haec autem oratio ... aut nulla sit necesse est, aut omnium irrisione ludatur, Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 50: istum condemnetis necesse est, id. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 45: vel concidat omne caelum necesse est, id. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: si necesse est aliquid ex se magni boni pariat, Lact. 3, 12, 7.—**2.** With *habere* (class. only with *inf.*): non habebimus necesse semper concludere, Cic. Part. Or. 13, 47: eo minus habeo necesse scribere, id. Att. 10, 1, 4: Oppio scripsi ne necesse haberis reddere, id. ib. 16, 2, 5: non verbum pro verbo necesse habui reddere, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 5, 14: non necesse habeo omnia pro meo jure agere, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 26; Quint. 11, 1, 74; Vulg. Matt. 14, 16: necesse habere with *abl.* (= egere; late Lat.): non necesse habent sani medico, Vulg. Marc. 2, 17.—In agreement with object of habere: non habet rex sponsalia necesse, Vulg. 1 Reg. 18, 25.—**B.** *Needful, requisite, indispensable, necessary*: id quod tibi necesse minime fuit, facetus esse voluisti, Cic. Sull. 7, 22.—**II.** Form necessum (mostly ante-class.). **A.** With *subject-clause*: foras necessum est, quicquid habeo, vendere, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 66: quod sit necessum scire, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 186 P.: nec tamen haec retineri hamata necessumst, Lucr. 2, 468: externa corpus de parte necessumst tundier, id. 4, 933: necessum est vorsis gladiis depugnarier, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 36: necessum est paucis respondere, Liv. 34, 5: num omne id aurum in ludos consumi necessum esset? id. 39, 5: tonsorem capiti non est adhibere necessum, Mart. 6, 57, 3.—**B.** With *dat.*: dicas uxorem tibi necessum esse ducere, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 25.—**C.** With *subj.*: unde anima, atque animi constet natura necessum est, Lucr. 4, 120: quare etiam nativa necessum est confiteare Haec eadem, id. 5, 377.

nĕcessĭtas, ātis (*gen. plur.* -ātium, Caes. B. G. 7, 89, 1), *f.* [necesse], *unavoidableness, inevitableness, necessity, compulsion, force, exigency*. **I.** Lit.: hinc exsistit illa fatalis necessitas, quam εἱμαρμένην dicitis, ut, quidquid accidat, id ex aeternā veritate, causarumque continuatione fluxisse dicatis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 55: ut, etiam si naturā tales (i. e. feroces) non sint, necessitate esse coguntur, *by the compulsion of circumstances*, id. Fam. 4, 9, 3: tempori cedere, id est necessitati parere, semper sapientis est habitum, id. ib. 4, 9, 2: veniam necessitati dare, id. Off. 2, 16, 56: necessitatem alicui afferre, id. Phil. 10, 1, 2: necessitas mihi obvenit alicujus rei, id. Off. 2, 21, 74: ex necessitate aliquid facere, Tac. H. 3, 62: ac nescio an majores necessitates vobis, quam captivis vestris, fortuna circumdederit, Liv. 21, 43: extrema necessitas, i. e. *death*, Sall. H. 1, 41, 15 Dietsch; Tac. A. 15, 61; id. H. 1, 72: necessitate me, mala ut fiam, facis, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 54.—Prov.: facere de necessitate virtutem, *to make a virtue of necessity*, Hier. in Ruf. 3, n. 2; id. Ep. 54, n. 6: quam cum pecuniam profudisset, et sibi nihil non modo ad cupiditates suas, sed ne ad necessitatem quidem reliquisset, Cic. Clu. 25, 68.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Fate, destiny, a law of nature*: signorum ortus et obitus ... quadam ex necessitate semper eodem modo fiunt, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 59: humana consilia divina necessitate esse superata, id. Lig. 6, 17: ut vita, quae necessitati deberetur, id. Sest. 21, 47: ut id fatum vim necessitatis adferret, id. Fat. 17, 39: et vis omnium rerum, id. ib. 20, 48: fati, Liv. 1, 42.—**B.** In *plur. concr.*, *necessaries, necessary things, necessary expenses*: reliquis autem tribus virtutibus necessitates propositae sunt ad eas res parandas, quibus actio vitae continetur, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 17: vitae necessitatibus servire, id. Div. 1, 49, 110: suarum necessitatum causa, *wants, interests*, Caes. B. G. 7, 89: publicae necessitates, Liv. 23, 48, 10: necessitates ac largitiones, Tac. A. 1, 11.—**C.** *Necessity, need, want* (mostly post-Aug.): famem et ceteras necessitates tantopere tolerabant, ut, etc., Suet. Caes. 68; id. Tib. 47: quod pro honore acceptum etiam necessitatibus subvenit, Tac. G. 15: neque enim necessitatibus tantummodo nostris provisum est, usque in delicias amamur, Sen. Ben. 4, 5, 1; cf.: sustinere necessitates aliorum, Liv. 6, 15, 9.—**D.** For necessitudo, *connection, relationship, friendship*: si nostram necessitatem familiaritatemque violasset, Cic. Sull. 1, 2: magnam necessitatem possidet paternus maternusque sanguis, *bond of affection, intimacy*, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 66: equidem mihi videor pro nostrā necessitate non labore defuisse, Caes. ap. Gell. 13, 3, 5 (cited ap. Non. 354, 11).—**E.** Personified, Necessitas, *the goddess of necessity*, the Gr. Ἀνάγκη: te semper anteit saeva Necessitas, Hor. C. 1, 35, 17; cf. Macr. S. 1, 19; and v. *clavus*.

nĕcessĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [necesse], *necessity, inevitableness, want, need, distress*. **I.** Lit. (in Cic. less freq. than necessitas; in gen. more antiquated; cf. Gell. 13, 3, 3): calamitatis necessitudine inductus, Sisenn. ap. Non. 354, 6: puto hanc esse necessitudinem, cui nulla vi resisti potest: quae neque mutari neque leniri potest, Cic. Inv. 2, 57, 170; cf. the context: an necessitudine, quod alio modo agi non possit, id. ib. 2, 20, 61; 2, 57, 171: neve eam necessitudinem imponatis, ut, etc., Sall. C. 33, 5: non eadem nobis et illis necessitudo impendet, id. ib. 58, 5: necessitudinem alicui facere, Tac. A. 3, 64: miserrima, Vell. 2, 50, 2.—**II.** Transf., *a close connection*, in which one person stands to another as relative or friend, *relationship, friendship, intimacy, bond*, etc.: plerique grammaticorum asseverant, necessitudinem et necessitatem longe differre, ideo, quod necessitas sit vis quaedam premens et cogens: necessitudo autem dicatur jus quoddam et vinculum religiosae conjunctionis idque unum solitarium significet, Gell. 13, 3, 1: nomina necessitudinum mutare, Cic. Clu. 70, 199: sancta necessitudinum nomina, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 6, 4, 2: liberorum necessitudo, Cic. Fam. 13, 10, 1: etiam antea Jugurthae filia Bocchi nupserat. Verum ea necessitudo apud Numidas Maurosque levis ducitur, Sall. J. 80, 6: in amicitiae conjunctionisque necessitudine, Cic. Lael. 20, 71; cf.: sunt mihi cum illo omnes amicitiae necessitudines, id. Sest. 17, 39: necessitudo et affinitas, id. Quint. 4, 13: summā necessitudine et summa conjunctione adductus, id. Fam. 13, 27, 2: bonos viros ad tuam necessitudinem adjungere, id. ib. 13, 11, 2: cum accusatore tuo satis justam causam conjungendae necessitudinis putant, quod, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 65, § 145: necessitudinem sancte colere, id. Fam. 13, 19, 1: familiaritatis necessitudinisque oblitus, id. Mur. 3, 7: caput illud est ut Lysonem ... recipias in necessitudinem tuam, id. Fam. 13, 19, 3; cf. id. ib. 13, 12, 1; 9, 13, 3.—**2.** Trop., *a necessary connection*: numerus autem ... neque habebat aliquam necessitudinem aut cognationem cum oratione, Cic. Or. 56, 186.—**B.** Concr.: necessitudines, *persons with whom one is closely connected, relatives, connections, friends* (post-Aug.): petiit, ut sibi permitteretur revisere necessitudines, i. e. *mother and children*, Suet. Tib. 11 *fin.*: remisit tamen hosti judicato necessitudines amicosque omnes, id. Aug. 17; id. Tib. 50; Tac. H. 3, 59 *fin.*: crederes Alexandrum inter suas necessitudines flere, Curt. 4, 10, 12: relictis obsidum loco necessitudinibus suis, Amm. 15, 5, 6.

nĕcesso, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to render necessary* (late Lat.): nam cibus et somnus, nisi quod natura necessat, etc., Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 412.

nĕcessum, v. necesse.

† **nĕcĕunt**, non eunt, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 162 and 163 Müll.

nechon, i, *n.*, *a kind of spice with which sweet things were kept from turning*, Apic. 1, 14.

necnĕ, *adv.* [neque ne], *or not*, is used in the second half of a disjunctive interrogation corresponding to ne or utrum, and also without a corresp. interrog. particle in the first half (usually in indirect interrogations, and without repeating the verb). **I.** In indirect interrogations. **A.** Without

a verb quaero, potueritne Roscius ex societate partem suam petere necne, Cic. Ro c. Com 17, 52 jam dudum ego erro, qui quaeram, utrum emeris necne, id Verr 2, 4 16 § 35 utrum proelium committi ex usu esset necne, Caes B G 1, 50 nunc habeam necne, incertum est, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 43 posset agi lege necne pauci quondam sciebant, Cic Mur 11, 25 accipiat enim actionem necne ad eventum pertinet, Quint 3, 6, 73, cf id 1, 4, 21, and Spald on 7, 3, 30 idcirco quidam, comoedia necne poema Esset, quaesivere, Hor S 1, 4, 45 — **B.** With a verb Aristo dubitat omnino, deus animans necne sit, Cic. N D 1, 14 37 hoc doce doleam necne doleam nihil interesse, id Tusc 2, 12, 29 fiat necne fiat, id quaeritur, id Div 1, 39, 86 quaeritur sintne di necne sint, id N D 1, 22 61 di utrum sint necne sint, quaeritur, id ib 3, 7, 17 — **II.** In a direct interrogation (rare) sunt haec tua verba necne? Cic. Tusc 3, 18, 41

nec-non, also separately, **nec non** or **nĕquĕ non,** partic of emphatic affirmation **I.** *And also, and yet, and in fact,* to connect sentences nec vero non eadem ira deorum hanc ejus satellitibus injecit amentiam, Cic. Mil 32, 86 neque meam mentem non domum saepe revocat exanimata uxor, id Cat 4, 2, 3 neque tamen illa non ornant, id de Or 2, 85, 347 nec vero Aristoteles non laudandus in eo, quod, etc, id N D 2 16, 44 neque non me tamen mordet aliquid, id Fam 3, 12, 2 — **II.** In gen, *like wise, also* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose) necnon etiam precor Lympham et Bonum eventum, Varr R R 1, 1, 6, 2, 5, 9 nec non et Tyrii frequentes Convenere Verg A 1, 707 tunc mihi praecipue, nec non tamen ante, placebas, Ov H 4, 69 granum letale animalibus nec non et in folio eadem vis Plin 13, 22, 38, § 118, cf gratissima est et esca panicum et milium, nec non hordeum, Col 8, 15, 6 nec non etiam poemata faciebat ex tempore, Suet Gram 23

nĕco, avi, atum (*perf* necuit, Enn ap Prisc p 861 P, v infra, *part* nectus, Ser Samm 33, 627, cf Diom p 362 P) 1, *v a* [Sanscr naç disappear, Gr νεκυς, corpse, νεκρος, dead] *to kill, slay, put to death, destroy* (usually without a weapon by poison hunger, etc, cf occido interficio interimo perimo) **I.** Lit neci datus proprie dicitur qui sine vulnere interfectus est, ut veneno aut fame, Paul ex Fest p 162 Mull occisum a necato distingui quidam volunt, quod alterum a caedendo atque ictu fieri dicunt, alterum sine ictu, id s v occisum, p 178 ib necare aliquem odore taetro, Lucr 6 787 plebem fame, Cic Q Fr 2, 3 2 legatum P R vinculis ac verberibus necavit, id. Imp Pomp 5, 11 aliquem igni, Caes B G 1, 53 aliquem ferro, Hor S 2, 7, 58, Verg A 8, 488 veneno, Suet Ner 43 securi Gell 17, 21, 17, Juv 10, 316 suspendiosa fame Plin 8, 37, 56, § 134 vidissem nullos matre necante, dies Ov Am 2 14, 22 homines in ventre necandos conducit Juv 6 595 colubra necuit hominem, Phaedr 4 14 4 — Of impersonal subjects hos pestis necuit, pars occidit illa duellis, Enn ap Prisc p 861 P (Ann. v 549 Vahl) lien necat renes dolent, Plaut Curc 2, 1, 21 radices herbarum vomere Col 2 4, 1 salsi imbres necant frumenta, Plin 31 4, 29, § 52 hedera arbores, id 16, 44, 92, § 243, cf Laber ap Macr Sat 2 7 aquae flammas necant *quench,* Plin 31, 1, 1, § 2, *to drown* (late Lat) deducti ad torrentem necati sunt Sulp Sev Hist. 1 — **II.** Trop quid te coerces et necas rectam indolem i e *thwart, check,* Sen Hippol 454 — So *to worry* or *bore to death* with talking, Plaut Bacch 5 2, 43 (cf occidis saepe rogando, Hor Epod 14 5)

nĕc-ŏpīnans (also separately, **nĕc ŏpīnans**), antis, *adj*, *not expecting, unaware* (rare but class.), Ter Heaut 1, 2 12 et necopinanti (tibi) mors ad caput accidit Lucr 3 959 (Lachm, nec opinanti) Ariobarzanem necopinantem liberavi, Cic Fam 15 4 10, Phaedr 5, 7, 8 — Hence, *adv* **nĕcŏpīnanter,** *unexpectedly, unawares* necopinanter, ἀπροσδοκήτως, Gloss. Philox.

nĕcŏpīnātō *adv*, v necopinatus *fin*

nĕc-ŏpīnātus (also separately, **nĕc ŏpīnātus**) a um, *adj*, *unexpected* (class.) desertae disciplinae et jam pridem relictae patrocinium nec opinatum a nobis esse susceptum, Cic N D 1, 3, 6 necopinata bona perspicere, id Off 2, 10, 36 nec opinato adventu urbem interceptam, Liv 26, 51 in necopinatam fraudem labi, id 27, 33 nec opinatum gaudium, id 39 49 — *Plur* as *subst*. **nĕcŏpīnāta,** orum, *n*, *the unforeseen* cum diligenter necopinatorum naturam consideres, Cic Tusc 3, 22, 52 — Adverb locum secretum ab tumultu petit, unde ex necopinato aversum hostem invadat *unexpectedly, unawares,* Cic Tusc 4, 27, 8 — Hence, *adv* **nĕcŏpīnātō** (or separately, **nĕc ŏpīnātō**), *unexpectedly* si necopinato quid evenerit Cic Tusc 3, 22, 52, cf. id. ib 3, 24, 59 aliquem necopinato videre, id. Fin 3, 2, 8, id Phil 2 31, 77 aliud novum malum necopinato exortum, Liv 3, 15, 4

nĕc-ŏpīnus (also separately, **nĕc ŏpīnus**), a, um, *adj* (poet) **I.** *Pass*, *unexpected* necopina mors, Ov M 1, 224 ictus, Stat Th 6, 778 pericula, Sil 14, 188, Aus Grat Act ad Grat 12 — * **II.** *Act*, *not expecting, unsuspecting, careless* ipsum ac cipiter necopinum rapit, Phaedr 1, 9, 6 occultā necopinum (hostem) perde sagittā, Ov M 12, 596

† **necrŏmantīa (-ēa),** ae, *f*, = νεκρομαντεία, *an evoking of the dead* to reveal the future *necromancy,* Lact 2, 16 *init*, Aug Civ Dei, 7, 35 — **II.** Necromantea Homeri, *that part of the Odyssey in which Ulysses descends into the infernal regions,* Plin 35, 11, 40, § 132

‡ **necrŏmantīi,** ōrum, *m* [necromantia], *necromancers* necromantii sunt, quorum praecantationibus videntur resuscitati mortui divinare et ad interrogata respondere, Isid Orig 8, 9, 11 (al necromantici)

necrōsis, is, *f* = νέκρωσις, *the killing, causing to die,* Cael Aur Tard 1, 4, 125

† **necrŏthȳtus,** a, um, *adj*, = νεκρόθυτος, *of or belonging to sacrifices to the dead* voluptates, Tert Spect 13

Nectanăbis, is or idis, *m* (**Nectĕbis,** Plin 36, 9, 14, § 67, 36, 13, 19, § 89, Tert Anim 57 **Nectănĕbus,** Nep Chabr 2, 2), *a king of Egypt,* Nep Ages 8, 6

Nectănĕbus, v Nectanabis

† **nectar,** aris, *n*, = νέκταρ, *nectar, the drink of the gods* **I.** Lit non enim ambrosiā deos aut nectare laetari, arbitror, Cic Tusc 1, 26, 65, cf id N D 1, 40, 112, Ov M 3, 318, 10, 161, 14, 606, Hor C 3, 3, 12, 34 al nectaris ambrosii sacrum potare lyaeum, Prud ap Symm 1, 276, as balsam, Ov M 4, 250, 252 sic cato nectare Vulcanus, Juv 13, 45 — **II.** Poet transf, of any thing sweet, pleasant, delicious, *nectar* — So of fragrant balm, Ov M 4, 250, 10, 732 — Of honey aliae (apes) purissima mella Stipant et liquido distendunt nectare cellas, Verg G 4, 164 — Of milk quid meruistis oves plenoque fertis in ubere nectar, Ov M 15, 116, cf, of bread and milk Picentina Ceres niveo sic nectare crescit, Mart 13 47, 1 — Of wine vina novum fundam calathis Ariusia nectar, Verg E 5, 71, id G 4 384, Ov M 1, 111 Baccheum, Stat S 2, 2, 99 — Of a pleasant odor et nardi florem, nectar qui naribus halat, Lucr 2, 848 — Hence, trop, of poetry cantare credas Pegaseium nectar, Pers prol 14

nectărĕa, ae, v nectareus, II B

nectărĕus (nectărius), a um, *adj* [nectar] *of* or *belonging to nectar, nectared*. nectareis quod alatur aquis, Ov M 7, 707 — **II.** Transf **A.** *Sweet* or *delicious as nectar*. Falernum, Mart 13 108 fontes Claud Nupt Honor et Mar 209 — **B.** *Subst* **nectărĕa,** ae, *f* (sc herba) *the plant elecampane,* used for flavoring wine, which was hence called nectarites, Plin 14, 16, 19 § 108

nectărītes, ae, *m*, *wine flavored with elecampane,* v nectareus, II B

necto, xŭi, sometimes xi (cf Neue, Formenl 2 494 sq) xum (*inf pass* nectier Cic Rep 2, 34, 59) 3, *v a* [with neo kindr to Sanscr nah, ligare, nectere and Gr νέω, νήθω] *to bind tie, fasten, to join, bind* or *fasten together, connect.* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen nectere ligare significat, Paul ex Fest p 165 Müll necte tribus nodis ternos, Amarylli, colores, Verg E 8, 77 catenas, Hor C 1, 29, 5 necte meo Lamiae coronam, *weave, make,* id ib 1, 26, 8, so, coronas, id ib 4, 11, 3, id Ep 2, 2 96, id Epod 17, 22 laqueum alicui, id. Ep 1, 19, 31 pedibus talaria Verg A. 4, 239 flavāque caput nectentur olivā, id ib 5, 309: nodum informis leti trabe nectit ab alta, id ib 12, 603 bracchia, *to fold in each other, entwine, clasp,* Ov F 6, 329, cf collo bracchia meo, id H 5, 48 comam myrto, id Am 1, 2, 23 mille venit variis florum dea nexa coronis, id. F 4, 495 venit odoratos Elegeia nexa capillos, id Am 3, 1, 7, id. P 3, 1, 124 retia Prop 3, 8, 27 (4, 7, 37) alicui compedes Plin Ep 9, 28, 4 Africus in glaciem frigore nectit aquas, Prop 4 (5), 3, 48 — **B.** In partic, *to bind, fetter, confine,* esp for debt liber, qui suas operas in servitute pro pecuniā quādam debebat, dum solveret, nexus vocatur ut ab aere obaeratus, *enslaved for debt,* Varr L L 7, § 105 Mull cum sint propter unius libidinem omnia nexa civium liberata, nectierque postea desitum, Cic. Rep 2 34, 59, cf ita nexi soluti cautumque in posterum, ne necterentur, Liv 8 28 *fin* eo anno plebi Romanae velut aliud initium libertatis factum est, quod necti desierant mutatum autem jus ob unius feneratoris simul libidinem, simul crudelitatem insignem, id 8, 28 1, v also 2 nexus, II, Liv 2, 27, 23 · nec carcerem nexis, sed caedibus civitatem replet, Just 21, 2, cf id 21, 1 — **II.** Trop **A.** *To affix, attach* · ut ex alio alia nectantur Cic Leg 1, 19, 52 ex hoc genere causarum ex aeternitate pendentium fatum a Stoicis nectitur, id Top 15, 59 — **B.** *To bind by an obligation to oblige, make liable, bind,* etc sacramento nexi, Just 20, 4 res pignori nexa, i e *pledged, pawned,* Dig 49, 14, 22, § 1 — **C.** *To join* or *fasten together, to connect,* Cic. Or 41, 140 rerum causae aliae ex aliis aptae et necessitate nexae, id Tusc 5, 25, 70, cf omnes virtutes inter se nexae et jugatae sunt, id ib 3, 8, 17 nectere dolum, *to contrive,* Liv 27, 28 causas inanes *to frame, invent, bring forward,* Verg A 9, 219 canoris Eloquium vocale modis, *to set to harmonious measures,* Juv 7, 18 numeris verba, Ov P 4, 2, 30 cum aliquo jurgia, i e *to quarrel,* id Am 2, 2, 35 moras, *to make, contrive,* Tac A 12, 14 insidias, Val. Max 3, 8, 5 talia nectebant, *they thus conversed,* Stat Th 8, 637

nectus, a, um, *Part* of neco, q v *init*

nĕcŭbi, *adv* [ne alicubi] *that nowhere, lest anywhere* (not in Cic) itaque faciunt lapide stratā, ut urina necubi in stabulo consistat, Varr R R 2, 2, 19, so, ut necubi, Col. 2, 18, 4 dispositis exploratoribus, necubi Romani copias transducerent, Caes B G 7, 35, Liv 22, 2 3, 25, 33, 9, Suet Aug 46, 86, Luc 9, 1059

nĕc-unde, *adv*, *that from no place, lest from anywhere* (Livian) circumspectans, necunde impetus in frumentatores fieret, Liv 22, 23, 10, 28, 1, 9

‡ **nĕcunquem,** necumquam quem quam, Paul ex Fest pp 162 and 163 Müll

‡ **nĕc-ŭter,** tra, trum, *adj*, for neuter, *neither of the two, neither,* Inscr Orell. 4859 (p 351 *fin*)

† **nĕcȳdălus,** i, *m*, = νεκύδαλος (death like), *the larva of the silk worm* in the stage of metamorphosis preceding that in which it receives the name of bombyx primum eruca fit, deinde, quod vocatur bombylius, ex eo necydalus, ex hoc in sex mensibus bombyx, Plin 11, 22, 26, § 76 (acc to Aris tot H A 5, 19, καμπη, βομβυλιος, νεκυδαλος, βομβυκιον)

nĕcyŏmantēa, ae *f*, = νεκυομαντεία, *the summoning of the dead to reveal the future* · Homeri, *the descent of Ulysses into Hades, as described in the Odyssey,* Plin 35 11 40 § 132

nĕ-dum, *conj* (lit while not), *by no means much less, still less, not to speak of* (class), used to indicate that whereas a certain thing is not, another thing can still less be **A.** With a preceding negation satrapes si siet Amator numquam sufferre ejus sumptus queat Nedum tu possis, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 43 optimis temporibus nec P Popillius, nec Q Metellus vim tribuniciam sustinere potuerunt, nedum his temporibus sine vestrā sapientiā salvi esse possimus Cic. Clu 35 95, id Planc 37, 90 nulla simulacra urbibus suis, nedum templis,

sinunt, Tac. H. 5, 5: ne voce quidem incommoda, nedum ut ulla vis fieret, Liv. 3, 14 *fin.*—With *vix* or *aegre* in the place of the preceding negative: vix in ipsis tectis et oppidis frigus infirmâ valetudine vitatur: nedum in mari, Cic. Fam. 16, 8, 2; id. Agr. 2, 35, 97: puerum vixdum libertatem, nedum dominationem modice laturum, Liv. 24, 4, 1: et aegre inermem tantam multitudinem, nedum armatam, sustineri, Liv. 6, 7, 3.—**B.** Without a preceding negation, which, however, lies in the thought expressed: erat enim multo domicilium hujus urbis aptius humanitati tuae, quam tota Peloponnesus, nedum Patrae, Cic. Fam. 7, 28, 1: quippe secundae res sapientium animos fatigant: nedum illi corruptis moribus victoriae temperarent, Sall. C. 11, 8: Tac. A. 13, 20.—**II.** Transf. (post-Aug.), affirmatively, *not to say, much more:* adulationes etiam victis Macedonibus graves, nedum victoribus, *much more should they prove victors*, Liv. 9, 18, 4: Quintius, quem armorum etiam pro patriâ satietas teneret, nedum adversus patriam, id. 7, 40; 45, 29; 26, 26: satis mihi jam videbaris animi habere, etiam adversus solida mala, nedum ad istas umbras malorum, quibus, etc., Sen. Ep. 99, 3; Quint. 12, 1, 39: ornamenta etiam legioni, nedum militi, satis multa, Val. Max. 3, 2, 26.—So, by transposition, beginning the sentence (very rare): nedum hominum humilium, sed etiam amplissimorum virorum, *not to speak of, I need not say*, Balb. et Opp. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, A, 1.

‡ **Nēdȳmē**, ēs, *f.*, and ‡ **Nēdȳmus**, i, *m.* [νήδυμος, from which one does not easily wake], *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 696, 5; Inscr. Marin. Frat. Arv. p. 448.

‡ **nĕfandārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [nefandus], *that commits a crime, criminal:* nefas, nefandus, nefandarius, Not. Tir. p. 74.

nĕfandē, *adv.*, v. nefandus *fin.*

nĕfandus, a, um, *adj.* [ne-fari, lit. not to be mentioned, unmentionable; hence], *impious, heinous, execrable, abominable* (mostly post-Aug.; syn. infandus): sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, i. e. *wrong, impiety*, Verg. A. 1, 543: nefandum adulterium, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 5, 11, 12 (al. nefarium): nefandum vehiculum, Liv. 1, 59: nefandissima quaeque tyrannicae crudelitatis exercuit, Just. 16, 4, 11: fraus, Juv. 13, 174: sacri, id. 15, 116.—Of persons: homo nefandus, Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 9: nefandi homines, Quint. 1, 3, 17.—*Sup.:* aususne es, nefandissimum caput? etc., Just. 18, 7, 10.—Hence, *adv.:* **nĕfandē**, *impiously:* multa nefande ausi, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 993 P. (dub.; Dietsch. H. 1, 62, nefanda).—*Sup.:* nefandissime, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 10, 28.

nĕfans, antis, *adj.* [adjectival collat. form of ne-fas], *impious, heinous* (ante-class.): nefantia pro nefanda: Lucilius (Satyr. Lib. IV.): Tantalus qui poenas ob facta nefantia pendit, Non. 489, 14 sq.; Varr. Sat. Menip. 83, 4.

nĕfārĭē, *adv.*, v. nefarius *fin.*

nĕfārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nefas], *impious, execrable, abominable, nefarious* (class.; syn.: impius, sacrilegus): homo nefarius et impius, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 51: nefarius Atreus, Hor. A. P. 186: voluntates consceleratae ac nefariae, Cic. Sull. 9, 28: scelestum ac nefarium facinus, id. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: singularis et nefaria crudelitas, Caes. B. G. 7, 77; Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 14: multa commemorare nefaria in socios, id. Off. 2, 8, 28: nefario scelere se obstringere, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: nuptiae, Gai. Inst. 1, 64.—**II.** *Subst.:* **nĕfārĭum**, ii, *n.*, *a heinous act, a crime:* rem publicam nefario obstringere, Liv. 9, 34.—Hence, *adv.:* **nĕfārĭē**, *impiously, execrably, heinously, abominably:* aliquid nefarie flagitioseque facere, Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 37; id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 38: nefarie moliri pestem patriae, id. Cat. 2, 1, 1: nefarie occisus pater, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 30.

nĕ-fas, *n. indecl.*, *something contrary to divine law, sinful, unlawful, execrable, abominable, criminal; an impious or wicked deed, a sin, a crime* (cf.: scelus, flagitium, peccatum). **I.** Lit.: quicquid non licet, nefas putare debemus, Cic. Par. 3, 2, 25; cf.: officia tua mihi nefas est oblivisci, id. Fam. 15, 21, 5: Mercurius, quem Aegyptii nefas habent nominare, id. N. D. 3, 22, 56: nefas est dictu, miseram fuisse talem senectutem, id. Sen. 5, 13: eum, cui nihil umquam nefas fuit, id. Mil. 27, 73: quibus nefas est... deserere patronos, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: corpora viva nefas Stygiâ vectare carinâ, Verg. A. 6, 391: fas atque nefas, *right and wrong*, id. G. 1, 505; Hor. Epod. 5, 87; cf. id. C. 1, 18, 10; Ov. M. 6, 585: per omne fas ac nefas, *in every way*, Liv. 6, 14, 10: nefas triste piare, Verg. A. 2, 184: illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectore versat, Certa mori, id. ib. 4, 563: lex maculosum edomuit nefas, i. e. *adultery*, Hor. C. 4, 5, 22: in omne nefas se parare, Ov. M. 6, 613: summum crede nefas animam praeferre pudori, Juv. 8, 83: belli, *civil war*, Luc. 2, 507; cf.: fugiens civile nefas, id. 7, 432: magnum nefas contrahere, Just. 24, 3: facere nefas, Vulg. Deut. 22, 21: operari, ib. Lev. 20, 13.—Poet., of a wicked person, *a wretch, monster:* exstinxisse nefas tamen... Laudabor (i. e. Helen, as the destroyer of Troy), Verg. A. 2, 585.—Also inserted as an interjection, *O horrid! shocking! dreadful!* quatenus, heu nefas! virtutem incolumem odimus, Hor. C. 3, 24, 30; cf.: heu nefas, heu! id. ib. 4, 6, 17: quosne, nefas! omnes infandâ in morte reliqui? Verg. A. 10, 673: sequiturque, nefas! Aegyptia conjux, id. ib. 8, 688: Lavinia virgo Visa, nefas! longis comprendere crinibus ignem, *O horrible!* id. ib. 7, 73.—Esp.: est nefas, *it is forbidden, contrary to law*, Varr. L. L. 6, 4.—**II.** Poet., transf. **A.** *A horrible* or *monstrous thing:* Eumenides Stygiumque nefas, Luc. 6, 695; 1, 626: infernum, id. 7, 170; Stat. Th. 6, 942.—**B.** *Impossible:* levius fit patientiâ Quicquid corrigere est nefas, *an impossibility* (= ἀθέμιτον, ἀδύνατον), Hor. C. 1, 24, 20.

nĕfastus, a, um, *adj.* [nefas]. **I.** Lit. (opp. to fastus): dies nefasti, *days on which judgment could not be pronounced* or *assemblies of the people be held:* fastis diebus jura fari licebat, nefastis quaedam non licebat fari, Paul. ex Fest. p. 93 Müll.: nefasti dies notantur N littera, quod iis nefas est praetori, apud quem lege agitur, fari tria verba: do, dico, addico, Paul. ex Fest. p. 165 Müll.; v. 1. fastus: ille (Numa) nefastos dies fastosque fecit, quia aliquando nihil cum populo agi, utile futurum erat, Liv. 1, 19, 7; Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 30; Ov. F. 1, 47; Gai. Inst. 4, 29.—**II.** Transf. **A.** For nefas, *contrary to the sacred rites* or *to religion; irreligious, impious:* QVAE AVGVR INIVSTA, NEFASTA, DEFIXERIT, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.:* prolibare dis nefastum habetur, etc., Plin. 14, 19, 23, § 119.—**2.** In gen., *wicked, profane, abandoned:* homines ad hanc rem idonei; nam istorum nullus nefastust, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 7.—Esp., *subst.:* **nĕfastum**, i, *n.* (sc. crimen), *a wicked deed, abomination, profanity* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quid intactum nefasti Liquimus? *profane, criminal*, Hor. C. 1, 35, 35; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 47.—**B.** *Unlucky, inauspicious* = funestus, ater (not ante-Aug.): ille et nefasto te posuit die, etc., Hor. C. 2, 13, 1: cum diem natalem ejus (Agrippinae) inter nefastos referendum suasisset, Suet. Tib. 53; Tac. A. 14, 12 *init.:* ne qua terra sit nefasta victoriae suae, Liv. 6, 28, 8: Acheron, Stat. Th. 4, 456: loca, id. ib. 1, 273: religiosi dies dicuntur tristi omine infames... quos multitudo imperitorum prave et perperam nefastos appellat, Gell. 4, 9, 5.—**C.** *Hurtful, injurious:* innocentiorem tamen esse marem (fruticem); eaque causa est ne inter nefastos frutex damnetur, Plin. 20, 11, 44, § 114.

‡ **nĕfrendĭtĭum**, annuale tributum, quod certo tempore rustici dominis, vel discipuli doctoribus afferre solent, duntaxat sit carneum, ut porcellus, Gloss. Isid.

nĕfrendus, a, um, v. nefrens.

nĕfrens, dis, *adj.* [ne-frendo], *that cannot bite, that has no teeth:* nefrendes arietes dixerunt, quod dentibus frendere non possint. Alii dicunt nefrendes infantes esse nondum frendentes, id est frangentes. Livius: Quem ego nefrendem alui lacteam immulgens opem. Sunt qui nefrendes testiculos dici putent, quos Lanuvini appellant nebrundines, Graeci νεφρούς, Praenestini nefrones, Paul. ex Fest. p. 163 Müll.; cf.: coeperunt efferre porcum castratum, quem nefrendum vocabant, id est quasi sine renibus, Fulg. Expos. Serm. Antiq. p. 559, 32: porci amisso nomine lactentis dicuntur nefrendes ab eo, quod nondum fabam frendere possunt, id est frangere, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 17.

nĕfrōnes, v. nefrens.

nĕgans, antis, *P. a.*, v. nego.

* **nĕgantĭa**, ae, *f.* [nego], *a denying, a negation:* deinde addunt conjunctionum negantiam, sic: Non et hoc est et illud: hoc autem: non igitur illud, Cic. Top. 14, 57 B. and K. (al. negatio).

nĕgantĭnūmĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nego-numus], *refusing money:* basiola, App. M. 10, p. 248, 36 dub. (Hild. negotinummius).

nĕgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nego], *a denying, denial, negation*, Cic. Sull. 13, 39: negatio inficiatioque facti, id. Part. 29, 102.—**II.** In partic., *a word that denies, a negative*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 32, 38.

nĕgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that denies, negative* (post-class. for negans, privans, etc.): negativa actio, Gai. Inst. 4, 3: particula, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 32, 36: verba, Dig. 50, 16, 237; opp. confirmativus, Schol. Juv. 6, 457; 14, 127.—Hence, *adv.:* **nĕgātīvē**, *negatively* (opp. affirmative), Cassiod. Dial. p. 548 (*a*); Boëth. ap. Cic. Top. 5, p. 359, 9 Bait.

nĕgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a denier* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Haer. 11; Prud. Cath. 1, 57: Jovis et Minervae, Sid. Ep. 9, 16.

nĕgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [negator], *negatory* (jurid. Lat.): actio, Dig. 7, 6, 5; 8, 5, 2; 4.

nĕgātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she who denies* (post-class.), Prud. Apoth. 617: litterae negatrices, i. e. *denying*, Tert. Idol. 23 *fin.*

‡ **nĕgĭbundus**, a, um, *adj.* [nego], *denying*, Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 165 Müll.

nĕgĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to deny steadfastly, to persist in denying* (very rare): negitare adeo me natum esse, Plaut. Merc. prol. 50: perii; vix negito, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 76: quaero, qui illi ostenderit eam, quam multos annos esse negitavisset, veri et falsi notam, Cic. Ac. 2, 22, 69: ne fieri negites quae dicam posse, Lucr. 4, 913: rex primo negitare, Sall. J. 111, 2: renuit negitatque Sabellus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 49.

neglectē, *adv.*, v. neglego, *P. a.* B. *fin.*

* **neglectim**, *adv.* [neglectus], *negligently*, Poët. ap. Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 637 Burm.

neglectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [neglego], *a neglecting, neglect:* amicorum, Cic. Mur. 4, 9.

neglector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a neglecter, slighter* (late Lat.): praeceptorum dei, Aug. Serm. Divers. 45, 9.

1. neglectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from neglego.

2. neglectus, ūs, *m.* [neglego], *a neglecting, neglect* (very rare for neglectio, neglegentia): quapropter haec res ne utiquam neglectui mihi est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 116: a somno moventium, Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171.

neglĕgens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from neglego.

neglĕgenter, *adv.*, v. neglego, *P. a.* A. *fin.*

neglĕgentĭa (better than **neclĕg-**, not **neglĭg-**), ae, *f.* [neglegens from neglego], *carelessness, heedlessness, negligence, neglect* (syn. incuria; freq. and class.): neglegentiâ, pigritiâ, inertiâ... impediri, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28: in accusando, id. Rosc. Am. 21, 59: munditia quae fugiat agrestem et inhumanam neglegentiam, id. Off. 1, 36, 130: accusare aliquem de litterarum neglegentiâ, *of neglecting to write*, id. Att. 1, 6, 1.—So, me nomine neglegentiae suspectum tibi esse doleo, id. Fam. 2, 1, 1: epistularum duarum, quas ad me misit, neglegentiam, meamque in rescribendo diligentiam volui tibi notam esse, *brevity, coldness*, id. ib. 8, 11, 6: sui, Tac. A. 16, 18: quaedam etiam neglegentia est diligens, Cic. Or. 23, 78: institutorum neglegentiam accusare, id. Rep. 4, 3, 3: nam neque neglegentiâ tuâ, neque odio id fecit tuo, *out of disrespect, want of regard, to you*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 27: caerimoniarum auspiciorumque, *neglect*, Liv. 22, 9: deorum, id. 5, 51: cum ex neglegentia domini vacet (fundus), Gai. Inst. 2, 51.

neglĕgo (less correctly **neglĭgo** and **neclĕgo**), exi, ectum, 3 (*perf. subj.* neglegerit, acc. to the form of the simple verb, Aem. Mac. ap. Diom. 366 P.; and id. ap. Prisc. p. 895 P.; also, acc. to the best MSS.,

in Sall. J 40 1, neglegisset, v Kritz and Fabri, ad h 1) v a [nec lego] (qs. not to pick up, i e), *to not heed, not trouble one's self about, not attend to, to slight, neglect be regardless of, indifferent to*, constr with acc. or an *object clause*, rarely with *de* or *absol* **I.** In gen., opp to curare (cf de sum)· si mandatum neglecturus es, Cic. Rosc Am 38, 112 maculam judiciorum, id Clu 47, 130 rem familiarem neglegebat, Nep Them 1, 2 neglectis urenda filix innascitur agris, Hor S 1, 3, 37 —(β) With an *object clause* erus quod imperavit, neglexisti persequi, Plaut Am 2 1, 39 diem edicti obire neglexit, Cic Phil 3, 8, 20 —(γ) With *de* de Theopompo neglex̆imus, Cic Phil 13, 16, 33 — **II.** In partic, *to make light of, not to care for, to slight, despise, disregard, contemn, neglect* (syn despicio, sperno, contemno, fastidio) qui periculum fortunarum et capitis sui pro mea salute neglexit, Cic Fam 14 4, 2 tantam pecuniam captam, id Verr 2, 3, 94, § 218 cum et bellum ita necessarium sit, ut neglegi non possit, id Imp Pomp 16,49 legem, id Vatin 2, 5 minas, id. Quint 30, 92 imperium alicujus, Caes B G 5, 7 injurias alicujus, *to pass over, overlook*, id ib 1, 36 iram alicujus, Plaut Merc 5, 2, 97 deos, Sall C 10, 4 se semper credunt neglegi, i e contemni, Ter Ad 4, 3, 16 —(β) With an *object clause* verba verbis quasi coagmentare neglegat, *neglect, disdain*, Cic Or 23, 77 Theopompum, expulsum a Trebonio confugere Alexandriam neglexistis, id Phil 13, 16, 33 fraudem committere, Hor C 1, 28, 31, Tib 2, 6, 37 —* (γ) With a foll *ne* neglegens ne qua populus laboret, *unconcerned, careless*, Hor C 3, 8, 25 (securus, non timens, Schol) — (δ) *Absol* bonus tantum modo segnior fit, ubi neglegas, *when you neglect him*, Sall J 31, 28 — Hence, **A. neglĕgens** (**neglĭg-, neclĕg-**), entis, *P a*, *heedless, careless, unconcerned, indifferent, negligent, neglectful* **1.** In gen neclegens dictus est non legens neque dilectum habens, quid facere debeat, omissa ratione officii sui, Paul ex Fest p 162 Müll improvidi et neglegentes duces, Cic Att 7, 20 2 quoniam pater tam neglegens ac dissolutus est id Verr 2, 3, 69, § 162 socors alicujus natura neglegensque, id. Brut 68, 239 in amicis deligendis neglegentes, id Lael 17, 62 in aliquem id Fam 13 1, 5 — With *gen* legum, officii, rei publicae, sociorum atque amicorum neglegentior, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 62, § 143 amicorum inimicorumque (= prae stupore haud discernens), Tac H 3, 38 lenocinii, Suet Aug 79 domus tuae neglegentissimus, Pacat Pan Th 31 — With *circa* circa deos ac religiones neglegentior, Suet Tib 69 — With *inf* post illa obtegere eam neglegens fui, Plaut Most 1, 2, 61 — Of things. alarum neglegens sudor, *that proceeds from neglect*, Petr 128· neglegentior amictus, Quint 11, 3, 147 neglegens sermo, id 10, 7, 28, cf stilus, id 2, 4, 13 — **2.** In partic, with respect to one's fortune, *heedless, careless, improvident* in sumptu neglegens, Cic Fam 3, 8, 5 adulescentia neglegens luxuriosaque, Liv 27, 8, Quint 7, 2, 29 — Hence, *adv* **neglĕgenter** (**neglĭg-**), *heedlessly carelessly, negligently* scribere (opp diligenter), Cic. Rosc Com 2, 7 gerunt et ferarum pelles, proximi ripae neglegenter, ulteriores exquisitius, Tac G 17 audientes, Quint 8, 2, 23 petere pilam, id. 6, 3, 62, 2, 4, 17 — *Comp* neglegentius asservare aliquid Cic. Caecin 26, 73 — *Sup* neglegentissime amicos habere, Sen Ep 63, 7 — **B. neglectus**, a, um, *P a.*, *neglected, slighted disregarded despised* cum ipsi inter nos abjecti neglectique simus Cic. Fin. 3, 20 66 castra soluta neglectaque, Liv 28, 1 religio, Caes. B G 6, 17 di, Hor C 3, 6, 7 forma viros decet Ov A. A 1, 509 — *Sup* neglectissima progenies, Stat Th 7, 146 — Hence, * *adv* **neglectē**, *carelessly, negligently* neglectius incedebat, Hier Ep 39, n 1

nĕgo, āvi, atum, 1 (*perf subj* negassim for negaverim Plaut As 2 4, 96 — Lengthened collat form **negumo:** negumate in carmine Cn Marci vatis significat negate, Paul. ex Fest. p 165 Müll, cf Herm Doct Metr p. 614), v n and a [for ne igo, ne and ajo, q v], *to say no, to deny, refuse* (opp ajo, to say yes, v ajo, cf abnuo, diffiteor, infitior) **I.** In gen vel ai, vel nega, *say yes or no*, Naev ap Prisc p 473 P vel tu mihi aias vel neges Plaut. Rud 2, 4, 14 negat quis? nego Ait? aio, Ter Eun. 2, 2, 21 Diogenes ait, Antipater negat Cic Off 3, 23, 91 quasi ego id curem, quid ille aiat aut neget, id Fin 2, 22 70 quia nunc aiunt, quod tunc negabant, id Rab Post 12, 35 — With *acc* and *inf*, *to say* or *affirm that not, to deny that*, etc Demosthenes negat, in eo positas esse fortunas Graeciae, hoc, etc, Cic Or 8 *fin* Stoici negant quidquam esse bonum, nisi quod honestum sit id Fin 2, 21, 68, id de Or 3, 14, 54 nego, ullam picturam fuisse, quin abstulerit, id Verr 2, 4, 1, § 1, Caes B G 6, 31 — With *quoniam* (eccl Lat) negat quoniam Jesus est Christus, Vulg 1 Joann 2, 22 — Sometimes two propositions depend upon nego, with the latter of which an affirmative verb (dico, etc) is to be supplied plerique negant Caesarem in condicione mansurum postulataque haec ab eo interposita esse, etc, Cic Att 7, 15, 3 negabat cessandum et utique prius confligendum, Liv 35, 1 ille negat se Numidam pertimescere, virtuti suorum credere, Sall J 106, 3, Vell 2, 118, 5, Ter Phorm 2, 3, 6 — Sometimes another negation follows, which, however, does not destroy the first negat nec suspicari, Cic Ac 1, 2, 7 negato esse nec mu, nec mutuum, Plaut Stich 1, 3 101 tu autem te negas infracto remo, neque columbae collo, commoveri, Cic Ac 2, 25, 79 — (β) *Pass* with *inf*, *they say I am not*, etc casta negor (sc esse), Ov F 4 321 saepe domi non es, cum sis quoque saepe negaris, Mart 2, 5, 5 ex eo negantur ibi ranae coaxare, Suet Aug 94 ciconiae pullum qui ederit, negatur annis continuis lippiturus, Plin 29, 6, 38, § 128 — **II.** In partic **A.** *To deny a thing*: factum est non nego, Ter Ad 5, 3, 12, opp fateri, Cic Brut. 19, 76 sed posthac omnia, quae certa non erunt, pro certo negato id Att 5, 21, 5 negaturum aut me pro M Fulvio, aut ipsum M Fulvium censetis? Liv 38, 43 negando minuendove, Suet Caes 66 mitto enim domestica, quae negari possunt, i e *the proof of which can be suppressed*, Cic Pis 5, 11 videant servi ne quis neget, Juv 10, 87 — With *quin* negare non posse quin rectius sit, etc, Liv 40, 36· quod si negari non potest, quin, etc, Lact 5, 23 *init* — **B.** *To deny refuse* quicquam quisquam cui quam, quod ei conveniat, neget, Enn ap Auct Her 4, 12, 18 (Trag v 448 Vahl) numquam reo cuiquam tam praecise negavi, quam hic mihi, Cic Att 8, 4, 2 postquam id obstinate sibi negari videt, Caes B G 5, 6 alicui impune negare, Ov M 13, 741 patriae opem, id H 3, 96 miseris, id Tr 5, 8, 13 civitatem alicui, Suet Aug 40 non ego me vinclis verberibusque nego, Tib 2, 3, 80, Luc 8, 3 exstingui primordia tanta negabam, Sil 9, 532 neque enim negare tibi quidquam potest, Vulg 3 Reg 2, 17 — **b.** Se, *to refuse* (ante-class) obsecrat, Ut sibi ejus faciat copiam illa enim se negat, Ter Phorm 1, 2, 63, id Hec 1, 2 45 — **C.** Esp, *to decline* an invitation invitatus ad haec aliquis de ponte negabit, Juv 14, 135 — **2.** Transf, of inanim things (poet) poma negat regio, i e *does not yield, produce*, Ov Tr 3, 10, 73 nec mihi materiam bellatrix Roma negabat, id ib 2, 321 pars ventis vela negare, i e *to furl the sails*, Ov M 11, 487 si dextra neget, Stat Th 6 553 saxa negantia ferro, *opposing*, id Silv 3, 1 illi membra negant, *his limbs fail him*, id Th 2, 668 — **D.** *To deny any knowledge of to reject* (with *acc* of persons, eccl Lat) negaverunt Dominum, Vulg Jer 5, 12 qui me negaverit, ib Matt 10, 33 Christum negantes, ib Judae, 4

nĕgōtĭālis (sometimes incorrectly written **nĕgōc-**), e, *adj* [negotium] *of* or *belonging to business, pertaining to affairs* (rare) negotialis (constitutio) est in qua quid juris ex civili more et aequitate sit, consideratur (opp juridicialis), Cic Inv 1, 11 14, cf id ib 2, 21, 62 (locum) negotialem quam πραγματικὴν vocat (Hermagoras) in qua de rebus ipsis quaeritur, remoto personarum complexu, Quint 3, 6 58, cf 3, 6, 57, 3, 7, 1, 2 21 3 epistulae sunt aut negotiales, aut familiares. Negotiales sunt argumento negotioso et gravi, Jul Val Ars Rhet 27 Mai. causae, Schol Juv 7, 123

nĕgōtĭans, antis, *P a.*, v negotior *fin.*

nĕgōtĭātĭo (**nĕgōc-**), ōnis, *f* [negotior], *a doing business by the wholesale, wholesale business, banking business*, also in gen, *any business* or *traffic* (class) reliquiae Asiaticae negotiationis, Cic Fam 6 8, 2; 13, 66, 2 negotiationes vel privato pudendae, Suet Vesp 16, Plin 6, 28, 32, § 157 pecuaria, Col 8, 1, 1 sagaria et lintearia, Dig 14, 4 5 cum quis tabernae aut cuilibet negotiationi filium servumve praeposuerit, Gai Inst 4, 71 argenti, Vulg Prov 3, 14 nolite facere domum Patris mei domum negotiationis, ib Joan 2, 16

nĕgōtĭātor (**nĕgōc-**), ōris, *m* [id.], *one who does business by wholesale, a wholesale dealer, a banker, a factor* (cf institor, mercator) improbus negotiator, Cic. Q Fr 1, 1, 2, § 7 mercator an negotiator, id Verr 2, 2, 77, § 188, id Planc 26, 64 — **II.** In gen **A.** *A trader, tradesman* (post Aug) trucidati negotiatores, Vell 2, 110 6 mercis sordidae, Quint 1, 12 17 mancipiorum, id 5, 12, 17, cf Suet Ner 32 vestiarius, Dig 38, 1, 45: frumentarius, ib 50, 5, 9, Vulg Gen 37, 28 — **2.** NEGOTIATOR *an appellation of Mercury as the god of tradesmen*, Inscr Grut 55, 1 — **B.** *A factor, agent*, intrusted with the management of a business, Labeo ap Dig 32, 65 prooem

nĕgōtĭātōrĭus (**nĕgōc-**), a, um, *adj* [id] *of* or *belonging to trade* or *tradespeople* (post class) naves, *trading vessels*, Vop Firm 3 aurum, *that tradespeople had to pay*, Lampr Alex Sev 32, 5

nĕgōtĭātrix (**nĕgōc-**), īcis, *f* [negotiator], *she that carries on a business, a female trader* (post class) **I.** Lit cum testatrix negotiatrix fuerit Dig 34 2, 32, § 4 FRVMENTARIA, Inscr Orell 3093 LEGVMINARIA, Inscr Murat 935, 5 — **II.** Trop, *she that brings about* a thing, Tert adv Marc 2, 3

nĕgōtĭnūmĭus (**nĕgōc-**), a, um, v negantinumius

nĕgōtĭŏlum (**nĕgōc-**), i, *n dim* [negotium] *a little business, small matter* erit nescio quid negotioli, Cic Q Fr 3, 4, 6, Plaut Fragm ap Prisc p 616 P

nĕgōtĭor (**nĕgōc-**), atus, 1, *v dep n* and *a.* [id], *to carry on business*, esp *a wholesale business* or *the banking business* **I.** Lit · cum se Syracusas otiandi, non negotiandi causa contulisset, Cic Off 3, 14, 58 Curius qui Patris negotiatur, id Fam 13, 17, 1, Sall C 40, 2 quibus mercibus negotiatur aliquis, Gai Inst 4, 74 — **B.** Transf in gen, *to trade, traffic* negotiandi causa, Liv 33, 29, 4, Col praef 12 — **C.** *To gain by traffic* (eccl Lat) quantum negotiatus esset, Vulg Luc 19, 15 — **II.** Trop *** A.** *To deal, traffic* animā statim nostra negotiari, *to traffic with our lives*, Plin 29 1, 5, § 11 —* **B.** *To engage in business* circumspiciebam in quod me mare negotiaturus immitterem, Sen Ep 119, 5 — Hence, **nĕgōtĭans**, antis, *P a* — As *subst* **A.** *A wholesale dealer, trader, banker, business man* negavi me cuiquam negotianti dare (praefecturam), Cic Att 5, 21, 10 — **B.** In gen, *a dealer, tradesman* MATERIARIVS Inscr Fabr 655, n 476 SALSAMENTARIVS ET VINARIARIVS, Inscr Orell 4249 — *Plur* aratores ac negotiantes Suet Aug 42 negotiantes in basilica, Vitr 5, 1, 8 NEGOTIANTES VINI ARIMINENSES, Inscr Rein c 3, n. 88 (a p Chr n 251)

* **nĕgōtĭōsĭtas** (**nĕgōc-**), ātis, *f* [negotiosus] *a multitude of business*, as a transl of the Gr πολυπραγμοσύνη, Gell 11, 16, 3

nĕgōtĭōsus (**nĕgōc-**) a, um, *adj* [negotium], *full of business, busy* (class) negotiosi eramus nos nostris negotiis, Plaut Merc 1, 2 79 provincia negotiosa et molesta Cic Mur 8, 18 prudentissimus quisque maxime negotiosus erat, *the busiest, most occupied*, Sall C 8, 5 quid crudelitate negotiosius, Sen Ira, 2, 13, 4 vir negotiosissimus Aug Ep 54 circumcisa omni negotiosa actione, *attention to business*, Cels 2 25 negotiosi dies, *business days, working days* Tac A 13, 41 *fin* — Comically transf tergum, *a back on which business is performed*, i e *which receives a drubbing* Plaut Mil 2, 5, 37 — **II.** Transf, *trouble*

some: edepol, rem negotiosam, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 32.

nĕgōtĭum (nĕgōcĭum), ii, *n.* [nec-otium; cf.: negotium, quod non sit otium, Paul. ex Fest. p. 177 Müll.; v. 1. ne], *a business, employment, occupation, affair* (cf. munus). **I.** Lit.: negoti nunc sum plenus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 146: quamquam negotiumst, si quid vis, non sum occupatus, etc., id. Merc. 2, 2, 17: qui deum nihil habere negotii volunt, Cic. Off. 3, 28, 102: in extremā parte muneris ac negotii tui, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16, § 46: forensia negotia, id. de Or. 2, 6, 23: qui omnibus negotiis interfuit, id. Fam. 1, 6, 1: negotium municipii administrare, id. ib. 13, 11: procurare, id. Verr. 2, 3, 64, § 149: suscipere, id. Cat. 3, 2, 5: mandare alicui, id. Fam. 13, 26, 2: versari in negotio, id. Att. 5, 10, 3: emergere ex negotiis, id. ib. 5, 10, 3; Liv. 3, 4: transigere negotium, Cic. Phil. 2, 9, 21: negotio desistere, Caes. B. G. 1, 45: in magno negotio habere aliquid, *to regard a thing as important, of great moment*, Suet. Caes. 23: est mihi negotium cum aliquo, *I have to do with one:* mirabar, quid hic negotii esset tibi, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 8; Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 9: adparatus, quem flagitabat instans negotium, Amm. 20, 10, 1.—Esp. with reference to affairs of state: nostrum otium negotii inopia, non requiescendi studio constitutum est, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 2; cf. Suet. Aug. 32: publicis adfinis fuit an maritumis negotiis? i. e. *in farming the revenue or in private commerce*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 50.—Of the management of domestic concerns: qui suum negotium gerunt otiosi, Cic. Lael. 23, 86: praeclare suum negotium gessit Roscius, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 34: suum negotium agere, id. Off. 1, 9, 29; cf. id. ib. 1, 34, 125.—So *of* trade, traffic: aes alienum negotii gerendi studio contractum, Cic. Sull. 20, 58; id. Vat. 5, 12: negotii gerentes, *tradesmen*, id. Sest. 45, 97: Trebonius ampla et expedita negotia in tuā provinciā habet, id. Fam. 1, 3, 1: Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38.—Of a lawsuit, Quint. 3, 5, 11; Suet. Calig. 40; id. Rhet. 6; cf. Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Difficulty, pains, trouble, labor:* ita et hinc et illinc mi exhibent negotium, *give me trouble*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 38: huic exhibui negotium, id. Men. 5, 9, 13; id. Poen. 1, 2, 30: viden egestas quid negoti dat homini misero male, id. Trin. 4, 2, 5: satis habeo negotii in sanandis vulneribus, Cic. Att. 5, 17, 6: magnum negotium est navigare atque id mense Quintili, id. ib. 5, 12: negotium facessere alicui, *to give one trouble*, id. Fam. 3, 10, 1: negotium exhibere alicui, id. Off. 3, 31, 112: facere innocenti, Quint. 5, 12, 13: nihil est negotii libertatem recuperare, Cic. Fam. 12, 2, 1: Cato Siciliam tenere nullo negotio potuit, id. Att. 10, 16, 3; id. Fam. 2, 10, 2: non minori negotio, id. Verr. 2, 5, 68, § 175: quid negotii est haec poëtarum ... portenta convincere? id. Tusc. 1, 6, 11: facili negotio, *with little trouble* (post-class.), Aur. Vict. Caes. 39, 38; cf.: levi negotio, Amm. 20, 10, 2 al.: magno negotio, Cels. 7, 5 *init.;* Auct. B. Alex. 8, 4: plus negotii est, si acutus quoque morbus is factus est, Cels. 4, 6.—**B.** Like the Gr. πρᾶγμα, for res, *a matter, thing:* quid est negoti? Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 27; 3, 2, 54: quid negoti est, quamobrem succenses mihi? id. Capt. 3, 5, 11: ineptum negotium et Graeculum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 86.—So of persons: Teucris illa lentum negotium, *a slow affair*, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 1; cf. id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 4: elinguem, tardum, inhumanum negotium, id. post Red. in Sen. 6, 14.—As transl. of τὸ πρᾶγμα, euphemism for sensual sins, Vulg. 1 Thess. 4, 6; ib. 2 Cor. 7, 11: a negotio perambulante in tenebris, *some indefinable terror*, ib. Psa. 90, 6.

‡**negritu**, an expression used in augury for aegritudo: negritu in auguriis significat aegritudo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 165 Müll. [perh. from neger = niger].

negumate, v. nego *init.*

‡**Nehalennia**, ae, *f.*, *a river-goddess worshipped at the mouth of the Rhine*, Inscr. Orell. 2029 sq.; 2775; 3912.

Nēïth, *indecl.*, = Νηίθ, *an Egyptian name of Minerva*, Arn. 4, 137.

Nēleus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Νηλεύς, *a son of Neptune and the nymph Tyro, a king of Pylos, the father of twelve sons who were all, except Nestor, killed by Hercules*, Ov. M. 2, 689; cf. id. ib. 12, 552; Hyg Fab. 10.—Hence, **A. Nēlēïus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Nelean:* Neleia Nestoris arva, Ov. H. 1, 63: Pyliae Neleia mella senectae, i. e. *the eloquence of Nestor*, Sil. 15, 459.—Esp. as *subst.:* **Nēlēïus**, i, *m.*, *the Neleian*, i. e. *Nestor:* haec postquam dulci Neleius edidit ore, Ov. M. 12, 577.—**B. Nēlēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Nelean:* Nelea Pylos, Ov. M. 6, 418; 12, 558.—**C. Nēlīdes**, ae, *m.*, *a male descendant of Nestor, a Nelide*, Ov. M. 12, 553; Val. Fl. 1, 338.

†**nēma**, ătis, *n.*, = νῆμα, *yarn, thread:* nema Sericum, Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7; v. nemen.

Nĕmausum, i, *n.*, and **Nĕmausus**, i, *f.*, *a city in Gallia Narbonensis, noted for its springs*, now *Nismes*. **1.** Form Nemausum, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 37.—**2.** Form Nemausus, Mel. 2, 5, 2; Aus. Clar. Urb. 14, 33; cf. Inscr. Orell. 3751; 2157.—Hence, **Nĕmausensis** or **Nĕmausiensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Nemausus:* caseus, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 240: ager, id. 9, 8, 9, § 29.—*Plur.* as *subst.:* **Nĕmausenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Nemausus*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 37; Suet. Tib. 13; Inscr. Orell. 198.

1. Nĕmĕa, ae, and **Nĕmĕē**, ēs, *f.*, = Νεμέη, *a city in Argolis, near which Hercules slew the Nemean lion and founded the Nemean games:* nec Nemeae nec Olympiae nec usquam, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 1; Cic. Fat. 4, 7: Nemeae sub rupe, Verg. A. 8, 295: Nemee frondosa, Mart. Spect. 27: pulvereā Nemeen effervere nube, Stat. Th. 4, 664; id. S. 1, 3, 6.—**B.** Hence, **1. Nĕmaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Nemean*, Hier. in Vigil. 1.—**2. Nĕmĕaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Nemean:* rura, Stat. Th. 3, 421: leo, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22; 4, 22, 50: moles, Ov. M. 9, 197: pestis, id. H. 9, 61: vellus, id. M. 9, 235: arma, Stat. S. 5, 2, 48; id. Th. 3, 421.—Of *the constellation* Leo: monstrum, Mart. 4, 57, 5; Luc. 1, 655.—**3. Nĕmĕus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Nemean.*—*Subst.:* **Nĕmĕa**, ōrum, *n.*, = Νέμεα or Νέμεια, *the Nemean games*, Liv. 27, 30 sq.; 34, 41; Hyg. Fab. 273.

2. Nemĕa, ae, *m.*, *a river flowing between the territories of Corinth and Sicyon*, Liv. 33, 15.

‡†**nēmen**, ĭnis, *n.*, = νῆμα, *a yarn, thread:* trino de nemine fati, Inscr. Grut. 690, 5; cf. nema.

‡**nĕmĕŏnīces**, ae, *m.*, *the victor in the Nemean games:* Nemea, Nemeonices, Not. Tir. p. 174.

Nĕmĕsa, ae, *m.*, *a river in Belgic Gaul*, now the *Nims*, Aus. Mosell. 354.

Nĕmĕsĭăci, ōrum, *m.* [Nemesis], *a sort of superstitious people, who practised fortune-telling*, Cod. Th. 14, 7, 2.

Nĕmĕsĭānus, i, *m.*—M. Aurelius Olympius Nemesianus, *a Roman poet, born in Carthage, who flourished in the latter part of the third century of the Christian era*, Vop. Numer. 11, 2.

1. Nĕmĕsis, is and ios, *f.*, = Νέμεσις, *the goddess of justice*, who punishes human pride and arrogance; also called Adrastea and Rhamnusia (v. h. vv.): ne poenas Nemesis reposcat a te, Cat. 50, 18: Graecam Nemesin invocantes, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 22: post aurem Nemesios, id. 11, 45, 103, § 251.—*Voc.:* Nemesis, Aus. Idyll. 8, 41.—Sometimes identical with Fortuna: DEAE NEMESI SIVE FORTVNAE, Inscr. Grut. 80, 1.—Acc. to Macr. S. 1, 22, Nemesis is *the Sun;* acc. to Lact. 1, 21, 23, she is *Leda*, who was removed to heaven after her death.

2. Nĕmĕsis, is, *f.*, *a mistress of Tibullus*, Tib. 2, 3, 51; 2, 4, 59; cf. 2, 5, 111; 2, 6, 27; Ov. Am. 3, 9, 31; cf. Mart. 8, 73, 7.

Nĕmestrīnus, i, *m.* [nemus], *the god of groves*, Arn. 4, 131.

Nĕmĕtes, um, and **Nĕmĕtae**, ārum, *m.*, *a people of Gaul, in the neighborhood of the modern Spires*, Caes. B. G. 1, 51; Tac. G. 28; id. A. 12, 27.—Hence, **II. Nĕmĕtensis**, e, *adj.*, *Nemetian:* regio Nemetensis, Symm. Or. ad Valent. 2, 21 Mai.

Nemetocenna, ae, *f.*, *a city of Belgic Gaul, in the territory of the Atrebates*, the modern *Arras*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 47; 52.

Nemeturii or **Nementuri**, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of the Ligurian Alps*, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 137.—Hence, **II. Nemeturĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Nemeturian:* pix, Col. 12, 20; 22; 24.

Nĕmĕus, v. 1. Nemea, B. 3.

nēmō (*o* long, Hor. S. 1, 1, 1; short, Mart. 1, 40; Juv. 2, 83 al.), ĭnis (but in class. Lat. nullius is used for the *gen.*, and nullo or nullā for the *abl.; gen.* neminis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 106; Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 162 Müll.; *abl.* nemine, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 89; Cic. Or. Tog. Cand. Fragm. 19, p. 242 Klotz; Tac. A. 16, 27; id. H. 2, 47; Suet. Aug. 45; 95; id. Tib. 12; 17 et saep.; *dat.* nemini, rare but class., Caes. B. C. 1, 85, 12; Sall. C. 13, 1; id. J. 24, 4), *m.* and *f.* [ne-homo; cf. praeda for praehenda: nemo compositum videtur ex ne et homo: quod confirmatur magis, quia in personā semper ponitur, nec pluraliter formari solet, quia intellegitur pro nullo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 162 Müll.], *no man, no one, nobody:* quem nemo ferro potuit superare nec auro, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 3, 3, 6 (Ann. v. 220 Vahl.): nemo me lacrimis decoret, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117 (Epigr. v. 3 ib.): quos non miseret neminis, id. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 162 Müll. (Trag. v. 174 ib.); so Cato ib.; Lucil. ap. Non. 143, 19; Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 106: facio pluris omnium hominum neminem, Cic. Att. 8, 2, 4; id. Fam. 6, 6, 10: amicum ex consularibus neminem tibi esse video, praeter, etc., id. ib. 1, 5, b, 2: in quo (collegio) nemo e decem sanā mente sit, id. Leg. 3, 10, 24: nemo ex tanto numero est, quin, etc., id. Font. 2, 5: nemo de iis, qui, etc., id. de Or. 1, 43, 191: omnium mortalium Sthenio nemo inimicior, quam, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 43, § 107: nemine juvante, Just. 9, 1, 4: ubi nemo est, qui possit corrumpere, Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 46: nemo reperietur, qui dicat, etc., id. Font. Fragm. 2, 3; Cic. Att. 7, 3, 8.—Nemo non, *every one, everybody, all:* aperte adulantem nemo non videt, nisi, etc., Cic. Lael. 26, 99: *nemo Arpinas non Plancio studet*, id. Planc. 9, 22; id. Fam. 4, 7, 2: *nemo potest non beatissimus esse*, id. Par. 2, 17.—Non nemo, *many a one, some:* video de istis abesse non neminem, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10; id. Caecin. 28, 79: quas leges ausus est non nemo improbus, id. Pis. 5, 10.—Strengthened by a negative following: neminem deo, nec deum, nec hominem carum esse vultis, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 121: nemo umquam neque orator, neque poëta fuit, qui, etc., id. Att. 14, 20, 2.—As *adj.:* nemo homo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 29: ut per biduum nemo hominem homo agnosceret, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 96: ut hominem neminem pluris faciam, id. Fam. 13, 55, 1.—Nemo unus, *no one*, Liv. 28, 35; 2, 6; 3, 12: nemo unus contra ire ausus est, Tac. A. 14, 45.—Nemo quisquam, *no one at all*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 2; Gell. 2, 6, 9.—Nemo alter, Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 91; and nemo alius, *no one else:* alium enim cui illam commendem habeo neminem, Cic. Att. 11, 9, 3; id. Mil. 17, 46.—**b.** In *fem.:* vicinam neminem amo magis quam te, Plaut. Casin. 2, 2, 12; Ter. And. 3, 2, 26.—**B.** Trop., *a nobody:* me moverat nemo magis quam is, quem tu neminem putas, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 8.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Adj., no, not any* (= nullus): nemo civis neque hostis, Enn. ap. Sen. Ep. 18, 5 (Epigr. v. 5 Vahl.): se adhuc reperire discipulum, potuisse neminem, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 129: vir nemo bonus ab improbo se donari vult, id. Leg. 2, 16, 41: opifex, id. N. D. 2, 32, 81; Nep. Att. 19, 3.—**B.** Of things, for nullus (post-class.): neminem excepit diem, Prud. στεφ. 10, 744.

nĕmŏrālis, e, *adj.* [nemus], *of* or *belonging to a grove* or *wood, woody, sylvan* (poet.): templum Dianae, *near Aricia*, Ov. A. A. 1, 259; cf. Aricia, *situated near the grove*, id. F. 6, 59; Mart. 13, 19, 1: umbrae, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 5: antrum, id. M. 3, 157.

Nĕmŏrense, is, v. nemorensis, II. B.

nĕmŏrensis, e, *adj.* [nemus], *of* or *belonging to a grove* or *wood.* **I.** In gen.: mel, Col. 9, 4, 7.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Of* or *belonging to the grove of Diana, near Aricia*, Prop. 3 (4), 22, 25; cf. Ov. F. 3, 261, Vitr. 4, 7.—Hence: rex Nemorensis, *the presider over the sacrifices to Diana of Aricia*, Suet. Calig 35.—**B.** *Subst.:* **Nĕmŏrense**, is, *n.*, *a villa of Cæsar, near the Arician grove*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 25. in Nemorensi, Suet. Caes 46; cf. nemus, I. B.

* **nĕmŏrĭcultrix**, īcis, *f.* [nemus-cultrix], *she that dwells in the woods:* sus, Phaedr. 2, 4, 3.

* **nĕmŏrĭvăgus**, a, um, *adj* [nemus

vagus], *that wanders in the woods* aper, Cat. 63, 72.

nĕmŏrōsus, a, um, *adj* [nemus], *full of woods, woody* (poet. and in post Aug prose) Zacynthos, Verg A. 3, 270 (cf ὑλήεσσα Ζάκυνθος, Hom. Il. 9, 24) canes nemorosis montibus errant, Ov A. A 3,427, Plin Ep 8, 8, 2 juga, Juv 3, 191 convallis, Plin 4, 8, 15, § 30 hospitium, id 35, 11, 38, § 121 —**II.** Transf , *full of foliage, bushy, shady* cupressus nemorosa vertice, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 9 silvae, Ov M 10, 687 nemorosi saxa Palati, id. F 4, 815 bracchia, Sil. 13, 595 frondibus nemorosus, Vulg. Ezek. 31, 3

Nemossus, i, *f*, *a city of Aquitanian Gaul, the capital of the Arverni, now Clermont,* Luc 1, 419

nempe (often **nĕmpĕ** in Plaut., e g Mil 906 922, Trin 328, 427, etc., cf Ter Phorm 2, 1, 77), *conj* [nam and enclitic pe, cf. prope, quippe, quis p iam, etc] **I.** Prop , in strengthening or confirming an assertion, as that which cannot be disputed, *indeed, certainly, without doubt, to be sure, assuredly* (cf nimirum, scilicet) **1.** In laying down a premise or conclusion non istam dicit voluptatem Dicat quamlubet nempe eam dicit, in qua virtutis nulla pars insit, *he certainly does speak of that,* etc , Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 49 nempe incomposito dixi pede currere versus Lucili, Hor S 1, 10, 1 nempe enim duo genera materiarum apud rhetores tractantur, Tac. Dial 35, Lucr 1, 385, Cic Fl. 37, 91, id Fin. 4, 15, 41 si necesse est, nempe sequitur ut, etc., Quint. 3, 8, 23 —**2.** (Esp in colloq lang) In summing up or explaining another s meaning, *no doubt, certainly, I am sure* nempe illum dicis cum armis aureis, *you doubtless mean,* etc., Plaut Mil 1, 1, 16 nempe huic dimidium dicis, dimidium domi? *St.* Nempe sicut dicis, id Aul 2, 4, 14, id. Curc 1, 1, 41 —**3.** In stating a notorious or obvious fact or truth, *certainly of course, beyond question* nempe ego mille meo protexi pectore puppes, i e. as everybody knows Ov M 13, 93 nempe tulit fastus (Medea), ausa rogare prior, Prop 5, 5, 42, Hor Ep 1, 10, 22 pater est mihi nempe biformis, Ov M 2 663, Cic. Phil 12, 11, 26 —**II.** Transf **1.** In questions, to ask a more precise or emphatic statement of something already said (cf I 2 supra) Quid ais? Nempe tu illius servos es? Plaut. Ps 4, 7, 73 nempe hic tuus est? *really?* id Rud. 4, 4, 13 *St* Vivunt, valent. *Ch* Nempe uterque? *do you mean?* id Trin. 4, 3, 67 nempe negas ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem? Cic Tusc 5, 5, 12, id. Brut. 3, 14 —**2.** In replies, *certainly, obviously of course,* Plaut. Mil 4, 4, 26 Pompeii tertius consulatus in quibus actis constitit? Nempe in legibus, Cic Phil 1, 7, 18 in qua (urbe) tandem hoc disputant? Nempe in ea, etc , id. Mil 3, 7, Quint 10, 2, 4, 12, 2, 16, Pers 2, 70 —**3.** Ironically, *forsooth, namely, to be sure* respice oh mi lepos! *Cl* Nempe ita uti tu mihi es, Plaut Cas. 2 3,18 at avus nobilis Tuditanus nempe ille, etc , Cic. Phil 3, 6, 16 dat mihi filiam suam , nempe quam alicui servorum ejus nupturam, Curt. 4, 11, 20, Tib 2, 3, 28

† **nĕmus,** ŏris, *n* [root nem , distribute, Gr νέμω, νομός, cf νέμος, pasturage, and Lat. Numa, numerus] = νέμος, *a wood with open glades and meadows for cattle, a wood with much pasture land, a grove,* poet , *a wood* in gen. (cf saltus, silva, lucus) **I.** Lit. cras foliis nemus Multis tempestas Sternet Hor C 3 17, 9 multos nemora silvaeque commovent, Cic Div. 1, 50, 114 in nemore Pelio Enn. ap Auct. Her 2 22, 34 (Trag v 280 Vahl.) montium custos nemorumque (Diana), Hor C 3, 22, 1 gelidum id ib 1, 1, 30 nemorum saltus Verg E. 6, 56 nemus arboribus densum, Ov F 6, 9 nemorum avia, id. M 1, 479 nemora in domibus sacros imitantia lucos, Tib. 3 3, 15 sacri fontis nemus Juv 3 17 —**B.** In partic., *a heath* or *grove consecrated to a divinity* Angitiae nemus Verg A 7, 759 —Also alone **Nĕmus,** *the sacred grove of Diana at Aricia,* where Caesar had a villa, Cic. Att. 15 4 5, cf tabulam pictam in nemore Dianae posuit Plin 35, 7, 33 § 52, v nemorensis II B —**II.** Poet. transf , *a tree* nemora alta, Luc. 1, 453, Mart. 9, 62 9, cf Verg. G 2, 401 —Also *wood* strictum acervans nemore congesto aggerem, Sen. Herc. Fur 1216

nemut: nisi etiam vel nempe, Cato ap Paul ex Fest. p 162 Müll

nēnĭa (naenĭa), ae (*abl* nenia, dis syl., Ov F 6, 142), *f*, *a funeral song, song of lamentation, dirge* naenia est carmen quod in funere laudandi gratia cantatur ad tibiam, Paul ex Fest p 161 Müll , cf Macr Somn Scip 2, 3, Diom p 482 P honoratorum virorum laudes cantu ad tibicinem prose quantur, cui nomen nenia, Cic. Leg 2, 24, 62 absint inani funere neniae, Hor C 2, 20, 21, Suet Aug 100 —**II.** Transf **1.** *A mournful song* or *ditty* of any kind Ceae retractes munera neniae, Hor C 2, 1, 38 huic homini amanti mea era dixit neniam de bonis, *has sung the death dirge over his property,* i e *has buried, has consumed it,* Plaut Truc 2, 1, 3 —Prov nenia ludo id fuit, *my joy was turned to grief,* Plaut. Ps 5, 1, 32 —**2.** *A magic song, incantation* Marsa, Hor Epod 17, 29 —**3.** *A common, trifling song, popular song , a nursery song, lullaby , a song* in gen puerorum Nenia, quae regnum recte facientibus offert, Hor Ep 1, 1, 62 dicetur merita Nox quoque nenia, id. C 3, 28, 16 legesne potius viles nenias? *mere songs,* Phaedr 3 prol 10 lenes neniae, *lullabies,* Arn 7, 237 histrionis id. 6, 197 —**4.** Nenia soricina, *the cry of the shrewmouse when caught and pierced through,* Plaut. Bacch 4, 8, 48 —**5.** Personified **Nēnia,** *the goddess of funeral songs, the dirge goddess,* to whom a chapel was dedicated before the Viminal gate, Arn 4, 131, Aug Civ Dei, 6, 9

(**nēnu** and **nēnum,** false read. for noenu and noenum, v non init.)

1. nĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2, *v a* [root ne , Gr νέω, νήθω, cf. Sanscr nah=nectere], *to spin* **I.** Lit subtemen tenue nere, Plaut. Merc 3, 1, 20, Ov Med. Fac. 14 sic stamina nevit, id. F 2, 771 nerunt fatales fortia fila deae, id. P 1, 8, 64, cf Parcae fatalia nentes Stamina, Tib 1, 7, 1. —**II.** Transf , *to weave, to interlace, entwine* tunicam ma ter quam neverat auro, Verg A. 10 818 hoc neverat unum mater opus Stat Th 9, 691 inter se radices mutuo discursu nentur, Plin. 17 20, 33, § 144

2. Nĕo or **Nĕon,** ōnis, *m*, = Νέων, *a male proper name,* Liv 44, 43, 45, 31

Nĕŏbūlē, ēs, *f*, = Νεοβούλη, *the name of a girl* (so called after the daughter of Lycambes, the affianced bride of Archilochus) Hor C 3, 12 5

Nĕocles, is and i, *m*, = Νεοκλῆς **I.** *The father of Themistocles,* Nep Them 1, 1 sq —Hence, **B. Nĕoclīdes,** ae, *m*, *the descendant of Neocles* i e. *Themistocles,* Ov P 1, 3, 69 —**II.** *The father of Epicurus,* Cic N D 1, 26, 72 —**III.** *A painter,* Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 146

† **nĕōcŏrus,** i, *m.*, = νεωκόρος, *a person having charge of a temple the sweeper of a temple* hujus (Serapis) simulacrum neocororum turba custodit, Firm. Math de Err Prof Relig *med* , cf id Math 3, 7, n 9 —**II.** Transf , *an overseer of a temple, who had to conduct and superintend the sacrifices* Inscr Orell 2354

Nĕocrētes, um, *m*, = Νεοκρῆτες, *a division of the army of Antiochus which was armed in the Cretan manner,* Liv 37, 40 *fin*

nĕogrammatĕus, a, um, *adj*, = νεογραμματος, *new* genera picturae, Plin. 35, 5, 11 § 29

† **nĕomēnĭa,** ae, *f*, = νεομηνία, *the new moon,* Tert. Idol. 14, id adv Marc. 1, 20 Vulg 2 Par 2, 4

Nĕon, ōnis, v 2. Neo

Nĕontichos, *n*, = Νεοντεῖχος, *a fortress in Thrace,* Nep Alcib 7, 4, Plin 5, 30, 32, § 121

† **nĕŏphȳtus** (in inscrr , **neofit-**), a, um, *adj*, = νεόφυτος, *newly planted ,* of newly converted Christians, as *subst.,* **nĕŏphȳtus,** i, *m., a neophyte,* Tert. Praescr Haeret 4, Inscr Orell. 2527, Vulg 1 Tim 3, 6

Nĕoptŏlĕmus, i, *m*, = Νεοπτόλεμος **I.** *The son of Achilles also called Pyrrhus* Cic. de Or 2 63 257, id Lael 20, 75, Verg A. 2, 263 —Hence, **B.** *The name of a tragedy of Ennius the hero of which was Neoptolemus,* Cic. Rep 1, 18, 30, id Tusc. 2, 1, 1, id. de Or 2, 37, 156, Gell. 5, 15, 9, 5, 16, 5; App Mag p 281 (Vahl and Rib put these passages under Incerti Nominis Reliquiae) —**II.** *One of Alexander's generals, who was defeated by Eumenes,* Nep Eum 4, 1

neopum, i, *n*, *olive oil,* Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 26

nĕōtĕrĭcē, *adv*, v neotericus.

† **nĕōtĕrĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = νεωτερικός **I.** *New, modern* (post class) scriptor, Claud Mamert de Stat. Anim 1, 3 —**II.** *Subst* **nĕōtĕrĭci,** ōrum, *m*, *modern writers,* Aur Vict de Orig Gent. Rom *init.* —Hence, *adv* **nĕōtĕrĭcē,** *after a modern fashion* dicere, Ascon. ap Cic. Div in Caecil 4 *fin*

†† **nĕpa,** ae, *f* [acc. to Paul ex Fest p 164 and 165 Müll., an African word Afrorum lingua est animal venenatum, cauda feriens, alio nomine scorpius, etc., Fest l l] **I.** *A scorpion,* Cic Fin 5, 15, 42 Madv ad loc —**B.** Nepa, *a constellation, the Scorpion* Capra aut Nepa, Enn ap Cic Rep 1, 18, 30 (Trag v 276 Vahl.) pectus Nepai, Cic. poet N D 2, 42, 109, Col. 10, 56 —Collat form, **nĕpas,** ae, *m*, Col 11, 2, 39 —**II.** Transf , *a crab* recessim cedam ad parietem imitabor nepam, Plaut Cas 2, 8, 7, Ser Samm 13, 199

nĕpas, ae v nepa, I B

† **nēpenthĕs,** is, *n*, = νηπενθές (that drives away sadness), *a plant which, mingled with wine, had an exhilarating effect,* Plin 21, 21, 91, § 159, 25, 2 5, § 12.

1. Nĕpĕta, ae, *f*, or **Nĕpĕte,** is, *n*, *a city in Etruria,* now *Nepi,* Plin 3, 5, 8, § 52, Liv 6 21, 10, 14, 27, 9 —Collat form, **Nĕpe,** Vell 1, 14, 2 —Hence, **II. Nĕpĕsīnus (Nepens-),** a, um, *adj*, *Nepesine* ager, Liv 5, 19 —*Subst* **Nĕpĕsīni,** ōrum, *m*, *the Nepesines,* Liv 6, 9 and 10

2. nĕpĕta, ae, *f*, *a plant, Italian catnip* (Nepeta Italica, Willd), Cels. 2, 21, Plin 14, 16, 19 § 105

‡ **nĕphĕla (nĕfēla),** ae, *f*, = νεφέλη, *a kind of thin cake* nefela, nucunculus, favus subtilillum, Not. Tir p 176 —**II. Nĕphĕla,** ae, *m*, *a Roman surname,* Inscr Grut 359, 2

Nĕphĕlē, ēs, *f*, = Νεφέλη **I.** *The wife of Athamas, mother of Phrixus and Helle,* Hyg Fab 1 sq , cf id. Astr 2, 20 —**B.** Derivv **1. Nĕphĕlaeus,** a, um, *adj*, *Nephelæan* pecus, i e *the ram that bore away Helle and Phrixus,* Val. Fl 1, 56 —**2. Nĕphĕlēĭas,** ădis, *f*, *the daughter of Nephele, Helle,* Luc 9, 956 —**3. Nĕphĕlēis,** idos, *f*, *the daughter of Nephele, Helle,* Ov M 11, 195 —**II.** *One of the companions of Diana* Ov M 3, 171

† **nĕphĕlion,** i, *n*, = νεφέλιον, *a plant, called also* personata, App Herb 36

† **nephrĭtis,** idis, *f*, = νεφρῖτις, *disease of the kidneys, nephritis* [pure Lat renalis passio, renale vitium] nephritis a renum languore nomen accepit renes enim Graeci νεφρούς dicunt, Isid Orig, 4, 7, 24 —Hence, **nephrĭtĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *affected with nephritis,* Cael Aur Tard 5, 1, 6

‡ **Nēphūsa,** ae, *f*, = Νηφοῦσα (sober, temperate), *a Roman surname,* Inscr Don 416 15

1. nĕpos, ōtis, *m* and *f* (v infra) [Sanscr nap tar, descendant, Gr ἀνεψιός, nephew, cf νέποδες, cf. neptis Germ. Neffe] *a grandson son's* or *daughter's son* primo gradu sunt supra pater, mater, infra filius, filia. Secundo gradu sunt supra avus, avia, infra nepos neptis Dig 38 10, 1, cf nepos quoque dupliciter intellegitur, ex filio vel filia natus, ib 38, 10 10 § 13, Cic. Deiot. 1, 2 Metellum multi filii, filiae, nepotes, neptes in rogum imposuerunt, id Tusc. 1, 35, 85 Q Pompeii ex filia nepos id Brut. 76 263 M Catonis censoris ex filio nepos Gell 13 20 (19), 3, Dig 44, 4, 18 sororis nepos Tac. A 4, 44 —**2.** For neptis, *a granddaughter* (ante and post class.) Ilia dia nepos Enn ap Charis p 70 P (Ann v 56 Vahl), Inscr Grut. 477, 5, ib 678, 11 —**B.** Transf **1.** *A brother's* or *sister's son a nephew* (post Aug) tres instituit heredes sororum nepotes Suet. Caes 83, Hier Ep 60, n 9, Eutr 7, 1 —**2.** In gen , *a descendant* (poet.) filius an aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum? Verg A 6, 864 in nepotum perniciem, Hor C 2, 13, 3 Caesar,

ab Aeneā qui tibi fratre nepos (to Cupid), Ov. P. 3, 3, 62: magnanimos Remi nepotes, Cat. 58, 5; Luc. 7, 207: haec tetigit tuos urtica nepotes, Juv. 2, 128.—**3.** *A favorite:* omnes profecto mulieres te amant . . . *Py.* . . . nepos sum Veneris, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 50. —**4.** Of animals (post-Aug.), Col. 6, 37, 4; 7, 2, 5.—**5.** Of plants, *a sucker,* Col. 4, 10, 2; 4, 6, 5.—**C.** Fig., *a spendthrift, prodigal* (syn.: ganeo, asotus): quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter? Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: in populi Romani patrimonio nepos, id. Agr. 1, 1, 2: profusus nepos, id. Quint. 12, 40: quantum simplex hilarisque nepoti Discrepet, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 193; 1, 15, 36.

2. Nĕpos, ōtis, *m., a surname in the* gens Cornelia. So Cornelius Nepos, *a Roman historian, the friend of Cicero, Atticus, and Catullus; author of the work* De Viris Illustribus, *a portion of which is preserved,* Gell. 15, 28; Plin. 9, 39, 63, § 137; Plin. Ep. 5, 3, 6; 4, 28, 1.

nĕpōtālis, e, *adj.* [1. nepos, C.], *extravagant, prodigal, profuse* (post-class.): mensa, Amm. 31, 5, 6: luxus, App. M. 2, p. 115, 8.

nĕpōtātus, ūs, *m.* [nepotor], *extravagance, prodigality, profusion,* Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 57; 9, 35, 56, § 114; Suet. Calig. 37 (al. nepotinis).

Nĕpōtĭānus, i, *m.* [nepos], *a Roman surname,* Inscr. Grut. 423, 4.

1. nĕpōtilla, ae, *f. dim.* [1. nepos], *a little granddaughter,* Inscr. Fabr. p. 31, n. 148.

2. Nĕpōtilla, ae, *f., a Roman surname:* IVLIA NEPOTILLA, Inscr. Grut. 916, 1.

1. nĕpōtinus, a, um, *adj.* [1. nepos, C.], *extravagant, profuse:* sumptus, Suet. Calig. 37 dub. (al. nepotatus).

‡ **2. Nĕpōtinus,** i, *m.* [nepos], *a Roman surname,* Inscr. Murat. 351, 1.

nĕpōtor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [1. nepos, C.], *to be prodigal, profuse, extravagant.* **I.** Lit.: Aristippus in purpurā nepotatur, Tert. Apol. 46 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *to throw away, squander:* veto liberalitatem nepotari, Sen. Ben. 1, 15, 3.

‡ **nĕpōtŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [1. nepos], *a little granddaughter,* Inscr. Murat. 1445, 9.

* **nĕpōtŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a little grandson,* Plaut. Mil. 5, 20.

neptĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [neptis], *a little granddaughter* (late Lat.), Symm. Ep. 6, 33; cf. Not. Tir. p. 80.

neptis, is, *f.* (like nepos, orig. *comm.;* as *masc.,* still found in an inscr.: C. COELIO VERO NEPTI, Inscr. Murat. 692, 2; cf. nepos as *fem.* in class. Lat. exclusively) [1. nepos], *a granddaughter:* filii, filiae, nepotes, neptes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: neptes Licinias, id. Brut. 58, 211: vestis ab uxore et filiā, neptibusque confecta, Suet. Aug. 73; 31: neptis Veneris, i. e. *Ino,* Ov. M. 4, 530: doctas Cybeleia, neptes vidit, i. e. *the Muses,* id. F. 4, 191; Juv. 6, 265.—*Acc.:* neptim, Curt. 6, 2, 7.—*Abl.:* nepti, Tac. A. 3, 24.—*Gen. plur.:* neptium, Just. Inst. 3, 1, 15 Krüg.—Also, *a niece,* Spart. Hadr. 2; cf. 1. nepos *init.*

Neptūnālis, e, *adj.* [Neptunus], *Neptunian:* Ludi Neptunales, Tert. Spect. 6.—Also *absol.:* **Neptūnālia,** ium (and ōrum, Inscr. Grut. 460, 3), *n., games in honor of Neptune,* Varr. L. L. 6, § 19 Müll.; Charis. p. 21 P.; Diom. p. 315 ib.; Prisc. p. 663 ib.; *Aus. Ecl. de Fer. Rom. 19; Inscr.* Orell. 2, p. 411.

neptūnia, ae, *f., a plant,* App. Herb. 57.

* **neptūnĭcŏla,** ae, *m.* [Neptunus-colo], *a worshipper of Neptune,* Sil. 14, 443.

Neptūnīnē, ēs, *f.* [Neptunus], *a daughter* or *granddaughter of Neptune:* tene Thetis tenuit pulcherrima Neptunine, i. e. *the daughter of Nereus, a son of Neptune,* Cat. 64, 28; cf. Prisc. p. 585 P.

Neptūnius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to Neptune, Neptunian;* poet. for *sea-, marine:* Neptunia Troja, *surrounded with walls by Neptune,* Verg. A. 2, 625; 3, 3: proles, id. ib. 7, 691: heros, i. e. *Theseus,* as the son of Neptune, Ov. H. 4, 109; id. M. 9, 1: dux, i. e. *Sex. Pompeius, who called himself the adopted son of Neptune,* Hor. Epod. 9, 7 Schol. Cruq.: Aetneae Neptunius incola rupis, i. e. *Cyclops, the son of Neptune,* Tib. 4, 1, 56: cuspis, *the trident,* Luc. 7, 147: loca, i. e. *the sea,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 3; so, arva, Verg. A. 8, 695: pistrix, i. e. marina, Cic. Arat. 440.

Neptūnus, i, *m.* [Zend, nâpita, wet; Sanscr. nepa, water; Gr. root, νιπ-, νιβ-, νίφω, χέρνιψ; cf. nimbus, rain-cloud], *Neptune, the god of the sea and of other waters, brother of Jupiter and husband of Amphitrite:* Neptuno gratis habeo et tempestatibus, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 2: allocutus summi deum regis fratrem Neptunum, regnatorem Marum, Naev. 3, 2; 2, 21: omnipotens Neptune, Turp. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 72 (Com. Rel. v. 118 Rib.): Neptunus salsipotens et multipotens, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 1: ut Portumnus a portu, sic Neptunus a nando, paulum primis litteris immutatis, Cic. N. D. 2, 26, 66; 3, 24, 62: Neptunum deum numeras, id. ib. 3, 17, 43; 3, 20, 52: caeruleos oculos esse Neptuni, id. ib. 1, 30, 83; Verg. A. 3, 74: uterque, *who presides over the salt and fresh waters,* Cat. 31, 3: Neptunus pater, Gell. 5, 12, 5: haec ad Neptuni pecudes condimenta sunt, *food for fishes,* Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 44.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The sea* (poet.): credere se Neptuno, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 2; 2, 3, 42: Neptuni corpus acerbum, Lucr. 2, 472; Verg. G. 4, 29: hibernus, Hor. Epod. 17, 55.—* **B.** *A fish,* Naev. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 58 Müll. (Com. Rel. v. 121 Rib.).

‡ **nĕpūs** [ne and Sanscr. root pū, cleanse; cf. purus], *unclean, impure:* nepus non purus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 164 Müll.

‡ **nĕquālia,** detrimenta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 162 Müll.

nēquam, *adj. indecl.* [for ne-aequam, from aequus], *worthless, good for nothing, wretched, vile,* etc. (syn.: inutilis, pravus, vilis). **I.** In gen.: nequam esse oportet quoi, *etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 20; id. Trin.* 4, 4, 29: piscis nequam est nisi recens, id. As. 1, 3, 26; id. Trin. 2, 4, 38: enthymema nequam et vitiosum, *faulty, defective,* Tiro ap. Gell. 6 (7), 3, 27; Paul. ex Fest. p. 165 Müll.—**II.** In partic., of character, *worthless, vile, bad;* opp. frugi (cf. nebulo), Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 53: malus et nequam es, id. As. 2, 2, 39: nequam homo et indiligens, id. Most. 1, 2, 23: liberti nequam et improbi, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 130: nihil nequius est, id. Pis. 27, 66: quid est nequius aut turpius? id. Tusc. 3, 17, 36: nequior factus, jamst usus aedium, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 32: homo nequissimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 192; id. Att. 1, 16, 3.—So of *licentious, dissolute* persons: juvenes nequam facilesque puellae, Mart. 3, 69, 5.—*Comp.:* nequior omnibus libellis, id. 11, 15, 4.—As *subst.:* **nēquam,** *an injury, mischief, harm:* vin' tu illi nequam dare? *an injury, a mischief,* Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 31: facere, id. ib. 3, 3, 44: nos nequam abs te habemus, id. Truc. 1, 2, 60.—Hence, *adv.:* **nēquĭter,** *worthlessly, wretchedly, badly, miserably,* etc. (class.): nequiter fricare genua, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 88; id. Am. 1, 3, 23: turpiter et nequiter facere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 36: ille porro prave, nequiter, turpiter cenabat, id. Fin. 2, 8, 25: si quā per voluptatem nequiter feceritis, voluptas cito abibit: nequiter factum illud apud vos semper manebit, Cato ap. Gell. 16, 1, 4.—*Comp.:* utrum bellum susceptum sit nequius, an inconsultius gestum, dici non potest, Liv. 41, 7; Mart. 10, 77, 1.—*Sup.:* nequissime, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 121.

nēquāquam, *adv.* [nec-quaquam], *in nowise, by no means, not at all* (class.): nequaquam argenti ratio conparet tamen, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 16: nequaquam istuc istac ibit, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 25 *fin.* (Trag. v. 304 Vahl.): ut nequaquam fuerit illius commodi magnitudo cum eo incommodo comparanda, Cic. Inv. 2, 8, 26; id. Verr. 1, 12, 35: vir sibi nequaquam par, id. Lael. 19, 69: nequaquam omnes, id. Clu. 64, 180: hunc ad egrediendum nequaquam idoneum arbitratus locum, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: cetera nequaquam simili ratione modoque Aestimat, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 20: nequaquam satis in re unā consumere curam, id. S. 2, 4, 48; Liv. 7, 37, 16.

nĕ-que or **nec** (used indifferently before vowels and consonants. The notion that nec in class. prose stands only before consonants is wholly unfounded. Ap. Cic. in the Rep. alone we find nec nineteen times before vowels; viz.: nec accipere, 3, 13, 23: nec alios, 2, 37, 62: nec enim, 1, 24, 38; 6, 25, 27: nec esset, 5, 5, 7: nec ex se, 6, 24, 27: nec id, 1, 1, 1: nec inportatis, 2, 15, 29: nec in, 6, 23, 25: nec inconstantiam, 3, 11, 18: nec injussu, 6, 15, 15: nec ipsius, 1, 26, 41: nec ipsum, 6, 24, 27: nec ulla, 1, 34, 51: nec ullo, 1, 37, 58: nec una, 2, 1, 2: nec hic, 3, 33, 45: nec hominis, 2, 21, 37: nec hunc, 6, 25, 29. Cf. also such passages as neque reliquarum virtutum, nec ipsius rei publicae, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 41: dabo tibi testes nec nimis antiquos nec ullo modo barbaros, id. ib. 1, 37, 58: nec atrocius . . . neque apertius, id. Tull. 1, 2: nec homo occidi nec consulto, etc., id. ib. 14, 34. The true distinction is, that in the form nec the negation is more prominent; in the form neque, the connective force of the particle; cf. Hand, Turs. 4, p. 94 sq.), *adv.* and *conj.* [ne-que], *not; and not, also not.* **I.** *Adv.,* like ne, in ante-class. Latinity (v. ne, I.) as a general negative particle, = non, *not* (usually in the form nec. In class. Lat. this usage seems to be confined to certain formulae, as nec opinans, nec procul abesse, nec mancipi, etc.; v. infra): nec conjunctionem grammatici fere dicunt esse disjunctivam, ut: nec legit, nec scribit: cum si diligentius inspiciatur, ut fecit Sinnius Capito, intellegi possit, eam positam esse ab antiquis pro non, ut et in XII. est: AST EI CVSTOS NEC ESCIT, Paul. ex Fest. p. 162 Müll.: SI INTESTATO MORITVR, CVI SVVS HERES NEC SIT, etc., Lex XII. Tab. (v. App. III. tab. 5): SI AGNATVS NEC ESCIT, etc., ib.: magistratus nec obedientem civem coërceto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6: senatori, qui nec aderit, culpa esto, id. ib. 3, 4, 11: bruti nec satis sardare queunt, Naev. 1, 4; 1, 7: tu dis nec recte dicis: non aequum facis, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 11: nec recte, id. As. 1, 3, 3; 2, 4, 65; *id. Most. 1, 3, 83; Cat. 30, 4: alter, qui nec* procul aberat, Liv. 1, 25, 10: nec ullus = nullus: cui Parcae tribuere nec ullo vulnere laedi, Verg. Cir. 269: differentia mancipi rerum et nec mancipi, Gai. Inst. 2, 18 sq. —Form neque: si quid tibi in illisce suovitaurilibus lactentibus neque satisfactum est, etc., an old formula of prayer in Cato, R. R. 141, 4: *neque opinantes insidiatores,* Auct. B. Afr. 66; Auct. B. Alex. 75.

II. *Conj.,* in all periods and kinds of composition. **A.** In gen., = et non, *and not, also not.* **1.** Alone. (*a*) When the negative applies to the principal verb of the clause: multumque laborat, Nec respirandi fit copia, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 437 Vahl.): illa quae aliis sic, aliis secus, nec iisdem semper uno modo videntur, ficta esse dicimus, Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: delubra esse in urbibus censeo, nec sequor magos Persarum, quibus, etc., id. ib. 2, 10, 26; id. N. D. 1, 29, 81; id. Rep. 2, 1, 2: quae mei testes dicunt, quia non viderunt nec sciunt, id. Tull. 10, 24: non eros nec dominos appellabant eos . . . sed patres et deos. Nec sine causā. Quid enim? etc., id. Rep. 1, 41, 64: illa, nec invideo, fruitur meliore marito, Ov. H. 2, 79.—(*β*) Less freq. when the negative applies to some other word: nec inventas illas toto orbe pares vires gloriatur, Just. 11, 9, 5: et vidi et perii, nec notis ignibus arsi, Ov. H. 12, 33: Anguibus exuitur tenui cum pelle vetustas, Nec faciunt cervos cornua jacta senes (= et faciunt non senes), id. A. A. 3, 77: neque eum aequom facere ait, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 64: nec dubie ludibrio esse miserias suas, Liv. 2, 23, 14; 2, 14, 2; esp. in the phrases nec *idcirco minus, nec eo minus, nec eo secius,* neque eo magis; thus: nec idcirco minus, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 151: neque eo minus, Liv. 41, 8, 8; Suet. Oth. 2; id. Vesp. 24: neque eo secius, Nep. Att. 2, 2: neque eo magis, id. Eum. 4, 2; id. Paus. 3, 5; id. Att. 8, 5: cum consules in Hernicos exercitum duxissent, neque inventis in agro hostibus, Ferentinum urbem cepissent, Liv. 7, 9, 1.—**2.** So, nec ullus, nec quisquam, for et nullus, et nemo, etc.: nec ullo Gallorum ibi viro, etc., Liv. 38, 25, 3; Tac. Agr. 16: nec quidquam magis quam ille, etc., Curt. 4, 2, 8.—**3.** With *vero, enim, autem, tamen:* neque vero hoc solum dixit, sed ipse et sentit *et fecit, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 229:* nec vero jam meo nomine abstinent, id. Rep. 1, 3, 6: nec enim respexit, etc., id. Clod. et Cur. 4, 4; id. Lael. 10, 32: neque enim tu is es, qui, qui sis nescias, id. Fam. 5, 12, 6: nec tamen didici, etc., id. Rep. 2, 38, 64: neque autem ego sum ita demens, ut, etc., id. Fam. 5, 12, 6.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Nec

= ne quidem, *not even* (in Liv and later writers, in Cic dub since B and K read ne quidem, Cic Ac 1, 2, 7, id Tusc. 1, 26, 65, id. Cat 2, 4, 8, cf Hand, Turs 4, 105 sqq) ne quid ex antiquo praeter sonum linguae, nec eum incorruptum, retinerent, Liv 5, 33, 11 Maharbal nec ipse eruptionem cohortium sustinuit, id. 23, 18, 4 nec nos, id. 3, 52, 9, 34, 32, 9, 37, 20, 8, 38, 23, 3, 40, 20, 6 non spes modo, sed nec dilatio, Just 11, 8, 4 tam pauper, quam nec miserabilis Irus, Mart 6, 77, 1, 5, 70, 6 Juv 2, 151 interrogatus, an facta hominum deos fallerent, nec cogitata, inquit, Val. Max 7, 2, ext 8, Tac G 6 nec ipse, Suet Claud. 46, Flor 1, 15, 3, Lact 5, 13, 12, Amm 14, 10, 3 —**2.** Nec = etiam non (freq in Quint) ut, si in urbe fines non reguntur, nec aqua in urbe arceatur, Cic Top 4, 23, id Fin 1, 11, 39 nec si quid dicere satis non est, ideo nec necesse est, Quint 1, 1, 21 quod in foro non expedit, illic nec liceat, id. 9, 2, 67, 5, 10, 86, 12, 3, 6, 2, 13, 7 sed neque haec in principem, Tac A 4, 34, 3, 29, 2, 82 —**3.** Neque (nec) ... neque (nec), *neither ... nor* · quae neque Dardaniis campis potuere perire, Nec cum capta capi, nec cum combusta cremari, Enn. ap Macr S 6, 1 (Ann v 360 Vahl) nam certe neque tum peccavi, cum ... neque cum, etc , Cic Att 8, 12, 2 nec meliores nec beatiores, id Rep 1, 19, 32 mors nec ad vivos pertineat nec ad mortuos, id Tusc 1, 38, 91 virtus nec eripi nec surripi potest umquam neque naufragio neque incendio amittitur, id Par 6, 3, 51 neque ego neque Caesar, Brut ap Cic Fam 11, 20, 1, cf haec si neque ego neque tu fecimus, Ter Ad. 1, 2, 23, so, non ... nec ... neque ... neque perspicuum est, non omni caussae, nec auditori neque personae neque tempori congruere orationis unum genus, Cic de Or 3, 55, 210 —The second *nec* is rarely placed after a word in the clause (poet) nec deus hunc mensa, dea nec dignata cubili est, Verg E 4, 63, id A 4, 365, 696 sed nec Brutus erit, Bruti nec avunculus usquam, Juv 14, 43 —With a preceding negative, which, however, does not destroy the negation contained in neque ... neque. non mediusfidius prae lacrimis possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere, Cic Att 9, 12, 1 ut omnes intellegant, nihil me nec subterfugere voluisse reticendo nec obscurare dicendo, id Clu 1, 1 nulla vitae pars neque publicis neque privatis, neque forensibus neque domesticis, neque si tecum agas, neque si cum altero contrahas vacare officio potest, id. Off 1, 2, 4 nemo umquam neque poeta neque orator fuit, qui, etc , id. Att 14, 20, 3, 8, 1, 3 , Liv 38, 50, 11 —**4.** Neque (nec) ... et (que), and et ... neque (nec), when one clause is affirmative, *on the one hand not and on the other hand , not only not .. but also*, or the contrary, *on the one hand and on the other hand not , not only but also not.* **a.** Neque (nec) ... et (que) id neque amoris mediocris et ingenii summi et sapientiae judico, Cic Att 1, 20, 1 animal nullum inveniri potest, quod neque natum umquam sit, et semper sit futurum, id N D 3, 13, 32, id Off 2 12, 43, id. Brut 58, 198, Caes. B G 4, 1, Tac A 3, 35 ex quo intellegitur nec intemperantiam propter se fugiendam esse temperantiamque expetendam, Cic Fin 1, 14, 48 perficiam, ut neque bonus quisquam intereat, paucorumque poena vos omnes jam salvi esse possitis, id Cat 2, 13, 28 sed nec illa exstincta sunt, aluntur que potius et augentur cogitatione et memoria, id. Lael 27, 104, Ov M 2, 42, 811 —**b.** Et ... neque (nec) ego vero et exspectabo ea quae polliceris neque exigam nisi tuo commodo, Cic Brut 4 17 patebat via et certa neque longa id Phil. 11, 2, 4 intellegitis et animum ei praesto fuisse, nec consilium defuisse, id ib 13, 6 13 et . nec.. et ... et, id Tusc 5, 38, 112 —**5.** Neque (nec) non (also in one word, necnon), emphatically affirmative, *and also, and besides and indeed, and* nec haec non deminuitur scientia, Varr R. R. 1, 4, 4 neque meam mentem non domum saepe revocat exanimata uxor, Cic. Cat 4, 2, 3 nec vero non eadem ira deorum hanc ejus satellitibus injecit amentiam, id. Mil 32, 86 nec vero Aristoteles non laudandus in eo, quod, etc., id. N D 2, 16, 44 neque tamen illa non ornant, habiti honores, etc , id de Or 2, 85, 347 neque tristius dicere quicquam debeo hac de re, neque non me tamen mordet aliquid, id Fam 3, 12, 2 nec non et sterilis, etc , Verg G 2, 53, id A. 8, 461, Suet Tit 5 —**b.** In Varro and after the Aug per , nec non (or as one word, necnon) freq as a simple conjunction = et, *and and like wise, and so too, and also* ibi vidi greges magnos anserum, gallinarum, gruum, pavonum, necnon glirium etc , Varr R R 3, 2, 14, Col. 8, 15, 6 nec non et Tyrii per limina laeta frequentes Convenere, Verg A. 1, 707 , Plin 13, 22, 38, § 118 nec non etiam poemata faciebat ex tempore, Suet Gram 23 nec non et ante, Vulg 2 Reg 23, 13 nec non et quasi, id 2 Par 3, 16 —**6.** Neque (nec) dum (also in one word, necdum), *and not yet, not yet* ille autem quid agat, si scis neque dum Romā es profectus, scribas ad me velim, Cic Att 14, 10, 4, Cels 5, 26, n 33, Suet Aug 10, Juv 11, 66 necdum tamen ego Quintum conveneram, Cic Att 6, 3, 2 necdum etiam audierant inflari classica, necdum Impositos duris crepitare incudibus enses, Verg G 2, 539, id. A. 11, 70 —Strengthened by tamen philosophi summi, neque dum tamen sapientiam consecuti, nonne intellegunt in summo se malo esse? Cic Tusc 3, 28, 68, id Att 6, 3, 3 et necdum (post Aug), *and not yet*, Plin Pan 14, 1 —**7.** Nec ... quidem , v quidem —**C.** Neque = et ne or neve **1.** Expressing negative purpose (α) After *ut* (class) ut ea, quae regie statuit in aratores, praetermittam neque eos appellem, a quibus, etc , Cic Verr 2, 3, 48, § 115 hortemur liberos nostros, ut animo rei magnitudinem complectantur, neque eis praeceptis quibus utuntur omnes, ut consequi posse confidant, etc , id de Or 1, 5, 19 peterent ut dediticiis suis parcerent, neque in eum agrum arma inferrent, Liv 7, 31, 4 , 1, 2, 4 , 3, 52, 11 , 27, 20, 12 —(β) After *ne* (not ante Aug) conspirasse inde, ne manus ad os cibum ferrent, nec os acciperet datum, nec dentes conficerent, Liv 2, 32, 10, 3, 21, 6, 4, 4, 11, 26, 42, 2 —**2.** In a prohibition (rare) nec id mirati sitis, priusquam, etc , Liv 5, 53, 3 nec a me nunc quisquam quaesiverit, quid, etc , id 9, 9, 9 nec quicquam raptim aut forte temere egeritis, id. 23, 5, 3 —**D.** In contrasts, *but not, not however* (class) ubi aetas tantum modo quaestui neque luxuriae modum fecerat, Sall C 24, 3 gloriosa modo neque belli patrandi, id J 88, 4 consulatus sine ulla patrum injuria, nec sine offensione fuit, Liv 3, 55, 1 oppida oppugnata nec obsessa sunt, id 5, 12, 5, Plin Ep 3, 1, 9, Quint 8, 6, 74, Tac Agr 8

nĕquĕdum (necdum), v neque, II B 6

nĕquĕo, ivi and ii, itum, 4 (lengthened collat form nequinont pro nequeunt, ut solinunt, ferinunt, pro solent, et feriunt dicebant antiqui Livius in Odyssea partim errant, nequinont Graeciam redire, Paul ex Fest p 162 Mull —*Imperf* nequibat, Sall. C 59, 5 , id. J 56 2 —*Fut* nequibunt, Lucr 1, 380 —*Part pres* nequiens, euntis Spartacus nequiens prohibere, Sall Fragm p 254 Gerl , so, nequiens, App M 8, p 207, Aus Prof 2 sustinere corpora plerique nequeuntes, Sall H 3, 72, so, nequeuntes, Arn 1, 13, 7, 239) *v n* [ne quee libenter etiam copulando verba jungebant, ut sodes pro si audes, nequire pro non quire, malle pro magis velle Cic Or 45, 154, but Cic himself always writes non queo in *first pers pres*], *not to be able, to be unable, I cannot* (class) **A.** *Act* ubi habitaret invenires saltem, si nomen nequis, Plaut Merc. 3, 4 51 —With *inf* nequeo continteri quin loquar, Plaut Men 2, 1, 28 actam aetatem meminisse nequimus, Lucr 3, 672 fecundae saepe nequissent uxores parere, id 4, 1254 cum pisces ire nequibunt, id. 1, 380 ut ea cum vellimus, laxare nequeamus, Cic Or 65, 220 cum Demosthenes rho dicere nequiret id. Div 2 46, 96 quod proelio adesse nequibat, Sall C 59, 5, id. J 14, 11, Hor S 1, 4, 85, id. A. P 87, Verg A 6, 507 —*Impers* , *it is impossible*, with *quin* Satin qui amat, nequit quin nihili sit, Plaut Truc. 2 7, 3 —**B.** *Pass* , with *inf pass* nequitum et nequitur pro non posse dicebant ut Plautus in Satyrione retrahi nequitum, quoquo progressa est semel, Paul ex Fest p 162 Mull ut nequitur comprimi, Plaut Rud 4, 4, 20 quid quid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit, Sall J 31, 8

nēquicquam, nēquidquam, v nequiquam

Nequīnātes, v Nequinum, II

nĕquīnont, v nequeo *init*

Nequīnum, i, *n* , *a city in Umbria, on the site of which Narnia afterwards stood*, Liv 10, 9, 10, cf Plin 3, 14, 19, § 113 —Hence, **II. Nequīnātes**, um, *m* , *the inhabitants of Nequinum* Nequinates Narnienses, Paul ex Fest p 176 Müll , Fast Triumph ap Grut 296, col 2

nēquĭor, ius, v nequam

nēquīquam (so in the best MSS , not nequicquam, v Neue, Formenl. 2, p 642 sq , Plaut Trin 440 Brix , id Most 242 Lorenz), *adv* [ne quiquam , cf ne quiquam significare idem quod frustra, plurimis auctorum exemplis manifestum est, Paul ex Fest p 162 *fin* Müll], *in vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly* ne istuc nequiquam dixeris tam indignum dictum in me, Plaut As. 3, 3, 108. qui ipse sibi sapiens prodesse non quit, nequiquam sapit, Enn. ap Cic. Fam 7, 6, 2 (Trag v 310 Vahl) et sero et nequiquam pudet, Cic Quint. 25, 79 nequiquam alicujus auxilium implorare, Caes B C 1, 1 ut non nequiquam tantae virtutis homines judicari deberet ausos esse transire latissimum flumen, *without ground, without reason*, id B G 2, 27 ne quiquam deus abscidit oceano terras, *to no purpose*, Hor C 1, 3, 21 causas nequiquam nectis inanes, Verg A 9, 219, id G 1, 403, Ov M 4, 78, 5, 33, 438 al frustra ac nequiquam, Cat 77, 1 sed nequiquam frustra, etc , App M 8, p 208, 41 —*Absol* in exclamation nequiquam! Liv 42, 64, 4 —Esp , *without punishment, with impunity* ne istuc nequiquam dixeris tam indignum dictum in me, Plaut As 3, 3, 108

nēquis for **nē quis**, v 2 quis

nēquissĭmus, a, um, v nequam

nēquĭter, *adv* , v nequam *fin*

nēquĭtia, ae, and **nēquĭtles** (no *gen* or *dat*), *f* [nequam] *bad quality, badness* (very rare) aceti, Plin 14, 20, 25, § 125 —**II.** Trop , *bad moral quality*, of all degrees, *idleness, negligence, worthlessness, vileness* (syn malitia, negligentia, ignavia mollitia, class) **A.** *Idleness, inactivity, remissness, negligence* me ipsum inertiae nequitiaeque condemno, Cic Cat 1, 2, 4 , 1, 11, 29 inertissimi homines, nescio quā singulari nequitia praediti, id Fin 5, 20, 56 — **B.** *Lightness, levity, inconsiderateness* omnia mala probra flagitia, quae homines faciunt, in duabus rebus sunt, malitia atque nequitia Si nequitiam defendere vis, licet, P African. ap Gell 7, 11, 9, Auct ad Her 3, 6, 11 —**C.** *Prodigality, profusion* quod filii nequitiam videret, Cic Clu 51, 141· illum aut nequities expellet, Hor S 2, 2, 131 —**D.** *Profligacy, wantonness, lewdness* uxor pauperis Ibyci Tandem nequitiae pone modum tuae, Hor C 3, 15, 1, 3, 4, 78, Ov F 1, 414, Phaedr 3, 8, 15, in *plur* , Mart 4, 42, 4 —**E.** *Worthlessness, vileness, wickedness, villany* Lucurgus mihi quidem videtur posse hic ad nequitiam adducier, Plaut Bacch 1, 2, 4 si domus haec habenda est potius, quam officina nequitiae et diversorium flagitiorum omnium, Cic Rosc Am 46, 134 , id. Verr 2, 5, 33, § 87 qui istius insignem nequitiam, frontis involutam integumentis, nondum cernat, id Pis 6, 12 maturae mala nequitiae, Juv 14, 216

* **nē-quō** (better **nē quō**), *adv* , *not to any place, no whither* vilica ad cenam ne quo eat neque ambulatrix siet, Cato, R R 143 1

Nĕrātius Priscus, *a celebrated lawyer under Trajan* Spart Hadr 4 and 18

1. Nērēĭs, idos, *f* , *a Nereid* , v Nereus, II A

2. Nērēĭs, idis *f* , *one of the daughters of Priam*, Hyg Fab 90

3. Nērēĭs, idis, *f* , *a daughter of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, the wife of Gelo, of Syracuse*, Just 28, 3, 4

Nērēĭus, a um, v Nereus II B

Nērētum, i, *n* , *a city in Calabria*, now *Nardo*, Ov M 15, 51 —Hence, **Nērētīni**, ōrum, *m* , *the inhabitants of Neretum*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105

Nēreus (dissyl.), i and ĕos, *m.*, = Νηρεύς, *the son of Oceanus and Tethys, a sea-god, the husband of Doris, and father of the Nereids*, Ov. M. 13, 742; Prop. 3, 5, 33 (4, 6, 67); Verg. A. 8, 383: Nerei filii, *sea-monsters*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 733 P. (Trag. v. 138 Vahl.); Ov. Am. 2, 11, 39; Verg. A. 2, 418 Forbig. ad loc.; Petr. 139.—**B.** Transf. (poet.), *the sea:* placidum per Nerea, Tib. 4, 1, 58: quâ totum Nereus circumtonat orbem, Ov. M. 1, 187; Val. Fl. 1, 450; Luc. 2, 713.—**II.** Hence, **A. Nērēis**, idis, *f.*, *a daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph, Nereia:* virides Nereides, Ov. H. 5, 57: Nereïda colligit orbam, id. M. 11, 380: aequoreae Nereides, Cat. 64, 15: Nereis caerula Thetis, Tib. 1, 6, 9 (5, 45).—Acc. to Hyg. Fab. praef. there were fifty of them; acc. to Prop. 3, 5, 33 (4, 6, 67), a hundred.—**B. Nērēius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Nereus:* genetrix Nereia, Ov. M. 13, 162: juvenis, *Phocus, grandson of Nereus*, id. ib. 7, 685: Nereia Doto, *daughter of Nereus*, Verg. A. 9, 102: Nereia turba, *the Nereids*, Sil. 7, 416: Nereia bacca, *pearls*, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 591.—**C. Nērīnē**, ēs, *f.*, = Nereis, *Nerine:* Nerine Galatea, thymo mihi dulcior Hyblae, Verg. E. 7, 37.—**D. Nērīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Nereius, *of* or *belonging to Nereus, Nerine:* Nerinae aquae, *sea-water*, Nemes. Ecl. 4, 52: animantia Nerina, *fishes*, Aus. Ep. 4, 55.

Nēria and **Nērĭēnē**, v. Nerio.

Nērīnē and **Nērīnus**, v. Nereus, II. C. and D.

Nĕrĭo, ōnis, or **Nērĭēnes**, is, or **Nērĭēnē**, ēs, or **Nēria**, ae, *f.* [a Sabine word which signified bravery; v. Nero; hence, personified, in the Roman mythology], *the companion and wife of Mars; nom.* Nerio, Gell. 13, 22, 4; Mart. Cap. 1, § 4; *acc.:* Mars salutat Nerienem uxorem suam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 34: Nerienes, Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 22, 4 (Sat. Men. 83, 1): Neria Martis, Cn. Gell. ap. Gell. 13, 22, 13: nolo ego Neaeram te vocent, sed Nerienem, Licinius Imbrex ap. Gell. l. l. *fin.*

† **nērĭon (nērĭum)**, ii, *n.*, = νήριον, *the oleander* or *rosebay*, Plin. 16, 20, 33, § 79; 24, 11, 53, § 90.

† **nērīta**, ae, *m.*, = νηρίτης, *a sea-mussel resembling the nautilus*, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103 dub. (Sillig. and Jahn, Veneriae).

Nērĭtŏs (-us), i, *m.*, = Νήριτος, *a mountain in Ithaca, and an island in its vicinity*, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 55: Neritos ardua saxis, Verg. A. 3, 271; Sen. Troad. 856.—Hence, **II. Nērĭtĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Neritos, Neritian;* poet. for *Ithacean:* Macareus, Ov. M. 14, 159; also for *Ulyssean:* Neritia proles, *the Saguntines, because they emigrated from the Cephallenian islands*, Sil. 2, 317; cf. Liv. 21, 7: Neritia ratis, *the ship of Ulysses*, Ov. M. 14, 563: dux, i.e. *Ulysses*, id. F. 4, 69: domus, *of Ulysses*, id. M. 13, 712.

Nĕrĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens. So Cn. Nerius, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5.—Perh. the same, celebrated as a usurer, Hor. S. 2, 3, 69; v. Wüstem. ad loc.

Nĕro, ōnis, *m.* [a Sabine word, = fortis; cf. Nerio = fortitudo; root nar; Sanscr. naras, man; Gr. ἀνήρ; cf. ἠνορέη], *a family name in the* gens Claudia, whose most famous member was the emperor C. Claudius Nero, Tac. A. lib. 12–16 passim; Suet. Ner. 1 sqq.; Juv. 8, 223; 12, 129 et saep.—**II.** Hence, **A. Nĕrōnēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Neronian:* mensem quoque Aprilem Neroneum appellavit, Suet. Ner. 55: unda, *the warm baths of Nero*, Stat. S. 1, 5, 6: certamen, *the games in the Grecian manner instituted by Nero*, Suet. Vit. 4; so, agon, id. Ner. 12.—**B. Nĕrōnĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Nero, Neronian:* Neronianum dictum, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 248: piscina, perh. *laid out after the pattern of the fish-ponds of Nero, near Baiæ*, Cassiod. Var. 2, 39.—**2. Nĕrōnĭānus**, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname:* Patrobius Neronianus, Suet. Galb. 20.—**C. Nĕrōnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Neronian*, Suet. Ner. 12.

Nĕrŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, = Νερωνόπολις, *a name which Nero intended to give to the city of Rome:* destinavit et Romam Neropolin nuncupare, Suet. Ner. 55.

Nersae, ārum, *f.*, *an ancient city of the Æqui*, Verg. A. 7, 744.

Nersĭa, ae, *f.*, *an Etruscan goddess*, Tert. Apol. 24.

Nerthus, i, [Old Germ. nirdu; cf. Sanscr. narakas, underworld; Gr. ἔνεροι], *f.*, *a goddess of the ancient Germans, the Earth*, Tac. G. 40, 4; v. Orell. ad h. l.

Nertobriga, ae, *f.* **I.** *A city in Hispania Bætica, surnamed* Concordia Julia, now *Valera la Vieja*, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 14.—**II.** *A city of Celtiberia*, now *Almunia*, Flor. 2, 17, 10.

Nerŭlum, i, *n.*, *a fortified city in Lucania*, now *Rotondo*, Liv. 9, 20, 9.—Hence, **II. Nerŭlōnensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Nerulum*, Suet. Aug. 4.

Nerva, ae, *m.*, *a Roman family name of the* Licinii, Cocceii, *and* Silii. So M. Cocceius Nerva, *the Roman emperor.*—Hence, **II. Nervĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the emperor Nerva, Nervian:* miles, *of the Nervian legion*, Claud. B. Gild. 421.

nervālis, e, *adj.* [nervus], *of* or *belonging to the nerves:* herba, Scrib. Larg. 12.

nervĭae, ārum, *f.*, and **nervĭa**, ōrum, *n.* [cf. nervus], *strings* or *chords* of a musical instrument, *gut-strings*, Varr. ap. Non. 215, 15; Gell. 9, 7, 3.—**II.** Transf., *nerves*, Varr. ap. Non. 215, 16 (Sat. Men. 63, 4); Petr. 45, 11.

† **nervĭcĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [nervus], *made of sinews:* nervicei funes = nerviae, Vulg. Judic. 16, 7.

1. nervĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that has a nervous disorder, nervous* (al. neuricos), Vitr. 8, 3.

2. Nervĭcus, a, um, v. Nervii, II.

Nervĭi, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Belgic Gaul*, in the modern *Hainault*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4; 2, 15 sq.; Tac. G. 28; id. H. 4, 15; 33; 56 al.—In *sing.*, Luc. 1, 428.—Hence, **II. Nervĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Nervian:* proelium, Caes. B. G. 3, 5.

nervīnus, a, um, *adj.* [nervus], *made of sinews:* nervini funes, Veg. Mil. 4, 9.

Nervĭus, a, um, v. Nerva, II.

Nervŏlārĭa, ae, *f.*, *the title of a lost comedy of Plautus*, Gell. 3, 3, 6.

nervōsē, *adv.*, v. nervosus *fin.*

nervōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nervosus], *strength, thickness;* of a thread, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 9; of the body, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18; id. Tard. 1, 4, 73; 5, 1, 21.

nervōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nervus], *full of sinews, sinewy, nervous.* **I.** Lit.: nervosa et lignea dorcas, Lucr. 4, 1161: poples, Ov. M. 6, 256: exilitas, Plin. 11, 37, 86, § 214: partes, id. 23, 3, 34, § 69: nervosius illud, i. e. membrum virile, Cat. 67, 27.—**B.** Transf., of plants, *full of fibres, fibrous:* cauliculi, Plin. 21, 9, 30, § 54; 27, 12, 97, § 123.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Nervous, vigorous, energetic* in expression: quis Aristotele nervosior, Cic. Brut. 31, 121.—**B.** *Vigorous, bold:* vivacitas, Val. Max. 8, 13, 4: juventus, Prud. c. Sym. 2, 320.—Hence, *adv.:* **nervōsē**, *strongly, boldly, vigorously, energetically:* vigilanter nervoseque aliquem subornare, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 6.—*Comp.:* nervosius dicere, Cic. Or. 36, 127: nervosius aliquid disserere, id. Off. 3, 29, 106.

nervŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *nerve, strength, vigor:* si tu nervulos tuos mihi saepe cognitos . . . adhibueris, Cic. Att. 16, 16, C, § 13.

nervus, i, *m.* [root snar-; Old Germ. snara, a snare; Gr. νεῦρον; cf. parvus and παῦρος], *a sinew, tendon, nerve.* **I.** Lit.: his adde nervos, a quibus artus continentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139: hoc nervos confirmari putant, Caes. B. G. 6, 20: nervus qui platys appellatur, Plin. 26, 8, 58, § 90: hic primum nervos et venas expressit (of Pythagoras the painter), id. 34, 8, 19, § 59: nervorum contractio, Sen. Ep. 66, 40: nervi quos τένοντας Graeci appellant, Cels. 8, 1: condamus alter alterum in nervum bracchialem, *let us embrace*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 99.—**B.** Transf. **1.** I. q. membrum virile, Hor. Epod. 12, 19; Juv. 10, 205; 9, 35; *pl.* nervi, Petr. 131, §§ 4 and 6.—**2.** *A string of a musical instrument:* omnes voces, ut nervi in fidibus, ita sonant, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: cotidiano cantu vocum et nervorum et tibiarum tota vicinitas personat, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134; Verg. A. 9, 776; Hor. C. 3, 11, 4.—**3.** *A bowstring:* reciproca tendens nervo equino concita tela, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 80 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 176 Rib.): nervoque obversus equino Contendit telum, Verg. A. 9, 622: nervo aptare sagittas, id. ib. 10, 131: erumpit nervo pulsante sagitta, id. G. 4, 313; so Val. Fl. 6, 376; 1, 437; Luc. 7, 141.—**b.** *A bow:* aliquem fallere nervo, Val. Fl. 3, 182.—**4.** *The leather* with which shields were covered: scuta nervo firmata, Tac. A. 2, 14; Sil. 4, 293.—**5.** *A thong* with which a person was bound, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 11; Veg. Mil. 4, 9.—**6.** *The cords* or *wires* by which a puppet is moved: duceris ut nervis alienis mobile lignum, Hor. S. 2. 7, 82.—**7.** *A fetter:* nervum appellamus etiam ferreum vinculum, quo pedes impediuntur: quamquam Plautus eo etiam cervices vinciri ait: Perfidiose captus edepol nervo cervices probat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 165 Müll.: VINCITO AVT NERVO, AVT COMPEDIBVS, Lex XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1: in nervo atque compedibus aetatem agunt, *Cato ap. Gell. 11, 18, 18;* cf. *Plaut. As. 3, 2, 5:* posuit in nervo pedes meos, Vulg. Job, 33, 11.—**b.** *A prison:* in nervum aliquem rapere, Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 45: in nervo jacebis, id. Curc. 5, 3, 40; cf. id. Capt. 3, 5, 71: vereor ne istaec fortitudo in nervum erumpat denique, *will lay you by the heels, bring you into durance*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 10; 4, 4, 15: eximere de nervo aliquem, Liv. 6, 15, 9: misit in nervum, Vulg. Jer. 20, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Nerve, vigor, force, power, strength:* digna res est ubi tu nervos intendas tuos, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 20: onus . . . dignum, in quo omnes nervos aetatis industriaeque meae contenderem, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 35: omnibus nervis mihi contendendum est, ut, etc., id. ib. 2, 3, 56, § 130: opibus ac nervis ad perniciem suam uti, Caes. B. G. 1, 20; Cic. Phil. 5, 12, 32: nervi belli pecunia, id. ib. 5, 2, 5: vectigalia nervos esse rei publicae, id. Imp. Pomp. 7, 17: legionum nervos incidere, id. Phil. 12, 3, 8: poëtae molliunt animos, nervos omnes virtutis elidunt, id. Tusc. 2, 11, 27: video, fore nervis opus sapientiâque tuâ, id. Fam. 3, 10, 1: loci inhaerentes in nervis causarum, *intimately connected with them*, id. de Or. 3, 27, 106: nervi conjurationis, *the leaders*, Liv. 7, 39, 6.—**B.** In partic., of expression, *force, energy:* horum oratio neque nervos, neque aculeos oratorios ac forenses habet, Cic. Or. 19, 62; cf. id. de Or. 3, 21, 80: nervi in dicendo, id. ib. 2, 22, 91: sectantem levia nervi deficiunt, Hor. A. P. 26.

Nēsaeē, ēs, *f.*, = Νησαίη, *one of the Nereids*, Verg. A. 5, 826.

nēsapĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ne-sapio], *unwise, foolish*, Petr. 50, 5; cf. Ter. Scaurus de Orthogr. p. 2251 P.

nesciens, entis, *P. a.*, v. nescio *fin.*

nescienter, *adv.*, v. nescio, *P. a. fin.*

nescĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [nescio], *ignorance* (post-class.), Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 21.

ne-scĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, *not to know, to be ignorant* (syn. ignoro): hunc nescire sat scio de illâ amicâ, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 48: nescis cui maledicas nunc viro, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 29: nec me pudet fateri nescire, quod nesciam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 60: de Oropo opinor, sed certum nescio, id. Att. 12, 23, 2: quid nobis agendum sit, nescio, id. ib. 7, 12, 2: anima sit (animus) ignisve, nescio, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 60: nescis quantâ cum expectatione sim te auditurus, *you cannot think*, id. N. D. 3, 1, 2: nescis, temeraria, nescis, Quem fugias, Ov. M. 1, 514: nobis omnia de te Quaerere, si nescis, maxima cura fuit, id. H. 17, 197; 20, 150: quod scis or scies, nescis, a formula used in advising another to keep a secret: ne tu hercle linguam comprimes Posthac: etiam illud quod scies nesciveris, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 89: tu nescis id quod scis, Dromo, si sapies, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 26; id. Eun. 4, 4, 55.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* nescibam id dicere illam, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 10: nescit Agenorides natam parvumque nepotem Aequoris esse deos, Ov. M. 4, 562.—With *inf.* alone: nescire Tarquinios privatos vivere, Liv. 2, 2, 3: gens, quae victa quiescere nesciat, id. 9, 3, 12; 22, 51, 4; Curt. 7, 7, 16; Just. 28, 3, 12; Aug. Serm. 330, 3.—(β) *Pass.:* utrum consistere uspiam velit an mare transire nescitur, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 2: talibus locis pruinarum vis et natura nescitur, Pall. 11, 4, 2: lis antea nescita, *unknown*, Sid. Ep. 8, 6.—(γ) Nescio quis, nescio quid, nescio quomodo, nescio an, used in an assertion to express uncertainty with regard to some particular con-

tained in it, and usually without influencing the mood of the following verb nescio quis, *I know not who, some one, somebody, a certain person* nescio quid, *I know not what, something some, a certain* prope me hic nescio quis loquitur, Plaut. Pers 1, 3, 9 nescio quid profecto mihi animus praesagit mali, Ter Heaut. 2, 2, 7 nisi me forte Paconii nescio cujus querelis moveri putes, Cic. Q Fr 1, 1, 6 o pastores nescio quos cupidos litterarum, id. Flacc 17, 39, in affected ignorance, to denote that a thing is *insignificant, small, mean*, etc. fortasse non jejunum hoc nescio quid quod ego gessi, et contemnendum videtur, id Fam 15, 4, 14 quia nescio quid in philosophia dissentiret, *a little*, id. N D 1, 33, 93 nescio quid litterularum, *a short letter*, id. Att. 15, 4, 1 rumoris nescio quid afflavit, id. ib. 16, 5, 1 causidicum nescio quem, id de Or 1, 46, 202 nescio quid e quercu exsculpseram, id. Att. 13, 28, 2 sententiae nescio unde ex abdito erutae, id. Or 24, 79 nescio quid etiam de Locrorum proelio, id N D 3, 5, 11 mente nescio qua effrenata atque praecipiti, id. Cael 15, 35 illud nescio quod non fortuitum, sed divinum videbatur, id Fam 7, 5, 2 nescio quid praeclarum, *remarkable* or *extraordinary excellence*, id Arch. 7, 15 fit enim, nescio quomodo, ut, etc, *I know not how*, id Off 1, 41, 146 boni nescio quomodo tardiores sunt, id. Sest 47, 100 qui, nescio quo modo, conspirant, Nep Alcib 11, 1, id. Thras 1, 3 casu nescio quo, Cic Fam 5, 15, 3 alii nescio quo pacto obduruerunt, id. ib 5, 15, 2, id. Q Fr 1, 1, 6, § 18 sed ita fato nescio quo contigisse arbitror, ut, etc., id. Fam 15, 13, 2, cf contra rem suam me nescio quando venisse questus est, id Phil 2, 2, 3 nescio an, *I know not whether, probably, perhaps* constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam possim dicere, id Lig 9, 26 sin illam alteram, nescio an amplius mihi negotii contrahatur, id Cat. 4, 5, 9 ingens eo die res et nescio an maxima illo bello gesta sit, Liv 23, 16, v the art an —**II.** In partic. **A.** *Not to know, to be unacquainted with* a person or thing (mostly poet) illa illum nescit, Plaut Aul prol 30, Ter Heaut. 2, 4 16 non nescire hiemem, Verg G 1, 391 deos, Luc. 1, 453 litteras, Sen Clem 2, 1 vinum toto nescire Decembri, i e *to abstain from*, Juv 7, 97 —**B.** *Not to understand, to be unable* non tam praeclarum est scire Latine, quam turpe nescire, Cic Brut 37, 140, Juv 6, 188 stare loco nescit, said of a horse, Verg G 3, 84 nescit vox missa reverti, *cannot be unsaid*, Hor A P 390 —**C.** *To be incapable* Stoici omnino irasci nesciunt, Cic de Or 3 18, 65 qui nesciat irasci, Juv 10, 360 —Hence, **nesciens,** entis, *P a*, *unknowing, ignorant, unaware* (class nescius) ut nescientem sentiat te id sibi dare, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 59 nesciens sui, *unconscious*, App Mag p 301, 9 —Hence, *adv*

nescienter, *unknowingly, ignorantly*, Aug Doctr Chr 2, 40

nescītus, a, um, *Part* of nescio

nescĭus, a, um, *adj* [ne scio] *unknowing, ignorant, unaware* (syn inscius, ignarus) — With *gen* nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae, Verg A 10, 501 impendentis mali nescius, Plin Ep 8 23 8 —With *de*, Ov H 16, 140 —With a *rel clause*, nescia quae faceret subitos mihi causa dolores, Ov H 11 47 arvaque Cyclopum, quid rastra, quid usus aratri, Nescia, id. M 14, 2 —With a preced. *neg* neque tamen cum haec scribebam, eram nescius, quantis oneribus premerere susceptarum rerum, Cic. Fam. 5 12, 2.—With *inf* non sum nescius Scaevola, ista inter Graecos dici, Cic de Or 1, 11 45 non eram nescius fore etc, id Fin 1, 1 1, id Att 15, 11, 4 —**B.** *Not knowing how, not understanding, unable*, with *inf* (poet.) nescii fari pueri, Hor. C 4, 6 18 cedere nescius, id ib 1, 6, 6 nescia fallere vita, Verg G 2, 467 corda, id ib 4, 470 Graias mirari artes, Juv 11, 100 vinci nescius, Ov P 2, 9 45 naturam mutari nescia, Juv 13 240 —**II.** *Pass*, *not known, unknown* (rare, not in Cic.) in locis nesciis nescia spe sumus, Plaut. Rud 1, 5 17, id. Capt. 2, 2 15 tributa, Tac. A 1, 59 —As *subst*. **nescium,** ii, *n*, *an unknown thing a piece of ignorance* siquid nescibo id nescium tradam tibi, Plaut. Capt. 2 2 15 cf neque nescium habebat, Anteium in visum Neroni, *nor was he ignorant*, Tac. A. 16 14

Nesebis, v Nisibis.

‡ **nesi,** pro sine positum est in lege dedicationis arae Dianae Aventinensis, Paul ex Fest p 165 Mull

Nesĭmăchus, i, *m*, *the father of Hippomedon*, Hyg Fab 70

Nēsĭōtae, arum, *m*, *a people of Cephalenia*, Liv 38, 28

Nēsis, idis (acc idem and ida), *f*, = Νησίς, *a small island in the bay of Naples, between Naples and Puteoli*, now *Nisita*, Cic Att 16, 1, 1, 16, 4, 1, Sen. Ep. 51, 3, Stat. S 3, 1, 148, Luc 6, 90

Nessēus, a, um, v Nessus, III

nessĭon, ii, *n*, *a plant, the* centaurium majus, App Herb 24

† **nessotrŏphĭum** and **nessotrŏphēum,** i, *n*, = νεσσοτροφεῖον, *a place where ducks are reared, a duck yard*, Varr R R. 3, 11, Col 8, 15

Nessus, i, *m*, = Νέσσος **I.** *A river in Thrace*, now *the Mesto* or (Turkish) *Karasu*, Liv 45, 29, 6, also called *Nestos* (= Νέστος), Mel 2, 2 —**II.** *A Centaur, who, on offering violence to Dejanira, was slain by Hercules with a poisoned arrow* Ov M 9, 101 sq, Hyg Fab 34.—Hence, **III. Nessēus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Nessus* venenum, *with the blood of Nessus, poisoned by the arrow of Hercules*, Ov H 9, 163 palla tabe Nessea illita, Sen Herc Oet. 716

† **nestis,** idis, *f*, = νῆστις, *the second part of the small intestines*, Lat. intestinum jejunum, so called because always found empty nestide paralysi vitiata, Cael Aur Tard. 2, 1, 11, 5, 10, 100

Nestor, ŏris (Gr acc Nestora, Hor C 1, 15, 22), *m*, = Νέστωρ, *a son of Neleus, and king of Pylus, famous among the heroes before Troy for his wisdom and eloquence He is said to have lived through three generations of men* ipsi Agamemnoni, regi regum, fuit honestum, habere aliquem in consiliis capiendis Nestorem, Cic. Fam 9, 14, 2, cf id. Sen 10, 31, id. Tusc 5, 3, 7 hic eloquio fidum quoque Nestora vincat, Ov M 13, 63, Prop 2, 10, 46 (3, 5, 30), cf Hor C 2, 9, 13, Tib 4, 1, 49—Nestoris aetas, *the age of Nestor*, prov for *a long life*, Mart 2, 64, 3, cf id 7, 96, 7, 5, 58, 5 al vivat Pacuvius, quaeso, vel Nestora totum, i e *a whole life of Nestor*, Juv 12, 128 —Hence, **II. Nestŏrĕus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Nestor* senecta, Mart 9, 30, 1, Stat S 1, 3, 110

Nestŏrĭus, ii, *m*, *a theologian who was condemned as a heretic at the Council of Ephesus* —Hence, **Nestŏrĭāni,** orum, *m*, *the followers of Nestorius, the Nestorians* Cod. 1, 5, 8, 16, 5, 66

Nestos, i, *m*, v Nessus, I

† **nētē,** es, *f*, = νήτη (sc χορδή) *the undermost or last string* of a musical instrument i e *the highest note*, Vitr 5, 4, 5

Nētinenses, ium v Netum, A.

Nētīni, orum, v. Netum, B

† **nētŏīdes,** is, *m*, = νητοειδής, *a musical key* netoides, quae et νομικος consuevit vocari, Mart. Cap 9, § 965 sq

Nētum, i, *n.*, *a city in Sicily, south west of Syracuse*, now *Noto Vecchio*, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 26, § 59, Sil 14, 268 —Hence, **A. Nētinenses,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Netum*, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 65, § 126 —**B. Nētīni,** orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Netum*, Cic Verr 2 5, 22, § 56

1. nētus, a um, *Part*, from neo

2. nētus, us *m* [neo] *a thread, yarn* (post class) Mart Cap. 2, § 114

neu, *adv*, v neve

† **neuras (nevras),** idis, *f*, = νευράς. **I.** *The plant* manicon, *which excites the nerves*, Plin 21 31, 105, § 179 —**II.** *A plant, called also* poterion poterion, aut ut alii vocant phrynion, vel neuras, Plin 27, 12, 97 § 122

Neuri (Neuroe), orum, *m*, = Νευροί, *a people in European Scythia regarded as magicians*, Mel 2, 1, 7 and 13, Plin. 4 12, 26, § 88, Mart Cap. 6, § 663, Amm 31 2, 14 —In *sing* (collect.) et raptor agrorum Neurus, Val Fl 6, 121, Sid. Carm 5, 481, 7, 3.4

neurĭcus, v 1 nervicus.

† **neurŏbăta** or **-es,** ae, *m*, = νευροβάτης, *one who dances on a thin cord, a cord dancer* (diff from funambulus, one who dances on a stout rope) nam et neurobaten exhibuit, Vop Car 19, 2, Firm Math 8, 17

† **neurŏīdes,** *n*, = νευροειδές, *a kind of wild beet*, Plin 20, 8, 28, § 72.

† **neurospaston,** i, *n*, = νευρόσπαστον, *a figure set in motion by strings, a puppet, marionette*, Gell 14, 1, 23 (by others written as Greek)

† **neurospastos,** i, *f*, = νευρόσπαστος, *the wild brier, dog rose*, Plin 24, 14, 74, § 121

neuter, tra, trum (*gen* neutri, Varr L L 9, § 62, acc to the MSS, cf §§ 55 and 58; Aus Ep 50, and by grammarians always in the phrase neutri generis, *of the neuter gender*, Charis. 13 P, Diom 277 P al, Serv Verg A. 1, 449, *dat. sing* neutrae, acc to Prisc p 678 —Collat form, NEVTER, Inscr Orell 4859), *adj* [ne uter], *neither the one nor the other, neither* of two ut neutri illorum quisquam esset me carior, Cic Att 7, 1, 2 in neutram partem moveri, id Ac. 2, 42, 130, id Off 2, 6, 20 debemus neutrum eorum contra alium juvare, Caes B C 1, 35, 5 quid bonum sit, quid malum, quid neutrum, Cic Div 2, 4, 10, Ov M 4 378 ita fiet ut neutra lingua alteri officiat, Quint 1, 1, 14 —Repeated neuter neutri invidet, Plaut Stich 5, 4, 49 —With verb in *plur* ut caveres, neuter ad me iretis cum querimonia, Plaut Men 5, 2, 34 quia neuter consulum potuerant bello abesse, Liv 9, 44, 2 —(β) In *plur* in quo neutrorum contemnenda est sententia, Cic Off 1, 21, 70 neutri alteros primo cernebant, Liv 21, 46, 4 ita neutris cura posteritatis, Tac H 1, 1 in neutris partibus esse, Sen Ira 2, 23 neutris quicquam hostile facientibus, Just 6, 7, 1 —**II.** In partic., in gram neutra nomina, *of the neuter gender* neutra (nomina or verba), *which are neither active nor passive, middle*, Cic. Tusc 4, 12, 28, id Or 46, 155, Gell 1, 7, 15 et saep —Hence, **A.** *Adv* ‡ **neutrē,** *neutrally, in neither way* neutre, οὐδετέρως, Gloss Philox.—**B. neutrō,** *adv*, *to neither one side nor the other, to neither side, neither way* neutro inclinata spe, Liv 5, 26 *fin* neutro inclinaverat fortuna, Tac H 3, 23 si neutro litis condicio praeponderet, Quint 7, 2, 39

ne-ŭtiquam (mostly ante class, not in Caes, Quint, Plin, Suet., very rare in Cic and Liv, v Hand, Turs 3, p 182 sq, by Enn Plaut., and Ter written as two words, **ne ŭtiquam**), *adv*, *by no means, in no wise, not altogether, not exactly not quite* mihi ne utiquam cor consentit cum oculorum aspectu, Enn ap Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52 (Trag v 56 Vahl), Ter Hec 3, 3, 43 id ne utiquam mihi placet, Plaut Capt. 3, 4, 54 indissolubiles vos quidem esse potestis, neutiquam tamen dissolvemini, Cic Tim 11; id Att 6, 9, 3, id Sen 12, 42, Att ap Cic. Att. 9, 10, 6 dictatori neutiquam placebat, Liv 7, 12, 11 specimen neutiquam volgatae laudis, id. 4, 27, 10

ne-utiquē, *adv*, *by no means* (post class.), Cod Th 15, 2 3

neutrālis, e, *adj* [neuter], in gram, of the gender of substantives, *neuter* positio, Quint. 1, 4, 24 nomina, id 1, 5, 54 et saep —Hence, *adv* **neutrālĭter,** *as a neuter* Gellius fora navium neutraliter dixit, Charis p 55 P

neutrē, neutrō, *adv*, v neuter *fin*

neutrŭbi, *adv* [neuter ubi] ***I.** *In neither place*, Plaut Aul 2, 2, 56 —**II.** *Neither way* neutrubi proelio inclinato, Amm 19, 2, 13, 24, 2, 14

nē-vĕ or **neu,** *adv*, introduces a negative clause containing a purpose command, or prohibition, esp after ut, ne etc, *and not, nor, and that not, and lest* utinam ne in nemore, etc neve inde, etc, Enn ap Auct Her 2, 22, 34 (Trag v 282 Vahl) caveto ne quam materiam doles, neu caedas, neu tangas, nisi siccam, neu gelidam, neu rorulentam, Cato, R R. 37, Cic Q Fr 1, 1 1 ut eam ne quis nobis minuat, neve vivus neve mortuus *neither . nor*, id Leg 2, 27, 67 cohortatus est, uti suae pristinae virtutis memoriam retinerent, neu perturbarentur animo, *and that not*, Caes. B G 2, 21 ut earum rerum vis minueretur, neu ponti nocerent, id. ib 4, 17 *fin* —So after a *subj* alone ipso

modo Aeneas ... adveniat, voltus neve exhorrescat amicos, Verg. A. 7, 263: hic ames dici pater atque princeps, Neu sinas Medos equitare inultos, Hor. C. 1, 2, 50.—After an *imper.*, Verg. G. 2, 37; Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 37.

Neverita, ae, *f.*, *a sea-goddess*, Mart. Cap. 1, 16.

nēvŏlo, nēvīs, etc., v. nolo.

nevras, adis, v. neuras.

nex, necis, *f.* [neco], *death* (syn.: mors, letum). **I.** Lit. **A.** *A violent death, murder, slaughter* (cf.: caedes, occisio): mater terribilem minatur vitae cruciatum et necem, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 218 (Trag. v. 44 Vahl.): insidiatori et latroni, quae potest esse injusta nex, Cic. Mil. 4, 10: necem sibi consciscere, id. N. D. 2, 3, 7: vitae necisque potestatem habere in aliquem, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: necem comminari alicui, Suet. Caes. 14: neci dedere, Verg. G. 4, 90: neci demittere, id. A. 2, 85: neci mittere, id. ib. 12, 513: neci dare, id. ib. 12, 341: necem alicui parare, Ov. A. A. 1, 73: neci occumbere, id. M. 15, 499; id. H. 14, 12: eripere necem alicui, Stat. Th. 3, 69: miscere neces, *to murder*, Val. Fl. 3, 381: gravi nece urgere aliquem, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1833: devotus neci, *doomed to death*, id. Thyest. 693: vitae necisque potestas, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 4, 8, 1.—(β) With *gen. obj.*: multorum civium neces, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18.—(γ) With *gen. subj.*: venatorum, Phaedr. 2, 8, 2.—**B.** In gen., *death, a natural death* (rare and post-Aug.): post necem Mithridatis, Just. 42, 1, 1: post necem consulis, Suet. Caes. 5: fata nobis sensum nostrae necis auferunt, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 21, 7.—**II.** Transf., *the blood of the slain*: (manus) imbutae Phrygia nece, Ov. A. A. 2, 714.—**B.** In gen., *destruction, ruin*, = pernicies, exitium (jurid. Lat.): in necem alicujus, Dig. 38, 5, 1; 36, 4, 5; 15, 1, 21.

* **nexābundē,** *adv.* [nexo], *in a straitened* or *scanty manner*; *comp.*: victitare nexabundius, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 2 Mai.

nexĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [necto], *tied* or *bound together* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: membra, Lact. 7, 5, 10 (dub.; al. vexabilia).—**II.** Trop.: adversatio, Amm. 29, 2, 11.

nexĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *tied* or *bound together* (poet.): vestis, Lucr. 5, 1350: plagae, Ov. M. 2, 499: hederae, id. ib. 6, 128.

nexĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nexilis], *a connection*, Fulg. Myth. 3, 10.

nexio, ōnis, *f.* [necto], *a tying* or *binding together, a fastening* (post-class.): vinculorum nexiones, Arn. 5, 156; Mart. Cap. 1, § 31; 3, § 226.

nexo, xŭi and xi, 3 (also of the first conj., acc. to Prisc. 9, 6, 33, p. 860 sq.; 10, 8, 48, p. 904; Diom. 1, p. 366; and in the reading: nexantem nodis seque in sua membra plicantem, Verg. A. 5, 279 Conington; but here the better reading is nixantem, Rib. and Forbig. ad loc.; cf. also Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 421 sq.), *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to tie* or *bind together, to interlace, entwine* (ante-class.): nexebant multa inter se, Liv. Andr. ap. Diom. p. 366 P., and ap. Prisc. p. 861 P.: omnibus manicas neximus, Att. ib. (Trag. Rel. v. 130 Rib.).

nexum, i, v. 2. nexus, II.

nexuōsus, a, um [nexus], *full of windings, much interlaced*, Cassiod. Var. 11, 40 Fig. — *Sup.*: nexuosissimae quaestionem minutiae, *excessively involved* or *complicated*, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 6.

1. nexus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from necto.

2. nexus, ūs, *m.* [necto], *a tying* or *binding together, a fastening, joining, an interlacing, entwining, clasping*. **I.** Lit. (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): et jam contulerant arto luctantia nexu Pectora pectoribus, Ov. M. 6, 242; cf.: bracchiorum nexibus elidere aliquem (of a wrestler), Suet. Ner. 53: serpens, baculum qui nexibus ambit, *coils, folds*, Ov. M. 15, 659; cf. Plin. 8, 11, 11, § 32; Tac. A. 4, 62: salix solido ligat nexu, Plin. 16, 37, 69, § 177.—**II.** Transf. (with the collat. form **nexum,** i; v. in the foll.), *the state* or *condition of a nexus* (v. necto, I. B.), *a personal obligation, an addiction* or *voluntary assignment of the person for debt, slavery for debt*: nexum Manilius scribit, omne, quod per libram et aes geritur, in quo sint mancipia. Mutius, quae per aes et libram fiant, ut obligentur, praeter quae mancipio dentur. Hoc verius esse, ipsum verbum ostendit, de quo quaeritur; nam idem quod obligatur per libram neque suum fit, inde nexum dictum. Liber qui suas operas in servitutem pro pecuniā quādam debebat, dum solveret, nexus vocatur, ut ab aere obaeratus, Varr. L. L. 7, § 105 Müll.: abalienatio est ejus rei, quae mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexu, aut in jure cessio, Cic. Top. 5, 28: QVOM NEXVM FACIET, etc., Lex XII. Tab.: qui se nexu obligavit, Cic. Mur. 2, 3: nexum inire, Liv. 7, 19: nec civili nexu sed communi lege naturae, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 26 Mos. (B. and K., nexo): Attici proprium te esse scribis mancipio et nexo, id. Fam. 7, 30, 2: cum sunt propter unius libidinem omnia nexa civium liberata nectierque postea desitum, id. Rep. 2, 34, 59: ut non sustulerit horum nexa atque hereditates, id. Caecin. 35, 102.—**B.** In gen., *a legal obligation* of any kind: acceptilatio est liberatio per mutuam interrogationem, quā utriusque contigit ab eodem nexu absolutio, Dig. 46, 4, 1: partem hereditatis a nexu pignoris liberam consequi, ib. 10, 2, 33.—* **2.** Trop.: legis (= vincula, nodi), *obligations, restraints*, Tac. A. 3, 28 *fin.*; v. Orell. ad h. l.: nexus naturalium causarum, id. ib. 6, 22: causarum latentium, Curt. 5, 11, 10.

nī (old orthography **nei,** v. in the foll.), *adv.* and *conj.* [identical with ne and the prim. form, whence nisi, i. e. si ni]. **I.** *Adv.*, like ne, an absolutely negative particle, *not*.—So only in the combinations, **A.** Quid ni? or, in one word, quidni? *why not?* quid ego ni ita censeam? Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 27: quid ego ni fleam? id. ib. 4, 8, 1: quidni, inquit, meminerim? etc., Auct. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 273 et saep.; v. quidni.—**B.** Nimirum, lit. not wonderful; v. nimirum.—**II.** *Conj.*, like ne, in imperative and intentional clauses, *not, that not* (ante-class. and poet.): ni quid tibi hinc in spem referas, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 3: vinum aliudve quid ni laudato, Varr. ap. Non. 281, 31: Numa constituit, ut pisces, qui squamosi non essent, ni pollucerent ... ni qui ad polluctum emerent, Cass. Hem. ap. Plin. 32, 2, 10, § 20; cf.: QVEM QVISQVE EORVM AGRVM POSIDEBIT, INVITIS EIS NIQVIS SICET NIVE PASCAT NIVE FRVATVR, etc., Inscr. Orell. 3121, p. 40: IS EVM AGRVM NEI HABETO NIVE FRVIMINO, ib.: ROGO PER DEOS, NI VELITIS OSSA MEA VIOLARE, Inscr. Grut. 996, 12; Cenotaph. Pis. ap. Inscr. Orell. 643: (lege) edictā flemus diu, ni nos divideret, Prop. 2, 7, 2: obstabat vallum, ni instent acies, Sil. 1, 374 (al. ne): monent ... ni teneant cursus, Verg. A. 3, 686 (antiqui ni pro ne ponebant, Serv. ad loc.).—**III.** As a conditional negative (= si non, nisi), *if not, unless, but that*. **A.** In gen. (α) With *indic.*: SI IN IVS VOCAT, NI IT, ANTESTATOR, IGITVR EM CAPITO, *if he summon him before court, if he go not, then he shall*, etc., Tab. XII. 1 *init.*: nam ni illum recipit, nihil est quo me recipiam, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 35: ni offerumentas habebis plures in tergo tuo, etc., id. Rud. 3, 4, 48: mirum ni domi est, Ter. And. 3, 4, 19: moriar ni puto, etc., Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 1: ni frustra augurium vani docuere parentes, Verg. A. 1, 392: si is homo moritur, probe factum ... ni moritur, tum, etc., Liv. 8, 10, 12; 13.—(β) With *subj.*: quid ploras, pater?—Mirum ni cantem: condemnatus sum, *it's a wonder I don't sing* (ironically), Nov. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 279: dicerem, quae ante futura dixissem, ni vererer, ne, etc., Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 4: ni ita se res haberet, id. Tusc. 5, 39, 115; cf. id. Fin. 3, 20, 66: ni tamen exciderit, id. poët. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 73: ni faciat, Verg. A. 1, 58: omina ni repetant Argis numenque reducant, id. ib. 2, 178: nec Boi detrectāssent pugnam, ni fama ... animos fregisset, Liv. 32, 31, 2: ea se dictu-rum, quae ni fiant, nulla sit pacis condicio, id. 32, 33, 2; 2, 22, 1; 1, 22, 6.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In formal lang. of law, in agreements, promises, stipulations, etc.: cum is sponsionem fecisset ni vir bonus esset, Cic. Off 3, 19, 77: judicem ferre, ni vindicias dederit, Liv. 3, 57: tum illud quod dicitur sive nive irrident, etc., Cic. Caecin. 23, 65: cedo qui cum habeam judicem, Ni dolo malo instipulatus sis, nive etiam dum siem Quinque et viginti annos natus, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3 (4), 25 (v. the passage in connection); so id. ib. 3, 4, 9: id ni fit, mecum pignus, si quis volt, dato in urnam mulsi, *that it is not so, bet me*, etc.; id. Cas. prol. 75; id. Ep. 5, 2, 35; id. Poen. 5, 4, 72.—**2.** Ni quis scivit (if any one has not voted), *the name of a centuria created by Servius Tullius for those to vote in who had not voted in their own centuriae*, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 177 Müll.—* **3.** For nisi quod, Amm. 22, 11 *fin.*—**4.** Ni forte, for nisi forte: ni forte satius est, etc., Curt. 5, 25, 12 (Foss, nisi), Quint. 11, 2, 27.

† **nīcā,** = νίκαε, νίκα, *conquer!* = vincas, a cry with which each party in the circus encouraged its favorite combatant, Inscr. Grut. 338, 2; Inscr. Fabr. p. 573, n. 54.

Nīcaea (Nīcēa, Plin. Ep. 10, 48), ae, *f.*, = Νίκαια. **I.** *The name of several cities.* **A.** *A city in Bithynia, on Lake Ascanius, formerly called* Antigonia, the mod. *Isnik* or *Nice*, Cic. Planc. 34, 84; id. Att. 14, 1, 2; Cat. 46, 5; Plin. Ep. 10, 49, 1; Plin. 5, 22, 43, § 148.—**B.** *A city in Locris, near Thermopylæ*, Liv. 28, 5, 18; 32, 32; 35.—**C.** *An Indian city on the Hydaspes, founded by Alexander the Great*, Curt. 9, 3, 23; Just. 12, 8, 8.—**D.** *A city in Liguria, a colony of Marseilles*, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 47.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Nīcaeensis (Nīcensis,** Plin. Ep. 10, 48), e, *adj.*, *Nicene*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 12.—As *subst. plur.*, *the inhabitants of Nicæa*, in Bithynia, Cic. Fam. 13, 61 *fin.*—**B. Nīcaenus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Nicene*: Nicaena fides, *the confession of faith established at the Council of Nice*, Cod. Th. 1, 1, 2.

‡ **Nīcaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Νικαῖος (who grants victory), *an epithet of Jupiter*: ad templum Jovis, quem Nicaeum vocant, Liv. 43, 21, 8.

Nīcander, dri, *m.*, = Νίκανδρος. **I.** *A physician, poet, and grammarian of Colophon*, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 69; Macr. S. 5, 21, 12.—**II.** *A Roman surname*, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 274, 4.

Nīcānor, ŏris, *m.*, = Νικάνωρ. **I.** *A grammarian*, Suet. Gram. 5.—**II.** *A celebrated painter*, Plin. 35, 11, 39, § 122.—**III.** *A Roman surname*, Inscr. Murat. 26, 3.

‡ **Nīcarchus,** i, *m.*, = Νίκαρχος, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 650, 4.

‡ **Nīcārium,** ii, = Νικάριον, *a female surname*, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 133, 3.

Nīcātor, ŏris, *m.*, = Νικήτωρ (victor). **I.** *An epithet given to the members of King Perseus's body-guard*: cohors regia, quos Nicatoras appellant, Liv. 43, 19, 11.—**II.** *A surname of the Seleucidæ*, Plin. 6, 11, 12, § 31.

Nīcēa, ae, v. Nicaea.

Nīcēphŏrium and **Nīcēphŏrĭon,** i, *n.*, = Νικηφόριον. **I.** *A grove near Pergamum*, Liv. 32, 33 and 34.—**II.** *A city in Mesopotamia*, Tac. A. 6, 41; Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 86 al.

Nīcēphŏrĭus, ii, *m.* **(Nīcēphŏrĭon,** ōnis, *m.*, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 129). **I.** *The bringer of victory*, a surname of Jupiter, Spart. Hadr. 2, 9.—**II.** *A river in Armenia, near Tigranocerta*, Tac. A. 15, 4.

Nīcēphŏrus, i, *m.*, = Νικηφόρος (who brings victory), *a Roman surname*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 4; Inscr. Murat. 83, 3.

Nīcer, cri, *m.*, *the river Neckar*, Eum. Pan. Const. 19; Aus. Mos. 423; Sid. 7, 324.

Nīcĕros, ōtis, *m.*, = Νικέρως, *a perfumer*, Mart. 12, 65, 4.—Hence, **II. Nīcĕrōtiānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Niceros*, Mart. 10, 38, 8; so id. 6, 55, 3; Sid. Carm. 9, 324.

† **nīcētērium,** ii, *n.*, = νικητήριον, *the prize of victory*, Juv. 3, 68.

Nīcētiānus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Nicetius*: hereditas, Sid. Ep. 3, 1.

Nīcĭas, ae, *m.*, = Νικίας. **I.** *A celebrated Athenian statesman and general, who fell in the expedition against Sicily*, Nep. Alcib. 3, 1; Just. 4, 4, 3.—**II.** Nicias Curtius, *a grammarian, a companion of Cicero in Cilicia*, Cic. Fam. 9, 10, 1; id. Att. 7, 3, 10; 13, 28, 3; 14, 9, 3.

1. nīco, ci, 3, *v. n.* [root gnic-, gnig-; Germ. neigen; cf. conivere (for cognigvere), to close (the eyelids), shut fast; v. also nitor, nixus], *to beckon*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 63 and 64.

2. Nīco (Nīcon, Inscr. Grut. 656, 5), ōnis, *m.*, = Νίκων. **I.** *A physician*, Cic.

Fam. 7, 20, 3.—**II.** *A famous pirate*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 30, § 79.

Nīcocles, is, *m.*, = Νικοκλῆς, *a tyrant of Sicyon, overthrown by Aratus*, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81.

Nīcŏlāus, i, *m.*, = Νικόλαος, *a Peripatetic philosopher from Damascus, a friend of Augustus;* hence, **Nīcolāus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Nicolaus:* dactyli Nicolai, *a kind of dates of a larger size than ordinary*, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 45; Edict. Diocl. p. 18.

Nīcŏmēdenses, ium, v. Nicomedia, II.

Nīcŏmēdes, is, *m.*, = Νικομήδης. **I.** *Son of Prusias, a king of Bithynia*, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 229; id. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63.—**II.** *The son of the former, who declared himself a freedman of the Roman people*, Just. 34, 4; 38, 5; Suet. Caes. 2.

Nīcŏmēdīa, ae, *f.*, = Νικομήδεια, *the capital of Bithynia*, now *Izmid*, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 149; Amm. 22, 9, 3; Aur. Vict. Caes. 39, 45.— Hence, **II. Nīcŏmēdenses**, ium, *m.*, *the Nicomedians*, Plin. et Traj. Ep. 37 (46), 1; Dig. 50, 9, 5; Inscr. Grut. 389, 2.

Nīcon, ōnis, v. 2. Nico.

† **nīcŏphŏros**, i, *m.*, = νικόφορος, *a kind of bind-weed, withwind:* milax quoque, qui et nicophoros nominatur, Plin. 24, 10, 49, § 82 (Jahn, anthophoros).

Nīcŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, = Νικόπολις, *the name of several cities*, among them *a city of Epirus, founded by Augustus to commemorate the battle of Actium*, now *Prevesa Vecchia*, or *Paleo-prevesa*, Tac. A. 2, 53; Suet. Aug. 18.—Also *a city in Lesser Armenia, built by Pompey*, Auct. B. Alex. 36.

Nīcŏpŏlītānus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Nicopolis, Nicopolitan:* civitas, Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5.—**Nīcŏpŏlītāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Nicopolitans*, in Lower Moesia, Inscr. Grut. 527, 7.

* **nictātio**, ōnis, *f.* [micto], *a winking* with the eyes, Plin. 11, 37, 57, § 156.

nicto, āvi, ātum, 1, and ĕre, 3, *v. n.*, and **nictor**, ātus, *v. dep. n.* [1. nico], *to move the eyelids.* **I.** Lit., *to move the eyelids up and down, to wink, blink:* plerisque naturale ut nictari (al. nictare) non cessent, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 144; 11, 37, 57, § 156.—Form nicto, ĕre: (canis) voce suā nictit ululatque ibi acute, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 177 Müll. (Ann. v. 346 Vahl.).—**2.** *To make a sign with the eyes, to wink:* neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 39; id. Men. 4, 2, 49; id. Merc. 2, 3, 72.—**B.** Transf., of fire: nictantia fulgura flammae, *flashing*, Lucr. 6, 182.—**II.** Trop., *to exert one's self, to strive:* nictare et oculorum et aliorum membrorum nisu saepe aliquid conari, dictum est ab antiquis, ut Lucretius in libro quarto (6, 836): Hic ubi nictari nequeunt (Lachm. nixari): Caecilius in Hymnide: Garrulis medentes jactent, sine nictentur perticis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 177 Müll.

nictus, ūs, *m.* [1. nico], *a winking, blinking* with the eyes, Caecil. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 177 Müll. (but in Ov. M. 3, 460; id. A. A. 1, 138; and id. F. 1, 418, the correct read. is nutu).

nīdāmentum, i, *n.* [nidus]. * **I.** *The materials for a nest:* in nervum ille hodie nidamenta congeret, *he will scrape together a nest to get himself a drubbing*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 51.—* **II.** Transf., *a nest:* blattas nidamenta ponere, Arn. 6, 202.

* **nīdĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a nest:* usque ad limina nidica esca vilis, Varr. ap. Non. 336, 10 dub. (a corrupt passage).

* **nīdĭfĭcium**, ii, *n.* [nidifico], *a nest*, App. M. 8, p. 211, 32.

nīdĭfĭco, āre, *v. n.* [nidus-facio], *to build a nest:* nidificant aves, Col. 8, 15, 5; 8, 8, 3: sola piscium nidificat ex algā, Plin. 9, 26, 42, § 81: turdi luto nidificantes, id. 10, 53, 74, § 147.—Prov.: sic vos non vobis nidificatis aves, Verg. ap. Don. Vit. Verg. 17.

* **nīdĭfĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [nidus facio], *nest-making:* ver, *when birds make their nests*, Sen. Med. 714.

* **nidipantis**, a mutilated epithet of cassia, Veg. Vet. 4, 13.

nīdor, ōris, *m.* [cf. Gr. κνίσσα for κνίδια], *a vapor, steam, smell*, from any thing boiled, roasted, burned, etc.: nidoris odores, Lucr. 6, 987: galbaneus, Verg. G. 3, 415: pinguescant madidi laeto nidore Penates, Mart. 7, 27, 5; Plin. 24, 15, 85, § 135: nocturnumque recens exstinctum lumen ubi acri Nidore offendit nares, Lucr. 6, 792: ganearum nidor atque fumus, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: foedus quidam nidor ex adustā plumā, Liv. 38, 7; Plin. 13, 1, 1, § 2: captus nidore culinae, Juv. 5, 162: nidor e culinā, said of a slave who hangs constantly about the kitchen, *a fume of the kitchen, kitchen-companion*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 5.

‡ **nīdōro**, āre, *v. n.*, *to give out steam, to steam*, Not. Tir. p. 167.

* **nīdōrōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [nidor], *steaming, reeking:* holocaustomata, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 5 *fin.*

nīdŭlor, āri, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [nidus]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to build a nest:* halcyones hieme in aquā nidulantur, Varr. ap. Non. 145, 7; and Gell. 3, 10, 5; 2, 29, 4.—* **II.** *Act.* aliquem, *to make a nest for one:* contra rigorem hiemis vermiculos fetus sui nidulantur, Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 98.

nīdŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a little nest.* **I.** Lit.: Ithacam illam, in asperrimis saxulis, tamquam nidulum, affixam, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 196; Gell. 2, 29, 2.—* **II.** Trop., *a place of retirement:* senectutis, Auct. ap. Plin. Ep. 6, 10, 1: opuscula mea, quia plurima evolaverunt de nidulo suo, Hier. Ep. 47, 3.

nīdus, i, *m.* [kindred with Sanscr. nída and the Germ. and Engl. nest], *a nest.* **I.** Lit.: fingere et construere nidos, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 23: tignis nidum suspendit hirundo, Verg. G. 4, 307: facere, Ov. M. 8, 257: ponere, Hor. C. 4, 12, 5: struere, Tac. A. 6, 28; Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 92: confingere, id. 10, 33, 49, § 93.—*Plur.*, of a single nest: propria cum jam facit arbore nidos, Juv. 14, 80.—Poet.: majores pennas nido extendere, i. e. *to raise one's self above one's birth*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 21.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The young birds in a nest* (poet.): nidi loquaces, Verg. A. 12, 475; id. G. 4, 17: nidi queruli, Sen. Herc. Fur. 148.—**2.** Transf. (*a*) Of three children at a birth: loquax, Juv. 5, 143.—(β) *A litter of pigs in a sty*, Col. 7, 9, 13.—**B.** *A receptacle, case*, for books or goods, Mart. 1, 118, 15; 7, 17, 5.—**C.** *A dwelling, residence, house, home:* tu nidum servas, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 6: celsae Acherontiae, id. C. 3, 4, 14 (cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 196): senectae, Aus. Mos. 449: nequitiae nidum fecit, Pub. Syr. Sent. v. 10 Rib.—**D.** *A vessel in the shape of a nest, a bowl, goblet:* nidus potilis, Varr. ap. Non. 145, 3 (Sat. Men. 77, 8).

‡ **Nĭgellio**, ōnis, *m.* [nigellus, swarthy], *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Gud. 310, 7.

1. nĭgellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. niger], *somewhat black, dark* (ante-class.): oculi suppaetuli nigellis pupulis, Varr. ap. Non. 456, 8: amiculum, id. ib. 550, 6: vina, Pall. 3, 25, 12: Cadmi nigellae filiae, i. e. *the letters of the alphabet*, Aus. Ep. 4, 74.

2. Nĭgellus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 226, 8.—In *fem.:* ‡ **Nĭgella**, Inscr. Fabr. p. 4, n. 20.

1. nĭger, gra, grum (*gen. fem.* nigraī, Lucr. 4, 537; comp. nigrior, Ov. H. 18, 7), *adj.*, *black, sable, dark, dusky* (cf.: ater, pullus). **I.** Lit.: quae alba sint, quae nigra, dicere, Cic. Div. 2, 3, 9: quamvis ille niger, quamvis tu candidus esses, Verg. E. 2, 16: hederae nigrae, id. G. 2, 258: silvae (= umbrosae), Hor. C. 1, 21, 7: frons, id. ib. 4, 4, 58: collis, id. ib. 4, 12, 11: lucus, Ov. F. 3, 295 (for which atrum nemus, Verg. A. 1, 165): caelum pice nigrius, Ov. H. 18, 7: nigerrimus Auster, i. e. *causing darkness*, Verg. G. 3, 278; so, venti, Hor. C. 1, 5, 7: Eurus, id. Epod. 10, 5: nigros efferre maritos, i. e. *killed by poison*, Juv. 1, 71; cf.: pocula nigra, *poisoned*, Prop. 2, 20, 68 (3, 23, 10).—Prov.: facere candida de nigris; nigra in candida vertere, *to turn black into white*, Juv. 3, 29; cf. Ov. M. 11, 315.—*Subst.:* **nigrum**, i, *n.*, *a black spot*, Ov. A. A. 1, 291.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Of* or *pertaining to death:* nigrorumque memor, dum licet, ignium (= lugubris rogi), *of the funeral pile*, Hor. C. 4, 12, 26: hora, Tib. 3, 5, 5: dies, *the day of death*, Prop. 2 (3), 19, 19: Juppiter niger, i. e. *Pluto*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1705.—**B.** *Sad, mournful:* domus, Stat. S. 5, 1, 18; Val. Fl. 3, 404.—**C.** *Unlucky, ill-omened:* huncine solem Tam nigrum surrexe mihi? Hor. S. 1, 9, 72; Prop. 2, 21, 38 (3, 25, 4): lapis, *the spot in the Comitium where Romulus or one of his adherents was slain*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 177 Müll.—**D.** Of character, *black, bad, wicked:* Phormio, nec minus niger, nec minus confidens, quam ille Terentianus est Phormio, Cic. Caecin. 10, 27: hic niger est, hunc tu, Romane, caveto, Hor. S. 1, 4, 85.

2. Nĭger, gri, *m.*, *a Roman surname:* Aquilius Niger, Suet. Aug. 11.

3. Nĭger, gris, *m.*, *a river in Africa*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 673; v. Nigris.

Nĭgĭdĭus, ii, *m.:* P. Nigidius Figulus, *a celebrated Roman scholar, a contemporary of Cicero and Cæsar, the composer of several grammatical works*, Gell. 19, 14, 1; cf. id. 4, 9, 1 sqq.—Hence, **II. Nĭgĭdĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Nigidius:* commentationes, Gell. 18, 4, 11; 19, 14, 3.

(**nĭgina**, ae, *f.*, a false read. for nyma, Plin. 27, 12, 82, § 82.)

Nigir, v. Nigris.

nĭgrans, antis, *P. a.*, v. nigro *fin.*

nĭgrēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [niger], *blackness, black color* (post-class.): capilli corvinā nigredine, App. M. 2, p. 118, 31: nigredo ollae, Vulg. Nah. 2, 10; Mart. Cap. 2, § 137: atrae noctis, id. 1, § 67.

‡ **nĭgrefăcio**, ĕre, *v. a.* [1. niger-facio], *to make black, to blacken:* nigrefacio, μελανοποιῶ, Vet. Gloss.—*Pass.:* **nĭgrĕfīo**, *to become black*, Theod. Prisc. 1, 5.

nĭgrĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [1. niger], *to be black* (ante-class.): solis occasu nigret, Pac. ap. Non. 144, 11 (Trag. Rel. v. 88 Rib.): nimbis nigret, opp. splendet, Att. ib. 13 (Trag. Rel. v. 260 Rib.).

nĭgresco, grŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* (usu. ī) [id.], *to become black, grow dark* (poet. and post-Aug. prose): latices nigrescere sacros, etc., Verg. A. 4, 454: tenebris nigrescere, id. ib. 11, 824: nigrescunt sanguine venae, Ov. A. A. 3, 503: baca incipiens nigrescere, Plin. 15, 1, 2, § 6: nigrescens cutis, id. 26, 1, 5, § 7: nigrescentes dentes, id. 31, 10, 46, § 117: bacae cum jam nigruerint, Col. 12, 48: dies nigrescet, Vulg. Ezech. 30, 18.

Nĭgrĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to M. Pescennius Niger, the rival of Septimius Severus*, Tert. ad Scap. 3.

nĭgrĭcans, antis, *P. a.*, v. nigrico *fin.*

nĭgrĭco, āre, *v. n.* [1. niger], *to be blackish* (post-Aug.): epimelas fit, cum in candidā gemmā superne nigricat colos, Plin. 37, 10, 58 *fin.;* cf. Not. Tir. p. 128.—Hence, **nĭgrĭcans**, antis, *P. a.*, *blackish, swarthy:* Tyrius color nigricans aspectu, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 135; 36, 26, 66, § 193.

* **nĭgrĭcŏlor**, ōris, *adj.* [1. niger-color], = μελάγχροος, *of a black color:* facies, Sol. 2.

nĭgrĭcŭlus, a, um [*dim.* of niger], *blackish, dark, swarthy*, Varr. L. L. 8, 40, § 79.

‡ **nĭgrĭdĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. niger], *blackish*, Not. Tir. p. 128.

* **nĭgrĭfĭco**, āre, *v. a.* [1. niger-facio], *to make black, to blacken:* dentes, Marc. Emp. 35.

Nĭgrīnus, i, *m.*, **Nĭgrīna**, ae, *f.* [1. niger, swarthy], *a Roman surname:* C. Pontius Nigrinus, Suet. Tib. 73.—*Fem.:* Nigrina, Mart. 4, 75; Inscr. Grut. 430, 3.

Nĭgris, is (**Nĭgir**, Vitr. 8, 2, 6; **Nĭger**, Mart. Cap. 6, § 673), *m.*, *a river in the interior of Africa*, now *the Joliba* or *Niger*, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 30; 8, 21, 32, § 77.—Hence, **Nĭgrītae**, ārum, *m.*, *the people living near the Niger*, Mel. 1, 4, 3; 3, 10, 4; Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 43.

nĭgrĭtĭa, ae, and **nĭgrĭtĭes**, ēi, *f.* [1. niger], *black color, blackness* (post-Aug.): capilli, Plin. 29, 6, 34, § 109; 9, 38, 62, § 134.—Form nigrities, Cels. 8, 4, 19; 5, 20, 3 al.

* **nĭgrĭtūdo**, ĭnis, *f.* [id.], *black color, blackness*, Plin. 10, 36, 52, § 107.

nĭgro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [id.]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to be black:* ea, quae nigrant nigro de semine nata, Lucr. 2, 733.—**II.** *Act.*, *to make black, to blacken.* **A.** Lit.: nigrasset sibi planctu lacertos, Stat. S. 2, 6, 83.—**B.** Trop., *to make dark, to darken:* nigrati ignorantiae tenebris, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8.—Hence, **nĭgrans**, antis, *P. a.*, *black, dark-colored, dusky:* nigrantia boum cor-

nua, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: nigrantes terga juvenci, Verg. A. 5, 97: *nigrantes alae*, Ov. M. 2, 535: nigrantes domos animarum intrâsse silentûm, Prop. 3, 12, 33 (4, 11, 33): nigrante profundo, *the sea*, Sil. 17, 258: litora, Val. Fl. 4, 697: aegis, i. e. *that produces clouds*, Verg. A. 8, 353.

nĭgror, ōris, *m.* [1. niger], *blackness* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): noctis, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24; Lucil. ap. Non. 515, 5: mortis, Lucr. 3, 39: nigrorem in ulceribus excitat, Cels. 2, 1: rubidus est rufus, atrore et nigrore multo mixtus, Gell. 2, 26, 14.

nĭhil, or (ante-class. and post-Aug.) contr. **nīl**, *n. indecl.;* and **nĭhĭlum**, or contr. **nīlum**, i, *n.* [ne-hilum, not the least; v. hilum]. **I. nĭhil**, *nothing:* nihil est agriculturâ melius, nihil uberius, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 151: de re publicâ nihil loquebantur, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 4.—(β) Nihil agere, *to accomplish nothing:* nil agis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 134: nihil agis dolor! quamvis sis molestus, numquam te esse confitebor malum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: nihil ergo agebat Q. Maximus? nihil L. Paulus? ceteri senes nihil agebant? id. Sen. 6, 15; id. Rosc. Am. 45, 131; Hor. S. 1, 9, 15; Luc. 7, 809; Vell. 2, 66, 3.—In like manner, nihil per aliquem (sc. agere): nihil per Senatum, multa et magna per populum et absente populo et invito, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 6; Tac. Agr. 19.—(γ) Of persons: victor, quo nihil erat moderatius, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 2: ita tibi persuadeas, mihi te carius nihil fuisse, id. ib. 14, 3, 5: nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser, id. Part. 17, 57; Tac. H. 1, 79; Nep. Alcib. 1, 1.—(δ) Nihil, nec . . . nec (without destroying the negation): nihil me nec subterfugere voluisse reticendo, nec obscurare dicendo, Cic. Clu. 1, 1; v. neque.—(ε) Nihil non, *everything:* nihil non ad rationem dirigebat, Cic. Brut. 37, 140: nihil non arroget armis, Hor. A. P. 122; Nep. Att. 19, 3.—(ζ) Non nihil and haud nihil, *something, somewhat:* non nihil, ut in tantis malis, est profectum, Cic. Fam. 12, 2, 2: non nihil me consolatur, cum recordor, id. ib. 4, 14, 2: haud nihil, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 13: haud nihil ambigam, *I may be somewhat in doubt*, Liv. 1, 3.—(η) Nihil quidquam or nihil unum, *nothing whatever, nothing at all:* nil ego tibi hodie consili quicquam dabo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 113: sine studio nihil quidquam egregium nemo umquam assequetur, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 134: Rhodiis ut nihil unum insigne, ita omnis generis dona dedit, Liv. 41, 20, 7: si nihil aliud, *if there were nothing else*, id. 3, 19, 7; 30, 35, 8.—(θ) With *gen.:* nihil mali, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 2: nihil novi, id. Fam. 2, 14, 1: nihil humanarum rerum, id. Red. Quir. 5, 1: nihil est lucri quod me hodie facere mavelim, quam, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 18.—Adjectives also, of the second declension as well as of the third, are not unfrequently joined to nihil in the same case, as nihil honestum, lautum, forte, illustre: nihil exspectatione vestrâ dignum dico, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 137.—(ι) Nihil, or nihil aliud, with nisi, quam, praeter, praeterquam, etc., *nothing else than, nothing except, nothing but:* tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 40: amare nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem ames, Cic. Lael. 27, 100: si nihil aliud fecerunt, nisi rem detulerunt, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 37, 108: ut nihil aliud, quam de hoste cogitet, id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 64: nihil tibi deest praeter voluntatem, *nothing except*, id. Fam. 4, 7, 3: puto te existimare, me ex his miseriis nihil aliud quaerere, nisi ut homines intellegant, etc., id. ib. 2, 16: qui nihil praeterquam de vitâ cogitarent, Auct. B. Alex. 8.—Sometimes, in this connection, elliptically: Herdonius, si nihil aliud, hostem se fatendo prope denuntiavit, ut, etc., Liv. 3, 19, 6: si nihil aliud, vulneribus certe ferrum hostile hebetarent, id. 30, 35, 8: illâ quidem nocte nihil praeterquam vigilatum est in urbe, id. 3, 26; Suet. Aug. 83.—Hence, as *adv.:* nihil aliud quam, *only:* nihil aliud quam prendere prohibito, Liv. 2, 29, 4: is intromissus in castra nihil aliud quam hoc narrâsse fertur, id. 2, 32, 8: nihil aliud quam in populationibus res fuit, id. 2, 49, 9 al.—(κ) Nihil . . . quin or quominus, *nothing whereby:* nihil praetermisi . . . quin Pompeium a Caesaris conjunctione avocarem, *I have omitted nothing that might separate*, Cic. Phil. 2, 10, 23: *nihil moror, quominus decemviratu* abeam, Liv. 3, 54: nihil facere oportet, quominus excedat, etc., Cels. 3, 27, 4.—(λ) Nihil est quod, cur, quamobrem, etc., *there is no reason why I (you, etc.) need not:* nihil est jam, quod tu mihi succenseas, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 46: nihil est, quod adventum nostrum extimescas, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 4: sed ego nunc nil est, cur me morer, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 102: nihil est, cur advenientibus te offerre gestias, Cic. Fam. 6, 20, 1: nihil excogitem, quamobrem Oppianico damnari necesse sit? id. Clu. 26, 70.—(μ) Nihil est, ut, *there is nothing that:* nihil fuit in Catulis, ut eos exquisito judicio putares uti litterarum, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 133.—(ν) Nihil est, *it is of no use, to no purpose, in vain:* at ego ab hac puerum reposcam, ne mox infitias eat. Nihil est. Nam ipsa haec ultro, ut factum est, fecit omnem rem palam, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 76: at nihil est, ignotum ad illum mittere: operam luseris, id. Capt. 2, 2, 94; Hor. S. 2, 3, 6.—In a question: usque adeo nihil est, quod nostra infantia caelum hausit Aventini? Juv. 3, 84.—(ο) Nihil ad me (sc. pertinet): recte an secus, nihil ad nos: aut si ad nos, nihil ad hoc tempus, Cic. Pis. 28, 68; cf. Ter. And. 1, 2, 16; also, nihil ad, *nothing to, nothing in comparison with:* nihil ad Persium, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 25; id. Leg. 1, 2, 6: nihil ad tuum equitatum, Caesar, sed ex eis, quos habuit, electos, id. Deiot. 8, 24.—(π) Nihil minus, *nothing less so*, i. e. *by no means, not at all:* cadit ergo in virum bonum mentiri, fallere? nihil minus, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 81: an Gallos existimatis hic versari animo demisso atque humili? nihil vero minus, id. Font. 11, 23.—(ρ) Nihil dum, *nothing as yet:* quamquam nihil dum audieramus, nec ubi esses, nec, etc., Cic. Fam. 12, 7, 2; id. Att. 7, 12, 4.—(σ) Nihil mihi cum illo est, *I have nothing to do with him:* tecum nihil rei nobis Demipho est, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 74; Ov. F. 2, 308.—(τ) Nihil esse, *to be nothing* or *nobody, to have no power, to be of no use*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 47; id. Fam. 7, 27, 2; 7, 33, 1; Ter. And. 2, 1, 14: aliquem nihil putare, *to esteem meanly*, Cic. Sest. 53, 114 (B. and K. nihili): accepimus eum nihil hominis esse, *a worthless fellow*, id. Tusc. 3, 32, 77; but de Attio Dionysio nihil puto esse, *nothing about him*, i. e. *no news of him*, id. Fam. 12, 30, 5.—(υ) Aut nihil aut paulum, *little* or *nothing* (Gr. ὀλίγον ἢ οὐδέν): aut nihil aut paulo cui tum concedere digna, Cat. 68, 131.—**B.** Adverb. **1.** *Not* (as a strengthened non), *in nothing, in no respect, not at all:* me nihil poenitet, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 63; id. Mil. 4, 2, 16: conjecturâ nihil opus est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 37, 107; Ter. And. 4, 1, 14: beneficio isto legis nihil utitur, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 61: de fratre nihil ego te accusavi, id. Fam. 14, 1, 4: Thebani nihil moti sunt, Liv. 42, 46; 3, 65; 6, 38; 49; Sall. C. 16, 5: nihil mirror, Quint. 2, 17, 15; 6, 1, 38.—**2.** *To no purpose, in vain:* hercle hanc quidem Nihil tu amassis: mihi haec desponsa est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 16.—**3.** *For no reason:* quorsum tandem aut cur ista quaeris? *M.* Nihil sane, nisi ne nimis diligenter anquiras, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 4.—**II. nĭhĭlum**, i (contr. form **nīlum**, Lucr. 1, 159; Hor. S. 1, 5, 67), *n., nothing:* erit aliquid, quod aut ex nihilo oriatur, aut in nihilum subito occidat, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: ut de nihilo quippiam fiat, id. Fat. 9, 18: interire in nihilum, id. Ac. 1, 7, 27: venire ad nihilum, id. Fam. 11, 12, 1: ad nihilum recidere, id. Phil. 7, 8, 27: quam mihi ista pro nihilo! id. Att. 14, 9, 1: aliquid pro nihilo putare, id. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 16, § 40.—(β) Nihili, *of no value, worthless:* quem putamus esse non hili, dicimus nihili, Varr. L. L. 10, § 81 Müll.; cf.: nihili, qui nec hili quidem est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 175 Müll.: unde is nihili? ubi fuisti? Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 29: nihili est autem suum Qui officium facere immemor est, id. Ps. 4, 7, 2: homo nihili factus, *unmanned*, id. Mil. 5, 16.—Hence, nihili pendere or facere, *to esteem as nothing*, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 4; id. Ps. 4, 7, 1; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 14.—(γ) De nihilo, *for nothing, without cause* or *reason*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 17: mali rem exempli esse, de nihilo hospites corripi, Liv. 34, 61; 30, 29.—(δ) Nihilo, with *compp., by nothing, no:* nihilo pluris, quam si, etc., *no more than if*, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 21: nihilo minus, id. Men. 5, 5, 49: *Phaedriae esse nilo minus amicum quam* Antiphoni, Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 7 (but minus nihilo, *less than nothing*, id. ib. 3, 3, 2): nihilo benevolentior, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 4: nihilo major, id. ib. 6, 3, 4: nihilo tamen setius, Caes. B. G. 5, 4 and 7: nihil segnius, Liv. 6, 38.—Esp. as *adv.:* **nĭhĭlō mĭnus**, or, in one word, **nĭhĭlōmĭnus**, *none the less, no less, nevertheless, notwithstanding.* **1.** In gen.: minus dolendum fuit re non perfectâ, sed puniendum certe nihilo minus, Cic. Mil. 7, 19; id. Phil. 5, 9, 26; Quint. 8, 3, 85.—**2.** With *si, etsi, quamvis, quamquam, ut*, etc.: in iis rebus, quae nihilo minus, ut ego absim, confici possunt, Cic. Fam. 10, 2, 2: nihilo minus eloquentiae studendum est, etsi ea quidam perverse abutuntur, id. Inv. 1, 4, 5; Caes. B. C. 3, 17: alia sunt, quae quamvis nolit accidere, nihilominus laudat, Sen. Ep. 66, 44: si nihil fiet, nihilominus, etc., Cato, R. R. 39, 2.—**3.** Strengthened by *tamen:* nihilominus ego hoc faciam tamen, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 10; Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 5; Caes. B. C. 3, 17.—(ε) Nihilo aliter, *no otherwise:* ego isti nihilo sum aliter ac fui, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 45.—**B.** Transf., adverb., for non, *not, by no means:* nihilum metuenda timere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 53.—**III. nīl**, *nothing, no* (rare and mostly poet.; in Cic. not at all): nil intra est oleam, nil extra est in nuce durum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 31; id. C. 4, 4, 73: nil sanguinis, *no drop of blood*, Ov. M. 13, 266: nil sui, *nothing proper*, id. ib. 3, 435; Vulg. Prov. 10, 2 (in Caes. B. G. 5, 29, the true reading is nihil): hoc ridere meum, tam nil, nulla tibi vendo Iliade, *such a trifle*, Pers. 1, 122.—**B.** Transf. as *adv., not at all, by no means:* nil opus est verbis, Lucr. 5, 263: ut nil umor abundet, id. 5, 265; 1, 266: nil pictis timidus navita puppibus Fidit, Hor. C. 1, 14, 14.—**IV. nīlum**, *abl.* nīlo, *nothing* (Lucretian): ad nilum revorti, Lucr. 1, 237; so id. 1, 673; 791; 797; 2, 756; 864: nil igitur fieri de nilo posse, id. 1, 205; 266.

nĭhildum, v. nihil, I. ρ.

nĭhĭli, v. nihil, II. β.

1. nĭhĭlo, v. nihil, II. δ.

‡ **2. nĭhĭlo**, ōnis, *m.* [nihil], *a good-for-nothing fellow:* οὐδαμινός, nihilo, nugatorius, gerra, Vet. Gloss.

nĭhĭlōmĭnus, v. nihil, II. δ.

nĭhĭlum, v. nihil, II.

nīl, v. nihil, III.

Nīleus (dissyl.), ei, *m., one of the enemies of Perseus*, Ov. M. 5, 187.

Nīlĭăcus, a, um, v. Nilus, II.

Nīlĭcŏla, ae, *m.*, v. Nilus, II. B.

Nīlĭdes lăcus, *a lake in Lower Mauritania:* lacus stagnans quem vocant Niliden, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 51; Mart. Cap. 6, § 676.

Nīlĭgĕna, ae, *comm.*, v. Nilus, II. C.

† **nīlios**, ii, *f.*, = νείλιος, *a precious stone, of the color of a dark topaz*, Plin. 37, 8, 35, § 114.

Nīlōtĭcus, a, um, v. Nilus, II. D.

Nīlōtis, idis, v. Nilus, II. E.

nīlum, v. nihil, IV.

Nīlus, i, *m.*, = Νεῖλος. **1.** *The river Nile, celebrated for its annual overflow*, Lucr. 6, 712 sq.; Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130; id. Rep. 6, 18, 19; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2; Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 51; 18, 8, 47, § 167; Vitr. 8, 2, 6; Mart. Cap. 6, § 676; Luc. 10, 199 et saep.—It flows through seven mouths into the sea, Juv. 13, 26; cf. Ov. M. 5, 187; 1, 422.—**2.** Also personified, *the god of the Nile, Nilus, father of the Egyptian Hercules*, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42; cf. id. ib. 3, 23, 58 sq.—**B.** Transf., *a canal, conduit, aqueduct:* piscina et nilus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 7: ductus vero aquarum, quos isti nilos et euripos vocant, id. Leg. 2, 1, 2.—Hence, **II. Nīlĭăcus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Nile:* fontes, Luc. 10, 192: gurges, id. 9, 1023: fera, *the crocodile*, Mart. 5, 65, 14; cf. crocodilus, id. 3, 93, 7: holus, *the colocasia*, id. 13, 57, 1.—**2.** Transf., *Egyptian:* Niliacis carmina lusa modis, Ov. A. A. 3, 318: amor, *an Egyptian amour*, i. e. *with Cleopatra*, Luc. 10, 80: tyrannus, id. 8, 281: plebs, Juv. 1, 26: pecus, i. e. *Apis*, Stat. Th. 3, 478: juvenca, *Io* or *Isis*, Mart. 8, 81, 2: lens, id. 13, 9, 1.—**B. Nīlĭcŏla**, ae, *m., a dweller on the Nile, an Egyptian*, Prud. ap.

Symm. 2, 439 —**C. Nīlĭgĕna,** ae, *comm*, *one born on the banks of the Nile, an Egyptian*, Macr S 1, 16, 37 Nilĭgenûm deûm v l Verg A. 8 698 (cf Lachm ap Lucr 5, 440) —**D. Nīlōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *of the Nile* Nilotica tellus, Mart 6, 80, 1 rura, Luc 9, 130 aqua Sen Q N 3, 25, 11 —**E. Nīlōtis,** idis, *f adj*, *of* or *from the Nile, Egyptian* Nilotis acus, Luc. 10, 142 tunica, Mart 10, 6, 7 aqua, Sid. Ep 8, 12

* **nimbātus,** a, um, *adj* [nimbus], perh *light trifling, frivolous* quam magis aspecto, tam magis est nimbata et nugae merae, Plaut Poen 1 2, 135

nimbĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [nimbus fero], *storm bringing, stormy* inter nimbi feras nubes, Avien. Arat 858 ignis, Ov P 4, 8, 60 (al nubifer)

nimbōsus, a, um, *adj* [nimbus] *full of storms stormy, rainy* (cf nubilus, nebulosus) fluctu nimbosus Orion, Verg A. 1, 535 ventus, Ov P 2, 3, 27 aer, Luc 5, 631 bruma, Stat S 1, 3, 89 montes, Plin 18, 11, 29 § 109 ver, Juv 4, 87 urbs, i e Rome, Plin 26, 3, 8, § 16

nimbus, i (*gen plur* nimbûm, Pac. ap Trag Rel 412 Rib), *m* [Sanscr nabhas, cloud, vapor, Gr νεφος, νεφελη, cf nubes, nebula], *a violent* or *pouring rain, a rain storm* **I.** Lit terra abit in nimbos imbremque, Lucil ap Varr L L 5, § 24 Müll nec nubila nimbis aspergunt, Lucr 3, 19 terrere animos fulminibus tempestatibus nimbis, nivibus, grandinibus, Cic N D 2, 5, 14 denso regem operuit nimbo, Liv 1, 16 cum multo stillaret paenula nimbo, Juv 5, 79 —**B.** Transf **1.** *A black rain cloud, a thunder cloud* noctisque et nimbûm occaecat nigror, Pac ap Cic Div 1, 14, 24, and de Or 3, 39, 157 involvere diem nimbi, Verg A 3, 198, so id ib 3, 587, Stat Th 1, 97 —**b.** *A cloud* in general. So the *bright cloud* or *cloud shaped splendor* which enveloped the gods when they appeared on earth proprie nimbus est qui deorum vel imperantium capita quasi clara nebula ambire fingitur, Serv Verg A. 3, 585 nimbo succincta, Verg A 10, 634 nimbo effulgens id ib 2, 616 nube candentes umeros amictus Augur Apollo, Hor C 1, 2, 31 —Hence, in eccl Lat, of *a saint's aureole*, Isid 19, 31 2 —(β) *A cloud* of smoke, dust, etc respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam, Verg A 5, 666 fulvae nimbus harenae, id. G 3, 110 pulveris, Claud in Rufin 2, 176 —**2.** *A head band, frontlet*, worn by females to make the forehead appear small, acc to Isid Orig 19, 31 (in Arn 2, 72, the correct reading is not nimbis, but limbis, v limbus) —**3.** Like the Engl. *cloud*, of a multitude of things which spread out like a cloud nimbus peditum, Verg A. 7, 793 pilorum Sil 5, 215 telorum, Luc 4, 776 velut nimbum glandis et sagittas ingerebant, Liv 36, 18, 5 lapidum saxorumque, Flor 3, 8 4 Corycius i e *of saffron* Mart 9, 39, 5 et Cilices nimbis hic maduere suis, id. Spect 3, 8 lucerna nimbis ebria Nicerotianis, *full of perfumed unguents*, id ib 10, 38, 8 purpureus, *a great quantity of flowers*, Claud Nupt Honor et Mar 298 —**4.** *A vessel with many holes in it, used at public shows and at entertainments for sprinkling liquid perfumes* nimbus vitreus Mart 14, 112 in lemm —* **II.** Trop, *a storm, tempest*, i e *sudden misfortune* hunc quidem nimbum cito transisse laetor, Cic Att 15, 9, 2

nĭmĭē, adv, v nimius *fin* B

nĭmĭĕtas, ātis *f* [nimius], *a too great number* or *quantity, a superfluity redundancy excess* (post class) sanguinis, Pall 6, 7 prunarum, Futr 10, 9 gaudii, App M 3, p 133, 33, Arn 4, 133 —In *plur*, Pall 2, 13 *med*

nĭmĭō, v nimius *fin* II 2 b

nĭmĭŏpĕre, more correctly separate, **nĭmiō ŏpĕre.**

nĭmīrum, *adv* [ni, i q ne mirum, v ni, I, lit not wonderful, cf, less strong than mirum ni, v ni III A β, hence], to introduce an assertion as indisputable, *without doubt, doubtless indisputably, certainly, surely, truly* nimirum homines frigent, *are certainly received coolly* Ter Eun 2, 2 37 nimirum Themistocles est auctor adhibendus, Cic Off 2 20, 71 non parva res sed nimirum omnium maxima, id Mur 22, 45 et nimirum is princeps ex Latinis, id Brut 21, 82 is est nimirum Soter, qui salutem dedit, id. Verr 2, 2, 63, § 154, id Leg 2, 1, 3, id de Or 1, 4, 16, id Or 23, 75 non omnia nimirum eidem di dedere, *truly*, Liv 22, 51 nimirum haec illa Charybdis, etc, Verg A 3, 558 cui placet alterius sua nimirum est odio sors, *of course*, Hor Ep 1, 14, 11 —After a question sed quid id ad rem? nimirum, inquit, in eo causa consistit, Cic Quint 25, 79 —**II.** Freq in an ironical sense, *doubtless, to be sure, forsooth* aperienda nimirum nocte janua fuit, Liv 40, 9 uni nimirum tibi recte semper erunt res, Hor S 2, 2, 106, 2, 3, 120, id. Ep 1, 9, 1, 1, 15, 42, Juv 2 104, Tac H 1, 33 nimirum summi ducis est occidere Galbam, id A. 2, 82.

nĭmis, *adv* [ni, ne, and root ma, to measure, cf metior, mensa, metare, etc, hence], *too much, overmuch, excessively, beyond measure* **I.** Lit Chremes nimis graviter cruciat adulescentulum nimisque inhumane, *too severely too inhumanly*, Ter Heaut 5, 5, 1 nec nimis valde nec nimis saepe, Cic Leg 3, 1, 1 heu nimis longo satiate ludo, Hor C 1, 2, 37 nimis castus Bellerophon, id. ib 3, 7, 14 felix heu nimis, Stat S 2, 7, 24 nimis dixi Plin Pan 45 —(β) With *gen* nimis insidiarum, Cic Or 51, 170 haec loca lucis habent nimis, Ov F 6, 115 —**B.** With a preceding negative, *not too much, not very much, not altogether, not very* Philotimi litterae me quidem non nimis, sed eos admodum delectarunt, Cic Att 7, 24, 1 ea dicis non nimis deesse nobis, id de Or 1, 29, 133 Caecilium non nimis hanc causam severe, non nimis accurate, non nimis diligenter acturum, id Div in Caecil 22, 71 illud non nimis probo quod scribis, id Fam 12 30, 15 praesidium non nimis firmum, Caes B G 7, 36 haud nimis amplum, Liv 8, 4 —**II.** Transf, *beyond measure, exceedingly* (ante class) nimis velim lapidem, etc, Plaut Most 1, 3, 119 nimis id genus ego odi male, id Rud 4 2, 15, id Am 1, 1, 63, Ter Eun 4 7, 16 —Also strengthened by *quam* or *tandem, very much, in the high est degree* nimis quam formido, ne, etc, Plaut Most 2, 2, 79, id Truc 2 5, 15 nimis tandem contemnor, id Ps 4 1, 11, id Pers 2, 1, 2 —Prov ne quid nimis, Ter And 1, 1, 34

nĭmĭum, *adv*, v nimius *fin* A

nĭmĭus, a, um, *adj* [nimis], *beyond measure, excessive, too great, too much* **I.** Lit quod autem satis est eo quidquid accesserit nimium est, Cic Fin 5, 27, 81 vitem coërcet, ne in omnes partes nimia fundatur, id Sen 15, 52 nimiae celeritates, id Off 1 36, 131 nimia pertinacia atque arrogantia, Caes B C 1, 85 Prometheus Assiduam nimio pectore pavit avem, *that grew again too fast*, Mart Spect 7, 2.—(β) With *abl* of thing, *excessive, immoderate, intemperate* in any thing fiduciā nimius, Sall Fragm ap Arus Mess rebus secundis nimii, *too much elated* Tac H 4 23 nimius mero Hor C 2, 12 5 —(γ) With *gen* impotens et nimius animi est, Liv 6, 11, 3 imperii, id 3, 26 sermonis, Tac H 3, 75 pugnae Sil 5, 232 —**2.** *Subst* **nĭmĭum,** ii, *n too much, superabundance, excess* mediocritatem illam tenebit quae est inter nimium et parum Cic Off 1, 25, 89 juris, Sil 14, 670 auri argentique nimium fuit, Plin 33 prooem § 5 —**B.** In partic, *too mighty, too powerful* (post Aug) Cn Pompeium esse nimium jam liberae rei publicae Vell 2, 32 1 legio legatis nimia ac formidolosa erat, Tac Agr 7, Flor 3, 15, 3 —**II.** Transf., *great beyond measure*, i e *very great very much* homo nimiā pulchritudine, Plaut Mil 4, 2 8 nimia memoras mira, id Am 2 1 69, 5, 1, 52, Mart 5, 64, 3 —**2.** *Subst* **nĭmĭum,** ii, *n* nimium boni est cui nil est [in diem] mali, *it is great good fortune* (a transl of Eurip Hec. 2 κεινος ολβιωτατος) Enn ap Cic Fin 2 13 41 (Trag v 237 Vahl) —Hence, **b.** In the *abl*. **nĭmĭo,** adverb *exceedingly, by far, much very* Plaut Truc 4 1 6 nimio mavolo id Poen. 1, 2 90 —Esp, with comparatives, = multo scito nimio celerius venire quod molestum'st, Plaut Most. 1, 1, 69 Lorenz ad loc nimio nequior, id. ib 1, 2, 65 quia te nimio plus diligo Anton ap Cic Att 10, 8 A, 1 ne doleas plus nimio, Hor C 1, 33, 1 nimio minus, Plaut. Bacch 4 4, 21 nimio melius, id Pers. 1, 3, 31 nimio plus quam satis tutum esset, etc, Liv 1, 2, 3 nimio plus quam velim, id 2, 37, 4, 29, 33, 4 nimio amplior, Gell. 1, 3, 25 —Hence, *adv*, in two forms **A.** **nĭmĭum,** *too much, too* (= nimis, in all uses, v infra) nimium parce facere sumptum, Ter And. 2, 6, 19 nimium dicere, opp parum, Cic. Clu. 58, 160 nimium ne crede colori, Verg E 2, 17 diu, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 10 longum tempus, id Att 12, 18, 1 nimium multi, id. Clu 46, 126 nimium gratum gratum praeter modum, id Planc 33, 82 amantes mei, Quint 1 prooem 7 et saep —(β) Non nimium, *not very much, not particularly* · illud non nimium probo, Cic Fam 12, 30, 7 —**2.** Transf, *very much, greatly, exceedingly* homo nimium lepidus, Plaut Mil 4, 2 8 nimium lepida nimisque nitida femina, id ib 4, 2, 12, id. Ps 1, 2, 71 loci nimium mirabiles, id Trin 4, 2, 86 nimium vellem, Ter Eun 3, 5, 49 o fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint, Agricolas! Verg G 2, 458 felix, heu nimium felix! id A. 4, 657, Stat S 3, 3, 25 —In class prose esp —**b.** Nimium quantum, *as much as can be, very much indeed, exceedingly, very* differt inter honestum et turpe nimium quantum, Cic Fin 4, 25, 70 sales in dicendo nimium quantum valent, id Or 26, 87 ille nimium quantum audacter, Oves, inquit, etc, Gell 16, 6, 9 (nimium quam, false reading for quae nimium, Quint 4, 2, 70 In Plaut Bacch 1, 2, 13, the better reading is hem quam, v Ritschl ad h l) —**B.** **nĭmĭē** (post class) **1.** *Too much, excessively* nimie aliquid facere, Capitol Gord 6 arat (frontem rugis) non nimie sed pulchre dictum, Macr S 6, 6 —**2.** Transf, *very much, very* in locis nimie frigidis, Pall 4, 10

ningit or **ninguit,** ebat, nxit, 3, *v n* [Gr νιφει, cf nix, and v Serv Verg A 4, 250] *it snows* **I.** Lit ningit, Col 11, 2, 31, Verg G 3, 367 cum ninxerit caelestium molem mihi, Att ap Prisc p 882 P (Trag Rel v 101 Rib) —(β) In the *pass* form totum istud spatium, qua pluitur et ninguitur, App Flor 1, p 340, 39 —* **II.** Transf *to shower down scatter* ningunt rosarum Floribus Lucr 2, 627

ningo (ninguo), ĕre, v ningit

* **ningor,** oris, *m* [ningo], *a fall of snow*, App de Mundo, p 61, 26

ninguĭdus, a, um, *adj* [ninguis], *full of snow, snowy* (post class) juga, Aus Ep 24, 68 oppida, id ib 24, 124 Boreas, Prud Apophth. 729 —**II.** Transf, *falling like snow* cibus, i e *manna*, Prud Cath 5, 97

ninguis, is, *f* [kindr with nix], *snow* (ante and post class) albas descendere ningues, Lucr 6, 736 (but id 6, 964, the correct read is nives, v Lachm ad h l), so according to Lucil ap Charis p 71 P, App ap Prisc p 724 P

ninguit and **ninguo,** v ningit

ningŭlus, a um, *adj* [*dim* of noenus, from ne oenus for unus], *nobody* ningulus, nullus, ut Ennius lib II qui ferro minitere atque in te ningulus , Paul ex Fest p 177 Mull (Ann v 133 Vahl) ningulus, nullus Marcius vates ne ningulus mederi queat, Paul ex Fest p 176 Mull

Nĭnĭvē, ēs *f*, *the ancient capital of Assyria*, prob near the mod *Nebbi Yunus*, Aug Civ Dei 16, 3, Vulg Gen 10, 11, Paul Nol Carm 23, 168, Alcim 4 357, also called Ninus or Ninos v Ninus —Hence, **A. Nĭnĭvītae,** ārum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Nineveh the Ninevites* Prud. Cath. 7 131, Vulg Matt 12 41 —**B. Nĭnĭvītĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *Ninevite* puer, Hier in Isa. 3, 7, 16

Ninnius, a *the name of a noble Campanian gens*, Liv 23, 8 —So, **1.** L Ninnius Quadratus, *a tribune of the people*, Cic Att 3, 23, 4, id Sest 31, 68 —**2.** Ninnius Crassus *who translated the Iliad into Latin*, Prisc 865 P; cf Non p 475, 14

Nĭnus, i, *m*, = Νινος, *the son of Belus, the first king of Assyria husband of Semiramis and builder of Nineveh*, Just 1, 1 7 sq, Curt 3 3 16 busta Nini Ov M 4, 88 —**II.** *Another name of the city of Nineveh*, Plin 6 13, 16, § 42, called also Ninos, Tac. A. 12, 13, Luc 3, 215 —**III.** *Another name*

of the city of Hierapolis, Amm 14, 8, 7, 23, 6, 22

Nīnyas or **Nīnya**, ae, *m*, *son of Ninus and Semiramis*, Just 1, 1, 10, 1, 2, 11

Nĭŏba, ae, and **Nĭŏbē**, ēs, *f*, = Νιόβη **I.** *The daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes, whose seven sons and seven daughters were slain by Apollo and Diana, because, on the strength of her numerous progeny, she triumphed over Latona Niobe herself was changed into a stone, which was transported in a whirlwind to the top of Sipylus, and has ever since remained wet with tears*, form Niobe, Ov M 6, 146 sq, form Nioba. Nioba fingitur lapidea, propter aeternum credo in luctu silentium, Cic Tusc 3, 26, 63, Sen. Ep 63, 2, Prop 2, 20 (3, 13), 7, Petr 52, 2, Hyg Fab 9 and 145 —Hence, **1. Nĭŏbēus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Niobe* proles, Hor C 4, 6, 1. — **2. Nĭŏbĭdes**, ae, *m*, *a son of Niobe*, Hyg Fab 11 *in lemm* — **II.** *The daughter of Phoroneus, king of Argos, who bore Argus to Jupiter*, Hyg Fab 145

Nīphaeus, i, *m*, *a Rutulian*, Verg A. 10 570

Nīphas, ădis, *f*, = νιφάς (snow storm), *a Roman surname*, Inscr Grut 278, 10

Nīphātes, ae, *m*, = Νιφάτης **I.** *A part of the Mount Taurus range in Armenia*, the mod *Ali Dagh*, etc, Verg G 3, 30, Hor C 2, 9, 20, Mel 1, 15, 2 —**II.** *A river that rises in the same*, Luc 3, 245, Juv 6, 409

Nīphĕtus, i, *m*, = νιφετός (snow storm), *a Roman surname*, Inscr Fabr p 516, n 243

nīpparēnē, ēs, *f*, *a kind of gem*, Plin 37, 10, 64, § 175

† **Niptra**, ōrum, *n. plur*, = νίπτρα, *water for washing*, the title of a tragedy of Pacuvius, Cic Tusc 2, 21, 48, Gell 13, 29, 3, v the fragments in Trag Rel p 90 sq Rib

Nīreus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m*, = Νιρεύς, *son of Charopus and Aglaia, the handsomest man among the Greeks before Troy*, Hor C 3, 20, 15, id Epod 15, 22, Prop 3, 16 (4, 17), 27, Ov P 4, 13, 16, Hyg Fab 113 and 270, Dict Cret 4, 17 (cf Hom Il 2, 673)

‡ **nis**, pro nobis, Paul. ex Fest. s v callim, p 47 Müll

Nīsa, ae, *f*, *a female proper name*, Verg E 8, 26

Nīsaeus, a, um, v 3 Nisus, B 1

Nīsēis, idis, v 3 Nisus, B 2

Nīsēius, a, um, v 3 Nisus, B 3

nĭ-sī (archaic forms **nisei** and **nise**, Lex Rubria v Ritschl, Legis Rubriae pars superstes, Bonnae, 1851, and Rhein Mus tom 8, p 448 sq), *conj*, *if not, unless* **I. A.** In gen quid tu malum curas, Utrum crudum an coctum edim? nisi tu mihi es tutor, Plaut. Aul 3, 2, 15 quod nisi esset, certe postea non discessisset, Cic Clu 66, 189 non posse ejus imperia diutius sustineri, nisi quid in Caesare sit auxilii, Caes B G 1, 31, Suet Caes 52 —**B.** With interrogatives and negatives, usually in a different clause **1.** After an interrogative or negative clause, *except, save only, only* ne quis enuntiaret, nisi quibus mandatum esset, Caes B G 1, 30 hoc sentio, nisi in bonis, amicitiam esse non posse Cic. Lael 5, 18 etenim dicere nemo potest, nisi qui prudenter intellegit, id. Brut 6, 23 quid est pietas, nisi voluntas grata in parentes, id. Planc 33, 82, Ov H. 2, 27 negant enim quemquam esse virum bonum, nisi sapientem, Cic Lael 5, 18 —**2.** With a foll. negative sic orator, nisi multitudine audiente, eloquens esse non possit, Cic. de Or 2, 83 338 Labienus juravit, se, nisi victorem, in castra non reversurum, Caes B C 3, 87 —**3.** Closely connected with *non* (mostly post Aug) legationis non nisi condemnato et ejecto eo, etc, Cic Verr 2, 1, 39, § 98 qui non nisi aput Germanias ad sequi nomen imperatorium posset, Tac A. 2, 26 ad quem non nisi per Sejanum aditus, id ib 4, 68, 14, 63, 15, 1, Suet Caes 56, id. Aug 21, 41, Quint. 1, 5, 19, Plin 10, 36, 52, § 108, Plin Ep 6, 6, 4.—(The passages in which nisi was supposed to stand for nisi non or non nisi have been critically amended, v Hand, Turs 4, 253, Kritz and Fabri ad Sall. J 54, 5, Drakenb and Weissenb ad Liv 34, 16, 1, Duker ad Flor 1, 12, 18)—**C.** Esp **1.** After nihil, nihil aliud, etc, *save, but, than* nihil amplius nisi, Cic Planc 41, 99 nihil est quod festines, nisi ut valeas, id. Fam 16, 6, 3 erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, id. de Or 2, 12, 52, id Phil 3, 5, 13, id. Rosc Am 37, 108—**2.** Non aliter nisi, *on no other condition* non aliter neque classem revocaturum neque exercitum reducturum, nisi, etc., Liv 45, 11, 11—**3.** Nisi si, *except if, unless* nisi si etiam illuc pervenerint, Varr R R 2, 9 noli putare me ad quem quam longiores epistulas scribere nisi si qui ad me plura scripsit, etc, Cic Fam 14, 2, 1 nisi vero si quis est qui, id. Cat 2, 4, 6 —**4.** Nisi ut, *except that, unless* neque convivia inire ausus est, nisi ut speculatores cum lanceis circumstarent, Suet Claud. 35 —**5.** Nisi quod, *except that which, save only that* nam nunc homines nihili faciunt quod licet nisi quod lubet, Plaut Trin 4, 3, 25 cum Patrone Epicureo mihi omnia sunt communia, nisi quod in philosophia vehementer ab eo dissentio, Cic Fam 13, 1, 2 praedia me valde delectant, nisi quod me aere circum foraneo obruerunt, id Att 2, 1, 11, id Tusc 3, 24, 58 ab negotiis numquam voluptas remorata est, nisi quod de uxore potuit honestius consuli, Sall J 95, 3, Tac A. 14, 14 unde causa et origo peregrino sacro parum comperi, nisi quod signum ipsum. docet advectam religionem, id G 9 — **6.** Nisi quia, *except because*, i e *until that* · at nesciebam id dicere illam, nisi quia Correxit miles, quod intellexi minus, Ter Eun. 4, 5, 10 —**II.** In transitions, also in the combinations nisi vero, nisi forte, nisi tamen, *unless perhaps*, etc, mostly ironical (cf. Gr εἰ μὴ ἄρα, εἰ μή γε, ἐκτὸς εἰ μή) nisi unum hoc faciam ut in puteo cenam coquant, Plaut Aul 2, 7, 3 nisi forte volumus Epicureorum opinionem sequi, qui, etc, Cic Fat 16, 37 nisi vero existimatis dementem Africanum fuisse, qui, etc, id. Mil. 3, 8 ne requiras, nisi forte adulescentes pueritiam debent requirere, id. Sen 10, 33 Hostis nullus erat, nisi forte quem vos jussissetis, Sall. J 14, 10, cf Zumpt, Gram § 569

Nīsĭas, ădis, *f*, v 3 Nisus, B 4

Nīsĭbis or **Nĕsĕbis**, is, *f*, = Νίσιβις **I.** *A city in Mesopotamia*, now *Nisibin*, Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 42, Tac A. 15, 5, Amm 25, 7, 9, 25, 8, 27 — Hence, **B. Nīsĭbēni**, ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Nisibis*, Amm 25, 8, 13 —**II.** *A city in Aria*, Amm 23, 6, 69

1. nīsus, a, um, *Part.*, from nitor

2. nīsus, ūs, *m* [nitor] *a pressing* or *resting upon* or *against*, *a pressure*, *a striving, exertion, labor, effort* (mostly poet, nixus in good prose, v h v) pedetentim et sedato nisu, *a tread, step*, Pac ap Cic Tusc 2, 21, 48 pinnarum nisus inanis, *a flight*, Luc 6, 834, so insolitos docuere nisus Hor C 4, 4, 8 hic dea se primum rapido pulcherrima nisu Sistit, Verg A. 11, 852 stat gravis Entellus nisuque immotus eodem, etc, *in the same posture*, id ib 5, 437 hunc stirps Oceani maturis nisibus Aethra Edidit, *pains, throes, labor* of parturition (v 2 nixus), Ov F 5, 171 —In prose tamquam nisus evomentis adjuvaret, *retchings*, Tac A. 12, 67 uti prospectus nisusque per saxa facilius foret, Sall. J 94, 1 Dietsch quae dubia nisu videbantur, id ib 94, 2 Dietsch. non pervenit nisu sed impetu, Quint 8, 4, 9, 1, 12, 10

3. Nīsus, i, *m*, = Νῖσος **I.** *A king of Megara, father of Scylla, who, in order to gain the love of Minos, cut off her father's purple hair, on which the safety of his kingdom depended, whereupon Nisus was changed into a sparrow hawk, and Scylla into the bird ciris* Verg G 1 404 sq, Ov M. 8, 8 sqq, v Scylla.—**B.** Hence, **1. Nīsaeus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Nisus, Nisæan* · et vos Nisaei naufraga monstra, canes, i e *Scylla, the daughter of Phorcus*, Ov F 4, 500, cf. id A A. 1, 331 — **2. Nīsēis**, idis, *f*, *the daughter of Nisus, Scylla* (q v), confounded with the daughter of Phorcus praeterita cautus Niseide navita gaudet, Ov R Am. 737 —**3. Nīsēius**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Nisus, Nisæan* per mare caeruleum trahitur Niseia virgo, Verg Cir 390, Ov M 8, 35 — **4. Nīsĭas**, ădis, *f*, *Nisæan*, i e *Megarian*. Nisiades matres Nisiadesque nurus, *of Megaris, in Sicily* (a colony of Megara, in Greece), Ov H. 15, 54.—**II.** *Son of Hyrtacus and friend of Euryalus*, Verg A. 5, 294, 9, 176 sq

† **nĭtălōpīces**, *acc. plur* as, *f*, perh. *Indian foxes*, Jul. Val Res Gest Alex. M. 3, 17

nĭtēdŭla, ae, *f*, *a kind of small red mouse, a dormouse*, Cic Sest 33, 72 cf. nitedula mus agrestis rubeus, Serv ad Verg G 1, 181, Arn. 2, 47 (Hor Ep 1, 7, 29, the common read. is volpecula, but Bentley's conjecture, nitedula, is adopted by Lachm ad Lucr p 204, and by Haupt and Müll, v Orell ad loc) — The contr collat form **nĭtēla**, v under nitella.

nĭtĕfăcĭo, feci, factum, 3, *v a* [niteo facio], *to make shining* (post-class) ventus mare crispicans nitefacit, Gell. 18, 11, 3 grato crinem nitefactus olivo, Juvenc 1, 607

1. nĭtēla, ae, *f* [niteo], *brightness, splendor* (post class) **I.** Lit armorum nitela, Sol. 22, 5 —**II.** Transf **A.** *That which shines or glitters, a glittering particle* nitelae pulveris, *gold dust*, Sol 23, 4 —**B.** *That which causes to shine, a polish* nitelae oris, i e *tooth powder*, Cat ap App Mag p 277 5

2. nĭtēla, v nitella.

nĭtella, ae, *f* (contr from nitedula, q v, sometimes written **nĭtēla**, but v Lachm ad Lucr 3, 1015), *a small mouse, a dormouse*, Plin 8, 57, 82, § 224, Mart 5, 37, 8, Serv ad Verg G 1, 181

* **nĭtellīnus**, a, um, *adj* [nitella], *of* or *belonging to a* nitella or *dormouse* color, *the color of a dormouse* salix, Plin 16, 37, 69, § 177

1. nĭtens, entis, *shining*, *Part* and *P a*, from niteo, v niteo *fin*

2. nītens, entis, *pressing upon* or *against*, *Part*, from nitor

nĭtenter, *adv*, v niteo, *P a fin*

nĭtĕo, ere (*gen plur* nitentūm, Verg Cir 523), *v n* [etym dub; cf nix] *to shine, look bright, glitter, glisten* (cf luceo, fulgeo splendeo) **I.** Lit · placatumque nitet diffuso lumine caelum, Lucr 1 9 luna potest solis radiis percussa nitere, id. 5, 705 qui nitent unguentis, fulgent purpura, Cic Cat 2, 3, 5 diversi niteant cum mille colores, Ov M 6, 65 vere nitent terrae, id F 4, 126 aera nitent usu, id. Am 1, 8, 51, so, ebur, Tib 1, 4, 64, Hor Ep 1, 10, 19, Mart 9, 58, 6, 8, 6, 10 et saep —**B.** Transf. **1.** Of animals *to be sleek, in good condition* at hau pol nitent (oves), Plaut. Bacch 5, 2, 6 unde sic quaeso nites? Phaedr 3, 7, 4, Plin 18, 5, 6, § 27, cf hic nitet ungula mulae Juv 7, 181 —**2.** Of persons, *to shine, to look bright* or *beautiful* miseri quibus Intentata nites! (= pulchra et amabilis videris), Hor C 1, 5, 12 ore nitet, Mart 10, 89, 3 nitet ante alias regina comesque Pelides, Stat Achill. 2, 148 murice tincta Veste nites, Mart 5, 23, 6 —**3.** Of fields, plants, etc, *to look flourishing, thriving, to thrive*, etc camposque nitentes Desuper ostentat, Verg A. 6, 677 ubi tellus nitet, Petr 99, cf Plin 17, 4, 3, § 26 —**4.** Of a house tibi hoc praecipio ut niteant aedes, *be in complete order*, Plaut Ps 1, 2, 281 —**5.** Of wealth, etc, *to flourish, abound* vectigal in pace niteat, Cic Agr 1, 7, 21 res ubi magna nitet domino sene Hor S 2, 5, 12 —**II.** Trop, *to shine, be brilliant, look* or *be beautiful* ver vide, ut tota floret, ut olet, ut nitide nitet, Plaut Truc 2 4, 3 illorum, vides, quam niteat oratio, Cic Fin 4, 3, 5, so, ubi plura nitent in carmine, Hor A. P 351 omnia nobilibus oppidis nitent, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 49 — Hence, **nĭtens**, entis *P a*, *shining glittering, glistening, brilliant bright.* **A.** Lit capilli malobathro Hor C 2, 7, 7 mensae id. S 2, 2, 4 oculi, Verg A. 1, 228 astra, Ov F 5, 543 Lucifer, Tib 1, 3, 93 nitentes solis equi, Val. Fl. 5, 413 arma nitentia ante rem, deformia inter sanguinem, etc, Liv 9, 40, 5 —**2.** Transf **a.** Of animals, *sleek, fat* nitens taurus, Verg A. 3, 20 — **b.** Of persons, *shining, bright, beautiful* uxor ore floridulo nitens, Cat 61, 189 desiderio meo nitenti, *my darling bright*, id. 2, 5 — *Comp*. niten-

tior femina, Ov M 12, 405 (Merkel, decentior) — **c.** Of plants, *blooming* nitentia culta, Verg G 1, 153 arbor laeta et nitens, Gell 12, 1, 16 — *Comp* Tyrio nitentior ostro flos oritur, Ov M 10, 211 — **B.** Trop **1.** *Illustrious* recenti gloria nitens, Liv 3, 12 non patre nitens linguave, Sil 6, 19 — **2.** Of speech, *brilliant, elegant* oratio, Cic Brut 67, 238 — **3.** Of the mind, *bright, clear* macte, oro, nitenti Ingenio, Stat S 1, 5, 63

nĭtesco, tŭi, 3, *v inch n* [niteo], *to begin to shine* or *glitter, to shine glitter* (poet and in post-Aug prose) **I.** Lit caelum nitescere, arbores frondescere, Enn ap Cic Tusc 1, 28, 69 (Trag v 192 Vahl) exiguo qui stellarum candore nitescit, Cic Arat 174 juventus Nudatos umeros oleo perfusa nitescit, Verg A 5, 134 nitescente nova luna, Plin 8, 1, 1, § 2, 37, 12, 74, § 195 ex umero Pelopis non nituisset ebur, Tib 1, 4, 58 (64) — **B.** Transf **1.** Of animals, *to grow sleek, well conditioned, fat* armenta nitescunt, Plin Ep 2, 17, 3 — **2.** Of persons, *to become blooming*, in *perf*, *to be blooming* o pueri, nituistis, Hor S 2, 2, 128 — **3.** Of plants, *to grow luxuriously, to thrive*, Plin 12, 25, 54, § 112 — **II.** Trop, *to be formed* or *cultivated* ut ingenio, doctrina, praeceptione natura nitescat, Auct Her 3, 16, 29 — *To become illustrious* or *celebrated* quid non cultu nitescit? Quint 9, 4, 5 (Tac. A 12, 58, Halm and Ritter, enitesceret)

nītibundus, a, um, *adj* [nitor], *pressing against, straining, striving* (post class.) mentium conspiratu tacito nitibundi, *relying upon*, Gell 1, 11, 8 pondus nitibundum, *oppressive weight, weighty pressure*, Sol 25, 12 caput, id 27, 29

nĭtĭdē, *adv*, v nitidus *fin*

* **nĭtĭdĭtas,** atis, *f* [nitidus], *splendor, beauty* formae, Att ap Non 143, 29 (Trag Rel v 254 Rib)

nĭtĭdĭuscŭlē, *adv*, v nitidiusculus.

nĭtĭdĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj dim* [nitidus] *somewhat more shining* (Plautin) caput, Plaut Ps 1, 2 84 — Hence, *adv* **nĭtĭdĭuscŭlē,** *a little more finely, sprucely* ut curer, Plaut. Ps 3, 1, 8

nĭtĭdo, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [id.] *to make bright* or *shining, to polish, smooth* (poet. and in post Aug prose) **I.** In gen ferramenta detersa nitidentur, Col 12, 3, 9 post serraturam plagam ferramentis acutis nitidemus Pall. 3, 17, 1 diligentissime nitidatum, Marc Emp 8, 5 — **II.** In partic, *to wash, bathe* eunt ad fontem, nitidant corpora, Enn ap Non. 144, 16 (Trag v 166 Vahl), so mid mundule nitidantur, Att ib 17 (Trag Rel v 603 Rib)

* **nĭtĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj dim* [id], *somewhat spruce rather trim* vidua nitidula, Sulp Sev Dial 2, 8, 3

nĭtĭdus, a, um, *adj* [niteo], *shining, glittering, bright, polished, clear* (class, syn splendidus, lautus) **I.** Lit facite, sultis, nitidae ut aedes meae sint, Plaut Stich 1, 2, 8 in picturis alios horrida, inculta contra alios nitida, laeta delectant, Cic Or 11, 36 nitidus juventā (anguis), Verg G 3 437 caesaries, id ib 4, 337 caput solis id. ib 1, 467 ebur, Ov M 2, 3 aries nitidissimus auro, id F 3, 867 aether, Val Fl 3, 467 pisces, *with gleaming scales*, Ov M 1, 74 cujus turbavit nitidos exstinctus passer ocellos, Juv 6, 8 — **B.** Transf **1.** Of animals, *sleek, plump, fat* jumenta Nep Eum 5, 6 — **2.** Of persons, *well conditioned, well favored, healthy looking* me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vises, Hor Ep 1, 4, 15 — So, nitidis sensibus haurire aliquid, *with fresh, unblunted, unsated senses*, Claud Cons Mall Theod 193 — **3.** *Good looking, handsome, beautiful, neat, elegant spruce, trim* nimis nitida femina, Plaut Mil 4, 2, 12, id Aul 3 6, 4 quos pexo capillo nitidos videtis Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22 ex nitido fit rusticus, Hor Ep 1, 7, 83 villae, id. ib 1, 15, 46 nitidioris vitae instrumenta, Plin 13, 16, 30, § 100 — **4.** Of fields and plants, *blooming, fertile, luxuriant* nitidae fruges arbustaque laeta, Lucr 2, 594 campi nitidissimi viridissimique, Cic. Verr 2, 3 18, § 47 nitidissima arboris pars, Plin 17, 14 24, § 104 — Poet. nitidissimus annus *rich fertile*, Ov F 5, 265 — **5.** Of the wrestling ring, in allusion to the oil with which the wrestlers' bodies were anointed palaestrae, Mart 4, 8, 5 — **II.** Trop, *cultivated, polished, refined* nitidum quoddam genus verborum et laetum, Cic. de Or 1, 18, 81 verba nitidiora, id. Part 5, 17 Isocrates nitidus et comptus, Quint 10, 1, 79 Messala, id. 1, 7, 35 oratio, id 8, 3, 18, 49, orator, id. 12, 10, 78 nitida et curata vox, id 11, 3, 26 hilares nitidique vocantur, Juv 11, 178 vita nitidior, Plin 13 16, 30, § 100 — Hence, *adv* **nĭtĭdē,** *splendidly, brightly, beautifully, magnificently* ut nitide nitet, Plaut Truc. 2, 4, 3 cenare nitide, id Cas 3, 6, 19, cf id Cist 1, 1, 11

Nitiobrīges, um, *m*, *a people in Aquitanian Gaul, between the* Garumna *and the* Liger, near the mod. *Agen*, Caes B G 7, 7, 31, 35, 75, Sid. Ep 8, 11

1. nītor, nisus and nixus (*inf* nitier, Lucr 1, 1059, old form of the *part perf* gnitus et gnixus a genibus prisci dixerunt, Paul ex Fest p 96 Müll), 3, *v dep n* [from gnitor, root gnic or gnig, cf nico, conivere], *to bear* or *rest upon* something **I.** Lit (α) With *abl* ambae te obsecramus genibus nixae, *we implore thee upon our knees*, i e *kneeling*, Plaut Rud. 3, 3, 33 stirpibus suis niti, Cic Tusc 5 13, 37 herbescens viriditas, quae nixa fibris stirpium sensim adulescit, id. Sen. 15, 51 hastili nixus, id Rab Perd. 7, 21 muliercula nixus, id. Verr 2, 5, 33, § 86 juvenis, qui nititur hasta, Verg A 6, 760 paribus nitens Cyllenius alis Constitit, id ib 4, 252 nixus baculo, Ov P 1, 8, 52 — (β) With *in* and *acc* nixus in hastam, Verg A 12, 398 — (γ) With *de* de qua pariens arbore nixa dea est, Ov H 21, 100 — (δ) With *gen of place* humi nitens, Verg A. 2, 380 — (ε) *Absol* Sisiphu' versat Saxum sudans nitendo, Poet ap Cic Tusc 1, 5, 10 nitimodo ac statim concidere, *to strive to rise*, Sall J 101, 11 — **B.** Transf **1.** *To make one's way with an effort, to press forward, advance*, and, with respect to the goal, *to mount, climb, fly*, etc (mostly poet) quaedam serpentes ortae extra aquam simul ac primum niti possunt aquam persequuntur, Cic N D 2, 48, 124 nituntur gradibus Verg A 2, 442 in altas rupes, Luc. 4, 37 ad sidera, Verg G 2, 427 in aera, Ov P 2, 7, 27 in adversum, id M 2, 72 sursum nitier, Lucr 1, 1059 — Of violent bodily motion niti corporibus et ea huc illuc, quasi vitabundi aut jacientes tela agitare, *to struggle*, Sall J 60, 4 — **2.** *To strain in giving birth, to bring forth*, Plin 9, 35, 54, § 107 (al eniti) nitor, *I am in labor*, Ov M 9, 302, Pseud Ov Her 21, 100 — **3.** *To strain for a stool*, Suet Vesp 20 — **II.** Trop **A.** *To strive, to exert one's self, make an effort, labor, endeavor* moderatio modo virium adsit et tantum, quantum potest, quisque nitatur, Cic Sen 10, 33, Nep Att 15, 2 nisurus contra regem, Caes B C 2, 37, Sall. C 38, 2 pro aliquo, Liv 35, 10, cf pro libertate summa ope niti, Sall J 31, 17 nitebantur, ne gravius in eum consuleretur, Sall J 13, 8, cf unus Miltiades maxime nitebatur, ut, etc, Nep Milt 4 2 — *Inf* summa vi Cirtam irrumpere nititur, Sall J 25, 9 patriam recuperare niti, Nep Pelop 2 ingenio nitor non periisse meo, Ov P 3, 5, 34, id M 8, 694 — *Absol*, of soldiers hard pressed in battle tamen virtute et patientia nitebantur atque omnia vulnera sustinebant, Caes B C 1, 45 — **2.** *To strive after* a thing ad immortalitatem gloriae niti, Cic Sen 23, 82 ad summa, Quint prooem § 20 in vetitum, Ov Am 3, 4, 17 — **3.** *To try to prove, contend* in argument, *argue*, with *acc.* and *inf* nitamur igitur nihil posse percipi, Cic. Ac. 2 21, 68 — **B.** *To rest, rely, depend upon* a thing (α) With *in* and *abl* nixus in nomine inani, Lucr 5 909 conjectura in qua nititur divinatio, Cic. Div 2 26, 55 ea, in quibus causa nititur, id. Cael 10, 25 cujus in vita nitebatur salus civitatis, id Mil 7, 19 — (β) With *abl* spe niti, Cic Att 3, 9, 2 consilio atque auctoritate alicujus, id. Off 1, 34, 122, id Fam 1, 5, a, 2 si quis hoc uno nititur quod sit ignobilis, id Clu 40, 112 — (γ) With *ubi* quo confugies? ubi nitere? Cic. Verr 2 2, 64, § 155 — Hence, *P a.*, as *subst*, **Nixus,** i, *m.*, only *plur*, **Nixi,** ōrum *m*, *three guardian deities of women in labor, the statues of whom, representing them in a kneeling posture, stood on the Capitol before the chapel of Minerva*, Paul ex Fest p 174 Müll magno Lucinam Nixosque patres clamore vocabam, Ov M 9, 294

2. nĭtor, ōris, *m* [niteo], *brightness, splendor, lustre, sheen* **I.** Lit nitor exoriens aurorae, Lucr 4, 538 diurnus *the daylight*, Ov H 18, 78 herbarum viridis, Lucr 5, 783 argenti et auri, Ov P 3, 4, 23 eboris, Plin 7, 15, 13, § 64 materiae, *of the wood*, id 16, 40 79, § 215 speculi, id 11, 37, 64, § 170 gladii, id. 2, 25, 22, § 89 nigerrimus gemmae, id 37, 10, 69, § 184 nitorem cutis facit sal, id 31, 7, 41, § 84 — *Plur* nitores splendoresque auri, Gell. 2, 6, 4. — **B.** Transf. **1.** *Sleekness, plumpness, good looks, beauty* nitor corporis, Ter Eun. 2, 2, 10 urit me Glycerae nitor, Hor C 1, 19, 5 Liparei nitor Hebri, id ib 3, 12, 6 nullus tota nitor in cute, Juv 9, 13 — **2.** *Neatness, elegance, brilliancy* of external appearance si quem aliquid offendit, si purpurae genus, si amicorum catervae, si splendor, si nitor, Cic. Cael 31, 77 habitus, Juv 3, 180 oppidum praecipui nitoris, Plin 4, 12, 26, § 85 — **3.** In gen, *color*, Lucr 2, 819 ludis et externo tincta nitore caput, Prop 2, 14, 26 (3, 11, 2) — **II.** Trop, of speech, *splendor, elegance, grace* of style — With *gen* adhibendus erit in eis explicandis quidam orationis nitor, Cic Or 32, 115 domesticus eloquii, Ov P 2, 2, 51 nitor et cultus descriptionum, Tac Or 20 translationum, Quint 12, 10, 36 — *Absol* sublimitas et magnificentia et nitor, Quint 8, 3 3 eruditione ac nitore praestare, id 10, 1, 98 scripsit non sine cultu ac nitore, id 10, 1, 124 — **B.** Of character, *dignity, excellence* generis, Ov P 2, 9, 17, *splendid liberality*, Stat S 3, 3, 149

nĭtrārĭa, ae, *f* [nitrum], *a place where natron was dug* or *prepared*, Plin 31, 10, 46, § 109 (ib saep)

nĭtrātus, a um, *adj* [id], *mixed with natron* aqua, Col 12, 55, Mart 13, 17, 2

nĭtrĕus, a, um, *adj* [id], *made of natron, of soda* pulvis, Cael Aur Tard 2, 7, 108

nitrion, ii, *n*, *a plant, also called* daphnoides, App Herb 58

nĭtrōsus, a, um, *adj* [nitrum], *full of natron* aquae frigidae genus nitrosum, Vitr 8 3 lacus, Plin 31, 10, 46, § 107

† **nĭtrum,** i, *n*, = νίτρον, also called sal nitrum, *native mineral alkali, native soda, natron*, found chiefly in Media, Egypt, Thrace, and Macedonia, Plin 31, 10 46, § 106 flos nitri, Vitr 7, 11, 1, and used for washing with lixeris te nitro, Vulg Jer 2, 22, Isid Orig 16, 2 — Hence, **II.** Transf censuram lomentum aut nitrum esse, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 14, 4

nĭvālis, e, *adj* [nix], *of* or *belonging to snow, snowy, snow* **I.** Lit nivalis dies, *a snowy day*, Liv 21, 54, 7 nivalia (sc loca), Plin 26, 8, 29, § 46 Haemonia, Hor C 1, 37, 19 venti, Plin 2, 47, 48, § 126 axis, *the region of snow*, Val Fl 5, 225 Hebrus nivali compede vinctus, Hor Ep 1, 3, 3 undae, *water filled with snow*, Mart 14, 118, 1 aqua nivalis, *snow water*, Gell 19, 5, 3 terrae et pruinosae, Amm 23, 6, 43 — **II.** Transf **A.** *Cold* dies, *a cold, dull day* dicimus nivalem diem, cum altum frigus et triste caelum est, Sen Q N 4, 4, 3, Flor 2, 6, 12 osculum, *cold, frigid* Mart 7, 95, 2 — **B.** *Snow like, snowy* equi candore nivali, Verg A 3, 538 — Trop nivalis Pietas, Prud Symm 2, 249

nĭvārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id] *of* or *belonging to snow* nivarium colum, *a strainer filled with snow, through which generous wines were filtered*, whereas the commoner sorts were merely passed through a linen cloth, *filled with snow*, Mart 14 103 *in lemm*, Dig 34 2 21, the latter called nivarius saccus, Mart. 14, 104 *in lemm*

nĭvātus, a um, *adj* [id], *cooled with snow* potiones Sen Q N 4, 13, 10 aqua, Petr 31, Suet Ner 27

nīve, v ni

nivens, entis, *winking* (cf coniveo) niventibus oculis, v l ap Petr 115, for umentibus

nĭvesco, ĕre, *v inch n.* [nix], *to become snow white*, Anth Lat tom 2, p 406 Burm; Tert Pall 3 *med*

nĭvĕus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *from snow, snowy, snow* (poet) **I.** Lit aggeribus niveis informis, Verg G 3, 354 aqua,

cooled with snow, Mart. 12, 17, 6; cf. id. 14, 104 and 117: mons, *covered with snow*, Cat 64, 240 —**II.** Transf, *snow-white, snowy* (mostly poet.): a similitudine sic: Corpore niveum candorem, aspectu igneum ardo rem assequebatur, Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44: lacerti, Verg A. 8, 387: lac, id. E 2, 20: hanc si capite niveae agnae exorari judicas, Sen. Q. N. 2, 36: Briseis niveo colore, Hor. C. 2, 4, 3: vestis, Ov. M. 10, 432: candidior nivei folio, Galatea, ligustri, id. ib 13, 789: dens, id. H. 18, 18: qua notam duxit niveus videri, Hor. C 4, 2, 59: panis, Juv. 5, 70: flumen, *clear, pellucid*, Sen. Hippol. 504: undae, Mart 7, 32, 11: tribuni, *clothed in white togas*, Calp Ecl. 7, 29; so, Quirites, Juv. 10, 45

***nĭvĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [nix-fero], *snow-bearing, covered with snow:* niviferae valles, Salv. G. D. 6, 2

***nĭvit,** ĕre, *v. impers* [nix], *it snows;* poet. transf of a great quantity of missile weapons: sagittis, plumbo et saxis grandinat, nivit, Pac ap Non. 507, 27 (Trag Rel v 4 Rib)

Nĭvŏmăgus, *a city of the Treveri, otherwise called* Noviomagus, now *Neumagen*, Aus Mos 11.

nĭvōsus, a, um, *adj* [nix], *full of snow, snowy:* hiems gelida ac nivosa, Liv. 5, 13, 1: tantum nivosae grandinis, id. 21, 59, 8. Strymon, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 22: Scythia, id. H. 12, 27: loca praegelida ac nivosa, Col. 2, 9, 7: Pliadum nivosum sidus, Stat. S 1, 3, 95

nix, nĭvis, *f.* [cf. Gr. νίφα (*acc*), snow; Lat. ningit, ninguit], *snow.* **I.** Lit.: Anaxagoras nivem nigram dixit esse, Cic Ac. 2, 23, 72: pars terrarum obriguit nive pruināque, id. N. D 1, 10, 24: miles nivibus pruinisque obrutus, Liv. 5, 2; Lact 3, 24, 1: opposuit natura Alpemque nivemque, Juv. 10, 152: duratae solo nives, Hor. C. 3, 24, 39; 4, 12, 4: alta, Verg G. 1, 310: nives solutae, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 93: horrifera, Val Fl. 6, 306; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 234.—**II.** Transf, *white color, whiteness:* capitis nives, i. e *white hair*, Hor C. 4, 13, 12; Prud. praef Cath 25 (dura translatio, Quint 8, 6, 17): eboris, App de Mundo, p 69, 21 —**B.** *Plur.:* nives, *snows*, i. e *a cold climate*, Prop 1, 8, 8

nixābundus, a, um, *adj* [nixor], *striving to support one's self:* illā deā, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex M 1, 11.

Nixi Di, v. 1. nitor *fin*

nixor, āri, *dep n* [1 nitor], *to lean* or *rest upon; to strive, endeavor* (poet) **I.** Lit, Lucr. 6, 836; 3, 1001: pars vulnere clauda retentat Nixantem (serpentem), Verg. A. 5, 279 Wagner *N. cr.*—**II.** Trop, *to depend upon* · fundamenta, quibus nixatur vita salusque, Lucr. 4, 506

‡**nixŭrio,** īre, *v a desid* [nixus, from nitor], *to wish to lean* or *rest upon:* nixuriit qui niti vult et in conatu saepius aliquā re perpellitur, Nigid 144, 20 —**II.** Transf, for parturio, *to wish to bring forth:* nixurio, φιλοτοκέω, Gloss Philox.

1. nixus and **nīsus,** a, um, *Part*, from 1 nitor.

2. nixus, ūs, *m* [1 nitor], *a pressure* (the same as nisus, v 2 nisus) **I.** Lit: astra se nixu suo conglobata continent, *revolution, course*, * Cic N. D 2, 46, 117 —**II.** Transf, *a striving, exertion, effort:* hic ad summum non pervenit nixu (al nisu), sed impetu, Quint 8, 4, 9; 1, 12, 10 —**B.** In partic, *pains, throes, travail* of parturition: fetūs nixibus edunt, Verg G. 4, 199; Ov. H. 4, 126 laboriosi nixūs, Gell. 12, 1, 4.—**III.** Nixus, *a constellation*, v Engonasi

1. no, nāvi, 1, *v. n* [νέω], *to swim, float* **I.** Lit: alter nare cupit· alter pugnare paratu'st, Enn. ap Paul ex Fest p 166 Müll. (Ann. v. 258 Vahl.): pueris, qui nare discunt, scirpea induitur ratis, Plaut Aul 4, 1, 9; cf below, Hor. S 1, 4, 120: pinus Dicuntur liquidas Neptuni nāsse per undas, Cat. 64, 1: nat lupus, Ov. M 1, 304 · nantem delphina per undas, id H. 19, 199; piger ad nandum, id. ib 18, 210: ars nandi, id Tr 2, 486: nat tibi linter, Tib 1, 5, 76; Luc. 8, 374.—Prov · nare sine cortice, *to swim without corks*, i e *to be able to do without a guardian* (cf above the passage in Plaut. Aul 4, 1, 9), Hor S 1, 4, 120 —**II.** Poet., transf, *to sail, flow, fly*, etc.: cum juventus Per medium classi barbara navit Athon, Cat. 66, 45: (undae) nantes refulgent, id. 64, 274: nare per aestatem liquidam suspexeris agmen (apium), Verg G 4, 59 — Of the eyes of drunken persons, *to swim:* nant oculi, Lucr. 3, 480; v. nato — Hence, **nans,** antis, *P. a.*, *swimming, floating:* nantes scaphae, Gell. 10, 26, 10; as *subst.*, *a swimmer;* hence, **nantes,** ium, *f.*, *swimming fowls*, i. e *geese, ducks*, etc.: greges nantium, Col 8, 14, 1.

2. No, *an Egyptian city*, perh *Alexandria;* acc to Bochart, *Thebes*, Hier. ad Ezech 30, 14.

Nōa, ae, and (more freq) **Nōē,** *indecl m*, = Νῶε, *Noah:* perfidus (corvus) Noae, Sedul. Carm 1, 158: arca Noe, Gromat Vet. 373, 6; Tert. adv. Marc Carm 3, 42; Alcim. Avit 4, 178; Vulg Gen. 6, 8; 8, 1 al.—**2.** *Fem*, *daughter of Zelophehad*, Vulg Num. 26, 33 —**II.** *A town in Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 178

Nōbĭlĭor, ōris, *m* [nobilis], *a family name in the* gens Fulvia, e g. M. Fulvius Nobilior, *the vanquisher of the Ætolians and the friend of Ennius*, Liv. 37, 47; 39, 5; 40, 45

nōbĭlis, e (old collat. form **gnōbĭlis:** nobilem antiqui pro noto ponebant, et quidem per g litteram, ut Plautus in Pseudolo: peregrina facies videtur hominis atque ignobilis, et. oculis meis obviam ignobilis obicitur. Attius in Diomede· ergo me Argos referam, nam hic sum gnobilis Livius in Virgo: ornamento incedunt gnobili ignobiles, Paul. ex Fest p 174 Müll.), *adj* [for gnobilis, from gnosco; Gr γιγνώσκω; v. nosco], *that can be known* or *is known, knowable, known* **I.** In gen. (very rare)· neque his umquam nobilis fui, Plaut. Ps 4, 7, 9· addidit facinori fidem nobili gaudio, Tac H. 3, 39 —**II.** In partic **A.** *Well-known, famous, noted, celebrated, renowned* (freq and class.; cf: clarus, insignis, inclutus, illustris): die festo celebri nobilique, Aphrodisiis, Plaut. Poen 3, 5, 13: magnus et nobilis rhetor Isocrates, Cic Inv 2, 2, 7: illustre et nobile municipium, id Verr 2, 5, 16, § 40: oppidum clarum et nobile, id ib 2, 1, 24, § 63: ex doctrinā nobilis et clarus, id. Rab Post 9, 23: gladiatorum par nobilissimum, id. Opt. Gen 6, 17· multi in philosophiā praeclari et nobiles, id. de Or 1, 11, 46: ut arcendis sceleribus exemplum nobile esset, Liv. 2, 5 · Corinthus aere, Ov M. 6, 416: puerosque Ledae, Hunc equis, illum superare pugnis Nobilem, Hor. C 1, 12, 25: palma nobilis, id ib 1, 1, 5: nobilis e tectis fundere gaesa rotis, Prop 4 (5), 10, 42· tamquam Feceris ipse aliquid propter quod nobilis esses, Juv. 8, 41. aquae salubritate et medendis corporibus nobiles, Vell 2, 25, 4: vitulis marinis ad multa nobile fel, Plin 11, 37, 75, § 195· emplastra nobilia ad extrahendum fel, Cels 5, 19· Cicero vir nobilissimae novitatis, Vell 2, 34, 3. — In a bad sense, *notorious:* innocentes qui se scelere fieri nolunt nobiles, Plaut Rud. 3, 2, 5: mea (amica) est potens, procax, magnifica, sumtuosa, nobilis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 15: ille nobilis taurus, quem Phalaris habuisse dicitur, Cic Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 73; Liv. 39, 9, 5.—**B.** *High born, of noble birth, noble*, i e *sprung from a family* (either patrician or plebeian) *many members of which had filled curule offices, and consequently possessing the* jus imaginum (opp homo novus or ignobilis; cf.: generosus, amplus): non facit nobilem atrium plenum fumosis imaginibus, Sen Ep 44, 5 · quanta sit in invidiā apud quosdam nobilis homines novorum hominum virtus et industria, Cic Verr 2, 5, 71, § 181 Clodia mulier non solum nobilis sed etiam nota, id Cael 13, 31 · nobili genere nati, id. Verr 2, 5, 70, § 180: homines apud nos noti, inter suos nobiles, id. Fl 22, 52; Liv 22, 58 —Hence, *subst.:* **nōbĭlis,** is, *m*, *a nobleman:* nobiles nostri, Plin. Ep 5, 17, 5, Vulg Isa. 5, 13; id. Psa. 149, 8· Nobilissimus, *most noble*, under the later emperors *a title of the Cæsars and of the members of the imperial family*, Cod. Th. 10, 25, 1; Dig 40, 11, 3 —**C.** *Of a noble kind, noble, excellent, superior* tres nobilis simi fundi, Cic Rosc Am 35, 99: nobilium que greges custos servabat equarum, Ov M. 2, 690. nobilis hic (equus), quocumque venit de gramine, Juv 8, 60 —Hence, *adv:* **nōbĭlĭter,** *famously, excellently, splendidly, nobly* (mostly post-Aug; not in Cic. or Cæs.), Vitr. 7 praef · nobiliter caelare argentum, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 91 —*Comp:* nobilius philosophari, Sid. Ep 9, 9 —*Sup:* ab exercitu nobilissime tumulatus, Liv. Epit. 54.

nōbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nobilis] **I.** *Celebrity, fame, renown* (very rare): eam nobilitatem amittundam video, Plaut Mil. 4, 8, 14: praedicationem nobilitatemque despicere, Cic Arch. 11, 26· repentina, Liv. 1, 34; cf: aliquem nobilitate praecurrere, Nep Thras 1, 3 —**II.** *High* or *noble birth, nobility*· ad illustrandam nobilitatem suam, Cic. Brut 16, 62: nobilitate sui municipii facile primus, id. Rosc Am 6, 15; Ov. P. 4, 16, 44; Juv. 8, 20 —**B.** Meton., *the nobility, the nobles, the aristocracy:* nobilitatis fautor, Cic. Rosc. Am 6, 16: omnis noster nobilitas interiit, Caes B. G 7, 38: *nobilitas rempublicam deseruerat*, Liv. 26, 12, opp plebs, id. 6, 42· superbia commune nobilitatis malum, Sall J 64, 1; Luc 3, 77.—With verb in *plur.:* namque coepere nobilitas dignitatem in dominationem vertere, Sall J 41, 5. —(β) *Plur:* Claudius nobilitatibus externis mitis, *princes*, Tac A. 12, 20 —**III.** *Noble* or *excellent quality, nobleness, excellence, superiority:* cum florere Isocratem nobilitate discipulorum videret, Cic de Or 3, 35, 141: eloquio tantum nobilitatis inest, Ov. P. 2, 5, 56; Vell. 1, 4, 2. nobilitate ingenitā, Tac A. 1, 29: *prima croco Cilicio*, Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 31: locorum, id. 3, 5, 6, § 40 · columbarum, id. 10, 37, 53, § 110: obstetricum nobilitas (i e nobilissimae obstetrices), id. 28, 6, 18, § 67.—Prov.: nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus, Juv. 8, 20

nōbĭlĭter, *adv*, v. nobilis *fin.*

nōbĭlĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a* [nobilis]. **I.** *To make known, to render famous* or *renowned:* disciplinā militari nobilitatus est, Nep Iphic 1, 1: poëtae post mortem nobilitari volunt, Cic Tusc 1, 15, 34: spectata ac nobilitata virtus, id. Fl. 26, 63: neque enim ex te umquam es nobilitatus, id. Sen. 9, 27: famam, Liv 1, 16 —Also in an unfavorable sense, *to render notorious:* ne eam malefactis nobilitarent, Titin ap Non 352, 8: stultum adulescentulum nobilitas flagitiis, Ter Eun 5, 7, 20: Phalaris, cujus est nobilitata crudelitas, Cic Off 2, 7, 26· adulterio nobilitatus, Plin 29, 1, 5, § 8 —**II.** *To render excellent, to ennoble, improve*. qui novitatem suam multis rebus nobilitaverat, Vell 2, 96, 1: Auster vites nobilitat, Pall 1, 6, 7: quae nobilitatos maritos non haberent, ne innobilitatae remanerent, Lampr. Heliog 4, 3

nōbiscum, v ego

nŏcens, entis, *P. a*, v noceo *fin*

nŏcenter, *adv*, v. noceo, *P a fin*

nŏcentia, ae, *f* [nocens], *guilt, transgression* (post-class) deus innocentiae magister, nocentiae judex, Tert Apol 40; id. adv Marc 2, 13

nŏcĕo, cŭi, cĭtum, 2 (*inf pres pass* nocerier, Plaut Curc 2, 3, 73; *gen plur* nocentūm, Ov P 1, 8, 19; *perf subj* noxit. ne boa noxit, Lucil ap Paul ex Fest s v. Fama, p 360 Müll., Fronto ad M Caesarem, 3, 13 Mai), *v n* (and *a*, v infra ε) [Sanscr root naç, disappear, Gr νεκυς; cf· neco, nex, noxa, pernicies], *to do harm, inflict injury, do hurt to* (cf. obsum, officio, laedo) —Constr (α) *Absol* or with *dat:* declinare ea, quae nocitura videantur, Cic Off 1, 4, 11: arma alia ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum, id. Caecin. 21, 60: nihil nocet, *it does no harm*, id. Att. 12, 47, 1 nocere alteri, id Off 3, 5, 23: jurejurando accepto, nihil iis nocituros hostes, Caes B C. 3, 28: jura te nociturum non esse homini de hac re nemini, Plaut Mil 5, 18 — (β) With a homogeneous or a general (pronominal) object· OB EAM REM NOXAM NOCVERVNT, *have been guilty of a crime*, from an old fetial formula, Liv. 9, 10, 9. si uredo aut grando quippiam nocuit, Cic N D. 3, 35, 86. quid nocet haec? Juv 14, 153 — (γ) In *pass* (very rare), *to be harmed, injured:* larix ab carie aut a tineā non nocetur, Vitr. 2, 9 *med* · noceri eas (ciconias) omnibus quidem locis nefas ducunt, sed, etc, Sol 40 *fin* —(δ) *Impers pass* (class.), *an injury is done* or *inflicted:* ut ne cui noceatur, Cic Off 1, 10, 31: mihi nihil ab istis noceri potest, id. Cat 3, 12, 37 ut in agris vastandis

hostibus noceretur Caes. B G 5, 19 ipsi nihil nocitum iri, id. ib 5, 36 neque diem decet me morari neque nocti nocerier, *that injury be done to the night* Plaut Curc 2, 3, 73 —(ε) *Act* (late Lat) nihil illum nocuit, Vulg Luc.4 35, id Act 7,26, 18,10—Hence,

nŏcens, entis, *P a., that commits a wicked action, bad, wicked, culpable, criminal* (cf sons, reus) nocens et nefarius, Cic Off 2, 14, 51 homines nocentissimi, id. Div in Caecil 3, 9 nocentissima victoria, id. Verr 1, 14, 41 nocentissimi mores, Quint 2, 15, 32 merita caede nocentûm (poet for nocentium, cf. Auct Her 4, 35, 45), Ov P 1, 8, 19 — **II.** In gen , *hurtful, harmful, pernicious baneful, injurious* a pestiferis et nocentibus refugere, Cic N D 2, 47, 120 boletus, Juv 6, 620 — *Comp* edit cicutis allium nocentius, Hor Epod. 3, 3 — Hence, *adv* **nŏcenter,** *hurtfully, injuriously* (not ante Aug) nocenter ar mata, Col 8, 2 10 abscessus nocenter adu lescit, Cels 5, 28, 11, Tert Apol 14

nŏcīvus, a, um, *adj* [noceo], *hurtful, injurious, noxious* (not ante Aug , and very rare), Phaedr 1, 28, 3 pecori nociva, Plin 20, 2, 6, § 12, Vulg 1 Tim 6, 9

noctanter, *adv* [nox], *by night,* Cassiod. Hist Eccl 6, 31

* **noctesco,** ĕre, *v n inch* [id], *to draw towards night, to grow dark* omnia noctescunt, Furius ap Non. 145, 11, and Gell 18 11, 3 (where the word is censured)

noctĭcŏla, ae, *comm* [nox colo], *fond of the night* Indus, *who, on account of the excessive heat of the day, is fond of the night,* Prud Ham 636

noctĭcŏlor, oris, *adj* [nox color], *night colored, black* nocticolor Memnon (as being an Ethiopian), Laev ap Gell 19, 7, 6 Styx, Aus Monos de Dis, 11

noctĭfer, ĕri *m* [nox fero, the night bringer] *the evening star,* Cat 62, 7, Calp Ecl 5, 121

noctĭlūca, ae, *f* [nox luceo], *that shines by night,* hence, **I.** *The moon* Luna quod sola lucet noctu itaque ea dicta noctiluca in Palatio, nam ibi noctu lucet templum, Varr L L 5, § 68 Müll canentes Rite crescentem face noctilucam, Hor C 4 6, 38 — * **II.** *A lantern* Varr ap Non 234, 4 (Sat Men 54, 5) — **III.** Noctilucam (noctilugam) Lucilius cum dixit obscenum significat, Paul ex Fest p 174 Müll. (Scalig ad loc understands, by noctiluca, avis mali ominis noctu lugens, Salmas Exerc Plin p 70, col. 2 d, reads noctipuga, acc to a gloss noctipugam obscenum quod quasi noctibus compungat), v Müll ad Fest l l

‡ **noctilūga,** ae v noctiluca, III

‡ **noctipūgam,** v noctiluca, III *fin*

* **noctisurgĭum,** ii, *n* [nox surgo], *a getting up in the night* nyctegresia, quasi noctisurgium, Paul ex Fest. s v egretus, p 78 Müll

noctĭvăgus, a, um, *adj* [nox vagus, cf. Quint 1, 5, 68], *night wandering, that wanders about by night* (poet) noctivagae faces caeli, Lucr 5, 1191 currus (sc. Phoebes) Verg A 10, 216 deus, i e *sleep,* Stat Th 10, 158 iter, Val Fl 2, 44

* **noctĭvĭdus,** a, um, *adj* [nox video] *night seeing, that sees by night,* of the night owl, Mart Cap 6, § 571

* **noctĭvĭgĭlus,** a, v noctuvigilus.

noctu, v nox

1. noctŭa, ae, *f* [nox] *a night owl, an owl,* a bird sacred to Minerva noctua, quod noctu canit ac vigilat Varr L L 5, § 76 Müll., Paul. ex Fest pp 174 and 175 ib , Plaut Men 4, 2 90 noctuarum dimicatio, Plin 10, 17, 19, § 39 garrula, id 18, 35 87, § 362 seros exercet noctua cantûs, Verg G 1, 403

2. Noctŭa, ae, *m* , *a Roman surname* Q Caedicius Noctua *a consul with* M Valerius Corvinus A U C 465

* **noctŭābundus,** a, um, *adj* [noctu], *having travelled all night* (cf noctivagus) noctuabundus ad me venit cum epistula tua tabellarius, Cic Att. 12, 1 2

* **noctŭīnus,** a um *adj* [1 noctua] *of or belonging to night owls* noctuini oculi, *owls' eyes* Plaut Curc 1, 3 35

‡ **Noctulius,** ii, *m a deity of the Britons* Inscr Spon Miscell. Antiq p 115, Inscr Murat 98 4.

noctŭlūcus, i, *m* [nox luceo], *watching waking,* or *seeing at night,* Varr L. L 5, 19, § 99 Speng

nocturnālis, e, *adj* [nox], *nocturnal* (post class) cucullus, Sid. Ep 7, 16 habitatio, Alcim Ep 33

nocturnus, a, um, *adj* [from the *adv* noctu, analog to diurnus from diu] *of* or *belonging to the night, nocturnal* (class) labores diurnos nocturnosque suscipere, Cic Sen 23, 82, opp diurnus id Mil 3, 9 nocturnum praesidium Palatii, id Cat 1, 1, 1 sacra, id Leg 2, 15, 37 horae, id Rosc Am 7, 19 nocturno certare mero putere diurno, Hor Ep 1, 19, 11 bella, Verg A. 11, 736 ora, i e *dark, black faces,* Plaut Poen 1, 2 107 — Poet and in post Aug prose, of living beings that do any thing *at night* fur nocturnus, Mos et Rom Leg Coll 7, 2, 1 adulter, Juv 8, 144 lupus gregibus nocturnus obambulat, *by night,* Verg G 3, 538 qui nocturnus sacra divûm legerit, Hor S 1, 3, 117 , 2, 6, 100 advocati jam paene nocturni, *summoned almost in the night-time,* i e *very early,* Petr 15 — **II.** *Subst* **Nocturnus,** i, *m* , *the god of Night,* Plaut Am 1, 1, 116

noctus, ūs, v nox *init*

noctŭvĭgĭlus (noctiv-), a, um *adj* [nox vigilo] *night watching* Venus, Plaut Curc 1, 3, 40

nŏcŭus, a, um, *adj* [noceo], *hurtful, injurious, noxious* (very rare), Ov Hal 128, Scrib Comp 114

nōdābilis, e, *adj* [nodo] *knotty* (late Lat), Vict Tunon de Poenit 3

* **nōdāmen,** inis, *n* [id] *a knotting, knot* lori, Paul Nol Carm 26, 593

* **nōdātio,** ōnis, *f* [id.], *knottiness, no dosity* propter nodationis duritiem, Vitr 2, 9, 7

nōdātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a.*, from nodo

nodĭa or **notĭa,** ae, *f* , *a plant, also called* herba mularis, Plin 24, 19, 115, § 175

Nodīnus, i, *m* , *a rivulet near Rome, mentioned in prayers,* otherwise unknown, Cic N D 3, 20, 52

nōdo, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* [nodus], *to furnish* or *fill with knots* **I.** Lit ferula nodata, Plin 13, 22, 42, § 123 cornus nodata, id. 16, 38, 73, § 186 — **II.** Transf , *to tie in a knot, to knot,* Cato, R R 32, 2 crines nodantur in aurum, Verg A 4, 138 collum laqueo nodatus ab arto, Ov R Am 17 animalia phalerari sibi magis quam nodari videntur, Ambros in Cant Cantic 1, § 43 —Hence, **nōdātus,** a, um, *P a* , *knotty,* i e *entangled, intricate* rapidus nodato gurgite vortex, Stat Th 9, 276

nōdōsē, *adv* , v nodosus *fin*

* **nōdōsĭtas,** ātis, *f* [nodosus] *knottiness nodosity* tortuosissima et implicatissima nodositas, Aug Conf 2 10

nōdōsus, a, um, *adj* [nodus] *full of knots, knotty* (syn geniculatus) **I.** Lit stipes, Ov H 10, 101 robur, Val Fl 8, 298 lina, *nets,* Ov M 3, 153, so, plagae, id F 6, 110 vitis, Juv 8, 247 ossa, *the bones of the neck, the cervical vertebræ,* Luc. 8, 672 rami, Sen Ep 12, 1 fructus, Plin 17, 22, 35, § 176 cheragra (so called from its producing blains and knots on the fingers), Hor Ep 1, 1, 31 podagra, Ov P 1, 3, 23 — **II.** Trop , *knotty intricate, difficult* (poet and in post Aug prose) quaestiones, Macr S 7 1 *med* —*Sup* nodosissimi libri eno dati, Aug Conf 4 16 · Cicuta, *familiar with the intricacies of the law,* Hor S 2 3, 69, so nodosam exsolvite stipem, Val Max 2 9, 1 (dub) —Hence, *adv* **nōdōsē,** *intricately obscurely* (post class), *comp* nodosius, Tert Res Carn 46

Nōdōtus (Nōdūt-), i, m., *a deity who presided over corn, and brought it as far as the knots in the stalk* praefecerunt ergo geniculis nodisque culmorum deum Nodutum, Aug Civ Dei, 4, 8, Arn 4, 131

nōdŭlus, i *m dim* [nodus], *a little knot* Plin 21, 5, 13, § 26 capilli, App M 3, p 139 13

nōdus, i, *m* [for gnodus, Sanscr root gadh , gandh , grasp, cf Gr χανδάνω, hold, γναθος jaw, Lat prehendo, Germ Knoten, Engl. knot] *a knot* (cf nexus) **I.** Lit nodus vinculumque, Cic. Univ 4 necte tribus nodis ternos, Amarylli, colores, Verg E 8, 77 · Cacum Corripit in nodum complexus, *clasping him as in a knot,* id A 8, 260 nodos manu diducere, Ov M 2, 560 nodus Herculis or Herculaneus, *a knot difficult to untie, of which Hercules was held to be the inventor,* Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 63 unus tibi nodus, sed Herculaneus, restat, Sen Ep 87 38 tamquam nodus Gordius difficillimus, Amm 14, 11, 1 cingulum (novae nuptae) Herculaneo nodo vinctum vir solvit ominis gratia, Paul ex Fest s v cingulo, p 63 Müll—**B.** Transf **1.** *A girdle* (poet) · nodoque sinus collecta fluentes, Verg A 1, 320, Mart 6, 13, 5 — Hence, astronom nodus anni, *the circle of the equator,* Lucr 5, 688 —**2.** A mode of dressing the hair, *a knot, club* Rheni nodos, *the hair of the Germans gathered into a club,* Mart 5, 37, 8 , cf insigne gentis obliquare crinem nodoque substringere, Tac G 38—**3.** *Plur* nodi, *a knotted fishing net,* Manil 5, 664 —**4.** *A knot, knob, node* on a joint of an animal's body crura sine nodis, Caes B G 6, 27 cervix articulorum nodis jungitur, Plin 11, 37, 67, § 177, 11, 37, 88, § 217 dirae nodus hyaenae, *a backbone, dorsal vertebra,* Luc. 6, 672 — Hence, nodi articulorum, *a swelling, tumor on the joints,* Plin. 24 5, 13, § 21, 30, 12, 36, § 110 — **5.** *A knot, knob, fold,* etc (α) In wood or the branches of plants baculum sine nodo aduncum tenens, Liv 1, 18, 7, Sen Ben 7, 9 stipes gravidus nodis, Verg A 7, 507 telum solidum nodis, id ib 11, 553 gracilitas harundinis, distincta nodis, Plin 16, 36, 64, § 158, Col Arb 3 —Hence, *the knotty club of Hercules,* Sen Herc Oet 1661 —(β) Of a writhing serpent nixantem nodis seque in sua membra plicantem, Verg A 5, 279 —(γ) Prov nodum in scirpo quaerere, *to look for knots in a bulrush* (which contains none), i e *to find difficulties where there are none,* Enn ap Paul ex Fest p 330 Müll (Sat v 46 Vahl) in scirpo nodum quaeris, Plaut Men 2 1, 22, Ter And. 5, 4, 38 — **6.** *A knot, hard part* of a thing, so of metals Plin 34, 13, 37, § 136 of precious stones, id 37, 10, 55, § 150 —**7.** *A star in the constellation* Pisces, Cic. Arat 14, Caes Germ Arat 243 — **8.** In astron nodi, *the four points in the heavens where the seasons begin, the nodes,* Manil 3, 618 , cf id 2, 430 — **II.** Trop **A.** In gen , *a band, bond* his igitur singulis versibus quasi nodi apparent continuationis, Cic Or 66, 222 velut laxioribus nodis resolvemus, Quint 9, 4, 127 amabilissimum nodum amicitiae tollere, Cic Lael 14, 51 —**B.** In partic **1.** *A bond, obligation* (poet) exsolvere animum nodis religionum, Lucr 4, 7 imponere nodos, i e jusjurandum, Ov H 20 39 Ruhnk —**2.** *A knotty point, difficulty, impediment* —*Absol* dum hic nodus expediatur non putet senatus nos oportere decedere, Cic Att 5, 21, 3 incideramus in difficilem nodum, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 11, 1 —With *gen* Abantem interimit, pugnae nodumque moramque, Verg A. 10, 428 cum scopulus et nodus et mora publicae securitatis superesset Antonius, Flor 4 9, 1 qui juris nodos et legum aenigmata solvat (an allusion to the Gordian knot), Juv 8, 50 (hence, Cicuta nodosus, v nodosus)— Esp nodus linguae, *the bond* or *tie of the tongue* nodum linguae rumpere, Gell 5, 9, 2 nodos linguae solvere, Just 13, 7, 6

Nōdūtus, v Nodotus

Nōĕ, *indecl* , = Νῶε (Hebr נֹחַ), *Noah,* Sedul Carm 1, 174; Vulg Matt 24, 37, 38; id Gen 6, 13, v Noa

nœgēum (trisyl), ii, *n a garment trimmed with purple* , acc to others, *a white upper garment* noegeum quidam amiculi genus praetextum purpuri , quidam candidum ac perlucidum quasi a navo (nauco), quod putamen quorundam pomorum est tenuissimum non sine candore ut Livius ait in Odyssia simul ac lacrimas de ore noegeo detersit, id est candido Paul ex Fest p 174 Müll noegeum nigrum pallium tenue. Placid p 486

nocnum and **nocnu,** v non *init*

† **nŏĕrus,** a, um, *adj* , = νοερός, *gifted with understanding,* Tert adv Val 20

* **1. Nōla,** ae, *f* [nolo], *the Unwilling,* an appellation sarcastically given to the dissolute Clodia In triclinio Coam, in cubiculo Nolam, Cael ap Quint 8, 6 53

2. nōla, ae, *f., a little bell:* jusserat (canem) in rabido gutture ferre nolam, Avien. Fab. 7, 8 dub. (al. notam).

3. Nōla, ae, *f., a city of remote antiquity in Campania, founded by the Ausonians, afterwards conquered by the Tuscans, and colonized by the Chalcidians, still called Nola,* Liv. 9, 28; 23, 14; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; Cic. Brut. 3, 12; Vell. 1, 7, 2 sq.; Just. 20, 1; Sil. 12, 161.—Hence, **A. Nōlānus**, a, um, *adj.* (Nŏlānus, Prud. στεφ. 11, 308), *of or belonging to Nola, Nolan:* ager, Liv. 23, 14: plebs, id. 24, 13; Sil. 12, 293.—In *plur.* as *subst.*: **Nōlāni**, ōrum, *m., the Nolans,* Liv. 8, 25 and 26.—**B. Nōlensis**, e, *adj., of Nola:* episcopus, Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 10.

nōlens, entis, *Part.*, from nolo.

(nōlenter, a false read. for nocenter, Tert. Apol. 14.)

nōlentia, *ae, f.* [nolo], *unwillingness* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 25.

Noliba, ae, *f., a city in Tarraconian Spain,* Liv. 35, 22.

nōlo, nōlŭi, nolle (nevis for non vis, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 32 Brix ad loc.; id. Most. 3, 2, 75; id. Poen. 5, 2, 119 al.: nevolt for non vult, id. Trin. 2, 2, 80; id. Most. 1, 2, 29; Titin. ap. Non. 144, 7; v. Don. ad Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 2: noltis for non vultis, Lucil. ap. Diom. p. 381 P.; *gerund. abl.* nolendo, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 27), *v. irreg.* [ne-volo], *to wish,* or *will . . . not; not to wish, to be unwilling.* **I.** In gen., with *inf.*, or *acc.* and *inf.*: SI NOLET, ARCERAM NE STERNITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 25: nolumus, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 85: novi ingenium mulierum: nolunt, ubi velis: ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 43: etiamsi nolint, Cic. Rep. 1, 31, 47: nolo, eundem populum imperatorem et portitorem esse terrarum, id. ib. 4, 7, 7: pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: nollet carmine quemquam Describi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 153: procedere recte Qui moechos non voltis, id. S. 1, 2, 38.—Esp. freq. in *imp.*, noli, nolito, nolite, etc., with *inf.* periphrastically for the *imp.*, *do not:* noli irascier, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 60; 65: noli avorsari, id. Trin. 3, 2, 1: noli putare, Cic. Brut. 33, 125: nolito putare, Lucil. ap. Non. 505, 20: nolite, hospites, ad me adire, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Trag. v. 404 Vahl.): nolite, judices, existimare, etc., Cic. Fl. 42, 105: nolitote mirari, Sisenn. ap. Non. 481, 2: noli vexare, Juv. 1, 126.—Sometimes with *velle* pleonastically: nolite, judices . . . hunc jam naturā ipsā occidentem velle maturius exstingui vulnere vestro, quam suo fato, Cic. Cael. 32, 79; Nep. Att. 4, 2.—Sometimes followed by a negative, which does not destroy the negation: nolui deesse, ne tacitae quidem flagitioni tuae, Cic. Top. 1, 5; Liv. 2, 45: nollem, *I would not, I could wish not:* nollem factum, *I am sorry for it,* Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 11: Carthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt: nollem Corinthum, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35: quod nolim, *which Heaven forbid:* videbis, si erit, quod nolim, arcessendus, ne, etc., id. Att. 7, 18, 3; Ov. H. 20, 100: non nolle, *to have no objection, to be willing:* cum se non nolle dixisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75: quos ego nominarem: neque ipsi nolunt, *and they have no objection,* id. Sull. 26, 72.—*Part. pres.*: me nolente, *without my consent, against my will,* Quint. 3, 6, 68: nolente senatu, Luc. 1, 274: nolentibus umbris, id. 2, 175.—**II.** In partic., *to wish ill, be adverse* to a person (very rare): cui qui nolunt, iidem tibi, quod eum ornāsti, non sunt amici, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3.—*P. a.*: **nōlens**, entis, *unwilling* (post-Aug. for invitus): dignitati ejus aliquid adstruere inopinantis, nescientis, immo etiam fortasse nolentis, Plin. Ep. 3, 2, 3; Cels. 1, 8; Quint 3, 6, 68.

‡ **nōluntas**, ātis, *f.* [nolo], *unwillingness:* noluntas ab eo quod nolumus, sicut voluntas ab eo, quod volumus, Placid. Gloss. ap. Mai. Auct. class. 6, p. 568, a.

Nŏmădes, um, v. Nomas.

nŏmae, ārum, *f.*, v. nome.

Nŏmaeus, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the city of Nomæ, in Sicily:* viri, Sil. 14, 266.

Nŏmăs, ădis, *comm.*, = Νομάς (pasturing flocks); in *plur.* **Nŏmădes**, *pastoral people that wander about with their flocks, Nomads,* Plin. 5, 3, 2, § 22.—Hence, **II.** In partic., *the* (wandering) *Numidians,* Verg. A. 4, 320; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 173 Müll.—In *sing. collect., a Numidian,* Sil. 5, 194.—In *fem.*: Nomas versuta, *a Numidian fortune-teller,* Prop. 4 (5), 7, 37.—Hence, **B.** Transf.: **Nŏmas**, ădis, *f., Numidia,* Mart. 8, 55, 8; 9, 75, 8.

† **nŏmē**, ēs, *f.*, = νομή, *a corroding sore, eating ulcer:* nome intestina, Plin. 31, 8, 44, § 97.—Usu. in *plur.*: **nŏmae**, ārum, Plin. 20, 9, 36, § 93: cohibere nomas, id. 26, 14, 87, § 144; 23, 4, 46, § 91: sanare, id. 30, 13, 39, § 115: sistere, id. 24, 16, 94, § 151.

nōmen, ĭnis (archaic form of *gen. sing.* NOMINVS, S. C. de Bacch. Corp. Inscr. Lat. 196, 8), *n.* [for gnōmen, from root gno, whence gnosco, nosco, co-gnosco], *a name, appellation* (syn. vocabulum). **I.** Lit.: nomen est, quod unicuique personae datur, quo suo quaeque proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 134: imponere nova rebus nomina, id. Fin. 3, 1, 3: qui haec rebus nomina posuerunt, id. Tusc. 3, 5, 10: appellare aliquem nomine, id. de Or. 1, 56, 239: huic urbi nomen Epidamno inditum est, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 37; cf. Liv. 7, 2, 6: Theophrastus divinitate loquendi nomen invenit, Cic. Or. 19, 62: lituus ab ejus litui, quo canitur, similitudine nomen invenit, id. Div. 1, 17, 30: ut is locus ex calamitate populi Romani nomen caperet, Caes. B. G. 1, 13 et saep.: ludi, Pythia de domitae serpentis nomine dicti, Ov. M. 1, 447: clari nominis vir, Vell. 2, 34, 4: nominis minoris vir, id. 2, 100, 5; cf. id. 2, 112, 2; 2, 103, 1: est mihi nomen, inditur mihi nomen, with *nom.*: cui saltationi Titius nomen est, Cic. Brut. 62, 225: eique morbo nomen est avaritia, id. Tusc. 4, 11, 24: canibus pigris . . . Nomen erit pardus, tigris, leo, Juv. 8, 36.—With *dat.*: haec sunt aedes, hic habet: Lesbonico'st nomen, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 110: juventus nomen fecit Peniculo mihi, id. Men. 1, 1, 1: nam mihi est Auxilio nomen, id. Cist. 1, 3, 6: huic ego die nomen Trinummo facio, id. Trin. 4, 2, 1: nomen Arcturo est mihi, id. Rud. prol. 5: cantus cui nomen neniae, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 62: puero ab inopiā nomen Egerio est inditum, Liv. 1, 34: est illis strigibus nomen, Ov. F. 6, 139.—With *gen.*: cujus nomen est Viventis, Vulg. Gen. 25, 11.—Rarely with *ad*: ut det nomen ad molas coloniam, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 38.—Nomen dare, edere, profiteri, ad nomina respondere, *to give in one's name, be enrolled, enlist; to answer to one's name* when summoned to military duty: ne nomina darent, Liv. 2, 24: nomina profiteri, id. 2, 24: nominis edendi apud consules potestas, id. 2, 24: virgis caesi, qui ad nomina non respondissent, id. 7, 4; also, dare nomen in conjurationem, *to join the conspiracy,* Tac. A. 15, 48: ab re nomen habet (terra), *is named for,* Liv. 38, 18, 4: quae (sapientia) divinarum humanarumque rerum cognitione hoc nomen apud antiquos adsequebatur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: dea (Viriplaca) nomen hoc a placandis viris fertur adsecuta, Val. Max. 2, 1, 6.—Esp.: nomen accipere = nominari: turris quae nomen ab insulā accepit, Caes. B. C. 3, 112, 1; Quint. 3, 3, 13; Just. 1, 5, 1; Tac. A. 6, 37; 15, 74; Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 8.—**2.** In partic., *the middle name of the three which every freeborn Roman had,* as distinguished from the praenomen and cognomen. The nomen distinguished one gens from another, the cognomen one familia from another, and the praenomen one member of the familia from another, Quint. 7, 3, 27.—But sometimes nomen is used in the signif. of praenomen: id nomen (sc. Gaja), Cic. Mur. 12, 27.—So, too, in the signif. of cognomen: Sex. Clodius, cui nomen est Phormio, Cic. Caecin. 10, 27; cf.: tamquam habeas tria nomina, i. e. *as if you were a Roman,* Juv. 5, 127.—**3.** Esp. in phrase: sub nomine, *under the* assumed *name:* qui litteras exitiales Demetrio sub nomine Flaminini adtulerant, Liv. 40, 54, 9: sub nomine meo, Quint. 7, 2, 24: carmina sub alieno nomine edere, Suet. Aug. 55: multa vana sub nomine celebri vulgabantur, Tac. A. 6, 12; 13, 25; id. H. 1, 5; cf.: rogatio repente sub unius tribuni nomine promulgatur, Liv. 43, 16, 6; Suet. Aug. 29; Plin. Pan. 50, 5; cf. also II. B. infra.—**4.** *A title* of power or honor: imperatoris, Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 14.—**5.** In gram., *a noun,* Quint. 1, 4, 18; 1, 5, 42 et saep.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Nomen alicujus deferre, *to bring an accusation against, to accuse* a person; nomen alicujus de parricidio deferre, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28: nomen recipere, *to receive the accusation:* palam de sellā ac tribunali pronuntiat: si quis absentem Sthenium rei capitalis reum facere vellet, sese ejus nomen recepturum: et simul, ut nomen deferret, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 94; cf. context.—**2.** *A bond, note, a demand, claim, a debt:* tituli debitorum nomina dicuntur praesertim in iis debitis, in quibus hominum nomina scripta sunt, quibus pecuniae commodatae sunt, Ascon. ap. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 28: repromittam istoc nomine solutam rem futuram, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 48: si neque in tuas tabulas ullum nomen referres, cum tot tibi nominibus acceptum Curtii referrent, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39, § 102: qui tibi, ut ais, certis nominibus grandem pecuniam debuit, *on good bonds, good security,* id. Quint. 11, 38; cf.: egone hos digitos meos impellere potui, ut falsum perscriberent nomen? id. Rosc. Com. 1, 1: volo persolvere, ut expungatur nomen, ne quid debeam, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 40; so, solvere, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 7: expedire, exsolvere, id. ib. 16, 6, 3: nomina sua exigere, *to collect one's debts,* id. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 28: hoc nomen, quod urget, nunc, cum petitur, dissolvere, id. Planc. 28, 68: transcribere in alium, Liv. 35, 7: qui venit ad dubium grandi cum codice nomen, *comes with a huge ledger to sue for a doubtful debt,* Juv. 7, 110.—**b.** Nomina facere, in the case of written obligations, *to set down* or *book the items of debt in the account-book:* nomina se facturum, qua ego vellem die, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 1: emit homo cupidus (Canius) tanti, quanti Pythius voluit et emit instructos: nomina facit (Pythius), negotium conficit, id. Off. 3, 14, 59: nomina facturi diligenter in patrimonium et vasa debitoris inquirimus, Sen. Ben. 1, 1, 2.—**c.** Nomen locare, *to offer as surety,* Phaedr. 1, 16, 1 (dub.).—**d.** Transf., *an item of debt; and* hence, *a debtor:* hoc sum assecutus, ut bonum nomen existimer, i. e. *a good payer,* Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 2: lenta nomina non mala, Sen. Ben. 5, 22, 1; cf. id. ib. 7, 29, 2; Col. 1, 7, 2.—**3.** *A family, race, stock, people, nation:* C. Octavium in familiam nomenque adoptavit, Suet. Caes. 83: Crispum C. Sallustius in nomen ascivit, Tac. A. 3, 30; Luc. 7, 584.—**4.** With national names: nomen Romanum, *whatever is called Roman,* i. e. *the Roman dominion, nation, power;* esp. *of the army:* gens infestissuma nomini Romano, Sall. C. 52, 24: CEIVIS ROMANVS NEVE NOMINVS LATINI NEVE SOCIVM QVISQVAM, etc., S. C. de Bacch.; so, concitatis sociis et nomine Latino, Cic. Rep. 1, 19, 31; 3, 29, 41: ubi deletum omnibus videretur nomen Romanum, Liv. 23, 6, 3: relicum Romani nominis, id. 22, 55, 5; 27, 33, 11; 1, 10, 3; cf. id. 9, 7, 1: Aeolio regnatas nomine terras, Sil. 14, 70: Volscūm nomen prope deletum est, Liv. 3, 8, 10: nomen Atheniensium tueri, Just. 5, 6, 9.—**5.** Poet. **a.** *A thing:* infaustum interluit Allia nomen, Verg. A. 7, 717.—**b.** *A person:* popularia nomina Drusos, Luc. 6, 759; 1, 311: nec fidum femina nomen, Tib. 3, 4, 61: in diversa trahunt unum duo nomina pectus, i. e. *the love of a mother and sister,* Ov. M. 8, 464; id. H. 8, 30.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Name, fame, repute, reputation, renown* (syn.: existimatio, fama): hujus magnum nomen fuit, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: nomen habere, id. ib. 69, 244: magnum in oratoribus nomen habere, id. Or. 6, 22: officere nomini alicujus, Liv. praef. § 3: et nos aliquod nomenque decusque Gessimus, Verg. A. 2, 89: nomen gerere, Lact. 1, 20, 3; 4, 29, 15 al.: multi Lydia nominis Romanā vigui clarior Iliā, Hor. C. 3, 9, 7: nomen alicujus stringere, Ov. Tr. 2, 350: homines nonnullius in litteris nominis, Plin. Ep. 7, 20, 3: parentes, quorum maximum nomen in civitatibus est suis, Liv. 22, 22, 13.—Of *ill repute, bad reputation:* malum nomen (only rare and late Lat.): magis eligendum in paupertate nomen bonum quam in divitiis nomen pessimum, Hier. Com. Ep. Tit., Paris, 1546, p. 104 H.—**2.** Of inanimate things: ne vinum nomen perdat, Cato, R. R. 25: nec Baccho genus aut pomis sua nomina servat, Verg. G. 2, 240.—**B.** *A title, pretext, pretence, color, excuse, account, sake, reason, authority, behalf,* etc.: alio nomine et aliā de causā abstulisse, Cic. Rosc. Com.

14 40 legis agrariae simulatione atque nomine, id Agr 2 6, 15 classis nomine pecuniam imperatam queruntur, id Fl 12, 27 haec a te peto amicitiae nostrae nomine, id. Fam 12, 12, 3, 2, 1, 1 nomine sceleris conjurationisque damnati, id Verr 2, 5, 5, § 11 nomine neglegentiae suspectum esse, id. Fam 2, 1, 1 quid exornamus philosophiam, aut quid ejus nomine gloriosi sumus? id. Tusc. 2, 14, 33 qui cum luxuriose viverent, non reprehenderentur eo nomine, id Fin 2, 7, 21 gratias boni viri agebant et tuo nomine gratulabantur, *on your account*, id. Phil 1, 12, 30 Antonio tuo nomine gratias egi, *on your behalf*, id Att 1, 16, 16 legationes tuo nomine proficiscentes, id. Fam 3, 8, 2 quem quidem tibi etiam suo nomine commendo, *for his own sake*, id ib 13, 21, 2 meo nomine, Tac H 1, 29 feminarum suarum nomine, id G 8 bellum populo Romano suo nomine indixit, Cic Cat 2, 6, 14 decretae eo nomine supplicationes, Tac A 14, 59, but accepta ex aerario pecunia tuo nomine, *on your responsibility*, Cic Q Fr 1, 3, 7 — **C.** *A name*, as opposed to the reality me nomen habere duarum legionum exilium (opp exercitum habere tantum), Cic Att 5, 15, 1 Campani magis nomen ad praesidium sociorum, quam vires cum attulissent, Liv 7, 29 nomen amicitia est, nomen inane fides, Ov A. A 1, 740 — **III.** In eccl Lat, **1.** Periphrastically invocavit nomen Domini, Vulg Gen 13, 4 omnipotens nomen ejus, ib Exod 15, 3 psallam nomini Domini, ib Psa 7, 18 blasphemare nomen ejus, ib Apoc 13, 6 — **2.** *Delegated power* in nomine tuo daemones eicimus Vulg Matt 7, 22 in quo nomine fecistis, ib Act 4, 7 locuti sunt in nomine Domini, ib Jacob 5, 10

nōmenclātĭo, ōnis, *f* [nomen calo], *a calling by name* (very rare) **I.** Of persons, Q. Cic Petit Cons 11, 41 — **II.** Of things vitium, *a list, catalogue*, Col 3, 2, 31

nōmenclātor (**nōmencŭlātor**, Mart 10, 30, 23, Suet Aug 19, id Calig 41, id Claud 34) oris, *m* [id], *one who calls* a person or thing *by name*, *a nomenclator*, among the Romans, *a slave who attended his master in canvassing* and on similar occasions for the purpose of telling him the names of those he met in the street, Cic Att 4, 1, 5, id Mur 36, 37 nomenclatori memoriae loco audacia est, Sen. Ben 1 3, 10, id Ep 19, 11, id Ben 6, 33, 4 —Under the emperors, *a slave who told his master the names of the other slaves* servorum causa nomenclator adhibendus, Plin 33, 1, 6 § 26

nōmenclātūra, ae, *f* [id] *a calling by name, a list of names, nomenclature* (Plinian) Plin H N 3 prooem § 2, id. 21, 9, 28 § 52

nōmencŭlātor, v nomenclator

Nōmentum, i, *n*, *a city in the country of the Sabines*, now *Mentana* Liv 1, 38, 4, 22, 32, Verg A 6, 773 — **II.** Hence, **A. Nōmentānus**, a, um, *adj*, *of or belonging to Nomentum* ager, Plin 14, 4, 5, § 48 vina, Mart 13, 119 via, *the road leading from Rome to Nomentum* Liv 3, 52 — *Plur subst.* **Nōmentāni**, ōrum, *m*, *the Nomentans*, Liv 8, 14, Plin 3, 5, 9, § 64 — **B. Nōmentānus**, i, *m*, *a Roman surname* L. Cassius Nomentanus, Hor S 1, 1, 102, 1, 8, 11 et saep

†† **nōmĭmus**, a, um, *adj*, = νομιμος, *lawful, legitimate*, = legitimus PATER NOMIMVS, Inscr Orell 5059

nōmĭnālis, e, *adj* [nomen], *of* or *belonging to a name, nominal* (ante and post class) gentilitas, Varr L L 8, § 4 Müll.— **II.** *Subst.* **nōmĭnālĭa**, ium, *n*, *the day on which a child received its name, the name day* Tert Idol 16 — Hence, *adv*

nōmĭnālĭter, *by name, expressly* annuere, Arn 2, 80

nōmĭnātim, *adv* [nomino] *by name, expressly one by one in detail* (class) ibi ego dicam quidquid inerit nominatim, Plaut. Rud 4 4, 90 aliquem nominatim excipere, Cic. Att 11, 7, 2 non nominatim, sed generatim id ib 11, 6, 2 quicquid esset in praedio vitii, id statuerunt, si venditor scirct nisi nominatim dictum esset, praestari oportere, id Off 3, 16, 65 fortissimum quemque nominatim evocare, Caes B C 1, 39 si quidem filius a patre exheredetur, nominatim exheredari, Gai Inst 2, 127

nōmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f* [nomino] *a naming* * **I.** In gen consuetudo nominationum, Vitr 6, 7, 7 — **II.** In partic **A.** In rhet lang, *a figure of speech, whereby a thing which has no name, or an unsuitable one, receives an appropriate name*, Auct Her 4, 31, 42.— **B.** *A nomination* to an office (rare but class) paternum auguratus locum, in quem ego eum mea nominatione cooptabo, Cic Phil 13, 5, 12 \nominatio in locum pontificis non est facta, Liv 26, 23 consulum, Tac A 6, 45

nōmĭnātīvus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *belonging to naming, nominative*, in gram casus nominativus, *the nominative case*, Varr L L. 10, § 23 Müll, Quint 1, 7, 3, 7, 9, 13, 8, 3, 46 et saep

nōmĭnātor, ōris, *m* [id], *a nominator* (in jurid Lat) nominatores magistratuum, Dig 27, 8, 1; so ib 27, tit 7

nōmĭnātōrius, a, um, *adj* [nominator] *of* or *belonging to naming, naming, containing names* (in jurid Lat) nominatorii breves, Cod Th 1, 10, 8, 11, 28, 3 pericula, *having a name, named*, Tert Anim 13

1. nōmĭnātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from nomino

2. nōmĭnātus, ūs, *m* [nomino], *a naming, a name*, in gram, *a noun* (perh only in Varr), Varr L L 8, § 52 Müll, so id. ib § 63 quod ad nominatuum analogiam pertinet, id ib 9, 52, § 95, id ib 10, 1

nōmĭnĭto, avi, ātum, 1, *v freq a* [id] *to name* (ante and post class) suscipere hunc motum, quem sensum nominitamus, Lucr 3, 352, 4, 51, 6, 424, Inscr Murat 1522, 2

nōmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [nomen], *to call by name, to name, to give a name to* (esp *after, for* a person or thing, cf appello, voco, dico) **I.** In gen quae (navis) nunc nominatur nomine Argo, Enn ap Auct Her 2, 22 34 26 Chaldaei, non ex artis, sed ex gentis vocabulo nominati, Cic Div 1, 1, 2 urbem constituit quam e suo nomine Romam jussit nominari, id Rep 2, 7, 12 amor ex quo amicitia est nominata Cic Lael 8 (Trag v 283 Vahl), id Caecin 18, 51 —Esp, *to give a surname* to a person, Eutr 8, 8 aliquem honoris causa, *to name* or *mention out of respect* L Sulla, quem honoris causa nomino, Cic Rosc Am 2, 6 quem ego hominem honoris causa nominatum volo, id. Verr 1, 7, 18, v honor hanc illi ιδεαν appellant, jam a Platone ita nominatam Cic Ac 1, 8, 30 —**II.** In partic **A.** Pregn, *to render famous, renowned, celebrated* (cf laudo, celebro) praedicari de se et nominari volunt omnes, Cic Arch 11, 26 sunt clari hodieque et qui olim nominabuntur, Quint 10, 1 94, v under *P a* — **B.** *To name* or *nominate* a person for an office patres interregem nominaverant, Liv 1, 32 me augurem Cn Pompeius et Q Hortensius nominaverunt, Cic Phil 2, 2, 4 illo die, quo sacerdotes solent nominare, quos dignissimos sacerdotio judicant, me semper nominabat, Plin Ep 2, 1 8, Suet Claud 22, cf nominatio — **C.** *To name, mention, report, accuse arraign* (not ante Aug) capita conjurationis, priusquam nominarentur apud dictatorem, mors ab ipsis conscita judicio subtraxit, Liv 9, 26, 7 qui nominatus profugisset, diem certam se finituros, id 39, 17 Dimnus, cum ceteros participes sceleris indicaret, Philotam non nominavit, Curt 6, 9, 16, 8, 6, 24 —Esp, with *inter, to name among* or *as one of, to report as belonging to* a party, conspiracy, etc inter conjuratos nemo me nominat, Curt 6, 10, 5 inter socios Catilinae nominatus Suet Caes 17, cf. cum Thesea inter eos nominasset qui ad inferos adissent, Gell 10 16, 12, Plin 14 13, 15, § 93, 22 21, 27 § 55, Hier in Ep ad Galat 5, 19 sqq — **D.** In gram nominandi casus, *the nominative case* (like accusandi casus the accusative case) Varr L. L. 8, § 42 Müll, 9, § 76, 10, 2, § 23, Gell 13, 22, 5 —Hence,

nōmĭnātus, a, um, *P a* (acc. to II A.) *famed renowned, celebrated* · illa Attalica tota Sicilia nominata, Cic Verr 2, 4, 12 § 27 nominatiora pericula, Tert Anim 13

bdellium nominatissimum, Plin 12, 9, 19, § 35 (al laudatissimum), Vulg 1 Par 11, 10

Nŏmĭo, ōnis, *m*, *a hymn to Apollo*, Paeanem aut Nomionem citarimus, Cic. de Or 1, 59, 251 B and K

† **nŏmisma** (**nūm-**), ătis (also **nummisma**, Ven. Vit S Martin 2, 338), *n*, = νομισμα, *a piece of money, a coin* (not ante Aug) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen acceptos, regale nomisma Philippos, Hor Ep 2, 1, 234 largae nomismata mensae, Mart. 12, 62, 11 immensa nomismata, Ser Samm. 28, 525 — **B.** In partic, *a coin* not in circulation, *a medal*, Dig 34, 2, 27 *fin* nomismata aurea vel argentea vetera, ib 7, 1, 28 — Esp, *a medal* or *token* given to the knights at the door of the theatre, and entitling the bearer to be served with wine cum data sint equiti bis quina nomismata, quare bis deciens solus, Sextiliane, bibis? Mart 1, 11, 1 sq —* **II.** Transf, *a stamp, an image* on a coin en Caesar agnoscit suum Nomisma nummis inditum, Prud στεφ 2, 95

Nŏmĭus and **Nŏmĭos**, ii, and **Nŏmĭon**, onis *m*, = Νομιος and Νομιων, *the Pasturer*, a surname of Apollo, because he tended the flocks of Admetus (cf Verg G 3, 2), acc to Cic N D 3, 23, 57, it is from νομος, lex, and denotes the fourth Apollo Paeanem aut Nomionem citarimus, Cic de Or 1, 59, 251 Klotz — **II.** *A son of Apollo and of Cyrene, the daughter of Hypseus, king of Thessaly*, Just 13, 7, 7

† **nŏmos** and **nŏmus**, i, *m*, = νομος **I.** *A district, province, nome* Thebais dividitur in praefecturas oppidorum, quos nomos vocant duodecim, Plin 5, 9, 9, § 49 substituunt alios nomos, ut Heroopoliten, id ib § 50 — **II.** In music, *a tune, air*, Suet Ner 20

nōn (old collat forms **noenum** and **noenu**, cf Lachm ad Lucr tom 2, p 149 sq noenum pro non Lucilius lib XXX sed tamen hoc dicas quid est, si noenu molestum'st Varro Epistola ad Fusium si hodie noenum venis, cras quidem, etc, Non 143, 33 sq noenum rumores ponebat ante salutem, Enn ap Macr S 6, 1, Ann v 314 Vahl, so, noenum sperando cupide rem prodere summam, Enn ap Paul ex Fest p 229 Müll, Ann v 411 ib noenum mecastor, Plaut Aul 1, 1, 28 noenu neces se'st, Enn ap Cic. Div 2, 62, 127, Ann v 161 Vahl noenu potest, Lucr 3, 199 Lachm *N cr* noenu queunt, id 4, 712), *adv* (contr from neoenum, i e nec unum, not one, like ne hilum, not any thing (cf Engl not, i q naught, Angl Sax naht, contr from ne aht), cf Germ nein], *not* hocine agis an non? Ter And 1, 2, 15 non erat abundans, non inops tamen, Cic Brut 67, 238 non est ita, judices, non est profecto id Fl 22, 53 cum ipsi auxilium ferro, si cupiant, non queant, id. Rep 1, 5, 9, 1, 2, 2 eam (fugam) si nunc sequor, quonam? Cum illo non, id Att 8, 3, 5 —(β) Non before negatives forms a weak affirmative, and before adverbs of emphatic assertion (as prorsus, omnino etc) a weak negative moveo nonnullis suspicionem, velle me navigare quod tamen fortasse non nollem, si possem ad otium, Cic Fam 2 16, 2, so, non nemo, non nihil, non nullus v h vv Res has non omnino quidem, sed magnam partem relinquere, Cic Fam 9, 15 3 so, non prorsus, etc —(γ) After negatives it forms a strong affirmative, and after the adverbs above named a strong negative nihil non ad rationem dirigebat, Cic Brut 37, 140, v nemo, nihil, nullus prorsus non arbitror, id Tusc 4, 4, 8 omnino non dicere, Quint 10, 7, 24. — (δ) But the negative force of non is not destroyed by a following *ne quidem*, or *nec nec* non fugio ne hos quidem mores Cic Verr 2 3, 90, § 210, Liv 28, 42, 16 non medius fidius prae lacrimis possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere, Cic Att 9, 12, 1 —In a very few passages non is added to a negative to strengthen it (cf. Gr οὐ μη) nolle successum non patribus, non consulibus, Liv 2, 45, 5, id 3, 11, 6 nec sursum nec deorsum non cresco Petr 58 horam eximere nullam non possumus, Cic Phil 6, 3, 7, Plaut Mil 5, 18, id Curc 4, 4, 23, Plin Ep 4, 13, 8 — (ε) Unus non = ne unus quidem unus enim vir Numantinus non fuit, qui in catenis duceretur, Flor 2, 18, 17 —(ζ) Per litoten,

emphatic, *by no means, not at all, the reverse of:* non ignobilis tragicus, Quint. 1, 12, 18: non inimici mihi, Curt. 7, 10, 7; esp. with *sup.:* Cethegus homo non probatissimus, Cic. Par. 5, 3, 40: homo non aptissimus ad jocandum, id. N. D. 2, 17, 47: non minime commoveri, id. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 125: tu me consiliario fortasse non imperitissimo usus esses, id. Fam. 1, 9, 2.—(η) Non quod, non quo, *not that, not as if:* non quod sola ornent, sed quod excellant, Cic. Or. 39, 134: me non sane movet res publica; non quo sit mihi quidquam carius: sed, etc., id. Att. 16, 15, 5: *non quo sit servulus unus,* idem quod familia, verum quia, id. Caecin. 20, 58. — (θ) Non nisi, *only:* non nisi vicinas tutus arārit aquas, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 36; v. nisi. — (ι) Non vero, *truly not:* non vero tam isti quam tu ipse nugator, Cic. Sen. 9, 27. — (κ) Non modo, non solum ... sed or sed etiam, *not only ... but also:* non modo falsum illud esse, sed hoc verissimum, Cic. Rep. 2, 44, 70; id. Lael. 15, 54; v. modo and solum. — Sometimes sed is omitted: nec solum apud Caecinam: Fabii quoque Valentis, etc., Tac. H. 2, 27. —(λ) Non modo (solum) non ... sed or sed etiam, *not only not ... but even:* sed ne ... quidem ... *but not even:* ut non modo a mente non deserar, sed id ipsum doleam, me, etc., Cic. Att. 3, 15, 2: hoc non modo non laudari, sed ne concedi quidem potest, id. Mur. 3, 8: tu id non modo non prohibebas, verum etiam approbabas, id. Att. 16, 7, 3.—When the verb of the second clause is the common predicate of both clauses, the second non is omitted in the first clause: talis vir non modo facere, sed ne cogitare quidem quidquam audebit, *Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77: assentatio, quae* non modo amico, sed ne libero quidem digna est, id. Lael. 24, 89: advena non modo vicinae sed ne Italicae quidem stirpis, Liv. 1, 40, 2; 3, 24, 4; 6, 20, 2: neque solum inscientiam meam, sed ne rerum quidem, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 203: quod mihi non modo irasci, sed ne dolere quidem impune licet, id. Att. 11, 24, 1: non mentibus solum consipere, sed ne auribus quidem satis constare poterant, Liv. 5, 42, 3; 4, 3, 11; so with sed vix in the second clause: haec genera virtutum non solum in moribus nostris, sed vix jam in libris reperiuntur, Cic. Cael. 17, 40: non modo ad expeditiones sed vix ad quietas stationes viribus sufficiebant, Liv. 3, 6, 8; very rarely verum ne ... quidem, instead of sed ne ... quidem, Cic. Rep. 3, 30, 42; id. Rosc. Am. 19, 54; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 724.—(μ) Non ita, non tam, *not so very, not particularly:* simulacra non ita antiqua, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 109: non ita lato interjecto mari, id. Or. 8, 25: non ita diu, id. Brut. 66, 233: quae nunc quidem non tam est in plerisque, id. ib. 15, 58.—So, non fere, *scarcely, hardly* (v. fere): non fere quisquam, id. Verr. 2, 5, 71, § 182.—(ν) Non si, *not even if:* injussu tuo imperator, extra ordinem numquam pugnaverim, non si certam victoriam videam, Liv. 7, 10; Sen. Ep. 59, 8; Hor. C. 2, 14, 5; so, followed by idcirco (ideo, eo, propterea, etc.): non si Opimium defendisti, idcirco te isti bonum civem putabunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 170; id. Cael. 9, 21; id. Top. 16, 60; Liv. 3, 45, 8. — (ξ) For nedum, *much less:* vix mehercule servis hoc eum suis, non vobis probaturum arbitrer, Cic. Agr. 2, 9, 22.—(ο) In an interrogation for nonne: quid haec amentia significat? non vim? non scelus? non latrocinium? Cic. Quint. 26, 82; id. Rosc. Com. 2, 5; id. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 50.—(π) For ne (poet. and in post-Aug. prose, regarded by Quint. as a solecism): qui tamen dicat pro illo Ne feceris, Non feceris, in idem incidat vitium, quia alterum negandi est, alterum vetandi, Quint. 1, 5, 50: vos quoque non caris aures onerate lapillis ... Munditiis capimur: non sint sine lege capilli, Ov. A. A. 3, 129; id. P. 1, 2, 105: non Teucros agat in Rutulos, Verg. A. 12, 78: non etiam sileas, Hor. S. 2, 5, 91: non sit, qui tollere curat, id. A. P. 460: non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla puerve, id. Ep. 1, 18, 72: non dubitaveris, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3, 3; so, non credideris, Rutil. Lup. 2, 9. — (ρ) With substantives coalescing to form one notion: nec vero, aut quod efficeret aliquid, aut quod efficeretur, posse esse non corpus, Cic. Ac. 1, 11, 40: etiam non orator, Quint. 2, 15, 17; 4, 1, 22: veri non dissimulator amoris, Ov. M. 5, 61: quasi servitute praedii non possessori relicta, Dig. 34, 1, 14 *fin.:* non dominus, ib. 43, 15, 7.—(σ) As an answer, *no:* aut etiam aut non respondere, Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 104: exhereditavitne (pater filium)? Non, id. Rosc. Am. 19, 54; id. Verr. 1, 7, 20; id. Ac. 2, 30, 97; id. N. D. 1, 25, 70. — (τ) In questions, non expresses surprise, and doubt of the possibility of denial (v. Madv. Gram. § 451): non sum ego servus Amphitruonis Sosia? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 247: non tu scis, etc.? id. ib. 2, 2, 71: haec non turpe est dubitare philosophos, quae ne rustici quidem dubitant, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77; id. Leg. 3, 20, 47: Quid? aviam tuam pater tuus non manifesto necavit, id. Clu. 14, 40.

1. nōna, ae, *f.*, v. nonus.

2. Nōna, ae, *f.*, = Νῶνα, *one of the three Fates:* Tria nomina Parcarum sunt, Nona, Decuma, Morta, Caes. Vindex ap. Gell. 3, 16, 11; Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 16, 10.

Nōnăcris, is, *f.*, = Νώνακρις, *a mountain in Arcadia, at the foot of which lay a city of the same name, and in which the Styx had its source,* Vitr. 8, 3, 16; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 131; 4, 6, 10, § 21. — **II.** Hence, **A. Nōnăcrīnus**, a, um, *adj., Nonacrian,* poet. for *Arcadian:* virgo Nonacrina, i. e. *Callisto,* Ov. M. 2, 409: Atalanta, id. A. A. 2, 185. — **B. Nōnăcrĭus**, a, um, *adj., Nonacrian,* poet. for *Arcadian:* heros, i. e. *Evander,* Ov. F. 5, 97. — *Subst.:* **Nōnăcrĭa**, ae, *f.* **1.** *Atalanta,* Ov. M. 8, 426. —**2.** (Sc. urbs.) *The city of Nonacris,* Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 1.

Nōnae, ārum, *f.* [nonus], *the fifth day in every month of the year, except March, May, July, and October, in which it was the seventh; the nones,* so called because it was the ninth day before the ides, Varr. L. L. 6, § 28 Müll.: *o Nonae illae Decembres,* Cic. Fl. 40, 102: Nonis Februariis si Romae fuit, id. Quint. 18, 57: a. d. tertium Non. Januar. si agere coepisset, id. Fam. 5, 2, 8. After the expulsion of the kings, the market-days were no longer allowed to fall on the nones, because the people celebrated the nones as the birthday of Servius Tullius, and fear was entertained of a movement on that day in favor of royalty, Macr. S. 1, 13. No wedding took place either on the nones or on the ides, because the following day was a dies ater, unfavorable for the offering to be made by the bride, id. ib. 1, 16. Augustus, for superstitious reasons, avoided undertaking any thing on the nones, Suet. Aug. 92.

nōnāgēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nonageni], *that contains or consists of ninety.* **I.** In gen.: nonagenarius motus stellae Martis, *ninety degrees distant from the sun,* Plin. 2, 15, 12, § 60: fistula, *made of a sheet of lead ninety inches wide,* Front. Aquaed. 60. — **II.** In partic., as *subst.:* **nōnāgēnārĭus**, i, *m., a commander of ninety men,* Inscr. Orell. 3628; cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 8.— **III.** *Ninety years old,* Vulg. Gen. 17, 17.

nōnāgēni, ae, a (*gen. pl.* nonagenûm, Front. Aquaed. 61), *adj. distr.* [nonaginta], *ninety each:* porticus ascenduntur nonagenis gradibus omnes, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 88.

nōnāgēsĭmus, a, um, *adj. ord.* [id.], *the ninetieth:* Isocrates quarto et nonagesimo anno scripsisse dicitur, Cic. Sen. 5, 13.

nōnāgessis, is, *m.* [nonaginta-as], *a sum of ninety asses,* Prisc. 1356 P.; Beda de Num. tom. 1, p. 101.

nōnāgĭes or **-giens**, *adv.* [id.], *ninety times:* nonagies sestertium, *ninety times a hundred thousand sesterces,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 70, § 163.

nōnāgintā, *num. adj., ninety:* nonaginta annos natus, Cic. Sen. 10, 34; Aus. Ep. 5, 5.

Nōnālis, e, *adj.* [Nonae], *of* or *belonging to the nones:* Nonalia sacra, *offerings made at the Capitol on the nones,* Varr. L. L. 6, § 28 Müll.

nōnānus, a, um, *adj.* [nona, sc. legio], *of* or *belonging to the ninth legion:* miles nonanus, Tac. A. 1, 23.—*Absol.:* **nōnānus**, i, *m., a soldier of the ninth legion,* Tac. A. 1, 30; 14, 38.

nōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nonus], *of* or *belonging to the ninth hour.* — As *subst.:* **nonaria**, ae, *f.* (sc. meretrix), *a public prostitute* (so called because not allowed to *show herself* before the ninth hour of the day), Pers. 1, 133.

non-dum, *adv., not yet:* nondum sex menses, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 57: nondum centum et decem anni sunt, cum, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75: nondum Voconiā lege latā, id. Rep. 3, 10, 17; id. Div. 2, 6, 16: nondum Ilium et arces Pergameae steterant, Verg. A. 3, 109 al.: si nondum, Cic. Sest. 7, 17.

‡ **noneolae** vocantur papillae, quae ex faucibus caprarum suppendent, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 174 and 175 Müll.

nongēnārĭus or **nōningentēnārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [nongeni, nongenti], *containing nine hundred,* Prisc. 1355 P.

nongēni, nongentēni, ae, a, *num. adj. distr.* [nongenti], *nine hundred each,* Prisc. 1353 P.

nongentēsĭmus, a, um, v. noningentesimus.

nongenti (**nōningenti**, Col. 5, 2, 7), ae, a, *adj. card., nine hundred:* ab uno ad nongenta ... a mille ad nongenta milia, Varr. R. R. 3, 49: Falcidius emerat HS. nongentis milibus, Cic. Fl. 37, 91.—**II.** In *sing.:* **nongentus**, i, *m., one of nine hundred inspectors of the ballot-boxes:* praeter hos etiamnum nongenti vocabantur ex omnibus electi ad custodiendas suffragiorum cistas ... cum alius se nongentum, alius selectum appellaret, Plin. 33, 1, 7, § 31.

nongentĭes, v. noningenties.

nongentus, i, *m.*, v. nongenti.

nongēsĭmus, v. nonigesimus.

‡ **nōnies**, *adv.* [nonus], *nine times:* quinquies, sexies, septies, octies, nonies, decies, Not. Tir. p. 100; Inscr. Murat. 451, 1.

† **nōnĭgēsĭmus** or **nongēsĭmus**, a, um, *adj. ord.*, for noningentesimus, *the nine hundredth,* Prisc. de Pond. p. 1353.

nōningentēsĭmus (or **nongentēsĭmus**, Aur. Vict. Caes. 15, 4), a, um, *adj. ord., the nine hundredth,* Prisc. de Pond p. 1353.

nōningenti, v. nongenti.

nōningentĭes or **-tiens**, *adv.* (**nōngentĭes**), *nine hundred times:* noningenties trigesies septies mille, Vitr. 1, 6.

Nōnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* So M. Nonius Suffenas, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 13.—Nonius Marcellus, *a Roman grammarian, whose treatise* De Proprietate Sermonis *is extant in a very mutilated form.*

nonna, ae, *f.*, v. nonnus.

non-nĕ, *adv.*, the interrogative non, expecting an affirmative answer, *not?* (α) In a direct interrogation: nonne ego hic sto? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 250: nonne animadvertis? Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 89: te dejectum debeo intellegere, etiamsi tactus non fueris: nonne? id. Caecin. 13, 37: quid paulo ante dixerim, nonne meministi? id. Fin. 2, 3, 10 Madv. *N. cr.;* cf. id. ib. 5, 28, 86.—Very rarely repeated: nonne extremam pati fortunam paratos projecit ille? nonne sibi clam ...? nonne, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 8. But usually followed by non in continued questions: nonne vobis haec quae audistis oculis cernere videmini? non illum ... videtis? non positas insidias? non, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 98; id. Sull. 2, 7; id. Cat. 1, 11, 27.—(β) In an indirect interrogation, *if not, whether not:* cum esset ex eo quaesitum, Archelaum Perdiccae filium nonne beatum putaret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 34.

non-nēmo, or better separately, **non nēmo**, inis, *m.* **I.** *Some, several, many a one,* Cic. Mur. 39, 84; id. Pis. 5, 10 al.—**II.** *Some one, a certain person,* Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10.

nonnĭhil, v. nihil.

nonnĭsi, v. non and nisi.

non-nullus (or written separately, **non nullus**, Verg. A. 11, 725), a, um, *adj., some, several:* nonnullum periculum, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 23; Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 68: esse nonnullo se Caesaris beneficio affectum, Caes. B. G. 7, 37, 4: nonnulla pars militum, id. B. C. 1, 13, 4: frumenti copiam nonnullam habere, id. ib. 1, 78, 1: non nulli amici, Cic. Mur. 20, 42: non nulla communia, id. Ac. 2, 22, 70: nonnullae cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 24. — *Subst.:* **nonnulli**, ōrum, *m.* (sc. milites), *some, several,* Caes. B. G. 1, 26.

non-numquam or **-nunquam**, *adv., sometimes;* opp. numquam, Cic. Vatin. 2, 5; with aliquando, id. Fam. 5, 8, 2: non-

numquam interdiu, saepius noctu, Caes B G 1, 8 *fin*

nonnus, i, *m*, and **nonna,** ae *f* **I.** *A monk, a nun,* Hier Ep 117, n 6, id. ib 22, n. 16 —**II.** *A tutor,* Inscr Orell 4670

non-nusquam, *adv*, *in some places,* Plin. 14, 19, 24, § 120 silices quibusdam in locis rubentes, nonnusquam vero et albi, id. 36, 22, 49, § 168, Gell 13, 24, 31

nōnō, *adv* v nonus *fin.*

‡ **nōnuncium** et sescunciam quod magistri ludi appellant, significat dodrantem et dimidium teruncium, quod singula sescuncia uncia et dimidium sit, Paul ex Fest p 173 Mull

nōnus, a, um, *adj ord* [for novenus, from novem], *the ninth* terra nona, Cic Rep 6 18, 18 accedes opera agro nona Sabino, Hor S 2, 7, 118 —**II.** *Subst* **nōna,** ae, *f* **A.** (Sc. hora.) *The ninth hour of the day,* i e the third before sunset, at which hour business was ended at Rome post nonam venies, Hor Ep 1, 7, 71, Mart 4, 8, 5 —**B.** (Sc pars) *The ninth part* nonas praedae vovere, Just 20, 3, 3 —Hence, *adv* **nōnō,** *ninthly,* Cassiod de Anim 12.

nōnus-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *adj ord*, *the nineteenth* (the class undevicesimus) nonodecimo aetatis anno, Tac A 13, 16, id Or 34 *fin*, Inscr Grut 449, 7

* **nōnussis,** is, *m* [novem as], *nine asses,* Varr L. L. 5, § 169 Mull

Nōra, orum, *n*, = Νῶρα **I.** *A hill fort between Lycaonia and Cappadocia,* Nep Eum 5, 3 —**II.** *A very ancient city in Sardinia,* now *Nori* —Hence, **B. Nōrensis,** e, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Nora,* Cic Scaur 1, 4, c —In *plur* **Nōrenses,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Nora,* Cic Scaur 2, 9, Plin 3, 7, 13, § 85 —**III.** *A city of India,* Curt 8, 11, 1, v Mutz, ad h l

Norba, ae, *f*, *a city of Latium,* now called *Norma,* Liv 2, 34 —**II.** Hence, **A. Norbānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Norba, Norban* ager, Liv 8, 19 —In *plur* **Norbāni,** ōrum, *m*, *the Norbans,* Liv 8, 1, 27, 10, Plin 3, 5, 9, § 64 —**B. Norbānus,** i, *m*, *a Roman surname in the* gens Vibia C Norbanus, Cic de Or 2, 21, 89

Nŏrēia, ae, *f*, *a town in Noricum,* now prob *Neumarkt,* Caes. B G 1, 5, Plin 3, 19 23, § 131

Nōrensis, e, v Nora, II B

Nōrĭcum, i, *n*, *a country lying between the Danube and the Alps,* Tac H 1, 70 —Hence, **II. Nōrĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Noricum, Norican* ager, Caes. B G 1, 5 provincia, Tac A 2, 63 ferrum, Plin 34 14, 41, § 145, cf Ov M 14, 712 ensis, Hor Epod 17, 71 —In *plur subst.* **Nōrĭci,** ōrum, *m*, *the Noricans,* Plin 3, 24, 27, § 146

norma, ae, *f* [for gnorima (cf Gr γνώριμος), root, gno, cf gnarus, nosco], *a square,* employed by carpenters, masons, etc, for making right angles (cf regula) **I.** Lit anguli ad normam respondentes Vitr 7, 3, 9, 2, Plin 36, 22, 51, § 172 —**II.** Trop, *a rule, pattern, precept* nec sunt haec rhythmicorum aut musicorum acerrima norma dirigenda, Cic. de Or 3 49 190 vitam ad certam rationis normam dirigere id. Mur 2, 3 numquam ego dicam Fabricium, Curtium, Coruncanium ad istorum (Stoicorum) normam fuisse sapientes, id Lael 5, 18 hanc normam, hanc regulam, hanc praescriptionem esse naturae, id. Ac 2, 46, 140 natura norma legis est, id Leg 2, 24 61 juris id. de Or 2, 42, 178 loquendi, Hor A. P 72 norma et regula oratoris, Plin Ep 9, 26, 8.

normālis, e, *adj* [norma] *made according to the square* normalis angulus *a right angle,* Quint. 11, 3, 141 virgula *a square,* Manil 2, 289 rigores, Aggen ap Comm in Frontin p 53 Goes.—Hence, *adv* **normālĭter,** *according to the square,* Hyg de Limit p 163 and 176 Goes. —**B.** *In a straight line, directly,* Amm 20, 3, 11

* **normātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [id] *a fashioning or adjusting according to the square,* Auct. de Limit p 217 Goes

normātūra, ae *f* [id] *a fashioning or adjusting according to the square,* Innocent de Cas Lit p 221 Goes.

* **normātus,** a, um [norma], *adjusted according to the square* normatus ad perpendiculum, *rectangular,* Col 3, 13, 12

normo, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [id.] *to square, to set by the square* basis ad perpendiculum normata, Col 3, 13, 12.

‡ **normŭla,** ae, *f dim* [id], *a small square* norma, normula, Not Tir p 119, Bretto, 2 Geometr p 1216

Nortia or **Nurtia,** ae, *f*, *a goddess of the Volsinii,* prob *Fortuna* quam alii Sortem asserunt, Nemesimque nonnulli, Tychenque quam plures, aut Nortiam, Mart Cap 1, § 88 in templo Nortiae Etruscae Deae, Liv 7, 3, 7 si Nortia Tusco Favisset, i e *Sejanus,* Juv 10, 74, Tert Apol. 24

nōs, nostrum, etc, the *plur* of ego, q v (*gen* nostrorum and nostrarum, for nostrum nemo nostrorum, Plaut Poen 4, 2, 39 nostrarum quisquam, Ter Eun 4, 4, 11) [cf Sanscr nâu, Gr νῶϊ], *we* nos, nos, dico aperte consules desumus, Cic Cat 1, 1, 5 —It is frequently used instead of ego nos habemus, Cic Fam 1, 1, 4, Juv 1, 15 nos patriam fugimus, Verg E 1, 4 —Instead of the *gen. poss* noster is commonly used But impedis et ais "habe meam rationem" Habe nostrum, Cic. Att 7, 9, 4 —So, freq with omnium communis nostrum omnium patria, Cic Fl 2, 5 · communem omnium nostrum condicionem miserari id Mur 27, 55 praesens omnium nostrum fortuna, Liv 25, 38, 2, 21, 43, 18 —The *gen obj* is usually nostri, rarely nostrum nil nostri miserere? Verg E 2, 7 memoria nostri tua, Cic. Fam 12, 17, 1 amor nostri, id ib 5, 12, 3 nostri cupidine captus, Ov M 13, 762 vale, nostri memor, Juv 3, 318 —*Gen part* nearly always nostrum quem enim nostrum, Cic Fam 5, 12, 5 domus utrius que nostrum, id Q Fr 2, 4, 2 Fabio amantissimo utriusque nostrum, id Att 8, 12, 1 —*Plur* with *sing predic.* absente nobis for absente me, Ter Eun 4, 3, 7 nobis merenti, Tib 3, 6, 55 insperanti nobis, Cato, 107, 5 sq —It often takes the suffix *met,* Hor S 1, 3, 67, 1, 10, 56

noscentia, ae, *f* [nosco], *knowledge,* Symm Ep 4, 9, 6, 11 dub (al notitia)

noscĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [id], *knowable* (eccl Lat.), Tert. ad Scapul 2 *fin*, Aug Trin 9, 5, 12

* **noscĭtābundus,** a, um, *adj*, *knowing, recognizing,* Gell 5, 14, 11

noscĭto, avi, atum, 1, *v freq a* [nosco], *to know, to recognize* (not in Cic or Caes) **I.** Lit noscito hanc, nam videor, nescio ubi, me vidisse prius, Plaut. Ep 4 1, 14 aliquem facie, Liv 22, 6 noscitabatur tamen in tanta deformitate, id 2, 23, 4 praefectos, Curt 3, 11, 10 ducem, Tac. H. 2, 12 aliquem vocibus, Plin Ep 6, 20, 14 facile insciens noscitetur ab omnibus, Cat 61, 219 —**B.** *To perceive, observe* haut est dissimilis, meam quom formam noscito, Plaut Men. 5, 9, 5 circumspectare omnibus fori partibus senatorem, raroque usquam noscitare, Liv 3, 38, 9 —**II.** Transf, *to examine, explore* aedes noscitat, Plaut Trin 4, 2, 21 nunc vestigia, si qua sunt, noscitabo, id Cist 4 2, 14

nosco, novi, nōtum, 3 (old form, GNOSCO, GNOVI GNOTVM, acc. to Prisc p 569 P, *inf pass* GNOSCIER, S C de Bacch, cf GNOTV, cognitu Paul. ex Fest. p 96 Mull GNOT (contr for gnovit) οἶδεν, ἐπιγινώσκει, GNOTV, γιῶσιν, διαγνῶσιν, Gloss. Labb —Contr forms in class. Lat. are nosti, noram, norim, nosse, nomus for novimus nomus ambo Ulixem Enn ap Diom p 382 P, or Trag v 199 Vahl), *v a* [for gnosco, from the root gno, Gr γιγνώσκω, to begin to know], *to get a knowledge of, become acquainted with, come to know* a thing (syn scio, calleo) **I.** Lit. **1,** (α) *Tempp praes* cum igitur, nosce te, dicit, hoc dicit, nosce animum tuum, Cic Tusc 1, 22, 52 *Me* Saurea non novi *Li* At nosce sane, Plaut As. 2, 4 58, cf *Ch* Nosce signum *Ni* Novi id. Bacch 4, 6, 19, id Poen 4, 2, 71 (Juppiter) nos per gentes alium alia dispart Hominum qui facta, mores pietatem et fidem noscamus, id Rud. prol 12, id Stich 1, 1 4 id esse verum, cuivis facile est noscere Ter Ad 5 4, 8 ut noscere possis quidque, Lucr 1, 190, 2, 832, 3, 124, 418, 588, Cic Rep 1, 41, 64 deus ille, quem mente noscimus, id N D 1, 14, 37 —*Pass* EAM (tabulam) FIGIER IOVBEATIS, VBEI FACILVMED GNOSCIER POTISIT, S C de Bacch for ma in tenebris nosci non quita est, Ter Hec. 4 1, 57 sq omnes philosophiae partes tum facile noscuntur, cum, etc, Cic N D 1, 4, 9 philosophiae praecepta noscenda, id Fragm ap Lact 3, 14 nullique videnda, Voce tamen noscar, Ov M 14, 153 · nec noscitur ulli, *by any one,* id Tr 1, 5, 29 noscere provinciam, nosci exercitui, *by the army,* Tac Agr 5 —(β) *Tempp perf*, *to have become acquainted with, to have learned, to know* si me novisti minus, Plaut Aul 4, 10, 47 · Cylindrus ego sum, non nosti nomen meum? id Men. 2, 2, 20 novi rem omnem, Ter And. 4, 4, 50 qui non leges, non instituta non jura noritis, Cic. Pis 13, 30 plerique neque in rebus humanis quidquam bonum norunt, nisi, etc, id Lael. 21, 79 quam (virtutem) tu ne de facie quidem nosti, id Pis 32, 81, id Fin. 2, 22, 71 si ego hos bene novi, *if I know them well,* id Rosc Am 20 *fin* si Caesarem bene novi, Balb ap Cic Att 9, 7, B, 2 Lepidum pulchre noram, Cic. Fam 10, 23, 1 si tuos digitos novi, id Att 5, 21, 13 res gestas de libris novisse, *to have learned from books,* Lact 5, 19, 15 nosse Graece, etc (late Lat for scire), Aug Serm 45, 5, 167, 40 al ut ibi esses, ubi nec Pelopidarum—nosti cetera, Cic. Fam 7, 28, 2, Plin Ep 3, 9, 11 —**2.** *To examine, consider* ad res suas noscendas Liv 10, 20 imaginem, Plaut Ps 4, 2, 29 —So esp, *to take cognizance of* as a judge quae olim a praetoribus noscebantur, Tac A. 12, 60 —**II.** Transf, in the *tempp praes* **A.** In gen, *to know, recognize* (rare, perh not in Cic) hau nosco tuom, *I know your (character, etc),* i e *I know you no longer,* Plaut Trin 2, 4 44 nosce imaginem, id Ps 4, 2, 29, id Bacch 4, 6, 19 potesne ex his ut proprium quid noscere? Hor S 2, 7, 89, Tac H 1, 90 —**B.** In partic, *to acknowledge, allow, admit of* a reason or an excuse (in Cic) numquam amatoris meretricem oportet causam noscere, Quin, etc, Plaut Truc 2, 1, 18 illam partem excusationis nec nosco, nec probo, Cic Fam 4, 4, 1, cf quod te excusas ego vero et tuas causas nosco, et, etc, id Att 11, 7, 4 atque vereor, ne istam causam nemo noscat, id Leg 1, 4, 11 —**III.** Transf in *tempp perf* **A.** *To be acquainted with,* i e *to practise possess* alia vitia non nosse, Sen Q N 4 praef § 9 —**B.** In mal part, *to know* (in paronomasia) Plaut Most 4, 2, 13, id Pers. 1, 3, 51 —**IV.** (Eccl Lat) Of religious knowledge non noverant Dominum, Vulg Judic 2, 12, ib 2 Thess. 1, 8 Jesum novi, Paulum scio, *I acknowledge,* ib Act 19, 15 — Hence, **nōtus,** a, um, *P a*, *known* **A.** Lit nisi rem tam notam esse omnibus et tam manifestam videres, Cic Verr 2, 3, 58, 134 ejusmodi res ita notas ita testatas ita manifestas proferam, id ib 2, 2, 34, § 85 fingi haec putatis, quae patent, quae nota sunt omnibus, quae tenentur? id Mil 28, 76 noti atque insignes latrones, id. Phil 11, 5 10 habere omnes philosophiae notos et tractatos locos, id Or 33, 118 facere aliquid alicui notum, id Fam 5, 12, 7 tua nobilitas hominibus litteratis est notior, populo obscurior id Mur 7, 16 nullus fuit civis Romanus paulo notior, quin, etc., Caes B C 2 19 vita P Sullae vobis populoque Romano notissima, Cic Sull 26 72 nulli nota domus sua Juv 1, 7 —(β) With *gen* (poet) notus in fratres animi paterni, Hor C 2, 2, 6 noti operum Telchines Stat Th 2 274 notusque fugarum, Vertit terga, Sil. 17, 148 —(γ) With *subj clause* notum est, cur, etc., Juv 2, 58 —(δ) With *inf* (poet) Delius, Trojanos notus semper minuisse labores, Sil. 12, 331 —**2.** In partic **a.** *Subst* **nōti,** *acquaintances, friends* de dignitate M Caelius notis ac majoribus natu respondet Cic Cael 2, 3 hi suos notos hospitesque quaerebant Caes. B C 1, 74 5, Hor S 1, 1, 85, Verg Cir 259 —**b.** In a bad sense *notorious* notissimi latronum duces, Cic. Fam 10 14 1 integrae Temptator Orion Dianae, Hor C 3, 4, 70, Ov M 1, 198 Clodia mulier non solum nobilis sed etiam nota Cic Cael 13, 31, cf id. Verr 1, 6, 15 moechorum notissimus, Juv 6, 42 —**B.** Transf, *act*, *knowing, that knows* novi,

notis praedicas, *to those that know*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 39.

nosmet, v. nos *fin.*, and ego.

† **nŏsŏcŏmīum,** ii, *n.*, = νοσοκομεῖον, *a hospital, infirmary*, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 19; 22; Hier. Ep. 30, 2.

† **nŏsŏcŏmus,** i, *m.*, = νοσοκόμος, *an attendant on the sick, a sick-nurse*, Jul. Ep. Nov. c. 111, § 410; c. 115, § 452.

noster, stra, strum (*gen. sing. f.* nostrāī, Vel. Long. p. 2222 P.; *gen. plur.* nostrum, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 25; v. infra.), *pron. poss.* [nos], *our, our own; ours, of us.* **I.** In gen. **A.** For the *poss. gen. of the first person:* nostra omnis lis est, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 75: averti praedam ab hostibus, nostrum salute socium, id. Men. 1, 2, 25; cf. Prisc. p. 743 P.: nostris consiliis et laboribus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3: Rhodanus, qui provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: patrum nostrorum memoriā, id. ib. 1, 12: exemplo majorum nostrorum, Liv. 24, 8, 17.—Strengthened by the suff. *-pte:* nostrāpte culpā facimus ut, etc., Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 1.—Strengthened by an appositive *gen.:* qui de nostro omnium interitu cogitant, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: in nostro omnium fletu nullam lacrimam aspexisti Milonis, id. Mil. 34, 92: cui credas nostram omnium vitam, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 32: nostra omnium delicta, Greg. M. Lit. Sacram. N. 820.—**B.** Rarely for the *object-gen.:* ne aspernere amorique nostro plusculum etiam quam concedet veritas, largiare, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 3.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Of* or *belonging to us, one of ours, one of us, our friend, ours:* certe tu me alienabis numquam quin noster siem, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 243; cf. id. Mil. 2, 5, 20: noster est, *he belongs to us, is of our house*, id. ib. 2, 3, 79; id. As. 1, 1, 43; 2, 2, 86; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: Ciceronem nostrum quid tibi commendem? id. ib.: impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt, i.e. *our men*, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: o noster misericors quid facis? Cic. Pis. 8, 17: ut ait poëta ille noster, id. Rab. Post. 10, 28; id. Sen. 7, 24; id. Tusc. 5, 36, 103; Col. 1, 3, 26; 2, 8, 1; cf.: hic noster, quem principem ponimus, i.e. *he of whom we are speaking*, Cic. Or. 28, 99: divi, quorum est potestas nostrorum hostiumque, Liv. 8, 9: quisquis es, Noster eris, a formula made use of on receiving a deserter into the army, Liv. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 2, 148: noster esto, an expression of assent and applause, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 25; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 39: minume istuc faciet noster Daemones, *our good friend Dæmones*, i.e. *I*, id. Rud. 4, 7, 19; so, novi ego nostros, id. Ep. 1, 2, 45; id. Stich. 1, 2, 26: per totum hoc tempus subjectior in diem et horam Invidiae noster, Hor. S. 2, 6, 48; v. Orell. ad h. l.—**B.** In addressing a person, *dear, good:* o Syre noster, salve, quid fit? quid agitur? etc., Ter. Ad. 5, 5, 2.—**C.** *Convenient for us, favorable to us:* nostra loca, Liv. 9, 19: hora nostra est, Sil. 12, 193.

‡ **Nostĭmus,** i, *m.*, = Νόστιμος (returned = redux), *name of a Roman slave*, Inscr. Don. 427, 18.

Nostĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens.*—Hence, **Nostĭus,** ii, *m.*, *name of a Roman freedman:* L. Nostius Zoilus, Cic. Fam. 13, 46.

nostras, ātis (old form of the *nom. sing.* nostratis, Cass. Hem. ap. Prisc. p. 943 P.), *adj.* [noster], *of our country, native:* arma nostratia, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 943 P.: verba nostratia, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 1: mirifice capior facetiis, maxime nostratibus, id. ib. 9, 15, 2: nostrates philosophi, id. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: tertium genus nostrates vocant silvestre, Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 70: nostras cunila, Col. 9, 4, 6: nostrates gallinae, id. 8, 2, 13; Plin. 15, 11, 10, § 37.

* **nostrātim,** *adv.* [nostras; cf. tuatim], *in our manner:* tuatim Plautus in Amphit. (2, 1, 4): jam tuatim facis: ubi Sisenna, ut nostratim. Significat autem tuo more, Charis. p. 196 P.

nostrātis, v. nostras *init.*

‡ **Nostos,** i, *m.*, = Νόστος (return), *name of a Roman slave*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 194, n. 41.

nŏta, ae, *f.* [nosco], *a mark, sign, note* (cf.: signum, insigne, indicium): nota alias significat signum; ut in pecoribus, tabulis, libris, litterae singulae aut binae, alias ignominiam, Paul. ex Fest. p. 174 Müll. (v. in the foll.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: reliquis epistulis notam apponam eam, quae mihi tecum convenit, Cic. Fam. 13, 6, a, 2: si signa et notas ostenderem locorum, id. de Or. 2, 41, 174; Liv. 37, 31: sive puer furens Impressit memorem dente labris notam, Hor. C. 1, 13, 11: caeruleae cui (angui) notae, Verg. A. 5, 87.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Notae litterarum, *marks* or *characters* in writing, *letters:* qui sonos vocis, qui infiniti videbantur, paucis litterarum notis terminavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: sortes in robore insculptae priscarum litterarum notis, id. Div. 2, 41, 85.—So without litterarum: quosque legat versus oculo properante viator, Grandibus in tituli marmore caede notis, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 72: foliisque notas et nomina mandat, Verg. A. 3, 444: C nota praenominis, cum sola Gaium notat; item numeri cum centum significat, Diom. 418 P.—**b.** Transf., notae, *a letter, epistle, writing* (poet.): inspicit acceptas hostis ab hoste notas, Ov. H. 4, 6; 20, 207; id. M. 6, 577: incisa notis marmora publicis, Hor. C. 4, 8, 13.—**2.** *Secret characters, secret writing, cipher:* in quibus (epistulis), si qua occultius perferenda essent, per notas scripsit, Suet. Caes. 56; id. Aug. 88; Cic. Mur. 11, 25; cf. Gell. 17, 9; Isid. Orig. 1, 25.—**3.** *Short-hand characters, stenographic signs*, used instead of the letters of the alphabet: apud veteres cum usus notarum nullus esset, propter perscribendi difficultatem ... quaedam verba atque nomina ex communi sensu primis litteris notabant, et singulae litterae quid significarent, in promptu erat, Val. Prob. de Jur. Not. Signif. 1: quid verborum notas, quibus quamvis citata excipitur oratio et celeritatem linguae manus sequitur? Sen. Ep. 90, 25; Suet. Tit. 3: notis scriptae tabulae non continentur edicto, quia notas litteras non esse Pedius scripsit, Dig. 37, 1, 6; ib. 50, 13, 1, § 7: verba notis brevibus comprendere cuncta peritus, Raptimque punctis dicta praepetibus sequi, Prud. στεφ. 9, 23.—**4.** *Memoranda, notes, brief extracts:* idem (Aristoteles) locos, quasi argumentorum notas, tradidit, Cic. Or. 14, 46.—**5.** *A note* in music: notis musicis cantica excipere, Quint. 1, 12, 14.—**6.** *A critical mark*, made on the margin of a book in reading, to point out particular passages: notam apponere ad malum versum, Cic. Pis. 30, 73: mittam tibi libros, et imponam notas, ut ad ea ipsa protinus, quae probo et miror accedas, Sen. Ep. 6, 4; cf. Isid. Orig. 1, 21; Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 2.—Hence, **b.** Transf., *a critical remark, a note*, on a writing: ex notā Marcelli constat, etc., Dig. 49, 17, 10; Cod. Th. 1, 4, 1.—**7.** *A mark on a wine-cask*, to denote the quality of the wine: nota Falerni, Hor. C. 2, 3, 8; id. S. 1, 10, 24.—Hence, **b.** Transf., *a sort, kind, quality:* eae notae sunt optimae, i. e. *wines of those brands*, Cic. Brut. 83, 287: ex hac notā corporum est aër, Sen. Q. N. 2, 2, 4: secundae notae mel, Col. 9, 15, 3: eum ex hac notā litteratorum esse, Petr. 83: de meliore notā, Cur. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29, 1: quaedam beneficia non sunt ex hac vulgari notā, sed majora, Sen. Ben. 3, 9, 1.—**8.** *A distinguishing mark, distinctive feature:* cujusque generis dicendi nota, Cic. Or. 23, 75; Phaedr. 4, 22, 22.—**9.** *A nod, beck, sign:* innuet: acceptas tu quoque redde notas, Ov. A. A. 3, 514; id. M. 11, 466.—**10.** *A brand* on the body of a bad slave: multos honesti ordinis, deformatos prius stigmatum notis, ad metalla condemnavit, Suet. Calig. 27.—Also of *tattoo-marks:* barbarus compunctus notis Thraciis, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: interstincti corpora ... fucatis et densioribus notis, Amm. 31, 2, 14.—**11.** *A mark, spot, mole* on the body (syn.: naevus, macula): corpore traditur maculoso dispersis per pectus atque alvum genetivis notis, Suet. Aug. 80; Hor. C. 4, 2, 59.—**12.** *A stamp impression* on a coin: nummos omnis notae, Suet. Aug. 75; 94; id. Ner. 25.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *a mark, sign, token:* notae ac vestigia suorum flagitiorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 115: quam scite per notas nos certiores facit Juppiter, id. Div. 2, 21, 47: mihi quoque impendere idem exitium, certis quibusdam notis augurabar, Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 3: nomina et notae morti destinatorum, Suet. Calig. 49: pro re publicā cicatrices ac notas virtutis accipere, Cic. Rab. Perd. 13, 36: interspirationis enim, non defatigationis nostrae neque librariorum notae, *signs* of punctuation marks, Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 173.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A characteristic quality, character:* patefacta interiore notā animi sui, Suet. Tib. 54.—**2.** Nota censoria, or simply nota, *the mark* or *note which the censors affixed in their lists of citizens to the name of any one whom they censured for immorality* or *want of patriotism:* censoriae severitatis nota, Cic. Clu. 46, 129: patrum memoriā institutum fertur, ut censores motis e senatu adscriberent notas, Liv. 39, 42, 6 sq.: duo milia nominum in aerarios relata, tribuque omnes moti, additumque tam acri censoriae notae triste senatus consultum, ut, etc., id. 24, 18, 9 Weissenb.: censores senatum sine ullius notā legerunt, *not excluding any one*, id. 32, 7, 3: censores eo anno ... de senatu novem ejecerunt. Insignes notae fuerunt Maluginensis et Scipionis et, etc., id. 41, 27, 1 sq.: notae jam destinatae exemptus est, Gell. 4, 20, 8; v. Dict. of Antiq. p. 664 sq.—Hence, **b.** Transf., *a mark of ignominy* or *infamy, a reproach, disgrace:* quem scis scire tuas omnes maculasque notasque, Lucil. ap. Non. 354, 21: quae nota domesticae turpitudinis non inusta vitae tuae est? Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 13: Gabinii litteras insigni quādam notā atque ignominiā novā condemnāstis, id. Prov. Cons. 10, 25: o turpem notam temporum illorum, id. Off. 3, 18, 74: homo omnibus notis turpitudinis insignis, id. Rab. Perd. 9, 24: nota ignominiaque Philippi, Liv. 21, 44, 7: sempiternas foedissimae turpitudinis notas subire, Cic. Pis. 18, 41: notā laborare, Dig. 3, 2, 2.

nŏtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [nota], *noteworthy, distinguished, remarkable, extraordinary, memorable, notable* (not freq. till the Aug. per.; in Cic. perh. only once; in Cæs. not at all). **I.** Prop.: exitus, * Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 5: rara et notabilis res, Plin. Ep. 7, 6, 1: id est notabilius, Quint. 8, 3, 22: illud notabile ex diversis, id. 8, 5, 5: notabilis introitus, Tac. Agr. 40: cunctis, Juv. 6, 374: magna ista et notabilis eloquentia, Tac. Or. 40.—**B.** Esp., in a bad sense, *infamous, notorious:* turpitudine notabiles, Dig. 3, 1, 5: si quid in pejus notabile est, Quint. 1, 3, 1: quae imperitis quoque ad reprehensionem notabilia videntur, id. 9, 4, 33: eo notabilior caedes fuit, quia filius patrem interfecit, Tac. H. 3, 25.—**II.** Transf., *discernible, perceptible:* aspice nobilissimarum civitatum fundamenta vix notabilia, Sen. Ira, 1, 2, 3.—**B.** *Pointed at, marked, indicated:* digitis hominum nutibusque notabilis, App. M. 11, p. 784 Oud.—Hence, *adv.:* **nŏtābĭlĭter,** *remarkably, notably; perceptibly:* quaedam frequentius et notabiliter usurpavit, Suet. Aug. 87: expalluit notabiliter, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 13: gaudium eminuit, id. ib. 5, 17, 5.—*Comp.:* notabilius turbare, Tac. H. 1, 55: aliquem odisse, Quint. Decl. 17.

* **nŏtācŭlum,** i, *n.* [noto], *a mark, sign:* notaculum corporis, Min. Fel. 31, 8.

nŏtārĭa, ae, v. notarius, B.

nŏtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nota], *of* or *belonging to writing in cipher* or *short-hand writing* (post-Aug.).—Only as *subst.* **A.** **nŏtārĭus,** ii, *m.* **1.** *A short-hand writer, stenographer* (syn. actuarius), Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 15; Quint. 7, 2, 24; Mart. 5, 51, 2; 14, 208 *in lemm.*; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28.—**2.** Transf., *a writer, secretary, clerk, amanuensis:* notarium voco et quae formaverim dicto, Plin. Ep. 9, 36, 2; Val. ap. Treb. Claud. 14; Amm. 17, 5, 15.—**B.** **nŏtārĭa,** ae, *f.* **1.** *The art of writing:* in puerilibus litteris prima abecedaria, secunda notaria, Fulg. Myth. 3, 10.—**2.** *A written information, indictment*, Aug. Ep. 169 dub.

nŏtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [noto], *a marking, noting.* **I.** In gen.: tabellarum, i. e. *the marking of the voting-tablets with wax of different colors*, Cic. Clu. 47, 130.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *The inflicting of disgrace by the* nota censoria; v. nota, II. B. 2.: ad notationes auctoritatemque censoriam, Cic. Clu. 46, 128.—**B.** *A designation, choice:* delectus et notatio judicum, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 13.—**C.** *A noticing, observing, observation:* notatio naturae et animadversio peperit artem, Cic. Or. 55, 183: quae notatione et laude digna sint, id. Brut. 17, 65: notatio temporum, *chronology*, id. ib. 19, 74.—**D.** *The designating of the meaning and der-*

ivation of a word, etymology · tum notatio, cum ex vi verbi argumentum aliquid elicitur, Cic. Top 2, 10, cf multa etiam ex notatione sumuntur Ea est autem cum ex vi nominis argumentum elicitur quam Graeci ἐτυμολογίαν vocant, id est verbum e verbo, veriloquium, id. ib 8, 35, cf Quint 1, 6, 28 — **E.** *The use of letters to denote entire words a species of short hand* ad quas notationes publicas accessit, etc, Val Prob de Jur Not Signif 1 — **F.** Rhet t t, *a describing, depicting, characterizing* notatio est cum alicujus natura certis de scribitur signis, quae sicuti notae quaedam naturae sunt attributae, Auct Her 4, 50, 63

nŏtātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from noto

nōtesco, tŭi, 3, *v inch n* [1. notus], *to become known* (poet and in post Aug prose) notescatque magis mortuus atque magis, Cat 68, 47 nec minus haec nostri notescet fama sepulchri, Prop 2, 13, 37 (3, 5, 21 M) malis facinoribus notescere, Tac A. 12, 8 quae ubi Tiberio notuere, scripsit consulibus, id ib 1, 73, Suet Aug 43, id Ner 42 nondum fas erat alienigenis ho minibus religionem veri Dei notescere, Lact 4, 2, 5

† **nŏthus,** a, um, *adj*, = νόθος, *spurious, not genuine* **I.** Lit **A.** Of persons, *illegitimate, bastard, born out of wedlock* (but of a known father, contra, spurius, *of an unknown father* legitimus, *born in wedlock*) nothum qui non sit legitimus, Graeci vocant Latinum rei nomen non habemus, Quint 3, 6, 97, cf Paul ex Fest p 174 Mull, Quint 3, 6, 96, 7, 7, 10 Antiphaten . Thebana de matre nothum Sarpedonis alti, Verg A 9, 697 — **B.** Of animals *of a mixed breed, mongrel*, Verg A 7, 283, Col 8, 2, 13, Plin 8, 1, 1, § 3 — **II.** Transf, *not genuine, false, counterfeit* (poet and in post class prose) lunaque sive notho fertur loca lumine lustrans, Sive suam proprio jactat de corpore lucem, i e *borrowed, not its own*, Lucr 5, 575, so, lumen, Cat 34, 15 Attis notha mulier, *false, counterfeit*, id 63, 27 quorum genera (nominum) sunt tria unum vernaculum ac domi natum, alterum adventicium, tertium nothum ex peregrino hic natum, Varr L L 10, § 69 Mull, so, notha nomina, id ib 10 § 70 nothae atque adulterae lectiones, Arn 5, 182

† **nŏtia,** ae, *f*, = νοτία, *a precious stone, said to fall with the rain, also called* ombria, Plin 37, 10 65 § 176 — **2.** *A plant*, Plin 24 19, 115, § 175

nŏtĭālis, e, *adj* [2 notus], *southern* (post class.) nubila, Avien Arat. 550

nōtĭfĭco, āvi, atum, 1, *v a* [1 notus facio] *to make known* (perh only ante and post class.) genus alicui, Pompon. ap Non 144 24 res est notificata satis, Poet Lat Min t 6, p 383 Wernsd

nōtio, ōnis, *f* [nosco] *a becoming acquainted, a making one's self acquainted with a person* (syn · cognitio, perceptio, notitia) **I.** Lit ***A.** In gen.: quid tibi hanc aditiost? quid tibi hanc notiost, inquam, amicam meam? Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 62.—**B.** In partic., *a taking cognizance of a thing by a magistrate, an examination, investigation* ceteri agri omnes, sine ullo delectu, sine populi Romani notione, sine judicio senatūs, decemviris addicentur, Cic Agr. 2, 21, 57; pontificum, id. Dom 13, 34 notionem ejus differre, id. Att 11, 20, 2, censoria, id. Sest. 25, 55; cf. id. Prov. Cons. 19, 46; id. Pis 5, 10: notiones animadversionesque censoriae, id. Off. 3, 31, 111: ad censores, non ad senatum, notionem de eo pertinere, Liv. 27, 25, 5: dilatā notione, Tac. A. 3, 59: notioni quindecimvirum is liber subicitur, id ib. 6, 12: quid denique ad jus civile aut ad actoris notionem atque animadversionem ages injuriarum? *the investigation and punishment sought by the plaintiff*, Cic Caecin. 12, 35; Dig 42, 1, 5, 49, 1, 10, 50, 16, 99 — **II.** Transf, *an idea, conception, notion of* a thing: notio rerum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: cum rerum notiones in animis fiant, id. Fin 3, 10, 33: simul ac (homo) cepit intelligentiam, vel notionem potius quam appellant ἔννοιαν illi, etc, id. ib. 3, 6, 21; cf. . genus est notio ad plures differentias pertinens. Forma est notio, cujus, etc. Notionem appello, quod Graeci tum ἔννοιαν, tum πρόληψιν dicunt, id. Top 7, 31, id. Tusc 1, 24, 57; id. Fin 5, 21, 59 in omnium animis deorum notionem impressit natura, id. N D 1, 16, 43, 2, 5, 13 intellegentiae nostrae, id ib 1, 11, 26. excute intellegentiam tuam ut videas, quae sit in ea species, forma et notio boni viri, id Off 3, 20, 81. neque alia huic verbo subjecta notio est, nisi, etc, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 29 de fortitudine, id ib 4, 24, 53 apud veteres dicebatur, professionem eorum (mathematicorum), non notitiam, esse prohibitam, Mos et Rom Leg Coll 15, 2, 2

nŏtion, ii, *n*, *a plant, otherwise called* cucumis silvaticus, App Herb 113

nōtĭtĭa, ae (*gen sing* notitiaī, Lucr 2, 124 —Collat form **nōtĭtĭes,** Lucr. 5, 182, 1047; Vitr 6 prooem), *f* [1 notus], *a being known, celebrity, note, fame* **I.** Lit (very rare) hi propter notitiam sunt intromissi, Nep Dion 9, 4 tanta notitia te invasit Sen Ep 19, 3 plus notitiae quam fuit ante dedit, Ov P 3, 1, 49 virtus Notitiam serae posteritatis habet, id. ib 4, 8, 48 — **II.** Transf (class) **A.** *Acquaintance* with a person: quamquam haec inter nos nuper admodum notitia est, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 1: fama adulescentis paulum haesit ad metas notitia novae mulieris, Cic. Cael 31, 75; Ov. M. 4, 59 — **2.** In partic. notitiam feminae habere, *to know* or *have carnal knowledge of a woman*, Caes. B G. 6, 21, 5, cf. cognosco — **B.** In gen. *a knowing, knowledge, an idea, conception, notion* of a thing: notitiam praebere, Lucr. 5, 124: nostrae menti corpora posse verti in notitiam, id 2, 745 notitiam habere dei, Cic Leg 1, 8, 24 valetudo sustentatur notitia sui corporis id Off 2, 24, 86 notitiae rerum, quas Graeci tum ἐννοίας, tum προλήψεις vocant, id Ac 2, 10, 30 natura ingenuit sine doctrina notitias parvas rerum maximarum, id Fin 5, 21, 59 habere notitiam alicujus rei, Quint 6, 4, 8 locorum, Plin 5, 5, 5, § 48, Liv 4, 19, 6 hoc venit mihi in notitiam, Plin 7, 1, 1, § 6 tradere aliquid notitiae hominum, id. 3, 5, 9, § 57, Vell 2, 7, 4 antiquitatis, Cic Sen 4, 12. in notitiam hominum pervenire, *to become generally known*, Sen Contr 6, 2, 5 quo notitia supplicii ad posteros perveniret, Val Max 6, 3, 1 in notitiam populi pervenire, Liv 22, 26 2 · in notitiam alicujus perferre aliquid, Plin Ep 10, 18, 2

nōtĭties, v notitia *init*

Notium, i, *n.*, *a city and promontory near Colophon, in Ionia*, Liv 37, 26, 38, 39, Plin 5 29, 31, § 116

† **nŏtius,** a, um, *adj*, = νότιος, *southern* notia sidera, Manil 1, 436, so, piscis, id. 1, 427 polus, Hyg Astron 1, 5, 4, 11 According to Pliny, *the Tyrrhene Sea* was called by some Greek writers Mare Notium, Plin 3, 5, 10, § 75

nŏto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.* [nota], *to mark, to designate with a mark* (syn. signo, designo) **I.** Lit · tabellam cerā, Cic Verr 2, 2, 32, § 79 ungue genas, Ov Am 1, 7, 50 pueri rubor ora notavit, id M 4, 329 rugis uterum, id A A. 3 785 ova atramento, Col 8, 11, 12 corpus nulla litura notet, *not a wrinkle*, Mart 7, 18, 2 — **B.** Transf **1.** *To write* scribit, damnatque tabellas, Et notat et delet, Ov M 9, 522 — **b.** In partic., *to write in short hand* or *cipher, to set down in a summary form* notando consequi Quint 1 prooem § 7, 11, 2, 19, 4, 5, 22 notata, non perscripta erat summa, Suet. Galb 5 — **2.** *To make remarks* or *notes* on a writing, *to remark* idque et Labeo probat, sed Proculus apud eum notat non semper debere dari, Dig 3, 5 9 Marcellus apud Julianum notat Non dubitamus, etc, ib 35, 1, 19; 50, 4 18, § 26 — **II.** Trop **A.** *To signify, indicate, denote* quae notant et designant turpitudinem aliquam non turpiter, Cic. de Or 2 58, 236 notare res nominibus novis, id Fin 3 2 4 illa, quae temporis naturam notant, id Part 11, 37 — **2.** In partic aliquem, *to allude to, hint at* one senatum gestu Suet. Ner 39; cf conjunx visa est duro vultu Dicta tulisse Jovis seque indoluisse notatam, Ov M 9, 261 — **B.** *To mark, note, observe* numerum in cadentibus guttis notare possumus, Cic. de Or 3, 48, 186 animadvertere et notare sidera, id Div 2 43 91 cantus avium, id. ib 1, 42 94 id caput notavi et descriptum tibi misi id Fam 7, 22. veris initium iste a Favoniā notare, id. Verr 2, 5, 10, § 27; Plin 2, 8, 6, § 29, Petr 6 *init.* — **C.** Publicist's t t, esp of the censors, *to mark* or *brand* with infamy (nota) on account of a crime or fault, *to censure, reprimand* quos censores furti et captarum pecuniarum nomine notaverunt, Cic. Clu 42, 120 eques Romanus impolitiae notabatur, Gell 4, 12, 2 ita senatus rem, non hominem notavit, Cic Mil 11, 31, id Clu 47, 130 aliquem ignominiā, id. Phil. 7, 9, 23 luxuria Cornelii non crimine aliquo libidinis, sed communi maledicto notabatur id Balb 25, 56 ne is dedecore, maculā, turpissimāque ignominiā notetur, id Quint 31, 99 cujus improbitatem veteres Atticorum comoediae notaverunt, id. Brut. 62, 224: stultus et improbus hic amor est dignusque notari, Hor S 1, 3, 24 notanto judice, quo nosti, populo, id ib 1, 6, 14: aliquem joco, Suet Ner 5: scripta famosa quibus primores viri notabantur, id. Dom 8. Hence, * **nŏtātus,** a, um, *P. a., marked, perceptible* notatioi similitudo, Auct. Her. 3, 22, 37 Orell (al. notior)

nōtor (collat form ‡ **nōtos,** v infra), oris, *m* [nosco], *one who knows* a person or thing, *a voucher, witness*, = cognitor (post Aug) qui notorem dat ignotus est, Sen Ep 39, 1, Petr 92, Sen Apoc *med* ; ΝΩΤΟΣ (i e notor) ADVENISTI, Inscr Orell 4957

nōtōrĭa, ae, v notorius, I

nōtōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [notor], *pointing out, making known* (post-class), only *subst*

I. nōtōrĭa, ae, *f* **A.** *A notice, advice, intelligence, news* quod notoriā tuā intimasti, Gall ap Treb Claud 17 qui falsam de me notoriam pertulerat, *information, indictment* App M 7, p 189, 10 Oud, for notorium (v infra) — **B.** Notoria, ἀναφορά, Gloss, cf μηνυσις, notoria, indicium, Gloss — **II. nōtōrĭum,** ii, *n*, *an information, indictment* · nuntiatores, qui per notoria indicia produnt, notoriis suis assistere jubentur, Dig 48, 16, 6, Symm 10, 4

1. Nŏtos, i, for Notus, v 2 Notus

‡ **2. notos,** for notor, q v.

notrix, v nutrix *init*

nŏtŭla, ae, *f dim* [nota], *a little mark*, Mart Cap 1, § 66

1. nōtus, a, um, v nosco *fin*

† **2. Nŏtus** and **Nŏtos,** i, *m* [Νότος], = auster, *the south wind* **I.** Lit tres Notus hibernas immensa per aequora noctes Vexit me violentus aqua Verg A 6, 355 madidis Notus evolat alis, Ov M 1, 264 udus, Hor Epod 10, 19 procellosus, Ov H 2, 12 tepidus, id Am 1, 4, 12 sub Noton et Borean, Luc 7, 363 — **II.** Poet, transf, for *wind* in gen tendunt vela Noti, Verg A. 3, 268, cf id ib 1 575, 5, 512, Tib 1, 5, 35

nŏvăcŭla, ae, *f* [novo], *a sharp knife.* **A.** Lit cutem raporum novacula decerpere Col 12 56, 1, Plin 22, 23, 47, § 99 — **B.** Esp **1.** *A razor*. ut ex novacula comperistis, tonsor est, Petr 103 aream (capitis) novaculā radere, Cels 6, 4 nudare caput, Mart 2, 66, 7 secare fauces, Suet Calig 23, Plin 29, 6, 34, § 107 Tarquinius dixit, se cogitasse, cotem novaculā posse praecidi, Cic Div 1, 17, 32, cf Liv 1, 36, Val Max 1, 4, 1 — **2.** *A dagger*. stringitur in densā nec caeca novacula turbā, Mart 7, 61, 7 — **II.** Transf. *the name of a fish*, otherwise unknown, Plin 32, 2, 5, § 14

nŏvālis, e, *adj* [novus], in agriculture, *that is ploughed anew* or *for the first time* ager restibilis, qui restituitur ac reseritur quotquot annis contra qui intermittitur, a novando novalis, Varr L L. 5, § 39 Müll; cf id ib 6, § 59, Paul ex Fest p 174 Müll — Hence, **II.** *Subst* **nŏvālis,** is, *f* (sc terra), and **nŏvāle,** is, *n.* (sc solum) **1.** *Fallow land* alternis idem tonsas cessare novales Verg G 1, 71 quae numquam vacuo solita est cessare novali . . se nescit humus Ov P 1 4, 13, Pall 1 6; 2, 10 novale est, quod alternis annis seritur, Plin 18, 19, 49, § 176, Col 2, 2, 14 · pabula fessa praebere novali, id poet. 10, 84 — **2.** *A field that has been ploughed for the first time* talis fere est in novalibus, caesā vetere silva, Plin 17, 5, 3 § 39, Dig 47, 21, 3. novalis (dicitur), ubi fuit satum antequam secunda aratione renovetur, Varr R R 1 29, 1 — Hence, **B.** Transf **1.** *Unploughed land, meadow land* · ille subacto et puro solo gaudet, hic novali graminosoque gau-

det, Col. 6, praef 1.—**2.** *A cultivated field (poet)* impius haec tam culta novalia miles habebit? Verg E 1, 71 dira novalia Cadmi, Stat Th 3, 644.—**3.** *The standing crops* nec prius inde domum quam tota novalia saevos In ventres abeant (boum), Juv 14, 148

nŏvāmen, inis, *n* [novo], *an innovation* (post class.), Tert. adv Marc. 1, 20

‡ **Novānensis vīcus,** *a village on the Via Appia, not far from Calatia,* Inscr Marin. Fratr Arv p 390

‡ **Nŏvāni,** orum, *m* [novus], *colonists, immigrants, new residents,* Inscr Orell 101, Inscr Grut 1022, 12

Nŏvātiāni, ōrum, *m*, *the followers of Novatius of Carthage, Novatians, a sect of Christians,* Lact 4, 30, 10, Cod. 16, 5, 59 al

Nŏvātilla, ae, *f*, *a niece of Seneca the philosopher,* Sen Cons ad Helv 18, 7

nŏvātĭo, ōnis, *f* [novo], *a renewing, renovation* (post class) **I.** Lit, Tert adv Marc 4, 1 pudendorum, i e *shaving,* Arn. 5, 182 —**II.** Transf, *a renewal or change of a bond or other evidence of debt* novatio est prioris debiti in aliam obligationem transfusio atque translatio, Dig 46, 2, 1, cf the whole title de novationibus et delegationibus, ib 46, 2, 34, 3, 31, 33, 1, 21, debts and obligations were transferred only by novatio, Gai. Inst. 2, 38 sq, 3, 176

nŏvātor, ōris, *m* [id.] *a renewer, restorer* (post class.) verborum, i e *who brings obsolete words again into use,* Gell. 1, 15, 18 stirpis Anniae, Aus. Ep 16, 32.

* **nŏvātrix,** icis, *f* [novator], *she who renews or changes* · rerum, Ov M 15, 252

nŏvātus, us, *m* [novo], *a renewing, changing, change* (late Lat), Aus Idyll 14, 39

nŏvē, *adv*, v novus *fin*

nŏvella, ae, v 1. novellus, II.

nŏvellaster, tra, trum, *adj* [novellus] *rather new* vinum novellastrum, Marc Emp 8

nŏvellē, *adv*, v 1. novellus, I *fin*

nŏvelletum, i, *n* [1. novellus], *a place planted with young trees or vines, a nursery garden* (post-class), Dig 25, 1, 6, cf novelletum, νεόφυτον, νεοφυτεῖον, Gloss Philox.

nŏvellĭtas, ātis, *f* [id.], *newness, novelty* (post class), Tert Anim. 28, id adv Prax 2.

nŏvello, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [id.], *to till new fields, to set out new vines* (post Aug) **I.** Lit edixit ne quis in Italia novellaret, Suet. Dom 7 —**II.** Trop vitam novellantes Deo, *dedicating, renewing by devotion* Paul. Nol. Carm 21, 659

1. nŏvellus, a, um, *adj dim* [novus], *young, new* (esp freq in econom lang) capra, Varr R R 2, 3 juvenci, id. ib 1, 20 boves, Col. 6, 1, 3 · sues, Plin 11, 37, 84, § 211 vineae, Varr R R 1, 31, 1, cf arbor et novella et vetula, Cic Fin 5, 14, 39 vites, Verg. E 3, 11 · novellae gallinae, *which have hatched for the first time,* Col 8, 5, 8 · oppida, *newly founded,* Liv 2, 39, 3 —Poet, turba, qs *young brood,* for *children,* Tib 2, 2, 22 cum regerem tenerā frena novella manu, *new,* Ov. P. 4, 12, 24, so, subtrahere colla novella jugo, id. ib 3, 7, 16 · novellum imperium, Vop Tac 1 novellas et inauditas sectas veteribus religionibus opponere, Mos et Rom Leg. Coll 15, 3, 3 —Hence, **nŏvellē,** *adv*, *newly,* =nove, in supposit., Plaut Poen. 8 —**II.** *Subst* **A. nŏvella,** ae, *f* (sc vitis) **1.** *A vine newly planted,* Coripp Johann 3, 327.—**2.** *A shoot, sucker* filii tui sicut novellae olivarum, Vulg. Psa 127, 3 —**B. Nŏvellae,** ārum, *f* (sc. constitutiones), *the Novels,* a part of the Roman law published after the Codex.

2. Nŏvellus, i, *m*, *a Roman surname* Cn et L Gavilii Novelli, Aquileienses, Liv 41, 5, 1 (but Gronov regards it as *adj*, *new colonists of Aquileia*, cf Liv 40, 34, 2).

nŏvem, *num adj card* [kindred to Sanscr navan, Gr ἐννέα, Germ. neun, Engl nine], *nine* novem orbibus, Cic Rep 6 17, 17 sermo in novem et libros et dies distributus, id. Q Fr 3, 5 1 milia passuum decem novem *nineteen* Caes B G 1, 8

Nŏvember and **Nŏvembris,** bris, *adj*, with or without mensis [novem] *the ninth month of the old Roman year* (which began with March), *November* mense Octobri fecimus Novembris reliquus erat, Cato ap Prisc p 696 P Calendis Novembribus, Col. 11, 2, 77, Mart 3, 58, 8 implent tricenas per singula menstrua luces Junius, Aprilis et cum Septembre November, Aus Ecl. de Dieb Sing Mens

nŏvemdĕcim, v novendecim

nŏvēnārĭus, a, um, *adj* [novem], *consisting of nine* numerus, Varr L. L. 9, § 86 Müll natura, id. ib, cf Macr Somn Scip 2, 2, Aus Idyll. 11 sulcus *three feet in breadth and three in depth,* Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 77

nŏven-dĕcim and **nŏvemdĕcim,** *num adj card* [novem decem], *nineteen* centum septemdecim milia trecenta novemdecim, L v 3, 24 *fin* · cum annos novendecim haberet, id. Epit 18 Weissenb, v Drak. ad loc

nŏvendĭal, ālis, v novendialis, II.

nŏvendĭālis, e, *adj* [novem dies], *nine day, of nine days* **I.** *That lasts nine days, a nine days' festival,* which was solemnized on the occasion of a prodigy announcing misfortune (esp a shower of stones) novendiale sacrum, Liv 1, 31, 21, 62, 23, 31, 25, 7, 26 23, 27, 37 et saep sacrificium, id. 38, 36, 4 novendiales feriae, Cic Q. Fr 3, 5, 1, cf. novendiales feriae a numero dierum sunt dictae, Paul ex Fest p 176 Müll.—**II.** *That takes place on the ninth day,* of offerings and feasts for the dead, which were celebrated on the ninth day after the funeral novendiale dicitur sacrificium quod mortuo fit nona *die qua sepultus est, Porphyr ad Hor* Epod. 17, 49, cf novendialia, ἔννατα ἐπὶ νεκρῶν ἀγόμενα, Gloss Philox., cf also Serv Verg A. 5, 64.—These solemnities were also called, *subst.*, **nŏvendĭal,** is, *n* nescio utrum inveniatur, alicui sanctorum in Scripturis celebratum esse luctum novem dies, quod apud Latinos novendial appellant, Aug Quaest in Heptat 1 Quaest 172 novendialis cena, *the funeral banquet held on the ninth day,* Tac A. 6, 5 Novendiales pulveres (= recentes), Hor Epod. 17, 48, v Orell. ad h l.—Prov exstincto populo etiam novendialis tarde venit, said of one who brings assistance when too late, Ps Quint. Decl. 12, 23

nŏvennis, e, *adj* [novem annus], *of nine years* (post-class) filius, Lact Mort Persec 20, 4

Nŏvensĭdes or **Nŏvensĭles,** dii, ium, *m* [novus-insideo], *the new gods* (those *received from abroad, in opp to indigetes,* the native gods) Feronia Minerva, Novensides a Sabinis, Varr L. L. 5, § 74 Müll *N cr*, cf, respecting the form with *d*, Mar Victorin. p 2470 P Cincius numina peregrina novitate ex ipsa appellata pronuntiat, Arn. 3, 38 Orell, cf. id. 3, 39 *fin* Jane, Juppiter, Mars pater, Quirine, Bellona, Lares, Divi Novensiles, Dii Indigetes etc, a form of prayer in Liv 8, 9, 6, cf Mart Cap 1, § 46

nŏvēnus, a, um, *num adj distr* [novem] *nine each, nine* ut virgines ter novenae per urbem euntes carmen canerent, Liv 27, 37 terga novena boūm, Ov M 12, 97 novenorum conceptu dierum, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53, in *sing*, Stat S 1, 2, 4.

nŏverca, ae, *f* [for noverica, qs νεαρικη, the new one] *a step mother, step dame* **I.** Lit, Afran. ap Non. 393, 26 uxor generi, noverca filii, filiae paelex, Cic Clu 70, 199 cum is (Hippolytus) patri suspectus esset de noverca, id. Off 3, 25, 94 saeviores tragicis novercas, Quint 2 10 5 Spald injusta, Verg E 3, 33 saeva, id. G 2, 128 scelerata, Ov F 3, 853 lurida terribiles miscent aconita novercae, id. M 1, 147, Gai Inst 1, 63, 3, 14, Juv. 6, 403 —Prov. apud novercam queri, i. e *in vain,* Plaut Ps 1, 3, 80 —**B.** Trop rerum ipsa natura in eo. non parens sed noverca fuerit, si, etc, Quint 12, 1, 2 quorum noverca est Italia, i e *who are not natives of Italy,* Vell 2 4, 4, so, viles operae, quorum est mea Roma noverca, Petr. poet Sat 122, 166 —**II.** Transf: **nŏvercae,** ārum, *f* **1.** *Ditches which drain off the water imperfectly and slowly,* Agrim. ap Goes 119, 142; 143 al —**2.** *A rough piece of land* (so called in allusion to the iniquitas novercae), Hyg. Mun. Castr § 57 Lange

nŏvercālis, e, *adj* [noverca], *of or belonging to a step-mother* (post class) **I.** Lit novercales ibat venator in agros Ascanius, *of Dido,* Stat S 5, 2, 118 atque novercali sedes praelata Lavino, *called after Ascanius's step mother, Lavinia,* Juv 12, 71 Mycenae, i e *sacred to Juno, the step mother of Bacchus,* Stat Th. 7, 177 —**II.** Transf., *of or like a step mother,* i e *hostile, malevolent* novercalia odia, Tac A. 12, 2 novercales Liviae in Agrippinam stimuli, id. ib 1, 33 novercalibus oculis aliquem intueri, Sen. Contr 4, 6 erat circa illum Zenobia novercali animo, Treb XXX. Tyrann. 16

nŏvercor, āri, *v dep* [id], *to act the step mother to, to treat with harshness* alicui, Sid Ep 7, 14 *med*

Nŏvesĭum, ii, *n*, *a city in* Gallia Belgica, *on the Rhine,* the mod. *Neuss,* Tac H. 4, 26, 33, 35, 5, 22, *its fortifications were* restored by Julian A. D 359, Amm 18, 2, 4.

nōvi, v nosco

Nŏvĭa, ae, v Novius

Nŏvĭānus, a, um, v Novius

nŏvĭcĭō (nŏvīt-), *adv* v novicius *fin.*

nŏvĭcĭŏlus, a, um, *adj dim* [novicius] *rather new* (post-class), Tert Apol. 47, id. Poen 6

nŏvĭcius (late Lat **-ītius**), a, um, *adj* [novus, cf Varr L L. 6, § 59 Müll.], *new* (mostly confined to technical lang) novum novicium dicimus et proprium propicium augere atque intendere volentes novi et proprii significationem, Alfen. ap Gell 6, 5, 1 quaestus, Plaut Most 3, 2, 92 vinum, Plin 23, 1, 23, § 41.—Esp freq of slaves who have only recently lost their freedom recens captus homo, nuperus et novicius, Plaut Capt 3, 5, 60 servi, Varr L. L. 8, § 6 Mull de grege noviciorum, Cic Pis 1, 1 venales novicios accepimus, Quint 8, 2, 8 puellae, Ter Eun. 3, 5, 34 turba grammaticorum, Gell 11, 1, 5, cf novicios philo ophorum sectatores, id 1, 9, 11 statuae Lupercorum, Plin. 34, 5, 10, § 18 colores, id 35, 6, 29, § 48 jam sedet in ripa tetrum que novicius horret Porthmea, *newly arrived, a novice,* Juv 3, 265 —As *subst* **nŏvĭcium,** i, *n* (sc verbum), *a newly coined word, an innovation in language* at novicis nostris per quot annos sermo Latinus repugnat! Quint 1, 12, 9 — Hence, *adv* **nŏvĭcĭō (nŏvīt-),** *newly* (Luci) Qui novicio capti sunt Serv Verg A 11, 316 (acc to a conject of Marini, Fratr Arv p 309)

nŏvĭes (-ĭens), *num adv* [novem], *nine times* ter novies, Varr R R 1, 2 *fin* noviens Styx interfusa, Verg G 4, 480 novem novies, Sen Ep 58, 31

nŏvĭes-dĕcĭes, *num adv*, *nineteen times,* Prisc 1355 P

nŏvĭlūnĭum, ii, *n* [novus luna] *the new moon* (late Lat for nova luna, cf interlunium) Vulg 3 Esdr 5, 57, 9, 37 al.

Nŏvĭŏdūnum, i, *n*, *the name of several cities in Gaul* **I.** *A city of the Bituriges,* near the mod. *Nouan,* Caes B G 7, 12, 2, 7, 55 —**II.** *A city of the Æduans, on the Loire,* the mod. *Nevers,* Caes B G 7, 55, 1. —**III.** *A city of the Suessones,* the mod. *Soissons,* Caes B G 2, 12 1

Nŏvĭŏmagus, v Nivomagus

* **nŏvissĭmālis,** e, *adj* [novissimus], *of or belonging to the last, final* particulae (versuum) finales seu novissimales, Mar Victorin p 2519 P

nŏvissĭmē, *adv*, v novus *fin*

nŏvissĭmus, *adj*, v novus, II.

nŏvĭtas, ātis, *f* [novus], *a being new, newness, novelty* **I.** In gen. rei novitas, Cic Div 2, 28, 60 gratiam novitati similem parant Quint 1, 6, 39 novitatis gratia, id. 9 3 58 plus novitatis id. 8, 3, 74 (figura) ipsa novitate ac varietate magis delectat id. 9 2 66 —In *plur*, *new acquaintances, friendships* novitates, si spem afferunt non sunt illae quidem repudiandae vetustas tamen loco suo conservanda, Cic Lael. 19, 68 —Poet anni, i e *the spring,* Ov F 1, 160 —Adverb AD NOVITATEM, *anew, newly,* Inscr Orell 3278.— **II.** In partic **A.** *Rareness, strangeness, unusualness* sceleris atque periculi novitas, Sall C 4, 4 perturbatis nostris novitate pugnae, Caes B G 4, 34 rerum,

Ov M 2, 31 adjuta est novitas numine nostra dei, *this novel attempt*, id. P 4, 13, 24, so in *plur*, Inscr Grut 337 — **B.** *The condition of a* homo novus, *newness of rank* novitas mea, Cic. Fam 1 7, 8 contemnunt novitatem meam ego illorum ignaviam, Sall. J 85, 14 (shortly before comparate nunc cum illorum superbia me hominem novum) quibus novitas familiae haud obstitit, Vell 2, 127, 1 — **III.** Trop, *newness reformation* In eccl. Lat. in novitate vitae, Vulg Rom 6, 4

nŏvĭter, *adv*, v novus *fin*.

nŏvĭtĭo, *adv*, v novicius *fin*

nŏvĭtĭŏlus, nŏvĭtĭus, v novic

Nŏvĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens* **A.** *Masc* **1.** Novius, *a famous writer of Atellane plays a contemporary of Pomponius, about* A U C 650-670 Novius probatissimus Atellanarum scriptor ait, etc, Macr S 1, 10, 3, Cic. de Or 2, 63, 255, 2, 69, 279, cf. Gell. 15, 13, 4, 17, 2, 8, Non 81, 22 sq et saep — Hence, **Nŏvĭānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Novius* (the Atellane poet), *Novian* oratiunculae, M Aurel ap Front. Ep ad M Caes 2 13 Mai fullones, Tert. Pall. 4, v fullo, I —**2.** L Novius, *a tribune of the people and enemy of Clodius*, Ascon ad Cic. Mil p 47 Orell — **3.** *Another* Novius, Hor S 1, 6, 40 (perh a fictitious name i q Newcomer, Upstart) —**4.** *A fortune hunter*, Juv 12, 111 —**B.** *Fem* **Nŏvĭa,** ae, *the wife of Oppianicus*, Cic. Clu 9, 27

nŏvo, avi, atum, 1, v a [novus] **I.** Lit, *to make new, to renew* ipsi transtra novant Verg A. 5 752 nulla prole novare viros, Ov F 1, 622 gregem, Stat Th 10, 229 fessa membra, *to refresh*, Ov H 4, 90 vivaque nitentia lympha membra novat, Val Fl 3 423 ardorem, Liv 26, 19, 2 vulnera mentis Ov P 4, 11, 20, *to break up fallow ground* novate novale, Vulg Jer 4, 3 ager novatus *a field ploughed again, prepared for sowing* agro non semel arato sed novato et iterato, Cic de Or 2, 30, 131, Ov P 4, 2 44 — *To invent, coin*, etc. verba, Cic. de Or 3, 37, 149, cf id. ib 3, 38, 154, so verbum aut inusitatum aut novatum aut translatum id. ib 3, 38, 152 multa novantur in omni genere materiae Quint. 5 10, 106 novata forma dicendi id 9, 1, 14 ignotum hoc aliis ipse novavit opus, Ov A A. 3, 346 —**II.** Transf, *to change, alter* **A.** In gen aliquid in legibus, Cic. Leg 3, 5, 12 nomen faciemque, Ov M 4, 540 hoc quoque novat (Aristoteles) quod prooemio non narrationem subjungit, sed propositionem, i e *deviates from the rule*, Quint. 3, 9, 5 —**B.** In partic, in a political respect novare res, *to alter the existing constitution, to overthrow the government, make* or *effect a revolution* res, Liv 1, 52 novandi res aliquam occasionem quaerentes, id. 24 23, 6 omnia novare velle, id. 35, 34, 32 38 *fin* Civilis novare res hoc modo coepit, Tac. H 4, 14 —Also *absol* novare ubi primum dubiis rebus novandi spes oblata est Sall C 39, 3, Liv 42 31, Tac. A. 4, 18, cf *impers pass* ne quid eo spatio novaretur, Sall C 55, 1

Nŏvŏcōmensis, e, *adj*, v Comum

Novomagus, v Noviomagus

Nŏvum Comum, v Comum

nŏvus, a, um *adj* [Sanscr navas, Gr νέος, i e νεFος, cf. noverca, nuntius, denuo, nuper, Germ neu, Engl new], *new not old, young, fresh recent* etc. (v antiquus *init*, cf recens, novellus) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. civitates condere novas, Cic. Rep. 1 7, 12 nova et a nobis inventa ratio, id. ib 1, 8, 13, cf nihil novi vobis afferam neque quod a me sit cogitatum aut inventum id ib 1 14, 21 novus veteri exercitus jungitur, Liv 7, 7, cf. miles, Sall. J 87, 2 imperator, id. ib 44 2 novum de integro proelium Liv 24, 16 Camillus id 22 14 consules Suet. Caes 15 serpens, *which has cast its old skin*, Ov M 9 266 caro *fresh meat* Juv 11 85—Special phrases. **1.** Novae tabernae or simply Novae (sub Novis), *the new shops, many of the shops of the money changers in the Forum were burned down* A U C. 543, *and those built on their sites were called* Novae, *those which remained standing* Veteres (v vetus) Liv 26, 27, 3, 48 sub Novis, Cic. de Or 2 66 266, cf sub Novis dicta pars in foro aedificiorum, quod vocabulum ei pervetustum, Varr L. L. 6, § 59 Mull. —**2.** Novae tabulae *new account books*, by making which old debts were cancelled, Cic. Off 2, 23, 84, id Phil. 6 4, 11, id Att 5, 21, 13, 14, 21, 4, Caes. B C 3, 1, 3, 21 tum Catilina polliceri tabulas novas, proscriptionem locupletium, Sall C. 21, 2 — Hence, trop beneficiorum novae tabulae i e *forgetfulness of benefits*, Sen. Ben. 1, 4, 6 —**3.** Novus homo, or homo novus, *the first of his family who obtained a curule office a man newly ennobled, an upstart*, Cic. Off 1, 39, 138 adeptus es, quod non multi homines novi, Cic Fam 5, 18, 1, cf. in Q Pompeio, novo homine et fortissimo viro, id. Mur 7, 16 sq M Catoni, homini ignoto et novo, id Rep 1, 1, 1, cf hic novus Arpinas, ignobilis, et modo Romae Municipalis eques Juv 8 237 nova nupta, *a bride*, Juv 2, 120 — *Plur subst* **nŏvi,** orum, *m*, *recent writers* est et quod appellatur a novis νόημα, Quint 8, 5, 12 novorum lectio id. 2, 5, 26, 5, 4, 1 —**4.** Novae res *new things, novelties* nihil te ad me postea scripsisse demiror, praesertim tam novis rebus, Cic. Fam 7, 18, 4 — Also *subst* **nŏvum,** i, *n*, *a new thing, a novelty, news* novum attulerint, quod fit nusquam gentium, Plaut. Cas. prol 70 num quidnam inquit novi? Cic de Or 2, 3, 13 si quid novi vel sero invenissem, Quint. 2, 5, 3 — *Plur* novorum interpositione priora confundere, Quint. 10, 3, 32, 8, 3, 60 — But, in gen, novae res signifies *political innovations, a revolution* Q Servilius Ahala Sp Maelium novis rebus studentem manu sua occidit, Cic. Cat 1, 1, 3 rerum novarum causam quaerere, id Agr 2, 33, 91 plebes novarum rerum cupida, Sall C 28, 4 cuncta plebes novarum rerum studio Catilinae incepta probabat, id ib 37, 1 novarum rerum avidi, id. J 19, 1 —In a double sense Segulium neglegamus, qui res novas quaerit non quo veterem comederit—nullam enim habuit—sed hanc ipsam recentem novam devorarit, *innovations* and *new wealth*, Cic. Fam 11, 21, 2.— **B.** In partic. **1.** *New, novel, strange, singular, unusual, unheard of* flagitia ingentia, nova capitalia Ter Ad. 4, 7, 3 nihil dicam aut inauditum vobis aut cuiquam novum, Cic. de Or 1, 31, 137, cf novum crimen et ante hunc diem inauditum, id Lig 1 1 nova tibi haec sunt et inopinata? id. Verr 2 2, 8, § 24, id Att 6, 1, 5 novam in femina virtutem novo genere honoris donavere, Liv 2, 13, Verg A 3, 591 nova monstra, Hor C 1, 2, 6 si res agi videtur nova, magna, atrox, Quint 4, 1 33 —**2.** *New in any thing, unused, unaccustomed, inexperienced* (poet. and in post-Aug prose) et rudis ad partus et nova miles eram, Ov H 11, 48 —(β) With *dat* novus dolori, Sil. 6 254, Tac. Agr 16 —* (γ) With *inf* nova ferro jugum cervix, Sil 16, 332.—**3.** Nova Via structa esse dicitur regnante Ser Tullio, Paul ex Fest. p 174 Mull, v Müll ib p 389, a, cf vocabulum pervetustum ut Novae viae quae via jam diu vetus, Varr L. L. 6, § 59 Müll.—**4.** *Recent* tu cognovisti omnia, novissima et antiqua, Vulg Psa. 138, 5 —**C.** In eccl Lat, *renewed by grace* nova creatura, Vulg 2 Cor 5, 17 induite novum hominem, ib Eph 4 24 —**II.** Transf, in the *sup* **nŏvissĭmus,** a um, *the latest, last, hindermost, extreme* (syn. extremus proximus, recentissimus) a quo (sc. novo) etiam extremum novissimum quoque dici coeptum vulgo, quod mei memoria ut Aelius sic senes aliquot nimium novum verbum quod esset vitabant, Varr L. L. 6, § 59 Mull histriones, Cic. Rosc. Com 11, 30, Brut. ap Cic. Fam 11, 1, 3, Cass ib 12, 13, 1 qui ex iis novissimus venit, necatur, Caes B G 5, 56 novissimum agmen, *the rear*, id ib 1, 15, 7, 68 —So as *subst* **nŏvissĭmi,** orum, *the rear of an army, the soldiers in the last line* novissimis praesidio esse, Caes B G 1, 20 novissimos adorti magnam multitudinem conciderunt id ib 2 11 dixitque novissima verba, Verg A 4 650 novissima cauda, i e *the end of* Ov M 3, 681, 13 963 luna Plin 2 13 10 § 56.—**2.** Like Engl. *last, extreme, highest* exempla, *the extreme penalty the penalty of death* Tac A 12 20, 15, 44 and *absol* a summa spe novissima exspectabat id ib 6 50 novissimum casum experitur, id. ib 12, 33 —**B.** Esp in eccl Lat. **1.** *Youngest* liberorum, Vulg Jos. 6, 26 —**2.** *Lowest* in rank or fortune de novissimis populi, Vulg 3 Reg 13, 33 —**3.** As *subst* **a.** *Sing* **nŏvissĭmum,** i, *n*, *the end* (α) Of place terrae, Vulg 1 Macc. 3, 9 a summo ad novissimum, *the bottom*, id. Isa. 56 11 —(β) Of time habent spem in novissimo, Vulg Prov 23, 18 —**b.** *Plur* **nŏvissĭma,** orum, *n.* (α) Of place, *the bottom, depths* abyssi, Vulg Job, 38, 16 — (β) Of time habebis in novissimis spem, Vulg Prov 24, 14, cf. novissima hominis illius, *the end*, id Luc. 11, 26 —Hence *adv* (not in Cic) in two forms. (α) Form **nŏvē,** *newly in a new* or *unusual manner* or nata ut lepide! ut concinne! ut nove! Plaut. Ep 2 2, 38 ne quid ambigue, ne quid nove dicamus, *Auct Her 1, 9, 15* verba nove aut insigniter dicta, Gell 19, 7, 2, cf id 17, 2, 13, Sen Contr 1, 4 *fin* —(β) Form **nŏvĭter,** *newly* BASILICA IVLIA A SE NOVITER REPARATA, Inscr Orell 24 (A D 377) amor noviter venit, Fulg Myth 3, 1 *med.* — *Sup* **nŏvissĭmē. a.** Of time, *recently, lately a short time ago* mater cum novissime aegrotasset Val Antias ap Charis. p 186 P quod novissime nobiscum foedus fecissent, id. ib novissime, memoria nostra, argentum aere solutum est, Sall. C 33, 2 liber quem novissime tibi misi, Plin Ep 8, 3 1 eloquendi rationem novissime repertam, Quint 12 praef § 3 —**b.** Of succession, *lastly, last of all, finally* dicam primum deinde novissime, Sen Ira, 3, 5, 2 primum post haec novissime, Quint. 3, 6, 24, cf primum post haec . novissime, id 11, 2, 41 vel vel . . vel novissime, id. 7, 1, 37 et et et novissime, id. 2, 4, 10 cum plura interrogasset novissime id infere bat, id. 5 11, 3 novissime cum, etc. (=postremo), *in the last fight*, Hirt. B G 8, 48 3

nox, noctis (collat. form of the *abl* noctu, v in the foll nox, adverb for nocte, v *fin*), *f* (once *masc* in Cato, v infra, I) [Sanscr nak naktis, night, Gr νύξ, Germ. Nacht, Engl night, from root naç, cf neco, νέκυς], *night* **I.** Lit hinc nox processit stellis ardentibus apta Enn. ap Macr S 6, 1 (Ann v 343 Vahl) ipsa umbra terrae soli officiens noctem efficit, Cic. N D 2, 19, 49 negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, *in a day and a night, in twenty four hours*, id ib 2, 9, 24 (v dies, I B 2) quod serena nocte subito candens et plena luna defecisset, id Rep 1, 15, 23 dinumerationibus noctium ac dierum, id ib 3, 2, 3 Milo media nocte in campum venit, id Att 4, 3, 4 omni nocte dieque Juv 3, 105 de nocte, *by night*, Cic Mur 33, 69 multa de nocte profectus est, *late at night*, id Att. 7, 4, 2, and vigilare de nocte, id. Mur 9, 22 (v de, I B 2) multa nocte veni ad Pompeium, id. Q Fr 2, 9, 2 qui ad multam noctem vigilassem, id Rep 6, 10, 10 ad multam noctem pugnatum est, Caes B G 1, 26 sub noctem naves solvit, id B C 1, 28 noctes et dies urgeri, *night and day*, Cic de Or 1, 61, 260, cf qui (scrupulus) se dies noctesque stimulat, id Rosc Am 2, 6 et saep (v dies, I B 2) concubia nocte visum esse in somnis ei, etc., id Div 1, 27, 57 (v concubius) —(β) *Abl* noctu hac noctu filo pendebit Etruria tota Enn ap Macr S 1, 4 (Ann v 153 Vahl.), so, hac noctu, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 116 noctu hac, id Mil 2, 4, 28 noctu concubiā, Enn ap Macr S 1 4 (Ann v 169 Vahl) senatus de noctu convenire, noctu multa domum dimitti Quadrig ib ergo noctu futura cum media esse coeperit auspicium Saturnaliorum erit, Macr S 1, 4 *fin.*—Once *masc.* (as in cum primo lucu, v lux) in sereno noctu Cato, R R. 156, 3 —**2.** In partic., personified **Nox,** *the goddess of Night, the sister of Erebus, and by him the mother of Æther and Hemera* Cic N D 2 17, 44, Hyg Fab prooem, Verg A. 5, 721, Serv Verg A. 6, 250, Tib 2 1, 87, 3, 4 17, Ov F 1, 455, Val Fl 3, 211, Stat Th 2 59 et saep —**B.** Transf **1.** *That which takes place or is done at night, night doings, night work* (poet and in post class. prose) omnis et insana semita nocte sonat, *nocturnal noise, a revelling by night*, Prop 5 8, 60, Val Fl. 2, 219 —Hence Noctes Atticae, *the title of a work of Gellius, which he wrote at Athens by night*, Gell praef —**2.** *Sleep, a dream* (poet.) pectore noctem Ac

cipit, Verg. A. 4, 530: talia vociferans noctem exturbabat, Stat. Th. 10, 219: abrupere oculi noctem, id. ib. 9, 599; Sil. 3, 216.—**3.** In mal. part., Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 21; id. As. 1, 3, 42; Cic. Att. 1, 16, 5; Hor. Epod. 15, 13; Stat. Th. 1, 69; Just. 12, 3 et saep.; cf.: nox vidua, Cat. 6, 7; Ov. H. 19, 69.—**4.** *Death* (poet.): omnes una manet nox, Hor. C. 1, 28, 15: jam te premet nox fabulaeque Manes, id. ib. 1, 4, 16: in aeternam claudentur lumina noctem, Verg. A. 10, 746.—**5.** *Darkness, obscurity, the gloom of tempest:* quae lucem eriperet et quasi noctem quandam rebus offunderet, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 6: carcer infernus et perpetuâ nocte oppressa regio, Sen. Ep. 82, 16: taetrâ nimborum nocte coörtâ, Lucr. 4, 172: imber Noctem hiememque ferens, Verg. A. 3, 194: venturam melius praesagit navita noctem, Prop. 4, 10, 5 (mortem, Müll.).—Hence, poet., of *clouds* of missiles, Luc. 7, 520; Val. Fl. 7, 598: veteris sub nocte cupressi, *the shadow,* id. 1, 774.—**6.** *Blindness:* perpetuâque trahens inopem sub nocte senectam Phineus, Ov. M. 7, 2: ego vero non video, nox oboritur, Sen. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 43: vultus perpetuâ nocte coöpertus, Ps.-Quint. Decl. 1, 6.—**7.** *The shades below, the infernal regions:* descendere nocti, Sil. 13, 708: noctis arbiter, i. e. *Pluto,* Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 55.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Darkness, confusion, gloomy condition:* doleo me in hanc rei publicae noctem incidisse, Cic. Brut. 96, 330; cf.: rei publicae offusa sempiterna nox esset, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: nox ingens scelerum, Luc. 7, 571.—**B.** *Mental darkness, ignorance* (poet.): quantum mortalia pectora caecae Noctis habent, Ov. M. 6, 472.—**2.** *Obscurity, unintelligibility:* mei versus aliquantum noctis habebunt, Ov. Ib. 63.—Hence, *adv.:* **nocte, noctū** (cf. diu), and **nox,** *in the night, at night, by night.* (*a*) Form nocte (rare but class.): luce noctem, nocte lucem exspectatis, Auct. Her. 4, 36, 48: in campum nocte venire, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 4 (shortly after: in Comitium Milo de nocte venit): nec discernatur, interdiu nocte pugnent, Liv. 8, 34 *fin.*; so id. 21, 32, 10; cf.: nec nocte nec interdiu, id. 1, 47; Juv. 3, 127, 198: velut nocte in ignotis locis errans, Quint. 7 prol. 3.—(*β*) Form noctu (so most freq.): ob Romam noctu legiones ducere coepit, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 179 Müll. (Ann. v. 295 Vahl.): noctuque et diu, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 5; so, noctu diuque, Titin. and Sall. Hist. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 185 P.; cf.: nec noctu nec diu, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 98, 27: continuum diu noctuque iter properabant, Tac. A. 15, 12 *fin.*: quâ horâ, noctu an interdiu, Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7; cf.: nonnumquam interdiu, saepius noctu, Caes. B. G. 1, 8 *fin.*: noctu ambulabat in publico Themistocles, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: noctu ad oppidum respicientes, id. Div. 1, 32, 69; id. Fam. 14, 7, 1: noctu Jugurthae milites introducit, Sall. J. 12, 4: noctu profugere, id. ib. 106, 2: dum noctu stertit, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27: noctu litigare, Juv. 6, 35; 605; 14, 306.—(*γ*) Form nox (cf. pernox, and the Gr. νυκτός, only ante-class.): SI NOX FVRTVM FACTVM SIT, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4 *med.*: hinc media remis Palinurum pervenio nox, Lucil. Sat. 3, 22: quin tu hic manes? *Arg.* Nox si voles manebo, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 7 Ussing (al. mox); cf. id. Trin. 4, 2, 22 Brix, Krit. Anh. and Ritschl, ed. 2: si luci, si nox, si mox, si jam data sit frux, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 724 P. (Ann. v. 412 Vahl.); cf. Gell. 12, 1.

noxa, ae, *f.* [for noc-sa, from noc-eo, like rixa from ringor], *hurt, harm, injury,* which one does or suffers (v. Döderl. Synon. 2, p. 153 sqq.; not in Cic., but cf. noxia; syn.: injuria, contumelia). **I.** Lit.: QVANDOQVE HICE HOMINES . . . NOXAM NOCVERVNT, an old fetial formula in Liv. 9, 10 *fin.*; so, too, perhaps, SI SERVVS FVRTVM FAXIT NOXAMVE NOCVIT, Fragm. XII. Tab. in Dig. 9, 4, 2, § 1 (al. NOXIAMVE): servus, qui noxam nocuit, Dig. 35, 2, 63: si eadem (terra) ad noxam genuit aliqua, *injurious,* Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 158: tristes pellere a foribus noxas, Ov. F. 6, 129: ab noxâ curculionum conditas fruges defendere, Col. 1, 6, 15: nihil eam rem noxae futuram, Liv. 34, 19: rempublicam non extra noxam modo, sed etiam extra famam noxae conservandam esse, id. 34, 61: sine ullius noxâ urbis, id. 36, 21: prava incepta consultoribus noxae esse, Sall. Or. Phil. contr. Lep.: sine ullâ noxâ, Cels. 7, 26, 4: veram noxam concipere, i. e. *sickness,* Col. 12, 3, 7.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *An injurious act,* i. e. *a fault, offence, crime,* = delictum: noxae appellatione omne delictum continetur, Dig. 50, 16, 238, § 3: aliquem tenere in noxâ, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 71: hic in noxâ est, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 36: in noxâ esse, Liv. 32, 26; 7, 4: noxae damnatus, id. 8, 35: reus ejus noxae, id. 5, 47: capitalis, id. 3, 55: neve ea caedes capitalis noxae haberetur, id. 3, 55: qui in furto aut in latrocinio aut aliquâ noxâ sint comprehensi, * Caes. B. G. 6, 16: graviorem noxam fateri, Ov. P. 2, 9, 72: noxa caput sequitur, Paul. Sent. 2, 31, 8 sq.; cf. also Paul. ex Fest. under noxia *init.*—**B.** *Punishment* (not ante-Aug.; most freq. in jurid. Lat.): noxam merere, Liv. 8, 28, 8 Drak.: aliquem noxâ pecuniâque exsolvere, id. 23, 14, 3; 2, 59, 6; 26, 29, 4: noxae dedere aliquem, *to deliver one up for punishment,* Dig. 4, 3, 9; so ib. 7, 1, 17, § 2; cf. ib. 9, 4, 19; hence: mergi freto, satius illi insulae (Siciliae) esse, quam velut dedi noxae inimico, Liv. 26, 29, 4; and: rem rusticam pessimo cuique servorum, ut carnifici noxae dedimus, Col. 1 prooem.: quod ajunt aediles: noxâ solutus non sit (servus) sic intellegendum est, ut non hoc debeat pronuntiari, nullam eum noxam commisisse, sed illud, noxâ solutum esse, hoc est noxali judicio subjectum non esse: ergo si noxam commisit nec permanet, noxâ solutus videtur, Dig. 21, 1, 17, § 17: non noxae eximitur Q. Fabius, qui contra edictum imperatoris pugnavit; sed, noxae damnatus, donatur populo Romano, Liv. 8, 35, 5: noxae accipere aliquem, *to receive one for the purpose of punishing him,* Dig. 7, 1, 17, § 2.—**C.** Concr., *that which commits an offence, an offender, criminal* (jurid. Lat.): noxa est corpus, quod nocuit, id est servus: noxia ipsum maleficium, veluti furtum, damnum, rapina, injuria, Just. Inst. 4, 8, 1: aut noxiam sarcire aut noxam dedere oportet, *the guilty thing,* Dig. 9, 1, 1, § 11; so, noxae deditio, ib. 9, 4, 4.

noxālis, e, *adj.* [noxa], *of* or *relating to an injury* (jurid. Lat.): noxalis actio, *an action on account of an injury committed:* noxales actiones appellantur, quae non ex contractu, sed ex noxâ atque maleficio servorum adversus nos instituuntur. Quarum actionum vis et potestas haec est, ut, si damnati fuerimus, liceat nobis deditione ipsius corporis, quod deliquit, evitare litis aestimationem, Dig. 9, 4 (de noxalibus actionibus), 1; so, causa, ib. 9, 4 *fin.*: judicium, ib. 9, 2; 8; 27; Gai. Inst. 1, 140 sq.; Paul. Sent. 2, 31, 7 et saep.—As *subst.*: **noxāle,** is, *n., an action on account of an injury:* si noxali velit actor experiri, Dig. 9, 4, 21, § 6: noxali condemnatus, ib. 42, 1, 4 *fin.*

noxĭa, ae, *f.*, v. noxius, II.

noxĭālis, e, *adj.* [noxia], *injurious, noxious* (post-class.): lex noxialis, Prud. Cath. 9, 18: carcer, id. ib. 14, 1107.

noxĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [noxius], *guilt, crime* (post-class.), Tert. Apol. 2.

noxĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [noxia] (post-Aug.). **I.** *Very hurtful, injurious,* or *noxious:* res, Sen. Ben. 7, 10, 1: noxiosissimo animali (al. noxissimo s. noxiissimo), id. Clem. 1, 26, 3.—**II.** *Full of guilt, vicious, sinful:* animi perditi noxiosique, v. l. Sen. Ep. 70, 23: noxiosissimum corpus, Petr. 130, 7.

* **noxĭtūdo,** inis, *f.* [noxa], *guilt, offence, crime:* Pelopidarum, Att. ap. Non. 143, 22 (Trag. Rel. v. 162 Rib.).

noxĭus, a, um, *adj.* (*comp.* noxior, Sen. Clem. 1, 13, 2 dub.; al. obnoxior.—*Sup.* noxissimus or noxiissimus, Sen. Clem. 1, 26, 3 dub.; better, noxiosissimus) [id.]. **I.** *Hurtful, harmful, injurious, noxious* (used by Cic. only in archaic lang.; v. the foll.): MAGISTRATVS NECOBEDIENTEM ET NOXIVM CIVEM MVLTA COERCETO, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6 (araneus) aculeo noxius, Plin. 9, 48, 72, § 155: afflatus maris (opp. utiles), id. 17, 4, 2, § 24: tela, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 22: terrae halitus, Quint. 7, 2, 3: lingua, Mart. 2, 61, 7: aves, *rapacious,* id. 10, 5, 12: crimina, Verg. A. 7, 326.—**II.** *Guilty, culpable, criminal:* dictum oportuit. *Lys.* Non possum, ita instas; urges quasi pro noxio, Plaut. Merc. 4, 3, 25: nobilitas, Sall. J. 42: qui citati non affuerant, noxios judicavit, Liv. 39, 41: corda, Ov. M. 10, 351: omnibus omnium rerum noxior, Sen. Clem. 1, 13, 2: reducto comâ capite, ceu noxii solent, *culprits, criminals* (esp. those condemned to be thrown to wild beasts), Suet. Vit. 17; id. Calig. 27; id. Claud. 34; id. Ner. 12.—(*β*) With *abl.*: Falisci, eodem noxii crimine, Liv. 7, 20, 9.—(*γ*) With *gen.*: noxius conjurationis, Tac. A. 5, 11: facinoris, Dig. 29, 5, 3, § 12.—Esp. as *subst.*: **noxĭa,** ae, *f., hurt, harm, damage, injury* (class.; syn. noxa). **A.** Lit.: noxia, ut Serv. Sulpicius Rufus ait, damnum significat, apud poëtas autem et oratores ponitur pro culpâ, at noxa peccatum, aut pro peccato poenam, Paul. ex Fest. p. 174 Müll.: in re incipiundâ ad defendendam noxiam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 48: si ab eo fides sibi data esset, haud futurum noxiae futurum, Liv. 8, 18, 4: sive ullius eorum quos oderat noxia, id. 41, 23, 14: veneficiorum noxia, Plin. 21, 17, 68, § 108: vini, id. 14, 16, 19, § 100.—**B.** Transf., *an injurious act, a fault, offence, trespass:* noxa est corpus, quod nocuit id est servus: noxia ipsum maleficium, veluti furtum, damnum, rapina, injuria, Just. Inst. 4, 8, 1: Tranioni remitte, quaeso, hanc noxiam causâ meâ, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 47: manufestum teneo in noxiâ, id. Merc. 4, 3, 31: noxiâ carere, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 87: noxiis vacuum esse, id. Merc. 5, 4, 23: in noxiâ esse, id. ib. 4, 3, 30: amicum castigare ob meritam noxiam, id. Trin. 1, 1, 1 and 4: quod in minimis noxiis et in his levioribus peccatis id primum quaeritur, quae causa maleficii fuerit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: si qua clades incidisset, desertori magis, quam deserto noxiae fore, *the blame would fall on,* Liv. 10, 19: metum prorsus et noxiam conscientiae pro foedere haberi, *fear and guilt served the participants as an agreement,* i. e. *brought them to an agreement,* Tac. A. 6, 4.—Hence, *adv.*: **noxĭē** (post-class.), *injuriously, perniciously:* multos petulca confoderat, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2, 9; Aug. Conf. 1, 7.

Nuba, ae, *m.*, v. Nubae *fin.*

Nūbae, ārum, *m.*, = Νοῦβαι, *a people of Africa, to the south of Egypt, the Nubians,* Sil. 3, 269; 7, 664.—Also called **Nūbei,** ōrum, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 192.—**II.** *A people of Arabia and Syria,* Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 142.—In *sing.*: **Nūba,** ae, Claud. Stil. 1, 252.

nūbēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [nubes], *a little cloud.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 18, 35, 82, § 356.—**B.** Transf., *something cloudy* or *dark, a dark spot:* mala urina, in quâ veluti furfures atque nubeculae apparent, Plin. 28, 6, 19, § 68: smaragdi variâ nubeculâ improbati, id. 37, 5, 18, § 68: nubeculae et caligationes suffusionesque oculorum, id. 29, 6, 38, § 123; 20, 7, 26, § 61.—**II.** Trop., *a gloomy expression of countenance:* frontis tuae nubecula, Cic. Pis. 9, 20.

nūbes, is, *f.* (ante-class. collat. form, **nūbis,** is, *m.*: nubis ater, Plaut. Merc. 5 2, 38: nubs for nubes, Liv. Andron. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 10, 636; cf. Aus. Idyll. de Monosyll. Hist. 12, 4) [Sanscr. nabhas, vapor, cloud; Gr. νέφος, νεφέλη; Lat. nubilus, nebula; cf. nimbus, nubo], *a cloud.* **I.** Lit.: aër concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: id. Ac. 2, 22, 70: atra nubes Condidit lunam, Hor. C. 2, 16, 2: candida, Vulg. Apoc. 14, 14: aestivis effusus nubibus imber, Verg. G. 4, 312; Ov. M. 8, 339: venti nubes abigunt, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 126: nube deprendere volucrem jaculis, *to bring down a bird from the sky,* Sil. 16, 566: usque ad nubes, *up to heaven,* Vulg. Psa. 35, 6; id. Jer. 51, 9.—Poet.: Sabaeae nubes, *the smoke of frankincense,* Stat. S. 4, 8, 2.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A cloud, a dark spot:* sudare nubemque discutere, i. e. *by the breath,* Plin. 33, 8, 44, § 127: crystalla infestantur plurimis vitiis, maculosâ nube, etc., id. 37, 2, 10, § 28.—**2.** *A cloud, thick multitude, dense mass, swarm:* locustarum tantae nubes, Liv. 42, 10, 7: Pomptinum velut nubibus locustarum coopertum, id. 42, 2, 4: levium telorum, id. 38, 26: obruti velut nube jaculorum a Balearibus conjectâ, id. 21, 55, 6: peditum equitumque, id. 35, 49: (volucrum), Verg. A. 12, 254: nigro glomeratur pulvere nubes, id. ib. 9, 33: muscarum, Plin. 29, 6, 34, § 106: pulveris, Curt. 4, 15, 32: (volucrum) nubem sonoram, Juv. 13, 167: farrea nubes, i. e. porrigo capitis, furfures, Ser. Samm. 3, 34: nubes testium, Vulg. Hebr. 12, 1.—

II. Trop **A.** *A cloud*, for *something unreal* or *unsubstantial*, *a phantom* nubes et inania captare, Hor A. P 230 —**B.** *Cloudiness*, of a gloomy countenance of sleep, of drunkenness, of blindness (poet.) deme supercilio nubem, Hor Ep 1, 18, 94, Sil. 8, 612 meri, Val. Fl. 3, 65 soporis, Stat Achill. 1, 646 mortis, id. S 4, 6, 72 frontis opacae, id. Th. 4, 512.—**C.** *A gloomy* or *mournful condition* pars vitae tristi cetera nube vacet Ov Tr 5 5, 22 omni detersus pectora nube, Stat. S 1, 3 109 —**D.** *A veil, obscurity, concealment* fraudibus obice nubem, Hor Ep 1, 16, 62.—**E.** *A cloud, storm cloud*, i e *a threatening appearance* or *approach* of misfortune war nubem belli, dum detonet omnis Sustinet Verg A 10, 809 consurgens in Italia nubes truc is et cruenti belli, Just. 29, 3

nūbĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [nubes fero], *cloud bearing, cloud capped* (poet) Apenninus Ov M. 2, 226 rupes, Val. Fl. 599 —**II.** *Cloud bringing* Notus Ov H 3, 58 Eurus, Sil. 10, 323 ver, Luc. 5, 415

nūbĭfĭcus, a, um [nubes facio], *producing clouds* aether, Anthol Lat 5, 24, 2

* **nūbĭfŭgus,** a, um, *adj* [nubes fugio], *cloud chasing* nubifugus Boreas, Col poet 10, 288

nūbĭgĕna, ae, *comm* [nubes gigno], *cloud born born of clouds* or *of a cloud* (poet) **I.** In gen amnes, Stat. Th 1, 365 nimbi, Prud. Hamart. 486 clipei, *the Ancilia* (so called because they fell from the sky), Stat. S 5, 2, 131 —**II.** In partic **A.** *The Centaurs*, whom Ixion begot of a cloud, Stat. Th. 5, 263, Ov M 12, 211, 541, cf Hyg Fab 62.—**B.** *Phrixus*, as the son of Nephele Phrixus nubigena, Col. poet. 10, 115

nūbĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [nubes gero], *borne by the clouds* (late Lat) pluvias, Cassiod Un praef

nūbĭgōsus, a, um, *adj* [nubes] *full of clouds, cloudy* (post class) aër, Claud. Mamert Stat Anim 1, 7 dub

nūbĭla, v nubilus, 2. b

nūbĭlārium, ii (collat form ‡ **nūbĭlāre,** is, Inscr Orell 4369), *n* [nubes], *a shed* or *barn*, in which corn was kept from the rain aedificium facere oportet, sub quod tectum totam fundi subicere possis messem, quod vocant quidam nubilarium, Varr R. R 1, 13, 5, Col 1, 6, 24, 2, 20, 3, Pall 1, 36, 2.

nūbĭlis, e, *adj* [nubo], *marriageable* filia, Cic Clu 5, 11 virgo, Liv 29, 13 jam plenis nubilis annis, Verg A. 7, 53 nubiles anni Ov M 14, 335

nūbĭlo, *v a.* and *n* [nubilum], *to be cloudy* or *overcast*, *to make cloudy, to overcast* **I.** Lit. si nubilare coeperit, Varr R. R. 1, 13, 5 —(β) *Impers pass* ubi nubilabitur, Cato, R. R. 88, 2.—**B.** Transf, *to be cloudy, dull* nubilans fulgor carbunculi, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 94 —**II.** Trop, *to cloud over, to obscure* (post-class.) lucem dei, Paul. Nol. Carm 10, 37

nūbĭlōsus, a, um, *adj* [nubilus], *cloudy* (post class) caligo, App M 11, p 260, 29 dies, Sol 30, § 33

nūbĭlus, a, um, *adj* [nubes], *cloudy, overcast, lowering* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose) **I.** Lit caelum, Plin 16, 26, 46, § 109 dies id. 2 35, 35, § 100 annus, Tib 2, 5, 76 —**2.** *Subst* **a. nūbĭlum,** i, *n*, *a cloudy sky cloudy weather* venti, qui nubilum inducunt, Plin. Ep 2, 17, 7 differre aliquid propter nubilum, Suet Ner 13 vitandos soles atque ventos et nubila etiam ac siccitates, Quint 11, 3 27 —In *abl.* nubilo *in cloudy weather*, Plin 7, 60, 60, § 215 aranei sereno texunt, nubilo texunt, id. 11, 24, 28, § 84 —**b.** In *plur* **nūbĭla,** ōrum, *n*, *the clouds* Diespiter igni corusco nubila dividens, Hor C 1, 34, 5 caput inter nubila condit, Verg A 4, 177 nubila dissicere, Ov M 1, 328 nubila conducere, id. ib 1, 572· nubila inducere et pellere, id. ib 7, 202, Plin. Pan. 30, 3 —**B.** Transf **1.** *Cloud bringing, cloudy* nubilus Auster Ov P 2, 1, 26, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 127, Claud Laud Stil 1, 287 —**2.** *Dark, gloomy* Styx, Ov F 3 322 via nubila taxo, id. M 4 432 Tibris, id. ib 14, 447 Arcas *dwelling in the infernal regions*, Stat. Th. 4, 483 —**3.** *Dark*, of color nubilus color margaritae, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 108, Mart. 8, 51, 4 —**II.** Trop **A.** *Beclouded, troubled* ita nubilam mentem Animi habeo, Plaut. Cist 2, 1, 5 Mars nubilus ira, Stat. Th. 3, 230 —**B.** *Gloomy, sad, melancholy* toto nubila vultu, Ov M 5, 512 oculi hilaritate nitescunt et tristitia quod dam nubilum ducunt, Quint. 4, 3, 27, cf Plin. 2, 6, 4, § 13, Stat. S 5, 3, 13 nubila tempora, Ov Tr 1, 1, 40, 1, 9, 6 nubila nascenti seu mihi Parca fuit, *unfavorable, adverse*, id. ib 5, 3, 14

nūbis, is, *m*, *a cloud*, v nubes.

* **nūbĭvăgus,** a, um, *adj* [nubes vagor], *wandering among the clouds* meatus, Sil. 12, 102.

nūbo, psi, ptum, 3, *v a.* and *n* (acc. to Prisc p 789 P, the ancients used the construction nubere aliquem, hence *part. pass* **nuptus,** a, um, v *fin*) [root in Sanscr nabhas, Germ. Nebel, Gr νεφος, νεφελη, Lat. nubes, nebula, nimbus, cf νυμφη] *to cover, veil* **I.** In gen (very rare) jubet ut udae virgines nubant rosae, Auct Pervig Ven. 22 quod aqua nubat terram, Arn. 3, 118 —**II.** In partic, of a bride alicui, *to cover, veil herself* for the bridegroom, i. e *to be married to* him, *to marry, wed* (class. and freq), constr with *dat* or *absol* nuptam esse, also with cum, post-class also with *apud* quo illae nubent divites Dotatae? Plaut Aul 3, 5, 15 virgo nupsit ei cui Caecilia nupta fuerat, Cic Div 1, 46, 104 deam homini nubere, Aug Civ Dei, 4, 27 locuples quae nupsit avaro, Juv 6, 141, 591 regis Parthorum filius, quocum esset nupta regis Armenio rum soror, Cic Fam 15, 3, 1 Amphitruo . Quicum Alcumenast nupta, Plaut. Am prol. 99 dum cum illo nupta eris, id As 5, 2 20 cum in familiam clarissimam nupsisses, Cic. Cael. 14 34 in familiae luctum id. Clu 66, 188 ut una apud duos nupta esset, Gell 1, 23 8 si qua voles apte nubere, nube pari, Ov H. 9, 32 posse ipsam Liviam statuere nubendum post Drusum, Tac A. 4, 40 tu nube atque tace, Juv 2, 61 —In the *sup* nam quo dedisti nuptum, abire nolumus, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2 83, cf uxor, invita quae ad virum nuptum datur, id. ib 1, 2, 85 Mamilio filiam nuptum dat, Liv 1, 49. ultro nuptum ire, Plaut Cas. prol. 86 nuptum locare virginem, Ter Phorm 5, 1, 25 propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse, Caes. B G 1, 18 nuptum mitti, Sall Fragm ap Arus. Mess —*Impers pass* cujusmodi hic cum fama facile nubitur, Plaut Pers. 3, 1, 58 praestruxit, hic quidem nubi ubi sit et mori, Tert. c. Marc. 4, 38 —*Pers* neque nubent neque nubentur, Vulg Matt 22, 30 —**B.** Transf **1.** Of a man, *to marry, be married* (poet and in post class. prose) pontificem maximum rursus nubere nefas est, Tert. ad Uxor 1, 7 nec filii sine consensu patrum rite et jure nubent id ib 2, 11, Hier Ep 22, n 19, Vulg Luc. 20, 34 viri nupti, Varr ap Non 480, 3 —So, comically, of a man who is ruled by his wife, Non 143, 24 sq uxorem quare locupletem ducere nolim, Quaeritis? uxori nubere nolo meae, *will not be my wife's wife*, Mart. 8, 12, 2.—Also of unnatural vice nubit amicus Nec multos adhibet, Juv 2, 134, Mart. 12, 42, Lampr Heliog 10, Cod Just 9, 9, 31 —**2.** In mal part haec cotidie viro nubit, Plaut Cist 1, 1, 45, cf id. Cas 2, 8, 45 sqq, Mart. 1, 24, 4 —**3.** Of plants *to be wedded*, i e *tied to* others vites in Campano agro populis nubunt, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 10 et te, Bacche, tuos nubentem junget ad ulmos, Manil 5, 238 populus alba vitibus nupta, Plin 18, 28, 68, § 266 —Hence, **nuptus,** a, um, *P a.*, *married, wedded* ex qua hic est puer et nupta jam filia, Cic. Sest 3, 6 —*Subst* **nūpta,** ae, *f*, *a married woman, bride, wife* nova nupta, Ter Ad 4, 7, 33, Juv 2, 120 pudica, Liv 3, 45 6, Ov F 2, 794 nupta virum timeat, id A. A. 3, 613, Tac. G 18, Sen. Contr 3, 21, 9, Juv 6, 269, 3, 45 —Comically, in the *masc* novus nuptus of a man married in jest as a woman to another man Plaut. Cas. 5 1, 6 (cited in Prisc. p 789 P) —Transf. nupta verba, *which should not be spoken by the unmarried*, Paul. ex Fest. p 170 Müll.

nubs, is, *f*, v nubes *init*

nŭcālis, e, *adj* [nux], *like a nut* (post class) palmulae nucales, Cael. Aur Acut 2, 37

nŭcāmenta, ōrum, *n* [nux] (things in the shape of nuts, hence), *fir cones*, etc., Plin 16, 10 19, § 49

* **nŭcella,** ae, *f* *dim* [id.] *a little nut*, Apic. ap Barth Adv 34, 18

Nūcĕrĭa, ae, *f*, *the name of several cities* **I.** *A city in Campania*, with the appellation Alfaterna, the modern *Nocera*, Liv 9 41, 3, 23, 15, 27, 3, Cic. Agr 2, 31, 86, id. Balb 11, 28 —Hence, **B. Nūcĕrīnus** (**Nŭc-**, Paul Nol Carm 26, 517), a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Nuceria Nucerian* ager, Liv 9, 38.—In *plur* **Nūcĕrīni,** orum, *m*, *the Nucerians*, Liv 27, 3 —**II.** *A city in Umbria*, now *Nocera*, *whose inhabitants are called* Nucerini Favonienses *and* Camelani, Plin 3, 14, 19, § 114.

nŭcētum, i, *n* [nux], *a wood where nut trees grow*, Stat S 1, 6, 12, Tert adv Valent 20

nŭcĕus, a, um, *adj* [id.] *of a nut tree* fibulae unde fiant, aridae iligneae ulmeae, nuceae, ficulneae etc., Cato, R. R. 31, id ap Plin 16, 39, 75, § 193 virga nucea, Hier Ep 53, n 8

* **nŭcifrangĭbŭlum,** i, *n* [nux frango], qs. *a nut cracker*, comically for a *tooth*, Plaut. Bacch 4, 2, 16

nŭcĭnus, a, um, *adj* [nux], = nuceus, *of a nut tree* (late Lat.) mensae, Schol Juv 11, 117 virga, Ambros. Jacob 2, 4, 19

nŭcipersĭcum, i, *n* [nux persicum], *a peach grafted on a nut tree, a nut peach* persica, nucipersica, Mart. 13 46 *in lemm*

nŭciprūnum, i, *n* [nux prunus] *a plum grafted on a nut tree, a nut plum*, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 41

nŭclĕātus, a, um, *adj* [nucleus] *having a kernel* or *stone, stoned* uva passa, nucleata, Scrib Comp 223 dub (al. enucleata)

nŭclĕo, are, *v n* [id] *to become kernelly, hard* nucleantibus mamillis, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2

nŭclĕŏlus, i, *m* *dim* [id], *a little nut*, Plin. Val 1, 48

nŭclĕus (**nŭcŭlĕus**), i, *m* [for nuculeus, from nux], *a little nut* **I.** Lit **A.** *A nut*, applied also to fruits resembling a nut nucleus amygdalae, Plin 15, 13, 12, § 42 avellanae, id 37, 4, 15, § 56 pinearum nucum, id 15, 10, 9, § 35, cf pineus, Cels 2, 22 —Prov e nuce nuculeum qui esse vult, frangit nucem, *he who would eat the kernel of a nut breaks the nut*, i e. he who desires an advantage should not shun the labor of earning it, Plaut. Curc 1, 1, 55 nuculeum amisi, retinui pigneri putamina *I have lost the kernel and kept the shell*, id Capt 3, 4, 122 —**B.** *The hard, uneatable kernel, the stone* of fruits nuculei olivarum, Plin 37, 11, 73, § 188 persicorum, id 23, 7, 67, § 132 cerasorum, id 23, 7, 72, § 141 lignosus nucleus, id. 13, 19, 34, § 112 acini, id 23, 1, 9, § 13 —**II.** Transf. **A.** *The kernel, the inner part, inside* of a thing nucleus gallae, Plin 24, 4, 5, § 10 myrrhae, id 12, 16, 35, § 70 allii, id 19, 6, 34, § 111 conchae, *pearls*, id 9, 35, 55, § 111 —**B.** *The kernel*, i e *the hardest, firmest, most solid part* of a thing pinguitudinis (terrae), Plin 17, 6, 4, § 42 ferri, id 34, 14, 41, § 144, 36 25, 62, § 187 insuper ex testa nucleus inducatur, Vitr 7, 1

Nŭcrae, arum, *f*, *a city of Italy* (in Samnium or Campania), otherwise unknown Sil 8, 566

1. nŭcŭla, ae, *f* *dim* [nux], *a small nut*, Plin 15 22 24, § 87 nuculas Praenestinos antiqui appellabant, quod inclusi a Poenis Casilini famem nucibus sustentarunt, vel quod in earum regione plurima nux minuta nascitur Paul ex Fest p 172 and 173 Müll, cf Liv 23, 19

2. Nŭcŭla, ae, *m*, *a Roman proper name*, Lucil ap Cic. de Or 2 62, 253, Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 14, 8 9, 26, 11, 6, 13

‡ **nŭcuncŭlus,** i, *m* *dim* [nux], perh. a kind of *nut cake*, Not. Tir p 176

nūdātio, onis *f* [nudo] *a stripping naked, nakedness* (post Aug), Plin 28, 6, 19, § 69 femorum, Hier Ep 22, n 8

nūdē, *adv*, v nudus *fin.*

nūdĭpĕdālĭa, ium, *n* [nudipes] **I.**

A religious procession of persons with bare feet, the barefoot festival, celebrated in seasons of great drought, to procure a fall of rain cum stupet caelum et aret annus, nudipedalia denuntiantur, magistratus purpuras ponunt, fasces retro avertunt, precem indigitant, hostiam instaurant, Tert. Jejun. 16, id. Apol. 40, cf. Petr 44, Sil 3, 28 —**II.** *A going barefoot* nudipedalia exercere, Hier in Ep ad Galat 4, 8

nūdĭpēs, ĕdis, *adj* [nudus-pes], *barefoot, barefooted*, Tert Pall 5

nūdĭtas, ātis *f* [nudus] (= γυμνότης, Gloss.) *bareness, nakedness, exposure* (late Lat) pudere eum nuditatis suae coepit, Lact 2, 12, 18 vestire pauperem sine sua nuditate, Sulp Sev Vit Mart 2, 2, Aug. Civ Dei, 14, 17 *init.* in fame et siti et nuditate, Vulg Deut. 28, 48, ib Rom. 8, 35, ib 2 Cor 11, 27 capitis, Tert. de Virg Vel. 12 *ext* patris, Lact 2, 13 5 —**B.** Transf, *bareness, want*, Cod. Th. 9, 42, 13, cf. id. ib 9, 42, c. 12

nŭdĭus [num (i e nunc) and dius = dies, the ending accommodated to that of the following numeral], *it is now the day since* always in connection with ordinal numbers, as, nudius tertius, *three days ago, the day before yesterday* nudius quartus, *four days ago*, etc nudius tertius videtur compositum ex nunc et die et tertio, Paul. ex Fest p 170 Müll. heri et nudius tertius, Quartus, quintus, sextus, etc, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 40 nam ego Lemno advenio Athenas nudius tertius, id. Truc. 1, 1, 74 nudius sextus quoi talentum mutuom dedi reposcam, id. Trin. 3, 2, 101, cf Afran. ap Charis. p 192 P nudius tertius dedi ad te epistulam longiorem, Cic. Att 14, 11, 1, here, nudius quintus natus quidem ille est, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 28 recordamini, qui dies nudius tertiusdecimus fuerit, Cic. Phil. 5, 1, 2 a nudius quarta die, Vulg Act 10, 30

nŭdĭustertĭānus, a, um, *adj* [nudius tertianus] *made three days ago*, or *the day before yesterday*, M Aur ap Front Ep ad M Caes. 5, 59 Mai, cf. nudius tertianus, τριθημερινός, Gloss. Philox.

nūdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [nudus] *to make naked or bare, to strip, bare, lay bare, expose to view, uncover* (syn. exuo, detego, revelo) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. nudare inter cives corpora, Enn. ap Cic Tusc. 4, 33, 70 (Trag v 426 Vahl.) hominem nudari ac deligari jubet Cic Verr 2, 5, 62, § 161 nudatum caput, Verg A 12, 312 duros nudantia dentes, Lucr 5, 1064, Quint. 11, 3, 81 gladios, Liv 28, 33 telum nudatum vagina, Nep Dat 11, 4 viscera, Verg A 1, 211 crura, id G 2, 7, Tac. A 6, 33 si interrupto nudaret gurgite pontum, Tib 4, 1, 75 nudata cacumina silvae Ostendunt, Ov M 1, 345 ubera, id. ib 10, 391 tertia nudandas acceperat area messes, i e *to be threshed out*, id. F 3, 557 —**B.** In partic **1.** In milit lang., *to leave uncovered leave exposed* or *defenceless to expose* a place to the enemy latera sua, Liv 1, 27 murus nudatus defensoribus, Caes B G 2, 6, Liv 21, 11 collis nudatus hominibus, Caes B G 7, 44 neque sibi nudanda litora existimabant, id. B C 3, 15 ne castra nudentur, id. B G 7, 70 praesidiis nudatus, Sall. J 88, 4, Liv 30, 2, 5 terga fuga nudant Verg A. 5, 586 —**2.** Pregn., *to strip, spoil, plunder* spoliavit nudavitque omnia Cic Verr 1, 5, 14 agros nudare populando, Liv 44, 27 opibus, id. 42, 50 quem praeceps alea nudat, Hor Ep 1, 18, 21 moveat cornicula risum Furtivis nudata coloribus, id. ib 1, 3, 19 nec nuder ab illis Ov Tr 1, 6, 7 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To lay bare, expose* te evolutum illis integumentis dissimulationis tuae nudatumque perspicio, Cic. de Or 2 86, 350 vis ingenii etiamsi hac scientia juris nudata sit, id. ib 1, 38, 172.—**B.** *To lay bare, make visible, expose, betray, disclose* defectionem, Liv 35, 12 nec illi primo statim creati nudare, quid vellent, id. 24, 27 fama equestris pugnae nudavit voluntates hominum, id 42, 63 ne poena ejus consilia adversus Romanos nudaret, id. 40, 24 animos, id. 33, 21, Hor S 2, 5, 47 ingenium res Adversae nudare solent, celare secundae, id. ib 2, 8, 74 alicui amorem, Tib 4 7, 2 —**C.** *To deprive of, strip of* nudata omnibus rebus tribunicia potestas Caes. B C 1, 7 nudatos opere censorio aut sententia judicum de ambitu condemnatos restituit, *those who had been stripped by the censor of their rights and privileges*, Suet Caes 41 (al. notatos) cum tuo exercitusque tui praesidio nudatam Italiam viderint, Liv 28, 42.

* **nūdŭlus,** a, um, *adj dim* [nudus], *naked, bare* loca nudula, Hadr Carm. ap Spart. Hadr 25

nūdus, a, um, *adj* [for nugdus, root nag, nig, to make bare, Sanscr nagna, naked, cf. Germ nackt, Eng naked], *naked, bare, unclothed, uncovered, exposed.* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen membra nuda dabant terrae, Lucr 5, 970 Lachm *N cr* (not nudabant) tamquam nudus nuces legeret, in ventrem abstulisse, Cic de Or 2, 66, 265 nudus membra Pyracmon, Verg A. 8, 425 nuda pedem, Ov M 7, 183 capite nudo, *bare headed*, Sall. J 94, 1 pedibus nudis, Hor S 1, 8, 24 costae nudae tegmine, Sil. 5, 449 —Esp , *without the toga, in one's tunic* nudus ara, sere nudus, Verg G 1, 299, Petr 92, Aur Vict Vir Illustr 17, cf Drak. ad Liv 3, 26, 9 —*Unarmed, unprotected* in maximo metu nudum et caecum corpus ad hostes vertere, *his defenceless back*, Sall J 107, 1, Liv 5, 45, 3 —Prov vestimenta detrahere nudo, i e *to get something out of one who has nothing*, or *to draw blood from a stone*, Plaut As 1, 1, 79 —Of things silex nuda, *not covered with turf*, Verg E 1, 15 ensis, id. A. 12, 306 sedit humo nuda, Ov M 4, 261 et quodcumque jacet nuda tellure cadaver, *on the bare ground, unburied*, Luc. 6 550, so of *unburied bodies*, id. 8, 434, Stat. Th. 8, 73 nudum nemus, *leafless*, Sen. Herc Oet. 281.—(β) With *gen* loca nuda gignentium, *bare of vegetation*, Sall J 79, 6 nudus Arboris Othrys, Ov M 12, 512. —**B.** In partic. **1.** *Stripped, spoiled, vacant, void, deprived*, or *destitute of, without* (α) With *abl* urbs nuda praesidio, Cic. Att 7, 13, 1 praesidiis, Liv 29, 4, 7 nudus agris, nudus nummis, Hor S 2, 3, 184 nudum remigio latus, id. C 1, 14, 4, Sil. 16, 46 —(β) With *ab* Messana ab his rebus sane vacua atque nuda est, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 2 § 3 —(γ) With *gen* mors famae nuda, Sil. 4, 608 —(δ) *Absol* heri quod homines quattuor In soporem conlocastis nudos, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 147 partem istam subselliorum nudam atque inanem reliquerunt, Cic. Cat 1, 7, 16 —**2.** *Poor, needy, destitute, forlorn* quem tu semper nudum esse voluisti, Cic. Fl 21, 51 senecta, Ov H. 9, 154 senectus, Juv 7, 35 quis tam nudus, ut, etc , id. 5, 163 sine amicis, sine hospitibus, plane nudum esse ac desertum Cic Verr 2, 4, 66, § 148 —**II.** Transf **A. 1.** In gen , *bare, mere, pure, simple sole, alone, only* nuda ista si ponas, judicari qualia sint non facile possim, Cic. Par 3, 2, 24 ira Caesaris Ov Tr 3 11, 17 locorum nuda nomina, Plin 3, praef § 2 virtus nudo homine contenta est Sen. Ben. 3, 18 2 nuda rerum cognitio, Plin. Ep 5, 8, 4 nuda virtus, Petr 88 nuda manu captare fontem, i e *without a cup* Sen Hippol. alt. 519 —So freq in jurid. Lat nudo animo adipisci quidem possessionem non possumus retinere tamen nudo animo possumus, Paul. Sent 5, tit. 2 etiam nudus consensus sufficit obligationi, Dig 44, 7, 51, Gai Inst 3, 154.—**2.** Esp , in phrases (α) Nudum pactum, *a bare agreement*, i e *a contract without consideration* ex nudo enim pacto inter cives Romanos actio non nascitur, Paul. Sent. 2, 14, 1.—(β) Nudum jus, *an unexecuted right* qui nudum jus Quiritium in servo habet, is potestatem habere non intellegitur, Gai Inst. 1, 54, 3, 166 —**B.** In partic. **1.** *Simple, unadorned* Commentarii (Caesaris) nudi sunt, recti et venusti, omni ornatu orationis tamquam veste detracta, Cic. Brut. 75, 262 brevitas nuda atque inornata, id. de Or 2, 84, 341 quoniam dicendi facultas non debeat esse jejuna atque nuda, id. ib 1, 50, 218 nuda et velut incompta oratio Quint. 8, 6, 41, cf id 2, 4, 3, Ov A. A. 3, 747 sedit humo nuda, nudis incompta capillis, Ov M 4, 261 —**2.** *Undisguised unadorned, not veiled* or *obscured* veritas, Hor C 1, 24, 7 nudissima veritas, Cael Aur Chron 1, 5, 176 simplex ac nuda veritas, Lact. 3, 1, 3 nuda verba, *unveiled, i e obscene words*, Plin. Ep 4, 14, 4.—Hence, *adv* **nūdē,** *nakedly, simply* (post-class) aliquid tradere breviter ac nude, Lact 3, 1, 11.

nūgācissĭmē, *adv* , v nugax *fin.*

nūgācĭtas, ātis, *f* [nugae], *a trifling, playfulness, drollery* (late Lat), Aug. Ep. 67, id. de Musica, 6 *init.*

nūgae, ārum, *f* [etym dub , old form naugae, cf. naucum, nux], *jokes, jests, idle speeches, trifles, trumpery, nonsense* (syn. ineptiae) **I.** Lit aufer nugas, *away with your jesting*, Plaut. Truc 4, 4, 7 nugas postulare, id. Trin. 2, 4, 40, id Truc 2, 1 20, id. Merc 2, 4, 1 huncine hominem tantis delectatum esse nugis? Cic. Div 2 13, 30 — Hence, nugas agere, *to play the fool* nisi argentum dederit, nugas egerit, Plaut. Men. prol. 54 , so, maximas nugas agis, id. As 1, 1, 78, and ellipt without ago quo illum sequar? in Persas? nugas, *nonsense!* id Pers. 4, 7, 7, id. Most. 5, 1, 38 — Of verses, *trifles* nescio quid meditans nugarum, Hor S 1, 9, 2, cf Cat. 1, 4, Mart 9, 1, 5 (cf also versus et cetera ludicra, Hor Ep 1, 1, 10) —Of the songs of hired female mourners at a funeral haec sunt non nugae non enim mortualia, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 63 —Acc. to Nonius, Plautus called *women's finery* nugae, Non 144, 30, v nugivendus. —**II.** Transf (abstr pro concreto), *jesters, jokers, droll fellows* amicos habet meras nugas, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 5 ego Hephaestum Niciam, ego nugas maximas omni mea comitate sum complexus, id. Q. Fr 1, 2, 2 comites Graeculi, quocumque ibat tum in comitatu nugarum nihil, id. Mil. 21, 55

nūgālis, e, *adj* [nugae] *frivolous, trifling, worthless, empty* (post class.) theoremata, Gell. 1, 2, 6, Mart Cap 1, § 2 Kopp (al. nugalas) scholica quaedam id. 4, 1, 1, 7, 17, 3 illa olim nugalia conscripsi, *trifles, bagatelles*, Front. de Fer Als 3 Mai

‡ **nūgālĭtas,** ātis, *f* [nugalis], *foolery, nonsense* nugalitas, σαπρότης, Gloss Philox. nugalitas, φλυαρότης, Gloss. Lat Graec.

nūgāmenta, ōrum, *n* [nugae] *trifles, trash*, App M 1, p 113, 31, cf nugamenta, ἀθλήματα, Gloss. Lat. Graec

‡ **nūgas,** v nugax *init.*

nūgātor, ōris, *m* [nugor], *a jester, joker, babbler, trifler, silly person*, hence, too, *a braggart, a swaggerer* illic nugator nihil, non nauci'st homo, Enn ap Paul ex Fest s v naucus, p 166 Müll (Com v 10 Vahl.), Lucil. ap Non. 35, 24, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 91, 5, 2, 14 nimius, id. Capt 2, 2, 25 vae tibi nugator! id. Mil. 4, 2, 86 non vero tam isti (lacerti), quam tu ipse nugator, Cic Sen 9, 27 neque in istum nugatorem, tamquam in aliquem testem, invehar, id. Fl. 16, 38, Liv 38, 56 homo nihili et nugator, Gell. 15, 2, 2 iste nugator libellus, Aus. Idyll. 11 praef cessas nugator? Pers. 5, 127 —**II.** Perh., *a debauchee*, Prud. Cath. 2, 29

nūgātōrĭē, *adv* , v nugatorius *fin*

nūgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [nugator], *trifling, worthless, useless, futile, nugatory* nugatoriae artes, i e *lies*, Plaut. Trin 4, 2, 2 boves Ligustici, *worthless, useless*, Varr R R. 2 5, 9, so, unguentum, id. L L 7, § 64 Müll. ad probandum res infirma nugatoriaque, Cic Caecin. 23, 64 illud valde leve est ac nugatorium, id. Fam 11, 2, 3 in mala nugatoriaque accusatione, id. Rosc. Am 15, 42 genus argumentationis, *not to the point*, Auct Her 2, 20, 31 genus deorum, Aug. Civ Dei, 4, 27 — As *subst* **nūgātōrĭus,** ii, *m* , *a worthless fellow*, nugatorium vocant Sen. Ep 36, 2.—Hence, *adv* **nūgātōrĭē,** *triflingly, frivolously:* tenuiter et nugatorie respondere, Auct Her 4, 36, 48

nūgātrix, īcis, *adj* [id.], *trifling, frivolous* nugatrix acies, i e *luxurious*, Prud. Psych 433

nūgax, ācis (collat. form *indecl* ‡ nugas, σαπρός, Gloss. Philox., so, ‡ nugas, inutilis, Gloss Vet , cf Don. p 1749 P , Charis. p 1, 15, 22, 120 ib , Diom p 286 P , Prisc. p 649, 701 ib , Val Prob 1464 and 1478 ib), *adj* [nugor] *jesting, trifling, frivolous*, Varr ap Non. 355, 22 qui tam nugax est Cael. ap Cic Fam. 8, 15, 1 nugax es, Petr 52, Ambros. Ep 58, 6 *ext.*— *Adv* only *sup* **nūgācissĭmē (-sŭmē),** *in the most trifling manner* Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 90

nūgĭgĕrŭlus, i, v nugivendus.

Nūgĭpălamlŏquĭdes, is, *m* [nugae palam loqui] *a public talker of nonsense*, a comically formed name, Plaut Pers. 4, 6, 21 Ritschl *N cr*

nūgĭvendus, i, *m* [nugae vendo], *a dealer in female finery* ubi nugivendis res solutast omnibus, Plaut Aul 3, 5, 51 nugivendos Plautus dici voluit omnes eos qui aliquid mulieribus vendant Nam omnia quibus matronae utuntur nugas voluit ad pellari, Plautus in Aulularia etc, Non 144 29 sq (But the best MSS of Plautus read nugigerulis, Wagn ad loc)

nūgo, onis, *m* [nugae] *a buffoon, trifler, worthless fellow* (Appuleian) nugo et corruptor, App M 5, p 172, 2 nugonem castigare, id ib

nūgor, atus, 1, *v dep n* [id.] **I.** *To jest, trifle, play the fool talk nonsense* (= φλυαρεῖν, syn. ludo) Democritus non inscite nugatur, ut physicus, Cic Div 2, 13, 30 cum aliquo, Hor S 2, 1, 73, cf id Ep 2, 1, 93 — **II.** *To trick, cajole, cheat* nugatur sciens, Plaut Cas 5, 4, 11 non mihi nugari potes id. Ep 3, 4, 42, id Trin 4, 2, 55

nūgŭlae, arum, *f dim* [id.] *jokes, jests, trifles* nugulas ineptas aggarrire, Mart Cap 1, p 1 Grot (dub , Kopp nugales ineptias, § 2)

Nuithōnes, um, *m* , *a Germanic people near the Elbe*, Tac G 40

nullā-tĕnus [cf ea tenus, etc] *adv* , *in nowise, by no means* (post class) im mortalitatis sedem nullatenus obtinebis, Mart Cap 2, § 135, Cod Just 8, 10, 12, § 3

nullĭbi, *adv* [nullus ibi] *nowhere* (post class) Vitr 7, 1, 4 (dub), cf οὐδαμῶς, nullibi, Gloss Gr Lat

nullĭfĭcāmen, inis, *n* [nullifico] *a despising contempt* (eccl. Lat) nullificamen populi, Tert adv Marc 3, 7, and 17, from Psalm 21, 7

nullĭfĭcātio, onis, *f* [id], *a despising, contempt* (eccl. Lat) quae ignominia? quae nullificatio? Tert adv Marc 4, 14 *fin*

nullĭfĭco, āre, *v a* [nullus facio], *to esteem lightly, to despise, contemn* (eccl Lat) Tert adv Psych 15, Hier Ep 135

nullus, a, um (*gen m* nulli, Plaut Ps 4, 7, 99 Ritschl, Ter And 3, 5, 2, Cic Rosc Com 16, 48, *gen f* nullae, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 207, v Ritschl ad h l , *dat m* nullo, Caes B G 6, 13, *dat f* nullae, Prop 1 20, 35, and cf Cato ap Prisc p 694 P , Caecil ib p 678, *gen* usu nullius, but nullius, Lucr 1, 224, 926, 4, 1, Hor Epod 16, 61, id Ep 1, 1, 14), *adj* [ne ullus], *not any, none, no* **I.** In gen semita nulla, Enn ap Cic Div 1, 20, 40 (Ann v 44 Vahl) nulla videbatur aptior persona, Cic Lael 1, 4 praecepta, id Off 1 37, 132 lites, id de Or 1, 26, 118 elephanto beluarum nulla prudentior, id N D 1, 35, 97 nullo pacto, id Mur 13, 28 nullo certo ordine, Caes B G 2 11 nullo discrimine, Verg A 1, 574 aliter sine populi jussu nulli earum rerum consuli jus est, *no consul has the right* Sall C 29, 3 (al. nullius) nulla vorius quam ubi ea cogitentur, hostium castra esse, Liv 22, 53, 8 Weissenb (al nullo) nullum meum minimum dictum, *not the slightest word on my part*, id Fam 1, 9, 21 nullusdum *none as yet* nulladum via, Liv 5, 34, 29, 11 nulli rei esse, *to be good for nothing* nequam hominem dixerunt nulli rei, neque frugis bonae, Gell 7, 11, 1, 13, 30, 3 nullius partis esse, *on neither side*, Asin Poll ap Cic. Fam 10, 31, 2 — **B.** *Subst* **nullus,** ius, *m* , for nemo, *no one, nobody* (rare in Cic) Pl Qui scire possum? *Chry* Nullus plus, Plaut Bacch 2, 2 12 sunt nulli, Cic. Off 1, 37, 132 ut nullo egeat, id Lael 9, 30 ego quidem nulli vestrum deero, Liv 6, 18, 8 nulli ea placere sententia, id 37, 15, 1 ab nullo repetere beneficia, Sall J 96, 2 aut nullo aut quam paucissimis praesentibus id ib 109, 1 nullo poscente, Verg G 1, 128 nullo hostium sustinente novum ac velut infernum aspectum, Tac. G 43 a nullo ante nos prodita, Plin 18, 28, 69, § 279 nullus denique tam abjectae condicionis fuit, cujus, etc., Suet Calig 35 hoc nullus nisi arte assequi potest, Quint 8 prooem § 16 nulli non parta libertas est, Curt 5, 8, 14 — *Fem* **nulla,** ius, Plaut Aul 3, 5, 24, Ter Heaut 5, 3, 20, Prop 2, 3, 1, 3, 24 (31) 41, Ov R. Am 747, Just 28 4, 4 — In *plur* (rare) nam, reor, nullis, si vita longior daretur, posset esse jucundior, Cic Tusc 1, 39, 93 nullis adversus Romanos auxilia denegabant, Hirt B G 8, 45, 1 nullis defendentibus, Nep Them 4, 1 nullis magis opus esse magistris vivendi quam plerisque qui, etc , Lact 3, 15, 10, Verg G 2, 10, Sen Ep 73, 1, Tac A 2, 77 *fin* , id H 2, 20 nulli duo, *not two, no two* nullas duas in tot milibus hominum indiscretas effigies exsistere, Plin 7, 1, 1, § 8, so ita fit, ut nulli duo concinant, id 3, 1, 3, § 16 nullus alter, nullus unus *no other, no one* scelestiorem nullum illuxere alterum Plaut Bacch 2, 3, 22 nulla re una magis oratorem commendari, quam, etc , Cic Brut 59, 216, cf ut unum signum Byzantii ex maximo numero nullum haberent, id Prov Cons 4, 7 nullus non, *every* nulla rerum suarum non relicta inter hostes, Liv 8, 26 nullo non se die extulit, Sen Ep 12, 8, Suet Caes 76 non nullus, v nonnullus — In the *neutr* , **nullum,** nullius, *nothing* (rare for nihil) Gravi praeter laudem nullius avari, Hor A P 324 nullius acrior custos, quam libertatis fuit Flor 1, 26 nullo sibi relicto praeter querelas, etc , Amm 14, 1, 4 nullum magnum quod extremum est, Sen Ep 4, 3 nullo magis studia, quam spe gaudent, Quint 2, 4, 43 — *Abl* nullo, for nulla re (post Aug) nullo magis exterritus est quam quod, etc , Tac A 3, 15 nullo magis Caesarem Augustum demeruit, Sen Ben 2, 25, 1 deus nullo magis hominem separavit a ceteris animalibus quam dicendi facultate, Quint. 2, 16, 12, 2, 4 13, 5, 14, 14 — **C.** (Mostly conversational) Nullus, = non, *not, not at all* at tu edepol nullus creduas, Plaut Trin 3, 1, 5, id Rud 4 4, 91 is nullus venit, id As 2, 4 2 memini, tametsi nullus moneas, Ter Eun 2, 1, 10, id Hec 1, 2, 3 (cf II C infra) Philotimus non modo nullus venit, sed, etc , Cic Att 11, 24, 4 Sextus ab armis nullus discedit, id ib 15, 22, cf id. ib 15 29, 1 nolite arbitrari, me, cum a vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore, id Sen 22, 79 hereditas quae nulla debetur, id Verr 2, 2, 17, § 44, id Rosc Am 44, 128 — **II.** In partic **A.** *Of no account* or *moment, insignificant, trifling* igitur tu Titias et Appuleias leges nullas putas? Cic Leg 2, 6, 14 nullum vero id quidem argumentum est, id. Tusc 2, 5, 13 sed vides nullam esse rem publicam, nullum senatum, etc , id Q Fr 3, 4, 1, Nep Phoc 1, 2 in his tam parvis atque tam nullis, Plin 11, 2, 2, § 2 alia fuere, quae illos magnos fecere, quae nobis nulla sunt, Sall C 52, 21 — **B.** *Null, of no value* ut sine his studiis vitam nullam esse ducamus Cic de Or 2, 5, 20, Luc 1, 589 — **C.** Nullus sum, *I am lost, undone, it s all over with me* (ante class) si id factum est ecce me nullum senem, Plaut Cas 2, 4, 26, cf id. Most 2 1, 41, id Merc. 1 2, 52, 104 nullus, Geta, nisi, etc , Ter Phorm 1, 4, 1, cf id. And 3, 4, 20

num, *adv* [an *acc. m* , of which nam is the *acc. f*] an interrog particle, usually implying that a negative answer is expected **I.** In a direct interrogation (no corresp term in English) (α) Num esse amicum suspicari visus est? Plaut Merc 1, 2, 102, Ter And 2, 2 29 num igitur tot ducum naufragium sustulit artem gubernandi? aut num imperatorum scientia nihil est, quia etc , Cic Div 1, 14, 24 num ex spectatis dum L Metellus testimonium dicat? id. Verr 2, 3, 53, § 122, id Rep 1 11, 17 num barbarorum Romulus rex fuit? id ib 1 37, 58 — (β) Followed by *an*, continuing the inquiry · num furis an prudens ludis me obscura canendo? Hor S 2, 5, 58 num iratum timemus Jovem? an ne turpiter faceret, Cic Off 3, 28 102 — (γ) Esp , with *quis quando* (= aliquis, aliquando) numquis hic est? nemo est Ter Eun 3 5, 1 num quae trepidatio? num qui tumultus? Cic Deiot 7, 20 num quando perditis civibus vexillum defuturum putatis? id Phil 5, 11, 29 — (δ) Num quid (also numquid) vis? *do you wish any thing further? is there any thing else?* a very common form of leave taking, Plaut Am 1, 3 44, 46, 3, 3 16 et saep , cf Ter Eun 2, 3, 49 Don , Cic. Att. 6 3 6, 5 2, 2, Liv 6 34 7, for which, also numquid me vis? Plaut Cist 1, 1, 119, id. Mil 2, 6, 92, and elliptically numquid me? Plaut Poen 3, 6 6. — (ε) *Numquid* is also used adverbially, v numquid. — (ζ) Joined to *nam* and *ne*, numnam, numne, in anxious and surprised inquiry eho numnam hic relictus custos? Ter Eun 2, 2, 55 numne vis me ire ad cenam? Plaut. Truc 2, 6, 65 deum ipsum numne vidisti? Cic N D 1, 31, 88, id. Lael 11, 36 (so B and K , Halm But Ritschl, Opusc 2, 248 denies the Latinity of the form numne, cf Hand, Turs 4 79, and, contra, Rib Lat Part p 13) — **II.** In an indirect interrogation, *whether* quaero, num aliter ac nunc evenirent, evenirent? Cic. Fat 3, 6 videte, num dubitandum vobis sit, omni studio ad id bellum incumbere, id Imp Pomp 7, 19 jusserunt speculari, num sollicitati animi sociorum essent, Liv 42, 19 exsistit hoc loco quaedam quaestio subdifficilis num quando amici novi, digni amicitia veteribus sint anteponendi Cic Lael 19, 67, so, num quando, id Phil 5, 11, 29, id Vatin 6, 17 num quis, id Att 13, 8, id Clu 38, 105, id Off 1, 3, 7 videamus ergo, num expositio haec longior demum esse debeat, *whether this explanation should not be a little longer still*, Quint 4, 2, 79 consultus, num et vellet, *whether he did not also wish*, Suet Aug 18

Nŭma, ae, *m* , *a Roman proper name* **I.** Numa Pompilius, *the second king of Rome*, Liv 1, 18 sq , Cic Rep 2, 13, 25, 2, 18, 33, Ov F 2, 69, id ib 3, 305 sqq , Juv 3, 16, 8, 156 al — **II.** Numa Marcius (Martius), *a Sabine, a friend of the former and high priest*, Liv 1, 20, Tac A 6, 11

Nŭmāna, ae, *f*, *a sea coast town in Picenum*, now *Umana*, Plin 3, 13, 18, § 111, Sil 8, 433, Mel 2, 4, 6 — Hence, **II. Nūmānas,** atis, *adj* , *Numanian*, Inscr Grut 446 1 and 2, Inscr Don cl 5, n 1

Nŭmantĭa, ae, *f* , *a city in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *captured and destroyed by Scipio Africanus the Younger*, now *Garray*, Liv Ep 47, 54 sq , Cic Off 1, 11, 35, Flor 2 18, Eutr 4, 17, Mel 2, 6, 4 — Hence, **II. Nŭmantīnus,** a, um *adj* , *Numantine* De Numantino foedere, *made by* C Mancinus *but not ratified by the Senate*, Cic Rep 3, 18, 28, id Fin 2, 17, 54 — *Subst* **Nŭmantīnus,** i, *m* , *a surname given to Scipio Africanus, as the taker of Numantia*, cf Ov F 1, 596 — In *plur* **Nŭmantīni,** orum, *m* , *the Numantines*, Juv 8, 11, Liv Ep 59

nŭmārius, v nummarius

Nŭmānus, i, *m* , *a Rutulian, surnamed* Remulus, Verg A 9 592

nŭmātio, v nummatio

nŭmātus, v nummatus

numella, ae, *f*, *a kind of shackle* or *fetter*, for criminals, slaves, and cattle numella genus vinculi, quo quadrupedes deligantur, solet autem ea fieri nervo, aut corio crudo bovis ut plurimum, Paul ex Fest p 173 Müll , less trustworthy is the explanation of Nonius numellae machinae genus ligneum ad discruciandos noxios paratum, quo et collum et pedes immittunt Plautus Asinaria (3, 2, 5) nervos, catenas, carcerem, numellas, pedicas, boias, Non 144, 25 sq , Col 7, 8, 6 ubi potest etiam numella fabricari, ut, etc , id 6, 19, 2 (al numelli, al numellae)

numellus, i, *m* , v numella *fin*

nūmen, inis, *n* [for nuimen, root nu , Gr νεύω, nod, Lat nuo in re nuo, etc] prop , *a nodding with the head a nod* numen quasi nutus dei ac potestas dicitur, Paul ex Fest. p 173 Müll — Hence trop , *a nod i e command, will* **I.** In gen ad numen mentis momenque moveri, Lucr 3, 144 (but id 2 632, and 4, 179, the correct reading is momine v Lachm) — **II.** In partic., *the divine will, the will* or *power of the gods divine sway* (the class signif of the word) numen dicunt esse imperium, dictum ab nutu numina sunt, quojus imperium maximum esse videatur, Varr L L 7 § 85 Müll deo, cujus numini parent omnia Cic Div 1, 53, 120 multa saepe prodigia vim ejus (Cereris) numenque declarant id Verr 2, 4, 49, § 107 di immortales suo numine atque auxilio sua templa atque urbis tecta defendunt, id Cat 2 13, 29 numen interdictumque deorum immortalium, id Pis 21 48 nox et Diana Nunc nunc adeste, nunc in hostiles domos Iram atque numen vertite, Hor Epod.

5, 54.—To Fortune: nullum numen abest, si sit prudentia, Juv. 10, 365 —Hence, transf., of the *will, might, authority* of powerful persons: flectere tenta Caesareum numen, numine, Bacche, tuo, Ov Tr. 5, 3, 45; cf. id. P. 4, 13, 24: annuite, Patres Conscripti, nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, Liv 7, 30, cf.: quanta potestas, quanta majestas, quantum denique numen sit historiae, Plin. Ep 9, 27, 1.—**B.** *Godhead, divinity, deity, divine majesty,* etc: numina Palladis, Verg. A. 3, 543. per Dianae numina, Hor. Epod. 17, 3: venerantur numina nymphae, Mygdonidesque nurus, Ov. M. 6, 44: audis . . . positas ut glaciet nives Puro numine Juppiter, Hor. C 3, 10, 8 —Concr, *a divinity, deity, a god, goddess:* caeleste numen, Liv 1, 21, 1; Val. Max. 2, 4, 4; 5, 1, 3; Amm 19, 1, 4: summum, Sen. Q. N. 7, 30, 4; Amm 15, 8, 9; 17, 7, 3 al.: templa et effigies numinum, Tac A. 1, 10; 1, 73; 3, 71; 15, 45; Suet. Calig 22: nos magna precati Numina, Verg A. 3, 634: si quem Numina laeva sinunt, id. G 4, 7: promissaque numine firmat, i e *by calling a god to witness, by an oath,* Ov. M. 10, 430: vadimus immixti haud numine nostro, *the divinity not with us,* Verg A. 2, 396, cf. sqq: hospes numinis Idaei, Juv. 3, 138: in contumeliam numinum, Plin. Pan 11: Titus numinibus aequatus est, id. ib 35: numinis loco habere, Tac G. 8: numina quibus sacrificabat, Val. Max. 5, 10, ext 2: ea numina, i e Apollo and Diana, Tac A. 3, 61; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 25; 18, 13, 35, § 132.—Of the manes of a beloved person: juro per illos manes, numina mei doloris, Quint 6 prooem § 10 Spald.

nŭmĕrābĭlis, e, *adj* [numerus], *that can be numbered or counted, numerable* (poet. and very rare): calculus, Ov. M. 5, 588: populus utpote parvus, *easily numbered,* Hor. A. P. 206 —Hence, **nŭmĕrābĭlĭter,** *adv*, Ps.-Aug Spec. 20

nŭmĕrālis, e, *adj* [id.], *of* or *belonging to number, numeral:* numerale nomen, in gram, *a numeral,* Prisc pp 579 and 581 P.

Nŭmĕrārĭa ae, *f.* [id.], *Arithmetic,* personified, *the genius of number,* Mart Cap 7, § 802

nŭmĕrārĭus, ii, *m* [id.] **I.** *An arithmetician,* Aug in Psa 146, § 11; id. Lib Arb 2, 11 —**II.** *An accountant, keeper of accounts:* numerarii vocati sunt, qui publicum nummum aerariis inferunt, Isid. Orig. 9, 4, Amm 19, 9; Sid. Ep 1, 11; 2, 1; 5, 7; Cod. Just 12, tit 50. De numerariis, actuariis, etc

nŭmĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [numero], *a counting out, paying, payment* (post Aug): ubi numeratio exigetur, Col. 1, 8, 13; 11, 1, 24: ab isto fiet numeratio, Sen Ep. 18, 4; 26, 8: numeratio pecuniae rei, non litterarum, facit obligationem, Gai Inst 3, 131 sq

nŭmĕrātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *a counter, numberer* (late Lat): numerator siderum, Aug Conf 5, 4

nŭmĕrātus, a, um, *Part* and *P. a*, from numero

Nŭmĕrĭa, ae, *f.* [numerus] **I.** *The goddess of counting:* Numeria, quae numerare doceat, Aug Civ Dei, 4, 11 —**II.** *The goddess of speedy birth,* Varr. ap Non. 352, 31 sq

* **1. nŭmĕrĭus,** a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *belonging to number, numeral:* aestimatio, Jul. Val. Res Gest Alex M 3, 58 Mai

2. Nŭmĕrĭus, ii, *m*, abbrev. N., *a Roman* praenomen. qui celeriter erant nati, fere Numerios praenominabant, Varr ap Non 352, 29 Concerning the introduction of this praenomen into the Fabian gens, v. Paul ex Fest p 170 Müll So, Numerius (abbrev. N) Fabius Buteo, Liv 41, 28: N. Fabius Vibulanus, *a consul,* id. 4, 43: Numerius, Numestius, Cic Att 2, 22, 7; 24, 1, 5 —(*Fem* Numeria was not in use, Varr. L. L. 9, § 55 Müll)

3. Nŭmĕrĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens So, Q Numerius Rufus, *a tribune of the people,* A U C 697, *an enemy of Cicero,* Cic Sest. 33, 72, 38, 82, 43, 94.—Hence, **II. Nŭmĕrĭānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to a Numerius, Numerian:* raudusculum, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 7

1. nŭmĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [numerus], *to count, reckon, number* (syn recenseo) **I.** Lit. si singulos numeremus in singulas (civitates), Cic Rep 3, 4, 7: ea, si ex reis numeres, innumerabilia sunt; si ex rebus, modica, id. de Or 2, 32, 137: numerare per digitos, Ov. F. 3, 123: votaque pro dominā vix numeranda facit, *that can hardly be counted, almost innumerable,* Tib 4, 4, 12: amores divûm numerare, Verg. G 4, 347: pecus, id. E 3, 34: viros, Sil. 7, 51: milites, Luc 3, 285: aureos voce digitisque numerare, Suet. Claud 21: numera sestertia quinque omnibus in rebus—numerentur deinde labores, Juv. 9, 41 sq: numera senatum, said to the consul by a senator opposed to a bill, and who considered that there was not a quorum of senators present; like the phrase *to demand a call of the House,* Paul. ex Fest p 170 Müll: ne quid ad senatum consule! aut numera, Cic Att 5, 4, 2 Orell *N. cr.:* posset rem impedire, si, ut numerarentur, postularet, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 11, 2 (cf also Plin. Pan. 76) —In law, of days granted for deliberation, etc.: continui dies numerantur, Gai. Inst. 2, 173; cf.: tempus numeratur, id. ib 2, 172.—**B.** In partic, of money, *to count out, pay out, pay:* stipendium numerare militibus, Cic. Pis 36, 88: pecuniam de suo, id. Att 16, 16, A, § 5; id. Fl. 19, 44; Nep Ep 3, 6: talenta, Suet. Caes. 4: aliquid usurae nomine, id ib 42: alicui pensionem, Liv. 29, 16: magnam pecuniam numerare, Caes B C. 3, 3 — *Absol.,* Plaut As Perioch. 4.—**II.** Trop **A.** *To reckon, number* as one's own, i e *to have, possess* (rare): donec eris felix, multos numerabis amicos, Ov Tr. 1, 9, 5: triumphos, Juv 6, 169: tum licet a Pico numeres genus, id. 8, 131: veterani tricena aut supra stipendia numerantes, Tac A. 1, 35 —**B.** *To account, reckon, esteem, consider* as any thing.—With two *acc:* Sulpicium accusatorem suum *numerabat, non competitorem,* Cic Mur. 24, 49: hos non numero consulares, id. Fam 12, 2, 3: stellas singulas numeras deos, id. N D 3, 16, 40; id. Phil. 13, 4, 7: quae isti bona numerant, id Tusc 5, 15, 44; cf: sapientes cives, qualem me et esse et numerari volo, id. Fam 1, 9, 18: is prope alter Timarchides numerabatur, id. Verr 2, 2, 70, § 169: numerare aliquid beneficii loco, id. Fam 2, 6, 1: mors in beneficii parte (al. partem) numeretur, id Phil. 11, 1, 3: voluptatem nullo loco, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90: aliquid in bonis, id Leg 2, 5, 12; id. Fin. 1, 9, 31: aliquid in actis, id. Phil. 1, 8, 19: Herennius in mediocribus oratoribus numeratus est, id. Brut 45, 166: aliquem in septem (sc sapientibus), id Par. 1, 1, 8 —With *inter:* ipse honestissimus inter suos numerabatur, Cic Rosc Am 6, 16: aliquem inter decemviros, Liv. 3, 35, 3: quae jactura inter damna numerata non est, Just. 2, 5, 11; Lact. 2, 12, 4; Val Max. 1, 6, 11: numerabatur inter ostenta deminutus magistratuum numerus, Tac A. 12, 64; id G 29; id. Or. 12; Plin. Ep 4, 15, 1; 5, 3, 6; Quint 3, 7, 18 al: inter amicos, Ov P. 4, 9, 35: aliquem post aliquem, Tac H. 1, 77: Thucydides numquam est numeratus orator, Cic Brut 45, 166 — Hence, **nŭmĕrātus,** a, um, *P. a*, *counted out, paid down:* argentum, Plaut Pers 4, 3, 57; hence, in *ready money, in cash:* hic sunt quinque argenti lectae numeratae minae, id. Ps 4, 7, 50: duo talenta argenti numerata, id. As. 1, 3, 41: (vendidit aedis) praesentariis Argenti minis numeratis, id Trin 4, 3, 75: dos uxoris numerata, Cic Caecin. 4, 11 pecunia, id. Fl. 32, 80 — Hence, *subst* **nŭmĕrātum,** i, *n*, *ready money, cash:* quae tua est suavitas nolles a me hoc tempore aestimationem accipere, nam numeratum, si cuperem, non haberem, Cic Fam 5, 20, 9: ut numerato malim quam aestimatione, id. Att 12, 25, 1; Liv. 36, 21 *fin;* Hor Ep 2, 2, 166: in numerato, *in ready money:* testamento edixit relinquere in numerato HS DC, Plin. 33, 10, 47, § 135 proferre in numerato, id. 33, 3, 17, § 55, Gai Inst 2, 196; 3, 141 — Hence, **B.** Trop: in numerato habere, *to have in readiness* (a phrase of Augustus): dictum est de actore facile dicente ex tempore, ingenium eum in numerato habere, Quint 6, 3, 111; cf. Sen. Contr 2, 13 *fin*

2. nŭmĕrō, *adv*, v numerus *fin*

nŭmĕrōsē, *adv*, v. numerosus *fin*

nŭmĕrōsĭtas, ātis, *f* [numerosus] **I.** *A great number, multitude* (post class): numerositas innumera, Macr S 5, 20: filiarum, Tert Monog 4: curialium, Cod. Th 12, 5, 3: Scriptorum, Sid. Carm 23, 150 — **II.** *Rhythm, harmony,* Aug Doctr. Christ. 4, 20; id. ib 55, 109

nŭmĕrōsĭter, *adv*, v numerosus *fin.*

nŭmĕrōsus, a, um, *adj* [numerus] **I.** *Consisting of a great number, numerous, manifold* (post-Aug.): numerosa pubes, Val Fl. 5, 40: partus, Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 233: numerosā caede futuram ultus mortem, Sil. 10, 172: herba radice magnā, numerosa, Plin 21, 24, 95, § 167: civitas, numerosissima provinciae totius, *the most populous,* Tac. Agr. 17: numerosissima florum varietas, Plin, 35, 11, 40, § 125: numerosissima suffragia, id. 7, 28, 29, § 101: classis, Juv. 7, 151: excelsae turris tabulata, id. 10, 106. copiosa et numerosa domus, Plin. Ep 4, 15, 4: debitor arcae, Mart 3, 31, 3; id. 4, 1, 3: pullus equinus lato et musculorum toris numeroso pectore, Col 6, 29, 2, so, feminibus torosis ac numerosis, id. ib: pictor diligentior quam numerosior, *who is more accurate than prolific,* Plin 35, 11, 40, § 130: gymnasium longe numerosius laxiusque, *more extensive, with more wings,* Plin. Ep 10, 48, 4: numerosa tabula, *a painting with many figures,* Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 138: numerosum opus, *of various contents,* Quint. 5, 10, 10: sermo, id. 8, 6, 64: pectus, Col. 6, 9, 2: numerosa res means *variously accomplished, having a knowledge of many things:* RES NVMEROSA FVI, Inscr Grut 655, 3 —**II.** *Full of rhythm* or *harmony, according to rhythm, measured, rhythmical, harmonious, melodious* (class): numerosaque bracchia ducit, Ov Am 2, 4, 29: numerosos ponere gressus (al gestus), id. P. 4, 2, 33: numerosa oratio, *rhythmical, melodious:* si numerosum est id in omnibus sonis atque vocibus, quod habet quasdam impressiones et quod metiri possumus intervallis aequalibus; recte etc, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185: apta et numerosa oratio, id. Or. 50; 52: numerosus Horatius, Ov. Tr 4, 10, 49: Myron numerosior in arte, quam Polycletus, *more harmonious,* Plin 34, 8, 19, § 58 —Hence, *adv*, in two forms **1. nŭmĕrōsē. A.** *Numerously, multifariously* (not in Cic): numerosius onerare, Col 4, 21, 2: numerosius dividere, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 61. —*Sup:* familias numerosissime comparant, App de Deo Socr. p 54, 14: sententias versare quam numerosissime, Quint. 10, 5, 9: numerose loqui, *to speak in the plural number,* Tert adv. Prax. 12.—**B.** *Rhythmically, harmoniously, melodiously* (class.): fidiculae numerose sonantes? Cic N D 2, 8, 22: (sententia) cadit numerose, id. Brut 8, 34: numerose dicere, id. Or 66, 221; 65, 219; 62, 210: numerosius dicere, Gell. 7, 3, 53 —

2. nŭmĕrōsĭter, *rhythmically, harmoniously, melodiously,* Arn. 2, 73

nŭmĕrus, i, *m* [Gr νέμω, to distribute; cf. numa, nemus, nummus], *a number.* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen: illi octo cursus septem efficiunt distinctos intervallis sonos: qui numerus rerum omnium fere nodus est, Cic Rep 6, 18, 18; cf Macr Somn. Scip 1, 6: duo hi numeri, Cic Rep 6, 12, 12: consummare perfectissimum numerum, quem novem novies multiplicata componunt, Sen. Ep 58: numerumque referri Jussit, *that their number should be counted,* Verg E 6, 85; cf.: numerus argenteorum facilior usui est, *the counting, reckoning* Tac G 5 *fin:* sed neque quam multae species, nec nomina quae sint Est numerus; neque enim numero conprendere refert, *cannot be counted,* Verg G 2, 104: eorumque nummorum vis et potestas non in numero erat, sed in pondere, Gai. Inst 1, 122.—**B.** In partic **1.** *A certain collective quantity, a body, number* of persons or things. tunc deinceps proximi cujusque collegii . . . in sortem coicerentur, quoad is numerus effectus esset, quem ad numerum in provincias mitti oporteret, S C ap Cic Fam 8, 8, 8: haec in Aeduorum finibus recensebantur numerusque inibatur, Caes. B G 7, 76; Liv 38, 22: eum clavum, quia rarae per ea tempora litterae erant, notam numeri annorum fuisse ferunt, Liv. 7, 3 Pompilius ad pristinum numerum duo augures addidit, Cic Rep 2, 14, 26: haec enim sunt tria numero, *in number, altogether,* id. de Or 2, 28, 121: classis mille numero navium, id Verr 2, 1, 18, § 48: oppida sua omnia, numero ad duodecim, incendunt, Caes B G 1, 5: ad duorum milium numero ex Pompeianis cecidisse reperiebamus, id. B C 3, 53: reliqui omnes, numero quadraginta, interfecti, Sall

J 53, 4, cf id ib 93, 8 cum magnus pirātarum numerus decesset, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 28, § 72 ad eorum numerum *to the full number of them*, id. ib 2, 5, 28 § 73, id. Q Fr 2, 13, Caes. B G 5 20 si naves suum numerum haberent Cic. Verr 2, 5 51, § 133 supra numerum, *superfluous* Suet Ner 15, id Claud. 25 magnus numerus frumenti *a great quantity* Cic. Verr 2 2, 72, § 176, cf id. Planc 26, 64, Caes. B C 2 18 vini, Cic. Phil 2, 28 66, so without an adj, like the Engl *number*, for *a great number* est (in eadem provincia) numerus civium Romanorum atque hominum honestissimorum, id. Font. 5, 13 (1, 3) plures numero tuti, Tac. A 14, 49 *fin* sed illos Defendit numerus, Juv 2, 46, cf. Verg E 7, 52 latet in numero virtus, Sil. 1, 323 —**2.** In *plur* numeri, *the mathematics, astronomy* ut a sacerdotibus barbaris numeros et caelestia acciperet, Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87 Thales hoc etiam numeris inquirit et astris, Sid. 15 79 numerisque sequentibus astra, Stat. Th. 4, 411 —Rarely in *sing*, Claud. Cons Mall. 130 — **3.** In milit lang, *a division* of the army, *a troop, band* (post-Aug) sparsi per provinciam numeri, Tac. Agr 18, cf. plena urbs exercitu insolito multi ad hoc numeri e Germania ac Britannia id H 1, 6 nondum distributi in numeros erant, Plin. Ep 10, 29 (38) 2 revocare ad officium numeros, Suet Vesp 6 militares numeri, *cohorts*, Amm 14 7, 19 in numeris esse, *to be enrolled*, Dig 29, 1, 43, cf ib 29, 1, 38, Claud Epith Pall. et Celer 86, Inscr Grut 1096 —**4.** Like the Gr ἀριθμός, *a mere number*, opp to quality, worth nos numerus sumus et fruges consumere nati, *we are mere numbers, ciphers* Hor Ep 1, 2, 27, cf Juv 2, 46 supra —**5.** In gram, *a number* (singular, plural dual) Varr L. L 9, § 65 sq Müll, Quint 1, 4, 27, 1, 5 42, 47, 1, 6, 25 et saep —**C.** Transf, poet, *dice* (marked with numbers) seu ludet numerosque manu jactabit eburnos, Ov A A 2, 203 et modo tres jactet numeros id ib 3, 355, cf Suet Tib 14, 2.—**II.** Trop, *number, rank, place, position, estimation, relation, class, category* (cf nomen locus in loco, in vicem) me adscribe talem (i e talium) in numerum, Cic Phil 2 13, 33 in illo antiquorum hominum numero reponi, id. Verr 2, 3 90, § 210 in deorum numero haberi, id. N D 3 19, 48 reponere, id. ib 3 3, 21 referre, id ib 3, 1 12 numero beatorum aliquem eximere Hor C 2, 2, 18 si quo in numero illud, quod per similitudinem affertur, et quo in loco illud, cujus causa affertur, haberi conveniat, ostendetur Cic Inv 2, 50, 151, id Verr 2, 2, 54, § 134 ex hoc numero hunc esse, id Arch 7, 16 parentis numero alicui esse, id Div in Caecil 19, 61 sq in hostium numero habere aliquem Caes B G 1, 28 ducere in numero hostium, id ib 6, 32 hujus originis apud veteres numerus erat ex illis, Amm 23, 6 35 in numero esse, *to be of the number of, to be reckoned among, to be* any thing, Lucr 5 180 Q. Aelius Tubero fuit illo tempore nullo in oratorum numero, Cic. Brut. 31, 117 sine actione summus orator esse in numero nullo potest, id. de Or 3, 56, 213 quo sunt in numero Curiosolites, etc., Caes. B G 7, 75, 4, 3, 7, 2, Nep Att 1, 4 quo in numero ego sum, Cic. Fam 13, 23, 1, Caes. B C. 2, 44, 3, 3, 53, 2 qui in eo numero fuisset, Cic. Phil 2, 11, 25, id Fl 4, 9, id Fam 7, 6, 1 quo in numero hi quoque fuerunt Liv 39, 36 *fin.* — Without *in* ut civium numero simus, Liv 4, 4 12, 7, 30, 19, 30, 42, 9, 4, 66, 11, 36, 35, 9 aliquem hostium numero habere, Caes. B G 6, 6, 3, id. B C 3, 82, 3, id. B G 6, 21, 2 qui hostium numero non sunt, Cic. Phil 13, 5, 11, id Brut 20, 78 aliquo numero esse, *to be of some repute*, id. Fam 1, 10, Caes. B G 6 13, 1, cf. Cic. Or 62 208, id de Or 3, 9, 33 Bambalio quidam, homo nullo numero *of no account* Cic. Phil 3, 6 16 numerum aliquem obtinere, id. Brut. 47, 175 —**B.** *A part* of a whole *member, category* omnes numeros virtutis continet, Cic. Fin 3, 7, 24 varium et elegans omni fere numero poëma, id Ac. 1, 3 9 mundus perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris atque partibus id N D 2, 13 37 animalia imperfecta suisque Trunca vident numeris, Ov M 1 427, 7, 126 quid omnibus numeris praestantius? Quint. 10 1 91 liber numeris omnibus absolutus Plin. Ep 9, 38, cf of the days of the month lunā alternis mensibus XXX implebit numeros, alternis vero detrahet singulos, Plin. 18, 32, 75, § 325.—Hence, omnium numerorum esse, *to be complete, perfect*, Petr 68 puer omnium numerûm, id ib 63 And, on the contrary: deesse numeris suis, *to be deficient*, Ov Am. 3, 8, 11 —**C.** *Order* quaecumque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo, Digerit in numerum, Verg A. 3, 446 —**D.** *An office, duty, part* ad numeros exige quidque suos, Ov R. Am 372 Veneri numeros eripere suos, id H 4, 88, id Am 3, 7, 18, cf id ib 3, 7, 26 verae numeros modosque ediscere vitae, Hor Ep 2, 2, 143 —**E.** *Musical measure, time, rhythm, harmony numbers* in numerum exsultant, Lucr 2, 631 in musicis numeri, et voces et modi etc., Cic. de Or 1 42, 187, Quint. 9, 4, 126 histrio si paulum se movet extra numerum, Cic Par 3, 2, 26, Quint. 12, 2, 12 sit igitur hoc cognitum, in solutis etiam verbis inesse numeros, Cic Or 56, 190 Isocrates verbis solutis numeros primus adjunxit, id ib 52, 174 in soluta oratione modum tamen et numerum quendam oportere servari, id. Brut. 8, 32 multum interest, utrum numerosa sit, id est similis numerorum, an plane e numeris constet oratio, id Or 65, 220 redigere omnes fere in quadrum numerumque sententias, id ib 61, 208 —Hence quamvis nil extra numerum fecisse modumque Curas, *nothing out of measure, improper*, Hor Ep 1, 18, 59 —**2.** *A measure, number*, in poetry nam cum sint numeri plures, iambum et trochaeum frequentem segregat ab oratore Aristoteles, Cic de Or 3, 47, 182, id Or 64, 215 numeris nectere verba, Ov P 4, 2, 30, 4, 2, 5 numeros memini, si verba tenerem i e *the tune*, Verg E 9 45 numerisque fertur Lege solutis, Hor C 4, 2, 11 —**3.** *A verse*, in gen (poet) arma gravi numero violentaque bella parabam Edere, i e *verses in heroic metre*, Ov Am 1, 1, 1 impares, i e *elegiac verses*, id ib 3, 1, 37 — Hence, **nŭmĕrō** (*abl*), adv verb, lit, measured according to number or time, i e *precisely, exactly, just* (only ante class., freq in Plautus, not found in Ter or Lucr) **A.** *Just, precisely, at the right time, on the instant* numero mihi in mentem fuit Plaut. Am 1, 1, 25 neminem vidi qui numero sciret, quod scitu est opus, Naev ap Fest p 170 Müll —**B.** *Quickly, rapidly, soon* numero significat cito, Non 352, 16 sq: (apes) si quando displicatae sunt cymbalis et plausibus numero reducunt in locum unum, Varr R R 3, 16, 7 —With *nimis* perfalsum et abs te creditum numero nimis, *too quickly, too soon*, Afran ap Paul ex Fest. p 170 Müll numquam nimis numero quemquam vidi facere quam facto est opus, Turp ap Non 352, 20 —**2.** In a bad sense *too quickly too hastily too soon* Menaechme, numero huc advenis ad prandium Nunc opsonatu redeo, Plaut. Men 2 2, 13 numero dicis, id Cas. 3, 5, 28, id Mil 5, 1, 6 o Apella, o Zeuxis pictor, Cur numero estis mortui, hinc exemplum ut pingeretis? *why have you died too soon?* id. Poen 5, 4, 102, Afran ap Non 352, 26, id. ap Paul ex Fest. l l

1. Nŭmīcĭus, ii, and **Nŭmīcus**, i, *m*, *a small river in Latium, near Lavinium, on the banks of which stood the grove of* Juppiter Indiges now *Rio Torto* **A.** Form Numicius (rare) amnis, Plin 3 5, 9, § 56 corniger, Ov F 3 647 —**B.** Form Numicus venerandi Numici Unda, Tib 2, 5, 43, in *nom* Numicus, Sil 8, 180, Liv 1, 2 6, Sil 2, 15, Aur Vict Orig Gent. Rom 14, 2, Verg A. 7, 150, Serv Verg A 4, 620 al

2. Nŭmīcĭus, a *the name of a Roman* gens So L. Numicius Circeiensis, Liv 8 3 T Numicius Priscus, *a consul*, id 2, 63 Ti Numicius, *a tribune of the people*, Cic Off 3, 30 109 Minucius Thermus Tac. A 16, 20 To Numicius is addressed Hor Ep 1, 6

Nŭmĭda, ae, *m*, = Νομάς, *a nomad* Arabia Numidarum, Vitr 8, 3 8 (= Arabia Nomadum, Plin 5, 16, 15, § 72) Numidas dicimus quos Graeci Νομάδας, sive quod id genus hominum pecoribus negotietur sive quod herbis ut pecora aluntur, Paul ex Fest. p 173 Müll —**II.** In partic *a Numidian*, usually in the *plur*, **Nŭmĭdae**, ārum, *the Numidians, a people of Northern Africa, between Mauritania and the territory of Carthage*, in the modern *Algiers*, Sall. J 46, 3; 66, 2; 89, 7; Liv 29, 31, 34, Verg A. 4, 41; Hor C 3, 11, 47 — Enslaved and used in Rome as mounted attendants and messengers, Sen Ep. 87, 8, 123, 6; Tac. H 2, 40; Inscr. Orell. 2877: Numidarum columnae, i. e *of Numidian marble*, Juv. 7, 182 —In *gen plur.* Numidûm gentes, Mart. 12, 26, 6.—In *sing* Numida, Sall. J. 12, 4 —**2.** As *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Numidians, Numidian* Numidae jaculatores, Liv 28, 11: Numidae leones, Ov A A 2, 183; Numida dens, i e *ivory*, id. P. 4, 9, 28; ursos figebat Numidas, Juv 4, 100 —**3.** *A Roman surname*: Plotius Numida, Hor C 1, 36.—**B.** Hence, **1. Nŭmĭdĭa**, ae, *f*, *the country of Numidia*, Mel. 1, 6, 1, Plin 5, 3, 2, § 22; Sall. J 8, 1; 13, 2, 16, 5; Col 3, 12, 6 et saep — Whence, **Nŭmĭdĭānus**, a, um, *adj*, *Numidian*, Plin 15, 15, 16, § 55.—**2. Nŭmĭdĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, *Numidian* equi Numidici, Liv. 30, 6 scuta, Sall J 94, 1: cedri, Plin 16, 40, 79, § 216 gallina, Col 8, 2, 2; called also Numidicae aves, Plin 10, 48, 67, § 132: marmor, called also Libycum, Poenum, id 5, 3, 2, § 22, 36, 6, 8, § 49; Sen Ep 86, 6 Numidicus, *a surname of* Q Caecilius Metellus, *bestowed on him for his victory over Jugurtha*, Vell 2, 11, 2, Aur. Vict Vir. Ill 62, 1.

Nŭmĭsĭus, a, *the name of a Roman and Latin gens.* **1.** C Numisius, Liv 41, 8 —**2.** T Numisius Tarquiniensis, Liv 45, 17 —**3.** Numisius Tiro, Cic Phil 2, 4, 8 — **4.** Numisius Lupus, Tac H 1, 79, 3, 10 — **5.** Numisius Rufus, Tac. H. 4, 22, 59, 70 —**6.** Numisius, *a Latin chieftain*, Liv 8, 11 —Hence, **II. Nŭmĭsĭānus**, a, um (**Nŭmĕsĭānus**, Isid Orig 17, 5), *adj*, *of* or *belonging to a Numisius, Numisian* Numisiana vitis, Col 3, 2, 2; 7, 12, 43, 9, Plin 14, 2, 4, § 34

nūmisma and **nummisma**, ătis, v nomisma.

Nŭmistro, ōnis, *f*, *a city in Lucania*, near the mod. *Muro*, Liv. 27, 2, 4, Front. 2, 2, 6 —Hence, **Nŭmistrāni** or **Nŭmestrāni**, ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of* Numistro, Plin 3, 11, 15, § 98

Nŭmĭtor, ōris, *m* **I.** *A king of Alba, brother of Amulius, father of Ilia, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus*, Liv. 1, 3, Ov. F 4, 53, 809; 5, 75; id. M 14, 773, Verg A 6, 768, Juv. 7, 74.—**II.** *A Rutulian*, Verg A. 10, 342.

Nŭmĭtōrĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens* **1.** C. Numitorius, Cic Verr 2, 5, 63, § 163 —**2.** L Numitorius, *a tribune of the people*, Liv 2, 58.—**3.** P Numitorius, Liv. 3, 45, 54 —**4.** Q Numitorius Pullus, *a leader of Fregellae in the contest of that city with the Romans*, Cic. Inv 2, 34, 105; id. Fin 5, 22, 62 —*His daughter* was named Numitoria, Cic Phil 3, 6, 17

nummārius (so acc. to the better MSS, others **nūmārius**) a, um, *adj* [nummus] *of* or *belonging to money, money* **I.** Lit difficultas nummaria, *pecuniary difficulty*, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 28, § 69, cf difficultas rei nummariae, id. ib 2, 4 6, § 11 theca nummaria *a money box, coffer*, id Att 4, 7, 2 arca Nov ap Non 495 25 res, *the coinage*, Cic Off 3, 20, 80 lex Cornelia nummaria, *passed by Sylla against forgery*, id Verr 2, 1 42 § 100 poena *a fine*, Dig 4, 8, 11, Paul Sent. 5, 6, 9 —**II.** Transf, *bribed with money, venal, mercenary* judices Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8, id. Clu 28, 75 varia judicum genera nummarii pauci, sed omnes irati id ib 27, 75 judicium, id Verr 2 3, 57, § 131 interpres pacis, id Clu 36, 101 tribunal, Sen Ben 1, 9, 4

(**nummātĭo** or **nūmāt-**, MSS reading Cic. Phil 2, 45 115, where Halm and Madv have nundinatione, B and K mutatione.)

nummātus (**nūmāt-**) a, um, *adj* [nummus] *moneyed, furnished with money, rich* homo bene nummatus, Cic. Agr 2 22, 59 bene nummatum decorat Suadela Venusque, Hor Ep 1, 6, 38 nummatior revertor, App M 1, p 105, 19

Nummos-expalpōnĭdes, ae *m* [nummos expalpor] *a flatterer for money*, a fictitious comic name Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 22

†nummōsus (**nūm-**), a, um, *adj* [nummus], *well furnished with money, wealthy, rich* (for the usual nummatus),

hoc inclinamentum hujuscemodi verborum, ut vinosus, mulierosus, religiosus, nummosus, significat copiam quandam immodicam rei, super quâ dicitur, Nigid. ap. Gell. 4, 9, 2.

* **nummŭlārĭŏlus (nūm-)**, i, *m. dim.* [nummularius], *a money-changer*, Sen. Apocol. *med.*

nummŭlārĭus (nūm-), a, um, *adj.* [nummulus], *of or belonging to money-changing;* as *adj.* very rare: mensa, Dig. 14, 3, 20.—**II.** *Subst.:* **nummŭlārĭus (nūm-)**, ii, *m., a money-changer, money-broker*, mensarius (post-Aug.; cf. argentarius): nummulario, non ex fide versanti pecunias, manus amputavit mensaeque ejus affixit, Suet. Galb. 9; Petr. 56; Dig. 16, 3, 7; Mart. 12, 57, 8.—**B.** *An officer of the mint who tested the silver before it was coined*, Inscr. Orell. 3226; 3227.

nummŭlus (nūm-), i, *m. dim.* [nummus], *some money, money:* nummulis acceptis, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 6: nummulorum aliquid, id. ib. 1, 19, 9: nihil aliud curant, nisi agros, nisi villulas, nisi nummulos suos, id. ib. 8, 13, 2.

nummus (thus written in the better MSS., others **nūmus**), i (*gen. plur.* usu. nummûm, but nummorum, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 115; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 49, § 117; Hor. S. 2, 3, 149, etc.), *m.* [from root νέμω; cf. numerus], *a piece of money, a coin, money.* **I.** In gen.: adulterini, *counterfeit money*, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91: adulterati, Paul. Sent. 5, 25, 1: aurei, Cic. Phil. 12, 8, 20: plumbei, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 11: argenteus, Vulg. 1 Reg. 2, 36: putat suos nummos vos comedisse, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 25: habere in nummis, *in ready money*, id. Off. 3, 10, 1; id. Verr. 2, 3, 86, § 199; cf.: (hominem) non modo in aere alieno nullo, sed in suis nummis multis esse et semper fuisse, id. ib. 2, 4, 6, § 11: jactabatur enim temporibus illis nummus sic, ut nemo posset scire, quid haberet, *the value of money fluctuated*, id. Off. 3, 20, 80: asper, i. e. *not worn smooth by use*, Pers. 3, 69; cf. Sen. Ep. 19, 10: crescit amor nummi, Juv. 14, 139.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A Roman silver coin, called also* nummus sestertius, *and simply* sestertius (v. sestertius), *a sesterce:* eccos tris nummos habes, Plaut. Men. 1, 4, 1: cogit Scandilium quinque illa milia nummum dare atque annumerare Apronio, Cic. Verr. 2, 3. 60, § 140; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 61, § 140: binis milibus nummum, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 8; cf. for the *gen.* nummûm, Cic. Or. 46, 156, and v. Ritschl, prol. p. 89; *gen.* nummorum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 5; Suet. Aug. 46 *fin.;* id. Dom. 4 *fin.;* Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 167.—With *sestertius*, Liv. 8, 11: percipere mille nongentos quinquaginta sestertios nummos, Col. 3, 3, 9: sestertiis sescentis nummis, id. 3, 3, 9, § 13.—**2.** Transf., like our *farthing, cent*, to denote *a very small sum, a trifle, low price*, etc.: assident, subducunt, ad nummum convenit, *to a farthing, to a cent*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 12: ecquis est ex tanto populo, qui bona C. Rabirii nummo sestertio sibi addici velit? *at a farthing's value*, id. Rab. Post. 17, 45; id. Fin. 2, 17, 55: quae maxima inter vos habentur, divitiae, gratia, potentia, sestertio nummo aestimanda sunt, Sen. Ep. 95, 59: damnatus ... et sestertio nummo veniit, Liv. Epit. 55; Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 34.—**B.** As a Greek coin, *two* drachmae (only in Plaut.): illi sunt drachumis miseri; me nemo potest Minoris quisquam nummo, ut surgam, subigere, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 19: *Me.* Quibus hic pretiis porci veneunt sacres sinceri? *Cy.* Nummo, id. Men. 2, 2, 16; id. Ep. 1, 1, 52; id. Aul. 3, 2, 34.

numnam and **numne**, v. num, I. ζ.

numqua, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 34; more correctly written separate, num qua.

numquam or **nunquam** (both in good use; the former prevails before the Augustan age), *adv.* [ne-umquam], *at no time, never:* numquam edepol med istoc vinces, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 13: quod (principium) si numquam oritur, ne occidit quidem umquam, Cic. Rep. 6, 25, 27; id. Att. 14, 13, 6: videre mihi videor tantam dimicationem, quanta numquam fuit, id. ib. 7, 1, 2: illum numquam, dum haec natio viveret sine curâ futurum, id. Sest. 63, 132: numquam ante hoc tempus, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: numquam donec, Liv. 34, 23.—**B.** Followed by a negative. **1.** By a clause with quin, *ut non*, to denote that which *always occurs:* numquam fui usquam, quin me omnes amarent plurimum, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 62: numquam epistulam tuam accipio, ut non protinus una simus, Sen. Ep. 40, 1.—**2.** With a negative in the same clause, affirmatively: numquam non ineptum, *always*, Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 112; id. Fam. 12, 18, 1; Sen. Ep. 11, 4; cf.: probi mores numquam non plurimum profuerint, Quint. 7, 2, 33: numquam nisi honorificentissime Pompeium appellat, *never otherwise than, always*, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 10.—* **II.** For non, *not, by no means:* qui hodie numquam ad vesperam vivam! Plaut. As. 3, 3, 40: numquam omnes hodie moriemur inulti, Verg. A. 2, 670: numquam hodie effugies, *by no means*, id. E. 3, 49; cf. Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 270; id. Mil. 4, 4, 56; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 44: nihil in mentem? numquam quidquam (= prorsus nihil), Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 12; cf. Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 8.

Numquampostreddōnĭdes, ae, *m.* [numquam-post-reddo], *who never will return any thing*, a comically formed name: Quodsemelarripides Numquampostreddonides, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 22 (dub.; al. Numquamposteaeripides, *from whom one can never recover any thing, Nevergetagain's son*).

numquando, *more correctly written* separate, num quando; v. num.

num-quid (nunqu-), *adv. interrog.* **I.** In a direct interrogation, where there is no corresponding term in English: numquid meministi? *do you remember?* Ter. And. 5, 4, 40: numquid, Gnatho, tu dubitas, quin ego perierim? id. Eun. 5, 8, 13: numquid Pomponius istis Audiret leviora, pater si viveret? Hor. S. 1, 4, 52; 1, 4, 136; 1, 2, 69: numquid ergo illuc accedo? Quint. 6, 3, 79; cf. igitur, id. 7, 1, 55; 7, 1, 48.—Esp. in taking leave: num quid aliud? or num quid vis? *have you any thing further to say? do you want me longer? Eun.* Quid? Me num quid vis? *Meg.* Vale, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 53; 2, 2, 85; id. Curc. 4, 2, 39; id. Truc. 4, 4, 30: numquid aliut, id. Most. 2, 1, 57.—**II.** Rarely in an indirect interrog., *whether:* scire sane velim, numquid necesse sit, comitiis esse Romae, Cic. Att. 12, 8: si dubitare coeperit, numquid testatus decesserit, vel numquid vivat, Dig. 38, 15, 2.

num-quis (nunqu-), qui, quae (qua), quod, *pron. interrog. adj.;* usually written separate, num quis; v. num.

nunc, *adv.* [Sanscr. nu, nûnam, now; Gr. νύ, νῦν; cf. Lat. num, with *demonstr.* -ce], *now, at present, at this time* (prop. of that which is present to the speaker or writer). **A.** In gen. **1.** Contrasted with past time (opp. tum, tunc, antea, quondam, aliquando, olim, etc.): longe aliam, inquam, praebes nunc atque olim, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 53; Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 4: alium esse censes nunc me atque olim, id. And. 3, 3, 13: omnia, quae sunt conclusa nunc artibus, dispersa quondam fuerunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 187: sed tu illum animum nunc adhibe, quaeso, quo me tum esse oportere censebas, id. Fam. 6, 1, 16; Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 24; Verg. A. 6, 776: sed erat tunc excusatio oppressis; nunc nulla est, Cic. Phil. 7, 5, 14; Liv. 4, 34, 6; 4, 25, 13: arx minus aliquanto nunc munita quam antea, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5, 13: nunc si videtur, hoc; illud alias, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23; Liv. 29, 18, 18; Suet. Tib. 29: aut nunc ... aut aliquando, Cic. Mil. 25, 67: ante hoc tempus numquam ... sed nunc, id. Ac. 1, 1, 3.—**2.** Contrasted with future time (opp. postea, mox, olim, etc.): Cluentio nisi nunc satisfecero, postea satisfaciendi potestas non erit, Cic. Clu. 4, 10; Liv. 39, 19, 6: deos nunc testes esse, mox fore ultores, id. 3, 2, 4; 3, 25, 8: *qui olim nominabitur, nunc intellegitur*, Quint. 10, 1, 104; Verg. A. 4, 627; cf. Liv. 40, 15, 4.—**3.** *Absol.* of present time, without suggestion of contrast, = hodie, nostro tempore: nunc tibi pater hic est. Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 21: Marcellus, qui nunc aedilis curulis est, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 57.—With the *interrog. ne*, in the form **nuncine** (for num-ce-ne; ante-class.): hem, nuncin demum? Ter. And. 4, 1, 59.—**B.** Strengthened by demum, denique, primum (v. h. vv.): nunc demum intellego, Plaut. *Mil. 2, 6, 62; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 12:* nunc demum rescribo his litteris, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 1: tantum accessit, ut mihi nunc denique amare videar, antea dilexisse, id. ib. 14, 17, A, 5; id. Fam. 9, 14, 11; Ov. A. A. 3, 121: nunc, quam rem oratum huc veni, primum proloquar, Plaut. Am. prol. 50; 2, 2, 63; 2, 2, 52: nunc primum hoc aures tuae crimen accipiunt? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 24; 2, 2, 60, § 147: hoc quoque propter tuos ternos denarios nunc primum postulatur, id. ib. 2, 3, 25, § 63.—**C.** In special phrases. **1.** Ut nunc est, *as things now are, in the present state of affairs, as matters stand:* constitui, ut nunc est, cum exercitu proficisci, Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 31, 17: quae (causae) si manebunt ... et, ut nunc est, mansurae videntur, Cic. Att. 12, 29, 1: suaviter, ut nunc est, inquam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 5.—**2.** Qui nunc sunt, *the men of this time, those now living, the present age:* judiciis, qui nunc sunt, hominum, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, § 43; Plin. 22, 25, 71, § 147; cf.: tace stulta: non tu nunc hominum mores vides? *of the men of this day*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 57.—**3.** Nunc ipsum, *just now, at this very time:* quin nunc ipsum non dubitabo rem tantam abicere si id erit rectius, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 2; 8, 9, 2; 12. 40, 2: nunc tamen ipsum, id. ib. 12, 16, 11.—Nunc repeated with emphasis: nunc, nunc o liceat crudelem abrumpere vitam, Verg. A. 8, 579 (al. nunc o nunc); 5, 189: nunc, nunc adeste, nunc in hostiles domos Iram vertite, Hor. Epod. 5, 53.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of past or future time, conceived as present, *now, at that time.* **1.** Of past time: id adeo nos nunc factum invenimus, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 46: item Menandri Phasma nunc nuper dedit (Gr. νῦν ἄρτι), Ter. Eun. prol. 9: nunc in causâ refrixit, Cic. Planc. 23, 55: quos ego campos antea nitidissimos vidissem, hos ita vastatos nunc videbam, ut, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47: nunc reus erat apud Crassum, id. Att. 2, 24, 4: cum eum antea tui similem in dicendo viderim, tum vero nunc ... multo videbam similiorem, id. Brut. 71, 250: incerto nunc etiam exitu victoriae signa intulerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 62, 6; 6, 40, 6: nunc Saliaribus Ornare pulvinar deorum Tempus erat dapibus, Hor. C. 1, 37, 2.—Esp. in orat. obliq., where the nunc of direct narration is retained: dixit, nunc demum se voti esse damnatum, Nep. Timol. 5, 3; Liv. 3, 19, 8; 3, 40, 10; 8, 33, 18; 8, 34, 3; 42, 52, 8: nec nunc adulteria objecturum ait, Tac. A. 11, 30; cf. Nipperd. ad Tac. A. 14, 35; Krebs, Antibarb. p. 774.—**2.** Of future time (rare): quis nunc te adibit? Cui videberis bella? Quem nunc amabis? Cat. 8, 16 sq.; Just. 8, 2, 10.—**B.** Of the state of affairs, the condition of the argument, etc., *now, under these circumstances, in view of this.* **1.** In gen.: nunc quoniam hominem generavit et ornavit deus, perspicuum sit, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27; Prop. 4, 9, 73: vera igitur illa sunt nunc omnia, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 106: non ego nunc vereor, ne sis mihi vilior istis, Prop. 1, 2, 25; Ov. F. 1, 333: nunc itaque et versus et cetera ludicra pono, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 10: quid nunc? Plaut. As. 3, 3, 71; id. Aul. 2, 3, 77.—**2.** Introducing a fact or conclusion opposed to a previous supposition or thought: etiamsi ad vos esset singulos aliquid ex hoc agro perventurum, tamen honestius eum vos universi quam singuli possideretis. Nunc vero cum ad nos nihil pertineat, etc., Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 85; id. Tusc. 3, 1, 2; id. Cat. 2, 7, 16; id. Font. 11, 24: si ecastor nunc habeas quod des, alia verba perhibeas; nunc quia nihil habes, maledictis te eam ductare postulas, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 36; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 8; Quint. 8, 6, 48; 10, 5, 7; Liv. 21, 40, 3: quodsi Mazaeus supervenisset, ingens clades accipi potuit: nunc, dum ille segnis in eo tumulo sedet, etc., Curt. 4, 12, 15.—**C.** Nunc ... nunc, *now ... now; at one time, at another; sometimes ... sometimes:* tribuni plebis nunc fraudem, nunc neglegentiam consulum accusabant, Liv. 4, 2: nunc hac parte, nunc illâ, id. 34, 13: ut nunc in liminibus starent, nunc errabundi domos suas pervagarentur, id. 1, 29: nunc hos, nunc illos aditus omnemque pererrat Arte locum, Verg. A. 5, 441; 5, 189: nunc huc, nunc illuc curro, Ov. H. 10, 19.—Also thrice repeated: nunc ad prima signa, nunc in medium, nunc in ultimo agmine aderat, Curt. 7, 3, 17; *Just. 4, 1, 4; and even five times*, Sen. Dial. 5 (Ira), 3, 6.—The first nunc is sometimes poetically omitted: pariterque sinistros, Nunc dextros solvere sinus, Verg. A.

5 830 —**b.** Nunc . . . mox, Vell 2, 63 —**c.** Nunc . . . postremo, Liv 3, 49 —**d.** Nunc . . . modo, Liv 8, 32, Ov M 13, 922 —**D.** In forming a climax, *but now*, Plaut Bacch 3, 3 8 quae quidem multo plura evenirent si ad quietem integri iremus nunc onusti cibo et vino perturbata et confusa cernimus Cic Div 1, 29, 60 si haec non ad cives Romanos, si non ad homines, verum ad bestias conqueri vellem, tamen tanta rerum atrocitate commoverentur Nunc vero cum loquar apud senatores populi Romani, etc , id. Verr 2 5, 67, § 171 si nunc (vero), id. Font 11, 25, id. Cat 2 7, 14, id Fam 15, 13, 3 cum aliquid videbatur caveri posse, tum id neglegi dolebam, nunc vero, eversis omnibus rebus etc , id. ib 6 21, 1 cum . . . nunc vero Brut ap Cic. Fam 11, 19, 1.—**E.** In a transition, to introduce a new subject *in that case, now, then* abi nunc, populi fidem implora, Auct. ap Cic Fam 10, 32, 3, Sen Ben 5, 12 3 sq , 6, 35, 5, Plaut Stich 1, 3, 17, cf Sall J 14, 17, for nunciam, v jam, I A 1 b

nuncia (nunt-), ae, v nuntius

nuncine (nuncc-) v nunc, I A *fin*

nuncubi, *adv* [from num with cubi], *anywhere? whether anywhere?* (ante class.) nuncubi hic vides citrum, aut aurum? Varr R R 3 2, 4, 2, 5, 2.—* **II.** Transf , *at any time? ever?* nuncubi meam Benignitatem sensisti in te claudier? Ter Eun 1, 2, 83

nuncŭpātim, *adv* [nuncupo] *by name* (post class) Sid Ep 9, 16 *in carm* , Claud Mam Stat Anim 2 9 *fin*

nuncŭpātĭo, onis, *f* [id] *a naming, calling, a name, appellation* (post Aug) **I.** In gen justitiam universae virtutis nuncupatione complectitur, App Dogm Plat 2, p 15, 39 regum, id de Mundo, p 68, 24 nuncupatio Augusta, *the title of Augustus*, Amm 23, 6, 2 —**II.** In partic **A.** *A naming* or *appointing as heir* cum a parentibus inter liberos palam heres nuncuparetur, derisores vocabat, quod post nuncupationem vivere perseverarent, Suet Calig 38, cf Gai Inst 2, §§ 104 109, Ulp Reg t 20, § 9, Dig 28, 6 18, 28, 16, 20 —**B.** *A dedication* of a book mihi patrocinia ademi nuncupatione, Plin H N praef § 8 —**C.** *A public pronouncing* of vows votorum nuncupationes, Tac A 16, 22, Suet Ner 46 sollennium verborum, *at the consecration of a temple*, Val Max 5, 10, n 1

nuncŭpātīvus, a um [id] *so called, nominal*, Ambros de Fide, 5, 1, 22 —Hence, *adv* **nuncŭpātīvē,** *nominally*, Hier in Psa 26, Facund Def 1, 4

nuncŭpātor, oris, *m* [id], *a namer* (post class) Pythagoras primus philosophiae nuncupator et conditor, App Flor p 352, 13

nuncŭpo, avi, atum, 1 (nuncupassit for nuncupaverit, v in the foll), *v a* [nomen capio], *to call by name, to call, name* (mostly ante class. and post Aug , esp in jurid lang quem cultrix nomine nostro nuncupat Ov F 1, 246, cf Cic de Or 3, 38 153, Quint 8, 3 27 Spald *N cr*, cf designo, declaro, dico) nuncupare nominare valere apparet in legibus ubi nuncupatae pecuniae sunt scriptae, item in choro, in quo est Aenea! Quis est qui meum nomen nuncupat? Item in Medio Quis tu es mulier, quae me insueto nuncupasti nomine? Varr L L 6, § 60 Müll CVM NEXVM FACIET MANCIPIVMQVE VTI LINGVA NVNCVPASSIT ITA IVS ESTO, Frgm XII Tab ap Paul ex Fest p 173 Müll , cf Cic. Off 3 16, 65, cf also id. de Or 1, 57, 245 nuncupata pecunia est nominata, certa (nomine certa?), nominibus propriis pronuntiata Paul ex Fest p 173 Müll tum illud quod erat a deo donatum, nomine ipsius dei nuncupabant, Cic. N D 2, 23, 60, cf id ib 2, 28, 71 res utiles deorum vocabulis, id ib 1, 15, 38, Plin. 4, 12, 27 § 91 Pompeii M titulos omnes triumphosque hoc in loco nuncupari id 7, 26, 27, § 95 aliquam reginam, Just 24, 2, 9 aliquem Caesarem, Aur Vict. Caes 23 2 Indigetem, Ov M 14 608 —Poet alicujus fidem, *to invoke*, Pac. ap Non 90 21 (Trag Rel p 78 v 141 Rib) —**II.** In partic **A.** Nuncupare heredem *to name publicly before witnesses as one's heir* heredes palam ita ut exaudiri possint nuncupandi sunt Dig 28, 1, 21 voce nuncupatus heres Just. 12, 15 *fin* , Dig 37, 11, 8 nuncupatum testamentum, *a testament drawn up in the presence of witnesses in which the testator names his heirs*, Plin. Ep 8, 18, 5 —**B.** In gen., *to constitute* or *appoint as one's heir*, Suet Claud 4, id. Calig 38 nec quia offendit alius, nuncuparis sed quia ipse meruisti, Plin Pan 43 —**C.** *To announce publicly, proclaim formally* consultatum pro rostris an in senatu an in castris adoptio nuncuparetur, Tac H 1, 17 —**D.** *To pronounce vows publicly to offer vows, to vow* vota nuncupata dicuntur, quae consules, praetores cum in provinciam proficiscuntur faciunt ea in tabulas praesentibus multis referuntur At Santra L. II de verborum antiquitate satis multis nuncupata colligit non directo nominata significare sed promissa et quasi testificata, circumscripta, recepta, quod etiam in votis nuncupandis esse convenientius, Paul ex Fest p 173 Müll , Cic Phil 3, 4, 11, Liv 21, 63 cum consul more majorum secundum vota in Capitolio nuncupata, cum lictoribus paludatus profectus ab urbe esset, id. 41, 10 solvere vota nuncupata pro incolumitate exercitus, Val Max 1, 1 *fin*

nunc-usque, *adv* , *until now* (post class.), Amm 14, 2, 13 al

nundĭālis, v nundinalis

1. nundĭna, ae, *f*, v nundinus, II

2. Nundĭna, ae, *f* , v nundinus, I

nundĭnae, arum, *f* , v nundinus, II

* **nundĭnālis,** e, *adj* [nundinae] *of* or *belonging to the* nundinae nundinalis cocus, *a bad cook, employed only on market days* Plaut Aul 2 4, 45, cf id Ps 3, 2, 6, sqq (or perhaps nundinalis stands for nundinarius v h v , and nundinalis cocus is *a market cook, one who sets up a movable kitchen for the people who come to market* Wagner prefers the reading nundialis, and explains the phrase, *a cook hired only for the* silicernium, *fit only to prepare a funeral feast*, cf Paul ex Fest p 173 Müll)

nundĭnārius, a um, *adj* [id] *of* or *belonging to a market* or *fair, market* (post Aug) forum Plin 8, 51, 77, § 208 oppidum, id 12, 17, 40 § 80 epulae, *given to those who attended the market*, Dig 17, 2, 69

nundĭnātĭcius or **-tius,** a, um, *adj* [nundinor] *for sale* (post class) capita i e *the unveiled faces of girls*, Tert Virg Vel 3

nundĭnātĭo, ōnis *f* [id], lit., *the holding of a market* or *fair* , hence, *a trading, trafficking buying and selling* fuit nundinatio aliqua et isti non nova, ne causam diceret, Cic Verr 2 5, 5, § 10 quae libido in jure dicundo fuerit, quae varietas decretorum, quae nundinatio, id ib 2, 1, 46, § 120 juris et fortunarum id Agr 1, 3, 9, id Phil. 2 45, 115 Orell *N cr* —**II.** *The market price*, Cod Th 7, 4, 32.

nundĭnātor, oris, *m* [id] *a trader, trafficker* **I.** Lit , Paul ex Fest s v nundinae, p 173 Müll NVNDINATOR, *an appellation of Mercury as the patron deity of brokers*, Inscr Rein cl 1, n 80 —**II.** Trop nundinator salutis publicae, Ps Quint Decl 12, 3

nundĭno, are, v nundinor *fin*

nundĭnor, atus, 1 v *dep* [nundinae] **I.** Lit , *to attend* or *hold market, to trade, traffic* (syn mercor) in captivorum pretiis nec victoris animo, nec magni ducis more nundinans *chaffering* Liv 22 56 nefandis nundinandi commerciis, Amm 31, 5, Macr S 1, 16 —**B.** Transf , *to come together in large numbers* in Solonio ubi ad focum angues nundinari solent, Cic Div 2 31 66 —**II.** Trop , *to get by trafficking, to purchase, buy* nundinari senatorium nomen Cic Verr 2, 2 49, § 122 jus ab aliquo, id ib 2 1 46 § 119 totum imperium populi Romani id Phil 3, 4 10 —**B.** *To trade away to sell* constabat eum in cognitionibus patris nundinari praemiarique solitum Suet Tib 7 judices sententias suas pretio nundinantur, App M 10 p 235, 13 —*Act* collat form **nundino,** *to sell* (post class.) nundinatum pudorem Firm Math 6 31 *fin* , Auct ap Capitol. Gord 24 *fin* , so in *part perf* nundinatus *traded away sold*, Firm Math 6 31 *med.*, Prud στεφ 10, 969, Tert Virg Vel 13

nundĭnum, i *n* , v nundinus III

nundĭnus, a um *adj* [novem dies] *of* or *belonging to nine days*, hence, *subst* **I. Nundĭna,** ae, *f* (sc dea), *the goddess who presided over the purification and naming of infants, which took place in the case of boys on the ninth and in that of girls on the eighth day after birth*, Macr S 1, 16, 36 —**II. nundĭnae,** arum (*sing* collat form **nundĭna,** ae, Sid Ep 7, 5), *f* , *the ninth day*, i e *the market day, the weekly market*, denoting the time, the place, and the business (on market days the country people came into the city for the purpose of buying and selling, and of attending to public and religious affairs) nundinas feriatum diem esse voluerunt antiqui ut rustici convenirent mercandi vendendique causa eumque nefastum, ne, si liceret cum populo agi, interpellarentur nundinatores, Paul ex Fest p 173 Müll , cf Rutilius scribit, Romanos instituisse nundinas, ut octo quidem diebus in agris rustici opus facerent, nono autem die, intermisso rure, ad mercatum Legesque accipiendas Romam venirent, Macr S 1, 16, § 34 annum ita diviserunt, ut nonis modo diebus urbanas res usurparent, reliquis VII ut rura colerent, Varr R. R. 2 praef § 1 erat in eo ipso loco nundinarum πανηγυρις, Cic Att 1, 14, 1 illi Capuam nundinas rusticorum, horreum Campani agri esse voluerunt, id Agr 2, 33, 89, Plin 28, 2, 5, § 28, 18, 3, 3, § 13 farris pretium in trinis nundinis ad assem redegit id 18, 3, 4, § 15 —**B.** Trop , *trade, traffic, sale* totius rei publicae nundinae, Cic. Phil 5, 4, 11, cf vectigalium flagitiosissimae nundinae, id ib 2, 14, 35 —**III. nundĭnum,** i, *n.*, *the market time*, for the most part only in the connection inter nundinum, *the time between two* nundinae, and trinum nundinum *the time of three* nundinae, or at least seventeen days (reckoned from the first market day to the third, inclusive, it was necessary that this period should expire before a bill could be put to the vote, Macr S 1, 16, § 34) si nihil gustat inter nundinum, Lucil ap Non 214, 28 quoties priscus homo ac rusticus Romanus inter nundinum barbam radebat, Varr ib 214, 30, 32 postquam comitia decemviris creandis in trinum nundinum indicta sunt, *on the third market day*, Liv 3, 35 rogatio sive non trino forte nundino promulgata sive non idoneo die Quint 2, 4 35 quod in ceteris legibus trinum nundinum esse oportet, Cic Dom 16, 41 primo nundino, Lampr Alex. Sev 28 —**B.** *The duration of the consulship, under the emperors* (= two months), Vop Tac 9, Lampr Alex Sev 43

nunquam and **nunquis,** v numquam and numquis

nuntĭa, v nuntius, II C

nuntĭātĭo (nunc-), ōnis, *f* [nuntio], used only in relig and jurid lang **I.** In relig lang , *a declaring announcing, a declaration, announcement* made by the augur respecting what he has observed nos nuntiationem solum habemus consules etiam spectionem, Cic Phil 2, 32, 81, 5, 3, 9 —**II.** In jurid Lat , *an announcement, notice, declaration, information* So of an information respecting ownerless goods which fall to the fiscus variae causae sunt ex quibus nuntiatio ad fiscum fieri solet, Dig 49, 14, 1 novi operis, *an information lodged respecting a work undertaken by another to one's injury* de novi operis nunciatione, Cod Just 8, tit 11, Dig 39, 1, tit 1, 5, etc

nuntĭātor (nunc-), ōris m [id] (post class) **I.** *A reporter, declarer, announcer* apparuit Christus rei maximae nuntiator, Arn 1 *fin* , Tert Carn Christ 7 —**II.** *An informer* Dig 39, 1, 20, 48, 16, 6

nuntĭātrix (nunc-) icis, *f* [nuntiator] *she that announces* (late Lat), Cassiod Var 2, 11

nuntĭo (nunc-) avi, atum, 1, *v a.* [nuntius] *to announce, declare, report, relate narrate make known, inform, give intelligence of*, etc. (cf narro indico, trado, scribo, dico, certiorem facio etc.) **I.** In gen , alike of verbal and of written communications, constr *acc of thing* and *dat. of person* , for the acc. may stand an *acc* and *inf*, a clause with *ut* or *ne* and *subj* , or *subj* alone or with *de* and *abl* , for the *dat* an *acc* with *ad* (ante class), in *pass* , both personal and impersonal the latter most usually, esp in *perf* nuntiatum est,

with *subj clause* **A.** *Act* **1.** With *acc of thing* (*dat of person*) non dubito quin celerius tibi hoc rumor, quam ullius nostrum litterae nuntiarint, Cic Att 1, 15, 1 horas quinque puer nondum tibi nuntiat, Mart 8, 67, 1 senatui ac populo victoriam, Suet. Ner 1 ut nuntiarem nuntium exoptabilem, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 67 voluptatem magnam, Ter Heaut 1, 2, 10 quid est, quod percipi possit, si ne sensus quidem vera nuntiant, Cic Ac 2, 25, 79 talia tibi, Plin. Ep 5, 17, 6 horas, *to tell the time of day,* Mart. 8, 67, 1, 10, 48, 1, cf. Tac A. 15, 30 — **2.** With clause qui nuntiarent prope omnes naves afflictas esse, Caes B G 5, 10, 4, 11, 6 nuntiate regi vestro, regem Romanum deos facere testes, Liv 1, 22, 7 litterae tuae laeta continebant, quod te in urbe teneri nuntiabant, Plin Ep 5, 9, 1 visus est talis, qualem esse eum tuae mihi litterae nuntiarant, Cic Att. 1, 19, 11 — *With ut, ne,* or *subj* Catilinae nuntiare, ne eum Lentulus alique terrerent, Sall C 48, 4 deligit centurionem qui nuntiaret regibus ne armis disceptarent, Tac A. 2, 65 nuntiatum, ut prodiret, Cic de Or 2, 86, 358 Vibius nuntiavit Pisoni Romam ad dicendam causam veniret, Tac A. 2, 79 jubet nuntiare miserae, dicendam ad causam postero die adesset, id. ib 11, 37, Dig 49, 14, 44 — **3.** With *inf* ergo nuntiat patri abicere spem et uti necessitate, Tac A 16, 11 *init* — **4.** *Absol* *Ly* Salutem multam dicito patrono *Cu* Nuntiabo, *I will do so,* Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 38 — **B.** *Passive* constructions **1.** *Pers* utinam meus nunc mortuos pater ad me nuntietur, Plaut Most 1, 3, 76 aquatores premi nuntiantur, Caes B C 1, 73 crebris motibus terrae ruere in agris nuntiabantur tecta, Liv 4, 21, 5 (tribuni) summa vi restare nuntiabantur, id. 4, 58, 4, 22, 54, 9 hoc adeo celeriter fecit, ut simul adesse, et venire nuntiaretur, Caes B G 3, 36 jamjam adesse ejus equites nuntiabantur, id ib 1, 14, Plin Ep 3, 7, 1 — **2.** *Impers* conantibus, priusquam id effici posset, adesse Romanos nuntiatur, Caes. B G 6, 4, 1 Caesari nuntiatur Sulmonenses cupere, etc, id. B C 1, 18, 1 nuntiatur Afranio magnos commeatus ad flumen constitisse id. ib 1, 51, 1 non dubie mihi nuntiabatur Parthos transisse Euphratem, Cic Fam 15, 1, 1, id Verr 2, 5, 34, § 87, id. Mil. 18, 48 nuntiatum est nobis a M Varrone, venisse eum Roma, Cic. Ac 1, 1, 1 cum paulo esset de hoc in commodo nuntiatum, id Verr 2, 5, 16, § 41 nuntiatumque Hannibali est, Liv 23, 19, 11, Cic Fam 11, 12, 1, Tac A. 2, 79 — *Absol* occiso Sex Roscio, qui primus Ameriam nuntiat? *who will be the first bearer of the tidings?* Cic Rosc Am 34 96 bene, ita me di ament, nuntias, *you bring good news,* Ter Hec 4, 4, 20 — **II.** In partic, in jurid. Lat, *to denounce, inform against* causam pecuniae fisco, Dig 49, 14, 39, cf. cum heres decessisset, exstitit qui bona nuntiaret, ib 29, 5, 22 opus novum, *to inform against a work undertaken by another to one's injury* opus novum, si tibi nuntiavero, ib 4, 7, 3, 16, 43, 20, 3

nuntĭus, a, um, *adj* [perh contr from noventius, from obsol. novere, to make new, v novus] **I.** *That announces, signifies, makes known, announcing, informing* (poet) nuntia fibra deos? Tib 2, 1, 26 fratre reversuro, nuntia venit avis, Mart 8, 32, 8 nuntia littera Ov H 6 9 simulacra In mentes hominum divinae nuntia formae, Lucr 6, 77, cf id 4, 704 habes animi nuntia verba mei, Ov H 16, 10 exta venturae nuntia sortis, Tib 3, 4, 5 — **II.** Usually as *subst* **A. nuntium,** i, *n*, *an announcement, message, news* (rare) ad aures nova nuntia referens, *this new message,* Cat 63, 75, cf nuntius est qui nuntiat, nuntium, quod nuntiatur, Serv Verg A 11, 896 de caelo nuntium erit, Varr L L 6, 86 tyrannum perturbant nuntia, Sedul 2, 474. — **B. nuntĭus,** i, *m*, *a bearer of news one who brings intelligence, a reporter messenger, courier* (freq and class), both of persons and things Mercurius Jovis qui nuntius perhibetur Plaut Stich 2, 1, 1 ad me rus advenit nuntius, id. Merc. 4 1, 1 o hominem fortunatum, qui ejusmodi nuntios seu potius Pegasos habet Cic Quint 25, 80 litteris, nuntiis, cohortationibus omnes excitare id Phil 14, 7, 20 facere aliquem certiorem per nuntium, id Att 11, 24, 4 aliquid audire sine capite, sine auctore, rumore nuntio, id Fam. 12, 10, 1 litteras et nuntios mittere ad aliquem, Caes B G 1 26 nuntius ibis Pelidae, Verg A. 2, 547 nuntius adfert rem, Cic Imp Pomp 9, 25 nuntius ales, i e Mercurius, Ov H 16, 68 Mercurius, nuntius Jovis et deorum, Hor C 1, 10, 5 nuntii afferunt Darium premi a Scythis, Nep Milt. 3, 3 — Poet., of a woman huic dea utinam non hic tibi nuntius essem, Val Fl. 2, 141 — **b.** *A messenger, the bearer of a written message,* = tabellarius (very rare) nuntio ipsius, qui litteras attulerat dici (placuit), Liv 42, 37, 6 — **2.** Abstract **a.** In gen, *a message, news, tidings* nuntium exoptabilem nuntiare, Plaut Stich 2, 2, 67 opta ergo ob istunc nuntium quidvis tibi, id. Merc 5, 2, 65 inest lepos in nuntio tuo magnus, id. Rud. 2, 3, 22 acerbum nuntium alicui perferre, Cic. Balb 28, 64 de Q Fratre nuntii nobis tristes venerunt, id. Att 3, 17, 1 exoptatum nuntium alicui afferre, id Rosc Am 7, 19 nuntium optatissimum accipere, id Fam 2, 19, 1 nuntium perferre, id. Lig 3, 7 nuntium ferre ad aliquem, Liv 4, 41 horribilis nuntius affertur, Cat 84, 10, Verg A 8, 582 — **b.** In partic (*a*) *A command, order, injunction* quos senatus ad denuntiandum bellum miserat, nisi legatorum nuntio paruisset, Cic. Fam. 12, 24, 2, Nep Chabr 3, 1 — (β) Nuntium uxori remittere or mittere, *to send one's wife a letter of divorce,* Cic de Or 1, 40, 183, 56, 238, id. Att 1, 13, 3, Dig 24, 2, 4, 24 3, 22 — Also of a woman who separates from her husband, Cic Top 4, 19, App M 9, p 230 *med.* — *Of the annulling of a betrothment* si invito patrono nuntium sponsa liberta remiserit, Dig 23, 2, 45 — Of the rejection of the marriage contract by the parents and guardians ego adeo jam illi remittam nuntium adfini meo, Plaut Truc 4, 3, 74 si puellae tutores ad infringenda sponsalia nuntium miserint, Dig 23, 1, 6. — (γ) Hence, transf virtuti nuntium remittere, *to renounce,* Cic Fam 15, 16, 3 — **C. nuntĭa,** ae, *f*, *a female messenger, she that brings tidings* nuntia fulva Jovis, i e *the eagle,* Poet. ap Cic Leg 1, 1, 2, cf Liv 1, 34 historia nuntia vetustatis, Cic de Or 2, 9, 36 vox nuntia cladis, Liv 5, 50 fama nuntia veri, Verg A. 4, 188, Ov P 4, 4, 15 plaga nuntia rerum, Lucr 4, 704, cf Val. Fl 2, 141, B 1 a. *fin* supra

nūper, *adv* [for novum per, cf semper], *newly, lately, recently, not long ago* **I.** Lit. quamquam haec inter nos nuper notitia admodumst, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 1 Flect. Ussing (al nupera) nuper, et quid dico nuper? immo vero modo, ac plane paulo ante vidimus, Cic Verr 2, 4, 3, § 6, Verg. E 2, 25, 3, 2, 99, 5, 14 al de quo sum nuper tecum locutus, Cic Att 14, 7, 2, 13, 29 is, qui nuper Romae fuit, id. de Or 1, 19, 85 fac, quod fecisti nuper in curia, id Lig. 12, 37, id Div in Caecil. 20, 64 miseraeque nuper virgines nuptae, Hor C 2, 8, 22 — Followed by *cum,* Cic de Or 3, 61, 229, Liv 28, 42, 14 — *Sup* ab eo quod ille nuperrime dixerit Cic Inv 1, 17, 24. quoniam nuperrime dictum facillime memoriae mandatur, Auct Her 3, 10 18 — **2.** Esp nunc nuper, *a little while ago, just now,* Plaut Truc 2, 4, 45, Ter Eun prooem 9, Symm Ep 2, 3, App M 9, 16, p 224 — **II.** Transf, *recently, in modern times* neque ante philosophiam patefactam, quae nuper inventa est, Cic Div 1, 39, 86 quid ea quae nuper, id est paucis ante saeculis reperta sunt, id. N D 2, 50, 126, Liv 4, 30, 14, of a time three years back, Cic Sull. 32 89, four years back Caes B G 1, 6 — **B.** *Formerly, once* vixi puellis nuper idoneus Nunc, etc, Hor C 3, 26 1 heros regali conspectus in auro, id A P 227

nūpĕrus, a, um, *adj* [nuper], *late, fresh, recent* (ante and post-class) recens captum hominem nuperum et novicium Te perdocere, Plaut Capt 3, 5, 60 elephanti nuperi a silva (al nuper), Flor 4, 2 — *Sup* nuperrimus etiam proferebant antiquissimi Prisc p 606 P, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 4

Nups (also written **Nupsia, Nupsis**), *the name of two cities in Egypt,* Plin 6, 29, 35, §§ 178, 179

nupta, ae, *f*, v nubo

nuptālĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj* [nupta], *of* or *belonging to a marriage wedding, nuptial* (only in jurid. Lat) donum, Dig 50, 16, 194

‡**nuptĭābĭlis,** e, *adj* [nuptiae], *marriageable* nupta, nubilis, nuptiabilis, Not. Tir p 131.

nuptĭae, ārum (*dat* nuptis, Inscr Orell 7421), *f plur* [nupta], *a marriage, wedding, nuptials* **I.** Lit exornatis nuptiis, Plaut Aul 4, 10, 54 dum ego cum Casina faciam nuptias, id Cas 2 8, 50 nuptias adornare, id. Aul. 2, 1, 35 facere, id ib 2, 4, 9 coquere cenam ad nuptias, id ib 3, 2, 15 in nuptias aliquem conicere, Ter And. 3, 4, 23 nuptias alicui conficere, id. Phorm 2, 1, 28 apparare, id ib 4, 4, 20 in nuptiis alicujus cenare, Cic Q Fr 2, 3, 7 nuptiarum expers, *unmarried,* Hor C 3, 11, 11 ab eis nuptiis abhorrere, Cic Clu 9, 27 conciliare, Nep Att 5, 3 quae nuptiae non diuturnae fuerunt, Cic. Clu. 12, 35 Cornificia vetula sane et multarum nuptiarum, id. Att 13, 29, 1 ut minores ante tradamus ad nuptias, Vulg Gen 29 26 providebit puellae nuptias et vestimenta ib Exod. 21, 10 incestae, Gai Inst 1, 59 — **II.** Transf, of *sexual intercourse* cujus mater cotidianis nuptiis delectabatur, Auct Her 4, 34, 45, Just 31, 6, 3, Petr 26 — **b.** Of *a change of form,* i e *union with a new body* illae suae monstruosae nuptiae, said of Lucius, who was transformed into an ass, App M 7, 22, p 197

nuptĭālis, e, *adj* [nuptiae], *of* or *belonging to a marriage, wedding, nuptial* ludi, Plaut Cas 5, 1, 2 cena, id Curc 5, 2, 61, Suet Calig 25 dona, Cic Clu 9, 28 faces, id. ib 6, 15, Hor C 3, 11, 33 carmina, Cat 61, 12 al — Hence, *adv* **nuptĭālĭter,** *as at a wedding* Venus nuptialiter laeta, Mart. Cap 6, § 705

nuptĭātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *one who marries* (late Lat), Hier ad Jov 1, n. 38 nuptiatores, γαμοστόλοι, Gloss Philox

nupto, āre, *v freq n* [nubo], *to marry wed* (post class), Tert Sod. 45

***nuptŭla,** ae, *f dim* [nupta], *a young wife,* Varr ap Non. 357, 2

nuptŭrĭo, ivi, īre, *v desid n* [nubo], *to desire to marry* (post Aug.), Mart 3, 93, 18, App Mag p 319, 9

1. nuptus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from nubo

2. nuptus, ūs, *m* [nubo], *a covering, veiling,* Varr L L 5, § 72 Müll — **II.** Transf, *marriage, wedlock* (post class) nuptumque passa, Stat S 5, 1, 45 solenni nuptu filias locabant, Aur Vict Vir Ill. 59

nŭra, ae, v nurus.

‡**nŭrĭcŭla,** ae *f dim* [nurus] *a daughter in law,* Inscr De Vita Inscr Benev 53, 136

Nursĭa or **Nurtĭa,** ae, *f*, *a Sabine city,* the mod. *Norcia* frigida, Verg A. 7, 715 — Hence, **II. Nursīnus,** a, um, *adj*, *Nursian* rapa, Col 10, 421, Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 130 pilae, Mart. 13, 20, 2. — In *plur subst* **Nursīni,** ōrum, *m*, *the Nursians,* Plin. 3, 12 17, § 107

Nurtĭa, v Nortia.

†**nŭrus,** us (*dat* nuru, Tac A 6, 29 — Form **nūra,** Rénier, Inscr Afr 1590), *f.* [for snurus, kindr with Sanscr snusha and the Old Germ snur, Schnur, Gr νυός], *a daughter in law* **I.** Lit uno animo omnes socrus oderunt nurus, Ter Hec 2, 1, 4, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 58, Verg A 2, 501 jam tua, Laomedon, oritur nurus, i e *Aurora, the wife of Tithonus, a son of Laomedon,* Ov F 6, 729 matrum nuruumque caterva, id. M 12, 216, Gai Inst 2, 159, Juv 14 220 — **II.** Transf. **A.** *A son's betrothed bride,* Dig 23, 2 12 — **B.** *The wife of a grandson* or *great grandson,* Dig 23, 2, 14, ib 2, 8, 2 — **C.** *A young woman, married woman* (poet) inque nurus Parthas dedecus illud eat, Ov A. A 3, 248, id M 2, 366, id H 16, 184, Mart 4, 75, 2 nurus Latinae, Ov M 2, 366, Luc 1, 146

†**nūs,** *m*, = νοῦς **I.** In gen, *the understanding* (post-class), Mart. Cap 2, § 126 — **II.** In partic, *one of the æons of Valentinian,* Tert adv Valent 7, 9

‡**nuscitiōsum (nusciciōsum)** Ateius Philologus ait appellari solitum, qui propter oculorum vitium parum videret

At Opilius Aurelius nusciciones (*fort leg* nuscitiones) esse caecitudines nocturnas Aelius Stilo, qui plus videret vesperi, quam meridie, nec cogno ceret, nisi quod usque ad oculos admoruisset, Paul. ex Fest p 173 Müll.

nusquam, *adv* [ne usquam], *nowhere, in no place.* **I.** Lit nusquam invenio Naucratem, Plaut Am 4, 1 6 fratrem nusquam invenio gentium Ter Ad. 4, 2, 1, Plaut. Am 2, 1, 73 sive est illa scripta uspiam, sive nusquam, Cic. Leg 1, 15 42, Liv 1, 38, Verg A. 4, 373 nolite arbitrari me, cum a vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore, Cic. Sen. 22 79 et saep nusquam non, *everywhere*, Plin. 24, 1, 1, § 1 nusquam alibi, *nowhere else*, Cic. Ac. prooem 2, 32, 103, Liv 39, 38, 1, 43, 9, 4 nusquam quidquam, *nothing whatever*, Plaut As. 3, 3, 41 —**II.** Transf **A.** *On no occasion, nowhere, in nothing* nusquam equidem quicquam deliqui, Plaut Men 5, 2, 30 praestabo sumptum nusquam melius poni posse, Cic. Q Fr 3, 1, 2 —**B.** With verbs of motion, *no whither, to no place*, Plaut Mil 2 5, 43, Ter Eun. 2, 2, 50 nusquam abeo, id Ad 2, 2, 38, Auct. Her 2, 2, 3 —**2.** *To* or *for nothing* ut ad id omnia referri oporteat, ipsum autem nusquam, Cic. Fin 1, 9, 29 plebem nusquam alio natam, quam ad serviendum, Liv 7, 18, so, nusquam alio, id. 4, 54, 7 —**C.** Nusquam esse, *not to exist, not to be* (mostly poet. and in post-class prose), Plaut Mil 4, 4 62 ergo nunc Dama sodalis Nusquam est, Hor S 2, 5, 101, Dig 47, 2, 38, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 11

nūtābĭlis, e, *adj* [nuto], *tottering* (post class.) App de Deo Socrat p 44, 19

nūtăbundus, a, um, *adj* [id], *tottering, staggering* (post class) **I.** Lit miles App M 9, p 237, 1, Salv Gub D 6, 13 —**II.** Trop, *vacillating, uncertain*, Lact 6, 3, 6

* **nūtāmen,** ĭnis, *n* [id] *a nodding, waving* tremulo pennae, Sil. 2 399

nūtātĭo, ōnis *f* [id] (post Aug) **I.** *A nodding* capitis, Plin. 11, 37, 49, § 135 —**II.** *A swaying* **A.** Lit. frequens et in utramque partem nutatio Quint 11, 3, 129 —**B.** Trop, *a shaking, tottering* nutatio reipublicae, Plin Pan. 5, 6

nutiquam, v neutiquam.

nūto, avi, atum, 1, *v freq n* [nuo (of re nuo, ab nuo), Gr νεύω, cf numen, nutus] *to nod* with the head. **I.** Lit neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, Plaut As 4 1 39, id Merc 2, 3, 72 capite nutat id. Mil. 2, 2, 52 crebro capitis motu nutans, Suet Calig 38 nutans Distorquens oculos Hor S 1, 9, 64 —**B.** Esp, *to command by a nod or sign* nutat ne loquar, Plaut. Men 4, 2 48 —**II.** In gen, *to sway to and fro, to totter, shake, stagger* **A.** Lit nutant circumspectantibus galeae, et incerti trepidant, Liv 4 37 ornus Verg A. 2, 629, 9, 682 percutiens nutanti pectora mento Ov M 11, 620 nutans machinamentum Tac H 4 30 nutantem vulnere civem Juv 15, 156 rami pondere, Ov A. A. 2 263 cristae Sil 1, 501 turres Luc 6 136 plaustra, Juv 3, 256 —**B.** Trop **1.** *To waver in one's opinion* or *judgment, to doubt, hesitate* etiam Democritus nutare videtur in natura Deorum, Cic N D 1, 43 120 sic animus vario labefactus vulnere nutat, Ov M 10, 375, cf. Stat Th 8, 614, 4 197 —**2.** *To falter in one's fidelity, to be faithless* ac primo Festus nutabat, palam Vitellium, occultis nuntiis Vespasianum fovens, Tac. H 2, 98, Suet Caes. 4 —**3.** *To be ready to fall* or *give way, to totter, to waver, fail, be weak, falter* fortuna nutabit Liv 21, 44 tanto discrimine urbs nutabat, ut, etc, Tac H 4, 52 nutantem aciem victor equitatus incursat id ib 3, 18, 4 49 rempublicam, Suet. Vesp 8, cf. moenia nutantia Romae Sil. 10, 590 nutantem hostem praevenire, Tac. H 3 40, cf Flor 3 10 4 mundi nutante ruina, Luc 4 403

nūtrĭbĭlis, e *adj* [nutrio], *nourishing, nutritious* (post class.) cibi Cael Aur Tard. 5 1, 9 nutribiliores suci, id. ib 5, 10 126 vina, id. Acut. 2, 37, 212.—*Subst* **nūtrĭbĭlia,** ium, *n*, *nourishing food* Cael. Aur Tard. 1, 4, 109.—Hence *adv* **nūtrĭbĭlĭter,** *so as to be nourished* or *reared*, Theod. Prisc. 4 2.

nūtrĭcātĭo, onis, *f* [nutrico], *a suckling, nursing* (ante and post class.) munus nutricationis grave ac difficile, Gell 12 1 5 puerorum nutricationes, App Dogm Plat 2, p 27 18 herbarum, *a nourishing, rearing*, Varr R. R 1, 44, 4

nūtrĭcātus, us *m* [id.], *a suckling, nursing* (ante class.) plane eductus in nutricatu Venerio Plaut Mil. 3, 1, 55 pecoris, Varr R. R 2, 1, 20 —**II.** *A nourishing, rearing* herba non evellenda in nutricatu, Varr R R. 1, 47, 1, 49, 3 9

‡ **nūtrĭcĭo,** onis, *m* [nutrio], *a nurse*, Inscr Murat 1891, 8

nūtrĭcĭus and **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj* [nutrix], *that suckles, nourishes, nurses* **I.** *Adj* quis Faustulum nescit pastorem fuisse nutricium, qui Romulum et Remum educavit? Varr R R 2 1, 9 nutriciae curae, Arn 2, 58 humus radices tenero velut nutricio sinu recipit, Col. 3, 13, 7 —**II.** *Subst* **A.** **nūtrĭcĭus,** ii, *m*, *a bringer up, a tutor* erat in procuratione regni, propter aetatem pueri, nutricius ejus, Caes B C 3, 107, Inscr Orell 2964 — Also, transf. Favonius afflatu nutricium exercebit, Plin. 18, 34, 67, § 337 — **B.** **nūtrĭcĭa,** ae, *f*, *a nurse, governess, tutoress*, Hier Ep 108, n 30 —**C.** **nūtrĭcĭum,** ii *n*, *a nursing, nourishment* illius pio materno que nutricio aeger convalui, Sen Cons. ad Helv 19, 2 nutricia ducere ab aliquo, Arn 5 163 omnia infantum nutricia, Manil 3, 133 —**2.** In *plur* **nūtrĭcĭa,** orum, *n*, *a nurse's wages*, τὰ θρεπτήρια (late Lat), Dig 50, 13, 1 *fin*

nūtrĭco, are, and **nūtrĭcor,** atus, 1, *v dep* [id] *to suckle, nourish, bring up, rear* **I.** Lit pueros nutricare, Plaut Merc 3, 1, 11 scrofae nutricare octonos porcos parvulos primo possunt, Varr R R 2 4, 13, 2, 2, 8 nutricatur oliva, Afran ap Non 478, 26 viperam sub ala, Petr 50 —**II.** Trop, *to nourish, support, sustain* bona mea inhiant, at certatim nutricant et munerant, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 120 mundus omnia sicut membra et partes suas nutricatur et continet, Cic N D 2, 34, 86 Orell *N cr*, cf Non 478, 21 eum pauper tas nutricata est, App Mag p 285, 33

nūtrĭcŭla, ae, *f dim* [id.] *a nurse* **I.** Lit quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? Hor Ep 1, 4 8, Suet Aug 94 fabulae nutricularum, Quint 1, 9, 2 — **II.** Transf, *she who nourishes, maintains, preserves* a thing nutriculae praediorum Cic Phil 11 5, 12 Gellius nutricula seditiosorum id Vatin 2, 4 nutricula causidicorum Africa, Juv 7, 148 casa nutricula *in which one was brought up* Quint Decl 13, 4

nūtrīmen, inis, *n* [nutrio] *nourishment* naturae, Ov M 15, 354, Juvenc in Matt 25

nūtrīmentālis, e, *adj* [nutrimentum], *nourishing* (late Lat), Dion. Exig Greg Creat. Hom 15

nūtrīmentum, i, *n* [nutrio] *nourishment, nutriment.* **I.** Lit per hanc nutrimentorum consuetudinem Suet Calig 9 —**B.** Transf, *support, nourishment* etc. pro nutrimento omni est raritas vulneris, Plin 17, 23, 36, § 213 suscepitque ignem foliis atque arida circum Nutrimenta dedit i e *fuel*, Verg A 1, 176 nec reddita caro nutrimenta patri, Val Fl 6, 571 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen. *support* eloquentiae, Cic. Or 13, 42 favoris, Val. Max 2, 1 truculentiae App M 9, p 234 —**B.** In partic **nūtrīmenta,** ōrum *a bringing up rearing* nutrimentorum ejus locus ostenditur, Suet Aug 6

nūtrĭo, ivi and ii itum (contr form, nutrimus for nutrivimus, Nemes. Ecl 3 26 nutribat for nutriebat Verg A 11, 572, Sil. 16 29, so, nutribant, Verg A. 7, 485 nutribo for nutriam Rhemn Palaem 1383, Cledon 1914 —In the *dep* form nutritor for nutrito Verg G 2, 425, cf Prisc p 798 P) 4 *v a* [Sanscr root snu, flow, Gr νέω (σνέϝω) swim, cf nurus] *to suckle nourish, feed, foster, bring up rear* (syn alere, not in Cic, but v nutrix and nutrimentum) **I.** Lit. quos lupa nutrit Ov F 2 415 nutritus lacte ferino, id Tr 3 11 3 iligna nutritus glande Hor S 2 4 40 balaenae mammis nutriunt fetus Plin 11 40 95 § 235 serpente ciconia pullos Nutrit Juv 14, 75 taurus nutritus in herba id. 12, 12 —**B.** Transf, *to nourish, support, maintain, foster* —Of plants terra herbas Nutrit, Ov R. Am 45 myrtos roscido umore nutrire, Cat 61, 25 nutriri cinere vult ruta, Plin. 19, 8, 45, § 156 fruges humo nutriente, Curt 8, 10, 8, Petr 120 Pax Cererem nutrit, Ov F 1, 704.—Poet. Edonis nutritum missile ventis, *a shaft taken from a tree toughened by storms*, Val Fl 6, 340 —**2.** *To nourish, nurse, take care of, attend to* the body cura corporum nutriendorum, Liv 4 52 aegrum nutrire per eos cibos, quos, etc, Cels 3, 23 vires, id. ib ulcus *to heal*, id 5, 26 damnum naturae in filio Liv 7, 4 morbos, Cels. 6 6 capillum, Plin 22, 22 39 § 82 comam, Hier in Amos, 8, 9 sq, Vulg 1 Cor 11, 14 sq cutem, mulierum in facie incorruptam, Plin 21, 21, 91, § 159 —**3.** Nutrire vinum, *to mix wine with spices*, in order that it may keep, Col 12, 30 1 nutritum vinum, id 12 21, 3 —**4.** In gen, *to preserve* nutriuntur optime (mensae citreae) splendescuntque, manu sicca fricatae, Plin 13, 15, 30, § 99 —**II.** Trop, *to nourish, cherish, support, cultivate, sustain* indoles Nutrita faustis sub penetralibus, Hor C 4, 4, 25 amorem, Ov A A 3, 579 pascere ac nutrire furorem (al favorem), Sil 7, 497 impetus ille sacer qui vatum pectora nutrit, Ov P 4, 2, 25 carmen, id ib 3, 4, 26 artes bonas praecipue studia litterarum, Aur Vict. Epit 41, 14 nummi quos hic quincunce modesto nutrieras Pers 5, 149 Graeciam, i e *to treat mildly*, Liv 36, 35 —Of fire, *to feed* ignes suscitat foliisque nutrit, Ov M 8, 643, 6, 493 graves simultates, quas Mucianus callide nutriebat, Tac. H 3, 53 *fin* nimiam ac marcentem diu pacem, id G 36

nūtrĭor, īri, = nutrio, v nutrio

nūtrītĭus, a, um, v nutricius.

nūtrītor, oris, *m* [nutrio], *a bringer up, rearer, breeder* (post Aug) volucrum equorum, Stat Th 10, 228 Alexandri Severi, Lampr Alex. Sev 13 a nutritore suo manumissus, Suet. Gram 7, Inscr Orell. 2816

nūtrītōrĭus, a um, *adj* [nutritor] **I.** *Nourishing, nutritive* lac omne nutritorium est, Theod Prisc de Diaet 3 —**II.** *Of* or *belonging to bringing up, rearing* cunae nutritoriae, Aug Conf 12, 27

nūtrītūra, ae, *f* [nutrio], = nutricatus, *a nursing suckling*, Cassiod

1. nūtrītus, a, um, *Part*, from nutrio

(**2. nūtrītus,** ūs, a false read for intrita, Plin 22, 24, 53, § 114, v Sillig ad h l)

nūtrix (old orthogr **notrix,** acc to Quint. 1, 4, 16), īcis *f* [nutrio], *a wet-nurse, nurse.* **I.** Lit omnia minima mansa, ut nutrices infantibus pueris, in os inserant, Cic de Or 2, 39, 162 cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse, id Tusc 3, 1, 2 sidera nutricem nutricis fertile cornu Fecit, Ov F 5, 127, Verg A. 4, 632, 5, 645 Jubae tellus leonum Arida nutrix, Hor C 1, 22, 15 gallina nutrix, *a hen that has chickens*, Col 8, 11, 13 nutricis tolerare labores, Juv 6, 593 mater nutrix, *a mother that suckles her own infant*, Gell 12, 1, 5, Inscr Fabr p 188, n 428 est enim illa (oratio) quasi nutrix ejus oratoris, quem informare volumus, Cic. Or 11, 37. nutricis pallium (prov of any thing soiled, dirty) Plaut Bacch 3, 3, 30 —**B.** Transf. **1.** *She who nourishes* or *maintains* a thing virgines perpetui nutrices et conservatrices ignis, Arn 4, 151 —**2.** Nutrices, *the breasts* Cat. 64, 18 —**3.** *A piece of ground in which shoots of trees are planted in order to be set out again, a nursery garden*, Plin 17 10 12 § 66 —**4.** *The land that supports a family* Plaut Trin 2 4, 111 —**II.** Trop, *a nurse* nostramne, ere, vis nutricem quae nos educat, Abalienare a nobis Plaut Trin 2 4 111 curarum maxima nutrix Nox, Ov M 8 81 Sicilia nutrix plebis Romanae, Cic Verr 2, 2, 2, § 5 nutrix Discordia belli, Claud in Ruf 1, 30

nūtus, ūs, *m* [nuo ĕre (of abnuo, etc), cf nuto] *a nodding, a nod* **I.** Lit Scipio nutu finire disceptationem potuisset, Liv 34 62 nutu tremefecit Olympum, Verg A. 9 106 digitisque saepe est nutuque locutus, Ov Tr 2 453 signaque dat nutu id. F 1, 418 nutus conferre loquaces Tib 1, 2, 21 digiti i e *a beckoning* Tert adv Herm 27· membrorum, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 188 uno meo

nutu jugulari utrumque vestrum posse, Suet. Calig. 32: nutibus oculorum, *winks*, Vulg. Isa. 3, 16.—**B.** Transf., *a downward tendency* or *motion, gravity*: terrena suopte nutu et suo pondere in terram ferri, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: terra suâ vi nutuque tenetur, id. de Or. 3, 45, 178; so in *plur.*, id. N. D. 2, 39, 98.—**II.** Trop., *command, will, pleasure*: ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt, Cic. Or. 8, 24: jura omnia praetoris nutu atque arbitrio meretriculae gubernari, id. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 34: ad alicujus voluntatem nutumque convertere, id. Fam. 3, 10, 10: omnia deorum nutu atque potestate administrari, id. Cat. 3, 9, 21: auctoritate nutuque legum domitas habere libidines, id. de Or. 1, 43, 194: paratum esse ad nutum, id. Phil. 7, 6, 18: ad nutum praesto esse, id. Verr. 2, 1, 31, § 78: respirare contra nutum dicionemque alicujus, id. *Quint. 30, 94*: *alterius sub nutu degitur* aetas, Lucr. 4, 1122: saevae nutu Junonis eunt res, Verg. A. 7, 592.

nux, nŭcis (*gen. plur.* nucerum for nucum, Cael. ap. Charis. p. 40 P.), *f.* [etym. dub.], *a nut.* At weddings it was customary to strew nuts on the floor: sparge, marite, nuces, Verg. E. 8, 30; cf. Varr. ap. Serv. ad E. 8, 30; Paul. ex Fest. p. 173 Müll.; Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 86; Mart. 5, 135. Nutshells were used in coloring the hair: viridi cortice tincta nucis, Tib. 1, 8. 44. Nuts were strewn at the festival of Ceres, Sinn. Capito ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 177 Müll. Children played with nuts, Suet. Aug. 83; Cat. 61, 131; hence, prov.: nuces relinquere, *to give up childish sports, to betake one's self to the serious business of life, to throw away our rattles*, Pers. 1, 10: nux cassa, *a nutshell*: tene amatorem esse inventum inanem quasi cassam nucem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 137.—Fig. of a thing of no value, Hor. S. 2, 5, 36 (= res vel vilissima); cf.: non ego tuam empsim vitam vitiosâ nuce, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 45.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A fruit with a hard shell* or *rind*: nux amara, *a bitter almond*, Cels. 3, 10; so Col. 7, 13; Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 26: castaneae nuces, *chestnuts*, Verg. E. 2, 52: nux pinea, Macr. S. 2, 6, 1; *the fruit of the* tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 40, § 66.—**B.** *A nut-tree*: inter primas germinant ulmus, salix, nuces, Plin. 16, 25, 41, § 97; Liv. 24, 10; Juv. 11, 119.—Poet., *an almond-tree*, Verg. G. 1, 187.

nyctalmos = nyctalopia, q. v.

nyctălōpa, ae, *f.* [nyctalops], *the disease of one who cannot see in the twilight, nyctalopy*, Marc. Emp. 8.

† **nyctălōpĭa**, ae, *f.*, = νυκταλωπία, *the disease of one who cannot see in the twilight, nyctalopy*, Isid. Orig. 4, 8, 8 (al. nyctalmos).

† **nyctălops**, ōpis, *adj.*, = νυκτάλωψ. **I.** *That cannot see in the twilight*, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 170; 8, 50, 76, § 203; Dig. 21, 1, 10.—**II.** *That sees only at night*: nyctalopas, qui per noctem vident et per diem obscuritatem patiuntur, Theod. Prisc. 1, 10.—**III.** *The plant* nyctegretos, Plin. 21, 11, 36, § 62.

Nyctĕgrĕsĭa, ae, *f.*, = Νυκτηγρεσία (Νυκτεγερσια), *Night-watching*, the title of a tragedy of Attius (v. Trag. Rel. Fragm. p. 168 Rib. sq.).

† **nyctĕgrĕtos**, i, *f.*, or **-on**, i, *n.*, = νυκτήγρετον, *a plant that shines by night*, Plin. 21, 11, 36, § 62.

Nyctēis, ĭdis, v. Nycteus.

Nyctĕlĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = Νυκτέλιος, *an epithet of Bacchus*, because his mysteries were celebrated at night: Nyctelius pater, Ov. A. A. 1, 567: latex, *wine*, Sen. Oedip. 492: Nyctelia sacra, *the Bacchanalia*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 383.

nyctĕris, ĭdis, *f.*, = νυκτερίς, *a plant*, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

Nycteus, ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Νυκτεύς, *a son of Hyrieus and the nymph Clonia, and father of Antiopa*: Nycteos Antiope, Prop. 3, 15 (4, 14), 12.—Hence, **II. Nyctēis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *the Nycteide*, i. e. *Antiopa*: Nycteida, Ov. M. 6, 111: Nycteidos, Stat. Th. 7, 190; Hyg. Fab. 7 and 155.

† **nyctĭcŏrax**, ăcis, *m.*, = νυκτικόραξ, *the night-raven*, Hier. Ep. 106, n. 86; Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 41; Paul. Nol. Ep. 40, 6.

Nyctĭmĕnē, ēs, *f.*, = Νυκτιμένη, *the daughter of Epopeus, king of Lesbos, who unknowingly had intercourse with her father: when she discovered it, she fled in despair to the woods, where she was changed by Minerva into a night-owl*, Ov. M. 2, 591; cf. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 403; Hyg. Fab. 204 and 253.

† **nyctostrătēgus**, i, *m.* = νυκτοστράτηγος, *the Greek name of the* praefectus vigilum, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 12.

nyma, ae, *f.*, *a plant*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 27, 12, 82, § 106 (al. nigina).

† **nympha**, ae, and **nymphē**, ēs (*dat. plur.* NYMPHABVS, Inscr. Orell. 1629; NYMFABVS, ib. 1630; NYMPHIS, ib. 1627; 1630 sq.), *f.*, = νύμφη. **I.** *A bride, a mistress*, Ov. H. 1, 27; Tib. 3, 1, 21 (al. merita).—**2.** *A young woman*: se quoque nympha tuis ornavit Iardanis armis, Ov. H. 9, 103.—**II.** Nymphae, *demi-goddesses, who inhabit the sea, rivers, fountains, woods, trees, and mountains; nymphs*: Nymphae, genus amnibus unde est, Verg. A. 8, 71; 10, 551; Ov. M. 5, 540: Nympha Maenalis, i. e. *Carmenta, the mother of Evander*, id. F. 1, 634: Nymphae Libethrides, *the Muses*, Verg. E. 7, 21: vocalis Nymphe, *Echo*, Ov. M. 3, 357. Vows were made to the fountain-nymphs in cases of sickness or of drought, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43; Inscr. Orell. 1631 sq.—**B.** Transf., *water* (poet.): et cadit in patulos Nympha Aniena lacus, Prop. 3, 16 (4, 15), 4.—**2.** *A fountain*, Mart. 6, 43, 2.—**C.** *The pupa* or *nymph* of an insect: alius evolat, alius in nymphâ est, alius in vermiculo, Plin. 11, 21, 24, § 71; 11, 16, 16, § 48.

† **nymphaea**, ae, *f.*, = νυμφαία (Lat.: clava Herculis; cf. Marc. Emp. 33), *the water-lily*, Plin. 25, 7, 37, § 75; App. Herb. 67.

1. Nymphaeum, i, *n.*, = Νύμφαιον, *a promontory and seaport in Illyria, on the borders of Macedonia*, now *Capo di Redeni*, Caes. B. C. 3, 26, 4; Liv. 42, 36, 8; Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 144; Luc. 5, 720.

‡ **2. nymphaeum**, i, v. nympheum.

Nymphaeus, i, *m.* **I.** *A river in Latium, between* Circeii *and* Astura, now *Ninfa*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 57.—**II.** *A river in Mesopotamia*, Amm. 18, 9, 2.

nymphālis, is, *adj.* [nympha], *of* or *belonging to a fountain*: in aquâ nymphali, Octav. Hor. 4.

(**nympharēna**, ae, *f.*, a false read. for Nipparene, Plin. 37, 10, 64, § 175.)

‡ **Nymphĕros**, ōtis, *m.*, = νύμφη-ἔρως (Bridelove), *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 15, 3.

† **nymphēum** (NYMFEVM, Inscr. Orell. 57; 5049; NYMPHAEVM, ib. 3317), i, *n.*, = νυμφεῖον, *a fountain consecrated to the nymphs at Corinth*, Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 151; Capitol. Gord. 32; Cod. Just. 11, 42, 5; 11, 42, 6; Amm. 15, 7, 3; Inscr. Orell. l. l.

‡ **Nymphĭas**, ădis, *f.* [nympha], i. e. descended from a nymph, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Gud. 344, 5.

‡ **Nymphĭcus**, i, *m.*, = Νυμφικός, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Marin. Iscriz. Alb. p. 117.—In *fem.*: ‡ NYMPHICE, Inscr. Murat. 1143, 9.

Nymphĭdĭus, ii, *m.* [nympha], *a Roman surname*, Suet. Galb. 11; Tac. H. 1, 5; 25; Inscr. Murat. 902, 7.

nymphĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [nympha-gigno], *the Nymph-born*, i. e. *Achilles, the son of Thetis*: sors nova nymphigenae votum post fata meretur: Quam pepigit thalamis, hanc habet in tumulis, i. e. *Polyxena, who was immolated on his tomb*, Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. t. i., p. 84 Burm.

Nymphĭus, ii, *m.*, = Νύμφιος, *a proper name*, Liv. 8, 25; 26.

‡ **Nymphŏdōrus**, i, *m.*, = νύμφη-δῶρον, *a Roman surname*: L. SAENIVS L. T. NYMPHODORVS, Inscr. Murat. 1599, 5.

‡ **Nymphŏdŏtus**, i, *m.*, = νύμφη-δοτός, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 109, 1.

† **nymphon**, ōnis, *m.*, = νυμφών, *a bridal chamber*, Tert. adv. Val. 32.

1. Nȳsa, ae, *f.*, *the nurse of Bacchus*: in monte Nysâ, a Nysâ nutrice, Serv. ad Verg. E. 6, 15; cf. Plin. 5, 18, 16, § 74; Cic. N. D. 3. 23, 58.

2. Nȳsa (Nyssa), ae, *f.*, = Νῦσα, *the name of several cities.* **A.** *A city in Caria, on the slope of Mount Messogis*, the modern *Nasli* or *Sultan-hissar*, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 108.—**B.** *A city in Palestine*, the modern *El Baisan*, Plin. 5, 18, 16, § 74.—**C.** *A city in India, on Mount Meros, the birthplace of Bacchus*, Verg. A. 6, 805; Mel. 3, 7; Plin. 6, 21, 23, § 79; Curt. 8, 10; cf. Just. 12, 7, 6; cf.: celso Nysae de vertice.—**II.** Hence, **A. Nysacus**, a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Of* or *belonging to Nysa in Caria.*—**Nysaci**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Nysaeans*, Cic. Fam. 13, 64, 1.—**2.** *Of* or *belonging to Nysa, in India*; poet. for *Bacchic*: chori, Prop. 3, 15 (4, 16), 22: palmes, Sil. 7, 198: Hydaspes, Luc. 8, 227: cacumina Gauri, Sil. 12, 160.—**B. Nȳsēis**, ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Nysaean*, i. e. *Bacchic*: Nymphae Nyseides, *who reared Bacchus*, Ov. F. 3, 769.—**C. Nȳsēĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Nysaean*, i. e. *Bacchic*: juga Nyseia, Luc. 8, 801.—**D. Nȳseus** (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, *an epithet of Bacchus*, Ov. M. 4, 13.—**E. Nȳsĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Nysaean*, i. e. *Bacchic*, Mart. Cap. 2, § 98.—**F. Nȳsĭas**, ădis, *adj. f.*, *Nysaean*: Nysiades Nymphae, Ov. F. 3, 769.—**G. Nȳsĭgĕna**, ae, *m.*, *born in Nysa*: cum Nysigenis Silenis, Cat. 64, 252.—**H. Nȳsĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Nysian*: quam (hederam) quidam Nysiam, alii Bacchicam vocant, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 147; also, *an epithet of Bacchus*: Nysius et Semeleius Liber, Arn. 5, 176; Cic. Fl. 25, 60.

nȳsĭon, ii, *n.*, *ivy*, App. Herb. 98.

Nyssos, i, *f.*, = Νύσσος, *a city in Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 36.

Nȳsus, i, *m.*, *the tutor of Bacchus, to whom he intrusted Thebes during his expedition to India*, Hyg. Fab. 131 and 167.

O.

1. O, o, the fourteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding to the Gr. ο and ω. The Latin language possessed both the sound and the sign from the earliest times; whereas the Etruscan language never possessed the *o*, and the Umbrian seems not to have received it as an alphabetical character till a later period. The oldest monuments of the Latin tongue frequently employ *o* where the classic language has *u*. So on the Column. Rostr. MACESTRATOS (*acc. plur.*), EXFOCIONT, CONSOL, PRIMOS (*nom. sing.*), CAPTOM; in the epitaphs of the Scipios, HONC OINO, COSENTIONT, DVONORO OPTVMO VIRO (bonorum optumum virum); in the S. C. de Bacch. IN OQVOLTOD al. And even in the later inscrr. and MSS., we sometimes find *o* for *u*: POPLICO, POPOLVM, TABOLEIS, in the Tab. Bantina: FACIONDAM DEDERONT, Inscr. Orell. 1585: MONDO, HOC TOMOLO, ib. 4858: fondus, fornacatibus, solitodo, etc., in good MSS. (v. Freund, Cic. Mil. p. 18). And, on the contrary, *u* for *o* in the old forms, fruns, funtes, for frons, fontes, v. h. vv.: RVBVSTIS for robustis, in the Cenot. Pisan.; v. Inscr. Orell. 642: NVMENCLATOR, Inscr. Grut. 630, 5: CONSVBRINVS, ib. 1107, 1: SACERDVS, ib. 34, 5: VNV LOCV, ib. 840, 1. *O* appears in class. Lat. particularly in connection with *qu* and *v*: quom, avos. This interchange of *o* and *u* seems to have been effected rather by dialectical and local than by organic and historical causes; just as in the modern Italian dialects a preference is shown on the one hand for *o* and on the other for *u*, and in one and the same dialect the Latin *o* has passed over into *u* and the *u* into *o*.—On the commutation of *o* and *e*, see the letter E.—We have *o* for *au* in Clodius, plodo, plostrum, sodes, etc. (also in polulum for paululum, Cato, R. R. 10, 2).—*O* inserted in the archaic forms: Patricoles, Hercoles, v. Ritschl ap. Rhein. Mus. 8, p. 475 sq., and 9, p. 480. As an abbreviation, O. stands for omnis and optimus: I. O. M., Jovi Optimo Maximo: O. E. B. Q. C., ossa ejus bene quiescant condita, Inscr. Orell. 4489; cf.: O. I. B. Q., ossa illius bene quiescant, ib. 4483; 4490: O. N. F., omnium nomine faciundae, ib. 4415: O. T. B. Q., ossa tua bene quiescant: O. V., optimo viro, ib. 4135; also: optimi viri, ib. 5037.

2. ō (long also before an initial vowel: o ego, Ov. M. 8, 51; Hor. A. P. 301; but also short: ŏ Alexi, Verg. E. 2, 65), *interj.* The commonest exclamation of joy, astonish-

ment, desire, grief, indignation, etc., *O! Oh!* constr usually with *voc.* or *acc.*, less freq with *nom*, *gen*, *utinam*, *si* **1.** With *voc.* o Romule, Romule die, Enn ap Cic. Rep 1, 41 Vahl (Ann v 115 Vahl) o Tite, tute Tati, id. ap Prisc p 947 P (Ann. v 113 Vahl), cf. o Tite, si quid te adjuero, id. ap Cic. Sen 1, 1 (Ann v 339 Vahl) o mi Furni! Cic. Fam 10, 26, 2: o paterni generis oblite, id Pis. 26, 62 —**2.** With *acc.* o faciem pulchram! o infortunatum senem, Ter Eun 2, 3, 5 and 7 o miseras hominum mentes, Lucr 2, 14 o me perditum, o me afflictum! Cic. Fam 14, 4, 3 o hominem nequam! id Att. 4, 13, 2 o praeclarum custodem ovium, ut aiunt, lupum! id Phil. 3, 11, 27 o rem totam odiosam, id. Att 6, 4 1 o Bruti amanter scriptas, litteras, id. ib 15, 10 — **3.** With *nom* (rare) o pietas animi, Enn ap Cic Ac. 2, 27, 88 (Ann v 8 Vahl) o Pa tricoles, id. ap Cic. Tusc 2, 16, 38 (Trag v 14 Vahl) o vir fortis atque amicus! Ter Phorm 2, 2, 10 o ego ter felix, Ov M 8, 51, so, o ego, Hor A. P 301 o multum miseri, Ov M 4, 155 o qualis facies! Juv 10, 157 —**4.** With *utinam* o utinam Obrutus esset! Ov H. 1, 5, id M 1, 363 al —**5.** With *si* quamquam, o si solitae quicquam virtutis adesset! *yet oh! if*, etc, Verg A 11, 415 —**6.** With *gen* o nuntii beati, Cat 9, 5 —By poets also placed after a word o lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrûm, Verg A 2, 281 quid o tua fulmina cessant! Ov M 2, 279 —Three times repeated o pater, o genitor, o sanguen dis oriundum, Enn ap Cic. Rep 1, 41 (Ann v 117 Vahl), cf o pater, o patria, o Priami domus, id. ap Cic Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag v 118 Vahl) o soror, o conjux, o femina sola superstes, Ov M 1, 351

Ŏărīōn, ōnis, *m*, = Ὠαρίων, a poet collat. form for Orion, Cat 66, 94

Ŏăsis, is, *f*, = Ὄασις [orig a Coptic word], *an inhabited spot, a fertile piece of land in the Libyan desert, an oasis*, esp *the great oasis in Upper Egypt, to which criminals were banished by the emperors*, Cod Just 9 47, 26, Dig 48, 22, 7, § 5 — Hence, **A. Ŏăsēnus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Oasis* Oasena deportatio, Cod. Th 9, 32 —**B. Ŏăsītes,** ae, *m*, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Oasis, Oasite* Oasitae nomi, Plin 5, 9, 9, § 50

Ŏaxes or **Ŏaxis,** is, *m*, = Ὄαξις, *a river in Crete*, now *Axus* rapidum Cretae veniemus Oaxen, Verg E 1, 66 —Hence, **II. Ŏaxis,** idis, *f adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Oaxes*, poet for *Cretan* capiens tellurem Oaxida, Varr Atacin ap Serv Verg E 1, 66

ŏb (old form **obs,** v III), *prep* with *acc* (in late Lat. also with the *abl* OB PERPETVO EIVS ERGA SE AMORE, Inscr Orell 106) [Osc op, kindr with Sanscr api, Gr ἐπί] **I.** Lit. **A.** With verbs of motion, *towards, to* (only ante class.) IS TERTIIS DIEBVS OB PORTVM OBVAGVLATVM ITO, *let him go before his house to summon him*, Fragm XII Tab ap Paul ex Fest s. v portum p 233 Müll. ob Romam legiones ducere, Enn ap Paul ex Fest p 179 Müll (Ann v 295 Vahl), cf ob Troiam duxit, id ib p 178 Müll (Incert. libr v 5 Vahl) cujus ob os Grai ora obvertebant sua, Poet ap Cic Tusc. 3 18, 39, and ap Cic. Fam 9, 26, 2 (Trag Rel p 211 Rib) —**B.** With verbs of rest *about, before, in front of over* (in Cic.) follem sibi obstringit ob gulam Plaut. Aul 2, 4, 23 lanam ob oculum habere, id Mil 5 37 ob oculos mihi caliginem obstitisse *before my eyes*, id ib 2 4, 51 mors ob oculos saepe versata est, Cic. Rab Post 14 39, id. Sest 21, 47 ignis qui est ob os offusus, id. Univ 14 —**II.** Transf, to indicate the object or cause, *on account of, for, because of by reason of*, etc **A.** In gen (freq and class) etiam ob stultitiam tuam te tueris? *do you still defend yourself with regard to your folly?* Plaut. Trin 3, 2, 82 pretium ob stultitiam fero, Ter And 3, 5, 4, id Phorm 2, 3 23 ob eam rem iratus, *on that account*, Plaut Bacch 4 4, 33 neu quid ob eam rem succenseat id. ib 4 4, 39; Ter Ad 5 6, 7 *Mi* Ob eam rem? *De.* Ob eam, id ib 5 9, 20 ob rem nullam, id Hec. 5, 3, 2 hanc Epicurus rationem induxit ob eam rem quod veritus est, ne, etc., Cic. Fat. 10 23 ob eam causam, quod, etc., id. Rep 1, 7, 12 quam ob causam venerant, id de Or 1, 7, 26 non solum ob eam causam fieri volui, quod, etc., id Rep 1, 21, 34 ob hanc causam, quod, id. ib 2, 1, 3 nec ob aliam causam ullam, etc., id Lael 20, 74 ob meas injurias, Ter Heaut. 1, 1, 85, cf quodnam ob facinus? id ib 5, 2, 3 ob peccatum hoc, id ib v 37 ob malefacta haec, id Ad. 2, 1, 46 ob illam injuriam, Cic. Rep 2, 25, 46 ob aliquod emolumentum suum, id Font 8 17 (eum) ac Troiam misi ob defendendam Graeciam, Enn ap Cic Tusc 3, 13, 28 (Trag v 362 Vahl) ob rem judicandam pecuniam accipere, Cic Verr 2 2, 32 § 78, id Att. 1, 17, 8, id Mur 1, 1, id Verr 2, 2, 48, § 119, Sall J 89, 2, Quint 5, 10, 87 nec meliores ob eam scientiam nec beatiores esse possumus, *on account of, for that knowledge*, Cic Rep 1, 19, 32 ob eam (amicitiam) summa fide servatam, id Lael 7, 25 is igitur dicitur ab Amulio ob labefactandi regni timorem, ad Tiberim exponi jussus esse, id. Rep 2, 2, 4 unius ob iram Prodimur, Verg A 1, 251, cf saevae memorem Junonis ob iram, id ib 1, 4, cf also aut ob avaritiam aut misera ambitione laborat, Hor S 1, 4, 26 barbarus eum quidam palam ob iram interfecti ab eo domini obtruncat, Liv 21, 2, 6 non noxâ neque ob metum, Tac H 2, 49 Germanicum mortem ob rem publicam obiisse, *for the republic* id. A 2, 83 cum quibus ob rem pecuniariam disceptabat, id ib 6, 5 —**B.** In partic. **1.** *In consideration of, in return for, instead of* (mostly ante class) ob asinos ferre argentum, Plaut. As 2, 2, 80, id Ep 5, 2, 38 quin arrhabonem a me accepisti ob mulierem? id Rud 3, 6, 23 ager oppositus est pignori Ob decem minas, Ter Phorm 4, 3 56 talentum magnum ob unam fabulam datum esse, C Gracch ap Gell 11, 10 *fin* pecuniam ob absolvendum accipere Cic. Verr 2, 2, 32, § 78 pecuniam ob delicta dare, Tac A 14, 14 —**2.** Ob rem, like ex re (opp frustra), *to the purpose, with advantage, profitably, usefully* (very rare) *An* Non pudet vanitatis? *Do* Minime, dum ob rem, Ter Phorm 3, 2, 41 verum id frustra an ob rem faciam, in vostra manu situm est, Sall J 31, 5 —**3.** Ob industriam, *on purpose, intentionally*, Plaut Cas. 4, 3, 6, 2, 3, 58 (id ib 2, 3, 60, de industria), cf id. Men 1, 2, 14 —**4.** Quam ob rem, also written in one word, quamobrem, *on which account, wherefore, therefore, hence, accordingly*, a very freq particle of transition, esp in Cic quam ob rem id primum videamus, quatenus, etc, Cic. Lael 11, 36 quam ob rem utrique nostrum gratum admodum feceris, id ib 4, 16, 2, 10, 3, 12, 4, 15, id Rep 1, 5, 9, 1, 19, 32 et saep —**5.** Ob id, ob hoc, ob haec, ob ea, ob quae, *on that account, therefore* (not ante Aug) **a.** *Ob id* ignaris hostibus et ob id quietis, Liv 25, 35, 28, 2, Tac. A. 2, 66, 3, 75, 13, 5 ob id ipsum, Curt 4, 16, 23 —**b.** *Ob hoc* ob hoc cum omnia neglecta apud hostes essent, Liv 25, 37, Sen Q N 7, 14, 4, Col 7, 3, 21, cf ob hoc miserior, Sen Ep 98, 5 —**c.** *Ob haec* ob haec cum legatos mitti placuisset, Liv 8, 23, 21, 50, 38, 34, Cels. 1 praef —**d.** *Ob ea* ob ea consul Albinus senatum de foedere consulebat, Sall J 39, 2.—**e.** *Ob quae* ob quae posterum diem reus petivit, Tac. A 2 30 *fin*, Suet Ner 13 —**III.** In composition, the *b* of ob remains unchanged before vowels and most consonants, only before *p f, c, g*, is assimilation more common oppeto, offero, occido, oggannio, etc —An ancient form obs, analogous to abs, is implied in obs olesco and os tendo —In signification, that of direction *towards*, or of existence *at* or *before* a thing is predominant, although it likewise gives to the simple verb the accessory notion of *against* obicere, opponere, obrogare

‡ **ŏbăcerbat,** exacerbat, Paul ex Fest p 187 Müll

‡ **ŏbăcĕro,** 1, *v a*, *to contradict, interrupt* obacerare obloqui atque alterius sermonem moleste impedire, quod sumptum videtur a paleis, quas Graeci ἄχυρα vocant Paul ex Fest. p 187 Müll

ŏb-aemŭlor, 1, *v dep n* (lit. to excite to jealousy against, i e), *to stir up, irritate, provoke* (eccl Lat) illi obaemulati sunt me in non Deo, Tert adv Marc 4, 31 (a translation of Deut 32, 21)

* **ŏbaerārĭus,** ii, *m.* [ob aes], *a debtor who must work out his debt* (ante class.) (agros colunt) ii, quos obaerarios nostri vocitarunt, Varr R R. 1, 17, 2 Schneid *N cr*

ŏb-aerātus, a, um, *adj* [id], *involved in debt, in bondage on account of debt* (class.) liber, qui suas operas in servitute pro pecuniâ quadam debebat, dum solveret, nexus vocatur, ut ab aere obaeratus, Varr L. L 7, § 105 Müll. tenuis et obaeratus, Suet. Caes 46 —*Comp* quanto quis obaeratior, aegrius distrahebant, *the more deeply in debt*, Tac. A 6, 17 —**II.** *Subst* **ŏbaerātus,** i, *m*, *a person involved in debt, a debtor* obaeratos liberare, * Cic Rep 2, 21, 38 Orgetorix omnes clientes obaeratosque suos eodem conduxit, Caes. B G 1, 4, Liv 26, 40, 17

* **ŏb-ambŭlātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [obambulo] *a going* or *walking about* obambulatio hominum, Auct Her 3, 19, 31.

ŏb-ambŭlo, avi, atum, 1, *v n.* and *a*, *to walk before* or *near* any thing, *to go past* (not in Cic. or Cæs.), constr with *dat* or *acc.* obambulare adversum alios ambulare, et quasi ambulanti sese opponere, Paul ex Fest. p 187 Müll (*a*) With *dat* obambulare muris, Liv 36, 34, 4 gymnasio, Suet. Tib 11 nec (lupus) gregibus nocturnus obambulat, *walk* or *prowl about*, Verg G 3, 538 —(*β*) With *acc.* urbem, Plaut Merc 4, 4, 20 totam fremebundus obambulat Aetnam, Ov M 14, 188 gymnasia, Suet Tib 11 (al gymnasio) —**II.** Transf, in gen, *to go* or *walk about, wander* neu noctu irem obambulatum, Plaut Trin 2, 2, 34 ante vallum, Liv 25, 39 sermone imperfecto, Quint. 11, 3, 121 in herbis, Ov M 2, 851 praeter os, Plaut Poen prol 19 —*Ab sol* cum solus obambulet, Ov Tr 2, 459, Suet Tib 25

Ŏb-ărātor, oris, *m*, *the god of ploughing*, Fab Pict ap Serv ad Verg G 1. 21

* **ŏb-ardesco,** arsi, 3, *v inch n*, *to burn before* one, *to blaze out* obarsit Dryas, Stat Th 9, 856

ŏb-āresco, ēre, *v inch n*, *to grow dry, to dry up* (post-class.) membrana quam siccari et obarescere non oportet, Lact Opif D 10, 3 (al arescere)

ŏb-armo, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to arm* (poet and post class.) **I.** Lit securi Dextras, Hor C 4, 4, 20 clipeo filium, Aus Epigr 25, 1 manus impias contra aliquem, App M 9 *init* —**II.** Trop per frictis oculis, et obarmatis ad vigilias, App M 2 p 125, 28

* **ŏb-āro,** avi, atum, 1, *v n*, *to plough around plough up* cum hostes obarassent quicquid herbidi terreni extra murum erat, Liv 23, 19, 14

* **ŏb-ātrātus,** a, um, *adj*, *obscured, black, blackish* nascens luna si cornu superiore obatrato surget, pluvias decrescens dabit, Varr ap Plin 18, 35, 79, § 349 Sillig *N cr* (al obatro)

* **ŏb-ātresco,** ēre, *v inch n* [obatratus], *to become black*, Firm Math praef

ŏb-audĭens, *P a*, v obaudio *fin*

ŏb-audĭentĭa, ae, *f* [obaudio], *obedience* (eccl Lat for the class oboedientia), Tert Exhort. ad Cast 2

ŏb-audĭo, ii, 4, *v a*, for oboedio, *to obey* (post class), constr with *dat* or *absol* (*a*) With *dat* alicui, App M 3, p 136, 11 — (*β*) *Absol* Adam non obaudiit, Tert adv Marc. 2, 2.—With *acc* obaudite me, Vulg Eccles 39, 17 —Hence **ŏbaudĭens,** entis, *P a*, *obedient* (eccl Lat for oboediens) — *Comp* quid obaudientius esse potest, quam ut, etc, Ambros Ep 21

‡ **ŏbaudītĭo,** ōnis, *f* [obaudio], *obedience* obauditio, ὑπακοή, Gloss. Philox

ŏbaudītus, *abl*, ū, *m* [id], *a listening* auris, Aug Civ Dei, 22, 29

ŏb-aurātus, a, um, *adj*, *gilded* (post-class) socci obaurati, App M 11, p 260, 34

1. obba, ae, *f*, a vessel large at the bottom, *a beaker, noggin, a decanter* obba poculi genus, quod nunc ubba dicitur Varro obbas et Cumanos calices, Non 146, 8 sq, cf obba poculi genus vel ligneum vel ex sparto Varro (here follows the passage just cited) idem Epistola ad Marulli um utrum meridie an vesperi libentius ad obbam accedas, Non 545, 2 sq, Pers 5,

148; Tert. Apol. 13. (But in Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 53, the correct read. is phoba, v. Sillig. ad h. l.)

2. Obba, ae, *f.*, *a city in Africa near Carthage*, Liv. 30, 7, 10.

(**obbātus,** false read. for ovatae, App. M. 10, p. 254, 15.)

(**ob-blătĕrātus,** false read. for adblaterantes, App. M. 9, p. 221, 25.)

ob-brūtesco, tŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become brutish, stupid* (ante- and post-class.): obbrutuit, obstupuit, a bruto, quod antiqui pro gravi, interdum pro stupido dixerunt. Afranius: non possum verbum facere, obbrutui, Paul. ex Fest. p. 187 Müll.: anima contracta suis e partibus obbrutescat, Lucr. 3, 545 (also ap. Non. 77, 32): claude meatus Obbrutescentis capitis, Prud. Hamart. 652.

obc-, v. occ-.

ob-densātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *a thickening* (post-class.): cutis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 47.

obdĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, v. obdo.

ob-do, didi, dĭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to put, place*, or *set* one thing *before* another; *to put against; to shut, close, fasten*, etc.: obdere, opponere vel operire, Paul. ex Fest. p. 191 Müll. (not in Cic. or Cæs.): pessulum ostio obdo, *slip the bolt*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 55: forem obdo, *shut*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 15: obde forem, Ov. A. A. 3, 587: obditis a tergo foribus, Tac. A. 13, 5; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 37; Ov. F. 1, 28: fores obditae ferratis trabibus, Plin. 6, 11, 12, § 30: Propontidis fauces Porcius Cato sic obditis navibus quasi portam obseravit, *placed opposite*, Flor. 3, 6, 10: auribus ceram obdere, Sen. Ep. 31, 2: feralibus amiculis instrictus atque obditus, *enveloped, wrapped in*, App. M. 10, p. 244: capillos in mutuos nexus obdere, id. ib. 3, p. 137.—Poet., *to expose:* hic nulli malo latus obdit apertum, *exposes an unguarded side to no evil-minded person*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 59.

ob-dormĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, 4, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to fall asleep* (class.): ebrium obdormivisse, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 116: Endymion nescio quando in Latmo obdormivit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: sub taxo, Plin. 16, 10, 20, § 51: quem obdormire volumus, Cels. 3, 18: Atiam obdormisse, Suet. Aug. 94: nepetam substernere obdormituris utile est, Plin. 20, 14, 56, § 158 (Jan, eo dormituris).—**B.** Esp., *to fall asleep in death* (eccl. Lat.): obdormivit in Domino, Vulg. Act. 7, 59.—**II.** *Act.* (ante-class.): omnem obdormivi crapulam, *have slept off all my debauch*, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 1.

obdormisco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [obdormio], *to fall asleep* (rare but class.): ibidem obdormiscemus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 33; id. Am. 1, 1, 116: quid melius, quam in mediis vitae laboribus obdormiscere, * Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: in jure dicendo, Suet. Claud. 33: post cibum, id. ib. 8: cantante eo, id. Vesp. 4: testudines summā in aquā obdormiscere, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 36.

obdormīto, 1, *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to fall asleep*, Fortun. Carm. 3.

ob-dūco, xi, ctum (*inf. perf.* sync. obduxe, Arg. ad Plaut. Merc. 7), 3, *v. a.*, *to lead* or *draw before, lead* or *conduct against* or *towards, to draw* or *bring forward* or *around, draw over* (class. and very freq.; syn.: obtendo, obtego). **I.** Lit.: ad oppidum exercitum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 13: vim Gallicam obduc contra in acie, Att. ap. Non. 224, 13: Curium, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2: ab utroque latere collis transversam fossam obduxit, *drew forward, drew, made*, or *extended a trench*, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: vela, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 21: vestem, *to draw on* or *over*, Tac. A. 4, 70; Curt. 6, 5, 27: seram, *to draw, close, fasten*, Prop. 5, 5, 48: callum, *to draw over*, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 3.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To cover by drawing over; to cover over, overspread, surround, envelop:* trunci obducuntur libro, aut cortice, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: operimento, id. Leg. 2, 22, 56; Verg. E. 1, 49: vultus, of the sun, Ov. M. 2, 330: caput, Luc. 9, 109: semina cortice, Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 119: obducta cicatrix, *a closed, healed scar*, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 4; Curt. 8, 10, 31: obductā nocte, *overcast, cloudy, dark*, Nep. Hann. 5, 2; Curt. 8, 13, 25.—**2.** *To close, shut up* (poet.): obducta penetralia Phoebi, Luc. 5, 67: fores, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1548: mors oculos coepit obducere, Petr. S. 19.—**3.** *To draw in, drink down, swallow:* venenum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: potionem, Sen. Prov. 3, 12: pultarium mulsi, *to drink up*, Petr. 42.—**4.** *To swallow up, overwhelm:* uti eos, eum exercitum, eos hostes, eosque homines, urbes agrosque eorum . . . obducatis (an imprecation to the gods below), Macr. S. 3, 9, 10.—**5.** *To contract, wrinkle, knit* the brow: obductā solvatur fronte senectus, Hor. Epod. 13, 5: frontem, Juv. 9, 2: vultum, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 1, 5.—**6.** *To injure, harm* (late Lat.): stomachum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2, 28.—**7.** *To bring home in opposition* or *rivalry to another:* eum putat uxor sibi Obduxe scortum, Plaut. Merc. Arg. 1, 7.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To draw* or *spread over:* obsidionem, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 198 Müll. (Trag. v. 11 Vahl.): clarissimis rebus tenebras obducere, i. e. *to darken, obscure*, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 16: paulatim tenebris sese obducentibus, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 143.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To cover, conceal:* obductus verbis dolor, Verg. A. 10, 64: obductos rescindere luctus, Ov. M. 12, 543: rei publicae obducere cicatricem, Cic. Leg. Agr. 3, 2, 4.—**2.** Qs., *to draw out*, i. e. *to pass, spend* time: itaque obduxi posterum diem, Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1.

ob-ductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obduco], *a covering, veiling, enveloping.* ***I.** In gen.: nubila inimica obductione pendent, Arn. 1, 7.—**II.** In partic., *a veiling* of criminals before their execution: obductio capitis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 5, 16: capitum, Amm. 14, 7, 21; Vulg. Eccles. 5, 1; 5, 10.

* **obducto,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to lead* or *conduct in opposition* or *rivalry to another:* nec pol ego patiar . . . measque in aedes sic scorta obductarier, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 46; cf. obduco, I. B. 7.

obductus, a, um, *Part.*, from obduco.

‡ **ob-dulcesco,** dulcui, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become sweet:* obdulcesco, περιγλυκύνομαι, Gloss. Philox.: in earum familiaritate obdulcuisses mihi, Aug. Conf. 7, 20, 2.

ob-dulco, 1, *v. a.*, *to sweeten, make sweet* (post-class.): aliquid sale, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 146; 4, 1, 12: fauces, Ambros. Hexaëm. 5, 12: obdulcatus panis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8 *med.:* fontes amari obdulcati, Vulg. Judith, 5, 15.

obdūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obduro], *a hardening;* of the mind, *obduration, obduracy* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Ep. 105; id. in Psa. 77 et saep.

* **obdūrĕfăcĭo,** 3, *v. a.* [ob-durus-facio], *to make hard, to harden*, Non. 23, 7.

ob-dūresco, rui, 3, *v. n.*, *to grow* or *become hard, to harden* (class. only in the trop. signif.; syn. occalesco). **I.** Lit., Cato, R. R. 50: semen diuturnitate obdurescit, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 5: nervis divinis, Arn. 5, 18.—**II.** Trop., *to become hardened, insensible, obdurate:* ita miser cubando in lecto hic expectando obdurui, Plaut. Truc. 5, 24: ad ista obduruimus, Cic. Att. 13, 2, 1: usu obduruerat et percalluerat civitatis incredibilis patientia, id. Mil. 28, 76: nisi obduruisset animus ad dolorem, id. Fam. 2, 16, 1: contra fortunam, id. Tusc. 3, 28, 67; cf. id. Fin. 3, 11, 37: consuetudine, id. Phil. 2, 42: amicorum alii obduruerunt, id. Fam. 5, 15: Gorgonis vultu, *at the sight of*, Prop. 3, 20, 13: dociliora sunt ingenia, priusquam obduruerunt, Quint. 1, 12, 8.

ob-dūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to harden, render hard* (only post-class.); in the trop. signif.: obdurare se contra manifestam veritatem, Lact. 1, 1, 23: obdurata patientia, Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 13: obdurata nequitia, Cod. Just. 10, 19, 2: obdurata verecundia, Capitol. Pert. 9.—Esp., *to harden the heart against God* (eccl. Lat.): obdurare corda, Vulg. Heb. 3, 8; id. Psa. 94, 8; id. Deut. 15, 7.—*Pass.:* ut non obduretur quis vestrum, Vulg. Heb. 3, 13.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to be hard* or *hardened;* only trop., *to hold out, persist, endure:* pernegabo atque obdurabo, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 56: persta, atque obdura, Hor. S. 2, 5, 39; Cat. 8, 11: perfer et obdura, Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 7.—*Impers. pass.:* quare obduretur hoc triduum, * Cic. Att. 12, 3.

ŏbēdĭens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. oboedio.

ŏbēdĭenter, *adv.*, v. oboedio, *P a. fin.*

ŏb-ēdĭtĭo, v. oboeditio.

ŏb-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, ĕre, *to eat, eat away, devour* (used only in the *part. perf.* and *P. a.*).—Trop.: nec obesa cavamine terra est, Auct. Aetn. 344.—Hence, *P. a.:* **ŏbēsus,** a, um. **I.** *Wasted away, lean, meagre:* corpore pectoreque undique obeso, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 3; and ap. Non. 361, 17: (obesum hic notavimus proprie magis quam usitate dictum pro exili atque gracilento, Gell. ib.: obesum gracile et exile, Non. l. l.).—**II.** Mid., that has eaten itself fat; hence, in gen., *fat, stout, plump:* obesus pinguis quasi ob edendum factus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 188 Müll. (not in Cic.; perh. not ante-Aug.; syn.: opimus, pinguis): corpus neque gracile, neque obesum, Cels. 2, 1; cf. Col. 6, 2, 15: turdus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 40: sus, Col. 7, 10, 6: terga, Verg. G. 3, 80: cervix, Suet. Ner. 51.—*Sup.:* obesissimus venter, Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 200; Suet. Vit. 17; App. M. 11, p. 263.—Poet.: fauces obesae, *swollen*, Verg. G. 3, 497.—**B.** Trop., *gross, coarse, heavy, dull* (poet.): munera quid mihi quidve tabellas Mittis nec firmo juveni neque naris obesae? *that has not a quick nose, that is not nice* or *delicate*, = obtusae, Hor. Epod. 12, 3; so, aures, Calp. Ecl. 4, 147; mens, Aus. Epigr. 7, 20: obeso somno mori, *idle, lazy, inactive*, of bees, Sulp. Sat. 56.

† **ŏbĕliscus,** i, *m.*, = ὀβελίσκος (a small spit; hence), **I.** *An obelisk:* trabes ex Syenito marmore fecere reges, obeliscos vocantes Solis numini sacratos, Plin. 36, 8, 14, § 64 sq.; cf. Amm. 17, 4, 17; Isid. Orig. 18, 31; Tac. A. 3, 60.—**II.** *A rose-bud* (post-class.), Aus. Idyll. 14, 27.—**III.** *A mark in books placed against suspected passages, an obelisk* (†), Aug. Ep. 10, 2 (cf. obelus).

† **ŏbĕlus,** i, *m.*, = ὀβελός (a spit), *a critical mark* shaped like a spit (†), placed opposite suspected passages in books, *an obelisk* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 104; 108; 112; Aus. Sap. 13 proem.; Isid. Orig. 1, 20, 2.

ŏb-ĕo, īvi or ii (obivi, Verg. A. 6, 801; Aus. Epit. 32, 4; Anthol. Lat. 4, 97, 1; contr. obit for obiit, Lucr. 3, 1042; Luc. 9, 189; Juv. 6, 559), ītum, 4 (lengthened form, obinunt obeunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 189 Müll.), *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to go* or *come to* or *towards, to come in, to go to meet, go against* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** In gen.: donec vis obiit, *until force intervene*, Lucr. 1, 222: dum acris vis obeat, id. 1, 247: obit infera Perseus in loca, Cic. Arat. 465 (Grot. 718): ad omnes hostium conatus, *to go to meet, to oppose*, Liv. 31, 21.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of constellations, *to go down, to set:* abditur Orion, obit et Lepus abditus umbrā, Cic. Arat. 46, 3 (Grot. 716); Stat. S. 2, 1, 210: an sidera obirent, nascerenturve, Plin. 2, 26, 24, § 95.—Of the sun: in reliquis orientis aut obeuntis solis partibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 22: in undis Sol fit uti videatur obire et condere lumen, Lucr. 4, 433.—Hence, *to pass by:* tres noctes, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 11.—**2.** Pregn., *to fall, perish* (syn.: occido, pereo, occumbo).—Of cities: et Agamede obiit et Hiera, Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 139; id. 5, 29, 31, § 117.—Hence, *to die:* malo cruciatu ut pereas atque obeas cito, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 76; Lucr. 3, 1045: tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens, Hor. C. 3, 9, 24: simul se cum illis obituros, Liv. 5, 39, 13: gaudio, *to die of joy*, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 180: morbo, *of a disease*, id. 11, 37, 71, § 187; Vell. 2, 47, 2; 2, 102, 1; Tac. A. 3, 6; Suet. Aug. 63; id. Tib. 39; id. Ner. 3; Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 10; 6, 2, 5: voluntariā morte obiit, Suet. Galb. 3 *fin.;* Vell. 2, 8, 7; Eutr. 7, 17: morte subitā, id. 8, 15: repentinā morte, id. 10, 17; Ambros. Ep. 53, 3.—**II.** *Act.* (freq. and class.), *to go* or *come to* a thing or place. **A.** In gen.: Acherontem nunc obibo, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. ob, p. 201 Müll. (Trag. v. 278 Vahl.): tantum restitisset urbis, quantum flamma obire non potuisset, *to reach*, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To travel over* or *through; to wander through, traverse, visit:* nec vero Alcides tantum telluris obivit, Verg. A. 6, 801: tantas regiones barbarorum pedibus obiit, Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87: villas, *to visit*, id. Fam. 7, 1, 5: comitia, id. Att. 1, 4, 1: cenas, id. ib. 9, 13, 6.—**2.** *To run over* with the eyes, *to survey, review:* oculis exercitum, *to survey*, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 13: omnia visu, Verg. A. 10, 447.—In speaking, *to go over, mention, recount:* oratione omnes civitates, *to enumerate*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 125.—**3.** *To go around, surround, overspread, envelop* (poet.): chlamydem limbus obibat Aureus, Ov. M. 5, 51: clipeum, Verg. A. 10, 482.—**4.** *To apply*

one's self to, to engage in, attend to any business or undertaking, to enter upon an office, to discharge, perform, execute, accomplish any thing obeundi negotii studio tot loca adire, Cic Imp Pomp 12, 34 hereditatum obeundarum causa, to enter upon, take possession of, id Agr 1, 3, 8 facinus, id Cat 1, 10, 26 pugnas, to engage in battle, Verg A. 6, 167, Val Fl 3, 710 judicia, Cic de Or 1, 38, 173 legationem, to enter upon, undertake, id. Att. 15, 7, Nep Dion. 1, 4 consularia munera, Liv 2, 8 munus vigiliarum, id. 3, 6 publica ac privata officia, Just 41, 3, 4 neque privatam rem neque publicam Cic Imp Pomp 17, 53 ne ad omnia simul obire unus non possit, Liv 10, 25, 14 rusticum opus, Col. 12, 3 bella, Liv 4, 7 sacra, id. 1, 20 imperia to perform, execute, Stat Achill 1, 149 —**5.** *To meet* vadimonium, to meet one's bail, appear at the appointed time, Cic Quint 17, 54 diem, to appear on the day appointed, id. Lael 2, 7, id. Phil 3, 8, 29, id Att 13, 14, 1 annum petitiones tuae, i e to be a candidate the first year the law permits, id. Fam 10, 25 — Hence, diem suum obire, to die ea diem suom obiit, Plaut Cist 1, 3, 27, Sulp ap Cic. Fam 4, 12, 2, Gell 6, 8, 6, so, diem supremum, Nep Milt 7, 6, and simply, diem, Suet Vesp 1 mortem, Plaut Aul prol 15, Cic. Phil 5, 17, 48, hence, in the *pass* morte obita (sc ob rem publicam), id Sest 38, 83 —Hence, *P a* (ante and post class.) **ŏbĭtus,** a, um, for mortuus, *dead*, Liv Andron ap Prisc p 869 P obiti, *the dead* obitis libatione profunditur, App de Mund p 68 OBITAE, Inscr Orell 2673

ŏb-ĕquĭto, āvi, 1, *v n*, *to ride towards, ride up to* (not ante Aug) (α) With *dat* obequitando castris, Liv 2, 45 portis, id 21, 54, 29, 34 moenibus, Curt 8, 10, 6 peditibus, id. 10, 9, 16 agmini, id 3 10, 4 ordinibus, Amm 24, 1, 1 —(β) With acc obequitans moenia, Amm 24, 2, 9 —(γ) *Absol* insolentissime, Val Max 3, 2, 21 voces obequitantis acceptae, Flor 4, 2, 50 —* **II.** Trop non obequitabit nec illis vibrantibus concitatisque sententiis velut missilibus utetur, Quint 12, 9, 3

ŏb-erro, avi, atum, 1, *v n*, *to wander, rove*, or *ramble about* a place (poet and in post Aug prose) **I.** Lit oberrare tentoriis, Tac A 1, 65 ignotis locis Curt 6, 5, 18 mustela quae in domibus nostris oberrat, Plin 29, 4, 16 § 60 dives arat Curibus quantum non milvus oberrat, Pers 4, 26 — **B.** Transf crebris oberrantibus rivis, Curt. 3, 4, 12 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To flit, hover before one* mihi monstrum oberrat, *hovers before my eyes*, Sen Herc Fur 1280 cum tanti periculi imago oculis oberraret, Curt. 8, 6 26 —**B.** *To err, mistake* ut citharoedus Ridetur, chordā qui semper oberrat eadem, *blunders at*, Hor A P 356

‡ **ŏbescet,** v obsum *init*

ŏbēsĭtas, ātis, *f* [obesus], *fatness, stoutness, corpulence, obesity* (post Aug) et obesitas ventris, Suet Dom 18, id. Claud 41, Col 6, 24 —Of trees (arbores) laborant obesitate, Plin 17, 24, 37, § 219

* **ŏbēso,** are, *v a* [id] *to fatten* ma defacto triticeo pane obesant avem, Col 8, 7, 4 (al obescant)

ŏbēsus, a, um, *Part* and *P a* of obedō, q v

ŏbex, obicis (objicis), *m* and *f* (of either gender indifferently, very rare in *nom sing*, *acc* not found v Neue, Formenl 1 p 489) [objicio that which is cast or placed before, hence] *a bolt, bar, a barrier, wall* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose, not in Cic or Caes.) **I.** Lit obices pessuli serae, Paul ex Fest p 187 Müll fultosque emunit obice postes Verg A 8, 227, cf Ov M 14 780 ferrati portarum obices Tac H 3, 30 obices portarum subversi, id A 13, 39, Sil 4, 24 diffractis portarum obicibus, Amm 24 5 infirma scamellorum obice fultae fores, App ap Prisc. p 615 P saxi, Verg G 4 422 ecce maris magnā claudit nos obice pontus id A. 10, 377 quā vi maria alta tumescant Obicibus ruptis, *their barriers*, i e *their rocky shores*, id. G 2, 480, Gell. 17 11 *fin* —**II.** Transf, *a hinderance, impediment, obstacle* apud hanc obicem, Plaut. Pers. 2 2, 21 per obices viarum, Liv 9 3, 1, 2, 58, 6, 33 11 nullae obices, nulli contumeliarum gradus, *obsta*cles *to admission*, Plin Pan 47, 5, Inscr Orell. 708

obf-, v off

obg-, v ogg

* **ŏb-haerĕo,** ere, *v n*, *to stick fast to* a thing navis obhaerens vado, Suet Tib 2 ne qui forte obhaereant ac resistant, Lact Opif D 11

ŏb-haeresco, haesi, 3, *v inch n*, *to stick fast, remain stuck*, in the *tempp perf*, *to be stuck fast, to cleave* or *adhere to* a thing (poet and in post Aug prose) **I.** Lit aurum stirpibus obhaerescit, App M 6, p 178, 19 ubi in medio nobis equos acer obhaesit Flumine, * Lucr 4, 420 consurgenti ei primum lacinia obhaesit, * Suet Ner 19 —**II.** Transf, *to cleave* or *cling to* utrisque pecunia sua obhaesit, Sen Tranq 8, 2

‡ **ŏb-herbescĕre,** herbam increscere (*to become grass*), Paul. ex Fest p 190 and 191 Müll

* **ŏb-horrĕo,** ēre, *v n*, *to bristle with* any thing prasii alterum genus sanguineis punctis obhorret, Plin 37, 8, 34, § 113 dub (Sill abhorret)

ŏb-hūmo, āre, *v a*, *to cover with earth*, Tert Pall 2

ŏbĭcio and **objĭcio,** jeci, jectum, 3 (cf abicio, etc, *perf subj* objexim, Plaut Poen 1, 3, 37 objexis, id Cas 2, 6, 52), *v a* [ob jacio], *to throw* or *put before* or *towards, to throw to, to hold before* or *out, to offer, present, expose*, constr usu *aliquid* (*aliquem*) *alicui*, or simply *aliquid*, but sometimes also, instead of the *dat*, with *pro aliquā re, contra, ad, in aliquid*, v the foll. passages, also with *adversus*, v Liv 2, 58, 5 Drak (syn oppono) **I.** Lit ei nos Glaucomam ob oculos obicie mus, Plaut Mil 2, 1, 70 si alia quae obiciant non habuerint, Varr R R 2 4, 15 cibum canibus, Plin 8, 40, 61, § 145 parricidae corpus feris, Cic Rosc Am 26 offam (Cerbero), Verg A 6 420 pisces diripiunt carnes objectas, Plin 32, 2, 8, § 17 (Jan abiectas) argentum *to throw to* one Ter Phorm 5, 2, 4 —Esp, *to throw to the wild beasts* in the circus aliquem feris, Cic Rosc Am 26, 71, Suet Calig 27, Amm 14, 2, 20, 5 et saep vivos homines laniandos obicere, Suet Ner 37 florem veteris vini naribus, *to hold before, present to*, Plaut Curc 1, 2, 1, 4 2, 45, Varr R R 2, 5, 17 si tale visum objectum est a deo dormienti, *brought before, presented to*, Cic Ac 2 16, 49, cf id Div 1, 16, 30, id Ac 2, 15, 48 huic (sicae) ego vos obici pro me non sum passus, *to be exposed*, id Mil 14 37 exercitum tantae magnitudinis flumini, Caes. B C 1, 64, 4 ne objexis manum, *don't raise your hand*, Plaut Cas 2, 6, 52 —**B.** In partic, *to throw* or *place before* by way of defence or hinderance, *to cast in the way set against, oppose* Alpium vallum contra ascensum transgressionemque Gallorum obicio et oppono, Cic Pis. 33, 81, carros pro vallo, Caes B G 1 26 ericium portis, id B C 3, 67 faucibus portūs navem submersam, id ib 3, 39, 3, 66 se hostium telis Cic Tusc 1, 37, 89 se ei objecit, Nep Hann 5, 1 maximo aggere objecto Cic Rep 2 6, 11 —Esp of arms objecta tela perfregit, Cic Har Resp 23, 49 scutum, Liv 2, 10 hastas, id 36, 18 clipeosque ad tela sinistris Protecti obiciunt *oppose*, Verg A. 2, 444 objecit sese ad currum *threw himself before the chariot*, id. ib 12 372 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *to throw before* or *over, to put* or *bring before, to present, to give up, expose to* any thing, and, in gen, *to bring upon* one, *to impart, superinduce cause, occasion*, etc noctem peccatis et fraudibus obice nubem, Hor Ep 1, 16 62 nubem oculis Ov M 12 32 plerique victi et debilitati objecta specie voluptatis Cic Fin. 1, 14, 47 consulem morti *to deliver up, abandon*, id Vatin. 9, 23 obicitur (consulatus) contionibus seditiosorum ad omne denique periculum, id Mur 40, 87 —With ad Cic Fam 6, 4, 3 —With *in* numquam me pro salute vestra in tot ac tantas dimicationes objecissem, Cic Arch. 6, 14 obicere se in impetus profligatorum hominum, id ib 6 14 —With *adversus* se unico consule objecto adversus tribuniciam potestatem perlatam legem esse Liv 2, 58, 5 qui multa Thebano populo acerba objecit funera, *has* *brought on*, i e *caused*, Plaut Am 1, 1, 35 moram alicui, id Poen 1, 3, 37, id. Trin 5, 1, 8 ut hanc laetitiam nec opinanti primus obicerem, *that I might have set before him*, i e *prepared for him*, Ter Heaut 1, 2, 12 alicui eam mentem, ut patriam prodat, *to suggest*, Liv 5, 15 alicui lucrum, *to procure*, Plaut Curc 4, 2, 45 sollicitudinem *to cause*, id Mil 3, 1, 29 terrorem hosti Liv 27, 1 spem, id 6, 14 furorem alicui objecit Cic. Rosc Am 14 40 rabiem canibus, Verg A. 7, 479 —*Pass*, *to be occasioned, to befall, happen, occur* to one mihi mala res obicitur aliqua, Plaut Merc 2, 3, 5 malum mihi obicitur, Ter Ad 4, 3, 1, cf. id Phorm 3, 2, 18 obicitur animo metus, Cic Tusc 2, 4, 10 —**2.** *To put in the way, interpose* omnis exceptio interponitur a reo, Gai Inst 4, 119 cui dilatoria obicitur exceptio, id ib 4, 123 —**B.** In partic, *to throw out against* one, *to taunt, reproach*, or *upbraid with* any thing, as a crime (cf criminor, exprobro) facinora, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 25 alicui multa probra, Cic de Or 2, 70, 285 ignobilitatem alicui, id Phil 3, 6, 15 obicit mihi, me ad Baias fuisse, id Att 1, 16, 10 parcius ista viris obicienda memento, Verg E 3 7 —With *quod* Cato objecit ut probrum M Nobiliori, quod is in provinciam poetas duxisset, Cic Tusc 1, 2, 3, id Verr 2, 4, 17, § 37 furta Auct Dom 35, 93 eloquentiam ut vitium, Cic ap Sall 8 crimen, Tac A 3, 12 —With *de*, *to reproach* one *respecting, on account of* any thing de Cispio mihi igitur obicies? etc, Cic Planc 31, 75, Brut et Cass ap Cic Fam 11, 3, 2 —In *pass* nam quod objectum est de pudicitia, etc, Cic Cael 3, 6 —Hence, **objectus,** a, um, *P a* **A.** *Lying before* or *opposite* insula objecta Alexandriae, Caes B C 3 112 silva pro nativo muro id B G 6, 10 flumina, Verg G 3, 253 Cyprus Syriae objecta Plin 5, 31, 35, § 129 —**B.** *Exposed*, constr with *dat* or *ad* objectus fortunae, Cic Tusc 1, 46, 111 invidiae, Plin 29, 1, 8, § 20 ad omnes casus, Cic Fam 6, 4, 3 —**C.** *Subst* **objecta,** orum, *n*, *charges, accusations* de objectis non confiteri, Cic Dom 35, 93 objecta vel negare vel defendere vel minuere, Quint 7, 2 29 objecta diluere, id 4, 2, 26, 9, 2, 93, cf Amm 27, 10

ŏbĭens, euntis, *Part*, from obeo

* **ŏb-ĭgĭto,** are, *v a* [ob agito] *to disturb* obstant, obstringillant, obigitant, Enn ap Non 147, 9 (Sat v 5 Vahl), cf Paul ex Fest p 189 Müll

‡ **ŏbinductus,** παρεισακτος, Gloss Philox

‡ **ŏbĭnunt,** v obeo *init*

ŏb-īrascor, iratus, 3, *v dep n*, *to be angry at* any thing (mostly post Aug, but cf obiratio) obirascens fortunae animus, Sen Tranq An 2, 11 cum male audiunt, obirascuntur App Mag p 275, 18, id Flor 3, p 357 —Hence, **ŏbīrātus,** a, um, *P a*, *angered, angry* fortunae obirati, Liv 1, 31, 42 10, Sen Ep 56 9, id. Const 19, 2

* **ŏbīrātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [obirascor] *a becoming* or *being angry, anger* hujus nebulonis obiratione Cic Att 6 3, 7 dub, v Orell ad loc (B and K, oratione)

ŏb-ĭter, *adv*, *on the way, in going* or *passing along* (except in Laber, not ante Aug, cf Charis 187 P Augustus found fault with Tiberius for using per viam instead of obiter, Charis l l) **I.** Lit obiter leget aut scribet, *on the way*, Juv 3, 241 rotae quas aqua verset obiter et molat, *as it flows along* Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 97, cf id 33, 4, 21, § 74, 29, 3, 11, § 48, 11, 37, 55, § 148 —**II.** Transf **A.** *By the way, in passing incidentally* interrogo ego Quot estis? obiterque per rimam speculari coepit Petr 92 faciem linit, Juv 6, 481 ne in hoc quidem tam molesto tacebant officio sed obiter cantabant, Petr 31 saevire, Sen Ira, 3 1, 3 licet obiter vanitatem magicam hic quoque coarguere, Plin 37, 9 37, § 118 dictum sit, id 29, 5, 30, § 96, 29, 1, 9 § 29, Dig 18, 5, 1 *fin* —**B.** *Forthwith, straightway, immediately* (very rare) ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ inibi obiter, Gloss Philox reducant App M 6, p 183, 35 ut obiter revertantur, Auct Quint Decl 10, 16 *fin*

1. ŏbĭtus, a, um, *Part*, from obeo

2. ŏbĭtus, ūs (*gen* obiti, App Dogm Plat 2, p 24 *med*), *m* [obeo] **I.** *A going*

to, approaching; an approach, a visit (perhaps only ante- and post-class.; syn. adventus): obitu dicebant pro aditu, Paul. ex Fest. p. 188 Müll.: ecquis est qui interrumpit sermonem meum obitu suo? Turp. ap. Non. 357, 21 sq.: ut voluptati obitus, sermo, adventus suus quocumque adveneris, Semper siet, *Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 19 (obitus occursus: ob enim significat contra; ergo obitus aditus): civitatum multarum, App. M. 9, 13.—**II.** *A going down, setting* (the class. signif. of the word; syn. occasus). **A.** Of the heavenly bodies: solis et lunae reliquorumque siderum ortus, obitus motusque, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 128; id. de Or. 1, 42, 187: lunae, id. N. D. 2, 7, 19; Lucr. 4, 393: stellarum ortus atque obitus, Cat. 66, 2: signorum obitus et ortus, Verg. G. 1, 257.—**B.** Pregn., *downfall, ruin, destruction, death,* etc. (syn. interitus): post obitum vel potius excessum Romuli, Cic. Rep. 2, 30, 52; cf. of the same: post optimi regis obitum, id. ib. 1, 41, 64: posteaquam mihi renuntiatum est de obitu Tulliae, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 1: obitus consulum, id. Brut. 11, 10, 2: post eorum obitum, Caes. B. G. 2, 29 *fin.*: immaturus, Suet. Calig. 8: longum miserata dolorem Difficilesque obitus, *her painful death,* Verg. A. 4, 694: ducum, id. ib. 12, 501: post obitum occasumque nostrum, *since my ruin* (i. e. exile), Cic. Pis. 15, 34: omnium interitus atque obitus, id. Div. 2, 16, 37 (al. leg. ortus): dici beatus ante obitum nemo debet, Ov. M. 3, 137.—**III.** (Acc. to obeo, II. B. 4.) *An entering upon, undertaking* a thing (post-class.): fugae, Tert. Fug. ap. Persec. 1.

ob-jăcĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. n., to lie before* or *over against* a thing (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Cæs.): Acherontem nunc obibo, ubi mortis thesauri objacent, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. ob, p. 201 Müll. (Trag. v. 278 Vahl.); cf.: objacuisse ante jacuisse, Paul. ex Fest. p. 205 ib.: objacens sarcinarum cumulus, Liv. 10, 36: saxa objacentia pedibus, id. 2, 65: si qua objacent falcibus noxia colligi debent, Col. 2, 17; Front. Aquaed. 93: Graecia Ioniis fluctibus objacet, Mel. 2, 3: a meridie Aegyptus objacet, Tac. H. 5, 6.

* **objectācŭlum**, i, *n.* [objecto], *a barrier, dam,* Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 9.

‡ **objectāmen**, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *an objection, reproach:* objectamen, ἔγκλημα, Vet. Gloss. Lat. Gr.

objectāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a reproach* (post-class.): objectamenta jurgio prolata, App. Mag. p. 274, 1.

* **objectātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a reproach:* ex aliorum objectationibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 60.

objectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obĭcio], *a throwing* or *putting before* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: prorae, Ambros. Ep. 100, § 14: saxorum objectione tutari, Arn. 6, 191.—**II.** Trop., *an upbraiding, reproach:* objectio nominis, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 5: objectionem repellere, Ambros. Ep. 84: ejus facti, Mart. Cap. 5, § 445.—**B.** *An objection,* Ambros. Fide, 4, 9, 100; Aug. Ep. 166, 15; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 16, 20; Aug. Nat. et Grat. 10; Schol. Juv. 10, 324 and 346.—**C.** As rhet. fig., = anthypophora, Jul. Rufin. Schem. Dian. § 4.

objecto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to throw before* or *against, to set against, oppose.* **I.** Lit. (poet.): (pelagi volucres) Nunc caput objectare fretis, nunc currere in undas, i. e. *to dive down,* Verg. G. 1, 386: huc illuc clipeum objectans, *opposing, presenting,* Stat. Th. 2, 662: ingerit objectans trepidantibus ora leonis, Sil. 2, 194.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. **1.** *To abandon, expose, endanger:* statuit eum objectare periculis, Sall. J. 7, 1: caput periclis, *to expose,* Verg. A. 2, 751: corpora bello, id. G. 4, 218: aliquem dolo simul et casibus, Tac. A. 2, 5: pro aliquo animam, Verg. A. 12, 229.—**2.** *To throw in the way, interpose, cause:* moras, Ov. Hal. 91.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To throw out, charge, object, to reproach* or *upbraid with, to accuse of* any thing as a crime (so most freq., but whether used by Cic. is doubtful): objectare alicui inopiam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 28: rus mihi tu objectas? id. Most. 1, 1, 16: probrum alicui, Cic. Dom. 29; Sall. J. 85, 14; Tac. H. 2, 30: cum in colloquiis Pompeiani famem nostris objectarent, *Caes. B. C. 3, 48: vecordiam, Sall. J. 94, 4: veneficia in principem et devotiones, Tac. A. 4, 52: spoliatas et inopes legiones Trebellio, id. H. 1, 60: natum (i. e. filii mortem), Ov. M. 2, 400.—With *object-clause:* mihi objectent lenocinium facere, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 76: nobilitas objectare Fabio fugisse eum Appium Claudium collegam, Liv. 10, 15, 12.—* **2.** *To throw out, let fall, say* any thing (disagreeable) to any one: cave tu illi objectes nunc in aegritudine, Te has emisse, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 123.

* **objector**, ōris, *m.* [obicio], *an accuser:* falsi criminis objectores, Non. 130, 25.

1. objectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from obicio.

2. objectus, ūs, *m.* [obicio], *a casting before, a putting against, in the way,* or *opposite, an opposing;* or, *neutr., a lying before* or *opposite* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): dare objectum parmaï, *the opposing of the shield,* *Lucr. 4, 847: vestis, Col. 3, 19: insula portum Efficit objectu laterum, *by the opposition,* Verg. A. 1, 160: cum terga flumine, latera objectu paludis tegerentur, Tac. H. 3, 9: molis, id. ib. 5, 14: regiones, quae Tauri montis objectu separantur, Gell. 12, 13, 27: solem interventu lunae occultari, lunamque terrae objectu, *the interposition,* Plin. 2, 10, 7, § 47; cf.: eademque (terra) objectu suo umbram noctemque efficiat, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 243, 13 dub. (al. objecta soli): hi molium objectus (i. e. moles objectas) scandere, *the projection,* Tac. A. 14, 8.—**II.** Transf., *that which presents itself to the sight, an object, appearance, sight, spectacle,* Nep. Hann. 5, 2 (al. objecto).

objex, v. obex.

objurgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [objurgo], *a chiding, reproving, reproof, rebuke, reprehension* (class.): objurgatio post turpe factum castigatio; monitio vero est ante commissum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 196 Müll.: ut objurgatio contumeliā careat, Cic. Lael. 24, 89: tum objurgatio, si est auctoritas, tum admonitio quasi lenior objurgatio, id. de Or. 2, 83, 339: objurgationes etiam non numquam incidunt necessariae, in quibus utendum est fortasse et vocis contentione majore et verborum gravitate acriori, id. Off. 1, 38, 136: aut castigatione aut objurgatione dignum putare, id. Att. 3, 10, 3; id. Off. 3, 21, 81: deliciarum, id. Cael. 11, 27: sui, Quint. 11, 3, 49: objurgationes (opp. laudationes), Sen. Ep. 94, 39.

objurgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a chider, rebuker, blamer* (class.): hic noster objurgator, Cic. Agr. 3, 3, 11; opp. accusator, id. Verr. 2, 3, 2, § 4.—In *plur.:* benevoli, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 5; id. Div. 1, 49, 111; Sen. Ep. 9, 20.

objurgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [objurgator], *chiding, reproving, reproachful:* epistula, Cic. Att. 13, 6, 3: verba, Gell. 1, 26, 7: sonitus vocis, id. 9, 2, 3: clamor, Amm. 16, 12, 55.

objurgĭto, 1, *v. freq. a.* [objurgo], *to chide, rebuke, reproach violently* (Plautin.): aliquem verbis multis, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 30; 32.

ob-jurgo (old form **objūrĭgo**, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 30; 32), āvi, ātum, 1 (*part. pass.* objurgatus, as a *dep.* in the *act.* signif.: Hirrius Curionem non mediocriter objurgatus, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 1), *v. a., to chide, scold, blame, rebuke, reprove* (freq. and class.; syn.: increpo, improbo, vitupero); constr. usually with *acc. of the person* or *thing;* post-class. also with *dat.* **I.** In gen.: objurgat is, qui id facit (i. e. jurgat) juste, Varr. L. L. 7, § 93 Müll.: Menelaus me objurgat, Enn. ap. Rufin. Fig. (Trag. v. 264 Vahl.): quod Chrysalus med objurgavit plurimis verbis malis, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 97: hanc, id. Trin. 2, 2, 74: objurgavit M. Caelium, sicut neminem umquam parens, Cic. Cael. 11, 25: monendi amici saepe sunt et objurgandi, id. Lael. 24, 88; 90: ne, in quo te objurgem, id ipsum videar imitari, id. Fam. 3, 8, 6: aliquem molli bracchio de aliquā re, *moderately,* id. Att. 2, 1, 6: cum objurgarer, quod nimiā laetitiā paene desiperem, id. Fam. 2, 9, 2.—With an abstract object: Caesar meam in rogando verecundiam objurgavit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 10; 3, 1, 2, § 5: si objurgaret populi segnitiem, Quint. 6, 5, 8: fatum, Sen. Ep. 93, 1: naturam, id. ib. 107, 9.—*Absol.:* recte objurgat, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 15: sic objurgant, quasi oderint, Quint. 2, 2, 7: cum objurgamus, maledicimus, id. 3, 4, 3.—(β) With *dat.:* objurgo filium veteres dicebant; nos, objurgo filio, ut Graeci (sc. ἐπιτιμᾶν τινι), Diom. p. 305 P.: objurgavi eos, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 13, 25.—With double *acc.:* objurgare haec me, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 46.—**II.** Transf. * **A.** *To dissuade* or *deter* one from any thing, by means of reproof: objurgans me a peccatis, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 54.—**2.** *To urge in a tone of reproof, to exhort earnestly:* quā (epistulā) me objurgas, ut firmior sim, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 1.—**B.** Objurgare aliquem aliquā re, *to punish, chastise, correct* a person with any thing, = ferire, plectere (post-Aug.): colaphis objurgare puerum, Petr. 34: verberibus, Sen. Ira, 3, 12, 6: flagris, Suet. Oth. 2: ferulis, id. Calig. 20: soleā rubrā, Pers. 5, 169: sestertio centies objurgatus, *punished,* i. e. *fined,* Sen. Ben. 4, 36, 2.

ob-jūro, 1, *v. a., to bind by an oath:* objurare jurejurando obstringere, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 188 and 189 Müll.

* **ob-languesco**, gŭi, 3, *v. inch. n., to become feeble* or *languid, to languish:* litterulae meae oblanguerunt, Cic. Fam. 16, 10, 2.

‡ **oblăquĕātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [oblaqueo, I.], *a digging* or *clearing away* around trees: ARBORVM, Kalend. in Inscr. Orell. II. p. 381; Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 30.

ob-lăquĕo, āre, *v. a.* **I.** *To dig about the roots* of trees, etc. (cf. ablaqueo): arbores oblaqueatae sunt, Col. 2, 14, 3; Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 31.—**II.** *To surround, encircle, set* (eccl. Lat.): argento gemmas oblaqueare, Tert. Res. Carn. 7.

ob-lātīcius or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [offero], *freely offered* or *presented* (post-class.): impendium, Sid. Ep. 7, 9: aurum, *a gratuitous offering of the Senate to the emperor,* i. q. oblatio, Cod. Th. 6, 2, 5.

ob-lātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an offering, presenting, a giving* or *bestowing gratuitously* (post-class.; cf.: donum, munus, votum). **I.** In abstr.: honorum oblationibus, Eum. Pan. ad Const. 16: si forte oblatio ei fiat ejus, quod, etc., Dig. 5, 2, 8, § 10.—**B.** In partic., *a bid* at an auction: qui ceteros oblatione superavit, Cod. Th. 5, 13, 18.—**II.** In concr., *a gift, present:* amplissimi ordinis, Cod. Th. 6, 2, 14: si maritus ad oblationem dei uxori donavit, Dig. 24, 1, 5, § 12.—**B.** Esp., *an offering, sacrifice,* Ambros. Cain, 2, 6, 18; id. in Psa. 35, 7; Vulg. Eph. 5, 2; id. Heb. 10, 5.

oblātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *freely given, voluntarily presented* (post-class.): auguria, Serv. Verg. A. 6, 190: functiones, Symm. Ep. 10, 43.

ob-lātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an offerer* (eccl. Lat.): animae suae pro populi salute, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 26; Ambros. Cain, 2, 6, 18.

ob-lātrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [oblatro], *a barking at;* hence, transf., *a railing, scolding,* Hier. Ep. 133, 13.

ob-lātrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he that barks at; a barker, railer* (eccl. Lat.), Sid. Ep. 1, 3.

* **ob-lātrātrix**, īcis, *f.* [oblatrator], *a female barker, railer:* oblatratricem in aedes intromittere, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 87.

ob-lātro, 1, *v. n., to bark at;* only in the trop. signif., *to rail* or *carp at* (post-Aug.). (α) With *dat.:* alicui, Sen. Ira, 3, 43, 1: oblatrare veritati, Lact. 5, 4, 3.—(β) With *acc.:* aliquem, Sil. 8, 251: nescio quid, Suet. Vesp. 13; Ambros. Spir. S. 3, 13, 92; Prud. στεφ. 10, 913.—(γ) *Absol.,* Amm. 14, 9, 1; 17, 11, 4.

oblātus, a, um, *Part.,* from offero.

ob-lectăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [oblecto], *delightful, pleasant* (post-class.): negotium, Aus. Ep. 19.

ob-lectāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a delight* (poet. for oblectamentum, and perh. only in *plur.*), Ov. M. 9, 342: vitae, Stat. S. 3, 5, 95: consulat ut sacras, hominum oblectamina, sortes, *sources of consolation,* Ov. M. 11, 412.

ob-lectāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a delight, pleasure, amusement* (class.; cf.: voluptas, deliciae); with *gen. obj.:* requies oblectamentumque senectutis, Cic. Sen. 15, 52: oblectamenta puerorum, id. Par. 5, 2, 38: oblectamenta et solatia servitutis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 134: gulae, Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 68.—With *gen. subj.:* rerum rusticarum,

Cic. Sen. 16, 55 —*Absol* erat ei in oblectamentis draco serpens, Suet Tib 72.

‡ **oblectāneus,** a, um, *adj* [oblecto], *delightful, pleasant,* Inscr Grut. 304, 1

ob-lectātio, onis, *f* [id.], *a delighting, delight* (a favorite word of Cic) indagatio ipsa habet oblectationem, Cic. Ac 2, 41, 127 animi, id. de Or 1, 26, 118 curarum, id. Off 2 6 vitae, id Fin. 5, 19, 53 requies plena oblectationis fuit, id. Lael 27, 103

ob-lectātor, ōris, *m* [id.] *a delighter, pleaser, charmer* (post class) beluarum, App Flor p 358, 17 hominis, Tert Cor Mil 8 *fin*

ob-lectātōrius, a, um, *adj* [id], *delighting, pleasing* (post class.) aenigmata, Gell 18, 2 *in lemm*

ob-lecto, āvi, atum, 1, *v a.* [2 lacto], *to delight, please, divert, entertain, amuse* (class., most freq with se and mid , syn delecto), constr usually *aliquem* (aliquid, se) with *abl.*, with *cum*, with *in* and *abl* (a) With *abl* ut quam diutissime te jucunda opinione oblectarem, Cic. Q Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 1 cum eorum inventis scriptisque se oblectent, id. Rep 1, 17, 28 se agri cultione, id Sen 16 56, Ter Fun 1, 2, 115 aliquem falso gaudio, Plaut Poen 5, 4 102 Musae me oblectant carmine, Cat. 66, 8 — With an impers object legentium animos fictis oblectare, Tac. H. 2, 50, so, ironically paulum praesidii, qui familiarem suam vitam oblectet modo, *cheer, comfort,* Plaut Pers 1, 3, 46 vitam sordido pane, id As. 1, 2, 16 — Mid. in communibus miseriis hac tamen oblectabar specula, Cic. Fam 2, 16, 5 ludis oblectamur, id Mur 19, 39 — (β) With *cum* oblecta te cum Cicerone quam bellissime, Cic Q Fr 2, 13, 4 cum his me oblecto, qui res gestas scripserunt, id. de Or 2, 14, 61, cf elliptically ego me interea cum libellis, id Att 12, 3, 1 — (γ) With *in* in eo me oblecto *I delight in him, he is my delight,* Ter Ad 1, 1, 24 se in hortis, Cic Off 3, 19 58 ego me in Cumano et Pompeiano satis commode oblectabam, i è *amused myself excellently well in Cumanum,* id. Q Fr 2, 12, 1 —(δ) With *acc* minime equidem me oblectavi id. ib 1, 2, 10 hortulos emere ubi se oblectare posset, Cic Off 3 14, 58 ut te oblectes scire cupio, id. Q. Fr 2 3, 7 populum Hor A P 321 — With an impers object haec studia adulescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, Cic Arch. 7, 16, Ter Phorm 2, 3, 87 animos Ov R. Am 169, Tac H 2, 50 animum, Juv 14, 265 —**II.** Transf, *to spend* or *pass* time *agreeably* studio lacrimabile tempus, Ov Tr 5, 12, 1 iners otium Tac. A 12, 49 inter cenam oblectamus otium temporis, Plin Ep 4, 14, 15 —**B.** Hence, *to delay, detain* ego illum interea hic oblectabo, Plaut. As. 2 2, 83 dic mi ubi, Philotis, te oblectasti tam diu, Ter Hec 1, 2, 9

ob-lēnio, ire, *v a., to soften, soothe* (post Aug) lectio carminum illum oblenait, Sen. Ira, 3, 9, 1

oblicus, v obliquus.

ob-līdo, si sum, 3, *v a* [laedo] **I.** *To squeeze together* (rare but class) caelum digitulis duobus oblidere, Cic Scaur § 10, p 261 Orell oblisis faucibus *strangled,* Tac. A 5, 9, so, obliso gutture, Prud. Psych 589, App M 4, p 147 —**II.** *To squeeze* or *crush to pieces* (post Aug) fetus Col. 7, 3, 8 oblisus pondere, Plin. Ep 6, 20, 16

oblīgāmentum, i, *n* [obligo] **I.** Lit , *a band* (post class) caput obligamento obnoxium, Tert. Cor Mil 14 — **II.** Trop , *an obligation* legis obligamenta Tert adv Marc. 3, 22, Hier Ephes. 1, 14, Tert. Idol 15

oblīgātio, ōnis, *f* [id.] **I.** In gen. **A.** *A binding* (post class and very rare) propter linguae obligationem, *because of his being tongue tied,* Just. 13, 7, 1 — **B.** Trop , *an ensnaring, entangling* innocentium, Dig 48, 10, 1 declinantes in obligationes, *evil devices,* Vulg Psa. 124 5 in obligatione iniquitatis, id. Act 8, 23 — **II.** In partic., jurid. t. t. **A.** *An engaging* or *pledging, an obligation* est gravior et difficilior animi et sententiae pro aliquo quam pecuniae obligatio, Cic. Ep ad Brut 1, 18, 3 obligationis onere praetoris auxilio non levabitur, Dig 3 3, 67 obligationes ex contractu aut re contrahuntur, aut verbis, aut consensu, ib 44, 7, 1, § 1 —**B.** Transf, *an obligatory relation* between two persons, one of whom has a right and the other a duty (the *right* of the creditor and the *duty* of the debtor) nunc transeamus ad obligationes omnis enim obligatio vel ex contractu nascitur vel ex delicto Gai Inst 3, 88, cf sqq obligationum substantia in eo consistit, ut alium nobis obstringat ad dandum aliquid vel faciendum, vel praestandum, Dig 44, 7 3, 45, 1, 108 ex maleficio nascuntur obligationes, ib 44, 7, 4 obligatio et constituitur et solvitur, ib 46, 4, 8 exstinguitur, ib 45, 1, 140 submovetur, ib 2, 14, 27 et saep — **C.** *The document which confirms this relation, a bond, obligation* pignoris obligatio etiam inter absentes recte ex contractu obligatur, Dig 20, 1, 23, 48, 11, 28

oblīgātōrius, a, um, *adj* [obligo], *binding, obligatory* (post class), Dig 17, 1, 2, § 6, Just 3, 27, 6

‡ **oblīgātūra,** ae, *f* [id], *a band, bandage* , obligatura, καταδεσμος, Gloss. Philox

oblīgātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from obligo

ob-līgo, āvi, atum, 1, *v a* **I.** Lit **A.** *To bind* or *tie around, to bind* or *fasten to* any thing (very rare) obligatus corio, *bound in a leathern sack,* Auct Her. 1, 13, 23 articulis muscus obligatus, *bound upon,* Plin 26, 11, 66, § 105 cibum ovis *to bind* or *unite with eggs,* Apic. 4, 2 amylo spisso obligare, id. 2, 2, 8, 2 —**B.** *To bind together, bind up* (rare) pecua ad hanc collo in crumena ego obligata defero Plaut Truc 5 1, 64 age obliga, obsigna cito, *tie up* (the letter, in order to seal it), id. Bacch 4, 4 96 manipulos, Col 11, 2, 40 — **C.** *To bind up, bandage, swathe* (class., esp of wounds) crus fractum, Plaut Men 5, 3, 9 vulnus, Cic N D 3, 22, 57, cf medicum requirens a quo obligetur, *to bind up his wounds,* id. Tusc 2, 16, 38, Suet Vit 2 venas, *to bandage the veins,* Tac A 6, 9 surculum libro, Varr R R 1, 41, 2 oculos, Sen Ira, 3, 11, 4 ore obligato obsignatoque simulacrum, Plin 3 5, 9, § 65 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen , *to bind, oblige, put under an obligation, make liable,* etc (cf obstringo, devincio) aliquem obligare militiae secundo sacramento, *bind by a second oath, swear in again,* Cic. Off 1, 11, 36 vadem tribus milibus aeris, *to bind in the sum of,* Liv 3, 13 voti sponsio, qua obligamur deo, Cic. Leg 2, 16, 41, Liv 9, 11 se nexu, Cic Mur 2 3 se in acta cujusquam, Tib ap Suet Tib 67. se chirographo ad aliquid, Dig 30, 103 aliquem sibi liberalitate *to bind to one's self,* Cic Q Fr 2, 14, 3 obligabis me, *will oblige me, lay me under an obligation,* Plin Ep 4, 4, 2, Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 5 obligari foedere, Liv 38, 33 pro amicis alicui obligari, *to lay one's self under obligation* i e *to solicit favors,* Plin Ep 10, 3, 1 obligor ipse tamen, Ov M 9, 248 obligatus ei nihil eram, *was under no obligation to him,* Cic Fam 6, 11, 1 me obligatum tibi fore, id Att 13, 18 obligati sunt interrogatum, Amm 28, 4, 10 —Poet Prometheus obligatus aliti, *devoted, condemned to,* Hor Epod. 17, 67 ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem, *vowed, due,* id. C 2, 7 17 obligor, ut tangam laevi fera litora Ponti, *am compelled,* Ov Tr 1, 2 83 —**B.** In partic. **1.** *To render liable through guilt, to make guilty* cum populum Romanum scelere obligasses, Cic. Dom 8, 20 votis caput, Hor C 2 8, 5 se scelere, Suet Caes 42 se furti Scaev ap Gell 7, 15, 2.—*Pass , to be guilty of, to commit an offence* est enim periculum, ne aut neglectis iis impia fraude, aut susceptis anili superstitione obligemur, Cic. Div 1, 4, 7, cf lege Cornelia testamentaria obligatur, *offends against,* Dig 8, 10, 30 —**2.** Jurid t t **a.** *To bind engage* one (cf obligatio II B) obligandi solvendi sui causa, Dig 2, 13, 6, § 3 se obligare, ib 4, 2, 7, § 1; 21, 1, 25, § 9 —**b.** *To pledge, pawn, mortgage* a thing magistratui bona ejus obligantur, Vitr 10 praef omnia praedia fratri Suet. Vesp 4 omnia bona sua pignori, Dig 20, 4, 21 nam fundi et aedis obligatae sunt ob amoris praedium, *has a mortgage on it,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 4 aedes pignori, Dig 39, 2 44 obligata praedia Cic. Agr 3, 2, 9 — (β) Transf, beyond the jurid sphere obligare fidem suam, *to pledge one's word,* Cic. Phil 5, 18, 51 —**3.** *To impede, restrain, embarrass* judicio districtum atque obligatum esse, Cic. Verr 1, 9, 24 —Hence, **obligātus,** a, um, *P a* , *bound, obliged* isdem (officiis) me tibi obligatum fore, Cic. Fam 13, 18, 2 —*Comp* quanto quis melior et probior, tanto mihi obligatior abit, Plin Ep 8, 2, 8 ipsi obligati sunt, *ensnared, embarrassed,* Vulg Psa. 19, 9

ob-ligūrio (-ligurrio), 4, *v a* , *to devour, consume, squander* (very rare) mox dum alterius obligurias omnia, Enn ap Don ad Ter Phorm 2 2, 25 (dub , Vahl Sat Rel v 29, reads abligurias) obliguris se, Jul Val Res Gest. Alex M 1, 26 Mai

oblīgūritor (-rr-), oris, *m* [obliguro], *one who consumes his property in feasting, a squanderer, dissipated person* (post class.), Firm Math. 5, 5, 2.

oblīmo, āvi, atum, 1, *v a* [ob limus] *to cover with mud* or *slime* **I.** Lit. (rare but class) Aegyptum Nilus irrigat, mollitos que et oblimatos ad serendum agros relinquit, *Cic N D 2, 52, 130 fossae oblimatae, Suet Aug 18· sulcos (i e partes genitales), Verg G 3, 136 —***B.** Transf, qs to scatter one's fortune as if it were slime, *to lavish, squander, dissipate* rem patris oblimare, Hor S 1, 2, 62 Heind —**II.** Trop, *to darken, obscure, confuse* (poet. and in post class. prose) humanas oblimat copia mentes, Claud Rapt Pros 3, 29 universa, Sol 11

ob-līnio, ii, itum, 4, *v a.* (post Aug col lat form of oblino, q v) *to bedaub, besmear* · talearum capita misto fimo cum cinere oblinire, Col 5, 9, 3, so *fin* , id 12, 2, 42, 12, 15, 2, 12, 44, 6 si quis aliquem caeno, luto obliniierit, Dig 47, 11, 1, § 1 so, obliniierit, Scrib Comp 230 cinis oblinita, id ib 245 — **II.** Transf., *to blot out* veritatem, Ambros. Spir Sanct 3, 10, 60

oblīnītus, a, um, v oblino *init*

ob-līno, levi, rarely lini (Varr ap Prisc p 898 P), litum, 3 (form acc. to the 4th conj oblinio, q v), *v a* , *to daub* or *smear over, to bedaub, besmear* (syn . inficio, induco) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. cerussa malas oblinere, Plaut. Most 1, 3, 101. se visco, Varr R R 3, 7 obliti unguentis, Cic. Cat 2, 5, 10 oblitus caeno, id. Att 1, 21 oblitus faciem suo cruore, *having besmeared his face with his own blood,* Tac. A 2, 17 caede, Ov M 4, 97 sanguine, id. ib 11, 367 —**B.** In partic. **1.** *To smear over, blot out, rub out* any thing written (post class , cf deleo, interpolo, oblitero) vestrum obleverunt et vestri superscripserunt, Gell 20 6, 4 — Trop veritatem oblinire, *to blot out,* Ambros. de Spir Sanct 3, 10, 60 — **2.** *To bemire, befoul, defile* (syn polluo, inquino, maculo) quid tu istuc curas, ubi ego oblinar atque voluter? Lucil ap Non 420, 22 catulos, Varr R. R 2, 9 13 aliquem caeno, Dig 47, 11, 1, § 1, cf also II A —**3.** *To stop up by smearing to plaster over* (syn obturo) dolia oblinito, Cato, R R. 36 amphoram, id ib 127 oblinitur minimae si qua est suspicio rimae, *is stopped up,* Mart 11, 45, 5 gypso oblitus cadus, Plin 20, 9, 39, § 98 — **C.** Transf., *to cover over, fill* with any thing (of things, very rare) villa oblita tabulis pictis Varr R. R 3, 2, 5 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To befoul, defile* (class) se externis moribus, Cic Brut. 13, 51 oblitus parricidio, id Phil 11 12, 27 sunt omnia dedecore oblita, id. Verr 2 3, 4, § 8 geram morem vobis et me oblinam sciens id Rep 3, 5, 8 aliquem versibus atris, *to defame* Hor Ep 1, 19, 30 —**B.** *To cover over, to fill* with any thing, *to fill to excess, to overload* facetiae oblitae Latio *Roman wit which had received a Latin tincture* (through the right of citizenship granted to the Latins), Cic. Fam 9, 15, 2 divitiis oblitus actor, *covered, decked,* Hor Ep 2, 1, 204 oblita oratio, *overloaded,* Auct. Her 4, 11 16 Sallustii scripta nimia priscorum verborum affectatione oblita, Suet. Gram 10 — **C.** *To cover over, blind, deceive* sicine mihi esse os oblitum, Plaut. Curc 4, 4, 33

oblīquātio, ōnis, *f* [obliquo], *a bending, winding, oblique direction* (post class.), Macr S 7, 1

oblīquē, *adv* , v obliquus *fin*

oblīquitas, ātis, *f* [obliquus] *a sidelong* or *slanting direction, obliqueness obliquity* (post-Aug), Plin 3, 5 6, § 40 signi

feri, id. 2, 19, 17, § 81.—**II.** Transf., *ambiguity:* oraculi, Prisc. 1137 P.

obliquo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [obliquus], *to turn, bend,* or *twist aside, awry,* or *in an oblique direction* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: oculos, Ov. M. 7, 412: visus, Stat. Ach. 1, 323: equos, id. Th. 12, 749: pedes, Sen. Ep. 121, 8: crinem, *to draw back,* Tac. G. 38: in latus ensem, Ov. M. 12, 485: sinus (velorum) in ventum, *to turn obliquely to the wind, veer to the wind,* Verg. A. 5, 16.—**II.** Trop.: obliquat preces, *makes, utters indirectly,* i. e. *dissemblingly,* Stat. Th. 3, 381: responsa, Arn. 3, 143: Q (littera), cujus similis (litterae K) effectu specieque nisi quod paulum a nostris obliquatur, i. e. *is pronounced somewhat softer,* *Quint. 1, 4, 9.

‡ **Obliquŏlŏquus,** i, *m.* [obliquus-loquor], *one who speaks indirectly,* i. e. *ambiguously, an epithet of Apollo, acc. to the Gr.* Λοξίας, in allusion to his obscure oracles: Obliquoloquus, Λοξίας, Gloss. Philox.

oblīquus (oblīcus, v. Orthogr. Vergl. p. 449 Wagner), a, um, *adj.* [ob and liquus; root lek-; Gr. λέχριος, λέκρις, slantwise (cf.: λοξός, Λοξίας); Lat. licinus, limus, luxus, luxare], *sidelong, slanting, awry, oblique* (freq. and class.; cf.: transversus, limus). **I.** Lit.: motus corporis, pronus, obliquus, supinus, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: hos partim obliquos, partim aversos, partim etiam adversos stare vobis, *on one side of you, sideways,* id. Rep. 6, 19, 20: obliquo claudicare pede, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 20: sublicae, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: ordines, id. ib. 7, 73: iter, id. B. C. 1, 70: obliquam facere imaginem, *a side-likeness, profile,* Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 90: chordae, i. e. *of the triangular harp,* Juv. 3, 64: verris obliquum meditantis ictum Sanguine donare, Hor. C. 3, 22, 7: obliquo dente timendus aper, Ov. H. 4, 104: rex aquarum cursibus obliquis fluens, id. M. 9, 18: radix, id. ib. 10, 491: obliquo capite speculari, Plin. 8, 24, 36, § 88: non istic obliquo oculo mea commoda quisquam Limat, *with a sidelong glance, an envious look,* Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 37: non obliquis oculis sed circumacto capite cernere, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 151: obliquoque notat Proserpina vultu, Stat. S. 2, 6, 102.—Adverbial phrases: ab obliquo, ex obliquo, per obliquum, in obliquum, obliquum, *from the side, sideways, not straight on:* ab obliquo, Ov. R. Am. 121: nec supra ipsum nec infra, sed ex obliquo, Plin. 2, 31, 31, § 99: serpens per obliquum similis sagittae Terruit mannos, Hor. C. 3, 27, 6: cancri in obliquom aspiciunt, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 152: obliquum, *obliquely, askance:* oculis obliquum respiciens, App. M. 3, p. 140.—*Comp.:* quia positio signiferi circa media sui obliquior est, Plin. 2, 77, 79, § 188.—**II.** Fig. **A.** Of relationship, *not direct, collateral* (poet. and late Lat.): obliquum a patre genus, i. e. *not born of the same mother with myself,* Stat. Th. 5, 221: obliquo maculat qui sanguine regnum, *by collateral consanguinity,* Luc. 8, 286; cf.: tertio gradu veniunt . . . ex obliquo fratris sororisque filius, Paul. Sent. 4, 11, 3.—**B.** Of speech. **1.** *Indirect, covert:* obliquis orationibus carpere aliquem, Suet. Dom. 2: insectatio, Tac. A. 14, 11: dicta, Aur. Vict. Epit. 9: verba, Amm. 15, 5, 4.—**2.** In a bad sense, *envious, hostile* (post-class.): Cato adversus potentes semper obliquus, Flor. 4, 2, 9.—**3.** In gram. **a.** Obliquus casus, *an oblique case* (i. e. all the cases except the *nom.* and *voc.*), opp. rectus: alia casus habent et rectos et obliquos, Varr. L. L. 8, § 49 Müll.—**b.** Obliqua oratio, *indirect speech:* apud historicos reperiuntur obliquae allocutiones, ut in T. Livii primo statim libro (c. 9): urbes quoque, ut cetera, ex infimo nasci; deinde, etc., Quint. 9, 2, 37: oratio, Just. 38, 3, 11.—Hence, *adv.:* **oblīquē,** *sideways, athwart, obliquely.* **A.** Lit. (class.): quae (atomi) recte, quae oblique ferantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: sublicae oblique agebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 9: procedere, Plin. 9, 30, 50, § 95: situs signifer, id. 2, 15, 13, § 63.—**B.** Trop., *indirectly, covertly* (post-Aug.): aliquem castigare, Tac. A. 3, 35: perstringere aliquem, id. ib. 5, 2: admonere, Gell. 3, 2, 16: agere, id. 7, 17, 4.

obliscor, oblisci, paragog. obliscier, archaic *collat. form of obliviscor,* Att. ap. Non. 500, 1 (Trag. Rel. v. 190 Rib.).—*Fut.:* obliscar, Att. ap. Non. 500, 1 (Trag. Rel. v. 488 Rib.); v. obliviscor.

oblīsus, a, um, *Part.,* from oblido.

ob-lītesco, tŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [latesco], *to hide* or *conceal one's self* (rare but class.): a nostro aspectu oblitescant, Cic. Univ. 10, 33: ne in rimis (areae) grana oblitescant, Varr. R. R. 1, 51, 1: qui velut timidum atque iners animal metu oblituit, Sen. Ep. 55, 5; id. Q. N. 7, 29, 3.

oblītor, ōris, *m.* [obliviscor; but perh. from oblino, a defiler], *a forgetter* (late Lat.): judiciorum oblitores, Hier. in Psa. 88.

ob-littĕrātio (oblit-), ōnis, *f.* [oblitero], *a blotting out, erasing, effacing, obliteration;* and, in partic., *a blotting out from the memory, a forgetting, forgetfulness* (post-Aug.): aeris oblitteratio, Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 47: vetustatis, Arn. 6, 194: praeteritorum, Amm. 30, 6, 1.

ob-littĕrātor (oblīt-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a blotter out, obliterator,* sc. from the memory (eccl. Lat.): commemorator, non oblitterator vetustatum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 26 *fin.;* Paul. Nol. Ep. 16, 7.

oblittĕro (oblit-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [oblino], *to blot out, strike out, erase, obliterate.* **I.** Lit. (post-Aug. and very rare; syn. deleo): oblitterata aerarii monumenta, Tac. A. 13, 23 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *to blot out of remembrance, consign to oblivion, cause to be forgotten* (esp. freq. in post-Aug. prose; principally in Tac.): inimicitias Pelopidarum exstinctā tam oblitteratas memoriā renovare, Att. ap. Non. 146, 30 (oblitterare est obscurefacere et in oblivionem ducere, Non. 146, 28); Cic. Vatin. 6, 15: famam rei, Liv. 39, 20: rem, id. 3, 71: memoriam, id. 21, 29: mandata, Cat. 64, 232: rem silentio, Suet. Tib. 22: ne ritus sacrorum oblitterarentur, Tac. A. 11, 15: conjugia, id. ib. 3, 34: oblitterari in animo, *to become forgotten,* Liv. 26, 41.

* **oblittĕrus (oblīt-),** a, um, *adj.* [id.], for oblitteratus, *consigned to forgetfulness, forgotten* (ante-class.): Laevius oblitteram gentem pro oblitteratam dixit, Gell. 19, 7, 4.

1. oblĭtus, a, um, *Part.,* from oblino.

2. oblītus, a, um, *Part.,* from obliviscor.

oblīviālis, e, *adj.* [oblivio], *that causes forgetfulness, oblivious* (post-class.): poculum, Prud. Cath. 6, 16.

oblīvĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obliviscor]. **I.** Lit., *a being forgotten, forgetfulness, oblivion* (class.): oblivio veteris belli, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4 *init.:* laudem alicujus ab oblivione atque a silentio vindicare, *to rescue from oblivion,* id. de Or. 2, 2, 7: meam tuorum erga me meritorum memoriam nulla umquam delebit oblivio, id. Fam. 2, 1, 2: dare aliquid oblivioni, *to consign to oblivion,* Liv. 1, 31, 3: oblivione obruere, Cic. Brut. 15, 60; for which (late Lat.): oblivioni tradere, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 31, 2; Hier. in Psa. 68, 1 al.: omnes ejus injurias voluntariā quādam oblivione contriveram, *had consigned to oblivion,* Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 20: in oblivionem negoti venire, *to forget,* id. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 79: satius erat ista in oblivionem ire, *to be forgotten,* Sen. Brev. Vit. 13, 7 *init.:* in oblivionem diuturnitate adduci, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 54: capit me oblivio alicujus rei, *I forget something,* id. Off. 1, 8, 26: per oblivionem, *through forgetfulness,* Suet. Caes. 28: in oblivione est, *is forgotten,* Vulg. Luc. 12, 6.—In *plur.:* carpere lividas Obliviones, Hor. C. 4, 9, 34; Gell. 9, 5, 6; Quint. Decl. 306.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Subject., *a forgetting, forgetfulness* (post-Aug.): in eo (Claudio) mirati sunt homines et oblivionem et inconsiderantiam, Suet. Claud. 39; Tac. A. 11, 38.—**B.** Concr. **1.** Oblivio litterarum, *a poet. designation of* Orbilius Pupillus, *a grammarian, who lost his memory in his old age,* Bibacul. ap. Suet. Gram. 9.—**2.** Flumen Oblivionis, *an appellation of the river* Limia, *in* Hispania Tarraconensis, acc. to the Gr. ὁ τῆς λήθης, Mel. 3, 1, 8; Flor. 2, 17, 12; called flumen Oblivio, Liv. Epit. 55.

oblīvĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [oblivio]. **I.** Lit., *that easily forgets, forgetful, oblivious* (rare but class.): hos (senes) significat credulos, obliviosos, Cic. Sen. 11, 36.—*Sup.:* homo obliviosissimus, Tert. Anim. 24.—**II.** Transf., *that produces forgetfulness, oblivious* (poet.): Massicus (i. e. sollicitudinum oblivionem afferens), Hor. C. 2, 7, 21.

oblīviscor, lītus (archaic *inf.* obliscier, Att. Tr. 190; 488), 3, *v. dep.* [ob and livor, q. v.; livēre, to become dark; hence, to have the mind darkened, forget], *to forget;* constr. with *gen. of pers.* and with *gen.* or *acc. of thing;* less freq. with *inf.* or a *rel.-clause* (class.; cf. dedisco). (*a*) With *gen. of person:* vivorum memini, nec tamen Epicuri licet oblivisci, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 3: nescio hercule, neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam; ita prorsum oblitus sum mei, *I have so completely forgotten myself, been lost in thought,* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 15: regisque ducumque meique, Ov. M. 13, 276: dum tu ades, sunt oblitae sui, Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 1: nec oblitus sui est Ithacus discrimine tanto, *was not forgetful of himself, untrue to his nature,* Verg. A. 3, 629; cf. Val. Fl. 3, 664: sui, *to forget one's self, know nothing of one's former self,* sc. after death, Sen. Herc. Fur. 292; also, *to forget one's self* in a character represented or assumed: tamquam in eo tragoediae argumento sui oblitus tantum Catonem cogitâsset, Tac. Or. 2.—(*β*) With *gen. of thing:* meminens naturae et professionis oblitus, Sid. Ep. 4, 12: nec umquam obliviscar noctis illius, etc., Cic. Planc. 42, 101; cf.: oblivisci temporum meorum, id. Fam. 1, 9, 8: ut nostrae dignitatis simus obliti, id. ib. 1, 7, 7: veterumque oblitus honorum, Ov. M. 7, 543; Just. 4, 2, 5: oblivisci veteris contumeliae, recentium injuriarum, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: controversiarum ac dissensionum, id. ib. 7, 34: pristini instituti, id. B. C. 3, 57: offensarum, Tac. H. 2, 1: tot exemplorum, Quint. 9, 2, 86.—(*γ*) With *acc. of thing:* qui quod dedit id oblitust datum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 24: officium meum, id. Cas. 1, 1, 16: injurias, Cic. Cael. 20, 50; cf.: artificium obliviscatur, id. Rosc. Am. 17, 49: res praeclarissimas, id. Mil. 23, 63: totam causam, id. Brut. 60, 218: haec tam crebra Etruriae concilia, Liv. 5, 5, Drak. *N. cr.:* ut alia obliviscar, Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 87.—With *acc. of person:* obliti sunt Deum, Vulg. Psa. 105, 21; 49, 22.—(*δ*) With *inf.:* oblita pharetram tollere, Ov. M. 2, 439: suas quatere pennas, id. ib. 4, 676: dicere aliquid, Ter. And. 5, 1, 22: obliviscor, Roscium et Cluvium viros esse primarios, Cic. Rosc. Com. 17, 50.—(*ε*) With a *rel.-clause:* in scriptis obliviscebatur, quid paulo ante posuisset, Cic. Brut. 60, 218.—**b.** Poet., transf., of things: saeclis obliviscentibus, i. e. *causing forgetfulness,* Cat. 68, 43: oblito pectore, id. 64, 207: pomaque degenerant sucos oblita priores, *forgetting,* i. e. *being deprived of, losing,* Verg. G. 2, 59; imitated by Col. poët. 10, 408.—**c.** Prov.: oblivisci nomen suum, *to forget one's own name, to have a bad memory,* Petr. 66.—**d.** *Part. fut. pass.:* oblitusque meorum, obliviscendus et illis, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 9: obliviscendi stratiotici, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 49.

☞ In *pass.* signif. (poet. and late Lat.): post emancipationem in totum adoptivae familiae obliviscuntur, Dig. 23, 2, 60, § 6: oblita carmina, Verg. E. 9, 53; Val. Fl. 2, 388: oblitos superūm dolores, id. 1, 791: suis hominibus oblitus, August. Mus. 4, 4.

oblīvium, ii, *n.* [obliviscor], *forgetfulness, oblivion* (poet. and once in Tac. for oblivio; usually in the *plur.*): oblivia rerum, Lucr. 3, 828; so id. 3, 1066; 6, 1213: longa oblivia potant, Verg. A. 6, 715: ducere sollicitae jucunda oblivia vitae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 62: taedae, Sil. 2, 628: agere oblivia laudis, *to forget,* Ov. M. 12, 539: suci, qui patriae faciant oblivia, id. P. 4, 10, 19.—In *sing.:* sententiam oblivio transmittere, Tac. H. 4, 9; Ambros. Apol. Dav. 31, 16.

* **oblīvius,** a, um, *adj.* [oblivio], *sunk into oblivion, forgotten:* verba, i. e. *obsolete,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 10 Müll.

ob-lŏco, 1, *v. a., to let out* for hire (post-Aug. and post-class.): operam ad puteos exhauriendos, Just. 11, 10, 9; v. l. for abloco, Suet. Caes. 26.

oblŏcūtio (-quūtio), ōnis, *f.* [obloquor], *contradiction,* Cassiod. Var. 4, 31.

* **oblŏcūtor (-quūtor),** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a contradicter.* neque ego oblocutor sum alteri in convivio, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 48.

oblongŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [oblongus], *rather long* (post-class.): surculi, Gell. 17, 9, 7.

ob-longus, a, um, *adj., rather long, longish; oblong* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): missile telum hastili oblongo, Liv. 21, 8: figura, Plin. 37, 12, 75, § 196: folia, id. 25, 3, 6,

§ 21 scutula, Tac. Agr 10 — *Comp* foramen oblongius, Vitr 21, 8 *fin*, 10, 11, 4.

oblŏquium, ii, *n* [obloquor], *a contradiction* (post class), Sid. Ep 7, 9

ob-lŏquor, locutus, 3, *v dep* **I.** In gen., *to speak against* a person or thing, *to interrupt* a speaker, *to gainsay, contradict* (class. syn interpello), constr with *dat.* or *absol.* (α) With *dat* alicui, Plaut Men 1, 2, 46 vestra exspectatio quae mihi obloqui videtur, Cic. Clu 23, 63 — (β) *Absol.* obloquere, Plaut Curc 1, 1, 41 te blaterare atque obloqui? Afran. ap Non 78, 33 ut me et appelles, et interpelles, et obloquare et colloquare, velim, Cic Q Fr 2, 10, 1 ferocissime, Curt 10, 2, 30 — **II.** In partic **A.** *To sing to, to accompany* or *join in singing* (poet) non avis obloquitur, Ov P 3, 1, 21 obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, *mingles the notes of his lute, accompanies on his lute*, Verg A 6, 646 — **B.** *To blame, condemn* (post Aug), Sen Ep 121 4, Vulg Psa 43, 17 — **C.** *To rail at, reproach, abuse* (poet) quod nunc gannit, et obloquitur, Cat. 83, 3

obloquūtio, obloquūtor, v oblocu

‡ **oblucinasse**, v oblucuviasse

obluctātio, ōnis *f* [obluctor] *a striving* or *struggling against, vehement opposition* (eccl Lat) obluctatio virtutis Arn 2 77 flammarum, Mart Cap 6, § 647 adversus mala, Lact 3, 11, 11 — *Plur* quis obluctationes sensit? Ambros. Laps Virg 4, 12

ob-luctor, ātus, 1, *v dep*, *to strive* or *struggle against, to contend with, oppose* a person or thing (poet and in post Aug prose) **I.** Lit **A.** With *dat of person* soli obluctandum Fabio, *to contend with Fabius alone*, Sil 8, 10 — **B.** With *dat of thing* genibusque adversae obluctor harenae, *struggle against*, Verg A. 3, 38 fruticibus Col 8, 14 8 flumini, Curt 4, 8, 8 — **C.** *Absol* obluctantia saxa Submovit nitens, Stat S 3, 1, 20 — **II.** Trop ut erat animi semper obluctantis difficultatibus Curt 6, 6, 27 oblivioni, id. 7, 1, 9 morti, Luc. 3 662

‡ **oblucuviasse** dicebant antiqui mente errasse quasi in luco deorum alicui occurrisse, Paul ex Fest p 187 Mull (al oblucinasse)

ob-lūdo, si, sum, 3, *v n* * **I.** *To play off jokes* obludunt qui custodem oblectent, Plaut. Truc 1, 2, 10 — * **II.** *To make sport of, mock* one, with *dat* alicui, Prud Hamart 6

ob-lūrĭdus, a um *adj*, *pale, sallow* (post-class.) spadones obluridi, Amm 14, 6 17

‡ **obmānens** pro diu manens ut permanens Paul. ex Fest p 199 Mull, and cf ommento

* **ob-marcesco**, 3 v inch n, *to fall away, grow lean* obmarcescebat febris, Lucil ap Non 2, 30

obmentans, v ommento

‡ **ob-mĕrĭtus**, a, um *Part* [ob mereor], *having deserved well of*, Rénier, Inscr Afr 444 al parentes optime obmeritae, id. ib 966.

ob-mōlĭor, ītus, 4, *v dep* (perh not ante Aug) **I.** Lit, *to push* or *throw up* one thing *before* another (as a defence or obstruction) nec in promptu erat quod obmolirentur, Liv 33, 5, 8. arborum truncos et saxa, Curt. 6, 6, 24 — **II.** Transf, *to block up, obstruct* ad muniendа et obmoliendа, quae ruinis strata erant, Liv 37, 32, 7, cf id 33, 5

ob-mordĕo, ēre, *v a*, *to bite around* (late Lat.) Isid Orig 20, 16, 1

ob-mŏvĕo, 2, *v a.*, *to move* or *bring forward, produce, offer* (ante class.), Cato, R. R. 141, 4 Juppiter te hoc ferto obmovendo bonas preces precor (a form of prayer) id ib 134, 2 — Cf obmoveto pro admoveto dicebatur apud antiquos Paul. ex Fest p 202 Müll; and cf Liv 9 37, 2 Drak

obmurmŭrātio, ōnis *f* [obmurmuro], *a murmuring against; a murmuring* (post class) gravis Amm 26, 2, 3

ob-murmŭro, avi atum 1, *v n* *to murmur against, at*, or *to* (poet. and in post Aug prose), constr with *dat* or *acc.* precibusque meis obmurmurat ipse, Ov H 18, 47 itidem obmurmurasse Τι γαρ μοι, etc., Suet Oth 7 Pharisaei, quod, etc., Ambros Cain et Abel, 2, 4, 16 obmurmurando dicere (with *object clause*), Front 4, 6, 2.

obmussĭto, āre, *v freq a* [obmusso], *to whisper* or *mutter against* any one, *to mutter* (eccl Lat), Tert. Pall 4

obmusso, are, *v a*, *to whisper against* any one, *to whisper, mutter* (eccl Lat), Tert Anim 18

ob-mūtesco, tŭi, 3, *v inch. n*, *to be come dumb, to lose one's speech* (syn taceo, sileo) **I.** Lit.: qui ebrius obmutuit, Cels 2, 6 cum obmutuerint, Plin 27, 12, 104, § 127 umbrae ejus (hyaenae) contactu canes obmutescere, *lose their voice, their bark*, id 8, 30 44, § 106, 20, 5, 20, § 40 — **B.** Transf, in gen, *to be speechless, mute, silent* ipse obmutescam, Cic de Or 2, 7, 27 de me nulla umquam obmutescet vetustas, id Mil 35, 98 Aeneas aspectu obmutuit amens, Verg A 4, 279 dixit pressoque obmutuit ore, id ib 6, 155 obmutuit illa dolore, Ov M 13, 538 — **II.** Trop, *to be come silent, to cease* studium nostrum conticuit subito et obmutuit, Cic Brut 94, 324 animi dolor, id Tusc. 2, 21, 50 Lydium sil nunc obmutuit, *is no longer asked for*, Plin 33, 12 56, § 160 dixit mari, obmutesce, Vulg Marc 4, 39

* **ob-nātus**, a, um, *adj*, *growing on* or *about* obnata ripis salicta, Liv 23, 19, 11

‡ **obnectĕre**, obligare, maxime in nuptiis frequens est, Paul ex Fest p 190 Mull

obnexus, ūs, *m* [obnecto], *a connecting, connection* (eccl Lat), Tert adv Marc 4, 37

* **ob-nĭger**, gra, grum, *adj*, *blackish* radices, Plin. 20, 23, 94, § 253 Sillig (al obliquis nigris)

obnīsē, *adv*, v obnitor, *P a. fin*

1. obnīsus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from obnitor

† **2. obnīsus**, ūs, *m.* [obnitor], *exertion, trouble* Damascum caput obnisu levi, Auct Itin. Alex. 41 Mai

ob-nītor, xus (rarely nisus), 3 (*inf* obnitier for obniti, Lucr 4, 437) *v dep*, *to bear, press, push, struggle*, or *strive against* any thing (mostly poet and in post Aug prose; not in Cic or Cæs), constr with the *dat*, *acc*, or *absol.* **I.** Lit taurus Arboris obnixus trunco, Verg A. 12, 105 contra, id ib 5, 21 toto corpore obnitendum, Quint 5 13, 11 remi Obnixi crepuere, Verg A 5, 205 densis ales (Lachm aquila hinc) pinnis obnixa volabat Vento, Enn ap Prob Verg E 6, 31, p 354 Lion (Ann. v 148 Vahl) obnixi (al obnisi) urgebant, Liv 34, 46 — In *pass* signif obnixo genu scuto, *set* or *pressed against*, Nep Chabr 1, 2 — Of things navigia fractas obnitier undas, Lucr 4, 437 — **II.** Trop **1.** *To strive against, to resist, oppose* (class only in *Part.*) stant obnisi, Liv 7, 33 12 cum saepe obnitens repugnasset, Vell 2 89 5, 2, 123, 2 stant obnixa omnia contra, Verg A. 10, 359 venti obnixi facerant nubila, Stat Th 5, 366 adversis, Tac A 15, 11 — **2.** *To strive, endeavor*, with *inf* triumphum Pauli impedire obnitebantur, Vell 1, 9, 6 — Hence, **obnixus (obnīsus)**, a um *P a*, *steadfast firm resolute* (vehem) obnixos vos stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, Liv 6, 12 firmitas, Plin 36, 15, 24 § 105 obnixus curam sub corde premebat, Verg A 4 332 — In *neutr*, *ad verb*, *resolutely, obstinately*: obnixum Pauline, taces, Aus. Ep 25, 28 — Hence *adv* **obnixē (obnīsē)**, lit., striving against, hence, in gen, *with all one's strength, with might and main strenuously, obstinately* obnixe omnia Facere, Ter And 1, 1, 134 oboedire Liv 4, 26, 12 (dub Weissenb enixe) petere Sen Ep 95 1 (Haase, enixe, v Krebs, Antibarb p 781) — *Comp* argumentari, Claud Mam Stat Anim 1, 3

obnixē, *adv*, v obnitor, *P a. fin*

obnixus, a, um, *Part* and *P a.*, from obnitor

obnoxiē, *adv*, v obnoxius *fin*

obnoxio, 1, *v a.* [obnoxius] *to render subject* or *obnoxious to* any thing (post-class.) et aliena semet noxiis obnoxiant Claud Mam Stat Anim 2 9

obnoxiōsē, *adv*, v obnoxiosus *fin*

obnoxiōsus, a, um, *adj* [obnoxius] (ante class.) **I.** *Subject, submissive, obedient* alicui, Plaut. Trin 4, 3, 31 — * **II.** *Hurtful, injurious, dangerous* res, Enn ap Gell. 7, 17, 10 (Trag v 341 Vahl) — Hence, *adv* **obnoxiōsē**, *abjectly, timidly* — *Comp* obnoxiosius, Plaut Ep 5, 2, 30

ob-noxius, a, um, *adj* **I.** Lit **A.** *Subject, liable to punishment, obnoxious to punishment, punishable* obnoxius poenae obligatus ob delictum, Paul ex Fest. p 191 Mull: ego tibi me obnoxium esse fateor culpae compotem, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 61, Dig 48, 15, 1 ego lege Aquilia obnoxius sum, ib 11, 3, 14 — **B.** *Liable* or *addicted to* a fault or failing, *guilty of* it (cf deditus, addictus); constr **1.** With *dat* animus neque delicto neque lubidini obnoxius, *not addicted to vice or to sensual pleasures* Sall C 52, 21 communi culpae, Ov A A. 1, 395 facto, Tib 3, 4, 15 — **2.** With *gen* obnoxios criminum, digno supplicio subjectos, sepulturae tradi non vetamus *for, on account of*, Cod Just 3, 44, 11 — **II.** Transf., in gen **A.** *Subject, submissive, obedient, complying* dum illos obnoxios fidosque sibi faceret, Sall C 14, 6 obnoxium atque subjectum esse alicui, Liv 7, 30, 2, 6, 28, 7; 23, 12 9, 37, 53, 4, 42 46, 3, Flor 4, 4 2. — **B.** *Obliged, under obligation, beholden, indebted, responsible, answerable* uxori obnoxius sum, Ter Hec 3, 1, 22: totam Graeciam beneficio libertatis obnoxiam Romanis esse, Liv 35, 31 fratris radiis obnoxia Luna, Verg G 1, 396 facies nullis obnoxia gemmis *not indebted to any jewels*, Prop 1, 2, 21 tantum in eo obnoxius est, si quid ipse dolo fecerit, Gai Inst 3, 207 — **C.** *Exposed to a person, humbled before* one ne obnoxius filio sim et servo, Plaut. Bacch 5, 2, 80 — **D.** *Submissive, abject, servile, slavish mean-spirited, timid, cowardly*, etc non quibus ego essem obnoxius, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 150 summissaeque manus, faciesque obnoxia mansit, Ov M 5, 235 si aut superbus, aut obnoxius videar, Liv 23, 12 pax, *servile, dishonorable*, id 9, 10 — **2.** *Subject, liable, exposed, obnoxious* to any thing, with *dat*, *ad*, or *in* and *acc* (α) With *dat.*: insidiis consiliis obnoxius Tac. H. 3, 55 insidiis, id. A 14, 40 infelici fecunditate fortunae, *exposed*, id ib 2, 75 aemulationi, odio, privatis affectionibus, id ib 3 58 morbo Plin 17, 24, 37, § 221 contumeliis, Suet Tib 63 bello, Ov P 1 8, 73 plerique Crasso ex negotiis privatis obnoxii, Sall C 48 5 urbs artis itineribus (sc incendiis), Tac A 15, 38 — (β) With *ad* terra solida ad tales casus obnoxia, *exposed to such accidents* (viz earthquakes), Plin 2, 82, 84, § 197 — (γ) With *in* and *acc* in omnia obnoxius, *exposed to every thing*, Flor 3, 20 1 — **3.** In gen, *exposed* or *liable to injury, danger*, or *misfortune, weak, infirm frail* in hoc obnoxio domicilio animus liber habitat, Sen Ep 65, 21. supplex et obnoxius, Cic ad Brut 1, 17, 6 corpora, *sickly, weakly*, Plin 31, 6, 32, § 60 flos, *which soon falls off, soon suffers injury, frail, delicate*, id. 14, 2 4, § 27 — **b.** Obnoxium est, *it is hazardous, dangerous*, Tac. Or 10 — *Comp* obnoxior (al noxior) Sen Clem 1, 13 — Hence, *adv* **obnoxiē** (only in Plaut and Liv) **A.** *Guiltily culpably*: nihil obnoxie perire *quite innocently*, Plaut Stich 3, 2, 41 — **B.** *Submissively, slavishly, timidly* sententias dicere, Liv 3, 39, 1.

ob-nūbĭlo, āvi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to cover with clouds* or *fog*, *to overcloud darken, obscure* (post-class) vultus serenitatem, Gell 1, 2, 5 haec omnia vitium *to obscure*, Amm 28, 4, 2 odore sulfuris obnubilatus, *beclouded, stupefied, senseless*, App M 9, p 228 22, so animam, id ib 8, p 204, 38

* **ob-nūbĭlus**, a um, *adj*, *overclouded, cloudy dark, obscure* obnubila tenebris loca, Enn ap Cic. Tusc 1, 21, 48 (Trag v 108 Vahl)

ob-nūbo, psi ptum, 3, *v a*, *to veil, cover* (very rare, syn. velo, induo amicio) **I.** Lit. LICTOR, CONLIGA MANVS CAPVT OBNVBITO, ARBORI INFELICI SVSPENDITO, an old formula ap Cic. Rab Perd 4 13 flammeo caput nubentis obvolvatur quod antiqui obnubere vocarint . legem jubere caput ejus obnubere qui parentem necavisset quod est obvolvere Paul ex Fest p 170 Müll, Liv 1, 26, Val H 2 254 caput tempestate, Sil 11, 259 comas amictu, Verg A. 11, 77 — *Absol.*, *to veil the head*:

obnubit, caput operit, Paul ex Fest p 184 Müll —* II. Transf mare terras obnubit, Varr L L 5, § 72 Müll

obnuntĭātĭo (obnunc-), ōnis, f [obnuntio], in the lang of augurs, *an announcement of an opposing, adverse, evil omen* dirarum, Cic Div 1, 16, 29 — In *plur* obnuntiationibus per Scaevolam interpositis, Cic Att 4, 16, 7 comitiorum cotidie singuli dies tolluntur obnuntiationibus, id Q Fr 3, 3, 2

ob-nuntio (-nuncio), āvi, ātum, 1, v a **I.** *To tell, report, announce* any thing bad or unfortunate primus rescisco omnia Primus porro obnuntio, Ter Ad. 4, 2, 7 —**II.** In augury, t t, *to announce an opposing, adverse, or evil omen* (used both of the augurs and of the magistrates and tribunes of the people, cf Smith's Antiq) proprie obnuntiare dicuntur augures, qui aliquid mali ominis scaevumque viderint, Don Ter Ad 4, 2, 8 augur auguri, consul consuli obnuntiasti, Cic Phil. 2, 33, 83 fretus sanctitate tribunatūs obnuntiavit consuli, etc, id. Sest 37, 79 — *Impers pass* ut sibi postero die in foro obnuntiaretur, Cic Att 4, 3, 4

obnuptus, a, um, *Part*, from obnubo

ŏbœdĭens, *P a*, and **ŏbœdĭenter**, *adv*, v oboedio, *P a fin*

ŏbœdĭentĭa (obed-), ae, f [oboediens], *obedience* (class) **A.** Of persons **1.** With *gen* servitus est oboedientia fracti animi, Cic Par 5, 1, 35 —**2.** *Absol* relinquunt enim et abiciunt oboedientiam, Cic Off 1, 29, 102 —**B.** Of bees mira plebi circa regem oboedientia Plin 11, 17, 17, § 52 —**C.** Of elephants intellectus illis sermonis patrii et imperiorum oboedientia, Plin 8, 1, 1, § 1

ŏb-oedĭo (better than **ŏb-ēdĭo**, Cic. Rep 3, 29, 41, Front Ep ad Verr 7 Mai, id Fer Als 3, cf oboedire, obaudire, Paul ex Fest p 187 Müll and Bramb s v — Ante class form of the *fut.*, oboedibo oboedibo tibi, Afran ap Non 507, 30), īvi or ii, ītum, īre, 4, v n [ob audio] **I.** In gen (very rare), *to give ear, hearken, listen to* one alicui, Nep Dat 5, 4 —**II.** Esp **A.** Prop, of living beings (class) **1.** *To obey, yield obedience to, to be subject to, to serve* (freq and class, cf pareo, obtempero obsequor) —With *dat.* parere, et oboedire praecepto, Cic Tusc 5, 12, 36 legi, Nep Epam 8, 1 voluntati Cic N D 1, 8, 19 obtemperare et oboedire magistratibus, id. Leg 3, 2, 5 qui nobis oboediunt, id Rep 3, 29, 41 impulsu libidinum voluptatibus oboedientium, id ib 6, 26, 28 pecora ventri oboedientia, Sall C 1, 1 multorum oboedire tempori, Cic Brut 69, 242 —*Impers pass* utrimque enixe oboeditum dictatori est, Liv 4, 26 —**2.** *To be obedient in* any thing (post class) —With *acc of neutr pron* atque haec omnia perfacile oboediebam, App M 10, p 247, 11 — *Absol.*, Suet Calig 29 — **B.** Meton, of things, *to yield, be manageable* ramus oleae quam maxime sequax, atque oboediturus, *yielding, flexible*, Plin. 17, 19, 30, § 137 — Hence, **ŏboedĭens (ŏbēd-)**, entis, *P a* **A.** Prop, of living beings, *obedient, compliant* (freq and class) **1.** With *dat* nulli est naturae oboediens aut subjectus deus, Cic N D 2, 30, 77 natio semper oboediens huic imperio, id Pis. 34, 84 appetitum rationi oboedientem praebere, id Off 1, 36, 132 vivere oboedientem alicui, Sall J 31, 26 —*Comp* imperiis nemo oboedientior, Liv 25, 38 7 —*Sup* imperiis oboedientissimus miles, Liv 7, 13, 2 —**2.** With *ad* ad nova consilia gentem oboedientem habere, Liv 28, 16 — Particular phrases **a.** Dicto oboedientem esse alicui for dicto audientem esse alicui, *to be obedient to one's word* or *command* magistro desinebat esse dicto oboediens, Plaut Bacch 3, 3, 35, cf ne plebs nobis dicto audiens atque oboediens sit, Liv 38, 7 —**b.** Omnia secunda et oboedientia sunt, *according to your wishes*, Sall J 14, 19 — **3.** *Absol* cujus vis omnis in consensu oboedientium esset, *the obedient*, Liv 2, 59, 4 —**B.** Transf, of things, *yielding, manageable* oboedientissima quocumque in opere fraxinus, i e *easily wrought*, Plin 16, 43, 83, § 228 — Hence, *adv* **ŏboedĭenter**, *obediently, willingly, readily* (a favorite word of Livy, elsewh very rare) conferre tributum, Liv 5, 12 facere imperata, id 21, 34 facere adversus aliquem, id 39, 53 —*Comp* nihil oboedientius fecerunt, quam, etc, Liv 38, 34 —*Sup* oboedientissime paruit, Aug Civ Dei, 22, 8

ŏbœdĭtĭo (obed-), ōnis, f [oboedio], *obedience* (post-class) per unius oboeditionem justi constituentur multi, Vulg Rom 5, 19 ad justitiam, id ib 6, 16, Ambros de Fug Saec 2, 12 *fin*

ŏb-ŏlĕo, ŭi, 2, v a, *to smell of* any thing (ante class and post Aug) **I.** Lit oboluisti allium, Plaut Most 1, 1, 38. maluissem allium oboluisses Suet Vesp 8 antidotum, id Calig 23 res mihi obolet, *I smell a thing*, App Mag p 311, 31 —**II.** Transf jam oboluit Casina procul, Plaut Cas. 4, 3, 21 marsupium huic oboluit, *she smells your purse*, id Men. 2, 3, 33

† **ŏbŏlus**, i, m, = ὀβολός **I.** Lit, *an obol, a small Greek coin, the sixth part of a drachm*, equivalent to three and a half cents Federal currency, Vitr 3, 1 siclus viginti obolos habet Vulg Exod 30, 13 — **II.** Transf, as a weight, *the sixth part of a drachm*, Fann de Ponder et Mens 37, cf Cels 5, 17, Plin 21, 34, 109, § 185, 25, 12, 91, § 142 trium obolorum pondere, id 21, 25, 96, § 169

ŏb-ōmĭnātus, a, um, *Part*, from the obsol obominor, *wishing ill to* one (post class) crurum ei fragium obominata, App M 9, p 227, 36 (al abominata)

ŏb-ŏrĭor, ortus, 4, v dep, *to arise, appear, spring up* (class) oboritur, nascitur, nam praepositionem ob pro ad, solitam poni, testis hic versus tantum gaudium oboriri ex tumultu maximo, Paul ex Fest p 190 Müll tenebrae oboriuntur, Plaut Curc 2, 3 30 lacrimis ita fatur obortis, Verg A 11, 41, Ov M 2, 181 bellum, Liv 21, 8 laetitia, Ter Heaut 4, 3, 2 vide, quanta lux liberalitatis et sapientiae mihi apud te dicenti oboriatur, * Cic Lig 3, 6 sitis, Suet Ner 34 caligo, id. ib 19 al verba, App Flor 1, p 29 Oud

‡ **ŏb-orsus**, a, um, *Part*, from the obsol obordior, *beginning* orsus, oborsus, exorsus, Not Tir p 151

1. ŏb-ortus, a, um, *Part*, from oborior

(**2. ŏb-ortus**, a false read. for odores, Lucr 4, 218, v Lachm ad h l)

ŏb-oscŭlor, 1, v dep, *to kiss* (post Aug) quae flagellorum vestigia obosculantur (al osculantur), Petr 126

obp-, v opp

ob-quinisco, ĕre, v ocquinisco

ob-rădĭo, āre, v n, *to shine forth* (post-class), Isid. Orig 16, 18, 2

obraucātus, a, um, *Part*, from the obsol. obrauco, āre [ob raucus], *grown hoarse* (post class) ea (grus) ubi obraucata est, succedit alia, Sol 10, 13

‡ **obrendārĭus**, a, um, *adj* [for obruendarius, v obruo], *of* or *belonging to burial, burial-* VASA OBRENDARIA DVA, i e *earthen sarcophagi*, Inscr Orell 4544. —Called also, *subst* OBRENDARIVM, ii, n, Inscr Grut 607, 1

obrēpīlātĭo, ōnis, f [obrepo] (late Lat), Vita Caes Arel 2, 1, 2

ob-rēpo, psi, ptum, 3, v n, *to creep up* to any thing, *approach stealthily* (class) **I.** Lit et possim media quamvis obrepere nocte, Tib 1, 9 (8) 59, Flor 4, 10, 2 qui Gallos in obsidione Capitolii obrepentes per ardua depulerat, Gell 17, 21, 24 —With *dat* feles quam levibus vestigiis obrepunt avibus! Plin 10, 73, 94, § 202.—**II.** Transf **A.** In gen, *to steal upon, come suddenly upon one, to take by surprise, to surprise* (α) With *dat* qui enim citius adulescentiae senectus, quam pueritiae adulescentia obrepit? Cic Sen. 2, 4 mihi decessionis dies λεληθότως obrepebat, id. Att 6, 5, 3, cf in the foll under ε cui obrepsit oblivio, Sen Ben 3 2, 1 vitia nobis sub virtutum nomine obrepunt id Ep 45, 7 —(β) With *acc* (ante class, and in Sall) tacitum te obrepet fames, Plaut Poen prol 14 si tanta torpedo animos obrepsit, Sall. H 1, 49 19 —(γ) With *ad* Plancium non obrepsisse ad honorem *to creep up to, to come at by stealth*, Cic Planc 7, 17 obrepsisti ad honores errore hominum, id. Pis. 1 1 —(δ) With *in* and *acc* imagines obrepunt in animos dormientium extrinsecus, Cic Div 2, 67, 139, Ambros Off Ministr 3, 6, 41.—(ε) *Absol* obrepsit dies, Cic. Att 6, 3, 1 obrepit non intellecta senectus, Juv 9, 129 —**B.** In partic, *to surprise, deceive, cheat* numquam tu, credo, me imprudentem obrepseris, Plaut Trin 1, 2, 23, 4, 2, 132, Flor 4, 10, Gell 6, 12, 4 — *Impers pass* si obreptum praetori sit de libertate, Dig 40, 5, 26, § 8, 26, 7, 55, § 4

obreptīcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj* [obrepo], *surreptitious, obreptitious* (post-class) petitio, Cod. Just 3, 6, 3, Cod. Th 4, 22, 6 (al obrepta)

obreptĭo, ōnis, f [id.], *a creeping* or *stealing on, a coming on suddenly* or *by surprise, a surprise* (post Aug) Ventidius, aggressus per obreptionem, Front Strat 2, 5, 36, Arn 5, 162 arrogari per obreptionem, Dig 2, 4, 10 precum, Cod. Th 5, 8, 1 —Transf (eccl. Lat), *a surprise by sudden temptation*, Ambros in Luc 10, § 72

obreptīvē, *adv*, v obreptivus *fin*

obreptīvus, a, um, *adj* [obrepo], *secret, clandestine* (post class) supplicatio, Symm Ep 5, 64, Cod. Th 16, 10, 8 —Hence, *adv* **obreptīvē**, *surreptitiously, clandestinely* (post class.) aut clanculo supplicare, Cod Th 16, 1, 4 *fin*

obrepto, āvi, 1, v *freq n* [id], *to steal on unawares, to come on imperceptibly* (very rare) ne quis obreptaverit, Plaut Pers 1, 2, 27 obreptantibus Satyris, Plin 35, 10, 36, § 109 (but in Cic Att 6, 5, 3, the correct read is obrepebat)

obreptus, a, um, *Part*, from obripio, v obrepticius

obrētĭo, ivi or ii, ītum, 4, v a [ob rete], *to catch in a net, to entangle* (poet), Lucr 3, 384

ob-rĭgesco, gŭi, 3, v *inch n*, *to stiffen, become stiff* (class) **I.** Lit **a.** With *abl*: pars obrigescit frigore, Lucil ap Non 97, 12 pars (terrae regionum) obriguerit nive, pruinaque, Cic N D 1, 10 24, and e quibus (cingulis) duos obriguisse pruina vides, id. Rep 6, 20, 21 — **b.** *Absol* fructus per pruinam obriguerint, Pac. ap Varr L L 6, § 6 Müll (acc to Trag Rel p 64 Rib) cum jam paene obriguisset, vix vivus aufertur, Cic Verr 2, 4, 40 § 87 obrigesceret cum gladio, *become stiff with holding*, Vulg 2 Reg 23, 10 —**II.** Trop, *to grow hard, become hardened* viro non vel obrigescere satius est? Sen Ep 82, 2

Obrĭmas, ae, m, *a river in Phrygia Major, which flows into the Mæander*, Plin 5, 29, 29, § 106 Obrimae fontes, conj reading for Rhotrinos fontes (the latter name being unknown), Liv 38, 15, 12

ŏbrŏbŏrātĭo, ōnis, f [ob roboro], *rigidity of the nerves* (post class), Veg Vet 3, 85

ob-rōdo, ĕre, v a., *to gnaw* (ante and post class for mordeo) **I.** Lit vermis te semper obrodit, Ambros Tob 7, § 26 ut quod obrodat sit, Plaut Am 2, 2, 92 — **II.** Trop, *to gnaw over, chew upon, to backbite, depreciate* haec sunt argumentationis ossa, quae obroditis, Tert adv Marc. 2, 5 *init* sacrilego morsu pretiosum fidei velamen obrodunt, Ambros Spir Sanct 1, 16, 164 frequenter obrodi a maledicis obtrectatoribus, id in Psa 118, Serm 8, 36

obrŏgātĭo, ōnis, f [obrogo], *a motion partly to repeal* or *alter one law by another, an obrogation* cum duae leges inter se differunt, videndum est, num qua obrogatio aut derogatio sit, Auct Her 2, 10, 15, cf obrogo

ob-rŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1, v a **I.** *Partly to repeal an existing law by proposing a new one, to evade, weaken, invalidate, abrogate* it obrogare est legis prioris infirmandae causa legem aliam ferre, Paul ex Fest p 187 Müll obrogatur id est mutatur aliquid ex prima lege Ulp tit 1, 3, v abrogo huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, Cic Rep 3, 22, 33 Mos quid, quod obrogatur legibus Caesaris, quae jubent? etc, id Phil. 1, 9, 16 quia ubi duae contrariae leges sunt, semper antiquae obrogat nova, Liv 9, 34, 9, Suet Claud 23, cf id Caes. 28 —**II.** *To oppose the passage of a bill* (post-class) obrogare auso legibus suis Minucio, Flor 3, 15, 4, cf.

eusus obrogare de legibus consul Philippus, id. 3, 17 8

* **obructans,** antis, *Part* from the ob sol. obructo [ob ructo] *belching at* one tibi obructans App Mag p 312, 34.

ob-rŭo, ŭi, ŭtum 3 (*inf pres pass* OBRI for obrui, Inscr Marin Fratr Arv p 341, v in the foll. I B 1) *v a.* (*n* Lucr 3, 775, v infra), *to overwhelm, overthrow, strike down, to cover, cover over* with any thing, also *to hide in the ground, bury* by heaping over (class, cf opprimo, subruo) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. aliquem caestu, Stat Achill. 1, 191 concidit, et totis fratrem gravis ob ruit armis, id Th. 11, 573, Verg A 5, 692 confossus undique obruitur, Curt 8, 11 ranae marinae dicuntur obruere sese ha rena solere, *bury themselves in the sand,* Cic N D 2, 49, 125 thesaurum, *to bury,* id Sen 7, 21 ova *to hide in the earth,* id. N D 2, 52, 129 aegros veste, *to cover,* Plin. 26 3, 8, § 16 oceanum rubra trac tim obruit aethra, *covered,* Enn ap Macr S 6, 4 (Ann v 418 Vahl.), so, terram nox obruit umbris, Lucr 6, 864. — **B.** In partic, *to bury inter* a dead body (perh only post Aug) Tac. A. 1, 29 *fin* cadaver levi caespite obrutum est, Suet Calig 59 cujus ossa in Vulcanali obruta sunt, Paul ex Fest s. v statua, p 290 Müll QVOD SE VOLVIT OBRI, Inscr Marin. Fratr Arv p 341.—**2.** *To sink* in the sea, *cover with water.* puppes, Verg A 1, 69 quos Obruit Auster, *overwhelmed, sunk,* id. ib 6, 336 navem, Dig 9, 2, 29 obrutus adulter aquis, Ov Her 1, 6 obruerit cum tot deus aequoris undis, id. P 3, 6, 29 vultus id Tr 1, 2 34 Aegyptum Nilus, Cic N D 2, 52 —**C.** *To sow* seed, *cover with earth* semina terra, Ov R. Am. 173 milium Col 11, 2, 72 lupinum, id. 11, 2, 81 betam id 11, 3, 42 —**D.** *To overload sur feit* with any thing se vino, Cic Deiot 9 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To overwhelm, bury, con ceal, put out of sight, abolish, consign to oblivion* ut adversa quasi perpetua obli vione obruamus, Cic 1 in 1, 17, 57, cf ea quae umquam vetustas obruet aut quae tanta delebit oblivio? id Deiot 13, 37, and (sermo) nec umquam de ullo peren nis fuit, et obruitur hominum interitu, id Rep 6, 23, 25 talis viri interitu sex suos obruere consulatus, *to dim, cloud, destroy the glory of six consulships,* id. Tusc 5, 19, 56 — **2.** *Neutr* et domus aetatis spatio ne fessa vetusto obruat, i e *fall to ruin,* Lucr 3, 775 — **B.** *To overwhelm overload, weigh down, oppress* with any thing criminibus obrutus atque oppressus Cic Verr 2, 1 7, § 20, so copia sententiarum atque verbo rum, id Tusc 2, 1, 3 ambitione, et foro, id de Or 1, 21, 94 aere alieno, id. Att 2, 1, 11, cf faenore, Liv 6, 14, 35, 7 magnitu dine negotii, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 1, § 4 —**C.** *To overcome overpower, surpass, eclipse, ob scure* famam alicujus Tac Agr 17 ob ruimur numero, *are outnumbered,* Verg A. 2 424 obruit Idaeam quantum tuba Mar tia buxum, Val Fl 1, 320 M Brutus Vati nium dignatione obruerat, Vell 2, 69 Ve nus Nymphas obruit, Stat Achill 1, 293

† **obrussa,** ae (pure Gr collat form = χρυσίον ὄβρυζον, **obryzum aurum,** Vulg 2 Par 3, 5, Isid. 16, 18, 2), *f*, = ὄβρυζον, *the testing or assaying of gold by fire in a cupel* (class) **I.** Lit auri experi mentum ignis est id ipsum obrussam vo cant, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 59 aurum ad obrus sam *refined, pure gold,* Suet Ner 44 —**II.** Trop, *a test, touchstone, proof* adhiben da tamquam obrussa ratio Cic. Brut 74, 258 sic verus ille animus probatur haec ejus obrussa est *this is its touchstone, its test* Sen. Ep 13, 1 si omnia argumenta ad obrussam coeperimus exigere, *to put to the proof test accurately,* Id. Q N 4, 5, 1.

obrūtesco, v obbrutesco

obrŭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from obruo

obrȳza, ae (collat form of obryzum aurum) *f*, *standard gold,* Cod. 12, 6, 12, 12, 7, 3, v obrussa *init*

obryzātus, a um, *adj* [obryzum] *made of standard gold* (post class), Cod. Th. 11, 10, 3, 12, 49, 1

obrȳzum (obri-, also written **obryzum aurum**), = ὄβρυζον (sc. χρυσίον), *pure gold,* Vulg 2 Par 3 5, Petr 67, Vulg Job, 28, 15, 31, 24, cf obrussa *init.*

ob-saepĭo (ob-sēpĭo), psi, ptum, 4 (old form obsipio, Caecil ap Diom p 378 P), *v a*, *to hedge* or *fence in, to enclose,* hence transf, *to close up, to render impas sable* or *inaccessible* (class, syn. obstruo, oppilo) **I.** Lit NEQVE QVIS IN EO LOCO QVID OPPONIT, MOLIT, OBSEPIT, FIGIT, etc, S C ap Front Aquaed 129 ubi illum saltum video obsaeptum, Plaut. Casin. 5, 2, 35, cf obsaeptis itineribus, Liv 25, 29, v Drak. ad Liv 39, 1, 5 mox iter, apertis, quae ve tustas obsaepserat, pergit *had rendered im passable,* Tac A. 15 27 obsaepta viarum, *impassable roads,* Sil 12, 110 —**II.** Trop, *to close* or *bar up* haec omnia tibi accu sandi viam muniebant adipiscendi obsaepi ebant, Cic Mur 23, 48, cf id Scaur § 40 plebi iter ad curules magistratus obsaepsit, Liv 9, 34, 4, 25 obsaepta diutinā servitu te ora reseramus Plin Pan 66

‡ **obsălūtare,** se offerre salutandi gra tiā dicebant antiqui, ut consalutare, persa lutare, Paul ex Fest p 193 Müll.

ob-sătullo, are, *v dim a* [saturo] *to sate* obstrudant, obsatullent, Poet ap Paul. ex Fest p 193 Müll (Com Rel. v 73 Rib)

* **ob-sătŭro,** āre, *v a*, *to sate, cloy, glut,* trop ne tu propediem istius ob saturabere, *you'll soon have enough of him,* Ter Heaut. 4, 8, 28

obscaen-, v obscen

* **obscaevo,** avi, 1, *v n* [ob scaeva], *to give* or *bring a bad omen* metuo, quod illic obscaevavit meae falsae fallaciae, Plaut As 2, 1, 18

obscēnē (obscaenē and **obscoenē),** *adv*, v obscenus *fin*

obscēnĭtas (obscaen-, obscoen-), atis, *f* [obscenus] * **I.** *Unfavorableness, inauspiciousness* of a bad omen mali omi nis obscenitas, Arn. 1, 10 — **II.** *Moral im purity, foulness, unchastity, lewdness, ob scenity* **A.** In abstr (the class signif of the word) si rerum turpitudo adhibetur et verborum obscenitas, Cic Off 1 29 104, cf id ib 1, 35, 127, cf also id. de Or 2 59, 242 si quod sit in obscenitate flagitium, id aut in re esse aut in verbo, id. Fam 9, 22, 1 obscenitas non a verbis tantum abesse debet, sed etiam a significatione, Quint 6, 3, 29 eques Romanus obscenita tis in feminas reus, Suet Claud 15 profes sis apud se obscenitatem cetera quoque concessisse delicta, *unchastity,* id Ner 29 obscenitate oris hirsuto atque olido semi clare exprobrata *the disfigurement produced by lewdness* id Tib 45 in obscenitatem, aliquem compellere, Dig 1, 12 1, § 8 —**B.** Concr, *an obscene thing* (post Aug and very rare) corporum obscenitas = τὰ αἰδοῖα, Arn 5, 176 amputata. id 5, 173 — *Plur* in poculis libidines caelare juvit ac per obscenitates bibere, *obscene figures,* Plin H N 30 prooem § 5

obscēnus (obscaen-, and less prop erly **obscoen-),** a, um, *adj* [perh. ob and caenum, filth] *of adverse, unfavorable, evil omen, ill boding, inauspicious, ominous, portentous* (cf. sinister, funestus) apud antiquos omnes fere obscena dicta sunt, quae mali ominis habebantur, Paul ex Fest p 201 Müll obsceni interpres fune stique ominis auctor, Matius ap Varr L L 7, § 96 Müll, Att ap Non 357, 16 deūm rita vertat verbi obscena Lucil ib 357, 17, Enn ap Serv Verg A 8, 361 (Ann v 182 Vahl) montem istum (Aventinum) excluserunt quasi avibus obscenis omino sum (viz, by reason of the birds, which gave unfavorable omens to Remus), Mess ap Gell 13, 14, 6, so, volucres *birds of ill omen* i e *owls,* Verg A 12, 876 canes id G 1 470 obscenum ostentum, Suet Galb 4 omen Cic Dom 55, 140· puppis, *the fatal ship* that bore Helen when she eloped with Paris to Troy, Ov H 5 119, cf· Troja Cat 68, 99 anus *old witches, hags* Hor Epod 5 98 — *Sup* Alliesis dies dicebatur apud Romanos obscenissimi ominis Paul ex Fest. s. v Alliesis p 7 Müll —**II.** Transf, *repulsive offensive abominable hateful dis gusting filthy* **A.** In gen (poet and in post Aug prose, syn immundus, turpis) (Allecto) frontem obscenam rugis arat Verg A. 7, 417 volucres pelagi, i e *the harpies,* id. ib 3, 241, 262 upupa obscena alias pastu avis, Plin 10 29, 44, § 86, cf fames, Verg A. 3, 367 haustus, *of filthy water,* Luc. 4, 312 cruor Verg A. 4, 455 — As *subst* **obscēna,** orum, *n*, *the excre ments* Sen Ep 8, 1, 20, also, *the urine* qui clam latuit reddente obscena puella, Ov R. Am 437, cf Mel. 1, 9 —**B.** In partic, offensive to modesty, i e *immodest, im pure, indecent, lewd, obscene* (class, syn spurcus, impurus) delicatae et obscenae voluptates, Cic. N D 1, 40, 111 adulteri um, Ov Tr 2, 212 obscenas tabellas pinge re, Prop 2, 5, 19 (6, 27) carmina, id 1, 16, 10 gestus motusque Tac A. 15, 37 obsce num in modum formata commotaque ma nus, i e *so as to suggest impure thoughts,* Suet Calig 56 jocandi genus flagitiosum, obscenum, Cic Off 1, 29, 104 si obscena nudis nominibus enuntientur, Quint 8, 3, 38 quodque facere turpe non est, modo occulte, id dicere obscenum est, Cic Off 1, 35, 127, cf id ib § 128, Quint 11, 3, 125 —*Comp* illud Antipatri paulo obscenius, Cic Tusc 5, 38, 112 abjectior et obscenior vita, Val Max 3, 5 *fin* —*Sup* obscenissi mi versus, Cic. Q Fr 2, 3, 2, Vell 2, 83 2 — **2.** *Subst* (α) **obscēnus,** i, *m*, *a lewd per son* quis enim non vicus abundat Tristi bus obscenis, Juv 2, 9 —(β) **obscēna,** ōrum, less freq in the *sing*, **obscēnum,** i *n*, *the private parts,* τὰ αἰδοῖα —*Plur* Nymphe fugiens obscena Priapi, Ov M 9, 347, cf pars nudi agunt, pars tantum ob scena velati, Mel. 3 7 obscena Suet Calig 58, id Dom 10 obscena corporis, Just 1, 6 —*Sing* virile, Ov F 6, 631, Lact 1, 21, 28, id Epit 23, 8, Jul. Obsequ 84 —Hence, also, *adv* · **obscēnē** (acc to II B), *im purely, indecently, lewdly, obscenely* (class) latrocinari, fraudare, adulterare, re turpe est, sed dicitur non obscene, Cic Off 1, 35 128 —*Comp* cujus (Mercurii) obscenius excitata natura traditur, Cic N D 3, 22 56 obscenius concurrerent litterae, id. de Or 45, 154 —*Sup* impudicissime et obsce nissime vixit Eutr 8, 22

obscūrātĭo, onis, *f* [obscuro] *a dark ening, obscuring, obscuration* (class) **I.** Lit solis, Cic Fragm ap Aug Civ Dei, 5, 15, Quint 1, 10, 47, Plin 36, 27, 69, § 202 in illa obscuratione *darkness, obscurity,* Auct B Hisp 6 —**II.** Trop in quibus (voluptatibus) propter earum exiguitatem, obscuratio consequitur, *an obscuring, a ren dering invisible* Cic Fin. 4, 12, 29, cf id ib 4, 13, 32, cf obscuro

obscūrē, *adv*, v obscurus *fin*

* **obscūrēfăcĭo** (only in pres), 3, *v a* [obscurus facio] for obscuro, *to obscure, render invisible* oblitterare est obscurefa cere, Non 146, 28

obscūrĭtas, atis, *f* [obscurus] *a being dark, darkness, obscurity* **I.** Lit (perh only post-Aug) latebrarum, Tac H 3 11 atra, Plin 2, 18, 16, § 79 visus, *dimness,* id 23, 1, 20, § 35 oculorum, id 37, 3, 12 § 51 —**II.** Trop (class), *obscurity, indistinct ness, uncertainty* ut oratio, quae lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem et tenebras afferat, Cic de Or 3, 13, 50 Py thagorae, id. Rep 1, 10, 16 obscuritas fit etiam vel is ab usu remotis, Quint 8, 2, 12· in eā obscuritate ac dubitatione omni um, *uncertainty,* Cic Clu 27, 78 rerum, id Fin 2, 5, 15 naturae, id Div 1, 18, 35 —In *plur* quo pertinent obscuritates et aenig mata somniorum, Cic Div. 2, 64, 132 ob scuritates non adsignemus culpae scriben tium, sed inscientiae non adsequentium, Caecil ap Gell 20, 1, 5 obscuritatibus in volutum Arn 1, 38 —**B.** Of rank *obscur ity, lowliness, meanness* quorum prima aetas propter humilitatem et obscuritatem in hominum ignoratione versatur, Cic Off 2 13, 45 sordes et obscuritatem Vitelliana rum partium perstringemus Tac H 1, 84 generis Flor 3, 1, 13· nec obscuritas inhi buit (Servium Tullium) quamvis matre serva creatum, id. 1, 6, 1

obscūro, avi ātum 1, *v a* [id.] *to ren der dark, to darken obscure* (class, syn obumbro opaco) **I.** Lit obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, Cic Fin 3, 14 45 nitor solis, Cat 66 3 fini timas regiones eruptione Aetnaeorum ig nium id N D 2, 38, 96 caelum nocte atque nubibus obscuratum, Sall J 38 5 volu cres Aethera obscurant pennis Verg A 12, 253 nebula caelum ob curabat, Sall Fragm. ap Non 489, 10 obscuratus sol, *obscured,*

eclipsed, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; 2, 10, 17; Tac. A. 14, 12; Vulg. Matt. 24, 29; id. Apoc. 9, 2; Val. Max. 8, 11, ext. 1: visus obscuratus, *dimmed eyesight*, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 99.—**B.** Transf., *to hide, conceal, cover; to render invisible* or *imperceptible:* neque nox tenebris obscurare coetus nefarios potest, Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 6: caput obscurante lacernâ, Hor. S. 2, 7, 55: caput dextra, Petr. 134: dolo ipsi et signa militaria obscurati, *concealed, kept out of sight*, Sall. J. 49, 5: nummus in Croesi divitiis obscuratur, *disappears, is lost*, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 3: tenebrae non obscurabuntur a te, Vulg. Psa. 138, 12.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To blind, darken, becloud* the understanding: scio amorem tibi Pectus obscurasse, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 41.—**B.** Of speech, *to obscure, render indistinct; to deliver* or *express indistinctly:* si erunt mihi plura ad te scribenda, ἀλληγορίαις obscurabo, Cic. Att. 2, 20, 3: nihil dicendo, id. Clu. 1, 1: aliquid callide, Quint. 5, 13, 41; cf. id. 8, 2, 18: stilum affectatione, *to render obscure*, Suet. Tib. 70.—**C.** Of sound, *to pronounce indistinctly:* (M) neque eximitur sed obscuratur, *is pronounced indistinctly*, Quint. 9, 4, 40: vocem, *to render dull* or *indistinct*, id. 11, 3, 20.—**D.** *To obscure, cover with obscurity; to render unknown:* paupertas quorum obscurat nomina, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Trag. v. 73 Vahl.): fortuna res cunctas ex lubidine magis, quam ex vero celebrat obscuratque, Sall. C. 8, 1.—**E.** (Acc. to I. B.) *To suppress, hide, conceal:* quod obscurari non potest, Cic. Arch. 11, 26: laudes, id. Marcell. 9, 31: veritatem, Quint. 4, 2, 64.—Hence, *to obscure, cause to be forgotten, render of no account:* magnitudo lucri obscurabat periculi magnitudinem, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 131.—In *pass.:* obscurari, *to become obscure* or *of no account, to grow obsolete*, etc.: sin dicit obscurari quaedam nec apparere, quia valde parva sint, nos quoque concedimus, id. Fin. 4, 12, 29: omnis eorum memoria sensim obscurata est et evanuit, id. de Or. 2, 23, 95; cf. id. Fragm. ap. Mart. Cap. 5, § 509: obscurata vocabula, *obsolete*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 115.

obscūrus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. sku, to cover, akin to Gr. σκευή, σκῦτος, κύτος; cf.: scutum, cutis], *dark, darksome, dusky, shady, obscure* (class.). **I.** Lit.: unde (Acherunte) animae excitantur obscurâ umbrâ, *in dark, shadowy forms*, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37; so, umbra, Verg. A. 6, 453: donec in obscurum coni conduxit acumen, *the obscure point of the cone*, Lucr. 4, 431: lucus, Verg. A. 9, 87: antrum, Ov. M. 4, 100: convalles, Verg. A. 6, 139: tabernae, Hor. A. P. 229; cf. Liv. 10, 1, 5: aliae res obnoxiosae nocte in obscurâ latent, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 16 (17), 10 (Trag. v. 341 Vahl.): nox, Verg. A. 2, 420; cf.: per occasum solis, jam obscurâ luce, Liv. 24, 21: caelum, Hor. C. 1, 7, 15: nimbus, Verg. A. 12, 416: nubes, id. G. 4, 60: ferrugo, i. e. *black*, id. ib. 1, 467: dentes, Juv. 6, 145.—Poet.: funda, *dark*, i. e. *invisible*, Val. Fl. 6, 193; cf. mamma, i. e. *hidden, covered*, id. 3, 52, 6: aquae, i. e. *turbid*, Ov. F. 4, 758.—*Subst.:* **obscūrum,** i, *n.*, *dim light, twilight:* in obscuro, advesperascente die, Vulg. Prov. 7, 9; but commonly *the dark, darkness, obscurity:* sub obscurum noctis, Verg. G. 1, 478: lumen, i. e. *darkness visible*, Sall. J. 21, 2.—**obscūrum,** adverb.: obscurum nimbosus dissidet aër, Luc. 5, 631.—**B.** Transf., to the person who is in the dark, *darkling, unseen:* ibant obscuri solâ sub nocte per umbram, Verg. A. 6, 268: obscurus in ulvâ Delitui, id. ib. 2, 135.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *dark, obscure, indistinct, unintelligible:* Heraclitus . . . Clarus ob obscuram linguam, Lucr. 1, 639: valde Heraclitus obscurus (cf. the Gr. appellation of Heraclitus, ὁ σκοτεινός), Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133: quid? poëta nemo, nemo physicus obscurus? id. ib.: obscurâ de re tam lucida pango carmina, Lucr. 1, 933; 4, 8: brevis esse laboro, Obscurus fio, Hor. A. P. 25: reperta Graiorum, Lucr. 1, 136: obscurum et ignotum jus, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 177: cur hoc tam est obscurum atque caecum? id. Agr. 2, 14, 35: nolo plebem Romanam obscurâ spe et caecâ expectatione haerere, *uncertain*, id. ib. 2, 25, 66.—*Comp.*, Quint. 11, 3, 60.—*Sup.:* videre res obscurissimas, Cic. de Or. 2, 36, 153.—*Subst.:* causae in obscuro positae, Cels. 1 praef.—**2.** In partic., rhet. t. t.: obscurum genus causae, *obscure*, i. e. *intricate, involved*, Gr. δυσπαρακολούθητον, Cic. Inv. 1, 15, 20: (causae privatae) sunt multo saepe obscuriores, id. de Or. 2, 24, 100.—**B.** *Not known, unknown, not recognized:* forma, Ov. M. 3, 475: Pallas, i. e. *disguised, under another form*, id. ib. 6, 36.—Esp. of rank and station, *obscure, ignoble, mean, low:* non est obscura tua in me benevolentia, Cic. Fam. 13, 70: Caesaris in barbaris erat nomen obscurius, *Caes. B. C. 1, 61: Pompeius humili atque obscuro loco natus, *of an obscure, ignoble family*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 70, § 181: obscuris orti majoribus, *from obscure ancestors*, id. Off. 1, 32, 116: clarus an obscurus, Quint. 5, 10, 26; cf.: si nobilis obscurum se vocet, id. 11, 1, 21; 2, 3, 9: non obscurus professor et auctor, id. 2, 15, 36: natus haud obscuro loco, Sall. C. 23, 1.—*Neutr. absol.:* in obscuro vitam habere, Sall. C. 51, 12: vitam per obscurum transmittere, *in obscurity*, Sen. Ep. 19, 3: saepe mandatum initio litis in obscuro est, *kept back*, Gai. Inst. 4, 84.—**C.** Of character, *close, secret, reserved:* obscurus et astutus homo, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 5 (for which: sin me astutum et occultum lubet fingere, id. Fam. 3, 10, 8): plerumque modestus Occupat obscuri speciem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 94: Tiberium obscurum adversus alios, sibi uni incautum intectumque efficeret, Tac. A. 4, 1: obscurum odium, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 6.—*Comp.:* natura obscurior, Tac. Agr. 42.—*Adv.:* **obscūrē,** *darkly, obscurely* (class.). **A.** Lit.: aut nihil superum aut obscure admodum cernimus, *very darkly*, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 474, 28.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of speech, *darkly, obscurely, indistinctly:* dicta, Quint. 3, 4, 3; 4, 1, 79.—*Comp.:* quae causa dicta obscurius est, Quint. 8, 2, 24.—*Sup.:* obscurissime particulâ uti, Gell. 17, 13, 5: non obscurissime dicere (opp. planissime), id. 11, 16, 9.—**2.** Of birth, *obscurely, ignobly, meanly* (perh. only post-class.): obscure natus, Macr. S. 7, 3: obscurissime natus, Amm. 29, 1, 5.—**3.** *Covertly, closely, secretly:* malum obscure serpens, Cic. Cat. 4, 3, 6: tacite obscureque perire, id. Quint. 15, 50: non obscure ferre aliquid, id. Clu. 19, 54; cf. id. Par. 6, 1, 45; Hirt. B. G. 8, 54.—*Comp.:* ceteri sunt obscurius iniqui, *more secretly*, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, b, 2.—*Sup.:* avertere aliquid de publico quam obscurissime, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 53.

Obscus, i, v. Osci.

obsĕcrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obsecro]. **I.** In gen., *a beseeching, imploring, supplication, entreaty* (class.): prece et obsecratione humili uti, Cic. Inv. 1, 16, 22; id. Font. 17, 39: judicum, *addressed to the judges*, Quint. 6, 1, 33: percipe obsecrationem meam, Vulg. Psa. 142, 1: fit ad Deum pro illis, id. Rom. 10, 1.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *An asseveration, protestation*, accompanied by an invocation of the gods or of religious things, Gr. δέησις, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 105; cf. Just. 24, 2, 5; cf. Macr. S. 1, 6, 13.—**B.** *A public prayer:* obsecrationem indicere, Liv. 27, 11; id. 4, 21; 26, 23; 31, 9; Cic. Har. Resp. 28 *fin.:* habere, Suet. Caes. 22.

obsĕcrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who entreats, a suppliant*, Ven. Fort. Vit. Ger. 6.

ob-sĕcro (op-sĕcro), āvi, ātum, 1 (separate, ob vos sacro, for vos obsecro, Paul. ex Fest. p. 190, Müll.), *v. a.* [sacro], qs. to ask on religious grounds (ob sacrum), i. e. *to beseech, entreat, implore, supplicate, conjure:* obsecrare est opem a sacris petere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 183 Müll. (class.; syn.: obtestor, precor, supplico).—With *acc. of the pers.* or *thing:* Venus alma, ambae te obsecramus, Nos in custodiam tuam ut recipias, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 32: advorsum quam ejus me opsecravisset pater, id. Trin. 1, 2, 139: cum eum oraret atque obsecraret, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 42: te obsecrat obtestaturque per senectutem suam, *conjures you*, id. Quint. 30, 91; id. Sest. 69, 147: cum precibus me obsecraret, Marcell. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 11, 1: cum multis lacrimis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 42; cf. in the foll.: pro di immortales, obsecro vostram fidem, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 97; id. Poen. 5, 2, 7; id. Truc. 4, 3, 30; cf. in the foll.—(β) With a double *acc.* (of the pers. and thing): itaque te hoc obsecrat, ut, Cic. Quint. 31, 97: hoc te, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 32.—(γ) *With a relative or intentional clause:* ut huc reveniat obsecrato, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 35: pater, obsecro, ut mihi ignoscas, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 5: te ut omnia perscribas, Cic. Att. 3, 11 *fin.;* 11, 1, 1: ut ne, Ter. And. 2, 1, 27.—(δ) *Absol.:* videmus certis precationibus obsecrasse summos magistratus, Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 11: Bassus multis precibus, paene etiam lacrimis obsecrabat, implerem meum tempus, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 12: pro aliquo, Vulg. Esth. 7, 3; id. Philem. 10.—**II.** In partic., in colloq. lang., obsecro. **A.** As an expression of deprecation, *I beseech you, I cry you mercy, for Heaven's sake:* tuam fidem obsecro, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 217: periimus! Obsecro hercle, id. Men. 5, 7, 27: *Ph.* Prodi, male conciliate. *Do.* Obsecro, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 2.—**B.** As a mere polite expression of entreaty, for the most part as an interjection, *I beseech you, pray:* quid illic, opsecro, tam diu restitisti, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 100; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 12: dic obsecro hercle serio quod te rogem, id. As. 1, 1, 14; Turp. ap. Non. 132, 15: obsecro, an is est? Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 21: Attica mea, obsecro te, quid agit? Cic. Att. 13, 13, 3; id. Tusc. 1, 25, 60: sed obsecro te, ita venusta habeantur ista, non ut vincula virorum sint, sed, etc., *but I beseech you*, id. Par. 5, 2, 38; Liv. 5, 6, 3; 6, 40, 10; Gell. 20, 1, 36.

obsĕcundanter, *adv.*, v. obsecundo *fin.*

obsĕcundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obsecundo], *compliance, obsequiousness* (post-class.): servilis obsecundatio, Cod. Th. 12, 1, 92.

obsĕcundātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a servant* (post-class.): sacrorum scriniorum, Cod. Th. 6, 26, 3.

ob-sĕcundo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to be compliant, show obedience; to comply with, humor, fall in with, follow implicitly, obey* a pers. or thing (rare but class.; syn.: morigeror, obsequor, oboedio): obsecundare in loco, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 23; id. Ad. 5, 9, 37: ut ejus semper voluntatibus socii obtemperarint, hostes oboedierint, venti tempestatesque obsecundarint, *Cic. Imp. Pomp. 16, 48: obsecundando mollire impetum, Liv. 3, 35, 7: simul capite atque umeris sensim ad id, quo manus feratur, obsecundantibus, Quint. 11, 3, 92; M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 35 Mai.: imperiis, Amm. 17, 10, 10.—Hence, ***obsĕcundanter,** *adv.*, *in compliance with, according to* a thing: obsecundanter naturae vivere, Nigid. ap. Non. 147, 26 (obsequenter, Non.).

obsĕcūtĭo (obsĕquūtĭo), ōnis, *f.* [obsequor], *compliance, obedience* (post-class.): inviolabili obsecutione servare, Arn. 7, 215: voluntariae obsecutionis assensus, id. 6, 203.

obsĕcūtor (obsĕquūtor), ōris, *m.* [id.], *an obeyer, keeper, observer* (eccl. Lat.): obsecutores legis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9; Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. 3, 2.

***ob-septus,** a, um, *Part.*, from obsaepio.

ob-sĕquēla or **obsĕquella,** ae, *f.* [obsequor], *compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness:* obsequela obsequium, Paul. ex Fest. p. 192 Müll. (ante-class. and in Sall.): neque erat tuae benignitatis atque obsequellae, Turp. ap. Non. 215, 32; 29 (Com. Rel. v. 63 and 210 Rib.); Afran. ap. Non. 216, 3 (Com. Rel. v. 257 Rib.): obsequelam facere (alicui), *to show complaisance*, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 50 (Fleck. obsequentiam): qui regi per obsequelam orationis cari erant, *through obsequiousness in speaking*, i. e. *because they spoke as he liked*, Sall. ap. Non. 215, 33 (Hist. 2, 40 Dietsch).

1. obsĕquens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from obsequor.

2. Obsĕquens, entis, *m.*, *a Roman proper name:* C. IVLIVS OBSEQVENS, Inscr. Murat. 824, 7.

obsĕquenter, *adv.*, v. obsequor, *P. a. fin.*

obsĕquentĭa, ae, *f.* [1. obsequens], *compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness* (very rare; not in Cic.): omnes parentes liberis suis facient obsequentiam, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 50: nimia obsequentia reliquorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 29, 4; v. obsequela.

‡ **obsĕquĭae,** ārum, *f.* [obsequor], for exsequiae, *funeral rites, obsequies*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 702, n. 235 (Burm. and Meyer read exsequias).

obsĕquĭālis, e, *adj.* [obsequium], *complying, yielding, complaisant* (late Lat.): amor, Ven. Carm. 6, 7, 274.

obsĕquĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [obsequor], *com-*

plying, yielding, complaisant (post class), Gell 2, 29, 12.

obsĕquiōsus, a, um, *adj* [obsequium], *complying, complaisant, obsequious* (ante class.) alicui, Plaut Capt 2, 3, 58

ob-sĕquium, ii, *n* [obsequor] **I.** In gen, *compliance, yieldingness, complaisance, indulgence* (class, syn indulgentia, obsequentia) prosequium a prosequendo, obsequium ab obsequendo dicuntur, Paul ex Fest p 226 Müll obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit, Ter And. 1, 1, 41 obsequium atque patientia, Cic. Pis 2, 5 obsequium et comitas id Att 6 6 alicui tribuere, Ov Tr 5, 6, 30 ventris, i e *gluttony*, Hor S 2, 7, 104 animo sumere, *to follow the bent of one's inclinations*, Plaut Bacch 4, 10, 7 in obsequio uxoris, *in the service of his wife*, Vulg 4 Reg 5, 2 —Of inanim things flectitur obsequio curvatus ab arbore ramus, *by yielding, by its pliancy*, Ov A A 2, 179 —In *plur* omnia ei obsequia pollice or, Planc. ap Cic Fam 10, 11, 3 —**II.** In partic **A.** Compliance in love, *yielding, consent*, Petr 113, Col 6, 27, 10, Curt 6, 7, 1, 10, 1, 25 —**B.** *Obedience, allegiance* in populum Romanum, Liv 29, 15, 3 principum i e *towards them*, Just 3, 2, 9 ad obsequium redigere, *to subjugate*, Suet Aug 21 nulla colonia vestra erit, quae nos obsequio erga vos fideque superet, Liv 7, 30, 19 obsequium in regem retinere, Tac A. 6, 37 (43) *fin*, 13, 3, Just 20, 4, 9 jurare in obsequium alicujus *to swear obedience* or *allegiance to one*, Just 13, 2 obsequium erga aliquem exuere, *to throw off*, Tac A 3, 12

ob-sĕquor, cūtus (quutus), 3, *v dep* **I.** Lit, *to accommodate one's self to the will of* a person, *to comply with yield to, gratify, humor, submit to*, with *dat of the pers* or *thing* (freq and class, syn morigeror, obtempero, pareo, oboedio), Cato, R R 5 cum huic obsecutus sis illi est repugnandum Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 60, id Clu 54, 149, id Q Fr 1, 1 11, § 32 voluntati alicujus, id Fin 2, 6, 17 imperio, Juv 10, 343 —(β) With *acc of the thing* (ante and post class) et id ego percupio obsequi gnato meo *in this* Plaut As 1, 1, 61 ea Gell 2 7, 13 —**II.** Transf **A.** *To yield to, give one's self up to, indulge in* a thing amori Plaut Trin 2, 1, 8 studiis suis, Nep Att. 2 fortunae, Caes ap Cic Att 10, 8, 1 pudori, Cic Fam 16, 9 tempestati, id ib 1, 9, 21 est lubido homini suo animo opsequi Plaut Bacch 3, 3, 12 animo, *to follow one's inclinations*, id. Mil 3, 1, 83, id Ps 5 1, 26 irae, Curt. 5, 8, 12 —**B.** Of inanimate things, *to be yielding pliant, ductile* aes regulare malleis obsequitur, Plin 34, 8, 20, § 94 —*Impers pass* volo amori obsecutum illius Plaut As 1, 1, 62 (v Lachm Lucr p 304) — Hence, **obsĕquens,** entis, *P a* (separate, vin' tu te mihi ob esse sequentem an nevis? Plaut Merc 1, 2 39) **A.** In gen, *yielding, compliant, obsequious* opsequens oboediensque est mori atque inperiis patris, Plaut Bacch 3, 3, 55 patri, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 18 legiones nobis, Cic Fam 10, 8 —*Comp* animus obsequentior, Sen Ep 50, 6, Curt 6 3, 18 —*Sup* curae mortalium obsequentissimam esse Italiam, *amenable, susceptible of culture* Col 3, 8, 5 nurus, Quint. Decl 291 —**B.** In partic., an appellation of the gods *favorable, indulgent, gracious propitious* bonam atque obsequentem deam, Plaut Rud. 1, 5, 3 —Esp as *subst*, of Fortuna Quem te deum autem nominem? *Leo* Fortunam atque obsequentem, Plaut. As. 3 3, 126, Inscr Orell 1750, 1751 — Hence, *adv* **obsĕquenter,** *compliantly, obsequiously* (perh not in Cic) haec a collegi obsequenter facta Liv 41, 10, 12 parere alicui, Plin Ep 4, 11, 15 —*Sup* vixit in contubernio aviae severissime, et tamen obsequentissime, *entirely according to her wishes*, Plin Ep 7, 24 3

obsĕquūtio, -ūtor, v obsecutio, cutor

1. obsĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, v a. [ob sera], *to bolt bar, fasten*, or *shut up* (not in Cic. or Caes, syn claudo oppilo, obstruo) **I.** Lit. ostium, Ter Eun 4 6, 25 aedificia, Liv 5 41 fores (opp aperire) Suet Tit 11 tabellam liminis, Cat 32, 5 exitus Col 9, 1 3 rogos i e *the dead* Prop 4 11 8 — **II.** Transf aures, Hor Epod. 17, 53 palatum (for os), i e *to be silent*, Cat 55, 21 fores amicitiae, Amm 27, 12

2. ob-sĕro (ops-), sēvi, sītum, 3 (*inf perf sync* obsesse for obsevisse, Att ap Non. 395, 27), *v a* **I.** Lit **A.** *To sow* or *plant* (class.) frumentum, Plaut Trin 2, 4, 129 —Comically pugnos, *to give a good drubbing*, Plaut Men 5 7, 23 —**B.** Transf **1.** *To sow* or *plant with* any thing saepimentum virgultis aut spinis, Varr R R 1, 14 1 terram frugibus Cic Leg 2, 25, 63, Col. 2, 9, 1, Varr R R 1 44, 2 —**2.** In gen, *to cover over, fill with*, only in *perf pass part*, *covered over, filled* omnia arbustis obsita, Lucr 5, 1377 loca obsita virgultis, Liv 28, 2 obsita pomis Rura, Ov M 13, 719 video aegrum pannis annisque obsitum, Ter Eun 2, 2, 5 obsitus illuvie ac squalore, Tac A 4, 28 vestis obsita squalore, Liv 2, 23 legati obsiti squalore et sordibus, id. 29, 16 variis obsita frondibus Hor C 1, 18, 12 montes nivibus, Curt 5, 6, 15 aër pallore, *darkened*, Luc. 5, 627, cf dies nube obsitus, Sen Troad 20 obsitus aevo Verg A 8, 307 Io jam setis obsita, id ib 7, 790 terga (marinae beluae) obsita conchis, Ov M 4, 724 — **II.** Trop Tun' is es, qui in me aerumnam obsevisti *hast brought upon me, occasioned me* Plaut Ep 4 1, 30 em istic oportet opseri mores malos, si in opserendo possint interfieri, id Trin 2 4, 130

observābĭlis, e, *adj* [observo], *remarkable, observable* (post Aug) manus, Quint 9, 1, 20 patientia, *remarkable*, App M 11, p 267, 8 nox ista est observabilis Domini, Vulg Exod 12, 42

observans, antis, *Part* and *P a*, from observo

observanter, *adv*, v observo, *P a fin*

observantĭa, ae, *f* [observo] *a remarking, noting, regard, observance* **I.** In gen temporum observantia, Vell 2, 106 3 —**II.** In partic. **A.** *Observance, attention, respect, regard, reverence* shown to another observantia est, per quam aetate, aut sapientia, aut honore, aut aliquâ dignitate antecedentes veremur et colimus, Cic Inv 2, 22, 65 officia observantiamque dilexit, id Balb 28, 53 tenuiorum, id Mur 34, 71 amicos observantiâ, rem parsimonia retinere, id Quint 18, 59 observantia, qua me colit, id. Fam 12, 27, 1 in regem, Liv 1, 35 eadem pro libertis adversus patronos, Quint 11, 1, 66 —**B.** *An obedient observance, a keeping following, performing* of laws, customs, etc prisci moris observantia, Val Max 2, 6, 7 juris, Dig 1, 2, 2 —**2.** *An observance of religious duties, divine worship, religion* fides Catholicae observantiae, Cod Th 16, 5, 12 § 54 religio et observantia, Vulg 2 Macc 6, 11

observātē, *adv*, v observo, *P a fin* 2

observātĭo, onis, *f* [observo], *a watching, observing, observance* (class.) **I.** In gen observationi operam dare, Plaut Mil 2, 6, 5 siderum, Cic Div 1, 1, 2 —As a gift or faculty, *the power of observation*, Plin.18, 29, 69, § 284 —**II.** In partic. **A.** *An office, duty, service* (eccl Lat) Dei sui et expiationis, Vulg 2 Esdr 12, 44 in observationibus sicut fas est, id 1 Macc 12, 11 —**B.** *An observation, remark, a precept, rule* (post-Aug), Plin 17, 21, 35, § 163 dare observationes aliquas coquendi, id 22, 23, 47, § 99 sermonis antiqui, Suet Gram 24 —**C.** In partic, *circumspection, care, exactness* summa erat observatio in bello movendo, Cic. Off 1, 11, 36 —**D.** *Regard, respect, esteem, reverence* (post class) religionibus suam observationem reddere, Val. Max 1, 1, 8 Christianitatis, Cod Th 12, 1, 112 divina, ib 12, 1, 104 —**E.** *Display, outward show* (eccl Lat) non venit regnum Dei cum observatione, Vulg Luc 17, 20 —**F.** *Observance* dierum, Gell 3, 2, 3

observātor, oris, *m* [id], *a watcher, observer* (perh not ante Aug) nemo observator, nemo castigator assistet, Plin Pan 40 observator et custos bonorum, Sen Ep 41, 2 Catholicae legis, i e *one who obeys it*, Cod Th 16, 5, 1

observātrix, icis *f* [observator] *she that observes, an observer* (eccl Lat) fides observatrix, Tert. Cor Mil 4

observātus, ūs, *m.* [observo], *observation* (ante class) ex observatu dicere, Varr R. R 2, 7, 3

observĭto, āvi, i *freq a* [observo], *to watch carefully, to note, observe* (class.) Assyrii trajectiones motusque stellarum observitaverunt, Cic. Div 1, 1, 2 deorum voces, id ib 1, 45, 102 omnia, App Deo Socr p 52, 31, id M 8, p 208, 17 caerimonias, Masur Sabin. ap Gell. 10, 15, 26

ob-servo, āvi, atum, 1 (archaic *fut. perf* observasso, Plaut Mil 2, 3, 57), *v a.* **I.** In gen, *to watch, note, heed, observe* a thing, *to take notice of, pay attention to* (class, syn animadverto, attendo) ne me observare possis, quid rerum geram, Plaut Aul 1, 1, 14 quid ille faciat, ne id observes, id Men 5, 2, 38 fetus, *to watch for, seek to catch*, Verg G 4, 512 lupus observavit dum dormitarent canes, *watched, waited*, Plaut Trin 1, 2, 133 occupationem alicujus, et aucupari tempus, *to watch in order to take advantage of*, Cic Rosc Am 8, 22 si iniquitates observaveris Domine, Vulg Psa 129, 3 tempus epistulae alicui reddendae, *to watch* or *wait for*, Cic Fam 11, 16, 1 et insidiari, *to be on the watch*, id Or 62, 210 observavit sedulo, ut praetor indiceret, etc, *took care that*, etc., Suet Claud 22 —So *pass impers* observatum est, ne quotiens introiret urbem supplicium de quoquam sumeretur, Suet Aug 57 *fin* observans Acerroniae necem, *observing, perceiving* Tac A 14, 6 postquam poeta sensit, scripturam suam Ab iniquis observari, *to be scrutinized*, Ter Ad prol 1 sese, *to keep a close watch over one s self*, Cic. Brut 82, 283 —**II.** In partic. **A.** *To watch, guard keep* any thing januam, Plaut As 2, 2, 7 fores, id Mil 2, 3, 57. greges, Ov M 1, 513 draconem, auriferam obtutu observantem arborem Poet ap Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22, Sen Hippol 223 —**B.** *To observe, respect, regard, attend to, heed keep, comply with* a law, precept, recommendation, etc leges, Cic Off 2, 11 40 censoriam animadversionem, id Clu 42, 117 praeceptum diligentissime, Caes B G 5, 35 imperium, Sall. J 80, 2 foedus, Sil 17, 78 centesimas, *to adhere to*, Cic Att 5, 21, 11 commendationes, *to attend to, regard*, id Fam 13, 27, 1 auspicia, Tac G 9 diem concilii Liv 1, 50, 6 ordines, *to keep in the ranks*, Sall J 51, 1 —*Pass* id ab omnibus, Just 21, 4, 5 —**C.** *To pay attention* or *respect to, to respect, regard, esteem, honor* one (syn veneror, revereor) tribules suos Cic Planc 18, 45 regem, Verg G 4, 210 me, ut alterum patrem, et observat, et diligit, Cic Fam 5, 8, 4 et colere aliquem, id Att 2, 19, 5 aliquem perofficiose et amanter, id ib 9, 20, 3 clarissimus et nobis observandus vir, Front Ep ad Anton p 4 —**D.** Observare se a qua re = se abstinere, Vulg Judic 13 12 —**E.** *To observe, notice, perceive* (eccl Lat) Amasa non observavit gladium, Vulg 2 Reg 20, 10 — Hence, **1. observans,** antis, *P a* **A.** *Watchful, regardful observant* —*Comp* observantior aequi Fit populus, Claud IV Cons Hon 296 —*Sup* observantissimus omnium officiorum, Plin Ep 7, 30, 1, 10, 11, 1 observantissima lex suorum itinerum App de Mundo, 33 *fin* —**B.** *Attentive respectful* homo tui observans, Cic Quint 11, 39, Charis 77 P observantissimus mei homo, Cic Q Fr 1, 2, 3, § 11, id Fam 13, 3 *init* —Hence, *adv* **observanter,** *carefully, sedulously* (post class) sequi, Macr Somn Scip 1, 1, § 7, App Mag p 320, 11 —*Comp.* observantius, Amm 23, 6, 79 —*Sup* aliquid observantissime vitare, Gell 10, 21 — **b.** *Reverentially* ad precandum accedere, Lact 5, 19, 26 —**2. observātē,** *adv*, *observantly, carefully, perspicaciously* (post-class.) observate curioseque animadvertit M Tullius Gell 2 17, 1.

obses (old orthogr **opses,** in the first Epit of the Scipios, v infra, Inscr Spec. Epigr p 5, 11 Jahn), idis (*gen plur* obsidium, Caes. B G 5, 27, 6 9, Liv 2, 13, 97), *m* and *f* [ob sedeo] **I.** Lit, *a hostage* OPSIDES ABDOVCIT, first Epit of the Scipios ut obsides accipere, non dare consuerint, Caes B G 1 14, Liv 34, 35 obsides alicui imperare, Cic. Imp Pomp 12 35 dedere, Sall. J 54, 6 retinere aliquem obsidem, *as a hostage*, Nep Them 7, 2 — *Fem* me tamen accepta poterat deponere bellum Obside Ov M 8 48 obsides, qui Porsenae mittebantur, Plin 34 6 13, § 29 inter se dare, *to exchange*, Caes B G 1, 9 —

II. Transf., in gen., *a surety, security, bail, pledge* (syn. sponsor, vindex, vas, praes): Phocion se ejus rei obsidem fore, pollicitus est, *to be surety, to answer for it*, Nep. Phoc. 2, 4: accipere aliquem obsidem nuptiarum, Cic. Clu. 66, 188: conjugii, Ov. H. 2, 34: rei, Nep. Phoc. 2, 4: dare obsides, with a foll. *acc.* and *inf.*, *to give a surety* or *guarantee*: tantum modo oratoribus Metellus obsides non dedit, se nullā in re Verri similem futurum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 53, § 124.—Also of inanim. subjects: habemus a C. Caesare sententiam tamquam obsidem perpetuae in rem publicam voluntatis, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 9; id. Cael. 32, 78; id. Clu. 30, 83; Quint. 12, 7, 3: obsidem enim se animum ejus habere, Liv. 39, 47.

obsessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obsideo], *a blocking up, besieging, encompassing, a blockade* of a place (class.): obsessio templorum, Cic. Dom. 3, 5: militaris viae, id. Pis. 17, 40: castrorum, Suet. Caes. 58: obsessionem alicuius omittere, Caes. B. C. 3, 24 *fin.*

obsessor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who sits, stays, abides* in a place, *a frequenter, haunter*. **I.** In gen. (only ante-class. and poet.): hoc ego fui hodie solus obsessor fori, *sat in the forum alone*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 18: vivarum aquarum (of *a water-snake*), Ov. F. 2, 259.—**II.** In partic., milit., *a besieger, invester, blockader*: obsessor curiae, Cic. Dom. 5, 13: Luceriae, Liv. 9, 15, 3: plus pavoris obsessis quam obsessoribus intulit, Tac. H. 3, 73.

obsessus, a, um, *Part.*, from obsideo.

Obsĭānus, a, um, v. Obsius.

ob-sībĭlo, 1, *v. a.*, *to whistle away, to rustle* (post-class.): arbores dulces strepitus obsibilabant, App. M. 11, p. 260, 27.

obsĭdātus, ūs, *m.* [obses], *the condition of a hostage, hostageship* (post-class.): pater ejus diu obsidatūs pignore tentus, Amm. 16, 12, 25: obsidatūs sorte in Syriis detentus, id. 18, 6, 20: in obsidatum datus, Schol. Juv. 2, 164.

ob-sĭdĕo, ēdi, essum, 2, *v. n.* and *a.* [sedeo]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to sit, stay, remain, abide* anywhere (only poet.): servi ne obsideant, liberis ut sit locus, Plaut. Poen. prol. 23: domi obsidere, Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 6: in limine, Val. Fl. 2, 237.—**II.** *Act.*, *to sit at, on,* or *in, to remain on* or *in, to haunt, inhabit, frequent* a place. **A.** In gen.: aram, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 36: ranae stagna et rivos obsident, *frequent marshes*, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 62: obsedit limina bubo, Sil. 8, 636: Apollo umbilicum terrarum obsidet, Cic. Div. 2, 56.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Milit. t. t., *to sit down before, to hem in, beset, besiege, invest, blockade* a place (cf. oppugno): cum omnes aditus armati obsiderent, Cic. Phil. 2, 35, 89: Curio Uticam obsidere instituit, Caes. B. C. 2, 36: consiliis ab oppugnandā urbe ad obsidendam versis, Liv. 2, 11: pro piis inopiam erant obsidentes quam obsessi, id. 25, 11: ut Carthaginem crederent extemplo Scipionem obsessurum, id. 30, 7: totam Italiam, Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 75: vias, Caes. B. G. 3, 23: vallis obsessa, Verg. A. 10, 120: egregias Lateranorum aedis, Juv. 10, 17.—**2.** *To occupy, fill, possess*: corporibus omnis obsidetur locus, *is filled*, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 65: senatum armis, id. Phil. 7, 5, 15: palus obsessa salictis, *full of osier thickets*, Ov. M. 11, 363: Trachasque obsessa palude, i. e. *surrounded*, id. ib. 15, 717.—**b.** Trop., *to occupy, possess, take possession of*: alicujus animum, Just. 42, 4, 21: qui meum tempus obsideret, *who took up my time*, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 6; id. Or. 62, 210: cum obsideri aures a fratre cerneret, *that they were continually besieged by his brother*, Liv. 40, 20 *fin.*—**3.** *To have one's eye upon, to watch closely, be on the look out for*: jacere humi ad obsidendum stuprum, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26: rostra, id. Fl. 24, 57.

***obsĭdĭālis**, e, *adj.* [obsidium], *of* or *for besieging, siege*: admotis obsidialibus machinamentis (al. obsidionalibus), Auct. Itin. Alex. 47 Mai.

(**Obsĭdĭānus**, a false read. for Obsianus, Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 196, v. Obsius.)

obsĭdĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obsideo]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *a siege, investment, blockade* of a place (class.): obsidionem potius dicendum esse, quam obsidium adjuvat nos testimonio suo Ennius in Telamone, Paul. ex Fest. p. 198 Müll., v. Müll. ad loc., and cf. cui tu obsidionem paras, Enn. ib. (Trag. v. 365 Vahl.), and: obsidionem obducere, id. ib. (Trag. v. 11 ib.): partim vi, partim obsidione urbes capere, Cic. Mur. 9, 20: alii quem in obsidione habere, Caes. B. C. 3, 31: cum spes major Romanis in obsidione quam in oppugnatione esset, Liv. 5, 2: obsidione eximere, *to free* or *release from*, id. 38, 15: obsidione cingere, *to besiege, blockade*, Just. 22, 4, 1; Verg. A. 3, 52: obsidionem tolerare, *to stand*, Tac. H. 1, 33: obsidionem exsequi, *to carry on*, id. A. 15, 4: obsidionem omittere, *to raise*, id. ib. 15, 5: obsidionem solvere, *to put an end to a siege*, by either surrender or relief: tolerando paucos dies totam soluturos obsidionem, Liv. 26, 7, 8; cf. Amm. 20, 7, 3: solutā obsidione, *raised*, Liv. 36, 31, 7; Curt. 4, 4, 1: eam obsidionem sine certamine adveniens Cn. Scipio solvit, Liv. 24, 41, 11; 25, 22, 16; 38, 5, 6; Just. 4, 4, 5; Tac. A. 4, 24; id. H. 4, 34: liberare obsidionem, *to raise the siege*: non ad Romam obsidendam, sed ad Capuae liberandam obsidionem Hannibalem ire, Liv. 26, 8, 5; cf. obsidium *fin.*: longae dira obsidionis egestas, Juv. 15, 96.—**B.** Transf., *captivity* (post-class.), Just. 2, 12, 6; 15, 1, 3; 39, 1, 1.—**II.** Trop., *pressing, imminent danger*: obsidione rem publicam liberare, Cic. Rab. Perd. 10, 29: feneratores ex obsidione eximere, *to free from the danger of losing their money*, id. Fam. 5, 6, 3; Plin. Pan. 81, 2; cf. obsidium.

obsĭdĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [obsidio], *of* or *belonging to a siege*: corona, *a crown of grass, granted as a reward to a general who rescued others from siege*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 190 Müll.; so Liv. 7, 37, 2; Plin. 22, 4, 4, § 7; Gell. 5, 6, 8; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 59: machinae, Amm. 24, 1: morae, Front. Strat. 1, 3, 4: mala, Amm. 14, 2.

obsĭdĭor, āri, *v. dep.* [obsidium], *to lie in wait for, to waylay* one (perh. only post-Aug.): alicui, Col. 9, 14, 10.—(In Cic. Scaur. p. 40, instead of obsidietur, Mai more correctly reads obsaepiatur, v. obsaepio.)

1. obsĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [obsideo], *a siege, investment, blockade* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug. for obsidio, not in Cic. or Cæs., but cf. obsidio). **I.** Lit.: obsidium dictum ab obsidendo, quominus hostis egredi possit inde, Varr. L. L. 5, § 90 Müll.: obsidium, tam quam praesidium, subsidium, recte dicitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 193 Müll.: saevo obsidio premere aliquem, Enn. ap. Non. 216, 29 (Ann. v. 28 Vahl.): obsidium facere Ilio, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 24: obsidio circumdare, Tac. A. 13, 41: obsidium urgere, id. H. 4, 28; Flor. 4, 4, 4; Gell. 15, 31, 1; Amm. 20, 7, 3: ad liberandum Mogontiaci obsidium, Tac. H. 4, 37.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A waylaying, an ambush*: obsidia hominum aut insidiosorum animalium, Col. 8, 2, 7.—**B.** *Attention, foresight*: curatoris, Col. 9, 9, 1; cf. obsidio.—**C.** *Danger*: tuo tergo obsidium adesse, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 64.

***2. obsĭdĭum**, ii, *n.* [obses], *the condition of a hostage, hostageship* (Tacitean): Meherdates obsidio nobis datus, Tac. A. 11, 10.

Obsĭdĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Flor. 1, 18, 7.

ob-sīdo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to beset, invest, besiege, blockade* (mostly poet.): ne auriculam obsidat caries, ne vermiculique, Lucil. ap. Non. 21, 25: vias oculorum, Lucr. 4, 351: certas partes, id. 4, 1092: pontem, Sall. C. 45, 2 Kritz N. cr.: portas, Verg. A. 9, 159: Italos fines, *to occupy, take possession of*, id. ib. 7, 334: praedator cupit immensos obsidere campos, Tib. 2, 3, 41: Troica moenia, Cat. 64, 345.

obsignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obsigno], *a sealing, sealing up* (post-class.): testamenti, Paul. Sent. 4, 6, 1 sq.: tabularum, Gell. 14, 2, 7; Arn. 2, 81.—Trop. (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Bapt. 13.

obsignātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a sealer, sealer up* (class.): litterarum obsignator, Cic. Clu. 66, 186.—Esp., *the witnesses who set their seals to a will*, Cic. Clu. 13, 37: testamenti, id. Att. 12, 18, b, 2: decisionis, id. Fl. 36, 89.

ob-signo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to seal, seal up* a will, a letter, etc. (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: cedo tu ceram ac linum actutum: age obliga obsigna cito, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 96: cellas, id. Cas. 2, 1, 1: lagenas, Q. Cic. Fam. 16, 26: epistulam, Cic. Att. 8, 6, 1; id. Pis. 28, 71.—Esp.: tabulas, testamenta, *to sign and seal* as a witness: istam ipsam quaestionem, dicite, quis obsignavit? Cic. Clu. 66, 185: tabellas ejus rei condicionisque, id. Quint. 21, 67: testamentum signis adulterinis, id. Clu. 14, 41: obsignavit anulo, Vulg. Dan. 6, 17.—Prov.: agere cum aliquo tabellis obsignatis, *to deal with one with sealed writings*, i. e. *in the strictest form*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 33 (cf. tamquam ex syngrapha agere cum populo, id. Mur. 17, 35): tabulas obsignare velle, *would seal up the documents*, i. e. *would have no discussion*, id. Pis. 28, 69.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To seal up the papers and effects of an accused person*, Cic. Verr. 1, 19, 50.—Hence, **2.** *To seal an accusation* against one: qui contra Scaurum patrem suum obsignaverat, Cic. Scaur. Fragm. ap. Ascon.—**3.** *To pledge* or *mortgage under one's hand and seal*: tria agri jugera ad aerarium obsignaverat, Val. Max. 4, 4, 7.—**4.** *To close under seal, make fast*: inane obsignari nihil solere, Cic. Div. 2, 70, 145, cf. the context.—**II.** Trop., *to stamp, impress*: formam verbi, Lucr. 4, 567: aliquid obsignatum habere, *to impress on the mind*, id. 2, 581.

ob-sīpo, āre, *v. a.* [supo], *to sprinkle at* or *upon* (ante-class.): obsipat aquulam, prov., *it refreshes, cheers me*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 37.

ob-sisto, stiti, stitum, 3, *v. n.*, *to set, place*, or *post one's self before* any thing (class.; syn.: adversor, repugno). **I.** In gen.: hic obsistam, ne, etc., *will station myself*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 62: alicui obviam, *to plant one's self in another's way*, id. Capt. 4, 2, 11: obsistens obtestansque, Liv. 2, 10, 3: plures abeunti Volumnio obsistere, id. 10, 19.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To set one's self against, to oppose, resist, withstand*: qui cum obsistere ac defendere conarentur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94: omnibus ejus consiliis, id. Cat. 3, 7, 17: dolori, id. Tusc. 2, 12, 28: odiis, id. Off. 2, 7, 23: vitiis, id. ib. 2, 10, 37: visis, *to disapprove of*, id. Fin. 3, 9, 31: opinionibus, id. Ac. 2, 34, 108.—With *inf.*: obstitit Oceanus in se simul atque in Herculem inquiri, *opposes, forbids*, Tac. G. 34.—With *ne*: Histiaeus Milesius ne res conficeretur obstitit, Nep. Milt. 3, 5: obstitisti, ne ex Italiā transire in Siciliam fugitivorum copiae possent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 2, § 5.—With *quominus*: quae si cui obstitit, quominus referret gratiam, etc., Sen. Ben. 5, 5, 3.—*Impers. pass.*: magnitudine animi facile posset repugnari obsistique fortunae, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 17.—**B. obstĭtus**, a, um, *P. a.* **1.** *Over against, opposite*: luna radios solis obstiti vel adversi usurpat, App. de Deo Socr. p. 42.—**2.** Lit., *opposing, inimical*, hence, in augury, *struck by lightning*: obstitum Cloatius et Aelius Stilo esse aiunt violatum attactumque de caelo: Cincius quom qui deo deaeque obstiterit id est qui viderit, quod videri nefas esset, Paul. ex Fest. p. 193 Müll.: FVLGVRA ATQVE OBSTITA PIANTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21.

obsĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. obsero.

Obsĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 196.—Hence, **Obsĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *belonging to Obsius*: lapis, *so named after the discoverer*, Plin. 37, 10, 65, § 177.—Also *subst.*: **obsĭāna**, ae, *f.*, Plin. 37, 13, 76, § 200; and **obsĭāna**, ōrum, *plur. n.*, *a kind of glass*: obsiana numerantur, id. 36, 26, 67, § 196. (The older editions of Pliny read Obsidius and Obsidianus, hence the name *obsidian* applied to the stone.)

obsŏlēfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.*, in *pass.* **obsŏlēfīo**, factus, fieri [obsoleo facio], *to wear out, spoil, injure, sully, degrade, lower, make common* (mostly post-Aug.): rivi non opere, nec fistula, nec ullo coacto itinere obsolefacti, sed sponte currentes, Sen. Ep. 90, 43: auctoritas obsolefacta, id. ib. 29, 3: toga, Val. Max. 3, 5, 1: admonebat, ne paterentur nomen suum commissionibus obsolefieri, Suet. Aug. 89: obsolefiebant dignitatis insignia, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 105, B. and K. dub. (al. obsolescebant, al. obsolebant).

obsŏlĕfactus, a, um, *Part.*, from obsolefacio.

obsŏlĕo, ēre, v. obsolefacio *fin.*

obsŏlesco, lēvi, lētum, 3, *v. inch. n.* [obs-olesco], *to wear out, to grow old, decay, fall into disuse, lose value, become ob-*

solete (class, syn exolesco) his (verbis) oportet, si possis non uti sic enim obsolescent, Varr L. L 9, § 16 Müll haec ne obsolescerent, renovabam, cum licebat, legendo, Cic Ac 1, 3, 11 obsolevit jam oratio, id Imp Pomp 17, 52 vectigal, quod in bello non obsolescat, id Agr 1, 7, 21 laus, Tac A 4, 26 enituit aliquis in bello, sed obsolevit in pace, Plin Pan 4, 5 —Hence,

obsŏlētus, a, um, *P a* **A.** Lit, *old, worn out, thrown off* erat veste obsoleta, Liv 27, 34 vestitus, Nep Ages 8, 2 amiculum, Curt 6 9, 25 vestitu obsoletiore, Cig Agr 2, 5, 13 homo obsoletus, *in a worn out dress*, id Pis 36, 89 tectum, *old, ruinous*, Hor C 2 10, 6 verba, *obsolete*, Cic de Or 3, 37, 150 obsoleta et vulgaria, id Quint 18, 56.—**B.** Transf, *common, ordinary, poor, mean, low* crimina, Cic Verr 2, 5, 44 § 177 gaudia, Liv 30, 42 —*Comp* obsoletior oratio, *a too ordinary, too negligent style*, Cic de Or 3, 9, 33 honores, *of little worth*, Nep Milt 6, 2 color, Col 4, 30 o nec paternis obsoleta sordibus, Hor Epod 17, 46 dextra obsoleta sanguine, *defiled*, Sen Agam. 977 —Hence, *adv* **obsŏlētē,** *in an old or worn out style, poorly meanly* paulo tamen obsoletius vestitus, Cic Verr 2, 1, 58, § 152

obsŏlēto, āvi, 1, *v a* [obsoletus], *to degrade, soil, sully, stain, defile* (eccl Lat.) **I.** Lit qui vestitum obsoletassent nuptialem Tert adv Gnost 6 —**II.** Trop majestatis vestigia obsoletant, Tert Apol 15

obsŏlētus, a, um, *P a*, v obsolesco *fin*

obsŏlĭdo, avi, 1, *v a* [ob solido], *to make firm or fast, to harden consolidate*, only in *part pass* **obsŏlĭdātus,** *made solid firm* tectorio rigide obsolidato, Vitr 2, 3, 2

obsōnātĭo (ops-), ōnis, *f* [1 obsono] *a buying of victuals, a catering, marketing* Don ad Ter And 2 2, 32

obsōnātor (ops-), ōris, *m* [id] *a buyer of victuals, a caterer, purveyor* obsonator optimus, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 73, Mart 14 217 *in lemm*, Sen Ep 47, 8

obsōnātus (ops-), us, *m* [id] *a catering, marketing* dare minam in obsonatum, Plaut. Truc 4 2, 27 obsonatu redeo, id Men. 2, 2 5 and 14.

* **obsōnĭto,** avi 1, *v freq n* [id] *to feast, entertain*, Cato ap Paul ex Fest p 201 Müll

† **obsōnĭum** or **ops-,** ii, *n*, = ὀψώνιον, *that which is eaten with bread, victuals, viands*, esp *fish* tu facito obsonatum nobis sit opulentum obsonium, Plaut Bacch 1, 1, 64 curare, id Merc 3, 3, 22 obsonare, id Stich 3, 1, 36 scindere, Sen Vit Beat. 17, 2, Plin 31, 7, 41, § 87 coemere Hor S 1 2, 9 opsonia rancidula, Juv 11, 134 —Also of *fruit*, Plin 15, 19, 21, § 82

1. obsōno or **ops-,** āvi ātum, 1, *v a*, and **obsōnor** or **ops-,** atus, 1, *v dep* [ὀψωνέω] *to buy provisions, to cater, purvey* (class.) **I.** Lit postquam opsonavit erus Plaut Aul 2, 4, 1, id Men 1, 3 26 ibo atque opsonabo opsonium, id Stich 3, 1, 36 vix drachmis est opsonatus decem, Ter And 2 6, 20 —Dep form *absol* Plaut Stich 5, 3, 8 de suo obsonari filiai nuptiis, id. Aul 2, 4 16 —**B.** Transf, *to feast, treat to furnish an entertainment* opsonat, potat, olet unguenta, de meo, Ter Ad. 1 2, 37, 5, 9, 7 —* **II.** Trop obsonare ambulando famem, *to cater or provide an appetite* Cic. Tusc 5, 34, 97

2. ob-sŏno, 1, *v a*, *to interrupt by a sound*, trop alicui sermone, i e *to interrupt by speaking*, Plaut Ps 1, 2, 74

‡ **obsŏpesco,** 3, *v n*, *to fall asleep* obsopit obsopitus, obsopesco, Not. Tir p 135

ob-sōpĭo, īvi, or ii, ītum, 4, *v a*, *to put or lull to sleep* (post class.) a somni tempore prohibere, ne obsopiantur, Scrib Comp 180 somno obsopitus *fallen asleep*, Sol 12 odoris novitate obsopitus, *made faint, stupefied*, id ib

obsōpītus, a um *Part*, from obsopio

ob-sorbĕo, ŭi, 2, *v a.*, *to sup or drink up to swallow or gulp down* (poetical) **I.** Lit, Plaut Mil 3, 2 21 aquam, id. Curc 2 3, 34 placentas, *to gulp down, bolt*, Hor S 2, 8, 24 unionem liquefactum, Plin 9, 35, 58, § 121 —*Absol* ter die absorbebat, terque eructabat, Hyg Fab 125 ursis homines non plane comedendi, sed obsorbendi objectabantur, Lact Mort Pers 21, 6 — **II.** Transf fores, Quae obsorbent quicquid venit intra pessulos, *swallow up*, Plaut Truc 2, 3, 29 (dub, al. absorbent)

ob-sordesco, dŭi, 3, *v inch n*, *to become dirty, be soiled* (ante and post class) **I.** Lit ne coma fumo obsordescat, Prud Apoth 214 —**II.** Trop, *to wear out, decrease* obsorduit jam haec in me aerumna, i e *is moderated*, Caecil ap Non 147, 7 (Com Rel v 86 Rib)

ob-stācŭlum, i, *n* [obsto], *a hinderance, obstacle* (post class, cf impedimentum) teneris et rarioribus parcit (fulmen), quia transitu patente minus obstaculum invenit, Sen Q N 2, 52, 1 rumpere obstacula, Prud Ham 601, App Flor p 361, 11, Arn 2, 62, Amm 17, 3 —In *plur*, of *mountains*, Amm 21, 10

obstans, antis, *Part*, from obsto

1. obstantĭa, ium, *n*, v obsto *fin* c

2. obstantĭa, ae, *f* [obsto], *a standing before or against, a resistance, hinderance, obstruction* (only in Vitr) terrae, Vitr 9, 5, 4 aeris, id 6, 1 umbrarum, id 8, 1

ob-sterno, strāvi, 3, *v a*, *to strew or cast before, to throw in one's way* (post class) uxorem puero, App Mag p 335, 31

obstĕtrīcĭus (opst-) or **-tĭus,** a, um *adj* [obstetrix], *of or belonging to a midwife, obstetric* (post Aug) **I.** Lit manus obstetriciae, Arn 3, 166 —**B.** Trop, Front Orat p 246 —**II.** *Subst* **obstĕtrīcĭa** (sc officia) orum, *n*, *midwifery, obstetrics* Jove Liberum parturiente inter obstetricia dearum, Plin 35, 11, 40, § 140

obstĕtrīco (opst-), āre, *v n* and *a* [id.], *to perform the office of a midwife* (eccl Lat) Tert ad Nat 2 12 Hebraeas (sc mulieres), *to assist in childbirth*, Vulg Exod 1, 16 obstetricandi scientia, id. ib 1, 19 —**B.** Trop poetis obstetricantibus, Tert ad Nat 2, 2

obstĕtrix (opst-) or **obstĭtrix (opst-),** īcis, *f* [obsto], *a midwife* pepererit sine obstetricis opera Plaut Cist 1, 2, 22, id Capt 3, 4, 96 mittere ad obstetricem, Ter Ad 3 1, 5, Hor Epod 17, 51, Vulg Exod 1, 15 obstetricum nobilitas, Plin 28, 6, 18, § 67, Paul. Sent 2, 24, 8 sq

obstĭnātē, *adv*, v obstino, *P a fin*

obstĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f* [obstino] *firmness*, in a good and bad sense, *resolution, steadfastness, determination, inflexibility, stubbornness, obstinacy* (class, syn pertinacia, contumacia) quae ego omnia obstinatione sententiae repudiavi, *out of adherence to my principles*, Cic Prov Cons. 17, 41 animi, Sen Ep 94, 7 fidei, Tac H 3, 39 taciturna *obstinate silence*, Nep Att 22, 2 inflexibilis, Plin Ep 10, 97, 3 —In *plur*, Tert ad Nat 1, 17

obstĭnātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from obstino

obstinet dicebant antiqui, quod nunc ostendit Paul ex Fest p 197 Müll, so iam se caelo cedens aurora obstinet suum patrem Poet ib (Trag Rel p 228 Rib)

obstĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.* [a lengthened form of obsto] *to set about a thing with firmness or resolution, to set one's mind firmly on, to persist in be resolved on a thing* (as a *verb fin* very rare, only the *Part* as a *P a* is freq) (α) With *acc* · id inhiat, ea affinitatem hanc obstinavit gratia Plaut Aul 2, 2 89 —*Pass* obstinari exorsus Pac ap Paul ex Fest p. 193 Müll (Trag Rel p 425 Rib) —(β) With *inf* obstinaverant animis aut vincere aut mori, Liv 23 29, 7 —(γ) *Absol* ipso Vespasiano inter initia imperii ad obtinendas iniquitates haud perinde obstinante, Tac H 2, 84 —Hence, **obstĭnātus,** a um, *P a*, *firmly set, fixed, resolved*, in a good or bad sense, *determined resolute steadfast, inflexible, stubborn obstinate* (class, syn pervicax, pertinax) vos qui astatis obstinati, Naev ap Paul ex Fest p 193 Müll (Trag Rel. p 11 Rib) obstinato animo aliquid facere, Att ap Paul ex Fest 1 1 (Trag Rel p 123 Rib), so Vulg Ruth, 1, 18 ad decertandum obstinati animi, Liv 6, 3, 9 ad silendum, Curt 8, 1 30 ad mortem, Liv 5, 41, 1. adversus lacrimas, id. 2, 40, 3, 3, 47, 4 ad resistendum, Suet Caes 15 *fin* contra veritatem, Quint. 12, 1, 10 pudicitia, Liv 1, 58 fides, Tac H. 5, 5 aures, Hor C 3, 11, 7 —With *inf* jam obstinatis mori spes affulsit, Liv 42, 65, 7, 21, 1, 9, 25, 6 obstinatum est tibi, non suscipere imperium, nisi, etc, *you are firmly resolved*, Plin Pan 5, 6 —Rarely with *in* obstinatae in perniciem Romae urbes, Amm 17, 11, 3. in extrema, Tac. H 3, 56 militum animos obstinatos pro Vitellio subruere, id H 2, 101 —*Comp* voluntas obstinatior, Cic Att 1, 11, 1 adversus lacrimas muliebres, *firmer, more steadfast*, Liv 2, 40 —*Sup* virtus obstinatissima, *the most resolute*, Sen Ep 71, 10 rex obstinatissimus, Amm 17, 14 —Hence, *adv* **obstĭnātē,** *firmly, inflexibly*, in a good and bad sense, *resolutely, pertinaciously, stubbornly, obstinately* (class.) · ita me obstinate aggressus, ut, etc, Plaut As 1, 1, 10 operam dat, Ter And. 1, 5 8 negari, Caes B G 5, 6 magis ac magis induruisse, Plin. Ep 1, 12, 10 —*Comp* obstinatius omnia agere, Suet Caes 29 —*Sup* obstinatissime recusare, Suet Tib 67

obstīpātĭo, ōnis, *f* [ob stipo], *the close pressure* (eccl Lat) turbarum obstipatione, Laurent Hom 1

ob-stĭpesco and **ob-stŭpesco,** pŭi, 3, *v inch n* and *a*, *to become senseless, lose feeling, to be stupefied, benumbed* (syn obtorpesco, class) **I.** Lit apes obstupescunt potantes Varr R R 3, 16 corpus, Plin 36 7, 11, § 56 —**II.** Trop, *to be astonished, astounded, amazed, to be struck with amazement* quid hic, malum, adstans obstipuisti, Plaut Poen 1, 2, 51 ob haec beneficia, quibus illi obstupescunt, Cic Att 5, 21, 7 ejus aspectu cum obstupuisset bubulcus, id Div 2, 23, 50 visu Aeneas, Verg A 5, 90 obstupuerunt stupore magno, Vulg Marc 5, 42 et saep —(β) With *acc*, *to wonder or be astonished at* any thing (post class), Cassiod Var 2, 39

obstīpus, a, um, *adj* [ob stipes], *bent or inclined to one side*, opp to rectus (poet and in post Aug prose) **I.** In gen, *oblique, shelving* omnia mendose fieri atque obstipa, necesse est, Lucr 4 517 obstitum (leg obstipum) obliquum, Enn Libr XVI montibus obstitis (leg obstipis) obstantibus, unde oritur nox Et in Libr VIII amplius exaugere obstipolumine (leg opstipo lumine) solis Caecilius in imbros (leg Imbris) resupina obstito (leg obstipo) capitulo sibi ventum facere cunicula (leg tunicula) Lucretius omnia, etc, v supra, Paul ex Fest p 193 Müll, v Müll ad loc, and cf Enn Ann v 290 and 407 Vahl, and Trag Rel p 44 Rib —**B.** Esp **1.** *Bent or drawn back*, said of the stiff neck of a proud person cervix rigida et obstipa Suet Tib 68 —**2.** *Bent forward, bent or bowed down* stes capite obstipo multum similis metuenti, Hor S 2, 5, 92 —So of one lost in thought obstipo capite et figentes lumine terram, Pers 3 80 —**3.** *Bent or inclined to one side*, of the dragon's head, a translation of the Gr λοξὸν κάρη obstipum caput et tereti cervice reflexum, Cic Arat N D 2, 42, 107, cf Col 7, 10, 1 —**II.** Transf, *stiff necked, obstinate perverse* (eccl Lat), Jul ap Aug c Sec Resp Jul 3, 38 —Hence, **obstīpē,** *adv*, *perversely*, Jul ap Aug c Sec Resp Jul 6, 25

obstĭtus, a, um, v obstipus

obstĭtus, a, um, v obsisto, *II* B

ob-sto, stĭti, ātum (obstaturus, Front Aquaed 123, Quint 2, 11, 1, Stat Th 7, 247, *gen plur* obstantum Sil 5 277), 1 *v n*, *to stand before or against* any thing **I.** In gen (very rare) soli luna obstitit, Enn ap Cic Rep 1, 16 25 (Ann v 167 Vahl), cf montibus obstipis obstantibus id. ap Paul ex Fest p 193 Müll (Ann v 407 ib) dominae niveis a vultibus obstas, Stat S 1, 2 23, so summis a postibus, id Th 4 17 obviam, *to stand in the way*, Plaut Stich 2 1, 14 —**II.** In partic., *to stand against or in the way of* a person or thing, *to withstand, thwart, hinder, oppose, obstruct* (the class signif of the word; syn obsisto, adversor, officio) —Constr with *dat*, *absol*, with *quin, quominus, cur*, or *ne* (α) With *dat* quae tardis mora noctibus obstet, Verg A. 1, 746 alicui, Plaut Mil 4, 2, 6 cur

mihi te offers ac meis commodis officis et obstas? Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 112; cf. id. ib. 2, 6: vita cetera eorum huic sceleri obstat, *their former life stands opposed to this crime, secures them against the suspicion of this crime*, Sall. C. 52, 31: di omnes quibus obstitit Ilium, *was an offence to*, Verg. A. 6, 64: nam sic labentibus (aedibus) obstat vilicus, i. e. *keeps from falling*, Juv. 3, 194; cf. v. 243.—For the *dat.* in with *acc.* is found: in laudem vetustorum invidia non obstat, Sen. Ben. 7, 8, 2.—(β) *Absol.:* me obstare, illos obsequi, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66: restitant, occurrunt, obstant, id. ap. Non. 147, 9 (Sat. v. 5 ib.): obstando magis quam pugnando castra tutabantur, Liv. 40, 25: exercitus hostium duo obstant, *block up the way*, Sall. C. 58, 6; Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 15: si omnia removentur, quae obstant et impediunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 19.—(γ) With *quin:* quibus non humana ulla, neque divina obstant, quin socios amicos trahant, exscindant, Sall. H. 4, 61, 17 Dietsch.—(δ) With *quominus:* quid obstat, quominus sit beatus? Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 95: ne quid divini humanive obstet, quominus justum piumque de integro ineatur bellum, Liv. 9, 8, 6.—(ε) With *cur:* quid obstat, cur non (verae nuptiae) fiant? Ter. And. 1, 1, 76.—(ζ) With *ne:* Histiaeus Milesius, ne res conficeretur, obstitit, Nep. Milt. 3, 5: cum ibi quoque religio obstaret, ne non posset nisi ab consule dici dictator, Liv. 4, 31, 4: ne id, quod placebat, decerneret in tantae nobilitatis viris, ambitio obstabat, id. 5, 36, 9.—**b.** *Impers. pass.:* nec, si non obstatur, propterea etiam permittitur, Cic. Phil. 13, 6, 14: indignatur amans Obstari animae, Ov. M. 11, 788.—**c.** *Part. pres.* in *plur.* as *subst.:* **obstantia**, ium, *n.:* obstantia silvarum amoliri, *hinderances, obstructions*, Tac. A. 1, 50.

obstrāgŭlum, i, *n.* [obsterno], *a strap, lace, latchet*, that fastened the sandal to the foot: crepidarum obstragulis, Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 114.

obstrangŭlātus, a, um, *Part.*, from the obsol. obstrangulo [ob-strangulo], *strangled;* trop. (post-class.): obstrangulata mens, Prud. Cath. 7, 10.

obstrĕpĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [obstrepo], *clamorous, chirping* (post-class.), App. Flor. p. 349, 22.

obstrĕpĭtācŭlum, i, *n.* [obstrepito], *a clamor against, an outcry* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 20.

obstrĕpĭto, 1, *v. freq. n.* [obstrepo], *to sound against, to interrupt by noise* or *clamor* (poet.). obstrepitant lamenta choris, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 355.

ob-strĕpo, ŭi, itum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* **A.** *Neutr.* **1.** Prop., *to make a noise against* or *at; to roar* or *resound at; to resound, sound.*—With *dat.:* marisque Baiis obstrepentis urges Submovere litora, Hor. C. 2, 18, 20: remotis Obstrepit Oceanus Britannis, id. ib. 4, 14, 48: multaque nativis obstrepit arbor aquis, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 4: si, intrante te, clamor, et plausus, et pantomimica ornamenta obstrepuerint, si, etc., Sen. Ep. 29, 12: fontesque lymphis obstrepunt manantibus, Hor. Epod. 2, 27: tympana . . . raucis Obstrepuere sonis, Ov. M. 4, 392: garrula per ramos avis obstrepit, *sings aloud*, Sen. Oedip. 454: jam genus totum obstrepit, *makes loud lament*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 758.—*Impers., there is a noise, a noise arises:* non statim, si quid obstrepet, abiciendi codices erunt, etc., *if there shall be a noise*, Quint. 30, 3, 28.—**2.** Trop. **a.** *To bawl* or *shout against; to clamor* or *cry out against.* (α) *Absol.:* adversarius obstrepit, Quint. 12, 6, 5.—(β) With *dat.:* certatim alter alteri obstrepere, Liv. 1, 40 *fin.:* ut quodammodo ipsi sibi in dicendo obstrepere videantur, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 50.—(γ) *Impers. pass.:* decemviro obstrepitur, Liv. 3, 49, 4.—**b.** *To annoy, molest, be troublesome to.*—With *dat.:* quae res fecit, ut tibi litteris obstrepere non auderem, Cic. Fam. 5, 4, 1.—**c.** *To impede* or *hinder; to prove an obstacle, hinderance,* or *injury to.* (α) With *dat.:* detrectare Pompeium, actisque ejus obstrepere, Flor. 4, 2, 9: remove parentem, ne tuae laudi obstrepat, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1030.—(β) *Absol.:* nihil sensere (Poeni), obstrepente pluviā, Liv. 21, 56, 9: ut accipiatur circumjecto candore lux, et, temperato repercussu, non obstrepat, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 148: scelerati, conscientiā obstrepente, condormire non possunt, Curt. 6, 10, 14: sed clausae sunt aures, obstrepente irā, id. 8, 1, 48.—**d.** *To cry out against, blame.*—With *dat.:* huic definitioni ita obstrepunt, Gell. 6, 2, 4.—**B.** *Act., to clamor against; to oppose, disturb:* tamen ejus modi, etiam cum leguntur, obstrepi clamore militum videntur, et tubarum sono, Cic. Marcell. 3, 9: quae in Cn. Pompeium congesta sunt: hinc assensione favoris, illinc fremitu invidiae, litterarum monumentis obstrepuntur, *are perverted, distorted*, Val. Max. 8, 15, 8.—**2.** *To fill with noise, cause to resound:* secretus ab omni voce locus, si non opstreperetur aquis, Ov. F. 6, 9.

1. obstrictus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from obstringo.

† **2. obstrictus**, ūs, *m.* [obstringo], *a binding, clasping:* accendat flammam ipso obstrictu (al. affrictu), Sen. Q. N. 5, 14, 4.

obstrĭgillātor, ōris, *m.* [obstrigillo], *an opposer, blamer* (ante-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 492, 18.

obstrĭgillo or **obstringillo**, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [obstringo], *to hinder, oppose, impede* (ante-class.): restitant, occurrunt, obstant, obstringillant, obigitant, Enn. ap. Non. 147, 10: innocenti, Varr. ib.: multa (al. obsigillant), Sen. Ep. 115, 6.

‡ **obstrĭgillus**, i, *m.* [id.], *a shoe-sole, sandal*, fastened to the foot by straps, Isid. Orig. 19, 34, 8.

ob-stringo, strinxi, strictum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To bind to* or *about; to bind, tie,* or *fasten up* (rare): follem obstringit ob gulam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 23: quom ego Amphitruonem collo hinc obstricto traham, id. Am. 3, 2, 72: cervice obstrictā, Juv. 10, 88: tauros aratro, *to yoke*, Val. Fl. 7, 602.—**II.** *To bind, bind up, close up by binding.* **1.** Lit. (rare): laqueo collum, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 12.—**2.** Transf. (α) *To shut in, confine:* ventos, Hor. C. 1, 3, 4: viminibus, Col. 4, 29.—(β) *To hold together by:* purpurea vestis ingentibus obstricta gemmis, *in which precious stones were the fastenings*, Flor. 4, 11, 3.—**III.** Trop., *to bind, tie, fetter, hamper; to oblige, lay under obligation* (the class. signif. of the word; syn.: obligo, devincio): donis aliquem obstringere, Cic. Clu. 66, 190: civitatem jurejurando, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: legibus, Cic. Inv. 2, 45, 132: foedere, id. Pis. 13, 29: aliquem aere alieno, *to bring into debt*, id. Fam. 11, 10, 5: jurejurando, *to bind by an oath*, Tac. A. 1, 14: animam suam, Vulg. Num. 30, 9: quam plurimas civitates suo sibi beneficio habere obstrictas volebat, *bound, under obligation*, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: Atticum officiis, Cic. Fam. 3, 18, 2: qui se tot sceleribus obstrinxerit, *has been guilty of so many crimes*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 8: se parricidio, *to commit, perpetrate*, id. Phil. 11, 12, 29: se perjurio, Liv. 26, 48: aliquem conscientiā, *to bind by privity, by participation*, Tac. H. 4, 55: obstringi conscientia tanti sceleris, ne, etc., *to be hindered by the sense of so great a crime, from*, etc., Liv. 4, 17, 5: aliquem societate scelerum, Tac. A. 4, 57: fidem suam alicui, *to pledge one's word, to promise positively*, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 8; Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 11; cf. Just. 2, 15, 14.—Mid.: qui alienum . . . sustulit, furti obstringitur, *makes himself guilty, becomes guilty*, Sabin. ap. Gell. 11, 18, 21: eidem sceleri obstrictus est, Lact. 3, 18, 6.—Hence, **obstrictus**, a, um, *P. a.;* according to III., *bound, obliged.*—*Comp.:* obstrictior Debitor, Paul. Nol. Nat. Felic. 9, 145.—Hence, **obstrictē**, *adv.; comp.:* obstrictius, *more stringently*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 24.

ob-structio, ōnis, *f.* [obstruo], *a building before* or *against, a closing up by building, a blocking up.* **I.** Lit. (post-class.): corporum, Arn. 2, 63.—**II.** Trop., *an obstruction, a barrier:* haec obstructio non diuturna est, Cic. Sest. 9, 22.

obstructus, a, um, *Part.*, from obstruo.

obstrūdo, ĕre, v. obtrudo.

* **obstrūdulentus**, a, um [obtrudo], *that can be swallowed down:* obstrudulenti da aliquid, quo pectam sedens, Titin. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 193 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 134 Rib.), v. obtrudo.

ob-strŭo (opstr-), xi, ctum, 3, *v. a., to build before* or *against; to build, block,* or *wall up; to stop up, barricade, render impassable* (class.; cf. obsaepio, claudo, oppilo). **I.** Lit.: validum pro diruto obstruentes murum, Liv. 38, 29: frontem castrorum auxiliis, id. 5, 1.—Esp., *to build before so as to obstruct the light:* obstructae fenestrae, Varr. R. R. 1, 4: FENESTRAS OPSTRVITO, Lex. Puteol. ap. Grut. 207, 2: luminibus alicujus, Cic. Dom. 44: jus luminum obstruendorum redimere, *to purchase permission of a neighbor to build so as to obstruct his light*, Inscr. Guarin. Comment. in Vet. Monument. 1, p. 64: portas, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: valvas aedis, Nep. Paus. 5: aditus, Cic. Brut. 4, 16: flumina, Caes. B. C. 3, 48: aquarum venas, Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 49: saxa, *placed in the way*, Ov. M. 3, 570: cujus aures morbus obstruxit, *has stopped up, made deaf*, Sen. Ben. 3, 17, 2: os obstruere, *to close the mouth, to make silent*, Vulg. Psa. 62, 12; id. Rom. 3, 19.—**II.** Trop., *to stop up, hinder, impede, obstruct:* Catonis luminibus obstruxit haec posteriorum quasi exaggerata altius oratio, *was a hinderance to*, Cic. Brut. 17, 66: viri deus obstruit aures, *stops, renders deaf, inexorable*, Verg. A. 4, 440: perfugia improborum, *shuts off*, Cic. Sull. 28, 79: cognitionem difficultatibus, *to impede, obstruct*, id. Ac. 2, 3, 7: mentes, Tac. H. 3, 21.—**b.** *Intr., to be in the way:* si officiens signis mons obstruet altus, Cic. Arat. 44.

(**obs-trūsus**, false read. for abstrusus, Sen. Ep. 68, 4.)

ob-stŭpĕ-făcio, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.;* in *pass.* **obstŭpĕfīo**, factus, fieri, *to astonish, amaze, astound, stupefy; to render senseless, deprive of feeling, benumb* (class.): eum timidum obstupefecit pudor, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 54: ipso miraculo audaciae obstupefecit hostes, Liv. 2, 10: nisi metus maerorem obstupefaceret, id. 25, 38; cf. Tac. H. 4, 72.—*Pass.:* obstupefactis hominibus, Cic. Deiot. 12, 34: obstupefacti hostes, Tac. Agr. 18: obstupefactis nervis, Val. Max. 3, 8, ext. 6.

obstŭpĕfactus, a, um, *Part.*, from obstupefacio.

obstŭpĕfīo, fieri, v. obstupefacio.

ob-stŭpendus, a, um, *adj.* [ob-stupeo], *astounding*, Cassiod. Var. 6, 23.

ob-stŭpesco, v. obstipesco.

ob-stŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj., amazed, confounded, beside one's self, senseless, stupefied* (ante- and post-class.): hiat sollicita, studio obstupida, suspenso animo civitas, Pac. ap. Non. 429, 7 (Trag. Rel. p. 68 Rib. *fin.*): quid astitisti obstupida? Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 39: attonitus et obstupidus, Gell. 5, 1, 6: consternatus ac prorsus obstupidus, App. M. 1, p. 114, 3.

obstŭprātus, a, um, *Part.*, from obsol. obstupro [ob-stupro], *defiled, dishonored* (post-class.), Lampr. Commod. 3.

* **ob-sufflo**, 1, *v. a., to blow against* or *at*, Auct. Quint. Decl. 7.

ob-sum, obfui or offui, obesse (old form of *fut.* obescet, oberit vel aderit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 188 Müll.), *v. n., to be against, be prejudicial to; to hinder, hurt, injure;* opp. to prodesse (cf.: officio, noceo, injuriam facio; class.): *Ty.* Nunc falsa prosunt. *Heg.* At tibi oberunt, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 48; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 13; cf.: men obesse, illos prodesse, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66 (Trag. v. 84 Vahl.); and: qui (pudor) non modo non obesset ejus orationi, sed etiam probitatis commendatione prodesset, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 122: subicimus id, quod nobis adjumento futurum sit, aut offuturum illis e contrario, Auct. Her. 4, 23, 33: obsunt auctoribus artes, Ov. M. 7, 562: ne prodigus obsit, Verg. G. 4, 89.—With a *subject-clause:* nec, dum degrandinat, obsit Agresti fano supposuisse pecus, Ov. F. 4, 755: nihil obest dicere, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 4.

ob-sŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To sew on* (very rare): obsutum caput, Ov. F. 2, 578.—**II.** *To sew up, sew together; to stop* or *close up* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): nares, et spiritus oris obsuitur, Verg. G. 4, 301: sporta auri obsuta, Suet. Rhet. 1 *fin.:* obsuta lectica, *the curtains of which are sewed together all around*, id. Tib. 64.

obsurdātus, a, um, *adj.* [ob-surdus], *rendered deaf* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 57, 15.

obsurdĕfăcio, ĕre, 3, *v. a.* [ob-surdus-facio], *to render deaf* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. c. Faust. 33, 6.

ob-surdesco, dŭi, 3, *v inch n*, *to be come deaf* (class) **I.** Lit hoc sonitu opple tae aures hominum obsurduerunt Cic Rep 6, 18, 19 si sapiens excaecatur obsurdescat, etc., Aug Civ Dei, 19, 4, 4 — **II.** Trop, *to be deaf, not to give ear* obsurdescimus ne scio quo modo, nec ea quae ab eā (natura) monemur, audimus, Cic Lael. 24, 88 ob surduerunt aures hominum ad tam saluta ria praecepta, Ambros de Tobia, 3 9

obsūtus, a um, *Part*, from obsuo

obt- in compounds In some MSS and editions **opt-.**

ob-taedesco (opt-), ĕre, *v inch n*, *to disgust* nolo optaedescat, Plaut Stich 5, 4 52 Fleck

1. obtectus, ūs, *m* [obtego], *a cover ing* (late Lat), Jul. ap Aug c Sec Resp Jul 4, 65

2. obtectus, a, um, *Part*, from obtego

ob-tĕgo (collat form **obtĭgo,** Plaut Most 1, 3, 8) xi, ctum, 3, *v a*, *to cover over, cover up* (for protection or concealment) (syn obtendo, velo, celo, class.) **I.** Lit insuper lingua bubula obtegito, Cato, R R 40 in pectus perpluit meum, neque jam umquam obtigere possum, Plaut Most 1, 3 8 domus arboribus obtecta, Verg A. 2, 300 armis, Caes B C 3, 19 se servorum et libertorum corporibus, Cic Sest. 35, 76 os obtegendum, fauces velandae, Cels. 3, 22 — **II.** Trop, *to veil, hide, conceal, keep secret* obtegere errata, Plaut Trin 3, 2, 23 vitia multis virtutibus obtecta, Cic Cael 18, 43 ut adulescentiae turpitudo obscuri tate obtegatur, id Vatin 5, 11 nihil, id Att 1, 18 1 scelera nuper reperta priscis ver bis, Tac A 4, 19 flagitia, id ib 13, 33 — With *gen* animus audax, sui obtegens in alios criminator, Tac A. 4 1 — **B.** *To pro tect* aegre precibus meliorum obtectus, Tac A 16, 5

obtempĕranter, *adv*, v obtempero *fin*

* **obtempĕrātĭo,** ōnis *f* [obtempero] *a complying with* or *submitting to, compli ance, submission, obedience*, with *dat* si justitia est obtemperatio scriptis legibus Cic Leg 1, 15, 42

obtempĕrātor, ōris *m* [id] *one who obeys* (eccl Lat), Aug in Psa 134, 1

ob-tempĕro (opt-), āvi, ātum, 1 *v a*, *to comply with attend to, conform to, sub mit to, obey* (cf oboedio, obsequor, pareo, class) (α) With *dat* te audi, tibi ob tempera, Cic Fam 2 7, 2 alicui obtempe rare et parere, id. Planc 39, 94 imperio populi Romani, Caes B G 4, 21 voluntati alicujus id B C 1, 35 auctoritati senatūs, id ib 1, 1, Cic. Imp Pomp 19 56 rationi obtemperare debet gubernator, Varr L L 9, § 6 Müll naturae, Suet Tib 59 qui ob temperet ipse sibi, et decretis suis pareat, *who conforms to his own precepts*, Cic. Tusc 2, 4, 11 tibi deos certo scio obtemperaturos magis, *they will regard you*, Ter Ad. 4, 5, 70 — (β) With *ad* and id, quod ex verbis in tellegi possit obtemperare, Cic Caecin 18, 52. — (γ) With *rel clause* (perh only in Plaut) non ego illi obtempero quod lo quitur, *do not mind what he says*, Plaut Am 1, 1, 293 quae dico, id Most 2, 2, 89 — **b.** *Impers pass* quominus eis optem peretur, Lex Jul Municip *fin.* ap Haub p 133 si mihi esset obtemperatum, Cic Off 1, 11, 35 — Hence, **obtempĕranter,** *adv*, *willingly, readily, obediently* (post Aug) se obtemperanter nobis accommo dat M Aurel. ap Front Ep ad M Caes. 5, 11 Mai annuit, Prud στεφ 2, 112.

ob-tendo, di, tum, 3, *v a* **I.** *To draw, stretch, spread* or *place before* (cf obtego, not freq till after the Aug per) **A.** Lit **1.** Proque viro nebulam et ventos obten dere inanes Verg A. 10, 82 sudarium ante faciem, Suet. Ner 48 — Poet. obtenta nocte i e *in dark night*, Verg G 1, 248 — **2.** *Pass*, with mid. force oculis membra na obtenditur *spreads over*, Plin 11 37, 55 § 153 Britannia Germaniae obtenditur, *lies over against Germany*, Tac. Agr 10 — **B.** Trop, *to pretend allege plead as an ex cuse* matris preces obtendens, Tac. A 3, 17 ad ea Drusus cum arbitrium senatūs obtenderet, id. ib 1, 26 valetudinem corpo ris aetatem liberūm nubilem filiam, id ib 3, 35 suae imbecillitati sanitatis appella tionem obtendunt, Quint 12, 10, 15 ratio nem turpitudini, Plin Ep 8, 6, 15 qui de lictis suis excusationem carnis obtendet, Lact 4 24, 10 quid poterimus obtendere, *plead what excuse*, Vulg Gen 44, 16 — **II.** Transf, *to cover, hide, conceal* **A.** Lit obtendunt limina silvis, Stat Th 2, 248 lu cem pulvere, Sil 10 228 diem nube atrā Tac H 3, 56 — **B.** Trop, *to hide, conceal, envelop* quasi velis quibusdam obtendi tur uniuscujusque natura, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 5, § 15 — **2.** *To spread over, make a cover for* Vitellius curis luxum obtendebat, i e *sought a refuge from*, Tac H 3, 36 *init*

ob-tĕnebrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [obtenebro], *darkness* (eccl Lat), Jul. ap Aug c Sec. Resp Jul 5, 49

ob-tĕnebresco, ĕre, *v inch n*, *to be come* or *grow dark* (eccl Lat) lux in ta bernaculo, Vulg Job, 18, 6; Hier in Isa 5, 12 1.

ob-tĕnebro, āre, *v a*, *to make dark, to darken* (eccl Lat) obtenebrabitur dies lucis (al. tenebrabitur), Lact 4 19 stellae, Vulg Job, 3 9 lux, id Isa. 5, 30 sol, id ib 13, 10 dies, id Mic 3, 6

* **ob-tensus,** ūs *m* [obtendo] for ob tentus, *a pretext*, Front ad Amic 2, 6 *fin* Mai

ob-tentĭo, ōnis, *f* [id II], *a covering, veiling*, trop, *obscurity, darkness* (post class) aliquid obtentionibus allegoricis claudere, *by an allegorical dress*, Arn 5, 181, 5, 182

(**ob-tento,** āre, a false read for oblecta bat, Cic Att 9, 10, 3, v Orell and Baiter ad loc)

1. obtentus, a, um **I.** *Part*, from obtendo — **II.** *Part*, from obtineo

2. ob-tentus (opt-), ūs, *m* [obten do] **I.** *A drawing, spreading*, or *placing before* (poet and post Aug) **A.** Lit obtentu togae, tamquam se amiciens, ne videretur, Gell 11, 18, 14 frondis, Verg A 11, 66 nubium, Plin 31, 1, 1, § 2 — **B.** Trop, *a pretence, pretext, color* (cf simu latio species) obtentum habere, Tac A. 12, 7 tempora reipublicae obtentui sumpta, *assumed as a pretext*, id ib 1, 10 sub ob tentu liberationis, Just 5, 8, 12 damnatio nis Lact 2, 4 36 sub obtentu monituum deorum quaedam enuntiare, Mos et Rom Leg Coll 15, 3, 6 — **II.** (Acc to obtendo, II) *A covering cover, veil* (post class) quia secundae res mire sunt vitiis opten tui, Sall H 1, 41, 24 vera sunt, quae lo quuntur poetae, sed obtentu aliquo specie que velata, *disguise, allegorical dress*, Lact 1, 11 non terror obtentui est, *a hinderance*, Nazar Pan Constant 5

ob-tĕro (opt-) trīvi, trītum, 3 (*pluperf subj* obtrisset for obtrivisset, Liv 3 56, 8 Drak *N cr*, *perf* obterii, App Mag 8 p 278, 15), *v a* **I.** *To bruise, crush*, or *break to pieces* (syn obtundo, class) — Lit ne in stabulo infantes grex boum obtereret, Varr R R 2, 5 5 ranas, Phaedr 1, 30, 1 puerum, Suet Ner 5 homines, Liv 27, 41 caput saxo, Luc 6, 276 locustarum ova, Plin 11 29, 35, § 105 crura, Col 8, 8 in angustiis portarum obtriti sunt, *crushed by the crowd*, Liv 30, 5 — **II.** Trop, *to crush, trample on, degrade, disgrace, contemn, disparage, rav age, destroy* meaeque pugnae proeliares plurumae optritae jacent? Plaut Curc 4 4, 17 calumniam, Cic Caecin 7, 18 laudem imperatoriam, id Verr 2 5, 1, § 2 obtrecta tiones id. Fam 5, 9, 1 jura populi, Liv 3, 56 legionarios, Tac A 15, 11 Graeciam, Just 5, 2 11 militem verbis *to degrade*, Liv 24, 15 Penates Sen Oed 645 vulgi omne cadaver, Juv 3, 260 — * **III.** *To rub* dentes carbone App Mag 8, p 278, 15

ob-testātĭo, ōnis, *f* [obtestor] *an ad juring, conjuring, an engaging* or *obliging* to any thing *by calling God to witness* (class) obtestatio est cum deus testis in meliorem partem vocatur detestatio cum in deteriorem Paul ex Fest p 184 Müll quid ergo illa tua obtestatio tibicinis? Cic Dom 48, 125 viri, Cic Clu 12 35, id. Balb 14, 33 — **II.** Transf, *an earnest en treaty adjuration* (rare), in *plur* matronae in preces obtestationesque versae suppli cations, Liv 27, 50 senatus ad infimas ob testationes procumbens Tac A. 1, 12 qua obtestatione discedens, Cael ap Cic. Fam 8 10 5, Cic Fam 13, 1, 4, Suet. Tib 40

obtestātus, a, um, *Part*, v obtestor

ob-testor, ātus, 1, *v dep*, *to call as a witness* to any thing, *to protest* or *assert* by a person or thing (syn. testor, obsecro, supplico, class.) **I.** In gen. necessitu dinem nostram tuamque in me benevo lentiam obtestans, Cic. ad Brut 1, 13, 1 deūm hominumque fidem, Liv 2, 10 sacra regni, deos et hospitales mensas, Tac. A 2, 65 summam rempublicam agi obtestans, id ib 12, 5 aut militum se manibus aut suis moriturum obtestans id H 3, 10, Suet Calig 15 *fin* — **II.** Transf, *to conjure by calling to witness, to entreat, beseech, supplicate, implore* per ego haec genua te, Plaut Rud 3, 2, 13, id Aul 4, 9, 4 per omnes deos te obtestor, ut, etc., Cic Att 11, 2, 2, Verg A. 9, 260 vos judices, Cic Cael. 32, 78 vos obtestor atque obsecro, ut, etc, id. Sest 69, 147 id sibi ne eripiatis, vos obtestatur, id Sull 32, 89 obsistens ob testansque deum et hominum fidem testa batur, nequiquam eos fugere, Liv 2, 10, 3 — With double *acc* illud te Pro Latio obtestor, ne, etc, Verg A 12, 819 — *Part.* **obtestātus,** a, um, in the *pass* signif, *earnestly entreated, supplicated, implored:* obtestatus prece impensā, Amm 31, 9, 4· obtestata fide, App M 2, p 125, 11

ob-texo, xŭi, 3, *v a* (post Aug) **I.** *To weave to* or *over* any thing papilio fila ara neosa alarum lanugine obtexit, Plin 11, 19, 21, § 65 — **II.** *To weave over*, i e *to over spread, cover* with any thing caelum ob texitur umbra Verg A 11, 611 per nubes caelum aliud obtexens, Plin 2, 38, 38, § 104 jaculis obtexitur aër, Claud I Cons Stil 1, 258 — Transf excusationes obtexere avaritiae suae, Ambros in Luc 8, § 78 sol nubibus obtexitur, id Ep 5, 4.

obtĭcentĭa, ae, *f* [obticeo] *a pause, sudden break* in the midst of a discourse, as a rhet figure Ἀποσιώπησις, quam Cicero reticentiam, Celsus obticentiam, nonnulli interruptionem appellant, Quint 9, 2, 54

* **ob-tĭcĕo,** ere, *v n* [taceo], *to be silent*, Ter Eun 5, 1, 4

obtĭcesco (opt-), tĭcŭi, 3, *v inch n* [ob ticeo], *to become* or *be struck silent*, in *perf*, *to be silent* (syn obmutesco) obticuit obti cescit, Not Tir p 90 quid, amabo, opti cuisti? Plaut Bacch 1, 1, 28 quid nunc ob ticuisti? Ter Phorm 5 9, 2 (dub, Umpfenb and Fleck obstipuisti) repente obticuit, Just 32, 2, 3 nec prius obticuit quam, etc, Ov M 14, 523 chorus, Hor A. P 284, Mart 10, 17, 4 — With *acc* cetera obticuit, Lact Ira Dei, 4, 13

obtĭgo, ĕre, v obtego

obtĭnentĭa, ae, *f* [obtineo], *a holding fast, possession*, Prisc 1163 P

ob-tĭnĕo (opt-), tĭnŭi, tentum, 2 (old *perf* OPTENVI, fifth Epit of the Scipios, *inf pass* obtinerier, Plaut Am 3, 2, 19, id. Most 3, 2, 154), *v a* and *n* [teneo] **I.** *Act* * **A.** *To take hold of, hold* obtine aures amabo, Plaut Cas 3, 5, 16 — **B.** *To hold, have, occupy, possess*, *to preserve, keep, maintain*, etc (class) **1.** In gen sancte Apollo, qui umbilicum certum terrarum obtines, Poet ap Cic Div 2, 56, 115 (Trag Rel p 201 Rib) suam quisque domum tum obtinebat Cic Phil 2 19, 48 armis Galliam atque Italiam, Liv 30, 19 cum im perio Hispaniam citeriorem, *to have as his province to be governor in it*, Cic Fam 1 9, 2 Galliam et Italiam, Liv 30, 19 Afri cam, Nep Timol 2, 4, cf ex qua insulā nummus nullus, me obtinente, erogabitur, *during my administration*, Cic. Att 5, 21, 7 QVI AERARIVM PROVINCIAM OBTINEBIT, *who will have the administration of the public treasure*, Lex Thor § 20 Rudorff p 168, Lex de Scribis ap Haubold, p 85 necessitudinem cum publicanis Cic Q Fr 1, 1 12, § 35 vi tam et famam, *to preserve*, id Rosc Am 17, 49 auctoritatem suam *to maintain*, id. ib 48, 139 principatum, Caes B G 1, 3 reg num, id ib 1, 7 jus, *to assert, maintain*, Tac A. 1 32 causam, Caes B G 7, 37, 4 noctem insequentem eadem caligo obti nuit, *occupied, took up prevailed during*, Liv 29, 27 quae (fama) plerosque obtinet Sall J 17, 7 proverbii locum obtinet, i e *is become proverbial*, Cic. Tusc 4, 16, 36 pa rentis gravitatem, id Sull 6 19 numerum deorum, *to be numbered among*, id N D 3 20, 51, so, aliquem numerum, id Brut 47, 175, cf. id Off 2, 12, 43 summam opinio

nem in scholis, Quint 10, 5, 18 · admiratiönem, *to be admired*, Plin 34, 2, 2, § 2 patriae nomen, id. 15, 18, 19, § 69 firmitudinem animi, i e *exhibited*, Plaut As 2, 2, 54 pontem, *would not yield*, Liv 2, 10 si lentiam, *to maintain*, id. 1, 16 — With *inf*, *to persist in* earumque artem et disciplinam obtineat colere, Plaut Mil. 2, 2, 30 — **2.** In partic, of speech, *to assert, maintain*, i e *to show, prove, demonstrate* possumus hoc teste quod dicimus, obtinere? Cic Verr 2, 3, 71, § 168 duas contrarias sententias, id. Fin. 4, 28, 78 diu pugnare in lis, quae obtinere non possis, Quint 6, 4, 15 recta apud turpes, id. 3, 8, 38 quaedam (leges) an obtineri possint, id. 2, 4 39, 6, 1, 7 quod orator praecipue sibi obtinendum intellegit, id 3, 6, 9 Spald. *N cr* (al. proponendum), cf id 12, 10, 53 si de fecerint omnia, tum videndum erit, an obtineri possit, ne illud quidem recte factum, id. 5, 13, 24, 2, 5, 18 — **C.** *To get possession of, to gain, acquire, obtain* something (syn. assequor, adipiscor, impetro, class). quanta instrumenta habeat (homo) ad obtinendam adipiscendamque sapientiam, Cic Leg 1, 22, 59 impetrare et obtinere, Gell. 12, 14, 6, Cic Fam 1, 8, 5 malas causas semper obtinuit, in optimâ concidit, *gained*, id Att 7, 25, 1, cf id. Rosc Com 4, 10 jus suum contra aliquem, id Quint 9, 34 · Romani si rem obtinuerint, *if they gained the victory*, Caes. B G 7, 85 voluimus quaedam, obtenta non sunt, Cic Balb 27, 61. apud eum causam obtinuit, Caes B G 7, 37 aditu regis obtento, Just 21, 6, 5.—Hence, *to conquer, overcome* (eccl Lat) melius est ut pugnemus contra eos in campestribus et obtinebimus eos, Vulg 3 Reg 20, 23, 20, 25, id. Judith, 1, 5 — **II.** *Neutr* (cf teneo, II), *to maintain itself, to hold, prevail, last, stand, continue, obtain* (not in Cic) quod et plures tradidere auctores et fama obtinuit, Liv 21, 46, 10, cf with a *subject clause* pro vero antea obtinebat, regna atque imperia Fortunam dono dare, Sall. Rep Or din. *init* non ip-os quoque fuisse pastores obtinebit, quod ? etc, Varr R R 2 1, 9 si dis entirent, sententia plurium obtineret, *would prevail*, Dig 42, 1, 36 quod merito obtinuit, ib 2, 4, 4 — *Absol.* obtinuit (sc consuetudo), Dig 1, 13, 1.—With *de* quia de intercalando non obtinuerat, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 6, 5 — With *ut* or *ne* his obtinuit, ut praeferretur candidato, Liv 35, 10, Suet Claud 41 obtinuit, ne reus fieret, id. Caes 23 — With *quin*, Suet Tib 31

ob-tingo (opt-), tigi, 3, *v a* and *n* [tango] * **I.** *Act*, *to touch, strike* mustulentus aestus nares obtigit, Plaut Fragm ap Non. 415, 16 (The same fragm, ib 64, 2, has attigit) — **II.** *Neutr*, *to fall to one's lot* (syn accidit, evenit, contingit) naufragio res contigit Nempe ergo haud Fortuna obtigit, Pac ap Auct Her 2, 23, 36 nullus est, quoi non invideant rem secundam obtingere, Plaut Bacch. 3, 6, 14 dies mihi adversus, id. Men. 5, 5, 1 mihi propter te hoc optigit, id. Capt 3, 5, 88 quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat, Cic Off 1, 7, 21 mihi obtinget sors, Plaut Cas 2, 4, 21, cf cum tibi aquaria provincia sorte obtigisset, Cic Vatin. 5, 12 cum optatissimum nuntium accepissem, te mihi quaestorem obtigisse, id. Fam 2, 19, 1, id. Div 2, 17, 38 quam mihi obtigisse dicis σταρτάν, numquam deseram, id Att 1, 20 omnia, quae hominibus forte obtigerunt, Quint 3, 7, 13 quae (vox, latus, etc) si modica obtigerunt, possunt ratione ampliari, id. praef § 27 — With *ut* cum ei (L Paulo), bellum ut cum rege Perse gereret, obtigisset, *it had fallen to his lot*, Cic Div 1, 46, 103 — **2.** Of events, *to happen, befall, occur* (in this sense accidere, contingere, evenire, etc, are more common) eloquere, ut haec res obtigit de filia, *has happened, taken place, turned out* id quom optigerat, Plaut Bacch 3 3, 20, id. Rud 4, 6, 7 istuc tibi ex sententia tua obtigisse, laetor, Ter Heaut 4, 3, 5 hoc confiteor jure Mi obtigisse, id And 3, 5, 2 praeter spem, id. Phorm 2 1, 9 si quid obtigerit, aequo animo paratoque moriar, *if any thing should happen to me* Cic Cat 4, 2, 3 — In *plur* exoptata obtingent, Plaut As 3, 3, 136

* **ob-tinnio**, ire, *v n*, *to tingle* aures illi, App Mag p 305 6

‡ **ob-torpeo**, ere, *v n*, *to be numb* torpet, intorpet, contorpet, obtorpet, Not Tir p 94

ob-torpesco, pŭi, 3, *v inch n*, *to become numb or stiff, to be benumbed, become insensible, lose feeling* **I.** Lit torpedo piscium qui securi supernatantes obtorpuere, corripiens, Plin. 9, 42, 67, § 143 manus prae metu, Liv 22, 3 manus, Cic Dom 52, 135 oculi, Sen Contr 1 equa mae, *grow hard*, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 99 — **II.** Trop subactus miseriis obtorpui, Cic poet Tusc 3, 28, 67 circumfuso undique pavore, ita obtorpuit, ut, etc, Liv 34, 38 *fin* obtorpuerunt quodammodo animi, id. 32, 20, 2.

ob-torqueo, si, tum, 2, *v a* **I.** *To turn towards, to turn* obtorque proram, Att ap Non 200, 33 (Trag Rel. v 575 Rib) dextrasque obtorquet in undas Proram, Stat Th. 5, 414 — **II.** *To turn round, twist, writhe, wrench* (esp the neck, rare, and class only in the *part perf*) collum, Aur Vict Vir Ill 66 obtorto collo ad praetorem trahor, i e *dragged violently by the throat*, Plaut Poen. 3, 5, 45, id Rud. 3, 6, 16 ut illum collo obtorto ad subsellia reduceret, Cic Clu. 21, 59 (for which torquere collum, Liv 4, 53, 8) · obtorta gulâ in vincula abripi jussit, *by the throat*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 10, § 24 obtorto valgiter labello, *twisted, contorted*, Petr Fragm ap Fulg. p 566, 2 obtorti circulus auri, *twisted, wreathed*, Verg A. 5, 559 cardines, App M 3, p 151, 22

* **obtortio**, ōnis, *f* [obtorqueo], *a twisting, writhing, distortion* valgia sunt labellorum obtortiones, Fulg Prisc Serm p 565, 33

obtortus, a, um, *Part*, from obtorqueo

‡ **obtractat**, contra sententiam tractat, Paul. ex Fest p 187 Müll

obtractātio, ōnis, *f* [ob tracto], *the touch, the handling* (late Lat.) digitorum, Cael. Aur Signif 31

* **ob-trăho**, ĕre, *v a*, *to draw or turn towards* · si tentationibus gradum obtraxerit, Tert Virg Vel 15 dub (al obstruxerit)

obtrectātio, ōnis, *f* [obtrecto], *an envious detracting, disparaging, detraction, disparagement* (class) obtrectatio e t ea, quam intellegi ζηλοτυπίαν volo, aegritudo ex eo, quod alter quoque potiatur eo, quod ip e concupiverit, Cic Tusc 4, 8, 18 invidia atque obtrectatio, id Inv. 1, 11, 16, cf id. Brut 42, 156 Orelli *N cr*; Liv 28, 40 et malevolentia, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 15 et invidentia, id. Tusc 4, 7, 16 et livor, Tac H. 1, 1 malevolentissimae, Cic Fam 1, 7, 7, cf malevolorum obtrectationes et invidias prosternere, Vat ap Cic Fam 5, 9, 1 ad versus gloriam, Liv. 28, 40 — (β) With *gen obj* laudis, Caes B C 1, 7 gloriae alienae, Liv. 2, 40

obtrectātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *a detractor, traducer, disparager* (class) obtrectator est, qui facit quid contra recte tractantem, Paul ex Fest p 199 Müll. beneficii, Cic. Fl 1, 2 multi communes obtrectatores atque omnium invidi, multa finxerunt, id Planc 23, 57 obtrectatores et invidi Scipionis, id. Rep 1, 19, 31, id. Fam 1, 4, 2 non relinquere locum obtrectatorum sermoni, id Fl. 28, 68 contra inimicos atque obtrectatores, Quint 11, 1, 23 laudum mearum, Cic Brut 1, 2 — (β) With *dat* huic sententiae obtrectatores amici regis erant, Just 31, 6, 1

obtrectātus, ūs, *m* [id.], for obtrectatio, *detraction, disparagement* (post-class) sine vano obtrectatu considerare, an, etc, Gell praef § 16

ob-trecto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v n* and *a* [tracto] *to detract from through envy, to disparage, underrate, decry, to be opposed to, to thwart, to injure* a person or thing (class, syn. detrecto, cf aemulo invideo), constr with *dat* or *acc* (α) With *dat* obtrectare alicui, Cic Tusc 4, 26, 56, cf id ib 4, 20, 46 bonis, id. Phil 10, 3, 6 gloriae alicujus, Liv 35, 34, Suet Ner 18 laudibus ducis Liv 8, 36 legi, atque causae, Cic Imp Pomp 8 21. — (β) With *acc* (so perh. not ante Aug) sin livor obtrectare curam voluerit, *to detract from, carp at*, Phaedr 2 epil. 10 laudes alicujus Liv 45, 37 urbanas excubias, Tac A. 1, 17 se invicem, id. Or 25 — (γ) With *inter se*, *to be rivals* obtrectarunt inter se, Nep Arist 1. — (δ) *Absol* obtrectantis est angi alieno bono, Cic Tusc 4 26, 56 obtrectandi causa, id. Ac. 2, 24, 76 ne aut obstare aut obtrectare praesens videretur, Suet Tib 10

obtrītio, ōnis, *f* [obtero], *contrition* (eccl Lat) obtritio cordis, Aug Serm Divers 8, 4

1. obtrītus, a, um, *Part*, from obtero

2. obtrītus, ūs, *m* [obtero], *a bruising, crushing* (post Aug) ne herbae obtritu hebetentur, Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 258

ob-trūdo (collat form **obstrūdo**), si, sum, 3, *v a*, *to thrust into or against* (ante and post class) **A.** In gen. titionem inguinibus, App M 7, p 200 *fin* — **B.** In partic **1.** *To gulp down, to swallow hastily* obtrudamus pernam, sumen, glandium, Plaut Curc. 2, 3, 87 — In the form ob trudo stans obstrusero aliquid strenue id. Stich 4, 2, 12, cf obstrudant ob atullent, ab avide trudendo ingulam, non sumendo cibum Unde et obstrudulentum .. dixit Titinius obstrudulenti aliquid, quod pectam sedens, etc, Paul. ex Fest p 193 Müll — **2.** Transf, *to thrust, press, force, or obtrude upon* one virginem alicui, Ter And. 1, 5, 15 palpum alicui, *to wheedle, cajole one*, Plaut Ps 4, 1, 35 arma armis, corpora corporibus, *to dash, force against*, Amm 16, 12 tactu obtrudentia, Cael Aur Acut 2, 37, 197 (but obtrusa, Sen Ep 68, 4, is a false reading for abstrusa)

ob-truncātio, ōnis, *f* [obtrunco] *a cutting away, trimming, pruning* (post Aug) obtruncatio vitis, Col 4, 29, 4.

ob-trunco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to cut off, lop away, to trim, prune* **I.** Lit (post Aug and very rare) vitem, Col. 4, 29, 13 — **II.** In gen, *to cut down, cut to pieces, kill, slay, slaughter* (not in Cic or Caes, syn. trucido, jugulo, occido) ipsus Amphitruo optruncavit regem Pterelam in proelio, Plaut Am 1, 1, 259 (Medea) puerum interea obtruncat, Poet ap Cic. N D 3, 26, 67 ceteri vice pecorum obtruncabantur, Sall Fragm ap Non 497 27 caedere alios alios obtruncare, id J 97, 5 regem, Liv 1, 5 (hostes), Sall J 67, 2 cervos ferro Verg G 3, 374 gallum, Plaut Aul 3, 4, 10, Liv 7, 26, 5, 8, 24, 9, 10, 38, 11, Curt 6, 1, 1, Just 16, 5, 15, Tac H 1, 80, 3, 12.

ob-trūsio, ōnis, *f* [obtrudo], *a thrusting in* (post-class) corpusculorum, Cael. Aur Acut 7 praef, 2, 37, 197

ob-tŭeor, eri (archaic *inf* obtuērier, Plaut Am 3, 2, 19 — A collat form, **obtŭor**, is assumed to explain *indic pres* obtuere, Plaut Mo t 1, 1, 66, 3, 2, 153, and *inf* obtui, Att ap Non 160, 1, Trag Rel. v 285 Rib al.), *v dep a* **I.** *To look at, gaze upon* (ante class., cf. intueor, adspicio) aliquem, Plaut Most 1, 1, 66, id Am 3, 2, 19 terram, *to look down* i e *be cast down*, id Bacch 4, 4, 17 — **II.** *To see, behold, perceive*, Plaut Most 3, 2, 153

obtŭĭtus, us, v obtutus

ob-tundo, tŭdi, tūsum (and tunsum), 3, *v a* **I.** *To strike or beat against, at, or on* a thing, *to beat, thump, belabor* (very rare, perh only ante and post class) pectora pugnis, Firm Math 5, 5 obtundit os mihi, *breaks my jaw*, Plaut Cas 5, 2, 50, cf obtunso ore, id. ib 5, 1, 8, cf nam sum obtusus pugnis pessume, id. Am 2, 1, 59 — **II.** *To blunt, dull*, by striking. **A.** Lit (very rare) telum, Lucr 6, 399 gladios, Claud Cons Mall Theod. 166 — **B.** Transf **1.** *To blunt, weaken, make dull, deprive of strength* aciem oculorum, Plin. 22, 25, 70, § 142 auditum, id. 24, 11, 50, § 87 obtusus stomachus id. Ep 7, 3, 5 vocem, *to blunt, weaken* Lucr 4 613 ingenia, Cic de Or 2, 70, 282 et obtusis ceciderunt viribus artis, Lucr 3, 452, Liv 7, 2 mentem, Cic Tusc 1, 33, 80 ingenia, id. de Or 3, 24, 93 nihil est quod tam obtundat elevetque aegritudinem, quam, etc, id. Tusc 3, 16, 34. — **2.** Aures or aliquem, or simply obtundere, *to stun or din the ears, to deafen one* by saying a thing too often or too long, hence, *to annoy or tease with importunity*, aures graviter obtundo tuas, ne quem ames, Plaut Cist 1, 1, 120 ne bre

vitas defraudasse aures videatur, neve longitudo obtudisse, Cic. Or 66, 221 aliquem longis epistulis *to annoy, molest*, id. Att. 8, 1 aliquem, id. Fam 5, 14, 3 rogitando, Ter Eun. 3 5, 6 — With *object clause* obtuderunt ejus aures, te socium praetoris fuisse, *they dinned into him that*, etc., Timarch ap Cic. Verr 2 3, 67, § 157 — With *subj* non cessat obtundere, totam prorsus a principio fabulam promeret, App M 9 p 228, 8 aliquem de aliqua re, *to importune, annoy* Ter Ad 1 2, 33 obtundis tametsi intellego, etc, id And 2, 2, 11 — Hence, **obtūsus (obtunsus** or **optūsus)**, a, um, *P a*, *blunt, dull, obtuse* (class) **A.** Lit falx obtusa et hebes Col 4, 24, 21 pugio, Tac A 15, 54 vomer, Verg G 1, 262 angulus, Lucr 4, 355 cornua lunae obtusa, Plin 18, 35 79, § 347 —**B.** Transf, *blunted, blunt, dull, weak faint, powerless* animi acies obtusior, Cic. Sen 23, 83 stellis acies obtunsa, Verg G 1, 395 obtusi et hebetes ad aliquam rem, Cic. Fragm ap Lact 3, 14 aures obtunsae, *blunted dull of hearing*, Auct. Her 3 9, 17 vox, *thick, not clear* (opp clara), Quint 11, 3, 15 fauces tumentes strangulant vocem, optusae obscurant, id. 11, 3, 20 stomachus, *weakened, spoiled*, Plin. Ep 7, 3, 5 obtunsa pectora, *insensible, without feeling*, Verg A. 1, 567 ingenium, Gell 13, 24, 21 vires, *enfeebled*, Lucr 3, 452 nimio ne luxu obtunsior usus Sit genitali arvo, *too blunted, too enfeebled*, Verg G 3, 135 vigor animi, Liv 5, 18 cor, Lact 2, 5, 4 sensus eorum Vulg 2 Cor 3, 14 venenum, *powerless*, Calp Ecl 5, 94 —*Comp* quo quid dici potest obtusius? Cic N D 1, 25, 70 — *Sup* does not occur — Hence, *adv* **obtūsē**, *dully, not keenly* (post class.) crocodili in aqua obtusius vident, in terra acutissime, Sol 32, § 28 —Fig hoc facere obtuse, Aug Doct Christ 4, 5 § 7

obtunsĭo, onis, *f* [obtundo] *a beating upon* any thing, *a banging belaboring* (post class.) Lampr Commod 10

obtunsus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from obtundo

obtūrācŭlum, i, *n* [obturo] *a stop per stopple* (post-class.), Marc. Emp 35

obtūrāmentum (or **optūrāmentum**) i *n* [id.] *a stopper, bung*, Plin 16, 8, 13, § 34, 33, 4, 21, § 75

obtūrātĭo, onis, *f* [id.], *a stopping up* aurium Vulg Eccles 27, 15

obturbātĭo, onis, *f* [obturbo] *perturbation* Rufin Orig de Princip 3 3, 4

obturbātor, oris *m* [id.] *a troubler, disturber* (late Lat), Ascon ad Cic. Div in Caecil 15 49

ob-turbo, avi, atum, 1, *v a.*, *to stir up make turbid* **I.** Lit obturbata proculcatione prius aqua, Plin 8, 18, 26, § 68 —**II.** Trop *to throw into disorder* or *confusion, to disorder, confuse, trouble, disturb, distract* (eos) denso agmine obturbabat, Tac H 3, 25 ne obturba, ac tace, Plaut. Poen 1, 2, 49 lectorem, Suet. Aug 86, cf obturbatur militum vocibus, Tac H 3, 10 me scriptio et litterae non leniunt sed obturbant, *distract*, Cic Att 12 16 *fin* solitudinem, *to disturb*, id ib 12, 18 — *Absol* obturbabant patres specie detestandi, *to raise a disturbance* or *clamor*, Tac A. 6 24 (30 Ritter) —*Impers* obturbatur, obstrepitur, Plin Ep 9, 13, 19

ob-turgesco, tursi, 3, *v inch n*, *to begin to swell, to swell up* (very rare, not in Cic.) obturgescit pes, Lucr 6 658, Paul. ex Fest s. v bova, p 30 Müll obtursi ebrius Lucil ap Prisc p 870 P

obtūro, avi, atum, 1 (old *inf pass* obturarier, Cato, R R 154), *v a.*, *to stop up to close* (class., syn. oblino, obstruo) **I.** Lit gutturem, Plaut. Aul 2 4, 25 os id Stich 1 2 57 foramina, Plin. 19 10, 58, § 178 dolia operculis, Vitr 7, 12 aures, i e *to refuse to listen*, Hor Ep 2, 2 105, obstructas eas partes et obturatas esse, Cic Fat 5, 10. oculos, Vulg. Num 24, 3 ora leonum, id Heb 11, 33 — **II.** Trop, *to assuage, allay* amorem edendi, Lucr 4, 869

obtūsē, *adv*, v obtundo, *P a fin*

obtūsiangŭlus, a um [obtusus angulus], *having an obtuse angle* triangulum, Gromat. Vet p 378, 17

obtūsĭo, onis *f* [obtundo], *a crushing, bruising* membri, Tert. Res. Carn 57 — **II.** *Bluntness, dulness* (eccl Lat) obtusio sensuum, Tert. adv Marc. 3, 6, Cael Aur Tard 1, 1, 6 visus, id ib 1, 1, 5 — *Absol*, Cael. Aur Tard. 2, 6, 91, 1, 4, 62.

obtūsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P a.*, from obtundo

obtūtus, ūs, *m.* [obtueor], *a seeing, looking at* or *upon* any thing (class., but in prose always with oculorum, unless this word is obviously supplied by the context, cf aspectus) obtutu quasi obtuitu a verbo tuor quod significat video, Paul ex Fest p 187 Müll oculorum, Cic. de Or 3, 5, 17, so id. Univ 8, id. N D 3, 4, 9 obtutum aliquo figere, id. poet N D 2 42, 107 dum stupet, obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Verg A 1, 495 obtutu tacito stetit, id. ib 12, 666 defixa Latinus Obtutu tenet ora id ib 7, 249 oculi in uno obtutu defixi, Sen de Ira, 3, 4 *init* —Trop in obtutu malorum, *in the contemplation of*, Ov Tr 4, 1, 39 —In *plur* nil intercurrens obtutibus Prud Hamart 915 —**II.** (Late Lat) *The eye* quis ita gemino obtutu eluminatus, Sid. Ep 8, 11—More freq in *plur* ita videri nostris obtutibus constitutis, Amm 20, 3, 12, 24, 6, 8 humi prostrati sub obtutibus ejus, id. 17, 8, 5

‡ **ŏb-ultrōnĕus**, a, um, *adj*, *voluntary, spontaneous* ultroneus, obultroneus, Not Tir p 83 ‡ obultroneus, *αὐθαίρετος*, Gloss Philox

ŏbumbrācŭlum, i, *n* [obumbro] *an obscuration, darkening* aversionis, Hier adv Jovin. 1, § 39

ŏbumbrātĭo, onis, *f* [id], *a shading, darkening*, trop, *an obscuring* (post class) allegoricae caecitatis obumbratio, Arn 5, 186 vicissitudinis, Vulg Jacob 1 17

ŏbumbrātrix, icis, *f* [id], *she that shades* or *darkens* (eccl Lat) arbores templi obumbratrices scelerum, Tert Apol 9

ŏb-umbro, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to overshadow, to shade* (poet and in post Aug prose, cf opaco, obscuro) **I.** Lit. gramineus madidam caespes obumbrat humum Ov Am 2, 16, 10 coma umeros obumbrat id. M 13, 845 templum, id ib 14, 837, Verg G 4, 20 Jahn (al inumbret) sibi, *to shade itself*, Plin 17, 21, 35, § 165 obumbratus amnis, Curt 5, 4, 8, Vulg Luc 1, 35, 9, 34 —**II.** Transf **A.** *To darken, obscure* obumbrant aethera telis, Verg A 12, 578 nubes solem obumbrant, Plin. 2, 42, 42, § 111 —**2.** In gen, *to cover over* germina obumbrata, Pall 12, 1 — **B.** Trop **1.** *To overcloud, darken, obscure* nomina, Tac H 2, 32 candorem aequitatis, Mamert Grat Act ad Julian 5 —Prov sapientia vino obumbratur, Plin 23 1, 23, § 41, cf fidem amittunt propter id, quod sensus obumbrant, Quint 8, prooem § 23 — **2.** *To cover, cloak, conceal, disguise, palliate, to screen, defend, protect* crimen, Ov P 3, 3, 75 simulationem lacrimis, Petr 101 magnum reginae nomen (eum) obumbrat, Verg A. 11, 223

ŏb-uncātus, a, um, *adj*, *bent inward* (post class) obuncatis unguibus, Cael Aur Tard 2, 14 198

* **ŏb-unctŭlus**, a, um, *adj dim* [ob unctus] *slightly anointed, soiled* tunica obunctula, with panni fetidi, Titin ap Non 536 18, acc. to Com Rel v 138 Rib (al, less correctly, obuncula)

ŏb-unctus, a, um, *Part* [ungo] *anointed* (post class.) capillus guttis Arabicis, obunctus App M 2, p 118, 32 oculi, id ib 8, p 214, 4

obuncŭlus, v obunctulus

ŏb-uncus, a, um, *adj*, *bent in, hooked* (poet) rostroque immanis vultur obunco, Verg A 6 597 pedes, Ov M 6, 516 falx, Arn 6, 197

ŏb-undans, antis, *Part* [ob undo], *overflowing* semper obundantes hastas frangit, Enn. ap Macr S 6, 3 (Ann v 435 Vahl)

ŏbundātĭo, onis, *f* [id.], *an overflowing inundation* fluminis, Flor 4, 2, 27 dub (Duker, abundatio)

ŏbustus, a, um, *Part* [ob uro] **I.** Lit, *burnt around, burnt, hardened in the fire* (poet.) hic torre armatus obusto, Verg A 7, 506 sudes, id. ib 11, 894 — **II.** Transf glaeba gelu, *burnt by frost*, Ov Tr 5, 2, 66

* **ob-vāgĭo**, ire, *v n*, *to whine* or *whimper about* neve esurientes hic, quasi haedi, obvagiant, Plaut Poen prol 31

obvāgŭlātum, v obvagulo

‡ **obvāgŭlo**, no *perf*, ātum, 1, *v a* [ob vagio], *to demand aloud* (lit with clamor, outcry), in Roman jurid. lang, of the summons addressed to a person to appear as a witness before court vagulatio in Leg XII significat quaestionem cum convicio Cui testimonium defuerit, is tertiis diebus ob portum (i e domum) obvagulatum ito, Paul ex Fest. s. v vagulatio, p 375 Müll

ob-vallo, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to surround with a wall* or *rampart, to fortify, intrench* **I.** Lit. urbem, Paul ex Fest s v ob, p 179 Müll —* **II.** Trop locus omni ratione obvallatus, Cic Agr 2, 1, 3

‡ **obvārĭcātor**, oris, *m* [obvaro] qui cuipiam occurrit, quominus rectum iter conficeret, Paul ex Fest pp 194, 195 Müll

* **ob-vāro**, 1, *v n*, *to be opposed to, to cross, thwart* consiliis obvarant, Enn ap Non 147, 22 (Trag v 3 Vahl.)

ob-vēlo, are, *v a*, *to cover over, hide*, Cassiod Hist Eccl 10, 26

obvĕnientĭa, ae, *f* [obvenio], *chance, accident* (eccl Lat), Tert adv Valent 29

ob-vĕnĭo, veni, ventum, 4, *v n* **I.** Lit, *to come before* or *in the way of, to meet* (syn obviam venio, occurro, perh only in the foll passage) se in tempore pugnae obventurum, *would come up to the fight, join in the battle*, Liv 29, 34, 8 — **II.** Transf **A.** *To come* or *fall to* one, *to fall to one's lot*, usually referring only to what is accidental, as the result of a lot, etc Syria Scipioni, Caes. B C 1, 6 legati, quibus hae partes ad defendendum obvenerant, id B G 7, 81 tibi obvenit iste labos, Plaut Truc 2, 6, 40 Aemilio novum bellum in Etruria sorte obvenit, Liv 9, 31, 1 cui classis obvenisset, id 30, 40, 12 —But also in gen cum hereditas ei obvenisset, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 7, § 19 (dub, Orell. and B and K venisset) si istiusmodi mi fundus hereditate obvenerit, Varr R R. 1, 12, 2 cum obvenisset mihi hereditas, Plin Ep 7, 11, 6, 3, 6, 1, id Pan 40, 1, Just. 38, 5, 4 haud ab re tibi istic obvenit labos, Plaut Truc 2, 6, 40 — **B.** Still more gen, like obtingere, of an event, *to fall out, to befall, happen, occur to* one obvenit occasio, Plaut As 2, 2, 15 vitium (at the auspices), Cic Phil 2, 33, 83, id Off 2, 21, 74 quaecumque obvenissent, Suet Vesp 21 obveniens lucrum, Gai Inst 3, 151

obventĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj* [obvenio] *accidental, adventitious* (eccl Lat) bonitas, Tert adv Marc 2, 3

obventĭo, onis, *f* [id], *income, revenue*, from rents, etc (jurid Lat) obventiones et reditus, Dig 14, 1, 1, ib 27, 9, 12, 7, 1, 7 al

ob-ventus, ūs, *m* [id], *a meeting* (eccl Lat) Tert. Anim 41

ob-verbĕro, 1, *v a*, *to beat soundly, to bang* (post class) asinum baculo App M 7, p 198, 34 aliquem pugnis, id ib 9, p 221, 9 nates (pueri) ferula, id ib 9, p 230, 11

obversĭo, onis, *f* [obverto] *a turning towards, offering* alterius malae, Hier in Isa 18, 66, v 5

ob-versor, atus, 1, *v dep* (*act* collat. form **obverso**, are, acc to Prisc. p 799 P), *to take position opposite* or *over against, to oppose one's self* (class) **I.** Lit. magnam partem eorum palam Carthagini obversari dici, Liv 31 11 in foro id 33, 47. sedebant judices, obversabantur advocati, Plin Ep 5, 21 2 limini *who were about the threshold* id ib 6, 16 13 in urbe inter coetus, Tac. A 3, 37 — **B.** Trop, *to hover* or *float before, to appear to* one illius et nomen dulce obversatur ad aures, Lucr 4, 1062 mihi ante oculos obversatur rei publicae dignitas, Cic. Sest 3, 7 obversentur species honestae viro, id Tusc 2, 22, 52 animis oculis, Liv 35, 11 in somnis, id 2, 36 sibi speciem noctibus obversari, Suet Claud 37 — **II.** *To oppose, withstand, resist* (eccl. Lat) malo obniti et obversari, Tert adv Gnost 5

obversus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from obverto

ob-verto, ti, sum, 3, *v a* **I.** *To turn*

towards or *against, to direct towards* any thing (not in Cic. or Cæs): cujus ob os Graii ora obvertebant sua, Poët ap Cic Tusc. 3, 18, 39; also ap Cic Fam 9, 26, 2: mihi cornua, Plaut Ps. 4, 3, 3: arcūs in aliquem, Ov. M. 12, 605: fenestras in aquilonem, Plin 14, 21. 27, § 133: pelago proras, Verg A. 6, 3; without pelago: cornua velatarum obvertimus antennarum, *direct*, id. ib. 3, 549: obstantes dum vult obvertere remos, *to turn against* (the water), *to ply*, Ov. M. 3, 676: ordines ad clamorem, Liv. 27, 18 —**II.** Mid., *to turn one's self to* or *towards, turn to* any thing: obvertor ad undas, Ov. H. 19, 191.—Hence, **obversus,** a, um, *P. a*, *turned towards* or *against, directed towards* **A.** Lit: faciemque obversus in agmen utrumque, Ov. M. 12, 467: ad matrem, Tac A. 4, 54: domicilia (apium) ad orientem, Col. 9, 7, 5; for which: frons (ornithonis) orienti, id 8, 3, 1: Caucasus quā soli est obversus, Sol. 65 — With simple *acc*: obversus orientem, App. M. 2, p 127; cf.: profligatis obversis, *the opponents, enemy*, Tac. A. 12, 14 —**B.** Trop., *turned towards, inclined to, engaged in:* ad sanguinem, et caedes, Tac. H. 3, 83: obversi militum studiis, id. ib 3, 11.

ob-viam (also written separate, **ob viam**; cf Corss Ausspr. I. 495, 769), *adv* **I.** Lit, *in the way;* hence, with verbs of motion (in a good or bad sense), *towards, against, to meet:* ob Trojam duxit exercitum pro ad, similiterque vadimonium obisse, id est ad vadimonium isse, et obviam ad viam, Paul. ex Fest. p 147 Müll.: morti occumbant obviam, Enn. ap Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 62 (Ann. v. 176 Vahl.): nec quisquam tam audax fuat homo, qui obviam obsistat mihi, *as to put himself in my way*, Plaut. Am 3, 4, 2: cum in Cumanum mihi obviam venisti, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 3: prodire, id. ib 3, 7, 4; cf.: si quā ex parte obviam contra veniretur, *an advance* or *attack should be made*, Caes. B G. 7, 28: alicui obviam advenire, C Gracch ap Gell. 10, 3, 5: quem quaero, optime ecce obviam mihi est, *is coming to meet me*, Plaut Bacch. 4, 4, 16: fit obviam Clodio ante fundum ejus, *meets*, Cic Mil. 10, 29: obviam ire alicui, *to go to meet*, id. Mur 32, 67 et saep: obviam procedere alicui, *to go to meet*, id. Phil. 2, 32. 78: prodire alicui, id. ib 2, 24, 58: properare, id. Fam. 14, 5, 2: proficisci, Caes. B G 7, 12: exire, id. B C 1, 18: progredi, Liv. 7, 10: mittere, *to send to meet*, Cic Fam. 3, 7, 4: se offerre, *to go to meet, to meet*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 24: effundi, *to pour out to meet, to go in great numbers to meet*, Liv. 5, 23: de obviam itione ita faciam, Cic Att. 11, 16, 1; late Lat., also, in obviam: ecce exercitus in obviam illis, Vulg 1 Macc. 16, 5 —**II.** Trop, *at hand, within reach:* nec sycophantiis, nec fucis ullum mantellum obviam est, Plaut Capt 3, 3, 6: in comitio estote obviam, id. Poen. 3, 6, 12: tibi nulla aegritudo est animo obviam, id. Stich 4, 1, 16. amanti mihi tot obviam eveniunt morae, *present themselves, interpose*, id. Cas 3, 4, 28: ire periculis, *to meet courageously, to encounter them*, Sall. J. 7, 4: cupiditati hominum obviam ire, *to resist, oppose*, Cic Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 106; so, ire superbiae nobilitatis, Sall. J 5, 1 ire sceleri, id. ib 22, 3: ire injuriae, id. ib 14, 25: ire irae, Liv 9, 14: ire fraudibus, Tac. A 6, 16: crimini, Liv 9, 26 —Also, in a good sense, *to meet* an evil, i e *to remedy, prevent* it: ni Caesar obviam isset, tribuendo pecunias pro modo detrimenti, Tac A. 4, 64: infecunditati terrarum, id. ib 4, 6: timori, id. H 4, 46: dedecori, id. A. 13, 5

* **ob-vigilo,** no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v n*, *to be watchful, vigilant:* obvigilato opust, Plaut Bacch. 3, 2, 14 Ritschl *N. cr.*

ob-vio, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to meet* (post-class) **I.** In gen.: alicui, Hier. Ep. 5, 1: sibi, Vulg. Psa. 84, 11.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In a hostile sense, *to withstand, resist, oppose.* alicui, Macr S. 7, 5: suae confessioni, Dig. 39, 5, 30 —**B.** *To prevent, hinder, obviate:* grandini, Pall. 1, 35, 14 vermibus, id. Mart. 10, 4.

‡ **ob-viŏlo,** 1, *v a*, *to violate.* ossa, Inscr. Grut 996, 13 (but in Varr. L. L. 6, § 80 Müll., we now read, more correctly, violavit, v. Müll. ad loc)

obvius, a, um, *adj* [ob via] *in the way, so as to meet, meeting, to meet* (class.) **I.** In gen.: si ille obvius ei futurus omnino non erat, *had no expectation of meeting him*, Cic. Mil. 18, 47: dare se obvium alicui, *to meet a person*, Liv. 1, 16: quo in loco inter se obvii fuissent, *had met each other*, Sall J 79, 4: libellus insidiarum ab obvio quodam porrectus, *by one who met him*, Suet Caes 81; cf. Quint 10, 3, 29: cuicumque est obvia, *whomsoever she meets*, Juv 6, 412: cui mater media sese tulit obvia silvā, *met*, Verg. A. 1, 314: obvia cui Camilla Occurrit, id. ib. 11, 498: esse in obvio alicui, *to be in the way of* or *where one can meet another*, Liv. 37, 23, so, with *ellips.* of *dat:* Brutidius meus ad Martis fuit obvius aram, Juv. 10, 83: se gravissimis tempestatibus obvium ferre, Cic. Rep 1, 4, 7: agmen obviorum, Suet. Calig. 13: obvii e diverso, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 201.—Of things: neque aranei tenvia fila Obvia sentimus, Lucr 3, 384: simulacra nobis, id. 4, 37: obvias mihi litteras mittas, *send to meet*, Cic. Att 6, 5, 1; cf. id. ib 6, 4, 3 ultroque ferebant Obvia securis ubera lactis oves, *offered, presented*, Tib 1, 3, 46: montes, qui obvii erant itineri adversariorum, *which lay in their way, which they met* or *fell in with*, Nep Eum 9: quaeque, Val Fl. 3, 583: obvia flamina, Ov. M. 1, 528: obvius undis, *up the stream*, id. ib 11, 138: obviaque hospitiis teneat frondentibus arbos, *over against, opposite*, Verg G 4, 24: aquilones, *contrary, adverse*, Tac. A. 2, 54. prona cadit lateque et cominus obvia frangens, *every thing in its way*, Cat. 64, 109 — **II.** In partic. **A.** In a bad sense, as an enemy, *against. to meet* or *encounter:* si ingredienti cum armatā manu obvius fueris, Cic Caecin. 27, 76: Jugurthae obvius procedit, Sall. J. 21, 1: obvii hostibus, id. ib 50, 4: infesta subit obvius hasta, Verg A. 10, 877. — **B.** In a good sense. **1.** *Easy of access, affable, courteous* (perh. not ante Aug.): est enim obvius, et expositus, plenusque humanitate, Plin. Ep 1, 10, 2 —**2.** Of inanim. and abstr. things, *at hand, easy, ready, obvious:* nec se obvias fuisse dicenti, sed conquisitas (figuras), Quint 9, 3, 5: quidquid venerit obvium loquamur, Mart 11, 7, 7: obvias opes deferre deos, Tac. A. 16, 2: comitas, id. ib 2, 2: laudes, *common*, Gell. 5, 1, 1: obvia et illaborata virtus, *easy, not difficult of attainment*, Quint 12, 2, 2: ex obvio fere victus (animalibus), id. 2, 16, 14.—**3.** Of words, *in constant use, common:* est vestibulum in sermonibus celebre atque obvium verbum, Macr. S 6, 8, 15. municipes et municipia sunt verba dictu facilia et usu obvia, Gell 16, 13, 1; 18, 12, 10, cf: obvium est dicere dimidiā, id. 3, 14, 12.—**4.** Se dare obvium, *to occur to one's mind* or *memory:* licet omnes (versus) praesens memoria non suggerat, tamen, qui se dederint obvios, annotabo, Macr. S 5, 3, 1.—**C.** *Lying open*, i. e *exposed, obnoxious to* an evil (poet). rupes Obvia ventorum furiis expostaque ponto, Verg A. 10, 694: melioribus opto Auspiciis et quae fuerit minus obvia Graiis, id. ib 3, 498: calvitium quoquoversus obvium, i. e *exposed to the air*, App M 11, p 273 *fin*

ob-vŏlito, āre, *v n*, *to fly* or *flit around, to run* or *rove about:* in foro obvolitare, Porc. Latro Declam 11: palam, id. ib 32.

ob-vŏlūtātus, a, um, *Part*, *entangled* (post-class.) bos obvius radicibus obvolutatus, Veg. Vet. 3, 4, 30

obvŏlūtio, ōnis, *f.* [obvolvo], *a wrapping round, enveloping; an envelope* (post class.): aetherea obvolutio, Macr Somn. Scip 1, 11, § 12; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 11, 79

obvŏlūtus, a, um, *Part*, from obvolvo

ob-volvo, vi, ūtum, 3, *v a.*, *to wrap round, muffle up, cover all over* (class; cf obtego) **I.** Lit: pictor ille vidit, obvolvendum caput Agamemnonis esse, Cic. Or 22, 74, so freq: capite obvoluto, *with his head muffled up*, Plaut Most 2, 1, 77; Cic. Verr 2, 5, 28, § 72, Liv 4, 12 *fin*; cf. id 23, 10, Suet Calig. 58: caput obnubere. quod est obvolvere, Paul ex Fest p 170 Müll. os obvolutum est folliculo, Cic Inv 2, 50, 149: bracchium lanis fasciisque, Suet Dom 17 —**B.** Transf fax obvoluta sanguine, *covered*, Enn ap Cic Div 1, 31, 67 (Enn v 85 Vahl) — ***II.** Trop: verbisque decoris Obvolvas vitium, *cloak, disguise*, Hor S 2, 7, 42: obvolutus in peccatis, Vulg Ecclus 12, 13

occa, ae, *f* [occo], *a harrow* (post-class.): occa rastrum, Gloss. Isid: occa βωλοκόπημα, Gloss. Philox.; Veg. Vet. 1, 56

† **occăbus,** i, *m*, = ὄκκαβος, *an armlet, a collar:* ὄκκαβος· τὰ περὶ τὸν βραχίονα ψέλλια, Hesych: OCCABO ET CORONA, Inscr. Orell. 2263; 2322, so Inscr. Murat. 333

* **occaecātio (obcaec-),** ōnis, *f* [occaeco], *a hiding, concealing:* occatio occaecatio est, Seren ap Non 61, 31.

occaeco (obc-). āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [ob caeco], *to make blind, to blind, to deprive of sight.* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. (only post-Aug, cf. excaeco): quidam subito occaecati sunt, *are made blind, lose their sight*, Cels. 6, 6, 57: requirendum est, num oculi ejus occaecati sint, id. 8, 4 in occaecatum pulvere effuso hostem, Liv. 22, 43, 11; Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 9 —**B.** Transf **1.** *To make dark; to darken, obscure.* solem vides, Satin' ut occaecatus est prae hujus corporis candoribus, Plaut Men 1, 2, 66: densa caligo occaecaverat diem, Liv. 33, 7, 2.—*Absol.:* noctis et nimbūm occaecat nigror, Poët ap Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157.—**2.** *To hide, conceal* (so in Cic): terra semen occaecatum cohibet, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: fossas, Col 2, 2, 9, 10 — **II.** Trop **A.** Of speech, *to make dark, obscure, unintelligible:* obscura narratio totam occaecat orationem, Cic. de Or 2, 80, 329 —**B.** Mentally, *to make blind, to blind:* stultitia occaecatus, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 4: occaecatus cupiditate, id. Fin 1, 10, 33; nec quid agerent, ira et pavore occaecatis animis, cernebant, Liv. 38, 21, 7: consilia, id. 42, 43, 3. occaecatus ira, id. 8, 32, 17.—**C.** *To render senseless, deprive of feeling, to benumb* (poet). timor occaecaverat artus, Verg Cul. 198

(**oc-caedes,** a false read in Plaut Stich 5, 4, 52; v Ritschl ad h. l.)

occălesco, lui, ĕre, *v inch n* [ob calesco], *to become warm*, Cels. 4, 24.

* **occallātus (obc-),** a, um, *adj* [obcallum], *rendered callous, indurated, blunted:* occallatae fauces, Sen. Q. N. 4, 13, 8

occallesco (obc-), lui, 3, *v. inch n* [ob calleo], *to get a thick skin; to grow* or *become callous* **I.** Lit. latera occallescunt plagis, Plaut. As 2, 4, 13; Cels. 4, 24. —Poet, of one metamorphosed into a swine: os sensi occallescere rostro, Ov. M. 14, 282. — **II.** Trop, *to become callous, hardened, insensible:* jam prorsus occallui, Cic. Att 2, 18, 4 longa patientiā occallui, Plin. Ep 2, 15, 2: sic mores occalluere, Col. 8, 16, 6

‡ **occămen,** inis, *n* [occo], *a harrowing:* occamen, concisio (sc. glaebarum), Gloss. Isid.

oc-căno (obc-), ui, 3, *v n.*, milit, *to blow, sound* a wind instrument (very rare; not in Cic or Cæs.): cornicines occanuere, Sall Fragm ap Diom p. 370 P (Hist 1, 71): tum Sentius occanere cornua jussit, Tac A. 2, 81; v. occino

occanto (obc-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [obcanto], *to bewitch, charm* (post class) aliquem, Paul Sent 5, 23, 9: mulier occantata, App Mag p 327, 2.

occāsio, ōnis, *f* [occīdo, a falling out, a happening, hap; hence], *an occasion, opportunity, fit time, convenient season, favorable moment* for doing any thing, εὐκαιρία, καιρός (syn.: opportunitas, locus, facultas) **I.** In gen: occasio est pars temporis, habens in se alicujus rei idoneam faciendi aut non faciendi opportunitatem.. in occasione, ad spatium temporis, faciendi quaedam opportunitas intelligitur adjuncta, Cic. Inv. 1, 27, 40: tempus actionis opportunum Graece εὐκαιρία, Latine appellatur occasio, id. Off 1, 40, 142 occasio opportunitas temporis casu quodam provenientis est, Paul. ex Fest p 178 Müll.: dum datur mihi occasio Tempusque, Plaut Men 3 3, 30; cf.: nunc *occasio est et tempus*, id. Ps 4, 2, 3, Ter Heaut 2, 2, 4: an ego occasionem tantam, tam brevem, tam optatam, tam insperatam Amitterem? id Eun. 3, 5, 56 minima, Suet. Calig 14; cf summa, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 2 infra occasionem nancisci, Afran. ap Non 308, 13 quem, si interficere voluisset, quantae quoties occasiones, quam praeclarae fuerunt, Cic. Mil. 14, *38 occasio opprimendi, id. ib 15: laram* pendi in urbem, Curt. 4, 5, 16: resistendi id. 7, 4, 4 majores occasiones ad opitulandum haberem, *more opportunities*, Planc

ap Cic. Fam 10, 8, 2 ut primum occasio data e-t rem publicam defendendi *as soon as an opportunity presented itself*, Cic. Fam 12, 242 occasionem sibi ad occupandam Asiam oblatam esse arbitratur, *has present ed itself*, id. Imp Pomp 2, 4 amplam occa sionem calumniae nactus id Verr 2, 2, 25, § 61 occasio mirifica, id. Att 2, 14, 2 op portuna, Val. Max. 5, 4, 3 quo faciliorem occasionem Salvio praebuit perficiendi co nata, Suet Galb 17 occasio minor opinio ne id Caes 3 tam bona, Plaut Most 2, 2, 9 lepida, id Mil. 4, 1, 30 bellissima, Petr S 25 occasionem amittere, *to lose, let slip*, Cic Caecin 5, 15 omittere, Suet Cal 14, so, praetermittere, Caes B C 3, 25 capere, *to seize*, Plaut Ps. 4, 3, 5 arripere, Liv 35, 12, 17 occasiones quaerere, Sen. Ben 3, 14, 4 rapere de die, Hor Epod 13, 4 amplecti, Plin. Ep 2, 13 1 sumere, Plin. 2, 1, 1, § 3 occasione uti, Just 38, 5 1 non deesse occa sioni, *not to miss, to profit by*, Caes. B C 3, 79 cunctationem hostium suam fore occasio nem rati, Curt 4, 6 13 dum datur mihi oc casio tempusque, Plaut Men 3, 3, 29 ne a fortunâ datam occasionem liberandae Grae ciae dimitterent, Nep Milt 3, 3, id. Alc. 8, 5 – cujus (rei) se occasio dederit, Quint 12, 2, 12 (paratus) depugnare, si occasio tulerit, mori, si casus inciderit, etc , Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 21, 6 occasionem aperire ad in vadendum, Liv 4, 53, 9 occasionem sibi ad occupandam Asiam oblatam esse, Cic Imp Pomp 2 4 occasione datâ, *should an op portunity offer*, id. Phil 7, 6, 18, cf oc casione oblata simultates deponere, Suet Caes 73 praebere id Galb 17 offerre, id. Aug 16 per occasionem, *on a favorable opportunity*, Liv 30, 3 rem immaturam nisi per occasionem aperire noluerat, id 1, 5, 5, 1, 53 7, 2, 11, 2, Sall C 51, 6 fratris me moria per omnem occasionem celebrata *on every occasion*, Suet Claud 11, id Aug 67 ad occasionem aurae evehi, *the wind being fair, taking advantage of a fair wind*, id ib 97 levia proelia ex occasione hujus aut illius partis oriebantur, Liv 24, 3 17 ex occasione, *as occasion offered*, Suet Caes. 60 occasione omni, *on every occasion*, id Claud 42.—With *inf* nunc adest occasio Benefacta cumulare = occasio cumulandi, Plaut Capt 2 3 63 nunc est illa occasio inimicum ulcisci, id Pers 4, 7, 15 agere tuam rem occasio est, id. Poen 3, 3 46, 5, 4 42, id Curc 1, 1, 60, cf summa eludendi occasio'st mihi nunc senes Et Phaedriae curam adimere Ter Phorm 5, 6, 45 —With *ut* and *subj* fuit occasio, si vellet, jam pri dem argentum ut daret Plaut Ps. 1, 3, 51 quoniam occasio fuit Mea virtute parta ut quantum velles sumeres, id Bacch 4, 4 22 rara haec occasio est, ut referri possint divini honores, Quint 3, 7, 17 —**B.** Personified Occasio *Opportunity as a goddess*, Phaedr 5, 8, Aus. Epigr 12 3 —**II.** In partic. **1.** *Opportunity* **a.** *Facility or means of hav ing a thing* solitudinis, Tac A. 15, 50 —**b.** *A supply, stock* (post Aug) oleae, Col 9, 1 lapidum, Plin. 36, 26, 65, § 191 vetusti olei, id 23 4, 40, § 82 —**2.** *A pretext, plea, plausible explanation* hâc illi opus est occasione, ne illum talium precum pudeat Quint 3, 8, 47 occasiones et ex causis et ex dictis adversariorum oriuntur, id 6, 1, 5, 12 10, 13 quantulacunque adeo est occa sio, sufficit irae, Juv 13, 183 —**3.** *Occasion, motive, reason* non habeo ullam occasio nem ut apud te falsa fabuler, Plaut. Ep 5, 1 38 —**4.** Milit t t , *a dash, raid, surprise* occasionis esse rem, non proelii *they were undertaking a surprise, not a battle*, Caes. B G 7, 45, 9 cujus (belli) maxima mo menta in occasionibus sunt, Sen Ira, 3, 21, 1 occasionibus imminere, Front. 2, 5, 22. —**5.** *A cause* (late Lat) cum calcis ictu mortis occasio praebita videatur, Mos. et Rom Leg Coll 1, 10, 1

occāsĭōnālĭter, *adv* [occasio] *as occasions arise* (eccl Lat) Ps. Aug ad Fratr Erem Serm 18.

occāsĭuncŭla, ae, *f dim* [id] *an oc casion, opportunity* (ante and post class.) nimis argute me obrepsisti in eapse occasi uncula, Plaut Trin 4, 2, 132, Schol Bob ad Cic Planc 34, Hier in Isa. 7, 21 v 3

‡ **occāsīvus,** a, um, *adj* [2 occasus] *of* or *belonging to setting* or *going down* occasivus δυτικός, Gloss Gr Lat

1. occāsus, a um, *Part.*, from occido

2. occāsus, ūs, *m* [occido] **I.** *A fall ing going down* (class , cf obitus) **A.** Lit , *a going down, setting*, of the heaven ly bodies, esp of the sun ante occasum Maiae, Verg G 1, 225 ortus occasusque signorum, *the rising and setting of the con stellations*, Quint. 1, 4, 4 solis, Caes. B G 1, 50, 2, 11, 3, 15, Liv 9, 32.— *Absol* • prae cipiti in occasum die, Tac H 3, 86 —**B.** Transf , *the quarter of the heavens in which the sun sets, sunset, the west* inter occasum solis et septentriones, Caes B G 1, 1 ab ortu ad occasum Cic N D 2 19, 49 —*Plur* , Ov M 2, 190 ager Longus in occa sum, Verg A. 11, 317 de terra occasus so lis, Vulg Zach 8, 7 —**C.** Trop , *downfall, ruin destruction, end, death* post obitum occasumque vestrum, Cic. Pis. 15, 34 occa sus interitusque rei publicae, id ib 8, 18 id Sull 11, 33 Iliaci cineres et flamma extrema meorum, Testor, in occasu vestro, etc., Verg A 2, 432, cf Trojae, id. ib 1, 238 post L Aelii nostri occasum, *death*, Cic Ac. 1, 2 8 odii, Quint Decl 9, 18 — * **II.** For occasio, *an occasion opportunity*, Enn ap Paul. ex Fest p 178 Müll (Ann v 164, 171, 292 Vahl)

occātĭo, ōnis, *f* [occo] *a harrowing* (class) terra semen occaecatum cohibet ex quo occatio quae hoc efficit, nominata est, Cic Sen 15, 51, Col 11, 2, 62, Plin 18, 20, 49, § 180

occātor, ōris *m* [id] *a harrower*, Col 2, 13, 1, cf occatorem Verrius putat dic tum ab occaedendo quod caedat grandis globos terrae, cum Cicero venustissime di cat ab occaecando fruges satas, Paul ex Fest. p 181 Müll —Trop sator sartorque scelerum, et messor maxume *Ty* Non oc catorem prius audebas dicere? Plaut Capt 3, 5, 3 —**II.** Personified, *the Roman god who prospered the harrower's work*, Serv Verg G 1, 21

occātōrĭus, a um, *adj* [occator] *of* or *belonging to a harrower* , *of* or *for harrow ing* (post-Aug) opera, Col 2, 13, 2

occĕcurri, v occurro *init*

occēdo (obc-; occĭdo, v infra) essi, essum, 3, *v n* [ob cedo] *to go towards, go to, go up to* one (ante class) in conspec tum alicujus occedere, Plaut Most 5, 2, 4 obviam alicui, *to go to meet*, id. As 2, 3, 24, 2, 4, 6, id Stich 5, 2, 24, Varr R R 3, 17 —In the collat form occido cui nos occi dimus, Varr R R 3, 17, 10 Schneid *N cr* , cf occidamus Plautus ponit pro contra ce damus, cum plurimae aliae praepositiones familiares huic verbo sint, Paul ex Fest p 181 Müll

occēlo (obc-), āre, 1, *v a* [ob celo] *to conceal* (late Lat), Fulg Serm 11, Fulg Rusp ad Monim 2, 5 *init*

* **occensus (obc-),** a, um, *Part* [ob caudeo] *burnt, burnt up* omnes occisi ob censique in nocte serena, Enn ap Paul ex Fest s v ob, p 201 Müll (Ann v 388 Vahl.)

occentātĭo, ōnis, *f* [occento] *a sound ing, braying* (post class.) bucinarum, Symm Or ap Valent 2 14

occento (obc-), avi, atum, 1, *v a* [ob canto], *to sing at* or *before*, i e , **I.** *To ser enade* a person senem, Plaut Stich 4, 1, 66 —*Absol* quid si adeam ad fores atque occentem? Plaut Curc 1, 2, 57 hymenae um, id. Cas 4, 3, 9 (dub , al offundam) —**II.** In a bad sense *to sing a satirical song* or *pasquinade* against any one (class) oc centassint antiqui dicebant, quod nunc con vicium fecerint dicimus quod id clare, et cum quodam canore fit ut procul exaudiri possit, Paul ex Fest. p 181 Müll si quis oc centavisset, sive carmen condidisset, quod infamiam faceret flagitiumve alteri, XII Tab ap Cic. Rep 4 10, 12 (Fragm ap Aug Civ Dei, 2, 9), cf Rein's Criminalrecht, p 357 sq —With *acc. of the place* ostium, *to sing a lampoon* or *pasquinade before one's door*, Plaut Pers 4 4 20, id Merc 2, 3, 73 —**B.** Transf , of birds of ill omen bubo occentans funebria, *singing dismal songs*, Amm 30, 5, 16

occentus, us *m* [occino] *a singing, a cry* (post Aug) soricum, Plin 8, 57, 82, § 223 soricis, Val Max. 1, 1, 5, Amm. 16, 8, 2

occepso, v occipio *init*

occepto, avi, 1 (old *perf subj* occep tassit, v in the foll) *v freq a* [occipio] *to begin* (Plautin) occeptat insanire, Plaut Men 5, 5, 18 and 32 —*Absol* si attigerit sive occeptassit, Plaut Rud. 3, 4, 70

occhi, ōrum, *m* , *a kind of tree in Hyr cania, resembling the fig tree, from which honey flowed in the morning*, perh *the man na sainfoin*, Hedysarum Alhagi of Linn , Plin 12 8, 18, § 34

Occia, ae, *f* , *the name of a Vestal*, Tac. A 2, 86

occĭdānĕus, a, um, *adj* [occidens] *of* or *belonging to the west, western, west* (post class) ventus, Innocent. Cas. Litter p 228 Goes.

occĭdens, entis, *Part.* and *P a* , from 2 occido

occĭdentālis, e, *adj* [occidens], *west ern, westerly, west* (post Aug) ab occiden tali latere septentrionis, Plin 18, 34, 77, § 338 ventus, Gell 2, 22, 22 sidus, Amm 15, 10 *init* mare, Vulg Deut. 11, 24 ven tus, id. Ezech 42, 19

occīdĭo, ōnis, *f* [1 occīdo], *a massacre, utter destruction, extermination* (rare before the Aug period, syn. clades, strages, cae des) orare ne in occidione victoriam po neret, Liv 3, 28 —Esp freq in the phrase occidione occidere or caedere, *to cut off completely, cut down with utter destruction* equitatus occidione occisus, Cic. Fam 15, 4, 7, id Phil. 14, 14, 36, Liv 28, 43, 2, 51, 9, 38 et saep omnes occidione caesi, Just 26, 2, 5, 28, 2, 1, so, occidione occumbere, *to be wholly cut off*, Tac. A 12, 38 equi, viri, cuncta victa occidioni dantur, *every thing captured was destroyed*, id. ib 13 57 occidioni exempti, id ib 12, 56 *fin* — Of animals and plants nec ad occidionem gens interimenda est, Col 9, 15, 3 occi dionem gregis prohibens, id. 7, 5, 16 nec ad occidionem universum genus perduci patimur, id 4, 17, 3

occīdĭum, ii, *n* [id], *destruction, ruin* (post class) occidium sentit jam jamque futurum, Prud. Apoth 695 (al excidium)

1. occīdo (obc-) cidi, cisum, 3 (oc cisit for occiderit, Lex Num Pompil ap Paul ex Fest s v occisum pp 178 and 179, also Lex XII Tab ap Macr S 1, 4), *v a* [ob caedo], *to strike down, strike to the ground, to beat, smash, crush* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen (very rare) aliquem pugnis, Ter Ad. 4 2, 20 occare id est comminue re, ne sit glaeba quod ita occidunt, occare dictum, *to crush*, Varr R. R 1, 31, 1 occi sum ad mortem, *wounded to death*, Vulg Apoc. 13, 3 —**B.** In partic , *to strike* or *cut down* , *to cut off, kill, slay* (class and very freq , syn interficio, trucido, ob trunco) summus ibi capitur meddix oc ciditur alter, Enn ap Paul ex Fest. p 123 Müll (Ann v 296 Vahl) L. Virginius fili am suâ manu occidit, Cic Fin 2, 20 66 ejus copias, id Phil 14, 14, 36 ipse pro ca stris fortissime pugnans occiditur, Caes B G 5, 36 occidione occidere, *to completely cut off, destroy*, v occidio ad unum om nes, *to cut off all to the last man*, Liv 3, 23 aliquem veneno, *to destroy with poison*, Suet Claud 44, Just 3, 2, 1 occisus vide tur non tantum qui per vim aut per cae dem interfectus est velut jugulatus sed et is qui veneno Necatus dicitur, Paul Sent 3, 5, 2 sqq , cf et occidet eum lingua vi perae, Vulg Job, 20, 16 occisa sunt in ter rae motu id. Apoc. 11, 13 dedistine ei gla dium qui se occideret? Plaut. Trin 1, 2, 92 cum ipse se conaretur occidere, Cic ap Quint 5, 10, 69, so, se occidere Curt 6, 10, 18, Quint. 7, 3, 7, Suet Vit 10, Eutr 1, 8, 6, 24, Lact 3, 18, 8, cf occidit, adver sariumne? immo vero aiunt se et eum quem defendit, Cic. de Or 2, 74, 302 —**II.** Transf **A.** *To plague to death* , *to tor ture, torment, pester* (cf exanimo II B , very rare, not in Cic or Caes.) occidis me, cum istuc rogitas, Plaut Ps. 4, 1, 21 aliâ occidis fabulâ id Men 5, 5 23 occidis saepe ro gando Hor Epod 14, 5• legendo, id A P 475 —**B.** *To ruin, undo* occidisti me tuis fallaciis, Ter Phorm 4, 3, 67 —Hence, **oc cīsus,** a, um, *P a.*, *ruined, lost, unfortu nate, undone* (Plautin) occisa est haec res, nisi, etc , Plaut Capt 3, 4, 7 —*Sup* • occi sissimus sum omnium, qui vivunt, *I am the most unfortunate*, Plaut Cas 3, 5 53

2. occĭdo, cidi, casum 3, *v n* [ob cado] *to fall down, fall.* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen (rare) et alia signa de caelo ad ter ram occidunt, Plaut. Rud. prol 8 ut alii

super alios occiderent, Liv. 21, 35: arbores ita inciderant, ut momento levi impulsae occiderent, id. 23, 24 —**B.** In partic **1.** Of the heavenly bodies, *to go down, set* (class.): prope jam occidente sole, Pac. ap Cic Div 1, 14, 24: soles occidere, et redire possunt: Nobis, cum semel occidit brevis lux, Nox est perpetua una dormienda, Cat 5, 4. Capra, Aquila, Canicula, Col 11, 2, 94: occasura pars caeli, i. e. *western*, Plin 2, 25, 23, § 92: SOL OCCASVS SVPREMA TEMPESTAS ESTO, i. e. *sundown, sunset*, Lex XII Tab; cf Gell. 17, 2, 10 (Varr L. L. 6, § 5 Müll. gives, instead of it, OCCASVS SOLIS; v 2 occasus); so, ante solem obcasum, *before sunset*, Plaut Ep 1, 2, 41: donec lux occidat, Juv 13, 158 —Fig: non occidet ultra sol tuus, Vulg Isa. 60, 20 —**2.** Pregn, *to fall, perish, die* (class., syn: obeo, pereo, intereo) exstincto calore, occidimus ipsi et extinguimur, Cic. N D 2, 9, 23: in bello, id Fam 9, 5, 2 Eudemus proelians ad Syracusas occidit, id. Div. 1, 25, 53: sperans hostium saevitiâ facile eum occasurum, Sall J 7, 2: occident ferro Priamus? Verg. A. 2, 581: dextra sua, *to die by one's own hand* (by suicide), id. ib 12, 659: minimo vulnere, Ov. M 6, 265 —**II.** Transf., *to perish, be ruined, lost*, etc **A.** Of persons: sin plane occidimus, Cic Q Fr 1, 4, 4 —So, esp, occidi, an exclamation of despair, *I am lost, undone*, Plaut Stich 2, 3, 75; Ter And. 3, 4, 26: nulla sum, nulla sum: tota tota occidi, Plaut Cas. 3, 5, 1: occidimus funditus, Verg A 11. 413 —**B.** Of things: non hercle occiderunt mihi etiam fundique atque aedes, *I have not yet lost*, Plaut Truc 1, 2, 72: occidit spes nostra, *is gone*, id. Most 2, 1, 2: lumen (oculorum), Lucr 3, 414 dolus, Plaut Truc 2, 5, 6: causa, Lucr 2, 790: rem publicam occidere, Cic. Dom 30, 96: vita, id. Tusc. 1, 45, 109: occidit or natus (mundi), *perishes*, id. Ac. 2, 38, 119. vestra beneficia occasura esse, id. Mil. 36, 100 —Hence, **occidens**, entis, *P. a*; as *subst*, *m*, *the quarter of the setting sun, the west, the occident* (class): ab oriente ad occidentem, Cic N D 2, 66, 164: vel occidentis usque ad ultimum sinum, Hor Epod. 1, 13: cui se oriens occidensque submiserat, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 112: validissima in se civium arma viribus occidentis coepta, Tac H. 2 6: partes mundi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 339 Müll

3. occīdo, for occedo, q v.

occĭdŭālis, e, *adj* [occiduus], *western* (post class.) occidualis Oceanus, Prud. adv. Symm 2, 597.

occĭdŭus, a, um, *adj* [2. occido, I.] **I.** Lit **A.** *Going down, setting* (poet. and in post class. prose): sole jam fere occiduo, Gell. 19, 7, 2: occiduo sole, Ov M 1, 63. oriens occiduusque dies, id. F. 4, 832: nox, Calp Ecl. 3, 82; Stat Th. 3, 33: Phoebus, Ov M 14, 416 —**B.** Transf, *western*. ab occiduo sole, Ov. F 5, 558: occiduae aquae, id. ib 1, 314 occiduae primaeque domus, *in the west and in the east*, Stat S 1, 4, 73, id Th. 1, 200 Mauri, Luc 3, 294 montes, Val Fl 2, 621: hora, *the evening hour, hour of sunset*, Calp Ecl 5, 34. — As *subst*. occiduus (sc sol), *the west*, Isid. 5, 35, 8 —**II.** Trop **A.** *Sinking, failing*: labitur occiduae per iter declive senectae, Ov M 15, 227 —**B.** *Frail, perishable* exsortes animae carnis ab occiduo, Paul. Nol. Carm 34, 306

‡ **occillātor,** ōris, *m* [occillo], *a harrower*: occillator, βωλοκοπος, Gloss Philox.

* **occillo,** āre, *v a* [occo], *to break, smash*: qui mi advenienti os occillet probe, Plaut Am 1, 1, 28 Fleck (dub; Ussing, suggillet)

occĭno, ŭi (*perf* occecini, Liv 6, 41, 8 occanui, Serv. ad Verg. G 2, 38, 4), 3, *v n* [ob cano] **I.** *To sing* or *chirp inauspiciously, to croak*, etc (not in Cic or Cæs.) si occinuerit avis i e, *if by its chirping it gives an unfavorable omen*, Liv. 6, 41, 8 corvus voce clarā occinuit, id. 10, 40 *fin* occinentes in eum adversum corvi, Val. Max. 1, 4, 2.—**II.** In gen, *to sing, chirp, cry*. animalia inter se, App Flor p 349, 20

occĭpĭo, cēpi (coepi), eptum, 3 (*fut. perf* occepso for occepero, Plaut Am 2, 2, 41, id. Cas. 5, 4, 22: occepsit for occeperit, id. As 4, 1, 49), *v a.* and *n* [ob capio], *to begin, commence* any thing (not in Cic or Cæs) **I.** *Act*: nunc quod occepi, ob sonatum pergam, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 154 cantationem, id. Stich. 5, 5, 19. quaestum, Ter And. 1, 1, 52: sermonem cum aliquo, id. Eun. 4. 1, 8: magistratum, *to enter upon*, Tac A. 3, 2, 6, 45, Liv 3, 19; 4, 37.—*Pass*: istuc quicquid est, quā hoc occeptum est causā, loquere, Ter Heaut 4, 1, 36; Plaut Ps 4, 1, 49 —(β) With *inf*: ne aliam rem occipiat loqui, Plaut Trin 4, 3 35: agere armentum, Liv. 1, 7: concubia vexillum flagitare occipiunt, Tac A. 1, 39; id. H. 2, 16 — *Pass*: (fabula) occepta est agi, Ter Eun. prol 22. — **II.** *Neutr*, *to begin, commence* **A.** In gen.: a meridie nebula occipiebat, Liv. 29, 27, 6 Hertz (Weissenb excepit): modo dolores occipiunt primulum, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 2. hiems, Tac. A. 12, 12: juventas occipit puero, Lucr 5, 889 — **B.** Esp, in formula, ita ut occepi, in resuming a discourse or topic after an interruption: ita ut occepi, si animum advortas, dicam, Plaut. Trin 4, 2, 52 Brix ad loc; id. Stich. 4, 2, 1, id. Curc 1, 1, 43 al

occĭpĭtĭum, ii, *n* [ob-caput], *the back part of the head, the poll, the occiput*: in occipitio quoque habet oculos, pessima, Plaut Aul 1, 1, 25: umeris ad occipitium ductis, Quint 11, 3, 160; Cels 4 2, Suet Tib 68: ne post occipitium exercitus relinqueret, *behind his back*, Varr ap Non 245, 15 —Of animals, Plin 11, 29, 35, § 107 — Prov: frons occipitio prior est, v frons; cf frontemque domini plus prodesse quam occipitium, Plin 18, 5, 6, § 31.

occĭput, itis. *n* [id.], *the back part of the head, the poll, occiput* (less freq than occipitium), Pers. 1, 62; Aus Epigr 12, 8

occīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1 occīdo], *a massacre, slaughter, murder* (class. but rare, except in eccl. Lat.; sometimes interchanged in the MSS with occidio): si caedes et occisio facta non erit, Cic. Caecin. 14, 41. parentis, id. Inv. 1, 26, 37; App M 6, p 184; Aur. Vict Vir Ill 14: aestimati sumus sicut oves occisionis, Vulg Psa. 43, 21: gladium ad occisionem, id Jer 15, 3

occīsĭtantur, saepe occiduntur: C Gracchus, in Paul. ex Fest p 201 Müll [1. occīdo].

* **occīsor,** ōris, *m* [1. occīdo], *a slayer, murderer*: regum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 64

occīsōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [occisor] *of* or *for slaughter* (eccl. Lat): animalia, Tert Anim 33 *init.*

occīsus, a, um, *Part* and *P. a*, from 1 occīdo

occlāmĭto (obcl-), 1, *v freq a* [ob clamito], *to cry out, cry aloud, bawl*: ne occlamites, Plaut Curc 1, 3, 27, id. Am 3, 2, 3

occlaudo (obcl-), ĕre v. occludo

occlūdo, si, sum, 3 (*sync.* form occlusti for occlusisti, Plaut Trin 1, 2, 151 —Collat form **occlaudo,** Cod. Th. 11, 24, 1), *v a* [ob claudo], *to shut* or *close up* **I.** Lit. (class.): FORES OCLVDITO, Lex Puteol ap Haubold, p 72: occlude ostium: et ego hinc occludam, Plaut Most 2, 1, 78 januam, id. ib 2, 2, 14: aedes, id. Am 4, 1, 10, Ter Eun. 4, 7, 14: tabernas, Cic Ac 2, 47, 144, id. Cat 4, 8, 17: furax servus, cui domi nihil sit nec obsignatum nec occlusum, id. de Or 2, 61, 248 ego occlusero fontem, Att ap Non 139, 8 me non excludet ab se, sed apud se occludet domi, Plaut. Men 4, 2, 108 —**II.** Transf., *to restrain, stop* linguam, i e *to prevent from speaking* (ante class): occlusti linguam, Plaut Trin. 1, 2, 151; id. Mil 3, 1, 10 aures, *to close, shut*, App M. 9, p 628 Oud.: os, Vulg 1 Macc 9, 55 libidinem, *to restrain*, Ter And. 3, 3, 25 —Hence, **occlūsus (obcl-),** a, um, *P. a*, *shut* or *closed up* —*Comp*. qui occlusiorem habeant stultiloquentiam, *they would keep their foolish talk more to themselves*, Plaut Trin. 1, 2, 185 —*Sup*. ostium occlusissimum, Plaut Curc 1, 1, 15 (dub, Fleck oculissumum)

occlūsus, a, um, *Part* and *P. a.*, from occludo

occo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [root ac, acuo; cf. Germ eggen, to harrow] *to harrow*: occare et occatorem Verrius dictum putat ab occaedendo, quod caedat grandis globos terrae: cum Cicero venustissime dicat ab occaecando fruges satas, Paul ex Fest p 181 Müll.: segetes Hor Ep 2, 2 161: silicia et phasioli occantur tantum, Plin. 18, 21, 50, § 186 — *Absol*: nam semper occant prius quam sarriunt rustici, Plaut Capt 3, 5, 5 —Of vineyards, *to break up and level* the ground which has been dug up. occare, id est comminuere, Varr. R. R. 1, 31; Pall. 6, 4 1.

(occoeno, āre, a corrupt read. in Varr L. L. 7, § 67 Müll., for which Müll, by conjecture, obscoena; v. Müll ad loc)

occoepi, v. occipio

occŭbĭtus, ūs, *m* [occumbo], *a going down, setting* (eccl Lat.) solis, Hier. Ep 108, n 34; Vulg. Gen. 28, 11; id. Deut 11, 30 —**2.** Transf, *death*, Hier. Ep 27 *ext*

occŭbo, āre, 1, *v n* [ob cubo], *to lie in a place; to rest, repose* in the grave (poet): ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector, Verg A. 5, 371. Paris urbe paternā occubat, id. ib 10, 706: crudelibus occubat umbris, *reposes with the dead*, id. ib 1, 547: flebili leto, Sen. Hippol 997: consul pro vestrā victoriā morte occubans, Liv 8, 10, 4.

occulco (obc-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [obcalco] *to tread* or *trample down* (mostly ante-class.): bene occulcato, Cato, R R 49, 2: (cohors) occulcata pedibus, Varr R. R 1, 13, 4, Liv 27, 14, 7 Drak. *N. cr.*

occŭlo (obc-), cŭlŭi, cultum, 3 (*plup sync.* occulerat, Val Fl. 2, 280), *v a* [ob colo], *to cover, cover over* (syn: tego, condo, celo, abdo) **I.** In gen. (very rare) terra occulit caput, Enn. ap Paul. ex Fest. p 375 Müll (Trag v. 141 Vahl.): virgulta multā terrā, Verg. G. 2, 346 —**II.** In partic, *to cover up, hide, conceal* (class.; esp in the *P. a*; v. in the foll.): vitia corporis fuco, Plaut Most. 1, 3, 118. vulnera, Cic Att 5, 15, 2. (feminae) parietum umbris occuluntur, *are kept concealed*, id. Tusc. 2, 15, 36: hastatos, Liv. 33, 1: se silvā, id. 25, 8, 5 classem in convexo nemorum sub rupe, Verg A. 1, 310: caligine terras, Ov M 1, 600: puncta argumentorum, Cic de Or 2, 41, 77: narratum ab iis, *to keep secret, conceal*, Tac A. 3, 16: vitia, Quint. 12, 8, 10 — *Absol*: si quis et imprudens aspexerit, occulat ille, Tib 1, 2, 37 —* **B.** Of burying occultum efferre significat sub terram ferre, ponere, Paul ex Fest. p 205 Müll —Hence,

occultus (archaic orthogr OQVOLTVS, S C Bacch., scanned ŏccultus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 39; 86, id. Capt 1, 1, 15, cf Brix, Trin. Einleit p 14 Ritschl ad Plaut. Trin 1. 1 ed. 2), a, um, *P. a*, *hidden, concealed, secret* (freq and class, syn abditus): hi saltem in occultis locis prostant, vos in foro ipso Plaut Curc 4, 2, 21: res occultae et penitus abditae, Cic. N. D 1, 19, 49: occultiores insidiae, id Verr 2, 1, 15, § 39: occultior atque tectior cupiditas, id. Rosc. Am 36, 104 si quid erit occultius et reconditum, id. Fam 11, 21, 5 cum res occultissimas aperueris in lucemque protuleris, id. Ac 2, 19, 62: per occultos calles, Verg A. 9, 383: via, id ib 3, 695: nota, Ov A. A 3, 630: sapor, Verg G 3, 397 crescit, occulto velut arbor aevo, Fama Marcelli, *from an obscure, remote age*, Hor C 1, 12, 45: res, i e *the hidden laws of nature*, Lucr 1, 145, 424; Cic Ac 1, 4, 15 sq; 2, 41, 127, id. Fin 3, 11, 37, 4, 7, 18 al. occulti miranda potentia fati, Juv 7, 200 —**b.** Of persons, *close, reserved secret, not open* si me astutum et occultum lubet fingere, Cic Fam 3, 10, 8 ab occultis cavendum hominibus consultisque, Liv. 25, 16, 4, Tac A 6, 51.—With *gen*: *occultus odii, dissembling his hate*, Tac. A. 4, 7 —(β) Occultus adverbially for occulte, *in secret, secretly* (Tacitean) qui ejusmodi preces occulti illuderent, Tac A. 3, 29; 4, 12. patris mei amicitias non occulti ferunt, id ib 4, 40 —**C.** *Neutr* as *subst* **1. occulta,** ōrum, *plur*, *secret things* or *places, secrets*: servi, quibus occulta creduntur, Cic Cael. 23 57 cui fervens Aestuat occultis animus semperque tacendis, Juv 3, 50. —With *gen*: occulta saltuum scrutari, Tac. A. 1, 61. occulta conjurationis retexere, id. ib 15, 74: occulta cordis, Vulg 1 Cor 14, 25: hominum, id. Rom 2, 16: ab occultis meis, *from my secret sins*, id. Psa. 18, 13 —**2.** *Sing* **occultum,** i, *n*, *secrecy*, only in adverb phrases, in occulto; per occultum; ex occulto, *in secret, secretly*: SACRA IN OQVOLTOD NE QVIQVAM FECISE VELET, S C Bacch: in occulto mussabant, Enn. Ann. ap Paul. ex Fest p 144 Müll. (Ann v 185 Vahl), Plaut Trin. 3, 2, 86: stare in occulto, Cic Clu. 28, 78: per occultum (post Aug), Tac.

A. 6, 7, 4, 71 *fin.*, 5, 4, Claud. Cons. Mall Theod 124 ex occulto *from a place of concealment, secret place*, Ter Eun. 4, 7, 17 Jugurtha ex occulto repente nostros inva dit, Sall. J 59, 2 —Hence *secretly* ex oc culto intervenire, Cic Clu 16, 47 —Hence, *adv*, in three forms **occultē** (class.) **occultō** (ante class), and **occultim** (post class.), *in concealment, in secret, se cretly privately* (α) Form occulte neque id occulte fert, *does not keep it secret makes no secret of it, does not conceal it*, Ter Ad. 3, 2, 30 ea nunc occulte cuniculis oppug natur Cic. Agr 1, 1. 1 proficisci, Caes B C 1, 66 inter se constituere aliquid id B G 7, 83 labitur occulte, Ov M 10, 519 nec clam illud occulteque factum est Plin. 36, 2 2, § 6 —(β) Form occulto Afran ap. Charis p 186 P (Com Rel. v 295 Rib) —* (γ) Form occultim reptare, Sol 4 —**b.** *Comp* conari occultius Cic. Deiot 6 18 erant praeterea complures paulo occultius consilii hujus participes, Sall C 17, 5 Quint. 9, 4 21 —*Sup* quam potuit occul tissime reliquas cohortes duxit, Caes B C 3, 67 castra quam potest occultissime lo cat, Liv 9, 2, Sall J 91 3, for which maxi me occulte Sall. J 35, 4.

occultātio, onis, *f* [2 occulto] *a hid ing concealing, concealment* (rare but class.) aliae fugā se aliae occultatione tutantur, *by hiding themselves*, Cic. N. D 2, 50, 127 cujus rei nulla est occultatio * Caes B G 6, 21 *fin* in speluncā, Plin. 7, 45 46, § 148 —*Absol* occultatione propositā, *in the expectation of concealment*, Cic Fin 2 22, 73 —**2.** Rhet. t. t, *insinuation, suggestion* occultatio est, cum dicimus nos praeterire aut non scire aut nolle dicere id, quod nunc maxime dicimus, Auct Her 4, 27, 37, cf the context

occultātor, ōris, *m* [id.] *a hider, con cealer, secreter* (class.) ille latronum occul tator et receptor locus, Cic. Mil. 19, 50

occultē and **occultim**, *adv*, v oc culo, *P a. fin*

1. occulto, *adv*, v occulo, *P a fin*

2. occulto (**obc-**), avi, atum, 1 (oc cultassis for occultaveris, Plaut Trin. 3, 2, 1), *v freq a.* [occulo] *to hide, conceal, se crete* (class) —With *pers pron* neque la tebrose me abs tuo Conspectu occultabo, Plaut. Trin 2 2, 2 noli avorsari, neque te occultassis mihi, id ib 3, 2, 1.—The place of concealment usu expressed by *abl* with *in* ut aves tum in hac, tum in illa parte se occultent, Cic. Div 1, 53 120 in hortis suis se occultans id. Att 9, 11 1 in qua (late bra) tabella occultaret suffragium, id Leg 3 15, 34, Plin. 8 23, 35, § 85, Just 25, 2 3, Plin. Ep 4, 11 11, or by *adv of place* ibi se occultans, Cic. Phil 2 31, 77 cum pau cissimis alicubi occultabor, id. Att 10 10, 3 —But also by the *abl* (of means) Hiemp sal reperitur, se occultans tugurio Sall J 12 5 se latebris Cic Imp Pomp 3 7 in sulis sese, Caes B G 6, 31, 3, 5, 19 1, 7 45, 5, Liv 7, 14, 8, Tac. A 2 17, id. H 3, 84 quae natura occultavit, Cic. Off. 1 35 127 occultare et dissimulare appetitum voluptatis, id. ib. 1, 30, 105, cf, in the con trary order dissimulare et occultare ali quid, Caes B C 2 31 intus veritas occul tetur, Cic. Fin. 2, 24 legionem silvis, Caes B G 7, 45 aliquid in terram, id ib 7, 85 (dub., Schneider, Nipperdey, Kraner, in terra) neque occultati humilitate arbo rum, Sall J 49, 5, Ov M. 2 686 fugam Caes. B G 1, 27 —Mid stellae occultan tur *hide themselves* Cic. N D 2, 20, 5 (opp aperiuntur) —With *inf* est res quaedam quam occultabam tibi dicere, Plaut Pers 4 3 22.

occultus, a, um *Part* and *P a.*, from occulo

occumbo (**obc-**), cŭbui, cŭbitum, 3 *v n.* [ob cumbo, cubo], *to fall* or *sink down* (cf occido, obeo, oppeto), hence **I.** *To go down, to set*, of the heavenly bodies (post class.) cometes cum oriretur occumberet que, Just. 37, 2 3 cum sol occumberet Vulg Gen 15 12, id. 3 Reg 22 36.—**II.** *To fall dying to die* (the class. signif of the word), constr *absol.* or with *mortem, mor te*, or *morti* (α) *Absol* cum veter occu buit Priamus *fell*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p 607 P (Ann. v 17 Vahl.) aut occubuissem hone ste, aut victores hodie viveremus Cic. Att 3, 15, 4 pro libertate eos occubuisse Suet Aug 12 *fin* circa se dimicans occubuerat, id Tit 4 fertur et ante annos occubuisse suos Ov A A 3, 18 dedent ne ferro oc cumbere posset id. M 12, 207 acie, Suet. Ner 2.—(β) With *mortem* or *morte* (the vacillation of MSS between these two forms makes it difficult to ascertain which was the prevailing one, cf Zumpt, Gr § 387, Krebs Antibarb p 790) pro patria mortem (al. morte) occumbere, Cic Tusc. 1, 42, 102 (Kuhner Moser, Orelli and Baiter have mortem, Klotz and Fischer morte) quod liberata patria mortem occubuis set, Liv 2, 7, 8, 3, 50 8, 26, 25, 14 qui pug nantes mortem occubuissent, id 31 18, 6. —So, too, letum, Enn. ap Prisc. p 725 P (Ann. v 390 Vahl) necem voluntariam, Suet Aug 13 (al , with inferior MSS , nece voluntaria) ictus clavā morte occubuit, Liv 1, 7, 7 Weissenb ad loc. morte occum bentis, id. 8, 10, 4 ambo pro republica morte occubuisse, id. 38, 58 —(γ) With *morti* (perh only poet) pro vostra vita morti occumbant. obviam Enn ap Serv Verg. A 2, 62 (Trag v 176 Vahl), so, certae morti, Verg A. 1 1 neci, Ov M 15, 499 —(δ) *To succumb to, fall by the hand of one* (poet.) —With *dat.* Rullo ditissimus agri Occumbis Sil. 5, 260, Claud B Get. 74 —With *per* per te vidit Vulcani occumbere prolem, Ov M 7, 437 —* **III.** Like accumbere, *to lie at table*, Afran. ap Non 97, 29

‡ **occŭpātīcius** ager dicitur, qui de sertus a cultoribus propriis, ab aliis occu patur, Paul ex Fest. pp 180 and 181 Mull , cf occupatorius

occŭpātio, onis, *f* [occupo], *a taking possession of a* thing, *a seizing, occupying* (class) **I.** Lit (very rare) fori, Cic. Dom 3 vetus, *a taking possession, seizure*, id. Off 1, 7, 21 —**II.** Transf **A.** Rhet t. t. ante occupatio, *an anticipation* of an opponent's objections, Cic de Or 3, 53, 205 (but in Auct. Her 4, 27, 37, the true reading is occultatio, q v) —**B.** *A business employ ment, occupation* (the usual meaning, esp of public service, cf studium) in maxi mis occupationibus tuis numquam inter mittis studia doctrinae, Cic Or 10, 34 maximis occupationibus distinebar, id Fam 12, 30, 2 nullis occupationibus impli catus id. N D 1, 19, 51 ille aut occupatio ne aut difficultate tardior tibi erit visus, id Fam 7, 17, 2 ab omni occupatione se expedire id. Att. 3, 20, 2 relaxare se occu patione, id. ib 16, 16, 2.—With *gen* neque has tantularum rerum occupationes sibi Britanniae anteponendas judicabat, *engag ing in such trivial affairs*, Caes. B G 4, 22

occŭpātōrius, a, um, *adj* [id.], *that has been taken possession of, already in pos session* ager, Sicul. Fl p 3 Goes al , cf. oc cupaticius.

1. occŭpātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P a.*, from occupo

2. occŭpatus, ūs *m* [occupo], *an em ployment, occupation* (post class.), Claud. Mamert. ap Sid. Ep 4, 2 —*Plur* post magni Alexandri occupatus, Schol Juv 6, 83.

occŭpo, avi, ātum, 1 (occupassis for occupaveris, Plaut Most. 5, 1 48 occupas sit for occupaverit, id. As 4, 2, 9) *v a.* [ob capio, lit., to lay hold of, hence] *to take possession of, seize, occupy* any thing (esp a place, class , cf expugno, obsideo) **I.** Lit totam Italiam suis praesidiis obside re atque occupare cogitat Cic. Agr 2, 28, 75 locum, id Fin. 3, 20, 67 possessiones, id Phil 13 5 12 urbes, Liv 33, 31 mon tem Tac. A 4 47 portum, Hor C 1, 14, 2 aditum *to go in, enter*, Verg A 6 424 reg num Cic. Lael. 12 40 tyrannidem, id Off 3 23 90 familiam optimam occupavit, *has got hold of, has got into*, Plaut. Trin. 5 2 11 occupando adquirere aliquid, Gai Inst 2 66 sqq , cf id ib 2 215 vindemia occu pabit sementem, *shall reach to*, Vulg Lev 26, 5 —Poet aliquem amplexu, *to clasp in one's arms, to embrace*, Ov F 3, 509.—**B.** Transf **1.** *To occupy* i e *to take up fill* with any thing atra nube polum, Hor C 3 29, 44 urbem (sc aedificiis) Liv 5, 55 caementis Tyrrhenum mare, Hor C 3 24 3.—**2.** *To fall upon attack* one with any thing (syn. invado) Latagum saxo Oc cupat os faciemque adversam Verg A 10, 699 aliquem gladio, id. ib 9, 770 aliquem morsu, Ov M 3, 48 canes ense, Prop 4, 4, 82 (5 4, 84) ne occupet te pluvia, Vulg 3 Reg 18 44 caligo id Job, 3, 5 —Poet., in a friendly sense *to surprise* Volteium Phi lippus Vilia vendentem Occupat, Hor Ep 1, 7, 64 —**3.** *To get the start of, to be before hand with to anticipate, to do* a thing *first, to outstrip* occupat egressas quamlibet ante rites, Ov Tr 1, 10, 6 volo, tu prior ut occu pes adire, *that you should present yourself the first*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 15 praeloqui, id Rud 1, 4, 18 bellum facere, *to begin the war first*, Liv 1, 14 rapere oscula, Hor C 2, 12, 28 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To seize, take possession of, fill, invade, engross* tantus timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes. B. G 1, 39 tremor occupat artus, Ov M 3, 40 sopor occupat artus, Verg. G 4, 190 animos magnitudine rei, Cic. Font. 5, 20 pallor ora, Verg A. 4, 499 —**B.** *To take up, occupy employ* haec causa primos menses occupabit, Cael ap Cic. Fam 8, 10, 3 cum in mentem venit tres et sexaginta annos aeque multa volumina occupasse mihi, Liv. 31, 1, 3 in funambulo Animum, Ter Hec. prol 1, 4 contio quae homines occupatos occupat, Plaut. Men 2, 1, 7 tanta supersti tio mentis Siculorum occupavit, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 51, § 113 pecuniam, *to put out* or *lay out money* pecuniam adulescentulo grandi fenore occupavisti, *have loaned it at a high rate*, id. Fl 21, 51 pecunias apud popu los, id Verr 2, 1, 36, § 91 pecuniam ani malibus, *to lay out, invest in cattle*, Col 1 8, 13 pecuniam in pecore, id. 11, 1 ar gentum, Plaut. Ep 2, 2, 13 —*Pass* ante occupatur animus ab iracundia Cic. Q Fr 1, 1, 13, § 38, Liv. 22, 15, 6 —Hence, **oc cŭpātus**, a, um, *P a*, *taken up, occupied, employed, busy, engaged* (class.) ut si oc cupati profuimus aliquid civibus nostris, prosimus etiam otiosi, Cic Tusc. 1, 3, 5 in eo, ut, Nep Alc. 8, 1 tempora, Cic. Planc 27, 66 qui in patria delenda occupati et sunt et fuerunt, id. Off 1, 17, 57 hostibus opere occupatis, Liv 21, 45, 2 Nep Hann 7, 1 —Hence, *married*, occupatae (opp to vacuae) Quint. Decl 376 —*Comp.* comi tiorum dilationes occupatiorem me habe bant, Cael. ap Cic Fam 8, 4, 3.—*Sup* non dubito, quin occupatissimus fueris, *very much occupied*, Cic. Att 12, 38, 1, Plin. Ep 9, 21, 2

oc-curro (**obc-**), curri, rarely cucurri (*Plaut Merc.* 1, 2, 88, *Phaedr* 3, 7, 2), cur sum, 3 (archaic *perf* occecurri, like me mordi, peposci, Aelius Tubero ap Gell 7, 9, 11), *v n.*, *to run up to, run to meet, to go or come up to, to go* or *come to meet, to meet* (class., syn. obvenio) **I.** Lit **1.** In gen. ilico Occucurri atque interpello, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 88 Caesari venienti, Caes. B G 3, 79 obviam alicui, *to go to meet*, Plaut. Ep 2, 2, 30 amicis Hor S 1, 4, 135, Suet. Calig 4 —*Impers* occurritur (sc mihi), Cic Att. 2, 22, 3 —**2.** In par tic., *to go against, rush upon, attack* an enemy duabus Fabianis legionibus occur rit Caes B C 1, 40 armatis, id ib 2 27 telis occurrere, Verg A 11, 808 obvius ad versoque occurrit, id ib 10, 734 —**B.** Transf **1.** *To come to, meet, fall in with* any thing quibuscumque signis occurre rat, se aggregabat, Caes B G 4, 26 tot va tibus, Juv 1 18 —**2.** *To go* or *come to* any place (α) With *dat* concilio, Liv 31, 29 —(β) With *ad* legati ad id concilium oc currerunt, Liv 31, 29 —(γ) With *in* and *acc.* in aliam civitatem occurrere, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 27, § 67 —**3.** Of situation. (α) *To stand* or *lie opposite to* apud Elegiam occurrit ei (Euphrati) Taurus mons, Plin 5, 24 20, § 84 —(β) *To lie in the way of, meet* as an obstacle in asperis locis silex saepe impenetrabilis ferro occurrebat, Liv 36, 25 4 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To obviate* or *seek to obviate to meet, resist oppose, coun teract* omnibus ejus consiliis occurri at que obstiti, Cic Cat. 3, 7, 16 illi rationi, id Fat. 18, 41 malevolentiae hominum, Brut. ap Cic Fam 11, 11, 2 —**2.** *To cure* or *at tempt to cure, to relieve, remedy* venienti occurrite morbo, Pers. 3, 64 exspectationi, Cic Clu 23 63 rei sapientia occurrere, id Fam 4, 5, 6, Nep Pelop 1, 1 —**B.** *To meet with words*, i e *to answer, reply, ob ject* ut si diceati, Quem video? ita occur ras, ego Quint. 1, 5, 36 Venus, Val Fl 7, 222.—*Impers pass* occurretur enim, sic ut occursum est, Cic Ac 2, 14, 44 occur ritur autem nobis, et quidem a doctis et

eruditis, etc., id. Off. 2, 2, 6.—**C.** *To offer* or *present itself, suggest itself, appear, occur:* tu occurrebas dignus eo munere, Cic. Sen. 1, 2: nec tamen mihi quicquam occurrit cur, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 21, 49; 1, 22, 51: Atheniensium classis demersae et exercitus deleti occurrebant, Liv. 25, 24, 12; cf.: ea cum universa occurrerent animo, id. 25, 24, 12, § 14: oculis ejus tot paludes occurrerent, Col. 2, 2: oras ad Eurum sequentibus nihil memorabile occurrit, Mel. 3, 9, 3: animo, *presents itself to his mind, occurs to him*, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 104; cf.: ea quae occurrant, id. ib. 2, 54, 221: una defensio occurrit, quod muneribus tuis obniti non debui, Tac. A. 14, 53: cogitationi, quonam modo, etc., Plin. 29, 1, 1, § 2: neque vos paeon, aut herous ille conturbet: ipsi occurrent orationi, *will present themselves*, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191: haec tenenda sunt oratori: saepe enim occurrunt, *often occur*, id. Or. 32, 115: quodcumque in mentem veniat, aut quodcumque occurrat, id. Fin. 4, 17, 47: ne quid honestum occurreret, Tac. Agr. 2.—With *inf.:* occurrit et aliqua dicere de magicis (herbis), *it seems proper*, Plin. 24, 17, 99, § 156.—**D.** *To reach, attain* (eccl. Lat.): donec occurramus in unitatem fidei, Vulg. Eph. 4, 13: si quo modo occurram ad resurrectionem, id. Phil. 3, 11.

* **occursācŭlum,** i, *n.* [occurso], *that which meets* or *appears to one, an appearance, apparition:* noctium occursacula, *nocturnal apparitions, ghosts*, App. Mag. p. 315, 26.

occursātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a running to meet one*, out of respect or for the sake of courting favor; *attention, greeting, officiousness* (class.): facilis est illa occursatio et blanditia popularis, Cic. Planc. 12, 29.—In *plur.:* vestras et vestrorum ordinum occursationes, Cic. Mil. 35, 95.

occursātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who runs up to others* to salute them, or to secure their favor; *an attentive* or *officious person* (post-class.), Aus. Idyll. 2, 25.

occursātrix, īcis, *f.* [occursator], *she that runs up to one:* artificum, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. spintyrnix, p. 333, 1 Müll.

occursio, ōnis, *f.* [occurro], *a meeting, a visit* (post-Aug.): a fraternis occursionibus (al. occursibus), Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 18, 2 Grut. (Haase, occursibus); Sid. Ep. 7, 10; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 21.

occursito, āre, *v. freq. n.* [occurso], *to meet* (post-class.): alicui, Sol. 25, 6.

occurso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* [occurro], *to run, go*, or *come to meet; to meet* (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: alios occursantes interficere, Sall. J. 12, 5: occursare capro . . . caveto, *beware of meeting*, Verg. E. 9, 24: fugientibus, Tac. A. 3, 20.—Of things: occursantes inter se radices, Plin. 16, 2, 2, § 6.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To rush against* or *upon, to attack, charge; to strive against, oppose:* occursat ocius gladio, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: inter invidos, occursantes, factiosos, *opposing*, Sall. J. 85, 3: fortissimus quisque et promptissimus ad occursandum pugnandumque, Gell. 3, 7, 6.—**2.** *To come to* or *towards:* quid tu huc occursas, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 27.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To be beforehand with, to anticipate:* fortunae, Plin. Pan. 25, 5.—**B.** *To appear before, present one's self to:* numinibus, Plin. Pan. 81, 1.—**2.** Esp., *to appear to the mind; to suggest itself, enter the thoughts, occur to* one; with or without *animo;* also with *acc. of the person:* occursant animo scripta, Plin. Ep. 5, 5, 7: occursant verba, id. ib. 2, 3, 2: me occursant multae, meminisse hau possum, *occur to me*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 56.

occursor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a meeter* (late Lat.), Aug. Music. 6, 6.

occursōrius, a, um, *adj.* [occursor], *of* or *belonging to meeting* (post-class.): occursoria potio, *a draught taken before a meal*, App. M. 9, p. 227, 32.

occursus, ūs, *m.* [occurro], *a meeting, falling in with* (not in Cic. or Cæs.; syn.: obviam itio, occursatio, etc.): vacuis occursu hominum viis, *in the streets, where they met nobody*, Liv. 5, 41, 5: prohiberi fratrum ejus occursu, Curt. 8, 3, 4; 6, 7, 29; Suet. Tib. 7; id. Ner. 1, 23: occursum alicujus vitare, *to avoid meeting him*, Tac. A. 4, 60: declinare, id. H. 3, 85: in occursum ejus, Vulg. Gen. 14, 17: in occursum tuum, id. Exod. 4, 14.—Of things: rota stipitis occursu fracta ac disjecta, *by coming in contact with a stump*, Ov. M. 15, 522: videbis nocturnam lunae successionem a fraternis occursibus lene remissumque lumen mutuantem, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 18, 2 Haase (al. occursionibus): occursum trepidare amici, Juv. 8, 152: gravis occursu, id. 6, 418.—Of the Labyrinth: occursus ac recursus inexplicabiles, *approaches and withdrawals*, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 85.

ocĕ, ēs, *f.*, *a kind of little bird, a swallow*, Plin. 11, 47, 107, § 257; v. Sillig. ad h. l. (al. orcen, oten).

Ōcĕănensis, e, v. Oceanus, II. A.

‡ **Ōcĕănĕŏlus,** i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman* gens, Inscr. Grut. 882, 10.

Ōcĕānītis, idis, v. Oceanus, II. B.

Ōcĕănus, i, *m.* (rarely **Ōcĕănum,** i, *n.*), = Ὠκεανός, *the great sea that encompasses the land, the ocean:* omnis terra parva quaedam insula est, circumfusa illo mari, quod Atlanticum, quod magnum, quem Oceanum appellatis in terris, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 21: Oceanum rubra obruit aethra, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Ann. p. 418 Vahl.): Oceani ostium, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33; cf. id. Verr. 2, 3, 89, § 207: Oceani freta, i. e. *the Strait of Gades, Strait of Gibraltar*, id. Tusc. 1, 20, 45; cf. id. N. D. 3, 10, 24: quae sunt maritimae civitates Oceanumque attingunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 34: circumvagus, *circumfluent*, Hor. Epod. 16, 41; cf. circumfusus, Rutil. 1, 56: dissociabilis, Hor. C. 1, 3, 22: beluosus, id. ib. 4, 14, 48: ruber, id. ib. 1, 35, 32.—The form Oceanum, *n.*, is found only in apposition with mare: quam (insulam) mare Oceanum circumluit, Tac. H. 4, 12.—In *acc.:* proximus mare Oceanum, Caes. B. G. 3, 7, 2; cf.: se in nostrum et Oceanum mare extendit, Mel. 2, 6, 2.—In *dat.:* mari Oceano, Amm. 23, 6, 12.—In *abl.:* mari Oceano aut amnibus longinquis saeptum imperium, Tac. A. 1, 9.—(Supposed examples of the adjectival use of Oceanus, as Oceano fluctu and litore, in Juv. 11, 94 and 113 Jan; Oceanas aquas, Ven. Carm. 3, 9, 4; Oceanis aquis, id. ib. 7, 12, 56, are dub.; several edd. read in Juv., Oceani; and in Ven., in the first passage, Oceanus, and in the second, Oceani.)—**2.** Personified, as *a deity, the son of Cœlus and Terra, the husband of Tethys, and the father of the rivers and nymphs*, Cic. Univ. 11; id. N. D. 3, 19, 48; Hyg. Fab. praef.; Cat. 88, 6.—The ancient philosophers regard water as the primary element of all things; hence: Oceanumque patrem rerum, Verg. G. 4, 382.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A large bathing-tub* (post-class.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 25, 5.—**2.** *A Roman surname*, Mart. 3, 95, 10; 5, 27, 4; 6, 9, 2; Inscr. Murat. 1453.—**II.** Hence, ‡ **A. Ōcĕănensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the ocean, situated by the sea-side*, Eckhel. D. N. 8, p. 110.—**B. Ōcĕānītis,** idis, *f.*, *a daughter of Ocean:* Clioque et Beroe soror, Oceanitides ambae, Verg. G. 4, 341; Hyg. Fab. praef.

Ōcēlis, is, *f.*, = Ὤκηλις, *a city on the Arabian Gulf*, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 104.

Ŏcella, ae, *m.* [ocellus, small-eyed], *a Roman surname*, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 3; 10, 17, 2; Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150; Suet. Galb. 4; Inscr. Grut. 431, 2.

ŏcellātus, a, um, *adj.* [ocellus], *having little eyes* (ante class. and post-Aug.).—Only as *subst.:* **ŏcellātum,** i, *n.*, *a small stone marked with eyes* or *spots:* altera exorat patrem libram ocellatorum (*like dice*), Varr. ap. Non. 213, 30: ocellatis ludere, Suet. Aug. 83 (also v. l. for oculatae, id. Dom. 8).

Ŏcellīna, ae, *f.* [Ocella], *a female surname:* Livia Ocellina, Suet. Galb 3.

‡ **ŏcellŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [ocellus], *a little eye*, acc. to Diom. p. 313 P.

ŏcellus, i, *m. dim.* [oculus], *a little eye, eyelet* (mostly poet.). **I.** Lit.: blanda quies furtim victis obrepsit ocellis, Ov. F. 3, 19: ut in ocellis hilaritudo est! Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 8: turgiduli, Cat. 3, 17: ebrii, id. 43, 11: irati, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 15: acre malum semper stillantis ocelli, Juv. 6, 109: si prurit frictus ocelli angulus, id. 6, 578.—As a term of endearment: ocelle mi! *my little eye! my darling!* Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 18: aureus, id. As. 3, 3, 101: jucundissimus meus, Aug. ap. Gell. 15, 7, 3: cave despuas, ocelle, Cat. 50, 19.—So of things, like our *apple of the eye:* cur ocellos Italiae, villulas meas, non vides? Cic. Att. 16, 6, 2: insularum, Cat. 31, 1.—**II.** Transf., *a bulb* or *knob* on the roots of the reed (called also oculus), Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 20.

Ŏcĕlum, i, *n.*, = Ὤκελον, *a city in Gallia Cisalpina*, now perh. *Usselio*, Caes. B. G. 1, 10.

Ochāni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people on the shores of the Caspian Sea*, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 47 (Jahn, Orciani).

† **ōchra,** ae, *f.*, = ὤχρα, *ochre, yellow ochre*, a kind of earth that yields a yellow color, Plin. 35, 6, 12, § 30; Cels. 5, 18, 19; Vitr. 7, 7.

Ōchus, i, *m.*, = Ὦχος. **I.** *A river in Bactriana, that empties into the Oxus*, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 49; Curt. 7, 10, 15; Amm. 23, 6, 57.—**II.** *A surname of Artaxerxes III., king of Persia*, Curt. 10, 5, 23.—**III.** *Son of Darius Codomannus*, Curt. 4, 14, 22.

† **ōcĭmŏīdes,** is, *adj.*, = ὠκιμοειδές, *ocimum-like, of the ocimum kind:* carduum silvaticum alii ocimoides vocant, App. Herb. 109.

† **ōcĭmum,** i, *n.*, = ὤκιμον, *basil*, Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 119; 20, 12, 48, § 119; Cels. 2, 20; Col. 10, 319; Pers. 4, 21.

† **ōcīnum** (also **ōcĭmum, ōcȳmum,** and **ōzȳmum**), i, *n.*, = ὤκινον, *an herb which serves for fodder*, perh. *a sort of clover*, Cato, R. R. 54; Varr. R. R. 1, 31; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 198; 18, 16, 42, § 143.

ōcior, ōcius (*sup.* ocissimus), *adj. comp.* [kindr. with Gr. ὠκύς, Sanscr. âçu, from the root ac, *sharp;* cf.: acer, acutus, ἀκωκή], *swifter, fleeter* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: et ventis, et fulminis ocior alis, Verg. A. 5, 319; 10, 248: ocior cervis, Ocior Euro, Hor. C. 2, 16, 23; 24: aurā, id. ib. 1, 2, 48; 2, 20, 13: fugit ocior aurā, Ov. M. 1, 502: verbere, Luc. 1, 230: Tigris ocior remeat, Plin. 8, 18, 25, § 66: ociore ambitu, id. 2, 8, 6, § 39: ociore spatio, id. 2, 19, 17, § 81.—**II.** Transf., of time, *quicker, sooner, earlier; sup.:* ficorum ocissima senectus, Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 130: pira, *the soonest ripe*, id. 15, 15, 16, § 53: venenum, id. 27, 2, 2, § 4.—Hence, *adv.:* **ōcĭter;** *comp.* ōcius; *sup.* ocissime (old collat. form **oxime,** Paul. ex Fest. p. 195 Müll.); *quickly, swiftly, speedily* (class. only in the *comp.* and *sup.;* cf.: ocius secundae collationis et deinde tertiae ocissime frequentata sunt, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 181 Müll.). **A.** *Posit.* (ante- and post-class.): ociter serva cives, Enn. ap. Non. 277, 21, acc. to Vahl. ad Enn. Trag. v. 1: profer ociter, App. M. 1, p. 113, 32; p. 125, 8.—**B.** *Comp.*, *more quickly* or *speedily, sooner*, etc.: idque ocius faciet, si, etc., Cic. Rep. 6, 26, 29: ut ocius ad tuum pervenias, id. Quint. 13, 43: recreantur ocius, id. Tusc. 4, 14, 32: omnium Versatur urna, serius ocius Sors exitura, *sooner* or *later*, Hor. C. 2, 3, 26: angulus iste feret piper et tus ocius uvā, *sooner than, rather than*, id. Ep. 1, 14, 23: ocius illud extorquebis, i. e. *more easily*, Juv. 6, 53.—**2.** Sometimes the *comp* is used in gen. for *quickly, speedily:* sequere hac me ocius, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 4: gladio occursat, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: nemon' oleum fert ocius? *quickly*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 34; Juv. 14, 252; Verg. A. 5, 828: heus Phaedrome, exi, exi, exi, inquam, ocius, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 26.—**C.** *Sup.*, *very quickly* or *speedily:* ocissime nos liberi possumus fieri, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 181 Müll.: quam ocissume ad provinciam accedat, *as speedily as possible*, Sall. J. 25, 5: ferre, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 87: sanant ulcera, id. 34, 10, 22, § 100.

oclĭfĕrius, a, um, *adj.* (oculus-ferio), *striking the eyes*, i. e. *thrust into prominence*, Sen. Ep. 4, 4, 3.

Ocnus or **-os,** = Ὄκνος (sloth). **I.** *The founder of the city of Mantua*, Verg. A. 10, 198.—**II.** *An allegorical picture of Socrates the painter, which represented a man twisting a rope, while an ass kept gnawing it apart*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 137.—Hence, prov., of labor in vain, which never comes to an end, Prop. 4, 3, 21.

* **oc-quinisco** (**obqu-** and **oquin-**), ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [quino, kindr. with κινέω; cf. conquinisco], *to bend down, to stoop*, Pompon. ap. Non. 146, 22 sq. (Com. Rel. v. 126 and 149 Rib.)

1. ŏcrĕa, ae, *f* [ὄκρις, a prominence], *a greave* or *leggin* (made of mixed metal, and used to protect the legs of foot soldiers and also of hunters and country people, it was sometimes worn only on one leg) ocrea, quod opponebatur ob crus, Varr L L 5 § 116 Müll ocrem montem confragosum dicebant antiqui Hinc ocreae dictae in aequaliter tuberatae, Paul ex Fest. p 180 Müll ocreas et cristas invenere Cares, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 200 leves, Verg A 7, 634 —The Samnites wore a greave only on the left leg sinistrum crus ocrea tectum, Liv 9, 4 (cf Sil 8, 419) —Worn by heavy armed Romans on the right leg, Veg Mil. 1, 20 —Worn by hunters, v ocreatus —By rustics, Verg M 121 ocreas vendente puella, i e *parting with the attire of a gladiator*, Juv 6, 258

2. Ocrĕa, ae, *m*, *a Roman surname* · C Luscius Ocrea, Cic Rosc Com 14, 43

ŏcrĕatus, a, um, *adj* [1 ocrea], *greaved* in nive Lucanâ dormis ocreatus, Hor S 2 3, 234 crura, Plin 19, 2, 7, § 27

Ŏcresĭa (Ŏcrĭsĭa), ae, *f*, *a female slave of Tanaquil, the mother of king Servius Tullius*, Ov F 6, 627, Plin 36, 27, 70, § 204, Aur Vict Vir Ill 7, 1 —Form Ocrisia Arn 5 18

Ocrĭcŭlum, i, *n*, *a city in Umbria*, the mod. *Otricoli* Liv 22, 11, 5, Plin Ep 6, 25, 1, Tac H 3 78 —Hence, **II. Ocrĭcŭlanus** (also **Ocrĭcŏlanus** and **Otrĭculanus**), a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Ocriculum Ocriculan* Ocriculana villa, Cic Mil 24, 64 —The tribus ocric, Inscr Grut 189, 5, 194, 2, 1031, 4, cf Inscr Orell II p 16 —In *plur subst* **Ocrĭcŭlāni,** orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Ocriculum, the Ocriculans*, Liv 9, 41

† **ocris,** is, *m*, = ὄκρις [akin to acer, ocior, root ac] *a broken, rugged, stony mountain* (ante class) ocrem antiqui montem confragosum vocabant, ut apud Livium qui ascendunt altum ocrim, et, celsosque ocris arvaque petria, et, namque Taenari celsos ocris, et, in Pelio ocri, Paul ex Fest p 181 Müll.

Ŏcrĭsĭa, v Ocresia.

† **octāchordos (octochordos),** on, *adj*, = ὀκτάχορδος, *eight stringed, octachord*, Vitr 10, 13

† **octāchorus,** a, um *adj*, = ὀκτάχωρος, *having four sides, quadrangular* templum, Ambros ap Inscr Grut 1166, 8

† **octāĕdros,** i, *m* and *f*, = ὀκτάεδρος, *eight sided, octahedron*, Mart Cap 6, 233 (as Greek, Kopp § 722)

† **octăĕteris,** idis, *f*, = ὀκταετηρίς, *a period of eight years*, Censor 18, 4 sq

octăgōnos, v octogonos

† **octamĕter,** tra, trum, *adj*, = ὀκτάμετρος, *having eight feet octameter*, in prosody, Mar Vict p 2528 P.

octangŭlus, a, um, *adj* [octo angulus], *eight cornered, octangular* (post class) octangula sphaera, App Dogm Plat 1, p 5

octans, antis, *m* [octo], a measuring instrument, *a half quadrant, an octant*, Vitr 10 11

Octānus, i *m* [id], *a soldier of the eighth legion*, Prisc 1354 P

octăphŏron, v octophoron

† **octas,** ădis, *f*, = ὀκτάς, *the number eight*, Mart Cap 7, § 740

† **octāsēmus,** a, um, *adj*, = ὀκτάσημος, t t of the metrical art, *containing eight times*, Mart Cap 9, § 985

† **octā-stȳlos,** on, *adj*, = ὀκτάστυλος, *having eight columns, octostyle*, Vitr 3, 2, 1

† **octā-teuchus,** a, um, *adj*, = ὀκτάτευχος, *in eight volumes, octateuch* (late Lat) primus scripturarum divinarum codex est octateuchus, Cassiod. Inst Div 1

Octāvāni, ōrum *m* [octavus] *soldiers of the eighth legion*, Octavanorum colonia Mel 2, 5, 3, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 35

octāvārĭus, a um, *adj* [id] *of* or *belonging to the eighth part* (post class.) vectigal *a tax of the eighth part* Cod Just 7, 4, 65 —**II.** *Subst.* **octāvārĭus,** ii, *m*, *a receiver of this tax* octavarii vectigal accipiant Cod Th 4, 12, 8, cf octavus, II B

Octāvĭus, i, *m*, **Octāvĭa,** ae, *f*, *the name of a Roman gens* Suet. Aug 1 sq, cf Drumann, History of Rome vol iv p 218 sq **1.** C. Octavius, *the father of the emperor Augustus*, Cic. Att 2, 1, 12, id Phil 3, 6, 15 —**2.** Cn Octavius, *the first consul of this gens*, Cic Off 1, 39, 138 —**3.** M. Octavius Caecina, *a tribune of the people*, Cic N D 1, 38, 106 —**4.** Rarely of *the emperor Augustus*, Juv. 8, 242 —**5.** In the *fem*, Octavia, *the name of the two sisters of the emperor Augustus*, Suet. Aug 4, 63, Tac. A. 4, 44 —**6.** Octavia was also the name of *the daughter of the emperor Claudius and Messalina*, Suet. Claud 27, id Ner 7 —**7.** Octaviae Porticus, *two halls in Rome*, Vell 1, 11, 2, 1; Suet. Aug 29, Paul. ex Fest p 178 Müll—Hence, **II. Octāvĭānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to an Octavius, Octavian* Octaviano bello, i e *in the war of the consul Cn. Octavius with Cinna*, Cic Div 1, 2, 4 milites *of M Octavius, who fought for Pompey*, Caes B C 3, 9 —Esp, *subst* **Octāvĭanus,** i, *m*, *a surname of the emperor Augustus, who was adopted out of the* gens Octavia *into the* gens Julia, Cic Fam 12, 25, 4, Tac A. 13, 6, Aur Vict Vir Ill 79, 1, id Caes 1, 2

octāvus, a, um, *adj* [octo], *the eighth* octava pars, Cic Att. 15, 26 4 legio Caes B G 2, 23 marmor, *the eighth mile stone*, Mart 9, 65, 4 —**II.** *Subst* **octāva,** ae, *f* **A.** (Sc hora.) *The eighth hour of the day*, Mart 4, 8, 5, Juv 1, 49 —**B.** (Sc pars) *The eighth part*, as a tax, Cod Just 4 65, 7, Cod Th 4, 12 6, Ulp Fragm 6, 12 (cf octavarius) —**III.** *Adv* **octāvum,** *for the eighth time*, Liv 6, 36, 7

octāvus-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *adj*, *the eighteenth* pars, Vitr 3, 3 anno aetatis, Tac A 13, 6

octennis, e, *adj* [octo annus], *eight years old* (post class.) puer, Amm 18, 6, 10

octennĭum, ii, *n* (octo annus) *a period of eight years* tertio quoque octennio, *every twenty four years*, Macr S 1, 13, 13

octĭes or **octiens,** *adv num* [octo], *eight times* septenos octies anfractus, Cic. Rep 6 12, 12 victor, Plin 7, 28 29, § 101

octĭgēsĭmus, a, um, v octingentesimus

octingēnārĭus, a, um, *adj* [octingeni], *consisting of eight hundred* (ante class) greges, Varr R R 2, 10, 11, Prisc 1355 P

‡ **octingeni** and **octingentēni,** ae, a, *distr num adj* [octo centum], *a hundred each*, acc to Prisc p 1353 P

octingentesĭmus (*sync* octigesimus, acc to Prisc p 1353 P), a, um, *ord num adj* [octingenti], *the eight hundredth* annus, Cic Sen 2, 4

octingenti, ae, a (*gen plur* octingentûm Liv 30, 21, 4), *card num adj* [octo centum], *eight hundred*, Cic Planc 25, 60 stadia, id Ac 2 25, 81

octingentĭes or **-tiens,** *adv num* [octingenti] *eight hundred times* sestertium bis mille octingenties, Vop Tac 10, Mart Cap 6, § 610

octĭpēs, ĕdis, *adj* [octo pes], *eight footed* (poet) Cancer, Prop 4 (5), 1, 150, Ov F 1, 313

octiplĭcātus, v octuplicatus

octō, *num adj* [Gr ὀκτώ, Sanscr ashtan, Goth ahtau, Germ acht, Engl. eight], *eight* milia militum octo Enn ap Prisc p 556 P (Ann v 336 Vahl) milia passuum octo, Caes. B G 1, 21 centum et octo anni, Cic Rep 2, 10, 18 centuriae, id ib 2 22 39 decem et octo, Liv 10, 21, 6 mariti, Juv 6, 229

octōăs, ădis *f* [octo] = octas, *the number eight* (post class), Tert. Praescr 49

1. Octōber, bris, *adj* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the eighth* (month) *the eighth October*, originally the eighth month of the Roman year, reckoning from March, usually connected with mensis mense Octobri, Vell 2 56, Suet. Aug 35, id. Dom 13 al Octobres Idus Mart 12, 67, 3 Kalendae id 10, 87, 1 October equus appellatur, qui in campo Martio mense Octobri immolatur quot annis Marti bigarum victricum dexterior, Paul ex Fest p 178 Müll —*Subst* **Octōber,** bris, *m*, *October*, Col. 11 3 al

‡ **2. October,** *a Roman surname*, Inscr Marin Fratr Arval p 564

octŏchordos, v octachordos.

octōdĕcim, *card num adj* [octodecem] *eighteen* (mostly post class for duodeviginti) tetrachma Attica centum octodecim milia Liv 39, 5, 14 cohortes, Front Strat 2, 5, 37, Eutr 1, 1

Octōdūrus, i, *m*, *a town of the Veragri, in Gallia Narbonensis*, the modern *Martigny*, Caes B G 3, 1 —Hence, **II. Octōdūrensis,** e, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Octodurus*, in *plur.* **Octōdurenses,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Octodurus, the Octodurians*, Plin 3, 20, 24, § 135

† **octōgămus,** i, *m*, = ὀκτώ γάμος *that has been married eight times* (eccl. Lat), Hier in Jovin 1, n 15

octōgēnārĭus, a, um, *adj* [octogeni], *containing eighty* (post Aug) exheredata ab octogenario patre, *who was a man of eighty, was eighty years old*, Plin Ep 6, 33, 2, Vulg 2 Reg 19, 35 fistula, *eighty inches broad*, Vitr 8, 7 —**II.** *Subst* **octōgēnārĭus,** ii, *m*, *a commander of eighty soldiers*, Inscr Orell 3628

octōgēni, ae, a (*gen plur* octogenûm, Front. Aquaed 58), *num distr adj* [octo], *eighty each* data ex praeda militibus aeris octogeni bini, Liv 10, 30 —**II.** In gen, *eighty* fetus, Plin 9, 51, 75, § 165

Octogēsa, ae, *f*, *a city in Hispania* Tarraconensis, *on the Iberus*, near the modern *La Granja*, Caes B C 1, 61.

octōgēsĭmus, a, um, *num ord adj*. [octoginta] *the eightieth* quartum annum ago et octogesimum, Cic Sen 10, 32, 2, 4 solstitia, Juv 4, 92

octogĭes or **-iens,** *num adv* [id], *eighty times* · sestertium centies et octogies, Cic Pis 35, 86

octōginta (octuaginta, Vitr 10, 17), *num card adj* [octo], *eighty* qui octoginta regnaverat annos, Cic Sen 19, 69

† **octogōnŏs (octāgonŏs),** i, *adj*, = ὀκτώ γωνία, *eight cornered, octagonal* turris marmorea octogonos, Vitr 1, 6, 4 —As *subst* **octōgōnum,** i, *n*, *an octagon*, Vitr 1, 6 4 al.

octojŭgis, e, *adj* [octo jugum], *eight in a team, eight together*, transf, in gen, for *eight* nunc jam octojuges ad imperia obtinenda ire, i e *eight military tribunes*, Liv 5 2, 10 —**II.** *Subst*, *one of the æons of Valentinus*, Tert adv Val 36

Octolophus, i, *m*, or **Octolophum,** i, *n*, *a city in Thessaly*, Liv 31, 36, 6, 31, 40, 9, 44, 3, 1

octō-mĭnūtālis, e, *adj*, *worth eight farthings, eight coppers* (post class) libra, Lampr Alex Sev 22, 8

octonālis, e, *adj* [octo], *eight* (late Lat), Adaman Locc Sanct. 1, 22

octōnārĭus, a, um, *adj* [octoni], *consisting of eight* numerus Varr L L 9, § 86 Müll versus, *an Iambic verse of eight feet* Quint 9, 4, 72, Diom p 514 P fistula, *the plate for which was eight inches broad*, Front Aquaed 28, 42, Plin 31, 6, 31, § 58

octōni, ae, a, *num distr adj* [octo] **I.** *Eight each, eight at a time, by eights* cum alii octonos lapides ecfodiunt Plaut Capt. 3, 5, 66 partes, Varr L L 9, § 30 Müll hujus generis octoni ordines ducti, Caes B G 7, 73, 8 imperat Bellovacis decem, octona Pictonibus, id ib 7, 75, 3 octona milia pe ditum praetoribus data, Liv 32, 28 —**II.** In gen, *eight* octonis iterum natalibus actis Ov M 13, 753 anni id. ib 5, 50 —*Sing* octonus (late Lat) numerus, *the number eight*, Hil prol in Psa 14

octōnus, v octoni *fin*

† **octophŏron (octăph-)** i, *n*, = ὀκτώφορον, *a litter carried by eight bearers* hominem portare octophoro, Cic Q Fr 2, 10 2, Suet Calig 43, Mart 6 84, 1 —Apposition lectica octophoro ferebatur Cic Verr 2 5, 11, § 27, cf Becker, Gallus, 3, p 6 (2d ed)

octosyllăbus, a, um, *adj* [octo syllaba] *having eight syllables octosyllabic* (post class), Mar Vict p 2598 P

† **octōtŏpi,** ōrum, *m*, = ὀκτώ τόποι, in astrology, *eight places in the heavens* between the four cardinal points, Manil 2, 968

‡ **octo-vir,** iri, *m* *a member of a council of eight* (usually written VIII VIR), Inscr Orell 3658, 3699, 3963, 3966

octŭāginta, v octoginta

octŭplĭcātio, onis, *f* [octuplicatus]

a making eightfold, a multiplying by eight (post-class.), Mart Cap 7, § 796

* **octŭplĭcātus** or **octiplĭcātus,** a, um, *Part* [octuplus], *made eightfold, multiplied by eight, octupled* octuplicato censu, Liv 4, 24, 7.

† **octŭplus,** a, um, *adj*, = ὀκταπλοῦς, *eightfold, octuple* (class.) pars, Cic Univ 7, 20 —*Subst* **octŭplum,** i, *n*, *the eightfold penalty, the octuple* damnare aliquem octupli, Cic Verr 2, 3, 11, § 28 poena octupli, id. ib : judicium in octuplum, id. ib

octussis, is, *m* [octo as], *eight asses* Quanti emptae? Parvo Quanti ergo? Octussibus Hor S 2, 3, 156, cf. Charis 58 P

‡ **ŏcŭlārĭārĭus,** a, um, *adj* [ocularis], *of* or *belonging to the eyes, eye* : FABER OCVLARIARIVS, *who inserted artificial eyes* (of glass, silver, etc) *in statues*, Inscr Grut 645 1.

ŏcŭlāris, e, *adj* [oculus], *of* or *belonging to the eyes, eye* (post-class) ocularis medicus *an eye doctor, oculist*, Veg Vet. 2, 17, 2.—**II.** *Subst* : **ŏcŭlāre,** is, *n*, *a medicament for the eyes, eye salve*, Pelag Vet. 30 —*Adv* · **ŏcŭlārĭter,** *with the eyes, ocularly* (post class). ocularĭter intueri, Sid. Ep 7, 14 dub

ŏcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the eyes, eye* : CHIRVRGVS, Inscr Grut 400, 7 claritas, *of the eyes*, Sol. 24, 9 aegritudo, *a disease of the eyes*, id. 4, 6 ocularius medicus, *an oculist*, Cels 6, 6, 8 —As *subst* . **ŏcŭlārĭus,** i, *m*, *an oculist*, Scrib Comp 37

ŏcŭlāta, ae, *f* [oculatus], *a kind of fish*, perh *a lamprey*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149, Cels. 2, 18, 25

ŏcŭlātus, a, um, *adj* [oculus] **I.** Lit, *furnished with* or *having eyes, seeing* (mostly ante class and post Aug): pluris est oculatus testis unus quam auriti decem, *an eye-witness*, Plaut. Truc 2, 6, 8, cf. inspectio, Arn 2, 48 Clodius male oculatus, *whose sight was bad*, Suet Rhet 5 duobus luminibus, Cassiod. Var 1 4 . aedis patulis oculata fenestris, Ven. Fort Carm 3, 7, 47 —*Comp* oculatior deus, *that has better sight*, Tert adv Marc 2, 25 —**B.** Transf, *eye-shaped* oculati circuli, Sol. 17, 8 —**2.** *Ornamented with stars, starred* palla, Mart Cap 1, § 66 —**II.** *That strikes the eye, exposed to view, conspicuous, visible* ne βαθύτης mea in scribendo sit oculatior (al occultior), Cic Att 4, 6, 3 Orell. *Ne cr* oculatissimus locus, S C ap Plin. 34, 6, 11, § 24 oculatā die vendere, *to sell on a visible pay day*, i e *for cash* (opp caecā die), Plaut Ps. 1, 3, 67

ŏcŭlĕus, a, um, *adj* [id.] *full of eyes* (ante and post class) **I.** Lit Argus, Plaut. Aul. 3 6, 19 —**II.** Transf, *sharp sighted* oculeus totus, App M. 2, p 124 *fin* ; Mart Cap 8, § 810

(**ŏcŭli-crĕpĭda,** ae, a false read. for collicrepidae, Plaut Trin. 4, 3, 14, v Ritschl ad h. l.)

ŏcŭlissĭmus, a, um, *adj*, a comically formed *sup*, from oculus, *dearest* (cf. ocellus). oculissime homo, Plaut Curc 1, 2, 28 valuistin' oculissimum ostium? id. ib 1, 1, 17, cf.: oculissimum, carissimum, Plautus oculissimum o tium amicae, Paul. ex Fest p 179 Müll.

ŏcŭlĭtus, *adv* [oculus], *as one's own eyes*, i. e *most dearly* amare, Plaut ap Non 147, 27 sq ; cf oculitus quoque dicitur, ut funditus, penitus, quo significatur tam carum esse, quam oculum, Paul. ex Fest p 179 Müll.

ŏcŭlo, 1, *v a* [id.] **I.** *To furnish with eyes, make to see* (eccl Lat) **A.** Lit. pullos, Tert Poen 12.—**B.** Trop, *to enlighten* homines in agnitionem veritatis oculare Tert Apol 2 caecos, Cypr Idol. Van 7, 6 —**II.** *To make visible* or *conspicuous* (eccl. Lat) vestem purpurā, Tert. Pud 8

ŏcŭlus (sync oclus, Prud. στεφ 10, 592 dub), i *m* [kindr with Sanscr akshi and aksha, from the root iksh videre, Gr ὄσσομαι, ὄσσε, Goth. augo, Germ Auge, Engl. eye], *an eye.* **I.** Lit quae (natura) primum oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et saepsit sed lubricos oculos fecit et mobiles, Cic N D 2, 57, 142, cf Cels. 7, 7, 13, Plin. 11, 37, 52, § 139 sq , Cic de Or 3, 59, 221 venusti, id. Tusc 5, 16, 46 eminentes, *prominent*, id Vatin 2, 4 oculi tanquam speculatores, id. N D 2, 57, 140 acuti, id Planc 27, 69 maligni, Verg A 5, 654 minaces, Luc 2, 26 oculos conicere in aliquem, *to cast* or *fix one's eyes upon*, Cic. Clu 19, 54 oculos conjecit in hostem, Verg. A 12, 483 adicere alicui rei, *to cast one's eyes upon, glance at* ad eorum ne quem oculos adiciat suos, Plaut As 4, 1, 24, *to covet*, Cic Verr 2, 2, 15, § 37 adicere ad rem aliquam, id. Agr 2, 10, 25. de aliquo nusquam deicere, *to never turn one's eyes away from, to regard with fixed attention*, id. Verr 2, 4, 15, § 33 deicere ab aliquā re, *to turn away*, id Phil. 1, 1, 1 in terram figere, *to fix one's eyes upon the ground*, Tac. H 4, 72 deicere in terram, *to cast down to*, Quint 1, 11, 9 demittere, Ov M 15, 612 erigere, id. ib 4, 146 attollere, Verg A 4, 688; Ov M 2, 448 circumferre, id. ib 6, 169 premere, Verg. A 9, 487 deponere *to fix*, Hor C 1, 36, 18 distorquere, id. S 1, 9, 65 spargere, *to direct hither and thither*, Pers 5, 33 oculis cernere, *to see with one's own eyes*, Nep Timol. 2, 2. oculos auferre spectanti, *to blind the eyes of an observer, to cheat him before his eyes*, Liv 6, 15 *fin* . ponere sibi aliquid ante oculos, i e *to imagine to one's self any thing*, Cic Agr 2, 20, 53 proponere oculis suis aliquid, id. Sest. 7, 17 esse ante oculos, *to be before one's eyes*, id. Lael 11, 38 res posita in oculis, and ante oculos, *that lies before one's eyes, is apparent, evident*. de rebus ante oculos positis, id. Ac 1, 2, 5 omnia sunt enim posita ante oculos, id. de Or 1, 43, 192 inque meis oculis candida Delos erat, *before my eyes*, Ov H 21, 82 vivere in oculis, habitare in oculis, *to live in the sight of, in the presence of, in intercourse with* in maximā celebritate atque in oculis civium quondam viximus, Cic Off. 3, 1, 3 habitavi in oculis, id. Planc. 27, 66, cf in foro palam Syracusis in ore atque in oculis provinciae, id. Verr 2, 2, 33, § 81; Liv 22, 12, 35, 10, Tac. H 4, 77· habere in oculis *to keep in sight, to watch, observe*, Plaut Ps 3, 2, 66. in oculis omnium submergi, Curt 9, 4, 11 se ante oculos suos trucidari sinerent, Liv 2, 6, 2, 4, 14, 5, Auct. Her 4, 36, 48· ab oculis alicujus abire (ire), *to leave one's presence* Abin' hinc ab oculis? Plaut Trin. 4, 2 147, id. Truc 2, 5, 24; Sen. Ep 36, 10, cf · ab oculis recedere, Plin Ep 2, 1, 11· ab oculis concedere, Cic Cat 1, 7, 17 (angues) conspecti repente ex oculis abierunt, *out of sight*, Liv 25, 16, 2· prodigii species ex oculis elapsa, id. 26, 19, 7· (avem) ablatam ex oculis, Tac H. 2, 50 facesserent propere ex urbe ab ore atque oculis populi Romani, Liv 6, 17, 8 sub oculis alicujus, *before a person's eyes, in his presence*, Caes B C 1, 71; Vell. 2, 79, 4. sub oculis domini esse, Col 9, 5, 2: quos honores sub oculis tuis gessit, Plin. Ep 10, 11, 2 sub avi oculis necari, Just 1, 4, 5, Flor 4, 7, 8 hostes sub oculis erant, Liv 22, 14, 3; 26, 38, 9 sub oculis Caesaris, Tac. A. 2, 35 hunc oculis suis nostrarum numquam quisquam vidit, *with his own eyes*, i e *actually, in person*, Ter Eun 4 4, 10 numquam ante hunc diem meis oculis eam videram id. Hec 5, 4, 23 ad oculum, *for display, to be seen* · non ad oculum servientes, Vulg Eph 1, 18, id Col 3, 22.—As a term of endearment, *the apple of my eye, my darling* ubi isti sunt quibus vos oculi estis, quibus vitae estis, quibus deliciae? Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 46 bene vale, ocule mi ! id. Curc 1, 3, 47 —Hence, in a double sense par oculorum in amicitiā M Antonii triumviri, Suet Rhet. 5 —The ancients swore by their eyes si voltis per oculos jurare, nihilo magis facietis, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 1 —**B.** Transf **1.** *The power of seeing, sight vision* · ut eum quoque oculum, quo bene videret amitteret, *lost*, i e *became blind*, Cic Div 1, 24, 48 oculos perdere, id. Har Resp 18 37 restituere alicui, Suet. Vesp 7, cf. oculis usurpare rem, i e *see* Lucr 1, 301.—**2.** *A luminary*, said of the sun and stars (poet. and in post Aug prose) mundi oculus i e *the sun* Ov M 4, 228 stellarum oculi, Plin 2, 5, 4, § 10 —**3.** *A spot resembling an eye*, as on a panther's hide, a peacock's tail, etc , Plin. 8, 17, 23 § 62 pavonum caudae, id. 13, 15, 30, § 96 —So arch t t oculus volutae, Vitr 3, 5 —**4.** Of plants. **a.** *An eye, bud, bourgeon* oculos imponere, i e *to bud, inoculate*, Verg. G 2, 73 gemmans, Col. 4, 24, 16 —**b.** *A bulb* or *knob* on many roots, on the reed, etc harundinis, Cato, R R 6, 3, Varr R. R. 1, 24, 3· seritur harundo bulbo radicis, quem alii oculum vocant, Plin. 17, 20, 33, § 144.—**c.** *A plant, called also* aizoum majus, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160 —**II.** Trop **A.** *A principal ornament* · hi duo illos oculos orae maritimae effoderunt (*Corinth and Carthage*), Cic. N D 3, 38, 91· ex duobus Graeciae oculis, i e *Athens and Sparta*, Just 5, 8, 4.—**B.** *The eye of the soul, the mind's eye* eloquentiam quam nullis nisi mentis oculis videre possumus, Cic. Or 29, 101· acrioribus mentis oculis intueri, Col. 3, 8, 1 oculos pascere re aliquā, *to feast one's eyes on any thing*, Cic Verr 2, 5, 26, § 65, cf. concupiscentia oculorum, Vulg 1 Joh 2, 16 fructum oculis (*dat.*) capere ex aliquā re, Nep Eum 11, 2 oculi dolent *the eyes ache*, i e. *one is afflicted by something seen*, Ter Ph 5, 8, 64, Cael. ap Cic Fam 8, 14, 1, cf. pietas, pater, oculis dolorem prohibet, i e *forbids me to take offence*, Plaut. As. 5, 1, 4 in oculis, *in the eye*, i e *in view, hoped* or *expected*. frumenti spes, quae in oculis fuerat, utro-que frustrata pariter, Liv 26, 39, 23 acies et arma in oculis erant, Curt 3, 6, 3 Philotae supplicium in oculis erat, id. 8, 6, 21: esse in oculis, *to be beloved, esteemed*, Cic Att 6, 2, 5 esse in oculis multitudinis, id. Tusc. 2, 26, 63 ferre, gestare in oculis, *to love, esteem, value* oderat tum, cum, etc .. jam fert in oculis, id. Phil 6, 4, 11· rex te ergo in oculis, Ter Eun 3 1, 11 aequis oculis videre, i e *contentedly, with satisfaction* (like aequo animo), Curt. 8, 2, 9 ante oculos, *in mind, in view* mors ante oculos debet esse, Sen Ep 12, 6; Plin. Ep 3, 16, 6, also *plain, obvious* : simul est illud ante oculos, Cic de Or 2, 85, 349 sit ante oculos Nero, i e *set him before you, consider him*, Tac H 1, 16 ante oculos habere, *to keep in mind* (post-class.) habe ante oculos hanc esse terram, Plin. Ep 8, 24, 4 mortalitatem, id. ib 2, 10, 4, Just 5, 6, 1; for which (late Lat) prae oculis prae oculis habere terrorem futuri judicii, Greg M. Ep 2, 48; 3, 27 al · nec jam fas ullum prae oculis habent Amm 30, 4, 18: ob oculos versari, *to be before the mind* etc. mors (ei) ob oculos versatur, Cic Rab Post 14, 39; Liv 28, 19, 14, cf usu versatur ante oculos vobis Glaucia, Cic. Rosc Am 35, 98, id. Fin. 2, 22, 75, 5, 1, 3, id. Dom 55, 141, Liv 34, 36, 6 ponere aliquid ante oculos, *to call up in mind, imagine*, etc eā (translatione) utimur rei ante oculos ponendae causā, Auct Her 4, 34, 45 ora eorum ponite vobis ante oculos, Cic Phil. 13, 2, 4· calamitatem Cottae sibi ante oculos ponunt, Caes B G 6, 37 exsilium Cn. Marci sibi proponunt ante oculos, Liv 2, 54, 6: conjurationem ante oculos ponere, id. 24, 24, 8 studia eorum vobis ante oculos proponere, Auct. Her 4, 36, 48, rarely. constituere sibi aliquid ante oculos, Cic Cael. 32, 79, Aug Serm 233, 3 ante oculos ponere (proponere), with ellips. of *dat of person*, Cic Marc 2, 5, id Deiot. 7, 20, id. Phil. 2, 45, 115, 11, 3, 7, id N D 1, 41, 114. nec a re publicā deiciebam oculos id. Phil. 1, 1, 1.

Ōcўălē, es, *f*, *one of the Amazons*, Hyg Fab 163

Ōcўdrŏmē, es, *f*, = ὠκυδρόμη, *Swift-runner*, one of Actæon's hounds, Hyg Fab 181.

Ōcўdrŏmus, i, *m*., = ὠκύδρομος, *Swift-runner*, one of Actæon's hounds, Hyg Fab 181.

ocymum, v ocinum.

ōcyor, ōcyssĭmus, and **ōcўus,** more correctly **ocior,** etc

Ōcўpĕtē, es *f*, = ὠκυπέτη, *Swift flier*, one of the Harpies, Serv Verg A. 3, 209

Ōcўpŏtē, es, *f*, = ὠκυπότη, *Swift flier*, one of Actæon s hounds Hyg Fab 181

Ōcyrrhŏē or **Ōcўrhŏē,** es, *f*, = Ὠκυρρόη, *a daughter of Chiron*, Ov M. 2, 638

Ōcўthŏus, i, *m*, = ὠκύθοος *Swift-runner*, one of Actæon's hounds Hyg. Fab 181

oda, ae, v ode

‡ **ōdărĭārĭus,** ii, *m* [odarium], *a teach-*

tr of singing MAGISTER ODARIARIVS, Inscr Orell 2634.

† **ōdārium,** ii *n*, = ᾠδάριον, *a song, ode* (post Aug) Petr 53, 11.

† **ōdē** or **ōda,** ae, = ᾠδή, *a song*, esp *a lyric song, an ode* (post class for carmen), Auct Carm Philom 13, 25

‡ **odefăcit,** dicebant pro olfacit, quae vox a Graeco ὀσμή tracta est, Paul ex Fest p 179 Müll

Ŏdessos or **Ŏdessus,** i, *f*, = Ὀδησσός, *a city of Lower Mœsia, on the* Pontus Euxinus, now *Varna*, Mel 2, 2, Plin 4, 12, 18, § 45 —Also written **Ŏdyssus (-os)**, Amm 32, 9

† **ōdēum,** i, *n*, = ᾠδεῖον, *a public building designed for musical performances, an odeon*, Vitr 5, 9; Suet. Dom 5, cf Eutr 7, 24, Tert Res Carn 42, Amm 16, 10, 14.

ōdi, odisse (old form of the *pres*, odio osi sunt ab odio, declinasse antiquos testis est C Gracchus, Paul ex Fest p 201 Müll From this are formed odis Ambros in Psa. 118, 17, odiant Arn in Psa. 37, odiebant, id Psa 73, odies, Tert adv Marc 4, 35, odiet, Hier Ep 22 31, odivi, Vulg Psa 118, 104, odientes id Deut 7, 10, Tert adv Marc 4, 16, odiendi, App Dogm Plat 3 *init* —*Pass* oditur, Tert Apol 3 *fin*, Vulg Ecclus 20, 8 odiremur, Hier Ep 43, 2 oderem and odere, acc to Charis p 228 P —Collat form of the *perf* osus sum, C Gracch ap Paul ex Fest p 201 Müll, Plaut Am 3, 2, 19, Gell 4, 8, and odivit, Anton ap Cic. Phil 13, 19, 42) *v a* [Sanscr root badh, strike, thrust, Gr ὠθέω] **I.** *To hate* (class, cf detestor, abominor, aversor, abhorreo), constr with *acc of the person* or *thing*, with *inf* or *absol* (α) With *acc* quem omnes oderunt qua viri qua mulieres, Plaut Mil 4 9 15 uxor ruri est tua, quam dudum dixeras te odisse aeque atque angues, id Merc 4, 4, 20 sq quid enim odisset Clodium Milo, Cic Mil 13, 35 aliquem acerbe et penitus, id Clu 61, 171 lucemque odit, Ov M 2 383 vitam id. ib 7, 583. scelus est odisse parentem, id ib 10, 314· qui hominem odit Tert Anim 10 semper eos osi sunt, C Gracch ap Paul ex Fest p 201 Müll quas (partes) Pompeius odivit, M Anton ap Cic Phil 13, 19, 42 —(β) With *inf* inimicos semper osa sum obtuerier, Plaut Am 3 2, 19 peccare, Hor Ep 1, 16, 52, cf id C 2 16 26 —(γ) *Absol* oderint dum metuant, Att ap Cic Off 1, 28, 97 (Trag Rel p 136 Rib), cf Tiber ap Suet Tib 59 ita amare oportere, ut si aliquando esset osurus Cic Lael. 16, 59, id Imp Pomp 15, 43 neque studere neque odisse, Sall C 51, 13 furialiter, Ov F 3, 637. sic objurgans, quasi oderint Quint 2, 2, 7, 2, 37 al —**II.** Transf, in gen, *to dislike, to be displeased* or *vexed at* any thing illud rus, Ter Ad 4, 1, 7· Persicos apparatus Hor C 1 38, 1 odi cum cera vacat, Ov Am 1, 11, 20 —Of subjects not personal ruta odit hiemem et umorem ac fimum, Plin 19, 8, 45 § 156—Esp se odisse, *to be ill at ease, discontented*, Plaut Bacch 3, 3, 13, Juv 7, 35 —*Pass* oditur ergo in hominibus innocuis etiam nomen innocuum, Tert Apol 3 si de mundo non essemus, odiremur a mundo, Hier Ep 43 n 2 (but in class Lat the *pass* of odi is odio esse, v odium)

‡ **ŏdiātus,** a, um, *adj* [odium] *hated, hateful* odiosus odietus (odiatus), inodiatus, perodiatus, Not Tir p 77

ŏdĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [odi], *that deserves to be hated, hateful, odious* (ante and post class), Poet ap Prisc p 709 P. improbitate ita odibilis, ut etc., Lampr Heliog 18; Ambros Ep 33, 1 superbia, Vulg Ecclus 10 7 qui procax est, id ib 20, 5 vita, id 2 Macc 6, 19 Deo, id Rom 1, 30

Ōdīcē, es, *f*, = Ὠιδική, *one of the Hours*, Hyg Fab 183

† **ōdĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = ᾠδικός, *of* or *belonging to song, odic*, in prosody, Mart Vict p 2501 P

‡ **ŏdiĕtas,** ātis v ‡ odiatus

ŏdīnŏlytes, ae, *m* [ὠδινολύτης, from ὠδίν and λύω] *he who* or *that which alleviates the pangs of childbirth* (epithet of the fish called mora Plin 32, 1, 1, § 6)

‡ **ŏdĭo,** v odi *init*

ŏdĭōsē, *adv*, v odiosus *fin*.

* **ŏdĭōsĭcus,** a um, *adj* [odiosus] a comically formed word for odiosus, Plaut. Capt 1, 1, 19

ŏdĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [odium] *hateful, odious, vexatious, offensive, unpleasant disagreeable, annoying, troublesome etc* (class., syn invisus, offensus) **I.** Of persons odiosus mihi es, Plaut Ps 1, 1, 28 infestum et odiosum esse alicui, id Truc 1, 1, 65, Lucr 4, 1165 senex, Ov R Am 471 —**II.** Of things dona odiosa ingrataque, Plaut. Truc 4, 1, 7. odiosa et inepta amatio, id Rud 4, 5, 14 motus odiosiores, Cic Off 1, 36, 130 verbum, id Or 8, 25 odiosissima natio, Phaedr 2, 5, 4 cupidis rerum talium odiosum fortasse et molestum est carere, *it is vexatious, unpleasant*, Cic. Sen 14, 47, id Phil 1 11, 27 —Hence, *adv* **ŏdĭōsē,** *in a hateful manner, odiously, vexatiously* · facere, Plaut Bacch 4, 9, 139. dicere, Cic Brut 82 284, Ter Ad 4, 2, 49, Cic de Or 2, 65, 262 —*Sup* . odiosissime, Aug de Dono Persev 61

Ŏdītes, ae, *m* **I.** *The name of a Centaur*, Ov M 12, 457 —**II.** *Another proper name*, Ov. M 5, 97

1. ŏdĭum, ii, *n* [odi] (syn simultas, inimicitia) **I.** Lit, *hatred, grudge ill will, animosity, enmity, aversion* · odium (est) ira inveterata, Cic. Tusc 4, 9, 21. in odium alicujus irruere, *to become hated by him, to incur his hatred*, Cic Verr 1, 12, 35 non publico modo sed privato etiam odio invisus atque infestus Romanis Liv 36, 39 15 —Odio alicui esse as *pass* of odi (cf odi *fin*) quod viro esse odio videas, tute tibi odio habeas, *to be hateful, displeasing to*, Plaut Men 1, 2, 2 odi odioque sum Romanis, Liv 35, 19, 5 quid faceres, si quis docuisset te ut sic odio esses mihi? Plaut Trin 2, 1, 6 pervenire in odium Graeciae *to incur*, Nep Lys 1, 3 omnibus odio venire, *to become hated*, Plin 28, 8, 27, § 106 odium est mihi cum aliquo, *I am at enmity with him*, Cic. Prov Cons 10, 24· esse odio civitati, *to be hateful to*, id Fam 12, 10, 3 huic odio nemus est Ov M 2 438· tibi est odio mea fistula, Verg E 8, 33 quo sit in odio status rerum, Cic Att 2, 22, 1 esse alicui in odio, *to be hated by*, id ib 2, 21, 1 magno odio in aliquem ferri, *to be greatly imbittered against*, Nep Att. 10, 4, Liv 41, 23, 11 alicujus subire, *to incur one's hatred*, Cic Att 11, 17, 2 gerere adversus aliquem *to bear*, Plin 8, 18, 26, § 68 quaerere, Ov M 13, 756, Sall J 3, 3: movere, *to excite*, Ov Am 3, 11, 43 saturare, *to sate satisfy*, Cic. Vatin 3, 6 magnum odium Pompeii suscepistis, *have brought upon yourselves, have incurred*, id. Att 6, 1, 25 struere, *to cause, raise, excite*, id de Or 2, 51, 208 concitare, id Inv 1, 53, 100: exercere, Ov M 9, 275, 5, 245 placare, *to appease*, Cic Dom 17, 44: restinguere, id. Rab Post 6, 13 —With *obj gen* · magnum me cujuspiam rei odium cepit, *I have conceived a great aversion for*, Cic Phil 2, 36, 91 suscipere odium erga aliquem, Nep Dat 10 3 odio habere (post class.), *to hate*, Vulg Johan 15, 25 et saep odium jejunum, *on an empty stomach*, Juv 15, 51 —**2.** Of inanim things odium raphanis cum vite maximum refugitque juxta satos, *aversion, antipathy*, Plin 19, 5, 26, § 187; 2, 103, 106, § 225 quercus et olea tam pertinaci odio dissident id. 24, 1, 1, § 1 —**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen, the object of hatred, hence *an offence, annoyance, disgust*, said of persons or things optume odio's, *you are an offence to me, I cannot bear you*, Plaut Truc. 1, 2 23 deorum odium atque hominum id Rud 2, 2 13 populi odium, id. Mil 3, 3, 48 Antonius, insigne odium omnium hominum vel deorum, Cic Phil 14 3, 8 omnium populorum, Just 11, 3, 10 neque agri, neque urbis odium me umquam percipit *disgust*, Ter Eun. 5 5, 2 —**B.** As a quality, *offensive conduct* or *language, importunity, insolence, vexatiousness* cum horas tres fere dixisset, odio et strepitu senatus coactus est aliquando perorare *by the disgust they expressed*, Cic Att 4, 2, 4: tundendo atque odio denique effecit senex *by his tiresome, incessant preaching*, Ter Hec 1 2 48 cum tuo istoc odio *with your hateful perverse conduct*, id ib 1 2 59, cf Plaut As 2, 4, 40, 5, 2, 71 odio qui possit vincere regem, *in insolence*, Hor S 1, 7, 6

2. ŏdĭum, ii, *n*, i q odeum q v

ōdo, onis, v 2. udo

Ŏdŏmantes, um or **Ŏdŏmanti,** ōrum, *m*, = Ὀδόμαντες, *a people of Thrace, on the Strymon*, Plin 4, 11, 18, § 40 —Hence, **II. Ŏdŏmantĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Odomantes*, Liv 45, 4

† **ŏdontītis,** ĭdis, *f*, = ὀδοντῖτις, *a plant good for the toothache, tooth wort*, Plin 27. 12, 84 § 108

† **ŏdontŏtyrannus,** i, *m*., = ὀδοντοτύραννος (tooth tyrant), *the name of an animal*, Jul Val Res Gest. Alex M 3, 33

ŏdor (old form **ŏdos,** like arbos, labos, etc, Plaut Capt. 4, 2, 35, id Ps. 3, 2, 52; Sall J 44, 4), oris, *m* [root od, Gr ὄζω, ὄδωδα, ὀδμή, whence oleo, olfacio], *a smell, scent, odor* (class, cf fragrantia) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. omnis odor ad supera fertur, Cic. N. D 2, 56, 141 odorem avide trahere naribus, Phaedr 3, 1, 3 florum, Cic Sen 17, 59 —**B.** In partic **1.** *A pleasant odor, perfume*, concr, *perfumery, essences, spices* (syn odoramenta) — So mostly in *plur* · sternite lectos, incendite odores, Plaut Men 2, 2, 4 incendere odores Cic Tusc 3, 18, 43, id. Verr 2, 4, 35, § 77, 2, 5 56, § 146 croceos odores Tmolus mittit, Verg G 1, 56 perfusus liquidis odoribus, *perfumed waters, ointments, balsams*, Hor C 1, 5, 2, id Ep 2, 1, 269 corpus differtum odoribus conditur, Tac. A 16, 6 —*Sing*, Plaut. Mil 2, 5, 2 fragrans Assyrio odore domus, Cat 68, 144 ara Fumat odore, *incense*, Hor C 3, 18 7 —**2.** *A disagreeable smell; a stench, stink* (syn nidor, faetor) putidus odor ibi saepe ex sulfure et alumine Varr L L 5, § 25 Müll cum odos aut pabuli egestas locum mutare subegerat Sall J 44, 4 camera odore foeda, id. C 55 4 ingratos odores, Ov M 2, 626 gravis, Verg G 4, 49 taeter, Caes B C 3, 49, Verg A 3, 228 malus Hor Epod 12, 8 intolerabili foeditatis odore, Cic. N. D 2, 40, 127 offensus putrefacti cerebri odore, Suet. Calig 27 *fin* ignis, Vulg Dan 3, 94 —**II.** Trop, *a scent, inkling hint, presentiment, suggestion* odor suspicionis, Cic Clu 27, 73 legum, id Verr 2, 5, 61, § 160 hominum furta odore persequi, id ib 2, 4, 24, § 53 res fluit ad interregnum, et est non nullos odor dictaturae, id Att. 4, 18, 3 B and K (al 4 16, 11) lucri bonus est odor, Juv 14, 204, cf Christi bonus odor sumus Deo in iis Vulg 2 Cor 2, 15 urbanitatis, *a tincture of politeness*, Cic de Or 3, 40, 161

ŏdōrābĭlis, e [odoror], *perceptible by smell*, Ambros Noe, 15, 22

ŏdōrāmen, inis, *n* [odoro] *a perfume, spice, balsam* (post class), Macr S 1 praef

ŏdōrāmentum, i, *n* [id], *an odoriferous substance, a perfume, spice, balsam* (post Aug), Col 11, 2 pretiosiora, Plin 15, 7, 7, § 29 STATVTA EX IIS, etc, Inscr Orell 4413 phialae plenae odoramentorum, Vulg Apoc 5, 8.

ŏdōrārĭus, a, um, *adj* [odor], *of* or *for perfuming* (post Aug) odoraria myrrha Plin 12, 16, 35, § 70 MAGISTER, *a vender* or *preparer of spices*, Inscr Rhein cl 11, n 81, cf odorarius, ἀρωματοπώλης, Gloss Phil

ŏdōrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [odoror] **I.** Lit, *a smelling, smell* (very rare)· qualis est haec aurium delectatio, tales sunt oculorum et tactionum et odorationum et saporum, Cic Tusc. 4, 9, 20 —**II.** Transf, *the smell, the sense of smelling* odoratio in duas nares a summo artifice divisa est, Lact Opif D 10

ŏdōrātīvus, a, um, *adj* [odoro] *fragrant odoriferous* (post class) semen, App Herb 79

1. ŏdōrātus, a, um, *P a*, from odoro

2. ŏdōrātus, us *m* [odoror] *a smelling, smell* **I.** Lit (class) eorum jucundus non gustatus solum sed odoratus etiam, et spectatus, Cic. N D 2, 63, 158 —**II.** Transf **A.** *The sense of smell* nihil necesse est de gustatu et odoratu loqui Cic Ac 2, 7, 20 insecta habent oculos, aliqua et odoratum Plin 11, 4 3, § 10 —**B.** *A smell, scent odor* which a thing gives out, Plin 25 13 95 § 161

ŏdōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [odor fero] *bringing* or *spreading odors fragrant, odoriferous* (poet and in post Aug prose) **I.** Lit panacea Verg A 12 419 flores, Sil 16 309 —**B.** *Producing perfumes* or *spices* · gens odorifera, i e Persae, Ov M 4, 209 Arabia, Plin. 5, 11, 12, § 65 —**II.** Trop, *sweet flattering, precious* non habemus ista odorifera, Sen Ep 33 2 fructus sanctae religionis, Ambros Spirit Sanct 2, 5, 40.

ŏdōrĭfĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [odor-facio], *made to emit pleasant odor*, Ambros. Ep. 8, 64.

* **ŏdōrĭsĕquus**, a, um, *adj.* [odor-sequor], *that follows the scent* (of a trail): canes, Liv. Andron. ap. Ter. Metr. p. 2426 P.; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 4, 132.

ŏdōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [odor], *to give a smell* or *fragrance to, to perfume* a thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: oleo, fragro): odorant aëra fumis, Ov. M. 15, 734: mella, Col. 9, 4, 4: caelum sulfure, Avien. Arat. 1430.—Hence, **ŏdōrātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *that has a smell, that emits an odor*; esp., *sweet-smelling, fragrant:* quid tibi odorato referam sudantia ligno Balsama? Verg. G. 2, 119: cedrus, id. A. 7, 13: pabula, Col. 8, 17, 1: capilli, Hor. C. 3, 20, 14: comae, Ov. A. A. 2, 734: nectare odorato spargit corpus, id. M. 4, 250: odoratis ignibus, id. ib. 15, 574: Indi, *in whose country sweet-smelling spices grow*, Sil. 17, 658: Armenii, Tib. 1, 5, 36: dux, *the prince of the Parthians or Assyrians, who border on Arabia*, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 64.—*Comp.:* vina mustis odoratiora, Plin. 21, 7, 18, § 35.—*Sup.:* odoratissimi flores, Plin. 28, 8, 28, § 108.

ŏdōror, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [id.], *to smell at, examine by smelling* (cf. olfacio). **I.** Lit.: pallam, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 55.—**B.** Transf., *to smell out, detect by the scent; to scent:* ibo odorans, quasi canis venaticus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 113: cibum, Hor. Epod. 6, 10: hominem, Col. 6, 2: vultures sagacius odorantur, Plin. 10, 69, 88, § 191: bellum, Vulg. Job, 39, 25.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To aspire to, aim at* a thing, in a contemptuous sense; *to snuff*, as a dog: quos odorari hunc decemviratum suspicamini, Cic. Agr. 2, 24, 65.—**B.** *To search out, trace out, investigate:* odorabantur omnia et pervestigabant, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 13, § 31: quid sentiant, id. de Or. 2, 44, 186: quid futurum sit, id. Att. 14, 22, 1: soles enim tu haec festive odorari, id. ib. 4, 14, 2: pecuniam, id. Clu. 30, 82: tu velim ex Fabio odorere, id. Att. 4, 8, 4: sagacius, id. ib. 6, 4, 3: odorandi vias occultas sagax, Amm. 14, 5, 6.—**C.** *To get an inkling* or *smattering of* any thing: odoratus philosophiam, Tac. Or. 19, 3: veritatem leviter, Lact. 7, 1, 11.

ŏdōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *emitting a scent* or *odor, odorous* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose for odoratus). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Sweet-smelling, fragrant:* flos, Ov. M. 9, 87: arbor, i. e. myrrha, id. A. A. 1, 287: res, Varr. L. L. 6, § 83 Müll. dub.—*Comp.:* odorius, Plin. 20, 17, 69, § 177.—*Sup.:* nardum Syriacum odorissimum, Isid. 17, 9, 3.—**B.** *Ill-smelling, stinking* (post-class.): lumen odorum Sulfure, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 324. **II.** Transf., *that tracks by the smell, keen-scented:* odora canum vis (=copia odororum canum), *pack of sharp-scented hounds*, Verg. A. 4, 132.

ŏdos, *v.* odor *init.*

Odrȳsae, ārum, *m.*, = Ὀδρύσαι, *a people of Thrace, on the Hebrus*, now *Rumili*, Liv. 39, 53; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40.—Written **Odrūsae**, Tac. A. 3, 38.—Hence, **II. Odrȳsĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Odrysian*, poet. for *Thracian:* rex, Ov. M. 6, 490: tyrannus, i. e. *Tereus*, id. R. Am. 459: dux, i. e. *Rhesus*, id. A. A. 2, 130: domus, i. e. *of Tereus, king of Thrace*, Sen. Thyest. 273: carmen, *of Orpheus*, Val. Fl. 5, 440.—*Subst.:* **Odrȳsĭus**, ii, *m.*, *the Odrysian, Thracian*, i. e. *Orpheus*, Val. Fl. 5, 100.—In *plur.:* **Odrȳsii**, ōrum, *m.*, *Odrysians, Thracians*, Ov. P. 1, 8, 15.

ŏdȳnŏlȳtes, *v.* odinolytes.

Ŏdyssēa, ae, *f.*, = Ὀδύσσεια. **I.** *The Odyssey of Homer*, Ov. Tr. 2, 375.—*Gr. acc.* Odyssian, Varr. Sat. Men. 11, 14; Petr. 29, 4.—**II.** *A poem of Livius Andronicus*, Cic. Brut. 18, 71; Gell. 3, 16, 11.—**Odysseae portus** (Ὀδυσσεία ἄκρα, Ptol.), *a promontory at the southern extremity of Sicily*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 87.

Oea, ae, *f.*, *a town of Africa*, now *Tripolis*, Mela, 1, 7, 5; Sil. 3, 257; App. Mag. 17.—Hence, **II. Oeensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Œa:* civitas Oeensis, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 27; cf. Sil. 3, 257.—*Plur. subst.:* **Oeenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Œa*, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 38; Tac. H. 4, 50.

Oeăgrus, i, *m.*, = Οἴαγρος, *a king of Thrace, the father of Orpheus*, Ov. Ib. 484; Hyg. Fab. 14.—Hence, **II. Oeăgrĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Οἰάγριος, *Œagrian*, poet. for *Thracian:* Oeagrius Hebrus, Verg. G. 4, 524: Haemus, *where Orpheus was torn in pieces*, Ov. M. 2, 219: dulcius Oeagrios pulsabat pectine nervos, *played on the cithara like Orpheus*, Sil. 4, 463.

Oeanthē, ēs, *f.*, *a city of the Ozolian Locrians*, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 7.—Called **Oeanthia**, Mela, 2, 3.

Oebălĭa, ae, *f.*, = Οἰβαλία, *another name for Tarentum*, Verg. G. 4, 125; cf. Hor. C. 2, 6, 12; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 99.

Oebălus, i, *m.*, = Οἴβαλος, *a king of Sparta, the father of Tyndarus and grandfather of Helen, under whose guidance the Parthenians went to Lower Italy and founded Tarentum*, Hyg. Fab. 78.—**II.** *A king of Caprea, son of Telon*, Verg. A. 7, 734.—Hence, **A. Oebălĭdes**, ae, *m.*, = Οἰβαλίδης, *a male descendant of Œbalus, an Œbalide, Spartan:* Oebalides puer, i. e. *Hyacinthus*, Ov. Ib. 590: Laberis, Oebalide, i. e. Hyacinthe, id. M. 10, 196: Oebalides, i. e. *Pollux*, Val. Fl. 4, 293.—In *plur.:* **Oebălĭdae**, ārum, *m.*, *Castor and Pollux*, Ov. F. 5, 705.—**B. Oebălis**, idis, *f. adj.* **1.** *Of* or *belonging to Œbalus, Œbalian, Spartan:* applicor in terras, Oebali nympha, tuas, i. e. *Helen*, Ov. H. 16, 126.—**2.** *Italian, Roman:* Oebalides matres, Ov. F. 3, 230.—**C. Oebălĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Οἰβάλιος. **1.** *Of* or *belonging to Œbalus, Œbalian, Spartan:* Oebalii fratres, i. e. *Castor and Pollux*, Stat. S. 3, 2, 9: alumnus, i. e. *Pollux*, Val. Fl. 1, 422: manus, *of Castor*, id. ib. 6, 220: puer, i. e. *Hyacinthus*, Mart. 14, 173, 2: vulnus, *of Hyacinthus*, Ov. M. 13, 396: paelex, *Helen*, id. R. Am. 458: amores, *of Helen*, Stat. S. 2, 6, 27: magister, *Pollux*, Stat. Th. 6, 822.—**2.** *Sabine*, Ov. F. 1, 260.

Oechălĭa, ae, *f.*, = Οἰχαλία, *the name of several cities.* **I.** *In Eubœa*, Verg. A. 8, 291; Ov. H. 9, 1; Hyg. Fab. 35.—**II.** *In Messenia*, Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15.—Hence, **III. Oechălis**, idis, *f.*, = Οἰχαλίς, *a female Œchalian*, Ov. M. 9, 331.

Oecleus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Οἰκλεύς, *the father of Amphiarāus, and grandfather of Alcmæon*, Hyg. Fab. 128.—Hence, **II. Oeclīdes**, ae, *m.*, = Οἰκλείδης, *the son of Œcleus*, i. e. *Amphiarāus*, Ov. M. 8, 317.

Oeclus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Centaur*, Ov. M. 12, 450.

† **oecŏnŏmĭa**, ae, *f.*, = οἰκονομία, *the management of household affairs, domestic economy;* hence, *a proper division, arrangement, economy* (of an oration, a play, etc.; post-Aug.; written as Greek, Cic. Ac. 6, 1, 1; 6, 1, 11): Hermogenes judicium, partitionem, ordinem, quaeque elocutionis sunt, subicit oeconomiae, quae, Graece appellata ex curā rerum domesticarum et hic per abusionem posita, nomine Latino caret, Quint. 3, 3, 9; 1, 8, 9.

† **oecŏnŏmĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = οἰκονομικός. **I.** *Of* or *relating to domestic economy; subst.:* **oecŏnŏmĭcus**, i, *m.*, *a work of Xenophon on domestic economy:* in eo libro, qui Oeconomicus inscribitur, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 87; Gell. 15, 5, 8.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to a proper* (oratorical) *division* or *arrangement; orderly, methodical:* oeconomica totius causae dispositio, Quint. 7, 10, 11.

† **oecŏnŏmus**, i, *m.*, = οἰκονόμος, *a housekeeper, steward, overseer* (post-class. for dispensator rei familiaris; cf. vilicus), Cod. Just. 1, 3, 33; Cod. Th. 9, 45, 3; Hier. Ep. 22, 18, § 35.

‡† **oecūmĕnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = οἰκουμενικός, *of* or *belonging to the whole inhabited world, œcumenical* (post-class.), Eckhel. D. N. t. 3, p. 336; so id. ib. p. 372.

† **oecus**, i, *m.*, = οἶκος, *a room* in a house; *a hall, saloon* (only in Vitr. and Plin.): oeci magni, in quibus matresfamiliarum cum lanificis habent sessiones, Vitr. 6, 10; Plin. 36, 25, 60, § 184; cf. Becker's Gallus, 2, p. 189 (2d ed.).

Oedĭpus, ŏdis and i (*gen.* Oedipŏdis, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 3; *acc.* Oedipum, id. Sen. 7, 22; id. Fat. 13, 30; *abl.* Oedipŏde, id. ib. 14, 33; Stat. Th. 7, 513: Oedipo, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 34; *plur. acc.* Oedipodas, Mart. 9, 26, 10), *m.*, = Οἰδίπους. **I.** *A king of Thebes, the son of Laius and Jocasta.* He unwittingly killed his father; he solved the riddle of the Sphinx, and unknowingly married his own mother, who had by him Eteocles, Polyneices, Ismene, and Antigone; when the incest was discovered, he put out his own eyes, and wandered forth to Athens, where a temple was afterwards dedicated to him, Hyg. Fab. 66; 67; 242; Serv. Verg. A. 4, 470; 6, 609; Sen. Oedip.; Cic. Fat. 13, sq.; Varr. Sat. Men. 62, 1.—Prov. for *a solver of enigmas:* isti orationi Oedipo Opus conjectore est, qui Sphingi interpres fuit, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 34: Davus sum, non Oedipus, *I am no Œdipus* (that can solve all riddles), Ter. And. 1, 2, 23.—Hence, **A. Oedĭpŏdes**, ae, *m.*, = Οἰδιπόδης, a collat. form for Oedipus, Claud. ap. Eutr. 1, 289: impii Oedipodae nuptiales faces, Sen. Herc. Fur. 496; Stat. Th. 1, 48; 163; *abl.* Oedipoda, Sen. Oedip. 942.—**B. Oedĭpŏdĭa**, ae, *f.*, = Οἰδιποδία, *a fountain in Bœotia, named after Œdipus*, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 25.—**C. Oedĭpŏdĭŏnĭdes**, ae, *m.*, *the son of Œdipus;* of *Polyneices*, Stat. Th. 1, 313: Oedipodionidae fratres, i. e. *Eteocles and Polyneices*, Aus. Epigr. 139; cf. Stat. Th. 7, 216.—**D. Oedĭpŏdĭōnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Οἰδιποδιόνιος, *of* or *belonging to Œdipus, Theban*, Ov. M. 15, 429; Luc. 8, 407 (where others read Oedipodionidas, from Oedipodionis, idis, *f.*): ales, i. e. *Sphinx*, Stat. Th. 2, 505: fratres, id. ib. 10, 801.—**II.** Oedipus Coloneus, *the title of a tragedy of Sophocles*, Gr. Οἰδίπους ἐπὶ Κολωνῷ, Cic. Sen. 7, 22; Val. Max. 8, 7, *ext.* 12; *and of a tragedy of Cæsar*, Suet. Caes. 56 *ext.*

Oeensis, e, *v.* Oea.

† **oenanthē**, ēs, *f.*, = οἰνάνθη. **I.** *The grape of the wild vine*, Plin. 12, 28, 61, § 132.—**II.** *A thorny plant, pimpinella-like dropwort:* Oenanthe pimpinelloides, Linn.; Plin. 21, 24, 95, § 167.—**III.** *A bird, called also* parra, Plin. 10, 29, 45, § 87.—**IV.** *Œnanthe, mother of Ptolemy Epiphanes*, Just. 30, 3, 3.

† **oenanthĭnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = οἰνάνθινος, *made from the grape of the wild vine:* vinum, Plin. 14, 16, 18, § 98: oleum, id. 15, 7, 7, § 29: unguentum, id. 13, 1, 2, § 5.

oenanthĭum, ii, *n.* (sc. oleum, unguentum), *an ointment made from the grape of the wild vine*, Lampr. Heliog. 23.

1. Oeneus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Οἰνεύς, *a king of Ætolia* or *Calydon, the husband of Althæa, and father of Meleager, Tydeus, Dejanira, Gorgo*, etc., Ov. M. 8, 281 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 172; Stat. Th. 2, 165; 586; Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 8, 20.—Hence, **A. Oenēis**, idis, *f.*, = Οἰνηΐς, *the daughter of Œneus*, i. e. *Dejanira*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 583.—**B. Oenēĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Οἰνήϊος, *Œnean:* Oeneius heros, i. e. *Tydeus*, Stat. Th. 5, 661.—**C. Oenēus** (trisyl.), a, um, *adj.*, = Οἰνήιος, *Œnean:* Oeneos per agros, i. e. *of Calydon* or *Ætolia*, Ov. M. 8, 281.—**D. Oenīdes**, ae, *m.*, = Οἰνείδης, *a male descendant of Œneus:* at manus Oenidae variat, i. e. *Meleager*, Ov. M. 8, 414; Val. Fl. 3, 690: et generum Oeniden, Appule Daune, tuum, i. e. *Diomedes, son of Tydeus*, Ov. F. 4, 76; cf. id. M. 14, 512.

2. Oenēus, a, um, *v.* 1. Oeneus, C.

Oenĭădae, ārum, *m.*, = Οἰνιάδαι, *a people of Acarnania*, Liv. 38, 11; 26, 24 sq.

Oenīdes, ae, *v.* 1. Oeneus, D.

‡ **oenĭgĕnos**, unigenitos, Paul. ex Fest. p. 195 Müll.

(**oenŏbrĕches**, = οἰνοβρεχής, a read. for onobrychis, q. v., Plin. 24, 16, 98, § 155.)

† **oenŏcoctus**, a, um, *adj.* [vox hybr., from οἶνος-coctus], *stewed in wine* (post-Aug.): vituli, Petr. S. 47: gallus, id. ib. 74: porcellus, Apic. 8, 7 (al. oenogaratus).

* **oenŏgărātus**, a, um, *adj.* [oenogarum], *cooked with wine-sauce:* porcellus, Apic. 8, 7 (al. oenococtus).

† **oenŏgărum**, i, *n.*, = οἰνόγαρον, *wine-sauce*, Apic. 1, 31.

Oenŏmăus, i, *m.*, = Οἰνόμαος, *a king of Elis and Pisa, the father of Hippodamia, grandfather of Atreus and Thyestes, and father-in-law of Pelops*, Hyg. Fab. 8, 4; 250; Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Trag. v. 398 Vahl.); Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4; Stat. Th. 1, 274.—**II.** *The title of a tragedy of Attius:* Oeno-

mao tuo nihil utor, Cic Fam 9, 16, 4, cf id ib § 7

† **oenŏ-mĕli,** itos (**oenŏmĕlum,** Isid 20, 3, 11), *n.*, = οἰνόμελι, *wine honey, a kind of mead* Dig 33, 6, 9, cf Pall. 11, 17 *init*

Oenōnē, ēs, *f*, = Οἰνώνη **I.** *A Phrygian nymph, the daughter of Cebren beloved by Paris, but afterwards deserted by him*, Ov H. 5, Dict. Cret. 3, 21, Suet Dom 10 — **II.** *Another name for the island of Ægina*, Plin 4, 12, 19, § 57

‡ **oenŏphŏrium,** ii, *n*, = οἰνοφόριον, *a wine basket* Paul Sent. 3, 6, 90

† **oenŏ-phŏrum,** i, *n*, or **-us,** i, *m*, = οἰνοφόρος, *a wine holder, wine basket of unknown shape*, Lucil ap Non 173, 16, Mart 6, 88, Hor S 1, 6, 109, Juv 6, 426, 7, 11, Pers 5, 140, Mart 6, 89, cf Becker's Gallus, 3, p 233 (2d ed.)

† **Oenŏ-phŏrus,** i, *f*, = Οἰνοφόρος, *the wine carrier*, a female statue of Praxiteles, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 69

Oenŏpĭa, ae, *f*, = Οἰνοπία, *another name for the island of Ægina*, Ov M 7, 472 and 473 Jahn *N cr* — Hence, **II. Oenŏpĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *of or belonging to Œnopia, Œnopian* muri, Ov M 7, 490

Oenŏpĭon, onis, *m*, = Οἰνοπίων, *a king of Chios, the father of Merope*, Cic. Arat 673, Germ Arat 656, Avien Ar 1182

Oenŏpĭus, a, um, v Oenopia, II

† **oenŏ-pōlium,** i, *n*, = οἰνοπώλειον, *a wine shop, vintry*, Plaut As 1, 3, 48

† **oenŏthēra,** ae, *f*, or **oenŏthēris,** idis, *f*, = οἰνοθήρα or οἰνοθηρίς (also **ŏnŏthēra, onŏthūris**), *a plant, the juice of which, drunk in wine, produces sleep* onothera, sive onear, hilaritatem afferens in vino, Plin 26, 11, 69, § 111, *acc* onothurim, id 24, 17 102, § 167, 26, 14, 87, § 146

Oenōtrĭa, ae, *f*, = Οἰνωτρία **I.** Lit, *the extreme south eastern part of Italy* in the oldest geography of that country (afterwards the territory of the Bruttians and Lucanians) Oenotria dicta est vel a vino optimo, quod in Italia nascitur, vel ut Varro dicit ab Oenotro rege Sabinorum Alii Itali fratrem Oenotrum tradunt ex Arcadiā in Italiam venisse cum Pelasgis et eam sibi cognominem fuisse, Serv Verg A 1, 532 — **II.** Transf, poet, *Italy*, in gen, Claud. 1 Cons Stil 2, 262, so id. ib 146 — Hence, **A. Oenōtrĭdes,** um, *f.*, *islands near Velia*, Plin 3, 7, 13, § 85 — **B. Oenōtrĭus,** a, um, *adj*, = Οἰνώτριος, *Œnotrian*, poet for *Italian, Roman*: Oenotria tellus, Verg A 7, 85 jura, Sil 1, 2 tecta, id 13, 713 — **C. Oenōtrus,** a, um, *adj*, = Oenotrius Oenotri coluere viri Verg A 1, 532 terrae, Sil 9, 473. orae, id 8, 221. fines, id 13 51

1. oenus, a, um, an ancient form for unus, q v

2. Oenūs, acc unta, *m*, *a river in Laconia which flows into the Eurotas, now the Kelefina*, Liv 34, 28, 1.

1. Oenūsa, ae, *f*, *an island near Chios*, Plin 5, 31, 38, § 137, Mela, 2, 7

2. Oenūsae, arum, *f*, *three islands near Messenia*, Plin 4, 12, 19, § 55

Oeŏnae, arum, *f*, *fabulous islands in the north of Europe* in quis ovis avium et avenis incolae vivant, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 94

† **oeōnistĭcē,** ēs, *f*, = οἰωνιστική, *the divination of the augurs, augury* (post-class), Mart Cap 9, § 894

† **oestrus,** i, *m*, = οἶστρος **I.** Lit., *a gad fly, horse fly, breese* (pure Lat asilus) volitans, cui nomen asilo Romanum est, oestrum Graii vertere vocantes Verg G 3, 148 nascuntur in extremis favis apes grandiores, quae ceteras fugant oestrus vocatur hoc malum, Plin 11, 16 16 § 47 — **II.** Transf, *frenzy* of a prophet or poet, *inspiration, enthusiasm* (in post Aug poets), Stat. Th 1, 32, Nemes. Cyneg 3, Juv 4, 123, cf oestrum furor Graeco vocabulo, Paul. ex Fest. p 195 Müll

oesus, an ancient form for usus, q v

Oesȳma, ae *f*, *a city in Italy*, Liv 44, 26

† **oesȳpum,** i, *n.*, = οἴσυπος, *the greasy sweat and dirt of unwashed wool*, Plin 29, 2, 10, § 35, cf id. 29, 6, 36 § 112 30 4, 10 § 28.— Used as a cosmetic by the Roman ladies, Ov A. A. 3, 213, id R Am 354

Oeta, ae, or **Oetē,** ēs, *f*, = Οἴτη, *the mountain range between Thessaly and Ætolia, where Hercules ascended the funeral pile, now Katavothron*, Plin. 4, 7, 13, § 28, Liv 36, 15, Luc 8, 800, Sen Herc. Oet 862, Cic Tusc 2, 7, 19, Ov M 9, 165, 204, 230, id. H 9, 147, Verg Cul 201 — Prov tibi deserit Hesperus Oeten, *your wish is gratified*, Verg E 8, 30 — Hence, **II. Oetaeus,** a, um, *adj*, *of or belonging to Œta* in monte Oetaeo, Att ap Cic. N D 3, 16, 41 juga, Prop 1, 13, 24 deus i e *Hercules*, id 4, 1, 32. robur, Luc. 7, 807, also *absol* Oetaeus, Ov Ib 349

‡ **oetor,** 3, an old form for utor, q v

† **oetum,** i, *n*, = οἶτον, *an Egyptian plant, otherwise unknown*, Plin 21, 15, 52, § 88

1. ŏfella, ae, *f dim* [offa], *a bite, bit, mouthful, morsel* (post Aug) **I.** Lit, Juv 11, 142, Mart 10, 48, 15, 14, 221, 1, Prud στεφ 10, 383 — **II.** Transf, *a little piece* or *bit*, Ser Samm 46, 840

2. Ofella, ae, *m*, *a Roman surname* Q Lucretius Ofella, Cic Brut. 48, 178, Liv Ep 86, 88, Vell 2, 27, 5

Ŏfellus, i, *m*, *a Stoic*, Hor S 2, 2, 2

offa, ae, *f* **I.** Lit, *a bite, bit, morsel*, esp *a little ball or pellet* made of flour antiqui offam vocabant abscisum globi formā, ut manu glomeratam pultem, Paul ex Fest. s v poenitam offam, p 242 Müll. offam eripere alicui, Enn ap Plin 18, 8, 19, § 84 (Enn p 181 Vahl), Varr R R 3, 5 offam obicit, Verg A 6, 420. pultis Cic Div 2, 35, 73 — Prov inter os et offam, = Engl *between the cup and the lip*, Cato ap Gell 13, 18 (17), 1, cf, vetus est proverbium inter os et offam, idem significans quod Graecus ille παροιμιώδης versus Πολλὰ μεταξὺ πέλει κύλικος καὶ χείλεος ἄκρου, Apollin ap Gell 1 1 § 3 — **II.** Transf, in gen **A.** *A piece, lump, mass* aufer illam offam porcinam, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 165 Ritschl *N cr* offa porcina cum cauda in cenis puris offa penita vocatur, Paul ex Fest s v penem, p 230 Müll gummi in offas convolutum, Plin. 12, 9, 19, § 35 — **B.** *A swelling*, Juv 16, 11 — **C.** *A shapeless mass, untimely birth, abortion*, Juv 2, 33 quantas robusti carminis offas Ingeris? Pers 5, 5, Plin. 9, 48, 72 § 155

offarcīnātus (obf-), a, um, *Part* [ob farcino] *stuffed or crammed full, loaded* (eccl Lat), with *abl.*, Tert adv Marc 4, 24

‡ **offārius,** a, um, *adj* [offa], *dealing with morsels* cocus, *a maker of minced meat* (post class.), Isid Orig 20, 2

offātim, *adv* [id] *in bits by bits* or *little pieces* (ante and post class.): jam hercle ego te hic hac (machaera) offatim conficiam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 52, Isid. Orig 20, 2

offăvĕo, ēre, *v n* [ob faveo], *to meet with applause*, Cypr Ep 1

offectio, onis, *f* [officio], *a staining, coloring, dyeing* (post class.), Arn 5, 164.

‡ **offectōres** colorum infectores, Paul ex Fest p 192 Müll, cf infectores qui alienum colorem in lanam coiciunt offectores, qui proprio colori novum officiunt, id ib p 112 Müll

1. offectus, a um, *Part*, from officio

2. offectus, ūs, *m* [officio], *a bewitching, a charm* (poet), Grat Cyn 406

offendĭcŭlum, i, *n* [1 offendo], *a stumbling block obstacle, hinderance cause of offence* (post Aug) sunt enim in hac offendicula nonnulla Plin Ep 9, 11, 1, Vulg 1 Cor 8, 9, id Isa. 57, 14; Paul Nol Carm 27, 96

offendĭmentum, v offendix.

‡ **offendix,** icis, *f* [ob, and Sanscr root bandh to bind, Goth binda a tie, cf Gr πεῖσμα] *the knot of a band, or the band itself* Titius ap Paul ex Fest p 205 Müll offendices dicebant ligaturae nodos quibus apex retinebatur Id cum pervenisset ad mentum dicebant offendimentum Paul ex Fest p 204 offendices nodi quibus libri signantur, Gloss. Isid.

1. offendo, di, sum 3, *v a* and *n.* [ob fendo] *to hit, thrust strike, or dash against* something (syn illido impingo, class.) **I.** Lit offendere caput ad fornicem Quint 6, 3, 67 latus vehementer, Cic Clu 62 175 coxam, *to hurt himself in the haunch*, Col 6, 9, 1 pedem, Auct B Hisp 23, Ov F 2, 720 solido, *against something solid*, Hor S 2, 1, 78 in scopulis offendit puppis, *strikes on*, Ov P 4, 14, 22 in redeundo offenderunt, *ran aground*, Caes B C 3, 8. in cornua, Sol. 40 ne quem in cursu capite, aut cubito, aut pectore offendam, aut genu, Plaut Curc 2, 3, 2. visco, id Poen. 2, 37 — **B.** Transf, *to hit upon, light upon* a person or thing, i e *to come upon, meet with, find* (syn deprehendo invenio) si te hic offendero, moriere Enn ap Cic Rab Post 11, 29 (Trag v 301 Vahl), cf Cic Att 7, 26, 1 haec, cum ego a foro revortar, facite ut offendam parata, Plaut. Ps 1, 2 30 paululum si cessassem, Domi non offendissem, Ter Eun. 4, 4, 5 si te in platea offendero hac post umquam, peristi, id. ib 5, 8, 34, id. Phorm 5, 1, 31 imparatum te offendam, *will come upon you unawares, will surprise you*, Cic. Fam 2, 3 eundem bonorum sensum, id ib 1, 9, 17 nondum perfectum templum offendere, id Verr 2, 4, 28, § 64 omnia aliter ac jusserat offendit, id. Rep 1, 38, 59 — **II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *to suffer damage, receive an injury* quis est tam Lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, nusquam incurrat? Cic Fam 9, 2, 2 in causis id de Or 2, 74, 301 ad fortunam, Phaedr 4, 14, 6 — **B.** In partic, *to stumble, blunder, make a mistake, commit a fault, to commit an offence, to be offensive* (syn pecco, delinquo) in quo ipsi offendissent, alios reprehendissent, Cic Clu 36, 98 sin quid offenderit, sibi totum, tibi nihil offenderit, id Fam 2, 18 3 offendebant illi quidem apud gravis et honestos homines, sed populi judiciis florebant, *gave offence to*, id Sest 49, 105 se apud plebem offendisse de aerario, id Att. 10, 4, 8 neque in eo solum offenderat, quod, Nep Phoc 2, 2 legi, *to offend against* or *violate the law* Dig 22, 1, 1 — Hence (eccl Lat), *to offend, commit a sin* in multis enim offendimus omnes, Vulg Jac 3, 2 — Of things, *to be offensive* cum nihil aliud offenderit, Liv 2, 2, cf id 4, 42, 2 — **C.** *To find fault with, be displeased with, take offence at* any thing at credo, in Caesarem probatis, in me offenditis, Caes B C 2, 32 si in me aliquid offendistis, *have taken any offence at me*, Cic Mil 36, 99 — **D.** *To fail* in any thing, i e *to have a misfortune, to be unfortunate, meet with ill success* apud judices offendere, opp causam iis probare, Cic Clu 23, 63 cum multi viri fortes offenderint, id Verr 2, 5, 50, § 131 tam quam M Atilius primo accessu ad Africam offenderit, i e *met with a calamity*, Liv 28, 43, 17, cf I A supra — *Impers pass* sin aliquid esset offensum, Cic. Fam 1, 7 quoties culpā ducis esset offensum, *might have met with a defeat*, Caes B C 3, 72, cf nullum ejusmodi casum exspectans, quo . . in militibus passuum tribus offendi posset, id B G 6, 36 Kraner ad loc. at si valetudo ejus offendisset, *failed*, Gell 4, 2, 10 — **E.** *To shock, offend, mortify, vex, displease* one me exquisisse aliquid, in quo te offenderem, Cic. Fam 3, 8, 4 tuam existimationem, id ib 3, 8, 7 neminem umquam non re, non verbo, non vultu denique offendit, id Balb 26, 59 offensus nemo contumeliā, id Att 6, 3, 3 ne offendam patrem, id ib 6, 3, 9 ut eos splendor offendat id Fam 1, 7, 7 extinctum lumen recens offendit nares Lucr 6 791 offende re tot caligas, tot milia clavorum, *provoke*, Juv 16 24 polypodion offendit stomachum, *disagrees with*, Plin 26, 8 37, § 58. ne colorum claritas aciem oculorum offenderet, id. 35, 10, 36, § 97 — *Pass*, *to be displeased, feel hurt* multis rebus meus offendebatur animus, Cic Fam 1, 9, 10 — With *inf* ut non offendar subripi (ista munera), *so that I am not offended at their being taken from me*, Phaedr 4 11, 6 componi aliquid de se, offendebatur, *he took it ill, if*, etc., Suet Aug 8, 9 *fin* —Hence, **offensus,** a, um, *P a* **A.** *Offensive, odious* (cf invisus odiosus, infensus) miserum atque invidiosum offensumque ordinem senatorium! Cic Verr 2 3, 62, § 145 offensum et invisum esse alicui, id Sest 58, 125 — As *subst* **offensum,** i, *n*, *the offence* offensum est quod eorum, qui audiunt, voluntatem laedit, Cic Inv 1, 49, 92.— **B.** *Offended, displeased, vexed, incensed, embittered* offensus et alienatus animus Cic. Att. 1 17, 7 aliena et offensa populi voluntas, id Tusc 5, 37, 106 offensos mero

re deos, Ov. H. 21, 48: offensi animi regum, Auct. B. Alex. 32.—*Comp.:* quem cum esse offensiorem arbitrarer, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 2: quem sibi offensiorem sciebat esse, id. Clu. 62, 172; id. Att. 1, 5, 5.

* **2. offendo,** inis, *f.* [1. offendo], *an offence*, Afran. ap. Non. 146, 32 (offendo, offensio, Non.).

offensa, ae, *f.* [1. offendo, like repulsa, from repello], *a striking* or *grating against* any thing. **I.** Lit. (very rare): donec cerussae similis fiat, nulla dentium offensa, *and does not grit against the teeth*, Plin. 34, 10, 22, § 104: sine offensis fricantium, id. 35, 15, 52, § 184.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Offence, disfavor, displeasure, hatred; enmity:* quin magnā in offensā sim apud Pompeium, Cic. Att. 9, 2, a, 2: quod offensae fuerit in istā cunctatione, te subisse, *to incur hatred*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 16, 2: gravissimam contrahere, *to fall into disgrace*, Suet. Vesp. 4: offensam meruisse, Ov. P. 4, 1, 16: habere, *to cause hatred*, Quint. 9, 2, 72: ne minus gratiae quam offensae mereamur, id. 4, 2, 39: sinceri et sine offensā in diem Christi, Vulg. Phil. 1, 10.—**2.** *An offending against* or *violating* a law, *an offence, crime* (mostly in jurid. Lat.): offensa edicti, Dig. 3, 1, 6: levis offensae contrahere culpam, Cod. Th. 4, 11, 1: sub quālibet culpae aut erroris offensā, ib. 6, 10, 1: offensae veteris reus atque tacendae, Juv. 4, 105.—**B.** *An injury* received, *an offence, affront, wrong* (perh. only since the Aug. per.): gustus, Col. 12, 21, 6: offensas vindicet ense suas, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 40: in offensis exorabilis, Vell. 2, 29, 4: per ejusmodi offensas emetiendum est confragosum hoc iter, Sen. Ep. 18, 4, 2.—**2.** Of a state of injury, *a complaint, inconvenience, indisposition:* sine offensā corporis animique, Petr. 131: si quid offensae in cenā sensit, *indisposition*, Cels. 1, 6; Sen. Ep. 7, 1; cf. in *plur.*, id. Tranq. An. 2, 1.

offensācŭlum, i, *n.* [offenso], *a striking against, a tripping, stumbling* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: crebris offensaculis contusa crura, App. M. 9, p. 221, 3.—**II.** Transf., the object against which one stumbles, *a stumbling-block:* lapis ecce nostro fixus offensaculo est, Prud. Apoth. 45; so, adversarius nostris offensacula pedibus latenter opponit, Lact. Opt. D. 1.

offensātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a hitting* or *striking against* any thing (post-Aug.) **I.** Lit., Plin. 28, 16, 62, § 221: ut offensatione illā (hastae) commoneretur (Demosthenes), Quint. 11, 3, 130.—**II.** Trop., *a stumbling, tripping; a slip, blunder:* debemus patienter ferre offensationes memoriae labentis, Sen. Ben. 5, 25, 6.

offensātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who stumbles* or *blunders in speaking*, Quint. 10, 3, 20.

offensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. offendo], *liable to stumble, stumbling* (eccl. Lat.): qui offensibilibus et caducis gressibus per viam mortis incedit (al. offensilibus), Lact. 4, 26, 10.

offensĭlis, v. offensibilis.

offensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. offendo], *a striking against* any thing; *a tripping, stumbling* (class.). **I.** Lit.: pedis offensio, Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84; in *plur.:* offensiones pedum, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 24: dentium, Lact. Opif. Dei, 10, 13.—*Absol.:* offensione sonitūs, Vitr. 9, 8, 3.—**B.** Transf., that against which one stumbles, *a stumbling-block:* ut nihil offensionis haberet, Cic. Univ. 6, 15.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *An offence* given to any one; hence, *disfavor, aversion, disgust, dislike, hatred, discredit, bad reputation*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 9; id. Verr. 2, 5, 69, § 178 (for which: existimatio offensa nostri ordinis, id. ib. 2, 2, 47, § 117): sapiens praetor offensionem vitat aequalitate decernendi, id. Mur 20, 41: suscipere invidiam atque offensionem apud aliquem, id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, § 137: in odium offensionemque populi Romani irruere, id. ib. 1, 12, 35: cadere, id. N. D. 1, 30, 85: offensionem excipere, id. Inv. 1, 21, 30: subire, Plin. 35, 4, 7, § 23: adferre, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 1: offensiones accendere, Tac. A. 2, 57: hoc apud alios offensionem habet, *displeases them*, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 9.—**B.** *An offence* which one receives; *displeasure, vexation:* habere ad res certas vitiosam offensionem atque fastidium, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 23: mihi majori offensioni sunt quam delectationi possessiunculae meae, *give me more vexation than pleasure*, id. Att. 13, 23, 3.—**2.** *A complaint, indisposition; an accident, misfortune, mishap, failure:* corporum offensiones, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 31: graves solent offensiones esse ex gravibus morbis, si qua culpa commissa est, id. Fam. 16, 10, 1: habet enim nihil quod in offensione deperdat, i. e. *if he loses his cause*, id. Div. in Caecil. 22, 71: offensiones belli, *misfortunes, defeats*, id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: offensionum et repulsarum ignominia, i. e. *refusals*, id. Off. 1, 21, 71.—**C.** *That which causes one to offend* or *sin, a stumbling-block* (eccl. Lat.): unusquisque offensiones oculorum suorum abiciat, Vulg. Ezech. 20, 7: nemini dantes ullam offensionem, id. 2 Cor. 6, 3: lapis offensionis, id. 1 Pet. 2, 8 al.

offensiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [offensio, II. B.], *a slight offence, disgust, displeasure; a slight mishap* (class.): si qua offensiuncula facta est animi tui, Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 4: in istā aedilitate offensiunculā accepta, *some slight checks*, id. Planc. 21, 51.

offenso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [1. offendo], *to strike* or *dash against* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: sponte suā offensando ut semina rerum, Lucr. 2, 1059; so id. 6, 1053: omnes offensare capita, *dash their heads against the wall*, Liv. 25, 37.—**II.** Trop., *to stumble, trip, falter* in speaking, Quint. 10, 7, 10.—(Offensatus, Quint. 10, 3, 20, is false reading for offensator, q. v.)

offensor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an offender, injurer* (eccl. Lat.): in gratiam suis cum offensoribus redire, Arn. 7, 216.

1. offensus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 1. offendo.

2. offensus, ūs, *m.* [1. offendo], *a striking against, a shock* (poet. and in post-class. prose). **I.** Lit., Lucr 2, 223; 4, 359; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39.—**II.** Transf. **a.** *A lighting upon, meeting with:* per offensus armorum, Stat. Th. 12, 283.—**b.** *An offence, vexation, annoyance:* sin vita in offensu est, Lucr. 3, 941.

offĕrentĭa, ae, *f.* [offero], *a presenting, offering* (eccl. Lat.): causarum, Tert. adv. Marc. 24.

offĕro (obf-), obtŭli, oblātum, *v. a.* [ob-fero], *to bring before; to present, offer; to show, exhibit* (class.; cf. obicio, ostendo). **I.** In gen.: incommode illis fors obtulerat adventum meum, Ter Hec. 3, 3, 10; cf.: opportune te obtulisti mihi obviam, id. Ad. 3, 2, 24; id. Hec. 5, 3, 10; Cic. Att. 3, 10, 2: strictamque aciem venientibus offert, *presents, opposes*, Verg. A. 6, 291. speciem offerre, *to present a false appearance*, Cic. Div. 1, 37, 81.—In *pass.:* offerri, mid., *to show one's self, appear; to meet, encounter:* multis in difficillimis rebus praesens auxilium ejus (numinis) oblatum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 108: oblata religio est, *a religious scruple struck him*, id. Fam. 10, 12, 3: metu oblato, id. ib. 15, 1, 5: lex quaedam videbatur oblata, id. Phil. 1, 2, 4.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To offer, expose; to bring forward, adduce:* ne offeramus nos periculis sine causā, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83; so, se morti, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: se ad mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 32: obtulimus nos ad prima pericula, Ov. M. 13, 42: vitam in discrimen, Cic. Sest. 28, 61: moram offerre alicui, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 30: nam tu nunc vides pro tuo caro capite carum offerre me meum caput vilitati, id. Capt. 2, 2, 34: sponte suā leto caput obvius optulit ipse, Lucr 3, 1041; cf. Cic. Sull. 30, 84; id. Sest. 1, 1; Liv. 3, 1; 31, 50: criminibus oblatis, *brought forward, adduced*, Cic. Lael. 18, 65.—**B.** *To offer, proffer; to bring, cause, occasion, confer, bestow; to inflict*, etc. (cf. promitto, recipio, infero): foedus, Verg. A. 12, 109: in omnia ultro suam offerens operam, Liv. 40, 23: di tibi semper omnia optata offerant, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 21: alicui optatissimum beneficium, Caes. B. G. 6, 42: hoc tantum boni, quod vobis ab dis immortalibus oblatum et datum est, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 16, 49: datum atque oblatum, id. Verr 1, 1, 1; 2, 4, 49, § 103: ut nunc hac re mihi opem et auxilium offeras, *bring me aid and assistance, help me*, Lucil. ap. Non. 360, 25: laetitiam, *to procure*, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 18: alicui injuriam, id. ib. 5, 1, 14: vitium virgini, id. ib. 3, 3, 23: stuprum alicui, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99: mortem alicui, id. Sest. 21, 48: sibi molestiam atque aerumnam offerre, *to bring, procure, occasion*, Lucil. ap. Non. 360, 23: occasio ad occupandam Asiam oblata, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2, 4: seque offert susceptorum, *offers*, Tac. A. 11, 33: rusticus offerebat se intercessurum senatus consulto, id. ib. 16, 26: oblatā facultate in castra sese receperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 72.—**2.** In eccl. Lat. (*a*) *To offer to God, to consecrate, dedicate*, Prud. Cath. 5, 150; Vulg. Exod. 38, 24; 39, 32.—(*β*) *To offer up, sacrifice*, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2, 2: Domino, Vulg. Gen. 4, 3: pro filio, id. ib. 22, 13: ex scelere, id. Prov. 21, 27: semet ipsum Deo, id. Heb. 9, 14 et saep.

offertor (obf-), ōris, *m.* [offero], *an offerer* (late Lat.), Commod. Instruct. 39.

offertōrĭum (obf-), ii, *n.* [id.], *a place to which offerings were brought, an offertory* (eccl. Lat.): offertorium tali ex causā sumpsit vocabulum. Fertum enim dicitur oblatio, quae altari offertur, et sacrificatur a pontificibus, a quo offertorium nominatur, quasi propter fertum, Isid. Orig. 6, 19.

* **1. offĕrūmenta (obf-),** ae, *f.* [id.], *a present;* comically, *of a stripe, cut:* offerumentas in tergo habere, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 48.

‡ **2. offĕrūmenta,** ōrum, *n.* [id.], *offerings:* offerumenta dicebant quae offerebant (sc. dis), Paul. ex Fest. p. 188 Müll.

offex, icis, *m.* [officio], *a hinderer:* offex, impeditor, qui officit, Gloss. Isid.

offĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [officium], *of* or *belonging to duty, office*, or *service, official* (post-class.). **I.** *Adj.:* libri officiales, *which treat of duties*, Lact. 6, 11, 9; 6, 18, 15: operae, *official performances*, Dig. 38, 1, 6.—**II.** *Subst.:* **offĭcĭālis,** is, *m., a magistrate's servant* or *attendant, an official* (for the class apparitor), App. M. 1, p. 113 *fin.:* praefecti, Dig. 36, 4, 5; Paul. Sent. 5, 12, 6: universi officiales diversorum officiorum, Cod. Th. 8, 7, 2; Inscr. Orell. 2952.—**B.** In gen., *a servant, attendant:* aemulationi occurrant necesse est officiales suae, ira, discordia, odium, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 25.

offĭcĭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [officialis], *a body of attendants* (late Lat.), Inc. Qua. ex Utroq. Test. 101.

offĭcīna, ae, *f.* [contr. from opificina, from opifex; the uncontracted prim. form, **opĭfĭcīna,** is still found in Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 7, and Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 83 *fin.* Mai], *a workshop, manufactory* (class.; cf. fabrica). **I.** Lit.: nec enim quicquam ingenuum potest habere officina, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: instituit officinam Syracusis in regiā maximam, id. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 54: armorum, *a manufactory of arms*, Caes. B. C. 1, 34; Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 13; Nep. Ages. 3, 2; for which, ferraria, Auct. B. Afr. 20: aerariorum, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 23: fullonum, id. 35, 11, 40, § 143: pictoris, id. ib: plastarum, id. 35, 12, 45, § 155: tingentium, id. 9. 38, 62, § 133: tonstrinarum, id. 36, 22, 47, § 165 al.: promercalium vestium, *a shop in which garments are made for sale*, Suet. Gram. 23: cetariorum, *a place where fish are salted*, Col. 8, 17: officina monetae, Liv. 6, 20: dum graves Cyclopum Volcanus ardens urit officinas, Hor. C. 1, 4, 8.—**2.** In partic., in econom. lang. = ornithon, a place where *fowls are kept, in order to lay their eggs* and hatch their young, *a poultry-house* or *yard*, Col. 8, 3, 4.—**B.** Transf., *a making, formation:* in magnis corporibus facilis officina sequaci materia fuit, Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 2.—**II.** Trop., *a workshop, manufactory, laboratory:* mathematici, poëtae, musici, medici denique ex hac tamquam omnium artium officinā profecti sunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 3, 7: falsorum commentariorum, et chirographorum officina, id. Phil. 2, 14, 35: nequitiae, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134: dicendi, id. Brut. 8, 32: sapientiae, id. Leg. 1, 13, 36: spirandi pulmo, Plin. 11, 37, 72, § 188: rhetoris, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 57: ex rhetorum officinis, id. Or. 3, 12: domus ejus officina eloquentiae habita est, id. ib. 13, 40: corruptelarum omnis generis, Liv. 39, 11, 6; cf. 39, 8, 7: crudelitatis, Val. Max. 3, 1, 2: humanarum calamitatium, Sen. Contr. 5, 33, 2.

offĭcīnātor, ōris, *m.* [officina], *one who keeps a workshop, a master-workman, an artificer, artist* (post-Aug.), Vitr. 6, 11: noster, App. M. 9, p. 219, 28; Inscr. Orell. 1090: OFFICINATORES ET NVMMVLARI OFFICINARVM ARGENTARIARVM, ib. 3226: OFF. and OFFIC. MONETAE, ib. 3227.

‡ **offĭcīnātrix,** īcis, *f.* [officinator], *a*

woman that keeps a workshop, Inscr Orell 4257

officio (obf-), fēci, fectum, 3, *v n* and *a* [ob facio], *to come in the way of, to hinder, oppose, thwart, obstruct* (class, syn obsto) **I.** Lit (*a*) *Neutr* nunc qui dem paululum, inquit, a sole offecerat videlicet apricanti, *hindered him from sunning himself, stood before him so as to intercept the sunshine*, Cic Tusc 5, 32, 92 luminibus, *to obstruct one's light* jus vel altius tollendi aedes aut non tollendi, ne luminibus vicini officiatur, Gai Inst 2 31, Dig 8, 2 2, 10, 23, 39, 1, 5 et saep —So, in a fig nec mentis quasi luminibus officit altitudo fortunae et gloriae, Cic Rab Post 16, 43 demoliri ea, quorum altitudo officeret auspiciis, id Off 3, 16, 66 ipsa umbra terrae soli officiens noctem efficit, *intervening before*, id N D 2,19,49 cum alii in angustiis ipsi sibi properantes officerent, Sall J 58 6 hostium itineri, id ib 52, 6 prospectui, Auct B Afr 52 —(*β*) *Act* (only ante and post-class) quapropter simul inter se retrahuntur et extra Officiuntur, *are impeded* Lucr 2, 156, 4, 763, 6, 776 (iter, Auct B Afr 61, is prob a gloss) —**II.** Trop, *to stand in the way of, to oppose, obstruct, to be detrimental* or *hurtful to, to hurt* (cf · obsisto, adversor noceo) promitto tibi non offerturum, Plaut As 1, 1, 97 cur te mihi offers, ac meis commodis, officio simulato officis et obstas? Cic Rosc Am 38 112, cf id ib 2, 6 consiliis alicujus, Sall C 27, 4 timor animi auribus officit, id. ib 58, 2 nomini, i e famae, Liv praef 1 officiunt laetis frugibus herbae, *hurt by shutting off light and moisture*, Verg G 1, 69 lactucae officiunt claritati oculorum, Plin 20, 7, 26, § 68 —With *quominus* nec vero Isocrati, quominus haberetur summus orator, offecit, quod, etc, Plin Ep 6, 29, 6

Officiōsa, ae, *f* [officiosus] *a Roman surname* Inscr Malvas Marm Fels p 57

officiōsē, *adv*, v officiosus *fin*

officiōsitas, ātis, *f* [officiosus], *obligingness complaisance, readiness to serve* (post class), Sid Carm 23 478

officiōsus, a, um, *adj* [officium] **I.** *Full of courteousness* or *complaisance, obliging, ready to serve* (esp towards one's superiors, class, syn studiosus) homo, Cic Fam 13, 21, 2 amicitia, id. Planc 19, 46 sedulitas, Hor Ep 1, 7, 8 voluntas, Ov P 3, 2, 17 —*Comp* estne quisquam, qui tibi officiosior, liberaliorque videatur? Cic Rosc Com 6, 18, id Att 13, 45, 3 —*Sup* officiosissima natio candidatorum, Cic Pis 23, 55, for which with *summe* homines Lamp saceni summe in omnes cives Romanos officiosi, id Verr 2, 1, 24, § 63 —**II.** *Dutiful, in accordance with duty* dolor, Cic Tusc. 3, 28, 70 labores id Mil 5, 12 pietas, Sen Ep 99, 18 —**B.** *Subst* **officiōsus**, i, *m*, *an official* or *attendant* at a bath, Petr 92 —Hence, *adv* **officiōsē**, *courteously, obligingly* (class) officiose et amice factum, Cic Lael 20, 81 aliquid facere, Afran ap Charis p 247 P scribere, Cic Att 1, 20, 1 —*Comp* gratum etiam Pilia (fecit), sed illa officiosius, quod, etc, Cic Att 6, 1 22 —*Sup* officiosissime venit ad me, Plin. Ep 10, 21 (32) *init*

officiperda, ae, *m*, and **officiperdus**, i, *m* [officium perdo] **I.** *One who makes an ill use of the favors of others*, Cato Distich. 3, 87.—**II.** *One who throws away his labor, is not rewarded* officiperdi, qui sui laboris non habent remunerationem, Gloss Isid

officium, ii, *n* [for opificium, opus and facio], qs that which one does for another *a service*, whether of free will or of (external or moral) necessity (class, cf studium, beneficium, meritum, munus) **I.** *A voluntary service, a kindness favor, courtesy*, rendered to one whose claim to it is recognized, while beneficium is a service rendered where there is no claim officium esse filii, uxoris earum personarum, quas necessitudo suscitat et ferre opem jubet, Sen Ben 3 18 1 **A.** In gen altera sententia est quae definit amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus, Cic Lael 16 58 odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium id ib 20 71 nihil est vicissitudine studiorum officiorumque jucundius id ib 14 49 ilicem cum officio vicini decidere, *so as to do him a service*, Col 2, 14, 6 summo officio praeditus homo *exceedingly obliging*, Cic Verr 2, 1, 51, § 135 —**B.** In partic **1.** *A ceremonial observance, ceremony attendance* (on a festive or solemn occasion, mostly post Aug) officio togae virilis interfui, Plin Ep 1, 9, 2 sine solenni officio, Suet Claud 2 per sollenne nuptiarum celeberrimo officio deductum ad se, id Ner 28, cf id. Claud 26 ad officium venire, id Calig 25 relicto statim novorum consulum officio, id Caes 50 in officio salutationis, id Aug 27 · vitans praeter navigantium officia, id Tib 12 officia prosequentium, id Caes 71 quod supremis in matrem officiis defuisset, *at the payment of the last offices, at the funeral*, Tac A. 5, 2 officium cras Primo sole mihi peragendum in valle Quirini, *a ceremonial visit*, Juv 2, 133 sq, 3, 239 —**2.** In mal part, *compliance, favor*, Prop 3, 15, 24, Ov Am 1, 10, 46, 3, 7, 24, cf virile, Theod Prisc. 2, 11 puerile, Plaut Cist 4, 1, 5, Petr 140 —**II.** In gen, *an obligatory service, an obligation, duty, function, part, office* (so most freq in prose and poetry of all periods) nulla vitae pars neque publicis neque privatis neque forensibus neque domesticis in rebus, neque si tecum agas quid, neque, si cum altero contrahas, vacare officio potest in eoque et colendo sita vitae est honestas omnis et in negligendo turpitudo, etc, Cic Off 1, 2, 4 sq perfectum officium rectum opinor vocemus, quod Graeci κατορθωμα hoc autem commune καθῆκον vocant, id ib 1, 3, 8, an id doles, quia illi suum officium non colunt, quom tu tuum facis? Plaut Stich 1, 1, 34, id ib 1, 1, 39, id Pers 4, 4, 66 meminisse officium suum, *to remember one's duty*, id Trin 3, 2, 71 —Also, subject, *a sense of duty* si quis aegre ferat nihil in se esse virtutis, nihil officii, etc, Cic Tusc 4, 28, 61 quicquid in eum judicii officiique contuleris, id Fam 10, 1 *fin* intellegere, utrum apud eos pudor atque officium an timor valeret, Caes B G 1, 40, 14 suum facere, *to do one's duty*, Ter Ad 1, 1, 44 omnibus officiis amicitiae servatis, *observe all the obligations of friendship*, Cic Fam 5, 17, 3 exsequi, id Att 3 15, 4 fungi officio, id Fam 3, 8, 3 satisfacere officio, *to perform*, id Div in Caecil 14, 47 officium suum deserere, *to disregard one's duty, not perform it*, id. Off 1, 9, 28 discedere ab officio, id ib 1, 10 32 deesse officio suo, id Fam 7, 3, 1 officii duxit, *considered it his duty*, Suet Tib 11 —Of animals canes funguntur officiis luporum, *act the part of*, Auct Her 4, 34, 46 —Of things neque pes neque mens satis suum officium facit, Ter Eun 4, 5, 3 officium corporis *the function* or *property of a body*, Lucr 1, 336 and 362 —**B.** In partic **1.** Lit, *an official duty, a service, employment, business* (class) toti officio maritimo M Bibulus praepositus cuncta administrabat, *naval service*, Caes B C 3, 5 *fin*, 3, 8 celeriter equitatus ad cotidianum itineris officium revertitur, id. ib 1, 80 confecto legationis officio, id ib 3, 103 destringor officio, Plin. Ep 7, 15, 1 officium (scribae), Nep Eum 1, 5 —**2.** Transf *an office, appointment* (post Aug) **a.** Laboriosissimum et maximum, *office*, Plin Pan 91 nova officia excogitavit, Suet. Aug 37, cf novum officium instituit a voluptatibus, id Tib 42 obligationes quae non propriis viribus consistunt, neque officio judicis neque praetoris imperio neque legis potestate confirmantur, Dig. 44, 7, 27 qui ex officio pro aliis interveniunt, *by virtue of their office*, ib 21, 1, 31, § 14 ministerii, Vulg Exod 28, 35 sacerdotum, id Num 7, 8 —**b.** Transf, in concr (*a*) *The officials* or *attendants on a magistrate* = officialium corpus (post class) sub praetextu adventus officiorum vel militum, Dig 1, 18 6, 21, 2, 74 deponere aliquid apud officium, ib 2, 4, 17 officia palatina, *officers at the imperial court*, Treb Poll Gall 17, 8 —(*β*) *An office* or *court* of a magistrate ipse me Regulus convenit in praetoris officio, Plin Ep 1, 5, 11

offīgo (obf-), xi, xum, 3, *v a* [ob figo] *to drive in fix in fasten* (ante and post class.) furcas circum offigito Cato R. R 48, 2, Lex Puteol ap Grut 207, 1 ita densos offigunt implicantque ramos Liv 33, 5, 10 Drak *N cr* in crucem currere ut offigantur bis pedes bis bracchia, Plaut Most 2, 1, 13 manum alicujus ad ostii tabulam grandi clavo, App M 4, p 147, 3

Offilius (Ofil-), ii, *m*, *the name of a Roman gens* —Esp A Offilius *a celebrated lawyer, a friend and at one time a creditor of Cicero*, Cic Fam 7, 21, 16, 24, 1, id. Att. 13, 37, 4, Dig 1, 2, 2, § 44

offirmātē (obf-), *adv*, v offirmo, *P a fin*

offirmātus (obf-), a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from offirmo

offirmo (obf-), avi, ātum, 1, *v a* and *n.* [ob firmo], *to render firm, durable*, or *steadfast* (class only in the *P a*) **I.** Lit. pertica qua stabuli fores offirmari solebant, arrepta, *to fasten, bolt*, App M 7, p 200 corium, id ib —**II.** Trop, *to hold fast to, persevere in:* certum offirmare est viam me, quam decrevi persequi, Ter Hec 3, 5, 4 se, *to persist, be obstinate* id Heaut 5, 5, 8 vir impius procaciter obfirmat vultum suum, Vulg Prov 21, 29 faciem, id. Ezek. 4, 3 spiritus, id Dan 5, 20 —So without se, *neutr* censen' posse me offirmare? Ter Eun 2, 1, 11 —With *inf* · offirmastin' occultare, quo te immittas pessume? Plaut Pers 2, 2, 40 —Hence, **offirmātus (obf-)**, a, um, *P a*, *firm, resolute, obstinate* animus fortis atque offirmatus, Plaut Am 2, 2, 15 satin offirmatum quod mihi erat, id me exorat, *settled, resolved on*, id Bacch 5, 2, 83 —*Comp* mihi videtur illius voluntas obstinatior et in hac iracundiā offirmatior, Cic Att 1, 11, 1 —*Adv* **offirmātē (obf-)**, *firmly, stubbornly* (post Aug) offirmate resistere, Suet Tib 25

offla, v offula.

* **offlecto (obfl-)**, ĕre, *v a* [ob flecto], *to turn about* navem, Plaut Rud 4, 3, 74

offōco (obf-; collat form **offuco;** v in the foll), are, *v a* [ob faux] *to strangle, choke, suffocate* (post class) cum offocandas invicem fauces praebuissent (al effocandas), Flor 2, 11, 6, Sen. Brev Vit 2, 3 quicumque fluctus ejus offocant, Tert Idol 24 offucare aquam in fauces ad sorbendum dare Paul ex Fest p 192 Müll

offrēnātus (obfr-) a, um, *Part* [ob freno], *bridled*, only trop, *curbed, tamed* (ante and post class), Plaut Capt 3, 5, 96 Cerberus, App M 6, p 181, 8, id Mag p 323 26

offringo (obfr-), ēgi, actum, 3, *v a* [ob frango] t t of agriculture, i q iterare, *to plough a second time, to cross plough* terram cum primum arant, proscindere appellant, cum iterum, offringere dicunt, *to cross plough*, Varr R R 1, 29, id ib 32 glaebas, Col 2, 11, 3, cf offringi terra dicitur, cum iterum transverso sulco aratur, Paul ex Fest p 199 Müll

offūcia, ae, *f* [ob fucus] *a paint, wash* for the face (ante and post class) **I.** Lit pigmentum ullum, neque cerussam Melinumve neque aliam ullam offuciam, Plaut Most 1, 3, 107 —**II.** Trop, *a trick, delusion*, Plaut Capt 3, 4, 123 id praestigiarum atque offuciarum genus, *delusions*, Gell 14, 1, 2

‡ **offūco**, v offoco

‡ **offudas**, fallacias, Paul ex Fest p 192 Müll (al offucias, v offucia)

offŭla (sync **offla**), ae, *f* *dim* [offa], *a little bit, a small piece* (peculiar to the vulg lang, cf Suet. Claud 40) offula dicta, ut offa minima e suere, Varr L L 5 § 110 Müll offulam cum duabus costis, id R R 2, 4, 11 carnis, spisse componuntur, Col 12, 53, 4 polentae caseatae, App M 1, p 103, 34 panis, Veg Vet 4 18, cf Pall 1, 29, 4 —Prov · quis potest sine offula vivere? Claud ap Suet Claud 40 —Transf, as a term of abuse applied to a bad slave quid faciat crucis offla, corvorum cibaria? *this gallows bird*, Petr 58

offulcio (obf-) (si), tum 4 *v a* [ob fulcio] *to stop up* (Appul) vulnus spongia offulciens App M 1, p 108, 17 multis laciniis offulto vulnere, id ib 4, p 147, 14

offulgeo (obf-), si, 2, *v n* [ob fulgeo] *to shine against* or *upon, to appear* (not ante Aug) **I.** Lit continuo nova lux oculis offulsit, Verg A 9, 110 dextrum offulsit conatibus omen, Sil 13, 114 species mei amici, Ps Quint Decl 9, 7 —**II.** Trop lucrum, Ps Quint Decl 12, 4 ortus imperii nostri Cod Theod 2, 8, 25

offultus, a, um, *Part* from offulcio

offundo (obf-) fūdi, fūsum 3, *v a* [ob

fundo]. **I.** *To pour before* or *around; to pour out, pour down* (class.). **A.** Lit.: cibum (avibus), Plaut. As. 1, 3, 64; id. Trin. 4, 3, 84.—**2.** Transf., mid., *to pour itself out; to spread, extend:* ut piscibus aqua, nobis aër crassus offunditur, i. e. *surrounds us*, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 81: rubor gravissimis quoque viris offunditur, Sen. Ep. 11, 3: cum ignis oculorum cum eo igne, qui est ob os offusus, se confudit, Cic. Univ. 14: asinus offunditur, *tumbles down*, App. M. p. 144, 23. —**B.** Trop., *to pour* or *spread out* any thing over a person or thing: quasi noctem quandam rebus offundere, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 6: haec indoctorum animis offusa caligo est, *id.* Tusc. 5, 2, 6: tamquam si offusa rei publicae sempiterna nox esset, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: omnium rerum terrorem oculis et auribus, Liv. 28, 29: caliginem oculis, id. 26, 45: pavorem incompositis, id. 10, 5: errorem alicui, *to cause*, id. 34, 6: quibus tenebris est offusa hominis cogitatio, Lact. de Ira, 1, 5; id. Inst. 7, 24, 7.—**II.** *To spread over*, i. e. *to cover* a thing with something. **A.** Lit.: ut obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, *eclipsed*, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 45: oculi clarissimâ in luce tenebris offusi, Val. Max. 2, 7, 6.—**B.** Trop.: offusus pavore, *overcome*, Tac. A. 11, 31: Marcellorum meum pectus memoria obfudit, *has filled*, Cic. Marcell. 4, 10 dub.: non existimare se tantis tenebris offusam esse rem publicam, Val. Max. 3, 8, 3; 2, 7, 6.

offuscātĭo (obf-), ōnis, *f.* [offusco], *a darkening, obscuring;* only trop., *a vilifying, degrading* (eccl. Lat.): deorum, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10; id. Res Carn. 43; Vulg. Ecclus. 41, 24.

offusco (obf-), āre, *v. a.* [ob-fusco], *to darken, obscure;* only trop., *to vilify, degrade* (eccl. Lat.): justitiam, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12: aliquem, id. Spect. 22: quoniam offuscata sum, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 2, § 9.

offūsus (obf-), a, um, *Part.*, from offundo.

Ofilĭus, v. Ofilius.

† **ogdŏas**, ădis, *f.*, = ὀγδοάς. **I.** In gen., *the number eight* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 36, n. 9.—**II.** In partic., *one of the æons of Valentinus*, Tert. adv. Val. 7 and 20; id. Anim. 37.

oggannĭo (obg-), īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4, *v. n.* [ob-gannio], *to yelp, snarl,* or *growl at* (ante- and post-class.): oggannīunt, Enn. ap. Non. 147, 11: quin centies eadem imperem atque ogganniam, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 16: habet haec se quod, dum vivat, usque ad aurem oggamiat, Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 41: aliquid in aurem alicujus, App. M. 2, p. 115, 16.

oggĕro (obg-), ĕre, *v. a.* [ob-gero], *to proffer, bring, give* (Plautin.): (amor) amarum ad satietatem oggerit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 72: osculum alicui, id. Truc. 1, 2, 8; id. Ps. 3, 2, 23.

Oglasa, ae, *f.*, *an island near Corsica*, now *Monte Christo*, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 80.

Ogulnĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*, Liv. 10, 6; 27, 3.

Ōgyges, is, **Ōgygus**, i, and **Ōgygĭus**, ii, *m.*, = Ὠγύγης, Ὤγυγος, Ὠγύγιος, *the mythic founder and king of Thebes, in Bœotia, in whose reign a great deluge is said to have occurred:* oppidum Thebae, quod rex Ogyges aedificarit, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 2: ante cataclysmon Ogygi, id. ib. § 3: hoc factum Ogyge rege dicebant, Varr. Fragm. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 8.—Form Ogygus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 179 Müll.—Form Ogygius, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 8.—Hence, **A. Ōgygĭdae**, ārum, *m.*, *the descendants of Ogyges*, poet. for *the Thebans*, Stat. Th. 2, 586.—**B. Ōgygĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ὠγύγιος, *Ogygian*, poet. for *Theban:* deus, i. e. *Bacchus, who was especially honored at Thebes*, Ov. H. 10, 48; also, Lyaeus, Luc. 1, 675: populus, *the Thebans*, Sen. Oedip. 589: chelys, i. e. *of Amphion, king of Thebes*, Sid. Carm. 16, 3: Ogygia moenia, i. e. Thebae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 178 Müll.

Ōgygĭa, ae, *f.* **1.** *One of the seven daughters of Amphion and Niobe*, Hyg. Fab. 69.—**2.** *A gate at Thebes*, Hyg. Fab. 69.—**3.** *An island near Italy, in which Calypso was said to have dwelt*, Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 96.

Ōgygĭdae, ārum, v. Ogyges, A.

Ōgygĭus, a, um, v. Ogyges, B.

oh, *interj.*, an expression for the most various emotions of the mind—for surprise, both joyful and painful; for great pleasure or sorrow; for earnest wishing, admiration, aversion, etc.—*oh! O! ah!* oh, tibi ego ut credam, furcifer? Ter. And. 3, 5, 12: oh, iniquus es, id. Heaut. 5, 3, 8: oh perii! Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 19: oh, probus homo sum, id. Most. 1, 3, 86.—Repeated, oh, oh, oh, as an exclamation of lamentation, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 6: oh, oh, as an exclamation of exultation, id. Most. 1, 4, 12 (al. oh, al. ohoho).

ŏhē, *interj.*, *ho! holloa! soho! ho there!* ohe, inquam, si quid audis, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 4: ohe, Jam satis est, id. Stich. 5, 4, 52; Hor. S. 1, 5, 12; id. ib. 2, 5, 96; so Mart. 4, 91, 1 and 9.

ŏho, *interj.*, an exclamation of surprise or joy, *oho! aha!* oho, amabo, quid illuc non properas? Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 51; id. Ps. 4, 2, 32 (dub. in both passages; al. ohe).

ohoho, v. oh.

oi, *interj.*, an exclamation of complaint, of one weeping: *Ph.* I intro nunc jam. *Do.* Oi! ei! Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 47: oi! hui! id. Phorm, 4, 3, 58.

oica, ae, *f.*, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 65, § 176; Isid. Orig. 16, 12, 1.

oiei, *interj.*, *a cry of lamentation*, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 47; id. Phorm. 4, 3. 58.

Ōīleus (trisyl.), ĕi (ĕī) and ĕŏs, *m.*, = Ὀϊλεύς. **I.** *A king of Locris, father of the Ajax who violated Cassandra, and who was called, from his parentage,* Ajax Oilei (to distinguish him from Ajax Telamonius), Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 71: nec mihi Oilei proferatur Ajax, Lucil. ap. Non. 158, 12: unius ob noxam et furias Ajacis Oilei, Verg. A. 1, 41; in the form Oileos, Ov. M. 12, 622: multos, inquit Antonius, possum tuos Ajaces Oileos nominare, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 265.—Transf., *Ajax:* fulmine et ponto moriens Oileus, Sen. Med. 662.—**B.** Hence, **1. Ōīlēus**, a, um, *adj.*; *Oilean:* Ajax, i. e. *the son of Oileus*, Hyg. Fab. 81; Dict. Cret. 1, 17.—**2. Ōīlĭădes**, ae, *m.*, = Ὀϊλιάδης, *the son of Oileus*, i. e. *Ajax* (al. Oilides), Sil. 14, 479.—**3. Ōīlīdes**, ae, *m.:* victor Oilide, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 117 (dub.; Müll. Oiliade).—**II.** *One of the Argonauts*, Hyg. Fab. 14.

oinos, a, um, an archaic orthog. for unus, q. v.

‡ **oinuorsei**, for universi, q. v.

ŏlax, ācis, *adj.* [oleo], *smelling, having a smell, odorous* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 1, § 82.

Olbĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ὀλβία, *the name of several cities.* **I.** *A city in Pamphylia*, Plin. 5, 27, 26, § 96.—**II.** *A city in Bithynia, afterwards called* Nicaea, now *Izmid*, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 148.—Hence, **B. Olbĭānus**, a, um, *adj.:* sinus, now *Golfo d'Izmid*, Mela, 1, 19, 4.—**III.** *A city in* Gallia Narbonensis, Mela, 2, 5.—**IV.** *A city in Sardinia*, now *Terranova*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 7; 2, 8, 1; Flor. 2, 2, 6; Val. Max. 5, 1, 2.—Hence, **Olbĭensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Olbia, Olbian:* epistula, *from Olbia*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 7: ager, *the territory of Olbia*, Liv. 27, 6.

Olbĭŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, *a city in Sarmatia*, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 82.—Hence, **Olbĭŏpŏlīta**, ae, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Olbiopolis* or *Olbia, in Sarmatia;* only *plur. subst.*, *the inhabitants of that place*, Capitol. Anton. 9.

(**olca**, a false reading in Plin. 37, 10, 65, § 176; v. oica.)

* **Olcădes**, um, *m.*, *a people in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *beyond the Ebro*, Liv. 21, 5.

Olcinĭātes, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Olcinium, a seaport in Illyricum*, the modern *Dulcigno:* immunes fore Olciniatas, Liv. 45, 26, 2.

† **ŏlĕa**, ae (*dat. plur.* oleabus, Gell. ap. Charis. 1, 40), = ἐλαία. **I.** Lit., *an olive, olive-berry:* olea ab elaea, Varr. L. L. 5, § 108 Müll.: oleas caducas, et albas condire, Cato, R. R. 58: oleam cogere, legere, stringere, verberare, id. ib. 144; cf. Plin. 15, 2, 3, § 12; Verg. G. 2, 302 al.—**II.** Transf., *an olive-tree*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 9: agricola cum florem oleae videt, bacam quoque se visurum putat, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 16; so id. Rep. 3, 9, 15; Quint. 8, 6, 48; 8, 3, 8; 10: ure maris oleas, Ov. F. 4, 741; Vulg. Isa. 17, 6; 24, 13.

ŏlĕācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [oleum], *of the olive-tree; hence, like oil, oily* (Plinian): liquor, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 179 (al. oleique): folia oleacea (al. folia violae), id. 21, 4, 10, § 18.

ŏlĕāgĭnĕus, **ŏlĕāgĭnĭus**, and **ŏlĕāgĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* [olea]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the olive-tree* (for the class. olearius): oleagineum seminarium, Cato, R. R. 48: radix, Verg. G. 2, 31: virgulae, Nep. Thras. 4, 1: oleagineis coronis ministri triumphantium utebantur, quod Minerva dea belli esse putabatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 192 Müll.—**II.** *Resembling an olive-tree* or *an olive:* vitis oleaginia, Col. 3, 2, 27 dub.: uva, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 38.—**B.** *Olive-colored:* berylli oleagini, Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 77.

ŏlĕāmen, ĭnis, and **ŏlĕāmentum**, i, *n.* [oleum], *an oil-ointment*, Scrib. Comp. 222; 269.

ŏlĕāris, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to oil, oil-:* oleares cotes, i. e. *which are moistened with oil, oil-stones*, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 146.

ŏlĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to oil, oil-* (class.): cella vinaria, olearia, Cato, R. R. 3; Cic. Sen. 16, 56: dolia, Plin. 15, 8, 8, § 33: mercatores, Dig. 50, 4, 5.—**II.** *Subst.:* **ŏlĕārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *an oil-grinder* or *oil-seller:* in velabro olearii, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 29: diligentes, Col. 12, 50, 13.

Ŏlĕăros (-us) or **Ōlĭăros (-us)**, i, *f.*, = Ὠλέαρος, Ὠλίαρος, *one of the Cyclades, near Paros*, now *Antiparos*, Mela, 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 67; Verg. A. 3, 126.—Form Oliaros, Ov. M. 7, 469.

ŏlĕastellus, i, *m. dim.* [oleaster], *a Calabrian species of olive-tree*, Col. 12, 49, 3.

ŏlĕaster, stri, *m.* [olea], *the wild olive-tree, oleaster:* oleaster, ἀγριελαία, Gloss. Philox.; Verg. G. 2, 182; 314; Ov. M. 14, 525; Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 129; 16, 44, 89, § 240; 15, 4, 5, § 19; Vulg. Rom. 11, 17 and 24.

ŏlĕastrum, i, *n.*, i. q. oleaster, Calp.

ŏlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [oleum], *moistened with oil, put up in oil* (post-class.): pultes oleatae, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 208; Vulg. Num. 11, 8.

‡ **ŏlĕfăcĭo**, ĕre, v. olfacio.

ŏlĕĭtas, ātis, *f.* [olea], *the olive-gathering, olive-harvest* (ante- and post-class.): ubi vindemia et oleitas facta erit, Cato, R. R. 68; id. ib. 144; Minuc. Fel. 17, 9; Mamert. Grat. Act. 22.

Ŏlĕnĭdes, ae, v. 1. Olenos.

Ŏlĕnĭē, ēs, *f.*, v. 2. Olenos.

1. Ŏlĕnĭus, a, um, v. 2. Olenos.

2. Olenĭus, ii, *m.*, *a centurion under Drusus*, Tac. A. 4, 72.

1. Ŏlĕnos or **-us**, i, *m.*, = Ὤλενος, *the husband of Lethæa, who was changed with her into a stone*, Ov. M. 10, 69.—Hence, **II. Ŏlĕnĭdes**, ae, *m.*, = Ὠλενίδης, *the son of Olenus:* Phoceaque Oleniden, Val. Fl. 3, 204.

2. Ŏlĕnos or **-us**, i, *f.*, = Ὤλενος, *an ancient city in Achaia, between Patræ and Dymo*, now *Kato Akhaia*, Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 13. —**B.** *A city in Ætolia*, Hyg. Astr. 2, 13; Sen. Troad. 826.—Hence, **C. Ŏlĕnĭē**, ēs, *f. adj.*, *Olenian;* poet. for *Achaian, Ætolian:* capra Olenie, i.e. *the goat of Amalthea*, Manil. 5, 130.—**D. Ŏlĕnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ὠλένιος, *Olenian;* poet. for *Achaian, Ætolian:* capella, Ov. F. 5, 113: pecus, *the goat of Amalthea*, id. H. 18, 188: Tydeus, *of Calydon, in Ætolia*, Stat. Th. 1, 402.

ŏlens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from oleo.

ŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [oleo], *a smell, scent* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 22.

‡ **ŏlentĭca**, ōrum, *n.* [id.], *stinking places*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 192 Müll.

ŏlentĭcētum, i, *n.* [id.], *a stinking place, a dungheap*, in trop. signif. (post-class.), Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 9: olenticeta et fetutina, App. Mag. p. 278, 7.

1. ŏlĕo, lŭi, 2 (collat. form **ŏlo**, ĕre; *pres. subj.* olat, Afran. ap. Non. 147, 2: olant, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 56; id. Most. 1, 3, 121; Pompon. ap. Non. 147, 5), *v. n.* and *a.* [root od-; cf. Gr. ὄζω; v. odor], *to smell* (class.; cf. odoro, fragro). **I.** *To emit a smell, to smell of* any thing. **A.** Lit., *constr. absol.* or with *acc.*, less freq. with *abl.* of that of which any thing smells: quid (jura) olant, nescias, nisi id unum, male ut olere intellegas, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 120 sq.; id. Truc. 2, 4, 3: rosa recens a longin-

quo olet sicca propius, Plin 21, 7, 18, § 37 olent salsa sunt ut tangere non velis Plaut Poen 1, 2, 35 mulieres ideo bene olere, quia nihil olebant, videbantur, Cic Att 2, 1, 1, cf Mart 2, 12 hesperis noctu magis olet, Plin 21, 7, 18 § 39 ceram crocum olere, *of wax*, Cic de Or 3, 25 99 olet unguenta, Ter Ad 1, 2, 37 unguenta exotica, Plaut Most 1 1 41 vina fere dulces oluerunt mane Camenae, Hor Ep 1, 19, 5 — With *abl* cur nardo flammae non oluere meae? Prop 5 7, 32 Arabo rore, Ov H 15, 76 sulphure, id M 5,405 —In a bad sense cui os oleat, i e *who has a foul breath* Dig 21, 1, 12, cf Mart 12, 87 —**B.** Trop, *to smell of, savor of* any thing, *to indicate, betray* any thing quid igitur? quid olet? responde! *Pen* Furtum, scortum, prandium, Plaut Men 1, 2, 60 nihil olere peregrinum, *to savor of, betray*, Cic. de Or 3, 12, 44 nihil ex Academia, id. N D 1, 26 72 malitiam, id Rosc Com 7, 20 verba alum num olent, *betray*, Quint 8, 1, 3 —**II.** *To betray itself* or *be observed by its smell* aurum huic olet, i e *he smells out, observes that I have money* Plaut. Aul 2, 2, 39 non olet, unde sit, quod dicitur cum illis? *don't you perceive whence it comes?* Cic Or 45, 154 —Hence, **ŏlens,** entis, *P a.*, *smelling, odorous* (mostly poet) **A.** *Sweet smelling, fragrant, odoriferous* rami olentes, Verg G 1, 188 serpylla, Verg G 4, 30 olentia pascua, Ov A A. 1, 95 mentae, id. M 10, 729 Hymettus, Stat Th 12, 622 —**B.** Lit, *Stinking, foul, rank* leno, Plaut Men 5, 2 111 maritus (i e hircus) Hor C 1, 17, 7 immundus olentia sudor Membra sequebatur, Verg G 3, 564 Medi ora, id ib 2, 134 fornix, Hor S 1, 2, 30 stagna Palici, i e olentia sulphure, Ov P 2 10, 25 agri (from dead bodies), Luc 7, 821 —**2.** Trop quaedam, *musty*, Tac Or 22 *fin*

‡**2. ŏlĕo,** ēre, 2 [root al, Sanscr ar, to rise, cf indoles almus, alumnus etc.], *to increase, grow,* found only in the compounds adoleo, aboleo, etc

ŏlĕŏmella, ae, *f* [oleum mel] *a fruit tree peculiar to Syria*, Isid Orig 17, 7, 11

ŏlĕŏsĕlīnum, i, *n* [oleum selinon], *a plant resembling parsley*, Isid Orig 17, 11 3

ŏlĕōsus, a, um, *adj* [oleum] *oily, full of oil* (Plin) semen Plin 27, 12, 81, § 106 butyrum, id 28, 9, 35, § 134

ŏlĕrācĕus, v holeraceus, etc

‡**ŏlesco,** ĕre, *v inch n* [2 oleo] *to grow* suboles ab olescendo id est crescendo dictae, Paul ex Fest p 309 Müll

‡**ŏlĕto,** 1, *v a* [2. oletum], *to foul, defile,* Front Aquaed 97

1. ŏlētum, i, *n* [olea] *a place planted with olive trees*, *an olive yard* (ante class for the class olivetum) Cato, R R 3, 5

2. ŏlētum, i, *n* [oleo] *filth, dirt, excrement* (very rare) oletum, stercus humanum, Paul ex Fest p 203 Müll veto quis quam faxit oletum, Pers 1, 112

†**ŏlĕum,** i, *n*, = ἔλαιον, *oil, olive oil* **I.** Lit, Cato, R R 64 sq, Varr R R 1, 55, Col 12, 50, Plin 15, 6 6, § 21, Lex Thor lin 95 Rudorff p 191 instillare oleum lumini, Cic Sen 11, 36 juventus Nudatos umeros oleo perfusa nitescit, Verg A 5, 135, Ov Tr 3, 12, 21 ungere caules oleo meliore, Hor S 2, 3, 125, Inscr Orell 748 BALNEVM CVM OLEO GRATVITO DEDIT, ib 3738 —As a fig of softness gentleness oleo tranquillior, *quieter, gentler, stiller than oil*, Plaut Poen 5, 4, 66 —Prov oleum et operam perdere (alluding to nocturnal labors), *to lose one's time and trouble to spend them in vain*, Plaut Poen 1 2 119, Cic Fam 7, 1, 3 ne et opera et oleum philologiae nostrae perierit id Att 2, 17, 1, cf ante lucem cum scriberem contra Epicureos, de eodem oleo et operi exaravi nescio quid ad te, id ib 13, 38 1 petit hic (labor) plus temporis atque olei plus Juv 7, 99 oleum addere camino, *to add oil to the fire*, i e *to aggravate an evil*, Hor S 2, 3, 321 (cf the Gr πυττη και ελαιω πῦρ κατασβεννυναι) —**II.** Trop **A.** *The palæstra* (from the use of oil to anoint the bodies of wrestlers) ego eram decus olei, Cat. 63, 65 —**B.** Transf, *literary contests* or *rhetorical exercises* genus verborum nitidum, sed palaestrae magis et olei, quam hujus civilis turbae ac fori *more proper for exercises in the school or for disputations, than for use in public*, Cic de Or 1, 18, 81 —**C.** (In eccl Lat) *The spirit, inspiration* unxit te Deus oleo exultationis, Vulg Heb 1, 9, id Isa 61 3

olfăcĭo, fēci actum, 3 (uncontracted collat form **ŏlĕfăcĭo:** olefacit, olefecit, olefactum, Not Tir p 167), *v a* [oleo facio], *to smell, scent something* (class, syn odoror) **I.** Lit ea, quae gustemus, olfaciamus, tractemus, audiamus, Cic Tusc 5, 38, 111 unguentum, Cat 13 13 laurus folia trita olfactaque, *smelled*, Plin 23, 8, 80, § 157 gith tusum olfactum, id 20, 17, 71, § 183 (ole factum, Jahn) —*Absol* delphini sagacissime olfaciunt, *have a very keen scent*, Plin. 11, 37, 50, § 137 —**B.** Trop, *to smell, scent, surmise, detect* any thing non sex totis mensibus olfecissem, quam, etc, Ter Ad 3, 3, 43 nummum, Cic Agr 1, 4, 11 nomen poetae, Petr 93 —* **II.** *To cause to smell of* any thing si ad matris mammam (agnus) non accedet, admovere oportet et olfacere labra lacte, Varr R R. 2, 2, 16

olfactātrix, icis, *f* [olfacto], *she who scents* or *observes*, Plin 17, 24, 37, § 239

olfacto, avi, atum, 1, *v freq a* [olfacio] *to smell at* any thing (ante class and post Aug) **I.** Lit vestimentum, Plaut Men 1, 2, 56 membrana olfactata, Plin 28, 16, 63, § 225 (al olefacta) pulei ramum, id 20, 14, 54, § 155 —**II.** Trop, *to smell, snuff, detect, perceive* boves caelum olfactantes, Plin 18, 35, 88, § 364.

* **olfactōrĭa,** ae, *f* [olfacto] *a nose gay bouquet*, Fronto de Orat p 1 Mai

olfactōrĭŏlum, i, *n dim* [olfactorium], *a little smelling bottle, scent bottle* (post class) olfactoriola vascula sunt muliebria, in quibus odoramenta gestantur, Isid Orig 19, 31, Vulg Isa 3, 20, et Hier in loc

olfactōrĭum, ii, *n* [olfacio], *a nose gay* or *smelling bottle* (post Aug), Plin 30, 11, 29 § 97, id 20, 9, 36, § 92

olfactrix, īcis, *f*, v l for olfactatrix (q v), Plin 17, 24, 37, § 239

1. olfactus, a, um, *Part*, from olfacio

2. olfactus, us, *m* [olfacio] **I.** Lit, *a smelling, smell* (post Aug) thymi, Plin 21, 21, 89, § 156 (al olfacto thymo), 32, 3, 13, § 28, 35, 15, 51, § 182 —**II.** Transf, *the sense of smell* delphini nec olfactūs vestigia habent, Plin 11, 37, 50, § 137, 10, 70, 90 § 194

olfĭcus, a, um, *adj* [olfacio] *smelling*, in a play on the word Alphicus, Mart 9, 96, 1

Ŏlĭăros, for Olearos, q v

ŏlĭdus, a, um, *adj* [oleo], *smelling, emitting a smell* (mostly post Aug) vasa picata bene olida, Col 12, 17 bene olidae amphorae, id 12 38, 4 —Of a bad smell, *stinking, rank* olida capra, Hor Ep 1, 5, 29 praesaepia, Juv 8, 157 senex, Suet Tib 45 vulpes, Mart 10, 37, 13 aures, Plin 25, 5, 18, § 40 —*Sup* basia olidissima Petr 21

†**ŏlĭgochrŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj*, = ὀλιγοχρόνιος, *lasting but a short time, short lived* (post class) Firm Math 3, 5

ōlim, *adv* [ole, olle, ollus or olus, archaic for ille, with locative ending im, = illo tempore, v Brix ad Plaut Trin. 523], lit., *at that* (sc remote) *time*, hence, **I.** Of past time, *some time ago, once upon a time, once, formerly, in time past, whilom, erst* (freq and class, syn quondam) versibus quos olim Fauni vatesque canebant, Enn ap Cic Brut 19, 76 (Ann v 222 Vahl) ut fuit olim Sisyphus, Hor S 1, 3, 46, sic enim olim loquebantur, Cic de Or 2, 43, 183 olim, vel nuper, id. Div 2, 25 55, so corresp to hoc tempore, id. Fam 7, 24, 1 olim mos, Tac H 1, 67 ut erant olim, Cic Att 12, 39, 2, cf alium esse censes nunc me atque olim, Ter And 3, 3, 13, Cic Fam 15, 20, 2 gens olim armis, mox memoria nominis clara Tac. H 7, 67. fuit olim senex· ei filiae Duae erant, *there was once an old man*, Plaut Stich 4, 1, 33 —**B.** Transf **1.** From the meaning *in times past* is derived that of *since ever* (Germ von jeher), *what used to happen was, is, the old custom*, hence, in propositions which state, as the result of experience, that any thing is wont to take place, *at times* (only ante class. and poet) non lenonum plus est fere, Quam olim muscarum'st cum caletur maxime, Plaut Truc 1, 1, 45, cf id. Mil 1 1, 2, id Poen 1, 2, 143, cf also id. Trin 2, 4, 123 saxum tumidis submersum tunditur olim Fluctibus, etc, Verg A 5, 125, id ib 8, 391 ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi Doctores, Hor S 1, 1, 25 Orell ut calceus olim, Si pede major erit subvertet, si minor, uret, id Ep 1, 10, 42, id C 4, 4, 5 parentis olim si quis impiā manu Senile guttur fregerit, id Epod 3, 1 ut olim Amisso dubiae rege vagantur apes, Ov F 3, 555 color oris erat, qui frondibus olim Esse solet seris, id ib 6, 149, id M 14, 429 an quid est olim homini salute melius? *ever*, Plaut As 3, 3, 128 vestra meos olim si fistula dicat amores, *if ever*, Verg E 10, 34 —**2.** *Now for a long time, this good while, long ago* (mostly post Aug, not in Cic) olim non librum in manus sumpsi olim nescio, quid sit otium, Plin Ep 8, 9, 1 audio quid veteres olim moneatis amici, Juv 6, 346 nullas mihi epistulas mittas, Plin Ep 1, 11, 1 provisum erat, Tac A 13, 15 corruptis moribus, id ib 14, 15 olim jam nec perit quicquam mihi nec acquiritur, Sen Ep 77, 3 —**II.** Of the future, *one day, on a future day, at a future time, hereafter* (rare but class.) audire edepol lubet *St.* Primum omnium olim terra quom proscinditur, Plaut Trin 2, 4, 122 utinam coram tecum olim, potius quam per epistulas! Cic Att 11, 4, 1 exoriare aliquis ultor Nunc, olim, quocumque dabunt se tempore vires, Verg A 4, 625, cf non si male nunc et olim Sic erit, Hor C 2 10, 17 forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Verg A. 1, 203· numquid ego illi Imprudens olim faciam simile? Hor S 1, 4, 137 vir nominabitur, Quint 10, 1, 104

‡ **Olipor,** ŏris, *m* [prob from Aul puer, like Marcipor, Quintipor], *a Roman surname*, Inscr Murat 154, 2

Ŏlīsīpo and **Ŏlysippo (Ulys-)** onis, *m*, *a city of Lusitania*, the modern *Lisbon*, Plin 4, 22, 35 § 116, 8, 42 67, § 166 Olysippo, Varr R R 2 1, 19 Ulysippo, Mela, 3 1, 6 —Hence, **Ŏlīsīpōnensis (Olys-),** e, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Olisipo* promontorium, Plin 4, 21, 35, § 113 —*Plur subst* **Ŏlīsīpōnenses,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Olisipo, the Olisiponians*, Plin 9, 5, 4 § 9

ŏlĭtor (better **hŏlĭtor**), oris, *m* [holus] *a kitchen gardener*, *cabbage gardener*, Plaut. Trin 2, 4, 7, Varr L L 6, § 20 Müll, Plaut Mil 2 2, 38, Cic Fam 16 18 2, Col 10, 229, 11, 1, 2, Hor Ep 1, 18, 36

ŏlĭtōrĭus (or, better, **hŏlĭtōrĭus**), a, um, *adj* [olitor] *of* or *belonging to a kitchen gardener* or *to vegetables* forum olitorium erat antiquum, macellum, ubi olerum copia, Varr L L 5, § 146 Müll, so, forum *the green market*, Liv 21, 62 ostiola Plin 19, 8, 38, § 125 rotae, id 19, 5, 23, § 64 Sillig *N cr* horti, Dig 50, 16, 198

ŏlīva, ae, *f* [ἐλαία] **I.** *An olive* Col 12, 50, 5, 2 22, 4, Plin 15, 3, 3, § 9, Plaut Curc 1, 1, 90, Afran ap Non 478, 26 lecta de pinguissimis Oliva ramis arborum, Hor Epod 2, 56 olea duarum vel trium olivarum in summitate rami, Vulg Isa 17, 6 —**II.** Lit, *an olive tree* Aristaeus qui olivae inventor dicitur, Cic N D 3, 18 45, 2, 8, 22 erum an bacis opulentet olivae Hor Ep 1, 16 2 numquam fallens id Epod 16, 45 clivus Olivarum, *the Mount of Olives* Vulg 2 Reg 15, 30 mons Olivarum, id Zach 14, 4 —**B.** Transf (poet) **1.** *An olive branch* undique decerptam fronti praeponere olivam, Hor C 1, 7, 7 — **2.** *A staff of olive wood, an olive staff*, Ov M 2 681

ŏlīvans, antis, *Part* as *subst* [oliva] *an olive gatherer* (post Aug), Plin 15, 3, 3, § 12

ŏlīvārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id] *of* or *belonging to olives, olive* (post Aug, perh only post class. for olearius) olivariae metretae (al oleariae), Col 12, 49, 11 molae, Dig 33, 7, 21

‡ **ŏlīvēta** and **ŏlīvīta,** ae, *f* [id], *the olive harvest* olivetam dicebant ab oleis ut a vino vindemiam, Paul ex Fest p 192 Müll olivitam antiqui dicebant, quom olea cogebantur quamvis quidam olivitatem eam dicant, id ib p 203 Müll *N cr*

ŏlīvētum, i, *n* [id] *a place planted with olive trees, an olive grove* (class) quo pluris sint nostra oliveta Cic Rep 3, 9, 16 vineta, segetes, oliveta, id. N D 3 36, 86,

Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 3; Col. 3, 11, 3; 5, 9, 1 sq.: veteris proverbii meminisse convenit, eum qui aret olivetum, rogare fructum; qui stercoret, exorare; qui caedat, cogere, id. 5, 9, 15: facere, *to plant*, Calp. Fragm. 6, 16: vineta et oliveta, Vulg. Deut. 6, 11.—Hence, Mons Oliveti, *the mountain of Olivet*, or *of the olive-grove, east of Jerusalem* (= mons Olivarum, v. oliva), Vulg. Matt. 21, 1; 26, 30; id. Act. 1, 12.

ŏlīvifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [oliva-fero], *olive-bearing* (poet.): Mutuscae, Verg. A. 7, 711: arva, i. e. Sabina, Ov. F. 3, 151: corona, *of olive-branches*, Mart. 12, 99, 1: Eurotas, Stat. Th. 4, 227.

ŏlīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [oliva], *the olive-gathering, olive-harvest*, Varr. ap. Non. 148, 4; Col. 12, 47, 11; 12, 50, 15; 52.—In *plur.*: largissimis olivitatibus exuberare, Col. 1, 1, 5; cf. oliveta.

ŏlīvĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who plants and tends olive-trees, an olive-dresser* (post-class. for olitor): colles exercentur vinitori et olivitori, Sid. Ep. 2, 9 (App. Flor. n. 15 dub.; al. olitori).

ŏlīvo, āre, v. olivans.

ŏlīvum or **ŏlīvom,** i, *n.* [id.]. **I.** Lit. **A.** *Oil* (poet. and in post-class. prose for oleum): eme die caecā hercle olivum, id vendito oculatā die, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 67; id. As. 2, 4, 26; id. Ps. 1, 2, 76; Lucr. 2, 392; id. 6, 1073: inolens, id. 2, 850: pingue, Verg. E. 5, 68; Ov. M. 10, 176: perfundere pisces olivo, Hor. S. 2, 4, 50: si ex olivis meis olivum feceris, Gai. Inst. 2, 79.—**B.** Trop., *the palaestra* (from the use of oil to anoint wrestlers): cur olivum vitat? Hor. C. 1, 8, 8; cf. oleum.—**II.** Transf., *an ointment, unguent*: Syrio fragrans olivo, Cat. 6, 8; Prop. 4, 16, 31.

olla, ae (old form **aula**: aulas antiqui dicebant, quas nos dicimus ollas, quia nullam litteram geminabant. Itaque aulicocia exta, quae in ollis coquebantur, dicebant, id est elixa, Fest. p. 23 Müll.—Examples with aula, for olla, are found in Cato, R. R. 52, 1; 81; 85 sq.; Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 20; 22; 3, 6, 44; 47; 4, 2, 4; 7; id. Capt. 1, 1, 21; 4, 2, 66 et saep.; Inscr. Orell. 2473; 3001; 4537 sqq.; cf. also Non. 543, 8), *f.* [root uk-, Sanscr. ukha, pot; aula for aukula], *a pot* or *jar*: quadrilibrem aulam onustam auro habeo, Plaut. Aul. 5, 1, 2; Varr. ap. Non. 543, 12: ollam denariorum implere, Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 4: fictilis, Col. 8, 8, 7: monendus qui vasa emturus est, ne bibulas aut male coctas emat, id. 12, 43, 11: ET OLLAS PRECATI SVNT, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. tab. 41 a; cf. Marini Atti, p. 593: grandes fumabant pultibus ollae, Juv. 14, 171.—For preserving the ashes of the dead, Inscr. Grut. 865, 10; cf. Inscr. Orell. 4544; Jahn, Specim. Epigr. p. 29 sq.—Prov.: olla male fervet, *the pot boils poorly*, i.e. *the affair looks bad*, Petr. 38, 13: ipsa holera olla legit, *the pot culls its own herbs*, i. e. *serves itself*, Cat. 94, 2: vultus redigentur in ollam, *made as black as a pot*, Vulg. Joel, 2, 6.—**2.** Trop.: olla cujus rubigo in eā est, i. e. *the city full of the vile*, Vulg. Ezech. 24, 6.

ollāris, e, *adj.* [olla], *of* or *belonging to a pot, preserved in pots, potted* (post-Aug.): uvae ollares, Mart. 7, 20, 9; Col. 12, 43, 1.

‡ **ollārium,** ii, v. ollarius, II.

ollārius, a, um, *adj.* [olla], *of* or *belonging to pots, pot-* (post-Aug.), Plin. 34, 9, 20, § 98: ‡ fusor, *a pot-founder, pot-caster*, Inscr. Grut. 630, 9.—**II.** *Subst.*: ‡ **ollārium,** ii, *n.*, *the receptacle for the jars of ashes in tombs*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 13, n. 60; cf. Fabr. p. 10 sq.

‡ **olle,** old form for ille, q. v.

ollicŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [olla], *a little pot* (post-class.): ollicula aerea, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

ollŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little pot* (ante- and post-class.), Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2; App. M. 2, p. 117, 41: sub ollulā cinis, Arn. 5, 18.

ollus, a, um, old form for ille, q. v.

olma, ae, *f.*, *the plant* ebulum, *among the Dacians*, App. Herb. 91.

ŏlo, ĕre, v. oleo *init.*

† **ŏlŏlȳgon,** ōnis, *m.*, = ὀλολυγών, *the croaking of the male frog*, to attract the female, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 172.

1. ŏlor, ōris, *m.*, *a swan* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for cygnus): ad vada Maeandri concinit albus olor, Ov. H. 7, 2: arguti, Verg. E. 9, 36: nivei, Val. Fl. 6, 102: purpurei, Hor. C. 4, 1, 10; Plin. 10, 23, 32, § 63 et saep.: olorum morte narratur flebilis cantus, id. ib.

2. ŏlor, ōris, *m.* [olo, oleo], *a smell, odor* (only ante- and post-class.): litterā commutatā dicitur odor olor, hinc olet et odorari, Varr. L. L. 6, § 83 Müll.: olore spurcissimi umoris perfusus, App. M. 1, p. 110, 2 dub.; Arn. 2, 85 (al. odores).

ŏlōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [1. olor-fero], *swan-bearing* (poet.): Padus, Claud. Ep. ad Ser. 12.

ŏlōrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [1. olor], *of* or *belonging to a swan* or *swans* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): pennae, Verg. A. 10, 187: alae, Ov. M. 10, 718: color, i. e. *white*, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 163 (al. orobini): OLORINO DE IOVE, i. e. *in the form of a swan*, Inscr. Grut. 99, 3.

Ŏlostrae, ārum, *m.*, *a people of India*, Luc. 3, 249; cf. Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 76.

1. ŏlus, v. holus.

‡ **2. Olus,** i, another form for Aulus, Inscr. Orell. 1943; 2712; cf. olipor.

‡ **olvātum** Antistius Labeo ait esse mensurae genus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 205 Müll.; v. Müll. s. v.

Ŏlȳbrius (**Ŏlȳbrius,** Anth. 2, p. 287), ii, *m.*, *the surname of several Roman consuls.* To one of them, the consul Anicius Olybrius, is addressed a poem of Claudian.—Hence, **Olȳbriăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Olybrian*: genus et nomen, Prud. ap. Symm. 1, 556.

Ŏlympēni, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of the city of Olympus, in Lycia*: agri Olympenorum, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 5.

Ŏlympĭa (anciently **Ŏlimpus** and **Ŏlumpus**), ae, *f.*, = Ὀλυμπία, *a sacred region in Elis Pisatis, with an olive wood, where the Olympian games were held; there, too, were the famous temple and statue of* Juppiter Olympius: cum Olympiam venisset, maximā illā quinquennali celebritate ludorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127; id. N. D. 2, 2, 6: cum uno die duo suos filios victores Olympiae vidisset, id. Tusc. 1, 46, 111; 2, 20, 46; Auct. Her. 4, 3, 4; Liv. 26, 24, 14.—Hence, **A. Ŏlympĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Ὀλυμπιακός, *Olympic*: cursus, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 4: palma, Verg. G. 3, 49: corona, Suet. Ner. 25: rami, i. e. oleaster, Stat. Th. 6, 554: palaestra, Luc. 4, 614.—**B. Ŏlympĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Olympic* (post-class.), Marc. Emp. 35.—**C. Ŏlympĭcus,** a, um (*gen. plur.* Olympicūm for Olympicarum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 23), *adj.*, = Ὀλυμπικός, *Olympic* (poet. and in post-class. prose): pulvis, Hor. C. 1, 1, 3: certamen, Just. 12, 16, 6; 13, 5, 3.—**D. Ŏlympĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Ὀλύμπιος, *Olympic* (class.): certamina, *the Olympic games*, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 59: ludi, id. Stich. 2, 1, 34: delubrum Olympii Jovis, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Vulg. 2 Macc. 6, 2; Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 14. There was also a temple of Juppiter Olympius in Athens, Suet. Aug. 60; and in Syracuse, Liv. 24, 21: equa, *that had run in the Olympic races*, Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 181.—**2.** *Subst.* **a. Ŏlympĭus,** ii, *m.*, *an appellation bestowed on distinguished men by the Greeks and Romans*; of Pericles, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 74; Val. Max. 5, 10, 1 *ext.*; on coins, also of the Roman emperors, Hadrian and Commodus, Eckhel. D. N. t. 6, p. 518.—**b. Ŏlympĭum,** ii, *n.*, *the temple of the Olympic Jupiter*, Liv. 24, 33, 3.—**c. Ŏlympia,** ōrum, *n.*, Gr. τὰ Ὀλύμπια (sc. ἱερά), *the Olympic games held every four years at Olympia*: sic ut fortis equus, spatio qui saepe supremo Vicit Olympia, *in the Olympic games* (Gr. Ὀλύμπια νικᾶν), Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 5, 14 (Ann. v. 442 Vahl.): ad Olympia proficisci, Cic. Div. 2, 70, 144: magna coronari Olympia (Gr. Ὀλύμπια τὰ μεγάλα; opp. to the games held elsewhere), Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 50: Olympiorum solenne ludicrum, Liv. 28, 7: Olympiorum victoria, *the victory in the Olympic games*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41.—**E. Ŏlympĭas,** ădis, *f.*, = Ὀλυμπιάς, *an Olympiad*, the period of four years that elapsed between the Olympic games, and which the Greeks usually employed in the computation of time: centum et octo annis, postquam Lycurgus leges scribere instituit, prima posita est Olympias, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 18: si Roma condita est secundo anno Olympiadis septumae, id. ib. 2, 10, 18; 2, 15, 28: ante primam *Olympiadem* condita, id. ib. 2, 23, 42: sextā Olympiade, Vell. 1, 8, 1.—In the poets sometimes for lustrum, i. e. *a period of five years*: quinquennis Olympias, Ov. P. 4, 6, 5: ter senas vidit Olympiadas, Mart. 7, 40, 6.—**F. Ŏlympĭēum,** i, *n.*, = Ὀλυμπιεῖον, *a temple of the Olympic Jupiter*, Vell. 1, 10, 1.

Ŏlympĭădes, um, *f.*, v. 1. Olympus, I. B.

1. Ŏlympĭas, ădis, *f.*, v. Olympia, E.

2. Ŏlympĭas, ădis, *f.*, = Ὀλυμπιάς, *the daughter of Neoptolemus, king of Epirus, consort of king Philip of Macedon and mother of Alexander the Great*, Cic. Div. 1, 23; 2, 66; id. N. D. 2, 27; Curt. 5, 2 *fin.*

3. Ŏlympĭas, ădis, *m.*, = Ὀλυμπιάς, *a north-west wind*, that blows on the island of Euboea, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120; 17, 24, 37, § 232.

Ŏlympĭcus, a, um, v. Olympia, C.

Ŏlympĭēum, i, v. Olympia, F.

Olympĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *the name of a character in* Plaut. Cas.

Ŏlympĭŏdōrus, i, *m.*, = Ὀλυμπιόδωρος, *a Greek proper name.* So *the instructor of Epaminondas on the flute*, Nep. Ep. 2, 1.

Ŏlympĭŏnīces, ae, *m.*, = Ὀλυμπιονίκης, *a victor at the Olympic games*: Atyanas pugil, Olympionices, Cic. Fl. 13, 31; id. Tusc. 1, 46, 111.—As *adj.*: Olympionicarum equarum, Col. 3, 9, 5.

Ŏlympiscus, i, *m. dim.* [Olympio], *a caressing form for* Olympio: Olympisce mi, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 14.

Ŏlympĭus, a, um, v. Olympia, D.

1. Ŏlympus and **-pos** (anciently written **Ŏlimpus**), i, *m.*, = Ὄλυμπος. **I.** *The name of several mountains, the most celebrated of which is one on the borders of Macedonia and Thessaly* (now *Lacha*), *of great height, and consequently regarded as the seat of the gods*, Mel. 2, 3, 2; 4, 8, 15: Musae quae pedibus magnum pulsatis Olimpum, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 20 Müll.: his diis Helicona atque Olympon attribuerunt homines, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 7: frondosus, Verg. G. 1, 282: opacus, Hor. C. 3, 4, 52: nubes excedit Olympus, Luc. 2, 271.—**B.** Transf., poet. for *heaven*: caelum dicunt Graeci Olympum, Varr. L. L. 7, § 20; Verg. E. 6, 86: longus Olympus, *the distant heavens*, id. G. 3, 223: annuit (Juppiter) et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, id. A. 9, 106: stelliger, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1907.—Hence, **Ŏlympĭădes,** um, *f.*, *the Muses* (perh. only acc. to the foll. remark): caelum dicunt Graeci Olympum montem in Macedoniā omnes, a quo potius puto Musas dictas Olympiadas, Varr. L. L. 7, § 20.—**II.** Of other mountains. **A.** In Bithynia, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 148.—**B.** In Mysia, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 142.—**C.** In Galatia, Liv. 38, 18, 15; 38, 20, 2.—**D.** In Lycia, Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 31.—**E.** In Ionia, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 118.—**F.** In Peloponnesus, Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 352.

2. Ŏlympus, i, *f.*, *a city in Cilicia, named from a neighboring mountain*, now *the ruins of Deliktash*: Olympum cepit, urbem antiquam et omnibus rebus auctam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21, § 56 (Zumpt *N. cr.*); Flor. 3, 6, 5; Eutr. 6, 3.—**II.** *A city of Lycia, named from a neighboring mountain*, Cic. Ac. 1, 21, 56.

3. Ŏlympus, i, *m.*, *a famous flute-player, pupil of Marsyas*, Ov. M. 6, 393; id. P. 3, 3, 42; Hyg. Fab. 165; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 29.

Ŏlynthus or **-os,** i, *f.*, = Ὄλυνθος, *a city of Thrace, on the borders of Macedonia*, now *Agia Maria*, or *Aio Mamas*, Mel. 2, 2, 9; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 42; Nep. Pel. 1, 2; Juv. 12, 47.—Hence, **II. Olynthius,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Olynthus, Olynthian*, Curt. 8, 8, 19.—*Subst.* **A. Olynthĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the region about Olynthus*, Varr. R. R. 1, 44.—**B. Olynthius,** ii, *m.*, *an Olynthian*, Sen. Contr. 5, 10, 34.—Usually in *plur.*: **Olynthii,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Olynthus, the Olynthians*, Nep. Timoth. 1, 2; Just. 8, 3, 10; 7, 4, 6.

† ŏlȳra, ae, *f.*, = ὄλυρα, *a kind of grain, called also* arinca, *which greatly resembles spelt*, Plin. 18, 10, 20, § 92; 22, 25, 57, § 121.

Ŏlȳsippo, v. Olisipo.

Ŏmāna, ae, *f.*, *a town in Arabia*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 149.—Hence, **Ŏmānus**, a, um, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 145.

†† ŏmāsum or **ŏmassum**, i, *n.* [Gallic; v. infra], *bullock's tripe* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): omasum βοεῖον·κόπεον λιπαρὸν τῇ τῶν Γάλλων γλώττῃ, Gloss. Philox.: patinas cenabat omasi, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 34; Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 180.—Transf.: pingui tentus omaso, *with his fat paunch*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 40.

† ombrĭa, ae, *f.*, = ὀμβρία, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 65, § 176.

ōmen (old form **osmen**), inis, *n.* [omen quod ex ore primum elatum est, osmen dictum, Varr. L. L. 6, § 76 Müll.; cf.: osmen, e quo s extritum, id. ib. 7, § 97: omen velut oremen, quod fit ore augurium, quod non avibus aliove modo fit, Fest. p. 195 Müll.; perh. orig. osmen, for ausmen; root audio, that which is heard; hence, in gen.]. **I.** Lit., any indication or action regarded as a foreboding, *a foreboding, prognostic, sign, token, omen* (class.; cf. prodigium): di te deaeque omnes faxint cum istoc omine, *with your forebodings*, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 33: neque solum deorum voces Pythagorei observaverunt, sed etiam hominum, quae vocant omina, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102: ea quae divina testimonia vocant, ex responsis, oraculis, ominibus, Quint. 5, 7. 35: mi pater, inquit (filiola L. Pauli), Persa (catellus) periit. Tum ille Accipio, inquit, mea filia, omen, *I take it as a good omen* (of a victory over king Perses), Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103: ingens omen magni triumphi, Juv. 4, 125: qui discedens mecum ita locutus est, ut ejus oratio omen fati videretur, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 9: quibus Antonius (o di immortales, avertite et detestamini, quaeso hoc omen!) urbem se divisurum esse promisit, id. ib. 4, 4, 10; cf.: atque hoc quidem detestabile omen avertat Juppiter, id. ib. 11, 5, 11; id. Div. 2, 40, 83: exire malis ominibus, id. Sest. 33, 72: quam (rem) tu ipse ominibus optimis prosequeris, id. Fam. 3, 12, 2: cum bonis ominibus incipere, Liv. praef. *fin.*: i secundo omine, *go in God's name, good luck attend you*, Hor. C. 3, 11, 50: impios parrae recinentis omen Ducat, id. ib. 3, 27, 1: (Mater juvenem) Votis, ominibus et precibus vocat, id. ib. 4, 5, 13: quod di prius omen in ipsum convertant, Verg. A. 2, 190: quod acceperunt pro omine, Vulg. 3 Reg. 20, 33.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A solemn assurance, condition*: eā lege atque omine, ut, etc., Ter. And. 1, 2, 29.—**B.** *A solemn usage*: hic sceptra accipere et primos attollere fasces Regibus omen erat, Verg. A. 7, 174.—**C.** Prima omina = nuptiae, *as accompanied with auspices*, Verg. A. 1, 346; cf.: Contineant nobis omina prima fidem, Prop. 3, 20, 24 (4, 20, 14 M.)

ōmentātus, a, um, *adj.* [omentum], *filled with* omentum (post-class.): isicia omentata, Apic. 2, 1.

ōmentum, i, *n.*, *the fat-skin, adipose membrane; fat*, esp. in men (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ast illi tremat omento popa venter, Pers. 6, 74.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *The membrane which encloses the bowels, the caul*, Cels. 4, 1; Plin. 11, 37, 80, § 204.—**2.** *The bowels*, Pers. 2, 47: porci, Juv. 13, 116.—**II.** Transf., *any skin which envelops an internal part of the body, a membrane*, Macr. S. 7, 9; of *the meninges*, id. ib. 7, 9.

(**ōmĭnālis**, e, a false read for inominalem, Gell. 5, 17 *fin.*)

* **ōmĭnātio**, ōnis, *f.* [ominor], *a foreboding, prognostic*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 88 Müll.

* **ōmĭnātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a diviner*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 90.

ōmĭno, āre, v. ominor *init.*

ōmĭnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* (ante-class. act. collat. form **ōmĭno**, āre: ut tibi bene sit, qui ominas, Pompon. ap. Non. 474, 11) [omen], *to forebode, prognosticate, to augur, presage, predict, prophesy* (class.; syn.: divino, auguro, auspicor, vaticinor): malo (alienae) quam nostrae (rei publicae), ominari, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 74: melius, quaeso, ominare, id. Brut. 96, 329: felix faustumque imperium, Liv. 26, 18, 8: ac prope certā spe ominatos esse homines finem, etc., id. 44, 22, 17: vera de exitu Antonii, Vell. 2, 71, 2: optamus tibi ominamurque in proximum annum consulatum, Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 5; cf.: clamor militum et sibi adversa, et Galbae prospera ominantium, *wishing*, Suet. Ner. 48.—Of things: naves cum commeatu redire; velut ominatae ad praedam alteram repetendam sese venisse, *as if they had divined, had had a presentiment*, Liv. 29, 35, 1; cf. Weissenb. ad id. 27, 31, 3: male ominatis Parcite verbis, *words of evil omen*, Hor. C. 3, 14, 11.

ōmĭnōsē, *adv.*, v. ominosus *fin.*

ōmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [omen], *full of foreboding, portentous, ominous* (post-Aug.): mons avibus obscenis ominosus, Messala ap. Gell. 13, 14, 6: res, Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 11.—*Adv.*: **ōmĭnōsē**, *ominously*: ominose retentus, Ps.-Quint. Decl. 6, 5.

ŏmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [omitto], *an omitting, omission* (post-class.): laudis, Symm. Ep. 3, 48; 10, 62.

ŏmissus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from omitto.

ŏmitto, īsi, issum, 3, *v. a.* [ob-mitto], *to let go, let loose, let fall*. **I.** Lit. (rare; perh. not in Cic.; cf.: amitto, dimitto): aliquam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 2; id. Stich. 2, 2, 11: mulierem, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 18: habenas, *to let go*, Tac. H. 1, 86: arma, *to let fall*, Liv. 21, 11: animam, *to give up the ghost, to die*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 85.—**II.** Trop. (class.). **A.** In gen., *to lay aside, let go, give up, dismiss, neglect, disregard*: omittere tristitiam, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 3: iracundiam, id. ib. 4, 7, 36: noxiam, *to leave unpunished*, id. Eun. 5, 2, 14: apparatum, Liv. 37, 10: nec nostrae nobis utilitates omittendae sunt, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 42: omitte timorem, *lay aside*, id. Rep. 6, 10, 10: voluptates, id. Fin. 1, 10, 36: omnibus omissis his rebus, *laying aside all those things*, Caes. B. G. 7, 34: primam navigationem ne omiseris, *do not neglect*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 3: teneo quam optabam occasionem neque omittam, id. Leg. 1, 2, 5: hostes, Just 1, 8, 6: ducum officia, id. 11, 9, 8.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To pass over, say nothing of, omit*, in speaking (cf.: relinquo, praetereo): ut omittam cetera quae sunt innumerabilia, Cic. Brut. 76, 266; cf.: ut alia omittam, id. Quint. 22, 70: omitto illa vetera, quod, etc., id. Att. 8, 3, 3: innumerabiles viros, id. Rep. 1, 1, 1: de reditu, id. Pis. 22, 51: de me, id. Rab. Post. 12, 34; Lact. 4, 24, 6.—**2.** Of an action, *to leave off, give over, cease* doing any thing (syn. desino).—With *inf.*: iratus esse, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 26: rogare, id. ib. 4, 4, 90: lugere, Cic. Brut. 76, 266: curare aliquid, id. Cael. 22, 54: mirari, Hor. C. 3, 29, 11.—Hence, **ŏmissus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *negligent, heedless, remiss* (ante-class.): animo esse omisso, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 9.—*Comp.*: ab re Omissior, *in respect of property*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 44.

ommento (obm-), āre, *v. n.*, *to wait* anywhere, Liv. Andron. ap. Fest. p. 190 Müll.; cf.: omentat, exspectat, dictum a mantando, id est diu manendo, Placid. p. 492.

* **omnĭcănus**, a, um, *adj* [omniscano], *that sings everything* or *everywhere*: oratio, App. Flor. p. 349, 24.

* **omnĭcarpus**, a, um, *adj.* [omniscarpo], *that crops everything*: capra carpa, a quo scriptum Omnicarpae caprae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 97 Müll.

omnĭcĭens, entis [omnis cieo], *all-stirring, all-exciting*: sensus, Lucr. 2, 942 Bern. (dub.; Munro, omnituentes).

omnĭcŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [omnis-color], *of all colors* (post-class.): pictura, Prud. στεφ. 12, 39.

omnĭcrĕans, antis [omnis-creo], *all-creating*, Aug. Conf. 11, 13 *init.*

omnĭfărĭam, *adv.*, v. omnifarius *fin.*

omnĭfărĭus, a, um, *adj.* [omnis], *of all sorts*.—As *adj.* only in the gloss: omnifarius, παντοῖος, Gloss. Philox. (In Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 16, read omnifariam).—Hence, **omnĭfărĭam**, *adv.*, *on all sides, on every hand, everywhere, in every way* (post-class. and rare): cum Oceanus omnes terras omnifariam et undiqueversum circumfluat, Gell. 12, 13, 20; Macr. S. 7, 13 *med.*; Capitol. M. Aur. 11.

* **omnĭfer**, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [omnis-fero], *all-bearing, all-sustaining*: vultus, Ov. M. 2, 275.

omnĭflŭentĭa, ae, *f.* [omnis-fluo], *superfluity of all things*, Placid. ap. Auct. Class. 3, p. 118 Mai.

omnĭformis, e, *adj.* [omnis-forma], *of all shapes* (post-class.): mundus receptaculum omniformium specierum, App. Trism. pp. 78, 98: machina, Prud. στεφ. 10, 339.

1. omnĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [omnis genus], *of all kinds* (poet. and in post-class. prose): omnigenûmque deûm monstra, Verg. A. 8, 698: omnigenûm genitor deûm, Mart. Cap. 9, § 912: doctrinae, Gell. 14, 6, 1 (but in Lucr. 2, 759; 821 al. Lachm. reads omne genus).

2. omnĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [omnisgigno], *all-begetting, all-producing* (post-class.): Pater, Prud. ap. Symm 1, 12.

omnĭmĕdens, *adj.* [omnis-medeor], *all-healing* (post-class.): Dominus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 45.

omnĭmŏdis, *adv.*, *in every way* or *manner, wholly, fully* (= omnibus modis; cf.: multimodis, mirimodis; only Lucretian and late Lat.), Lucr. 1, 683; 2, 489; 700; 3, 406; 5, 718; 1024; App. Flor. 1, p. 342, 17.

omnĭmŏdo (also written separate, **omni mŏdo**), *adv.* [omnis-modus], *by all means, in all ways, entirely, altogether, wholly* (not ante-Aug.): evitemus omnimodo, ne deliberasse videamur, Sen. Ben. 2, 1, 1: non omnimodo res ea desperationem habet, Cels. 7, 4, 3 *fin.*; Gell. 18, 15, 2; Dig. 29, 2, 11.

omnĭmŏdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of all sorts* or *kinds* (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 306, 14: voculae, id. M. 5, p. 169, 35: gloria ejus, Vulg. Isa. 66, 11.

omnĭmorbĭa, ae, *f.* [omnis-morbus], *all-disease*, the name of a plant regarded as a panacea: polion a Graecis, a Latinis omnimorbia, quod multis morbis subveniat, Isid. Orig. 17, 9.

omnīno, *adv.* [omnis]. **I.** In gen., *altogether, wholly, entirely, utterly, at all* (syn.: prorsus, penitus): Neoptolemus apud Ennium philosophari sibi ait necesse esse, sed paucis: nam omnino haud placere, *entirely*, i. e. *constantly*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 1; v. also id. de Or. 2, 37, 156 (Enn. Trag v. 417 Vahl.): non omnino jam perii: est reliquom quo peream magis, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 80: defensionum laboribus aut omnino aut magnā ex parte liberatus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 1: ut non multum aut nihil omnino Graecis cederetur, *not at all*, id. ib. 1, 3, 5: ita fit ut omnino nemo esse possit beatus, id. ib. 2, 6, 16: id agimus ut id in sapiente nullum sit omnino, id. ib. 3, 10, 22; cf. id. Off. 2, 1, 3: Clodium sanxisse, ut vix aut omnino non posset ... infirmari sua lex, *not at all*, id. Att. 3, 23, 2: non omnino quidem, sed magnam partem, id. Fam. 9, 15, 3: quae aut omnino aut certe facilius consequentur, id. Balb. 19, 43: eos omittamus, qui omnino nusquam reperiuntur, id. Lael. 6, 21: causas omnino numquam attigerunt, id. de Or. 2, 13, 55: non usquam id quidem dicit omnino, sed quae dicit idem valent, *absolutely*, i. e. *expressly, explicitly*, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 24: omnino, quod cupis, efficies, Cat. 98, 5: non tamen omnino Teucros delere paratis, Verg A. 9, 248: ne faciam, inquis, Omnino versus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 6: nihil omnino, te recitante placet, Mart. 3, 45, 4.—With *omnis*: non ego omnino lucrum omne esse utile homini existimo, *all and every, of all kinds whatever*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 75: hoc genus et cetera necessaria et omnino omnis argumentatio, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 46, 86: vis et injuria et omnino omne, quod obfuturum est, id. ib. 2, 53, 164: sin omnino interierint omnia, id Fam. 6, 2, 6; v. also the foll.—With *prorsus*: non justa, injusta, prorsus omnino obsequor, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 33.—**II.** In partic. **A.** With numerals, *in all, altogether, only, but, just* (= οἱ πάντες): quinque omnino fuerunt, Cic. Clu. 28, 76: diebus omnino decem et octo, Caes. B. G. 4, 19 *fin.*: sane frequentes fuimus: omnino ad ducentos, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: erant omnino itinera duo, *there were only two ways*, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: duae omnino civitates, id. ib. 4, 38: cum omnino non essent amplius centum, Nep. Pelop. 2, 3: expeditionem unam omnino suscepit, Suet Claud. 17: semel omnino eam viderat, Curt. 4, 10.

24.—**B.** In concessive clauses, *by all means, indeed, doubtless, yes, certainly, to be sure* —With *sed:* restricti omnino esse nullo modo debemus, sed in deligendis idoneis judicium et diligentiam adhibere, etc, Cic. Off 2, 18, 62: danda opera est omnino . . . sed, etc., id. ib 2, 20, 71; so id. de Or. 2, 21, 89: pugnas omnino, sed cum adversario facili, id. Ac. 2, 6, 84.—With *autem:* omnino est amans sui virtus . . . ego autem non de virtute nunc loquor, id. Lael. 26, 98 —**C.** In making a statement of general application, *in general, generally, universally:* de hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33 · plurimumque poëtis nostris, omninoque Latinis litteris luminis attulisti, id. Ac. 1, 3, 9; Plin. Ep 5, 4, 3 —At the beginning of a general proposition: omnino fortis animus et magnus duabus rebus maxime cernitur, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 66: *omnino omnium horum vitiorum* atque incommodorum una cautio est, ut, etc., id. Lael. 21, 78 —**D.** After *non modo* (non), in a climax: non modo imperator, sed liber habendus *omnino non est,* Cic Par. 5, 1, 33: non modo tantam causam perorare, sed omnino verbum facere, id. Quint. 24, 77: quos ego non modo reges appellatos, sed omnino natos nesciebam, id. Fam 9, 15, 13; cf. id. Caecin. 13, 36.

omnĭnōmĭnis, e, *adj.* [omnis-nomen], *of every name:* hunc vero innominem vel potius omninominem, siquidem sit unus et omnia, ut sit necesse aut omnia esse ejus nomine aut ipsum omnium nominibus nuncupari, App Ascl 20, p 303

omnĭpărens, tis, *adj* [omnis-parens], *all-bearing, all producing* (poet and in post-class. prose); so, per terras omniparentes, Lucr. 2, 706: terra, Verg. A. 6, 595; App M 6, p 177, 24: dea Syria, id. ib 8, p 213, 9 (but in id. Mund. p 67, 12, the correct read. is omnia parentis)

omnĭpăter, tris, *m.* [omnis-pater], *the father of all, the universal father* (post-class): Deus, Prud. στεφ 3, 70

omnĭpăvus, a, um, *adj* [omnis paveo], *all-fearing* (post-class.): panphobi, quos nos omnipavos dicere poterimus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 12, 108

* **omnĭpĕrītus,** a, um, *adj* [omnis-peritus], *skilled in all things, all skilful* · Aeetis sucis omniperita suis, Albinov. 2, 110

omnĭpollens, tis, *adj* [omnis polleo], *all powerful, almighty* (post class) Deus, Prud. Apoth praef 31.

omnĭpŏtens, ntis, *adj* [omnis potens], *all powerful, almighty, omnipotent* (poet and in post class. prose), Enn. ap Non. 111, 15 (Trag. v 202 Vahl) Juppiter, id. ap Serv ad Verg A. 1, 254 (Ann. v. 446 Vahl.), Cat. 64, 171 pater, Ov. M 1, 154 —*Absol* arcuit omnipotens, Ov. M. 2, 505; so, annuit omnipotens, id. ib 14, 816: Neptunus, Turp ap Cic. Tusc 4, 34, 73. regina, i e *Juno,* Val. Fl. 1, 81 · fortuna, Verg. A. 8, 334 · Juppiter, Val. Max. 1, 6, 12 *init* —*Comp* · nam si ideo omnipotens Pater, qui Filium habet, omnipotentior ergo esse potuit, si plures haberet, Ambros Fide, 4, 8, § 85 —*Sup* · deus ille omnipotentissimus, Macr Somn. Scip 1, 17 *med.;* Aug. Conf. 1, 4 · creator, id. Civ Dei, 21, 9 —Very freq in eccl. Lat, with Dominus, Deus, etc; and as *subst.* · **Omnĭpŏtens,** ntis, *m., the Almighty* · Omnipotens nomen ejus, Vulg. Exod 15, 3 nec Omnipotens subvertet judicium, id. Job, 34, 12 —Hence, *adv.* **omnĭpŏtenter,** *almightily, omnipotently,* Aug Civ Dei, 14, 27 *fin*

omnĭpŏtentĭa, ae *f* [omnipotens], *almighty power, omnipotence* (post-class.), Macr S 1, 16

omnis, e (omnia is freq a dissyl. in the poets, as Verg. G 4, 221, id. A 6, 33, Lucr 1, 1106 Lachm), *adj* [etym dub, perh akin to ambo and Gr ἀμφί] (syn. cunctus, universus), *all, every.* omnium rerum, quas ad beate vivendum sapientia comparaverit, nihil esse majus amicitiā, Cic Fin. 1, 20, 65. ego nulli omnium neque populorum neque regum non ausim me comparare, Liv 37, 53, 20 nemo omnium imperatorum, qui vivunt, id. 42, 34, 7 —With *sup:* cur, *si cuiquam novo civi potuerit adimi civitas,* non omnibus antiquissimis civibus possit, *all, even of the oldest families,* Cic. Caecin. 35, 101: id effugiet qui non omnia minima repetet, id. Part. Or 17, 60 —Cf. with *etiam* · ut omnium tibi auxilia adjungas etiam infimorum, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 12: omnibus tuis etiam minimis commodis, Treb Pol. ap Cic. Fam 12, 16, 1; Sall. C 44, 5: Nero ad omnes etiam minimos Circenses commeabat, Suet. Ner 22. — But with *summa, extrema,* and *ultima,* the *neutr. plur.* omnia is often closely connected in a distributive sense (=quidquid summum, etc.): a te, qui nobis omnia summa tribuis, Cic. de Or 3, 4, 15: sed is omnia summa sperans aedilicius est mortuus, id. Brut 28, 109: constituit extrema omnia experiri, Sall C 26, 5 · quod omnia ultima pati quam se regi tradere maluissent, Liv 37, 54, 2. omnes omnium ordinum homines, Cic. Rab Perd. 7, 20: omnibus precibus petere contendit, *with prayers of every kind, most urgently,* Caes. B G 5, 6 — Esp as *subst* **A. omnes,** ium, *comm, all men, all persons* · quis est omnium, qui? etc., Cic. Tusc 5, 23, 66: unus ex omnibus, id. de Or. 1, 22, 99 —With *gen part:* Macedonum omnes, Liv. 31, 45, 7: praetorum, nisi qui inter tumultum effugerunt, omnes interficiuntur, id. 24, 32, 8; cf. id. 10, 31, 5; cf. also: ut omnes Tarquiniae gentis exules essent, id. 2, 2, 11: omnes Hernici nominis, id. 9, 42, 11.—**B. omnĭa,** ium, *n., all things:* omnium nomine quicumque ludos faciunt, etc., id. Q. Fr 1, 1, 9: omnia facere, *to do every thing, make every exertion, spare no pains,* Cic Lael 10, 35: omnia fore prius arbitratus sum, quam, etc., *I should have believed any thing rather than that,* etc, id. Att. 8, 11, 5. omnia mihi sunt cum aliquo, *I agree with him on all topics, in all points* (but mihi omnia communia sunt is the better read., Baiter), id. Fam 13, 1, 2: in eo sunt omnia, *every thing depends on that,* id. ib 15, 14, 5 · omnia, quae sunt ad vivendum necessaria, id. Off 1, 4, 11; 1, 43, 153; id. Fam 4, 3, 3: omnia, quaecumque agimus, Liv. 30, 31, 6: esse omnia alicui, *to be one's all,* Ov. H 12, 162: Demetrius iis unus omnia est, Liv. 40, 11: per omnia. *in all points, in every thing, in every respect,* Quint 5, 2, 3 vir alioqui per omnia laudabilis, Vell. 2, 33. plebes omnia quam bellum malebat, Liv 2, 39, 8; Sall. J. 79, 7; cf. Cic. Quint 26, 82: eadem omnia, *just the same* · mihi certum est efficere in me omnia eadem, quae tu in te faxis, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 23. alia omnia, *just the contrary:* te alia omnia. quam quae velis, agere, moleste ferrem, Plin. Ep 7, 15, 2, cf. alius, 6: omnia, adverbially, *altogether, entirely, in every respect:* tramites, omnia plani et ex facili mobiles, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 25, 3 · omnia Mercurio similis, *in all respects,* Verg. A 4, 558 —**II.** In *sing, every, all, the whole:* militat omnis amans, *every lover, all lovers,* Ov Am. 1, 9, 1 · qua sine omni malitia'st, *without any* (colloq for sine ulla), Plaut Trin. 2, 2, 57; so, sine omni periclo, Ter. And. 2, 3, 17; but · ne sine omni quidem sapientia, *not without all knowledge, a complete philosophy,* Cic de Or 2, 1, 5. cum omnis honestas manet a partibus quattuor, id. Off 1, 43, 152 materia ad omnem laudem, et publice, et privatim, etc, *every kind of,* Liv 6, 22, 6 · castra plena omnis fortunae publicae privataeque, id. 22, 42, 6. cenare holus omne, *every kind of,* Hor. Ep 1, 5, 2: Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, *the whole of Gallia,* Caes B G 1, 1; cf. · omnis insula est in circuitu vicies centena milia passuum, id. ib 5, 13 caelum, Cic Fin. 2, 34, 112 corpus intenditur, id. Tusc 2, 23, 56 sanguinem suum omnem profundere, *every drop of, all,* id. Clu. 6, 18 omnis in hoc sum, *I am wholly engaged in this,* Hor. Ep 1, 1, 11 —With *plur verb* omnis Graecia decoravere, etc., Cat ap Gell. 3, 7, 19 —As *subst.*. **omne,** is, *n, every thing* nos autem, ab omni quod abhorret ab oculorum auriumque adprobatione, fugiamus, Cic. Off 1, 35, 128 al.—Hence, *adv* **omnīno,** q v

omniscĭus, a, um, *adj* [omnis-scio], *omniscient* (eccl. Lat.), Ps. Aug Spec. 16

omnĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj* [omnis-sono], *uttering all kinds of sounds* (post-class). harmonia, *Paul Nol. Carm 24, 61.* mela, Mart Cap 9, § 912.

omnĭtĕnens, ntis, *adj* [omnis tenens], *holding all things, all swaying* (eccl. Lat), Tert. Carm adv. Marc. 5, 202

omnĭtŭens, entis, *adj* [omnis-tueor], *all-seeing* (poet. and in post-class. prose), Lucr 2, 942; Val Fl. 5, 247: sol, App. Mundo, p 71, 23

omnĭvăgus, a, um, *adj* [omnis-vagus], *roving everywhere, omnivagant:* Diana, Cic. N D 2, 27, 68; Varr Atac. in Anth. Lat 2, p 337 Burm. dub (al omnivomus)

***omnĭvŏlus,** a, um, *adj* [omnis-volo], *willing every thing:* omnivoli furta Jovis, Cat 68, 140

* **omnĭvŏrus,** a, um, *adj* [omnis-voro], *all-devouring, omnivorous:* boves, Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 94.

† **ōmŏphăgĭa,** ae, *f.,* = ὠμοφαγία, *the eating of raw flesh* (eccl. Lat), Arn. 5, 169.

† **omphăcium,** ii, *n.,* = ὀμφάκιον, *the oil* or *juice of unripe olives* or *grapes,* Plin. 12, 27, 60, § 130; 14, 16, 18, § 98

† **omphăcŏcarpos,** i, *m,* = ὀμφακόκαρ-ος, *a plant, called also* aparine, Plin. 27, 5, 15, § 32 (al. omphalocarpon)

omphăcŏmel, mellis, *n.,* = ὀμφακόμελι, *a sirup made of* omphacium, Pall. 9, 13 *lemm*

Omphălē, ēs, *f,* = Ὀμφάλη, *a queen of Lydia, whom Hercules served,* Hyg Fab. 32; Prop 4, 10, 17; Ov. F. 2, 305; Stat Th. 10, 646; cf. Preller's Gr. Mythol. 2, p 158.

omphălŏcarpos, v. omphacocarpos

omphălos, i, *m,* = ὀμφαλός, *the navel* (pure Lat umbilicus); transf for *the centre* (in post class poetry), Aus. Idyll 11, 60

† **ŏnăger** and **ŏnăgrus,** i, *m,* = ὄναγρος, *a wild ass,* Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 3; cf Col. 6, 37, 3; Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 174 timidi, Verg. G 3, 409: pulcher, Mart 13. 100, 1, Vulg. Psa. 103, 11, id. Osee, 8, 9 —**II.** Transf, *a military engine for discharging large stones,* Veg Mil. 4, 22; Amm 23, 4, 4

ŏnāgos, i, *m,* = ὀναγός, *an ass driver,* Plaut. As. prol 10

Onchesmītes, ae, *m,* = Ὀγχησμίτης, *a wind blowing from Onchesmus* (Ὀγχησμός), *a harbor of Epirus,* Cic. Att 7, 2, 1.

Onchestĭus, a, um, *adj, of* or *belonging to the city of Onchestus, in Bœotia,* Ov. M. 10, 605

1. Onchestus, i, *f, a city of Bœotia;* v. Onchestius.

2. Onchestus, i, *m, a river in Thessaly,* Liv. 33, 6

onco, āre, *v n, to bray,* like an ass: oncat asellus, Auct. Carm Philom 55

† **oncōma,** ătis, *n,* = ὄγκωμα, *a tumor* (post-class), Veg Vet. 2, 30

ŏnēar, ătis, *n* [ὄνειαρ, refreshment], *a plant, the same with the* onotheras, q v, Plin. 26, 11, 69, § 111

ŏnĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj* [onus], *of* or *belonging to burden, transport,* or *carriage, that bears a burden, carries freight* (class): jumenta, *beasts of burden,* Liv 41, 4 · navis, *a ship of burden,* Sisenn. ap Non. 536, 5 (opp actuaria), Caes B G 4, 22; 25 al.; Liv 22, 11, 6 — Also *subst:* **ŏnĕrārĭa,** ae, *f, a ship of burden, a merchant-vessel, a transport,* Cic Att. 10, 12, 2.

ŏnĕrātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a,* from onero

ŏnĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.* [onus] **I.** *To load, lade burden, freight* with any thing (class) **A.** Lit. navim magnam multis mercibus, Plaut Men. prol. 25 naves ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque, paulo facit humiliores, *for loading expeditiously,* Caes B G 5, 1. jumenta, Sall. J 75, 6: naves commeatu, etc., id. ib 86, 1 costas aselli pomis, Verg. G 1, 274. tauri cervix oneratur aratro, *is loaded, burdened,* Ov A. A. 1, 19 aures lapillis, id. ib 3, 129, cf.: umerum pallio, Ter Phorm. 5, 6, 4 ventrem, *to load, fill,* Sall. Or Rep Ord. 1. epulis onerari, *to overload, gorge one's self,* Ov. P. 1, 10, 31 vino et epulis onerati, Sall J. 76, 6 · cibus, qui in aegritudine alat neque oneret, *without oppressing the stomach,* Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 48. vaccas, *to cause them to be covered,* Pall. 8, 4. —**2.** Transf, in gen, *to load, cover* (poet) · dapibus mensas onerare, *to cover,* Verg G 4, 133 manusque ambas jaculis oneravit acutis, id. A 10, 868 jaculo palmas oneravit acuto i e. *armed,* id. ib 11, 574 (but armavit is the better read.; v. Forbig ad loc.). membra

sepulcro, id. ib 10, 558, cf ossa aggere terrae, id ib 11, 212 aliquem saxis, *to stone*, Phaedr 3, 2, 4 —**B.** Trop, *to load, burden, weary, to oppress overwhelm, over load* (with good or evil, cf Forbig ad Verg A 10, 620), etc me amoenitate oneravit dies, *has overwhelmed me*, Plaut Capt 4, 1, 7 laetitia senem, id. ib 4, 2, 47 malignitate omnis mortalis, id ib 3, 1, 5 diem commoditatibus, Ter Phorm 5, 6, 1 aliquem mendaciis, Cic Fam 3, 10, 7, cf Plaut Mil. 3, 3, 61 judicem argumentis, id N D 3, 3, 8 aethera votis, Verg A 9, 24 verbis lassas onerantibus aures, Hor S 1, 10, 10. aliquem pugnis, Plaut Am 1, 1, 172 maledictis, id Ps 1, 3, 123, cf contumeliis, Cic Phil 2, 38, 99; for which only *absol* Sejanum, Tac A 4, 68 aliquem injuriis, Ter And 5, 1, 8 aliquem malis, Verg A 4, 549 aliquem laudibus, Liv 4, 13 spe praemiorum, id 35, 11 promissis, Sall J 12, 3 honoribus, Just 5, 4, 13 —**C.** Transf, *to make heavier* or *more burdensome, to render more oppressive, to heighten, to aggravate* (only since the Aug per, esp freq in Tac and the younger Plin) injuriam alicujus invidia, Liv 38, 56 *fin* pericula alicujus, Tac A 16, 30 curas, id H 2, 52 delectum avaritia et luxu, *to aggravate, make worse, render more odious*, id. ib 4, 14 onerat te quaesturae tuae famā, quam ex Bithynia optimam revexisti, Plin Ep 8, 24, 8, 1, 8, 5, id Pan 24, 1; 73, 6 —**II.** *To load, stow*, or *heap up* any thing *in* any thing (poet) vina cadis, Verg A. 1, 195 canistris Dona Cereris, id ib 8, 180 — Hence, **ŏnĕrātus**, a, um, *P a*, *filled, full*, with *gen* oneratus frugum et floris Liberi, Pac ap Non 498, 12 (Trag Rel p 95 Rib) —**B.** *Loaded*, i e *deceived, befooled* ille est oneratus recte, Plaut Bacch 2 3, 115 ego illum probe jam oneratum huc admovebo, id Mil 3, 3, 61

ŏnĕrōsē, *adv*, v onerosus *fin*.

ŏnĕrōsĭtas, ātis, *f* [onerosus] *burdensomeness, burden* (eccl. Lat), Tert Cult Fem 7

ŏnĕrōsus, a, um, *adj* [onus], *burdensome, heavy, oppressive* (poet and in post Aug prose, syn gravis, difficilis) **I.** Lit praeda Verg A 9, 384 —Of food that is difficult of digestion and causes oppression · cibus etiam valentibus onerosus, Plin 23, 7, 62, § 115 (ervum) capiti et stomacho onerosum, id 22, 25, 73, § 153 — *Comp* aër est onerosior igni, Ov M 1, 53 —**II.** Trop, *burdensome, onerous, irksome* onerosior altera sors est, Ov M 9, 675 donatio, Plin Ep 2, 4 3 quam sit onerosum succedere bono principi, id. Pan. 44, 7 consolatores, Vulg Job, 16, 2 — Hence, *adv* **ŏnĕrōsē**, *odiously* (post class), Paul Nol Ep 11 — *Comp* onerosius, Cassiod Anim 11

Ŏnēsĭcrĭtus, i, *m*, = Ὀνησίκριτος, *an historian, a native of Ægina, he was the chief pilot* (praefectus classis) *of Alexander the Great*, Curt 9, 10, 3, 10, 1, 10, Gell 9, 4, 3, Plin 6, 22, 24, § 81

‡ **Ŏnēsĭmus**, i, *m*, and **-a**, ae, *f*, = Ὀνήσιμος, η, *a Roman surname*, Inscr Grut 646, 6, Vulg Col. 4, 9

‡ **Ŏnēsĭpaurus**, i, *m*, *the name of a Roman slave*, Inscr Grut 883, 1.

‡ **Ŏnēsĭphŏrus**, i, *m*, = Ὀνησίφορος, *a Roman surname*, Inscr Maff Mus Ver 286, 3, Vulg 2 Tim 1, 16

‡ **Ŏnēsis**, is and idis, *f*, = Ὄνησις, *a Roman surname*, Inscr Maff Mus Ver 477, 4, 269, 4.

‡ **Ŏnēsitrophus**, i, *m*, *a Roman surname*, Inscr Fabr p 84, n 144

† **ŏnīrocrĭtes**, ae, *m*, = ὀνειροκρίτης, *an interpreter of dreams* (post class.), Fulg Myth 1

ŏnīros, i, *m*, = ὄνειρος (dream), *the wild poppy* so called from its soporific qualities, App Herb 53

† **ŏniscus** or **-os**, i, *m*, = ὀνίσκος, *a wood louse, milleped*, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 136, 30 8 21 § 54

† **ŏnītis**, idis, *f*, = ὀνῖτις, *a plant*, otherwise unknown, *a kind of* origanum, Plin 20 17, 67, § 175, App Herb 122

† **Ōnītus**, i, *m*, = ὠνειτος (purchased), *the name of a slave*, Inscr Grut 633 6

Onoba, ae, *f*, *a city in Hispania Bætica*, Plin. 3 1, 3, § 10, Mel. 3, 1, 3

† **ŏnŏbrȳchis**, idis, *f*, = ὀνοβρυχίς, *a plant, called also* palmes asini, Plin 24, 16, 98, § 155 (al. oenŏbrĕches)

ŏnŏcardĭon, ii, *n*, *a plant, called also* chamaeleon, App Herb 25

† **ŏnŏcentaurus**, i, *m*, = ὀνοκένταυρος, *an ass centaur*, a fabulous animal, Isid Orig 11, 3, 39 et occurrent daemonia onocentauris, Vulg Isa 34, 14 — Transf, of an impure person, Hier in Isa 6 13 22

† **ŏnŏchīles**, is, and **ŏnŏchēlis**, is, *f*, and **ŏnŏchīlon**, = ὀνοχειλές, ὀνοχειλίς, *a plant, a kind of bugloss*, Plin. 22, 21, 25, § 51

† **Ŏnŏcoetes**, ae, *m*, = Ὀνοκοίτης, *he who lies in an ass's manger*, a mocking epithet applied by the heathen to Christ, Tert Apol 16, cf id ad Nat 1, 14 (al **Ŏnŏnȳchītes**, ae, *m*, = Ὀνονυχίτης, *he who has an ass's hoof*, likewise applied to Christ)

† **ŏnŏcrŏtălus**, i, *m*, = ὀνοκρόταλος, *the pelican*, Plin 10 47, 66, § 131, Mart 11, 21, 10, Vulg Lev 11, 18, id. Deut 14, 18

Ŏnŏmastus, i, *m*, and **-a**, ae, *f*, = Ὀνόμαστος, η, *a Roman surname* Liv 39, 34, 40, 8, Tac H 1, 25, 1, 27, Inscr Murat 1144, 1, Inscr Fabr p 751, n 587

† **ŏnŏmătŏpoeĭa**, ae, *f*, = ὀνοματοποιία, *the forming of a word to resemble in sound the thing it signifies, onomatopée*, Charis p 245 P

† **ŏnōnis** (**ănōnis**), idis, *f*, = ὀνωνίς, *a plant, the tall rest harrow* Ononis antiquorum, Linn, Plin 21, 16, 58, § 58 (better anonis)

† **Ŏnŏnȳchītes**, ae, v Onocoetes

† **ŏnŏpordon**, i, *n*, = ὀνόπορδον, *a plant St Mary's thistle* Plin 27, 12, 86, § 110 dub, al ŏnŏprădon

† **ŏnŏpyxos**, i, *m*, *a plant of the thistle kind* Plin 21, 16, 56, § 94

† **ŏnosma**, ătis *n*, = ὄνοσμα, *a plant, a kind of* anchusa Plin 27, 12, 86, § 110

ŏnŏthēras (**-ra**), ae, *m*, = ὀνοθήρας, *a plant, also called* onear, q v, Plin 26, 11, 69, § 111, 26, 14, 87, § 146

ŏnŏthēris, idis, *f*, = ὀνοθηρίς, and **ŏnŏthūris**, *a plant, the same as* onotheras, Plin 24 17, 102, § 167

† **ŏnūris**, is, *f*, = ὄνουρις, *a plant, called also* oenothera, Plin 26, 11, 69, § 111 (al ŏnŭar)

ŏnus (in good MSS also wr **hŏnus**), ĕris, *n* [etym dub, cf Sanscr anas, a wagon for freight], *a load, burden* (cf pondus) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen oneris maximi pondus, Vitr 10, 8 onus sustinere, Plaut As 3, 3 68 cum gravius dorso subiit onus (asellus), Hor S 1, 9, 20 tanti oneris turris, Caes. B G 2, 30; ad minimum redigi onus, Ov M 14, 149 —**B.** In partic **1.** Of goods, baggage, etc, *a load, lading freight, cargo* insula Delos, quo omnes undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commeabant, Cic Imp Pomp 18, 55 onera afferuntur, Plin 6 23 26, § 104 (naves) ad onera et ad multitudinem jumentorum transportandam paulo latiores Caes B G 5, 1, 2 jumentis onera deponere, *loads, packs*, id B C 1, 80 —**2.** Poet, *the burden of the womb, the fœtus, embryo* gravidi ventris, Ov Am 2 13, 1, id F 2 452, id. H 4, 58, Phaedr 1, 18, 5 —**3.** *The excrements* · ciborum onera reddere, Plin 8, 27, 41, § 97 duri ventris solvere, Mart 13 29, 2 —**II.** Trop **A.** *A burden*, in respect of property, i e *a tax* or *an expense* (usually in the *plur*) municipium maximis oneribus pressum, Cic Fam. 13 7, 2 haec onera in dites a pauperibus inclinata, Liv 1, 43 patria, Suet Calig 42 haerere in explicandis oneribus, id Dom 12 *init* oneribus novis turbantur provinciae, Tac. A. 4, 6 —**B.** *A load, burden, weight, charge, trouble, difficulty* of any kind (so most freq in Cic., cf molestia) magni sunt oneris, quicquid imponas, vehunt, *capable of bearing great burdens*, Plaut Most. 3, 2 95 · quae (senectus) plerisque senibus sic odiosa est, ut onus se Aetna gravius dicant sustinere, Cic Sen 2, 4 onus atque munus magnum id. de Or 1, 25, 116 hoc onus si vos adlevabitis, id. Rosc Am 4, 10 officii, id. ib · probandi, *the burden of proof, obligation to prove*, Dig 31, 1, 22, Cic Rep 1 23, 37 oneri esse, *to be a burden*, Liv 23, 43, Vulg 2 Reg 15, 33 neque eram nescius, quantis oneribus premerere susceptarum rerum, Cic. Fam 5, 12 2 epici carminis onera lyrā sustinere, Quint 10, 1, 62.—**C.** (Eccl Lat) *The burden of a prophecy, the woes predicted* against any one Babylonis, Vulg Isa. 13, 1 Tyri id ib 23, 1. — With *subj-gen* Domini, Vulg Jer 23, 33 verbi Domini, id Zach 12, 1

ŏnusto, are, 1, *v a* [onustus], *to burden, load* (only late Lat and in *Part. pass*) virgo reguli partu onustanda, Aug Serm 3 in Nat Dom 2 Verg nomen sollicitudinibus onustatum, Cassiod. H E 10, 33, Vulg Judith, 15, 7

ŏnustus (**hŏnust-**), a, um, *adj* [onus], *loaded, laden, burdened, freighted*, etc (class) **I.** Lit · asellus onustus auro, Cic Att 1, 16, 12 (dub) naves onustae frumento, id Off 3, 12 currus quinque liberis, Tac A 2, 41 magna vis camelorum onusta frumenti, id ib 15, 12 —**B.** Transf **1.** *Filled, full, abounding in* ager praeda onustus, Sall J 87, 1 pharetrae telis, Tac A. 12, 13 —(β) With *gen* auri, Plaut Aul 4, 2, 10 —**2.** *Full, satisfied* with food (ante class) quia sum onusta mei ex sententia, Plaut Cist 1, 2, 7, id Merc 4, 4, 6 corpus, *overloaded*, Lucr 3, 113 —**II.** Trop, *loaded, burdened* (ante class) omnes exegit foras onustos fustibus, Plaut Aul 3, 1, 7 corpus, *burdened, weighed down with years*, id Men 5, 2 5 onustum pectus porto laetitia lubentiaque, id Stich 2, 1, 3 fidicina dolis astutiisque, *full of* id Ep 3, 2, 39 corpus hesternis vitiis, Hor S 2, 2, 77 — *Sup* carri onustissimi, Jul Val Res Gest Alex 2, 26, 14

ŏnȳchintĭnus, v onychitinus

† **ŏnȳchĭnus**, a, um, *adj*, = ὀνύχινος **I.** *Of the color of the finger nail, nail colored*: pira Plin 15 15, 16, § 55 pruna, Col 12, 10 —**II.** *Of the marble called onyx* lapis, Vulg Gen 2, 12 —As *subst* onychinus, *the onyx*, Vulg Exod. 39, 13 —Transf, *resembling the onyx* (poet) of the coating of ice on rivers tegmen onychinum, Laev ap Gell 19, 7 *fin* — *Subst* **ŏnȳchĭna** (sc vasa), *n plur*, *vessels of onyx*, Lampr Heliog 32

ŏnȳchĭpuncta, ae, *f*, *a precious stone, called also* jasponyx, Plin. 37, 9, 37, § 118 (al onychi juncta)

† **ŏnȳchĭtĭnus**, a, um, *adj*, = ὀνυχίτινος, *of* or *belonging to onyx* (post class) crustae (al onychintinae), Sid Ep 9, 7

† **ŏnȳchītis**, idis, *f*, = ὀνυχῖτις, *another name for* onyx, Plin 34, 10, 22, § 103

ŏnȳchĭus, a, um, *adj* [onyx], *of* or *belonging to onyx* onychius lapis, i e onyx, Tert adv Marc 2, 10

Ŏnȳtes, is, *m*, *the name of a Rutulian warrior*, Verg A 12, 514

† **ŏnyx**, ȳchis, *m* and *f*, = ὄνυξ (a finger nail, hence, from its color) **I.** *Fem*, *a kind of yellowish marble, onyx*, of which vessels of many kinds were made, it was also used for inlaying floors, Plin 36, 7, 12, § 59 totaque effusus in aula Calcabatur onyx, Luc 10, 116 calcatusque tuo sub pede lucet onyx, Mart 12 50, 4 —**B.** *Masc*, *a vessel of onyx, an onyx box* nardi parvus onyx, Hor C 4, 12, 17 murrheus, *an ointment box*, Prop 3, 8 (4 9) 22, cf Syrio munere plenus onyx, id 2, 10 (3, 5), 14 — In this signif also as *fem*: unguentum fuerat, quod onyx modo parva gerebat, Mart 7, 94, 1 —**II.** *A yellowish precious stone, an onyx*, Plin. 37, 6, 24, § 90 —**III.** *The female of a mussel of the scallop species*, Plin 32, 9, 32, § 103

Oonae, another form of Oeŏnae, q v

ŏpācĭtas, ātis *f* [opacus], *shadiness, shade* (post Aug) Col 8, 17 amoena, Plin. 6 30, 35, § 197 noctium, id 2, 11, 8 § 52 ramorum, id. 17, 1, 1, § 5 arborum, Tac A. 11 3

ŏpāco, āvi, ātum, 1 *v a* [id], *to cover with shade, to shade* (class., syn obscuro, obumbro) **I.** Lit platanus ad opacandum hunc locum patulis est diffusa ramis, Cic de Or 1, 7, 28, cf id Fragm ap Macr S 6, 4 ubi pinguem dives opacat Ramus humum, Verg A 6, 195 · humum taxus opacat Luc 6, 645 (sol terras) modo his modo illis ex partibus opacat, Cic N D 2, 19, 49 —**B.** Transf, *to cover* (poet) · opacat flore lanugo genas, Pac ap Fest s. v

genas, p. 94 Müll.: opacat tempora pinus, Sil. 13, 331. — * **II.** Trop., *to darken, obscure*, Aug. Mor. Eccl. Cath. 1, 2.

ŏpācus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *In the shade, shaded, shady* (class.): opaca vocantur umbrosa, Fest. p. 185 Müll.: ripa, Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15: frigus, *shady coolness, cool shade*, Verg. E. 1, 53: vallis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 5. — *Comp.:* locus umbrā opacior, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 25.—*Sup.:* opacissima nemorum pascua, Col. 6, 22.—*Neutr. absol.:* colores, qui in opaco clarius micant, *in the shade*, Plin. 10, 20, 22, § 43. — So in *plur.* with *gen.:* per opaca locorum, *through shady places*, Verg. A. 2, 725; 6, 633. — **B.** Transf. **1.** *Darkened* as if by shades, *dark, obscure* (poet. and in post-class. prose): nox, Verg. A. 4, 123: domus Cyclopis, id. ib. 3, 619: nubes, Ov. A. A. 2, 619: mater, i. e. *the earth*, id. M. 2, 274: crepuscula, *in the lower regions*, id. ib. 14, 122: vetustas, Gell. 10, 3, 15: mons, Vulg. 1 Reg. 23, 14.—* **2.** *Bushy, thick:* barba, Cat. 37, 19.—**II.** *That gives* or *casts a shade, shady* (poet.): nemus, Verg. A. 8, 107: ilex, id. ib. 11, 851: herba, Ov. M. 3, 438.

Ŏpālĭa, ium, *n.*, *a festival celebrated on the 19th of December, in honor of the goddess Ops*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 22 Müll.; cf.: Opalia dies festi, quibus supplicatur Opi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 185 Müll.; Macr. S. 1, 10.

Ŏpālis, e, *adj.* [2. Ops], *of* or *belonging to Ops:* Opale sacrum, i. e. *the Opalia* (v. Opalia), Aus. Ecl. Fer. Rom. 15 (al. Opis ante sacrum).

ŏpălus, i, *m.*, *a precious stone, opal*, Plin. 37, 6, 21, § 80; Isid. Orig. 16, 12.

ŏpella, ae, *f. dim.* [opera], *little* or *light pains, labor, service* (poet.): parva, Lucr. 1, 1114: forensis, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 8.

ŏpĕra, ae, *f.* [opus], *service, pains, exertion, work, labor* (opus is used mostly of the mechanical activity of work, as that of animals, slaves, and soldiers; opera supposes a free will and desire to serve). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: omnes, quorum operae, non quorum artes emuntur, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: sine hominum manu atque operā, id. ib. 2, 4, 14: operam exigere, id. ib. 1, 13: perdere, id. de Or. 1, 28, 126: praebere amicis, id. Brut. 47, 174: in re ponere, id. Clu. 57, 157: curamque in rebus honestis ponere, id. Off. 1, 6, 19: et laborem consumere in aliquā re, *to bestow labor and pains on any thing*, id. de Or. 1, 55, 234: studiumque in res obscuras conferre, id. Off. 1, 6, 19: tribuere rei publicae, id. Div. 2, 2, 7: sumere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 31, § 69: impendere, id. ib. 2, 2, 30, § 68: polliceri, Sall. C. 28, 1; 40, 6: insumere, Liv. 10, 18: dicare alicui, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 12: interponere, *to bestow, employ*, Cic. Div. in. Caecil. 19, 63: ipse dabat purpuram tantum, amici operas, *gave their work thereto*, i. e. *wrought it*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 59: pleraque sunt hominum operis effecta, id. Off. 2, 3, 12: ibo, atque illam adducam, Quam propter opera est mihi, *on whose behalf I am engaged*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 93: operam navare, Cic. Fam. 15, 12, 2; Liv. 25, 6, 15.—**B.** In partic., *a service, rendering of service:* Cn. Pupius, qui est in operis ejus societatis, *in the service of the society* or *company*, Cic. Fam. 13, 9, 3: operae forenses, id. Fin. 1, 4, 10: P. Terentius, qui operas in portu et scripturā pro magistro dat, *serves as director*, id. ib. 13, 65, 11: ferrum istud bonas edet operas, *will do good service*, Sen. Prov. 2, 10: musis operas reddere, *to do service to, to serve*, Cic. Fam. 16, 10, 2: dare operas alicui, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 11.—**II.** Transf. * **A.** *Care, attention, exertion* bestowed on any thing: deditā operā, *seriously, with a purpose*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 29.—So esp. freq., **1.** Operam dare, *to bestow care* or *pains on, to give attention to* any thing.—Constr. with *dat.*, with *ut* or *ne* (= studere). (α) With *dat.:* dant operam simul auspicio augurioque, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 81 Vahl.): dare operam funeri, *to attend*, Cic. Att. 15, 1, 1: bellis, Sive foro, Ov. R. Am. 165: amori, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 58: liberis (*to the begetting of children*), Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3: memoriae alicujus, *to attend to what brings a person to mind*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 1: tonsori, *to get shaved*, Suet. Aug. 79: alicui, *to attend to one, listen to him*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 52: sermoni, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 4: amico, *to serve*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 17: me huic dedisse operam malam, *that I have done him an ill turn*, id. Capt. 3, 5, 43.—For *dat.* the *acc.* with *ad* occurs: benigne operam detis ad nostrum gregem, Plaut. Cas. prol. 21.—(β) With *ut* and *subj.:* da operam, ut valeas, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A, 5: omnem operam do, ut cognoscam, Sen. Contr. 4, 24, 15; id. Vit. Beat. 3, 2.—(γ) With *ne:* dent operam consules, ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat, Caes. B. C. 1, 5: ego omnem operam dabo, ne pervenire ad me erubescat, Sen. Polyb. 13, 3: studiose te operam dare, ut ne quid meorum tibi esset ignotum, Cic. Fam. 13, 11, 1.—(δ) With *subj.* alone: dabo operam, quoad exercitus huc summittatis, etc., Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 6.—(ε) With *inf.:* id scire, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 38.—**2.** In *abl.:* operā meā, tuā, etc., *through my* (*thy*, etc.) *means, agency, fault:* fateor Abiisse eum abs te, meā operā atque astutiā, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 21: quid mihi nisi malum vostra opera'st? id. Ps. 1, 2, 50: non meā operā, neque pol culpā evenit, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 31: meā operā, Q. Fabi, Tarentum recepisti, Cic. Sen. 4, 11.—**3.** Unā or eādem operā, *in the same manner, at the same time* (ante-class.): unā operā mihi sunt sodales, quā iste, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 31: eādem operā a praetore sumam syngraphum, id. ib. 2, 3, 89.—**4.** Operā, *by experience* (ante-class.): nam te omnes saevom commemorant ... ego contra operā expertus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 7: id operā expertus sum esse ita, id. Bacch. 3, 2, 3: magis non factum possum velle quam operā experiar persequi, id. Capt. 2, 3, 65.—**5.** Operae pretium, v. pretium, II. B.—**B.** *Leisure, spare time* for any thing (class., but in the phrase operae est, only ante-class. and Livian): operae ubi mihi erit, ad te venero, *as soon as I can spare the time*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 30: si operae illi esset, *if he had time*, Liv. 5, 15; 4, 8; 44, 36: dicam, si tibi videam esse operam, aut otium, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 15: operae non est, id. ib. 5, 2, 77: quos tu operam gravare mihi, id. Rud. 2, 4, 21: de versibus, quos tibi a me scribi vis, deest mihi quidem opera, *I have not time* or *leisure*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 4. — **C.** In concr. **1.** *A day's work* or *labor* (usu. in *plur.*): quaternis operis singula jugera confodere, Varr. R. R. 1, 18: puerilis una opera, Col. 11, 2, 44: bubulcorum operae quatuor, id. 2, 13: operae (filiorum) locari possunt, Paul. Sent. 5, 1, 1. — **2.** *A day-laborer, journeyman;* also, in gen., *a laborer, workman* (usu. in *plur.*): ipse dominus dives operis et laboris expers, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 16: plures operas conducere, Col. 3, 21: nona, *a ninth laborer* (on his farm), Hor. S. 2, 7, 118; Suet. Oct. 3.—Hence, transf., in a bad sense: operae, *hired aiders, abettors, tools*, etc. (of political or theatrical parties): mercenariae (corresp. to multitudo conducta), Cic. Phil. 1, 9, 22; cf.: erat mihi contentio cum operis conductis et ad diripiendam urbem concitatis, id. Sest. 17, 38: Claudianae, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2; cf. id. Att. 4, 3, 3: theatrales, *parties for the purpose of applauding, theatrical factions*, Tac. A. 1, 16: VETERES A SCENA, Inscr. Grut. 467, 7.—**3.** *That which is wrought* or *produced, a work:* operae aranearum, i. e. *spiders' webs*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 19: exstabit opera peregrinationis hujus, Cic. Att. 15, 13, 6.

ŏpĕrans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from operor.

ŏpĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [opera], *of* or *belonging to labor* (class.): homo, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 8: pecus, *working-cattle*, Col. 6, 2, 15: vinum, *for working-men*, Plin. 14, 10, 12, § 86.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. ŏpĕrārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a laborer, workman, operative:* habere oportet operarios quinque, Cato, R. R. 10, 1: operarius rusticus, *the peasant as a day-laborer*, Edict. Diocl. 7, 1; cf.: operarius agrarius, Vulg. Ecclus. 37, 13: quos singulos sicut operarios barbarosque contemnas, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 104: quidam operarii linguā celeri et exercitatā, *fluent talkers, bad orators*, id. de Or. 1, 18, 83: operarium nobis quendam oratorem facis, *underworkman*, id. ib. 1, 62, 263: si quid actum erit, quod isti operarii minus commode persequi possent, i. e. *scribes, secretaries*, id. Fam. 8, 1, 2.—**B. ŏpĕrārĭa**, ae, *f.*, *a work-woman*, in a comic lusus verbb., Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 41.

ŏpĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [operor], *a working, work, labor, operation* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** In gen.: insidiantur aquantibus (apibus) ranae, quae maxima earum est operatio, cum sobolem faciunt, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 61; 11, 24, 28, § 80; Vitr. 2, 9. — **II.** In partic. **A.** *A religious performance, service*, or *solemnity, a bringing of offerings:* operationes denicales, *offerings*, Fest. s. v. privatae feriae, p. 242 Müll.; Inscr. a. 286, p. Chr. ap. Orell. 2234. — **B.** In Christian authors, *beneficence, charity*, Lact. 6, 12; Prud. Psych. 573.

ŏpĕrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *creative, formative* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Quaest. 63.

ŏpĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a worker, operator* (post-class.), Firm. Math. 3, 9; Tert. Exhort. ad Castit. 3; id. Apol. 23 *fin.* al.; Lact. 6, 18, 13; Vulg. Prov. 22, 2.

ŏpĕrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *creating, forming*, Ambros. Hexaëm. 1, 1, 1; id. Fug. Saec. 2, 11.

ŏpĕrātrix, īcis, *f.* [operator], *she that works, a worker, effecter, producer* (eccl. Lat.): vis operatrix, Tert. Anim. 11: mortis, id. ib. 52: sapientia, *creative wisdom*, Ambros. Spir. Sanc. 2, 9, § 92.

ŏpĕrātus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. operor *fin.* B.

ŏpercŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [operculum], *to furnish* or *cover with a lid, to cover* (post-Aug.): dolia, Col. 12, 30, 1: vasa, id. 12, 15, 2: operculati favi, id. 11, 2, 50; 57.

ŏpercŭlum, i, *n.* [operio], *a cover, covering, lid* (class.): quibus operibantur operimenta et pallia opercula dixerunt, Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll.: aspera arteria tegitur quasi quodam operculo, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136; Col. 8, 8, 7: sorba in urceolos picatos adicito et opercula picata imponito, id. 12, 16, 4: ambulatorium, *a movable cover*, Plin. 21, 14, 47, § 80.—Prov.: patellae dignum operculum, *like to like*, Hier. Ep. 1, 7; cf. id. ib. 127 (16), n. 9. — Of the covering of walls, *wainscoting, panel-work:* OPERCVLA ABIEGNIA IMPONITO, Lex Puteol. Grut. 207, col. 2.

ŏpĕrīmentum (sync. opermentum; al. oprimentum, Prud. Psych. 461), i, *n.* [id.], *a covering, cover, lid* (class.): quibus operibantur operimenta et pallia opercula dixerunt, Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll.: operimenta decem, Cato, R. R. 10: equis paria operimenta erant, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 770: nuces gemino protectae operimento, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 86: fulmen, quo dolia exhauriuntur intactis operimentis, *the lids*, id. 2, 51, 52, § 137: oculorum, id. 8, 42, 64, § 156: testei, id. 11, 37, 55, § 153; *a coverlet, covering for a bed:* lectuli, Vulg. Deut. 27, 20: de cubili, id. Prov. 22, 27: redditur terrae corpus et ita locatum ac situm quasi operimento matris obducitur, * Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 56.—Trop.: operimenta animae, Ambros. Noë et Arca, 29, § 112.

ŏpĕrĭo, ŭi, ertum, 4 (archaic *fut.* operibo: ego operibo caput, Pompon. ap. Non. 507, 33; *imperf.* operibat, Prop. 4, 12, 35), *v. a.* [pario, whence the opp. aperio, to uncover; cf. paro], *to cover, cover over* any thing (class.; syn.: tego, velo, induo). **I.** Lit. **A.** Operire capita, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 34; cf.: capite operto esse, Cic. Sen. 10, 34: operiri umerum cum toto jugulo, Quint. 11, 3, 141; id. praef. § 24.—Esp., *of clothing:* aeger multā veste operiendus est, Cels. 3, 7 *fin.*; so in Vulg. Isa. 58, 7; id. Ezech. 18, 7 et saep.: fons fluctu totus operiretur, nisi, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 118: summas amphoras auro et argento, Nep. Hann. 9, 3: mons nubibus, Ov. P. 4, 5, 5: (rhombos) quos operit glacies Maeotica, Juv. 4, 42.—Comically: aliquem loris, *to cover over*, i. e. *to lash soundly*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 28: reliquias malae pugnae, i. e. *to bury*, Tac. A. 15, 28: operiet eos formido, Vulg. Ezech. 7, 18; id. Jer. 3, 25. — **B.** Transf., *to shut, close* (syn.: claudo, praecludo, obsero): fores, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 1: ostium, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 33: iste opertā lecticā latus est, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 106: oculos, *to shut, close* (opp. patefacere), Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150; cf.: opertos compressosve (oculos), Quint. 11, 2, 76.—**II.** Trop. **1.** *To hide, conceal, keep from observation, dissemble:* quo pacto hoc operiam? Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 6 Bentl. (al. aperiam): non in oratione operiendā sunt quaedam, Quint. 2, 13, 12: quotiens dictu deformia operit, id. 8, 6, 59; cf. id. 5, 12, 18: luctum, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 6: domestica mala tristitia, Tac. A. 3, 18. — **2.** *To overwhelm, burden,*

as with shame, etc (only in *part. perf pass*) contumeliis opertus, *loaded over whelmed*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 50, § 111, cf ju dicia operta dedecore et infamia, id Clu 22, 61 infamia, Tac. H 3, 69 —**3.** Of sin, *to atone for, cover, cause to be forgotten* (eccl. Lat) qui converti fecerit peccatorem, operiet multitudinem peccatorum, Vulg Jac 5, 20, id. 1 Pet 4, 8.—**ŏpertus,** a, um, *P a*, *hidden, concealed* (class.) operta quae fuere, aperta sunt, Plaut. Capt 3, 3, 9. res, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, 5 operta bella, Verg G 1, 465 cineres, Hor C 2, 8, 9 hamum, id S 1, 16, 50 —As *subst.* **ŏpertum,** i, *n.*, *a secret place* or *thing, a secret, an ambiguous answer, dark oracle*, etc. Apollinis operta, *the dark, ambiguous oracles*, Cic Div 1, 50, 115 telluris operta subire, *the depths*, Verg A. 6, 140 · opertum Bonae Deae, *the secret place* or *secret service*, Cic Par 4, 2, 32 litterarum *a secret*, Gell. 17, 9, 22 —*Adv* **ŏpertē,** *covertly, figuratively* (post class) operte et symbolice, Gell. 4, 11, 10

ŏpĕrĭor, v opperior

ŏpermentum, v operimentum *init*

ŏpĕro, avi, 1, *v a*, post class collat. form of operor, q v

ŏpĕror (collat form **ŏpĕro,** Cassiod Hist. Eccl 10, 33, Commod 30, 14), atus, 1, *v dep n* [opus], *to work, labor, toil, take pains*, to be busied (not in Cic or Cæs) —Constr *absol* or with *dat* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. (*a*) *Absol* seniores (apes) intus operantur, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 21 servi, qui operari in agro consueverunt, Dig 28, 5, 35 —(*β*) With *dat*, *to bestow pains upon a thing, to devote one's self to, be engaged in* or *occupied with* a thing (mostly poet and in post-Aug prose) reipublicae, Liv 4, 60, 2 conubiis arvisque novis operari, Verg A. 3, 136 ornandis capillis, Ov Am 2 7, 23 in cute curandâ, Hor Ep 1, 2 29 textis Minervae, Tib 2, 1, 65 muteriis caedendis, Tac H 5, 20 studiis litterarum, id A 3, 43 scholae, Quint. 10, 3 13, Suet. Claud. 19 auditioni in scholis Plin. 26, 2, 6 § 11, Val. Max. 8, 7, 4 *ext* rebus domesticis, Col 12, 4, 3 reipublicae, Dig 48, 5, 15 —**B.** In partic., in relig lang, *to serve the gods, perform sacred rites to honor* or *celebrate by sacrifices* (for which operam dare rebus divinis, Cic. Leg 2, 11, 26) operari est deos religiose et cum summâ veneratione sacrificiis litare, Non 523, 9, Pompon ap Non 523, 13 illum Dianae sanctum diem, Afran ib 14 sacra refer Cereri laetis operatus (=sacrificans) in herbis, Verg G 1, 339, cf Cynthia jam noctes est operata decem, Prop 2, 33, 2 (3, 31 2), and mulier justis operata sacris, Hor C 3, 14 6 sacris, Liv 1, 31, 8 superstitionibus, id 10 39, 2 viditque se operatum, et sanguine sacro respersa praetexta Tac. A. 2, 14 Vesta, fave tibi nunc operata resolvimus ora, *the mouth devoted to thee*, Ov F 6, 249 janua matutinis operatur festa lucernis, Juv 12, 92.—**II.** Transf **1.** *To work, have effect, be effectual, to be active, to operate* (post-class.) nihil denique praetermitteret, quod ad crudelitatem videretur operari, *to be effectual*, Capitol. Maxim 13 ad sui dispendium, *to avail*, Cod Just. 5, 12, 7 venenum operatur, *operates*, Lampr Commod. 17 —**2.** Act. (eccl Lat) (*a*) *To work, carry into effect, administer* justitiam Lact. 6, 12, 38, 6, 13, 4, 6, 24 4 scelus Vulg Lev 20, 12· miracula, Ambros. in Luc. 4, § 47 —(*β*) *To work, produce by working cause* in vobis sollicitudinem, Vulg 2 Cor 7, 11 mortem, id ib 7, 10 gloriae pondus, id. ib 4 17 opera, id. Joan 9, 4.—Hence, **A. ŏpĕrans,** antis, *P a.*, *active efficient, effectual* (post Aug) operantes apes spectare Plin 21, 14, 47, § 80 —*Comp* bonitas operantior, Tert adv Marc 2, 4 —*Neutr adv* aridas vaporationes operantius mederi quam cataplasmata, Cael. Aur Acut. 3, 8, 89 — *Sup* clysteres adhibere operantissimos, Cael. Aur Acut 2, 39 —**B. ŏpĕrātus,** a um, *P a* **1.** *Pass, performed, effected* (eccl. Lat.) tot charismata perperam operata, Tert. Praescr 29 —**2.** *Act., efficacious, effective* fallaciae vis operatior, Tert. Anim 57

ŏpĕrōsē, *adv*, v operosus *fin.*

ŏpĕrōsĭtas, atis, *f* [operosus], *excessive pains, overmuch nicety, elaborate workmanship* (post Aug) est etiam, quae περιεργία vocatur, supervacua, ut sic dixerim, operositas, Quint 8, 3, 55 operositas suadendi, Tert. Anim 2 *fin.* vitreorum, Vop Tac. 11

ŏpĕrōsus, a, um, *adj* [opera] **I.** *Taking great pains, painstaking, active, busy, industrious, laborious* (class, syn laboriosus, industrius) senectus, opp to langui da atque iners, Cic Sen 8, 26 colonus, Ov Nuce, 57 cultibus ambae, id Am 2, 10, 5 —Poet. with Gr *acc* Cynthia non operosa comas (al comis), Prop 5, 8, 52 —Poet with *gen* vates operose dierum, *in regard to*, Ov F 1, 101 —*Sup* Syria in hortis operosissima, *exceedingly industrious in gardening*, Plin 20, 5, 16, § 33 —**B.** Transf, of a medicine, *active, efficacious powerful, drastic* (poet) herbae, Ov M. 14, 22 —**II.** *That costs much trouble, troublesome, toilsome, laborious, difficult, elaborate* (syn difficilis) labor operosus et molestus, Cic. N D 2, 23, 59 artes, *handicrafts*, id. Off 2, 5, 17 opus, id. Q Fr 2, 14, 1 res, Liv 4, 8 templa, *costly sumptuous*, Ov M 15, 667 moles mundi, *the artfully constructed fabric of the universe*, id ib 1, 258 castaneae cibo, *hard to digest*, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 93 carmina, *elaborate*, Hor C 4, 2, 31 —*Comp* ne quis sepulcrum faceret operosius, quam quod decem homines effecerint triduo, Cic Leg 2, 26, 64 divitiae operosiores, Hor C 3, 1, 48, 3, 12, 5 —Hence, *adv* **ŏpĕrōsē. A.** Lit *with great labor or pains, laboriously, carefully* (class) nec fiat operose, Cic Or 44, 149 vina condita, Ov F 5, 269 —*Comp* dicemus operosius, *more precisely*, Plin 18, 26, 65, § 238 —**B.** Transf, *exactly, accurately* (post Aug) dicemus mox paulo operosius, Plin 18, 26, 65, § 238

ŏpertānĕus, a, um, *adj* [opertus], *concealed, secret* (post-Aug) opertanea sacra, *the secret rites of the* Bona Dea, Plin 10, 56, 77, § 156· di opertanei, *who dwell in the bowels of the earth*, Mart Cap 1, § 44.

ŏpertē, *adv*, v operio, *P a fin*

* **ŏpertio,** ōnis, *f* [operio] *a covering, a cover* (for operimentum), Varr L. L 5, § 72 Müll

ŏperto, āre, *v freq a* [id] *to cover* (ante class.). opertat saepe opertit, Fest. p 191 Müll, Enn. ap Non 223, 30 (Ann v 500 Vahl) continuo operta denuo, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 75 Fleck (Ritschl, operi)

ŏpertōrĭum, ii, *n* [id.] **I.** In gen, *a cover* (post Aug), Sen Ep 87, 2, Vulg Exod. 36, 19 —Trop peccati, Ambros in Psa. 118 Serm 7, § 31, id Cant Cantic 3, § 2 —**II.** In partic **1.** *A garment*, Vulg Psa. 101, 27 —**2.** *A grave* (post class), Sid. Ep 3, 12.

ŏpertum, i, *n*, v operio *fin*

1. ŏpertus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from operio

2. ŏpertus, ūs *m.* [operio] *a covering* (post class), App Mag p 310, 15, Macr S 7, 9, 26

ŏpĕrŭla, ae, *f dim* [opera], *a little trouble slight service* (post class), Dig 50, 14, 3 —**II.** Transf, *earnings, gain* (post-class) operulas merere, App M 1, p 105, 31

ŏpes, opum, v ops.

opetis, is, *f*, *a plant, called also* aristolochia, App Herb 19

‡ **Ophellius,** ii, *m*, *a Roman surname*, Inscr Grut. 463 2

Ŏpheltes, ae, *m*, = Ὀφέλτης, *a proper name* **I.** *Son of Lycurgus, king of Thrace*, Stat Th 5, 538 —**II.** *A Trojan warrior, father of Euryalus* Verg A 9, 201 —**III.** *One of the Etruscan seamen*, Ov M 3, 605.—**IV.** *A Cyzicene*, Val. Fl 3, 198

ŏphĕostăphȳlē, ēs, *f*, v ophiostaphyle

† **Ŏphĭăca,** ōrum, *n plur*, = τὰ Ὀφιακά, *poems* or *treatises on serpents*, Plin 20, 23, 96 § 258

Ŏphĭās, ădis, *f*, *the daughter of Ophius*, Ov M 7, 383

ŏphĭcardēlos or **-us,** i, *m*, *a precious stone* otherwise unknown, perh *a kind of onyx*, Plin. 37, 10, 65, § 177

Ŏphĭci, ōrum, *m* [ὄφεις], *of* or *belonging to snakes, Snake men*, an old name of the Capuans (because their territory abounded in snakes), Serv Verg A 7, 730

† **ŏphĭdĭon,** ii, *n.*, = ὀφίδιον (little snake), *a fish resembling the* conger, Plin. 32, 9, 35, § 109, 32, 11, 53, § 149

Ŏphĭŏgĕnes, um, *m*, = Ὀφιογενεῖς, *a people of Asia Minor, who cured snake-bites*, Varr ap Prisc p 894 P, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 13, 28, 3, 6, § 30

ŏphĭŏmăchus, i, *m*, = ὀφιομάχος (*fighting with serpents*), hence, *a kind of locust*, Vulg Lev 11, 22.

† **1. ŏphĭon,** ŏnis, *m*, = ὀφίων, *a fabulous animal of Sardinia*, Plin 28, 9, 42, § 151, 30 15, 52, § 146

2. Ŏphīon, ŏnis, *m*, = Ὀφίων, *a proper name* **I.** *One of the giants*, Claud Rapt Pros 3, 348 —**II.** *One of the companions of Cadmus*, hence, **Ŏphīŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Ophion*, poet for *The ban.* Ophionia caedes, i e *of Pentheus*, Sen Oedip 483 —**III.** *The father of Amycus, the Centaur*, hence, **Ŏphīŏnĭdes,** ae, *m*, *the son of Ophion, the Ophionide*, of Amycus, Ov M 12, 245

Ŏphĭŏphăgi, ōrum, *m*, = Ὀφιοφάγοι, *snake eaters, a people of Africa*, Plin 6, 29, 34, § 169, Mel. 3, 8, 8, Sol 33, 17

† **ŏphĭostăphȳlē** (**ŏphĕos-**), ēs, *f*, = ὀφιοσταφυλή (snake grape), *a kind of caper bush* quidam id cynosbaton vocant, alii ophiostaphylen Plin 13, 23, 44, § 127

† **ŏphĭostaphȳlon,** i, *n*, = ὀφιοστάφυλον, i q vitis alba, *the white vine, white bryony* vitis alba est, quam Graeci ampeloleucen, alii ophiostaphylon appellant, Plin 23, 1, 16, § 21 (dub, Jahn, staphylen)

Ophir, *indecl* (= אופיר), *a region in Southern Arabia*, Vulg 3 Reg 9, 28, id 1 Par 29, 4 —Hence, **Ophirius,** a, um, *of* or *from Ophir*, Plin 36, 26, 66, § 193

† **Ŏphītae,** arum, *m*, = Ὀφῖται, *Snake worshippers*, a sect so called, Isid Orig 8, 5, Tert Praescr 47

† **1. ŏphītes,** ae, *m*, = ὀφίτης (snake stone), *a kind of marble spotted like a snake, serpentine stone* ophites serpentium maculis similis, unde et nomen accepit, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 55, 36, 22, 43, § 158; Mart 6, 42, 15, Luc 9, 714

2. Ŏphītes, ae, *m*, = Ὀφίτης, *a son of Hercules*, Hyg Fab 32

† **ŏphītis,** idis, *f*, = ὀφῖτις, for 1 ophites

† **Ŏphĭūchus,** i, *m*, = Ὀφιοῦχος, *the Serpent holder*, a constellation quem claro perhibent Ophiuchum nomine Graii, Cic N D 2, 42, 109 ex Arat., Manil 1, 331

† **1. ŏphĭūsa** or **ŏphĭussa,** ae, *f*, = ὀφιοῦσα or ὀφιοῦσσα, *a magical herb growing on the island of Elephantine*, Plin 24, 17, 102, § 163

† **2. Ŏphĭūsa** or **Ŏphĭussa,** ae, *f*, = Ὀφιοῦσα (οῦσσα) **I.** *An ancient name of Cyprus*, whence **Ŏphĭūsĭus,** a, um, *Cyprian* · arva, Ov M 10, 229 —**II.** *The name of several islands*, Plin 3, 5, 11, § 78, 5, 31, 36 § 132; 4, 12, 20, § 61, 5, 32, 44, § 151 —**III.** *A town in Pontus*, Plin 4, 12, 26, § 82

Ŏphĭūsĭus, v 2 Ophiusa, I

† **ŏphrys,** ȳos, *f*, = ὀφρύς, *a plant with two leaves, twiblade, bifoil*, Plin 26, 15, 93, n 2, § 164

ophthalmĭa, ae, *f*, = ὀφθαλμία, *an inflammation of the eye*, Boeth ex Arist Topic. 3, p 689

† **ŏphthalmĭas,** ae, *m*, = ὀφθαλμίας, *a fish* (in pure Lat oculata), Plaut Capt 4, 2, 70

† **ŏphthalmĭcus,** i, *m*, = ὀφθαλμικός, *an oculist* (post-Aug) Mart 8, 74, 1

‡ **ŏpĭcerda** or **ŏvĭcerda,** ae, *f*, *sheep's dung*, Paul ex Fest. s. v sucerda, p 302 Müll dub

ŏpĭcillum, i, *n dim* [ops], *a little help* (ante-class) in uxorculae opicillum, Varr ap Non 83 25

‡ **Ŏpĭconsīva** or **Ŏpĕconsīva,** ōrum, *n*, *the festival of* Ops Consivia *celebrated on the 25th of August* Opeconsiva dies ab deâ Ope Consivia, quojus in Regia sacrarium, Varr L. L. 6, § 21 Müll, Calend. Maff ap Inscr Orell 2 p 396 and 311

ŏpĭcus, a, um, *adj* [a fuller form for Opsus, Obscus, and Oscus, lit Oscan; cf Paul ex Fest. p 188 Müll, hence, transf], *clownish, rude, stupid, ignorant, foolish* (not

in Cic) (Graeci) nos quoque dictitant barbaros et spurcius nos quam alios opicos appellatione foedant, M Cato ap Plin. 29, 1, 7, § 14 ut nostri opici putaverunt, Gell. 13, 9, 4 chartae, *rough, coarse, unpolished*, Aus Prof 22 amica, Juv 6, 454 opici mures, *barbarians of mice*, that gnaw books, id. 3, 207

opĭdum, i, *n*, v oppidum

ŏpĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [ops fero], *aid bringing, helping* (poet and in post Aug prose) deus, Ov M 15, 653 FORTVNA, Inscr Orell. 1753 —Of things folia, Plin 16, 13, 24, § 64 fidem opiferam socium ad vocant, Enn. ap Non. 144, 14 (p 109, v 165 Vahl)

ŏpĭfex, ĭcis, *comm* [opus facio], one who does a work. **I.** Lit, *a worker, maker, framer, fabricator* (class, cf faber, artifex, operarius) **A.** In gen. opifex aedificatorque mundi deus, Cic N D 1, 8, 18 rerum or aeternus, Col 3, 10, 10, cf opifex natura, Plin 31, 1, 1, § 1 calor, Lact 2, 9 22 sylvestres apes, Varr R R 3, 16 — **B.** In partic, *a workman, mechanic, artist, artisan*, etc opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150, cf id. N D 2, 60, 150, id. Fl 8, 18, id. Rep 1, 22, 35 opifices atque servitia, Sall C 50, 1 hoc (instrumento) ego non artem credo egere, sed artificem, Quint 2, 21, 24.—**II.** Trop verborum, Cic. Tusc 5, 12, 34 dicens esse rhetoricen persuadendi opificem, id est πειθοῦς δημιουργόν, Quint 2, 15, 4.—Poet with *inf* mire opifex marem stre pitum fidis intendisse Latinae, Pers. 6, 3

ŏpĭfĭcīna, ae, *f*, v officina *init*

ŏpĭfĭcium, ii, *n* [opifex], *a working, the doing of a work, a work* (ante and post class), Varr R R 3, 16. in opificiis opera, App Flor n. 9

Ŏpĭgĕna, ae, *f* [Ops-gigno], *the midwife*, an epithet of Juno, as the tutelar goddess of lying in women, Mart Cap 2, § 149, cf Opigenam Junonem matronae colebant, quod ferre eam opem in partu laborantibus credebant, Fest p 200 Müll

ōpĭlio and **ūpĭlio,** ōnis, *m* [for ovilio, from ovis] *a shepherd* etiam opilio, qui pascit alienas oves, Plaut As 3, 1, 36 —Form upilio, Verg E 10, 19, Col 7, 3, 13, Dig 32, 1, 60, Vulg Gen. 38, 12.—**II.** *A kind of bird*, otherwise unknown, Fest. p 191 Müll

Opĭlius, i, *m*, *a Roman surname* **I.** Aurelius Opilius, *a grammarian and author*, Suet Gram 6 —**II.** *Another* Aurelius Opilius, *a physician*, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 38 —**III.** M Opilius Severus Macrinus, *emperor of Rome*, A.D 218, Eutr 8, 21

ŏpīmātus, a, um, *P a*, v opimo *fin*

ŏpīmē, *adv*, v opimus *fin*

Ŏpīmiānus, a, um, v Opimius, B

ŏpīmĭtas, ātis, *f* [opimus], *plentifulness, abundance, prosperity* (ante and post-class) opimitates maximae, Plaut Capt 4 1, 2, id. As. 2, 2, 16. praedarum, Amm 19, 11

Ŏpīmius (old orthog **Ŏpeimius,** Eckh D N. 5, p 264), i, *m*, **Ŏpīmia,** ae, *f*, *the name of a Roman gens* **1.** L Opimius, *consul* A.U C 633, Cic Brut 83, 287, id. Cat 1, 2, 4.—**2.** Q Opimius, *consul* A.U C 600, Cic de Or 2 68, 277.—In *fem* Opimia, *a Vestal*, Liv 22, 57 —Hence, *adj* **A. Ŏpīmius,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to an Opimius* basilica Opimia, Varr L L. 5, 32, § 156 —**B. Ŏpīmiānus,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to an Opimius, Opimian* Opimianum vinum, and *absol* as *subst* **Ŏpīmiānum,** i, *n*, *very celebrated wine of the vintage of* A U C 633, *when Opimius was consul*, Mart 3, 82, 24, 9, 87, 1, 10 49, 2, Petr 34, cf Cic Brut 83, 287, Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 55, 14, 14, 16, § 94.

ŏpīmo, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* [opimus], *to fatten, make fat* (post Aug) **I.** Lit turtures Col 8, 7, 5, 8, 9, 2 —**B.** Transf **1.** Of the soil, *to make fruitful, to fertilize* terram, App de Mundo, p 68, 6 —**2.** *To enrich, to make rich* or *abundant, to fill, load* auctumnum, Pomona tuum September opimat, Aus Ecl. de Mensib 9 —**II.** Trop, *to honor, glorify* numina victimis, Mart Cap poet 9, § 914.—**B.** *To enrich*, Aus Ep 15, 1 — Hence, *P a*, **ŏpīmātus,** a, um, *fat* (post class) abdomen, Aus Idyll 10, 105

ŏpīmus, a, um, *adj* [ob, and ob olete pimo, to swell, make fat, akin to Gr πίων, πιμελή, cf pinguis], *fat, rich, plump, corpulent*, of a country, etc , *rich, fertile fruitful* **I.** Lit regio opima et fertilis, Cic Imp Pomp 6, 14 campus, Liv 31, 41 arva, Verg. A. 2, 782 Larisa, Hor C 1, 7, 11 vitis, Plin 14, 3, 4, § 36 —Of living beings boves, Cic Tusc 5, 34, 100 victima, Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 49 habitus corporis, Cic. Brut 16, 64 stabulis qualis leo saevit opimis, *of fat cattle*, Val Fl 6, 613 —*Comp* membra opimiora, Gell. 5, 14, 25 —*Sup* boves septem opimissimos, Tert ad Nat. 2, 8 —**II.** Trop **A.** *Enriched, rich* opimus praeda, Cic Verr 2, 1, 50, § 132 accusatio, *enriching, gainful*, id. Fl 33, 81 alterius macrescit rebus opimis, i e *prosperity*, Hor Ep 1, 2, 57 cadavera, *from which their spoilers enrich themselves*, Val Fl. 3, 143 opus opimum casibus, *rich in events*, Tac H 1, 2 —**B.** In gen, *rich, abundant, copious, sumptuous, noble, splendid* dote al tili atque opimâ, Plaut. Fragm ap Non. 72, 18 divitiae, id. Capt 2, 2, 31 opima praeclaraque praeda, Cic Rosc Am 3, 8 dapes, Verg A. 3, 224 quaestus, Plin. 10, 51, 72, § 142. palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum, Hor Ep 2, 1, 181 animam exhalare opimam, *victorious*, Juv 10, 281. —So esp opima spolia, *the arms taken on the field of battle by the victorious from the vanquished general, the spoils of honor*, Liv 1, 10, 4, 20, cf aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis Ingreditur, Verg A. 6, 856 — Also, in gen., *the arms taken from an enemy's general in single combat*, Liv 23, 46, Verg A. 10, 449, cf. Fest p 186 Müll opimum belli decus, *honorable, high, noble*, Curt 7, 4, 40 triumphus, Hor C 4, 4, 51 gloria, Val. Max. 4, 4, 10 *fin* — As *subst* **ŏpīma,** ōrum, *n*, *honorable spoils*, Plin Pan 17 —**C.** In rhet , *gross, overloaded* opimum quoddam et tamquam adipale dictionis genus, Cic Or 8, 25 Pindarus nimis opima pinguique facundiâ esse existimabatur, Gell. 17, 10, 8 —Hence, *adv* **ŏpīmē,** *richly, sumptuously, splendidly* (ante class) instructa domus opime atque opipare, Plaut Bacch. 3, 1, 6, Varr L. L. 5, § 92 Müll.

ŏpīnābĭlis, e, *adj* [opinor], *that rests on opinion or conjecture, conjectural, imaginary* (class) hanc omnem partem rerum opinabilem appellabant, Cic Ac 1, 8, 31, cited ap Non. 148, 26 artes, quae conjectura continentur et sunt opinabiles, Cic Div 1, 14, 24 mediocritates, id. Tusc 3, 31, 74 (opp naturales) amor (opp naturalis), Gell 12, 1, 23

ŏpīnātĭo, ōnis, *f* [id], *a supposing, opining, a supposition, conjecture, imagination, fancy, opinion, belief* (class) opinationem volunt esse imbecillam assensionem, Cic Tusc 4, 7, 15, id Ac 2, 25, 78 haec autem opinatio est judicatio se scire, quod nesciat, id Tusc 4, 11, 26, cf. the context mordax et inepta, Val Max 1, 8, 8 (Tullius) quid super tali opinatione sentiret, Arn. 3, 6

ŏpīnātor, oris, *m* [id] ***I.** *A supposer, conjecturer* ego vero ipse et magnus quidam sum opinator, etc , Cic Ac 2 20, 66 —**II.** Under the emperors, *one who collected the tribute corn in the provinces for the army*, Cod. Just 12, 38, 11, cf Cod. Th 7, 4, 26, 11, 7, 16

1. ŏpīnātus, a, um, *P a*, v opinor *fin*

***2. ŏpīnātus,** ūs, *m* [opinor] *opinion, supposition, imagination* propter opinatus animi, Lucr 4, 465

ŏpīnĭo, onis, *f* [id.], *opinion, supposition, conjecture, imagination, fancy, belief* (class) **I.** In gen apud homines barbaros opinio plus valet saepe, quam res ipsa, Cic Fragm Scaur 7 est ergo aegritudo opinio recens mali praesentis laetitia opinio recens boni praesentis metus opinio impendentis mali libido opinio venturi boni, etc , id. Tusc 4, 7, 14, cf id. ib 4, 11, 26 magna nobis pueris opinio fuit, L. Crassum non plus attigisse doctrinae, quam, id. de Or 2, 1, 1 ut opinio mea est, *as I suppose, as I believe*, id. Fam 9, 11, 1 ut opinio mea fert, *as I believe*, id. Font 13, 39 mea fert opinio, ut, etc , Dig 24, 1, 32 cujus opinionis etiam Cornelius Celsus est, *Celsus also is of this opinion*, Col. 2, 12, 6 Romulus habuit opinionem esse, etc , *held the belief that*, Cic. Div 2, 33, 70 fuisse in illa populari opinione, *to be of an opinion*, id Clu 51, 142 —More rarely alicujus opinionis esse, Col 2, 12, 6 in eadem opinione fui .. te venturum esse, Cic Att 8, 11, D, 3 in qua me opinione sine causa esse, ne quis credat, Liv 44, 38, 4 fuerunt in hac opinione non pauci, ut, etc , Quint 3, 3, 11, cf id. 4, 1, 28 cum etiam philosophi Stoicae disciplinae in eadem sint opinione, ut censeant, etc , Lact 2, 5, 7, 3, 8, 32 cui opinioni nos quoque accedimus, Quint 2, 15, 29 ipse eorum opinionibus accedo, qui, etc , Tac G 4 adducere aliquem in eam opinionem, ut, *to make one believe*, Cic Caecin 5, 13 Pisidae in opinionem adducuntur perfugas fecisse, ut, etc , Nep Dat 6, 6 praebere opinionem timoris, *to convey the impression, occasion the belief that one is afraid*, Caes B G 3, 17 afferre alicui, Cic Off 2, 13, 46 incidere in opinionem, *to fall into the belief*, Dolab ap Cic Fam 9, 9, 1 in opinionem discedere, *to come to the opinion*, Cic Fam 6, 14, 2 opinione duci, *to be led by one's belief*, id. Mur 30, 62 contra (praeter) opinionem, *contrary to one's expectation* dicere contra opiniones omnium, id. Rosc Am 15, 45 etsi praeter opinionem res cecide rat, Nep Milt 2, 5 — With *comp* opinione citius, *quicker than had been supposed*, Varr ap Non 356, 27 istuc curavi, ut opinione illius pulcrior sis, *handsomer than he imagines*, Plaut Mil. 4, 6, 23 opinione melius res tibi habet tua, si, etc., id. Cas 2, 5, 30 opinione celerius, Cic Fam 14, 23 —**II.** In partic **A.** *The repute* of a man, *the esteem, reputation* in which others hold him, *the opinion, estimate, expectation* formed of him **a.** In gen. opinione fortasse nonnulla, quam de meis moribus habebat, Cic Lael. 9, 30 integritatis meae, id. Att 7, 2, 5 non fallam opinionem tuam, id Fam 1, 6, 2 genus scriptorum tuorum vicit opinionem meam, *exceeded my expectation*, id. ib 5, 12, 1 venit in eam opinionem Cassius, ipsum finxisse bellum, *Cassius fell under suspicion of having, was believed to have*, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 10, 2 summam habere justitiae opinionem Caes B G 6, 24, 7, 59 quorum de justitia magna esset opinio multitudinis, Cic. Off 2, 12, 42 (Porus) bellum jampridem, audita Alexandri opinione, in adventum ejus parabat, Just 12, 8, 2.—**b.** *Absol*, *reputation* ne opinio quidem et fama, cui soli serviunt (poëtae), etc , Tac Dial 10 *init* cupidi opinionis, Quint 12, 9, 4 affert et ista res opinionem, id. 2, 12, 5 —**c.** *Bad repute, reputation* for evil malignitatis opinionem vereri, Tac Dial. 15 invidiae et ingrati animi, Liv. 45, 38, 6 —**B.** *A report, rumor* divulgata opinione tam gloriosae expeditionis Just 42, 2, 11 quae opinio erat edita in vulgus, Caes B C 3, 29, 3 exiit opinio, proximo lustro descensurum eum ad Olympia, Suet Ner 53 opinio etiam sine auctore exierat, eos conspirasse, etc , Liv 3, 36, 9 opinionem serere, *to spread a report*, Just 8, 3, 8 opiniones bellorum, Vulg Matt 24, 6, id. Marc 13, 7

ŏpīnĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [opinio], *fixed* or *set in opinion* (rare) Antipater et Archidemus opiniosissimi homines, * Cic Ac 2, 47, 143 dub , Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35

ŏpīnĭuncŭla, ae, *f dim* [id.], *a slight opinion* (late Lat) tenuis opiniuncula, Salv Avarit 5

ŏpīno, are, v opinor *fin*

ŏpīnor, atus, 1, *v dep* [etym dub , perh. akin to Gr ὄσσεσθαι, root ΟΠ], *to be of opinion, to suppose, imagine, conjecture, deem, believe, think, judge* (freq and class , syn. arbitror, reor, censeo, sentio, credo), constr with *acc* , an *obj clause*, with *de*, or *absol* aliquid, Cic Mur 30, 62 quoad opinatus sum, me in provinciam exiturum, etc , id. Fam. 7, 17, 2 de vobis hic ordo opinatur non secus ac, etc , *think*, id. Pis 20, 45 male de Caesare, *to have a bad opinion of, to think ill of*, Suet Aug 51 servus gravissime de se opinans, id. ib 67 de rege durius, Just 12, 5, 8 —Parenthet . opinor or ut opinor, *as I think, as I believe, according to my opinion* Dem Per mare

et vectu's, nunc oculi terram mirantur tui *Char* Magis opinor, Plaut Merc 2, 3, 35 Cepius, opinor, olim non omnibus dormio, Cic. Fam 7, 24, 1 sed, opinor, quiescamus, id. Att. 9, 6, 2 a primo, ut opinor, animantium ortu petitur origo summi boni, id. Fin. 2, 10, 31 opinor concedes, multo hoc esse gravius, id. Div in Caecil 16, 54, so Hor S 1, 3, 53, id Ep 1, 16, 78

☞ **1.** *Act* collat form **ŏpīno** (ante class.) ita sapere opino esse optimum, Enn ap Non 475, 5 (Trag v 181 Vahl), so Pac Caecil. and Plaut ib —**2. ŏpīnātus,** a, um, in *pass* signif as *P a*, *supposed, imagined, fancied* (class.) bona, mala, Cic Tusc 4, 6, 11, 3, 11, 24 inter dicta est mathematicorum callida impostura, et opinatae artis persuasio, Mos et Rom Leg Coll 15 2, 1 — Post class., *celebrated, renowned, illustrious, famous* certamen, Amm 21 6, 3 —*Sup* opinatissima insula, Flor 2, 7, 8 dub civitas, Vulg Judith, 2, 13

ŏpīnus, a, um, v necopinus and inopinus

ŏpĭpărē, *adv*, v opiparus *fin*

ŏpĭpăris, e, v opiparus *init*

ŏpĭpărus, a, um (post class collat form **ŏpĭpăris,** e), *adj* [ops paro], *richly furnished, rich, splendid, sumptuous* (ante and post-class) opiparum magnarum copiarum apparatum Paul ex Fest p 188 Müll Athenae, Plaut Pers 4, 4, 1 opimitates, id. Capt 4, 1, 2 obsonia, id. Mil 2, 1, 29 munera, App M 5, p 165 37 — In the form opiparis, App M 1, p 113, 13 —*Adv* **ŏpĭpărē,** *richly, splendidly, sumptuously* (class) instructa domus opime atque opipare, Plaut Bacch 3, 1, 6 apparatum convivium, Cic Off 3, 14 58, cf id Att 13, 52, 1, App M 5, p 162, 14.

1. Ŏpis, is, *f*, = Ὦπις **I.** *A nymph in the train of Diana,* Verg A 11, 836, cf Macr S 5, 22 —**II.** *A Naiad,* Verg G 4, 343

2. Ŏpis, v 2 Ops

† **ŏpisthŏdŏmus,** i, *f*, = ὀπισθόδομος, *the back part of a temple* or *house, an opisthodome,* Front Ep ad M Caes 1, 8 Mai

† **ŏpisthogrăphus,** a, um, *adj*, = ὀπισθόγραφος, *written on the back* (as, *of the paper,* etc), *opisthographic* (post Aug) commentarii Plin Ep 3, 5, 17 — *Subst* **ŏpisthogrăphum,** i, *n*, *that which has been written upon on the back.* testari in opisthographo Dig 37, 11, 4

† **ŏpisthŏtŏnia,** ae, *f*, = ὀπισθοτονία, *a disease in which the head is drawn backwards opisthotony* (post-class), opp emprosthotonia in which the head is drawn forwards, Cael Aur Acut. 3 6, cf Hier Ep ad Ephes 6, 4, v opisthotonos.

† **ŏpisthŏtŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = ὀπισθοτονικός, *laboring under opisthotony* (post Aug) sanat opisthotonicos, Plin 20, 18, 75, § 197

† **ŏpisthŏtŏnos,** i, *m.*, = ὀπισθότονος, *a disease in which the body is violently curved backwards, a form of lock jaw* (post Aug), Plin. 28 12, 52 § 192, 23, 1, 24 § 48 (written as Greek, Cels 4 3, § 3) —**II.** *A disease that causes a person to fall backwards* (eccl Lat.), Hier 3 Ep ad Ephes. 6 4

Ŏpĭter, itĕris and itris (cf Prisc p 695 P, *gen* Opetris, cf Borghes Framm de' Fasti Cons 1, p 66), *m* [ob pater] *a Roman prænomen* Opiter est, cujus pater avo vivo mortuus est, Fest p 184 Müll Opiter Verginius, Liv 2, 17, 2, 54

Ŏpĭtergium, ii, *n*, *a city of Italy, in the territory of the Veneti,* now *Oderzo,* Plin. 3 19, 23 § 130, Tac. H 3 6 — Hence, **II. Ŏpĭtergīnus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Opitergium Opitergian* Plin 3 18, 22, § 126 —*Plur subst* **Ŏpĭtergīni,** orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Opitergium, the Opitergians,* Flor 4 2, 33

† **ŏpĭtion,** ōnis, *m.*, = ὀπιτίων, *a bulbous root used for food, a kind of onion,* Plin 19, 5, 30, § 95

ŏpĭtŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f* [opitulor] *a helping, assisting help, assistance* (post class) Arn 4 129, Dig 4 4 1, Vulg 1 Cor 12 28

ŏpĭtŭlātor (ŏpĭtŭlus), ōris, *m* [id], *a helper, aider, succorer* (post class) opitulus Juppiter, et opitulator dictus est, quasi opis lator Paul. ex Fest p 184 Müll soda lis opitulator, App Flor 3, p 353, 25, Hier in Isa. 7, 17, § 10

ŏpĭtŭlātus, ūs, *m* [opitulor], *a helping, help, aid* (post class) ejus opitulatu, Fulg Myth 3, 8

ŏpĭtŭlor, ātus, 1 (old *inf pres* opitularier, v in the foll), *v dep n* [ops tulo, whence tuli], *to bring aid, to help, aid, assist, succor* (class, syn adjuvo, subvenio, auxilior, succurro) amanti ire opitulatum, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 27 amicum amico opitularier, id. Curc 2, 3, 54 sontibus, Cic Fam 4, 13, 3 inopiae, *to relieve,* Sall C 33, 2 permultum ad dicendum, Cic Inv 2, 2, 7 frequentatio, quae conjecturalibus causis opitulatur, Auct Her 4, 40, 53 —(β) With *contra, to be good against, to relieve,* of remedies contra vanas species opitulari, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 103

☞ *Act* collat form **ŏpĭtŭlo,** āre (ante class) corrige, opitula, Liv And ap Non 475, 11

‡ **ŏpĭtŭlus,** i, *m*, v opitulator

‡ **ŏpĭtuma,** i q optima, Inscr, v bonus

ŏpium or **-on,** i, *n*, = ὄπιον, *poppy juice, opium,* Plin 20, 18, 76, § 199, 25, 10, 81, § 130

ŏpŏbalsămētum, i, *n* [opobalsamum], *a place planted with balsam trees* (post class) silva palmeto et opobalsameto distinguitur, Just 36, 3, 3

† **ŏpŏbalsămum,** i, *n*, = ὀποβάλσαμον, *the juice of the balsam tree, opobalsam, balsam, balm,* Stat S 3, 2 141, Just 36 3, 4, Plin. 37, 13, 78, § 204 —Used for embalming bodies, Inscr Grut 692, 10 —**II.** Hence, in gen, *perfume* hirsuto spirant opobalsama collo Quae tibi, Juv 2, 41

† **ŏpŏcarpăthon,** i, *n*, = ὀποκάρπαθον *the juice of the carpathum,* Plin 28, 10, 45, § 158

† **ŏpŏpănax,** ăcis, *m*, = ὀποπάναξ, *the juice of the herb* panax, Plin 20, 24, 100, § 264

† **ŏpōrīcē,** ēs, *f*, = ὀπωρική, *a medicine prepared from tree fruits* (quinces, etc), Plin 24, 14 79, § 129

† **ŏpōrŏthēca,** ae, or **ŏpōrŏthēcē,** ēs, *f*, = ὀπωροθήκη, *a place for keeping fruits a fruit room, fruitery* (ante class), Varr R R 1, 59, 2, 1, 2, 10

ŏportet, ŭit, 2, *v impers* [2 opus] *it is necessary, needful, proper, becoming,* or *reasonable, it behooves, I (thou, he, etc) must* or *ought* (cf opus est, necesse est, debeo, oportet denotes the necessity of reason or duty, necesse est that of compulsion) —**Constr** class with a *subject clause,* the *subj*, or *absol*, late Lat. also with *ut* and *subj* tamquam ita fieri non solum oporteret, sed etiam necesse esset Cic Verr 2, 4, 39 § 84 hoc fieri et oportet et opus est, id Att 13, 25, 1 ted ipsum oportet hoc profiteri et proloqui, Enn. ap Non 232 24 (Trag v 384 Vahl), cf qui alteri exitium parat eum scire oportet sibi paratam pestem parem, id. ap Cic Tusc 2, 17 39 (Trag v 22 ib) hanc scire oportet, filia tua ubi sit, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 51 servum hercle te esse oportet et nequam et malum *you must be a truly good for nothing slave,* id Poen 5, 2 70 non oportuit relictas (i e relictas esse ancillas), Ter Heaut 2, 3, 6 adulescenti morem gestum oportuit, id Ad. 2, 2 6 ut ut erat, mansum tamen oportuit *he ought to have stayed,* id Heaut 1, 2, 26 nec mediocre telum ad res gerendas existimare oportet benevolentiam civium Cic. Lael 17, 61 pecunia, quam his oportuit civitatibus pro frumento dari *that was to be given* id Verr 2 3, 75, § 174 unde habeas quaerit nemo, sed oportet habere, Juv 14, 207 —With *subj* ex rerum cognitione efflorescat et redundet oportet oratio, Cic. de Or 1, 6 20 me ipsum ames oportet, non mea, id Fin 2, 26 valeat possessor oportet, Hor Ep 1 2 49 —Also (late Lat) constr with *ut* and *subj*, Aug Civ Dei, 1, 10, Boeth Consol Phil. 1, pros. 4 —*Absol* si denique aliquid non contra ac liceret factum diceretur, sed contra atque oporteret est enim aliquid, quod non oporteat, etiam si licet quicquid vero non licet, certe non oportet Cic. Balb 3, 7, cf ne quid fiat secus quam volumus quamque oportet id Att. 6 2, 2 alio tempore atque oportuerit, Caes. B G 7, 33 longior quam oportet sermo, Quint. 8, 3, 53, cf id 8, 2, 23, 9, 4, 144 —(β) *Plur* (ante class) ut ea, quae oportuerint, facta non sint, Caecil ap Prisc. p 827 P haec facta ab illo oportebant (al oportebat), Ter Heaut 3, 2, 25, cf id And 3, 2, 1.

† **ŏpos,** i, *m*, = ὀπός, *juice, sap,* Cael. Aur Acut 3, 8, 96

oppallesco (obp-), pallŭi, 3, *v n inch.* [ob palleo], *to turn pale* (post-class.) carnifex stupore oppalluit, Prud. στεφ 1, 92, Co ripp Joann 6, 156

oppando, pandi, pansum, or passum, 3, *v a.* [ob pando], *to spread* or *stretch out against* or *before, to spread out* (post class) aliquid ad flatus helices, Grat Cyn. 55 cornibus oppansis et summa fronte coruscum (of the cross of Christ), Prud Psych 410 aulaei vice oppansa, Tert. Apol 48 *fin*, Hier Ep ad Galat 1, v 11, 12, Vulg Exod. 35, 12 —Hence, **oppansum (-passum),** i, *n*, *a covering, envelope* (eccl Lat.) corporis, Tert Anim 53

oppango (obp-), pēgi, pactum 3, *v a* [ob pango] *to fasten* or *fix on, to affix* (ante class and in post Aug prose) ubi savium oppegit, fugit, *imprinted,* Plaut Curc. 1, 1, 60 repagula, quae ex contrario oppanguntur, Paul ex Fest s v repagula, p 281 Müll

oppansum, i, *n*, v oppando *fin*

oppansus, a um, *Part*, from oppando

oppassus, a, um, *Part*, from oppando

oppecto (obp-), ĕre, *v a* [ob pecto], *to comb off*, transf, of eating, *to pluck* or *pick off, to pick, to eat* nimio melius oppectuntur frigida, Plaut Pers. 1, 3, 31

* **oppēdo (obp-),** ĕre, *v n.* [ob pedo], *to break wind at* any one, trop for *to deride, mock, insult*, with *dat* curtis Judaeis, Hor S 1, 9, 70

oppĕrior (obp-), pĕrītus and pertus, 4 (arch forms, *fut* opperibor, Plaut Truc 1, 2, 107 al, *inf* opperirier, id ib 2, 3, 5, v infra, Ter Eun 5, 2, 51), *v dep n.* and *a* [kindred with experior, from perior, whence peritus] **I.** *Neutr*, *to wait* (class, syn exspecto, praestolor) opperiri exspectare, Fest p 187 Müll pol, quamquam domi cupio opperiar, Plaut Trin 4, 1, 23. vel sex mensis opperibor, id Ps 1, 3, 89 non quis parumper durare opperirier? id. Truc 2, 3, 5 aut ibidem opperiar, aut, etc, Cic Att 3, 10, 1 ego in Arcano opperior, dum ista cognosco, id ib 10, 3, 1 unam praeterea horam ne oppertus sies *wait a whole hour,* Ter Phorm 3, 2, 30 —Followed by *ut* with *subj* simul opperiens, ut terrestris copiae traicerentur, Liv 42, 48, 10, Tac A. 15, 68, Tiro ap Gell 6, 3, 42 — **II.** *Act*, *to wait for, await, expect* a person or thing (α) With a *personal object* servom, quem ego me jusseram hic opperiri, Plaut. Aul 4, 7, 18 abi intro ibi me opperire, Tert And. 3, 2, 43 hostem, Verg A 10, 771 imperatorem, Tac A 4, 66 —(β) With an inanim object seni non otium erat, id sum opperitus, Plaut Most 3, 2 101 tempora sua Liv 1, 56, 8 tempus dextrum, *to wait for the right time,* Sil 5, 85

oppessŭlātus (obp-), a, um, *Part*, from the obs oppessulo [ob pessulus], *bolted* or *barred* (post class) januam firmiter oppessulatam pulsare, App M 1, p 112 11 januae, Amm 31, 13, 15

oppĕtītus (obp-), a, um, *Part*, from oppeto

oppĕto (obp-), īvi and ii, itum, 3, *v a.* [ob peto] *to go to meet, to encounter* (an evil, esp death, class., syn obeo occumbo intereo) malam pestem Enn ap Cic. Tusc 2 16 38 (Trag v 15 Vahl), so pestem, Plaut As 1 1, 7 —**Esp** mortem, *to encounter death,* for *to perish, die* (only of a violent or unnatural death) Enn ap Non. 507, 19 (Trag v 235 Vahl) cum milites pro salute populi Romani mortem oppetiverint, Cic. Phil 14 14, 38, cf clarae mortes pro patriā oppetitae, id Tusc 1, 49, 116 poenas superbiae, *to suffer for one's pride,* Phaedr 3 16 2 —**II.** In **partic.**, pregn for oppetere mortem, *to perish die* (poet and in post Aug prose) quis ante ora patrum Trojae sub moenibus altis Contigit oppetere, Verg A 1 96, 11, 268, 12, 543 eodem mari, Tac A 2, 24 non senio, sed fame, Plin 10, 3 4 § 15 gloriosa morte, *to die a glorious death* Prud στεφ 10, 65

oppexus (obp-), ūs, *m* [oppecto], *a*

combing, dressing of hair: crinium regalium, App. M. 11, p. 261, 15.

oppĭco (obp-), āre, *v. a.* [ob-pico], *to smear over* or *seal up with pitch* (ante-class.): corticem oppicato, Cato, R. R. 120.

oppĭdānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [oppidum], *of a town* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 12, 1, 38 sq.

oppĭdānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *in a town* other than Rome (since urbanus signifies, *of Rome, from the capital*); sometimes in a depreciating sense, opp. to urbanus, *of* or *belonging to a small town, provincial* (class.): senex quidam oppidanus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240: oppidanum et inconditum genus dicendi, id. Brut. 69, 242: lascivia, Tac. A. 14, 17.—*Subst.*: **oppĭdānus**, i, *m.*, *a townsman*: oppidani domus, Liv. 29, 9, 2.—In *plur.*: **oppĭdāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of a town* other than Rome, *townsmen, townsfolk* (esp. when besieged), Caes. B. G. 2, 33; 7, 12; 13; 58; Liv. 36, 25.

oppĭdātim, *adv.* [id.], *by towns, in the towns, in every town* (post-Aug.): ludos oppidatim constituerunt, Suet. Aug. 59: cum oppidatim victimae caederentur, id. Galb. 18.

oppĭdō, *adv.* [etym. dub.; cf. ἔμπεδον; v. oppidum], *very, very much, completely, exceedingly, exactly, precisely* (already obs. in the time of Quint.: oppido sunt usi paululum tempore nostro superiores, Quint. 8, 3, 25. Confined altogether to familiar discourse; we meet with no example of oppido in Cicero's orations): oppido, valde multum. Ortum est autem hoc verbum ex sermone inter se confabulantium, quantum quisque frugum faceret, utque multitudo significaretur, saepe respondebatur, Quantum vel oppido satis esset. Hinc in consuetudinem venit, ut diceretur oppido pro valde multum, Fest. p. 184 Müll.: oppido interii, *I am completely done for*, Plaut. Am. 1. 1, 143: perii, id. Aul. 3, 1, 4: iratus, *greatly*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 3: opportune, id. Ad. 3, 2, 24: ridiculus, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 259: pauci, id. Fam. 14, 4, 4: inter se differunt, id. Fin. 3, 10, 33: adulescens, Liv. 42, 28, 13: perambula aedis oppido tamquam tuas, *just as if they were*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 122.—Also, as an affirmative reply to a question: Omnene? Oppido, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 29.—In a lusus verbb. with oppidum: lignum a me toto oppido et quidem oppido quaesitum, App. Mag. p. 326; Vulg. Gen. 19, 3; id. 2 Par. 35, 23: oppido quam, *exceedingly*, Vitr. 8, 3: oppido quam breve intervallum, Liv. 36, 25, 3: oppido quam parva, id. 39; 47, 2.

oppĭdŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [oppidum], *a small town* (class.), Cic. Att. 10, 7, 1; id. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 1: mansuri oppidulo, quod versu dicere non est (viz. Equus Tuticus), Hor. S. 1, 5, 87.

oppĭdum, i (*gen. plur.* oppidûm, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4; old *abl plur.* oppedeis, Lex. Servil.), *n.* [ob and pedum; Gr. πέδον; Sanscr. pada-m, on or over the plain]. **I.** *A town* (of towns other than Rome, which was called Urbs; though occasionally the term oppidum was applied to Rome) (class.): oppidum ab opi dictum, quod munitur opis causâ, ubi sit: et quod opus est ad vitam gerundam, Varr. L. L. 5, § 141 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 202: hi coetus (hominum) sedem primum certo loco domiciliorum causâ constituerunt, quam cum locis manuque saepsissent, ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 41: Athenas anticum opulentum oppidum Contempla, Enn. ap. Non. 470, 5 (Trag. v. 324 Vahl.): fortunatum oppidum, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 81: Segesta est oppidum pervetus in Siciliâ, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 72: praesidia in oppidis, id. Att. 8, 11, B, § 1: Romana per oppida, Verg. G. 2, 176: urbe (i. e. Româ) oppidove ullo, Suet. Oth. 1.—Constr. with *gen.*, of name of a town: Antiochiae, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 1.—Of *Rome*: per totum oppidum, *all through the town*, i. e. *Rome*, Varr. L. L. 6 § 14 Müll.: eos (legatos) in oppidum intromitti non placuit, Liv. 42, 36: oppidum Martis, Mart. 10, 30, 2.—In like manner oppidum denotes *Athens*, Nep. Milt. 4, 2; and *Thebes*, id. Pel. 1, 2.—In a fig. of an old man: ad hoc ego oppidum vetus continuo legiones meas Protinus adducam; hoc si expugno, etc., Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 12.—**B.** Transf., *the inhabitants of a town*: illic oppida tota canem venerantur, nemo Dianam, Juv. 15, 8.—**II.** *A fortified wood* or *forest*, among the Britons, Caes. B. G. 5, 21.—**III.** *The barriers* of the circus (ante-class.): in Circo primo unde mittuntur equi, nunc dicuntur carceres, Naevius oppidum appellat, Varr. L. L. 5, § 153 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 184 ib.

oppignĕrātor (obp-), ōris, *m.* [oppignero], *one who takes a pledge, who lends on a pledge*, (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Ep. 215.

oppignĕro (obp-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [ob-pignero], *to give as a pledge, to pledge, pawn* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: libelli pro vino etiam saepe oppignerabantur, Cic. Sest. 51, 110: anulum, Mart. 2, 57, 7.—**II.** Trop.: filiam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 46: verbo se oppignerare, Sen. Ben. 3, 5, 2.

oppīlātĭo (obp-), ōnis, *f.* [oppilo], *a stopping up, obstructing* (post-class.): narium, Scrib. Comp. 47.

oppīlo (obp-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [ob-pilo], *to stop up, shut up* (rare but class; syn.: obturo, obstruo, claudo): metretam novam amurcâ colluito, oppilato, Cato, R. R. 100; Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 135: ostia, Lucr. 6, 725: scalis tabernae oppilatis, Cic. Phil. 2, 9: clausae portae et oppilatae, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 7, 3.

oppingo, v. oppango.

Oppĭus, i, *m.*; **Oppĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* **1.** C. Oppius, *a friend of Cæsar*, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14 al.—**2.** L. Oppius, *a Roman knight*, Cic. Fl. 13, 31.—**3.** P. Oppius, *a quæstor, defended by Cicero*; v. the fragm. in Orell. p. 444.—In *fem.*: Oppia, *the wife of L. Mindius*, Cic. Fam. 13, 28, 2; v. also Juv. 10, 220 Jan.; id. 10, 322.—Hence, **Oppĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to an Oppius, Oppian*: Oppia lex, *proposed by the people's tribune, C. Oppius, against women's extravagance in dress*, Liv. 34, 1; Tac. A. 3, 33; 34: Oppius mons, *one of the summits of the Esquiline Hill*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 50 Müll.; Fest. s. v. septimontium, pp. 340 and 348 Müll.; cf. Becker's Antiq. 1, pp. 521, 534.

opplĕo (obp-), ēvi, ētum, 2, *v. a.* [ob-pleo, plenus], *to fill completely, to fill up, fill* (class.). **I.** Lit.: saucii opplent porticūs, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38 (Trag. v. 16 Vahl.): ager oppletus imbrium fremitu, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 12 (Trag. v. 196 Vahl.): oppleta tritici granaria, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 42: aedis spoliis, id. ib. 2, 6, 41; Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 5: nives jam omnia oppleverant, Liv. 10, 46.—**B.** Transf.: alienus odor nares opplet, Varr. R. R. 3, 4, 3.—**II.** Trop.: jam opplebit auris meas sua vaniloquentia, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 14: haec opinio Graeciam opplevit, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 63: mentes angustae, oppletae tenebris ac sordibus, id. Red. in Sen. 4, 10.

opplētus, a, um, *Part.*, from oppleo.

***opplōro (obp-)**, āre, *v. n.* [ob-ploro], *to cry* or *wail at, against*, or *in* any thing: auribus meis, Auct. Her. 4, 52, 65.

oppōno (obp-), pŏsŭi (in Plaut. pŏsīvi), sĭtum, 3 (*sync.*: oppostus for oppositus, Lucr. 4, 150), *v. a.* [ob-pono], *to set* or *place against, to set* or *station before* or *opposite, to oppose* (class.; cf.: obicio, offero, adversor). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: se venientibus in itinere, Caes. B. C. 3, 30: huic equites, id. ib. 3, 75: turrim ad introitum portūs, id. ib. 3, 39: armatos homines ad omnes introitus, Cic. Caecin. 8, 27: Eumenem adversariis, Nep. Eum. 3, 2: (Hannibali) opposuit natura Alpemque nivemque, Juv. 10, 152.—*To place* or *put before, to hold before*: ante oculos opposuit manum, Ov. F. 4, 178: oculis manūs, id. ib. 3, 46: manum fronti, id. M. 2, 276: gallinae se opponant (pullis), Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130: foramini oculos, *to keep before the opening*, Petr. 96: eos opponi omnibus contionibus auctores ad perniciem meam, *represented, held up as*, Cic. Sest. 19, 42: licet antestari? ego vero Oppono auriculam, *offer, present*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 76: oppositas habere fores, i. e. *closed*, Ov. H. 17, 8.—*To apply*, as a remedy: brassicam, Cato, R. R. 157.—**B.** In partic., *to set against* as a pledge, *to pledge, wager, mortgage*: pono pallium: ille suum anulum opposivit, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 77: potes mutuam drachumam me dare? *Ps.* Vix hercle opino, etsi me opponam pignori, id. Ps. 1, 1, 84: ager oppositus est, pignori ob decem minas, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 56; Vulg. 2 Esdr. 5, 3.—So, with a play upon both meanings: villula nostra non ad Austri flatus opposita est, verum ad milia quindecim, *mortgaged*, Cat. 26, 1 sq.—**C.** *To expose, lay bare* or *open, abandon*: opponere se periculis pro re publicā, Cic. Balb. 10, 26: Saguntinis pro nudatā moenibus patriā corpora opponentibus, Liv. 21, 8: nudatas radices hiberno frigori, Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 262.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to set before, bring forward, set before the eyes* or *mind, to oppose, adduce, allege*: pericula intendantur, formidines opponantur, Cic. Quint. 14, 47: ut ante occupet (orator), quod videat opponi, id. Or. 40, 138; id. Top. 24, 92; 25, 96: auctoritatem suam, id. Ac. 2, 20, 64: his quattuor causis totidem medicinae opponantur, id. de Or. 2, 83, 339: opposuisti semel Ciceronis nostri valetudinem: conticui, id. Q. Fr. 2, 8 (10), 1: muri causam, id. Off. 3, 10, 41.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To speak against, oppose, object, reply, adduce in contradiction*: quid opponas, si negem, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 8: non minorem auctoritatem, id. Ac. 2, 20, 6: iis opposuit sese Socrates, id. Brut. 8, 31: quid habes quod mihi opponas? id. Phil. 2, 4, 8 sq.: ut opponeret Stoicis, summum bonum esse frui iis rebus, id. Ac. 2, 42, 131.—**2.** *To set against, oppose*, by way of comparison: multis secundis proeliis unum adversum, et id mediocre, opponerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 73; Phaedr. Epil. 2: rationibus labores, Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 4: quotiens quis dixerit, occidit Alexander Persarum multa milia, opponetur et Callisthenem, Sen. Q. N. 6, 23, 2; id. Ep. 117, 5; 118, 8 sq.; cf.: felicia tempora, quae te Moribus opponunt! Juv. 2, 39.—**C.** Jusjurandum alicui, *to impose an oath on one*, Dig. 37, 14, 6.—Hence, **oppŏsĭtus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *placed* or *standing against* or *opposite, lying over against, opposed to, opposite* (class.): moles oppositae fluctibus, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14: luna opposita soli, id. Div. 2, 6, 17: oppositam petens contra Zancleia saxa Rhegion, Ov. M. 14, 47.—Trop.: Narbo . . . propugnaculum istis ipsis nationibus oppositum, Cic. Font. 1, 3.—**2.** *Subst.*: **oppŏsĭta**, ōrum, *n. plur.*, *opposite*, i. e. *contradictory propositions, opposites* (post-class.): opposita (ἀντικείμενα Graeci dicunt), Gell. 16, 8, 13.

‡ **opporto (obp-)**, āre, *to bring*: portat, subportat, obportat, Not. Tir. p. 11.

opportūnē, *adv.*, v. opportunus *fin.*

opportūnĭtas (obp-), ātis, *f.* [opportunus]. **I.** In gen., *fitness, convenience, suitableness* (class.; syn. occasio; cf.: copia, facultas): loci, *local advantages*, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: corporis, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: anuli, id. Off. 3, 9, 38: membrorum, id. N. D. 1, 33, 92: aetatis, Sall. J. 6, 3.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A fit, opportune*, or *favorable time, a favorable opportunity*: optimā opportunitate ambo autem venistis, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 3; so id. Ep. 2, 2, 19: scientia opportunitatis idoneorum ad agendum temporum, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 142: omni negotio est, Vulg. Eccl. 8, 6.—Personified as *a goddess, Opportunity*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 3.—**B.** *An advantage*: tales igitur inter viros amicitia tantas opportunitates habet, Cic. Lael. 6, 22: opportunitate aliquā datā, *if some advantage offered itself*, Caes. B. G. 3, 17.

opportūnus (obp-), a, um, *adj.* [ob-portus, lit., at or before the port; hence], **I.** In gen., *fit, meet, convenient, suitable, seasonable, opportune* (class.; syn.: commodus, utilis): tempus actionis opportunum, Graece εὐκαιρία, Latine appellatur occasio, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 142: aetas opportunissima, id. Fam. 7, 7, 2: nihil opportunius accidere vidi, id. ib. 10, 16, 1.—*Subst.*: **opportūna**, ōrum, *n.*, *fit or convenient things*: locorum opportuna, Tac. A. 4, 24.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Advantageous, serviceable, useful*: ceterae res, quae expetuntur, opportunae sunt singulae rebus singulis, Cic. Lael. 6, 22.—**B.** *Fit, suitable, adapted* to any thing: ad omnia haec magis opportunus nemo est, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 47.—**C.** *Exposed, liable* to any thing: Romanus cedentem hostem effuse sequendo opportunus huic eruptioni fuit, Liv. 6, 24: injuriae, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 98: opportuniora morbis corpora, id. 18, 7, 12, § 68.—Hence, *adv.*: **opportūnē**, *fitly, seasonably, op-*

portunely (class.), Ter Ad 1, 2, 1: venisse, Cic N D 1, 7, 16 locus opportune captus ad eam rem, id. Rosc. Am 24, 68 opportune, importune, in season and out of season, Vulg 2 Tim 4, 2 —Comp opportunius alio loco referemus, Gai Inst 2 97 —Sup nuntiis opportunissime allatis, Caes B C 3, 101, Liv 32, 18

oppŏsĭtĭo (obp-), ōnis, f [oppono], an opposing, opposition (class) disparatum est id, quod ab aliqua re per oppositionem negationis separatur, hoc modo sapere, et non sapere Cic Inv 1, 28, 42, Gell 6, 1, 4 scientiae, Vulg 1 Tim 6, 20

1. oppŏsĭtus, a, um, Part and P a, from oppono

2. oppŏsĭtus, ūs, m (in sing used only in abl) [oppono] **I.** A placing or setting against, an opposing, with obj gen laterum nostrorum oppositus et corporum pollicemur, Cic Marc. 10, 32, Sil 10, 212 —With subj gen lunae, Cic Rep 1, 16, 25 —**II.** A placing or laying before, an interposition, intervention oppositu globi noctem afferente Plin. 2, 71, 73, § 181 aedium, Gell 4, 5, 3 —**III.** A citing or bringing forward against one oppositu horum vocabulorum commotus, Gell 14, 5, 4

oppressĭo (obp-), ōnis, f [opprimo] **1.** A pressing down, Vitr 10, 3, 3, trop, force, violence (class), Ter Ad 2, 2, 30 —**2.** Violent seizure occupatio fori, oppressio curiae, Cic Dom 3 5 —**3.** Oppression, overthrow legum et libertatis, Cic Off 3, 21, 83 —**4.** (Late Lat) Med t t, = κατάληψις, a catalepsy Cael. Aur Acut. 2, 10, 56, id Tard 2, 5, 86

oppressĭuncŭla (obp-), ae, f dim [oppressio], a slight pressing, gentle pressure papillarum horridularum, Plaut Ps 1, 1 66

* **oppressor,** ōris, m [opprimo], a crusher, destroyer oppressores dominationis Brut ap Cic Ep ad Brut 1, 16

1. oppressus (obp-), a, um, Part, from opprimo

2. oppressus (obp-), us, m [opprimo], a pressing down, pressure (poet and in post class prose) in oppressu valido, Lucr 1, 851 montis, Sid Ep 9, 11.

opprĭmo (obp-), essi, essum, 3, v a [ob premo], to press against, press together, to press down (class , syn obruo) **I.** Lit voluit deus ora loquentis Opprimere, to close, Ov M 3 295 oculos, to press together, i e close the eyes sc of a dying person, Val Max 2, 6, 8 fauces manu, Suet Calig 12 flammam in ore to repress, Enn ap Cic de Or 2, 54, 122 (Trag v 437 Vahl) —To press down taleam pedo, to press into the ground, Cato R R 45, Plaut Ps 5, 1, 27: opprimi ruinā conclavis to be crushed, Cic Div 2, 8, 20 terrā oppressus id ib 2, 23, 51 classem, to sink, id Imp Pomp 12, 33 senem injectu multae vestis, to smother, stifle, Tac A 6 50, so dormiens oppressit eum, Vulg 3 Reg 3, 19, Varr R R 2 4, 14 —**B.** Transf oppressit jaculo redeuntem ad frena leonem, struck down, Val Fl 3, 24 —**II.** Trop **A.** To press together, to close, shut os opprime, shut your mouth! hold your tongue! Plaut As 3, 2, 40, Ter Phorm 5 8 93 —**B.** To press or bear down opprimi onere, Cic Rosc Am 4 —**C.** To put down, suppress, quell, check, quash quae oratio a censore opprimenda est, Cic. Fin. 2, 10 30 sine tumultu rem omnem oppressere, Liv 2, 4 tumultum, id 31, 11 fraudem to baffle, thwart, id 26, 6; Vulg Lev 24, 16 —**D.** To overthrow overwhelm, crush, overpower, prostrate subdue reliquias hujus belli Cic. Fam 10, 20 3 Graeciam, Nep Them 8 2 nationem, Cic. Font. 12 36 invidiam acerbitate Nep Dion 6 libertatem, to put an end to destroy id Alcib 3, 3 ut exstinctae potius amicitiae, quam oppressae esse videantur, Cic Lael 21, 78 aliquem iniquo judicio, id Quint 2, 7 intolerandam potentiam, to overthrow, id Rosc Am 13, 36 aliquem to crush one with false accusations, Liv 2, 52, cf insontem oblato falso crimine id. 1, 51 quaestionem, id 26 15 si oppressa foret securi senectus (i e. securus senex) Juv 10 75 litteras to utter indistinctly, to mumble, Cic. Off 1, 37, 133 —In gen, to have the upper hand, get the best of it be victorious, Plaut Mil 4, 5, 10 —**E.** To load, overwhelm bear down overcome opprimi aere alieno, Cic Cat 2, 4, 8 invidia, id ib 2, 2, 4 totius corporis doloribus, id Fam 9, 14, 3 metu, Liv 24, 33 timore Caes B G 4, 15 senatus oppressus et afflictus, Cic Red. in Sen. 7, 18 —**F.** To fall upon, surprise, take by surprise, come upon unexpectedly, seize, catch (syn adorior, invado) occasionem opprimere, to seize, embrace, Plaut As 2, 2, 15 imprudentem, Ter And. 1, 3, 22 incautos, Liv 26, 12 Antonium mors oppressit, Cic Verr 2, 3, 91, § 213 ne subito a me opprimantur (sc interrogando) id ib 2, 4, 67, § 150 oppressi luce copias instruunt, Auct B G 8, 14 rostra, to make one's self master of, occupy, Cic Clu 40, 110 —**G.** To bury, hide, conceal, suppress quod quo studiosius ab ipsis opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet, Cic Rosc Am 41, 121 iram, Sall J 72, 1 ita ejus rei oppressa mentio est Liv 23, 22 infamiam, Just 12, 13, 10 —**H.** To force a woman, commit a rape upon (late Lat.), Vulg 2 Reg 13, 12, 14, 32, id Gen 34, 2, id Ezech 2, 2, 11

opprŏbrāmentum (obp-), i, n [opprobro], a reproach, disgrace (ante class) opprobramentum, aut flagitium muliebre, Plaut Merc 2, 3, 84 (420 Ritschl)

opprŏbrātĭo (obp-), onis, f [id] a reproaching, upbraiding, (post class) opprobratione permotus, Gell. 12, 12, 4 reprehensionis id 2, 7, 13

opprŏbrĭōsus (obp-), a, um, adj [opprobrium] opprobrious (post class), Cod Just 1, 3, 41, Ambros Cain et Abel, 1, 4, 14

opprŏbrĭum (obp-), i, n [opprobro], a reproach, scandal, disgrace, dishonor, opprobrium (not in Cic or Cæs , syn . dedecus, probrum, infamia) vereor, ne civitati meae sit opprobrio, si, etc , lest it should be a reproach, Nep Con 3, 4 et turpitudo generis opprobrio multis fuit, Quint 3, 7, 19 opprobria culpae, Hor Ep 1, 9, 10 —**II.** Transf **A.** A reproach, taunt, abuse, abusive word or language · morderi opprobriis falsis, Hor Ep 1, 16, 38 fundere, id ib 2, 1, 146 dicere, Ov M 1, 758; Inscr Lanuv (133 B C) ap Mommsen de Collegiis fin —**B.** Of persons, a reproach, disgrace (like the Gr ἔλεγχος and ὄνειδος)· opprobria Romuli Remique, Cat 28, 14 Cicero piae domus aeternum opprobrium, Hor C 4, 12, 7 pagi, id. ib 2, 13, 4, Ov M 8, 155 majorum, Tac A 3, 66

opprŏbro (obp-), no perf, atum, 1, v a [ob probrum] to reproach, taunt, upbraid (ante and post class , syn vitupero, objurgo, reprehendo) opprobrare, probrum obicere, Fest p 187 Müll egone id exprobrem, qui mihimet cupio id opprobrarier? Plaut Most 1, 3, 143 rus alicui, id Truc 2, 2, 25 adversariis, Gell 17, 1, 11 mollities cuidam opprobrata acerbe, id 3, 5 in lemm

oppugnantĭa, ae, f [oppugno] resistance, opposition (late Lat), Dion Exig Epist de Rat Paschae, p 513 M

oppugnātĭo (obp-), onis, f [id] a storming, assaulting, besieging, an attack, assault, siege (class) **I.** Lit de oppidorum oppugnationibus, Cic de Or 1, 48, 210 oppugnatio Gallorum, i e their method of besieging Caes B G 2, 6 2, 7, 29, 2 propulsare, Cic Cael 9, 20 relinquere to raise, Tac A 15, 16 oppugnatione civitas cingitur, Macr S 3, 9, 6 —**II.** Trop, an assault, attack with words, an accusation etc totum genus oppugnationis hujus propulsare debetis, Cic Cael 9, 20, id Vatin 2, 5 sine oppugnatione, id Q Fr 2 8 1

oppugnātor (obp-), ōris, m [id], an assaulter, attacker, assailant (class) **I.** Lit patriae, Cic Phil 12 3 8 oppugnatores, opp obsessi, Tac. H 3 71 —**II.** Trop mene salutis, Cic Planc 31, 76

oppugnātōrĭus (obp-), a um, adj [oppugnator], of or belonging to a siege (only in Vitr) res Vitr 10, 22, id 10, 19

1. oppugno (obp-), avi, atum (old inf fut. oppugnassere, Plaut Am. 1, 1, 55, v Roby, Gram 1, 197 sq), 1, v a [ob pugno] to fight against, to attack, assail, assault, storm, besiege, war with (class , cf obsideo occupo) **I.** Lit omnes Galliae civitates ad se oppugnandum venisse Caes B G 1 44 aggeribus vineis, turribus oppugnabam oppidum Cic. Fam 2 10, 3, id Imp Pomp 8, 20, id. Har Resp 4, 6 castra, Caes B G 6, 41 locum, id ib 5, 21 clamor oppugnantis, Enn. ap Fest p 375 Müll. (Ann v 408 Vahl) castelli oppugnandi spes, Liv 21, 57 se Macedoniam oppugnaturum dicebat, id 42, 32 oppugnante aliquo, Just 9, 5, 4 quoniam externo hoste oppugnarentur, id. 18, 2, 2 Methonam urbem, id 7, 6, 14 25, 4 7 nos et civitatem, Vulg 1 Macc 11, 50 —**II.** Trop, to attack, assault, assail non oportuisse Metellum, patrem tuum oppugnari a me, Cic Fam 5, 2, 6 pecuniā aliquem, id. ib 1, 1, 1 rem, id de Or 2, 38, 161 aliquem clandestinis consiliis, id Or 66, 223 aequitatem verbis, id. Caecin. 24, 67 consilia alicujus, Plaut Most 3, 1, 154 delictum, id. Bacch 5, 2 52 senem, to lay siege to, circumvent, id Ep 1, 2, 60 sonipes celer . Oppugnat frenis, struggles against, resists, Coripp Joann 4, 468

2. oppugno (obp-), no perf, ātum, 1, v a [ob pugnus] to beat with fists, to buffet (Plautin) os, Plaut Cas 2, 6, 56

oppŭto (obp-) are, v a [ob puto], to prune (post Aug) Plin 17, 21, 35, § 156

‡ **oppŭvĭo,** are, v a., to beat, strike oppuviat, verberat a puviendo, id est feriendo, Fest p 188 Müll.

oprīmentum, v operimentum

1. ops, ŏpis (nom sing does not occur, and the dat perh only in Front Ep ad Verr 6 fin , abl ope, but opi, Varr L L 5, 32, 141) f [Sanscr ap nas, gain, Gr ἄφενος wealth, cf opulentus, copia = co opia] **I.** Power, might, strength, ability, in abstr Romani scalis summa nituntur opum vi, Enn ap Macr S 6, 1 (Ann v 168 Vahl), so Verg A. 12, 552 summā ope niti, Sall C 1, 1 omni ope atque opera enitar, will employ all my strength and efforts, Cic Att. 14 14, 5 omnibus viribus atque opibus repugnare, with all our powers, id Tusc 3, 11, 25 quācumque ope possent id. Mil 11, 30 grates persolvere dignas Non opis est nostrae, is not in our power, Verg A 1, 601 —**B.** In concr, means of any kind that one possesses, property, substance, wealth, riches, treasure, military or political resources, might, power, influence, etc (in this signif mostly in plur , cf facultates, copiae, divitiae) ut scias, quanto e loco, Quantis opibus quibus de rebus lapsa fortuna accidat, Enn ap Cic Tusc 3 19, 44 (Trag v 396 Vahl) nos tamen efficimus pro opibus nostris moenia, Plaut. Stich 5, 4, 13 condere, to hoard up treasures, Verg G 2, 507, cf magnas inter opes inops, Hor C 3, 16, 28, 2, 12, 22 ruris parvae, Ov Tr 3, 10, 59, amplae, Plin 9 35, 59, § 122: vita opibus firma, copiis locuples gloria ampla, virtute honesta, Cic Att 8, 11, 1 cui tenues opes nullae facultates, exiguae amicorum copiae sunt, id Quint 1, 2 in bonis numerabis divitias, honores, opes, id Fin 5, 27, 81, cf divitiae ut utare, opes ut colare, honores ut laudere, id. Lael 6, 22 opibus et copiis affluentes, id. Agr 2, 30, 82 opes violentas concupiscere, id Phil 1, 12 129 Trojanas ut opes et lamentabile regnum Eruerint Danai, Verg A 2 4 ad divos adeunto caste, pietatem adhibento, opes amovento, lay aside display or show, Cic Leg 2, 8, 19 —In sing vidi ego te, astante ope barbaricā etc , Enn ap Cic Tusc 3, 19, 44 (Trag v 120 Vahl), so, barbarica, Verg A 8, 685 —**II.** Aid, help, support, assistance, succor (syn subsidium suppetiae, auxilium) opis egens tuae Enn ap Cic Tusc 3 19, 44 (Trag v 126 Vahl) pro factis reddere opis pretium, id ap Sen Ep 18 5 (Epigr v 6 ib) arripe opem auxiliumque ad hanc rem, Plaut. Mil 2 2, 65, Cic Att 9, 16, 1 sine tuā ope, id Att 16, 13 c, 2 aliquid opis rei publicae tulissemus, id Fam 4, 1, 1 opem petere ab aliquo, id Tusc 5, 2, 5 confugere ad opem alicujus id Font 11, 35 ferte opem, Enn ap Cic Div 1, 31, 67 (Trag v 86 Vahl) exitium superabat opem, i e baffled medical skill, Ov M 7, 527 afferre opem, to yield assistance, id ib 8, 601 admovere, id R Am 116

2. Ops, Ŏpis (nom sing Opis, Plaut Bacch 4, 8, 52, Hyg Fab 130) f [a personification of 1 ops] the goddess of plenty riches, and power, the wife of Saturn, and the patroness of husbandry, identical with Terra Jovi Ope gnato Plaut Pers 2, 3, 2, Varr L L 5, § 57, 64 Müll., Enn. ap.

Lact. 1, 14 (Euhem. n. 3 and 4, pp. 169 and 170 Vahl.); Macr. S. 1, 10; Cic. Univ. 11; id. Phil. 1, 7, 17; Ov. M. 9, 498.

Opscus, i, v. Osci.

opsōnium, v. obsonium.

optābilis, e, *adj.* [opto], *to be wished for, desirable* (class.): quae expetenda atque optabilia videntur, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 221: mihi pax imprimis fuit optabilis, id. Phil. 7, 3, 7: tempus, Ov. M. 9, 758: quae ut concurrant omnia, optabile est, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 33.—*Comp.:* bono viro optabilius, Cic. Pis. 14, 33.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.—*Adv.:* **optābilĭter,** *desirably* (post-class.).—*Comp.* optabilius, Val. Max. 5, 1, 6 *ext.*

optātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a wishing, a wish* (class.). **I.** In gen.: Theseo cum tres optationes Neptunus dedisset, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 94.—**II.** Rhet. fig., *the expression of a wish: optatio atque exsecratio,* Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 32; 9, 2, 3.—**III.** *A choosing, choice,* Symm. Ep. 1, 1.

optātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a wish, expressing a wish, optative* (post-class.): modus optativus, *the optative,* Diom. p. 330 P.: adverbia, Mart. Cap. 3, § 310.

optātō, *adv.*, v. opto, *P. a. fin.*

optātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from opto.

† **optĭcē,** ēs, *f.*, = ὀπτική, *optics:* optices non ignarus, Vitr. 1, 1, 4.

optĭmas (optŭm-), ātis, *adj.* [optimus], *of* or *belonging to the best* or *noblest, aristocratic:* res publica, quae ex tribus generibus illis, regali et optumati et populari confusa modice, Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 41 (from Non. 342, 31): matronae opulentae, optimates, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1 (Trag. v. 294 Vahl.).—Hence, *subst.:* **optimas (optŭm-),** ātis, usually in *plur.:* **optimātes (optŭm-),** um and ium, *comm., the adherents of the best men,* in a political sense, i. e. *the aristocratic party, the aristocrats* (opp. populares, the popular party; cf.: primores, proceres): qui ita se gerebant, ut sua consilia optimo cuique probarent, optimates habebantur . . . sunt principes consilii publici, sunt, qui eorum sectam sequuntur, Cic. Sest. 45, 96: cum (summa rerum) est penes delectos, tum illa civitas optimatium arbitrio regi dicitur (opp. to the regnum and the civitas popularis), id. Rep. 1, 26, 42; so, in optimatium dominatu, id. ib. 1, 27, 43: contra voluntatem omnium optimatum, id. Inv. 2, 17, 52: plebis, et optimatium certamina, Tac. A. 4, 32: *omnes optimates Juda et Jerusalem,* Vulg. Jer. 27, 20 et saep.—In *sing.:* dum pudet te parum optimatem esse, Cael. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 9, A, 2.

optĭmē (optŭm-), *adv.*, v. bonus *fin.*

optĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [optimus], *excellence* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 4, § 369.

optĭmus (optŭm-), v. bonus.

1. optio, ōnis, *f.* [opto], *choice, free choice, liberty to choose, privilege, option* (class.): optio haec tua est, utram harum vis condicionem, accipe, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 13: nec mihi jus meum optinendi optio est, id. Cas. 2, 2, 19: utro frui malis, optio sit tua, Cic. Fat. 2, 3: vobis datur, utrum velitis, *you have your choice,* id. Caecin. 23, 64: potestatem optionemque facere alicui, ut eligat, *to let a person have his choice,* id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: eligendi cui patroni daretur optio, id. Brut. 50, 189: hiberna legionis eligendi optio delata commodum, id. Att. 4, 19, 2 (4, 18, 3): optionem tribuere, Sulp. Sev. p. 191 Horn.: optionem proponere, Ambros. Poenit. 2, 6, 50; Aug. Trin. 14, 19: trium tibi datur optio, Vulg. 2 Reg. 24, 12; id. 1 Par. 21, 10: tutoris, *selection,* Gai. Inst. 1, 150.

2. optio, ōnis, *m.* [id.], *a helper* whom one chooses for himself, *an assistant* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** In gen.: tibi optionem sumito Leonidam, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 88: fabricae, Dig. 50, 6, 6.—**II.** In partic., in milit. lang., *an adjutant,* Tac. H. 1, 21; id. A. 1, 25; Varr. L. L. 5, § 91 Müll.: in re militari optio appellatur is, quem decurio aut centurio optat sibi rerum privatarum ministrum, quo facilius obeat publica officia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 184 Müll.: optio qui nunc dicitur, antea appellabatur accensus. Is adjutor dabatur centurioni a tribuno militum: qui ex eo tempore, quem velint, centurionibus permissum est optare, et nomen ex facto sortitus est, Fest. p. 198 Müll.: optiones ab optando appellati, quod, etc., Veg. Mil. 2, 7.—Very freq. in inscrr., Grut. 551, 3; Malv. Marm. Fels. p. 317 et saep.

optĭōnātus, ūs, *m.* [2. optio], *an adjutancy* (ante-class.), Cato ap. Fest. p. 201 Müll.

optīvus, a, um, *adj.* [opto], *chosen* (poet. and in post-class. prose): cognomen, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 101: optivi vocantur hi (tutores) qui ex optione sumuntur, Gai. Inst. 1, 154 (opp. to dativi).

opto, āvi, ātum, 1 (optassis for optaveris, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 75), *v. a.* [root op, whence Gr. ΟΠΤΩ, ὄψομαι; qs. to look out, pick out, = legere, eligere], *to choose, select* (ante-class. and poet.; syn. deligo): utrum vis, opta, dum licet, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 14; id. Aul. prol. 11: sapientius opta, Ov. M. 2, 102: non video hic, quid magnopere optem, Lucil. ap. Non. 358, 13: inhoneste parare divitias, Ter. And. 4, 5, 2: locum tecto, Verg. A. 1, 425: locum regno, id. ib. 3, 109: externos duces, id. ib. 8, 503: L. Furium optavit, Liv. 6, 25.—Hence, in relig. lang.: optatam hostiam, alii optimam, appellant eam, quam aedilis tribus constitutis hostiis optat, quam immolari velit, Fest. p. 186 Müll. —**II.** Transf., *to wish, wish for, desire* (the predominant signification of the word; cf.: volo, cupio, desidero, aveo): tua vita optanda est, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 12: nihil nisi quod honestum sit, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 66: aliquid votis, Verg. A. 10, 279: vestitus, quem cupimus optamusque, Cic. Phil. 14, 1, 2: fortunam, id. Pis. 14, 32.—With *ut* (class. and freq.): (Phaëthon) optavit, ut in currum patris tolleretur, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 94: numquam a dis immortalibus optabo . . . ut, etc., id. Cat. 2, 7, 15.—With *subj.:* optavi, peteres caelestia sidera tarde, Ov. Tr. 2, 57.—With *inf.:* hunc videre saepe optabamus diem, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 29: cujus integrā re consilium exquirere optassem, Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 2: officia mandare, deponere optantibus, id. Pan. 87, 2: Darius equestri proelio decernere optabat, Curt. 3, 11, 1; 4, 12, 4: meliores liberos habere, Suet. Oth. 1 *fin.*; Tac. Or. 9.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* impleri sinus optabamus, Quint. 10, 7, 23: ex Indiā sospitem ipsum reverti, Curt. 10, 1, 7: *quem te esse opto,* Cic. Fam. 10, 20, 3: *omnes mortales sese laudarier optant,* Enn. ap. Aug. Trin. 13, 6 (Ann. v. 551 Vahl.). —*Absol.:* optare hoc quidem est, non docere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 30; cf. id. Ac. 2, 38, 121; id. Fat. 20, 47: optare alicui aliquid, *to wish* one any thing, in a good sense: equidem tibi bona optavi omnia, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 25: tibi optamus eam rem publicam, in quā, etc., Cic. Brut. 97, 331; but mostly in a bad sense (= imprecari): si totum exercitum mortem mihi optasse crederem, Liv. 28, 27, 10: quid mali feci, ut mihi pejorem reditum quam exitum optares? Sen. Ben. 6, 37, 2: furorem et insaniam optare alicui, id. Pis. 20, 46; id. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: aliquid ab aliquo, *to desire, require, demand* any thing of any one: quodvis donum et praemium a me optato, id optatum feres, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 27: hoc et pallidus optas, *pray for,* Juv. 10, 189.—Hence, **optātus,** a, um, *P. a., wished, desired, longed for, agreeable, pleasing, pleasant, dear* (class.): optati cives, populares, incolae, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 1: rumores, Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 1: gloria, Juv. 10, 187.—*Comp.:* nihil mihi fuit optatius, quam, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 5, 1.—*Sup.:* vale, mi optime et optatissime frater, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8, 2.—**B.** *Subst.:* **optātum,** i, *n., a wish, desire:* di tibi semper omnia optata offerant, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 21; cf. afferant, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 105: eveniunt optata deae, Ov. M. 6, 370: impetrare optatum, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 94: praeter optatum meum, *against my wish,* id. Pis. 20, 46: meis optatis fortuna respondit, id. Fam. 2, 1, 1: mihi in optatis est, *it is my wish, I wish,* id. ib. 2, 13, 2.—Hence, *adv.:* **optātō,** *according to one's wish* (class.): optato venire, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 26: mihi veneris, Cic. Att. 13, 28, 3: optato ventis aestate cohortis, Verg. A. 10, 405.

‡† **optostrōtum,** i, *n.* [ὀπτόστρωτον], *a brick pavement,* Not. Tir. p. 164.

optŭmē (optĭm-), *adv.*, v. bonus *fin.*

optŭmus (optĭm-), v. bonus.

‡ **optūtū,** quasi optuitu, a verbo, quod est tuor; et significat video, Fest. p. 186 Müll.

ŏpŭlens, entis, v. opulentus.

ŏpŭlentia, ae, *f.* [opulens], *riches, wealth, opulence* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: habemus publice egestatem, privatim opulentiam, Sall. C. 52, 22: opulentia neglegentiam tolerabat, id. ib. 52, 9: Trojae opulentia, Verg. A. 7, 262: metallorum, Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 207.—In *plur.:* deos decent opulentiae et factiones, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 89; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 17: copiis atque opulentiis anteire, Gell. 20, 5, 8.—**B.** Transf., like opes, *resources, power,* of a people: invidia ex opulentiā orta est, Sall. C. 6, 3; Nep. Cim. 2, 5: Lydorum, Tac. A. 4, 55.—**II.** Trop., *richness,* etc.: linguae, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 21.

ŏpŭlentĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *wealth, power* (ante-class.): quasi ejus opulentitatem reverearis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 35: nostra, Caecil. ap. Non. 146, 14.

ŏpŭlento, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to make rich, to enrich* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): erum bacis olivae, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 2: mensam pretiosis dapibus, Col. 8, 1, 2.

ŏpŭlentus, a, um (less freq. **ŏpŭlens,** entis, Sall. J. 69, 3; Nep. Chabr. 3, 3; App. M. 10, p. 248, 11; Aus. Idyll. 2, 7), *adj.* [ops, cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 92 Müll.], *rich, wealthy, opulent* (syn.: dives, locuples; opp. inops, Cic. Lael. 13, 46; id. Off. 2, 20, 70; class.). **I.** Lit.: opulenti, terrestribus rebus copiosi, Fest. *s. v. opis,* p. 187 Müll. (α) *Absol.:* magnae gentes opulentae, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 301 Müll.; so, oppidum, id. ap. Non. 470, 4 (Trag. v. 324 Vahl.); Caes. B. C. 3, 80: opulentissima civitas, Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 81: opulentae matronae, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6 (Trag. v. 294 Vahl.); for which: opulens matrona, App. M. 10, p. 248, 11.—(β) With *abl.:* opulentus auro adulescens, *rich in gold,* Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 117: pars Numidiae agro virisque opulentior, Sall. J. 16, 5; cf.: gens opulentissima viris armisque, Liv. 1, 30, 4: exercitus victor opulentusque praedā, id. 4, 34, 4: templum donis opulentum, Verg. A. 1, 447.—(γ) With *gen., rich* in any thing: copia Ruris honorum opulenta, Hor. C. 1, 17, 16: provincia pecuniae opulenta, Tac. H. 2, 6 *fin.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Rich, fine, splendid:* opulentum opsonium, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 64: opulentissima dona, Suet. Aug. 30: oratio, Gell. 7, 3, 54: opulentissimus liber, id. 14, 6 *fin.:* opulenta requies, Vulg. Isa. 32, 18.—**B.** Of respectability or rank, *respectable, powerful, noble:* opulenti pariter atque ignobiles, Enn. ap. Gell. 11, 4, 3 (Trag. v. 230 Vahl.): reges, Sall. C. 53, 3: opulentior factio, Liv. 32, 32.—Hence, *adv.:* **ŏpŭlentē** and **ŏpŭlenter,** *richly, sumptuously, splendidly* (rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.): neque illos arte colam, me opulenter, Sall. J. 85, 34: opulente ornata domus, App. Mag. p. 333, 11.—*Comp.:* ludos opulentius instructiusque facere, Liv. 1, 35, 7: epulari, Inst. 3, 3, 5.

* **ŏpŭlesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [ops], *to grow rich:* in patriis opulescere campis, Furius poët. ap. Gell. 18, 11, 4 (also ap. Non. 148, 17).

ŏpŭlus, i, *f., a kind of maple-tree:* in arboribus, quas vocant opulos, Varr. R. R. 1, 8; Col. 5, 6, 4; 5, 7, 1 al.; Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 12.

‡ **ŏpuncŭlo,** ōnis, *m.* [opilio], *a bird that imitates the shepherd's song,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 191 Müll.

Ŏpuntius, a, um, v. 3. Opus, II.

1. ŏpus, ĕris, *n.* [Sanscr. ap-as, work; whence apnas, gain; v. ops; cf. also Germ. üben]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *work, labor* (cf.: labor, ars, opera): quod in opere faciundo operae consumis tuae, *in doing your work,* Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 21: menses octo continuos opus hic non defuit, cum vas nullum fieret, nisi aureum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 54: oratio in causarum contentionibus magnum est quoddam opus, atque haud sciam, an de humanis operibus longe maximum, id. de Or. 2, 17, 71.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *Work, art, workmanship:* naturā et opere munitus, Caes. B. G. 5, 21.—**2.** Of agricultural labor: opus faciam, ut defatiger usque, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 14; Cic. Sen. 7, 24: grave Martis opus, Verg. A. 8, 515.—**3.** Of honey-making: foris

pascuntur (apes), intus opus faciunt Varr R. R 3, 16.—**4.** Of literary labor (Graeci) opus quaerunt, *seek employment*, Cic. Tusc 3 34, 81, cf. Liv 5, 3 —**5.** In mal part, Plaut As 5, 2, 23 —**II.** Transf, *a work that has been done or made* **A.** *A military work*, either *a defensive work, fortification*, or *a work of besiegers, a siege engine, machine*, etc nondum opere castrorum perfecto, Caes. B C 2, 26, so, opere perfecto, id. B G 1, 8, Nep Them 7, 1 Mutinam operibus munitionibusque saepsit, Cic Phil 13, 9, 20 operibus Toletum cepit, Liv 35, 22, 37, 5 —**B.** Any result of labor **1.** Of public works, esp buildings aedium sacrarum publicorumque operum depopulatio, Cic Verr 1, 4, 12, Liv 1 56, 2, 1, 57, 1, Quint. 3, 11 13 de exstruendis reficiendisve operibus, Suet Tib 30 opera templum theatrumque, id Calig 21, cf of an aqueduct, etc, id Claud. 20 in titulis operum, *in public inscriptions*, id ib 41 *fin* —**2.** Of writings, *a work book* habeo opus magnum in manibus Cic Ac 1, 1, 3 an pingis aliquid Sophocleum? Fac opus appareat id Fam 16, 18, 3 quod Homerus atque Vergilius operum suorum principiis faciunt, Quint 4, 1, 34, 3, 6, 64, 10 1, 83 —**3.** Of a work of art quorum iste non opere delectabatur sed pondere, Cic Verr 2, 4 56, § 124 hydria Boethi manu facta praeclaro opere, *of admirable workmanship*, id. ib 2, 4, 14, § 32 haec omnia antiquo opere, id ib 2, 4, 21, § 46 —**C.** In gen, *a deed, action, performance, business* miserum'st opus, Plaut Most 2, 1, 2 ut si mures corroserint aliquid, quorum est opus hoc unum, monstrum putemus Cic Div 2, 27, 59 opus meae hastae, Ov M. 12, 112.—For magno opere, tanto opere, quanto opere (and, joined in one word, magnopere, tantopere, quantopere), lit, *with great, such, or what labor*, v h vv —**D.** Esp (eccl Lat) **1.** *A work of superhuman power, a miracle*, Vulg Joh 5, 36, 7, 21, 14, 10 —**2.** Bona opera, = καλα ἐργα, *good works, deeds wrought by grace*, Cypr Fp 18, 2, Lact 3, 9, 15, 6, 18, 9, Vulg Matt. 5, 16 —**III.** Transf., *abstr* in *nom* and *acc*, *need necessity*, hence, **A.** Opus est, *it is needful, wanting, there is need of, use for* opus est mihi tibi, etc, *I (thou, etc) have need of, need, want.* It is contrasted with necesse est emas non quod opus est, sed quod necesse est. Quod non opus est asse carum est, Cato ap Sen Ep 94, 28 Also with indigere ait (Chrysippus) sapientem nulla re indigere, et tamen multis illi rebus opus esse, contra stulto nulla re opus est, nullā re enim uti scit, sed omnibus eget, Sen Ep 9, 12 The person who needs any thing is put in the *dat*, and the thing needed in the *nom* or *abl* (prop *abl. instrum* opus est mihi, *I have work with*, i e *I need*), rarely in the *gen.*, *acc.*, *inf*, *acc* and *inf*, or with *ut* (α) With the *nom* of the thing needed as subject materiem, et quae opus sunt, dominus praebebit, Cato R R. 14, 3 minus multi opus sunt boves, Varr R. R 1, 18 4 maritumi milites opus sunt tibi Plaut Capt 1, 2, 61 dux nobis et auctor opus est, Cic. Fam 2, 6 1 hujus nobis exempla per multa opus sunt id. Inv 2 19, 57 ulli in re, quod ad valetudinem opus sit, id Fam 16, 4, 2 si quid opus erit in sumptum id Att 5, 8 2 parari, quae ad transitum Hellesponti opus essent, Liv 37, 18 10 quae curando vulneri opus sunt id 1 41, 1, cf ferociora utraque quam quietis opus est consiliis id. 30 30, 11, cf with esse nil sibi divitias opus esse, Quadrig ap Gell. 17, 2, 15 —(β) With *abl* magistratibus opus est, *there is need of they are needed*, Cic. Leg 3, 2 5 viro et gubernatore opus est, Liv 24, 8 opus est auctoritate tuā Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 3 non longis opus est ambagibus, Ov M 4, 475 nunc opus est leviore lyra id ib 10, 152 —With *pers subj* (very rare) responderunt regem discordiis opus esse, Just 11, 7, 10 —So with *abl of the part perf* maturato opus est, *there is need of haste, it is necessary to act speedily* Liv 8, 13, cf erat nihil cur properato opus esset, *of haste*, Cic. Mil. 19, 49 (cf Zumpt, Gram § 464, A, 1) —With *abl. of the sup* ita dictu opus est, *it is necessary to say I must say* Ter Heaut. 5 1, 68 quod scitu opus est, Cic. Inv 1, 20, 28 —(γ) With *gen.* ad consilium pensandum temporis opus esse Liv 22 51 quanti argenti opus fuit id. 23 31 —(δ) With *acc.* (ante class) puero opus est cibum, Plaut Truc. 5, 10, 1, 1, 71 opus est modium unum

(calcis) Cato R R 15 —(ε) With *inf* quid opus est de Dionysio tam valde affirmare? Cic. Att. 7, 8, 1 —Ellipt: quid opus est plura? (sc. proferre), Cic. Sen 1, 3 —(ζ) With *acc* and *inf* nunc opus est te animo valere, Cic Fam 16, 4, 2 —(η) With *ut* opus nutrici autem utrem ut habeat veteris vini largiter, Plaut Truc. 5, 11, Tac. Dial. 31 *init*, Vulg Johan 2, 25, 16 30 —(θ) With *subj* alone non est opus affingas aliquid, Plin Ep 9 33 11.—(ι) *Absol* sic opus est, Ov M 1, 279 —**2.** Sometimes opus est is employed without the notion of strict necessity, as i q expedit, juvat, conducit, *it is good useful, serviceable, beneficial* atque haud scium, an ne opus sit quidem, nihil umquam omnino deesse amicis Cic Lael 14, 51, id Off 3, 11, 49, id ib 3 32, 114, Hor S 1, 9, 27, 2 6, 116 —**B.** Opus habere, *to have need of* (very rare), with *abl*, Col. 9, 1, 5 opus habere ut Ambros de Fide, 5, 17, 213, cf non dicimus opus habeo, sed opus est mihi, Diom 301 P

3. Ŏpūs, untis, *f*, = Ὀποῦς, *a town of Locris, in Greece*, now *Kardhenitza*, Liv 28, 7, Ov P 1, 3, 73 —Hence, **II. Ŏpūntĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *Opuntian* sinus, Mel 2 3, 6, Plin 4, 7, 12, § 27 Philodamus, *of Opus*, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 44, § 109 —In *plur* **Ŏpūntĭi,** ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Opus, the Opuntians*, Liv 28, 6 *fin*

ŏpuscŭlum, i, *n dim* [1. opus] *a little work* (class) Myrmecides minutorum opusculorum fabricator, Cic Ac 2, 38, 120 accipies igitur hoc parvum opusculum lucubratum his jam contractioribus noctibus, id. Par prooem § 5 Cassi Parmensis, Hor Ep 1, 4, 3 mea, id ib 1, 19 35

1. ōra, ae, *f* [kindred with Sanscr avara ripa citerior fluminis], *the extremity of a thing*, *the border, brim, edge, margin, end, boundary* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen (class, syn limbus, fimbria, instita, margo) omnes avidi spectant ad carceris oras *at the barriers*, Enn. ap Cic. Div 1, 48, 107 (Ann v 88 Vahl) oras pocula circum, Lucr 4, 12 (clipei), Verg A. 10 243 vestimentorum, Fest p 182 Müll., Vulg Exod 26, 10, id Hag 2, 13 gemmae, Plin 37, 10, 66, § 180: vulneris, Cels. 5, 26, 23 aether, extrema ora et determinatio mundi, Cic N D 2, 40, 101 cf. regiones, quarum nulla esset ora, nulla extremitas, id. Fin. 2, 31, 102.—**B.** In partic, *the coast, sea-coast* (syn litus, ripa) Graeciae, Cic. Fam 12, 5, 1 Asiae, Nep Alc 5, 6 maritima, Caes. B G 3, 8 Jordanis, Vulg 1 Macc. 9, 43, but transf ora maritima, *the inhabitants of the coast, people of the maritime districts*, Cic Imp Pomp 23, 67 So, jam Misenensem classem et pulcherrimam Campaniam oram descivisse, Tac. H 3, 60 —**C.** Transf **1.** *A region clime, country* quacumque in ora ac parte terrarum, Cic N D 2 66, 164 gelida, Hor C 1, 26, 4 convexa arbustorum ratio est, quas in oras debeant spectare, Plin. 17, 2, 2, 19 (al. horas) Trojae qui primus ab oris Italiam venit Verg A 1, 1, cf id. ib 3, 97, 10, 706 —**2.** Poet luminis orae, *the world, the earth, life, light* tu produxisti nos intra luminis oras, Enn ap Cic Rep 1, 41, 64 (Ann v 118 Vahl), cf sum (i e cum) quae dederit in luminis oras, id. Fragm ap Fest s v sum, p 298 Müll (Ann v 165 Vahl), Lucr 1, 22 inde enascitur atque oras in luminis exit, id 1, 170, 1, 179, cf id 5, 224, 781 quem Rhea sacerdos Furtivum partu sub luminis edidit oras, Verg A 7, 660 sponte sua quae se tollunt in luminis oras, id. G 2, 47. Acherontis orae *the lower regions* animas Acheruntis in oras Ducere, Lucr 6, 763 —**3.** *A zone* globum terrae duabus oris distantibus habitabilem, Cic. Tusc 1, 28, 68 —**4.** *A rope* or *cable* by which a ship or boat is fastened to the shore, opp ancoralia, *the anchor cables* cum alii resolutis oris in ancoras evecti tenentur, alii, ne quid teneat ancoralia incidunt, Liv 22, 19, 10 Weissenb ad loc. ne hostes cum suis simul inrumperent, trahunt scalas orasque et ancoras praecidunt, id. 28 36, 11, cf subla the sunt ancorae, solvimus oram, profecti sumus Quint 4, 2, 41, Ep ad Tryph 3 —**II.** Trop (very rare and only poet) quis potis ingentes oras evolvere belli? qs. *to unroll the edges of the picture of this war*, Enn. ap Macr S 6, 1 (Ann. v 178 Vahl.),

imitated by Virgil aspirate canenti . Et mecum ingentis oras evolvite belli, Verg A 9, 528, cf Serv ad loc. in luminis oras eruere *to bring to light*, Lucr 5, 1455

2. Ōra (Hōra), ae *f*, *the name of Hersilia, as a goddess*, Ov M. 14, 851

‡ **ōrābĭlis,** e, *adj* [oro], *exorable*, Not. Tir p 106

ōrācŭlārĭus, a, um [oraculum], *dealing in* or *uttering oracles*, *prophetic* habuit autem oracularios servos, qui illum pessum dederunt, Petr S 43

ōrācŭlum (sync. oraclum ex oraclo, Enn ap Cic Div 1, 21, 42, or Trag v 65 Vahl, *plur* oracla, Att ap Non 488, 2, or Trag Rel. p 185 Rib, Ov M 1, 321), i, *n.* [oro], *a divine announcement, an oracle* (class) **I.** Lit: oracula ex eo ipso appellata sunt, quod inest in his deorum oratio, Cic Top 20, 77 quid est enim oraculum? nempe voluntas divina hominis ore enuntiata, Sen Contr 1 praef edere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116: petere a Dodona, id Div 1, 43, 95 quaerere, Verg G 4, 449 poscere id. A. 3, 456 consulere, Ov M 3 8 Delphis oracula cessant, Juv 6, 555 —**II.** Transf **A.** In gen, *a prophetic declaration, a prophecy* exposui somnii et furoris oracula, Cic Div 1, 32, 70, 1, 50, 115 —**B.** *A place where oracular responses were given, an oracle* illud oraculum Delphis tam celebre, Cic Div 1, 19, 37 Hammonis, Plin. 12, 23, 49, § 107 Delphicum, Macr S 1, 18, 4 —**2.** Esp (eccl. Lat), *the mercy seat*, the place in the tabernacle in which the presence of God was manifest, Vulg Exod 25, 18, 40, 18 oraculum templi, sanctum sanctorum, id 3 Reg 8, 6 —**C.** *An oracular saying, oracle* pronounced by a man haec ego nunc physicorum oracula fundo Cic. N D 1, 24, 66 inde illa reliqua oracula nequam agricolam esse, etc, Plin 18, 6, 8, § 40 —**D.** *An imperial rescript*, Just. Inst 1, 11, 11

ōrārĭum, ii, *n* [1 ōs], *a napkin, handkerchief*, Lucil ap Non 539, 22 oculum li gavit orario, Aug Civ Dei, 22, 8, 7 —Used in signifying applause, Vop Aur 48 *fin*

ōrārĭus, a, um, *adj* [1 ora], *of* or *belonging to the coast* (post Aug) naves, *coasting vessels, coasters*, Plin Ep 10, 15 (26), cf naviculae, id. ib 10 28, 2

Ŏrāta, ae, *m*, *an appellation bestowed on a certain Sergius, on account of his fondness for the gilt bream* (aurata orata v auro, *P a fin*), Varr R. R 3, 3, 10, Col 8, 16, 5, Fest p 182 Müll

* **ōrātim,** *adv* [1 ora], *coastwise, from coast to coast*, Sol 3 dub (al moratim)

ōrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [oro], *a speaking, speech, discourse, language* **I.** In gen, *the connection of words to express thought* non est autem in verbo modus hic, sed in oratione, id est, in continuatione verborum, Cic. 3, 42, 167 **1.** *Speech, the power* or *faculty of speech, the habit* or *use of language:* quae (ferae) sunt rationis et orationis expertes, Cic. Off 1, 16, 50 natura vi rationis hominem conciliat homini et ad orationis et ad vitae societatem, id. ib 1 4 12 —**2.** *Speech, language, utterance*, opp to fact, action, etc lenitudo orationis, mollitudo corporis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16 46 idque videns Epicurus re tollit, oratione relinquit deos, id. N D 1, 44, 123 qui sunt leves locutores eorum orationem bene existimatum est in ore nasci, non in pectore, Gell 1, 15, 1: nam quid te igitur rettulit beneficum esse oratione si ad rem auxilium emortuum est, Plaut Ep 1, 2 19: ut in vita sic in oratione, nihil est difficilius quam quid deceat videre Cic Or 21, 70 qualis homo ipse esset, talem ejus esse orationem, orationi autem facta similia factis vitam, id. Tusc. 5, 16, 47 partes igitur orationis secundum dialecticos duae, nomen et verbum, *parts of speech*, Prisc. 2 4, 15 —**3.** Hence *a mode of speaking, a kind, manner, style of speech; language* quin tu istanc orationem hinc veterem atque antiquam amoves Nam proletario sermone nunc utere, Plaut. Mil. 3 1, 155 nam opulenti cum loquuntur pariter atque ignobiles, eadem dicta eademque oratio aequa non aeque valet, Enn. ap Gell 11, 4, 3 quam tibi ex ore orationem duriter dictis dedit, id. ap Non p 512 8 aliam nunc mihi orationem despoliato praedicas Plaut As. 1, 3, 52 Creta est profecto horum hominum oratio, quam ora-

tionem hanc aures dulce devorant, id. Poen. 5, 2, 9: (Andria et Perinthia) non ita sunt dissimili argumento, sed tamen Dissimili *oratione*, Ter. And. prol. 11.—Esp. (*in gram.*): oratio obliqua, *indirect speech*, the use of dependent clauses in citing the language of others: quam (orationem) obliquam Pompeius Trogus exposuit (opp. to conciones directae), Just. 38, 3, 11.—Hence, **4.** *Mode of speech, language, use of language, style:* mollis est enim oratio philosophorum, Cic. Or. 19, 64: (fabulae) tenui oratione et scripturā levi, Ter. Phorm. prol. 5: ut Stoicorum est astrictior oratio aliquantoque contractior, quam aures populi requirunt, sic illorum (Peripateticorum) liberior et latior, quam patitur consuetudo judiciorum et fori, Cic. Brut. 31, 120: orationem Latinam efficies profecto legendis nostris pleniorem, id. Off. 1, 1, 2; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 1.—**5.** Esp., *the language of* any people or nation: Timaeus in historiis quas oratione Graecā composuit, Gell. 11, 1, 1: semper cum Graecis Latina (exempla) conjunxi . . . ut par sis in utriusque orationis facultate, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 1.—**II.** In partic., *formal language, artificial discourse, set speech* (opp. to sermo, *ordinary speech, conversational language*): mollis est oratio philosophorum et umbratilis, nec verbis instructa popularibus nec vincta numeris, sed soluta liberius: itaque sermo potius *quam oratio dicitur. Quamquam enim* omnis locutio oratio est, tamen unius oratoris locutio hoc proprio dignata nomine est, Cic. Or. 19, 64; cf.: et quoniam magna vis orationis est eaque duplex, altera contentionis, altera sermonis, contentio disceptationibus tribuatur judiciorum, contionum, senatus, sermo in circulis, disputationibus, congressionibus familiarium versetur, sequatur etiam convivia, id. Off. 1, 37, 132.—Hence, **B.** *A set speech, harangue, discourse, oration:* (oratio) ut gravis, ut suavis, ut erudita sit, ut liberalis, ut polita, ut sensus, ut doloris habeat quantum opus sit, non est singulorum articulorum: in toto spectantur haec corpore, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 96; cf. the context: illam orationem disertam sibi et oratoriam videri, *fortem et virilem non videri*, id. ib. 1, 54, 231: hanc habere orationem mecum principio institit, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 21: pleraeque scribuntur orationes habitae jam, non ut habeantur, Cic. Brut. 24, 91: non est haec oratio habenda apud imperitam multitudinem, id. Mur. 29, 61: ignarus faciundae ac poliendae orationis, id. de Or. 1, 14, 63: in orationibus hisce ipsis judiciorum, contionum, senatus, id. ib. 1, 16, 73: quanta illa, di immortales, fuit gravitas, quanta in oratione majestas! sed adfuistis, et est in manibus oratio, id. Lael. 25, 96: qui orationem adversus rem publicam habuissent, eorum bona in publicum adducebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 18, 5: ab adulescentiā confecit orationes, Nep. Cat. 3, 3: Catonis aliae acerbae orationes extant, etc., Liv. 39, 42, 6: oratio plebi acceptior, id. 3, 69: accurata et polita, Cic. Brut. 95, 326: longa, Liv. 34, 5: acris et vehemens, Quint. 5, 13, 25: admirabilis, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 94: angusta et concisa, opp. collata et diffusa, id. Or. 56, 187: aspera, tristis, horrida, neque perfecta neque conclusa, opp. laevis et structa et terminata, id. ib. 5, 20: circumcisa et brevis, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 4: rotunda et undique circumcisa, Quint. 8, 5, 27: cohaerens, Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 173: concinna, id. ib. 3, 25, 98: stabilis, opp. volubilis, id. Or. 56, 187. — **III.** Transf. **A.** *The power of oratory, eloquence:* tantam vim habet illa, quae recte a bono poētā dicta est, flexamina atque omnium regina rerum oratio, ut non modo inclinantem excipere aut stantem inclinare, sed etiam adversantem ac repugnantem ut imperator fortis ac bonus capere possit, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187: satis in eo fuisse orationis atque ingenii, id. Brut. 45, 165: non enim verendum est ne te in tam bonā causā deficiat oratio, Lact. 2, 3.—**B.** *Prose* (opp. to poetry): et in poëmatis et in oratione, Cic. Or. 21, 70. — **C.** (In gram.) *A sentence, a clause expressing a complete sense:* oratio est ordinatio dictionum congrua sententiam perfectam demonstrans, Prisc. 2, 4, 15: oratio dicitur liber rhetoricus, necnon unaquaeque dictio hoc saepe nomine nuncupatur cum plenam ostendit sententiam, id. ib.: defectio litterae, et syllabae, et dictionis, et orationis, id. 17, 1, 5.—**D.** (Under the empire.) *An imperial message, rescript:* orationes ad senatum missae, Suet. Ner. 15: *oratio principis per quaestorem ejus audita* est, Tac. A. 16, 27: orationesque in senatu recitaret etiam quaestoris vice, Suet. Tit. 6; cf. id. Aug. 65.—**E.** *A prayer, an address to the Deity* (eccl. Lat.): respice ad orationem servi tui, Vulg. 3 Reg. 8, 28: per orationes Dominum rogantes, id. 2 Macc. 10, 16: pernoctans in oratione Dei, id. Luc. 6, 12.—Also *absol., prayer, the habit or practice of prayer:* perseverantes in oratione, Vulg. Act. 1, 14: orationi instate, id. Col. 4, 2; cf. Gell. 13, 22, 1.

ōrātiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [oratio], *a little speech, a brief oration* (class.), Cic. Brut. 19, 77; id. Att. 13, 19, 2; 15, 3, 2; Quint. 4, 3, 17: aureola, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43.

Ŏrātius, arch. for Horatius, v. Vahl. ad Enn. Ann. v. 164, p. 27.

ōrātor, ōris, *m.* [oro, one who speaks]. **I.** *A speaker, orator* (very common in all periods and styles of writing): eum (oratorem) puto esse, qui et verbis ad audiendum jucundis et sententiis ad probandum accommodatis uti possit in causis forensibus atque communibus. Hunc ego appello oratorem, eumque esse praeterea instructum voce et actione et lepore quodam volo, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 213: is orator erit, meā sententiā, hoc tam gravi dignus nomine, qui, quaecunque res inciderit, quae sit dictione explicanda, prudenter et composite et ornate et memoriter dicet cum quādam actionis etiam dignitate, id. ib. 1, 15, 64; id. Or. 19, 61: spernitur orator bonus, horridus miles amatur, Enn. ap. Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v. 273 Vahl.): additur orator Cornelius suaviloquenti Ore, *id. ap.* Cic. Brut. 15, 58 (Ann. v. 304 ib.): oratorem celeriter complexi sumus, i. e. *eloquence*, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 5.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *The orator*, i. e. *Cicero*, Lact. 1, 9, 3.—**2.** *Title of a treatise by Cicero:* Orator, Cic. Fam. 15, 20.—**II.** *A speaker, spokesman* of an errand or embassy: aequom'st eram oratores mittere ad me, donaque, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 18; cf. id. Most. 5, 2. 21; id. Poen. 1, 2, 145.—Esp., *an ambassador* charged with an oral message: orator sine pace redit regique refert rem, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 41 Müll. (Ann. v. 211 Vahl.): Aetolos pacem velle de eā re oratores Romam profectos, Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 182 Müll.: oratores populi, summi viri; Ambraciā veniunt huc legati puplice, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 35: Veientes pacem petitum oratores Romam mittunt, Liv. 1, 15: foederum, pacis, belli, induciarum oratores fetiales judicesve sunto, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: mittor et Iliacas audax orator ad arces, Ov. M. 13, 196: centum oratores augusta ad moenia regis Ire jubet, Verg. A. 7, 153; Cic. Brut. 14, 55.—**III.** One who prays or supplicates for any thing, *an entreater, beseecher, suppliant* (Plautin.), Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 145; *so in the* twofold signif. of *ambassador* and *beseecher*, id. Stich. 3, 2, 39.

ōrātōrĭē, *adv.*, v. oratorius *fin.*

ōrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [orator]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to an orator, oratorical* (class.), Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231: ornamenta, id. Brut. 75, 261: vis dicendi, id. Ac. 1, 8, 32: ars, Quint. praef. § 17: gestus, id. 11, 3, 125: compositio, id. 1, 8, 13: virtus, id. 3, 1, 10; 6, 3, 39: ingenium, Cic. Brut. 29, 110. — **B.** *Subst.*: **ōrātōrĭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. ars), *the oratorical art, oratory*, Quint. 2, 14, 1; 2.— **II.** *Of or belonging to praying;* hence, *subst.:* **ōrātōrĭum,** ii, *n.* (sc. templum), *a place of prayer, an oratory* (eccl. Lat.): in oratorio nemo aliquid agat, nisi, etc., Aug. Ep. 109: Judith ingressa est oratorium, Vulg. Judith, 9, 1.—Hence, *adv.:* **ōrātōrĭē,** *oratorically* (class.): pulchre, et oratorie dicere, Cic. Or. 68, 227: loqui, Auct. Her. 4, 56, 69; Quint. 9, 1, 13; opp. to tragice, comice, Sen. Ep. 100, 10.

ōrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *She that prays* or *beseeches, a female suppliant* (rare but class.): me oratricem haud sprevisti, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 80: pacis et foederis, * Cic. Rep. 2, 8, 14.—**II.** A transl. of ῥητορική, *rhetoric, oratory*, Quint. 2, 14, 1.

ōrātum, i, *n.* [oro], *a prayer, entreaty, supplication:* cum orata ejus reminiscor, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 25; 4, 1, 60.

ōrātus, ūs (only in *abl. sing.* and *plur.*), *m.* [oro], *a praying, entreating; a request, entreaty* (very rare but class.): oratu tuo, Cic. Fl. 37, 92: illarum oratu, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 17; Sid. Ep. 9, 14 *init.:* magnis oratibus, Coripp. Laud. Just. 2, 4.

orbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [orbo], *a depriving, privation* (post-Aug.), Sen. Ep. 87, 35.

orbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who deprives others of children* or *parents, a bereaver* (poet.): nostri orbator, Achilles, Ov. M. 13, 500.

‡**orbĕfăcĭo,** ĕre, *v. a.* [orbus-facio], *to bereave, to make an orphan:* orbefacio, ὀρφανίζω, Gloss. Philox.

Orbēlus (**-lŏs**), i, *m.*, = Ὀρβηλός, *a mountain on the borders of Macedonia and Thrace:* Orbelus, Mel. 2, 2, 2; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35.

orbĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [orbiculus], *circular, orbicular*, an appellation of a plant: herba, App. Herb. 17; cf. Marc. Emp. 4.

orbĭcŭlātim, *adv.* [id.], *circularly, in circles* or *rings* (post-Aug.), Plin. 11, 37, 67, § 177; Macr. S. 7, 9, 3.

orbĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *circle-shaped, rounded, circular, orbiculate* (class.): mala, *round apples*, an excellent kind of apple, Varr. R. R. 1, 59; Col. 5, 10, 19; 12, 45, 5; Pall. Febr. 25, 18; Macr. S. 3, 19, 2.— Hence, transf.: malis orbiculatis pasti, i. e. *well-fed*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 1: capita caulium, Plin. 27, 13, 109, § 133: ambitus foliorum, id. 24, 15, 87, § 137.

‡**orbĭcŭlor,** āri, *v. dep.* [id.], *to go round in a circle:* orbiculatur, κυκλεύει, Gloss. Philox.

orbĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [orbis], *a small disk; a sheave, roller, pulley*, etc. (ante-class. and post-Aug.), Cato, R. R. 3, 6; 22, 2; Col. 4, 30, 4; Vitr. 10, 5: radix concisa in orbiculos, *cut in little disks* or *slices*, Plin. 25, 13, 94, § 148; Inscr. Orell. 2519.— Esp., *the nave of a wheel*, Vitr. 10, 2, 9.

orbĭcus, a, um, v. orbitus.

* **orbĭfĭco,** āre, *v. a.* [orbus-facio], *to bereave, make childless:* orbificor liberorum leto, Att. ap. Non. 179, 26 (Trag. Rel. p. 161 Rib.).

(**orbĭle,** a false read. for orbis . . . ligneus, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 15.)

Orbĭlius, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman* gens. So, Orbilius, *a grammarian in Rome in the time of Cicero*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 71; Suet. Gram. 9.

orbis, is (*nom.* orbs, Ven. Carm. 8, 5. — *Abl. regul.* orbe; but orbi, Lucr. 5, 74: ex orbi, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 16; Rutil. ap. Charis. p. 112 P.: orbi terrae, in the meaning *in the world*, Cic. Sest. 30, 66; so, orbi terrarum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 38, § 82 Halm; id. Dom. 10, 24; id. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 112 P.), *m.* [etym. dub.; perh. akin to Sanscr. dhvar, bend, twist], any thing of a circular shape, *a ring, round surface, disk, hoop, orbit, orb, a circle* (class.; cf.: circus, circulus, gyrus, spira). **I.** Lit.: in orbem torquere, Cic. Univ. 7: curvare aliquid in orbem, Ov. M. 2, 715: certumque equitavit in orbem, id. ib. 12, 468.—Of *a ring:* et digitum justo commodus orbe teras, *fit exactly*, Ov. Am. 2, 15, 6: unionum, *roundness*, Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 113.—Of *a circle* formed by men: ut in orbem consisterent, *place themselves in a circle, form a circle*, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: cum illi, orbe facto, se defenderent, id. ib. 4, 37: orbem volventes suos increpans, Liv. 4, 28: in orbem pugnare, id. 28, 22, 15: in orbem sese stantibus equis defendere, id. 28, 33, 15: stella (φαέθων) eundem duodecim signorum orbem annis duodecim conficit, *the zodiac*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52: lacteus, *the Milky Way*, id. Rep. 6, 16, 16.—Of the *orbit* of a heavenly body: sidera circulos suos orbesque conficiunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 15, 15.—Of a serpent, the *windings, coils:* immensis orbibus angues Incumbunt pelago, Verg. A. 2, 204.—Of *a circular surface* or *disk:* orbis mensae, *a round table-top*, Ov. H. 17, 87; cf. Juv. 11, 122.—Also, simply orbes, *a round table*, Mart. 2, 43; Juv. 1, 137.—Of *a quoit* or *discus:* ictus ab orbe, Ov. Ib. 590.—Of the *scale* of a balance: instabilis natat alterno depressior orbe, Tib. 4, 1, 44.—Of *a mirror:* addidit et nitidum sacratis crinibus orbem, Mart. 9, 18, 5.—Of *a shield:* illa (hasta) per orbem Aere cavum triplici . . . Transiit, Verg. A. 10, 783; Petr. 89.—*Of a mosaic pavement of rounded pieces*

of marble, Juv 11, 175 —Of *a scale, one side of a balance* Tib 4, 1 44 —Of *the millstones* of an oil mill, Cato, R. R. 22.—Of the *wood en disk* placed over olives in pressing them, Cato, R R 18 —Of the *hoop* or *tire* of a wheel rotarum orbes circumacti Plin 8, 16, 19 § 52.—Of the *wheel* itself undaque jam tergo ferratos sustinet orbes, Verg G 3, 361 —Hence, *the wheel of fortune*, Tib 1, 5, 70, Ov Tr 5, 8, 7, id. P 2, 3, 56 —Of the *socket* of the eye inanem luminis orbem, Ov M 14, 200 —Of the *eye* itself gemino lumen ab orbe venit, Ov Am 1, 8, 16 ardentes oculorum orbes ad moenia torsit, Verg A 12, 670 —Of *the sun's disk* or *orb* lucidus orbis, Verg G 1, 459 —Of *the moon's disk* or *orb* quater junctis implevit cornibus orbem Luna, quater plenum tenuata retexuit orbem, Ov M 7, 530 —Of *the circle of the world the world, the universe* Juppiter arce sua totum cum spectet in orbem, Ov F 1, 85 renatus, *the new born day*, Sil 5 56 terrarum or terrae, *the circle* or *orb of the earth, the world* (since the ancients regarded the earth as a circular plane or disk) permittitur infinita potestas orbis terrarum, Cic Agr 2 13 33 ager Campanus orbis terrae pulcherrimus, id ib 2, 28, 76, id Sest 30, 66 cunctus ob Italiam terrarum clauditur orbis? Verg A 1, 233, cf id ib 7, 224 —Also, simply orbis (so most. ly poet) hic, ubi nunc Roma est orbis caput, arbor et herbae, Ov F 5, 93 unus, Juv 10 168, 4, 148 universus, Vulg Luc 2, 1, id Apoc 12, 9 —Hence, *a country, region, territory* Eoo dives ab orbe redit, *the East*, Ov F 3, 466 Assyrius, Juv 2 108 noster, Plin 12, 12, 26 § 45 —*A kind of fish*, Plin 32, 2 5 § 14 Sillig, cf Isid Orig 12, 6, 6 —**II.** Trop, *a circle* **A.** Of things that return at a certain period of time, *a rotation, round, circuit* ut idem in singulos annos orbis volveretur, Liv 3, 10 insigne regium in orbem per omnes iret, *in rotation*, id 3, 36 orbis hic in re publica est conversus, *the circle of political changes*, Cic Att 2 9, 1 —**B.** Orbis doctrinae, *an encyclopædia* orbis ille doctrinae quam Graeci ἐγκύκλιον παιδείαν vocant, Quint 1, 10, 1 —**C.** Of speech, *a rounding off, roundness, rotundity* circuitum, et quasi orbem verborum conficere, Cic. de Or 3, 51, 198 orationis, id Or 71, 234 historia non tam finitos numeros quam orbem quendam contextum mere desiderat, Quint 9 4, 129 —**D.** *A circle* or *cycle of thought* sententiae Pyrrhonis in hunc orbem quem circumscripsimus, incidere non possunt, Cic Fin 5, 8 23, cf. circa vilem patulumque orbem, Hor A P 132 —**E.** Esp in orbem ire, *to go the rounds, go around* quinque dierum spatio finiebatur imperium ac per omnes in orbem ibant *in turn*, Liv 1 17, 6, 3, 36, 3

orbĭta, ae, *f* [orbis] **I.** *A track* or *rut* made in the ground by a wheel **A.** Lit (class) impressa orbita, Cic Att 2, 21, 2, id Verr 2 3, 3, § 6, Verg G 3, 293, Liv 32, 17 —**B.** Trop, *a track, course, path* (ante class and poet) neque id ab orbita matrum familias instituti, quod etc , Varr ap Non 542, 28, Plin 8, 58, 83, § 227, *a beaten path*, Quint 2, 13 16 veteris culpae, i e *bad example*, Juv 14, 37 —**II.** *An impression, mark* left by a ligature vinculi, Plin 17, 23, 35, § 210 —**III.** *A circuit, or bit* orbita lunae, Auct Aetn 230 lunaris illa orbita, Sen Q N 7, 10, 2

Orbĭtānĭum, i, *n*, *a city in Samnium* Liv 24, 20

orbĭtas, atis, *f* [orbus] *bereavement* of parents or children, of a husband or other dear person, *childlessness, orphanage, widowhood* (class.) **I.** Lit in orbitatem liberos producere, Plaut Capt 3, 5 105 bonum liberi, miseri orbitas, Cic Fin 5, 28, 84 familiaris, Liv 26 41, 9 mei quod sine liberis sum, Curt 6, 9, 12 tutorem instituere (filiorum) orbitati, Cic de Or 1, 53, 228 horum uxores cum viderent exsilio additam orbitatem, Just 2, 4 4 maxima orbitate rei publicae virorum talium, *at a time when the state is greatly in want of such men*, Cic. Fam 10 3, 3 —In *plur* orbitates liberûm Cic Tusc 5 6 16, 5 9, 24, 3 24, 58, Lact 1, 21 11, Sol. 40 44, Arn 5, 183 —**II.** Transf, in gen., *a deprivation* or *loss of a thing* (post Aug) luminis (*of an eye*) Plin. 7, 37, 37, § 124 tecti id. 35 3 6, § 17 —*Absol*, *blindness*, App M 8, 12 *fin.*

orbĭtōsus, a, um, *adj* [orbita], *full of cart ruts* (poet) Verg Cat 8, 17

orbĭtūdo, inis, *f* [orbus] *bereavement, orphanhood* (ante class for orbitas) miseret orbitudinis, Att ap Non 146, 17, Pac and Turp ib 18 sq

orbītus, a, um [orbis], *circular* (ante and post class) motu, Varr ap Non 148 16, Arn 2, 83 (others read orbico, cf Oehler ad Varr Sat Menipp p 139)

Orbĭus clīvus, *a place in Rome*, Paul ex Fest p 182 Müll , the same called Urbius clivus, Liv. 1, 48, 6, cf Becker's Antiq 1 p 526

orbo, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [orbus], *to deprive* or *bereave* of parents children, or other dear persons, *to make fatherless, mother less, childless*, etc (class , syn · privo viduo) **I.** Lit filio orbatus, Cic Off 1, 10, 30 mater orbata filio, id Clu 15, 45 orbatura patres fulmina, Ov M 2 391 —Of animals catulo lactente orbata leaena, Ov M 13, 547 —**II.** Transf, in gen , *to deprive, bereave, strip* of any (esp a precious) thing pater me lumine orbavit, Enn ap Charis p 250 P (Trag v 351 Vahl) Italiam juventute, Cic Pis 24, 57 patria multis claris viris orbata, id Fam 4 9, 3 sensibus, id. Ac 2, 23 74 tanta gloria orbatus, id Tusc. 1, 6, 12 forum voce erudita spoliatum atque orbatum id Brut 2 6 —Poet. orbatae caligant vela carinae, Stat S 5, 3, 138

Orbōna, ae, *f* [id], *the tutelary goddess of parents bereft of their children*, Cic N D 3, 25, 63, cf Plin 2, 7, 5, § 16, Arn. 4, 131, Tert ad Nat 2, 14

orbus, a, um, *adj* [kindr with Gr ὀρφανός, cf Fest p 183 Müll], *bereaved, bereft* of parents or children, *parent less, fatherless, childless* (class , cf pupillus) **I.** Lit senex, Cic Par 5, 2, 39, cf parens liberorum an orbus sit, Quint 5, 10, 26, 7, 4 23 filii mei, te incolumi, orbi non erunt, Cic Q Fr 1, 3, 10 —With *gen* Memnonis orba mei venio, Ov M 13, 595 —With *ab* a totidem natis orba, Ov H 6, 156 — Of beasts liberis orbae oves Plaut. Capt 4, 2, 38 —*Subst* **orba,** ae, *f*, *an orphan* · ut orbae, qui sunt genere proximi, iis nubant, Ter Phorm 1, 2, 75, Quint 7, 4, 24 — Also, = vidua, *a widow* censa civium capita centum quatuor milia . praeter orbos orbasque, *orphans and widows*, Liv 3, 3, 9 (for which praeter pupillos et viduas, id Epit 59, cf. Becker's Antiq 2, 2, p 205) —**II.** Transf, *deprived, bereft, destitute, devoid* of any thing, esp of something precious arce et urbe orba sum, Enn. ap Cic Tusc 3, 19, 44 (Trag v 114 Vahl) plebs orba tribunis, Cic Leg 3, 3, 9 ab optimatibus contio, id Fl 23, 54 rebus omnibus, id. Fam 4, 13, 3 forum litibus, Hor C 4, 2, 43 regio animantibus orba *without inhabitants*, Ov M 1, 72 verba viribus, id H 21, 142 fide pectora, id Am 2 2, 42 orbus omnibus sensibus, Vell. 1, 5, 4 cubile *empty, widowed couch*, Cat 66, 21 palmites, *bereft of buds*, Col. 4, 27 —(β) With *gen* orbus auxilique opum que, Plaut Rud. 2, 3, 19 pedum, Lucr 5, 840 luminis, Ov M 3, 518

1. orca, ae, *f* [cf ὄρυγα], *a kind of whale, an orc*, Plin 9, 6, 5, § 12 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A large bellied vessel, a butt, tun* (cf seria, dolium) orca genus marinae beluae maximum dicitur ad cujus similitudinem vasa quoque ficaria orcae dicuntur sunt enim teretes, atque uniformi specie, Fest p 180 Müll orcae in Hispania fervore musti ruptae, Varr R R. 1, 13 6, Col 12, 15, 2 Byzantia orca (which had contained pickled tunny fish) Hor S 2 4, 66, cf Pers 3, 76.—**B.** *A funnel* used for throwing dice *a dice box* angusta, Pers. 3, 50 interim dum contemplor orcam, taxillos perdidi Pompon ap Prisc. p 615 P (Com. Rel. p 214 Rib)

2. Orca, ae, *m*, *a Roman surname*, e g Valerius Orca, Cic. Fam 13 4 sq

Orcădes, um, *f*, *islands near Scotland*, now *the Orkneys*, Mel. 3, 6, 7, Tac Agr 10, Plin 4, 16 30, § 103 —*Acc plur* · Orcadas, Juv 2, 161

orcō, v oce

Orchămus, i, *m*, = Ὄρχαμος, *a king of Babylonia, the father of Leucothoë*, Ov M 4, 212.

orchăs, ădis, *f*, *a kind of edible olive of an oblong shape*, Verg G 2, 86, cf. Macr S 3, 20

† **orchēsta,** ae, *m*, = ὀρχηστής, *a dancer, a pantomime* (late Lat) orchestarum loquacissimae manus, Cassiod. Var 4, 51

‡ **orchēstŏpŏlārĭus,** ii, *m*, = ὀρχηστοπόλος *a juggler, tumbler, dancer* (post class), Firm Math 8, 15

† **orchēstra,** ae, *f*, = ὀρχήστρα **I.** *The place where the Senate sat* in the theatre, *the orchestra* in orchestra senatorum sunt sedibus loca destinata, Vitr 5, 6, Juv 7, 47, Suet. Caes. 39, id Aug 35, 44, id Claud 21 et saep —**B.** Transf, *the Senate* (poet) similesque videbis Orchestram et populum, Juv 3, 178 —**II.** *Another place on the stage*, acc to Fest p 181 b, cf Müll ad h l

† **orchĭon,** ii, *n*, = ὄρχις, testiculus *a plant, called also* testiculata, App Herb 82

† **orchis,** is *f*, = ὄρχις **I.** *A plant, a kind of olive*, Col. 5, 8 4, id Arb 17, 3, Pall Febr 18, 4 —**II.** *Another plant*, so called from the shape of its roots, *the orchis* mirabilis est orchis herba, sive serapias, gemina radice testiculis simili Plin 26, 10, 62 § 95

† **orchīta** or **-es,** ae, *m*, and **orchītis,** is, *f*, = ὀρχῖτις, *a kind of olive of an oblong shape* albam pauseam vel orchitam, vel radiolum, Col 12 49, 2, 12, 50, 1, Cato, R R. 6, 1, 7, 4, cf Varr R R. 1, 60, Paul ex Fest p 180 Müll

Orchĭus, a, *m* and *f*, *the name of a Roman gens* —So, C Orchius, *a tribune of the people*, 572 A U C, by whom the Lex Orchia was proposed, Macr S 3, 17, 2, Schol Bob ad Cic Sest p 310 32 Bait

Orchŏmĕnus or **-os,** i, *m* or *f* (and **-on** or **-um,** i, *n*), = Ὀρχόμενος **I.** *The son of Athamas and Themisto*, Hyg Fab 1 —**II.** *A city in Bœotia* Caes B C 3, 55, Plin 8, 58, 83, § 226 —**III.** *A city in Thessaly* Minyius, Plin 4, 8, 15, § 29 —Hence, **B.** **Orchŏmĕnĭus,** a, um, *adj*, = Ὀρχομένιος, *Orchomenian* lacus, Plin 16, 36, 66, § 168 calamus id 16, 36, 66 § 164 —*Plur subst* **Orchŏmĕnii,** ōrum, *m* , *the inhabitants of Orchomenos, the Orchomenians*, Nep Lys 3, 4, Just 11, 3 —**IV.** *A city in Arcadia*, Liv 32, 5 sub Orchomenon, Ov M 5, 607 Orchomenum, Plin 4, 6 10, § 20

Orchus, i, *m*, = Orcus Orchi traditus thesauro, Naev ap Gell 1, 24 2.

Orcĭniānus, a, um, *adj* [Orcus] *of* or *belonging to Orcus* or *to the dead* (poet) sponda, i e *a bier*, Mart 10, 5, 9

Orcīnus, a, um, *adj* [id] *of* or *belonging to the realms of the dead* liberti *set free by the last will of their masters*, Dig 26, 4, 3, § 3, ib 33, 8, 22, ib 40, 5, 30, § 12 al. senatores *who had got into the Senate by means of Cæsar's testament*, Suet Aug 35

Orcivius, a, *name of a Roman* gens, esp C Orcivius, *Cicero s colleague as prætor*, Cic Clu 34, 94, 53, 147, cf. id. Or 48, 160

orcŭla, ae, *f dim* [1 orca] *a small tun, a cask* (ante and post class.) oleas in orculam calcato manibus siccis, Cato, R R. 117, Auct de Limit p 253 Goes

orcŭlāris, e, *adj* [orcula] *of* or *belonging to a cask* or *rundlet* (post class) termini, Auct de Limit p 251 Goes.

Orcus, i, *m* [kindr with ἕρκος and the Lat urgeo Orcum quem dicimus ait Verrius ab antiquis dictum uragum, Fest p 202 Müll — Hence, prop that which impels, constrains confines] *the Lower World, the abode of the dead, Orcus* Acherunsia templa alta Orci, salvete infera, Enn ap Varr L L 7, § 6 Müll (Trag v 107 Vahl), Lucr 1, 115, 6, 762 Minos sedet arbiter Orci Prop 4, 18, 27, Verg A 6 273 —**II.** Transf **A.** *The god of the infernal regions Orcus Pluto* Orcus recipere ad se hanc noluit, Plaut Ps. 3 2, 6 bene vale, apud Orcum te videbo, id. As 3, 3, 16 ut Verres alter Orcus, venisse Ennam, etc , Cic. Verr 2, 4, 50 § 111 pallidus Verg G 1, 277 —**B.** *Death* (mostly poet) horriferis accibant vocibus Orcum, Lucr 5, 996, Hor Ep 2 2 178 Orcum morari, *to hesitate to die*, id C 3, 27, 50 rapacis Orci fine destinata id ib 2, 18, 30 cum Orco rationem habere, *to risk one's life*, Varr R

R. 1, 4: janua haec Orci, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 1.

† **orcȳnus**, i, *m.*, = ὄρκυνος, *a large sea-fish of the tunny species*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149.

orděum, and its derivv., v. hord-.

ordĭa prīma, for primordia, Lucr. 4, 28.

ordĭnālis, e, *adj.* [ordo], *that denotes an order of succession, ordinal: nomen, an ordinal numeral* (primus, secundus, etc.), Prisc. p. 581 P. al.

ordĭnārĭē, *adv.*, v. ordinarius *fin.*

ordĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ordo], *of or belonging to order, orderly; according to the usual order, usual, customary, regular, ordinary* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Of persons. **A.** In gen.: ordinarii consules, *regular, elected in the usual manner at the beginning of the year* (opp. suffecti), Liv. 41, 18: pugiles (with legitimi), Suet. Aug. 45; cf. consulatus, id. Galb. 6: gladiatores, Sen. Ep. 7, 3: ordinarium hominem Oppius ait dici solitum scurram et improbum ... At Aelius Stilo, qui minime ordine viveret ... Sunt quidam etiam, qui manipularem, quia infimi sit ordinis, appellatum credant ordinarium, Fest. p. 182 Müll.—**B.** In partic., *subst.*: **ordĭnārĭus**, i, *m.* **1.** *An overseer who keeps order*, Dig. 14, 4, 5.—**2.** In milit. lang., *a centurion of the first cohort*, Inscr. Grut. 542, 8; Veg. Mil. 2, 15; cf. Mommsen, Tribus, p. 123; Anmerk. 112.—**II.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: oleum, *oil obtained in the usual manner from sound, ripe olives* (opp. to oleum cibarium, made of bad olives picked up from the ground), Col. 12, 50, 22: vites, *standing in regular order*, id. 3, 16, 1: silices, *stones so laid that those of each row cover the joints of the row beneath it*, Vitr. 2, 8: consulatus, *regular*, Suet. Galb. 6: consilia, *usual, ordinary*, Liv. 27, 43: oratio, *regular, connected* (opp. to breviarium or summarium), Sen. Ep. 39, 1: philosophia non est res succisiva: ordinaria est, domina est, *it must be constantly practised, must govern all the relations of life*, id. ib. 53, 9: fuit ordinarium, loqui, etc., *it was usual, customary*, Dig. 38, 6, 1: jus (opp. to extraordinarium), ib. 14, 4, 5.—Hence, *adv.*: **ordĭnārĭē**, *in order, orderly, methodically* (eccl. Lat. for ordine, ordinatim), Tert. Res. Carn. 2.

ordĭnātē, *adv.*, v. ordino, *P. a. fin.*

ordĭnātim, *adv.* [ordinatus], *in order or succession; in good order.* **I.** Lit.: honores ordinatim petere in re publicā, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 3: ille iit passim, ego ordinatim, *in good order, with unbroken ranks*, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 2.—**II.** Transf., *regularly, properly*: musculus ordinatim structus, Caes. B. C. 2, 10, 5.

ordĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ordino], *a setting in order, regulating, arranging; an order, arrangement, regulation* (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: architectura constat ex ordinatione, quae Graece τάξις dicitur, et ex dispositione. Ordinatio est modica membrorum operis commoditas separatim, universaeque proportionis ad symmetriam comparatio, Vitr. 1, 2.—Of vines, Col. 4, 29, 12.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *an ordering, regulating, orderly arrangement*: comitiorum, Vell. 2, 124, 3: anni, Suet. Aug. 31: vitae, Plin. Ep. 9, 28, 4: mundus est ornata ordinatio dei munere, App. de Mundo, 1, p. 251.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *An orderly regulation of state affairs, rule, government*: quid ordinatione civilius? ... quam turpe, si ordinatio eversione, libertas servitute mutetur? Plin. Ep. 8, 24, 8.—**2.** *An appointing to office, installation* of magistrates, governors: cur sibi visum esset ordinatione proximā Aegypto praeficere Metium Rufum, Suet. Dom. 4.—**3.** *A regulation, ordinance, decree, edict* of an emperor: cum rerum omnium ordinatio ... observanda sit, tum, etc., Plin. Ep. 10, 58 (66), 10.—**4.** (Eccl. Lat.) *Ordination*: episcopalis, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 *fin.*: cleri, August. Bon. Conj. 24; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 36.—**5.** Transf.: dispositis ordinationibus, *in ranks, rows*, App. M. 10, p. 253.

ordĭnātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *indicating or signifying order* (post-class.): principatus, Tert. adv. Herm. 19: adverbia, Prisc. p. 1022 P.

ordĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an orderer, regulator, arranger* (post-Aug.): litis, i. e. *pleader*, Sen. Ep. 109: omnium, Hilar. Trin. 4, 12, 14.—**II.** *An ordainer, one authorized to ordain*, Ambros. in 2 Tim. 4, 13.

ordĭnātrix, īcis, *f.* [ordinator], *she that orders or arranges* (eccl. Lat.): mens ordinatrix rerum omnium, Aug. Ep. 56.

ordĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from ordino.

ordĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [ordo], *to order, set in order, arrange, adjust, dispose, regulate.* **I.** In gen. (class.; syn.: dispenso, dispono): copias, Nep. Iph. 2, 2; so, milites, Liv. 29, 1: agmina, Hor. Epod. 17, 9; and: aciem, Just. 11, 9, 8: arbusta latius sulcis, Hor. C. 3, 1, 9: vineam paribus intervallis, Col. 3, 13: res suas suo arbitrio, Sen. Ep. 9, 14: partes orationis, Cic. Inv. 1, 14, 9: litem, id. de Or. 2, 10, 43: causam, Dig. 40, 12, 24: judicium, ib. 40, 12, 25: testamentum, ib. 5, 2, 2: bibliothecas, Suet. Gram. 21.—**B.** Transf.: cupiditates improbas, *to arrange, draw up in order of battle*, Sen. Ep. 10, 2: publicas res (= συντάττειν, componere), *to draw up in order, to narrate the history of public events*, Hor. C. 2, 1, 10 (antiquitatem) totam in eo volumine exposuerit, quo magistratus ordinavit, i. e. *recorded events according to the years of the magistrates*, Nep. Att. 18, 1: cum omnia ordinarentur, Cic. Sull. 19, 53.—**II.** In partic. (post-Aug.). **A.** *To rule, govern* a country: statum liberarum civitatum, Plin. Ep. 8, 24, 7: Macedoniam, Flor. 2, 16: provinciam, Suet. Galb. 7: Orientem, id. Aug. 13.—**B.** *To ordain, appoint to office*: magistratus, Suet. Caes. 76: tribunatus, praefecturas, et ducatus, *to dispose of, give away*, Just. 30, 2, 5; so, filium in successionem regni, Just. 17, 1, 4.—Hence, **C.** (Eccl. Lat.) *To ordain* as a priest or pastor, *to admit to a clerical office*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 45; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 36; cf.: in ministerium sanctorum ordinaverunt se ipsos, Vulg. 1 Cor. 16, 15.—Hence, **ordĭnātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *well ordered, orderly, ordained, appointed* (class.): compositus ordinatusque vir, Sen. Vit. Beat. 8, 3: igneae formae cursus ordinatos definiunt, *perform their appointed courses*, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 101.—*Comp.*: vita ordinatior, Sen. Ep. 74, 25: pars mundi ordinatior, Sen. Ira, 3, 6.—*Sup.*: meatus ordinatissimi, App. de Deo Socrat. p. 42.—Hence, *adv.*: **ordĭnātē**, *in an orderly manner, in order, methodically* (not in Cic. or Cæs.; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 811; v. ordinatum): tamquam (astra) non possent tam disposite, tam ordinate moveri, Lact. 2, 5, 15: ordinate disponere, Auct. Her. 4, 56, 69 dub.—*Comp.*: ordinatius retractare, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 19 *init.*—*Sup.*: ordinatissime subjunxit, Aug. Retract. 1, 24.

ordĭor, orsus, 4 (*fut.* ordibor for ordiar: non parvam rem ordibor, Att. ap. Non. 39, 22; *part. perf.* orditus, Sid. Ep. 2, 9; Vulg. Isa. 25, 7), *v. dep.*, lit., *to begin a web, to lay the warp*; hence, also, in gen., *to begin, undertake* a thing: ordiri est rei principium facere, unde et togae vocantur exordiae, Fest. p. 185 Müll.; cf. Isid. 19, 29, 7: telam, Hier. in Isa. 9, 30, v. 1; Vulg. Isa. 25, 7. **I.** Lit., *to begin to weave* a web, *to weave, spin*: araneus orditur telas, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 80.—So of the Fates: Lachesis plenā orditur manu, Sen. Apoc. 4: (Parca) hominis vitam orditur, Lact. 2, 10, 20.—**II.** In gen., *to begin, commence, set about, undertake* (class.; syn.: incipio, incoho, infit); constr. with *acc.*, *de*, *inf.*, or *absol.* (α) With *acc.*: reliquas res, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 2: alterius vitae quoddam initium ordimur, id. Att. 4, 1: reliquos, *to relate, describe*, Nep. Alc. 11, 6: querelae ab initio tantae ordiendae rei absint, Liv. praef. § 12: majorem orsa furorem, Verg. A. 7, 386.—(β) With *de*: paulo altius de re ordiri, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 47, § 105.—(γ) With *inf.*: ea, de quā disputare ordimur, Cic. Brut. 6, 22: cum adulescens orsus esset in foro dicere, id. ib. 88, 301: cum sic orsa loqui vates, Verg. A. 6, 125: et orsa est Dicere Leuconoë, Ov. M. 4, 167: tunc sic orsa loqui, id. ib. 4, 320.—(δ) *Absol.*, *to begin, commence, set out, take or have a beginning*: unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur oratio, Cic. Marcell. 11, 33: Veneris contra sic filius orsus, *thus began* (to speak), Verg. A. 1, 325: sic Juppiter orsus, id. ib. 12, 806; so commonly with specification of the point from which: unde ordiri rectius possumus quam a naturā? Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37 *init.*: a principio, id. Phil. 2, 18, 44: a facillimis, id. Fin. 1, 5, 13: a capite, Plin. 25, 11, 83, § 132.—(ε) Of things or subjects, *to begin, to be begun* (where the verb may be taken in pass. sense): tormina ab atrā bile orsa mortifera sunt, Cels. 2, 8: cum ex depressiore loco fuerint orsa fundamenta, Col. 1, 5, 9: sed ab initio est ordiendus (Themistocles), i. e. *I must begin (his life) at the beginning*, Nep. Them. 1, 2; cf.: ab eo nobis causa ordienda est, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 21.

ordītus, a, um, *Part.*, from ordior.

ordo, ĭnis, *m.* [from root or-; Sanscr. ar-, to go, strive upward; cf. orior, through an adj. stem ordo-; v. Corss. Krit. Beitr. p. 108], *a regular row, line, or series, methodical arrangement, order* (class.; syn.: series, tenor). **I.** In gen.: ordinem sic definiunt compositionem rerum aptis et accommodatis locis, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 142: vis ordinis et collocationis, id. ib. 1, 40, 142: arbores in ordinem satae, i. e. *planted in a quincunx*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7; cf. Cic. Caecil. 8, 22; id. Sen. 17, 59.—**B.** Esp., *right order, regular succession*: fatum appello ordinem seriemque causarum, Cic. Div. 1, 55, 125: nihil esse pulchrius in omni ratione vitae dispositione atque ordine, Col. 12, 2: adhibere modum quendam et ordinem rebus, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 17: mox referam me ad ordinem, *will soon bring myself to order, return to order*, id. Ac. 2, 20, 67: res in ordinem redigere, *to reduce to order*, Auct. Her. 3, 9, 16; so, in ordinem adducere, Cic. Univ. 3: ordinem conservare, id. Rosc. Com. 2, 6: eundem tenere, *to preserve*, id. Phil. 5, 13, 35: sequi, id. Brut. 69, 244: immutare, *to change*, id. Or. 63, 214: perturbare, *to disturb*, id. Brut. 62, 223: cogere or redigere in ordinem, *to reduce to order, to humble, degrade*: decemviri querentes, se in ordinem cogi, Liv. 3, 51; 3, 35; Plin. Ep. 1, 23, 1; Quint. 1, 4, 3; so, in ordinem redactus, Suet. Vesp. 15; cf. trop.: gula reprimenda et quasi in ordinem redigenda est, Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 5.—**C.** Adverb. expressions. **1.** Ordine, in ordinem, per ordinem, in ordine, ex ordine, *in order, in turn*: Hegioni rem enarrato omnem ordine, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 53; Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 17; Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 28: interrogare, Cic. Part. 1, 2: tabulae in ordinem confectae, id. Rosc. Com. 2, 6: ordine cuncta exposuit, Liv. 3, 50, 4; 30, 15, 1: sortiti nocte singuli per ordinem, Quint. 4, 2, 72: hos Corydon, illos referebat in ordine Thyrsis, Verg. E. 7, 20; id. A. 8, 629: ut quisque aetate et honore antecedebat, ita sententiam dixit ex ordine, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 64, § 143: ordine se vocante, *when his turn came*, Macr. S. 2, 2, § 12: in ordine vicis, Vulg. Luc. 1, 8.—**2.** Ordine, *regularly, properly, appropriately*: omnia ut quidque Egisti ordine scio, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 15: rem demonstravi ordine, id. Mil. 3, 3, 2; id. Capt. 2, 3, 17 Brix ad loc.: an id recte, ordine, e re publicā factum esse defendes? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 194: si hoc recte atque ordine factum videtur, id. Quint. 7, 28.—**3.** Ex ordine, *in succession, without intermission*: vendit Italiae possessiones ex ordine omnes, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 4: septem illum totos perhibent ex ordine menses Flevisse, Verg. G. 4, 507; cf. id. A. 5, 773.—**4.** Extra ordinem. **a.** *Out of course, in an unusual or extraordinary manner*: extra ordinem decernere provinciam alicui, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: crimina probantur, *in an illegal manner*, Dig. 48, 1, 8.—**b.** *Extraordinarily*, i. e. *uncommonly, eminently, especially*: ad eam spem, quam extra ordinem de te ipso habemus, accedunt tua praecipua, Cic. Fam. 6, 5, 3.—**II.** Transf. concr. **A.** In gen. **1.** Tres ordines lapidum, *three courses of stones*, Vulg. 3 Reg. 6, 36.—In building, *a row, course, or layer* of stones, etc.: obstructis in speciem portis singulis ordinibus caespitum, Caes. B. G. 5, 51: alius insuper ordo adicitur, id. ib. 7, 23: tot premit ordinibus caput, *tiers or layers* of ornaments, Juv. 6, 502.—**2.** *A row of benches or seats*: terno consurgunt ordine remi, *in three rows of oar-banks*, Verg. A. 5, 120: sex ordinum navem invenit Xenagoras, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208.—In the theatre, *a row of seats*: post senatores ex vetere instituto quatuordecim graduum ordines equestri ordini assignati fuere, Suet.

Aug 44 sedisti in quatuordecim ordinibus, Cic Phil. 2, 18, 44 —**3.** *A train* of servants or attendants comitum longissimus ordo, Juv 3, 284 —**B.** In milit. lang **1.** *A line* or *rank* of soldiers in battle array auxilia regis nullo ordine iter fecerant, Caes B C 2, 26 ne quisquam ordine egrederetur, Sall J 45, 2 nullo ordine commutato, id ib 101, 2 sine signis, sine ordinibus id ib 97, 5, so, signa atque ordines observare, *to keep the ranks, remain in line*, id. ib 51, 1 conturbare, id ib 50, 4 restituere, id ib 51, 3, Liv 2 50, 8, 8 —**2.** *A band troop, company* of soldiers viri fortissimi atque honestissimi, qui ordines duxerunt, *who have led companies, have been officers*, Cic Phil 1, 8, 20 L. Pupius primipili centurio, qui hunc eundem ordinem in exercitu Pompeii antea duxerat, Caes B C 1, 13 —Hence, **3.** *A captaincy, a command* ordinem alicui adimere, Tab Heracl ap Mazoch p 423, n 47, cf on the contrary alicui assignare, Liv 42, 34 DARE, Inscr Orell 3456 centuriones ad superiores ordines transducere, Caes B G 6, 40, cf id. ib 5, 4, 4 —(β) Ordines, *chieftains, captains* tribunis militum primisque ordinibus convocatis, *the captains of the first companies*, Caes B G 6, 7 *fin*, Liv 30, 4, 1 —**C.** In a polit. respect, *an order*, i e *a rank, class, degree* of citizens et meus med ordo irrideat Plaut. Aul 2, 2, 55 —In the time of Cicero there were three principal classes, ordo senatorius, equester, and plebeius Fidiculanius cujus erat ordinis? senatorii, Cic Clu 37, 104, id Fl 18, 43 proximus est huic dignitati equester ordo, Cic Dom 28, 74, Suet Aug 41 inferiores loco, auctoritate, ordine, Cic Verr 2, 1, 48, § 127 ordo amplissimus, i e *the Senate* quem absentem in amplissimum ordinem cooptarunt, id Cael 2, 5, also termed SPLENDIDISSIMVS ORDO Inscr Orell 1180, 1181, and simply ordo *the order*, for *the Senate* ordo Mutinensis, Tac H 2, 52, Inscr Grut 425, 1 trecentos ex dediticiis electos utriusque ordinis, i e *of the two upper classes*, Suet Aug 15 —**2.** In gen , *a class, rank, station, condition* mearum me rerum aequom'st novisse ordinem, Plaut Trin 2, 4, 50 publicanorum Cic Fam 13, 9, 2 aratorum pecuariorum, mercatorum, id Verr 2, 2, 6, § 17 homo ornatissimus loco, ordine, nomine, id ib 2, 1, 48, § 127 libertini, Suet Gram 18 —So in the inscrr SACERDOTVM, HARVSPICVM, etc , Grut 320, 12, 304, 7, 302, 2 et saep , so grammatici alios auctores in ordinem redigerunt, alios omnino exemerant numero, *recognized among, placed in the rank of*, Quint 1, 4, 3 —(β) Esp (eccl Lat), *an order in the church, an ecclesiastical rank* or *office* · ordines sacerdotum et Levitarum, Vulg 2 Esdr 13, 30 secundum ordinem Melchisedek, id Psa. 109, 5

Ordovices, um, *m* , *a people of Britain*, Tac A 12, 33, id Agr 18, 4.

ŏrĕae, ārum, *f* [1 os] *the bit* of a bridle (ante class) Titin ap Fest p 182 Müll oreas equo detrahere, Cael ib

Ŏrĕăs, ădis, *f*, = Ὀρειάς, *a mountain nymph, Oread* (poet) quam mille secutae Hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades, Verg A 1, 500, Ov M 8, 787, Calp Ecl 4, 136, cf Oreos

† **ŏrĕon** or **ŏrīon,** i, *n* , = ὄρειον, *a mountain plant, a kind of* polygonos, Plin 27, 12, 91, § 115

‡ **Ŏrĕos,** i, *m* , = ὄρειος, *of the mountain*, i e *Pan* Oreos Liber pater, et Oreades Nymphae appellantur, quod in montibus frequenter apparent, Fest p 182 Müll

† **ŏrĕŏsĕlīnon (-um),** i, *n* , = ὀρεοσέλινον, *mountain parsley*, Plin 19, 8, 37, § 124

Ŏrĕsĭtrŏphos (-us), i, *f*, = Ὀρεσίτροφος (mountain-fed), *one of Actæon's hounds*, Ov M 3, 233

Ŏrestae, ārum *m* , = Ὀρέσται, *a people of Macedonia* Liv 33, 34, Plin 4, 10, 17, § 35, Curt 4, 13, 28

Ŏrestes, is and ae *m* , = Ὀρέστης, *the son of Agamemnon and Clytæmnestra who avenged his father's death by slaying his mother, and, in company with his faithful friend Pylades and his sister Iphigenia, priestess of Diana in the Tauric Chersonese, carried away the image of Diana to Italy, near Aricia* Plaut Capt 3, 4, 30 Agamemnonius Orestes, Verg A 4, 471 dico vicisse Oresten Enn ap Non 306, 28 (Trag v 191 Vahl) cum Pylades Orestem se esse diceret, Cic Lael 7, 24 clamantem nomen Orestis Ov H. 8, 9 quod fuit Argolico juvenis Phoceus Orestae id. Am 2, 6, 15 (vulg Oresti) —Voc tristis Oresta, Ov Tr 1, 5, 22 —**B.** Transf, *a tragedy of Euripides, founded on the story of Orestes* cum Orestem fabulam doceret Euripides, Cic. Tusc 4, 29, 63 —Hence, **II. Ŏrestēus,** a, um, *adj* , = Ὀρεστεῖος, *of* or *belonging to Orestes, Orestean* Diana, *whose image was carried away by Orestes to Aricia*, Ov M 15, 489

‡ **Ŏrestĭădes,** nymphae montium cultrices, Fest p 185 Müll

Orestilla, ae, *f* , *a female surname in the gens Aurelia* , esp *Aurelia Orestilla, wife of Catiline*, Sall C 15, 2, 35, 3, 6, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 7, 2

ŏrestĭon, ii, *n* , *a plant, called also* helenion *and* nectarea, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 108

Ŏrestis, idis *f* , *a district in Macedonia*, Cic Har Resp 16, 35, Liv 27, 33

Ŏrētāni, ōrum, *m* , = Ὠρητανοί, *the inhabitants of Oretum in Spain*, Liv 21, 11, Plin 3, 3, 4, § 19

Ŏrēus (-os), i, *f* , *a city in Eubœa, formerly Histiæa*, Liv 28, 5, 18, 31, 40, 10, Plin 4, 12, 21, § 64

† **ŏrexis,** is, *f* , = ὄρεξις, *a longing, appetite* (post Aug) rabidam facturus orexim, Juv 6, 428 hinc surgit orexis, id 11, 127 orexin Lampr Elag 29 *fin*

orgănālis, e [organum] *belonging to the organ, organ* fistulae, Mythogr Lat 3, 12

orgănārius, ii, *m* [id] *a musical instrument maker* (post class), Firm Math 3, 14, Amm 28, 1, 8

† **orgănĭcus,** a, um, *adj* , = ὀργανικός **I.** *Of* or *relating to implements, mechanical* telarum organica administratio, Vitr 10, 1, 5 —**II.** *Of* or *belonging to musical instruments, instrumental, musical* alterum (melos), quod vocant organicon, Cato ap Non 77, 9 —**B.** *Subst* **orgănĭcus,** i, *m* , *a musician*, Lucr 5, 334, 3, 132, 2, 412

† **orgănum,** i, *n* , = ὄργανον, *an implement, instrument, engine* of any kind (mostly post Aug) Col. 3, 13, 12 —Of military or architectonic engines (whereas machina denotes one of a larger size and more complicated construction), Vitr 10, 1 —Of musical instruments, *a pipe*, Quint 11, 3, 20, 9, 4, 10, Juv 6, 3, 80, Vulg Gen 4, 21, id 2 Par 34, 12 et saep —Of hydraulic engines, *an organ, water organ* organa hydraulica, Suet Ner 41 aquatica, Mythogr Lat 3, 12 —Of *a church organ*, Cass Expos in Psa 150, Aug Enarr in Psa 150, n 7 —**B.** Transf organum oris *the tongue* of a man, Prud στεφ 10, 2 —**II.** Trop , *an implement, instrument*, Quint 1, 2 30

Orgessum, i, *n* , *a castle in Macedonia* Liv 31 27

Orgĕtŏrix, igis, *m* , *chief of the Helvetii*, Caes B G 1, 2 sq al

Orgĭa, orum, *n* , = Ὄργια, *a nocturnal festival in honor of Bacchus accompanied by wild bacchanalian cries, the feast* or *orgies of Bacchus* **I.** Lit , Verg A. 4, 303, Ov M 11, 93, Verg G 4, 521 —**B.** Transf , in gen., *secret frantic revels, orgies* Juv 2, 91, Stat S 5, 5, 4 —**II.** Trop · Itala per Graios Orgia ferre choros, *the mysteries of love in the Latin tongue*, Prop 4, 1, 4 naturae *secrets, mysteries*, Col 10, 217

Orgĭŏphanta, ae, *m* = Ὀργιοφάντης, *a presider over the orgies, an orgiophant* SACERDOTES ORGIOPHANTAE, Inscr Grut 66 9

Orgus, i, *m* , *a river of Upper Italy*, now *Orco*, Ennod. Carm 1, 38

ŏrĭa, v horia

Ŏrĭbăsus, i, *m* , = Ὀρείβασος (mountain climber), *one of Actæon's hounds*, Ov M 3 210

† **ŏrĭbăta,** ae, *m* , = ὀρειβάτης *a mountain climber* (post class), Firm Math 8 17

† **ŏrĭchalcum** (also erroneously written **aurichalcum,** as if from aurum) i *n* , = ὀρείχαλκος, *yellow copper ore* also the *brass* made from it **I.** Lit Cic Off 3 23, 92, Hor A. P 202 album Verg A 12 87 —It was highly prized by the ancients, Plaut Curc 1, 3, 46, id Mil 3 1, 61, id Ps. 2, 3 22, cf Plin 34, 2 2, § 4 (al aurichalci) —**II.** Transf , of *brass implements* —So of *a brazen tuba*, Val Fl 3, 61 —Of *arms of brass*, Stat Th 10, 660

* **ōrĭcilla (aur-),** ae *f dim* [auricula, auris] *an ear lap* . mollior imula oricilla, Cat 25, 2.

Ōrĭcos or **Ōrĭcus,** i, *f* , or **Ōrĭcum,** i, *n* , = Ὤρικος and Ὤρικον, *a seaport town of Illyria Græca*, now *Ericho*, Caes B C 3, 8 sq , Liv 24, 40, Mel 2, 3, 12, Prop 1, 8, 20 , Luc 3, 187 —Hence, **A. Ōrĭcīni,** orum, *m* , *the inhabitants of Oricum, the Oricians* Oricinorum fines, Liv 26, 25 —**B. Ōrĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to Oricum, Orician* Oricia terebinthus, Verg A 10, 136

ōrĭcŭla, v auricula

ōrĭcŭlārius, a, um, v auric

Ōrĭcum, v Oricos

‡ **ōrĭdūrius,** a, um, *adj* [1 os durus], *hard mouthed*, of horses oridurius, σκληρόστομος, Gloss Philox

ŏrĭens, entis, *Part* and *P a* , v orior

ŏrĭentālis, e, *adj* [oriens], *of* or *belonging to the East, Eastern, Oriental* (post class) periculorum et operum orientalium socii, *in the East*, Just 14, 2 8 barbaria, id 12, 3, 3 reges, id 38 10 5 venti, Gell 2, 22, 11 —**II.** *Subst* **A. ŏrĭentāles,** ium, *m* , *the Orientals*, Just 36, 3, 9 —**B. ŏrĭentāles,** ium, *f* (sc. ferae), *wild beasts designed for hunting exhibitions* (as lions, tigers, panthers, etc), Inscr Murat 654, 1

ōrĭfĭcium, ii, *n* [1 os facio] *an opening, orifice* (post class) ventris sunt duo orificia, Macr S 7, 4 cistulae, App M 9, p 236 41, 11, p 262, 27

ōrīga, ae, *m* , an old form for auriga, Varr R R 2 7, 8, 2, 8, 4 Schneid

ŏrīgănītus, a, um [origanum] vini sextarium origaniti, *wine spiced with origanum* Cato R R 127, 2

† **ŏrīgănum** and **-on,** i, *n* , and **ŏrīgănus,** i, *m* , = ὀρείγανον, ὀρίγανον, and ὀρείγανος, or ὀρίγανος, *the plant wild marjoram, organ*, Plin 20, 17, 67, § 175, Ser Samm 47, 879

Ŏrĭgĕnes, is, *m* , = Ὠριγένης, *Origen, a famous Greek Christian writer of the early part of the third century* A D , Hier Ep 100, Aug Civ Dei, 21, 17 —Hence, **Ŏrĭgĕnistes,** ae, *m* , *a follower of Origen*, Hier Ep 84, 3, id ib 3 in Rufin. 18

ŏrīgĭnālis, e, *adj* [origo] *primitive, original* (post class) Ceres frugum parens originalis, App M 11, p 257 recurram ad originales libros, Hier in Gal 3, 10 rerum species, Macr Somn Scip 1, 2 coloni, Cod Th 11, 1, 14 —Hence, *adv* · **ŏrīgĭnālĭter,** *originally* (eccl Lat), Aug Trin. 3, 9, id Retract 1, 15

ŏrīgĭnārius, a, um, *adj* [id] *original* (post class) colonus, Cod Th 11, 48, 7 —**II.** *Subst plur* **ŏrīgĭnārii,** ōrum, *m* , *original inhabitants, aborigines*, Cod. Th 10, 38

ŏrīgĭnātio, ōnis, *f* [id] *the derivation of words, etymology* (post Aug), Quint 1, 6 28

ŏrīgĭnĭtus, *adv* [id] *originally* (post class) Persae, qui sunt originitus Scythae, *by origin*, Amm 31 2 20

1. ŏrīgo, inis, *f* [orior], *earliest beginning, commencement, source, descent, lineage, birth, origin* (class , syn ortus) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen · originem rerum quaerere Cic Univ 3 origo tyranni id Rep 2 29 51 principii nulla est origo nam e principio oriuntur omnia id ib 6, 25, 27 nullius autem rei causa remota reperiri origo potest, id Univ 2 3 rerum genitalis Lucr 5 176 ab origine gentem (corripiunt morbi), Verg G 3, 473 summi boni Cic Fin 2 10 31 omnium virtutum, id ib 4, 7, 17 fontium qui celat origines Nilus, *source*, Hor C 4 14 45 auctore ab aliquo ducere originem *to derive one's origin from, to descend from* id ib 3 17, 5· mentis causa malae est origo penes te, Juv 14 226 accipere, *to take its origin originate* Quint. 5, 11, 19 ducere ex Hispania, *to be of Spanish derivation* id. 1, 5, 57 deducere ab aliquo, *to derive one's origin from, descend from*, Plin.

6, 20, 23, § 76 ab aliquo habere, *to draw one's origin from, descend from*, id. 15, 14, 15, § 49 trahere, id 5, 24, 21, § 86 PATRO NYS AB OPIGINE, i e *from his ancestors*, Inscr Fabr p 101, n 232 —**B.** In partic Origines, *the title of a work by Cato upon the early history of the Italian cities*, Nep Cat 3, 3 quod (M Cato) in principio scrip sit Originum suarum, Cic Planc 27, 66, id Sen 11, 38 — Hence, in allusion to this title quam ob rem, ut ille solebat, ita nunc mea repetet oratio populi origines, liben ter enim etiam verbo utor Catonis, Cic Rep 2, 1, 3 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A race, stock, family*, Ov M 1, 186 ille tamen nostra deducit origine nomen, Verg A 10, 618 Vitelliorum originem alii aliam tradunt partim veterem et nobilem, partim vero novam et obscuram, atque etiam sordidam, Suet Vit 1 —Of animals, Verg G 3, 473 —**B.** Of persons, *an ancestor, progenitor, founder* Aeneas, Romanae stirpis origo, Verg A 12, 166 celebrant carminibus antiquis Tuisconem deum terra editum, et filium Mannum, originem gentis conditoresque, Tac. G 2 hujus origo Ilus, Ov M 11, 755 mundi melioris origo, *the creator*, id. ib 1, 79, cf. Stat Th 1, 680 eaeque (urbes) brevi multum auctae, pars originibus suis praesidio, aliae decori fuere, *their mother cities*, Sall J 19, 1, so Liv 26, 13, 38 39, also in *sing*, id. 37, 37, Inst 23, 1.

2. ŏrīgo, inis, *f*, *a female proper name*, Hor S 1, 2, 55

† **ŏrinda**, ae, *f*, = ὀρινδης *Ethiopian bread*, Apic 2, 2

Ŏrīnē, ēs, *f*, *Orine*, = Ὀρεινή, sc γῆ (the hill country) **A.** *A region of Judea*, Plin 5, 14, 15, § 70 —**B.** *A Roman surname*, Inscr Murat 1295, 3

ŏrĭŏla, i q horiola, q v

Ōrīon (Ŏrion, Verg A. 1, 535; 4, 52), ōnis and onis, *m*, = Ὠρίων, *the constellation Orion, whose rising and setting are attended by storms*, acc to the myth, *a hunter* transported to heaven, Ov F 5, 493, Hyg Fab 195, Verg A. 1 535, 4, 52, Hor C 1, 28, 21, 3, 27, 18, Lact 4, 5, 21 et saep

ŏrior, ortus, *fut part* oriturus, 4 (but with some forms of the 3d conj oritur, Enn. ap Fest p 305 Müll, Gell. 4, 17, 14, cf Cic Ac 2, 28, 89, Ter Hec 2 1, 26, Lucr 3, 272, Verg A 2, 411, 680, Hor S 1, 5, 39, Ov M 1, 774 et saep oreris, id ib 10, 166, *imperat* orere, Val Max 4, 7, 7 *impf subj* oreretur, Paul Nol Carm 15, 59, and oreretur and orerentur are the more usual forms in the best MSS, cf Haase in Reisig's Vorles p 251, Neue, Formenl 2, p 418 sq), *v dep* [root or, Sanscr ar, Gr ὄρνυμι, ὀρινω, v Curt Gr Etym 348 sq] **I.** In gen, of persons, *to rise, bestir one's self, get up*, etc consul oriens nocte diceret dictatorem, Liv 8, 23 —**B.** Esp, of the heavenly bodies, *to rise, become visible, appear* stellae, ut quaeque oriturque caditque, Ov F 1, 295 orta luce, *in the morning*, Caes B G 5, 8 orto sole, *at sunrise*, Hor Ep 2, 1, 112 postera lux oritur, id. S 1, 5, 39, cf crassa pulvis oritur, Enn ap Non 205, 28 —**II.** Transf, in gen, *to come forth, be come visible, to have one's origin* or *descent, to spring, descend* from, *to grow* or *spring forth, to rise, take its origin, arise, proceed, originate* (syn nascor) hoc quis non credat abs te esse ortum? Ter And 3, 2, 9 Rhenus oritur ex Lepontiis *takes its rise*, Caes B G 5, 4 Maeander ex arce summa Celaenarum ortus Liv 38, 13, 7 Tigris oritur in montibus Uxiorum, Curt 5, 3, 1 fons oritur in monte, Plin. Ep 4, 30, 2 Durius amnis oritur in Pelendonibus, Plin 4, 20, 34 § 112 amnis Indus in Cibyratarum jugis, id. 5, 28, 29, § 103 ibi Caicus amnis oritur, id. 5, 30, 33, § 125 incliti amnes Caucaso monte orti, Curt 8, 9, 3 Rhenus Alpium vertice ortus, Tac G 1, 2 clamor, Caes B G 5, 53 oritur controversia, *arises*, Cic Clu 69, 161 unde oritur nox Enn ap Fest p 193 Müll. (Ann. v 407 Vahl) tempestas, Nep Tim 3 3 monstrum mirabile, Verg A 2, 680 ulcera, Cels 6, 13 ea officia, quae oriuntur a suo cujusque genere virtutum, Cic Fin. 5, 24, 69 id facinus ex te ortum, Plaut Poen 4, 2, 67 tibi a me nulla orta est injuria, *I have caused you no injury*, Ter Ad. 2, 1, 35 quod si numquam oritur, ne occidit quidem umquam, *comes into being*, Cic Rep 6, 24, 27 —Of persons, *to be born* in quo (solo) tu ortus et procreatus es, Cic Leg 2 2, 4 pueros orientes animari, *at birth*, id. Div 2, 42, 89 ex concubinā, Sal J 108, 1, *to be descended from* plerosque Belgas esse ortos a Germanis, Caes B G 2, 4, *to begin, commence, take its beginning* ab aliquo sermo oritur, Cic Lael 1, 5 — Hence, **A.** **ŏriens**, entis, *P a*, as *subst m* **1.** *The rising sun, morning sun* et me saevus equis oriens afflavit anhelis, Verg A. 5, 739, id. G 1, 250 —**2.** *The quarter where the sun rises, the East, the Orient* (opp to occidens, the West, the Occident) ab oriente ad occidentem, Cic N D 2, 66 aestivus, *the quarter where the sun rises in summer*, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 105 hibernus, Col 1, 6 vernus, Gell. 2, 22, 7 —**3.** Poet. for *day* septimus hinc oriens cum se demiserit undis, Ov F. 1, 653 —**B. ortus**, a, um, *P a*, *sprung, descended, born*, constr with *ex, ab*, and (partic with poets and since the Aug per) with simple *abl* (*a*) Class usually with *ab* a me ortus Cic. Planc 27, 67 quoniam ab illo (Catone) ortus es, id Mur 31, 66, Nep Att 18, 3, Hor S 1, 5, 55 maternum genus ab regibus ortum, Suet Caes 6 a liberatoribus patriae ortus, Liv 7, 32, 13 homo a se ortus, *without noble* or *famous ancestors* ego a me ortus et per me nixus (opp adjuvari commendatione majorum), Cic Planc 27, 67, id Phil. 6, 6, 17 —(*β*) Less freq with *ex* and name of person ex Tantalo, Quint 9, 3, 57, but with *ex* and the name of a place, family, order, class, etc, freq and class. ex eodem loco ortus, Ter Eun 2, 2, 10 ortus ex ea familia, qua, etc, Liv 7, 10, 3 ex *concubinā*, *Sall. J 5, 7, 108, 1, Liv 1, 34 6* ex patricio sanguine, id 6, 40, 6 —(*γ*) With *abl* alone (except with loco and genere, mostly poet and post-Aug) ea familia ortus, Sall. C 31, 7 orte Saturno, Hor C 1, 12, 50, 4, 5, 1, 3, 6, 33; 4, 6, 32, id Ep 1, 6, 22 ortus sorore ejus, Liv 8, 3, 7 paelice, id. 39, 53, 3 orti Atticis, Vell. 1, 4 *init* antiquis nobilibus, Quint. 3, 8, 31 Germani cum Druso ortum, Tac A 1, 3 Thessalis, id ib 6, 34, 12, 53, 15, 72 regia stirpe, Curt 4 1, 17 oppido Ferentino, Suet Oth 1 equestri familia, id Aug 2 magnis e centurionibus, Hor S 1, 6, 73

† **ŏrīpĕlargus**, i, *m*, = ὀρειπελαργος, *the mountain stork*, Plin 10, 3, 3, § 8

‡ **ŏrīpūtĭdus**, a, um, *adj* [1 os putidus], *that has a stinking mouth* oriputidus, ὀζοστομος, Gloss Philox

Oritae, ārum, *m*, *a nation of Ichthyophagi*, on the borders of India, Plin 7, 2, 2, § 30, id. 6, 23, 25, § 95

ŏrītes, ae, *m*, or **ŏrītis**, idis, *f*, v oritis

Ōrīthyia (quadrisyl), ae, *f*, = Ὠρείθυια, *a female proper name* **I.** *A daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, who became by Boreas the mother of Calais and Zetes*, Ov M 6, 683, Verg G 4, 463, id A 12, 83, Sil 8, 5, 16, Cic Leg 1, 1, 3 —**II.** *A queen of the Amazons*, Just 2, 4, 17

† **ŏrītis**, idis, *f*, = ὀρῖτις, *a precious stone* (by some called sideritis), otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 65, § 176

ŏrĭundus, a, um, *adj* [orior] **I.** *Descended, sprung* from any person or place (rare but class) o sanguen dis oriundum, Enn ap Cic Rep 1, 41 (Ann. v 117 Vahl) Poenos Didone oriundos, id. ap Prisc p 685 P (Ann v 300 Vahl) caelesti semine, Lucr 2, 991 ab ingenuis * Cic Top 6, 29 ex Etruscis, Liv 2, 9 liberis parentibus, Col 1, 3, 5 unde oriundi sient, Plaut Aul 3, 6, 6 quod inde oriundus erat, plebi carus, Liv 2, 32.—**II.** *Born, originating in, springing from* haud repudio Carthagi nem inde sum oriundus, *I was born there*, Plaut Poen. 5, 2, 95 oriundi ab Syracusis, Liv 24, 6 ORIVNDVS LEPTI, Inscr Don 6, 167 ORIVNDVS GAZA, ib 168 — Of things Egone apicularum congestum opera non feram, Ex dulci oriundum? Plaut Curc 1, 1, 11 fluens aqua e montibus oriunda, *derived*, Col 1, 5 Alba oriundum sacerdotium, Liv 1, 20, 3

Ormĕnis, idis, *f*, = Ὠρμενις, *the female descendant* (granddaughter) *of Ormenus*, i e *Astydamia, voc*. Ormeni nympha, Ov H 9, 50

ormĕnos, i, *m*, *a kind of samphire*, Plin 26 10, 61, § 94.

ormīnālis and **hormīnālis**, is, *f* [horminum], *a plant, called also* satyrion, App Herb 15

orminos, i, *m*, *wild asparagus*, Plin. 20, 10, 43, § 110

(**ornāmen**, inis, *n* [orno], an old reading for ornamentum, Mart Cap 6, § 587)

‡ **ornāmentārius**, a, um, *adj* [ornamentum], *adorned with the insignia of an office*, without filling the office itself DECVRIO, Inscr Donat 349, 1

ornāmentum, i, *n* [orno] **I.** In gen., *apparatus, accoutrement, equipment, furniture, trappings*, etc (class) sine ornamentis, i e *naked*, Plaut Ps 1, 3, 109 ceterae copiae, ornamenta, praesidia, Cic Cat 2, 11, 24, id Verr 2, 5, 32, § 83 ornamenta bubus, ornamenta asinis instrata tria (collar, saddle, etc), Cato, R R 11, 4 per ornamenta percussus, i e *arms*, Sen. Ep 14, 14 —Esp of a *player's wardrobe*, Plaut Trin 4, 2, 16 sq, id. Pers 1, 3, 19, Plin 2, 3, 4, § 8, as translation of κοσμος —**II.** In partic, *an ornamental equipment, ornament, mark of honor, decoration, embellishment, jewel, trinket* **A.** Lit pecuniam, omniaque ornamenta ex fano Herculis in oppidum contulit, *jewels*, Caes B C 2, 18, so Plaut Most 1, 3, 90, Ter Heaut 4, 7, 9 quae (urbs) praesidio et ornamento est civitati, Caes B G 7, 15 ipse ornamenta a chorago haec sumpsit, i e *a dress, costume, attire*, Plaut Trin 4, 2, 16 AB ORNAMENTIS, *one who has charge of the imperial ornaments*, Inscr Grut 578, 9 ornamenta triumphalia, consularia, etc, *the insignia of triumphing generals, consuls, etc* (The emperors distributed, honoris causa, such ornaments to men who had distinguished themselves) pluribus triumphalia ornamenta decernenda curavit Suet Aug 38 decem praetoriis viris consularia ornamenta tribuit, id Caes 76 ornamenta uxoria, *title, rank*, id Ner 35 —**B.** Trop, *an ornament, a distinction* decus atque ornamentum senectutis, Cic de Or 1, 45, 199 Q Hortensius, lumen atque ornamentum rei publicae, *ornament, pride*, id. Mil 14, 37 vir optimus, et inter praecipua saeculi ornamenta numerandus, Plin. Ep 8, 12, 1 ornamentis afficere aliquem, Cic Balb 19, 43 quaecumque a me ornamenta ad te proficiscentur, id. Fam 2, 19, 2 honoris, id Cat 3, 11, 26 ornamenta atque insignia honoris, id. Sull 31, 88 —**2.** Esp, *rhetorical ornament* oratoria ornamenta dicendi, Cic Brut 75, 261, 37, 140 so, dicendi, id de Or 2, 28, 22 sententiarum, id. Brut 37, 140

ornātē, *adv*, v orno, *P a fin*

ornātio, ōnis, *f* [orno], *an adorning, adornment, ornament* (not ante Aug, and very rare), Vitr 5, 8, 8 ornationes templi Inscr Orell 775 STATVAE, Inscr ap Nov Lett di Firenze, t ii p 600

ornātor, ōris, *m* [id.] **I.** *An adorner, dresser* (not ante Aug, and very rare) deorum ornatores, Firm Astron 3, 6 9 HVIVS LOCI, Inscr Orell 3171 —**II.** *An office under the emperors* ORNATOR GLABR (i e glabrorum, puerorum delicatorum), Inscr Orell. 694

ornātrix, īcis *f* [ornator] *a female adorner, a tire woman*, a slave who dressed her mistress's hair (*poet and post Aug*, esp freq in inscrr), Ov A A. 3, 239, id. Am 1, 14 16 matris meae, Suet Claud. 40, Inscr Orell. 2878, 2933, 4443, Schol. Juv 6, 477

ornātŭlus, a, um *adj dim* [ornatus] *fine, smart* (Plautin) muliercula, Plaut Cist Fragm p 19 Mai

ornātūra, ae, *f* [orno], *ornament trimming*, esp of the borders of a fine dress (post-class), Edict Diocl p 20

1. ornātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from orno

2. ornātus, ūs (*gen* ornati, Ter And 2, 2, 28, *dat* ornatu, C Caes ap Gell 4 16, 8), *m* [orno] (class, cf cultus, mundi tia), *a furnishing, providing preparing, a preparation* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. (very rare) in ornat bus publicis (i e epulis, conviviis) Varr R R 3, 9, 17 in aedibus nihil ornati, *no preparation* (for the wedding), Ter And. 2, 2, 28 Pompeiis emptus

ornatus (trapeti), Cato, R. R 22, 3 —**B.** In partic., *an adornment, decoration, embellishment, ornament* (class.) portarum, itinerum, locorumque omnium, Hirt B G 8, 51 —**2.** Transf., in concr, *splendid dress, attire, apparel* ornatus appellatur cultus ipse, quo quis ornatur, Fest p 184 Müll. nauclericus, Plaut Mil 4, 4, 41 vide ornatus hic satine me condecet? id. Ps 4, 1 24 militaris Cic. Off 1, 18, 61 regalis, id. Fin. 2, 21, 69 equus regio ornatu instructus, *trappings*, Plin 8, 42, 64, § 154 dub (Jan. regio instratu ornatus) —So of a woman s *head dress*, Ov A. A 3, 138, Verg A. 7 74 corporis ornatum exuere, Juv 10, 321 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *furniture, accoutrements, equipage* eloquentia quocumque ingreditur, eodem est instructu ornatuque comitata, Cic de Or 3, 6, 23 ornatus autem verborum duplex, unus simplicium, alter collocatorum, id. Or 23, 80 —**B.** In partic., *a decoration, ornament* aedilitatis, Cic Dom 43, 111 afferre ornatum orationi, id. Or 39, 134 —Of *the world* corresp to the Gr κοσμος, Cic. Ac 2, 38, 119 hic tantus caeli ornatus, id N D 2, 44, 115, cf Plin. 2, 4, 3, § 8 caeli et terra et omnis ornatus eorum, Vulg Gen 2, 1

1. ornĕus, a, um, *adj* [ornus], *of the wild mountain ash* frons, Col 11, 2, 82

2. Ornĕus, i, *m*, = Ὀρνειος, *a Centaur at the wedding of Pirithous*, Ov M 12, 302

† **ornīthĭas,** ae, *m*, = ὀρνιθίας, *the bird wind* a wind that blows in spring and brings with it the birds of passage Favonium quidam a d VIII Cal Mart Chelidoniam vocant, ab hirundinis visu nonnulli vero Ornithian, uno et sexagesimo die post brumam, ab adventu avium, flantem per dies novem, Plin 2, 47, 47, § 122, Vitr 1, 6 App Mund p 62, Col 11, 2, 21 —The Etesiae are also sometimes called Ornithiae, Plin 2, 47 47, § 127

† **ornīthŏgălē,** es, *f*, = ὀρνιθόγαλη, *a plant, the star of Bethlehem*, Plin 21, 17, 62, § 102.

† **ornīthon.** ōnis, *m*, = ὀρνιθών, *a bird house, poultry house* (pure Lat aviarium) ornithonas dico omnium alitum, quae intra parietes villae solent pasci, Varr R. R 3, 3, 1, 3, 4, 2, Col 8, 3, 1

orno, avi, atum, 1 (old form of the *perf* ORNAVET, Column. Rostr, v infra), *v a* [perh root var cover, Sanscr varna, color] *to fit out furnish, provide with necessaries, to equip to get ready prepare* (class., syn exorno, concinno) **I.** In gen age nunc, orna te, Plaut Ep 2, 2, 10 prandium domi, id Rud 1, 2, 53 ornatur ferro Enn ap Gell 16, 10 (Ann. v 190 Vahl) aliquem armis Verg A. 12, 344 decemviros apparitoribus scribis, librariis, praeconibus, architectis praeterea mulis, tabernaculis centuriis, supellectili, Cic. Agr 2, 13, 32 aliquem pecunia, Plin. Ep 3, 21, 3 CLASESQVE NAVALES PRIMOS ORNAVET, *fitted out*, Column Rostr maximas classes, Cic Imp Pomp 4 9, cf Liv 9, 30 naves, id 40, 26 convivium, Cic. Verr 2 4, 20, § 44 copias omnibus rebus, id Imp Pomp 8, 20 provincias, *to furnish money, arms, and attendants to governors setting out for their provinces*, id Att. 3, 24 1, id ib 4, 18, 2, Liv 40, 36, 5, so, consules, id. ib —Hence, *to trim provide* with oil lampades, Vulg Matt. 25, 7 —**II.** In partic., *to ornament, adorn, embellish, deck set off* **A.** Lit Italiam ornare quam domum suam, maluit quamquam, Italia ornata, domus ipsa mihi videtur ornatior, Cic. Off 2, 22, 76 scuta ad forum ornandum, Liv 9, 40 cornua sertis, Verg A 7, 488 monilia collum, Ov M 5, 52 —Of dressing the hair, Ov Am 1, 14, 5 capillos id ib 2 7, 23, Prop 1 2, 1 —**B.** Trop, *to adorn, decorate, set off, to commend praise, extol, to honor, show honor to distinguish* aliquid magnificentius augere atque ornare, Cic. de Or 1, 21, 94 seditiones ipsas, id ib 2, 28, 124 aliquem suis sententiis id. Fam. 15, 4, 11 dicere, laudandum adulescentem, ornandum, tollendum, Brut ap Cic. Fam 11, 20 1 civitatem omnibus rebus, Caes. B G 7, 33 aliquem maximis beneficiis Cic. Att 6, 1, 5 aliquem laudibus id Phil 2 11, 25 egressum alicujus frequentia sua, id Pis. 13, 31 candidatum suffragio, Plin Ep 2 1, 6 aliquem ornare, *to bestow honor upon, advance to honor*, Cic Fam 1, 1 hederâ poetam, Verg E 7, 25 —Ironically ornatus esses, *would have been rewarded*, Ter Ad 2, 1, 22 —Hence, **ornātus,** a, um, *P a* **A.** *Fitted out, furnished, provided with necessaries, equipped, accoutred, splendidly furnished* (class., syn instructus, praeditus) sapiens plurimis artibus instructus et ornatus, Cic Fin 2, 34, 112 scutis telisque parati ornatique, id. Caecin. 21, 60 equus ornatus, Liv 27, 19 elephantus, Nep Hann 3, 4 naves paratissimae, atque omni genere armorum ornatissimae, Caes B G 3, 14 fundus, Cic Quint 31, 98 Graecia copiis non instructa solum, sed etiam ornata, *not provided merely, but also splendidly furnished*, id Phil 10, 4, 9 —Transf ingenio bono, Plaut Poen 1, 2, 89 —**B.** In partic, *ornamented, adorned, decked, decorated, embellished, handsome, ornate* sepulcrum floribus ornatum, Cic Fl 38, 95 —*Comp* nihil ornatius, Cic Sen 16, 57 —Esp, *adorned with all good qualities, excellent, distinguished, eminent, illustrious* lectissimus atque ornatissimus adulescens, Cic Div in Caecil 9, 29 in dicendo, id. de Or 1, 10, 42, id. ib 1, 11, 49 homo ornatissimus loco, ordine, nomine, virtute, ingenio, copiis, *honored, respected*, id Verr 2, 1, 48, § 127 ornati elaboratique versus, *embellished*, id Or 11, 36 oratio, id. de Or 1, 12, 50 locus ad dicendum ornatissimus, *admirably adapted*, id Imp Pomp 1, 1 —Hence, *adv* **ornātē,** *with ornament, ornamentally, or nately elegantly* (class.) dicere, Cic de Or 3, 14, 53 apte, distincte, ornate dicere, id. Off 1, 1, 2 —*Comp* causas agere ornatius, Cic Fam 9, 21, 1 —*Sup* causam ornatissime et copiosissime defendere, Cic Brut 5, 21

ornus, i, *f*, *the wild mountain ash* steriles orni, Verg G 2, 111, Hor C 3, 27, 58, Plin 16, 18, 30 § 73, Col Arbor 16, Juv 1, 11 —**II.** Transf, *a lance* made of the wood of this tree vibrabilis ornus Achilli, Aus Ep 24, 108

ōro, avi, atum, 1 (orassis for oraveris, Plaut Ep 5, 2, 63), *v a* and *n* [1 os to speak] oro ab ore, Varr L L. 6, § 76 Müll **I.** In gen (so obsol) orare antiquos dixisse pro agere testimonio est, quod oratores dicti et causarum actores et qui rei publicae mandatas causas agebant, Fest p 198 Müll bonum aequumque oras, Plaut Most 3, 1, 151 talibus orabat Juno, Verg A 10, 96 —**II.** In partic **A.** *To treat, argue, plead* (as an ambassador, advocate, etc, class, but very rare, cf ago) REM VBI PAGVNT ORATO, Fragm XII Tab matronis ipsis, quae raptae erant, oranti bus, i e *at their mediation*, Cic. Rep 2, 7, 13 causam capitis, *to argue, plead*, id Brut. 12, 47 orandae litis tempus accommodare, id Off 3, 10, 43 si causa oranda esset, Liv 39, 40, 6 causas melius, Verg A 6, 849 cum eo de salute sua agit, orat atque obsecrat *treats, speaks*, Caes B C 1, 22 causam dixit et ipse pro se oravit, *plead his own cause*, Liv 39, 40, 12 —**2.** Of oratorical speaking, eloquence (freq in Quint) ars orandi, *the oratorical art, art of oratory*, Quint prooem § 4, id 2, 15, 20, 9, 4 3 orandi scientia, id 1, 10, 2 orandi studium, id. 9, 4, 110, 8, 6, 20 —**B.** *To pray, beg beseech, entreat* one (the predom signif in all periods and styles, syn rogo, obsecro obtestor, supplico, precor), constr usually with *acc of the pers and of the thing*, and with *ut, ne* (the less freq construction, v infra) (α) With *acc. of the pers and of the thing* illud te ad extremum et oro et hortor, ut, etc., Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 16, § 46 multa deos orans Verg A. 9, 24 alii quem libertatem, Suet. Vesp 16 —(β) With *acc. of the pers* only virginem orare, Liv Andron. ap Diom p 379 P cum desubito me orat mulier, Enn ap Non. 517, 15 (Trag v 9 Vahl), cf socer Non orandus erat, sed vi faciendus Erechtheus, *not to be entreated but compelled*, Ov M 6, 701 Lydia, dic, per omnes Te deos oro, Sybarin cur properes amando perdere, Hor C 1, 8, 2 —(γ) With *acc of the thing* for which one asks gnato uxorem, *to request a wife for one s son*, Ter And 3 2 48 legati Romam missi, auxilium ad bellum orantes, *to ask assistance*, Liv 21 6 opem rebus affectis orantes, id 6 9 auxilia, Tac A 2, 46 —(δ) With *ut* rogat oratque te Chrysogone, ut, etc, Cic. Rosc. Am 49, 144 te, C Flave, oro et obtestor, ut, etc, id. Planc. 42, 104 te etiam atque etiam oro, ut, etc., id Att. 11, 1, 2 hoc me a vobis orare Juppiter jussit, ut, etc, Plaut. Am prol 64 —(ε) With *subj* orant, ignoscamus peccatum suum, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 101 et vocet oro, Verg A. 11, 442 idque sinas, oro, Ov P 4, 1, 19 —(ζ) With *ne* rogat eos atque orat, ne, etc., Cic. Verr 2, 2, 39, § 96 quod te, Aesculapi, et te, Salus, ne quid sit hujus, oro, Ter Hec. 3, 2, 3 —(η) With the *imper* absiste inceptis, oro, Sil 11, 336 —With *imper* and *acc of person*, Verg A 2, 143, 4, 319, 10, 61 and 905 —(θ) With *inf* or an *object clause* jampridem a me illos abducere Thestylis orat, Verg E 2 43, id A 6, 313, 9, 231, Tac. A 6, 2, 12, 9 vel Aegypti praefecturam concedi sibi oraret, Suet Ner 47 —(ι) With *ab* and *abl of a person*, followed by *ut* or *ne* primum hoc abs te oro, ni me inexorabilem faxis, Pac. Tr 122 oravitque a suis, ut, etc, Gell 17, 10, 7 oratus ab Artorio, ne in castris remaneret, Vell 2, 70, 1 —(κ) With *cum aliquo* quod tecum pater orat Enn ap Fest p 198 Müll (Ann v 20 Vahl) si is mecum oraret, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 15 tecum oro et quaeso, ut, id Curc 3, 1, 62 egi, atque oravi tecum, uxorem ut duceres, Ter Hec. 4 4, 64, cf Caes B C 1, 22, cited above, II A —(λ) With *pro* and the *abl* nec pro civibus se orare, sed pro, etc., Just 11, 4 4 ut Octavius orandus sit pro salute cujus quam civis, Cic. Ep ad Brut 1, 16, 2, cf ut pro illi ores, ut sit propitius (deus), Plaut As 4, 1, 38 —**b.** Oro te, *I pray thee, prithee*, parenthetically, a formula of politeness (cf quaeso) dic oro te, clarius, Cic Att 4, 8, 1, Sen Vit Beat 7, 1, Liv 5, 5, 1, cf Cic Att. 7, 16, 3 —**C.** *To pray, to supplicate* God (eccl Lat), *act* oravit Dominum, Vulg Judic 13, 8 orationem quam orat, id 3 Reg 8, 29, id 2 Par 6 21 filios, id Job 19, 17 Deum, id Ecclus 50, 24 orationes longas, id Matt 23, 14 —More often *neutr* pro te, Vulg Gen 20, 7 ut audias, id ib 43, 20 in loco isto, id 3 Reg 8, 30 contra viam civitatis id ib 8, 44 ad Dominum, id 4 Reg 4, 33 cum lacrimis, id Tob 3, 1 unus orans et unus maledicens, id Ecclus 34, 29 spiritu et mente, id 1 Cor 14, 15 mulierem decalvatam orare non decet, Ambros in Luc 6, § 19 orandi gratia, Lact 4, 15 20 — Hence, *P a* as *subst* **ōrans,** antis, *m*, *an orator* orantes, Tac Dial 6 6

Ŏrŏanda, ae, *f*, *a city in Pisidia*, Liv 38, 37 —Hence, **A. Ŏrŏandenses,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Oroanda* legati Oroandensium, Liv 38, 18 —**B. Ŏrŏandĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Oroanda* Oroandicus ager, Cic Agr 2 19, 50 tractus, Plin 5, 32, 42, § 147 —**C. Ŏrŏandes,** *a part of the Taurus range*, Plin 5, 27, 27, § 98

ŏrŏbanchē, ēs, *f*, = ὀροβάγχη, *a plant, broom rape, choke weed*, Plin 18, 17, 44, § 155

ŏrŏbēthron, i, *n*, *another name for the plant* hypocisthus, Plin 26, 8, 31, § 49

† **ŏrŏbĭas,** ae, *m*, = ὀροβίας, *a kind of incense in small grains, resembling the chickpea*, Plin 12, 14, 32, § 62

† **ŏrŏbĭnus,** a, um, *adj*, = ὀρόβινος, *of* or *resembling the chickpea* color, Plin 37, 10, 59, § 163

† **ŏrŏbītis,** is, *f*, = ὀροβῖτις (like the chickpea, hence, sc. chrysocolla), *borax dyed of a yellowish color by means of the plant* lutum, Plin 33, 5, 27, § 89

ŏrŏbus, i, *m*, = ὄροβος, *the bitter vetch*, Plin Val 1, 58, Cael. Aur Acut 2 19, 113

Ŏrōdes, is (*gen* also Orodi, Cic Att 5, 18, 1 Orell. *N cr*, id ib 5, 21, 2, id Fam 15, 1, 2) *m*, = Ὀρώδης, *a male proper name* **I.** *A king of the Parthians, who took Crassus prisoner and put him to death*, Cic. Att 6, 1, 14, Vell 2, 46, 4, Flor 3, 11 4 —**II.** *Orodes, son of the former*, Tac A 6, 35 —**III.** *A king of the Colchians*, Flor 3, 5, 28 —**IV.** *A king of the Albanians*, Eutr 6 11 —**V.** *The name of a warrior slain by Mezentius*, Verg A 10, 732.

Ŏrŏetes, ae, *m*, *a commander of the Medes under Darius*, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92, Val Max 6, 9 *fin*

Ŏrŏmĕdon, ontis, *m.*, = Ὠρομέδων, *one of the giants*, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 48.

Ŏrontes, is or ae (*gen.* Oronti, Verg. A. 1, 220), *m.*, = Ὀρόντης. **I.** *The principal river of Syria*, now *Nahr El-Ashy*, Mel. 1, 12, 5; Plin. 5, 21, 18, § 79; Prop. 2, 23 (3, 17), 21.—Hence, **Ŏronteus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Orontes, Orontian; poet.* for *Syrian:* Orontea myrrha, Prop. 1, 2, 3.—**II.** *A chief of the Lycii and companion of Æneas*, Verg. A. 1, 113; 220.

Ōrōpus, i, *m.*, = Ὠρωπός, *a town of Bœotia, on the borders of Attica*, now *Oropó*, Cic. Att. 12, 23, 2; Liv. 45, 27; Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24.

Orosius, ii, *m.*, *an ecclesiastic of Tarragona, in Spain, who flourished* A. D. 500; *he wrote, by the advice of St. Augustine, and to confute the pagans, a history from the beginning of the world to his own times:* Historiarum libri VII. adversus Paganos.

orozēlum, i, *n.*, *a plant, called also* chamaepitys, App. Herb. 26.

Orphăĭcus, a, um, v. Orpheus, C.

† **orphănŏtrŏphīum**, ii, *n.*, = ὀρφανοτροφεῖον, *an orphan-asylum* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 1, 2, 17; 22.

† **orphănŏtrŏphus**, i, *m.*, = ὀρφανοτρόφος, *a bringer-up of orphans, a foster-father of orphans*, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 32; Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 405.

orphănus, i, *m.*, = ὀρφανός, *an orphan*, Ven. Fort. 4, 25, 11; Ambros. Serm. 24, § 3; Vulg. Psa. 9, 34; 67, 5; id. Johan. 14, 18.

(**orphas**, v. l. Ov. Hal. 104 for orphus, q. v.)

Orpheus (dissyl.), i (Gr. *dat.* Orphei, Verg. E. 4, 57; Gr. *acc.* Orphĕă, Verg. E. 6, 30; Ov. P. 3, 3, 41: Orphĕā, id. M. 10, 3; *voc.* Orpheu, Verg. G. 4, 494; Ov. M. 11, 44), *m.*, = Ὀρφεύς, *the famous mythic singer of Thrace, son of Œagrus and Calliope, and husband of Eurydice; after her death he led her back from the Lower World, but lost her on turning to look at her, breaking his promise to Pluto. He was one of the Argonauts*, Hor. C. 1, 12, 8; Ov. M. 10, 3 sq.; 11, 5 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 164; 251; Verg. E. 4, 55; Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 107 et saep.—Hence, **A. Orphēus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ὀρφεῖος, *of* or *belonging to Orpheus, Orphean* (poet.): vox, Ov. M. 10, 3: lyra, Prop. 1, 3, 42.—**B. Orphĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ὀρφικός, *of* or *belonging to Orpheus, Orphic* (class.): carmen, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 107: sacra Orphica, id. 3, 23, 58: versus, Macr. S. 1, 18, 17.—**C. Orphăĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ὀρφαικός, *Orphic.* — In *plur. subst.:* **Orphăĭci**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Orphics, the followers of Orpheus*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12.

* **Orphnē**, ēs, *f.*, *Orphne*, = Ὄρφνη (Darkness), *a nymph*, Ov. M. 5, 539.

† **orphus**, i, *m.*, = ὀρφός, *a sea-fish, the gilt-head*, Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 152; Ov. Hal. 104.

(**orrhŏpȳgĭum**, ii, a false read. for orthopygium, q. v.)

orsa, ōrum, *n.* [ordior]. **I.** *Beginnings, commencements, an undertaking, attempt:* ut (di) orsis tanti operis successus prosperos darent, Liv. praef. *fin.:* Orsa juvare, Val. Fl. 1, 21.—**II.** In partic., *words, speech* (poet.): sic orsa vicissim Ore refert, Verg. A. 7, 435; 10, 632; 11, 124; Val. Fl. 5, 472: Menandri, i. e. carmina, Aus. Idyll. 4, 46.

Orses, ae, *m.*, *the name of a Trojan warrior*, Verg. A. 10, 748.

Orsĭlŏchē, ēs, *f.*, *the name of the Tauric Diana*, Amm. 22, 8.

Orsĭlŏchus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Trojan warrior*, Verg. A. 11, 636.

orsinus, i, *a kind of crocus*, Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 67.—Perh. an error in the MSS. for orinus, or oreinos; cf. Jan. ad loc.

orsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ordior], *belonging to a loom:* in palo orsorio, S. S. Judic. 16, 13; id. ap. Auct. de Promiss. et Praedict. Dei, 2, 22, 45 (where the Vulg. reads alia omnia).

1. orsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. ordior.

2. orsus, ūs, *m.*, [ordior], *a beginning, commencement; an undertaking, attempt* (poet.): pectoris, Cic. poët. *Div.* 2, 30, 63: tenuis, Verg. Cul. 1.

orthăgŏriscus, i, *m.*, = ὀρθαγορίσκος, *the pig-fish*, so called from the noise it was said to make when taken, Plin. 32, 2, 9, § 19.

† **orthampĕlos**, i, *f.*, = ὀρθάμπελος, *a straight vine, a vine that grows upright*, and needs no support, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40.

† **orthembăsis**, is, *f.*, = ὀρθός-ἔμβασις, *a straight step*, Not. Tir. p. 152.

† **orthĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ὄρθιος, *high, lofty* (post-class.): carmen quod orthium dicitur (Gr. νόμος ὄρθιος), Gell. 16, 19, 14: orthius (pes), qui ex tetrasemi elatione, id est arsi, et octasemi positione constabit: ita ut duodecim tempora hic pes recepisse videatur, Mart. Cap. 9, § 985.

† **orthŏcissos**, i, *f.*, = ὀρθόκισσος, *a kind of tall ivy* (opp. to the chamaecissos), Col. 11, 2, 30.

† **orthŏcōlus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ὀρθόκωλος, *stiff in the joints* (post-class.), Veg. Vet. 2, 54.

† **orthŏdoxus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ὀρθόδοξος, *orthodox* (post-class.): viri, Auct. ap. Hier. Ep. 19: religio, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 12: ecclesia, ib. 1, 2, 14.—Hence, **orthŏdoxē**, *adv.*, Rustic. c. Aceph. p. 1219.

† **orthŏgōnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ὀρθογώνιος, *right-angled, rectangular, orthogonal:* trigonum, Vitr. 10, 11: ossicla, Aus. praef. ad Idyll. 13.

† **orthŏgrăphĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ὀρθογραφία. **I.** *Orthography* (post-Aug.): orthographia, id est formula ratioque scribendi a grammaticis instituta, Suet. Aug. 88; id. Gram. 19; Quint. 1, 4, 17; 1, 7, 11.—**II.** In architecture, *an elevation, front view* of a building, Vitr. 1, 2.

† **orthŏgrăphus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ὀρθόγραφος, *orthographic* (post-class.): veritas, Mart. Cap. 1, § 65.—**II.** *Subst.:* **orthŏgrăphus**, i, *m.*, = ὀρθογράφος, *an orthographer*, Cassiod. Orthogr. p. 2320 P.

orthŏmastĭus, a, um (= ὀρθομάστιος, from ὀρθός, μαστός), *high-breasted:* mammarum effigie orthomastia mala, *a kind of large apple*, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51.

† **orthophallĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ὀρθός-φαλλός, i. e. *obscene*, Varr. ap. Non. 101, 3 dub.

† **orthopnoea**, ae, *f.*, = ὀρθόπνοια, *difficulty of breathing, asthma, orthopny*, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 37; *plur.*, id. 21, 20, 83, § 142.

† **orthopnŏĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ὀρθοπνοϊκός, *asthmatic*, Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 193; 24, 16, 92, § 145.

† **orthopsaltĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ὀρθοψαλτικός, *with high, full playing:* psalterium, Varr. ap. Non. 101, 1; cf. Oehler ad Varr. Sat. Menipp. p. 179.

† **orthŏpȳgĭum**, ii, *n.*, = ὀρθοπύγιον, *the rump and tail feathers of birds*, Mart. 3, 93, 12 (al. orrhopygium = ὀρροπύγιον, of the same meaning).

† **Orthōsĭa**, ae, *f.*, = Ὀρθωσία. **I.** *A city in Phœnicia*, Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78.—By Prisc. Perieg. 856, called **Orthōsis**, idis.—**II.** *A city in Caria, on the Mæander*, Liv. 45, 25; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 108.

† **orthostăta**, ae, *m.*, = ὀρθοστάτης (that stands upright), in archit., *the facing of a wall* (pure Lat. frons), Vitr. 2, 8; 10, 19 *fin.*

(† **orthrăgŏriscus**, i, *m.*, = ὀρθραγορίσκος, v. l. ap. Plin. 32, 2, 9, § 19, for orthagoriscus, q. v.)

Orthrus, i, *m.*, = Ὄρθρος. **I.** *Geryon's dog*, Sil. 13, 845.—**II.** *A Roman surname*, Inscr. Gud. 269, 2.

ortīvus, a, um, *adj.* [2. ortus], *of* or *belonging to rising, rising* (post-class.), App. M. 3, p. 141, 23: cardo, *the eastern quarter of the heavens*, Manil. 3, 188.

Ortōna, ae, *f.*, *the capital city and port of the Frentani in Latium*, now *Ortona*, Liv. 2, 43, 2; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106 (Jan. Hortona).

Ortospanum (**Hor-**), i, or **Ortopana**, ōrum, *n.*, *an ancient city of Bactriana;* form Ortospanum, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 61; form Ortopana, Amm. 23, 6, 70.

1. ortus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from orior, q. v. *fin.* B.

2. ortus, ūs, *m.* [orior]. **I.** *A rising* of the heavenly bodies (opp. occasus; class.): solis et lunae reliquorumque siderum ortus, obitus motusque cognoscere, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 128: primi sub lumina solis et ortus, Verg. A. 6, 255: (sol) ab ortu ad occasum commeans, *from east to west*, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: solis, *sunrise*, i. e. *the orient, the east*, id. Cat. 3, 8: tum bis ad occasum, bis se convertit ad ortus, Ov. M. 14, 386: nitido ab ortu, id. ib. 2, 112: signorum, Verg. E. 9, 46: ortus lucis, Vulg. Sap. 16, 28.—**II.** *A rise, beginning, origin* (cf. origo): tribuniciae potestatis, Cic. Leg. 3, 8, 19: juris, id. ib. 1, 6, 20: Favonii, Plin. 17, 9, 8, § 57: materno ortu, Ov. M. 13, 148: ab Elide ducimus ortum, *we are sprung, derive our origin*, id. ib. 5, 494: ortus nascentium, *the birth*, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91; id. Tusc. 1, 38, 91: Cato ortu Tusculanus, *by birth*, id. Leg. 2, 2, 5.—Of a river, *the source:* donec venias ad fluminis ortus, Ov. M. 11, 139.—Of plants, *the springing up, growth*, Lucr. 5, 211.

1. ortȳgĭa or **ortȳga**, ae, *f.* [ὄρτυξ], *a quail*, Hyg. Fab. 53.

2. Ortȳgĭa, ae, or **Ortȳgĭē**, ēs, *f.*, = Ὀρτυγία. **I.** *Another name for the isle of Delos*, Serv. Verg. A. 3, 72; Ov. M. 15, 337; Fest. p. 183 Müll.—Hence, **Ortȳgĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Ortygian:* dea, i. e. *Diana*, Ov. M. 1, 694: boves, *of Apollo*, bred in Delos, id. F. 5, 692.—**II.** *An island which forms a part of the city of Syracuse*, now *Siracusa*, Verg. A. 3, 694; Ov. M. 5, 499; id. F. 4, 471.

† **ortȳgŏmētra**, ae, *f.*, = ὀρτυγομήτρα, *quail-mother*, a bird that leads the quails in their migrations across the sea, *the landrail:* ortygometrā duce, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 66.—**II.** Transf., *a quail*, Tert. adv. Psych. 16; Vulg. Sap. 16, 2; 19, 12.

† **ortyx**, ȳgis, *f.*, = ὄρτυξ, *a plant*, Plin. 21, 17, 61, § 101.

ōrum, i, v. aurum *init.*

† **ŏryx**, ȳgis, *m.*, = ὄρυξ, *a kind of wild goat* or *gazelle:* Gaetulus oryx, Juv. 11, 140; Mart. 13, 94, 2; Vulg. Deut. 14, 5; cf. Plin. 2, 40, 40, § 107.

† **ŏryza** (**ŏrīza**), ae, *f.*, = ὄρυζα, *rice*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 155; cf. Plin. 18, 7, 13, § 71; Cels. 2, 21.

1. ōs, ōris (*no gen. plur.*), *n.* [kindr. with Sanscr. âsya, os, vultus, facies], *the mouth* (syn. bucca): quam tibi ex ore orationem duriter dictis dedit, Enn. ap. Non. p. 512, 8: ex ore in ejus os inflato aquam dato palumbo, Cato, R. R. 90: ad haec omnia percipienda os est aptissimum, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134: oris hiatus, id. ib. 2, 47, 122: os tenerum pueri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 126: fetidum, Cic. Pis. 7, 13: trilingue, Hor. C. 2, 19, 31: os loquentis Opprimere, Ov. M. 3, 296: in ore omnium esse, *to be in everybody's mouth, to be the common talk:* in ore est omni populo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 13: istius nequitiam in ore vulgi atque in communibus proverbiis esse versatam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 121: Harmodius in ore est, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 116: in ore omnium, id. Verr. 2, 2, 23, § 56: habere aliquid in ore, *to have a thing in one's mouth, be constantly talking of it*, id. Fam. 6, 18, 6; id. ib. 5, 16, 2; id. Fin. 3, 11, 37; id. Att. 14, 22, 2: poscebatur ore vulgi dux Agricola, *with one voice, one consent, unanimously*, Tac. Agr. 41.—So, uno ore, *unanimously*, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 20; id. And. 1, 1, 69; Curt. 10, 2, 18; Cic. Lael. 23, 86; Sen. Ep. 81, 31: uno omnes eadem ore fremebant, Verg. A. 11, 132: volito vivus per ora virûm, *soon become famous*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34 (Epigr. v. 4 Vahl.): virûm volitare per ora, Verg. G. 3, 9: in ora vulgi, or hominum pervenire, or abire, *to get into people's mouths, become the common talk*, Cat. 40, 5; Liv. 2, 36, 3: ire per ora Nomen, Sil. 3, 135: hic Graecā doctrinā ore tenus exercitus animum bonis artibus non induerat, i. e. *only as far as his tongue, only so as to talk*, Tac. A. 15, 45.—Hence, os suum aperire (eccl. Lat.), *to begin to speak*, Vulg. Job, 33, 2; id. Ecclus. 51, 33 et saep.: os alicujus aperire, *to cause to speak*, id. Ezech. 33, 22; cf. id. ib. 24, 27; 3, 27.—But: aperuerunt super me os suum, sicut leo, *threatened*, Vulg. Psa. 21, 13: os sublinere alicui, *to cheat, befool*, v. sublino.—**B.** Esp.: pleno ore, i. e. *heartily, zealously:* ea nescio quomodo quasi pleniore ore laudamus, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen.: *the face, countenance* (syn.: vultus, facies), acutis oculis, ore rubicundo, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 118: figura oris, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 26: irato-

rum, Cic. Off 1, 29, 102 in ore sunt omnia, in eo autem ipso dominatus est omnis oculorum, i e *every thing depends on the countenance*, id. de Or 3 59, 221 in tuo ore vultuque acquiesco, id. Deiot. 2, 5 concedas hinc aliquo ab ore eorum aliquantisper, *come out from them, out from their presence, leave them alone* Ter Heaut 3, 3, 11 —So of lower animals insignis et ore Et rutilis clarus squamis Verg G 4 92 ore rubicundo (gallina) Plin 10 56, 77, § 156 ales cristati cantibus oris, Ov M 11,597 coram in os aliquem laudare, *to praise one to his face*, Ter Ad. 2, 4, 5 alicui laedere os, *to insult one to his face*, id. ib 5, 4, 10 praebere os, *to expose one's self to personal insults*, id ib 2 2, 7, so, os praebere ad contumeliam, Liv 4, 35 in ore parentum libros jugulat, *before their parents' eyes*, Sen Ben. 7, 19, 8 quae in ore atque in oculis provinciae gesta sunt, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 33, § 81 in ore omnium cotidie versari, id. Rosc Am 6, 16 ut esset posteris ante os documentum Persarum sceleris sempiternum, id Rep 3, 9, 15 illos niunt epulis ante ora positis excruciari fame, Macr Somn Scip 1, 10, 13 ante ora conjugum omnia pati Liv 28, 19, 12.—So of the *face, front*, as indicative of modesty or impudence os habet linguam, perfidiam,=Engl *cheek*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 33 os durum! *you brazen face!* Ter Eun. 4, 7, 36 os durissimum, *very bold*, Cic. Quint. 24, 77 impudens, Ter Eun 3, 5, 49 quo redibo ore ad eam quam contempserim? *with what face?* id Phorm 5, 7, 24, cf id. ib 5, 9, 53, id. Heaut 4, 3 22, Liv 26, 32—Hence, transf, *boldness, effrontery, impudence* quod tandem os est illius patroni, qui, etc., Cic. de Or 1 38, 175 nostis os hominis, nostis audaciam, id Verr 2, 2, 20, § 48, id Rab Post 12, 34 non, si Appii os haberem, id Fam 5, 10, a 2, id ib 9, 8, 1 —On the contrary os molle, *modest bashful* nihil erat mollius ore Pompeii, Sen. Ep 11, 3 — **B.** *The head* Gorgonis os pulcherrimum, cinctum anguibus, Cic Verr 2, 4 56 § 124 truncis arborum antefixa ora, Tac. A 1, 61 — **C.** *Speech* (poet) ora sono discordia signant, Verg A. 2, 423 — **D.** *A mouth, opening, entrance, aperture, orifice* os lenonis aedium, Plaut Ps 4 1, 41 porta velut in ore urbis, Liv 25, 11 *fin.* ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram, Verg A 2, 482 Ponti, Cic Verr 2 4 58 § 129 os atque aditus portus, id. ib 2, 5, 12, § 30 specūs, *entrance*, Tac A 4, 59 vascula oris angusti, Quint 1, 2, 28 ulceris, Verg G 3, 454 Tiberis Liv 1, 33 venarum, Cels. 2, 7 — Also of the *sources* of a stream fontem superare Timavi, Unde per ora novem, etc, Verg A. 1, 245 — **E.** *The beak* of a ship ora navium Rostrata Hor Epod 4, 17 — **F.** Os leonis, *lion's mouth*, a plant, Col 10, 98 — **G.** *The edge* of a sword interfecit in ore gladii, Vulg 1 Reg 15, 8, id. 4 Reg 10, 25 et saep

2. ŏs, ossis (collat. form **ossum,** i, Varr ap Charis. p 112 P, Att ap Prisc. p 750 ib, Tert Carm adv Marc 2, 196 **ossu,** u, Charis. p 12 P.—In plur ossva for ossa freq in inscrr., Inscr Orell 2906, 4361, 4806, Inscr Osann Syll p 497, 1, Cardin Dipl Imp 2 11 ossuum for ossium, Prud. στεφ 5 111), *n* [prop ossis for ostis, kindred with Sanscr asthi, os, Gr ὀστέον, Slav kostj] *a bone* (class.) **I.** Lit quid dicam de ossibus? Cic. N D 2, 55, 139 cur hunc dolorem cineri ejus atque ossibus inussisti? (i e mortuo), id Verr 2, 1, 44, § 113, id ib 2 5 49, § 128 ossa legere, *to gather up the bones* that remain after burning a corpse, Verg A 6 228, Sen Ira, 2 33 6 condere, *to bury* Verg A. 5 47 ossa legere, *to extract fragments of bone* from a wound Sen Ben 5, 24, 3, id. Prov 3, Quint 6 1 30 tum vero exarsit juveni dolor ossibus ingens *in his bones*, i e *in his inmost part, in his soul*, Verg A. 5, 172 cui versat in ossibus Durus amor, id. G 3, 258, id A 6, 55, cf Vulg Job, 4, 14 — **B.** Transf, *the hard* or *innermost part* of trees or fruits arborum ossa, i e *the inside wood, the heart*, Plin 17, 27, 43, § 252 olearum ac palmularum, i e *the stones*, Suet Claud. 8 — **II.** Trop, *the bones the solid parts* or *outlines* of a discourse utinam imitarentur (Atticos dicendo) nec ossa solum sed etiam sanguinem Cic Brut 17, 68, cf. id. Fin 4, 3 6, Quint 1, p 31

Osca, ae, *f*, *a town in Hispania Tarraconensis*, now *Huesca* in Aragon, Vell. 2, 30, 1, Flor 3, 22, 9 — Hence, **Oscensis,** e, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Osca, a town of Spain, Oscan* ager, Varr R R. 1, 57 argentum, *with the Oscan stamp*, Liv 34, 10 — In *plur* **Oscenses,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Osca, the Oscans*, Caes B C 1, 60, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24.

Oscē, *adv*, v Osci *fin*

oscēdo, inis, *f* [kindr with oscito] **I.** *An inclination to yawn* (post class) Gell. 4, 20 — **II.** *A sore in the mouth of children, aphthæ*, Ser Samm 14, 216, Isid 4, 8, 17

oscen, inis, *m* (but *f* ap Varr L. L. 6, 7, 67, Plin. 10, 19, 22, § 43) [obscen, from obs cano] *a singing bird* esp in the auspices, *a divining bird*, from whose notes auguries were taken (e g the raven, crow, owl) aves aut oscines sunt, aut praepetes oscines, quae ore futura praedicunt, praepetes, quae volatu augurium significant, Serv Verg A. 3, 361, Cic. Fam 6, 6, 13 oscinem corvum prece suscitabo, Hor C 3, 27, 11, Plin 10 19, 22, § 43, App de Deo Soc. p 45, 29 Phoebeius, i e *the crow metamorphosed by Phœbus*, Aus. Idyll 11, 15

Oscensis, v Osca.

Osci, orum, *m*, *the Oscans, a primitive people of Campania, in more ancient times called also* **Opici** *and* **Opsci** (**Obsci**), Verg A. 7, 730, cf. Paul ex Fest p 198 Mull —Hence, **II. Oscus,** a, um, *adj*, *Oscan* ludi, Cic. Fam 7, 1 lingua, Varr L L. 7, § 28 Müll, Verg A 7, 730, Liv 10, 20, 8 ludicrum, Tac. A. 4, 14 — *Adv* **Oscē,** *in Oscan* qui Osce et Volsce fabulantur nam Latine nesciunt, Titin ap Fest. p 198 Müll dicere aliquid, Varr L L. 5, § 131 Mull scire, Gell 17, 17, 1

‡ **oscillans,** antis, *subst.*, v oscillo *fin*

oscillātio, onis, *f* [oscillo] *a swinging* (post Aug), Petr 140, 9 dies festus oscillationis, *a festival celebrated at Athens in honor of Erigone*, Hyg Fab 130

‡ **oscillo,** are, *v n* [2. oscillum] *to swing, swing one's self* oscillum Santra dici ait, quod oscillent, id est inclinent, praecipitesque in os ferantur, Fest p 194, 9 and 10 Mull —*Pass* osculor, Mythogr Lat 1, 19 *fin.*—Hence, **oscillans,** antis, *P a.*, as *subst.*, *a swinger* oscillantes, ait Cornificius, ab eo, quod os celare soliti per sonis propter verecundiam, qui eo genere lusus utebantur, Fest p 194 Mull

1. oscillum, i *n dim* [1 os, lit little mouth, hence], **I.** *A little cavity in the middle of leguminous fruits, where the germ sprouts forth* oscilla lupinorum, Col 2 10, 3 —* **II.** *A little image of the face, a little mask of Bacchus*, hung from trees so as to be easily moved by the wind tibique (Bacche) Oscilla ex alta suspendunt mollia pinu, Verg G 2, 389, cf Serv ad loc., Macr S. 1, 7, 11

2. oscillum, i, *n* [ob or obs-cillo] *a swing*, Fest p 194 Mull., Verg G 2, 389 (v Serv ad loc), Tert. Pall. 1 *fin*

oscĭnes, v oscen

oscĭtābundus, a, um, *adj* [oscito] *gaping yawning* (post class), Sid Ep 2 2

oscitans, *Part* and *P a*, from oscito

oscĭtanter, *adv*, v oscito, *P a fin*

oscĭtātio, onis, *f* [oscito] *an opening of the mouth wide, a gaping* **I.** In gen conchas pandentes sese quadam oscitatione, *a gaping*, Plin 9, 35, 54, § 107 — **II.** In partic., *a gaping yawning*, Plin 7, 6 5, § 42, Gell. 4, 20, 9, Mart 2 6 4 — **B.** Trop sed Bruti senis oscitationes *tediousnesses, tedious writings* Stat S 4, 9, 20 non ipse (judex) nostra oscitatione solvatur, *by our languid speaking*, Quint. 11 3 3

oscĭto, āre, *v n.*, and **oscĭtor,** āri, *v dep* (*inf* oscitarier, Turp ap Non 322, 18, or Com Rel v 15 Rib) [oscieo] *to open the mouth wide, to gape.* **I.** Of plants *to open, unclose* oscitat in campis caput a cervice revulsum, of the plant lion's mouth, Enn. ap Serv Verg A 10 396, cf. Col 10, 260, and (arborum) folia cotidie ad solem oscitant, *turn towards the sun* Plin. 16, 24, 36, § 88 — **II.** Of living beings, *to gape yawn* ut pandiculans oscitatur, Plaut Men 5 2, 80, * Lucr 3, 1065 clare ac sonore oscitavit, Gell 4, 20 8 — With *acc* quid adhuc oscitamus crapulam hesternam, August Ver Rel. 3 — **B.** Trop, *to be listless, drowsy, inactive* (cf dormio sterto) cum majores (calamitates) impendere videantur, sedetis et oscitamini, i e *are listless idle, negligent*, Auct Her 4, 36, 48, cf the foll.—Hence, **oscĭtans,** antis, *P a*, *listless, sluggish, lazy, negligent* (class.) interea oscitantes opprimi Ter And 1, 2, 10 quae Epicurus oscitans allucinatus est qs. *half asleep*, Cic N D 1, 26, 72 —Of abstract things oscitans et dormitans sapientia, Cic. de Or 2, 33 144 —* *Adv* **oscĭtanter,** *carelessly, negligently* quod ille tam solute egisset, tam leniter, tam oscitanter, Cic. Brut. 80, 277

oscŭlābundus, a, um, *adj* [osculor], *kissing* (post Aug), Suet Vit 2 — With *acc* manum sacerdotis, App M 11, 6, p 259, id Mag 94 p 333

‡ **Oscŭlāna** pugna in proverbio, quo significabatur, victos vincere, quia in eadem et Valerius Laevinus imperator Romanus a Pyrrho erat victus, et brevi eundem regem devicerat Sulpicius , Fest p 197 Müll (leg Asculana, cf. Turneb Ad vers. 3 11)

oscŭlātio, onis, *f* [osculor] *a kissing* (rare but class.), Cic. Cael 20, 49, Cat 48, 5 — **II.** In med lang venarum, *the inosculation of blood vessels*, Gr ἀναστόμωσις, Cael Aur Tard 2, 10, 121 and 123

1. oscŭlo, are, *v a* [1 os, oris] = ἀναστομόω, *to supply with a mouth* or *outlet, to extend* a channel, e g the veins, Cael. Aur Tard. 2 10, 123

2. oscŭlo, are, *v a.* (old collat form of osculor) *to kiss* osculavi caput, Titin ap Non 476 32 osculato tuo capite, App M 2, p 117, 23 genua sibi osculari patiebantur Capitol Max Juv 2, § 7

oscŭlor, atus, 1 (old form **auscŭlor,** Plaut. As. 5, 2, 42, id. Merc. 3, 3, 14, old *inf* oscularier, v infra), *v dep* [osculum] *to kiss* (class) **I.** Lit compellando blanditer, ausculando, Plaut As 1, 3, 69 eam vidisse cum alieno oscularier, *kissing each other*, id Mil 2, 2, 88 osculari atque amplexari inter se, id ib 5, 1, 40 ille autem me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, Cic Rep 6, 14, 14 cum complexus, osculatusque dimisit, id Att 16, 5, 2 simulacrum, id Verr 2, 4, 43, § 94 osculetur me osculo oris sui, Vulg Cant 1 1 — **II.** Transf, *to make much of, to value, prize* inimicum meum sic amplexabantur, sic osculabantur, Cic. Fam. 1 9 10 scientiam juris tamquam filiolam, id Mur 10, 23

oscŭlum (auscŭlum, Plaut. Am 2, 2, 84, **osclum,** id Truc 1, 2, 8), i, *n dim* [1 os], *a little mouth, pretty mouth, sweet mouth* (cf. labium labellum) **I.** Lit. (only poet and in post Aug prose) vidit oscula, quae, etc, Ov M 1, 499, 10, 344 delibare, *to touch* i e *to kiss*, Verg A 12, 434, id G 2, 523, Mart. 11, 92, 7, Suet. Aug 94, Petr 126, App M 3, p 137, 41 — **II.** Transf, *a kiss* (freq and class, syn basium, suavium) utinam continuo ad osculum Atticae possim currere, Cic. Att 12, 1, 1 ogerere *to give*, Plaut Truc 1, 2, 8 alicui ferre, id. Ep 4 2, 4, Cic. Fragm ap Non capere, *to take*, Ov H 13, 120 figere, *to imprint*, Verg A 1, 687 carpere Ov H 11, 117 sumere, id ib 13, 141 eripere, Tib 2 5, 91 jacere, Tac. H 1, 36 accipere et dare, Ov H 15, 132 detorquere ad oscula Cervicem, Hor C 2 12, 25 rapere *to snatch, steal*, Val Fl 1, 264 breve, *a brief, hasty kiss* Tac. Agr 4 osculi jus *the right of kissing* between relatives of both sexes, Suet Claud 26 in osculo sancto, Vulg Rom 16, 16

Oscus, a um, v Osci

Osdrŏēna, ae, *f*, = Ὀσδροηνή, *a country in the western part of Mesopotamia*, the modern *Diar Mochar*, Amm 14 3, 2, 14, 8, 7 —*Its inhabitants* are called **Osdrŏēni,** ōrum, *m*, Eutr 8, 3

Osi, orum, *m*, *a people of Germany, on the banks of the Danube*, Tac. G 28, 43

Osinius, ii, *m.*, *king of Clusium, and ally of Æneas* Verg A 10, 655

Ŏsīrĕostăphe, es *f*, = Ὀσίριδος ταφή (Osiris grave) *a plant, called also* Osiritis, App Herb 86

Ŏsīris, is and idis, *m*, = Ὄσιρις **I.**

An Egyptian deity, the husband of Isis, Tib 1, 7, 27, 29; 43; Ov. M 9, 692; Hor. Ep 1, 17, 60, Juv 8, 29; Macr. S 1, 21.—**II.** *Name of a warrior slain by Thymbræus*, Verg. A. 12, 458

Ŏsīrītis, ĭdis, *f.*, *the name of a plant, also called* Osireostaphe or cynocephalea, Plin. 30, 2, 6, § 18

ōsor (ossor, Plaut 1. l infra), ōris, *m* [odi], *a hater* (ante- and post-class): uxoris suae ossor, Plaut As 5, 2, 9 Fleck. (Ussing, osor) hominum, App de Deo Socr. p 48, 15; Pacat. Pan. Th. 20, 5; Aus. Ep 4, 24· mulierum, Plaut Poen. prol. 74; cf.: oso rem dixerunt, qui aliquem odisset, Paul. ex Fest. p 196 Müll.

Osphăgus, i, *m*, *a river in Macedonia*, Liv 31, 39

ospĭcor, ări, an old orthogr. for **auspĭcor**, Quadrig ap Diom p 378 P.

† **osprātūra**, ae, *f*, = ὀσπριον, *the purchase of pulse* (post class), Dig 50, 4, 18, § 19 dub (al hospitatura)

Ossa, ae, *f* (*m*, Ov. M. 1, 155), = Ὄσσα, *a high mountain in Thessaly*, now *Kissovo*, Mel. 2, 3, 2; Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30: ter sunt conati imponere Pelio Ossam, Verg. G 1, 281: Ossan, Ov. F. 1, 307.—Hence, **Ossaeus**, a, um, *adj*, *Ossean*· saxa, Verg Cir. 33: rupes, Luc 6, 334 media, Stat. Th 2, 82: Ossaei bimembres, i e *the Centaurs who dwell about Ossa*, id. ib 12, 554

ossārium, ii, v. ossuarius, II.

ossēus, a, um, *adj* [2. os], *of bone, bone-* (post Aug): cuneus, Col. 5, 11: cultelli, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 115 —**II.** *Like bone, hard as bone, bony*· manus, Juv. 5, 53: ilex, Plin. 16, 38, 73, § 186: cutis, Cassiod. Var 10, 30

ossĭcŭlāris, e, *adj* [ossiculum], *of or belonging to the small bones* (post-class) medicamentum, Veg Vet 4, 28

ossĭcŭlātim, *adv* [id.], *by bones, bone by bone* (ante class): legere aliquem, Caecil ap Non. 147, 29.

ossĭcŭlum, i, *n* *dim* [2. os], *a small bone, ossicle* (post-Aug), Plin 11, 37, 49, § 134; Gell. 6, 1, 10: MEA (al. OSSVCVLA), Inscr Fabr p 420, n. 381.

ossĭfrăgus, a, um, *adj* [2. os frango], *bone breaking*, Cass Sev. ap Sen. Contr 5, 33 —**II.** *Subst.*: **ossĭfrăgus**, i, *m*, and **ossĭfrăga**, ae, *f*, *the sea eagle, osprey*, Plin 10, 7, 8, § 20; 30, 7, 20, § 63· accipitres, atque ossifragae, Lucr 5, 1079; cf. Isid Orig 12, 7, 59

ossĭlāgo, inis, *f* [2 os], *a hardness as of bone, a bony hardness* (post class)· tumor ossilagini similis, Veg Vet 2, 22 —**II.** = Ossipaga, Arn. 4, p 131

‡ **ossĭlĕgium**, ii, *n* [2 os lego], *a bone-gathering*: ossilegium, ὀστολόγιον, Gloss Philox.

‡ **ossĭlĕgus**, a, um, *adj* [ossilegium], *a bone gatherer*: ossilegus, ὀστολόγος, Gloss Philox.

Ossĭpăga (Ossipanga, Ossĭpăgina), ae, *f* [2 os pango], *bone fastener*, the goddess who caused the bones of children to become firm and solid, Arn. 4, 1131

ossōsus, a, um, *adj* [2 os], *bony* (late Lat), Cael Aur Salut. praecc 36

ossŭārium, ii, *n*, v ossuarius, II.

ossŭārius, a, um, *adj* [2. os], *of or for bones, bone-* (post-class)· OLLA OSSVARIA, *a vase to contain the bones of a corpse, a bone-urn*, Inscr Orell. 2896 — **II.** *Subst*: **ossŭārium** (also written **ossārium**), ii, *n*, *a receptacle for the bones of the dead, a bone-vault, charnel house*, Dig 47, 12, 2, Inscr Orell 4511; 4556

ossŭcŭlum, v. ossiculum

ossum, i, *n*, v 2. os.

ossŭōsus, a, um, *adj* [2 os] *full of bones* (post class) loci, Veg Vet 2, 13

ostendo, di, sum, and tum (ostensus, Varr ap Prisc p 892 P; Luc. 2, 192: ostentus, Att ap Cic Div 1, 22, 45; Pac and Varr ap Prisc. l. l; Tac H. 1, 78· ostensurus, Suet. Ner 13, App ap Prisc. p 892 P ostenturus, Cato, Or 52, 2; v also the apoc form: ostende ostendam, ut permultis aliis exemplis ejus generis manifestum est, Paul. ex Fest p 201 Müll; perh. used by Cato, v Müll. ad loc, and cf the letter E), *v a* [obs tendo], *to stretch out or spread before one*; hence, *to expose to view, to show, exhibit, display* (syn.· monstro, exhibeo) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen **1.** Ostendo manus, Plaut. Ep 5, 2, 17: os suum populo Romano ostendere audet, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 1, § 1: pectora, Sil. 2, 669: umeros, Verg A. 5, 376: dentem, Suet. Vesp 5. se, *to show one's self, appear*, Ter. Hec 4, 4, 5: aciem, *to display*, Liv. 29, 7· equites sese ostendunt, *show themselves, appear*, Caes. B C 1, 63 —**2.** Transf.: vocem, *to make heard*, Phaedr. 1, 13, 9 —**B.** In partic, *to lay open, expose* (poet): Aquiloni glaebas, Verg. G 2, 261: lucos Phoebo, Stat Th. 6, 90. ager qui soli ostentus erit, Cato, R. R. 6, 2. —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *to show, disclose, exhibit, manifest*· ille dies cum gloriā maximā sese nobis ostendat, Enn. ap Prisc p 880 P. (Ann. v 384 Vahl.) non ego illi extemplo ita meum ostendam sensum, Plaut Most 5, 1, 21 verum hoc facto sese ostendit, *he has exposed himself*, id. As 5, 2, 12· sententiam, Ter. Heaut 2, 1, 7· potestatem, id. Eun 5, 8, 3: spem, metum, i e *to promise, threaten*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 75 et saep —With two *acc.*· aliquem nocentem, Plin Ep 3, 9, 2; cf Tit ap Gell 2, 27, 5 —Mid., *to show itself, appear*· nisi cum major spes ostenderetur, Suet. Aug 25 —**B.** In partic **1.** *To show, express indicate* by speech or signs; *to give to understand, to declare, say, tell, make known*, etc (syn.: indico, declaro, significo) —With *acc*: illud ostendit, Cic Att 1, 1, 4.—With *obj*- or *rel. clause*: ostendit se cum rege colloqui velle, Nep Con. 3, 2: quid sui consilii sit, ostendit, Caes. B G 1, 21; cf. id. ib 5, 2, 3 —*Absol*: ut ostendimus supra, *as we showed above*, Nep Ages 1, 5: sed aliter, atque ostenderam, facio, Cic. Fam. 2, 3, 2· signum est per quod ostenditur idonea perficiendi facultas esse quaesita, Auct Her. 2, 4, 6: primum ostendendum est, id. ib 2, 16, 23 —**2.** *To hold up conspicuously, flourish* (ironically)· sed quaedam mihi magnifica et praeclara ejus defensio ostenditur, Cic Verr. 2, 5, 1, § 1 —Hence, **ostentus**, a, um, *P. a* **A.** *Exposed* (ante-class.)· ager soli ostentus, Cato, R R 6, 2; so id. ib 6, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 1; 1, 25 —**B.** *Subst*: **ostentum**, i, *n* **1.** Lit, *a prodigy, wonder*, that announces something about to happen, *a portent* (class.; syn· monstrum, portentum): praedictiones vero et praesensiones rerum futurarum quid aliud declarant, nisi hominibus ea, quae futura sunt, ostendi, monstrari, portendi, praedici? ex quo illa ostenta, monstra, portenta, prodigia dicuntur, Cic N D 2, 3, 7; cf. id. Div 1, 42, 93; id. Verr 2, 4, 49, § 108, Suet Caes 32.—**2.** Transf., *a wondrous thing, prodigy*: scis Appium ostenta facere, Cael. ap Cic Fam 8, 14, 4: ostenti prorsus genus, Just 10, 1, 6

ostensĭo, ōnis, *f* [ostendo], *a showing, exhibiting, manifestation* (post class.). nova ostensio, App M 3, p 133, 19; Tert adv Marc 5, 11· HOMINVM ARMIGEPORVM, *a mustering, parade*, Inscr. Salm ad Lampr Alex Sev 33 si in me est iniquitas haec, da ostensionem, *expose, make manifest*, Vulg 1 Reg. 14, 41. secretorum, id. Dan 5, 12.

ostensĭōnālis, e, *adj* [ostensio], *that serves for parade or display* (post class) milites, Lampr Alex Sev 33

ostensor, ōris, *m* [ostendo], *a shower, exhibiter* (eccl. Lat), Tert Apol 11.

ostensus, a, um, *Part.*, from ostendo

‡ **ostentābĭlis**, e, *adj* [ostento], *worth showing, worth seeing*: ostentabilis, ἐπιδεικτικός, Gloss. Philox

‡ **ostentācŭlum**, i, *n* [id.], for ostentum, *a sign, indication* ostentat, ostentaculum, Not. Tir p 19

ostentāmen, inis, *n* [id.], *show, display* (post-class), Prud. Psych. 203

ostentārius, a, um, *adj* [ostentum], *of or relating to prophetic indications, prophetic* (post class.) ostentaria novitas (al ostentatoria), Mart. Cap 2, § 151. — **II.** *Subst*: **ostentārium**, ii, *n*, *a book of prognostics*· Tuscum, Macr S 3, 7. arbo rarium, id. ib. 2, 16

ostentātīcius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj* [ostento], *that serves for display, ostentatious* (post class.)· virginitas, Tert Virg Vel. 3

ostentātĭo, ōnis, *f* [id.] **I.** In gen., *a showing, exhibition, display* (very rare): in armorum magis quam togarum ostentatione, Plin. Pan. 56 *fin*: cognomen Imperiosi .. ab ostentatione saevitiae ascitum, *from an open display*, Liv 7, 4.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *An idle show, vain display, pomp, parade, ostentation* (the predom sig nif. of the word): vitanda etiam ingenii ostentationis suspicio, Cic. de Or 2, 82, 333· magnifica et gloriosa, id. Fl. 22, 52: insolens, id. Par. 6, 1, 42: et gloria, id Rab Post. 14, 38: inanis et simulatio, id. Off. 2, 12, 43: et venditatio, id. Lael. 23, 86: sui, Caes B C 1, 4.—In *plur*: multorum annorum ostentationes meas nunc in discrimen esse adductas, *that my many years' boastful promises* (of an able administration) *are now brought to the test*, Cic. Att 5, 13, 1.—**B.** *A false, deceitful show, pretence, simulation, deception*: consul veritate, non ostentatione popularis, Cic Agr. 1, 7, 23; cf.: ut in fronte ostentatio sit, intus veritas occultetur, id. Fin. 2, 24, 77: doloris, *feigned pain*, Sen Ep 99, 15: (captivi) producti ostentationis causā, Caes B C 3, 71 *fin*· qui latius ostentationis causā vagarentur, id. B G 7, 45.

ostentātor, ōris, *m* [ostento], *a vain, self satisfied exhibiter, a displayer, parader, boaster, vaunter*: ostentatores meri, Plaut Curc. 4, 1, 15: ostentatorem pecuniae gloriosum describere, Auct Her. 4, 50, 63: factorum, Liv. 1, 10: omnium, quae diceret, Tac. H. 2, 80: rector juveni et ceteris periculorum praemiorumque ostentator, id. A. 1, 24.

ostentātōrius, v. ostentarius.

ostentātrix, īcis, *f* [ostentator], *she that displays or boasts* (post class) **I.** Lit: immodica sui ostentatrix, App Mag p 323, 11.—**II.** Trop: pompa ostentatrix vani splendoris, Prud. Psych. 439

‡ **ostentĭfer**, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [ostentum fero], *portentous*: ostentiferum, τερατῶδες, Vet Gloss.

ostento, āvi, ātum (*inf pass* ostentarier, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 129), 1, *v freq a* [ostendo], *to present to view, to show, exhibit* (class.) **I.** In gen.: alicui jugula sua pro capite alicujus, *to present, offer*, Cic Att 1, 16, 4· aliquem, Verg A. 12, 479· campos nitentes, id. ib 6, 678: Sidonias opes, id. ib 4, 75: passum capillum, Caes. B G 7, 48: liberos, Suet Aug 34· quo res sapsa loco sese ostentat, Enn ap Fest p 325 Müll. (Ann. v 372 Vahl) — **II.** In partic **A.** *To show off* with vanity or boastfulness, *to display, make a display of, boast of, vaunt*· amorem tibi meum, Cic. Fam. 10, 3, 4 quid me ostentem, *why should I make a display of myself?* id ib 1, 4, 3. et prae se ferre, id. Att 2, 23, 3· memoriae ostentandae causā, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 47· clientelas, Dolabell. ap Cic Fam. 9, 9, 2: triumphos suos, Sall. J 31. 10 eum ipsum aliis, id. ib 49, 4: se in aliis rebus, *to exhibit themselves*, Cic. Cael 28, 67: Ambiorigem ostentant fidei faciundae causa, Caes B G 5, 41 —**B.** *To hold out or up* as an example: desine Tydiden vultuque et murmure nobis Ostentare, Ov M 13, 350 —**C.** *To hold out* for the purpose of offering or giving, *to proffer, promise*. alterā manu fert lapidem, panem ostentat alterā, Plaut Aul 2, 2, 18. agrum, Cic. Agr 2, 28, 78: praemia, Sall. J 66, 1; 89, 1; cf: praemia modo, modo formidinem, id. ib 23, 1· praedam, id. ib 68, 3 — **D.** *To hold out* in a threatening manner, *to threaten, menace*: caedem, servitutem, Cic. Fam 4, 14, 1: periculum capitis, id. Clu 8, 25· minas, Liv. 2, 42.—**E.** *To show* by speech or signs; *to indicate, point out, signify, reveal, disclose*: (largitio) verbis ostentari potest, re verā fieri, nisi exhausto aerario, nullo pacto potest, Cic Agr 2, 4, 18· tibi me istis esse familiarem, id Fam. 9, 6, 2· principem, *to reveal*, Plin. Pan. 4, 7 — With *rel.-clause*: ostentans, quanta eos .. invidia maneret, *showing, declaring*, Suet Caes 14

ostentum, i, *n*, v ostendo *fin*

1. ostentus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from ostendo

2. ostentus, ūs, *m* [ostendo] **I.** In gen., *a showing, exhibiting, display* (not in Cic or Cæs) corpora extra vallum abjecta ostentui, *as a public spectacle*, Tac A. 1, 29 atrocitatis, Gell 20, 1, 48 — **II.** In partic. **A.** *Show, parade, external ap-*

pearance nova jura Cappadociae dedit ostentui magis, quam mansura, Tac. H 1, 78.—**B.** *A sign, proof*: ut Jugurthae scelerum ostentui essem, Sall J 24, 9. also *a pretence*, a sign given to deceive, id ib 46, 6: ut ostentui esset, multum vitalis spiritus egestum, *as a proof that*, Tac. A 15, 64, cf. ostentui clementiae suae, id ib 12, 14 *fin*: ostentui habere, Vulg Heb 6, 11

† **ostes,** ae, m., = ὤστης, *a kind of earthquake*, App de Mundo, p 65, 30

Ostĭa, ae, f., and **Ostĭa,** orum, n. [ostium; cf. Engl mouth in Plymouth, Yarmouth, etc.], *a seaport town in Latium, at the mouth of the Tiber, built by Ancus Marcius*, still called *Ostia*: Ostiam urbem ad exitum Tiberis in mare fluentis Ancus Marcius rex condidisse fertur, Paul. ex Fest p 197 Müll; cf. urbs, quam secundum ostium Tiberis (Ancus Marcius) posuit, ex quo etiam Ostiam id. s. v. Quiritium, p 254 ib; Enn ap Paul ex Fest. s. v. quaeso, p 258 ib (Ann v. 145 Vahl): in ore Tiberis Ostia urbs condita, Liv 1, 33 *fin.*; Cic Rep 2, 3, 5.—Form Ostia, orum, Liv 9, 19, 4; 23, 37, 1.—Hence, **II. Ostiensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Ostia, Ostian* (class.): Ostiensis ager, Cic. Att 12, 23, 3; Liv 8, 12: populus id. 27, 38: quaestor (L. Saturninus), Cic. Sest 17, 39: portus, Plin 9, 6, 5, § 14: provincia, *the duty of one of the quæstors to superintend the aqueducts leading to Rome, and the supplying of Rome with corn*, Cic Mur 8, 18; Suet Claud 24: incommodum, *the capture of the Roman fleet by pirates at Ostia*, Cic. Imp Pomp 12, 33

ostĭārĭum, ii, v. 2. ostiarius, II

1. ostĭārĭus, ii, v. 2. ostiarius, I

2. ostĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ostium], *of* or *belonging to the door*: ancilla, *portress*, Vulg Johan. 18, 17. usu. *subst.*: **I. ostĭārĭus,** ii, m., *a door-keeper, porter* (syn janitor, portitor), Varr R. R. 1, 13; Plin 12, 14, 32, § 64; Vulg 1 Par 9, 22.—By the rich they were, in early times, occasionally chained up, Suet Rhet. 3.—In the Christian church, *a sexton*, Cod Th 1, 3, 6, 16, 2, 27.—**II. ostĭārĭa,** ae, f., *a female door-keeper, portress*, Ambros in Luc. 10, § 75; Vulg 2 Reg 4, 5; id Johan 18, 16.—**III. ostĭārĭum,** ii, n., *a tax upon doors, a door-tax*: columnaria, ostiaria, frumentum, vecturae imperabantur, Caes B C 3, 32 (called exactio ostiorum, Cic. Fam 3, 8, 5)

ostĭātim, *adv.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *from door to door, from house to house* (class.): ostiatim oppidum compilare, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 24, § 53: agere crimen, *to enumerate the several houses where a crime was perpetrated*, id. ib 2, 4, 22, § 48: nec scrutanda singula et velut ostiatim pulsanda, Quint 5, 10, 112.—**II.** Transf., *by particulars* or *details* (post class.): quicumque ostiatim cupit noscere (*wishes to know the particulars*), legat, Vop Carin. 17

Ostĭensis, e, v. Ostia, II

ostīgo, inis, f., in the lang of shepherds, *a kind of eruption* or *scab on lambs, also called* mentigo, Col 7, 5, 21; v. mentigo

ostĭŏlum, i, n. *dim.* [ostium], *a little door* (post Aug.): Col 8, 14, 1: ostiola olitoria, Plin 19, 8, 38, § 125: abscondita, Vulg Dan 14, 20

ostĭum, ii, n. [kindred with Sanscr oshtha, labium; Slav. ŭsta, the same; cf. os] *a door* (class.; cf.: porta, janua, fores valvae). **I.** Lit.: omnia istaec auscultavi ab ostio, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 9: observare, id Mil. 2, 3, 81: rectum ostium, *the front door* (cf. posticum), Plaut Mil. 2, 3, 58: Brix ad loc.: aperire, *to open*, Ter Heaut. 2, 3, 35: operire, *to shut*, id Phorm 5, 3, 33: obserare intus, *to bolt*, id. Eun 4, 6, 25: obdere pessulum ostio, id ib 3, 5, 55: concrepuit ostium a Glycerio, id. And 4, 1, 58: inscribat aliquis arse verse in ostio, Afran ap Fest. p 18 Müll: ostium limenque carceris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: aperto ostio dormire, id Rosc. Am 23, 65: quaerere ab ostio, id. de Or 2, 68, 276: exactio ostiorum, *door tax*, id. Fam 3, 8, 5; v. 2. ostiarius, III: sepulcri, Dig 43, 23, 11.—**II.** Transf., *a mouth, an entrance* of any kind: Acheruntis ostium in nostro agro, Plaut Trin 2, 4, 124: aperto ex ostio Alti Acheruntis, Poet. ap Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: sacra Inferni ostia, Verg G 4, 467; id A. 6, 109: ne in rimis areae grana oblitescant, et ostia aperiant muribus ac formicis, *entrances*, Varr R. R. 1, 51, 1: portūs, Cic Verr 2, 4, 53, § 118: fluminis, *mouth*, id. Phil 2, 11, 26; Liv 24, 40; 44, 6; 44, 45; cf. Rhodani, Caes B C 2, 1: Tiberinaque ad ostia venit, Ov M 15, 728; cf. Verg A 1, 13: Oceani, i e *the Strait of Gibraltar*, Cic Imp Pomp 12, 33; Mel. 3, 9, 3.—Fig.: ego sum ostium ovium, Vulg Johan. 10, 7

† **ostŏcŏpŏs,** i, m., = ὀστοκόπος, *bone racking*, a disease (as if the bones were giving way; post class.), Ser Samm 48, 892; Pelag Vet. 3, 10

Ostōrĭus, i, m., *the name of several Romans*: **I.** Ostorius Sabinus, *a Roman knight*, Tac. A 16, 23; 16, 30: quaestor, id. ib 16, 33.—**II.** P. Ostorius Scapula, *proprætor in Britain*, Tac A 12, 31: bello egregius, id Agr 14.—**III.** M. Ostorius Scapula, *son of Publius*, Tac. A 12, 31; *put to death by Nero*, id ib 16, 15

† **ostrăcĭas,** ae, m., and **ostrăcītis,** idis, f., = ὀστρακίας, ὀστρακῖτις, *a semi gem*, prob. *hornstone* or *chalcedony*, Plin 37, 10, 65, § 177

† **ostrăcītes,** ae, m., = ὀστρακίτης, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin 36, 19, 31, § 139

† **ostrăcītis,** idis, f., = ὀστρακῖτις. **I.** *Hornstone*, v. ostracias.—**II.** *A kind of cadmia*, Plin 34, 10, 22, § 103

† **ostrăcĭum** or **ostrăcēum,** ii, n., = ὀστράκιον, *a mussel, also called* onyx, Plin 32, 10, 46, § 134

† **ostrĕa,** ae, f., and (rarely) **ostrĕum,** i, n., = ὄστρεον, *an oyster, mussel, sea snail* (class.): (α) Form ostrea, Enn Heduph 2 (p 166 Vahl.); Lucil. ap Non 216, 6; Afran, Turp and Varr ib.; Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 8; Cic. Fragm ap Non 216, 14: ostrearum vivaria, Plin 9, 54, 79, § 168.—(β) Form ostreum: luna alit ostrea, Lucil ap Gell. 20, 8, 4; id ap Non 216, 16; Varr ib 20: ostrea Circeis, Miseno oriuntur echini, Hor S 2, 4, 33; Ov F 6, 174; Juv 4, 142.—In *sing*: collect. ostrei testas siccas tundere, Pall 1, 41, 3

ostrĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ostrea], *of* or *belonging to oysters, oyster* (post Aug.): panis, *oyster bread, bread eaten with oysters*, Plin 18, 11, 27, § 105.—**II.** *Subst.*: **ostrĕārĭum,** ii, n., *an oyster bed*, Plin 9, 51, 74, § 160: in Baiano locare, Macr S 2, 11

ostrĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.; qs. covered with oyster shells; hence, transf.], *rough, scabby*: quasi ostreatum tergum ulceribus (i. e. verberibus), Plaut Poen 1, 2, 186

ostrĕōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *abounding in oysters*: Cyzicus ostreosa, Auct. Priap 77; *comp.*, Cat 18, 4

ostrĕum, i, n., v. ostrea.

ostrĭāgo, inis, f., *a plant*, otherwise unknown, App Herb 28

ostrĭcŏlor, oris, *adj.* [ostrum color], *purple colored* (poet.), Sid Carm 5, 18

ostrĭfĕr, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ostrum fero], *containing* or *abounding in oysters* (poet.): Abydos, Verg G 1, 207: Geraestus, Val Fl 1, 456: Chalcedon, Luc 9, 959

ostrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [ostrum], *purple* (ante class. and poet.): supparum, Varr ap Non. 549, 12: ricula, Turp ib.: colores, Prop 4, 12, 7: torus, id. 1, 14, 20: tunica, id. 3, 27, 26

Ostrŏgŏthus, i, or **Ostrŏgŏtha,** ae, m., *an Ostrogoth*: Ostrogothum contionere, Sid. Carm 2, 377; id Ep 8, 9: imperium Ostrogothae vastarent, Jornand. Reb Get. 47; Claud in Eutr 2, 153

† **ostrum,** i, n., = ὄστρεον. **I.** Lit., *the blood of the sea snail, purple* (cf. murex, purpura): ostro Perfusae vestes, Verg A. 5, 111; Vitr 7, 13.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Stuff dyed with purple, a purple dress, purple covering, purple*: textilibus si in picturis ostroque rubenti Jacteris, Lucr 2, 35: stratoque super discumbitur ostro, *on purple covered couches*, Verg A 1, 700: Sarrano dormire ostro, id. G 2, 506: velare umeros ostro, id. A. 7, 814; 4, 134; Prop 4 (5), 3, 51: cenae sine aulaeis et ostro, Hor C 3, 29, 15; id. Ep 1, 10, 26.—**B.** *The brilliancy of purple, purple*, Auct Aetnae, 332.

† **ostrȳa,** ae, and **ostrys,** ȳos, f., = ὀστρυα, ὄστρυς, *a tree with hard wood*, perh. the common *hornbeam*, Plin. 13, 21, 37, § 117

ōsus and **ōsūrus,** a, um, *Part.*, v. odi

† **ŏsȳris,** is, f., = ὄσυρις, *a plant*, prob. *the broom like goose foot* or *summer cypress*, Plin 27, 12, 88, § 111

Ŏtăcĭlĭus, i, m., **Ŏtăcĭlĭa,** ae, f., *the name of a Roman gens*: So, **I.** Otacilius Crassus, *an adherent of Pompey*, Caes. B C 3, 28 sq.—**2.** T. Otacilius, *a proprætor*, Liv 22, 56.—In *fem*: OTACILIA, Inscr Grut. 29, 2; Eckh. D N 7, p 332.—Hence, **II.** OTACILIANA VILLA, *of an Otacilius*, Inscr Marin Fratr Arv p 577

† **ōtăcustes,** ae, m., = ὠτακουστής, *a listener, eavesdropper, spy* (post class.): otacustarum relatio, App de Mundo, p 69, 31

Ŏtho, ōnis, m., = Ὄθων, *a Roman surname*. **I.** L. Roscius Otho, *a knight, a friend of Cicero, and author of the law that the knights should occupy the first fourteen seats in the theatre next to the orchestra*, Cic. Mur 19, 40; cf. Ascon ad Cornel p 79 Orell.—Hence: sic libitum vano, qui nos distinxit, Othoni, Juv 3, 159.—**II.** M. Salvius Otho, *a Roman emperor, whose biography is given by Suetonius*: mollis Otho, Mart. 6, 32, 2; Juv 2, 99.—Hence, **B.** **Ŏthōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the emperor Otho, Othonian*: Othoniani duces, *of the emperor Otho*, Tac. H 2, 24: partes, id ib 2, 33

† **ŏthonna,** ae, f., = ὀθόννα, *a Syrian plant*, Plin 27, 12, 85, § 109

Othreptē, ēs, f., *one of the Amazons*, Hyg Fab 963

Othrȳădes, ae, m., = Ὀθρυάδης, *a male proper name*. **I.** *The son of Othrys, i. e. Panthus*: Panthus Othryades, Verg A 2, 319.—**II.** *A Spartan general, who, in a battle against the Argives, was the sole survivor*, Ov F 2, 665; Val Max 3, 2, 4 *ext*

Othrys, ȳos, m., = Ὄθρυς, *a mountain in Thessaly, now Ierako*: Homolen Othrymque nivalem Linquentes, Verg A 7, 675; cf. Plin 4, 8, 15, § 30: totus, Sen Herc. Oet 1168.—Acc. to the later poets, situated in Thrace, Stat. Th 4, 655; Val Fl 1, 24.—Hence, **Othrȳsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Othrysian*, poet. for *Thracian*: Othrysias pruinas (al. Odrysias), Mart 10, 7, 2: orbis (al. Odrysius), i. e. *Thrace*, id 7, 8, 2

† **ōtĭa,** ae, f., = ὠτίον (little ear), *a kind of mussel*, Plin 32, 11, 53, § 149

ōtĭābundus, a, um, *adj.* [otior], *having* or *enjoying leisure, keeping holiday* (post class.), Sid Ep 4, 18

* **ōtĭŏlum,** i, n. *dim.* [otium], *a little leisure*: otiolum meum, *my little bit of leisure*, Cael ap Cic. Fam 8, 3, 1

ōtĭor, atus, 1, v. *dep.* [id.], *to have* or *enjoy leisure, to be at leisure, to keep holiday* (rare but class.): cum se Syracusas otiandi, non negotiandi causa contulisset, *Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: domesticus otior, *I idle about at home*, Hor S 1, 6, 128

ōtĭōsē, *adv.*, v. otiosus *fin*

ōtĭōsĭtas, atis, f. [otiosus], *leisure, idleness* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: multam malitiam docuit otiositas, Vulg Ecclus. 33, 29.—**II.** Transf., *a writing composed at leisure moments* (post-class.): suas otiositates edere, *the fruits of leisure, poems*, Sid. Ep 2, 10

ōtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [otium], *at leisure, unoccupied, disengaged, unemployed, idle* (class.; cf. feriatus, immunis; opp. negotiosus). **I.** Of persons. **A.** In gen.: nimis otiosum te arbitror hominem esse, Plaut Truc. 1, 2, 34, 40: quamvis etiam maneo otiosus hic, Ter Ad 2, 4, 15: cum essem otiosus domi, Cic. Brut. 3, 10: rebus humanis aliquos otiosos deos praeficere, id. N. D 3, 39, 93.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Without official employment, free from public affairs*: quo in studio hominum quoque ingeniosissimorum otiosissimorumque totas aetates videmus esse contritas, Cic. de Or 1, 51, 219: quem locum nos otiosi convertimus in *an interval of leisure*, id. Div 2, 30, 63: Graeculum se atque otiosum putari maluit, id Sest 51, 110: numquam se minus otiosum esse quam cum otiosus, *that he was never less at leisure than when*

free from official business, Cato ap Cic Off 3, 1, 1 cum a te tua promissa flagitabam, ad urbem te otiosissimum esse arbitrabar, Cic. Fam 3 11, 3 cum otiosus stilum pre henderat, id. Brut 24, 93 —**2.** With respect to participation, *quiet, unconcerned, indifferent, neutral* spectatores otiosi Leuctricae calamitatis, Cic Off 2, 7, 26 quidam enim non modo armatis, sed etiam otiosis minabantur, id. Marcell 6, 18 —**3.** Without excitement, *quiet, passionless, calm, tranquil* etiam istos, quibus odio est otium, quietissimos atque otiosissimos reddam, Cic. Agr 2, 37, 102 vide ut otiosus it, Ter Eun 5, 3, 10, Cic Fam 9, 25, 3 —**4.** Of style, *tedious, dull* (Cicero) lentus est in principiis, longus in narrationibus, otiosus circa excessus, Tac Or 22 —**5.** *That has leisure* for any thing, with *gen* studiorum otiosi, Plin H. N praef § 6 — Hence, **C.** *Subst* **ōtiōsus,** i, *m*, *a private person, one not in official life* et facilior et tutior vita est otiosorum, Cic. Off 1, 21, 70 otioso vero et nihil agenti privato, quando imperium senatus dedit? id Phil. 11, 8, 20 — **2.** *Non combatants, civilians* crudeliter enim otiosis minabantur, Cic. Fam 9, 6, 3 (B and K. otiosissimi) militare nomen grave inter otiosos, Tac. Agr 40 — **II.** Of inanim and abstr things, *at leisure, free, idle, unemployed* otioso in otio animus nescit, quid velit, Enn ap Gell. 19, 10, 12 (Trag v 256 Vahl) ego, cui fuerit ne otium quidem umquam otiosum, Cic Planc 27, 66 pecuniae, *idle, unemployed* (opp occupatus), Plin Ep 10 62, 1 senectus, Cic. Sen. 14, 49 his supplicationum otiosis diebus, id Q. Fr 3, 8, 3 quid quiete otiosius animi, Sen. Ira, 2, 13, 4.—**B.** Transf **1.** *Idle useless, unprofitable, superfluous* (cf ignavus, iners, desidiosus) sententiae, Quint 1, 1, 35 sermo, id 8, 2, 19 otiosissimae occupationes Plin. Ep 9, 6, 4, so, otio sum est persequi singula, Lact 2, 4, 28, cf Min. Fel. 23, 1 —**2.** *Quiet, free* from any thing, with *ab* animo nunc jam otioso esse impero, Ter And. 5, 2, 1 ab animo, id Phorm 2, 2, 26 a metu, Gell 2, 29, 9 quid est animi quiete otiosius, Sen. Ira, 2, 13, 2 —**3.** *With a quiet* or *gentle motion, quiet, gentle* fons vel rivus huc conveniat otiosus *flowing quietly, gently*, Pall 1, 37, 3 — Hence, *adv* **ōtiōsē. A.** Lit, *at leisure, at ease, without occupation* vivere, Cic Off 3, 26, 97 inambulare in foro, Liv 23, 7 *fin* sequi, Plaut Mil 4, 6, 8 ire, id. Ep 5, 1, 21 magnast res quam ego tecum otiose, si otiumst cupio loqui, id. Aul. 4, 10 41 —**B.** Transf **1.** *Calmly, quietly without haste, gently, gradually* ambula ergo cito Sy Immo otiose, Plaut Ps 4 1, 14, cf id Truc 1 2 66 (opp to properare) bene et otiose percoquere, Cato R R 76 *fin* contemplari unumquodque otiose et considerare coepit, Cic Verr 2, 4, 15, § 33 quaerere, id. Fin 4, 13, 22 segniter, otiose, neglegenter, contumaciter omnia agere, Liv 2, 57 —**2.** *Free from fear, quietly, fearlessly* ademptum tibi jam faxo omnem metum, in aurem utramvis otiose ut dormias, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 100

† **ōtis,** ĭdis *f*, = ὠτίς, *a species of bustard* Plin 10, 22, 29 § 57, 30, 14, 45, § 131

ōtium, ĭi, *n* **I.** In gen., *leisure, vacant time, freedom from business* (class, opp negotium, cf immunitas, vacatio) otio qui nescit uti plus negoti habet Quam, etc Enn. ap Gell. 19, 10, 12 (Trag v 252 Vahl.) fecero, quamquam haut otium est, Plaut Poen 4, 2, 36 tantumne ab re tuast oti tibi? Ter Heaut 1, 1, 23 clarorum virorum atque magnorum non minus otii quam negotii rationem exstare oportere, Cato ap Cic. Planc. 27, 66 in otio de negotiis cogitare, Cic Off 3, 1, 1 otium inertissimum et desidiosissimum id Agr 2, 33, 91 —**II.** In partic **A.** *Ease, inactivity, idle life* (cf ignavia, desidia, inertia) vitam in otio agere, Ter Ad. 5 4, 9 hebescere et languescere in otio, Cic Ac 2, 2, 4 propter desidiam in otio vivere, id Agr 2, 37, 103 otio tabescere, id Att 2, 14, 1 languere otio, id. N D 1, 4, 7 otium segne trahere, Tac H. 4, 70 magna otia caeli, Juv 6 394 otium sine litteris mors est, Sen. Ep 82, 2 ducere otia segnia Ov P 1, 5, 44 exercere otia molli cura, Sil 15, 707 —**B.** *Leisure, time* for any thing, esp for literary occupation otium moderatum at que honestum, Cic Brut 2, 8 ad scribendum, id. Or 1, 1, 3 otium consumere in historia scribendā, id. de Or 2, 13, 57 otium litteratum, id. Tusc 5, 36, 105 Tusculani requies atque otium, id. de Or 1, 52, 224 studiosum, Plin. Ep 1, 22, 11 abundare otio et studio, Cic de Or 1, 6, 22 otium rei si sit, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 165 otium habere ad potandum, Ter Phorm 5, 5, 3 auscultandi, *time to hear*, id Ad. 3, 65 horum libros delectationi causa, cum est otium, legere soleo, *when I have time*, Cic de Or 2, 14, 59 si modo tibi est otium, *if you have time*, id. Part Or 1, 1 otium studio suppeditare, *to devote time to study*, Auct Her 1, 1, 1 cum in otium venerimus, Cic Att 1, 7 me alebat Parthenope studiis florentem ignobilis oti, i e *unwarlike, peaceful leisure*, Verg G 4, 564.—**2.** *The fruit of leisure* otia nostra, i e *my poems*, Ov Tr 2, 224.—**C.** *Rest, repose, quiet, peace* (opp bellum), Ter Ad prol 20 pax, tranquillitas, otium, Cic Agr 2, 37, 102 mollia peragebant otia, *enjoyed calm repose*, Ov M 1, 100 multitudo insolens belli diuturnitate otii, Caes B C 2, 36 res ad otium deducere, id. ib 1, 5 valde me ad otium pacemque converto, Cic Q Fr 3, 5, 5 ex maximo bello tantum otium toti insulae conciliavit, Nep Tim 3, 2 studia per otium concelebrata, *in times of peace*, Cic. Inv 1, 3, 4 ab hoste otium fuit, Liv 3, 32 ab seditionibus urbanis, id. 3, 35 otium bello (rogare), Hor C 2, 16, 5, 4, 15, 18 quies agris et otium et tranquillitas, Sen Q N 1, 2, 8 operis otium, Plin 11, 10, 10, § 25 —**D.** Adverb **1.** *Abl* otio, *at leisure, leisurely* quam libet iambe otio, Phaedr 1, 24, 6 —**2.** Per otium, *at leisure* spolia legere, Liv 27, 2

† **ōtŏpēta,** ae, *m*, = ὠτοπέτης, *long ear* (pure Lat auritus) poet for *hare*, Petr 35

† **1. ōtus,** i, *m*, = ὦτος or ὠτός, *a kind of owl, the horned owl*, Plin 10 23, 33, § 66

2. Ōtus (also **Ōtos, Ōthos,** and **Oetus**), i, *m*, *the name of a giant* immanis Otos, Verg Cul 233, cf Hyg Fab 28

Oufens and **Oufentīnus,** a, um, v Uf

ŏvālis, e, *adj* [ovo], *of* or *belonging to an ovation* (post class) ovalis corona murtea est ea utebantur imperatores qui ovantes urbem introibant, Gell. 5, 6, 20, cf Fest p 195 Müll.

ŏvanter, *adv*, v ovo *fin*

‡ **ōvārius,** ii, *m* [ovum], *an egg keeper* (who took charge of the new laid eggs), Inscr Collect Ferrar Opusc 9, p 179

ŏvātĭo, onis, *f* [ovo], *an ovation*, i e *a lesser triumph*, in which the general, after an easy, bloodless victory, or after a victory over slaves, made his public entrance into the city, not in a chariot, as in the greater triumph, but simply on horseback or on foot The token of a bloodless victory was a wreath of myrtle around his brows, cf. Fest p 195 Müll, Gell. 5, 6, 20, Plin. 15, 29, 38, § 125 fuit de servis ovatione contentus, Flor 3, 19, 8

1. ŏvātus, a, um, *Part*, from ovo

2. ōvātus, a, um, *adj* [ovum] **I.** *Egg shaped, ovate* (post-Aug) alis ovata species, Plin 15, 21, 23, § 85, App M 10, p 254 med —**II.** *Having ovate spots* lapis Numidicus, Plin 35, 1, 1, § 3

3. ŏvātus, ūs, *m* [ovo] *a shouting, rejoicing* (poet), Val Fl 6, 187

ŏvĕcŭla, v ovicula

ŏviārius (collat form ‡**ŏviārĭcus:** conductoribus gregum oviaricorum, Inscr Momms 4916) a, um, *adj* [ovis], *of* or *belonging to sheep, sheep* (post-Aug) pecus (al oviaricum), Col 7, 6, 1 —**II.** *Subst* **ŏviārĭa,** ae, *f*, *a flock of sheep*, Varr R R 2 praef § 6

ovicerda, ae, *f*, v opicerda.

* **ōvĭco,** 1, *v a* [ovum] *to mix with the white of an egg* Plin Val 1, 17

ŏvĭcŭla (**ŏvĕ-**) ae, *f dim* [ovis], *a little sheep* (post class) ovicula, Aug Doctr Chr 3, 21 ovecula Tert Pall 3 —Q Fabius Max. Cunctator Ovicula dictus est a morum clementia, Aur Vict Vir Ill 43

Ovĭdĭus, ii, *m*, *Ovid, the name of a Roman* gens.—So esp P Ovidius Naso, *a celebrated Latin poet*, Quint 10, 1, 88, Sen. Ep 79, 5, Ov Tr 2, 119 —*A contemporary of Martial*, Mart 7, 44, 1, 7, 45, 6

ŏvīle, is, *n* [ovis] **I.** *A sheepfold* (syn. caula) **A.** Lit non lupus insidias explorat ovilia circum, Verg G 3, 537, id. A. 9, 59, Ov Tr 4 1, 79 —**2.** *A fold for goats* alius in ovilibus haedi, Ov M 13, 828 —**B.** Fig, *the church* or *fold of Christ*, Vulg Johan 10, 1, 16 — **II.** Ovile, *an enclosed space in the* Campus Martius, *where the Romans voted at their comitia*, Liv 26, 22, Juv 6, 528 —*Plur*, Luc. 2, 197, cf Serv Verg E 1, 34.

ŏvīlĭo, onis, *m* [ovis], *a shepherd* (post class for opilio) pastores oviliones, Dig 33, 7, 26

ŏvīlis, e, *adj* [id.], *of* or *for sheep, sheep* (ante and post class) stercus, Cato, R R 39, 1 stabulatio, App M 4, p 145, 13 grex, Dig 7, 8, 12, § 2 al — Hence, *subst* ovile, q v

ŏvillīnus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *belonging to sheep* (post class) lac, *sheep's milk*, Theod. Prisc de Diaeta, 3 caro, *mutton*, id ib 6

ŏvillus, a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *belonging to sheep, sheep* (class) caseus, Cato, R R 76, 2 grex, Liv 22, 10 pecus, Varr R R 2, 2, 6, Col 7, 2, 6 lac, Plin 28, 9 33, § 124

Ŏvīnĭus, ii, *m* [id.], *a Roman surname* nomina multa habemus ab utroque pecore, a minore Porcius, Ovinius, Caprilius, Varr R R. 2, 1, 10

ŏvīnus, a, um, *adj* [id] *of* or *belonging to sheep, sheep's* (post class) cauda, Ser Samm 14, 254.

ōvĭpărus, a, um, *adj* [ovum pario], *that lays eggs, oviparous* (post-class) vivipari et ovipari ita enim appello, quae Graeci ζωοτοκα, και ὠοτοκα, App Mag p 298, 24 fetus, Fulg Myth 1, 12, Aus Idyll 10, 132

ŏvis, is (*acc* ovim, Plaut Merc 3, 1, 26, al ovem, *abl* ovi, acc. to Varr L L 8, § 66 Müll), *f* (*m*, Varr ap Non. 216, 23 ovis mas, Varr L L 5, 98, cf ovis semimas, Ov F 1, 588, cf Fest p 195 Müll.) [kindr with Sanscr avi, ovis, Lith awis, Slav ovjza, Gr ὄϊς, cf also Goth avistr, ovile] *a sheep* (class) **I.** Lit oves scabrae, glabrae, Plaut Trin 2, 4, 140 cum fervit maxime, tam placidum quasi ovem reddo, Ter Ad 4, 1, 18, Cic N D 2, 63, 158 multae dictione ovium et boum, id. Rep 2, 9, 16 ovis bona Plaut Bacch 5, 2, 11 aurata, Ov H 6, 2 infirmae, Hor Epod. 2, 10 lanigera, Verg A 3, 660 Milesiae, Col 7, 2, 3 nigra, Verg G 4, 546 pinguis, id. E 6, 5 placida, Ov M 13, 927 custos ovium, Verg G 1, 17 magistri ovium, id E 2, 33 tondere oves, Hor Ep 2, 10 — Prov ovem lupo committere, *to appoint the wolf shepherd*, Ter Eun. 5, 1, 16, cf O praeclarum custodem ovium, ut ajunt, lupum, Cic. Phil 3, 11, 27 — **II.** Transf **A.** Poet, *wool* et niveam Tyrio murice tingit ovem, Tib 2, 4, 28 — **B.** *Sheep*, for *simpleton, ninny, fool*, Plaut Bacch 5, 2, 3, q v 15

Ŏvĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens — Hence, **I. Ŏvĭus,** Cic. Att 16, 1, 5 — **II. Ŏvĭa,** *wife of L Lollius*, Cic Att 12, 21, 4, 12, 24, 1, 13, 22, 4.

ŏvo, ātum (*first pers pres indic* and *perf* forms not in use ovet, Stat Sil 4, 1, 8 ovaret, id. Th 1, 153 ovandi, Suet Claud 1, Gell. 5, 6 ovaturus, Sol 45), 1, *v defect n* [cf Sanscr root u avate, to roar, Gr αὔω, αὐϝω, to shout] *to exult, rejoice* **I.** In gen (mostly poet) ovantes Horatium accipiunt, Liv 1, 25 laetus ovat nunc laude virum, Val Fl 4 342 — Of inanim subjects currus ovantes, Prop 3, 7 (4, 8), 53 ovat Africus, *rages*, Val Fl 2, 506 —**II.** In partic, *to celebrate* or *keep an ovation to triumph in an ovation* (v ovatio, freq and class) ovantem in Capitolium ascendere, Cic de Or 2 47, 195 ovans urbem ingrederetur, Liv 5, 31 ovans triumphavit, *made his triumphal entry on foot*, Vell 2, 96, 3, Suet Tib 9 ovatum aurum, *brought in in triumph, taken as spoil*, Pers 2, 55 — Hence, *P a* **ŏvans,** antis, *exulting, joyful, triumphant* socii comitentur ovantes, Verg G 1, 346, cf. ovantes gutture corvi, i e *singing, uttering exultant cries*, id ib 1, 423, id. A 3, 189, 4, 543 — Transf, of things prosequar et currus utroque ab litore ovantes, Prop 3, 9 (4, 8) 53 lyra Stat S 1, 2, 249 patria, Juv 8, 28 — Hence,

ŏvanter, *adv., exultingly* (post-class.): ovanter accurrit, Tert. adv. Val. 28.

ōvum, i, *n.* [ᾠόν, i. e. ΩFON]. **I.** Lit., *an egg:* ovum parere, *to lay*, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 57; Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 8: edere, Col. 8, 3, 4: ponere, Ov. M. 8, 258: efferre, Verg. G. 1, 379: eniti, Col. 8, 11, 8 sq.: facere, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 17: pullos ex ovis excuderunt, *to hatch*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130 B. and K. (al. excluserunt): incubare ova, *to sit on, brood on, hatch*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 8; 12; for which: incubare ovis, Col. 8, 11, 14: supponere ova, id. 8, 6, 1: an pulli rostellis ova percuderint ... nam saepe propter crassitudinem putaminum erumpere non queunt, Col. 8, 5, 14: quatenus in pullos animalis vertier ova cernimus alituum, Lucr. 2, 927.—Also of *the spawn* of fish, etc.: etsi pisces, ova cum genuerunt relinquunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 129: testudines autem et crocodilos dicunt ... obruere ova, id. ib. 2, 52, 129: saepius et tectis penetralibus extulit ova ... formica, Verg. G. 1, 380; Plin. 10, 52, 74, § 145: ovi putamen, *an eggshell*, Col. 8, 5, 14: cortex ovi, Ser. Samm. 28, 531.—The Romans usually began their meals with eggs and ended them with fruit; hence, integram famem ad ovum affero, *until the egg*, i. e. *the beginning of the meal*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 1; and: ab ovo Usque ad mala citaret, Io Bacche! i. e. *from the beginning to the end*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 6.—Acc. to the myth, Leda became pregnant by Jupiter, who visited her in the shape of a swan; she laid two eggs, one by Jupiter, and the other by Tyndarus; from the former of which were born Pollux and Helen, and from the latter Castor and Clytaemnestra; hence, nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo, Hor. A. P. 147: Castor gaudet equis, ovo prognatus eodem Pugnis, *from the same egg*, i. e. *of the same parentage*, id. S. 2, 1, 26.—In the circus seven wooden eggs were set up, one of which was removed at the completion of each circuit; hence, non modo ovum illud sublatum est, quod, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 2: ova ad notas curriculis numerandis, Liv. 41, 27, 6.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *An egg-shell* (as a measure), *an egg-shellful*, Plin. 22, 25, 67, § 137.—**B.** *An egg-shape, oval shape, oval*, Calp. Ecl. 7, 34.

† **oxălis,** idis, *f.*, = ὀξαλίς, *a sort of sorrel, garden sorrel*, Plin. 20, 21, 85, § 231.

oxalmē, ēs, *f.*, = ὀξάλμη, *a pickle* or *sauce made of vinegar and brine*, Plin. 23, 2, 29, § 61 (al. oxyalme).

Oxartes, is, *m.*, *a Persian, the father of Roxana, the wife of Alexander the Great*, Curt. 10, 3, 11.

Oxathres, is, *m.*, *brother of the Persian king* Darius Codomannus, Curt. 3, 11, 8.

oximē, v. ociter, under ocior.

Oximum, i, *n.*, *a city in Italy, also called* Auximum, Liv. 41, 21.

Oxiones, um (*acc.* -as), *m.*, *a people in Sarmatia*, Tac. G. 46, 6.

Oxos or **-us,** i, *m.*, = Ὦξος, *the Oxus, a river in Asia, which rises on the borders of Hyrcania and Sogdiana, and flows into the Caspian Sea*, now *the Amu* or *Jihon*, Mel. 3, 5, 6; Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 48; Curt. 7, 4, 5.

Oxus, i, v. Oxos.

† **oxўbăphus,** i, *m.*, = ὀξύβαφον, lit. *a vinegar-cup* (pure Lat. acetabulum); hence, *a liquid measure containing fifteen drachms* (post-class.), Rhem. Fan. Ponder. 75; cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 26.

† **oxўcĕdros,** i, *f.*, = ὀξύκεδρος, *a species of cedar with pointed leaves*, Plin. 13, 5, 10, § 52.

† **oxў-cōmĭna,** ōrum, *n. plur.*, *pickled olives* (al. oxycominia), Petr. 66.

† **oxўgăla,** ae, *f.*, = ὀξύγαλα, τό (sour milk), *the thick part of curdled milk, curds*, Col. 12, 8.—Acc. to the Gr., as a *neutr.*, Plin. 28, 9, 35, § 134.

† **oxўgărum,** i, *n.*, = ὀξύγαρον, *a sauce of vinegar and garum*, Mart. 3, 50, 4.

† **oxўlăpăthum,** i, *n.*, = ὀξυλάπαθον, *a kind of sorrel, sharp pointed dock*, Plin. 20, 21, 85, § 231.

† **oxўmĕli,** itis, and **oxўmel,** mellis, *n.*, = ὀξύμελι, *vinegar-honey, a mixture of vinegar and honey, oxymel*, Plin. 23, 2, 29, § 60.—Also written oxymelli: brassica ex aceto oxymelli et sale sparsā (al. oxymelle, al. oxymela), Cato, R. R. 157; Col. 12, 58, 3.

† **oxўmōrus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὀξύμωρος, *acutely silly:* oxymora verba, *expressions which at first sight appear absurd, but which contain a concealed point;* so especially of such apparently contradictory assertions as: cum tacent clamant, etc. (Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 21), Pseudo-Ascon. ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1.

† **oxўmyrsĭnē,** ēs, *f.*, = ὀξυμυρσίνη, *the plant prickly-myrtle, butcher's-broom* (pure Lat. ruscus), Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 27.

† **oxўpaedĕrōtĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὀξυπαιδερώτινος, *opal-colored:* vestes, Vop. Aur. 46.

† **oxўpŏrus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὀξύπορος, *that passes quickly through, penetrating;* of food, *easily digested;* of medicine, *that operates quickly:* moretum, Col. 12, 56; Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 65; 20, 23, 96, § 256; 24, 8, 36, § 55; Stat. S. 4, 9, 36.

* **Oxyrrhŏē** or **Oxўraē,** ēs, *f.*, = Ὀξυρρόη, *one of Actæon's hounds*, Hyg. Fab. 181.

† **oxys,** ўos, *m.*, = ὀξύς (sharp). **I.** *Common wood-sorrel*, Plin. 27, 12, 89, § 112.—**II.** *A kind of sharp rush*, Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 112.

† **oxўsacchărum,** i, *n.*, = ὀξυσάκχαρον, *vinegar-sugar, a drink made of vinegar and sugar*, Constant. Afer. 7, 1.

† **oxyschoenos,** i, *m.*, = ὀξύσχοινος, *a kind of rush*, Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 112.

† **oxўtŏnon,** i, *n.*, = ὀξύτονον, *wild poppy*, App. Herb. 53.

† **oxўtrĭphyllon,** i, *n.*, = ὀξυτρίφυλλον, *sharp-leaved trefoil*, Plin. 21, 9, 30, § 54.

oxyzōmus, a, um, *adj.*, = ὀξύζωμος, *seasoned with sour sauce* (post-class.): pullus, Apic. 6, 9.

† **ozaena,** ae, *f.*, = ὄζαινα. **I.** *A kind of polypus:* ozaena, dicta a gravi capitis odore, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 89.—**II.** *A polypus in the nose:* narium ozaenae, Plin. 25, 13, 104, § 165.

† **ozaenitis,** idis, *f.*, = ὀζαινῖτις, *bastard nard*, Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 42.

ozaenōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ozaena, II.], *affected with a polypus* of the nose (late Lat.): loca, Pelag. Vet. 16.

Ozogardana, ae, *f.*, *a city of Mesopotamia*, Amm. 24, 2, 3.

Ozŏmĕnē, ēs, *f.*, *the wife of Thaumas and mother of the Harpies*, Hyg. Fab. 14.

ozўmum, i, *n.*, v. ocinum.

P.

P, p, the fifteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, the character for which is derived from the ancient form of the Greek Π (P or Γ), as is shown by inscriptions and coins, which exhibit the *P* in these forms.

The *P*-sound, like the *K*- and *T*-sounds, was not aspirated in the ancient language; whence the spelling TRIVMPE for triumphe, in the Song of the Arval Brothers.

As an initial, *P* combines, in pure Latin words, only with the consonants *l* and *r;* the combinations *pn, ps,* and *pt* belong to words borrowed from the Greek, with the sole exception of the pron. suffix *pte.*—Hence it often disappears before *t;* as TOLOMEA, Inscr. Fabr. 9, 438.—It has also been dropped before *l* in the words lanx, Gr. πλάξ; latus, Gr. πλατύς; later, Gr. πλίνθος, linter, Gr. πλυντήρ, and others (Corss. Ausspr. 1, 114).—As a medial, its combination with *s* and *t* was so acceptable to the Latins that *ps* and *pt* are often put for *bs* and *bt;* so, OPSIDESQVE and OPTENVI in the Epitaphs of the Scipios; and so, too, in later inscrr.: APSENS, APSENTI, SVPSIGNARE, etc., and in MSS.—A final *p* occurs only in the apocopated volup.

For the very frequent interchange of *p* and *b*, see under B.—*P* is put for *v* in opilio for ovilio, from ovis.—An instance of its commutation with palatals appears in lupus and λύκος, and perhaps also spolium and σκῦλον, spuma and O. H. G. scum, Germ. Schaum, as, on the other hand, equus and ἵππος, palumba and columba, jecur and ἧπαρ; cf., also, the letter Q.—Its commutation with a lingual is shown in pavo and ταώς, and perh. also in hospes and hostis.—*P* is assimilated to a following *f* in officina for opificina, and is altogether elided by syncope in Oscus for Opscus.—It is euphonically inserted between *ms* and *mt:* sumpsi, sumptum, hiemps for hiems; cf.: exemplum, templum, and late Lat. dampnum.—It is suppressed in amnis for ap-nis from apa = aqua.

As an abbreviation, *P* denotes most frequently the prænomen Publius, but also stands for parte, pater, pedes, pia, pondo, populus, posuerunt, publicus, etc. P. C. stands for patres conscripti, patronus civitatis or coloniae, ponendum curavit, potestate censoriā, etc. P. M. pontifex maximus, patronus municipii, posuit merito P. P. pater patriae, praepositus, primi pilus, pro parte. P. R. populus Romanus. P. S. pecunia sua.

Pa pro parte (leg. patre) et po pro potissimum positum est in Saliari carmine, Fest. p. 205 Müll.

pābillus, i, *m. dim.* [pabo], *a small wheelbarrow* (late Lat.), Lampr. Elag. 29.

‡ **pābo,** ōnis, *m.*, *a one-wheeled vehicle, a wheelbarrow:* pabo vehiculum unius rotae, Gloss. Isid.

pābŭlāris, e, *adj.* [pabulum], *of* or *fit for fodder:* vicia, Col. 2, 14, 1; Pall. 1, 6, 14; Plin. 18, 16, 41, § 142.

‡ **pābŭlārius,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to fodder* or *pasture:* PABVLARIORVM COLLEGIVM, perh. *the farmers of the public pastures*, Inscr. Don. cl. 9, n. 3 and 20.

pābŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [pabulor], *pasture.* **I.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 3, 16; Col. 7, 9 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., in milit. language, *a collecting of fodder, a foraging:* omnes nostras pabulationes frumentationesque observabat, Caes. B. G. 7, 16; 1, 15: premi pabulatione, id. B. C. 1, 78: pabulatione intercludi, id. B. G. 7, 44; Hirt. B. G. 8, 7; 11.

pābŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A fodderer, a herdsman;* only according to the gloss: pabulator pastor, qui bubus pabula praebet, Isid. Gloss.—**II.** In milit. lang., *a forager*, Caes. B. C. 1, 55; id. B. G. 5, 17; Hirt. B. G. 8, 11; Liv. 27, 43; 29, 2.

pābŭlātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [pabulator], *of* or *for fodder:* corbis, Col. 6, 3, 5; 11, 2, 99.

pābŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [pabulum]. **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** *To eat fodder, to feed, graze* (syn. pascor). capella placide et lente pabulatur, Col. 7, 6, 9; 8, 15, 6: pabulantia jumenta, Front. p. 2203 P.—**B.** *To seek fodder, seek for food;* hence, in gen., *to seek a subsistence;* of fishermen: ad mare huc prodimus pabulatum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 6.—**2.** In partic., in milit. lang., *to forage:* angustius pabulantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 29; 1, 40; Liv. 6, 30: cum Caesar pabulandi causā tres legiones misisset, Caes. B. G. 5, 17: pabulantes nostros profligant, Tac. A. 12, 38 *fin.*—* **II.** *Act.*, *to nourish, manure:* fimo pabulandae sunt oleae, Col 5, 9, 13.

pābŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *abounding in fodder* (late Lat.): insula, Sol. 22, 2.

pābŭlum, i, *n.* [from the root pa, whence also pa-sco], *food, nourishment.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Of men (only poet.): dura mundi, Lucr. 5, 944: dira (of the human food of Polyphemus), Val. Fl. 4, 105; Stat. Th. 12, 566.—**B.** Of animals, *food, fodder* (very freq. and class.): bubus pabulum parare, Cato, R. R. 54, 1: pabulo pecoris student (Numidae), Sall. J. 90, 1: secare pabulum, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: supportare, id. B. C. 3, 58: consumere, id. B. G. 7, 18: conquirere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10: comparare, Nep. Eum. 8: hirundo Pabula parva legens, Verg. A. 12, 475: pabula decerpere, Ov. M. 13, 943: pabula carpsit ovis, id. F. 4, 750; id. P. 1, 2, 122: praebere feris, Lucr. 4, 685; 5, 991: pabula laeta, id. 2, 364; 875: luna feras ducit ad pabula, Petr. 100: viciam conserere in pabulum, Col. 11, 2, 71: cervi noctu procedunt ad pabula, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 117: sublus serpentes in pabulo sunt, id. 11, 53, 115, § 279: ager frugum pabulique laetus, i. e. *food for men and beasts*, Sall. H. 2, 91 Dietsch; id. J. 90, 1.—**II.** Trop., *food, nourishment, sustenance* (class.): Acheruntis pabulum, *food for Acheron* (said of one who deserves to die), Plaut. Cas 2, 1, 11: piscibus in alto credo praebibent pabulum, id. Rud. 2, 6, 29: amoris, Lucr. 4, 1063: est

enim animorum ingeniorumque naturale quoddam quasi pabulum consideratio contemplatioque naturae, Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 127: studii atque doctrinae, id. Sen. 14, 49: dederatque gravi nova pabula morbo, Ov. M. 8, 876.—Of *manure:* pabula fesso praebere novali, Col. 10, 84; 2, 5, 1.—Of *nourishment for the mind:* quasi pabula quaedam animo ad sublimiora scandendi conquirens, Amm. 14, 5, 6.

pac-, v. pag-.

pācālis, e, *adj.* [pax], *of* or *belonging to peace, peaceful* (poet.): olea, Ov. M. 6, 101: laurus, *peaceful, that betokens peace*, id. ib. 15, 591: flammae, *on the altar of the goddess of peace*, id. F. 1, 719.

pācātē, *adv.*, v. 2. paco, *P. a. fin.*

pācātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. paco], *a peace-making, pacification, peace*, Front. Strat. praef.

pācātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a peace-maker, pacificator, subjugator* (post-Aug.): gentium, Sen. Ben. 5, 15, 6: terrarum, id. ib. 1, 13, 3: orbis, id. Herc. Oet. 1990: terrae Iberae, Sil. 16, 246: Nemeae, id. 2, 483: Rheni, Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 13: orbis, Num. ap. Eckh. D. N. 7, p. 190.

pācātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pacator], *peace-promoting, pacific* (post-class.): judicium, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29.

Pācātŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pacata], *a female proper name*, Hier. Ep. 128, n. 4.

pācātum, i, *n.*, v. pacatus, under 2. paco.

pācātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 2. paco.

Paccĭus, ii, *m.*, *a poet mentioned by* Juvenal, 7, 12.

Pācensis, e, *adj.* [Pax Julia]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the city of* Pax Julia (in Lusitania), the modern *Beja;* hence, **Pācenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of that city*, Inscr. Grut. 199, 4.—**II.** Pacensis colonia, *the city of* Forum Julii, the mod. *Frejus*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 35.—**III.** *The colony of* Deultum, *in Thrace*, the mod. *Derkon*, Num. ap. Mionnet. Descr. des Medaill. 1, p. 383.

Păchȳnum, i, *n.*, and **Păchȳnus** (**-os**), i (Păchȳnus, Avien. Perieg. 645; Prisc. Perieg. 482), *m.* and *f.*, = Πάχυνος, *the south-eastern promontory of Sicily, looking towards Greece*, now *Capo Passaro:* ipsius promuntorium Pelorus vocatur vergens in Italiam, Pachynum in Graeciam, Lilybaeum in Africam, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 87: classis Pachynum appulsa, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 87; Liv. 25, 27: metas lustrare Pachyni, Verg. A. 3, 429; 7, 289: obversa Pachynos ad austros, Ov. M. 13, 725; *voc.* Pachyne, id. ib. 5, 351.

Pācīda, v. Pagidas, II.

Pācīdĭānus, i, *m.*, *a famous gladiator, whose combat with Æserninus, the Samnite, mentioned by Lucilius, became proverbial*, Lucil. ap. Non. 393, 30; Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 6, 17; id. Tusc 4, 21, 48; id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 2; Hor. S. 2, 7, 97 (al. Placidianus).

pācĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [pax-fero], *peace-bringing, that makes* or *announces peace, peaceful, pacific* (poet. and post-class.): sermo, Luc. 3, 305: oliva, Verg. A. 8, 116: laurus, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 133; of the same: virga, Val. Fl. 4, 139.—A frequent epithet of the gods; of Mercury: Cyllenius, Ov. M. 14, 291; so Inscr. Orell. 1411; of Jupiter, Inscr. Gud. 7, 7; of Mars, Inscr. Orell. 1353; of Apollo, Inscr. Grut. 38, 7; of Hercules, ib. 49, 1; 1013, 4; of Minerva, Inscr. Rein. cl. 1, 228; of Genius (perh. of Mercury), Inscr. Orell. 1412: Christus, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 21.

‡ **pācĭfĕro**, āre [id.], *to keep peace:* pacifero, εἰρήνην ἄγω, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pācĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pacifico], *a peace-making, pacification* (class.): spes pacificationis, Cic. Att. 7, 8, 4: opem et gratiam alicujus ad pacificationem quaerere, id. ib. 9, 11, 2; id. Fam. 10, 27, 2: ubi ista pacificatio perpetrari nequivit, Gell. 7, 3, 3.

pācĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a peace-maker, pacificator* (class.; cf.: pacator): Allobrogum, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 2: Servius pacificator, id. ib. 15, 7, 1; Liv. 27, 30, 4; Quint. 11, 3, 119: Karthaginiensium, Just. 18, 2, 4.

* **pācĭfĭcātōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [pacificator], *peace-making, pacificatory:* legatio, Cic. Phil. 12, 1, 3.

pācĭfĭcē, *adv.*, v. pacificus *fin.*

pācĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (ante- and post-class.; also, **pācĭfĭcor**, ātus, *v. dep.;* v. in the foll., and cf. Prisc. p. 799 P.) [pax-facio], *to make* or *conclude a peace* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: quo Metellus initio, Jugurthā pacificante, praesidium imposuerat, *at the beginning of Jugurtha's negotiations for peace*, Sall. J. 66, 2: legati pacificatum venerunt, Liv. 5, 23; cf. id. 7, 40; Vulg. Col. 1, 20.—(β) As a deponent: pacificari cum altero statuit, Just. 6, 1, 2: pacificatus cum Carthaginiensibus, id. 23, 1, 1: set satine tecum pacificatus sum, Antipho? *have I quite made my peace with you?* i. e. *are you entirely reconciled?* Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 14.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to pacify, appease* (poet.): caelestes pacificasset, Cat. 68, 75: divos, Sil. 15, 423: mentem suam, *to soothe, quiet*, Sen. Agam. 224: aures Pieriis modis, Claud. in Ruf. 2, praef. 20.

pācĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *peace-making, pacific, peaceable* (class.): persona, * Cic. Att. 8, 12, 4: secures, *the axes in the fasces of the lictors*, Luc. 7, 63: Janus, Mart. 8, 66.—*Plur. as subst.:* beati pacifici, Vulg. Matt. 5, 9.—Esp.: victimae pacificae, *peace-offerings*, Vulg. Exod. 29, 28: hostiae, id. ib. 32, 6.—As *subst.:* **pācĭfĭca**, ōrum, *n.*, *peace-offerings:* obtulit pacifica, Vulg. 2 Reg. 6, 17 et saep.—Hence, *adv.:* **pācĭfĭcē**, *pacifically, peaceably* (post-class.): consulere, Cypr. Ep. 41; Vulg. Gen. 26, 31.

‡ **păcĭo**, ōnis, *f.*, *a contract, covenant* (ante-class. for pactio): pacionem antiqui dicebant, quam nunc pactionem dicimus: unde et pacisci adhuc et paco in usu remanet, Fest. p. 250 Müll. (perh. too, ap. Fest. s. v. nuptias, p. 170, instead of ratio we should read pacio, acc. to the conject. of Dac. on the preced. passage).

păcisco, ĕre, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [collat. form of *dep.* paciscor, q. v.], *to agree, contract, bargain, covenant* (class. only in *perf. part. pass.*): id quoque paciscunt, Naev. ap. Non. 474, 17: paciscit, obsides ut reddant, id. ib. 18.—Hence, **pactus**, a, um, in *pass.* signif., *agreed upon, settled, determined, covenanted, stipulated* (class.). **A.** In gen.: pactum pretium, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107: pacta praemia, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 2: dies, id. Cat. 1, 9, 24: merces, Hor. C. 3, 3, 22: foedus, Cic. Sest. 14, 33: cum hoste pactae induciae, id. Off. 1, 10, 33.—In the *abl. absol.:* quidam pacto inter se ut victorem res sequeretur, ferro decreverunt, *by agreement*, Liv. 28, 21, 5; Sil. 14, 97.—**B.** In partic., *betrothed:* haec tibi pacta'st Callicli filia, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 59: cujus filio pacta est Artavasdis filia, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 2: alii pacta puella, Tac. A. 1, 55: Turnus, cui pacta Lavinia fuerat, Liv. 1, 2: conjux, Verg. A. 10, 722.—Hence, as *subst.* **1. pacta**, ae, *f.*, *a betrothed woman:* gremiis abducere pactas, Verg. A. 10, 79: pacta ejus, Menelai filia, Vell. 1, 1, 3; Juv. 6, 200.—**2. pactus**, i, *m.*, *a betrothed husband, a man engaged* or *promised in marriage:* proles Amissum didicere patrem, Marpissaque pactum, Stat. Th. 3, 172.—**3. pactum**, i, *n.*, *an agreement, covenant, contract, stipulation, compact, pact* (cf.: conventio, pactio, obligatio): pactum est, quod inter aliquos convenit, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 68; cf. Auct. Her. 2, 13, 20: pacta et promissa semperne servanda sint, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 92: mansit in condicione atque pacto, id. Verr. 1, 6, 16: pacti et conventi formula, id. Caecin. 18, 51; cf.: ex pacto et convento, id. Att. 6, 3, 1: pacta conventaque, Sen. Ben. 3, 15, 1: stare pacto, Liv. 9, 11: pactum violans, Vulg. Mal. 2, 10 et saep.—Hence (eccl. Lat.), *the covenant of God:* dereliquerunt pactum Domini, Vulg. Deut. 29, 25; id. 3 Reg. 11, 11; id. 2 Par. 6, 14.—Poet.: sacrum, i. e. *a marriage-contract*, Val. Fl. 8, 401; cf. Juv. 6, 25.—(β) Transf., in gen., *abl.* pacto (like ratione and modo), *manner, way, means* (class.): percontat Aeneas, quo pacto Troiam urbem liquerit, Naev. Bell. Pun. 2, 1: si non fecero ei male aliquo pacto, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 27; id. Am. prol. 137: nescio quo pacto semper hoc fit, *how*, Cic. Mur. 21, 43; id. Quint. 17: non tacebo umquam alio pacto, nisi, etc., Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 46: aliquo pacto verba his dabo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 13: quoquo pacto tacito est opus, id. Ad. 3, 2, 44: si nullo alio pacto, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 71: alio pacto docere, Cic. Inv. 1, 21, 30: fieri nullo pacto potest, ut, etc., id. Fin. 1, 8, 27; Ter. And. 1, 5, 12: servi mei si me isto pacto metuerent, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 10; 1, 8, 13: hoc pacto, Verg. G. 2, 248.

păciscor, pactus, 3, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* (*act.* collat. form, v. supra) [1. paco], *to make a bargain, contract,* or *agreement* with any one; *to covenant, agree, stipulate, bargain, contract* respecting any thing (cf.: transigo, stipulor, pango). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (α) *Neutr.:* pacisci cum illo paululā pecuniā potes, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 24; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 36; Ov. M. 4, 702: paciscitur magnā mercede cum Celtiberorum principibus, ut, etc., Liv. 25, 33; cf.: pacti sunt inter se, ut die statutā, Just. 1, 10, 4; 16, 4, 7; 38, 3, 5; cf. esp. id. 3, 6, 10: votis pacisci, Ne Cypriae Tyriaeque merces Addant avaro divitias mari (= votis transigere cum dis), Hor. C. 3, 29, 59: de mercedibus, Suet. Gram. 7.—(β) *Act.:* quae pacisci modo scis, set quod pacta's, non scis solvere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 89: argentum, id. ib. arg. 1, 9: quam (provinciam) sibi pactus erat, Cic. Sest. 25, 55: rem, Auct. Her. 2, 13, 20: pecuniam cum aliquo, Auct. B. Alex. 55: omnibus proscriptis, reditum salutemque pactus est, Vell. 2, 77, 2: ab aliquo vitam, Sall. J. 26, 1; so, pactus in singulos (homines) minas decem a tyranno, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 99: cum Xerxe nuptias filiae, Just. 2, 15, 14.—With *object-clause:* Leucippo fieri pactus uterque gener, Ov. F. 5, 702: dimitti (eum) pactus, si, etc., Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 18.—In *part. fut. pass.:* ut firma fierent paciscenda, Amm. 31, 12, 13.—**B.** In partic., of a marriage-contract, *to betroth* a woman (syn.: despondeo, spondeo): ex quā pactus esset vir domo, in matrimonium duceret, Liv. 4, 4, 10: Etutam pacto fratri eum invidisse, id. 44, 30, 4.—**II.** Trop., *to barter, hazard, stake* (poet.): vitam pro laude, Verg. A. 5, 230: letum pro laude, id. ib. 12, 49: aevum pro luce, Stat. Th. 1, 317.

‡ **1. păco**, ĕre, prim. of paciscor and pango, *to make* or *come to an agreement, to agree together* respecting any thing: NI CVM EO PACIT TALIO ESTO, Lex XII. Tab.; cf. Dirks, Uebers. p. 516 sq.

2. pāco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [pax], *to bring into a state of peace and quietness, to make peaceful, to quiet, pacify, subdue, soothe* (class.; cf.: pacifico, placo). **I.** Lit.: pacare Amanum, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 8: omnem Galliam, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: qui nuper pacati erant, id. B. G. 1, 16: civitates, id. ib. 7, 65: Hispanias, id. B. C. 1, 85: bimarem Isthmon, Ov. M. 7, 405: regiones, Hirt. B. Alex. 26: Asiam, Just. 38, 7, 2: Erymanthi nemora, Verg. A. 6, 803: MARE A PRAEDONIBVS, Monum. Ancyr. *fin.* ap. Grut. 233; Ov. F. 2, 18.—**II.** Transf., of things as objects: incultae pacantur vomere silvae, *are subdued, tilled*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 45: et pacare metu silvas, Manil. 4, 182: saltus remotos pacabat cornu, Stat. Th. 4, 250: incertos animi aestus, *to quiet*, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 225; cf. feras, *to tame*, Aus. Epigr. 1, 19: dolorem, id. Idyll. 6, 100.—Hence, **pācātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *pacified, quieted, peaceful, quiet, calm, tranquil, undisturbed* (opp. hostilis; class.). **A.** Lit.: pacatae tranquillaeque civitates, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 30: in provinciā pacatissimā, id. Lig. 2, 4: pacatissima et quietissima pars, Caes. B. G. 5, 24: nec hospitale quicquam pacatumve, Liv. 21, 20: pacato agmine transire, id. 40, 47: pacati status aëris, Lucr. 3, 292: pacata posse omnia mente tueri, Lucr. 5, 1203: mare, Hor. C. 4, 5, 19: vultus, Ov. F. 1, 3: pacatus mitisque adsis, id. M. 431: coloni, Manil. 4, 141.—As *subst.:* **pācātum**, i, *n.*, *a friendly country:* vagi milites in pacato, Liv. 8, 34: ex pacatis praedas agere, i. e. *from countries at peace with Rome*, Sall. J. 32, 3: qui medius inter pacata et hostilia fuit, Danubius et Rhenus, Sen. Q. N. 6, 7, 1.—**B.** Trop.: oratio pacatior, Cic. Brut. 31, 121: cujus ne pacatam quidem nequitiam quisquam ferre posset, id. Phil. 5, 9, 24.—And in the *neutr.* as *subst.:* nec diu in pacato mansit gens, *on friendly terms*, Liv. 23, 27, 9.—Hence, *adv.:* **pācātē**, *peaceably, quietly* (post-Aug.).—*Comp.:* pacatius ad reliqua secessimus, Petr. 10; Aug. Ep. 111.—*Sup.:* pacatissime et commodissime, Aug. Soliloq. 2, 7.

Pacōnĭus, i, *m*, *the name of a Roman gens* So M Paconius, Cic Mil 27, 74, an other M Paconius, Suet Tib 61, Tac A 3, 66

Păcŏrus, i, *m* **I.** *A son of Orodes, king of Parthia, the conqueror of Crassus, he was afterwards conquered by Ventidius Bassus, the legate of Antony*, Cic. Att 5, 18, 1, id. Fam 15, 1, 2, Just 42, 4 6, 16 —**II.** Pacorus II, *a king of the Parthians in the time of Domitian*, Plin. Ep 10, 16, 2, Mart 9, 36, 3 —**III.** *A Roman surname*, Inscr Grut 39, 4, 102, 1

pacta, ae, *f*, v pactus, under paciscо *fin* 1

* **pactĭcĭus** or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj* [paciscor] *agreed upon, stipulated*, Gell 1, 25, 8

* **pactĭlis**, e, *adj* [pango], *plaited together, wreathed* corona, Plin 21, 3, 8, § 11 (opp sutilis)

pactĭo, ōnis, *f* [paciscor] **I.** In gen, *an agreeing, covenanting, an agreement, covenant, contract, bargain, pact* (syn. pactum) est autem pactio duorum plurium ve in idem placitum et consensum Dig 2, 14, 1 in pactionibus faciendis legem spectare, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 12 pactionem facere de aliqua re, id Rosc Com 12, 34, and 14, 40 nefarias cum multis pactiones conflare, id Har Resp 20, 42 pactionem cum aliquo facere, ut, etc, id Att 4, 18, 2 condiciones pactionesque bellicas perturbare perjurio, id. Off 3, 29, 108, id Caecin 18, 51 arma per pactionem tradere, Liv 9, 11 summa fide in pactione manere, Nep Ag 2 4 talibus pactionibus pacem facere, *conditions*, id Dion 5 interposita pactione Just 7, 6, 4, 22 2, 3 pactionem de republica facere, id 35, 1, 4 collegam suum Antonium pactione provinciae perpulerat, ne, etc, *by making over to him his province according to agreement*, Sall C 26, 4 pactionem nuptialem facere, Liv 4 4 praemiorum *a promise*, Cic post Red in Sen 13 31 —**II.** In partic **A.** *An agreement compact, between the farmers general and the inhabitants of a province* pactiones cum aliquo conficere, Cic. Fam 13, 65, 1, id Att. 5, 13, 1 —**B.** *A corrupt bargaining, an underhand agreement* or *compact* nonnullos pactionis suspicionem non vitasse, Cic Verr 2, 1, 7, § 17 Aulum spe pactionis perpulit uti, etc, Sall J 38, 2, cf id. C 26, 4 —**C.** *A truce* aut pax aut pactio, Flor 4, 12 24.—**D.** Pactio verborum, *a form of words* ex pactione verborum, quibus jusjurandum comprehenditur, *on account of the form of oath*, Cic Rosc Com 16, 46, cf deos cum pactionibus adorare et formulis Arn 7 *med* —**E.** *A marriage contract* hic eam rem volt, scio, mecum adire ad pactionem (=mecum pacisci), Plaut Aul 2, 2, 25

pactĭtĭus, a, um, v pacticius

‡ **pactĭuncŭla**, ae, *f dim* [pactio] *an agreement* pactio, pactiuncula, Not. Tir

Pactōlus, i, *m*, = Πακτωλός, *a river in Lydia which was said to bring down golden sands*, the mod *Sarabat*, Verg A. 10, 142, Plin 5, 29, 30, § 110, Hyg Fab 191, Ov M 11, 142 Pactolus aureas undas agens Varr ap Non 243 20 —Prov, of wealth tibique Pactolus fluat, Hor Epod 15 20, cf Prop 1, 14, 11, Juv 14, 299 — Hence, **II. Pactōlis**, idis *f adj*, *of or belonging to the Pactolus* nymphae Pactolides Ov M 6, 16

* **pactor**, ōris, *m* [paciscor] *one who makes a contract, a contractor, negotiator* societatis pactores, Cic Verr 2 5, 21, § 55

pactum, i, *n*, v paciscо *fin*.

Pactŭmējus, i, *m*, *a supposititious son of Canidia*, Hor Epod 17, 50

1. pactus, a, um, *Part.* and *P a*, from paciscо

2. pactus, a, um, *Part*, from pango

3. pactus, i, *m*, v paciscо *fin*

Pactўē, ēs, and **Pactўa**, ae, *f*, = Πακτύη, *a town of Thrace* now *Doghan Arslan*, Nep Alc 7, 4, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 48

Pācŭvius (Pācŭus) i, *m*, *the name of a Roman gens* So esp Pacuvius, *a celebrated Roman poet, a native of Brundisium, nephew of Ennius and contemporary of P Scipio Africanus*, Cic. Opt Gen Or 1 1, id Brut. 64, 229, id. Fin 1, 2, 4, id Or 11 36, Hor Ep. 2, 1, 56, Quint 10 1 97 He is also said to have distinguished himself as a painter, Plin. 35, 4, 7, § 19 —Sync. form Pacui discipulus dicor, porro is fuit Enni, Ennius' musarum, Varr ap Non 88 4, Plin 35, 4, 7, § 19 Jan —Hence, **II. Pācŭvĭānus**, a, um, *adj*, *Pacuvian* physicus, Cic Div 1, 57, 131 testudo, *described by Pacuvius*, Tert Pall 3 ex quibus est Pacuvianum illud nam si qui, etc, *that Pacuvian verse*, Gell 14, 1, 34

Pădaei, ōrum, *m*, *a people of farther India at the mouth of the Indus* Acc to Herodotus (3, 99) they were cannibals — *Sing collect* vicinus Phoebo tenet arva Padaeus, Tib 15, 1, 145

Pădanēus, a, um, v Padus, A

Pădānus, a, um, v Padus, B

† † **pădi**, ōrum, *m* [Gallic], *pitch pines*, Plin 3, 16, 20, § 117

Pădus, i, *m*, *the Po, the principal river of Italy*, Liv 5, 33, 10, Mel 2, 4, 4 sq, Plin 3, 16, 20, § 117 sive Padi ripis, Verg A 9, 680 populiferque Padus, Ov Am 2, 17, 32 —Hence, **A. Pădānēus**, a, um, *adj*, *of or on the Po* silvae, Sol 33 —**B. Pădānus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Po* silvae Sol 20 culices, Sid Ep 1, 8

Pădūsa, ae, *f*, *a canal running from the Po to Ravenna*, now the *canal of St Alberti* piscosove amne Padusae, Verg A 11, 457, cf Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 119

Paean, ānis, *m*, = Παιάν **I.** *An appellation of Apollo, as the healing deity* signum Paeanis, Cic Verr 2, 4, 57, § 127 Paeana voca, Ov M 14, 720, Juv 6, 172, cf Fest p 222 Mull, Macr S 1, 17 — **II.** Transf **A.** *A religious hymn*, orig in honor of Apollo, but also transf to other deities, *a festive hymn, hymn of triumph* or *praise, a pæan* conclamant socii laetum paeana secuti, Verg A 10, 738, id ib 6, 657 Herculeum paeana canunt, Stat Th 4, 157 paeanem citare, Cic de Or 1 59, 251 —As a simple exclamation, like hymenaee dicite io Paean, et io bis dicite Paean, *shout huzza!* Ov A A 2, 1 —**B.** *The prevailing foot in the versification of such hymns, consisting of one long syllable and three short ones*, Cic Or 64, 215 and 218 (commonly written paeon, q v)

Paeānītis, idis, *f*, and **paeānītes**, acc em or en, *m*, *a precious stone*, now unknown Plin 37, 10, 66, § 180 —Form in tes, Sol 9, 22, Prisc Perieg 440, Isid Orig 14, 4, 13

Paeantĭădes, Paeantĭus, Paeas, v Poeant

paeantis, idis, *m.*, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Sol 9, Isid Orig 14, 4

paedăgōga, ae, *f* [paedagogus], *a governess*, Hier Ep 128, n 4

paedăgōgātus, ūs, *m* [id] *education, instruction* (post class), Tert adv Val 13

paedăgōgĭānus, a, um, *adj* [paedagogium] *of* or *belonging to the* paedagogium (post class.) puer, Amm 26, 6, 15, 29, 3, 3 qui ministeriales et paedagogiani exsistunt, *reared to serve at court*, Cod Th 8, 7, 5

† **paedăgōgĭum**, ii, *n*, = παιδαγωγεῖον, *the place where boys of servile birth intended for pages were educated, the pages' hall* (not ante Aug) Plin Ep 7, 27, 13 — **II.** Transf **A.** In gen, *the boys in a* paedagogium paedagogium pretiosa veste succingitur, Sen Vit Beat 17, 2, id Ep 123 7 —**B.** In partic., *boys reared for vice* ingenuae conditionis paedagogia, Suet Ner 28, cf Plin 33, 12, 54 § 152

paedăgogo, āre, *v a* [paedagogus], *to educate, instruct* (ante and post class) depulsum mamma paedagogandum accipit, Pac. ap Fest s. v repotia p 281 Mull, Fulg Planc Contin Virg *fin*

† **paedăgōgus**, i, *m*, = παιδαγωγός, lit. *a slave who took the children to school and had the charge of them at home, a governor, preceptor, pedagogue* (cf praeceptor) **I.** Lit non paedagogum jam me, sed Ludum vocat, Plaut. Bacch 1 2, 31 nutrices et paedagogi Cic Lael 20, 74 tamquam quicquam aliud sit sapiens quam humani generis paedagogus, Sen Ep 89, 11 de paedagogis hoc amplius ut aut sint eruditi plane aut se non esse eruditos sciant, Quint. 1, 1, 8, cf id. 1, 1, 11, 1, 2, 10, 25, 1, 3, 15, 6, 1, 41 et saep —Terence jestingly gives the name paedagogus to a young man who accompanied his sweetheart to and from school, Ter Phorm 1, 2, 94 —(β) *Adj* lex paedagoga, Paul Nol Carm 21, 681 (cf lex paedagogus, Vulg Gal 3, 24) —**II.** Transf **A.** In gen, *a leader, guide*, Suet Galb 14 unicuique nostrum paedagogum dari deum inferioris notae, Sen Ep 110, 1, cf id ib 50, 2, Col 1, 1, 13 —**B.** *A pedant* hic dux, hic ille est paedagogus, Plaut Ps 1, 5, 32, cf Suet Ner 37

† **paedĕros**, ōtis, *m*, = παιδέρως **I.** *A precious stone* **A.** *An opal*, Plin 37, 6, 22 § 84 —**B.** *An amethyst*, Plin 37, 9, 40, § 123 —**II.** *A plant, a kind of bear's foot*, Plin 22, 22, 34, § 76

Paedīa, ae, *f*, = παιδεία (personified), *a doctrine, learning*, Mart. Cap 7, 728, cf id 6, 578

paedīcātor, ōris, *m* [1 paedico], *one given to unnatural vice*, Licin Calv ap Suet Caes 49

1. paedīco (pēdīco, Auct Priap 68), are, *v a* [παιδικός], *to practise unnatural vice* **I.** Lit amores Cat 21, 4 puerum, Mart 11, 94, 6 —Of various forms of unnatural lewdness, Mart 11, 104, 17, id 7, 67, 1 —**II.** Transf, of the tunic, Mart 11, 99, 2

2. paedīco, onis, *m* [1 paedico], *one who practises unnatural vice*, Mart 6, 33, 1, 12, 86, 1

paedīdus, a, um, *adj* [paedor], *nasty, filthy, stinking* paedidos sordidos significant atque obsoletos tractum vocabulum a Graeco, quia παῖδες, i e pueri, talis sint aetatis, ut nesciant a sordibus abstinere, Paul ex Fest p 222 Mull senex, Lucil ap Non 166, 13 (al perditus, al arthriticus) paedidissimi servi, Petr 34, 5

paedor, ōris, *m* [root pu, Sanscr pûje, to be rotten, stink, Gr πύθομαι, πύον, cf pus, puter, etc] *nastiness, filth* (syn illuvies, sordes) **I.** Lit barba paedore horrida Poet ap Cic Tusc 3, 12, 26 membra horrida paedore, Lucr 6, 126, *plur*, Cic Tusc 3, 26, 62 exuere paedorem, Tac A 6 44 longus in carcere paedor, Luc 2, 72, Sen Agam 991 —**II.** Transf, *a stink, stench* (post class) sine paedore, Aug Civ Dei, 14, 24

paegnĭārĭus, a, um, *adj* [paegnium], *of* or *belonging to play* Thus the name paegniarii was given to gladiators who fought only in jest, Suet Calig 26 APRILIS PAEGNIAR, Inscr Orell 2566

Paegnĭum, ii, *n*, = Παίγνιον (plaything), *a Roman slave name*, Plaut Pers 5, 1, 20

paelex (pēlex, and, only in inscriptions, **pellex**), icis, *f* [akin to Sanscr pallavaka, girl, Gr παλλακίς, concubine] *a kept mistress, concubine* of a married man **I.** Lit. antiqui proprie eam pelicem nominabant, quae uxorem habenti nubebat Cui generi mulierum etiam poena constituta est a Numa Pompilio hac lege paelex aram Junonis ne tangito, etc, Paul ex Fest p 222 Müll, cf Gell 4 3, 3 libro Memorialium Masurius scribit pelicem apud antiquos eam habitam, quae, cum uxor non esset, cum aliquo tamen vivebat eamque nunc vero nomine amicam paulo honestiore concubinam appellari, Dig 50, 16, 144, Plaut Cist 1, 1 39, id Merc 4, 1, 24 et saep —With *gen of the wronged wife* filiae paelex Cic. Clu 70, 199, id Or 30, 108 tune eris et matris paelex et adultera patris? Ov M 10, 347 illa Jovis magni paelex, metuenda sorori Id H 14, 95 fugit (Medea) ulta paelicem, Magni Creontis filiam, Hor Epod 5, 63 horrida, Juv 2, 57 — Poet, of the cows, as rivals of Pasiphae, who had become enamoured of a bull, Ov A A 1, 321 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A kept mistress, concubine*, in gen (post class) virginem constupratam servo suo paelicem dederat Curt 10 1, 5 Artaxerxi regi Persarum ex paelicibus centum et quindecim filii fuere Just 10, 1, 1, cf Granius Flaccus scribit, pelicem quosdam vocare eam, quae uxoris loco sine nuptiis in domo sit, Dig 50 16 144 —**B.** *A male prostitute* (post class) Paul ex Fest p 222 Müll Dolabella cum (Caesarem) pelicem reginae (appellavit), as the favorite of King Nicomedes, Suet Caes 49; in apposition, pelices ministri, Mart 12, 97, 3 —* **C.** Comically,

a substitute: quoties pelex culcita facta mea est (sc. matellae), Mart. 14, 119, 2.

Paeligni, v. Peligni.

paeminōsus, a, um, *adj.* In econom. lang., *full of chinks, uneven, rough:* area, Varr. R. R. 1, 51 (cited Non. 163, 14).

paene (less correctly **pēne**), *adv.* [etym. dub.], *nearly, almost, as I may say* (class.): fores paene effregisti, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 4; id. Am. 4, 2, 6; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 26; id. Truc. 2, 6, 37: aliquem paene perdere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 10: paene amicus, Cic. Fam. 1, 4, 1: paene communis, id. ib. 15, 1, 1: Brutum non minus amo, quam tu: paene dixi quam te, id. Att. 5, 20, 6; id. Rosc. Com. 6, 16: non solum in omnibus civitatibus, sed paene etiam in singulis domibus, factiones sunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 10: quam paene furvae regna Proserpinae ... vidimus, Hor. C. 2, 13, 21: paene manu, quod amo, tanta est vicinia, tango: Saepe sed, heu! lacrimas hoc mihi paene movet, Ov. H. 18, 179.—Rarely with *subj.:* nisi nostri equites acutius vidissent, paene concedente adversario superasset, Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 1: legiones duas paene delessent, ni, etc., Amm. 16, 2, 10.—Paene sometimes follows the word it qualifies: omnibus par paene laus tribuitur, Cic. de Or. 3, 7, 28: totidem paene reperiantur genera, id. ib. 3, 9, 34: cuncta paene, id. ib. 3, 32, 127; 3, 55, 209: divini paene est viri, id. Rep. 1, 29, 45; 2, 20, 35; id. Div. 1, 1, 2; id. Leg. 2, 2, 4: et crescere paene opus, Liv. 31, 1, 5; 3, 53, 7; 9, 7, 1; 4, 27, 11: nudā paene cathedrā, Juv. 1, 65.—*Sup.:* ita mea consilia perturbat paenissume (penissime), *utterly, completely,* Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 127: me paenissume perdidit, id. Aul. 3, 4, 7: paenissime os alicui sublinere, id. ib. 4, 6, 2; App. M. 8, p. 203; id. Mag. p. 336, 25; cf. Prisc. p. 608 and 1008 P.

paeninsŭla (**pēn-**), ae, *f.* [paene-insula], *a peninsula,* Liv. 26, 42; Cat. 31, 1; Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 95.

paenĭtendus, paenĭtens, v. paeniteo *fin.*

paenĭtentĭa, ae, *f.* [paeniteo], *repentance, penitence* (not in Cic.; cf. Aus. Ep. 12, 10).—*Absol.:* celerem paenitentiam sequi, Liv. 31, 32: nec poenā commilitonum exterriti, nec paenitentiā conversi, Tac. A. 1, 45: fidelissimus est ad honesta ex paenitentiā transitus, Sen. Q. N. 3, praef. 3.—*Plur.:* serae dant poenas turpes paenitentiae, Phaedr. 1, 13, 2.—With *gen.:* coepti, Quint. 12, 5, 3: dicti, id. 9, 2, 60: gestae rei, Plin. 17, 12, 19, § 94; 10, 23, 33, § 67: paenitentiam agere, *to repent:* eo usque processum est, ut non paeniturum pro non acturo paenitentiam dixerit (Sallustius), Quint. 9, 3, 12: ejus (facinoris), Curt. 8, 6, 23; Plin. Ep. 7, 10, 3; Sen. Suas. 6, 11; 7, 10; Vulg. Matt. 3, 2 al.

paenĭtentĭālis, is, *m.* (sc. presbyter) [paenitentia], *a priest appointed to hear the confession of penitents; a confessor,* Inscr. Murat. 419, 2; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 35.

paenĭtĕo (less correctly **poen-**), ui, no *sup.*, ēre, 2, *v. a.* and *impers.* [root in poena, q. v.; Gr. ποινή]. **I.** *Pers.* **A.** *Act., to cause to repent, to displease* (ante-class. and late Lat.): et me quidem haec conditio nunc non paenitet, *causes me no regret,* Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 50: quod male emptum est semper paenitet, Cat. ap. Plin. 18, 5, 6, § 26: paenitemini et credite Evangelio, *repent,* Vulg. Marc. 1, 15; id. Act. 3, 19.—**B.** *Neutr., to repent, be sorry:* momenta certaminum assuefaciebant militem minus jam tandem aut virtutis aut fortunae paenitere suae, Liv. 22, 12, 10: etiam nunc paenitere suā sponte Aequos quam pati hostilia malle, id. 3, 2, 4: Athenienses primi paenitere coeperunt, Just. 11, 3, 3: paenituit populus, Vulg. Eccl. 48, 16: non vult paenitere, id. Apoc. 2, 21.—Esp., in *part. pres.:* Lepidus paenitens consili, Sall. H. 1, 49 Dietsch: paenitens facti, Suet. Vit. 15; cf. id. Claud. 43 *init.*; cf. II. A. ε and ι infra.—**II.** *Impers.* **A.** *It repents* one, etc., i. e. *I, you,* etc., *repent; I,* etc., *repent, am sorry, grieve, rue,* etc. (α) *Aliquem alicujus rei:* non paenitere me consilii de tuā mansione, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 8: quem ... in eam diem vitae non paenituerat, Just. 13, 1, 5: neque te, neque quenquam arbitror tuae paeniturum laudis, App. ap. Non. 158, 5: galeatum sero duelli paenitet, Juv. 1, 170.—(β) *Alicujus rei* alone: bonae mentis paenituisset, Sen. Q. N. 4, praef. 7: paenitebatque modo consilii, modo paenitentiae ipsius, Curt. 10, 7, 12.—(γ) *Aliquem* alone: si eos quidem non paeniteret, Cic. Fam. 9, 5, 2.—(δ) With *acc. of person,* foll. by *inf.:* efficiunt ut me non didicisse minus paeniteat, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 77.—(ε) With *neutr. pron.* as *subj.* (cf. I. B. supra; Zumpt, Gr. § 442, explains the *pron.* in these passages as *acc.*, but v. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 876): sapientis est nihil, quod paenitere possit, facere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81: sequitur ut nihil paeniteat, id. ib. 5, 18, 53: quaeri oportet utrum id facinus sit, quod paenitere fuerit necesse, id. Inv. 2, 13, 43.—(ζ) Foll. by *rel. adverb. clause:* etsi solet eum, cum aliquid fecit, paenitere, Cic. Att. 8, 5, 1.—(η) With *quod:* valde ego ipsi, quod de suā sententiā decesserit, paenitendum puto, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 6: paenitet quod non ab adultero coepi, Quint. Decl. 335.—(θ) With *dat. of agent:* consilii nostri ... nobis paenitendum, Cic. Fam. 9, 5, 2.—(ι) *Absol.:* tanta vis fuit paenitendi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 79: corrigere errorem paenitendo, id. Fragm. ap. Lact. 6, 24: Sallustius usque eo processit, ut non paeniturum pro non acturo paenitentiam dixerit, Quint. 9, 3, 12: paenitet et torqueor, Ov. P. 1, 2, 60; Prud. Cath. 2, 26.—**B.** *It discontents* or *displeases one,* i. e. *one is vexed, angry, offended, dissatisfied* (class.; cf. taedet). (α) *Aliquem alicujus rei:* ut me imperii nostri paeniteret, Cic. Rep. 6, 16, 16: num hujusce te gloriae paenitebat? id. Phil. 1, 13, 33; cf. id. Rep. 3, 35, 47: num igitur, si ad centesimum annum vixisset, senectutis suae eum paeniteret? id. Sen. 6, 19: paenitere se virium suarum, Liv. 8, 23: paenituit multos vanae sterilisque cathedrae, Juv. 7, 203.—(β) With *quod* and *subj.:* se paenitere, quod animum tuum offenderit, Cic. Att. 11, 13, 2.—**C.** *It concerns, is a care to, makes anxious, dissatisfies;* and with negative, *it is enough, satisfies* (mostly ante-class.): an paenitet te, quanto hic fuerit usui? *are you not satisfied?* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 71: paenitetne te, quot ancillas alam? id. Truc. 2, 6, 52: duas dabo, una si parum'st; et si duarum paenitebit, addentur duae, *are not enough, not satisfactory,* id. Stich. 4, 1, 34: an paenitebat flagitii te auctore quod fecisset Adulescens? *was it not enough?* Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 12; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 20; id. Phorm. 1, 3, 20: an paenitet vos, quod salvum atque incolumem exercitum traduxerim? Caes. B. C. 2, 32: quod a senatu quanti fiam minime me paenitet, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 2; cf.: tam diu velle debebis (discere), quoad te quantum proficias non paenitebit, id. Off. 1, 1, 2.—Hence, **A. paenĭtens,** entis, *P. a., repenting, repentant, penitent.* (α) *Absol.:* optimus est portus paenitenti mutatio consilii, Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 7.—(β) With *gen.:* Lepidum paenitentem consilii, Sall. ap. Charis. p. 224 P.—(γ) With *de:* signa paenitentis de matrimonio dederat, Suet. Claud. 43.—Hence, *adv.:* **paenĭtenter,** *with regret, repentantly* (late Lat.): auguria paenitenter omissa, Min. Fel. Oct. 26.—**B. paenĭtendus,** a, um, *to be repented of, blamable, objectionable* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **1.** Affirmatively: itaque hic ager sive exercetur, seu cessat, colono est paenitendus, Col. 3, 2: paenitendae rei recordatio, Sen. Brev. Vit. 10, 2.—**2.** With a negative: sub haud paenitendo magistro, Liv. 1, 35, 5; 25, 6, 10; 40, 6, 3: dicta non paenitenda, Gell. 1, 3, 2: gens Flavia reipublicae non paenitenda, Suet. Vesp. 1.

paenĭtĕor, ēri [collat. form of paeniteo], *to repent,* Vulg. Marc. 1, 15; id. Act. 3, 19.

paenĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [paeniteo], *repentance* (ante- and post-class. for paenitentia), Pac. ap. Non. 152, 30; 169, 25; Sid. Ep. 6, 9; Hier. Ep. 84; Ambros. Laps. Virg. 8, 33.

1. paenŭla (**pēn-**), ae, *f., a woollen outer garment covering the whole body, a kind of cloak* or *mantle, worn on journeys, and also in the city in rainy weather* (cf.: laena, lacerna): paenulam in caput induce, ne te noscat, Pompon. ap. Non. 537, 8; so Lucil. ib.: paenulā irretitus, Cic. Mil. 20, 54: incolumi Rhodos ... facit quod Paenula solstitio, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 18; Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 190: non quaerenda est homini, qui habet virtutem, paenula in imbri, Varr. ap. Non. 537, 12: et multo stillaret paenula nimbo, Juv. 5, 79; cf. Varr. ap. Non. l. l.: paenulis intra Urbem frigoris causā ut senes uterentur, permisit ... matronas tamen intra Urbem paenulis uti vetuit, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 27; Vulg. 2 Tim. 4, 13.—In later times also worn by orators, Tac. Or. 39.—Prov.: paenulam alicui scindere, i. e. *to press one strongly to stay* (opp.: vix paenulam alicui attingere), Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4.—**II.** Transf., *a covering, cover, envelope, protection,* Varr. ap. Non. 448, 27: libertas paenulast tergo tuo, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 75 Lorenz: ne paenula desit olivis, Mart. 13, 1, 1: supra catinum paenula, ut infundibulum inversum, est attemperata, Vitr. 10, 12.

2. Paenŭla, ae, *m., a Roman surname,* Liv. 25, 19, 9.

paenŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [paenula], *a maker of mantles* or *mantillas, pænula-maker:* consequitur paenularium, Novat. ap. Non. 148, 33 (acc. to Non., paenularium is a *neutr.*, having the sense of theca et vagina paenula, *a receptacle in which the pænula is kept*): CN. COSSVTIVS PAENVLARIVS, Inscr. Grut. 646, 5.

paenŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *wearing the pænula,* Cic. Mil. 10, 28; 20, 54; Sen. Ben. 3, 28, 4; Mart. 2, 57; Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

paenŭlĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of the pænula, pænulean,* Lampr. Diadum. 2.

paenultĭmus (**pēn-**), a, um, *adj.* [paene-ultimus], *the last but one* (post-class. for proximus a postremo, Cic. Or. 64, 217): paenultima meta November, Aus. Ecl. Quotae Cal. Sint Mens. 12.—**II.** *Subst.:* **paenultĭma,** ae, *f.* (sc. syllaba), *the penultimate syllable, the penult:* paenultimam circumflectere, Gell. 4, 7, 2.

paenūrĭa, ae, *f.*, v. penuria.

† **paeon,** ōnis (**paean,** ānis, Cic. Or. 64, 215 v. h. v.), *m.*, = παιών, *a metrical foot of four syllables, three short and one long* (and which, acc. to the position of the long syllable, is called primus, secundus, tertius, quartus), Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 183; Quint. 9, 4, 47; 87; 110; Diom. p. 477 P.; Don. p. 1739 ib.; Mar. Vict. p. 1957.

Paeŏnes, um, *m.*, = Παίονες, *a people of Macedonia, in that part of it afterwards called Emathia, the Pæonians,* Ov. P. 2, 2, 77; id. M. 5, 313.—*Sing.:* **Paeŏn,** ŏnis, *m.*, = Παίων, *a Pæonian,* Liv. 42, 51, 6.—Hence, **A. Paeŏnĭa,** ae, *f.*, = Παιονία, *the country of the Pæonians, Emathia,* Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 33; Liv. 40, 3.—**B. Paeŏnis,** idis, *f., a female Pæonian:* Paeonis Euippe mater fuit, Ov. M. 5, 303.—**C. Paeŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Παιόνιος, *of* or *belonging to Pæonia, Pæonian:* gentes, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35.

† **1. paeōnĭa,** ae, *f.*, = παιωνία, *the peony,* so named after its discoverer, Pæon, Plin. 25, 4, 10, § 29.

2. Paeŏnĭa, ae, v. Paeones, A.

paeōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [paeon], *of* or *belonging to the foot pæon, pæonic:* metrum, Diom. p. 506 P.

Paeŏnis, idis, v. Paeones, B.

1. Paeŏnĭus, a, um, v. Paeones, C.

2. Paeōnĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = Παιώνιος, *of* or *belonging to the god of medicine* (Παιών), *healing, medicinal* (poet.): herbae, Verg. A. 7, 769: ope Paeoniā, Ov. M. 15, 535: fontes, Sil. 14, 27: unda, Claud. Apon. 67: cura, id. B. Get. 121.

Paestum, i, *n., a city of Lucania, formerly called* Posidonia, *celebrated for its twice-blowing roses,* now *Pesti:* biferique rosaria Paesti, Verg. G. 4, 119; cf. Ov. M. 15, 708; Prop. 5, 5, 61: oppidum Paestum Graecis Posidonia appellatum, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 71.—Hence, **II. Paestānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Pæstum, Pæstan:* sinus, Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1: rosae, Ov. P. 2, 4, 28.—In *plur.:* **Paestāni,** ōrum, *m., the Pæstans,* Liv. 37, 10.

* **paetŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [paetus], *having a slight cast in the eye, slightly blink-eyed:* redeo ad deos: ecquos si non tam strabones, at paetulos esse arbitramur? Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80; cf. paetus.

1. paetus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.], *having leering eyes, with a cast in the eyes, blinking* or *winking with the eyes, blink-eyed;* esp. as an epithet of Venus, *prettily leering, with a pretty cast in her eyes, pret-*

tily blinking paetus, μυωψ τοῖς ὄμμασιν, Gloss Philox uni animalium homini de pravantur oculi unde Strabonum et Paetorum cognomina, Plin 11, 37, 55, § 150, Plaut. Fragm ap Fest s. v valgos, p 375 Müll strabonem Appellat paetum pater, Hor S 1, 3, 45 —Of Venus non haec res de Venere paeta strabam facit? Varr ap Prisc. p 684 P si paeta est, Veneri similis, Ov A. A 2, 659 Minerva flavo lumine est Venus paeto, Auct Priap 37

2. Paetus, i, *m*, *a surname* **I.** Q Aelius Paetus *consul with* M Junius Pennus, A U C 587 —**2.** P Aelius Paetus, *an augur*, Liv 27, 36 —**3.** L. Papirius Paetus, *a friend of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 7, 2, 1, 12 To him are addressed the letters of Cicero, ad Fam 9, 15-26

Pagae, arum *f*, *a city in Megaris*, Plin 4, 7, 11, § 23, Mel. 2, 3, 10 — Hence, **Pagaei,** orum, *m*, *the people of Pagæ*, Plin 4, 7, 11, § 23

Pāgānālia, ium, *n* [pagus], *the festival of the pagus, celebrated in January, the country festival, rural festival*, Varr L L 6, § 24, cf id. ib 6, § 26 Müll, Macr S 1, 16

pāganĭcus, a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *belonging to the country, rural, rustic* **I.** Lit. paganicae feriae, Varr, L L 6, § 26 Müll, cf Paganalia IOVI PAGANICO SACR, Inscr Orell 1250 —*Absol* bona habere in paganico (sc solo or agro) Cod Just 6, 21, 1, cf paganus pila paganica, *a ball stuffed with down*, used at first in the country, but afterwards also in the city, Mart 7, 32, 7 pluma id 14, 45, 1, cf Becker, Gall 3, p 94 —**II.** In eccl. Lat, *heathenish, pagan*, Salv Gub 1.

pāgānismus, i, *m* [paganus], *heathenism* (eccl Lat.), Aug Divers Quaest. 83, q 83 *init*

pāganĭtas, ātis *f* [id] *heathenism, paganism* (post class) stolidae paganitatis error, Cod. Th 16, 5, 5

pāgānus, a, um, *adj* [pagus] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the country* or *to a village, rustic* PORTICVS, Inscr (A U C 659) Orell 3793 lex, Plin 28, 2, 5, § 28 foci, Ov F 1, 670 —**B.** *Subst.* **pāgānus,** i, *m*, *a countryman, peasant, villager, rustic* nulli pagani aut montani, Cic. Dom 28, 74 pagani vel decuriones, Cod Th 7, 21, 2 —**II.** Opposed to military, *civil, civic* vel paganum est peculium vel castrense, Cod Just 3, 28, 37 — As *subst* **pāgānus,** i, *m*, *a civilian, a citizen*, Tac H 3 24 paganorum turba, Suet. Galb 19 milites et pagani, Plin Ep 10, 18, 2, Juv 16, 33 —**III.** Transf, *rustic, unlearned* cultus, Plin Ep 7, 25, 6, cf semipaganus — **B.** In eccl Lat (like gentilis) for *heathen pagan* (opp Jewish or Christian), and *subst*, *a heathen, a pagan* ritus cultusque Cod Th 16, 7, 2 sacerdotales paganae superstitionis ib 16, 10, 20, Ter Cor Mil 11 deorum falsorum multorumque cultores paganos vocamus, Aug Retract. 2, 43, Hier in Psa. 41 ex locorum agrestium compitis et pagis pagani vocantur Oros. 1 praef

Păgăsa, ae, and **Păgăsae,** ārum, *f*, = Παγασαί, *a maritime town of Thessaly, afterwards called* Demetrias, *where the Argo was built* urbem Pagasam amplexus, Mel 2, 3, 6, Prop 1, 20, 17 — *Plur*, Val Fl 8, 451, Plin 4, 8, 15, § 29 —Hence, **A. Păgăsaeus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Pagasa, Pagasæan* sinus, Mel 2, 3, 6 colles, Ov F 5, 401 puppis, *the Argo*, id. M 7, 1, also called carina id. ib 13, 24 Jason, id ib 8, 349 conjux Pagasaea, i e *Alcestis*, id A A. 3, 19 — **B. Păgăsēius,** a, um, *adj*, *Pagasæan* puppis, *the Argo*, Val Fl 1, 422 —**C. Păgăsīcus,** a, um, *adj*, *Pagasæan* sinus, Plin 4, 8, 15, § 29, 4, 12, 23, § 72

pāgātim, *adv* [pagus], *by districts* or *villages, in every village* templa pagatim sacrata, Liv 31, 26, 31, 30

‡ **pāgeici,** v pagus *init*

pagella, ae *f* *dim* [pagina], *a little page*, Cic. Fam 11 25 *fin*, Vulg Jer 36, 23

‡ **pāges,** compactio unde compages et propagare Non 64 28

Pagĭdas or **Pagĭda,** ae *m* **I.** *A river in Africa* Tac. A 3 20 —**II.** *A river in Phœnicia near Mount Carmel also called Belus*, Plin. 5, 19, 17, § 75 (Jahn, Pacida)

pāgĭna, ae, *f* [root pag (pak), of pango, πήγνυμι, v pagus], *a written page* or *leaf* paginae dictae, quod in illis versus panguntur, id est figuntur, Fest. p 221 Müll **I.** Lit. cum hanc paginam tenerem, Cic. Q Fr 1, 2, 3, § 10 complere paginam, id. Att. 13, 34 tantas paginas commovere, id Fin 4, 19, 53, Plin 13, 12, 24, § 80 censoriarum legum paginae, id 8, 51, 77, § 209 millesima pagina, Juv 7, 100 — Prov fortuna paginam utramque facit, *fills both sides of the account, confers both good and ill fortune* (alluding to account-books, in which the receipts were written on one page and the expenses on the opposite one), Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 22 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A page*, for *any writing, a letter, book*, etc varie sum affectus tuis litteris valde priore pagina perturbatus, paulum alterā recreatus, Cic Fam 16, 4, 1 respondi postremae tuae paginae, id. Att 6, 2, 3 lasciva est nobis pagina, vita proba, Mart 1, 5, 8 profana, Claud I Cons Stil 2, 301 —**B.** *A leaf, slab* vel tabellas qualescumque marmoreas aut paginas imprimemus, Pall 6, 11 *fin* insignis honorum, *a plate on which are engraved a person's titles and honors*, Juv 10, 58 —**C.** In vine dressers' lang, *four rows of vines joined together in a square, a bed* or *quarter*, Plin 17, 22, 35, § 169

pāgĭnālis, e, *adj* [pagina], *of* or *belonging to a page, paper* stili cura, Ennod 2, 13 commercium, d 2, 16

pāgĭnātus, a, um, *adj* [id], *joined together* (post class) navis, Paul Nol Carm 21, 353

pāgĭnŭla, ae, *f* *dim* [id], *a little page*, Cic Att 4, 8, 2, Not Tir p 124

pagmentum, i, *n* [pago], *that is joined together* (compactio, res compacta) qui sunt ante secundum pagmentum, Vitr 4, 6 *fin* (al secundum antepagmentum)

‡ **pago,** ĕre, v pango *init.*

† **pagrus (phagr-)** or **păger (ph-),** ri, *m*, = πάγρος (φάγρος) *a fish*, otherwise unknown pagrus fluviatilis, Plin. 32, 10, 38, § 113, 9, 16, 2, § 57

pāgur, i, *m*, *a fish*, otherwise unknown (perh = preced). rutilus pagur, Ov Hal 107

† **pāgūrus,** i, *m*, = πάγουρος, *a kind of crab fish*, perh. *a punger*, Plin 9, 31, 51, § 97, Pall 1, 35

pāgus, i (old *gen* PAGFIEI, which prob is an error for PAGEI, Inscr Orell 3793), *m* [root pak, pag, to make fast or firm, whence pango, pax, pagina, Gr πήγνυμι, πάγος, etc., prop, a place with fixed boundaries, hence], *a district, canton, province* (opp to the city), *the country* (cf vicus) paganalia (feriae sunt eorum) qui sunt alicuoius pagi Varr L L 6, § 24, cf id ib § 26 Müll. Lemonia tribus a pago Lemonio appellata est, Paul ex Fest. p 15 pagos et compita circum, Verg G 2, 382 omissis pagis vicisque, Tac A 1, 56 MAGISTER PAGI, *a country magistrate*, Inscr Orell 3793 sq si me toto laudet vicinia pago, Juv 14, 154. — Of the *districts, cantons*, of the Gauls and Germans in Gallia in omnibus pagis partibusque, Caes. B G 6, 11, 1, 12, 4, 1, 22, 6, 23, 7, 64, Tac G 39 cum Alamannorum pagos aliquos esse reputaret hostiles, Amm 18, 2, 1 —**II.** Transf **A.** *The country people* festus in pratis vacat otioso Cum bove pagus, Hor C 3, 18 11 pagus agat festum, Ov F 1, 669 — **B.** Novem Pagi, *a city in Belgic Gaul*, now *Dieuze*, Amm 16, 2, 9 (al Decem Pagi)

pala, ae, *f* [contr from pagela, from pago pango pala a pangendo, Varr L. L 5, § 134 Müll] *a spade.* **I.** Lit. palas vendundas sibi ait ut hortum fodiat, Plaut Poen 5 2 58 sarcula VIII, palas IV Cato R. R 10, 3 palae innixus, Liv 3 26 juncosus ager verti pala debet, Plin 18, 6, 8, § 46 palis laxatus, id 17, 17, 27, § 123, Col 10, 45 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A peel* for putting bread into the oven, Cato, R R 11 *fin* —**B.** *A winnowing shovel*, Tert. Praescr 3, so Juvenc. 1, 371 —**C.** *The bezel of a ring* = funda palam anuli ad palmam convertere, Cic. Off 3, 9, 38 —**D.** *The shoulder blade*, Cael Aur Acut 2, 35, id. Tard. 3 2 —**E.** *An Indian tree, the plantain tree* Musa Paradisiaca, Linn, Plin 12, 6, 12, § 24

pālābundus, a, um, *adj* [palor], *wandering about, straggling* (post class.) Judaei dispersi palabundi, Tert Apol 21 equites, Auct. Itin Alex 56 Mai. oves, Cypr Ep 42, 4

†† **palacrāna** or **palacurna,** ae, *f* [Span] *an ingot of gold*, Plin 33, 4, 21, § 77

Pălaemon, ŏnis, *m*, = Παλαίμων **I.** *A sea god formerly called* Melicerta, *the son of Athamas and Ino* O Palaemon, sancte Neptuni comes, Plaut. Rud 1, 2, 70, Cic N D 3, 15, 39, Verg A 5, 823, Ov M 4, 542, id H 17, 159 —Hence, **B. Pălaemŏnius,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to the sea god Palæmon*, poet for *Corinthian*, Stat. Th 2, 380 Palaemoniae coronae, *won at the Isthmian games, which were celebrated in honor of Palæmon*, Claud Cons Mall Th 289 —**II.** Remmius Palaemon, *a Roman grammarian in the time of Tiberius and Claudius*, Quint 1, 4, 20, 1, 5, 60, Suet Gram 23, Juv 6, 451, 7, 215, Pers 2, 86 —**III.** *A shepherd*, Verg E 3, 50

Pălaeno, ūs or ōnis, *f*, *one of the Danaides*, Hyg Fab 170

Pălaepharsălus, i, *f*, *Old Pharsalus, a town of Thessaly, near Pharsalus*, Liv 44, 1, Auct. B Alex 1, Eutr 6 16

Pălaephătius, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Palæphatus* (a Grecian mythographer), *Palæphatian*, Verg Cir 87

Pălaepŏlītānus, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Campanian city Palæpolis, joined to Neapolis, Palæpolitan* — *Subst* **Pălaepŏlītāni,** orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Palæpolis*, Liv 8, 22

Pălaestē, es, *f*, = Παλαιστή, *a seaport in Epirus*, Caes B C 3, 6 *fin* dub (al Pharsalia) —Hence, **II. Pălaestīnus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Palæste* or *Epirus* (as the entrance to the Lower World), *Palæstian* Palaestinae deae, *the Furies*, Ov F 4, 236 (where Meletinas is a better reading) arenae, Luc 5, 460

† **pălaestes,** ae, *m*, = παλαιστής, *a wrestler*, Lampr Alex Sev 27 *fin*

Pălaestīna (Pălest-), ae, and **Pălaestīnē,** es, *f*, = Παλαιστίνη, *the country of Palestine, in Syria*, Mel 1, 11, 2, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66 sq —Hence, **A. Pălaestīnus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Palestine* aqua, *the Euphrates*, Ov F 2, 464 Syrus, Tib 1, 8, 17 (7, 18) Palaestini simul Hebraeique liquores, Stat S 5, 1, 213 —In *plur* **Pălaestīni,** orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Palestine*, Ov M 4, 46, Hier in Isa. 14 29, *the Philistines*, Vulg Gen 21, 33 —**B. Pălaestīnensis,** e, *adj*, *Palestinian*, Spart Sev 9

† **pălaestra,** ae, *f*, = παλαίστρα, *a wrestling school, wrestling place, place of exercise, palæstra*, where youths, with their bodies naked and anointed with oil, practised gymnastic exercises Such palaestrae were also attached to private houses in palaestram venire, Plaut Bacch 3, 3, 20, cf id ib 3, 3 27 in palaestra atque in foro, id Am 4, 1, 3 statuas in palaestra ponere, Cic Verr 2, 2 14, § 36 pars in gramineis exercent membra palaestris, Verg A 6, 642 —Of the palaestrae in private houses, Varr R R, 3, 13 (Fibrenus) tantum complectitur quod satis sit modicae palaestrae loci, Cic Leg 2, 3, 6, id Q Fr 3, 1, 2 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A wrestling* in the palaestra, *the exercise of wrestling* non utuntur in ipsa lusione artificio proprio palaestrae, sed indicat ipse motus, didicerintne palaestram an nesciant, Cic de Or 1, 16, 73 exercent patrias oleo labente palaestras Nudati socii, Verg A 3, 281 corpora agresti nudant palaestrae, id G 2, 531 uncta palaestra, Ov H 19, 11 nitida palaestrā ludere, id ib 16, 149; cf Luc. 4, 615 —Mercury was regarded as the founder of wrestling combats, Hor C 1, 10, 4, Luc. 9, 661 — **B.** In the lang of comedy, *a brothel*, Plaut Bacch 1, 1, 34, Ter Phorm 3, 1, 20 — **C.** *Exercises in the school of rhetoric, rhetorical exercises, a school of rhetoric, a school* nitidum genus verborum sed palaestrae magis et olei, quam hujus civilis turbae ac fori, Cic. de Or 1, 18 81 non tam armis institutus, quam palaestrā, id Brut 9, 37 sic adjuvet, ut palaestra histrionem, id. Or 4, 14, 56, 186, cf id ib 68, 228 Antipater habuit (in scribenda historia) vires agrestes ille quidem atque horridas sine nitore ac palae

strâ, id. Leg 1, 2, 6 —*D. *An art* or *skill:* utemur eâ palaestrâ, quam a te didicimus, Cic. Att. 5, 13, 1.

palaestrĭcē and **palaestrĭcōs,** *adv.*, v. palaestricus *fin*

† **pălaestrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = παλαιστρικός, *of* or *belonging to the palæstra, palæstric:* pro exercitu gymnastico et palaestrico hoc habemus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 7: palaestrici motūs, *the motions of a dancing master*, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130: magister, Quint. 2, 8, 7; cf. doctores, id. 12, 2, 12: facies de cora et suci palaestrici plena, App. Mag. p. 316.—Sarcastically of Verres: palaestricus praetor, because he illegally decided a cause in favor of a company of wrestlers, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22, § 54.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. pălaestrĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a teacher of the art of wrestling*, Quint. 1, 11, 15.—**B. pălaestrĭca,** ae, *f.*, *the art of wrestling*, Quint. 2, 21, 11.—Hence, *adv.* **1. pălaestrĭcē,** *after the manner of the palæstra:* palaestrice spatiari in xysto, Cic. Opt. Gen. 3.—**2.** In the Greek form **pălaestrĭcōs,** = παλαιστρικῶς, the same (ante-class.), Afran. ap. Non. 154, 12 (Com. Rel. p. 157, v. 154 Rib.).

†**pălaestrīta,** ae, *m.*, = παλαιστρίτης, *the director of a wrestling school*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 14, § 36; 2, 2, 22, § 54: lubricus palaestrita, Mart. 3, 58, 25.—**II.** In gen., *a wrestler:* artifex, Amm. 15, 3, 4.

palaga, ae, *f.*, *an ingot of gold* [Span.], Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 77 (al. palacra).

pălam, *adv.* and *prep.* [locative form; cf.: clam, perperam, etc.; root pal-, pla; as in πλατύς, planus; cf. pellis; hence, on the surface, on the open plain, and so], *openly, publicly, undisguisedly, plainly* (cf.: publice, vulgo, aperte; opp.: clam, occulte, secreto, etc.; class.). **I.** Lit.: haec quae in foro palam Syracusis ... gesta sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 33, § 81: auferre argentum palam atque aperte, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 68; so, non ex insidiis, sed aperte ac palam elaboratur, Cic. Or. 12, 38; and: palam agere coepit et aperte dicere occidendum Milonem, id. Mil. 9, 25; cf. also id. Verr. 1, 7, 18: PALAM LVCI, Tab. Bant. vers. 15; so ib. vers. 22; cf.: arma in templum Castoris luce palam comportarentur, Cic. Pis. 10, 23: ut luce palam in foro saltet, id. Off. 3, 24, 93: gaudia clamque palamque, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. v. 247 Vahl.); Cic. Cael. 9, 20: non per praestigias, sed palam, id. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 53: non occulte sed palam, id. ib. 2, 4, 22, § 49: palam ... obscurius, id. Ac. 2, 5, 13: bestiae furtim fruuntur (frumento), domini palam et libere, id. N. D. 2, 63, 157: palam ante oculos omnium, id. Verr. 2, 5, 26, § 65; Verg. A. 9, 153: nec palam nec secreto, Liv. 44, 34; cf. Tac. A. 2, 72: palam ... intus, id. ib. 4, 1: quod palam abnuerat inter secreta convivii largitur, id. H. 2, 57; in late Lat.: in palam, Vulg. Sap. 14, 17; id. Luc. 8, 17.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Palam est or factum est, *it is public, well known:* palam est res, Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 18: haec commemoro quae sunt palam, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: palam ante oculos omnium esse, id. Verr. 2, 5, 26, § 65: palam factum est, id. Att. 13, 21, 3: hâc re palam factâ, Nep. Han. 7, 7; cf.: palam facere suis, quo loco Eumenes esset, id. ib. 11, 1: hujus de morte ut palam factum est, id. Dion. 10, 2; cf.: cum exspirasset Tarquinius, celatâ morte, suas opes firmavit: tum demum palam factum est, etc., Liv. 1, 41 *fin.*: et nondum palam facto vivi mortuique, id. 22, 55, 3: cui palam facti parricidii obnoxius erat, id. 40, 56, 3; so (euphemist.), ut de Claudio palam factum est, *when the death of Claudius was announced:* cogitur Cato incumbens gladio simul de se ac de republicâ palam facere, Sen. Tranq. 16, 1: idem nobis prophetae palam faciunt, Lact. 7, 7, 13.—With *subject-clause:* pisces audire palam est, *it is well known*, Plin. 10, 70, 89, § 193: dicere, *to say openly*, Suet. Caes. 27: palam ferente Hannibale ab se Minucium, se ab Fabio victum, *making no secret of it*, Liv. 22, 29, 6.—**B.** *Prep.*, with *abl.*, analogous to clam and coram, *before, in the presence of* one (not ante-Aug., and mostly poet.): te palam, Hor. Epod. 11, 19: meque palam de me tuto male saepe loquuntur, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 39: meque palam, id. A. A. 2, 549: *Marte palam, id. ib.* 2, 569; *Albin.* 1, 444: rem creditori palam populo solvit, Liv. 6, 14, 5: palam omnibus, id. 25, 18: palam senatu, Aur. Vict. Caes. 5.

Pălămēdes, is, *m.*, = Παλαμήδης, *son of Nauplius, king of Eubœa, who lost his life before Troy, through the artifices of Ulysses*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; id. Off. 3, 26, 98; Auct. Her. 2, 19, 28. He is said, by observing the flight of cranes, to have invented the letters Θ, Ξ, Φ, Χ, acc. to others the letters Υ and Δ, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 192; Mart. 13, 75, 2.—Hence, **A. Pălămēdēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Palamedean*, Manil. 4, 206.—**B. Pălămēdĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Palamedic:* Palamediaci calculi, *the counters in the game of draughts which Palamedes invented*, Cassiod. Var. 8, 31.—**C. Pălămēdĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Palamedic*, Aus. Techn. de Monosyll. 25.

pălangae, v. phalangae.

pălangārius (pălanc-), v. 1. phalangarius.

Pălantīeis, um, *m.*, = Παλαντιεῖς, *the immigrants who accompanied Evander*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 53 Müll. *N. cr.*

Pălanto, ūs, *f.*, *the wife of Latinus*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 53 Müll. *N. cr.*

pălāra, ae, *f.*, *a bird*, otherwise unknown: dulce palara sonat, quam dicunt nomine drostam, Auct. Carm. Phil. 11.

pālāris, e, *adj.* [1. palus], *of* or *belonging to pales* or *stakes:* silva palaris, *from which pales are fetched*, Dig. 7, 1, 9.—**II.** *Subst.:* **pālārĭa,** ium, *n.*, *the exercise of tilting against a stake;* also, *the place of this exercise*, Veg. Mil. 1, 11; 2, 23; cf. Charis. p. 21 P.

pălāsĕa and **plāsĕa,** ae, *f.*, *the tail-piece* or *buttock* of an ox offered for sacrifice, Arn. 7, 230.

†**pălātha,** ae, *f.*, = παλάθη, *dried fruit*, usually *figs*, Vulg. 2 Reg. 16, 1; id. Judith, 10, 5.

Pălātīnus, a, um, v. Palatium, II.

pālātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. palus], *a driving in of pales* or *stakes*, Vitr. 2, 9.

Pălātĭum (Păl- or **Pall-,** Mart. 1, 70, 5; 9, 102, 13), ii, *n.*, = Παλάτιον, Παλλάντιον [root pa-, to protect, nourish; Sanscr. pala, shepherd; cf. Gr. αἰ-πόλος, οἰο-πόλος; Lat. pasco], *one of the seven hills of Rome, that which was first built upon*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 53 Müll.; cf.: Palatium id est mons Romae, appellatus est, quod ibi pecus pascens balare consueverit, vel quod palare, id est errare, ibi pecudes solerent; alii, quod ibi Hyperborei filia Palanto habitaverit, quae ex Hercule Latinum peperit, alii eundem, quod Pallas ibi sepultus sit, aestimant appellari, Fest. p. 220 Müll.—Augustus had his residence on the Palatine; hence, since the Aug. period, **B.** Transf.: **pălātĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a palace:* palatia fulgent, Ov. A. A. 3, 119. secreta palatia matris, *the temple of Cybele*, Juv. 9, 23: magni palatia caeli, *the palace of the sky* (of the seat of Jupiter), Ov. M. 1, 176; Vulg. 3 Reg. 16, 18 et saep.—**II.** Deriv. **Pălātīnus (Păl-** or **Pall-,** Mart. 8, 39, 1; 9, 24, 1; 9, 79, 2; 9, 86, 7; 11, 8, 5; 13, 91, 1), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Palatium, Palatine:* pastores, Varr. L. L. 5, § 54 Müll.: Evander, Verg. A. 9, 9: colles, Ov. M. 15, 560: aves, *the vultures which Remus saw on the Palatium*, id. F. 5, 152: Apollo, so called because he had a temple on the Palatine Hill, built by Augustus, in which also was a library founded by him, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 17; Suet. Aug. 29: dei, Mart. 5, 19, 4: ludi, *which Livia caused to be celebrated in honor of Augustus*, Suet. Calig. 56: colossus, *the colossal statue of Nero, on the Palatium*, Mart. 8, 60, 1; cf. Suet. Ner. 31, id. Vesp. 18: Palatina pars urbis, *the tenth region, also called simply* Palatina, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 13: Palatina tribus, *one of the four city tribes:* Calvu' Palatina vir nobilis ac bonu' bello, Lucil. ap. Non. 462, 28. C. Claudius C. F. Palatina, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 43, § 107; Inscr. Grut. 36, 11 et saep.—*Subst.:* **Pălātīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the people of the Palatine Mount*, Col. 1, 3, 7.—**B.** Transf., *of* or *belonging to the imperial palace, imperial:* palatina laurus, *which stood in front of the imperial palace*, Ov. F. 4, 953: atriensis, Suet. Calig. 57: domus, id. Aug. 29: cubile, Juv. 6, 117: *officia, offices about the court*, Aur. Vict. Ep. 14 *fin.*; Treb. Gall. 17.—As *subst.:* **Pălātīnus,** i, *m.*, *an officer of the palace, a chamberlain:* Parthenius palatinus, *Domitian's chamberlain*, Mart. 4, 45, 2; cf. id. 8, 28: Tonans, i. e. *Domitian*, id. 9, 40, 1.

‡**Pălātŭa,** ae, *f.*, *the tutelary goddess of the Palatine*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 45 Müll.—Hence, **A. Pălātŭālis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Palatua:* flamen, Varr. L. L. 7, § 45 Müll.; cf.: Palatualis flamen constitutus est, quod in tutelâ ejus deae Palatium est, Fest. p. 245 Müll.; Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 45 ib. (Ann. v. 125 Vahl.).—**B. Pălātŭar,** āris (euphon. for Palatual), *n.*, *an offering made at Rome on the Palatine*, Fest. s. v. septimontium, p. 348 Müll.

pălātum, i, *n.*, and (rarely) **pălātus,** i, *m.* [perh. from root pa- of pasco], *the palate.* **I.** Lit.: suave domini, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 7: nec enim sequitur, ut, cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: quae (voluptas) palato percipiatur, id. ib. 2, 10, 29: boum dare membra palato, Ov. M. 15, 141: subtile palatum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 38: nigra subest udo tantum cui lingua palato, Verg. G. 3, 388; Ov. Am. 2, 6, 47; cf.: cum balba feris annoso verba palato, Hor. S. 2, 3, 274: torpente palato, Juv. 10, 203.—In *plur.:* palata docta et erudita, Col. 8, 16, 4.—**B.** Trop., *the palate*, as the organ of taste and judgment: (Epicurus) dum palato quid sit optimum judicat, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 49: orationis condimentum, quod sentitur latente judicio velut palato, Quint. 6, 3, 19.—* **II.** Transf. (of the form of the palate), *a vault:* caeli, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 38 (Enn. p. 177, n. 19 Vahl.).

pălātus, i, v. palatum *init.*

† **pălē,** ēs, *f.*, = πάλη, *a wrestling* (in post-Aug. poets): unctâ pale, Stat. Th. 6, 829: liquidam nodare (al. nudare) palen, id. Ach. 2, 441: jocos, palem, rudentem, Sid. Carm. 23, 302.

pălĕa, ae, *f.* [kindred with Sanscr. pala, stramen; cf.: pollen, pulvis, παλύνω], *chaff*, Varr. R. R. 1, 50 *fin.*: surgentem ad Zephyrum paleae jactantur inanes, Verg. G. 3, 134; Plin. 18, 30, 72, § 297; Col. 2, 9, 15; 6, 2, 3, 7, 3, 22 al.; Vulg. Matt. 3, 12.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Dross:* palea aeris, Plin. 34, 13, 36, § 134.—**B.** *The wattles* or *gills* of a cock, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5; Col. 8, 2, 9.—**C.** *Straw*, Vulg. Judic. 19, 19; id. Isa. 11, 7.

pălĕālis, e, *adj.* [palea], *of* or *belonging to chaff:* uva, *preserved in chaff*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 29; 3, 21, 204.

pălĕar, āris, *n.* [id.], *the skin that hangs down from the neck of an ox, the dew lap:* Sen. Hippol. 1041.—(β) *Plur.:* a collo palearibus demissis, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: palearia pendula, Ov. M. 2, 854; 7, 117: a mento palearia pendent, Verg. G. 3, 53; Col. 6, 1, 3; Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 179; Stat. Th. 3, 332.—**II.** Transf., *the throat:* revocat palearibus herbas, Calp. Ecl. 3, 17.

pălĕāris, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to chaff:* arista, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 284.

pălĕārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a chaff loft*, Col. 1, 6, 9.

pălĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *mixed with chaff:* lutum, Col. 5, 6, 13; 12, 43, 1; Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 65.

Păles, is, *f.* (*m.*, Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 1; Mart. Cap. 1, § 50, Arn. 3, 113), *the tutelary deity of shepherds and cattle.* Pales dicebatur dea pastorum, cujus festa Palilia dicebantur; vel, ut alii volunt, dicta Parilia, quod pro partu pecoris eidem sacra fiebant, Fest. p. 222 Müll.: ipsa Pales agros ... reliquit, Verg. E. 5, 35: silvicolam tepido lacte precare Palem, Ov. F. 4, 746; Tib. 1, 1, 14 (36). fecunda, Calp. Ecl. 7, 22.

Pălestīnus, v. Palaestinus.

Pălīca, ae, *f.*, *a town in Sicily.*—Hence, **Pălīci,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Palicans*, Sil. 14, 219.

Pălīcānus or **Pălīkānus,** i, *m.*, *a Roman surname in the gens Lollia, which sprang from the Sicilian town of Palica*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 41, § 100; id. Att. 1, 1, 1; 1, 18, 5: M. Lollius Palicanus, Val. Max. 3, 8, n. 3.

1. Pălīci, ōrum (*sing.:* **Pălīcus,** i, *m.*, Verg. A. 9, 585; Ov. P. 2, 10, 25), *m.*, *the sons of Jupiter and the nymph Thalia or Ætna, they were worshipped at Palica in Sicily, where were a temple and two lakes sacred to them, as enforcers of oaths, promoters of fertility, and as sea gods*, Macr. S.

5, 19; Serv. Verg. A. 9, 584: stagna Palicorum, Ov. M. 5, 406; Stat. Th. 12, 155.

2. Pălici, v. Palica.

Pălīlia, ium, v. Palilis, II.

Pălīlĭcius, a, um, *adj.* [Palilia], *of* or *belonging to the Palilia, Palilian:* Palilicium sidus, *the Hyades,* because they vanished in the evening twilight on the festival of the Palilia, Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 247.

Pălīlis, e, *adj.* [Pales], *of* or *belonging to Pales:* flamma Palilis, *a fire of straw and hay, over which the rustics leaped at the feast of Pales,* Ov. F. 4, 798: festa Palilia, id. M. 14, 774; Tib. 2, 5, 87.—Also as *subst.:* **II. Pălīlia,** ium (euphon. collat. form **Părīlia,** Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 9; Col. 7, 3, 11; Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 69 et saep.; cf. Prob. ad Verg. G. 3 *init.;* Charis. p. 43 P.; Mar. Vict. p. 2470 P.), *n., the feast of Pales, the shepherd festival,* celebrated on the 21st of April, the anniversary of the foundation of Rome, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 15; Cic. Div. 2, 47, 98; cf. also Ov. F. 4, 721; Tib. 2, 5, 89: Parilia, Prop. 5, 1, 19; 5, 4, 75; Pers. 1. 72; Serv. Verg. G. 3 *init.;* Fest. p. 236 Müll.—Hence, **Părīlĭcius,** a, um, *occurring at the time of the Parilia,* Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 247.

† **pălĭlŏgia,** ae, *f.,* = παλιλογία, *the emphatic repetition of a word* or *idea,* Mart. Cap. 5, § 533, who cites from Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3: nos, nos, dico aperte, nos consules desumus.

† **pălimbacchīus,** ii, *m.,* = παλιμβάκχειος, in prosody, i. q. antibacchius, *an antibacchic,* — — ⏑, Quint. 9, 4, 82; Diom. pp. 461 and 476 P.

† **pălimpissa,** ae, *f.,* = παλίμπισσα, *pitch boiled twice,* Plin. 24, 7, 24, § 40.

† **pălimpsestus,** i, *m.,* = παλίμψηστος, *a parchment from which the old writing has been erased for the purpose of writing upon it again, a palimpsest,* Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 2; Cat. 22, 5.

† **pălīnōdia,** ae, *f.,* = παλινῳδία, *the repetition of a song.* **I.** Lit., Amm. 18, 5, 4.—**II.** Transf., *a recantation, palinode:* palinodiam canere, *to recant,* Macr. S. 7, 5.

Pălīnūrus, i, *m.,* = Παλίνουρος, *the pilot of Æneas, who fell asleep at the helm and tumbled into the sea off the coast of Lucania, whence the name of the promontory near the spot* (now perh. *Punta dello Spartimento*), Verg. A. 5, 847; 871; 6, 337; 381; Luc. 9, 42; Mel. 2, 4, 9; Hor. C. 3, 4, 28.—In a lusus verbb. with πάλιν οὐρεῖν, iterum meiere, Mart. 3, 78, 2.

* **pālitans,** antis, *Part.,* from the obsol. palito, *wandering about:* quom (haec oves) eunt sic a pecu palitantes, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 4; v. Ritschl ad h. l.

pălĭūraeus, a, um, *adj.* [paliurus], *covered with Christ's-thorn:* prata, Fulg. Myth. 1 *init.*

† **pălĭūrus,** i, *m.,* = παλίουρος, *a plant, Christ's-thorn,* Verg. E. 5, 39; cf. Plin. 24, 13, 71, § 115; 16, 30, 53, § 121; Vulg. Isa. 34, 13.

palla, ae, *f.* [kindred with pellis; cf. Doed. Syn. 5, p. 211], *a long and wide upper garment of the Roman ladies, held together by brooches, a robe, mantle* (cf.: stola, peplum, chlamys), Plaut. As. 5, 2, 35; id. Men. 1, 2, 21; 56; id. Truc. 5, 54; Hor. S. 1, 2, 99; id. Epod. 5, 65: pro longae tegmine pallae Tigridis exuviae per dorsum a vertice pendent, Verg. A. 11, 576: palla superba, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 26: obscura, Mart. 11, 104, 7: scissâ pallâ, Juv. 10, 262; cf. Becker, Gall. 3, p. 144 (2d edit.).—**II.** Transf. **A.** In the poets also of a garment worn by men, e. g. of *the dress of a tragic actor:* personae pallaeque repertor honestae Aeschylus, Hor. A. P. 278; Ov. Am. 2, 18, 15; 3, 1, 12; *of the cithara-player Arion,* id. F. 2, 107; *of Phœbus,* id. M. 11, 166; id. Am. 1, 8, 59; Tib. 3, 4, 35; *of Boreas,* Ov. M. 6, 705; *of Mercury,* Stat. Th. 7, 39; *of Osiris,* Tib. 1, 8, 47; *of Bacchus,* Stat. Ach. 1, 262; *of Jason,* Val. Fl. 3, 718.—**B.** *An under-garment:* citharoedus palla inaurata indutus, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: pallamque induta rigentem insuper aurato circumvelatur amictu, Ov. M. 14, 262; Val. Fl. 3, 525: Gallica, Mart. 1, 93, 8; Stat. Th. 7, 39; App. Flor. 15.—**C.** *A curtain:* περιπέτασμα, velum, palla, Gloss. Philox.: cum inter dicentes et audientem palla interesset, Sen. Ira, 3, 22, 2.

† **pallăca,** ae, *f.,* = παλλακή, *a concubine* (pure Lat. paelex), Suet. Vesp. 21; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 86.

pallăcāna, ae, *f., a kind of onion, a leek, also called* gethyum, Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 105.

Pallădĭum, ii, v. 1. Pallas, II. B.

1. Pallădĭus, a, um, v. 1. Pallas, II. A.

2. Pallădĭus, ii, *m., a Roman surname.* So, Palladius Rutilius Taurus Aemilianus, *probably a Roman by birth, who lived in the fourth century of the Christian era, the author of a work on agriculture, in fourteen books.*

Pallantēum, i, v. 2. Pallas, II. A. 2.

Pallantēus, a, um, v. 2. Pallas, II. A.

Pallantias, ădis, v. 2. Pallas, II. B.

Pallantis, ĭdis and ĭdos, v. 2. Pallas, II. C.

Pallantĭus, a, um, v. 2. Pallas, II. D.

‡ **pallāris,** e, *adj.* [palla], *of* or *belonging to the* palla: palla, pallaris, Not. Tir. p. 157.

1. Pallăs, ădis and ădos, *f.,* = Παλλάς. **A.** *Surname of the Greek goddess Athene, and hence of the corresponding Minerva of the Romans, the goddess of war and wisdom; the inventress of working in wool, and of the cultivation of the olive, on which account the olive-tree was sacred to her:* Pallas Minerva est dicta, quod Pallantem Gigantem interfecerit, vel, sicut putabant, quod in Pallante palude nata est, Fest. p. 220 Müll.: Pallas . . . Proeliis audax, Hor. C. 1, 12, 20; Ov. M. 5, 263: Palladis ales, *the owl,* Ov. F. 2, 89: Pallados arbor, *the olive-tree,* id. A. A. 2, 518; cf.: rami Palladis, Verg. A. 7, 154: iratâ Pallade, i. q. invitâ Minervâ, Ov. F. 3, 826.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Oil:* infusâ Pallade, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 4: pinguis, id. H. 19, 44.—**2.** *The olive-tree:* dat quoque baciferam Pallada rarus ager, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 8.—**3.** *The Palladium:* Helenum raptâ cum Pallade captum, Ov. M. 13, 99: Pallade conspectâ, id. Tr. 2, 293.—**4.** *The number seven,* Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6; Mart. Cap. 7, § 738.—**5.** For *Vesta,* because the Palladium stood in the temple of Vesta: Pallados ignes, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 45.—**II.** Deriv. **A. Pallădĭus,** a, um, *adj.,* = Παλλάδιος, *of* or *belonging to Pallas, Palladian:* numen Palladium, i. e. *Pallas,* Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 12: aegis, *of Pallas,* Luc. 7, 570: Palladiâ gaudent silvâ vivacis olivae, Verg. G. 2, 181: latices, *oil,* Ov. M. 8, 275: corona, *an olive-wreath,* id. A. A. 1, 727: arx, *Troy,* Prop. 3, 7 (4, 8), 42: arces, *Athens,* Ov. M. 7, 399: honores, *shown to Pallas,* id. H. 17, 133: pinus, *the Argo,* because built under Minerva's direction, Val. Fl. 1, 475: metus, *inspired by Pallas,* id. 6, 408: forum, *the Roman forum,* because there stood a temple of Minerva, Mart. 1, 3, 8: Palladia Alba, because Domitian caused the Quinquatria in honor of Pallas to be annually celebrated there, id. 5, 1, 1; cf. Suet. Dom. 4: Palladia Tolosa, because the sciences flourished there, Mart. 9, 100, 3: manus, i. e. *skilful,* Stat. S. 1, 1, 5: ars, Mart. 6, 13, 2: lotos, *the flute,* id. 8, 51, 14.—**B.** *Subst.:* **Pallădĭum,** ii, *n., the image* or *statue of Pallas, which, in the reign of Ilus, fell from heaven at Troy, and during the Trojan war was carried off by Ulysses and Diomed, because the fate of the city depended on the possession of this image. It afterwards came from Greece to Rome, where Metellus saved it from the temple of Vesta when the latter was burned down,* Verg. A. 2, 166; Sil. 9, 531; Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 29; Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 227; Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24; id. Scaur. 2, 48; Plin. 7, 43, 45, § 141; cf. Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 1 sq.; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 31.

2. Pallas, antis (voc. Pallā, Verg. A. 10, 411 al.; also Pallas and Pallan, acc. to Prisc. p. 702), *m.,* = Πάλλας, *the name of several mythic and historical personages.* **A.** *Son of Pandion, the father of the fifth Minerva,* Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59; Ov. M. 7, 500.—**B.** *A king of Arcadia, the great-grandfather of Evander,* Verg. A. 8, 54 Serv.—**C.** *Son of Evander,* Verg. A. 8, 104.—**D.** *One of the giants,* Claud. Gigant. 94; Fest. s. v. Pallas, p. 220.—**E.** *A freedman, of the emperor Claudius, proverbial for his wealth; slain by Nero,* Plin. Ep. 7, 29; 8, 6; Tac. A. 12, 53; Juv. 1, 109; Plin. 33, 10, 47, § 134.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Pallantēus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Pallas* (the ancestor of Evander), *Pallantian:* moenia Pallantea, i. e. *of the city of Pallanteum, in Italy* (v. in the foll.), Verg. A. 9, 196 and 241: apex, *of the Palatine,* Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 644.—**2.** *Subst.:* **Pallantēum,** i, *n.* **a.** *A city in Arcadia, the residence of Pallas,* Liv. 1, 5 *init.;* Just. 43, 1.—**b.** *The city founded by Evander in Italy, on the site where Rome afterwards stood,* Verg. A. 8, 54; 341.—**B. Pallantĭăs,** ădis, *f., Aurora,* so called because descended from Hyperion, the uncle of the giant Pallas, Ov. F. 4, 373; id. M. 9, 420.—**C. Pallantis,** ĭdos and ĭdis, *f., Aurora* (v. Pallantias, supra), Ov. M. 15, 700.—Transf., *the day,* Ov. F. 6, 567.—**D. Pallantĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Pallas, Pallantian:* Pallantius heros, i. e. *Evander,* Ov. F. 5, 647.

Pallātīnus, v. Palatinus.

Pallēnē, ēs, *f.,* = Παλλήνη, *a peninsula and town of Macedonia, on the Thermaic Gulf, also called* Phlegra, *where the battle between the gods and the giants took place,* Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 36; Ov. M. 15, 356; Val. Fl. 2, 17; Sen. Herc. Fur. 979.—Hence, **A. Pallēnaeus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Pallene,* Luc. 7, 150: triumphi, Stat. S. 4, 2, 56.—**B. Pallēnensis,** e, *adj., Pallenian:* ager, Liv. 44, 10: isthmus, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 36.

pallens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from palleo.

pallĕo, ui, 2, *v. n.* [Sanscr. palitas, gray; Gr. πελλός, πελιδνός, πολιός; cf. pullus], *to be* or *look pale.* **I.** Lit.: sudat, pallet, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 84: pallent amisso sanguine venae, Ov. M. 2, 824: metu sceleris futuri, id. ib. 8, 465: timore, id. F. 2, 468: mea rugosa pallebunt ora senectâ, Tib. 3, 5, 25: morbo, Juv. 2, 50: fame, Mart. 3, 38, 12.—Esp. of lovers: palleat omnis amans; hic est color aptus amanti, *must look pale,* Ov. A. A. 1, 729; Prop. 1, 9, 17.—Also through indolence, Mart. 3, 58, 24.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To be* or *look sallow,* or *yellow:* saxum quoque palluit auro, Ov. M. 11, 110: arca palleat nummis, Mart. 8, 44, 10; id. 9, 55, 1; so, *to become turbid:* Tagus auriferis pallet turbatus arenis, Sil. 16, 561.—**2.** *To lose its natural color, to change color, to fade:* et numquam Herculeo numine pallet ebur, *always remains white,* Prop. 4 (5), 7, 82: sidera pallent, Stat. Th. 12, 406: ne vitio caeli palleat aegra seges, Ov. F. 1, 688: pallet nostris Aurora venenis, id. M. 7, 209: pallere diem, Luc. 7, 177.—(*β*) With *acc.:* multos pallere colores, *to change color often,* Prop. 1, 15, 39.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To grow pale, be sick* with desire, *to long for, eagerly desire* any thing: ambitione malâ aut argenti pallet amore, Hor. S. 2, 3, 78: nummo, Pers. 4, 47.—**B.** *To grow pale* at any thing, *to be anxious* or *fearful.*—With *dat.:* pueris, i. e. *on account of,* Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 7: ad omnia fulgura, Juv. 13, 223: Marco sub judice palles? Pers. 5, 80.—(*β*) With *acc.:* scatentem Beluis pontum, Hor. C. 3, 27, 26: fraternos ictus, Petr. 122; Pers. 5, 184.—**C.** *To grow pale* by excessive application to a thing: iratum Eupoliden praegrandi cum sene palles, *read yourself pale over Eupolis,* Pers. 1, 124: nunc utile multis Pallere, i. e. studere, Juv. 7, 96: vigilandum, nitendum, pallendum est, *of close study,* Quint. 7, 10, 14.—Hence, **pallens,** entis, *P. a., pale, wan* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Lit.: simulacra modis pallentia miris, Lucr. 1, 123: umbrae Erebi, Verg. A. 4, 26: animae, id. ib. 4, 242: regna, *of the Lower World,* Sil. 13, 408; cf. undae, i. e. *the Styx, the Cocytus,* Tib. 3, 5, 21: persona, Juv. 3, 175: pallens morte futurâ, Verg. A. 8, 709: pallentes terrore puellae, Ov. A. A. 3, 487.—**2.** Transf. **a.** *Of a faint* or *pale color, pale-colored, greenish, yellowish, dark-colored:* pallentes violae, Verg. E. 2, 47: arva, Ov. M. 11, 145: gemmâ e viridi pallens, Plin. 37, 8, 33, § 110: hedera, Verg. E. 3, 39: herbae, id. ib. 6, 54: lupini, Ov. Med. Fac. 69: faba, Mart. 5, 78, 10: sol jungere pallentes equos, Tib. 2, 5, 76: toga, Mart. 9, 58, 8.—**b.** Poet., *that makes pale:* morbi, Verg. A. 6, 275: phthisis, Ov. A. A. 2, 105: curae, Mart. 11, 6, 6: oscula, Val. Fl. 4, 701.—**B.** Trop., *pale, weak, bad:* fama, *pale,* Tac. Or. 13 *fin.:* mores, *bad, vicious,* Pers. 5, 15.

pallesco, pallŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [palleo], *to grow* or *turn pale.* **I.** Lit.: ut qui timent,

sanguine ex ore decedente pallescant; Gell. 19, 4, 4: pallescere curis, Prop. 1, 13, 7: nullā pallescere culpā, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 61: pallescet super his, *will turn pale with emotion*, id. A. P. 429: umbraticā vitā pallescere, Quint. 1, 2, 18; 12, 10, 76. — **II.** Transf., *to turn pale, sallow:* pallescunt frondes, *wither, fade*, Ov. A. A. 3, 704: viso pallescit flamma veneno, Val. Fl. 7, 586; Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 66.

palliastrum, i, *n.* [pallium], *a ragged, sorry mantle*, App. M. 1, p. 104, 28; id. Flor. p. 350.

palliātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *dressed in* a pallium, *cloaked*, usually said of Greeks. **I.** Lit.: isti Graeci palliati, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 9: Graeculus judex modo palliatus, modo togatus, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 14; Suet. Caes. 48: Pythagoras, Val. Max. 2, 6, 10: palliata signa Phidiae, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 54: illi palliati topiariam facere videantur, i. e. *Grecian statues*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5: fabulae palliatae, *comedies in which Greek characters were introduced in the Greek dress* (opp. the fabulae togatae, in which Roman manners and dresses predominated), Varr. ap. Diom. 4, p. 487 P.; Don. Fragm. ante Comm. in Ter. — **II.** Trop., *covered, protected*, Val. Max. 3, 8, 3.

pallĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pallidus], *palish, somewhat pale*, Cat. 65, 6; Juv. 10, 82.

pallĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [palleo], *pale, pallid* (cf.: lividus, luridus). **I.** Lit.: vides ut pallidus omnis Cenā desurgat dubiā, Hor. S. 2, 2, 76: ora buxo Pallidiora, Ov. M. 4, 134; Prop. 5, 5, 72: Asturii scrutator pallidus auri, Luc. 4, 298; id. 1, 618: recto vultu et pallidus, i. e. *well* or *sick*, Juv. 10, 189: oriens, Plin. 18, 35, 78, § 342: stellae, quae sunt omnium pallidissimae, id. 2, 25, 22, § 89.—Esp. of the Lower World: pallida turba, regna, Tib. 1, 10, 38: ditis profundi Pallida regna, Luc. 1, 456: pallida Leti loca, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 109 Vahl.): equus, Vulg. Apoc. 6, 8. — **B.** Transf. **1.** *That makes pale, pallid:* pallida mors, Hor. C. 1, 4, 13: vina, Prop. 5, 7, 36: aconita, Luc. 4, 322. — **2.** *Musty, mouldy:* vetustate ficus fit pallidior, Varr. R. R. 1, 67. — **3.** *Livid:* hospes inauratā pallidior statuā, Cat. 81, 4. —**II.** Trop. **A.** *Pale with love, in love*, Prop. 4, 7, 28: pallidus in lentā Naide Daphnis erat, Ov. A. A. 1, 732; id. Am. 3, 6, 25. — **B.** *Pale with fright, affrighted*, Ov. H. 12, 97; 1, 14.

palliŏlātim, *adv.* [pallium], *dressed in a mantle* (very rare): palliolatim amictus, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 29: saltare, Front. Orat. 1 Mai.

palliŏlātus, a, um, *adj.* [palliolum], *covered with a cloak-cape* or *hood:* palliolatus novo more praesedit, Suet. Claud. 2; Mart. 9, 33, 1: tunicae palliolatae, *hooded mantles*, Vop. Bonos. 15; cf. Dig. 34, 2, 39.

palliŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [pallium]. **I.** Lit., *a small Greek mantle* or *cloak:* saepe est etiam sub palliolo sordido sapientia, Caecil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 56: palliolum in collum conice, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 10: ferrugineum, id. Mil. 4, 4, 42; Mart. 11, 27, 8: opertus palliolo, App. M. 1, p. 111; Mart. 11, 27, 8; Juv. 3, 95.—**II.** Transf., *a covering for the head, a hood:* palliolum, sicut fascias et focalia et aurium ligamenta, sola excusare potest valetudo, Quint. 11, 3, 144; Ov. A. A. 1, 734; Sen. Q. N. 4, 13, 9.

pallium, i, *n., a covering, cover* (cf. palla). **I.** In gen. **a.** *A coverlet:* et gravius justo pallia pondus habent, Ov. H. 21. 170: onerosa pallia jactat, Juv. 6, 236: tunc queror in toto non sidere pallia lecto, Prop. 5, 3, 31; Suet. Ner. 84.—**b.** *A pall:* arrepto pallio retexi corpora, App. M. 3, p. 133, 23; id. Flor. p. 342, 27.—**c.** *A curtain:* quae festis suspendam pallia portis? Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 726. — **II.** In partic., *a Greek cloak* or *mantle*, esp. as the dress of the Grecian philosophers. The Romans were accustomed to wear it only when they resided among Greeks. It was also the dress of the hetaerae, both Greek and Roman, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 93; Ov. Am. 1, 4, 50; id. A. A. 1, 153: pallium in collum conicere (as was customary with persons about to exert themselves), id. Capt. 4, 1, 12: soleas mihi date: pallium inice in me huc, id. Truc. 2, 5, 26; id. Capt. 4, 2, 8: umerum pallio onerare, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 4: cum iste cum pallio purpureo talarique tunicā versaretur in conviviis muliebribus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 31: consularis homo soccos habuit et pallium, id. Rab. Post. 10, 27: amica corpus ejus texit suo pallio, id. Div. 2, 69, 143: cum pallio et crepidis inambulare in gymnasio, Liv. 29, 19: togam veteres ad calceos usque demittebant ut Graeci pallium, Quint. 11, 3, 143.—Fig.: solos esse Atticos credunt quādam eloquentiae frugalitate contentos, ac semper manum intra pallium continentis, *speaking with calmness and reserve*, Quint. 12, 10, 21; cf. id. 11, 3, 138. — *Plur. for sing.*, Ov. A. A. 1. 153. — Prov.: tunica propior pallio est, *the shirt is nearer than the coat*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 30: a togā ad pallium, *of sinking from a high to a lower rank*, Tert. Pall. 5.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The toga*, and, in gen., *an upper garment* of any kind, Mart. 3, 63, 10; 8, 59, 9; 11, 16, 5; 11, 23, 12.—**2.** Since the pallium was the philosopher's cloak, *a philosophic career* or *habit:* ad pallium reverti, Amm. 25, 4, 4.

pallor, ōris, *m.* [palleo], *pale color, paleness, wanness, pallor.* **I.** Lit.: pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor et tremor consequitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: albus ora pallor inficit, Hor. Epod. 7, 15: luteus, id. ib. 10, 16; id. S. 2, 8, 35; 2, 18, 25: partemque coloris Luridus exsangues pallor convertit in herbas, Ov. M. 4, 267; cf.: gelidus pallor, id. Tr. 1, 4, 11: confuderat oris exsanguis notas pallor, Curt. 8, 3, 13: pallor ora occupat, Verg. A. 4, 499: femineus pallor in corpore, Plin. Pan. 48, 4: Aurorae, Stat. Th. 2, 334.—Esp. of lovers: tinctus violā pallor amantium, Hor. C. 3, 10, 14; cf. Ov. M. 8, 790; Prop. 1, 5, 21.—Of the Lower World: pallor hiemsque tenent late loca senta, Ov. M. 4, 436; Luc. 5, 628. — *Plur.:* quae palloribus omnia pingunt, Lucr. 4, 336: tot hominum pallores, *the paleness of death*, Tac. Agr. 45, 3.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Mustiness, mouldiness:* pallor, tineae omnia caedunt, Lucil. ap. Non. 462, 26: venti umidi pallore volumina (bibliothecarum) corrumpunt, Vitr. 6, 7: ne (dolia) pallorem capiant, Col. 12, 50, 16; 12, 41, 4. — **2.** *A disagreeable color* or *shape, unsightliness:* palloribus omnia pinguut, Lucr. 4, 311: pallorem ducere, Ov. M. 8, 759: obscurus solis, *in an eclipse*, Luc. 7, 200; Plin. 2, 30, 30, § 98. — **II.** Trop., *alarm, terror:* palla pallorem incutit, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 46: hic tibi pallori, Cynthia, versus erit, Prop. 2, 5, 30: quantus pro conjuge pallor, Stat. S. 5, 1, 70: notare aliquem pallore, Luc. 8, 55.—Hence, **B. Pallor**, personified as *the god of fear*, Liv. 1, 27, 7; Lact. 1, 20, 11.

pallŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [palla], *a little cloak* or *mantle:* concissa pallula est, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 32; 2, 2, 16; 2, 6, 55.

† **1. palma**, ae [παλάμη; Sanscr. phal, to open], *f., the palm* of the hand. **I.** Lit., Cic. Or. 32, 113; Cels. 8, 18: cavis undam de flumine palmis Sustulit, Verg. A. 8, 69: aliquem palmā concutere, Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 7: faciem contundere palmā, Juv. 13, 128: os hominis liberi manus suae palmā verberare, Laber. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 13. —**II.** Transf. **A.** (Pars pro toto.) *The hand:* compressan' palma an porrecta ferio? Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 53: palmarum intentus, Cic. Sest. 55, 117: passis palmis salutem petere, Caes. B. C. 3, 98: teneras arcebant vincula palmas, Verg. A. 2, 406: duplices tendens ad sidera palmas, id. ib. 1, 93: amplexus tremulis altaria palmis, Ov. M. 5, 103; Val. Fl. 8, 44.—**B.** *The sole* of a goose's foot: palmas pedum anseris torrere, Plin. 10, 22, 27, § 52.—**C.** *The broad end* or *blade of an oar:* palmarum pulsus, Laber. ap. Non. 151, 27: caerula verrentes abiegnis aequora palmis, Cat. 64, 7; Vitr. 10, 8.—**D.** *A palm-tree, a palm*, φοῖνιξ: ab ejus summo, sicut palmae, rami quam late diffunduntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 26; Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 39: in palmarum foliis primo scriptitatum, id. 13, 11, 21, § 69; 16, 42, 81, § 223; Gell. 3, 6, 2: arbor palmae, Suet. Aug. 94: ardua, Verg. G. 2, 67: viridis, Ov. A. A. 2, 3: arbusto palmarum dives Idume, Luc. 3, 216.—*Sing. collect.:* umbrosa, Juv. 15, 76.—Hence, **2.** Transf. **a.** *The fruit of the palm-tree, a date* (poet.): quid vult palma sibi rugosaque carica, Ov. F. 1, 185; Pers. 6, 39.—**b.** *A palm-branch*, e. g. which was suspended in wine to make it sweeter, Cato, R. R. 113; Col. 12, 20, 5.—**c.** Hence, also, *a broom made of palm-twigs:* ten' lapides varios lutulentā radere palmā, Hor. S. 2, 4, 83 (pro scopis ex palmā confectis, Schol.); Mart. 14, 82.—**d.** *A palm-branch* or *palm-wreath*, as a token of victory: eodem anno (461 A.U.C.) . . . palmae primum, translato e Graeciā more, victoribus datae, Liv. 10, 47; cf.: more victorum cum palmā discucurrit, Suet. Calig. 32: IMP. CAES. EX SICILIA EID. NOV. TRIVMPHAVIT, PALMAM DEDIT, *dedicated to Jupiter*, Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 607; so very frequently: palmam dare, Tabulae Fastorum Triumph., v. Bullet. Instit. Archaeol. 1861, p. 91; cf. Isid. Orig. 18, 2, 4; hence, **e.** Transf., *a token* or *badge of victory, the palm* or *prize;* and still more gen., *victory, honor, glory, pre-eminence:* antehac est habitus parcus . . . is nunc in aliam partem palmam possidet, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 32: plurimarum palmarum gladiator, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: cum palmam jam primus acceperit, id. Brut. 47, 173: quos Elea domum reducit Palma caelestes, Hor. C. 4, 2, 17: quam palmam utinam di immortales tibi reservent, Cic. Sen. 6, 19: docto oratori palma danda est, id. de Or. 3, 35, 143; id. Att. 4, 15, 6; id. Phil. 11, 5, 11: alicujus rei palmam alicui deferre, id. de Or. 2, 56, 227; cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 1: palmā donare aliquem, Ov. A. A. 2, 3: arbiter pugnae posuisse nudo Sub pede palmam Fertur, Hor. C. 3, 20, 11. —Of things: Siculum mel fert palmam, *bears away the palm, has the preference*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 14.—**f.** Hence, in gen., *the topmost twig* or *branch* of any tree: quae cujusque stipitis palma sit, Liv. 33, 5, 10; cf. Curt. 4, 3, 10 (Mütz.)—**g.** Poet., of the *victor himself:* post Helymus subit et jam tertia palma Diores, Verg. A. 5, 339; Sil. 16, 504, 574.—**h.** Of horses: Eliadum palmae equarum, Verg. G. 1, 59.—**k.** Also, of *one about to be conquered*, and who is to become the prize of the victor: ultima restabat fusis jam palma duobus Virbius, Sil. 4, 392. — **E.** *A branch* on a tree, esp. on a vine, = palmes, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 202; Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 3; Col. 3, 17, 4; 4, 15, 3; 4, 24, 12 sq.—**F.** *The fruit of an Egyptian tree*, Plin. 12, 22, 47, § 103.—**G.** *An aromatic plant growing in Africa and Syria*, Plin. 12, 28, 62, § 134 (= elate).—**H.** *A marine plant*, Plin. 13, 25, 49, § 138.—**K.** *A town in the Balearic islands*, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 77.

2. palma, ae, a collat. form for parma, v. parma *init.*

palmāris, e, *adj.* [1. palma]. **I.** *A hand's-breadth*, or *palm, in length, width*, etc.: virgulae, Varr. R. R. 1, 35: spatia, Col. 8, 3; 11, 3: scrobes, Pall. 3, 24: palmarem in minutiem contrahi, Arn. 6, 204. — **II.** *Of palms, full of palms, palm-:* lucus, Amm. 24, 4, 7.—**B.** Trop., *that merits the palm* or *prize, excellent* (class.): statua, Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 15: sententia, id. N. D. 1, 8, 20: dea, *the goddess of victory*, because she is represented with a palm-branch, App. M. 2, p. 116, 2.

palmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of or belonging to palms:* Insula Palmaria, *the Isle of Palms in the Tyrrhenian Sea*, now *Palmarola*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 7; Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 81. — **II.** Transf., *subst.:* **palmārĭum**, ii, *n.* * **A.** *That which deserves the prize, a masterpiece:* id vero est, quod ego mihi puto palmarium, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 8. — **B.** *The fee of a successful advocate*, Dig. 50, 13, 1, § 12; cf. palmarium, ἀξιόνικον, Gloss. Philox.

† **palmătĭas**, ae, *m.*, = παλματίας, *a slight earthquake*, App. de Mundo, p. 65, 20.

palmātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from palmo.

palmensis, e, *adj.* [1. palma], *made from palms:* vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 67.

palmĕs, itis, *m.* [1. palma, II. E.], *a young branch* or *shoot of a vine, a vine-sprig, vine-sprout* (syn. pampinus). **I.** Lit.: palmites vitium sarmenta appellantur, quod in modum palmarum humanarum virgulas quasi digitos edunt, Fest. p. 222 Müll.: palmitum duo genera sunt, alterum pampinarium, alterum fructuarium, Col. 5, 6, 26 sq.; id. 3, 10, 14; 4, 22, 10; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 175; 14, 1, 3, § 10: jam laeto turgent in palmite gemmae, Verg. E. 7, 48: stratus humi palmes, Juv

8, 78; Ov. F. 1, 152: ego sum vitis, vos palmites, Vulg. Johan. 15, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A vine; a vineyard:* Icario nemorosus palmite Gaurus, Stat. S. 3, 1, 147; Mart. 8, 40, 1.—**B.** In gen., *a bough, branch:* crudus arboris, Luc. 4, 317: palmites arborum, Curt. 4, 3, 10 (where Mützell reads palmas); Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 30: opaco palmite bacae, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 217.

palmētum, i, *n.* [1. palma], *a palm-grove*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 184: Hiericus palmetis consita, Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70; cf. Tac. H. 5, 6.—In *sing.*, Just. 36, 3, 4.

palmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *A hand's-breadth*, or *palm, in length, width*, etc.: orchis herba, caule palmeo, etc., Plin. 26, 10, 62, § 95.—**II.** *Of* or *made of palms, palm-:* tabulae, Vitr. 10, 20: tegetes, Col. 5, 15: vinum, Plin. 12, 17, 40, § 79: sporta, Pall. 3, 27.

palmĭcĕus and **palmĭcius,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *made of palms, palm-:* palmicea sporta, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 11 and 14.

palmĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [1. palma-fero], *palm-bearing, abounding in palms, palmiferous:* Memphin palmiferamque Pharon, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 8: Thebae, Prop. 5, 5, 25: Idume, Sil. 3, 600; cf.: palmiferos Arabas, Ov. M. 10, 478.

palmĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [1. palma-gero], *palm-bearing, holding a palm-branch:* Nemea, Plin. 35, 4, 10, § 27.

palmĭpĕdālis, e, *adj.* [palmipes], *a foot and a palm in height, breadth*, etc.: limen altum palmipedale, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14: malleolus, Col. 3, 19, 1: cardines, Vitr. 10, 20.

1. palmĭpes, pĕdis, *adj.* [1. palma-pes], *broad-footed:* volucres aut palmipedum in genere sunt, uti anseres, etc., Plin. 10, 11, 13, § 29; 11, 47, 107, § 256.

2. palmĭpes, pĕdis, *adj.* [palmus-pes], *a foot and a palm high:* palmipedi intervallo, Plin. 17, 20, 32, § 143: gradus spectaculorum ne minus alti sint palmipede (al. palmopede), Vitr. 5, 6 *fin.*

(**palmiprīmus,** a false reading for pharnuprius, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 102.)

Palmīra, ae, v. Palmyra.

palmo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. palma]. **I.** *To make the print* or *mark of the palm of one's hand*, Quint. Decl. 1, 12; v. in the foll. *P. a.*—* **II.** *To tie up a vine:* palmare hoc est materias alligare, Col. 11, 2, 96.—Hence, **palmātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Marked with the palm of a hand:* palmatus paries, *bearing the mark of a (bloody) hand*, Quint. Decl. 1, 11 and 12, pp. 30 and 31 Burm.: cervi palmati, *with antlers shaped like the palm of a hand*, Capitol. Gord. 3 *fin.*—**B.** *Containing the figure of a palm-tree:* lapis, Plin. 36, 18, 29, § 134.—**2.** *Worked* or *embroidered with palm-branches:* tunica, usually worn by generals in their triumphal processions, Liv. 10, 7; 30, 15 *fin.:* togae, Mart. 7, 2, 8: vestis, Val. Max. 9, 1, n. 5.—Also, *subst.:* **palmāta,** ae, *f.*, Vop. Prob. 1, 5 *fin.;* 8, 6; 8; Pacat. Pan. ad Theod. 9; Sid. Carm. 5, 4: palmatus consul, *clothed with the* palmata tunica, Hier. Ep. 23, 3: statua, Treb. Poll. Claud. 2.

palmŏpes, pĕdis, v. palmipes.

palmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. palma], *abounding in palm-trees:* palmosa Selinūs, Verg. A. 3, 705.

palmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *the palm of the hand.* **I.** Lit., Varr. ap. Non. 372, 29: saevientes, App. M. 8, p. 105, 17; 3, p. 138, 27.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The blade of an oar, an oar:* palmulae appellantur remi a similitudine manūs humanae, Fest. p. 220 Müll.; Verg. A. 5, 163.—**2.** *The wing of a bird:* color psittaco viridis et intimis plumulis et extimis palmulis (al. parmulis), App. Flor. p. 348, 31.—**B.** *The fruit of the palm-tree, a date*, Varr. R. R. 1, 67; 2, 1, 27; Cels. 2, 20; Suet. Aug. 76; Claud. 8.

palmŭlāris, e, *adj.* [palmula], *of* or *with the palm of the hand:* frictus, Mart. Cap. 8, 271, § 805.

palmus, i, *m.* [1. palma], *the palm* of the hand. **I.** Lit.: manūs palmum, Vitr. 2, 3: Graeci antiqui doron palmum vocabant: et ideo dora munera, quia manu darentur, Plin. 35, 14, 49, § 171.—**II.** Transf., as a measure of length, *a span*, or *twelve digits*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7: amomum frutex myrtuosus, palmi altitudine, Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 48: minor, a smaller measure, *a palm*, or *four digits*, acc. to Vitr. 3, 1, 5.

Palmȳra (Palmīra), ae, *f.*, = Παλμύρα, Παλμιρα, *a city of Syria, whose ruins still remain, the seat of the empire of Odenathus and Zenobia*, Plin. 5, 25, 21, § 86; 6, 28, 32, § 144.—Hence, **Palmȳrēnus (Palmīr-),** a, um, *adj., of Palmyra:* solitudines, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 87.—*Subst.:* **Palmȳrēna,** ae, *f., the country around Palmyra*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 143; and **Palmȳrēnus,** i, *m., an epithet of the emperor* L. Domitius Aurelius, *on account of his victory over Palmyra*, Inscr. Grut. 276, 5.

1. pālo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. palus], *to support with pales, stakes*, or *props; to prop up:* reliquae partes vinearum nunc palandae et alligandae sunt, Col. 11, 2, 16: ut vitis paletur, id. 11, 2, 16 *fin.;* Pall. 12, 15.

2. pālo, āre, 1, *v. n.*, v. palor *init.*

pālor, ātus (*gen. plur. part.* palantūm, Sil. 5, 445), 1, *v. dep.* (*act.* collat. form **pālo,** āre, Sulp. Sat. 1, 43 Wernsd.; Poët. Lat. Min. 3, p. 90) [cf. Sanscr. pad, go; Gr. πούς, ποδός; Lat. pes], *to wander up and down, to wander, wander about; to be dispersed, to straggle* (not in Cic. or Cæs.; most freq. in *part. pres.;* syn.: vagor, erro). **I.** Lit.: palantes comites quom montes inter opacos Quaerimus et magna dispersos voce ciemus, Lucr. 4, 575; cf. id. 5, 973: vagi per agros palantur, Liv. 5, 44; cf.: vagi palantesque per agros, id. 21, 61, 2; Sall. J. 18, 2; 44, 5: agmen per agros palatur, Liv. 27, 47: palantes in agris oppressit, id. 1, 11: palantes extra castra, Tac. A. 1, 30: boves palati ab suis gregibus, Liv. 22, 17, 4: palatos aggressus, id. 35, 51: ex fugā palati, id. 8, 24; 3, 5: palantes error de tramite pellit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 49: terga dabant palantia Teucri, Verg. A. 12, 738: palantia sidera, Lucr. 2, 1031; so, palantesque polo stellas, Verg. A. 9, 21; Plin. 9, 35, 55, § 111: palanti amni (Nilo), Plin. Pan. 30, 3: insectari palantes hostes, Just. 15, 3, 11: palantia monstra, Val. Fl. 4, 506.—**II.** Trop.: errare atque viam palantes quaerere vitae, Lucr. 2, 10: palantes homines passim ac rationis egentes, Ov. M. 15, 150.

palpābĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. palpo], *that can be touched, that may be felt, palpable* (late Lat.): tenebrae crassitudine palpabiles, Oros. 1, 10: tenebrae, Hier. in Isa. 10, 32, 14.

palpāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a stroking, caressing* (late Lat.), Prud. Ham. 302.

palpāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a stroking, flattering* (post-class.): muliebria palpamenta, Amm. 27, 12, 6.

palpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A stroking, flattering, flattery:* aufer hinc palpationes, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 43.—**II.** *Trembling, terror* (eccl. Lat.): tenebrae et palpatio, Vulg. Isa. 32, 14.

palpātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a stroker; trop., a flatterer:* perjurus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 38; *plur.*, id. Men. 2, 1, 35.

palpĕbra, ae, *f.* (collat. form **palpĕbrum,** i, *n.*, Non. 218, 19; Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1), *an eyelid* (usually in *plur.;* cf. cilium). **I.** Lit.: palpebrae sunt tegmenta oculorum . . . munitaeque sunt palpebrae tamquam vallo pilorum, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: ipsae palpebrae, quibus mobilitas inest, et palpitatio vocabulum tribuit, etc., Lact. Opif. Dei, 10 *init.;* Lucr. 4, 952: Regulum resectis palpebris vigilando necaverunt, Cic. Pis. 19, 43; cf. Tubero ap. Gell. 6, 4, 3.—In *sing.*, Cels. 5, 26, 23.—**II.** Transf. **1.** *Plur., the eyelashes*, Plin. 11, 37, 56, § 154; 25, 13, 99, § 156.—**2.** *Plur., the eyes* (eccl. Lat.): palpebrae ejus interrogant filios hominum, Vulg. Psa. 10, 4.

palpĕbrālis, e, *adj.* [palpebra], *of* or *on the eyelids:* palpebrales setae, Prud. Ham. 880.

palpĕbrāris, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *for the eyelids:* collyria palpebraria, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 2 *fin.*

palpĕbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [palpebro], *a blinking* with the eyes, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3, 36; id. Tard. 1, 5, 148.

palpĕbro, āre, 1, *v. n.* [palpebra], *to wink frequently, to blink*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10, 70.

palpĕbrum, i, v. palpebra *init.*

palpĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [palpito], *a frequent and rapid motion, a palpitation:* cordis, *a palpitation of the heart*, Plin. 32, 5, 18, § 49: oculorum, *a blinking*, id. 32, 10, 46, § 132: partium singularum, id. 11, 4, 3, § 10.

palpĭtātus, ūs (only in the *abl. sing.*), *m.* [id.], *a frequent and rapid motion*, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 90.

palpĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* [palpo], *to move frequently and quickly, to tremble, throb, pant, palpitate.* **I.** Lit.: cor palpitat, *Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24: radix micat ultima linguae, Utque salire solet mutilatae cauda colubrae, Palpitat, Ov. M. 6, 559: cerebrum uni homini in infantiā palpitat, Plin. 11, 37, 49, § 134: in ovo gutta sanguinis salit palpitatque, id. 10, 53, 74, § 148; 11, 37, 65, § 173.—Esp. of persons or animals in the agony of death, *to struggle, be convulsed:* palpitat et positas aspergit sanguine mensas, Ov. M. 5, 40: semianimes palpitantesque, Suet. Tib. 61: jam palpitat arvis Phaedimus, Stat. Th. 8, 439; 9, 756; Calp. Ecl. 2, 62.—In mal. part., Juv. 3, 134.—Of things: hic arduus ignis Palpitat, *flickers*, Stat. Th. 12, 70.—**II.** Trop.: animum palpitantem percussit, Petr. 100.

1. palpo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, and **palpor,** ātus [palpus; cf. Gr. ψάλλω], 1, *v. dep. a., to stroke, to touch softly, to pat* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. mulceo). **I.** Lit.: modo pectora praebet Virgineā palpanda manu, Ov. M. 2, 867 Jahn *N. cr.:* palpate lupos, Manil. 5, 702: cum equum permulsit quis vel palpatus est, Dig. 9, 1, 1: tamquam si manu palpetur, Schol. Juv. 6, 196: animalia blandi manu palpata magistri, Prud. στεφ. 11, 91.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To caress, coax, wheedle, flatter.* (*a*) *Absol.:* hoc sis vide ut palpatur! nullus est quando occepit, blandior, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 57; Lucil. ap. Non. 472, 6: palpabo, ecquonam modo possim, etc., Cic. Att. 9, 9, 1: nihil asperum tetrumque palpanti est, Sen. Ira, 3, 8, 7.—(*β*) With *dat.:* quam blande mulieri palpabitur, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 9: cui male si palpere, recalcitrat undique tutus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 20: scribenti palpare, Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 2.—(*γ*) With *acc.:* quem munere palpat Carus, Juv. 1, 35; App. M. 5, p. 172, 39.—**B.** *To feel one's way* (late Lat.): et palpes in meridie, sicut palpare solet caecus in tenebris, Vulg. Deut. 28, 29; id. Job, 5, 14.

2. palpo, ōnis, *m.* [1. palpo], *a flatterer*, Pers. 5, 176.

palpus, i, *m.* (*nom.* not in use) [1. palpo], *the soft palm of the hand* (Plautin.): tumidam palpo percutit, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 28: palpo percutis, id. Merc. 1, 2, 42: mi obtrudere non potes palpum, id. Ps. 4, 1, 35.

Paltus (-tos), i, *n.*, = Πάλτος, *a city in Syria*, Plin. 5, 20, 18, § 79; Mel. 1, 12, 5 (as Greek, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13).

Pălūda, ae, *f.* (dressed in the military cloak), *an epithet of Minerva*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 37 Müll. (Ann. v. 510 Vahl.); cf.: paluda a paludamentis, Varr. l. l.

pălūdāmentum, i, *n.* [kindred with pallium, q. v.], *a military cloak, soldier's cloak.* **I.** In gen. (very rare; cf.: sagum, trabea): cognito super umeros fratris paludamento sponsi, quod ipsa confecerat, Liv. 1, 26; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 539, 3.—**II.** In partic., *a general's cloak* (freq.): paludamenta (sunt) insignia atque ornamenta militaria . . . quae propterea, quod conspiciuntur qui ea habent, ac fiunt palam, paludamenta dicta, Varr. L. L. 7, § 37 Müll.; cf.: omnia militaria ornamenta paludamenta dici (ait Veranius), Fest. p. 253 Müll.; Liv. 9, 5: paludamento circum laevum bracchium intorto, id. 25, 16 *fin.:* coccum imperatoriis dicatum paludamentis, Plin. 22, 2, 3, § 3; Val. Max. 1, 6, 11: indutus aureo paludamento, Aur. Vict. Epit. 3. Agrippina, the mother of Nero, wore a paludamentum of cloth of gold at the naval combat exhibited by the emperor Claudius, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 63 (acc. to Tac. A. 12, 56: ipse, Claudius, insigni paludamento neque procul Agrippina chlamyde auratā praesidere).—Ut illi, quibus erat moris paludamento mutare praetextam, i. e., *to exchange civil administration for*

military command, Plin. Pan. 56, 4; cf.: togam paludamento mutavit, i. e. *peace for war*, Sall. Fragm. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 24.

pălūdātus, a, um, *adj.*, *dressed in a military cloak* (v. paludamentum). **I.** In gen. (very rare): virgines, Fest. p. 329 Müll. — Hence, *a soldier:* qui invident stipendia paludatis, Sid. Ep. 5, 7. —**II.** In partic., *dressed in a general's cloak* (class. and common): cum proficiscebamini paludati in provincias ... consules vos quisquam putavit? Cic. Pis. 13, 31; cf. id. Sest. 33, 71; id. Att. 4, 13, 2: Pansa noster paludatus a. d. III. Kalend. Jan. profectus est, Cic. Fam. 15, 17, 3: ut paludati (consules) exeant, Caes. B. C. 1, 6, 6: non paludati, sine lictoribus, Liv. 41, 10: praesedit paludatus, Suet. Claud. 21; cf. Tac. A. 12, 56: cumque paludatis ducibus, Juv. 6, 399; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 31: aula, i. e., *imperial*, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 596.

pălūdester, tris, tre, *adj.* [2. palus], *marshy, swampy* (late Lat.): illuvies, Cassiod. Var. 2, 32.

pălūdĭcŏla, ae, *comm.* [2. palus-colo], *a dweller in fens* or *marshes* (post-class.): paludicolae Sicambri, Sid. Ep. 4, 1 *fin.:* Ravenna, id. ib. 7, 17.

pălūdĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [2. palus-fero], *marsh-making, swamp-making:* aquae, Auct. Carm. Philom. 42.

pălūdĭgĕna, ae, *adj. gen. comm.* [2. palus-gigno], *marsh-born, that grows in marshes:* paludigena papyrus, Poët. in Anth. Lat. 2, p. 462 Burm.

pălūdīvăgus, a, um, *adj.* [2. palus-vagor], *wandering about* or *among morasses* (poet.): alumni, Avien. Perieg. 312.

pălūdōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. palus], *fenny, boggy, marshy* (poet.): humus, Ov. M. 15, 268; Prop. 4 (5), 6, 77: Nilus, Stat. S. 3, 2, 108: Ravenna, Sil. 8, 602.

pālum, i, v. 1. palus *init.*

pălumba, ae, v. palumbes.

† **pălumbārĭus**, ii, *m.* [palumbes], *a kind of hawk which attacks doves:* palumbarius, = φασσοφόνος, Gloss. Philox.

pălumbes, is, or **pălumbis**, is, *m.* and *f.* (collat. form **pălumbus**, i, *m.*, Cato, R. R. 90; Col. 8, 8; Mart. 13, 67, 1: **pălumba**, ae, *f.*, Cels. 6, 6, 39) [cf. Sanscr. kadamba, diver; Gr. κόλυμβος, columba], *a wood-pigeon, ring-dove:* macrosque palumbes, Lucil. ap. Non. 219, 6; Pompon. ib. 9; Varr. R. R. 3, 9; Cic. poët. ap. Serv. Verg. E. 1, 58: raucae, tua cura, palumbes, Verg. E. 1, 58: aëriae palumbes, id. ib. 3, 69: fronde novâ puerum palumbes Texere, Hor. C. 3, 4, 12; cf. id. S. 2, 8, 91. — Prov.: palumbem alicui ad aream adducere, *to furnish one a good opportunity to do a thing, to bring the fish to one's net*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 63: duae unum expetitis palumbem, *the same cock-pigeon*, i. e. *the same lover*, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 17. — Palumbus was also *the name of a gladiator;* hence, in a double sense: Palumbum postulantibus daturum se promisit, si captus esset, Suet. Claud. 21.

Palumbīnum, i, *n.*, *a town of the Samnites*, Liv. 10, 45.

pălumbīnus, a, um, *adj.* [palumbes], *of wood-pigeons:* caro, Plin. 30, 12, 36, § 110: fimum, id. 30, 8, 21, § 67: ovum, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 13.

pălumbŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *little wood-pigeon, little dove*, as a term of endearment (post-class.): teneo te meum palumbulum, meum passerem, App. M. 10, p. 249, 16; id. ib. 8, p. 213, 33.

pălumbus, i, *m.*, v. palumbes *fin.*

1. pālus, i, *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form **pālum**, i, Varr. ap. Non. 219, 18) [for paglus (cf. *dim.* paxillus); root pag-; Sanscr. pâcas, snare; Gr. πήγνυμι, fasten; Lat. pango; cf.: pignus, pax], *a stake, prop, stay, pale.* **I.** Lit. (very freq. and class.; syn.: sudes, stipes): ut figam palum in parietem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 4; id. Men. 2, 3, 53: damnati ad supplicium traditi, ad palum alligati, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 5, § 11: palis adjungere vitem, Tib. 1, 8 (7), 33; Ov. F. 1, 665: palos et ridicas dolare, Col. 11, 2, 11; Varr. l. l. — The Roman soldiers learned to fight by attacking a stake set in the ground, Veg. Mil. 1, 11; 2, 23; hence, aut quis non vidit vulnera pali? Juv. 6, 246. — And, transf.: exerceamur ad palum: et, ne imparatos fortuna deprehendat, fiat nobis paupertas familiaris, Sen. Ep. 18, 6. — In the lang. of gladiators, palus primus or palusprimus (called also machaera Herculeana, Capitol. Pert. 8), *a gladiator's sword of wood*, borne by the secutores, whence their leader was also called primus palus, Lampr. Commod. 15; Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 694. — Prov.: quasi palo pectus tundor, of one astonished, stunned, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 2. — **II.** Transf., = membrum virile, Hor. S. 1, 8, 5.

2. pălus, ūdis (*nom. sing.* pălūs, Hor. A. P. 65; but usually pălūs, Verg. A. 6, 107; v. infra; *gen. plur.* paludum, Caes. B. G. 4, 38, 2 Oud.; rarely paludium, Liv. 21, 54, 7 Drak.; Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 174; Just. 44, 1, 10; Eum. Pan. Const. Aug. 12, 2), *f.* [= Gr. πηλός, mud; cf. Sanscr. palvala, pool; perh. -ud of the stem = ὕδωρ, water], *a swamp, marsh, morass, bog, fen, pool* (cf.: stagnum, lacus). **I.** Lit.: ille paludes siccare voluit, Cic. Phil. 5, 3, 7: paludes emere, id. Agr. 2, 27, 71: palus erat non magna inter nostrum atque hostium exercitum, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: propter paludes exercitui aditus non est, id. ib. 2, 16: Cocyti tardâque palus inamabilis undâ, Verg. G. 4, 479: sterilisve diu palus aptaque remis, Hor. A. P. 65: udae paludes intumuere aestu, Ov. M. 1, 737: stagnata paludibus ument, id. ib. 15, 269: nigra, Tib. 3, 3, 37: exusta, Verg. G. 3, 432: alta, Sil. id. ib. 4, 48: putida, Cat. 17, 10: nebulosa, Sil. 8, 382: sordida, Stat. S. 4, 3, 8. — Hence, Palus Maeotis, = Lacus Maeotis, now *the Sea of Azof*, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 168; Mel. 1, 19. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *A reed* that grows in marshes: tomentum concisa palus Circense vocatur, Mart. 14, 160, 1; 11, 32, 2. — **B.** *Water:* (cymba) multam accepit rimosa paludem, Verg. A. 6, 414.

palusca, ficus, *a kind of fig*, Cloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 16 dub.

păluster, tris, tre (*masc.* palustris, Col. 8, 14, 2), *adj.* [2. palus], *fenny, marshy, swampy.* **I.** Lit.: locus, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: ager, Liv. 36, 22; 22, 2: ulva, Verg. G. 3, 175; Col. 8, 14, 2: ranae, Hor. S. 1, 5, 14; cf. calami, Ov. M. 1, 706. — In *plur. subst.:* **pălustrĭa**, ium, *n.*; *swampy places*, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 110; Vulg. Ezech. 47, 11. — **II.** Trop.: lux, i. e., *a filthy, vicious life*, Pers. 5, 60.

Pămīsus, i, *m.*, = Πάμισος. **I.** *A river in Messenia*, Plin. 4, 3, 7, § 15; Mela, 2, 3, 9. — **II.** *A river in Thrace*, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30.

pammăchārĭus, ii, *m.* [pammachum], *the victor in the pammachum*, Hier. in Psa. 36, § 5.

pammachum (-chium), i, *n.*, = παμμάχιον, *an athletic contest, consisting of wrestling, boxing with the naked fists, and boxing with the cestus:* in quibus (ludis) contendit pammachum (al. pammacho) quod nos pancratium vocamus, Hyg. Fab. 273; Inscr. Fabr. p. 106, n. 226.

Pammĕnes, is, *m.*, *a Greek rhetorician, instructor of Brutus*, Cic. Brut. 97, 332; id. Or. 30, 105; id. Att. 5, 20, 2. — Hence, **Pammĕnia**, ōrum, *n.*, *of* or *belonging to Pammenes:* Pammenia illa mihi non placent, *those views of Pammenes*, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 10.

Pamphăgus, i, *m.*, *the name of a dog*, Ov. M. 3, 210.

Pamphĭlus, i, *m.*, = Πάμφιλος, *a Greek proper name.* **I.** *A disciple of Plato, whom Epicurus heard*, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72. — **II.** *A celebrated painter, a native of Amphipolis, the instructor of Apelles*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 75; 35, 11, 40, § 123. — **III.** *A rhetorician*, Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 81; Quint. 3, 6, 33.

Pamphȳlĭa, ae, *f.*, = Παμφυλία, *a country on the sea-coast of Asia Minor, between Lycia and Cilicia*, Mela, 1, 14; Liv. 33, 41, 6; Plin. 5, 27, 26, § 96; Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2; Stat. S. 1, 4, 77. — Hence, **II. Pamphȳlĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pamphylian:* tellus, Luc. 8, 249: mare, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 129. — In *plur.:* **Pamphȳlii**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Pamphylians*, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 25.

pampĭnācĕus, a, um, i. q. pampineus, Col. 12, 20, 5 dub.

pampĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pampinus], *of* or *belonging to tendrils, that has tendrils:* palmitum duo genera sunt: alterum, quod, quia primo anno plerumque frondem sine fructu affert, pampinarium vocant, etc., Col. 5, 6, 29: sarmentum, id. 3, 10, 5: virga, id. 3, 10, 7: materiae, id. 4, 24, 11. — (β) *Subst.:* **pampĭnārĭum**, ii, *n.*, i. q. pampinarium sarmentum, *a tendril-branch, leaf-branch*, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 157; 17, 22, 35, § 181.

pampĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pampino], *a breaking off of superfluous tendrils and leaves of vines, a lopping* or *trimming of vines:* ut frequenti pampinatione supervacua detrahantur, Col. 4, 6, 1; cf. id. 4, 6, 1, § 5; 4, 7, 1; 4, 28, 1; Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 7: prima, Col. 11, 2, 38: verna, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 190.

pampĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who plucks* or *lops off the superfluous tendrils and leaves of vines, a vine-trimmer*, Col. 4, 10, 2: industrius, id. 4, 27, 5.

1. pampĭnātus, a, um, *Part.*, from pampino.

2. pampĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [pampinus], *having tendrils and leaves.* **I.** Lit.: lanceam argenteam pampinatam librarum triginta, Gallien. Ep. ap. Treb. Claud. 17, 5. — **II.** Transf., *tendril-shaped, tendril-like*, Plin. 16, 42, 82, § 225.

pampĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of tendrils* or *vine-leaves, consisting of tendrils:* uvae, Ov. P. 3, 1, 13: vites, id. ib. 3, 8, 13: umbrae, Verg. E. 7, 58: auctumnus, id. G. 2, 5: hastae, *wrapped round with vine-leaves*, id. A. 7, 396: habenae, id. ib. 6, 804: ratis, *decked with vine-branches*, Prop. 3, 15 (4, 16), 26: juga, Mart. 10, 93, 2: odor, *the perfume of wine*, Prop. 2, 24 (3, 31), 30: corona, *of vine-leaves*, Tac. A. 11, 4: ulmus, Calp. Ecl. 2, 59.

pampĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to pluck* or *lop off the superfluous tendrils, shoots, and leaves of vines, to trim vines.* **I.** Lit.: pampinare est ex sarmento coles qui nati sunt, de iis qui plurimum valent, primum ac secundum, nonnumquam etiam tertium relinquere, reliquos decerpere, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 2; Cato, R. R. 33, 3: pampinandi modus, Col. 5, 5, 14: vineas, Plin. 18, 27, 67, § 254; Col. Arb. 11. — **II.** Transf., in gen., *to trim* or *prune trees:* salix non minus, quam vinea pampinatur, Col. 4, 31, 2; 5, 10, 21; 11, 2, 79 saep.

pampĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of foliage, leafy, branchy:* vitis, Col. 5, 5, 14; Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 21.

pampĭnus, i, *m.* and *f.* (in *fem.:* circumflua pampinus, Claud. III. Cons. Stil. 366: opaca, id. Epith. Pall. et Celer. 5; cf. Donat. p. 1747 P.; Serv. Verg. E. 7, 58, acc. to whom Varro often used the word as a *fem.*) [root pamp-, pap-, to swell, v. pōpulus; cf. papula, pustule], *a tendril* or *young shoot of a vine* (cf. palmes). **I.** Lit., Col. 4, 22, 4: ex gemmis pampini pullulant, id. 3, 18, 4: pampinos detergere, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 175: detrahere, id. 17, 22, 35, § 193. — **2.** *A vine-leaf, the foliage of a vine:* involvulus, quae in pampini folio intorta implicat se, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 64: uva vestita pampinis, Cic. Sen. 15, 53: male defendet pampinus uvas, Verg. G. 1, 448: ornatus viridi tempora pampino Liber, Hor. C. 4, 8, 34: pampini densitas, Col. 3, 2, 11. — **II.** Transf., *a clasper* or *tendril of any climbing plant*, Plin. 16, 35, 63, § 153; 9, 51, 74, § 163.

Pān, Pānŏs (*acc.* Pāna), *m.*, = Πάν, *Pan, the god of the woods and of shepherds, the son of Mercury and Penelope*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56; Hyg. Fab. 224: Pan erat armenti custos, Pan numen equarum, Ov. F. 2, 277: Panos de more Lycaei, Verg. A. 8, 344. He was represented under the form of a goat; hence, semicaper Pan, Ov. M. 14, 515; cf. Sil. 13, 327. His mistress, Syrinx, was transformed, at her request, by the nymphs into a thicket of reeds, from which Pan made the shepherd's pipe (σύριγξ), Lucr. 4, 586; Ov. M. 1, 691. He is also said to have fallen in love with Luna, and to have gained her favor by the present of a ram, Verg. G. 3, 391 Serv. In war he was regarded as the producer of sudden, groundless (panic) terrors, Val. Fl. 3, 46 sqq. — He was called at a later period the god of *All* (τὸ πᾶν), Macr. S. 1, 22. — **II.** In *plur.:* Panes, *gods of the woods and fields resembling Pan*, Ov. H. 4, 171; id. M. 14, 638. — *Gen.* Panum, Mela, 3, 9, 6. — *Acc.* Panas, Col. poët. 10, 427.

panāca, *a kind of drinking vessel,* Mart 14, 100 in lemm

† **1. pănăcēa,** ae, *f*, **pănăces,** is, *n*, also **panax,** ăcis, *m*, = πανάκεια, πανάκες, πάναξ **I.** *An herb to which was ascribed the power of healing all diseases all heal, panacea, catholicon,* on the different kinds, v Plin 25, 4, 11, § 30 sq odorifera panacea, Verg A. 12, 419 panaces ipso nomine omnium morborum remedia promittit, Plin. 25, 4, 11, § 30 panax levi et subactā terra rarissime dissentur, Col 11, 3, 29 —**II.** *A plant, called also* ligusticum silvestre ligusticum silvestre panacem aliqui vocant, Plin 19, 8, 50, § 165 —Form panaces, Plin 20, 16, 60, § 168 —**III.** *A plant* pastinaca opopinax.—Form panax, Plin. 12 26, 57, § 127

2. Personified **Pănăcēa,** ae, *f*, *one of the four daughters of Æsculapius,* Plin 35 11, 40, § 137

3. Pănăcēa, ae, *f*, *a city in Crete,* Mela, 2, 7

pănăcīnus, a, um, *adj* [panacea], *made of the panacea* clyster, Cael Aur Tard 4, 7, 95

Pānaenus, i, *m*, *a famous painter, brother of the sculptor Phidias,* Plin 35, 8, 34, § 54, 35, 8, 34, § 57

Pānaetius, ii, *m*, = Παναίτιος, *a celebrated Stoic, a native of Rhodes, the instructor and friend of Scipio Africanus the Younger,* Cic Off 1, 26, 90, id de Or 1, 11, 45, id Off 1, 12, 3, 2, 7, id Tusc. 1, 32, 79 Hor C 1, 29, 14, Vell 1, 13, 3

Pānaetōlĭcus, a, um, *adj*, = Παναιτωλικός, *of* or *belonging to the whole of Ætolia, Panætolian* concilium, Liv 31, 32, 3, 35, 32, 8

Pānaetōlium, i, *n*, = Παναιτώλιον, *the council of the whole of Ætolia, a general assembly* or *congress of the Ætolians* concilium Aetolorum quod Panaetolium vocant, Liv 31, 29, 1, Weissenb ad Liv 31, 32, 3 —**II.** *A very high mountain in Ætolia,* now *Viena,* Plin 4, 2, 3, § 6

pānārĭcium, ii, *n* [corrupted from paronychium], *a disease of the finger nails,* App Herb 42

pānārĭŏlum, i, *n dim* [panarium], *a small bread basket,* Mart 5, 49, 10

pānārium (pann-), ii, *n* [panis], *a bread basket* hinc panarium, ubi id (sc panem) servabant, sicut granarium, ubi granum frumenti condebant, unde id dictum, Varr L L 5, § 105 Müll, Plin Ep 1, 6, 3, Suet Calig 18, Stat S 1, 6, 31

‡ **pānārius,** ii, *m* [id], *a bread seller* panarius, ἀρτοπώλης, Vet. Gloss.

† **pānăthēnăĭcon,** i, *n*, = παναθηναικόν, *an ointment made in Athens,* Plin 13 1, 2, § 6

Pānăthēnăĭcus, a, um, *adj*, = Παναθηναϊκός, *of* or *belonging to the Panathenæa* (a popular festival of the Athenians), hence, *subst* **I. Pānăthēnaĭca,** orum, *n* (sc solemnia), *the Panathenæa,* Varr ap Serv Verg G 3, 113 —**II. Pānăthēnăĭcus,** i, *m* (sc liber), *a holiday oration of Isocrates pronounced at the Panathenæa,* Cic Or. 12, 38, id Sen 5, 13, cf Aus Prof 1, 13

pănax, ăcis, v panacea.

† **pancarpĭnĕus,** a, um, *adj* [pancarpus], *composed of all kinds of fruits* cibus, Varr ap Non 264, 27

† **pancarpius** and **pancarpus,** a um, *adj*, = παγκάρπιος and πάγκαρπος, *consisting* or *composed of all kinds of fruits* **I.** Lit pancarpiae dicuntur coronae ex vario genere florum factae, Fest p 220 Müll Jesum cognominant Soterem et Christum Quam propius fuit de Atticis historiis pancarpiam vocari (alluding to the olive branch ornamented with all sorts of fruits, which was carried about by boys in Athens on a certain festival), Tert. ad Val. 12.—**II.** Transf, *of all sorts* nomine pancarpi, qui in ludicris muneribus edi solet propter omnium generum, quae inerant bestias exagitatis Arcam Noe, Aug adv Secund 23

Panchaeus, v Panchaia, A.

Panchāia, ae *f*, = Παγχαία, *a fabulous island in the Erythræan Sea, east of Arabia, rich in precious stones, incense, myrrh,* etc. totaque turiferis Panchaia pinguis arenis, Verg G 2, 139 (phoenicem) deferre nidum prope Panchaiam in Solis urbem, Plin 10, 2, 2 § 4 dives, Tib 3, 2, 23, Val Fl 6, 119, Claud III Cons. Honor f —Hence, **A. Panchaeus,** a, um, *adj*, *Panchæan* odores, Lucr 2, 417, Verg G 4, 379, Ov M 10, 478 —*Plur* as *subst* **Panchaei,** ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Panchaia,* Mela, 3, 8 —**B. Panchāĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *Panchæan* resinulae, Arn 7, 233 —**C. Panchāĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *Panchæan* tellus (al Panchaea), Ov M 10, 309 cinnama, Claud Nupt Honor et Mar 94

panchrestārius, ii, *m* [panchrestus], *a confectioner* coquos, panchrestarios, Arn 2, 70

† **panchrestus (panchristus),** a, um, *adj*, = πάγχρηστος, *good* or *useful for every thing* medicamenta, Plin 36, 20, 38, § 146, 23, 7, 71, § 136 —**II.** Transf, ironically cum omnes ejus comites iste sibi suo illo panchresto medicamento amicos reddidisset, *by his sovereign remedy,* i e *money,* Cic Verr 2, 3, 65, § 152

† **panchrōmos,** i, *m*, = παγχρωμος (all colored), *a plant, called also* verbenaca, App Herb 3

† **panchrus,** i, *m*, = πάγχρους (of all colors), *a variegated precious stone,* Plin 37, 10, 66, § 178

† **Panchrȳsos,** on, *adj*, = πάγχρυσος, *all golden* Berenice urbs, quae Panchrysos cognominata est, Plin 6, 29, 34, § 170

pancrătĭas, ae, *m*, for pancratiastes, *a pancratiast,* v l ap Gell 13, 27, 3 (al pancratiastae)

† **pancrătĭastes,** ae, *m*, = παγκρατιαστής, *a combatant in the* pancratium, *a pancratiast* Diagoras tres filios adulescentes habuit, unum pugilem, alterum pancratiasten, tertium luctatorem, Gell 3, 15, 3, Plin 34, 8, 19, §§ 57, 59, Quint 2, 8, 13

* **pancrătĭcē,** *adv*, *after the manner of the pancratiasts* pancratice atque athletice valere, i e *heartily, finely,* Plaut Bacch 2, 3, 14

† **pancrătium (-tion),** ii, *n*, = παγκράτιον **I.** *A complete combat, a gymnastic contest which included both wrestling and boxing,* cf Quint 2, 8, 13 et patitur duro volnera pancratio, Prop 4, 13, 8, Sen Ben 5, 3, 1 Autolycos pancratio victor, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 79, cf id 35, 11, 40, § 139, Inscr Fabr p 100, n 226 —**II.** *The herb succory,* Plin 20, 8, 30, § 74.—**III.** *A plant, called also* scilla pusilla, Plin 27, 12, 92, § 118

† **pancrătius,** a, um, *adj*, = παγκράτιος, *Pancratian* metrum pancratium, *a trochaic metre, consisting of a* monometer hypercatalectus, Serv Centimetr p 1819 P

1. Panda, ae, *f* [2 pando], *a Roman goddess,* acc to Aelius ap Non 44, 7, Ceres, Varro, however, distinguishes her from Ceres, Varr ap Gell 13, 22, 4 quod T Tatio, Capitolinum ut capiat collum, viam pandere atque aperire permissum est, dea Panda est appellata vel Pantica, Arn 4, 128 Panda, εἰρήνης θεός, Gloss Philox.

2. Panda, ae, *m*, *a Scythian river,* Tac. A 12, 16

Pandae, ārum, *m*, *a people of India* gens sola Indorum regnata feminis, Plin 6, 20 23, § 76 —Hence, **Pandaeus,** a, um, *adj*, *of the Pandæ* gens, Sol 52

Pandāna, ae, *f* [2 pando], *one of the oldest gates of Rome,* so called because it always stood open Saturnia porta, quam Junius scribit, ibi, quam nunc vocant Pandanam Varr L L 5, § 42 Müll, Sol 1, 13 Pandana porta dicta est Romae, quod semper pateret, Fest p 220 Müll

Pandărus, i, *m* **I.** *A leader of the Lycians, auxiliary of the Trojans,* Verg A. 5, 496 —**II.** *A son of Alcanor, companion of Æneas, slain by Turnus,* Verg A 9, 672 sq, 11, 396

Pandātăria (-ĕrĭa or **-ōrĭa),** ae, *f*, *a small island in the Tyrrhenian Sea, a place of exile under the emperors,* now the island of *Vandolina,* Varr R R 1, 8, 5, 3, 5, 7, Plin 3, 6, 11, § 82, Suet Tib 53, Tac A 1, 53, 14, 62, Mart Cap 6, § 644, Mela, 2, 7

* **pandātio,** ōnis, *f* [1 pando], *a warping* of wood, Vitr 7, 1

† **pandecter,** eris, *m*, = πανδέκτηρ (all containing), *the title of the fourth book of the work of Apicius*

† **pandectes** or **-ta,** ae, *m*, = πανδέκτης, *a book that contains every thing, a complete repertory, an encyclopedia,* a title frequently given to books, cf Gell 13, 9, 4, Plin H N praef, § 24 **I.** In gen, novissime Tiro in Pandecte non recte dici ait, Charis p 186 P —**II.** In partic. **Pandectae,** ārum, *m*, *the title of the collection of Roman laws made by order of Justinian from the writings of Roman jurists, the Pandects,* Just. Ep ad Sen § 1

† **pandēmus,** a, um, *adj*, = πάνδημος, *affecting all the people, public, general* lues, *an epidemic,* Amm 19, 4, 7

‡ **pandĭcŭlāris** dicebatur dies idem et communicarius, in quo omnibus dis communiter sacrificabatur, Fest p 220 Müll

pandĭcŭlor, ari, *v dep* [2 pando], *to stretch one's self* ut pandiculans oscitatur, Plaut Men 5, 2, 80, cf pandiculari dicuntur, qui toto corpore oscitantes extenduntur, eo quod pandi fiunt, Fest p 220 Müll

Pandīon, ŏnis, *m*, = Πανδίων **I.** *A king of Athens, father of Progne and Philomela,* Hyg Fab 48, Ov M 6, 426, 676 Pandionis populus, i e *the Athenians,* Lucr 6, 1143 Pandione nata, i e *Progne,* Ov M 6, 634 —Transf, for *the nightingale,* Ov P 1, 3, 39 Cecropiae Pandionis arces, Mart 1, 26, 3 —Hence, **B. Pandīŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *Pandionian* Pandioniae Athenae, Ov M 15, 430 Pandionia Orithyia, *the sister of Pandion,* Prop 1, 20, 31 res Pandioniae, *the Athenian state,* Claud IV Cons. Honor 506 arces, *the citadel of Athens,* id Rapt Pros 2, 19, also called mons, Stat Th 2, 720 volucres, *the nightingale and the swallow,* Sen. Octav 8 cavea, *the Athenian theatre,* Sid Carm 23, 137 —**II.** *A son of Jupiter and Luna,* Hyg Fab praef

1. pando, avi, atum, 1, *v a* and *n* [for spando, root spa, Sanscr spha, spread, grow, Gr σπάω, cf spatium] **I.** *Act., to bend, bow, curve* any thing (cf flecto, curvo) pandant enim posteriora, Quint. 11, 3, 122 manus leviter pandata, id 11, 3, 100 —(β) Mid, *to bend itself, to bend* in inferiora pandantur, Plin 16, 42, 81, § 223, 16, 39, 74, § 189, 16, 40, 79, § 219 apes sarcina pandatae, id. 11, 10, 10, § 21 firmiora juga sunt alliganda, ut rigorem habeant nec pandentur onere fructuum, Col 4, 16 *fin* —**II.** *Neutr*, *to bend itself, to bend* ulmus et fraxinus celeriter pandant, Vitr 2, 9, 6, 11

2. pando pandi (acc to Prisc. p 891 P), passum, and less freq pansum (v Neue, Formenl 2, p 567 sq), 3, *v a*, *to spread out, extend, to unfold, expand* [from the root pat of pateo, cf πετάννυμι, q v] (syn explano, explico, extendo) **I.** Lit pandere palmas Ante deum delubra, Lucr 5, 1200, so, ad solem pennas, Verg G 1, 398 retia, Plin 9, 8, 9, § 29 telas in parietibus latissime, id 29, 4, 27, § 87 aciem, *to extend, deploy,* = explicare, Tac H 2, 25, 4, 33 rupem ferro, i e *to split,* Liv 21, 37 utero velis, Totos pande sinus Juv 1, 150 —(β) With *se* or *pass*, *to spread one's self, stretch, open out, extend,* etc. immensa panditur planities, Liv 32, 4 dum se cornua latius pandunt, id 2, 31 rosa sese pandit in calices Plin 21, 4, 10, § 14 ubi mare coepit in latitudinem pandi, id 6, 13, 15, § 38 si panditur ultra (gremium), i e *is not yet full,* Juv 14, 327 —**2.** In partic, in economic lang, *to spread out to dry, to dry* fruits ficos pandere, Col 2, 22, 3 uvas in sole, id 12, 39, 1 —**B.** Transf **1.** *To throw open, to open* any thing by extending it (mostly poet, syn. patefacio, aperio, recludo) pandite atque aperite propere januam hanc Orci, Plaut Bacch 3, 1, 1 pandite, sulti', genas (i e palpebras), Enn ap Paul ex Fest s v genas, p 94 Müll (Ann v 521 Vahl) dividimus muros et moenia pandimus urbis, Verg A 2, 234 (Cerberus) tria guttura pandens, id. ib 6, 421 limina, id ib 6, 525 agros pingues, *to lay open,* i e *to plough up, till,* Lucr 5, 1248 piceae tantum taxique nocentes Interdum aut hederae pandunt vestigia nigrae, *disclose,* Verg G 2, 257 torridam incendio rupem ferro pandunt, *lay open, split,* Liv 21, 37, 3 pandite nunc Helicona, deae, Verg A. 7, 641, 10 1 —**2.** Mid, *to open itself, to open* panduntur inter ordi

nes viae, Liv. 10, 41: cum caudâ omnis jam panditur Hydra, i. e. *displays itself*, Cic. Arat. 449.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To spread, extend;* and with *se, to spread* or *extend itself:* cum tempora se veris florentia pandunt, Lucr. 6, 359: illa divina (bona) longe lateque se pandunt caelumque contingunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 76: quaerebam utrum panderem vela orationis, id. ib. 4, 5, 9: umbriferos ubi pandit Tabrica saltus, Juv. 10, 194.—*Mid.:* ab aquilone pandetur malum super omnes, Vulg. Jer. 1, 14; see also under *P. a.* B.—**B.** *To open:* viam alicui ad dominationem, Liv. 4, 15: viam fugae, id. 10, 5.—**2.** In partic., *to unfold* in speaking, *to make known, publish, relate, explain* (mostly poet.): omnem rerum naturam dictis, Lucr. 5, 54: primordia rerum, id. 1, 55: res altâ terrâ et caligine mersas, Verg. A. 6, 267; 3, 252; 3, 479: nomen, Ov. M. 4, 679: fata, Luc. 6, 590: Hesiodus agricolis praecepta pandere orsus, Plin. H. N. 14, 1, 1, § 3.—Hence, **A. pansus,** a, um, *P. a., spread out, outspread, outstretched, extended* (rare and mostly post-Aug.): manibus et pedibus pansis, Vitr. 3, 1: suppliciter pansis ad numina palmis, Germ. Arat. 68: sago porrectius panso, Amm. 29, 5, 48: pansis in altum bracchiis, Prud. Cath. 12, 170: panso currere carbaso, id. adv. Symm. praef. 1, 48.—**B. passus,** a, um (cf.: ab eo, quod est pando passum veteres dixerunt, non pansum, etc., Gell. 15, 15, 1), *P. a., outspread, outstretched, extended, open.* **1.** Lit.: velo passo pervenire, *under full sail*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 45; so, velis passis pervehi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: passis late palmis, Caes. B. C. 3, 98: passis manibus, Plin. 7, 17, 17, § 77; Gell. 15, 15, 3: crinis passus, and more freq. in *plur.*, crines passi, *loose, dishevelled hair:* capillus passus, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 56; Caes. B. G. 1, 51; 7, 48; Liv. 1, 13; Verg. A. 1, 480 et saep.—Hence, verba passa, *loose, relaxed*, i. e. *prose*, App. Flor. 2, 15, p. 352, 1.—**2.** Transf. (α) *Spread out* to dry (v. supra, I. 2.); hence, *dried, dry:* uvae, i. e. *raisins*, Col. 12, 39, 4; Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 4 Mai; Vulg. Num. 6, 4; so, acini, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 16: racemi, Verg. G. 4, 269: rapa, Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 127: uva passa pendilis, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 99: lac passum, *boiled milk*, Ov. M. 14, 274.—Hence, (β) Transf.: rugosi passique senes, *dried up, withered*, Lucil. ap. Non. 12, 5 (Sat. 19, 11).—Hence, *subst.:* **passum,** i, *n.* (sc. vinum), *wine made from dried grapes, raisin-wine:* passum nominabant, si in vindemiâ uvam diutius coctam legerent, eamque passi essent in sole aduri, Varr. ap. Non. 551, 27; Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 51: passo psythia utilior, Verg. G. 2, 93; Juv. 14, 271; cf. Col. 12, 39, 1; Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 81; Pall. 11, 19, 1: passum quo ex sicciore uva est, eo valentius est, Cels. 2, 18.—**3.** Trop.: verba passa, *prose* (post-class.), App. Flor. p. 352, 1.

Pandōra, ae (*gen.* Pandoras, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 19), *f.* [Πανδώρα, gifted by all], *the first woman, made by Vulcan at Jupiter's command, and presented with gifts by all the gods, the wife of Epimetheus and mother of Pyrrha*, Hyg. Fab. 142.—Prov.: Pandora Hesiodi, of a work executed by several hands, Tert. adv. Val. 12.

pandōrius or **pandūrius,** i, *m.*, i. q. pandura, Isid. Orig. 3, 20, 8.

Pandŏsĭa, ae, *f.*, = Πανδοσία. **I.** *A city in Epirus, on the Acheron*, now *Kastri*, Liv. 8, 24; Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 4.—**II.** *A city of the Bruttians*, near the modern *Mendocino*, Liv. 8, 24; Just. 12, 2, 4.

Pandrŏsos, i, *f.*, = Πάνδροσος, *daughter of Cecrops and sister of Aglauros and Herse*, Ov. M. 2, 559; 2, 738.

† **pandūra,** ae, *f.*, and **pandūrium,** ii, *n.*, = πανδοῦρα, *a musical instrument of three strings, invented by Pan*, Isid. Orig. 3, 20: hircipedem (i. e. Pana) pandura... Faunum tibia decuerunt, Mart. Cap. 9, § 906; 9, § 924.

pandūrizo, āre, *v. n.* [pandura], *to play the* pandura, Lampr. Elag. 32.

pandus, a, um, *adj.* [2. pando], *bent, crooked, curved* (mostly poet.; syn.: curvus, uncus): carina, Enn. ap. Vet. Schol. in Stat. Achill. 1, 558 (Ann. v. 560 Vahl.); Verg. G. 2, 445: rami, Ov. M. 14, 660: juga, id. Am. 1, 13, 16: juvencae pandis cornibus, id. M. 10, 271: delphines, id. Tr. 3, 10, 43: rostrum, id. M. 10, 713: asellus, *crook-backed*, id. A. A. 1, 543: pandâ urceus ansâ, Mart. 14, 106, 1; Sil. 3, 277.—In prose: hominem nigrum et macrum et pandum, Quint. 6, 3, 58: cupressus et pinus habentes umoris abundantiam in operibus solent esse pandae, *to warp*, Vitr. 2, 9.—**II.** **Pandus,** i, *m.*, *a Roman surname:* Latinius Pandus, Tac. A. 2, 66.

pāne, is, v. panis.

† **pānēgyrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πανηγυρικός, *of* or *belonging to a public assembly* or *festival;* hence, *subst.:* **pānēgyrĭcus,** i, *m.*, *the festival oration of Isocrates, in which he eulogized the Athenians*, Cic. Or. 11, 37; Quint. 10, 4, 4.—**II.** Transf., *praising, laudatory, eulogistic:* libelli, *panegyrics*, Aug. Prof. 1, 13.—More freq. *subst.:* **pānēgyrĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a eulogy, panegyric*, Quint. 2, 10, 11; cf. id. 3, 4, 14: etiam malos panegyricis mendacibus adulantur, Lact. 1, 15, 13.

† **pānēgyrista,** ae, *m.*, = πανηγυριστής, *a eulogist, panegyrist*, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

† **pānĕros,** ōtis, or **pānĕrastos,** *f.*, = πανέρως, *a precious stone, supposed to have the property of making fruitful*, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 178.—**II.** **Pānĕros,** *a Roman surname*, Suet. Ner. 30.—As *a slave-name*, Inscr. Marin. Fr. Arv. p. 631.

Pangaeus, i, *m.*, and **Pangaea,** ōrum, *n.*, = Πάγγαιον ὄρος, *a mountain of Thrace, on the borders of Macedonia, near Philippi*, now *Pilaf Tepeh:* Mons Pangaeus, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40: flerunt Rhodopeiae arces Altaque Pangaea, Verg. G. 4, 462; Luc. 1, 679.—Hence, **II.** **Pangaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pangæan;* also for *Thracian* (late poet.): nemora, Sil. 2, 73: juga, Val. Fl. 4, 631: arx, id. 1, 575.

pango, nxi, nctum, and pēgi or pĕpĭgi, pactum (v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 474 sq.), 3, *v. a.* [root pac-; Sanscr. pāça, band, fetter; Gr. πήγνυμι, fix; πάχνη, frost; πάσσαλος, peg, etc.; cf.: pagus, pagina, paciscor; old form **paco, pago;** cf.: rem ubi pacunt, XII. Tab. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 13, 20; v. Prisc. 894 P.], *to fasten, make fast, fix; to drive in, sink in* (syn.: figo, configo). **I.** Lit.: pangere, figere; unde plantae pangi dicuntur, Fest. p. 213 Müll.: clavum, Liv. 7, 3; v. clavus: tonsillam pegi laevo in litore, Pac. ap. Fest. s. v. tonsilla, p. 356 Müll.; Col. poët. 10, 252; Pall. 3, 9, 7.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To set, plant* any thing: ramulum, Suet. Galb. 1: vicena millia malleolorum, Col. 3, 12, 3: lactucam id. 11, 3, 26: taleam olearum, id. 11, 2, 42; hence, transf.: filios, *to beget children*, Tert. Apol. 9 *fin.*—**2.** *To set* or *plant* any thing *with* any thing: ipse seram vites pangamque ex ordine colles, Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 15: vitiaria malleolis, Col. 11, 2, 18.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Versus carmina or facta (like componere), *to make, compose, write, record:* hic vostrum panxit maxuma facta patrum, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34 (Epigr. v. 2 Vahl. p. 162; but the verse: horrida Romuleum certamina pango duellum, is spurious): carmina, Lucr. 4, 8: versus de rerum naturâ, id. 1, 25: aliquid Sophocleum, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 3: ἀνέκδοτα, id. Att. 2, 6, 2: poëmata, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 40: chartas, Mart. 11, 3, 7: pangendi facultas, Tac. A. 14, 16; Val. Max. 2, 1, 10: de pangendo nihil fieri potest, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 2.—**B.** In gen., *to make:* neque prima per artem temptamenta tui pepigi, Verg. A. 8, 142.—**C.** *To fix, settle, determine, agree upon, agree, covenant, conclude, stipulate, contract* (class., but only in the *perf.* forms; for the *pres.* and *fut.* pacisci was used; v. Quint. 1, 6, 10 sq.: paciscor facit et pepigi et pactus sum, Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 144; cf.: paciscor, stipulor, despondeo): ducentis Philippis rem pepigi, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 38: pactam rem habeto, id. Poen. 5, 3, 38: terminos, quos Socrates pepigerit (al. pegerit), Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 56: fines, id. Pis. 16, 37.—With *ne:* si quis pepigerit ne illo (medicamento) usquam postea uteretur, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 92; so Tac. A. 13, 14: pacem nobiscum pepigistis, ut, etc., Liv. 9, 11: inducias pepigisse, id. 27, 30: non fuit armillas tanti pepigisse Sabinas, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 49: resumere libertatem occultis insidiis pepigerant, Tac. A. 14, 31: cui pretium pepigerat, id. ib. 14, 42.—Freq. of a marriage contract, *to promise, engage, pledge*, etc.: habeon' pactam (Sororem)? Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 99; 5, 2, 59: quod pepigere viri, pepigerunt ante parentes, Cat. 62, 28: te peto quam lecto pepigit Venus aurea nostro, Ov. H. 16, 35: haec mihi se pepigit; pater hanc tibi, id. ib. 20, 157.

† **pangōnius,** ii, or **pangōnus,** *m.*, = παγγώνιος, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 178.

Pănhormus and **Pănhormĭtānus,** v. Panormus.

pānĭcellus, i, *m. dim.* [panis], *a little loaf*, Plin. Val. 1, 6.

pānĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *made of bread:* mensae, i. e. *huge loaves*, Serv. Verg. A. 3, 257.—As *subst.:* **Pānĭcĕus,** i, *m.*, *an inhabitant of Breadville:* opus est Paniceis, milites panicei (a comic expression), Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 59.

pānĭcium, ii, *n.* [id.]. **I.** *Any thing baked*, as *bread, cakes*, etc., Cassiod. Var. 9, 5.—**II.** = panicum, *Italian panic-grass*, Paul. Nol. Ep. 3 ad Sev.; Edict. Diocl. p. 27; cf. Not. Tir. p. 112.

pānĭcoctārius, a, um, *adj.* [panis-coquo], *bread-making* (late Lat.): mulier, Petr. Chrysol. Serm. 99.

pānĭcŭla (also **pānŭcŭla,** Paul. ex Fest. p. 220 Müll.; and contr. **pānŭcla,** Non. 149, 22), ae, *f.;* also **pānĭcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [panus], *a tuft, a panicle* on plants. **I.** Lit.: tu legiones difflavisti spiritu, quasi ventus folia aut paniculum tectorium, *a tuft of thatch*, i. e. *of reeds used for thatching*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 17; cf. id. Rud. 1, 2, 34; Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 49: Graecula rosa convolutis foliorum paniculis, id. 21, 4, 10, § 18: panicum a paniculis dictum, id. 18, 7, 9, § 53.—**II.** Transf., *a swelling, tumor*, Scrib. Comp. 82; App. Herb. 13.

pānĭcŭlus, i, *m.*, v. panicula.

pānĭcum, i, *n.*, *Italian panic-grass:* panicum Italicum, Linn.; Caes. B. C. 2, 22; cf. Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 53.

pānĭfex, fĭcis, *m.* [panis-facio], *a bread-maker, baker*, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2; cf.: panifex, ἀρτοποιός, Gloss. Philox.

pānĭfĭca, ae, *f.* [id.], *a female baker; plur.*, Vulg. 1 Reg. 8, 13.

pānĭfĭcium (**pānĕf-**), ii, *n.* [id.], *the making of bread.* **I.** Lit.: a pane et faciendo panificium coeptum dici, Varr. L. L. 5, § 105 Müll.—**II.** Transf., *any thing baked*, as *bread, cakes*, etc., Cels. 2, 18: verbenas coronasque et panificia libertus obtulisse ei visus est, *offering-cakes*, Suet. Vesp. 7.

pānĭon, ii, *n.*, *a plant, also called* satyrion, App. Herb. 15.

Pānĭōnĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = Πανιώνιος, *of* or *belonging to all Ionia, sacred to all Ionia, Panionian:* regio omnibus Ionibus sacra et ideo Panionia appellata, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 113: Apollo, Vitr. 4, 1.—(β) *Subst.:* **Pānĭōnĭum,** ii, *n.*, i. q. regio Panionia: ibi est Panionium, sacra regio, et ob id eo nomine appellata, quod eam communiter Iones colunt, Mel. 1, 17, 2.

pānis, is, *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form **pāne,** is, Plaut. ap. Non. 218, 12, and Charis. p. 69 and 114 P.; v. infra; cf. also: non item apud vos est positum hoc pane et hic panis? etc., Arn. 1, 36.—In *gen. plur.*, panium, acc. to Caes. ap. Charis. p. 69 and 114 P.; panum, acc. to Prisc. p. 771 P.) [from the root pa, to feed; whence also πάομαι, pabulum, and pasco], *bread, a loaf.* **I.** Lit.: tunc farinam aquâ sparsit et assiduâ tractatione perdomuit finxitque panem, etc., Sen. Ep. 90, 23: a pistore panem petimus, vinum ex oenopolio, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 48: haec sunt ventris stabilimenta: pane et arsâ bubulâ, etc., id. Curc. 2, 3, 88: quin tu rogas, Purpureum panem an puniceum soleam ego esse, id. Men. 5, 5, 19: sordidus, id. As. 1, 2, 16: panis rubidus, id. Cas. 2, 5, 1: cibarius panis, *coarse bread* (v. cibarius), Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: secundus, *black bread*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123: ater, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17: durus ac sordidus, Sen. Ep. 119, 3: siccus, *dry bread*, id. ib. 83, 6: panis plebeius, siligneus, id. ib. 119, 3; cf.: panis tener et niveus mollique siligine factus, Juv. 5, 70: vetus aut nauticus, Plin. 22, 25, 68, § 138: lapidosus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 91: fermentatus, Vulg. Lev. 7, 13: azymus, id. Exod. 29, 2: subcinericius, id. ib. 12, 39: oleatus, id. Num. 11, 8: mollia panis, *the crumb*, Plin.

13, 12, 26, § 82 panis crusta, *the crust*, id 29, 4, 23, § 75 bucella panis, *a mouthful*, Vulg Gen. 18, 5 mucida caerulei panis con sumere frusta, Juv 14, 128 —**B.** In par tic, *a loaf* comesse panem tres pedes latum potes, Plaut Bacch 4, 1, 8 bini pa nes, id. Pers. 4, 3, 2 ex hoc effectos panes, jaciebant, etc , Caes. B C 3, 48, 2 panes et opsonia Suet Calig 37 panes quos coxe rat tradidit Vulg Gen. 27, 17 tortam pa nis unius, id. Exod. 29, 23 quinque panes, id Johan 6 9 cum esuriente panem suum dividere, Sen Ep 95, 51 frange esurienti panem tuum, Vulg Isa 58, 7 —Hence, **II.** Transf **1.** *Food* in general non in solo pane vivit homo, Vulg. Luc. 4, 4, id. 2 Thess 3, 12, and trop of *food for the soul, spirit ual nourishment* ego sum panis vitae, *the food which gives life*, id. Johan 6, 48, 6 51, etc —**2.** *A mass in the shape of a loaf, a loaf* panes aeris, Plin. 34, 11, 24, § 107 aut panes viridantis aphronitri, Stat S 4, 9, 37

Pāniscus, i, *m* , = Πανισκος **I.** *A little Pan, a rural deity* si Nymphae, Panisci etiam et Satyri, Cic N D 3, 17, 43, id Div 1, 13, 23, 2, 21, 48 —**II.** *A Roman surname*, Inscr Gud 172, 3

pannārius, a, um, *adj* [pannus] *of* or *pertaining to cloth*, *subst* **pannāria,** orum, *n* , *presents of cloth*, Stat S 1, 6, 31

‡ **pannĕus,** a, um, *adj* [id], *ragged, tattered* panneus ρακινος, Gloss Philox

pannĭcŭla, v panicula.

pannĭcŭlarĭus, a, um, *adj* [pannicu lus] *of* or *belonging to rags* or *tatters* pan nicularia causa, Dig 48, 20, 6 —**II.** *Subst* **pannĭcŭlarĭa,** orum, *n* , *rags, tatters, ragged clothes*, Dig 48 20, 6

1. pannĭcŭlus, i, *m dim* [pannus] *a small piece of cloth, a rag* Cels 7, 20, cf id 6, 18, 8 panniculus bombycinus *a light, short garment*, Juv 6, 258 —**II. Pannĭcŭlus,** i, *m* , *the name of a mime*, Mart 2, 72 4, 3, 86, 3, 5 61, 12

2. pannĭcŭlus, v panicula

Pannŏnĭa, ae, *f* , = Παννονια, *a coun try lying between Dacia Noricum, and Il lyria*, Plin 3 25, 28, § 147, Ov Tr 2, 225 —Hence, **A. Pannŏnĭăcus,** a, um, *adj* , *Pannonian* augures Spart Sev 10 —**B. Pannŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj* , *Pannonian* bella Suet Aug 20 cattae, Mart 13 69, 1 Pannonicae stirpis canes Nemes Cyn 126 pilei Veg Mil. 1, 20 —**C. Pannŏnis,** idis, *f adj* , *Pannonian* Pannonis ursa, Luc 6, 220 —**D. Pannŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj* , *Pan nonian*, *subst* **Pannŏnĭus,** ii *m* , *a Pannonian* fallax Pannonius Tib 4, 1, 109 ferox, Stat S 1 4, 78 —More freq *plur* , Tac A. 15, 10, Suet Tib 17, Stat S 1, 4, 78, Claud I Cons Stil 2, 191

pannosĭtas, atis, *f* [pannosus] *rag gedness flabbiness* cutis veluti rugimosa vel sulcata pannositas, quam Graeci ρακω σιν vocant, Cael Aur Acut 1, 11, 86

pannōsus, a, um, *adj* [pannus] *full of rags, ragged, tattered* **I.** Lit homi nes Cic. Att 4, 3, 5, Just 2, 6, 19, 21, 5, 5 aedilis Juv 10, 102 —**II.** Transf **A.** *Rag like, flabby, shrivelled wrinkled* ma cies Sen Clem 2, 6, 2 mammae, Mart 3, 72, 3 faex aceti, *that looks like rags, moth ery* Pers 4, 32 —**B.** *Ragged, tattered, poor* resculae App M 4, p 148, 1

pannūcĕātus, a, um *adj* [pannuce us] *ragged, tattered* Pannuceati, *the title of a comedy of Pomponius*, Non 18, 21, 31, 19, 22 et saep

pannūcĕus and **pannūcĭus,** a um, *adj* [pannus] *ragged tattered* **I.** Lit vestis, Petr 14 —*Subst* **pannūcĕa,** orum *n* , *rags*, Paul Nol Carm 2 12 —**II.** Transf , *wrinkled shrivelled flabby* mala, Plin 15, 14 15, § 52, Cloat ap Macr S 2, 15 Baucis Pers. 4, 21, Mart. 11, 46, 3

pannŭlus, i *m dim* [id] *a small piece of cloth a rag* Amm 31, 2, 5 —**II.** *Plur* **pannŭli,** orum, *m* , *rags, ragged clothes*, App M 7, p 190 16.

‡ **pannuncŭlarĭa,** ōrum, *n* , i q pan nicularia (v panniculariıs) pannus, pan nunculus, pannuncularia, Not Tir p 165

‡ **pannuncŭlus,** i, *m* , i q pannicu lus, v. the preced. art

pannus, i, *m.* (*neutr* collat form **pan-num,** i, Nov ap Non. 218, 27 —*Dat* and *abl plur* pannibus, Enn ap Charis p 40 P , Pompon. ap Non 488, 32) [πῆνος, Dor πᾶνος] *a cloth, a garment* **I.** Lit albo Fides Velata panno, Hor C 1, 35, 21, Mart 2, 46, 9 eventus viridis panni, Juv 11, 198 —Esp of torn, worn out clothes, *rags, tat ters* pannis annisque obsitus, Ter Eun 2, 2, 5, Lucr 6, 1269, Sen. Contr 1, 6, id Ep 20, 8 rara in tenui facundia panno, Juv 7, 145, Petr 83 *fin* —**II.** Transf **A.** *A rag* unus et alter Adsuitur pannus, Hor A. P 15, id Epod. 17, 51 membraque vinxerunt tinctis ferrugine pannis, Ov Ib 235, Sen Ira, 3, 19, 3, Plin 29, 6, 36, § 114, Col 6, 12 panno rubro fugare armentum, Gai Inst 3, 202 —**B.** *A head band, fillet*, Val Max. 7, 2, n 5 *ext* , 6, 2, n 7 —**C.** *A bag, satchel*, Petr 135 —**D.** *A* (perh rag like) *substance that grows on the tree aegi lops, besides its acorns*, Plin 16, 8, 13, § 33 —**E.** *Plur* , *an infant's swaddling clothes* panni infantiae, Vulg Job, 38, 9 , id. Luc. 2, 12

‡ **pannŭvellĭum,** ii, *n* , *the wound up yarn of the woof, the bobbin of the shuttle, with the yarn wound upon it*, Varr L L 5, § 114 Müll

† **pannўchismus,** i, *m* , = παννυχισ μος, *a watching all night long*, Arn 5, 173

† **pannўchĭus,** a, um, *adj* , = παννυ χιος, *that lasts all night* negotium, Marc Aur ap Front Ep ad M Caes 3, 5 Mai

† **Pănomphaeus,** i, *m* , = Πανομφαῖος (the author of all oracles), *an epithet of Jupiter*, Ov M 11, 198

1. Pănŏpē, es, and **Pănŏpēa,** ae, *f*, = Πανοπη, *a sea nymph* Panopea virgo, Verg A. 5, 240, 5, 825 Panope matertera, Albin 1, 435

2. Pănŏpē, es, *f* , *a town in the south of Phocis* Panopes arva, Ov M 3, 19, Stat Th 7, 344

Pănōpĭon, onis, *m* [παι ωπιων, all eye], *a Roman surname*, Val Max 6, 8, 6

Pănormĭtānus (Panh-), a, um, v Panormus, I B

Pănormus (Panh-), i, *f* , and **Pănormum (Panh-),** i, *n* , = Πανορμος, *the name of several cities* **I.** *A city in Sicily*, the modern *Palermo* oppida Panormum, Solus, etc , Plin 3, 8, 14, § 90 tergemino ve nit numero fecundo Panormus, Sil 14, 262 judicia Panhormi, Cic Verr 2, 2, 26 § 63 —Hence, **B. Pănormĭtānus (Panh-),** a, um, *adj* , *Panormitan* legati Panhormi tani, Cic Verr 2, 2, 49, § 120 civitas, id ib 2, 3, 6, § 13 —**II.** *A city of Samos*, now *Port Viskaraho*, Liv 37, 10 and 11 —**III.** *A city of Crete*, Plin 4, 12, 20, § 59

pānōsus, a, um, *adj* [panis] *like bread* cibus panosus, Cael Aur Tard. 1, 4, 91, 2, 14 203

1. pansa, ae, *adj* [pando] *broad foot ed splay foot*, Plaut Merc 3, 4, 55

2. Pansa, ae, *m* , *a Roman surname*, e g C Vibius Pansa, Cic Fam 10 33, 3, 15, 17, 3, id. Phil 5 19, 53, 11, 9, 22 et saep , cf Plin 11, 45, 105, § 254, Juv 8, 96

(† **pansĕbastus,** a false read for pan erastus, v paneros, Plin 37, 10 66, § 178)

pansus, a, um, *Part* and *P a* , from 2 pando

† **pantăgăthus,** i, *m* , = πανταγαθος (all good) **I.** *A bird of good omen*, Lampr Anton Diadum 4 *fin.* —**II.** *A plant, also called* pulegium, App Herb 92

Pantăgĭas, Pantăgĭes, and **Pan-tăgĭa,** ae, *m* , = Παντάγιης, Παντάγιας, *a small river in the eastern part of Sicily, be tween Megaris and Syracuse*, now *Fiume di Porcari* ostia Pantagiae, Verg A. 3, 689 Serv , (acc ien) Ov F 4, 471, (acc iam) Claud Rapt Pros 2, 58

Pantălĕon, ontis *m* , = Πανταλέων, *a Greek proper name*, Liv 42, 15

Pantarces, is, *m* [πανταρκης, all help ing] *a surname of Jupiter* , also *a proper name*, Arn. 6, 199

‡† **pantĕlĭum,** ii, *n* , = παντελεῖον (all perfect) *a holocaust offered in the worship of Mithras* Inscr Marin Fratr Arv p 358

pantex, icis, and usu *plur* **pantĭces,** um, *m* , *the paunch, the bowels* (syn ven ter ilia) eo vos vostro que pantices ma defacitis quom ego sim hic siccus Plaut Ps. 1, 2, 50 et aestuantes docte solvis pan tices, i e *sausages*, Verg Cat 5, 31, Mart. 6, 64, 28 —In *sing* , Auct Priap 83, 19 dub

Panthēon or **-um,** i, *n* , = Πάνθειον, Πανθειον, *the great temple of Jupiter, built by Agrippa, and restored by Hadrian, M Aurelius, Septimius Severus, and Caracal la*, now *the Tempio di S Maria Rotonda* Agrippae Pantheum, Plin 36, 5, 4, § 38 (but id. 36, 15, 24, § 102, read tectum diribitori), 34, 3 7, § 13, 9, 35, 58, § 121, cf Inscr Orell 34, Spart Hadr 19, Amm 16, 10, 14 —**II.** *The statue of a god, adorned with the sym bols of several other deities*, Aus Epigr 30, Inscr Grut 1, 3 sq , cf. Spon. Miscell An tiq p 19

1. panther, eris, v 1 panthera

† **2. panther,** ēris, *m* , = πανθηροι, *a hunting net* for catching wild beasts rete quoddam panther, Varr L. L. 5, § 100 Müll

† **1. panthēra,** ae, *f* , = πανθηρ, like statera for στατηρ (*masc* collat. form **pan-ther,** Auct Carm Phil 50), *a panther* picturumque jacent fera corpora panthera rum Ov M 3, 669, cf Plin 8, 17, 23, § 62 panthera imprudens olim in foveam deci dit, Phaedr 3, 2 2 —The Romans were fond of introducing it in their combats of wild beasts, Cic Fam 2, 11, 2, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 4 5, 8, 9, 3

† **2. panthēra,** ae, *f* , = πανθηρα, *an entire capture, all that is caught at once* emere pantheram ab aucupe, Dig 19, 1, 11, § 18

panthērīnus, a, um, *adj* [1 panthe ra], *of a panther* or *panthers* **I.** Lit pel lis, Plin 35, 11, 40, § 138 —**B.** Transf , *spotted like a panther* mensae, Plin 13, 15 30, § 96 —* **II.** Trop , *cunning, crafty* pantherinum genus (hominum), Plaut Ep 1, 1 16

Pantheum, i, v Pantheon

Panthĭus, ii, *m* , *one of the fifty sons of Ægyptus*, Hyg Fab 170

Panthŏus and **Panthūs,** i, *m* , = Πανθοος (ους), *the nephew of Hecuba and father of Euphorbus* Panthus Othryades, Verg A 2 319 Panthous Hyg Fab 115 —In *voc* Panthu Verg A. 2, 322 —Hence, **II. Panthŏīdēs,** ae, *m* , *the son of Pan thous, Euphorbus* Pythagoras maintained that his soul animated the body of Euphor bus at the time of the Trojan war, and for this reason he was called Panthoi des Panthoides Euphorbus eram Ov M 15, 161 habentque Tartara Panthoiden ite rum Orco Demissum, Hor C 1, 28, 10

Pantĭca, ae, v 1 Panda

Panticapēum, i, *n* , *a town on the Cimmerian Bosporus, Kertch*, Plin 4, 12, 24, § 78

pantĭces, um, v pantex.

Pantŏlābus, i, *m* [παντολαβος, that takes all] *the name of a parasite*, Hor S 1, 8, 11, 2 1, 22

pantŏmīma, ae, *f* [pantomimus] *a female ballet dancer, pantomime*, Sen Cons ad Helv 12, 6

pantŏmīmĭcus, a um, *adj* [id.] *of* or *belonging to pantomimes, pantomimic* . ornamenta Sen Ep 29, 12

† **pantŏmīmus,** i, *m* , = παντομιμος, *a ballet-dancer, pantomime* (cf ludius, mi mus) Lit , Suet Aug 45, id Calig 36, 55, 57 al , Macr S 2, 7, Sen Ep 95, 56, id Q N 7, 32 3

‡ **pānŭcla,** ae, v panicula *init*

‡ **pānuncŭla,** ae, *f dim* [panus] *the thread wound upon the bobbin in a shuttle*, Not Tir p 160

† **pānus,** i, *m* , = πῆνος Dor πᾶνος, *the thread wound upon the bobbin in a shuttle* **I.** Lit intus modo stet rectus subteminis panus, Lucil ap Prisc 3 *fin.*, and ap Non 149, 24, cf panus tramae involucrum, quem diminutive panuclam vocamus Non 1 1 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A swelling, tumor* tumor quoque inguinum ex formae simili tudine sic (sc panus) vocatur, Non 149, 24, Novat ap Non. 149, 28, Afran ib 25 pa nos aperit sevum pecudum, Plin 30, 8, 22, § 76, 24, 11, 58, § 97, 35, 17, 57, § 195 vis cum panos mitigat, id 24 4, 6, § 11 —**B.** *An ear of millet*, Plin 18, 7, 10, § 54

Panyăsis, *acc* sin, = Πανυασις, *a Gre cian poet, a relative of Herodotus*, Quint 10, 1, 54.

1. pāpa (pappa), ae, *f* [onomatopoeia], *the word with which infants call for food* cum cibum ac potionem buas ac papas vocent, Varr ap Non. 81, 4.

2. pāpa, ae, *m* [id.], *a father, papa*, hence, in eccl. writers, *a bishop* optime papa, Prud. στεφ 11, 127, Tert Pudic. 13

3. Papa, *a Roman surname*, Inscr Don. Cl. 7, n. 32.

† **păpae**, *interj*, = παπαί, *wonderful! how strange! indeed!* papae! divitias tu quidem habuisti luculentas, Plaut Rud. 5, 2, 33, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 29, id. Men. 5, 5, 20 papae! jugularas hominem, Ter Eun. 2, 1, 23, 3, 1, 26, Pers. 5, 79

pāpārĭum, ii, *n* [1 papa], *pap*, Sen. Contr 2, 9

† **papas (pappas)**, ae and ătis, *m*, = πάππας, *a governor, tutor* timidus praegustet pocula papas, Juv 6, 632, Inscr Murat 1297, 11

păpāver, ĕris, *n* (ante class., *m*) [etym dub; cf root pa- of pasco, πεπαμαι] *the poppy* **I.** Lit papaver Gallicanus, Cato ap Charis. p 64 P sesamum papaveremque, Plaut Poen. 1, 2, 113, v infra, prov; Varr ap Non. 220, 11 luteum, Cat 19, 12 spargens soporiferum papaver, Verg A. 4, 486, id. G 4, 131 Lethaeo perfusa papavera somno, id. ib 1, 78 Cereale, id ib 1, 212 nigrum, Plin. 26, 8, 40, § 67, 20, 18, 76, § 198 —In *plur* summa papaverum capita, *the heads of the tallest poppies*, Liv 1, 54, 6, Petr poët. 132, 11 — Prov confit cito, Quam si formicis tu obicias papaverem, of any thing that quickly disappears, Plaut Trin. 2, 4 8 —**B.** Transf., *a kernel, seed* papaver fici, *fig seed*, Tert Prae cr 36 —**II.** Trop dicta quasi papavere et sesamo sparsa, Petr 1 *fin*

păpāvĕrātus, a, um, *adj* [papaver], *made shining* or *white with poppies* toga, Plin 8, 48, 74, § 195, cf id. 19, 1, 4, § 21.

păpāvercŭlum, i, *n dim* [id.], *a plant, called also* leontopodion, App Herb 7

păpāvĕrĕus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of poppies* comae, *poppy flowers* Ov F 4, 438

Păphĭăcus, a, um, **Păphĭē**, es, and **Păphĭus**, a, um, v 2. Paphos

Paphlăgo (-on), ŏnis, *m*, = Παφλαγών, *a Paphlagonian* Paphlagonum sata, Avien. Perieg 969, Curt 6, 11, 4. — *Plur*, Plaut. Pers 5, 72 — Hence, **II. Paphlăgŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj*, *Paphlagonian*, Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 5 —*Subst* **Paphlăgŏnĭa**, ae, *f*, *the province of Paphlagonia, between Bithynia and Pontus*, Cic Agr 1, 2, 6, Liv 1, 1, Mel. 1, 19, 8

1. Păphos or **-us**, i, *m*, = Πάφος, *son of Pygmalion and founder of the city of Paphos* (v 2. Paphos), Ov M 10, 297, Hyg Fab 242.

2. Păphos (-us), i, *f*, = Παφος, *a city on the island of Cyprus, sacred to Venus, with a celebrated temple of Venus, the modern Baffo*, Hor C 1, 30, 1, Mel 2, 7, 5, Plin. 2, 96, 97, § 210, Tac H. 2, 2 est celsa mihi Paphos, Verg A. 10, 51 illa Paphon veterem linquens, Stat Th. 5, 61 qui eum de Pharsalicā fugā Paphum persecuti sunt, Cic Phil. 2, 15, 39 —Hence, **A. Păphĭăcus**, a um, *adj*, *Paphian*, Avien. Perieg 227 —**B. Păphĭē**, ēs, *f*, *the Paphian*, i.e *Venus* sive cupis Paphien, Mart 7, 74, 4, Aus Idyll. 14, 21.—**2.** *A sort of lettuce that grew on the island of Cyprus*, Col 10, 193 — **C. Păphĭus**, a, um, *adj*, *Paphian* Paphiae myrti, Ov A. A. 3, 181 Paphia Venus, Tac H. 2, 2 lampades, *the planet Venus*, Stat S 5 4, 8 Nicocles, *of Paphos*, Plin. 11, 37, 63, § 167 —In *plur* **Păphii**, orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Paphos*, Cic Fam 13, 48 —**2.** Paphii thyrsi, *the stalks of the Cyprian lettuce*, Col. 10, 370

Pāpia lex, v Papius

pāpilio, onis, *m* [cf πάλλω, brandish, palpitare, pila], *a butterfly, moth* **I.** Lit ferali mutant cum papilione figuram Ov M 15, 374, cf Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 65, 21, 14, 47, § 81, 28, 10, 45, § 162. — Also of other winged insects, Plin. 11, 32, 37, § 112, 11, 23 27, § 77 —**II.** Transf, *a tent, pavilion* in expeditionibus apertis papilionibus prandit atque coenavit Lampr Alex. Sev 51, Spart. Pescen. 11, Treb Poll. Trig. Tyr 16, Tert ad Mart 3, Vulg Exod. 33, 8, id. Num 16, 27, id. 2 Reg 11, 11. The Fratres Arvales al o made use of such tents when making their offerings in the grove of Dia, Inscr Marin. Fratr Arv n. 41.

pāpĭliuncŭlus, i, *m dim* [papilio], *a little butterfly*, Tert Anim. 32.

păpilla, ae, *f dim* [papula], *a nipple, teat*, on the breast of human beings and of animals papillae capitula mammarum dictae, quod papularum sint similes, Fest p 220 Müll., Plaut Rud. 2, 4, 10, Plin. 11, 37, 69, § 181 delphinum, id. 11, 40, 95, § 235 uberis, Col. 9, 11, 4, Plin. Ep 3, 6, 2. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Poet, *the breast* nudantes rejecta veste papillas, Cat 66, 81 hasta sub exsertam donec perlata papillam Haesit, Verg A. 11, 803 tunc nuda papillis constitit auratis, *her breasts adorned with gold chains*, Juv 6, 122.—Of the male breast infra laevam papillam, Suet Oth. 11, cf Plaut Cas. 4, 4, 22, Ov Am 1, 4, 37 —**B.** *A pustule, pimple*, Ser Samm 64, 1100, 10, 133 —**C.** *A rose bud*, Auct. Pervig Ven 14, 21.

păpillātus, a, um, *adj* [papilla, II. C], *shaped like a bud* corymbus, Poët. ap Anth. Lat 1, p 699 Burm, so Hier Ep 66, n. 1

Pāpĭlus, i, *m*, *a Roman surname*, Mart 4, 48

Pāpĭnĭānus, i, *m*, *a celebrated Roman jurist under Septimius Severus, beheaded at the command of Caracalla* Spart Sever 21, Caracall. 4, 8 —Hence, **II. Pāpĭnĭānista**, ae, *m*, *a follower* or *admirer of Papinian*, Just in Ep praef. Dig 2

Papīnus, i, *m*, *a mountain in Cisalpine Gaul*, Liv 45, 12.

Păpīrĭus, i (old form **Păpīsĭus**, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 2, Paul ex Fest p 23, Fest p 242 Müll.), *m*, *the name of a patrician and plebeian gens*, Cic Fam 9, 21, 2.—Thus, **1.** *The dictator*, L. Papirius Cursor, Liv 8, 30, Cic l. l.—**2.** C Papirius Carbo, *the friend of Ti Gracchus*, Cic Leg 3, 16, 35, id. Brut 27, 43, 62, 221, id. Tusc 1, 3, 5, Tac Or 34. —Hence, **A. Păpīrĭus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to a Papirius, Papirian* Papiria lex, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 46 tribus, *one of the rural tribes*, Liv 8, 37, Val Max. 9, 10, 1, Fest p 232 Müll., Inscr Grut 766, 2 et saep —**B. Păpīrĭānus**, a, um, *adj*, *Papirian* domus, Cic Fam 7, 20, 1 saevitia, Liv. 10, 3, cf id. 8, 30 jus civile Papirianum, *a juridical compilation of* S Papirius, Dig 1, 2, 2.

Pāpĭus, i, *m*, *the name of a Roman gens*.—**1.** C Papius, *a tribune of the people, the originator of the* lex Papia de peregrinis exterminandis, Cic Off. 3, 11, 47 —**2.** M. Papius Mutilus, *a consul, who, together with his colleague*, Poppaeus, *passed, in the reign of Augustus, the* lex Papia Poppaea, *for the promotion of marriages*, Tac A. 2, 32, 3, 25, 28, Suet Claud. 23, id. Ner 10, Aus Epigr 89 —**3.** Papia, *wife of Oppianicus*, Cic Clu. 9, 27 —Hence, **Pāpĭus**, a, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the* gens *Papia* Papia tribus, Inscr Grut 307, 7, 879, 6 et saep

papo, v pappo

pappa, v papa

pappas, v papas

pappo (papo), āre, *v a*, *to eat pap, to eat* liberto opus est quod pappet, Plaut Ep 5, 2, 62, Pers 3, 17

† **pappus**, i, *m*, = πάππος **I.** *An old man*, Varr L. L. 7, § 30 Müll.—**2.** *A grandfather*, Aus Idyll. 4, 18 — **II.** *The woolly, hairy seed of certain plants* Lucr 3, 386 Lachm, also ap Fest p 220 Müll semen ei lanuginis, quam pappon vocant, Plin. 21, 16, 57, § 97 — **III.** *A plant, also called* erigeron quare eam Callimachus acanthida appellat, alii pappum, Plin 25, 13, 106 § 168

păpŭla, ae, *f dim* [root pamp, pap, to swell, in Gr πομφος, cf 2 populus], *a pustule, pimple*, Cels 5, 28, 18 ardentes Verg G 3, 564 eruptiones papularum, Plin. 20, 7, 26 § 67 rubentes papulas sanare id. 26, 11, 73, § 120, Vulg Lev 14, 56 — Prov papulas observatis alienas obsiti plurimis ulceribus, i e *you see the mote in your brother's eye, but not the beam in your own*, Sen. Vit Beat 27

păpŭlo, are, *v n* [papula], *to produce pustules* or *pimples*, Cael Aur Tard. 2, 1; 3, 4.

păpȳrācĕus, a, um, *adj* [papyrus], *made of papyrus* Ellychnium papyraceum, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 168 naves, id. 6, 22, 24, § 82

păpȳrĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj* [papyrus fero], *papyrus bearing, that produces papyrus* papyrifer Nilus, Ov M 15, 753 amnis, id Tr 3, 10, 27

păpȳrīnus, a, um, *adj* [papyrus], *of* or *belonging to the papyrus plant* stilus, Varr ap Non. 168, 14.

păpȳrio, ōnis, *m* [id.], *a place where papyrus grows abundantly*, Vulg Exod. 2, 5

păpȳrĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of papyrus, of paper*, Aus Ep 7, 47

† **păpȳrus**, i, *m.* and *f*, and **păpȳrum**, i, *n*, = πάπυρος, *the paper reed, papyrus* **I.** Lit papyrum ergo nascitur in palustribus Aegypti, aut quiescentibus Nili aquis . . . triangulis lateribus, decem non amplius cubitorum longitudine in gracilitatem fastigatum, Plin. 13, 11, 22, § 71 in Euphrate, id. 13, 11, 22, § 73 Ships were made of it, id. ib, Luc 4, 136 in vasis papyri super aquas, Vulg. Isa. 18, 2, and sails and cordage from its bark, Cels 5, 28, 12, Col. 6, 6, 4, Pall. 3, 33, also shoes, Mart Cap 2, § 115, Tert Carm. ad Sen. 22, and wicks, Veg. Vet 2, 57, the roots were used instead of wood, Plin. 13, 11, 22, § 72, and likewise for funeral piles, Mart 10, 97, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A garment made from the bark of the papyrus* succinctus patriā papyro, Juv 4, 24 —**B.** *Paper* made of papyrus stalk (cf liber, charta), Juv 7, 101, Cat. 35, 1; Mart. 3, 2, 4.

pār, păris (collat form of the *nom fem* paris, Atta ap Prisc p 764 P —*Abl* pari and pare, acc to Charis p 14 P, Prisc p 763 ib, the latter poet.—*Gen plur* usu. parium, parum, acc to Plin. ap Charis p 110 P), *adj* [cf. Sanscr para, another, and prae], *equal* (cf. aequus, similis) **I.** Lit par est, quod in omnes aequabile est, Cic Inv. 2, 22, 67 par et aequalis ratio, id. Or 36, 123 aequo et pari jure cum civibus vivere, id. Off. 1, 34, 124 vita beata par et similis deorum, id. N D 2, 61, 153 est finitimus oratori poëta ac paene par, id. de Or 1, 16, 70 pari atque eādem in laude aliquem ponere, id. Mur 9, 21 intelleges de hoc judicium meum et horum par et unum fuisse, id Sull 2, 5 pares in amore atque aequales, id. Lael. 9, 32 libertate esse parem ceteris, id. Phil. 1, 14, 34 verbum Latinum (voluptas) par Graeco (ἡδονή) et idem valens, id. Fin 2, 4, 12 pares ejusdem generis munitiones, *of equal size*, Caes B G 7, 74 similia omnia magis visa hominibus, quam paria, Liv 45, 43 pares similesque (affectus), Sen. Ira, 1, 19 et saep quod in re pari valet, valeat in hac, quae par est . valeat aequitas, quae paribus in causis paria jura desiderat, Cic Top 4, 23 si ingenia omnia paria esse non possunt jura certe paria debent esse eorum inter se, qui sunt cives in eadem re publicā, id. Rep 1, 32, 49 necesse est eam esse naturam, ut omnia omnibus paribus paria respondeant, id. N D 1, 19, 50, id. Fam 5, 2, 3 equites Ariovisti pari intervallo constiterunt, Caes B G 1, 43 hi (equites), dum pari certamine res geri potuit, etc, i e *horsemen against horsemen*, id. B C 1, 51. — Poet, with a respective *gen* or *inf* aetatis mentisque pares, Sil. 4, 370 et cantare pares et respondere parati, Verg E. 7, 5 — (β) The thing with which the comparison is made is most freq added in the *dat* quem ego parem summis Peripateticis judico, Cic Div 1, 3, 5 in his omnibus paribus, quos antea commemoravi, id. Clu. 38, 107 omni illi et virtute et laude par, id. Planc 11, 27 isti par in belligerando, id. Font 12, 26 par anseribus, *as large as*, Juv 5, 114 prodigio par, i e *extremely rare*, id. 4, 97 — In *sup* QVOIVS FORMA VIRTVTEI PARISVMA FVIT, Epit. of the Scipios, Inscr Orell 550 parissumi estis hibus, Plaut Curc. 4, 2, 20 —Adverb (colloq and very rare) fecĕris par tuis ceteris factis, Plaut Trin. 2, 2, 3 —(γ) With *gen* (with this case par is treated as a substantive, rare but class.), *an equal, counterpart*, etc ei erat hospes, par illius, Siculus, etc., *his counterpart*, Plaut Rud. prol. 49 cujus paucos pares

haec civitas tulit, Cic. Pis. 4, 8 quem me tuis par hujus erat, Luc. 10, 382 ubique eum parem sui invenies, Front. Ep ad Amic 1, 6 vestrae fortitudinis, Phaedr 4, 15, 6 — (δ) With *abl* (rare) scalas pares moenium altitudine, Sall H. Fragm ap Arus Mess p 253 Lindem in quâ par fa cies nobilitate sua, Ov F 6, 804 —(ε) With *cum* (class.) non praecipuam, sed parem cum ceteris fortunae condicionem subire, Cic. Rep 1, 4, 7 ut enim cetera paria Tu beroni cum Varo fuissent, etc, id Lig 9, 27 quem tu parem cum liberis tuis regni que participem fecisti, Sall J 14, 9 (cited ap Arus Mess. p 253 Lindem, but in Cic Phil 1, 14, 34, read parem ceteris) —(ζ) With *inter se* (class.) sunt omnes pares inter se, Cic Par 1, 2, 11, id de Or 1, 55, 236 —(η) With *et, atque* (*ac*) (class.) cum par habetur honos summis et infimis, Cic. Rep 1, 34, 53 omnia fuisse in Themistocle paria et Coriolano, id Brut. 11, 43 tametsi haudquaquam par gloria se quatur scriptorem et auctorem rerum, Sall C 3, 2 quos postea in parem juris liberta tisque condicionem atque ipsi erant, rece perunt, Caes B G 1, 28, so with *atque*, id. ib 5, 13, 2 si parem sapientiam hic habet ac formam, Plaut Mil 4, 6, 36 neque mihi par ratio cum Lucilio est ac tecum fuit, Cic N D 3, 1, 3 in quo offensae minimum, gratia par, ac si prope adessemus Sall J 102, 7 — (θ) The object of comparison is sometimes not expressed cui repugno, quoad possum, sed adhuc pares non su mus, i e *not equal to the task, able*, Cic Att 12, 15 pari proelio, *indecisive* Nep Them 3, 3 pares validaeque miscentur, Tac G 20 cum paria esse coeperunt, Plin. Ep 4, 14 6 si periculum par et ardor certaminis eos irritaret, Liv 24, 39, 6 — **B.** In par tic **1.** *Equal to, a match for* any one in any respect quibus ne di quidem immor tales pares esse possint, Caes. B G 4 7 *fin* qui pares esse nostro exercitu (*dat*) non potuerint, id ib 1, 40, 7, cf ille quod ne que se parem armis existimabat, et, etc, Sall J 20, 5 non sumus pares, *not on an equality*, Juv 3 104 exime hunc mihi scru pulum, cui par esse non possum, Plin Ep 3 17, 2 habebo, Q. Fabi, parem, quem das, Hannibalem, *an opponent, adversary* Liv 28 44 inter pares aemulatio Tac A 2, 47 ope Palladis Tydiden Superis parem Hor C 1, 6, 15 —**2.** *Equal* in station or age, *of the same rank, of the same age* (syn aequalis) ut coeat par Jungaturque pari, Hor Ep 1, 5, 25 si qua voles apte nubere, nube pari, Ov H 9, 32, Petr 25, 5 — Prov pares vetere proverbio cum paribus facillime congregantur, i e *birds of a feather flock together*, Cic Sen 3, 7 —**3.** Par est, *it is fit, meet, suitable, proper, right* (α) With a *sub ject clause* (class, syn. oportet, aequum, justum est) amorin me an rei opsequi potius par sit Plaut Trin. 2 1, 6 posterius istaec te magis par agere'st, id Pers. 5, 2, 21 canem esse hanc par fuit, id Curc 1 2, 17 par est primum ipsum esse virum bo num, tum, etc, Cic. Lael 22 82 sic par est agere cum civibus id Off 2, 23, 83 dubitans, quid me facere par sit, id Att 9 9, 2 quic quid erit quod me scire par sit id ib 15, 17, 2 quibus (ornamentis) fretum ad con sulatûs petitionem aggredi par est, id Mur 7, 15, id Rab Perd 11, 31, cf ex quo in tellegi par est, eos qui, etc., id. Leg 2, 5, 11 —(β) Ut par est (erat, etc., class) ita, ut constantibus hominibus par erat, Cic. Div 2 55, 114 ut par fuit, id. Verr 2 5, 4, § 10 —* (γ) With *ut* non par videtur neque sit consentaneum ut, etc., Plaut. Bacch 1, 2 31 —**4.** Par pari respondere or par pro pari referre, *to return like for like*, of a rep artee par pari respondet, Plaut Truc 5, 47, id Merc. 3, 4, 44, id Pers 2, 2, 11, cf paria paribus respondimus Cic. Att. 6, 1, 23 ut sit unde par pari respondeatur, id ib 16 7, 6 par pro pari referto quod eam mordeat Ter Eun 3, 1 55 Fleck., Ump fenb, cited ap Cic Fam 1, 9, 19 (Benti ex conject. par pari, cf Krebs, Antibarb p 281, ed 5) —**5.** Paria facere *to equalize* or *balance* a thing with any thing *to settle pay* (post Aug) cum rationibus domini paria facere, *to pay*, Col 1, 8 13, 11, 1 24 —(β) Trop cum aliter beneficium detur, aliter reddatur, paria facere difficile est, *to return like for like, to repay with the same coin*, Sen Ben 3, 9, 2 denique debet poe nas non est quod cum illo paria faciamus, *repay him*, id. Ira, 3, 25, 1 nihil differamus, cotidie cum vita paria faciamus, *settle our accounts with life*, id Ep 101, 7, Plin 2, 86, 88, § 202, so, parem rationem facere, Sen Ep 19, 10 —**6.** Ludere par impar, *to play at even and odd* Hor S 2 3, 248 August. ap Suet Aug 71 *fin* —**7.** Ex pari, adverb, *in an equal manner, on an equal footing* (post Aug) sapiens cum diis ex pari vivit, Sen Ep 59, 14

II. Transf, *subst* **A. păr,** păris, *m*, *a companion, comrade, mate, spouse* plebs venit, et adcumbit cum pare quisque suo, Ov F 3, 526 jungi cum pare suâ, id ib 3, 193 edicere est ausus cum illo suo pari, quem omnibus vitiis superare cupiebat, ut, etc., Cic Pis. 8, 18 — Esp, *a table compan ion*, = ὁμόκλινος atque ibi opulentus tibi par forte obvenerit, Plaut Trin 2 4, 68 Brix ad loc cedo parem quem pepigi id Pers 5, 1, 15 (v also I A γ supra) — **B. par,** păris, *n*, *a pair* gladiatorum par nobilissi mum, Cic Opt Gen. Or 6, 17 ecce tibi ge minum in scelere par, id Phil 11, 1, 2 par nobile fratrum, Hor S 2, 3, 243 par colum barum, Ov M 13, 833 par mularum, Gai Inst 3, 212 par oculorum, Suet Rhet 5 tria aut quatuor paria amicorum, Cic Lael 4, 15 scyphorum paria complura, id Verr 2, 2, 19, § 47 paria (gladiatorum) ordinaria et postulaticia, Sen Ep 7, 3 pocula olea ginea paria duo, Lab Dig 32, 1, 30

Hence, *adv* **păriter,** *equally, in an equal degree, in like manner, as well* **A.** In gen dispartiantur patris bona pariter, Afran ap Non 375, 1 ut nostra in amicos benevolentia illorum erga nos benevolentiae pariter aequaliterque respondeat, Cic Lael 16, 56 laetamur amicorum laetitia aeque atque nostra, et pariter dolemus angoribus, id Fin 1, 20, 65 caritate non pariter omnes egemus, id. Off 2, 8, 30 ut pariter extrema terminentur, id Or 12, 38, Phaedr 5, 2, 10 et gustandi et pariter tangendi magna judi cia sunt, Cic N D 2, 58, 146 nulla pro so cia obtinet, pariter omnes viles sunt, id ib 80, 7, Quint 9, 3 102 cuncta pariter Ro manis adversa, Tac. A 1, 64 tantumdem est, feriunt pariter, *all the same, neverthe less*, Juv 3, 298 —(β) With *cum* Siculi me cum pariter moleste ferent, Cic Verr 2, 5, 67, § 173 pariter nobiscum progredi Auct Her 3, 1, 1, Verg A 1, 572 —(γ) With *ut, atque* (*ac*) is ex se hunc reliquit filium pariter moratum, ut pater avusque hujus fuit, Plaut. Aul prol 21 pariter hoc fit, atque ut alia facta sunt, id. Am 4 1, 11 vultu pariter atque animo varius, Sall J 113 3 pariter ac si hostis adesset, id ib 46, 6 —(δ) With *et* et paritérque et ad se tuendum et ad hostem petendum, Liv 31, 35 pariter et habitus et nomina edoce buntur, Quint 1, 1, 25, Ov M 11, 556 —(ε) With *dat* (in late poets, and once in Liv) pariter ultimae (gentes) propinquis, impe rio parerent, *the remotest as well as the nearest*, Liv 38, 16, Stat Th 5, 121, Claud Rapt Pros 1, 166 —* (ζ) With *qualis* pa riter suades, qualis es, Plaut Rud. 3, 6, 37 —**B.** In partic **1.** Like simul, of equality in time or in association, *at the same time, together* nam plura castella Pompeius pariter, distinendae manûs cau sa tentaverat, *at the same time, together*, Caes B C 3 52 pariter decurrere, Liv 22, 4 6 ut pariter et socii rem inciperent, id 3, 22, 6, 10, 5, 7, 26 48 *fin.*, cf. plura si mul invadimus si aut tam infirma sunt, ut pariter impelli possint, aut, etc., Quint 5, 13, 11, so, pariter multos invadere, id 5, 7, 5 pariter ire, id 1, 1, 14, 1, 12, 4, Tac H 4 56, Plin. 26, 8, 40, § 66 —(β) With *cum* (so commonly in Cic.) conchylis omnibus contingere, ut cum lunâ pariter crescant pariterque decrescant Cic Div 2, 14, 33, cf id de Or 3, 3, 10 studia doctrinae pari ter cum aetate crescunt, id Sen 14, 50 pa riter cum vita sensus amittitur, id. Tusc 1, 11, 24 equites pariter cum occasu solis ex peditos educit, Sall J 68, 2, 77, 1, 106, 5 pariter cum collegâ, Liv 10, 21, 14, 27, 17, 6 —(γ) With *et, atque que* inventionem et dispositionem pariter exercent Quint 10, 5 14, 1, 1, 25 quibus mens pariter atque oratio insurgat, id. 12, 2, 28 seris jocisque pariter accommodato id 6 3, 110 —(δ) With *dat* (poet.), Stat. Th. 5, 122 pariterque fa villis Durescit glacies, Claud. Rapt Pros. 1, 165 —**2.** In order to give greater vivacity to the expression, reduplicated pariter pariter, *as soon as* (poet and in post-Aug. prose) hanc pariter vidit, pariter Calydo nius heros Optavit, Ov M 8, 324, Plin Ep 8, 23 *fin* —**3.** *In like manner, likewise, also* pariterque oppidani agere, Sall J 60, 1 postquam pariter nymphas incedere vidit Ov M 2, 445

părābĭlis, e, *adj* [paro], *easily pro cured, easy to be had, of easy attainment* (class.) divitiae, Cic Fin 1, 13, 36, cf id Tusc 5, 33, 93 namque parabilem amo ve nerem facilemque, Hor S 1, 2, 119 cultus (corporis), Curt 3, 5, 2, cf id 6, 2, 2, 8, 4, 14 res, Sen Ep 5 4

† **părăbŏla,** ae, and **părăbŏlē,** ēs, *f*, = παραβολή, *a comparison* **I.** Lit. in omni parabole aut praecedit similitudo, res sequitur, aut praecedit res, similitudo sequitur, Quint. 8, 3, 77, 6, 3, 59 qui sim pliciter et demonstrandae rei causa elo quebantur, parabolis referti sunt, Sen Ep 59, 5 —**II.** Transf, in eccl Lat., *an alle gorical relation, a parable*, Tert adv Marc. 3, 5, Aug Quaest Evang 2, 45, Vulg Job, 27, 1, id Matt. 13, 3 et saep —**B.** *A proverb*, Vulg 3 Reg 4, 32 —**C.** *A taunting speech*, Vulg Hab 2, 6 — **D.** *Any speech*, esp in phrase assumptâ parabola, Vulg Num 23, 7

părăbŏlānus, i, *m* [parabolus, lit, a reckless person] *a sick nurse*, esp in infec tious diseases, Cod Just. 1, 3, 18, cf Cod. Th 16, 2 42 and 43

părăbŏlĭcē, *adv* [parabole] *metaphor ically* dictare aliquid, Sid Ep 5, 17, Hier in Matt 15, 15 sq

† **părăbŏlus,** i, *m*, = παράβολος, *a reckless fellow*, who risks his life on any thing Cass Hist Trip 11, 17

† **părăcentērium,** ii, *n*, = παρακεντήριον, *a surgical instrument for making a perforation, a couching needle*, Veg Vet. 2, 18

† **părăcentēsis,** is, *f*, = παρακέντησις, a surgical t. t, *a perforation, a couch ing* or *tapping*, Plin 25, 13, 92, § 144, Cael. Aur Tard 3, 8, Veg 1, 43, 3

† **părăchăractes,** ae, *m*, = παραχαράκτης, *a counterfeiter of coin*, Cod Th 9, 21, 9

părăchăraxĭmus, a, um, *adj* [παραχαράκτης] *counterfeit* adulterinus adulterina nomismata et paracharaxima, Cassian Colat 1, 20

Părăchĕlōis, idis and idos, *f*, = Παραχελωΐς, *a city in Thessaly, on the Ache lous*, Liv 39 26

† **părăclētus** (ĕ scanned short, Prud Cath 5, 160, id στεφ 10, 430) or **părăclītus** (i scanned short, Prud Perieg 2622), i, *m*, = παράκλητος **I.** *An advocate, defend er, helper, protector, comforter*, Tert Verg Vel 1, id Anim 55, Res Carn f Vulg Johan 14, 16, 15, 26 —**II.** *One of the æons of Valentinian*, Tert adv Val 8

† **părăcynanchē,** es, *f*, = παρακυνάγχη, *an inflammation of one side of the throat*, Cael Aur Acut. 3, 1, 3 (al parasy nanche)

†† **părăda,** ae, *f* [perh Celtic], *a cover* or *an awning* of a boat subter paradas ja cens, Aus Ep 5, 25, Sid Ep 8, 12

† **părădiastŏlē,** es, *f*, = παραδιαστολή, *a figure of speech, in which two differ ent but similar things are put together and distinguished* (pure Lat distinctio), Rutil Lup Fig Sent 1, 4, Rufin § 20 (written as Greek, Quint 9, 3, 65)

† **părădigma,** ătis, *n*, = παράδειγμα, in gram and rhet. lang, *an example, para digm* Charis p 248 P, Diom p 460 ib, Don Trop p 1779 ib et saep paradigma te Platonico plenius, Tert Anim 43

părădīsiăcus, a, um, *adj* [paradisus], *of* or *belonging to Paradise, Paradisiacal* rosae, Ven. Fort Carm 6, 8, 1 Paradisiaca sedes, *Paradise* Alc 1, 298

părădīsĭcŏla, ae, *comm* [paradisus colo] *a dweller in Paradise*, i e *in heaven*, Prud. Hamart 936.

† **părădīsus,** i, *m*, = παράδεισος, *a park* **I.** Lit vivaria quae nunc vulgus, quos παραδείσους Graeci appellant Gell 2, 20, 4 in paradiso hoc est in viridario, Aug Serm 343, n. 1, Vulg Gen 2, 8 malorum *an orchard*, id. Cant 4, 13 —**II.** Transf.

A. *Paradise*, the dwelling-place of the first human beings, *the Garden of Eden*, Hier. Ep. 52, n. 5: plantatus paradisus in Eden, id. ib. 69, n. 6.—**B.** *Paradise*, the abode of the blessed, Tert. Apol. 47; id. Carm. Judic. Dom. 195; Vulg. Eccles. 44, 16; id. Luc. 23, 43.—**III.** *A town of Cœlesyria*, Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 82.—**IV.** *A river in* Cilicia, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 93.

† **părădoxus,** a, um, *adj.*, = παράδοξος, *marvellous, strange, contrary to all expectation, paradoxical;* only *subst.* **I. părădoxus,** i, *m.*, *one who, contrary to expectation, has conquered both in the* lucta *and in the* pancratium *on the same day;* in Gr. usu. called παραδοξονίκης (late Lat.), Aug. Princip. Rhet. n. 9. The *mimes* were also called paradoxi, Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 8, 184.—**II. părădoxum** or **-on** i, *n.* **A.** *A figure of speech:* paradoxon, sive hypomone, sustentatio vel inopinatum. Hoc schema suspendit sensum: deinde subicit aliquid eo, contra exspectationem auditoris, sive magnum sive minus; et ideo sustentatio vel inopinatum dicitur, Rufin. Fig. Sentent. § 34; Isid. 2, 21, 29.—**B.** In *plur.:* **părădoxa,** ōrum, *n.*, = παράδοξα, *the apparently contradictory doctrines of the Stoics:* haec παράδοξα illi, nos admirabilia dicamus, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 74; cf.: (illa) mirabilia Stoicorum quae παράδοξα nominantur, id. Ac. 2, 44, 136: quae quia sunt admirabilia contraque opinionem omnium, ab ipsis (Stoicis) etiam παράδοξα appellantur, tentare volui, etc. id. Par. prooem. 4.

† **păraenēsis,** is, *f.*, = παραίνεσις, *an exhortation, admonition, precept; gen. plur.* paraeneseōn, Vulc. Avid. Cass. 3.

Păraetăcēnē, ēs, *f.*, = Παραιτακηνή, *a district of Persia:* supra Paraetacenen et Persiden, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 131; Curt. 5, 13, 2.—Hence, **II. Păraetăcae,** ārum, *m.*, = Παραιτάκαι, *the Parætacenes*, Nep. Eum. 8; called also **Păraetăcēni,** Gr. Παραιτακηνοί, Plin. 6, 26, 29, § 116.

Păraetŏnium, ii, *n.*, = Παραιτόνιον, *a seaport town in Northern Africa, between Egypt and the Syrtes*, now *Marsa Labeit*, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 33; Ov. Am. 2, 13, 7; id. M. 9, 772.—Hence, **II. Păraetŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Parætonian:* portus, Mela, 1, 8, 2.—*Subst.:* **păraetŏnium,** ii, *n.*, *a certain white and pure chalk found near Parætonium, Parætonium-white*, Plin. 35, 6, 18, § 36; 33, 5, 27, § 90; Vitr. 7, 7.—**B.** Transf., *Egyptian, African:* Paraetonius Nilus, Stat. Th. 5, 12: urbs, i.e. *Alexandria*, Luc. 10, 9: litus, *Egyptian*, Claud. B. Gild. 160: serpens, *African*, Sil. 17, 450.

†† **părăgauda,** ae, and **părăgaudis,** is, *f.*, *a border, lace*, worked on a garment. **I.** Lit.: auratae paragaudae, Cod. Just. 11, 8, 2; Cod. Th. 10, 21, 1.—**II.** Transf., *a laced garment:* interulas paragaudas duas, Val. ap. Vop. Prob. 4: paragaudem triuncem unam, id. ap. Treb. Claud. 17.

† **părăgōgē,** ēs, *f.*, = παραγωγή, in gram., *a lengthening of a word, the addition of a letter or syllable to a word, paragoge* (e. g. facio, facesso), Charis. p. 226 P.; Diom. p. 309 ib.

† **părăgōgĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, = παραγώγια, *aqueducts*, Cod. Just. 11, 42, 10.

† **păragrammă,** ătis, *n.*, = παράγραμμα, *an error in writing*, Hier. Ep. 71, n. 5.

† **Părălīpŏmĕna,** ōrum, *n.*, = τὰ παραλειπόμενα (things omitted, not related), *the books of the Chronicles in the Bible*, Hier. Ep. 53, n. 8.

† **părălĭus (-os),** on, *adj.*, = παράλιος, *that grows by the seaside*, Plin. 20, 19, 78, § 206; 26, 8, 41, § 68.

† **părallēlogrammus,** a, um, *adj.*, = παραλληλόγραμμος, *consisting of parallel lines:* mensura, Front. Colon. p. 116 and 130 Goes.

părallēlōnĭus, a, um, *adj.*, i.q. parallelus, *parallel:* terminus, Auct. Limit. p. 310 Goes.

† **părallēlus,** a, um, and **părallēlos,** on, *adj.*, = παράλληλος, *parallel:* parallelos linea, Vitr. 5, 8: circuli paralleli; or *absol.* paralleli, concentric circles on the celestial globe, *parallels of latitude:* nostri circulos appellavere, Graeci parallelos, Plin. 6, 33, 39, § 212; Mart. Cap. 8, § 817.

Părălus, i, *m.*, = Πάραλος (of or belonging to the sea), *an Athenian hero whose portrait was painted by Protogenes*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 101; 7, 58, 58, § 207; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135 Zumpt.

† **părălȳsis,** is, *f.*, = παράλυσις, *palsy, paralysis:* paralysi mederi, Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 14: paralysi periclitari, id. 20, 15, 59, § 165: adulescens, paralysin cave, Petr. 120; Vulg. 1 Macc. 9, 55.

† **părălȳtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = παραλυτικός, *struck with palsy, paralytic*, Plin. 20, 9, 34, § 85; Petr. 131.—Esp., *subst.:* **părălȳtĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a paralytic, a palsied person:* graditur paralyticus, Claud. Epigr. 49 *fin.:* paralyticos restringere, i.e. *to heal*, Tert. Apol. 21; Vulg. Matt. 4, 24; 9, 2.

† **părămĕsē,** ēs, *f.*, = παραμέση, *the string next to the middle;* hence, *the next to the middle note*, B♭ *in the treble*, Vitr. 5, 4.—**II.** Transf., *the ring-finger;* v. hypate.

părănarrhĭnon, i, *n.*, the same as antirrhinum, Plin. 25, 10, 80, § 129.

† **părănētē,** ēs, *f.*, = παρανήτη, *the last string but one;* hence, *the note next to the highest*, Vitr. 6, 1; cf. id. 5, 4.

† **părangărĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = παράγγαρεία, *that is done besides the service to which one is bound:* praestatio, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 2.—**II.** *Subst.:* **părangărĭa,** ae, *f.*, *a service over and above that which one is bound to render, extra service*, Cod. Just. 12, tit. 51; Cod. Th. 8, tit. 5.

† **părănymphus,** i, *m.*, = παράνυμφος, *a bridesman*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 18; 6, 9; Ven. Fort. Carm. 8, 5, 305.—In *fem.:* **părănympha,** ae, *a bridesmaid*, = pronuba, Isid. Orig. 9, 7.

† **părăpaestus,** i, *m.*, = παράπαιστος, *a foot in poetry:* anapaestus, parapaestus, Not. Tir. p. 184.

Părăpămīsus, v. Paropamisus.

† **părăpegma,** ătis, *n.*, = παράπηγμα (something fixed on or hung up; hence), *a table of astronomical calculations*, made of brass, and fixed or suspended to a pillar, Vitr. 9, 7.

părăpĕtāsĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = παραπετάσιος, *covering, that serves to cover* or *shelter;* hence, aedificia parapetasia, *penthouses, sheds*, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 39.

† **părăpĕteuma,** ătis, *n.*, = παραπέτευμα, *a ticket for which corn was received, a corn-ticket*, Cod. Just. 11, 24, 2.

† **părăpherna,** ōrum, *n.*, = παράφερνα, *the separate possessions of a married woman, her property besides her dower*, Dig. 23, 3, 9; Cod. Just. 5, 14, 8.

† **păraphŏros,** on, *adj.*, = παράφορος, *bad, of an inferior sort:* paraphoron alumen, Plin. 35, 15, 52, § 184.

† **părăphrăsis,** is, *f.*, = παράφρασις, *a paraphrase:* paraphrasi vertere, Quint. 1, 9, 2; 10, 5, 5.

† **părăphrastes,** ae, *m.*, = παραφραστής, *one that paraphrases, a paraphrast*, Hier. praef. ad Libr. Reg. *fin.*

† **părăpīēnos,** i, *m.*, = παρά-πιήεις, *a foot in poetry* (⏑⏑⏑⏑⏑⏑), Diom. p. 478 P.

Părăpŏtămĭa, ae, *f.*, *a district near the Tigris*, Plin. 12, 28, 61, § 133.

părapsis, v. paropsis.

1. părārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [par], *of* or *belonging to a pair:* pararium aes appellabatur id, quod equitibus duplex pro binis equis dabatur, Fest. p. 221 Müll.

2. părārĭus, ii, *m.* [paro], *an agent, factor, broker*, Sen. Ben. 2, 23, 2; so *of the go-between* in an intrigue, id. Contr. 2, 9; 3, 15, 2.

† **părăsanga,** ae, *m.*, = παρασάγγης, *a Persian league, a parasang*, containing 30 stadia, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 124; Fest. p. 222 Müll.

† **părăscēvē,** ēs, *f.*, = παρασκευή, *the day of preparation*, i. e. *the day before the Sabbath*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 12; id. adv. Psych. 14; Vulg. Matt. 27, 62; id. Luc. 23, 54.

† **părăsēmum,** i, *n.*, = παράσημον, *the ensign* or *flag of a ship*, Vet. Schol. Juv. 4, 77.

† **părăsĭōpēsis,** is, *f.*, = παρασιώπησις, *a figure of rhetoric, where one says he will not speak of such and such a thing, but, in the very act of so doing, suggests it:* parasiopesis: hoc est, cum aliquid nos reticere dicimus et tamen tacitum intellegitur, Rutil. Lup. Fig. Sent. 2, 11.

părăsīta, ae, *f.* [parasitus], *a female parasite:* ciniflones, parasitae, Hor. S. 1, 2, 98.—**II.** Transf.: imitatrix avis ac parasita, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 68.

părăsītaster, tri, *m.* [id.], *a mean, sorry parasite:* parasitaster parvulus, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 4; cf. Prisc. p. 610; 618 and 628 P.

părăsītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a playing the parasite, sponging*, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 23.

părăsītĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *parasitic:* perjuratiunculae, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 77: ars, id. Capt. 3, 1, 9: mensa, Aug. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor.

părăsītor, āri, *v. dep.* [id.], *to play the parasite, to sponge:* parasitarier, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 54: parasitando pascere ventres suos, id. Pers. 1, 2, 3.

† **părăsītus,** i, *m.*, = παράσιτος, lit. one who eats with another; hence, **I.** In gen., *a guest* (pure Lat. conviva): parasiti Jovis, *the gods*, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 7; App. M. 10, p. 246, 35.—Hence, parasitus Phoebi, *a player, actor*, Mart. 9, 29, 9.—**II.** In partic., in a bad sense, one who, by flattery and buffoonery, manages to live at another's expense, *a sponger, toad-eater, parasite* (syn. scurra): nos parasiti planius . . . Quasi mures semper edimus alienum cibum, etc., Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 7; cf. id. Pers. 1, 3, 3; id. Stich. 2, 1, 42: parasitorum in comoediis assentatio, Cic. Lael. 26, 98: edaces parasiti, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 173; Juv. 1, 139.—Comically, *of a whip: ne ulmos parasitos faciat, that he will make his elm-twigs stick to me like parasites*, i. e. *give me a sound flogging*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 3, 5.—The tutelar deity of parasites was Hercules, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 79.

† **părastas,** ădis, *f.*, = παραστάς, *a four-cornered pillar* or *column, a pilaster*, Vitr. 10, 15; cf. parastata.

† **părastăta,** ae, *f.*, = παραστάτης, *a square pillar* or *column, a pilaster*, Cato ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 2, 11: columnae habentes post se parastatas, etc., Vitr. 5, 1 (al. parastaticae).

† **părastătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = παραστατικός, *of* or *belonging to pilasters, parastatic*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 688, n. 100.—**II.** *Subst.:* **părastătĭca,** ae, *f.*, = παραστατική. **A.** *A square pillar* or *column, a pilaster:* columnae atque parastaticae (al. parastatae), Plin. 33, 3, 15, § 52; Vitr. 9, 9; cf. Inscr. Labus Epigrafe Lat. Scop. ap. Egitto, p. 7.—**B.** In *plur.:* **părastătĭcae,** ārum, *f.*, *two bones in the knee of a horse*, Veg. Vet. 4, 1.

† **părastĭchis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = παραστιχίς, a word formed of the initial letters of verses, *an acrostic*, Suet. Gram. 6 (written as Greek, Gell. 14, 6, 4).

părăsȳnanchē, ēs, *f.*, = παρασυνάγχη, v. l. Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 1, 3; v. paracynanche.

† **părăsȳnaxis,** is, *f.*, = παρασύναξις, *a secret, unlawful assembly:* parasynaxes et conventicula, Cod. Just. 1, 5, 8, § 3.

părātārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. paro], *easily procured:* parabilis, Apic. 8, 6 dub.

părātē, *adv.*, v. 1. paro, *P. a. fin.*

părātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. paro], *a preparing, getting, procuring* (rare for comparatio; not in Cic.): nulla inest paratio, Afran. ap. Non. 219, 27: rerum, Dig. 30, 1, 39 *fin.:* regni, *a striving after sovereignty*, Sall. J. 31, 7.

părātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a preparer, contriver* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. c. Cresc. 1, 8.

† **părătrăgoedo,** āre, *v. n.*, = παρατραγῳδέω, *to express one's self in a tragic, pompous manner:* ut paratragoedat carnifex, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 17.

părātūra, ae, *f.* [1. paro], *a preparing, preparation* (post-class.): materiarum, Tert. Pall. 3 *fin.;* id. Spect. 4; id. Cor. Mil. 1; id. Virg. Vel. 12; Vulg. 2 Par. 5, 5.

1. părātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 1. paro.

2. părātus, ūs, *m.* [1. paro], *a preparing, fitting out, preparation, provision*, = apparatus: nullum necessarium vitae cultum

aut paratum requirentis, Cic. Fin 5, 19, 53. paratu militum et armorum, Sall Fragm ap Gell 2, 27, 2, Liv 10, 41, 3 Drak. *N cr* proviso ante funebri paratu, Tac A 13, 17 natalem Vitellii diem celebravere ingenti paratu, id H 2, 95 mensaeque paratu Regifico, Val Fl 2, 652 magno cultu paratuque rerum et familiae, Gell 19, 1, 7 lauto cenare paratu, Juv 14, 13 — In *plur* largis paratibus uti, Ov H 16, 191, so of *ornament*, id. M 8 683 Tyrios induta paratus, *clothing*, id. F 3, 627 ventris et ganeae, Tac A 3 52 fortunae, id ib 11, 30

† **părăvĕrēdus,** i, *m* [vox hibr, from παρα veredus] a horse for extraordinary occasions, *an extra post horse*, Cod. Just 12, 51, 2, 19, id Th 8, 15, 7, 15 sq, Cassiod Var 5, 39, 11, 14

† **părăzōnium,** ii, *n*, = παραζώνιον, *a dagger*, Mart. 14, 32 *in lemm*

Parca, ae, *f* [root πλεκ, cf πλέκω, πλοκη, Lat plecto, plico], *one of the goddesses of Fate*, whose Latin names are Nona, Decuma, and Morta, Caesell Vindex ap Gell 3, 16, 11 (their Greek names are Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, Hyg Fab 171) — In *sing* Parca non mendax, Hor C 2, 16, 39 tenax veri, Pers 5, 48 dura, Ov P 4, 15, 36 — *Plur*, *the Fates* Parcae, Hesperides, etc quos omnes Erebo et Nocte natos ferunt, Cic N D 3, 17, 44 Parcae fatalia nentes Stamina non ulli dissoluenda deo, Tib 1, 7, 1 immites, Prop 4 (5), 11, 13 iniquae, Hor C 2, 6, 9 veraces, id. C S 25 sic placitum Parcis, id. C 2, 17, 16, Lact 2, 10, 20, Verg E 4, 47, Juv 12, 64

parcē, *adv*, v parcus *fin* A

parcĭlŏquium, ii, *n* [parce loquor], *a speaking sparingly, reserve in conversation* (post-class), App M 5, p 164, 34

parcĭmōnĭa and **parcĭmōnĭum,** v parsim

parcĭprōmus, i, *m* [parce promo], *one that gives sparingly, a niggard, curmudgeon* (Plautin) qui cum geniis suis belligerant parcipromi, Plaut Truc 1, 2, 81, id Ps 5, 1, 22

parcĭtas, atis, *f* [parcus], *sparingness, parsimony* (post Aug) animadversionum, Sen Clem 7, 22 moderatio, parcitas, sobrietas, Macr Somn Scip 1, 8 ciborum, Cael Aur Tard. 3, 8, 118, Pall 1, 26, 1 — **2.** *Mercy, moderation* sine ulla parcitate verberare aliquem, Cassiod 3, Hist Eccl 2, id ib 6, 12.

parcĭter, *adv*, v parcus *fin* B

parco, pĕperci, less freq parsi (the former constantly in Cic. and Cæs, the latter ante class and post Aug parcui, Naev ap Non 153, 21, or Com 69 Rib, *part fut.* parsurus, Liv 26, 13, 16, Suet Tib 62 parciturus Hier Ep 14, 2), parsum, and less correctly parcitum, 3, *v n* and *a* [for sparco, Gr σπαρνος, rare, cf Engl spare, but v also paucus parvus], *to act sparingly, be sparing* with respect to a thing, *to spare*, constr usually with *dat* or *absol*, ante class. also with *acc* **I.** Lit **A.** Of things (rare but class) (*a*) With *dat* nihil pretio parsit, filio dum parceret, Plaut Capt prol 32 operae meae, id Mil 4, 9, 3 te rogo sumptu ne parcas, Cic Fam 16, 4, 2 non parcam operae, id. ib 13, 27, 1 nec impensae nec labori, nec periculo parsurum, Liv 35, 44 petit, ne cui rei parcat ad ea perficienda, Nep Paus 2, 5 — (*β*) *Absol* frumentum se exigue dierum XXX. habere, sed paulo etiam longius tolerare posse parcendo, Caes B G 7, 71, 4 — Poet. parcens = parcus parcentes ego dexteras Odi (= parcius administrantes vinum, flores, etc.), Hor C 3, 19, 21 — (*γ*) With *acc* (ante class. and poet) oleas, Cato, R R. 58 pecuniam, Plaut Curc 3, 11 argenti atque auri memoras quae multa talenta, Gnatis parce tuis, *spare, reserve for your children*, Verg A 10 532 Serv — Prov qui parcit virgae odit filium, Vulg Prov 13, 24 — **B.** Of persons, *to spare, have mercy upon forbear to injure* or *punish* (eccl and late Lat.), usually with *dat* non pepercisti filio tuo, Vulg Gen 22, 16, id. 2 Pet. 2, 4 et saep — **II.** Trop **A.** *To spare*, i e. *to preserve by sparing, to use carefully, not to injure* (*a*) With *dat* tibi parce, Ter Heaut. 1, 1, 112 justitia autem praecipit, parcere omnibus, consulere generi hominum, Cic. Rep 3, 12 aedificiis omnibus publicis et privatis, id Verr 2, 4, 54, § 120 amicitiis et dignitatibus, id. Or 26, 89, id Phil 2, 24, 59 non aetate confectis, non mulieribus, non infantibus pepercerunt, Caes B G 7, 28 subjectis, sed debellare superbos, Verg A 6, 853 ne reliquis quidem nepotibus parsurus creditur, Suet Tib 62 alicujus auribus, i e *to refrain from speaking on disagreeable topics*, Cic. Quint 12, 40, so, auribus et consuetudini, id de Or 3, 43 170 valetudini, id Fam 11, 27, 1 famae, Prop 1, 16, 11 oculis i e *to turn away one's eyes from an unpleasant sight*, id 4, 9, 35 luminibus, Tib 1, 2, 33, Suet Dom 11 parcit Cognatis maculis similis fera, Juv 15, 159 — (*β*) With *in* and *acc* (ante and post-class) neque parcit in hostes, Lucr 6, 399 parce in feminam, App M 1, p 105, 39 — (*γ*) *Absol* (poet) thyrso parcente ferit, i e *lightly*, Stat Ach 1, 572 — **B.** *To abstain* or *refrain from* doing a thing, *to forbear, leave off, desist, stop, cease, let alone, omit* (cf desino, mitto) meo labori non parsi, Cato ap Fest p 242 Müll, cf Plaut Ps 1, 1, 3, id Pers. 2, 5, 11, so, neque parcetur labori, Cic Att 2, 14, 2 auxilio, *to make no use of proffered assistance*, id Planc 35, 86 lamentis, Liv 6, 3 bello, *abstain from*, Verg A 9, 656 hibernis parcebant flatibus Euri, id G 2, 339 parce metu, *cease from*, id. A 1, 257 — (*β*) With *inf*, *to refrain, forbear* (not in class prose) visere opera tua, Cato, R R 1, 1 hancine ego vitam parsi perdere, Ter Hec 3, 1, 2 proinde parce, sis, fidem ac jura societatis jactare, Liv 34, 32 parcite, oves, nimium procedere, Verg E 3, 94 pias scelerare manus, id A 3, 42 defundere vinum, Hor S 2, 2, 58 ne parce dare, id C 1, 28, 23 parce postea paupertatem cuiquam objectare, App Mag 23, p 289, 3, Aug Ep 43, 24 ori, *to refrain from speaking* Vulg Job, 7, 11 — * (*γ*) With *acc.* parcito linguam in sacrificiis dicebatur, i e coerceto, contineto, taceto Fest p 222 Müll — * (*δ*) With *ab*, *to desist from* precantes, ut a caedibus et ab incendiis parceretur, Liv 25, 25, 6, so with *abl* alone caede, Aus Epigr 130, 4

parcus, a, um, *adj*, = παῦρος [v parco] *sparing* in any thing, esp in expenditure, in a good and bad sense, *frugal, thrifty, economical, niggardly, penurious, parsimonious* (syn tenax, restrictus) **I.** Lit (*a*) *Absol* detrusisti me ad senem parcissimum, Plaut Aul 2, 5, 9 patre parco ac tenaci, Cic Cael 15, 36 optimus colonus, parcissimus, modestissimus frugalissimus, id de Or 2, 71, 287 parcumque genus patiensque laborum, Ov M 7, 656 parca manu offerre aliquid, Hor C 3, 16, 43 — (*β*) With *gen.* veteris non parcus aceti, Hor S 2, 2, 62 donandi parca juventus, id ib 2, 5, 79 pecuniae, Tac H 1, 49 pecuniae parcus ac tenax, Suet. Tib 46 — **B.** In gen, *sparing, chary, moderate* in any thing opera haud fui parcus meâ Plaut Rud 4 2, 14 · nimium parcus in largienda civitate, Cic Balb 22, 50 non tam vereor, ne me in laudibus suis parcum, quam ne nimium putet, Plin Pan 3, 3 quam modica cultu, quam parca comitatu, id ib 83, 7 civium sanguinis parcus, Tac H 3, 75 parcissimus somni, Luc 9, 590 parcissimus vini, Suet Aug 77 acies non parca fugae, Sil 10, 30 beneficiorum parcissimus aestimator, Plin. Pan 21, 2 parcus Deorum cultor, Hor C 1, 34, 1 in libidinem projecti, in cibum parci, Just 41, 3, 13 — With *inf* parcusque lacessere Martem Sil 1, 680 haud parci Martem coluisse, id 8, 464 — In gen, *moderate*, not rash nor self indulgent somnus sanitatis in homine parco, Vulg Ecclus. 31, 24 — *Comp* parcior somni, Just 11, 13, 2 — *Sup* parcissimus somni, Luc 9, 590 — **II.** Transf *spare, scanty, little, small, slight* (poet. and in post Aug prose) parco sale contingere, Verg G 3, 403 tellus, Stat. S 4, 5, 13 lucerna, Prop 4 (5), 3, 60 vulnus, Sil 16, 111 merito parcior ira meo, Ov P 1, 2, 98 quaestaque sum vento lintea parca dari, Id H 21, 79 optima mors parca quae venit apta die, *after a short time*, Prop 3, 3, 40 (Parcae quae venit acta die, id 3, 4, 18 Müll.) et brevis somnus, Plin Pan. 49 — *Adv*, in two forms, parce (class.) and parciter (ante and post class) **A.** Form **parcē. 1.** *Sparingly, frugally, thriftily, penuriously, parsimoniously* parce parcus, Plaut Aul 2, 4, 35 vivere parce, continenter, severe, sobrie, Cic Off 1, 30, 106, cf parce ac duriter se habere, Ter Ad 1, 1, 20 parce et duriter vitam agere, id And 1, 1, 47 nimium parce facere sumptum, id ib 2, 6, 19 frumentum parce et paulatim metiri, Caes. B G 7, 71 cur id tam parce tamque restricte faciant, Cic Fin. 2, 13, 42 parce seminat, Vulg 2 Cor 9, 6 — *Comp* implet manum parcius, Juv 6, 546 — **2.** In gen, *sparingly, moderately, cautiously* scripsi de te parce et timide, Cic. Fam 6, 7, 3 parce et molliter aliquem laedere, id. ib 1, 9, 23 gaudere, Phaedr 4, 16 mirari, Sil 10, 474, 15, 756, Plin Ep 5, 16, 3, 5, 7, 4 — *Comp* parcius dicere de laude alicujus, Cic Mur 13, 29 parcius ista viris tamen obicienda memento, Verg E 3, 7 parcius Andromachen vexavit Achaia victrix, Ov H 8, 13 parcius quatiunt fenestras, *rarely, seldom*, Hor C 1, 25, 1, Quint 9, 2, 69 — *Sup* civitatem Romanam parcissime dedit, Suet Aug 40 ut parcissime dicam, nemo historicorum commendavit magis, Quint. 10, 1, 101 — **B.** Form **parcĭter,** *sparingly*, Pompon ap Non 515, 6 praelibare, Claud Mam praef

† **pardălĭanches,** is, *n*, = παρδαλιαγχές, *an epithet of a poisonous plant* (aconitum) *which chokes panthers*, Plin 27, 2, 2, § 7, 8, 27, 41, § 99, Sol 17 *fin*

† **pardălĭos,** ii, *m*, = παρδάλειος (sc λιθος), *a precious stone spotted like a panther, jasper*, Plin 37, 11, 73, § 190

† **pardălis,** is, *f*, = παρδαλις, *a female panther*, Curt 5, 1, 21

pardălĭum, ii, *n* [pardalis], *a kind of ointment that smells like a panther*, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 6

† **pardus,** i, *m*, = πάρδος, *a male panther* nunc varias (pantheras) et pardos, qui mares sunt, appellant in eo omni genere creberrimo in Africâ Syriaque, Plin 8, 17, 23, § 63, 10, 73, 94, § 202, 11, 37, 65, § 172, Juv 11, 123 — Prov si mutare potest Aethiops pellem suam, aut pardus varietates suas, Vulg Jer 13, 23

† **părēas** or **părĭas,** ae, *m*, = παρειας, *a kind of snake*, Luc 9, 721, cf pareas serpens, qui semper in cauda ambulat et sulcum facere videtur, Isid Orig 12, 4.

† **părectătus,** a, um, *adj*, = παρεκτατος, *grown up, marriageable* (ante class), Lucil and Varr ap Non 67, 11 sq

† **părĕdros,** i, *m*, = πάρεδρος, *that sits by one's side, remains with one* paredri spiritus, *familiar spirits*, Tert Anim 28

† **părēgŏrĭa,** ae, *f*, = παρηγορια, *alleviation, ease* paregoriam praestare, App Herb 24

părēgŏrĭcus, a, um, *adj* [paregoria], *alleviating, assuaging* adjutoria, Theod Prisc 1, 9 remedium, Marc Emp 36

părēgŏrizo, āvi, 1, *v a* [id], *to soothe, alleviate, assuage* (eccl. Lat), Aug in Psa. 122, 11

† **părēlĭon,** i, *n*, = παρήλιον, *a mock sun, parhelion* parelia sunt imagines solis in nube spissa et vicina in modum speculi Quidam parelion ita definiunt nubes rotunda et splendida, similisque soli, Sen Q N 1, 11, 2 solent et bina fieri parelia, id. ib 1, 13, 1

1. pārens, entis, *Part* and *P a*, from pareo

2. părens, entis, *m* and *f* (*gen plur* parentum and parentium, cf Varr L L. 8, § 66 Müll, Charis. p 111 P, Diom p 282 ib masculino genere parentem appellabant antiqui etiam matrem, Fest. p 151 Müll, so, Gracchus, Charis p 79 P) [pario], *a procreator, a father* or *mother, a parent*, most freq in the *plur*, *parents* **1.** Lit SI PARENTEM PUER VERBERIT DIVIS PARENTUM SACER ESTO, Lex regia qui parentem aut hospitem Necasset, Enn ap Non 153, 29 (Trag v 239 Vahl) parens tuus, Cic Sull 29, 81, Hor A P 313 illum et parentis crediderim sui Fregisse cervicem, id. C 2, 13 5 alma parens Idaea deum, Verg A. 10, 252 an tu reris eum (Orestem) occisâ insanuisse parente? etc., Hor S 2, 3, 134 imperator, qui sibi parentis loco esset, i e *entitled to the reverence due a father*, Liv 4, 42, 8, cf (Lolliam) privignis parentis loco futuram, *be a mother to them*, Tac. A 12 2 parentis eam (Darii matrem) loco diligi colique, Curt 5, 3, 11: per speciem honorandae parentis, Liv 8,

22, 2; 26, 49, 13.—In *plur.*: quae (caritas) est inter natos et parentes, Cic. Lael. 8, 27: parentes cum liberis, Caes. B. G. 5, 14, 4; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 42, § 108: opus a parentibus majoribusque meis relictum, id. Rep. 1, 22, 35: in parentum loco, id. Planc. 11, 28.—Of animals, *a sire* or *dam*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7 *fin.*: gravida stans, Plin. 8, 42, 66, § 165; Cels. 6, 6, 39; Stat. Th. 10, 231.—**b.** Transf. (*a*) *Grandparents*, and, in gen., *progenitors, ancestors* (parentes, like patres, is used of the generations immediately preceding the present; all ancestors more remote than the grandparents are called majores, Seyffert ad Cic. Lael. p. 260): Siciliam tantum ac Sardiniam parentibus nostris ereptas nostrā virtute recuperaturi essemus, Liv. 21, 43, 6: appellatione parentis non tantum pater, sed etiam avus et proavus, et deinceps omnes superiores continentur: sed et mater et avia et proavia, Dig. 50, 16, 51; cf. ib. 2, 4, 4; Fest. p. 221 Müll.; Cic. Inv. 1, 54, 103; Verg. A. 9, 3; 10, 76; 619: si patriam, parentes, antiqua mallent quam dominos et colonias novas, Tac. A. 1, 59; Dig. 23, 3, 5.—(*β*) *Relations, kinsfolk, kindred* (rare and not ante-Aug.): solent rei capitis adhibere vobis parentes. Duos ego fratres nuper amisi, Curt. 6, 10, 30; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 67; Capitol. M. Aur. 5; Flor. 3, 18, 5.—(Whether we are to take it in this sense in Liv 34, 32, 12, is doubtful.)—**2.** Trop., *a father, founder, inventor, author* (class.): me quem nonnulli conservatorem istius urbis, quem parentem esse dixerunt, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3: operum parens effectorque, id. Univ. 11: Socrates parens philosophiae, id. Fin. 2, 1, 1; cf.: Tullius facundiae Latiarumque litterarum parens, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 117; and: Homerus primus doctrinarum et antiquitatis parens, id. 25, 2, 5, § 11: (Mercurius) curvae lyrae parens, Hor. C. 1, 10, 6: earum (rerum) parens est educatrixque sapientia, Cic. Leg. 1, 24, 62.—As an honorary appellation: quid prius dicam solitis Parentis Laudibus, *i. e. Jupiter*, Hor. C. 1, 12, 13: Latius, *i. e. Domitian*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 178.

părentālĭa, ium, v. parentalis, II. B.

părentālis, e, *adj.* [2. parens], *of* or *belonging to parents, parental*: umbrae, *of my parents*, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 87.—**II.** In partic., *of* or *belonging to the festival in honor of dead parents* or *relatives*: dies, *the day of the festival in honor of the dead*, Ov. F. 2, 548: mos, i. e. *the annually repeated combat of the birds which rose from Memnon's funeral pile, and which were therefore regarded as his children*, id. M. 13, 619 (cf. id. Am. 1, 13, 4).—**B.** *Subst.*: **părentālĭa**, ium, *n.* **1.** *A festival in honor of dead relations*: ut parentalia cum supplicationibus miscerentur, Cic. Phil. 1, 6, 13; Inscr. Orell. 3927; 4084.—*Gen.*: PARENTALIORVM, Inscr. Orell. 3999.—**2.** *The title of a work by Ausonius.*

părentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [parento], *funeral obsequies for parents* or *near relatives* (post-class.), Tert. Spect. 12.

părentēla, ae, *f.* [2. parens], *relationship* (post-class.), Capitol. Gord. 23.

părentĭa, v. *parientia.*

‡ **părenticīda**, ae, *m.* [parens-caedo], *a parricide*, Not. Tir. p. 79.

părento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [2. parens], *to offer a solemn sacrifice in honor of deceased parents* or *relatives* (cf.: lito, sacrifico). **I.** Lit.: cujus sepulcrum usquam exstet, ubi parentetur, Cic. Phil. 1, 6, 13: parentemus Cethego, id. Fl. 38, 96: Februario mense mortuis parentari voluerunt, id. Leg. 2, 21, 54: hostiā maximā parentare, id. ib. 2, 21, 54; Cenot. Pis. in Inscr. Orell. 643: mortuis certe interdiu parentatur, Sen. Ep. 122, 3; Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 118: non sacrificamus, nec parentamus: sed neque de sacrificato et parentato edimus, Tert. Spect. 13.—**II.** Transf., *to revenge the death of a parent* or *near relative by that of another, to make therewith an offering to his manes*: praestare omnes perferre acerbitates, quam non civibus Romanis, qui Genabi perfidiā Gallorum interissent, parentarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 17 *fin.*: parentandum regi sanguine conjuratorum esse, Liv. 24, 21; Curt. 7, 2, 29; 5, 6, 1: viginti legionum sanguine fratri parentare, Sen. Polyb. 16 (35), 2; Just. 12, 15, 6: ejus supplicio uxoris Manibus parentavit, id. 39, 3, 12; so, Manibus eorum vastatione Italiae, etc., Flor. 2, 6, 8; 3, 21, 20: Memnonis umbris sollenni caede, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 3: eorum manibus sanguine, Amm. 15, 8, 6.—**B.** Trop., *to appease, satisfy*, etc.: internecione hostium justae irae parentatum est, Curt. 9, 5, 20; Flor. 2, 6, 8; 3, 21, 20; Just. 13, 3, 10; Petr. 81.

pārĕo (parrĕo), ŭi, pārĭtum, 2. *v. n.* [*intr.* form of paro, to make ready; pārio, to bring forth; hence, to be ready, at hand], *to come forth, appear, be visible, show one's self; to be present* or *at hand.* **I.** Lit. (rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.): immolanti jocinera replicata paruerunt, Suet. Aug. 95: quoties paruit Hermogenes, Mart. 12, 29, 18: haec (fenestra) videt Inarimen, illi Prochyta aspera paret, Stat. S. 2, 2, 76: quae si parent simul, Quint. 1, 12, 4: caeli cui sidera parent, *are open, intelligible*, Verg. A. 10, 176; cf. Suet. Calig. 8.—So freq. in eccl. Lat.: parebit signum filii hominis in caelo, Vulg. Matt. 24, 30.—*Impers.*: paret = videtur: si paret eum dare oportere, Gai. Inst. 3, 91; 4, 4; 34 al.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To appear* (as a servant) at a person's commands, *to attend, wait upon* (very rare, for the usual apparere): magistratibus in provincias euntibus parere et praeministrare servorum vice, Gell. 10, 3, 19: ad memoriam, Spart. Pesc. 7.—**2.** Transf. **a.** *To obey, be obedient to; to submit to, comply with* (the class. signif. of the word; syn.: oboedio, obsequor, obtempero): parere, obedire, Fest. p. 221 Müll.: animadverte ac dicto pare, Enn. ap. Cic. Rab. Post. 11, 29 (Trag. v. 299 Vahl.): hic parebit et oboediet praecepto illi veteri, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 36: oboedire et parere alicujus voluntati, id. N. D. 1, 8, 19: non ut pareret et dicto audiens esset huic ordini, etc., id. Phil. 7, 1, 2: (noster populus) in bello sic paret, ut regi, id. Rep. 1, 40, 163: legibus, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: religionibus, id. N. D. 2, 3, 8: imperio, Caes. B. G. 5, 2: populo patiente atque parente, Cic. Rep. 2, 36, 61: alicujus imperiis, Juv. 14, 331.—*Impers. pass.*: dicto paretur, Liv. 9, 32: remissius imperanti melius paretur, Sen. Clem. 1, 24, 1: ut arbitri sententiae pareatur, Dig. 4, 8, 23: si paritum fuerit condicioni, ib. 40, 4, 12.—Poet., with respective *acc.*: non adeo parebimus omnia matri, Stat. Ach. 1, 660.—Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: lucra petituras freta per parentia ventis Ducunt instabiles sidera certa rates, Tib. 1, 9, 9; cf. Ov. M. 8, 472; Quint. 11, 3, 65.—**b.** *To be subject to, dependent on; to be subservient to*: nulla fuit civitas, quin Caesari pareret, Caes. B. C. 3, 81: oppidum, quod regi paret, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 145: negat se ei parere posse qui se feminam malit esse, quam virum, Just. 1, 3, 3: quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, virtuti omnia parent, Sall. C. 2, 7; Hor. S. 2, 3, 96.—**c.** *To submit to, comply with, indulge, gratify, yield to*: necessitati, Cic. Or. 60, 202: et tempori et voluntati, id. Vatin. 1, 2: cupiditatibus, id. Fin. 1, 16, 53: dolori et iracundiae, id. Att. 2, 21, 4: extremo furori, Val. Fl. 7, 154.—**d.** *To yield to* one's promises or representations, *to fulfil, accomplish* them; *to satisfy, give, pay*: promissis, Ov. F. 5, 504: pensionibus, Dig. 19, 2, 54: usuris, Cod. 4, 26, 8.—**B.** *Impers.*: paret, *it is clear, evident, manifest* (class.): quid porro quaerendum est? factumne sit? at constat. A quo? at paret, Cic. Mil. 6, 15.—Esp. in the formula si paret, *if it appear, if it be proved*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4, 11; id. Verr. 2, 2, 12, § 31; cf.: si paret adversum edictum fecisse, id. ib. 2, 3, 28, § 69; 2, 3, 22, § 55; Fest. p. 233 Müll.: paritum est, Dig. 31, 1, 67; ib. 6, 1, 5; Petr. 137; cf. II. 2. a. supra.—Hence, **pārens**, entis, *P. a.*, *obedient*: parentiores exercitus, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76 (al. parationes).—**II.** *Subst.*: **pārens**, entis, *comm.*, *a subject*: parentes abunde habemus, Sall. J. 102, 7: vi quidem regere patriam aut parentes quamquam possis, etc., id. ib. 3, 2: ex voluntate parentium occupare principatum, Vell. 2, 108; and so Tac. A. 1, 59, acc. to Böttcher (but parentes, in this passage, signifies *parents*; cf. Kritz on Sall. C. 6, 5).

† **părĕŏron**, i, *n.*, = παρήορον, *a plant*: Pythagoras heliotropion (vocat) pareoron, App. Herb. 49.

† **părergon**, i, *n.*, = πάρεργον, *an extra ornament*: adjecerit parvulas naves longas in iis, quae pictores parerga appellant, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 101; Vitr. 9, 9; Inscr. Grut. 59, 2; 77, 3 al.—*Plur.*: **Părerga**, ōn, *the title of a work by Attius*, Non. 61, 24.

Parhĕdrus, i, *m.*, = Πάρεδρος, *a male proper name*, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 2; Inscr. Grut. 969, 7.

† **părhippus**, i, *m.*, = πάριππος, *an extra horse* above the number allowed, demanded by a person who travels by the public post, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 14; id. Just. 12, 51, 4.

† **părhÿpătē**, ēs, *f.*, = παρυπάτη, *the string next to the uppermost, the note next to the highest*, Vitr. 5, 4.

† **părĭambōdes**, is, *n.*, = παριαμβώδης, *the metrical foot* ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — — (e. g. pĕtītĭōnēs), Diom. p. 479 P.

† **părĭambus**, i, *m.*, = παρίαμβος. **I.** *A metrical foot consisting of a short and two long syllables* (⏑ — —), Diom. p. 475 P.—**II.** *A metrical foot consisting of a long and four short syllables* (— ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), Diom. p. 478 P.—**III.** *A metrical foot consisting of two short syllables, commonly called a* pyrrhichius, Diom. p. 471 P.; cf. Mar. Vict. p. 2486 ib.; Quint. 9, 4, 80.

Părĭānus, a, um, v. Parium, II.

părĭas, ae, v. pareas.

părĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. pario], *a balancing, settling* of accounts, Dig. 12, 6, 67.

părĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a balancer, settler* of an account, Dig. 35, 1, 79.

părĭātōrĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *a balancing, settling* (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 61.

‡ **părĭci**, v. parricidium.

părĭcīda, -cīdālis, -cīdĭum, v. parricida, etc.

părĭens, entis, *Part.*, from 2. pario.

pārĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [pareo], *obedience* (post-class. and dub.; others read patientia): parientiam accommodare, Cod. Just. 3, 4, 1: commodare, Cassiod. Var. 7, 27: monstrare, id. ib. 3, 24.

părĭēs, ĕtis, *m.* (in Verg. A. 2, 442; 5, 589, pārietibus, quadrisyl.; see Carey's Lat. Prosody, § 47, p. 173) [kindr. with Sanscr. paryanta, from pari-iyanta, margo; Gr. πέρας, πεῖραρ], *a wall* (cf.: murus, maceria): aut permaceat paries percussus trifaci, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. trifax, p. 367 Müll. (Ann. v. 524 Vahl.): tosti alti stant parietes, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 116 ib.): perfodere parietem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 64; id. As. 3, 2, 17: perforator parietum, *a term of abuse*, id. Ps. 4, 2, 24: quasi mus, in medio pariete vorsabere, id. Cas. 1, 52; id. Trin. 4, 3, 32: quae (domus nostra) non ea est, quam parietes nostri cingunt, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 13, 19; cf. id. ib. 3, 9, 14; id. Mil. 27, 75; id. Top. 4, 22: parietes disturbare, id. Par. 4, 1, 28: itaque parietes modo urbis stant; rem vero publicam penitus amisimus, *the walls, the houses*, id. Off. 2, 8, 29: interiores templi parietes, id. Verr. 2, 4, 55, § 122: intra parietes aluit eam gloriam, quam, etc., id. Brut. 8, 32; id. Quint. 11, 38: parietes turris lateribus exstruere, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: parietibus textum caecis iter, Verg. A. 5, 589: fissus tenui rimā paries, Ov. M. 4, 65: quae pro pariete subjectae et omni opere conjunctae, *like a wall*, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: non communione parietum sed propriis muris, Tac. A. 15, 43.—Of walls of wickerwork: et paries lento vimine textus erat, Ov. F. 6, 262: craticii parietes, Vitr. 2, 8; Plin. 35, 14, 48, § 169; 17, 10, 11, § 62: craticulam et parietes, *the top and sides*, Vulg. Exod. 30, 3.—Prov.: tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 84: utrosque parietes linere, *to carry on both shoulders*, Petr. 39: duos parietes de eādem fideliā dealbare, *to kill two birds with one stone*, Cur. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29, 2: in caducum parietem inclinare, *to lean on a broken reed*, Spart. Hadr. 23.—**II.** Trop.: neve inter vos significetis ego ero paries, *partition-wall*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 14: densitatis, *rampart*, Plin. 17, 10, 11, § 62.

părĭĕtālis, e, *adj.* [paries], *of* or *belonging to walls*: parietalis herba, *the herb pellitory*, Marc. Emp. 13; cf. parietarius, II.

părĭĕtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to walls*: structor, Firm. Math. 8, 24; Inscr. Rein. cl. 11, n. 112: pictor, Edict. Diocl. p. 19.—**II.** *Subst.*: **părĭĕtārĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the herb pellitory* or *parie-*

tary herbam perdicalem Latini muralem et parietariam, alii vitrariam appellant, App Herb 81 —Acc to Aur Vict Epit 41, Constantine the Great bestowed on the emperor Trajan, on account of the numerous inscriptions which he had caused to be placed on buildings, the sobriquet of herba parietaria (Amm. 27, 3, 7, has instead, herba parietina)

părĭētĭnus, a, um, *adj* [paries], *of* or *belonging to walls* parietina forma, *the shape of a wall*, Tert. Pud 20 herba, v parietarius, II —**II.** *Subst* **părĭētĭnae,** arum, *f*, *old fallen down walls, ruins* (class.) villarum, Sisenn. ap Non 141, 23 Corinthi, Cic Tusc 3 22, 53, id Fam 13, 1, 3 aizoum minus in muris parietinisque nascitur, Plin 25, 13, 102, § 161, 24, 19, 119, § 183, Vulg Ezech 36, 4 —Trop in tantis tenebris et quasi parietinis rei publicae, Cic Fam 4, 3, 2

Părīlĭa, ium, v Palilia, under Palilis.

părĭlĭcium, v palilicium

părĭlis, e, *adj* [par], *equal, like* (ante class and poet) et noctes pariles agitare diebus, Lucr 1, 1067 aetas, Ov M 8, 631 vox, id Tr 1, 8, 26 furor, Nemes Ecl. 4, 5 (but in Varr L L 9, § 29 Müll, paria is the better reading, v Müll ad loc) —*Adv* **părĭlĭter,** *equally*, Charis p 191 P

părĭlĭtas, atis, *f* [parilis] *equality* (post class) virtutum, Gell 14, 3, 8, so App M 2, p 119, 14, Auct. Itin Alex 3 and 8 Mai

părĭlĭter, *adv*, v parilis *fin*

Părĭlĭtius, a, um, Palilicius, q v

1. părĭo, avi, atum, 1, *v a* and *n* [par] **I.** *Act* **A.** In gen, *to make equal*, hence, *pass*, with force of mid, *to be equal* (post class) pariari deo, Tert Res Carn 6 —**B.** In partic, *to settle, pay in full* a debt nummos alicui, Dig 40, 1, 4 QVISQVIS MEN SIB CONTINENTER NON PARIAVERIT, *has not paid his share* Inscr Lanuv (a p Chr 136) in Momms Collegg et Sodalicc Romann —In *part perf* mid PARIATVS, *that has paid his share*, Inscr Lanuv in Momms Collegg et Sodalicc Romann —**II.** *Neutr*, *to be equal*, Tert Anim 30 *fin*, 32 *fin*

2. părĭo, pĕpĕri, părĭtum, and partum, 3 (*fut part* parituram, Plaut Am 2, 2, 86, *fut* paribis for paries, Pompon ap Non 508, 3, *inf* parire, Enn ap Varr L L. 5, § 59 Müll and in Diom p 378 P, Plaut Fragm ap Philarg Verg E 2, 63) *v a* [cf Gr root πορ in ἔπορον, gave, πέπρωται, is fated, Lat portio, partus, puerpera, perhaps parare] *to bring forth, to bear*, of animals *to drop, lay, spawn*, etc (syn gigno) **I.** Lit si quintum pareret mater ejus, asinum fuisse parturum, Cic de Or 2, 66, 267 ut ea liberos ex sese pareret, Sulp ap Cic Fam. 4, 5, 3 gallinas teneras, quae primum pariunt, concludat, Cato, R R. 89, so, quae gallina id ovum peperisset, Cic Ac 2, 18, 57, cf ova parire solet, etc, Enn 1 1 (Ann v 10 Vahl) nam audivi feminam ego leonem semel parire, Plaut 1 1 —Of plants *to flower*, Plin 16, 25, 39, § 94 —**B.** Transf **1.** Of males, *to beget* (poet) apud tragicos et jam leo pariet, at pater est, Quint. 8, 6, 34, Caecil ap Non 464, 22 (in a corrupt passage) —**2.** In gen, *to bring forth produce* ligna putrefacta per imbres Vermiculos pariunt, Lucr 2, 899 ut sarmentum in pariendis colibus vires habeat majores, Varr R R 1, 32 2, cf id ib 1, 41 5 fruges et reliqua, quae terra pariat Cic N D 1, 2, Plin 16, 37, 68, § 174, 31, 10 46 § 112 spiritum, Vulg Isa 26, 18 —**II.** Trop, *to produce, create, bring about, accomplish, occasion, devise, invent, procure acquire*, etc. (syn genero, creo, gigno) ars dicendi habet hanc vim, non ut aliquid pariat et procreet, verum ut educet atque confirmet Cic. de Or 2, 87, 356 qui famam multo peperere labore, Enn ap Philarg ad Verg G 4, 188 (Ann. v 427 Vahl) dolorem, voluptatem, Cic. Fin 1, 15, 49 discidium, Lucr 1, 220 taedium, Quint 9, 4, 43 spinosiora multa pepererunt, Cic Or 32 114, so, quibus etiam verba parienda sunt, id. Fin 3 1, 3, and hinc fabulae Scyllam et Charybdim peperere, Just 4 1, 13 ne quicquam nobis pariant ex se incommodi, Plaut Most 2, 1 17 alicui aegritudinem, id. Trin 2, 2, 35 fiduciam, Sall. H 1, 41, 22 Dietsch alicui curas, Prop 1, 18, 23 obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit, Ter And 1, 1, 41 sibi maximam laudem, Cic Off 2, 13, 47 meis laboribus dignitas salusque pariatur, id. Cat 4, 1, 1, id Sull 17, 49 praeda improbe partā, id Fin 1, 16, 51 aliquem honeste partis bonis privare, id Quint 23, 74, id Sull 28, 77 sibi salutem, Caes B C 3, 69 ante partam rei militaris gloriam amittere, id B G 6, 39 gratiam ingentem apud aliquem, Liv 34, 44 sibi decus et victoriam, id. 30, 14 amicos officio et fide, Sall J 10, 4 alicui somnum mero, Tib 1, 7, 27 (6, 23) qui sibi letum Insontes peperere manu, Verg A 6, 434, Tib 4, 13, 20 — Hence, **partus,** a, um, P a, *that has borne* parta nutrici consociata, etc, *the ewe that has dropped the lamb*, Col 7, 4, 3 —**B.** *Gained, acquired* — Hence, as *subst* **parta,** orum, *n*, *acquisitions, possessions* quod majus dedecus est parta amittere, quam omnino non paravisse, Sall J 31, 17, cf id C 51, 42, id. H. 1, 41, 17 Dietsch tantis parta malis cura majore metuque Servantur, Juv 14, 303

3. părĭo, ire, the ground form of aperio and operio

Părĭon, v Parium

Părĭs, idis, *m*, = Πάρις **I.** *The son of Priam and Hecuba, also called* Alexandros *As soon as he was born, on account of an ominous dream of his mother, he was exposed on Mount Ida to perish, he was there reared by the shepherds, and there he decided the dispute between Juno, Pallas, and Venus in favor of the last, who promised him Helen, the most beautiful of women, as a reward, by carrying her off to Troy, he was the cause of the Trojan war, in which he fell by the arrow of Philoctetes* qua propter Parim pastores nunc Alexandrum vocant, Enn ap Varr L L 7, § 82 Müll (Trag v 74 Vahl) culpatus Paris, Verg A 2, 602 judicium Paridis spretaeque injuria formae, id ib 1, 27 —*Voc* Pari Prop 2, 2 (3), 47 —**B.** Cicero sarcastically applies the name of Paris to C Memmius, on account of his relations with the wives of Lucullus and Pompey, Cic Att 1, 18, 3 —**II.** *The name of an actor, a freedman of Domitia*, Suet Dom 3, Tac A 13, 21, Juv 6, 87 —**III.** *The name of a pantomime*, Suet Dom 10

Părīsĭi, orum, *m*, *a people of Celtic Gaul, bordering on the Senones*, Caes B G 7, 4, 35, 75, Plin 4 18, 32, § 107 Their chief city, Lutetia Parisiorum (late Lat also Parisii), stood on the isle of Paris, Caes B G 6, 3, 7, 57, Amm 20, 4, 11, 20, 5, 1 — Hence, **II. Părīsĭăcus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Parisians, Parisian* arx, Ven Vit S Mart 4, 636 NAVTAE, Inscr Murat 1066, 5

† părĭson, i, *n*, = πάρισον, *an even balance in the members of a sentence*, Mart Cap 5, § 531, written as Gr, Quint 9, 2, 76

părĭtas, ātis, *f* [par], *equality, parity* (post class) in impari paritas contineri nequit, Arn 2, 78, Boëth Arithm 1, 5

părĭter, *adv*, v par *fin*

părĭto, are, *v freq a* [1 paro], *to prepare, get ready, be about* to do a thing (Plautin) quo nunc ire paritas? Plaut Merc 3 4, 64 —With *ut* ecquas viginti minas Paritas ut a med auferas? Plaut Ps. 1, 5, 71

părĭtor, oris, *m* [pareo], *a servant attendant body guard* (post class), Aur Vict Caes 2 *fin*

Părĭum, or **-on,** ii, *n*, = Πάριον, *a city of Mysia on the Propontis* now *Kamares*, Sall H Fragm 4 61, 14, Mel. 1, 19, Plin 5 32 40, § 141, Val Fl 2, 622 —Hence, **II. Părĭānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Parium, Parian* civitas Cic Fam 13, 53 colonia, i e *Parium*, Plin 4, 11, 18, § 48 colias *a kind of fish* id. 32, 11, 53, § 146 (better read Partianus)

Părĭus, a, um, v Paros, II

1. parma (or in the collat form **palma,** Tib 1, 9, 82, and so many MSS in Prop 2, 19, 44 (3, 20, 8), 4 (5), 10, 40, Liv 22, 1 9), ae (old *gen* parmai, Lucr 4, 847), *f*, = πάρμη, *a small round shield, a target*, carried by the light infantry and the cavalry **I.** Lit configunt parmam, Enn ap Macr S 6, 3 (Ann v 432 Vahl), Varr ap Non 552, 30 desiliunt ex equis, provolant in primum agmen et pro antesignanis parmas obiciunt, Liv 2, 20, 2, 6, 9, 31, 35 *fin*. hic miles (veles) tripedalem parmam habet, id. 38, 21 *fin*, 26, 4, Sall Fragm ap Non 554, 23 picta fulgebat, Prop 4, 10, 21 —**II.** Transf **A.** In gen, *a shield* (poet.): (Pallas) parmamque ferens hastamque trementem, Verg A 2, 175, 11, 693, Mart 9, 21, 10 —**B.** *A gladiator armed with a parma, a Threx* (v Threx) (poet), Mart. 9, 69, 8 —**C.** *The valve in a pair of bellows*, Aus Idyll 10, 267

2. Parma, ae, *f*, *the city of Parma, in* Gallia Cispadana, *between Cremona and Placentia, famed for its breed of sheep*, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 115, Cic Fam 12, 5, 2, 10, 33, 4, Liv 39, 55 velleribus primis Apulia, Parma secundis Nobilis, Mart 14, 155, 1; cf id. 2, 43, 4, 5, 13, 8 —Hence, **II. Parmensis,** e, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Parma, Parman* Cassi Parmensis opuscula, Hor Ep 1, 4, 3 —In *plur* **Parmenses,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Parma, the Parmans*, Cic Phil 14, 3, 8, Brut ap Cic. Fam 11, 13, a.

parmātus, a, um, *adj* [1 parma], *armed with the* parma cohors, Liv 4, 38, 3 ut parmatis, novae cohorti hostium, locus detur, id 4, 39, 1

Parmĕnĭdes, is *m*, = Παρμενίδης, *a celebrated Grecian philosopher, a native of Elea, who, with Zeno, was at the head of the Eleatic school*, Cic Ac 2, 42, 129, 2, 37, 118; id N D 1, 11, 28

Parmĕnĭo (-on), ōnis, *m*, = Παρμενίων, *general and adviser of Philip of Macedon and of Alexander the Great* —Form Parmenio, Just 12, 1, 3 —Form Parmenion, Curt 7, 2, 8, Val Max 6, 4, ext 3, Just. 12, 5, 3

Parmensis, e, v 2 Parma, II

Parmessis, v Permessis

parmŭla, ae, *f dim* [1 parma], *a little, round shield, a small target* **I.** Lit relicta non bene parmulā, Hor C 2, 7, 10, Fest p 238 Müll —**II.** Trop parmulam ventilare, Front Or Ep 1 Mai

parmŭlārius, ii, *m* [1 parma, II. B] **I.** *An adherent of the party of the* Threces, *who were armed with the* parma, *a Parmularian*, Suet Dom 10, Quint 2, 11, 2 —**II.** *A servant of the* pontifices *armed with the* parma, Inscr Grut 1087, 6

Parnāsus and **-os,** also **Parnassus** or **-os,** i, *m*, = Παρνασός, afterwards Παρνασσός, *a high mountain in Phocis with two peaks, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, at whose foot was the city of Delphi and the Castalian spring*, now *range of Liakhoura*, Mel 2, 3, 4, Plin 4, 3, 4, § 7 mons ibi verticibus petit arduus astra duobus, Nomine Parnasus, Ov M 1, 317 biceps, id ib 2, 221, Pers prol 2 uterque, Stat Th 7, 346 Parnasi deserta per ardua, Verg G 3, 291 Parnasus gemino petit aethera colle Luc 5, 72 —Hence, **A. Parnāsĕus (Parnass-),** a, um, *adj*, *Parnassian* Phoebus Avien Arat 619 —**B. Parnāsis (Parnass-)** idis, *f adj*, *Parnassian* lauro Parnaside vinctus, Ov M 11, 165 —**C. Parnāsius (Parnass-),** a, um, *adj*, *Parnassian* rupes, Verg E 6, 29 laurus, id G 2, 18 templa, *of Apollo*, Ov M 5, 278 Themis, so called because she possessed the Delphic oracle before Apollo, id ib 4, 642 vox, *the Delphic oracle*, Val Fl 3, 618 tu, precor, ignarum doceas, Parnasia, vatem, *O muse!* Claud Cons. Prob et Olybr 71

Parnes, ēthis, *m*, = Πάρνης, -ηθος, *a mountain range in Attica, on the borders of Bœotia, famous for its wine, and abounding in game*, the modern *Noyia* Parnes que benignus vitibus, Stat Th 12, 620, Sen Hippol 4

1. păro, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* [cf Sanscr par, piparmi, to lead, to further, Gr πόρος, Lat porta peritus, also per in pauper], *to make* or *get ready, to prepare, furnish, provide, to order, contrive, design*, etc. (freq and class, syn apparo, comparo, acquiro), with personal, non personal, and abstract objects, constr usually with *acc* or *inf*, rarely with *ut*, *ne* or *absol* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen (*a*) With *acc.* omne paratum est, Ut jussisti prandium, Plaut Men 2, 3, 14, cf Cic Verr 2 4, 27, § 62 turres, falces, testudinesque, Caes. B G 5, 42 *fin* incendia, Sall C 27,

2: ad integrum bellum cuncta parat, id. J. 73, 1; Ter. And. 4, 4, 2: quod parato opus est, para, id. ib 3, 2, 43. quam hic fugam aut furtum parat? id. Phorm 1, 4, 14; so with *acc* of the act purposed· fugam, i e *to prepare one's self for flight*, Verg A. 1, 360; Cic Att 7, 26, 1: filio luctum, Ter Hec. 2, 1, 13: cupiditates in animo, id. Phorm 5, 4, 2: bellum, Caes. B. G 3, 9: insidias alicui, Sall. C 43, 2: defensionem, id. ib 35, 2: leges, *to introduce*, id. ib 51, 40: verba a vetustate repetita gratiam novitati similem parant, *furnish*, Quint 1, 6, 39 —More rarely with *reflex pron* and *final clause*, or *ad* and *acc*, or (mostly post-Aug) with *dat*: hisce ego non paro me, ut rideant, Ter. Eun 2, 2, 18; cf.: quin ita paret se, ut, etc., id. Hec 1, 1, 11: se ad discendum, Cic Or. 35, 122: ad iter parare, Liv. 42, 53, 2; cf.: huc te pares, haec cogites, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 9: alterutri se fortunae parans, Vell 2, 43, 2: se ad similem casum, Caes. B G. 7, 41; Prop 2, 24, 48 (3, 19, 32): multitudo, quam ad capiunda arma paraverat, Sall C. 27, 4: parantibus utrisque se ad proelium, Liv. 9, 14, 1; 21, 31, 1: ad proelium vos parate, Curt 4, 13, 10: foro se parant, Sen Contr. praef. § 4 —*Pass*: si ita natura paratum esset, ut, etc., *so ordered, ordained*, Cic Div. 2, 59, 122: ut simul in omnia paremur, *may habituate ourselves*, Quint 11, 3, 25 —(β) With *inf*, *to prepare, intend, resolve, purpose, determine, be on the point of, be about* to do any thing: signa sonitum dare voce parabant, Enn. ap Varr. L. L. 7, § 46 Müll. (Ann. v. 447 Vahl): maledictis deterrere (poetam), ne scribat, parat, Ter. Phorm prol 3: munitiones institutas parat perficere, Caes. B C 1, 83: omni Numidiae imperare parat, Sall. J. 13, 2. proficisci parabat, id C 46, 3 Kritz: in nemus ire parant, Verg A. 4, 118: multa parantem Dicere, id. ib 4, 390 —(γ) With *ut* or *ne* (very rare): aequom fuit deos paravisse, uno exemplo ne omnes vitam viverent, *have so ordered it*, Plaut Mil. 3, 1, 130; cf Cic Div 2, 59, 122 supra: age jam, uxorem ut arcessat, paret, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 75: animo virili praesentique ut sis, para, id. Phorm 5, 7, 64 —(δ) With *rel -clause*: quom accepisti, haud multo post aliquid quod poscas paras, Plaut As 1, 3, 16· priusquam unum dederis, centum quae poscat parat, id. Truc. 1, 1, 31.—*Absol*, *to make preparations, to prepare one's self* (very rare): at Romani domi militiaeque intenti festinare, parare, alius alium hortari, etc, Sall. C 6, 5: contra haec oppidani festinare, parare, id. J. 76, 4; 60, 1: jussis (militibus) ad iter parare, Liv. 42, 53 —**B.** In partic., of fate, *to prepare, destine* any thing (poet): cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo, *for whom the Fates prepare* (death), Verg A. 2. 121: quid fata parent, Luc 1, 631; 6, 783· motus fata parabant, id. 2, 68; cf · sed quibus paratum est a Patre meo, Vulg Matt 20, 23 —**II.** Transf., *to procure, acquire, get, obtain* (freq and class) **A.** In gen.: jam ego parabo Aliquam dolosam fidicinam, Plaut Ep 3, 2, 37: at dabit, parabit, id. Ps. 1, 3, 49. ille bonus vir nobis psaltriam paravit, Ter Ad. 3, 4, 31; id. Eun. 4, 6, 32: eum mihi precatorem paro, id. Heaut 5, 2, 49: cetera parare, quae parantur pecuniâ .. amicos non parare, Cic Lael. 15, 55: sibi regnum, Sall C 5, 6· exercitum, id. ib 29, 3 commeatus, id. J 28, 7 locum et sedes, Caes. B G 1, 31; 6, 22 quin ei velut opes sint quaedam parandae, Quint 10, 1, 15· de lodice parandâ, Juv. 7, 66 —**B.** In partic, *to procure with money, to buy, purchase* in Piraeum ire volo, parare piscatum mihi, Plaut Most 1, 1, 64. trans Tiberim hortos, Cic Att. 12, 19, 1; id. Fl. 29, 71 *fin*: jumenta, Caes. B G 4, 2. servi aere parati, Sall J. 31, 11: argento parata mancipia, Liv 41, 6 *fin* —Hence, **părātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *prepared* **A.** In gen, *ready* (class) ex paratâ re imparatam omnem facis, Plaut. Capt 3, 4, 6; so (opp imparata) id. Cas 4, 4, 8. tibi erunt parata verba, huic homini verbera, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 114: quos locos multâ commentatione atque meditatione paratos atque expeditos habere debetis, Cic de Or 2, 27, 118· propositum ac paratum auxilium, Q Cic Petit Cons. 6, 22: omnia ad bellum apta ac parata, Caes B C 1, 30, Plin Pan 88 obvius et paratus umor, id. Ep 2, 17, 25. parata victoria, *an easy victory*, Liv. 5, 6 —(β) With *inf.*: id quod parati sunt facere, Cic Quint. 2, 8: audire, id. Inv. 1, 16, 23. paratos esse et obsides dare et imperata facere, Caes B. G 2, 3: omnia perpeti parati, id. ib 3, 9: se paratum esse decertare, id. ib 1, 44 —(γ) With *dat.* (not in Cic. or Cæs)· vel bello vel paci paratus, Liv. 1, 1, 8: nec praedae magis quam pugnae paratos esse, id. 7, 16, 4· imperio, id. 9, 36, 8: ferri acies ... parata neci, Verg A. 2, 334: veniae, Ov. P. 2, 2, 117: animus sceleribus, Tac A. 12, 47. provincia peccantibus, id Agr 6. athleta certamini paratior, Quint 8, 3, 10: castris ponendis, Liv 33, 6: omnibus audendis paratissimus, Vell 2, 56, 4.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Prepared provided, furnished, fitted, equipped* with any thing intellegit me ita paratum atque instructum ad judicium venire, ut, etc., Cic Verr 1, 3, 7; cf. ad permovendos animos instructi et parati, id. Or. 5, 20: scutis telisque parati ornatique, id. Caecin 21, 60; id. Tusc. 4, 23, 52; id. Fam. 2, 4, 2: quo paratior ad usum forensem promptiorque esse possim, id. Div. in Caecil. 13, 41: paratus ad navigandum, id Att 9, 6, 2: ad omnem eventum paratus sum, id. Fam. 6, 21, 1; cf.: in omnis causas paratus, Quint. 10, 5, 12; Sen. Contr. 3, 18, 3; Suet Galb 19: ad mentiendum paratus, Cic Lael. 26, 98· animo simus ad dimicandum parati, Caes B C 3, 85 *fin*: paratiores ad omnia pericula subeunda, id B G 1, 5: ad dicendum parati, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38 —(β) With *ab*. ab omni re sumus paratiores, Planc ap Cic Fam. 10, 8, 6: si paratior ab exercitu esses, Cael. ib 8, 10 —(γ) With *in* and *abl*, *well versed, skilled, experienced* in any thing: Q Scaevola in jure paratissimus, Cic Brut 39, 145· prompta et parata in agendo celeritas, id. ib 42, 154· in rebus maritimis, id. Imp Pomp. 18, 55 —(δ) With *contra*: te contra fortunam paratum armatumque cognovi, Cic Fam 5, 13, 1.—**2.** Of mental preparation, *prepared, ready*, in a good or bad sense. ut ad partes paratus veniat, Varr. R R 2, 5, 1· fabulam compositam Volsci belli, Hernicos ad partes paratos, Liv. 3, 10, 10: ad quam (causarum operam) ego numquam, nisi paratus et meditatus accedo, Cic Leg 1, 4, 12: homo ad omne facinus paratissimus, id. Mil. 9, 25; id. Verr 2, 2, 6, § 17; 2, 2, 15, § 37; id. Quint 11, 39: itane huc paratus advenis? Ter And. 5, 4, 6, cf. philosophi habent paratum quid de quâque re dicant, Cic de Or. 2, 36, 152.—Hence, *adv*: **părātē.** **1.** *Preparedly, with preparation*: ad dicendum parate venire, Cic Brut 68, 241: paratius atque accuratius dicere, id. de Or. 1, 33, 150 —**2.** Transf. **a.** *Carefully, vigilantly*: id parate curavi ut caverem, Plaut Rud. 1, 3, 9 —**b.** *Readily, promptly*: paratius venire, Cic Rosc Am 26, 72: paratissime respondere, Plin Ep 3, 9, 16

2. păro, āre, *v a* [par], *to make equal, esteem equal* ***I.** In gen.. eodem hercle vos pono et paro parissumi estis ibus, Plaut Curc. 4, 2, 20 —**II.** In partic, *to bring to an agreement, arrange* with any one: se paraturum cum collegâ, Cic Fam 1, 9, 25; cf Fest p. 234 Müll.

3. păro, ōnis, *m*, = παρών, *a small, light ship*, Cic poët ap Isid. Orig 19, 1, 20 (ed Orell IV 2, p 572); Gell 10, 25, 5; cf. parones navium genus, ad cujus similitudinem myoparo vocatur, Fest p 222 Müll.

† **părŏcha**, ae, *f*, = παροχή, *a supplying of necessaries* to travelling public officers, *purveyance* (cf. parochus), Cic Att 13, 2, 2.

părŏchensis, e, *adj* [parochus], *parochial* (eccl Lat). presbyteri, Montan. Ep 1, 4

părŏchĭa, ae, v paroecia

† **părŏchus**, i, *m*, = πάροχος, *a purveyor*, a person who, for a certain sum, furnished travelling magistrates with necessaries, as beds, hay, straw, salt, etc. (pure Lat copiarius) **I.** Lit, Cic Att 13, 2. 2; Hor. S 1, 5, 46 —**II.** Transf, *an entertainer, host*, Hor S 2, 8, 36

† **părōdĭa**, ae, *f*, = παρῳδία (a counter song), *a reply retaining nearly the same words or the same turn, a parody*, Ps.-Ascon Cic. Verr 1, 10, 29

† **păroecĭa**, and, corrupted, **părŏchĭa**, ae, *f*, = παροικία, *an ecclesiastical district, a parish*: castellum ad paroeciam Hipponensis Ecclesiae pertinebat, Aug Ep 261; Hier. Ep 51, n 2· nulla in desolatis cura dioecesibus parochiisque, Sid Ep 7, 6 *med*: tot enim Cyrus habet paroecias, Ep Leon 52, 4.—**II.** Transf, *the place of jurisdiction of a parish*: per rusticas solitudo paroecias, Sid. Ep 7, 6 (al. parochias)

† **păroemĭa**, ae, *f*, = παροιμία, rhet t t, *a proverb*, Beda, Trop 616, 15

† **părŏnŏmăsĭa**, ae, *f*, = παρονομασία, *a figure of speech* (pure Lat agnominatio), Rutil Lup 1, 3, p 11 Ruhnk.

† **părōnўchĭa**, ae, *f*, and **părōnў-chĭum**, i, *n*, = παρωνυχία, *a whitlow* (pure Lat reduvia), Plin. 21, 20, 83, § 142; 23, 9, 81, § 163 —In *neutr.*, Petr 31 ad paronychia et pterygia unguium, Plin. 24, 19, 119, § 182; 28, 8, 24, § 88

Părŏpamīsus (Parăp-) or **Părŏpanīsus (Parăp-)**, i, *m*, = Παροπάμισος (Παραπ-) **I.** *A high mountain beyond the Caspian Sea*, now *Hindu-Kuh* or *Hindu-Kusch*, Mel 1, 15, 2; 3, 7, 6; Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 71; Curt. 7, 4, 15 —Hence, **B. Părŏpamīsădae (Parăp-)**, ārum, *m*, *the inhabitants of that mountain*, Curt 7, 3, 4; 9, 8, 6 —The same· **Părŏpamīsii (Parăp-)**, Mel 1, 2, 5 —**II.** *A river in Northern Asia*, prob the modern *Obi*, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 94 (Sillig, Parapanisus)

păropsis (părap-), idis, *f*, = παροψίς (prop a side dish), *a large square dish for the dessert. a dessert-dish*; also *a small dish* in gen, Juv. 3, 142; Mart 11, 27, 5; Suet Galb 12; Isid. 16, 20, 4; Petr 50. parapsidem proicere, id. 34; Dig 34, 2, 20; Vulg Matt 23, 25; 26, 23

† **păroptus**, a, um, *adj*, = πάροπτος, *roasted on the outside, slightly roasted*. paroptus pullus, Apic 6, 9

Părŏrēa and **Părŏrĭa**, ae, *f*, = Παρώρεια, *a region in Thrace*, Liv. 39, 27; 42, 51

Părŏs (-us), i, *f.*, = Πάρος, *one of the Cyclades, famous for its white marble and as the birthplace of the poet Archilochus*, now *Paro*, Mel 2, 7, 11; Plin 4, 12, 22, § 67; Nep Milt 7, 2; Liv. 31, 15: marmoreamque Paron, Ov. M. 7, 465; cf.· Olearon niveamque Paron, Verg. A. 3, 126 —Hence, **II. Părĭus**, a, um, *adj*, *Parian*: crimine Pario accusatus, *with respect to Paros* (the failure to capture Paros), Nep Milt 8, 1: Glycerae nitor Splendentis Pario marmore purius, Hor C 1, 19, 5: marmor, Ov. P. 4, 8, 31; Petr. 126: lapis, Verg A. 1, 592; Vulg Esth. 1, 6: iambi, *of Archilochus*, Hor. Ep 1, 19, 23 —In *plur.*: **Părĭi**, ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Paros, the Parians*, Liv. 31, 31; Nep Milt 7, 4; Plin 36, 5, 4, § 14.

† **părōtis**, idis, *f.*, = παρωτίς, *a tumor near the ears, a parotis*: parotidas tollere, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 229: parotidas reprimere, id. 20, 9, 36, § 95: comprimere, id. 28, 11, 48, § 177· cohibere, id. 35, 17, 57, § 195. discutere, id. 20, 15, 59, § 167· lenire, id. 28, 7, 23, § 82· sanare, id. 20, 1, 2, § 4.—In *sing*, Plin. 24, 5, 10, § 15 (in Cels. 5, 18, 18; 6, 16, written as Greek) —**II.** Transf, *a bracket* or *console* of a hyperthyrum, Vitr 4, 6, 4.

1. parra, ae, *f.*, a bird of ill omen, *the common* or *barn owl*, acc to others, *the green woodpecker* or *the lapwing*: picus et cornix ab laevâ, corvus, parra ab dexterâ consuadent, Plaut As 2, 1, 12 Fleck. impios parrae recinentis omen Ducat, etc., Hor C. 3, 27, 1 Orell.; cf. Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 292.

2. Parra, ae, *m*, *a Roman surname*, Varr R R 3, 5 *fin*

Parrhăsĭa (Parră-), ae, *f*, = Παρρασία, *a town of Arcadia*, Plin 4, 6, 10, § 20.—Hence, **A. Parrhăsis**, idis, *f adj*, *Parrhasian*; poet for *Arcadian*: Parrhasis ursa, *the Great Bear*, Ov H 18, 152· Arctos, id. Tr 1, 3, 48: Parrhasides stellae, i e septemtriones, id. F 4, 577 —*Subst* · Parrhasis erubuit, i e *Callisto*, Ov M 2, 460 —**B. Parrhăsĭus**, a, um. *adj*, *Arcadian*: Parrhasius Evander, Verg A. 11, 31· dea, i. e *Carmenta, the mother of Evander*, Ov F 1, 618· nives, id. ib 2, 276· virgo, i e *Callisto*, id. Tr. 2, 190: pennae, i e *given by Mercury*, who was an Arcadian, Luc 9,

660 triones, *Charles's Wain*, Mart 6, 58, 1, called also Parrhasium jugum, id 6, 25, 2 ursa, *the Great Bear*, id. 4, 11, 3 axis, *the north pole*, Sen Herc. Oet 1281 — **2.** Transf., *Palatine, imperial* (because Evander the Arcadian settled on the Palatine Hill) Parrhasia domus, Mart 7, 56, 2, aula, id 7, 99, 3, 8, 36, 3, 12, 15, 1

1. Parrhăsĭus, a um, v Parrhasia, B

2. Parrhasius (Parrā-), ii, *m*, = Παρράσιος, *a celebrated Greek painter, a native of Ephesus*, Plin 35, 10, 36, § 67 sq, Prop 3, 9 (4, 8), 12, Hor C 4, 8, 6, Sen Contr 5, 34.—Transf non multos apud nos futuros Polyclitos et Parrhasios fuisse, Cic. Tusc 1, 2, 4

† **parrhēsiastes,** ae, *m*, = παρρησιαστής, *a free speaker*, Sen Ira, 3, 23

parricīda (parīcīda; old collat form of the *nom sing* PARICIDAS, Fragm XII Tab ap Fest s. v parrici, p 221 Müll), ae, *comm* [the etym is disputed, most prob it is for patricida, from pater caedo, Quint 8, 6, 35], *the murderer of his* or *her father* or *parents, a parricide.* **I.** Lit majores supplicium in parricidas singulare, Cic. Rosc. Am 25, 70 nisi forte magis erit parricida, si qui consularem patrem quam si humilem necarit, id Mil 7, 17, Sen Clem 1, 23, 2, Suet Aug 34 Telegoni juga parricidae, Hor C 3, 29, 8, Plin 7, 45, 46, § 149, cf Sen ad Marc 26, 4, Vulg 1 Tim 1, 9 —**II.** Transf **A.** *The murderer of a near relative* parricida matris quoque aut fratris interfector, Quint 8, 6, 35 Virginius occisa filia, ne se ut parricidam liberum aversarentur, etc., Liv 3, 50, 5, *the murderer of his sister*, Flor 1, 3, 6, 3, 1, 6, cf Paul Sent 5, tit. 24.—* **2.** *Adj* parricida nex, *fratricidal*, Arn 3, 115 *fin* — **B.** *The murderer of the chief magistrate* (as the father of the country), of the murderers of Cæsar si parricidae (sunt), cur? etc, Cic. Phil 2, 13, 31 (v the passage in connection), cf. id Fam 12, 3, 1 Brutus suarum prius virtutum quam patriae parentis parricida, Val. Max 6, 4, 5, Aus Caes. 21, 2 — **C.** *The murderer of a free citizen, a murderer, assassin* (syn sicarius, percussor) si qui hominem liberum dolo sciens morti duit, paricidas esto, Lex Numae Pompilii ap Fest p 221 Müll, Lex Tribunic ap Fest s. v Sacer Mons, p 318 Müll. parricida civium, Cic. Cat 1, 12, 29 — **D.** *One guilty of high treason a traitor* (as the murderer of his country), *a rebel, a sacrilegious wretch*, etc sacrum sacrove commendatum qui clepserit rapseritque parricida esto, Cic. Leg 2, 9, 22 magno cum dolore parricidarum, i e *of Antony's adherents*, Planc ap Cic. Fam 10, 23 5 parricidae reipublicae, *of Catiline's associates*, Sall C 51, 25, 14, 3 vos de crudelissimis parricidis quid statuatis cuncta mihi? id ib 52, 31 Catilinae obstrepere omnes, hostem atque parricidam vocare, id ib 31, 8, Flor 4, 1, 10, Tac H 1, 85, id. A. 4, 34, 2.

* **parrĭcīdātus,** ūs, *m* [parricida], *parricide*, Quint. 1, 6, 42.

parrĭcīdĭālis or **parrĭcīdālis** (**parīc-**), e, *adj* [id.], *pertaining to* or *producing the crime of parricide, parricidal, murderous* INSIDIATORES, Inscr Boeckh Corp 2971 horror, Arn 3, 116 manus, Prud Ham 14 praef scelus, Just 27, 1, 10, cf 27, 1, 2 discordiae, id 39, 3 1 bellum, i e *the civil war*, Flor 3 21 populus Judaeorum, Ambros. Cain et Abel, 1, 2, 5, Quint Decl 4, 19, 17, 18 — *Adv* **parrĭcīdĭālĭter,** *murderously* perire, Lampr Alex. Sev 1, Aug Ep 168

parrĭcīdĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *the murder of one's father* or *parents parricide.* **I.** Lit patris et patrui parricidium Cic Phil 3, 7, 18, id. Rosc. Am 26, 73 —**B.** Trop, *parricide* vituperare quisquam vitae parentem (philosophiam) et hoc parricidio se inquinare audet? Cic Tusc. 5, 2, 6 — **II.** Transf **A.** *The murder of one's mother, brother, relation*, etc. matris Suet. Ner 34 fraternum Cic Clu 11, 31 fratris Liv 40, 24 filii, id. 8, 11 patrui, Cic. Phil 3 7, 18 lege Pompeia de parricidiis tenetur, qui patrem, matrem, avum, aviam, fratrem, sororem patruelem, matruelem patronum, patronam occiderit, etc., Paul. Sent. 5 24 1 — *Absol*, Cic. N D 3, 26, 67, Quint. 9, 288, Just 1, 9 ne parricidio macularent partus suos, nepotum illi, liberum hi progeniem, Liv 1, 13, 2, Just 17, 1 — **B.** In gen, of any horrible crime, of *the murder of a free citizen* facinus est vinciri civem Romanum scelus verberari prope parricidium necari, Cic Verr 2, 5, 66, § 170 — *Of treason, rebellion* (cf parricida, II D) patriae, Cic Phil. 2, 7, 17, id. Sull 2, 7, id. Off 3, 21, 83 publicum, Liv 28, 29 parricidii quaestores appellabantur, qui solebant creari causā rerum capitalium quaerendarum Nam parricida non utique is, qui parentem occidisset, dicebatur, sed qualemcumque hominem indemnatum, Fest p 221 Müll — Hence, **2.** Transf, *a name of the Ides of March*, as the day when Cæsar was killed Idus Martias parricidium nominari (placuit), Suet Caes. 88

pars, partis (*gen sing* PARTVS, Inscr Corp Lat 197, 12, *acc* partim, Cic. de Or 2, 22, 94, Liv 26, 46, 8, 31, 36, 9, 23 11, 11, Sall J 89, 1, id H 2, 41, 1, v infra *fin*, *abl* parti, Plaut. Men 3, 2, 14, Varr R. R 1, 13, 5, Lucr 1, 1113, 4, 515, *nom plur* parteis Varr L L 5, 4, 21, *gen plur* partum, Caes ap Charis p 114 P), *f* [root por, Gr ἔπορον gave, πέπρωται, is given, destined, Lat. portio, cf parare] *a part, piece, portion, share*, etc. **I.** In gen. ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter Heaut 4, 1, 39 urbis, imperii, Cic Verr 2, 5, 32, § 84 duae partes frumenti, id. ib 2, 3, 19, § 48 magnas partes habuit publicorum, id. Rab Post 2, 4 dare partes amicis, id ib Belgae pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni, Caes B G 1, 1 copias in quattuor partes distribuerat, Sall J 101, 3 locare agrum partibus, Plin Ep 9, 37, 3 pars occidentalis Jordanis, *the west side*, Vulg Jos. 23, 4 — **2.** Magna, bona, multa, major, maxima pars, *many, a good many, the majority* magna pars in iis civitatibus, Cic Balb 8, 21 major pars populi, id Agr 2, 9, 22 maxima pars hominum, Hor S 2, 3, 121, cf minor pars populi, Cic Agr 2 7, 18 multa pars mei, Hor C 3, 30, 6 —**3.** Pars, *some*, partitively (= partim) faciunt pars hominum, Plaut Trin 1, 1, 13, id Most 1, 2, 33, id. Capt 2, 1, 36 pars levem ducere equitum jacturam, pars, etc., Liv 22, 8, cf id 21, 7, 23, 20 pars triumphos suos ostentantes, Sall J 31, 10 poscebantque pericula, pars virtute, multi ferocia et cupidine praemiorum, Tac H 5, 11 tergora deripiunt costis et viscera nudant Pars in frusta secant, Verg A 1, 212 — Rarely of a single person cum pars Niliacae plebis, cum verna Canopi, Crispinus ventilet, etc., Juv 1, 26 —**4.** Parte, *in part, partly* (poma) quae candida parte, Parte rubent, Ov M 3, 483 melichloros est geminus, parte flavus, parte melleus, Plin 37, 11, 73, § 191 —Esp, with magna, maxima, etc ab semisomnis ac maxima parte inermibus refringi, Liv 9, 24, 12 Weissenb ad loc invalido exercitu et magnā parte pestilentiā absumpto, id. 24, 34, 14 quod saxum magnā parte ita proclive est, id. ib, 41, 6, 6 —**5.** Pro parte, *for one's share* or *quota*, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 59, § 145 — **6.** Ex parte, *in part, partly* ex parte gaudeo, Cic. Q Fr 3, 1, 3, § 9 de decemviris sacrorum ex parte de plebe creandis, Liv 6, 42, 2.—Esp, **b.** Ex ullā, ex aliquā, ex magnā, ex maxima parte, *in any* etc., *degree, measure*, etc. si ulla ex parte sententia hujus interdicti infirmata sit, Cic. Caecin. 13, 38, id. Rosc Com 12, 33 ex magna parte tibi assentior, id. Att. 7, 3, 3 aut omnino, aut magnā ex parte, id. Tusc 1, 1, 1 saucii ex magnā parte milites, Liv 21, 56, 8 ne minimā quidem ex parte, *not in the slightest degree*, Cic. Off 1, 22, 76 — **7.** Multis partibus *by a great deal, much* omnibus partibus *in all respects, altogether* non multis partibus malit, Cic. Fin 3, 11, 36 quoniam numero multis partibus esset inferior, Caes. B C 3, 84, 3 80 in Hortensii sententiam multis partibus plures ituros, Cic. Fam 1, 2, 2, Cael ap Cic. Fam 8, 9 3 omnium virorum bonorum vitam omnibus partibus plus habere semper boni quam mali, *in all respects, every way*, Cic. Fin 5, 31, 91 —**8.** In parte, *in part, partly* (cf ex parte, supra) in parte expeditior, in parte difficilior, Quint. 5, 7, 22, 11, 2, 34 in parte verum videtur, id 2, 8, 6, 4, 5, 13, 10 7, 25 —**9.** Pro mea, tua, suā parte, or simply pro parte (for the stronger pro virili parte, v virilis, II 2.), *for my, your,* or *his share, to the best of my, your, his*, etc., *ability* quibus aliquid opis fortasse ego pro mea, tu pro tua, pro suā quisque parte ferre potuisset, Cic. Fam 15, 15, 3 pro mea parte adjuvi, ut, etc., id ib 5, 2, 9 sciunt ii, qui me norunt, me pro illa tenui infirmaque parte id maxime defendisse, ut, etc., id Rosc Am 47, 136 quisquis adest operi, plus quam pro parte laborat, Ov F 4, 301 —Likewise, **10.** In partem, i q pro parte, ἐν μέρει, *for one's share, to the best of one's ability* quodsi pudica mulier in partem juvet Domum (i e quae ad eam proprie pertinet), Hor Epod 2 39 (for which age sis tuam partem nunc iam hunc delude, Plaut As 3, 3, 89 Fleck, where others read tu in partem) — **11.** *Acc absol* magnam, maximam partem, *in great part, for the most part* magnam partem ex iambis nostra constat oratio, Cic Or 56, 189; Liv 5, 14 maximam partem ad arma trepidantes caedes oppressit, id. 9, 37, 9 maximam partem lacte atque pecore vivunt, Caes. B G 4, 1 —So, bonam partem, Lucr 6, 1249 — **12.** In eam partem **a.** *On that side* in eam partem accipio, i e *in that sense*, Ter Eun 5, 2, 37 in eam partem peccant, quae cautior est, Cic Rosc Am 20, 56 —**b.** *On that account, with that intent, to the end that* moveor his rebus omnibus, sed in eam partem, ut salvi sint vobiscum omnes, Cic Cat 4, 2, 3. has litteras scripsi in eam partem, ne me motum putares, id Att 16, 1, 6 — **13.** In aliam partem, *in the opposite direction:* antehac est habitus parcus is nunc in aliam partem palmam possidet, *for the opposite quality* Plaut Most 1, 1, 32. — **14.** In utramque partem, *on both sides, for and against, pro and con* nullam in partem, *on neither side* in mitiorem, in optimam partem, *in the most mild* or *most favorable manner*, Cic Att 15, 23 *init* magna vis est fortunae in utramque partem, vel secundas ad res, vel adversas, id Off 2 6, 19 neutram in partem, id ib neque ego ullam in partem disputo, id Verr 2, 5, 3, § 6 mitiorem in partem interpretari, id Mur 31, 64 in optimam partem aliquid accipere, id Att 10, 3, 2, id Fam 14, 2, 3 in partem aliquem vocare, *to call upon one to take his share, to summon to a division* of any thing, id Caecin 4, 12. — **15.** Nulla parte, *by no means, not at all*, Ov H 7, 110, Quint. 2, 16, 18 —**b.** Omni parte, and omni a and ex parte, *in every respect, entirely* gens omni parte pacata, Liv 41, 34, Hor S 1, 2, 38 quod sit omni ex parte perfectum, Cic Lael 21, 79 omnique a parte placebam, Ov H 15, 45 — **16.** Per partes, *partly, partially* quod etsi per partes nonnumquam damnosum est, in summa tamen fit compendiosum, Col 1, 4, 5 per partes emendare aliquid, Plin Ep 2, 5, 10, Dig 12, 1, 13 — **17.** In omnes partes, *in every respect, altogether* Brundusii jacere in omnes partes est molestum, Cic Att 11, 6, 2, id Fam 4, 10, 2, 13, 1, 2

II. In partic **A.** *A party faction side*, etc (usu in *plur*, syn factio) (*a*) *Sing* timeo huic nostrae parti, quid hic respondeat, Ter And 2, 5, 8 cum non liceret mihi nullius partis esse, Cic. Fam 10, 31, 1 a parte heredum intraverant duo, Plin Ep 6 31, 10 nec ex advocatis partis adversae judex eligendus, *of the opposite party*, Quint 5, 6, 6, 7, 9, 14, 12, 9, 19 et saep ut alius in aliam partem mente atque animo traheretur, Caes. B C 1, 21 — Hence, esp ex alterā parte, *on the other hand* omnia ex altera parte collocata, Cic Off 3, 3, 11 si videatis catenas, non minus profecto vos ea species moveat, quam si ex alterā parte cernatis, etc, Liv 22, 59, 16. idem ex altera parte et ancilla fecit, Petr 18 *fin* parvuli amplexi patrem tenebant Ex altera parte uxor maritum osculis fatigabat, Just 23, 2, 9, cf Cic. Or 32, 114 — (β) *Plur* (class., esp freq in Tac.), Cic. Phil 13, 20, 47 erat, inquit, illarum partium id Quint 21, 69 in duas partes discedunt Numidae, Sall J 13, 1 ita omnia in duas partes abstracta sunt, id ib 41, 5 mihi a spe, metu, partibus rei publicae animus liber erat, id. C 4, 2 ducere aliquem in partes, Tac. A 15, 51 trahere, id. ib 4 60 transire in partes, id H 1, 70 — **B.** In *plur*, *a part, character*, on the stage primas partes qui aget, is erit Phor

mio, *the first part, the principal character*, Ter Phorm prol. 27 cur partes seni Poëta dederit, quae sunt adulescentium, *a youthful part*, id. Heaut prol 1, 10 esse primarum, secundarum, aut tertiarum partium, Cic Div in Caecil. 15, 51 servus primarum partium, id. Fl. 27, 65 —**2.** Transf beyond the lang of the theatre, *a part, function, office, duty*, etc —In *plur* (class) sine illum priores partes hosce aliquot dies Apud me habere, Ter Eun 1, 2, 71 in scribendo priores partes alicui tribuere, Cic Q Fr 3, 4, 4 puero me hic sermo inducitur, ut nullae esse possent partes meae, *so that I could not take a part in it*, id. Att. 13, 19, 4 constantiae, moderationis, temperantiae, verecundiae partes, id. Off 1, 28, 98 has partes lenitatis et misericordiae, quas me natura ipsa docuit semper egi libenter, id. Mur 3, 6 partes accusatoris obtinere, id Quint 2, 8, id. Rosc Am. 34, 95· tuum est hoc munus, tuae partes, etc , id. Fam. 11, 5, 3 promitto atque confirmo, me . imperatoris suscepturum officia atque partes, id. ib 3, 10, 8 Antonii audio esse partes, ut de tota eloquentia disserat, id. de Or 2, 7, 26 transactis jam meis partibus ad Antonium audiendum venistis, id. ib 2, 4, 15, id Att 7, 26, 2 ut ad partes paratus veniat, qs. *prepared to act his part*, Varr R R. 2, 5, so, ad partes parati, Ov Am 1, 8, 87, cf. Liv 3, 10, Gai Inst 4, 160, Mos. et Rom Leg. Coll 14, 3, 2.—In *sing* (mostly post Aug) haec igitur tibi reliqua pars est, ut rem publicam constituas, etc , Cic Marc 9, 27 pars consilii pacisque, Tac H 3, 46 videri alia quoque hujus partis atque officii, Quint 11, 3, 174 pars defensoris tota est posita in refutatione, id 5, 13, 1 neglegentiae, humilitatis, id. 9, 4, 35 et saep (v Bonnell, Lex. Quint p 627) —**C.** *A lot, portion, fate* hancine ego partem capio ob pietatem praecipuam? Plaut Rud. 1, 3, 4.—**D.** *A portion, share*, of food, Petr 33 equiti Romano avidius vescenti partes suas misit, Suet Calig 18 —Also, *the remains of a meal*, App M 2, p 125 *med.* —**E.** *A task, lesson* puer frugi est, decem partes dicit, Petr 75, 4, 46, 3, 58, 7, Inscr Grut. 625, 8, Inscr Orell. 2872.—**F.** *A part, place, region*, of the earth.—In *plur*, Cic Fam. 12, 7, 2 Orientis partes, id. Mur 41, 89 in extremis ignoti partibus orbis, Ov Tr 3, 3, 3, cf. Ruhnk. on Ov H. 18, 197 —**G.** In counting or calculating, *a part, fraction, one half, one third*, etc., as the context indicates tres jam copiarum partes, *fourths*, Caes B G 1, 12 agri partes duae, *thirds*, Liv 8, 1 duabus partibus peditum amissis, id. 21, 40 mulctae novem partes, *tenths*, Nep Timol. 4.—**H.** *A part of the body, member* nam lingua mali pars pessima servi, Juv 9, 121 —Esp , *the private parts*, Ov. F 1, 437, id. A. A. 2, 584, Auct. Priap 30, 38, Phaedr 4, 7 —Of *a testicle*, Col. 7, 11. — Hence, *adv* **partim** (old *acc sing*), *partly, in part, a part, some of, some.* **A.** Lit (*a*) With *gen* cum partim illorum saepe ad eundem morem erat, Cato ap Gell. 10, 13, 2 atque haud scio an partim eorum fuerint, qui, etc., id. ib 7, 3, 16 utrum neglegentia partim magistratuum, an, etc , nescio, Quadrig. ap Gell. 10, 13, 4 Bruttios Apulosque, partim Samnitium ac Lucanorum defecisse ad Poenos, Liv 23, 11.—So, repeated corpora partim Multa virum terrae infodiunt avectaque partim Finitimos tollunt in agros, Verg A. 11, 204 partim partim cum partim ejus praedae profundae libidines devorassent, partim nova quaedam et inaudita luxuries, partim etiam, etc , Cic. Pis 21. 48 eorum autem ipsorum partim ejus modi sunt, ut, etc , id. Off 2, 21, 9, 72, id. de Or 2, 22, 94, 1, 31, 141 partim copiarum ad tumulum expugnandum mittit, partim ipse ad arcem ducit, Liv 26, 46 eorum autem, quae objecta sunt mihi, partim ea sunt, etc , id. 42, 41, 2, Nep Att 7, 2.—(*β*) With *ex* ex quibus partim tecum fuerunt, partim, etc , Cic Vatin. 7, 16 partim ex illis distracti ac dissipati jacent, id. Leg 2, 17, 42 cum partim e nobis ita timidi sint, ut, etc , partim, etc , id. Phil. 8, 11, 32 ex dubiis partim nobis ipsis ad electionem sunt libera, partim aliorum sententiae commissa, Quint. 3, 4, 8 —(*γ*) *Absol* (so most freq) animus partim uxoris misericordia Devinctus, partim victus hujus injuriis, *partly, partly, in part, in part*, Ter Hec 1, 2, 92 sq partim quae perspexi his oculis, partim quae accepi auribus, id. ib 3, 3, 3 amici partim deseruerint me, partim etiam prodiderint, Cic Q Fr 1, 3, 5 diuturni silentii non timore aliquo, sed partim dolore, partim verecundiâ, finem hodiernus dies attulit, id. Marc 1, 1, Quint 7, 1, 3 partim quod . partim quod, etc , Caes B G 5, 6, 3 partim ductu, partim auspiciis suis, Suet Aug. 21 partim cupiditate partim ambitione partim etiam inscientia, Quint 12, 11, 14 Scipio dux partim factis fortibus partim suapte fortuna quâdam ingentis ad incrementa gloriae celebratus converterat animos, Liv 29, 26, 5 postea renuntiavit foro partim pudore, partim metu, Suet Rhet 6 —Sometimes *partim* is placed only in the second member of a partitive proposition Caesar a nobilissimis civibus, partim etiam a se omnibus rebus ornatis, trucidatus, Cic Div 2, 9, 23, id. Verr 2, 2, 65, § 158 —Sometimes it corresponds to *alius quidam*, etc bestiarum terrenae sunt aliae, partim aquatiles, aliae quasi ancipites, Cic N D 1, 37, 103 multa inusitata partim e caelo, alia ex terrâ oriebantur, quaedam etiam, etc., id. Div 1, 42, 93 quibusdam placuisse mirabilia quaedam, partim fugiendas esse nimias amicitias, Cic. Am 13, 45 castra hostium invadunt, semisomnos partim, alios arma sumentes fugant, Sall J 21, 2 Gaetulos accepimus, partim in tuguriis, alios incultius vagos agitare, etc., id. ib 19, 5, 38, 3, 40, 2, cf id. ib 13, 2, Gell. 2, 22, 1. — **B.** Transf **1.** *For the most part, chiefly, principally* (ante class) mirum quin tibi ego crederem, ut ipse idem mihi faceres, quod partim faciunt argentarii, Plaut Pers 3, 3, 28 bubulcis obsequitor, partim quo libentius boves curent, Cato, R. R. 5, 6, 6, 3 —**2.** Of time, *sometimes* (late Lat), Scrib Comp Med. 53

parsĭmōnĭa (parcĭmōnĭa), ae (col lat form, PARCIMONIVM, Inscr Donat 35, 4), *f* [parco], *sparingness, frugality, thrift, parsimony* **I.** Lit dies noctesque estur, bibitur, neque quisquam parsimoniam adhibet, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 78 parsimonia et duritia, id. ib 1, 2, 75, id Truc. 2, 2, 55, Ter Heaut. 3, 1, 32, Cic Verr 2, 2, 3, § 7 res familiaris conservatur diligentiâ et parsimoniâ, id. Off 2, 24, 87 non intellegunt homines, quam magnum vectigal sit parsimonia, id Par 6, 3, 49 instrumenti et supellectilis, Suet. Aug. 73 — In *plur* (ante and post-class) veteres mores veteresque parsimoniae, Plaut Trin 4, 3, 21: adesto castis, Christe, parsimoniis, i e *at the fasts*, Prud. Cath. 7, 3 sine parsimonia, *lavishly*, Amm 15, 4, 8 —Prov sera parsimonia in fundo est, *it is too late to spare when all is spent*, Sen. Ep 1, 5 (cf. the Gr δειλὴ δ' ἐνὶ πυθμένι φειδώ, Hesiod. Ἔργ 369) — **II.** Trop · sunt pleraeque aptae hujus ipsius orationis parsimoniae, Cic Or 25, 84 (v the passage in connection)

‡ **parsĭmōnĭum (parc-)**, ii, v parsimonia *init*

Parstrȳmŏnĭa, ae, *f*, *a tract of country on the Strymon, in Thrace*, Liv 42, 51

Parthāon, ŏnis, *m* , = Παρθάων, *son of Agenor and Epicaste, king of Calydon, and father of Œneus* ego te simitu novi cum Parthaone, *I know you as well as I do Parthaon*, i e *not at all*, Plaut Men 5, 1, 45 Parthaone nate, i e *Œneus*, Ov M. 9, 12, cf. Hyg Fab 175, 239 and 242.—Hence, **A. Parthāŏnĭdes**, ae, *m* , *a descendant of Parthaon* Parthaonides dux, i e *Tydeus, the grandson of Parthaon*, acc to others, *Meleager, the brother of Tydeus*, Val Fl. 3, 705 — **B. Parthāŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj* , *Parthaonian* Parthaonia domus, *the house of Œneus*, Stat Th 1, 670

Parthēni or **Parthīni**, ōrum, *m* , = Παρθηνοί or Παρθινοί, *a people of Illyria, near Dyrrhachium*, Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145, Cic Pis 40, 96, Caes B C 3, 11, 3, 41, Liv 29, 12.—**II.** *A people of Dalmatia*, Plin 3, 22, 26, § 143

Parthĕnĭa, ae, *f* , *another name for the isle of Samos* because Juno dwelt there when a virgin, Plin 5, 31, 37, § 135, Lact 1, 17

† **Parthĕnĭae**, arum, *m* , = Παρθενίαι (maidens' children), *a name given to the colonists of illegitimate birth who emigrated with Phalantus from Sparta and founded Tarentum, the Parthenians*, Just 3, 4, 7 (= spurii, id. 20, 1, 15)

Parthĕnĭānus, a, um, v Parthenius, V

Parthĕnĭas, ae, *m* , = Παρθενίας (maidish) **I.** *An epithet of Virgil, on account of the purity of his morals*, Serv Verg A. praef., Aus Idyll. 13 *fin* —**2.** *A river in Asia, a tributary of the Tigris*, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 129

† **parthĕnĭcē**, ēs, *f*, = παρθενική, *a plant, called also* parthenium, Cat 61, 194.

† **parthĕnĭcon**, i, *n* , = παρθενικόν, *a plant, called also* pulegium, App Herb 92.

parthĕnis, ĭdis, *f*, = παρθενίς, *a plant, called also* artemisia, Plin 25, 7, 36, § 73

† **parthĕnĭum**, ii, *n* , = παρθένιον, *the name of several plants* **I.** *A plant, called also* perdicium, Plin 22, 17, 20, § 43 —**II.** *A plant, called also* leucanthes *or* tamnacus, Plin. 21, 30, 104, § 176 —**III.** *A plant, called also* linozostis, hermupoa, *and* mercurialis, Plin 25, 5, 18, § 38 —**IV.** *A plant, called also* chrysocollis, q v.

Parthĕnĭus, ii, *m* , = Παρθένιος **I.** *A mountain in Arcadia*, now *Partheni*, Liv 34, 26, Mel. 2, 3, 5, Plin 4, 6, 10, § 21.—**B.** *Adj* · Parthenii saltus, Verg E 10, 57, so, nemus, Ov M 9, 188, Stat Th 4, 285 valles, Ov. H 9, 49 antra, Prop 1, 1, 11 —**II.** *A river in Paphlagonia*, now *Bartan Tchai*, Mel 1, 19, Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 5, Val. Fl. 5, 104, Ov. P 4, 10, 49 — **III.** *A Grecian erotic poet and grammarian, an instructor of Virgil*, Suet Tib 70, Gell 9, 9, 3, 13, 26, 1; Macr S 5, 17 —**IV.** *A silversmith, famous in the time of Juvenal*, Juv 12, 43 —**V.** *A male proper name*, Mart. 9, 50, 3 — Hence, **Parthĕnĭānus**, a, um, *adj* toga, *given by Parthenius*, Mart. 1. 1

Parthĕnon, ōnis, *m* , = Παρθενών, *the celebrated temple of Athene on the Acropolis of Athens, the Parthenon*, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 54.— Hence, **II.** Transf., *a portico in the villa of Pomponius Atticus*, Cic Att 13, 40 1.

Parthĕnŏpaeus, i, *m* , = Παρθενοπαῖος, *the son of Meleager and Atalante, one of the seven who went against Thebes.* inclutus armis Parthenopaeus, Verg A. 6, 480, Stat Th 4, 248, cf Hyg Fab 99

Parthĕnŏpē, es, *f* , = Παρθενόπη, *one of the Sirens, who, on the departure of Ulysses, threw herself, for grief, into the sea, and was cast up on the shore where Naples afterwards stood, on this account that city was in early times called by her name*, Sil 12, 33, Verg G 4, 564, Ov M 15, 712 —Hence, **II. Parthĕnŏpēius**, a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to Parthenope*, i e *to Naples, Neapolitan* · moenia, Ov M 14, 101.

Parthĕnŏpŏlis, is, *f*, = Παρθενόπολις, *a city in Lower Mœsia, on the Euxine Sea*, Plin 4, 11, 18, § 44, Eutr 6, 6 —**II.** *A town in Bithynia*, Plin 5, 32, 43, § 148

Parthi, orum, *m* , = Πάρθοι, *the Parthians, a Scythian people, situated to the north east of the passes of the Caspian and south of Hyrcania, famed in antiquity as roving warriors and skilful archers*, Just 41, 1, 2, Cic. Att 5, 18, 1, id. Phil 11, 14, Verg G 4, 314, Hor C 2, 13, 18, id. S 2, 1, 15, Ov A. A. 1, 209 Parthis mendacior, Hor Ep 2, 1, 112, Tac. A. 2, 1, 6, 34, Vulg Act 2, 9 — In *sing*, Inscr Orell. 2982 — Collect , *the Parthian*, Cael. ap Cic Fam 8, 5, 1 ecce! fugax Parthus, Ov R Am. 155: versis animosus equis, Hor C 1, 19, 12.— Hence, **A. Parthus**, a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to the Parthians, Parthian* · eques, Cic Fam 9, 25, 1, Ov Tr 2, 228 manu, id. F 5, 580 rex, Juv 6, 407 —**B. Parthĭa**, ae, *f*, = Παρθία, *the country of the Parthians, Parthia*, the mod. *Kohestan*, Plin. 6, 15, 17, § 44, Luc 8, 350 —**C. Parthĭcus**, a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to the Parthians, Parthian, Parthic* equitatus, Flor 4, 9, 3 regnum, Plin. 37, 2, 8, § 2 bellum, *with the Parthians*, Cic Fam 2, 10, 2, 12, 19, 2 damna, Luc 1, 106 pellis, *leather dyed of a scarlet-red, prepared by the Parthians*, Dig 39, 4, 16, § 7, hence, too cingula, *of Parthian leather*, Claud Rapt Pros. 2, 94 PARTHICVS as *a surname of the emperor Trajan*, Inscr Orell 795 sq , *of the emperor Septimius Severus*, ib 905 sq —**D. Parthĭēnē**, es, *f* , for Parthia, *the*

country of the Parthians, Parthiene, Par thia, Curt. 6, 2, 12, 6, 3, 3 et saep —**E.** **Parthiceni,** orum, *another name for* Par thi, *the Parthians,* Curt 4, 12, 11, 9, 10, 17 —**F. Parthicarius,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Parthian peltry* or *wares* ne gotiatores, Imp Const Cod. Just 10, 47, 7 PRAETOR *one who had jurisdiction over the dealers in Parthian peltry,* Inscr Grut 350 7

Parthinus, v 3 Parthus

1. Parthus, a um, v Parthi, A

2. Parthus, i, *m*, *a Parthian,* v Parthi

3. Parthus, i, *f*, *a city in Illyria, near Dyrrachium,* hence, **Parthini (Parthēni),** ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Par thus, Parthinians,* Mel 2, 3 11, Plin 3, 22, 26, § 143, Cic Pis 40 96, Caes B C 3 11, 41, 42, Liv 29, 12, 33 34 *fin*, Fasti Capi tol ap Grut. 297, Marin Frat Arv p 607 —In *sing* **Parthinus,** i, *m* **1.** *An ap pellation of* C Asinius Pollio, *the conqueror of the Parthinians*, hence, Parthina gens, *of Asinius Pollio,* Suet Aug 19 —**2.** In gen. PARTHINVS, *a surname,* Inscr Murat 1186, 8

partiāliter, *adv* [pars], *partly* (late Lat), Cael Aur Tard. 2 1, 36

Partiānus, a, um, *adj*, a various read. for Parianus Plin 32, 10, 53, § 146

partiarius, a, um, *adj* [pars], *that shares with another, shared, that is shared with another* (ante and post class) colo nus, *who pays his rent with a part of the produce,* Dig 19, 2, 25 pecora partiaria pa scenda suscipere, *so that their increase is shared between the owner and the herdsman,* Cod Just 2, 3, 8 legatarius, *to whom a share of the property is left,* Gai Inst. 2, 254, 257, Ulp Fragm 24, 25 res *that is shared with many* honor, App M 4, p 156 —**B.** *Abl* adverb partiario, *on shares* calcem partiario coquendam dare Cato, R R 16, 137, App M 9, p 229 *fin* —**II.** *Subst* **partiarius,** ii *m*, *a sharer, partaker* AGELLI LI, Inscr Grut 1004, 4 erroris Tert adv Marc 3 16 sententiae, id Res. Carn 2

partiātim, *adv* [id], *in different parts* or *places* (post class) Cael Aur Acut. 1, 11

partibilis, e, *adj* [id] *divisible* (post class) anima, Claud Mam Stat Anim 1, 18 (al partilis)

particeps, cipis, *adj* [pars capio] *shar ing partaking participant* (class , syn consors socius), constr usually with *gen*, rarely also with *dat* or with *prepp* **I.** *Adj* (α) With *gen* fac participes nos tuae sapientiae, Plaut Ep 2 2, 81 nuntii, Ter Heaut. 3, 1, 19 esse participem leti, i e *to be mortal,* Lucr 3, 462 animus ra tionis compos et particeps, Cic Univ 8 fortunarum omnium socius et particeps, id Font 17, 47 artis, id Div 1, 18, 34, id Inv 2, 30, 92 virtutes ita copulatae conec taeque sunt, ut omnes omnium participes sint, id Fin 5, 23, 67 praedae ac praemio rum Caes. B C 3, 82 secreti honesti, Juv 3 52 —(β) With *dat* aliquem participem studiis habere Ov P 2, 5, 41 (al studii) alicujus consilii fortibus viris esse partici pem, Curt 6, 7, 8, cf id 6, 6, 36 sceleris in regem suum id. 6, 24 Natalis particeps ad omne secretum Pisoni erat, Tac A 15, 50 —(γ) With a *prep* non licet donati obsoni me participem fieri, Plaut Truc. 4, 2, 34 Speng particeps in tribulatione, Vulg Apoc. 1 9 —(δ) With a *rel clause* is speculatum huc misit me, ut, quae fierent fieret parti ceps, Plaut Aul 4, 1, 19 —**II.** *Subst*, *a sharer, partaker, partner* —Esp , *a com rade, fellow soldier* praeda per participes aequiter partita est, Liv Andron ap Non p 512, 32 me et semul participes meos praedā onerabo Plaut Ps. 2, 1, 14 prae dam participes petunt, id Most 1, 3, 154 meus particeps, Ter Heaut 1 1, 98 hujus belli ego particeps et socius et adjutor esse cogor, Cic. Att 9 10 5 in quadam conjura tione quasi participes nominati, Suet Calig 56, cf Curt. 6 8, 6

participalis, e, *adj* [particeps] *shar ing partaking participant* (ante and post class) curae, Dig 1, 11, 1 (al principali) —In gram , *participial* verba, Varr L L 10, § 34 Müll

participātio, ōnis *f* [participo] *a sharing, partaking participation* (post class) imperii, Spart Jul 6 *fin*, Aug Quaest 83 n 24, Vulg 1 Cor 10, 16

participātor, ōris, *m* [participo], *a participator* (late Lat), Just Imp Fid Conf ap Agapet Pap Ep 1.

participātum, i, *n*, v participo *fin*

participātus, us, *m* [participo] *a shar ing participation, partnership* (post class), Spart Sev 8 *fin* ad participatum imperii Severum vocans, id. Pesc 5 filio Diadu meno in participatum ascito, Capitol Macr 5, Mart Cap 1, § 20

participiālis, e, *adj* [participium], in gram , *of the nature of a participle, participial* verba, Quint 1, 4, 29, cf so of supines and gerunds, Prisc p 808, 822 P —*Adv* **participiāliter,** *in the manner of a participle, participially,* Fest s v os tentum, p 194 Müll , so id ib s v tor rens, p 352 Müll

participium, ii, *n* [particeps] *a shar ing, partaking, participation* **I.** Lit (post class) omni ad illa participio in posterum abstinere, Cod Just 1, 4, 34, § 3 —Far more freq , **II.** Transf , in gram , a verbal form which partakes of the func tions of a noun, *a participle,* Varr L L 8, § 58, 9, § 110 Müll , Quint 1, 4, 19, 27, 1, 5, 47 et saep

participo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* and *n* (collat *dep* form **participor,** Dig 4, 4, 9, § 1) [id.], *to share,* viz , *to cause to partake of, to impart,* and also, *to partake of, partic ipate in* (in both senses mostly ante and post class , syn. communico, partior, im pertior) **I.** *To make partaker of, to give a share of, to acquaint with, make privy to, impart, inform of* any thing **A.** Lit aliquem sermone suo de amica eri, Plaut Mil 2, 2, 108 servum sui consilii, id. Cist 1, 3, 17 ubi sint, quid agant, ecqui bene agant, Neque participant nos, neque rede unt, id Stich 1, 1, 33 —*Pass* non licet donati obsoni me participem fieri? *Ast* Si volebas participari, etc , id Truc 4, 2, 34 uti dentes sensu participentur, Lucr 3, 692 sequitur igitur, ad participandum alium ab alio homines natura esse factos, Cic Leg 1, 12 33 —**B.** Transf aliquid cum ali quo, *to share with, impart to* one suas lau des cum aliquo, Liv 3, 12, 5, Spart Hadr 26 —With *dat* (late Lat) non participa bant aliis ii, quibus aliquid affluebat, Lact 5, 6, 1 —*Pass* participato cum eo (fratre) regno, Just. 34, 2, 8 participato imperio, Treb Gall 12 *init* nec cum quoquam par ticipatis nocturnis imaginibus, App M 8, 9, p 205, 19 —**II.** *To share in, partake of, par ticipate in* any thing pestem parem, Enn ap Cic Tusc 2, 17, 39 (Trag v. 22 Vahl) lucrum, damnum, Dig 17, 2, 55 consilium alicujus, Mamert Grat Act. Jul *init* ad participandas ejusmodi voluptates, Gell 15, 2, 7 de uno pane, Vulg 1 Cor 10, 17 —With *abl* alone patrio sepulchro participans, Vulg 2 Macc 5, 10 —Hence, **participātum,** i, *n* (lit. made to participate, hence), in gram , *a participle* (post class), Mart Cap 3, § 227

particŭla, ae, *f* *dim* [pars], *a small part, a little bit, a particle* **I.** In gen (class) tenuissimae particulae, Cic de Or 2, 39, 162 ut ne qua particula in hoc ser mone praetermissa sit, id. Rep 1, 24, 38 caeli, id ib 1, 39, 179 justitiae, id Off 2, 11, 40 particula parva, id Pis 35, 85 are nae Hor C 1, 28, 23 undique desectam, id. ib 1, 16, 14 minutae rerum particulae, Quint 3, 11, 21, cf Val Max 6, 9, 7 malo rum Juv 13, 14 —**II.** In partic **A.** In rhet. lang , *a clause* of a sentence, Quint 9, 4 69, 4, 5, 25, 7, 10, 6, 8, 3, 63, 10, 3, 30 —**B.** In gram , *a particle,* Gell 2, 17, 6, 2, 19, 3, 7, 7, 6, 11, 3, 2 et saep

particŭlāris, e, *adj* [particula] *of* or *concerning a part, partial particular* (post class) propositiones aliae universales, aliae particulares, App Dogm Plat 3, p 35, 34 publicatio, Cod Just 9, 6, 6 —*Adv* **particŭlāriter,** *particularly,* App Dogm Plat 3, p 33 32, so opp generaliter, Firm Math 1, 5 *fin*, opp universaliter, Aug Retract 1, 5 *fin.*

particŭlātim, *adv* [id] *part after part, bit by bit, one by one, piecemeal, singly, severally* si summatim, non particulatim narrabimus *by particulars* Auct Her 1, 9 grex particulatim facilius quam universus convalescit, Col 7, 6, 5 quamvis fundus particulatim venerit, omnes partes servitus sequitur, Dig 8, 3, 23, Varr ap Serv Verg G 2, 267, opp ubique, Lact 2, 10, 23 ho minem particulatim excarnefacere, Sen. Ep 24, 13, Varr R. R 2 praef § 2.

particŭlātio, ōnis, *f* [particulo] *a dividing into small parts* or *pieces* (post class), Mart Cap 9, § 953

particŭlo, ōnis, *m* [particula], *a sharer, partaker, participator* (ante class) particulones dicti sunt coheredes, quod partes patrimonii sumant, Non 20, 6 sq

partilis, e, *adj* [pars], *divisible, single* (post class) corporeum omne, quod par tile, Aug Trin 12, 9, Cael Aur Tard 2, 1, 44 Nemesis partilibus praesidens fatis, i e *over the fate of individuals,* Amm 14, 11, 25 —*Adv* **partiliter,** *partially, in part* cum ea, quae fiant, non partiliter fiant, sed ad census summam redeant, *not in favor of a part,* Arn 1, 8, 6, 192

partim, v pars *fin*

1. partio, ōnis, *f* [pario], *a bearing, bringing forth young* (ante and post-class.) horresco misera, mentio quoties fit partio nis, Plaut Truc. 1, 2, 92, Afran ap Non 217, 31 mulieris, Gell 3, 16, 9, 12, 1, 20 — Of hens, *a laying* of eggs hae (gallinae) ad partiones sunt aptiores, Varr R R 3, 9, 4

2. partio, ii or ivi, itum, 4, *v a*, and **partior,** partitus (*inf dep* partirier, Aus Epigr 139, 8), 4, *v dep* [pars] *to share, part, to divide, distribute* (Cic , Cæs., and Quint use the *verb finit* almost exclusive ly in the *dep* form , v infra, but the *part perf* was employed by them also in a *pass* sense, syn communico, participo) **I.** Lit (α) Form **partio,** ire tu partem laudis caperes, tu gaudia mecum Partisses, Lucil ap Non 475, 23 aeternabilem divi tiam partissent, Att ib 475, 24 praedam, Plaut As 2, 2, 5 bona sua inter aliquos, id. Mil 3, 1, 113 bona testamento, Afran ap Non 475, 21 (sol) aetheris oras Partit, Lucr 5, 684 consules designati provincias inter se partiverant, Sall J 43, 1, Cic Leg 3, 3, 7 regnum Vangio ac Sido inter se partivere, Tac A. 12, 30 —*Pass* pes enim, qui adhibetur ad numeros, partitur in tria, ut necesse sit partem pedis aequalem esse, etc., Cic Or 56, 188 —(β) Form **partior,** itus, iri genus universum in species certas partietur ac dividet, Cic Or 33, 117, id Rosc Com 17, 53 id ipsum in ea, quae de cuit membra partitus est, id Univ 7 pu pillis bona erepta cum eo partitus est, id Verr 2, 4, 17, § 37 suum cum Scipione ho norem partitur, Caes B C 3, 82 id opus inter se Petreius atque Afranius partiun tur, id ib 1, 73 *fin*, cf id ib 1, 38, and Cic Phil 14, 6, 15 (praedam) socios parti tur in omnes, Verg A 1, 194 partiri limite campum, id G 1, 126 tecum lucellum, Hor S 2, 5, 82 lintres, id Ep 1, 18, 61 qui numquam partitur amicum, solus habet, Juv 3, 121 —(γ) In a dub form dulcem que in ambos caritatem partiens, Phaedr 3, 8, 13, so, pensa inter virgines partien tem, Just 1, 3, 2 —The forms partiturus, Caes B C 1, 4, 3, and partiendum Cic Fin 1, 7, 22 are to be attributed on account of the other examples of this word in Cic and Caes (v supra), to partior —(δ) *Part perf* **partītus,** a, um, in *pass* signif , *shared, parted, divided, distributed* (animi natura) partita per artus, Lucr 3, 710 divisio in sex partita Varr R R 1, 37, 4 membra partita ac distributa, Cic de Or 3, 30, 119 Caesar partitis copiis cum C Fabio legato, Caes B G 6, 6, cf partito exercitu, id ib 6 33, 7, 24, 5 regionibus partitum im perium Liv 27, 7, Ov A. A 3 593 carce re partitos equos, *parted, separated by the barriers,* id F 4, 680 —Hence, **partītō,** adverb *abl*, *distributively* dividere, Reg tit 24, 25 —**II.** Transf *** A.** *To cause to share* or *participate* in any thing = par ticipare eandem me in suspitionem sce leris partivit pater, Enn ap Non 475, 25 (Trag v 368 Vahl) — *** B.** Inter se, *to agree among themselves* vos inter vos par tite, Plaut Am 4, 4 (5), 1 —Hence, ***** *adv* **partītē,** *with proper divisions, methodi cally* dicere, Cic. Or 28, 99

partītio, ōnis, *f* [2 partio], *a sharing, parting, partition, a division distribution* **I.** In gen si quā in re discrepavit ab

Antonii divisione nostra partitio, Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 119: aequabilis praedae partitio, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: aerarii, id. Sest. 24, 54; esp., *the division of an inheritance*, id. Caecin. 5, 15; id. Leg. 2, 20, 50 sqq.: partitionem artium facere, id. de Or. 1, 6, 22; id. Fin. 1, 13, 45; Quint. 3, 4, 1: nec partitione minuitur, Aug. Civ. Dei, 10, 3 *init.*—**II.** In partic. **A.** In philos. lang., *a logical division into parts* or *members, a partition:* definitiones aliae sunt partitionum, aliae divisionum: partitionum, cum res ea, quae proposita est, quasi in membra discerpitur ... divisionum autem definitio formas omnes complectitur, quae sub eo genere sunt, quod definitur, etc., Cic. Top. 5, 28; cf.: in partitione quasi membra sunt: ut corporis caput, umeri, manus, latera, crura, pedes et cetera: in divisione formae sunt, quas Graeci ἰδέας vocant: nostri, si qui haec forte tractant, species appellant, id. ib. 6 *fin.;* so id. ib. 8, 34; Quint. 4, 5, 1 sqq.; 15, 10, 63; 7, 1, 1.—**B.** In rhet., *a rhetorical division into parts* or *heads, a partition*, the Gr. διαίρεσις; also used as *a title of rhetorical treatises:* recte habita in causâ partitio illustrem et perspicuam totam efficit orationem, Cic. Inv. 1, 22, 31 sq.; Quint. 1, 2, 13.—So the title of Cicero's treatise De Partitione Oratoriâ.

partītō, v. 2. partio, *Part. perf. fin.*

partītor, ōris, *m.* [partior], *a divider, distributer:* cum te partitorem ad partiendas merces missum putares, Cic. Vatin. 5, 12 dub. (al. portitorem); cf. partitor, μεριστής, Gloss. Philox.

partitūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [pario], *a bearing, bringing forth* young, *parturition* (ante- and post-class.): *propinqua partitudo*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 36; 2, 3, 9 (both passages cited ap. Non. 217, 28 and 30); Cod. Th. 9, 42, 10; Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 9, 3.

partītus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. partio.

partor, ōris, v. postpartor.

partŭālis, e, *adj.* [2. partus], *of* or *belonging to bearing* or *birth:* sanguis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 20.

Partŭla, ae, *f.* [id.], *the goddess who presides over birth*, Tert. Anim. 37.

* **partūra**, ae, *f.* [2. pario], *bearing*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 26 (al. paritura).

partŭrībundus, a, um [parturio], *in travail*, De Miracc. S. Steph. 2, 2, 2.

partŭrĭo, īvi or ii, 4 (*imperf.* parturibat, Phaedr. 4, 21, 1), *v. desid. a.* [2. pario], *to desire to bring forth, to be in travail* or *labor;* said of women and of animals. **I.** Lit.: vereor ne parturire intellegat, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 53: tu (Lucina) voto parturientis ades, Ov. F. 3, 256: parturiens canis, Phaedr. 1, 18, 3.—Prov.: parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, said of those who promise great things, but accomplish little or nothing; like the Engl. expression, *great cry and little wool*, Hor. A. P. 139 (after the Greek proverb, ὤδινεν ὄρος, εἶτα μῦν ἀπέτεκεν); cf., also, Phaedr. 4, 21, 1 sq.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To be big* or *pregnant with* any thing; *to brood over, meditate, purpose*, Cic. Mur. 39, 84: ut aliquando dolor populi Romani pariat, quod jamdiu parturit! id. Phil. 2, 46, 118; so, quod diu parturit animus vester, aliquando pariat, Liv. 21, 18, 12: ingentes parturit ira minas, Ov. H. 12, 208; cf.: filioli mei quos iterum parturio, Vulg. Gal. 4, 19.—* **B.** *To be anxious* or *concerned:* quâ (securitate) frui non possit animus, si tamquam parturiat unus pro pluribus, Cic. Lael. 13, 45; App. M. 7, 4.—**C.** In gen., *to bring forth, produce, yield, generate*, etc. (poet.): quis Parthum paveat ... Quis Germania quos horrida parturit Fetus, incolumi Caesare? Hor. C. 4, 5, 26: et nunc omnis ager, nunc omnis parturit arbos, *is budding forth*, Verg. E. 3, 56; id. G. 2, 330; cf. Col. poët. 10, 10: neque parturit imbres Perpetuos (Notus), Hor. C. 1, 7, 16: felicemque uterum, qui nomina parturit annis, i. e. *the yearly consuls*, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 204: parturit innumeros angusto pectore mundos, *to conceive, imagine*, id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 81, 3.—Hence, *P. a.* as *subst.:* **partŭriens**, entis, *f.*, *a woman in labor:* dolores parturientis, Vulg. Osee, 13, 13; id. Psa. 47, 6.

partŭrītio, ōnis, *f.* [parturio], *a desiring to bring forth, labor, travail* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit., Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, n. 22.—**II.** Transf., *a bearing* or *bringing forth, parturition:* novae vitae, Aug. Conf. 8, 6: cordis, id. Ep. 34 (al. 31).—**III.** *Any grievous pains:* inferni, Capreol. Epist. ad Vital. et Const.

1. partus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 2. pario.

2. partus, ūs (*gen.* parti, Pac. ap. Non. 486, 6: partuis, Varr. ib. 8; *dat. sing.* partu, Prop. 1, 13, 30; *dat. plur.* partibus, App. M. 9, 33), *m.* [2. pario], *a bearing, bringing forth, birth* (equally common in the *sing.* and *plur.*). **I.** In abstr.: propinquitas parti, Pac. ap. Non. 486, 6: cum esset gravida Auria, et jam appropinquare partus putaretur, Cic. Clu. 11, 31; cf. Ov. M. 9, 673: antequam veniret partus ejus, peperit, *the time for bearing*, Vulg. Isa. 66, 7: Diana adhibetur ad partus, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 69: maturos aperire partus Lenis, Hor. C. S. 13: partûs discrimen subire, Juv. 6, 592: (Dejanira) Oenei partu edita, *begotten*, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20.—**B.** Trop.: et Graeciae quidem oratorum partus atque fontes vides, i. e. *beginnings*, Cic. Brut. 13, 49.—**II.** In concr., *the young* or *offspring* of any creature, *the fœtus* or *embryo:* bestiae pro suo partu propugnant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 79: Veneri partus suus, Verg. A. 7, 321: partus Missos ad Orcum, Hor. C. 3, 4, 40: tanti partus equae constat, Juv. 6, 626: partum ferre, i. e. *to be pregnant*, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 112; so, partum gerere, id. 8, 47, 72, § 187: partum eniti, *to bear, bring forth*, id. 7, 3, 3, § 34: partum edere, id. 7, 3, 3, § 35: partum reddere, id. 10, 12, 15, § 32: partum abigere, *to cause abortion*, id. 14, 18, 22, § 116: partum eicere, id. 24, 6, 20, § 30: *partum mortuum pellere*, id. 22, 21, 26, § 54: partum trahere, id. 20, 8, 30, § 74: partus gravidarum extorquere tormentis, Flor. 3, 4.—Leg. maxim: partus sequitur ventrem, Gai. Inst. 1, 78; Ulp. Fragm. 5, 9.—Of plants, Varr. R. R. 1, 8 *fin.;* Col. 3, 10, 16; Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 13.—**B.** Trop.: neque concipere aut edere partum mens potest, nisi, etc., Petr. 118.

‡ **3. partus**, *gen.*, from pars, v. pars *init.*

† **părum**, *subst. indecl.* and *adv.* (for the *comp.* and *sup.* minus and minime are used; v. h. vv. sub parvus) [akin to parvus and παῦρος: cf. parco], *too little, not enough* (opp. satis and nimium). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Subst.* **1.** With *gen.:* in hac enim satis erat copiae, in illâ autem leporis parum, Cic. Brut. 68, 240: non parum humanitatis (= satis), id. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: satis eloquentiae, sapientiae parum, Sall. C. 5, 4: Latini sanguinis, Hor. Epod. 7, 4: splendoris, id. Ep. 2, 2, 111.—**2.** *Absol.:* magis offendit nimium quam parum, Cic. Or. 22, 73; cf.: in hoc genere nimium quod est offendit vementius quam id, quod videtur parum, id. ib. 53, 178: melius est parum cum timore Domini, Vulg. Prov. 15, 16; 16, 8.—**B.** Adverb. **1.** With *verbs:* parum praedicas, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 218: consulitis parum, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 36: parum procedit quod ago, id. And. 4, 1, 56: si parum intellexti, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 59: quaero ex te, quae parum accepi, Cic. N. D. 3, 1, 4: cum parum memineris, quod concesseris, id. Inv. 1, 47, 88: credere alicui, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: affirmatur, Tac. H. 4, 60.—**b.** Parum est, videtur, etc., *it is, seems, not enough, not sufficient:* parum habere, *to deem it not enough, to be not content* with any thing: immo duas dabo, una si parum est, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 44: rebus servandis centiplex murus parum'st, id. Pers. 4, 4, 11: parumne est, quod nobis succenset senex, Ni instigemus etiam? Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 13: *parumne est*, quod tantum homines fefellisti, ut neglegeres auctoritatem senatûs, Cic. Sest. 14, 32; often followed by *nisi:* consules parum sibi videri praefati pro merito eorum suâ voce conlaudari eos, nisi, etc., Liv. 27, 10, 5: parum fuisse non laudari Africanum ... nisi, etc., id. 38, 54, 9; 6, 40, 8; 42, 4, 6; 38, 54, 9: parum est, ut in curiam venias, nisi, etc., Plin. Pan. 60; rarely by *si:* parum est, si in partem ejus venis, etc., Liv. 6, 40, 18: ceu parum sit in tantam pervenire altitudinem, Plin. 31, 1, 1: non nocuisse parum est; prodest quoque, Ov. F. 2, 415: quid satis est, si Roma parum? Luc. 5, 274: haec talia facinora impune suscepisse parum habuere, Sall. J. 31, 9: templum violare parum habuisse, nisi, etc., Liv. 42, 3; Vell. 2, 76 *fin.* parum est, aegrum non esse, Tac. Or. 23.—**2.** With *adjectives, not sufficiently, too little:* sunt ea quidem parum firma, Cic. Att. 10, 11: si parum multi sunt, qui, etc., id. Planc. 7, 18: parum multae necessitudines, id. ib. 30, 72; id. Tusc. 5, 37, 107: blanda es parum, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 21: dum pudet te parum optimatem esse, Cael. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 9, A, 2: parum claris lucem dare coget, Hor. A. P. 448: castis, id. C. 1, 12, 59.—**3.** With *adverbs:* nemo parum diu vixit, qui, etc., *not enough, not sufficiently*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 109: diligenter, id. Att. 10, 9: mature, Liv. 21, 3: cui rei parum diligenter ab iis erat provisum, Caes. B. G. 3, 18, 6: si quando dictum est: est autem dictum non parum saepe, *often enough*, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 12: cum non parum liberaliter domum suam homines invitaret, Nep. Att. 13, 6; cf.: parum in tempore, *not in good season, too late*, Tac. A. 1, 19.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *not particularly, not very, little* (perh. only post-Aug.), v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 781 sq.; Dietsch ad Sall. J. 85, 31. **A.** With *adjectives:* semper fuerunt non parum multi, qui, etc., *not few*, Quint. 6, 2, 3; so, scripsit non parum multa, id. 10, 1, 124.—**B.** With *verbs:* non sunt composita mea verba: parum id facio, *I care little for it*, Sall. J. 85, 31 Kritz (but the true read. is parvi, Dietsch ad loc.; Madv. ad Cic. Fin. p. 781): dolebimus, sed parum, Sen. Ep. 116, 7: nihil aut certe parum, interesset, Plin. Pan. 20, 3: (littera M) etiamsi scribitur, tamen parum exprimitur, *it is hardly sounded*, Quint. 9, 4, 40; 8, 3, 5: possessa ipso transitu Vicetia: quod per se parum, etc., Tac. H. 3, 8: non principatus appetens, parum effugerat ne dignus crederetur (= vix), id. ib. 3, 39 *fin.* (Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 41, the better read. is: qui pauca metuit, Bait.).

părumper, *adv.*, with ref. to time, *for a little while, for a short time, a while, a moment:* parumper significat paulisper, quasi perparvum, i. e. valde parvum; refertur autem ad tempus, Fest. p. 221 Müll. (class.). **I.** Lit.: tace parumper, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 78: mane dum parumper, id. Bacch. 4, 6, 24; cf. Ter. And. 4, 2, 31; Liv. 4, 32: haec cum Crassus dixisset, parumper et ipse conticuit et ceteris silentium fuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 35, 143: discedo parumper a somniis, ad quae mox revertar, id. Div. 1, 23, 47: abduco parumper animum a molestiis, id. Att. 9, 4, 3; id. Lael. 1, 5: dent operam parumper, id. Rep. 1, 7, 12; Quint. 6, 2, 34; 2, 4, 1: pulsusque parumper Corde dolor tristi, *a while*, Verg. A. 6, 382: oro parumper Attendas, Juv. 10, 250.—Defined by *dum:* dum exeo, parumper opperire hic, Ter. And. 4, 2, 31; Plaut. Am. 2, 8, 7: cunctatus parumper, dum, etc., Liv. 4, 32, 10.—**II.** Transf., *in a short time, quickly* (poet.): hinc campos celeri passu permensa parumper Coicit in silvam sese, Enn. ap. Non. 378, 20 (Ann. v. 74 Vahl.): cito et velociter, Non. (Ann. v. 74 Vahl.); Enn. ap. Non. l. l.; 378, 17: divi, hoc audite parumper, id. ib. 150, 7 (Ann. v. 214 Vahl.); id. ap. Fest. s. v. solum, p. 301 Müll.

* **părunculus**, i, *m. dim.* [3. paro], *a small boat, a little bark*, Cic. Fragm. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 20.

1. pārus, i, *m.*, *a titmouse, tomtit*, Auct. Carm. Phil. 9.

2. Părus, i, v. Paros.

parvē, *adv.*, v. parvus *fin.*

* **parvĭbĭbŭlus**, a, um, *adj.* [parvus-bibo], *that drinks little:* phrenetici, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 15.

* **parvĭcollis**, e, *adj.* [parvus-collum], *short-necked*, a transl. of the Gr. μικροτράχηλος, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 12.

parvĭ-făcĭo, facĕre [parvus], *to make light of, to despise* (as one word only ante-class.): parvifaciatur, Titin. ap. Prisc. p. 789 P.

parvĭpendo, ĕre, more correctly written separate, parvi pendo.

parvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [parvus], *smallness, littleness, slightness, insignificance* (rare but class.): vincula talia quae cerni non possent propter parvitatem, * Cic. Univ. 13, 41; Plin. 2, 11, 8, § 51: parvitates et magnitudines rerum, Gell. 1, 3, 28: quaestionis, id. 7, 17, 2: mea parvitas ad favorem tuum

decurrit, i e *my humble self*, Val. Max. praef.

parvŭlum, *adv*, v parvulus *fin*

parvŭlus or **parvŏlus,** a, um, *adj dim* [parvus] *very small little, petty, slight*, (class.) ne dum parvulum hoc consequimur, illud amittamus, quod maximum est, Cic. Inv 2, 3, 10 parvola magni formica laboris, Hor S 1, 1, 33 parvula, pumilis, Lucr 4, 1162 impulsio, Cic. Inv 2, 8, 25 res, id. Quint 16, 53 pecunia, id. Rosc. Com 8 stridor, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 221 res, Hor Ep 1, 18, 29 tuta et parvola laudo id. ib 15, 42 proelium, *a skirmish*, Caes B G 2, 30 detrimentum, id. ib 5, 50 causa, Lucr 4, 193 —**II.** In partic **A.** Of age, *little, young* a parvulo, *from his childhood*, = a puero Ter And. 1, 1, 8 parvula (soror), id. Eun. 3, 3, 18 segmentatis dormisset parvula cunis, *when a child*, Juv 6, 89, cf ab parvulis, *from their infancy* or *childhood*, Caes B G 6, 21, cf a parvula aetate, Just 12, 4 —Esp as *subst* **parvŭlus,** i, *m*, *a child* si quis mihi parvulus aula luderet Aeneas, Verg A 4, 328, cf rex Si vis tu fieri, nullus tibi parvolus aula Luserit Aeneas, Juv 5 138 parvulus enim natus est nobis, Vulg Isa 9, 6 exceptis parvulis id. Matt. 14, 21 —Of animals (ursi) parvuli excepti, Caes B G 6, 28, 4.—**B.** *Too little*, i e *not equal to, not sufficient for* a thing quam illi rei ego etiam nunc sum parvolus! Plaut Ps. 3, 1, 17 —**C.** *Deficient in understanding, indiscreet*, Arn. 1, 43 —Hence, *adv* **parvŭlum,** *little, not much* (not in Cic. or Cæ) aut nihil aut parvulum Cels. 7, 18, 32 parvulum referret, an, etc., Plin. Ep 8, 14, 14.

parvus, a, um, *adj* (usual, irreg *comp* and *sup* minor, minimus —*Comp* volantum parviores, Cael Aur Tard. 2, 1, 26 —*Sup* rictus parvissimus, Varr ap Non. 456, 10 parvissima corpora, Lucr 1, 615, 621, 3, 199 minerrimus pro minimo dixerunt, Paul ex Fest p 122 Müll minimissimus, Arn 5, n. 8) [kindr with paucus and Gr παῦρος, cf, also, parum, parcus], *little, small, petty, puny, inconsiderable* (cf exiguus, minutus, brevis, in class prose parvus is not used, like brevis of stature, v Auct Her 4, 33, 45) **I.** *Post* in parvis aut mediocribus rebus, Cic de Or 2, 20, 84 quam parva sit terra etc, id Rep 1, 17, 26, cf id ib 6, 16, 16 commoda parva ac mediocria, id Q Fr 3, 8, 1 in parvum quendam et angustum locum concludi, id. Leg 1, 5, 17 beneficium non parvum, id. Caecin 10 26 parvi pisciculi, id. N D 2, 48, 123 haec parva et infirma sunt, id. Clu 34, 94 si parva licet componere magnis, Verg G 4, 176 merces, Hor S 1, 6, 86 sucus, Plin. 21, 31 105, § 178 et saep liberi Cic. Rep 2, 21, 37, so of children salutare appetunt parvi, *the little ones*, id Fin. 5, 5, 16 parva soror, Ter Eun 3, 3 15, cf memini quae plagosum mihi parvo Orbilium dictare Hor Ep 2, 1, 70 operosa parvus Carmina fingo *a little man*, id C 4, 2, 31, Suet Aug 48 a parvis didicimus si in jus vocat, etc, *when little, in childhood*, Cic. Leg 2, 4 9 puer in domo a parvo eductus *from infancy*, Liv 1, 39 *fin* —Of time, *little, short brief* parvae consuetudinis Causa, *slight short*, Ter And 1 1, 83, cf in parvo tempore Lucr 5, 106 nox, Luc 4, 476 vita id 6, 806 parvam fidem habere alicui, Ter Eun 1 2, 117 hic onus horret, Ut parvis animis et parvo corpore majus, Hor Ep 1 17, 39 homo parvo ingenio, Plin. Ep 6, 29 parvum carmen, Hor Ep 2, 1, 257 hoc opus, hoc studium parvi properemus et ampli, *both small and great*, id. ib 1, 3, 28 —With ref. to value or consequence *little, small low, mean*, etc meam erus esse operam deputat parvi pretii Ter Hec 5 3 1 nil parvom aut humili modo, Nil mortale loquar Hor C 3, 25, 17 et magnis parva mineris Falce recisurum simili te, id. S 1, 3 122 pretio parvo vendere, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 60 § 134 parvi sunt foris arma, nisi est consilium domi, *of little value*, id. Off 1 22, 76 parvi refert abs te jus dici diligenter nisi, etc., *it matters little*, id Q Fr 1, 1, 7, § 20 —Hence, parvi facere, aestimare, ducere, pendere, etc., *to esteem lightly, care little for* parvi ego illos facio, Plaut. Mil. 4 8, 41 parvi aestimo, si ego hic peribo, id. Capt 3, 5, 24 quia parvi id duceret Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24 nequam hominis ego parvi pendo gratiam, Plaut Bacch 3, 6, 29 —So, in *abl* signi abs te diligenter parvoque curata sunt, Cic. Att 1, 3, 2, so, quanti emptus? parvo, Hor S 2, 3, 156 parvo stat magna potentia nobis, Ov M 14, 493 parvo contentus esse possum, *with little*, Cic. Att 12, 19, 1, cf vivitur parvo bene, Hor C 2, 16, 13 possim contentus vivere parvo, Tib 1, 1, 25 agricolae prisci, fortes parvoque beati, Hor Ep 2, 1 139 necessarium est parvo assuescere, Sen Ep 123, 3 parvo, as an *abl of measure*, with *comp* (rarely, perh not ante Aug) ita ut parvo admodum plures caperentur, *a very little more*, Liv 10, 45, 11 parvo brevius, Plin 2, 67, 67, § 168 haud parvo junior, Gell. 13, 2, 2.—So in designating time parvo post, Plin. 16 25, 42, § 103 parvo post tempore, Vulg 2 Macc 11, 1 —Of stature (late Lat for brevis) Zacchaeus statura parvus erat, Aug Serm 113, 3, id in Psa. 143, 1

II. *Comp* **minor,** us [cf. Gr μινύς, μινύθω], *less, lesser, smaller, inferior* quod in re majore valet, valeat in minore, Cic. Top 4, 23 si ea pecunia non minor esset facta, id Leg 2, 20, 51 Hibernia dimidio minor quam Britannia, Caes B G 5, 13 minus praedae quam speraverant fuit, *a smaller quantity, less*, Liv 4, 51 sociis dimidio minus quam civibus datum, id 41, 13 *fin* calceus si minor (pede), uret, Hor Ep 1, 10, 43 neve minor, neu sit quinto productior actu Fabula *less than five acts*, id. A. P 189 genibus minor, i e *down upon his knees, on his bended knees*, id. Ep 1, 12, 28, cf minor in certamine longo, *worsted*, id. ib 1, 10, 35 numero plures, virtute et honore minores, *inferior*, id ib 2, 1, 183 —*Absol* minor, *inferior in rank* praevalidi ad injurias minorum elati, Tac A 15, 20, Ov P 4, 7, 49, cf sapiens uno minor est Jove, Hor Ep 1, 1, 106 minor capitis, i e capiti deminutus, Hor C 3, 5, 42 et sunt notitia multa minora tua, *too trivial*, = leviora, Ov Tr 2, 214 dies sermone minor fuit, *too short for*, id. P 2, 10 37 infans Et minor igne rogi, *too young for*, Juv 15, 140 —With *abl of measure*, Cic Verr 2, 1, 45, § 117 ut uno minus teste haberet? id ib 2, 1, 57, § 149 bis sex Herculeis ceciderunt, me minus uno, Viribus, i e *eleven*, Ov M 12, 554 —Of age qui minor est natu, *younger*, Cic Lael 9, 32 aliquot annis minor natu, id. Ac 2, 19, 61 aetate minor, Ov M 7, 499 minor uno mense, Hor Ep 2, 1, 40 filia minor Ptolemaei regis, *the younger daughter*, Caes. B C 3, 112 minor viginti annis, *less than twenty years old, under twenty years of age*, Dig 30, 99, 1 —With *gen* minor quam viginti quinque annorum natu, Praetor, Dig 4, 4, 1, id ib 50, 2, 6 si pupilla minor quam viripotens nupserit, id ib 36, 2, 30 —So, *absol* minor, *a person under age* (under five and twenty), *a minor* De minoribus, Dig 4, tit 4 si minor negotiis majoris intervenerit, ib 4, 4, 24 si minor praetor vel consul jus dixerit, valebit, ib 42, 1, 57 —Poet, *children, posterity*, = posteri nunc fama, minores Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem, Verg A. 1, 532, so id. ib 733, Prop 2, 15, 47, Sil. 16 44 minorum gentium, v gens —In specifications of value vendo meum non pluris quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minoris, *cheaper*, Cic Off 3, 12, 51 minoris pallium addicere placuit Petr 14 omnia minoris aestimare, Sulp ap Cic. Fam 4 5, 2 (fidem suam) non minoris quam publicam ducebat, Sall J 32 5 —(β) Poet, with *acc. respect* frontemque minor truncam amnis Acarnan, Sil. 3 42, Val Fl 1, 582.—(γ) Poet, with *inf* tanto certare minor, Hor S 2, 3, 313 heu Fatis Superi certare minores! Sil 5, 76

III. *Sup* **mĭnĭmus,** a, um (whence a new *sup* minimissimus digitorum, Arn 5, 160, 166; cf, in the Gr, ἐλαχιστότατος, from ἐλάχιστος), *very small very little, least, smallest*, etc. cum sit nihil omnino in rerum natura minimum quod dividi nequeat, Cic. Ac 1, 7, 27 minimae tenuissimaeque res, id de Or 1 37, 169 minima pars temporis Caes. B C 1 70 qua minima altitudo fluminis erat id B G 1 8 in maxima fortuna minima licentia est Sall C 51, 13 vitia Hor S 1, 3 69 minimus digitulus, *the little finger*, Plaut Rud. 3 4, 15, so, minimus digitus, Plin 11, 45, 103, § 251.—Of age minimus natu horum omnium, *the youngest*, Cic. de Or 2, 14, 58 ex his omnibus natu minimus, id. Clu 38, 107 Hiempsal, qui minimus ex illis erat, Sall J 11, 3 minimus filius, Just. 42, 5, 6.—In specifications of value deos minimi facit, Plaut Ps 1, 3, 35 *Pe.* Quanti emi potest minimo? *Ep* Ad quadraginta fortasse eam posse emi minimo minis, id. Ep 2, 2, 110 Crispinus minimo me provocat, *for a trifle* (in a wager), Hor S 1, 4, 14 (minimo pro vocare dicuntur hi qui in responsione plus ipsi promittunt quam exigunt ab adversario, Schol.) —Prov minima de malis *of evils choose the least*, Cic. Off 3, 29, 105 —With a negation emphatically non minimo discrimine, i e maximo, Suet Aug 25 res non minimi periculi, id. ib 67 ut nihil, ne pro minimis quidem, debeant, Liv 6, 41 —With *gen* minimum firmitatis minimumque virium, Cic. Lael. 13, 46 minimum pedibus itineris confectum, Liv 44, 5 unde minimum periculi erat, id. 27, 15 —As *adv absol* praemia apud me minimum valent, *very little*, Cic. Fam 1, 9, 11; cf. Quint 5, 10, 56 minimum distantia miror, Hor Ep 2, 1, 72 dormiebat minimum, Plin. Ep 3, 5, 11 medica secatur sexies per annos cum minimum, quater, *at least*, Plin 18, 16, 43, § 146 quam minimum credula postero (diei), *as little as possible*, Hor C 1, 11, 8 ita fiunt omnes partes minimum octoginta et una, *at least*, Varr R R. 2, 1, 12 quae (comprehensio) ex tribus minimum partibus constat, Quint 5, 10, 5 in quo non minimum Aetolorum opera regii fugati atque in castra compulsi sunt, *chiefly, particularly*, Liv 33, 6, 6 eae omnia novella sata corrumpunt, non minimum vites Varr R. R. 1, 2, 18 —Hence, *adv* **A.** *Posit* **parvē,** *a little, slightly* (very rare), Vitr 9, 6 —**B.** *Comp* **mĭnus,** *less* aut ne quid faciam plus, quod post me minus fecisse satius sit, *too little too much*, Ter Hec 5, 1, 4 ne quid plus minusve faxit, id Phorm 3, 3, 21 (v plus, under multus) cum habeas plus, Pauperiem metuas minus, Hor S 1, 1, 93 ne mea oratio, si minus de aliquo dixero, ingrata si satis de omnibus, infinita esse videatur, Cic Sest 50 108 metus ipsi per se minus valerent, nisi, etc, id Div 2, 72 150 minus multi *not so many*, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 138 minus multum et minus bonum vinum, Varr R R 1, 7, 2 ita imperium semper ad optumum quemque a minus bono transfertur, *less good, not so good*, Sall C 2, 6 quia Libyes quam Gaetuli minus bellicosi, Sall J 18, 12 minus diu vivunt, Plin 14, 22 28, § 141 —Rarely with *comp* minus admirabilior Flor 4, 2, 46 Duker quare milites Metelli sauciabantur multo minus, Quadrig ap Gell 9, 1, 1, cf Ov M 12, 554 civilem admodum inter initia ac paulo minus quam privatum egit, *little less so than nearly as much so as*, Suet Tib 26 dimidio minus Varr R. R 1, 22, 3 —With *quam* nec illa minus aut plus quam tu sapiat, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 28 minus quam aequom erat feci, id Aul 3, 2, 10 respondebo tibi minus fortasse vehementer quam abs te sum provocatus, Cic Planc 30 72 —With *atque* qui peccas minus atque ego? Hor S 2, 7, 96 —And elliptically, without a particle of comparison minus quindecim dies sunt, quod, etc, *less than fifteen days, not yet fifteen days*, Plaut Trin 2 4, 1 madefactum iri minus XXX. diebus Graeciam sanguine, Cic Div 1, 32, 68 minus quinquennium est, quod prodire, Plin 15, 25, 30, § 104 cecidere duo milia haud minus peditum, Liv 42, 6 cum centum et quinquaginta non minus adessent, id 42, 28, Varr R R 2, 2 *fin* ut ex sui cujusque parte ne minus dimidium ad Trebonium perveniret, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 47, § 123 ut antequam baccae legantur, ne minus triduum serenum fuerit, Col 12, 38, 6 —**2.** In partic. **a.** Non (haud) minus quam (atque), *not less than, no less than, quite as* exanimatus evolat ex senatu, non minus perturbato animo atque vultu, quam si, etc., Cic. Sest 12, 28 existumans non minus me tibi quam liberos carum fore, Sall. J 10, 1 non minus nobis jucundi atque illustres sunt ii dies quibus conservamur quam illi quibus nascimur, Cic Cat 3 1, 2, Quint 2, 4, 8, 3, 7, 20 laudibus haud minus quam praemio gaudent milli tum animi, Liv 2, 60 haud minus ac jussi faciunt, Verg A 3, 561 —**b.** Non (neque) minus, *equally, and as well, also* haec res

non minus me male habet quam te, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 30: quae hominibus non minus quam liberi cara esse debent, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 3; Ov. H. 19, 86: neque minus assiduis fessa choreis, *also*, Prop. 1, 3, 3.—**c.** Nihil minus, in replies, as a strong negation, *by no means*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 45: *Py.* At tu apud nos hic mane, Dum redeat ipsa. *Ch.* Nihil minus, id. ib. 3, 3, 29: nihil profecto minus, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 81; cf.: quid? a Tranione servo? *Si.* Multo id minus, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 20.—**d.** Minus minusque, minus et (ac) minus, *less and less:* mihi jam minus minusque obtemperat, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 33: jam minus atque minus successu laetus equorum, Verg. A. 12, 616; Hor. C. 1, 25, 6: minus et minus, Ov. P. 2, 8, 73; id. H. 2, 129: minus ac minus, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 26.—**3.** Transf., in a softened negation, *not at all, by no means, not:* quod intellexi minus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 11: nonnumquam ea quae praedicta sunt, minus eveniunt, Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24.—Esp.: si minus: monebo, si quem meministi minus, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 19: Syracusis, si minus supplicio affici, at custodiri oportebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 69: quod si assecutus sum, gaudeo: sin minus, hoc me tamen consolor quod, etc., id. Fam. 7, 1, 6 et saep.; so, minus formido ne exedat, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 45.—**b.** Quo minus, also written as one word, quominus, *that not, from*, after verbs of hindering, preventing, as impedio, recuso, deterreo, etc., Ter. And. 1, 2, 26: si te infirmitas valetudinis tenuit, quo minus ad ludos venires, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1; 7, 1, 6: hiemem credo prohibuisse, quo minus de te certum haberemus, quid ageres, id. Fam. 12, 5, 1: deterrere aliquem, quo minus, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 38, 91: stetisse per Trebonium, quo minus oppido potirentur, videbatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 13 *fin.;* Quint. 12, 1, 16; v. also quo.—Ante-class. also in the reverse order, minus quo: ne vereatur, minus jam quo redeat domum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 8.—**C.** *Sup.*, in two forms, parvissime (post-class.), and minime (class.), *least, very little.* **1. parvissĭmē:** memorare aliquid, *very briefly, with very few words*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 38.—**2. mĭnĭmē,** *least of all, in the smallest degree, least, very little:* cum minime vellem, minimeque opus fuit, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 42: cum minime videbamur, tum maxime philosophabamur, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 6; id. Or. 66, 222: mihi placebat Pomponius maxime, vel dicam minime displicebat, id. Brut. 57, 207: quod in miserrimis rebus minime miserum putabis, id facies, id. Fam. 14, 13: quod minime ad eos mercatores saepe commeant, *very rarely*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 3; Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322.—Strengthened by *quam:* si non decore, at quam minime dedecore facere possimus, *as little as possible*, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 114; by *omnium* and *gentium:* ad te minime omnium pertinebat, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: minime gentium, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 77: heus, inquit, puer, arcesse Pamphilam, ... illa exclamat, Minime gentium, *not for any thing in the world*, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 11; id. Ad. 3, 2, 44.—**B.** In partic. **a.** For minimum, saltem, *at least:* is morbus erit longissimus minimeque annuus, Cels. 2, 8 *fin.* Targ.: pedes decem vel minime novem, Col. 1, 6, 6: sed id minime bis anno arari debet, id. 5, 9, 12; id. Arb. 16, 3.—**b.** In replies, as an emphatic negative, *by no means, not at all, not in the least*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 50: *Ba.* Sed cessas? *Pa.* Minime equidem: nam hodie, etc., Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 16: *M.* An tu haec non credis? *A.* Minime vero, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 10: num igitur peccamus? Minime vos quidem, id. Att. 8, 9, 2: minime, minime hercle vero! Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 23; so in discourse: minime multi (= quam paucissimi), Ter. Eun. prol. 2: minume irasci decet, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 27; Sall. C. 51, 13.—Strengthened by *gentium* (cf. supra): *Nau.* Meriton' hoc meo videtur factum? *De.* Minime gentium, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 44.

Păsargădae, Persagădae, ārum, *f.*, or **Parsagăda,** ōrum, *n.*, = Πασαργάδαι, *a citadel in Persis, inhabited by the Magi, and containing the tomb of Cyrus*, now *the ruins of Darabgerd*, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 99; 6, 26, 29, § 116 (al. Frasargida); Curt. 5, 6, 10.

pascālis, e, *adj.* [for pascualis, from pascuum], *pasturing, grazing:* pascales oves Cato posuit pro pascuales, Fest. p. 243 Müll.; cf. id. ib. p. 242: pascali pecore ac montano, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. Solox, p. 301 Müll.: boves pascuales, Vulg. 3 Reg. 4, 23.

pascĕŏlus, i, *m.* [φάσκαλος, φάσκωλος], *a leathern money-bag* (syn.: funda, pera, marsupium): ex alutâ sacculus, Non. 151, 10: pueri in ludo solent pasceolos furari, Cato ap. Non. l. l. 14; so Lucil. ib. 13: centum Philippeae minae in pasceolo, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 27.

pascha, ae, *f.*, and ătis, *n.*, = πάσχα (Hebr. פֶּסַח). **I.** *The feast of the Passover, Easter:* sollennibus Paschae, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 4: lege dedit pascham, id. in Carm. adv. Marc. 2, 80: paschalrum dies, Symm. Ep. 10, 77: dominicum pascha celebrare, Hier. Ep. 96, n. 20: post sanctum pascha, Aus. Ep. 10, 17: paschate vicino, Hier. in Matt. 26, 3: per tria paschata, id. in Dan. 9, 24.—**II.** *The paschal lamb*, Vulg. 1 Cor. 5, 7; cf. id. Marc. 14, 12.

paschālis, e, *adj.* [pascha], *of* or *belonging to the Passover* or *to Easter, paschal:* paschale tempus, Cod. Th. 9, 35, 4: dapes, Sedul. *init.:* liber, *that treats of the Passover*, Hier. Ep. 99, n. 1.

* **pascĭto,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [pasco], *to pasture, to feed:* (apes), quae in silvestribus locis pascitant, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19 dub. (al. pastitant).

pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [root pa-; Sanscr. gô-pas, herdsman; Gr. πατέομαι; cf. pabulum, pastor, Pales, panis; perh. also, Penates, penum], *to cause to eat, to feed, pasture.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Of animals, *to pasture, drive to pasture, to feed, attend to the feeding of*, etc. (cf. pabulor): cum sues puer pasceret, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 31: greges armentaque pavit, Ov. M. 6, 395: non, me pascente, capellae, cytisum carpetis, Verg. E. 1, 78: turpes sub gurgite phocas, id. G. 4, 395: ut pasceret porcos, Vulg. Luc. 15, 15.—**2.** = depasco, of land, *to pasture, give as a pasture:* et vomere duros Exercent collis atque horum asperrima pascunt, Verg. A. 11. 319.—**B.** In gen., *to feed, supply with food:* quot greges et quantos sit pasturus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 24: bestias pascere, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14: a quo (Catone) cum quaereretur, quid maxime in re familiari expediret? respondit: Bene pascere. Quid secundum? Satis bene pascere. Quid tertium? Male pascere, id. ib. 2, 25, 89: quid refert, quantum pascat aut feneret? Sen. Ep. 2, 5: plures calones atque caballi Pascendi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 103.—**2.** *To feed, nourish, maintain, support* (syn.: alo, nutrio): olusculis nos soles pascere, *used to feed us with vegetables*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 13: quos, dives Anagnia, pascis, quos, Amasene pater, Verg. A. 7, 684: servi, ad quos pascendos transmarinarum regionum est optanda fertilitas, Sen. Ep. 17, 3; so, servos, Juv. 3, 141: viginti ventres pasco et canem, Petr. 57: nullâ provinciarum pascente Italiam, Plin. 18, 3, 4, § 15: Juv. 7, 93.—Of one who gives frequent entertainments, *to feast, entertain:* cum plurimos suis sumptibus pasceret, Spart. Hadr. 17; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41: se sutoris arte pascere, *earn a living*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8.—Rarely of things: et volsis pascunt radicibus herbae (sc. me), Verg. A. 3, 650.—**3.** *To cherish, cultivate, let grow, feed*, etc.—Poet.: barbam, i.e. *to cherish, to let grow*, πωγωνοτροφεῖν, Hor. S. 2, 3, 35: sacrum (Baccho) crinem, Verg. A. 7, 391: genas Phoebo, crinem Iaccho, Stat. Th. 8, 493: Danaas paverunt Pergama flammas, *fed*, Ov. M. 14, 467: ubi Taurica dira Caede pharetratae pascitur ara deae, id. Tr. 4, 4, 63: polus dum sidera pascet, Verg. A. 1, 608; Luc. 10, 258: umbra pascens sata, Plin. 17, 12, 18, § 90: brevitate crassitudinem pascens, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 13: agros, *to till, cultivate*, Mart. 10, 58, 9: nummos alienos, *to keep adding to, heap debt on debt*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 35.—**4.** Of animals, *to graze, browse* (poet.): pascentes capellae, Verg. E. 3, 96: columbae, id. A. 6, 199: saltibus in vacuis pascunt, id. G 3, 143: sed tunc pascebant herbosa Palatia vaccae, Tib. 2, 5, 25: ire vis, mula, pastum foras, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 22.—Esp. **b.** In *pass. reflex.*, with dep. force: cetera pascuntur viridis armenta per herbas, Verg. G. 3, 162: pascitur in magnâ Silâ formosa juvenca, id. ib. 3, 219: frondibus et victu pascuntur simplicis herbae, id. ib. 3, 528: carice pastus acutâ, id. ib. 3, 231; 341: si pulli non pascentur, Liv. 6, 41, 8: iterum pasto pascitur ante cibo, *chews the cud*, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 17 sq.—(β) Like depascere, with *acc.:* silvas, Verg. G. 3, 314: mala gramina, id. A. 2, 471: apes arbuta, id. G. 4, 181: beluae pastae radices fruticum, Plin. 9, 3, 2, § 7.—**II.** Trop. **1.** *To feast, to gratify:* quos P. Clodii furor rapinis et incendiis et omnibus exitiis pavit, Cic. Mil. 2, 3: alicujus cruciatu atque supplicio pascere oculos animumque exsaturare, *to feast*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 26, § 65; cf.: in ejus corpore lacerando ... oculos paverit suos, id. Phil. 11, 3, 8; Sen. Ep. 6, 6, 25: animum picturâ pascit inani, Verg. A. 1, 464: spes inanes, *to cherish*, id. ib. 10, 627.—Of style: omnia quasi eodem cibo pasta, Petr. S. 2.—**b.** *Pass. reflex.:* his ego rebus pascor, his delector, *feast myself*, Cic. Pis. 20, 45: pasci discordiis civium et seditione, id. Sest. 46, 99: ego hic pascor bibliothecâ Fausti, id. Att. 4, 10, 1: qui maleficio et scelere pascuntur, *live by*, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: otia corpus alunt: animus quoque pascitur illis, Ov. P. 1, 4, 21: pasci dolore alicujus, id. M. 6, 280.—**2.** *To lay waste, ravage, desolate:* vestros campos, Liv. 25, 12: et pascent terram Assur in gladio, Vulg. Mic. 5, 6; cf.: pasce populum tuum in virgâ tuâ, id. ib. 7, 14.

pascor, pastus sum, 3, *v. dep.*, v. pasco, I. B. 4. b., and II. 1. b.

pascŭa, ae, v. pascuus, II. B.

pascŭālis, e, v. pascalis.

pascŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pascuum], *full of pasture, fit for pasture* (late Lat.): herba, App. Herb. 92.

pascŭus, a, um, *adj.* [pasco], *of* or *for pasture, grazing* (class.): ager, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 47: agri, arvi et arbusti et pascui, Cic. Rep. 5, 2, 3: rura, Lucr. 5, 1248: silva, Dig. 50, 16, 30; cf. in the foll.—**II.** *Subst.* **A.** **pascŭum,** i, *n.*, *a pasture* (usu. in *plur.*; cf. pabulum). **1.** Lit.: ab viridi pascuo, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 2: ne esuriens mittatur in pascuum, Col. 8, 14, 8: rus quod pascuo caret, id. 7, 1, 1; Plin. 8, 47, 72, § 189.—(β) *Plur.:* in censorum pascuis, Cic. Agr. 1, 1, 3: gregem in pascua mittere, Verg. G. 3, 323: pascua laeta, Ov. F. 4, 476: pascua herbosa, id. M. 2, 689: Lucana, Hor. Epod. 1, 28: laeta Clitumni pascua, Juv. 12, 13: exire in pascua, Plin. 10, 44, 61, § 126: etiam nunc in tabulis censoriis pascua dicuntur omnia, ex quibus populus reditus habet, quia diu hoc solum vectigal fuerat, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 11.—**2.** Transf., *food* (post-class.): pascua jurulenta, App. M. 2, p. 117, 31.—**B.** **pascŭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. terra), *a pasture* (post-class.), Tert. Apol. 22, Vulg. Joel, 1, 18; id. Ezech. 34, 31.

Pāsĭcompsa, ae, *f.* [πασι-κομψή, all-adorned], *a female proper name*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 18 sq.

Pāsĭphăē, ēs, and **Pāsĭphăa,** ae, = Πασιφάη (the All-shining), *daughter of Helios, sister of Circe, wife of Minos, and mother of Androgeus, Phædra, and Ariadne, and also of the Minotaur by a beautiful bull, which Venus, out of hatred, had inspired her with a passion for*, Ov. A. A. 1, 295; Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48; id. Div. 1, 43, 96; Serv. Verg. A. 6, 14; Hyg. Fab. 40: Pasiphaen nivei solatur amore juvenci, Verg. E. 6, 46: Pasiphaae fano, Cic. Div. l. l.: Pasiphaes gener, i.e. *Theseus*, Ov. Ib. 90.—Hence, **II. Pāsĭphăēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pasiphæan.*—In the *fem. subst.:* **Pāsĭphăēïa,** *Phædra*, Ov. M. 15, 500.

Pāsĭtĕles, *acc.* en, *m.*, = Πασιτέλης, *a famous Greek carver in relief, who came to Rome:* hanc speciem Pasiteles caelavit argento, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 156; 36, 5, 4, § 39.

Pāsĭthĕa, ae, and **Pāsĭthĕē,** ēs, *f.*, = Πασιθέα, *one of the three Graces:* dea Pasithea, Cat. 63, 43; Sen. Ben. 1, 3, 7: Pasithee, Stat. Th. 2, 286.

Pāsĭtĭgris, idis, *m.*, = Πασιτίγρις, *the river Eulæus, near the gulf, after the union of all its arms*, now *Kuran*, Curt. 5, 3, 1.

‡ **passales** et oves et gallinae appellantur, quod passim pascuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 222 Müll.

passārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [passus, a, um, from pando], *dried in the sun:* ficus, Capitol. Alb. 11.

Passāron and **Passāro,** ōnis, *f.*

= Πασσαρων, *a city of Epirus, in the district of Molossis*, Liv 45, 26, 33

1. passer, ĕris, *m* [for panser, from pando, cf anser] **I.** Lit, *a sparrow*, Cic. Fin. 2, 23, 75, cf Plin 10, 36, 52, § 107, 10, 38, 54, § 111, 18, 17, 45, § 158, 30, 15, 49, § 141, Cic Div 2, 30, 63, 1, 33, 72, Cat 2, 1 sq, 3, 3 sq, Juv 9, 54, Mart 11, 6, 16, Juv 6, 8, Vulg Lev 14 4 — As a term of endearment meus pullus passer, mea columba, mi lepus, Plaut Cas 1, 50 — **II.** Transf **A.** Passer marinus, *an ostrich* (marinus, because brought from a distance by sea), Plaut Pers 2, 2 17, Aus. Ep 11, 7, Fest p 222 Müll — In this signif also passer alone, Inscr Grut 484, 6 — **B.** *A sea fish, a turbot*, Plin 9, 20 36, § 72, Ov Hal 125, Hor S 2, 8, 29, Col. 8, 16, 7

2. Passer, ĕris, *m*, *a Roman surname*, Varr R. R. 3, 2, 2

passercula, ae *f* dim [1 passer], *a little sparrow, sparrowlet*, as a term of endearment applied to a girl (perh only in the foll pass), M Aurel. ap Front Ep ad M Caes 4, 6 Mai

passerculus, i *m* dim. [id.], *a little sparrow, sparrowlet*, Cic Div 2, 30, 65 — As a term of endearment dic me igitur tuum passerculum, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 76

1. passerīnus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *fit for a sparrow* prandium, Pomp ap Non. 112, 7 (Com Rel p 213 Rib)

2. Passerīnus, i, *m*, *the name of a very fleet horse*, Mart 7, 7, 10, 12, 36, 12. — In the orthogr PASSARINVS, *the name of a circus horse*, Inscr Grut 341

†† **passernix,** icis [Celtic], *a whetstone*, Plin 36, 22, 47, § 165

passibilis, e, *adj* [patior], *capable of feeling* or *suffering, passible* (post-class), Arn 7, 214, Prud Apoth 74, Tert adv Prax. 29, Vulg Act 26, 23, id Jacob 5, 17 — *Adv* **passibiliter,** *passibly*, Tert Anim 45

passibilitas, ātis, *f* [passibilis], *capability of suffering, passibility* (post-class.), Arn. 2, 62

passibiliter, *adv*, v passibilis *fin*

Passienus, i, *m*, *a Roman surname*, Sen Contr 5 praef, Inscr Grut. 106, 4, Inscr Murat 1612, 13 sq — In *fem* PASSIENA, Inscr Murat 1612, 12 sq

passim, *adv* [passus, from pando] (lit, *spread* or *scattered about*, hence), *at* or *to different places, hither and thither, in every direction, at random* **I.** Lit (class) ille lit passim, ego ordinatim, Brut. ap Cic Fam 11 13, 2 sive pilatim sive passim iter facere volebat, Asellio ap Serv Verg A 12, 121 Numidae quadam barbarā consuetudine nullis ordinibus passim consederant Caes B C 2, 38 Tyrii comites passim diversa per agros Tecta metu petiere, Verg A 4, 162 plurima perque vias sternuntur inertia passim Corpora id ib 2, 364, 3, 510 volucres passim ac libere solutas opere volitare Cic de Or 2, 6 23, cf volucres huc et illuc passim vagantes, id Div 2, 38, 80 passim per forum volitat, id Rosc. Am 46, 135, id Sull 15, 42 passim carpere, colligere undique, id de Or 1, 42, 91 sparsi enim toto passim campo se diffuderunt, Liv 40, 33, 7, 41, 3, 7 quin etiam passim nostris in versibus ipsis Multa elementa vides, etc., Lucr 1, 823, 2, 688, 6, 29 — **II.** Transf **A.** *Far and wide, everywhere, nearly* = ubique (not ante Aug) passim omnes clamoribus agunt Liv 2, 45, 11 pabula et ligna nec pauci petebant nec passim, id 22 12 8 non tamen haec quia possunt bene aliquando fieri, passim facienda sunt, Quint. 4, 1, 70, 6, 3, 4, 12, 10, 13 passim et in quacumque parte nascuntur qui furunculi vocantur, Plin 26, 12, 77, § 125 — **B.** *Without order, promiscuously, indiscriminately* scribimus indocti doctique poëmata passim, Hor Ep 2 1, 117 veteres passim sem per amarunt, Tib 2, 3, 69 Dissen ut Saturnalibus exaequato omnium jure passim in conviviis servi cum dominis recumbant, Just. 43 1, 4 hunc puto effudisse hoc passim, *without discrimination, heedlessly*, Lact 3 9, 5 atomi passim cohaerentes *without a plan, at random* id de Ira 10, 27

passio, onis, *f* [patior] *a suffering, enduring* (post class) **I.** Lit., Maxim Gallus 3, 42, Prud στεφ 5 291, Tert adv Val. 9 *fin*, id adv Gnost. 13 — Esp (eccl Lat.), *the sufferings of Christ* demus operam, ut mereamur a Deo et ultionem passionis et praemium, Lact. 5, 23, 5 post passionem suam Vulg Act 1, 3, *plur*, id 2 Cor 1, 7, id Phil 3, 10 — **B.** In partic., *a disease*, Firm 2, 12. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *An event, occurrence, phenomenon*, App Mund p 61, 31 — **B.** *A passion, affection*, a transl. of the Gr πάθος passio in lingua Latina maxime in usu loquendi ecclesiastico, non nisi ad vituperationem consuevit intellegi, Aug Nupt et Concup 33, id. Civ Dei, 8, 16, Serv ad Verg G 2, 499

passionālis, e, *adj* [passio, II B], *susceptible of passion, passionate* deus, Tert Test. Anim 3, Cael Aur Tard. 1, 4, n 83

1. passīvē, *adv*, v 1 passivus *fin.*

2. passīvē, *adv*, v 2 passivus *fin*

passīvitas, ātis, *f* [1 passivus], *a scattered* or *confused condition, want of distinction, promiscuousness* (post class), Tert Pall 4 *med*, id. Apol 9

* **passīvitus,** *adv*, i q passim, *everywhere*, Tert Pall 3 *fin*

1. passīvus, a, um, *adj* [2. pando] **I.** *Spread about, general, common, found everywhere* (post class.) nomen dei, *applied to many, common*, Tert adv Marc 1, 7 cupiditates, Firm Math 5, 1 — **II.** *Promiscuous, confused* seminum passiva congeries, App M 6, p 177, 14 — Hence, **B.** *Subst* **passīvus,** i, *m*, i q popularis vagi Romanorum, quos passivos appellant, Aug contr Adamant. 24, so, popularis, passivo, Schol Juv. 8, 182 — *Adv* **passīvē:** crines per colla passive dispositi, *dispersedly*, App M 11 *init*, Tert adv Psych 2

2. passīvus, a, um, *adj* [patior], *capable of feeling* or *suffering, passible, passive* (post class) · anima passiva et interibilis, Arn 2, 65, App de Deo Socr p 49 — **II.** In partic, in gram, *passive* verbum passivum quod habet naturam patiendi, Quint. 1, 6, 10 verba, Charis 2, Diom 1, Prisc. 8 et saep — *Adv* **passīvē,** *passively*, Lucil ap Prisc p 791 P

passum, i, *n*, v 2 pando, *P a*, B 2 b

1. passus, a, um, *Part* and *P. a* of 2 pando

2. passus, a, um, *Part* of patior

3. passus, ūs, *m* [from the root pat], *a step, pace* (cf gressus gradus) **I.** Lit hinc campos celeri passu permensa parumper, Enn ap Non 378, 20 (Ann v 74 Vahl.), Plaut Bacch 4, 7, 34, Lucr 4, 827, 877, Cic Leg 1, 21, 54 sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis, Verg A 2, 724 nec longis inter se passibus absunt, id ib 11, 907 rapidis ferri Passibus, id ib 7, 156, Ov M 11, 64 per litora lentis Passibus spatiari id ib 2, 572 passu anili procedere id ib 13, 533 et saep passibus ambiguis Fortuna errat, id Tr 5, 8 15 caelestis (of glory), Plin 2, 7, 5, § 18 — **II.** Transf **A.** *A footstep track trace* si sint in litore passus, Ov H 19, 27, id P 2, 6, 21 — **B.** *A pace*, as a measure of length, consisting of five Roman feet stadium centum viginti quinque nostros efficit passus, hoc est pedes sexcentos viginti quinque, Plin 2, 23, 21, § 85 nec exercitum propius urbem milia passuum ducenta admoverit, Cic Phil 7, 9, 26, id. Quint 25, 79, id Sest 12, 29

† **pasta,** ae, *f*, = παστη, *paste*, Marc Emp 1

pasticus, a um, *adj* [pastus], *fed, fattened* agnus, Apic. 8, 6

‡ **pastillārius,** ii, *m* [pastillus], *a maker of pastils*, Inscr (Ann p Chr 435) Murat 527 5

* **pastillicans,** antis, *adj* [id.], *having the shape of a little ball, globular*, Plin 21 8, 25 § 49

pastillum, i, *n.* [id], *a little loaf* or *roll of bread*, Varr ap Charis p 24 P, *a little round loaf for offering* pastillum in sacris libi genus rotundi, Paul ex Fest p 250 Müll

pastillus, i, *m dim* [panis] *a little loaf* or *roll* pastillus forma panis parvi utique deminutivum est a pane, Paul ex Fest. p 222 Müll — **II.** Transf., medicine in the form of a round ball or cake *a lozenge troche, trochisch*, Plin 22, 12, 14 § 29 emplastra pastillique, quos τροχίσκους Graeci vocant, Cels. 5, 17, 2, cf id. 5, 20 sucum in sole coctum dividunt in pastillos, Plin. 13, 22, 43, § 126 digerere aliquid in pastillos, id. 12, 27, 60, § 131 in pastillos cogere, id. 20, 1, 2, § 3 densare in id 25 13, 95, § 152 diluere in, id 25, 12, 91, § 143 — Also of *aromatic lozenges* used to impart an agreeable smell to the breath pastillos Rufillus olet, Hor S 1, 2, 27, 1, 4, 92, Mart. 1, 88, 2

pastināca, ae, *f* [pastino] **I.** *A parsnip*, a term including also our *carrot*, Plin. 19, 5, 27, § 89, 25, 9, 64, § 112, Isid. Orig 17, 10 — **II.** *A fish of prey, the sting ray*, Plin. 9, 42, 67, § 144, 9, 48, 72, § 155, Cels. 6, 9

pastinātio, onis, *f* [id.], *the act of preparing the soil of a vineyard, by digging and trenching it.* **I.** Lit. pastinationem suscipere, Col 3, 12, 6, 3, 13, 4 — **II.** Transf, *ground so prepared* pastinatio vitibus conserenda est, Col 11, 2, 17; so id 3, 15, 1, 3, 3, 15

pastinātor, oris *m* [id] *one who digs and trenches the ground of a vineyard*, Col. 3, 13, 12.

pastinātum, i, *n*, v pastino *fin*

pastinātus, ūs, *m* [pastino], *the act of digging and trenching the ground of a vineyard*, Plin 17, 20, 32, § 143 (al pastinatum, q v)

pastīno, āvi, ātum, **1,** *v a* [pastinum], *to dig and trench the ground to prepare the ground*, for the planting of vines pastinandi agri rationem tradere, Col 3, 13, 6, 11, 3, 9 solum, Plin 17, 21, 35, § 159 vineas, id 18, 26, 65, § 240 pastinatae vineae, id 14, 1, 3, § 14, Vulg Marc. 12, 1 — Hence, **pastinātum,** i, *n* (sc solum), *ground dug and trenched, ground prepared for planting the vine*, Col 3, 13, 7 vineam in pastinato serere, Plin 17, 22, 35 § 172, Col. 3, 3, 11 umidum pastinatum, id 3, 16, 1

pastīnum, i, *n* *a kind of two pronged dibble*, for preparing the ground and for setting plants with pastinum vocant agricolae ferramentum bifurcum, quo semina panguntur Col 3, 18 1, and 6 — **II.** Transf **A.** *The act of digging up and trenching the ground* pastinum fieri nunc tempus est, Pall 2, 10, 1 — **B.** In *plur*, *ground so prepared* sed haec in pastinis vel sulcis ratio erit Pall 3, 9, 13 latitudo pastinorum, id 1, 7, 2, 1, 34, 2 instituere Dig 24, 3, 7

pastio, onis, *f* [pasco] *a pasturing, grazing, feeding* **I.** Lit duo genera sunt pastionum, unum agreste, etc, Varr R R 3, 2, 13, 3, 1, 8, 3, 2, 18 pastiones villaticae, pecuariae, Col 8, 1, 2 — **II.** Transf., concr, *a pasture*, Varr R R 2 10, 2 pastiones laxae, id ib 1, 12, 1 magnitudine pastionis Cic. Imp Pomp 6, 14

pastito, v pascito

† **pastŏphŏri,** ōrum, *m*, = παστοφόροι, *a kind of priests who carried about the images of their deities in a little shrine for the purpose of collecting alms*, App M 11, p 265, 15, Inscr Maff Mus Ver 230

† **pastŏphŏrium,** ii, *n*, = παστοφόριον, *a little chapel in a temple where the image of a god was preserved and his servants abode* Hier in Isa. 22, 15, Vulg 1 Macc 4, 38, 4, 57

pastor (PAASTOR, Inscr Orell 3308), ōris, *m* [pasco], *a herdsman*, esp *a shepherd* (syn opilio) Mars pater pastores pecuaque salva servassis, Cato, R R 141, 3 servos pastores armat, Caes B C 1, 24 jam pastor umbras quaerit Hor C 3, 29, 21. pastor durus, Juv 11, 151 boni pastoris esse tondere pecus, non deglubere, Suet Tib 32 — **B.** Trop, *a shepherd* populi (transl of the Gr ποιμένα λαῶν, Hom Il 2, 243), Quint 8, 6, 18 — **II.** Transf **1.** *A keeper* · pavonum, Varr R R 3, 6, 5 columbarius, id. ib 3, 7, 5 gallinarum, Col 8, 2, 7 anserum, Dig 32, 1, 66 — **2.** *The minister* or *superintendent of a church* or *congregation* (eccl Lat) pastores Israel, Vulg Ezech 34, 2 pastores et doctores, id Eph. 4, 11 — Esp of Christ Ego sum pastor bonus, Vulg Johan 10, 11 eduxit de mortuis Pastorem magnum, id Heb 13, 20, cf 1 Pet 2, 25, 5, 4

pastōrālis, e, *adj* [pastor] *of* or *belonging to herdsmen or shepherds pastoral* · vita, Varr R. R 2, 1, 15 ille Romuli auguratus pastoralis, non urbanus fuit Cic Div, 1, 48, 107 habitus, Liv 9, 36 juventus, Ov.

F. 2, 365: myrtus, Verg A. 7, 817: manus, *a band of shepherds*, Vell 1, 8: scientia, Col. 1 prooem: o pastoralis Apollo, Calp. Ecl. 7, 22 — Adv: **pastōrālĭter,** *like a shepherd*, Ven. Fort Ep post Carm. 8, 17.

pastōrĭcĭus or **-tius,** a, um, *adj* [pastor], *of* or *belonging to a shepherd, pastoral:* vita, Varr. R R 1, 2, 16. fistula, Cic. Att 1, 16, 11: sodalitas pastoricia atque agrestis, id. Cael 11, 26

pastōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *belonging to a herdsman* or *shepherd:* pellis, Ov. M 2, 680: sibila, id. ib 13, 785· virtus, Calp Ecl. 5, 105: habitus, Flor. 1, 17, 4: sacra, *the Palilia*, Ov. F 4, 723

pastūra, ae, *f.* [pasco], *a pasture* (post-class.), Pall 10, 8 *fin*

1. pastus, a, um, *Part*, from pasco

2. pastus, ūs, *m* [pasco], *pasture, fodder, food* (class; equally common in *sing* and *plur.*): animalia ad pastum accedunt, Cic. N. D 2, 47, 122: animantia anquirunt pastum, id. Off 1, 4, 11: pastum capessere et conficere, id. N. D. 2, 47, 121; id. Fin. 2, 13, 40: e pastu decedens, Verg. G 1, 381.—In *plur.:* terra fundit ex sese pastus varios, Cic Fin 2, 34, 111: conatum habere ad naturalis pastus capessendos, id. N. D. 2, 47, 122 —**B.** Transf, *food* of men (poet. and very rare): hominum pastus pecudumque cibatus, Lucr 6, 1127. — **II.** Trop, *food, sustenance:* populari agros ad praesentem pastum mendicitatis suae, Cic Phil. 11, 2, 4: pastus animorum, id Tusc 5, 23, 66

pătăgĭārĭus, ii, *m* [patagium], *a border maker*, Plaut Aul. 3, 5, 35; Inscr. Don. cl. 8, n. 78; cf. Fest s. v. patagium, p 221 Müll.

pătăgĭātus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *ornamented with a border:* tunica, Plaut. Ep 2, 2, 47; cf Fest. s v. patagium, p 221 Müll.

† **pătăgĭum,** ii, *n*, = παταγεῖον, *a gold edging* or *border* on a Roman lady's tunic (cf: limbus, ora): patagium est, quod ad summam tunicam assui solet: quae et patagiata dicitur et patagiarii, qui ejusmodi opera faciunt, Fest p 221 Müll; Naev. ap Non. 540, 6; Tert Pall 3; cf Becker, Gallus, 3, p 144 (2d ed.) — **II.** Transf, *an ornament for the hair*, App M. 2, p 119, 2

† **pătăgus,** i, *m*, = πάταγος, *a sort of disease*, Plaut Fragm ap Macr. S 5, 19; cf. Fest. p 221 Müll.

Pătălēnē, Pătălē, ēs, or **Pătăla,** *f*, = Παταλήνη, *an island at the mouth of the Indus, with a city of the same name* — Form Patalene. Mel 3, 7, 8; Avien. Perieg 1295 —Form Patale, Plin. 37, 9, 48, § 132 — Form Patala, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 71.—Hence, **II. Pătălĭtānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the island of Patalene:* portus, Mart Cap 6, § 593 (Kopp Patavitanus)

(**pătălis,** e, a false reading for patulus, v. h. v)

Pătălĭtānus, a, um, v. Patalene, II

Pătăra, ae, *f*, = Πάταρα, *a seaport town of Lycia, with a celebrated oracle of Apollo*, Mel. 1, 15, 3; Plin. 5, 27, 28, § 100, Liv 33, 41; Vulg Act 21, 1; Serv. Verg A. 4, 143 — Hence, **A. Pătăreus** (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m*, = Παταρεύς, *the Patarean*, a surname of Apollo· Delius et Patareus Apollo, Hor C 3, 4, 64.—**B. Pătăraeus,** a, um, *adj*, *Patarœan:* regia, Ov M. 1, 516. dumeta, Stat Th 1, 696 — **C. Pătărĕis,** idis, *f. adj*, *Patarœan:* arx, Avien Perieg 684.—**D. Pătărānus,** a, um, *adj*, *Patarœan*, hence, in *plur. subst*, **Pătărāni,** ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Patara*, Cic Fl. 32, 78

Pătăvīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [Patavium], *the mode of speaking* or *dialectic peculiarities of the Patavians, Patavinity* (ascribed as a fault to Livy by Pollio), Quint. 1, 5, 56; 8, 1, 3

Pătăvĭum, ii, *n*, *an important city of* Gallia Cisalpina, *in the territory of the* Veneti, *founded by Antenor, the birthplace of Livy the historian*, the modern *Padua*, Mel 2, 4, 2, Plin 3, 19, 23, § 130; Liv. 10, 2 *fin*; Verg A. 1, 247, Suet Tib 14; Sen Cons. ad Helv 7 et saep —Hence, **II. Pătăvīnus,** a, um, *adj*, *Patavinian, Paduan*. tunicae, Mart 14, 143, 1· volumina, i. e. *Livy's Roman history*, Sid. Carm. 2, 189 — In *plur. subst:* **Pătăvīni,** ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Patavium, the Patavinians*, Cic Phil. 12, 4, 10; Liv. 10, 2; Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 121.

pătĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3 (scanned pătĕfēcit, Lucr 4, 320; and in *pass* pătĕfiet, id. 6, 1001), *v. a* [pateo facio], *to make* or *lay open, to open, throw open* (freq and class.; syn.: pando, recludo, aperio) **I.** Lit.: iter, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: patefacere et munire alicui aditum ad aliquid, id. Fam. 13, 78, 2: aures assentatoribus, id. Off. 1, 26, 91: portas, Liv. 2, 15: ordines, aciem, id. 28, 14: sulcum aratro, Ov. M. 3, 104: oculos, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150: patefacta triumphis Janua, Prop 1, 16, 1: iter per Alpes patefieri volebat, Caes B G 3, 1; cf. Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p 27.—Poet.: postera lux radiis latum patefecerat orbem, i. e *had exposed to view, made visible*, Ov. M. 9, 794.—Esp (= ἀνοίγειν), *to open the way*, as a discoverer or pioneer; *to be the first to find:* vias, Caes. B G. 7, 8: tellus in longas est patefacta vias, Tib 1, 3, 36; cf.: patefactumque nostris legionibus Pontum, Cic. Imp Pomp 8, 21: loca, Nep Hann. 3, 4.—**II.** Trop, *to disclose, expose, detect, bring to light:* si hoc celatur, in metu; sin patefit, in probro sum, Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 6: odium suum in aliquem, Cic. Att 11, 13, 2: patefacere verum et illustrare, id. Lael. 26, 97: rem, id. Q. Fr 2, 6, 5: patefacere et proferre aliquid, id. Mil 37, 103: veritas patefacta, id. Sull. 16, 45; id. Ac 2, 39, 122: Lentulus patefactus indiciis, *convicted*, id. Cat. 3, 6, 15: qui ea proferenda et patefacienda curavit, id. Fl. 2, 5: se aliquid patefacturam, id. Ac 2, 14, 44.

* **pătĕfactĭo,** ōnis, *f* [patefacio], *a laying open, disclosing, making known:* patefactio quasi rerum opertarum, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, 5

pătĕfactus, a, um, *Part.*, from patefacio

pătĕfīo fieri, v. patefacio

Pătĕlāna, ae, v. 2. Patella.

1. pătella, ae, *f. dim.* [patina], *a small pan* or *dish, a plate;* a vessel used in cooking, and also to serve up food in. **I.** Lit, Varr ap Prisc p. 681 P.: patella esurienti posita, id ap Non 543. 33; Hor Ep 1, 5, 2; Mart. 5, 78, 7; Juv. 10, 64: sinapi in patellis decoctum, Plin. 19, 8, 54, § 171: cicadae tostae in patellis, id. 30, 8, 21, § 68.—**B.** In partic, *a vessel used in sacrifices, an offering-dish:* patellae vasula parva picata sacris faciendis apta, Fest. pp 248 and 249 Müll.: oportet bonum civem legibus parere et deos colere, in patellam dare, μικρὸν κρέας, Varr ap Non. 544; Cic Verr 2, 4, 21, § 46: edere de patellā, of sacrilegious persons, id. Fin 2, 7, 22 Madv. ad loc; Liv. 26, 36; Ov. F. 6, 310, 2, 634; Pers. 3, 26; Val. Max. 4, 4, 3 al.—**II.** Transf **A.** *The kneepan, patella*, Cels 8, 1 *fin*; 8, 21.—**B.** *A disease of the olive-tree*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 223

2. Pătella and **Pătellāna** (**Pătelāna**), ae, *f* [pateo], *a goddess that presided over the shooting of grain:* Patellana numen est et Patella· ex quibus una est patefactis, patefaciendis rebus altera praestituta, Arn. 4, 131: Patelana, Aug Civ. Dei, 4, 8

pătellārĭus, a, um, *adj* [1. patella], *of* or *belonging to a dish* or *plate*. patellarii di, *platter gods*, i e *the Lares* (because food was set before them in a platter), Plaut Cist 2, 1, 46, cf. Schol. ap Pers 3, 26

pătĕna, ae, v 1. patina.

pătens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from pateo

pătenter, *adv.*, v pateo, *P a fin*

pătĕo, ŭi, 2, *v n* [root pat (perh. orig spat; cf spatium); Gr. πετάννυμι, πιτνημι, to spread out; πέτασμα, curtain; πέταλον, leaf, cf: patulus, patina; also perh pando (for pantdo)], *to stand open, lie open, be open.* **I.** Lit: januae, aedes patent, Plaut As 1, 3, 89: facite totae plateae pateant, id Aul 3, 1, 2: nares semper propter necessarias utilitates patent, Cic. N D 2, 57, 145· omnibus haec ad visendum patebant cotidie, id. Verr 2, 4, 3, § 5: cur valvae Concordiae non patent? id. Phil 2, 44, 112 semitae patuerant, Caes B G 7, 8: ne fugae quidem patebat locus, Liv 27, 18 patuere fores, Ov. M 2, 768. (fenestrae) sine injuriā patent, Plin. Ep 2, 17, 16 et saep. —**B.** In partic **1.** *To lie open, be exposed* to any thing· patens vulneri equus, Liv. 31, 39, 12: latus ictui, Tac. H. 5, 11.—**2.** *To stretch out, extend* (cf porrigor): Helvetiorum fines in longitudinem milia passuum CCXL patebant, Caes B G 1, 2; 1, 10: schoenus patet stadia XL., Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 53 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen., *to be open, free, allowable, accessible, attainable:* si nobis is cursus pateret, Cic. Att 10, 12, 4: ad quos omnis nobis aditus, qui paene solis patuit, obstructus est, id. Brut. 4, 16: praemia quae pateant stipendiariis, id. Balb 9, 24: ut intellegant omnia Ciceronis patere Trebiano, id. Fam 6, 10, 3: alicui, *to yield to:* lux aeterna mihi... dabatur, Si mea virginitas Phoebo patuisset amanti, Ov. M. 14, 133; id. A. A. 1, 362; Auct. Priap. 83 —**B.** In partic. **1.** Of the hearing, etc, *to be open, ready to hear:* (constare inter omnis video) patere auris tuas querelis omnium, Cic Q Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 25: si cujus aures ad hanc disputationem patent, id. Fam 3, 8, 3: meas auris... omnium praeceptis patuisse, id Phil 14, 7, 20: tamquam nullo magis tempore ad simplices cogitationes pateat animus, Tac. G 22, 2· semita Tranquillae per virtutem patet unica vitae, Juv. 10, 364.—**2.** *To be exposed* or *subject* to any thing, Cic Off 1, 21, 73: longis morbis senectus, acutis adulescentia magis patet, Cels. 2, 1: qui vanus et excors est patebit contemptui, Vulg Prov. 12, 8 —**3.** *To extend:* in quo vitio latissime patet avaritia, Cic Off. 1, 7, 20: late patet et ad multos pertinet, id. de Or. 1, 55, 235 —**4.** *To be clear, plain, well known, evident, manifest* (cf: appareo, detegor): operta quae fuere, aperta sunt, patent praestigiae, Plaut Capt. 3, 3, 9: cum illa pateant in promptuque sint omnibus, etc, Cic de Or. 1, 6, 23. quod in tabulis patebat, id. Phil. 2, 37, 93: in adversariis (hoc nomen) patere contendit, id. Rosc Com. 2, 5 —With *subject clause:* cum pateat aeternum id esse, quod, etc, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54.—*Absol.:* quid porro quaerendum est? factumne sit? at constat: a quo? at patet, Cic. Mil. 6, 15 —Hence, **pătens,** entis, *P a*, *open, accessible, unobstructed, passable.* **A.** Lit: caelum ex omni parte patens atque apertum, Cic Div. 1, 1, 2: campi patentes, Sall J 101, 11 —*Comp:* in locis patentioribus, Caes B G. 7, 28: via patentior, Liv. 7, 36 —**2.** Transf, *open, wide:* dolium quam patentissimi oris, Col. 12, 6 —**B.** Trop **1.** *Open, exposed*. domus patens, et exposita cupiditati et voluptatibus, Cic Quint 30, 93 pelagoque volans da vela patenti, Verg G 2, 41 urbs patens, *unwalled*, Vulg Prov. 25, 28 — **2.** *Evident, manifest:* causa, Ov. M 9, 536 —* *Adv* · **pătenter,** *openly, clearly;* in *comp*. patentius et expeditius (opp: implicite et abscondite), Cic Inv. 2, 23, 69.

păter, tris (old *gen.* PATRVS, Inscr Corp Lat 1469; *dat* PATRE, ib 182), *m* [Sanscr. root pā, to nourish, protect, Lat pasco; hence, Zend, patar, protector, Gr. πατήρ; Sanscr pitṛ; Engl father; Germ Vater], *a father, sire.* **I.** Lit. *Aes* Ehem, pater mi, tu hic eras? *De* Tuus hercle vero et animo et naturā pater, Ter Ad 5, 7, 3 patre certo nasci, Cic Rosc Am. 16 46· Servius Tullius captiva Corniculanā natus, patre nullo, matre serva, i. e *by an unknown father*, Liv 4, 3· SI PATER FILIVM TER VENVM DVIT FILIVS A PATRE LIBER ESTO, Lex XII Tab · CORNELIVS SCIPIO BARBATVS GNAIVOD PATRE PROGNATVS, Epit of the Scipios· ego a patre ita eram deductus, *by my father*, Cic Lael 1, 1: aliquem patris loco colere debere, id. Phil 2, 38, 99 —**II.** Transf. **A.** *The father as head and representative of the household*, esp, paterfamilias and paterfamiliae pauci milites patresque familiae recepti, Caes. B C 2, 44· quemcunque patrem familiae arripuissetis, Cic. de Or 1, 43, v familia.—**B.** In *plur.:* patres, *fathers, forefathers:* patrum nostrorum aetas, Cic. Or. 5, 18. memoria patrum, id. de Or. 1, 40, 181 apud patres nostros, id Off 3, 11, 47 patres majoresque nostri, id. Div in Caecil. 21, 69. Dominus Deus patrum vestrorum Vulg Exod 3, 15. descenderunt patres tui in Aegyptum, id Deut 10, 22.—So in *sing* (eccl Lat) dixitque Jacob; Deus patris mei Abraham, etc, Vulg Gen. 32, 9 quod juravit ad Abra-

ham patrem nostrûm, id Luc 1, 73 —**C.** PATRES for parentes, *parents*, Inscr Grut 707, 5, 656, 2, 692 1, 704, 1 —**D.** As a title of honor, *father* —Of a deity, esp of Jupiter divum pater atque hominum rex, Enn ap Macr S 6, 1 (Ann v 179 Vahl), cf pater optime Olimpi, id. ap Oros 6, 1 (Ann v 198 ib) ipse pater media nimborum in nocte corusca Fulmina molitur dextra, Verg G 1, 328 Gradivumque patrem Geticis qui praesidet arvis, id. A. 3, 35 pater Lemnius, i e *Vulcan*, id. ib 8, 454 Bacche pater, Hor C 3, 3, 13, cf Lenaeus, i e *Bacchus*, Verg G 2, 7 pater Silvane, Hor Epod. 2, 21 Quirine pater, Enn ap Non. 120, 1 (Ann. v 121 Vahl) pater Tiberine, id. ap Macr S 6, 1 (Ann v 55 ib), of *the Tiber*, Liv 2, 10 Apenninus, Verg A 12, 703 Wagner pater Aeneas, id. ib 1, 699 —Of the creative or generative powers of nature as deities pater Aether, Lucr 1, 250 aequoreus, i e *Ocean* Col poet 10, 200 —*As an honor*able designation applied to senators principes, qui appellati sunt propter caritatem patres Cic Rep 2, 8, 14 patres ab honore patriciique progenies eorum appellati, Liv 1, 8 — Hence, patres = patricii, opp to plebeii quâ re ad patres censeo revertare plebem quam fuerint importuni, vides, Cic Fam 9, 21, 3 *fin* patres conscripti, v conscribo pater patrum, pater sacrorum, pater nominus, the title given to the high priest of Mithras Inscr Grut 28, 2, 315, 5, 1102, 2, Inscr Orell 5059 patratus, v h v under patro, *P a* —Of the founder of a school Zeno pater Stoicorum, Cic N D 3, 9, 23, of a teacher as a source or creator Isocrates pater eloquentiae, Cic. de Or 2, 3, 10 Herodotus pater historiae id Leg 1, 1, 5 pater patriae, *the father of his country*, of Cicero, Cic Pis 3, 6 quem Q Catulus quem multi alii saepe in senatu patrem patriae nominarant id Sest 57, 121, cf Roma patrem patriae Ciceronem libera dixit, Juv 8, 245 — So of Marius C Marium quem vere patrem patriae possumus dicere, Cic Rab Perd. 10, 27, of Trajan, and other emperors at tu etiam nomen patris patriae recusabas Plin Pan 21, cf Sen Clem 1 14 2, Suet Caes 76, id. Tib 26, id Ner 8, cf also pater senatûs, Tac. A. 11, 25, Ov F 2, 127, id. Tr 2, 39, 181, id. P 1, 1, 36 pater orbis, id. F 3, 72, Stat S 1, 4 95, 4, 8, 20 —As a term of respect pater Aeneas, Verg A. 5, 348, esp, to an old man, Plaut Most 4, 2, 36, Verg A. 5, 521, so id ib 533 —**E.** In eccl Lat, *the Supreme Being, God* sicut enim Pater habet vitam in semet ipso, Vulg Joan 5, 26 confiteor tibi, Pater Domine caeli et terrae, id Luc 10, 21 Pater caelestis id Matt 5, 48, 18 35 Pater vester qui in caelis est, id ib 23, 9 Pater noster, qui es in caelis id ib 6, 9 adorabunt Patrem, id. Joan 4, 23, id. Act 1, 7 saep —***F.** Pater cenae, *the host* Hor S 2, 8 7 misericordiarum Vulg 2 Cor 1, 3 —Hence, by way of opposition ***G.** Pater esuritionum, *the father of hunger pains*, said of a very poor man who suffers from hunger Cat 21, 1 —**H.** Of animals, *sire* virque paterque gregis, Ov A. A 1, 522, Petr 133 *fin*, Col 6, 37, 4

pătĕra, ae *f* [pateo] *a broad flat dish* or *saucer*, used esp in offerings, *a libation saucer* or *bowl* (cf simpulum, simpuvium), Varr L L. 5, § 122 Müll, cf Macr S 5, 21 aurea, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 104, 2 2 128 humani corporis sanguinem in pateris circumtulisse, Sall C 22, 1 Themistoclem aiunt cum taurum immolavisset excepisse sanguinem paterâ etc, Cic. Brut 11, 43 vinaque marmoreas paterâ fundebat in aras Ov M 9, 160, Hor S 1, 6, 118 pateris libare et auro, *golden cups* Verg G 2 192 pateram perplovere in sacris cum dicitur significat pertusam esse, Fest. p 250 Müll

Pătercŭlus, i, *m* [pater] *a Roman surname* e g C Velleius Paterculus *the historian*, v Velleius.—Hence, **II.** ‡**Pătercŭlārius,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Paterculus* Not. Tir

pāterfămĭlias, ae, v familia.

pāternĭtas, ātis *f* [paternus] *fatherly feeling* or *care* (late Lat) Aug Ep 232 — **2.** Collect., *descendants of one father* ex quo omnis paternitas in caelis, Vulg Eph. 3, 15

pāternus, a, um, *adj* [pater] *of* or *belonging to a father, fatherly, paternal* (said of the property, possessions, external relations, etc, of a father, while patrius is used of that which belongs essentially to his nature, dignity, or duty, hence, in good prose patrius amor, animus, patria potestas, patrium jus, but paterni agri, liberi, servi, liberti, etc) **I.** Lit injuria, *against the father*, Ter Heaut 5, 2, 39 haud paternum istuc dedisti, id. Ad 3, 4, 4 horti, Cic. Phil 13, 17, 34 libertus, id. Fl 36, 89 bona paterna et avita, id. Cael 14, 34 hospitium, Caes B C 2, 25 regna, Verg A. 3, 121 res, Hor Ep 1, 15, 26 animus, id. C 2, 2, 6 paterni animi indoles (a weaker expression than patrii, v Weissenb ad loc, and cf. Krebs, Antibarb p 833), Liv 9, 4, 9 irae, id 2, 61 vel paternam vel avitam gloriam consequi, Cic Brut 33, 126 civitatem paterno consilio florentissimam accipere, id. de Or 1, 9, 38 paternum mater numque genus et nomen, id Phil 10, 6, 14. —**B.** Also (acc. to pater, II B), *ancestral, of* or *belonging to forefathers* (late Lat) sepulchra paterna, Vulg 2 Macc 12, 39 mos, id Act 28, 17 traditio, id 1 Pet 1, 18 —**II.** Transf **A.** *Of one's native country* paterni Fluminis ripae Hor C 1, 20, 5 terra, Ov H 13, 100 —**B.** Of animals, Col. 6, 37, 2 color, id 7, 2, 5 —**C.** In gram casus paternus, *the genitive case*, Prisc p 670 P

pătesco (-isco), pătŭi, 3, *v inch n* [pateo] *to be laid open, to be opened, to open* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose, not in Cic) **I.** Lit atria longa patescunt, Verg A 2, 483 portus patescit id ib 3, 530 patescens fungus, Plin 22, 22, 46, § 95 —**B.** Transf, *to stretch out, extend* paulo latior patescit campus, Liv 22, 4 neque poterat patescere acies, Tac H 4, 78 civitates, in quas Germania patescit, id G 30, id. A. 2, 61 *fin*, cf latius patescente imperio, Liv 32, 27 —**II.** Trop, *to be disclosed, to become visible, evident, manifest* ratio patescit, Lucr 5, 614 nunc primum certa notitiâ patescente, Plin 6, 23, 26, § 101 tum vero manifesta fides Danaumque patescunt Insidiae, Verg A 2, 309 (but the true reading, Cic Phil 14, 6, 15 B and K, is quae res patefecit)

†**pătētus,** a, um, *adj*, = πατητος (trodden), perhaps only as *subst* **pătētae,** arum, *f* (sc. caryotae), *a kind of dates* (which, when they burst open, look as if they had been trodden upon) Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 45, Cael. Aur Acut 2, 18, 108, id Tard. 4, 8, 126

†**păthētĭcus,** a um, *adj*, = παθητικος, *full of pathos, affecting, pathetic* (post class) oratio Macr S 4, 2, 5, 6 —Hence, *adv* **păthētĭcē,** *pathetically* tractare aliquid, Macr S 4, 6

†**păthĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = παθικος, *who submits to unnatural lust, pathic*, of men Aureli pathice et cinaede Furi, Cat 16, 2, Juv 2 99 amicus, id 9, 130, of women, Auct Priap 25, 41 and 76 —*Sup* pathicissimi libelli, *most lascivious*, Mart 12, 96, 1

păthŏs, *n*, = παθος, *pathos, tender* or *passionate feeling* movere, Macr S 4, 6, 6, 13 permovere, id 4, 6, 10

pătĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [patior] **I.** Pass, *supportable, endurable* (syn tolerabilis, ferendus) patibiles et dolores et labores putandi (sunt) Cic Tusc 4, 23, 51 —**II.** Act **A.** *Sensitive, passible* patibilem naturam habere, Cic N D 3, 12, 29 —**B.** *Suffering, passive* alterum elementum activum, alterum patibile, Lact 2, 9 *med*

pătĭbŭlātus, a, um, *adj* [patibulum], *fastened to the* patibulum, *yoked, gibbeted*, Plaut Most 1, 1 53 patibulatus ferar per urbem deinde affigar cruci, id Fragm ap Non 221, 13 (al patibulum) exitiabili nexu patibulatum relinquens, *gibbeted*, App M 4, p 147 4 (al patibulum)

pătĭbŭlum, i, *n* (*masc.* collat form **pătĭbŭlus,** i, Varr ap Non. 221, 12, v in the foll) [pateo], *a fork shaped yoke*, placed on the necks of criminals, and to which their hands were tied, also, *a fork shaped gibbet* (syn furca) **I.** Lit. dispessis manibus patibulum quom habebis, Plaut Mil 2 4, 7 patibulo eminens adfigebatur, Sall. Fragm ap Non 4, 355 (Hist 4, 40 Dietsch) caedes, patibula, ignes, cruces, Tac A. 14, 33, Cic Verr 2, 4, 41, § 90 —*Masc.* deligat ad patibulos, Varr ap Non. 221, 12 suspende eos contra solem in patibulis, Vulg Num. 25, 4 —**II.** *A forked prop* for vines, Plin 17, 23, 35, § 212, Cato, R R. 26 —**B.** *A wooden bar* for fastening a door, Titin ap Non 366, 16

1. pătĭbŭlus, a, um, *adj* [pateo] *fastened to a* patibulum, *yoked, gibbeted*, Plaut Fragm ap Non. 221, 13, App M 4, p 147 (in both passages al. leg patibulatum, v patibulatus)

2. pătĭbŭlus, i, *m*, v patibulum

‡ **pătĭcābŭlum,** i, *n*, perhaps from pateo, in the sense of *a cistern* or *pond*, Inscr Marin Atti de' Fratelli Arv p 70

pătĭens, entis, *Part* and *P a*, from patior

pătĭenter, *adv*, v patior, *P a fin*

pătĭentĭa, ae, *f* [patior], *the quality of bearing, suffering*, or *enduring, patience, endurance* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen patientia est honestatis aut utilitatis causâ rerum arduarum ac difficilium voluntaria ac diuturna perpessio, Cic. Inv 2, 54, 163 patientia famis et frigoris, id Cat 1, 10, 26 hominum ea patientia, virtus frugalitasque est, id. Verr 2, 2, 3, § 7 paupertatis, id Agr 2, 24, 64 audiendi, Quint 11, 2, 8, 12, 9, 9 —**B.** In partic, *submission to unnatural lust, pathicism*, Cic Verr 2, 5, 13, § 34, Sen Q N 1, 16, 5, id Vit Beat 13, 3, Tac A 6, 1, Petr 9 and 25, Mos et Rom Leg Coll 5, 3, 2 —**II.** Transf **A.** *Forbearance, indulgence, lenity* constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam possem dicere, Cic Lig 9, 26 quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? id Cat 1, 1, 1, id. Pis 2 5 quem duplici panno patientia velat, Hor Ep 1, 17, 25 levius fit patientiâ Quicquid corrigere est nefas, id C 1, 24, 19 —**B.** In a bad sense, *indolence, want of spirit* ne quis in me aut nimiam patientiam, aut nimium stuporem arguat Porc. Latro ap Sen Contr 2, 15, Plin Ep 6, 31, 5 in patientiâ firmitudinem simulans, Tac A 6, 46 —**C.** *Submissiveness, subjection*. usque ad servilem patientiam demissus, Tac A 14, 26 Britanniam uno praelio veteri patientiae restitu t, id Agr 16, id H 2, 29

Patigran or **Patigrans,** *f*, *a city in Media*, Amm 23 23

1. pătĭna (pătĕna), ae, *f* [pateo] *a broad, shallow dish, pan, stewpan* (cf lanx, catinus) **I.** Lit ut patinae fervent, Plaut Ps 3, 2, 51 qui mi inter patinas exhibes argutias, id Most 1, 1, 2 jam dudum animus est in patinis, i e *my belly has been crying cupboard*, Ter Eun 4, 7, 46, Cic Att. 4, 8, a, 1 muraena In patina porrecta Hor S 2 8 43, Plin 23 2, 33, § 68 fictiles, id 34, 11, 25, § 109 orobanche estur et per se et in patinis, i e *cooked*, id 22, 25, 80, § 162 patinae ob immensam magnitudinem, Suet Vit 13 deerat pisci patinae mensura, i e *a dish large enough*, Juv 4 72 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A kind of cake*, Apic 4 2 —**B.** *A crib, manger*, Veg 1, 56

2. Patĭna, ae, *m*, *a Roman surname* T Patina, Cic Mil 17, 46

pătĭnārius, a um, *adj* [1 patina] *of* or *belonging to a dish* or *pan* piscis *stewed in a pan with sauce*, Plaut As 1, 3, 27 strues *a pile of dishes*, id Men 1, 2, 25 aliis incendiarium et patinarium vocife rantibus, i e *gormandizer*, Suet Vit 17 — Via patinaria, *a street in Rome*, P Vict de Reg Urb R

pătĭo, patĕre, v patior *init*

pătĭor, passus, 3, *v dep* (*act* archaic collat form patiunto, Cic Leg 3, 4, 11 patias, Naev ap Diom p 395 P) [cf Greek ΠΑΘ, ΠΕΝΘ, πεπονθα, πενθος], *to bear, support, undergo, suffer, endure* (syn fero tolero) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen **1.** Tu fortuna tu's ego miser patiunda sunt, Plaut Most 1, 1 46, id. Am 3, 2 64 fortiter malum qui patitur, idem post potitur bonum, id. As 2, 2, 58 Ussing (al patitur bonum) o passi graviora! Naev 1, 24, Verg A. 1, 199, Cic Univ 6 belli injurias, id. Phil 12, 4, 9 servitutem id. ib 6 7, 19 toleranter dolores pati, id Tusc 2 18, 43 gravissimum supplicium Caes B C 2, 30 omnia saeva Sall J 14, 10 et facere et pati fortiter, Liv 2, 12 haec patienda censeo potius, quam, etc., id. 21, 13 · Hannibal damnum haud aegerrime passus est, id 22, 41 exilium, Verg A. 2, 638 pauperiem, Hor C 3, 2, 1

aliae nationes servitutem pati possunt, populi Romani propria est libertas, Cic Phil. 6, 7, 19: extremam pati fortunam, Caes B C 2, 32: aequo animo magnum morbum pati, Sen. Ep 66, 36: mentietur in tormentis qui dolorem pati potest, Quint 5, 10, 70. qui nec totam servitutem pati possunt, nec totam libertatem, Tac H. 1, 16: non potest generosus animus servitutem pati, Sen. Contr. 4, 24, 1: hiemem et aestatem juxta pati, Sall. J. 85, 33 —(β) *Absol.:* dolor tristis res est . . . ad patiendum tolerandumque difficilis, Cic Tusc. 2, 7, 18; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 75 —**2.** *To suffer, have, meet with, be visited* or *afflicted with* (mostly post-Aug): poenam, Quint 11, 3, 32; Plin. Ep 2, 11, 20; Val. Max. 6, 2, 1; Sen. Contr. 1, 5, 6: incommodum, Quint 11, 3, 32: vim, Suet. Ner 29: quicquid in captivum invenire potest, passurum te esse cogita, Curt 4, 6, 26: mortem pati, Lact. Epit 50, 1; Sen. Ep 94, 7: indignam necem, Ov. M. 10, 627: mortem, id Tr 1, 2, 42: rem modicam, Juv. 13, 143· adversa proelia, Just 16, 3, 6: infamiam, Sen. Ep 74, 2: sterilitatem famemque, Just. 23, 3, 1: cladem pati (post-Aug for cladem accipere, etc), Suet Caes 36 *init ;* so, naufragium, Sen. Herc. Oet 118: morbum, Veg 1, 17, 11; Gell 17, 15, 6: cruciatus corporis, Sen. Suas. 6, 10· ultima, Curt 3, 1, 6: injuriam, Sen. Ep 65, 21: ut is in culpâ sit, qui faciat, non is qui patiatur injuriam, Cic Lael. 21, 78; cf.: de tribus unum esset optandum: aut facere injuriam nec accipere . . . optimum est facere, impune si possis, secundum nec facere nec pati, id. Rep 3, 13, 23 —**B.** In partic **1.** In mal. part , *to submit to another's lust, to prostitute one's self,* Plaut Capt. 4, 2, 87; cf. Sall C 13, 3; Sen. Q. N 1, 16; Petr 25; 140 —**2.** *To suffer, to pass a life of suffering* or *privation* (poet): certum est in silvis inter spelaea ferarum Malle pati, Verg E 10, 53· novem cornix secula passa, Ov M. 7, 274; Luc 5, 313; Sen. Thyest 470 —**II.** Transf. **A.** *To suffer, bear, allow, permit, let* (syn.· sino, permitto). illorum delicta, Hor S 1, 3, 141. — With *acc.* and *inf:* neque tibi bene esse patere, et illis, quibus est, invides, Plaut Ps. 4, 7, 36; Ter Phorm 3, 3, 3· siquidem potes pati esse te in lepido loco, Plaut Poen. 3, 3, 83: ista non modo homines, sed ne pecudes quidem passurae esse videntur, Cic Cat 2, 9, 20: nobiscum versari jam diutius non potes non feram, non patiar, non sinam, id. ib 1, 5, 10 quantum illius ineuntis aetatis meae patiebatur pudor, id. de Or 2, 1, 3· nullo se implicari negotio passus est, id Lig 1, 3· duo spondei non fere se jungi patiuntur, Quint 9, 4, 101 aut persuasurum se aut persuaderi sibi passurum, Liv. 32, 36, 2: ut vinci se consensu civitatis pateretur, id. 2, 2, 9, 6, 23, 8, Curt 8, 9, 23 — With *acc* neque enim dilationem pati tam vicinum bellum poterat, Liv. 1, 14, 6: recentis animi alter (consul) . . . nullam dilationem patiebatur, id 21, 52, 2. — With *quin·* non possum pati, Quin tibi caput demulceam, Ter Heaut 4, 5, 13: nullum patiebatur esse diem, quin in foro diceret, Cic. Brut 88, 302 —Poet with *part* · nec plura querentem Passa, Verg A. 1, 385, 7, 421 (= passa queri, etc) — Hence, facile, aequo animo pati, *to be well pleased* or *content with, to acquiesce in, submit to* aegre, iniquo animo, moleste pati, *to be displeased, offended, indignant at* quaeso aequo animo patitor, Plaut As 2, 2, 108· apud me plus officii residere facillime patior, Cic Fam 5, 7, 2; 1, 9, 21: consilium meum a te probari facile patior, id. Att 15, 2, 2, id. Verr 2, 3, 2, § 5. cum indigne pateretur nobis mulier . . in conventum suam mimi filiam venisse, id. ib 2, 5, 12, § 31: perinique patiebar animo, te a me digredi, id. Fam 12, 18, 1, Liv 4, 18 —**2.** *To submit* patior quemvis durare laborem, Verg A. 8, 577 pro quo bis patiar mori, Hor C 3, 9, 15 —**B.** *To experience, undergo, to be in a certain state of mind* or *temper:* nonne quiddam pati furori simile videatur, Quint 1, 2, 31.—**C.** In gram , *to be passive, to have a passive sense* (verbum) cum haberet naturam patiendi, *a passive nature,* Quint 1, 6, 10 modus patiendi, id. 1, 6, 26; 9, 3, 7.—Hence, **pătiens,** entis, *P a , bearing, supporting, suffering, permitting* **A.** Lit· amnis navium patiens, i e *navigable,* Liv. 21, 31, 10: vomeris, Verg G. 2, 223: vetustatis, *lasting,* Plin. 11, 37, 76, § 196· equus patiens sessoris, Suet Caes. 61.—**B.** Transf. **1.** That has the quality of enduring, *patient·* nimium patiens et lentus existimor, Cic de Or. 2, 75, 305: animus, Ov P. 4, 10, 9 —*Comp :* meae quoque litterae te patientiorem leniorem que fecerunt, Cic Q Fr. 1, 1, 14. — *Sup :* patientissimae aures, Cic. Lig 8, 24: patientissimus exercitus, Caes B C. 3, 96 —**2.** That has the power of endurance, *firm, unyielding, hard* (poet.)· patiens aratrum, Ov. Am 1, 15, 31: saxo patientior illa Sicano, Prop 1, 16, 29 —Hence, *adv :* **pătienter,** *patiently:* alterum patienter accipere, non repugnanter, Cic. Lael. 25, 91: patienter et fortiter ferre aliquid, id. Phil. 11, 3, 7: patienter et aequo animo ferre difficultates, Caes. B C 3, 15. prandere olus, Hor. Ep 1, 17, 13 — *Comp :* patientius alicujus potentiam ferre, Cic Fam. 1, 8, 4 —*Sup :* patientissime ferre aliquid, Val. Max. 4, 3, 11.

pătiscens, v. patesco

Patmos or **-us,** i, *f.,* = Πάτμος, *an island of the Ægean Sea, one of the Sporades,* a place of banishment of the Romans, now *Patino,* Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 69; Vulg Apoc 1, 9.

pător, ōris, *m* [pateo], *an opening* (post-class), App M. 1, p 111, 7; 3, p 137 et saep : narium, Scrib Comp 46 and 47.

Pātrae, ārum, *f,* = Πάτραι, *a very ancient city in Achaia, on the promontory of Rhium,* the mod. *Patras,* Cic Fam 7, 28, 1; 13, 17, 1; 16, 1, 2; Liv 27, 29; Mel. 2, 3, 9; Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 11; Ov. M. 6, 417 — Hence, **II. Pătrensis,** e, *adj , of* or *belonging to Patræ, Patræan :* Lyso Patrensis, *of Patræ,* Cic Fam. 13, 19, 1 sq : bibliotheca, Gell 18, 9, 5 —In *plur.:* **Pătrenses,** ium, *m , the Patræans :* Patrensium leges, Cic Fam 13, 19, 2.

‡ **pătraster,** tri, *m* [pater], *a father-in law,* Inscr Maff Mus Ver. 360, 7; Inscr. Murat 1632, 9; 1958, 6

pătrātio, ōnis, *f* [patro], *an effecting, achieving, accomplishing* (rare and post Aug) **I.** In gen., Vell. 2, 98, 2 —**II.** In partic , in mal part , Schol. ad Pers 1, 18; Theod. Prisc 2, 11

pătrātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *an effecter, achiever, accomplisher* (post Aug.)· necis, Tac A. 14, 62· amoris, Avien. Arat 20· illustrium operum atque signorum, Hier in Isa. prol. *init*

pătrātus, a, um, *Part ,* from patro ; v patro *fin*

Pătrensis, e, v. Patrae, II.

pătrĭa, ae, v 1. patrius, II. C 1.

pătrĭarcha and **pătrĭarches,** ae, *m ,* = πατριάρχης, *the father* or *chief of a tribe, a patriarch* **I.** Lit · secundum patriarchas et ceteros majores, Tert Idol. 17; id. Cor Mil. 9; Prud. Psych. 534; Vulg 1 Par 8, 28 ; id. Act 7, 8 —*Gen plur.* patriarchûm, Paul. Nol. Carm. 24, 209 — **B.** Transf., *a chief bishop, a patriarch,* Vop Firm. Saturn. 8, 4 —**II.** Trop · philosophi, patriarchae ut ita dixerim, haeretico rum, Tert Anim 3

pătrĭarchĭcus, a, um, *adj* [patriarcha], *of* or *belonging to a patriarch, patriarchal .* sedes, Just Novell. 7

pătrĭcē, *adv ,* v patricus *fin*

pătrĭcĭātus, ūs, *m* [patricius], *the rank* or *dignity of the patricians,* Suet Aug 2.—From the time of Constantine, *a high dignity at the imperial court,* a rank next to that of the emperor, Cassiod. Var. 6, 2.

pătrĭcīda, v parricida.

Patrĭcĭa Cŏlōnĭa, *the Roman colony of* Corduba, *in* Hispania Baetica, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 11. — Hence, **II.** ‡ **Patrĭcĭensis,** e, *adj , of* or *belonging to the city of Corduba,* Inscr Grut 432, 7; 460, 10

pătrĭcĭi, ōrum, v. patricius, II.

‡ **pătrĭcĭŏlus,** i, *m dim ,* from patricius, acc to Prisc. p 610 P

pătrĭcĭus (**pătrĭtius,** Aug Mon. Ancyr), a, um, *adj* [patres], *of the rank* or *dignity of the* patres; *belonging to the patricians, patrician, noble* (cf. nobilis): patricii pueri, Plaut Capt 5, 4, 5: familia, Cic Leg 2, 3, 6; Vell. 2, 59, 2: gens, Juv 10, 332: sanguis, Pers 1, 61: ostrum, Stat S 1, 4, 97. Patricius Vicus Romae dictus eo, quod ibi patricii habitaverunt (the mod. *Via Urbana*), Fest. p 221 Müll.—**II.** *Subst :* **pătrĭcĭus,** i (usu. *plur.,* **pătrĭcĭi,** ōrum), *m , a patrician, a member of the Roman nobility,* divided into patricii majorum and minorum gentium (of the older and younger families)· olim patricii dicebant, plebiscitis se non teneri, Gai. Inst. 1, 3 : patres ab honore, patriciique progenies eorum appellati, Liv 1, 8 *fin :* patricios Cincius ait appellari solitos, qui nunc ingenui vocentur, Fest p 241 Müll.; Cic Caecin. 35, 101: patricii minorum gentium, id. Fam. 9, 21, 2. (Sulla) primus e patriciis Corneliis igni volui cremari, *of the Cornelian patricians,* id. Leg 2, 22, 57: exire e patriciis, *to pass, by adoption, into a plebeian family,* id. Dom. 14, 37; Juv. 8, 190; 1, 24. — In *sing :* nisi qui patricius sit, Cic Mur 7, 15, id. Brut 16, 62. — **B.** From the time of the emperor Constantine, patricius became *the title of a person high in office at court,* Inscr. Grut. 1076, 2; Sid 2, 90

pătrĭcus, a, um, *adj* [pater], *of* or *belonging to a father, fatherly, paternal ,* in gram.: patricus casus, *the genitive,* Varr. L. L. 8, § 66 Müll.; 8, § 67 ib ; 9, § 54 ib; 9, § 67 ib ; 9, § 85 ib —Hence, *adv :* **pătrĭcē,** *paternally, in the manner of a father* (ante class.) : cesso magnifice patriceque ita ero meo ire advorsum? Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 8

pătrĭē, *adv ,* v. 1 patrius *fin.*

‡ **pătrīmes,** v. patrimus *init*

pătrĭmōnĭālis, e, *adj* [patrimonium] *of* or *belonging to a patrimony, patrimonial* (jurid. Lat). munus, Dig 50, 4, 1: fundi, Cod. Th 11, 16, 1; 2; 9

pătrĭmōnĭŏlum, i, *n dim* [id.], *a little patrimony* (late Lat), Hier Ep 45, n 15

pătrĭmōnĭum, ii, *n* [pater], *an estate inherited from a father, a paternal estate, inheritance, patrimony* (syn. hereditas) **I.** Lit . lauta et copiosa, Cic Rab Post 14; id. Fl 36, 89 : amplum et copiosum, id. Rosc Am 2, 6 expellere aliquem e patrimonio, id. ib 50, 147· patrimonio ornatissimo spoliari, id. Sull 20, 58. naufragium patrimonii luculentissimi, id. Phil. 12, 8, 19 patrimonia effundere, id Off 2, 15, 54: devorare, id Phil 2, 27, 67· eripere patrimonium alicui, id. Sest 52, 111 amplificare, Col. 1 prooem § 7, Aug Mon. Ancyr. et saep , Juv 14, 116; Gai Inst 2, 1, 3, 42 —**II.** Trop : in populi Romani patrimonio, Cic Phil. 2, 39, 101 ut plebem tribus suis patrimoniis deleniret, id. Mil. 35, 95: Mucius quasi patrimonii propugnator sui, *inheritance,* id. de Or 1, 57, 244 · paterni nominis, id. Dom 58, 146

pătrīmus (quantity of the penult uncertain; v matrimus), a, um (collat form· MATRIMES AC PATRIMES dicuntur, quibus matres et patres adhuc vivunt, Fest p 126 Müll.), *adj* [id], *that has a father living* decem ingenui, decem virgines, patrimi omnes matrimique (Gr ἀμφιθαλεῖς), Liv 37, 3, 6 , Cic Har Resp 11, 23 ; Tac H. 4, 53 , Gell. 1, 12, 2 ; Cic Lael ap Macr S 1, 6, 13, Fest s. v patrimi, p 245 Müll.; cf. Mercklin in Zeitschr f. Alterth Wiss 12 Jahrg , Heft 2 pp 97-122 (The remark of Servius, ad Verg G 1, 31, that patrimi and matrimi were names applied to the children that sprung from a marriage contracted by confarreatio, appears to be unfounded.)

pătrĭōta, ae, *m ,* = πατριώτης, *a countryman,* Gregor Ep 8, 37

pătrĭōtĭcus, a, um (patria), *of* or *belonging to one's native land .* possessiones, Cassiod. Var 12, 5· responsio, *in the mother tongue,* id. ib 11, 1

pătrĭ-passĭāni, ōrum, *m* [pater-patior], *believers in the doctrine of Noëtus, that the Supreme Father suffered in the death of Jesus,* Isid. Orig 8, 5, 41.

† **pătrisso (patrizo),** āre, *v n ,* = πατρίζω, *to take after one's father* (ante class)· tene id mirari, si patrissat filius? Plaut Ps 1, 5, 27; Ter Ad 4, 2, 25

pătrītus, a, um, *adj* [pater, like avitus from avus], *of one's father* or *forefathers*

(an archaic word, which, however, in Cic Tusc. 1, 19, 45, is suspected without sufficient cause) avito ac patrito more, Varr ap Non. 161, 6 secundum leges patritas, id. ib 161, 8 patrita et avita philosophia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 45 res, id. Verr 1, 5, 13 (Klotz), Lex Thor lin. 28 sublevа miseri cordia aetatem familiarem tibi et patritam, Front. Ep ad Amic. 2, 6 *fin.* in sedem pa tritam referri, Arn 2 87 Jesum Valentini ani cognominant Soterem de patritis, *after the example of their fathers* or *forefathers*, Tert adv Val. 12.

1. pătrĭus, a, um, *adj* [pater], *of* or *belonging to a father, fatherly, paternal* (for syn v paternus) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen esse exitio rei patriae suae Plaut Bacch 4, 9, 23 rem patriam et gloriam majorum foedare, id. Trin 3, 2, 30 animus patrius, Ter Hec 2, 2, 2, Cic Rosc. Am 16, 46, Liv 2, 5, 8 res patria atque avita, Cic. Verr 1, 5, 13 potestas, id. Inv 2, 17, 52, Sen. Clem. 1, 14 2 jus et potestas, Cic Phil 2, 18, 46, Liv 1, 26, 9 majestas, id 4 45, 8, 8, 7, 15 auctoritas, Cic Cael 16, 37 amor, id Fin 1, 7 23 benevolentia, Tac A. 4, 4 maeror, Cic Fl 42, 106, id. Imp Pomp 9, 22 acerbitas, Liv 7, 5, 7 monumentum Ter Eun prol 13 amor, Verg A. 1, 643 arae, i e *of Father Apollo*, Ov M 15, 723· patrium mimae donare fundum laremque, Hor S 1, 2, 56 dolor pedum, *hereditary*, Plin Ep 1, 12 acerbitas, i e *of his father*, Liv 7, 5, 7 di patrii, *of one's forefathers*, like θεοὶ πατρῷοι, *family gods, household gods, penates*, Cic. Phil 2, 20 75; Tib 2, 1, 17, Hyg ap Macr S 3, 4 *fin* hoc patrium est, potius consuefacere filium Sui sponte recte facere quam alieno metu, Ter Ad. 1, 1, 49 — Rarely like paternus,=patris patria virtute praeditus filius, Cic Sest. 21, 48 sepulchrum patrium, id. Rosc Am 9, 24 poenas patrias persequi, id Phil. 13, 20 4 corpus patrium Plaut Merc. 1, 1, 74, Tac A 5, 28 patrio instituto deditus studio litterarum, Cic Brut 20, 79, 59, 213 mos patrius et disciplina id. Sen 11, 37 regnum patrium atque avitum, id. Imp Pomp 8, 21 — **B.** In partic, in gram patrius casus, *the genitive*, Gell. 4, 16, 1, cf patricus and paternus.—**II** Transf, in gen **A.** *Handed down from one's forefathers, old established, old, ancient* (very rare) mos *hereditary, old established custom*, Cic. de Or 1, 18, 84 leges, Vulg 2 Macc 7, 2.—**B.** *Hereditary, innate, peculiar* (poet) praediscere patrios cultusque habitusque locorum, Verg G 1, 52 patrius hic (pedum dolor) illi, *the gout*, Plin. Ep 1, 12, 4 pavor genti, Sil 15, 722 adde cruentis Quod patriura saevire Dahis, Val Fl 2 157 —Hence, **C.** *Subst* **1. pătrĭa,** ae (old *gen* patriai, Lucr 1, 41), *f* (sc terra) **a.** *One's father land, native land* or *country native place* erilis patria, salve, Plaut. Stich 5, 2, 2 erum imperator in patriā mea, id. Ps. 4, 7, 75 patria, quae communis est omnium nostrum parens Cic Cat 1, 7, 17 omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, id. Off 1, 17, 57. o pater o patria, o Priami domus Enn. ap Cic Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag v 118 Vahl); cf o patria, o divum domus Ilium, Poet. ap Serv Verg A. 2, 241, imitated by Verg l l o Romule Romule die, Qualem te patriae custodem di genuerunt, Enn ap Cic. Rep 1, 41, 64 (Ann. v 116 Vahl) patriā Atheniensis an Lacedaemonius, Cic. Inv 1, 24, 35 Hispaniam sibi antiquam patriam esse, Sall Fragm ap Serv Verg A 1, 380 —**b.** *A dwelling place, home* habuit alteram loci patriam, alteram juris, Cic. Leg 2, 2 5 Italiam quaero patriam, Verg A 1, 380, cf id ib 11, 25 exuere patriam, Tac. H. 5, 5, cf id. Agr 32 patria major = μητρόπολις, *the mother city* of colonists, Curt. 4, 15, 5 —Hence, prov patria est, ubicumque est bene, Poet. (prob Pacuv) ap Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 108 quia propheta in sua patria honorem non habet, Vulg John 4 44, id. Marc. 6 4, id Luc. 4, 24 —Poet of things Nilus, Qui patriam tantae tam bene celat aquae *the home*, i e *the source*, Ov Am 3 6, 40 nimborum in patriam, Verg A. 1, 51 divisae arboribus patriae, id. G 2, 116, cf una atque eadem est vini patria atque magistri, Juv 11, 161 —***2. pătrĭum,** ii, *n* (sc. nomen), i q patronymicum, *a patronymic*, Quint 1, 5, 45 —***D.** *Adv* **pătrĭē,** *paternally* patrie monere, Quint. 11, 1, 68

2. pātrĭus, a, um, *adj* [patria] **I.** In gen, *of* or *belonging to one's native country* or *home, native* patrius sermo, Cic. Fin 1, 2, 4, Hor A. P 57 mos, Cic. Par 4, 1, 27 ritus, id. Leg 2, 9, 21 carmen patrium canere, *a national song*, Curt 3, 3, 9 Mycenae, i e *their home*, Verg A. 2, 180 palaestrae, id. ib 3, 281 vox, Vulg 2 Macc. 7, 8 —**II.** In partic., in gram nomen patrium, *a gentile noun* (like Romanus, Atheniensis, etc), Prisc p 580 P.

pătrizo, are, v patrisso

pătro, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [etym dub , prob from root pat of pateo, q v , cf Gr πατος], *to bring to pass, execute, perform, achieve, accomplish, bring about, effect, finish, conclude* (rarely used by Cic., by Cæs. not at all, syn. conficio, perago, perpetro) **I.** In gen ubi sementim patraveris, Cato, R. R 54 conata, Lucr 5, 385 operibus patratis, Cic. Leg 2, 8, 19 promissa, id Att 1, 14, 7 bellum, *to bring the war to an end*, Sall J 75, 2, Vell 2, 79, 3, 123, Tac A. 2, 26, Flor 2, 15, 1, cf Quint 8, 3, 44 incepta, Sall J 70, 5 facinus, id C 18, 8, Liv 23, 8 *fin* · consilia, Sall J 13, 5 cuncta, id. C 53, 4 pacem, *to conclude a peace*, Liv 44 25 jusjurandum, as pater patratus (v infra), *to pronounce the customary form of oath in making a treaty*, id 1, 24, 6 jussa, *to execute*, Tac H 4, 83 patrata victoria, *obtained, gained*, id A. 13 41 *fin* patrati remedii gloria, *the glory of the effected cure*, id. H 4, 81 multas mortes jussu Messalinae patratas, id A 11, 28 — **II.** In partic., in mal. part patranti fractus ocello, i e *with a lascivious eye*, Pers 1, 18 sunt lusci oculi atque patrantes, Anthol Lat 3, 160, 3 (Cf, respecting the accessory notion of patrare, Quint. 8, 3, 44) — *Part perf* **pătrātus,** *act* (as if from patror, ari), in the phrase pater patratus, *the fetial priest, who ratified a treaty with religious rites* pater patratus ad jusjurandum patrandum, id est sanciendum fit foedus, Liv 1, 24, 6, cf Serv ad Verg A. 9, 53, 10, 14, 12, 206

Pătrŏbĭus, ii, *m* , *a freedman of the emperor Nero*, Plin. 35, 13, 47, § 168, Suet. Galb 20

‡ **pătrŏcĭnālis,** e, *adj* [patrocinium], *of* or *belonging to protection* or *patronage* · TABVLAE PATROCINALES, *the patronage tablets*, on which was engraved the decree of the chief magistrate of a municipium or a colony, appointing a patron for it, and which were transmitted to him, Inscr Romanelli Topogr Napol tom iii p 147

pătrōcĭnātus, a, um, v patrocinor *fin*

pătrŏcĭnĭum, ii, *n* [patrocinor], *protection defence patronage* (cf praesidium, clientela tutela) **I.** In gen patrocinia appellari coepta cum plebs distributa est inter patres, ut eorum opibus tuta es et Fest p 233 Mull illud patrocinium orbis terrae verius, quam imperium poterat nominari, Cic. Off 2, 8, 27 cujus patrocinio civitas plurimum utebatur, Sall C 41, 4, id. Or Philippi contra Lepid utraque factio Macedonum patrociniis nitebatur, Nep Phoc. 3, 1, Inscr Grut. 354, 1 —**B.** Trop, *defence protection* voluptatis, Cic. Fin 2, 21, 67 voluptas plurimorum patrociniis defenditur id Par 1, 3, 15 mollitiae Liv 5, 6 difficultatis patrocinia praetexímus segnitiae, Quint 1, 12, 16, cf id. 10 1, 28 causa patrocinio non bona pejor erit, Ov Tr 1, 1, 26, Plin 13, 3, 4, § 23 —**II.** In partic., *a defence* in a court of justice *a pleading* hoc dicendi genus ad patrocinia mediocriter aptum videbatur, Cic. Brut 29, 112 legitimarum et civilium controversiarum patrocinia suscipere id Or 34, 120 arripere patrocinium aequitatis, id de Or 1, 57, 242 aliquae (controversiae) in meum quoque inciderunt patrocinium, Quint 7, 2 5, 5, 13, 40 patrocinium feneratorum, Liv 6, 15 —**B.** Transf, concr patrocinia, *persons defended, clients*, Vatin ap Cic. Fam 5, 9, 1

pătrōcĭnor, atus, 1, *v dep n* [patronus] *to protect defend, support, patronize furnish a defence* or *protection to* (mostly post Aug , not in Cic) (α) With *dat* indotatis patrocinari, Ter Phorm 5, 7, 46 ut non homini patrocinemur sed crimini, Quint. 2 4, 23 patrocinari sibi, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 148 ne ad illud quidem confugere possis, quod plerisque patrocinatur, Tac. Or 10 nonne indignus est, cui exceptio patrocinetur? Dig 2, 11, 2 loco, *to defend the place*, Auct Bell Hisp 29 *fin* —(β) *Absol* patrocinari enim hoc esse aiunt, non judicare, Gell 14 2, 16 —(γ) With *ad* and *acc* (late Lat), Macr Somn Scip 1, 1, 5 —*Part perf* patrocinatus, in a pass. signif, *protected, defended* (post class.), Tert adv Gnost. 4

Pătrŏcles, is, v Patroclus.

Patroclianus, a, um, v Patroclus, II

Pătrŏclus, i (collat form **Pătrĭcŏles,** is, Enn ap Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38, cf Enn p 92 Vahl. — Gr *acc* Patroclon, Prop 2, 8, 33 Müll , al. Patroclen), *m* , = Πάτροκλος and Πατροκλῆς **I.** *Son of Menœtius and Sthenele, the friend of Achilles slain in single combat by Hector*, Hyg Fab 97, Ov P 1, 3, 73 al — **II.** *A man otherwise unknown, from whom the* Patroclianae sellae (i e latrinae) *take their name*, Mart 12 77, 9 — **III.** *The name of an elephant of king Antiochus*, Plin 8, 5, 5, § 12.

Pătron, onis, *m* , *one of the companions of Evander*, Verg A 5, 298

pătrōna, ae, *f* [patronus], *a protectress, patroness* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen bonam atque opsequentem deam atque haut gravatam patronam executur, Plaut Rud 1, 5, 4 te mihi patronam capio, Thais, Ter Eun 5, 2, 48 cum lex ipsa sociorum atque amicorum populi Romani patrona sit, Cic Div in Caecil 20 65 —**B.** In partic., *the mistress of a freedman, a patroness*, Plin Ep 10, 4, 2 —**II.** Trop, *a protectress* provocatio patrona illa civitatis ac vindex libertatis Cic de Or 2, 48, 199, Mart. 7, 72, 14 — Of the tongue, Plaut As 2, 2, 26

pătrōnālis, e, *adj* [id], *of* or *belonging to a patron* verecundia, *towards one's patron*, Dig 39, 5, 20 HONOR, Inscr Grut. 1101, 1 (al PATRONATVS HONOR)

pătrōnātus, ūs, *m.* [id], *the character and condition of a patron, patronship, patronage* (late Lat , cf patrocinium), Inscr Murat 564, 1 jus patronatus, *the sum of the rights of a patron over his freedman*, Dig 37, tit 14 (v Sandars ad Just Inst 1, 5, 3) omni commodo patronatus carere, Dig 37, 14, 3 amissi patronatus jus recipere ib 21

pătrōnus, i, *m* [pater] **I.** Lit., *a protector, defender, patron* (of individuals, or of cities and entire provinces, also, the former master of a freedman) PATRONVS SI CLIENTI FRAVDEM FECERIT SACER ESTO, Fragm XII Tab ap Serv Verg A 6, 609 quot enim clientes circa singulos fuistis patronos, tot nunc etc , Liv 6, 18 6 ego me patronum profiteor plebis id 6, 18, 14. civitatum et nationum, Cic Off 1, 11, 35, id. Pis 11 25, cf tum conventus ille Capuae, qui me unum patronum adoptavit etc , id. Sest 4 9, Inscr A U C 742, Marin Fratr Arv p 782, see also Inscr Orell 956, 1079, 3056 sq patronus, defensor, custos coloniae, Cic Sull 21, 60, id Div in Caecil 1 2 — Of the former master of a freedman or freedwoman volo me placere Philolachi, meo patrono, Plaut Most 1, 3, 11 civis Romani liberti hereditatem Lex XII Tabularum patrono defert, si intestato sine suo herede libertus decesserit, Ulp Fragm tit 29, § 1, cf Gai Inst 3 40, Cic. Fam 13, 21, 2 corrupti in dominos servi, in patronos liberti, Tac. H 2, 2 — **II.** Transf, *a defender before a court of justice, an advocate, pleader* (syn advocatus, causidicus procurator, cognitor) judicis est semper in causis verum sequi patroni nonnumquam verisimile, etiamsi minus sit verum, defendere, Cic Off 2, 14, 51, id de Or 2, 69, 280 patronus alicui causae constitui, id Mur 2, 4, cf his de causis ego huic causae patronus exstiti, id Rosc Am 2, 5, Lex Servil lin 9 patronus partis adversae Quint. 4, 1, 11, cf patronus adversarii, id 4, 1, 11, Tac Or 1 —**B.** In gen , *a defender, advocate* eam legem a vestrorum commodorum patrono esse conscriptam, Cic. Agr 3, 1 3 foederum ac foederatorum, id. Balb 10, 25 justitiae, id Lael 7 *fin.* qui modo patronus nunc cupit esse cliens, Ov A. A 1, 88 — Comically

video ego te, propter malefacta qui es patronus parieti, i. e. *standing like a patron in front of the wall* (of one who, for fear of blows, places himself with his back to the wall, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 48; cf. id. Ps. 2, 2, 12. —As an affectionate and respectful form of address: mi patrone, immo potius mi pater, Plaut. Rud. 4, 8, 2; 16.

† **pătrōnȳmĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πατρωνυμικός, *formed after a father's name, patronymic;* in gram.: patronymicum nomen, *a patronymic,* as Anchisides from Anchises, Prisc. p. 582 P. et saep.

pătrŭēlis, e (*abl.* patruele, Nep. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 113 P.), *adj.* [patruus], *of* or *descended from a father's brother* (cf. consobrinus, descended from a mother's sister). **I.** Lit.: patrueles marium fratrum filii; consobrini ex duabus editi sororibus, Non. 557, 12: item fratres patrueles, sorores patrueles, id est qui quaeve ex duobus fratribus progenerantur, Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 6; Gai. Inst. 3, 10: frater tuus erat frater patruelis meus, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 109: L. Cicero frater noster cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, *my cousin by blood, my brother in affection,* Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 1: frater, id. Planc. 11, 27.—**B.** *Subst.*: **pătrŭēlis,** is, *comm., a father's brother's son* or *daughter, a cousin:* patruelis suus, *his cousin,* Suet. Dom. 15: alterum e patruelibus, id. ib. 10: patruelis nulla, Pers. 6, 52; Amm. 15, 8, 1. —**2.** Transf., *a father's sister's son, a cousin,* Cic. Cael. 24, 60.—**II.** Transf., *of* or *belonging to a father's brother's child* or *children, of one's cousin* or *cousins* (poet.): patruelia regna, i. e. *of Danaus,* Ov. H. 14, 61: patruelia dona, i. e. *the arms of Achilles* (whose father was the brother of Ajax's father), id. M. 13, 41: origo, id. ib. 1, 352.

1. pătrŭus, i, *m.* [pater, like the Sanscr. pitrivya, patruus, from pitri], *a father's brother, paternal uncle* (opp. avunculus, a mother's brother, maternal uncle); cf. Dig. 38, 10, 10. **I.** Lit.: L. Cicero patruus, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 2: tutor et patruus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 53, § 139; Hor. S. 1, 6, 131: patruus magnus = frater avi, Dig. 38, 10, 10: patruus major = frater proavi, Tac. A. 12, 22; Dig. 38, 10, 10: major patruus = avi et aviae patruus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 136 Müll.: patruus maximus = frater abavi, id. ib. Fragm. 17; *plur.*, Juv. 1, 158; 6, 567.—**II.** Transf., *a severe reprover* (as uncles are apt to be towards their nephews): pertristis quidam patruus, censor, magister, Cic. Cael. 11, 25: ne sis patruus mihi, Hor. S. 2, 3, 88: cum sapimus patruos, Pers. 1, 11; Manil. 5, 449.

2. pătrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. patruus], *of* or *belonging to a father's brother, of an uncle* (poet.): patruae verbera linguae, *an uncle's,* Hor. C. 3, 12, 2: ense cadit patruo, Ov. F. 4, 55 (al. patrui).—Comically in *sup.*: patrue mi patruissime, *my uncle, my best of uncles!* Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 24; 26.

Pătulcĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Patulcius, II.

Pătulcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pateo, standing open]. **I.** *A surname of Janus,* because in time of war his temple stood open (opp. Clusius, q. v.), Ov. F. 1, 129; cf. Macr. S. 1, 129. This epithet was also applied to Jupiter and Juno, Inscr. Spon. Miscell. Ant. p. 81.—**II.** *A Roman quæstor, a debtor of Cicero;* hence, **Pătulcĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of Patulcius:* nomen Patulcianum, *the debt of Patulcius,* Cic. Att. 14, 18, 2.

pătŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [pateo], *standing open, open* (syn. patens). **I.** Lit.: locus patulus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 161 Müll.: pina duabus grandibus patula conchis, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123; id. Fin. 3, 19, 63: patulae aures, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 70: nares, Verg. G. 1, 376: cavo aut patulo maxime ore, Quint. 9, 4, 33: fenestrae, Ov. M. 14, 752: latitudo, Tac. A. 15, 40.—**B.** Transf., *spread out, spreading, extended, broad, wide:* mundus, Lucr. 6, 108: rami, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28: quadra, Verg. A. 7, 115: fagus, id. E. 1, 1: patulis captavit naribus auras, id. G. 1, 376: pectines, Hor. S. 2, 4, 34: lacus, Ov. M. 2, 379: plaustra, Verg. G. 3, 362: canistra, Ov. M. 8, 676: patulae in latitudinem naves, Plin. 36, 9, 14, § 68: loca urbis, Tac. A. 15, 40: aves alis patulae, Gell. 6, 6, 12: area, Juv. 14, 74: patulos boves, *broad-horned,* Fest. p. 221 Müll. — * **II.** Trop., *open to all,* i. e. *common:* patulus orbis, *the beaten round,* Hor. A. P. 132.

pauci, v. paucus, II. A.

paucies (or **pauciens**), *adv.* [paucus], *a few times, seldom, rarely* (ante-class.): tuam uxorem pauciens video, Titin. ap. Fest. p. 220 Müll. and ap. Non. 157, 17: in urbem paucies venire, id. ap. Non. 157, 18; Cael. ap. Non. 157, 19.

* **paucĭlŏquĭum,** ii, *n.* [paucus-loquor], *a speaking but little,* Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 31.

paucĭtas, ātis, *f.* [paucus], *a small number, fewness, scarcity, paucity* (class.): quanta oratorum sit semperque fuerit paucitas, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 8: in summā paucitate amicorum, id. Fam. 4, 11, 1: portuum, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: paucitatem militum Caesaris despiciens, id. B. C. 3, 111: loci, Liv. 2, 50, 10: quae res et paucitatem eorum insignem et multitudinem Etruscorum . . . faciebat, id. 2, 50, 8: nimia paucitas suorum, id. 28, 3, 8.—Without a *gen.*: de pantheris agitur mandatu meo diligenter; sed mira paucitas est, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 2; Caes. B. G. 3, 2, 3; Sall. C. 53, 4; Cic. Inv. 1, 22, 32; Quint. 5, 7, 23.

paucŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *very few, very little* (mostly ante- and post-class., and commonly in *plur.*): inter pauculos amicos, Cato ap. Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2: mane, paucula etiam sciscitare prius volo, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 52: volo te verbis pauculis, id. Ep. 3, 4, 28: loquitor paucula, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 24: in diebus pauculis, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 13: ut ibi pauculos dies esset, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 6: quare dereliquisti pauculas oves istas? Vulg. 1 Reg. 17, 28.—In *sing.*: post pauculum tempus, App. M. 11, p. 272, 3.

paucus, a, um (*gen. plur.* paucūm, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 *fin.* — *Dat. plur. fem.* paucabus, Cn. Gellius ap. Charis. p. 39 P.), *adj.* [root pau-; Gr. παύω, to cause to cease, παῦλα, remnant, παῦρος, little; cf. paulus, pauper, parvus (παῦρος)], *few, little* (the *sing.* very rare; cf.: parvus, exiguus, rarus): verbūm Paucūm, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 4 (Ann. v. 252 Vahl.): in diebus paucis Chrysis moritur, Ter. And. 1, 1, 77: paucis diebus post mortem Africani, Cic. Lael. 1, 3; cf.: his paucis diebus, *a few days ago,* id. de Or. 1, 37, 168; id. Tusc. 5, 35, 102: causae modicae et paucae, id. de Or. 2, 32, 140: pauci admodum familiares, id. Lael. 1, 2; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; id. Fam. 2, 7, 3: paucorum hominum et mentis bene sanae (i. e. paucis hominibus familiariter utens), Hor. S. 1, 9, 44; cf. Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 19 and v. Ruhnk. ad h. l.: Lycurgus γέροντας Lacedaemone appellavit, nimis is quidem paucos, XXVIII., quos, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 28, 50: nimium fortasse pauci viverent, Lact. Ira Dei, 20, 5.—*Comp.*: ne pauciores cum pluribus manum consererent, Sall. J. 49, 2: pauciora navigia, Auct. B. Afr.—*Sup.*: quam paucissimae plagae, Cels. 7, 2.—(β) In *sing.*: tibia tenuis simplexque foramine pauco, Hor. A. P. 203: injurias pauco aere diluere, Gell. 20, 1, 31. —**II.** *Subst.* **A. pauci,** ōrum, *m., few, a few:* ut metus ad omnes, poena ad paucos perveniret, Cic. Clu. 46, 128: pauci sciebant, id. Mur. 11, 25: calumnia paucorum, Sall. C. 30, 4: paucorum potentia, id. ib. 39, 1; 20, 7.—Sometimes pauci is used in the sense of *the few, the select few* (opp. multi, the many, the multitude): non paucis . . . ac sapientibus esse probatum, Lucil. ap. Non. 519, 10: paucorum judicium, Cic. Or. 3, 13: eorum qui pauci nominantur, id. Lael. 6, 22: pauciores, *the more distinguished* (opp. plures), Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 12.—Hence, inter paucos (paucas), in paucis, adverb., with *adjj., especially, eminently, extraordinarily,* etc.: nobilis pugna atque inter paucas memorata, Liv. 22, 7, 1: pugna memorabilis inter paucas, id. 23, 44, 4: situs inter paucas munitae urbis, id. 38, 15, 9: Florus, inter paucos disertus, Quint. 10, 3, 13: Hector, in paucis Alexandro carus, Curt. 4, 8, 7: regi carus in paucis, id. 6, 8, 2: in paucis digna res, Plin. 30, 1, 1, § 1; 27, 7, 28, § 45. — **B. pauca,** ōrum, *n., a few words:* philosophandum est paucis, nam omnino haut placet, Enn. ap. Gell. 5, 15, 9 (Trag. v. 417 Vahl.): pauca sunt, tecum quae volo, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 214 P.: audite, pueri, pauca, Afran. ap. Non. 403, 21: in pauca confer, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 54: paucis me misit ad eam, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 16: paucis rem attingere, id. Truc. 4, 4, 11: ausculta paucis, Ter. And. 3, 3, 4: paucis te volo, id. ib. 1, 1, 2: paucis docebo, Verg. A. 4, 116: pauca refert, id. ib. 4, 333: pauca respondere, Hor. S. 1, 6, 61: ipsi pauca velim, Juv. 5, 107: cetera quam paucissimis absolvam, Sall. J. 17, 2.

paulātim (paull-), *adv.* [paulum], *by little and little, by degrees, gradually* (syn. sensim). **I.** Lit.: labefacto paulatim, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 68: paulatim Germanos consuescere Rhenum transire, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: collis leviter fastigatus paulatim ad planitiem redibat, id. ib. 2, 8; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 17, 1: ubi paulatim licentia crevit, Sall. C. 51, 30; Verg. E. 4, 28: paulatim adnabam terrae, id. A. 6, 358: calere, Juv. 1, 83: aliquem accipere, id. 2, 84: vitia exuere, id. 13, 188.—**II.** In partic., of the succession of parts one after the other, *a few* or *a little at a time:* paulatim ex castris discedere coeperunt, non omnes simul, sed subinde pauci, Caes. B. G. 4, 30; cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 45; Dig. 49, 14, 47.—With *gen.*: aquae paulatim addito, *add water a little at a time,* Cato, R. R. 74.

Paulĭānus (Paull-), a, um, v. 2. Paulus, A.

Paulīnus (Paull-), a, um, v. 2. Paulus, B.

paulisper (paull-), *adv.* [paulum-per], *for a little while, for a short time* (cf. parumper): quasi solstitialis herba, paulisper fui: Repente exortus sum, repentino occidi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 36; id. Aul. 4, 10, 75: paulisper mane, id. As. 5, 2, 30; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 45: paulisper tace, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 41; id. Rud. 2, 7, 32; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 12: lectica paulisper deposita, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 53; id. Leg. 1, 13, 39: paulisper intermittere proelium, Caes. B. G. 3, 5.—(β) With *dum* or *donec,* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 65; id. Rud. 4, 3, 97: Milo paulisper, dum se uxor, ut fit, comparat, commoratus est, Cic. Mil. 10, 28: sedit tacitus paulisper, donec nuntiatum est, etc., Liv. 28, 26 *fin.*

paulō (paull-), *abl.*, v. 1. paulus.

paulŭlātim (paull-), *adv. dim.* [paululus], *by little and little, by degrees, gradually* (Appul.), App. M. 2, p. 121, 35; 5, p. 167, 26.

paulŭlō (paull-), *abl.*, v. paululus.

paulŭlum (paull-), *adv.*, v. paululus *fin.*

paulŭlus (paull-), a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. paulus], *very little, very small* (most freq. in *neutr.* and adverb.): pila, Cato, R. R. 14, 2: pecunia, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 24: de paulo paululum hoc tibi dabo, id. Curc. 1, 2, 31: da mihi paululum bibere, Vulg. Gen. 24, 45; id. Judic. 4, 19: spatium, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 21: via, Liv. 8, 11: equi hominesque pauluIi et graciles, id. 35, 11: admixto paululo sale, Pall. 12, 22.—(β) *Subst.*: **paulŭlum,** i, *n., a little bit, a trifle.*—With *gen.*: paululum praedae feci, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 7: paululum pecuniae, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 56: obsoni, id. And. 2, 2, 23: operae, id. Eun. 2, 2, 50: morae, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9.—*Absol.*: nihil aut admodum paululum, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: paululum ad beatam vitam deesse, id. Tusc. 5, 8, 23.—Hence, in *abl.*: paululo, *a little, somewhat:* si nequeas paululo, at quanti queas, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 30: valeo, sicut soleo: paululo tamen etiam deterius quam soleo, Lucc. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 1.—Hence, *adv.*: **paulŭlum,** *a little, a very little, somewhat:* abscede paululum istuc, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 75: concede istuc paululum; audin'? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 38: paululum opperirier si vis, id. ib. 5, 2, 51: paululum respirare, Cic. Quint. 16, 53: mente paululum inminuta, Sall. J. 65, 1: spirans, id. C. 61, 4: si paululum intermissa fuerit, Quint. 1, 6, 8: paululum tempore nostro superiores, id. 8, 3, 25.

paulum (paull-), *adv.*, v. 1. paulus *fin.*

1. paulus (paull-), a, um, *adj.* [for paurulus; Gr. root παῦρος; cf. misellus for miserulus]. **I.** In gen., *little, small* (ante-class. and poet.): paulo momento huc vel illuc impelli, Ter. And. 1, 5, 31: paulo sumptu, id. Ad. 5, 4, 22: pauper a paulo lare, Varr. L. L. 5, § 92 Müll.: paula trua, Titin. ap. Non. 19, 19.—(β) *Subst.*: **paulum,** i, *n., a little, a trifle:* de paulo pau-

lulum hoc tibi dabo Plaut Curc 1, 2, 31 quasi vero paulum intersiet, Ter Eun 4, 4, 18 an paulum hoc esse tibi videtur? id ib 5, 2, 18, 5, 8, 38 agelli paulum, id Ad. 5, 8, 26 supplici, id. And. 5, 3, 32, so, negoti, id Heaut 3, 1, 92 lucri, id. ib 4, 4, 25 paulum huic Cottae tribuit partium, *allotted a small part of his defence*, Cic de Or 1, 53, 229 nil Aut paulum abstulerat, Hor Ep 1, 15, 33 ubi paulum nescio quid superest, Juv 11, 47 post paulum, v infra —**II.** Adverb uses. **A.** *Abl* **paulo,** *by a little, a little, somewhat* **1.** With *comp* paulo prius, Plaut. Men. 4 3, 7 liberius paulo, Cic Or 24, 82 civis haud paulo melior, quam, etc, id Att 2, 12, 3 paulo secus, id. de Or 3, 30, 119 haud paulo plus, id. Fam 7, 1, 3 paulo minus consideratus, id. Quint 3, 11 paulo magis affabre factus, id. Verr 1, 5, 14 verbis paulo magis priscis uti, id. Brut 21, 82 paulo longius processerant, Caes B G 2, 20 maturius paulo, id. ib 1, 54 paulo minus quatuordecim annos, *a little under*, Suet Ner 40 paulo minus, quam privatum egit, id. Tib 26 paulo minus octogesimo aetatis anno decessit, Plin. Ep 7, 24, 1 paulo minus quinque millia, id. Pan 28, 4 —**2.** Esp with *ante*, *post* quae paulo ante praecepta dedimus, Cic Part 39, 137 paulo ante, id. Verr 2, 4, 3, § 6, Juv 6, 227, 9, 114 post paulo, *just after, a little after*, Sall C 18, 3, Liv 22, 60 —**3.** With words and expressions implying superiority or comparison magnitudine paulo antecedunt, Caes B G 6, 26 verba paulo nimium redundantia, Cic. de Or 2, 21, 88 histrio si paulo se movit extra numerum, id Par 3, 2, 26 paulo ultra eum locum, Caes B C 3, 66 paulo mox, Plin 18, 28, 68, § 268 —**4.** Without comparison (rare), *a little, somewhat* paulo qui est homo tolerabilis, Ter Heaut 1, 2, 31 ut non solum gloriosis consiliis utamur, sed etiam paulo salubribus, Cic Att 8, 12, 5 aut nihil aut paulo cui tum concedere digna, Lux mea etc, Cat 68, 131 —Hence, **B.** *Acc* **paulum,** *a little, somewhat* paulum supra eum locum, Caes B G 6, 9 epistolae me paulum recreant, Cic Att 9, 6, 5 paulum differre, id Agr 2, 31, 85 requiescere id de Or 1, 62, 265 commorari, id. Rosc Com 10, 28 scaphae paulum progressae, Sall ap Gell. 10, 26, 10 (Hist 1, 60 Dietsch) paulum aspectu conterritus haesit, Verg A. 3, 597 —(β) With *adv of time* or *place* post paulum, *a little later, after a short time*, Caes B G 7, 50, Quint. 9, 4, 19, 2 17, 25, 11, 3, 148 ultra paulum, id. 11, 3, 21, cf. infra jugulum Suet Caes 82, cf also paulum praelabitur ante, Cic poet N D 2, 43, 111 —(γ) With *comp* haud paulum major, Sil 15, 21 tardius, Stat Th 10, 938.

2. Paulus (Paull-), i, *m*, *a Roman surname* (not a praenomen, cf Borghesi Framm de' Fasti Cons i p 49, and his Dec Numism 4 n 10) *of the Æmilian family*, Cic Lael 6, 21, id. Verr 2, 5, 6, § 14 **I.** L Aemilius Paulus, *a consul who fell in the battle near Cannæ*, Hor C 1, 12 38, Cic. Sen 20, 75, id Div 2, 33, 71 —**II.** *The son of no I, the adoptive father of the younger Scipio and the conqueror of Perseus*, Cic Rab Post. 1, 2, id Sen 6, 15 —**III.** Q Paulus Fabius Maximus *a consul* A.U C 743, Front Aquaed. 100 —**IV.** Julius Paulus, *a celebrated jurist under Alexander Severus, a colleague of Papinian*, Lampr Alex Sev 26 —**V.** *Paul, Christian name of Saul of Tarsus, the apostle to the Gentiles, author of many epistles to the Churches*, Vulg Act passim —**VI.** Sergius Paulus, *proconsul in Cyprus*, Vulg Act 13, 7 —Hence, **A. Paulianus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to a Paulus, Paulian* Pauliana victoria, *the victory of L Æmilius Paulus over Perseus* Val Max. 8, 11, 1 Pauliana responsa, *of the jurist J Paulus*, Dig praef. ad Antecess. § 5 —**B. Paulinus (Paull-),** a, um, *adj*, *of or belonging to a Paulus, Pauline* only as a Roman surname — *Subst* **1. Paulinus,** i, *m* C Suetonius Paulinus Tac. A 14, 29 —**2. Paulina,** ae *f* Lollia Paulina, *wife of the emperor Caligula* Suet. Calig 25, Tac. A. 12, 1, Plin. 9, 35, 58 § 117

pauper, ĕris (*fem* paupera, Plaut Fragm ap Serv Verg A. 12, 519 called obsoleto by Varr L. L. 8, § 77 Müll —*Neutr* pauperum, Cael. Aur Tard 1, 1, 33 —*Gen plur* pauperorum, Petr 46 dub, Inscr ex Ann. p Chr n. 341 AMATOR PAVPERORVM, ap Fea, Framm de' Fasti Cons p 90), *adj* [root παυ of παῦρος (cf paucus, etc.), and per of pario, pe per i, producing little], *poor*, i e *not wealthy, of small means, that has only enough for his moderate expenses* (cf indigus, egenus, inops) —*Absol* pauper, cui opera vita erat, ruri fere Se continebat, Ter Phorm 2, 3, 16 qui (judices) saepe propter invidiam adimunt diviti, Aut propter misericordiam addunt pauperi, id. ib 2, 1, 47 optavit honeste in patria pauper vivere, id. And. 4, 5, 3 servus domini pauperis, id Eun 3, 2, 33, Cic. Par 6, 3, 50 sisne ex pauperrimo dives factus, id. Vatin 12 29 si abundans opibus pauperem se vocet, Quint 11, 1, 21 quod Aeque pauperibus prodest, locupletibus aeque, Hor Ep 1, 1, 25 —With *in* and *abl* meo sum pauper in aere, Hor Ep 2, 2, 12 —(β) With *gen* horum Semper ego optarim pauperrimus esse bonorum, Hor S 1, 1, 79 pauper Opimius argenti positi intus et auri, id. ib 2, 3, 142 aquae, id. C 3, 30, 11 —*Subst* **pauper,** ĕris, *comm.*, *a poor man* pauperum tabernae, Hor C 1, 4, 13 pauperum cenae, id ib 3, 29, 14 pauperum sepulcra, id Epod. 17, 47 pauperiorum turbae, id. S 1, 1, 111 —**2.** Of things, *poor, scanty, inconsiderable, small, meagre* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose) —*Absol* pauperes res inopesque, Plaut. Rud 1, 5, 24 ager, Tib 1, 1, 23 (19) mensa, id 1, 1, 37 pauperis tuguri culmen, Verg E 1, 69 domus, id. A 12, 519 et carmen vena pauperiore fluit, Ov P 4, 2, 20 pauper pudor, Phaedr 2, 1, 14 nomina pauperis aevi, Luc 10, 151 eloquentia, Quint 10, 5 5 —With *gen* pauper sulci cerealis Abella, Sil. 8, 545 —With *abl* exemplis pauperior, App Flor *fin* —**B.** Transf, for egenus, *needy, indigent* homo Pauper, qui educit in egestate liberos, Caecil ap Gell 2 23, 21 inopes ac pauperes, Cic Par 6, 3 52 —**II.** Trop, *poor, feeble*, intellectually (very rare, cf miser, misellus) miser enim et (ut ita dicam) pauper orator est, qui, etc, Quint 8 prooem § 28 —(β) Pauperes spiritu, i e *humble*, Vulg Matt 5, 3 —Hence, *adv*, *poorly*, in *comp* pauperius incedit, Tert Cult Fem 11 *fin.*

pauperasco, ĕre, 3, *v n inch* [pauper], *to grow poor* (late Lat), Fulg Rusp Serm 5, 6

pauperculus, a, um, *adj dim* [id], *poor* (not in Cic) senex, Plaut Aul 2, 1, 49 anus Ter Heaut 1, 1, 44 sumus pauperculi, Plaut Poen 3, 1, 33, Varr R R 1, 17 mater, Hor Ep 1, 17, 46 vidua, Vulg Luc 21, 2 —Of things res nostrae sunt, pater, pauperculae, Plaut Pers 3, 1, 17

paupĕries, ei, *f* [id], *poverty* (poet and in post Aug prose for the class paupertas) **I.** Lit quod in pauperie mea senex graviter gemam Enn ap Non 494, 5 (Trag v 236 Vahl) erum intulit in pauperiem, Plaut. Truc 2, 7, 21 (al impulit), Ter Heaut 1, 1, 59 pauperiem et duros perferre labores, Verg A. 6, 437 angustam pauperiem pati, Hor C 3, 2, 1 immunda, id. Ep 2, 2, 199 importuna, id C 3, 16, 37 dura id ib 4 9, 49 proba, id ib 3, 29, 55 veri, Tac H. 4, 47, Lact 6 20, 25 vixit in summa pauperie et paene inopia, Suet. Gram 11 impoenitendae pauperiei se committere, App M 11, p 271, 35, cf paupertas.—**II.** Transf, in jurid. Lat, *injury, damage, loss*, which one suffers from an animal (perh mentioned in the Twelve Tables) si quadrupes pauperiem fecisse dicatur, Dig 9 tit 1, Paul Sent 1, 15, 1 pauperies est damnum sine injuria facientis datum nec enim potest animal injuriam fecisse, quod sensu caret, Dig 9, 1, 1

paupĕrius, *adv*, v pauper *fin.*

paupĕro, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [pauper] *to make poor, to impoverish* (ante and post class, and once in Hor) **I.** Lit. boni viri me pauperant, improbi alunt, Plaut Ps. 4, 7, 27, Titin ap Non 157, 9, cf. Varr ib 11 defectio civium pauperatorum, Sid. Ep 6, 12.—**II.** Transf ali quem aliqua re, *to rob* or *deprive one of any thing* (= spoliare, privare) quam ego tantā pauperavi per dolum pecunia, Plaut Fragm ap Non 157,7 dominum pretio id Mil. 3, 1, 134 aliquem cassā nuce, Hor S 2, 5, 36 luna pauperata luminibus, Firm. Math 1, 2

paupertas, ātis, *f* [pauper], *poverty, small means, moderate circumstances* (opp as well to egestas, inopia, penuria, as to abundantia and luxuria, v Doed Syn. 3, pp 111 and 118, class) **I.** Lit pecuniaque erat parva, ab eo paupertas dicta, Varr ap Non 43, 33 non video quid aliud sit paupertas quam parvi possessio, Sen Ep 87, 34, cf non est paupertas, Nestor, habere nihil, Mart 11, 32, 8 paupertas est non quae pauca possidet, sed quae multa non possidet, Sen Ep 87, 35, cf Scaev Dig 36, 1, 78, § 12 paupertatem eri tolerare, Plaut Rud. 4, 2, 13 paupertatem vel potius egestatem ac mendicitatem ferre, Cic Par 6, 1, 45, id. Tusc. 3, 23, 56 de paupertate agitur multi patientes pauperes commemorantur, id. ib 3, 24, 57, cf homines patientia paupertatis ornati, id. Agr 2, 24, 64 me mea paupertas vitae traducat inerti, Tib 1, 1, 3 (5) casta, Sil 1, 609 paupertatem inopia mutare, Val Max 4, 8, 2 videbantur illis temporibus in magna paupertate satis idoneae istae pecuniae poenae esse, Gai Inst 3, 223 —(β) *Plur* potes animo advertere et horum temporum divitias et illorum paupertates, Varr ap Non 162, 20 (nove positum numero plurali, Non) ex multis paupertatibus divitiae fiunt, Sen Ep 87, 36 —**B.** Transf, for egestas, inopia, *need, want, indigence*, Cic Fin 5, 28, 84 cum propter paupertatem sues puer pasceret, id. Div 1, 17, 31 infelix, Juv 3, 152.—**II.** Trop, *poverty* of language (post-Aug) paupertate sermonis laboramus, Quint 8, 3, 33, 12, 10, 34, 2, 1, 4

paupertātŭla, ae, *f dim* [paupertas], *poverty* (late Lat), Hier Ep 127, n 14

paupertīnus, a, um, *adj* [pauper], *poor, sorry* (ante and post class), Varr ap Non 162, 23 homo, Gell 20, 1, 30 litterae, id 14, 6, 5 cenula, App M 3, p 135, 2 contubernia, Amm 25, 2, 2 sors, id 14, 6, 25 —**II.** Trop cor, Arn. 6, 191 ingenium, Symm. Ep 1, 8 (al. 14)

† **pausa,** ae, *f*, = παῦσις [root in παύω, to cause to cease, to stop], *a pause, halt, stop, cessation, end* (ante and post-class for quies finis, etc) Neptunus saevus undis asperis pausam dedit, Enn ap Macr S 6, 2 (Sat v 11 Vahl) pausam facere fremendi, id ap Varr L L 7, § 104 (Ann v 572 ib), cf quae pausa pugnandi fiet, id ap Philarg ad Verg G 4, 188 (Ann v 348 ib) pausam dare loquendi, Lucil ap Non 158, 9, Att. ib 158, 8 pausam facere, Plaut Poen 2, 13, id Rud. 4, 6, 1 da pausam, parce misero, id Pers 5, 2, 37 vitai, Lucr 3, 930 dare pausam conciliis, id 2, 119 pausam stare fragori, id 1, 747 pausa parva fit ardoris, id 4, 1116 biben dae nivis, Gell 19, 5, 4 pausam pacemque tribuere saevis casibus, App M 11, p 357, 40 (in Plaut Trin. 1, 2, 150, the true reading is παῦσαι) —**II.** In partic, in the later relig lang pausas edere, in the processions of Isis, *to stop at certain stations and sing hymns in honor of the goddess*, Spart Caracall 9 *fin*, so, pausas explere, id. Pescen 6, cf pausarius, II

pausābĭlis, e, *adj* [pauso], *that sometimes ceases* (post-class) pausabilior inspiratio, Cael Aur Tard. 2, 13, 150

Pausănĭas, ae, *m*, = Παυσανίας **I.** *Son of Cleombrotus, the leader of the Spartans in the battle of Platæa* Cic Off 1, 22, 76, Nep Vit Paus 1 sqq —**II.** *A prince of Pheræ* Liv 36, 9 —**III.** *A prætor of the Epirotes* Liv 32, 10 —**IV.** *A Macedonian, the murderer of Philip*, Just 9, 6, 4, 7, 1 al.

pausārĭus, ii, *m* [pausa] **I.** *A commander of the rowers* who with a hammer gave them the signal when to stop, *a rowing master*, Sen Ep 56, 5 (cf Ov M 3, 618, and v hortator and portisculus) —**II. pausārii,** orum, *m.*, *the priests of Isis*, who made processions in honor of the goddess, Inscr Rom cl 1, n 139 dub (Rein and Marin Att Frat. Arv p 249, instead of CORPORA PAVSARIORVM, read CORPORATI AVRARIORVM)

pausātē, *adv*, v pauso, *P a. fin*

pausātio, onis, *f* [pauso], *a halting, pausing, end* (post-class) pausatio spiritus, Hier Ep 28, n. 2 POST NOSTRAM PAV-

SATIONEM, i. e. *after our death*, Inscr. (ex Ann. p. Chr. n. 359) Murat. 381, 1.

pausātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from pauso.

pausĕa (**pōsĕa** or **pōsĭa** and **pausĭa**), ae, *f.*, *a kind of olive, which yielded an excellent oil*, Cato, R. R. 6; 7; Varr. R. R. 1, 24; 1, 60; Col. 5, 8, 4; 12, 47, 1; Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 13; cf. Serv. Verg. G. 2, 86.

Pausĭas, ae, *m.*, = Παυσίας, *a celebrated painter, a native of Sicyon, contemporary with Apelles*, Plin. 21, 2, 3, § 4; 35, 11, 40, § 126.—Hence, **Pausĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Pausias:* tabella, Hor. S. 2, 7, 95.

pausillŭlus, v. pauxillulus *fin.*

‡† **pausilȳpon**, i, *n.*, = παυσίλυπον (ending pain), *a tomb*, Inscr. Fabr. 750, n. 573.

Pausilȳpum, i, *n.*, = Παυσίλυπον, *a mountain between Naples and Puteoli, which projects into the sea*, now *Hill of Posilipo*, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 82; 9, 53, 78, § 167. *There Vedius Pollio had a villa, which he left to Augustus, and which was afterwards possessed by the emperor Trajan*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 199, n. 486.

Pausistrătus, i, *m.*, = Παυσίστρατος, *a general of Rhodes*, Liv. 33, 18; 36, 45.

pauso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [pausa]. **I.** Lit., *to halt, cease, pause* (ante- and post-class. for quiesco, interquiesco): cum capitis pausaverit dolor, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 16: pausante vomitu, id. Acut. 3, 21, 212: pausa et quiesce, populus meus, Vulg. 4 Esdr. 2, 24 (for Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 150, v. pausa).—**II.** Pregn., *to rest* in the grave, = requiescere (late Lat.): PAVSAT IN PACE, Inscr. Boldetti Cimeter. p. 399; Inscr. Maff. Gall. Antiqu. p. 55.—Hence, **pausātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *that has halted* or *paused; at rest, resting* (post-class.): jumentum, Veg. Vet. 1, 38: et sauciat pectus pausatae circa arboris robur (i. e. quiescentis in antro), Arn. 5, 160 dub. (al. pausate).

Pausus, i, *m.* [id.], *the god of rest*, Arn. 1, 15.

pauxillātim, *adv.* [pauxillus], = paulatim, *by little and little, by degrees, gradually* (ante-class.): ad aliquem pauxillatim accedere, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 63; id. Rud. 4, 2, 24.

* **pauxillisper**, *adv.* [id.], *by little bits, by degrees:* plus decem pondo amoris pauxillisper perdidi, Plaut. Truc. 5, 21 (id est per particulas, Non. 156, 2).

pauxillĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *diminutiveness* (late Lat.), Ambros. Hex. 6, 9, 54.

pauxillo, v. pauxillus.

pauxillŭlum, *adv.*, v. pauxillulus.

pauxillŭlus (**pausill-**), a, um, *adj. dim.* [pauxillus], *very little, very small* (ante- and post-class.): in libello hoc obsignato ad te attuli pauxillulo, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 16: lembus, id. Merc. 1, 2, 81: pisces, id. Rud. 4, 3, 58: poculum, id. Stich. 1, 3, 115: fames, id. ib. 1, 3, 9: vis, id. Rud. 3, 4, 24 Fleck. (al. pauxillulum): admonitiones, Gell. N. A. praef. med.—(β) *Subst.:* **pauxillŭlum** (**pausill-**), *n.*, *a little:* de tuis deliciis, Plaut. Truc. 5, 48.—*Absol.:* reliquom pauxillulum nummorum, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 3.—Hence, *adv.:* **pauxillŭlum** (**pausill-**), *a little:* hanc forem pausillulum aperi, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 35; Sid. Ep. 8, 9; 2, 9.

pauxillum, *adv.*, v. pauxillus.

pauxillus (**pausill-**), a, um, *adj. dim.* [paucus], *little, small* (mostly ante-class.): res, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 63: peccatum, Turp. ap. Non. 363, 15 (al. pausillulum): ossa pauxilla atque minuta, Lucr. 1, 836: semina, id. 3, 229.—(β) *Subst.:* **pauxillum**, i, *n.*, *a little:* ex pauxillo, *little by little*, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 8: da mihi pauxillum aquae ad bibendum, Vulg. Gen. 24, 43.—Esp. *abl.:* pauxillo, *by a little, a little:* pauxillo prius me convenit, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 191 P.: pauxillo levius, Cels. 5, 28, n. 18.—*Adv.:* **pauxillum**, *a little, little:* sed si pauxillum potes contentus esse, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 73: ita ut pausillum differat a caulibus, id. Truc. 3, 2, 18: pauxillum manus conseres, ut conquiescas, Vulg. Prov. 24, 33.

pāva, ae, *f.* [pavus for pavo], *a peahen*, Aus. Epigr. 69; cf. 1. pavo *init.*

păvĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factus, 3, *v. a.* [paveo], *to frighten, alarm, terrify* (very rare): pavefacio, δειλοποιῶ, Gloss. Philox.; Ov. M. 13, 878: pavefacta pectora, id. ib. 15, 636: subito pavefactus, Suet. Aug. 99: fumo ac murmure pavefactus, id. Calig. 51; id. Ner. 48; Gell. 2, 29, 12; 5, 14, 20: pavefactus infans, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1022: fulgente ejus lumine pavefactus est, Ambros. in Psa. 118, 8, § 17: pavefecit, Aug. Qu. in Heptat. 7, 27.

Păventĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *the goddess who guarded children against sudden terrors*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 11.

păvĕo, pāvi (*part. pres. gen. plur.* paventûm, Ov. M. 14, 412), 2, *v. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.; perh. akin with pavio]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to be struck with fear* or *terror, to tremble* or *quake with fear, to be afraid, be terrified* (perh. not used by Cic.; not in Cæs.; syn.: tremo, trepido, timeo, metuo): nam et intus paveo et foris formido, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 20: mihi paveo, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 10; Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 10: ne pave, id. Am. 5, 1, 58; id. Mil. 3, 3, 21: quaeres, quando iterum paveas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 69: paventes ad omnia, Liv. 5, 42, 4: repente Maurus incerto vultu pavens ad Sullam accurrit, *in great fear*, Sall. J. 106, 2; Ov. M. 8, 89: admiratione paventibus cunctis, *seized with astonishment*, Liv. 7, 34, 7; cf.: speque metuque pavent, Ov. F. 3, 362: in alieno discrimine sibi pavens, ne adlevasse videretur, Tac. H. 2, 63; cf. venae, id. ib. 5, 6: hoc sermone pavent, i. e. *express their fears*, Juv. 6, 189.—With *prepp.* (eccl. Lat.): pavete ad sanctuarium meum, Vulg. Lev. 26, 2; cf. id. Deut. 31, 6: pavens pro arcâ Dei, id. 1 Reg. 4, 13: pavebit a facie consilii Domini, id. Isa. 19, 17; cf. id. ib. 30, 31; 31, 4: super quo pavet anima, id. Ezech. 24, 21.—**II.** *Act.*, *to fear, dread, be terrified at:* et illud paveo et hoc formido, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 59; so with a general object: ad hoc mulieres ... miserari parvos liberos, rogitare, omnia pavere, Sall. C. 31, 3: noctem paventes, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: quis Parthum paveat, quis gelidum Scythen? Hor. C. 4, 5, 25: ut pavet acres Agna lupos capreaeque leones! id. Epod. 12, 25: tristiorem casum, Tac. H. 1, 29: mores alicujus, id. ib. 1, 50: saturam serpentibus ibin, Juv. 15, 3: mortem, Plin. 2, 12, 9, § 54: funera, Hor. C. 4, 14, 49: (Castanea) pavet novitatem, Plin. 17, 20, 34, § 149.—*Pass.* (in Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 104, read batuerentur): nec pedibus tantum pavendas serpentes, Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85.—Perh. here too belongs: paveri frumenta dicebant antiqui, quae de vaginâ non bene exibant, Fest. p. 251 and 253 Müll.; v. Müll. ad loc.—(β) With *inf.* (poet.): pavetque Laedere jactatis maternas ossibus umbras, Ov. M. 1, 386: nec illae numerare aut exigere plagas pavent, Tac. G. 7.

păvesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* and *a.* [paveo] (mostly post-Aug.). (α) *Neutr.*, *to begin to be afraid, to become alarmed:* omni strepitu pavescere, Sall. J. 72, 2: ad ejusmodi tactum, Col. 6, 2: ad nocturnas imagines, Plin. 29, 4, 20, § 67 (al. expavescere): pavescere sensim et quasi albescere, Gell. 19, 1, 21.—(β) *Act.*, *to begin to fear* or *dread, to begin to be alarmed at:* bellum, Tac. A. 1, 4: prodigia deûm, Sil. 16, 127.

păvĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *fearful, anxious* (post-class.): trepidationes, Arn. 7, 221.

păvĭcŭla, ae, *f.* [pavio], *a rammer:* paviculae, ὁμαλιστῆρες, Gloss. Philox.; Cato, R. R. 91; 129; Col. 1, 6, 13; 12; 2, 20, 1; 11, 3, 34.

‡ **păvĭcŭlo** or **păvĭclo**, āre, *v. a.* [pavicula], *to beat down:* paviclat, ποδίζει, ἐδαφίζει, Gloss. Vet.

păvĭdē, *adv.*, v. pavidus *fin.*

păvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [paveo], *trembling, quaking, fearful, terrified, alarmed, timid, timorous* (perhaps not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: timida atque pavida, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 49; Lucr. 5, 973: castris se pavidus tenebat, Liv. 3, 26: matres, Verg. A. 2, 489: miles, Tac. A. 2, 23: pavidus semper atque anxius, Suet. Dom. 4: lepus, Hor. Epod. 2, 35: aves, Ov. F. 1, 400: pavida ex somno mulier, *startled out of her sleep*, Liv. 1, 58, 3: ad omnes suspiciones pavidus, Tac. H. 2, 68: oppidani pavidi, ne jam facta in urbem via esset, fossam ducere instituunt, Liv. 37, 7, 7.—*Comp.:* quos pavidiores accepimus, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 144.—*Sup.:* intra mens pavidissima, Sen. Ira, 1, 16, 27; Sil. 10, 65.—(β) With *gen.:* nandi pavidus, Tac. H. 4, 14: offensionum non pavidus, id. A. 4, 38: maris, Luc. 8, 811: lucis, Sen. Herc. Fur. 293: leti, id. ib. 1076.—(γ) With *inf.* (poet.): Carthalo non pavidus fetas mulcere leaenas, Sil. 1, 406.—**b.** In *neutr.* adverbially: pavidum blandita, *with fear, timorously*, Ov. M. 9, 568.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Accompanied with fear* or *anxiety, anxious, disturbed:* pavidum murmur, Luc. 5, 255: furtum, id. 2, 168: fuga, Sil. 13, 133: quies pavida imaginibus, Suet. Calig. 50.—**B.** *That produces fear, fearful, terrible, dreadful:* metus, Ov. F. 1, 16: lucus, Stat. Th. 5, 567.—*Adv.:* **păvĭdē**, *with fear, fearfully, timorously* (rare): timefactae religiones effugiunt animo pavide, Lucr. 2, 45: fugere, Liv. 5, 39: dicere, Quint. 11, 3, 49.

‡ **păvīmentārĭus**, ii, *m.* [pavimentum], *a maker of pavements, a pavior*, Inscr. Don. cl. 9, n. 35; Inscr. Murat. 527, 6.

păvīmento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.]. **I.** *To cover with a pavement, to pave:* porticus pavimentata, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; id. Dom. 44, 116; Vitr. 6, 5, 3.—**II.** *To make a pavement*, Plin. 27, 4, 5, § 15.

păvīmentum, i, *n.* [pavio], *a floor* composed of small stones, earth, or lime, *beaten down with a rammer, a hard floor, a pavement:* ibi de testâ aridâ pavimentum struito: ubi structum erit pavito fricatoque oleo, uti pavimentum bonum siet, Cato, R. R. 18; so id. ib. 9; Varr. R. R. 1, 51: pavimenta Poenica marmore Numidico constrata significat Cato, cum ait, etc., Fest. p. 242 Müll.: facere, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: mero Tingere pavimentum, Hor. C. 2, 14, 26: pavimenta fistucis pavita, Plin. 36, 25, 61, § 185; cf. Vitr. 7, 1; Caes. B. C. 3, 105.—Also, of the covering of a roof, *tiling*, Auct. B. Alex. 1.

păvĭo, īvi, ītum, 4, *v. a.* [kindr. with παίω], *to beat, strike.* **I.** Lit.: pavit aequor harenam, Lucr. 2, 376: aliquid ex ore pavire terram, Cic. Div. 2, 34, 72.—**II.** Transf., *to beat, ram*, or *tread down:* aream esse oportet solidam, terrâ pavitâ, Varr. R. R. 1, 51, 1: sato pavitur terra, Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 120: pavimenta fistucis pavita, id. 36, 25, 61, § 185: pavitum solum, Col. 1, 6, 16.—Hence, **păvītum**, i, *n.*, *a hard-beaten floor, a pavement* (post-class.), Paul. Nol. Carm. 25, 37.

păvĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pavito], *a trembling, quaking* (post-class.), App. de Mundo, p. 65, 31.

păvĭtensis, e, *adj.* [pavio], *beaten close:* vestis (opp. levidensis), Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 19.

păvĭto, āre, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* [paveo]. **I.** In gen., *to tremble* or *quake with fear, to be very fearful, be greatly afraid; to tremble at* (ante-class. and poet.): quae pueri in tenebris pavitant, Lucr. 2, 58: prosequitur pavitans, Verg. A. 2, 107: effusis pavitantem fletibus, Val. Fl. 7, 410: pavitante gressu sequere fallaces vias, Sen. Oed. 1047.—**II.** In partic., *to shake* or *shiver with the ague, to have the ague*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 41.

păvītum, i, *n.*, v. pavio *fin.*

1. pāvo, ōnis (ante-class. and late collat. form **pāvus**, i, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 75 P., or Ann. v. 15 Vahl.; Arn. 7, 215; Tert. Pall. 5; id. Anim. 33; Aus. Epigr. 69; id. Ep. 20, 10; Vulg. 3 Reg. 10, 22; whence *fem.* pava, q. v.), *m.* [cf. ταώς], *a peacock*, sacred to Juno, Varr. L. L. 5, § 75 Müll.; id. R. R. 3, 6; Col. 8, 11; Plin. 10, 20, 22, § 43; Pall. 1, 28: cauda pavoni donata, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18; cf. Lucr. 2, 806.—As a delicacy, Juv. 1, 143; Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 20.—The male, for the sake of distinction, is called masculus pavo, Col. 8, 11, 10; and the female, femina pavo, Gell. 7, 16, 5.—From the tails of peacocks fly-flaps were made; cf. Mart. 14, 67, and v. pavoninus.

2. Pāvo, ōnis, *m.*, *a Roman surname:* Fircellius Pavo, Varr. R. R. 3, 2.

* **pāvōnācĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. pavo], *of* or *belonging to a peacock;* transf., *like a peacock's tail, variegated*, Plin. 36, 22, 44, § 159.

pāvōnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a peacock.* **I.** Lit.: ova pavonina, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 10: pulli, Col. 8, 11,

13 muscaria, *fly flaps made of peacocks' tails*, Mart 14, 67 *in lemm* —**II.** Transf, *colored like a peacock's tail, pavonine* lectus pavoninus, *a couch of citron wood*, Mart 14, 85 *in lemm* ornatus, Tert. adv Val 13

păvor (old *nom* pavos, Naev ap Non. 487, 8, Fragm Trag 45 Rib, Pac ap Cic Or 46, 155, Fragm Trag v 82 Rib, B and K. read pavor), oris *m* [paveo], *a trembling, quaking, throbbing, panting* with fear, desire, joy, etc., *anxiety, fear, dread, alarm*, etc (perh. not used by Cic., syn metus, timor, tremor) pavorem, metum mentem loco moventem, ex quo illud Enni tum pavor sapientiam omnem mi exanimato expectorat, Cic Tusc 4 8, 19 (this verse of Ennius is also cited in Cic. de Or 3 38, 154, cf also Enn p 96 Vahl., and Trag Rel p 17 Rib) hic exsultat enim pavor ac metus, Lucr 3, 141, Hirt B G 8 13, 3 tantus terror pavorque omnes occupavit, ut, etc, Liv 24, 20 pavor ceperat milites ne, etc., id. 24, 42 pavorem inicere, id 28, 3 incutere, id 27, 42, Verg G 1, 331 pavorem deponere, Ov M 10, 117 pellere, Luc 7, 732 lenire, Sil. 8, 77 —Of expectant or joyful trembling cum spes arrectae juvenum, exsultantiaque haurit Corda pavor pulsans, Verg G 3, 106, id A 5 138 laeto pavore proditus Sil 16, 432 —Of *religious fear, awe*, Sil 3, 691 pavor aquae, *dread of water, hydrophobia*, Plin 25, 2, 6, § 17, 29, 5, 32, § 98 (in Cels 5, 27, 2, aquae timor, Gr ὑδροφοβία) —(β) *Plur* venia est tanto rum danda pavorum, Luc 1, 521, Val Fl 7, 147 contra formidines pavoresque, Plin 28, 8, 29 § 115 repentini, id. 32, 10, 48, § 137 nocturni, id 28, 8, 27, § 98, Tac H 4, 38, 2, 76 —**II. Păvor,** personified, *the god of fear*, Liv 1, 27, Lact 1, 20, Val Fl 1, 799, v pallor *fin* —*His priests* are called Pavorii, Serv Verg A 8, 285

pāvus, i, v pavo *init*

1. pax, pacis, *f* [from the root pac, pag pacisco, pango, whence also pagina, pagus, q v pacem a pactione condicionum putat dictam Sinnius Capito, quae utrique inter se populo sit observanda, Fest p 230 Müll., orig an agreement, contract, treaty, hence] *peace*, concluded between parties at variance, esp between belligerents, *a treaty of peace, tranquillity, the absence of war, amity, reconciliation* after a quarrel, public or private (cf indutiae) quando ita rem gessistis Pax commerciumque'st vobis mecum, Plaut Stich 4, 1, 14 pacem componi volo Meo patre cum matri, id. Merc 5, 2, 113 orator sine pace redit, Enn. ap Varr L. L 7, § 41 Müll (Ann. v 211 Vahl) pacem inter sese conciliant, id ap Auct Her 2, 25, 39 (Trag v 164 ib) videndum est cum omnibusne pax esse possit, an sit aliquod bellum inexpiabile, Cic Phil 13, 1, 1, 12, 5, 10 pax est tranquilla libertas, id ib 2, 44, 113 nihil est tam populare quam pax, tranquillitas, otium, id Agr 2, 37, 102, cf. id Q Fr 1, 1, 1 esse pacem alicui cum aliquo, id. Phil 7, 3, 7, 7, 8, 21 pacem habere, id. Att 7, 14, 1 conciliare inter cives, id. Fam 10, 27, 1 conficere, id Fl 12, 29 coagmentare, id Phil 7, 7, 24 servare, id ib 7, 8, 22 confirmare cum aliquo, id ib 1, 1, 2 pace uti, id Prov Cons 2, 4 dimittere aliquem cum pace, id Mur 15, 32 suscipienda bella sunt ut sine injuria in pace vivatur (cf II 2 infra), id Off 1, 11, 35 quem L. Sulla, cum bellum invexisset totam in Asiam, cum pace dimisit, id Mur 15, 32 pacem petere, Caes B G 1, 27 pangere cum aliquo, Liv 9, 11 componere, id 2 13 impetrare id 30, 35 classis bona cum pace accepta est, id. 28 37 itaque pax populo Caeriti data id. 7, 20 Bocchus neque bello neque pace antea cognitus, Sall J 19 7 pacem agitare, id ib 14, 10 rumpere, Verg A. 12, 202 et sumpti et positā pace Prop 2, 1, 36 pacem turbare, Tac A 12, 65 additis qui pacem nostram metuebant i e *the peace granted by us* id ib 12, 33, 12 29 pace belloque rempublicam regere, Suet Aug 61, id. Tib 37 bello ac pace, *both in war and in peace*, Liv 8 35, Stat Th 4 839 in pace, Hor S 2, 2, 110, Tac. A. 11, 10, 14, 39 in media pace, Liv 36, 11, 2 media pace Tac. A 14 32, Curt. 8, 10, 17 in intimo sinu pacis, Plin Pan 56, 4 alta pax, Sen. Thyest 576.—(β) *Plur* hostibus victis, pacibus perfectis etc, Plaut Pers. 5, 1, 1, Varr ap Non. 149, 15 jura, judicia bella atque paces penes paucos erant, Sall. J 31, 20, Hor Ep 1, 3, 8, 2, 1, 102 (Lucr 5, 1230, ventorum paces is spurious, v Lachm) —**2.** Personified Pax, *the goddess of peace, Peace*, Ov F 1, 709 sq, 3, 882, Hor C S 57, Suet Vesp 9, Petr S 124, Nep Tim 2, Inscr Orell 1823 —**B.** Transf **1.** *Grace, favor, pardon, assistance* of the gods pacem ab Aesculapio petas, Plaut Curc 2, 2, 20 Jovis supremi multis hostiis pacem expetere, Plaut Am 5, 1, 75 sunt hic omnia quae ad deûm pacem oportet adesse? (sc expetundam), id Poen 1, 2, 42 divum pacem votis adit, Lucr 5, 1229 ab Jove Opt Max pacem ac veniam peto, Cic Rab Perd 2, 5 pacis deûm exposcendae causa lectisternium fuit, Liv 7, 2 exorat pacem divom, Verg A 3, 370, 3, 261, id G 4, 535, Just 20, 2, 7 —**2.** Pace tua, alicujus, *with your (or his) good leave* or *permission* pace quod fiat tua, Ter Eun 3, 2, 13 pace tua dixerim, Cic Tusc 5, 5, 12, id de Or 1, 17, 76 C Claudi pace loquar, Liv 3 19, 7 pace majestatis ejus dixerim, Vell 2, 129, 3 pace diligentiae Catonis dixerim, id. 1, 7, 4 pace loquar Veneris tu dea major eris, Ov Am 3, 2, 60 —**3.** *Dominion empire*, of the Romans (post Aug) pax Romana, Sen Clem 1, 8, 2, cf haec tot milia gladiorum, quae pax mea (i e Neronis) comprimit, id ib 1, 1, 2 immensa Romanae pacis majestate, Plin 27, 1, 1, § 3 nostra, Tac. A 12, 33 —**4.** Pax, as an interj, *peace! silence! enough!* pax, abi, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 213, id Ps 5, 1, 33, id. Stich 5, 7, 3 al capillus passus prolixus, circum caput Rejectus neglegenter pax! Ter Heaut 2 3, 49, 4, 3, 39, Aus. Idyll. 12 *fin* —**II.** Trop, *peace, rest, quiet, ease* **1.** Of inanim objects, as of the sea pax ipsa tumet Stat Th 7, 87 sensim infusa tranquilla per aequora pace Sil 7, 258 —Of a river flumen cum pace delabens, Hor C 3, 29, 35 fluminis, Flor 4, 2, 28 —Of the countenance pacem vultus habet, *tranquillity*, Ov M 2, 858 —**2.** *Peace, tranquillity* of mind pax animi, *sleep*, Ov M 11, 624 mentis, id Tr 5, 12, 4 temperantia pacem animis affert, Cic Fin 1, 14, 26 semper in animo sapientis est placidissima pax, id Tusc 5, 16, 48 —**3.** *The rest* or *peace* of death excepit illum magna et aeterna pax, Sen ad Marc. 19, 5 so REQVIESCIT IN PACE a formula frequently found in later, esp in Christian epitaphs, borrowed from Jewish grave stones, on which יָנוּחַ בְּשָׁלוֹם, etc, very frequently occurred, v the Lat Hebr epit on a Jewess, in Murat p 1842, 4 and cf the inscr ib p 1674, 3 —**4.** *Peace* in the church *harmony* (eccl Lat) quamdiu pax est in populo Dei, Lact 5, 21, 4, 5, 13, 10

2. Pax, Pacis, *m*, *a slave's name*, Plaut Trin 4, 2, 94 (889 Ritschl)

paxillus, i, *m*, = πασσαλος, *a small stake, a peg* **I.** Lit, Varr ap Non 153, 9, Col 4, 16, 3, 8, 8, 3 dodrantales paxilli, Plin 17, 21, 35, § 154, Vulg Isa 22, 25 et saep —* **II.** Transf novam haeresim novo paxillo suspendisse, Varr ap Non 153, 9

-pe, an enclitic particle with an intensive force [Sanscr pa pi, which is similarly used, cf que] as in prope, nempe, quippe, and appearing as p in quispiam, uspiam etc (cf Corss Ausspr 2, 846)

peccāmen, inis, *n* [pecco] *a fault, sin* (late Lat) omnium peccaminum venia Hilar in Matt 18 10, 25, 5, Prud Ap 979, id. Cath 9, 96, Hier in Job 30

peccans, antis, *Part* and *P a*, from pecco

peccanter, *adv*, v pecco, *P a fin*

peccantia, ae, *f* [pecco] *sin* (post class) Tert adv Jud 10

peccātēla, ae, *f* [id.] *sin* (post class), Tert Anim. 40

peccātio, ōnis, *f* [id.] *a failing, fault, sin* (post class.) Gell 13 20, 19

peccātor, oris, *m* [id] *a transgressor, sinner* (post class) Lact 3, 26, Tert Spect 3, Vulg Matt. 9, 10 et saep

peccātōrius, a um, *adj* [peccator] *sinful* (post class) Tert adv Marc 2, 14, id Carn Chr 8

peccātrix, īcis, *f* [id.], *a female sinner* (post class), Paul. Nol Carm. 28, 127, Hier adv Joann. Jerosol n. 4, Vulg Luc. 7, 39 —(β) *Adj*, *sinning, sinful* peccatrix anima, Prud. Cath prooem 35 gens, Tert Spect 3 generatio, Vulg Marc 8, 38 radix, id. 1 Macc. 1, 11

peccātum, i, *n* [pecco], *a fault, error, mistake, transgression, sin* (syn delictum, culpa) pro peccatis supplicium sufferre, Ter And 5, 3, 17 corrigere, id. Ad 4, 3, 2 peccata remordent, Lucr 3, 827 recte facta sola in bonis actionibus ponens, prave, id est peccata, in malis Cic. Ac. 1, 10, 37 ut peccatum est, patriam prodere, parentes violare, fana depeculari, quae sunt in effectu, sic timere, sic maerere, sic in libidine esse, peccatum est, etiam sine effectu, id. Fin 3, 9, 32 culpa ac peccatum, id Fam 5, 21, 5 multitudo vitiorum peccatorumque, id. Phil. 2, 17, 43, id Att 8, 13, 2 quo illi crimine peccatoque perierunt? id Cael 30, 71 libidinum peccatorumque licentia, id Lael 22, 83 confiteri, id N D 2, 4, 11, id de Or 1, 27, 125 paucis verbis tria magna peccata, *blunders* id. Tusc. 3, 20, 47 in peccata incidere, id Fin 4, 15, 40 luere peccata, Verg A. 10, 32 peccati conscius, Ov Am 2, 7, 11 peccatis poenas aequas irrogare, Hor S 1, 3, 118 peccatis veniam commodare, Tac Agr 19 abstinere peccatis, Plin Ep 8, 22, 2 Here, too, doubtless belongs nam ea aetate jam sum, ut non siet peccato mi ignosci aequom Ter Hec. 5, 1, 11 —**II.** Transf (eccl Lat) **1.** *Guilt* si non venissem peccatum non haberent, Vulg Johan 15, 22 cognatio peccati, id Rom 3, 20, Lact 6, 13 —**2.** *The punishment of sin* peccatum vestrum apprehendet vos, Vulg Num 32, 23 ipse peccata multorum tulit, id Isa 53, 12

peccātus, us, *m* [id], *a failing, fault, trespass* (very rare) in manifesto peccatu teneri, Cic Verr 2, 2, 78, § 191, acc to Gell 13, 20, 17 sq (al peccato)

pecco, avi, atum, 1, *v n* and *a* [often referred to Sanscr papa, pāpaka, wicked, but better to root pik, to be angry, cf piget, pigeo, and Fick, Vergl Wort 632], *to miss* or *mistake* any thing, *to do amiss, to transgress, to commit a fault, to offend, sin* peccare est tamquam transilire lineas, Cic Par 3, 1, 20 alius magis alio vel peccat vel recte facit id. Fin 3, 14, 48, id Or 47, 157 peccare largiter, *to make a great mistake* Plaut Most 2, 2, 8, id. Ep 3, 4, 53 —With *acc* si unum peccavisses syllabam, Plaut Bacch 3, 3, 29 aliquid, *to offend in any respect* plura in aliquā re, Ter Ad 1, 2 44 Empedocles multa alia peccat, Cic N D 1, 12, 29 eadem fere, id ib 1, 12, 31 talia peccandi jam mihi finis erit, Ov P 3, 7, 10 —With *in* and *acc* si quid in te peccavi . in me ipsum peccavi vehementius, Cic Att 3, 15, 4 in rem publicam, id ib 7, 1, 3 (al in re publica) —With *erga aliquem*, Plaut Aul 4 10, 62 —*In aliquo* or *in aliquā re* quod in eo (Valerio) peccandi Germanis causa non esset, Caes B G 1, 47 in servo necando semel peccatur, Cic Par 3, 2, 25 in hoc eodem peccat Hieronymus id Fin 2, 10, 32 non modo in vita sed saepissime et in poematis et in oratione peccatur, id Or 21, 70 —With *abl* alone et pecunia et mollibus consultis, Tac. A 1, 40 libidine, Juv 6, 135 —With *dat of person* (late Lat) Domino, Vulg Deut 1, 41, id 2 Reg 12, 13 —*De aliquā re*, Caecil ap Gell 2 23, 13 —**B.** In partic, of sexual sin quid inter Est in matronā ancillā peccesve togatā? Hor S 1, 2, 63, Ov H 16, 295, Mart 1, 35 2 —**II.** Transf, of animals and inanim things, *to fail, miscarry* ne Peccet (equus) ad extremum ridendus, Hor Ep 1, 1, 9 unus de toto peccaverat orbe comarum Anulus, Mart 2, 66, 1 si sense ris vina peccatura Pall 11, 14 — Hence,

peccans, antis, *P a*, *sinful, full of sin* unus dies bene actus peccanti immortalitati anteponendus, Cic. Tusc 5, 2, 5 — *Comp* peccantius *more faulty, worse*, Cael Aur Acut 3, 8, 88 —**B.** As *subst*

peccans, antis, *comm*, *an offender, sinner* non prodest latere peccantibus Sen. Ep 97, 13 peccantium poena, id ib 97, 14 ad officium peccantes redire cogeret, Nep Ages 5, 3 —*Adv* **peccanter,** *wrongly, incorrectly, falsely*, Cael Aur Acut 2, 9, 40 definire aliquid, id. ib 3, 1, 5

* **pĕcŏrālis,** e, *adj* [pecus], *of* or *belonging to cattle* aestimatio pecoralis mul-

tae, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. ovibus, p. 202 Müll.

‡ **pĕcŏrārĭus,** ii, *m.* [pecus], *a farmer of the public pastures and herds:* pecorarius, προβατώδης, Onomast. Vet.

pĕcŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *rich in cattle* (poet.): Palatia, Prop. 5, 9, 3: Phyllos, Stat. Th. 4, 45: ver, id. ib. 10, 229.

pecten, inis, *m.* [pecto], *a comb.* **I.** Prop., *for the hair,* Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 18; Ov. Am. 1, 14, 15: deducit pectine crines, id. M. 4, 311; 12, 409; Petr. 126; Spart. Hadr. 26.—**II.** Transf., of things resembling a comb. **A.** *The reed* or *sley* of a weaver's loom: arguto tenues percurrens pectine telas, Verg. A. 7, 14; Ov. F. 3, 819; cf. id. M. 6, 58; Varr. L. L. 5, 23, § 113.—**2.** *The weaver's art, weaving:* victa est Pectine Niliaco jam Babylonis acus, Mart. 14, 150, 2.—**B.** *An instrument for heckling flax* or *combing wool, a comb, card, heckle,* Juv. 9, 30; Plin. 11, 23, 27, § 77; Claud. Eutr. 2, 382.—**C.** *A rake:* tonsam raro pectine verrit humum, Ov. R. Am. 191; Plin. 18, 30, 72, § 297; Col. 2, 20.—**D.** *A clasping of the hands* in distress, Ov. M. 9, 299.—Of the mingling of the oars of two vessels: mixtis obliquo pectine remis, Luc. 3, 609 dub. (al. pectore).—**E.** Pecten dentium, *a row of teeth,* Prud. στεφ. 10, 934.—**F.** *A stripe* or *vein* in wood, Plin. 16, 38, 73, § 185.—**G.** *The hair of the pubes,* Juv. 6, 370; Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 26.—Also, *the share-bone,* Cels. 8, 1.—**H.** *A kind of dance:* Amazonius, Stat. Achill. 2, 156.—**K.** *An instrument with which the strings of the lyre were struck:* jamque eadem digitis, jam pectine pulsat eburno, Verg. A. 6, 647 Serv.; Juv. 6, 382.—**2.** Transf. **a.** *A lyre,* Val. Fl. 3, 159.—**b.** *A poem* or *song:* dum canimus sacras alterno pectine Nonas, i. e. *in distichs,* Ov. F. 2, 121.—**L.** *A kind of shell-fish, a scallop:* pectinibus patulis jactat se molle Tarentum, Hor. S. 2, 4, 34; Plin. 9, 33, 51, § 101; 9, 51, 74, § 160; 11, 37, 52, § 139; 11, 51, 112, § 267; 32, 11, 53, § 150.—**M.** Pecten Veneris, *a plant,* perh. *Venus's comb, needle-weed,* Plin. 24, 19, 114, § 175.

‡ **pectĭnārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [pecten], *of* or *belonging to combs,* Inscr. Spon. Miscell. Antiq. p. 231, and Inscr. Murat. 982, 7.—**II.** *Subst.:* **pectĭnārĭus,** ii, *m., a comb-maker,* Inscr. Alessi, Antich. d'Este, p. 181; Inscr. Grut. 648, 2, et Fabr. p. 701, n. 221.

pectĭnātim, *adv.* [id.], *in the form of a comb, like the teeth of a comb:* cuniculatim, pectinatim divisa, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103: digitis pectinatim inter se implexis, id. 28, 6, 17, § 59 (cf.: digitis inter se pectine junctis, Ov. M. 9, 299): serrati (dentes) pectinatim coëuntes, Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 160; so, pectinatim stipante se dentium serie, id. 8, 25, 37, § 89; 8, 21, 30, § 75; Vitr. 1, 5.

‡ **pectĭnātor,** ōris, *m.* [pectino], *a comber, carder:* pectinator, κτενιστής, Gloss. Philox.

pectĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* v. pectino.

pectĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [pecten], *to comb, card, heckle.* **I.** Lit.: caudae setas, App. M. 6, p. 185, 18.—**II.** Transf., *to harrow:* segetem, Plin. 18, 21, 50, § 186.—Hence, **pectĭnātus,** a, um, *P. a., combed,* i. e. *sloped two ways like a comb:* pectenatum (so, not written pectinatum) tectum dicitur a similitudine pectinis in duas partes devexum, ut testudinatum in quatuor, Fest. p. 212 and 213 Müll.

pectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pecto], *a combing* of the hair, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 98.

pectis, idis, *f., a plant, called also* consolida *and* symphyton, App. Herb. 59.

pectĭtus, a, um, *Part.,* from pecto.

pecto, pexi (pexui, Alcim. Ep. 77), pexum and pectitum, 3, *v. a.* [Gr. πέκω, πεκτέω, to comb, shear; πόκος, fleece; Lat. pecten], *to comb.* **I.** Lit.: tenues comas, Tib. 1, 9, 68: longas comas, id. 2, 5, 8: caesariem, Hor. C. 1, 15, 14: capillos, Ov. H. 13, 31; cf.: pexisti capillum, Maec. ap. Prisc. p. 903 P.: barbam, Juv. 14, 216: pectebat ferum (cervum), Verg. A. 7, 489: capilli pexi, Juv. 11, 150: pexa barba, Mart. 7, 58, 2: ille pexus pinguisque doctor, Quint. 1, 5, 14.—In a Greek construction: ipsa comas pectar, Ov. H. 13, 39.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To comb, card, heckle:* stuppa pectitur ferreis hamis, Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 17: pectitae lanae, Col. 12, 3, 6.—**B.** *To dress, hoe, weed,* Col. 10, 148: pectita tellus, id. 10, 94.—Hence, **III.** Trop., comic.: aliquem fusti or pugnis, *to give one a dressing* or *thrashing:* leno pugnis pectitur, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 47: pugnis, id. Men. 5, 7, 28: aliquem fusti, id. Capt. 4, 2, 116.—Hence, **pexus** (as a surname, written PEXSVS, PEXSA, Inscr. Grut. 487, 1; Marin. Iscriz. Alb. p. 91), a, um, *P. a., wooly, that still has the nap on, new:* tunica, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 95: vestes, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 191.—Hence: pexa munera, prob. *a new woolly toga,* Mart. 7, 46, 6.—**B.** Transf.: folium, *woolly,* Col. 11, 3, 26.

pectŏrālis, e, *adj.* [pectus], *of* or *belonging to the breast, breast-, pectoral:* pectorale os, *the breast-bone,* Cels. 8, 1: tunicula, Amm. 14, 9, 7: cinctum, App. M. 11, p. 261, 36: fascia, Vulg. Isa. 3, 24 (Hier. in loc., Vulg. Jer. 2, 32).—Hence, **II.** *Subst.:* **pectŏrāle,** is, *n., a breast-plate,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 115 Müll.; Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 43.

pectŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *with a large* or *high breast, full-breasted, broad-breasted:* sint ergo matrices quadratae, pectorosae, magnis capitibus, Col. 8, 2, 8; Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 140: nemo est feroci pectorosior Marte, Auct. Priap. 37.

pectuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pecten], *a small scallop,* Col. 8, 16, 7; Plin. 9, 29, 45, § 84.

pectus, ŏris, *n.* [kindred with the Sanscr. vakshas, pectus], *the breast,* in men and animals. **I.** Lit., *the breast, the breast-bone:* pectus, hoc est ossa praecordiis et vitalibus natura circumdedit, Plin. 11, 37, 82, § 207; cf. Cels. 8, 7 *fin.;* 8, 8, 2: meum cor coepit in pectus emicare, Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 4: dignitas, quae est in latitudine pectoris, Quint. 11, 3, 141: summis digitis pectus appetere, id. 11, 3, 124; 11, 3, 122: pectore adverso, id. 2, 15, 7: aequo pectore, *upright, not inclined to one side,* id. 11, 3, 125: pectore in adverso ensem Condidit, Verg. A. 9, 347: in pectusque cadit pronus, Ov. M. 4, 578: latum demisit pectore clavum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 28; 2, 8, 90 et saep.; Vulg. Gen. 3, 14.—In the poets freq., in *plur.,* of a person's *breast:* hasta volans perrumpit pectora ferro, Liv. Andron. ap. Prisc. p. 760 P.; Ov. M. 4, 554.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The stomach* (poet.): reserato pectore diras Egerere inde dapes . . . gestit, Ov. M. 6, 663.—**B.** *The breast.* **1.** As the seat of affection, courage, etc., *the heart, feelings, disposition:* somnum socordiamque ex pectore oculisque amovere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 11: Ah, guttula Pectus ardens mi adspersisti, i. e. *a little comforted,* id. Ep. 4, 1, 32: in amicitiā, nisi, ut dicitur, apertum pectus videas, etc., Cic. Lael. 26, 97: si non ipse amicus per se amatur toto pectore ut dicitur, id. Leg. 1, 18, 49: pietate omnium pectora imbuere, Liv. 1, 21, 1: metus insidens pectoribus, id. 10, 41, 2; 1, 56, 4: quinam pectora semper impavida repens terror invaserit, id. 21, 30, 2: in eodem pectore nullum est honestorum turpiumque consortium, Quint. 12, 1, 4; 2, 5, 8: te vero . . . jam pectore toto Accipio, Verg. A. 9, 276: his ubi laeta deae permulsit pectora dictis, id. ib. 5, 816: robur et aes triplex circa pectus erat, Hor. C. 1, 3, 10; 2, 12, 15: pectoribus mores tot sunt quot in orbe figurae, id. A. A. 1, 759: mollities pectoris, *tender-heartedness,* id. Am. 3, 8, 18; id. H. 19, 192; so, pectus amicitiae, *a friendly heart, a friend,* Mart. 9, 15, 2; Stat. S. 4, 4, 103; Manil. 2, 600.—Of *courage, bravery:* cum tales animos juvenum et tam certa tulistis Pectora, Verg. A. 9, 249: te vel per Alpium juga . . . Forti sequemur pectore, Hor. Epod. 1, 11; Val. Fl. 6, 288.—Of *conscience:* vita et pectore puro, Hor. S. 1, 6, 64: pectora casta, Ov. H. 13, 30.—**2.** *The soul, spirit, mind, understanding:* de hortis toto pectore cogitemus, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 4; so, incumbe toto pectore ad laudem, id. Fam. 10, 10, 2: onerandum complendumque pectus maximarum rerum et plurimarum suavitate, id. de Or. 3, 30, 121: quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius descendit, Sall. J. 11, 7; Liv. 1, 59: (stultitiam tuam) in latebras abscondas pectore penitissumo, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 64: multipotens pectus habere, ut copias . . . pectore promat suo, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 8 Fleck.: haben' tu amicum quoi pectus sapiat? id. Trin. 1, 2, 53; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 12: at Cytherea novas artes, nova pectore versat Consilia, Verg. A. 1, 657: oculis pectoris aliquid haurire, Ov. M. 15, 63; id. Tr. 3, 1, 64: memori referas mihi pectore cuncta, Hor. S. 2, 4, 90: nunc adbibe puro Pectore verba, id. Ep. 1, 2, 68; 2, 1, 128: pectore arripere artes, Tac. Or. 28: pectus est quod disertos facit, et vis mentis, Quint. 10, 7, 15; Ov. P. 2, 4, 24: succinctaque pectora curis, Stat. S. 5, 1, 77: rara occulti pectoris vox, i. e. *a reserved disposition,* Tac. A. 4, 52: dicere de summo pectore, i. e. *without much reflection,* Gell. 17, 13, 7.—Of inspired persons: incaluitque deo quem clausum pectore habebat, Ov. M. 2, 641; Verg. A. 6, 48; Stat. Th. 4, 542.—**3.** *The person, individual,* regarded as a being of feeling or passion: cara sororum Pectora, Verg. A. 11, 216: mihi Thesea pectora juncta fide, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 66: pectus consulis gerere, Liv. 4, 13; cf. Mart. 9, 15; Manil. 2, 600; Stat. S. 4, 4, 103.

pectuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [pectus], *a little breast* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 22, n. 30: pectus, pectusculum, Not. Tir. p. 58; Vulg. Exod. 29, 26; id. Num. 6, 20.

‡ **Pectuscum Pălāti,** *a part of Rome:* Pectuscum Palati dicta est ea regio Urbis, quam Romulus obversam posuit eā parte, in quā plurimum erat agri Romani ad mare versus, et qui (l. qua) mollissime adibatur Urbs, etc., Fest. p. 213 Müll. [pectus, qs. *breastwork*].

pĕcu (*dat.* pecui, Lucil. ap. Gell. infra; *plur.:* pecua, pecuda; *gen.* pecuum, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 37: pecubus, Lucr. 6, 1132), *n.* [v. pecus], *cattle,* esp. the larger kinds (mostly ante-class.): pastor harum dormit, quom eunt sic a pecu palitantes, *the flock,* Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 5: ne balant quidem, quom a pecu cetero apsunt, id. ib. 5, 2, 20: luna muribus fibras Et pecui addit, Lucil. ap. Gell. 20, 8, 4.—In *plur.:* pastores pecuaque salva servassis, an old formula of prayer in Cato, R. R. 141, 3: homines, pecua beluasque, Naev. ap. Non. 159, 6; so Att. ib. 9; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 3; Liv. 35, 21, 6: (asinus) non generatur in Ponto, nec aequinoctio verno, ut cetera pecua admittitur, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 167: pecua ruri pascere, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 11.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Plur.:* pecua, *the places where cattle are kept, pastures,* etc.: cum hostium copiae non longe absunt, pecua relinquuntur, agri cultura deseritur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 15 Halm ad loc.: Italia contremuit, statim pecua agrique deserta, Claud. Mam. Or. 2, 10.—**B.** *Money* (cf. pecunia): pecua in cruminā defero, Plaut. Truc. 5, 64: pecuum, Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 246 Müll.: greges pecuum, Host. ap. Prisc. p. 719 P.—**C.** Pecu squamosum, i. e. *fish,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 5 (but in Lucr. 6, 1132, the correct read. is pigris balantibus; v. Lachm. ad h. l.).

pĕcŭālis, e, *adj.* [pecu], *of* or *belonging to cattle* (late Lat.): animal pecuale, Sedul. 1, 146.

pĕcŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to cattle:* res pecuaria, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 45: pecuarii greges, *herds of cattle,* Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 17: quaestio, id. ib. 2, 2, 1: negotiatio, Col. 8, 1, 1: canis, id. 7, 12, 8: res, *a stock of cattle, live stock,* Cic. Quint. 3, 12.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. pĕcŭārĭus,** ii, *m.* **1.** *A cattle-breeder, grazier,* Varr. R. R. 2, 4: diligentissimus agricola et pecuarius, Cic. Deiot. 9, 27.—**2.** *A farmer of the public pastures:* damnatis aliquot pecuariis, Liv. 10, 47, 4; Inscr. Don. cl. 9, n. 13.—**B.** **pĕcŭārĭa,** ae, *f., a stock of cattle:* omnis pecuariae pecus fundamentum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1: ipse pecuarias habui grandes, in Apuliā oviarias, in Reatino equarias, id. ib. 2, praef. § 6; 2, 1, 3.—Also, *cattle-breeding:* librum de pecuariā, Varr. R. R. 3, 1 *fin.*—**C.** **pĕcŭārĭa,** ōrum, *n., herds of cattle:* mitte in Venerem pecuaria primus, Verg. G. 3, 64; Pers. 3, 9; Plin. 8, 9, 9, § 27.

(**pĕcŭasco,** ĕre, a false read. for pecus pascere, Minuc. Sentent. de Finib. Genuat. 1, 32, p. 6 Rudorff.)

pĕcŭātus, a, um, *adj.* [pecu], *beastly, brutal,* Fulg. Moral. n. 35; cf. pecuatus, θηριώδης, Onomast. Vet.

pĕcŭda, v. pecu and 2. pecus.

pĕcŭdālis, e, *adj.* [pecu], *of* or *belonging to cattle* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 8, § 806.

‡ **Pĕcŭdĭfer,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [pecu-

fero, cattle bearing], *an epithet of Sylvanus*, Inscr Murat. 70, 6

pĕcŭīnus, a, um, *adj* [pecu] **I.** Lit., *of cattle* (ante and post class) daps, Cato, R. R 132, 2 ossa, App M 8, p 215, 49 — *Absol.*: pecuina et ferina, App M 11 init —**II.** Transf, *beastly, brutal* animus, App Mag 281, 11

pĕcūlātor, oris, *m* [peculor], *an embezzler of public money, a peculator*, Cic Off 3, 18, 73, Tac H 1, 53, Val Max 5, 3, 2, Salv Gub Dei, 7, 21

(**pĕcūlātōrius,** a, um, a corrupt read., Varr L L 5, § 95, v Mull ad loc.)

pĕcūlātus (PEQVLATVS, Lex Apparit, v in the foll), ūs, *m* [peculor] **I.** Lit, *an embezzlement of public money, peculation* peculatus furtum publicum a pecore dictum, sicut et pecunia, eo quod antiqui Romani nihil praeter pecora habebant, Fest. p 212 Müll perfidia et peculatus ex urbe si exulant, Plaut Pers 4, 4, 7, Cic Phil. 12, 5, 12 peculatum facere, id Rab Perd 3, 8 accusari peculatus, Auct Her 1, 12, 22 peculatus damnari, Cic. Fl 18, 43, Liv 33, 47 SINE MALO PEQVLATV, Lex Apparit Grut 628 judices qui peculatu provincias quassavissent, Cod Th 9, 28 1 ad legem Juliam peculatus, Dig 48, tit 13 —**II.** Transf, of the capture of love perfidiosus est Amor Si Ergo in me peculatum facit, Plaut Cist 1, 1, 73

pĕcŭlĭāris, e, *adj* [peculium], *of* or *relating to private property* **I.** Lit peculiaris causa, *concerning property*, Dig 41, 2, 44 peculiari nomine *on account of property*, ib 14, 12, 16 —**II.** Transf **A.** *One's own, belonging to one* (cf proprius) etiam opilio, qui pascit alienas oves, aliquam habet peculiarem, Plaut As 3, 1, 36 ovem tibi dabo peculiarem, id. Merc 3, 1, 27 ut peculiare aliquid in fundo pascere liceat, Varr R. R 1, 17 aedes, Dig 15 1, 22, 23 nummi ib 12, 1, 31 vinum, ib 33, 6, 9 vectigalibus peculiares servos praeposuit, *belonging to him, his own*, Suet Caes 76 prolatos manu sua e peculiaribus loculis suis id Galb 12 —**B.** *One's own, belonging particularly to one's self, not held in common with others, proper, special, peculiar* ve nio ad Lysaniam peculiarem tuum, Decianе, testem, Cic. Fl 21, 51 hoc mihi peculiare fuerit, id Q Fr 2, 10, 3 edictum, id Verr 2, 3, 14, § 36, Liv 3, 19, 9 quasi proprio suo et peculiari deo, Suet Aug 5 Africae peculiare, quod in oleastro inserit, Plin 17, 18, 30, § 129 haec sunt peculiaria Arabiae, id 12, 17, 38, § 77, 19, 8, 41, § 140 me peculiaris quidem impedit ratio, Plin Ep 1, 8, 16, 10, 2, 2 luce peculiari nitere, Mart 4, 64, 8 ut sis ei populus peculiaris, Vulg Deut 26, 18 in populum peculiarem, id ib 14, 2 —**C.** *Singular, particular, extraordinary, peculiar* (post Aug) peculiari merito Suet Vit 4 peculiare munus, Just 36, 4, 3 — *Adv* **pĕcŭlĭārĭter.** **A.** *As private property* quaedam etiam ignorantes possidemus, id est quae servi peculiariter paraverunt Dig 41, 2, 3, 20, 6, 8 —**B.** *Especially, particularly, peculiarly*: folia peculiariter cruribus vitiosis utilia, Plin 26, 8, 33, § 50 medicinae peculiariter curiosus, id. 25, 2, 3, § 7, Quint 1, 2 16, 11, 3, 130, 8, 2, 8 (but in Plin 36, 20, 37, § 145, the correct read is peculiaris, not peculiarius, v Sillig ad h l)

pĕcŭlĭārius, a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *relating to private property* (post class. for the class. peculiaris) res, Dig 44 4, 4 causa, ib 15, 1, 4 *fin* (al peculiari), Inscr Murat. 1640, 7 peculium peculiarius, Not Tir

pĕcŭlĭātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from peculio

pĕcūlĭo, āvi atum, 1, *v a* [peculium], *to give one something for one's self, as one's private property*, hence comic in mal part., Plaut Pers. 2, 2, 10 — Hence, **pĕcŭlĭātus,** a, um, *P a.*, *furnished with property of his own, that has private property* **A.** Lit. servus, Dig 21 1, 18 *fin.*, 19, 1 13 —**B.** Transf **1.** *Furnished, provided* with money bene peculiatus, Asin. ap Cic Fam 10 32, 1 liber tus satis peculiatus, App M 10, 17 —**2.** In mal part pulchre pensilibus peculiati, Auct Priap 53

‡ **pĕcŭlĭŏlum,** i, *n dim* [peculium], *a little private property*, Quint 1, 5, 46

pĕcŭlĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [id], *having a large private property, wealthy* (ante and post class) servus, Plaut Rud 1, 2, 24, Sid. Ep 2, 2 *fin*, Aug in Psa. 38

pĕcūlĭum, ii, *n.* [pecus], lit, *property in cattle*, hence, as in early times all property consisted of cattle, in gen, *property* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. peculi sui prodigi (servi), Plaut Most 4, 1, 19 cupiditas peculi, Cic Par 5, 2 *fin* cura peculi, Verg E 1, 33 Serv, Hor A P 330 —**B.** In partic, *private property* **1.** What the master of the house saves and lays by, *money laid by, savings*, Dig 32, 1, 77 —**2.** What a wife owns as her independent property, and over which her husband has no control, *a private purse, paraphernalia*, Dig 23, 3, 9, § 3 —**3.** That which is given by a father or master to his son, daughter, or slave, as his or her *private property* frugi sum, nec potest peculium enumerari, Plaut As 2, 4, 91 adimere servis peculium, Varr R R 1, 2, 17, 1, 17, 5 filii, Liv 2, 41, cf Sen Ep 11, 1 Juliam uxorem peculio concesso a patre praebitisque annuis fraudavit, Suet Tib 50 cultis augere peculia servis, *fees*, Juv 3, 189 —**4.** Castrense, *the private property of a son acquired by military service, with the consent of his father* (profecticium), or *by inheritance through his mother* (adventicium), *then called* quasi castrense, Dig 49, 17, 5 sqq, Paul Sent 3, 4, cf Dig 37, 6, 1 —**5.** = membrum virile, Plaut. Ps 4, 7, 92, id Most 1, 3, 96, Petr S 8, Lampr Elag 9, cf peculiatus —**II.** Trop, *that which belongs to one's self, one's own* —Of a letter sine ullo ad me peculio veniet? *without any thing for myself*, Sen Ep 12, 9 —Of the people of Israel erunt mihi, in die qua ego facio, in peculium, Vulg Mal 3, 17

pĕcūlor, ari, *v dep n* [peculium], *to defraud the public, to embezzle the public money, to peculate* rem publicam, Flor 3, 17, 3—Hence, **pĕcūlans,** antis, *P a.*—As *subst plur* **pĕcūlantia,** ium, *n*, *peculations* vestra, Commod 70, 13

pĕcūnĭa, ae (on the oldest inscrr, also written PEQVNIA, AS PEQVDES, PEQVLIVM), *f* [pecus, because the wealth of the ancients consisted in cattle pecus a quo pecunia universa, quod in pecore pecunia tum consistebat pastoribus, Varr L L 5, § 95 Müll, cf Fest s v peculatus, p 212 and 213 Müll], *property, riches, wealth* (cf divitiae, res, bona, etc) **I.** In gen. pecunia sacrificium fieri dicebatur, cum frugum fructuumque causa mola pura offerebatur in sacrificio, quia omnis res familiaris, quam nunc pecuniam dicimus, ex his rebus constaret, Fest p 244 and 245 Müll SI FVRIOSVS EST AGNATORVM GENTILIVMQVE IN EO PECVNIAQVE EIVS POTESTAS ESTO, Fragm XII Tab ap Cic Inv 2, 50, 148, ib ap Ulp Fragm tit 11, § 14 QVI CORONAM PARIT IPSE PECVNIAVE EIVS VIRTVTIS ERGO DVITOR EI, Fragm XII Tab ap Plin 21, 3, 5, § 7 pecuniam facere *to accumulate property*, Cic. Div 1, 49, 111 in alienam pecuniam invadere id Rosc Am 2, 6 ut pecunia fortunisque nostris contentus sit, id ib 3 7 familiae aliquot cum mapalibus pecoribusque suis (ea pecunia illis est), etc, Liv 29, 31 —**II.** In partic., *money* (syn argentum, nummus) qui dabant olim pecuniam, non adnumerabant eam, sed appendebant, Gai Inst. 1, 122 praesenti pecunia mercari aliquid, Plaut Capt. 2, 2, 8 omnia vaenibunt praesenti pecunia, id Men 5, 9, 97 pecunia numerata, Cic Top 13, 53 pecunia publica ex aerario erogata, id Verr 2, 3, 71, § 165 certa, *a specified sum*, id Rosc Com 5, 14 potestas pecuniae conficiendae, id Agr 2, 13, 33 permagnam ex illā re pecuniam confici posse, id. Verr 1, 52, 138 pecuniam cogere a civitatibus, id. ib 2, 3, 73, § 171 pecuniam numerare alicui ab aerario, id ib 2 3, 76, § 177 pecuniam publicam domum suam convertere, id ib 2, 3, 76 § 176 pecunias civitatibus distribuere averte re atque auferre, id. ib 2, 3, 73, § 171 devorare pecuniam publicam, id ib 2, 3, 76, § 177 pecuniam alicui dissolvere, id. ib 2, 3, 77, § 180 solvere alicui, id Att 5, 21, 10 pecunias conferre ad statuas, id Verr 2 3, 77, § 180 alicui conferre in usum ejus, id Fl 23, 55 transferre in quaestum et feneratoinem, id. ib 23, 56 deferre alicui, id. ib 23, 55 credita nobis, id. ib gravi fenore occupare, id ib 25, 59 collocatam habere, id Imp Pomp 7, 18 ex aerario exhaurire, ex vectigalibus redigere, id Agr 2, 36, 88 exige pecuniam a civitatibus, id Verr 2, 3, 87, § 202 ab sociis maximam pecuniam auferre, id ib 2, 3, 96, § 224 plura mala nobis exhibet quam aliud quid quam, Sen. Tranq 8, 1 majore tormento possidetur quam quaeritur, id. Ep 19, 6 16: et pecuniae obediunt omnia, Vulg Eccl. 10, 19 —So in *plur* pecunias exigere, capere imperare, Cic Pis 16, 38 pecunias auferre ab aliquo, id Verr 2, 3, 76 § 175 pecunias sumere mutuas, id ib 2 1, 10, § 28, 2, 2, 70, § 170 mutuas pecunias faenore quaerens, Liv 35, 49, 11, Suet Galb 9, cf Zumpt ad Cic Verr 1, p 70 DIES PECVNIAE, *the day of payment* Inscr Grut 207, 3 — Hence, **2.** (Late Lat) *Copper coins* scenicis numquam aurum, numquam argentum, vix pecuniam donavit, Lampr Alex Sev 33, § 3 —**3.** Personified Pecunia, *the goddess of gain*, Arn 4 132, cf Juv 1, 113 —Also, *an epithet of Jupiter*, Aug Civ Dei, 7, 11, cf id ib 4, 21, cf also Hor Ep 1, 6, 37

pĕcūnĭālis, e, *adj* [pecunia] *of* or *belonging to money, pecuniary* (post class) quaestus, Cael Aur Tard 1, 5, 147

pĕcūnĭārĭē, *adv*, v pecuniarius *fin*

pĕcūnĭāris, e, *adj* [pecunia], *of* or *belonging to money, pecuniary* (post class and rare for pecuniarius) damnatio, i e *to pay a fine*, Dig 48, 19, 10 *fin* dub (al pecunaria) —Hence, *adv* **pĕcūnĭārĭter,** *relating to money, pecuniarily*, Dig 47, 1, 3

pĕcūnĭārius, a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *belonging to money, pecuniary* (class) rei pecuniariae socius, *in a money matter*, Cic Rosc Am 40, 117 res, Tac A 6, 5 praemia rei pecuniariae magna *great rewards in money*, Caes B C 3, 59, Cic Ep ad Brut 1, 18 lis, Quint. 6, 1, 50 quaestiones, id 12, 1, 26 poena, Dig 3, 1, 1 *med*: condemnatio, *to pay a fine*, ib 42, 1, 6 —**II.** *Subst* **pĕcūnĭārius,** χρηματιστής, Gloss Gr Lat —*Adv* **pĕcūnĭārĭē,** *pecuniarily* i q pecuniariter, Dig 16, 2, 10

Pĕcūnĭŏla, ae, *m dim* [id], *the surname of one P Aurelius in the first Punic war*, Val Max 2, 7, 4.

pĕcūnĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [id], *that has much money, moneyed, rich, wealthy* **I.** Lit (class) tum erat res in pecore et locorum possessionibus, ex quo pecuniosi et locupletes vocabantur, Cic Rep 2, 9, 16: homines copiis rei familiaris locupletes et pecuniosi, id Rosc Com 15, 44 feminae pecuniosiores, Suet Aug 25 homo pecuniosissimus, Cic Verr 2, 5, 9, § 24, 1, 16, 47 —**II.** Transf, *that brings money, gainful* artes, Mart 5, 56, 8

1. pĕcus, pecŏris, *n* [Zend, paçu, cattle, cf Goth faihu, Angl Sax feó, cattle, Germ Vieh, Engl fee Fick refers the word to root pag of pango, etc] *cattle*, as a collective, *a herd* (opp pecus, pecudis, a single head of cattle) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen bubulum pecus *horned cattle*, Varr R R 2, 1, 13, Col 6, 13 2 ovile, *sheep*, id 1 prooem caprile, id ib pecus majus et minus de pecore majore, in quo sunt ad tres species natura discreti, boves, asini, equi, Varr R R. 2, 1, 12 equinum, *a stud*, Verg G 3, 72 setigerum pecus, *the bristly herd*, i e *the herd of swine*, Ov M 14, 288 flammatum pecus, *the thirsty steeds*, Stat Th. 4, 733 volatile pecus, *fowls hens*, Col 8, 4 ignavum fucos pecus a praesepibus arcent i e *the drones*, Verg G 4, 168 —So of bees, Col 9, 8, 6 —Of seals omne cum Proteus pecus egit altos Visere montes Hor C 1 2, 7, cf of fish aquatile, Col 8, 17, 7 —**B.** In partic, of sheep, *small cattle, a flock* pecori et bubus diligenter substernatur Scabiem pecori et jumentis caveto (shortly after frondem substernito ovibus bubusque), Cato, R R 5, 7 boni pastoris est pecus tondere non deglubere Tiber ap Suet Tib 32 balatus pecorum, Verg G 3 554, Plin 8, 47, 72, § 187 —**II.** Transf **A.** Of a single animal inque pecus magnae subito vertare parentis = pecudem, *the young lion*, Ov Ib 459, Mos. et Rom Leg Coll 6, 7, 9 —In late and eccl Lat. the dis-

tinction between pecus, *f*, and pecus, *n*, nearly disappears, and the latter is found in all senses of the words, cf Vulg. Lev 20, 15, id. 2 Par 14, 15, id. Isa. 66, 3 —**B.** Contemptuously, or as a term of abuse, of persons, *cattle* mutum et turpe pecus, Hor S 1, 3, 100 o imitatores, servum pecus, id. Ep 1, 19, 19 simul ite, Dindymenae domi nae vaga pecora, Cat 63, 13 sed venale pecus Corythae posteritas, Juv 8, 62

2. pĕcus, ŭdis (*masc* pecudi mari to, Enn. ap Prisc p 659 P or Trag v 336 Vahl.—*Nom sing*, Caesar ap Prisc p 719, cf Charis p 72 —*Plur* collat form, *neutr*, pecuda, Att, Sisenn., and Cic. ap Non. 159, 11, v infra), *f* [same root with pecu and pecus, ŏris], *a single head of cattle, a beast, brute, animal, one of a herd* (opp pecus, pecŏris, cattle collectively, different from animal, which includes man) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. Neptuni pecudes terrestres pecudes, Plaut Ps. 3, 2, 45 squammigerum pecudes *the fishes*, Lucr 2, 343 genus ae quoreum, pecudes pictaeque volucres, *land animals*, Verg G 3, 243 genera pecudum ferarum, Varr R R 2, 1 anates buxeis rostris pecudes, Varr ap Non. 460, 9 qua pecude (sc. sue) nihil genuit natura fecundius, Cic. N D 2, 64, 160 quantum natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque bestiis antecedat, *domestic animals*, id. Off 1, 30, 105 ista non modo homines, sed ne pecudes quidem mihi passurae esse videntur, id. Cat 2, 9, 20, id Att 1, 16, 6 —*Plur neutr* pecuda vagant, pavore pecuda in tumulis deserunt, Att ap Non 159, 11, Sisenn. ap. Non. 159, 17 cum adhibent in pecuda pastores, Cic Fragm ap Non. 159, 13 —**B.** In partic **1.** *A head of small cattle, one of a flock* at variae crescunt pecudes armenta feraeque, Lucr 5, 228 —**2.** *A sheep* haedi cornigeras norunt matres, agnique petulci balantum pecudes, Lucr 2, 369, Ov F 4, 903 pecudem spondere sacello Balantem, Juv 13, 232 pecus et caprae, Plin. 24, 11, 53, § 90 —**3.** Collectively, = 1. pecus, id genus pecudis, *horses*, Col. 6, 27, 13 —**II.** Transf, as a term of reproach for an ignorant, stupid, or filthy person, *a beast, brute* istius, pecudis ac putidae carnis consilium, Cic Pis. 9, 19 istius impurissimae atque intemperantissimae pecudis sordes, id. ib 29, 72, id. Phil. 8, 3, 9, cf Gaius Caesar pecudem auream eum appellare solitus est Tac A. 13, 1.

3. pĕcus, ūs, *m*, i. q 1. pecus, Lucil. ap Gell. 20, 8, 4.

* **pĕcuscŭlum,** i, *n. dim* [1. pecus], *an animalcule*, Juvenc. 2, 593

‡**pĕda,** ae, *f*, *a footstep* peda vestigi um humani praecipue pedis, Fest p 210 Müll. peda, pedatura, ἴχνος, Gloss Philox.

pĕdălĭon, ii, *n*, *a plant, called also* proserpinaca, App Herb 18.

pĕdālis, e, *adj* [pes], *of* or *belonging to the foot, foot-* **I.** In gen., hence, *subst* **pĕdālis,** is, *f* (sc solea), *a slipper*, Petr 56 —**II.** In partic, *of the size of a foot, of a foot*, as a measure, *a foot in length, breadth, thickness*, etc sol mihi videtur quasi pedalis, *a foot in diameter*, Cic Ac. 2, 26, 82, cf. Sen. Q N 1, 3, 10 transtra ex pedalibus in latitudinem trabibus, Caes B G 3, 13 longitudo, Col 4, 7, 3 crassitudo, Plin. 17, 8, 4, § 47 altitudo, id. 20, 22, 91, § 247 spatium, Col. 4, 16, 2 intervalla, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 21 sulcus, id. 17, 20, 33, § 146 —*Subst* **pĕdālis,** is, *f*, *a measure*, in gen • tuae praecisionis, Vulg Jer 51, 13

pĕdāmen, inis, and **pĕdāmentum,** i, *n* [1. pedo], *a stake* or *prop*, with which trees and vines are supported quibus stat recta vinea, dicuntur pedamenta quae transversa junguntur, juga Pedamen tum fere quattuor generum, etc., Varr R R. 1, 8, 2, Col 4, 1, 1, 4, 26, 1, 4, 30, 1 pe daminibus annexae vites, id. 5, 4, 1, Plin. 17, 20, 34, § 147

pĕdānĕus, a, um, *adj* [pes], *of the size of a foot, a foot in length, breadth*, etc. **I.** Lit. (very rare) pedaneum super rudus inducimus, *a foot thick*, Pall. 6, 11, 2 pedanei ramuli, Sol 2, 42.—**II.** Transf **A.** Pedanei judices, *petty judges* that tried only trifling cases (so called because they had only a low seat and no tribunal), Dig 3, 1, 1, § 6, so ib 2, 7, 3, 48, 19, 38, § 10, Paul. Sent. 5, 28, cf. Ps. Ascon. ad Cic. Div in Caecil 15 —**B.** Pedanei senatores, for pedarii senatores, Gell. 3, 18, 10

Pĕdānus, a, um, v 2. Pedum, II

pĕdārĭus, a, um, *adj* [pes], *of* or *belonging to the foot, foot-*.—Only transf. **I.** pedarii senatores, *those senators who had not yet been entered by the censors on the list or roll of senators, and who had no vote of their own, but could merely signify their assent to that of another*, Varr ap Gell. 3, 18, 5, Tac. A. 3, 65 —Also as *subst* **pĕdārii,** ōrum, *m*, Cic. Att 1, 19, 9, 1, 20, 4, and in *sing*. pedari sententia, Laber ap Gell 3, 18, 9 —**II.** *Of the size of a foot, a foot long, broad*, etc. EX TIGNO PEDARIO, i e *a foot wide*, Lex. Puteol. ap Grut. 207, 2.

Pēdăsa, ōrum, and **Pēdăsum,** i, *n*, = Πήδασα and Πήδασον, *a city in Caria*, Liv 33, 30, 3, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 107

* **pĕdātim,** *adv* [pes], *foot by foot, one foot after another* leo tantum et camelus (gradiuntur) pedatim, hoc est, ut sinister pes non transeat dextrum sed subsequatur, Plin. 11, 45, 105, § 253

1. pĕdātūra, ae, *f* [id.] *the space* or *extent of a foot*, Veg Mil. 3, 8, Inscr Grut. 896, 14, Inscr Don 168, 1, ib cl. 13, n. 29

2. pĕdātūra, ae, *f* [1 pedo], *a prop of a vine* VINEAE, Inscr Grut 215, 2

1. pĕdātus, a, um, v 1 pedo, I

2. pĕdātus, ūs (collat. form of the *abl sing* pedāto, Cato, v in the foll), *m* [1 pedo], *an attack, a charge* against an enemy (ante class.) nisi pedatu tertio omnes afflixero, Plaut Cist. 2, 1, 50, for which igitur tertio pedato nobis bellum fecere, Cato ap Non. 64, 20, cf tertio pedatu, τρίτῃ περιόδῳ, Gloss Philox., and pedato positum pro repetitu vel accessu quasi per pedem, sicuti nunc vulgo dicitur tertio pedato, Non. 64, 16 sq, Cato ap Non. 64, 20, id. ap Charis p 191

pĕdĕplāna, ōrum, *n* (sc loca) [pesplanus], *rooms on the ground floor* (post class), Cod. Th. 7, 8, 13

‡ **pĕdĕpressim,** *adv* [pes-premo], *cautiously* pedetentim et pedepressim dictum est caute, quasi lenta et tarda itione, Non 29, 3

pĕdes, ĭtis, *m* [pes], *one that is* or *goes on foot* **I.** In gen. etiam si pedes incedat, *on foot, afoot*, Liv 28, 9, 15 cum pedes iret in hostem, Verg A. 6, 881 silvā pedes errat in altā, Ov M 14, 364 —Esp, apposit. etiam si pedes incedat Liv 28, 9, 15 Macedones sciverunt ne (Alexander) pedes venaretur, Curt 8, 1, 18 ipse equo desiluit, pedesque per nives ingredi coepit, id 5, 6, 14 agmen circumibat pedes, id. 7, 3, 17 —**II.** In partic **A.** *A foot-soldier* postulavit ne quem peditem ad colloquium Caesar adduceret, Caes. B G 1, 42 equitum et peditum copiae, *foot-soldiers, foot*, Pomp ap Cic Att 8, 12, C, 1 tria milia et septingenti pedites ierunt, Liv 35, 40, 5 —**2.** Collect, in *sing*, *foot-soldiers, infantry* cum pedes concurrit, Liv 30, 34 in pedite robur, Tac. Agr 12 simul pedes, eques, classis apud praedictum amnem convenere, Tac. A. 1, 60, id. H 4, 70 —**3.** Transf equites pedites, as a general designation for *the entire people*, cf colloq Engl *horse, foot, and dragoons* equitum peditumque prolem describunto, Cic Leg 3, 3, 7 omnes cives Romani equites pedi tesque, Liv 1, 44 Romani tollent equites peditesque cachinnum, Hor A. P 113 — In *sing* quodvis genus hominum ibi videas, equitem, peditem, Plaut. Poen 4, 2, 10 —**B.** *A land-soldier* (opp to a marine, classicus) classicae peditumque expeditiones, Vell. 2, 121, 1

pĕdester, tris, tre (*masc* pedestris, Nep Eum 4, 3, Vop Prob 21, 1), *adj* [id], *on foot, that goes, is done*, etc., *on foot, pedestrian* **I.** Lit gratior illi videtur statua pedestris futura, quam equestris, Cic Phil. 9, 6 equestres et pedestres copiae, *foot-soldiers, infantry*, id. Fin. 2, 34, 112 copiae, Caes B G 2, 17 al., Tac H. 2, 11 *fin*, so, pedester exercitus, Nep Eum 4, 3 pedestre scutum, *of a foot-soldier*, Liv 7, 10 pugna, id. 22, 47 proelium duplex equestre ac pedestre commisit, Suet Dom 4 pedestris acies, Tac. A. 2, 17 —**2.** In *plur subst* pedestres, *foot soldiers*, Just 11, 9, *people on foot* Vulg Matt 14, 13, id Marc 6, 33 —**3.** Pedestria auspicia nominabantur, quae dabantur a vulpe, lupo, equo, ceterisque animalibus quadrupedibus, Paul. ex Fest p 244 Müll.—**B.** Transf., *on land, by land* pedestres navalesque pugnae, Cic Sen. 5 pedestria itinera, *the roads by land*, Caes. B G 3, 9, cf id. B C. 2, 32 proelia pedestria, Just 4, 4, 4 transitus, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 101, Mart Spect 28. —**II.** Trop, of style, like the Gr πεζός, *not rising above the ground, not elevated* **A.** *Written in prose, prose* (Gr idiom, Lat prosa oratio) Plato multum supra prosam orationem et quam pedestrem Graeci vocant, surgit, Quint 10, 1, 81 pedestres historiae, Hor C 2, 12, 9 —**B.** *Plain, common, without poetic flights, without pathos, prosaic* dolet sermone pedestri Telephus, Hor A. P 95 quid prius inlustrem satiris musaque pedestri, id. S 2, 6, 17 (for which: sermones Repentes per humum, id. Ep 2, 1, 251) opus, Aus. Ep 16, 78 fabulae, Ter Maur p 2433 P

pĕdĕtemptim or **pĕdĕtentim,** *adv* [pes-tendo, qs. by stretching out the feet, cf. Doed. Syn. 3, p 98, hence], *step by step, slowly* (syn. paulatim, sensim) **I.** Lit expectando excrucior *Pa* Pedetemptim, Plaut Mil. 4, 2, 32 pedetemptim et sedato nisu, Pac ap Cic Tusc. 2, 21, 48 (Trag Rel. p 91 Rib) — Of elephants quaerendis pedetentim vadis, in terram evasere, Liv 21, 28 *fin* —**II.** Trop, *by degrees, gradually, cautiously* (class) sensim et pedetemptim, Lucil ap Non. 29, 7, cf Cic Off 1, 33, 120 pedetemptim et gradatim accessus, id Fam 9, 14, 7, cf paulatim et ut dicitur pedetentim interrogando, Quint 5, 7, 20 timide et pedetemptim istuc descendunt, Cic Quint 16, cf caute pedetemptimque omnia dicere, id Clu 42 viam tentare, Cato ap Charis p 190 P di bene vortant quod agas! pedetemptim tamen, Ter Phorm 3, 3, 19 — *Comp* pedetemptius tibi consulam, M Aur ap Front Ep ad M Caes. 3, 2.

Pĕdĭānus, i, v Asconius

Pĕdĭātĭa, ae, *f*, *a nickname of the Roman knight* J Pediatius, *on account of his effeminacy*, Hor S 1, 8, 39

pĕdĭca, ae, *f* [pes], *a shackle, fetter*, or *chain for the feet, a springe, gin, snare* (cf compes, vinculum tendicula) **I.** Lit, Plaut Poen. 3, 1, 10, Liv 21, 36 tunc grui bus pedicas et retia ponere cervis, Verg G 1, 307, Ov M 15, 473, Vulg Jer 5 26 quid, si pedes pedicis coartentur? App Flor p 357, 29 —**B.** Transf, of the spider's web, Plin 11, 24, 28, § 81.—**II.** Trop, *a shackle, fetter* (post-class) amoris, App M 2, p 116, 40 nuptiales, id. ib 6, p 182, 41

* **pĕdĭcellus,** i, *m dim* [pediculus], *a little louse*, Petr 57 dub (al peduclum)

pĕdĭcĭnus, i, *m* [pes], *the foot of a press*, Cato, R R 18, 3

pĕdĭclus, v pediculus.

pēdīco, etc, v paedico, etc

* **pĕdĭcōsus,** a, um, *adj* [pedis], *full of lice, lousy*, Titin ap Fest s v pedibus, p 210 Müll

pĕdĭcŭlāris, e, *adj* [pediculus], *of* or *belonging to lice, pedicular* herba pediculāris, *lousewort* (so called because it kills lice), Col 6, 30, 8, v 1 pedicularius morbus, *the lousy distemper, phthiriasis*, Serv. Verg G 3, 564

1. pĕdĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *belonging to lice pedicular* staphis agria, quam herbam pedicularıam quidam vocant, quod pediculos necat, *lousewort*, Scrib Comp 166

‡ **2. pĕdĭcŭlārĭus,** ii, *m*, = συντοναρίος, *one who pressed the scabellum with his foot*, qs. *a time marker*, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **pĕdĭcŭlātĭo,** φθειρίασις, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **pĕdĭcŭlo,** are, φθειρίζω, Gloss. Philox.

pĕdĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj* [pediculus], *full of lice, lousy*, Mart 12, 59, 8

1. pĕdĭcŭlus (pĕdĭclus), i, *m dim* [pes], *a little foot* **I.** Lit pediculi octoni omnibus, Plin 9, 28, 44, § 83 argentei, Dig. 34, 2, 33 —**II.** Transf., *the foot-stalk* or *pedicle* of a fruit or leaf pediculi Punicorum, Col. 12, 44, 2 uvarum, id 12, 43, 1• pediculo brevi sunt folia oleae, Plin. 16, 24, 38, § 91. fungorum, id. 22, 23, 47, § 96.

2. pēdīcŭlus (pēdūc-, pēdunc-), i, *m dim* [pedis] *a louse* qui inter pilos palpebrarum pediculi nascuntur id φθειρίασιν Graeci nominant Cels. 6, 6, 15, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 121 ocimi cibus pediculos facit, id. 20, 12, 48, § 120, Col 8 7 pediculi terrae, *another name for the* scarabaei terrestres, Plin. 30, 5, 12, § 39 —In the form peduculus (marini), Plin. 32, 7, 25, § 77, 32, 8, 28, § 89, Pelag Vet 7 *med*, cf peduculus, φθείρ, Gloss. Philox. pulex, cimex, peduculus, Not Tir p 176 —Form pedunculus, Pelag 1, 1

pĕdĭŏlus, i, v petiolus.

pēdis, is, *comm* [pes], *a louse* est pedis unus ingens in naso, Nov ap Non. 220, 26 e capite et e collo eorum crebro eligendi pedes, Varr R R 3, 9 ubi quamque pedem videbat, Plaut Vidular Fragm. ib 220, 28 pedes pulicesque, id. Curc 4, 2, 14 (cited ap Fest. s. v pedibus, p 210 Müll), Lucil. ap Fest 1 1 pulicesne an cimices an pedes, Liv Andron ib

pĕdĭsĕqua, v pedisequus

pĕdĭsĕquus, and less correctly **pĕdissĕquus**, old form **pĕdĭsĕcus**, a, *adj* [pes sequor], *that follows on foot* SERVVS PEDISSEQVVS, Inscr Murat 928, 6 —Hence, *subst* **pĕdĭsĕquus**, i, *m*, *a male attendant; a footman, man servant, page, lackey*, and, **pĕdĭsĕqua**, ae, *f*, *a female attendant, a waiting woman*, Dig 31, 1, 67, 34, 1, 17, 40, 4, 59, Plaut Aul 3, 5, 27 gnatae pedissequa nutrix anus, id ib 4, 10, 77, id As. 1, 3 31 vestem, uniones, pedisequos et cetera, Phaedr 4, 5, 36 clamore pedisequorum nostrorum, Cic. Att 2, 16, 1, Nep Att 13, 3 turba pedisequorum, Col 1 prooem 12 —Comically *Pa* Sequere hac me *Py* Pedisecus tibi sum, *I'll follow at your heels, immediately*, Plaut Mil. 4, 2, 18 —**B.** Trop, *a follower, attendant* istam juris scientiam eloquentiae tamquam ancillulam pedisequamque adjunxisti, Cic. de Or 1, 55, 236 vix satis idoneae (divitiae) tibi videbuntur, quae virtutis pedisequae sint, *the handmaids of virtue*, Auct Her 4, 14, 20 sapientem quippe pedisequum et imitatorem dei dicimus et sequi arbitramur deum, App Dogm Plat 2, p 25, 14

pĕdĭtastellus, i, *m dim* [peditaster, not in use, formed like parasitaster, etc., cf magistellus, cultellus, etc], *a wretched foot soldier, tramp* at peditastelli quia erant, sivi viverent, Plaut Mil. 1, 1, 50 Brix ad loc.

pĕdĭtātus, ūs, *m* [pedes], *foot soldiers, foot, infantry* (opp equitatus, cavalry) aliquem peditatu, equitatu, copiis instruere, Cic. Phil 5, 2, 6. equitatum peditatumque cogere, Caes. B G 5, 3 —In *plur* peditatibus et equitatibus celeriter iter faciens, Auct B Hisp 37

‡ **pĕdĭto**, āre, v *n* [id], *to go on foot* pedes, peditat, peditatus, Not Tir p 75 pedito πεζεύω, Gloss Philox.

pēdĭtum, i, *n*, v 2. pedo

Pĕdĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* —So, **I.** Q Pedius, *a joint heir with Augustus to Cæsar's estate* Cic Att. 9, 14, 1, id. Planc. 7, 17, Suet Caes. 83, Vell 2, 65, 2 —**II.** Q Pedius, *grandson of the former, born dumb, became a great painter*, Plin. 35, 4, 7, § 21

1. pĕdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [pes], *to foot*, i e *to furnish with feet*, hence, ***I.** Male pedatus, *ill set on his feet*, Suet Oth 12 —**II.** *To prop up trees or vines* vineae pedandae cura, Col 4, 12.

2. pēdo, pĕpēdi (pēditum), 3, *v n* [for perdo, Sanscr root pard, Gr πέρδω, πορδή, cf. Germ Furz, Engl. fart], *to break wind*, Hor S 1, 8 46, Mart 10, 14, 10 —*Part* as *subst* **pēdĭtum**, = crepitus ventris, Cat 54 3

3. pēdo, ōnis, *m* [pes], *one who has broad feet, a splay foot* pedo, plancus, πλατύπους, Gloss. Philox

4. Pĕdo, ōnis, *m*, *a Roman surname* —Esp, **1.** M. Juventius Pedo, Cic Clu 38, 107 —**2.** C Pedo Albinovanus, *a poet*, v Albinovanus.—Others are mentioned, Juv. 7, 129, Mart. 5, 5, 6, 10, 19, 10

‡ **pĕdŏcucullus**, i, *m*, *a covering for the feet* pedocucullus, cuculluspedo, Not. Tir p 157

Pĕdūcaeus, i, *m*, *a Roman surname* —So, Sex. Peducaeus, *a prætor in Sicily when Cicero was quæstor there*, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 56, § 138 —Hence, **A. Pĕdūcaeānus**, a, um, *adj*, *Peducæan*. Census Peducaeanus, Cic Verr 2, 2, 56, § 139 —**B. Pĕdūcaeus**, a, um, *adj*, *Peducæan* Rogatio Peducaea de incestu, *by the people's tribune*, Sex Peducaeus (A U C 640), Cic N D 3, 30, 74.

pĕdūclus, another reading for pedicellus, v h v

‡ **pĕdūcŭlātĭo**, φθειρίασις, Gloss Philox.

‡ **pĕdūcŭlōsus**, φθειράφιος, Gloss. Philox.

pĕdūcŭlus, i, *m*, *a louse;* another form for pediculus, v. h v.

pĕdŭlis, e, *adj* [pes], *of or for the feet*. fasciae crurales pedulesque, Dig 34, 2, 26 —**II.** *Subst* **pĕdŭle**, is, *n*, *a sole*. pedale mensura est pedis pedule vero sub pedibus praestat utilitatem, Front Diff Voc. p 2194 P pes, pedale, pedule Not Tir —So, too, perh , pedulia should be read for pedulla, Fest p 230 Müll.

1. pĕdum, i, *n*. [id], *a shepherd's crook, a sheep-hook*, Verg E 5, 88 pedum est baculum incurvum, quo pastores utuntur ad comprehendendas oves, aut capras a pedibus cujus meminit etiam Vergilius in Bucolicis, Fest p 249 Müll., cf id ib p 210 Müll., cf also pedum virga incurvata, unde retinentur pecudum pedes, Serv. Verg 1 1

2. Pĕdum, i, *n*, *a town of remote antiquity in Latium, near Rome*, prob the mod. *Gallicano*, Liv 2, 39, 8, 12, 13 —Hence, **II. Pĕdānus**, a, um, *adj*, *of Pedum, Pedan* regio, Hor Ep 1, 4, 2.—*Subst* **Pĕdānum**, i, *n* (sc praedium), *an estate near Pedum*, Cic Att 9, 18, 3 —**Pĕdāni**, orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Pedum, the Pedans*, Liv 8, 14

pĕduncŭlārĭa, ae, *f*, *lousewort;* cf 1. pedicularius, Marc Emp 1

pĕduncŭlus, i, v 2. pediculus

Pēgae, arum, *f* [Πηγαί], *a fountain in Bithynia*, Prop 1, 20, 33

† **pēgănon**, i, *n*, = πήγανον, *garden rue*, App Herb 89 —**II.** Peganon orinon = πήγανον ὄρειον, *wild rue*, App Herb 115

1. Pēgăsus (-os), i, *m*, = Πήγασος, *the winged horse of the Muses, who sprang from the blood of Medusa when she was slain, and with a blow of his hoof caused the fountain of the Muses (Hippocrene) to spring from Mount Helicon Bellerophon afterwards caught him at the fountain of Pirene, near Corinth, and, with the aid of his hoofs, destroyed the Chimæra But when Bellerophon wished to fly on the back of Pegasus to heaven, the latter threw him off and ascended to the skies alone, where he was changed into a constellation*, Ov M 4, 785, 5, 262 sq , id F 3, 458 ales, Hor C 4, 11, 27, Hyg Fab 151, id Astr 2, 18 —Applied in jest to a swift messenger, Cic Quint 25, 80 —Of winged horses in gen , Plin 8, 21, 30, § 72, cf sunt mirae aves cornutae (in Africa) et equinis auribus Pegasi, Mel 3, 9 —Hence, **1. Pēgăsēĭus**, a, um, *adj*, *Pegasean* i e *poetic* melos, Pers. praef 14 —**2. Pēgăsēus (Pēgăsēus**, Mart Cap 9 *fin*), a um, *adj*, *of or belonging to Pegasus, Pegasean* volatus Cat 55, 24 habenae, Claud in Ruf 3, 262 aquae, *Hippocrene*, id Epigr 5, 4 —Pegaseum stagnum, *a lake in Ionia*, Plin. 5, 27, 31, § 115 aetas Pegaseo corripiet gradu i e *with rapid step*, Sen. Troad. 385 —**3. Pēgăsis**, idis *f adj*, *of Pegasus* Pegasides undae, *the waters of Hippocrene, the fountain of the Muses*, Ov Tr 3, 7, 15 unda, Mart 9, 59, 6 —*Subst* · **Pēgăsĭdes**, *the Muses*, Ov H 15, 27, Prop 3 (4) 1, 19 —**Pēgăsis**, idis *f*, = Πηγή, *a fountain nymph* Pegasis Oenone Phrygiis celeberrima silvis Ov H 5 3

2. Pēgăsus, i, *m*, *a celebrated jurist in the reign of the emperor Vespasian*, Dig 1, 2, 2, § 47, Juv. 4, 77 —Hence, **B. Pēgăsĭānus**, a, um, *adj*, *Pegasian*. senatus consultum, Just Inst. 2, tit. 23

† **pēgē**, ēs, *f*, = πηγή, *a fountain*, v 1. ap Prop. 1, 20, 33, for Pegae, q v

† **pēgma**, ătis, *n*, = πῆγμα, *a fixture made of boards*, for use or ornament, belonging to a house **I.** In gen.· atriorum pegmata, Aus Epigr 26 in emptionem domus et specularia et pegmata cedere solent, Dig 33 7, 12 —**II.** In partic. **A.** *A bookcase*, Cic Att. 4, 8, a *fin* —**B.** *A piece of wooden machinery in the theatre, which rose and fell, opened and shut of itself, and with which players were suddenly raised aloft*, Sen Ep 88, 19, Plin. 33, 3, 16, § 53 si automatum vel pegma vel quid tale aliud parum cessisset, Suet. Claud. 34, Phaedr 5, 7, 7, Juv. 4, 122; Mart. 8, 33, 3; Vop Carin. 19.

pegmăris, e, *adj* [pegma], *of or belonging to the pegma or theatrical machine* · pegmares gladiatores, Suet Calig 26 dub

pegris, idis, *f.*, *a sea-mussel*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 150

pējĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pejero], *perjury*, Salvian Gub Dei, 4, 16.

pējĕro, or, in the orig form, **perjūro** (Vulg Lev 19, 12, id Matt. 5, 33), and **perjĕro** (Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 9; id Truc 1, 1, 9), avi, ātum, 1, *v n* [per juro], *to swear falsely, to forswear or perjure one's self* **I.** Lit.: non enim falsum jurare pejerare (al perjurare) est, sed quod ex animi tui sententia juraris, sicut verbis concipitur more nostro, id non facere perjurium est, Cic Off 3, 29, 108, cf illum verbis conceptis pejerasse, id. Clu 48, 134, Plaut As 3, 2, 16, Quint 5, 11, 13, 5, 6, 2, Cic. Rosc Com 16, 46 qui facile ac palam mentitur, pejerabit, Quint 5, 10, 87 de aliquâ re, Mart. 7, 20, 6 hic putat esse deos, et pejerat, Juv 13, 91 per consulatum pejerat Vatinius *by the consulship*, Cat. 52, 3 —With *acc.* Stygias qui pejerat undas, *by the waters of the Styx*, Luc. 6 749, cf. alii in ipso Capitolio fallunt ac fulminantem perjurant Jovem, Plin 2, 7, 5, § 21 Sillig *N cr* —Poet.· bellum pejerans, *oath breaking, treaty breaking war*, Stat S 4, 3, 4 —(β) Poet in *part perf* pass jus pejeratum, *a false oath* (analog to jus jurandum), Hor C 2, 8, 1 et perjuratos in mea damna deos, *offended by perjury*, Ov Am 3, 11, 22 —**II.** Transf, in gen , *to lie* (Plautin.) perge· optime hercle perjuras, Plaut Poen 2, 34 da pignus, ni nunc perjures, id ib 5, 4, 72, id. Merc 3, 1, 42.

pējor, us, v 1 malus.

pējōro, āre [pejor], *v a* and *n* (post class) **I.** *Act*, *to render worse* statum suum pejorare, opp to meliorem facere, Paul. Sent 2, tit 18 —**II.** *Neutr*, *to grow worse* pejorans morbus, Cael. Aur Acut 2, 1, id. Tard. 2, 1 *fin*

pējus, *adv*, v male, under 1 malus

pel . . . in composition before l, v q per

pĕlăgē, *n plur*, *the sea*, v pelagus.

pĕlăgĭa, ae, v pelagius, II A.

† **pĕlăgĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, = πελαγικός, *of or belonging to the sea, sea* (pure Lat marinus) pisces, Col 8, 17, 14.

pĕlăgĭum, ii, v pelagius, II B

1. † **pĕlăgĭus**, a, um, *adj*, = πελάγιος, *of or belonging to the sea, sea* (pure Lat marinus) pelagii greges piscium, Varr R R. 3, 3, 10 pelagiae conchae, *sea mussels*, Plin 9, 29, 46, § 85 cursus, Phaedr 4, 20, 7 matrona ornata phaleris pelagiis, i e *with pearls and corals*, P Syrus ap Petr 55 —**II.** *Subst* **A. pĕlăgĭa**, ae, *f*, *a kind of pearl mussel*, Plin. 9, 37, 61, § 131.—**B. pĕlăgĭum**, ii, *n*, *purple color*, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 134, 9 40, 64, § 138

2. Pĕlăgĭus, ii, *m*, *a famous heretic of the fifth century* A.D Aug Ep 175, id. Haeres 88 —Hence, **Pĕlăgĭānus**, i, *m*, *a follower of Pelagius*, Isid. Orig 8, 5, 63

Pĕlăgŏnes, um, *m*, = Πελαγόνες, *a people of Macedonia the later Pæonians*, Liv 45, 30 —Hence, **II. Pĕlăgŏnĭa**, ae, *f*, *a district and city of the Pelagonians, in the north of Macedonia*, Liv 26, 25, 31, 28, 39, 15, 29

† **pĕlăgus**, i (Gr *plur* pelagē, Lucr 5, 35, 6, 619), *n.*, = πέλαγος, *the sea* (poet. and in post Aug prose for Lat. mare) fervit aestu pelagus, Pac ap Cic de Or 3, 39, 157 pelagus remis petere coeperunt, Auct B Hisp 40 in pelago, Lucr 4, 432. pelagus tenuere rates, *the open sea, the main*,

Verg. A. 5, 8: pelago Danaûm insidias Praecipitare, id. ib. 2, 36: pelago dare vela patenti, id. G. 2, 41; 1, 142: qui fragilem truci Commisit pelago ratem, Hor. C. 1, 3, 11: pelago terrâque pericula passus, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 7: lustrare pelagus, Val. Fl. 3, 608; Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 35; Juv. 1, 135; 12, 17: saeviente pelago, Tac. A. 15, 46: vortices pelagi, Just. 4, 1, 13: nantes lubrico pelagi, Val. Max. 3, 2, 10: pelagus Ciliciae, Vulg. Act. 27, 5.—Poet., *a mass of water*, like the sea: pelago premit arva sonanti, Verg. A. 1, 246.—**II.** Fig., for *an immense mass* or *extent:* quam pauca excepta verba ex pelago sermonis pulli minus trita afferant, *the ocean of vulgar language*, Varr. L. L. 9, 26, § 33: Herodiani scriptorum pelagus, Prisc. Ep. ad Jul. 4; cf. "a sea of troubles," Shaksp.

† **pēlămis**, ĭdis, and **pēlamys**, ȳdis, *f.*, = πηλαμίς and πηλαμύς, *a young tunny-fish* (before it is a year old; afterwards called thynnus), Plin. 9, 15, 18, § 47; 32, 11, 53, § 146; Juv. 7, 120.

Pĕlasgi, ōrum, *m.*, = Πελασγοί, *the oldest inhabitants of Greece, who were spread likewise over a part of Asia Minor, and over Crete, Latium, and Etruria*, Serv. Verg. A. 2, 83; 8, 600; Mel. 1, 16; 19; 2, 2; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50.—**II.** Transf., poet., *Greeks:* quem ... Pelasgi ... Demisere neci, Verg. A. 2, 83; Ov. M. 12, 19; 13, 13; 14, 562; id. F. 2, 281 al.—Hence, **A. Pĕlasgĭa**, ae, *f.*, and **Pĕlasgis**, ĭdis, *f.* **1.** *An old name of the Peloponnesus*, Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 9.—**2.** *A district of Thessaly*, Plin. 4, 7, 14, § 28.—**3.** *The isle of Lesbos*, Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 139.—**B. Pĕlasgĭas**, ădis, *adj. f.*, *Pelasgian*, poet. for *Grecian:* Pelasgiades urbes, Ov. H. 9, 3.—**C. Pĕlasgis**, ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Pelasgian*, poet. for *Grecian, Lesbian:* P. Sappho, Ov. H. 15, 217.—**D. Pĕlasgus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pelasgian*, for *Grecian:* cum veter occubuit Priamus sub Marte Pelasgo, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 607 P. (Ann. v. 17 Vahl.): pubes Pelasga, Verg. A. 9, 154: ars, id. ib. 2, 152: quercus, *Dodonean*, Ov. A. A. 2, 541: laurus, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 132.

† **pĕlĕcānus** and **pĕlĭcānus**, i, *m.*, = πελεκάν, πελεκᾶς, πελεκάνος, *a pelican*, Hier. in Psa. 101; Vulg. Psa. 101, 7.

† **pĕlĕcīnon**, i, *n.*, = πελεκῖνος, *a kind of sundial in the shape of a two-edged axe*, Vitr. 9, 8, 1.

† **pĕlĕcīnos**, i, *m.*, = πελεκῖνος, *hatchet-vetch, a weed that grows among lentils*, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155.—Collat. form **pĕlĕcīna**, Not. Tir. p. 168.

Pēlēĭus, a, um, v. Peleus, A.

pĕlĕthrŏnĭa, ae, v. Pelethronius *fin.*

Pĕlĕthrŏnius, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a region of Thessaly inhabited by the Lapithæ and Centaurs, Pelethronian:* Lapithae, Verg. G. 3, 115: antra, Luc. 6, 386: pinus, *a spear cut on the Pelethronian mountains*, Stat. Th. 2, 593: Pelethronia cithara, *of Achilles* (because he, a native of Thessaly, had learned of Chiron the Thessalian to play the cithara), Auct. Priap. 17.—As *subst.:* **pĕlĕthrŏnĭa**, ae, *f.*, *centaury*, App. Herb. 34.

Pēleus, ĕi and ĕos (*gen.* Peleos, Val. Fl. 1, 131; *acc.* Pelea, Hor. C. 3, 7, 17; *voc.* Peleu, Cat. 64, 26; Hor. A. P. 104; *abl.* Peleo, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 57), *m.*, = Πηλεύς, *a king of Thessaly, son of Æacus, brother of Telamon, half-brother of Phocus, husband of Thetis, father of Achilles, and a sharer in the expedition of the Argonauts*, Hyg. Fab. 14; Ov. M. 11, 221; 12, 365 sqq.; Cat. 64, 19; Hor. A. P. 96; Val. Fl. 1, 131.—Hence, **A. Pēlēĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Peleian*, poet. for *Achillean:* facta, Sil. 13, 803: virgo, *of Achilles* (*Briseis*), Stat. Achill. 2, 210.—**B. Pēlīdes**, ae, *m.* **1.** *The son of Peleus*, i.e. *Achilles*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 5; Ov. H. 8, 83: Pelidae currus, Verg. A. 12, 350; 2, 548; 5, 808; Hor. C. 1, 6, 6: lites Inter Peliden et inter Atriden, id. Ep. 1, 2, 12; Ov. M. 12, 605; Juv. 3, 280.—**2.** Also, *the son of Achilles:* Neoptolemus, Verg. A. 2, 263.

pēlex, ĭcis, *f.*, v. paelex.

Pĕlĭa, ae, v. 2. Pelias *init.*

Pĕlĭăcus, a, um, v. Pelion, A.

1. Pĕlĭas, ădis, *f.* **I.** *Of* or *belonging to Pelias;* v. 2. Pelias *fin.*—**II. Pĕlĭas**, ădis, *f.*, *of* or *belonging to Pelion;* v. Pelion, C.

2. Pĕlĭas, ae (*nom.* Pelia, Sen. Med. 201; 276), *m.*, = Πελίας, *a king of Thessaly, son of Neptune and the nymph Tyro, brother of Neleus, half-brother of Æson, and father of Acastus. Being appointed by Æson guardian to his son Jason, he sought, when Jason grew up, to rid himself of the charge by inciting him to join the Argonautic expedition. After Jason's return Pelias was slain by his own daughters, at the artful instigation of Medea*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 80; Hyg. Fab. 24; Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34 (Trag. v. 286 Vahl.); id. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 217 (id. v. 313 ib.); Ov. M. 7, 304; Val. Fl. 1, 22 et saep.—Hence, **Pĕlĭădes**, *the daughters of Pelias, who, upon Medea's promise to restore their father's youth, cut him to pieces, and boiled him in a caldron*, Phaedr. 4, 7, 16; cf. Hyg. Fab. 24.

pĕlĭcānus, v. pelecanus.

pēlĭcātus (**pelli-**, **paeli-**), ūs, *m.* [paelex], *the cohabiting with a kept mistress, concubinage:* ab ea est propter pelicatus suspitionem interfectus, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: Arinis uxorem pelicatus dolore concitatam, id. Scaur. 6, 9, B. and K. (Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 689 P.): matris, id. Clu. 5, 13; Just. 7, 4, 7; Vulg. Lev. 18, 18.

Pēlīdes, ae, v. Peleus, B.

Pēligni or **Paeligni**, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Central Italy, contiguous to the Frentani and Marrucini, descendants of the Sabines*, in the mod. *Abruzzo citeriore*, Caes. B. C. 1, 15; Liv. 8, 6; 9, 41 sq.; Niebuhr, Gesch. 1, p. 100 sq.: in Pelignos proficisci, *into the Pelignian territory*, Liv. 8, 6.—**B.** *The country of the Peligni:* in Pelignis, Plin. 11, 14, 14, § 33.—Hence, **II. Pēlignus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Peligni, Pelignian:* Peligna cohors, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 251 P. (Ann. v. 280 Vahl.): miles, Ov. F. 3, 95: frigora, Hor. C. 3, 19, 8: Pelignі ruris alumnus, i.e. *Ovid*, who was born in the Pelignian city of Sulmo, Ov. Am. 3, 15, 3; cf. id. ib. 3, 15, 8: Pelignae anus, i.e. *sorceresses* (because the Pelignians, as neighbors of the Marsians, were reputed to practise sorcery), Hor. Epod. 17, 60.

‡ **Pelina**, ae, *f.*, *a goddess of the Pelignians*, Inscr. Murat. 99, 3; 367, 1.

Pelinnaeus, i, *m.*, *a mountain in Chios*, Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 136.

Pēlĭon, ii (*masc.* collat. form **Pēlĭos**, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30: Pelio, scanned as a dissyl. per syniz., Sil. 3, 495), *n.*, = Πήλιον, *a high mountain in Thessaly, a continuation of Ossa*, now *Zagora*, Plin. 2, 65, 65, § 162; Verg. G. 1, 281; 3, 94; Ov. M. 12, 513; 1, 155; Mel. 2, 3, 2.—Hence, **A. Pēlĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pelion:* vertex, Cat. 64, 1: apex, Ov. F. 1, 308: juga, Stat. Achill. 1, 321: trabs, i.e. *the Argo* (because built of timber from Pelion), Prop. 3 (4), 22, 12: Peliaca carina, Val. Fl. 8, 417; cf. also: Peliaca cuspis, *of Achilles*, cut on Pelion, Ov. M. 12, 74: axis, *the chariot of Achilles*, Sen. Troad. 414.—**B. Pēlĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pelion, Pelian:* mons, Cic. Fat. 15, 35: in nemore Pelio, Enn. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 22, 34 (Trag. v. 280 Vahl.); so, in imitation, nemus, Phaedr. 4, 7, 6.—**C. Pēlĭas**, ădis, *f. adj.*, *that comes from Pelion:* Pelias hasta, *the spear of Achilles* (because its shaft came from Pelion), Ov. H. 3, 126: pinus, *the Argo*, Stat. Th. 5, 335.—As *subst.:* **Pēlĭas**, ădis, *f.*, *a spear*, Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 165.

Pella, ae, and **Pellē**, ēs, *f.*, = Πέλλα, *a city of remote antiquity in Macedonia, the birthplace of Alexander the Great*, now *Alaklisi*, or *Apostolus*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 34; Liv. 44, 46; 36, 7; 42, 51; Cic. Att. 3, 8, 2.—Hence, **II. Pellaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pella, Pellæan.* **A.** Lit.: unus Pellaeo juveni non sufficit orbis, i.e. *for Alexander*, Juv. 10, 168; also: ductor, Luc. 3, 233: tyrannus, Mart. 9, 44, 7: Pellaeus Eoum qui domuit Porum, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 373: Pellaeo ponte Niphaten adstrinxit, Sil. 13, 765: Pellaei proles vesana Philippi, Luc. 10, 20.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Macedonian:* gladius, Luc. 9, 1073: sarisae, id. 6, 298: aula, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 32.—**2.** *Alexandrian* (because Alexander founded Alexandria, in Egypt): Pellaeae arces, Luc. 9, 153: muri, id. 10, 511: gula (because the Alexandrians were famous gourmands), Mart. 13, 85.—**3.** In a gen. sense, *Egyptian:* Pellaei gens fortunata Canopi, Verg. G. 4, 287: puer, i.e. *Ptolemy*, Luc. 8, 607; also: rex, id. 9, 1016; cf. diadema, id. 5, 60: sceptra, Sil. 11, 383: domus, *the palace of the Ptolemies*, Luc. 8, 475.

pellăcĭa, ae, *f.* [pellax], *an allurement, enticement, blandishment.* **I.** In gen. (poet. and very rare; in Verg. G. 4, 443, fallacia is the correct read.; v. Wagner ad loc.): placidi pellacia ponti, Lucr. 5, 1004.—**II.** In partic., *seduction* (post-class.): Jovialis monumentum pellaciae, Arn. 5, 171; 4, 147.

Pellaeus, a, um, v. Pella, II.

pellārĭus, ii, *m.* [pellis], *one that prepares skins, a furrier* (post-class.; cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 55 Müll.), Firm. Math. 4, 7; cf.: pellarius, πελλοράφος, Gloss. Philox.

pellax, ācis, *adj.* [pellicio], = ποικιλομήτης, *seductive, deceitful* (poet. and post-class.; cf.: fallax, falsus): invidia pellacis Ulixi,* Verg. A. 2, 90: Jupiter, Arn. 5, 188.

* **pellĕātus**, a, um, *adj.* [pellis], *clothed in a skin* or *skins*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 17, 243 dub. (al. pileatus).

pellĕcēbrae, v. perlecebrae.

* **pellectio**, ōnis, *f.* [pellego], *a reading through*, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1 (al. per lectionem).

pellectus, a, um, *Part.*, from pellicio.

pellĕgo, ĕre, v. perlego.

Pellendŏnes, **Pĕlendŏnes**, or **Pĕlondŏnes**, um, *m.*, *a Celtiberian people*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 26; 4, 20, 34, § 112; Inscr. Grut. 111, 5.

Pellēnē, ēs, *f.*, = Πελλήνη, *a city of Achaia, on the Gulf of Corinth, between Sicyon and Ægira*, Liv. 33, 15.—Hence, **A. Pellēnaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pellenian; subst.:* **Pellēnaei**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Pellene*, Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 12.—**B. Pellēnensis**, e, *adj.*, *Pellenian:* ager, Liv. 33, 14: Timocrates, *of Pellene*, id. 34, 29.

‡ **pellĕsŭīna**, ae, *f.* [pellis-suo], *a shop in which skins or hides were dressed and sold, a furrier's shop, a leather-dresser's shop, a leather-shop*, Varr. L. L. 8, § 55 Müll.: pellesuma (leg. pellesuina), βυρσεῖον (*a tannery*), Gloss. Philox.

pellex, ĭcis, *f.*, v. paelex.

‡ **pellĭcātor**, qui pellicit ad fraudem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 204 Müll.

pellĭcātus, v. pelicatus.

pellĭcĕo, ēre, v. pellicio.

pellĭcĕus, a, um, v. pellicius.

pellĭcio or **perlĭcio**, lexi, lectum, 3 (collat. form **pellĭcĕo**, ēre, Charis. p. 217 P.; Diom. p. 364 ib., prob. on account of the *perf.* pellicuit, Liv. Andron. ap. Prisc. p. 877 ib.), *v. a.* [per-lacio], *to allure, entice, inveigle, decoy, coax, wheedle*, etc. **I.** Lit. (class.): pellexit, in fraudem induxit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 207 Müll.; Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 68: is senem per epistolas Pellexit, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 18: mulierem imbecilli consilii pellexit ad se, Cic. Fl. 30, 72: animum adulescentis, id. Clu. 5, 13: populum in servitutem, Liv. 4, 15 *fin.*: qui Chaucos ad deditionem pellicerent, Tac. A. 11, 19: militem donis, populum annonā, cunctos dulcedine otii pellexit, id. ib. 1, 2: Florus pellicere alam equitum, ut, etc., id. ib. 3, 42: animas instabiles, Vulg. 2 Pet. 2, 14.—Poet.: nec poterat quemquam placidi pellacia ponti Subdola pellicere in fraudem ridentibus undis, Lucr. 5, 1005; 6, 1001.—**B.** Transf.: alienam segetem (alienas fruges, etc.), *to draw away the fruits of another's land to one's own* by incantations and magical arts, Serv. Verg. E. 8, 99; Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 41.—**II.** Trop.: meā quidem sententiā multo majorem partem sententiarum sale tuo et lepore et politissimis facetiis pellexisti, *have brought over to your side*, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243.

pellĭcĭus (**pellĭcĕus**), a, um, *adj.* [pellis], *made of skins:* tunicam et stragula pellicia habere, Dig. 34, 2, 25: tunica, Pall. 1, 43: sella, Lampr. Elag. 4; Vulg. Gen. 3, 21; id. Matt. 3, 4.—**II.** *Subst.:* **pellĭcĭum**, βαίτη, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **pellīco**, āre, *v. n.* [pellex], *to be a rival:* pellico, ζηλεύω, Gloss. Philox.

pellĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pellis], *a small skin* or *hide:* haedina, Cic. Mur. 36, 76: caprina, Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 99. furtivae aurum Pelliculae, i.e. *the golden fleece*, Juv. 1, 11: haedorum, Vulg. Gen. 27, 16.—Prov.: pel-

liculam curare, *to take care of one's skin, i e to make much of one's self*, Hor S 2, 5, 38 (for which cutem curare id Ep 1, 2, 29, 1, 4, 15) memento in pellicula, cerdo, tenere tuâ, i e *stick to your last, keep with in your own sphere*, Mart 3, 16, 6 pelliculam veterem retinere, i e *to keep to one's old courses*, Pers 5, 116 — **2.** Transf, = scortum, Auct Atell Inc IX.

* **pellĭcŭlātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [pellicio], *an alluring enticement*, Fest. p 242 Müll, v Meyer Orat Fragmm pp 147 and 148

pellĭcŭlo, āre, *v a.* [pellis], *to cover over with skins* opercula vasorum, Col 12, 39, 2 vas, id 12, 46, 5 pelliculare, δερματῶσαι, ὑποδερματίζειν, Gloss Philox.

pellĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [pellis gero], *clad in skins* or *furs*, Ven. Fort. 9, 5 (al belligeri)

Pellīnaeum, i, *n*, *a city in Thessaly*, Liv 36, 10, 13, 14

pellīnus, a, um, *adj* [pellis], *made of skins* femoralia, Jul Val Res Gest Alex. M 3, 28 Mai

pellĭo, ōnis, *m* [id], *a furrier* supellex pellionis, Plaut Men 2, 3, 52, Lampr Alex Sev 24, Dig 50 6, 6, Cod Th 13, 4, 2

pellĭon, ii, *n*, *a plant, called also* daphnoides, App Herb 58

‡ **pelliōnārĭus,** ii, *m* [pellio], *one who prepared skins for the use of soldiers, a military furrier*, Inscr Don cl 2, n 1

‡ **pelliris,** e, *adj* [pellis] *made of skin* galerus, quia flebat ex pelle, Paul ex Fest p 204 Müll

pellis, is (*abl sing* pelle, but pelli, Lucr 6, 1270, App Mag 22) *f* [Gr πέλλα, πέλας, skin, cf ἐρυσίπελας, ἐπιπολή surface, also πλάτος, and Lat palam], *a skin, hide* (of a beast), whether on the body or taken off, *a felt, pelt*, etc **I.** Lit, Varr R R 2, 1, 6 in aurata arietis Enn ap Auct Her 2, 22, 34 (Trag v 285 Vahl) rana rugosam inflavit pellem, Phaedr 1, 23, 4, Col 6, 13, 2 nationes caprarum pellibus vestitae, Varr R R 2, 11, 11, cf quam tu numquam vides nisi cum pelle caprinâ Cic N D 1 29, 82 pelles pro velis, Caes B G 3, 13 fulvique insternor pelle leonis, Verg A 2, 722 pelles perficere, Plin 24 11, 56, § 94 pelles candidas conficere, id 13, 6, 13, § 55 pecudes aureas habuisse pelles tradiderunt, Varr R R. 2, 1, 6 — Poet, of the human *skin* frigida pellis Duraque, Lucr 6, 1194 ossa atque pellis tota est, Plaut Aul 3, 6, 28, id Capt 1, 2, 32 pellis nostra Vulg Thren 5 10, id Job, 10 11, 19, 20 pellem habere Hercules fingitur, ut homines cultus antiqui admoneantur Lugentes quoque diebus luctus in pellibus sunt, Paul ex Fest p 207 Müll, cf deformem pro cute pellem aspice, Juv 10, 192 — Prov de trahere pellem, i e *to pull off the mask* which conceals a person's faults, Hor S 2, 1, 64 introrsum turpis speciosus pelle decorâ, *with a showy outside*, id Ep 1, 16, 45 cf Pers 4 14 in propria pelle quiescere, *to be content with one's own state or condition* Hor S 1, 6, 22 (v pellicula) caninam pellem rodere, said of lampooning a slanderer, Mart 5, 60, 10 pellem pro pelle, et cuncta quae habet homo dabit pro animâ suâ, Vulg Job, 2, 4 si mutare potest Aethiops pellem suam, id Jer 13, 23 — **II.** Transf **A.** *Leather* rupta calceus alter Pelle patet, Juv 3, 150 — **B.** *A garment, article of clothing* made of skin, Col 1, 8, cf Ov Tr 3, 10, 19 pes in pelle natet, *in the shoe*, id A A 1, 516, Pers 5, 140 — **C.** *A tent* for soldiers (because it was covered with skins), usually in the phrase sub pellibus, *in the camp* ut non multum imperatori sub ipsis pellibus otii relinquatur, Cic. Ac 2, 2, 4 sub pellibus milites contineri non possent, Caes B G 3, 29 *fin* (Caesar) sub pellibus hiemare constituit, id B C 3, 13 *fin*, cf Liv 37, 39 durare sub pellibus, id 5, 2, Tac A. 13, 35, 14, 38 pellium nomine, *for covering shields*, Cic. Pis 36, 87 — **D.** *Parchment* pellibus exiguis artatur Livius ingens, *on little parchments*, Mart. 14 190 1 — **E.** *A drum* pelles caedere Min. Fel 24 4

pellītus, a, um, *adj* [pellis], *covered with skins clad in skins* testes, i e. *the witnesses from Sardinia*, where skins were used for clothing Cic. Scaur 22, 45 *fin*, cf pelliti Sardi, Liv 23 40, Plin 34, 11, 50, § 143 patres, Prop 4 (5), 1, 110 arator, id 4 (5), 1, 25 pellitae oves, *sheep covered with skins for the sake of protecting their fine wool*, Varr R R 2, 2, 18, Hor C 2, 6, 10 habitus, *garments of skin*, Prud. Psych 226

pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum, 3 (*pluperf* pulserat, Amm 30, 5, 19), *v a* [kindred with Gr πάλλω, πέλω], *to beat, strike, knock* any thing or *at* any thing, *to push, drive, hurl, impel, propel* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen (mostly poet, syn trudo, percutio) pueri pulsi, Cic Fin 5, 18, 48 pectora pellite tonsis, Enn ap Fest s v tonsa, p 356 Müll (Ann v 235 Vahl) terram pede, Lucr 5, 1402 ter pede terram (in the tripudium), Hor C 3, 18, 15 humum pedibus, Cat 61, 14 fores, Ter Ad 4, 5, 4, 5, 3, 2 impetu venientium pulsae fores, Tac A 11, 37 spumat sale rate pulsum, Enn ap Gell 2, 26 (Ann v 378 Vahl), cf unda pulsa remis, Cic Ac Fragm ap Non 162, 30, so, vada remis, Cat 64, 58 (arbor) ventis pulsa, Lucr 5, 1096 — **B.** In partic **1.** *To drive out* or *away, to thrust* or *turn out, expel, banish*, esp milit, *to drive back, discomfit, rout* the enemy (freq and class, syn fugo, elimino, deicio), constr with *abl*, with *ex*, rarely with *de*, also with *ab* and *abl. of the place* from which one is repelled or driven back, but has not entered cum viri boni lapidibus e foro pellerentur, Cic Pis 10, 23, so, omnes ex Galliae finibus, Caes B G 1, 31, 11, and praesidium ex arce, Nep Pelop 3 *fin* a foribus, Plaut Am 1, 1, 113 istum ab Hispania, Cic Att 10, 8, 2 patriis ab agris Pellor, Ov M 14, 477, cf Ter Eun 2, 1, 9 aliquem a sacris, Ov Ib 624 possessores suis sedibus, Cic Off 2, 22, 78 aliquem sedibus, Sall J 41, 8 aliquem possessionibus, Cic Mil 27, 74 aliquem civitate, id Par 4, 1, 27 loco, Liv 10, 6 patria, Nep Arist 1 aliquem regno, Hor S 1, 6, 13, Just 35, 1, 3 — Of inanim objects aquam de agro, Plin 18, 26, 62, § 230 tecta, quibus frigorum vis pelleretur, Cic Off 2, 11, 13 placidam nives pectore aquam, Tib 1, 4, 12, 3, 5, 30 calculos e corpore Plin 22, 21, 30, § 64 — Without indicating the place whence qui armis perterritus, fugatus, pulsus est, Cic Caecin 11, 31 hostes pelluntur, Caes B G 7, 62, 3, cf milites pulsi fugatique, Sall J 74, 3 exsules tyrannorum injuria pulsi, *driven out, banished*, Liv 34 26, 12 Athenienses Diagoram philosophum pepulerunt, Val Max 1, 1, 7 *ext* — With *abl of manner* pudendis Volneribus pulsus, Verg A 11, 56, cf si fugisset vulneratus a tergo, etc, Serv ad loc — Specifying the place whither miles pellitur foras, Ter Eun 5, 8, 11 in exsilium pulsus, Cic de Or 2 13, 56 — **2.** In milit lang, *to rout put to flight, discomfit* exercitum ejus ab Helvetiis pulsum et sub jugum missum, Caes B G 1, 7, 4 compluribus his proeliis pulsis, id ib 1, 10, 5 Romanos pulsos superatosque, id ib 2, 24 *fin*, etc, 1 52, Liv 2, 50, Just 1, 6, 13, 2, 12, 26 — **3.** *To strike, set in motion, impel* impello, sagitta pulsa manu, Verg A. 12, 320 — **4.** Of a musical instrument, *to strike the chords, play* nervi pulsi, *struck*, Cic Brut 54, 199 lyra pulsa manu, Ov M 10, 205, cf classica pulsa, i e *blown*, Tib 1, 1, 4 — **II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *to strike, touch, move, affect, impress*, etc (class) totum corpus hominis et ejus omnis vultus omnesque voces, ut nervi in fidibus, ita sonant ut a motu animi quoque sunt pulsae, Cic de Or 3, 57, 216, cf of sound Ille canit, pulsae referunt ad sidera valles, Verg E 6, 84 sonat amnis, et Asia longe Pulsa palus, id A 7, 702 quemadmodum visa nos pellerent, Cic Ac 2, 10, 30, cf visa enim ista cum acriter mentem sensumve pepulerunt, id ib 2, 20, 66, id Fin 2, 10, 32 quod (dictum) cum animos hominum aurisque pepulisset, id. Or 53, 177 species utilitatis pepulit eum, id Off 3, 10, 41 fit saepe, ut pellantur animi vehementius, id Div 1, 36, 80 nec habet ullum ictum, quo pellat animum, id. Fin 2 10, 32 nulla me ipsum privatim pepulit insignis injuria, id Fam 4, 13, 2 ipsum in Hispania juvenem nullius forma pepulerat captivae, Liv 30, 14, 3 non me dicori curâ Scipionis animum pepulit, id. 30, 14, 1 pulsusque resederat ardor, Ov M 7, 76 longi sermonis initium pepulisti, *you have struck the chord of a long discussion*, Cic. Brut 87, 297 — **B.** In partic **1.** *To drive out* or *away, to banish, expel:* maestitiam ex animis, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 43: procul a me dolorem, Plaut Most 3, 2, 27: pulsus Corde dolor, Verg A. 6, 382 glande famem, Ov M 14, 216, so, sitim, Hor C 2, 2, 14 frigoris vim tectis, Cic Off 2, 4, 13: somnum, Sil 7, 300, Col poet 10, 69 Phoebea morbos arte, Ov F 3, 827 vino curas, Hor C 1, 7, 31 moram, Ov M 2, 838 dolore pulsa est amentia, id. ib 5, 511 turpia crimina a vobis, id. A A 3, 379 umbras noctis, Cat 63, 41 sidera, Ov M. 2, 530. nubila id. ib 6, 690. tenebras, id. ib 7, 703, 15, 651 — **2.** *To beat, conquer, overcome* (very rare) si animus hominem pepulit, actum'st animo servit, non sibi, Sin ipse animum pepulit, vivit, victor victorum cluet, Plaut Trin 2, 2, 27 sq alicui pudicitiam, id Ep 4, 1, 15

Pellōnĭa, ae, *f* [pello], *a goddess who puts the enemy to flight*, Arn 4, 128, Aug Civ Dei, 4, 21 *fin*

† **pellos,** i, *adj*, = πελλός or πέλλος, η, ον, *dark colored*, Plin 10, 60, 79, § 164.

pellūcĕo, v perluceo

* **pellūcĭdĭtas (perl-),** ātis, *f* [pellucidus], *transparency, pellucidness* vitri, Vitr 2, 8

* **pellūcĭdŭlus (perl-),** a, um, *adj dim* [id], *bright, shining, glittering* lapis, Cat 69, 3

pellūcĭdus (perl-), a, um, *adj* [perluceo], *transparent, pellucid* **I.** Lit membrana, Cic N D 2, 57, 142 deos induxit Epicurus perlucidos et perflabiles, id Div 2, 17, 40 fons, Ov H 15, 157, cf. arcanique fides prodiga perlucidior vitro, Hor C 1, 18, 16 perlucidus, crepidatus armillatus, *in a transparent garment*, Sen Const Sap 18 pellucidus ostro, Mart 12, 38, 3 — **II.** Transf, *very bright* illustris et perlucida stella Cic Div 1, 57, 130

pellŭo, v perluo

‡ **pellŭvĭa,** ae, *f*, and ‡ **pellŭvĭum,** ii, *n*, *a vessel for washing the feet in a foot tub*, Fest pp 160 and 161 Müll, cf pelluvium, ποδονίπτηρ, Gloss Philox

Pĕlŏpēa, Pĕlŏpēĭas, Pĕlŏpēis, Pĕlŏpēĭus, Pĕlŏpēus, Pĕlŏpĭdae, v Pelops

Pĕlŏpĭdas, ae, *m*, = Πελοπίδας, *a celebrated Theban general, a friend of Epaminondas*, Just 6, 9, Nep Vit Pelop

Pĕlŏpĭus, a, um, v Pelops, 6

Pĕlŏponnēsus, i, *f*, = Πελοπόννησος (the island of Pelops), *the Peloponnesus*, the southern part of Greece, so named from Pelops who settled there, the modern *Morea*, Mel 2, 3, 3, 4, 7, 8, 2, 7, 10, Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 9, Cic Rep 2, 4, 8, id Tusc 3, 22, 53, id Fam 7, 28, 1 — Prov nos juveni, ut rogas suppeditabimus et Peloponnesum ipsam sustinebimus, i e *will exert our selves to the utmost, will try to make impossibilities possible* (cf the Greek proverb, Ἀρκαδίαν μ' αἰτεῖς, μέγα μ' αἰτεῖς), Cic Att. 10 12, 7, cf id ib 10, 5, 2. — Hence, **A.** **Pĕlŏponnensis,** e, *adj*, *Peloponnesian* — *Subst* **Pĕlŏponnensēs,** ium, *m*, *the Peloponnesians* (post class), Just 13, 5, 10 (Jeep Peloponnensii), Curt 4, 3, 16, 4, 13, 29 — **B. Pĕlŏponnēsĭăcus,** a, um, *adj*, *Peloponnesian* litus, Mel 2, 7, 16 ora, id. 2, 3, 8 gentes, id 2, 3, 5 bellum, Cic Rep 3, 32, 44, id Off 1, 24, 84 — In *plur* **Pĕlŏponnēsĭăci,** orum, *m*, *the Peloponnesians*, Mel 2, 3, 9 — **C. Pĕlŏponnēsĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *Peloponnesian* civitates, Cic Att 6, 2, 3 bellum, Nep Alcib 3, 1, Thras 1, 3 circa Peloponnesia tempora *about the time of the Peloponnesian war*, Quint 12, 10, 4 — Hence, **Pĕlŏponnēsii,** orum, *m*, *the Peloponnesians*, Varr R R 2, 6, 2, Vell. 1, 2 5

Pĕlops, ŏpis, *m*, = Πέλοψ **I.** *Son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia, father of Atreus and Thyestes, grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus, in his childhood he was served up to the gods by his father for food* (truncatus Pelops, Stat Th 4, 590), *but was recalled to life by Jupiter, who gave him an ivory shoulder in place of the one eaten by Ceres* (umeroque Pelops insignis eburno, Verg G 3, 7) *Being afterwards driven out of Phrygia, he went to Elis, and by artifice obtained the hand of Hippodamia, daughter*

of king Œnomaus, to whose throne he succeeded. By means of the wealth which he brought with him, he acquired so great an influence that the entire peninsula was called, after him, the island of Pelops (Peloponnesus), Hyg. Fab. 83, 84; Serv. Verg. G. 3, 7; Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 53; id. Tusc. 1, 44, 107; 2, 27, 67: Pelope natus, i. e. *Thyestes*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Trag. v. 397 Vahl.): ex Tantalo Pelops, ex Pelope autem satus Atreus, Trag. Rel. Inc. Fab. v. 102 Rib.: Pelopis genitor, i. e. *Tantalus*, Hor. C. 1, 28, 7. **1. Pĕlŏpēïas,** ădis, *f. adj., Pelopian, Peloponnesian:* Pelopeïadesque Mycenae, Ov. M. 6, 414.—**2. Pĕlŏpēïs,** ĭdis, *f. adj., Pelopian, Peloponnesian:* Pelopeides undae, *the sea that surrounds the Peloponnesus*, Ov. F. 4, 285.— Hence, **Pĕlŏpēĭdes,** um, *f., the Argive women*, Stat. Th. 10, 50; 12, 540. — **3. Pĕlŏpēïus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Πελοπήϊος. **a.** *Pelopian:* Pelopeius Atreus, Ov. H. 8, 27: virgo, i. e. *Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon*, id. Tr. 4, 4, 67: arva, i. e. *Phrygia, the native country of Pelops*, id. M. 8, 622.—*Subst.:* **Pĕlŏpēïa,** ae, *f., a female descendant of Pelops*, Ov. H. 8, 81.—**b.** *Peloponnesian:* Pelopeia sedes, i. e. *the seat of Creon, king of Corinth*, Sen. Med. 891: oppida, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 188: regna, *the Peloponnesus*, Stat. Th. 1, 117. —**4. Pĕlŏpēus,** a, um, *adj.* **a.** *Pelopian:* Agamemnon, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 33: domus, *the race of the Pelopides*, id. 3, 17, 20 (4, 18, 20): P. Orestes, Luc. 7, 778.—*Subst.:* **Pĕlŏpēa,** ae, *f., the daughter of Pelops*, Ov. Ib. 361; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 291; *the name of a tragedy*, Juv. 7, 92.—**b.** *Peloponnesian:* Pelopea phalanx, *the Argive army*, Stat. Th. 7, 422.—Poet., in a more extended sense, for *Grecian:* Pelopea ad moenia, i. e. *to Greece*, Verg. A. 2, 193.—**5. Pĕlŏpĭdae,** ārum, *m., the descendants of Pelops* (notorious for their crimes), *the Pelopides*, Hyg. Fab. 86; an old poet in Cic. Fam. 7, 28, 2; 7, 30, 1; id. Att. 14, 12, 2; 15, 11, 3 (applied by Cicero to the adherents of Cæsar).—**6. Pĕlŏpĭus,** a, um, *adj., Pelopian:* Pelopia domus, Sen. Agam. 7.—**II.** *A slave's name*, Cic. Att. 14, 8, 1.

Pĕlōrĭas, ădis, *f.*, = Πελωριάς, *a promontory at the north-eastern extremity of Sicily*, the modern *Capo di Faro:* jamque Peloriaden . . . Lustrarat, Ov. F. 4, 479.

† **1. pĕlōris,** ĭdis, *f.*, = πελωρίς, *a large shell-fish, the giant mussel*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 77 Müll.; Hor. S. 2, 4, 32; Cels. 2, 29; Plin. 32, 9, 31, § 99; Mart. 6, 11, 5; 10, 37, 9.

2. Pĕlōris, ĭdis, *f.*, = Πελωρίς, *a promontory on the north-eastern extremity of Sicily*, the modern *Capo di Faro*, Mel. 2, 7, 15; 16: ad Peloridem accedere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 3, § 6.

Pĕlōrus (-os), i, *m.*, and **Pĕlōrum,** i, *n.*, = Πέλωρος, *a promontory on the north-eastern coast of Sicily*, the modern *Capo di Faro:* Peloros, Ov. M. 13, 727: Pelorus, Sil. 14, 78: Pelorum, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 73; Mart. Cap. 6, § 646.—Hence, **II. Pĕlōrĭtānus,** a, um, *adj., Pelorian:* regio, Sol. 5.

† **pelta,** ae, *f.*, = πέλτη, *a small, light shield in the shape of a half-moon*, originally used by the Thracians and other barbarous people, Liv. 28, 5, 11; Verg. A. 1, 490; 7, 743; Ov. P. 3, 1, 96; Sil. 2, 80; Plin. 12, 5, 11, § 23; Sen. Hip. 402; Vulg. 2 Par. 23, 9.

† **peltasta,** ae, *m.*, = πελταστής, *a soldier armed with the* pelta, *a peltast*, Liv. 28, 5, 11: cetrati, quos peltastas vocant, id. 31, 36.

peltātus, a, um, *adj.* [pelta], *armed with the* pelta, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 2; id. H. 21, 117: Amazon, Mart. 9, 102, 5: cohors, Claud. Fescenn. de Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 33.

peltĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pelta-fero], *bearing*, i. e. *armed with the* pelta: puellae, i. e. *Amazons*, Stat. Th. 12, 761: maeotides, Sab. Ep. 2, 9.

Pēlūsĭum, ii, *n.*, = Πηλούσιον, *an Egyptian city at the eastern mouth of the Nile*, the modern Castle of *Tineh*, Mel. 1, 9, 9; Plin. 10, 30, 45, § 87; Caes. B. C. 3, 103; Liv. 44, 19.—Hence, **A. Pēlūsĭăcus,** a, um, *adj., Pelusiac:* lens, Verg. G. 1, 228: linum, Plin 19, 1, 2, § 14: ostium Nili, Mel. 1, 9, 9; Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 64: via, *leading to* Pelusium, id. 6, 29, 33, § 167.—**B. Pēlūsĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Pelusian:* mala, Col. 5, 10, 19.—**C. Pēlūsĭōta** or **Pēlūsĭōtes,** ae, *m., a Pelusian:* Pelusiotae caepe non edunt, Gell. 20, 8, 7.—*Acc.:* Pelusioten, Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, n. 7.—**D. Pēlūsĭus,** a, um, *adj., Pelusian:* vada Pelusia, Luc. 8, 466: linteum, Phaedr. 2, 5, 12: munera, Mart. 13, 9, 1.

‡ **pelvĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [pelvis], *a small basin:* pelvis, pelvicula, Not. Tir. p. 164.

pelvis, is (*acc.* pelvim; v. in the foll., and cf. Prisc. p. 757 P.; *abl.* pelvi and pelve), *f.* [Sanscr. pâlavi; Gr. πελλίς, a bowl]. *a basin, laver; acc.* pelvim, Laber. ap. Non. 543, 27; Caecil. ib. 28: patulas effundere pelves, Juv. 3, 271: tot pelves pulsari, id. 6, 441; *abl.* pelvi, Plin. 31, 3, 27, § 46; 28, 8, 27, § 104: unguentum in argenteā pelve, Petr. 70; Plin. 30, 2, 5, § 14; Vulg. Johan. 13, 5.

† **pemma,** ătis, *n.*, = πέμμα, *pastry:* panis, pemma, lucuns, Varr. ap. Non. 131, 24: vinum, pemma, lucuns, id. 131, 26.

pĕnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [penus], *of* or *for provisions:* cella, Cic. Sen. 16, 56; id. Verr. 2, 2, 2, § 5.—*Subst.:* **pĕnārĭa,** ae, *a storehouse:* a celando cellam appellarunt; penariam, ubi penus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 162 Müll.; also, **pĕnārĭus,** i, *m., a storehouse, granary:* penora dicuntur res necessariae ad victum cotidianum, et locus eorum penarius, Paul. ex Fest. p. 211 Müll.

Pĕnas, ātis, v. Penates.

Pĕnātes, ium (Penatis singulariter Labeo Antistius posse dici putat, quia pluraliter Penates dicuntur, cum patiatur proportio etiam Penas dici, ut optimas, primas, Antias, Fest. p. 253 Müll. But the singular is never used; and for ΔΕΝΑΣ = ΠΕΝΑΣ, which some assume in Dion. Hal. 1, 68, it is probably most correct to read ΔΙΣ ΜΑΓΝΙΣ, v. Ambrosch, Studien und Andeut. vol. i. p. 231 sq.—*Acc. plur.* PENATEIS, perh. Tab. Bant. lin. 22), *m.* [from the root pa, whence pascor, pabulum, pānis; also penus, and, through the notion of *a storehouse* or *inner chamber*, also penes, penetro; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 270 sq.; cf. Corss. Ausspr. 1, p. 425 sq.]. **I.** Lit., *the Penates*, old Latin guardian deities of the household, and of the state formed of a union of households, whose seat was originally in Lavinium; usually connected with di: IN VELIA APVD AEDEM DEVM PENATIVM, Inscr. Varr. L. L. 5, § 54 Müll.; cf.: aedes deorum Penatium in Veliā, Liv. 45, 16: AEDEM DEVM PENATIVM IN VELIA, Monum. Ancyr.: di Penates, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 5 sq.: in mensā Penatium deorum, Naev. ap. Prob. Verg. E. 6, 31: sanctis Penatium deorum Larumque familiarium sedibus, Cic. Rep. 5, 5, 7; id. Deiot. 5, 15: MENS. IANVAR. SACRIFICANT. DIS. PENATIBVS, Calend. Farnes. ap. Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 380: v. s. Inscr. Orell. 1677; cf. ib. 1675 and 1678: DIIS. DEABVS PENATIBVS FAMILIARIBVS ET IOVI CETERISQVE DIIBVS, ib. 2118.—Without *di:* vos Penates patriique dii, Cic. Sest. 20, 45: Ilium in Italiam portans victosque Penatis, Verg. A. 1, 68; 5, 62: impudens liqui patrios Penatis, Hor. C. 3, 27, 49: hostia Mollivit aversos Penates, id. ib. 3, 23, 19: iniqui, id. ib. 2, 4, 15: profugos posuistis Penates, Ov. M. 3, 539; 9, 445; id. Tr. 1, 3, 45: IVNIANI, Inscr. Orell. 1587; cf., respecting the Penates, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68; Varr. and Nigid. ap. Arn. 3, 123; Macr. 3, 4; Serv. Verg. A. 2, 296 and 325.—**II.** Transf., *a dwelling, home, hearth* (cf. Lares, II.): Quintius a suis dis penatibus praeceps ejectus, Cic. Quint. 26, 83; id. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: nostris succede penatibus hospes, Verg. A. 8, 123: ferro Libycos populare penates, id. ib. 1, 527: conducti penates, Mart. 8, 75, 1: sub uno tecto esse atque ad eosdem penates, Liv. 28, 18.— Hence, poet., of *the hearth:* flammis adolere penatis, Verg. A. 1, 704.—Also, of *the cells* of bees, Verg. G. 4, 155; of *the temple* of a god, Stat. Th. 1, 643.

* **pĕnātĭger,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [penates-gero], *bearing with him his guardian gods*, Ov. M. 15, 450.

* **pĕnātor,** ōris, *m.* [penus], *one who carries provisions*, Cato ap. Fest. p. 237 Müll.; cf. Meyer Oratt. Fragmm. p. 51 ed. alt.

pendens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from pendeo.

pendĕo, pĕpendi, 2, *v. n.* [*intr.* of pendo, q. v.], *to hang, hang down, be suspended.* **I.** Lit., constr. with *ab*, *ex*, or *in* and *abl.*; also (poet.), with *abl.* alone, or with *de:* pendent peniculamenta, Enn. ap. Non. 149, 32 (Ann. v. 363 Vahl.): in candelabro pendet strigilis, Varr. ap. Non. 223, 7: in arbore, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 57: sagittae pendebant ab umero, id. ib. 2, 4, 34, § 74: ex arbore, id. ib. 2, 3, 26, § 66: ubera circum (pueri), Verg. A. 8, 632: horrida pendebant molles super ora capilli, Ov. P. 3, 3, 17: capiti patiar sacros pendere corymbos, Prop. 2, 23, 35 (3, 28, 39): telum . . . summo clipei nequiquam umbone pependit, Verg. A. 2, 544: deque viri collo dulce pependit onus, Ov. F. 2, 760.—*Of garments:* chlamydemque ut pendeat apte, Collocat, Ov. M. 2, 733: tigridis exuviae per dorsum a vertice pendent, Verg. A. 11, 577.—Of slaves, who were strung up to be flogged, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 27: quando pendes per pedes, id. ib. 2, 2, 35: ibi pendentem ferit, id. Trin. 2, 1, 19; id. Truc. 4, 3, 3; cf. id. Men. 5, 5, 48: quid me fiet nunciam? *Theo.* Verberibus caedere pendens, id. Most. 5, 2, 45: ego plectar pendens, nisi, etc., Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 43; id. Eun. 5, 6, 20.—Poet., of suspended votive offerings: omnibus heu portis pendent mea noxia vota, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 17; Tib. 1, 1, 16 (24): pendebatque vagi pastoris in arbore votum, id. 2, 5, 29: pendebit fistula pinu, Verg. E. 7, 24: multaque praeterea sacris in postibus arma, Captivi pendent currus, etc., id. A. 7, 184.—Of one who hangs himself, Mart. 8, 61, 2: e trabe sublimi triste pependit onus, Ov. R. Am. 18: pendentem volo Zoilum videre, Mart. 4, 77, 5.—Of any thing hung up for public notice; of the names of persons accused, Suet. Dom. 9; Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 1; of goods hung up, exposed for sale, Phaedr. 3, 4, 1; transf., of a debtor whose goods are exposed for sale, Suet. Claud. 9 *fin.*—Prov.: pendere filo or tenui filo, *to hang by a thread*, i. e. *to be in great danger:* hac noctu filo pendebit Etruria tota, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4 (Ann. v. 153 Vahl.): omnia sunt hominum tenui pendentia filo, Ov. P. 4, 3, 35; Val. Max. 6, 4, 1.—**B.** Transf. (mostly poet.; cf. immineo). **1.** *To hang in the air, be suspended, to float, hover, overhang:* per speluncas saxis structas asperis, pendentibus, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37 (Trag. Rel. p. 245 Rib.); imitated, Lucr. 6, 195: hinc scopulus raucis pendet adesus aquis, Ov. H. 10, 26: dum siccā tellure licet, dum nubila pendent, Verg. G. 1, 214: hi summo in fluctu pendent, id. A. 1, 106: illisaque prora pependit, id. ib. 5, 206; Curt. 4, 2, 9: dumosā pendere procul de rupe videbo (capros), Verg. E. 1, 77: pendentes rupe capellae, Ov. P. 1, 8, 51.—So of birds, which float or hover in the air: olor niveis pendebat in aëra pennis, Ov. M. 7, 379; 8, 145: et supra vatem multa pependit avis, Mart. Spect. 21.—Of a rapid course: raraque non fracto vestigia pulvere pendent, Stat. Th. 6, 638.—**2.** *To hang loosely together, be unstable, movable:* opertum (litus) pendeat algā, Ov. M. 11, 233.—**3.** *To hang about, loiter, tarry, linger* anywhere: nostroque in limine pendes, Verg. A. 6, 151.—**4.** *To hang down, be flabby* or *flaccid, weak, without strength:* fluidos pendere lacertos, Ov. M. 15, 231: pendentesque genas et aniles aspice rugas, Juv. 10, 193.—**5.** *To weigh:* offula cum duabus costis quae penderet III. et XX. pondo, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 11: cyathus pendet drachmas X., mna pendet drachmas Atticas centum, Plin. 21, 34, 109, § 185: Lucio Titio modios centum, qui singuli pondo centum pendeant, heres dato, Dig. 33, 6, 7.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To hang, rest,* or *depend upon* a person or thing (class.); constr. with *ex*, *in*, *ab*, the simple *abl.*, or *de:* tuorum, qui ex te pendent, Cic. Fam. 6, 22, 2: spes pendet ex fortunā, id. Par. 2, 17: ex quo verbo tota causa pendebat, id. de Or. 2, 25, 107; id. Fam. 5, 13, 1: hinc omnis pendet Lucilius, Hor. S. 1, 4, 6: an ignoratis . . . vectigalia perlevi saepe momento fortunae pendere? Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80: salus nostra, quae spe exiguā extremāque pendet, Cic. Fl. 2, 4: tam levi momento mea apud vos fama pendet, Liv. 2, 7, 10: pendere ex alterius vultu ac nutu, id. 39, 5, 3: oblite, tuā nostram pendere salutem, Sil. 3, 109: in sententiis

omnium civium famam nostram fortunamque pendere, Cic. Pis 41, 98 ex ancipiti temporum mutatione pendere, Curt 4, 1, 27, Luc. 5, 686 deque tuis pendentia Dardana fatis, Sil 13, 504, Hor Ep 1, 1, 105 tyrannus, cum quo fatum pendebat amici, Juv 4, 88 — **B.** *To hang upon* a person's words, *to gaze fixedly, listen attentively to* (poet. and in post Aug prose, cf. haereo) (Dido) pendet iterum narrantis ab ore, Verg A. 4, 79 narrantis conjux pendet ab ore viri, Ov H 1, 30 ab imagine pendet, Sil 8, 93, cf Quint 11, 3, 72 pervigil Arcadio Tiphys pendebat ab astro, Val. Fl. 1, 481 attentus et pendens, Plin Ep 1, 10, 7 ex vultu dicentis pendent omnium vultus, Sen. Contr 9, 23, 5 — Poet, with a terminal clause e summo pendent cupida agmina vallo, Noscere quisque suos, Stat. Th 10, 457 — **C.** *To be suspended, interrupted, discontinued* (poet and in post class. prose) pendent opera interrupta, Verg A 4, 88 mutui datio interdum pendet, Dig 12, 1, 8 condictio pendet, ib 7, 1, 12 *fin.* actio negotiorum gestorum pendeat, ib 3, 5, 8, 24, 1, 11 pendet jus liberorum, propter jus postliminii, Just. Inst 1, 12, 5 — **D.** *To hang suspended, be ready to fall* nec ami cum pendentem corruere patitur, Cic. Rab Post 16, 43 — **E.** *To be in suspense, to be uncertain, doubtful, irresolute, perplexed* (cf haesito) animus tibi pendet? Ter Ad 2, 2, 18 nolo suspensam et incertam plebem Romanam obscuri spe et caecā exspectatione pendere, Cic Agr 2, 25, 66 ne diutius pendeas, id. Att. 4, 15, 6 quia quam diu futurum hoc sit, non nimis pendeo, Sen Ep 61 2 mortales pavidis cum pendent mentibus, Lucr 6, 51 — Esp freq pendere animi (locative case, v Kühnast, Liv Synt p 39) Clitipho cum spe pendebit animi, Ter Heaut. 4, 4, 5 exanimatus pendet animi, Cic. Tusc 4, 16, 35 pendeo animi exspectatione Corfiniensi, id Att. 8, 5 2 animi pendeo et de te et de me, id. ib 16, 12 — With *rel clause* ego animi pendeo, quid illud sit negotii, Plaut Merc. 1, 2, 18 ostendis te pendere animi, quamnam rationem etc., Cic Att 11, 12, 1, id Leg 1, 3, 9 — Less freq pendere animo atque animo noctu pendens eventa timebat, Cic poet ap Non 204, 8 — In *plur* animis quods exspectando et desiderando pendemus animis, cruciamur, angimur, Cic Tusc 1, 40, 96 sollicitis ac pendentibus animis, Liv 7, 30 *fin* dub (al animi, v Drak. ad loc.) — With *cum* plebs innumera mentibus cum dimicationum curulium eventu pendentem, Amm 14, 6, 26 — Law t. t., to be *undetermined, to await decision* pendente condicione, Gai Inst 2, 200, 1, 186, 3, 179 — **F.** *To have weight or value* bona vera idem pendent, Sen. Ep 66, 30 (Haas, al pendunt) — Hence, **pendens,** entis, *P a* **A.** *Hanging*, in econom lang, of fruits not yet plucked or gathered vinum, Cato, R R 147 vindemia, Dig 19, 1, 25 olea, Cato, R R 146 fructus, Dig 6, 1, 44 — **B.** *Pending*, hence in jurid. Lat, in pendenti esse, *to be pending undecided, uncertain* quando in pendenti est, an, etc, Dig 38, 17, 10 in pendenti est posterior solutio ac prior, ib 46, 3, 58, 7, 1, 25 in pendenti habere aliquid, *to regard a thing as uncertain, doubtful*, Dig 49, 17, 19 *fin*

‡ **pendĭcŭlus,** i, *m* [pendeo], *a cord, noose, snare* pendiculus, ἀρπεδών, ἀρτεδωνιον, Gloss Cyrill

pendigo, inis, *f* [id.], lit. *an internal tumor, abscess* (post-class.) **I.** Lit., Veg Vet 2, 44 pendiginem circumcides ad vivum, id. ib 2, 55 — **II.** Transf., *a hollow space* inside of a statue simulacri pendigines Arn 6 201

‡ **pendix,** icis, *f* [id], perh i q pendigo A PENDICE CEDRI, Inscr Grut 601, 10 and 11.

pendo, pĕpendi, pensum, 3 (pendissent, for pependissent, Liv 45, 26 *fin* penderit for pependerit, Paul Nol Carm 14 122), *v a* and *n.* [etym dub; cf. root σφαδ, σφενδονη, a sling, Lat funda] — Lit., *to cause to hang down, to suspend*, esp of scales in weighing **I.** *Act*, *to weigh, weigh out.* **A.** Lit. (very rare, syn. penso, expendo) unumquodque verbum staterā aurariā pendere, Varr ap Non. 455, 21 da pensam lanam, Titin. ap Non 369, 21, Plin 19, 3, 15, § 39, read repensum aere gravi cum uterentur Romani, penso eo, non numerato debitum solvebant, Fest. s. v pendere, p 208 Müll. pensas examinat herbas, Ov M 14, 270 — **2.** Transf., *to pay, pay out* (because, in the earliest times, payments were made by weighing out the metals, v in the preced. the passage from Fest, class.) militis stipendia ideo, quod eam stipem pendebant, Varr L. L. 5, § 182 Müll. Achaei ingentem pecuniam pendunt L. Pisoni quotannis, Cic Prov Cons. 3, 5, id. Att. 12, 25 1 vectigal populo Romano, Caes B G 5, 23 vectigal, Liv 25, 8 tributum pro navibus, Tac A. 13, 51 pretium, id ib 2, 87 coria boum in usus militares, id. ib 4, 72 mercedem alicui, Juv 3 15 — *Absol.* pro pabulo pendunt, *pay*, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 65 — *Impers pass* iterumque imperii nostri publicanis penditur, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 65 — As punishments consisted of fines in money or cattle pendere poenas, supplicia, etc., signified *to pay, suffer, undergo a penalty* pendere poenas solvere significat, Fest. p 268 Müll. Syrus mihi tergo poenas pendet, Ter Heaut 4, 4, 6 maximas poenas pendo temeritatis meae, Cic. Att. 11, 8, 1 satis pro temeritate unius hominis suppliciorum pensum esse, Liv 34, 61 capitis poenas, Ov F 3, 845 poenas violatae religionis sanguine et caedibus, Just 8, 2, 4 magna supplicia perfidiae, id 11, 4, 2 crimen, culpam, Val. Fl 4, 477 — Rarely in this signif *absol*, *to suffer* any thing (poet) tuis nam pendit in arvis Delius, Val Fl 1, 445 — **B.** Trop **1.** *To weigh* mentally, *to ponder, consider, deliberate upon, decide* (class, syn pensito, trutinor) vos eam (rem) suo, non nominis pondere penditote, Cic Verr 2, 4, 1, § 1 in philosophia res spectatur, non verba penduntur, id Or 16, 51 causam ex veritate, id. Quint 1, 5 rem levi conjectura, id. Rosc Am. 22, 62 — **b.** *To value, esteem, regard* a thing, with *gen of the value* (mostly ante class and poet) neque cum me magni pendere visum'st, Plaut. Curc 2, 2, 12 aliquem, Ter Ad 5, 4, 25 quem tu vidisse beatus Non magni pendis, Hor S 2, 4, 93 nec jam religio divum neque numina magni Pendebantur, Lucr 6, 1277 unice unum plurimi pendit, Plaut. Bacch 2, 2, 29 te volturium vocant Hostisne an civis comedis, parvi pendere, id. Trin 1, 2, 64 sq nequam hominis ego parvi pendo gratiam, *lightly esteem*, id Bacch 3, 6, 29, so, parvi, Ter And 3, 2, 46, id Heaut. 4, 3, 37, id. Hec. 3, 5, 63 minoris pendo tergum illorum, quam meum, *care less for*, Plaut. Most 4, 1, 29 aliquem minoris, id. ib 1, 3, 58 aliquem nihili, id ib 1, 3, 88 nihili, id Men 5, 7, 4, id. Trin. 3, 1, 6, Ter Ad 3, 4, 6, cf. non flocci pendere, Ter Eun. 3, 1, 21 sese experturum, quanti sese penderem, Plaut Truc 2, 4, 44 tu illum numquam ostendisti quanti penderes, Ter Heaut. 1, 1, 103 — **2.** (Acc to A. 2) *To pay, render* (poet) dignas pendere grates, Stat Th 11, 223 — **II.** *Neutr*, *to weigh* (poet and in post Aug prose) tantundem pendere par est, Lucr 1, 361 talentum ne minus pondo octoginta Romanis ponderibus pendat, Liv 38, 38, 13, Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 44, id 30, 48 *fin.*, § 93, id. 18, 7, 12, § 66, id 31, 6, 31, § 58 (in Sen Ep 66, 30, read pendent) — Hence,

pensus, a, um, *P a*, lit. *weighed*, hence, trop, *esteemed, valued, prized, dear* (as *P a* not in Cic or Caes.) utra condicio pensior, virginemne an viduam habere? Plaut Stich 1, 2, 61 ut nihil quicquam esset carius pensiusque nobis quam nosmet psi, Taurus ap Gell 12, 5, 7 — Esp, as *subst*

pensum, i, *n*, *something weighed.* **A.** *Weight, consideration scruple, importance,* only in *gen sing* nihil pensi habere aliquid, *to lay no weight or stress upon a thing, to attach no value to, be indifferent to, care nothing about* sua parvi pendere, aliena cupere, nihil pensi neque moderati habere Sall C 12 2 nihil pensi neque sancti habere, id J 41, 9 neque id quibus modis assequeretur, quicquam pensi habebat, id. C 5 6 prorsus neque dicere neque facere quicquam pensi habebat, id. ib 23, 2 nihil pensi habuit, quin etc., Suet. Dom 12, id. Ner 34 ut neque fas neque fidem pensi haberet, Tac. A 13 15 aliquid ratum pensumque habere, Att. Capitol ap Gell. 13, 12, 2. — So non pensi ducere (very rare), Val. Max 2, 9, 3 — Also, non adest or est alicui pensi nec mihi adest tantillum pensi jam, quos capiam calceos, *I don't care in the least, am perfectly indifferent*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 52 sed illis nec quid dicerent, nec quid facerent, quicquam umquam pensi fuisse *they never cared at all*, Liv 34, 49 quibus si quicquam pensi umquam fuisset, non ea consilia de republica habuissent, *if they had ever had regard for any considerations*, Sall C 52 34 — **B.** Prop, *the wool weighed out to a slave to spin in a day*, hence, *a day's work in spinning*, and, in gen, *spinning, a spinner's task* **1.** Lit (mostly ante class and poet) pensum facere, Plaut Merc. 2, 3, 63, id Men 5, 2, 45 nocturna carpentes pensa puellae, Verg G 1, 391 carmine quo captae dum fusis mollia pensa Devolvunt, etc., id. ib 4, 348 famulasque ad lumina longo Exercet penso, id A. 8, 412, Prop 3, 15, (4, 14), 15 castrensia, i e *for military garments*, id 4 (5), 3, 33 pensa manu ducunt, Juv 12, 65 lanificam revocas ad sua pensa manum, Ov Am 1, 13, 24, id. H 3, 75, Just 1, 3, 2 — Poet., *a thread* spun by the Fates durae peragunt pensa sorores, Sen Herc. Fur 181 jamque in fine dies et inexorabile pensum Deficit, Stat S 3, 3, 172 mortale resolvere, *to unbind his mortal thread*, i e *to make him immortal*, Calp Ecl 4, 137 — **2.** Trop, *a charge, duty, office* (so in Cic., cf. ministerium, munus, officium) pensum meum lepide accurabo, Plaut. Bacch 5, 2, 33, cf. meum confeci, id. Pers 2, 4, 1 absolvere, *to perform one's duty*, Varr R R. 2, 2 me ad meum munus pensumque revocabo, Cic. de Or 3, 30, 119, id. Verr 2, 3, 46, § 109 nominis familiaeque, Liv 4, 52 operis sui peragere, Col 3, 10, 7 — Hence, *adv* **pensē,** *carefully, considerately* (post class) pensius, Flav ap Symm Ep 2, 34

pendŭlus, a, um, *adj* [pendeo], *hanging, hanging down, pendent* (poet and in post Aug prose, syn pensilis) **I.** Lit. collum, Hor C 3, 27, 59 libra, Ov F 4, 386 palearia, id M 7, 117 tela, id H 1, 10 genae (ebrii), Plin 14, 22, 28, § 142 — **B.** Transf., of places, *overhanging*, Mart 13, 112 loca et macriora, Col 2, 18 — Of persons, *hanging swinging* putator arbustis, Col. 10, 229 — In mal. part Venus, App M 2, p 122 *med* — **II.** Trop, *doubtful, uncertain hesitating* neu fluitem dubiae spe pendulus horae, Hor Ep 1, 18, 110, Hadrian ap Vop Saturn. 8

pēne, *adv*, v paene

Pēnēis, idis, v Peneus, A

Pēnēius, a, um, v Peneus, B

Pēnĕleus, ei and ĕos, *m*, *son of Hippalmus and Asterope, one of Helen's suitors*, Verg A 2, 425, Hyg Fab 81, Dict Cret 4, 17

Pēnĕlŏpē, es, and **Pēnĕlŏpa,** ae (Penĕlŏpa, = Πηνελόπεια, Auct. Priap 68 28), *f*, = Πηνελόπη, *daughter of Icarius and Periboea, wife of Ulysses, and mother of Telemachus, celebrated for her chastity and constancy*, Ov H 1, Hyg Fab 126, Plaut Stich. 1, 1, 1, Cic. N D 3, 22, 56, id. Ac. 2, 29, 65, Hor C 3, 10, 11, id S 2, 5, 76, Juv 2 56 sponsi Penelopae, *for sensualists*, Hor Ep 1, 2, 28 — **B.** Transf., poet., *a chaste wife*, Mart 1, 63, 6 — Hence, **II. Pēnĕlŏpēus,** a, um, *adj*, *of or belonging to Penelope, Penelopean* Telemachus, i e *the son of Penelope*, Cat 61, 231 fides, Ov Tr 5, 14, 36 — *Subst* **Pēnĕlŏpēa** = Penelope, Auct. Priap 70, 20

† **pēnĕlops,** ŏpis, *m*, = πηνέλοψ, *a kind of duck, also called* Meleagris, Plin 37, 2, 11, § 38

pĕnĕs, *prep* with *acc* [from the root pa of pasco, v Penates] *with, in the possession or power of*, connected only with names of persons, and freq foll its case (class) **I.** Chiefly to denote possession virtus omnia in se habet, omnia assunt bona, quem penes est virtus, Plaut Am 2, 2, 21, id Capt 2, 1, 37, cf id Truc 5, 9 agri, quorum penes Cn Pompeium omne judicium et potestas debet esse, Cic Agr 2 19, 52, cf penes quem est potestas, id. Fam 4, 7, 3 eloquentia non modo eos ornat, penes quos est, sed, etc, id Or 41, 142, id. Brut 74, 258 quod penes eos summam victoriae constare intellegebant, Caes B G 7, 21 *fin*, id. B C 1, 87 si volet usus, Quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi, Hor A P 72 me penes est

unum vasti custodia mundi, Ov. F. 1, 119. —So, penes se esse, *have control of one's self* (ἐν ἑαυτῷ εἶναι): penes te es? Hor. S. 2, 3, 273 (for which: apud se esse, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 48).—**II.** Transf., *with, in, in the presence* or *power of, in the house of,* without the notion of possession: sine dote, cum ejus rem penes me habeam domi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 5: thesaurum tuum Me esse penes, id. ib. 5, 2, 22; id. Truc. 1, 1, 4; id. Aul. 4, 4, 27: isthaec jam penes vos psaltria'st? Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 34: hi (servi) centum dies penes accusatorem cum fuissent, Cic. Mil. 22, 60; Caes. B. C. 1, 76, 4: si penes servum tabulae fuerint, Dig. 43, 5, 3: penes regem, noli velle videri sapiens, Vulg. Ecclus. 7, 5: mentis causa malae est penes te, Juv. 14, 226.—Rarely with an abstract object: plures ejus rei causas afferebat, potissimam penes incuriam virorum feminarumque, *the principal* (*cause*) *consisted in the indifference,* etc., Tac. A. 4, 16.

Pĕnestae, ārum, *m.*, = Πενέσται, *a people in Grecian Illyria,* Liv. 43, 21.—**II.** **Pĕnestĭa**, ae, *f., the country of the Penestæ:* in Penestiam exercitum reducit, Liv. 43, 19.—Hence, **B. Pĕnestĭānus**, a, um, *adj., Penestian,* Liv. 43, 16.

pĕnĕtrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [penetro]. **I.** *Pass., that can be pierced* or *penetrated, penetrable* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): corpus nullo penetrabile telo, Ov. M. 12, 166: cum sit nulli penetrabilis, Sen. Const. Sap. 3: pectus ferro, Stat. Th. 2, 653: terra, Just. 4, 1, 2: caput haud penetrabile Nili, *inaccessible,* Stat. S. 3, 5, 21.—**II.** *Act., piercing, penetrating* (poet. and in post-class. prose): Boreae penetrabile frigus, Verg. G. 1, 93: telum, id. A. 10, 481: harundo, Sil. 7, 649: fulmen, Ov. M. 13, 857: vinum penetrabilius in venas, Macr. 7, 12: querimonia, Gell. 10, 3, 4.—*Comp.:* sermo Dei est penetrabilior omni gladio ancipiti, Vulg. Heb. 4, 12.—**III.** = penetralis (late Lat.): ad regni penetrabilia, Laurent. Hom. 1.

pĕnĕtral, ālis, v. penetralis *fin.*

pĕnĕtrālis, e, *adj.* [penetro]. **I.** *Piercing, penetrating* (ante-class.): frigus, Lucr. 1, 494: ignis, id. 1, 535: fulmineus multo penetralior ignis, id. 2, 382.—**II.** Transf., *inward, inner, internal, interior, innermost* (mostly poet.): tecta, Verg. G. 1, 379: aeternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem, id. A. 2, 297: abditi ac penetrales foci, Cic. Har. Resp. 27, 57: di Penates ... ab eo, quod penitus insideret: ex quo etiam penetrales a poëtis vocantur, id. N. D. 2, 27, 68; so, per penetrales deos, Sen. Oedip. 265; id. Phoen. 340: penetrale sacrificium dicitur, quod interiore parte sacrarii conficitur: unde et penetralia cujusque dicuntur; et penes nos, quod in potestate nostrā est, Fest. p. 250 Müll.—As *subst.:* **pĕnĕtrāle**, is (**pĕnĕtral**, Macr. S. 7, 1; Symm. Ep. 2, 34), *n.;* usually in *plur.:* **pĕnĕtrālĭa**, ium, *the inner part, interior* of any thing, esp. of a building; *the inside space, an inner room* (mostly poet.; not in Cic. or Cæs.; cf. adytum). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: penetrale urbis, Liv. 41, 20, 7: in ipsis penetralibus (Britanniae), Tac. Agr. 30: apparent Priami et veterum penetralia regum, *the inner chambers,* Verg. A. 2, 484: in penetralibus regum ipsorum, Vulg. Psa. 104, 30; so, penetralia alta medio tecti, Verg. A. 7, 59: magni amnis penetralia, Ov. M. 1, 574; Sil. 7, 501.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A sanctuary,* esp. that of the Penates, *a chapel:* penetralia sunt penatium deorum sacraria, Fest. p. 208 Müll.: Capitolini Tonantis, Mart. 10, 51.—**2.** Transf., poet., *the Penates, guardian deities:* huc vittas castumque refer penetrale parentum, Sil. 13, 62: avi penetralia Turni, id. 1, 668.—**II.** Trop., *an inner place, secret place, a secret* (post-Aug.), Stat. S. 3, 5, 56: loci aperire penetralia, Quint. 6, 2, 25: auxilia ex ipsis sapientiae penetralibus petere, id. 12 prooem. § 3: animus secedit in loca pura ... Haec eloquentiae penetralia, Tac. Or. 12: penetralia animi, Ambros. in Luc. 1, 1, 12: mentis, id. ib. 1, 5, 105.—With esp. reference to the signif. *sanctuary* (v. supra, I. B.): ut tantum intra suum penetral existimes adorandam (philosophiam), Macr. S. 7, 1: sanctum penetral animi tui nesciunt, Symm. Ep. 2, 34. —*Adv.:* **pĕnĕtrālĭter**, *inwardly, internally* (post-class.), Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 597.

pĕnĕtrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [penetro], *a piercing, penetrating* (post-class.), App. Flor. p. 160, 40.

pĕnĕtrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who penetrates, a penetrator* (post-class.): domus alienae penetratores, Aug. Ep. 199; Prud. Hamart. 883; Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 285.

pĕnĕtro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [root pa- of pasco; v. penates]. **I.** *Act.* **A.** *To put, place,* or *set* any thing *into* any thing (ante- and post-class.; v. Brix ad Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 109). **1.** Lit.: penetrare pedem intra aedes, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 64; 2, 3, 49: quo illic homo foras se penetrat ex aedibus? *to betake one's self, go* in any direction, id. Trin. 2, 2, 1: me ad pluris penetravi, id. ib. v. 14: se in fugam, *to take to flight,* id. Am. 1, 1, 94: in eam (specum) me penetro et recondo, Gell. 5, 14, 18.—*To enter, penetrate:* ea intra pectus se penetravit potio, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 23.—In the same sense, mid.: quae penetrata queunt sensum progignere acerbum, *having entered, having penetrated,* Lucr. 4, 670; 1246.—**2.** Trop.: Labeo Antistius in grammaticam sese atque dialecticam litterasque antiquiores altioresque penetraverat, *had penetrated into,* Gell. 13, 10, 1.—**B.** Aliquid, *to pierce into* any thing; *to enter, penetrate* any thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **1.** Lit., Lucr. 4, 894: (semen) penetrare locos nequit, id. 4, 1246: vox aures penetrat, id. 4, 613: hominem cum vini vis penetravit Acris, id. 3, 476: Illyricos sinus, Verg. A. 1, 243: nave Aegyptum, Suet. Caes. 52: mediae cryptam Suburrae, Juv. 5, 106. —*Pass.:* ut (India) penitus nequeat penetrari, Lucr. 2, 539: penetratae cum victoriā Media, Albania, etc., Vell. 2, 40, 1: penetrata limina montis, Stat. S. 4, 6, 104: iter L. Lucullo penetratum, Tac. A. 15, 27.—**2.** Trop.: id Tiberii animum altius penetravit, Tac. A. 1, 69; cf. id. ib. 3, 4.—With *subject-clause:* tum penetrabat eos, posse haec, etc., *it entered their thoughts, it occurred to them,* Lucr. 5, 1262.—**II.** *Neutr., to enter, penetrate* into any place or thing, *betake one's self* (class.; cf.: pervado, permano). **A.** Lit.: in palaestram, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 32: sub terras, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107: ad os Pelusii, Curt. 4, 1, 29: in ipsum portum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 37, § 96: in castra hostium, Liv. 2, 12, 3: in artissimas fauces, Curt. 5, 3, 17: ad urbes, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 32: per angustias, id. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: intra vallum, Liv. 39, 31: in urbem, id. 2, 53: cum eo penetrasset, *thus far,* Nep. Chabr. 4: astra per caelum penetrantia, Cic. Univ. 9: penetrat vox ad aures, Ov. M. 12, 42: usque ad nares, Cels. 7, 7.—*Impers. pass.:* in eam speluncam penetratum cum signis est, Liv. 10, 1.—**B.** Trop.: Romuli animus haec ipsa in templa penetravit, Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24: hominum ratio in caelum usque penetravit, id. N. D. 2, 61, 153: nulla res magis penetrat in animos, id. Brut. 38, 142: penetrare ad sensum judicis opinionemque, id. Part. 36: quo non ars penetrat? Ov. A. A. 3, 291: in provincias quoque grammatica penetraverat, Suet. Gram. 3.

Pēnēus, i, *m.*, = Πηνειός, *a principal river in Thessaly, which rises in Mount Pindus, flows through the Vale of Tempe, and falls into the Gulf of Therma,* the modern *Selembria;* in mythology, *a river-god, the father of Cyrene and Daphne,* Ov. M. 1, 569 sq.; Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 31; Liv. 32, 15; Verg. G. 4, 355; Hyg. Fab. 161; 203.—*Voc.* Penee, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 31.—Hence, **A.** **Pēnēis**, ĭdis, *f.,* = Πηνηΐς, *of* or *belonging to the Peneus, Penean* (poet.): Nympha, i. e. *Daphne,* Ov. M. 1, 504; 1, 472.—**B.** **Pēnēĭus**, a, um, *adj.,* = Πηνήϊος, *of* or *belonging to the Peneus, Penean* (poet.): Peneia Tempe, Verg. G. 4, 317: arva, Ov. M. 12, 209: Daphne, id. ib. 1, 452: amnis, i. e. *the Peneus,* Luc. 8, 33.—**C.** **Pēnēus**, a, um, *adj., Penean* (poet.): undae, Ov. M. 7, 230.

pēnĭcillum, i, *n.*, and **pēnĭcillus**, i, *m. dim.* [peniculus], lit., a little tail; hence, acc. to diverse usage, **I.** *A painter's brush* or *pencil:* caudam antiqui penem vocabant, ex quo est propter similitudinem penicillus, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 2; id. Or. 22, 74; Quint. 2, 21, 24: setae e penicillis tectoriis, Plin. 28, 17, 71, § 235; Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 63.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Painting,* Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 60.—**2.** *Style* of composition: modo mihi date Britanniam, quam pingam coloribus tuis, penicillo meo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 2.—**II.** *A roll of lint, a tent,* for wounds, etc., Cels. 2, 10; 7, 7, 6; Plin. 34, 11, 26, § 113.—**III.** *A small sponge,* Col. 12, 18; Plin. 9, 45, 69, § 148.—**IV.** *A kind of eye-salve,* Inscr. Tôchon, Cachets des Ocul. pp. 66 and 71.

pēnĭcŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [peniculus]. **I.** *A tail, train,* Arn. 5, 163 (11).—**II.** Transf., *a train* of a garment (ante-class.): pendent peniculamenta unum ad quemque pedum, Enn. Ann. ap. Non. 149, 32 (Ann. v. 363 Vahl.); Lucil. and Caecil. ap. Non. 149, 33, and 150, 3.

pēnĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [penis], lit., a little tail; hence, **I.** *A brush* for removing dust (for which ox-tails and horse-tails were used): (a pene) peniculi, quis calciamenta tergentur, quod e codis extremis faciebant antiqui, etc., Fest. p. 230 Müll.: juventus nomen fecit Peniculo mihi, ideo quia mensam, quando edo, detergeo, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 1; cf.: Quis iste'st Peniculus? Qui extergentur baxeae? id. ib. 2, 3, 40.—**II.** *A sponge:* ut peniculus novos exurgeri solet, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 69; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 7; Amm. 15, 5, 4; cf.: peniculi spongiae longae propter similitudinem caudarum appellatae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 208 Müll. —**III.** *A painter's brush* or *pencil,* Dig. 33, 7, 17.—**IV.** Perh., in an ambiguous sense, = membrum virile, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 12.

pēninsŭla, v. paeninsula.

Penīnus, a, um, v. Penninus.

pēnis, is, *m.* (*abl.* peni, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 230 Müll.) [τὸ πέος], *a tail.* **I.** In gen. (ante-class.): caudam antiqui penem vocabant, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 2: ... lares ludentes peni pinxit bubulo, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 230 Müll.—**II.** In partic., = membrum virile, *the penis;* also, by meton., *for lust* (class.): hodie penis est in obscenis, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 2: ganeo, manu, ventre, pene bona patria laceraverat, Sall. C. 14, 2; Hor. Epod. 12, 8; Juv. 9, 43; Arn. 5, 18.—In a paron. with paene, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 37.

pēnissĭmē (paen-), v. paene *fin.*

pēnĭtē, *adv.*, v. 1. penitus *fin.* A.

1. pĕnĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [root pa- of pasco; v. penates], *inward, inner, interior* (ante- and post-class.): exscrea usque ex penitis faucibus, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 28: scaturigo fontis, App. M. 6, p. 178, 33: mente penitā conditum, id. ib. 11, p. 259, 38.—*Comp.* penitior pars domūs, App. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 599 P.—*Sup.:* advecta ex Arabiā penitissimā, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 53; so id. ib. 4, 3, 71: in latebras abscondas pectore penitissimo, id. Cist. 1, 1, 65: Scythae illi penitissimi, *the most remote,* Gell. 9, 4, 6: de Graecorum penitissimis litteris, Macr. S. 5, 19. —As *subst.:* **pĕnĭta**, ōrum, *n., the inmost parts:* mundi, Mart. Cap. 1, § 9: terrae, id. 6, § 600: sacri loci, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 43.—Hence, *adv.,* in two forms. **A.** **pĕnĭtē** (poet. and post-class.), *inwardly, internally,* Cat. 61, 178.—*Sup.:* penitissime, Sid. Ep. 4, 9.—**B.** **pĕnĭtus** (class.), *inwardly, internally, in the inside* (cf.: prorsus, omnino). **I.** Lit. **a.** In gen. (only poet.): extra penitusque coacti Exagitant venti, Sev. Aetn. 317: penitusque deus, non fronte notandus, Manil. 4, 309.—**b.** In partic., *deeply, far within, into the inmost part* (class.): saxum penitus excisum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 68: argentum penitus abditum, id. Off. 2, 2, 13: jacent penitus defossa talenta, Verg. A. 10, 526: penitus convalle virenti, id. ib. 6, 679: penitus terrae defigitur arbos, id. G. 2, 290: penitus penetrare, Cels. 5, 26, 7: Suevos penitus ad extremos fines se recepisse, Caes. B. G. 6, 9: penitus in Thraciam se abdidit, Nep. Alcib. 9: mare retibus penitus scrutare, Juv. 5, 95.—(β) Trop., *deeply, far within, from the inmost depths* or *recesses:* penitus ex intimā philosophiā hauriendam juris disciplinam putas, *from the very depths of philosophy,* Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 17: opinio tam penitus insita, *so deeply rooted,* id. Clu. 1, 4: bene penitus sese dare in familiaritatem alicujus, id. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 169: periculum penitus in venis et visceribus rei publicae, *in the very heart,* id. Cat. 1, 13, 31: demittere se penitus in causam, id. Att. 7, 12, 3.—**2.** Transf. (qs. through and through, to the bottom of a thing, i. e.), *thoroughly, completely, wholly,*

entirely, utterly (class) caput et supercilia penitus abrasa, Cic Rosc Com 7, 20 utrum hic confirmasse videtur religionem an penitus totam sustulisse? id N D 1, 42, 119: res penitus perspectae, id de Or 1, 23, 108 penitus perno cere omnes animorum motus id ib 1, 5, 17 quod in memoria meā penitus insederit id ib 2, 28, 122 intellegere aliquid, id. Att 8, 12, 1 amittere hanc consuetudinem et disciplinam, id Off 2, 8, 27 diffidere rei publicae, id Fam 5, 13, 5 perdere se ipsos, id Fin 1, 15 49 te penitus rogo ne, etc , Q Cic ap Cic Fam 16, 8, 1 penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos Verg E 1, 66 dilecta penitus, Hor C 1, 21, 4 — Hence, to strengthen the *comp* penitus crudelior, *far more*, Prop 1, 16, 17 — To strengthen the *sup* vir penitus Romano nomini infestissimus, Vell 2, 27, 1

2. pēnĭtus, a, um, *adj* [penis], *furnished with* or *having a tail* penitam offam Naevius appellat absegmen carnis cum coda, Fest p 242 Müll, Arn 7, 24, 230, cf Fest s v penem, p 230 Müll

Pēnīus, ii, *m* , = Πήνειος, *a river in Colchis*, Ov P 4, 10 47, Plin 6, 4, 4, § 14.

penna or **pinna** (old forms, **pesna, petna,** Fest p 205, 209 Müll), *f* [orig different words, penna for petna, root pet or pat , Sanscr patami, to fly , Gr πέτομαι, prop a wing pinna for pitna, cf Sanscr pitu, Gr πίτυς, the pine tree, Lat pinus, cf spiculum, spina, prop a sharp point or end To a late period an effort was made to distinguish them nec mire tur (puer), cur flat a pinno quod est acutum, securis utrimque habens aciem bipennis, ne illorum sequatur errorem, qui, quia a pennis duabus hoc esse nomen existimant pennas avium dici volunt, Quint. 1, 4, 12 Halm pinnum enim antiqui acutum dicebant, Isid Orig 19, 19, 11 dub (v 1 pennus) pinnas murorum, pennas avium dicimus, Flav Cap p 2243 P This dictum of the old grammar we have to retain, although the distinction is neither etymologically sound nor is it always practically true, cf bipennis, Bramb Lat Orthog p 118 In MSS and edd the two forms have mostly been used indiscriminately in all meanings except II D E F infra, in which pinna only is found , cf esp Wagn Orth Verg p 465, Rib prol Verg p 441 sq , Corss Ausspr 2, p 270 sq] *a feather* on the body of a winged creature (syn pluma) **I.** Lit (*a*) Form penna sine pennis volare haud facile est meae alae pennas non habent, Plaut Poen 4 2, 48 pennarum turarum nitor, Phaedr 1 13 6 maduere graves aspergine pennae Ov M 4, 728 —(β) Form pinna (aves) pullos pinnis fovent, Cic N D 2, 52, 129 pinnarum caules omnium cavi, Plin 11, 39 34, § 97, Sen Ep 42, 4 ova parire solet genus pinnis condecoratum, Enn ap Varr L L 5, § 59 Müll (Ann v 10 Vahl) convenibat corvos ex albis album pinnis jactare colorem, Lucr 2, 823 Munro galli salaces frequentibus pinnis, Varr R R 3, 9, 5, Col 8, 2, 10 nam his rebus plumam pinnasque emundant, id. ib 9, 14, 7 ut statim per somnum hianti pinna in os inderetur, Suet Claud 33 —**II.** Transf **A.** In *plur* pennae (pinnae), *a wing* (syn ala) (*a*) Form pennae age tu, sis, sine pennis vola, Plaut As 1, 1, 80 quatere in aere, Ov M 4, 676 pennis resumptis, id ib 4, 664 vertere, *to fly away*, Prop 2, 24, 22 (3, 19, 6) penna collect for *the wings*, Ov M 2, 376 —(β) Form pinnae geminis secat aera pinnis, Cic. Arat 48 (282) pinnas explicare, Ov Am 2, 6, 55 o Fides alma, apta pinnis, Enn ap Cic. Off 3, 29, 104 (Trag v 410 Vahl) densis ales pinnis obnixa, id ap Prob ad Verg E 6, 31 (Ann v 148 ib) (aquila) praepetibus pinnis (B and K., al pennis), Cic poët Div 1, 47, 106 —Of bees pinnis coruscant, Verg G 4, 73 —Of locusts pinnarum stridor, Plin 11 29, 35, § 104 —Of gnats pinnae culicis, Plin 11 2, 1, § 3 —Prov pinnas incidere alicui, *to clip one's wings*, i e *to deprive one of power* or *rank*, Cic. Att 4, 2, 5, so, decisis humilis pinnis, *with clipped wings*, i e *with disappointed hopes*, Hor Ep 2, 2, 50, cf the opp extendere pinnas, *to spread out one's wings*, i e *to attempt great things* id ib 1, 20, 21 —**b.** Poet., *a flying, flight* (*a*) Form penna felicibus edita pennis, i e. *with a happy omen from the flight of birds*, Prop 3, 10 (4, 9), 11, Sil 3, 344, Val Fl 1, 231 —(β) Form pinna pinna veras dare notas, Ov F 1, 448 — **B.** *A feather* on an arrow (poet) **1.** Form penna per jugulum pennis tenus acta sagitta est, Ov M 6, 258 —Hence, **2.** Meton., *an arrow* (poet) (*a*) Form penna cervos penna petere, Val Fl 6, 421 —(β) Form pinna olor trajectus pinna, Ov F 2, 110 — **C.** In late Lat , *a pen* —Form penna instrumenta scribae, calamus et penna sed calamus arboris est, penna avis, Isid Orig 6, 14 —**D.** *A fin* —Form pinna, Plin 9, 13, 15, § 42.—**E.** *A pinnacle* — Form pinna turres contabulantur, pinnae loricaeque ex cratibus attexuntur, Caes B G 5, 39, 7, 72 milites Metelli a pinnis hostis defendebant facillime funditore, Quadrig ap Gell 9, 1, 1, Verg A 7, 159 templi, Vulg Luc 4, 9 — **F.** In mechanics **1.** *A float* or *bucket* of a water wheel —Form pinna, Vitr 10, 10 —**2.** *A stop* or *key* of a water organ — Form pinna, Vitr 10, 13

‡ **pennārium,** ii, *n* [penna] *a receptacle for pens, a pen box* pennarium, καλαμοθήκη, Gloss. Philox.

pennātŭlus, a, um, *adj dim* [pennā tus] *provided with wings, winged* (eccl Lat) Mercurius in calvitio pennatulus, Tert ad Nat 1, 10

pennātus (pinn-), a, um, *adj* [penna], *furnished with wings, winged* (poet and in post Aug prose) hic Jovis altisoni subito pennata (al pinnata) satelles Cic poët Div 1, 47, 106 apes, Plin 11, 1, 1 § 1 serpentes, Ov M 7, 350 pennati equi, quos pegasos vocant, Plin 8, 21, 30, § 72 Zephyrus, Lucr 5, 738 ferrum, *an arrow*, Plin 34, 14, 39, § 138 —*Subst.* **pennāta,** orum, *n* (sc animalia), *winged creatures, birds* pennatorum infecunda sunt, quae aduncos habent ungues, Plin 10, 52, 73, § 143 —Prov Frustra jacitur rete ante oculos pennatorum, Vulg Prov 1, 17 —*Comp* voto pennatior, Auct Itin Alex 69 —**II.** Transf pennatas impennatasque agnas in Saliari carmine spicas significat cum aristis, et alias sine aristis (Aelius oves veteres et) agnas novas voluit intellegi, Paul ex Fest p 211 Müll

pennesco, ĕre, *v n inch* [id] *to put forth feathers* or *wings, to become fledged* (post class), Cassiod Var 1, 38

pennĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [penna fero], *feathered, winged* (post class prose) armi, Sid Carm 2, 309

pennĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* , or **pinnĭger** [penna gero], *feathered, winged* **I.** Lit (class) genus animantium, Cic. Univ 10 pinniger rex apum, Plin 11, 16, 16, § 48 —**II.** Transf (poet) sagittae, Sil 3, 375

Penninus (Peninus or **Poeninus;** the latter orthog on account of the false derivation from Poeni, because Hannibal marched over this mountain to Italy, Liv 21, 38, 6 sqq , Plin 3, 17, 21, § 123), a, um, *adj* [from the Celtic Pen or Penn, summit, peak] *of* or *belonging to the Pennine Alps* (between the Valais and Upper Italy, the highest point of which is the Great St. Bernard), *Pennine* Alpes, Plin 3, 17, 21, § 123, Tac. H 1, 87, called also, juga, id. ib 1, 61 mons, i e *the Great St Bernard*, Sen Ep 31, 9, also, *absol* Penninus, Liv 5, 35, 21, 38 iter, *over the Great St. Bernard*, Tac. H 1, 70 VALLIS POENIN, *the Valais*, Inscr Grut 376, 6 DEO PENINO D D, *the local deity of the Pennine Alps*, Inscr Spon Misc Ant p 85, n 30, called also, IVPPITER POENINVS, and simply, POENINVS, Inscr Orell 228 sq

* **pennĭpēs,** ĕdis, *adj* [penna pes], *that has wings on his feet, wing footed* Perseus, Cat 55, 24

pennĭpŏtens (pinn-; cf Don p 1748 P), entis, *adj* [penna potens] *able to fly, winged* (poet) pennipotentum, Lucr 2, 878, 5, 789

* **pennor,** āri, *v dep n* [penna], *to put forth wings, become fledged*, Dracont 1, 262.

pennŭla, ae, *f dim* [id], *a little wing* (rare but class) cum pulli pennulis uti possunt, Cic. N D 2, 52, 129 tensa, Ven Carm 3 22, 9, Hieron adv Pelag 1, 14 *init* , Vulg Lev 5, 8

‡ **1. pennus,** a, um, *adj* [pinna] *pointed, sharp* pennum antiqui acutum dicebant unde et avium pennae, quia acutae, Isid Orig 19, 19, 11 dub (al pinnum)

2. Pennus, i, *m* , *a Roman surname* · T Quinctius Pennus, Liv 4, 26

‡ **pensa,** ae, *f* [pendo], *a day s provisions, a ration for a day*, Edict Diocl p 19

pensābilis, e, *adj* [penso], *reparable* (post class) damna, Amm 31, 13, 11

pensātio, ōnis, *f* [id] **I.** Lit , *a weighing, weighing out, a recompense, compensation* (post Aug) multorum bonorum pensatio, Petr 141, 6, Dig 16 2, 7, Quint Decl 2, 32, Dig 3, 5, 7 —**II.** Trop , *a weighing, pondering, consideration* (post class), Amm 16, 12, 33

pensē, *adv* , v pendo, *P a fin*

pensĭcŭlātē, *adv* , v pensiculo *fin*

‡ **pensĭcŭlātor,** oris, *m* [pensiculo], *a weigher, examiner* · pensiculatores, ἐξετασταί, Gloss. Philox

pensĭcŭlo, are, *v a.* [pendo], *to weigh, ponder, consider* (post class) pensicula utrumque, modulareque (al pensiculate moderateque), Gell 13, 20, 11 scripta, App Flor p 364, id Deo Soc. p 103 *init* —Hence, **pensĭcŭlātē,** *adv* , *carefully* (post class) pensiculate (al pensim) scripta, Gell 1, 3, 12.

pensĭlis, e, *adj* [pendeo], *hanging hanging down, pendent, pensile* (poet and in post Aug prose, syn pendulus) **I.** Lit restim volo mihi emere, qui me faciam pensilem, Plaut Ps 1, 1, 86 vehetur pensilibus plumis, i e *in a bed*, Juv 1, 159 lychnuchi, Plin 34, 3, 8, § 14 uva, *which are hung up to be preserved during the winter*, Hor S 2, 2, 121, cf Plin 14, 1, 3, § 15, in a double sense, alluding to the hanging of one s self, Plaut Poen 1, 2, 99 libertas pensilis, Plin 19, 5, 24, § 70 —**B.** *Subst* **pensĭlia,** ium, *n* **1.** *Fruit hung up to be preserved* pensilia, ut uvae, mala, et sorba, Varr R R 1, 68, 1, 59, 3 —**2.** (Sc membra) = penis pulcre pensilibus peculiati, Auct Priap 53 —**II.** In archit , *supported on arches, hanging, pensile* fabrica, Col 1, 6, 16 horreum, id 12, 50, 3 ambulatio, Plin 36 13, 18, § 83 urbs, id 36, 15, 24, § 104 horti, *hanging gardens*, id 36, 14, 20, § 94, Curt 5, 1, 32 balneae, *shower baths* or *vapor baths*, Plin 9, 54, 79, § 168, Val Max 9, 1, 1, Macr S 2, 11, 3 tribus, *on movable seats* (in the theatre), Plin 36, 15, 24, § 119

pensim, *adv* , another reading for pensiculate, v pensiculo *fin*

pensio, onis, *f* [pendo , lit., a weighing, weighing out , hence], **I.** *A weight* (only in Vitr), Vitr 10, 16 , 10, 8 —**II.** Transf , *a paying, payment, a term of payment* (class , cf stipendium, pretium) pendere poenas solvere significat, ab eo, quod aere gravi cum uterentur Romani, penso eo, non numerato debitum solvebant unde etiam pensiones dictae, Paul ex Fest p 208 Müll nihil debetur ei, nisi ex tertia pensione, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 1 prima, id Fam 6, 18, 5 altera tributi, Plin 16 8, 12, § 32 —Transf , sarcastically etenim ista tua minime avara conjux, nimium debet diu populo Romano tertiam pensionem, i e *her third marriage* (after your death) Cic Phil 2, 44, 113 —**B.** In partic **1.** *A tax, impost* (post class), Aur Vict Caes 39 vectigalium, id Epit 9 —**2.** *Rent* of a house or land (post-Aug) aedium pensio annua, Suet Ner 44, Juv 9, 63, Dig 33, 7, 18 —**3.** *Interest* of money (post class), Lampr Alex Sev 26 —**4.** *Compensation* jacturae, Petr 136, 2.

pensĭtātio, ōnis, *f* [pensito] **I.** Lit , *a paying, payment* (post class.), Ascon ad Cic. Verr 2 2, 1, § 1, Eum Grat Act ad Const 12 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A recompense, compensation* (post Aug), Plin 19, 6, 32, § 103 —**B.** *An expense, expenditure* (late Lat). diurna pensitatio, Sulp Sev Hist Sacr 2, 8 —**C.** That with which payment may be made, *valuables* multa munera argenti et auri, et pensitationes, Vulg 2 Par 21, 3

pensĭtātor, ōris, *m* [id], *one who weighs* or *considers a weigher, ponderer, considerer* (post class) verborum, Gell 17, 1, 3

pensĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [penso], *to weigh, weigh out.* **I.** Lit.: lanam, Aur. Vict. Orig. Gent. R. 22.—Trop.: vitam aequā lance, Plin. 7, 7, 5, § 44.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To pay* (rare but class.): praedia, quae pensitant, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 9: vectigalia, id. Imp. Pomp. 6, 16.—**B.** *To weigh, ponder, think over, consider* (not in Cic. or Cæs.; syn.: penso, expendo, pondero): rem, Liv. 4, 41: virtutes, Gell. 1, 4, 1: aliquid morosissime, Suet. Aug. 16; id. Caes. 30; Tac. A. 12, 17: malui omnia a te pensitari quam electa laudari, Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 6; 4, 15, 8; 7, 9, 3: de aliquā re, Gell. 2, 27, 3.—With a *relative-clause:* Tiberius saepe apud se pensitato, an, etc., Tac. A. 3, 52: diu pensitares, quem potissimum eligeres, Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 9.—**C.** *To compare* by examining (post-class.): philosophorum sectatores cum veteribus Pythagoricis pensitans, Gell. 1, 9, 11: incommoda cum emolumento spei, id. 1, 13, 5.

* **pensiuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [pensio], *a small payment:* fenoris, Col. 10 praef. 1.

penso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [pendo], *to weigh* or *weigh out carefully* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic., for in Off. 2, 19, 68, conpensandum is the correct reading. Neither is it found in Plaut., Ter., Lucr., or Cæs.; syn.: pendo, expendo). **I.** Lit.: aurum, Liv. 38, 24; Sil. 4, 153; Col. 12, 51, 2: C. Gracchi caput auro pensatum, *paid for with its weight in gold,* Flor. 3, 15, 6: odores ac purpurae et auro pensanda, *worth their weight in gold,* Sen. Ep. 73, 5.—Prov.: pensare aliquem eādem trutinā, *to weigh one in the same balance, judge one by the same standard,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 29.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To counterbalance* with any thing, *to compensate, recompense, repay, make good, requite;* for the usual compensare: exiguā turis impensā tanta beneficia pensaturi, Curt. 8, 5, 10: beneficia beneficiis, Sen. Ben. 3, 9, 3; Suet. Aug. 25: praematuram mortem immortali nominis sui memoriā, Vell. 2, 88, 3: vulnera et sanguis aviditate praedae, Tac. H. 3, 26 *fin.;* cf. id. ib. 4, 74; id. A. 2, 26: vicem alicujus, *to supply the place of* a thing, *to compensate for* a thing, Plin. 31, 8, 44, § 97: transmarinae res quādam vice pensatae, Liv. 26, 37: iter, *to shorten the way,* Luc. 9, 685.—**B.** *To pay, repay, punish* with any thing: nece pudorem, Ov. H. 2, 143: omnia uno ictu, Sen. Oedip. 936: nefarium concubitum voluntariā morte, Val. Max. 1, 8, 3.—**2.** *To purchase* with any thing: vitam auro, Sil. 2, 35: victoriam damno militis, Vell. 2, 115, 4.—**C.** *To exchange* for any thing: palatia caelo, Calp. Ecl. 4, 141: laetitiam moerore, Plin. 7, 40, 41, § 132.—**D.** *To allay, quench:* sitim, Calp. Ecl. 5, 111.—**E.** *To weigh, ponder, examine, consider:* ex factis, non ex dictis, amicos pensare, Liv. 34, 49: ad consilium pensandum temporis opus esse, id. 22, 51, 3; Curt. 3, 6, 3; 8, 2, 14; 7, 33, 2: singula animi consulta, id. 7, 8, 1: stat pensata diu belli sententia, Sil. 7, 223.

pensor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who weighs* or *considers, a weigher, examiner* (eccl. Lat.): elementorum, Aug. Conf. 5, 4 *fin.;* id. Civ. Dei, 15, 27.

pensum, i, v. pendo, *P. a.* B.

* **pensūra**, ae, *f.* [pendo], *a weighing,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 183 Müll.

pensus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from pendo.

† **pentăchordus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πεντάχορδος, *five-stringed* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 9, § 962.

pentăcontarchus, i, *m.*, = πεντηκόνταρχος, *a commander of fifty men, pentacontarch,* Vulg. 1 Macc. 3, 55.

† **pentădactylus**, i, *m.*, = πενταδάκτυλος, *a pentadactyl, a kind of shell-fish,* Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 147 Sillig *N. cr.*—**II.** For pentaphyllon, App. Herb. 2.

pentădōros, on, *adj.*, = πεντάδωρος, *containing five palms* or *hand-breadths,* Vitr. 2, 3, 3; Plin. 35, 14, 49, § 170.

‡ † **pentaĕtĕrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πενταετηρικός, *of five years,* Inscr. Grut. 499, 6.

† **pentăgōnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πενταγώνιος and **pentăgōnus**, a, um, = πεντάγωνος, *quinquangular, pentagonal.*—*Subst.:* **pentăgōnium**, i, *n.*, *a pentagon* (post-class.): pentagonii ratio, Auct. de Limit. p. 257 Goes.—**pentăgōnum**, i, *n.*, for pentaphyllon, App. Herb. 2.

† **pentămĕter**, tri, *m.*, = πεντάμετρος (containing five metrical feet), *a pentameter:* in pentametri medio, Quint. 9, 4, 98; so id. 9, 4, 109: heroicus, Diom. p. 506 P.: pentametrum elegum, id. p. 502 ib.

† **pentă-nummus (-nūmus)**, i, *m.* [vox hibr., from πέντε and numus], *a silver coin of the value of five asses,* i. q. quinarius (post-class.), Auct. de Limit. p. 265 Goes.

† **pentăpĕtes**, is, *n.*, = πενταπετές, *five-leaf, cinque-foil:* quinquefolium Graeci vocant pentapetes sive pentaphyllon, Plin. 25, 9, 62, § 109.

† **pentăpharmăcum**, i, *n.*, = πεντάφαρμακον, *a meal consisting of five dishes* (post-class.), Spart. Ael. Ver. 5.

† **pentăphyllon**, i, *n.*, = πεντάφυλλον, i. q. quinquefolium and pentapetes, *five-leaved grass, cinque-foil,* Plin. 25, 9, 62, § 109; App. Herb. 2.

† **Pentăpŏlis**, is, *f.*, = Πεντάπολις. **I.** *A district of five towns on the Dead Sea,* Sol. 35; Vulg. Sap. 10, 6.—**II.** *A district of Cyrene, on the Libyan Sea,* Sex. Ruf. Brev. 13; Sen. Verg. A. 4, 42.—Hence, **Pentăpŏlītānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pentapolis,* i. e. *to Cyrene, Cyrenaic:* regio, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 31.

† **pentăprōtīa**, ae, *f.*, = πενταπρωτεία, *the first five men, a board* or *college of five superior officers* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 12, 29, 2.

† **pentaptōta**, ōrum, *n.*, = πεντάπτωτα, in the later gramm., *nouns that have five cases, pentaptotes,* Diom. p. 288 P. al.

† **pentas**, ădis, *f.*, = πεντάς, *the number five, five* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 7, §§ 735 and 745.

† **pentăsēmus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πεντάσημος, *that has five marks* or *divisions of time* (post-class.): pes, Mart. Cap. 9, § 978.

† **pentaspaston**, i, *n.*, = πεντάσπαστον, *a tackle with five pulleys,* two in the lower block and three in the upper, Vitr. 10, 3.

† **pentasphaerus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πεντέσφαιρα, folium, *a kind of costly spice,* Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

† **pentastĭchoe** porticus = πεντάστιχοι, *having five rows of columns,* Treb. Gall. 18.

† **pentăsyllăbus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πεντασύλλαβος, *having five syllables, five-syllabled* (post-class.): pedes, Mall. Theod. de Metr. 2.

† **Pentăteuchus**, i, *m.*, or **Pentăteuchum**, i, *n.*, = πεντάτευχος, *the five books of Moses, the Pentateuch,* Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 10 et saep.; Isid. Orig. 6, 2, 2.

† **pentathlos** or **-us**, i, *m.*, = πένταθλος, *one who practised the five exercises* of pitching the quoit, running, leaping, wrestling, and hurling (post-Aug.), Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 57; so id. 34, 8, 19, §§ 68 and 72.

‡ † **pentathlum**, i, *n.*, = πένταθλον, *the contest of the five exercises* of pitching the quoit, running, leaping, wrestling, and hurling (post-class.): pentathlum antiqui quinquartium dixerunt. Id autem genus exercitationis ex his quinque artibus constat, jactu disci, cursu, saltu, jaculatione, luctatione, Paul. ex Fest. p. 211 Müll.

† **pentătŏmon**, i, *n.*, = πεντάτομος, *five-leaf, cinque-foil,* i. q. quinquefolium and pentaphyllon, App. Herb. 2.

† **Pentēcostālis**, e, *adj.* [Pentecoste], *of* or *belonging to Whitsuntide* or *Pentecost, Pentecostal* (eccl. Lat.): festum Pentecostale, Tert. Idol. 14.

† **Pentēcostē**, ēs, *f.*, = πεντηκοστή (sc. ἡμέρα), *the fiftieth day after Easter, Whit-Sunday, Pentecost* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. 2 Macc. 12, 32; id. 1 Cor. 16, 8; Tert. Idol. 14.

Pentĕlensis, e, *adj.*, *Pentelic:* mons, Vitr. 2, 8; v. Pentelicus.

Pentĕlĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, = Πεντελικός, *of* or *belonging to a mountain near Athens* (in the demos of Πεντελή), *celebrated for its white marble, Pentelic:* Hermae Pentelici, *of Pentelic marble,* Cic. Att. 1, 8, 2.

† **pentĕlōris**, e, *adj.* [vox hibr. from πέντε and lorum], *having five thongs* or *five stripes,* Vop. Aur. 46.

† **pentēris**, is, *f.*, = πεντήρης, *a ship with five banks of oars,* Auct. B. Alex. 47; id. B. Afr. 62 *fin.*

pentethronĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, a fictitious word: pugna pentethronica, Plaut. Poen. 2, 25 dub.

Penthēĭus, a, um, v. Pentheus, A.

† **penthēmĭmĕres** or **-is**, is, *f.*, = πενθημιμερής (sc. τομή); consisting of five halves, i. e. of $2\frac{1}{2}$ parts), *a part of a verse, consisting of its first two feet and a half,* esp. of a hexameter or iambic trimeter, *a penthemimeris,* Aus. Ep. 4, 85 and 89; Diom. 497, 8; Ter. Maur. p. 2440 P.

Penthĕsĭlēa, ae, *f.*, = Πενθεσίλεια, *a queen of the Amazons, who fought before Troy against the Greeks, and was slain by Achilles,* Verg. A. 1, 491 Serv.; cf. Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 14; Just. 2, 4.

Pentheus, ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Πενθεύς, *son of Echion and Agave, grandson of Cadmus, and king of Thebes; having treated with contempt the rites of Bacchus, he was torn in pieces by his mother and her sisters when under the influence of the god,* Ov. M. 3, 514; Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 24; 3 (4), 22, 33; Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 40; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 73; id. C. 2, 19, 14.—Hence, **A. Penthēĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pentheus, Penthean:* mater, Sid. Carm. 22, 94.—**B. Penthēus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Πενθεῖος, *of* or *belonging to Pentheus, Penthean,* Stat. Th. 2, 575.—**C. Penthīdes**, ae, *m.*, = Πενθείδης, *a male descendant of Pentheus,* Ov. Ib. 449 and 609.

† **pentŏrŏbon**, i, *n.*, = πεντόροβον, *a plant, called also* paeonia, Plin. 27, 10, 60, § 84; 25, 4, 10, § 29; App. Herb. 64.

Pentri, ōrum, *m.*, *a Samnite people,* Liv. 9, 31.

pēnu, v. penus *init.*

pēnŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [penus], *of* or *for provisions* (post-class. for penarius): cellae, Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 11.

pēnŭla, ae, v. paenula.

pēnultĭmus, a, um, v. paenultimus.

pēnūrĭa or **paenūrĭa**, ae, *f.* [Gr. πένομαι, to toil; πένης, poor; cf. σπάνις, πεῖνα], *want, need, scarcity* of any thing (class.; syn.: inopia, egestas). **I.** Lit., esp. of want of the necessaries of life; constr. with or (less freq.) without a *gen.:* cibi, Lucr. 5, 1007: victūs, Hor. S. 1, 1, 98: edendi, Verg. A. 7, 113: aquarum, Sall. J. 17, 5: rerum necessariarum, id. ib. 23, 2: frumenti, Liv. 4, 25.—*Absol.:* neque enim est umquam penuria parvi, *he is never in want who requires but little,* Lucr. 5, 1119: penuriam temporum sustinere, *to supply their temporary wants,* Col. 9, 14, 17: in penuriā, *in time of scarcity,* Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 130: affixit te penuriā, Vulg. Deut. 8, 3; 28, 48.—Of want of other things: civium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 88: magna sapientium civium bonorumque penuria, Cic. Brut. 1, 2: cujus generis (amicorum) est magna penuria, id. Lael. 17, 62: liberorum, Sall. J. 22, 2: mulierum, Liv. 1, 9: agri, vectigalium, pecuniae, Cic. Inv. 2, 39, 115: argenti, Liv. 23, 21: arborum, Col. 7, 9, 7.—**II.** Trop.: consilii, Plin. 8, 6, 6, § 17: vivae vocis, Gell. 14, 2, 1.

pĕnus, ūs and i, *m.* and *f.*, also **pĕnum**, i, and **pĕnus**, ŏris, *n.* (*gen.* peneris, peniteris, only acc. to Gell. 4, 1, 2; a collat. form **pĕnu**, *Afran., acc. to Charis.* p. 113 P.; cf. also Don. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 18) [from the root pa- of pasco; Gr. πατέομαι; v. penates]. **I.** *Store* or *provision of food provisions, victuals:* est enim omne, quo vescuntur homines, penus, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68; cf. other and different explanations in Gell. 4, 1, and tit.: De penu legatā, Dig. 33, 9: annuus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 45; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 19: omne penus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 91: ut sibi penum aliud ornet, id. Capt. 4, 4, 12: condus promus sum, procurator peni, id. Ps. 2, 2, 14: magna penus, Lucil. ap. Non. 219, 29: vinum penumque omnem, Pompon. ib. 30: in penum erile, Afran. ap. Prisc. p. 659 P.: aliquem penore privare, Auct. ap. id. ib.: portet frumenta penusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 72: ne situ penora mucorem contrahant, Col. 12, 4, 4: cum ea res innoxia penora conservet, id. ib. *fin.:* avium cujusque generis multiplex penus, Suet. Ner. 11: in locuplete penu, Pers. 3, 73.—**II.** *The innermost part of a temple of Vesta, the sanctuary:* penus vocatur locus intimus in aede Vestae, Fest. p. 250 Müll.; cf.

Serv. Verg A 3, 12 · in penum Vestae, quod, etc., irrupit, Lampr Elag 6

Pĕpărēthus or **-os**, i, *f.*, = Πεπάρηθος, *Peparethus* (now *Piperi*), *a small island in the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades, famous for wine and oil, with a town of the same name*, now *Scopelo* . ferax Peparethos olivae, Ov M. 7, 470; cf Liv 28, 5, 10; 31, 28, 6 — Hence, **II. Pĕpărēthĭus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Peparethos, Peparethian:* vinum, Plin 14, 7, 9, § 76

† **peplis**, idis, *f.*, = πεπλίς, *the name of two plants, one of which was also called* porcilaca, Plin. 20, 20, 81, § 210; *and the other* syce, meconion, or mecon aphrodes, id. 27, 12, 93, § 119

peplium, ii, *n.*, = πέπλιον, *a medicinal plant, a species of spurge*, prob the Euphorbia esula, Linn.; Cael Aur. Acut 2, 19, 115; id Tard. 4, 6, 89.

† **pĕplum**, i, *n.*, and **pĕplus**, i, *m.*, = πέπλον and πέπλος, *the robe of state of Minerva* at Athens, with which her statue was solemnly invested every five years at the Panathenaea, Plaut Merc. prol 67; id. Fragm ap Serv. Verg A. 1, 480; Verg Cir. 21 sq; Stat Th 10, 56 — **II.** Transf **A.** *A splendid upper garment, a robe of state*, either of gods or men (post class.), Claud Nupt. Honor 123 · imperatorium, Treb XXX Tyrann 23 — **B.** Still more gen., *any broad upper garment*, Manil 5, 387 — **C.** *A disease of the eye* (by which the eye is covered or veiled, as it were), Ser Samm 13, 220 (al plumbum)

† **pĕpo**, ŏnis, *m.*, = πέπων, ονος, *a species of large melon, a pumpkin*, Plin 19, 5, 23, § 65; 20, 2, 6, § 11; Tert Anim 32; id. adv. Marc. 4, 40; Vulg Num 11, 5

† **peptĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πεπτικός, *that promotes digestion, peptic* (post-Aug.). medicinae, Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 201.

‡ **pĕpuncŭlus**, i, *m.* dim. [pepo], *a small pumpkin*, Not. Tir p 168.

Pĕpuzītae, ārum, *m.*, *a sort of heretics* (*also called* Montanistae), *so named after the Phrygian town of* Pepuza, Cod Just. 1, 5, 5.

per, *prep.* with *acc.* (by solecism with *abl* PER QVO, = *whereby*, Inscr. Miseni Repert. ex a. p Chr n 159, Inscr. Orell 3300) [kindr. with Gr παρά; Sanscr pâra, ulterior; Lith pèr; cf.: parumper, paulisper; v. Curt Griech. Etym p 269], denotes, like the Gr διά, motion through a space, or extension over it. **I.** Lit., of space, *through, through the midst of, throughout, all over, all along*. per amoena salicta raptare aliquem, Enn ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann v 40 Vahl) · inde Fert sese (equus) campi per caerula laetaque prata, id ap Macr S 6, 3 (id v. 505 ib): per amoenam urbem leni fluit agmine flumen, id ap id ib 6, 4 (id v 177 ib): per membranas oculorum cernere, Cic. N. D 2, 57, 142 coronam auream per forum ferre, id Att 14, 16, 2: ut hasta per tempus utrumque, Verg A 9, 418 · se per munitiones deicere, Caes. B G 3, 26: per mare pauperiem fugiens, per saxa, per ignes, Hor. Ep 1, 1, 46: per ignes, Ov. M 8, 76. per Averna, id ib. 14, 105: per caelum, Verg A. 4, 700. per vias fabulari, *in all the streets*, Plaut. Cist 5, 1: per totam urbem, id. Ep 2, 2, 11: qui per provincias atque imperium tuum pecunias ei credidissent, *in the provinces*, Cic Fam 1, 7, 6: invitati hospitaliter per domos, Liv. 1, 9: via secta per ambas (zonas), Verg G. 1, 238; 245: nascuntur copiosissime in Balearibus ac per Hispanias, *in*, Plin 19, 5, 30, § 94: per illas gentes celebratur, *throughout*, Tac. A. 12, 12 · gustūs elementa per omnia quaerunt, Juv. 11, 14 — Placed after the noun. viam per, Lucr 6, 1264: transtra per et remos et pictas abiete puppes, Verg A 5, 663; 6, 692.

II. Transf **A.** Of time, *through, throughout, during, for:* quod des bubus per hiemem, *the winter through, during the winter*, Cato, R R. 25: nulla res per triennium, nisi ad nutum istius, judicata est, Cic Verr 1, 5, 13 · nulla abs te per hos dies epistula venerat, *during these days*, id. Att. 2, 8, 1 · per decem dies ludi facti sunt, id Cat. 3, 8, 20 per idem tempus, *during, at, in the course of*, id Brut 83, 286, Suet. Galb 10: per noctem cernuntur sidera, *during the night, in the night time*, Plin. 2, 10, 7, § 48 · per inducias, *during*, Liv 38, 2: per multa bella, id 8, 13 · per ludos, id. 2, 18 · per comitia, Suet Caes. 80. per somnum, id ib 45. per tempus, *during*, i. e *at the right time*, = in tempore, Plaut Poen 1, 1, 6; Ter And 4, 4, 44; id Hec 4, 3, 16 — So distr: per singulas noctes, Suet. Caes. 1; id. Calig 22; cf.: per haec, *meanwhile*, id Claud. 27: per quae, id. Tib 52 — **B.** To indicate the agent, instrument, or means, *through, by, by means of:* statuerunt injurias per vos ulcisci, Cic Verr 2, 2, 3, § 9: detrimenta publicis rebus per homines eloquentissimos importata, id de Or. 1, 9, 38. quid ais? vulgo occidebantur? Per quos? et a quibus? *by whom? and by whose command?* id Rosc Am 29, 80: quae domi gerenda sunt, ea per Caeciliam transiguntur, id. ib 51, 149: quod nefarium stuprum non per illum factum est, id Cat 2, 4, 7.—Placed after its case: Exerce vocem, quam per vivis et colis, Plaut. Poen prol. 13 — Esp: per fidem decipere, fallere, etc. (= datâ fide). per fidem deceptus sum, *through confidence*, i e *in my host who betrayed me*, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 69; Cic Inv. 1, 39, 71; Caes. B G 1, 46, 3 — So, per se, per te, *through himself, by himself, of himself*, etc: homo per se cognitus, sine ullâ commendatione majorum, Cic. Brut 25, 96. per me tibi obstiti, = solus, *by myself*, id Cat 1, 5, 11: satis per te tibi consulis, Hor. Ep 1, 17, 1. per se solus, Liv. 1, 49 — With *ipse:* nihil ipsos per se sine P Sullâ facere potuisse, Cic. Sull 24, 67: ipsum per se, suâ vi, sua naturâ, sua sponte laudabile, id Fin 2, 15, 50 — To form an adverb expression, *in, by, through*, etc: non dubitavi id a te per litteras petere, *by letter*, Cic. Fam 2, 6, 2: per summum dedecus vitam amittere, *in the most infamous manner, most infamously*, id. Rosc Am. 11, 30: per iram facere aliquid, *in anger*, id Tusc 4, 37, 79: per commodum, Liv. 30, 29, 3 (cf II A supra): per commodum rei publicae, id 10, 25, 17; 22, 57, 1; 31, 11, 2: per ludum et jocum, *sporting and jesting, in sport and jest*, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 60, § 155; cf id ib 2, 5, 70, § 181 · per vim, *forcibly*, Sall J. 23, 1: per dolum, id ib. 11, 8: per otium, *at leisure*, Liv 4, 58, 12: ceteris copiis per otium trajectis, id 21, 28, 4: cibo per otium capto, id 21, 55, 1. per tumultum = tumultuose, id 44, 45, 14 — **C.** To designate the reason, cause, inducement, etc, *through, for, by, on account of, for the sake of:* per metum mussari, Plaut Aul 2, 1, 12: qui per virtutem perit, at non interit, id. Capt 3, 5, 32: cum antea per aetatem nondum hujus auctoritatem loci attingere auderem, Cic. Imp Pomp 1, 1 per aetatem, Caes. B. G 2, 16 *fin.:* Druso propinquanti quasi per officium obviae fuere legiones, Tac. A. 1, 24: ut nihil eum delectaret, quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret, Cic Mil 16, 43: cum per valetudinem posses, venire tamen noluisti, id Fam. 7, 1, 1: per me, per te, etc, *as far as concerns me, you*, etc · si per vos licet, Plaut As prol. 12 · per me vel stertas licet, Cic Ac. 2, 29, 93; cf.: sin hoc non licet per Cratippum, id Off 3, 7, 33: fides publica per sese inviolata, Sall. J. 33, 3: per me ista pedibus trahantur, Cic Att 4, 16, 10: per me stetisse, quo minus hae fierent nuptiae, Ter. And 4, 2, 16: si per suos esset licitum, Nep Eum 10, 3: inspicere vitia nec per magistros nec per aetatem licebat, Macr S 1, 24 —Hence, in oaths, entreaties, asseverations, etc., by a god, by men, or by inanimate or abstract things, *by:* IOVRANTO PER IOVEM, etc., Tab Bant lin 15 · per pol saepe peccas, Plaut Cas. 2, 6, 18; cf: si per plures deos juret, Cic. Rab Post. 13, 36: quid est enim, per deos, optabilius sapientiā? id Off 2, 2, 5: per deos atque homines, id. Div. 2, 55, 116: per dexteram te istam oro, id Deiot. 3, 8; cf.: per tuam fidem Te obtestor, Ter. And. 1, 5, 55: nunc te per amicitiam et per amorem obsecro, id. ib 2, 1, 26. per pietatem! Plaut. Trin 2, 2, 4: per comitatem edepol, pater, etc., id. ib 2, 2, 52 — In this signif often separated from its object · per ego vobis deos atque homines dies, ut, etc, Plaut. Men 5, 7, 1: per ego te deos oro, Ter. And 3, 3, 6; 5, 1, 15 · per ego te, fili . . . precor quaesoque, etc, Liv. 23, 9, 2: per ego has lacrimas . . . te Oro, Verg A 4, 314; 12, 56; Tib 4, 5, 7; Ov. F 2, 841: per vos Tyrrhena faventum Stagna deum, per ego et Trebiam cineresque Sagunti Obtestor, Sil 12, 79 sq; 1, 658; Stat. Th 11, 367.—With ellips of object: per, si qua est . . . Intemerata fides, oro, i e per eam, Verg A 2, 142; 10, 903: per, si quid merui de te bene, per que manentem amorem, Ne, etc., Ov. M 7, 854 —Sometimes to indicate an apparent or pretended cause or inducement, *under the show* or *pretext of, under color of:* qui per tutelam aut societatem aut rem mandatam aut fiduciae rationem fraudavit quempiam, Cic Caecin 3, 7: naves triremes per causam exercendorum remigum ad fauces portus prodire jussit, *under pretext of*, Caes B C 3, 24; v. causa: per speciem alienae fungendae vicis suas opes firmavit, Liv. 1, 41 *fin:* per simulationem officii, Tac H. 1, 74 — **D.** In composition, it usually adds intensity to the signif, *thoroughly, perfectly, completely, exceedingly, very much, very* (very often in Cicero's epistolary style, and in new formed words, as perbenevolus, percautus, percupidus, perbelle, perofficiose, pergaudeo; see these articles): pervelle, perfacilis, peramanter; sometimes it denotes the completion of an action, e g perorare, peragere; sometimes it is repeated: perdifficilis et perobscura quaestio, Cic N. D 1, 1, 1; so id Rep. 1, 12, 18; id. Brut 43, 158; id Cael 20 *fin.;* id. Fam 9, 20, 3 al.; but also: perexiguā et minuta, id. Tusc. 2, 13, 30: percautus et diligens, id. Q Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 18 al.; cf. Madv. ad Cic Fin p 410 — It frequently occurs in tmesi: nobis ista sunt pergrata perque jucunda, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 205: per mihi mirum visum est, id. ib. 49, 214 · per enim magni aestimo, id Att. 10, 1, 1 ibi te quam primum per videre velim, = videre pervelim, id. ib 15, 4, 2 · Platoni per fuit familiaris, Gell. 2, 18, 1: per, inquit, magister optime, exoptatus mihi nunc venis, id. 18, 4, 2.— Per quam (also perquam), *very, exceedingly, extremely:* per quam breviter perstrinxi, Cic de Or. 2, 49, 201: per quam modica civium merita, Plin. Pan. 60: per quam velim scire, *very much indeed*, id. Ep. 7, 27, 1: PARENTES PER QVAM INFELICISSIMI, Inscr Murat. 953, 2 — As one word: illorum mores perquam meditate tenes, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 16: propulit perquam indignis modis, id Rud. 3, 3, 9: erat perquam one rosum, Plin. Ep 2, 11, 13. perquam honorificum, id. ib. 3, 4, 3.— Separated by an intervening word: per pol quam paucos reperias, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 1.—Placed after the word it governs; v supra, I *fin* and II B

† **pēra**, ae, *f.*, = πήρα, *a bag, wallet* (syn.: mantica, loculus): peras imposuit Juppiter nobis duas, Phaedr. 4, 10, 1: cum baculo perāque senex, of a Cynic philosopher, Mart. 4, 53, 3; cf. App. Mag. p. 287, 39; Vulg. 1 Reg. 17, 40, id. Luc. 10, 4.

pĕr-abjectus, a, um, *deeply humbled*, Cypr. Laud. Mart. *fin.*

pĕr-absurdus, a, um, *adj.*, *very absurd* (class.): haec quia videntur perabsurda, etc., Cic. Part. 15, 54; id. Fin. 3, 8, 27, 3, 9, 31; 5, 11, 30.— Separated: per enim absurdum est, Dig. 22, 3, 25, v.: per, II. D

* **pĕr-accommŏdātus**, a, um, *adj.*, *very suitable, very convenient:* per fore accommodatum tibi, si, etc., Cic Fam 3, 5, 3.

pĕr-ăcer, ācris, ācre, *adj.*, *very sharp*, trop: judicium, Cic Fam. 9, 16, 4 (but in Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 1, the correct reading is cor acre; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

pĕr-ăcerbus, a, um, *adj*, *very harsh* to the taste. **I.** Lit.: uva peracerba gustatu, Cic Sen. 15, 53 — **II.** Trop., *very painful:* mihi peracerbum fuit, quod, etc., Plin. Ep. 6, 5, 6.

pĕr-ăcesco, ācui, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become sour through and through, thoroughly sour;* hence, trop., *to become vexed, to grow vexatious* (Plautin.): ita mihi pectus peracuit, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 9. hoc, hoc est, quod peracescit: hoc est demum quod percrucior, *that vexes me*, id. Bacch. 5, 1, 13

pĕractio, ōnis, *f.* [perago], *a finishing, completion* **I.** Lit: peccati, Hilar. in Psa 118, 4, 8 — **II.** Aetatis, transf from the stage, qs *the last act of the drama*, Cic. Sen 23, 85 (cf. id ib. 18, 64 · fabulam aetatis peregisse, and 19, 70: peragenda fabula est).

pĕractus, a, um, *Part*, from perago.

pĕrăcūtē, *adv*, v. peracutus *fin.*

pĕr-ăcūtus, a, um, *adj*, *very sharp* **I.** Lit.: falx, Mart. 3, 24, 5 (dub) — **B.** Transf, of sound, *very clear* or *penetrating:* vox, Cic. Brut. 68, 241.— **II.** Trop,

very keen, very acute, very penetrating: cum peracutus esset ad excogitandum, Cic. Brut. 39, 145: oratio, id. ib. 76, 264; id. Verr. 2, 2, 44, § 108.—*Adv.:* **pĕrăcūtē,** *very sharply, very acutely, with great keenness:* moveri, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 35: peracute querebare, quod, etc., id. Fam. 3, 7, 2: reperisse, App. Mag. 34.

pĕradpŏsĭtus, a, um, v. perapp-.

* **pĕr-ădŭlescens,** entis, *adj., very young:* homo peradulescens, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 21, 61.

* **pĕr-ădŭlescentŭlus,** i, *m. dim., a very young man,* Nep. Eum. 1, 4.

1. Pĕraea, ae, *f.,* = Περαία (sc. γῆ, the land beyond the sea or river; hence), **I.** *A strip of land in Caria, along the coast opposite to Rhodes, and subject to the Rhodians,* Liv. 32, 33; 35; 33, 18.—**II.** *A part of Palestine beyond the Jordan, the capital of which was Gadara,* Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70.

2. Pĕraea, ae, *f.,* = Περαία, *a city in Æolis, a colony of the Mityleneans,* Liv. 37, 21, 4.

pĕr-aedĭfĭcātus, a, um, *adj., completely built, built up,* Col. 4, 3, 1.

pĕraequātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [peraequo], *a making perfectly equal* (post-class.). **I.** In gen.: temporum, Sol. 1: similitudinum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29.—**II.** In partic., *an equalizing, equal distribution* of taxes, Cod. Th. 5, 4, 3.

peraequātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an equalizer,* esp. of taxes, *an equal distributor* (jurid. Lat.), Cod. Th. 13, tit. 11; Cod. Just. 11, tit. 57; Inscr. Grut. 361, 1.

pĕr-aequē, *adv., quite equally* or *evenly* (class.): hos numquam minus, ut peraeque ducerent dena milia HS ex melle recipere esse solitos, *on an average,* Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 11: atque hoc peraeque in omni agro decumano reperietis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 52, § 121: quod cum peraeque omnes, tum acerbissime Boeotii senserunt, id. Pis. 35, 86; id. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 46: terna milia peraeque in singulos menses, *uniformly,* Nep. Att. 13, 6.

pĕr-aequo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to make quite equal* (post-Aug.): octogenae stirpes . . . septenos culeos peraequarent, *filled up,* i. e. *yielded, produced,* Col. 3, 3, 3; 3, 3, 10: amphoras, id. 3, 9, 2: partes, Vitr. 9, 4: contracturam, id. 5, 1: iter, id. 9, 4: annum lunari computatione, Sol. 1, 37.

pĕr-aestĭmo, 1, *v. a., to esteem greatly* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 6, 29, 2 *fin.*

pĕr-ăgĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to drive* or *hunt about greatly, to harass, disturb* (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: vehementius peragitati ab equitatu, Caes. B. C. 1, 80: Aetna majore vi peragitata, Sen. Ben. 3, 37.—**B.** In partic., *to stir up* any thing, esp. a liquid: ut permisceatur medicamen rutabulo ligneo peragitare convenient, Col. 12, 24, 4: mustum, id. 12, 19, 4.—**II.** Trop., *to excite, impel:* animos, Sen. Ira, 1, 7.—**B.** *To complete, finish:* peragitatur enim messis mense Maio, Plin. 18, 18, 47, § 169.

pĕr-ăgo, ēgi, actum (*inf.* paragier, Cato, Orig. 7, p. 1), 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To thrust through, pierce through, transfix* (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Theseus latus ense peregit, *transpierced,* Ov. H. 4, 119: aliquem ardenti quercu, Val. Fl. 1, 146; cf.: externa peragi dextrā, Sil. 11, 364.—Hence, transf., *to kill, slay,* Mart. 5, 37, 16.—**B.** *To pass through, traverse:* freta, Ov. H. 15, 65: cum sol duodena peregit Signa, id. M. 13, 618.—**II.** *To drive about, harass, disturb, disquiet, agitate, annoy* a person or thing (very rare): pecora peragens asilus, Sen. Ep. 58, 2: totum Sempronium usque eo perago, ut, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 1.—**III.** *To carry through, go through with, execute, finish, accomplish, complete,* etc. **A.** In gen. (class.; syn.: exsequor, conficio, patro): multum egerunt, qui ante nos fuerunt, sed non peregerunt, Sen. Ep. 64, 8: carmen tubā solā peregit, Enn. ap. Lact. ad Stat. Th. 11, 56 (Ann. v. 508 Vahl.): fabulam, Cic. Sen. 19, 70; cf. id. ib. 18, 64 (and v. peractio): comitia, id. N. D. 2, 4, 10: concilium, Caes. B. G. 6, 4: partes suas, Plin. Ep. 7, 33, 5: conata, Juv. 13, 210: inceptum, Verg. A. 4, 452: cursum, id. ib. 4, 653; cf.: coeptum iter, Ov. F. 1, 188: dona, *to finish distributing,* Verg. A. 5, 362: mandata, Ov. M. 7, 502: aetatem, vitam, aevum, id. Tr. 4, 8, 13; 41; id. M. 15, 485: facinus, Juv. 6, 640; also, *to exhaust:* quot viros, Auct. Priap. 34.—*Absol.,* = διάγειν, *to pass one's life,* Pers. 5, 138.—*Pass. impers.:* Quis non peractum esse cum Pompeio crederet? *that the war with Pompey is ended,* Flor. 4, 2, 53.—**B.** In partic., in jurid. Lat.: reum, *to continue a prosecution till the defendant is condemned,* Liv. 4, 42; Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 4; Ov. P. 4, 6, 30; Val. Max. 6, 2, 4: accusationem, *to prosecute to the end,* Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 6: receptus est reus, neque peractus, ob mortem opportunam, Tac. A. 4, 21.—**IV.** In gen., *to work,* or *work up* any thing. **A.** Lit.: humum, *to till, cultivate,* Ov. F. 4, 693: cibum, *to digest,* Plin. 9, 60, 86, § 183.—**B.** Trop., *to go through, go over, to relate, describe, detail, state:* legatus peragit deinde postulata . . . Haec paucis verbis carminis concipiendique jurisjurandi mutatis peragit, Liv. 1, 32, 6 sq.: verbis auspicia, *to mention,* id. 1, 18 *fin.:* res pace belloque gestas, *to describe, treat of,* id. 2, 1: dum perago tecum pauca, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 2: res tenues, tenui sermone peractas, *delivered,* Hor. S. 2, 4, 9.

pĕrāgrans, v. peragro, II.

pĕrāgranter, *adv.,* v. peragro *fin.*

* **pĕrāgrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [peragro], *a wandering* or *travelling through, a traversing:* itinerum, Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 57.

pĕrāgrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that wanders* or *travels through* (post-class.): coelicolarum, Mart. Cap. 6, § 588.

pĕr-āgro, āvi, ātum, 1 (*part.* peragratus, in the *dep.* signif.; v. infra), *v. a.* [per and ager], *to wander* or *travel through* or *over, to go* or *pass through, traverse,* etc. (class.; cf. percurro). **I.** Lit.: provincias, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 258.—Of bees: saltus silvasque, Verg. G. 4, 53: loca avia, Lucr. 1, 926: in peragrandā Aegypto, Suet. Aug. 93: peragratis partibus, Vulg. Act. 19, 1.—Of sailing: litora Liburnicis, Suet. Calig. 37: eques Romanus qui et commercia ea et litora peragravit, Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 45; Flor. 2, 7, 6; Just. 12, 10, 1.—(β) *Dep.* only in *part.:* peragratus omnes Germaniae partes, etc., Vell. 2, 97, 4.—**II.** Trop., *to go through, traverse, to spread through; to search through, penetrate:* omne immensum peragravit mente animoque, Lucr. 1, 74: eloquentia omnes peragravit insulas, Cic. Brut. 13, 51: cujus res gestae omnes gentes terrā marique peragrassent, id. Balb. 6, 16; id. Mil. 35, 98; id. Cael. 22, 53.—Rarely with *per:* orator ita peragrat per animos hominum, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 222: gula peragrans, *a roving appetite,* Gell. 7, 16, 6.—Hence, * **pĕrāgranter,** *adv., in roving about,* Amm. 14, 1, 6.

pĕrāgror, āri, v. peragro, I. β.

pĕr-albus, a, um, *adj., very white* (post-class.): equus, App. M. 1, p. 103: avis, id. ib. 5, p. 171, 10.

pĕr-ămans, antis, *Part.* [amo], *very loving, very fond:* homo peramans semper nostri fuit, Cic. Att. 4, 8, b, 3.—*Adv.:* **pĕr-ămanter,** *very lovingly:* perofficiose et peramanter aliquem observare, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 3.

pĕr-ămārus, a, um, *very bitter* or *hostile,* Arn. in Psa. 77.

pĕr-ambŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to ramble through, go through; to traverse, perambulate* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: aedes, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 122: multas terras, Varr. R. R. 1, 2: omnium cubilia, Cat. 29, 8: viridia, Phaedr. 2, 5, 14: rura, Hor. C. 4, 5, 17: astra, id. Epod. 17, 41: terram, Vulg. Zach. 6, 7: universam insulam, id. Act. 13, 6 et saep.—*Pass.:* perambulatum Romanis legionibus Niphatem, Sid. Carm. 23, 93.—Poet.: frigus perambulat artūs, *runs through,* Ov. H. 9, 135: recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae Fabula, si dubitem, *rightly trod the stage* (which was sprinkled with perfumed waters and strewed with flowers), i. e. *was properly constructed, well written,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 79: sermo perambulat, *the fame spreads through,* Vulg. Luc. 5, 15.—* **II.** In partic., of a physician, *to visit* patients in succession, Sen. Ben. 6, 16, 2.—**III.** *To walk, conduct one's self* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Psa. 67, 22; 100, 2.

† **pĕr-ămīcus,** a, um, *adj., very friendly,* Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 56 Mai.

pĕr-ămoenus, a, um, *adj., very pleasant:* aestas, Tac. A. 4, 67.

pĕr-amplus, a, um, *adj., very large, very ample:* simulacra, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 109 sq.: regnum, Val. Max. 5, 2, 4.

pĕr-anceps, ipĭtis, *adj., very doubtful, very uncertain,* Amm. 29, 5, 37.

pĕrangustē, *adv.,* v. perangustus *fin.*

pĕr-angustus, a, um, *adj., very narrow* (good prose): fretum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 169: aditus, Caes. B. G. 7, 15; Curt. 3, 4, 4: via, Liv. 22, 4: semita, Curt. 7, 11, 1: termini Macedoniae, Just. 7, 1, 2.—*Adv.:* **pĕrangustē,** *very narrowly,* Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163.

Pĕranna, i. q. Perenna, v. Anna.

pĕranno, āvi, 1, *v. n.* [per-annus], *to live through a year:* puella nata non perannavit, *did not live a year,* Suet. Vesp. 5; Macr. S. 1, 12, 6 (dub.).

pĕr-antīquus, a, um, *adj., very ancient,* Cic. Brut. 10, 41: testes, id. Rep. 1, 37, 58: sacrarium, id. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 4: calceamenta, Vulg. Jos. 9, 5.

pĕr-appŏsĭtus (pĕradpŏs-), a, um, *adj., very suitable* or *apposite:* alicui, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 274.

pĕr-ardĕo, si, 2, *v. n., to burn violently,* Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 404.

pĕr-arduus, a, um, *adj., very difficult:* mihi autem hoc perarduum est demonstrare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 71, § 166.

pĕr-āresco, ārui, 3, *v. inch. n., to grow very dry,* Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 1; Col. 4, 24, 5.

pĕr-argūtus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Very shrill* (Appuleian): tintinnabula, App. M. 10, p. 247, 39: carmen, id. Flor. p. 349.—**II.** *Very acute, very witty:* homo, Cic. Brut. 45, 167.

pĕr-ārĭdus, a, um, *adj., very dry, very arid:* frons, Cato, R. R. 5, 8: solum, Col. 3, 11, 9; 2, 19, 1.

pĕr-armo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to arm* or *equip well* (post-class.): perarmatus exercitus, Curt. 4, 9, 6; 23: manum gladius perarmat, Prud. Cath. 6, 85; 7, 93.

pĕr-āro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to plough through; to traverse* the sea: pontum, Sen. Med. 650.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To furrow:* rugis anilibus ora, Ov. M. 14, 96; Sid. Ep. 3, 13.—**B.** *To furrow* or *scratch over, to injure:* cerebrum crebra vibice peraratum, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.—**C.** To scratch letters with the style on a waxen tablet, *to write:* talia perarans manus, Ov. M. 9, 563: litteram, id. A. A. 1, 455; cf. id. Tr. 3, 7, 1: peraratae tabellae, id. Am. 1, 11, 7: perarare carmina auro, Stat. S. 4, 5, 24.

pĕr-asper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj., very rough,* Cels. 5, 28, 14: montes, Jul. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 51.

pĕr-astūtŭlus, a, um, *adj., very crafty:* mulier, App. M. 9, p. 219, 17.

† **pĕrātĭcum,** i, *n.,* = περατικόν, *a species of the bdellium-tree,* Plin. 12, 9, 19, § 35.

* **pĕrātim,** *adv.* [pera], *by bags* or *wallets:* peratim ductare, i. e. *to cheat one out of the money in his wallet,* Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 15.

pĕrattentē, *adv.,* v. perattentus *fin.*

pĕr-attentus, a, um, *adj., very attentive:* animus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 5, § 10.—*Adv.:* **pĕrattentē,** *very attentively:* audire aliquem, Cic. Cael. 11, 25.

* **pĕr-atticus,** a, um, *adj., very Attic,* i. e. *very elegant:* philosophus, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 1 Mai.

(**pĕr-audĭendus,** a, um, *false reading* for perhauriendа, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 34.)

per-bacchor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a., to carouse* or *revel through:* multos dies, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 104: annum suum in re publicā, Ps.-Cic. Decl. in Sall. 3, 10.—**II.** Transf., of fire: perbacchata domos incendia, Claud. B. G. 242.

per-bāsĭo, āre, *v. a., to kiss heartily,* Petr. 41, 8.

per-bĕātus, a, um, *adj., very fortunate,* Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 1.

per-bellē, *adv., very prettily, very finely:* simulare, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 1: feceris, si, etc., id. Att. 4, 4, b, § 1.

per-bĕnĕ, *adv., very well:* prandi perbene, Potavi, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 81: pol ego

haud a pecunia perbene, id. Aul 2, 2, 9 loqui Latine, Cic. Brut. 28, 108 Fortunam fecisse, quando, etc., Liv 45, 3, 5

‡**per-bĕnĕ-mĕrĭtus,** a, um, *adj*, *very well deserved*, Inscr Murat 1923, 5

per-bĕnĕvŏlus, a, um, *adj*, *very friendly* alicui, Cic. Fam 14, 4, 5

per-bĕnignē, *adv*, *very kindly*, Ter Ad. 4, 5, 68 — Separate per mihi benigne respondit, Cic Q Fr 2, 9, 2

(**Perbĭbēsia,** ae, a false reading for Bibesia Plaut Curc 3, 74.)

per-bĭbo, bibi, 3, *v a.* (to drink much, hence), * **I.** *To drink* or *suck up* at ego perii, cui medullam lassitudo perbibit Plaut Stich 2, 2, 16 — **II.** *To drink in* (poet and in post-Aug prose) **A.** Lit, Cato, R R 130 lana quosdam (colores) non perbibit, Sen. Ep 71, 31 lacrimas, Ov M 7, 397 medicamina, Col 7, 4, 8 — **B.** Trop, *to imbibe, receive* haec cum persuasi mihi et perbibi, Sen. Ep 94, 11 liberalia studia, id ib 36, 4 nequitiam, id Ira 1, 16, 2 mentes eorum penitus sucum stultitiae perbiberunt, Lact. 2, 2, 16 rabiem, Ov Ib 233 Latinum sermonem, Quint. 1, 1, 12 Spald. *N cr*

per-bīto, ĕre, *v n* **I.** *To go over* to a place (ante class.), Pac. ap Non 153, 24 utinam te malo cruciatu in Siciliam perbiteres, Plaut Rud 2, 6, 12 — **II.** *To perish* ne fame perbitat, Liv Andron ap Non 153, 28 (Trag Rel p 3 Rib), so, fame, Caecil. ap Non 391, 22 (Com Rel p 61 Rib), Enn and Titin ap Non 153, 26 and 30 (cf Enn Trag v 240 Vahl, Com Rel p 117 Rib) qui per virtutem perbitat, non interit, Plaut Capt. 3, 5, 32 dub (Fleck. perit, at) cruciatu maximo, id Ps 3, 1, 12, cf per bitere Plautus pro perire posuit, Paul. ex Fest p 215 Mull

perblandē, *adv*, v perblandus *fin*

per-blandus, a, um, *adj*, *very courteous* or *charming*, *very engaging*, *very bland* successor, Cic Q Fr 1, 2, 3 oratio, Liv 23, 10, 1 adulatio, Juvenc. 1, 705 — *Adv* **perblandē,** *very winningly* aliquem salutare, Macr S 1, 2, 16

per-bŏnus, a, um, *adj*, *very good* prandium, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 3 eam sei cu rabeis, perbona'st, id Merc. 3, 1, 28 ager, Cic. Fl 29, 71 toreumata, id Verr 2, 4, 18, § 38 perbono loco res erat, id Att. 6, 1, 3

per-brĕvis, e, *adj*, *very short*, *very brief* or *concise* orator perornatus et per brevis, Cic. Brut 43, 158 perbrevi tempore, id Verr 2, 3, 9, § 22 — Separate altera pars per mihi brevis videtur id Clu 1, 2 — In *abl* perbrevi, adverbially, *in a very short time*, Cic Fam 6, 12, 3 — *Adv* **perbrĕvĭter,** *very briefly*, *very concisely* quid sentiam perbreviter exponam, Cic de Or 2, 58, 235 al

per-bullĭo, ivi and ii, 4, *v n*, *to boil thoroughly*, Theod. Prisc 4, 1

† **perca,** ae, *f*, = πέρκη, *a kind of fish*, *a perch*, Plin 9, 16, 24, § 57, cf id 32, 9, 34, § 107, 32, 10, 44 § 126, 32, 11, 53, § 145, Ov Hal 112, Aus. Idyll 10, 115

per-caedo, cĕcidi, caesum, *v a.*, *to cut up completely* = ad internecionem caedere (post class) exercitum, Flor 3, 20, 10 (dub, al. cecidit) terga hostium, id 4, 12, 7

per-călĕfăcĭo, feci, factum (also contr percalfactum), 3, *v a* — *Pass* **per-călĕfīo,** factus, fieri, *to make very warm*, *to heat thoroughly* (mostly ante and post-class) omnia motu Percalefacta, Lucr 6, 178 glebae a sole percalefactae, Varr R. R. 1, 27 multo igni percalfacto cubiculo, Val Max 9, 12 4 percalefieri cogit aquam, *to become very warm*, Vitr 8, 3, 4.

percălĕfīo, fieri, v percalefacio

per-călesco, călŭi, 3, *v inch n*, *to become very warm* inde ubi percaluit vis venti Lucr 6, 281, Ov M 1, 418

per-calleo, ŭi, ēre, *v a*, *to know* or *understand well* quinque et viginti gentium linguas Gell 17, 17, 2.

per-callesco, callŭi, 3 *v inch. n* and *a* * **I.** *Neutr to become very hardened*, *very callous* civitatis patientia percalluerat, Cic. Mil 28 76 — **II.** *Act.*, *to get a good knowledge of*, in *perf*, *to be well acquainted with*, *to know well*, *be well versed in* usum rerum Cic. de Or 2, 34, 137, so, disciplinas Stoicas et dialecticas, Gell. 1, 22, 7 leges id 20 1 20 quinque et viginti gentium linguas, id. 17, 17, 2

per-candĕfăcĭo, 3, *v a*, *to make very hot*, *to heat thoroughly* terram, Vitr 8, 3, 1

per-candĭdus, a, um, *adj*, *very white* compositio, Cels. 5, 19, 24 gemma, Sol 37, 20

per-cārus, a, um, *adj*, *very dear* **I.** Lit, *very dear*, *very costly*, Ter Phorm 3, 3, 25 — **II.** Trop, *very dear*, *very much beloved* qui eis vicissim percarus et jucundus fuit, Cic. Aem Scaur 17, 39, Tac. A 2, 74, Just 12, 12, 11

per-cautus, a, um, *adj*, *very cautious*, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 6 § 18

‡ **percēdo,** cessi, ĕre, *v a* cedit, cessit, percedit, percessit, Not Tir p 17

per-cĕlĕber, bris, bre, *adj*, *very famous*, *very celebrated* or *distinguished* templum vetustate et religione percelebre, Mel 2, 3, 4.

per-cĕlĕbro, āvi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to practise* a thing *very frequently* **I.** In gen. (post class) ut exercerent, ut gererent, ut percelebrarent haec mala, Arn 2, 43 — **II.** In partic, *to pronounce frequently*, *to have often in one's mouth* (class.) de qua muliere plurimi versus tota Sicilia percelebrantur, Cic Verr 2 5, 31, § 81 per vulgata et percelebrata sermonibus res est, id Cael 29, 69

per-cĕler, celĕris, *adj*, *very quick* or *swift* interitus, Cic Cael 24, 58 — *Adv* **percĕlĕrĭter,** *very quickly*, *very soon*, Cic Fam. 6 12, 3

per-cello, cŭli, culsum, 3 (perculsi for perculi, Amm 17, 8, 4, 25, 8, 13), *v a.* [cf procella, celer], *to beat down*, *throw down*, *to overturn*, *upset* (class., syn percutio, deicio) **I.** Lit ventus Cercius plaustrum oneratum percellit, Cato ap Gell 2, 22, 29, cf vento perculsam ratem, Afran ap Fest p 273 Mull (Com Rel p 154 *fin* Rib) magnas quercus, Enn ap Macr S 6, 2 (Ann v 194 Vahl) abietem, Varr ap Non 152 11 alii adnutat alii percellit pedem Naev ap Isid. Orig 1, 25 (Com Rel p 17 Rib) perii! perculit me prope, Plaut Pers. 5, 2, 28, Ter Eun 2, 3, 87 radicibus arborum Plin. 18 34 77, § 334 Mars communis saepe spoliantem jam et exsultantem evertit et perculit ab abjecto, Cic Mil 21, 56 eos Martis vis perculit, id. Marc 6, 17 — Prov Perii, plaustrum perculi! *I've upset my cart*, i e *I've done for myself*, Plaut Ep 4, 2, 22 — **B.** Transf, *to strike*, *smite*, *hit* fetiali Postumius genu femur perculit, Liv 9, 10 *fin*, cf id 9, 11, 11 aliquem cuspide, Ov Am 2, 9, 7, 1, 7, 32 — Poet vox repens perculit urbem, *struck*, *reached*, Val Fl 2, 91 — **II.** Trop **A.** *To cast down*, *overthrow*, *ruin*, *destroy* adulescentiam perculisse atque afflixisse, Cic Cael 32 80, id. Cat 2, 1, 2, id Leg 3, 8, 24 rem publicam, Tac. A 2, 39 aliquem, Suet. Tib 55 — **B.** *To strike with consternation*, *to deject*, *daunt*, *dispirit*, *discourage*, *dishearten* haec te vox non perculit? non perturbavit? Cic Verr 2, 3, 57, § 132 timore perculsi membra, Lucr 5, 1223 civitates atrocibus edictis Tac H 1, 53, Flor 1, 10 2 animos (timor), Val Fl 4, 651 — **C.** *To urge on*, *excite*, *impel* volucres perculsae corda tua vi, Lucr 1, 13 aliquem ad turpitudinem, App Mag p 281 — *Perf* perculit, in a neutr signif, for perculsus est, Flor 3, 10, 8

per-censĕo, ŭi, 2, *v a.*, *to go through* or *over* a thing **I.** Lit, *to count over*, *reckon up*, *enumerate* inveniendi locos, Cic Part 36 127 gentes, Liv 33, 32, 10 36 15 numerum legionum Tac. A 4, 4 res Caesaris, Plin 7, 26, 27, § 99 — **II.** Transf **A.** In gen, *to survey*, *view*, lit. and trop, *to review examine* manipulos, Varr R. R 1 50 1 orationes, Liv 32 21 captivos, id 6, 25 omnia vultu Sil 6, 648 orationem acri subtilique ingenio, Gell 7, 3 10 — **B.** *To go over*, *travel through* Thessaliam Liv 34 52 totum orbem, Ov M 2, 335 signa, id F 3 109

percensĭo, onis, *f* [percenseo], *a going over*, *a survey*, *review*, Front. Orat Ep 3 Mai

percepta, ōrum, *n plur*, v percipio, *P a. fin*

perceptĭbĭlis, e [percipio] **1.** *Perceptible*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 5, 20 — **2.** *Participating* in any thing, Boëth Dial. in Porphyr 1, 20

perceptĭo, ōnis, *f* [percipio], *a taking*, *receiving*, *a gathering in*, *collecting* **I.** Lit, Ambros. in Luc 4, 15 frugum fructuumque reliquorum, Cic. Off 2, 3, 12 fructuum, Col 1, 3, 2 — **II.** Trop, *perception*, *comprehension* (cf notio, cognitio) animi perceptiones, *notions*, *ideas*, Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 22 cognitio aut perceptio, aut si verbum e verbo volumus comprehensio quam κατάληψιν illi vocant, id ib 2, 6, 17

perceptor, oris, *m* [id.], *a receiver*, *imbiber* (late Lat.) sapientiae, Aug Soli loq 1, 1 *fin*.

perceptus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from percipio

‡ **percernis,** e, *adj* [per cerno], *easily visible*, Inscr Fabr p 615, n 127

per-cīdo, cīdi, cisum (*perf* percecidi, Flor 4, 12, 7), 3, *v a.* [caedo], *to beat* or *cut to pieces*, *to smash* **I.** In gen os alicui, Plaut Pers. 2, 4, 12, id. Cas 2 6, 52, Sen Q N 4, 4, 1 — **II.** Esp **A.** *To cut to pieces*, *rout utterly*, *destroy* exercitum, Flor 3, 20, 10 terga hostium id 4, 12, 7 — **B.** In mal part, i q paedicare, Mart 4, 48, 1, 7, 62, 1 al, Sen Prov 5, 3, Mart 12, 35, 2, cf percisus, paedicatus, πεπυγισμένος, Gloss Philox., so, too, alicui os, i q irrumare, Mart 2, 72, 3 (al praecisum)

per-cĭĕo, civi and ii, itum, 2, and **per-cĭo,** ivi and ii, itum, 4, *v a*, *to move* or *rouse greatly*, *to stir up*, *excite* **I.** In gen irai fax subdita percit, Lucr 3, 303, 3, 184 crura hercle defringentur nisi istum verbum saepe unum perciet aureis Omnibus id 4, 563 — **II.** In partic, *to attack* with words, *abuse*, or *call aloud* (by an opprobrious name) aliquem impudicum per cies, Plaut. As 2, 4, 69 Ussing ad loc — Hence, **percĭtus,** a, um, *P a*, *greatly moved*, *roused*, *stimulated*, *excited*. **A.** Lit amoris causa percitus, Plaut. As. 4, 2, 13 irā percitus, id Cas. 3, 5, 6 atrā bili percita est, id Am 2, 2, 95 incredibili re atque atroci percitus, Ter Hec 3, 3, 17 animo irato ac percito aliquid facere, Cic Mil 23, 63 — **B.** Transf, *excitable* ingenium percitum ac ferox, Liv 21, 53, 8 corpore et lingua percitum, Sall. Fragm ap Prisc p 704 P (Hist. 2 35 Dietsch)

percingo, ĕre, v l. for praecingere (q v), Col. 10, 347, Manil 3, 325

percĭo, ire, v percieo

* **percĭpĭbĭlis,** e, *adj* [percipio] *perceptible* aer ictus auditu percipibilis, Mar Vict p 2451 P

per-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (old form of the *pluperf* percepset for percepisset, Poet. ap Cic Off 3, 26, 98, v Trag Rel. p 207 Rib), *v a* [capio] *to take wholly*, *to seize entirely* (cf occupo) **I.** Lit. **A.** *To take possession of to seize*, *occupy* mihi horror misero membra percipit dictis tuis, Plaut. Am 5, 1, 66 priusquam percipit (eum) insania id Men. 5, 5, 22, id Stich 2, 2 17 neque urbis odium me umquam percipit, Ter Eun 5, 5, 2 vitae percipit humanos odium, Lucr 3, 80, 5, 605 — **B.** *To take to one's self*, *to assume* varii sensus animantibus insunt quorum quisque suam proprie rem percipit in se, Lucr 6, 985 rigorem, Ov M 4 745 colorem, Plin 21, 5, 13, § 26 sucum thymi, Col 11, 3, 40 — **C.** *To get*, *obtain*, *receive* serere, percipere, condere fructus, *to gather*, *collect*, Cic Sen 7, 24 praemia, Caes. B C 2, 32 fructum ex olea, Plin. 15, 1, 1, § 3 civitatem ab aliquo, Just 43, 5, 13 hereditatem, Suet. Tib 15, Petr 141 — **II.** Trop (so most freq in class. lang, syn sentio, intellego comprehendo) **A.** *To perceive*, *observe* nec, quod hic agimus, erus percipiat fieri Plaut Curc. 1, 3, 2 quod neque oculis, neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi potest Cic Or 2, 8 crebraeque nunc querelae nunc minae percipiebantur, *were heard* Caes. B C 3, 84, Liv 2 3 5 quae dicam i e *hear*, Cic Cat 1 11, 27 et aures cum sonum percipere debeant, id N D 2 56 141, so percipe auribus, *hear*, *give ear*, Vulg Psa. 16, 1 et saep — **B.** *To feel* neque majorem voluptatem ex infinito tempore aetatis percipi posse, quam ex hoc percipiatur, Cic Fin 1, 19, 63 voluptatem id ib 1, 11, 37 luctus, id Fam 14 11 dolores, id ib 14, 11 gaudia, Ov P 2, 1, 60 — **C.** *To learn*,

know, conceive, comprehend, understand, perceive, etc.: res percepta et cognita, Cic. Ac. 2, 14, 44: percipere et comprehendere, id. ib. 2, 8, 26: cognosci et percipi posse, id. Fin. 1, 19, 64: aliquid animo, id. de Or. 1, 28, 127: artificium aliquod, id. ib. 1, 28, 127: virtutem et humanitatem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10: philosophiam, id. de Or. 1, 51, 219: praecepta artis, id. Off. 1, 18, 60: omnium civium nomina perceperat, *knew*, id. Sen. 7, 21: nomen Graecum, sed perceptum usu a nostris, *known*, id. N. D. 2, 36, 91.—Hence, **perceptus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *perceived, observed.*—Hence, *subst.*: **percepta**, ōrum, *n.*, *doctrines, principles, rules* of an art or science: percepta appello, quae dicuntur Graecis θεωρήματα, Cic. Fat. 6, 11.—*Sing.*: pro percepto liquere, *as proved, certain*, Gell. 14, 1, 11.

(**percis**, ĭdis, *f.*, a false reading for pegris, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 150.)

percīsus, a, um, *Part.*, v. percido.

per-cĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to excite thoroughly, strongly, vehemently* (ante-class.), Pac. ap. Fest. s. v. reciprocare, p. 274 Müll.: matronae percitatae tumultu, Att. ap. Non. 467, 27.

percĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from percieo.

per-cīvīlis, e, *adj.*, *very courteous, affable, civil*: sermo, Suet. Tib. 28.

(**per-clāmo**, āre, *v. a.*, a false reading, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 8; Speng. superba facta.)

per-clāresco, clārŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become very clear, very well known* (post-class.), Symm. Ep. 10, 72 bis.

(**perclūdo**, ĕre, a false reading for praecludo.)

†**percnoptĕrus**, i, *m.* (= περκνόπτερος, dusky-winged), *a mountain-stork*, i. q. oripelargus, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 8.

† **percnos** (**-nus**), i, *m.* (= περκνός, dusky), *a kind of eagle*, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 7.

percoctus, a, um, *Part.*, from percoquo.

‡ **per-coenāre** (**-cen-**), ἀποδειπνῆσαι, Gloss. Philox.

percognĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from percognosco.

per-cognosco, nōvi, nĭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to become perfectly acquainted with*: aliquem, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 50 (Speng. pergnovi).—Hence, **percognĭtus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *well known*: lex naturae non ignota, etsi nondum percognita, Plin. 2, 45, 45, § 116: Germania, id. 4. 14, 28, § 98; 37, 3, 11, § 45.

per-cŏlăpho, āre, *v. a.*, *to buffet well*, Petr. 44 dub.

percōlātio, ōnis, *f.* [1. percolo], *a straining through, a filtering*, Vitr. 8, 7.

1. per-cōlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to strain through, to filter, percolate.* **I.** Lit.: tum vinum percolato, polentam abicito, Cato, R. R. 108; Cels. 6, 9; Col. 12, 41, 2; Plin. 31, 6, 37, § 70.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to cause to pass through*: umor per terras percolatur, *passes through*, Lucr. 2, 475: cibos et potiones, *to pass through one*, i. e. *to swallow and digest*, Sen. Q. N. praef. § 3: terra bibula crebros imbros percolat atque transmittit, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 110.

2. per-cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *To cultivate*, of the soil; hence, *to inhabit*: Eleusiniam glebam, App. M. 11, 2, p. 257.—**B.** *To perfect, finish*: incohata percolui, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 41.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To cleanse*: os curā, App. Mag. 8.—**B.** *To deck, beautify, adorn*: aliquid eloquentiā, Tac. Agr. 10.—**C.** *To honor greatly, to revere, reverence*: si patrem percoles, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 4: conjugem liberosque, Tac. A. 4, 68: multos praefecturis et procurationibus, plerosque senatorii ordinis honore, id. H. 2, 82: deos, Sol. 22, 7: dei numen in uxoris laboribus percolens, App. M. 6, 15, p. 179: Aegyptii cerimoniis me propriis percolentes appellant Isidem, id. ib. 11, 5, p. 259: initia Cereris, *celebrate*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 14, 4: funus, id. ib. 20, 30.—**D.** *To persecute, pursue, cultivate*: vestras disciplinas studiosius, App. Flor. 4, 18, p. 361: cumulata habent quae sedulo percolunt, id. Deo Soc. 22, p. 54.—Hence, **percultus**, a, um, *P. a.*: femina percultа, *highly adorned*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 22.

percŏlŏpo, āre, *v. a.* [per-colophus], *to box the ears* of one, *to beat*: larvas sic istos percolopabant, Petr. 44, 5.

per-cōmis, e, *adj.*, *very friendly, very courteous*, Cic. Brut. 58, 212.

percommŏdē, *adv.*, v. percommodus.

per-commŏdus, a, um, *adj.*, *very suitable, very convenient, very opportune*: alicui rei, Liv. 22, 43, 11.—*Adv.*: **percommŏdē**, *very suitably, very conveniently, very well*: percommode accidit, quod, etc., Cic. Caecin. 27, 77: percommode factum est, quod, etc., id. Tusc. 4, 30, 64: hoc percommode cadit quod, etc., id. Verr. 1, 2, 5.

per-cōnor, āri, *v. dep.*, *to carry out* an undertaking, Sen. Ep. 95, 46.

percontātio (**percunct-**), ōnis, *f.* [percontor], *an asking, inquiring* after any thing; *a question, inquiry.* **I.** In gen. (class.): tempus percontatione consumere, Cic. Univ. 1: aliquid percontationibus reperire, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: percontatio quid in senatu esset actum, Cic. Brut. 60, 218: collocutio atque percontatio, Plin. 11, 30, 36, § 110.—**II.** In partic., as a figure of speech, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203.

percontātīvē (**percunct-**), *adv.*, v. percontativus *fin.*

percontātīvus (**percunct-**), a, um, *adj.* [percontor], *universally known* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 8, 114.—**II.** In gram., *interrogative*: modus, Diom. p. 328 P.—*Adv.*: **percontātīvē**, *inquiringly*, Charis. p. 161 P.

percontātor (**percunct-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *an asker, inquirer*, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 31: percontatorem fugito; nam garrulus idem est, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 69.

perconto (**percuncto**), āre, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* (ante- and post-class.) [v. percontor], *to question strictly* or *particularly, to inquire earnestly*: docte percontat, Aeneas quo pacto, etc., Naev. ap. Non. 474, 7: si percontassem, etc., Nov. ib. 474, 5: quod sedulo percontaveram, App. M. 11, p. 266, 8.—**2. percontor**, ātus, in *pass.* signif.: de ovium dentibus opiliones percontantur, *are questioned* (preceded by quae a grammatico quaerenda sunt), Gell. 16, 6, 11: percontato pretio, App. M. 1, p. 113, 14.—Hence, poet.; as *subst.*: **percontatum**, i, *n.*, = ἀξίωμα, *a fundamental truth, an established principle*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 5, 46.

percontor (**percunct-**), ātus, 1 (*inf.* percontarier, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 78; id. As. 2, 2, 76; id. Cas. 3, 3, 8; id. Most. 4, 2, 47 al.), *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [per and root cunc-; Sanscr. canc- (canka, hesitation); cf. ὄκνος for κόκνος], *to ask particularly, to question strictly, to inquire, interrogate, investigate* (class.; syn.: interrogo, sciscitor).—Constr.: *aliquem de aliquā re, aliquem* and *interrog.-clause, aliquem* alone; also, *aliquid ab* (rarely *ex*) *aliquo* and *absol.*; also *aliquem aliquid*: cocum percontabatur, possent, etc., Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 9: percontari hanc paucis hic volt, id. Pers. 4, 4, 49: percontarier, utrum, etc., id. Bacch. 4, 1, 4: me infit percontarier, ecquem noverim Demaenetum, id. As. 2, 2, 76: dum percontor portitores, ecquae navis venerit, id. Stich. 2, 2, 42: percontare te perpetuisne malis voluptatibus perfruens . . . degere aetatem, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 118: singulos percontari, cum quā sit aliqui deprensus, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 7, 2: Porum percontatur an verum esset, Curt. 9, 2, 5: spadonem . . . num quid velit dicere, id. 5, 11, 4: Caesarem an, etc., Tac. A. 12, 5; 4, 17; id. H. 4, 82; Just. 11, 7, 6: nutricem, quid hoc rei sit, Liv. 3, 48, 4: tu numquam mihi percontanti aut quaerenti aliquid defuisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 97; 2, 71: percontando atque interrogando elicere alicujus opinionem, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 2: percontari ab aliquo, id. Ac. 1, 1, 2: ab adversariis percontabitur, quid, etc., Auct. Her. 2, 15, 22; Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 1: ab eo percontaretur, Curt. 6, 7, 27: cum percontaretur ex aniculā quādam, quanti aliquid venderet, Cic. Brut. 46, 72; cf. id. Div. 2, 36, 76: ex his scribis percontamini quid velint, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 79, § 183: aliquem ex aliquo, *to ask a person respecting another*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 95: aliquem de aliquā re, Cic. Rep. 6, 9, 9: peritos de ascensu Haemi, Liv. 40, 21, 3: pauca percunctatus de statu civitatis, Sall. C. 40, 2: aliquem aliquid, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 47; id. Aul. 2, 2, 33; Liv. 39, 12, 1: quae percunctare eum magistratus vellent, id. 39, 49, 12; Tac. A. 15, 60; Curt. 5, 11, 8: meum si quis te percontabitur aevum, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 26.—**II.** *To find out by inquiry*, App. M. p. 113, 8.

* **per-contŭmax**, ācis, *adj.*, *very obstinate, very contumacious*, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 54.

per-cŏŏpĕrio, rŭi, 4, *v. a.*, *to cover entirely*, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1 al.

percōpĭōsē, *adv.*, v. percopiosus *fin.*

per-cōpĭōsus, a, um, *adj.*, very abundantly supplied; hence, *very rich in expression, very copious*, Plin. Ep. 9, 31, 1; Sid. Ep. 1, 1.—*Adv.*: **percōpĭōsē**, *very copiously*, Sid. Ep. 4, 7 *fin.*

per-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to boil* or *cook thoroughly, boil soft.* **I.** Lit.: prandium, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 18: bubulas carnes, Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 127: lens non bene percocta, id. 22, 25, 70, § 142.—Prov.: In digitis hodie percoquam quod ceperit, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 11.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To heat*: umorem, Lucr. 6, 858: terram, id. 5, 1254.—**B.** *To ripen*: mora percoquit uvas, Ov. R. Am. 83: sol percoquit fructus, Sen. Ben. 7, 31, 3: messem, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 8.—**C.** *To scorch, to blacken* by the heat of the sun: nigra virum percocto saecla colore, Lucr. 6, 722.

Percōsĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = Περκώσιος, *of* or *belonging to Percosius, king of Cyzicus*: Percosia conjux, i. e. *Clyte, wife of king Percosius*, Val. Fl. 3, 10.

Percōtē, ēs, *f.*, = Περκώτη, *a Trojan town on the coast of Mysia*, now *Bourgas*, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 141; Val. Fl. 2, 622.

per-crassus, a, um, *adj.*, *very thick*, Cels. 5, 26, 20.

per-crēbesco, bŭi, and **per-crebresco**, brui, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become very frequent* or *prevalent, to be spread abroad* (class.): cum hoc percrebrescit, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1: quae (opinio) apud exteras nationes omnium sermone percrebruit, id. Verr. 1, 1, 1; id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 12: res percrebuit; in ore atque sermone omnium coepit esse, id. Verr. 2, 2, 23, § 56: cum haec fama percrebuerit, id. ib. 2, 4, 30, § 68: fama percrebuit, id. ib. 2, 4, 43, § 94: quod cum percrebuisset, id. Off. 3, 14, 58; cf.: cum fama per orbem terrarum percrebuisset, illum a Caesare obsideri, Caes. B. C. 3, 43; cf. Plin. Pan. 31; Vulg. Judic. 16, 2: conjugia percrebruisse, Tac. A. 12, 6.

per-crĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Neutr.*: *to sound very much, to resound, ring*: lucum percrepare vocibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 31.—**II.** *Act.*, *to make resound, to celebrate loudly*: pugnam, Lucil. ap. Non. 255, 14.

per-cresco, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to grow greatly*, Ser. Samm. 36, 679.

per-crībro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to sift thoroughly*, Scrib. Comp. 87: res contusae et percribratae, id. ib. 289.

per-crŭcio, āre, *v. a.*, *to torment* or *vex greatly*: hoc est demum quod percrucior, *for which I vex myself, grieve*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 13.

per-crūdus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Lit., *quite raw*: coria, Vitr. 10, 20, 3.—**II.** Transf., *quite unripe* or *crude*: pruna, *quite green*, Col. 12, 10, 4.

per-cūdo, di, 3, *v. a.*, *to strike* or *break through*: an pulli rostellis ova percuderint, Col. 8, 5, 14 (Schneid. pertuderint).

1. perculsus, a, um, *Part.*, from percello.

2. perculsus, ūs, *m.* [percello], *a shock*, Tert. Anim. 52.

percultor, ōris, *m.* [2. percolo], *an ardent adorer* or *reverencer*: doctorum, Aur. Vict. Caes. 1, 5.

percultus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. percolo.

per-cumbo, cŭbŭi, 3, *v. n.*, mentioned as an unused form, Varr. L. L. 9, § 49 Müll.

percunctātio, ōnis, v. percontatio.

percunctātīvē and **percunctātīvus**, v. percontativus.

percunctātor, ōris, v. percontator.

percuncto, āre, and **percunctor**, āri, v. percontor.

per-cŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *very partial to, very fond of* one.—With *gen.*: percupidus tui, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 2.

per-cŭpio, pĕre, *v. a.*, *to wish greatly, desire earnestly, to long* (ante-class.): per-

cupio obsequi gnato meo, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 61; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 57.

per-cūriōsus, a, um, *adj*, *very curious* or *inquisitive:* servolus, percuriosus et minime mendax, Cic. Clu. 62, 175.

per-cūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to heal thoroughly, cure completely* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: percurato vulnere, Liv. 21, 57; Curt. 4, 6, 21; 7, 6, 23: tarde percurabitur, Col. 6, 12, 2: donec strumae percurentur, Plin. 32, 8, 28, § 88: desperata a medicis vitia, Sen. Q. N. 3, 1, 3.—**II.** Trop.: mentem aegram, Sen. Ep. 94, 13.

per-curro, percŭcurri or percurri, cursum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to run through, hasten through; to pass through, traverse, run over, pass over* or *along* (class.; syn. peragro). **A.** Lit.: percurrere agrum Picenum, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: labro calamos, Lucr. 4, 588: rapido percurrens turbine campos, id. 1, 273: pollice chordas, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 27: conventus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46: Tenchteros et Cattos, Flor. 4, 12: aristas, *to speed over*, Ov. M. 10, 655: percurrens luna fenestras, Prop. 1, 3, 31: pectine telas, Verg. A. 7, 14; id. G. 1, 294: ignea rima micans percurrit lumine nimbos, id. A. 8, 392: tempora nodo, i. e. *to wind* or *bind round*, Val. Fl. 6, 63.—*Pass.*, Plin. 13, 12, 26, § 83: hortus fontano umore percurritur, Pall. 1, 6.—**B.** Trop., *to run through:* amplissimos honores percucurrit, i. e. *filled the highest offices one after another*, Suet. Ner. 3: quaesturam, praeturam, id. Tib. 9; Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 7.—In *pass.:* percursis honorum gradibus, Amm. 15, 13, 2.—**2.** *To run over in speaking, to mention cursorily:* partes, quas modo percucurri, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 52: quae breviter a te percursa sunt, id. ib. 1, 47, 205: multas res oratione, id. Div. 2, 46, 96: omnia poenarum nomina, Verg. A. 6, 627: celebres in eā arte quam maximā brevitate, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 53: modice beneficia, *to mention in a cursory manner*, Tac. A. 4, 40: paucis, quae cujusque ductu gens, Vell. 2, 38, 1; Juv. 10, 225.—**3.** *To run over in the mind or with the eye, to scan briefly, to look over:* multa animo et cogitatione, multa etiam legendo, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 218: atque id percurram brevi, id. Div. in Caecil. 32, 94: oculo, *to run over*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 55: paginas in annalious magistratuum, *to run through, to look over*, Liv. 9, 18, 12: pugnas, Val. Fl 6, 600.—*Impers. pass.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 328.—**4.** Of feelings, sensations, *to run through, penetrate, agitate:* omnium pectora occulto metu percurrente, Curt. 4, 12, 14.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to run, run along* to or over any thing (class.): curriculo percurre (ad villam), *run thither quickly*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 11: ad forum, id. And. 2, 2, 18: ad aliquem, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 16, 4: per temonem (currūs), *to run along the pole*, Caes. B. G. 4, 33 *fin.:* per mare et terras, Lucr. 6, 668.—**B.** Trop. (very rare), *to pass;* with *per*, *to run over* in speaking, *touch upon in succession:* nam per omnis civitates quae decumas habent, percurrit oratio mea, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 42, § 100.

percursātio, ōnis, *f.* [percurso], *a running* or *travelling through, a traversing:* Italiae, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62.—*Absol.*, Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 100.

percursio, ōnis, *f.* [percurro], *a running through* or *over;* trop., **I.** *A rapid* or *hasty thinking over* a thing: propter animi multarum rerum brevi tempore percursionem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 31.—**II.** Rhet., *a rapid* or *hasty passing over* a subject: huic (commorationi) contraria saepe percursio est, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202.

percurso, āre, *v. freq. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** *Act.*, *to run* or *range through, ramble over* (perh. not ante-Aug.): ripas, Plin. Pan. 12, 11.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to range* or *rove about:* finibus nostris, Liv. 23, 42, 10.

***percursor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who runs through:* viae, Lact. 6, 7 dub. (al. praecursor).

percursus, a, um, *Part.*, from percurro

percussĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [percutio], *penetrating, pervading* (post-class.): odor, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 16, 163: virtus, id. Tard. 2, 13, 164.

percussio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a beating, striking* (class.) **I.** Lit.: capitis percussiones, *beatings on the head*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62: digitorum, *a snapping*, id. Off. 3, 19, 75.—**II.** Transf., in music and rhetoric, *a beating time;* hence, concr., *time:* percussiones numerorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182: percussionum modi, id. Or. 58, 198; Quint. 9, 4, 51; 11, 3, 108 al.

percussiōnālis, e, *adj.* [percutio], *adapted for striking, played by striking:* instrumentum musicum, Cassiod. Mus. 1.

percussor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a striker, stabber, shooter.* **I.** In gen. (post-Aug.): leo vulneratus percussorem novit, Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 51.—**II.** In partic., *a murderer, assassin, bandit* (class.; syn.: sicarius, interfector), Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 74; Just. 14, 6, 9; Tac. A. 2, 31: subornatus alicui, Suet. Ner. 34; id. Caes. 83; Juv. 8, 173: nocturnus, Petr. 9.

percussūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a blow, stroke, thrust* (post-class.): percussura ferro facta, App. Herb. 31; Veg. Vet. 2, 20, 1; Vulg. Lev. 14, 54.

1. percussus, a, um, *Part.*, from percutio.

2. percussus, ūs, *m.* [percutio], *a beating, striking* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): caducis Percussu crebro saxa cavantur aquis, Ov. P. 2, 7, 40; Sen. Q. N. 2, 6, 3: venarum, Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171: non sentire percussum, *not to feel the injury deeply*, Sen. Ira, 3, 25, 3: contra scorpionis percussum, App. Herb. 31, 7.

per-cŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3 (*perf.* contr. percusti for percussisti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 273), *v. a.* [quatio]. **I.** (With the notion of the *per* predominating) *To strike through and through, to thrust* or *pierce through* (syn.: percello, transfigo). **A.** Lit.: percussus cultello, Varr. R. R. 1, 69, 2: gladio percussus, Cic. Mil. 24, 65: Mamilio pectus percussum, Liv. 2, 19, 8: coxam Aeneae, Juv. 15, 66: vena percutitur, *a vein is opened, blood is let*, Sen. Ep. 70, 13: fossam, *to cut through, dig a trench*, Front. Strat. 3, 17; Plin. Ep. 10, 50, 4.—**B.** Transf., *to slay, kill* (class.; cf.: neco, perimo, ico, ferio): aliquem securi, *to behead*, Cic. Pis. 34, 84; id. Fin. 1, 7, 23: collum percussa securi Victima, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 5; Liv. 39, 43: aliquem veneno, App. M. 10, p. 252, 21: hostem, Suet. Calig. 3; Ov. H. 4, 94.—Hence, percutere foedus, *to make a league, conclude a treaty* (because an animal was slaughtered on the occasion; only post-Aug. for ferio, ico), Auct. B. Alex. 44: cum Albanis foedus percussit, Just. 42, 3, 4; 43, 5, 10; Vulg. 3 Reg. 5, 12.—**II.** (With the idea of the verb predominating) *To strike, beat, hit, smite, shoot*, etc. (cf.: ico, pulso, ferio). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. (class.): ceu lapidem si Percutiat lapis aut ferrum, Lucr. 6, 162: cum Cato percussus esset ab eo, qui arcam ferebat, *had been struck*, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 279: januam manu, Tib. 1, 5, 68; 1, 6, 3: turres de caelo percussae, *struck with lightning*, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19; cf.: hunc nec Juppiter fulmine percussit, id. N. D. 3, 35, 84: percussus ab aspide calcatā, *stung, bitten*, Plin. 23, 1, 27, § 56; cf.: PERCVSSVS A VIPERA, Inscr. Vermigl. Iscriz. Perug. p. 319; Plin. 28, 3, 6, § 30; 28, 4, 10, § 44: color percussus luce refulgit, *struck*, Lucr. 2, 799; cf. Ov. M. 6, 63; Val. Fl. 1, 495: auriculae (voce) percussae, Prop. 1, 16, 28: percussus vocibus circus, Sil. 16, 398.—*Neutr.:* sol percussit super caput, Vulg. Jonae, 4, 8.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To strike, stamp, coin* money (post-Aug.): ut nummum argenteum notā sideris Capricorni percusserit, Suet. Aug. 94; id. Ner. 25.—**b.** *To strike, play* a musical instrument (poet.): lyram, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 40; Val. Fl. 5, 100.—**c.** As t. t. in weaving, *to throw* the shuttle with the woof: (lacernae) male percussae textoris pectine Galli, *badly* or *coarsely woven*, Juv. 9, 30.—**d.** Haec meraclo se percussit flore Libyco (= vino Mareotico), *to get drunk*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 16 (cf.: sauciare se flore Liberi, Enn. ap. Fulg. 562, 25).—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To smite, strike, visit* with calamity of any kind (class.): percussus calamitate, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: percussus fortunae vulnere, id. Ac. 1, 3, 11: ruina, Vulg. Zach. 14, 18: anathemate, id. Mal. 4, 6: plaga, id. 1 Macc. 1, 32: in stuporem, id. Zach. 12, 4.—**2.** *To strike, shock, make an impression upon, affect deeply, move, astound* (class.): percussisti me de oratione prolatā, Cic. Att. 3, 12, 3; id. Mil. 29, 79: audivi ex Gavio, Romae esse hominem, et fuisse assiduum: percussit animum, *it struck me, made me suspicious*, id. Att. 4, 8, b, 3: animos probabilitate, id. Tusc. 5, 11, 33: percussus atrocissimis litteris, id. Fam. 9, 25, 3: fragor aurem percutit, Juv. 11, 98.—**3.** *To cheat, deceive, impose upon* one (class.): aliquem probe, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 9: hominem eruditum, Cic. Fl. 20, 46: hominem strategemate, id. Att. 5, 2, 2: aliquem palpo, *to flatter*, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 28.—**4.** (Acc. to II. A. 2. a.) *To strike, stamp* (post-Aug): facta dictaque tua unā formā percussa sunt, Sen. Ep. 34, 3.

***perdāgātus**, a, um, *Part.* (from the obsol. perdāgo, like indago), *explored*, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 3 *init.*

per-dēcĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, *v. a.*, *to deceive utterly* (late Lat.): aurum populum . . . sic specie perdecepit, ut hoc esse deum crederent, Petr. Chrys. Serm. 29.

per-dĕcōrus, a, um, *adj.*, *very comely, very pretty* (post-Aug.), Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 28.

per-dēfessus, a, um, *adj.*, *worn out, utterly wearied:* vexationibus, Petr. Chrys. Serm. 112.

per-dēflĕo, ēre, 2, *v. a.*, *to lament:* generis humani primordia perdeflenda, Petr. Chrys. Serm. 166.

per-dēlĕo, ēre, *v. a.*, *to destroy utterly, to exterminate* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Jud. 11; Veg Vet. 3, 10.

per-dēlīrus, a, um, *adj.*, *very silly* or *foolish* (poet.), Lucr. 1, 692.

per-densus, a, um, *adj.*, *very compact, very dense* (post-Aug.): humus, Col. 3, 12, 2.

perdĕo for pereo, v. pereo *init.*

***per-depso**, ŭi, 3, *v. a.*, *to knead over, to work up*, in mal. part., Cat. 74, 3.

perdīcālis, e, *adj.* [perdix], *of* or *belonging to partridges, partridge-* (post-class.): herba, App. Herb. 81.

Perdiccas and **Perdicca**, ae, *m.*, = Περδίκκας. **I.** *Perdiccas, a Macedonian general under Alexander the Great*, Curt. 3, 9, 7; 4, 3, 1; 7, 6, 19; Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 34; Just. 13, 2, 5; 13, 6, 6; Nep. Eum. 3, 5.—**II.** *The name of three kings of Macedonia*, esp. *Perdiccas III.*, Just. 7, 4, 5; 7, 5, 6.

† **perdīcium**, ii, *n.*, = περδίκιον. **I.** *Pellitory:* helxinen vocant, Plin. 22, 17, 19, § 41.—**II.** *The plant* parthenium, Plin. 21, 30, 104, § 176.

per-dīco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to say out, to finish saying* (post-class.), Alcim. 5, 607; cf.: dicit, perdicit, perdixit, Not. Tir. p. 10.

per-diffĭcĭlis, e, *adj.*, *very difficult* (class.), Cic. Part. 24, 84: quaestio, id. N. D. 1, 1, 1: navigatio, id. Att. 3, 8, 2.—*Sup.:* perdifficillimus aditus, *exceedingly difficult*, Liv. 40, 21.—*Adv.:* **perdiffĭcĭlĭter**, *with great difficulty*, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 47.

perdiffĭcĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. perdifficilis *fin.*

per-dignus, a, um, *adj.*, *very worthy;* with *abl.:* homo perdignus tuā amicitiā, Cic. Fam. 13, 6, 4.

per-dīlĭgens, entis, *adj.*, *very diligent:* homo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 6.—*Adv.:* **perdīlĭgenter**, *very diligently*, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 1: complecti aliquid, id. Brut. 3, 14.

per-disco, didĭci, 3, *v. a.*, *to learn thoroughly* or *completely, to get by heart* (rare but class.): omnia jura belli, Cic. Balb. 20, 47: locus de moribus est oratori perdiscendus, id. de Or. 1, 15, 69: hominis speciem pingere, id. ib. 2, 16, 69: ad perdiscendum, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 1; cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 147; id. Fam. 7, 14, 2 al.; Tib. 1, 10 (9), 65.—With *object-clause:* perdidici, isthaec esse vera, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 35.

per-disertus, a, um, *adj.*, *very eloquent* (late Lat. and rare), Gram. Vat. Praep 5 (Class. Auct. vol. 5 Mai).—Hence, **per-dĭsertē**, *adv.*, *very eloquently*, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62.

perdĭtē, *adv.*, v. perdo, *P. a. fin.*

***perdĭtim**, *adv.* [perditus], *desperately, to desperation:* aliquam amare, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 191 P. (Com. Rel. v. 354 Rib.).

perdĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [perdo], *ruin, perdition* (post-class.): perditionis iter, Alcim. 4, 138; Lact. 2, 14, 11; 4, 18, 32; Vulg. Matt. 7, 13 et saep.; cf. perditio, ἀπώλεια, Gloss. Philox.

perdĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a ruiner, destroyer* (rare but class.): perditor rei publicae, Cic. Planc. 36, 89; id. Vatin. 3, 7: vexa

tor et perditor, id. Pis. 34, 84: afflictor et perditor ordinis, id. ib. 27, 64: hominum, Lact. 2, 14, 8.

perdĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [perditor], *she that ruins* or *destroys* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 13; Hier. Ep. 123, n. 8.

perdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from perdo.

per-dĭu, *adv.*, *for a great while, very long* (rare but class.), Varr. R. R. 1, 58: perdiu nihil eram auditurus, Cic. Att. 3, 22, 4; id. de Or. 1, 2, 8.

per-dĭus, a, um, *adj.* [dies], *all day long, the livelong day* (post-class.): stare solitus Socrates dicitur, pertinaci statu perdius atque pernox, Gell. 2, 1, 1; App. M. 5, p. 161, 11; 9, p. 219, 23.

per-dĭŭturnus, a, um, *adj.*, *that lasts a very long time, very lingering* or *protracted* (rare but class.), Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 85 (but Cic. Sest. 27, 58 Halm and B. and K. read diuturnum).

per-dīvĕs, ĭtis, *adj.*, *very rich*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3: mulier perdives et nobilis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 59.

per-dīvīsus, a, um, *adj.*, *wholly parted from, quite apart from:* marito, Petr. Chrys. Serm. 164.

† **1. perdix**, īcis, *comm.*,*= πέρδιξ, *a partridge*, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 100; Mart. 3, 37, 15: perdicas Boeotios, Varr. ap. Non. 218, 18: picta, Mart. 3, 58, 15; Vulg. Jer. 17, 11.

2. Perdix, īcis, *m.* In mythology, *the nephew of Dædalus*, Ov. M. 8, 241 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 274.

per-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (old form of the *pres. subj.* perduim, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 6: perduis, id. Am. 2, 2, 215; id. Capt. 3, 5, 70: perduit, id. Ep. 1, 1, 64; id. Poen. 3, 4, 29; but esp. freq., perduint, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 61; id. Aul. 4, 10, 55; id. Curc. 5, 3, 41; id. Cas. 3, 5, 17; id. Most. 3, 1, 138; id. Men. 2, 2, 34; 3, 1, 6; 5, 5, 31; id. Merc. 4, 3, 11; 4, 4, 53; id. Poen. 3, 2, 33; 4, 2, 41; id. Stich. 4, 2, 15; id. Truc. 2, 3, 10; Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 7; id. Hec. 3, 4, 27; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 73; Cic. Deiot. 7, 21; id. Att. 15, 4, 3.—As the *pass.* of perdo, only pereo, perditus, perire appear to be in good use.—The only classical example of a *pass.* form in the *pres.* is: perditur haec inter misero lux non sine votis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 59 (K. and H. ad loc.), where Lachm., perh. needlessly, reads lux porgitur, *the day seems too long for me.*—In the *pass.* perdi, in late Lat.; v. infra), *v. a.*, *to make away with; to destroy, ruin; to squander, dissipate, throw away, waste, lose*, etc. (class.; syn.: dissipo, perimo, deleo). **I.** Lit.: aliquem perditum ire, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 5: Juppiter fruges perdidit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: funditus civitatem, id. Att. 6, 1, 5: se ipsum penitus, id. Fin. 1, 15, 49: perdere et affligere cives, id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33: perdere et pessundare aliquem, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 3: aliquem capitis, i. e. *to charge with a capital offence*, id. As. 1, 2, 6; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 86: sumat, consumat, perdat, *squander*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 56; so, perde et peri, Plaut. Truc. 5, 59: perdere et profundere, *to waste*, Cic. Fam. 5, 5, 3: perdere tempus, id. de Or. 3, 36, 146: operam, id. Mur. 10, 23; cf.: oleum et operam, id. Fam. 7, 1, 3: Decius amisit vitam: at non perdidit, Auct. Her. 4, 44, 57: cur perdis adulescentem nobis? cur amat? Cur potat? Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 36. — In execrations (very common): di (deaeque omnes) te perduint, *may the gods destroy you!* See the passages with perduint cited *init.*—*Pass.* (late Lat.): verbis perderis ipse tuis, Prosp. Epigr.: impii de terrâ perdentur, Vulg. Prov. 2, 22: quasi sterquilinium in fine perdetur, id. Job, 20, 7.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to lose utterly* or *irrecoverably:* eos (liberos), Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 3: omnes fructus industriae et fortunae, id. ib. 4, 6, 2: litem, *to lose one's cause*, id. de Or. 1, 36, 167: libertatem, id. Rab. Post. 9, 24: dextram manum, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 104: memoriam, Cic. Sen. 7, 21: causam, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 11: spem, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 3: vitam, Mart. Spect. 13, 2: perii hercle! nomen perdidi, i. e. *I have quite forgotten the name*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 39.—*Pass.* (late Lat.): si principis vita perditur, Amm. 14, 5, 4; Hor. S. 2, 6, 59 (v. supra).—Of loss at play: ne perdiderit, non cessat perdere lusor, Ov. A. A. 1, 451; Juv. 1, 93. — Hence, **perdĭtus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *lost*, i. e., **A.** *Hopeless, desperate, ruined, past recovery* (class.; syn. profligatus): perditus sum, i. q. perii, *I am lost!* Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 6; id. Rud. 5, 1, 3: per fortunas vide, ne puerum perditum perdamus, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 5: perditus aere alieno, id. Phil. 2, 32, 78: lacrimis ac maerore perditus, id. Mur. 40, 86: tu omnium mortalium perditissime, id. Verr. 2, 3, 26, § 64: rebus omnibus perditis, id. Caecin. 31, 90: senatoria judicia, id. Verr. 1, 3, 8: valetudo, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 29.—**2.** In partic., *desperately in love; lost, ruined* by love (poet.): amore haec perdita est, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 13: in puellâ, Prop. 1, 13, 7: amor, Cat. 89, 2. — **B.** *Lost* in a moral sense, *abandoned, corrupt, profligate, flagitious, incorrigible:* adulescens perditus ac dissolutus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25, 55: homo contaminatus, perditus, flagitiosus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 58, § 134: abjecti homines et perditi, id. Mil. 18, 47; id. Cat. 1, 6, 9: homo perditâ nequitiâ, id. Clu. 13, 36: perdita atque dissoluta consilia, id. Agr. 2, 20, 55: luxuriae ac lasciviae perditae, Suet. Calig. 25: nihil fieri potest miserius, nihil perditius, nihil foedius, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 4; id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 1; Cat. 42, 13.—Hence, *sup.:* omnium mortalium perditissimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 26, § 65; Just. 21, 5, 5.—*Adv.:* **perdĭtē**, **1.** *In an abandoned manner, incorrigibly:* se gerere, Cic. Att. 9, 2, A, 2.—**2.** *Desperately, excessively:* amare, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 32: conari, Quint. 2, 12, 5.

per-dŏcĕo, cui, ctum, 2, *v. a.*, *to teach* or *instruct thoroughly* (rare but class.; syn. erudio): res difficilis ad perdocendum, Cic. Sest. 44, 96: aliquem, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 59: quanti istuc unum me coquitare perdoces? id. Ps. 3, 2, 85: si quid Apollo Utile mortales perdocet ore meo, Ov. R. Am. 490: homines, Lucr. 5, 1438: suam stultitiam, *to betray*, Quint. 1, 1, 8.—With *object-clause:* dignam Maeoniis Phaeacida condere chartis Cum te Pierides perdocuere tuae, Ov. P. 4, 12, 28. — Hence, **perdoctus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *very learned, very skilful* (rare but class.), Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 103; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 120: homo, Cic. Balb. 27, 60: genitor, Stat. S. 5, 3, 2: exitio, Lucr. 3, 473.—*Adv.:* **perdoctē**, *very skilfully* (ante-class.), Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 122.

per-dŏlĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. n.*, *to pain* or *grieve greatly* (ante-class.): id perdolitum est T. Manlio, Q. Claud. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 13: tandem perdoluit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 74.

perdŏlesco or **-dŏlisco**, lŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [per-doleo], *to feel great pain* or *grief:* nec perdoliscit fligi socios, Att. ap. Non. 110, 31 (Trag. Rel. p. 150 Rib.): suam virtutem irrisui fore perdoluerunt, *Caes. B. C. 2, 15.

per-dŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to hew out, to fashion with hewing* (post-Aug.): cum in materiem perdolantur, Vitr. 2, 10, 2: arbor perdolata, id. 2, 9, 7: fomes perdolatus, Arn. 6, 209.

* **per-dŏmĭnor**, āri, *v. dep. n.*, *to rule* or *reign throughout* a period of time: annum, Claud. Fesc. Nupt. Honor. 77.

perdŏmĭtor, ōris, *m.* [perdomo], *a tamer, subduer* (eccl. Lat.): mortis, Prud. Cath. 4, 12.

perdŏmĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from perdomo.

per-dŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, āre, *v. a.* **I.** *To tame* or *subdue thoroughly, to subjugate completely, to conquer, vanquish, overcome*, etc. (Aug.; syn. subigo): ad perdomandum Latium exercitum circumducere, Liv. 8, 13: Hispaniam, id. 28, 12: Apulia perdomita, id. 9, 20: gentes, Vell. 2, 95, 2: regionem, Just. 2, 3, 15: urbes, Luc. 2, 644: serpentes, tauros feroces, *to tame, subdue*, Ov. H. 12, 163; id. M. 1, 447: boves, Col. 6, 2. — **B.** Transf., *to work thoroughly, to knead:* farinam assiduâ tractatione, Sen. Ep. 90, 23; cf.: perdomitam saxo Cererem, *prepared*, i. e. *ground*, Stat. Th. 1, 524.—**II.** Trop.: ut nono demum sulco (solum) perdometur, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 10.

* **per-dormisco**, 3, *v. n.* [dormio], *to sleep on:* perdormiscin' tu usque ad lucem? Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 29.

per-dūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*imper.* perduce for perduc, Ser. Samm. 40, 754), *v. a.*, lit., *to lead* or *bring through;* hence, **I.** *To lead, bring, conduct, guide* a person or thing to any place. **A.** In gen. (class.): filium illuc, Ter. And. 1, 1, 53: legiones ad aliquem, Cic. Fam. 12, 19, 2: comprehensos eos ad Caesarem perduxerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 13; cf. id. B. C. 3, 28: legionem in Allobrogas, id. B. G. 3, 6: Cyrum ad angustias, Just. 1, 8, 10: nautas ad aequora, Luc. 2, 362: ad Sullam, Suet. Caes. 74: in theatrum, id. Ner. 13: aliquem in conspectum alicujus, id. Tib. 65: bovem errantem ad stabula, Verg. E. 6, 60: tauros ad sacrificium, Amm. 24, 6.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To draw over, bring over* a woman to the acceptance of a lover: huc Tertia perducta est, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 31; Suet. Tib. 45; id. Calig. 25; id. Vesp. 22; Hor. S. 2, 5, 77; Ov. Am. 3, 12, 11; Lact. 6, 17. — **2.** *To bring, carry, lead, conduct* to a place; of buildings, ditches, water (esp. freq. in Front.): a lacu Lemano ad montem Juram murum perducit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: munitiones ex castellis, id. B. C. 3, 44: porticum, Liv. 35, 10: longum opus, Luc. 3, 384: Appia (aqua) perducta est, Front. Aquaed. 6; cf.: tum duumviri aquae perducendae creati sunt, id. ib. 6; and: aquas in urbem perducere, id. ib. 7; so, Anionem in Capitolium, id. ib. 7: virginem in agro Lucullano collectam Romam, id. ib. 10; 13 et saep.: navigabilem alveum ex portu in Nilum, Plin. 6, 29, 33, § 165.—**3.** Of money, *to deliver:* pecuniam, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 80, 2.—**C.** Transf. **1.** *To spread over, bedaub, besmear* with any thing (poet.): corpus odore ambrosiae, Verg. G. 4, 415; Pers. 2, 55: corpus stercore gallinae, Ser. Samm. 39, 739: artus succo, id. 49, 922: crusta perducta, Scrib. Comp. 237.—**b.** *To rub out, erase* (post-class.): si aliquid interleverit, perduxerit, Dig. 29, 1, 20: nomen in testamento, ib. 37, 11, 8; 28, 4, 11.—**2.** *To take a drink, to drink off* or *up, to quaff* (post-class.): cyceonis liquorem, Arn. poët. 5, 175: poculum continuo haustu, App. M. 10, 5, p. 240: aloë ex aquae cyathis tribus frigidis perducta, Scrib. Comp. 135 *fin.*—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to draw out, lengthen, prolong, continue, to bring, carry, guide* a person or thing to a certain goal, to a certain period, etc. (class.): res disputatione ad mediam noctem perducitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: oppugnatio ad noctem perducta, Liv. 36, 23: in noctem orationibus perductis, id. 38, 51: ad tempus tuum, Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 2: se medicinâ usque ad longam senectam, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 15: aliquem ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem, Caes. B. G. 7, 39; so, aliquem ad amplissimos honores, Cic. Lael. 20, 73: (agri colendi studia) ad centesimum annum, id. Sen. 17, 60: artem ad magnam gloriam, Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 61: aliquem ad perniciem, Varr. R. R. 2, 3: aliquid ad effectum, Dig. 33, 1, 7: aliquid ad exitum, Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 169: aliquid ad finem, Lucr. 2, 1117: eo rem perduxit, *brought the matter to that pass*, Nep. Dion. 5, 6; cf. Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 7: aliquid ad liquidum confessumque, Quint. 5, 14, 28.—**2.** *To pass, spend:* noctes, Prop. 1, 3, 39.—**B.** In partic., *to draw* or *bring over, win over, to persuade, induce* (to an opinion or an action, etc.; class.): si dictis nequis perduci, ut vera haec credas, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 41: perducebam illam ad me suadelâ meâ, id. Cist. 2, 3, 24: aliquem ad suam sententiam, Cic. Att. 16, 8, 1; for which: aliquem in suam sententiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: aliquem ad se magnis pollicitationibus, *to bring over to one's side, to gain over*, id. ib. 6, 11: hominem ad HS LXXX., *to induce to pay*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 12.

perductio, ōnis, *f.* [perduco, I. A. 2.], *a leading, conducting* of water (only in Vitr.): aquarum perductiones ad habitationes, Vitr. 8, 6.

perducto, āre, 1, *v. freq. a.* [perduco], *to lead, conduct* to or over a place (Plautin. in the double sense of perductor, q. v.): quicquid est, errabo potius, quam perductet quispiam, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 160.

perductor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a leader, conductor;* in partic., *a pimp, pander* (cf. perduco, I. B. 1.): lenonum, aleatorum, perductorum nulla mentio fiat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 34 (lenones sunt scortorum: perductores etiam invitarum personarum, et in quibus stupra exercita legibus vindicantur, Ascon. ad h. l.); Lact. 6, 17, 19. — * **II.** *A guide, conductor*, in a double sense with the

preced. signif. *Si.* Eho istum, puer, cir cumduce hasce aedes et conclavia *Th.* Apage istum a me perductorem nihil mo ror ductarier, Plaut Most 3, 2, 159 sq

perductus, a, um, *Part*, from per duco

* **per-dūdum,** *adv*, *a very long time ago:* vidi edepol hominem haut perdu dum, Plaut. Stich 4, 1, 69.

perdŭellĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perduellis] **I.** *Hostile conduct against one's country, treason*, whether consisting of an attempt against the state, its institutions, and chief ruler, or of union with a foreign enemy, desertion, etc. (class). qui perduellionis reus est, hostili animo adversus rempublicam vel principem animatus est, Dig 48, 4, 11; Cic Pis. 2, 4· (Clodius) actionem perduellionis intenderat (for causing the execution of the Catilinarians who were Roman citizens), id Mil. 14, 36· perduellionis judicium, id. Rab Perd 3, 10· tum Sempronius, perduellionis se judicare Cn Fulvio dixit, *that he accused Fulvius of high treason* (for allowing himself to be defeated), Liv 26, 3· duumviros, qui Horatio perduellionem judicent, secundum legem facio (for killing his sister, which was regarded as a usurpation of the prerogative of punishment, and hence as a crime against the state), Liv 1, 26 diem perduellionis alicui dicere, Suet Caes. 12, cf. Liv 43, 16; Val Max 6, 5, 3 — * **II.** Transf, concr, *a (foreign) enemy of one's country, a public enemy*, for the usual hostis (censured as a bombastic expression), Auct Her. 4, 10, 15, cf Amm 21, 16, 10

per-dŭellis, is (*gen plur* perduellûm, Att. ap Non. 22, 15, or Trag Rel p 238 Rib; *abl* perdvellibus, Enn ap Varr L. L 7, § 49 Müll, or p 146 Vahl), *m* [per duellum, i e bellum], *a public enemy, an enemy* actually waging war against a country (mostly ante class for the class hostis). quos nos hostes appellamus, eos veteres perduelles appellabant, per eam adjectionem indicantes, cum quibus bellum esset, Dig 50, 16, 234 equidem illud etiam animadverto, quod qui proprio nomine perduellis esset, is hostis vocaretur, lenitate verbi tristitiam rei mitigante, Cic Off 1, 12, 37, Varr L L 5, § 3 Müll.: apud Ennium perduelles dicuntur hostes, Varr L. L 7, § 49 ib. perduelles superati, S C ap Liv. 45, 16, 7 pirata non est ex perduellium numero, sed communis hostis omnium, Cic Off 3, 29, 107, Liv. 25, 12, 36, 2, Plaut Am 1, 1, 94; id Cist. 1, 3, 53, Amm. 26, 7 sq; 29, 5 — **II.** Transf, *a private enemy, an enemy*, = inimicus (Plautin) Plaut Ps. 2, 1, 8; cf id ib 15 — Perduellis seems never to mean traitor to one's country (cf perduellio), in this sense parricida is used instead.

perdŭellûm, v perduellis *init*

perdŭis, it, etc., v. perdo *init.*

‡ **per-dulcis,** e, *adj*, *very sweet; superl.* ‡ PERDVLCISSIMVS, Inscr Rein. cl 20 n 150

per-dūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.* and *n* **I.** *Act*, *to make hard, to harden* (late Lat) teneras plantas, Prud. Psych 447 — **II.** *Neutr*, *to last* or *hold out, to endure* (poet and in post-Aug prose, cf: obduro, perfero), Ter Hec 2, 2, 27· perdurare non posse, Suet. Ner 24 perdurandi pervicacia, Plin 17, 20, 34, § 147: longum probitas perdurat in aevum, Ov Med Fac. 49: mora perduratura, Stat. Th 1, 142. non perdurasse in senectutem, Sen Ben 7, 28· cotidie unanimiter in templo, *abide, continue*, Vulg Act 2, 46

per-dūrus, a, um, *adj*, *very hard* (post class). interpretatio, Dig 48, 3, 2.

Perĕdĭa, ae, *f* [peredo], *Gobbledom, Eating land*, a comically formed name of a country, analogous to Bibesia, Plaut Curc. 3, 74

1. pĕr-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3, *v a*, *to eat up, consume* (poet.) **I.** Lit: cibum Plaut. Fragm ap Prisc. p 893 P.· quinque panes et gemellos pisces, Prud. Cath 9, 58.— **B.** Transf, *to consume, devour*, etc. nec peredit Impositam celer ignis Aetnam, Hor. C. 3, 4, 75 lacrimae peredere umore exsangues genas, old poet in Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Trag Rel p. 225 Rib) vesco sale saxa peresa, Lucr 1, 326 saxa, Tib 1, 4, 14 (18): morbo peresa Vellera, Verg G 3, 561. — **II.** Trop, *to consume, waste away*, etc.: quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit, Verg A. 6, 442. languoribus peresus, Cat 55, 31

* **2. pĕr-ēdo,** 3, *v a*, *to give forth*, an old poet in Sid Ep 9, 14

per-efflo, āvi, 1, *v a*, *to breathe out entirely, breathe away* (post class): animam, App M. 8, p 207, 23

* **per-efflŭo,** 3, *v n.*, *to flow through* — Trop, *to forget*, Vulg Heb. 2, 1 (transl of the Gr παραρρυῶμεν)

pĕrĕger (-gris), comm [per ager, who has gone through lands, i e], *who is on a journey, abroad, away from home* (post class.): si pereger factus sit, Ulp Reg tit 17, 1 (dub; Huschke, peregrinus): nedum me peregrem composita fabulari, Aus Ep 17: susceptor peregrum, Ven Carm 4, 10, 14. — Hence, *adv*, in two forms, peregre and (ante- and post class) peregri, *abroad, away from home* **A. pĕrēgrē,** answering to the question where? whence? or whither? **1.** To the question where? qui peregre depugnavit, *abroad*, Cic. Phil 5, 11, 30· dum peregre est animus sine corpore velox, Hor. Ep 1, 12, 13: habitare, Liv 5, 52. spectacula dare, Suet. Calig 20 esse, Vulg Luc. 20, 9 — **2.** To the question whence? *from abroad, from foreign parts:* quom peregre veniet, Plaut Trin 2, 4, 21 epistolā peregre allatā, id. As 4, 1, 16: peregre redire, Ter Phorm 2, 1, 13 in regnum Romam accitos, Liv 2, 16. nuntiare, id 28, 11. redire, Dig 39, 6, 29 — With *ab:* a peregre, *from abroad*, Vitr. 5, 7 — **3.** To the question whither? *abroad, to foreign parts* postquam peregre hinc ejus pater abiit, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 41. peregre abire, Plin 35, 12, 43, § 151· proficisci, Suet Caes 42: rusve peregreve exire, Hor S 1, 6, 103 argentum ferre, Gai Inst. 3, 196 proficisci, Vulg Matt 25, 14 — **4.** Like peregri (v. infra), *abroad, not at home*, Plaut. Pers 1, 1, 30 — **B. pĕrĕgrī,** *abroad, away from home*, to the question where? (ante and post class.)· peregrique et domi, Plaut. Am prol 5, so opp domi, id. ib 1, 1, 196. patriam ut colatis potius quam peregri probra, Naev. ap Charis. p 189 P (Com Rel p 19 Rib). peregri necandus, Prud. στεφ 4, 89

pĕrĕgrē, *adv*, v. pereger *fin*

pĕr-ēgrĕgius, a, um, *adj*, *very excellent* (post-class.): tragoedia, App Mag p 298, 6

pĕrĕgrī, *adv*, v. pereger *fin*

pĕrĕgrīnăbundus, a, um, *adj* [peregrinor], *travelling about* (rare): dux, Liv 28, 18, 10; Fulg Myth 3, 7 *fin.*

‡ **perĕgrīnat,** ξενιτεύει, Gloss. Gr. Lat

pĕrĕgrīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [peregrinor], *a being* or *living abroad, a sojourning, a travelling in foreign parts, a travelling about, travel, peregrination* (class) **I.** Lit per petua, Cic Tusc. 5, 37, 107: transmarina, Quint. 7, 3, 31; 12, 11, 18; Nep Att. 2, 3, Plin. Ep 3, 19, 4 al: terra peregrinationis tuae, Vulg Gen 17, 8: tempus in peregrinatione consumere, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 4.— In *plur*, Cic. Lael. 27, 103 — **II.** Transf, of animals· bestiae peregrinatione laetantur, Cic. Fin 2, 33, 109 — Of muscles, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 61

* **pĕrĕgrīnātor,** ōris, *m.* [id], *one who travels about*, Cic. Fam 6, 18, 5

pĕrĕgrīnĭtas, ātis, *f* [peregrinus] **I.** *The condition of a* peregrinus or *foreigner*, opp to that of a Roman citizen, *alienage* (post-Aug). peregrinitatis reus, Suet Claud. 15: in peregrinitatem redigere aliquem, id. ib 16; Dig 2, 4, 10 — **II.** Transf **A.** In gen, *outlandish ways, foreign habits* or *manners* (class.): cum in urbem nostram infusa est peregrinitas, Cic. Fam 9, 15, 2.— **B.** In partic., *a foreign tone* or *accent* in speaking (post Aug)· os, in quo nulla peregrinitas resonet, Quint 11, 3, 30

pĕrĕgrīnor, ātus, 1, *v dep n.* [id.], *to be* or *live in foreign parts, to sojourn abroad, to travel about* (class; cf· per agro, migro) **I.** Lit.: peregrinari totā Asia, Cic. Brut. 13, 51: in alienā civitate, id Rab Perd 10, 28: in terrā, Vulg Gen. 47, 4 — **II.** Trop. **A.** *To go abroad, to travel about; to roam, rove,* or *wander about:* haec studia pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, Cic. Arch. 7, 16: animus late longeque peregrinatur, id N D. 1, 20, 54· in infinitatem omnem, *to roam through all infinity*, id. Tusc. 5, 39, 114 — **B.** *To be abroad, be a stranger, a sojourner* (cf peregrinus, B): philosophiae quasi civitatem dare, quae quidem adhuc peregrinari Romae videbatur, Cic. Fin 3, 12, 40: vestrae peregrinantur aures? id Mil. 12, 33 — With *ab, to be absent from, a stranger to* · a corpore, a Dei regno, Ambros. in Psa 118, Serm 12, § 17, id de Isaac et An 5, 17; so, a Domino, Vulg 2 Cor 5, 6, cf id. ib 5, 8

pĕrĕgrīnŭlus, a, um, *adj* [peregrinus], *estranged* (late Lat), Ven. Fort Vit. Germ 64

pĕrĕgrīnus, a, um, *adj* [peregre], *that comes from foreign parts, strange, foreign, exotic* (cf. exter, externus) **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen **1.** *Adj:* ad portum mittunt servulos, ancillulas. peregrina navis, etc., Plaut Men. 2, 2, 65 facies, Id Ps. 4, 2, 9. homo, id. Poen 5, 2, 71. mulier, Hor. C 3, 3, 20: caelum, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 25. amnes, id. M. 8, 836 arbores, Plin 15, 13, 12, § 43: aves, id 9, 17, 29, § 63: morbus, id 26, 10, 64, § 100: eluamus hodie peregrina omnia, Plaut. Stich 5, 2, 19 (668 Ritschl): labor, i. e *of travelling*, Cat. 31, 8: amores, *for foreign women*, Ov. H 9, 47· fasti, *of foreign nations*, id. F. 3, 87· divitiae, Hor Ep 2, 1, 204 mores, Juv 6, 298: terror, *of a foreign enemy*, Liv 3, 16: velut peregrinum otium alicui permittere, *almost the leisure of a stranger*, Tac. A 14, 53: peregrina sacra appellantur, quae coluntur eorum more, a quibus sunt accepta, Fest. p 237 Müll — **2.** *Subst:* **pĕrĕgrīnus,** i, *m*, *a foreigner, stranger* (very freq and class; syn: hospes, advena, alienigena, opp civis)· peregrinus ego sum, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 58: peregrini atque advenae, Cic Agr 2, 34, 94· peregrini et incolae officium est, id Off 1, 34· peregrini reges, id. Sull. 7, 22· ne in nostrā patria peregrini atque advenae esse videamur, id. de Or 1, 58, 249 — **b. pĕrĕgrīna,** ae, *f*, *a foreign woman* (poet), Ter. And 1, 1, 119; 3, 1, 11 — **B.** *Subst*, in partic, opp to a Roman citizen, *a foreign resident, an alien* · neque civem, neque peregrinum, Cic Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77 peregrinus fit is, cui aquā et igni interdictum est, Regul tit. 11; Dig 28, 5, 6 — **2.** As *adj:* praetor, *who decided causes between foreign residents*, Dig 1, 2, 2; cf Liv. 21, 15, 45, 16· peregrinus ager est, qui neque Romanus, neque hosticus habetur, Fest. p 245 Müll; cf: agrorum sunt genera quinque, Romanus, Gabinus peregrinus, hosticus, incertus, etc, Varr L L. 5, § 33 Müll: peregrini milites, *Roman troops who were not Roman citizens*, Inscr Orell 3467 sq; their quarters in Rome were called, after them, CASTRA PEREGRINA, and were situated in the second region, by the modern *S Stefano Rotondo*, ib 9, cf Marin Atti dei Frat Arv p 434 sq. provincia, Liv 40, 44 — **II.** Trop, *strange, raw, inexperienced* (class)· nulla in re tironem ac rudem, nec peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse, Cic de Or 1, 50, 218, id. Att 6, 3, 4

pĕr-ēlĕgans, antis, *adj*, *very neat, fine*, or *elegant* (class.). genus, Cic de Or 2, 67, 270 oratio, id. Planc. 24, 58· ingenium, Vell 1, 7, 1.—*Adv:* **pĕr-ēlĕganter,** *very finely, very elegantly:* pereleganter dicere, Cic. Brut 52, 197.

pĕr-ēlixo, āre, 1, *v a*, *to boil thoroughly* (post class.) denuo eum perelixabis (al. perlaxabis), Apic. 7, 7, § 289

pĕr-ēlŏquens, entis, *adj*, *very eloquent* · Lentulus, Cic Brut 70, 247.

‡ **pĕr-ēmensus,** a, um, *adj*, *all measured out:* peremensus, peremensus, Not. Tir p 118

pĕremne, is, v peremnis

pĕremnis, e, *adj* [per amnis], *of* or *belonging to crossing a river;* only in augural lang, peremne auspicium, and *subst*, **pĕremne,** is, *n*, *the auspices taken by magistrates on crossing a river or a spring.* peremne dicitur auspicari, qui amnem aut aquam, quae ex sacro oritur, auspicato transit, Fest p 245 Müll; p 250 Müll · bella nullis auspiciis administrantur nulla peremnia servantur, nulla ex acuminibus, Cic. N. D 2, 3, 9; cf id. Div 2, 36, 77.

pĕrĕmo, ĕre, v perimo

pĕremptālis, e, *adj.* [peremptus], *of* or *belonging to destruction* or *abolition, abolishing, cancelling;* only in augural lang., fulmina, *lightnings that destroy the effect* or *portent of former lightnings:* peremptalia fulgura Gracchus ait vocari, quae superiora fulgura aut portenta vi suā perimant, Fest. p. 214 Müll.: peremptalia fulmina, quibus tolluntur priorum fulminum minae, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49, 2.

pĕremptĭo (pĕremtĭo), ōnis, *f.* [perimo], *a destroying, killing* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Tract. in Joann. 27 *fin.*

pĕremptor (pĕremtor), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a destroyer, slayer, murderer* (post-class.): incluti regis, Sen. Oedip. 221: mariti mei cruentis, App. M. 8, p. 207, 16; cf.: puer ille peremptor meus, i. e. *who has plagued me almost to death*, id. ib. 7, p. 198, 21.—*Absol.*, Prud. Ham. praef. 19; Ambros. Inst. Virg. 7, 4, 9; Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 16.

pĕremptōrĭē (pĕremtōr-), *adv.*, v. peremptorius *fin.*

pĕremptōrĭus (pĕremtōr-), a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *destructive, deadly, mortal* (post-class.): venenum, App. M. 10, p. 243, 30: spiculum, Tert. Anim. 25; Sid. Ep. 8, 11.—**II.** Trop., qs. that destroys or precludes all debate, i. e. *decisive, final, peremptory* (jurid. Lat.): peremptorium edictum inde hoc nomen sumpsit, quod perimeret disceptationem, hoc est ultra non pateretur adversarium tergiversari, Dig. 5, 1, 70: dicuntur exceptiones aut peremptoriae aut dilatoriae. Peremptoriae sunt, quae perpetuo valent nec evitari possunt, etc., Gai. Inst. 4, § 120 sq. and 121; cf. Dig. 44, 1, 3. — *Adv.:* **pĕremptōrĭē (pĕremtōr-)**, *in a peremptory manner, peremptorily:* argumentari, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 3, 1.

pĕremptrix (pĕremtr-), īcis, *f.* [peremptor], *she that destroys* or *kills* (eccl. Lat.): mors peremptrix sensūs, Tert. Anim. 42.

pĕremptus (pĕremtus), a, um, *Part.*, from perimo.

pĕrendĭē, *adv.* [Gr. πέραν-dies], *on the day after to-morrow* (class.): cras agito, perendie agito, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 41; id. Aul. 2, 1, 34; id. Stich. 4, 1, 12: scies igitur fortasse cras, summum perendie, Cic. Att. 12, 44, 3; id. Fam. 16, 17, 3.

pĕrendĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perendinus], *a putting off till the day after to-morrow* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 9, § 897.

pĕrendĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [perendie], *after to-morrow* (class.): tot homines tam ingeniosos, per tot annos statuere non potuisse, utrum diem tertium, an perendinum dici oporteret, Cic. Mur. 12, 27: perendino die, Caes. B. G. 5, 30.—*Absol.* (ante- and post-class.): tu in perendinum paratus sis, *against the day after to-morrow*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 65: dies perendini, Gell. 10, 24, 9.

Pĕrenna, ae, *f.*, v. Anna.

pĕrennē, *adv.*, v. perennis *fin.*

pĕrennis (‡ **pĕremnis**, Inscr. Ann. p. Chr. 341 ap. Guattani Monum. Inedit. 1, 5, p. 39), e (*abl. sing.* perenne, Ov. H. 8, 64; id. F. 3, 654), *adj.* [per-annus], *that lasts* or *continues the year through* (post-Aug.): aves perennes, *that remain with us all the year round*, Plin. 10, 25, 36, § 73.—**II.** Transf., *everlasting, never failing, unceasing, perpetual, perennial* (class.; cf.: jugis, perpetuus): aquae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107; cf. Liv. 1, 21, 3: fons, Caes. B. G. 8, 43: amnis, Liv. 4, 30: rivi, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 11: cursus stellarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 56: vinum, i. e. *that bears keeping*, Col. 3, 2, 10: adamas, Ov. M. 15, 813: monumenta, id. F. 2, 265; *of a person:* super Astra ferar, id. M. 15, 875.—*Comp.:* exegi monumentum aere perennius, *more lasting, more enduring*, Hor. C. 3, 30, 1.—**B.** Trop., *unfailing, uninterrupted, continual, perpetual, etc.:* lucrum, Plaut. Am. p. 16: perennis et contestata majorum virtus, Cic. Fl. 11, 25: continuata motio et perennis, id. Tusc. 1, 10, 22: loquacitas, id. de Or. 3, 48, 185: animus in rem publicam, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 23. — Hence, *adv.*, in two forms, pĕrenne (post-Aug.) and pĕrenniter (post-class.). **A. pĕrenne. 1.** Lit., *all the year through*, Col. 12, 18, 2.—**2.** Transf., *constantly, perpetually* (post-class.): abies perenne durabilis, Pall. 12, 15, 1: perenne vivax, Paul. Nol. Carm. 11, 68.—**B. pĕrenniter**, *constantly, continually, always, perpetually:* arbor frondens perenniter, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 16: perenniter servare amicitias, Sid. Ep. 7, 9; Cod. Th. 7, 20, 2; Sol. 65.

* **pĕrenni-servus**, i, *m.* [perennis], *one who is always a slave*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 17.

pĕrennĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *lastingness, continuance, perpetual duration, perpetuity* (class.): fontium perennitates, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: cibi, *constant food*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 2: perennitatem conditis frumentis afferunt, Col. 1, 6, 10: vitae, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 13, 22: Perennitas, *a title of the Roman emperors:* vestra, *your perpetuity, your perennity*, Symm. Ep. 10, 45; Sex. Ruf. Brev. 2.

pĕrenno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [id.]. **I.** *Act.*, *to keep* or *preserve long* (post-Aug.): ea res, etiamsi non in totum perennat, certe usque in alteram vindemiam plerumque vini saporem servat, Col. 12, 20, 8 (dub.; al. perennem); 12, 19, 2.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to last for many years, to last, continue, endure* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): arte perennat amor, Ov. A. A. 3, 42: ut diutius perennent boves, Col. 1, 9, 2; 2, 9, 18: domus, Ov. F. 1, 721: gens ultra aevi nostri terminos perennans, Sol. 52, 29.

* **pĕrenticīda**, ae, *m.*, for pericida [pera-caedo], *a cutpurse* (a word comically formed with allusion to parenticida), Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 13.

pĕr-ĕo, ii (īvi), ĭtum, īre (periet for peribit, Coripp. Johann. 7, 27; *perf.* perivit, App. M. 4, 21: perit, Juv. 8, 85: perisset, Lact. 3, 20, 17 al.: perisse, Liv. 1, 49, 1; Ov. Am. 2, 19, 56; *fut.* periet, Vulg. Sap. 4, 19 al.), *v. n.* **I.** *To pass away, come to nothing; to vanish, disappear, be lost;* e patriā, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 5: ecqua inde perisset soror, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 15: ne vena periret aquae, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 16.—**B.** Esp., *to pass through, leak, be absorbed* (poet.): lymphae Dolium pereuntis, Hor. C. 3, 11, 27; cf.: postremo pereunt imbres, ubi eos pater aether In gremium matris terrai praecipitavit, Lucr. 1, 250.—**II.** *To pass away, to be destroyed, to perish* (the predom. and class. signif. of the word; syn.: occĭdo, intereo, obeo). **A.** In gen.: aedes cum fundamento perierint, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 69: tantam pecuniam tam brevi tempore perire potuisse, Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 11: totum exercitum periturum, Nep. Epam. 7, 4: fac pereat vitreo miles ab hoste tuus (in the game of chess), *let your knight be taken by a pawn*, Ov. A. A. 2, 208: causae cur urbes perirent, Hor. C. 1, 16, 19: peritura regna, Verg. G. 2, 498: puppis, Ov. F. 3, 600: Troja peritura, Verg. A. 2, 660: pereunt sole tepente nives, *melt away*, Ov. F. 3, 236: telum rubigine, Hor. S. 2, 1, 13: comae, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 30: fabae laeso flore, id. F. 5, 267.—Of the crocus: gaudet calcari et atteri, pereundoque melius provenit, Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 34.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To perish, lose one's life, die* (class.): non intellego, quamobrem, si vivere honeste non possunt, perire turpiter velint; aut cur minore dolore perituros se cum multis, quam si soli pereant, arbitrentur, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 21: summo cruciatu supplicioque, id. N. D. 3, 33, 81: fame, id. Inv. 2, 57, 172: eodem leto esse pereundum, id. Div. 1, 26, 56: morbo, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 86: naufragio, Cic. Deiot. 9, 25: hominum manibus, Verg. A. 3, 606: uterque juravit, periturum inter nos secretum, *that it should perish with us*, Petr. 21: ab Hannibale, *at his hands*, Plin. 11, 37, 73, § 189: perire turpiter, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 21: fortiter, Hor. S. 2, 3, 42: generosius, id. C. 1, 37, 21: a morbo, Nep. Reg. 3, 3.—**2.** *To pine away with love, to be desperately in love; to love to desperation* (poet.): indigno cum Gallus amore peribat, Verg. E. 10, 10; Cat. 45, 3: quo beatus Vulnere, quā pereat sagittā, Hor. C. 1, 27, 11: ipse Paris nudā fertur periisse Lacaenā, Prop. 2, 12, 13. — With *acc.* of the beloved object, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 135.—**3.** *To be lost, wasted, spent in vain:* ne et oleum et opera perierit, Cic. Att. 2, 17, 1: tempora, Ov. R. Am. 107: labor, id. M. 1, 273: nullus perit otio dies, Plin. 11, 6, 5, § 14: ne nummi pereant, Hor. S. 1, 2, 133: minae, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 25: aurum, Col. 11, 1, 29; cf. actiones, Liv. 39, 18.—**4.** *To be lost, ruined, undone:* quid fieri tum potuit? jampridem perieramus, Cic. Att. 14, 10, 1: meo vitio pereo, id. ib. 11, 9, 1.—Hence, perii, etc., as an exclamation of despair, *I am lost! I'm undone!* hei mihi, disperii! vocis non habeo satis: vicini, interii, perii, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 36: perii, interii, occidi! quo curram! quo non curram? id. Aul. 4, 9, 1: perii animo, *am disheartened*, id. Rud. 2, 6, 26; cf.: ingenio perii, Ov. Tr. 2, 2; Lucr. 4, 1136: periimus, actum est, *we are lost, it is all over with us*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 26: perierat et inventus est, Vulg. Luc. 24, 32; 15, 6.—So, peream, si, nisi, in asseverations, *may I perish, may I die, if* or *if not*, Ov. H. 17, 183; Cassiod. ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 19, 4; Ov. P. 3, 5, 47; id. H. 17, 183.—*Gerund* and *gerundive:* nisi illud perdo argentum, pereundum est mihi, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 91; Prop. 2, 1, 53: pereundi figurae, Ov. H. 10, 81: pereundi terminus, Sil. 3, 559: puppis pereunda est probe, *must be lost*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 70.—**C.** Trop., of moral qualities, etc.: pudor periit, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 81: fides, id. Truc. 1, 1, 24: virtus, Ov. F. 2, 227.

pĕr-ĕquito, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to ride through, ride hither and thither, ride about; to drive about* (class. but not in Cic.). (*α*) *Neutr.:* inter duas acies perequitans, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: longe ex viā, Liv. 23, 47: per omnes partes, *to drive about*, Caes. B. G. 4, 33.—(*β*) *Act.:* aciem, Liv. 5, 28: puer delphino maria perequitans, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 27.

pĕr-erro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to wander through, to roam* or *ramble over* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: fallacem circum vespertinumque pererro Saepe forum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 113: locum, Verg. A. 5, 441: freta, Ov. H. 14, 103: saltus et fontes, Val. Fl. 3, 537: orbem, Col. praef. 1: cellas, Petr. 97: reges, *to roam about from one king to another*, Sen. Q. N. 3 praef. § 6.—*Pass.:* arva pererrantur Peligna, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 5: pererratus orbis, id. F. 1, 234; cf.: pererrato ponto, Verg. A. 2, 295.—**II.** Transf.: totumque pererrat Luminibus tacitis, *surveys all over*, Verg. A. 4, 363: sonus pererrat cornua, i. e. errat per tubam, Sil. 4, 174.

pĕr-ērŭdītus, a, um, *adj.*, *very learned:* homo, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 2.

pĕrēsus, a, um, *Part.*, from peredo.

pĕr-ēvăcŭo, āre, *v. a.*, *to empty quite* (late Lat.), Vit. Caes. 1, 4, 39.

pĕr-excelsus, a, um, *very high, lofty:* Henna, ubi ea gesta esse memorantur, est loco perexcelso, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107.

(**pĕr-excrŭcĭo**, a false read. for probe excruciavero, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 32; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

pĕr-exĕo, īre, *v. n. irr.*, *to go out through*, trop., Cassiod. Var. 11, 7.

pĕrexĭgŭē, *adv.*, v. perexiguus *fin.*

pĕr-exĭgŭus, a, um, *adj.*, *very small, very little* (class.): semen perexiguum, Cic. N. D. 2, 32, 81: dies, *very short*, id. Verr. 1, 2, 6: et perminuta bona corporis, id. Tusc. 2, 13, 30: loci spatium, Caes. B. G. 5, 15: argentum, Liv. 22, 52: ignes, Nep. Hann. 9, 3: frumentum, Caes. B. C. 3, 42.—*Adv.:* **pĕrexĭgŭē**, *very little, very sparingly:* perexigue et γλίσχρως praebere, Cic. Att. 16, 1, 5.

pĕr-exĭlis, e, *adj.*, *very slender* (post-Aug.): vitis, Col. 11, 2, 60: perexile bonum est, Boëth. Cons. Phil. 2, pros. 4.

pĕr-exoptātus, a, um, *adj.*, *greatly desired, much longed for* (post-class.): in tmesi: per, inquit, exoptatus venis, Gell. 18, 4, 2.

(**pĕr-expĕdītus**, a false read. for expedita, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 36; v. Madv. ad h. l.)

pĕr-explĭcātus, a, um, *adj.*, *wholly completed* (post-class.): sexto reditu perexplicato, Sid. Carm. 23, 385.

pĕr-exsiccātus, a, um, *adj.*, *quite dried up* (eccl. Lat.): proluvies, Arn. 7, 230.

‡ **pĕr-ex-tĭmĕo**, ŭi, 2, *v. n.*, and
‡ **pĕr-ex-tĭmesco**, timŭi, 3, *v. n.*, *to fear greatly*, Not. Tir. p. 71.

per-fabrĭco, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to work or use up;* trop., *to take in, overreach, cheat* (Plautin.): aliquem, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 4.

per-făcētē, *adv.*, v. perfacetus *fin.*

per-făcētus, a, um, *adj.*, *very witty, very facetious* (class.). — Of persons, Cic

Brut. 27, 105 —Of words aliquid perfacetum dicere, Cic. Planc 14, 35 —*Adv* **per-făcētē,** *very wittily* perfacete dicta, Cic. Verr 2 1, 46, § 121

perfăcĭlĕ, *adv*, v perfacilis *fin*

per-făcĭlis, e, *adj* **I.** *Very easy* (class) perfacilis et expedita defensio, Cic Fin. 3, 11, 36 Madv *N cr* disciplina cognitu perfacilis, id Tusc 4, 3, 6, id. Leg 2, 7 17 perfacile factu esse conata perficere, Caes B G 1, 3 —**II.** In partic, *very courteous* (class) perfacilis in audiendo, Cic de Or 1, 20, 93 —Hence, *adv*, in two forms perfacile (class.) and ‡ perfacul **A.** **perfăcĭle. 1.** *Very easily* (class) perfacile hunc hominem de medio tolli posse, Cic Rosc Am 7, 20 sese tueri, id. Verr 2, 5 4, § 8 apparere, id. Fin 2, 33, 209 —**2.** *Very willingly* (ante class) perfacile patior, Att ap Non 5, 40 (Trag Rel. v 9 Rib), Plaut Most 3, 1, 93 —**B. perfăcŭl** antiqui et per se facul dicebant, quod nunc facile dicimus, Fest p 214 Müll, cf. Paul ex Fest. p 215 Müll

per-făcundus, a, um, *adj*, *very eloquent* (post class) in contionibus perfacundus, Just 22, 1, 9, App Flor 4, 18

per-fămĭlĭāris, e, *adj*, *very intimate, very familiar* (class) perfamiliaris Philisto, Cic Q Fr 2 11 (13), 4. —In tmesi Phaedon Socrati per fuit familiaris, Gell 2 18, 1 —**II.** *Subst* **perfămĭlĭāris,** is, *m*, *a very intimate or familiar friend* (class.) meus, Cic Fam 13, 51 Epicuri, id Fin 5, 31, 94 M Antonii, id. Brut 45, 168

per-fătŭus, a, um, *adj*, *very foolish, very silly* togae, Mart 10 18, 4 (al fatuae), Aug c Duas Epp Pelag 2, 4, 7

perfectē, *adv*, v perficio, *P a fin*

perfectĭo, onis, *f* [perficio], *a finishing, completing perfecting, perfection* (class) hanc absolutionem perfectionemque in oratore desiderans, Cic de Or 1, 28, 130 perfectio atque absolutio optimi, id Brut. 36, 137 ad cumulum perfectionis accedere, Greg M Ep 7, 10 *fin*, Cic Or 29, 103, id. Fin 3, 9, 32, Vulg Num 6, 21. —*Plur* operum perfectiones, Vitr 3, 1, 4

perfectissĭmātus, us, *m* [perfectus], *the rank and station of a* perfectissimus *under the later emperors* (v perficio, *P a*), Cod. Th 8, 4, 3

perfector, oris, *m.* [perficio], *a finisher, perfecter* (rare but class) mearum voluptatum Ter Eun. 5, 8, 4 dicendi, Cic de Or 1 60, 257, Scip ap Cic Att 8, 11, 1

perfectrix, icis, *f* [perfector], *she that finishes or perfects* (very rare) philosophia beatae vitae perfectrix, Nep ap Lact 3, 15, 10

1. perfectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P a.*, from perficio

2. perfectus, ūs, *m* [perficio], *a finishing or perfecting, perfection* (very rare), Tert. Anim 20 —*Plur*, *effects*, Vitr 10, 3, 1 (in Vitr 1, 2, 6, prospectus is the true reading)

* **per-fēcundus (per-foec-),** a, um, *adj*, *very fruitful* (post Aug) generatrix, Mel 1, 9 1

perfĕrens, entis, *Part* and *P a.*, from perfero

perfĕrentĭa, ae, *f* [perfero], *a bearing suffering, endurance* (eccl Lat) malorum perferentia Lact 3, 11, 9

per-fĕro, tŭli, latum, ferre, *v a.*, *to bear or carry through* to a certain place or end **I.** Lit (poet and in post Aug prose) lapis nec pertulit ictum, *did not bring the blow home, did not reach the mark*, Verg A 12 907 hasta perlata sub papillam, id. ib 11, 803 per arma pertulit ictum, Sil 5, 326 partum, *to go the full time* Plin 7, 13, 11, § 58 —*Pass* Plin 7, 11, 9, § 49, cf. ventrem perferre, Col. 6, 24, 2, 6, 27, 7 Aeneas tulit patrem per ignes, et pertulit, Sen Ben 3, 37, 1 —**B.** Transf **1.** *To carry, bring convey* (class., syn. refero defero) perferre mandata alicujus ad aliquem, Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 5, § 18 cum has quam primum ad te perferri litteras vellemus id Fam 2, 6 1 alicui nuntium alicujus rei id Q Fr 1, 1, 1, 2, 11, 1, Verg A 11, 825 epistulam, Nep Paus. 4 1 —*Pass* perferri, *to be brought, conveyed* to a person or place *to reach, arrive, come* cum ad eum fama tanti exercitūs perlata esset, Liv 28, 13 perfertur circa collem clamor, *resounds round the hill*, Id. 7, 36, 12, Curt 5, 12, 13, Liv 5, 28, 12 ad urbem terror, id 3, 3 —**b.** In partic, *to convey news, to announce, state*, etc (class.) et litteris multorum et sermone omnium perfertur ad me, incredibilem tuam virtutem et fortitudinem esse, *I am informed*, Cic Fam 14, 1, 1, Nep Lys 4, 1 nuntius perfert incensas naves, Verg A. 5, 665, Cic. Att 4, 1, Liv 3, 23 —**2.** Se, *to betake one's self* somewhere, *to go* hinc te reginae ad limina perfer, Verg A 1, 389 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To bear, support,* or *endure to the end* decem annorum poenam, Nep Arist 1 *fin* onus, Hor Ep 1, 17, 41 intrepidos ad fata novissima vultus, *kept, maintained*, Ov M 13, 478 leve est miserias ferre, perferre est grave, Sen. Thyest 307 —**B.** *To bring to an end, to carry through, carry out, to complete, accomplish* laborem, Stat Th 12, 406 id quod suscepi, quoad potero, perferam, Cic Rosc. Am 4, 10 jussa omnia, Prop 1, 18, 26 suum imperium, i e *to do what one bids others do*, Sil 1, 250 est utique jus vetandi, cum lex feratur, quamdiu non perfertur, Cic Cornel Fragm ap Ascon. legem pertulit, ut, etc., *carried it through, got it passed*, Liv 33, 46, cf id. 2, 56 actionem, Dig 48, 16, 11 causam, ib 5, 2, 6 rogationem, Cic Q Fr 2, 2, Liv 36, 1 —**C.** *To carry out, conduct, manage* (post Aug) patronum perferendae pro se legationis eligere Suet Claud 6 —**D.** In gen, *to bear, suffer, put up with, brook, submit to, endure* (class, cf patior, sino, tolero) perfer, si me amas, Cic Att 5, 21, 7 perfero et perpetior omnes, id. de Or 2, 19, 77 pati, perferre, non succumbere, id Tusc 2, 7, 17 frigore, et fame, et siti, ac vigiliis perferendis, id Cat 2, 5, 9 luxuriem, crudelitatem avaritiam, superbiam, id Verr 2 2, 3, § 8 pauperiem Verg A 6, 437 perfer et obdura, Ov Am 3, 11, 7, Cat 8, 11 omnes indignitates contumeliasque, Caes B G 2, 14 laborem, Verg G 2, 343 monstra, id A 3, 584 —**E.** (Like pati) *To permit, suffer*, with an *object clause* excindi urbes suas seque cremari pertulerunt, Tac H 4, 58 Achilles Cessare in Teucros pertulit arma sua, Prop 2, 8, 30 (8 b, 14) —**F.** Transf, *to bear the penalty of* (eccl Lat) qui peccata nostra ipse pertulit in corpore, Vulg 1 Pet 2, 24 —Hence, **perfĕrens,** entis, *P a*, *bearing, brooking, patient*, with *gen*, analog to patiens injuriarum, Cic de Or 2, 43, 184

per-fĕrus, a, um, *adj*, *very wild* or *savage* (ante class) boves, Varr R R 2, 1, 5

* **per-fervĕfīo,** fiĕri, *v n*, *to become very hot* (ante class) —In tmesi terra sole perferve ita fit, ut, etc, Varr R R 1, 9, 2 dub (acc to Gesn and Schneid. a gloss)

per-fervĕo, ēre, 2, *v n*, *to be very hot* (post Aug) perfervet (fons), Mel 1, 8

(per-fervĭdus, a false read. for praefervida Col 5, 5)

Perfĭca, ae, *f*, v perficus, II

per-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3, *v a.* [facio], *to achieve, execute, carry out, accomplish, perform, despatch, bring to an end* or *conclusion, finish, complete* (class, syn absolvo, conficio exsequor) **I.** Lit comitiis perficiendis undecim dies tribuit, Caes B C 3, 2 iis comitiis perfectis, Liv 24, 43 9 bellum, id. 22, 38, 7 aliquid absolvi et perfici, Cic. N D 2, 13, 35 multa id. Or 30, 105 scelus, *to perpetrate*, id Clu 68, 194 cogitata, id Deiot 7, 21 instituta, id Div 2, 6 poëma id. Q Fr 2, 8 conata, Caes B G 1, 3 nihil est simul et inventum et perfectum, Cic. Brut 18 71 centum annos, *to complete, live*, Hor Ep 2, 1, 39 — So of commissions, orders, *to execute* munus Verg A. 6 629, 6, 637, Cic Fam 6, 7 jussa Val Fl 7, 61 mandata, Sil 13, 343 —**II.** Transf **A.** *To bring to completion, finish perfect* (opp inchoare) candelabrum perfectum e gemmis clarissimis Cic Verr 2, 4, 28, § 64 murum, Liv 25, 11 loricam, Sil 2, 403 aedem, Suet Aug 60 cibos ambulatione, *to digest*, Plin 11, 53, 118, § 283 cucumeres, id 19, 5, 23, § 65 coria, *to dress* or *curry* id. 23, 1, 16, § 22 lanas, id 35, 15 52 § 190 minium, id. 33, 7 40, § 118 —**B.** *To make perfect, to perfect* aliquem citharā, Ov A. A 1, 11 expleta et perfecta forma honestatis, Cic Fin 2, 15, 48 artem, Suet. Ner 41 —**C.** *To bring about, to cause, effect*, with *ut*, Ter Eun 5, 8, 24, Cic. Agr 1, 9, 127 perfice ut putem, *convince me*, id Tusc. 1, 6, 15, id Fam 11, 27, 2 eloquentia perfecit, ut, etc, Nep Ep 6, 4 —With *ne* and *subj* omnia perfecit, quae senatus salvā re publica ne fieri possent perfecerat, Cic Phil 2, 22, 55 —**D.** In mal part, = ἐνεργεῖν, Mart 3, 79, 2, cf Ov A. A 1, 389, Capitol Max. 4, 7 —**perfectus,** a, um, *P a., finished, complete, perfect, excellent, exquisite* (class.) **A.** Of persons oratorem plenum atque perfectum esse, etc, Cic de Or 1, 13, 59 homines in dicendo id ib 1, 13, 58 perfectis et absoluti philosophi, id. Div 2, 72, 150 homines, id Off 1 15, 46, id Brut 30, 114 in geometria, id Fin 1, 6, 20 in arte, Ov A A 2, 547 —In a religious sense, *righteous* (eccl Lat) cor perfectum, Vulg 3 Reg 11, 4, id Matt 5, 48 — Perfectissimus, *a title of honor under the later emperors*, Cod. Const. 12 tit 33, Am 21, 16 *init*, Lact 5, 14, 18 —**B.** Of inanim and abstr things naturae, Cic N D 2, 12, 33 ratio, id. ib 13, 34 pulchriora etiam Polycliti et jam plane perfecta (signa) id Brut 18, 70 perfectum atque absolutum officium, id Off 3, 3, 14 perfecta cumulataque virtus, id Sest 40, 86 aetas, *full* or *ripe age, the age of five and twenty*, Dig 4, 4, 32 *init* —*Comp* Valvae perfectiores, Cic. Verr 2, 56 aliquid perfectius id de Or 1, 2, 5, id. Brut 18, 69, Hor Epod 5, 59, Quint 12, 1, 21 ad perfectiora, Vulg Heb 6, 1 —*Sup* quod ego summum et perfectissimum judicem, Cic Or 1, 3, 15, 47, id Brut 31, 118, Juv 2, 5 —*Adv* **perfectē,** *fully, completely, perfectly* (class) eruditus Cic. Brut 81, 282, id. de Or 1, 28, 130 veritatem imitari, id Div 1, 13 23 —*Comp*, App Flor p 357, 1, Tert Apol. 45 —*Sup*, Gell 11, 16 *fin.*

perfĭcus, a, um, *adj* [perficio], *completing, perfecting* (poet) natura, Lucr 2, 1116 —**II.** *Subst* **Perfĭca,** ae, *f*, *the finishing* or *completing goddess, she that perfects* natura creatrix, Lucr 2, 1116 —Of the goddess supposed to preside over sexual indulgence, Arn 4, 131.

perfīdē, *adv*, v perfidus *fin*

per-fīdēlis, e, *adj*, *very trusty, very faithful* homo, Cic Att. 2, 19, 5 perfidelis in amicos, Aur Vict. Caes 13, 8

per-fīdens, entis, *adj*, *trusting greatly, confiding strongly* (post class) pugnandi arte perfidens, Aur Vict Caes 17

perfĭdĭa, ae, *f* [perfidus], *faithlessness, dishonesty, treachery, falsehood, perfidy* (class) perfidia deceptus, Cic Rosc Am 38, 110 fraude et perfidiā aliquem fallere, id ib 40, 117, id Fam 1, 2, 3 admittere perfidiam in aliquem, Suet Caes 75 perfidiae tantae (fuit), ut, etc, id Ner 5 repens, Tac H 4, 25, Juv 13, 24 —In *plur*, Plaut Capt 3, 3, 7, id Ps 2, 1, 6, Gell 14 2, 6 —Of an inanim thing sub ipsis positum labris in acoris perfidiam vinum repente mutari, Arn 1, 12.

perfĭdĭōsē, *adv*, v perfidiosus *fin*

perfĭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [perfidia] *faithless, dishonest, treacherous, false, perfidious* (class.) **I.** Of persons fallax perfidiosus, Cic Pis. 27, 66 perfidiosus et subdolus animo, Tac A 16, 32 —*Sup* omnium perfidiosissimus, Cic N D 3, 32, 80 —**II.** Of inanim and abstr things amor, Plaut. Cist 1, 1, 73 nihil perfidiosum et insidiosum et fallax in amicitiā, Cic Fam 3 10, 7, id Rosc. Com 6, 16 —*Adv* **perfĭdĭōsē,** *faithlessly, dishonestly, treacherously, perfidiously* (rare but class.) hercle istam rem judicasti perfidiose, Plaut Curc 5 3, 41 multa perfidiose facta, Cic Rosc Am 40 118 perfidiose, crudeliter factum, Auct. Her 1, 5, 8 —*Comp* perfidiosius rebellantes, Suet. Aug 21

perfĭdus, a, um *adj* [per fides], *that breaks his promise, faithless, false, dishonest, treacherous, perfidious* **I.** Lit (class, syn. infidus) vanum et perfidiosum esse Cic Quint 6 26 omnes, aliud agentes, aliud simulantes, perfidi, improbi, malitiosi sunt, id Off 3, 14, 60 —(β) With *gen* (poet) gens perfida pacti, *faithless*, Sil 1, 5 —**b.** Of inanim and abstr things (poet) bella, Sil 15, 819 nex, *effected by treachery*, Sen Agam 887 arma, Ov F 4, 380 verba, id. R. Am 722 —**c.** Adverb perfi-

dum ridens Venus (= maligne ac dolose), Hor. C. 3, 27, 67.—As *subst.:* **perfĭdus,** i, *m., a scoundrel,* Juv. 13, 245; 9, 82.—**II.** Transf., *treacherous, unsafe, dangerous* (poet. and in post-class. prose): freta, Sen. Med. 302: saxa, id. Agam. 570: perfidum glacie flumen, Flor. 3, 4, 5: perfida et lubrica via, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 49: vappa, *wretched wine that has a good appearance,* Mart. 12, 48, 14.—*Sup.:* homo, quoad vixerat, perfidissimus, Amm. 16, 12, 25.—*Adv.:* **perfĭdē,** *faithlessly, perfidiously, treacherously* (post-Aug.): perfide recuperans, Sen. Contr. 4, 26: rumpere pactum, Gell. 20, 1, 54: agere, Dig. 26, 7, 55: quod perfide gestum est, ib. 44, 4, 4, § 13.

perfīgo, xi, xum, 3, *v. a., to pierce through, transfix* (only in Lucr.): multa perfigit, 6, 350.—Elsewh. only *part. perf.,* **perfixus,** a, um, *transfixed, pierced:* telis pavoris, Lucr. 3, 305: pectus, id. 6, 392; cf. id. 2, 360.

‡ **perfines,** perfringas, Paul. ex Fest. p. 205 Müll.

‡ **perfingo,** ĕre, *v. a.* [per-fingo], *to form, represent:* VARIOS AVIVM CANTVS, Inscr. Fabr. p. 685.

per-fixus, a, um, *Part.* of perfigo, q. v.

perflābĭlis, e, *adj.* [perflo]. **I.** *Pass., that can be blown through.* **A.** Prop. (rare but class.): deos inducere perlucidos et perflabiles, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 40: terra, Sol. 27: lacernae, Amm. 14, 6, 9: locus, *exposed to the wind, airy,* App. M. 4, p. 150 *med.;* Pall. 1, 36, 3.—**B.** Fig., *susceptible* (post-class.): gentes perflabiles ad omnes dissensionum motus, Amm. 30, 7, 10.—**II.** *Act., blowing through:* aër, Pall. 1, 6, 9; cf.: domus perflabili tinnitu fidium resultantes, Amm. 14, 6, 18.

per-flāgĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj., very shameful, very flagitious.*—With perturpe, Cic. Cael. 20, 50 (cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. p. 410).

per-flagrātus, a, um, *Part.* [flagro], *blazing greatly* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 6, § 576 Kopp.

perflāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [perflo], *a blowing through, a blast, breath* (eccl. Lat.), Prud. Apoth. 760.

perflātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *that can be blown through, exposed to the wind* (post-class.): pator, App. M. 3, p. 137; Ambros. Ep. 30, 5.

perflātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a blowing through, a blast* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 1, § 26.

perflātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a blowing through, a draught* of air: venti, Vitr. 4, 7, 4.—Concr., *a wind, breeze* (post-Aug.): ut perflatus aliquis accedat, Cels. 3, 19: loca perflatum non habentia, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 154: ulmus in perflatu firma, id. 16, 40, 79, § 218.—In *plur.,* Col. 1, 5, 8; Plin. 17, 19, 31, § 140.

per-flētus, a, um, *Part.* [fleo], in *reflex.* sense, *having bewailed her case to excess* (post-class.): diutius usu perfleta (i. e. quae fleverat ex more), App. M. 2, p. 125.

per-flo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n., to blow through* or *over* (not in Cæs.). **I.** *Act.:* cum venti nubila perflant, Lucr. 6, 132; cf. id. 6, 136, and Ov. R. Am. 369: unde (nubilarium) commodissime perflari possit, Varr. R. R. 1, 13: venti terras turbine perflant, Verg. A. 1, 83: colles, qui cum perflantur ipsi, tum adferunt umbram vallibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 6, 11: granaria perflari undique malunt, Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 302: murmura conchā, *to sound by blowing through,* Luc. 9, 348: perflata est terra austro, Vulg. Job, 37, 17.—**II.** *Neutr., to blow through, to blow,* Col. 2, 21, 5: perflantibus undique procellis, Plin. 2, 107, 111, § 240.

* **per-fluctŭo,** āre, *v. a., to flow through, to swarm over* (poet.): animantum copia perfluctuat artus, Lucr. 3, 721.

per-flŭo, xi, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act., to flow* or *run through* (post-class.): pluvialibus nimbis perfluuntur, Arn. 6, 191.—**II.** *Neutr.* **A.** Lit. **1.** *To flow* or *run through* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): per colum vina videmus Perfluere, Lucr. 2, 392; Petr. 23.—**2.** In gen., *to flow:* quasi in vas commoda perfluere, Lucr. 3, 937: Belus amnis in mare perfluens, Plin. 36, 26, 65, § 190.—**b.** *To drip* with any thing (post-class.): sudore perfluere, App. M. 1, p. 108, 1.—**c.** Of long garments, *to flow* or *float* (post-class.), App. M. 11, p. 258, 30.—* **B.** Trop.: plenus rimarum sum: hac atque illac perfluo, *I leak,* i. e. *I cannot keep the secret,* Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25.

perflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [perfluo], *flowing, undulating.*—Transf., *effeminate, wanton* (post-class.): incessus, App. M. 11, p. 260, 36.

perfōco, āre, *v. a.* [per-fauces], *to stifle, suffocate* (post-class.): partum, Dig. 25, 3, 4 (al. praefocat).

per-fŏdio, fōdi (perfodivi, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 64 Ritschl *N. cr.*), fossum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To dig through, to pierce through, transfix* (class.): parietes, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 17: parietem, id. l. l.; Cic. Vatin. 5, 11; Vulg. Matt. 24, 43: montem, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 9: Athone perfosso, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112: thorax perfossus, Verg. A. 11, 10: pectus, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 6: pectora, Stat. Th. 9, 522: spinā argenteā dentes, *to pick,* Petr. 33.—Hence, **2.** *To break into:* perfodit in tenebris domos, Vulg. Job, 24, 16; id. Matt. 24, 43.—**II.** *To make by digging through:* fretum, Liv. 33, 17, 6.

perfoccundus, v. perfecundus.

‡ **perfoedĕrātus,** a, um, *Part.* [perfoedero], *strongly leagued together,* Not. Tir. p. 71.

perfŏrācŭlum, i, *n.* [perforo], *a borer, an auger* or *gimlet* (post-class.), Arn. 6, 200; cf. perforaculum, τρύπανον, τέρετρον, Gloss. Philox.

per-formīdo, no *perf.,* ātum, 1, *v. a., to fear greatly,* Not. Tir. p. 71.

per-formīdŏlōsus, a, um, *adj., very fearful* (post-class.), Aur. Vict. Caes. 4.

per-formo, 1, *v. a., to form thoroughly, to form* (eccl. Lat.): ad malum performantur (al. praeformantur), Tert. Apol. 1.

per-fŏro, āvi, ātum, 1 (in tmesi: perque forare, Lucr. 5, 126, 8), *v. a., to bore through, pierce through, perforate.* **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. terebro): navem, Cic. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 47: perforare ac demergere triremem, Auct. B. Alex. 25: lacernam lanceā, Vell. 2, 80, 3: duo pectora uno ictu, Ov. M. 12, 377: ense latus, id. Tr. 3, 9, 26: gladio latus, Vulg. Judith, 13, 28: Stabianum, *to cut through for the sake of a prospect,* Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1: duo lumina perforata, *perforated, made by boring,* id. N. D. 3, 4, 9: viae ad oculos a sede animae, id. Tusc. 1, 20, 46: berulli perforati, Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 78.—In mal. part., Auct. Priap. 78.—Fig.: habebit sinum facilem, non perforatum, ex quo multa exeant et nihil excidat, Sen. Dial. 6, 23, 5.—**II.** Transf., *to pierce through, penetrate* (poet.): sol perforat culmina radiis totis, Stat. S. 1, 5, 46.

per-fortĭter, *adv., very bravely* (poet.), Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 28.

‡ **perfossĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [perfodio], *a digging through, perforation:* perfossio, διορυγή, διορυγμός, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **perfosso,** āre, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to dig through:* perfosso, διορύσσω, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

perfossor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a digger through, breaker through* (ante- and post-class.): perfossor parietum, *a house-breaker,* Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 23; App. Mag. p. 295, 16.

‡ **perfossūra,** ae, *f.* [id.], *a digging through:* perfossura, διορυγή, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

per-fossus, a, um, *Part.,* from perfodio.

per-fŏvĕo, 2, *v. a., to warm through* (post-class.): perfovet aegros, Sedul. 4, 25; cf. Not. Tir. p. 134.

per-fractus, a, um, *Part.,* from perfringo.

per-fragrans, antis, *adj., very fragrant* (late Lat.), Fulg. Serm. 27.

per-frĕmo, ui, 1, *v. n., to roar* or *snort along* (ante-class.): perfremunt delphini, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89.

per-frĕquens, entis, *adj., very crowded, much frequented:* emporium, Liv. 41, 1.

perfrĕto, āvi, 1, *v. n.* [per-fretum], *to sail over* (post-class.), Sol. 27.

per-frĭco, cui, cātum, and ctum, āre, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to rub all over, to rub* or *scratch* (class.): caput unguento, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62: totam faciem fuligine, Petr. 22; Cels. 3, 14: totum corpus, id. 1, 3; Plin. 28, 12, 51, § 190: perfrictis oculis, App. M. 2, p. 125, 28: dentes, Ov. A. A. 3, 216: caput sinistrā manu perfricans, *scratching his head,* Cic. Pis. 25, 61.—**II.** Transf.: frontem, faciem, os, *to rub one's forehead* or *face,* in order to make one's blushes disappear; hence, *to lay aside all sense of shame, to cast off shame, summon one's assurance, put on a bold face* (class.): cum os perfricuisti, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 41: vitiosa sunt illa . . . perfricare faciem et quasi improbam facere, Quint. 11, 3, 160: cum perfricuit frontem posuitque pudorem, Mart. 11, 27, 7: perfrica frontem et dic, Calv. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 25: perfricui faciem, Plin. H. N. praef. § 4.

1. perfrictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perfrigesco], *a catching cold, a violent cold* (post-Aug.), Plin. 20, 14, 55, § 156.—In *plur.,* Plin. 26, 12, 76, § 124 al.; Scrib. Comp. 57, 257.

2. perfrictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perfrico], *a rubbing, abrasion* (post-Aug.), Veg. 1, 35, 1; 1, 38, 3.—*Plur.:* perfrictionibus cum oleo mederi, Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 116 (but perh. the same word as the preced. in the same meaning).

* **perfrictĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [1. perfrictio], *a slight cold,* M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 6.

perfrictus, a, um, *Part.,* from perfrico.

* **perfrīgĕfăcĭo,** ĕre, *v. a.* [per-frigefacio], *to make very cold, to benumb:* mihi perfrigefacit cor Surus, *strikes a chill to my heart, makes me shudder with fear,* Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 117.

‡ **per-frīgĕo,** ēre, *v. n., to take cold:* perfrigeo, καταψύχω, Gloss. Philox.

per-frīgĕro, no *perf.,* ātum, 1, *v. a., to make cold, to cool off, to let grow cold* (post-class.), Scrib. Comp. 271; Not. Tir. p. 113.

per-frīgesco, frixi, 3, *v. inch. n.* **I.** Lit., *to grow very cold, to catch cold:* ne canes perfrigescant, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 13; Plin. 31, 6, 33, § 66: ei, qui perfrixit, opus est in laconico sedere, donec insudet, Cels. 1, 3: si perfrixit, cantat bene, Juv. 7, 194.—**II.** Trop. (post-class.), M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 5.

per-frīgĭdus, a, um, *adj., very cold:* tempestas, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 86: vinum, Cels. 1, 3; 4, 5.

perfringo, frēgi, fractum, 3, *v. a.* [perfrango], *to break through, to break* or *dash in pieces, to shiver, shatter* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: elephanto pugno perfregisti bracchium, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 26: jumenta ingredientia nivem . . . jactandis gravius in connitendo ungulis penitus perfringebant, *broke through,* Liv. 21, 36, 8: saxo perfracto capite, *his skull fractured by a stroke of a stone,* id. 4, 28 *fin.:* tempora fulvo protecta capillo, Ov. M. 12, 274: perfracto saxo sortes erupisse, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 85: Olympum fulmine, Ov. M. 1, 154: nucem, Plin. 10, 12, 14, § 30: aliquid, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 12: munitiones, Caes. B. G. 7, 85: tabulationem, id. B. C. 2, 9: naves perfregerant proras, litori illisas, *had been wrecked,* Liv. 22, 20.—**B.** In partic., *to break* or *burst through, to force one's way through* any obstacle: hostium phalangem, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: aciem, Sil. 9, 362: muros, Tac. H. 3, 20: domos, *to break into,* id. ib. 4, 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To break through, violate, infringe:* decreta senatūs, Cic. Mil. 32, 87: leges, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18: ac prosternere omnia cupiditate ac furore, id. Clu. 6, 15.—**B.** *To break* or *burst through:* omnia repagula juris, pudoris et officii perfringere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 39: perfringere et labefactare tantam conspirationem bonorum omnium, id. Cat. 4, 10, 22: animos suavitate, *to affect powerfully,* id. Brut. 9, 38.—*Absol.:* haec (eloquentia) modo perfringit, modo irrepit in sensus, Cic. Or. 28, 97.

per-frĭo, āre, *v. a., to rub to pieces, to crumble up* (post-Aug.): bacas myrti, Col. 12, 38, 5.

per-frīvŏlus, a, um, *adj., very worthless, very frivolous* (post-class.), Vop. Aur. 6.

per-fructĭo or **perfruĭtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [perfruor], *complete enjoyment* or *fruition* (eccl. Lat.): perfructio summi et veri boni, Aug. Quant. Anim. 33: sine perfruitione, id. Trin. 6, 10.

per-fructus, a, um, *Part.,* from perfruor.

perfrŭĭtĭo, ōnis, v. perfructio.

per-frŭor, ctus, 3, *v. dep.* **I.** Lit., *to*

enjoy fully or thoroughly (class.) (a) With abl: his ego rebus pascor, his delector, his perfruor, Cic. Pis. 20, 45: laetitia, id. Cat. 1, 10, 25: salva re publica, id. ib. 4, 6, 4: sapientiae laude, id. Brut. 2, 9: vita modica, id. Leg. 1, 21, 56: otio, id. Fam. 7, 1, 1: recordatione urbis, Vell. 2, 101, 3 al.: amoenitate summa perfructus est, Cic. Hort. p. 484 Orell.—(β) In pass.: ad perfruendas voluptates, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 25.—**II.** Transf., *to fulfil, perform* (poet.): mandatis perfruar ipse patris, Ov. H. 11, 128.

perfŭga, ae, m. [perfugio], *a deserter* to the enemy (class.): perfugam Gallus Aelius ait, qui liber aut servus aut hostis suâ voluntate ad hostes transierit: qui idem dicitur transfuga. Quamquam sunt, qui credant, perfugam esse, non tam qui alios fugiat, quam qui ob spem commodorum ad quempiam perfugiat, Fest. p. 214 Müll.: iste qui initio proditor fuit, deinde perfuga, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117; Crass. ap. Cic. Or. 66, 223; Caes. B. G. 3, 18: perfuga ab eo (Pyrrho) venit in castra Fabricii, Cic. Off. 3, 22, 86: de perfugis gravius quam de fugitivis consultum, Liv. 30, 43 fin.; 22, 13; Vulg. 4 Reg. 25, 11.

per-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3, v. n., *to flee* to a place for refuge. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (rare; ap. Cic. Pis. 36, 89, profugisti is the correct reading; cf. confugio): ad aliquem, Liv. 2, 9: Corinthum, Nep. Dion 5, 1: Bactra, Curt. 6, 6, 22: ad tribunal, Tac. A. 1, 32: in Capitolium, id. ib. 3, 36.—**B.** In partic., *to go over* or *desert* to the enemy (class.): nemo a Caesare ad Pompeium transierat, cum paene cotidie a Pompeio ad Caesarem perfugerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 61; Cic. Balb. 9, 24: servos qui ad eos perfugissent (al. profugissent), poposcit, Caes. B. G. 1, 27, 3.—**II.** Trop., *to take refuge* in any thing (post-class.): qui cum in culpâ et in maleficio revicti sunt, perfugiunt ad fati necessitatem, Gell. 6, 2, 13: in fidem alicujus, Liv. 28, 7.

perfŭgĭum, ii, n. [perfugio], *a place to flee to, a shelter, asylum, refuge* (class.): perfugi sibi copiam comparare, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 2: si unum ostium obsideatur, aliud perfugium petat, id. Truc. 4, 4, 17 Bothe: pedibus perfugium peperit, *ran off, escaped*, id. Cist. 1, 3, 13: cum propter siccitates paludum quo se reciperent, non haberent, quo perfugio superiore anno fuerant usi, Caes. B. G. 4, 38: portum ac perfugium esse, Cic. Clu. 3, 7: perfugium et praesidium salutis, id. Rab. Perd. 2, 4: perfugium unum, una spes reliqua est Roscio, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 150: commune, id. Cat. 4, 1, 2: desperatissimum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 41, § 101: perfugium omnium laborum et sollicitudinum somnus, id. Div. 2, 72, 150: annonae, i. e. *Campania*, id. Phil. 8, 8, 26.

per-fulcĭo, fulsi, 4, v. a., *to prop up, to sustain, support* (post-class.): eloquio perfulcire senatum (al. permulcire), Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 86: perfulsit, Not. Tir. p. 117.

‡ **per-fulgĕrat (fulgŭrat)**, impers., *it flashes* or *gleams brightly*, Not. Tir. p. 118.

perfunctĭo, onis, f. [perfungor], *a performing, discharging* of an office (class.): honorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 7: laborum, *an undergoing, enduring* (along with perpessio dolorum), id. Fin. 1, 15, 49.—Of things: annua fertur ei totius spatii esse perfunctio, Ambros. Hexaëm. 4, 5, 24.

perfunctōrĭē, adv., v. perfunctorius fin.

perfunctōrĭus, a, um, adj. [perfunctus, despatched, i. e.], done *in a careless* or *superficial manner, slight, careless, negligent, perfunctory* (jurid. Lat.): examinatio, Nov. Val. 3 Postul. 2, 11, c. 1, § 1: genitus, Ambros. in Psa. 37, § 37.—*Adv.*: **perfunctōrĭē**, *slightly, carelessly negligently, perfunctorily* (late Lat.): me coepit non perfunctorie verberare, Petr. 11: facere aliquid, Cod. Th. 12, 3, 2; cf. ib. 14, 9, 1.

perfunctus, a, um, *Part.*, from perfungor.

per-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, v. a., *to pour over, to wet, moisten, bedew, besprinkle* (class.; syn.: umecto, aspergo, imbuo). **I.** Lit.: aquâ ferventi Philodamus perfunditur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 67: fluviis pecus, Verg. G. 3, 445: greges flumine, id. ib. 2, 147: perfusus liquidis odoribus, Hor. C. 1, 5, 2: postquam perfusus est, *had bathed*, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14: panis perfusus aquâ frigida, Suet. Aug. 77: pisces olivo, Hor. S. 2, 4, 50: aliquem lacrimis, Ov. H. 11, 115; so, poet.: Aurorae lacrimis perfusus, *living far in the East*, Sil. 3, 332: perfundi nardo, Hor. Epod. 13, 9: boves hic perfunduntur, *bathe themselves*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 3; Plin. 18, 7, 14, § 72.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To pour into* any thing (post-Aug.): sextarios musti in vas, Col. 12, 24, 3.—**2.** *To cause to flow out*, i. e. *to knock out* an eye (post-class.): ut oculus puero perfunderetur, Dig. 9, 2, 5, § 3 dub. (al. perfodere or effundere).—**3.** Of perspiration or of streams, *to pour* or *flow over, to drench, bathe* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ossaque et artus Perfundit toto proruptus corpore sudor, Verg. A. 7, 459: tot amnium fontiumque ubertas totam Italiam perfundens, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 41: Venafrano (oleo) piscem perfundere, Juv. 5, 86.—**4.** Of garments, *to steep, dye* (poet.): ostro Perfusae vestes, *steeped in purple*, Verg. A. 5, 112.—**5.** *To scatter* or *sprinkle over, to besprinkle, bestrew* (poet.): canitiem immundo perfusam pulvere turpans, Verg. A. 12, 611: sanguine currum, Verg. A. 11, 88: penates sanguine, Ov. M. 5, 155: Lethaeo perfusa papavera somno, Verg. G. 1, 78: scena perfusa croco, Lucr. 2, 416.—**6.** *To cover* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): omne genus perfusa coloribus, Lucr. 2, 821: auro tecta, Sen. Ep. 115, 9: pedes amictu, Mart. 7, 33, 3.—**7.** Of the sun's beams or fire, *to flood* or *fill* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sol perfundens omnia luce, Lucr. 2, 148; cf. Luc. 7, 215: cubiculum plurimo sole perfunditur, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 24: campos lumine (facis), Sil. 10, 558.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To imbue, inspire, fill* with any thing (class.): ad perfundendum animum tamquam illiquefactae voluptates, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 20: sensus jucunditate quâdam perfunditur, id. Fin. 2, 3, 6: sensus dulcedine omni quasi perfusi, id. ib. 2, 34, 114: di immortales, qui me horror perfudit! id. Att. 8, 6, 3: laetitiâ, id. Fin. 5, 24, 70: gaudio, Liv. 30, 16: timore, id. 2, 63.—**2.** In partic., to fill with the apprehension of any thing, i. e. *to disturb, disquiet, alarm*: nos judicio perfundere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 80: litora bello rapido, Sil. 15, 301; cf.: (Mars) perfusus pectora tempestate belli, Stat. Th. 3, 228.—**B.** *To imbue slightly, make superficially acquainted* with any thing (the fig. being borrowed from dyeing; post-Aug.): perseveret perbibere liberalia studia, non illa, quibus perfundi satis est, sed haec, quibus tingendus est animus, Sen. Ep. 36, 3; cf.: acceperit si illa (notitiâ) se non perfuderit, sed infecerit, id. ib. 110, 8.

per-fungor, functus, v. dep. n. **I.** Lit., *to fulfil, perform, discharge* (class.). (a) With abl.: munere quodam necessitatis, et gravi opere perfungimur, Cic. Sen. 21, 77: honoribus amplissimis et laboribus maximis, id. Fam. 1, 8, 3: rei publicae muneribus, id. de Or. 1, 45, 199: rebus amplissimis, id. Brut. 2, 8.—(β) With acc. (post-Aug.): onera quaestoria perfunctus est, Front. Ep. ad Verum, 7.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To go through, undergo, endure, to get through with, get rid of*: (a) With abl.: periculis, quibus nos perfuncti sumus, Cic. Mur. 2, 4: molestiâ, id. Fam. 5, 12, 5: fato, Gell. 10, 18, 3: vitâ, i. e. *to die*, Lucr. 3, 982.—(β) With ab (ante-class.): sues perfunctas esse a febri, et a foria *are free from*, etc., Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 5.—(Others omit the prep. a.)—(γ) With acc.: timorem illum satis inanem perfuncti, App. M. 8, p. 208, 41: omnia perfunctus vitai praemia marces, Lucr. 3, 956; cf.: zeugma multa pro aliquo perpessus atque perfunctus, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 10.—(δ) *Absol.*: jam perfunctus sum, explevi animos invidorum, *I have gone through it, have stood it out*, Cic. Dom. 17, 44: judices, quod se perfunctos jam esse arbitrantur cum de reo judicarunt, neglegentius attendunt cetera, Cic. Clu. 41, 116.—In a pass. signif.: memoria perfuncti periculi, Cic. Sest. 4, 10.—**B.** *To enjoy* (very rare): (a) With abl.: omnibus bonis, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 5: epulis, Ov. A. A. 2, 227.—(β) *Absol.*: dum aetas tempus tulit, perfuncta satis sum, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 18.

per-fŭro, 3, v. a. and n., *to rage through, run furiously through* (poet.). **I.** *Act.*: Eoas domos, Stat. Th. 4, 388.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to rage furiously, to rage on*: incensus et ipse Perfurit, Verg. A. 9, 343: ita perfurit acri Cum fremitu ventus, Lucr. 1, 275.

* **perfūsē**, adv. [perfundo], *profusely*: perfuse atque abunde sparsa vasa, Sisenn. ap. Non. 516, 31 (al. profuse).

per-fūsĭo, onis, f. [id.]. **I.** In gen., *a pouring over* or *upon, a wetting, moistening* (post-Aug.): perfusio corporis ex aquâ calida, Cels. 4, 8; Plin. 18, 7, 14, § 74.—In plur.: alarum perfusiones, Plin. 23, 9, 82, § 164.—**II.** Esp., *baptism*, Lact. 4, 15, 1.

‡ **perfūsor**, ōris, m. [id.], *one who pours water over another, a bath servant*, who poured water over the bathers (cf. Cels. 6, 24; Suet. Aug. 82), Inscr. Pompei ap. Bullet. Napolit. II. 1843, p. 3, and v. Avellino, ib. p. 67; cf.: perfusor, περιχύτης, προσχύτης, Gloss. Cyrill.

perfūsōrĭē, adv., v. perfusorius fin.

perfūsōrĭus, a, um, adj. [perfundo], *merely wetting* or *moistening*; hence, **I.** *Slight, superficial* (post-Aug.): tenuis et perfusoria voluptas, Sen. Ep. 23, 4.—**II.** *Disturbing, wrongful* (post-Aug.): assertio, Suet. Dom. 8.—*Adv.*: **perfūsōrĭē**, *slightly, superficially, cursorily, indefinitely* (post-class.): perfusorie dicere, aut denuntiare, Dig. 43, 24, 5: dicere, ib. 21, 2, 69.

perfūsus, a, um, *Part.*, from perfundo.

Pergăma, ōrum, or **Pergămum (Pergamon)**, i, n., = Πέργαμα or Πέργαμον, *the citadel of Troy*, poet. for *Troy*: Pergama, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 512, 32 (Trag. Rel. v. 2 Rib.); Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Trag. v. 98 Vahl.); Lucr. 1, 476; Verg. A. 1, 651; 2, 177; 571; Ov. M. 12, 445; 591; 13, 169 et saep.: Pergamo, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42; Pac. ap. Non. 280, 27: Pergamum (acc.), Poet. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 26, 42; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 2; (nom.) Sen. Agam. 419; id. Troad. 14: Pergamon, Auct. Aetn. 18.—**B.** Lavinia Pergama, i. e. *Lavinium*, Sil. 13, 64.—Hence, **II.** **Pergămēus**, a, um, adj., *Trojan* (poet.): arces, Verg. A. 3, 110: gens, id. ib. 6, 63: Lar, id. ib. 5, 744: vates, i. e. *Cassandra*, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 51.—**2.** Transf., *Roman* (on account of the descent of the Romans from the Trojans): sanguis, Sil. 1, 47.

Pergămēnus, v. 2. Pergamum, A.

Pergămēus, a, um, v. Pergama, II., and 2. Pergamum, B.

Pergămis, idis, f., *a city in Epirus*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2.

1. Pergămum, i, n., v. Pergama.

2. Pergămum, i, n., *a city in Mysia, on the Caystrus, the residence of the Attalian kings, with a celebrated library*, now *Bergamo*, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 126; Liv. 29, 11, 37, 19, 20 al.—Hence, **A.** **Pergămēnus**, a, um, adj., = Περγαμηνός, *of* or *belonging to Pergamum in Mysia, Pergamean*: Pergamena civitas, Cic. Fl. 30, 64: ager, Liv. 37, 21: naves, Nep. Hann. 11, 5.—Pergamena charta, or as *subst.*: **Pergămēna** (collat. form **Pergămīna**, Not. Tir. p. 124), ae, f., *parchment*, a material for writing on, prepared from the skins of animals, invented by Eumenes, king of Pergamum, Isid. Orig. 6, 11; Hier. Ep. 7, n. 2; cf. Varr. ap. Plin. 13, 11, 21, § 70.—**Pergămēna**, ae, f., *the country about Pergamum*, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 126.—In plur.: **Pergămēni**, ōrum, m., *the inhabitants of Pergamum, the Pergameans*, Cic. Fl. 30, 74.—**B.** **Pergămēus**, a, um, adj., *of* or *belonging to the city of Pergamum, Pergamean* (poet.): deus, i. e. *Æsculapius* (who was worshipped at Pergamum), Mart. 9, 17, 2.

3. Pergămum, i, n., *a city in Creta, founded by Agamemnon* (or acc. to Verg. A. 3, 133, by Æneas), Vell. 1, 1, 2.

per-gaudĕo, ēre, v. n., *to rejoice greatly*: Trebonium meum a te amari pergaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 9.

per-gĕnĭtus, a, um, adj., *engendered, produced* (late Lat.), Pelag. Vet. 11.

per-glisco, 3, v. n., *to become quite fat* (post-Aug.): gallina perglisćit, Col. 8, 7, 4.

per-gnārus, a, um, adj., *that has a thorough knowledge of, that is very experienced, well versed* in any thing (very rare): locorum pergnari, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 554, 21: colendi, App. Mag. p. 290, 34.

pergo, perrexi, perrectum, 3, v. a. and n. [per-rego]. **I.** *Act.* **A.** In gen., *to go*

on, *continue, proceed* with any thing (esp. a motion), *to pursue with energy, prosecute vigorously* (v. Mütz. ad Curt. 3, 8, 7; rare, and in Cic. only with an *obj.-clause*). (α) With *acc.*: pergam, quo coepi, hoc iter, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 119: iter, Sall. J. 79, 5; Auct. B. Afr. 69; Tac. A. 4, 20; 3, 66.—(β) With an *obj.-clause*: confestim ad eum ire perreximus, Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 1: perge igitur ordine quattuor mihi istas partes explicare, *proceed*, id. Part. 8, 23: ad Victumvias oppugnandas ire pergit, Liv. 21, 57, 9: pergit ire sequentibus paucis in hospitium Metelli, id. 22, 53, 9: Hannibal postquam ipsi sententia stetit pergere ire, *to go on with his march*, id. 21, 30, 1: tenere viam quam instituisti, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 14, 42: animum exsolvere pergo, Lucr. 1, 932: pergitin' pergere? Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 4; id. Poen. 1, 3, 24.—(γ) *Impers. pass.*: non potest ad similitudinem pergi rei, quae necdum est, *one cannot attain*, Macr. Sat. 7, 16, 13.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To wake up, awaken, arouse* a person: pergere dicebant expergefacere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 215 Müll.—**2.** *To proceed with, undertake* a thing (post-Aug.): prospere cessura quae pergerent, si, etc., *their enterprise would succeed if*, etc., Tac. A. 1, 28 dub. (al. ad quae pergerent, al. quo pergerent, v. Orell. ad h. l.).—**II.** *Neutr., to proceed*, i. e. *to go* or *come* (the predom. signif. of the word; syn.: progredior, proficiscor). **A.** Lit.: horsum pergunt, *they are coming this way*, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 36: quis hic est, qui huc pergit? id. Eun. 2, 1, 22: eâdem viâ pergere, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123: in Macedoniam ad Planciumque, id. Planc. 41, 98: advorsum hostes, in solitudines, Sall. J. 74, 1: ad regem, id. ib. 71, 4: ad castra, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: obviam alicui, *to go to meet*, Auct. Her. 4, 51, 64: ad litora, Sil. 7, 171: obsonatum pergam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 154.—*Impers. pass.*: ad plebem pergitur, Caecil. ap. Non. 513, 8.—**B.** Trop., *to pass on, proceed* to any thing (esp. an action), *to go after* any thing: pergamus ad reliqua, Cic. Brut. 43, 158; id. Tusc. 5, 5, 13.—**2.** In partic., in speaking. **a.** *To go on, proceed*: pergam atque insequar longius, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 20, § 51: perge de Caesare, *go on and relate*, id. Brut. 74, 258; id. Rosc. Am. 10, 32: si pergis, Liv. 2, 40.—**b.** Of one who has not yet spoken, *to begin and go on, to proceed* (poet.): pergite, Pierides, Verg. E. 6, 13.

per-grăcĭlis, e, *adj.*, *very slender* (post-Aug.): caulis, Plin. 25, 13, 101, § 159.

per-graecor, āri, *v. dep. n.*, *to live just like the Greeks, to play the Greek*, i. e. *to revel, carouse* (ante-class.): ut cum solo pergraecetur milite, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 69; id. Most. 1, 1, 21; 64: pergraecari est epulis et potationibus inservire, Paul. ex Fest. p. 215 Müll.

per-grandesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow very large* (ante-class.), Att. ap. Non. 115, 9.

per-grandis, e, *adj.*, *very large, very great* (rare but class.): gemma, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62: vectigal, id. Agr. 1, 4, 9: lucrum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 23: pergrandis natu, *very old, very aged*, Liv. 29, 29, 6: lapis, Vulg. Josue, 24, 26.

per-grăphĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *very skilful, very artful* (ante-class.): sycophanta, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 15.

per-grātus, a, um, *adj.*, *very agreeable, very pleasant* (class.): litterae, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 23: id mihi pergratum perque jucundum erit, id. ib. 3, 1, 4, § 12; id. Att. 10, 4, 1: pergratum mihi feceris, si, *you would do me a great pleasure, a great favor*, id. Lael. 4, 16.—In tmesi: per mihi, per, inquam, gratum feceris, si, etc., Cic. Att. 1, 20, 7.

per-grăvis, e, *adj.*, *very weighty* or *grave, very important* (class.): pergravia (haec), opp. levia, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 12: testes, Cic. Cael. 26, 63: oratio, id. Sest. 50, 107.—*Adv.*: **pergrăvĭter**, *very gravely, very seriously* (class.): pergraviter offensus, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 2: reprehendere aliquem, id. de Or. 1, 53, 227.

pergŭla, ae, *f.* [pergo; cf. tegula, from tego]. **1.** *A projection* or *shed* in front of a house, used as *a booth, stall, shop; of an exchanger*, Plin. 21, 3, 6, § 8; *of a painting-room, studio*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 84; Lucil. ap. Lact. 1, 22.—**2.** *A shop*, Dig. 5, 1, 19.—**3.** *A school, a lecture-room*: mathematici pergula, Suet. Aug. 94: in pergulā docuit, id. Gram. 18: pergulae magistrales, Vop. Sat. 10 *fin.*—Transf.: cui cedere debeat omnis Pergula, *the whole school, all the scholars*, Juv. 11, 137.—**4.** *A brothel*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 79; Prop. 5, 5, 70.—**5.** *A vine-arbor*, Col. 4, 21; 11, 2: umbrosae, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 11.—**6.** *A hut, hovel* (opp. aedes): in pergulā natus, Petr. 74; Aus. Ep. 4, 6.

pergŭlāna, vitis [pergula], *a vine trained over an arbor*, Col. 3, 2, 28.

Pergus, i, *m.*, *a lake in Sicily, near the city of Enna, where Pluto is said to have carried off Proserpine*, the mod. *Lago Pergusa*, Ov. M. 5, 386; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 112.

per-gustus, ūs, *m.*, *taste* (late Lat.): severi, Epist. Jud. Minor. Conv. p. 830, t. 41 Migne.

pĕr-haurĭo, si, stum, 4, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to drain completely, to drink up*: calicem uno haustu, App. M. 10, p. 246, 39; Tert. ad Nat. 1, 15.—**II.** Trop.: auribus perhauriendum'st, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 34.

pĕrhaustus, a, um, *Part.*, from perhaurio.

pĕr-hĭbĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2, *v. a.* [habeo], *to hold out, extend, present, produce, bestow, grant, give, afford; to attribute, ascribe, assign*, etc. **I.** Ingen. (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; cf.: edo, exhibeo): operam rei publicae fortem atque strenuam, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19: magnanimitatis exemplum, Plin. 7, 25, 26, § 93: testimonium, *to bear witness*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 1; Col. 3, 9; Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 112; 7, 38, 39, § 127: ut testimonium perhiberet de lumine, Vulg. Joan. 1, 8; Aug. Civ. Dei, 10, 2 *fin.*; Vulg. Rom. 10, 2 et saep.: in causā universorum creditorum, qui sine eo, quem Caecilius suo nomine perhiberet, facile causam communem sustinerent, *to bring forward, furnish*, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 4: magnam auctoritatem huic animali perhibet Nigidius, *attributes*, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 138: alicui rei palmam, *to give the preference*, id. 31, 7, 39, § 80: cui (Vettonicae) tanta vis perhibetur, ut, etc., id. 25, 8, 55, § 101; 18, 11, 26, § 104: ut rebus praecipuis honos in primis perhibeatur, id. 29, 1, 9, § 29.—**II.** In partic., *to say, assert* any thing; *to call, name* any thing (mostly poet.; in Cic. very rare, perh. only three times; cf. Madv. Opusc. Acad. p. 200, and ad Cic. Fin. p. 163): vento quem perhibent Graium genus aëra linguā, Enn. ap. Prob. ad Verg. E. 6, 31 (Ann. v. 149 Vahl.); cf.: id quod nostri caelum memorant, Grai perhibent aethera, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 17 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 71 Rib.): est locus Hesperiam quam mortales perhibebant, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 23 Vahl.): omnes corde patrem perhibent, id. ap. Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 39 (id. v. 460 ib.): Jove propagatus est, ut perhibent, Tantalus, Poët. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 57; so, ut perhibent viri, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 68; and: Electrā, ut Graii perhibent, Atlantide cretus, Verg. A. 8, 135: bene qui coniciet, vatem hunc perhibebo optimum, Cic. poët. Div. 2, 5, 12.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: fortunam insanam esse perhibent philosophi, Pac. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22, 36 (Trag. Rel. p. 104 Rib.).—In *pass.*: sophiam sapientia quae perhibetur, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 325 Müll. (Ann. v. 227 Vahl.): sane ego me nolo fortem perhiberi virum, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 7, 7, 3: quis me inprobior perhibeatur esse, id. Trin. 3, 2, 66: montes, qui esse aurei perhibentur, *are said to be*, id. Stich. 1, 1, 25: Tyndaridae fratres, qui nuntii fuisse perhibentur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28: his (Romulus) dicitur . . . perhibetur ceteris praestitisse, id. Rep. 2, 2, 4: nec minus est Spartiates Agesilaus ille perhibendus, *to be named, cited*, id. Fam. 5, 12, 7.

pĕrhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from perhibeo.

pĕr-hĭĕmo (**pĕr-hyĕmo**), āre, *v. n.*, *to winter, pass the winter; to lie* or *remain all winter* (post-Aug.), Col. 11, 3.

* **pĕr-hīlum**, *adv.*, *very little* (poet.), Lucr. 6, 576.

pĕr-hŏnestus, a, um, *adj.*, *very honorable* (post-class.), Arn. 2, 76.

pĕrhŏnōrĭfĭcē, *adv.*, v. perhonorificus *fin.*

pĕr-hŏnōrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *That does one much honor, very honorable*: consalutatio forensis perhonorifica, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 1: discessus, id. Prov. Cons. 19, 45.—**II.** *That shows much honor to another, very respectful*: collega in me perhonorificus, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 2.—*Adv.*: **pĕrhŏnōrĭfĭcē**, *very respectfully*, Cic. Att. 14, 12, 2.

pĕr-horrĕo, ui, 2, *v. a.*, *to tremble* or *shudder greatly at, to have a great horror of* any thing (post-class.): horum tela perhorrebimus, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 2, 9 Mai.

pĕr-horresco, rui, 3, *v. inch. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr., to tremble* or *shudder greatly* (class.): toto corpore perhorresco, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13, 41: recordatione consulatūs vestri, id. Pis. 20, 45: clamore perhorruit Aetne, *trembled, shook*, Ov. M. 13, 877: latumque perhorruit aequor (ventorum jactatibus), id. ib. 6, 704.—**II.** *Act., to shudder greatly at, to have a great horror of* any thing (class.): hanc tantam religionem non perhorrescis? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 78: vexationem virginum Vestalium perhorresco, id. Cat. 4, 6: Bosporum, Hor. C. 2, 13, 15.

pĕr-horrĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *very dreadful* or *frightful, most horrid*: stagna perhorrida situ, Liv. 22, 16, 4.

pĕr-hūmānĭter, *adv.*, v. perhumanus *fin.*

pĕr-hūmānus, a, um, *adj.*, *very kind, very courteous, very polite* (class.): sermo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 1: epistula, id. Att. 16, 12.—*Adv.*: **pĕrhūmānĭter**, *very kindly, very politely*: scribere ad aliquem, Cic. Fam. 7, 8, 1.

pĕr-hyĕmo, āre, v. perhiemo.

Pĕrĭălŏgos, i, *m.*, = περιάλογος, *The Very Unreasonable* (sc. father), *the title of a work by Orbilius*, Suet. Gram. 9 dub.

pĕrĭambus, i, *m.*, *a metrical foot, consisting of two short syllables*; usually called a pyrrhichius, Quint. 9, 4, 80.

Pĕrĭander, dri, *m.*, = Περίανδρος, *son of Cypselus, a king of Corinth, and one of the seven wise men of Greece*, Gell. 16, 19, 4; Aus. Lud. Sept. Sapient. *fin.*; Hyg. Fab. 221.

pĕrĭbŏētos, i, *m.* and *f.*, = περιβόητος, *cried up*, i. e. *celebrated, famous* (post-Aug.), Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 69.

pĕrĭbŏlus, i, *m.*, = περίβολος, *the circuit, enclosure*: exterior, Vulg. Ezech. 42, 7: sanctorum, id. 1. Macc. 14, 48.

Pĕrĭbŏmĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a shameless person*, Juv. 2, 16.

† **pĕrĭcarpum**, i, *n.*, = περίκαρπον, *a kind of bulbous plant*, Plin. 25, 10, 82, § 131.

† **pĕrĭchristārĭon**, ii, *n.*, = περίχριστος, *a kind of eye-salve*, Mart. Emp. 8.

† **pĕrĭchȳtē**, ēs, *f.*, = περιχυτή, *a kind of gladiatorial combat, an enclosing, enveloping* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 3, 43, 3.

Pĕrĭcles, is and i, *m.*, = Περικλῆς, *a famous Athenian orator and statesman*, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; id. Brut. 15, 59; id. de Or. 3, 34, 137 et saep.; *voc.* Pericle, id. Off. 1, 40, 144.

pĕrīclĭtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [periclitor], *trying, testing, making a trial or essay* (post-class.). (α) With *acc.*: puncto pollicis extremam aciem (sagittae) periclitabunda, App. M. 5, p. 168, 34: voluntatem, id. Mag. p. 308, 18.—(β) With *gen.*: sui, App. M. 3, p. 138, 33.

* **pĕrīclĭtātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a trying, a trial, experiment*: aliquid usu et periclitatione percipere, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161.

pĕrīclĭtor, ātus, 1 (periclitatus, in *pass.* signif.; v. infra *fin.*), *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [periculum]. **I.** *Act.* **A.** In gen., *to try, prove, test* any thing, *to make a trial of, put to the test* (class.; syn.: experior, tento): periclitatus animum sum tuum, quid faceres, Plaut. Am 3, 2, 33: an periclitamini Quid animi habeam, id. ib. 2, 2, 57: belli fortunam tentare ac periclitari, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50, § 132: omnia, id. Quint. 31, 96: fidem alicujus, Sol. 19: in periclitandis experiundisque pueris, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 97: periclitandae vires ingenii, id. de Or. 1, 34, 157: exerceri in rebus cominus noscendis periclitandisque, Gell. 13, 8, 2.—**B.** In partic., *to put in peril, to endanger, risk, jeopard* (rare but class.): non est saepius in uno homine salus summa periclitanda rei publicae, Cic.

Cat 1, 5, 11 — **II.** *Neutr* **A.** *To try, attempt, make an attempt* (class.) periclitari volui, si, etc, Planc. ap Cic Fam 10, 18, 3 cotidie quid nostri auderent, periclitabatur, Caes. B G 2, 8, Cic. Off 3, 18, 73 — **2.** Pregn., *to venture, to be bold* or *enterprising* (post Aug) proelis et periclitando tuti sunt, Tac G 40 — **B.** *To be in danger* or *peril, to incur* or *be exposed to danger, to be endangered* or *imperilled* (class.) ut potius Gallorum vita quam legionariorum pericli taretur, Caes. B G 6 33 ne de summa imperii populus Romanus periclitetur, Aug ap Suet Tib 21 —(β) With *abl* fama in genii, Liv 40, 15 capite, *to have one's head in danger, be in danger of losing one's head,* Mart. 6 26, 1 veneno, Just 37, 3, 7 paralysi, Plin 20, 15, 59, § 165 causā, *to be on trial,* Quint 7, 2, 12 — (γ) With *gen* (post class.) capitis, *to be in peril of one's life,* App M 8, p 216, 13 —(δ) With *inf* (post-Aug) periclitabatur totam paene tragoediam evertere, Petr 140 rumpi, Quint. 11, 3, 42, Plin 26, 11, 69, § 112 —With *ab* and *abl* ab obtrectatore, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm 14, 29 —With *pro* pro veritate, Ambros in Psa. 118, Serm 14, 29 —With *propter* propter te cotidie, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm 14, 29 propter peccatum, Petr 30, 7 —With *ex* periclitantes ex canis rabiosi morsu, Plin. 32, 5, 19, § 54 — **2.** Trop ut verba non periclitentur, *that the words may run no danger* (of losing the cause), Quint. 7, 3, 17 —Hence, **pĕrīclĭtātus,** a, um, *part perf*, in *pass* signif, *tried, tested* periclitatis moribus amicorum, Cic Lael 17, 63

† **1. pĕrīclȳmĕnos** or **-us,** i, *m*, = περικλύμενος, *a climbing plant, the woodbine* or *honeysuckle, also called* clymenus, Plin 27, 12, 94, § 120

2. Pĕrīclȳmĕnus, i, *m*, = Περικλύμενος, *son of Neleus and brother of Nestor, one of the Argonauts, who had received from Neptune the power of changing his shape at pleasure* Ov M 12 556

† **pĕrīcŏpē,** es, *f*, = περικοπή, *a section* of a book etc (eccl Lat.), Hier in Joel, 2,

pĕrīcŭlor, ātus sum, ari, *v dep* [periculum], i q periclitor, Cato ap Fest. p 242 Müll.

pĕrīcŭlōsē, *adv*, v periculosus *fin*

pĕrīculosus, a, um, *adj* [periculum], *dangerous, hazardous, perilous* (class.) in nosmetipsos periculosi, *incurring danger, endangering ourselves,* Cic. Att. 13, 27, 1 consuetudo, id Ac 2, 21, 68 periculosum et grave bellum, id. Imp Pomp 2, 4 periculosum et infestum iter, id Phil. 12, 10, 25 vulnera id. ib 14, 9, 26 curationes, id. Off 1 24, 83 —With *dat.* populo Romano periculosum Caes B G 1, 33 —*Neutr* in *abl absol* juxta periculoso, ficta seu vera promeret, *since it was equally perilous,* Tac A 1, 6 —*Neutr plur* as *subst.* in castris quoque periculosa fortissimis imperantur, Sen Prov 4, 8 inimicitiae, Tac. G 21 — *Sup* locus, Cic. Phil 7, 3 8 annus, Liv 27 35 bellum, Flor 1 17, 5 —Hence, *adv* **pĕrīcŭlōsē,** *dangerously, hazardously, perilously, with danger, risk,* or *peril* (class) periculose aegrotans, Cic Att 8, 2, 3 periculose dico, id. Phil 7, 3, 8 periculose a paucis emi, quod multorum esset, Sall J 8, 2.—*Comp* nihilo periculosius, *without any greater risk* Auct. B Alex. 64 —*Sup* periculosissime aliquid facere, *with the greatest danger,* Sen de Ira, 3, 22, 2.

pĕrīcŭlum (contr **pĕrīclum,** very freq in the poets, e g Plaut Bacch 4, 7, 29, Ter And. 2, 2, 13, 5, 1, 2, 5, 2, 26 al, Lucr 1, 580, 2, 5 et saep, Verg A. 2, 709, 751, 3, 711 et saep, Juv 6 94) i, *n* [root, Sanscr par, pi par mi, to conduct, guide, Gr περάω, to pierce, πόρος, a way through, passage, Lat porta, portus ex perior, per itus, cf Germ fahren Gefahr], *a trial experiment, attempt, proof, essay* (class., cf discrimen) **I.** Lit fac periculum in litteris, Ter Eun 3, 2 23 miser est homo qui amat Scio qui periclum feci, Plaut As 3, 3, 27 priusquam periclum faceret, Caes. B G 4, 21 ex aliis, Ter Heaut. 1, 2, 36 alicujus fidei periculum facere *to make trial of, to try* Cic. Verr 1, 12, 34 qui in re tuto tui periculum fecisti id Div in Caecil 8, 27 legionum, Auct. B Afr 79 — **II.** Transf **A.** Concr, *an attempt* in writing, *an essay* faciunt imperite qui in isto periculo non ut a poëtā, sed ut a teste, veritatem exigent (speaking of a poem in honor of Marius), Cic. Leg 1, 1, 4, Aus Idyll 10, 215 — **B.** *Risk, hazard, danger, peril* (which acompanies an attempt, the common signif. of the word) meo periclo rem gero, Plaut Bacch 4, 4 100 tuo ego istaec dicam illi periculo, id ib 4, 2, 17 periculum facere, *to run a risk,* id ib 1, 1 63 si ei subito sit allatum periculum discrimenque patriae, Cic Off 1, 43, 154 salus sociorum summum in periculum ac discrimen vocatur, id Imp Pomp 5, 12 discrimen et periculorum comites, id. N D 2, 66, 166 obire pericula ac labores, Liv 1 54 periculum adire capitis, *to run the risk of one's life,* Cic. Rosc. Am 38, 110 in periculo animarum suarum, Vulg 1 Par 11, 19 subire pro amico, Cic Part 19, 66 suscipere, *to take upon one's self,* id Mur 36, 76 ingredi, id ib 2, 4 conflare alicui, *to cause, occasion,* id Sull 4, 13 intendere in aliquem, id Rosc. Am 3, 7 intendere alicui, id. Att. 2, 19 1 mortis alicui inicere, id. Caecin 29 83 facessere innocenti, id Div in Caecil 14, 45 facere alicui, Sall C 33, 1, cf ego nihil facio tibi periculi, Plaut. Cas 4, 3, 7 creare alicui, Cic. Att 22, 2 comparare alicui, id Fl 38, 96 mo liri optimis civibus, id Sest 1, 1 amici depellere, id. Clu 6, 8 subterfugere, id Fam 15, 1, 4 adducta est res in maximum periculum et extremum paene discrimen id Phil 7, 1, 1 se in periculum capitis atque in vitae discrimen inferre id. Balb 10 25 arcessere aliquem in summum capitis periculum, id Rab Perd 9, 26 includere in periculum, id. Clu 55, 155 in periculum se committere, *to get into danger,* id. Inv 2, 8, 37 eripere ex periculo, id Clu 26, 70 extrahere ex periculo, *to release from danger,* id Sest 4, 11 rem publicam a periculo prohibere, id Imp Pomp 7, 19 liberare periculis, id. de Or 1, 8, 32 res in periculo vertitur, *the affair becomes perilous,* Plaut Merc 1, 2, 12 esse in periculo, Cic Fam 4, 15, 2 in periculo versari, id Rab Post 9, 23 a securi negat ei periculum esse, *that danger threatens him,* id Verr 2, 5, 44, § 116 periculum est, ne, *there is danger that,* id Tusc 5, 40, 118, so id Verr 1, 11, 32 periculo meo, tuo, suo, *at my, your, his risk* meo periculo, id Sest. 52, 111 crede audacter meo periculo, Plaut Poen 4, 2, 51 meo periculo rem gero id Bacch 4, 4, 100, id As. 2, 4, 51 des ei nummos fide et periculo meo, Dig 46, 1, 24 navem sumptu periculoque suo armatam mittere, Cic Verr 2, 5, 20, § 50, id. Fl 17, 41 rem periculi sui facere, *to do a thing at one's own risk,* Dig 23, 5, 16 bono periculo, *safely, without danger* (post class), App Mag p 320, 16 — **2.** In partic **a.** *A trial, action, suit at law* (class) meus labor in privatorum periculis caste integreque versatus Cic Imp Pomp 1, 2 aliquem in periculis defendere, Nep Phoc 2 3 —**b.** *A writ of judgment, a sentence* unum ab his petivit, ut in periculo suo inscriberent, etc, Nep Ep 8 pericula magistratuum Cic Verr 2, 3, 79, § 183 —**c.** *A sickness, attack of sickness* (post Aug) in acutis vero periculis nullis dandum est vinum, Plin 23, 1, 24, § 48 —**d.** *Ruin, destruction* (post-class.) tremefactae nutant usque ad periculum civitates Arn 1, 4

pĕr-īdōnĕus, a, um, *adj*, *very fit, suitable,* or *proper, very well adapted to* any thing (class.) (α) With *dat* locus peridoneus castris Caes. B C 2 24 visus est peridoneus praeceptor maxime ad poëticam tendentibus, Suet Gram 11 consilia, Tac A 4 12.—(β) With *ad* gens ad furta belli peridonea Sall Fragm ap Non 310 15 and ap Serv Verg A 11 515 — (γ) With *qui* and *subj* peridoneus maritus matri, cui bono periculo totam domus fortunam concrederet App Mag 72.

Pĕrĭēgēsis, is, *f*, = Περιήγησις, *a leading round* to exhibit whatever is worth notice, hence *a geographical description* This term is used as *the title of a poem by Avienus* — Hence, **pĕrĭēgētĭcus,** i *m* *the writer of travels* Metrodorus, Lact ad Stat Th 3, 479

† **pĕrĭleucos,** i *f*, = περίλευκος (white all round) *a precious stone,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 180

Pĕrilla, ae, *f*, *a female proper name,* Ov Tr 3, 7, 1, 2, 437, App Mag p 279, 26

Pĕrillus, i, *m*, = Περίλλος, *a famous Athenian worker in metal, who made a brazen bull for the tyrant Phalaris, in which criminals were to be enclosed and roasted to death, and was the first that suffered in this manner,* Ov A A 1, 653, Sil 14, 212, Prop 2 25, 12, Plin 34, 8, 19 § 89 — Hence, **II. Pĕrilleus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Perillus, Perillean* (poet.), Ov Ib 439

pĕr-illustris, e, *adj* **I.** *Very brilliant, very notable* quod sub ipsa proscriptione perillustre fuit, Nep Att 12, 3 —**II.** *Greatly distinguished, highly honored,* Cic Att 5, 20, 1

† **pĕrĭmăchĭa,** ae *f*, = περιμαχία, *an attack, hostile assault* (post class.), Sid. Ep. 1, 7

pĕr-imbēcillus, a, um, *adj*, *very weak* or *feeble* collum anserum, Varr R. R 3 10, 5 quod quidem est natum perimbecillum est, Cic Att. 10, 18, 1 verbum, Sulp Sev Chron 2, 17, 3

Pĕrĭmēdēus, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the sorceress Perimede, Perimedean, magical* (poet.) gramina, Prop 2, 4, 8 (18)

Pĕrĭmēlē, ēs *f*, *a nymph, daughter of Hippodamas, who was changed into the island of the same name,* Ov M 8, 590

† **pĕrĭmĕtros,** i, *f*, = περίμετρος, *a circumference, perimeter,* Front Aquaed 26, 40, Vitr 5, 6

pĕrĭmo (orig form **pĕrĕmo,** Cato ap Fest p 217 Müll), ēmi, emptum (emtum), 3, *v a* [per emo], *to take away entirely, to annihilate, extinguish, destroy, to cut off, hinder, prevent* **I.** In gen (class, syn perdo, deleo) penitus materiem omnem, Lucr 1, 226 sensu perempto, Cic Tusc. 1, 37, 89 luna subito perempta est, *was taken away,* i e *vanished, disappeared,* id poet Div 1, 11, 18 divum simulacra peremit fulminis ardor, id ib 1, 12, 19 Troja perempta, *destroyed, ruined,* Verg A 5, 787 corpus macie, Liv 2 23, cf id 38, 21 ne quid consul auspici peremat, *should hinder, prevent,* Cato ap Fest. p 217 Müll reditum, Cic Planc 42, 101 nisi aliqui casus consilium ejus peremisset, id. Off 3, 7, 33 si causam publicam mea mors peremisset, id Sest 22, 49, id Fragm ap Non. 450 5. perimit urbem incendio, Vulg Jos 11, 11 — *Absol* sin autem (supremus ille dies) perimit ac delet omnino, quid melius, quam? etc, Cic Tusc 1, 49, 117 — **II.** In partic, *to kill, slay* (poet and in post Aug prose, cf trucido) perempta et interempta pro interfectis poni solet a poëtis, Fest p 217 Müll, Lucr 3, 886 crudeli morte peremptus, Verg A 6, 163 aliquem caede, id. ib 9, 453 sorte, id ib 11, 110 hunc, ubi tam teneros volucres matremque peremit (trans. from Homer), Cic. poët Div 2 30, 64, Ov M 8, 395 conceptum abortu, Plin 8, 44, 69, § 172 caedes fratrum indigne peremptorum Just. 7, 6

pĕr-impĕdītus, a, um *adj*, *very much obstructed very difficult to pass* locus, Auct B Afr 58

Pĕrĭmūla, ae, *f*, *a promontory in India,* Plin 6, 20, 23, § 72

† **pĕrĭnaeon** and **pĕrīnēon,** i, *n*, = περίναιον, περίνεον, *the space between the sexual parts and the fundament, the perineum* (post class), Cael Aur Tard 5, 4, 66, 68, 5, 3, 69

pĕr-incertus, a, um, *adj*, *very uncertain* Sall Fragm ap Gell 18, 4, 4

pĕrincommŏdē, *adv*, v perincommodus *fin*

pĕr-incommŏdus, a, um, *adj*, *very inconvenient, very troublesome* or *annoying* alicui, Liv 37, 41, 3 —*Adv* **pĕrincommŏdē,** *very inconveniently, very unfortunately* accidit perincommode, quod, etc, Cic Att. 1, 17, 2

pĕr-inconsĕquens, entis, *adj*, *very inconsequent, very absurd* (post-class) per tmesin, Gell 14, 1, 10

pĕr-inde, *adv*, a particle of comparison, *in the same manner, just as, quite as, equally, in like manner, just so* (class, cf proinde, with which it is frequently con

founded in MSS. and edd.). **I.** In gen.: vivendi artem tantam tamque operosam et perinde fructuosam relinquere, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 72: si perinde cetera processissent, Liv. 8, 17 *fin.*: non Pyrrhum, aut Antiochum populo Romano perinde metuendos fuisse, Tac. A. 2, 63: utilissimum munus, sed non perinde populare, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 12: Mithridates corpore ingenti, perinde armatus, *in a corresponding manner, accordingly*, Sall. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 82: perinde laudaret castigaretque, Liv. 27, 8; 2, 17; Tac. A. 12, 41.—**II.** In partic., with the conjunctions *atque* (*ac*), *ut*, *ac si*, *quasi*, *prout*, *quam*, etc. (so most freq.) (*a*) With *atque* (*ac*), *just as*, etc.: non perinde atque ego putaram, *not exactly as I had expected*, Cic. Att. 16, 5, 3: Africam ei perinde ac debellatum in Italiā foret provinciam destinabat, Liv. 28, 38, 10; 2, 58, 1; 32, 21, 3: perinde ac satisfacere et fraudata restituere vellent, *just as if*, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 60.—(*β*) With *ut*, *utcumque*, *just as*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 3; Cic. Brut. 50, 188: perinde sunt ut aguntur, id. de Or. 3, 56, 213; cf.: nec perinde ut maluisset plebes, etc., Liv. 7, 5, 7: perinde ut afficeretur, *just as, according as*, Suet. Claud. 15: perinde utcumque temperatus sit aër, ita, etc., *in whatever way*, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89.—(*γ*) With *ac si*, *just as if*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 5, 15: quod ego perinde tuebar ac si usus essem, id. Att. 13, 49, 1; Liv. 28, 38: perinde aestimans, ac si usus esset, Caes. B. C. 3, 2.—(*δ*) With *quasi*, *just as if, as if*, etc.: perinde valebit, quasi armatissimi fuerint, Cic. Caecin. 21, 61: haec perinde loquor, quasi debueris aut potueris, etc., id. Quint. 26, 83 (but B. and K. read proinde ... quasi, id. Mil. 7, 17; id. Leg. 2, 19, 49).—(*ε*) With *prout*, *just according as*, Plin. Pan. 20 *fin.*—(*ζ*) With *tamquam*, *just as much as if, just the same as if*, Liv. 4, 3, 7.—(*η*) With *et* or *que*, *equally with, the same as* (Tacitean): perinde odium pravis et honestis, Tac. A. 2, 2: perinde divina humanaque obtegens, id. ib. 1, 26; id. H. 5, 6.—(*θ*) With *ut*, *so that, to the extent that*: habes munus a patre meā quidem sententiā magnum, sed perinde erit ut acceperis, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 121: Julianus nimius religionis Christianae insectator, perinde tamen, ut cruore abstineret, Eutr. 10, 16.—(*ι*) With *quam*, *so much as*: nullā tamen re perinde motus est, quam responso mathematici, Suet. Dom. 15.—(*κ*) With *quam si*, *the same as if* (post-Aug.): jusjurandum perinde aestimandum, quam si Jovem fefellisset, Tac. A. 1, 73.—(*λ*) Perinde tamquam si, Gell. 15, 29.—(*μ*) Haud perinde—quam, *not as well ... as* (post-Aug.), Tac. H. 2, 39.—**b.** With ellipsis of the second member of the comparison: possessione et usu haud perinde afficiuntur (sc. ac facile expectares), i. e. *not so much as one would expect, not very much*, Tac. G. 5; cf.: aurum et argentum non perinde ac reliqui mortales adpetunt, Just. 2, 2, 7: coxendice et femore et crure sinistro non perinde valebat (sc. ac dextro), Suet. Aug. 80: quare adventus ejus non perinde gratus fuit, id. Galb. 13; id. Tib. 52; Gell. 19, 14, 3; Petr. 83: Romanis haud perinde celebris, Tac. A. 2, 88 *fin.*

pĕr-indĭgĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to need very much, to be in great need* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Gnost. 13.

pĕr-indignē, *adv.*, v. perindignus *fin.*

pĕr-indignus, a, um, *adj.*, *very unworthy, very unbecoming*, Sid. Ep. 4, 4.—*Adv.*: **pĕrindignē**, *very indignantly* (post-Aug.): tulit perindigne actum a senatu, ut, etc., Suet. Tib. 50.

pĕr-indulgens, entis, *adj.*, *very indulgent, very tender*: qui perindulgens in patrem, idem acerbe severus in fratrem, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112.

pĕrīnĕon, i, *n.*, v. perinaeon.

pĕr-infāmis, e, *adj.*, *very infamous* (post-Aug.): vir amore libertinae perinfamis, Suet. Vit. 2.—With *gen.* denoting on what account, App. M. 3, p. 136, 26.

pĕr-infirmus, a, um, *adj.*, *very weak* or *feeble*: si quis perinfirmus est, Cels. 2, 14: sunt enim levia et perinfirma, quae *dicebantur a te*, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 53; Cels. 2, 14 *fin.*

pĕr-ingĕnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *of good natural abilities, very clever*: homines, Cic. Brut. 24, 92.

pĕr-ingrātus, a, um, *adj.*, *very ungrateful* (post-Aug.), Sen. Ep. 98, 11.

pĕr-ĭnīquus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Very unfair, very unjust*: quare videant, ne sit periniquum et non ferendum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 22, 63.—**II.** *Very unwilling, very discontented*: etsi periniquo patiebar animo, te a me digredi, Cic. Fam. 12, 18, 1.

pĕr-injūrĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *very unjust, very wrong* (ante-class.), Cato ap. Prisc. p. 694 P.—With *subject-clause*, Min. Fel. 15, 1.

pĕr-insignis, e, *adj.*, *very remarkable, very conspicuous*: corporis pravitates, Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51.

‡ **pĕr-insŏlens**, entis, *adj.*, *very unusual*, Not. Tir. p. 47.

pĕr-intĕger, *gra, grum*, *adj.*, *very honest, very virtuous* (post-class.), Gell. 3, 5, 1.

Pĕrinthus (**-os**), i, *f.*, = Πέρινθος, *a city of Thrace, afterwards called* Heraclea, the modern *Erekli*, Mel. 2, 2, 6; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 47; Liv. 33, 30.—Hence, **II. Pĕrinthĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Perinthian* (poet.): Menander fecit Andriam, et Perinthiam, *the Perinthian*, i. e. *a comedy in which one of the principal characters was a girl from Perinthus*, Ter. And. prol. 9.

pĕr-ĭnundo, āre, *v. a.*, *to overflow* or *inundate completely* (poet.), Alcim. 1, 267.

pĕr-ĭnungo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to anoint all over* (ante-class.): tonsas recentes eodem die perinungunt vino et oleo (al. perungunt), Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 7.

pĕr-invīsus, a, um, *Part.* [invideo], *much hated, very odious*: homo dis ac nobilitati perinvisus, Cic. Cornel. Fragm. *fin.*; Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 32, 3.

pĕr-invītus, a, um, *adj.*, *very unwilling*: ne perinvitus legerem tuas litteras, Cic. Fam. 7, 33, 2 (dub.); Liv. 40, 57, 3.

† **Pĕrĭŏcha**, ae, *f.*, = Περιοχή, *a summary, compendium*, the title in the MSS. of the epitomes of the books of Livy; the title of a work by Ausonius.

pĕrĭŏdeuta, ae, *m.*, = περιοδευτής, *one that goes about, a visitor*, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 42.

† **pĕrĭŏdĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = περιοδικός, *that returns at stated times, periodical* (post-Aug.), Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 15: typi, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14, 110.

† **pĕrĭŏdus** (**pĕrīhŏdus**, Fest. p. 217 Müll.), i, *f.*, = περίοδος. **I.** *A complete sentence, a period*: in toto circuitu illo orationis, quem Graeci περίοδον, nos tum ambitum, tum circuitum, tum comprehensionem, aut continuationem, aut circumscriptionem dicimus, Cic. Or. 61, 204; cf. id. Brut. 8, 34; 44, 162; Quint. 9, 4, 14; Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 4.—**II.** *The circuit of the four Grecian games* (the Pythian, Isthmian, Nemean, and Olympian): in gymnicis certaminibus periodon vicisse dicitur, qui Pythia, Isthmia, Nemea, Olympia vicit, a circumitu eorum spectaculorum, Fest. p. 217 Müll.

pĕrĭor, īri, v. peritus.

† **pĕrĭostĕon**, i, *n.*, = περιόστεον, *the membrane which surrounds the bone*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 5.

† **Pĕrĭpătētĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Περιπατητικός, *of* or *belonging to the Peripatetic* (*Aristotelian*) *philosophy, Peripatetic*: peripatetica secta, Col. 9, 3, 1: philosophia, Gell. 1, 3, 10: disciplina, id. 19, 5, 2.—As *subst.*: **Pĕrĭpătētĭcus**, i, *m.*, *a disciple of the Peripatetic school*, Gell. 2, 18, 8.—Usually in *plur.*: **Pĕrĭpătētĭci**, ōrum, *m.*, *philosophers of the Peripatetic* (*Aristotelian*) *school, Peripatetics*, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17; id. Tusc. 4, 3, 6; Col. 1, 1, 7; Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8. They were so called because Aristotle delivered his lectures while walking about (περιπατῶν).

† **pĕrĭpĕtasmăta**, um, *n.*, = περιπετάσματα, *coverings, curtains, hangings, carpets* (class.; syn.: aulaeum, stragulum, tapes): Attalica peripetasmata, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 27: de peripetasmatis, id. ib. 2, 4, 12, § 28.

Pĕrĭphas, antis, *m.*, = Περίφας. **I.** *A king of Attica*, Ov. M. 7, 400.—**II.** *One of the companions of Pyrrhus*, Verg. A. 2, 476.—**III.** *One of the Lapithæ*, Ov. M. 12, 449.

† **pĕrĭphĕrēs**, ĕs, = περιφερής, *moving around, surrounding* (pure Lat. circumstans), Mart. Cap. 9, § 958.

† **pĕrĭphĕrīa**, ae, *f.*, = περιφέρεια, *a circumference, periphery* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 8, § 827 (pure Lat.: linea circumcurrens).

† **Pĕrĭphŏrētus**, i, *m.*, = περιφόρητος (carried about), *an epithet of Artemon* (who caused himself to be carried about in a litter), Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 56.

† **pĕrĭphrăsis**, is, *f.*, = περίφρασις, *a circumlocution, periphrase* (post-Aug.), Suet. Gram. 4; Quint. 8, 3, 53; Gell. 3, 1, 6 (pure Lat.: circuitus eloquendi, ambitus verborum, circumlocutio).

† **pĕrĭplus**, i, *m.*, = περίπλους, *a sailing round, circumnavigation*, Plin. 7, 48, 48, § 155.

† **pĕrĭpneumŏnĭa**, ae, *f.*, = περιπνευμονία, *pulmonary consumption, peripneumonia*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 25, 140; 2, 26, 142; 2, 27, 143; id. Tard. 3, 1, 4.—Hence, **pĕrĭpneumŏnĭcus** (in a later corrupt form, **pĕrĭpleumŏnĭcus**, Veg. Vet. 1, 28; and **pĕrĭpleumŏnĭăcus**, Theod. Prisc. 2, 4), a, um, *adj.*, = περιπνευμονικός, *of* or *belonging to consumption, consumptive, peripneumonic*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 14, 93; Plin. 26, 7, 25, § 41 (in Cels. 4, 7, written as Greek).—As *subst.*: **pĕrĭpneumŏnĭcus**, i, *m.*, *a consumptive person* (usu. in *plur.*), Plin. 20, 17, 68, § 176; 22, 24, 50, § 108; 23, 7, 63, § 123; Veg. 1, 38, 3.

† **pĕrĭpsēma**, ătis, *n.*, = περίψημα, that which comes off a thing in cleaning it, *offscouring, refuse, filth* (post-class.), Tert. Pudic. 14; Vulg. 1 Cor. 4, 13.

† **pĕrĭptĕros**, on, *adj.*, = περίπτερος, *surrounded with a row of columns on the outside*: aedes, Vitr. 3, 1; 4, 7.

pĕr-īrātus, a, um, *adj.*, *very angry*: alicui, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 11; Cic. Fam. 9, 6, 3.

† **pĕriscĕlis**, idis, *f.*, = περισκελίς, *a leg-band, anklet*, worn by females: saepe periscelidem raptam sibi flentis, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 56; v. Orell. ad h. l.; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 31, 19; Hier. Ep. 64, 10: tortae, Petr. 67, 4; Vulg. Num. 31, 50.

† **pĕriscĕlĭum**, ii, *n.*, = περισκέλιον, i. q. periscelis, *an anklet*, Tert. Cult. Fem. 13.

pĕrisseuma or **pĕritteuma**, another reading for parapeteuma, v. h. v.

† **pĕrissŏchŏrēgĭa**, ae, *f.*, = περισσοχορηγία, *a present over and above, an extra present*, Cod. Th. 14, 26, 2.

† **pĕrissŏlŏgĭa**, ae, *f.*, = περισσολογία, *redundancy of expression*, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 658; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 6.

† **pĕrisson**, i, *n.*, = περισσόν, *the name of a plant, also called* dorycnion, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 179; App. Herb. 74.

† **pĕristăsis**, is, *f.*, = περίστασις, *a subject, theme*, Petr. 48, 4.

† **pĕristĕrĕon**, ōnis, and **pĕristĕrĕos**, i, *m.*, = περιστερεών, *vervain, peristereon*, Plin. 25, 10, 78, § 126; 25, 9, 59, § 105; App. Herb. 3; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 160.

† **pĕristrōma**, ătis, *n.*, = περίστρωμα, *a covering, curtain, carpet*: Babylonia peristromata, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 54; id. Ps. 1, 2, 12: conchyliata peristromata, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67.

† **pĕristrŏphē**, ēs, *f.*, = περιστροφή, *a turning about, the turning of an opponent's argument against himself* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 5, § 563.

† **pĕristȳlĭum**, ii, *n.*, = περιστύλιον, *a place surrounded with columns on the inside, a peristyle*, Vitr. 3, 1; 5, 11; Plin. Ep. 10, 70, 3; 10, 71, 1; Suet. Aug. 82; cf. peristylum.

† **pĕristȳlum**, i, *n.*, = περίστυλον, *the part of a building enclosing the court-yard, surrounded by columns on the inside*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5; Cic. Dom. 44, 116; Suet. Aug. 82; Aus. Urb. 5.

pĕrītē, *adv.*, v. peritus *fin.*

Pĕrīthŏus, i, corrupt form for Pirithous, q. v.

pĕrītĭa, ae, *f.* [peritus], *experience, knowledge gained by experience, practical knowledge, skill* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). (*a*) With *gen. obj.*: locorum et militiae, Sall. J. 46, 8: legum, Tac. A. 4, 58: morum, id. ib. 1, 69: futurorum, Suet. Tib. 67: castra metandi, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 32: gratiae ac vo-

luptatis (conciliandae), Quint 2, 15 24 ar tis pugnae, Vulg Judith, 5, 27, Gell 15, 31, 1 —(β) With *gen subj* arte servi vel peritia uti, Dig 7, 1, 27 —(γ) *Absol* peritia et arte praestans, Tac H 4, 30 corona senum multa peritia, Vulg Ecclus 25, 8

(**pĕrīto,** are, a false read for perit and periit, Plaut Capt 3, 5, 32, Lucr 3, 710)

† **pĕrĭtŏnaeos,** on, *adj*, = περιτοναιος, *of* or *belonging to the peritoneum, peritoneal* membrana, Cael Aur Tard 3, 4, 57, 4, 7, 93

† **pĕrĭtŏnaeum** and **pĕrĭtŏnēum,** i, *n*, = περιτοναιον and περιτονειον, *the membrane enclosing the intestines contained in the abdomen, the peritoneum,* Cael Aur Acut 3, 17 (in Cels 4, 1, and 7, 4, written as Greek)

pĕrītus, a, um, *adj* [prop *Part* of perior (in ex perior), root par, per, Gr περαω, v periculum], *experienced, practised practically acquainted, skilled skilful, expert* (cf gnarus, consultus) **I.** Lit (*a*) *Absol* nil iam mihi novi Offerri pote, quin sim peritus, Plaut Pers 2, 3, 19 doctos homines vel usu peritos, Cic Off 1, 41, 147 docti a peritis, id ib 3, 3, 15 ab hominibus callidis ac peritis animadversa, id de Or 1, 23, 109 decede peritis, Hor Ep 2, 2, 213 me peritus discet Iber, id. C 2, 20, 19 homo peritissimus, Cic de Or 1, 15, 66 hominem peritissimum in eis ipsis rebus, superare, quas, etc, id ib 1, 15, 66 peritissimi duces, Caes B C 3, 73, Prop 1, 10, 7 —(β) With *gen* multarum rerum peritus, Cic. Font 7, 15 antiquitatis nostrae et scriptorum veterum litterate peritus, id Brut 56, 205 earum regionum, Caes B C 1, 48 caelestium prodigiorum, Liv 1, 34 peritiores rei militaris, id 3, 61 bellorum omnium peritissimus, Cic Imp Pomp 23, 68 peritissimi caeli ac siderum vates, Curt 4, 10, 4 juris, Juv 1, 128 vir movendarum lacrimarum peritissimus, Plin Ep 2, 11, 3 definiendi, Cic Off 3, 14, 60 —(γ) With *abl* jure peritus, Lucil ap Charis. p 62 P jure peritissimus, Aur Vict Epit 19 quis jure peritior? Cic Clu 38, 107 peritus bello, Vell 2, 29, 3 peritus disciplina militari, Gell 4, 8, 2 arte fabricâ peritus, Dig 33, 7, 19 —(δ) With *ad* ad usum et disciplinam peritus, Cic Font 15, 43 et ad respondendum et ad cavendum peritus, id de Or 1, 48, 212 ad prospicienda cavendaque pericula Just 31, 2, 2 —(ε) With *in* and *abl* sive in amore rudis, sive peritus erit, Prop 2, 34 (3, 32), 82 —(ζ) With *de* de agricultura peritissimus, Varr R R 1, 2, 10 —(η) With *acc* (poet) arma virumque peritus, Aus Epigr 137 —(θ) With *inf* or *object clause* (poet and in post Aug prose) soli cantare periti Arcades, Verg E 10, 32 peritus obsequi, Tac Agr 8 urentes oculos inhibere perita, Pers 2, 34 rex peritus fortius ad versus Romanos aurum esse quam ferrum, Flor 3, 1, 7 — Hence, *subst* **pĕrītissimus,** i, *m*, *a man of extraordinary skill* cum discendi causa duobus peritissimis operam dedisset etc, Cic Brut 42 154 — **II.** Transf, of abstract things, *skilfully constructed, clever* peritae fabulae, Aus Ep 16, 92 — Hence, *adv* **pĕrītē,** *in an experienced manner, skilfully, expertly, cleverly* quod institutum perite a Numa, Cic Leg 2, 12, 29 perite et ornate dicere id de Or 2, 2, 5, Gell 17, 5 *fin* callide et perite versari in aliqua re, Cic. de Or 1, 11, 48 distributa perite, id. ib 2 19, 81 — *Comp* peritius fit aliquid ab aliquo, Sen Ep 90 33 —*Sup* aliquid peritissime et callidissime venditare, Cic Verr 2, 2, 54, § 135 disputare, Val Max 8, 11, 1 suavissime et peritissime legere, Plin. Ep 3, 15, 3

pĕrixyŏmĕnos, on, *adj*, = περιξυομενος, *scraping himself* (in the bath), the name of a statue by Antigonus, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 26

‡ **pĕrizōma,** ătis, *n*, = περιζωμα, *a girdle,* Isid. Orig 19, 22, Vulg Gen 3, 7

* **perjĕrātiuncula,** ae, *f dim* [perjero] *a petty perjury* v parasiticae, Plaut Stich 1, 3, 76

perjĕro, are, v pejero

perjūcundē, *adv*, v perjucundus *fin*

per-jūcundus, a, um, *adj*, *very agreeable, very pleasing* cui quidem litterae tuae perjucundae fuerunt, Cic Fam 1, 7, 3 disputatio, id de Or 2, 7, 26 — In tmesi id mihi pergratum perque jucundum erit, Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 4, so, pergrata perque jucunda id de Or 1, 47, 205 —*Adv* **per-jūcundē,** *very agreeably, very pleasantly* versari in aliqua re, Cic Cael 11, 25, id Att 13, 52, 1

* **perjūrĭōsus,** a, um, *adj* [perjurium], *full of perjury, perjured, perfidious,* Plaut Truc 1, 2, 52

perjūrĭum, ii, *n* [perjurus], *a false oath, perjury* **I.** Lit (class) perjuri caput Plaut Ps 1, 1, 129 fons viti et perjuri, id Truc 2, 7, 50 quod ex animi tui sententiâ juraris, id non facere perjurium est, Cic Off 3, 29, 108 perjurii poena, id Leg 2, 9, 22 sceleratorum hominum perjuria, id. Font 16 35 Deum genitor fraudem et perjuria Cercopum exosus, Ov M 14, 91, id F 5, 681 perjuras merito perjuria fallunt, id A. A 1, 657 luimus perjuria Trojae, Verg G 1, 502, cf id A 4, 542, Ov H 20, 185 perjuria dictare, Juv 8, 82 vendere, id 14, 218 — **II.** Transf, concr perjuria Graia (poet for perjuri Graii) *the perjured* or *perfidious Greeks* Sil 17, 425

perjūro, āre, v pejero

perjūrus, a, um, *adj* [per jus] **I.** Lit, *who breaks his oath, perjured* (class) quid inter perjurum et mendacem? Cic Rosc Com 16, 46 perjurissimus leno, id ib 7, 20 perjura Troja, Verg A 5, 811 perjuri arte Sinonis, id ib 2, 195 perjuras puellas punire, Prop 3, 8, 53 perjura fides, Hor C 3, 24, 59, Juv 13, 174 — **II.** Transf, in gen, *who lies under oath, false, lying* (Plautin), Plaut Mil 4, 2, 74 —*Comp*, Plaut Mil 1 1, 21, id Trin 1, 2, 164 —*Sup* perjurissime hominum, Plaut Ps 1, 3, 117, id Rud 5, 3, 19

per-lābor, lapsus, 3 (*inf pres* perlabier, Lucr 5, 766), *v dep n*, *to slip* or *glide through* (mostly poet, perh Cic Tusc 1, 12, 28, is also a poet reminiscence) isque (aer) ita per nostras acies perlabitur omnes, Lucr 4, 248, 4, 357, 5, 764 sq nulla nec aerias volucris perlabitur auras, Tib 4, 1, 127, 4, 1, 155 atque rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas, *glides along the surface of the waves,* Verg A 1, 147 ad nos vix tenuis famae perlabitur aura, id ib 7, 646, Stat S 4, 6, 4 inde perlapsus ad nos et usque ad Oceanum Hercules, Cic Tusc 1, 12, 28

* **per-laetus,** a, um, *adj*, *very joyful* or *glad, full of joy* supplicatio Liv 10, 21

perlapsus, a, um, *Part*, from perlabor

per-lātē *adv*, *very widely, very extensively* perlate patere, Cic de Or 2, 4, 17

per-lătĕo, ŭi, ēre, *v n*, *to lie complete ly hid, lie hid always,* Ov A A 3, 416

perlātĭo, onis, *f* [perfero] **I.** *A bearing away, a conveying, transferring* (post class), Hyg Astron 1 praef — **II.** *A bearing, enduring* (post class) malorum perlatio, Lact 5, 22, 3

perlātor, oris, *m* [id], *a bearer, carrier, conveyer* (post class) litterarum, Symm Ep 5, 28 perlatore capto, Amm 21, 16, 11, August Ep 146 et saep

perlātrix, icis, *f* [perlator] *she that bears* or *carries* perlatrices querelarum litterae, Ennod Ep 1, 22

perlātus, a, um, *Part*, from perfero

per-laudābĭlis, e, *adj*, *very commendable* forma, Dict Cret 6, 14

per-lăvo, āre, *v a*, *to wash* or *bathe thoroughly* (post-class) aliquem, Tert. Poen 4, Pelag Vet 26

perlaxo, are, *v a*, *to relax greatly,* Apic 7, 7

perlĕcĕbra (pellĕcĕbra), ae *f* [pellicio], *an enticement allurement* (Plautin) probri perlecebrae, Plaut Bacch 5, 2, 47 (ap Ritschl as one word probriperlecebrae) pellecebrae, id. As 1 2, 7

perlectio, v pellectio

per-lĕgo (pellĕgo, Cic. Att 13, 44, 2, Plaut. Bacch 4, 9, 103 al, cf Prisc. p 571 P), lēgi, lectum, 3, *v a* **I.** In gen, *to view all over, to examine thoroughly, scan, survey* (only poet) omnia oculis, Verg A 6, 33. aliquid vultu, Ov H 16, 11 perlege dispositas generosa per atria ceras, id F 1, 591, Stat Th 3, 499 — **II.** In partic, *to read through, read to the end* (class) has (tabellas), Plaut Bacch 4, 9, 64 tertium (librum) de naturâ deorum, Cic. Div 1, 5, 8 quando autem pelleget? id Att 13, 44, 2 litteras, Caes. B C 1, 19 (libros) praesta bis ne perlegant, Plin H N 1 praef § 33 leges, Juv 14, 192 reliquum deinceps diem perlecturus, App Flor n 16 —*Absol* sine perlegam, Plaut Bacch 4, 9, 104 — **B.** Transf, *to read any thing through, read aloud* leges perlege, Plaut As. 4, 1, 2 senatum, *to read over the names of all the senators,* Liv 38, 28 historiam, Suet Claud. 41

* **per-lĕpĭdē,** *adv*, *very pleasantly, very prettily* narrare, Plaut Cas 5, 2, 46

(**per-lĕpĭdus,** a false read. for lepide, Plaut Ps 2, 4, 53, v Ritschl ad h l)

per-lĕvis, e, *adj*, *very light, very slight* momentum, Cic Agr 2, 29, 80, Liv 21, 43, 11, 24, 34, 2 — *Adv* * **per-lĕvĭter,** *very lightly, very slightly* commotus, Cic Q Fr 2, 6, 1, id Tusc. 3, 25, 61

perlĭbens, entis, v perlibet *med.*

perlĭbenter, *adv*, v perlibet *fin*

per-lībĕrālis, e, *adj*, *very well bred, very genteel,* Ter Hec 5, 4, 24 —*Adv* **per-lībĕrālĭter,** *very graciously, very liberally,* Cic Att 10, 4, 10 agere, id. Rosc Am 37, 108

per-lĭbet or **-lŭbet,** ēre, *v impers*, *it is very pleasing* or *agreeable, I should very much like* colloqui, Plaut Capt 4, 2, 53 scire, id Rud 2, 3, 23 — Hence, **perlĭbens (-lŭbens),** entis, *P a*, *doing* or *seeing a thing very willingly,* i e *with good will* or *pleasure* ausculto perlubens Plaut Trin 3, 3, 50, 4, 3, 34 me perlubente allisus est, Cic. *to my great delight,* Cic. Q Fr 2, 6, 6 —Hence, *adv* **perlĭbenter (perlŭbenter),** *very willingly, with great pleasure,* Cic Univ 1, id Att 8, 14, 2, cf id Fam 7, 14.

perlībrātĭo, ōnis *f* [perlibro], *a level ling* of water, Vitr 8, 6

per-lībro, āvi, atum, 1, *v a.*, *to make exactly level, to level* **I.** Lit, Col 3, 13, 13 permensum et perlibratum opus, id 3, 13 *fin* planities non perlibrata, sed exigua prona, *not level, not horizontal,* id 2, 2, 1 si quis Excelsa perlibrat, Sen Q N 3, 27 —**II.** Transf, *to hurl* with a vibratory motion (poet) saevamque bipennem Perlibrans mediae fronti, Sil 2, 189 hastam, id 5, 321 jaculum a tergo ad ossa, id 15, 699

‡ **per-lĭcet,** ēre, *v impers*, *it is perfectly allowable* licet, perlicet, Not Tir p 35

perlĭcĭo, ĕre, v pellicio

per-līmo, are, *v a* Lit, *to file,* hence, *to sharpen, make clearer* oculorum speciem, Vitr 5, 9 *med*

per-lĭnĭo, īre, v perlino

per-lĭno, no *perf*, litum, 3, and **per-lĭnĭo,** ire, 4, *v a*, *to smear all over* pice liquidâ perlinuntur, Col 7, 5, 4 perlinetur, Pall 3, 30 custos novum loculamentum perliniat, Col 9, 12, 2 (Schneid perlinat) servulum melle perlitum alligavit arbori, App M 8, p 211, 30 capillos unguedine, id ib 3 p 138, 28 omnem maculam perliniens, Vulg Sap 13, 14 (in Cic Rosc Am 52, 150, read praebitus) —**II.** Fig Cassianae sententiae fuco perliti judices, Amm 26, 10, 10

per-lĭquĭdus, a, um, *adj*, *very liquid,* Cels 2, 4 *fin*

per-lĭtĕrātus, v perlitteratus

per-lĭto, āvi, atum, 1, *v n*, *to sacrifice very auspiciously,* or *with very favorable omens* res divinae recte perlitatae, Val Antias ap Gell 1, 7, 10 saluti, Liv 41, 15, bove perlitare jussus, id 41, 14 — *Impers pass* primis hostiis perlitatum est, Liv 36, 1 diu non perlitatum tenuerat dictatorem, *it being long before the sacrifices gave a favorable omen,* id. 7, 8, 5

per-littĕrātus (perlitĕr-), a, um, *adj*, *very learned* homo, Cic ap Hier Ep 2

perlĭtus, a, um, *Part*, from perlino

perlongē, *adv*, v perlongus *fin*

per-longinquus, a, um, *adj*, *lasting very long,* Plaut Bacch 5, 2, 76

per-longus, a, um, *adj*, *very long* **I.** Lit via, Cic. Att 5, 20, 8 perlongum, adverb, *for a very long time, very long,*

Aus. Epigr. 1, 7.—**II.** Transf., *very tedious*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 17.—*Adv*: **perlongē**, *a very long way off, very far*: perlonge est, Ter Eun. 3, 5, 61.

perlŭbens, entis, v perlibet *med.*

perlŭbenter, *adv*, v. perlibet *fin.*

perlŭbet, v. perlibet

perlŭcĕo (pell-), xi, 2, *v n* [per luceo], *to shine through, shine forth, be visible; to be seen through, to be transparent, pellucid* (class.) **I.** Lit: ita is pellucet, quasi laterna Punica, Plaut Aul. 3, 6, 29: tenuis ac perlucens aether, Cic N. D 2, 21, 54: ame thysti perlucent omnes violaceo colore, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 122: perlucens amictus, Ov. M. 4, 313: Cretice, pelluces, i. e *you wear a transparent Cretan garment*, Juv. 2, 78: perlucens toga, Sen. Ep 114; Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 50: perlucens avena, i e. *with many holes*, Tib 3, 4, 71: perlucens ruina, Juv. 11, 13: pellucet omnis regia (because the walls are fallen down), Sen. Her. Fur 1001.—**II.** Trop, *to shine through* or *forth, to appear; to be transparent, clear, intelligible*: illud ipsum quod honestum decorumque dicimus quasi perlucet ex eis, quas commemoravi, virtutibus, Cic Off. 2, 9, 32: pellucens oratio, id. Brut 79, 274: mores dicentis ex oratione pelluceant, Quint 6, 2, 13: perlucet omne regiae vitium domus, *is apparent*, Sen. Agam. 148

per-luctŭōsus, a, um, *adj*, *very mournful*: funus, Cic. Q. Fr 3, 8, 5

per-lūdo, 3, *v n*, *to play about*, Manil. 5, 81 dub (al. praelidere, al. praecludere)

per-lūmĭno, 1, *v a*, *to shine through. illumine greatly*: carnem caecam, Tert. Carn Chr 4 *med*

per-lŭo (pelluo, Front. Ep ad M. Caes. 4), ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v a.*, *to wash off, to wash bathe, lave*: manus undā, Ov. F 5, 435: aliquid aquā marinā, Col. 12, 20, 3: aedem madentibus pennis, Plin. 10, 44, 61, § 127: sitientes artus, Petr 120: sudor perluit ora, id. 123 —*Pass*, *to wash one's self, to bathe*: perluitur solitā Titania lympha, Ov. M. 3, 173 in fluminibus perluuntur, Caes. B G 6, 20; Hor Ep 1, 15, 4 (in App M. 2, 30, p 166 Oud., read diffluens)

perlūsōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [perludo], *sportive, in sport, in jest*: judicium, Dig. 49, 1, 14 dub (al. prolusorium)

per-lustro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.* **I.** *To go* or *wander all through, to traverse completely* **A.** Lit.. hostium agros, Liv 8, 36 haec omnia (loca), id. 7, 34: perlustrata armis tota Germania, Vell. 2, 106, 1.—**B.** Trop, *to view all over, to examine, survey*: hujus materiae perlustrandae animo partes erunt omnes, Cic Part. 11, 38 omnia oculis, Liv. 25, 9: diu perlustrans oculis hostium turres, id. 23, 46, 13: perlustra mea dicta, *examine, consult*, Stat S 4, 3, 143 — **II.** *To purify* or *hallow completely* with religious acts. sulphure et bitumine aliquid perlustrare, Col. 8, 5, 11

perlūtus, a, um, *Part*, from perluo

per-măcĕo, ēre, *v n.*, *to be very thin, very weak*: permaceat paries, Enn. ap Fest p 367 Müll (Ann. v. 524 Vahl.)

per-măcer, cra, crum, *adj*, *very lean*: caro domestica, Cels 2, 21: creta, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 34.

per-mācĕro, āre, *v a*, *to soften thoroughly*: calculos, *to slake completely*, Vitr 7, 2, 1.

per-mădĕfăcio, ēre, *v a*, *to wet through, to drench thoroughly* amor permadefecit cor meum, Plaut Most. 1, 2, 63

per-mădesco, dŭi, 3, *v inch n.*, *to become thoroughly wet, quite moist* **I.** Lit. quasi hibernis pluviis terra permaduerit, Col. 2, 4, Prud. στεφ. 10, 1010.—**II.** Trop, *to grow soft* or *effeminate*: deliciis, Sen. Ep 29, 11 fugite enervatam felicitatem, quā animi permadescunt, id. Prov. 4, 9

per-maestus (-moestus), a, um, *adj*, *greatly afflicted* or *dejected* (post-class.): interitu filiae, Dict. Cret. 1, 23

per-magnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj*, *very sumptuous, very magnificent*: convivium, Vulg Esther, 2, 18

per-magnus, a, um, *adj*, *very great, very large*: accessio, Cic. Fin. 1, 17, 15: vis naturae, id. ib 2, 7, 18 hereditas, id. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 27: numerus, Caes B G 7, 31.—As *subst.*. **permagnum**, i, *n.*, *a very great thing, something very great*: permagnum existimans tris Olympionicas unā e domo prodire, Cic Tusc 1, 46, 111: permagni interest, id. Part. 24, 84: permagni refert, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 58; so in tmesi: per enim magni aestimo tibi factum nostrum probari, Cic. Att. 10, 1, 1: decumas permagno vendere, *at a very high price*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 39, § 90

per-măle, *adv*, *very badly*: pugnare, Cic Att. 1, 19, 2 dub (al. male)

permănanter, *adv* [permano], *by flowing through*, Lucr. 6, 916

***permānasco**, ĕre, *v inch. n* [id.], *to flow to*; hence, trop, *to penetrate to* a place: ad aliquem permanascere, *to penetrate to his ears, to reach his ears*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 118

per-mănĕo, mansi, mansum, 2, *v n*, *to stay to the end; to hold out, last, continue, endure, remain; to persist, persevere* (class; syn.: persto, persevero) (*a*) *Absol*: ut quam maxime permaneant diuturna corpora, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 108; id. Fin. 2, 27, 87: ira tam permansit diu, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 25; Sall. J. 5, 5: Athenis jam ille mos a Cecrope permansit, Cic Leg. 2, 25, 63 —With *ad*: verris octo mensium incipit salire: permanet, ut id recte facere possit, ad trimum, Varr R. R. 2, 4, 8: perdiuturna, permanens ad longinquum et immensum paene tempus, Cic. N. D 2, 33, 85; so, ad posteros nostros, Decret. Tergest. 2. 26: solus ad extremos permanet ille rogos, Ov A. A. 2, 120: ad numerum, Cic. N D 1, 37, 105 — With *in* and *acc.*: ultima quae mecum seros permansit in annos, Ov Tr 4, 10, 73 — With *adv quo*: quo neque permaneat animae neque corpora nostra, Lucr 1, 122; v. Lachm. ad h l.—(*β*) With *in* and *abl.*: Seleucus in maritimā orā permanens, Liv. 37, 21: in voluntate, Cic Fam. 5, 2, 10: in pristinā sententiā, id. Att 1, 20, 3: in proposito susceptoque consilio, id. Off. 1, 31, 112: in officio, Caes B G 5, 4.—*(*γ*) With *gen.*: virtus sola permanet tenoris sui, Sen. Ep 76, 19 —**II.** *To abide in* a way, rule, or mode of life, *to live by, to devote one's life to* (eccl. Lat): in proposito cordis, Vulg. Act. 11, 23: in gratiā Dei, id. ib 13, 43: in fide, id. ib 14, 21 in peccato, id. Rom. 6, 1: in carne, id. Phil. 1, 24: in eādem regula, id. ib 3, 16

per-māno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v n.*, *to flow through, press through, penetrate.* **I.** Lit. (rare). in saxis ac speluncis permanat aquarum Liquidus umor, Lucr. 1, 348: permanat calor argentum, id. 1, 494: primordia singula per quojusque foramina permanare, id. 2, 397; so id. 6, 952; 3, 699 —**II.** Transf., *to flow to* any place; *to penetrate, reach* anywhere (class., syn.: penetro, pervado): sucus permanat ad jecur, Cic N D 2, 55, 137. venenum in omnis partis corporis permanat, id. Clu. 62, 173 (but in Lucr. 1, 122, the correct read. is permaneant, v. Lachm. ad h. l., and permaneo, *a*) —**B.** Trop **1.** *To penetrate, reach, extend to* any place amor usque in pectus permanavit, Plaut Most 1, 2, 63; Lucr 3, 253 conclusiunculae ad sensus non permanantes, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18, 42 ut sermones hominum ad vestras aures permanarent, id. Balb 25, 56 macula permanat ad animum, id. Rosc Am. 24, 66: Pythagorae doctrina permanavisse mihi videtur in hanc civitatem, id. Tusc 4, 1, 2; cf.: hoc ubi uno auctore ad plures permanaverat, etc., Caes. B C 2, 29, 1.—***2.** Permanare palam, *to be divulged, become known*, Plaut Capt 2, 1, 25

permansio, ōnis, *f* [permaneo], *a remaining, persisting* (good prose): numquam laudata est in unā sententia perpetua permansio, Cic Fam. 1, 9, 21: perseverantia est in ratione bene considerata stabilis et perpetua permansio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164; id. Att 11, 18, 1.

per-mărīnus, a, um, *adj*, *that accompanies through the sea*: Lares, *marine Lares, guardian deities of those who travel by sea*, Liv 40, 52, 7 (*gen. plur.* permarinûm); M. Aurel. ap Front. Ep 3, 9; cf.: permarini, διαπόντιοι, Gloss. Philox.

per-mātūresco, rŭi, 3, *v inch n*, *to become quite ripe, to ripen fully*: ubi pomum permaturuit, Ov M. 4, 165; Cels. 2, 24.

per-mātūro, āre, *v n.*, *to become quite ripe*: ubi permaturavit (al. permaturuit), Hyg. Fab 136

per-mātūrus, a, um, *adj*, *quite ripe*, Col. 12, 48; Cels. 6, 13

permaxĭmē, *adv*, v permaximus *fin.*

per-maxĭmus, a, um, *adj*, *very great indeed, extremely great*: solitudo, Porc. Latro Decl. ap Cat. 21.—*Adv*: **permaxĭmē**, *very greatly, particularly*, Cato, R. R. 38, 4 dub; Ps.-Aug. ad Fratr Erem. Serm. 69 (Schneid. maxime)

permĕābĭlis, e, *adj* [permeo], *that can be passed through, passable*: latitudo, Sol. 47

permĕātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *he that passes through*, Tert. Apol. 21.

permĕātus, ūs, *m* [id.], *the passage through*: sucus permeatus suavis, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 228

per-mĕdĭŏcris, e, *adj*, *very moderate*: motus, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 220

per-mĕdĭtātus, a, um, *adj*, *well prepared, well trained*, Plaut. Ep 3, 2, 39

per-mensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [permetior], *a measuring out*: terrae, *geometry*, Mart. Cap 7, § 725

permensus, a, um, *Part*, from permetior.

per-mĕo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.*, *to go* or *pass through, to cross, traverse.* **I.** Lit.: Euphrates mediam Babylonem permeans, Plin. 5, 26, 21, § 90: Alpheus in ea insulā sub ima maria permeat, id. 31, 5, 30, § 55: in quos (barbaros) saxa et hastae longius permeabant, quam ut contrario sagittarum icto adaequarentur, *traversed too much space*, i. e *went too far in reaching them*, etc, Tac A. 15, 9: Ister permeat orbem, Luc. 2, 418: dum littera nostra Tot maria ac terras permeat, Ov P. 4, 11, 16: permeato amne, Amm 21, 13, 2.—*Impers pass*: iter, quo ab usque Pontico mari in Galliam permeatur, Aur. Vict. Caes. 13 — **B.** Transf., *to go forward, go on*: naviter et sine ullis concessationibus, Col. 11, 1, 16 — **II.** Trop, *to penetrate, pervade*: quod quaedam animalis intellegentia per omnia ea permeet et transeat, Cic. Ac 2, 37, 119

* **per-mĕrĕo**, ŭi, 2, *v n*, *to go through service, to serve out* as a soldier, Stat S 1, 4, 74.

Permessus, i, *m*, = Περμησσός, *a river in Bœotia sacred to Apollo and the Muses, which rises in Mount Helicon and flows into the Copaic lake*, Verg E. 6, 64.— Hence, **A. Permessis**, idis or idos, *adj f*, *Permessian*, Mart. 1, 77, 11; 8, 70, 3 — **B. Permessĭus**, a, um, *adj*, *Permessian*: fons, Claud. Laud. Seren. 8.

per-mētĭor, mensus, 4, *v dep a*, *to measure through, measure out, measure* (class.) **I.** Lit.: solis magnitudinem, quasi decempedā, Cic Ac. 2, 41, 126 —**II.** Transf., *to travel through, traverse*: (lupus femina) campos celeri passu permensa, Enn. ap Non 378, 18 (Ann. v 74 Vahl.); so id. ap Fest p 301 Müll. (Ann. v 443 ib): ad vos permensu'st viam, *came over*, Plaut Truc. 2, 2, 49. Siciliae oras errabundus permetiens, Consol. ad Polyb 36: classibus aequor, Verg. A. 3, 157 aera, Lucr 6, 1142. iter, Stat S 1, 2, 202: secula, *to live through*, Mart 9, 30, 1. — Hence, *part. perf* **permensus**, a, um, in pass signif., *measured out*. permensum et perlibratum opus, Col. 3, 13 *fin*: permenso tempore lucis, Tib 3, 3, 9; App M 8, p 209, 40: gradatim permensis honoribus, id. ib 10, p 247, 25

(**per-mētŭens**, a false read. for prae metuens, Verg. A. 2, 573)

per-mīlĭto, āvi, 1, *v n*, *to serve out one's time as a soldier*, Dig 27, 1, 9

* **per-mingo**, minxi, 3, *v a.* Lit, *to make water upon* one; hence, like the Gr προσουρεῖν, transf., i. q stuprare, Hor S 1, 2, 44.

per-mĭnĭmus, a, um, *adj*, *exceedingly small*: pars, Juvenc 3, 584.

(**per-mĭnūtus**, a, um, a false read. for minutus, Cic Tusc 2, 13, 30)

per-mīrābĭlis, e, *adj*, *very wonderful*, Aug. Genes. ad Litt. 1, 10

per-mīrandus, a, um, *adj*, *very wonderful* (post-class.) —In tmesi: per hercle rem mirandam Aristoteles dicit, Gell. 3, 6, 1; Jul. Val. Rer Gest. Alex. M. 3, 27 Mai.

per-mīrus, a, um, *adj*, *very wonder-*

ful (class.) ut mihi permirum videatur, quemquam exstare, etc, Cic. Div 2, 47, 99 illud vero mihi permirum accidit, fuisse, etc., id Fam 3, 10, 5 —In tmesi per mihi mirum visum est, Cic de Or 1 49, 214

per-misceo, scŭi, stum, and xtum, 2, *v a.*, *to mix* or *mingle together*, *to commingle*, *intermingle* **I.** Lit naturam cum materia, Cic Univ 7 permixti cum suis fugientibus, Caes. B G 7, 62 permixtum senatui populi concilium, Liv 21, 14 equites turbae hostium, id. 39, 51 fructus acerbitate permixti, Cic Planc 38, 92, Plin. 28, 17, 67, § 231 generique cruorem Sanguine cum soceri permiscuit impius ensis, Ov M 14, 801 omnes in oratione esse quasi permixtos et confusos pedes, Cic. Or 57, 195 (gagates lapis) medetur strumis cerae permixtus, Plin 36, 19, 34, § 142 corpora viva permista sepultis, Luc 2, 152 alicui totum ensem, *to plunge his whole sword into his body*, Sil. 10, 259 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen., *to mix* or *mingle together*, *to commingle*, *intermingle* ne tuas sordes cum clarissimorum virorum splendore permisceas, Cic Vatin. 5, 13 tristia laetis, Sil 13, 385 geminas e sanguine matris permistura domos, Luc 2, 333 acerbitas morum ne vino quidem permista, Cic Phil 12, 11, 26 —Of language quibus (intervallis longis et brevibus) implicata atque permixta oratio, Cic. Or 56, 187 —**B.** In partic., *to confound*, *disturb*, *throw into confusion*, Cic Verr 2, 2, 50, § 123 omnia, id Planc 17, 41, cf omnia divina humanaque jura permiscentur, Caes. B C 1, 6 *fin.* domum, Verg A. 7, 348, Sall. J 5, 2 Graeciam, Cic Or 9, 20 omnia gravi timore, Flor 1, 18, 12 —Hence, **permixtus,** a, um (perh not permistus in class. Lat), *P a* **A.** *Promiscuous*, *confused* permixta caedes, Lucr 3, 643, 5, 1313 mores, *disordered*, *disorderly*, id. 3, 749 —**B.** *Filled* permixtus maerore, App M 9, p 235 *fin* —*Adv* **permixtē,** *confusedly*, *promiscuously*, Cic Inv 1, 22, 32, id Part. 7, 24

permissĭo, onis, *f* [permitto] **I.** In gen, *a giving up*, *yielding*, *ceding* to another's will and pleasure, *an unconditional surrender*, Liv 37, 7 —**B.** A rhet figure, in which a thing is committed to the decision of one's opponent, *permission*, Auct Her 4, 29, 39, Quint 9, 2, 25, 9, 3, 90 —**II.** In partic, *leave*, *permission* (very rare for permissus) mea permissio mansionis tuae, Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 3, § 9 sine permissione Dei diabolus nocere non potest, Ambros in Luc 7, 115

permissor, oris, *m* [id.], *a permitter* (post class) mali, Tert. adv Marc 1, 22

permissum, i, *n*, v permitto, *P a.*, A

1. permissus, a, um, *Part* and *P a.*, from permitto

2. permissus, us, *m* [permitto], *leave*, *permission*, class. and freq in *abl* with *gen* *of person*, *by one's leave*, etc permissu legis, Cic Agr 2, 14, 35, id. Balb 19 43 permissu tuo, id Verr 2, 3, 80, § 184, Vell 2 107, 2 Lentuli, Liv 25, 6, 1, 5, 18, 2, 5, 21, 14, 7, 7, 8 al citra permissum praetoris, Dig 42, 1, 15 sacerdotum, Vulg Act 26, 12.

permistus (permixt-), a, um, *Part* and *P a.*, v permisceo

permĭtĭālis, e, *adj* [permities], *fatal*, *destructive*, *ruinous* id quod nusquam sine permitiali Discidio potis est sejungi, Lucr 1, 451 Munro (Lachm perniciali)

permities (-ĭcies), ei, *f* [per and root mi, Sanscr mi, perire, cf Gr μινύω, μείων, Lat. minor, minimus, a distinct word from pernicies, v Corss. Krit. Beit. p 266 sq, Munro ad Lucr 1, 451, Koch, Exercitt Crit. in Prisc Poet. Rom, Bonn. 1851, p 9, cf contra, Bergk, Beit. z. Lat Gram 1, 154 sq, Ussing ad Plaut. As. 132, Lorenz ad Plaut. Most 1, 1, 3], *a wasting away*, *perishing*, *ruin destruction*, *decay* (cf pernicies, labes, exitium) erilis permicies, of a slave Plaut Most. 1, 1, 3 Ritschl, also in all MSS Plaut Ps. 1, 3, 130, and in good MSS id. As. 1, 1, 120, id Bacch. 4, 7, 29, cf Non. p 153, 218

per-mītis, e, *adj*, *very mild* sorbi, Col 12, 41, 2

per-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, *v a.*, *to let go through*, *suffer to pass through* **I.** Lit (very rare) fenestellae permittant columbas ad introitum exitumque, Pall 1, 24, 1 —**II.** Transf, *to let go*, *let loose* equos permittunt in hostem, i e *ride at full speed*, Liv 3, 61 equum concitatum ad hostium aciem, Sisenn ap Non. 162, 3 se in cautius in hostem, i e *to rush upon*, Hirt. B G 8, 48 multi ex summo se permitterent, *sprang down*, Sisenn ap Non. 162, 5 gregem campo, *to turn out into*, Nemes Ecl 7 —Mid, *to spread*, *extend*, *reach* odor possit permitti longius, *spreads farther*, Lucr 4, 688 deserta regio ad Arimphaeos usque permittitur, *extends*, Mel 1, 19, 20 —**2.** In partic **a.** *To send away*, *export* caseos trans maria, Col 7, 8, 6 —**b.** *To let fly*, *cast*, *hurl*, *throw*, so as to reach the mark saxum permittit in hostem, Ov M 12, 282, 14, 182 longius tela, Hirt. B G 8, 9 quacumque datur permittere visus, *to direct*, *cast*, Sil 3, 534 —**B.** Trop **1.** *To let loose*, *let go* (rare) tribunatum, *to make free use of*, *exercise without reserve*, Liv 2, 56 se ad aliquam rem, *to strive after a thing*, Gell 6, 16, 1 habenas equo, Tib 4, 1, 92 —**2.** *To give up*, *leave*, *intrust*, *surrender*, *commit* (class, syn : committo, commendo) totum ei negotium permisi, Cic Q Fr 2, 9, 2 permittitur infinita potestas, id. Agr 2, 13, 33 aliquem judicum potestati, id. Font 14, 40 alicui summam belli administrandi, Caes. B C 1, 36 fortunas suas fidei alicujus, id. B G 5, 3 alicui licentiam agendarum rerum, Sall J 103, 3 permissum ipsi erat, faceret, quod vellet, Liv 24, 14 aliquem vitae, *to give one his life*, Luc 7, 731 feminas maribus, Col 6, 24 permittere se, *to give up* or *surrender one's self* se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi Romani permittere, Caes. B G 2, 3, 2 se suaque omnia eorum potestati permittere, id. ib 2, 31, 3, Liv 36, 28. se in deditionem consulis, id 8, 20, 40, 49 —**3.** *To give leave*, *let*, *allow*, *suffer*, *grant*, *permit* (class., syn sino, patior) neque discessisset a me, nisi ego ei permisissem, Cic Fam 13, 71 tibi permitto respondere, ne, etc, id. N D 3, 1, 4 quis Antonio permisit, ut, etc, id. de Or 2, 90, 366 ipsis judicibus conjecturam facere, id Verr 2, 5, 9, § 22, Caes. B C 1, 50 ibi permisso, ut, etc, Liv 6, 25, 34, 31 ut tuto transire permittatur, Sen Ben 4, 12, 2 permissus ut regnaret, Curt 8, 12, 6, Cic de Or 2, 90, 368, Liv 35, 20 non permittitur reprimere impetum Sen Ira, 1, 7, 4 si conjectare permittitur, Plin 4, 14, 28, § 99 permittere sibi, with a foll. object clause, *to allow* or *permit one's self*, *to venture* to do a thing, Quint 1, 4, 3 —So with *acc.* nil non permittit mulier sibi, Juv 6, 457 permitto aliquid iracundiae tuae, *to make allowance for*, Cic Sull 16, 46 inimicitias sibi cum aliquo susceptas patribus conscriptis et temporibus rei publicae, *to sacrifice them to the state of the country*, id. Sest. 33, 72.—Hence, **permissus,** a, um, *P a.* **A.** *Permitted*, hence, *subst* **permissum,** i, *n*, *a permission* utor permisso, Hor Ep 2, 1, 45, Dig 11, 7, 8, Inscr Grut 80, 13 —**B.** *Let go*, Plaut ap Fest p 215 Müll

permixtē, *adv*, v permisceo, *P a fin*

permixtim, *adv* [permisceo], *confusedly promiscuously* (post class.), Prud στεφ 11, 191 exponere, Just Inst 2, 20, 3

permixtĭo (permistĭo), onis, *f* [id] **I.** *A mixing together*, concr, *ingredients mixed together*, *a mixture*, Cic Univ 12, 37 —**B.** In partic, *a mixture*, Pall 11, 20 —**II.** *A confusion*, *disturbance* rei publicae permixtio, Aur Vict. Caes. 41 dissensio civilis, quasi permixtio terrae, Sall J 41 *fin.*

permixtus (permistus), a, um, *Part* and *P a.*, from permisceo

per-mŏdestus, a, um, *adj*, *very moderate*, *very modest* homo, Cic Cat 2, 6, 12, id Att 4, 8, b, 3 verba sensu permodesto, Tac A 1, 7

permŏdĭcē, *adv*, v permodicus *fin*

per-mŏdĭcus, a, um, *adj*, *very moderate*, *very small* locus, Suet. Aug 6 res familiaris, id. Tib 47 dos Dig 11, 7, 20 numerus, Vulg 2 Par 24 24 —*Adv* **permŏdĭcē,** *very little*, Col. 5, 11, 7

per-moestus, a, um, v permaestus

permŏlestē, *adv*, v permolestus *fin*

per-mŏlestus, a, um, *adj*, *very troublesome* atque hi non sunt permolesti, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 2. —*Adv* **permŏlestē,** *with much trouble* or *difficulty* permoleste ferre aliquid, *to be much vexed at a thing*, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 58, § 131, id. Att. 15, 17, 1

per-mollis, e, *adj*, *very soft* quod etiam in carminibus est permolle, Quint. 9, 4, 65

per-mŏlo, ĕre, *v a.*, *to grind up* **I.** Lit piperis grana, Ser Samm 19, 334 —**II.** Transf, in mal part. alienas uxores, Hor S 1, 2, 35, cf Petr 23

permŏnĕo, ēre, 2, *v a*, *to admonish* (late Lat), Primas. in Apoc 5, 18

* **per-monstrans,** antis, *Part* [monstro], *showing* or *explaining accurately* Amm 18, 6, 9

per-mŏrĭor, mŏri, *v dep n*, *to die*, Commod. Instruct 27, so id 29

‡ **per-mŏror,** ari, *v dep n*, *to delay* or *tarry long*, Not Tir p 104

per-mōtātus, a, um, *Part.* [moto], *greatly moved*, *violently excited* vino permotati, Commod Instruct 12

per-mōtĭo, onis, *f* [permoveo] **I.** In gen, *a moving*, *exciting*, *excitement*, trop mentis permotio, Cic Div 2, 3, 9 permotionis causā, *in order to move* or *stir the feelings* id de Or 2, 53, 216, id Ac. 2, 44, 135 —**II.** In partic, *an emotion* of the mind permotiones istae animis nostris datae, Cic Ac 2, 44, 135

permōtus, a, um, *Part*, from permoveo

per-mŏvĕo, mōvi, motum, 2, *v a*, *to move* or *stir up thoroughly* **I.** Lit (very rare) mare permotum ventis, Lucr 6, 726 terram sarritione, Col 2, 12, 2 resinae uncias tres dolio immergunt et permovent, *to stir about*, *shake up*, Pall 11, 14, 3 —**II.** Trop **A.** Of the mind, *to move deeply*, *to stir up*, *rouse up*, *excite*, *to influence*, *lead*, *induce*, *persuade*, *prevail on*, etc. (freq and class) si quem aratorum fugae, calamitates, exilia, suspendia denique non permovent, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 62, § 144 in commovendis judicibus, iis sensibus permoveor, id de Or 2, 45, 189 mentem judicum, id Or 38, 131 aliquem pollicitationibus, Caes B C 3, 9: labore itineris, id B G 7, 40 sive iracundiā, sive dolore, sive metu permotus, Cic Att 10, 4, 6 his rebus adducti atque auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti, Caes B G 1, 3 plebes dominandi studio permota, Sall C 33, 3 mente permotus, *in an ecstasy* or *frenzy*, Cic Div 1, 57, 120 —**B.** *To stir up*, *rouse*, *raise*, *excite* a passion (post Aug and rare) invidiam, misericordiam, metum et iras, Tac A 1, 21.

per-mulcĕo, mulsi, sum, and ctum, 2, *v a.*, *to rub gently*, *to stroke* **I.** Lit ut pulverem Manibus isdem, quibus Ulixi saepe permulsi, abluam, Pac ap Gell 2, 26, 13 (Trag Rel p 90 Rib), so, aliquem manu, Ov F 4, 551 capite permulso, Varr ap Prisc p 871 P barbam, Liv 5, 41 alicui malas, Suet Ner 1 comas, Ov M 2, 733 —**B.** Transf **1.** *To touch gently* arm flatu permulcet spiritus austri *blows softly upon*, Cic. poet N D 2, 44, 114 arteriae leni voce permulsae, Auct. Her 3, 12, 21 medicata lumina virgā, Ov M 1, 716, Cat 62, 162 —**2.** *To soften* cera picem lenitate permulcet, Pall 10, 11, 2.—**II.** Trop **A.** *To charm*, *please*, *delight*, *flatter*, *fondle*. sensum voluptate, Cic Fin 2 10, 32 aures, id. Or 49, 163 aliquem permulcere atque allicere, id de Or 2, 78, 315 aures cantibus, Sil 11, 292 his verbis vacuas permulcent auris, Hor Ep 1, 16, 26 —**B.** *To soothe*, *appease*, *allay*, *tame* eorum animis permulsis et confirmatis, Caes B G 4 6 pectora dictis Verg A. 5, 816 liberalibus verbis permulcti sunt, Sall Fragm ap Prisc. p 871 P iram alicujus, Liv 35, 23 aliquem mitibus verbis, Tac. A 2, 34 comitate militem, id ib 1, 29 animos, Lucr 5, 21 senectutem, *to mitigate*, Cic. Sen 2, 4

permulctus, a, um, *Part*, from permulceo

permulsĭo, onis, *f* [permulceo] *a stroking* manuum, Non s. v mansuetum, p 59, 25

permulsus, a, um, *Part*, from permulceo

permultō and **permultum,** v permultus *fin*

per-multus, a, um, *adj*, *very much, very many* (class.) nescio quantulum attulerit, verum haud permultum attulit, Plaut Bacch 2, 3, 86. imitatores, Cic Leg 3, 14, 31. colles, Caes B C 3, 43. permultum erit ex maerore tuo diminutum, Cic Fam. 5, 16, 5: permultum interest, utrum, etc, id. Off. 1, 8, 27: permulta rogatus Fecit, Hor S 1, 4, 97 —Hence, *adv* **A. permultō,** *very much, by far:* permulto clariora, Cic Div. 2, 61, 126: permulta mihi recurrunt, id. Att 15, 23 — **B. permultum,** *very much:* permultum ante, *very frequently before*, Cic. Fam 3, 11, 1.

per-mundo, āre, *v a*, *to cleanse thoroughly*, Theod. Prisc. 1, 19; Vulg. Matt. 3, 12.

per-mundus, a, um, *adj*, *very cleanly:* volucres, Varr R R 3, 7, 5.

per-mūnio, īvi or ii, ītum, 4, *v a.*, *to fortify completely, to finish fortifying* (not in Cic or Cæs) **I.** Lit · quae munimenta incohaverat, permunit, Liv. 30, 16: permunitas Athenas esse, Just. 2, 15, 9 — **II.** Transf., in gen, *to fortify completely* or *thoroughly:* castris permunitis, Liv 7, 16. locorum opportuna permunivit, Tac. A. 4, 24, 2, 7: urbem, Just 24. 7, 8

permūtātio, ōnis, *f* [permuto] **I.** *A changing, altering, change, alteration:* magna rerum, Cic Sest 34, 73· temporum, id. Par. 6, 3, 51; Amm 15, 3, 7: defensionis, Quint 5, 13, 41· vicissitudinum, Vulg Sap 7, 18 — **II.** *An interchanging, barter, exchanging, exchange:* mercium, Tac G 5, 4: partim emptiones, partim permutationes, Cic Pis 21, 48: haec res permutationem non recipit, Dig 30, 1, 51: rerum, ib 19, 5, 5 captivorum, Eutr. 2, 25, Gai Inst, 3, 141. — *Of exchanging* money, *negotiating* a bill of exchange, Cic Fam 3, 5, 4; id. Att 5, 13, 2.—**B.** *A substitution* **1.** In rhet, *of one expression for another, permutation*, Auct Her 4, 34, 46 — **2.** *Of one person for another:* similis si permutatio detur, Juv 6, 653

per-mūto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.* **I.** *To change throughout, to alter* or *change completely:* sententiam, Cic. Cat 2, 7, 14 omnem rei publicae statum, id. Leg 3, 9. ordine permutato, Lucr 1, 827 —**II.** In gen, *to interchange, exchange* one thing for another nomina inter se, Plaut Capt 3, 5, 19 domum, id. Pers 4, 5, 8: galeam, Verg A. 9, 307 cur valle permutem Sabina Divitias operosiores? Hor C 3, 1, 47: cum jecore locum, Plin. 11, 37, 80, § 204· virus ut hoc alio fallax permutet odore, Mart. 6, 93, 7: plumbum gemmis, *for precious stones*, Plin. 34, 17, 48, § 163 —Trop: permutatā ratione, *on the contrary, conversely*, Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 106 —**B.** In partic, in the lang of business. **1.** *To exchange* money: placuit denarium sedecim assibus permutari, Plin 33, 3, 13, § 45 — Esp of payments by exchange illud, quod tecum permutavi, *what you remitted to me by bill of exchange*, Cic Att 5, 15, 2. ait se curasse, ut cum quaestu populi permutaretur, id Fam 2, 17, 7· sed quaero, quod illi opus erit Athenis, permutari ne possit, an ipsi ferendum sit, id. Att 12, 24, 1 velim cures, ut permutetur, Athenas, quod sit in annum sumptum ei, id. ib 15, 15, 2.—**2.** *To buy:* equos talentis auri permutare, Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 198 sericum permutatur in libras denariis sex, id. 12, 21, 45, § 99, 19, 1, 4, § 20 — **III.** *To turn about, turn round* (post-Aug.) arborem in contrarium, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 84; 16, 40, 77, § 210

perna, ae, *f*, = πέρνα, *a haunch* or *ham together with the leg* **I.** Lit **A.** Of men is (i e his, militibus) pernas succidit, Enn. ap Fest pp 304 and 305 (Ann v 279 Vahl.) (for which, in Liv 22, 51· succisis feminibus poplitibusque) —**B.** Of animals, esp of swine, *a thigh bone, with the meat upon it to the knee-joint, a leg* of pork, *a ham* or *gammon* of bacon· addito ungulam de pernā, Cato, R. R. 158; 162 frigida, Plaut Pers. 1, 3, 25 praeter olus fumosae cum pede pernae, Hor S 2, 2, 117; Mart 10, 48, 17 aprina, Apic. 8, 1· ossa ex acetabulis pernarum, Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 179; Stat S 4, 9, 34.—**II.** Transf., of things of a similar shape **A.** *A sea mussel:* pernae concharum generis, Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 154.—**B.** *A part of the body of a tree sticking to its suckers when pulled off* · stolones cum pernā suā avelluntur, Plin. 17, 10, 13, § 67

‡ **pernārĭus,** ii, *m* [perna], *a ham seller*, Inscr Giorn. Arcad. t. 28, p 358

‡ **per-narro,** 1, *v a.*, *to narrate completely:* pernarro, ἀφηγοῦμαι, Gloss. Philox.

per-nāvĭgātus, a, um, *Part* [navigo], *sailed through* or *over*, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 167

per-nĕcessārĭus, a, um, *adj* **I.** *Very necessary:* tempus, Cic Att 5, 21, 1: res, Dig 4, 4, 11, § 4.—**II.** *Very closely connected* with one: amicus, Cic. Fl 6, 14· homo, id. de Or 2, 50, 202, cf. pro homine intimo ac mihi pernecessario, id. Fam 13, 69 — *Subst* · meus familiaris et Leptae nostri familiarissimi pernecessarius, Cic Fam 9, 13, 1: meos, id. ib 13, 40

per-nĕcesse, *adj indecl*, *very necessary, indispensably necessary*. cum pernecesse esset, Cic Tull. 21, 49

per-nĕco, āvi, 1, *v a.*, *to kill* or *slay outright*, Aug Serm 17 (21)

per-nĕgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* **I.** *To deny altogether; to deny steadily, stoutly,* or *flatly:* Negas? *Ly* Pernego immo, Plaut Aul 4, 10, 34: pernegabo atque obdurabo, id. As 2, 2, 56: saepe appellati, pernegaverunt, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 41, § 106: pyxidem traditam pernegaret, *id. Cael. 27, 65; Tib 1, 6,* 8 —**II.** *To refuse* or *decline altogether* (post Aug) Catoni populus Romanus praeturam negavit, consulatum pernegavit, Sen. Ben. 5, 17, 2; Mart 4, 82, 5

per-nĕo, nēvi, nētum, 2, *v a*, *to spin out, spin to an end*, poet of the Fates cum mihi supremos Lachesis perneverit annos, Mart 1, 89, 9; Sid. Carm 15, 167

pernētus, a, um, *Part*, from perneo

perniciābĭlis, e, *adj* [pernicies], *destructive, ruinous, pernicious:* id perniciabile reo, Tac A. 4, 34: nix oculis perniciabilis, Curt 7, 3, 13· pestilentia quae magis in morbos longos quam in perniciabilis evasit, Liv 27, 23, 7

perniciālis, e, *adj* [id.], *destructive, deadly, fatal:* discidium, Lucr 1, 451· morbi, Liv 27, 23: proelia, Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 13

pernĭcĭes, ēi (old form of the *gen* pernicii or pernici, Sisenn. ap Gell. 9, 14, 12, and ap Non 486, 30; Cic Rosc. Am. 45, 131, acc to Gell. 9, 14, 19, and acc to Non. 486, 28 But Charis., p 53 P, gives for the passages of Cicero above cited the form pernicies; cf, also, Diom p 281 P.—*Dat* pernicie, Liv 5, 13, 5 Drak. *N. cr:* pernicii, Nep 8, 2; v also, permities), *f* [perneco], *destruction, death, ruin, overthrow, disaster, calamity* (syn: exitium, labes) **I.** Lit: quantā in pernicie siet, Plaut Bacch. 4, 7, 29: de pernicie populi Romani et exitio hujus urbis, Cic Cat. 4, 5, 10· videbam perniciem meam cum magnā calamitate rei publicae esse conjunctam, id. ib 1, 5, 11 perniciem rei publicae moliens, id. ib 1, 2, 5· cum tuā peste ac pernicie cumque eorum exitio, qui, etc, id. ib 1, 13, 33· incumbere ad perniciem alicujus, id. Mur 28, 59 in apertam perniciem incurrere, id. N D 3, 27, 69: ad perniciem vocari, id. de Or 2, 9, 35 Romanos inferendae pernicii causā venisse, Sisenn. ap Gell. and Non. l. l.· alicui perniciem machinari, Sall C 18, 7: perniciem invenire sibi et aliis, Tac A. 1, 74· pernicies in accusatorem vertit, id. ib 11, 37; id. H. 3, 27· in nepotum Perniciem, Hor C 2, 13, 4.—**II.** Transf, concr, a person or thing that is ruinous or baleful, *destruction, ruin, bane, pest* egredere, eri lis pernicies, ex aedibus, Plaut Most 1, 1, 3 Lorenz (Ritschl, permicies) perlecebrae, pernicies, adulescentum exitium, id. As. 1, 2, 7 legirupa, pernicies adulescentum id. Ps 1, 3, 130, cf. leno, pernicies communis adulescentium, Ter Ad. 2, 1, 34. pernicies provinciae Siciliae, i e *Verres*, Cic Verr 1, 1, 2: illam perniciem exstinxit ac sustulit, i e *Clodius*, id. Mil. 31, 84 lymphae vini pernicies, Cat. 27, 5: eripite hanc pestem perniciemque mihi, id. 76, 20: pernicies et tempestas barathrumque macelli, *Hor Ep 1, 15, 31.*—*Of animals, Col. 8, 14, 9*

pernĭcĭo, ōnis, *f* [perneco], *destruction* (late Lat. for the class. pernicies), Jul. Val. Rer Gest Alex. M 3, 6 Mai

pernĭcĭōsē, *adv*, v. perniciosus *fin*

pernĭcĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [pernicies], *destructive, ruinous, baleful, pernicious* (syn.· exitialis, capitalis): perniciosae leges, Caes. B C 1, 7: scripta auctori perniciosa suo, Ov Tr. 5, 1, 68 — *Comp:* morbi animi perniciosiores sunt, quam corporis, Cic Tusc 3, 3, 5; Sall. J 46, 8 —*Sup:* perniciosissimum fore, Nep Ages. 6, 2; Inscr. Grut 113, 2.— As *subst:* **pernĭcĭōsa,** ōrum, *n*, *baneful things* · petuntur, Juv. 10, 54; cf: inter perniciosissima numerare, Vell. 2, 7, 5 —Hence, *adv:* **pernĭcĭōsē,** *destructively, ruinously, perniciously:* multa perniciose, multa pestifere sciscuntur in populis, Cic Leg. 2, 5, 13· luxuriat vitis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 178 — *Comp*, Cic Leg 3, 14, 32 — *Sup*, Aug Ep 39

pernīcĭtas, ātis, *f* [pernix], *nimbleness, briskness, agility, swiftness, fleetness* (class.): pernicitas deserit: consitus sum senectute, Plaut Men. 5, 2, 4· adde pernicitatem et velocitatem, Cic Tusc. 5, 15, 45, Caes. B C 3, 84: pedum pernicitas, Liv. 9, 16: homines saltatim currentes, vivacissimae pernicitatis, Gell. 9, 4, 9: equorum, Tac H. 1, 79

pernīcĭter, *adv*, v pernix *fin.*

per-nĭger, gra, grum, *adj*, *very black:* oculis pernigris, Plaut. Poen 5, 2, 153

pernĭmium, *adv*, v. pernimius

per-nĭmĭus, a, um, *adj*, *quite too great, altogether too much:* nimium inter vos ac pernimium interest, Ter Ad. 3, 3, 39; in tmesi: per parce nimium, id. And. 2, 6, 24.—*Adv:* **pernĭmĭum,** *altogether too much:* interpretatio pernimium severa, *altogether too severe*, Dig 48, 3, 2

pernĭo, ōnis, *m* [perna], *a kibe on the foot, a chilblain*, Plin. 23, 3, 37, § 74; 23, 6, 58, § 109; 28, 16, 62, § 221

per-nĭtĕo, ēre, *v n*, *to shine very much:* corpora pernitent, Mel. 3, 9, 2.

perniuncŭlus, i, *m dim* [pernio], *a chilblain*, Plin. 26, 11, 66, § 106

pernix, īcis (*abl* pernici, Lucr 5, 559: pernice, id. 2, 635), *adj* [per nitor, qs striving or pressing through], *nimble, brisk, active, agile, quick, swift, fleet* (cf.: levis, praepes, celer, promptus)· pernix sum manibus, Plaut. Mil 3, 1, 36: corporum pernicium, Liv 28, 20, Verg A. 11, 718· viginti milibus juvenum velocitate pernicibus, Vell 2, 34, 1: conjugis adventu pernix Saturnus, Verg G 3, 93. pernicis uxor Apuli, Hor Epod. 2, 41: genus, Tac. H. 2, 13: nuntii, id. ib 3, 40. pedibus celerem et pernicibus alis, Verg A. 4, 180: temporis pernicissimi celeritas, Sen. Ep 108, 27· saltus, Plin. 9, 47, 71, § 154.—(β) With *inf* amata relinquere pernix, Hor A. P 165 —Hence, *adv:* **pernīcĭter,** *nimbly, quickly, swiftly*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 63· equo desilire, Liv 26, 4· exilire, Cat. 61, 8: alites alte perniciter que volantes, Plin. 8, 14, 14, § 36

per-nōbĭlis, e, *adj*, *very famous* · epigramma, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 57, § 127: Abydos Leandri Amore, Mel. 2, 2, 7

pernoctātio, ōnis, *f* [pernocto], *a passing the night* (late Lat), Ambros Serm 90

per-nocto, āvi, 1, *v n*, *to stay all night long, to pass the night* (class) **I.** Lit: foris non est pernoctandum, Varr R. R. 2, 3: noctem pernoctare perpetem, Plaut Truc 2, 2, 22: cum ibi pernoctaret, Cic. Clu. 13, 37· extra moenia, Liv 27, 38 —*Of things*. pro me pernoctet epistula tecum, Ov. H. 18 217: cum salibus, i e in pickle (of olives), Pall. 11, 10, 1 lumina pernoctantia, *shining all night*, Amm 14, 1, 9 —**II.** Trop: haec studia pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, Cic Arch. 7, 16

Pernōnĭdes, ae, *m* [perna], a comically formed patronymic, qs *descended from a ham* laridum Pernonidem, *a bit of ham*, Plaut Men. 1, 3, 27

per-nosco, ōvi, ōtum, 3, *v a* **I.** *To examine thoroughly* · pernoscite, Furtumne factum existimetis, an, etc., Ter Ad prol. 12.—Hence, in *perf*, *to have examined* or *discerned, to know thoroughly, to become thoroughly acquainted with, to get a correct knowledge of*. ingenium avidi haud pernoram hospitis, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 42· facta pernovit probe, id Aul. 3, 5, 29· pernovi equidem ingenium tuum ingenuom admodum, id. Trin. 3, 2, 39 — **II.** *To learn thor-*

oughly, become fully acquainted with ho minum mores ex corpore, oculis, vultu, etc, pernoscere, Cic Fat. 5, 10 motus animorum sunt penitus oratori pernoscendi, id. de Or 1, 5, 17 — Hence, **pernōtus,** a, um, *P a., thoroughly known, well known* pugil ob eximiam virtutem virium regi pernotus et gratus, Curt. 9, 7, 16, Mel 2, 3, Min Fel. Oct 14, 4

pernōtesco, tŭi, 3, *v inch n, to become everywhere* or *generally known* (post Aug) — *Impers* with *acc* and *inf*, Tac A 1, 23 ubi incolumem esse pernotuit, id. ib 14, 8, 13, 25 nova culpa, Quint. Decl 3, 1

pĕrnōtus, a, um, *P a.*, from pernosco

pĕr-nox, noctis, *adj, continuing through the night, that lasts all night* (not ante Aug) (bos) jacet pernox instrato cubili, Verg G 3, 230 luna pernox erat, *was up all night, was at her full*, Liv 5, 28, 10, 21, 49, 9, 32, 11, 9, cf addit et exceptas luna pernocte pruinas, *by the light of the full moon*, Ov M 7, 268, and luna alias pernox, alias sera, etc., Plin 2, 9, 6, § 42 stare pertinaci statu perdius atque pernox, Gell. 2, 1, 2 luditur alea pernox, Juv 8, 10

per-noxĭus, a, um, *adj, very harmful, very dangerous*, Mel 1, 19, 10

per-nūbĭlo, āre, 1, *v a, to darken* (late Lat), Vict Turon Poenit. 10

per-nŭmĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a, to count out, reckon up* argentum, Plaut Ep 5, 1, 25 pecuniam, Liv 28, 34 *fin* opes, Mart 12, 62, 12 res hereditarias, Dig 37, 9, 1, § 24

‡ **pernuncŭlus,** i, *m dim* [perna], *a ham*, Not Tir p 167

‡ **pernuntĭo,** āre, *v a, to announce*, Not Tir p 42

1. pēro, ōnis, *m, a kind of boot made of raw hide*, worn chiefly by soldiers and wagoners (cf caliga) crudus, Verg A 7, 690 alto per glaciem perone tegi, Juv 14, 186, App M 7, p 465, Sid. Ep 4, 20 perones effeminati, Tert Pall 5

2. Pēro, ōnis, *f*, = Πηρώ, *the daughter of Neleus and wife of Bias*, Prop 2, 4, 9 (2, 3, 53)

pĕr-obscūrus, a, um, *adj, very obscure* quaestio, Cic N D 1, 1, 1 fama, Liv 1, 16

pĕr-ōdi, ōsus, ōdisse, *v a, to hate greatly, to detest* (not in Cic or Cæs.) plebs consulum nomen perosa erat, Liv 3, 34, 8 Drakomnes, qui legitimam disciplinam non sint perosi, Quint 1, 10, 30, Col 9 5, 2 populum Romanum perosi sunt Aug ap Suet Tib 21 culpam, Manil 5, 409 — Usually, **II.** In *part perf* **pĕrōsus,** a, um **A.** In *act* signif, *detesting, hating greatly* lucem perosi, Verg A. 6, 435 genus omne Femineum, id ib 9, 141 Creten longumque perosus Exsilium, Ov M 8, 183 ignem, id. ib 2, 379 opes, id ib 11, 146 Achillem, id ib 12, 582, 14, 693, id. Tr 4, 4, 81 superbiam regis, Liv 3, 39, 4, Col 8, 8, 6, 8, 11, 16, Curt. 5, 12, 10, Tac. A 4, 67, 14, 26, 16, 14, id H 2, 16, Plin. Ep 8, 18, 4 perosus decemvirorum scelera, Liv 3, 58, 1, Val Max. 3, 3, 1, Prud στεφ 3, 41 — **B.** In *pass* signif, *thoroughly hated* or *hateful* (post class) thalami, Juvenc 3, 482 deo, Tert Poen 5 — *Comp* veritas tanto perosior quanto plenior, Tert Anim 1 *fin* nihil deo perosius gloria, id. Virg Vel 16 — Hence, *adv* **pĕrōsē,** *hatefully*, App Mag 38

pĕr-ŏdĭōsus, a, um, *adj, very grievous* or *troublesome, very annoying* lippitudo, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2, 13, 22, 4.

* **pĕr-offĭcĭōsē,** *adv, very serviceably, very attentively* perofficiose et peramanter aliquem observare, Cic Fam 9, 20, 3

pĕr-ŏlĕo, ēre, *v n, to emit a penetrating odor*, Lucr 6, 1155

pĕr-ŏlesco, lēvi, 3, *v inch n, to grow up*, Lucil. ap Prisc. p 872 P

pērōnātus, a, um, *adj* [1 pero], *having on boots of untanned leather, rough booted* arator, Pers. 5, 102.

pĕr-ŏpācus, a um, *adj, very shady* spelunca, Lact. 1 22, 2.

pĕr-opportūnē, *adv*, v peropportunus *fin.*

pĕr-opportūnus, a, um, *adj, very seasonable, very convenient* or *opportune* diversorium, Cic. de Or 2, 57, 234 victoria, Cic Fam 6, 6, 6, Liv 10, 45, 2 — *Adv*. **pĕropportūnē,** *very seasonably, very opportunely* venire, Cic N D 1, 6, 15· fortuna te obtulit, id Verr 2, 5, 15, § 39 hoc cecidit quod, etc, id. de Or 2, 4, 15 bellum sumere, Liv 1, 42

pĕr-optātō, *adv* [optatus], *very much to one's wish* peroptato nobis datum est, Cic de Or 2, 5, 20

pĕr-ŏpus, *adv, very necessary* peropus est, hunc cum ipsa colloqui, Ter And 1, 5, 30

pĕr-ōrātĭo, onis, *f* [peroro], *the finishing part, the close* or *winding up of a speech, the peroration* exstat ejus peroratio, qui epilogus dicitur, Cic Brut. 33, 127 jubent exordiri deinde rem narrare post autem dividere causam Tum alii conclusionem orationis et quasi perorationem collocant alii jubent, antequam peroretur, digredi, deinde concludere, ac perorare, id. de Or 2, 19, 80, id Or 35, 122, cf id Brut 33, 127, id. Or 37 130, Gai Inst 4, 15

(pĕrōrīga, praeurīga, a false read for per origam, i e aurigam, Varr R R 2, 7, 8, 2, 8, 4, v Schneid ad Varr R. R 2, 7, 8)

pĕr-ornātus, a, um, *adj, very ornate* Crassus in dicendo perornatus, Cic Brut 43, 158

pĕr-orno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a, to adorn greatly* or *constantly* senatum, Tac A 16, 26

pĕr-ōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a., to speak from beginning to end, to plead* or *argue throughout, to harangue at length* (class) **I.** Prop QVOM PERORANT AMBO PRAESENTES, Fragm XII Tab ap Gell 17, 2, 10 contra tales oratores tantam causam perorare, Cic Quint 24, 77 a Quinto Hortensio causa est P Sestii perorata, id Sest 2, 3 et breviter peroratum esse potuit, nihil me commisisse, Liv 34, 31 jus perorandi, Tac A 2, 30, 3, 17 tribus horis, Cic Fin 4, 1, 1, id Clu 51, 145 in Proculas, Juv 2, 67 — **II.** In partic, *to bring a speech to a close, to wind up, conclude, finish* strepitu senatūs coactus est, aliquando perorare, Cic Att 4, 2, 4 alii jubent antequam peroretur digredi, id de Or 2, 19, 80 dicta est a me causa et perorata, id Cael 29, 70, id Inv 2, 15, 48, id Leg 2, 27, 69 brevi, id Inv 1, 48, 90 perorata narratione, Auct Her 1, 10, 17 quoniam satis multa dixi, est mihi perorandum, id Ac 2, 48, 147 de ceteris perorare, Nep Epam 6, 3 — **B.** In gen, *to bring to an end, to conclude, finish* a thing res illo die non peroratur, dimittitur judicium, Cic Verr 2, 2, 29, § 70 de qua cum dixero totum hoc crimen decumanum perorabo id ib 2, 3, 66, § 154, id Att. 5, 10, 2 — **2.** *To persuade* vultus adest precibus faciesque incesta perorat, Luc 10, 105 — **III.** (Acc to oro, II B) *To pray, to bring a prayer to an end* et hic quidem ita peroravit, Vulg 2 Macc 15, 24

* **pĕr-oscŭlor,** āri, *v dep, to kiss again and again* hos (uniones) perosculatur, Mart 8, 81, 5 dub (al deosculatur)

pĕrōsus, a, um, v perodi

per-pāco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a, to quiet completely, reduce to quiet* (i q perdomare) omnibus perpacatis Liv 36, 21 Brennos perpacavit, Flor 4, 12, 4, Aur Vict. Vir Ill 33

per-pallĭdus, a, um, *adj, very pale* color, Cels. 2, 6

per-parcē, *adv, very sparingly* or *parsimoniously* perparce nimium facere sumptum, *altogether too sparing*, Ter And 2, 6, 24, cf id ib 2, 6, 19

per-părum, *adv, very little* (late Lat.), Veg Vet. 3, 3

per-parvŭlus, a, um, *adj dim, very little, very small* sigilla, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 43, § 95 scrupuli, Sol 53, 25

per-parvus, a, um, *adj, very little, very small* semina, Lucr 3, 216, 5, 588 quae et cum assunt perparva sunt, Cic Leg 1, 19, 52 culpa, id. Deiot. 3, 9 controversia, id Leg 1, 20, 54 perparva et tenuis civitas, id Verr 2, 3, 38, § 86, 2, 3, 57, § 150

per-pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3, *v n, to graze, pasture* **I.** Lit, Varr L L 5, § 95 Müll. — **II.** Transf. **perpascor,** ci, 3, *v dep, to lay waste, devastate* fluvius perpascitur agros, Sev Aetn. 489 — Hence, **perpastus,** a, um, *P a., well fed, in good condition* canis, Phaedr 3, 7, 2

per-paucŭlus, a, um, *adj dim., very little, very few* · deduxit in Academiam perpauculis passibus, Cic Leg 1, 21, 54; M Aur ap Front Ep ad M Caes. 1, 3 Mai

per-paucus, a, um, *adj, very little, very few* homines, Ter Eun 3, 1, 19, cf in tmesi per pol quam paucos reperias amatores, id Hec 1, 1, 1 patres, Liv 43, 11, 11· si perpauca mutavisset, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132: dicere, id Leg 1, 12, 34, cf perpauca loquens, Hor S 1, 4, 18 gens perpauca, Vulg Ecclus 48, 17 — *Sup*, Col 3, 20, 5

per-paulŭlus (paullŭl-), a, um, *adj dim, very little indeed*, hence, **perpaulŭlum,** i, *n, a very little indeed* per paululum loci, v l in Cic. de Or 2, 35, 150

per-paulus, a, um, *adj, very little* **I.** As *subst.* **perpaulum,** i, *n, a very little* loci, Cic de Or 2, 35, 150 — **II.** *Adv* **perpaulum,** *a very little indeed* declinare, Cic Fin 1, 6, 19

per-pauper, ĕris, *adj, very poor* vicinus, Afran ap Non 280, 25 (Com Rel p 157 Rib) rex, Cic Att 6, 3, 5

per-pauxillus, a, um, *adj, very little;* hence, **per-pauxillum,** i, *n, a very little*, Plaut. Capt 1, 2, 74

* **per-păvĕfăcĭo,** ĕre, *v a, to frighten very much, to make one afraid*, Plaut. Stich 1, 2, 28

per-pĕdĭo, īre, *v a., to hinder, impede*, Att ap Non 238, 10 (Trag Rel p 145 Rib)

per-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3, *v a, to strike* or *push violently* **I.** Lit. (rare; perh not in Cic, for in Cic Cæl 15, 36, the true reading is pepulerunt) nixurit, qui niti vult, et in conatu saepius aliqua re perpellitur, Nigid. ap Non 144, 21 — **II.** Trop, *to drive, urge, force, compel, constrain, prevail upon* perpulit, persuasit, impulit, Paul ex Fest p 216 Müll (esp freq since the Aug per, in Curt always with *ut*): si animus hominem perpulit, actum est; animo servibit, non sibi sin ipse animum perpulit, dum vixit, victor victorum cluet, Plaut Trin 2, 2, 24 ad deditionem, Liv 32, 14 callidum senem callidis dolis compuli et perpuli, ut, etc, Plaut Bacch 4, 4, 4 numquam destitit Suadere, orare, usque adeo, donec perpulit, Ter And 4, 1, 38 Aulum spe pactionis perpulerat, ut, etc, Sall J 38, 2, Liv 2, 61 nec perpelli potuere ut, etc, id 2, 53 perpellit, ut legatos ad Scipionem mittat, id 29, 23, 32, 32 aliquem perpellere ne, etc, Sall C 26, 4. — With *obj clause* (so perh only in Tac) Mithridates Pharasmanem perpulit dolo et vi conatus suos juvare, Tac A 6, 39 (33), 11, 29, 13, 54 — **2.** *To impress deeply, make an impression on, influence* candor hujus te et proceritas, voltus oculique perpulerunt, Cic Cael 15, 36

perpendĭcŭlāris, e, and **perpendĭcŭlārĭus,** a, um, *adj* [perpendiculum], *perpendicular*, Front. Exposit Form p 32 Goes

perpendĭcŭlātor, ōris, *m* [id], *an artisan who uses a plumb line, a stone mason*, Aur Vict. Epit 14

perpendĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj* [id], *perpendicular*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 593

perpendĭcŭlum, i, *n* [perpendo], *a plummet, plumb line* **I.** Lit non egeremus perpendiculis, non normis, non regulis, Cic Fragm ap Non. 163, 3 ad perpendiculum columnas exigere, *to examine by a plumb line*, id Verr 2, 1, 51, § 133 ad perpendiculum, *perpendicular, perpendicularly*, id Fat. 10, 22 tigna non directa ad perpendiculum, sed prona et fastigiata, Caes B G 4, 17 perpendiculo respondere (opp habere proclinationes), Vitr 6, 11; Plin 35, 14, 49, § 172, Vulg Zach 1, 16 — **II.** Trop ad perpendiculum seque suos que habuit, Aus Parent. 5 honestatem lenium morum velut ad perpendiculum librans, Amm 29, 2, 16, cf id 21, 16, 3 vel ut ad perpendiculum aemulae urbes, *on a strict equality*, id. 14, 8, 11

per-pendo, pendi, pensum, 3, *v a, to weigh carefully* or *exactly* **I.** Lit. (very rare) in librili pendere, Gell 20, 1, 34 — **II.** Trop, *to weigh carefully, examine, to ponder, consider* (class., syn delibero, ex-

pendo, reputo): aliquid acri judicio, Lucr. 2, 1042: diligentissime perpendens momenta officiorum, Cic. Mur. 2, 3: aliquid ad disciplinae praecepta, id. ib. 36, 77: hoc non arte aliquā perpenditur, id. de Or. 3, 37, 151: judicare et perpendere, quantum quisque possit, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 6, 23: quid in amicitiā fieri oporteat quae totā veritate perpenditur, *which is considered* or *esteemed altogether according to its truth*, Cic. Lael. 26, 97: singulorum vires, Just. 29, 3, 6: perpendendum erit praetori, cui potius subveniat, Dig. 4, 4, 13: ut ante perpensum et exploratum habeamus, an, etc., Col. 3, 3: homo judicii perpensi, Arn. 2, 52: deliberatio perpensa, Amm. 22, 9.—Hence, **perpensē**, *adv.*, *with deliberation, deliberately* (post-class.); *comp.*, Amm. 26, 5, 13; 25, 10, 15.

perpensātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perpenso], *an exact weighing, a careful consideration:* honorum atque officiorum, Gell. 2, 2, 8.

perpensē, *adv.*, v. perpendo *fin.*

perpenso, āre, *v. freq. a.* [perpendo], *to weigh carefully; trop., to ponder, consider* (post-class.), Grat. Cyn. 298; Amm. 16, 4, 1; 19, 11, 9.

perpensus, a, um, *Part.*, from perpendo.

perpĕram and **perpĕrē**, *advv.*, v. perperus *fin.*

perpĕrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [perperus], *heedlessness, thoughtlessness* (ante-class.), Att. ap. Non. 150, 14.

Perperna or **Perpenna**, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname.* A famous person of this name was M. Perperna, *the murderer of Sertorius, who was defeated by Pompey*, Liv. 44, 27, 11; id. Epit. 96; Vell. 2, 30, 1; Flor. 2, 20, 6.—Form Perpenna, Nep. Cat. 1, 1; Tac. A. 3, 62; Just. 36, 4, 9.

† **perpĕrus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πέρπερος (prop. heedless, inconsiderate; hence, in gen.), *not properly constituted, faulty, defective, wrong* (as *adj.* only ante- and post-class.): populares, Att. ap. Non. 150, 12: nihil perperum, Vop. Tac. 6 (dub.; al. praeproperum).—Hence, *adv.* **A. perpĕram** (*adv. acc. fem.* like clam, coram, palam; and in the *plur.* alias, alteras), *wrongly, incorrectly, untruly, falsely* (class.): loqui, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 92: suadere aliquid, id. Capt. 2, 2, 78: insanire, id. Men. 5, 5, 59: dicere aliquid, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 18 (Serv. ad loc.): si aspires perperam, Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 6, 3: seu recte, seu perperam fecerunt, Cic. Quint. 8, 31: recte an perperam judicare, id. Caecin. 24, 69: interpretari, Liv. 1, 23; Sen. Ep. 9, 13; Suet. Aug. 92: pronunciare, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 12.—**2.** In a milder signif., *erroneously, by mistake:* ita dico, ne ad alias aedis perperam deveneris, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 52; Varr. R. R. 1, 69, 2: perperam praeco non consulem, sed imperatorem pronunciarit, Suet. Dom. 10; Auct. B. Hisp. 12.—**B. perpĕrē**, *wrongly, falsely:* opiniones perpere praesumptae, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 1.

perpes, ĕtis, *adj.* [like perpetuus, from per-peto], *lasting throughout, continuous, uninterrupted, continual, perpetual* (ante- and post-class.): perpetem pro perpetuo dixerunt poëtae, Fest. p. 217 Müll.: luna proprio suo perpeti candore, App. de Deo Socr. *init.*: silentium, id. Flor. 3, p. 357, 27: rivus cruore fluebat perpeti, Prud. Cath. 10, 42.—**B.** Esp., of time, *continuous, never ending, perpetual, entire, whole:* noctem perpetem, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 125; 2, 2, 100; id. Truc. 2, 2, 23: nocte perpeti, Just. 5, 7, 6; Capitol. Ver. 4: perpetem diem alternis pedibus insistunt, Sol. 52: per annum perpetem, Lact. Mort. Pers. 33 *fin.*: perpes aevi aeternitas, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 34 Mai.—Hence, *adv.*: **perpĕtim**, *constantly, without intermission, perpetually*, App. Mag. p. 321, 5 (but in Plin. 20, 6, 21, § 44, the correct read. is perpetuo; v. Sillig ad h. l., and Hand, Turs. 4, p. 465).

perpessīcius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [perpetior], *that can endure much, that has endured much, patient, enduring* (post-Aug.): etiam a duro et perpessicio confessionem accipit, Sen. Ep. 53, 6: Socrates perpessicius senex, id. ib. 104, 27.

perpessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a bearing, suffering, enduring:* harum rerum perpessio, Cic. Rab. Perd. 5, 16: laborum, id. Inv. 2, 54, 163: rerum arduarum ac difficilium, id. ib.: dolorum, id. Fin. 1, 15, 49: fortitudinis patientia et perpessio et tolerantia rami sunt, Sen. Ep. 67, 10: malae valetudinis et dolorum gravissimorum, id. ib. 66, 47.

perpessītius, a, um, v. perpessicius.

perpessus, a, um, *Part.*, from perpetior.

perpĕtim, *adv.*, v. perpes *fin.*

per-pĕtĭor, pessus, 3, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [patior], *to bear steadfastly, suffer with firmness* or *patience; to stand out, abide, endure* (class.): animus aeger neque pati neque perpeti potis est, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 5 (Trag. v. 260 Vahl.): o multa dictu gravia, perpessu aspera, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: facile omnes perpetior ac perfero, id. de Or. 2, 19, 77: mendicitatem, id. Fin. 5, 11, 32: dolorem, id. ib. 1, 14, 48: affirmavi quidvis me potius perpessurum, quam, etc., id. Fam. 2, 16, 3: casus illi perpetienti erat voluptarius, id. Fin. 2, 20, 65: mihi omnia potius perpetienda esse duco, quam, etc., id. Agr. 2, 3, 6: dolorem asperum et difficilem perpessu, id. Fin. 4, 26, 72: audax omnia perpeti Gens humana, i. e. *to dare, brave* every consequence, Hor. C. 1, 3, 25; Prop. 3, 22, 15: fulmina, noctem, imbres ... Perpetimur Danai, Ov. M. 14, 472.—With *object-clause:* aliam tecum esse equidem facile possim perpeti, Plaut. As. 5, 1, 17: neque me perpetiar probri Falso insimulatam, id. Am. 3, 2, 6; id. Trin. 3, 2, 35; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 3: exscindine domos Perpetiar, Verg. A. 12, 644: non tamen hanc sacro violari pondere pinum Perpetiar, Ov. M. 3, 622.—With *inf.*: perpetiar memorare, i. e. *will collect* or *control myself so as*, etc., Ov. M. 14, 466.—**II.** Transf., of abstract things, *to endure, put up with*, etc.: vehementius quam gracilitas mea perpeti posset, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 15.

perpĕtrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [perpetro], *that may be done, allowable, permissible* (post-class.), Tert. ad Ux. 2, 1.

perpĕtrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a performing, committing, performance, perpetration* (post-class.), Tert. Poen. 3: mali, Aug. Trin. 13, 6.

perpĕtrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a performer, committer, perpetrator* (post-class.): peccati, Aug. Civ. Dei, 20, 1: caedis infaustae, Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

per-pĕtro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [patro], *to carry through, complete, effect, bring about, achieve, execute, perform, accomplish; to commit, perpetrate* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Cæs.; rare as *verb. finit.*; syn.: perago, exsequor, conficio): perpetrat, peragit, perficit, Fest. p. 217 Müll.: opus meum ut volui, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 24: primā parte (operis) perpetratā, Varr. L. L. 7, § 110 Müll.: perpetratā caede, Liv. 1, 6; cf.: nemus, in quo perpetrata caedes erat, Curt. 7, 2, 29: id se facinus perpetraturos, Liv. 31, 17, 9: perpetrato sacro, id. 23, 35, 18: sacrificio rite perpetrato, id. 43, 37, 13; 25, 12, 2: pace nondum perpetratā, id. 33, 21, 6: perpetratis quae ad pacem deum pertinebant, id. 24, 11, 1: perpetrato bello, id. 24, 45, 8; 27, 43, 7: cujus (principis) jussu perpetratum ingenuitatis judicium erat, Tac. A. 13, 27 *fin.*: ad reliqua Judaici belli perpetranda, id. H. 4, 51; id. A. 14, 38: quibus perpetratis, id. ib. 15, 14 *fin.*; 15, 72 *init.*: perpetraret Anicetus promissa, *fulfil*, id. ib. 14, 7; Curt. 4, 13, 16; 6, 3, 18: postremo quasi perpetraturus bellum, imperavit, etc., Suet. Calig. 46 *init.*: homicidium, Vulg. Exod. 22, 3: fraudem, id. ib. 22, 9: abominationem, id. Deut. 13, 11: qui sibi manus intulit et non perpetravit, Dig. 48, 21, 3.—With *ut* or *ne* and *subj.*, *to bring it to pass that, that ... not*, Tac. A. 12, 58; 14, 11.—With *inf.*: male quod mulier facere incepit, nisi si efficere perpetrat, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 18.

perpĕtŭālis, e, *adj.* [perpetuus], *that holds everywhere, universal, general* (a word formed by Quint. as a transl. of the Gr. καθολικός, joined with universalis), Quint. 2, 13, 14.—Hence, *adv.*: **perpĕtŭālĭter**, *permanently* (opp. temporaliter), Arn. in Psa. 121.

perpĕtŭārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *constant, permanent; always employed, constantly engaged* in any business or calling (post-Aug.): mulio, Sen. Apoc. 6, 2.—*Subst.*: **perpĕtŭārius**, ii, *m.*, *a fee-farmer, hereditary tenant*, Cod. Just. 11, 70, 5.

perpĕtŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [perpetuus], *uninterrupted* or *continual duration, uninterrupted progress* or *succession, continuity, perpetuity* (good prose; cf. infinitas): non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantiā, i. e. *from their consistency*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 31: ad perpetuitatem, *to perpetuity, forever*, id. Off. 2, 7, 23: in vitae perpetuitate, *through the whole course of our lives*, id. ib. 1, 33, 119: perpetuitas verborum, *an unbroken succession*, id. de Or. 3, 49, 190: sermonis, id. ib. 2, 54, 120: dicendi, id. Or. 2, 7: laudis, id. Fam. 10, 25.—In *plur.*: et opacae perpetuitates, *unbroken tracts of land*, Vitr. 2, 10, 1.

(**perpĕtŭĭto**, āre, a false read. in Enn.; v. 2. perpetuo.)

1. perpĕtŭō, *adv.*, v. perpetuus *fin.*

2. perpĕtŭo, āvi, ātum (old *perf. subj.* perpetuassint, Enn. Ann. 322), 1, *v. a.* [perpetuus], *to cause* a thing *to continue uninterruptedly, to proceed with continually, to make perpetual, perpetuate* (rare but class.): libertatem ut perpetuassint, Enn. ap. Non. 150, 30 (Ann. v. 322 Vahl.): amator qui perpetuat data, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 72: ut si cui sit infinitus spiritus datus, tamen eum perpetuare verba nolimus, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 181: judicum potestatem perpetuandam ... putavit, id. Sull. 22, 64: di te perpetuent, *may the gods preserve you!* a form of salutation addressed to the emperors, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 6.

per-pĕtŭus, a, um, *adj.* (*comp.* perpetuior, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 601 P.; *sup.* perpetuissimus, id. ib.) [peto], *continuing throughout, continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted; constant, universal, general, entire, whole, perpetual* (syn.: continuus, assiduus): sulcos perpetuos ducere, Cato, R. R. 33: quin aedes totae perpetuae ruant, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 67: agmen, Cic. Pis. 22, 51: munitiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 44: palus, id. B. G. 7, 26: milites disposuit perpetuis vigiliisque stationibusque, id. B. C. 1, 21: perpetuis soliti patres considere mensis, Verg. A. 7, 176: vescitur Aeneas ... perpetui tergo bovis, id. ib. 8, 182: Apenninus perpetuis jugis ab Alpibus tendens ad Siculum fretum, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48: tractus, id. 6, 20, 23, § 73: oratio perpetua (opp. altercatio), Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8; cf. Liv. 4, 6: disputatio, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 16; id. Top. 26, 97: quaestiones perpetuae hoc adulescente constitutae sunt, *a standing commission, a permanent tribunal for criminal investigation*, id. Brut. 27, 105: perpetua historia, *a continuous* or *general history*, id. Fam. 5, 12, 2: colere te usque perpetuom diem, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 78: diem perpetuum in laetitiā degere, *this whole day*, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 5: triduum, id. ib. 4, 1, 4: biennium, id. Hec. 1, 2, 12: ignis Vestae perpetuus ac sempiternus, Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 18: lex perpetua et aeterna, id. N. D. 1, 15, 40: stellarum perennes cursus atque perpetui, id. ib. 2, 21, 55: stabilis et perpetua permansio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164: voluntas mea perpetua et constans in rem publicam, id. Phil. 13, 6, 13: formido, Verg. E. 4, 14: assidua et perpetua cura, Cic. Fam. 6, 13, 2: perpetui scrinia Sili, *of the immortal Silius*, Mart. 6, 64, 10.—As *subst.*: **perpĕtŭum**, i, *n.*, *the abiding, permanent* (opp. temporale), Lact. 2, 8, 68.—Hence: in perpetuum (sc. tempus), *for all time, forever, in perpetuity, constantly:* mulier repperit odium ocius Suā inmunditiā, quam in perpetuom ut placeat munditia sua, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 6: serva tibi in perpetuom amicum me, id. Capt. 2, 3, 81: in perpetuum comprimi, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30; id. Agr. 2, 21, 55: obtinere aliquid in perpetuum, id. Rosc. Am. 48, 139: non in perpetuum irascetur, Vulg. Psa. 102, 9 et saep.—So, in perpetuum modum = perpetuo, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 5.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *That holds constantly and universally, universal, general:* perpetui juris et universi generis quaestio, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 141: nec arbitror perpetuum quicquam in hoc praecipi posse, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 19: ne id quidem perpetuum est, *does not always hold good*, Cels. 2, 10: illud in quo quasi certamen est controversiae ... id ita dici placet, ut traducatur ad perpetuam quaestionem, *to a general principle*,

Cic. Or 36, 126 —**B.** In augury perpetua fulmina, *perpetual lightnings*, i e *whose prognostics refer to one's whole life*, Sen. Q N 2, 47, 1.—**C.** In gram perpetuus modus, *the infinitive mood*, Diom p 331 P —Hence, *adv*, in three forms, perpetuo (class.), perpetuum (poet) and perpetue (late Lat.) **1. perpĕtŭō,** *constantly, uninterruptedly, perpetually, always, for ever, utterly hopelessly* perpetuon' valui sti? Plaut Ep 1, 1, 15 metuo ne technae meae perpetuo perierint, id. Most 3, 1, 23 dico ut perpetuo pereas id. Pers 2, 4, 10, so, perpetuo perire, Ter Eun. 5, 8, 13 opinionem retinere, Cic Agr 3, 1, 2 loquens, id. Ac 2 19, 63 sub imperio esse, Caes B G 1, 31, Ov M 10, 97 —**2. perpĕtŭum,** *constantly, uninterruptedly, perpetually* uti, Stat S 1, 1, 99 —**3. perpĕtŭē,** *constantly*, Cassiod. in Psa. 62, 4.

per-pexus, a, um, *adj* [pecto], *well-combed* (post class.) barba, Firm. Math. 5, 5

per-pinguis, e, *adj*, *very rich* (post class) harenae, Auct. Itin. Alex M 45 Mai

per-plăcĕo, ēre, *v n.*, *to please greatly* ecquid placeant, me rogas? immo hercle vero perplacent, Plaut Most 3, 3, 4 servi mei perplacet mihi consilium, id. Merc 2, 3, 14 perplacet (as affirm answer), Ter Heaut 5, 5, 22 (Fleck. satis placet) ea (lex) mihi perplacet, Cic Att 3, 23, 4.

per-plānus, a, um, *adj*, *very plain* (post class) expositio, Diom p 431 P

perplexābĭlis, e, *adj* [perplexor], *perplexing* verbum, *obscure, ambiguous*, Plaut As 4, 1, 47, cf quod aliud audiatur, aliud sentiatur, Non. 151, 31 —*Adv* **perplexābĭlĭter,** *in a perplexing manner, perplexingly* perplexabiliter earum hodie perpavefaciam pectora, Plaut Stich 1, 2, 28

perplexē, *adv*, v perplexus *fin*

perplexim, *adv* [perplexus], *intricately, confusedly, perplexedly* utrum ego perplexim lacessam oratione ad hunc modum, an, etc, Plaut Stich 1, 2, 19 (76 Ritschl), Cass. Hem ap Non 515, 20

perplexio, onis, *f* [id], *perplexity, ambiguity*, in *plur*, Porc Latro, Decl. ap Cat 33

perplexĭtas, atis, *f* [id], *perplexity, obscurity* (post class.), Amm 18, 6, 19

perplexor, āri (old *inf* perplexarier, v infra), *v dep* [id], *to make confusion, cause perplexity* scio, quo vos soleatis pacto perplexarier, Plaut Aul 2, 2, 81

per-plexus, a, um, *adj* [plecto], *entangled, involved, intricate, confused* (not in Cic. or Caes.) **I.** Lit. figurae, Lucr 2, 102, cf id 2, 459, 463 foramina linguae, id. 4, 621 corpora terrai, id. 5, 452 iter silvae, Verg A. 9, 391, Plin. 9, 2, 1, § 2 nervi, Vulg Job, 40, 12 —**II.** Trop, *intricate, involved, confused, perplexed, unintelligible, dark, ambiguous, obscure, inscrutable* sermones, Liv 40, 5 perplexius carmen, id. 25, 12 perplexum Punico astu responsum, id. 35, 14 *fin* —As *subst*, *intricacy, perplexity* ignorare se dixit, quid nam perplexi sua legatio haberet, id. 34, 57 —*Comp:* ratio perplexior, Plin. 2, 15, 13, § 62 —Hence, *adv* **perplexē,** *confusedly, perplexedly, obscurely* pergin', scelesta, mecum perplexe loqui? Ter Eun. 5, 1, 1 defectionem haud perplexe indicavere, Liv 6, 13, Curt. 8, 5, 13 —*Comp* perplexius errare, Prud. adv Symm. 2, 847 disputans, Amm. 25, 3, 23 —**B.** *Carefully, with minute care* interrogando, Amm 15, 1, 1

***per-plĭcātus,** a, um, *Part.* [plico], *interlaced, entangled* —In tmesi. perque plicatis (elementis), Lucr 2, 394

‡**per-plōro,** are, *v n*, *to weep greatly*, Inscr Grut 928, 11

per-plŭo (old form **perplouo,** Fest. s. v pitera, p 250 Müll, v in the foll), ĕre, *v n* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr* **A.** *To rain through, rain in* qua posit ex imbribus aqua perpluere, Vitr 2, 8, 18. — *Impers* circuire oportet, sicubi perpluat, Cato, R. R 155 —**B.** *To let the rain through, admit the rain* venit imber, perpluunt tigna, Plaut Most 1, 2, 30 cum cenaculum perplueret, Quint. 6, 3, 64 piteram perplouere in sacris cum dicitur significat, pertusam esse, Fest s v pitera, p 250 Müll.—Trop benefacta benefactis aliis pertegito, ne perpluant, i e *fall to ruin, lose their value*, Plaut Trin. 2, 2, 38 (320 Ritschl) —**II.** *Act* **A.** *To rain* any thing *through* or *into*, trop tempestas, quam mihi amor in pectus perpluit meum, *has rained into*, Plaut Most 1, 3, 7 —***B.** *To sprinkle profusely* with something crocus capellas odore perpluit, App M 10, p 255, 40

per-pŏlĭo, īvi, ītum (*fut* perpolibo, App M 6, 28), 4, *v a.*, *to polish well* **I.** Lit. loco calce arenaque perpolito, Vell. 2, 22, 3 aurum tritu perpolitum, Plin 33, 4, 21, § 66 caudae setas horridas comptā diligentia perpolibo, App M. 6, 28, p 185, cf. Vell 2, 22, 4 —**II.** Trop, *to polish, perfect, finish, put the finishing hand to* (class.) opus, Cic de Or 2, 13, 54 perpolire et absolvere aliquid, id. Univ 13 perpolire atque conficere, id. de Or 2, 28, 121 perpoliendi labor, id Balb 7, 17 ea, quae habes instituta, perpolies, id. Fam 5, 12, 10 —Hence, **perpŏlītus,** a, um, *P a.*, *thoroughly polished* or *refined* · homines perfecti in dicendo et perpoliti, Cic de Or 1, 13, 58 qui non sit omnibus iis artibus perpolitus, id ib 1, 16, 72, so, litteris perpolitus, id Pis 29, 70 vita perpolita humanitate (opp immanis), id. Sest 42, 92 oratio, id. de Or 1, 8, 31 explicatio, id ib 2, 27, 120 —Hence, *adv* **perpŏlītē,** *in a very polished manner*, in *sup* perfecte et perpolitissime absolutae, Auct Her 4, 32, 44.

perpŏlītĭo, onis, *f* [perpolio], *a thorough polishing, elaborating*, Auct Her 4, 13, 18

perpŏlītus, a, um, *Part* and *P. a*, from perpolio

per-pŏpŭlor, ātus, 1, *v dep a*, *to lay quite waste, ravage, devastate, to plunder* or *pillage completely* agrum Placentinum, Liv 34, 56 omnia loca, id. 34, 28 Italiam, id 22, 3, Tac A. 14, 26 —*Part perf*, in a pass signif perpopulato agro, *completely laid waste*, Liv 22, 9, 2.

per-porto, are, *v a*, *to carry* or *transport* a thing to a place praedam Carthaginem, Liv 28, 46 *fin*

perpōtātĭo, ōnis, *f* [perpoto], *a continued drinking, a drinking bout* biduo duabusque noctibus perpotationem continuare, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 145 intemperantissimae perpotationes, Cic Pis 10, 22 vomitiones ac rursus perpotationes, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 27

per-pŏtĭor, īri, *v dep n.*, *to get entire possession of, to hold* or *enjoy completely* (jurid. Lat) —With *abl* privilegiis, Cod Just 7, 37, 2 nomine tribunorum, ib 12, 7, 2 beneficiis, ib 12, 21, 2

per-pōto, avi, 1, *v a.* and *n* **I.** *To drink* or *tipple without intermission, to keep up a carouse* postquam ejus hinc pater sit profectus peregre, tum perpotasse adsiduo, Plaut Most 4, 2, 60, id. Ps. 2, 6, 13 totos dies Cic Verr 2, 5, 33, § 87, cf. id. ib 2 5, 38, § 100 perpotavit ad vesperum, id Phil 2, 31, 77 perpotandi dulcedo, Curt. 6, 2, 2 —***II.** *To drink off*. amarum Absinthi laticem, Lucr 1, 940

perprĕmo, ĕre, v perprimo, I

perpressa, ae, *f*, *a plant, called also* bacchar, Plin. 21, 19, 77, § 132, 26, 8, 55, § 87

per-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3, *v a.* [premo], *to press hard, to press perpetually* (Aug) **I.** In gen. cubilia, *to lie upon*, Hor Epod. 16, 38 umorem perprimit (al perpremit), Sen Ep 99, 18 —**II.** In partic, in mal part, Ov A. A. 1, 394

per-prŏbābĭlis, e, *adj*, *very worthy of belief, highly probable* (late Lat), Aug Music 1, 6, 12

(**per-prŏpĕre,** a false read for prae propere, Plaut Mil. 2, 4, 10)

per-prŏpinquus, a, um, *adj*, *very near* commutatio rerum Att ap Cic Div 1, 22, 45 (Trag Rel. v 36 Rib)

per-prosper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj*, *very favorable, very prosperous* · valetudo, *very good, excellent*, Suet. Claud. 31

per-prūrisco, ĕre, *v inch n*, *to itch all over* ubi perpruriscamus usque ex unguiculis, Plaut Stich 5, 5, 20, App M 10, p 209, 12.

per-pŭdesco, ĕre, *v n*, *to feel great shame*, Cornelia ap Nep Fragm. 12, 2 Stav

per-pugnax, ācis, *adj*, *very pugnacious* perpugnax in disputando, Cic de Or 1, 20, 93, Aug contr Acad. 3, 4

per-pulcher, chra, chrum, *adj*, *very beautiful* dona, Ter Eun 3, 2, 15

per-pulsus, a, um, *adj* [pello], *greatly smitten* me malis perpulsum, Front Ep ad Verum, 9 Mai

per-pungo, punxi, punctum, 3, *v a*, *to pierce through and through* (post class. and only in *part. perf*), Cael. Aur Acut 2, 10, 71, id Tard 3, 8, 128

per-purgo (ante class. **perpūrĭgo,** v Ritschl, Opusc 2, 426 sqq), āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.*, *to cleanse* or *purge thoroughly, to make quite clean* **I.** Lit alvum, Cato, R R 115 se, Cic. N D 2, 50, 127 perpurgata ulcera, Cels 5, 26, n. 36 perpurigatis auribus, i e *with the greatest attention*, Plaut Mil. 3, 1, 179 —**II.** Trop, *to clear up, explain* locus orationis perpurgatus ab iis, qui ante me dixerunt, Cic. Mur 26, 54 crimina, id Scaur 8, 14, cf id Div 2, 1, 2 —*Absol* de dote tanto magis perpurga, *settle, arrange*, Cic Att 12, 12, 1

per-pūrĭgātus, v. perpurgo

* **per-pūrus,** a, um, *adj*, *very clean* · lana, Varr R. R. 3, 16, 28 Schneid. *N cr* (al. purpurea)

***per-pŭsillus,** a, um, *adj*, *very small, very little* pusillus testis processit Non accusabis perpusillum rogabo, in a double sense (*adj* or *adv*), *I will ask very little*, or, *the very little man*, Cic de Or 2, 60, 245

per-pŭto, āre, *v a.*, *to trim* or *prune thoroughly* —Hence, trop, *to set forth plainly* or *neatly* argumentum alicui, ut ego argumentum hoc vobis plane perputem, Plaut Cist 1, 3, 7

per-quadrātus, a, um, *adj*, *perfectly square*, Vitr 5, praef 4 Schneid.

per-quam, *adv* (also, less correctly, written separately, **per quam,** v per *fin*), *as much as possible, extremely, exceedingly* · illorum mores perquam meditate tenes, Plaut Bacch 3, 6, 16 perquam indignis modis, id. Rud 3, 3, 9 perquam breviter, Cic de Or 2, 49, 201 perquam modica, Plin. Pan 60 perquam velim scire, id. Ep 7, 27, 1 parentes perquam infelicissimi, Inscr Murat 953, 2 sagax, Amm 14, 5, 6 —In tmesi per pol quam paucos reperias, Ter Hec 1, 1, 1

per-quiesco, 3, *v n*, *to rest all through, to spend in rest*. totam noctem, App M 8, p 211, 15

perquīrītātus, a, um, *adj* [*P a* of unused perquirito, are], *greatly sought after* opusculum usquequaque perquiritatum, Claud Mam Stat. Anim 1 praef

per-quīro, sivi, situm, 3, *v a* [quaero] **I.** *To ask* or *inquire after diligently, to make diligent search for* any thing perquirunt, quid causae siet, Plaut Stich 1, 3, 49 vasa, Cic Verr 2, 4, 18, § 39, cf id. ib 2, 3, 58, § 134, id. Cael. 22, 53 a contemplandis rebus perquirendisque deterreri, id. Fin 5, 18, 48 aditus viasque in Suevos perquirit, Caes B G 6, 9 *fin*, Plin. 6, 8, 8, § 23 —*Absol* perquirite et videte si, etc, *make inquiry*, Vulg 4 Reg 10, 23 —*Impers pass* perquiritur a coactoribus, Cic Clu 64, 180 —**II.** *To examine* cognitionem rei, Cic de Or 3, 29, 112 —Hence, **perquīsītē,** *adv*, *exactly, accurately*, in *comp* perquisitius conscribere, Cic Inv 1, 41, 77

perquīsītor, ōris, *m* [perquiro], *a seeker out, a hunter after* any thing auctionum, Plaut. Stich 2, 2, 61, Amm 14, 5

perquīsītus, a, um, *Part.*, from perquiro

perrārō, *adv*, v perrarus

per-rārus, a, um, *adj*, *very uncommon, very rare* (as an *adj* not in Cic), Liv 29, 38, 7 perrarum est, ut etc, Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 38 —*Adv* **perrārō,** *very seldom very rarely* si quando id efficit, quod perraro potest, Cic Rep 2, 40 67, id. Fin. 2 16, 51, id Rosc Am 18 52 perraro haec alea fallit Hor S 2, 5, 50

per-rĕcondĭtus, a, um, *adj*, *very hidden* or *abstruse, very recondite* · ratio consuetudinis, Cic. de Or 1, 30, 135

perrectus, a, um, *Part.*, from pergo.

per-rēpo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to creep* or *crawl through* to a place: ad praesepia, Col. 6, 5: in aliena jugorum compluvia, id. 4, 24.—**II.** *Act.*, *to crawl through* or *over* any thing: tellurem genibus, Tib. 1, 2, 85.

perrepto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [perrepo], *to creep* or *crawl through:* omnes plateas perreptavi, Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 3; so, omnes latebras, id. Rud. 1, 4, 4: perreptavi usque omne oppidum ad portam, Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 3.

Perrhaebi, ōrum, *m.*, = Περραιβοί, *a people of Thessaly about Tempe and Mount Olympus, the Perrhæbians*, Liv. 33, 32; 34; 42, 53.—Hence, **A. Perrhaebus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Perrhæbian, Thessalian:* Pindus, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 4), 33, 55: Caeneus, Ov. M. 12, 172.—**B. Perrhaebĭa**, ae, *f.*, = Περραιβία, *the country of the Perrhæbians, Perrhæbia*, Cic. Pis. 40, 96; Liv. 31, 41, 5.

perrīdĭcŭlē, *adv.*, v. perridiculus *fin.*

per-rīdĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.*, *very laughable, very ridiculous:* doctrina, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 77; Val. Max. 9, 12, 8.—*Adv.:* **perrīdĭcŭlē**, *very laughably, very ridiculously*, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 239: perridicule homines augurabantur, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 18 Zumpt, *N. cr.*

(**per-rīmōsus**, a, um, a false read. for paeminosus, Varr. R. R. 1, 51, 1.)

per-rōdo, rōsi, rōsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to gnaw* or *eat through:* non plures sinus perroserint, Cels. 5, 28, 12; Plin. 30, 16, 53, § 149.

perrŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perrogo], *a decree*, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 288, 4.—**II.** *The passage of a law:* perrogationem legis Maniliae flagitasti, Cic. Mur. 23, 47.

* **per-rŏgĭto**, āre, *v. freq. a.*, *to ask through in succession, to ask one after another:* defessus perrogitando advenas degnatis, Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 634 P. (Trag. Rel. v. 315 Rib.).

per-rŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To ask through in succession, to ask one after another* (perh. not ante-Aug.): sententias, Liv. 29, 19; Tac. H. 4, 9; Suet. Aug. 35.—**II.** Transf., *to carry through, to pass* (a law) after proposing it: tribunus plebis legem perrogavit, Val. Max. 8, 6, 4; 1, 2 ext. 1.

per-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to break through.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to break* or *rush through, to force one's way through:* per medios hostes perrumpunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 39: in vestibulum templi, Liv. 3, 18: in urbem, id. 10, 41: in triclinium usque, Suet. Oth. 8.—*Impers. pass.:* nec per castra eorum perrumpi ad Capuam posse, Liv. 26, 7.—**II.** *Act.* **1.** In gen., *to break through* any thing: ut rates perrumperet, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: perrumpitur concretus aër, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 42: bipenni limina, Verg. A. 2, 479: laterum cratem, Ov. M. 12, 370: costam, Cels. 8, 9.—**2.** In partic., *to force one's way through* any thing: paludem, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: acie perruptā, Vell. 2, 112, 6; Tac. H. 2, 44: perruptus hostis, id. A. 1, 51: Acheronta, Hor. C. 1, 3, 36.—**B.** Trop., *to break through, break down, overcome:* leges, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 36: periculum, id. Part. 32, 112: quaestiones, id. Verr. 2, 1, 5, § 13: perrumpi affectu aliquo, Tac. A. 3, 15: magistratus, qui te invito perrumpunt, *overcome your modesty*, id. ib. 4, 40: fastidia, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 25.

perruptus, a, um, *Part.*, from perrumpo.

1. Persa, ae, *m.*, v. Persae.

2. Persa, ae, *f.*, = Πέρση, *daughter of Oceanus, mother of Circe, Perses* (the father of Hecate), *Æetes, and Pasiphäe, by the Sun-god*, Hyg. Fab. praef. *fin.*; also called Perseis, Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48.—Hence, **A. Persēius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Persa, Persean:* Perseia Hecate, Val. Fl. 6, 495: proles, i. e. *Æetes*, id. 5, 582.—**B. Persēis**, idis, *f.*, *the female descendant of Persa, Hecate*, Stat. Th. 4, 481.—*Adj.:* Perseides herbae, i. e. *magic herbs*, Ov. R. Am. 263.—Perseis (sc. Musa), *the title of a Latin poem*, Ov. P. 4, 16, 25.

3. Persa, ae, *f.*, *the name of a little dog*, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103.

Persae, ārum, *m.*, = Πέρσαι, *the Persians, originally the inhabitants of the country of Persis, afterwards of the great kingdom of Persia*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 72; Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 15; id. Tusc. 1, 45, 108; id. Brut. 10, 41; id. Off. 3, 11, 48 et saep.—In *sing.* in the Gr. form: **Perses**, ae, *m.* (ante- and post-class. **Persa**), Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 101; id. Rep. 1, 27, 43; Quint. 3, 7, 21; Nep. Reg. 1, 4; Curt. 6, 2, 11; Vulg. Dan. 13, 65.—Form Persa, Plaut. Pers. 4, 5, 4; Amm. 23, 6, 79; Veg. Mil. 3 epil.; Ven. Fort. Carm. 5, 6, 208.—Also, *the name of a comedy by Plautus, the Persian.*—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Persia:* in Persas est profectus, *to the Persians*, i. e. *to Persia*, Nep. Pelop. 4 *fin.*—**2.** Poet., *the Parthians*, Hor. C. 1, 2, 22; 3, 5, 4.—Hence, **C. Persis**, idis, *f.*, *the country of Persis, between Caramania, Media, and Susiana, now Fars* or *Farsistan*, Mel. 1, 2, 4; 3, 8, 5; Curt. 5, 4, 4 sqq.; Verg. G. 4, 290; Nep. Them. 10, 1; Ov. A. A. 1, 225; Luc. 2, 258.—In the Lat. form: **Persĭa**, ae, *f.*, *Persia*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 28.—**2.** *Adj.*, *Persian* (poet.): rates, Ov. A. A. 1, 172.—*Subst.*, *a Persian woman*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 51.—**D. Persĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Persian, Persic:* mare, Mel. 1, 2, 1; Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 41; 6, 26, 29, § 114: sinus, id. 6, 26, 29, § 115: regna, Juv. 14, 328: portus, *in the Eubœan Sea, where the Persian fleet was stationed*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 248 and 256; cf. Fest. p. 217 Müll.: Persica malus, *a peach-tree*, Macr. S. 2, 15; also called Persica arbor, Plin. 13, 9, 17, § 60: Persici apparatus, poet. for *splendid, luxurious*, Hor. C. 1, 38, 1.—*Absol.:* **Persĭcus**, i, *f.*, *a peach-tree*, Col. 5, 10, 20; 9, 4, 3; Pall. 1, 3.—Hence, *subst.* **1. Persĭcum**, i, *n.*, *a peach*, Plin. 15, 11, 12, § 42; Mart. 13, 46.—**2. Persĭcē**, ēs, *f.* (Gr. Περσική): porticus, lit. *a portico in Lacedæmon, built out of spoils taken from the Persians;* hence, *a gallery in Brutus's country-seat*, named after it, Cic. Att. 15, 9, 1.—**3. Persĭca**, ōrum, *n.*, *Persian history:* ex Dionis Persicis, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46.—*Adv.:* **Persĭcē**, *in Persian:* loqui, Quint. 11, 2, 50.

per-saepe, *adv.*, *very often, very frequently:* quod persaepe fit, Cic. Lael. 20, 75: frons, oculi, voltus persaepe mentiuntur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15: persaepe velut qui Junonis sacra ferret, Hor. S. 1, 3, 10; id. A. P. 349.—In tmesi: per pol saepe peccas, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 18.

Persaepŏlis, v. Persepolis.

per-saevĭo, īre, 4, *v. n.*, *to be furious:* fluctibus hanc propter persaevit Caspius aestus, Prisc. Perieg. 683.

per-saevus, a, um, *adj.*, *very furious:* flumina, Mel. 2, 5, 8.

Persagădae, v. Pasargadae.

persalsē, *adv.*, v. persalsus *fin.*

per-salsus, a, um, *adj.*, *very witty*, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 279.—Hence, *adv.:* **persalsē**, *very wittily:* gratias agere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 3.

* **persălūtātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [persaluto], *a saluting of all, assiduous salutation*, Cic. Mur. 21, 44.

per-sălūto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to salute one after another:* omnes, Cic. Fl. 18, 42: nomenculatores, Sen. Tranq. 12, 6: deos, Phaedr. 4, 12, 4; Curt. 10, 5, 3.

persanctē, v. persanctus.

per-sanctus, a, um, *adj.*, *very sacred* or *holy:* CONIVX, Inscr. Afr. ap. Rénier, 4414.—Hence, *adv.:* **per-sanctē**, *very sacredly* or *religiously:* dejerare, *to swear solemnly*, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 5: jurare, Suet. Tib. 10; id. Ner. 35.

per-sāno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to cure completely:* vomicas, Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 244; 24, 19, 120, § 188 al.

per-sānus, a, um, *adj.*, *perfectly sound*, Cato, R. R. 157 *fin.*

per-săpĭens, entis, *adj.*, *very wise*, homo, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 44.—Hence, *adv.:* **persăpĭenter**, *very wisely:* persapienter dat ipsa lex potestatem defendendi, Cic. Mil. 4, 11.

‡ **per-scĕlĕrātus**, a, um, *adj.*, *very vicious*, Not. Tir. p. 71.

per-sciens, entis, *Part.* [scio], *knowing well.*—With *acc.:* animum persciens, Lampr. Commod. 5, 2.—Hence, *adv.:* **perscienter**, *very knowingly, very discreetly*, Cic. Brut. 55, 202.

per-scindo, scidi, scissum, 3, *v. a.*, *to rend asunder* or *in pieces:* nubem, Lucr. 6, 138; 180: vestem, Tib. 1, 10, 63: omnia perscindente vento, Liv. 21, 58, 57; Lucr. 6, 111.—*Pass.*, Lucr. 4, 599.

per-scisco, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to learn thoroughly, become well informed of:* causam tumultûs cupidus persciscere, Dict. Cret. 2, 37.

perscissus, a, um, *Part.*, from perscindo.

per-scītus, a, um, *adj.*, *very clever, very fine.*—In tmesi: quod apud Catonem est . . . per mihi scitum videtur, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 271: per ecastor scitus puer, Ter. And. 3, 2, 6.

per-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to write in full* or *at length, to write out, to write without abbreviations* (cf.: conscribo, compono): verbo non perscripto, *not being written in full*, Tiro Tullius ap. Gell. 10, 1, 7: in M. Catonis quartâ Origine ita perscriptum est, *written out, written in full*, Gell. 10, 1, 10: notata, non perscripta erat summa, Suet. Galb. 5: est circa perscribendas vel paucioribus litteris notandas voces studium necessarium, Val. Prob. Not. Sign. 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To write a full description of, to write in full* or *at length, to write out:* nunc velim mihi plane perscribas, quid videas, Cic. Att. 3, 13, 2: de meis rebus ad Lollium perscripsi, id. Fam. 5, 3, 2: hoc perscriptum in monumentis veteribus reperietis, ut, etc., id. Agr. 2, 32, 88: res populi Romani a primordio urbis, Liv. praef. *init.*: versum puris verbis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 54.—**B.** *To write* or *note down; to enter, register*, Caes. B. C. 1, 6: quoniam nondum perscriptum est senatûs consultum, ex memoriā vobis, quid senatus censuerit exponam, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 13: in tabulas publicas ad aerarium perscribenda curavit, id. Verr. 1, 21, 57; 2, 1, 35, § 89.—Hence, tabulae ubi aera perscribantur usuraria, i. e. *inscribed, but never paid out*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 53.—Esp., of entering in an account-book: falsum nomen, Cic. Rosc. Com. 1, 1.—**C.** *To write a full account of* to any one, *to announce, relate*, or *describe in writing* or *by letter:* rem gestam in Eburonibus perscribit, Caes. B. G. 5, 47; id. B. C. 1, 53: perscribit in litteris hostes ab se discessisse, id. B. G. 5, 49: orationem alicui, Cic. Fam. 5, 4, 2: omnia, id. ib. 14, 5, 1.—**D.** *To make over in writing, to assign* any thing to any one: argentum perscripsi illis, quibus debui, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 30: pecuniam, Cic. Fl. 19, 44; cf. id. Att. 16, 2, 1: si quid usurae nomine numeratum aut perscriptum fuisset, Suet. Caes. 42; cf. Liv. 24, 18.—**E.** *To draw a line across, to cross* a written character = διαγράφειν (post-class.): as nummus est libralis et per I perscriptam notatur †: dupondius nummus est bilibris per duas II perscriptas H, *etc.* . . . denarius quoque decem librarum nummus per X perscriptam notatur ✱, Prisc. de Ponder. p. 1347 P.

perscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perscribo]. **I.** *A writing down, an entry* in a book, *an official recording:* perscriptionum et liturarum adversaria, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2, 5; id. de Or. 1, 58, 250: falsae perscriptiones, id. Phil. 5, 4, 11; id. Fam. 5, 2, 4.—**II.** *A making over in writing, an assignment*, Cic. Att. 12, 51, 3: haec pactio non verbis sed nominibus et perscriptionibus facta est, id. ib. 4, 18, 2.

per-scriptĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to write down*, Ter. de Syllab. p. 2391 P. (al. praescriptitare).

perscriptor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a drawer up* in writing, *a writer:* fenerationis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 72, § 168.

perscriptūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a drawing up* in writing, *a writing* (jurid. Lat.): cum testamenti faciunt perscripturam, Dig. 29, 1, 3 (al. cum testamentum faciunt, per scripturam adicere).

per-scriptus, a, um, *Part.*, from perscribo.

perscrūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perscrutor], *a searching through, an examination, investigation:* profundi perscrutatio, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 9, 12.

perscrūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a thorough searcher, an examiner, investigator* (post-class.): talium rerum, Capitol. Max. 1 (al. persecutor); Veg. Mil. 3, 3 (al. prosecutores); Cassiod. Var. 2, 15.

perscrūtātrix, īcis, *f.* [perscrutator],

an examiner (late Lat), Jul ap Aug c Sec. Resp Jul. 2, 103

per-scrūto, are, v perscrutor *fin*

per-scrūtor, atus, 1, *v dep* (*act* collat. form, v infra *fin*), *to search through, examine* (class) **I.** Lit speculari et perscrutari aliquid, Cic Tusc 5, 20, 59 canes, qui investigabant et perscrutabantur omnia, id. Verr 2, 4, 21, § 47 litteras legis, id. Inv 1, 24, 68 arculas muliebres, id. Off 2, 7, 25 —**II.** Trop , *to examine into, investigate* sententiam scriptoris, Cic Inv 2, 44, 128 naturam rationemque criminum, id Fl 8, 19 **1.** *Act* collat. form **perscrūto,** āre hunc perscrutavi, Plaut Aul 4, 4, 30 —**2. perscrūtātus,** a, um, in pass signif , Amm 17, 4, 6

per-sculptus, a, um, *Part.* [sculpo], *carved, engraved* lapides, Coripp Laud Just 3, 377

† **persēa,** ae, *f*, = περσεα, *a sacred tree in Egypt and Persia*, Plin 13, 9, 15, § 63, 15, 13, 13, § 45

per-sĕco, cui, ctum, 1, *v a.*, *to cut up, extirpate, to cut out, excise*, trop vitium, Liv 40, 19 *fin* rei publicae vomicas, Auct ap Quint 8, 6, 15 rerum naturas, *to dissect, lay bare the secrets of nature*, Cic Ac. 2, 39, 122. (For perseca, Cic. Att 13, 23 *fin* , read persece , v persequor, I *fin*)

persector, ari, *v freq* [persequor], *to follow* or *pursue eagerly, to investigate* (ante class.) persectari hoc volo, Sceledre, nos nostri an alieni simus, Plaut Mil 2, 5, 20, Lucr 4, 1010 nec persectari primordia singula quaeque, id 2, 165

persĕcūtio, onis, *f* [id], *a following after, a chasing, pursuing, a chase, pursuit* **I.** Lit. bestiae, Dig 41, 1, 44, so ib 41, 1, 4, App M 4 p 155, 1 pluviis persecutionem passi, Vulg Sap 16, 16 , 11, 21 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A prosecution, action, suit,* Cic Or 41, 141 (dub , al praescriptionum), Dig 46, 4, 18, § 1 —**B.** *A persecution*, esp of Christians, Tert Spect. 27 De Fuga in Persecutione, *the title of a treatise by Tertullian*, Vulg Matt 5, 10 et saep —**C.** *A following up prosecution* of an affair negotii, App M 10, p 252, 9

persĕcūtor, oris, *m* [id] **1.** *A pursuer* (post class.) flagitiorum turpium, Capitol Alb 11, 7 —**2.** *A persecutor* of Christians, Mort Persec 1, id Inst 5, 23, 1 Ecclesiae, Hieron Ep ad Helv 3 sub ense persecutoris pati, Prud στεφ 1, 28, Vulg 1 Tim 1, 13 —**3.** *A prosecutor, plaintiff*, Dig 48, 3, 7

persĕcūtōria, v prosecutoria.

persĕcūtrix, icis, *f* [persecutor], *she that pursues* or *persecutes*, Aug Cons. Evang 1, 25

persĕcūtus and **persĕquūtus,** a, um, *Part*, from persequor

per-sĕdĕo, sedi, sessum, 2, *v n* , *to remain sitting, to sit* or *stay long* anywhere (not in Cic or Cæs.) at neque quo pacto persederit umor aquai Visumst, Lucr 1, 307 tota nocte in speculis, Curt 9, 9, 23 in equo dies noctesque persedendo, Liv 45, 39 qui multis apud philosophum annis persederint Sen Ep 108 5 etiam meridie, Suet Claud 34 —**II.** Transf , of frost pruinae perniciosior natura quoniam lapsa persidet gelatque, Plin 17, 24, 37, § 222

per-segnis, e, *adj* , *very sluggish* or *inactive* proelium, Liv 25, 15, 12

Persēis, ĭdis, *f*, v 2 Persa, B

Persēius, a, um, v 2 Persa, A., and 1 Perseus, B 2

per-sĕnesco, nŭi, 3, *v inch n* , *to grow old* anywhere (post class.) ibi persenuit, Eutr 1, 11

per-sĕnex, sĕnis, *adj* , *very old* (post Aug), Suet. Gram. 9

per-sĕnīlis, e, *adj* , *very old* or *aged* (late Lat.) aetas, Vulg Jos. 23, 1

per-sentio, si, sum, 4, *v a* , *to perceive plainly* **I.** Verg A. 4, 90, App M 7, p 193, 6 —**II.** *To feel deeply* pectore curas, Verg A. 4, 448

per-sentisco, ĕre, *v intens a.* **I.** *To perceive clearly, to detect* (ante class) nunc ne legio persentiscat, clam illuc redeundum'st mihi, Plaut Am 1, 3, 28, id. Aul. 1, 1, 24 ubi possem persentiscere, Ni essem lapis, Ter Heaut. 5, 1, 43 —**II.** *To feel deeply* viscera persentiscunt, Lucr 3 (249)

Persĕphŏnē, ēs, *f*, = Περσεφονη, *Proserpine*, Ov F 4, 591, Stat Th. 12, 276, Ov M 10, 15, Prop 2, 28, 47 sq , Luc. 5, 126 , Inscr Orell. 4849 —**II.** Transf , *death* at mihi Persephone nigram denunciat horam, Tib 4, 5, 5, Ov H 21, 46

† **persĕphŏnium,** ii, *n.*, = περσεφονιον, *wild poppy*, App Herb 53

Persĕpŏlis (Persaep-), is, *f*, = Περσαιπολις, *a city of Persia*, the ruins of which are now called *Istakhr*, Plin. 6, 26, 29, § 115, Curt. 5, 4, 33, 5, 6, 11 sq , Vulg 2 Macc. 9, 2, Amm 23, 6, 42

per-sĕquax, acis, *adj* , *eagerly pursuing* (post class) in reatu pervestigando, Sid Ep 4, 9 (but in App Flor n 23, p 366, 5, or de Deo Soc prol. p 108, Hild. reads oculis perspicax)

persĕquens, entis, *Part* and *P a*, from persequor

per-sĕquor, cūtus and quūtus, 3, *v dep a* and *n* (*act* collat form of the imperat persece for perseque, Poet. ap Cic Att 13, 23 *fin*) **I.** *Act*, *to follow perseveringly, to follow after, continue to follow, pursue* **A.** Lit **1.** In gen ille servo lum Jubet illum persequi, Plaut Cist. 1, 3, 35, 4, 2, 30 si vis persequi vestigiis, id Men. 4, 1, 9 certum est persequi, Ter Phorm 3, 3, 18 me in Asiam persequens, id And 5, 4, 32 (persequens dicit perseverationem sequentis ostendens Persequitur enim qui non desinit sequi, Don ad h l) aliquem, Cic Verr 2, 5, 35, § 91 exercitum, id Phil 3, 3, 7 cursim, Petr 6 Hortensium ipsius vestigiis, Cic Brut 90, 307 qua, aut terra aut mari, persequar eum, qui, etc , id Att 7, 22, 2 vestigia alicujus, id. de Or 1, 23, 105, Verg A. 9, 218 hanc persecuta mater orare incipit, Phaedr 1, 28, 5 —With *inf* (poet) atqui non ego te tigris ut aspera frangere persequor, Hor C 1, 23, 10 —**2.** In partic **a.** *To follow after, press upon, chase, pursue* fugientes usque ad flumen persequuntur, Caes B G 7, 67 bello, id. ib 1, 14 deterrere hostes a persequendo, Sall J 50, 6 feras, Ov H 9, 34 beluas Curt 8, 14, 26 —**b.** *To go through* a place in pursuit of any thing, *to search through* omnes solitudines, Cic Pis 22, 53 —**B.** Transf , *to follow up, come up with, overtake* quo ego te ne persequi quidem possem triginta diebus, Cic Fam 3, 6, 3, id. Div 2, 72, 149 mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Hor C 3, 2, 14 —**C.** Trop **1.** In gen., *to follow perseveringly, to pursue* any thing omnes vias persequar, Cic Fam 4, 13, 6 viam, Ter Hec 3, 5, 4 eas artes, Cic. Fin 1, 21, 72 —**2.** In partic **a.** With the accessory notion of striving after, *to pursue, hunt after, seek to obtain, strive after*, = appetere, affectare quis est, qui utilia non studiosissime persequatur? Cic Off 3, 28, 101 ego mihi alios deos penates persequar, Plaut. Merc 5, 1, 7 *Pl* Tene priusquam hinc abeo savium *Ph* Si quidem mi hercle regnum detur, numquam id potius persequar, id Curc 1, 3, 55 hereditates, Ter And. 4, 5, 20 hereditates aut syngraphas, Cic Leg 3, 8, 18 cujusque modi voluptates id. Fin. 2, 7, 22 ego meum jus persequar, *I will pursue* or *assert my right*, Ter Ad. 2, 1, 9, Cic Caecin 3, 8 persequendi juris sui potestas, id. Div in Caecil 6, 21 bona tua repetere ac persequi lite atque judicio, id Verr 2, 3, 13, § 32 possumus rem nostram persequi, id Quint. 13, 45 *fin* cum tribunus plebis poenas a seditioso cive per bonos viros judicio persequi vellet *sought to obtain*, id Fam 1, 9, 15 —(*β*) With *inf*, *to hasten, be eager* (rare) nec scimus quam in partem ingredi persequamur, Plaut Rud. 3, 3, 4 —**b.** *To follow, be a follower of, to imitate, copy after* a person or thing as a guide or pattern si vero Academiam veterem persequamur, Cic Ac. 1, 2, 7 sectam et instituta alicujus, id. Verr 2, 5, 71, § 183 ego neglecta barbarorum inscitia te persequar, id Fam 9, 3, 2, id. Ac. 2, 23, 74 ut, quae maxime excellant in eo, quem imitabitur, ea diligentissime persequatur, id de Or 2, 22, 90 —**c.** *To pursue, proceed against, prosecute, to revenge, avenge, take vengeance upon* a person or thing aliquem bello, Caes. B G 5, 1 aliquem judicio, Cic. Fl 20, 47 alicujus injurias ulcisci ac persequi, id. Verr 2, 2, 3, § 9, eo, injuriam, id. Mur 21, 44, Sall. J 14, 23, cf. Kritz ad Sall. C 9, 5 mortem alicujus, Cic. Fam 9, 3, 2 de persequendis inimicitiis, Caes. B C 3, 83 *fin* Trebonii mortem, Cic. Phil 13, 18, 39, Caes. B G 7, 38, Liv 40, 11 *fin* adulterium, Sen Contr 3, 20 —**d.** *To persecute* for religious belief or practice (eccl Lat), Tert ad Scap 5, Vulg Johan 15, 20, id Act 7, 52, id. Rom 12, 14 et saep —**e.** *To follow* in writing, *to take down, minute down* celeritate scribendi, quae dicerentur persequi, Cic. Sull 14, 42 multa diserte dixit, quae notarius persequi non potuit, Sen Apoc. 9, 2 —**f.** *To follow up* with action, *to follow out, perform, execute, bring about, do, accomplish*, etc hoc, ut dico, factis persequar, Plaut Merc 3, 2, 11 erus quod imperavit persequi, id Am 2, 1, 40 imperium patris, id. Stich 1, 2, 84 sq ex usu quod est, id persequar, Ter Hec. 4, 3, 10 mandata, Cic Q Fr 2, 14, 3 si idem extrema persequitur qui inchoavit, id Prov Cons. 8, 19 vitam inopem et vagam, *to lead*, id. Phil 12, 7, 15 —*Absol.* sed tamen ibo et persequar, *will go and obey*, Plaut Cist 2, 1, 64 —(*β*) In partic , *to follow out* in speech or writing, *to set forth, treat of, relate, recount describe, explain*, etc aliquid voce, Cic Planc 23, 56 dum rationes Persequor, *set forth, treat of, discuss the reasons*, Lucr 5, 56 quae versibus persecutus est Ennius, Cic Sen 6, 16 philosophiam Latinis litteris, id Ac 1, 3, 12 aliquid scriptura, id Fam 15, 21, 4 obscenas voluptates, id. N D 1, 40, 111 res Hannibalis, id Div 1, 24, 49 has res in eo libro, id Off 2, 24, 87 quae persequerer, si commemorare possem sine dolore, id. Fam 5, 13, 3 da te in sermonem et persece Et confice, etc , Poet ap Cic Att. 13, 23, 3 —* **II.** *Neutr* , *to follow* or *come after* exacta vindemia gramine persecuto, *when the grass has grown again*, Pall 3, 26, 5

☞ In a pass signif (post class) illa se in mare praecipitavit, ne persequeretur, Hyg Fab 198 dub —Hence, **persĕquens,** entis, *P a* , used as *subst* * **A.** *A pursuer, practiser* flagitii, Plaut. Cas 2, 1, 13 — * **B.** *A revenger, avenger* inimicitiarum persequentissimus, Auct Her 2, 19, 29

1. per-sĕro, sevi, 3, *v a* , *to sow* or *plant* (post class) quod (semen) non persevit, Sid Carm 7, 386

2. per-sĕro, ĕre, 3, *v a* , *to stick* or *run through* (post class) testiculas per ficos maturas perserunt, Varr R R 1, 41, 5

per-serpo, serpsi, 3, *v n* , *to creep perpetually, to crawl*, Lucil ap Charis p 100, 31 Keil

* **per-servio,** ire, *v n* , *to serve through out* alicui, Vop Prob 18 dub

per-servo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* , *to preserve* (post class.) patientiam, Tert Pat 5

Perses, ae, *m* , = Περσης **I.** *A Persian*, v Persae —**II.** *Son of Perseus and Andromeda, the progenitor of the Persians*, Plin 7, 56, 57, § 201 —**III.** *Son of Sol and Persa, brother of Æetes and Circe*, Hyg Fab praef —**IV.** *The last king of Macedonia, who was conquered by Æmilius Paulus*, Cic Cat 4, 10, 21, id Agr 2, 19, 50, id Imp Pomp 18, 55, id. Tusc 3, 22, 53, 5, 40, 118, id N D 2, 2, 6, Prop 4 (5), 11, 39 Called also, after the Gr form, Perseus, Liv 40, 57 sq , 41, 23 sq , 44, 32 sq , Just 32, 2 sq , Luc. 9, 676 — *Gen* Persi, Sall. ap Charis p 52 P , Tac A 4 55 —*Dat* Persi Cic Tusc 5 40, 118 , Liv 42, 25, 2 al —**B.** Hence, **Persĭcus,** a um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to King Perses, Persean* bellum, Cic Off 1, 11, 37, Plin 18, 11, 28, § 107

1. Perseus, ĕi and ĕos (*acc*, Persea, Ov M 4, 610), *m.*, = Περσευς **I.** *Son of Jupiter and Danăē, abandoned by his grandfather Acrisius, but rescued and brought up by Polydectes, king of Seriphus When grown up, he undertook, at the instigation of Polydectes, an expedition against the islands of the Gorgons, and received from Vulcan a sickle shaped sword, from Mercury winged shoes, and from Minerva a shield and the flying horse Pegasus Thus armed, he killed and cut off the head of Medusa, whose look turned every thing into stone On his way back, he, by means of it, turned into stone a sea monster to which Andromeda, the daughter of Cepheus, was exposed, and married her Their son Perses became the progenitor of the Persians After his death, Perseus was placed among*

the constellations, Ov. M. 4, 609 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 64; 244; id. Astron. 12; Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 112; Prop. 2, 30 (3, 28), 4; 2, 28 (3, 24), 22; Serv. Verg. A. 4, 246.—**B.** Hence, **1. Perseus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Perseus*, *Persean*, Prop. 3 (4), 22, 8: Perseos alter in Argos scinditur, i. e. *where Perseus's grandfather*, *Acrisius*, *reigned*, Stat. Th. 1, 255: Persei culmina montis, *the mountain where Perseus first mounted Pegasus*, id. ib. 3, 633: Persea Tarsos, *founded by Perseus*, Luc. 3, 225: Babylon, id. 6, 449.—**2. Perseius**, a, um, *Persean:* Perseia castra sequi, *to fight in his army*, Ov. M. 5, 128.—**II.** *The last king of Macedonia*, v. Perses, IV.

2. Perseus, a, um, v. the preced. art., I. B. 1.

persĕvērābĭlis, e, *adj.* [persevero], *persevering* (post-class.): tenacitas, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 21, 198.

persĕvērans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from persevero.

persĕvēranter, *adv.*, v. persevero, *P. a. fin.*

persĕvērantĭa, ae, *f.* [persevero], *steadfastness*, *constancy*, *perseverance* (syn. pertinacia): perseverantia est in ratione bene consideratā stabilis et perpetua permansio, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164; id. Phil. 7, 5, 14: disputandum est, aliud an idem sit pertinacia et perseverantia, id. Part. Or. 19, 65: nautarum, Caes. B. C. 3, 26; Vulg. 2 Macc. 14, 38.—**II.** Transf., objectively, *long continuance*, *tediousness:* belli, Just. 3, 4, 4.

persĕvērātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *continuance*, *duration* (post-class.), App. Trismeg. p. 101 *fin.:* operis, Hyg. p. 178 Goes.

persĕvērē, *adv.*, v. perseverus *fin.*

persĕvēro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [perseverus]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to abide by* or *adhere to strictly; to continue steadfastly*, *to persist*, *persevere* in any thing (class.; syn.: persisto, permaneo). (*a*) With *in* and *abl.:* perseveras tu quidem et in tuā vetere sententiā permanes, Cic. Leg. 3, 11, 26; so, in suā sententiā, id. Phil. 4, 4, 11: in vitiis, id. Inv. 2, 2, 5: in errore, id. Phil. 12, 2, 5: in eo perseveravit, jus publicano non dicere, id. Prov. Cons. 5, 10; Vulg. Matt. 10, 22; id. Heb. 12, 7: nobiscum, *continuing with us*, id. Act. 27, 2.—(*β*) *Impers. pass.:* perseveratum in irā est, Liv. 2, 35; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 39, § 85: in eo perseverandum putabat, Caes. B. C. 1, 26, 2.—**II.** *Act.*, *to go on* or *proceed with steadily; to persist*, *persevere* in any thing (class.); usually constr. with an *object-clause;* rarely with *acc.* or *abl.* (*a*) With *inf.:* injuriam facere, Cic. Quint. 8, 31: aliquem conservare, Curius ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29, 1: bello persequi, Caes. B. G. 1, 13, 4.—With *acc.* and *inf:* cum Orestes perseveraret, se esse Orestem, *stuck to it*, Cic. Lael. 7, 24; so, cum id facturos se perseverarent, Vell. 2, 92, 3.—(*β*) With *acc.:* neque te ipsum id perseverare et transigere potuisse, Cic. Quint. 24, 76: religiosam observantiam, Symm. Ep. 1, 90 (96).—In the *pass.:* ob haec illi quatriduo perseverata inedia est, Just. 12, 6, 15.—(*γ*) With *abl.:* bellis continuis perseverare, Just. 38, 4, 11.—Hence, **persĕvērans**, antis, *P. a.*, *persevering;* with *abl.:* perseverantior caedendis (hostibus), Liv. 5, 31, 4 (Madv. caedendi).—*Absol.:* perseverantissimus sui cultus, Val. Max. 6, 6, 1 *ext.:* perseverantissimum studium, Col. praef. 1, § 19: pertinaciter perseverans, Jul. Obseq. 64: valetudo, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 9: perseverantissima pietas, Aug. Ep. 555.—*Adv.:* **persĕvēranter**, *perseveringly:* tueri, Liv. 4, 60, 5: tacere, Val. Max. 6, 1, 7.—*Comp.:* perseverantius saevire, Liv. 21, 10, 7.—*Sup.:* aliquem perseverantissime diligere, Plin. Ep. 4, 21, 3 (dub.; Keil, persevera).

per-sĕvērus, a, um, *adj.*, *very strict:* imperium, Tac. A. 15, 48.—*Adv.:* **persĕvērē**, *very strictly:* inquirere, Plin. Ep. 9, 5, 1.

Persĭa, ae, v. Persae, II. A.

Persĭānae Aquae, v. Persius, III.

Persĭānus, a, um, v. Persius, B.

per-sĭbus, a, um, *adj.* [sibus, callidus sive acutus, Fest. p. 336], *very knowing*, *very acute*, Plaut. and Naev. ap. Fest. p. 217 Müll.; cf. Naev. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 107 Müll.

Persĭca, ōrum, *n.*, v. Persae, II. B. 3.

per-siccātus, a, um, *adj.*, *quite dried*, *perfectly dry*, Apic. 7, 6.

per-siccus, a, um, *adj.*, *very dry:* oculi, Cels. 3, 6, 23: tempus, Fest. s. v. substillum, pp. 306 and 307 Müll.

1. Persĭcē, *adv.*, v. Persae, II. B. *fin.*

2. Persĭcē, ēs, *f.*, v. Persae, II. B. 2.

1. Persĭcus, a, um, v. Persae, II. B., and Perses, IV. B.

(**2. persĭcus**, corrupted for persibus.)

per-sĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2, *v. n.* [per-sedeo], *to continue sitting*, *remain long sitting* anywhere, Plin. 17, 24, 36, § 222; Curt. 9, 9, 23.

per-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3, *v. n.*, *to sink* or *settle down*, *to penetrate* anywhere (poet.): pestilitas fruges persidit in ipsas, Lucr. 6, 1126; 1, 307: *ubi frigidus imber Altius ad vivum persedit*, Verg. G. 3, 442.

per-signo, āre, *v. a.* (extremely rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** *To note down*, *record:* uni dona, Liv. 25, 7, 5.—**II.** *To mark:* notis corpus, Mel. 1, 19, 20; so Firm. Math. 3, 7, 12.

‡ **per-sĭlĭo**, īre, *v. n.* [2. salio], *to leap through*, Not. Tir. p. 146.

per-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj.*, *very like* or *similar* (class.), Cic. Part. Or. 7, 26: statuam istius persimilem deturbant, id. Pis. 38, 93: isti tabulae fore librum Persimilem, cujus, etc., Hor. A. P. 6 sq.

per-simplex, icis, *adj.*, *very plain* or *simple:* victus, Tac. A. 15, 45 *fin.*

Persis, ĭdis, v. Persae, II. A.

per-sisto, stĭti, 3, *v. n.*, *to continue steadfastly*, *to persist* (rare): si perstiteris ad corpus ea referre, Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 107 *fin.:* in impudentiā, Liv. 38, 14, 11: in luxuriā, Treb. Poll. Gall. 4, 2: in oratione persistens cum lacrymis, Vulg. Tob. 3, 11: divulsusque triens prohibet persistere bessem, *to remain*, permanere, Aus. Ecl. 1, 22.

persītes, ae, *m.*, *a plant*, *a species of* tithymalus, App. Herb. 108.

Persĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman surname.* **I.** C. Persius, *an orator*, *a contemporary of the Gracchi*, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 25; id. Brut. 26, 99; id. Fin. 1, 3, 7.—**II.** A. Persius Flaccus, *a celebrated satirist of Volaterræ*, *in Etruria*, *who died in the reign of Nero*, *at the age of twenty-eight*, A.D. 62, Mart. 4, 29, 7; Quint. 10, 1, 94.—Hence, **B. Persĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the poet Persius*, *Persian:* Persianum illud, *that passage of Persius*, Lact. 2, 2, 18.—**III.** A third Persius, otherwise unknown, has given his name to the **Persĭānae Aquae**, perh. near Carthage, App. Flor. 3, p. 353, 5.

persŏlāta (**persoll-**), ae, *f.*, *a plant*, *the brown mullen:* persolata, quam Graeci arcion vocant (al. persollata), Plin. 25, 9, 66, § 113; 26, 5, 12, § 24 Sillig (Jan, persollata).

per-sŏlĭdo, āre, *v. a.*, *to make quite solid*, Stat. Th. 1, 352.

‡ **per-sŏlĭtus**, a, um, *adj.*, *very usual*, Not. Tir. p. 46.

persolla, ae, *f. dim.* [persona], *a little mask;* hence, as a term of abuse, *you little fright!* Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 36.

persollāta, ae, v. persolata.

* **per-sōlus**, a, um, *adj.*, *quite alone:* oculum effodito persolum mihi, si, etc., *my only eye*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 46.

(**persŏlūta**, a corrupt read. for pesoluta, Plin. 21, 33, 108, § 184.)

persŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from persolvo.

per-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to release* or *discharge completely;* acc. to the signif. of the simple verb. **I.** *To pay*, *pay out:* stipendium militibus, Cic. Att. 5, 14, 1: pecuniam alicui, Tac. A. 1, 37: pecuniam ab aliquo, *to pay by a draft on any one*, Cic. Fl. 20, 46: aes alienum alienis nominibus suis copiis, *to pay the debts of others*, Cat. ap. Sall. C. 35, 3; Plin. Ep. 9, 37, 2: legatā cum fide, Suet. Calig. 16: veteranis promissa praemia, id. Aug. 15.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to pay*, *give*, *show*, *render* what is due to another: quod relicum restat, volo persolvere, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 40: alicui laborum praemia pro me, Cic. Planc. 42, 101: hanc tibi animam pro morte Daretis, Verg. A. 5, 484; 2, 537: grates, *to render thanks*, id. ib. 1, 600; cf.: meritam dis immortalibus gratiam, Cic. Planc. 33, 80: honorem dis, *to pay due honor to the gods by sacrifices*, Verg. A. 8, 62: vota, *to fulfil*, Tac. A. 3, 64; Cic. Har. Resp. 13, 28; Prop. 2, 25, 23: velim reliquum, quod est promissi ac muneris tui mihi persolvas, Cic. Fam. 3, 9, 3; id. Verr. 2, 5, 71, § 183: quod huic promisi, id ei persolvere, id. Planc. 42, 103: persolvere justa, *to pay due honors to the dead*, Sen. Oedip. 998; so Curt. 6, 6, 19: poenas, *to suffer punishment:* poenas dis hominibusque meritas debitasque persolvat, Cic. Phil. 11, 12, 29: mihi sanguine poenas Persolves, Verg. A. 9, 423.—Without the *dat.:* ea (pars civitatis) princeps poenas persolvit, Caes. B. G. 1, 12, 6; cf.: supplicia persolvit, Tac. A. 6, 26 *fin.* —On the contrary: poenae alicui ab omnibus persolutae, *imparted*, *inflicted by all*, Cic. Or. 63, 214; so, mortem alicui, i. e. *to kill*, *put to death*, Suet. Calig. 26: persolvi primae epistulae, *have answered*, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 2: NATVRAE DEBITVM, *to die*, Inscr. Orell. 3453; so, DEBITVM, Inscr. Orell. 4482. —* **II.** *To unravel*, *solve*, *explain:* si hoc mihi ζήτημα persolveris, magnā me molestiā liberaris, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 10.

persōna, ae, *f.* [acc. to Gabius Bassus ap. Gell. 5, 7, 1 sq., from per-sŏno, to sound through, with the second syllable lengthened]. **I.** *A mask*, esp. that used by players, which covered the whole head, and was varied according to the different characters to be represented (syn. larva), Gell. 5, 7, 1: personam tragicam forte vulpis viderat, Phaedr. 1, 7, 1: personam capiti detrahere, Mart. 3, 43, 4: persona adicitur capiti, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 59. The masks were usually made of clay: cretea persona, Lucr. 4, 297; cf. Mart. 14, 176, 1. And sometimes of the bark of wood: oraque corticibus sumunt horrenda cavatis, Verg. G. 2, 387: ut tragicus cantor ligno tegit ora cavato, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 646. The opening for the mouth was very large: personae pallentis hiatum formidat infans, Juv. 3, 175: personis uti primus coepit Roscius Gallus praecipuus histrio, quod oculis obversis erat, nec satis decorus in personis nisi parasitus pronunciabat, Diom. p. 486 P. Heads with such masks were used as ornaments for water-spouts, fountains, etc.: Butades figulus primus personas tegularum extremis imbricibus imposuit, quae inter initia prostypa vocavit, Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 152: personae, e quarum rostris aqua salire solet, Dig. 19, 1, 17 *fin.:* mulier nempe ipsa videtur, non personā loqui, *a mask*, *a masked person*, Juv. 3, 96.—**II.** Transf., *a personage*, *character*, *part*, represented by an actor: parasiti persona, Ter. Eun. prol. 26 sq.: sub personā militis, Gell. 13, 22, 11: (tragici) nihil ex personā poëtae dixerunt, Vell. 1, 3, 2.—Hence, **B.** Also, transf. beyond the scenic lang., in gen., the *part* or *character* which any one sustains in the world (class.): (ego), qui non heroum veteres casus fictosque luctus velim imitari atque adumbrare dicendo, neque actor sim alienae personae, sed auctor meae, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 194: quam magnum est personam in re publicā tueri principis, id. Phil. 8, 10, 29: personam sustinere, id. Pis. 11, 24: personam, quam mihi tempus et res publica imposuit, *imposed upon me*, id. Sull. 3, 8; cf.: agenda est persona quam mihi miles imposuit, Vop. Prob. 10, 7; Macr. S. 2, 7, 17: partes lenitatis et misericordiae semper egi libenter: illam vero gravitatis severitatisque personam non appetivi, sed a re publicā mihi impositam sustinui, Cic. Mur. 3, 6: petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, id. Quint. 13, 46: personam suscipere, id. de Or. 1, 37, 169: gravissimam personam sustinere, id. Pis. 29, 71: personam tenere, id. de Or. 3, 14, 54: personam gerere, id. Off. 1, 32, 115: abjectā quaestoriā personā comitisque assumptā, id. Planc. 41, 100: fateantur in Macandrii personā esse expressam speciem civitatis, id. Fl. 22, 53: id Cicero suā ipsā personā frequentissime praecipit, *in his own name*, Quint. 10, 5, 2: cetera quae sunt a me in secundo libro de Oratore per Antonii personam disputata, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 2 B. and K. (dub.; al. ex personā): ex tuā personā enumerare possis, ut, etc., id. Inv. 1, 52, 99: nihil ex personā poëtae disserunt, Vell. 1, 3, 2; 1, 3, 3; so Col. 12, 3, 5; Gell. 10, 22, 1; Lact. Epit. 48, 7: sub personā Paridis, Suet. Dom. 10; so Gell. 10, 22, 24; 13, 22, 11: alienam personam ferre, Liv. 3, 36: *non hominibus tan-*

tum, sed et rebus persona demenda est et reddenda facies sua, Sen. Ep 24, 13: hanc personam induisti: agenda est, Sen. Ben. 2, 17, 2.—Hence, **2.** A human being who performs any function, plays any part, *a person, personage:* ut mea persona semper aliquid videretur habere populare, Cic. Att. 8, 11, D, § 7: ecquae pacifica persona desideretur, id. ib 8, 12, 4: hujus Staleni persona, populo jam nota atque perspecta, id. Clu. 29, 78; id. Fam 6, 6, 10: induxi senem disputantem, quia nulla videbatur aptior persona, id. Lael. 1, 4: Laelii persona, id. ib 1, 4: certis personis et aetatibus, *to people of a certain standing and of a certain age*, Suet. Caes. 43: minoribus quoque et personis et rebus, *to persons and things of less importance*, id. Tib 32; id. Aug. 27: nulla distantia personarum, Vulg. Deut. 1, 17: personarum acceptio, id. 2 Par. 19, 7; cf. id. Gal. 2, 6 al.: ipse suā lege damnatus, cum, substitutā filii personā, amplius quingento rum jugerum possideret, Plin. 18, 3, 4, § 17: denique haec fuit altera persona Thebis, sed tamen secunda, ita ut proxima esset Epaminondae, *the second chief personage*, Nep Pelop 4, 3 —(β) So of *persons*, opp to things and actions: ut rerum, ut personarum dignitates ferunt, Cic. de Or 3, 14, 53 — (γ) Law t. t., *a being having legal rights and obligations* (including the state, etc.; not including slaves; cf. Sandars ad Just. Inst introd. § 37; 1, 3 prooem.): omne jus quo utimur, vel ad personas pertinet vel ad res vel ad actiones, Dig. 1, 5, 1; Just Inst. 1, 3 prooem.—(δ) *A human being* in gen., *a person* (post-Aug and rare): continuantes unum quodque (praenomen) per trinas personas, Suet Ner. 1: cum dira et foedior omni Crimine persona est, Juv. 4, 15 —**3.** In the grammarians, *a person:* quom item personarum natura triplex esset, qui loqueretur, ad quem, de quo, Varr. L. L. 8, § 20 Müll.; so id. ib 9, 24, § 32 et saep

persōnālis, e, *adj* [persona], *of* or *belonging to a person, personal* (jurid. Lat.): usus, Dig 8, 3, 37: tale beneficium personale est, ib 24, 3, 13: actiones, ib 50, 16, 178 —**II.** In gram.: verbum, *a personal verb*, i.e. *a verb which has three persons in each number.* — *Adv*: **persōnālĭter,** *personally:* etiamsi personaliter ignoramus qui sint Lares, etc., Arn. 3, 124: loqui, Salv Gub D 6; Ambros. Spir Sanc. 3, 11, § 81.—**B.** In gram: dicere, i e. *with a person expressed* or *implied*, Gell. 15, 13, 9: adverbia personaliter fiunt, Asper. 1732 P.

persōnāta, ae, *f*, *a kind of large burdock*, said to be synonymous with persolata, Col. 6, 17, 1; App Herb 36; Plin. 25, 9, 58, § 104; v. persolata.

persōnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [persono], *resonance* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 150, 3

persōnātīvē, *adv.* [persona], *personally*, Charis. p 181, 25 Keil.

persōnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Lit, *provided with* or *wearing a mask, masked:* Roscius, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 221: pater, i. e *the father in the play*, Hor S 1, 4, 56: personata fabula (*the name of a play of Naevius*), v Fest. p 217 Müll.; Sen. Ep 24; Suet Ner 21.—**II.** Trop, *assumed, pretended, counterfeited, fictitious:* personatus ambulare, *in an assumed character*, Cic. Att. 15, 1, 4: personata felicitas, Sen. Ep 80, 8: personati fastus, *affected*, Mart 11, 2, 3

per-sŏno, ŭi, ĭtum, 1 (*perf.* personavit, App M 5, p 164, 24: personasse, Prud. στεφ. 34 praef.), *v n* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** *To sound through and through, to resound:* cum domus cantu et cymbalis personaret, Cic. Pis. 10, 22: ut cotidiano cantu vocum et nervorum et tibiarum nocturnisque con vivis tota vicinitas personet, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134; id. Phil. 2, 41, 105: domus Molossis Personuit canibus, Hor S 2, 6, 114: ploratu lamentisque et planctibus tota regia perso nabat, Curt. 10, 5, 7: ab aetheris personat axe fragor, Ov. Tr 1, 2, 46: tuba, Vulg Judic. 7, 18.—**B.** *To make a sound* on a musical instrument, *to sound, play:* citharā Iopas Personat, Verg A. 1, 741: cymbalis, Vulg 1 Par 16, 5: buccinis, id. Jos. 6, 13 —**II.** *Act.* **A.** *To fill with sound* or *noise, to make resound* (class.): Cerberus haec regna latratu Personat, Verg A. 6, 417: aequora concha, id. ib 6, 171: aures hujus modi vocibus, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 4; so, aurem, *to bawl in one's ear*, Hor. Ep 1, 1, 7: ille humi prostraverat corpus, gemitu ejulatuque totam personans regiam, Curt. 8, 2, 5: pulpita socco, *to play in comedy*, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 314: mons choris Aegipanum undique personatur, Sol. 24.—**B.** *To cry out, call aloud* (rare but class.): illae vero non loquuntur solum, verum etiam personant, huc unius mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam, Cic. Cael. 20, 47: quas res isti in angulis personant, id. Rep 1, 2, 2: totam inde per urbem personat, ut, etc., Val. Fl. 2, 163; Tac. A. 14, 15; Vulg. Jer. 31, 7.—**C.** *To sound* or *blow* upon an instrument (post class.): personavit classicum, *gave the signal for attack*, App M. 5. p 164, 24.

per-sŏnus, a, um, *adj*, *resounding, ringing* (post-Aug): Io ovanti persona sistro, Val. Fl. 4. 418: verno persona cantu virgulta, Petr. 120; Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 10

per-sorbĕo, bui, 2, *v. a.*, *to suck* or *drink up, to absorb:* spongiae persorbentes, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 123; cf. Not. Tir p 168.

perspectē, *adv*, v. perspicio, *P. a. fin.*

perspectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perspicio], *a seeing into, perception* (post-class.): rerum caelestium, Lact. 2, 8 *fin;* id. Ira Dei, 1, 4: veritatis, Aug. Civ. Dei, 8, 4.

perspecto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v freq a.* [id.] * **I.** *To look at* or *behold to the end:* quinquennale certamen gymnicum perspectavit, Suet. Aug 98. — **II.** *To look through, look all about:* otiose perspecta aedis, ut lubet, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 128.

perspector, ōris, *m* [id.], *one who understands, a discerner* (eccl. Lat.): mentis perspector Jesus, Juvenc. 2, 275 (al. prospector)

1. perspectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from perspicio

2. perspectus, ūs, *m* [perspicio], *a viewing thoroughly, an inspection*, Luc. 8, 484 (al. prospectus)

per-spĕcŭlor, ātus, 1, *v dep*, *to examine* or *explore thoroughly, to reconnoitre well:* perspeculatus locorum situs, Suet Caes. 58: cum de vallo perspecularetur, Auct. B Afr 31.

perspergo, ĕre, *v a.* [per spargo], *to besprinkle, to wet.* **I.** Lit.: ligna amurcā crudā perspergito, Cato, R. R. 130: unde haustā aqua templum deae perspersum est, Tac. A. 15, 44: Prusiadem urbem perspergit Hylas lacus, Sol. 42, 2.—**II.** Trop: orationem tamquam sale, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 159

perspĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [perspicio], *that may easily be seen, conspicuous* (post class): urbs, Amm. 14, 8, 3; Aug. Ep 32 ad Paul.

perspĭcācē, *adv* [id.], *sharp-sightedly, acutely:* quam perspicace, Afran. ap Non. 513, 19, and 515, 31 (Com. Rel. v. 59 Rib)

perspĭcācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [perspicax], *sharp-sightedness, discernment, discrimination:* qui nulla perspicacitate, sine inno centium sontiumque differentiā, ... damnarunt, Amm. 15, 3, 2; cf.: perspicacitas, τὸ συνοπτικόν, Gloss. Lab

perspĭcācĭter, *adv*, v. perspicax *fin*

perspĭcax, ācis, *adj* [perspicio], *sharp-sighted, penetrating, acute, perspicacious:* perspicax prudentia, old poet ap Cic. Off 3, 26, 98. homo (with astutus), Ter. Heaut 5, 1, 1: ad aliquam rem, id. ib 2, 3, 129 sequemur et id, quod acutum et perspicax naturā est, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 100: ales oculis perspicax, unguibus pertinax, App de Deo Soc. p 108 Hildebr.; cf id. Mag 53: homo perspicacior Lynceo vel Argo et oculus totus, App M 2, p. 124, 38 — *Adv:* **perspĭcācĭter,** *acutely, sharp sightedly*, Amm. 26, 6, 1; 29, 1, 38.— *Comp:* perspicacius, Consol Phil 3 Boeth.; id. Metr 11, 5

perspĭcĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [id.], *that may be clearly seen, bright:* solis splendor, Vitr 9, 1, 11.

perspĭcĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *a full perception* or *knowledge* of a thing: veri, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 15

perspĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, 3, *v a.*, *to look or see through, to look into, look at.* **I.** Lit.: quo non modo non intrari, sed ne perspici quidem posset, Caes B G 2, 17: eas (epistulas) ego oportet perspiciam, corrigam: tum denique edentur, *to look through, read through*, Cic. Att. 16, 5, 5: ut prae densitate arborum perspici caelum vix posset, *to look at the sky*, Liv. 40, 22.—**B.** Transf., *to look closely at, to view, examine, inspect:* domum, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 3: villam, id. Mil. 20, 54: operis perspiciendi causā venire, Caes. B G 7, 44: minimis id granis constat, ut vix perspici quaedam possint, *are scarcely visible*, Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 71.—With a *rel.-clause:* perspicito prius, quid intus agatur, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 24.—*Neutr.:* in legem, Vulg Jacob 1, 25 —**II.** Trop., *to perceive, note, observe, explore, prove, ascertain*, etc.: res gestas funditus, Lucr. 1, 478: cum se ipse perspexerit, Cic. Leg 1, 22, 59: sed tu perspice rem et pertenta, id. Q Fr. 1, 4, 5; cf. id. de Or. 2, 78, 318: hoc, quaeso, perspicite atque cognoscite, id. Agr 2, 35, 95: aliquid conjecturā, *to guess*, id. Imp Pomp. 9, 26: cujus virtutem hostes, misericordiam victi, fidem ceteri perspexerunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 2, § 4: nollem accidisset tempus, in quo perspicere posses, quanti te facerem, id. Fam 3, 10, 2: quidam saepe in parvā pecuniā perspiciuntur, quam sint leves, id. Lael. 17, 63: perpaucos, quorum in se fidem perspexerat, relinquere in Galliā decrevit, Caes. B G 5, 5: videbitis et non perspicietis, Vulg Act. 28, 26 —With *object-clause:* perspicio nihili meam vos facere gratiam, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 68; cf. Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 2: perspiciebant enim in Hortensii sententiam multis partibus plures ituros, id. ib 1, 2, 2.—*Pass.* with *nom.* and *inf*, Cic. Fam 1, 7, 3 — Hence, **perspectus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *clearly perceived, evident, well known:* ars rebus cognitis penitusque perspectis continetur, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 92; cf. id. ib 1, 23, 108; id. Fam. 1, 7, 2: virtus alicujus experta atque perspecta, id. Balb 6, 16: benevolentia mihi perspectissima, id. Att. 3, 15 —*Adv:* **perspectē,** *intelligently, sensibly:* ut docte et perspecte sapit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 162.

perspĭcŭē, *adv.*, v. perspicuus *fin.*

perspĭcŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [perspicuus], *transparency, clearness* **I.** Lit.: vitrea perspicuitas, Plin 37, 10, 54, § 141; 37, 5, 20, § 79 —**II.** Trop, *evidentness, clearness, perspicuity:* nihil est clarius ἐναργείας, perspicuitatem, aut evidentiam nos, si placet, nominemus, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 17: perspicuitas argumentatione elevatur, id. N. D 3, 4, 9: perspicuitas in verbis praecipuam habet proprietatem, Quint 8, 2, 1.

perspĭcŭus, a, um, *adj* [perspicio], *transparent, clear* (syn. tralucidus) **I.** Lit: aquae, Ov. M 5, 588: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 79: calix, Mart. 4, 86, 2: gemma, id. 8, 68, 5: nives, i e. *crystals*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 94.—**II.** Trop., *evident, clear, manifest, perspicuous* (very freq and class.; syn. evidens): quasi vero hoc perspicuum sit constetque inter omnes, Cic. N. D 3, 4, 11: quid potest esse tam apertum, tamque perspicuum, id ib 2, 2, 4; id. Rosc. Am. 7, 18: adultera tenui veste perspicua, *known by*, Sen. Contr. 2, 15 *fin:* perspicuum est, quod, etc., Vulg Gen 26, 9.—Hence, *adv:* **perspĭcŭē,** *evidently, clearly, manifestly, perspicuously:* plane et perspicue expedire aliquid, Cic. Fin 3, 5, 19: aperte et perspicue, id. Verr 1, 7, 20: perspicue falsa, id. Cael. 11, 26: dilucide atque perspicue, Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 274

per-spīro, āre, *v. n* **I.** *To breathe everywhere*, Cato, R. R. 157.—**II.** *To blow constantly:* venti perspirantes, Plin. 2, 45, 45, § 116

per-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3, *v a.*, *to pave all over, to make quite even* or *level:* viam, Liv. 10, 47, 4; Vitr 7, 1, 7.

perstillo, āre, *v. n*, *to leak, drip:* tecta jugiter perstillantia, Vulg Prov. 19, 13, 27, 15: domus, id. Ecclus. 11, 18.

per-stĭmŭlo, āre, *v a.*, *to stimulate violently*, Tac. A. 4, 12 *fin.*

per-stīpo, āvi, 1, *v a*, *to crowd* or *press together*, Cael. Aur Acut. 3, 8, 93

per-sto, stiti, stātum (*fut. part* perstaturus, Liv. 8, 34, 4), 1, *v n*, *to stand firmly, continue standing* **I.** Lit (rare). frenatis equis equites diem totum perstabant, Liv 44, 33 *fin:* exercitus a mane usque ad horam X. diei perstiterunt, Auct. B Afr 61. in limine, Tib 1, 5, 71.—**B.** Transf, *to remain steadfast* or *constant, to last, endure:* nihil est toto quod perstet in orbe; cuncta

fluunt, Ov. M. 15, 177, id. H 18, 206: laurea flaminibus, quae toto perstitit anno, Tollitur, id. F. 3, 137: rabies, Luc 5, 210 —**II.** Trop, *to stand fast* or *firm, to hold out, continue, persevere, persist* in any thing (class.; syn.: persevero, permaneo); usually constr. with *in* and *abl*: negant posse, et in eo perstant, Cic Off. 3, 9, 39: in pravitate, id. Ac. 2, 8, 26: in impudentiâ, id Rosc Com. 9, 26: in sententiâ, id. ib 18, 56; Caes B G 7, 26; Liv. 37, 52, 10: in incepto, id. 8, 33, 6 Drak. *N. cr.*; 8, 34, 4; 10, 13, 10: in pertinaci simulatione inopiae, id. 38, 14, 13: in bello, Just. 14, 3, 5: in iisdem dictis, Val. Fl. 4, 143 —*Impers pass*: ut in decreto perstaretur, Liv. Epit 49: si perstaretur in bello, Tac. A. 13, 37: optimates in Romanâ societate perstandum censebant, Liv. 37, 9 — (β) *Absol*: nunc quoque mens eadem perstat mihi, Verg. A. 5, 812: talia perstabat memorans, id. ib 2, 650: persta atque ob dura, Hor S 2, 5, 39: perstitit Narcissus, *persisted in his determination*, Tac A. 11, 29 —(γ) With *inf*: aut pertinacissimus fueris, si perstiteris ad corpus ea, quae dixi, referre, Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 107 Madv. ad loc 3 (B and K.; al. perstiteris in eo): persto condere semen humo, Ov. P. 1, 5, 34: perstas non cedere terris, Val. Fl. 7, 58; Tac. A. 4, 38, 3

perstrātus, a, um, *Part.*, from persterno

per-strĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3, *v n.* and *a.*, *to make much noise* (poet. and in post-Aug prose). **I.** *Neutr.*, *to make a great noise, to resound, echo, ring*: abeunt lavatum, perstrepunt, Ter Eun. 3, 5, 52: tellus perstrepit, Sil. 8, 430: perstrepit rumor in aulâ, Stat. Achill 2, 76: clangor buccinae, Vulg. Exod. 19, 16 —**II.** *Act.* **A.** *To sound through, make a noise through, to make resound*: turba perstrepit aedes, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 213: cubiculum jubilis suis, M Aur. ap Front. Ep ad M. Caesarem, 4, 5 Mai —In *pass*: clamore januas perstrepi, App M 3, p 129 —**B.** *To make a great noise with* or *about* any thing nonne haec cotidie per strepunt Ariani? Ambros de Fide, 5, 16, 19

perstrictio, ōnis, *f* [perstringo], *a rubbing, friction* (post-class), Veg Vet. 1, 35; so id. ib 1, 38 —**II.** Trop, *a verbal attack*: de perstrictione diversae partis nihil cavetur, Paul. Sent 5, 4, 15

perstrictus, a, um, *Part*, from perstringo

per-strīdo, ĕre, *v a*, *to roar* or *whistle through*: perstridunt caerula (maria) venti, German. Arat 1, 6

per-stringo, nxi, ctum, 3, *v a.* **I.** *To bind tightly together, to draw together, draw up, contract*: vitem, Cato, R R. 32: stomachus nimio rigore perstrictus, Veg Vet 3, 53, Grat. Cyneg 296 —**II.** *To graze, graze against* a thing. **A.** Lit: femur, Verg A. 10, 344: solum aratro, *to plough slightly*, Cic. Agr. 2, 25: portam vomere, *to graze against*, id. Phil. 2, 40 dub (al. praestr-) —**2.** Transf., *To blunt* by grazing against, *to make dull, to dull*: minaci murmure aures, *to stun, deafen*, Hor C 2, 1, 18. juvenem multo perstringunt lumine, Stat. Th. 5, 666 (but for perstringere oculos, aciem, etc, cf. praestringo) —**B.** Trop **1.** *To seize*: horror ingens spectantes perstringit, Liv 1, 25; Val. Fl 7, 81, cf. id. 7, 194 —**2.** In particular. **a.** *To touch* or *wound slightly* with words; *to blame, censure, reprimand, reprove* (class.): alicujus voluntatem asperioribus facetiis, Cic. Planc 14, 33. aliquem vocis libertate, id. Sest 6, 14: aliquem suspicione, id Sull. 16, 46: aliquem oblique, Tac A. 5, 11: cultum habitumque alicujus lenibus verbis, id. ib 2, 59: modice perstricti, id. ib 4, 17: ad perstringendos mulcendosque militum animos, id. H 1, 85 —**b.** In speaking, *to touch slightly, to glance over, to narrate briefly*: leviter transire ac tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: quod meis omnibus litteris in Pompeianâ laude perstrictus est (Crassus), *belittled, slighted*, id. Att. 1, 14, 3 perquam breviter perstringere atque attingere, id. de Or 2, 49, 201: celeriter perstringere reliquum vitae cursum, id Phil. 2, 19, 47: summatim, Vulg Dan. 7, 1.

per-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3, *v a.*, *to build completely, build up*: parietem in altitudinem, Vitr 7, 4, 1 —**II.** Trop: falsitatem, Hilar. Op Hist. Fragm. 2, 30

perstŭdĭōsē, *adv*, v. perstudiosus *fin*

per-stŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj*, *very desirous, very fond* of any thing: musicorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63: litterarum Graecarum, id. Sen. 1 *fin* —*Adv.*: **perstŭdĭōsē,** *very eagerly, very fondly*: audire aliquem, Cic. Brut. 56, 207.

per-suādĕo, si, sum, 2, *v. a.*, *to bring over by talking, to convince* of the truth of any thing, *to persuade* (cf convinco) **I.** In gen, *constr absol*, with an *obj. clause* and *dat*, rarely with *acc of the person*: oratoris officium est dicere ad persuadendum accommodate, Cic de Or. 1, 31, 138: imprimis hoc volunt persuadere, non interire animas, Caes. B G 6, 14: velim tibi ita persuadeas, me, etc, Cic Fam. 11, 5, 3: hoc cum mihi non modo confirmasset, sed etiam persuasisset, id. Att. 16, 5, 2: ne si forte de paupertate non persuaseris, sit aegritudini concedendum, id. Tusc 4, 27, 59; Hor. S 1, 6, 8; Verg G. 2, 315: quis te persuasit, Enn. ap Serv. Verg. A. 10, 10 (p 175, n. 4 Vahl) —*Pass pers* (rare): cum animus auditoris persuasus esse videtur ab eis, qui, etc., Auct Her 1, 6, 9: si persuasus auditor fuerit, id. ib. 1, 6, § 10: si scit et persuasus est, quid irascitur, etc., Caecil. ap Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 2.—*Pass impers*: corrupti sunt quibus persuasum sit foedissimum hostem justissimo bello prosequi, Cic Phil. 13, 17, 35: mihi persuaderi numquam potuit, animos … vivere, etc, id. Sen. 22, 80: persuasum habere, v. *P. a* infra.—**II.** In particular, *to prompt, induce, prevail upon, persuade* to do any thing (class.); usually constr. with *alicui, ut*, or *ne*; rarely (and post-Aug) *aliquem* or with an *obj -clause*: persuasit nox, amor, adulescentia, Ter Ad. 3, 4, 24: metuebat ne sibi persuaderes, ut, etc., Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 98: huic magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque persuadent, uti, etc, Caes. B G 3, 18: huic Albinus persuadet, regnum ab senatu petat, Sall J. 35, 2: duo sunt tempora, quibus aliquid contra Caesarem Pompeio suaserim, unum, ne, etc…. alterum ne, etc … quorum si utrumvis persuasissem, etc, Cic. Phil. 2, 10, 24: numquam tamen haec felicitas illi persuasit neglegentiam, *led him into negligence*, Sen. Exc. Contr. 3, praef 5: omnia nobis mala solitudo persuadet, Sen Ep 25, 5: persuasit ei tyrannidis finem facere, Nep Dion. 3, 3: nec arare terram aut expectare annum tam facile persuaseris, etc, Tac G. 14 *fin*: quis Romanis primus persuaserit navem conscendere? Sen. Brev. Vit 13, 4: frigidaque etiam hibernis algoribus persuasit, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 10. aliquâ die te persuadeam, ut, etc., Petr 46 —*Impers pass*: his persuaderi, ut, etc, non poterat, Caes B G 2, 10: persuasum est facere, Plaut Bacch. 4, 9, 93; cf.: tibi quidquam persuaderi potuisse, Cic Fam. 11, 28, 1: tibi persuasum habere, for sibi persuaderi: ea loca provinciae adjungere sibi persuasum habebant, Caes. B G 3, 2 *fin*; v. Zumpt, Gr § 407, n. 1, § 634.—Hence, *P a*: **persuāsus,** a, um, *fixed, established, settled* —*Sup*: quod mihi persuasissimum est, Brut. ap Cic Fam. 11, 9, 2 —Esp, in phrase persuasum habere, *to be convinced, regard as settled*: quia persuasum habuerunt, animas hominum immortalis esse, Val. Max. 2, 6, 10: comperi persuasissimum habuisse eum, with *obj.-clause*, Suet Ner 29: at nos e diverso fumi amaritudine vetustatem indui persuasum habemus, Plin. 23, 1, 22, § 40: persuasum habeo posse fieri ut, etc, Plin. Ep 1, 20, 9, Col. 1, 1, 4; 4, 3, 3 al

persuāsĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [persuadeo], *convincing, persuasive* (post-Aug): rhetorice est vis inveniendi omnia in oratione persuasibilia, Quint. 2, 15, 13; so id. 2, 15, 17: humanae sapientiae verba, Vulg. 1 Cor 2, 4, Hier. Ep 65, 9.—In *sing*: persuasibile, Quint. 2, 15, §§ 16 and 21.—*Adv*. **persuāsĭbĭlĭter,** *convincingly, persuasively*. dicere, Cels. ap Quint. 2, 15, 14; 22.

persuāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Lit, *a convincing, persuading, persuasion*: dicere apposite ad persuasionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 6: difficilis, Just. 34, 4, 3 —**II.** Transf, *conviction, persuasion, belief, opinion* (post-Aug): falsam sibi scientiae persuasionem induerunt, Quint 1, 1, 8. arrogans de se persuasio, id 2, 4, 16: persuasionis plenus cuncta fato agi, Suet. Tib 69: persuasio est, *it is a prevalent opinion*, Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 115: persuasio durat in magnâ parte vulgi, id. 25, 2, 5, § 10

persuāsor, ōris, *m* [persuadeo], *a convincer, one who persuades* or *prevails upon*, Mart. Cap 5, § 467.

persuastrix (-itrix), īcis *f* [persuasor], *she that persuades, a (female) persuader*. probripellecebrae et persuastrices, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 47.—Collat. form persuasitrices, Mart. Cap 5, § 514.

1. persuāsus, a, um, *P. a*, v persuadeo *fin.*

2. persuāsus, ūs, *m* [persuadeo], *a persuading, persuasion*: persuasu servi, Plaut. Ep Argum 1: hujus persuasu et inductu, Cic ap Quint 5, 10, 69

per-suāvis, e, *adj*, *very sweet, very pleasant, delightful*: potus, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 30 Mai —*Adv*: **persuāvĭter,** *very pleasantly*, Aug Music 4, 13

per-subtīlis, e, *adj* **I.** Lit, *very fine* or *delicate, very subtle*: animus persubtilis atque minutis Perquam corporibus factus, Lucr. 3, 179 —**II.** Trop, *very ingenious*: oratio, Cic Planc 24, 58

per-sulco, no *perf*, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to furrow through, to plough up* —Trop: rugis persulcata genas, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 136

persultātor, ōris, *m* [persulto], *one who leaps* or *skips about* (post class): litoris, Symm Ep 6, 23 (22).

per-sulto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* and *n.* [salto], *to leap, skip*, or *prance about* in a place (not in Cic or Cæs.) **I.** Lit **A.** *Neutr.*: in agro, Liv. 34, 20: solo stabili, id. 44, 9: ante vallum, Tac A. 4, 47: notis vadis, id. H. 5, 15: super durata glacie stagna, Sen. Prov. 4, 12.—**B.** *Act*, *to leap* or *skip through, to frisk about, range about* a place: pecudes persultant pabula, Lucr. 1, 15: captam Italiam, Tac H. 3, 49. campos exercitu, id. A. 11, 9: maria (Tritonum catervae), App M. 4, p 157, 2.—**II.** Transf, of the voice **A.** *Neutr.*, *to sound, resound*: vox persultat, Prud. Hamart 10 praef.—**B.** *Act*, *to command imperiously*: haec persultanti, Prud. στεφ. 1, 77.

‡ **per-sŭo,** ĕre, *v a*, *to sew through, sew up*, Not Tir. p 136: persuo, διαρράπτω, Gloss. Philox.

per-tābesco, bŭi, 3, *v inch n*, *to be gradually consumed, to waste away*, Auct Aetn. 472.

pertaedĕo, v. pertaedet.

pertaedesco, dŭi, 3, *v inch n* [pertaedet], *to become disgusted* or *wearied* with any thing (ante- and post-class): ne pertaedescat, Cato, R R 156: cum jam omnes pertaeduissent, Gell 1, 2, 6

per-taedet, taesum est, 2 (quidam pertisum volunt. quod consuetudo non probavit, Cic Or 48, 159; cf. Fest pp 216 sq; 273, 8 Müll.; also Paul ex Fest. p 72, 18 Müll.), *v impers* and *n*, *to be disgusted* or *wearied* with any thing; *to feel disgust at, be sick of.* (α) With *gen.*: me sermonis pertaesum est, Plaut. Most 1, 4, 4: quem pertaesum est esse domi, Lucr. 3, 1061: pertaesum est enim (me) levitatis, Cic Q Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 4. pertaesum est vos injuriae, Sall. H. 3, 61, 8 Dietsch: negotii, Nep. Att 15, 2: duas uxores habuerat, quarum matrimonii pertaedebat, Gell. 15, 20, 6. lentitudinis eorum pertaesa, Tac A. 15, 51.—(β) With *dat.*: usque adeo pertaesum vos mihi esse, Gracch. ap Diom p 291 P.—(γ) With *acc*: pertaesus ignaviam suam, Suet Caes 7: pertaesus morum perversitatem ejus, id. Aug. 62, id. Tib 67

pertaesus, a, um, *Part*, from pertaedet.

per-tango, ĕre, *v a*, *to touch all over, i e to baste well* (post class.). pullum suo sibi jure, Apic 6, 9; 8, 8

per-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a*, *to cover all over* (ante-class) **I.** Lit: villam, Plaut Rud. 1, 2, 35: Odeum navium malis et antemnis e spoliis Persicis pertexit, Vitr 5, 9 *init.* (al pertexuit) locus pertectus, Cael. Aur Tard. 1, 1, 18 —**II.** Trop: benefacta benefactis pertegito, ne perpluant, Plaut Trin. 2, 2, 41

per-tĕmĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj*, *very rash*, in tmesi cum perabsurdum perque temerarium sit, Cod Just. 12, 21, 2

per-tendo, di, sum, and tum, 3, *v a.*, and *n* —Prop, to stretch out, extend;

hence, transf., * **I.** *Act*, *to carry out, go on with, perform* any thing video non licere ut coeperam hoc pertendere, Ter Heaut 5, 5, 9 —**II.** *Neutr* **A.** Prop, *to strive for ward, to push on* to a place, hence, *to go right on proceed to* (not in Cic or Cæs, ap Cic. Balb 5, 11, the correct reading is per pendemus) pars maxima Romam pertenderunt, Liv 5, 8 pertendit ad alteram ripam, Suet Caes 32, id. Vit Plin., id. Caes 4.—**B.** Trop, *to keep on, persevere, persist* verum si incipies, neque pertendes naviter, Ter Eun. 1, 1, 6 a qua re sit pertinacia quom quaeritur, ostenditur esse a pertendendo in quo non debet pertendi, etc., Varr L. L. 5, § 2 Müll, Prop 2, 15 (3, 7) 17 —**C.** *To attend, be attentive* (late Lat), Laurent Hom 1

per-tĕnĕo, ŭi, 2, *v a*, *to hold constantly keep hold of, hold fast* (late Lat.) utinam (me) pertinuisset, Hier Ep 66, n. 13

per-tento, avi, ātum, 1, *v a*, to feel all over, hence, **I.** *To prove, try, test* any thing **A.** Lit (very rare) cum utrum que pugionem pertentasset, Tac H. 2, 49 alta bipenni latera, Petr poët 89, v 24 —**B.** Trop (rare but class.) aliquem, Ter And 3, 4 9 animum cohortis, Tac. H. 1, 29 rem, *to consider* or *weigh well*, Cic Q Fr 1 4, 5 omnia pertento, omnia experior, Plin Ep 1, 20, 15 nobilium adulescentium animos, Liv 2 3 6 —**II.** *To pervade, invade, to seize, affect* (poet and in post Aug prose) dum prima lues Pertentat sensus, Verg A 7, 354 pertentant gaudia pectus id. ib 1, 502 tremor pertentet Corpora, id G 3, 250 vinolentia ac fatigatione pertentatus, App M 1, p 107, 10

per-tĕnŭis, e, *adj*, *very thin, very small* or *fine* **I.** Lit sabulum pertenue, Plin 18, 6, 7, § 34 —**II.** Trop, *very slight* or *slender, very weak* spes salutis, Cic Fam 14, 3, 2 discrimen, id Agr 2, 32, 87 suspicio, id. Clu 60, 168 argumentum, id Verr 1, 6, 17 ars, id. de Or 1, 23, 107

per-tĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj*, *very lukewarm, very tepid* aqua, Vop Carin 17, 5

per-tĕrĕbro, avi, atum, 1, *v a.*, *to bore through* columnam Cic Div 1, 24, 48 lapis perterebratus, Vitr 8, 7, 8, Arn 3, 107

per-tergĕo, tersi, tersum, 2, and **per-tergo,** ere *v a*, *to wipe off, wipe dry* **I.** Lit gausape purpureo mensam pertersit, Hor S 2, 8 11 spongia vasa, Col 12, 9, 2 —* **II.** Transf, *to rub* or *touch against gently* (aer) quasi perterget pupillas, Lucr 4 249, so lux oculos perterget, id. 4, 277 Lachm *N cr* nostros oculos perterget longior aura, id. 4, 252.

per-tĕro, no *perf*, tritum, 3, *v a*, *to rub, bruise*, or *pound to pieces* myrti bacam Col 12, 38 7 uva pertrita, id. 8, 5, 21.

perterrĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v a.* [perterreo facio] *to frighten* or *terrify thoroughly* Davum, Ter And. 1, 1, 142

perterrĕfactus, a, um, *Part*, from perterrefacio

per-terrĕo, ui, itum, 2, *v a*, *to frighten* or *terrify thoroughly* aliquem, Ter Eun 5 3, 13 alios magnitudine poenarum, Caes. B G 7 4, 50 metu perterriti, Cic. Caecin 10 26 obstupefactus ac perterritus id Cat 2, 7, 14 maleficii conscientia perterritus, id Clu 13 38 ossa mea perterrita sunt, Vulg Job, 4, 14 (but the true read, Cic Caecin 13, 37, is proterritus)

perterrĭcrĕpus, a, um, *adj* [perterreo crepo], *that clatters* or *rattles most terribly* (ante class.), old poet ap Cic. Or 49, 164 sonitus Lucr 6, 129

perterrĭto, āre, *v freq a* [perterreo] *to frighten* or *terrify thoroughly* (post class) Avien Arat 1169

perterrĭtus, a, um, *Part*, from perterreo

per-texo, xui, xtum, 3, *v a.* **I.** Lit **A.** *To weave throughout, weave entirely* palla bysso tenui pertexta i e byssina, App M 11, p 258, 21 —**B.** *To interweave, i e to furnish, decorate adorn* with any thing Odeum quod Pericles navium malis et antennis pertexuit Vitr 5, 9 *init* dub (al pertexit) —**II.** Trop, *to go through with, perform accomplish* inceptum dictis, Lucr 6 42 locum, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 3 pertexe modo quod exorsus es, id. de Or 2, 33, 145

pertextus, a um, *Part*, from pertexo

pertĭca, ae, *f*, *a pole, a long staff* **I.** In gen. perticam habere qui verberarem asinos, Plaut As 3, 2, 43 pertica suspensos portabat longa maniplos, Ov F 3 117, cf id. Nuc. 68 perticis oleas decutere, Plin 15, 3, 3, § 11 messis perticis flagellatur, id. 18, 30, 72, § 298, 16, 37, 68, § 174 perticae, quibus araneae detergun tur, Dig 33, 7, 12 pertica qua stabuli fores offirmari solebant, App M 7, 28, p 200 —**II.** In partic **A.** *A set, slip, young tree*, of willows, Plin. 17, 20, 32, § 141 —**B.** *A measuring rod*, with which the grants of land were measured out to the soldiers, *a pole, perch* (usually called decempeda) abstulit exsultas pertica tristis opes, Prop 4 (5), 1, 130, Val. Cato, Dir 45, cf Serv Verg Ecl. 9, 7 —**b.** Transf., *a portion of land measured out with the* pertica quodcumque coloniae est assignatum, id universum pertica appellatur, Front Limit Agr p 43 Goes.—**2.** Trop, *a measure.*—Prov non una pertica, quod dicitur, Plin Ep 8, 2, 8

pertĭcālis, e, *adj* [pertica] *that serves for poles* or *stakes* salix, Col. 4, 31, 2, Plin. 17, 20, 32 § 143

‡ **pertĭcārĭus,** a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *belonging to poles* negotians perticarius, Inscr Marang Delle Cose Gentil. p 488

pertĭcātus, a, um, *adj* [id], *furnished with* or *carrying a staff*, Mart. 5, 12, 1

pertĭmĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v a* [pertimeo facio], *to put in great fear, to frighten greatly* pertimefactus maerore animi, Pac ap Non 467, 33 (Trag Rel p 96 Rib) te pertimefacto, Brut ap Cic Fam 11, 20, 2

per-tĭmĕo, ŭi, 2, *v n*, *to fear greatly, to be very timid*, Lact 6, 17, 17 non pertimentes ullam perturbationem, Vulg 1 Pet 3, 6 (al. praetim)

per-tĭmesco, mŭi, 3, *v inch a* and *n*, *to become very much frightened, to be greatly afraid* of any thing, *to fear greatly* si tantam religionem non pertimescebas, etc, Cic Verr 2, 4 35, § 78 id vero non mediocriter pertimesco, id. Quint 1, 1 nomen imperii etiam in levi persona pertimescitur, id Agr 2 17, 45 fames esset pertimescenda, Caes B G 5, 29 non putavi famam inconstantiae mihi pertimescendam, Cic Fam 1, 9 11 ne quid peccasset, pertimescebat, id. Sest 49, 105 nec illi umquam de se pertimescent, id. ib 43, 94 graviter de suis periculis fortunisque omnibus pertimescunt, id. Verr 2, 5, 44, § 115, so, de aliqua re, id. Div in Caecil 21, 71.—*Absol*, Plaut Truc 4, 2, 60, id. Bacch 4, 8, 21

pertĭnācĭa, ae, *f* [pertinax], *perseverance, constancy*, in a good sense, and (more freq) in a bad sense, *obstinacy, pertinacity* (syn. perseverantia, pervicacia) dicitur quom demonstratur in quo non debet pertendi et pertendit, pertinaciam esse, in quo oportet manere, si in eo perstet perseverantia sit, Varr L. L. 5, § 2 Müll, cf unicuique virtuti finitimum vitium reperietur, ut pertinacia, quae perseverantiae finitima est, Cic Inv 2, 54, 165, v Att. ap Non 432 32 sq certamen institutt non pertinacia et studio vincendi, sed, etc, Cic. Ac 1, 12, 44 desistere pertinacia, Caes B G 1, 42 pertinaciae finem facere, id. B C 3, 10 muliebri pertinacia accendi, Tac H 4, 56 pertinaciam alicujus vincere, id. A. 2, 81 —In a good sense, Liv 42 62 patientia et pertinacia hostis, Suet Caes 68 in evitando inevitabili malo, Sen Q N 4 praef 12 auctorum pertinacia *steadfast opinion*, Plin 37 3 13 § 52.—Personified *the sister of Æther* and *Dies*, Cic. N D 3 17, 44.

pertĭnācĭter, *adv*, v pertinax *fin*

per-tĭnax, acis, *adj* [tenax], *that holds fast, that clings firmly very tenacious* **I.** Lit (only poet and in post Aug prose) digitus male pertinax, Hor C 1, 9, 24 ales unguibus pertinax, App Flor p 366 tene avne pater ejus est? *Ph.* Pater immo edepol pertinax, *exceedingly avaricious*, Plaut Capt 2, 2, 39 —**B.** Transf., *that lasts long very durable* spiritus, Plin 10, 29, 43, § 81 siligo in Allobrogum agro pertinax, id. 18, 8 20 § 85 —**II.** Trop, *firm, constant, steadfast, persevering unyielding*, in a bad sense, *obstinate, pertinacious, stubborn* (cf. pervicax), constr *absol*, with *in* and *abl*, also (rare and not ante Aug) with *in* and *acc*, *adversus* and *acc.*, *ad* and *acc.*, also (post Aug) with *gen*, Att. ap. Non 433, 6 sq concertationes in disputando pertinaces Cic Fin 1, 8, 27 sq pertinacissimus fueris, si, etc, id ib 2, 33, 107 valde pertinax, id. ib 2, 3, 9 pertinax fama, Plin 24, 17, 101, § 159 studium, Quint Inst. prooem certamen, Liv 2 40 stare pertinaci statu, Gell 2, 1, 2 octoginta milia fortissimae pertinacissimaeque in retinendis armis juventutis, Vell. 2, 27, 1 pertinax virtus, Liv 25, 14 pertinax adversus temerarios impetus, id. 28, 22, 14 pertinacior in repugnando, id. 29, 33 pertinax ad obtinendam injuriam, id 29, 1, 17 in quod coepit pertinax et intenta, Sen. Ira, 1, 1, 2 —(β) Poet, with *inf* fortuna Ludum insolentem ludere pertinax, Hor C 3, 29 51.—(γ) With *gen* justitiae, App Mag p 338, 34 irae, Val. Max. 6, 3, 3 — Hence, *adv* **pertĭnācĭter.** **A.** *Very fast* or *firmly, very tenaciously, persistently* haec ipsa magis pertinaciter haerent, quo deteriora sunt, Quint 1, 1, 5, Suet. Tib 74 pertinacius resistere, Plin 16, 43, 83, § 227 pertinacissime retinere, id 33, 6, 32, § 100 —**B.** *Constantly, firmly, steadily, perseveringly, obstinately stubbornly, pertinaciously* pertinaciter liberalibus studiis deditus, Suet Claud 40 *fin* pertinaciter in aliqua re manere, Varr R R 1, 20 pertinaciter offensus, Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 23, 1 contendere, Suet Caes. 1 studere, Sen Ep 5, 1.—*Comp* pertinacius insequi, Hirt B G 8, 13 —*Sup* pertinacissime pabulo abstinere, Suet Caes. 81 *med*, id. Ner 56 —**III.** **Pertĭnax,** acis, *m*, *surname of the emperor P Helvius, who succeeded Commodus on the throne*, Capitol Pert 1, Aur Vict Epit 18

pertĭnenter, *adv*, v pertineo *fin*

per-tĭnĕo, ŭi, 2, *v n* [teneo] *to stretch out, reach, extend to* a place, *to arrive at* a place (class, esp in the trop signif), constr with *ad* and *acc.*, or with *adv*, very rarely with *in* or *per* and *acc.*, v infra **I.** Lit aspera arteria ad pulmones usque pertinet, Cic. N D 2, 54, 136 venae in omnes partes corporis pertinentes, id. ib 2, 55, 137 deus pertinens per naturam cujusque rei etc, id. ib 2, 28, 71 Belgae pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni, Caes B G 1, 1 rivi qui ad mare pertinebant, id B C 3, 49 hanc (silvam) longe introrsus pertinere, id B G 6, 9 in vastae magnitudinis urbe partium sensu non satis pertinente in omnia *extending in all directions*, Liv 25, 24, 6 Weissenb ad loc, cf quod ait praetor pertinet, hoc significat quod ex aedibus ejus in tuas pertinet, hoc est dirigitur extenditur, pervenit, Dig 43, 22, 1 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To reach, extend* (like διηκειν, καθηκειν) eadem bonitas etiam ad multitudinem pertinet, Cic Lael 14, 50 caritas patriae per omnes ordines pertinebat, i e *pervaded*, Liv 23, 49, 3 ad posteritatis memoriam pertinere, Cic Sen. 23, 82 fulmina, quorum significatio ad totam vitam pertinet, Sen Q N 2, 47 *init* hic pertinet a natali ad diem extremum, id Ep 12, 6 —**B.** *To belong, relate, concern, pertain* or *have reference to, affect* any thing somnium ad aliquam rem pertinet, Plaut Merc 2, 1, 28 illa res ad meum officium pertinet, Cic. Rosc. Am 13, 36 nihil ad patriciam Sulpiciorum familiam Quirinius pertinuit, Tac A 3, 48 haec breviter attingemus scrutati maxime pertinentia, Plin 18, 35, 78, § 341 —**2.** *To have a tendency, to tend* or *lead to* an object or result, Varr R. R. 1, 2, 1 illud quo pertineat, videte, Cic Agr 2, 8, 20, id Att 8, 9, 1 quod autem plures a nobis nominati sunt, eo pertinuit, quod etc., id. Brut 87, 299 summa illuc pertinet, ut sciatis, etc, id. Verr 2, 5, 10, § 25 interpretando quorum quidque pertineat, id N D 3, 23, 60 *fin* quid ista ad vidulum pertinent, servae sint istae an liberae? Plaut Rud 4, 4, 62. — Esp in phrase quod ad aliquem (aliquid) pertinet, *as far as concerns, in regard to* (mostly post Aug) quod ad indutias pertineret, sic belli rationem esse divisam, ut etc, *Caes. B C. 3, 17, 3 quod ad nationes exteras pertinet, Cicero varie, Quint 11, 1, 89 quod ad Dymnum pertinet, nihil scio, Curt 6, 11, 30 quod pertinet ad elephantos, id.

9, 2, 19; cf.: quantum ad decernentes pertinet, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 14: quod ad me pertinet, intellego me perdidisse, etc., Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 10, 2; id. Ep. 119, 12; id. Suas. 6, 12; 7, 1: cum virtutibus tum etiam fortuna, siquid hoc ad rem pertinet, Cic. Fam. 13, 13: quatenus quidque se attingat ad seque pertineat perspicere, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 24: illud dissimulas ad te quod pertinet, Mart. 7, 10, 9. — **C.** *To apply to, be applicable to, to suit, be suitable to* a person or thing: magis pol haec malitia pertinet ad viros, quam ad mulieres, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 36: ad quem suspicio maleficii pertineat, *on whom suspicion should fall*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 18: ad officium meum, id. ib. 13, 36: liberalitas ad rem familiarem meam, id. Fam. 12, 28: ad imperatorem prodigium pertinere, Liv. 25, 16. — **D.** *To belong, be the right of* (usu. of a right, as opp. to possession): sed regnum ad se et ad matrem suam pertinere arbitrabantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 61: ad quem jure regnum pertinet, Liv. 40, 11, 7: bona ad me pertinent, solus enim sum filius defuncti, Quint. 5, 14, 15: Europa jam, dubio procul, jure ad Romanos pertinebat, Flor. 2, 8, 7: (Armenia) quae antea ad majores suos pertinuisse monstrabat, Amm. 26, 4, 6. — **E.** *To belong, to be the property of* (late Lat.): omnia quae ad se pertinebant, Vulg. Gen. 32, 23; id. Exod. 9, 4; id. 1 Reg. 25, 21.—Hence, *adv.*: **pertĭnenter,** *aptly, suitably, appositely, pertinently* (post-class.): pertinenter ad causam, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 38.—*Comp.*: pertinentius, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9.—*Sup.*: pertinentissime, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 31.

per-tingo, ĕre, *v. a.* [tango], *to stretch out, reach, extend* to a certain point (rare; not in Cic.; often confounded in MSS. with pertineo). **I.** Lit.: collis in immensum pertingens, Sall. J. 48, 3 Dietsch and Kritz: montis Apennini jugum mediâ curvaturâ prope tangens oras maris Hadriani pertingit circumitionibus contra fretum, Vitr. 2, 10, 1: infortunatam pertingens cespite Trojam, Avien. Descr. Orb. 986: turris, cujus culmen pertingat ad caelum, Vulg. Gen. 11, 4; id. 2 Par. 28, 9 al. (but in Lucr. 4, 277, the correct read. is perterget, v. Lachm. ad h. l.).—**II.** Trop., *to reach, attain*: ad sapientiam Zenonis pertingere, Front. p. 255.

‡ **pertīsum,** v. pertaedet *init.*

* **per-tŏlĕro,** āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to bear out, endure*: tormenta aetatis, Lucr. 5, 316: pertolerarem vitam, Att. Trag. Rel. v. 91 Rib.

per-tŏno, ŭi, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to thunder violently* (late Lat.).—Trop.: contra aliquem, *to thunder away at any one*, Hier. Ep. 53, n. 8: quando vero vox illa pertonuit, id. adv. Helv. 20.—*Act.*, *to proclaim aloud, thunder forth, announce*: aliquem, Hier. Ep. 61, ad Pammach. 4: gloriam alicujus, Ambros. Serm. Fer. 2, Pentec.

per-torquĕo, ēre, *v. a.*, *to twist awry, to distort*: ora foedo sapore, Lucr. 2, 401.—**II.** *To hurl, vent*: quam senticosa verba pertorquet, Afran. ap. Fest. p. 339 Müll. and ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 333 ib. (Com. Rel. v. 1 Rib.).

pertractātē, *adv.*, v. pertracto *fin.*

pertractātĭo and **pertrectātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [pertracto, a touching; hence trop.], **I.** *A handling*: partium aegrarum, Gell. 5, 1, 4.—**II.** *A handling*, i. e. *an occupying* or *busying one's self with* any thing, *application* to any thing: poëtarum, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 187: rerum publicarum, id. ib. 1, 11, 48.

pertractātor, ōris, *m.*, *a handler* (late Lat.), Aug. c. Faust. 3, 2.

per-tracto (pertrecto), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to touch, feel, handle* any thing (class.). **I.** Lit.: papillam, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 71: mullos, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38: bestias manibus, Auct. B. Afr. 72: arma, Plin. 25, 6, 30, § 66: caput dormienti, Just. 1, 9, 17: corpus hominis, App. Flor. p. 362.—**II.** Trop., *to busy* or *occupy one's self with* any thing, *to handle, treat, to investigate, study* any thing: mentem omni cogitatione pertractans, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 118: sensus mentesque hominum, id. de Or. 1, 51, 222: narrationem, id. Inv. 2, 14, 45: ad totam philosophiam pertractandam se dare, id. N. D. 1, 4, 9: pertractare ea quae rem continent, id. Tusc. 4, 10, 23: primum quae scripsi mecum ipse pertracto, Plin. Ep. 7, 17, 7: pertractare visu vulnera, *to explore, scan*, Sil. 10, 452: mente, Vulg. Nahum. 1, 11.—Hence, ***pertractātē,** *adv.*, *in a well-considered manner, elaborately, systematically*: nam pertractate facta est (fabula), i. e. *with a moral in view*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 55.

1. pertractus, a, um, *Part.*, from pertraho.

2. pertractus, ūs, *m.* [pertraho], *delay, duration* (post-class.), Tert. Orat. 5.

per-trăho, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to draw* or *drag, to bring* or *conduct forcibly* to a place (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: aliquem in castra, Liv. 7, 39: ratem ad ripam, id. 21, 28: pertractus ad Vitellium, Tac. H. 2, 72: mulierem Romam ad centumviros, Phaedr. 3, 10, 34: patriam suam in jus, ad aliam civitatem, Val. Max. 5, 3, 3 ext.: aliquem intra moenia vinctum, id. 7, n. 8.—**b.** *To entice, allure* to a place: in locum iniquum pertractus, Liv. 6, 24: hostem ad insidiarum locum, id. 21, 4, 4.—**II.** Transf., *to draw out, extract*: virus, Scrib. Larg. 173.—**III.** Trop., *to lead away, lead astray*: sui erroris arbitrio pertrahere et alios multos, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 3, 1.

per-trālūcĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *very translucid*: charta, Plin. 13, 12, 24, § 79.

per-transĕo, ĭvi, īre, *v. n.*, *to go* or *pass through* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: cum viridis aspectus (smaragdi), non pertransit, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 68: terram, Vulg. Gen. 12, 6 et saep.—**II.** Transf. **1.** *To go* or *pass by* (late Lat.; not in Sen. Ep. 4, 3), Hier. in Isa. 8, 26, v. 19: Levita, cum esset secus locum et videret eum, pertransiit, Vulg. Luc. 10, 32.—**2.** *To pass away*: donec pertranseat indignatio, Vulg. Isa. 26, 20.

pertrecto, āre, v. pertracto.

per-trĕmisco, ĕre, *v. inch. a.*, *to tremble greatly at, to be in great fear of* (late Lat.); with *acc.*: manum domini, Hier. in Isa. 4, 10, 4; 3, 7, 2: similem sententiam, Hier. cont. Pelag. 1, 38.

per-trĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *in great alarm* or *in great haste*: senatus pertrepidus in aedem Concordiae concurrit, Capitol. Maxim. et Balb. 1, 1 dub. (Peter, praetrepidus).

per-trĭbŭo, ŭi, 3, *v. a.*, *to give*: testimonium alicui (al. retribuere), Plin. Ep. 10, 18, 2 (but ap. Plin. Pan. 95 the correct read. is perhibere).

per-trīcōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *very confused* or *perplexed, very strange*: res pertricosa, Mart. 3, 63, 14 dub. (al. praetricosa).

per-tristis, e, *adj.*, *very sad* or *mournful*. **I.** Lit.: carmen, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 8, 14.—**II.** Transf., *very austere* or *morose*: patruus, Cic. Cael. 11, 25.

1. pertrītus, a, um, *Part.*, *rubbed to pieces*; from pertero.

2. per-trītus, a, um, *adj.*, *quite worn out, very hackneyed* or *common, very trite* (post-Aug.): quaestio, Sen. Contr. 7, 18, 7: scio pertritum jam hoc esse, Sen. Ep. 63, 10.

per-trux, ūcis, *adj.*, *very savage* or *terrible*: bestiae, App. M. 5, p. 166, 22.

‡ **per-tŭmesco,** mŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to swell up greatly*, Not. Tir. p. 115.

per-tŭmĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *greatly swelled out*: luna (Elm. protumida), App. de Deo Socr. *init.*

per-tŭmultŭōsē, *adv.*, *in a very agitated* or *tumultuous manner*: aliquid nunciare, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 3.

Pertunda, ae, *f.* [pertundo], *the goddess that presides over the loss of virginity*, Arn. 4, 131; Tert. ad Nat. 2, 11; Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 9.

per-tundo, tŭdi, tūsum (tussum; pertunsus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 9, 10), 3, *v. a.*, *to beat, push*, or *thrust through, to make a hole through, to bore through, perforate* (mostly ante-class.; not in Cic. or Cæs.): latus pertudit hasta, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 891 P. (Ann. v. 395 Vahl.); cf.: me pertudit in latus, id. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 81 (Ann. v. 540 ib.): terebrâ vitem, Cato, R. R. 41, 3: calicem per fundum, id. ib. 52, 1: crumenam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 37: guttae saxa pertundunt, Lucr. 4, 1287: tigna terebrare et pertundere perque forare, id. 5, 1268: tunicam, Cat. 32, 11: positos tineâ pertunde libellos, Juv. 7, 26: mediam venam, *to lance*, id. 6, 46: lapide ungulam, Col. 6, 15, 1: crebra foramina, Vitr. 10, 22.—Hence, **pertūsus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *perforated, that has a hole* or *opening*: pertusa sella, Cato, R. R. 157: compita, *passable*, Pers. 4, 28: laenâ, Juv. 5, 131.—Prov.: ingerere aliquid in pertusum dolium, i. e. *to spend one's time to no purpose, to labor in vain*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 135; cf.: non omnia pertusum congesta quasi in vas Commoda perfluxere, Lucr. 3, 937: mittere in sacculum pertusum, Vulg. Ag. 1, 6.

perturbātē, *adv.*, v. perturbo, *P. a. fin.*

perturbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perturbo], *confusion, disorder, disturbance.* **I.** Lit.: caeli (opp. serenitas), Cic. Div. 2, 45, 94: hostium, Vulg. 2 Macc. 13, 16.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *political disturbance, disorder, revolution*: quid est enim aliud tumultus nisi perturbatio tanta, ut major timor oriatur? Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 3: quantas perturbationes et quantos aestus habet ratio comitiorum? id. Mur. 17, 35: cum enim omnes post interitum Caesaris novarum perturbationum causae quaeri viderentur, id. Fat. 1, 2: videtis, quo in motu temporum, quantâ in conversione rerum ac perturbatione versemur, id. Fl. 37, 94: magna totius exercitūs perturbatio facta est, Caes. B. G. 3, 28.—**B.** *Mental* or *personal disturbance, disquiet, perturbation*: motus atque perturbatio animorum atque rerum, Cic. Agr. 1, 8, 24: vitae et magna confusio, id. N. D. 1, 2, 3: rationis, id. Par. 3, 2, 26: valetudinis, id. Fam. 9, 3, 9.—**C.** In partic., *an emotion, passion*: quae Graeci πάθη vocant, nobis perturbationes appellari magis placet, quam morbos, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 10: est igitur Zenonis haec definitio, ut perturbatio sit aversa a rectâ ratione, contra naturam animi commotio: quidam brevius perturbationem esse appetitum vehementiorem, id. ib. 4, 6, 11: ex quâ (vitiositate) concitantur perturbationes, quae sunt turbidi animorum concitatique motus, aversi a ratione et inimicissimi mentis vitaeque tranquillae, id. ib. 4, 15, 34: perturbationes sunt genere quatuor, partibus plures, aegritudo, formido, libido, laetitia, id. Fin. 3, 10, 35: impetu quodam animi et perturbatione magis, quam judicio aut consilio regi, id. de Or. 2, 42, 178: perturbationem afferre, id. Div. 1, 30, 62: in perturbationes atque exanimationes incidere, id. Off. 1, 7, 36; opp. to tranquillitas, id. ib. 1, 17, 66.

perturbātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *causing disturbance*, Cassiod.

perturbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a disquieter, troubler, disturber* (eccl. Lat. for turbator, cf. turbo): ecclesiarum, Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 2, 49; Ambros. Spirit. Sanc. 3, 17, 121.

perturbātrix, īcis, *f.* [perturbator], *she that disquiets* or *disturbs*, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 39.

perturbātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from perturbo.

per-turbĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *very unquiet, full of disturbance*: civitas, Vop. Saturn. 7.

per-turbo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to throw into confusion* or *disorder, to confuse, disturb* (cf.: confundo, misceo). **I.** Lit.: omnia, Ter. And. 3, 4, 22: provinciam, Cic. Sull. 20, 56: aetatum ordinem, id. Brut. 62, 223: condiciones pactionesque bellicas perjurio, id. Off. 3, 29, 108: dies intermissus aut nox interposita saepe perturbat omnia, id. Mur. 17, 35: reliquos (milites) incertis ordinibus perturbaverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: aciem, Sall. J. 59, 3: domum, Sen. Thyest. 83.—*Pass.*, Plin. Pan. 76, 8.—**B.** Transf., *to mix* or *mingle together*: omnia subtiliter cretâ permisceas cum salibus torrefactis ac tritis et diu oleo injecto perturbes, Pall. 12, 18.—**II.** Trop., *to disturb, discompose, embarrass, confound*: mea consilia, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 127: mentes animosque perturbat timor, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: clamore perturbari, Cic. Rab. Perd. 6, 18: animum, joined with concitare, id. Or. 37, 128: de rei publicae salute perturbari, id. Mil. 1, 1: haec te vox non perculit? non perturbavit? id. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 132: magno animi motu perturbatus, id. Att. 8, 11, 1.—Hence, **perturbātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Troubled, disturbed, unquiet*: mihi civitatem perturbatam vestris legibus et contionibus et deductionibus tradidistis, Cic. Agr. 1, 8, 23: perturbatissimum tempestatis genus, Sen. Q. N. 7, 10, 3: flamma quassatae rei publicae perturbatorumque temporum, Cic. Sest. 34,

73 — **B.** *Disturbed embarrassed, discomposed* homo perturbatior metu, Cic. Att. 10, 14 1 sane sum perturbatus cum ipsius familiaritate, id ib 1, 1, 4. — *Subst.* **perturbāta,** orum, *n*, *confused visions, perverted truths* nunc onusti cibo et vino perturbata et confusa cernimus, Cic. Div 1, 29, 60 — *Adv* **perturbātē,** *confusedly disorderly* ne quid perturbate, ne quid contorte dicatur, Cic Inv 1, 20, 29, id. Or 35, 122 muta animalia perturbate moveri, Sen Ep 124, 19

per-turpis, e, *adj*, *very shameful, scandalous, abominable*, Cic. Cael 20, 50

pertūsio, onis *f* [pertundo], *a perforation* (late Lat.), Ps. Soran. Quu Medic 230

pertūsūra, ae, *f* [id.], *a thrusting* or *boring through, perforation*, Cael. Aur Tard. 5, 1, 18

pertūsus, a, um, *Part* and *P a.*, from pertundo

pĕr-ŭbīquē, *adv*, *everywhere* (post class.), Tert. Pall 2 *fin*

pērŭla, ae *f dim* [pera], *a little wallet, a pocket* **I.** Lit. Diogenes fregit exemp tum e perula calicem, Sen Ep 90 11 — **II.** Transf, comic., = uterus intumescens, App M 5, p 165, 18

pĕrunctio, ōnis, *f* [perungo], *a besmearing, anointing*, Plin. 24, 15, 80, § 131 al

pĕrunctus, a, um, *Part*, from perungo

pĕr-ungo or **-unguo,** unxi, unctum, 3 *v. a.*, *to besmear, anoint* (class.) corpora oleo, Cic. Tusc 1, 47 113 ora manu, Ov A. A. 3, 756 vulnera, Plin 29, 4, 28 § 90, id. 28, 9, 37, § 141 nardo perunctus, Hor Epod 5, 59 faecibus ora peruncti, id A. P 277

pĕr-ūnītus, a, um, *adj*, *united* (eccl Lat.), Primas in Ep ad Cor 15

pĕrurbānē, *adv*, v perurbanus *fin.*

pĕr-urbānus, a, um, *adj*, *very polite, pleasant*, or *witty* **I.** Lit. L. Torquatus elegans in dicendo toto genere perurbanus, Cic. Brut. 68, 239 C Lucilius et doctus et perurbanus, id de Or 1, 16, 72. — **II.** Transf, with a bad accessory signif, *over fine, over polite* cum rusticis potius quam cum his perurbanis, Cic. Att 2 15, 3 — *Adv* **pĕrurbānē,** *very elegantly* respondere, Sid Ep 5, 17 *fin.*

pĕr-urgĕo, ursi 2, *v a* **I.** *To press upon greatly, to oppress, distress* cum Aureolus perurgeret Illyrium, Treb Gall 5, Amm 29, 1, 18 eum, Vulg 1 Macc. 9, 7 — **II.** In gen., *to press* or *urge greatly* aliquem ad capessendam rem publicam, Suet. Tib 25 festinationem Treb Trig Tyr 33, 8 sacri, *to take great pains with, to apply one's self earnestly to* Auct. Aetn 226.

pĕr-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3, *v a*, *to burn through and through*, hence, **I.** Lit **A.** *To burn up consume* perussit ignis multa, Lucr 5, 396 perusti late agri, Liv 24, 20 vas Plin. 34, 17, 49 § 165 — Esp, *to be burned* or *scorched* by the sun Libyco sole perusta coma, Prop. 4 (5) 9, 46 mixti Garamante perusto *sunburned, swarthy* Luc 4, 679 perusti Indiae populi, Sen Med. 484 zona perusta, Macr Somn. Scip 2, 8. — **B.** *To heat, burn, inflame* febri peruri, Plin. Ep 7, 1, 4 sitis praecipue fatigatas perurat, Curt. 4, 16 12 — **C.** *To inflame, gall, rub sore* Ibericis peruste funibus latus, Hor Epod. 4 3 oneri colla perusta, Ov P 1, 5 24 tempora, Luc. 6, 193 — **2.** Transf, of cold, *to nip, pinch* substramentis per hiemem operito, ne peruratur, Cato, R. R. 161 aliquid frigore, Sen Q N 4 13 6 terra perusta gelu, Ov Tr 3 4 48 perurere congelationibus vulnera, Col. 4 8, 2. — **II.** Trop, *to burn inflame, consume* hominem perustum gloria volunt incendere, Cic Fam 13 15, 2 valido perurimur aestu, Ov A A 3 543 (uniones), qui male cor meum perurunt, Mart 12, 49, 9 intestina, Cat 78, 3 pectus curis Sen Med. 547, Val Fl 1, 76 paupertatis maledictum quosdam perurit, Sen. Const. Sap 17, 2.

Pĕrūsia, ae, *f*, *one of the twelve confederate towns of Etruria*, the mod. Perugia, Liv 9, 37, 12, Suet. Aug 14 Vell. 2, 74, 3, Flor 4, 5, 3. — Hence, **II. Pĕrūsīnus,** a, um, *adj*, *Perusian* Perusina cohors, Liv 23, 17 contentio i e. *the siege of Perusia by Octavianus*, Plin 7, 45 46 § 148, the famine produced in the town by this siege (cf Flor 4, 5, 3) is referred to in Perusina fames, Luc. 1, 41, Aus. Ep 22, 42 sepulcra, Prop 1, 22, 3 — *Subst.* **Pĕrūsīni,** ōrum, *m*, *the Perusians*, Liv 10, 30 sq — **Pĕrūsīnum,** i, *n*, *a country seat in the Perusian territory*, Plin. Ep 1, 4, 1

pĕrustus, a, um, *Part.*, from peruro

pĕr-ūtĭlis, e, *adj*, *very useful* opera, Cic. Att. 9, 17, 2.

per-vādo, si, sum, 3, *v a* and *n*, *to go* or *come through, to pass* or *press through, to spread through* (class., syn. penetro) **I.** Lit., constr with *acc* alone, or with *per, ad*, or *in*, and *absol* pervado polum, Att ap Varr L L 7, § 13 Mull (Trag Rel p 190 Rib) incendium per agros pervasit, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 26, § 66 per omnis partis provinciae te tamquam aliquam calamitosam pestem tempestatemque pervasisse, id. ib 2, 1, 38, § 96 ne cum in Sicilia quidem fuit pars ejus belli in Italiam ulla pervasit, id ib 2, 5 2, § 6 per aequa et iniqua loca pervadunt, Liv 25, 14, 9 pervadere usque ad vallum, id. 26, 5, 37, 25 pars magna equitum ad terga pugnantium pervasit, id 42, 7, 7 Thessaliam cum exercitu pervadit, id. 42, 13, 8 venenum ita cunctos ejus artus pervasit, ut, etc, Tac A. 13, 16 impetu equi pervasit, id. ib 2, 17 — In *pass* pervasa urbe, Amm 24, 2, 13 pervasis regionibus, id. 31, 3, 1, Sedul 3, 309 — **B.** Transf, *to go, come, arrive* anywhere ut quaedam calamitas pervadere videretur, Cic Verr 2, 1, 17, § 44 in nares id. N D 2, 57, 145 ad castra, Liv 7, 36 — **II.** Trop **A.** *To spread through, penetrate, pervade* opinio, quae per animos gentium barbararum pervaserat, Cic. Imp Pomp 9, 23 quo non illius diei fama pervaserit, id. ib 15, 44 quas oras quasi morbus quidam illius furoris pervaserat, id. Sull. 19, 53 — With *acc.*: cum fama ea urbem atque forum pervasisset, Liv 5, 7, 6 murmur totam contionem pervasit, id. 26, 15, 9, 2, 23, 7 pervasit jam multos ista persuasio, ut, etc, Quint 8, 2, 21 capesse, per deos, rem publicam et omnia aspera pervade, *to break through, overcome*, Sall Or ad Caes. Rep Ord. 1, 6 pallor ora, Sil. 7, 427 magnam Asiae partem cis Euphraten tanti mali fama pervaserat, Curt 10, 5, 18, cf. ut quisque proximus ab oppresso sit, per omnis velut continens incendium pervasurum, Liv 37, 25, 6 victoriae Romanae fama cum pervasisset in Asiam, id 45, 10, 1 terror in totam penitus aciem pervasit, id 8, 9 11 ex contagione velut tabes, in Perrhaebiam quoque id pervaserat malum (i e seditiones), id. 42 5, 7 — **B.** *To arrive at, reach* a place fines, Lucr 1, 556 locus, quo non nostrorum hominum libido pervaserit, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 89, § 307

pervăgābĭlis, e *adj* [pervagor], *ranging* or *sweeping through* (post-class) cymbulae, Sid Ep 2 2.

pervăgātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from pervagor

per-văgor, atus, 1, *v dep n* and *a.*, *to wander* or *range through, to rove about, overrun* (class.) **I.** Lit. hic praedonum naviculae pervagatae sunt, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 37, § 98 iis imperat, ut omnibus in locis pervagentur, Caes. B G 7, 45 natio pervagata bello prope orbem terrarum, Liv 38, 17, 1, 29 — **II.** Trop **A.** *To spread out, extend* quod in exteris nationibus usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est, Cic Verr 2, 4, 28, § 64 ardores in agris pervagantes, Vitr 2, 6 — **B.** *To spread through, pervade* timores omnium mentes pervagantur, Cic. Leg 1, 11 32 dolor omnia membra pervagabatur, Plin. Ep 1, 12, 6, 6, 10, 3 — **C.** *To be widely spread, to become common* ne is honos nimium pervagetur Cic Inv 2 39, 113 — Hence, **pervăgātus,** a, um, *P a.* **A.** *Spread out, wide spread, well known* longe et late pervagata anteponantur angustis, Cic. Top 18, 69 pervagatissimus versus, id. Or 43, 147 declamatio id. Planc. 19, 47 sermo, id Mil. 12 33, cf id de Or 1, 36, 165 gloria, id. Marcell. 8, 26 — **B.** *Common, general* pervagatior pars, *of a more general nature*, Cic Inv 2, 14, 47

per-văgus, a, um, *adj*, *wandering* or *roaming all about* puer, Ov A. A. 2, 18, Sabin Ep. 1 91

(**per-vălĕo,** a false read. for pervolat, Lucr 6, 916 Lachm ad h. l.)

per-vălĭdus, a, um, *adj*, *very strong*, agmina, Amm 29, 1, 2 contritio, *profound*, Vulg Isa. 30, 14

per-văpōro, āvi, 1, *v a.*, *to steam, fill with vapor* solium, Petr 73, 5 Keller (Bücheler, parabatur)

pervărĭē, *adv*, v pervarius *fin*

per-vārĭus, a, um, *adj*, *very various*. utilitates, App de Deo Socrat. p 42 dub — *Adv* **pervărĭē,** *very variously* pervarie narrantur, Cic. de Or 2, 80 327

pervāsĭo, onis, *f* [pervado], *an invading, invasion* (late Lat.) rerum alienarum pervasio, Salv Gub Dei, 5, 10

pervāsor, oris, *m.* [id.], *an invader* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var 4, 20, Cod Th 2, 4, 5

per-vasto, āvi, atum, 1, *v a.*, *to lay waste, devastate* fines, Liv 6, 4 pervastatis passim agris id 8, 19 pervastata Italia, Tac. A. 15, 45 Boii Laevos cum pervastassent, Liv 33, 37, 6

pervāsus, a, um, *Part.*, from pervado

pervectio, onis, *f* [perveho], *a conveying, carrying through*, Cod Th. 11, 1, 13

pervector, ōris, *m* [id], *a bringer, conveyer* (late Lat.) apicum, *a letter carrier*, Symm Ep 4, 65

pervectus, a, um, *Part*, from perveho.

per-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3, *v a*, *to bear, carry*, or *convey through* **I.** Lit. commeatus, Liv 44, 6, 6 — Mid. pervehi *to pass through, traverse* Oceanum pervehitur, Tac A 2, 8 volucri litora classe, Sil 4, 51 — **II.** Transf, *to carry, bring, convey* to a place virgines Caere pervexit, Liv 5, 40 corpus Romam usque pervexit, Suet Tib 7 sandaracha et ochra inde pervehuntur ad nos, Plin. 35, 6, 22, § 39 volo molliter me pervehat (sc equus), App de Deo Socr p 54 *fin*, cf id M 1, p 113, 9 — Mid pervehi, *to ride, drive, sail*, etc, *to come* or *go* to a place dictator ubi currum insidit, pervehitur usque ad oppidum, Poet. (not Enn.) ap Varr L. L. 5, § 153 Müll. in portum, Cic. Att 14, 19, 1, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 119 pervectus Chalcidem, Liv 31, 23 pervectus in Africam, Vell 2 55, 1 Gades usque pervectus, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 169 — Trop, *to reach, attain* ad exitus optatos, Cic Off. 2, 6, 19 — Poet, of pedestrians, *to go, come, proceed*, etc cito passu pervecta ad litora, Sil 8, 126

per-vello, velli, 3, *v a.*, *to pull* or *pluck hard*, *to pull twitch* any thing **I.** Lit nates, Plaut Pers. 5 2, 66 aurem, Phaedr 5, 5 32, also, prov, aurem, *to pull one's ear, i. e to remind one of* a thing, Sen Ben 5, 7, 5, Val Max. 1, 5, 8, Sen Ep 94, 55, id Ben 4, 36, 1, 5, 7, 6 — **B.** Transf, *to excite, sharpen* stomachum, Hor S 2, 8, 9 — **II.** Trop **A.** *To twitch, pinch* fortuna pervellere te forsitan potuerit et pungere, etc, Cic Tusc 3, 17, 36 si te forte dolor aliquis pervellerit, id ib 2, 20, 46 — **2.** *To revile, disparage* jus civile, Cic de Or 1, 62, 265 — **B.** *To arouse, enliven* ad referendam gratiam fides languet hanc pervellamus, Sen Ben 5, 23, 1.

per-vĕnĭo, veni, ventum, 4 (old *fut* pervenibunt, Pompon. ap Non 508, 6, *pres subj* pervenat, Plaut Rud. 3, 2, 12, *inf pres pass* pervenirier, Ter Phorm 4 3, 35), *v n*, *to come to, arrive at, reach* a place **I.** Lit quotumo die Sicuone huc pervenisti, Plaut Ps 4, 7, 78 Germani in fines Eburonum pervenerunt Caes. B G 4, 6 ad portam, Cic. Pis 25, 61 in summum montis Ov M 13, 909 in portum, Quint. 2, 17, 24 — **II.** Transf, of things, *to reach become known to, come to fall to*, etc. si ad erum haec res pervenerit, Plaut. Mil 2 4, 50 si lupinum ad siliquas non pervenit, *does not come to pods does not form pods*, Varr R. R. 1, 23 duodecim secures in praedonum potestatem pervenerunt Cic. Imp Pomp 12, 32 ut omnis hereditas ad filiam perveniret, id. Fin. 2 17, 55 serrula ad Stratonem pervenit, id. Clu 64, 180 annona ad denarios L in singulos modios pervenerat, *had risen to*, Caes. B C 1, 52 pervenit res ad istius aures, Cic Verr 2, 4, 28, § 64, for which poet with simple *acc.* verba aures non pervenientia nostras Ov M 3, 462. — *Impers pass* postquam est in thalami tecta Perventum, Verg G 4, 375, id A 2 634 — **III.** Trop., *to come to, arrive at, to reach, attain to* any thing sine me pervenire, quo

volo (in my story), Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 44: calamitas colonum ad fructus pervenire non patitur, Varr. R. R. 1, 4: in maximam invidiam, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 45: in senatum, *to get into the Senate*, i. e. *to become a senator*, id. Fl. 18, 43: ad primos comoedos, *to become a first-rate comedian*, id. Rosc. Com. 11, 30: si in tua scripta pervenero, *to be mentioned in your writings*, id. Fam. 5, 12, 7: ad id, quod cupiebat, id. Off. 1, 31, 113 (dub.; al. venire): ad magnam partem laudis, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: deditio, ex quā ad Jugurtham scelerum impunitas, in rem publicam damna atque dedecora pervenerint, Sall. J. 31, 19: in odium alicujus, Nep. Lys. 1, 3: in amicitiam alicujus, id. Alc. 5, 3: ex tot procellis civilibus ad incolumitatem, id. Att. 10, 6: ad desperationem, Caes. B. C. 2, 42: in magnum timorem, ne, etc., id. ib. 1, 61: ad septuagesimum regni annum pervenit, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46; Nep. Phoc. 2, 1.—*Pass. impers.*: pervenirier Eo quo nos volumus, *attain our object*, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 35: quin erat dicturus, ad quem propter diei brevitatem perventum non est, *his turn was not reached*, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9: ad manus pervenitur, id. Sest. 36, 77.

***per-vēnor**, āri, *v. dep. a.*, *to hunt through*; transf., *to run through* or *about*: urbem totam pervenarier, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 3 (v. 818 Ritschl).

perventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pervenio], *an arrival* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 4, § 406; Aug. Conf. 6, 1.

perventor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a comer, arriver* (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 3, 13; Aug. Cons. Evang. 2, 20.

per-vĕnustus, a, um, *adj.*, *very comely* (post-class.): homo, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

perversē (pervorsē), *adv.*, v. perverto, *P. a. fin.*

perversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perverto], *a turning about, inversion; a wresting, perversion*, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 44; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5.

perversĭtas, ātis, *f.* [perversus], *frowardness, untowardness, perversity*: quae est autem in hominibus tanta perversitas, ut, etc., Cic. Or. 9, 31: opinionum, id. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: magna perversitas, id. Off. 1, 40, 145: alicujus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, § 38: molestissima diligentiae perversitas, Quint. 1, 6, 34: morum, Suet. Aug. 62: incredibilis hominum, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 7.

perversus (pervorsus), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from perverto.

per-verto (pervorto), ti, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to turn around* or *about, to overturn, overthrow, throw down* (class.). **I.** Lit.: pinus proceras pervortunt, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 196 Vahl.): (coqui) aulas pervortunt, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 16: turrim ballistā, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 59: tum visam beluam immanem, quācunque incederet, arbusta, virgulta, tecta pervertere, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: perversae rupes, *broken, craggy rocks*, Liv. 21, 33.—**B.** Esp., in wrestling or boxing, *to throw down, knock down*; hence: si rex opstabit ob viam, regem ipsum prius pervortito, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 14.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To overthrow, subvert; to destroy, ruin, undo, corrupt*: cito homo pervorti potest, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 52: labefactare atque pervertere amicitiam aut justitiam, Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 70: quidam, propositis malorum et bonorum finibus, omne officium perverterunt, id. Off. 1, 2, 5: omnia jura divina atque humana, id. ib. 1, 8, 26: ipse (Quinctius) postquam Junium pervertit, totam causam reliquit, id. Quint. 39, 108: hostium vim se perversurum putavit, pervertit autem suam, id. Div. 2, 56, 115; id. Brut. 79, 273: aliquem amicitiā alicujus, Tac. A. 13, 45: aliquem, id. H. 3, 38: aliquos et ambitio pervertet, Quint. 12, 8, 2.—**B.** *To put down, confute, silence* one (in allusion to the meaning I. B. supra): nemo umquam me tenuissimā suspicione perstrinxit, quem non perverterim ac perfregerim, Cic. Sull. 16, 47: numquam ille me opprimet consilio, numquam ullo artificio pervertet, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 44.—Hence, **perversus (pervorsus)**, a, um, *P. a.*, *turned the wrong way, askew, awry* (cf. praeposterus). **A.** Lit.: rectus perversusque partus, Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 16, 4: perversas induit comas, *sets her false hair on awry*, Ov. A. A. 3, 246: pondere capitum perversa ova, Plin. 10, 16, 18, § 38: perversa vestis, i. e. pulla, Sen. Ira, 1, 16, 5: Roscius erat perversissimis oculis, quales sunt strabonum, *dreadfully squint-eyed*, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 79.—**B.** Trop., *perverse, not right, wrong, evil, bad*: dies perversus atque adversus, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 1: nihil pravum et perversum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 30: quid magis inquinatum, deformatum, perversum, conturbatum dici potest, id. Har. Resp. 12, 25: homo praeposterus atque perversus, id. Clu. 26, 71: sapientia, id. Mur. 36, 75: mos, id. Rosc. Com. 18, 56: bellum Contra fata deūm perverso numine poscunt, Verg. A. 7, 584: perversa grammaticorum subtilitas, Plin. 35, 3, 4, § 13: ambitio, Quint. 10, 7, 21: generatio perversa, *wicked*, Vulg. Deut. 32, 20 et saep.—As *subst.*: **perversum**, i, *n.*, *a wrong, evil*: in perversum sollers, Sen. Vit. Beat. 5, 3.—Hence, *adv.*: **perversē (pervorsē)**, *awry, the wrong way*. **1.** Lit.: sella curulis in senatu perverse collocata, Suet. Galb. 18.—**2.** Trop., *perversely, wrongly, badly, ill*: dicere, Enn. ap. Gell. 11, 4, 3 (Trag. v. 229 Vahl.); so, dicere, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: erras pervorse, pater, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 36: interpretari, id. Truc. 1, 2, 41: si quid fieri pervorse videt, id. Pers. 3, 1, 40: vides, id. Merc. 2, 2, 20: si quid perverse tetreque factum est, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 23, 4: uti deorum beneficio, Cic. N. D. 3, 28, 70: imitari, id. Off. 3, 32, 113: quiescite agere perverse, Vulg. Isa. 1, 16.—*Comp.*: perversius, Tert. Apol. 2.—*Sup.*: perversissime suspicari, Hier. in Matt. 1, 25.

***per-vespĕri**, *adv.*, *very late in the evening*: ad aliquem venire, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 1.

pervestīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pervestigo], *a searching into, examining, investigation*: scientiae, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 9.

pervestīgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a searcher, investigator*: divinae bibliothecae, Hier. Vir. Illustr. 81.

per-vestīgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to trace out, search out*. **I.** Lit., of hounds; hence of spies: canes venaticos diceres, ita omnia odorabantur et pervestigabant, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 13, § 31.—**II.** Trop., *to seek out, examine, investigate*: operam ut sumam ad pervestigandum, ubi sit illaec, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 94; cf. id. Rud. 1, 4, 5; Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 147: quae a me pervestigata et cognita sunt, id. Verr. 2, 5, 68, § 174: Locris sacrilegium pervestigatum a Q. Minucio erat, Liv. 31, 13, 1.

per-vĕtus, ĕris, *adj.*, *very old*: signum ligneum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 7: oppidum, id. ib. 2, 4, 33, § 72: amicitia, id. Fam. 13, 17: epistula sed sero allata, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 14: vinum non pervetus, Cels. 5, 26, 30.

per-vĕtustus, a, um, *adj.*, *very old*: verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 201: vocabulum, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 59.

pervĭam, *adv.* [per-via], *accessible* (cf. pervius; ante-class. and post-Aug.): angulos aedium perviam facitis, i. q. pervios, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 24; Front. Orat. 1 *fin.* Mai: divus Augustus reprehendens Ti. Claudium ita loquitur: Scribis enim perviam ἀντὶ τοῦ obviam, Charis. p. 187 P.

***per-vĭātĭcum**, i, *n.*, *money for a journey*: perviaticum publice decretum, Front. ad Amic. 2, 6 Mai.

pervĭcācĭa, ae, *f.* [pervicax], *firmness, inflexibility*; in a bad sense, *stubbornness, obstinacy* (syn.: pertinacia, perseverantia): avaritia, ambitio, mulierositas, pervicacia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26: haec pervicacia tua et superbia coēgit me loqui, Liv. 9, 34, 24: Aegyptia, Treb. Poll. Claud. 11, 1.—**II.** Transf., in a milder signif., *firmness, steadiness, steadfastness*: tu pertinaciam esse, hanc praedicas, ego pervicaciam aio, Att. ap. Non. 432, 32 sq. (Trag. Rel. v. 4 Rib.; v. the entire passage under pervicax): quantā pervicaciā in hostem, tantā beneficentiā adversus supplices utendum, Tac. A. 12, 20.—Of things: castanea pedamentis omnibus praefertur perdurandi pervicaciā, Plin. 17, 20, 34, § 147.

pervĭcācĭter, *adv.*, v. pervicax *fin.*

pervĭcax, ācis, *adj.* [per and root vic- of vinco], *firm, determined*; esp. in a bad sense, *stubborn, obstinate, headstrong, wilful* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): tu pertinaciam esse, Antiloche, hanc praedicas: Ego pervicaciam aio et eā me uti volo... Nam pervicacem dici me esse et vincere Perfacile patior: pertinacem nil moror? Att. ap. Non. 432, 32 sq. (Trag. Rel. v. 8 Rib.); cf.: adversus peritos pervicax, Tac. H. 1, 26; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 17: musa, Hor. C. 3, 3, 70: accusatio, Tac. A. 13, 33; 3, 33: pervicacissimi Latinorum, Flor. 1, 11, 11: pervicacioris irae fuit, Curt. 8, 6, 1: homines pervicaci audaciā, pertinaci spe, App. de Deo Socr. p. 43 *fin.*—**B.** Of things, *steady, unmoved*: contra flatus pervicax libra, Plin. 16, 36, 65, § 161.—**II.** Transf., in a good sense, *steadfast, firm*: recti pervicax, constans adversus metus, Tac. H. 4, 5.—Hence, *adv.*: **pervĭcācĭter**, *stoutly, stiffly, stubbornly, obstinately*: pervicaciter perstare, Dig. 26, 10, 3.—*Comp.*: pervicacius causam belli quaerere, Liv. 42, 14; Tac. A. 4, 42; 13, 54 *fin.*

pervictus, a, um, *Part.*, from pervinco.

pervĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [pervico for pervinco], *stubborn, obstinate* (ante-class. collat. form of pervicax): pervico Ajax animo atque evocabili, Att. ap. Non. 487, 15 (Trag. Rel. p. 131 Rib.); Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 487, 15.

pervĭdens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from pervideo.

pervĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2, *v. a.*, *to look over, look on, overlook, survey*. **I.** Lit.: sol pervidet omnia, Ov. M. 14, 375.—**B.** Transf., *to look at* or *upon, to view*: cunctaque mens oculis pervidet illa suis, Ov. P. 1, 8, 34: cum tua pervideas oculis mala lippus inunctis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 25.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To consider, examine*: pervideamus, utrum, etc., Lucr. 1, 956: videbo te et pervidebo, Cic. Att. 4, 12 *fin.* (B. and K. promonebo).—**B.** *To perceive, discern*, Lucr. 2, 90 (for Cic. Att. 15, 4, 2; v. 2. pervolo): meritorum meorum fieri accessionem pervidere te spero, Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 1: infirmitatem animorum, id. Att. 12, 38, 2; Col. 2, 1, 5.—Hence, ***pervĭdens**, entis, *P. a.*, *sagacious, intelligent*: pervidentissimus princeps, Front. Aquaed. 11 dub. (al. providentissimus).

***per-vĭgĕo**, gŭi, 2, *v. n.*, *to continue blooming, to bloom to the last*: opibus atque honoribus perviguere, i. e. *remained in constant possession of*, etc., Tac. A. 4, 34.

pervĭgil, is (collat. form **pervĭgĭlis**: cura, App. M. 11, p. 270, 31), *adj.*, *ever watchful* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. pernox): pervigil in mediae sidera noctis eras, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 44; id. M. 10, 369: pervigilem draconem, id. ib. 7, 149; id. H. 12, 60: pervigiles et insomnes, Plin. Pan. 63: canis, Sen. Herc. Fur. 809: custodia, Luc. 4, 7: torus, Juv. 15, 43: popinae, i. e. *open all night*, id. 8, 158.—**II.** Transf.: nox, *passed without sleep*, Just. 12, 13, 7.

pervĭgĭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pervigil], *a devotional watching, a vigil*: nocturnae pervigilationes, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37.

pervĭgĭlĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *a watching all night long*: pervigiliae malum, Just. 24, 8, 14; Mart. Cap. 1, § 37; cf. Charis. p. 43 P.

pervĭgĭlĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a watching all night, a remaining awake* or *sitting up all night long*. **I.** In gen., Plin. 11, 53, 118, § 283: pervigilio fatigati, Just. 13, 8, 6: inter cotidiana pervigilia fessus, Sen. Ira, 3, 29, 1.—**II.** In partic., *a devotional watching, a vigil*: castra pervigilio neglecta, Liv. 23, 35: celebrare, Tac. A. 15, 44: indicere, Suet. Calig. 54: pervigilio anniversario colere, id. Galb. 4: agere, id. Vit. 10; Plin. 18, 12, 32, § 124: Pervigilium Veneris, *the name of a little Latin poem by an unknown author, of perhaps the second century A.D.*

pervĭgĭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to remain awake* or *watch all night*; *to remain awake during, to watch through* any period: continuas has tris noctis pervigilavi pessume, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 158; id. Aul. 1, 1, 33: vigilare leve est, pervigilare grave, Mart. 6, 69, 9 and 10: noctem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 98: in armis, Liv. 24, 38: ad luminis ignes, Verg. G. 1, 291: nox pervigilata in mero, *watched through*, i. e. *spent without sleep*, Ov. F. 6, 326: sollicitas trivio pervigilare moras, Prop. 1, 16, 40: Veneri, *to keep a vigil all night in honor of Venus*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 25.—**II.** Transf., *to keep watch, to watch*: et tecum longos pervigilare dies, Tib. 3, 6, 54; cf.: ipsi pervigilant, quasi rationem pro animabus vestris reddituri, Vulg. Heb. 13, 17.

per-vīlis, e, *adj*, *very cheap*: annona, Liv 31, 50; Paul. Nol Carm 18, 219.

pervinca, v. vinca pervinca.

pervinco, vici, victum, 3, *v n* and *a*. **I.** Lit **A.** *Neutr*, *to conquer completely, gain a complete victory*: pervicit Bardanes, Tac A 11, 10.—**B.** *Act*, *to conquer* or *defeat completely, gain a complete victory over*: ne nos subdola perfidiā pervincamur, Plaut Mil 3, 3, 67: pervince, Theseu, quidquid alto in pectore Remanet pavoris, Sen. Herc. Fur 654: dominae pervincere mores, Prop 1, 17, 15.—**II.** Transf **A.** *To carry a point, maintain one's opinion*: restitit ac pervicit Cato, Cic Att 2, 1, 8.—**B.** *To surpass, outdo, exceed*: sonum, Hor Ep 2, 1, 200.—**C.** *To induce* or *prevail upon with great effort, to effect with much labor, to bring about, achieve*, etc.: multis rationibus pervicerat Rhodios, ut, etc., Liv 42, 45: at illam non verbera non ignes pervincere, quin, etc., Tac A 15, 57: pervicerunt quidem remis, ut tenerent terram, *they brought it about*, Liv 37, 16: neque pervincere potuit, ut referrent consules, id. 4, 12: hoc est tibi pervincendum, Cat 76, 15; Tac A 14, 14.—**D.** *To outbid* in buying: si amas, eme: facito ut pretio pervincas tuo, Plaut Curc 1, 3, 57.—**E.** *To prove, demonstrate*: aliquid dictis, Lucr 5, 99.

‡ **Pervincus**, i, *m*, i e *Achiever*, a *Roman surname*, Inscr Grut 16, 7.

per-vĭo, are, *v n*, *to go on, proceed*, Auct Itin. Alex. M 104 Mai.

per-vĭrens, entis, *Part* [vireo], *ever flourishing, ever green* (post class), Paul Nol Carm 7, 11.

per-vĭrĭdis, e, *adj*, *very green*: campus, Mel 2, 5, 7: color, Plin 6, 22, 24, § 87; Sol 53, 21; Front Aquaed. 7 (al praeviridis).

per-vīso, ĕre, *v a*, *to behold, contemplate*: caelum, Manil. 4, 925.

per-vīvo, xi, ctum, 3, *v n*, *to live on, survive* to a certain time (ante class): pervixi usque adhuc, Att ap Non. 238, 2 (Trag Rel v. 417 Rib): pervivo usque ad summam aetatem, Plaut Capt 3, 5, 84.

pervĭus, a, um, *adj* [per via], *that has a passage through*, hence, **I.** Lit, *that may be passed through* or *crossed, affording a passage through, passable, pervious* (class): aedes, Ter Ad 5, 7, 14: transitiones, *thoroughfares, passages*, Cic N D 2 27, 67: hostes saltus pervios ceperant, Liv 9, 43: usus Tectorum inter se, Verg A. 2, 453: Phoebo non pervia taxus, i e *impervious to the sun's rays*, Luc 6, 645: pervius hastis, id 2, 310: rima pervia flatibus, Ov M 15, 301: non ulli pervia vento, id. ib 2, 762: equo loca pervia, id ib 8, 377: Baianae pervia cymbae stagna, Juv 12, 80: unde maxime pervius amnis, *is most fordable*, Tac A. 12, 12: Phasis pontibus CXX. pervius, Plin 6, 4, 4, § 13: sacraria Fauni pervia, i e *accessible to all, not set apart by consecration*, Calp Ecl 1, 15.—Hence, subst **pervium**, ii, *n*, *a thoroughfare, passage*: ne pervium illa Germanis exercitibus esset, Tac H 3, 8.—**B.** Transf **1.** *Act*, *that makes a passage through, penetrating*: ensis, Sil 10, 249.—**2.** *Pass*, *perforated, pierced*: anulus, Fab Pict ap Gell 10, 15, 6.—**II.** Trop: cor meum mihi nunc pervium est, *my heart is now open*, i e *light* or *easy*, Plaut Ps. 2, 4, 70 (760 Ritschl): nihil ambitioni pervium, *accessible*, Tac A. 13, 4.

per-vŏlātĭcus, a, um, *adj*, *flying about, unstable, volatile* (post class): vis vaga et pervolatica, Tert Anim 46.

pervolgo, are, v. pervulgo.

pervŏlĭtantĭa, ae, *f* [pervolito], *a flying around, circumvolation*: mundi circa terram, Vitr 9, 7.

pervŏlĭto, āre, *v freq n* [pervolo], *to fly through* or *around, to flit about* (poet.): per dis^epta domorum, Lucr 6, 952; 2, 346: omnia loca, Verg A. 8, 24: tecta, Val Fl 4, 505.—Transf: iter, *to traverse repeatedly*, Vitr 9, 1, 8.

1. per-vŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v n*. **I.** Lit. **A.** *To fly through* or *about* a place: aedes, Verg A. 12 473: aerium iter, Ov F 2, 252: rumor agitatis pervolat alis, id ib 6, 527: Flaminiam, Juv 1, 61.—**B.** *To fly to* a place: Pegasus in nitentem pervolaturus aetheram, Poet ap Aug Music 3, 3: animus velocius in hanc sedem pervolabit, Cic. Rep 6, 26, 29.—**II.** Transf, of swift motion in gen, *to fly* or *dart through, to pass quickly over* or *through*: perque volare mare ac terras (of the sun's beams), Lucr 4, 203: sex et quinquaginta milia passuum cisiis pervolavit, Cic. Rosc Am 7, 19: totam urbem, Juv 6, 398; cf: axe citato Flaminiam, id. 1, 60.

2. per-vŏlo, vŏlui, velle, *v n*, *to wish greatly, to be very desirous* (rare but class): obtunso ore nunc pervelim progredire Senem, Plaut Cas 5, 1, 9: scire ex te pervelim, Cic. Sull 7, 23: quem videre pervellem, id Att. 11, 14, 3: mihi ignosci pervelim, id. ib 1, 1, 3.—In tmesi: ibi te quam primum per videre velim, Cic Att 15, 4, 2: pervelle aliquid videre, Liv 39, 43: illud pervelim, proditum falso esse, etc, id 8, 18, 2.

pervŏlūto, āre, *v freq a* [pervolvo], *to roll over and over*, hence, in partic, *to turn over* books, *to look through, read*: libros, Cic Att 5, 12, 2: scriptores, id. de Or 1, 34, 158.

pervolūtus, a, um, *Part*, from pervolvo.

per-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3, *v a*, *to roll* or *tumble about* (syn voluto). **I.** Lit: aliquem in luto, Ter And. 4, 4, 38.—Mid., *to roll one's self, to roll*: in suo pervoluta sanguine, *weltering*, App M 8, p 207, 22.—**B.** Transf, *to turn over* a book, *to read*: Smyrnam incana diu saecula pervoluent, Cat 95, 6.—**II.** Trop, *to be very busy* or *much engaged* in any thing: ut in iis locis pervolvatur animus, Cic de Or 2, 35, 149.

pervorsē, pervorsus, pervorto, v perverto.

pervulgātē, *adv*, v. pervulgo, *P a fin*.

pervulgatus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from pervulgo.

pervulgo or **-volgo**, āvi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to communicate to the people, to make publicly known, to publish, spread abroad* (class., cf publico). **I.** Lit **A.** In gen, Lucr 5, 1162: de re illustri et facile etiam in vulgus pervulgata, Cic Fin 2, 5, 15: in re tam clara, tam testata, tam abs te ipso pervulgata, id. Verr 2, 2, 42, § 104: illas tabulas pervulgari atque edi populo Romano imperavi, id Sull 15, 42: praemia virtutis in mediocribus hominibus pervulgari, id. Inv 2, 39, 114; Q Cic Pet Cons 11, 44.—**B.** In partic, *to make one's self common, to prostitute one's self*: mulier, quae se omnibus pervulgaret, Cic Cael 16, 38.—**II.** Transf, *to visit often, to frequent, haunt* a place (poet): litus pervolgans feror, Pac ap Varr L L 7, § 88 Mull (Trag Rel p 108 Rib): solis pervolgant fulgura caelum, Lucr 2, 164: quae pervolgant nemora avia pervolitantes, id. 2, 346; 4, 208.—Hence, **pervulgātus (pervolg-)**, a, um, *P a*. **A.** *Very usual, very common*, Plaut Bacch 4, 9, 149: at hoc pervolgatum est nimis, id Ps 1, 2, 121: consolatio pervulgata, Cic Fam 5, 16, 2: notius pervulgatiusque, Gell 7, 17, 8: pervulgatissima verborum dignitas, Auct. Her 4, 8, 11.—**B.** *Well known*: maledicta pervulgata in omnes, Cic Cael 3, 6: humanitas, Vulg 2 Macc 14, 9.—*Adv*: **pervulgātē**, *after the manner of the people, as the vulgar do*: pervulgate magis quam inscite locutus es, Gell 18, 10, 6; 16, 7, 12.

pēs, pĕdis, *m* [kindr with Sanscr pad, foot: from root pad, ire, Gr ποδ, ποῦς, Goth. fot, old Germ vuoz, Engl foot], *a foot* of man or beast. **I.** Lit: si pes condoluit, Cic. Tusc 2, 22, 52: calcei apti ad pedem, id de Or 1, 54, 231: nec manus, nec pedes, nec alia membra, id. Univ 6: pede tellurem pulsare, i e *to dance*, Hor C 1, 37, 1; cf: alterno pede terram quatere, id. ib 1, 4, 7; 4, 1, 27: pedis aptissima forma, Ov Am 3, 3, 7: aves omnes in pedes nascuntur, *are born feet first*, Plin. 10, 53, 74 § 149: cycnum pedibus Jovis armiger uncis Sustulit, Verg A. 9, 564; cf id. ib 11, 723: pedem ferre, *to go* or *come*, id G 1, 11: si in fundo pedem posuisses, *set foot*, Cic Caecin. 11, 31: pedem efferre, *to step* or *go out*, Plaut. Bacch 3, 3, 19: qui pedem porta non extulit, Cic. Att 8 2, 4; 6, 8, 5: pedem porta non plus extulit quam domo sua, id ib 8, 2, 4: pedem limine efferre, id. Cael 14, 34: pedem referre, revocare, retrahere, *to go* or *come back, to return*: profugum referre pedem, Ov H 15, 186; id. M 2, 439.—Said even of streams: revocatque pedem Tiberinus ab alto, Verg A 9, 125: retrahitque pedes simul unda relabens, id ib 10, 307; cf infra, II H: pedibus, *on foot, afoot*: cum ingressus iter pedibus sit, Cic Sen 10, 34; Suet. Aug 53.—Esp in phrase pedibus ire, venire, etc: pedibus proficisci, Liv 26, 19: pedibus iter conficere, id 44, 5: quod flumen uno omnino loco pedibus transire potest, Caes B G 5, 18: (Caesar) pedibus Narbonem pervenit, id B C 2, 21: ut neque pedibus aditum haberent, id B G 3, 12 *init*.—Rarely pede ire (poet. and late Lat): quo bene coepisti, sic pede semper eas, Ov Tr 1, 9, 66: Jordanem transmiserunt pede, Ambros in Psa. 118, 165, n 16.—Trop: Bacchus flueret pede suo, i e *wine unmixed with water*, Auct Aetn 13; cf: musta sub adducto si pede nulla fluant, Ov P 2, 9, 32, and II H infra.—Pregn, *by land*: cum illud iter Hispaniense pedibus fere confici soleat: aut si quis navigare velit, etc, Cic Vatin 5, 12: seu pedibus Parthos sequimur, seu classe Britannos, Prop 2, 20, 63 (3, 23, 5): ego me in pedes (conicio), *take to my heels, make off*, Ter Eun 5, 2, 5.—Esp: ad pedes alicui or alicujus, accidere, procidere, jacere, se abicere, se proicere, procumbere, etc, *to approach as a suppliant, to fall at one's feet*: ad pedes omnium singillatim accidente Clodio, Cic Att 1, 14, 5: abjecta toga se ad generi pedes abiecit, id ib 4, 2, 4: rex procidit ad pedes Achillei, Hor Epod 17, 14: vos ad pedes lenonis proiecistis, Cic Sest 11, 26: filius se ad pedes meos prosternens, id Phil 2, 18, 45: tibi sum supplex, Nec moror ante tuos procubuisse pedes, Ov H 12, 186: cui cum se moesta turba ad pedes provolvisset, Liv 6, 3, 4: ad pedes Caesaris provoluta regina, Flor 4, 11, 9: (mater una) mihi ad pedes misera jacuit, Cic Verr 2, 5, 49, § 129; cf: amplecti pedes potui, Ov M 9, 605: complector, regina, pedes, Luc 10, 89: servus a pedibus, *a footman, lackey*, Cic Att 8, 5, 1: sub pedibus, *under one's feet*, i e *in one's power*, Verg A 7, 100; Liv 34, 32: sub pedibus esse or jacere, *to be* or *lie under one's feet*, i e *to be disregarded* (poet.): sors ubi pessima rerum, Sub pedibus timor est, Ov M 14, 490: amicitiae nomen Re tibi pro vili sub pedibusque jacet, id Tr 1, 8, 16: pedem opponere, *to put one's foot against*, i e *to withstand, resist, oppose* (poet), id P 4, 6, 8: pedem trahere, *to drag one's foot*, i e *to halt, limp*, said of scazontic verse, id. R Am 378: trahantur haec pedibus, *may be dragged by the heels*, i e *may go to the dogs* (class): fratrem mecum et te si habebo, per me ista pedibus trahantur, Cic Att 4, 16, 10; id. Fam 7, 32, 2: ante pedes esse or ante pedes posita esse, *to lie before one's feet*, i e *before one's eyes, to be evident, palpable, glaring*: istuc est sapere, non quod ante pedes modo est, Videre, sed etiam illa, quae futura sunt, Prospicere, Ter Ad 3, 3, 32: transilire ante pedes posita, et alia longe repetita sumere, Cic de Or 3, 40 160: omni pede stare, i e *to use every effort, make every exertion*, Quint 12, 9, 18: nec caput nec pes, *neither head nor foot, beginning nor end, no part*: nec caput nec pes sermonum apparet, Plaut As 3, 3, 139: garriet quoi neque pes neque caput compareat, id Capt 3, 4 81: tuas res ita contractas, ut, quemadmodum scribis, nec caput nec pedes, Curio ap Cic Fam 7, 31, 2: ut nec pes nec caput uni Reddatur formae, Hor A P 8: dixit Cato, eam legationem nec caput, nec pedes, nec cor habere, Liv Epit 50: pes felix, secundus, i e *a happy* or *fortunate arrival*: adi pede secundo, Verg A. 8, 302: felix, Ov F 1, 514; cf: boni pedis homo id est cujus adventus afferat aliquid felicitatis, Aug Ep ad Max. Gram 44.—So esp pes dexter, because it was of good omen to move the right foot first, temples had an uneven number of steps, that the same foot might touch the first step and first enter the temple, Vitr 3 3; cf Petr 30: quove pede ingressi? Prop 3 (4), 1, 6.—So the left foot was associated with bad omens, cf Suet Aug 92 *init*: pessimo pede domum nostram accessit, App M 6, 26, p 184, 1; hence, dextro pede, *auspiciously*: quid tam dextro

pede concipis, etc., Juv. 10, 5: pedibus pecunia compensatur, said proverbially of distant lands purchased at a cheap rate, but which it costs a great deal to reach, Cato ap. Cic. Fl. 29, 72: a pedibus usque ad caput, *from head to foot, all over* (late Lat.; cf.: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20), Aug. in Psa. 55, 20; 90, 1, 2 et saep.; cf.: a vestigio pedis usque ad verticem, Ambros. Offic. Min. 2, 22, 114.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Milit. t. t.: descendere ad pedes, *to alight, dismount*, of cavalry, Liv. 9, 22: pedibus merere, *to serve on foot, as a foot-soldier*, id. 24, 18: ad pedes pugna ierat, *they fought on foot*, id. 21, 46: pedem conferre, *to come to close quarters:* collato pede rem gerere, id. 26, 39; Cic. Planc. 19, 48.—**2.** Publicist's t. t.: pedibus ire in sententiam alicujus, *to adopt one's opinion, take sides with one:* cum omnes in sententiam ejus pedibus irent, Liv. 9, 8, 13; 5, 9, 2.—**3.** In mal. part.: pedem or pedes tollere, extollere (ad concubitum), Mart. 10, 81, 4; 11, 71, 8; hence the lusus verbb. with pedem dare and tollere, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5. —**II.** Transf. **A.** *A foot* of a table, stool, bench, etc., Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 46: mensae sed erat pes tertius impar, Ov. M. 8, 661; cf.: pedem et nostrum dicimus, et lecti, et veli, ut carminis (v. in the foll.), Sen. Ben. 2, 34, 2: tricliniorum, Plin. 34, 2, 4, § 9: subsellii, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68: pes argenteus (mensae), Juv. 11, 128.—**B.** Pes veli, *a rope attached to a sail* for the purpose of setting it to the wind, *a sheet:* sive utrumque Juppiter Simul secundus incidisset in pedem, Cat. 4, 19: pede labitur aequo, i. e. *before the wind, with the wind right aft*, Ov. F. 3, 565: pedibus aequis, Cic. Att. 16, 6 *init.*; cf. also the passage quoted above from Sen. Ben. 2, 34, 2; and: prolato pede, transversos captare Notos, id. Med. 322.—Hence, facere pedem, *to veer out one sheet, to take advantage of a side wind, to haul the wind:* una omnes fecere pedem; pariterque sinistros, Nunc dextros solvere sinus, Verg. A. 5, 830: prolatis pedibus, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 128.—**C.** *The foot* of a mountain (post-class.): Orontes imos pedes Casii montis praetermeans, Amm. 14, 8, 10 al.—**D.** *Ground, soil, territory* (post-class.): in Caesariensis pede, Sol. 3, 2: omnis Africa Zeugitano pede incipit, id. 27, 1; cf.: quamvis angustum pedem dispositio fecit habitabilem, Sen. Tranq. An. 10, 4.—**E.** *The stalk* or *pedicle* of a fruit, esp. of the grape, together with the husk: vinaceorum pes proruitur, Col. 12, 43; so id. 12, 36.—Of the olive, Plin. 15, 1, 2, § 5: pes milvinus or milvi, *the stalk* or *stem of the plant* batis, Col. 12, 7.—Hence, as a name for several plants: pedes gallinacei, *a plant:* Capnos trunca, quam pedes gallinaceos vocant, Plin. 25, 13, 98, § 155: pedes betacei, *beet-roots*, Varr. R. R. 1, 27.—**F.** Pedes navales, *rowers, sailors*, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 75.—**G.** *The barrow* of a litter, Cat. 10, 22.—**H.** Poet., of fountains and rivers: inde super terras fluit agmine dulci, Quā via secta semel liquido pede detulit undas, Lucr. 5, 272; 6, 638: crepante lympha desilit pede, Hor. Epod. 16, 47: liquido pede labitur unda, Verg. Cul. 17: lento pede sulcat harenas Bagrada, Sil. 6, 140.—**K.** *A metrical foot:* ad heroum nos dactyli et anapaesti et spondei pedem invitas, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 82: pedibus claudere verba, *to make verses*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 28: musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, *in hexameters and pentameters*, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 30: inque suos volui cogere verba pedes, id. Tr. 5, 12, 34.—**2.** *A kind of verse, measure:* et pede, quo debent fortia bella geri, Ov. Ib. 646: Lesbius, Hor. C. 4, 6, 35.—**L.** In music, *time* (post-Aug.), Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 6.—**M.** *A foot*, as a measure of length (class.): ne iste hercle ab istā non pedem discedat, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 13: ab aliquo pedem discessisse, Cic. Deiot. 15, 42: pedem e villā adhuc egressi non sumus, id. Att. 13, 16, 1: pes justus, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 317.—Hence, transf.: pede suo se metiri, *to measure one's self by one's own foot-rule*, i. e. *by one's own powers* or *abilities*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 98.—**N.** Pedes, *lice;* v. pedis.—**O.** *The leg* (late Lat.), in phrase: pedem frangere, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 22, 3; id. Serm. 273, 7.

Pescennĭus, i, *m.*, *name of a Roman gens.* **I.** *A friend of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 6.—Esp., **II.** Pescennius Niger, *a Roman emperor;* hence, **Pescenniānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to the emperor Pescennius:* reliquiae, Spart. Sev. 15, 4: domus, id. Pesc. Nig. 12, 4.

‡ **pescia** in Saliari carmine Aelius Stilo dici ait capitia ex pellibus agninis facta, quod Graeci pelles vocent pesce neutro genere pluraliter, Fest. p. 210 Müll.

‡ **pesestas** significare videtur pestilentiam, Fest. p. 210 Müll.; cf.: pesestas dicebatur pestilentia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 211 Müll.

‡ **pesnis,** for pennis, acc. to Fest. p. 205 Müll.; v. penna.

pesoluta, ae, *f.*, *an Egyptian plant used for making garlands*, Plin. 21, 33, 108, § 184.

pessārĭum, ii, *n.* [2. pessum], *a pessary*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18, 185; Theod. Prisc. 3, 5.

pessĭmē, *adv.*, v. 1. malus, *adv.*

pessĭmo, āre, *v. a.* [pessimus], *to make utterly bad, to spoil completely, to ruin* (eccl. Lat.): plebem, Vulg. Ecclus. 36, 11: te ipsum pessimabis, id. ib. 38, 22.—*Pass.:* pessimabor, Vulg. Ecclus. 11, 26.

pessĭmus, a, um, v. 1. malus.

Pessĭnūs and **Pesĭnūs,** untis, *f.* (*acc. masc.* Pessinuntem, Cic. Har. Resp. 13, 28), = Πεσσινοῦς and Πεσινοῦς, *a very ancient town in Galatia, on the borders of Phrygia Major, celebrated for its worship of Cybele;* the modern *Bala Hissar*, Cic. Fam. 2, 12, 2: si mater Idaea a Pessinunte Romam advecta foret, Liv. 29, 10 (in Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146, the true read. is Pisinuus). — Hence, **A. Pessĭnuntĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pessinuntic;* as *subst.:* **Pessinuntĭca,** ae, *f.*, *Cybele*, App. M. 11, p. 259, 7.—**B. Pessĭnuntĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pessinuntian:* sacerdos magnae Matris, Cic. Sest. 26, 56: aselli, Gell. 7, 16, 5.

1. pessŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [pessum], *a pessary*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18, 184.

2. pessŭlum, i, *n.*, v. pessulus *init.*

pessŭlus, i, *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form in *plur.* pessula, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 412) [πάσσαλος], *a bolt* (ante- and post-class.): occlude sis fores ambobus pessulis, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 25: pessuli, heus pessuli, vos saluto, id. Curc. 1, 2, 60: pessulum ostio obdo, *shoot the bolt, lock the door*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 55: foribus, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 37: pessulos inicere, *to shoot the bolts*, App. M. 3, p. 135, 39; 1, p. 107, 12; p. 108, 24: aperire: pessulum ostii mei aperui dilecto meo, Vulg. Cant. 5, 6.

1. pessum, *adv.* [prob. contr. from pedis-versum, πέζα, πέδον, towards the feet; like susum, sursum, from sub-versum; hence, in gen.], *to the ground, to the bottom, down* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; esp. freq. in the connection pessum ire and pessum dare). **I.** Lit.: nunc eam (cistellulam) cum navi scilicet abisse pessum in altum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 64: quando abiit rete pessum, id. Truc. 1, 1, 15; and: ne pessum abeat (ratis), id. Aul. 4, 1, 12: multae per mare pessum Subsedere urbes, *have gone to the bottom, been swallowed up*, Lucr. 6, 589: ubi dulcem caseum demiseris in eam (muriam), si pessum ibit, etc. (opp. si innatabit), *goes to the bottom, sinks*, Col. 12, 6, 2 (cf. also the fig. taken from a ship, in II.): ut (lacus) folia non innatantia ferat, sed pessum et penitus accipiat, Mel. 3, 9, 2: sidentia pessum Corpora caesa tenent, Luc. 3, 674: quam celsa cacumina pessum Tellus victa dedit, *sent to the bottom*, id. 5, 616: pessum mergere pedes, Prud. praef. ap. Symm. 2, 36.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Pessum ire, and rarely pessum sidere, *to fall to the ground, go to ruin; to sink, perish:* quia miser non eo pessum, etc., Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 12: pessum ituros fecundissimos Italiae campos, si, etc., Tac. A. 1, 79: pessum iere vitae pretia, Plin. H. N. 14 prooem. § 5: vitia civitatis degenerantis et pessum suā mole sidentis, Sen. Const. Sap. 2, 3.—**B.** Pessum dare (less correctly, in one word, pessumdare or pessundare), rarely pessum premere, agere, deicere, *to send to the bottom, to sink, ruin, destroy, undo; to put out of the world, put an end to:* pessum dare aliquem verbis, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 47: pessum dedisti me blandimentis tuis, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 23; id. Merc. 5, 2, 6: exemplum pessumum pessum date, *do away with, remove*, id. Rud. 3, 2, 3: quae res plerumque magnas civitates pessum dedit, Sall. J. 42, 4: quae, si non astu providentur, me aut erum pessum dabunt, Ter. And. 1, 3, 3: multos etiam bonos pessum dedit, Tac. A. 3, 66 *fin.:* ingentes hostium copias, Val. Max. 4, 4, 5: sin (animus) ad inertiam et voluptates corporis pessumdatus est, *has sunk into indolence*, Sall. J. 1, 4: aliquem pro suis factis pessumis pessum premere, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 49: aetate pessum actā, i. e. *brought to an end*, Auct. ap. Lact. 1, 11: nec sum mulier, nisi eam pessum de tantis opibus dejecero, App. M. 5, p. 161, 22; cf. id. ib. 5, p. 163, 22.

† **2. pessum,** i, *n.* (collat. form **pessus,** *i, m., Plin. Val. 1, 5 fin.; Theod. Prisc.* 2, 5), = πεσσόν, πεσσός, in medic. lang., *a pessary*, App. Herb. 121; Theod. Prisc. 3, 5 (in Cels. 5, 21, written as Greek).

pessumdo (pessun-), dăre, v. 1. pessum, *II.* B.

pessus, i, v. 2. pessum *init.*

pestĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [pestis], *pestilential, destructive, noxious* (post-class.): fundus, Cod. Just. 4, 58, 4.

pestĭfer and (rarely, Cels. 2, 6) **pestĭfĕrus,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pestis-fero]. **I.** *Bringing pestilence, pestilential:* odor, Liv. 25, 26, 11.—**II.** In gen., *that brings destruction, destructive, baleful, noxious, pernicious, pestiferous* (class.): res pestiferae et nocentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: accessus ad res salutares, a pestiferis recessus, id. ib. 2, 12, 34: acutus et pestifer morbus, Cels. 4, 1, 1: sudor, id. 2, 6: aquae, Val. Fl. 4, 594: ignis, Ov. M. 8, 477: fames, id. ib. 8, 784: fauces, Verg. A. 7, 570: aër, Col. 10, 331: bellum, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 1: bella civilia, id. Off. 1, 25, 86: Antonii pestifer reditus, id. Phil. 3, 2, 3: homo, Vulg. Act. 24, 5: pestiferum fulgur dicitur, quo mors exsiliumve significari solet, Fest. p. 210 Müll.; cf.: pestifera quae mortem aut exsilium ostendunt, id. p. 245 ib.—*Subst.:* **pestĭfer,** ĕri, *m.*, *a mischievous person*, Vulg. Ecclus. 11, 35.—*Adv.:* **pestĭfĕrē,** *balefully, pestiferously* (rare but class.), Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 13; Hilar. Trin. 7, 3.

pestĭlens, entis, *adj.* [pestis], *pestilential, infected, unhealthy, unwholesome* (class.). **I.** Lit.: loci (opp. salubres), Cic. Fat. 4, 7: pestilens et gravis aspiratio, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: Africus, Hor. C. 3, 23, 5: aedes, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 54.—With *dat.:* annus urbi, Liv. 3, 6: aestas animalibus, id. 5, 16. —*Comp.:* fundus pestilentior, Varr. R. R. 1, 4: annus, Liv. 4, 21.—*Sup.:* gravissimus et pestilentissimus annus, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 4. —**II.** Trop., *pestilent, noxious, destructive* (class.): homo pestilentior patriā suā, Cic. Fam. 7, 24, 1: pestilens collegae munus esse, Liv. 2, 71: invidia, Sen. Hippol. 489. —*Subst.:* **pestĭlens,** entis, *m.*, *a pestilent fellow*, Vulg. 1 Macc. 15, 3.

pestĭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [pestilens], *an infectious* or *contagious disease, a plague, pest, pestilence.* **I.** Lit. (class.): Massilienses gravi pestilentiā conflictati, Caes. B. C. 2, 22; Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16: pestilentia gravis incidit in urbem, Liv. 27, 23: pestilentiae contagia prohibere, Plin. 23, 8, 80, § 157; Cels. 1, 10; 2, 1; 3, 7 *init.*—**B.** Transf., *an unwholesome atmosphere, weather*, or *region* (class.): agrorum genus propter pestilentiam vastum atque desertum, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 70: pestilentiae signa (opp. signa salubritatis), id. Div. 1, 5, 7: pestilentiae possessores, id. Agr. 1, 5, 15.—**II.** Trop., *a plague, pest, pestilence* (poet. and in post-class. prose): oratio plena veneni et pestilentiae, Cat. 44, 11: cathedra pestilentiae, *the seat of the scornful*, Vulg. Psa. 1, 1.—In *plur.:* animorum labes et pestilentiae, Gell. 1, 2, 4.

pestĭlentĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pestilentia], *pestilential* (eccl. Lat.): cathedra, Tert. Spect. 27.

pestĭlentĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pestilential, unhealthy* (post-class.): locus, Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 29.

pestĭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [pestis], *pestilential, unhealthy* (ante-class. for pestilens): loca, Laevius ap. Gell. 19, 7, 7.

pestĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *pestilential, unwholesome* (eccl. Lat.): aurae, Arn. 1, 11.

pestĭlĭtas, ātis, *f* [pestilis], *plague, pest, pestilence*, for pestilentia (poet.), Lucr 6, 1098, 1125, 1132 (the first verse also quoted by Non 158, 2)

‡ **pestĭmus**, a um, *adj* [pestis] *plague bringing, pestilential* λοιμοφορος, pestimus, Gloss Gr Lat

pestis, is, *f* [perh for perd tis, from perdo], *a deadly*, esp *an infectious* or *contagious disease, a plague, pest, pestilence*, also, *a noxious atmosphere, unhealthy weather* (class, but rare for pestilentia, cf contagio, lues) **I.** Lit hos pestis necuit, Enn ap Prisc p 861 P (Ann v 549 Vahl) ibes avertunt pestem ab Aegypto, Cic N D 1, 36, 101 avertere a populo pestem, Liv 4, 25, 3, 5, 14, 25, 26 alii aliā peste absumpti sunt, Liv 25, 19 — Poet. crudelem nasorum interfice pestem, i e *stinking smell*, Cat. 69, 9 — In *plur* in omnibus morbis ac pestibus, Col 7, 5 *fin*, 2, 9, 9 sq — **II.** Transf, in gen, *destruction, ruin, death* (class) qui alteri exitium parat, Eum scire oportet, sibi paratam pestem ut participet parem, Enn ap Cic Tusc 2, 17, 39 (Trag v 22 Vahl), so with exitium Enn ap Cic Div 1, 21, 42 (Trag v 68 Vahl) quanta pernis pestis veniet! Plaut Capt 4, 3, 3, Lucr 3, 347 detestabilis pestis, Cic Off 2 5, 16 pestis ac pernicies civitatis, id Rab Perd 1, 2, 9, 25 priusquam oppeto malam pestem (= subeo mortem), Enn ap Cic Tusc 2, 16, 38 (Trag v 15 Vahl), so, occidam oppetamque pestem, *will seek my death*, Plaut Capt 3, 3, 11, cf id As 1, 1, 7 servatae a peste carinae, i e. *from the fire*, Verg A 5, 699 pestem miserrimam importare alicui, Cic. Deiot. 15, 43 machinari alicui id. N D 3, 26, 67 minitari, Liv 2, 49 — **B.** Concr, of a destructive thing or person, *a pest, curse, bane* quin una omnes peste hac populum liberant? Plaut Ps 1, 2, 70 peste interimor textili (of the poisoned and fatal garment of Nessus), Cic poet. Tusc. 2 8, 20 coluber, Pestis boum, Verg G 3, 419 illa furia ac pestis patriae (of Clodius), id Sest 14, 33 post abitum hujus importunissimae pestis, id Verr 2, 3, 54, § 125 nec saevior ulla Pestis et ira deūm (of the Harpies), Verg A. 3, 214 pestes frugum, Plin 22, 25, 77, § 160, of Nero clade et peste sub illā, Juv 4, 84 — In *plur* · quaedam pestes hominum, *social pests*, Cic Fam 5, 8, 2 variae pestes, Verg. G 1, 181 corporeae pestes, id A 6, 737

Pĕta, ae, *f* [peto] *the goddess of praying* or *entreaty*, Arn 4, 131

‡ † **pĕtălum**, i, *n*, = πεταλον, *a metal plate* petalum, aurea lamina in fronte pontificis, quae nomen Dei tetragramma ton Hebraicis litteris habebat scriptum, Isid. Orig 29, 21

pĕtămĭnārĭus, ii, *m* [πετάμενος] *a tumbler, rope-dancer* (post class), Firm Math 8, 15, Salv Gub D 6, 3

pĕtăsātus, a, um, *adj* [petasus], *with a travelling cap on*, i e. *ready for a journey* (class.) petasati veniunt, Cic. Fam 15, 17, 1, Varr ap Non 4, 319, Suet. Aug 82, Hier prooem in Zachar 1, 2

† **pĕtăsĭo** and **pĕtăso**, ōnis, *m*, = πετασων, *a leg* or *pestle of pork*, esp the shoulder (opp perna, the ham) e Gallia apportantur Romam pernae tomacinae et taniacae, et petasiones, Varr R. R. 2, 4, 10 pulpam dubio de petasone voras, i e. *that has already begun to turn*, Mart. 3, 77, 6

1. pĕtăsuncŭlus, i, *m dim.* [petaso], *a little leg* or *pestle of pork* siccus petasunculus Juv 7, 119

2. pĕtăsuncŭlus, i, *m. dim* [petasus], *a small travelling cap*, Arn. 6, 198

† **pĕtăsus**, i, *m*, = πετασος, *a travelling hat* or *cap*, with a broad brim (cf pileus, cucullus) **I.** Lit, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 45, 4, 7, 90, id. Am prol. 143, Arn 6, 197 — **II.** Transf, something in the shape of a cap placed on a building, *a cap, cupola*, Plin 36 13, 19, § 92.

† **pĕtaurista** and **-es**, ae, *m*, = πεταυριστης, *a tumbler, vaulter, rope dancer* **I.** Lit. petauristae a veteribus dicebantur qui saltibus vel schemis levioribus moverentur, et haec proprietas a Graeca nominatione descendit, ἀπὸ τοῦ πετᾶσθαι, Non 56, 26, Varr ap Non. l. l, cf petauristas Lucilius a petauro appellatos existimare videtur At Aelius Stilo, quod in aëre volent, Fest. p 206 Müll — **II.** Transf, of animals that leap very high, Plin. 11, 33, 39, § 115

† **pĕtauristārĭus**, ii, *m* [petaurista], *a tumbler, rope dancer* (post-Aug), Petr 53, 60, Firm Math 8, 15

† **pĕtaurum**, i, *n.*, = πέταυρον, *a stage* or *spring board* used by tumblers and rope dancers, Lucil ap Fest. s. v petauristae, p 206 Müll, Mart 2, 86, 8, 11, 21, 3, Juv 14, 265, Manil 5, 434, Petr Fragm 13

pĕtax, acis, *adj* [peto], *catching at, striving after, greedy for* any thing, with *gen* (post class.) ornatūs petax, Fulg Myth. 2, 1 potentiae petax, id. ib 2, 3 — Hence, *adv comp* **pĕtācius**, *more greedily*, Avien. Progn 432

Pĕtēlĭa (also **Pĕtīlĭa** and **Pĕtellĭa**), ae, *f*, = Πετηλια **I.** *A very ancient town in the Bruttian territory, north of Croton, colonized by Lucanians*, near the mod. *Strongoli*, Liv 23, 30, Verg A 3, 402, Mel 2, 4 8, Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 96 — Hence, **B. Pĕtēlīnus** (**Pĕtellīn-**), a, um, *adj*, *Petelian* Petelinus lucus, near Rome, Liv 6, 20 Petelina fides, Val. Max. 6, 6 *fin* — *Subst* **Pĕtēlīni**, orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Petelia, the Petelians*, Inscr Orell 3678 — **II.** *A city on the western coast of Lucania, between* Paestum *and* Velia Val Max 9, 8, ext 1 — Hence, **B.** ‡ **Pĕtēlīni**, ōrum, *m*, *the Petelians*, Inscr Orell 137, 3939

Pĕtēlīnus (**Pĕtell-**), a, um, v Petelia, I B and II B

Pĕtĕōn, ōnis, *f*, = Πετεων, *a town in Bœotia*, Stat Th 7, 333, Plin 4, 7, 12, § 26

pĕtesso and **pĕtisso**, ĕre, *v intens a* [peto], *to strive after* or *seek for repeatedly* or *eagerly, to pursue*, with *acc* (rare but class.) petissere antiqui pro petere dicebant Sed, ut mihi videtur, cum significabant saepius petere, Fest. p 206 Müll, cf petissere petere, Paul ex Fest. p 212 ib pugnam caedesque petessit, Lucr 3, 648 auras petessens, id. 5, 810 laudem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62

pĕtĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [peto], *capable of being demanded* (eccl Lat.), Possid Vita, Aug 20

pĕtīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj* [petigo], *full of scabs* or *eruptions, scabby* (post class.), Theod. Prisc 1, 12

pĕtīgo, inis, *f*, *a scab, an eruption* (ante class) petigo genus morbi Lucilius, lib XXX. illuvies, scabies. petigo, Non 160, 17 sq (others read, deque petigo, so in Cato, R. R 157 *fin*, Schneid reads depetigini)

Pĕtīlĭa, ae, v Petelia

Pĕtīlĭānus, a, um, v Petilius, B

pĕtīlĭum, ii, *n*, *an autumnal flower*, otherwise unknown, Plin 21, 8, 25, § 49

Pĕtīlĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens — Hence, **A. Pĕtīlĭus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to a Petilius, Petilian*. lex, Liv 38, 55 — **B. Pĕtīlĭānus**, a, um, *adj*, *Petilian* regna, i e *the villa of a certain Petilius*, otherwise unknown, Mart 12, 57, 19

pĕtĭlus, a, um, *adj*, *thin, slender* (ante class.) petilum tenue et exile, Non. 149, 7 sq, Lucil and Plaut ap Non l. l petilam suram, siccam et substrictam vulgo interpretantur Scaevola ait, ungulam albam equi ita dici, Fest. p 205 Müll

pĕtīmen, inis, *n.*, perh *a sore on the shoulder* of beasts of burden or draught (ante class) petimina in umeris jumentorum ulcera eo nomine autem et inter duos armos suis quod est aut pectus soli tum appellari, testatur Naevius, Fest. p 209 Müll, cf petimina in umeris jumentorum ulcera, Paul ex Fest p 208 ib

Pĕtīna, ae, *f*, *Ælia, a wife of the emperor Claudius whom he divorced before marrying Messalina*, Suet. Claud 26

pĕtĭŏlus, i, *m. dim* [pes], *a little foot, little leg* (post Aug) **I.** Lit. nudus, Afr ap Non 160, 16, Cels. 2, 18, 31 in petiolis capitulisque haedorum et vitulorum et agnorum, id. 2, 22, 2 — **II.** Transf, *a stem* or *stalk* of fruits petioli, quibus mala pendent, Col Arb 23, 2; of the olive, id. 12 49, 8

Pĕtīsĭus, a, um, *adj*, *Petisian* mala, *a small sort of apple, paradise apples*, Plin 15, 14, 15, § 50

pĕtisso, ĕre, v petesso

pĕtītĭo, ōnis, *f* [peto] **I.** Lit, *an attack, a blow, thrust, pass* tuas petitiones effugi, Cic Cat. 1, 6, 15, cf petitiones proprie dicimus impetus gladiorum, Serv Verg A 9, 439 — **B.** Trop, *an attack* made in words before a court of justice, Cic Or 68, 228, or in debate, id. Cat 1, 6, 15, cf novi omnis hominis petitiones rationesque dicendi, *methods of attack*, Cic Div in Caecil 14, 44, id. de Or 3, 54, 206. — **II.** In gen, *a requesting, beseeching, a request, petition* for any thing (post Aug), Plin 29, 4, 19, § 66 huic quoque petitioni tuae negare non sustineo, Traj ap Plin Ep 10, 7 (23), Gell 11, 16, 8 al — **2.** Esp (eccl Lat.), *a request* offered to God, *a prayer* impleat Dominus omnes petitiones tuas, Vulg Psa. 19, 6, id Phil 4, 6, id 1 John 5, 15 petitionem offerre Domino Deo, Mos. et Rom Leg Coll. 16, 1, 4 — **B.** In partic **1.** *An applying* or *soliciting for office, an application, solicitation, candidacy*, Cic Att. 1, 1, 1 petitioni se dari, *to become a candidate for office*, id Fam 13, 10, 2 consulatus, Caes. B C 1, 22 pontificatūs, Sall C 49, 2 regni, Just. 1, 10, 17 tribunatūs et aedilitatis, Val Max 6, 9, 14 dare alicui petitionem consulatūs, *to admit one as a candidate for the consulship*, Suet Caes. 26 abstinere petitione honorum, Tac A 2, 43, Suet Caes 28 petitioni se dare, *to solicit an office*, Cic Fam 13, 10 — **2.** *A laying claim to* any thing, *a suit, petition*, in private or civil cases (opp the accusatio, in criminal cases) petitio pecuniae, Quint. 4, 4, 6 hereditatis, Dig 44, 5, 3 integram petitionem relinquere, Cic Rosc. Com 18, 56 — **3.** *A right of claim, a right to bring an action of recovery* cavere, neminem, cujus petitio sit, petiturum, Cic Brut. 5, 18, Dig 2 14, 56

‡ **pĕtītĭuncŭla**, ae, *f dim* [petitio], *a little petition* petitiuncula, δεησιδιον, Gloss. Philox.

pĕtītor, oris, *m* [peto] **I.** In gen, *a seeker, striver* after any thing (poet) famae, Luc 1, 131 — **II.** In partic **A.** Polit. t. t, *an applicant* or *candidate* for an office (very rare for candidatus, not in Cic), Scip Afric ap Macr S 2, 10 o petitoribus non alios adjuvare aut ad honorem pati pervenire, Suet Caes 23 hic generosior Descendat in campum petitor, Hor C 3, 1, 10 — **B.** Judicial t t., *a claimant, plaintiff*, in private or civil suits (whereas he who prefers the complaint in a criminal case is termed accusator, class) quis erat petitor? Fannius quis reus? Flavius, Cic Rosc Com 14, 42 petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, id Quint. 13, 45, Gai Inst 4, 94 et saep — **C.** *A suitor, wooer* (post-class), App M 4, p 309 Oud, Sen Fragm § 39 Haas, Cod. Th 3, 7, 1, Ambros. in Luc 8, 70 *fin* — **D.** In late Lat. MILITIAE, *a recruiting officer*, Inscr Grut. 531, 10, ib Murat 788, 7, 794, 7

pĕtītōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [petitor] **I.** In gen, *of* or *belonging to solicitation* (post-class) artes petitorias exercere, Mamert. Grat. Act ad Jul 16, 2 — **II.** In partic, *of* or *belonging to the prosecution of a judicial claim, petitory* (post class.) judicium, Dig 6, 1, 36 formula, Gai Inst 4, 91 sq — Hence, *subst* · **pĕtītōrĭum**, ii, *n*, *the complaint* or *declaration* in a private action, Cod. Th 10, 10, 29, § 1

pĕtītrix, icis, *f* [id] **I.** *A female applicant* or *candidate* for office (post Aug), Auct Quint Decl 252 — **II.** Judicial t. t., *a female claimant* or *plaintiff* (post-class) contra petitricem pronuntiavit, Dig 36, 1, 74 *fin.*

pĕtītum, i, *n*, v peto, II B 2 b

pĕtītŭrĭo, ire, *v desid. a.* [peto], *to desire to sue for office, to long to become a candidate* (rare but class.) video hominem valde petiturire, Cic Att 1, 14, 7

1. pĕtītus, a, um, *Part*, from peto

2. pĕtītus, us, *m* [peto] **I.** *An inclining towards* any thing (poet.) terrae petitus, Lucr 3, 172 — **II.** *A desire, request* (post class.) jussit cum consensu petituque omnium sententiam dicere, Gell. 18, 3, 6 petitu tuo adesse, App Mag 45 al

pĕto, ivi and ii, itum, 3 (*perf* petit, Verg A 9, 9, Ov F 1, 109 petisti, Cic Cat. 1, 5, 11, Verg A 4, 100, 12, 359 petistis Auct Her 4, 15, 22 petissem, Cic Verr 1, 55, 145, Ov M 5, 26, Liv 30, 25, 2 · petisse, Cic. Quint 11, 37, id. Verr 2, 4, 63, § 140, Ov.

M. 9, 623; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, 516 sq.), *v. a.* [Sanscr. root pat-, to fall upon, fly, find; Gr. πετ- in πίπτω (πι-πέτω), to fall; cf. Lat. impetus and in πέτομαι, to fly; cf. Lat. penna, acci-pit-er, etc.; the root of πίπτω, and therefore orig. to fall, fall upon; hence, to endeavor to reach or attain any thing]. **I.** *To fall upon* any thing. **A.** Lit. **1.** In a hostile sense, *to rush at, attack, assault, assail; to let fly at, aim a blow at, thrust at,* etc. (class.; cf.: invado, aggredior): gladiatores et vitando caute, et petendo vehementer, Cic. Or. 68, 228: cujus latus mucro ille petebat, id. Lig. 3, 9: non latus aut ventrem, sed caput et collum petere, *to thrust at,* id. Mur. 26, 52: aliquem spiculo infeste, Liv. 2, 20: aliquem mālo, *to throw an apple at any one,* Verg. E. 3, 64: alicui ungue genas, Ov. A. A. 2, 452: aliquem saxis, id. de Nuce, 2: aprum jaculis, Suet. Tib. 72: aëra disco, Hor. S. 2, 2, 13: bello Penatis, Verg. A. 3, 603: armis patriam, Vell. 2, 68, 3.—**2.** Without the notion of hostility: petere collum alicujus amplexu, *to fall upon one's neck, to embrace one,* M. Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 124. — Esp. freq., *to seek, to direct one's course to, to go* or *repair to, to make for, travel to* a place: grues loca calidiora petentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: Cyzicum, id. Fam. 14, 4, 3: Dyrrhachium, id. Planc. 41, 97: naves, *to seek, take refuge in their ships,* Nep. Milt. 5, 5: caelum pennis, *to fly,* Ov. F. 3, 457: Graiis Phasi petite viris, *visited by the Greeks,* id. P. 4, 10, 52: Metellus Postumium ad bellum gerendum Africam petentem, ... urbem egredi passus non est, *attempting to go, starting,* Val. Max. 1, 1, 2.—Transf., of things, *to proceed* or *go towards:* campum petit amnis, Verg. G. 3, 522: mons petit astra, *towers toward the stars,* Ov. M. 1, 316: aliquem, *to seek, go to a person:* reginam, Verg. A. 1, 717: ut te supplex peterem, et tua limina adirem, id. ib. 6, 115: aliquid in locum or ad aliquem, *to go to a place* or *person for something, to go in quest of, go to fetch:* visum est tanti in extremam Italiam petere Brundisium ostreas, *to go to Brundisium for oysters,* Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 169: myrrham ad Troglodytas, id. 12, 15, 33, § 66: harena ad Aethiopas usque petitur, id. 36, 6, 9, § 51: collis, in quem vimina petebantur, id. 16, 10, 15, § 37: quaeque trans maria petimus, *fetch,* id. 19, 4, 19, §§ 58, 52.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To attack, assail* one with any thing (class.): aliquem epistulā, Cic. Att. 2, 2, 2: aliquem fraude et insidiis, Liv. 40, 55: aliquem falsis criminibus, Tac. A. 4, 31.—**B.** *To demand, seek, require* (cf. posco). **1.** In gen.: ita petit asparagus, Varr. R. R. 1, 23: ex iis tantum, quantum res petet, hauriemus, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 123: aliquem in vincula, Quint. 7, 1, 55: aliquem ad supplicium, id. 7, 6, 6: poenas ab aliquo, *to seek satisfaction from* or *revenge one's self on any one:* ut poenas ab optimo quoque peteret sui doloris, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 7: ut merito ab eā poenas liberi sui petere debuerint, Quint. 3, 11, 12.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To demand* or *claim at law, to bring an action to recover, to sue for* any thing (syn.: postulo): causam dicere Prius unde petitur ... Quam ille qui petit, Ter. Eun. prol. 11: qui per se litem contestatur, sibi soli petit, Cic. Rosc. Com. 18, 53: aliquando cum servis Habiti furti egit; nuper ab ipso Habito petere coepit, id. Clu. 59, 163: qui non calumniā litium alienos fundos, sed castris, exercitu, signis inferendis petebat, id. Mil. 27, 74.—**b.** *To beg, beseech, ask, request, desire, entreat* (syn.: rogo, flagito, obsecro); constr. with *ab* and *abl. of pers.* (cf. infra); ante- and post-class., with *acc. of pers.:* vos volo, vos peto atque obsecro, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 60; freq. with *ut:* a te etiam atque etiam peto atque contendo, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 5: peto quaesoque, ut, etc., id. ib. 5, 4, 2: peto igitur a te, vel, si pateris, oro, ut, id. ib. 9, 13, 3: petere in beneficii loco et gratiae, ut, id. Verr. 2, 3, 82, § 189: petere precibus per litteras ab aliquo, ut, id. Sull. 19, 55: pacem ab aliquo, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: opem ab aliquo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 5: vitam nocenti, Tac. A. 2, 31: petito, ut intrare urbem liceret, Just. 43, 5, 6.—Also, with *id* or *illud,* and *ut,* etc.: illud autem te peto, ut, etc., Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 2.—With *obj.-clause* (mostly poet.): arma umeris arcumque animosa petebat Ferre, Stat. Achill. 1, 352; cf.: cum peteret (solum) donari quasi proprio suo deo, Suet. Aug. 5: petit aes sibi dari εἰς ἄρτους, Gell. 9, 2, 1.—De aliquo (for ab aliquo), *to beg* or *request of one* (post-class.): si de me petisses, ut, etc., Dig. 13, 6, 5.—Ab aliquo aliquid alicui, *to beg a thing of one person for another* (class.): M. Curtio tribunatum a Caesare petivi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 3: ab aliquo pro aliquo petere, *to intercede for:* in eorum studiis, qui a te pro Ligario petunt, Cic. Lig. 10, 31.—With *ex* and *abl. pers.* (v. infra d.): eum petit litteris, ut ad Britanniam proficisceretur, Capitol. Pertin. 3, 5; Eutr. 2, 24.—Hence, **pĕtītum,** i, *n., a prayer, desire, request, entreaty,* Cat. 68, 39.—(β) Polit. t. t., *to apply* or *solicit for an office, to be a candidate for office* (different from ambire, to go about among the people to collect their votes, to canvass, which took place after the petitio): nemo est ex iis, qui nunc petunt, qui, etc., Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2: consulatum, id. Phil. 2, 30, 76: praeturam, id. Verr. 1, 8, 23; Liv. 1, 35.—**c.** *To solicit* a person, *to seek to possess, to woo:* libidine sic accensa (Sempronia) ut viros saepius peteret quam peteretur, Sall. C. 25, 3: cum te tam multi peterent, tu me una petisti, Prop. 3, 13, 27: formosam quisque petit, id. 3, 32, 4: multi illam petiere, Ov. M. 1, 478; cf.: quae tuus Vir petet, cave, ne neges; Ne petitum aliunde eat, Cat. 61, 151.—**d.** *To endeavor to obtain* or *pursue, to seek, strive after* any thing, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 40: fugā salutem petere, Nep. Hann. 11, 4: praedam pedibus, Ov. M. 1, 534: gloriam, Sall. C. 54, 5: eloquentiae principatum, Cic. Or. 17, 56: sanguinis profusio vel fortuita vel petita, *intentional, designed, produced by artificial means,* Cels. 2, 8.—With *inf.:* bene vivere, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 29: victricemque petunt dextrae conjungere dextram, Ov. M. 8, 421; 14, 571: conubiis natam sociare Latinis, Verg. A. 7, 96: aliquem transfigere ferro, Mart. 5, 51, 3.—With *ex* and *abl., over, in the case of:* ex hostibus victoriam petere, Liv. 8, 33, 13: supplicium ex se, non victoriam peti, id. 28, 19, 11: imperium ex victis hostibus populum Romanum petere, id. 30, 16, 7.—**e.** *To fetch* any thing: qui argentum petit, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 53: cibum e flammā, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 38: altius initium rei demonstrandae, Cic. Caecin. 4, 10: aliquid a Graecis, id. Ac. 1, 2, 8: a litteris exiguam doloris oblivionem, *to obtain,* id. Fam. 5, 15, 4: suspirium alte, *to fetch a deep sigh,* Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 57; cf.: latere petitus imo spiritus, Hor. Epod. 11, 10; and: gemitus alto de corde petiti, Ov. M. 2, 622: haec ex veteri memoriā petita, Tac. H. 3, 5, 1.—**f.** *To take, betake one's self to* any thing: iter a Vibone Brundisium terrā petere contendi, Cic. Planc. 40, 96: diversas vias, Val. Fl. 1, 91: alium cursum, *to take another route,* Cic. Att. 3, 8, 2: aliam in partem petebant fugam, *betook themselves to flight, fled,* Caes. B. G. 2, 24.—**g.** *To refer to, relate to* (poet.): Trojanos haec monstra petunt, Verg. A. 9, 128.

†† **pĕtŏrĭtum** or **pĕtorrĭtum,** i, *n.* [Celtic petor, four, and rit, wheel], *an open, four-wheeled carriage,* of Gallic origin: petoritum et Gallicum vehiculum esse, et nomen ejus dictum existimant a numero quattuor rotarum: alii Osce, quod hi quoque petora quattuor vocent: alii Graece, sed αἰολικῶς dictum, Fest. p. 206 Müll.; Gell. 15, 30, 1; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 192; id. S. 1, 6, 104; cf. also Plin. 34, 17, 48, § 163; Aus. Ep. 5, 35; 8, 5.

Pĕtŏsīris, idis, *m.,* = Πετόσιρις, *a celebrated Egyptian mathematician and astrologer,* Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 88; 7, 49, 50, § 160; Firm. Math. 4 praef.—Hence, transf., *a great mathematician, astrologer,* in gen., Juv. 6, 580.

Petovio or **Poetovio,** ōnis, *f., a city in Pannonia,* the modern *Pettau,* Tac. H. 3, 1; Inscr. Orell. 3592.

† **1. pĕtra,** ae, *f.,* = πέτρα, *a rock, a crag, stone* (pure Lat. saxum; cf.: rupes, scopulus): petrarum genera sunt duo, quorum alterum naturale saxum prominens in mare; alterum manufactum ut docet Aelius Gallus: Petra est, qui locus dextrā ac sinistrā fornicem expletur usque ad libramentum summi fornicis, Fest. p. 206 Müll. (of the latter signif. there is no other example known): petris ingentibus tecta, Enn. ap. Fest. l. l. (Ann. v. 366); Sen. Herc. Oet. 804: aquam de petrā produxit, Vulg. Isa. 48, 21 et saep.: gaviae in petris nidificant, Plin. 10, 32, 48, § 91: alga, quae juxta terram in petris nascitur, id. 32, 6, 22, § 66; 34, 12, 29, § 117; Curt. 7, 11, 1.

2. Pĕtra, ae, *f.,* = Πέτρα, *the name of several cities.* **I.** *A city in Arabia Petræa,* now the ruins of *Wadi Musa,* Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 144; Vulg. Jer. 48, 28. — Hence, **B. Pĕtraeus,** a, um, *adj., Petrean:* balanus, Plin. 12, 21, 46, § 102: hypericon, id. 12, 25, 54, § 119.—**II.** *A city in Pieria,* Liv. 29, 26.—**III.** *A city in Thrace,* Liv. 40, 22. —**IV.** *A city in Umbria, called* Petra Pertusa, now *Il Furlo,* Aur. Vict. Epist. in Vespas. 17.—**V.** *A hill near Dyrrachium,* Caes. B. C. 3, 42.

3. Petra, ae, *m., a Roman proper name,* Tac. A. 11, 4.

‡ **petrăbŭlum,** i, *n.,* = πετρόβολον, *a stone-thrower, catapult,* Not. Tir. p. 179.

† **1. petraeus,** a, um, *adj.,* = πετραῖος, *that grows among rocks, rock-* (post-Aug.): brassica, Plin. 20, 9, 36, § 92.

2. Pĕtraeus, a, um, v. 2. Petra, I. B.

petrālis, e, *adj.* [petra], *stony* (eccl. Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 39, 2.

Petrēius, i, *m., name of a Roman* gens. —So, esp., *a lieutenant of Pompey in the civil war,* Caes. B. C. 1, 38; 63; cf. Cic. Att. 8, 2, 3. He is probably the same person with *M. Petrejus, lieutenant of the consul C. Antonius, who defeated the followers of Catiline at Fæsulæ,* A.U.C. 692; Cic. Sest. 5, 12; Sall. C. 59, 5 sq.—Hence, **A. Petrēius,** a, um, *adj., Petreian;* here prob. belongs: petreia vocabatur, quae pompam praecedens in coloniis aut municipiis imitabatur anum ebriam, ab agri vitio, scilicet petris, appellata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 243, 5 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 242, 14 ib.—**B. Petrēiānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Petreius, Petreian:* auxilium, Auct. B. Afr. 19.

Petrenses, ium, *m., the inhabitants of the city of Petra, in Sicily,* Sol. 5.

petrensis, e, *adj.* [1. petra], *found among rocks* or *stones* (post-class.): pisces, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 26.

Petrēus, a, um, *adj.* [1. petra or Petrus], *Petrean* (eccl. Lat.): istae spinae, Petra et Petro transeunte, petreis pedibus tritae sunt, *of rock* or *stone,* or *pertaining to the Apostle Peter,* Aug. Serm. 297, 2 *fin.*

Petrīni, ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of the city of Petra, in Sicily, the Petreans,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 39, § 90; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Petrīnum, i, *n., a villa near Sinuessa, in Campania,* Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 5; Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 1.

† **petrīnus,** a, um, *adj.,* = πέτρινος, *of stone, stone-* (eccl. Lat.): acies, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16.

† **petrītes,** ae, *m.,* = πετρίτης (οἶνος), *a kind of wine,* perh. from the city of Petra, in Arabia, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 75.

1. pĕtro, ōnis, *m.* [1. petra]. **I.** *A rustic:* petrones rustici fere dicuntur, etc., Fest. p. 206, 23 Müll.; cf.: petrones rustici a petrarum asperitate et duritiā dicti, Paul. ex Fest. p. 207, 6 ib.—**II.** *An old wether, whose flesh is as hard as a stone* (ante-class.), Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 40.

2. Petro, ōnis, *m.* [1. petra], *a Roman surname,* Suet. Vesp. 1.

Petrŏcŏrii, ōrum, *m., a Gallic tribe in Aquitania,* in the mod. *Périgueux,* Caes. B. G. 7, 75; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109; *sing.,* Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver 450, 8.

Pĕtrōnia, ae, v. 2. Petronius.

Pĕtrōniānus, a, um, *adj.,* v. 2. Petronius, B.

1. pĕtrōnius, a, um, *adj.* [1. petra], *rock-, crag-, mountain-* (very rare): canes, Grat. Cyneg. 202.

2. Pĕtrōnius, i, *m., name of a Roman* gens.—So, esp.: Petronius Arbiter, *a Roman knight, a favorite of the emperor Nero, perh. the same person with Petronius, the author of a Latin romance which is preserved in a fragmentary state,* Tac. A. 16, 17 sq.—In *fem.:* **Pĕtrōnia,** ae, *the first wife of the emperor Vitellius,* Tac. H. 2, 64; Suet. Vit. 6.—Hence, **A. Pĕtrōnius,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Petronius, Petronian:* Petronia amnis est in Tiberim profluens, quam magistratus auspicato transeunt, cum in campo quid agere volunt-

quod genus auspicii peremne vocatur, Fest. p 250 Müll Petronia lex, respecting slaves post legem Petroniam et senatusconsulta ad eam legem pertinentia, dominis, potestas ablata est ad bestias depugnandas suo arbitrio servos tradere, Dig 48, 8, 11, § 3, ib 40, 1, 24 —**B. Pĕtrōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to a Petronius, Petronian* Petroniana Albucia, Fulg Myth praef 1

† **petrŏsĕlīnon (-inum),** i, *n*, = πετροσέλινον, *rock parsley*, Plin 20, 12, 47, § 118, Pall 5, 3

petrōsus, a, um, *adj* [1 petra], *full of rocks rocky* (post-Aug) loca, Plin 9, 31, 50, § 96—*Subst* **petrōsa,** orum, *n*, *rocky places* maritima, Plin 26, 8, 29, § 46, Ambros Laps Virg 7, 29 aliud cecidit super petrosa, Vulg Marc 4 5, id Matt 13, 5

‡ **pĕtrōtos,** on, *adj* [πετροω], *stony, petrified* quae modicos calices duos quos appellabant petrotos HS VI venderet, Plin 36 26, 66 § 195 Jan (dub, al pterotos)

Pettălus, i, *m*, *the mythic name of a hero who sought to attack Perseus at the court of Cepheus*, Ov M 5, 115

pĕtŭlans, antis, *adj* [prop *part* of the obsol. petulo from peto, qs falling upon or assailing in jest, i e], *forward, pert, saucy, impudent, wanton, freakish, petulant* **I.** In gen (class, syn protervus, lascivus, procax) petulantes et petulci etiam appellantur, qui protervo impetu, et crebro petunt laedendi alterius gratiâ, Fest p 206 Müll homo, Cic. de Or 2, 75 305 effuse petulans, id Pis 5, 10 animalia, Gell 17, 20, 8 pictura, Plin 35, 11, 40, § 140 petulans et furiosum genus dicendi, Cic Brut 68, 241 Tarentum, Juv 6, 297 —*Comp*, Arn 4 151 —*Sup* imitatio petulantissima, Petr 92 —**II.** In partic, *wanton, lascivious* (class) si petulans fuisset in aliqua generosa nobili virgine, Cic Par 3, 1, 20 —*Adv* **pĕtŭlanter,** *pertly, wantonly, impudently, petulantly* (class) in aliquem invehi, Cic Att 2, 19, 3 vivere, id Cael 16, 38 —*Comp* petulantius, Cic Cael 3, 6 —*Sup* petulantissime, Cic Att 9, 19, 1

pĕtŭlantĭa, ae, *f* [petulans] **I.** Lit, *sauciness, freakishness, impudence, wantonness, petulance* (class, syn. lascivia) ita que a petendo petulantia, a procando, id est poscendo procacitas nominata est, Cic Fragm ap Non 23, 18 petulantia et libido magis est adulescentium quam senum, id Sen. 11, 36 petulantia et audacia, id. Caecin. 35, 103, cf te non ulla meae laesit petulantia linguae, Prop 1, 16, 37 —In *plur* Naevius cum ob assiduam maledicentiam et probra in principes civitatis in vincula conjectus esset in his fabulis, delicta sua et petulantias dictorum, quibus multos ante laeserat diluisset *insolent language, libels*, Gell 3, 3, 15 —**B.** In a milder sense, *carelessness, heedlessness* (ante-class) linguae, Suet Tib 61, Plaut. Cist 4, 2, 3 —**II.** Transf. **A.** Of animals, *viciousness* cornuti fere perniciosi sunt propter petulantiam, Col 7, 6, 4 —**B.** Of things, *exuberance, luxuriance* ramorum Plin 16, 30, 53, § 124 morbi, *violence*, Gell 12, 5, 9

pĕtulcus, a, um, *adj* [peto, cf petulans *init*], *butting, apt to butt*, with the horns or head (poet. and post Aug) **I.** Lit agni, Lucr 2, 368 haedi Verg G 4, 10 caper velaries Col 7, 3, 5 —**II.** Transf, *frisky, wanton* haedi petulci dicti ab appetendo unde et meretrices petulcas vocamus, Serv Verg G 4, 10

† **1. peucē,** es, *f*, = πεύκη **I.** *The pine tree, pitch pine tree*, Plin 11, 35 41, § 118 —**II.** *A kind of grape*, Plin 14, 9, 9, § 74.

2. Peucē, es, *f* **I.** *The name of an island in the Danube*, Plin 4, 12 24, § 79, Luc. 3, 202 —**II.** In mythology, *the wife of the Ister*, Stat S 5, 2, 137, Val Fl. 8, 217

† **peucĕdănum** or **-on,** i, *n*, and **peucĕdănos,** i, *m*, = πευκέδανον or ος, *the plant hog's fennel, sulphurwort*, Plin 25, 9, 70, § 117, Luc 9, 919 a Graecis dicitur peucedanos Latini pinastellum vocarunt, App Herb 94.

Peucĕtĭa, ae, *f*, *a region in Apulia*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 99 —Hence, **II. Peucĕtius,** a, um, *adj*, *Peucetian* sinus, Ov M 14 513, cf. Serv Verg A. 8 9

† **peumĕnē,** es *f*, πευμένη, *a kind of spume* or *scum of silver*, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 108

pexātus, a, um, *adj* [pexus], *clothed in a garment that has a nap on it* (post Aug) pexatus pulcre rides mea, Zoile, trita, Mart. 2, 58, 1 pexatus et gausapatus, Sen Vit. Beat 25

pexĭtas, atis, *f* [id.], perh *thickness, closeness* (post Aug), of a spider's web telae, Plin. 11, 24, 28 § 81

Pexsus, i, *m*, **Pexsa,** ae, *f*, *a Roman cognomen*, v pecto, *P a*

pexus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from pecto

† **pezĭcae** or **pezĭtae,** ārum, *f*, = πέζικες, πεζεαι, *mushrooms without a root* or *without a stalk*, Plin 19, 3, 14, § 38

Phăcēlīnus, a, um, v Facelinus

Phacus, i, *m*, = Φακος, *a fortified place near Pella in Macedonia, where the treasury of the Macedonian kings was kept*, Liv 44, 6, 2 Arx Phacus, id 44, 46, 6

Phaeāces, um, *m*, = Φαίακες, *the Phæacians, the fabled luxurious inhabitants of the isle of Scheria* (in historic times, Corcyra), Cic Brut 18, 71, Verg A 3, 291, Ov M 13, 719, Juv 5 151 —In *sing* **Phaeax,** acis, *m*, *a Phæacian*, transf, of a man in good case, Hor Ep 1, 15, 24 —As *adj* Phaeax populus, Juv 15, 23 —Hence, **A. Phaeācĭa,** ae, *f*, = Φαιακία, *the country of the Phæacians, the isle of Scheria* (*Corcyra*), *in the Ionian Sea* Corcyra Homero dicta Scheria et Phaeacia, Callimacho etiam Drepane, Plin 4, 12, 19, § 52, Tib 1, 3, 3 —**B. Phaeācis,** ĭdis, *adj*, = Φαιακίς, *Phæacian*, *subst* **Phaeācis,** idis, *f* (sc Musa), *a poem on the sojourn of Ulysses in Phæacia*, Ov P 4, 12, 27, 16, 27 —**C. Phaeācĭus,** a, um, *adj*, = Φαιάκιος, *Phæacian* tellus, Tib 4, 1, 78, Ov Am 3, 9, 47 —**D. Phaeăcus,** a um, *adj*, = Φαιακός, *Phæacian* silvae, Prop 3 (4), 1, 51

phaecăsĭa, ae, v phaecasium

phaecăsĭāni dii [phaecasium], *a sort of deities* of whom nothing further is known (perh shod with phaecasia), Juv 3, 218 (al phaecasiati)

phaecăsĭātus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *shod with* phaecasia matum milites Petr 72 quae decent phaecasiatum palliatumque, i e *a Grecian philosopher*, Sen Ep 113, 2

† **phaecăsĭum,** ii, *n*, and **phaecăsĭa,** ae, *f*, = φαικάσιον, *a kind of white shoe*, worn at Athens by the priests, Sen Ben 7, 21 1 inauratae, Petr 67

Phaedo or **Phaedon,** onis, *m*, = Φαίδων, *a disciple of Socrates and friend of Plato, after whom Plato has named his dialogue on the immortality of the soul*, Cic N D 1, 33, 93, Gell 2, 18, 1, Lact 3, 25, 15, Sid. Ep 2 9

Phaedra, ae, *f*, = Φαίδρα, *the daughter of king Minos, of Crete, sister of Ariadne and wife of Theseus, she slew herself for hopeless love of Hippolytus*, Verg A 6, 445, Ov A. A 1, 511, id. H 4, 74, Sen. Hippol 434, cf Serv Verg A 6, 14, Hyg Fab 47, 243

Phaedrĭas or **Phaedrĭa,** ae, *m*, *a male proper name*, Ter Eun 1, 2, 15

Phaedrus (*nom* PHAEDER, Inscr Grut 1111, 3), i, *m*, = Φαῖδρος **I.** *A pupil of Socrates, a native of Myrsinus, in Attica, after whom Plato named one of his dialogues*, Cic. de Or 1, 7, 28, id. Or 4, 15, 12, 39, id Fin 2, 2, 4, id Tusc 1, 22, 53 al —**II.** *An Epicurean philosopher of Athens, an instructor of Cicero*, Cic Fam 13, 1, 2, id Fin 1, 5 16, id N D 1, 33 93, Id Phil 5, 5, 13 —**III.** *A freedman of Augustus, a Thracian by birth, and author of some well known Latin fables*

† **phaenĭon,** ii, *n*, = φαίνιον, *a plant, the anemone*, Plin. 21, 23, 94, § 164 (al phrenion, v Sillig ad h l)

† **phaenŏmĕnon,** i, *n*, = φαινόμενον, *an appearance* **I.** In gen. (post class) Theod. Prisc. 2, 7 —**II.** In partic **A. phaenŏmĕna,** ōrum, *n plur*, = φαινόμενα, *appearances in the air* or *sky* Lact. 2 5, 11 —**B.** Phaenomena, *the title of a poem by Aratus*

† **Phaenon,** onis, *m*, = Φαίνων (shining), *the planet Saturn* (post class.) quae Stilbon volvat, quae secula Phaenon Aus. Idyll 18, 11, Mart Cap 8, § 886 —In the Gr acc Phaenona, Mart Cap 8, § 851 (written as Greek, Cic. N D 2, 20, 52)

Phaestum, i, *n*, = Φαιστός **I.** *A town of Crete, near Cortyna, founded by Minos*, Plin 4, 12, 20, § 59 —Hence, **A. Phaestĭas,** ădis, *f*, = Φαιστιάς, *a female inhabitant of Phæstum, a Phæstian* (poet) in ter Phaestiadas, Ov M 9, 715 —**B. Phaestĭus,** a, um, *adj*, = Φαίστιος, *of* or *belonging to Phæstum, Phæstian* tellus, Ov M 9, 668 Apollo, Plin 4, 3, 4, § 7 —**II.** *A town of Thessaly, on the Eurotas*, Liv 36, 13, 3 —**III.** *A town of Locris, in Greece*, Plin 4, 3 4 § 7

Phăĕthon (dissyl fulmine Phaethon, Varr ap Quint 1, 5, 18), ontis, *m*, = Φαέθων (the shining one) **I.** *Son of Helios and Clymene, who, having obtained from his father permission to drive the sun's chariot for a day, lost control of the steeds and was struck down by a thunderbolt of Jupiter, to prevent his setting the earth on fire*, Cic Off 3, 25, 94, id N D 3, 31, 76, cf Phaethontem orbi terrarum educare Suet Calig 11, Ov M 2, 47 sq, Verg A 10, 189 —**B.** *An epithet of the sun* (poet.), Verg A 5, 105, Sil 6, 3 —Hence, **A. Phăĕthontēus,** a, um, *adj*, = Φαεθόντειος, *of* or *belonging to Phaëthon, Phaëthontean* (poet) ignes, Ov M 4, 246 Padus (because Phaethon is said to have fallen into the Padus), Mart. 10, 12, 2 favilla i e fulmen, Stat Th 1, 221 umbra i e *of the poplar* (because the sisters of Phaethon were changed into poplars), Mart 6, 15, 1 —**B. Phăĕthontĭas,** ădis, *f*, = Φαεθοντιάς, *a Phaethontiad*, i e *a sister of Phaëthon* They wept for their brother, and were changed into poplars (acc to others, into alders), while their tears were converted into amber Phaethontiadum silva sororum Sen Herc Oet 185, Verg E 6, 62, cf Ov M 2, 340 sqq —**C. Phăĕthontis,** idis, *f*, = Φαεθοντίς, *subst*, i q Phaethontias, *a Phaëthontiad, a sister of Phaëthon* (poet), Avien Arat 792 —As *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Phaëthon, Phaëthontian* gutta, *amber* (into which the tears of Phaethon's sisters were said to be converted), Mart 4, 32, 1 —**D. Phăĕthontĭus,** a, um, *adj*, = Φαεθόντιος **1.** *Of* or *belonging to Phaëthon, Phaëthontian* fabula, Stat S 2, 4, 9 amnis i e Padus (v Phaethonteus), Sil 7, 149 —**2.** *Of* or *belonging to the sun* ora, *the sun's disk*, Sil 10, 110

Phăĕthūsa, ae, *f*, = Φαέθουσα (the shining one), *a sister of Phaëthon*, Ov M 2, 346

† **phăgĕdaena,** ae, *f*, = φαγέδαινα (voracity) **1.** *A diseased and excessive appetite, voracity*, Cael Aur Tard. 3, 3, 46, *plur*, Plin 26, 11, 68, § 110 —As a disease of bees, Col 9, 13, 10 (written as Greek) —Hence, **2.** *An eating ulcer, a cancer*, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 123

† **phăgĕdaenĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = φαγεδαινικός, *spreading like a cancer, cancerous* vulnera, Plin 24, 4 5, § 9 —**2.** Transf, of persons, *suffering from cancers, cancerous* phagedaenici, Cael Aur Tard 3, 3, 47

† **phăger (pa-)** or **phăgrus (pa-),** i, *m*, = φάγρος, *a fish*, Plin 32, 11, 53, § 150, Ov Hal 107, *plur*, Plin 9, 16, 24, § 57, 32, 10, 38, § 113

Phăgĭta, ae, *m* [φαγω, to eat], *a Roman surname*, Suet Caes. 74

† **phăgo,** onis, *m*, = φάγος, φάγων, *a glutton, gormandizer* (ante and post class) edones et phagones ab edacitate, unum Latinum, aliud Graecum, Non 48, 17 sq, Varr ap Non l l, Vop Aur 50

phăgrus, v phager

phăla, ae, v fala.

Phalacrīnē, es, and **Phalacrīna,** ae, *f*, *a town in the Sabine territory, the birthplace of the emperor Vespasian*, Suet Vesp 2

† **phălacrŏ-cŏrax,** ăcis, *m*, = φαλακροκόραξ, *a coot* or *cormorant* (pure Lat corvus aquaticus) phalacrocoraces, aves Balearium insularum peculiares, Plin 10, 48 68 § 133, cf id 11, 37, 47, § 130

Phălaecus, i, *m*, = Φάλαικος, *an ancient Greek poet, from whom a kind of verse is named* Phalaecium, Phalaeceum, or Phaleucium carmen This verse is *hendecasyllabic* consisting of a spondee, a dactyl, and three trochees (e g vidi credito

per lacus Lucrinos), Aus. Ep. 4, 85; Diom. p. 509 P.; Terentian. p. 2440 ib.; Mart. Cap. 5, § 517: metrum Phalaecium, Mar. Victor. 2566 P.: carmen Phalaecum, Sulp. Sat. 4. —**II.** *A tyrant of Phocæa;* whence **Phălaecēus,** a, um, *Phalæcean, of Phalæcus:* nex, Ov. Ib. 504.

† **phălangae** and **pălangae,** ārum, *f. plur.*, = φάλαγγες. **I.** In gen., *a pole to carry burdens on, carrying-pole*, Vitr. 10, 3, 7: proelium Afri contra Aegyptios primum fecere fustibus, quos vocant phalangas, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 260; 12, 4, 8, § 17.—**II.** In partic., *a wooden roller*, to place under ships and military machines for the purpose of moving them along (class.), Varr. ap. Non. 163, 23 sq.; Caes. B. C. 2, 10 *fin.*

1. phălangārĭus or **pălangārĭus** (in inscrr. also PALANCARIVS and FALANCARIVS), ii, *m.* [phalangae], *one who carries burdens with the aid of a long pole, a carrier, porter*, Vitr. 10, 3, 7; Non. 163, 23 sq. (v. phalanga); Inscr. Fabr. p. 10; Inscr. Giorn. Pisan. tom. 16, p. 192; Inscr. Marin. Atti, p. 151; Inscr. Kellerm. ap. Orell. Analect. Epigr. (Index Lection. Acad. Turic. Aestiv. 1838), p. 43, 4090.

2. phălangārĭus, ii, *m.* [phalanx], *a soldier belonging to a phalanx, a phalangary* (post-class.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 50, 5 (cf. phalangitae).

phălangĭon, ii, *n.*, v. phalangium.

† **phălangītae,** ārum, *m.*, = φαλαγγῖται, *soldiers belonging to a phalanx, phalangites*, Liv. 37, 40, 1; 5; 42, 51.

† **phălangītes,** ae, *m.*, = φαλαγγίτης, *spider-root:* Anthericum liliastrum, Linn.; Plin. 27, 12, 98, § 124.

† **phălangĭum** or **-on,** ii, *n.* (late collat. form **phălangĭus,** ii, *m.*, Veg. Vet. 3, 81; Isid. 14, 6, 16), = φαλάγγιον. **I.** *A kind of venomous spider*, Cels. 5, 27, 9; Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 156; 8, 27, 41, § 97; 11, 24, 28, § 79. —**II.** *Spider-root, anthericum*, for phalangites, Plin. 27, 12, 98, § 124.

(**phălango** or **pălango,** āre, *v. a.* [phalanga], *to carry away on a pole* (ante-class.), Afran. ap. Perotti Cornucop. ad Epigr. 115. The passage is otherwise unknown.)

Phalannaeus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Phalanna, a city of Thessaly, Phalannæan:* ager, Liv. 42, 65.

Phălantus, i, *m.*, = Φάλαντος, *a Spartan who emigrated to Italy and there founded Tarentum:* et regnata petam Laconi Rura Phalanto, i.e. *Tarentum*, Hor. C. 2, 6, 11; Just. 3, 4, 7.—Hence, **A. Phălantēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Phalantean:* Phalanteum Tarentum, Sil. 11, 16.—**B. Phălantīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Phalantine*, poet. for *Tarentine:* Phalantinus Galesus, Mart. 5, 37, 2.—**C. Phălanthum,** i, *n.*, *poetic name for the city of Tarentum*, Mart. 8, 28, 3.

phălanx (post-class. **fălanx**), angis, *f.*, = φάλαγξ. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., *a band of soldiers, a host* drawn up in close order (poet.): Agamemnoniae phalanges, Verg. A. 6, 489: densae, id. ib. 12, 662: Tuscorum, id. ib. 12, 551: animosa (said of eight brothers fighting together), id. ib. 12, 277: junctae umbone phalanges, Juv. 2, 46.—**B.** Trop., *a host, multitude* (post-class.): culparum, Prud. Psych. 816.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Among the Athenians and Spartans, *a division of an army drawn up in battle array, a battalion, phalanx*, Nep. Chabr. 1, 2; id. Pelop. 4, 2.—**B.** *The Macedonian order of battle, a Macedonian phalanx* (a compact parallelogram of fifty men abreast and sixteen deep), Nep. Eum. 7, 1; Curt. 3, 2, 13; Liv. 31, 39, 10; cf.: quae (cohortes) cuneum Macedonum (phalangem ipsi vocant) perrumperent, id. 32, 17, 11: fecerat et falangem triginta milium hominum, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 50, 5.—**2.** *An order of battle of the Gauls and Germans*, forming a parallelogram: Helvetii confertissimā acie, phalange factā, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 24; 1, 52: phalangem perfringere, id. ib. 1, 25.

Phălāra, ōrum, *n.*, = Φάλαρα, *a harbor of Phthiotis, in Thessaly, on the* Sinus Maliacus, now *Stillida*, Liv. 27, 30, 3; 12; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 27.

phalārica, v. falarica.

1. phălăris (**phălēris**), idis, *f.*, = φαλαρίς or φαληρίς. **I.** *The plant canary-grass* (Phalaris canariensis, Linn.), Plin. 27, 12, 102, § 126.—**II.** *A water-hen, coot*, Varr. R. R. 3, 11 *fin.*; Col. 8, 15; Plin. 10, 48, 67, § 132.

2. Phălăris, idis (acc. Phalarin, Claud. B. Gild. 186), *m.*, = Φάλαρις, *a tyrant of Agrigentum, for whom Perillus made a brazen bull, in which those condemned by him were to be roasted alive. He caused Perillus to be the first to suffer by it* (v. Perillus), *but afterwards experienced the same punishment himself at the hands of his exasperated subjects*, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 26; id. Att. 7, 20, 2; id. Rep. 1, 28, 44; id. N. D. 3, 33, 82; id. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 73; Juv. 8, 81; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 200; Ov. A. A. 1, 653; Sil. 14, 211; Amm. 28, 1, 26; Claud. B. Gild. 186.

Phalasarnēus, a, um, *adj.*, = Φαλασαρνεῖος, *of* or *belonging to the Cretan city of Phalasarne, Phalasarnean*, Liv. 42, 51; cf. Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 57.

† **phălĕrae,** ārum (*neutr.* phalera posita, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 18; Jan. phaleras), *f.*, = τὰ φάλαρα. **I.** Lit. **A.** *A smooth, shining ornament for the breast, a metal disc* or *boss*, worn by men, esp. as a military decoration: phalerae sunt belli ornamenta, Non. 554, 15 sq.; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 29: phaleris et torque aliquem donare id. ib. 2, 3, 80: phaleras deponere, Liv. 9, 46; cf. Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 18: phaleris hic pectora fulget, Sil. 15, 255.—As a military mark of distinction: equites donati phaleris, Liv. 39, 31; Verg. A. 9, 458 Heyn. and Wagn.; Juv. 16, 60.—Worn by women: matrona ornata phaleris pelagiis, P. Syrus ap. Petr. 55. —**B.** *A trapping for the forehead and breast of horses*, Liv. 32, 52: primus equum phaleris insignem victor habeto, Verg. A. 5, 310; Plin. 37, 12, 74, § 194; Juv. 11, 103.—As a trapping for elephants, Gell. 5, 5, 3.—**II.** Trop., *an external ornament* or *decoration* (poet. and in post-class. prose): ad populum phaleras! *trappings for the people!* who allow themselves to be deceived by externals, Pers. 3, 30.—Of rhetorical ornament, Mart. Cap. 3, § 221: loquendi, Symm. Ep. 83: heroicorum, Sid. Ep. 1, 9 *fin.*

Phălēreus, i, and **Phălērĭcus,** a, um, v. Phalerum.

phălēris, v. 1. phalaris.

phălĕro, āre, *v. a.* [phalerae], *to adorn with trappings, ornament the breast* (late Lat.): animalia phalerari sibi magis quam nodari gaudent, Ambros. Cant. Cantic. 1, 43.—Fig., *to deck, set off, display:* eloquentiae phalerandae gratiā, Ambros. Off. Min. 1, 12, 44.—Hence, **phălĕrātus,** a, um, *adj.* **I.** Lit., *wearing an ornament for the forehead and breast:* equi, Liv. 30, 17: cursor, Petr. 28: turba Mazacum atque cursorum, Suet. Ner. 30.—**II.** Trop., *decorated, ornamented:* phaleratis dictis aliquem ducere, *with fine speeches*, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 16.

Phălērum, i, *n.*, = Φαληρόν, *the oldest harbor of Athens, connected with the city by a long wall, with a demos of the same name belonging to it*, Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24.—Hence, **A. Phălēreus** (mostly trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Φαληρεύς, *of* or *from Phalerum, a Phalerian:* Demetrius Phalereus, or simply Phalereus, *a ruler of Athens and a famous orator, about* B.C. 300, Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 64; id. Fin. 5, 19, 54; id. Div. 2, 46, 96; Nep. Milt. 6, 4.—Scanned as a quadrisyllable: Demetrius, qui dictus est Phalereus, Phaedr. 5, 1, 1.—*Acc.:* Phalerea, Quint. 2, 4, 41; 10, 1, 80.—**B. Phălērĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Φαληρικός, *Phalerian:* portus, Nep. Them. 6, 1.—As *subst.:* **Phălērĭcus,** i, *m.* (sc. portus), = Phalerum, in Phalericum descendere, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5; cf.: in Phalerico, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 225.

Phăleucĭus, a, um, v. Phalaecus.

Phaliscus, v. Faliscus.

phallovitrobŏlus, i, *m.*, or **-vitrobŏlum,** i, *n.*, *a drinking-vessel shaped like a phallus*, Capitol. Pertin. 8, 5 dub. (Momms. vitro, fundibuli).

† **phallus,** i, *m.*, = φαλλός, *a figure of an obscene shape, carried about at the festival of Bacchus, originally a symbol of the generative power of nature; a phallus*, Arn. 5, 176; cf. Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 21.

Phănae, ārum, *f.*, = Φαναί, *a harbor and promontory in the isle of Chios, noted for its wine*, Liv. 36, 43, 11.—Hence, **II. Phănaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Phanæan:* rex Phanaeus, *the king of Phanæ*, poet. of *Phanæan wine*, Verg. G. 2, 98.

† **phănĕrōsis,** is, *f.*, = φανέρωσις, *a manifestation, revelation* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Haer. 30.

Phănŏtē, ēs, and **Phănŏtēa,** ae, *f.*, = Φανότη, Φανότεια, *the name of several cities.* **I.** *A city in Epirus, with a castle*, Liv. 43, 21.—**II.** *A city in Phocis, also called* Panope, Liv. 32, 18.

† **phantăsĭa,** ae, *f.*, = φαντασία, *an idea, notion, fancy* (post-Aug.): Nicetas longe disertius hanc phantasiam movit, Sen. Suas. 2, 15: cor tuum phantasias patitur, Vulg. Ecclus. 34, 6.—As a term of reproach: phantasia, non homo, *a mere notion* or *fancy, the mere semblance of a man*, Petr. 38 *fin.* (in Cic. Ac. 1, 11, 40; 2, 6, 8 al., written as Greek, and translated visum).—**II.** *A phantom, apparition:* (animus) colligit visa nocturna, quas phantasias nos adpellamus, Amm. 14, 11, 18.

† **phantasma,** ătis, *n.*, = φάντασμα. **I.** *An apparition, spectre, phantom* (post-Aug.; cf.: idolon, imago, simulacrum): velim scire, esse phantasmata et habere figuram ... an inania, etc., Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 1: si phantasma fuit Christus, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 7; Vulg. Matt. 14, 26; id. Marc. 6, 49.—**II.** In gen., *an image, appearance, phantasm* of an object (late Lat. for visum, imago, species): Alexandriam cum eloqui volo, quam nunquam vidi, praesto est apud me phantasma ejus, Aug. Trinit. 8, 6.

phantasmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [phantasma], *fantastic, imaginary*, Isid. 8, 9, 7.

Phantăsos, i, *m.*, = Φάντασος, *a son of Somnus*, Ov. M. 11, 642.

phantastĭcē, *adv.*, *by the fancy* (eccl. Lat.), Nebrid. ap. Aug. Ep. 8.

† **phantastĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = φανταστικός, *imaginary*, Cassiod. An. 2; Fulg. Myth. 3, 10.

Phāon, ōnis, *m.*, = Φάων. **I.** *A youth of Lesbos beloved by Sappho without return*, Ov. H. 15, 11; Plin. 22, 8, 9, § 20; Mart. 10, 35, 18.—As a prov. of coldness, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 32.—**II. Phāon,** ontis, *m.*, *a freedman of the emperor Nero*, Suet. Ner. 48 and 49.

Phāraeus, a, um, *adj.*; = Φαραῖος, *of* or *belonging to the city of Pharæ, Pharæan:* duces, Stat. Th. 2, 163.

phāranītis, idis, *f.*, *pharanitis, a kind of amethyst*, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 122.

Phărāo, ōnis, *m.*, = Φαραώ (Hebrew פַּרְעֹה), *Pharaoh, the title of the Egyptian kings:* Pharao nomen est non hominis, sed honoris, sicut apud nos Augusti appellantur reges, cum propriis nominibus censeantur, Isid. Orig. 7, 6; Prud. Cath. 12, 141; Vulg. Gen. 12, 15 et saep.

† **phărētra,** ae, *f.*, = φαρέτρα. **I.** Lit., *a quiver* for holding arrows (poet. and late Lat.): succinctam pharetrā, Verg. A. 1, 323: nec venenatis gravida sagittis, Fusce, pharetra, Hor. C. 1, 22, 3: pharetram solvere, *to undo, open*, Ov. M. 5, 379: venatricis puellae (Dianae), Juv. 13, 80: in pharetrā suā abscondit me, Vulg. Isa. 49, 2; Verg. G. 2, 125; Prop. 2, 9, 10; Ov. P. 4, 13, 38; id. Am. 3, 9, 7; Val. Fl. 3, 607; Stat. Th. 4, 259 al.—**II.** Transf., *a kind of sundial in the form of a quiver*, Vitr. 9, 8, 1.

phărētrātus, a, um, *adj.* [pharetra], *furnished with* or *wearing a quiver, quivered* (poet.): pharetrata Camilla, Verg. A. 11, 649: Persis, id. G. 4, 290: Geloni, Hor. C. 3, 4, 35: puer, i.e. *Cupid*, Ov. M. 10, 525: virgo, i.e. *Diana*, id. Am. 1, 1, 10: Semiramis, Juv. 2, 108.

‡ **phărētra-zōnium,** ii, *n.*, *a quiver-belt*, Not. Tir. p. 126.

phărētrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pharetragero], *quiver-bearing* (poet.): clade pharetrigeri regis, i.e. *of the Persian king Xerxes:* regis, Sil. 14, 286.

Phărĭa ūva, *a kind of grape in the neighborhood of Pisa*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39.

Phărĭăcus, a, um, v. Pharus, A.

† **phărĭcon** or **-um,** i, *n.*, = φαρικόν, *a kind of poison, so named from its inventor, Pharicus*, Plin. 28, 10, 41, § 158.

Phāris, is, *f.*, = Φᾶρις, *a city in Messe-*

na, afterwards called Pharae or Pherae, Stat. Th 4, 226

Phărisaeus, i, *m*, = Φαρισαῖος, *a Pharisee, a member of the Jewish sect* of that name, usually in *plur* · **Phărisaei** (**Pharisaei,** Juvenc 2, 574), orum, *m*, = Φαρισαῖοι, *the Pharisees*, a Jewish sect (eccl. Lat), Tert Praescr 45, Isid 7, 6, 40, Juvenc 3, 221, Vulg Marc 2, 16 et saep — *Sing* secundum legem Pharisaeus, Vulg Phil 3, 5 — Hence, **A. Phărisaeus,** a, um, *adj*, = Φαρισαῖος, *Pharisæan* convivia, Sedul 4, 66, Tert adv Marc 5, 20 — **B. Phărisăĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = Φαρισαικος, *Pharisaic* sepulcra, Hier adv. Vigil n 9

Phărītae, ārum, and **Phărĭus,** a, um, v Pharus, C and B

† **pharmăceutĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, φαρμακευτικος, *of* or *belonging to drugs, pharmaceutical*, Cael Aur Tard 5, 10, 126

† **pharmăceutrĭa,** ae, *f*, = φαρμακευτρια, *a sorceress* (poet), Verg E 8 *in lemm*

† **pharmăcŏpōla,** ae, *m*, = φαρμακοπωλης, *a vender of medicines, a quack* (class.), Cato ap Gell 1, 15, 9 circumforaneus, Cic Clu 14, 40, Hor S 1, 2, 1

† **pharmăcus,** i, *m*, = φαρμακος, *a poisoner, a sorcerer* (post Aug), Petr 107, 15

Pharmăcūsa, ae, *f*, = Φαρμακοῦσα, *an island of the Ægean Sea, south west from Miletus, where Cæsar was taken by pirates*, now *Farmako*, Suet Caes 4, Plin 4, 12, 23, § 71

Pharnăbāzus, i, *m*, = Φαρνάβαζος, *Pharnabazus, a Persian satrap under Darius Nothus and Artaxerxes*, 412 to 377 B C, Nep Lys. 4, 1, Just 5, 4, 1 al

† **pharnăcēon,** i, *n*, v pharnacion

Pharnăces, is, *m*, = Φαρνακης **I.** *The name of two kings of Pontus* **A.** *Grandfather of Mithridates*, Just 38, 6, 2, Plin 33, 12, 54, § 151 — **B.** *Son of Mithridates, defeated by Cæsar*, Cic Deiot. 5, 14, id. Att 11, 21, 2, Suet Caes 37, Luc. 10, 476 — **II.** *The name of a slave of Cicero*, Cic Att 13, 30, 2, 13, 44, 3

pharnăcĭŏn (**-ēon**), ii, *n.*, = φαρνάκειον, *a species of the plant panax, named for Pharnaces*, Plin 25, 4, 14, § 33

pharnuprium, i, *n*, *a kind of fig wine*, Plin 14, 16, 19, § 102 Jan

Phăros, i, v Pharus

Pharsālos or **Pharsālus,** i, *f*, = Φαρσαλος, *a city in Thessaly, where Cæsar defeated Pompey*, now *Fersala*, Liv 32, 33, 34, 23, 36, 14, Luc. 6, 350 — Hence, **A. Pharsālĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Pharsalus Pharsalian* acies, Cic Phil 2 29, 71 proelium, *Cæsar's victory over Pompey*, id Deiot 5, 13, 10, 29 acies, id Lig 3 9 annus, Luc. 5, 391 rura, id 7, 823 — **B. Pharsālĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *Pharsalian* fuga, Cic Phil 2, 15, 39 pugna, *in which Cæsar defeated Pompey*, id ib 14, 8, 23 B and K., id Div 1, 32, 68, Plin 8, 16, 21, § 53 terra, Liv 33, 6, 11 tecta, Cat 64, 37 — As *subst* **Pharsālĭa,** ae, *f*, *the region about Pharsalus*, Cat. 64, 37, Ov M 15, 823, Tac H 1, 50 al — **2.** *An epic poem by Lucan*, Luc 7, 61, 9, 985

Phărus or **-os,** i, *f* (*m*, Suet Claud 20) = Φαρος **I.** *An island near Alexandria, in Egypt, where King Ptolemy Philadelphus built a famous light house, hence called* pharus, now *Faro*, Mel 2, 7, 6, Auct B Alex. 19 — **B.** T r a n s f , *of the light house in the island of Pharos* Pharus est in insulā turris, magna altitudine, mirificis operibus exstructa, quae nomen ab insula accepit, Caes. B C 3, 112 superposuit turrem in exemplum Alexandrini Phari, Suet Claud 20, Juv 6, 83, of other *light houses* pharon subiit, Val Fl 7, 84 turris phari terrae motu Capreis concidit Suet Tib 74 Tyrrhena, Juv 12, 76 — **C.** T r a n s f , poet , *Egypt* regina Phari, Stat S 3, 2, 102 petimus Pharon arvaque Lagi, Luc. 8, 443 — Hence, **1. Phărĭăcus,** a um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Pharus, Pharian, Egyptian* (post class) sistra, App M 2, p. 127, 11 — **2. Phărĭus,** a, um, *adj*, = Φαριος, *of* or *belonging to Pharus, Pharian*, of *the light house* flammae, Luc. 9, 1004 — P o e t , transf , *Egyptian* Pharia juvenca, i e *Io*, Ov F 5, 619, but *Isis* Mart 10, 48, 1; hence, turba, *the priests of Isis*, Tib 1, 3, 32 conjux, i e *Cleopatra*, Mart 4, 11, 4 dolores, *the lamentations of the Egyptian women at the festival of Isis for the lost Osiris*, Stat S 5, 3, 244 piscis, i e *the crocodile*, Ov A A. 3, 270 acetum, Juv 13, 85 — As *subst* **Phărĭa,** ae, *f*, *Isis* SACRVM PHARIAE, Vet Kalend. ap Grut 138 — **3. Phărītae,** arum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Pharos*, Auct B Alex 19 — **II.** *A small island on the coast of Dalmatia, formerly called Paros* (*Parus*), now *Lesina*, Mel. 2 7, 13

‡ **phascōla** appellant Graeci, quas vulgus peras vocat, Paul ex Fest p 223 Mull (= τα φασκωλα, *a wallet, scrip*)

Phase, *n indecl*, *the Passover*, a Jewish feast commemorative of the rescue of the first born among the Jews from the destruction which visited the Egyptians est enim Phase (id est transitus) Domini, Vulg Exod 12 11 factum est Phase id 4 Reg 23, 22 — **II.** T r a n s f , *the sacrifice offered at the Passover, the paschal lamb* immolare, Vulg 2 Par 35, 11, id Deut 16 2

phăsēlārĭa (**fāsēl-** and **fācēl-**), ium, *n* [faselus], *a dish of pickled French beans*, Lampr Elag 20, 7

Phăsēlis, idis, *f*, = Φασηλις **I.** *A town in Lycia, on the borders of Pamphylia*, now *Tekrova*, Cic. Verr 2, 4 10, § 21, Liv 37, 23 *init* — Hence, **B. Phăsēlītae,** arum, *m*, = Φασηλῖται, *the inhabitants of Phaselis, the Phaselians* (*gen* Phaselitûm), Cic Agr 2, 19, 50 — **II.** *A city in Judea, with a neighboring valley abounding in palm trees*, Plin 13, 4, 9, § 44, Luc. 8, 251 — Hence, **B. Phăsēlīnus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Phaselis*, Plin 23, 4, 49, § 95

† **phăsēlus** (**phăsell-** and **făs-**), i, *m* and *f*, = φασηλος **I.** L i t , *a kind of bean with an edible pod, French beans, kidney beans, phasel* (phaseolus vulgaris of Linn) viciamque seres vilemque phaselum, Verg G 1, 227 longa fasellus Col 10, 377, v id. 2, 10, 4, Pall 10, 12 — **II.** Transf , *a light vessel* (*in the shape of a kidney bean*) *made of wicker work* or *papyrus, sometimes also of burned and painted clay* (cf celox, lembus) epistulam de phaselo dare, Cic Att 1, 13, 1 phaselus ille quem videtis, Cat 4, 1 phaselon solvere, Hor C 3, 2, 29 dare vela fictilibus phaselis, Juv 15, 127. pictam phaselon, Mart. 10, 30, 13

phăsĕŏlus (**făsĕŏlus**), i, *m dim* [phaselus I], *a kind of bean with an edible pod, French beans, kidney beans, phasel*, Col 11, 2, 72, 12, 9, 1, Plin 24, 9, 40, § 65

† **phasgănĭon,** i, *n*, = φασγανιον, *the sword lily, gladiole* (pure Lat. gladiolus), Plin 25, 11, 88, § 137

Phāsĭăcus, a, um, v 1 Phasis, B

phāsĭāna, v 1 Phasis, C

phāsĭānārĭus (**fās-**), i, *m* [phasiana], *a pheasant keeper* (post class), Paul Sent. 3, 6, 76

phāsĭānīnus, a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *belonging to pheasants, pheasant* (post class.) ova, Pall 1, 29, 2

Phāsĭānus, a, um, and **Phāsĭas,** ădis, v 1 Phasis, C and D

† **phāsĭŏlos** (**fās-**), i, *m*, = φασιολος, *a plant, also called* isopyron, Plin. 27, 11, 70, § 94.

1. Phāsis, idis or idos (*acc* also Phasin, Prop 3, 22, 11, Sen Cons Helv 10, 3 Phasim, Verg G 4, 367 al , *voc.* Phasi, Ov P 4 10, 52), *m*, = Φᾶσις **A.** *A river in Colchis which empties into the Euxine Sea*, now *Rion*, Mel 1, 19, 12, Plin 6, 4, 4, § 12 limosi Phasidos undae, Ov M 7, 6 sua jura cruentum Phasin habent, Stat. Th 5, 457 Phasidis ales, *a pheasant* (v in the foll Phasiacus), id. S 4, 6, 8, cf ultra Phasin capi volunt, quod ambitiosam popinam instruat, Sen. Cons Helv 10, 3 — **B.** T r a n s f., *a town and its harbor lying at the mouth of the Phasis, a colony of the Milesians*, now *Poti*, Mel 1, 19 12, Plin. 6, 4 § 13 — Hence, **A. Phāsis,** idis, *adj f*, *Phasian*, poet. *Colchian* volucres i e *pheasants*, Mart 13, 45, 1 — *Subst* **Phāsis,** idis, *f*, *the Colchian* a term applied to Medea, *acc* Phasida, Ov F 2, 42 — **B. Phāsĭăcus,** a, um, *adj*, = Φασιακος, *of* or *belonging to the Phasis Phasian*, also poet *Colchian* angulus Mel 2, 2 5 unda, Ov Tr 2, 439 terra, id. R. Am 261 corona, *which Medea presented to Creusa*, id. Ib 605 ales Phasiacis petita Colchis, i e *the pheasant*, Petr 93 — **C. Phāsĭānus,** a, um, *adj*, = Φασιανος, *of* or *belonging to the Phasis, Phasian* Phasianae aves, *pheasants*, Plin. 10, 48, 67, § 132 — As *subst* **phāsĭāna,** ae, *f*, *a pheasant*, Plin 11, 33, 39, § 114 — More freq , **phāsĭānus** (**fāsĭān-**), i, *m*, Suet Vit. 13, Pall 1, 29, Lampr Alex Sev 41 *fin*, Edict. Diocl p 14 — According to the myth, it is the metamorphosed *Itys, daughter of Tereus*, v Itys — **D. Phāsĭas,** ădis, *adj f*, = Φασιας, *of* or *belonging to the Phasis, Phasian*, poet. *Colchian* Phasias Aeetine, Ov H 6, 103 puella, i e *Medea*, id. P 3, 3, 80 — *Subst* **Phāsĭas,** ădis, *f*, *Medea*, Ov A. A. 2, 382

2. Phāsis, idis, *adj*, v 1. Phasis, A.

† **phasma,** ătis, *n*, = φάσμα, *an apparition, spectre, phantom* **I.** *The title of a comedy of Menander*, Ter Eun. prol. 9 — **II.** *The title* or *principal part of a farce by a mimograph named Catullus* clamosum ut ageres phasma Catulli, Juv 8, 186

† **Phatnae,** ārum, *f*, = Φάτναι, *the Cribs, the space between two stars in the constellation Cancer* (pure Lat. Praesepia), Cic. Fragm ap Prisc p 1170 P

phaulĭus, a, um, *adj*, = φαυλιος, *bad*, only in the term phauliae olivae, *a bad kind of olives*, Plin 15, 3, 4, § 15 (al babiae), Macr S 2, 16, 6

phaunos, i, *m*, *a parasitic plant*, Plin. 16, 44, 92, § 244.

(**Phăyllēus,** false reading for Phalaceus, q v , Ov Ib 504)

Phēgeus, i, *m*, = Φηγευς, *the father of Alphesibœa*, Hyg Fab 244 — Hence, **A. Phēgēĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Phegeus, Phegean* Phegeius ensis, Ov M 9, 412 — **B. Phēgis,** idis, *f*, = Φηγις, *daughter of Phegeus, Alphesibœa*, *acc.* Phegida, Ov R. Am 455

† **phēlēta,** ae, *m*, = φηλητής, *a cheat, rogue, robber* (post Aug) latrones, quos pheletas Aegyptii vocant, Sen Ep 51, 13

† **phellandrĭon,** ii, *n*, = φελλανδριον, *a plant with leaves like ivy*, Plin 27, 12, 101, § 126

† **phellos,** i, *m*, = φελλος, *the cork tree;* transf , *the part of the water clock made from it, the cork*, Vitr 9, 8, 5

Phēmĭus, ii, *m*, = Φημιος **I.** *A celebrated player on the cithara in Ithaca*, hence, transf , of *a good cithara player*, Ov Am 3, 7, 61 — **II.** *A Roman surname*, Inscr Murat 680, 7

Phēmŏnŏē, ēs, *f*, = Φημονοη, *a daughter of Apollo, priestess at Delphi*, Plin 10, 3, 3, § 7, 10, 8, 9, § 21, Isid 8, 8, 4 — T r a n s f , in gen , *a prophetess*, Luc. 5, 126, 187, Stat S 2, 2, 39

Phĕnĕos or **-us,** i, *f*, = Φενεος, *a town of Arcadia, with a lake of the same name, the fabled Stygian waters*, Ov M 15, 332, Liv 28 7, Verg A 8, 165 — The city is called **Phĕnĕum** in Plin 4, 6, 10, § 20 — Hence, **II. Phĕnĕātae,** ārum, *m*, = Φενεαται, *the inhabitants of Pheneus, the Pheneans*, Cic. N D 3, 22, 56, Lact. 1, 6, 3

† **phengītes,** ae, *m*, = φεγγιτης, *phengite, selenite*, or *crystallized gypsum*, used for window panes in Cappadocia repertus est lapis candidus, atque translucens, ex argumento phengites appellatus, Plin. 36, 22, 46, § 163 lapis, Suet Dom 14

† **phĕos,** i, *m*, = φεως, *a prickly plant, also called* stoebe, Plin 21, 15, 54, § 91 (al phleos), 22, 11, 13, § 28.

Phĕrae, ārum, *f*, = Φεραι, *the name of several cities*, the most celebrated are, **I.** *The capital of* Thessalia Pelasgiotis, *the residence of Admetus*, now *Velestino*, Plin 4, 8, 15, § 29, Cic. Div 1, 25, 53, Liv 32, 13, 9 — Hence, **B. Phĕraeus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Pheræ, Pheræan*, poet., also, *Thessalian* · Jason *of Pheræ*, Cic. N D 3, 28, 70, Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 166, Val Max. 1 8 6 vaccae, *of Admetus*, Ov H. 5, 151 duces, *Thessalian* Stat. Th. 2 16 3 campi, *Thessalian*, Val Fl 1, 444 — In *plur absol* **Phĕraei,** ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Pheræ*, Cic. Inv 2, 49, 144, Liv 36, 9 — **II.** *A city in Messenia, a colony of Sparta*, near the mod. *Kalamata*, Liv 35, 30, 9, Nep Con 1, 1

Phĕrĕclēus, a, um, *adj.*, = Φερέκλειος, *of* or *belonging to Phereclus* (who built the ships with which Paris carried off Helen), *Pherеclean:* puppis, Ov. H. 16, 22.

Phĕrecrătīus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Grecian poet Pherecrates, Pherecratian:* metrum dactylicum trimetrum Pherecratium constat ex spondeo, et dactylo, et spondeo, sive trocheo, ut est apud Horatium, grato, Pyrrha, sub antro, Mall. Theod. Metr. 4 (cf. Hor. C. 1, 5, 3); Sid. Ep. 9, 13 *in carm.*

Phĕrĕcȳădae, v. Pheretiades, II.

Phĕrĕcȳdes, is, *m.*, = Φερεκύδης. **I.** *A celebrated philosopher from Syros, an instructor of Pythagoras*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 38; id. Div. 1, 50, 112; reputed to be the inventor of prose, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 205.—Hence, **B. Phĕrĕcȳdēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pherecydes, Pherecydean:* Pherecydeum illud, *that saying of Pherecydes*, Cic. Div. 2, 13, 31.—**II.** *An Athenian chronicler, about* 480 B.C., Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 53.

Phĕres, ētis, *m.*, = Φέρης, *the name of a Trojan; acc.* Phereta, Verg. A. 10, 413.

Phĕrētĭădes, ae, *m.*, = Φερητιάδης, *son of Pheres, king of Pheræ*, i. e. *Admetus*, Ov. A. A. 3, 19.—**II. Phĕrētĭădae (Phĕrĕcȳăd-)**, ārum, *m.*, = Φερητιάδαι, *the inhabitants of Naples, the Neapolitans; so named after Pheres, king of Pheræ:* Pheretiadum muri, Sil. 12, 159.

Phĕrētus, i, *m.*, *son of Jason and Medea*, Hyg. Fab. 239.

Phĕrīnum, i, *n.*, *a castle in Thessaly*, Liv. 32, 14.

† **phĕrombros**, i, *m.*, = φερόμβρος (rain-bringing), *another name for* cucumis silvaticus, App. Herb. 113.

pheugȳdrŏs, ŏn, *adj.*, = φεύγυδρος, *hydrophobic*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 9, 98.

pheuxaspĭdĭon, ii, *n.*, *another name of the plant* polion, App. Herb. 57.

† **1. phĭăla**, ae, *f.*, = φιάλη. **I.** *A broad, shallow, drinking-vessel, a saucer* (cf. patera), Juv. 5, 37; Mart. 8, 33, 2; 8, 51, 1; 3, 41, 1; 14, 95 *in lemm.*; Plin. 33, 12, 55, § 156.—**II.** *A censer*, Vulg. 1 Par. 28, 17; id. Apoc. 5, 8.

2. Phĭăla, ae, or **Phĭălē**, ēs, *f.*, = Φιάλη, *a companion of Diana*, Ov. M. 3, 172.

Phīdĭas (first syll. short, Aus. Epigr. 12, 1), ae, *m.*, = Φειδίας, *a famous sculptor, contemporary with Pericles, who made the celebrated statue of Jupiter Olympius*, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 146; id. Tusc. 1, 15, 34; id. Brut. 73, 257; id. Rep. 3, 32, 44; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 49; Quint. 10, 12, 8 sq.—*Acc.* Phidian, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 115; Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 54.—Hence, **II. Phīdĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Phidias, Phidian:* caelum, Mart. 6, 13, 1: manus, Stat. S. 2, 2, 66: ebur, Juv. 8, 103.

Phīdippĭdes or **Philippĭdes**, is, *m.*, = Φειδιππίδης, *a famous courier at Athens*, Plin. 7, 20, 20, § 84; v. Sillig ad h. l.—The same called Phidippus, Nep. Milt. 4, 3.

Phīdippus, i, *m.*, = Φείδιππος. **I.** *Grandson of Hercules, one of Helen's suitors*, Hyg. Fab. 80.—**II.** *A famous courier*, v. Phidippides.—**III.** *A physician of king Deiotarus*, Cic. Deiot. 6, 17.

phīdĭtĭa, ōrum, v. philitia.

Phīdon, ōnis, *m.*, = Φείδων, *a descendant of Hercules, to whom is attributed the invention of weights and measures*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198.

Phĭlădelphīa, ae, *f.*, = Φιλαδέλφεια, *an important city of Lydia*, now *the town and ruins of Allasher*, Vulg. Apoc. 1, 11; 3, 7.—Hence, **Phĭlădelphēni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia in Lydia, Philadelphians*, Plin. 5, 29, 30, § 111; Tac. A. 2, 47.

Phĭlădelphus, i, *m.*, = Φιλάδελφος (loving one's brother or sister), *a Grecian and Roman surname.* **I.** Ptolemaeus Philadelphus, *a king of Egypt*, Plin. 36, 7, 14, § 67; Gell. 6, 17, 3.—**II.** Annius Philadelphus, Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 26.—**III.** Philadelphus, *a slave of Atticus*, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 2: L. CALPVRNIVS L. L. PHILADELPHVS, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Veron. 274, 9.

Phĭlae, ārum, *f.*, = αἱ Φίλαι, *a small island in the Nile, south of Elephantine, with a city of the same name*, now *Jezíret Anas-el-Wojond*, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 59; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 3; Luc. 10, 313.

Phĭlaeni, ōrum (ōn), *m.*, = Φίλαινοι, *two Carthaginian brothers, who, out of love for their country, submitted to be buried alive*, Sall. J. 79, 5; Val. Max. 5, 6, ext. 4; Mel. 1, 7, 6.—Philaenōn Arae, *a frontier town of Cyrene named after them, the southernmost point of the Great Syrtis*, Sall. J. 19, 3; called also Philaenorum Arae, Mel. 1, 7, 1; Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 28.

Phĭlammon, ŏnis, *m.*, = Φιλάμμων, *son of Apollo, a celebrated singer*, Ov. M. 11, 317; Hyg. Fab. 161.

† **phĭlanthrōpĭa**, ae, *f.*, = φιλανθρωπία (philanthropy; hence), *a benevolence, a present, gift* (post-class.): philanthropiae nomine (al. philanthropii), Dig. 50, 14, 2.

phĭlanthrōpĭum, ii, v. philanthropia.

† **phĭlanthrōpos**, i, *f.*, = φιλάνθρωπος (sc. herba), *goose-grass, clivers:* Galium aparine, Linn.; Plin. 24, 19, 116, § 176.

† **phĭlargĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = φιλοσαργικός, *fond of ease* (post-class.): philosophi tripartitam humanitatis voluerunt esse vitam, ex quibus primam theoreticam, secundam practicam, tertiam philargicam voluere, quas nos Latine contemplativam, activam, voluptariam nuncupamus, Fulg. Myth. 2, 1.

phĭlargȳrĭa, ae, *f.*, = φιλαργυρία, *the love of money, avarice*, Isid. Reg. Monach. 33.

† **phĭlēma**, mătis, *n.*, = φίλημα, *a kiss*, Lucr. 4, 1169.

Phĭlēmo or **-on**, ŏnis, *m.*, = Φιλήμων. **I.** *A Greek comic poet, a native of Soli, in Cilicia, and a contemporary of Menander*, Plaut. Trin. prol. 10; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 72; Gell. 17, 4, 1; App. Flor. 3, p. 353.—**II.** *An historian*, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 95.—**III.** In mythology, *a pious rustic, the husband of Baucis*, Ov. M. 8, 631 sq.

† **phĭlētaerĭa**, ae, *f.*, and **phĭlētaeris**, idis, *f.*, = φιλεταίριον, *a plant, called also* polemonia, Plin. 25, 6, 28, § 64; 25, 8, 55, § 99.

Phĭlētas, ae, *m.*, = Φιλήτας, *a Greek elegiac poet of Cos, an instructor of Ptolemy Philadelphus*, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 58.—Hence, **II. Phĭlētēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Philetas, Philetean:* Philetea aqua, i. e. *elegiac poetry*, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 52: Philetei corymbi, id. 4 (5), 6, 3.

Phĭlippensis, v. Philippi, A.

1. Phĭlippēus, a, um, v. Philippi, B.

2. Phĭlippēus, a, um, v. Philippus, A.

Phĭlippi, ōrum, *m.*, = Φίλιπποι, *a city in Macedonia, on the borders of Thrace, celebrated for the battle in which Octavianus and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius*, now *Filibi*, Mel. 2, 2, 9; Liv. Epit. 124; Vell. 2, 70, 1; Flor. 4, 7; Vulg. Phil. 1, 1.—Hence, **A. Phĭlippensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Philippi, Philippian:* Philippense bellum, Suet. Aug. 9: proelium, *the battle of Philippi*, Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 148: Brutus, *who fell at Philippi*, id. 34, 8, 19, § 82.—**B. Phĭlippēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Philippi, Philippian:* campi, Vell. 2, 86, 2; Manil. 1, 906.—**C. Phĭlippĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Philippi, Philippian:* in Philippicis campis, Plin. 33, 3, 12, § 39; Flor. 4, 2, 43.—**D.** ‡ **Phĭlippĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Philippian:* cohortes, i. e. *who fought at Philippi*, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 325.

1. Phĭlippĭcus, a, um, v. Philippi, C.

2. Phĭlippĭcus, a, um, v. Philippus, B.

Phĭlippĭdes, v. Phidippides.

Phĭlippŏpŏlis, ĕos (*acc.* -in or -im; *abl.* -i), *f.*, = Φιλιππόπολις. **I.** *A city of Thrace on the Hebrus*, now *Philippopoli*, Liv. 39, 53, 13 sq.; Tac. A. 3, 38; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41; Amm. 26, 10, 4; 6.—**II.** *A city of Palestine*, perh. *the ruins of Ghereyah*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 28, 1.

Phĭlippus, i, *m.*, = Φίλιππος, *Philip, the name of several kings of Macedonia, the most celebrated of whom was the son of Amyntas, and father of Alexander the Great*, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90; Nep. Eum. 1, 4; id. Reg. 2, 1; Just. 7, 4 sq.; cf. Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 4.—**B.** Transf., *a gold coin struck by King Philip, a Philippe d'or*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 27; so id. ib. 4, 8, 38; 41; 78 al.; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 234; and, in gen., of other coins, Aus. Ep. 5, 19.—**II.** Hence, **A. Phĭlippēus** (collat. form **Phĭlippĭus**, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 38), a, um, *adj.*, = Φιλίππειος, *of* or *belonging to Philip, king of Macedonia, Philippian:* Philippeus sanguis, i. e. *Cleopatra, because the Egyptian sovereigns were descended from Philip of Macedon*, Prop. 3, 9, 39 (4, 10, 40): Em tibi talentum argenti: Philippeum aes est, Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 60: Philippeus nummus, *a gold coin struck by Philip, of the value of twenty drachmæ, a Philippe d'or:* nummi Philippei aurei, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 1; Liv. 39, 7: Philippeum aurum, *from which the Philippe d'or was struck*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 70 al.—Hence, *absol.:* **Phĭlippēum**, i, *n.*, *a gold coin struck by Philip*, Varr. ap. Non. 78, 11.—And, transf., of other coins: argenteos Philippeos minutulos, Val. Imp. ap. Vop. Aur. 9.—**B. Phĭlippĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Φιλιππικός, *of* or *belonging to Philip, Philippic:* Philippicum talentum argenti, Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 60: aurum, *a gold-mine of Philip's in Macedonia*, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 57.—*Cicero's orations against Antony* were called orationes Philippicae, after those of Demosthenes against King Philip, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 3.—Also *sing. collect.:* **Phĭlippĭca**, ae, *f.:* divina Philippica, Juv. 10, 125.

Phĭlistaea (-thaea), ae, *f.*, *the south-western portion of Canaan, Philistia;* acc. to Hieronymus, *another name for Palæstina*, Hier. in Isa. 14, 29 and 31.

Phĭlistaeus (-thaeus), i, *m.*, *a Philistine*, Vulg. 1 Reg. 17, 8 et saep.

Phĭlistīni (-thīni), ōrum, and **Phĭlisthiim**, *indecl. m.*, *the Philistines, the original inhabitants of Palestine*, Vulg. Judic. 13, 1; id. 1 Reg. 28, 1 et saep.

Phĭlistīnus, a, um, *adj.:* Philistinae Fossiones, *the Philistine Fosses*, at the mouth of the Po; and: Philistina fossa, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 121.

Phĭlistĭon, ōnis, *m.*, = Φιλιστίων. **I.** *A celebrated physician*, Plin. 20, 5, 15, § 31; Gell. 17, 11, 16.—**II.** *A pantomime*, Mart. 2, 41, 15.

Phĭlistus, i, *m.*, = Φίλιστος, *a historian in Syracuse in the reign of the tyrant Dionysius, an imitator of Thucydides;* Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 57; 2, 23, 94; id. Brut. 17, 66; id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 4; Nep. Dion. 3, 2; Quint. 10, 1, 74.

phĭlītĭa (in MSS. also **phīdĭtĭa**), ōrum, *n.*, = φιλίτια (φιδίτια and φειδίτια), *the public meals of the Lacedæmonians*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98.

Phillȳrĭdes, v. Philȳrides, in 2. Philyra, B.

Phĭlo or **-on**, ōnis, *m.*, = Φίλων. **I.** *An Academic philosopher of Athens, teacher of Cicero about* A.U.C. 663, Cic. Brut. 89, 306; id. Ac. 2, 6, 17; id. Tusc. 2, 3, 9; 5, 37, 107; id. N. D. 1, 40, 113.—**II.** *A celebrated architect in Athens*, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62; Vitr. 7 praef. § 12; cf. Sillig, Catal. Artif. s. h. v.—**III.** *A Greek physician, a native of Tarsus, the inventor of an eye-salve*, Cels. 6, 6, 3.—Hence, *adj.:* **Phĭlōnĭānus**, a, um, *of Philo:* Philonianum antidotum, Marc. Emp. 20.—As *subst.:* **Phĭlōnĭum**, i, *n.*, the same, Ser. Samm. 22, 396.—**IV.** *A Roman surname:* Q. Publicius Philo, *consul* A.U.C. 439, Inscr. Grut. 291.

† **phĭlŏcălĭa**, ae, *f.*, = φιλοκαλία, *a love of the beautiful* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Cont. Acad. 2, 2; 2, 3.

phĭlŏchăres, is, *n.*, = φιλοχαρές, *a plant, called also* philopaes *and* marrubium, Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 241.

Phĭlŏcŏmăsium, ii, *n.*, = Φιλοκωμάσιον (tippling-friend), *the name of a girl*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 8.

Phĭloctēta or **Phĭloctētes**, ae (corrupted form **Philotes**, ētis, Inscr. Grut. 42, 7), *m.*, = Φιλοκτήτης, *son of Pœas of Thessaly, celebrated as an archer, a companion of Hercules, who at his death gave him the poisoned arrows without which Troy could not be taken. On account of the stench proceeding from his wounded foot, he was left by the Greeks on the isle of Lemnos, but was afterwards taken by Ulysses to Troy, where Machaon healed his wound, and he slew Paris*, Hyg. Fab. 102

Ov. M. 13, 313 sq , Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19 , id. Fin. 2, 29, 94 , id. Q Fr 2, 10, 4 , Auct Her 4, 30, 41. — Hence, **Philoctētaeus,** a, um, *adj* , = Φιλοκτηταῖος, *of* or *belonging to Philoctetes, Philoctetœan* clamor, Cic. Fin 2, 29, 94

Philŏdēmus, i, *m* , = Φιλόδημος, *a famous Epicurean philosopher in the time of Cicero, the author of a work* περὶ μουσικῆς, *and of several epigrams,* Cic. Fin. 2 35, 119, cf. id Pis 29, 68, and Ascon ad loc.

† **philograecus,** a, um, *adj* , = φιλος Γραικος, *fond of Greek* , as *subst* , *a lover of the Greek language* (ante class.) vos philograeci, Varr R R. 3, 10, 1

Philŏlāus, i, *m* , = Φιλόλαος, *a Pythagorean philosopher of Croton, a disciple of Archytas,* Cic de Or 3, 34, 139, id. Rep 1, 10, 16

† **philŏlŏgĭa,** ae *f* , = φιλολογία **I.** In gen., *love of learning* or *letters, literary pursuits the study of polite literature* (class) ne et opera et oleum philologiae nostrae perierit, Cic. Att 2 17, 1 , Vitr 7 praef § 4 Homerus philologiae omnis dux, id. ib —**II.** In partic , *explanation, interpretation of the writings of others philology* (post Aug) quae philosophia fuit, facta est philologia Sen Ep 108, 24

† **philŏlŏgus,** a, um, *adj* , = φιλόλογος **I.** *Of* or *belonging to learning, learned, literary* philologis et philotechnis rebus me delectans Vitr 6 prooem 4 homines, Sen Apoc 5, 4 —**II.** Esp of persons. **A.** *Scholarly learned, versed in history, antiquities, and literature* (implying a broader culture than grammaticus litterator, v Krebs Antibarb 863 sq) homines nobiles illi quidem, sed nullo modo philologi, Cic Att 13, 12 3 —*Subst* **philŏlŏgus,** i, m —**B.** In gen , *a person engaged in learned* or *literary pursuits, a man of letters learned man scholar* (class.) Atteius Philologi appellationem assumpsisse videtur, quia, sicut Eratosthenes qui primus hoc cognomen sibi vindicavit, multiplici variaque doctrina censebatur, Suet Gram 10 cum Ciceronis librum de republica prendit hinc philologus aliquis hinc grammaticus, hinc philosophiae deditus alius alio curam suam mittit, hoc subnotat (philologus) duos Romanos reges esse etc , Sen. Ep 108, 30

Philŏmēla, ae, *f*, = Φιλομήλη **I.** Lit , *daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, and sister of Progne, she was violated by her brother in law Tereus, and was changed into a nightingale* respondeo, Natas ex Philomela atque ex Progne esse hirundines Plaut Rud 3, 1, 12, Hyg Fab 45, Ov M 6 424 sq , Verg E 6 79 Serv , Mart 14, 75, 1 —**II.** Transf *the nightingale* (poet.) Verg G 4 511 —**B.** *The swallow* mortalium penatibus fiducialis nidos philomela suspendit, Cassiod. Var 8, 31 —**C.** *The name of a play* Juv 7, 92

Philŏmēlium, ii, *n* , = Φιλομήλιον, *a city in Phrygia Major,* now *Ak Shehr,* Cic Fam 3, 8, 15 , 15, 4 2 , id Verr 2, 3, 83, § 191. — Hence, **II. Philŏmelienses,** ium, *m* , *the inhabitants of Philomelium, the Philomelians,* Cic Verr 2, 3, 83 § 191 Zumpt N cr (al Philomelienses), Plin. 5, 27, 25, § 95

Philŏmētor, ŏris, *m* , = Φιλομήτωρ (mother loving), *an appellation of Attalus king of Pergamus, and also of the sixth Ptolemy of Egypt, on account of his love for his mother Cleopatra, who had ruled the kingdom well during his minority,* Just. 34, 2 7 sq , cf of Attalus Varr R R. 1 1, 8, Plin 18 3, 5, § 22, Vulg 2 Macc. 4 21

Philōniānus, a, um, and **Philōnīum,** ii v. Philo, III

† **philŏpaes,** paedis *m* , = φιλόπαις, *a plant* marrubium nonnulli philopaeda vocant Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 241

Philŏpātor, ŏris, *m* , = Φιλοπάτωρ (father loving) **I.** *An appellation of the fourth Ptolemy of Egypt bestowed upon him in derision, because he had murdered his father and mother,* Plin. 7 56 57 § 208 Just. 29, 1, 5, Am. 6, 103 —**II.** *A king of Cilicia,* Tac A. 2 42 —**III.** With a Latin ending **Philŏpăter,** tris, *a Roman surname* Inscr Murat 1490 11

Philŏpoemen, ĕnis *m* , = Φιλοποίμην, *a celebrated general of the Achæan league,* Liv 35 25 sqq , 39, 49, Aus Idyll 12, 82, Just. 29, 4, 11

philŏpȳgista, ae, *m* , = φιλοπυγιστής *an abandoned person,* Schol Juv 9, 1

Philŏrhōmaeus, i, *m*., = Φιλορώμαιος, *friend* or *lover of the Romans, a title given to Ariobarzanes, king of Cappadocia,* Cic Fam 15, 2, 4

† **philŏsarca,** ae, *m* , = φιλόσαρκος, *a lover of the flesh,* Auct. ap Hier Ep 61

philŏsŏphaster, tri, *m* [philosophus], *a bad philosopher, a philosophaster,* Aug Civ Dei 2, 27 dub

philŏsŏphē, v philosophus *fin*

† **philŏsŏphĭa,** ae, *f*, = φιλοσοφία, *philosophy* **I.** Lit. nec quicquam aliud est philosophia si interpretari velis, quam studium sapientiae, Cic Off 2, 2 5 omnia quae in philosophia tractantur, id Tusc. 5, 1, 1, id. Ac. 1, 2, 4 ars est enim philosophia vitae, id. Fin 3, 1, 2, id de Or 1, 15, 67, Sen Ep 89, 2 et saep videte ne quis vos decipiat per philosophiam, Vulg Col 2, 8 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A philosophical subject* or *question* circulus, in quo de philosophia sermo habetur, Nep Epam 3, 3 —**B.** In *plur* **philŏsŏphiae,** arum, *f* , *philosophical systems* or *sects* exercitatio propria duarum philosophiarum (i e Academicorum et Peripateticorum), Cic de Or 3 27, 107, Gell. 4, 1 13, 5, 3, 8

philŏsŏphĭcē, *adv* , v philosophicus *fin*

† **philŏsŏphĭcus,** a, um, *adj* , = φιλοσοφικός, *of* or *belonging to philosophy philosophic* (post class., for the proper read., Cic. Tusc 5, 41, 121, is philosophiae, acc to Non 134, 3 and 174 18), Macr S 7, 1 Eyssen (Jan. philosophis), Ambros Off 2, 9, 49, Sid Ep 4, 1.—*Adv* **philŏsŏphĭcē,** *in a philosophical manner, philosophically* vivere Lact 3, 14, 19

philŏsŏphor, atus, 1, *v dep n* [philosophus], *to apply one's self to philosophy, to play the philosopher, to philosophize* (class.) philosophatur quoque jam, non mendax modo'st, Plaut. Capt 2 2, 34, id Ps. 4, 2, 18 philosophari est mihi necesse, at paucis, Enn. ap Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 1 (cited periphrastically ap Cic. Rep 1, 18, 30, id de Or 2, 37, 156, Gell. 5 15 *fin* , cf Trag Rel v 417 Vahl and p 53 Rib), Cic Tusc. 1 37, 89, id. N D 1, 3, 6 sed jam satis est philosophatum Plaut. Ps. 2, 3 21.

† **philŏsŏphūmĕnos (fil-),** on, *adj* , = φιλοσοφούμενος, *philosophical* problemata, Sen Contr 1, 3, 8 Burs dub locus, id. ib 1 7, 17 Burs.

† **philŏsŏphus,** a, um, *adj* , = φιλόσοφος, *philosophical* philosopha sententia, Pac. ap Gell 13 8, 4 scriptiones Cic Tusc 5, 41, 121 verbum, Macr S 7, 1, § 1 tractatus, id. ib 7, 1, § 13 —**II.** *Subst.* **A. philŏsŏphus,** i, *m* , *a philosopher* philosophi denique ipsius, qui de sua vi ac sapientia unus omnia paene profitetur, est tamen quaedam descriptio, ut is, qui studeat, omnium rerum divinarum atque humanarum vim, naturam causasque nosse et omnem bene vivendi rationem tenere et persequi, nomine hoc appelletur, Cic. de Or 1 49 212 alio tempore rhetorum praecepta tradere alio philosophorum, id. Tusc 2 3 9 nemo aegrotus quicquam somniat tam infandum, quod non aliquis dicat philosophus, Varr ap Non. 56 15, cf Cic Div 2 58 119 —*Plur* Stoici philosophi, Vulg Act 17, 18 —**B. philŏsŏpha,** ae, *f*, *a female philosopher* ea villa tamquam philosopha videtur esse Cic. Q Fr 3 1, 2, § 5, so in apposition philosopha anicula, Verus ap Vulcat Avid. Cass. 1 —Hence *adv* **philŏsŏphē,** *philosophically* in his ipsis prooemiis philosophe scribere volui mus Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 8. — Ironically, Plaut. Rud. 4 3 47

† **philostorgus,** a, um, *adj* , = φιλόστοργος, *loving tenderly affectionate,* esp of the love of parents and children (post Aug) philostorgus, cujus rei nomen apud Romanos nullum est, Front. Ep ad Amic 1 6 , cf id. ib ad Verum, 7 — **II.** Written PHILOSTERGVS, *a Roman surname,* Inscr Grut 240 1

† **philŏtechnus,** a, um, *adj* , = φιλότεχνος, *fond of the arts* or *relating to the study of the arts, philotechnic* res, Vitr 6, prooem. § 4

Philoxĕnus, i, *m* , = Φιλόξενος (hospitable), *a Roman surname* C Avianus Philoxenus Cic Fam 13, 35, 1.

† **philtrŏdŏtes,** ae, *m* , = φιλτροδότης **I.** *A plant, called also* splenium, App. Herb 56 —**II.** *A plant, called also* peristereos App Herb 65

philtrum, i, *n* , = φίλτρον, *a love potion, philter* (poet , only in *plur*), Ov A. A. 2, 105 philtra Thessala vendere, Juv 6, 611

1. philus, a, um, *adj* , = φίλος, *beloved* (post Aug and very rare) quam cito (mulieres) philorum oblivisceretur! Petr 110

2. Philus (in MSS also **Pilus**), i, *m.*, *a Roman surname* L. Furius Philus, *a consul* A.U C 618, Cic. Rep 1, 11, 17 , 1, 13, 19, id Lael 4, 14, 6, 21, 7, 25 sq

† **1. philȳra** and **philūra,** ae, *f*, = φιλύρα *the linden tree* (pure Lat tilia) rari (libri) in philyrae cortice subnotati, Mart Cap 2, § 136 —**II.** Transf. **A.** *The inner bark of the linden tree,* of which bands for chaplets were made displicent nexae philyris coronae, Hor C 1, 38, 2 , Ov F 5 337, Plin. 16 14, 25, § 65, 19, 2, 9, § 31 —**B.** *A sheet of the inner bark of the linden tree prepared for writing upon, a writing tablet,* Dig 32 1, 52 prooem —**C.** *The skin* or *rind of the papyrus,* Plin. 13, 11, 23 § 74

2. Philȳra, ae, *f*, = Φιλύρα, *a nymph, daughter of Oceanus, who bore to Saturn the Centaur Chiron, and was changed into a linden tree,* Verg G 3, 92, Val Fl. 5, 153, Hyg Fab 138 —Hence, **A. Philȳrēius** and **Philȳrēus,** a, um, *adj* , *Philyrean* Philyreius heros, i e *Chiron,* Ov M 2 676 Philyreia (al Philyrea) tecta i e *of Chiron,* id. ib 7, 352 —**B. Philȳrides (Phill-),** ae *m* , *Chiron, the son of Philyra,* Ov A. A 1, 11, Prop 2, 1, 60 , Verg G 3 550, Mart. 2, 14, 6 (poet met grat Phillȳr)

† **philȳrinus,** a, um, *adj* , = φιλύρινος, *made of the inner bark of the linden tree* liber, Serv ad Verg G 3, 93

† **phīmus,** i, *m* , = φιμός, *a dice box* = fritillus mitteret in phimum talos, Hor S 2 7, 17

Phīneus, ĕi and ĕos (Gr *acc plur* Phineas, Mart. 9, 26, 10), *m* , = Φινεύς **I.** *King of Salmydessus, in Thrace. He possessed the gift of prophecy, but was struck with blindness for having deprived his sons of sight, upon a false accusation made against them by Idæa, their step mother,* Ov M 7, 3, Val Fl 4, 425, Hyg Fab 19, Serv Verg A 3, 209 , Ov A A 1, 339, id. R Am 355 —**2.** Transf *a blind man,* Mart 9, 26 10 — Hence, **B. Phīnēius** and **Phīnēus,** a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to Phineus Phinean* Phineia domus Verg A 3, 212 guttur Ov F 6, 131 Phineum venenum Petr 136 aves, *the Harpies,* Sen Thyest 154.—**2. Phīnīdes,** ae, *m* , *a male descendant of Phineus,* Ov Ib. 273 —**II.** *Brother of Cepheus, who fought with Perseus about Andromeda and was changed by him into a stone* Ov M 5, 8

Phintĭa, ae, *f* , *a city in Sicily,* now *Alicata* or *Licata,* Cic Verr 2, 3 83, § 192. —Hence, **Phintienses,** ium, *m* , *the inhabitants of Phintia the Phintians,* Plin. 3, 8 14 § 91

Phintĭas, ae, *m* , = Φιντίας *a Pythagorean, celebrated for his friendship with Damon,* Cic Off 3, 10 45, Val Max 4, 7, ext 1

† **phlĕbŏtŏmĭa (flĕb-),** ae, *f*, = φλεβοτομία, *blood letting phlebotomy* phlebotomiam adhibere, Cael Aur Acut 2, 18, 104 phlebotomia uti, Veg Vet 1, 14, 3

† **phlĕbŏtŏmĭcē,** es, *f*, = φλεβοτομική, *blood letting phlebotomy,* Cael Aur Acut 1 3 39

† **phlĕbŏtŏmo (flĕb-),** āvi atum, 1, *v a* , = φλεβοτομέω *to let blood from to bleed, phlebotomize* aliquem Cael Aur Acut 1 14, 111 utrum phlebotomandi necne sint aegrotantes non phlebotomati magno adjutorio privantur, id Tard 2 13 191, id Acut 2, 13, 88, Veg Vet 1, 24, Fulg Myth 3 7

† **phlĕbŏtŏmus (flĕb-),** i, *m* , = φλεβοτόμος, *a lancet, a fleam.* phlebotomo

uti, Cael Aur Acut 2, 19, 121 adhiben dus, Theod. Prisc 2 21 transverso phle botomo percutere, Veg Vet 1, 19, 1

Phlĕgĕthon, ontis, *m*, = Φλεγέθων (burning, blazing), *a river in the Lower World, which ran with fire instead of water* Chaos et Phlegethon loca nocte silentia late, Verg A. 6, 265 Tartareus, id. ib 6, 551, Stat. Th 4, 522 ardenti freto Phlegethon harenas igneus tostas agens, Sen Thyest 1018, id. Oedip 162, id. Agam 752 —Hence, **A. Phlĕgĕthontēus,** a, um, *adj*, *Phlegethontian* ripa, Claud Rapt. Pros. 1, 88 — **B. Phlĕgĕthontis,** ĭdis, *f adj*, *Phlegethontian* unda, Ov M 15, 532 lympha, id ib 5, 544.

† **phlegma (flegma),** ătis, *n*, = φλέγμα, *a clammy humor of the body, phlegm* (post-class) flegma dissolvere, Pall 8, 6, 1, Veg Vet 3, 19, Hier Ep 52, 6, Isid. 4, 7, 29

† **phlegmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = φλεγματικός, *full of phlegm, phlegmatic* humor, Theod Prisc 4, 2, Isid. 4, 7, 32

† **phlegmŏnē,** ēs, *f*, = φλεγμονή, and **phlegmon,** ŏnis, *m*, = φλεγμων, *a burning heat* or *inflammation beneath the skin*, Plin. 20, 4, 13, § 24.

Phlĕgon, ontis, *m*, = Φλέγων (burning), *one of the four horses of the sun*, Ov M 2 154

(**phlĕgontis,** ĭdis, *f*, = φλεγοντις, a false reading for phlogitis, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 189)

Phlegra, ae, *f*, = Φλέγρα, *a country of Macedonia, afterwards called Pallene, where the giants are fabled to have been struck with lightning when fighting with the gods*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 36, Stat Th 2, 595, Val. Fl. 1, 564, Sen. Herc Fur 444.—As *adj* Phlegra giganteo sparsa est quo sanguine tellus, Verg Cul 28 —Hence, **II. Phlegraeus,** a, um, *adj*, *Phlegræan* Phlegraei campi, Ov M 10, 151 tumultus, Prop 2, 1, 39 castra, Stat Achill. 1, 484 pugnae, Val. Fl. 5, 693 victoria, Mart 8, 78, 1.—**B.** Transf **1.** Campi, *a plain abounding in sulphur, between Puteoli and Naples*, the modern *Solfatara*, Plin 3, 5, 9, § 61; Sil. 8, 540 vertex, i e *the volcano of Vesuvius*, Sil 8, 657 —**2.** Poet, *of a bloody battle* campus, i e *Pharsalus*, Prop 3, 11 (4, 10) 37

1. Phlegraeus, a, um, v. Phlegra, II

2. Phlegraeus (-os), i, *m*, = Φλεγραῖος, *one of the Centaurs*, Ov M 12, 378

Phlĕgўae, ārum, *m*, *a predatory people from Thrace* or *Thessaly, who destroyed the temple at Delphi*, Ov M 11, 414

Phlĕgўas, ae (acc an Val Fl 2, 193), *m*, = Φλεγύας, *the son of Mars, king of the Lapithæ, and father of Ixion and Coronis*, Verg A. 6, 618 Serv, Stat Th 1, 713

phlĕos, v pheos

Phlīāsĭus, a um, *adj*, v Phlius, A.

Phlīuntĭi, orum, *m*, v Phlius *fin*

Phlīūs, untis, *m*, = Φλιοῦς, *a city of Peloponnesus, between Sicyon and Argolis, at the sources of the Æsopus*, now *Polyfengo*, Liv 28, 7, 6, Cic Tusc 5, 3, 8, Plin 4, 5, 6, § 13 —Hence, **II. Phlīāsius,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Phlius, Phliasian* sermo, Cic Tusc 5, 4, 10 regna, Ov Ib 329 —*Plur subst* **A. Phlīāsĭi,** orum, *m*, *the Phliasians*, Cic Tusc 5, 3, 8 —**B. Phlīuntĭi,** ōrum, *m*, the same, Cic Rep 2, 4, 8 This passage Cicero afterwards corrected, and wrote Phliasii Phliasios autem dici sciebam, et ita fac ut habeas nos qui dem sic habemus Sed primo me ἀναλογία deceperat, etc, Cic Att 6, 2, 3

† **phlŏgīnos,** i, *m*, = φλόγινος, *a flame colored gem*, otherwise unknown, Plin 37, 10, 66 § 179

† **phlŏgītes,** ae, *m*, = φλογίτης, i q phlogitis, Sol 37

† **phlŏgītis,** ĭdis *f*, = φλογῖτις, *a flame colored gem*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 189

† **phlŏmis,** ĭdis, *f*, = φλομις, *mullein* (pure Lat verbascum), Plin. 25, 10, 74, § 121, *cf phlomos.*

† **phlŏmos,** i, *m*, = φλόμος, *mullein* (pure Lat. verbascum), Plin 25, 10, 73, § 120, cf. phlomis

† **phlox,** phlŏgis, *f*, = φλόξ (flame), *a flower*, otherwise unknown, Plin 21, 11, 38, § 64

† **phŏba,** ae, *f*, = φόβη, *a corymb*, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 53, v Sillig *N cr*

Phŏbētor, ŏris, *m*, = Φοβήτωρ, *son of Morpheus*, Ov M 11, 640

† **phŏbŏdipsos,** i, *f*, = φοβοδιψος, *hydrophobia*, Cael. Aur Acut 3, 9, 98

† **phōca,** ae, and **phōcē,** ēs, *f*, = φώκη *a seal, sea dog, sea calf* (pure Lat vitula marina), Verg G 4, 432 deformes phocae, Ov M 1, 300, so id. ib 2, 267, Plin 9, 7, 6, § 19 Proteus had a span of sea dogs Protea huc rexisse vias junctis super aequora phocis Val. Fl 2, 319 A grandson of Cephisus is fabled to have been changed by Apollo into this animal, Ov M 7, 388

Phōcaea, ae, *f*, = Φώκαια, *a maritime town of Ionia, a colony of the Athenians, whose inhabitants fled, to escape from Persian domination, and founded Massilia*, now *Fouges* or *Foggia*, Mel. 1, 17, 3, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 119, 5, 30, 32, § 121, Liv 37, 31 sq, cf Gell. 10, 16, 4, and v 2 Phocis, B —Hence, **A. Phōcaeensis,** e, *adj*, *Phocæan* Graeci, Plin 3, 4, 5, § 35.—In *plur subst* **Phōcaeenses,** ium, *m*, *the Phocæans*, Liv. 37, 21, 7, 38, 39, 12 Drak ad loc, Plin 3, 4, 4, § 22, Just. 43, 3, 20 —**B. Phōcaei,** ōrum, *m*, *the Phocæans*, Mel 1, 19, 2, 5, Hor Epod. 16, 17 —**C. Phōcaĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *Phocæan* murex, *which was taken near Phocæa*, Ov M 6, 9 —**2.** Transf., *Massilian* ora, Sil 4, 52 Phocaicae Emporiae, *a Spanish town founded by the Massilians*, id 3, 369 —**D. Phōcāis,** ĭdis, *f adj*, *Phocæan*, poet for *Massilian* juventus, Luc 3, 301 ballista, *constructed with great skill by the Massilians*, Sil. 1, 335 —**E. Phōcenses,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Phocæa, the Phocæans*, Just 37, 1, 1

Phōcaĭcus, a, um, v Phocaea, C, and 2. Phocis, D

Phōcāis, ĭdis, v Phocaea, D

Phōcenses, ium, v Phocaea, E, and 2 Phocis, A

Phōcēus, a, um, v 2 Phocis, B

Phōcĭi, orum, v 2. Phocis, C

Phōcion, ōnis, *m*, = Φωκίων, *an Athenian general, a contemporary of Demosthenes, whose life is written by Nepos*

1. phōcis, ĭdis, *f*, *a kind of pear tree on the isle of Chios*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 237

2. Phōcis, ĭdis, *f*, = Φωκίς, *the country between Bœotia and Ætolia, in which were the mountains of Parnassus and Helicon, the Castalian spring, and the river Cephisus*, Mel. 2, 3, 4, Plin 4, 3, 4 § 7, Liv 28, 5, 16; Ov M 1, 313, Stat Th 1, 64 —**2.** Transf, erroneously, in consequence of the similarity in the sound, for *Phocæa* Phocide relicta, Grai, qui nunc Massiliam colunt, etc, Sen. Cons ad Helv 7, 8, Luc 3, 340, 4, 256, Sid. Carm 23, 13, Gell. 10, 16, 4.—Hence, **A. Phōcenses,** ium, *m*, *the Phocians*, Plin 3 5, 10, § 72, Just 8, 1, 2; Sol 2 —**B. Phōcēus,** a, um, *adj*, *Phocian* rura Ov M 5, 276 Anetor, id. ib 11, 348 juvenis, *Pylades, son of King Strophius of Phocis*, id Tr 1, 5, 21 —**C. Phōcĭi,** orum *m*, *the Phocians*, Cic Pis 40, 96 —**D. Phōcaĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *Phocian* tellus, Ov M 2, 569 laurus, i e *from Parnassus*, Luc 5, 143

Phōcus, i, *m*, = Φῶκος, *son of Æacus, who was slain by his brother Peleus*, Ov M 7, 477, 11 267

Phoebas, ădis, v Phoebus, C

Phoebē, ēs, *f*, = Φοίβη **I.** *The moon-goddess, sister of Phœbus*, i e *Diana Luna*, or *the moon* vento semper rubet aurea Phoebe, Verg G 1, 431, id A 3, 371, 6, 18 Phoebe venantibus assit, Ov Am 3, 2, 51 jaculatrix Phoebe id H. 20, 229 innupta, id. M 1, 476, Val. Fl 7, 366 —**B.** Transf., *night* tertia, Ov F 6, 235 —**II.** *A daughter of Leda and sister of Helen*, Ov H. 8, 77 —**III.** *Daughter of Leucippus*, Ov A A 1, 679, Prop 1, 2, 15

Phoebēĭus, a, um, v Phoebus, A.

Phoebēum, i, *n*, = Φοιβεῖον, *a temple of Phœbus, from which a place near Sparta received its name*, Liv 34, 38

Phoebēus, a, um, v Phoebus, B

Phoebĭgĕna, ae, *m* [Phoebus-gigno] *son of Phœbus*, poet., *an appellation of Æsculapius*, Verg A 7, 773, Ser Samm 12, 186

Phoebus, i, *m*, = Φοῖβος (the radiant), *a poetical appellation of Apollo as the god of light* · quae mihi Phoebus Apollo Praedixit, Verg A. 3, 251, Hor C S 62, Prop 1, 2, 27 —Poet for *the sun* dum rediens fugat astra Phoebus, Hor C 3, 21, 24 Phoebi pallidus orbis, Ov R Am 256, id M 2, 110 tristior iccirco nox est, quam tempora Phoebi, id R Am. 585 —Hence, **A. Phoebēĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *Phœbean, Apollinean* juvenis, i e *Æsculapius*, Stat S 3, 4, 6 anguis, *of Æsculapius*, Ov M 15, 742 ictus, *of the sun*, id ib 5, 389 ales, *the raven*, so called because metamorphosed by Apollo, Stat S 2, 4, 17 oscen, Aus Idyll 11, 15 Idmon, *son of Phœbus*, Val Fl 1, 228 Circe, *daughter of Sol*, Petr, 135 —**B. Phoebēus,** a, um, *adj*, *Phœbean, Apollinean* · carmina, Lucr 2, 504 lampas, *the sun*, Verg A 4, 6 virgo, *Daphne*, Ov P 2, 2, 82 laurus, id. Tr 4, 2, 51 Rhodos, *where the worship of Apollo prevailed*, id. M 7, 365 lyra, id. H 16, 180 sortes, *oracle*, id M 3, 130 tripodes, id. A A. 3, 789 Phoebea morbos pellere arte, id F 3, 827 —**C. Phoebas,** ădis, *f*, *a priestess of Apollo*, hence *the inspired one, the prophetess*, Ov Am 2 8, 12, id. Tr 2, 400, Luc 5, 128, 165

1. Phoenīcē, es (**Phoenīca,** Cic Fin. 4, 20, 56, v Madv ad loc, **Poenīcē,** Vulg 2 Macc 4, 22 al.), *f*, = Φοινίκη, *Phœnicia, a country of Syria, especially celebrated for the purple which came from there*, its principal cities were Tyre and Sidon, Mel 1, 12, Plin 5, 12, 13, § 66, 5, 19, 17, § 75, 36, 26, 65, § 190, Cic Ac 2, 20, 66, id. Phil 11, 13, 35, id. Fin. 4, 20, 56 —Called also **Phoenīcia,** ae, *f*, Mart Cap 6, §§ 678, 680, Serv Verg A 1, 446, 3 88 —**2.** *A small island in the Ægean Sea, otherwise called Ios*, Plin 4, 12, 23, § 69 —**3.** *A town of Epirus*, Liv 29, 12 —**4.** Vid. phoenicea.—Hence, **A. Phoenīces,** um, *m*, *the Phœnicians, celebrated as the earliest navigators and as founders of many colonies, especially of Carthage*, Mel 1, 12, Plin 5, 12, 13, § 67, Cic N D 2, 41, 106, Luc 3, 220, Tac A 11, 14.—In *sing* **Phoenix,** *a Phœnician, Cadmus*, Plin 7, 56, 57, § 197 —**2.** Transf, *the Carthaginians*, Sil. 13, 730, in *sing*, *a Carthaginian*, id. 16, 25 —*Adj*, *Phœnician* elate, Plin. 29, 3, 13, § 56 —**B. phoenīcēus (poenī-, foenī-),** a, um, *adj*, = φοινίκεος, *purple-red* aut phoeniceum florem habet aut purpureum, aut lacteum, Plin 21, 23, 94, § 164, cf Gell. 2, 26, 9 poeniceas vestes, Ov M 12, 104 poeniceum corium, i e *made purple red with blows*, Plaut Ps 1, 2, 92 —**C. Phoenīcius,** a, um *adj*, *Phœnician* mare, Plin 5, 12, 13, § 67 —**D. Phoenissus,** a, um, *adj*, *Phœnician* Dido, Verg A 1, 670 exsul, i e *Anna*, Ov F 3, 595 Tyros, id. M 15, 288 —As *subst* **Phoenissa,** ae, *f* Dido, Verg A. 1, 714.—*Plur* Phoenissae, *the Phœnician women*, the name of a tragedy by Euripides, also of one by Seneca —**2.** Transf **a.** *Theban*, because Cadmus was a Phœnician cohors, Stat Theb 9 527 —**b.** *Carthaginian* classis, Sil. 7, 409 juventa, id. 17, 632 —In *neutr plur* Phoenissa agmina, Sil 17, 174 —*Subst* **Phoenissa,** ae, *f*, *Carthage*, Sil. 6, 312 —**E. Phoenīcias,** ae, *m*, *the south south east wind*, Plin. 2, 47, 46 § 120

2. phoenīcē (phoenīcēa, ae), es, *f*, = φοινίκεα, *a kind of barley, mouse barley*, Plin. 22, 25, 65, § 135

Phoenīcia, ae, v 1 Phoenice

† **phoenīcītis,** ĭdis, *f*, = φοινικῖτις, *a precious stone* otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 180

Phoenīcius, a um, v 1 Phoenice, C

† **phoenīcŏbălănus,** i, *m*, = φοινικοβάλανος, *the Egyptian date*, Plin 12, 22, 47, § 103

† **phoenīcoptĕrus,** i, *m*, = φοινικόπτερος, *the flamingo, phenicopter* phoenicopteri linguam praecipui saporis esse, Apicius docuit, Plin 10, 48, 68, § 133, Cels 2, 18, Sen. Ep 110, 11, Mart 13, 71 *in lemm*, Juv 11, 139, Lampr Elag 20

† **phoenīcūrus,** i, *m*, = φοινίκουρος, *a bird, the redtail, redstart*, Plin. 10, 29, 44, § 86

Phoenīcūsa (**Phoenīcussa**), ae, *f*, = Φοινικοῦσα, *one of the Æolian islands, now Filicuri*, Plin. 3, 9, 14, § 94.

Phoenissus, a, um, and **Phoenissa,** ae, v. 1. Phoenice, D.

1. Phoenix, īcis, *a Phœnician*, v. 1. Phoenice, A.

2. Phoenix, icis, *m.*, = Φοῖνιξ **a.** *The son of Amyntor, who was given by Peleus to Achilles as a companion in the Trojan war*, Ov. M. 8, 307; id. A. A. 1, 337; Cic. de Or. 3, 15; Prop. 2, 1, 60. He brought to Peleus the news of the death of Achilles, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 49.—**b.** *A son of Agenor, brother of Cadmus and Europa*, Hyg. Fab. 178.

3. phoenix, īcis (acc. Phoenica, Ov. M. 15, 393), *m.*, *the phœnix, a fabulous bird in Arabia. It was said to live 500 years, and from its ashes a young phœnix arose*, Sen. Ep. 42, 1; Plin. 10, 2, 2, § 3; Tac. A. 6, 28; Aur. Vict. Caes. 4; Ov. Am. 2, 6, 54; id. M. 15, 393; Stat. S. 2, 4, 36; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 417.

Phŏlŏē, ēs, *f.*, = Φολόη. **I.** *A forest-clad mountain in Arcadia, on the borders of Elis*, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 21; Ov. F. 2, 273; Stat. Th. 10, 228.—**II.** *A mountain in Thessaly, the abode of the Centaurs*, Luc. 3, 198; Stat. Achill. 1, 138.—Hence, **B. Phŏlŏētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mount Pholoe, in Thessaly*: monstra, i. e. *the Centaurs*, Sid. Carm. 5, 230.

Phŏlus, i, *m.*, = Φόλος, *a Centaur, son of Ixion*, Verg. G. 2, 456; Ov. M. 12, 306; Luc. 6, 391; Serv. Verg. A. 8, 294; Juv. 12, 45.

† **phōnascus,** i, *m.*, = φωνασκός (singing-master; hence), **I.** *A teacher of singing and declamation*: phonascus assum vocis suscitabulum, Varr. ap. Non. 176, 30; Suet. Ner. 23: dare operam phonasco, id. Aug. 84; Quint. 11, 3, 22.—**II.** *A musical director, chorister*: psalmorum hic modulator et phonascus, Sid. Ep. 4, 11.

† **phōnēma** (**fōn-**), ătis, *n.*, = φώνημα, *a saying*: Platonis fonemata, Front. Eloqu. p. 236 Mai.

Phōnŏlēnĭdes, ae, *m.*, *son of Phonolenus, a Lapitha*, Ov. M. 12, 433.

† **phŏnos** (**-us**), i, *m.*, = φόνος (murder), *another name of the plant* atractylis, Plin. 21, 16, 56, § 95.

Phorbas, antis, *m.*, = Φόρβας, *the name of several mythic personages*, Ov. M. 5, 74; 11, 414; 12, 322; Hyg. Fab. 14.

Phorcis, ĭdis, v. 2. Phorcus, A.

(† **1. phorcus,** i, *m.*, a false reading for porcus, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 150.)

2. Phorcus, i (also **Phorcys,** yos, and **Phorcyn,** ynos, acc. to Prisc. p. 690 P.; but acc. to Serv., Verg. A. 5, 240, these forms are not used in Lat.), *m.*, = Φόρκος, Φόρκυς, and Φόρκυν, *son of Neptune, father of Medusa and the other Gorgons, and of the Grææ, who was changed after death into a sea-god*, Cic. Univ. 11, 35: Phorci chorus, Verg. A. 5, 240; or, Phorci exercitus, i. e. *sea-gods*, id. ib. 5, 824: pater Phorcys, Val. Fl. 3, 726; Luc. 9, 645.—Hence, **A. Phorcys,** ydos (**Phorcis,** ĭdis), *f.*, *a female descendant of Phorcus*: ora Phorcydos, i. e. *of Medusa*, Prop. 3, 21 (4, 22), 8: geminas habitasse sorores Phorcydas unius partitas luminis usum, i. e. *the Grææ*, Ov. M. 4, 773.—**B. Phorcȳnis,** ĭdos and ĭdis, *f.*, *the daughter of Phorcus*, i. e. *Medusa*, Ov. M. 5, 230; Luc. 9, 626.

phŏrimon, i, *n.*, = φόριμον, *a kind of alum*, Plin. 35, 15, 52, § 184.

phorineum vīnum, i, *n.*, *a kind of wine*, Plin. 14, 8, 10, § 79.

† **1. phormio** (**form-**), ōnis, *m.*, = φορμίον, *wicker-work of reeds or rushes, a mat, a straw covering*, Dig. 33, 7, 12; Don. Ter. Phorm. prol. 27; 1, 2, 72.

2. Phormio, ōnis, *m.* **I.** *The name of a parasite in Terence, in a play of the same name.*—**II.** *A Peripatetic philosopher of Ephesus, who delivered a lecture in the presence of Hannibal on the duties of military commanders and on the art of war*, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75; hence, transf., *of a silly person, who talks about things which he does not understand*: egomet in multos jam Phormiones incidi, id. ib. 2, 19, 77.—**III.** *A Roman surname*: Sextus Clodius Phormio, Cic. Caecin. 10, 27; id. Phil. 2, 6, 15.

Phŏrōneus (trisyll.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Φορωνεύς, *son of Inachus, king of Argos, and brother of Io*, Hyg. Fab. 124; 143; 225; 274; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 193; Stat. Th. 4, 589.—Hence, **A. Phŏrōnēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Phoronean*, poet. for *Argive*: Phoroneis sub antris, Stat. S. 3, 2, 101.—**B. Phŏrōnis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.*, *Phoronean*, poet. for *Argive*: Phoronides latuere venae, i. e. *the river Inachus*, Sen. Thyest. 115.—*Subst.*: **Phorōnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *Io*, Ov. M. 1, 668; 2, 524.

phosphŏrēus, a, um, *adj.* [Phosphorus], *of* or *belonging to the morning-star*, Prud. Cath. 5, 147 (al. Bosphoreum).

† **Phosphŏrus,** i, *m.*, = Φωσφόρος (the light-bringer). **I.** *The morning-star*: Phosphore, redde diem, Mart. 8, 21, 1; Mart. Cap. 8, § 851; 9, § 882.—**II.** *A name of Harpocrates*, Inscr. Grut. 88, 13.

Phōtīnus, i, *m.*, = Φωτεινός, *a male proper name*. So esp., *the bishop of Sirmium, founder of a Christian sect, the adherents of which are called* **Phōtīniāni,** Isid. Orig. 8, 5; Cod. Just. 1, 5, 5.

Phrāātes or **Phrāhātes,** ae (is), *m.*, = Φραάτης, *the name of several kings of Parthia*, Hor. C. 2, 2, 17; id. Ep. 1, 12, 27; Just. 41, 5, 9.

Phradmon, ŏnis, *m.*, *a celebrated statuary of Argos*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 49.

Phragandae, ārum, *f.*, *a city in Thrace*, Liv. 26, 25.

† **phragmītes,** is, *m.*, = φραγμίτης, *a kind of reed growing in hedges*, Plin. 32, 10, 52, § 141.

Phrăhātes, is, v. Phraates.

† **phrăsis,** is, *f.*, = φράσις, in rhetoric, *diction* (pure Lat. elocutio, post-Aug.): (in Albucio) non lexis magna, sed phrasis, Sen. Contr. 3 prooem.; acc. phrasin, Quint. 10, 1, 87 (id. 8, 1, 1, written as Greek).

† **phrĕnēsis,** is, *f.*, = φρένησις, *madness, delirium, frenzy*: phrenesis tum demum est, cum continua dementia esse incipit, etc., Cels. 3, 18 (al. phrenitis, shortly before written as Greek, φρενῖτις): dic et phrenesin et insaniam viribus necessariam, Sen. de Ira, 1, 13, 3: manifesta, Juv. 14, 136; Ser. Samm. 7, 90; Prud. Hamart. 125.

† **phrĕnētĭcus** (or **phrĕnīt-**), a, um, *adj.*, = φρενητικός, *mad, delirious, frantic*, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 81: ex phreneticis alii hilares, alii tristes sunt, etc., Cels. 3, 18 (al. phreniticis), Mart. 11, 28 *in lemm.*—*Poet.*, transf., of the winds, which rage, as it were, in a frantic manner, Varr. ap. Non. 46, 9.

phrĕnĭon, ii, *n.*, *a plant*, i. q. anemone, Plin. 21, 23, 94, § 164.

phrĕnītĭcus, a, um, v. phreneticus.

phrĕnītis, ĭdis, v. phrenesis.

† **phrĕnītīzo,** are, *v. n.*, = φρενιτίζω, *to be mad, crazy, frantic*, Cael. Aur. Acut. praef.

Phrixus (**-os**, erroneously written **Phryxus**), i, *m.*, = Φρίξος, *son of Athamas and Nephele, and brother of Helle, with whom he fled to Colchis on a ram with a golden fleece; he there sacrificed the ram, and hung up its golden fleece in the grove of Ares, whence it was afterwards brought back to Greece by Jason and the Argonauts*, Hyg. Fab. 2; 3; 14; 21; Ov. H. 18, 143; id. A. A. 3, 175: Phrixi litora, i. e. *the shores of the Hellespont*, Stat. Achill. 1, 28; called also, semita Phrixi, id. ib. 1, 409: portitor Phrixi, i. e. *the constellation Aries*, Col. 10, 155.—*Com.*: aliquem facere arietem Phrixi, i. e. *to strip of money*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 7.—Hence, **II. Phrixēus** (**Phryx-**), a, um, *adj.* **A.** *Of* or *belonging to Phrixus, Phrixean*: vellera, *the golden fleece*, Ov. M. 7, 7; Col. 10, 368: Phrixeae stagna sororis, i. e. *the Hellespont*, Ov. F. 4, 278; called also, pontus, Luc. 6, 56; and, mare, Sen. Herc. Oet. 776: aequor, Stat. Th. 6, 542: Phrixei Colchi, *where Phrixus was hospitably received*, Val. Fl. 1, 391: maritus, i. e. *a ram*, Mart. 14, 211: agnus, *the constellation Aries*, id. 10, 51, 1.—**B.** *Ægean*: Phrixeum mare, *the Ægean Sea*, Sen. Agam. 564.—**III. Phrixiānus** (**Phryx-**), a, um, *Phrixian, made of superior wool*: toga, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195.—*Subst. plur.*: **Phrixiānae,** ārum, *f.*, *clothing made of superior wool*, Sen. Ben. 1, 3, 7.

† **phrŏnēsis,** is, *f.*, = φρόνησις, *understanding, good sense, prudence*, personified as *the mother of philology*, Mart. Cap. 2, § 114.

phrygănion, ii, *n.*, *an animal*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 30, 11, 50, § 103.

Phrȳges, um, *m.*, = Φρύγες, *the Phrygians, a people of Asia Minor, noted among the ancients for their indolence and stupidity, and also for their skill in embroidering in gold*, Mel. 1, 2, 5; Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196; Cic. Div. 1, 41, 92; id. Leg. 2, 13, 33.—In sing.: Phryx Aesopus, *the Phrygian*, Phaedr. 3 prooem. 52.—*In partic.*, of *Æneas*, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 2; Ov. F. 4, 274; of *Marsyas*, Stat. Th. 1, 709; of *a priest of Cybele* (v. Gallus), Prop. 2, 22 (3, 15), 16; and with a contemptuous allusion: semivir Phryx, Verg. A. 12, 99.—*Prov.*: sero sapiunt Phryges (alluding to the obstinate refusal of the Trojans to deliver up Helen), Liv. Andron. or Naev. ap. Fest. p. 342 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 199 Rib.); cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 1: utrum igitur nostrum est an vestrum hoc proverbium, Phrygem plagis fieri solere meliorem? Cic. Fl. 27, 65.—**2.** *Poet.*, *Romans* (as descendants from Æneas), Sil. 1, 106.—Hence, **A. Phrȳgĭa,** ae, *f.*, = Φρυγία, *the country of Phrygia, in Asia Minor, divided into Phrygia Major and Phrygia Minor*, Plin. 5, 32, 41, § 145; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7; 2, 1, 5; 2, 11, 12; Liv. 37, 56.—**2.** *Transf.*, poet., *Troy*: Phrygiae fatum componere, Prop. 4, 12, 63.—**B. Phrȳgĭānus,** a, um (various read. for Phrixianus), Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195; Sen. Ben. 1, 3, 7.—**C. phrȳgio,** onis, *m.*, *an embroiderer in gold, an embroiderer* (because the Phrygians were remarkably skilful in this art), Titin. ap. Non. 3, 20: phrygio, qui pulvinar poterat pingere, Varr. ib. 3, 25: stat fullo, phrygio, aurifex, lanarius, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34; id. Men. 2, 3, 72; 4, 3, 7.—**D. phrȳgĭōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *embroidered*: vestes, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196.—**E. Phrȳgiscus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Phrygian*: equi, Veg. Vet. 4, 6.—**F. Phrȳgĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Φρύγιος. **1.** *Lit.*, *Phrygian*: vulneratus ferro Phrygio, *of Sylla's Phrygian slaves*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 90: maritus, i. e. *Pelops, the son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia*, Prop. 1, 2, 19: columnae, *of Phrygian marble*, Tib. 3, 3, 13: lapis, Hor. C. 3, 1, 41; also, for *yellow ochre*, Plin. 36, 19, 36, § 143: vestes, *embroidered garments*, Verg. A. 3, 483: mater, *Cybele*, id. ib. 7, 139; Ov. F. 2, 55: leones, *who draw her chariot*, Verg. A. 10, 157: buxum, *the Phrygian flute*, Ov. P. 1, 1, 45; so, lotos, Col. 10, 258: aes, *cymbals*, Luc. 9, 288: modi, *a vehement, stirring, passionate kind of music, which was used at the festivals of Cybele*, Ov. Ib. 456; cf. Tib. 1, 4, 64 (70); Prop. 2, 18 (3, 15), 15: mos, Juv. 2, 115; Mart. 11, 84, 4.—**2.** *Transf.*, poet., because Troy belonged to Phrygia, *Trojan, of* or *belonging to Troy*: muri, Ov. M. 12, 148: hymenaei, *between Æneas and Lavinia*, Verg. A. 7, 358; also, for *Æneas*: maritus, Ov. M. 14, 79: Minerva, *the statue of Pallas in Troy*, Ov. M. 13, 337: senex, i. e. *Antenor*, id. P. 4, 16, 18: vates, i. e. *Helenus*, id. M. 13, 721: pastor, i. e. *Paris*, Verg. A. 7, 363: tyrannus, i. e. *Æneas*, id. ib. 12, 75; also, for *Laomedon*, Ov. M. 11, 203: minister, i. e. *Ganymede*, Val. Fl. 2, 417; called, also, venator, Stat. Th. 3, 1, 548: monstra, *the sea-monster sent by Neptune against Hesione*, Val. Fl. 3, 512: magister, *Palinurus, Æneas's pilot*, Luc. 9, 44: matrem Idaeam e Phrygiis sedibus excipere, Val. Max. 7, 5, 2.—*Subst.*: **Phrȳgĭae,** arum, *f.*, *Phrygian women*: o verae Phrygiae neque enim Phryges, Verg. A. 9, 617; 6, 518.—**3.** Phrygius amnis, v. 1. Phryx.—**G. Phryx,** ygis, *adj.*, *Phrygian*: ager, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 154: luci, Stat. Achill. 2, 345: augur, Juv. 6, 585.—**H.** (**Phrȳgĭcus,** a, false read. for Phrygius, Val. Max. 7, 5, 2, v. F. 2 *fin. supra*.)

Phrȳnē, ēs, *f.*, = Φρύνη. **I.** *A celebrated helæra in Athens, so wealthy that she offered to rebuild the city of Thebes after it had been destroyed by Alexander*: nec quae deletas potuit componere Thebas Phryne, Prop. 2, 6, 6; cf. Quint. 2, 15, 9; Val. Max.

4, 3, ext. 3.—**II.** *A Roman courtesan*, Hor. Epod. 14, 16. — **III.** *A procuress*, Tib. 2, 6, 45.

† **phrȳnĭon,** ii, *n.*, = φρύνιον, *a plant, called also* poterion, Plin. 27, 12, 97, § 122; 25, 10, 76, § 123.

phrȳnos, i, *m.*, = φρῦνος, *a kind of venomous frog, living in thorn-hedges*, Plin. 32, 5, 19, § 50.

1. Phryx, Phrȳgis, *m.*, = Φρύξ, *a river in Ionia, rising in Lydia, and falling into the Hermus, otherwise called* Hyllus, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 119; oftener, Phrygius amnis, Liv. 37, 37, 9; 37, 38, 2; cf. Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 119; Strab. 13, 4, 5.

2. Phryx, Phrȳgis, v. Phryges *init.* and G.

Phryxēus, *v. Phrixus, II.*

Phryxiānus, a, um, v. Phrixus *fin.*

Phryxōnĭdes nymphae, *the fabled rearers of the first bees*, Col. 9, 2, 3.

Phryxus, v. Phrixus *init.*

Phthas, *m.*, = Φθάς, *the Egyptian Vulcan:* secundus Vulcanus Nilo natus, Phthas, ut Aegyptii appellant, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55.

Phthīa, ae, *f.*, = Φθία, *a city in Thessaliotis, the birthplace of Achilles*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Verg. A. 1, 284.—Hence, **A. Phthīas,** ădis, *f.*, *a Phthian woman*, Ov. H. 7, 165 (al. Phthia).—**B. Phthīōta,** ae, and **Phthīōtes,** ae, *m.*, = Φθιώτης, *a Phthiote*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 21.—In *plur.*, *the Phthiotes*, Plin. 4, 7, 14, § 28; Liv. 33, 32; 34; 36, 15.—**C. Phthīōtis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = Φθιῶτις, *Phthiotis, a district of Thessaly, in which Phthia lay*, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29; Liv. 28, 6.—**D. Phthīōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Φθιωτικός, *of Phthiotis, Phthiotian*, poet. for *Thessalian:* ager, Liv. 33, 3: Tempe, Cat. 64, 35. — **E. Phthīus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Phthia:* vir, i. e. *Achilles*, Prop. 2, 13, 38 (2, 5, 22); cf. Achilles, Hor. C. 4, 6, 4: rex, i. e. *Peleus*, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 17.

phthīr, *m.*, = φθείρ, *louse, a sea-parasite* (pure Lat. pediculus marinus), Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 150.

† **phthīrĭăsis,** is, *f.*, = φθειρίασις, *the lousy disease, phthiriasis*, Plin. 26, 13, 86, § 138; 20, 6, 23, § 53; 25, 5, 25, § 61 al.

Phthīrŏphăgi, ōrum, *m.*, = Φθειροφάγοι (lice-eaters), *a people of Sarmatia*, Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 14.

† **phthīrŏphŏros,** i, *f.*, = φθειροφόρος, *a kind of pine-tree that bears very small cones*, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 49.

† **phthĭsĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = φθισικός, *consumptive, phthisical*, Plin. 20, 6, 21, § 46; 24, 16, 19, § 28; 28, 17, 67, § 230; Vitr. 2, 9; Scrib. Comp. 186; Mart. 11, 21, 7.

phthĭsis, is, *f.*, = φθίσις, *consumption, phthisis:* vera phthisis est, Cels. 3, 22; Sen. Ep. 91, 5; 75, 10; Plin. 26, 7, 21, § 38; 31, 6, 33, § 62; Col. 6, 14; Juv. 13, 95; Gell. 4, 2, 4.

phthĭsisco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [phthisis], *to become consumptive* or *phthisical:* phthisiscentibus medicabilis piscina, Sid. Ep. 5, 14.

(† **phthitărus,** i, *m.*, a false read. for phthir (q. v.), Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 150.)

Phthīus, v. Phthia, E.

† **phthongus,** i, *m.*, = φθόγγος, *a sound, tone:* Saturnum dicebat Dorico moveri phthongo, Jovem Phrygio, Plin. 2, 22, 20, § 84; Fulg. Myth. 3, 2 sq.; Mart. Cap. 9, § 939 (pure Lat. sonus).

† **phthŏrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = φθόριος, *corrupting, destructive:* hoc vinum phthorium vocant, quoniam facit abortus, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 110.

1. phū, *n. indecl.*, or **phun,** = φοῦ, *a kind of valerian*, Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 45; Scrib. Comp. 176; 177.

2. phu or **fu,** *interj.*, *foh! fugh!* phu in malam crucem, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 5 (Ritschl, fu); cf. Charis. p. 213 P.; Prisc. p. 1024 ib.

phūlăcista, v. phylacista.

phy, *interj.*, *pish! tush!* Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 58; cf. Prisc. p. 1024 P.

Phyăces, ae, *m.*, *a king of the Getæ:* nec vincet saevum Cyclops feritate Phyacen, Ov. P. 4, 10, 23.

† **phȳcis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = φυκίς, *a fish that lives among sea-weed, and changes its color at various seasons of the year*, perh. *the lamprey*, Plin. 9, 26, 42, § 81.

† **phȳcītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = φυκῖτις, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 180.

† **phȳcos,** i, *n.*, = φῦκος, *sea-weed, seawrack*, = fucus, Plin. 13, 25, 48, § 135: phycos thalassion, *rock-moss, orchil* (pure Lat. fucus marinus), id. 26, 10, 66, § 103.

Phȳcūs, untis, *m.*, = Φυκοῦς, *a promontory in Cyrene*, the mod. *Ras-Sem* or *El-Razat*, Mel. 1, 7, 5; Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 60; Luc. 9, 40.

† **phȳlăca,** ae, *f.*, = φυλακή, *a prison* (pure Lat. custodia): abductus in phylacam, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 93.

Phȳlăcē, ēs, *f.*, = Φυλακή. **I.** *A city of Thessaly, where Protesilaus reigned;* its ruins are near the mod. *Ghidek*, Plin. 4, 9, 16, § 32. — Hence, **B. Phȳlăcēis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Phylacian:* matres Phylaceides, Ov. H. 13, 35.—*Subst.:* **Phȳlăcēis,** ĭdis, *f.* (*acc.* Phylaceida), *Laodamia, wife of Protesilaus*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 273. — **2. Phȳlăcēius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Phylacian:* conjux, i. e. *Laodamia*, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 39.—**3.** *Subst. plur.:* **Phȳlăcaei,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Phylacians*, Plin. 4. 9. 16, § 34.—**4. Phȳlăcĭdes (Phyll-),** ae, *m.*, *Phylacides*, i. e. *Protesilaus*, Ov. A. A. 2, 356: respice Phylaciden, id. ib. 3, 17: heros, Prop. 1, 19, 7.—**II.** *A city of the Molossians in Epirus*, Liv. 45, 26.

phȳlăcista (phūlă-), ae, *m.*, = φυλακιστής, *a jailer;* hence, comic. transf., *of a creditor who duns for his money, and makes a prisoner of the debtor by keeping a watch on his house*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 44.

† **phȳlactērium (fyl-),** ii, *n.*, = φυλακτήριον. **I.** In gen., *an amulet:* dolorem oculorum ut non patiaris ... de tribus cerasis lapillos pertundes et lino inserto pro phylacterio uteris, Marc. Emp. 8.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Slips of parchment worn by the Jews on the forehead and the left arm, phylacteries*, Vulg.. Matt. 23, 5; Hier. in Matt. 4, 23, 5.—**B.** *Chains and medals worn by gladiators around their necks as tokens of victory*, Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 3, 68.

† **phȳlarchus,** i, *m.*, = φύλαρχος, *the chief of a tribe, a prince, emir:* phylarchus Arabum, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 2: Saracenorum, Amm. 24, 2; Sex. Ruf. Brev. 14.

Phȳlē, ēs, *f.*, = Φυλή, *a castle in Attica*, Nep. Thras. 2, 1; Just. 5, 9, 6.

Phyllăcides, i. q. Phylacides, under Phylace.

† **phyllanthes,** is, *n.*, = φυλλανθές, *a plant with prickly leaves*, Plin. 21, 16, 59, § 99.

Phyllēis, ĭdis, *adj. f.*, = Φυλληίς, *of* or *from the city of Phyllus, in Thessaly:* matres Phylleides, i. e. *Thessalian*, Ov. H. 13, 35.

Phyllēius, a, um, *adj.*, = Φυλλήϊος, *of* or *belonging to Phyllus in Thessaly, Phylleian:* juvenis, i. e. *Cæneus*, Ov. M. 12, 479: mater, perh. *Laodamia*, id. A. A. 3, 783.

Phyllis, ĭdis and ĭdos, *f.*, = Φυλλίς. **I.** *Daughter of King Sithon of Thrace; she was changed into an almond-tree*, Ov. H. 2, 98; Hyg. Fab. 59, 243; Plin. 16, 26, 45, § 108; Serv. Verg. E. 5, 10; Pers. 1, 34. — **B.** Transf., *an almond-tree*, Pall. Insit. 149. —**II.** *A female proper name*, Verg. E. 3, 78; Hor. C. 4, 11, 3; cf. Suet. Dom. 17.

Phyllīus, ii, *m.*, *a Bœotian who was in love with Cygnus*, Ov. M. 7, 372.

Phyllŏdŏcē, ēs, *f.*, *a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris*, Verg. G. 4, 336; Macr. S. 5, 17; Hyg. Fab. praef.

† **phyllon,** i, *n.*, = φύλλον, *a plant, called also* leucacantha, Plin. 22, 16, 18, § 40.

Phyllos, i, *f.*, *a region in Arcadia*, Stat. Th. 4, 45.

† **phȳma,** ătis, *n.*, = φῦμα, *a kind of boil* or *tumor*, Cels. 5, 28; 5, 18, 23; 33.

phynon, ōnis, *m.*, *a kind of eye-salve*, Cels. 6, 6, 20.

† **phȳrāma,** ătis, *n.*, = φύραμα, *the gum of the tree called* metops, Plin. 12, 23, 49, § 107.

Physcon, ōnis, *m.*, = Φύσκων (Pot-belly, Fat-paunch), *an epithet of Ptolemy Euergetes II. of Egypt*, Just. 38, 8; Tert. Pall. 4.

† **phȳsēma,** ătis, *n.*, = φύσημα (a bladder; hence), *a hollow, empty pearl*, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 108.

phȳsēter, ēris, *m.*, = φυσητήρ. **I.** *A blow-pipe, blowing-tube*, Pelag. Vet. *fin.* — **II.** Transf., *a large species of whale, a cachalot, spermaceti whale*, Plin. 9, 4, 3, § 8; Sen. Hippol. 1030.

1. phȳsĭca, ae, and **phȳsĭcē,** ēs, *f.*, = φυσική, *natural science, natural philosophy, physics*, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 25; id. Fin. 3, 21, 72; 3, 22, 73.

2. phȳsĭca, ōrum, v. physicus, II. B.

phȳsĭcē, *adv.*, v. physicus *fin.*

† **phȳsĭcus** (scanned phȳsĭcus, Sid. Carm. 15, 101), a, um, *adj.*, = φυσικός, *of* or *belonging to natural philosophy* or *physics, natural, physical:* quiddam physicum, *something relating to physics*, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 122: ratio, id. N. D. 2, 21, 54: homines, *naturalists*, Marc. Emp. Carm. Med. 19.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. phȳsĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a natural philosopher, naturalist:* ut ait physicus Anaxagoras, Varr. R. R. 1, 40: Democritus, id. ib. 1, 1, 8: non pudet igitur physicum, id est speculatorem venatoremque naturae, petere, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83; id. Rep. 5, 3, 5. — *Plur.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42; id. Ac. 2, 5, 14.—**B. phȳsĭca,** ōrum, *n.*, *physics:* physicorum ignarus, Cic. Or. 34, 119: in physicis alienus, *not versed in*, id. Fin. 1, 6, 17.—Hence, *adv.:* **phȳsĭcē,** *in the manner of naturalists, physically:* dicere, Cic. N. D. 3, 7, 18.

† **phȳsĭognōmon,** ŏnis, *m.*, = φυσιογνώμων (a knower of nature; hence, one who knows a person's character from his features), *a physiognomist:* Zopyrus physiognomon, qui se profitebatur hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte pernoscere, Cic. Fat. 5, 10; cf.: naturam cujusque ex formā perspicere, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 80.

† **phȳsĭŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.*, = φυσιολογία, *knowledge of nature, natural philosophy, physiology*, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20: naturae ratio, quam physiologiam Graeci appellant, id. Div. 1, 41, 90; 2, 16, 37.

phȳsĭŏlŏgĭcē, *adv.*, v. physiologicus *fin.*

† **phȳsĭŏlŏgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = φυσιολογικός, *of* or *belonging to physiology, physiological:* argumentationes, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 4; Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 8, 1. — *Adv.:* **phȳsĭŏlŏgĭcē,** *naturally, physiologically:* interpretari, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 12.

† **phȳsĭŏlŏgus,** a, um, *adj.*, = φυσιόλογος, *of* or *belonging to physiology, physiological;* hence, **phȳsĭŏlŏga,** ōrum, *n.*, *Physiology*, a work by Juba, Fulg. Myth. 2, 4.

phȳsis, is, *f.*, = φύσις, *nature.* **I.** Lit.: seu cupis genitor vocari et auctor orbis aut physis ipsa Panque, Poët. in Anth. Lat. t. 2, p. 474 Burm. — **II.** In partic., *party-colored precious stones which had no distinctive name, freaks of nature*, Plin. 37, 12, 74, § 195.

† **phȳteuma,** ătis, *n.*, = φύτευμα, *groundsel*, Plin. 27, 12, 99, § 125.

* **pĭābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [pio], *that may be expiated, expiable:* piabile fulmen, Ov. F. 3, 289.

pĭācŭlāris, e, *adj.* [piaculum], *atoning, expiatory, piacular* (rare; not in Cic.): hostia, Varr. L. L. 6, § 30 Müll.: sacrificia, *sin-offerings*, Liv. 1, 26; also *absol.:* ut piacularia Junoni fierent, id. 42, 3: piacularia auspicia appellabant, quae sacrificantibus tristia portendebant, cum aut hostia ab arā effugisset, aut percussa mugitum dedisset, aut in aliam partem corporis quam oporteret cecidisset, Paul. ex Fest. p. 244 Müll.: piacularis porta appellatur propter aliqua piacula, quae ibidem fiebant, Fest. p. 212 Müll.; Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 9.—Comic., transf., Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 36. — *Adv.:* **pĭācŭlārĭter,** *sinfully:* negare, Tert. Pud. 22 (al. peculiariter).

pĭācŭlo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to appease* or *propitiate with an offering:* Mars Pater, te hisce suovetaurilibus piaculo, Cato, R. R. 141, 4.

pĭācŭlum (sync. collat. form **pĭāclum,** Prud. στεφ. 14, 219), i, *n.* [pio], *a means of appeasing a deity;* hence, **I.** Lit. **A.** *A sin-offering, propitiatory sac-*

rifice porco piaculo facito, Cato, R R 139, 140 porco femina piaculum pati, *to bring*, Cic Leg 2, 22, 57 piaculum hostia caedi, Liv 8, 10 te piacula nulla resolvent, Hor C 1, 28, 34 piacula manibus infert, Ov M 6, 569 falsi mundi, Liv 1, 26 sed quo te, M Tulli, piaculo taceam, i e *how can I be justified in*, etc, Plin 7, 31, 31, § 116, Macr S 3, 10, 7 — **2.** Concr, *an animal offered up in sacrifice, a victim* duc nigras pecudes, ea prima piacula sunto, Verg A 6, 153 non sperat tragicae furtiva piacula cervae, i e *substitution*, Juv 12, 120 — Transf, (*a*) Of persons offered as *an expiation, atonement* (Hannibalem) ad piaculum rupti foederis, Liv 21, 10, 12 ut luendis periculis publicis piacula simus, id 10 28, 13 — (*β*) Ingen, *a remedy*, Hor Ep 1, 1, 36 — **B.** *Punishment* dea a violatoribus (sui templi) gravia piacula exegit, Liv 29, 18, Just 8 2 6, Val Max 1, 1, 14, Sil 13, 702. — **II.** Transf, *that which requires expiation* **A.** *A wicked action, sin, crime, guilt* eo die verberari piaculum est, Fab Pict ap Gell 10, 15 10 palam mutire plebeio piaculum est, Enn ap Fest s v mutire, p 145 Müll (Trag v 376 Vahl) piaculum est misereri nos hominum rem male gerentum, Plaut Truc 2 1, 13 sine piaculo rerum praetermissarum, Liv 39, 47 piaculum committere, id 5 52, Paul Sent 1, 21, 4 commissa piacula, Verg A 6, 569 solutus piaculo, Tac A 1, 30 nec sine piaculo quodam sanctissimas necessitudines scindi, Plin Pan 37 ne terra impleatur piaculo, Vulg Lev 19, 29 — **B.** *An unhappy event, a misfortune*, Plin. 25, 8, 46, § 84

* **piāmen,** inis, *n* [pio], *a means of expiation, an atonement* Februa Romani dixere piamina patres, Ov F 2, 19

piāmentum, i, *n* [id], *a means of expiation, an atoning sacrifice* (perh not ante Aug) terrae, Plin 25, 9, 59, § 107, 25, 4, 11, § 30, cf piamenta, quibus utitur (in) expiando, Fest. s v piatrix, p 213 Müll, p 238 ib — **II.** Trop, Sen Cons ad Helv 16, Plin 37, 1, 2, § 3

piātio, ōnis, *f* [id], *an appeasing or propitiating of the gods by offerings* (post Aug), Plin 28, 2, 5, § 27

piātrix, icis, *f* [piator], *she that appeases the gods by a sacrifice* piatrix dicebatur sacerdos, quae expiare erat solita, quam quidam simulatricem, alii sagam, alii expiatricem vocant, Fest p 213 Müll (in Plaut Mil 3, 1, 101, read plicatricem)

pīca, ae, *f* [prob from pingo, the variegated, spotted bird] *a pie, magpie*, Plin 10, 29, 41, § 78, 10, 42, 59, § 118, Ov M 5, 294 sq, Pers prol *fin*

Pīcānus, i, *m*, *a mountain in the territory of the Picentines*, Sil 4, 304, Avien Perieg 500

pĭcāria, ae, *f* [pix], *a place where pitch is made, a pitch hut*, Cic Brut 22, 85 vectigal picariarum, Dig 50, 16, 17

pĭcātus, a, um, *Part* and *P. a*, from pico

‡ **pĭcāti** appellantur quidam, quorum pedes formati sunt in speciem sphingum quod eas Dori ficas vocant, Fest p 206 Müll

pĭcĕa, ae, *f* [pix], *the pitch pine* Pinus silvestris, Linn, Verg G 2, 257, Ov M 10, 101, id H 12, 67, Plin 16, 10, 18, § 40 sqq, 16, 24, 38, § 90

pĭcĕātus, a, um, *adj* [id], *bedaubed with pitch, pitchy*, hence, of hands to which others' property seems to stick, *thievish* manus, Mart 8, 59, 4

Pīcens, entis, v Picenum, A

Pīcentia, ae, *f*, *a city in Campania, south east of Salernum*, the mod *Vicenza*, Mel 2, 4, 9, Plin 3, 5, 9, § 70, Sil 8, 579 — Hence, **II. Pīcentīnus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Picentia, Picentian* ager, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 70

Pīcentīnus, a, um, v Picentia, II, and Picenum, C

Pīcēnum, i, *n* [acc. to Fest from picus Picena regio in qua est Asculum, dicta, quod Sabini cum Asculum proficiscerentur, in vexillo eorum picus consederit, Paul. ex Fest p 212 Müll] *a district in the eastern part of Italy which produced fruits and oil of excellent quality* the territory of the mod *Ancona*, Varr R R. 1, 50, 2, Mel 2, 4, 6, Plin 3, 13, 18, § 109, Cic Att 8, 8, 1, Caes B C 1, 12, Liv 27, 43 al — Hence, **A. Pīcens,** entis, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Picenum, Picene* ager, Cic Sen 4, 11 populus, Liv 10, 10 *fin* M Acilius Palicanus, Picens, Quint 4, 2, 2 panes, Macr S 2, 9 — In *plur subst* **Pīcentes,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Picenum, the Picenes*, Cic. Sull 8, 25 — *Gen* Picentium, Varr R R 1, 2, Plin 3, 13, 18, § 110 Picentum, Sil 10, 313 — *Sing* Picens, Juv 4, 65 — **B. Pīcēnus,** a, um, *adj*, *Picene* (only of things, whereas Picens is used both of persons and things) ager, Cic Brut 14, 57, Liv 21, 62, Sall C 27, 1 vitis, Plin 14, 3, 4, § 37 poma, Hor S 2, 3, 272 olivae, Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 16, cf Mart 5, 78, 20, 11, 52, 11, 13, 36, 1 mala, Juv 11, 74 al — **C. Pīcentīnus,** a, um, *adj*, lit, *of* or *belonging to the Picentes, Picentian, Picene* (very rare) Ceres, Mart 13, 47, 1

pĭcĕus, a, um, *adj* [pix] **I.** Lit, *of pitch*, Lucr 6, 135 — **II.** Transf, *black as pitch, pitch black* piceâ crassus caligine, Verg G 2, 308 turbine fumans piceo, id A 3, 573 lumen, id ib 9, 75 nubes, Ov M 11, 549 caelum, Val Fl 2, 507 nimbus, id. 2, 115 oves, id 3, 439 dentes, Mart 2, 41, 7 imber piceus crassusque, Plin 16, 33, 61, § 143 coacti aëris caligo picea, Ambros in Luc 7, 20

pĭcīnus, a, um, *adj* [id], *pitch black* uva, Plin 14, 3, 4, § 42

pĭco, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [id], *to bedaub with pitch, to pitch, to tar* **I.** Lit dolia picata, lacus, vinarius picatus, Cato, R R 25 sq dolia, Suet Claud 16 parietes, Plin 36, 22, 48, § 166, 11, 7, 6, § 16 — **II.** Transf, *to season with pitch* vinum, Col 12, 23 — Hence, **pĭcātus,** a, um, *P a*, *pitchy* vinum picatum, *wine that has naturally a pitchy taste*, Plin 23, 1, 24, § 47, 14, 2, 4, § 26, Mart 13, 107

picra, ae, *f*, prob *a medicine made of aloes* picrae solutio, Theod. Prisc 1, 19

picrĭdĭae, arum, *f*, *bitter salad*, Aug Serm ad Catechum de Cataclysm 4 *fin*

† **picris,** idis, *f*, = πικρίς **I.** *Bitter lettuce*, a kind of salad (in Greek letters, Plin 19, 8, 38, § 126) — **II.** *A plant that blooms all the year round*, Plin 21, 17, 65, § 105

pictăcium, i, *n*, i q pittacium, Laber ap Gell 16, 7, 9, v pittacium

Pictāvi, orum, *m*, *a later appellation of the* Pictones, Amm 15, 21, Ven Carm 6, 7, 215, 2, 19, 2 — Hence, **A. Pictāva,** ae, *f*, *the capital of the Pictavi*, the mod *Poitiers*, Sulp Sev Vit S Mart 5 — **B. Pictāvicus,** a, um, *adj*, *Pictavian* rhetor, Aus Epigr 51, 2

Picti, orum, *m* [pingo, the painted people], *a people of Britain, the Picts* or *ancient Caledonians* (so named from their practice of tattooing themselves) Amm 20, 1, 1, Claud III Cons Hon 54, id Laud. Stil 2, 254

pictĭlis, e, *adj* [pictus], *embroidered* balteus, App M 10, p 247, 38

Pictŏnes, um, *m*, *a people in Aquitanian Gaul*, in the mod *Pays de Poiteau*, Caes B G 3, 11, Hirt B G 8, 26, 27, Plin 4, 19, 33, § 108, Luc 1, 436 — Hence, **II. Pictŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *Pictonic* Pictonicum litus, Aus Ep 9, 36

1. pictor, ōris, *m* [pingo] **I.** *A painter*, Cic Ac 2, 7, 20, id Verr 2, 4, 13, § 30, Hor A P 9, Plin 35, 8, 34, § 53 sq, Juv 3, 76, 12, 28 — **2.** Transf, *an embroiderer*, Coripp Laud Just 2, 280

2. Pictor, ōris, *m.* [id], *a surname in the* gens Fabia **A.** C Fabius Pictor, Cic Tusc 1, 2, 4. — **B.** Q Fabius Pictor, *an ancient Roman historian*, Cic de Or 2, 12, 53

pictōrius, a, um, *adj* [1 pictor], *of* or *belonging to painters, pictorial* licentia, Tert. adv Marc 1 3 operae, Dig 38, 1, 23

pictūra, ae, *f* [pingo] *painting, the art of painting* **I.** Lit una est ars ratioque picturae, Cic de Or 3, 7, 26, 1, 16, 73, id. Brut 18, 70, App Mund. p 66, 23 — **B.** In partic, *a painting of the face*, Plaut. Most 1, 3, 105 — **C.** Transf, concr, *a painting, picture* (cf tabula) et si qua inutilis pictura sit, eam vendat, Plaut As 4 1, 10, Cic Or 11, 36 nego ullam picturam neque in tabulis neque textilem fuisse, quin conquisierit, id Verr 2, 4, 1, § 1 accedant statuae et picturae Sen Ep 16, 8 positae sunt picturae Herculis liberos occidentis, id. Contr 5, 34, 14 statuas et picturas avehere, Tac A 16, 23 dicitur tabulam picturae cedere, Gai Inst 2, 78 — Of *embroideries* textilibus picturis, Lucr 2, 35 — Of *paintings in Mosaic*, Verg Cul 64 — Of *a carving in relief* et sculpsit in eis picturam cherubim, Vulg 3 Reg 6, 32 — **II.** Trop, *a painting, picture* in words animum ab istâ picturâ imaginibusque virtutum traducere, Cic. Tusc 5, 5, 14 Homerum tradunt caecum fuisse, at ejus picturam, non poesin videmus, id ib 5, 39, 114

pictūrātus, a, um, *adj* [pictura], *painted, pictured*, i e **I.** *Party colored, variegated* (poet) agger floribus, Stat Th. 6 58 volucres, Claud Ep ad Ser 3 — **II.** *Embroidered* vestes, Verg A 3, 483

pictus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from pingo

pĭcŭla, ae, *f dim* [pix], *a little pitch*, App Herb 36, Veg Vet 1, 11, 2, 46

Pīcumnus, i, *m*, and **Pīlumnus,** i, *m*, *two brother deities of the Romans, the first a personification of the woodpecker* (picus), *and the second a personification of the pestle* (pilum), *both were companions of Mars, and tutelary deities of married people and little children*, Varr ap Non 528, 11 sq, id ap Aug Civ Dei, 6, 9, cf Isid 4, 11, 5, Aem Mac ap Non 518, 26, cf Serv Verg A 9, 4, 10, 76 — *Pilumnus was the son of Daunus, husband of Danaë and ancestor of Turnus*, Verg A 9, 4

1. pīcus, i, *m* [perh root pingo, cf pica] **I.** *A woodpecker*, one of the birds used in augury, Plaut As 2, 1, 12 sunt et parvae aves uncorum unguium, ut pici, Martio cognomine insignes et in auspicatu magni, Plin 10, 18 20, § 40, 11, 37, 44, § 122, Non 518, 24 — **II.** *A fabulous bird, the griffin* picos veteres esse voluerunt, quos Graeci γρυπας appellant. Plautus Aulularia (4, 8, 1) pici divitiis, qui aureos montes colunt, Ego solus supero, Non 152, 7 sq

2. Pīcus, i, *m*, *son of Saturn, grandfather of Latinus, king of the aborigines, and a prophet, he was changed by Circe, whose love he had slighted, into a woodpecker*, Ov M 14, 320, Verg A 7, 189 Serv; Juv 8, 131

pĭē, *adv*, v pius *fin*

pĭens, entis, v pius

Pĭĕria, ae, *f*, = Πιερία **I.** *A country of Macedonia, south of the Haliacmon*, Mel 2, 3, 2, Plin 4, 10, 17, § 33, Liv 39, 26 — Hence, **B. Pĭĕrĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *Pierian* pix, Plin 14, 20, 25, § 128 — **II.** *A country of Syria, between Cilicia and Phoenicia, with a mountain of the same name, and the capital city* Seleucia Pieria, Cic Att 11, 20, 1, Plin 5, 12, 13, § 67, 5, 21, 18, § 79

Pĭĕros (-us), i, *m*, = Πίερος **I.** *King of Emathia, who gave to his daughters the names of the nine Muses*, Ov M 5, 302 — **II.** *A Macedonian father of the nine Muses*, Cic N D 3 21, 54, cf Ov Tr 5, 3, 10 — Hence, **A. Pĭĕris,** idis or idos, *f*, *daughter of Pierus, a Muse*, Hor C 4, 3, 18; Ov F 4, 222 — In *plur* **Pĭĕrĭdes,** um, *the Muses*, Cic N D 3, 21, 54, Verg E 8, 63, Juv 4, 36 — **B. Pĭĕrĭus,** a um, *adj*, *Pierian, Thessalian, sacred to the Muses, poetic* quercus, *from Mount Pierus, in Thessaly*, Prop 2, 10 (3 4), 5 jugum, Phaedr 3 prol 17 nec vir Pieria pellice saucius, *Thessalian*, Hor C 3, 10, 15 via, Ov P 2, 9, 62 modi, Hor A P 405 chori, Ov P 1, 5, 58 dies, *dedicated to the Muses*, Stat. S 1, 3, 23 tuba, *an heroic poem*, Mart 10, 64, 4 frons, *poet's brow*, id 8, 70 5 corona, *laurel*, id 12, 52, 1 grex, *the Muses and poets*, id 12, 11, 4 — *Subst plur* **Pĭĕrĭae,** ārum, *f*, *the Muses*, Cic N D 3, 21, 54.

1. pĭĕtas, ātis, *f* [pius] *dutiful conduct* towards the gods, one's parents, relatives, benefactors, country, etc, *sense of duty* **I.** Lit **A.** With respect to the gods *piety* est enim pietas justitia adversus deos, Cic N D 1, 41, 115, 1, 2, 3, cf aequitas tripartita dicitur esse, una ad superos deos altera ad manes, tertia ad homines pertinere Prima pietas, secunda sanctitas, tertia justitia aut aequitas nominatur, id. Top 23, 90 pietas adversus deos, id.

Fin. 3, 22, 73: deos placatos pietas efficiet et sanctitas, id. Off. 2, 3, 11; id. Rep. 1, 2, 2: senex fretus pietate deum, Naev. B. Punic. 3, 1; Enn. ap. Non. 160, 2 (Trag. v. 369 Vahl.): nec pietas ulla est, velatum saepe videri Vortier ad lapidem atque omnes accedere ad aras, etc., *that is not piety, to incline with veiled head to the marble*, etc., Lucr. 5, 1198.—**2.** *Conscientiousness, scrupulousness*, Ov. F. 6, 607.—So of *love and duty towards God* (eccl. Lat.; freq.), Vulg. 2 Macc. 3, 1; id. 2 Pet. 1, 6.—*Plur.*, Vulg. 2 Pet. 3, 11.—**B.** With respect to one's parents, children, relatives, country, benefactors, etc., *duty, dutifulness, affection, love, loyalty, patriotism, gratitude*, etc.: *Pa.* Salve, mi pater insperate. *Tr.* Volup est, quom istuc ex pietate vestrā nobis contigit, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 132: patrem tuom si percoles per pietatem, *dutifully*, id. Trin. 2, 2, 3: justitia erga deos religio, erga parentes pietas nominatur, Cic. Part. 22, 78: quid est pietas, nisi voluntas grata in parentes? id. Planc. 33, 80: justitiam cole et pietatem, quae cum sit magna in parentibus et propinquis, tum in patriā maxima est, id. Rep. 6, 15, 15; cf.: pietas, quae erga patriam aut parentes, aut alios sanguine conjunctos officium conservare monet, id. Inv. 2, 22, 65; id. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: pietas in matrem, id. Lael. 3, 11; id. Att. 13, 39: mi mater, tua pietas plane nobis auxilio fuit, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 122; cf. v. 99: felix nati pietate, Verg. A. 3, 480: solemnia pietatis, *the last offices*, Tac. Agr. 7: egregium narras mirā pietate parentem, Cat. 66, 29: pietas erga aliquem, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 1: in aliquem, id. ib. 1, 9, 1: hic tui omnes valent summāque pietate te desiderant, id. ib. 6, 20, 2: nec publicae pietatis interérat, quid vocarere, *to the affection of the citizens*, Plin. Pan. 21, 3: militiae, Luc. 4, 499.—Towards a husband (rare): neque id (officium nostrum) magis facimus quam nos monet pietas, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 6; cf.: scelus est pietas in conjuge Tereo, Ov. M. 6, 635.—The formula PIETATIS CAVSA or EX PIETATE (opp. EX TESTAMENTO), in epitaphs, denotes that the heir raised the monument to the deceased, not because compelled by the latter's last will, but out of affection and respect, Inscr. Orell. 4692; Inscr. Fabr. p. 710, n. 314. — **II.** Transf., in gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** *Justice:* at tibi ... pro talibus ausis Di, si qua est caelo pietas, quae talia curet, Persolvant grates dignas, etc., Verg. A. 2, 536; cf. Sil. 6, 410; so Verg. A. 5, 688: summa deum pietas, Stat. S. 3, 3, 1; cf. Liv. 4, 42.—**B.** *Gentleness, kindness, tenderness, pity, compassion:* permittite Patres Conscripti a pietate vestrā impetrari, ut damnatis liberum mortis arbitrium indulgeatis, Suet. Dom. 11: senatus, Plin. Pan. 79, 4; Dig. 48, 9, 5.—In addressing a person: mea pietas, *my kind friend*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 57.—**III. Pĭĕtas**, personified, *a goddess, Piety, who had two temples at Rome*, Liv. 40, 34, 5; Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19; 2, 11, 28; id. Div. 1, 43, 98; Plin. 7, 36, 36, § 121; Val. Max. 5, 4, 7; Fest. p. 209 Müll.; Inscr. Orell. 1824 sq.; 3291.

2. Pĭĕtas, ātis, *f.*, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Marin. Atti, p. 329.—**II.** Also, *the name of a ship*, Inscr. Orell. 3608.—**III.** Pietas Julia, *a Roman colony in Istria*, the mod. *Pola*, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 129.

pĭĕtātĭcultrix, īcis, *f.* [pietas-cultrix], *that practises maternal care:* ciconia pietaticultrix, Petr. 55.

pĭgĕo, gŭi, and pigitum est, 2, *v. a.* [root pik-, to be angry; cf.: peccare, pejor (for pec-ior), pessimus (contr. from pējessimus); Gr. πικρός, bitter], *to feel annoyance* or *reluctance at; to repent of* a thing. **I.** As a *verb. pers.* (very rare): pudet quod turpe est; piget quod dolet, Donat. ap. Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 37: poscis ab invitā verba pigenda lyrā, Prop. 5, 1, 74.—**II.** Piget, piguit, or pigitum est, *third pers. sing impers.*, *it irks, troubles, displeases, chagrins, afflicts, grieves, disgusts* one; *I* (*thou, he*, etc.), *dislike, loathe*, etc.; with *acc. of the person* and *gen. of the thing;* with *inf.;* with *acc.* and *inf.;* with two *acc.;* *absol.*, etc. (cf. taedet).—With *acc.* and *gen.:* mea mater, tui me miseret, mei piget, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66 (Trag. v. 82): dolet pudetque Graium me et vero piget, id. ap. Non. 424, 3: hortari pudet, non prodesse id piget, id. ib. 424, 4: pudet pigetque mei me, id. Turp. 424, 5: fratris me quidem Piget pudetque, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 37: dum me civitatis morum piget taedetque, Sall. J. 4, 9.—With *subject-clause:* non dedisse ipsum pudet; me, quia non accepi, piget, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 47: nisi forte pudet aut piget recte facere, Sall. Or. contr. Lep. *med.:* nam postea quae fecerit incertum habeo, pudeat magis an pigeat disserere, id. J. 95, 4: longos castrorum ferre dolores si piget, Juv. 14, 199: neque enim me piguit quaerere, Petr. 127: ut Silanum non piguerit sententiam suam interpretatione lenire, Suet. Caes. 14: nec pigitum parvos lares ... subire, Sil. 7, 173; Auct. ap. Gell. 13, 21: non te pigeat visitare infirmum, Vulg. Eccl. 7, 39.—With *neutr. pron.:* illud quod piget, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 47: factum id esse non negat, Neque se id pigere, Ter. Heaut. prol. 18.—*Absol.:* oratione multitudo ad misericordiam inducitur, ad pudendum, ad pigendum, Cic. Brut. 50, 188.—**B.** Transf. **1.** For poenitet, *it repents* one; *I* (*thou, he*, etc.) *repent* (ante- and post-class.): pigere interdum pro tardari, interdum pro poenitere poni solet, Fest. p. 213 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 212 ib.: ne quid plus minusve faxit, quod nos post pigeat, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 21: pigere eum facti coepit, Just. 12, 6, 5: profecto vos hujus omnis injuriae pigeret, App. M. 7, p. 199, 14. —**2.** *It makes* one *ashamed; I* (*thou, he*, etc.) *am ashamed:* fateri pigebat, Liv. 8, 2 *fin.;* App. Mag. p. 296, 18.

pĭger, gra, grum (late Lat. collat. form of *sup.* pigrissimus, Tert. Exhort. ad Castit. 13), *adj.* [piget]. **I.** Lit., *unwilling, reluctant, averse* (rare): gens pigerrima ad militaria opera, Liv. 21, 25, 6: pigriores ad facinus, id. 39, 13, 11: pigriores ad cetera munia exsequenda, Curt. 6, 9, 29: ad litteras scribendas pigerrimus, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 1: ad conatus magnos piger, Sen. Ira, 3, 3, 1. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *Backward, slow, dull, lazy, indolent, sluggish, inactive* (of persons and things). (α) With *in* and *abl.:* interdum piger, interdum timidus in re militari videbare, Cic. Fam. 7, 17, 1.—(β) *Absol.:* taurus ipsā mole piger, Juv. 12, 12: mare pigrum ac prope immotum, i. e. *flowing slowly, sluggish*, Tac. G. 45: pigrum mare et grave, id. Agr. 10: palus, Ov. P. 4, 10, 61: annus, *that moves lazily, passes slowly*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 21: bellum, *that advances slowly*, Ov. F. 2, 727: campus, *unfruitful*, Hor. C. 1, 22, 17: pigriora sunt ista remedia, *operate too slowly*, Col. 2, 17, 3. — Prov.: vult et non vult piger, Vulg. Prov. 13, 4: dicit piger, leo est in viā, id. ib. 26, 13: pigrā munire castra dolabrā, *lazily handled*, Juv. 8, 248. —(γ) With *gen.* (poet.): militiae piger et malus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 124: pericli, Sil. 14, 264: serpit Arar per rura pigerrimus undae, id. 15, 504.—(δ) With *inf.* (poet.): piger scribendi ferre laborem, Hor. S. 1, 4, 12 (cf. the opp.: impiger hostium Vexare turmas, id. C. 4, 14, 22) —*Absol.:* pigrum et iners videtur sudore adquirere quod possis sanguine parare, Tac. G. 14 *fin.*—Hence, poet. transf., **2.** *Sluggish*, i. e. *that makes sluggish, benumbing:* sopor, Cat. 63, 37: frigora, Tib. 1, 2, 29: senecta, id. 1, 10, 40.—**B.** *Dull, dispirited, dejected, sad* (poet. and in post-class. prose): vultus, Mart. 2, 11, 3: pigrum aliquem facere, id. 10, 104, 15: piger tristisque, App. M. 4, p. 157 *fin.*—**C.** *Dull, unfeeling* (poet.): hinc fessos subrepsit in artus Insidiosa quies et pigrae oblivio vitae, Stat. S. 1, 4, 56 sq.; cf.: indigna est pigro forma perire situ, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 14.—Hence, *adv.:* **pĭgrē**, *slowly, sluggishly* (post-Aug.): in servitutem transiens, Sen. Ira, 3, 17: pigre ac segniter agere, Col. 7, 5, 3.—*Comp.:* pigrius, Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 105; Luc. 5, 434.

pĭget, v. pigeo.

pigmentārius, a, um, *adj.* [pigmentum], *of or belonging to paints* or *unguents:* institor pigmentarius, *a dealer in paints* or *unguents*, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 22. — More freq., **II.** *Subst.:* **pigmentārius**, ii, *m.*, *a dealer in paints* or *unguents:* pigmentarius, χρωματοπώλης, φαρμακοπώλης, μυροπώλης, Gloss. Philox.: Attius pigmentarius, Cic. Fam. 15, 17, 2; Dig. 48, 8, 3; Firm. Math. 8, 27 *med.;* Pelag. Vet. 13; Vulg. Exod. 37, 29.

pigmentātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *painted, colored*, Tert. Cult. Fem. *fin.:* crinis, Prud. Ham. 316.

pigmentum, i, *n.* [pingo], *a material for coloring, a color, paint, pigment.* **I.** Lit. **A.** For painting, *a paint:* aspersa temere pigmenta in tabulā, oris lineamenta efficere possunt, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23: vela in cortinam pigmenti ferventis mersa, Plin. 35, 11, 42, § 150.—Jocosely: quem Apelles Zeuxisque duo pingent pigmentis ulmeis, i. e. *beat black and blue*, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 20. —**2.** For cosmetics, *a paint, pigment:* non istanc aetatem oportet pigmentum ullum attingere, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 106; Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 233: multiplicasti pigmenta tua, Vulg. Isa. 57, 9.—**B.** Transf., *the juice* of plants (post-class.), Firm. Math. 8, 17; v. Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 9, 46. — **II.** Trop., of style, *coloring, ornament:* meus autem liber totum Isocratis μυροθήκιον atque omnes ejus discipulorum arculas et nonnihil etiam Aristotelia pigmenta consumpsit, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1: pigmentorum flos et color, id. Brut. 87, 298: sententiae, tam verae, tam sine pigmentis fucoque puerili, id. de Or. 2, 45, 188.

pignĕrātīcĭus (-tĭus) and **pignŏrātīcĭus (-tĭus)**, a, um, *adj.* [pignero], *of* or *belonging to a pledge:* fundus, i. e. *given as a pledge, pledged, mortgaged*, Dig. 13, 7, 6: creditor, *who lends on a pledge, a pawnbroker, mortgagee*, ib. 39, 2, 15: actio, and *absol.* **pignĕrātīcĭa**, ae, *f.*, *an action on account of a pledge*, which the debtor demands back again from the creditor, ib. 13, 7, 1; 13, 9, 3; 13, 11, 2; Just. Inst. 4, 6, 28; or for a pledge which the creditor demands from the debtor, Dig. 13, 1, 32: judicium, ib. 13, 7, 24.

pignĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a pledging, pawning, mortgaging* (jurid. Lat.): pignerationem recipere, Dig. 20, 1, 9; Cod. Just. 8, 34, 3, § 3.

pignĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who takes a pledge; a pledgee, mortgagee*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11, § 27.

pignĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [pignus], *to give as a pledge, to pledge, pawn, mortgage.* **I.** Lit.: unionem, Suet. Vit. 7: bona tantum, quae publicari poterant, pigneranda poenae praebebant, *furnished as security for the penalty*, i. e. *left to be confiscated*, Liv. 29, 36: cujus et alveolos et laenam pignerat Atreus, *which the poet Rubrenus, while he was writing the Atreus, was compelled by necessity to pawn*, Juv. 7, 73: ancilla pignerata, Dig. 40, 5, 46: vestimenta pignorata, Vulg. Amos, 2, 8. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *To pledge* one's life, etc.: velut obsidibus datis pigneratos habere animos, Liv. 24, 1.—**B.** *To bind* a person or thing *to one's self, to make one's own:* pignerare aliquem sibi beneficio, App. M. 3, p. 134, 32: optimates viros curiae suae, Naz. Pan. ad Const. 35.—With *se, to pledge one's self:* se cenae alicujus, *to promise to dine with one*, App. M. 3, p. 139, 4; 11, p. 269, 25.

pignĕror, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [id.]. Lit., *to take as a pledge;* hence, trop., **I.** *To make one's own, to appropriate* (rare but class.): Mars ipse ex acie fortissimum quemque pignerari solet, Cic. Phil. 14, 12, 32: maximas ingenii, consilii partes sibi ad utilitatem suam, id. Rep. 1, 4, 8 (cited in Non. 477, 31 sq.): fidem militum praemio pigneratus, Suet. Claud. 10.—**II.** *To accept as certain:* quod das mihi, pigneror, omen, Ov. M. 7, 621.

pignŏrātīcĭus, v. pigneraticius.

* **pignŏriscăpĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [pignus-capio], *a taking* or *seizing as a pledge*, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 10, 2.

‡ **pignōsa**, v. pignus *init.*

pignus, ŏris and ĕris (old form in *plur.:* pignosa pignora eodem modo quo valesii, auselii ... dicebantur, Fest. p. 213 Müll.), *n.* [root pac-, of pango; cf. paciscor], *a pledge, gage, pawn, security, mortgage* (of persons as well as things). **I.** Lit.: opponere se pigneri, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 85: ager oppositus est pignori, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 56: servus, quem hic reliqueram Pignus pro me, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 19: quo facto pignore animos centurionum devinxit, Caes. B. C. 1, 39: rem alicujus pignori accipere, Tac. H. 3, 65: pignora apud se deposita persequi et vindicare, Paul. Sent. 5, 26, 4: sub pignoribus mutuas pecunias accipere, Dig. 13, 7, 12: habere aliquid pignori, ib. 20, 4, 2: liberare pignus a creditore, ib. 20, 4, 4: pignoribus cavere alicui, ib. 43, 3, 2: aurum

pignori apud aliquem ponere, ib 13, 7, 27 viginti milia faenus pignoribus positis, *in come from mortgages*, Juv 9, 141 — Esp, of the security for the payment of his fine, which was taken by the consul of a senator who failed to attend in the Senate pignus auferre, Cic. de Or 3, 1, 4 pignoribus terreri, Crass. ib, so, senatores pignoribus cogere, Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12 pignora capere, Liv 3, 38, 12, of hostages, id. 33, 22 marium pignora, *male hostages*, Suet Aug 21 pignus praetorium, *the security which the prætor took as a guarantee for the preservation of a thing when he put it in the possession of a creditor*, or fidei commissarius, Dig 13, 7, 26, 41, 5, 12 — **2.** Esp, in phrases. (*a*) Pignus capere, *to take a pledge* or *security* for payment certis verbis pignus capiebatur, Gai Inst 4, 29, 26 al — (β) Pignora capere, *to issue execution, make seizure of property* Vettium, pignoribus captis, conjecit in carcerem, Suet. Caes. 17 eorum, qui debita confessi sunt, pignora capi et distrahi possunt, Paul Sent 5, 5 A, 4 per vim debitoris sui pignora, cum non haberet obligata, capere, id ib 5, 26, 4. — (γ) Pignoris capio, *a proceeding by which the summary collection of certain debts was secured*, Gai Inst 4, 26 (v Sandars ad Just Inst introd § 96) — **B.** Transf **1.** *The object of a wager, a wager, stake* da pignus, ni ea sit filia, *lay a wager, bet*, Plaut. Ep 5, 2, 34, so id. ib 36 cum illo dare, id Bacch 4, 9, 133 pignore certare cum aliquo, Verg E 3, 31 quovis pignore contendere, *to lay any wager, bet any thing*, Cat. 44, 4 et quaerit posito pignore vincat uter, Ov A. A. 1, 168 in quodvis pignus vocare, ni, etc, Gell. 5, 4, 2 ponere pignus cum aliquo de re aliqua, Val Max. 4, 3, 3 — **2.** *A contract in which security is given*, Dig 13, 7, 1, 20, 6, 3 — **II.** Trop **A.** *A pledge, token, assurance, proof* magnum pignus ab eo rei publicae datum, se, etc, Cic Phil 1, 2, 4 pignori voluntatis, id Cael. 32, 78 injuriae, id Phil. 13, 3, 6 societatis, Tac H. 4, 61 sceleris, id. ib 4, 57 imperii, id. ib 3, 72 reconciliatae gratiae pignus, Curt 6, 7, 35 pignora da, genitor, per quae tua vera propago Credar, *sure tokens*, Ov M. 2, 38, 5, 247, 7, 497 in vultu pignora mentis habet, id A. A. 2, 378 digito pignus fortasse dedisti, i e *a ring*, Juv 6, 27 — **B.** Concr **1.** *Children, parents, brothers and sisters, relatives*, as pledges of love (only after the Aug period) nunc tibi commendo communia pignora, natos, Prop 4 (5), 11, 73, Ov M 11, 543 prolemque gemellam Pignora bina dedi, id H 6, 121 tot natos natasque et pignora cara nepotes id. M 3, 134 ascita pignora, Stat S 2, 1, 86 pignora conjugum ac liberorum, Liv 2, 1, 5 obsecratio illa judicum, per carissima pignora, utique, si et reo sint liberi, conjux, parentes, utilis erit, Quint 6, 1, 33 habens filiam, uxorem, nepotem, sorores, interque tot pignora veros amicos, Plin Ep 1, 12, 3, Tac A 12, 2 proxima pignora, id. ib 15, 36 ne in conjugem, in familiam, in cetera pignora ejus saeviret, id. ib 16, 26, id. G 7 frangi aspectu pignorum suorum, id. Agr 38 — Hence, in gen, **2.** *Any thing especially valuable* or *dear* si quis post pignera tanta Pompeio locus est, Luc 7, 376 — **3.** Poet transf, *a graft, scion*, Pall Insit. 109

pĭgrē, *adv*, v piger *fin*

pĭgrēdo, inis, *f* [piger], *slothfulness, indolence* (late Lat.), Vulg Prov 19, 15

pĭgrĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [id.] *to be slow, sluggish, reluctant* (ante class) post aetate pigret sufferre laborem, Enn ap Non. 219, 12 (Ann v 405 Vahl.) omnes gaudent facere recte, male pigrent, Att. ap Non. 14

pĭgresco, ĕre, *v inch n* [pigreo], *to become slow, sluggish* · Nilus pigrescit, Plin. 18, 18, 47, § 168 possit pigrescere Cyllenius, Mart. Cap 1, § 38, Ambros. Virg 17, 110, id. in Luc. 10, § 23

‡ **pĭgrĭtas,** atis, *f* [piger], *slothfulness, indolence* pigritas, ἀργία, Gloss. Lat. Gr

pĭgrĭtĭa, ae, and **pĭgrĭtĭes,** ei, *f* [id], *sloth, sluggishness, laziness, indolence* (cf. desidia, socordia, inertia, segnities) **I.** Lit · pigritiam definiunt metum consequentis laboris, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18 propter pigritiam aut ignaviam, id. Off 1, 29, 102 noli putare pigritia me facere, quod non mea manu scribam, id. Att. 15, 15 et haesitatio, Petr 85 nox Romanis pigritiem ad sequendum fecit, Liv 44, 42, 9 lentae crimine pigritiae, Mart. 11, 79, 2 — **II.** Transf **1.** Tu das ingenuae jus mihi pigritiae, *honorable repose, leisure*, Mart 12, 4, 6 — **2.** Stomachi, *weakness of the stomach*, Sen Prov 3, 6

pĭgrĭtor, ātus, 1, *v freq n* [pigror] *to be slow, sluggish, tardy*, Vulg Act 9, 38 Ὀκνῆσαι, pigritatus sum, Gloss. Gr Lat

pĭgro, avi, atum, 1, *v n* [piger], *to be indolent, slow, dilatory* (ante class), Lucr 1, 410 melius pigrasse quam properasse est hoc nefas, Att. ap Non. 154, 2 (Trag Rel p 144 Rib) cur propter haec pigrem? id. ib 153, 32 (Trag Rel. p 147 Rib)

* **1. pĭgror,** atus, 1, *v dep* [id.], *to be slow, slack, dilatory* tu scribere ne pigrere, Cic Att. 14, 1, 2.

2. pĭgror, oris, *m* [id.], *sluggishness, indolence* (ante class.) obrepsit pigror torporque, Lucil ap Non 219, 11

‡ **pĭgŭus,** a, um, *adj* [pigeo], *indolent*, acc to Prisc. p 635 P

1. pīla, ae, *f* [perh. for pisula, from root pis-, v pinso, piso], *a mortar* (syn mortarium) pila, ubi triticum pinsant, Cato, R. R. 14, Ov Ib 573 zeae granum tunditur in pila lignea, Plin 18, 11, 29, § 112 si contuderis stultum in pila, Vulg Prov 27, 22 sal sordidum in pila pisatum, Paul ex Fest p 158 Müll

2. pīlă, ae, *f* [for pigla, from root pag, pig, of pango, pe pig i, q v] *a pillar* (syn columna) pila, quae parietem sustentat, ab opponendo dicta est, Paul ex Fest p 204 Müll. locavit pilas pontis in Tiberim Liv 40, 51 salax taberna a pileatis nona fratribus pila, of the temple of Castor and Pollux, Cat 37, 1 nulla taberna meos habeat neque pila libellos, i e *they are not to be publicly sold* (as the booksellers had their stalls around the pillars of public buildings), Hor S 1, 4 71, Vitr 6, 11 pilas operibus subdere, Sen Q N 6, 302, Plin 11, 10, 10, § 23, Mart 7, 61, 5 — **II.** Transf, *a pier* or *mole* of stone saxea, Verg A 9, 711, Vitr 5, 12, Suet. Claud 20, Sil. 4, 297

3. pĭla, ae (*gen sing* pilaï, Lucr 5, 713, 720, 726), *f* [etym dub; perh. akin to Gr πάλλω, brandish, Lat. pellere, drive, v Corss 1, 525 sqq], *a ball, playing ball* (syn follis) **I.** Lit pila expulsim ludere, Varr ap Non. 104, 29 di nos quasi pilas homines habent, Plaut. Capt prol. 22, id. Most 1, 2, 73 pilae studio teneri, Cic de Or 3, 23, 88, Hor S 1, 5, 49 cum lapsa e manibus fugit pila, Verg Cir 149, Prop 3, 12 (4, 13) 5 pila cadit aut mittentis vitio, aut accipientis. (pila) jactata et excepta, Sen. Ben 2, 17, 3 pilam scite et diligenter excipere.. apte et expedite remittere, id ib 2, 32, 1 pilam repetere, quae terram contigit, Petr 27 reddere pilam, Mart. 14, 46 2 There were four sorts of pilæ trigonalis, paganica, follis harpastum — Prov mea pila est, *I have the ball, I have caught it, I've won*, Plaut. Truc 4, 1, 7 claudus pilam, Cic. Pis. 28, 69, v claudus Fortunae pila, *the foot ball of fortune*, Aur Vict Epit 18 — **II.** Transf **A.** *The game of ball* quantum alii tribuunt alveolo, quantum pilae, Cic Arch. 6, 13 — **B.** Of any thing round, *a ball* or *globe* of any material pilae lanuginis, Plin. 12, 10, 21, § 38 scarabaei e fimo ingentes pilas aversi pedibus volutant, id. 11, 28, 34, § 98. — Of the *globe* of the earth (ante class.) in terrae pila, Varr ap Non 333, 25 — The ancients made use of a glass or crystal ball filled with water as a burning glass cum addita aquā vitreae pilae sole adverso in tantum excandescunt, ut vestes exurant, Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 199, 37, 2, 10, § 28 — The Roman ladies carried a crystal or amber ball to keep their hands cool, Prop 2, 18, 60 (3, 18, 12), Mart 11, 8 — Of the *ball* or *lump* of earth which adheres to the roots of a bush when torn up, Col 5, 9 — Of the *ballots* or *balls* used by judges in voting Prop 4 (5) 11, 19, Ascon Argum Milon *fin.* — Of stuffed *balls* or *human figures* pilae et effigies viriles et muliebres ex lanā Compitalibus suspendebantur in compitis, quod hunc diem festum esse deorum inferorum quos vocant Lares, putarent quibus tot pilae, quot capita servorum, tot effigies, quot essent liberi, ponebantur, ut vivis parcerent et essent his pilis et simulacris contenti, Paul. ex Fest p 239 Müll Bulls were baited by throwing similar *stuffed figures* at their heads, Mart. Spect 19, 2 quantus erat cornu, cui pila taurus erat! id. ib 9, hence, sed cui primus erat lusor dum floruit aetas, Nunc postquam desiit ludere prima pila est, id. ib 10, 86 As these effigies were usually torn by the throwing, the term is also applied to a *torn toga*, Mart. 2, 43, 6. — **C.** In partic pilae Nursicae, i e rapae rotundae, Mart. 13, 20, 2

pīlānus, i, *m.* [pilum], *a triarius*, one of the soldiers forming the third rank in battle pilani pilis pugnantes, Paul. ex Fest. p 204 Müll. pilani triarii quoque dicti quod in acie tertio ordine extremis subsidio deponebantur, Varr L. L. 5, § 89 Müll, Ov F 3, 129

pīlāris, e, *adj* [3 pila], *of* or *belonging to a ball* lusio, *a game of ball*, Stat. S. 4 praef

‡ **pīlārĭum,** ii, *n* [2 pila], *a burial place where the ashes of the dead were deposited in cylindrical vases*, Inscr Fabr p 13 LII

pīlārĭus, ii, *m* [3 pila], *one who performs tricks with balls, a ball thrower, juggler*, Quint 10, 7, 11, Inscr Orell 2590 hierosalpinctes, pilarius, Not Tir 173

‡ **pilastilus,** i, *m*, perh *a javelin maker*, Inscr Murat. 538

pilates or **pellates,** only in *nom* [cf πελλός, pallidus], *a kind of stone* lapidis genus, cujus meminit Cato originum l V lapis candidior quam pilates, Fest p 237 Müll

pīlātim, *adv* [2 pila], *pillar wise, with pillars* **I.** Lit. pilatim aedificia agere, Vitr 6, 11, 4. — **II.** Transf, in milit lang, *in close bodies, in solid columns* sive pilatim, sive passim iter facere volebat, Asellio ap Serv ad Verg A 12, 121 pilatim exercitum duxi, Scaur ib, cf 1 pilo, and, under it, pilatus.

* **pīlātrix,** icis, *f* [2. pilo], *she that robs* or *plunders* pilatrix palli, Tit ap Non 102, 4.

1. pīlātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, v 1. pilo

2. pīlātus, a, um, *adj* [pilum], *armed with javelins* agmina, Verg A. 12, 121 cohors, Mart 10, 48, 2.

3. Pīlātus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, esp, Pontius Pilatus, *a Roman governor of Judæa, in the time of Jesus*, Vulg Matt 27, 2 et saep, Sedul 5, 116

pīlentum, i, *n*, *an easy chariot* or *carriage*, used by the Roman ladies, and in which the vessels, etc, for sacred rites were carried (cf petorrita) pilentis et carpentis per urbem vehi matronis concessum est, quod, cum aurum non reperiretur, ex voto, quod Camillus voverat Apollini Delphico, contulerunt, Fest p 245 Müll, cf Liv 5, 25 castae ducebant sacra per urbem Pilentis matres in mollibus, Verg A 8, 666, Hor Ep 2, 1, 192

pīlĕo, pīlĕus, etc, v pilleo, pilleus, etc.

pīlĭcrĕpus, i, *m* [3 pila crepo], *a ball player*, Sen Ep 56, 2, Inscr Orell 2591, cf. Morcell Stil Inscr Lat. 1, p 454 Patav

pillĕātus (pīle-), a, um, *adj* [pilleus], *covered with the* pilleus *or felt cap, wearing the* pilleus (this was worn in Rome at entertainments shows, and festivals, esp at the Saturnalia, slaves received it at their manumission as a token of freedom) pilleati aut lana alba velatis capitibus volones epulati sunt, Liv 24, 16 *fin* rex, id 45, 44 colonorum turba pilleatorum currum sequentium, like a general s freedmen, id. 33, 23 nec per omnia nos similes esse pilleatae turbae voluisses, i e *the Roman populace* who wore the pilleus at the Saturnalia, Sen Ep 18, 3, so, pilleata Roma, Mart. 11, 6, 4 tantum gaudium (mors Neronis) publice praebuit, ut plebs pilleata tota urbe discurreret (as a sign of liberation from slavery), Suet Ner 57 ad Parthos procul ite pilleatos, *the bonneted Parthians* of whose ordinary apparel the pilleus was a part, Mart 10 72, 5, cf Aur Vict Caes 13, 3, Paul Nol Carm 17, 242 pilleati fratres i e *Castor and Pollux*, Cat 37, 2 pilleati servi, *bonneted slaves*, i e slaves offered for sale with a pilleus on, to indicate that the seller did not warrant them, Gell 7, 4, 1 sqq

pillĕo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.* [id.], *to place*

the pilleus *on* a person's head, *to bonnet* him, in token of manumission: pilleari et rudem accipere possunt, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 11, 7, 4.

pillĕŏlus, i, *m.*, and **pillĕŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [pilleus], *a small felt cap, a skull-cap:* ut cum pilleolo (portes) soleas conviva tribulis, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 15; Col. Arbor. 25; Hier. Ep. 85, n. 6; 64, n. 13.

pillĕus, i, *m.*, and **pillĕum,** i, *n.* [akin to Gr. πῖλος, with same signif.; also to pilus, a hair], *a felt cap* or *hat*, made to fit close, and shaped like the half of an egg. It was worn by the Romans at entertainments and festivals, esp. at the Saturnalia, and was given to a slave at his enfranchisement as a sign of freedom (cf. petasus). **I.** Lit.: pilleum quem habuit deripuit, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 220, 14; id. Amph. 1, 1, 305: haec mera libertas, hanc nobis pillea donant, id. Pers. 5, 82. Free-born persons who had fallen into captivity also wore the pilleus for a while after the recovery of their freedom, Liv. 30, 45; 34, 52; Val. Max. 5, 2, 5 and 6. Gladiators who had often been victorious also received the pilleus at their discharge, Tert. Spect. 21. There were also leathern pillei, called Pannonian, which were worn by soldiers when off duty, in order that, by being always accustomed to wear something on their heads, the helmet might seem less burdensome, Veg. Mil. 1, 20.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *Liberty, freedom:* servos ad pilleum vocare, *to summon the slaves to freedom*, Liv. 24, 32; Suet. Tib. 4; Sen. Ep. 47, 16; Val. Max. 8, 6, 2: totis pillea sarcinis redemi, i. e. *I have made myself independent by selling all my goods*, Mart. 2, 68, 4.—**B.** *A protector:* te obsecro, Pilleum meum, mi sodalis, mea salubritas, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 220, 16.—**C.** *The membrane which envelops the head of the fœtus, a child's caul*, Lampr. Diadum. 4.

1. pīlo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, = πιλέω, qs. *to ram down;* hence, in gen., *to thrust home* (ante-class. and rare): hastam pilans prae pondere frangit, Host. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 121 (pilans id est figens, Serv.).—Hence, **pīlātus,** a, um, *P. a., close-pressed, thick, dense* = densus, pressus. **A.** Lit.: pilatum (agmen), quod sine jumentis incedit, sed inter se densum est, quo facilius per iniquiora loca tramittatur, Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 121: inde loci liquidas pilatasque aetheris oras Contemplor, Enn. ib. (firmas et stabiles significat et quasi pilis fultas, Serv.; cf. Enn. p. 155 Vahl.).—**B.** Trop.: sententia praesto pectore pilata, Hostius ap. Serv. Verg. A. 12, 121 (id est fixa, Serv.).

2. pĭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [1. pilus]. **I.** *Neutr., to put forth hairs, to grow hairy:* pilat pilos habere incipit, alias pro detrahit pilos, a quo depilati, Paul. ex Fest. p. 204 Müll.: pilare dictum est, ut plumare, pilis vestiri, Non. 39, 25: corpus meum nunc pilare primum coepit, Afran. 39, 27; Nov. 39, 28.—**II.** *Act.* (cf. ψιλόω). **A.** Lit., *to deprive of hair, make bald, depilate:* nates, Mart. 6, 56, 4: uxores, id. 12, 32, 33.—**B.** Transf., *to plunder, pillage* (very rare, and not ante-Aug.; whereas compilare is class.): castra inimica, Amm. 31, 2, 8: villas, id. 31, 5, 8: pilati caesique, id. 14, 2, 3: malam parram pilavit, Petr. 43, 4 dub.

pĭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *hairy, shaggy* (syn.: villosus, setosus): ovis ventrem habet pilosum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: genae, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: piloisora folia, Plin. 20, 16, 64, § 172: ursis asperior pilosiorque, Auct. Priap. 47: nares, Juv. 14, 194: Esau, Vulg. Gen. 27, 11.—Hence, as *subst.:* **pĭlōsus,** i, *m., a shaggy person* or *creature*, esp. *a satyr*, Vulg. Isa. 13, 21; 34, 14.

pĭlŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [3. pila], *a little ball, globule.* **I.** In gen., Plin. 16, 7, 10, § 28; Pelag. Vet. 14.—**II.** In partic., in medicine, *a pill*, Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 138.

pīlum, i, *n.* [for pis-lum, cf. piso, 1. pila, etc.], *a pounder, pestle* of a mortar. **I.** Lit.: pilum fabarium, Cato, R. R. 10; 18: quasi tollenonem aut pilum Graecum reciproces planā viā, *a pounder, in using which, one side was raised while the other was depressed*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. reciprocare, p. 274 Müll.: pinsente pilo praeferrato, Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 97: pilo contusum, Vulg. Exod. 27, 20.—**II.** Transf., *the heavy javelin of the Roman infantry,* which they hurled at the enemy at the commencement of the action, and then took to their swords: (caput) adfixum gestari jussit in pilo, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: pilum, haud paulo quam hasta, vehementius ictu missuque telum, Liv. 9, 19; cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 15: milites e loco superiore pilis missis facile hostium phalangem perfregerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: pilorum hastarumque honore circumdatus, Plin. Pan. 56, 5: in imperatorem suum legiones pila torserunt, Sen. Ira, 3, 2, 4; cf. Tac. A. 15, 7: pilum praepilatum, *having a blunt* or *rounded end*, Auct. B. Afr. 72. They were also used in sieges, being hurled at the enemy from the walls; these were called pila muralia, Caes. B. G. 5, 40; Tac. A. 4, 51.—Prov.: pilum inicere alicui, *to make an attack on one*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 43.—**B.** Vis certe pila, i. e. *to be* primipilus *of the* triarii or *veterans who carried two javelins each*, Juv. 10, 94; v. Dict. of Antiq. p. 104.

‡ **pilumnoe poploe** in carmine Saliari Romani, velut pilis uti assueti, vel quia praecipue pellant hostes, Fest. p. 205 Müll. [the former is undoubtedly the correct derivation; the singular still occurs in Pilumnus; v. h. v. sub Picumnus].

Pīlumnus, i, *m.*, v. Picumnus.

1. pĭlus, i, *m., a hair* (syn.: villus, seta). **I.** Lit.: capra pilos ministrat ad usum nauticum, Varr. R. R. 2, 11: munitae sunt palpebrae vallo pilorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143: caudae pilos equinae vellere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 45: duris aspera crura pilis, Ov. A. A. 3, 194: contra pilum equum fricare, Pelag. Vet. 26: in capite homini plurimus pilus, Plin. 11, 37, 47, § 130.—Prov.: non minus molestum est calvis quam comatis pilos velli, Sen. Tranq. An. 8, 2, 3: propius quidem est a sole mons quam campus aut valles, sed sic, quomodo est pilus pilo crassior, Sen. Q. N. 4, 11, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Collect., *hair, the hair:* fruticante pilo neglecta et squalida crura, Juv. 9, 15.—**B.** As a designation of insignificance, *a hair, a trifle;* usually joined with a negative, *not a hair, not a bit, not a whit* (class.): ego ne pilo quidem minus me amabo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 5: interea e Cappadociā ne pilum quidem, id. Att. 5, 20, 6: ne ullum pilum viri boni habere dicatur, *has not a hair of a good man about him*, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: non facit pili cohortem, *does not value it a straw*, Cat. 10, 13; cf.: nec pili facit uni, *cares not a pin about it*, id. 17, 16.—In *plur., a garment* or *fabric made of hair:* vestitus pilis cameli, Vulg. Marc. 1, 6.

2. pīlus, i, *m.* [pilum], regularly joined with *primus:* primus pilus (in the *gen.* written also as one word, primipili), *the division of the* triarii *in the Roman army:* P. Sextius Baculus, primi pili centurio, Caes. B. G. 3, 5; id. B. C. 1, 13: T. Balventius, qui superiore anno primum pilum duxerat, *had been leader, captain of the* triarii, id. B. G. 5, 35; Liv. 42, 34, 11: aliquem ad primum pilum transducere, *to transfer, advance to the* triarii, Caes. B. C. 3, 53, 5: primos pilos ademit, *took the command of the* triarii, *of the* primipili, Suet. Calig. 44: vetus consuetudo tenuit, ut ex primo principe legionis promeretur centurio primi pili, qui non solum aquilae praeerat, verum etiam quatuor centurias in primā acie gubernabat, Veg. Mil. 2, 8.—Without *primus:* referes pili praemia, Mart. 6, 58, 10; 1, 32, 3.—**II.** Transf.: primipilus (in inscrr. also written PRIMOPIL, and abbrev. P. P.), *the chief centurion of the* triarii (the transf. arose from the circumstance that the chief centurion of this division was originally designated by the term primi pili, with the omission of the easily supplied centurio, as is shown by the following citation from Liv. 7, 41, 5; soon, however, from primi pili, a new word, primipilus or primopilus, was formed): primus centurio erat, quem nunc primi pili appellant, Liv. 7, 41, 5; 8, 8, 16: primipilo P. Sext. Baculo vulneribus confecto, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: aquilarum altera vix convelli a primipilo potuit, Val. Max. 1, 6, 11; Inscr. (of the time of Trajan) Orell. 799: SEX. AVLIENO SEX. F. PRIMOPIL. II., Inscr. (of the time of Tiberius or Caligula) Orell. 3426 M. P.; cf. Becker, Antiq. 3, 3, p. 264.

Pimplēis (Piplēis), ĭdis and ĭdos, *adj. f.*, = Πιμπληΐς, *of* or *belonging to Pimpla* (a place and fountain in Pieria sacred to the Muses, now *Litokhoro*), *Pimplean;* hence, as *subst.*, **I.** *The territory around Pimpla:* si riguam laetis recolis Pimpleida Musis, i. e. *if you devote yourself to the Muses, compose poetry*, Aus. Ep. 14, 9.—**II.** (Sc. Musa.) *A Muse:* Musae ab terrestribus locis aliis cognominatae Libethrides, Pimpleides, Thespiades, Heliconides, Varr. L. L. 7, § 20 Müll.: Pimpleides Musae a fonte Macedoniae dictae propter liquoris ejus unicam subtilitatem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 212 Müll.; Mart. 11, 3, 1.

Pimplēus (Piplēus), a, um, *adj., Pimplean* (v. Pimpleis); hence, *sacred to the Muses:* mons, Cat. 105, 1: antrum, Mart. 12, 11, 3.—*Subst.:* **Pimplēa (Piplēa),** ae, *f.* **1.** *A Muse:* necte meo Lamiae coronam, Pimplea dulcis, Hor. C. 1, 26, 9.—**2.** *The fountain of Pimpla*, Stat. S. 1, 4, 25.

Pimpliăs, ădis, *f.*, = Πιμπλιάς, *a Pimpliad* (v. Pimpleis), i. e. *a Muse* (in later poetry for the more usual Pimpleis): hic et Pimpliadas induxerat optimus Orpheus, Sid. Carm. 10, 17; 22, 77.

pīna, ae, *f.*, = πῖνα (less correctly **pinna,** = πίννα), *the sea-pen, a kind of mussel*, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63; id. N. D. 2, 48, 123; Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 115; 32, 11, 53, § 150.

† **pĭnăcŏthēca,** ae, and **pĭnăcŏthēcē,** ēs, *f.*, = πινακοθήκη, *a picture-gallery:* ut videant pinacothecas, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 10: ut in pinacothece faciant, id. ib. 1, 59, 2; Vitr. 6, 5; 6, 18; Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 4: celeberrimi pictores, quorum tabulae pinacothecas implent, id. 35, 11, 40, § 148: FLAVIVS APOLLONIVS. QVI FVIT A PINACOTHECIS, *director of the picture-galleries*, Inscr. Fabr. 724, n. 443.

Pīnārius, i, *m., the name of a Roman sacerdotal family.* The Pinarii and Potitii presided at the celebration of certain sacred rites in honor of Hercules, originally instituted by Evander and re-established by Romulus. The Pinarii having on one occasion arrived after the exta were consumed, it was ordained that, as long as the family remained, they should not partake of the exta, Liv. 1, 7, 12 sqq.; 9, 29, 9 sqq.; Macr. S. 1, 12, 28; Fest. p. 237 Müll.—Hence, **Pīnārius,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Pinarii, Pinarian:* Pinaria domus, Verg. A. 8, 270: Pinaria gens, Aur. Vict. Orig. Gent. R. 8: Pinaria tribus, Fest. s. v. popilia, p. 233 Müll.

Pīnărus, i, *m.*, = Πίναρος, *a river in Cilicia*, now *Deli Tchai*, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 91; Curt. 3, 12, 27.

pīnastellus, i, *m.*, and **-um,** i, *n.* [pinus], *a plant, also called* peucedanum, App. Herb. 94.

pīnaster, tri, *m.* [id.], *a wild pine:* pinaster nihil aliud est, quam pinus silvestris, Plin. 16, 10, 16, § 38.

† **pĭnax,** ăcis, *m.*, = πίναξ, *a picture on a wooden tablet, a picture:* Pinax Cebetis, *the title of a work by the Theban philosopher Cebes*, Tert. adv. Haeret. 39.

† **pincerna,** ae, *m.*, = πιγκέρνης (v. Du Cange, Gloss. Graec. s. h. v.; prop. one who mixes drinks; hence, in gen.), *a cup-bearer, butler* (post-class.), Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41; Hier. Quaest. in Gen. 40, 1; Inscr. Orell. 2881; Vulg. Gen. 40, 1; id. 2 Esdr. 1, 11.

Pincius, i, *m., the name of a Roman* gens, Grut. 352, 5. Perh. after them was named the Mons Pincius, *the eighth hill of Rome, situate outside the city, but enclosed by the Aurelian wall;* called, at an earlier period, Collis hortorum, now *Monte Pincio.*—Hence, **II. Pinciānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the* Mons Pincius, *Pincian:* domus, Cassiod. Var. 3, 10.

Pindărus, i, *m.*, = Πίνδαρος. **I.** *Pindar, a celebrated lyric poet of Thebes, contemporary with Æschylus*, Hor. C. 4, 2, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 61; Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 115; Sen. Q. N. 6, 26, 3.—**B.** Hence, **1. Pindărēus,** a, um, *adj., Pindaric:* Pindaream chelyn referre, Mart. Cap. 2, § 119.—**2. Pindărĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Pindaric:* Camenae, Hor. C. 4, 9, 6: fons, id. Ep. 1, 3, 10: Pindaricos modos, Mart. 8, 18, 6; Ov. P. 4, 16, 28: os, Prop. 3, 15, 40: Pindaricum metrum, consisting of a trimeter brachyca-

talectus (e g medium rapido mare Tibris adit fluvio), Serv Centimetr p 1822 P — **II.** *Name of a slave*, Cic Att 16, 1, 5, Inscr Murat 619, 2 —**III.** *The freedman who held the sword upon which Cassius fell at Philip pi*, Val. Max 6, 8, 4

Pindĕnissus, i, *m*, or **-um,** i, *n*, *a fortified town in Cilicia, taken by Cicero*, Cic Att 5, 20, 5, 6, 1, 9, id Fam 2, 10, 3, 15, 4, 10 —Hence, **Pindĕnissae,** ārum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Pindenissus*, Cic Att 5, 20 1

Pindus or **-os,** i, *m*, = Πίνδος, *a lofty mountain in Thessaly, on the borders of Macedonia and Epirus, the seat of the Muses*, now *Mezzara*, Mel 2, 3, 4, Plin 4, 8, 15, § 30 Othrysque Pindusque et Pindo major Olympus, Ov M 7, 225 juga Pindi, Verg E 10, 11 super Pindo, Hor C 1, 12, 6

pīnĕa, ae, v pineus, II

pīnētum, i, *n* [pinus], *a pine wood, pine grove* cinctaque pinetis nemoris juga Nonacrini, Ov F 2, 275, 4, 273, Plin. 27, 8, 43, § 66

pīnĕus, a, um, *adj* [id], *of the pine, piny, pine* pinea velamina, *pine wreaths*, Lucr 4, 587 ardor, *a fire of pine wood*, Verg A. 11, 786 silva, id. ib 9, 85 plaga pinea, *a piny tract*, id ib 11, 320 claustra, i e *of the wooden horse before Troy*, id ib 2 258 fert avidas in pinea Turnus Texta faces, i e *into the ships*, Ov M 14, 530, so, pinea moles, *a ship*, Prop 4 (5), 6, 20 compages, Mart 9, 76, 4 nuclei, Cels 6, 11, 2, 22 nuces, Plin. 15, 10, 9, § 35 —**II.** *Subst* **pīnĕa,** ae, *f*, *a pine nut, a pine cone* pineam serere, Col 5, 10, so id 10, 239, Lampr. Commod 9 —**2. pīnĕum,** i, *n* (late Lat), *a pine cone, plur*, Vulg 2 Par 2, 8

pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3, *v a*, *to represent pictorially* with the pencil or needle, *to paint, embroider* (cf depingo, delineo, adumbro) **I.** Lit quas (comas) Dione Pingitur sustinuisse manu, *is represented in painting*, Ov Am 1, 14, 34, Cic Fam 5, 12, 7 tabulas, id Inv 2, 1, 1 tabula picta, *a painting, picture*, id Brut 75 pingere hominis speciem, id de Or 2, 16, 69 Helenae simulacrum, id. Inv 2, 1, 1 Nero princeps jusserat colosseum se pingi, Plin. 35, 7, 33, § 51 —Prov quae dicunt ii, qui numquam philosophum pictum, ut dicitur, viderunt, of those who speak of things they know nothing about, Cic Fin 5, 27, 80 — Of embroidering (with or without *acu*) textile stragulum, magnificis operibus pictum, Cic Tusc 5, 21, 61 pingere acu, Ov M 6 23 picti reges, *in embroidered garments*, Mart 10, 72, 7 picti tori, *with embroidered coverlets* Ov H 12, 30 toga, *the embroidered toga worn by a triumphing commander*, Lampr Alex Sev 40 tapetes, Vulg. Prov 7, 16 —*Pass* in mid force pingi, *to paint the face*, Plaut Poen 1, 2, 11.—**B.** Transf **1.** *To paint, stain, color* with any thing (mostly poet) palloribus omnia pingunt, Lucr 4, 311, 2, 375 sanguineis frontem moris et tempora pingit, Verg E 6, 22, 2, 50, Mart 14 5, 2 multas facies Juv 9, 146 oculos, id 2 94, so oculos stibio, Vulg Jer 4, 30 —Esp, *to tattoo* Agathyrsi ora artusque pingunt iisdem omnes notis, et sic ut ablui nequeunt, Mel 2, 1, 10 membraque qui ferro gaudet pinxisse Gelonus, Claud. in Ruf 1 313 —**2.** *To adorn, decorate, embellish* herbas floribus Lucr 5, 1396 bibliothecam aliquâ re, Cic Att 4, 5, 3 stellis pingitur aether, Sen Med. 310 —**II.** Trop, of style, *to paint, color, embellish* verba, Cic Brut 37, 141 tabula, quam Cleanthes sane commode verbis depingere solebat, id. Fin 2, 21, 69 locus, quem ego varie meis orationibus soleo pingere, id. Att. 1, 14, 3 modo mihi date Britanniam, quam pingam coloribus tuis penicillo meo, id Q Fr 2, 15, a 2 hunc (virum) omnibus a me pictum et politum artis coloribus subito deformatum vidi, id Att 2, 21, 4.—Hence, **pictus,** a, um, *P a.*, *painted, colored, of various colors* **A.** Lit volucres Verg A. 4, 525 pelles, id G 4, 342 absint et picti squalentia terga lacerti, id. ib 4, 13 puppes, id. A. 5, 663 carinae id ib 8 93 —**B.** Transf, *tattooed* Geloni, Verg G 2, 115 Agathyrsi, id. A 4 146 Forbig ad loc., Prisc Perieg 302.—**2.** Of style, *ornamented, ornate* orationis pictum et expolitum genus, Cic Or 27, 96 Lysiâ nihil potest esse pictius, id. Brut 95, 293 —**3.** *Merely painted*, i. e *unreal, false, deceptive, empty, vain* pictos experiere metus, Prop 4 (5), 6, 50

‡ **pinguāmen,** inis, *n* [pinguis], *fat*, Cypr adv Jud 1, 16, cf pinguamen, λίπος, Gloss Gr Lat

pinguēdo, inis, *f* [id.], *fatness, fat* (post Aug), Plin 12, 15, 35, § 68, Pall 3, 29, 11, 20, Sid Ep 2, 2.—**II.** Transf, *richness, abundance*, Vulg Gen 27, 28, id Job, 36, 16 —**III.** Fig *fulness, richness* in expression (opp exilitas), v l. ap Quint 1, 11, 4 (al pinguetudine)

pinguĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3, *v a* [pinguis facio], *to make fat, to fatten* (post Aug), Plin 16, 44, 93, § 246 pinguefactus est, Tert adv Psych. 6

pinguesco, ĕre, *v inch n.* [pinguis] *to become* or *grow fat.* **I.** Lit emaciatum armentum medica (herbâ) pinguescit, Col. 2, 11, 2 attilus (piscis) in Pado inertia pinguescens, Plin 9, 15, 17, § 44, 18, 14, 36, § 134 frumenta pinguescunt, id. 17, 2, 2, § 15 campos sanguine, *grow fertile*, Verg G 1, 492 —**II.** Transf. **A.** *To grow fat, rich*, or *oily* vinum Maroneum vetustate pinguescit, Plin 14, 4, 6 § 54 nuces juglandes, id. 19, 5, 30, § 95 —**B.** *To become shining*, like fat achates politura pinguescit, Plin 37, 10, 65, § 177 —**C.** *To aspirate* in speaking Aeolenses Graeci, in quibusdam dictionibus, ut pinguescant, digamma apponunt ut pro Elena dicunt Velena, Serg p 1827 P —**III.** Poet, *to increase, grow more violent* flammae pinguescunt, Sil 7, 354

pinguiārius, ii, *m* [id], *one who likes fat*, Mart 11, 100, 6

* **pinguicŭlus,** a, um, *adj dim* [id.], *somewhat fat, fattish* plantae, Front Ep ad M Caes 4, 12 Mai

pinguis, e, *adj* [root pag, pak, of pango, q v, cf Gr παχύς, stout], = πίων, *fat* (opp macer, syn opimus, obesus) **I.** Lit pingues Thebani, Cic Fat 4, 7 pingui tentus omaso Furius, Hor S 2, 5, 40 me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vises, id Ep 1, 4, 15 Lateranus, Juv 8, 147 pinguem facere gallinam, Col. 8, 7 pinguior agnus, Plaut Aul 2, 5, 5 pinguissimus haedulus, Juv 11, 65 merum, *rich, oily wine* (= plenum), Hor S 2, 4, 65 — *Subst* **pingue,** is, *n*, *fat, grease*, Plin. 11, 37, 85, § 212, Verg G 3, 124 taurorum, leonum ac pantherarum pinguia, Plin 28, 9, 38, § 144 comedite pinguia, Vulg 2 Esd 8, 10 —**B.** Transf **1.** *Pass*, *fat, rich, fertile*, also, *plump, in good condition* ager, Col 1, 4, Plin 17, 4, 3, § 25, cf sanguine pinguior Campus, Hor C 2, 1, 29 sulcus, i e *drawn in a rich soil*, Luc 6, 382 fimus, Verg G 1, 80 hortus, id ib 4, 118 stabula, of beehives, *rich, full of honey*, id ib 4, 14 arae, id A 4, 62 ficus *plump, juicy*, Hor S 2, 8, 88, cf saliva, Sen Ira, 3, 38, 2 flamma, of incense, tura pingues facientia flammas, Ov Tr 5, 5, 11 corpora suco pinguis olivae Splendescunt, id M 10, 176 pingues taedae, *full of pitch*, Lucr 3, 681 · pingues arae *full of fat and blood*, Verg A 4, 62 coma, *anointed*, Mart 2, 29, 5 (different from Suet Ner 20, v infra 3) mensa, *rich, luxurious*, Cat 62, 3, cf incusa pingui auro dona, Pers 2, 52. —Of color, *dull, faint*, Plin 37, 8, 37, § 115 —*Act*, *that makes fat*, hence, meton., *fertilizing* pingui flumine Nilus, Verg A 9, 31 —**2.** *Bedaubed, besmeared* pinguia crura luto, Juv 3, 247 virga, *limed twigs*, Mart 9, 55, 4 —**3.** *Thick, dense* caelum pingue et concretum (opp caelum tenue et purum) Cic Div 1, 57, 130 folia pinguissima, Plin 21, 9, 29, § 53 toga, Suet Aug 82 lacernae, Juv 9, 28 pinguissima coma, *very thick, luxuriant hair*, Suet Ner 20 — **4.** Of taste, *dull, insipid, not sharp, not pungent* sapor, Plin 15, 27, 32, § 106, id 15, 28, 33, § 109 —**II.** Trop **A.** Of the mind, *dull, gross, heavy, stupid, doltish* Cordubae natis poetis pingue quiddam sonantibus et peregrinum, Cic Arch 10, 26 pingue videbatur et sibi contrarium, id Ac 2, 34, 109 nec prave factis decorari versibus opto, Ne rubeam pingui donatus munere Hor Ep 2, 1, 267 pingue sed ingenium mansit, Ov M. 11, 148 Insubidius nescio quid facies et pinguius, Gell. 13, 21 (20), 4: pinguis Minerva, v Minerva.—**B.** *Stout, bold, strong* verba, Quint 12, 10 35 facundia, Gell 17, 10, 8 —**C.** *Calm, quiet, comfortable, easy* (poet and in post Aug prose) et pingui membra quiete levat, Ov R Am 206, id. Am 1, 13, 7 amor, id ib 2, 19, 25 secessus, Plin Ep 1, 3, 3 mollem in posterum et pinguem destinare vitam, id ib 7, 26, 3 pinguius otium, id ib 5, 6, 45 —**D.** *Sleek, spruce, trim*, = nitidus pexus pinguisque doctor, Quint. 1, 5, 14 Spald.— Hence, *adv* **pinguĭter.** **1.** Lit, *fatly, with fatness*, Col 2, 2 —**2.** Transf, *abundantly, liberally* pinguius succurrere, Dig 44, 2, 14 —**3.** Trop, *dully, stupidly* pinguius aliquid accipere, Dig 42, 1, 49

pinguĭtĭa, ae, and **pinguĭtĭes,** ēi, *f* [pinguis], *fatness* (post class), Arn 7, 226, App M 10, p 245, 39

pinguĭtūdo, inis, *f* [id.] *fatness, richness, coarseness, rankness* **I.** Lit. · verres usque adeo pinguitudine crescere solet, ut, etc., Cato ap Varr R. R 2, 4, Varr R. R. 2, 4, 6, Plin 11, 37, 71, § 186 olei, Col 12, 52, 17 soli, id 4, 24, 19 palmitis, Pall. 3, 12, 2 —**II.** Transf, *broadness, coarseness* of pronunciation, opp to exilitas, Quint 1, 11, 4 (v l pinguedine)

pinguĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj dim* [id], *somewhat fat fattish* corpora, Sol 11

pīnĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj* [pinus fero], *pine bearing, that produces pines* Maenalus, Verg E 10, 14 Atlantis caput, id A. 4, 248 Ida, Stat. S 3, 4, 12

pīnĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj* [pinus gero], *pine bearing* caput, Ov F 3, 84 Othrys, Val Fl 6, 393 Simois, Stat Th 12, 225

1. pinna, ae, *f*, v penna.

2. pinna, *a kind of mussel*, prop **pīna,** q v

pinnācŭlum, i, *n* [1 pinna] *a peak, pinnacle* of a building (late Lat.), Tert adv Jud 8, Vulg Matt 4, 5

pinnāpes, pĕdis, *adj* [pinna pes], *winged on the feet, having winged feet* Perseus, Cat. 55, 25

pinnātus, a, um, *adj* [1 pinna], *feathered, plumed, winged* **I.** Lit. Jovis satelles Pinnata cauda, old poet ap Cic Tusc 2, 10, 24 Musa pinnato gradu intulit se, Porc Latro ap Gell 17, 21, 45 Cupido, Cic. N D 3, 23, 58 —**II.** Transf, *feathered, pinnate* abies folio pinnato densa, *feathered*, i e having leaves that lie on each other like feathers, Plin 16, 10, 19, § 48 fraxinus pinnata et ipsa folio, id. 16, 13, 24, § 62, 27, 9, 55 § 79

(**pinnĭcillum,** i, *n*, for penicillum, Pall Mart 1)

pinnĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj* [1 pinna gero] *feather bearing*, i e *feathered, winged* **I.** Lit. pinnigero, non armigero in corpore tela exercentur, i e *against birds*, Att ap Cic Fam 7, 33, 1 (Trag Rel p 176 Rib) amor, Lucr 5, 1074.—**II.** Transf, *having fins, finny* piscis, Ov M 13, 963, Coripp Johann 4, 981

pinnĭpŏtens, v pennipotens

pinnĭrăpus, i, *m* [1 pinna rapio], *a peak snatcher*, i e *a gladiator*, Juv 3, 158; cf pinnirapos autem dicit, lanistas ex habitu gladiatorum, quia post mortem retiarii pinnam, id est manicam rapit, ut ostendat populo se vicisse, Vet Schol ad loc

pinnŭla, ae, *f dim* [1 pinna], *a little plume* or *wing* **I.** Lit, Plaut Am prol 143, Col 8, 5 —**II.** Transf, *a little fin, a fin*, Plin 9, 57, 83, § 175, Vulg Lev 11, 9, id Deut 14, 9

† **pīnŏphўlax,** ăcis, *m*, = πιννοφύλαξ, *a species of crab, called also* pinoteres, Plin. 9, 42, 66, § 142

† **pīnŏtēres** and **pīnŏthēres** (less correctly **pinno-**), ae, *m*, = πιννοτήρης or πιννοθήρης, *the pinna guard, a species of crab found in the shell of the* pina, *and fabled to keep watch over it*, Cic. Fin 3, 19, 63, Plin 9, 31, 51, § 98, 32 11, 53, § 150

pinsātio, ōnis *f* [pinso, āre], *a stamping pounding, crushing*, Vitr 7, 1

pinsĭtus, a, um, *Part*, from pinso

pinso (piso) pinsi and pinsŭi, pinsum, pinsĭtum and pistum (pisatum, Fest p 158 Müll), 3 (also in Varr R. R 1, 63 *fin*, the reading is pinsatur, archaic form of the *imperf* pinsibant, Enn ap Varr L. L. 5, § 23 Müll., v Enn. p 147 *fin.* Vahl), *v. a.*

[πίσσω, πτίσσω], *to beat, pound, bray, crush:* pinsunt terram genibus, Enn. ap. Diom. p. 370 P. (Ann. v. 354 Vahl.): flagro, *to scourge,* Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 81: si communiter pisunt, Cato, R. R. 136: pilum, quod eo far pisunt: a quo ubi id fit dicitur pistrinum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 138 Müll.: farinam, id. ap. Non. 152, 15: uvam passam, id. R. R. 3, 16: panicum pinsitum, Col. 2, 9, 19; 6, 6, 5: pisente pilo, Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 97; 18, 10, 20, § 93: qui far pisebant, id. 18, 11, 28, § 107: o Jane, a tergo quem nulla ciconia pinsit (v. ciconia), Pers. 1, 58.

pinsor, ōris, *m.* [pinso], for pistor, *a baker,* Varr. ap. Non. 152, 14.

pinsus, a, um, *Part.,* from pinso.

pīnus, ūs and i (*dat.* pinu, Prop. 3, 19, 19; *abl. sing. only* pinu; *gen. and abl. plur.* pinorum and pinis), *f.,* = πίτυς. **I.** Lit., *a pine, pine-tree; a fir, fir-tree:* Pinus silvestris, Linn.; Plin. 16, 20, 33, § 79; 16, 25, 40, § 95: ex altā pinu, Verg. G. 2, 389: pinos loquentes, id. E. 8, 22: evertunt actas ad sidera pinus, id. A. 11, 136: Idaeae sacro de vertice pinus, id. ib. 10, 230: gummi in cerasis, resina pinis, Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 42.—The pine was sacred to Cybele, Ov. M. 10, 103; Macr. S. 6, 9; Phaedr. 3, 17, 4; to Diana, Hor. C. 3, 22, 1; Prop. 2, 15, 17 (3, 12, 19); Pan was represented with a pine-wreath, Ov. M. 14, 638; Sil. 13, 331; so, too, Faunus, Ov. H. 5, 137. The victors at the Isthmian games were also crowned with a pine-wreath, Plin. 15, 10, 9, § 36.—Acc. to the fable, Pitys, i. e. pinus, was beloved by Pan; hence, pinus amica Arcadio deo, Prop. 1, 18, 29 (20). — **B.** *The stone-pine,* which bears an edible fruit, Plin. 16, 10, 16, § 38. — **II.** Transf., *any thing made of pine-wood* or *pine-trees.* **1.** *A ship:* quos Mincius infestā ducebat in aequora pinu, Verg. A. 10, 206; Hor. Epod. 16, 57: quamvis Pontica pinus Silvae filia nobilis, id. C. 1, 14, 11: orbata praeside pinus, Ov. M. 14, 88.—**2.** *A pine torch:* atque manum pinu flagranti fervidus implet, Verg. A. 9, 72.—**3.** *A lance, spear,* Stat. Th. 8, 539.—**4.** *An oar,* Luc. 3, 531.—**5.** *A wreath of pine-leaves,* Ov. M. 14, 638; id. F. 1, 412; Sil. 13, 331. — **6.** *A pine forest:* Gallinaria pinus, Juv. 3, 307.

pĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [pius]. **I.** *To seek to appease, to appease, propitiate* by sacrifice (syn. placo).—**B.** Lit.: Silvanum lacte piabant, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 143: ossa, Verg. A. 6, 379: busta (i. e. Manes), Ov. M. 13, 515: Janus Agonali luce piandus erit, id. F. 1, 318.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To honor with religious rites, to celebrate:* ubi piem Pietatem, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 3: aras ture, Prop. 3, 10 (4, 9), 19: in magicis astra piare focis, *to perform sacred rites,* id. 1, 1, 20.—**B.** *To purify with sacred rites* (syn.: procuro, lustro): si quid tibi piandum fuisset, Cic. Dom. 51.—**C.** *To make* or *seek to make good, to atone for, expiate:* damna, Ov. A. A. 3, 160: mors morte pianda est, id. M. 8, 483: fulmen, *to avert by sacrifice the misfortune portended by lightning,* id. F. 3, 291: nefas triste, *to atone for, avert the penalty,* Verg. A. 2, 184; Ov. H. 19, 194: cometes terrificum sidus, ac non leviter piatum, Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 92.—**D.** *To punish, avenge:* culpam morte, Verg. A. 2, 140: grande nefas et morte piandum, Juv. 13, 54.—**E.** *To free from madness,* Fest. p. 213 Müll.: jube te piari de meā pecuniā: nam ego quidem insanum te esse certo scio, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 17; so id. ib. 3, 2, 51.

‡ **pīpātio,** ōnis, *f.* [pipo], *a piping, chirping, whimpering:* pipatio clamor plorantis linguā Oscorum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 212 Müll.

pīpātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a peeping, piping, chirping:* pullorum, Varr. L. L. 7, § 103 Müll.

pĭper, pĭpĕris, *n.,* = πέπερι (Sanscr. pippali or pippalī, the same), *pepper.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 12, 7, 14, § 26 sq.; Cels. 2, 27: et piper et quicquid chartis amicitur ineptis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 270; Ov. A. A. 2, 417; Juv. 14, 293: rugosum piper, Pers. 5, 55: sacrum piper, a term intimating that the miser is as sparing of it as if it were something sacred, *id.* 6, 21.—**II.** *Trop., of sharp, biting speech:* piper, non homo, Petr. 44; Hier. Ep. 31, n. 2.

pĭpĕrātārius, a, um, *adj.* [piper], *containing pepper* (late Lat.): horrea piperataria, Hier. in Chron. Euseb. ad a. XCII. p. Chr. n.

pĭpĕrātōrium, ii, *n.* [piper], *a silver dish to hold pepper, a pepper-box:* vasis argenteis legatis, continentur ... piperatoria, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 86.

pĭpĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *peppered, seasoned with pepper.* **I.** Lit.: garum piperatum, Petr. 36: acetum, Col. 12, 47, 5.—**B.** *Subst.:* **pĭpĕrātum,** i, *n., pepper-sauce,* Cels. 4, 19; Apic. 3, 14.—**II.** Trop., *peppery, pungent:* piperata facundia, Sid. Ep. 5, 8; 8, 11.—**B.** *Sharp, thievish:* non fuit Autolyci tam piperata manus, Mart. 8, 59, 4.

pĭpĕrītis, is and ĭdis, *f.,* = πεπερῖτις, *pepperwort,* prob. *Indian pepper:* piperitis, *quam et siliquastrum appellavimus,* Plin. 20, 17, 66, § 174; 19, 12, 62, § 187.

pīpilo, āre, *v. n.* [pipio], *to peep, pip, chirp:* ad solam dominam usque pipilabat (passer), Cat. 3, 10; Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. t. 2, p. 294 Burm.

pipinna, ae, = parva mentula, Mart. 11, 72, 1.

1. pīpĭo, āre, *v. n., to pip, chirp, whimper:* infantes pipiantes, Tert. Monog. 16: imbres pipiavit, id. adv. Valent. 15.

2. pīpio, īre, *v. n., to peep, pip, chirp:* aviarius auscultetur, si (pulli) pipiant, Col. 8, 5, 14; Auct. Carm. Philom. 30.

3. pīpio, ōnis, *m., a young piping* or *chirping bird, a squab:* servos habuit vectigales qui eos (palumbes) ex ovis et pullicenis ac pipionibus alerent, *from the produce of the eggs and chickens,* Lampr. Alex. Sever. 41.

pīpizo, ōnis, *m.* [pipio], *the young of the crane,* Hier. Ep. 22, n. 28.

pīpo, āre, *v. n., to peep, pip, chirp:* mugit bos, balat ovis, equi hinniunt, gallina pipat, Varr. ap. Non. 156, 25; of the hawk, Auct. Carm. Philom. 24.

pīpŭlum, i, *n.,* and **pīpŭlus,** i, *m.* [pipo], *a peeping, piping, chirping;* hence, **I.** *A whimpering, crying:* filioli, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 3 Mai. — **II.** *An outcry, upbraiding:* te pipulo hic differam ante aedes, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 32; cf.: pipulo te differam id est convicio, declinatum a pipatu pullorum, Varr. L. L. 7, § 103 Müll.: pipulo poscere, Cn. Matius ap. Gell. 20, 9, 4.

pĭrācium, ii, *n.* [pirum], *perry,* Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, n. 5; Ven. Vit. S. Radeg. 15.

Pīraeeus (trisyll.) and **Pīraeus,** i, *m.,* = Πειραιεύς; also **Pīraea,** ōrum, *n.* (poet.), *the celebrated port of Athens, about five Roman miles from the city, with which it was connected by long walls; the Piræus,* now *Porto Dracone* or *Porto Leone:* In Piraeea cum exissem, Cic. Att. 6, 9, 1: venio ad Piraeea: in quo magis reprehendendus sum, quod homo Romanus Piraeea scripserim, non Piraeeum (sic enim omnes nostri locuti sunt), quam in quod addiderim: non enim hoc ut oppido praeposui, sed ut loco ... Secutus sum Terentium (Eun. 3, 4, 1): heri aliquot adulescentuli coimus in Piraeeum, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 10: curre in Piraeum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 11: ex Piraeeo abire, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 59: Piraeeus ille magnificus, Cic. Rep. 3, 32, 44; id. Brut. 13, 51: e litoribus Piraei, Cat. 64, 74: Piraeeus et Phalera portuus, Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24; Vell. 2, 23, 3.—In *neutr.:* Sunion expositum Piraeaque tuta recessu Linquit, Ov. F. 4, 563.—Hence, **Pīraeus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Piræus, Piræan:* Piraea litora, Ov. M. 6, 446: litus, Sil. 13, 754: portus, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 23.

† **pīrāta,** ae, *m.,* = πειρατής (an adventurer, hence), *a sea-robber, corsair, pirate* (syn. praedo): nam pirata non est ex perduellium numero definitus, sed communis hostis omnium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 146; id. Off. 3, 29, 107; Vell. 2, 31, 2; Luc. 3, 228; Flor. 3, 6, 11: Capito et Numitor, Piratae Cilicum, Juv. 8, 94 al.

† **pīrātĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = πειρατικός, *of* or *belonging to pirates, piratic, piratical:* myoparone piratico capto, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 73: statio, Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 152: laurea, *victories over the pirates,* Luc. 1, 122: bellum, Cic. Red. in Sen. 5, 11.—**II.** *Subst.:* **pīrātĭca,** ae, *f., piracy:* piraticam quoque ut musicam fabricam dici adhuc dubitabant mei praeceptores, Quint. 8, 3, 34: piraticam facere, *to practise piracy,* Cic. Red. in Sen. 5; so, piraticam exercere, Just. 8, 3, 13; 22, 1, 14.

Pīrēnē, ēs, *f.,* = Πειρήνη, *a fountain in the citadel of Corinth* (Acrocorinthus), *which sprung up from a blow of the hoof of Pegasus; hence sacred to the Muses,* Plin. 4, 4, 5; Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 23; Stat. S. 1, 4, 25: Heliconidasque pallidamque Pirenen, Pers. prol. 4.—Hence, **II. Pīrēnis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.,* = Πειρηνίς, *of* or *belonging to Pirene, Pirenian:* Ephyre, i. e. *Corinth,* Ov. M. 7, 391: unda, id. ib. 2, 240: Pirenida cessit ad undam (al. urbem), *to Corinth,* id. P. 1, 3, 75: Tantalus securus undas hauriat Pirenidas, as king of Corinth, Sen. Med. 745.

Pīrīthŏus, i, *m.,* = Πειρίθοος, *son of Ixion, king of the Lapithæ, husband of Hippodamia, and friend of Theseus. After the death of Hippodamia, he descended, in company with Theseus, to the infernal regions, to carry away Proserpine; but was, together with Theseus, seized and detained in chains. Theseus was afterwards delivered by Hercules, who vainly endeavored to save Pirithoüs also,* Ov. M. 8, 302 sq.: amatorem trecentae Pirithoum cohibent catenae, Hor. C. 3, 4, 79; 4, 7, 28: Aegidae Pirithoique fides, Ov. P. 2, 6, 26.

pĭrum, i, *n., a pear,* Cato, R. R. 7; Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 3; Col. 5, 10, 18; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 53; Cloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15; Plaut. Poen. 2, 38; Juv. 11, 73: insitiva decerpens pira, Hor. Epod. 2, 19; id. Ep. 1, 7, 14; Verg. G. 2, 88.

pĭrus, i, *f., a pear-tree:* insere nunc, Meliboee, piros, Verg. E. 1, 74; Plin. 16, 24, 38, § 90; 16, 26, 46, § 109; 16, 25, 42, § 103: felix arbor, Macr. S. 3, 20, 2.

Pīrustae, ārum, *m., a people in Illyria,* Caes. B. G. 5, 1; Liv. 45, 26.

1. pīsa, ae, v. pisum.

2. Pīsa, ae, and, less freq., **Pīsae,** ārum, *f.,* = Πῖσα, *a city of Elis, on the Alphēus, near which the Olympic games were celebrated:* aut Alphea rotis praelabi flumina Pisae, Verg. G. 3, 180: Pisa, Ov. Ib. 327; Stat. Th. 4, 238: Pisae Oenomai, Mel. 2, 3, 4.—Hence, **Pīsaeus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Pisa, Pisæan: Arethusa,* so called because, acc. to the myth, it rose in Elis, Ov. M. 5, 409: hasta, *of Oenomāus, king of Elis,* id. Am. 3, 2, 15: Pisaeā lege trementem currere et Oenomai fremitus audire sequentis, i. e. *the law by which any one who demanded Hippodamia in marriage, was compelled to contend in the chariot-race with her father Oenomaus, and, if defeated, was put to death,* Stat. S. 1, 2, 41: Pisaeique tori legem, Nemes. Cyn. 23: Pisaeae ramus olivae, Juv. 13, 99: praemia, *prizes,* Att. ap. Prisc. p. 698 P.: annus, *in which the Olympic games took place,* Stat. S. 1, 3, 8; id. Th. 1, 421: ebur Pisaeo pollice rasum, *by the hand which wrought the Olympic Jove,* i. e. *that of Phidias,* id. S. 4, 6, 29.—**B.** *Subst.:* **Pīsaea,** ae, *f., Hippodamia,* Ov. Tr. 2, 386.

Pīsae, ārum, *f., a very ancient city of Etruria, a colony of Pisa in Elis,* still called *Pisa:* Alpheae ab origine Pisae, urbs Etrusca solo, Verg. A. 10, 179 Serv.; Just. 20, 1, 11; Luc. 2, 401; Liv. 21, 39.—Hence, **A. Pīsānus,** a, um, *adj., Pisan:* ager, Liv. 39, 2.—In *plur.:* **Pīsāni,** ōrum, *m., the Pisans,* Liv. 40, 43.—**B.** ‡ **Pīsas,** ātis, *adj., Pisatic, Pisan,* Inscr. Orell. 4048.—**C. Pīsātĭlis,** e, *adj., born at Pisa* (for Pisanus), found in Naev., acc. to Fest. p. 210 Müll. (prob. Latinized from the Greek form Πισάτης).

Pīsander, dri, *m.,* = Πείσανδρος, *son of Polyctor, and one of Penelope's suitors,* Ov. H. 1, 91.

Pīsānus, a, um, v. Pisae, A.

‡ **Pīsas,** ātis, v. Pisae, B.

Pīsātĭlis, e, v. Pisae, C.

* **pīsātio,** ōnis, *f.* [piso], *a stamping, crushing* (al. spissatio), Sen. Ep. 86, 17.

Pisaurum, i, *n.,* *a city of Umbria, at the mouth of the Pisaurus,* the mod. *Pesaro,* Mel. 2, 4, 5; Liv. 39, 44; Vell. 1, 15, 2; Caes. B. C. 1, 11 sq.; Cic. Fam. 16, 12, 2; id. Att. 2, 7, 2 sq.—Hence, **A. Pisaurensis,** e, *adj., Pisaurian:* T. Accius Pisaurensis, *of Pisaurum,* Cic. Brut. 78, 271; Plin. 7, 39, 40, § 128.—In *plur.:* **Pisaurenses,** ium, *m.,*

the Pisaurians, Inscr Grut. 276, 3, 481, 9, 1085, 12 — **B.** ‡ **Pisaurĭus,** ii, *m*, *name of a slave liberated by the city of Pisaurum*, Inscr Fabr p 438, n 17

piscārĭus, a, um, *adj* [piscis], *of* or *belonging to fishing* or *fish*, *fish* copia piscaria, Plaut. Cas 2, 8, 65 forum piscarium, *the fish market*, id. Curc. 4, 1, 13 hamulus, id Stich 2, 1, 17 — **II.** *Subst* **A. piscārĭus,** ii, *m*, *a fish monger* nullus in piscaria piscis erat inter piscarios nemo vendebat, Varr in Perott. in Cornu cop — **B. piscārĭa,** ae, *f*, *fish market*, Varr Fragm v supra, Dig 50, 16, 17

piscātĭo, ōnis, *f* [piscor], *a fishing*, *fishery* piscatio thynnaria, Dig 8, 4, 13, 7, 1, 9, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 41

piscātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *a fisherman*, *fisher*, Plaut Rud. 4, 3, 48, 55 lanii, coqui, fartores, piscatores, Ter Eun 2, 2, 26 piscatores ad se convocat, Cic. Off 3, 14, 58, Juv 4, 26, Sen. Ep 55, 6 piscatoris instrumentum, Paul Sent 3, 6, 66. PISCATORES PROPOLAE, Inscr Fabr p 731, n. 450 PATRONVS CORPORIS PISCATORVM, Inscr Orell 4115 — Fig piscatores hominum, Vulg Matt 4, 19

piscātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [piscator], *of* or *belonging to fishermen*, *fishing* naves, *fishing smacks*, Caes B C 2, 4, Liv 36, 27 casa, Petr 115 harundo, *a fishing rod*, Plin 16, 36, 66, § 172 lina, *of which nets were made*, id 24, 9, 40, § 65 forum, Col 8, 17, 15 piscatorii ludi vocantur, qui quotannis mense Junio trans Tiberim fieri solent a praetore urbano pro piscatoribus Tiberinis, Fest p 238 Mull, cf Ov F 6, 239 piscatorium aes vetusto more appellatur, quod in monte Albano datur pro piscibus, Fest p 210 Müll

piscātrix, īcis, *f* [id], *she that fishes* rana, quae in mari piscatrix vocatur, Plin 9, 42, 67, § 143, Inscr Gud 192, 8

piscātūra, ae, *f* [piscor], *a fishing* (post class for piscatus), Tert adv Marc. 4, 9

piscātus, ūs (*gen* piscati, Pompon et Turp ap Non. 488, 16 sq), *m* [id] **I.** Lit., *a fishing*, *catching of fish* hamatilis et saxatilis, Plaut Rud 2, 1, 10, 4, 2, 6 sq esse et in piscatu voluptatem maxime te studinum, Plin 6, 22, 24, § 91 — In *plur* quos venatus, aucupia piscatusque alebant, Plin 8, 16, 17, § 44 — **II.** Fig, *a catch* (of a mistress) piscatus hic tibi evenit bonus, Plaut Bacch 1, 1, 70 — Transf, concr, *fishes fish* parare piscatum, Plaut. Most 1, 1, 63, 3, 2, 41 privare piscatu, Vitr 8, 3, 28 inopia tum erat piscati, Turp ap Non. l l omne piscati genus, Pompon. ap Non l l, Cic Fin 2, 8, 23

‡ **piscĭcăpus,** i, *m* [piscis capio], *a fish catcher*, *fisher*, Inscr Orell 3700, c

1. piscĭcŭlus, i, *m dim* [piscis], *a little fish*, Varr R R 3, 5 minuti, Ter And 2, 2, 32 parvi, Cic N D 2, 48, 123, Vulg Marc 8, 7

2. Piscĭcŭlus, i, *m*, *a Roman surname* Junius Pisciculus, Plin 36, 5, 4, § 39

piscīna, ae, *f* [piscis], *a pond in which fish are kept*, *a fish pond* **I.** Lit. piscinarum genera sunt duo, dulcium et salsarum, Varr R R. 3, 17, 2, 3, 3, 2, 5, 10, Col 1 6 21, 8, 17 in piscinam rete qui parat, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 12, Cic Par 5, 2, 38, id Att. 2, 1, 7 — Esp, **2.** Piscina publica, *the public fish pond at the* Porta Capena praetores tribunalia ad Piscinam publicam posuerunt, Liv 23, 32, 4, cf Fest infra, II A — **II.** Transf (post-Aug) **A.** *A pond for bathing* or *swimming*, whether of warm or cold water, *a basin*, *pool*, Plin Ep 5, 6, 23 cohaeret calida piscina, ex qua natantes mare aspiciunt, id. ib 2 17, 11, Sen Ep 86, 5, Suet Ner 27, Lampr Elag 19, piscinam peto non licet natare, Mart. 3, 44, 13, Vulg Cant 7, 4, id Johan 5, 2 piscinae publicae hodieque nomen manet, ipsa non exstat ad quam et natatum et exercitatio nis alioqui causâ veniebat populus, Fest. p 213 Müll. — Of a pond where cattle might bathe and drink piscinae pecoribus instruantur, Col 1, 5 2, 1 6 21 — **B.** *A flood gate*, *sluice*, *lock*, Plin 3 5, 9, § 53 — **C.** *A cistern*, *tank reservoir* piscinae ligneae Plin 34, 12, 32, § 123 Probatica piscina, Vulg Johan 5, 2.

piscīnālis, e, *adj* [piscina] *of* or *belonging to a bath* cellae, *bathing rooms*, Pall 1, 40, 4

piscīnārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *belonging to fish ponds* macellum, Varr R R. 3, 17 ex conject. Ponted., v Schneid ad loc — **II.** *Subst* **piscīnārĭus,** ii, *m*, *one fond of fish ponds*, Cic. Att 1, 19, 6, 1, 20, 3, Macr S 1, 11

piscīnensis, e, *adj* [id], *of* or *belonging to fish ponds* pugil est, Lucil ap Fest s. v piscinae, p 213 Müll

piscis, is, *m* [etym dub, cf Angl Sax fisk, Germ Fisch], *a fish* **I.** Lit ubi lanigerum pecus piscibus pascit, Enn ap Paul ex Fest. s v cyprio, p 59 Müll (Sat v 42 Vahl), id ap App Mag p 299 (Heduph v 5 Vahl), Plaut. As 1, 3, 26, id Truc 2, 3, 1 pisces ut saepe minutos magnu' comest, Varr ap Non. 81, 11 etsi pisces ut aiunt, ova cum genuerunt, relinquunt, Cic. N D 2, 51, 129, Hor C 4, 3, 19, Juv 4, 72 — **2.** *Sing collect* pisce vehi quaedam (natarum videntur), Ov M 2, 13, Plin 11, 53, 116, § 281 lacus piscem suggerit, Plin Ep 2, 8, 1, so, piscis femina, Ov A A 2, 482 — **II.** Transf, as a constellation **A.** Pisces, *the Fishes*, *a constellation consisting of* 34 *stars* Acc. to the myth, *Cupid and Venus*, *during the war of the Titans*, *were carried for safety across the Euphrates by fishes*, *who were on this account placed among the stars*, Ov F 2, 458, Hyg Astr 2, 30, 3, 29, Col 11, 2, 24, 63, cf nodus, I B 7 — **B.** Piscis major, Avien Arat 806 Prob the same constellation, in the southern heavens, which Verg G 4, 234, calls Piscis aquosus, cf Manil 1, 428

piscor, ātus, 1, *v dep n* [piscis], *to fish* ut ante suos hortulos piscarentur, Cic. Off 3, 14, 58 piscemur, venemur, Hor Ep 1 6, 57 animi laxandi causa piscabatur hamo, Suet Aug 83 piscatus est rete aurato, id Ner 30 retia in piscando durantia, Plin 19, 1, 2, § 15 vado piscari, Vulg Johan 21, 3 — Prov piscari in aere, *to give one's self useless trouble*, *to labor in vain*, Plaut As. 1, 1, 86 piscari aureo hamo, *to risk more than the game is worth* minima commoda non minimo sectantis discrimine similes aiebat esse aureo hamo piscantibus, cujus abrupti damnum nulla captura pensari potest, Suet. Aug 25 *fin*

piscōsus, a, um, *adj* [id], *full of fish es*, *abounding in fish* (syn pisculentus) amnes Ov F 3, 581 scopuli, Verg A 4, 255 flumina, Sen. Ben. 6, 7, 3 Oceanus, Just 44, 1, 7

piscŭlentus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *full of fishes*, *abounding in fish* (ante and post class) fluvius, Cato ap Non 151, 7 sq loca, Plaut Rud 4, 2, 2 promuntorium omnibus mari nantibus pisculentissimum, Sol 5, 6 — **II.** *Subst* **piscŭlentum,** i, *n*, *a remedy prepared from fish*, App Mag p 294, 40

Pīsĭda, ae, *m*, *a Pisidian*, usually **Pīsĭdae,** arum (old orthog Peisidae, Plebis. Therm), *m*, = Πισίδαι, *Pisidians*, *a people of Taurus*, *in Asia Minor*, *bordering on the Phrygians*, Mel. 1, 2, 5, Cic Leg 2, 13, 33; id Div 1, 1, 2, 1, 15, 25, 1, 41, 92, id. Att. 6, 5, 3, Liv 35, 13, Claud in Eutr 2, 241 — In *sing*, Cic. Div 1, 47, 105 — Collect Pisida ferox, Avien Perieg 1023 — Hence, **A. Pīsĭdĭa,** ae, *f*, = Πισιδία *the country of the Pisidians*, *Pisidia*, Liv 37, 54 and 56 — **B. Pīsĭdĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *Pisidian* iris, Plin 21, 7, 19, § 42

pĭsinnus, a, um, *adj*, *small*, *little*, only as *subst* **pĭsinni,** ōrum, *m*, *little ones*, *children* crudum manduces Priamum Priamique pisinnos, Labeo ap Schol Pers 1, 4.

Pisĭnŭus, i, *f*, *an ancient town in Galatia*, prob the same with Pessinus (Gr Πεσσινοῦς), q v, Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146

Pīsistrătus, i, *m*, = Πεισίστρατος **I.** *Pisistratus*, *tyrant of Athens*, Cic. N D 3 33, 82, id. Brut. 7, 27, id. Rep 1, 44 68, id de Or 3, 34, 137, Sen Ira, 3, 11, 4, Phaedr 1, 2, 5. — Hence, **B. Pīsistrătĭdae,** ārum, *m.*, = Πεισιστρατίδαι, *the Pisistratidæ*, i e *Hippias and Hipparchus*, *sons of Pisistratus* Liv 31, 44 8 — **II.** *A Bœotian chief*, *a friend of the Romans*, Liv 33, 27 sq

pīsĭto, āre, *v n.*, *to utter the natural cry of the starling*, Auct Carm Phil 17

1. pīso, are and ĕre, v pinso

2. pīso, ōnis, *m* [pinso, piso, cf pistor], *a mortar* marmoreus, Mart. Emp 8

3. Pīso, onis, *m*, *a Roman surname in the* gens Calpurnia, v Calpurnius, Cic. Font 13, 39, Juv 5, 109 — Hence, **II. Pīsōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to a Piso*, *Pisonian* Pisoniana conjuratio, Suet Ner 36 Pisoniano vitio, cum loqui nesciret, tacere non potuit (with reference to Cic. Pis 1, 1, where Cicero charges Piso with lack of eloquence), Hier Ep 69, 2.

† **pissasphaltus,** i, *m*, = πισσάσφαλτος, *earth pitch*, *pissasphalt* (*a kind of soft bitumen*), Plin 24, 7, 25, § 41, 35, 15, 51, § 178

† **pissĕlacon,** i, *n.*, = πισσέλαιον, *an oil made from the resin of the cedar*, Plin. 24, 5, 11, § 19

† **pissinus,** a, um, *adj*, = πίσσινος, *of pitch*, *pitch* e pice fit (oleum) quod pissinum appellant, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 31, 23, 4, 50, § 96, 25, 5, 22, § 55

† **pissŏcēros,** i, *m*, = πισσόκηρος, *pitch wax*, *work of pitch and wax*, *the second foundation of the honey comb* prima fundamenta commosin vocant periti, secunda pissoceron, tertia propolin, Plin 11, 7, 6, § 16

† **pistācĭa,** ae, *f*, = πιστακία, *a pistachio tree*, Pall 3, 25, 33

† **pistācĭum,** ii, and **pistācēum,** i, *n*, = πιστάκιον, *the fruit of the pistachio tree*, *a pistachio nut*, Plin 13, 5, 10, § 51; Pall 11, 12, 3, id Insit. 157

pistāna, ae, *f*, for sagitta, *a plant*, *arrow head*, Plin 21, 17, 68, § 111

† **pistĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = πιστικός, *pure*, *genuine* (late Lat) Vulg Johan 12, 3 unguentum, Ambros in Luc 6, § 34

pistillum, i, *n*, and **pistillus,** i, *m*, *a pounder*, *pestle* of a mortar, Plaut Aul 1, 2, 17 semen sinapis in mortarium conicito et pistillis conterito, Col 12, 55, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 169 pistillum grande est, Auct. ap Non 221, 5 (yet pastillum appears to be the more correct reading)

pisto, āvi, atum, 1, *v freq a* [piso, pinso], *to pound* (late Lat.), Veg Vet 1, 32 herba senecion pistatâ cum axungiâ, App Herb 75

pistŏlŏchĭa, v plistolochia.

pistor, ōris, *m* [pinso, root in Sanscr pish, to crush, cf Gr πτίσσω], *one who pounds corn in a mortar* or *grinds it in a hand mill*, *a miller* (only so in Plaut.) **I.** Lit. nec pistorem ullum nossent, nisi eum, qui in pistrino pinseret farinam (far?), Varr ap Non 152, 14, cf id ib 16 pistores tantum eos qui far pinserent nominatos, At. Cap ap Plin 18, 11, 28, § 107, Plaut Capt. 4, 2, 27, id Trin 2, 4, 6, Gell 3, 3, 14 — **II.** Transf, *a baker* (class) pistores Romae non fuere ad Persicum usque bellum . ipsi panem faciebant Quirites mulierum id opus erat, Plin 18, 11, 28, § 107 ut tuus pistor bonum faceret panem, etc, Varr ap Gell 15, 19, 2, Suet Caes 48 mitto hasce artes vulgares, coquos, pistores, lecticarios Cic. Rosc Am 46, 134, id Fin 2, 8, 23, id Arch 46, 134, Sen Ep 15, 3, 24, Vulg Gen 40, 1 At Rome the bakers formed a separate guild, Inscr Don cl 9, n. 11, Inscr Grut 81, 10, 255, 1, Dig 3, 4, 1, 27, 1, 46 — **B.** *A surname of Jupiter*, *because*, *when the Romans were besieged in the Capitol*, *he gave them the idea of hurling bread*, *as though they had an abundance of it*, *at the besieging Gauls*, Ov F 6, 350, 394, Lact 1, 20 — **C.** *Pastry cooks* were also called pistores, Mart. 11, 31, 8, 14, 222, Petr 60

(**pistōrĭcus,** a, um, a false reading for pistorius, Dig 32, 1, 73 al)

Pistōrĭum, ii, *n*, *a city in Etruria*, *where Catiline was defeated and slain*, the modern *Pistoia*, Plin 3, 5, 8, § 52 — Hence, **II. Pistōrĭensis,** e, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Pistorium*, *Pistorian* ager Sall C 57, 1 milites Pistorienses, with a play upon the word pistor, Plaut Capt 1, 2, 58

pistōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [pistor], *of* or *belonging to a baker*, *baker's* opus pistorium, *pastry*, Cels. 2 18, Plin 18 11, 27, § 105, Dig 32, 1, 73 al ars, Vulg Gen. 40, 17

pistrĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [pistris-gero], *whale-bearing:* Triton, i. e. *carrying a whale's body, ending in a whale's tail*, Sid. Ep. 4, 8.

pistrilla, ae, *f. dim.* [pistrina], *a little pounding-mill*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 45.

pistrīna, ae, *f.* [pistor], *a bakehouse, bakery*, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 86; 19, 8, 52, § 167; Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 138; Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 55 P.

pistrīnālis, e, *adj.* [pistrina], *of* or *belonging to a bakery:* pecus, *swine fattened there*, Col. 7, 9, 3.

pistrīnārĭus, ii, *m.* [pistrinum], *the manager of a pounding-mill, a miller*, Dig. 16, 3, 1.

pistrīnensis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a pounding-mill, mill-:* jumenta, Suet. Calig. 39.

pistrīnum (pristrīnum, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 15 Ritschl; id. Ps. 5, 1, 9 Fleck.), i, *n.* [pistor], *a place where corn is pounded, a pounding-mill, mill;* usually worked by horses or asses; but sometimes a lazy or otherwise bad slave was forced to perform this labor (cf. mola). **I.** Lit.: ut ferratus in pistrino aetatem conteras, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 11: in pistrinum tradi, id. Most. 1, 1, 16: in pristrino credo, ut convenit fore, id. Ps. 5, 1, 9: te in pistrinum, Dave, dedam usque ad necem, Ter. And. 1, 2, 28: oratorem in judicium, tamquam in aliquod pistrinum, detrudi et compingi videbam, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46; Pall. 1, 42.—As a term of reproach, of bad slaves: pristrinorum civitas, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 15.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Because bread was usually baked at the mill, *a bakery:* exercere pistrinum, Suet. Aug. 4: aliquem in pistrinum submittere, Sen. Ep. 90, 22; swine were fed there upon the bran, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 27.—**B.** *A wearisome, oppressive labor, drudgery:* tibi mecum in eodem est pistrino, Crasse, vivendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144.

† **pistris** or **pristis,** is (also **pistrix** or **pristix,** icis), *f.*, = πίστρις, πρίστις. **I.** Lit., *any sea-monster; a whale, shark, sawfish:* postrema immani corpore pistrix (of Scylla), Verg. A. 3, 427: in Indico mari pristes ducenum cubitorum, Plin. 9, 3, 2, § 4: jamque agmine toto Pistris adest, Val. Fl. 2, 530: marina pistrix, Flor. 3, 5, 16.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The constellation of the Whale:* ad Pistricis terga, Cic. Arat. 152: Auster Pistrin agit, German. Arat. 358.—**B.** *A species of swift-sailing ship*, Quadrig. ap. Non. 535, 26; Liv. 35, 26, 1.—**2.** *Name of a ship in the fleet of Æneas*, Verg. A. 5, 116.

pistrix, icis, *f.* [pistor], *a woman who pounds corn;* hence, transf., *a female baker*, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 138 Müll., and ap. Fest. s. v. mamphula, p. 142 Müll.

pistūra, ae, *f.* [pinso], *a pounding of corn, a grinding*, Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 97.

pistus, a, um, *Part.*, from pinso.

† **pīsum,** i (late Lat. collat. form **pīsa,** ae, *f.*, Apic. 5, 4; Pall. 11, 14), *n.*, = πισόν, *a species of leguminous plant, pease, the pea*, Col. 2, 10, 4; Plin. 18, 12, 31, § 123; 18, 12, 33, § 125.

Pitănē, ēs, *f.*, = Πιτάνη. **I.** *A city on the Æolic coast of Asia Minor*, now *Sandarlik*, Mel. 1, 18, 1; Ov. M. 7, 357.—Hence, **II. Pitănaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Pitane, Pitanean:* Apollonius Pitanaeus, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 117.—**III.** *A town in Laconia, on the Eurotas*, Plin. 4, 5, 8, § 16; Aus. Epigr. 24, 3.

† **1. pĭthēcĭum,** ii, *n.*, = πιθήκιον. **I.** *A little ape*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 42.—**II.** *A plant, called also* antirrhinon, App. Herb. 86.

2. Pĭthēcĭum, ii, *f.*, *the name of an attendant*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 24 Speng.

‡ † **pĭthēcus,** i, *m.*, = πίθηκος, *an ape:* pithecus, cercopithecus, cercops, Not. Tir. p. 176.

Pĭthēcūsa, ae, and **Pĭthēcūsae,** ārum, *f.*, = Πιθηκοῦσαι, *an island* (prop. *the western and larger of two islands;* whence the *plur.*) *in the Tyrrhenian Sea, not far from Cumæ*, the modern *Ischia*, Mel. 2, 7, 18; Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 82; Liv. 8, 22; Ov. M. 14, 90: Inarime a Graecis dicta Pithecusa, Mart. Cap. 6, § 644.

† **pĭtheus,** ĕi and ĕos (also **pīthus,** i, and **pĭthĭas,** ae), *m.*, = πιθεύς, πίθος, and πιθίας, *a barrel-shaped comet*, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 90; Sen. Q. N. 1, 14, 1; App. de Mundo, p. 64.

pītisso, āre, v. pytisso.

‡ **pitpit** Osce quicquid, Fest. p. 212 Müll.

† **pittăcĭum,** ii, *n.*, = πιττάκιον. **I.** *A little leaf* or *slip* of parchment, etc.; *a ticket, label*, on wine-bottles, etc.: amphorae vitreae, quarum in cervicibus pittacia erant affixa cum hoc titulo: Falernum Opimianum Annorum Centum, Petr. 34; so id. 56; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 21 *fin.*; Cod. Th. 7, 4, 11.—**II.** *A small piece of linen or leather spread with salve, a plaster*, Cels. 3, 10, 2.—**III.** *A patch on a garment* or *shoe:* calceamenta pittaciis consuta, Vulg. Josh. 9, 5.

Pittăcus or **-os,** i, *m.*, = Πιττακός, *one of the seven wise men of Greece, from Mitylene, in Lesbos*, Aus. Sept. Sap.; Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 56; id. Leg. 2, 26, 66; Nep. Thras. 4, 2; Juv. 2, 6.

Pittheus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Πιτθεύς, *king of Trœzen, son of Pelops, and father of Æthra, the mother of Theseus*, Ov. M. 8, 622; Hyg. Fab. 37.—Hence, **A. Pitthēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pittheus, Pitthean:* Pitthea Troezen, *ruled by Pittheus*, Ov. M. 15, 296; 506.—**B. Pitthējus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pitthean:* Troezen, Ov. M. 6, 418; cf. regna, id. H. 4, 107.—**C. Pitthēis,** ĭdos, *f.*, *the Pittheïd, daughter of Pittheus*, i. e. *Æthra:* Pittheidos Aethrae filius, Ov. H. 10, 131.

† **pĭtŭīnus (pĭtўīnus),** a, um, *adj.*, = πιτύϊνος, *of* or *from pines, pine-* (post-class.): resina, Scrib. Comp. 202; 205; Veg. Vet. 4, 28; acc. to the Gr. orthog., resina pityina, Marc. Emp. 36.

pītuīta (sometimes in the poets scan. as a trisyl., Hor. S. 2, 2, 76; id. Ep. 1, 1, 108; Pers. 2, 57; cf. Santen on Ter. Maur. p. 430), ae, *f.* [root pitu- for sputu-, from spu- of spuo, sputum; cf. Gr. πτύω, to spit], *slime, clammy moisture.* **I.** In the body, as diseased matter, *phlegm, rheum, pituite;* in fowls, *the pip:* cum sanguis corruptus est aut pituita redundat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 23: capitis, Plin. 25, 11, 90, § 141: oris, id. 23, 1, 13, § 17: tantum bilis pituitaeque, Cato, R. R. 156, 4: adversus acutas pituitae fluxiones, quas Graeci rheumatismos vocant, Plin. 22, 25, 68, § 138: mala pituita nasi, Cat. 23, 17: stomacho tumultum Lenta feret pituita, Hor. S. 2, 2, 76: praecipue sanus, nisi cum pituita molesta est, id. Ep. 1, 1, 108; Sen. Q. N. 6, 2, 4.—Of the *pip*, Col. 8, 5, 22; Plin. 10, 57, 78, § 157; Pall. 1, 27.—**II.** *A viscous, gummy moisture that exudes from trees*, Plin. 17, 27, 43, § 252: fungorum origo non nisi ex pituita arborum, id. 22, 23, 47, § 96.

pītuītārĭa, ae, *f.* (sc. herba) [pituita], *an herb that removes phlegm*, Plin. 23, 1, 13, § 18.

pītuītōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of phlegm, phlegmatic, pituitous:* homo, Cic. Fat. 4, 7.

pitydion, i, *n.*, a reading in Plin. 15, 10, 9, § 36; v. pityis.

pĭtўĭda, ae, *f.*, = pityis (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 29, 160.

pĭtўīnus, a, um, v. pituinus.

pĭtўis, ĭdos, *f.*, = πιτυΐς, *a pine-cone*, Plin. 15, 10, 9, § 36 (al. pitydion).

† **pĭtўŏcampa,** ae, and **-ē,** ēs, *f.*, = πιτυοκάμπη, *the pine-grub, pine-caterpillar*, Plin. 23, 9, 4, § 95; 28, 9, 33, § 128.

pītysma, ătis, v. pytisma.

pĭus (written PIIVS, Inscr. Viscont. Monum. Degli Scip. tab. 6, n. 1; cf. Cic. Quint. 1. 4, 11), a, um (*voc.* pie: o crucifer bone, lucisator Omnipotens pie, Prud. Cath. 3, 1.—*Comp.* only magis pius; cf. Charis. pp. 88 and 130 P.—*Sup.:* piissimus, used by Antonius, and condemned by Cicero, as: verbum omnino nullum in linguā Latinā, Cic. Phil. 13, 19, 43; but freq. in the post-Aug. per., e. g. Sen. Contr. 4, 27 *med.*; id. Consol. ad Polyb. 26 *med.*; Tac. Agr. 43; Curt. 9, 6, 17; Flor. 4, 7. 15; Inscr. Orell. 418 et saep. From rare form PIENS, found in inscriptions, Murat. 1624, 4; Mus. Ver. 129, 3 Maff., is derived another form of the *sup.*, PIENTISSIMVS, Inscr. Orell. 200; 203; 3592), *adj.* [etym. dub.; often referred to τίω, τιμάω], *that acts according to duty, dutiful;* esp. that performs what is due to the gods and religion in general, to parents, kindred, teachers, country; *pious, devout, conscientious, affectionate, tender, kind, good, grateful, respectful, loyal, patriotic*, etc. (of persons and things): si quis pius est, Plaut. Rud. prol. 26: uxor pia et pudica, id. Am. 5, 1, 33: Capus ... pium ex se Anchisen generat, Enn. ap. Philarg. ad Verg. G. 3, 35 (Ann. v. 31 Vahl.): (deos) piorum et impiorum habere rationem, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 15; id. Rep. 6, 15, 15: di meliora piis, Verg. G. 3, 513: poëta, Cat. 16, 5: pii vates, Verg. A. 6, 662; cf.: pio vatis ab ore, Ov. F. 3, 326.—So as *subst.* freq. **pii,** *of the departed, the blessed:* piorum sedes, Cic. Phil. 14, 12: arva piorum, Ov. M. 11, 62: cf. Bentley on Hor. C. 3, 4, 6.—Of things having reference to religion: far, Hor. C. 3, 23, 20: tura, Ov. H. 7, 24; 21, 7: luci, *sacred, holy*, Hor. C. 3, 4, 6: pia et aeterna pax, *a conscientiously kept and eternal peace*, Cic. Balb. 16, 35: Poeni homines immolare pium esse duxerunt, id. Rep. 3, 9; cf. Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 96: ore pio, id. M. 7, 172; so, quosque pium est adhibere deos, id. F. 4, 829.—As *subst.:* **pĭum,** i, *n.:* stabit pro signis jusque piumque tuis, *justice and equity*, Ov. A. A. 1, 200; id. H. 8, 4.—Of respectful, affectionate conduct towards parents, etc.: pius in parentes, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 90: pius Aeneas, on account of his filial love for Anchises, Verg. A. 1, 220; 305; 378; 4, 393; 5, 26 et saep.; cf.: seniorque parens, pia sarcina nati, Ov. H. 7, 107; id. M. 7, 482: pius dolor, Cic. Sest. 2: impietate pia est, *she is affectionate* (towards her brothers) *through want of affection* (for her son), *her sisterly triumphed over her maternal love*, Ov. M. 8, 477: quo pius affectu Castora frater amat, id. Tr. 4, 5, 30: metus, *of a wife for her husband*, id. M. 11, 389: bellum, *waged for one's country or allies*, Liv. 30, 31; 39, 36; Sil. 15, 162.—**II.** Transf., in gen. **A.** *Honest, upright, honorable* (very rare): pius quaestus, Cato, R. R. praef.—**B.** *Benevolent, kind, gentle, gracious* (post-Aug.): clementia patrem tuum in primis Pii nomine ornavit, M. Aurel. ap. Vulcat. Gallic. in Avid. Cass. 11: pius enim et clemens es, Dominus Deus, Vulg. 2 Par. 30, 9; id. Eccius. 2, 13.—**Pĭus,** *a title of the emperors after M. Antoninus*, on coins and inscrr.; v. Eckh. D. N. 7, p. 36; 8, p. 453; Inscr. Orell. 840 sq.—Poet., of a wine-jar: testa, *my kindly jar*, = benigna, Hor. C. 3, 21, 4.—Hence, *adv.:* **pĭē,** *piously, religiously, dutifully, affectionately:* pie sancteque colere deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 56; 1, 17, 45; id. Att. 6, 7, 1: memoriam nostri pie inviolateque servabitis, id. Sen. 22, 81: metuo ne scelerate dicam in te, quod pro Milone dicam pie, id. Mil. 38, 103: pie lugere, id. de Or. 2, 40, 167; Ov. H. 15, 153.—*Sup.:* quod utrumque piissime tulit, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 34, 4.

pix, pĭcis, *f.* [akin to Gr. πικρός, bitter, πίτυς, pine; cf. πεύκη], = πίσσα, *pitch:* picem meminisse debemus non aliud esse quam combustae resinae fluxum, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 47; cf. id. 16, 11, 21, § 52: postes inducti pice, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 140: pastor junctis pice cantat avenis, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 25: hic dies festus Corticem astrictum pice dimovebit Amphorae, Hor. C. 3, 8, 10: caelum pice nigrius, Ov. H. 18, 7.—Boiling pitch was poured on the bodies of slaves as a punishment: te Pix atra agitet aput carnificem, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 65; Lucr. 3, 1017.—In *plur.:* Idaeasque pices, Verg. G. 3, 450; Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 122: ut pices navium solverentur, Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 31.—Prov.: Qui tetigerit picem inquinabitur, Vulg. Ecclus. 13, 1.

plăcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [placo]. **I.** *Pass., easy to be pacified, easily appeased, placable* (class.): inimicis te placabilem, amicis inexorabilem praebes, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21; 4, 45, 58: animi, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 4: ut eo placabiliorem praebeas, Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 13, A *fin.*: omnia habuisset aequiora et placabiliora, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 95: quo quisque est major, magis est placabilis ira (al. irae), Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 31.—With *ad:* Hortensii tam placabile ad justas preces ingenium, Liv. 4, 42, 9.—Poet.: ara Dianae, *placable, mild, gentle*, Verg. A. 7, 764; so, ara Palici, id. ib. 9, 585.—**II.** Transf., *act.*, *pacifying, appeasing, moderating, pro-*

pitiating, acceptable (ante and post class.) te ipsum purgare ipsis coram placabilius est, *is more fitted to appease*, Ter Ad 4, 3, 17, id Phorm 5, 7, 68 si una hostia placabilis, placabiliores utique hostiae plures, Lact 4, 28, 7 lingua, Vulg Prov 15, 4 sacrificium, Lact. Epit 67, 4 hostia, Vulg Num 5, 8 —*Adv* **plācābĭlĭter,** *act*, *soothingly, appeasingly*, Gell. 7, 3, 19

plācābĭlĭtas, atis, *f* [placabilis], *readiness to be appeased, placable disposition, placability* nihil magno et praeclaro viro dignius placabilitate atque clementia, Cic Off 1, 25, 88

plācābĭlĭter, *adv*, v placabilis *fin*

plācāmen, inis, *n* [placo], *a means of pacifying* or *appeasing, a lenitive* caelestis irae placamina, Liv 7, 2, 3 duc praedicta sacris duro placamina Diti, Sil 13, 415, cf placamentum

plācāmentum, i, *n* [id.], *a means of pacifying* or *appeasing, a lenitive* (post Aug) hoc veluti placamento terrae blandiuntur, Plin 21, 7, 19, § 42 —In *plur* deum placamenta, Tac A 15, 44, id. H. 1, 63

plācātē, *adv*, v placo, *P a fin*

plācātio, onis, *f* [placo], *a pacifying, appeasing, propitiating* deorum immortalium, Cic N D 3, 2, 5, id. Tusc 4, 28, 60

plācātōrius, a, um, *adj* [id] *of or belonging to pacifying, appeasing,* or *propitiating, appeasing, placatory* (post class) hostia, Tert Patient 13

plācātrix, icis *f* [id. through placator, not in use], *she that appeases* or *propitiates* (late Lat) dei (ecclesia), Salv Gub D 3, 9

plācatus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from placo

plăcens, entis, *Part* and *P a*, from placeo

plăcenta, ae, *f*, = πλακοῦς, *a cake*, Cato, R R 76, Hor Ep 1, 10, 11, id S 2, 8, 24, Juv 11, 59, Mart 5, 39, 3, 6, 75, 1, 9, 91, 18 —For an offering Vulg Jer 7, 18

plăcentārius, ii, *m* [placenta], *a pastry cook, confectioner* (late Lat) inter urbana ministeria continentur placentarii, Paul Sent 3 6, 72, cf πλακουντάριος, placentarius, dulciarius, Gloss Philox

1. plăcentia, ae, *f* [placeo], *suavity, courteousness* (post class.), App Dogm Plat 2, p 15 33

2. Plăcentia, ae, *f*, *a city in* Gallia Cispadana, *on the Po*, the modern *Piacenza*, Liv 21, 25, 56 sq, 27, 39, 31, 10 al, Vell. 1, 14 *fin*, Cic. Att 6, 9, 5, Tac. H 2, 17, Sil 8, 593 —Hence, **II. Plăcentīnus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Placentia, Placentian, Placentine* municipium, Cic Pis 23, 53 calices, id ib 27, 67 turma, Liv 44, 40 Tinca *from Placentia*, Cic Brut 46, 172 —In *plur subst* **Plăcentīni,** ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Placentia the Placentines*, Liv 27, 10, 31, 21 al —**B.** In a burlesque double sense Placentini milites *Placentine soldiers* and *placenta* (cake) *soldiers*, i e *pastry cooks*, Plaut Capt 1, 2, 59

plăceo, cui and citus, citum, 2, *v n* (*part. fut pass* dos placenda, Plaut Trin 5, 2, 35, v I A. *fin*) [cf placo], *to please, to be pleasing* or *agreeable, to be welcome, acceptable, to satisfy* (class) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. ungor ut illi placeam, Plaut Cas. 2, 3, 11 meo neque cara'st cordi neque placet, id. Ep 1, 2, 30 si placeo, utere, Ter Phorm 3, 2, 43 non placet Antonio consulatus meus at placuit P Servilio, Cic Phil 2, 5, 12, Ter Ad. 1, 1, 34 et quae vobis placita est condicio, datur, id Hec 2, 1, 44 nec dubito, quin mihi (Erigona) placitura sit, Cic. Q Fr 3, 1, 4, § 13 exspecto quid illis placeat de epistolā ad Caesarem id Att 13, 1 tibi Ne Empeus Plus justo placeat, Hor C 3, 7, 24 dis, quibus septem placuere colles, id C S 7, id Ep 1, 7, 45, 1, 17, 35 quid placet aut odio est, id ib 2 1, 101 quod spiro et placeo (si placeo) tuum est, id C 4, 3, 24, Plin 12, 7, 14 § 29 sibi non placere, quod (Aristides) cupide elaborasset, ut, etc., Nep Arist. 1, 4 quis gener hic placuit censu minor, Juv 3, 160 Deo placere non possunt, Vulg Rom 8, 8 —As *act* si illa tibi placet, placenda dos quoque'st quam dat tibi, *must be pleasing*, Plaut. Trin 5, 2, 35 —**B.** In partic **1.** In scenic lang, of players or pieces presented, *to please, find favor, give satisfaction* primo actu placeo, Ter Hec prol alt 31 cui scenico placenti, Suet Ner 42, id Galb 12, id. Vit. 11 populo ut placerent quas fecisset fabulas, Ter And prol., id. Hec prol alt 12 ubi (fabulae) sunt cognitae, Placitae sunt, id ib 13 —**2.** Placere sibi, *to be pleased* or *satisfied with one's self, to flatter one's self, to pride* or *plume one's self*: ego numquam mihi minus quam hesterno die placui, Cic de Or 2, 4, 15 nolo tibi tam valde placeas, Petr 126, Plin 35, 9, 36, § 63 tu tibi tunc curruca places, Juv 6, 276 omnes competitores placebant sibi, omnes omnibus displicebant, Sid. Ep 7, 9 —**II.** Transf placet mihi (tibi, etc), or simply placet, *it pleases me, it seems good, right*, or *proper to me, it is my opinion, I am of opinion, I hold, believe, intend, purpose*, and in *perf*, placuit, or placitum est, *it is decided, resolved, determined* (mihi, nobis, etc, or *absol*) **A.** In gen (*a*) With *dat* ut ipsi auctori hujus disciplinae placet, Cic Fin 1, 9, 29 ut doctissimis sapientissimisque placuit, id Div 1, 49, 110 postea mihi placuit, ut summorum oratorum Graecas orationes explicarem, id de Or 1, 34, 155 ita nobis placitum est, ut, etc, Auct Her 2 1, 1 sic Justitiae placitumque Parcis, Hor C 2, 17, 16 si placitum hoc Superis, Val Fl 3, 296 —With *subject clause* duo placet esse Carneadi genera visorum, Cic Ac 2, 31, 99, id Rep 1, 38, 60. sic visum Veneri, cui placet impares Formas, etc, mittere, Hor C 1, 33, 10 quis paria esse fere placuit peccata, laborant, Cum, etc, id S 1, 3, 96 —(*β*) Without *dat*, Cic Rep 1, 46, 70 sed, si placet, in hunc diem hactenus, id. ib 2, 44, 71, id Sest. 51 placitum est, ut in aprico maxime pratuli loco considerent, id Rep 1, 12, 18 —With *neutr pron* as *subj* hocine placet? Plaut Am 1, 3, 16 —With *subj* placuit ad hunc primum ferremus aditum, App M 4, 9 —With *subject clause* placet enim esse quiddam in re publica praestans et regale, etc, Cic Rep 1, 45, 69, 1, 36, 56 si enim pecunias aequari non placet, id ib 1, 32, 49 hos corripi placitum, Tac A. 4, 19, 6, 7, Hor S 1, 3, 96 —**B.** In partic **1.** In publicists' lang, *to resolve, will, order, determine* senatui placere, ut C Pansa, etc, Cic Phil 14, 14, 38 senatui placere, C Cassium, etc, id ib 11, 12, 30 deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio, incendi placeret an defendi, Caes B G 7, 15 quam obrem placitum est mihi, ut, etc, Cic Att 8 12 A, § 4 edixit, mulieres ante horam quintam venire in theatrum non placere, Suet Aug 44 *fin*, cf quid placeat, dic, *your decision*, Juv 10, 338 —**2.** Si dis placet, *please the gods*, and in eccl writers Deo placere, Vulg Num 23, 27, v deus.—Hence, ***A. plăcens,** entis, *P a*, *pleasing, charming, dear* expetendum esse quod non placens sit, Cic. Fin 3, 8 placens uxor, Hor C 2, 14, 21 —*Acceptable* hostia placens Deo, Vulg Phil 4, 18 sibi placentes, *self willed*, id. 2 Pet. 2, 10 —**B.** **plăcĭtus,** a, um, *P a*, *pleasing, agreeable, acceptable* (mostly poet) placita es simplicitate tua, *you are pleasing, you please*, Ov Am 2, 4, 18 oliva, Verg G 2, 425 amor, id A 4, 38 bona, Ov H 17, 98 in locum ambobus placitum exercitus convenit, Sall J 81, 1 artes, Tac A 2, 66 exemplum, id ib 4, 37 cum (regem creari) quasi placitissimum dis, qui, etc, Just. 18, 3 9 (the reading acceptissimum is a later emendation) —*Abl absol* sic placito occus surrexit, App M 2, 24 placiti dies, *appointed days*, Vulg 1 Reg 13, 11 —**2.** *Subst* **plăcĭtum,** i, *n* **a.** Prop, *that which is pleasing* or *agreeable* ultra placitum laudare, *more than is agreeable*, Verg E 7, 27 —**b.** Transf (*a*) *An opinion, sentiment* (post Aug) Catonis placita de olivis, Plin 15, 5, 6, § 20 —(*β*) *A determination prescription, order* medicorum placita, Plin 14 22, 28, § 143 —(*γ*) *A maxim, principle* ipse (Rubellius) placita majorum colebat, Tac A 14, 22 sapientium placita, id. ib 16, 19 Stoicorum, id. H 3 81 philosophorum, id Or 19 nec est quare hoc inter nostra placita mireris, Sen Ep 66, 45 decreta, quae Graeci vocant dogmata, nobis vel decreta licet adpellare vel scita vel placita, Sen. Ep 95, 10 philosophiae placita, id. ib § 37 Babyloniorum, Plin 2, 79, 81, § 191, Col 9, 2, 1

plăcĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [placeo], *that can please, pleasing* (post-class), Tert Resurr Carn 43

plăcĭdē, *adv*, v placidus *fin*

Plăcĭdeiānus, i, v Pacideianus

plăcĭdĭtas, atis, *f* [placidus], *mildness, gentleness of nature* or *disposition, placidity* (very rare) oves assumptas propter placiditatem, Varr R R 2, 1, Auct ap Gell 13, 22, 19

plăcĭdo, āvi, āre, *v a* [id], *to soothe, calm* (late Lat) cursus suos, Ambros. Virg 3, id. de Cain et Abel, 1, 3, 11, id Jac et Vit Beat 2, 6, 28

plăcĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj dim* [id], *gentle, quiet, still* (post-class): cinis placidula, Aus Parent 27

plăcĭdus, a, um, *adj* [placeo, qs pleasing, mild, hence], *gentle, quiet, still, calm, mild, peaceful, placid* (class., syn quietus, mollis, lenis) **I.** In gen **A.** Of persons clemens, placidus, Ter Ad. 5, 4, 10 reddere aliquem placidum, Plaut Curc 4, 3, 49, Ter Ad 4, 1, 18, Cic Caecin 10 —**B.** Of things caelum, Sil 12, 667 placidus et serenus dies, Plin Ep 5, 6, 14 mare, id. ib 9, 26 pontus, Lucr 5, 1004 amnis, Ov M 1, 702 placida quietaque constantia, Cic Tusc 4, 5, 10 placida ac lenis senectus, id. Sen 5, 13 oratio, id de Or 2, 43, 183: vita, Lucr 5, 1122 mors, Verg A 6, 522 somnus, Ov F 3, 185 urbs, Verg A 7, 46 nec quidquam magnum est nisi quod simul placidum, Sen Ira, 1, 21, 4 re placida at que otiosa, i e *in quiet times*, Plaut Truc 1, 1, 56 —*Comp* nihil illis placidius, aut quietius erat, Liv 3, 14 loca placidiora, *less visited with unfavorable weather*, Pall 1, 6 —*Sup* placidissima pax, Cic Tusc. 5, 16 48 tellus placidissima, Verg A 3, 78 —**II.** In partic **A.** Of fruits, *ripe, mellow* uva, Sedul 1, 29 —**B.** Of plants, trees, etc, *not wild, fruitful* arbores placidiores, Plin 16, 5, 6, § 16 —Hence, *adv* **plăcĭdē,** *softly, gently, quietly, calmly, peacefully, placidly* (class) forem aperire, Plaut. Bacch 4, 7, 35 placide volo, id Merc 1, 2, 47 propere hoc, non placide decet (sc. agi), id Mil. 2, 2, 65 ire, *gently, lightly*, Ter. Phorm 5, 6, 27: progredi, Caes B G 6, 7: placide et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic Tusc 2, 24, 58 placide et sedate loqui, id Or 27, 92 placide et benigne verba facere, Sall J 102, 12 placide et comiter (inquit), Gell 19, 1, 13 —*Comp* plebem in magistratu placidius tractare, Sall C 39, 2 —*Sup* placidissime respondit, Aug Conf 6, 1

†**plăcĭtis,** idis, *f*, = πλακῖτις, *a kind of calamine produced in a furnace*, Plin 34, 10, 22, § 102

***plăcĭto,** are, *v freq n* [placeo], *to be very pleasing* neque placitant mores, Plaut Bacch 4, 10, 6

plăcĭtum, i, *n*, v placeo, *P a* B 2

plăcĭtus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from placeo

‡**plăcīvus,** a, um, *adj* [placeo] *pleasing* ἀρεστός, placivus, Gloss. Gr Lat

plāco, āvi, atum, 1, *v a.* [etym dub, cf placeo, planus] **I.** *To reconcile*, constr alicui, *aliquem* (class and freq) agedum, fac, illa ut placetur nobis, *that she be reconciled to us*, Ter Phorm 5, 3, 1 vereor ut placari possit, id ib 5, 8, 72 (cf redigam vos in gratiam, v 73) coeperas eum mihi placare, Cic. Att 7, 1, 8 rogavit ut te sibi placarem, id Fam 13, 1, 3 his vocibus cum in se magis incitarent dictatorem quam magistro equitum placarent, Liv 8, 33, 1 Hannibalem pater filio meo potui placare, id. 23, 9, 4 placare alicui quem rei publicae, Cic Cat 2, 8, 17 —*Pass* quae fuit eorum tanta iniquitas ut placari populo Romano non possent? Cic N D 3, 6, 15 neque nullam spem habebat, patrem sibi placari posse, Liv 40, 20, 5 —In mid force, usually with *in* and *acc* numquam animo placari potuit in eum *be reconciled*, i e *consent to a reconciliation*, Nep Pelop 5, 3, cf id. Iph 3, 3 homo quietus et sibi ipsi placatus, *at peace with himself, tranquil* Cic. Tusc 4, 17, 37 —**B.** In gen., *to quiet, soothe, calm, assuage, appease, pacify* animos placare ac lenire, Cic Fin 1, 14: placare et mitigare animum, id. Phil 10, 3, 6 numen deorum immortalium, Caes B

B 6, 15: aliquem beneficiis, Liv. 4, 33: iram deorum donis, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: benevolos objurgatores, id. N D 1, 3, 5: invidiam, Hor. S 2, 3, 13 — Poet: ventos sanguine, Verg. A 2, 116: Hippotades cum vult, aequora placet, Ov M. 11, 432: escā ventrem iratum, Hor S 2, 8, 5: sitim, *to quench*, Mart. 1, 50, 17 —**II.** *To endeavor to appease*, Hor. C 2, 14, 6; Ter Ad. 1, 2, 64.—Hence, **plācātus,** a. um, *P. a*, *soothed, appeased, calmed; quiet, gentle, still, calm, peaceful* (class.). animi quietus et placatus status, Cic. Tusc 5, 6, 16: tranquilla, quieta vita, id. Fin. 1, 21, 71: placidae ac minime turbulentae res, id. Or. 19, 63: maria, Verg. A. 3, 69: vultu ac sermone in omnes placato, Liv. 28, 32, 1.— *Comp*: placatiore animo aliquid facere, Liv. 37, 45; 2, 60. dii, Plin. 12, 18, 41, § 83 —*Sup*: quies placatissima, Cic Tusc 1, 41, 97.—Hence, *adv*: **plācātē,** *quietly, gently, calmly, composedly* (class.). omnia humana placate et moderate feramus, Cic. Fam 6, 1, 4. —*Comp*: remissius et placatius ferre, Cic. Fam. 6, 13, 3

plăcor, ōris, *m.* [placeo], *contentment, approval, satisfaction* (eccl Lat), Vulg. Ecclus. 4, 13; 39, 23; cf. placor, ἀρέσκεια, Gloss Cyrill.

Plaetōrius, i, *m*, *the name of a Roman gens*. **I.** L. Plaetorius, Cic. Clu. 60, 165 —**II.** M Plaetorius, Cic. Clu. 45, 126, 53, 147; id. Fam. 1, 8, 1.—Hence, **A. Plaetōrius,** a, um, *adj*, *Plætorian*: lex, *a law of the tribune of the people, Plætorius, for the protection of minors*, Varr L. L. 6, 2, § 5; Censor de Die Nat. 24.—**B. Plaetōriānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to a Plætorius, Plætorian*: incendium, Cic Att 5, 20, 8

1. plăga, ae, *f* [cf plango], = πληγή, *a blow, stroke, wound, stripe* (class; syn.: ictus, verbera, vulnus) **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., Cic Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 134: (pueris) dant animos plagae, Verg. A. 7, 382; Ov M 12, 487; 13, 119, Gell. 5, 15, 7 plagae et vulnera, Tac. G 7 —Of the *shock* of atoms striking together, Cic Fat 20, 48; cf id. ib 10, 22 —**B.** In partic., *a blow* which wounds or injures; *a stroke, cut, thrust; a wound* (class) **1.** *Absol*: plagis costae callent, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 4: quem irrigatum plagis pistori dabo, *refreshed by a flogging*, id. Ep 1, 2, 18: plagas pati, Ter Eun 2, 2, 13 plagas perferre, *to bear, receive blows*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: plagam accipere, id. Sest. 19, 44: plagam mortiferam infligere, *to inflict a mortal wound*, id. Vatin. 8, 20. plaga mediocris pestifera, id. Off. 1, 24, 84 verbera et plagas repraesentare, *stripes and blows*, Suet. Vit 10: plagis confectus, Cic Verr 2, 5, 54, § 140 flagelli plaga livorem facit, Vulg Ecclus. 28, 21: plagam curare, Cels. 5, 26, 24 suere, id. 5, 26, 23 —**2.** With *gen* scorpionum et canum plagas sanare, Plin. H N 23 prooem 3, § 6 —**C.** Transf., *a welt, scar, stripe*: etiam de tergo ducentas plagas praegnatis dabo, *swollen welts*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 10 —**II.** Trop **A.** *A blow, stroke; an injury, misfortune* (class.): illa plaga est injecta petitioni tuae maxima, *that great blow was given, that great obstacle was presented*, Cic Mur 23, 48. sic nec oratio plagam gravem facit, nisi, etc., *makes a deep impression*, id. Or 68, 228: levior est plaga ab amico, quam a debitore, *loss, injury*, id. Fam. 9, 16, 7 hac ille perculsus plaga non succubuit, *blow, disaster*, Nep Eum 5 —**B.** *A plague, pestilence, infection* (late Lat) leprae, Vulg Lev 13, 2; id. 2 Reg 24, 25 —**C.** *An affliction, annoyance* (late Lat.), Vulg. Deut 7, 19 caecitatis, id. Tob 2, 13 —**D.** *Slaughter, destruction* (late Lat) percussit eos plaga magnā, Vulg 1 Reg 23, 5; id. 2 Reg 17, 9

2. plăga, ae, *f* [root πλακ of Gr πλακοῦς, cf planca, plancus, plānus] **A.** *A region, quarter, tract* (mostly poet.; v Madv ad Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 12, where de plagis omnibus is the reading of the best MSS, but pagis of the edd.; but cf Mutz. ad Curt. p 516 sq, and Krebs, Antibarb p 869, syn. regio, tractus, terra): aetheria, *the ethereal regions, the air*, Verg A. 1, 394. caeli scrutantur plagas, Poēt. ap Cic Div. 2, 13, 30. et si quem extenta plagarum Quattuor in medio dirimit plaga solis iniqui, *zones*, Verg. A 7, 226: ardens, *the torrid zone*, Sen Herc. Oet. 67; also called fervida, id. ib 1219 septentrionalis, Plin 16, 32, 59, § 136: ea plaga caeli, Just. 42, 3, 2: ad orientis plagam, Curt. 4, 37, 16 ad orientalem plagam, *on the east, in the eastern quarter*, Vulg. Deut 4, 41. contra orientalem plagam urbis, id. Josue, 4, 19: ad septentrionalem plagam collis, *side*, id. Judic. 7, 1 et saep —**B.** In partic., *a region, district, canton* (only in Liv), Liv. 9, 41, 15

3. plăga, ae, *f.* [root plek-; Gr πλέκω, weave, entwine; cf. plecto, plico, du plex], *a hunting net, snare, gin* (class; syn. retia, casses) **A.** Lit: canes compellunt in plagas lupum, Plaut Poen. 3, 3, 35: tendere plagas, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68: extricata densis Cerva plagis, Hor. C. 3, 5, 32, Ov. M 7, 768: nodosae, id. F. 6, 110: inque plagam nullo cervus agente cadit (al. plagas), id. A. A. 3, 428: aut trudit... Apros in obstantes plagas, Hor. Epod. 2, 32.—Of the spider's web: illa difficile cernuntur, atque ut in plagis iniae offensae praecipitant in sinum, Plin 11, 24, 28, § 82.—*Sing* (very rare): sic tu ... tabulam tamquam plagam ponas, Cic Off. 3, 17, 68 —**B.** Trop, *a snare, trap, toil* (class; syn. pedica): se impedire in plagas, Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 11: se in plagas conicere, id Trin. 2, 1, 11: quas plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texuerunt, Cic. Ac 2, 48, 147: in illas tibi majores plagas incidendum est, id. Verr 2, 5, 58, § 151: Antonium conjeci in Caesaris Octaviani plagas, id. Fam. 12, 25, 4: speculabor, ne quis nostro consilio-venator assit cum auritis plagis, i. e arrectis attentisque auribus, Plaut. Mil 3, 1, 14.—*Sing* (rare) hanc ergo plagam effugi, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 5 —**II.** *A bed curtain, a curtain* (ante-class.; v plagula), Varr ap Non. 162, 28. eburneis lectis et plagis sigillatis, id. ib 378, 9: chlamydes, plagae, vela aurea, id. ib 537, 23

plăgella, ae, *f.*, v. plagula, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2.

plăgĭārĭus, ii, *m* [plagium]. **I.** *A torturer, oppressor, plunderer* (class): Licinium plagiarium cum suo pullo milvino tributa exigere, Cic Q. Fr 1, 2, 2, § 6: inter avaros, circumscriptores, latrones, plagiarios unum esse cui noceri non possit, Sen. Tranq 8, 4.—**II.** Esp, *a man stealer, kidnapper* (post Aug.), Dig. 21, 1, 17, 47, 2, 49; 53; 48, 15, 1; Callistr Ib 6, Vulg. 1 Tim 1, 10 —**B.** Transf, *a literary thief, plagiarist* (one who pretends to be the author of another's book), Mart. 1, 53, 9

‡ **plăgĭātĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj* [plagiator], *of* or *belonging to a plagiarist, plagiary*: plagium, plagiarius, plagiaticius, Not Tir p 80 (al. plagiaticus)

plăgĭātor, ōris, *m* [plagium], same as plagiarius. **I.** *A man stealer, kidnapper* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc 1, 23, Mos et Rom. Leg. Coll. 14, 6, 6 —**II.** *A seducer, corrupter* of youth (late Lat), Hier. Ep 5, n 3

‡ † **plăgĭaules,** ae, *m*, = πλαγιαύλης, *a player on the cross flute*. plagiaules, monaules, axaules, Not. Tir p 173

* **plăgĭger,** gĕra, gĕrum, *adj* [1. plaga-gero], *stripe-bearing, born to be flogged*: genera hominum, Plaut Ps 1, 2, 22 (Ritschl, ex conj plagigerula; v the foll. art.)

plăgĭgĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj* [1 plaga gerulus], *stripe bearing, born to be flogged* (ante-class.), Plaut. Most 4, 1, 19; id. Ps 1, 2, 20 Ritschl

plăgĭo, āvi, 1, *v a.*, *to steal* (a person), *kidnap* (late Lat): Moyses dicit, quicumque plagiaverit quemquam in Israel, etc, Mos. et Rom Leg. Coll. 14, 1, 1.

Plăgĭŏsippus and **Plăgĭoxippus,** i, *m* [1. plaga ἵππος], a fictitious name, *Beater, Bruiser*, Auct. Her 4, 31 *fin* dub

plăgĭpătĭda, ae, *m* [1 plaga-patior], *a buffet-bearer* (ante class.), Plaut Capt 3, 1, 12 plagipatidae, ferritribaces viri, id. Most 2, 1, 9

plăgĭum, ii, *n*, *man stealing, kidnapping, the selling of freemen as slaves*, Dig. 48, 15, 6, 48, 15, 1

plăgo, āvi, āre, *v a* [1 plaga], *to strike, wound* (eccl. Lat). aliquem, Aug Civ. Dei, 21, 11; Vulg. Zach 13, 6, Juv. Schol 6, 655, 13, 133

plăgōsus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *full of blows* **I.** *Act.*, *fond of flogging* (poet.): Orbilius, Hor Ep 2, 1, 70 —**II.** *Pass*, *full of blows* or *wounds* (post class): dorsum, App M 9, p 222, 27. crura, id. ib 8, p 203, 17.

plăgŭla, ae. *f dim* [3 plaga, C] **I.** *A bed curtain, a curtain* (class., but not in Cic or Cæs.): deme plagulam de lecto, Afran. ap Non. 378, 10; Varr ib 86, 7: ii primum vestem stragulam pretiosam, plagulas et alia textilia Romam advexerunt, Liv. 39, 6; Suet. Tit. 10 —**II.** *A part of a garment which is to be sewed to the other parts, a breadth* (ante-class), Varr. L L. 9, § 79 Müll —**B.** *A sheet* of paper (post Aug), Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 77.

plăgūsĭa, ae, *f*, *a kind of fish*: plagusias, Plaut Rud 2, 1, 9

plāna, ae, *f* [plano], *a plane* (late Lat), Arn. 6, 200

plānărātum, i, v plaumoratum.

Plānārĭa, ae, *f*, *an island in the Tyrrhenian Sea, near Elba*, another name for Planasia, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 80

plānāris, e, *adj* [planus], *on a level surface, flat, plane* (post class.), Mart Cap 6, § 708

plānārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *on level ground, level* (post-class). conflictus, Amm. 19, 5, 2: interpellatio, *which took place before the judge ascended the tribunal*, Cod. Just 3, 11, 4

Planasĭa, ae, *f.*, = Πλανασία, *an island in the Tyrrhenian Sea, south of Ilva* (*Elba*), now *Pianosa*, Varr. R. R. 3, 6; Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 81; Tac. A. 1, 3; Mart Cap 6, § 644

planca, ae, *f.* [root πλακ-; v. 2 plaga], = -λαξ, *a board, slab, plank* (post-Aug.): plancae tabulae planae, Paul ex Fest. p 231 Müll roboreae, Pall. 1, 21, 2.—**II.** *A slab of marble, slab* upon graves, Inscr. Don 278, 3; Inscr Murat 1427, 4.

‡ **Planciānus,** a, um, v. 2. Plancus, II.

Plancīna, ae, *f*, *wife of Cn Calpurnius Piso*, Tac A 2, 43; 55; 75; 6, 26

Plancĭus, i, *m*, *the name of a Roman gens*. Thus, Cn Plancius, *a friend of Cicero, and defended by him against a charge of bribery, in an oration still extant*; cf Cic Red. in Sen 14, 35; id. Att. 1, 12, 2.

planctus, ūs, *m* [plango] **I.** In gen., *a striking* or *beating* accompanied by a loud noise, *a banging, rustling, roaring* (post-Aug. and mostly poet): unum omnes incessere planctibus, of the *flappings* of the Harpies' wings, Val Fl. 4, 494: tremuit perterritus aether Planctibus insolitis, Petr. 136. planctus illisae cautibus undae, of the *roaring* of the waves, Luc. 6, 690 —**II.** In partic, *a beating of the breast, arms, and face* in mourning; *a wailing, lamentation, lament* (syn.. plangor, lamentum, ploratus): clamor barbaro ululatu planctuque permixtus, Curt 3, 12, 3: lamentis et planctibus tota regia personabat, id. 10, 5, 7, Sen. Cons. ad Marc 6, 2; Val. Max. 2, 6, 7, Sen Troad. 92: pectora illiso sonent Contusa planctu, id. Thyest. 1045. verberabam aegrum planctibus pectus, Petr 81, Luc. 2, 23: gemitus ac planctus, *groans and lamentations*, Tac A. 1, 41, Flor 4, 1 *med* et factus est planctus magnus in Israel, Vulg. 1 Macc 1, 26 et saep

† **1. plancus,** i, *m*, = πλάγκος, *a kind of eagle*, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 7.

2. Plancus, i, *m* (flat footed), *a Roman surname*. plancae tabulae planae, ob quam causam et planci appellantur qui supra modum pedibus plani sunt, Paul ex Fest. p 231 Müll.. vola homini tantum, exceptis quibusdam namque et hinc cognomina inventa Planci, Plauti, Scauri, Pansae, Plin 11, 45, 105, § 254 plancus, πλατύπους, Gloss Cyrill. στεγανόποδες, planci, Gloss Gr Lat. So, Munatius Plancus, v Munatius.—Hence, **II. Planciānus,** a um, *adj*, *Plancian* Diana, *who had a shrine in the house of the Planci*, Visccont. Mus. Pio Clem 2, p 21 Mediol

plānē, *adv*, v. 1 planus *fin.*

† **plănēta,** ae (-tes, is), or **plănēs,** ētis, *m*, = πλανήτης, πλάνης, *a wandering star, planet* (late Lat. for the class. stellae errantes, erraticae, errones) — Only *plur* form planetae, Firm Math 2, 2; Serv. Verg A. 3, 284; Isid. 3, 70, 20; 19, 24, 18; Aus Eclog. de Nomin Sept. Dier; Inscr.

Fabr p 709, n. 307 —Form planetes, Gell 14, 1, 12

plānētārĭus, ii, *m* [planeta] *an as trologer* (eccl. Lat) illos planetarios, quos mathematicos vocant, Aug Conf 4, 3 (al planos)

plānētes, is, v planeta *init*

† **plānētĭcus,** a, um, *adj* , = πλανητικος, *wandering, wandering about* (post class) sidera, Sid Ep 8, 11

plangĭmōnĭum, i, *n* [plango], *lamentation* (eccl Lat), Vict Turon. Poenit 10

plango, nxi, nctum, 3, *v a* [from the root ΠΛΑΓ, πλήσσω, cf Lat plaga] *to strike, beat,* esp with a noise **I.** In gen (poet , cf plaudo) fluctus plangentes saxa, Lucr 2, 1155, 6, 115 moribundo vertice terram, Ov M 12, 118 humum, id H 16, 334 quanto planguntur litora fluctu! id. ib 19, 121 tympana palmis Cat 64, 261 nunc (Boreas) ipsas alis planget stridentibus Alpes, Sil 1, 588 —*Pass* , of a bird when caught plangitur, *beats with its wings,* Ov M 11, 75 —**II.** In partic , *to beat the breast, head,* etc , as a sign of grief (class) qui multis inspectantibus caput feriebas, femina plangebas Cic aer alien Mil Fragm 2, 4 (t 11, p 32 B and K) laniataque pec tora plangens, Ov M 6 248 femur mae renti dextrā, id ib 11, 81 lacertos, id ib 9 636 pectus, Petr 111 —*Pass* (= κόπτεσθαι) scissaeque capillos Planguntur ma tres Calydonides Eveninae *beat themselves for agony,* Ov M 8, 526 —**B.** Transf , *to lament aloud, wring the hands,* with *ali quem* or *aliquid, to bewail* a person or thing (poet and in post Aug prose) planxere so rores Naides Planxere et Dryades plan gentibus absonat Echo, Ov M 3, 505 ab omni plangitur arce, Stat Th 11, 417 plan gentia agmina, Verg A 11, 145 plangen tium gemitus Just 19, 2 *fin* modo Spo rum hortabatur ut lamentari ac plangere inciperet, Suet Ner 49, id Oth 8 plan gentis populi derisor, Juv 6, 534 — With an *object* tendit palmas, ceu sit planctura relictam Andromedam Caes Germ Arat 198, Val Fl 3, 297 Memphiten bovem (i e Apim), Tib 1, 8, 27 (7, 28) damna, Stat Th 11, 117 malum, Claud Rapt Pros. 3, 159, Vulg Judic 11, 37 —*Pass* virtutes quas neque lugeri neque plangi fas est, Tac. Agr 46 majore tumultu Planguntur nummi quam funera, Juv 13, 131

plangor, oris, *m* [plango], *a striking, beating,* attended with noise **I.** In gen (poet) (undae) leni resonant plangore ca chinni, Cat 64, 272 feminis, Auct Her 3, 15 , Ov M 3, 498 —**II.** In partic , *a beating the breast* or *face* in token of grief, *loud mourning, wailing, lamentation* (class) plangore et lamentatione comple re forum, Cic. Or 38, 131 feminei, Verg A 2 487 dare plangorem, *to make,* Ov M 14, 421 percutit claro plangore lacertos, id ib 4, 138 caesis plangore lacertis, id ib 6, 532

planguncŭla, ae, *f dim* , = πλαγγών, *a little wax doll* inventae sunt quinque planguneulae matronarum (al. lagunculae or imagunculae), Cic Att 6, 1, 25 Orell *N cr*

plānĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj* [plane lo quor] *speaking clearly* or *intelligibly, speaking plainly* (ante class) di immor tales, ut planiloqua est! Plaut. Truc 4, 4, 11

plānĭpes, pĕdis, *m* [planus pes, flat foot barefoot], *a kind of pantomime* or *ballet dancer, who performed without the comic* soccus or *the tragic* cothurnus ex sultat planipes Atta ap Diom p 487 P planipedes audit Fabios, Juv 8, 191 plani pes saltans Gell 1, 11, 12.

* **plānĭtas,** atis, *f* [planus], *plainness*, trop , *distinctness, perspicuity* sententia rum, Tac Or 23 *fin* (al plenitas, sanitas, gravitas)

plānĭtĭes, ei (collat form **plānĭtĭa,** ae very rare, Cic. Div 1, 1, 2, Caes. B C 1, 43), and *plur* planitiae *f* [id] *a flat* or *even surface, level ground a plain* (class) aequata agri planities Cic Verr 2, 4, 48, § 107 erat inter oppidum et collem plani tia, Caes B C 1, 43 planities erat inter sinistros montes, Sall C 59, 2, id J 48 *fin* speculi Lucr 4 294 propter plani tiem regionum Cic. Div 1, 1 pars plani tiae, Liv 44, 6, Vitr 7, 3 CLIVOM MARTIS IN PLANICIEM REDEGERVNT S P Q R , Inscr Grut 152, 6, a similar inscription with the form PLANITIAM, Inscr Grut 152, 7 nulla planitia dividit, Auct B Hisp 28 *fin* pla nitiae coronarum, Vitr 7, 3

‡ **plānĭtūdo,** inis, *f* [planus] *evenness, levelness* planitudo, ὁμαλία, Gloss Philox

plāno, āre, *v a* [id] *to level, make plain flat, even,* etc (post class) planate vias Coripp Laud Justin 2, 223

planta, ae, *f* [for plancta, cf planus, root v plango] **I.** Any vegetable produc tion that serves to propagate the species, *a sprout, shoot, twig, sprig, sucker, graft, scion, slip, cutting,* Varr R R 1, 55 mal leoli, plantae, sarmenta, viviradices, propa gines, Cic Sen 15, 52, Verg G 2, 23 —**B.** A young tree, a shrub that may be trans planted, *a set, slip,* Ov R Am 193 plantas ex seminario transferre in aliud, Plin 17, 11, 14, § 75 plantae sinapis prima hieme translatae, Col 11, 3, 29 thymi novellas plantas disponere, id 11 3, 40 puteusque brevis in tenuis plantas facile diffundi tur haustu, Juv 3, 227 planta, quam quis in solo nostro posuerit, Gai Inst 2, 74 (but not used in the general sense of *a plant,* for which, in class Lat res quae gignitur e terra, etc , Cic Fin 4, 5, 13, v Madv ad loc , and Krebs, Antibarb p 890) —**II.** *A sole, sole of the foot* ah! tibi ne teneras glacies secet aspera plantas, Verg E 10, 49 citae, Ov M 10 591 cubitales, Plin 7, 2, 2, § 24 pedum plantae, Verg A 8 458 mihi summa licet contingere sidera plantis, Prop 1, 8, 43 planta duci, *to be dragged by the heel,* Juv 5, 125 tremulis insistere plantis, id. 6, 96 assequi planta, *in the course,* Sil 13, 246 certamina plantae, *a race,* id 16, 458 quadrupedem planta fodiens, i e cal caribus, id 6, 212 exsurgere in plantas, Sen Ep 111, 3 quid enim velocis gloria plantae Praestat, Juv 13, 98 plantā mag nā calcor, id 3, 247 —Prov sutorem su pra plantam ascendere vetuit (like ultra crepidam), Val Max. 8, 12 *fin*

plantāgo, inis, *f*, *a plantain*, Plin 25, 8, 39, § 80

plantāris, e, *adj* [planta] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to sets* , subst **plantārĭa,** ium, *n plur* , *sets, slips,* or *young trees,* Verg G 2, 27 plantaria transferuntur, Plin 21, 10, 34, § 60 non Epicurum Suspi cit exigui laetum plantaribus horti, *trees, plants,* Juv 13, 123 —**B.** Transf , *the hair,* Pers 4, 39 —**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the sole of the foot* (poet) , of Mercury summa pedum propere plantaribus alligat alis, Stat Th 1, 304 —*Subst* **plantārĭa,** ium, *winged shoes* or *sandals* aurii planta ria vellet Perseos Val Fl 1, 67

1. plantārĭum, ii, *n* [id] *a nursery garden, nursery* plantaria instituunt an niculasque transferunt, et iterum bimas Plin 13, 4, 8, § 37 caedua, id. 17, 20, 34, § 149

2. plantārĭum, ii, *n* [id], *the sole of the foot* quod tamen de plantario ferri orietur (statua), Vulg Dan 2, 41

plantātĭo, ōnis, *f* [planto] **I.** *A set ting, planting, transplanting* (post Aug), Plin 21, 4, 10, § 17 —**II.** *A plant set out* or *transplanted* (late Lat.), Vulg Isa 17, 10, id Matt 15, 13

plantātor, oris, *m* [id] *a setter, planter, transplanter* (late Lat), Aug Ep 89, 112.

plantĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [planta gero] *having shoots, branching* (post Aug) siliqua, Plin. 13, 8, 16, § 59

planto, āre, *v a* [planta] **I.** *To set, plant, transplant* (cf sero) hoc modo plantantur punicae, Plin 17, 10, 13 § 67, Pall 4 5 vineam, Vulg Luc. 20 9 et saep —**II.** *To fix in place,* and hence, *to form, make* qui plantavit aurem, non audiet? Vulg Psa 93, 9

‡ **plānŭla,** ae, *f dim* [1 planus], *a lit tle plane* planula, ἐγκοπεύς, Gloss Philox

plānum, i, *n* , v planus, I B.

1. plānus, a, um, *adj* [for placnus, root plac , Gr πλακοῦς, cf 2. plaga plan ca], *even, level, flat, plane* (class , cf aequor) **I.** Lit facilis et plana via, Plaut Trin 3, 2, 19 cum duae formae praestantes sint, ex solidis globus, ex pla nis circulus aut orbis, Cic. N D 2, 18, 47 planum et aequabile corpus universitatis, id Univ 5 planus et aequus locus id. Caecin. 17, 50 litus, Caes. B G 4 23 cari na id ib 3, 13 pisces, *flat fish,* Plin 9, 20, 37, § 73 aedificia, quae plano pede institu untur, *on level ground,* Vitr 6, 11 post quam jacuit planum mare, Juv 12, 62 plana faciem contundere palma, *flat,* id 13, 128 —*Comp* aditus planior, Liv 34, 29 —*Sup* planissimus locus, Cic. Agr 2, 35, 96 —**B.** *Subst.* **plānum,** i, *n* , *level ground, a plain* aciem in planum deducit, Sall J 49, 6 per planum ire, Ov A A 2, 243 ca dere in plano id Tr 3, 4, 17 in planum deferre aliquid Sen Tranq 10, 6 castra in plano erant, Flor 4, 12, 59 de plano, *on level ground,* Dig 13, 6, 5 , Aus Grat Act 21 ad planiora, Vulg Judic 1, 34 —In par tic , jurid t t e plano or de plano, *on level ground, below, not on the bench,* i e *out of court, extrajudicially* aut e plano aut e quaesitoris tribunali, Suet Tib 33 custodiae non solum pro tribunali, sed et de plano audiri possunt, Dig 48, 18, 18, ib 37, 1, 3 —**II.** Trop **A.** *Lowly, inconsider able, humble* (post Aug) haec magnani mitas melius in tribunali, quam in plano conspicitur, *shows better in one of high than of low station,* Sen Clem 1, 5, 3 fortunam suam in planum deferre, id Tranq 10, 6 de plano, *without difficulty, easily* (poet) hoc tibi de plano possum promittere, Lucr 1, 411.—**B.** *Plain, clear, distinct, intelligible* (class) satin' haec sunt tibi plana et cer ta! Plaut Pers 2, 2, 1 narrationes, Cic Top 26, 97 conjectatio, Plin 2, 7, 5, § 22 pol planum id quidem est, *it is plain, clear, evident,* Plaut Capt 3, 4, 32 planum face re, *to make plain, clear,* or *intelligible, to set forth,* Cic Verr 1, 18, 56, 2, 1, 10, § 27, 2, 1, 20, § 52, 2, 5, 64, § 165 planum face re multis testibus id ib 1, 14, 40 planum facere atque probare, Lucr 2, 932 —**C.** *Easy, free from danger* illam viam vitae, quam ante praecipitem et lubricam esse ducebat huic planae et stabili praeponen dam esse, Cic. Flac. 42, 105 —Hence, *adv* **plānē,** *plainly, evenly* , trop , *simply, clearly, distinctly, intelligibly* **I.** Lit (class) videre, Plaut Trin 4, 3, 64 scribe re, id As 4, 1, 10 scire, id Truc 2, 6, 9 plane loqui, Plaut Am 2, 1, 30 plane et di lucide loqui, Cic de Or 1, 32 plane et per spicue expedire aliquid, id Fin 3, 5, 19 plane et Latine loqui, *to speak plainly, right out, without circumlocution,* id Phil 7, 6, 17 —*Comp* quo pacto excludi potis est planius, quam, etc , Plaut. Truc 2, 8, 5 planius dicere (opp dicere obscurius), Cic de Or 2, 80, 329 planius atque apertius di cere, id Rosc Com 14, 43 quid, hoc planius egissem, si, etc , id Verr 2, 1, 10, § 27 osten dere Plin 18, 28, 68, § 273 —*Sup* apertis sime planissimeque explicare, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 64, § 156 —**B.** Transf , *wholly, entirely completely, quite* (class), Plaut Ep 3, 4, 55 perdidisti mulierem, id Ps 4, 7, 115 illam plane amo, id Capt. 3, 4 6 carere sensu communi, Hor S 1, 3, 66 quod reliquos coheredes convenisti, plane bene, *you have acted quite right,* Cic Att. 13, 6, 2 illud plane moleste tuli, quod etc , id Fam 3, 10, 11 non plane par, Auct Her 4, 20, 28 ex rebus penitus perspectis, planeque cognitis Cic de Or 1, 23, 108 propemodum, vel pla ne potius, id Brut 97, 332 explicari mihi tuum consilium plane volo, ut penitus in tellegam, *thoroughly,* id Att 8, 12 1 pla nissime perii, Plaut Truc 2, 6, 67 plane perfecteque eruditus, Cic. Brut 81, 282 plane atque omnino rem defuisse, id ib 59, 214 plane cum, *particularly as,* Inscr Grut 208, cf et plane quid rectum esset diutius cogitare malui, Cic. Att 8, 12, 3 —**2.** *By all means assuredly* eo acrius te rogo ut plane ad nos advoles, Cic Att 2, 24 5 *fin* —**3.** In partic , in affirmative an swers, *certainly to be sure, exactly so* (ante class) ego et domi privatus sum et perii *Ge* Plane istuc est, Plaut Truc 2, 7, 57, id Ps 4, 7, 73 *De* Etiam argentum est ultro objectum ut sit, qui vivat dum aliud ali quid flagitii conficiat *Ge* Planissume, Ter Phorm 5, 2, 4.—**4.** *Besides, but* (late Lat), Dig 9 2, 7, 32, 1, 52

† **2. plānus,** i, *m* , = πλάνος, *a juggler, impostor, cheat* (class , cf erro) ille pla nus improbissimus, Cic Clu 26, 72 fracto

crure planum attollere, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 59; Petr. 82.

† **plasma**, ătis, *n.*, = πλάσμα, something formed or moulded. **I.** Lit., *an image, figure, a creature* (eccl. Lat.): emancipator servientis plasmatis, Prud. Cath. 7, 184.—**B.** Transf., *an affected modulation of the voice* (post-Aug.), Pers. 1, 17: sit lectio non in canticum dissoluta, nec plasmate, ut nunc a plerisque fit, effeminata, Quint. 1, 8, 2.—**II.** Trop., *a fiction* (post-class.), Aus. Ep. 10, 1; Mart. Cap. 9, §§ 913, 998.

plasmătĭo, ōnis, *f.* [plasmo], *a forming, fashioning, creating* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 22, n. 38; Ambros. Par. 1, 4, 24.

plasmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a former, fashioner, creator* (eccl. Lat.): deus hominis plasmator, Tert. adv. Jud. 2.

plasmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [plasma], *to form, mould, fashion* (eccl. Lat.): corporis effigiem, Prud. Apoth. 933: homo plasmatus, Tert. adv. Jud. 13 *med.*: me, Vulg. Psa. 118, 73: aestatem, id. ib. 73, 17.

† **plasso**, āre, 1, *v. a.*, = πλάσσω = plasmo, *to form, mould, shape* (post-class.), Apic. 2, 1.

† **plastes**, ae, *m.*, = πλάστης, *a moulder, potter, modeller, statuary* (post-Aug.; syn. fictor), Vell. 1, 17, 4: laudatissimi, Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 154; Vitr. 1, 1, 13; Tert. Idol. 3; Vulg. Isa. 41, 25.—**II.** *A creator, maker* (eccl. Lat.): Israel, Vulg. Isa. 45, 11: terrae, id. ib. 45, 18.

plastĭca, ae, v. plastice.

plastĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [plasticus], *a moulder* or *modeller in clay* (post-class.), Firm. Math. 8, 16.

† **plastĭcē**, ēs, and **-ca**, ae, *f.*, = πλαστική, *the plastic art, statuary* (post-Aug.): qui plasticen matrem statuariae scalpturaeque et caelaturae esse dixit, Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 151.—Form plastica, Tert. Cult. Fem. 2 *fin.* 5; id. Spect. 18.

† **plastĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πλαστικός, *of* or *belonging to moulding* or *modelling, plastic*: ratio, Vitr. 1, 1, 13: manus, *plastic*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 12.—**II.** *Subst.*: **plastĭcus**, i, *m.*, *a moulder, modeller, statuary* (post-class.), Firm. Math. 7, 25.

† **plastus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πλαστός (formed); trop., *fictitious, deceptive* (post-class.), Fulg. Myth. praef. 1.

Plătaeae, ārum, *f.*, = Πλαταιαί, *Platæa, a city in Bœotia, celebrated for a victory of the Greeks over the Persians*, now *Kokla*, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; Nep. Arist. 2, 1; id. Paus. 1, 2; Just. 2, 12, 11 al.—Hence, **A. Plătaeenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Platæa, the Platæans*, Nep. Milt. 5, 1; Just. 2, 9, 9.—**B. Plătaeēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Platæa, Platæan*: proelium, Vitr. 1, 1.

plătălĕa (**plătēa**, Plin. 10, 40, 56, § 115), ae, *f.*, *the spoonbill*, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 124.

‡ **plătănētum**, i, *n.* [platanus], *a grove of plane-trees*: πλατανών, platanetum, Gloss. Philox.

† **plătănĭnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πλατάνινος, *of* or *belonging to the plane-tree, plane-*, Col. 12, 16, 3.

† **plătănista**, ae, *m.*, = πλατανιστής, *a fish in the Ganges*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 46.

† **plătănon**, ōnis, *m.*, = πλατανών, *a grove of plane-trees*, Vitr. 5, 11: postero die in eundem platanona descendi, Petr. 131; Mart. 3, 19, 2 (in Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 1, written as Greek).

† **plătănus**, i (*nom. plur.* platanūs, Verg. Cul. 123), *f.*, = πλάτανος, *the platane* or *Oriental plane-tree*: sub platano umbriferā, Cic. poët. Div. 2, 30, 63; id. de Or. 1, 7, 28; Plin. 12, 1, 3, § 6: steriles platani, Verg. G. 2, 70: caelebs (because it did not, like the elm, serve to support vines), Hor. C. 2, 15, 4; 2, 11, 13; Juv. 1, 12.

† **1. plătēa** (plătĕa, Cat. 15, 7; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 71), ae, *f.*, = πλατεῖα. **I.** *A broad way in a city, a street* (class.): quis hic est qui in plateam ingreditur? Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 21: in hac habitasse plateā dictum est Chrysidem, Ter. And. 4, 5, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 27: purae sunt plateae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 71.—**II.** *An open space in a house, an area, court-yard* (post-class.), Lampr. Elag. 24.

2. plătēa, *the spoonbill*, Plin. 10, 40, 56, § 115; v. platalea.

plătessa, ae, *f.*, *a flatfish, plaice*, Aus. Ep. 4, 58.

1. plătĭcē, *adv.*, v. platicus *fin.*

† **2. plătĭcē**, ēs, *f.*, = πλατική, *general* or *summary instruction, a general plan* or *scheme* (post-class.): nunc ad platicen revertamur, Firm. Math. 2, 16.

† **plătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πλατικός, *general, compendious, summary* (post-class.): dispositio, Firm. Math. 3, 2.—*Adv.*: **plătĭcē**, *in general, generally* (post-class.): platice institui, Firm. Math. 2, 16.

Plăto or **Plăton**, ōnis, = Πλάτων. **I.** *A celebrated Grecian philosopher, the disciple of Socrates, the instructor of Aristotle, and founder of the Academic philosophy*, Cic. Leg. 3, 1, 1; id. Brut. 31, 121; id. Tusc. 1, 17, 39; id. Or. 3, 12: Plato divinus auctor, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 6; Sen. Ep. 6, 6, 13.—In Greek *acc.*: doctum Platona, Hor. S. 2, 4, 3; Petr. 2, 5.—Hence, **B. Plătōnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Πλατωνικός, *of* or *belonging to Plato, Platonic*: sublimitas, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 5: philosophus, Gell. 15, 2, 1: homo, speaking of Cicero, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 12, 46: ideae, Sen. Ep. 6, 6, 26.—*Subst.*: **Plătōnĭci**, ōrum, *m.*, *followers of the Platonic philosophy, Platonists*, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2.—**II.** *An obscure Epicurean of Sardis, contemporary with Cicero*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4, § 14.

† **plătȳcĕros**, ōtis, *adj.*, = πλατύκερως (broad-horn), *having spreading horns, broad-horned*; *acc. plur.* platycerotas, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 123.

† **plătȳcŏrĭăsis**, is, *f.*, = πλατυκορίασις, *an excessive dilatation of the pupil of the eye*, Veg. Vet. 2, 16.

† **plătȳophthalmus**, i, *m.*, = πλατυόφθαλμος (eye-dilator), a name for *antimony*, because it was supposed to enlarge and beautify the eye, Plin. 33, 6, 34, § 102.

† **plătȳphyllon**, i, *n.*, = πλατύφυλλον (broad-leaf), *a broad-leaved species of the plant* tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 44, § 70.

† **plătys**, ȳos, *adj.*, = πλατύς, *broad* (post-Aug.; found only in *nom. sing.*): nervus, qui platys appellatur, Plin. 26, 8, 58, § 90.

plaudo (**plōdo**, Varr. ap. Non. 478, 5, and Quint. 6, 1, 52), si, sum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to clap, strike, beat* any thing (poet.; cf. plango), Verg. Cir. 179: pectora manu, Ov. M. 2, 866: clipeum pectore, Stat. Th. 7, 134: aquas, id. S. 1, 3, 74: choreas pedibus, *to execute a choral dance, stamping with the feet*, Verg. A. 6, 644: plausis alis, Ov. M. 14, 507; 14, 577.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to clap, strike, beat* (of two bodies striking together). **A.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): alis Plaudentem figit sub nube columbam, Verg. A. 5, 515: pennis, *with her wings*, Ov. M. 8, 238: rostro, id. ib. 6, 97.—*Absol.*: aversas inter se manus collide, non plaudent, Sen. Q. N. 2, 28.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To clap the hands in token of approbation, to applaud, clap* (class.): manus suas in plaudendo consumere, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 3: huic ita plausum est, ut salvā re publicā Pompeio plaudi solebat, id. ib. 2, 19, 3.—*In the theatre, at the close of the piece*: nunc, spectatores, Jovis summi causā clare plaudite, Plaut. Am. *fin.*; id. Ep. *fin.*; cf.: usque Sessuri, donec cantor, vos plaudite, dicat, Hor. A. P. 155; and: cum ventum est ad ipsum illud, quo veteres tragoediae comoediaeque clauduntur, Plodite, Quint. 6, 1, 52 Spald. *N. cr.*; cf. also: manibus clare, Plaut. Cas. *fin.*: spectavi ego pridem comicos ad istum modum Sapienter dicta dicere atque is plaudier, id. Rud. 4, 7, 24: in aliquem, *to express disapprobation of any one by clapping, pounding, stamping*, i. e. *to hiss him off*, Min. Fel. Octav. 14.—**2.** Transf., in gen., *to express approbation, to approve, applaud*: plaudit sepultis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 88: dis hominibusque plaudentibus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 1; Juv. 3, 157: funus, id. 1, 146: sibi, *to applaud one's self, to be satisfied* or *well contented with one's self*: populus me sibilat: at mihi plaudo Ipse domi, Hor. S. 1, 1, 66: nec ipse tibi plaudis, Plin. Ep. 9, 14.—**3.** *To strike hands* in completing a bargain: stultus homo plaudet manibus, Vulg. Prov. 17, 18.

†† **plaumŏrătum**, i, *n.* (Rætian), *a kind of plough*, Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 172; v. Sillig ad h. l.

plausĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [plaudo], *deserving applause, praiseworthy, acceptable, pleasing* (class.): censorium nomen (with populare), Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 8: oratio, Sen. Ep. 5, 9: locus, Quint. 4, 3, 1.—Hence, *adv.*: **plausĭbĭlĭter**, *with applause* (post-class.): ingenium plausibilius manifestare, *with more applause*, Sid. Ep. 8, 10.

plausĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *that claps applause, applauding, plausive* (post-class.): plausilibus ulnis (al. plausibilibus), Sid. Ep. 9, 14; cf.: plausilis, plausibilis, Not. Tir. p. 172.

plausĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *applause* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Hist. Tripart. 2, 1.

plausĭto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to clap* (poet.): plausitat arborea clamans de fronde palumbes, i. e. *flaps its wings*, Auct. Carm. Philom. 21.

plausor (**plōsor**, Sid. Ep. 9, 3; id. Carm. 9, 300), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who claps applause, an applauder* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): in vacuo laetus sessor plausorque theatro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 130; Petr. 5; Suet. Ner. 25.

plaustra, ae, v. plaustrum.

plaustrārĭus (**plostr-**), a, um, *adj.* [plaustrum, plostrum], *of* or *belonging to a wagon, wagon-*: asini, Cato, R. R. 11, 1: juga duo, id. ib. 2.—**II.** *Subst.*: **plaustrārĭus** (**plostr-**), ii, *m.* **A.** *A wagon-maker, wheelwright*: plaustrariorum vectigal, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 24.—**B.** *A wagon-driver, wagoner*: si Aquiliae actione plaustrarium (al. plostrarium) teneri placet, Dig. 9, 2, 27 *fin.*

plaustrĭlūcus, a, um, *adj.* [plaustrum-luceo], *shining like Charles's Wain, brilliant* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 9, § 912.

‡ **plaustrix**, icis, *f.* [plausor], *a female applauder*, acc. to Non. 150, 29.

plaustrum (**plostrum**, Cato, R. R. 2, 10; 62; Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 3; cf. Suet. Vesp. 22: **plaustra**, ae, *f.*, v. infra), i, *n.* [Sanscr. plavas, ship; prop., that which sways hither and thither; root plu-; Gr. πλέω, πλύνω], a vehicle for carrying heavy loads, *a wagon, wain, cart.* **I.** Lit. (class.): vendat plostrum vetus, Cato, R. R. 2, 7; Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 31: in plaustrum conici, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: stridentia plaustra, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 59; id. M. 2, 177: sicut stridet plaustrum onustum foeno, Vulg. Amos, 2, 13: tecta, id. Num. 7, 3.—Prov.: plaustrum perculi, *I have upset! I am done for!* Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 22.—**II.** Transf., *the constellation Charles's Wain, the Great Bear* (poet.): flexerat obliquo plaustrum temone Bootes, Ov. M. 10, 447; id. P. 4, 10, 39; Amm. 15, 10, 2 (called plaustra Parrhasis, Sid. Carm. 5, 282 sq.).

1. plausus, a, um, *Part.*, from plaudo.

2. plausus, i, v. 3. plausus *init.*

3. plausus (**plōsus**, Macr. S. 6, 1), ūs (a later collat. form, **plausus**, i, Cod. Th. 15, 9, 2), *m.* [plaudo], *a clapping sound, the noise that arises from the beating* or *striking together of two bodies.* **I.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): it eques et plausu cava concutit ungula terram, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 419 Vahl.).—Of cocks: plausu premunt alas, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57 (Trag. v. 251 Vahl.).—Of doves: plausumque exterrita pennis Dat tecto ingentem, Verg. A. 5, 215: laterum, Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 46: aeris, id. 11, 20, 22, § 68: palma cum palmā collata plausum facit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 28, 1.—**II.** In partic., *a clapping of hands in token of approbation, applause* (class. and very freq.): si voletis plausum fabulae huic clarum dare, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 65; cf. v. 67 and plaudo, II. B.; Cic. Sest. 58, 123: a plebe plausu maximo est mihi gratulatio significata, id. Att. 4, 1, 5: tantis plausibus, tantā approbatione infimorum, id. ib. 14, 16, 2: a cuncto consessu plausus multiplex datus, id. Sen. 18, 64: alicui plausus impertire, id. Att. 2, 18, 1: plausus quaerere in aliquā re, id. ib. 8, 9, 3; id. Clu. 47: captare, id. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: petere, Quint. 4, 1, 77.

Plautĭānus, a, um, v. Plautius, B.

Plautīnus, a, um, v. 2. Plautus, II.

Plautĭus (**Plōt-**), i, *m.*, *name of a Roman gens.* **1.** M. Plautius Hypsaeus,

a consul A. U C 630, Cic de Or 1, 36, 166 — **2.** M Plautius Silvanus, *a tribune of the people* A. U C 666, Ascon. Cic. Corn. p 79 — **3.** L. Plotius Gallus, *a rhetorician in the time of Marius*, Suet Rhet 2. — **4.** L Plotius, *a poet who celebrated the Mithridatic war* Cic. Arch 9, 20 — Hence, **A. Plautĭus (Plot-)**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *pertaining to a Plautius (Plotius)*, *Plautian*, *Plotian* Plautia lex, *of the tribune of the people* M Plautius Sylvanus, Ascon Cic. Corn p 79 ipse (Catilina) lege Plautia interrogatus est, Sall. C 31, 4, Cic Mil. 13, 35 Plautia rogatio, Gell 13, 3, 5 Plotia rogatio, Suet Caes 5 — **B. Plautĭānus (Plot-)**, a, um, *adj*, *Plautian* fabulae, *of the comic poet Plautius*, Gell. 3, 3 de bonis Plotianis, *belonging to a certain Plotius*, Cic Fam 13, 8, 2

1. plautus (**plōt-**), a, um, *adj* **I.** *Flat*, *broad* plauti appellantur canes, quorum aures languidae sunt ac flaccidae et latius videntur patere, Paul ex Fest p 231 Müll. conchae plautiores, Tert Pall 3 — **II.** Among the Umbrians, *flat-footed* (plotos appellant) Umbri pedibus planis (natos unde et Maccius) poeta, quia Umber Sarsinas erat, a pedum planitie initio Plotus, postea Plautus coeptus est dici, Fest p 238 Müll., cf Paul ex Fest p 239 ib

2. Plautus, i, *m* [flat foot, v 1 plautus], *an Umbrian surname* — So, T Maccius (or Maccus) Plautus, *a celebrated Roman comic poet, a native of the Umbrian village Sarsina* — (On the name Maccius, instead of the earlier reading Accius or Attius, v Ritschl, De Plauti poëtae nominibus, in his Parergon Plautinorum I pp 3–43, and respecting his life and writings, id ib pp 47–579) Cic Brut 15, 60, Quint 10, 1, 99 — **B.** Transf., *the works of Plautus*, *a comedy of Plautus* adporto vobis Plautum lingua non manu, Plaut Men prol 3 — Hence, **II. Plautīnus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Plautus*, *Plautian* pater, i e *a father in a play of Plautus*, Cic Ep ad Brut 2, 2 *fin* numeri et sales, Hor A. P 270 sermo, Quint 10, 1, 99 stilus Gell. 3, 3, 13 prosapia, i e *poor*, *mean*, because Plautus was said to have worked in a mill, Min Fel Octav 14 — *Sup.* versus Plautinissimi, *most Plautus like*, *altogether in Plautus's manner*, Gell 3, 3, 4

plēbēcŭla (**plēbĭcŭla**, Jul Val Rer Gest Alex M 2, 36), ae, *f dim* [plebs], *the common people*, *the populace*, *the mob*, *rabble* (class.) misera ac jejuna, Cic Att 1, 16, Hor Ep 2, 1, 186, Pers 4, 6, Suet Vesp 18

plēbēĭus (-ējus), a, um, *adj* [id] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the common people* or *commonalty*, *plebeian* (opp to patricius), Liv 4, 4, 11, Cic Fam 9, 21 familia, id Mur 7, 15 consul, Liv 6, 40, 10, 23 Pudicitia, *the goddess of Chastity of the plebeians*, as there was also a Pudicitia patricia, id ib, cf Fest p 237 Müll ludi, *popular sports*, *shows instituted by the commonalty*, Liv 29, 38 *fin* fatum (opp divitibus responsa data), Juv 6, 588 Deciorum animae, id. 8, 254 — *Subst* **plēbēĭus**, i, *m*, *a plebeian*, Enn ap Fest s v mutire p 145 Müll (Trag v 376 Vahl), Paul Sent 5, 4, 10 — **II.** Transf., in a contemptuous sense, *plebeian* (opp to refined, elevated), *common*, *vulgar*, *mean*, *low* (class.) quamquam nos videmur tibi plebei et pauperes, Plaut Poen. 3 1, 12 licet concurrant omnes plebei philosophi, sic enim ii, qui a Platone, et Socrate, et ab ea familia dissident, appellandi videntur, i e the Epicureans), Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 55 purpura plebeia ac paene fusca, id. Sest 8, 19 vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 69 charta, id 13, 22, 23, § 75 gemma, id. 37, 9, 45, § 128 sermo, Cic Fam 9, 21, 3 — Adverb, Petr 93

plēbes, is and ĕi, v plebs.

plēbĭcŏla, ae, *comm* [plebs colo] *one who courts the favor of the common people*, *a friend of the people* (class.) ab hoc plebicolā tribuno plebis eicitur, Cic Agr 2, 31, 84, id Sest. 52, 110, Liv 3, 33

plēbis, v plebs.

plebiscītum (also separately **plēbi scitum**, Plaut Ps. 2, 4, 58), i *n* (*abl* plebis scitu, Decret. ap Cic Att. 4, 2, 3) [plebs scitum] *a decree* or *ordinance of the people* (opp senatus consultum), Cic. Dom 17, 44, Just. Inst. 1, 2 4 plebis scitum igitur est secundum eum Capitonem lex quam plebes, non populus, accipit, Gell 10, 20, 6, cf plebs I, and scitum, s v scisco, *P a.*

plēbĭtas, atis, *f* [plebs], *the rank of a common citizen*, *plebeian rank* or *condition* (ante class) propter tenuitatem, et plebitatem, Cato ap Non 149, 4 Hemina, id. ib 149, 5 (plebitatem, ignobilitatem, Non)

plebs (in inscriptions often PLEPS), -bis, and archaic **plēbēs** († **plēbis**), is and ĕi (plebium, Prud. στεφ 10, 709 plebibus, Aug Ep 166), *f* [root ple, fill, whence Gr πιμπλημι πληρης, cf πλῆθος, multitude] **I.** Lit, *the common people*, *the commons* or *commonalty*, *the plebeians* (opp the patricians, senators, and knights, whereas populus signifies the collective people, including, therefore, the Senate), Cic Leg 3, 3, 10 plebes in hoc regi antistat loco, licet Lacrumare plebi, regi honeste non licet, Enn ap Hier Epit. Nep p 590 Migr. (Trag v 271 Vahl) plebs a populo eo differt quo species a genere nam appellatione populi universi cives significantur, connumeratis etiam patriciis et senatoribus · plebis autem appellatione sine patribus et senatu ceteri cives significantur, Just Inst 1, 2, 4, cf Gai Inst 1, 3 plebes dominandi studio permota a patribus secessit, Sall C 33, 3 ita tribuni plebei creati duo, Liv 2, 33, 2 dum decem tribunos plebi faceret, id 3, 65, 4 non enim populi, sed plebis eum (sc tribunum plebis) magistratum esse, Liv 2, 56 populo plebique Romanae, Cic Mur 1, 1 in duas partes ego civitatem divisam arbitror in patres, et plebem, Sall Or ad Caes 2, 5, Liv 2, 56 Martia Roma triplex equitatu, plebe, senatu, Aus Idyll 11, 78 — **II.** Transf, in gen **A.** *The great mass*, *the multitude* in Hyrcania, plebs publicos alit canes, optimates domesticos, Cic Tusc 1, 45, 108 plebem et infimam multitudinem delinire, id Mil 35, 95 — **B.** With accessory notion of contempt, *the populace*, *the lower class* or *order*, *the mass* (poet and in post-Aug prose) multitudo de plebe, Liv 5, 39 si quadringentis sex septem millia desunt, Plebs eris, *you shall be plebeian*, Hor Ep 1, 1, 59 misera, id S 1, 8, 10 ventosa, id Ep 1, 19, 37 immensa nimiaque, Juv 11, 194 — Among the gods plebs Superûm, Fauni, Satyrique, Laresque, Fluminaque, et Nymphae, Semideûmque genus, Ov Ib 81 — Of bees, *a stock*, *swarm*, *hive* (meaning the great mass, opp to the queen), in *plur* (rare) tres alveorum plebes, Col 9, 11, 1 corona plebium, Prud στεφ 10, 709 — **C.** *The whole people*, *nation*, *community*, = populus (late Lat), Vulg Gen 23, 13 plebs tua Israel, id Luc 2, 32 et saep

plecta, ae, *f* [1 plecto], archit. t. t, *a border of interwoven lines in relief*, Vulg 3 Reg 7, 29

plectĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [2 plecto] **I.** *Pass*, *deserving punishment* (post class.) invidia, Sid Ep 4, 6 usurpatio, Cod. Th. 14, 3, 16 — **II.** *Act.*, *penal* severitas, Cod Th 12, 1, 161.

plectĭlis, e, *adj* [1 plecto], *plaited* **I.** Lit (ante class) corona plectilis, Plaut Bacch. 1, 1, 37 — **II.** Trop, *complicated*, *involved*, *intricate* (post class.) syllogismi, Prud. Apoth praef 2, 36

1. plĕcto, xi and xŭi, xum, 3, *v a* [root plek, Gr πλεκω, πλοκη, Lat plic in sim plic is, im plic o, etc., cf 3 plaga] **I.** *To plait*, *braid*, *interweave* (rare, mostly in the *part perf* and poet, not in Cic. or Cæs., syn. plico, flecto, necto] **A.** Lit crines plexueris, Vulg Judic. 16 13 coronam de spinis, id Matt 27, 29 plexa colligata significat ex Graeco, cui nos etiam praepositionem adicimus, cum dicimus perplexa, Fest p 230 Müll plexae coronae, Lucr 5, 1399 flores plexi Cat 64, 284 colligationes, Vitr 10, 1 — **B.** Trop **plexus**, a, um, *P a.*, *involved*, *intricate*, *entangled*, *ambiguous* (ante class.)· plexa, non falsa autumare dictio Delphis solet, Pac. ap Non 237, 4 — **II.** *To twist*, *bend*, *turn* monstrabat vitulus quo se pacto plecteret, Phaedr 5, 9, 3 dub (al. flecteret)

2. plĕcto, ĕre, *v a* [πληττω], *to beat*, *punish*, in class lang usually in *pass*, *to be punished*, *suffer punishment*, *be beaten* **I.** *Act* (post class., syn punio) capite aliquem plectere, Cod Just 9, 20, 7. quae sibi ignoscunt et plectunt deum, Aus Idyll 6 praef — **II.** *Pass* **A.** Lit Venusinae Plectantur silvae Hor C 1, 28, 26 ego plectar pendens, Ter Phorm 1, 4, 43 tergo plecti, Hor S 2, 7, 105, id Ep 1, 2, 14 ut in suo vitio quisque plectatur, Cic Leg 3, 20, 46 ut in judiciis culpa plectatur, id Clu 2, 5 jure igitur plectimur, id Off 2, 8, 28 multis in rebus neglegentia plectimur, *because of negligence*, id Lael 26, 85. inscia quod crimen viderunt lumina, plector, Ov Tr 3, 5, 49 — With *gen* insimulationis falsae plecti, App Mag p 274, 14 — With *abl* morte plectendum est (sc. peccatum), Vulg Deut. 21, 22 — **B.** Transf., in gen., *to blame* cavit, ne qua in re jure plecteretur, Nep Att 11б

plectrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [plectrum fero], *carrying the plectrum* (late Lat), Dracont. Carm 10, 285 Duhn

plectrĭpŏtens, entis, *adj* [plectrum potens], *master of* or *skilful with the plectrum great in lyric poetry* (post class), Sid Ep 9, 13

† **plēctrum**, i, *n*, = πλῆκτρον (an instrument to strike with, esp), **I.** *A little stick with which the player struck the chords of a stringed instrument*, *a quill*, *plectrum* itaque plectri similem linguam nostri solent dicere, chordarum dentes, naris cornibus illis qui resonant, etc, Cic N D 2, 59, 149, Ov M 11, 168 plectra movere, id H 3, 113 — **B.** Poet., transf, *a lyre* or *lute*, also *a lyric poem*, *lyric poetry* plectro modulatus eburno, Tib 3, 4, 39 et te sonantem plenius aureo, Alcaee, plectro, Hor C 2, 13, 26, 2, 1, 40, 1, 26, 11 — **II.** *A helm*, *rudder* (poet) non plectro ratis Parcitur, Sil 14, 549, 403

Plēias and **Plējas** (dissyl), (**Plīas**), ădis, *f*, = Πληιας and Πλειας **I.** *One of the Seven Stars*, *a Pleiad*, usually in *plur* Pleiades (Pliades) = Πλειάδες, *the constellation of the Seven Stars*, *the Pleiades* or *Pleiads* (pure Lat Vergiliae), acc to the myth, *the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione* (Electra, Halcyone, Celaeno, Maia, Sterope, Taygete, and Merope) Pleias enixa est, Ov M 1, 670 Plias, Stat. S 1, 6, 22, Ov F 3, 105 Pliadum nivosum Sidus, Stat. S 1, 3, 95 — **II.** Poet, transf, *a storm* or *rain*, Val Fl 4, 268, 2, 405 Pliada movere, *to cause the Pleiads to rise*, id. 2, 357

Plēĭŏnē, ēs, *f*, = Πληιονη **I.** *A daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, wife of Atlas and mother of the Pleiades* hinc sata Pleione cum caelifero Atlante, Ov F 5, 83, Hyg Astr 2, 21 Pleiones nepos, i e *Mercury*, *son of Maia*, Ov H 16, 62, Val Fl 1, 738 — **II.** *The constellation of the Pleiades*, Val Fl 2, 67

Plemmȳrĭum (**Plēmȳrĭ**), ii, *n*, = Πλημμυριον, *a promontory of Sicily, near Syracuse*, now *Punta di Gigante* undosum, Verg A 3, 693

plēnē, *adv*, v plenus *fin*

plēnĭlūnĭum, ii, *n* (sc. tempus) [plenus luna], *the full moon* (post Aug for luna plena), Col 11, 2, 85 cum vero occidente sole orietur ex adverso, ita ut pariter aspiciantur, tunc erit plenilunium, Plin 18, 32, 75, § 323, in *plur*, id 9, 15, 20, § 53

plēnĭtas, ātis, *f* [plenus], *a being full*, *fulness*, *repletion* (post Aug) **I.** Lit nubes propter plenitatem et gravitatem liquescendo disperguntur, Vitr 8, 2, 2, 5, 9, 5 — **II.** Transf, *abundance*, *copiousness* humoris plenitas, Vitr 6, 1, 3

plēnĭtūdo, inis, *f* [id.], *a being full*, *fulness*, *plenitude* (generally post Aug) **I.** *Completeness* plenitudo syllabarum, Auct. Her 4, 20, 28 — **II.** *Fulness*, *abundance* terrae (i e frugum), Vulg Deut 33, 16 al. — **III.** *Thickness*, *stoutness*, e g of a rod, of a man (post Aug), Col 4, 30, 4, Plin 11, 37, 87, § 216

plēnus, a, um, *adj* [from the root ple, Sanscr pra, to fill, Gr πλα in πιμπλημι, πληθω, Lat. plerus, plebs, populus, etc., whence compleo, expleo, suppleo] *full*, *filled* with anything (class., cf refertus oppletus) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen, with *gen* rimarum, Ter Fun 1, 2, 25 corpus suci id ib 2, 3, 27 Gallia est plena civium Romanorum, Cic. Font. 1, 11 domus plena caelati argenti, id Verr 2, 2, 14, § 35 vini, somni, id Red in Sen. 6, 13.

stellarum, id. Rep. 6, 11, 11.—With *abl.:* plena domus ornamentis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 126: vita plena et conferta voluptatibus, id. Sest. 10, 23: plenum pueris gymnasium, Quint. 2, 8, 3.—*Absol.:* auditorium, Quint 2, 11, 3: plenissimis velis navigare, *with swelling sails,* Cic. Dom. 10, 24.—As *subst :* **plēnum,** i, *n*, *space occupied by matter, a plenum,* Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 118.—Adverb: ad plenum, *to repletion, copiously, abundantly* (poet), Verg. G. 2, 244: hic tibi copia Manabit ad plenum benigno Ruris honorum opulenta cornu, Hor. C 1, 17, 15; so Veg. 2, 9: philosophiae scientiam ad plenum adeptus, Eutr. 8, 10.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of bodily size, *stout, bulky, portly, plump, corpulent* (class): pleni enective simus, Cic. Div. 2, 69, 142: vulpecula pleno corpore, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 31: frigus inimicum est tenui: at prodest omnibus plenis, Cels. 1, 9: femina, Ov. A. A. 2, 661.—*Comp.:* tauros palea ac feno facere pleniores, Varr. R R. 2, 5, 12.—*Sup.:* plenissimus quisque, Cels. 2, 1.—**b.** Of females, *big, with child, pregnant* (class): et cum te gravidam et cum te pulchre plenam aspicio, gaudeo, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 49: femina, Ov. M. 10, 469; Val. Fl. 1, 413: sus plena, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101; cf.: Telluri plenae victima plena datur (preceded by gravida), Ov. F. 4, 634.—**2.** *Filled, satisfied* (poet), Ov. Am. 2, 6, 29: plenus cum languet amator, *sated with reading,* Hor. Ep 1, 20, 8; cf.: illa bibit sitiens lector, mea pocula plenus, Ov. P. 3, 4, 55.—**3.** *Full packed, laden;* with *abl.:* quadrupedes pleni dominis armisque, Stat. Th. 4, 812: exercitus plenissimus praedā, Liv. 41, 28: crura thymo plenae (apes), Verg. G. 4, 181.—*Absol :* vitis, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 23.—**4.** *Entire, complete, full, whole:* ut haberet ad praeturam gerendam plenum annum atque integrum, Cic. Mil. 9, 24: gaudia, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 67: numerus, id. Rep. 6, 12, 12: pleno aratro sulcare, *with the whole plough sunk in the ground,* Col. 2, 2, 25: sustineas ut onus, nitendum vertice pleno est, i. e. toto, Ov. P. 2, 7, 77: pleno gradu, *at full pace, at storming pace,* Liv. 4, 32.—*Neutr.* adverb: in plenum, *on the whole, generally* (post-Aug), Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 31; Sen. Ep. 91, 9.—**5.** Of the voice, *sonorous, full, clear, strong, loud* (class.): vox grandior et plenior, Cic Brut. 84, 289: voce plenior, id. de Or. 1, 29, 132.—**6.** Of letters, syllables, words, *full, at full length, not contracted, unabridged:* pleniores syllabae, Auct Her 4, 20, 28: ut E plenissimum dicas, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 46: siet plenum est, sit imminutum, id. Or. 47, 157: plenissima verba, Ov. M. 10, 290 —**7.** Of food and drink, *strong, hearty, substantial:* pleniores cibi, Cels 3, 20: vinum, id. 1, 6 —**8.** *Full, abundant, plentiful, much:* non tam Siciliam, quam inanem offenderant, quam Verrem ipsum, qui plenus decesserat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 12: urbes, id. Pis 37, 91: pecunia, *much money,* id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: mensa, Verg. A. 11, 738.—*Comp.:* serius potius ad nos, dum plenior, Cic Fam. 7, 9, 2: tres uno die a te accepi litteras, unam brevem, duas pleniores, *fuller, larger,* id. ib. 11, 12, 1.—*Sup :* plenissima villa, Hor. S 1, 5, 50.—**9.** Of age, *full, advanced, ripe, mature:* jam plenis nubilis annis, *marriageable,* Verg. A. 7, 53 plenus vitā, Stat. S. 2, 2, 129. annis, *full of years, that has reached extreme old age,* Plin. Ep 2, 1, 7: plenior annis, Val. Fl 1, 376· annus vicesimus quintus coeptus pro pleno habetur, Dig 50, 4, 8 —**10.** Law t t.: pleno jure, *with a complete legal title.* proinde pleno jure incipit, id est et in bonis et ex jure Quiritium, tua res esse, Gai. Inst. 2, 41: pleno jure heres fieri, id. ib. 3, 85 al. —**II.** Trop, *full, filled.* **A.** In gen, with *gen :* plenus fidei, Enn ap Cic. Sen 1, 1 (Ann. v. 342 Vahl.): jejunitatis plenus, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 13: consili, Plaut Ep 1, 2, 49: viti probrique, id. Mil 2, 5, 13: fraudis, sceleris, parricidi, perjuri, id. Rud. 3, 2, 37: offici, Cic Att. 7, 4, 1: negoti, *full of business,* id. N. D 1, 20, 54; Plaut Ps. 1, 3, 146: irae, Liv 3, 48: ingenii, Cic. Fl 6, 15: laboris, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 66. quae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris? *is not full of our disaster?* Verg. A. 1, 460 —With *abl*. plenus sum exspectatione de Pompeio, *full of expectation,* Cic. Att. 3, 14, 1: laetitia, Caes. B C. 1, 74: humanitate, Plin Ep 1, 10, 2; 2, 1, 7.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Complete, finished, ample, copious* (class.)· orator plenus atque perfectus, Cic de Or. 1, 13, 59: plenior, opp. to jejunior, id. ib. 3, 4, 16: oratio plenior, id. Off. 1, 1, 2: pleniora scribere, Caes B C. 1, 53 —**2.** *Full of, abounding or rich in* any thing: plenum bonarum rerum oppidum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 38: quis plenior inimicorum fuit C. Mario? Cic. Prov. Cons 8, 19: pleniore ore laudare, *with fuller mouth,* i. e *more heartily,* id. Off. 1, 18, 61.—Hence, *adv.:*

plēnē. **1.** Lit., *full* (post-Aug): vasa plene infundere, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 139.—**2.** Trop, *fully, wholly, completely, thoroughly, largely* (class): plene cumulateque aliquid perficere, Cic. Div. 2, 1: plene perfectae munitiones, Caes. B. G. 3, 3: aliquid vitare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: plene sapientes homines, id. Off. 1, 15: praestare aliquid, *perfectly,* Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 14.—*Comp.:* plenius facere aliquid, Ov. P. 2, 11, 20: alere, Quint. 2, 2, 8 —*Sup.:* quamvis illud plenissime, hoc restrictissime feceris, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 13

‡ **plĕo,** ēre, *v n., to fill, to fulfil,* the root of plenus, q v., compleo, expleo, suppleo: plentur antiqui etiam sine praepositionibus dicebant, Fest p 230 Müll.

plĕŏnasmus, i, *m*, = πλεονασμός, in gram., *a pleonasm,* Mart. Cap 5, § 537 al.

plērique, raeque, răque, v. plerusque.

plērōma, ătis, *n.*, = πλήρωμα, *fulness* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Praescr. 49

‡ **plērōmărĭus,** ii, *m.* [pleroma], *a seaman* in large ships of burden or of war (opp. to lenuncularius), Inscr. Orell 4104.

† **plērōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πληρωτικός, *serving to fill out, complemental* (post-class.): termini plerotici, Front. Colon. p 131 Goes.

plērumque, v. plerusque

plērus, a, um, *adj* [root ple, v. plenus], *very many, a very great part, most* (ante-class prim. form, for the class. plerusque, plerique): ager, campestris plerus, *for the most part,* Cato ap Prisc. p. 668 P.: pater Achaeos in Caphareis saxis pleros perdidit, Pac ib: plera pars, id. ib and ap. Fest. p. 230 Müll.: minores magistratus partiti iuris ploeres in ploera sunto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6 —*Neutr.* adverb: plerum (like plerumque, v. plerusque), *for the most part, mostly, commonly:* fieri solet plerum, ut, etc, Asell. ap. Prisc p 668 P.

plērusque, răque, rumque, *adj.* [a strengthened form from plerus], *very many, a very great part, the most, most* (rare in *sing*, and only in Sall and post-class writers; but in *plur.* freq. in all periods and styles) (α) *Plur.:* habent hunc morem plerique argentarii, Plaut. Curc 3, 7: pleraeque hae (meretrices) sub vestimentis secum habebant retia, id. Ep. 2, 2, 32; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 38· multi nihil prodesse philosophiam, plerique etiam obesse arbitrantur, Cic. Inv. 1, 36, 65: ut plerique meministis, id. Sest 3, 6: plerique Belgae, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: pleraeque boves, Varr R. R 2, 5: pleraque tecta . . . alia, etc, Liv. 27, 3.—With *ex* and *abl :* plerique e Graecis, Plin 5, 1, 1, § 8: plerisque ex factione ejus corruptis, Sall. J. 29, 2.—With *omnes, almost all:* plerique omnes subiguntur sub suum judicium, Naev. ap. Don ad Ter. And. 1, 1, 28 (Naev. Klussmann, p. 80): plerique omnes adulescentuli, id. ib 1, 1, 28; cf.: dixi pleraque omnia, id. Heaut 4, 7, 2 —Less emphatically, *a considerable part, very many.* rapti e publico plerique, plures in tabernis intercepti, Tac H. 1, 86; so, like plures: non dubito fore pleros que, qui hoc genus scripturae leve judicent, Nep praef 1: pleraque testimonia, id Tim 4, 2· deum ipsum multi Aesculapium, quidam Osirim, plerique Iovem, plurimi Ditem patrem conjectant, Tac H 4, 84 *fin.*—With *gen :* plerique nostrûm oratorum, Cic Or 42, 143 Poenorum, id Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 12: vestrum, id. Clu 42, 117· quorum plerique, id. Lael. 20, 71; Sall J 74, 1: urbium pleraeque, Liv. 5, 6, 9: eorum plerique, Cic. Top 21, 80; id. Fam 5, 21, 1: legentium, Liv. praef 4: Graecorum, Plin. Ep 5, 20, 4: militum, Tac H. 1, 5 —*Gen plur.* (rare and post class): scientia plerarumque litterarum, Vitr. 1, 1, 11.—*Subst.:* **plērăque,** *n. plur., all, every thing:* nec ratione animi quicquam, sed pleraque viribus corporis administrabant, Cic. Inv. 1, 2 —Also, *the most, the greatest part:* pleraque ejus insulae, Curt 4, 8, 15. —**plērăque,** adverb, *mostly, for the most part* (post-class): is erit pleraque impeccabilis, Gell. 17, 19, 6 —(β) *Sing.:* juventus pleraque Catilinae favebat, *the greatest* or *largest part,* Sall. C. 17, 6: pleraque nobilitas, id. ib. 23, 6: quā tempestate Carthaginienses pleraeque Africae imperitabant, id. J. 79, 2: exercitum plerumque operiri jubet, id. ib. 54, 9: Graecia, Gell 17, 21: comae pleramque contegebant faciem, App. M. 9, p. 231, 5.—*Neutr.:* **plērumque,** *subst.*, with *gen.*, *the greatest part:* ubi plerumque noctis processit, Sall J. 21, 2: Europae, Liv. 45, 9; Just. 41, 1, 12, Mel. 1, 4, 2.—More freq : **plērumquē,** *adv., for the most part, mostly, commonly, very often, very frequently:* haec ipsa fortuita sunt : plerumque enim non semper eveniunt, Cic. Div. 2, 5, 14: plerumque casu, saepe naturā, id. Or. 51, 170; Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 11: ridiculum acri Fortius et melius magnas plerumque secat res, Hor. S. 1, 10, 15: hi plerumque gradus, *usually,* Juv. 11, 46.—Post-Aug, in a less emphatic sense, *often, frequently:* plerumque permoveor, num ad ipsum referri verius sit, Tac A. 4, 57; id. H. 5, 1; id. G 13; 45; id. Or. 15; Dig. 2, 14, 25 and 26.

Plestina, ae, *f., a town of the Marsi,* Liv. 10, 3, 5.

plētūra, ae, *f.* [pleo] **I.** Lit, *fulness, a filling* (post-class.), Paul. Nol. Carm 21, 47.—**II.** Transf., *fulness of blood, excess of blood, plethora* (post-class), Veg. Vet 1, 35

Pleumosii or ***Pleumoxii,*** ōrum, *m*, *a people of Belgic Gaul,* Caes. B. G. 5, 39.

† **pleurĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πλευρικός, *at* or *on the side, lateral* (post-class.) : termini, Front Colon. p. 117 Goes

pleurīsis, is, *f.*, for pleuritis, *pleurisy* (post-class), Prud. στεφ. 10, 484; Isid. 4, 6, 8

† **pleurītĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = πλευριτικός, *affected with pleurisy, pleuritic* (post-Aug): medentur pleuriticis, Plin 27, 4, 3, § 12: passio, Cael. Aur. Acut 2, 16, 100; Isid. 4, 6, 8.—*Plur.* as *subst :* **pleurītici,** *pleuritic patients,* Plin. 20, 5, 15, § 31; Cael Aur. Acut. 2, 16, 100; 2, 17, 102

† **pleurītis,** idis, *f.*, = πλευρῖτις. **I.** *A sharp pain in the side, pleurisy* (pure Lat. dolor lateris): arthritis, tussis, pleuritis, phthisis, Vitr. 1, 6 —**II.** *The register* in a hydraulic organ, Vitr. 10, 13 dub (al. plinthis)

Pleuron, ōnis, *f.*, = Πλευρών, *a city in Ætolia,* now *Castle of Irene,* Plin 4, 2, 3, § 6; Stat. Th 2, 727; Ov. M 7, 382.—Hence, **Pleurōnius,** a, um, *adj.*, = Πλευρώνιος, *of* or *belonging to Pleuron, Pleuronian :* Pleuronius Acmon, Ov. M. 14, 494 —*Subst.:* **Pleurōnia,** ae, *f*, *Ætolia,* or *that part of Ætolia in which Pleuron is situated,* Aus Epit. 10.

Plexippus, i, *m*, = Πλήξιππος. **I.** *One of the fifty sons of Ægyptus,* Hyg Fab. 170 —**II.** *A son of Thestius,* Hyg. Fab 173.

1. plexus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a*, from 1. plecto

* **2. plexus,** ūs, *m.* [1. plecto], *a twining, plaiting, braid* (poet.), Manil. 5, 147 dub (al flexum, fluctum).

Plias and **Pliades,** v. Pleias

plĭcātĭlis, e, *adj* [plico], *that may be folded together* or *doubled up, flexible, pliable* (post-Aug.): upupae crista, Plin. 10, 29, 44, § 86: naves, id. 5, 9, 10, § 59.

plĭcātrix, icis, *f.* [plicator], *she who folds clothes,* Plaut Mil 3, 1, 101.

plĭcātūra, ae, *f.* [plico], *a folding* or *doubling, a fold, plicature* (post Aug): vestis, Plin 7, 51, 52, § 171.

plĭcĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from plico.

plĭco (plicāvi, plicui, acc to Prisc. p 680 P), plicātum and plicitum, āre, *v a* [root plic ; Gr πλέκω; v. plecto], *to fold, to lay* or *wind together, to fold up, double up* (poet. and in post-class prose; cf. complico, plecto, necto, flecto), Lucr 4, 828: quaedam plicata, id 6, 1086: chartam, Mart 4, 83, 7: seque in sua membra plicantem (anguem), *winding* or *coiling himself up,* Verg A. 5, 279; Gell 17, 9, 9· decas plena his quattuor numeris gradatim plicatis integratur, *folded*

together, i. e. *added*, Mart. Cap. 7, § 734: ostiola plicabantur, Vulg. Ezech. 41, 24: et cum plicuisset librum, id. Luc. 4, 20.

Plīnĭus, i, *m.*, *Pliny, name of a Roman* gens. The most celebrated are, **I.** C. Plinius Secundus, also called Major (the Elder), *author of an encyclopedical work in 37 books, who lost his life in an eruption of Vesuvius*, A.D. 79.—**II.** His nephew, C. Plinius Caecilius, also called Junior (the Younger), *author of Letters and a Panegyric on the emperor Trajan:* facundus, Mart. 10, 19, 3.—**III.** Plinius Valerianus, *a physician in the time of the emperor Constantine.*—Hence, **Plīnĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *belonging to* or *named after a Pliny, Plinian:* rasa, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 103.

† **plinthis**, idis, *f.*, = πλινθίς (a square tile). **I.** *A square;* in architect., *a square base, a plinth*, for plinthus, Vitr. 3, 3, 2; in land-surveying, for plinthus, Hyg. Condit. Agror. p. 210 Goes.—**II.** *Plur.:* **plinthīdes**, *a register* in the hydraulic organ, Vitr. 10, 8, 8; v. pleuritis.

† **plinthĭum**, ii, *n.*, = πλίνθιον, *a hollow square figure, a kind of sundial*, Vitr. 9, 9.

† **plinthus** (**-os**), i, *m.* and *f.*, = πλίνθος (a tile). **I.** In archit., *the large flat member under the inferior moulding of a column, the base, plinth*, Vitr. 3, 3; 4, 7, 3.—**II.** In land-surveying, *a tile-shaped figure, containing a hundred acres of land:* quae centuriae nunc appellantur plinthi, id est laterculi, Hyg. Condit. Agror. p. 205 Goes.

plisĭma, *sup.* form for plurima; v. plurimus, under multus, III.

Plisthĕnes, is, *m.*, = Πλεισθένης. **I.** *The son of Pelops, brother of Atreus and Thyestes, and the father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, who were brought up by his brother Atreus* (whence they are called Atridae), Serv. Verg. A. 1, 458; acc. to others, *the son of Atreus*, Hyg. Fab. 86 and 97.—Hence, **1. Plisthĕnĭdes**, ae, *m.*, = Πλεισθενίδης, *a male descendant of Plisthenes, a Plisthenide:* felix Plisthenide, i. e. *Menelaus*, Sabin. Ep. 1, 107.—**2. Plisthĕnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Plisthenes, Plisthenian:* Plisthenius torus, i. e. *of Agamemnon*, Ov. R. Am. 778.—**II.** *The son of Thyestes*, Sen. Thyest. 726; Hyg. Fab 88

Plistĭa, ae, *f.*, *a city of the Samnites*, Liv. 9, 21; 22.

† **plistŏlŏchĭa**, ae, *f.*, *a plant facilitating parturition*, Plin. 25, 8, 54, § 96 (al. pistolochia); 25, 8, 55, § 101.—**II.** *A plant*, = althaea, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 222.

Plistŏnīces, ae, *m.*, *an epithet of Apion the grammarian*, Gell. 5, 14, 1; Plin. 37, 5, 19, § 75.

Plitendum, i, *n.*, *a town of Asia*, Liv. 38, 18, 3

plŏcē, ēs, *f.*, = πλοκή. **I.** In rhetoric, *a repeating of the same word with a different meaning*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 532; Jul. Rufin. p 236 Ruhnk. (ad Quint. 9, 3, 41, written as Greek).—**II.** In music, *a combining of different tones together*, Mart. Cap. 9, §§ 936, 958.

plōdo, ĕre, v. plaudo.

ploeres, ploera, archaic for plures, plura, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6 B. and K.

plōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [ploro], *lamentable, deplorable* (poet.): plorabile si quid Eliquat, Pers. 1, 34: plorabile quiddam, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 261.

plōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a wailing, weeping, lamentation* (late Lat.): a convalle plorationis, Aug. Serm. S. S. 17.

plōrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a wailer, lamenter, mourner* (poet.), Mart 14, 54, 1.

plōrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a wailing, weeping, lamenting.* **I.** Lit.: virginalem ploratum edere, Cic. poët Tusc. 2, 9, 21: plora tum infantis cohibere, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 29: vox ploratûs, Vulg. Matt. 2, 18.—In *plur.:* omnia mulierum ploratibus sonant, Liv. 29, 17.—**II.** Transf., of the *weeping* or *bleeding* of a tree, Plin 12, 25, 54, § 116

plōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub; cf. pluo]. **I.** *To cry out, to cry aloud* = clamare: SI PARENTEM PVER VERBERIT. AST OLLE PLORASSIT, *and he cry out*, Lex. Serv. Tull. ap. Fest. p. 230 Müll.—**II.** *To wail, lament, to weep aloud.* **A.** *Neutr.* (class.; syn.: lugeo, fleo): ego hercle faciam plorantem illum, Plaut. Poen 1, 2, 164: ne plora, id. Merc. 3, 1, 3; id. Ps. 4, 4, 1: eam plorare, Ter. Phorm. prol. 8: plorando fessus sum, Cic. Att. 15, 9: date puero panem, ne ploret, Auct. ap. Quint. 6, 1, 47: lacrimandum est, non plorandum, Sen. Ep. 63, 1: jubeo te plorare, *I bid you howl* (in a double sense, alluding to their lachrymose poetry and to the chastisement its authors deserve), Hor. S. 1, 10, 91.—With *dat.*, *to* or *before* one: ille suae (puellae) plorabit sobrius, Tib. 2, 5, 103: plorabo tibi, Vulg. Jer. 48, 32.—**2.** Transf., of things: mimus quis melior plorante gulâ, *a complaining* or *clamorous appetite*, Juv. 6, 158: at tu, victrix provincia, ploras, id. 1, 50.—**B.** *Act.*, *to weep over* any thing, *to lament, bewail* (poet.). (*a*) With *acc.:* turpe commissum, Hor. C. 3, 27, 38: raptum juvenem, id. ib. 4, 2, 22: funera, Stat. S. 5, 3, 245: quam multi talia plorent, Juv. 14, 150; 15, 134: Rachel plorans filios, Vulg. Matt. 2, 18; id. Jer. 31, 15.—(*β*) With *object-clause:* aquam hercle plorat, quom lavat, profundere, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 29: ploravere, suis non respondere favorem Speratum meritis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 9: me tamen obicere incolis Plorares Aquilonibus, Hor. C. 3, 10, 3 sq.

plōsor, ōris, v. plausor.

plostellum, i, *n. dim.* [plostrum, plaustrum], *a small wagon* or *cart:* plostellum Poenicum, Varr. R. R. 1, 52: plostello adjungere mures, Hor. S. 2, 3, 247; Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 21.

plostrārĭus, a, um, v. plaustrarius.

plostrum, i, v. plaustrum.

plōsus, v. plausus.

Plōtae, ārum, *f.*, *an ancient name of the Strophades*, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 55.

Plōtīnus, i, *m.*, = Πλωτῖνος, *a famous philosopher of the Eclectic school, who flourished in the third century* A.D., Amm. 21, 14, 5.

† † **ploxĕmum, ploxĭmum**, or **ploxĕnum**, i, *n.* [Gallic], *a wagon-box:* gingivas vero ploxemi habet veteris, Cat. 97, 6 (quoted ap. Quint. 1, 5, 8, and ap. Fest. p. 230 Müll.).

plŭit, v. pluo.

plūma, ae, *f.*, *a small, soft feather;* in *plur.*, *fine, soft feathers, down.* **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. penna): (animantium) pluma alias, alias squamâ videmus obductas, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: plumae versicolores, id. Fin. 3, 5, 18: mollis, Verg. A. 10, 192: in plumis delituisse Jovem, i. e. *in the form of a swan*, Ov. H. 8, 68.—They were used esp. for stuffing pillows and the beds of litters: dormit in plumâ, Mart. 12, 17, 8: pensilibus plumis vehi, i. e. *in litters*, Juv. 1, 159: in plumâ paternâ dormire, id. 6, 88.—Also in clothing: non avium plumae in usum vestium conseruntur? Sen. Ep. 90, 14.—As an image of lightness, triviality, insignificance, like *feather* with us: homo levior quam pluma, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 23: levior plumâ est gratia, id. Poen. 3, 6, 17: ipsi plumâ aut folio facilius moventur, Cic. Att. 8, 15, 2: pluma haud interest, patronus, an cliens probior siet, *there is not a pin to choose*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 60.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of the first beard, *down* (poet.): insperata tuae cum veniet pluma superbiae, Hor. C. 4, 10, 2.—**B.** *The scales* on a coat of mail, Stat. Th. 11, 542; cf.: equus, quem pellis aënis In plumam squamis auro conserta tegebat, i. e. *scales of brass overlaid on a skin*, Verg. A. 11, 771 Serv. and Heyn. ad loc.: equis operimenta erant, quae lintea ferreis laminis in modum plumae adnexuerant, Sall. H. 4, 59 Dietsch.

plūmăcĭum, i, *n.* [pluma], *a feather pillow, down pillow* (eccl. Lat.), Ambros. Ep. 26, n. 12; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 16.

plūmālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *feathered* (poet.).—Of Leda: plumalem de Jove fecit avem (Jupiter, who, for love of her, changed himself into a swan), Poët. in Anthol. Lat. 3, 275, 58.

plūmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to soft feathers;* transf., *embroidered with feathers:* vestes plumariâ arte contextae, *the art of embroidering*, Hier. Ep. 29, n. 6; Adelh. Laud. Virg. 15: ars, *embroidery*, Vulg. Exod. 39, 28.—**II.** *Subst.:* **plūmārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *an embroiderer*, Varr. ap. Non. 162, 27: plumariorum textrinae, Vitr. 6, 7; Firm. Math. 3, 13, 10; Vulg. Exod. 35, 35; Inscr. Grut. 649, 8; Inscr. Rein. cl. 11, n. 114.

plūmātile, is, *n.* (sc. vestimentum) [from pluma; embroidered like feathers], *an embroidered garment:* cumatile aut plumatile, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 49.

plūmātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from plumo, q. v.

plumbāgo, inis, *f.* [plumbum]. **I.** *A species of lead ore, black-lead, plumbago, also called* molybdaena, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 168.—**B.** Transf., *a leaden color* in gems, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 68.—**II.** *A plant, also called* molybdaena, *leadwort, fleawort*, Plin. 25, 13, 97, § 155.

plumbārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to lead, lead-:* artifices plumbarii, *workers in lead, plumbers*, Vitr. 8, 7: officinae, *plumbers' shops*, Plin. 34, 18, 54, § 175: metallum, *a lead-mine*, id. 33, 7, 40, § 119.—*Subst.* **A. plumbārĭus**, ii, *m.* (sc. artifex), *a plumber; plur.*, Dig. 50, 6, 6.—**B. plumbārĭum**, ii, *n.*, *a place to keep leaden vessels in:* plumbum, plumbeus, plumbarium, Not. Tir. p. 164.

plumbātae, ārum, v. plumbo, II. B.

plumbātūra, ae, *f.* [plumbo], *a soldering with lead* (post-class.), Dig. 6, 1, 23, § 5.

plumbĕus, a, um, *adj.* [plumbum], *of* or *belonging to lead, made of lead, leaden, lead-.* **I.** Lit.: plumbea glans, Lucr. 6, 306: pistillum, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 169: vas, id. 33, 6, 35, § 109: ictus, *blows given with a scourge to which a leaden ball is attached*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 122.—*Subst.* **1. plumbĕum**, i, *n.*, *a leaden vessel*, Cato, R. R. 105: Nicerotiana, Mart. 6, 55, 3.—**2. plumbĕa**, ae, *f.*, *a leaden ball:* ut mortuus ictu plumbeae crederetur, Spart. Sever. 11, 2.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Leaden, blunt, dull* (class.): plumbeo gladio jugulatus, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 2: o plumbeum pugionem! id. Fin. 4, 18, 48.—**2.** *Leaden, bad, vile, poor, worthless* (poet.): nummus, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 40; id. Trin. 4, 2, 120: faber, qui cudere soles plumbeos nummos, *to coin leaden money*, i. e. *bad jokes*, id. Most. 4, 2, 11; so, plumbei, as *subst.* (sc. nummi), Mart. 10, 74, 4: vina, Mart. 10, 49, 5: mala, id. 10, 94, 4: carmina, Aus. Ep. 6, 1.—**3.** *Leaden*, i. e. *heavy, oppressive, burdensome* (poet.): nec plumbeus Auster Autumnusque gravis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 18.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Leaden*, i. e. *heavy, weighty* (ante-class.); si quid peccatum est, plumbeas iras gerunt, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 16.—**B.** *Leaden, dull, stupid, stolid* (class.): caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4: nisi plane in physicis plumbei sumus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: cor, *without feeling*, Licin. ap. Suet. Ner. 2.

plumbo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.]. **I.** *To lead, to solder with lead* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): modiolos indet et plumbet, Cato, R. R. 21: argentum, Plin. 34, 17, 48, § 161: scyphum alieno plumbo, Dig. 41, 1, 27.—**II.** *To make* a thing *of lead;* hence, **plumbātus**, a, um, *Part.*, *leaden* (post-Aug.): plumbatae sagittae, Plin. 10, 33, 50, § 97: jacula, Sol. 3, 3: canales, Front. Aquaed. 124: tabulae, Val. Max. 3, 7, n. 2—**B.** *Subst.:* **plumbātae**, ārum, *f.* **1.** *Leaden balls*, Veg. Mil. 1, 17.—**2.** *Scourges to which leaden balls are attached:* plumbatarum ictus, Cod. Th. 9, 35, 2.

plumbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of lead, having much lead mixed with it* (post-Aug.): plumbosa molybdaena, Plin. 34, 18, 53, § 173.—*Sup.:* faex plumbosissima, Plin. 33, 6, 34, § 103.

plumbum, i, *n.* [for mlumbum; Gr. μόλυβος, μόλυβδος], *lead.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: dolia plumbo vincito, Cato, R. R. 39: plumbum album, *tin*, Lucr. 6, 1079; Caes. B. G. 5, 12; called also candidum, Plin. 34, 16, 47, § 157; but plumbum nigrum, *lead*, id. 34, 16, 47, § 159.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A leaden ball* or *bullet* (poet): Balearica plumbum Funda jacit, Ov. M. 2, 727; Verg A. 9, 587.—**2.** *Leaden pipes* (poet.): purior in vicis aqua tendit rumpere plumbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 20.—**3.** *A scourge with a leaden ball at the end of it* (poet.), Prud στεφ. 10, 116.—**4.** *A pencil* or *ruler:* membrana plumbo directa, Cat. 22, 7.—**II.** Transf., *a defect in the eye* (post-Aug.):

plumbum (quod est genus vitii) ex oculo tollitur, Plin. 25, 13, 97, § 155.

‡ **plūmella,** ae, *f. dim.* [pluma], *a small feather:* pluma, plumella, Not. Tir. p. 171.

plūmesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.], *to begin to have* or *get feathers, to become fledged* (post-Aug.), Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 149; Hier. in Matt. 24, § 28.

plūmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *downy, covered* or *filled with down, down-* (class.): culcita plumea, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 46: aures, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 68.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Downy, like down,* i. e. *light, soft, delicate* (poet. and post-class.): plumea pondera, Mart. 4, 19, 7: nives, Arn. 2, 84: plumea et lactea cutis, App. M. 3, p. 135, 26.—**B.** *Embroidered:* indumenta, Prud. Ham. 295.

plūmĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pluma-gero], *feather-bearing, feathered* (post-Aug.): plumigeri anseres, Plin. 10, 22, 27, § 53: series, i. e. pennae, Prud. Cath. 3, 44.

plūmĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* [pluma-pes], *feather-footed, with feathered feet* (poet.): adde huc plumipedas, Cat. 55, 27.

plūmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [pluma]. **I.** *Act.* **A.** *To cover with feathers, to feather* (poet. and post-Aug.): plumato corpore corvus, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 44, 114: molli plumatā lanugine, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 117: plumare se in avem, i. e. *to transform,* App. M. 3, p. 138, 16.—**B.** *To embroider* (poet. and post-class.): pars auro plumata nitet, pars ignea cocco, Luc. 10, 123; Vop. Carin. 20: plumato amictus aureo Babylonico, Petr. Poet. 55, 6.—**C.** *To cover with scales* (post-class.): loricae plumatae, Just. 41, 2, 15.—**II.** *Neutr., to put forth* or *get feathers, to become fledged* (post-class.): pullis jam jam plumantibus, Gell. 2, 29.

plūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of down* or *feathers, covered with feathers, feathered.* **I.** Lit.: aucupium, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 34.—**II.** Transf.: folia, *downy,* Plin. 25, 6, 29, § 65.

plūmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little down-feather, a little feather* (post-Aug.), Col. 8, 5, 19; App. Flor. p. 348 *fin.*

plŭo, plui (or plūvi in Plaut. and Liv.; cf. Prisc. p. 881 P.; Varr. L. L. 9, § 104 Müll.), 3, *v. n.*, usu. *impers.* (ante-class. and late Lat. also *pers.;* v. infra) [root plu-, to swim; Gr. πλύνω, to wash; cf.: πλέω, πλεύσω, to sail; cf. ploro], *to rain;* constr. *absol.*, or with *abl.* or *acc.* **I.** Lit.: pluet credo hercle hodie, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 42: ut multum pluverat, id. Men. prol. 63: has Graeci stellas Hyadas vocitare suerunt, a pluendo: ὕειν enim est pluere, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111: aqua, quae pluendo crevisset, *by the rain,* id. Top. 9, 38: quoties pluit, Juv. 7, 179: urceatim plovebat (vulg. for pluebat), Petr. 44, 18.—With *acc.:* sanguinem pluisse senatui nuntiatum est, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58 (Klotz, sanguinem): lapides, Liv. 28, 27, 16: terram, id. 10, 33, 8; Vulg. Exod. 9, 23; 16, 4; id. Psa. 10, 7.—With *abl.:* lacte pluisse, *rained milk,* Liv. 27, 11: lapidibus, id. 35, 9; 21, 62, 5: lacte, sanguine, carne, Plin. 2, 56, 57, § 147.—*Pass.:* quā pluitur et ningitur, App. Flor. p. 340, 33.—Personally: saxis ferunt pluisse caelum, Mart. Cap. 6, § 642: effigies quae pluit, *which rained, came down in rain,* Plin. 2, 55, 57, § 147.—**II.** Transf., of other things, *to rain* (poet.): nec de concussā tantum pluit ilice glandis, Verg. G. 4, 81: stridentia fundae saxa pluunt, Stat. Th. 8, 416: jam bellaria adorea pluebant, id. S. 1, 6, 10.

plŭor, ŏris, *m.* [pluo], *rain* (ante-class.): pluor, Laber. ap. Non. 220, 33.

plūrālis, e, *adj.* [plus], *belonging* or *relating to more than one, relating to many* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen. **1.** Pluralis elocutio testium, Dig. 22, 5, 12.—**2.** *Plural, consisting of more than one:* deitas, Arn. in Psa. 67.—**II.** In partic., a gram. t. t., *plural:* praeterea numeros, in quibus nos singularem ac pluralem habemus, Graeci et δυικόν, Quint. 1, 5, 42: genitivus, *of the plural,* id. 1, 6, 26.—*Absol.:* cum singulari pluralis subjungitur, *the plural,* Quint. 9, 3, 8: singularia pluralibus miscet, id. 9, 3, 63; 1, 5, 16; cf. id. 8, 6, 28.—*Adv.:* **plūrālĭter,** *in the plural,* gram. t. t.: tonitrua nos pluraliter dicimus, Sen. Q. N. 2, 56, 1; Quint. 1, 6, 25; 8, 3, 35; 8, 6, 28.

plūrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pluralis]. **1.** *Plurality* (opp. to unitas), Ambros. in Psa. 118, prol. § 2; *plur.*, Boëth. Arithm. 1, 4.—**2.** Gram. t. t., *the plural number,* Charis. p. 50 P.

plūrālĭter, *adv.*, v. pluralis *fin.*

plūrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [plus], *plural,* gram. t. t. (post-class.): plurativus numerus, Gell. 19, 8, 4.—*Subst.:* **plūrātīvum,** i, *n.*, *the plural number, the plural* (post-class.): mei interrogandi casus est, et ab eo declinatur, quod est ego. Hujus deinde plurativum est nos, Gell. 20, 6, 8.

plūres, v. plus, under multus, II.

* **plūrĭes (-ens),** *adv.* [plus], *often, oftentimes, frequently* (post-class.; cf.: saepius, identidem), Treb. Poll. Gall. 1 (but in Caes. B. C. 1, 79, 1, the correct read. is pluresque).

plūrĭfārĭam, *adv.* [id.], *in many parts* or *places* (post-Aug.), Suet. Aug. 46; 80; id. Tib. 43; id. Calig. 54; id. Ner. 24; id. Vit. 9: gladiatoria munera plurifariam exhibuit, id. Claud. 21 (al. plurifaria).—**II.** *In many ways, manifoldly, variously* (post-class.), App. Flor. p. 357, 37; p. 178 Bip.: mons Taurus pro gentium ac linguarum varietate plurifariam nominatus, Sol. 38.

(**plūrĭfārĭus,** a, um, v. plurifariam.)

plūrĭformis, e, *adj.* [plures-forma], *having many forms, manifold, varied* (post-class.): pluriformi modo, App. Flor. p. 341, 14; Mart. Cap. 7, § 729.

plūrĭlătĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [plus-latus], *having several sides* (post-class.), Front. Expos. Form. p. 35 Goes.

plūrĭmus, a, um, v. multus, III.

plūrĭvŏcus, a, um, *adj.* [plus-vox], *having several* or *many significations:* quaeritur quid sit aequivocum, quid univocum, quid, ut ita dicam, plurivocum, Mart. Cap. 4, §§ 339, 357.

plūs, plūris, v. multus, II.

pluscŭlum, *adv.*, v. the foll. art.

pluscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [plus], *somewhat more, a little more; rather many* (only as *subst.* class.): tum pluscula Supellectile opus est, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 60: sal, Col. 12, 50, 12: ad cujus noctis exemplar similes adstruximus plusculas, *several nights,* App. M. 2, p. 122, 25: pyxides, id. ib. 3, p. 138, 25.—*Neutr. subst., a somewhat larger amount:* plusculum etiam, quam concedit veritas, amori nostro largiare, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 3.—With *gen.:* plusculum negotii, Cic. de Or. 2, 24: ut plusculum sibi juris populus asscisceret, id. Rep. 2, 33, 57.—**B.** *Adv.:* **pluscŭlum,** *somewhat more, rather more* (ante-class.): invitavit sese in cenā plusculum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 127: plusculum annum, *somewhat more than a year,* id. Pers. 1, 1, 121: laborare, *too much,* Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 10.

plūsĭmus, for plurimus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 27 Müll.; v. multus, III.

‡ **plŭtĕārĭus** or **plŭtĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [pluteus], *a maker of balustrades,* Inscr. Don. 417, 9.

plŭtĕus, i, *m.*, less freq. **plŭtĕum,** i, *n.* **I.** *A penthouse, shed,* or *mantlet,* made of hurdles covered with raw hides, and used *to protect besiegers (cf. vineae):* plutei crates corio crudo intentae, quae solebant opponi militibus opus facientibus, et appellabantur militares. Nunc etiam tabulae, quibus quid praesepitur, eodem nomine dicuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 231 Müll.; cf. Veg. Mil. 4, 15: pluteos praeferre, Amm. 21, 12, 6; so Caes. B. C. 2, 9; Liv. 21, 61, 10 al.—Transf.: ad aliquem vineam pluteosque agere, i. e. *to turn all one's weapons against him,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 111.—**II.** *A permanent breastwork, a parapet,* on towers, etc.: pluteos vallo addere, Caes. B. G. 7, 41: plutei turrium, id. ib. 7, 25; id. B. C. 3, 24: rates a fronte atque ab utroque latere, cratibus ac pluteis protegebat, id. ib. 1, 25, 9; 2, 15, 3: viminei, Amm. 19, 5, 1: locus consaeptus cratibus pluteisque, Liv. 10, 38, 5.—**III.** *The back-board, back,* of a settee or couch, Suet. Calig. 26; so of the couch on which guests reclined at table: somni post vina petuntur, . . . puer pluteo vindice tutus erat, Mart. 3, 91, 10.—**2.** Meton., *a couch, dining couch,* Prop. 4 (5), 8, 68.—**IV.** *The board on which a corpse is placed,* Mart. 8, 44, 13.—**V.** *A book-shelf, bookcase, desk,* Pers. 1, 106; with busts upon it, Juv. 2, 7; cf. Dig. 29, 1, 17, § 4; Sid. Ep. 2, 9.—**VI.** *A partition-wall between two columns, a balustrade, parapet,* Vitr. 4, 4, 1.

Plūto or **Plūton,** ōnis, *m.*, = Πλούτων, *the king of the Lower World, the husband of Proserpine, and brother of Jupiter and Neptune,* Cic. N. D. 2, 26, 66; Hyg. praef.; Verg. A. 7, 327; Juv. 13, 50.—*Acc.* Gr. Plutona, Hor. C. 2, 14, 7.—Hence, **II. Plūtōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pluto, Plutonian:* et domus exilis Plutonia, i. e. *the realms of death, the Lower Regions,* Hor. C. 1, 4, 17.—*Subst.:* **Plūtōnĭa,** ōrum, *n. plur.*, *a pestilential district in Asia,* Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79.

plūtor, ōris, *m.* [pluo], *the rainer, he who sends rain* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Serm. Divers. 8, 3.

Plūtus, i, *m.*, = Πλοῦτος, *Plutus, the god of riches,* Phaedr. 4, 12, 5.

plŭvĭa, ae, *f.* (sc. aqua) [pluvius]. **I.** *Rain* (class.; cf. imber): pluvias metuo, Cic. Att. 15, 16: tenues, Verg. G. 1, 92: ingens, id. ib. 325: a pluviā tueri, Juv. 3, 202: de pluviis loqui, id. 4, 87: pluviarum signa, Sen. Q. N. 1, 9, 1: qui aufert stillas pluviae, Vulg. Job, 36, 27.—**II.** Transf., *a fall* or *shower* of any thing (post-class.; cf. pluo); of blossoms, Claud. Nupt. Honor. 298: pluvia ignea, Aug. Quaest. in Num. 4, 27; id. Serm. 105, 7.—**III.** *Rain-water* (post-Aug.): admixtā pluviā, Plin. 33, 6, 34, § 103.

Plŭvĭālĭa, ae, *f.* (sc. insula), *one of the Fortunate Isles,* Plin. 6, 32, 37, § 202.

plŭvĭālis, e, *adj.* [pluvia], *of* or *belonging to rain, rainy, rain-:* Auster, *rain-bringing,* Verg. G. 3, 429: Haedi, id. A. 9, 668: sidus, Ov. M. 3, 594: fungi, *which are produced by rain,* id. ib. 7, 393: aqua, *rain-water,* Sen. Q. N. 3, 7, 4: dies, Col. 2, 13: imbres, Tac. H. 5, 23.

plŭvĭātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to rain, rain-* (post-class.): aqua, Marc. Emp. 8.

plŭvĭātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to rain, rain-* (post-Aug.): aqua, Cels. 4, 12 *fin.;* 7, 3; Col. 9, 1, 2.

plŭvĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of rain, rainy* (post-Aug.): hiems, Plin. 18, 25, 60, § 225.

plŭvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pluo], *rainy, causing* or *bringing rain, rain-* (class.): SI AQVA PLVVIA NOCET, *rain-water,* Fragm. XII. Tab.; cf. aquae, Cic. Mur. 9, 22; id. Top. 9, 38: tempestates, Cato, R. R. 2, 3: caelum, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 2: Hyades, *rain-bringing,* Verg. A. 3, 516: venti, Hor. C. 1, 17, 4: rores, *rain,* id. ib. 3, 3, 56: arcus, *rainbow,* id. A. P. 18: Juppiter, *who dispenses rain,* Tib. 1, 8 (7), 26 (cf.: Juppiter uvidus, Verg. G. 1, 418, and Ζεὺς ἰκμαῖος): dies, Col. 2, 15: caeli status, id. 2, 10: nomen, Plin. 2, 39, § 106.—Hence, *subst.:* **plŭvĭum,** ii, *n.*, = impluvium, q. v., *the inner court of a dwelling,* Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 41.

† **pneumătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πνευματικός, *of* or *belonging to air* or *to wind, air-, wind-, pneumatic;* of machines that are driven by the force of air: Ctesibius, qui pneumaticas res invenit, Vitr. 9, 9: organa, Plin. 19, 4, 20, § 60: ratio, id. 7, 37, 38, § 125.

Pneumătŏmăchi, ōrum, *m.*, = Πνευματομάχοι (fighters with the Spirit), *a sect of heretics,* Cod. Just. 1, 5, 5.

† **pnīgeus** (dissyl.), ei, *m.*, = πνιγεύς, *a cover* or *damper, which keeps down the rising air in the hydraulic organ,* Vitr. 10, 13.

† **pnīgītis,** idis, *f.*, = πνιγῖτις, *a kind of potter's clay,* Plin. 35, 16, 56, § 194.

Pnȳtăgŏras, ae, *m.*, *a king of Cyprus, an ally of Alexander the Great,* Curt. 4, 8, 9.

1. po', an old form of post; as, po' meridiem, mentioned by Quint. 9, 4, 39.

2. po, *insep. prep.* (cf. ποτί, πρός), a prefix denoting power or possession, or that renders emphatic the meaning of a verb; as in polleo, polliceor, pono.

3. ‡ **po** pro potissimum positum est in Saliari carmine, Fest. p. 205 Müll.

Poblĭlĭa or **Publĭlĭa** tribus (also, **Publĭa, Publĭcĭa, Popĭlĭa, Popillĭa**), *one of the rustic tribes,* Liv. 7, 15, *fin.;* Inscr. Grut. 568, 1; Inscr. Don. cl. 6, n. 112; Inscr. Maff. Ver. Illustr. 1; cf. Fest. p. 233 Müll.; cf.: Popillia tribus a progenitrice traxit vocabulum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 232 Müll.

pōcillātor, ōris, *m* [pocillum] *a cup bearer* (post class) quo, Jovi pocillatorem Phrygium sustulerat, i e *Ganymede*, App M 6, p 179, 16, so id ib 10, p 247

pōcillum, i, *n dim* [poculum], *a little cup* pocillum fictile, Cato, R R 156 mulsi, Liv 10, 42 *fin*, cf Plin 14, 13, 14, § 91 argenteum, Suet Vesp 2

pōcŭlentus (poscŭl-, pōtŭl-), a, um, *adj* [id], *drinkable potable* penus est quod esculentum aut poculentum est, etc, Q Scaevola ap Gell 4, 1, 17 —**II.** Of vessels, *fit for use in drinking* a poculen to argento vascularius, Inscr Grut 643, 3

pōcŭlum (contr **pōclum,** Plaut Curc 2 3, 80, 89, Arn 5, 175), i, *n* [from root po, pot, Gr πινω, v potus] **I.** Lit, *a drinking vessel, a cup, goblet, bowl, beaker* (class, syn calix, cyathus) et nobis idem Alcimedon duo pocula fecit Verg E 3, 44 poculum grande, Plaut Curc 2, 3, 89 magnis poculis aliquem invitare, id. Rud 2, 3, 32 exhaurire poculum, *to empty*, Cic Clu 11, 31, so, ducere, Hor C 1, 17, 21 siccare, Petr 92 poscunt majoribus poculis (sc bibere), *out of goblets*, Cic Verr 2, 1, 26, § 66 stans extra poculum caper, i e *in relief*, Juv 1, 76, cf id 5, 43 —Prov eodem poculo bibere, i e *to undergo the same sufferings*, Plaut Cas 5, 2, 52 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A drink, draught, potion* (mostly poet) si semel poculum amoris accepit meri, Plaut Truc 1, 1, 22 salsa pocula, *sea water*, id Rud 2, 7, 31 pocula sunt fontes liquidi, Verg, G 3, 529 amoris poculum, i e *a philter*, Hor Epod 5, 38, also, desiderii, id. ib 17, 80 prae poculis nescientes *through drunkenness*, Flor 2, 10 2 pocula praegustare, Juv 6, 633 poculum ex vino Vulg Cant 8, 2 —**B.** *A drinking bout, a carouse* (class) in ipsis tuis immanibus poculis, Cic Phil 2, 25, 63, cf is sermo, qui more majorum a summo adhibetur in poculis, *while drinking*, id Sen 14, 46 —**C.** *A draught of poison*, alicui poculum dare, Cic Clu 10, 30, Ov M 14 295, Val Fl 2, 155

† **pŏdăger,** gri, *m*, = ποδαγρος, *one who has the gout, a gouty man* (ante and post class for podagricus) numquam poetor nisi si podager, Enn ap Prisc p 829 P (Sat v 8 Vahl), Claud Epigr 29

† **pŏdăgra,** ae, *f*, = ποδαγρα, *the gout in the feet* doloribus podagrae cruciari, Cic Tusc 2, 19, 45 cum arderet podagrae doloribus, id Fin. 5, 31, 94 nodosa, Ov P 1, 3, 23, cf Plin 26, 10, 64, § 100 locuples, Juv 13, 96 —In *plur*, Cels 5, 18

† **pŏdăgrĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = ποδαγρικος, *gouty, podagric* cum tot feminae podagricae calvaeque sint, Sen Ep 15, 3, 21 — *Subst* **pŏdăgrĭcus,** i, *m*, *a gouty person*, Cels 4, 24 podagrici pedibus suis maledicunt, chiragrici manibus, Petr 132

pŏdăgrosus, a, um, *adj* [podagra], *having the gout, gouty* (ante class) deformis senex, arthriticus ac podagrosus, Lucil ap Non 166, 14 podagrosi estis ac vicistis cochleam tarditudine, Plaut Poen 3, 1, 28 pedes, id Merc 3, 4, 8

Pŏdălīrĭus, ii, *m*, = Ποδαλειριος **I.** *Son of Æsculapius, a celebrated physician*, Ov Tr 5, 6, 11, id A. A 2, 735 —**II.** *A Trojan who followed Æneas to Italy*, Verg A 12, 304 —**III.** *A Roman surname* c PETRONIVS PODALIRIVS, Inscr Amaduzzi Anecd. Litter t 1 p 463

† **pŏderes** or **pŏdēris,** is, *m*, = ποδηρης, *a long garment descending to the ankle, worn by the priests* Tert adv Jud 11, cf Isid Orig 19, 21 in veste poderis quam habebat totus erat orbis, Vulg Sap 18, 24

pōdex, icis, *m* [perh for pordex, from pedo, ĕre], *the fundament, anus*, Hor Epod 8, 6 levis, Juv 2, 12

pŏdĭa, ae, *f*, *a rope fastened to one of the lower corners of a sail, for the purpose of setting it to the wind*, in Engl nautical lang, *a sheet*, Serv Verg A 5, 830 (al podium)

‡ **pŏdĭārĭus,** i, *m* [podium], *one who performs mimes on the stage, a mime*, Not Tir p 174 podiarius, inter mimos, Gloss Isid

pŏdĭcus, a um, *adj* [ποῦς], *of* or *belonging to a foot* (post class) sed tempo rum alia simplicia sunt, quae podica etiam perhibentur Pes veri est numeri prima progressio, Mart Cap 9, § 974

pŏdismătus, a, um, *adj* [podismus], *measured out by feet* (post class) ager, Front Colon p 132 Goes

† **pŏdismus,** i, *m*, = ποδισμος, *a measuring out by feet, foot measure* (post class) ad podismum dimetiri loca, Veg Mil 2, 7 *fin*, 3, 15, Front Colon p 130 Goes, Inscr Orell 4570

† **pŏdĭum,** ii, *n*, = ποδιον, *an elevated place, a height* **I.** In gen (post class) podia ternis alta pedibus fabricantur, Pall 1, 38 —**II.** In partic **A.** A projection in a building, *a jutty, balcony, podium* (post Aug) Plin Ep 5, 6, 22, Vitr 3, 3, 5, 7, 7, 4, 4, Dig 33, 7, 12, § 22 —**B.** A projecting part in the circus or amphitheatre, *a parapet* or *balcony next to the arena*, where the emperor and other distinguished persons sat, Suet Ner 12, cf Plin 37, 3, 11, § 45 omnes ad podium spectantes, Juv 2, 147

Poeas (Paeas), antis, *m*, = Ποιας, *the father of Philoctetes*, Ov M 9, 233, Sen Herc Oet 1603, Hyg Fab 14 —Hence, **A.** **Poeantĭădes (Paeant-),** ae, *m*, *the son of Pœas*, i e *Philoctetes*, Ov M 13, 313 —**B.** **Poeantĭus (Paeant-),** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Pœas, Pœantian* Poeantia proles, i e *Philoctetes*, Ov M 13, 45, also heros, id R Am 111, and *absol* Poeantius, id Tr 5, 1, 61

Poecĭle, es, *f*, = Ποικιλη (variegated) **I.** *The picture gallery* or *celebrated hall* or *portico in the market place at Athens* in porticu, quae Poecile vocatur, Nep Milt 6, 3, cf Plin 35, 9, 35, § 59 —**II.** *A gallery in the Athenian style at the Tiburtine villa of the emperor Hadrian*, Spart Hadr 26

Poeēessa or **Poecessa,** ae, *f*, = Ποιηεσσα **I.** *An ancient name of the island of Rhodes*, Plin 5, 31, 36, § 132 —**II.** *An ancient town of Cea*, Plin 4, 12, 20, § 62

† **pŏēma,** ătis (*gen plur* poematorum, Afran ap Non 493, 9, cf Charis p 114 P poematum, Suet Gram 23, Spart Hadr 14, *dat* and *abl plur* usually poëmatis, Cic Off 3, 3, 15, Plaut As 1, 3, 22, Auct Her 4, 2, 3, but also poematibus, Suet Tit 3, App Mag 5), *n*, = ποιημα, *a composition in verse, a poem* (freq and class, syn carmen) pars est parva poema, proinde ut epistola quaevis Illa poesis opus totum, ut tota Ilias una Est θεσις, annalesque Enni atque istoc opus unum Est majus multo quam quod dixi ante poema, Lucil ap Non 428, 12 sq, cf poema est λέξις εὔρυθμος, id est verba plura modice in quandam conjecta formam Itaque etiam distichon epigrammation vocant poema Poesis est perpetuum argumentum e rhythmis, ut Ilias Homeri et Annales Ennii, Varr ap Non 428, 19 sq —*Plur* poemata (opp oratio), *poetry*, Cic Or 21, 70 —So of some verses of a poem o poëma tenerum et moratum atque molle! Cic Div 1, 31, 66, and of a short poem, Cat 50, 16, 1 But this distinction is not observed even by Ennius, and poema was the name in the class period for every kind of poem latos per populos terrasque poëmata nostra clara cluebunt, Enn ap Prob p 1401 P (Ann v 3 Vahl) poema facere, Cic Ac 1, 3, 9 poema ad Caesarem quod composueram, incidi, id Q Fr 3, 1, 4, § 11 Graecum condere, id Att 1, 16, 15 pangere, Hor Ep 1, 18, 40, id A P 416 scribere, id Ep 2, 1, 117 egregium, Cic de Or 1, 50, 217 poëma festivum, concinnum, elegans, id Pis 29, 70 si poema loquens pictura est, pictura tacitum poëma debet esse, Auct Her 4, 28, 39 ridenda poëmata malo, quam te, Juv 10, 124

† **pŏēmătium,** ii, *n*, = ποιηματιον, *a little* or *short poem* (post Aug), Plin Ep 4, 14, so id ib 4, 27, Aus. Idyll 7

Poemĕnis, idis, *f*, *the name of a dog*, Ov M 3, 215, Hyg Fab 181

† **poena,** ae, *f* [Gr ποινη, ἄποινα, quit money, fine, Lat pūnio, poenitet], *indemnification, compensation satisfaction, expiation, punishment, penalty* (cf mulcta) **I.** Lit SI INIVRIAM FAXIT ALTERI VIGINTI QVINQVE AERIS POENAE SVNTO, Fragm XII Tab mi calido das sanguine poenas, Enn ap Macr S 6 1 (Ann v 101 Vahl), imitated by Virgil tu tamen interea calido mihi sanguine poenas Persolves amborum, Verg A 9, 422 Serv poenas justas et debitas solvere Cic Mil 31, 85 poenas pendere, Plaut Bacch 3, 3, 21, cf id. As 2, 4, 77 maximas poenas pendo temeritatis meae, Cic Att 11, 8, 1, cf rei publicae poenas aut morte aut exsilio dependere, id Sest 67, 140 poenas pro civibus suis capere, Sall J 68, 3 id pro immolatis in foro Tarquiniensium Romanis poenae reddītum, Liv 7, 19, 3 ut vobis victi Poeni poenas sufferant, Plaut Cist. 1, 3, 54 poenas sufferre, id Am 3, 4, 19 ob mortem alicujus poenas luere, Poet. ap Cic N D 3 38, 90 poenas pro aliquā re luere, Sen Med 925, Lact. 2, 7, 21, 4, 11, 11, 7, 11, 2 poenam dignam suo scelere suscipere, Cic Imp Pomp 3, 7 poenas a seditioso cive persequi, id. Fam 1, 9 poenas doloris sui ab aliquo petere, id Att 1, 16, 7 repetere poenas ab aliquo, id Rosc Am 24, 67 afficere aliquem poenā, id Off 2, 5, 18 multa et poena multare aliquem, id Balb 18, 42 poena falsarum litterarum, id Fl 17, 39 reticentiae poena, id Off 3, 16, 65 poenas aequas irroget peccatis, Hor S 1, 3, 118 mediocrium delictorum poenae, Paul Sent 5, 17, 3 poena nummaria, *a fine*, Mos et Rom Leg Coll 14 2, 2, so, pecuniaria, Gai Inst 4, 111.—**B.** Poena, *the goddess of punishment* or *vengeance*, in *plur* Poenae, *the goddesses of vengeance*, sometimes identified by the poets with the Furiae o Poena o Furia sociorum! Cic Pis 37, 91, cf saeva sororum Poena parens, Val Fl 1, 796, so in *sing*, Stat Th 8, 25, in *plur*, Cic Clu 61, 171, Luc 6, 695, Varr ap Non 390, 9, Val Fl 7, 147 —**II.** Transf, *hardship, torment, suffering, pain*, etc (post Aug) frugalitatem exigit philosophia, non poenam, Sen Ep 5, 4, Plin 23, 2, 28, § 59 captivitatis, Just 11, 14, 11 —In *plur* in tantis vitae poenis, Plin 2, 7, 5, § 27 balaenae pariendi poenis invalidae, id 9, 6, 5, § 13 longa poenarum patientia, Just 3, 5, 2 ebrius qui nullum forte cecidit, dat poenas, *is in anguish*, Juv 3, 279

poenālis, e, *adj* [poena], *of* or *belonging to punishment, penal* (post Aug, esp freq in the jurists) opera, Plin 18, 11, 29, § 112 poenalis aquae dirisque genitae, *in the infernal regions*, id 4, 8, 15, § 31 ex lege poenali aqua et igne interdici, *by the penal law*, Gai Inst 1, § 128 actio, Dig 40, 12, 21 causa, ib 46, 3, 7 conditio, ib 22, 2, 5 stipulatio, ib 19, 2, 54 et saep — *Absol* **poenāles,** ium, *m*, *men subject to punishment, criminals* carcer poenalium, Cod Just 10, 19, 2 —*Sup* inter haec horrenda et poenalissima, *exceedingly punishable* or *criminal*, Salv Avar 2, 10 — *Adv* **poenālĭter,** *by punishment* or *penalty* (post class) reus poenaliter interibat, Amm 16, 8, 2

poenārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *belonging to punishment, penal, criminal* (post Aug) actiones, Quint 4, 3, 9, 7, 4, 20

Poeni, ōrum, *m*, *the Phœnicians*, i e *the Carthaginians* (descended from the Phœnicians) Poeni stipendia pendunt, Enn ap Varr L L 5 § 182 Müll (Ann v 269 Vahl), id ap Fest p 249 ib (Ann v 278 Vahl), Cic Rep 2 4, 9 Poeni foedifragi, id. Off 1, 12, 38 Poenorum crudelitas id N D 3, 32, 80 ponuntque ferocia Poeni Corda, Verg A. 1, 302 — *Gen plur* Poenûm, Sil 7, 714, 17, 311 — In *sing* **Poenus,** i, *m*, *a Carthaginian* Poenus plane est, *he is a true Carthaginian*, i e *full of cunning, trickish*, Plaut Poen prol 113 —Pregn, for *Hannibal*, Cic de Or 2, 18, 77 —Collectively si uterque Poenus Serviat uni i e *Carthaginians in Africa and Spain*, Hor C 2 2, 11 —Hence, **A.** **Poenus,** a, um, *adj*, *Punic, Carthaginian* (poet) leones, Verg E 5, 27 columnae, Prop 2, 23 (3, 29), 3 sermo, Stat S 4, 5, 45 vis saeva, Sil 6, 338 miles, Juv 10, 155 —*Comp* est nullus me hodie Poenus Poenior, *better versed in the Carthaginian tongue*, Plaut Poen 5, 2, 31 —**B.** **Pūnĭcus (Poen-),** a, um, *adj*, *Punic, Carthaginian* (the classical form) CLASEIS POENICAS OM(nes devicit), Inscr Column Rostr regna, Verg A 1, 338 lingua, Plin 4, 22 36, § 120 litterae, Cic Verr 2, 4, 46, § 103 laterna Plaut Aul 3, 6, 30 bellum primum, secundum, tertium Cic

Off. 1, 13, 39; id. Brut. 14, 57; id. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 73: fides, i. e. *bad faith, perfidy, treachery* (because the Romans considered the Carthaginians perfidious), Sall. J. 108, 3; cf. Liv. 21, 4 *fin.*; 42, 47; Flor. 2, 2, 6 and 17; Val. Max. 7, 4, ext. 4; so, ars, Liv. 25, 39: Punicum malum, or simply Punicum, i, *n.*, *a pomegranate*, Plin. 13, 19, 34, § 112; 15, 11, 11, § 39; 15, 28, 34, § 112 et saep.: arbos, i. e. *a pomegranate-tree*, Col. poët. 10, 243: cera, *exceedingly white*, Plin. 21, 14, 49, § 83.—**2.** Poet., transf., *of the Phœnician color, purple color, purple-red*: punicarum rostra columbarum, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 32: rostra psittaci, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 22: punico Lugubre mutavit sagum, Hor. Epod. 9, 27.—Hence, *adv.*: **Pūnĭcē (Poen-)**, *in the Punic* or *Carthaginian manner* or *language*: adibo hosce atque appellabo Punice, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 22: loqui, *in Punic*, id. ib. 5, 2, 23: salutare, id. ib. 5, 2, 40.

Poenĭcē, *adv.*, v. Poeni, B. *fin.*

Poenĭcĕus, a, um, v. Phoeniceus.

Poenĭcus, a, um, v. Poeni, B.

Poenīnus, a, um, v. Penninus.

poenio, īre, v. punio *init.*

poenĭtens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from poeniteo.

poenĭtenter, *adv.*, v. poeniteo, *P. a. A. fin.*

poenĭtentĭa, v. paenitentia.

poenĭtĕo, v. paeniteo.

poenītio, ōnis, v. punitio.

poenĭtūdo, v. paenitudo.

poenōsus, a, um, *adj.* [poena], *painful* (eccl. Lat.), Ps.-Aug. ad Fratr. Erem. Serm. 48.

Poenŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [Poeni], *The Young Carthaginian*, the title of a comedy of Plautus.

1. Poenus, i, v. Poeni.

2. Poenus, a, um, v. Poeni, A.

† **pŏēsis** (pŏēsis, Prud. ap. Symm. 2, 52), is, *f.*, = ποίησις. **I.** *The art of composing poems, poetry, poesy* (rarely so used), Quint. 12, 11, 26.—**II.** *A poem, poetry* (class.): ut pictura, poësis erit: quae, si propius stes, Te capiat magis, etc., Hor. A. P. 361; Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 100: Anacreontis tota poësis est amatoria, id. Tusc. 4, 33, 71.

† **pŏēta,** ae (POETES, Inscr. Orell. 1163), *m.*, = ποιητής. **I.** In gen., *a maker, producer* (ante-class.): nec fallaciam Astutiorem ullus fecit poëta, *a contriver, trickster*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 7: tu poëta es prorsus ad eam rem unicus, *you are just fit for it*, id. As. 4, 1, 3.—**II.** In partic., *a poet* (class.; syn. vates): visus Homerus adesse poëta, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 51 (Ann. v. 6 Vahl.); Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 194: oratores et poëtae, id. ib. 3, 10, 39: versificator quam poëta melior, Quint. 10, 1, 89: pictoribus atque poëtis Quidlibet audendi semper fuit aequa potestas, Hor. A. P. 9: expectes eadem a summo minimoque poëtâ, Juv. 1, 14: judex absolvit injuriarum eum, qui Lucilium poëtam in scenâ nominatim laeserat, Auct. Her. 2, 3, 19: unum (genus deorum) a poëtis traditum, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 27 *init.*

Poetelĭus, i, *m.*, *name of a Roman gens*: M. Petelius, *a consul*, Liv. 9, 24.

pŏētĭca, ae, v. poëticus, II.

1. pŏētĭcē, es, v. poëticus, II.

2. pŏētĭcē, *adv.*, v. poëticus.

† **pŏētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ποιητικός, *poetic, poetical*: verbum, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153: non poëtico sed quodam oratorio numero et modo, id. ib. 1, 39, 151: di, *represented by the poets*, id. N. D. 3, 31, 151: quadrigae, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 2: mella, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44.—*Adv.*: **pŏētĭcē,** *after the manner of poets, poetically*: loqui (perh. not ante-Aug., since the words ut poëtice loquar, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 9, seem not to be genuine), Plin. Ep. 8, 4, 1; 2, 5, 5: poëtice vel oratorie, Quint. 9, 1, 13; Lact. 2, 4, 4; 3, 14, 7; Petr. 90.—**II.** *Subst.*: **pŏētĭca,** ae, and **pŏētĭcē,** ēs, *f.*, = ποιητική, *the poetic art, poetry, poesy*: o praeclaram emendatricem vitae poëticam! Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 69; 1, 1 *fin.*: attigit quoque poëticen, Nep. Att. 18, 5: a poëtice alienus, Plin. Ep. 7, 4, 2.

(**pŏētilla,** a false read. for post illum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 4.)

Poetneum, i, *n.*, *a fortress of Athamania*, Liv. 39, 25.

pŏēto, āre, v. poëtor.

pŏētor, āri, *v. dep.* [poëta], *to be a poet, to write poetry, to poetize* (ante- and post-class.): numquam poëtor nisi si podager, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 829 P. (Sat. v. 8 Vahl.): ineptia poëtandi, Aus. Idyll. 6 praef.—In an active collat. form: priusquam poëtare incipio, Verus ap. Front. Ep. ad Caes. 2, 8 Mai.

† **pŏētrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ποιήτριά, *a poetess*: fabularum poëtria, Cic. Cael. 27, 64; Ov. H. 15, 183; Mart. Cap. 8, § 809.

† **pŏētris,** ĭdis or ĭdos, *f.*, = ποιητρίς, *a poetess*, Pers. prol. 13 (al. poëtrias).

† **pōgōnĭas,** ae, *m.*, = πωγωνίας (bearded), *a kind of comet*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 15, 4; Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 89.

Pogonus, i, *m.*, *a harbor in Argolis*, Mel. 2, 3.

pol, *interj.*, v. Pollux.

Pola, ae, *f.*, *a maritime town of Istria*, Mel. 2, 3; Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 129.

† **pōlea,** ae, *f.*, = πωλίον, *the dung of an ass's foal*, Plin. 28, 13, 57, § 200.

Pŏlĕmo or **-mon,** ōnis, *m.*, = Πολέμων. **I.** *A Grecian philosopher at Athens, a disciple of Xenocrates and teacher of Zeno and Arcesilaus*, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 34; id. de Or. 3, 18, 67; id. Fin. 4, 6, 14; Hor. S. 2, 3, 254; Val. Max. 6, 9, 1 *ext.*—Hence, **B. Pŏlĕmōnēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Polemonian*: P. Stoicus, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132.—**II.** *A king of Pontus after Mithridates*, Suet. Ner. 18; Eutr. 7, 14.—Hence, **B. Pŏlĕmōnĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Polemonian*: Pontus, Aur. Vict. Caes. 15; Vop. Aur. 21 *fin.*; Eutr. 7, 14.

† **pŏlĕmōnĭa,** ae, *f.*, = πολεμώνιον, *Greek valerian, otherwise called* philaeteria, Plin. 25, 6, 28, § 64.

Pŏlĕmōnĭăcus, a, um, v. Polemo, II. B.

pŏlenta, ae, *f.* (collat. form **pŏlentum,** i, *n.*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2; so *plur.*: **pŏlenta,** ōrum, Macr. S. 7, 15) [perh. from πάλη = pollen], *peeled barley, pearl-barley*: homines, qui polentam pinsitant, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 17; Cato, R. R. 108; Col. 6, 17, 18; Plin. 18, 7, 14, § 72; 24, 1, 1, § 3; 27, 8, 37, § 59; Ov. M. 5, 450; Pers. 3, 55; Vulg. Lev. 23, 14.

pŏlentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [polenta], *of* or *belonging to pearl-barley*: crepitus, *caused by eating pearl-barley*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 16: damnum, *the loss of a mouthful of pearl-barley*, App. M. 6, p. 181, 2.

pŏlentum, i, v. polenta.

† **1. pŏlĭa,** ae, *f.*, = πολιά, *a precious stone of a gray color*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191.

† **2. pōlĭa,** ae, *f.*, = πωλεία, *a stud of horses*, Dig. 21, 1, 38 *fin.*

pŏlīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [1. polio]. **I.** *Polish, brightness* (post-class.): baltei polimina, App. de Deo Socr. p. 54, 30.—**II. polimina,** um, *n.*, *the testicles*, Arn. 7, 230.

pŏlīmenta, ōrum, *n.* [id.], *the testicles*: porcina, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 28 (dub.; Ritschl, sincipitamenta); cf. Fest. p. 234 Müll.

(**polindrum,** i, a false read. for cepolindrum, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 43; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

1. pŏlĭo, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 4 (*imperf.* polibant, Verg. A. 8, 436), *v. a.* [root par, in parēre, appārere; cf. pulcher], *to smooth, furbish, polish* (class.; syn.: limo, levigo). **I.** Lit.: ROGVM ASCIA NE POLITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59: parietem tectorio, Col. 8, 8, 3: daedala signa, Lucr. 5, 1451: gemmas cotibus, Plin. 37, 8, 32, § 109: ligna squatinae piscis cute, id. 32, 9, 34, § 108: marmora, id. 36, 6, 9, § 52: scabritiam ferri hircorum sanguine, id. 28, 9, 41, § 148: lapis politus, Vulg. 1 Macc. 13, 27: polite lanceas, id. Jer. 46, 4.—**B.** Transf. (= apparare, curare, colere), *to set off, adorn, decorate, embellish*: causa poliendi agri, Enn. ap. Non. 66, 27 (Ann. v. 324 Vahl.); cf.: campi politi, id. ib. (Sat. v. 23 Vahl.); and: politus culturâ fundus, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 5: vestes, *to scour*, Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 197; cf. vestimenta, Dig. 47, 2, 12; Gai. Inst. 3, 143; 162: linum in filo, Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 18: minium in officinis, id. 33, 7, 40, § 122; cf. Sillig ad Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60: domus polita, *well-ordered*, Phaedr. 4, 5, 26; cf.: regie polita aedificia, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 10.—**II.** Trop., *to polish, refine, improve, adorn*: ignarus poliendae orationis, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 63: ut opus poliat lima non exterat, Quint. 10, 4, 4: verba, id. 8, 6, 63: materiam versibus senariis, Phaedr. 1, prol. 2: carmina, Ov. P. 1, 5, 61: mores, Petr. 8.—Hence, **pŏlītus,** a, um, *P. a.* (in the trop. sense), *polished, accomplished, refined, cultivated, polite* (class.): doctrinâ homines, Lucr. 3, 307: homo politus e scholâ, Cic. Pis. 25, 59: politus artibus, id. Fin. 1, 7, 26: homo (orator), id. de Or. 2, 58, 236: aliquem politum reddere, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 6: accurata et polita oratio, Cic. Brut. 95, 326; cf.: ornata oratio et polita, id. de Or. 1, 8, 31; so, epistula, Plin. Ep. 7, 13, 2.—*Comp.*: Crassus (in dicendo) politior et ornatior, Tac. Or. 18: facundia politiorem fieri, Val. Max. 2, 2, 2: homo politioris humanitatis expers, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72.—*Sup.*: vir omni liberali doctrinâ politissimus, Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 5.—Hence, *adv.*: **pŏlītē,** *in a polished manner, exquisitely, elegantly*: polite subtiliterque effici, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 120: polite apteque dicere, id. Fin. 4, 3, 5: ornate politeque dicere, id. Cael. 3, 8: scribere, id. Brut. 19, 76.—*Comp.*: politius perfectiusque proferre aliquid, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 5: politius limare, id. Ac. 1, 1, 2.

2. pōlĭo, ōnis, v. pellio.

3. Pōlĭo (Pollio), ōnis, *m.*, *the name of a music-teacher*, Juv. 7, 176.

† **pŏlĭon** or **-ĭum,** ĭi, *n.*, = πόλιον, *a strong-smelling plant*, perh. the *poley-germander*: Teucrium polium, Linn.; Plin. 21, 7, 21, § 44; 21, 20, 84, § 145; Scrib. Comp. 83.

Pŏlĭorcētes, ae, *m.*, = Πολιορκητής (the besieger or stormer of cities), *a surname of Demetrius, king of Macedonia* (cf.: Demetrius expugnator), Plin. 7, 38, 39, § 126; Sen. Ep. 9, 15; Vitr. 10, 22; Amm. 23, 4, 10; 24, 2, 18.

pŏlītē, *adv.*, v. 1. polio, *P. a. fin.*

Pŏlītes, ae, *m.*, = Πολίτης, *a son of Priam, killed by Pyrrhus*, Verg. A. 2, 526; 5, 564.

† **pŏlītīa,** ae, *f.*, = πολιτεία. **I.** *The State, the name of one of Plato's works*, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60; 2, 27, 59.—**II.** *The administration of the Commonwealth* (late Lat.), Ambros. Hexaëm. 5, 15, 52; Cassiod. Var. 9, 2.

† **pŏlītĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πολιτικός, *of* or *belonging to civil polity* or *to the State, political, civil*: libri, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 5: philosophi, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 109: virtutes, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8.

pŏlītio, ōnis, *f.* [1. polio], *a smoothing, a furbishing, polishing.* **I.** Lit. (post-Aug.): speculi, Vitr. 7, 3.—Of *smoothing* or *plastering* a wall, Vitr. 7, 4.—**II.** Transf., *an improving, cultivating*: agrorum, Cato, R. R. 136.

pŏlītor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who furbishes* or *polishes, a polisher.* **I.** Lit.: gemmarum, Firm. Math. 4, 7 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *a cultivator, improver*: agri, Cato, R. R. 5, 136; Dig. 17, 2, 52.

Politorium, ii, *n.*, *a town of Latium*, the modern *La Giostra*, Liv. 1, 33; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68.

pŏlītūra, ae, *f.* [1. polio], *a furbishing, polishing, smoothing, working at*, etc. (post-Aug.): chartae, Plin. 13, 12, 25, § 81: marmoris, id. 36, 6, 9, § 53: gemmarum (of the vine), id. 17, 26, 39, § 246: laevitas et politura corporum, Sen. Q. N. 7, 31, 4.—Of a cobweb, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 84.—In *plur.*, Vitr. 7, 1.—**II.** Transf., of literary composition: videbimus quid parum recisum sit, quid non hujus recentis politurae, Sen. Ep. 100, 5.

pŏlītus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from polio.

pŏlĭum, ii, v. polion.

Polla, ae, *f.* [another form for Paulla, Paula], *a female proper name.* **I.** *The wife of D. Brutus*, Cic. Fam. 11, 8, 1.—**II.** *The wife of the poet Lucan*, Stat. S. 2, 7, 62; 82; Mart. 7, 21, 2; 7, 23, 3; 10, 64, 1.

pollen, ĭnis, *n.*, and **pollis,** ĭnis, *m.* and *f.* [πάλη]. **I.** Lit., *fine flour, mill-dust*, Cato, R. R. 156; 157; Plin. 13, 12, 26, § 82; 18, 9, 20, § 87; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 60.—**II.** Transf., *fine dust* of other things: piperis, Cels. 4, 4: turis, Col. 6, 30, 6; Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 39: aliquid in pollinem tundere, id. 19, 5, 29, § 91.

pollens, entis, *Part* and *P a*, from polleo

pollenter, *adv*, v polleo, *P a. fin*

1. pollentia, ae, *f* [polleo], *might, power* (ante class) impiorum, Plaut. Rud 3, 2, 4, id Cas. 4, 4, 3 —Personified, *the goddess of power* or *of victory*, Liv 39, 7, 8

2. Pollentia (Polent-), ae, *f* **I.** *A city in Picenum*, now *Monte Molone*, Cic Phil 11, 6, 14, id Fam 11, 13, 3 — Hence, **B. Pollentini,** ōrum, *m*, *the Pollentians*, Plin 3, 13, 18, § 111 —**II.** *A city in Liguria* now *Pollenza*, Col 7, 2, 4, Mart 14, 157, Sil 8, 598 — Hence, **B. Pollentinus (Polent-),** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Pollentia, Pollentian* plebs, Suet Tib 37

pollĕo (polet, pollet quia nondum geminabant antiqui consonantes, Fest p 205 Müll), ēre, *v n* [potis valeo] **I.** Lit **A.** In gen, *to be strong, powerful*, or *potent, to be able, to prevail, avail* (class, cf valeo, possum) QVANTO MAGIS POTES POLLES QVE, an old formula in Liv 1, 24, 8 potest polletque (populus) Liv 8, 33, Plaut. As 3, 3, 46 qui plus pollet potiorque est patre, old poet ap Cic Tusc. 4, 32, 69 pollere, regnare, dominari, Cic Rep 3 12, 21 qui in republicā tum plurimum pollebant, Caes B C 1, 4 polleo plurimum inter homines, id. ap Suet. Caes. 6, Cic. Brut 51, 90 ad fidem faciendam justitia plus pollet, id Off 2, 9, 34 cum Romana majestas toto orbe polleret, Flor 4, 2, 8 — With *subj clause* is omnibus exemplo debet esse, quantum in hac urbe polleat, multorum obedire tempori, Cic Brut 69, 242 —(*β*) With *abl* for mā, Prop 3, 8 (4, 9), 17 pecunia, Suet Caes. 19 armis, Tac A 11, 24 gloriā antiquitatis, id ib 4, 55 nobilitate, id H 3, 45 malis artibus, id A. 14, 57 gratia, id. H 2, 92 —**B.** In partic, of medicines, *to be potent* or *efficacious, to operate* herba contra anginas efficacissime pollet, *is a powerful specific*, Plin 24, 19, 110, § 171 pollet adversus scorpiones, id 20, 16, 63, § 171 aurum plurimis modis pollet in remediis, id. 33, 4, 25, § 84, 28, 8, 29, § 114 —**II.** Transf **A.** *To be of worth, to be valued, esteemed*, Plin 19, 3, 17, § 47 cum eadem vitis aliud aliis in locis polleat, id. 14, 6, 8, § 70 —**B.** *To possess in abundance, be rich in* utensilibus, App M 2, 19 — Hence, **pollens,** entis, *P a*, *strong, mighty, able, powerful, potent* (mostly since the Aug period, not in Cic) genus pollens atque honoratissumum, Plaut. Capt 2, 2 28 animus, abunde pollens potensque, Sall J 1, 3 potens pollensque, Liv 2, 34, Inscr Grut. 50, 3 genus pollens Plaut Capt. 2, 2, 28 classis plurimum pollens mari, Vell 1, 2 mens pollentior, Tert adv Psych 6 pollentissima ingenia, Sol 2 *med* —With *abl* sagittis pollens dea, Naev ap Macr 6, 5 (Trag Rel p 11 Rib) equo pollens, Ov Tr 3, 10, 55 opibus, Lucr 1, 61 venenis Val Fl 6, 85 —With *gen.* vini pollens Liber, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 21 (Fleck as one word, vinipollens) —With *acc* soror cuncta pollentis viri, Argolica Juno, Sen Agam 805 —With *inf* tractare sereno Imperio vulgum pollens Sil 14, 80, Luc. 6, 685 —Hence, *adv*

pollenter, *powerfully* (post-class), *comp* pollentius Claud IV Cons. Hon 254

1. pollex, ĭcis, *m* [polleo, cf pollex nomen ab eo, quod pollet, accepit, Atei. Cap to ap Macr S 7, 13, 11] **I.** Lit **A.** *The thumb* hominis digiti articulos habent ternos, pollex binos et digitis adversus universis flectitur, per se vero in obliquum porrigitur, crassior ceteris, huic minimus mensura par est, Plin 11, 43, 99, § 244, Cic Off 3, 11, 46, Hor Epod 5, 48, id C 4, 6, 36, Ov M 4, 36, 8, 198, Verg A 11, 68 —Connected with digitus (as a measure), Cato, R. R. 20 clavi digiti pollicis crassitudine, Caes B G 3, 13 —To close down the thumb (premere) was a sign of approbation, to extend it (vertere, convertere, pollex infestus), a sign of disapprobation, Plin 28, 2, 5, § 25, Hor Ep 1, 18, 66, Juv 3, 36, Prud adv Symm 2, 1097, Stat. Th 8, 26, Quint 11, 3, 119, App M 2, p 124, 3 — **B.** *The great toe*, Plin 7, 2, 2, § 20, 7, 53, 54, § 181, 28, 4, 9, § 42, Suet. Calig 57 pollices manūs et pedis dextri, Vulg Lev. 8, 24 — **II.** Transf. **A.** *The stump of a vine branch left in pruning*, = resex, Col 4, 21, 3, 4, 24, 13, Plin 14, 1, 3, § 14, 17, 22, 35, § 184 —**B.** *A knob* or *protuberance* on the trunk of a tree, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 29

2. Pollex, ĭcis, *m.*, *the name of a slave of Cicero*, Cic. Fam 14, 6, 1, id Att 8, 5, 1, 13, 47, 1 — A lusus verbb with 1 pollex, Cic Att 13, 46, 1

Pollia tribus, *one of the Roman tribes* Liv 8, 37, 29, 37, Inscr Grut 400, 1

pollĭcāris, e, *adj* [1 pollex] *of* or *belonging to a thumb* (post-Aug) frutex pollicari crassitudine, *of the thickness of a thumb*, Plin. 13, 23, 45, § 128 latitudine, id 15, 24, 26, § 95 amplitudine, id 27, 9, 49, § 73

pollĭcĕor, itus (*act.* form polliceres, Varr Sat Menip 8, 5), 2, *v dep a* and *n* [from an old *prep* por or port (= Gr ποτί, προτί, or πρός, cf pro) and liceor] **I.** *To hold forth, offer, promise* any thing (freq and class., syn promitto, spondeo) neque minus prolixe de tua voluntate promisi, quam eram solitus de mea polliceri, Cic. Fam 7, 5, 1, id Planc. 42, 101, cf alicui studium, id Fam 5, 8, 4, cf mirandum in modum profitentur, offerunt se, pollicentur, id Q Fr 1, 2, 5 id omne tibi polliceor ac defero, id Imp Pomp 24, 67 pro certo polliceor hoc vobis atque confirmo me esse perfecturum, ut, etc, id Agr 2, 37, 100 non modo ut ponatur, verum etiam ut inviolata maneat pollicetur, Just 9, 2, 12 —With *subj* alone, Hirt B G 8, 52, 4 alicui divitias, Enn ap Cic Div 1, 58, 132 (Trag v 359 Vahl) hospitium et cenam, Plaut Bacch 2, 2, 8 plus pollicere quam ego a te postulo, id. Truc 2, 4, 23 —With *inf pres* modo Qui sum pollicitus ducere, Ter And 3 5, 7 jusjurandum pollicitus est dare, Plaut Most 5, 1, 36. pollicentur obsides dare, Caes B C 4, 21, 5, 6, 9, 7 benigne, Cic Fam 4, 13, 3 liberalissime, id Att 5, 13, 2 — Prov montes auri, *to promise mountains of gold*, i e *boundless wealth*, Ter Phorm 1, 2, 18, for which also maria montesque, Sall C 23, 3 —**II.** Esp **1.** Of an orator in opening his speech, *to promise, announce* quaeso ut, quid pollicitus sim, diligenter memoriae mandetis, Cic Quint. 10, 36 docui, quod primum pollicitus sum, causam omnino cur postularet, non fuisse, etc., id. ib 19, 60 —**2.** Of purchasers, *to bid, offer* at illic pollicitus est prior, Plaut Merc 2, 3, 102 —**3.** Of auspices, *to forebode, promise* id assuetae sanguine et praeda aves pollicebantur, Flor 1, 1, 7

☞ *Act* collat. form **pollĭcĕo,** ere, *to promise* (ante class) ne dares, ne pollicere, Varr ap Non 471, 13 —**2.** polliceor, in a *pass* signif ut aliis ob metum statuae polliceantur, Metell Numid ap Prisc p 972 P, Dig 14, 1, 1 pollicita fides, Ov F 3, 366, Lact. Pasch 60 pollicitus torus, Ov H 21, 140 — Hence, *subst* **pollĭcĭtum,** i, *n*, *something promised, a promise*, Ov A. A. 1, 632 memores polliciti nostri, Col 11, 3, 1 — In *plur* hanc tu pollicitis corrumpe, Ov A A 1, 355 pollicitis captus, id Am 3, 7, 70, 2, 16, 48

pollĭcĭtātio, ōnis, *f* [pollicitor], *a promising, a promise* (class. but not in Cic, who uses promissio, promissum, usu *plur*) vereor ne istaec pollicitatio Te in crimen populo ponat, Plaut Trin. 3, 3, 10 hinc pollicitationes aufer, Ter Phorm 5, 6, 18 huic magnis praemiis pollicitationibus que persuadet, ut, etc., Caes. B G 3, 18, 3, 26, 7, 1, id B C 3, 108, Sall J 61, 4, Sen Ben 3, 19, 3, Plin Ep 10, 33, 3, Auct B Afr 35, Dig 50, 12, 1 sqq — In *sing* cum (legionem) ad se arcessisset Antonius hac pollicitatione, denarios quingenos singulis militibus daturum, Asin Poll ap Cic Fam 10, 32, 4, Inscr Grut 422, 3 ex nudā pollicitatione nulla actio nascitur, Paul Sent 5, 12, 9, Vulg Heb 4, 1

pollĭcĭtātor, ōris, *m* [id], *a promiser* (eccl Lat), Tert adv Jud. 1

pollĭcĭtātrix, īcis, *f* [pollicitator], *she that promises* (eccl Lat.), Tert Apol 23

pollĭcĭtor, ātus, 1, *v freq a.* and *n* [polliceor], *to promise* (mostly ante and post class., not in Cic or Cæs.) pro capite argentum, Plaut. Rud 4, 2, 24 operam suam alicui, id. Mil 3, 3, 6, Dig. 50, 12, 6 —*Absol* ego te complures menses tuli Pollicitantem, nihil ferentem, Ter Phorm 3, 2, 36 sollicitando et pollicitando, id And 5, 4, 9 largiundo atque pollicitando magis incendere, Sall C 38, 1, id. J 8, 1

pollĭcĭtum, i, *n*, v polliceor *fin*

pollĭcĭtus, a, um, *Part*, from polliceor

‡ **pollĭnāris,** e, *adj* [pollen], *of* or *belonging to fine flour, flour, meal* pollinare cribrum, γυριστήριον κόσκινον, Gloss. Cyril, v pollinarius

pollĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *belonging to fine flour, flour, meal* cribrum, *a bolting sieve*, Plaut Poen 3, 1, 10, Plin 18, 11, 28, § 108

pollinctor (or **pollictor**), ōris, *m* [pollingo], *one who washes corpses and prepares them for burning, an undertaker* pollinctores sunt, qui mortuos curant, Non 157, 20, cf pollinctores dicti sunt, qui funera morientium accurant, Fulg p 559, 9, Plaut Poen prol 63, id As. 5, 2, 60, Varr ap Non 157, 21 sq, Mart. 10, 97, 3, Dig 14, 3, 5, Sid Ep 3, 13, of *buriers*, Vulg Ezech 39, 15

pollinctus, a, um, *Part*, from pollingo

pollingo, nxi, nctum, 3, *v a.*, *to wash a corpse, and prepare it for the funeral pile* (ante and post class) pollingo, περιστέλλω νεκρόν, σιροπλοκῶ, ταριχεύω, ἐνταφιάζω, Gloss. Philox quia mihi pollinctor dixit, qui eum pollinxerat, Plaut Poen. prol. 63, App Flor p 362, 27 figmenta hominum mortuorum curate pollincta, Amm 19, 1, 10 — Transf, of an old man near his grave pollinctum corpus, Val Max 7, 7, 4, cf voluptas fucata aut medicamentis pollincta, Sen Vit. Beat. 7, 2

‡ **1. pollio,** īre pollit, pila ludit, Paul ex Fest p 243 Müll

2. Pollio (Pōlio, v Lucr p 33 Lachm), ōnis, *m.*, *a Roman surname* So esp, **I.** Asinius Pollio, v Asinius —**II.** Trebellius Pollio, v Trebellius. —**III.** *The name of a bad actor*, Plaut Bacch 2, 2, 37 —**IV.** v Polio

pollis, inis, v pollen

pollūbrum (pōlūbr-), i, *n* [polluo], *a wash basin, laver*. polubrum pelluvium vas, quod nos pelvem vocamus, Paul ex Fest. p 247 Müll polubrum quod Graeci χέρνιβα, nos trulleum vocamus. Livius argenteo polubro (acc to Hom Od 1, 136), Fabius Pictor, lib XVI polubrum sinistrā manu teneto, Non 544, 22 sq

pollūcĕo, xi, ctum, 2, *v a* [old *prep* port=Gr ποτί, πρός, and liceor, root lic of linquo, Gr λείπω, cf licet] **I.** Lit, in relig lang, *to place upon the altar as a sacrifice to the deity, to offer, offer up* Jovi dapali culignam vini quantumvis polluceto cum pollucere oportebit, sic facies, etc, Cato, R R. 132 polluxi tibi jam publicando epulo Herculis decumas, Naev ap Prisc p 874 P (Com Rel p 9 Rib) decumam partem Herculi, Plaut Stich 1, 3, 80 pisces, Cass Hem ap Plin 32, 2, 10, § 20 pollucere merces (quas cuivis deo) liceat, sunt far, polenta, vinum, panis fermentalis, ficus passa, suilla, bubula, agnina, casei, ovilla, alica, sesama et oleum, pisces quibus est squama praeter scarum Herculi autem omnia esculenta, potulenta, Fest. p 253 Müll. —**II.** Transf **A.** *To serve up* as a dish non ego sum polluctа pago, *I am no dish for the village* (like the Engl. saying, *I am meat for your master*), Plaut Rud 2, 4, 11 —**B.** *To entertain, to treat* with a thing (ante and post-class) * **1.** Lit, jocosely polluctus virgis servus, Plaut Curc. 1, 3, 37 —* **2.** Trop, *to cause to share in* or *partake of*, Arn 5, 164 — Hence, **A. polluctum,** i, *n*, *the thing offered, an offering; also, a sacrificial banquet* polluctum quod a porricendo est fictum Cum enim ex mercibus libamenta porrecta sunt Herculi in aram tum polluctum est, Varr L. L 6, § 54 Müll ad polluctum emere, Cass Hem ap Plin. 32, 2, 10, § 20 polluctum Herculis, Macr S 2, 12 *fin*, Plaut Rud. 5, 3, 63 —**B. pollucte,** *adv*, *with rich offerings, sumptuously, magnificently* pollucte prodigus, Plaut Fragm ap Fest s. v prodegeris, p 229 Müll (dub)

Polluces, is, v Pollux *init*

pollūcĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [polluceo, bountifully distributed, hence, in gen], *sumptuous, rich, magnificent* (post class.) cena,

Macr. S. 2, 13 *fin.*: victus, Symm. Ep. 6, 71. —*Comp.*: obsonandi pollucibilior, Tert. Jejun. 17.—*Adv.*: **pollūcĭbĭlĭter,** *sumptuously, magnificently* (ante-class.): obsonate, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 23: pergraecamini, id. Fragm. ap. Fulg. Myth. 1, 2.

* **pollūcĭbĭlĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [pollucibilis], *magnificence, excellence,* Fulg. Myth. 1, 2.

pollūcĭbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. pollucibilis *fin.*

polluctē, *adv.*, and **polluctum,** i, *n.*, v. polluceo *fin.*

* **polluctūra,** ae, *f.* [polluceo], *a sumptuous entertainment, a feast, banquet,* Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 6.

polluctus, a, um, *Part.*, from polluceo.

pollŭlus, v. polulus.

pollŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* [cf.: adluo, diluo; Gr. λούω, to wash; λῦμα, λυμη, λυμαίνω, to cleanse, ruin], *to soil, defile, pollute.* **I.** Lit. (very rare): ore dapes, Verg. A. 3, 234: ora cruore, Ov. M. 15, 98: pollui cuncta sanie, odore, contactu, Tac. A. 4, 49: usu tegmina, id. ib. 13, 57: vina deciduo immundiore lapsu, Plin. 14, 19, 23, § 119: polluta mensa cruore, Sil. 7, 183. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to defile* morally, *to pollute, contaminate, violate, dishonor, desecrate,* etc. (class.; syn.: inquino, contamino): polluta et violata sacra, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 187; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: deorum hominumque jura inexpiabili scelere, id. Phil. 11, 12, 29: fratris filiam incesto, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 6: tragico pollutus concubitu, Juv. 2, 29: famam domūs stupro turpi, Phaedr. 3, 10, 17: nec Electrae jugulo se polluit, Juv. 8, 218: mentem suam et aures hominum nefariā voce, Tac. A. 3, 50: incestis se matrimoniis, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 6, 4, 3: jejunia, *to violate, break,* Nigid. ap. Isid. Orig. 20, 2: Jovem, *to insult,* Prop. 4 (5), 9, 8: ferias, *to desecrate* (by labor), Gell. 2, 28, 3: avaritia invadit, polluit, vastat omnia, Sall. J. 41, 9; Ov. M. 2, 794: polluta pax, Verg. A. 7, 467: polluendam perdendamque rempublicam relinquere, Tac. H. 2, 76: ferias, Macr. S. 1, 16, 11.—Esp., in eccl. Lat., *to render unclean,* in a ceremonial sense, Vulg. Lev. 7, 21; *pass., to be unclean,* id. ib. 11, 27; 15, 32: pollutum et mundum, id. ib. 10, 10: pollutum comedit, id. Osee, 9, 3.—**B.** In partic., *to violate, dishonor* a woman (post-Aug.), Tac. A. 12, 46; id. Agr. 31; Vulg. Ezech. 18, 11. — Hence, **pollūtus,** a, um, *P. a., polluted,* i. e. *no longer virgin,* then *vicious, unchaste,* Cat. 60, 46: femina, Liv. 10, 23, 10: princeps, Tac. H. 2, 37 *fin.*: scelesta pollutaque femina, App. M. 10, 34.—*Comp.*: senectus, *more vicious, more sinful,* Sil. 11, 47.—*Sup.*: dives, App. M. 9, p. 234, 31.

pollūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [polluo], *defilement, contamination, pollution,* Pall. 9, 10: peccati, Vulg. Judith, 13, 20.

pollūtrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *a polluter* (late Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 6, 5.

Pollux, ūcis (collat. form of *nom.* **Pollūces,** Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 53; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 73 Müll.—*Voc.* pol, edepol, v. infra), *m.*, = Πολυδεύκης, *a famous pugilist, son of Tyndarus and Leda, and brother of Castor, in connection with whom, as the constellation of the Twins* (Gemini, v. 2. Castor), *he serves as a guide to mariners,* Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 53; id. Leg. 2, 8, 19; Hyg. Fab. 14; 173: ita me ... Castor, Polluces ... dique omnes ament, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 53; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 27.—Poet.: geminus Pollux, i. e. *Castor and Pollux,* Hor. C. 3, 29, 64: facere aliquem de Polluce Castora, i. e. *to make a knight of a pugilist* (pugil), Mart. 7, 57, 1.—As a deity: DEVS VINCIVS POLLVX, Inscr. Rein. cl. 1, n. 218.—In *voc.*, contr. **pol,** and length. **edepol (aedep-),** *interj.* (cf.: ecastor, equirine, etc.), *by Pollux! indeed! truly!* pol mihi fortuna magis nunc defit quam genus, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 394 Vahl.); id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 100 ib.); Caecil. 190; Com. Fragm. p. 67 Rib.; Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 2: per pol quam paucos reperias meretricibus fideles, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 1: pol, me miserum, patrone, vocare, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 92; 2, 2, 138.—In connection with other particles of affirmation: pol profecto, *indeed, truly,* Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 5: certe pol, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 5: sane pol, id. And. 1, 4, 2: pol vero, id. Phorm. 5, 8, 65.—In the form edepol: certe edepol scio, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 115: credo edepol equidem dormire Solem, id. ib. 126; 180. — With other particles: ne edepol, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 27: non edepol volo profecto, id. ib. 1, 1, 215: certe edepol, id. ib. 1, 1, 243: immo edepol vero, id. Most. 3, 2, 78.

* **pŏlōsē,** *adv.* [polus], *going through the poles* (post-class.): obliqua decussata polose, Mart. Cap. 1, § 37 (al. oblique decussatos polos).

‡ **poltĕo,** pro ulteriore, Fest. p. 205 Müll.

pōlūbrum, v. pollubrum.

pōlŭlus (poll-), a, um, *adj.* [a rustic form for paululus], *little* (only in the two foll. pass.): labellum, Cato, R. R. 10, 2: sublaminae, id. ib. 21, 3.

† **1. pŏlus,** i, *m.*, = πόλος. **I.** Lit., *the end of an axis, a pole* (poet. and post-Aug.): terra a verticibus duobus, quos appellaverunt polos, centrum caeli est, nec non Signiferi oblique inter eos siti, Plin. 2, 15, 13, § 63; 2, 70, 71, § 179; Ov. M. 2, 75; id. P. 2, 7, 64: polus glacialis, *the north pole,* id. M. 2, 173; or, gelidus, id. H. 18, 152; also *absol., the north pole,* id. Tr. 4, 3, 15: polus australis, id. M. 2, 131; or, austrinus, *the south pole,* Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 56.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The polar star,* Vitr. 9, 6 *fin.* — **B.** *The heavens,* Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 14 (Trag. Rel. p. 190 Rib.); Verg. A. 3, 586; 5, 721; Hor. C. 1, 28, 6; 3, 29, 44; id. Epod. 17, 77; Val. Fl. 1, 622: immensi parva figura poli, Ov. F. 6, 278.

2. Pŏlus, i, *m.*, *a celebrated Greek tragic actor,* Gell. 7, 5, 2.

Polusca, ae, *f.*, *a small and very ancient town in Latium,* Liv. 2, 33; 39; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 645.

† **pŏlȳăcanthos,** i, *m.*, = πολυάκανθος, *a kind of thistle,* Plin. 21, 16, 56, § 94.

Pŏlȳaegos, i, *f.*, = Πολύαιγος, *an island of the Ægean Sea,* Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 70.

Pŏlȳaenus, i, *m.*, = Πολύαινος, *a mathematician, a friend and follower of Epicurus,* Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20; id. Ac. 2, 33, 106.

† **pŏlȳandrĭon,** ii, *n.*, = πολυάνδριον, *a common burial-place, graveyard, cemetery,* Lact. Epit. 72, 17; Arn. 6, p. 194.

† **pŏlȳanthĕmum,** i, *n.*, = πολυάνθεμον (pure Lat. ranunculus), *a caustic plant, otherwise called* batrachion (perh. Ranunculus polyanthemos, Linn., *many-flowered, crowfoot*), Plin. 27, 12, 90, § 112.

† **pŏlȳarchĭon (-cyon),** i, *n.*, = πολυαρχίον, *a kind of soothing ointment,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 24, 136.

Polȳbē, ēs, *f.*, *one of the fifty daughters of Danaüs,* Hyg. Fab. 170.

Pŏlȳbĭus, ii, *m.*, = Πολύβιος, *a celebrated Greek historian from Megalopolis, in Arcadia, the son of Lycortas and friend of the younger Scipio Africanus,* Cic. Rep. 1, 21, 34; 2, 14, 27; 4, 3, 3; id. Off. 3, 32, 113; Liv. 30, 45.

Pŏlȳbus, i, *m.*, = Πόλυβος. **I.** *A king of Corinth, at whose court Œdipus was brought up,* Stat. Th. 1, 64; Hyg. Fab. 66; 67; Sen. Oedip. 12.—**II.** *One of Penelope's suitors,* Ov. H. 1, 91.

† **pŏlȳcarpos,** i, *f.*, = πολύκαρπος, *a plant, also called* polygonus, App. Herb. 18.

† **pŏlychrŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πολυχρόνιος, *long-lived* (late Lat.), Firm. Math. 8, 28 *med.*

Pŏlȳclītus (Pŏlŭ-, -ētus) (ŏ scanned short, Prud. στεφ. 10, 269), i, *m.*, = Πολύκλειτος, *a celebrated Grecian sculptor from Argos or Sicyon, contemporary with Pericles.* — Form Polyclitus, Plin. 34, 8, 19 § 55; Cic. Brut. 18, 70; 86, 296; id. de Or. 2, 16, 70; 3, 7, 26; Juv. 8, 103; Mart. 8, 51, 2. —Form POLYCLETVS, Inscr. Orell. 3245.—Hence, **Pŏlyclētēus (-īus),** a, um, *adj., Polycletean:* caelum, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9; Stat. S. 2, 2, 67.

† **pŏlycnēmon,** i, *n.*, = πολύκνημον, *a plant,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 26, 14, 88, § 148.

Pŏlycrătes, is, *m.*, = Πολυκράτης, *a prince of Samos, and friend of Amasis, celebrated for his good fortune, but at last crucified by the Persian governor Orœtes,* Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92; Val. Max. 6, 9, 5 *ext.*—Gr. *acc.* in -en, Quint. 2, 17, 4.

Pŏlycrătīa, ae, *f.*, *wife of the Achæan chief Aratus,* Liv. 27, 31.

Pŏlȳdaemon, ŏnis, *m.*, *a descendant of Semiramis, slain by Perseus,* Ov. M. 5, 85.

Pŏlȳdămas (the o made long by the requirements of the verse), antis, *m.*, = Πολυδάμας. **I.** *A Trojan, son of Panthous and friend of Hector,* Ov. M. 12, 547; id. H. 5, 94.—Hence, **B. Pŏlȳdămantēus,** a, um, *adj., of or belonging to Polydamas:* arma, Sil. 12, 212. — **II.** *A famous athlete,* Val. Max. 9, 12, 10 *ext.*

Pŏlȳdectes or **-ta,** ae, *m.*, = Πολυδέκτης, *a king of Seriphus, who brought up Perseus,* Ov. M. 5, 242; Hyg. Fab. 273; id. Astr. 2, 12.

Pŏlȳdector, ŏris, *m.*, *one of the fifty sons of Ægyptus,* Hyg. Fab. 170.

Pŏlȳdōrus, i, *m.*, = Πολύδωρος, *a son of Priam and Hecuba, killed by the Thracian Polymnestor,* Cic. poët. de Or. 3, 58, 219; Verg. A. 3, 45 Serv.; Ov. M. 13, 432 sq. —Hence, **II. Pŏlȳdōrēus,** a, um, *adj., of Polydorus, Polydorean:* sanguis, Ov. M. 13, 629.

† **pŏlȳgăla,** ae, *f.*, = πολύγαλον, *the herb milkwort,* Plin. 27, 12, 96, § 121.

Pŏlygnōtus, i, *m.*, = Πολύγνωτος, *a celebrated Grecian painter and statuary of Thasus, contemporary with Socrates,* Plin. 35, 6, 25; Cic. Brut. 18, 70.

† **pŏlȳgŏnăton,** i, *n.*, = πολυγόνατον. **I.** *The plant called Solomon's seal:* Convallaria polygonatum (Linn.), Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113.—**II.** *Another name for* leucacantha, Plin. 22, 17, 18, § 40.

pŏlȳgŏnĭum, ii, v. polygonos.

† **pŏlȳgōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πολυγώνιος, *having many angles, polygonal:* turres, Vitr. 1, 5.

† **pŏlȳgŏnŏīdes,** is, *f.*, = πολυγονοειδής, *a species of the plant* clematis, Plin. 24, 15, 90, § 141.

† **pŏlȳgŏnos** or **-us,** i, *f.*, or **pŏlȳgŏnon,** i (**pŏlȳgŏnĭum,** ii, Scrib. Comp. 193), *n.*, = πολύγονος or -ον, *a plant* (called in pure Lat. herba sanguinalis or sanguinaria), *knotgrass,* Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113; 26, 15, 90, § 158.

† **pŏlȳgōnum,** i, *n.*, = πολύγωνον, *a polygon,* Censor. de Die Nat. 8 *med.*

† **pŏlygrammos,** i, *f.*, = πολύγραμμος, *a sort of jasper, with many white streaks,* Plin. 37, 9, 37, § 118.

(**pŏlȳgȳnaecon,** i, a false reading for syngenicon, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 134; v. Sillig ad h. l.)

Pŏlȳhistor, ŏris, *m.*, = Πολυΐστωρ (the much-knowing or learned man). **I.** *The title of the natural history written by C. Julius Solinus.* — **II.** *A surname of the grammarian Cornelius Alexander,* Suet. Gram. 20; Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 115.

Pŏlȳhymnĭa (Pŏlymnĭa, Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. 1, p. 51 Burm.), ae, *f.*, = Πολυμνία (she of many hymns), *one of the Muses,* Hor. C. 1, 1, 33; Ov. F. 5, 9; Mart. 4, 31, 7; Aus. Idyll. 20.

Pŏlȳīdus, i, *m.*, = Πολύιδος, *a soothsayer, native of Corinth,* Cic. Div. 1, 40, 89; id. Leg. 2, 13, 33.

Pŏlȳmăchaerŏplăgīdes, ae, *m.* [πολύς-μάχαιρα-plaga], *a fictitious name of a soldier,* Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 31.

Pŏlȳmestor, v. Polymnestor.

pŏlȳmĭta, ōrum, *n.*, v. polymitus.

pŏlȳmĭtārĭus, a, um, [polymitus], *of damask, highly wrought* or *finished:* opus, Vulg. Exod. 36, 35.—Hence, *subst.*: **pŏlȳmĭtārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a damask-weaver,* Ven. Carm. 5, 6 praef.; Vulg. Exod. 35, 35; 38, 23.

† **pŏlȳmĭtus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πολύμιτος, *wrought with many threads:* alicula, Petr. 40: ars, *the art of weaving,* Hier. Ep. 64, 12: tunica, Vulg. Gen. 37, 3.—*Subst.*: **pŏlȳmĭta,** ōrum, *n.*, *damask,* Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 198; also *sing.* **pŏlȳmĭtum,** i, Vulg. Ezech. 16, 13.

Pŏlymnēstor and **Pŏlȳmēstor,** ŏris, *m.*, = Πολυμνήστωρ and Πολυμήστωρ, *a king of Thrace, the husband of Ilione, daughter of Priam; he killed his brother-*

in law Polydorus, who had been intrusted to his charge,* Ov M 13, 536, Hyg Fab 109, Mythogr Lat 2, 209, Serv Verg A 3, 6, 3, 15

Pŏlymnĭa, v Polyhymnia

† **pŏlȳmyxos,** i, *adj f*, = πολύμυξος, *having many wicks* lucerna, Mart 14, 41 *in lemm*

† **pŏlȳneuron,** i, *n*, = πολύνευρον, *a plant* (pure Lat plantago major), *great plantain*, App Herb 1

Pŏlȳnīces, is, *m*, = Πολυνείκης, *son of Œdipus and Jocasta, brother of Eteocles, and son in law of Adrastus,* Stat Th 7, 689, Hyg Fab 68, 72, Quint 5, 10, 31, Plin 35, 11, 40, § 144

† **pŏlȳōnȳmos,** i, *f*, = πολυώνυμος, *a plant* (pure Lat perdicium), *parietary*, App Herb 81

† **pŏlȳphăgus,** i, *m*, = πολυφάγος, *a glutton, gormandizer*, Suet Ner 37

Pŏlȳphēmus (-os), i, *m*, = Πολύφημος **I.** *The one eyed Cyclops in Sicily, son of Neptune, who was blinded by Ulysses,* Cic Tusc 5, 39, 115, Ov M 13, 772, 14, 167, Mart 4, 49, 6, Juv 14, 20, 9, 64, Hyg Fab 125, cf Verg A. 3, 618 sq —**II.** *One of the Argonauts*, Hyg Fab 14

Pŏlȳplūsĭus, a, *adj*, = πολυπλούσιος (very rich), *a fictitious name of a* gens, Plaut Capt 2, 2, 27

† **pŏlȳpŏdĭum (-ĭon),** ii, *n*, = πολυπόδιον, *a kind of fern, polypody*, Plin. 16, 44, 92, § 244, 26, 12, 75, § 122

pŏlȳpōsus, a, um, *adj* [polypus], *having a polypus in the nose*, Mart 12, 37, 2, Dig 21 1, 12

† **pŏlyptōton,** i, *n*, = πολύπτωτον, *a figure of speech, when several cases of the same word stand together,* as homo homini, Mart Cap 5, § 535

† **pŏlyptȳcha,** ōrum, *n*, = πολύπτυχα (that has many folds or leaves), *account books registers* (post class), Veg Mil 2, 19, Cod. Th 1, 26, 2, 1, 28, 13

† **pŏlȳpūs,** i, *m* (*fem*, Lucil. ap Non 220 4),= πολύπους (many footed, Dor and Æol πώλυπος), *a polypus* **I.** *An aquatic animal,sea polypus* Sepia octopodia, Linn piscis polypus, Plaut Rud. 4, 3 71, Plin 9, 12, 14, § 40, 9, 19, 35, § 71 al (Jahn, polybi), Lucil 1 1, Enn ap App Mag p 299 (He duph v 10 Vahl), Ov M 4, 366, id. Hal 31 (with the o long)—Transf, of rapacious men, Plaut Aul 2, 2, 21 —**II.** *A polypus in the nose*, Cels 6, 8, 2, 6, 7, 10, Plin 24, 16 92 § 146, Hor S 1, 3, 40, id Epod 12, 5 (with the o long)

† **pŏlyrrhīzos,** on, *adj*, = πολύρριζος **I.** *Having many roots*, an appellation of several plants, Plin 25, 8, 54, §§ 96, 98 al —**II.** *Subst.* **pŏlyrrhīzon,** i, *n*, *a plant*, otherwise unknown, Plin 27, 12, 103, § 126

† **pŏlȳsēmus,** a, um, *adj*, = πολύσημος, *having many significations* (post class) sermo, Serv Verg A 1, 1

pŏlȳsigma [πολύ σίγμα], *a too frequent repetition of the letter* s ubi s littera crebrius geminatur Sosia in Solario soleas sarciebat suas, Mart Cap 5, § 514

† **pŏlyspaston,** i, *n*, = πολύσπαστον, *a hoisting tackle with many pulleys*, Vitr 10, 5, and 16

Pŏlȳtīmētus, i, *m*, *a river of Sogdiana, now Koi, near Bokhara*, Curt. 7, 10, 2

† **pŏlȳtrĭchon,** i, *n*, = πολύτριχον **I.** *The herb golden hair, Venus's hair*, Plin 22, 21, 30, § 63, called also **pŏlythrix,** trichos *f*, πολύθριξ, Plin. 26, 14, 87, § 147 —**II.** *A precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin 37, 11, 73, § 190

Pŏlyxĕna, ae, *f*, = Πολυξένη, *a daughter of Priam, whom Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, sacrificed at his father's grave*, Ov M 13, 448, Juv 10, 262, Sen Troad. 368, Hyg Fab 110, cf Verg A. 3, 321 —Hence, **II. Pŏlyxĕnĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Polyxena, Polyxenian* caedes, Cat 64, 369

Pŏlyxo, us, *f*, = Πολυξώ **I.** *A prophetess in Lemnos*, Stat. Th. 5, 90 sq, Val Fl 2, 316 sq —**II.** *One of the Hyades*, Hyg Fab 191

† **pŏlyzōnos,** i, *f*, = πολύζωνος, *a kind of black precious stone with many stripes*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 189

pōmārĭus, a, um, *adj* [pomum], *of or belonging to fruit* or *fruit trees, fruit* seminarium, Cato, R R 48 —**II.** *Subst* **A. pōmārĭus,** ii, *m*, *a fruit seller, fruiterer*, Hor S 2, 3, 227, Lampr Elag 27, Inscr Grut 651, 11 —**B. pōmārĭum,** ii, *n* **1.** *A fruit garden, orchard*, Varr R R 1 2, 6, Col. 5, 10, id Arb 8, Cic Sen 15, 54, Sen Ep 122, 8, Hor C 1, 7, 14, Ov de Nuce, 111, Vulg Dan 13, 4 —**2.** *A store room for fruit, a fruit loft, fruitery*, Varr R. R 1, 2, Plin 15, 16, 18, § 59 (acc. to Charis p 23 P, **pomārĭus,** ii, *m*, sc locus, but without proof)

pōmĕrĭdĭānus (postm-), a, um, *adj* [post meridianus], *in the afternoon, post meridian* impetratum est a consuetudine, ut peccare suavitatis causa liceret, et pomeridianus quadrigas quam postmeridianus libentius dixerim, Cic Or 47, 157 pomeridianum tempus, id de Or 3, 5, 17, also postmeridianum tempus, id Tusc 3, 3, 7 dies, Sen Ep 7, 3, 1 horae, Suet Gram 24 gnomonis umbra, Vitr 1, 6 pomeridiana sessio (opp ambulatio antemeridiana), Cic de Or 3, 30, 121 litterae, id. Att. 12, 53 *fin*

pōmērium and **pōmoerĭum** (the first is most freq in inscrr, the latter in MSS, but the better manuscripts have also, Varr R R 1, 2, 13, and Tac A 12, 23 and 24, pomerium A third form, **postmoerium,** Varr L L 5, § 143 Müll, seems merely to have been assumed from the etymology, a fourth archaic form is **posimerium,** pontificale pomoerium, qui auspicato olim quidem omnem urbem ambibat praeter Aventinum estque prosimerium quasi proxi murium, pontifices auspicabantur, Paul ex Fest p 248 Müll), ii, *n* [post moerus = murus] **I.** Lit, *the open space left free from buildings within and without the walls of a town, bounded by stones* (cippi or termini), *and limiting the city auspices*, Varr L L 5, § 143 Müll, Liv 1, 44, Gell 13, 14, 6, 15, 27, 4, Tac A 12, 23 and 24 POMERIVM, Inscr (746 A.U C) Orell 1, Inscr Grut 242 (Orell 1, p 567), Inscr Orell 710, Inscr (A D 121) Orell 811 pomoerium intrare, transire, Cic N D 2, 4, 11 de pomoerii jure, id Div 2, 35, 75 sales intra pomeria nati, i e *of the city*, Juv 9, 11 —**II.** Trop, *bounds, limits* (ante and post class) qui minore pomerio finierunt, *who have prescribed narrower limits to themselves*, Varr R R 1, 2, 13, Macr S 1, 24

Pōmētĭa, ae, *f* (collat form **Pōmētii,** orum, *m*, Verg A. 6, 775), *a very old town of the Volsci, in Latium, also called* Suessa Pometia, perh the mod *Torre Petrara* or *Mesa*, Cic Rep 2, 24, 45, Liv 1, 53, 2, 16, 2, 25 al—Hence, **Pōmētīnus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Pometia, Pometian* manubiae, Liv 1, 55

pōmētum, i, *n* [pomus], *a place planted with fruit trees an orchard* (post class for pomarium), Pall. 1, 36, 3

pomĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [pomum fero], *fruit bearing, fruit-bringing* (poet and in post Aug prose) arbor, Plin 12, 3, 7, § 15, Mel 2, 2, 1 rami, Sen Herc Fur 700 auctumnus, Hor C 4, 7, 11 annus, id ib 3, 23, 8 lignum, *tree*, Vulg Gen 1, 11 SYLVANVS, Inscr Murat 70, 6 —Hence, *subst* **pōmĭferae,** ārum, *f*, *fruit trees*, Plin 17, 27, 43, § 253

pōmoerium, ii, v pomerium

Pōmōna, ae, *f* [pomum] **I.** *The goddess of fruit and fruit trees, Pomona*, Varr L L 7, § 45 Müll, Ov M 14, 623, Serv Verg A 7, 190, Arn 3, p 118 —**B.** Transf, *fruit-trees, fruit* (post Aug), Plin. 23 prooem 1, § 1 · Thyle larga et diutina Pomona copiosa est, Sol 22 *med* —**II.** Derivv **A.** ‡ **Pōmōnal,** ālis, *n*, *the temple of Pomona*, Fest p 250 Müll —**B. Pōmōnālis,** e, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Pomona, Pomonal* flamen, Varr L. L 7, § 45 Müll, cf Fest s v maximae dignationis pp 154 and 155 Müll

pōmōsus, a, um, *adj* [id], *full of* or *abounding in fruit* (poet) horti Tib 1, 1, 21 (25) · arva, Prop 4 (5), 7, 81, cf pomosi Tiburis arva, Col poet 10, 138 corona, *a chaplet of fruits*, Prop 4 (5), 2, 17

pompa, ae, *f*, = πομπή, *a solemn procession, a public procession* of any kind (at public festivals, games, triumphs, marriages, funerals etc.) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen in pompa cum magna vis auri argentique ferretur, Cic Tusc. 5, 32, 91 per Dionysia pompam ducere, Plaut Cist 1, 1, 92 sollemnes ordine pompas Exequi, Verg A 5, 53 sollemnes ducere pompas Ad delubra juvat, id G 3, 22 Pontico triumpho inter pompae fercula trium verborum protulit titulum veni, vidi, vici, Suet Caes. 37, so, pompa Indica, i e *the triumphal procession of Bacchus*, Mart 8, 78, 2 cadaver Clodii spoliatum exsequiis, pompa, Cic Mil 13, 39, so of *a funeral procession*, Nep Att 22, 4, cf pompam funeris ire, *to attend a funeral*, Ov F 6, 663 · pompam parare triumphis id. P 3, 4, 95 exornaturus victoris superbi pompam, Sen. Vit Beat 25, 4 pomparum ferculis similes esse (referring to the slowness of such processions), Cic. Off 1, 36, 131 —**B.** In partic, *the processions at the Circensian games, in which images of the gods were carried*, Liv. 30, 38 *fin*, Tert Spect 7, Suet Caes 76, id Tit 2, id Aug 16, id. Calig 15, id Claud 11, Ov F 4, 391, id Am 3, 2, 43 sq, id. A. A 1, 147, Inscr Grut 622, 9, so of Cæsar, whose image was carried among them tu hunc de pompa, Quirini contubernalem laetaturum putas? Cic Att 13, 28, 3 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A train, suite, retinue, row, array* of persons or things (class), Plaut Curc 1, 1, 1, Ter Heaut 4, 4, 17 molesta haec pompa lictorum meorum, Cic Fam 2, 16, 2 postremo tota petitio cura ut pompae plena sit, Q Cic Petit Cons 13, 52 captivorum, Juv 10, 281 —Of things pecuniae pompa, Sen Ep 110, 15 ventri portatur pompa, i e *rich repast*, Plaut Fragm ap Macr S 2, 12 munera certa discurrunt pompa, Tib 3, 1, 3 sarcinarum, Mart 12 32, 25 strepitus pompae armorum, Vulg Jer 47, 3 —**B.** *Parade, display, ostentation, pomp* (class, syn apparatus) rhetorum pompa, Cic Tusc 4, 21, 48 in dicendo adhibere quandam speciem atque pompam, id de Or 2, 72, 294 detraxit muneri suo pompam, Sen Ben 2, 13, 2 ad pompam vel ostentationem aliquid accipere, Dig 13, 6, 3 *fin* genus orationis pompae quam pugnae aptius, Cic Or 13, 42, so eorum partim in pompā, partim in acie illustres esse voluerunt, id de Or 2, 22, 94

pompābĭlis, e, *adj* [pompa] *pompous, splendid* (post class), *comp* nihil pompabilius, Treb XXX. Tyrann 30

pompābĭlĭter, *adv*, v pompalis *fin*

pompālis, e, *adj* [pompa], *showy, pompous, splendid* (post class) vultus, Capitol Gord 6 —*Adv* **pompālĭter,** *splendidly, pompously*, etc ornatus, Treb Gallien 8 (al pompabiliter)

pompālĭtas, atis, *f* [pompalis], *splendor, brilliancy* of style (post class), Prisc p 1320 P

pompālĭter, *adv*, v pompalis *fin*

pompātĭcus, a, um, *adj* [pompa], *showy, pompous, splendid* (post class) femina, Tert Cult Fem 9 genus vehiculi, for state occasions, Isid 20, 12, 3 —Hence, *adv* **pompātĭcē,** *with display, pompously*, Vulg Amos, 6, 1, Jul Vict Rhet 10, p 233 favor, App M 10, p 253, 11

pompātĭlis, e, *adj*, = pompalis (eccl Lat) fastus, Aug Alterc Eccl et Synag p 1132

pompātus, a, um, v pompo

Pompēja, ae, v Pompejus

Pompejānus, a, um, v Pompeji, II, and Pompejus, B

Pompēji, ōrum, *m*, *a maritime city in the south of Campania, overwhelmed, together with Herculaneum and Stabiæ, by an eruption of Vesuvius*, A D 79, Mel 2, 4, 9, Liv 9, 38, Sen Q N 6, 1, 1 —Hence, **II. Pompējānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Pompeii, Pompeian* regio, Sen Q N 6, 27, 1 Sarnus, Stat S 1, 2, 265 vinum Plin 14, 6, 8, § 70 brassica, id 19, 8, 41, § 140 —**2.** *Subst* **a. Pompējānum,** i, *n*, *a villa of Cicero, near Pompeii*, Cic Fam 7, 3, 1, 7, 4 al —**b. Pompējāni,** ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Pompeii the Pompeians* Cic Sull 21, 60

Pompējŏpŏlis, is, *f* **I.** *A city of*

Cilicia, formerly called Soli, now *Mezelli,* Mel. 1, 13, 2; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92; Tac. A. 2, 58. — **II.** *A city of Paphlagonia,* now *Tash Kupri,* Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 7.

Pompējus (trisyl.) or **Pompēïus** (quadrisyl.), i, *m.,* and **Pompēja,** ae, *f., name of a Roman* gens. So the famous Cn. Pompejus Magnus, *the triumvir,* Caes. B. C. 3, 86; Cic. Fam. 3, 4, 2; 13, 41, 1; id. Imp. Pomp. 1 sqq. et saep.—In *fem.,* Pompeja, *his sister,* Cic. Fam. 5, 11, 2; another, *his daughter,* Hirt. B. Afr. 95, 3; a third, *daughter of Q. Pompeius, wife of Julius Cæsar, divorced from him,* Suet. Caes. 6; 74. — Hence, **A. Pompējus (Pompēïus),** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Pompey, Pompeian:* domus, Ov. P. 4, 5, 9: lex, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: porticus, *at Rome,* Prop. 2, 23, 45 (3, 30, 11); cf. Plin. 35, 9, 35, § 59; Suet. Caes. 81: via, *leading through Sicily,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 169: ficus, Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 70. — **B. Pompējānus,** a, um, *adj., of Pompey, Pompeian:* equitatus, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: classis, id. ib. 3, 101: triumphi, Luc. 3, 166: caedes, id. 10, 350: porticus (usually called Pompeja porticus), Vitr. 5, 9: theatrum, Mart. 6, 9; 14, 29; hence also, Notus, *which blew in Pompey's theatre,* id. 11, 21: ficus (also called Pompeja ficus), Cloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 16: partes, Sen. Ep. 71, 9. — **2.** *Subst.:* **Pompējāni,** ōrum, *m., the adherents* or *soldiers of Pompey, Pompey's party, Pompey's troops,* Caes. B. C. 3, 46; Vell. 2, 52, 4; Sen. Ira, 3, 30, 5. — In *sing.,* Tac. A. 4, 34: Pompejanus Cilix, Luc. 4, 448.

Pompēum, i, *n., a building at Athens,* Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 132.

† **pomphŏlyx,** ўgis, *f.,* = πομφόλυξ, *a substance deposited from the smoke of smelting-furnaces, pompholyx,* Plin. 34, 13, 33, § 128.

Pompĭlĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens. The most celebrated is Numa Pompilius, *the second king of Rome,* Hor. C. 1, 12, 34; Ov. F. 2, 69; Liv. 1, 18.—Hence, **A. Pompĭlĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Pompilius, Pompilian:* sanguis, i. e. *descendants of Numa Pompilius,* Hor. A. P. 292.—**B. Pompĭlĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Pompilian:* curia, *built by Numa,* Vop. Aur. 41: indigitamenta, Arn. 2, 95.

† **pompĭlus,** i, *m.,* = πομπίλος, *a sea-fish* (that follows ships), *the pilot-fish, rudder-fish* (Gasterosteus ductor, Linn.), Ov. Hal. 101; Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 153; 9, 15, 20, § 51.—This name was applied by some to the nautilus, Plin. 9, 29, 47, § 88.

pompo, no *perf.,* ātum, 1, *v. a., to make* or *do* any thing *with pomp* (post-class.): grandisonis pompare modis, Sedul. 1, 2.—Hence, **pompātus,** a, um, *P. a., magnificently ordered, pompous, splendid:* pompatior suggestus, Tert. Spect. 7.

Pompōnĭus, i, *m.,* and **Pompōnĭa,** ae, *f., name of a Roman* gens. **I.** L. Pomponius, *an Atellane poet of Bononia,* Gell. 12, 10, 7. — **II.** T. Pomponius Atticus, *a friend of Cicero, whose life is written by Nepos,* Cic. Att. 1, 5; Nep. Att. 1 sqq.—**III.** P. Pomponius Secundus, *a tragedian,* Quint. 8, 3, 31; 10, 1, 98.—**IV.** Sex. Pomponius, *a lawyer,* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 68.—**V.** M. Pomponius Matho, *a prætor,* Liv. 22, 7; *and augur,* id. 29, 38.—**VI.** Pomponius Mela, *a geographer of the first century, author of a treatise* De Situ Orbis.—In *fem.:* **Pompōnĭa. 1.** *Daughter of T. Pomponius Atticus, and wife of Q. Cicero,* Cic. Att. 5, 1, 3; id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 2.—**2.** *The mother of Scipio Africanus,* Sil. 13, 615.—Hence, **Pompōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Pomponius, Pomponian:* nomina, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1: pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54: versus, *of the Atellane poet L. Pomponius,* Gell. 10, 24, 5.

pompōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pompa], *pompous, stately, solemn* (post-class.): incessus, i. e. *dignified, slow,* Sid. Ep. 4, 9; Ven. Fort. Carm. 3, 23, 7.—**II.** *Rich,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 34, 182; id. Tard. 5, 10, 92: poëmata, Ven. Carm. 3, 23, 7.— *Adv.:* **pompōsē,** *pompously,* etc.: scribere, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *med.*

Pomptīnus (Pontīn-), a, um, *adj., Pomptine, an appellation given to a district in Latium, near Pometia:* ager, Liv. 6, 5; Flor. 1, 13, 20: palus, Juv. 3, 307; and freq. in the *plur.* paludes, *the extensive marshy district exposed to the inundations of the Amasenus and Ufens,* still called *the Pomptine (Pontine) Marshes,* Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59; 26, 4, 9, § 19; Suet. Caes. 47; Mart. 10, 74; Luc. 3, 85.—**II.** *Subst.:* **Pomptīnum,** i, *n., the Pomptine district,* Liv. 2, 34: inde Pomptinum sumam, Cic. Att. 7, 5, 3 (Baiter).

pōmŭlum, i, *n.* [pomum], *a little apple,* Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 6, 20.

pōmum, i, *n.* [root pa- of pasco, q. v.]. **I.** Lit., *fruit* of any kind (apples, cherries, nuts, berries, figs, dates, etc.), Varr. R. R. 1, 31; Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 74; 15, 24, 30, § 104; 16, 26, 49, § 113; 17, 26, 39, § 247; Cic. ap. Macr. S. 2, 16: poma, *fruit,* Verg. E. 7, 54; Ov. M. 13, 812; cf. Macr. S. 2, 6, 1. — *Of truffles,* Mart. 13, 50, 2.—*Of grapes,* Dig. 50, 16, 205; Nemes. Ecl. 3, 38: et pomis arbores replebuntur, Vulg. Lev. 26, 4.—**II.** Transf., for pomus, *a fruit-tree,* Cato, R. R. 28; Verg. G. 2, 426; Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 240; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 35.

pōmus, i, *f.* **I.** Lit., *a fruit-tree* of any kind (v. pomum *init.*), Tib. 2, 1, 43; Vulg. Cant. 5, 1. — **II.** Transf., for pomum, *fruit,* Cato ap. Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 74.

* **pōmuscŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [pomum], *small fruit, fruit,* Poet. in Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 461 Burm.

pondĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [pondero], *that can be weighed, ponderable* (post-class.): corpora, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 4.—Hence, *adv.:* **pondĕrābĭlĭter,** *ponderably,* Aug. Spec. 20.

‡ **pondĕrāle,** is, *n.* [pondus], *the public scales,* Inscr. Rein. cl. 7, n. 15; v. ponderarium.

pondĕrans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from pondero.

‡ **pondĕrārĭum,** ii, *n.* [pondero], *the place where public weights are kept and things are weighed, the public scales,* Inscr. Orell. 144 and 4344.

pondĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pondus], *a weighing, poising* (post-Aug.); *plur.,* Vitr. 10, 3, 7: aequā ponderatione confici, Theod. Prisc. 1, 13; Vulg. Ecclus. 6, 15.

pondĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [pondero], *a weigher* (post-class.): De ponderatoribus, Cod. Th. 7, 12; Cod. Just. 71, 10: ponderator spirituum Dominus, Vulg. Prov. 16, 2; cf.: ponderator, σταθμιστὴς ἢ ζυγοστάτης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

‡ **pondĕrātūra,** ae, *f.* [id.], *a weighing:* σταθμός, ponderatura, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pondĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from pondero.

* **pondĕrĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [pondus], *weight:* hominis (or nominis), Att. ap. Non. 156, 6.

pondĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to weigh* a thing (syn. examino). **I.** Lit.: granum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 66: semper amatorum ponderat illa sinus, Prop. 2, 13 (3, 8), 12: pugnos, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 156: in unum omnia ponderata confunduntur, Scrib. Comp. 106. — **II.** Trop., *to weigh* in the mind, *to ponder, consider, reflect upon* (class.): imprimis, quo quisque animo fecerit, ponderandum est, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49: momento suo unamquamque rem ponderandam, id. Font. 6, 21: verborum delectum aurium judicio, id. de Or. 3, 37, 150: omnia voluptatibus et doloribus, id. Leg. 1, 13, 39: quid quisque admiserit non ex crimine, sed ex moribus ejus ... est ponderandum, id. Sull. 25, 69: non ex libidine aut levitate testium causas honestorum hominum ponderari, id. ib. 28, 89: non esse fidem ex fortunā ponderandam, id. Part. 34, 117: causas non ratione, sed verbis, id. Caecil. 21, 61: consilia eventis, id. Rab. Post. 1, 1: dum inventa ponderant et dimetiuntur, Quint. 8 prooem. § 27.—Hence, **A. pondĕrans,** antis, *P. a.,* in a neuter sense, *weighing, weighty, heavy* (post-class.): affectu ponderantiore, Sid. Ep. 8, 6 *med.* dub. (al. ponderatiore).—**B. pondĕrātus,** a, um, *P. a., weighed, pondered, well considered:* ponderatiora beneficia, Nep. Fragm. 2 (v. also under ponderans).—Hence, *adv.:* **pondĕrātē,** *with due consideration* (late Lat.), Hier. in Psa. 36; **pondĕrātim,** Cassiod. Var. 2, 40.

pondĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of great weight, weighty, heavy, ponderous.* **I.** Lit.: compedes, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 64: frumentum, Varr. R. R. 1, 52 *fin.:* verbera, Val. Max. 1, 8 *fin.*—*Comp.:* lana ponderosior, Varr. R. R. 2, 11; Plin. 21, 17, 67, § 107.—*Sup.:* ponderosissimi lapides, Plin. 36, 19, 30, § 138.—**II.** Trop.: ponderosa epistola, *weighty, significant,* Cic. Att. 2, 11, 1: vox, *weighty, imposing,* Val. Max. 6, 4, 1 *ext.*

pondĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [pondus], *a small weight* (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 4.

pondo, *adv.* [*abl.* from pondus], *by weight, in weight.* **A.** In gen.: neque piscium ullam unciam hodie pondo cepi, *an ounce weight,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 8: ut exercitus coronam auream dictatori libram pondo decreverit, *a pound in weight, weighing a pound,* Liv. 3, 29; 4, 20: vettonicae tusae pondo libra, Plin. 26, 7, 19, § 33: pretium in pondo libras denarii duo, id. 33, 12, 56, § 158: styracis, resinae terebinthinae pondo sextantes, Cels. 5, 25, 16: sextarium aquae cum dodrante pondo mellis diluunt, Col. 12, 12: argenti in convivio plus pondo quam libras centum inferre, Gell. 2, 24, 2.—**B.** In partic., with numerals, as the usual measure of weight, as *subst. indecl., pounds* (sc. libra; freq. and class.): COMPEDIBVS QVINDECIM PONDO ... VINCITO, Fragm. XII. Tabularum: quot pondo te censes esse nudum? Plaut. As. 2, 2, 33: auri quinque pondo abstulit, Cic. Clu. 64, 179: argenti pondo viginti millia, Caes. B. C. 2, 18; Plin. 33, 3, 15, § 51; 11, 42, 97, § 241: fulmen aureum quinquaginta pondo auri, Liv. 22, 1, 17. — *Gen.:* rettuli auri pondo mille octingentûm septuaginta, Varr. ap. Non. 149, 19: corona aurea pondo ducentûm, id. ib. 163, 33.

pondus, ĕris, *n.* [pendo], *a weight.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *a weight* used in a scale, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: pondera ab Gallis allata iniqua, Liv. 5, 48 *fin.:* utuntur taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro numo, Caes. B. G. 5, 12; Dig. 19, 1, 32: pondera publica, Paul. ex Fest. p. 246 Müll. — **2.** In partic., *the weight of a pound, a pound* (very rare for the usual pondo): dupondius a duobus ponderibus, quod unum pondus assipondium dicebatur. Id ideo, quod as erat libra pondus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 169 Müll.: argenti pondera quinque, Mart. 7, 53, 12.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In abstr. **a.** *Heaviness, weight* of a body: moveri gravitate et pondere, Cic. Fat. 11, 24; 10, 22; 20, 46; id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: magni ponderis saxa, Caes. B. G. 2, 29; 7, 22: emere aliquid pondere, *by weight,* Plin. 12, 7, 14, § 29; 35, 17, 57, § 197; Tac. A. 6, 26; cf.: in his quae pondere constant, Dig. 18, 1, 35 *med.;* Gai. Inst. 2, 196: id, quod pondere continetur, Dig. 30, 1, 47.—**b.** In *plur.:* pondera, *balance, equipoise, equilibrium:* pendebat in aëre tellus Ponderibus librata suis, Ov. M. 1, 13; so Luc. 1, 57; cf. Lucr. 2, 218 and 6, 574: trans pondera (corporis) dextram Porrigere (= ultra libramentum sive aequilibrium corporis), *out of balance,* Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 51; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. II. p. 380 sq.; cf. also: quis libravit in pondere montes et colles in staterā? Vulg. Isa. 40, 12.—**2.** In concr. **a.** *A heavy body, a weight, mass, load, burden:* in terram feruntur omnia suo nutu pondera, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17: grande auri pondus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 17, § 45; so, innumerabile pondus auri, id. Sest. 43, 93: magnum argenti pondus expositum, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: aeris magnum pondus, id. ib. 3, 103; Stat. Th. 6, 648: immania pondera baltei, Verg. A. 10, 496: Spartani pondera disci, Mart. 14, 164, 1.—Poet., of the fruit of the womb, Ov. M. 9, 684; id. Am. 2, 14, 14; Prop. 4, 1, 96 (5, 1, 100); Mart. 14, 151; of the privy parts, Cat. 63, 5; Stat. S. 3, 4, 77.—**b.** *A quantity, number, multitude* (ante-class. and very rare): magnum pondus omnium artificum, Varr. ap. Non. 466, 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Weight, consequence, importance, consideration, influence, authority,* etc. (class.; cf. momentum): persona non qualiscumque testimonii pondus habet, Cic. Top. 19, 73: grave ipsius conscientiae pondus est, id. N. D. 3, 35, 85; cf.: (honestas) aut sola expetenda est ... aut certe omni pondere gravior habenda quam reliqua omnia, id. Off. 3, 8, 35: id est maximi momenti et ponderis, id. Vatin. 4, 9: qui pondus habent, id. Att. 11, 6, 1: habet vim in ingenio

et pondus in vitā, id. de Or 2, 74, 302 magnum pondus accessit ad tollendum dubitationem, judicium et consilium tuum, id. Fam. 11, 29, 1 ut is intellegat, hanc meam commendationem magnum apud te pondus habuisse, id. ib 13, 25, cf. ut is intellegat meas apud te litteras maximum pondus habuisse, id. Fam 12, 27; 13, 35, 2 tuae litterae maximi sunt apud me ponderis, id. ib 2, 19, 2 ejus filius eodem est apud me pondere, quo fuit ille, id. Att. 10, 1, 1 — Of style omnium verborum ponderibus est utendum, Cic de Or 2, 17, 72 fabula sine pondere et arte, Hor A. P 320, cf nugis addere pondus, id. Ep 1, 19, 42 — **B.** *Oppressive weight, burden* (poet for onus) curarum, Luc 9, 951, Stat Th 4, 39 rerum, Ov Tr 2, 237, Mart 6, 64, 14 tauri ruentis In Venerem tolerare pondus Hor C 2, 5, 4 amara senectae Pondera, Ov M 9, 438 Constantius, insolentiae pondera gravius librans, Amm 14, 5, 1 — **C.** *Weight of character*, i e *firmness, constancy* (poet) nulla diu femina pondus habet, Prop 2, 25 (3, 20), 22 nostri reverentia ponderis obstat, Stat Th 1, 289 hilaris, tamen cum pondere, virtus, id S 2, 3, 65, cf id. ib 5, 3, 246

ponduscŭlum, i, *n dim* [pondus], *a small weight* (post Aug) saxi, Col. 12, 51 si cooriatur procella, apprehensi ponduseulo lapilli (apes) se librant, Plin 11, 10, 10, § 24

pōne, *adv* and *prep* [for posine, posne, cf Gr πυματος, the last, and v post] **I.** *Adv* , *after, behind, back*, = post, a tergo (opp ante, before , rare and mostly poet , by Quint , 8, 3, 25, considered as archaic, cf also pone gravi sono antiqui utebantur pro loci significatione, Fest p 249 Müll , Plaut. Cas 5, 1, 16) (moveri) et ante et pone, ad laevam et ad dextram, Cic. Univ 13 *fin* (remiges) Pone petunt, exin referunt ad pectora tonsas, Enn ap Fest s v tonsam, p 356 Müll (Ann. v 236 Vahl.) pone venire, Prop 3, 15, 30 (4, 14, 28) pars cetera pontum Pone legit, Verg A. 2, 208 pone subit conjux, id. ib 2, 725 pone sequens, id ib 10, 226, Sil 8, 561 respicere, Val Max 1, 7, ext. 1.—With *vorsum, behind, backwards* pone vorsum illac mare est, Cato ap Charis. p 191 P , cf. infra *fin* — **II.** *Prep* with *acc.*, *behind* (mostly ante class. and post Aug) pone quos aut ante labantur, Cic. Univ 10 *fin* pone me, Plaut Curc 4, 2, 1, cf pone nos recede, id. Poen. 3, 2, 34 pone aedem Castoris, id Curc 4, 1, 20, id. Trin 3, 2, 37 pone castra, Liv 40, 30 *fin.* aedes Africani pone Veteres, id 44, 16, 10 vinctae pone tergum manus, Tac. H 3, 85, so, pone tergum insurgebat silva, id. A 2, 16, id. H. 2, 83 , 3, 60 , 4, 82 . comam pone verticem submittere, Suet. Ner 51, id Tib 68, Val Max. 1, 7, ext. 1, Sen ad Marc. 9, 3 , Just 2, 7, 8 —With *vorsus* postquam auspicavi atque exercitum adduxi pone vorsus castra hostium, Cato ap Charis p 191 P.

pōno, pŏsŭi (Plaut. posivi), pŏsitum, 3 (old form of *perf* POSEIVEI, Inscr Orell 3308 posivi, Plaut Ps. 5, 1, 35 posivimus, id. Fragm ap Prisc. p 898 P posiverunt, Cato, R. R praef 1 posiveris, id. ib 4, 1, Plaut Trin 1, 2, 108 POSIERunt, Inscr Orell. 5061 POSIT, contr from posivit, ib 71, 732, 1475, 3087 al , *part. perf* sync postus, a, um, Lucr 1, 1059, 3 87, 6, 965), *v a.* [for posno, posino, from old *prep* port, = προτι, προς, and sino, cf. porricio, pollingo, etc., and v pro, sino] *to put or set down* a person or thing, *to put, place, set, lay* etc. (syn. colloco, statuo), constr with *acc* alone, or with *in* and *abl* , or with *adv of place*, sometimes with *in* and *acc.*, or *absol* , v infra. **I.** Lit **A.** In gen tabulas in aerario ponere, Caes. B C 3, 108 castra, *to pitch*, id. ib 1, 65 *fin* castra in quo loco, id. ib 1, 81 milia passuum tria ab eorum castris castra ponit, id. B G 1, 22 *fin* qui indicabantur, in senatu sunt positi, Cic. Fragm ap Quint 9, 3, 50 tabulas obsignatas in publico, Cic. Fl 9, 21 sejuges in Capitolio aurati a P Cornelio positi Liv 38, 35, 4 tyrannicidae imago in gymnasio ponatur, Quint 7, 7, 5, cf id 1, 7, 12 collum in pulvere, Hor C 4 6 11 cf artus in litore ponunt, Verg A 1 173, and with simple *abl* saxo posuit latus, Val Fl 4, 378 in curulibus sellis sese posuerunt, *seated themselves*, Flor 1, 13 — With *in* and *acc.* hodierno die primum longo intervallo in possessionem libertatis pedem ponimus, Cic. Phil 3, 11 28 B and K. (Klotz, possessione). Cyzici in Prytaneum vasa aurea mensae unius posuit, Liv 41, 20, 7 Weissenb ad loc stipes erat, quem in flammam triplices posuere sorores, Ov M 8, 452 omnia pone feros in ignes, id. R. Am 719 oleas in solem, Cato, R. R. 7 coronam in caput, Gell. 3, 15, 3 —With *sub* and *abl* pone sub curru nimium propinqui, Hor C 1, 22, 21 fundamenta, Vulg 1 Esd 6, 3 ubi pedem poneret non habebat, *might set his foot*, Cic. Fin. 4, 25, 69 genu or genua, *to bow the knee, to kneel*, Ov F 2, 438 , 5, 507, Curt. 8, 7, 13 num genu posuit? num vocem supplicem misit? id. 4, 6, 28 oculos, *to cast one's eyes on*, Vulg Jer 24, 6 faciem, *to turn one's face*, id ib 42, 15 — **B.** In partic **1.** In milit lang , *to place, post, set, station* a body of troops ibi praesidium ponit, Caes B G 2, 5 praesidium ibi, id. B C 1, 43 *fin* legionem tuendae orae maritimae causa, id ib 3, 34 insidias contra aliquem, Cic. Agr 2, 18, 49 — **2.** *To set up, erect, build* (mostly poet) opus, Ov M 8, 160 templa, Verg A 6, 19 aras, id. ib 3, 404 tropaeum, Nep Dat. 8, 3, so, in inscrr , of erecting monuments of any kind POSVIT, PONENDVM CVRAVIT (usu. abbreviated P C), etc. columna rostrata quae est Duilio in foro posita, *in honor of Duilius*, Quint 1, 7, 12 — **3.** Hence, poet., *to form, fashion* works of art Alcimedon duo pocula fecit Orpheaque in medio posuit, Verg E 3, 46 hic saxo liquidis ille coloribus Sollers nunc hominem ponere, nunc deum, Hor C 4, 8, 8 — **4.** *To set, set out, plant* trees, etc (poet. and in post-Aug prose, syn. planto, sero) pone ordine vites, Verg E 1, 74 vitem, Col. 4, 1, cf ille et nefasto te (arbor) posuit die, *planted thee*, Hor C 2, 13, 1 — **5.** *To lay, stake, wager*, as a forfeit, *to lay down, propose*, as a prize pono pallium, Ille suum anulum opposuit, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 76 pocula fagina, Verg E 3, 36 invitat pretiis animos et praemia ponit, id. A. 5, 292 praemia, id. ib 5, 486 praemium, Liv 41, 23, 10 — **6.** In business lang , *to put out at interest, to loan, to invest* (less freq than collocare) pecuniam in praedio ponere, Cic Tull. § 15 Orell , cf pecuniam apud aliquem, id. Verr 2, 3, 70 § 165 dives positis in fenore nummis, Hor A P 421 pecuniam Quaerit Kalendis ponere, id Epod 2, 70 — **7.** *To place, set, appoint* a person as a watch or guard, accuser, etc. (less freq than apponere) Dumnorigi custodes ponit, ut, quae agat, scire possit, Caes. B G 1, 20 *fin* custos frumento publico est positus, Cic. Fl 19, 45 alicui accusatorem, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 12, 3 puer super hoc positus officium, Petr 56, 8 — **8.** *To serve up, set before one* at table (rare for the class. apponere), Cato, R R. 79, so id. ib 81 posito pavone, Hor S 2, 2, 23, 2, 4, 14, 2, 6, 64 , 2, 8, 91, id. A. P 422 positi Bacchi cornua, Ov A. A 1, 231 vinum, Petr 34, 7 calidum scis ponere sumen Pers. 1, 53 porcum, Mart 8, 22, 1 da Trebio, pone ad Trebium, Juv 5, 135 — **9.** *To lay aside, take off, put down, lay down*, etc. (as clothing, arms, books, the hair or beard, etc , = deponere) cum pila ludere vellet tunicam que poneret, Cic Tusc. 5, 20, 60, cf veste posita, id ib 1 47, 113 velamina, Ov A. A. 2, 613, cf velamina de corpore, id M 4, 345 arma, Caes B G 4, 37 sarcinam, Petr 117, 11 barbam, Suet Calig 5, cf bicolor positis membrana capillis, Pers. 3, 10 libros de manibus, Cic. Q Fr 1, 1, 8, § 23, cf. cum posui librum, et mecum ipse coepi cogitare, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 24 — **10.** *To lay out for the grave* toroque Mortua componar, positaeque det oscula frater, Ov M 9, 503, Verg A. 2, 644 — Also *to lay in the grave, to bury, inter* (poet and in post class. prose, syn. sepelio, condo) corpore posto, Lucr 3, 871 te patria decedens ponere terra, Verg A 6, 508, Ov F 5 480 ubi corpus meum positum fuerit, Dig 34, 1, 18 *fin* , Inscr Orell 4370 IN HAC CVPA MATER ET FILIVS POSITI SVNT, ib 4550, 4495 HIC POSITVS EST, Inscr in Boeckh C I Gr 4156 CINERES, Inscr Orell 4393, 4489 — **11.** *Ponere calculum or calculos transf* *to weigh carefully, to ponder, consider* · si bene calculum ponas, Petr 115, 16 examina tecum, omnesque, quos ego movi, in utraque parte calculos pone, Plin. Ep 2, 19 *fin* — **12.** *To arrange, deck, set in order* (cf compono): qui suas ponunt in statione comas, Ov A. A 3, 434 quid totiens positas fingis, inepta, comas? id ib 1, 306, cf id H 4, 77, id. M 1, 477 — **13.** *To subdue, calm, allay, quiet* quo non arbiter Hadriae Major, tollere seu ponere vult freta, Hor C 1, 3 16 magnos cum ponunt aequora motus, Prop 4 (5), 14, 31 — Hence, *neutr* , of the winds, *to fall, abate* (poet and late Lat.) cum venti posuere omnisque repente resedit Flatus, Verg A. 7, 27 tum Zephyri posuere, id. ib 10, 103 simul ac ventus posuit, Gell 2, 30, 2

II. Trop **A.** In gen , *to set, place, put, lay* a thing anywhere noenum ponebat rumores ante salutem, Enn ap Macr S 6, 1 (Ann v 314 Vahl) pone ante oculos laetitiam senatus, Cic Phil 2, 45, 115 at te apud eum, di boni! quanta in gratiā posui, id Att 6, 6, 4, cf id. ib 5, 11, 6, 6, 1, 22 ponite me ei (Appio) in gratia, Cael. ap Cic Fam 8, 6, 5 apud Lentulum ponam te in gratia, Cic. Att 5, 3, 3 B and K (Orell gratiam) se quoque in gratiā reconciliatae pacis ponere, Liv 44, 14, 7 in laude positus, Cic Sest 66, 139 aliquem in metu non ponere, i e. *not to fear*, id Top 13, 55 virtutum fundamenta in voluptate tamquam in aqua ponere, id Fin 2, 22, 72, cf. id Pis. 4, 9 aliquid in conspectu animi, id de Or 3, 40, 161, cf sub uno aspectu ponere, Q Cic Petit Cons. 1, 1 ponendus est ille ambitus, non abiciendus, *to lay down gently*, i e *close gracefully*, Cic. Or 59, 199 super cor, *to lay to heart*, Vulg Mal 2, 2 — With *in* and *acc* · te in crimen populo ponat atque infamiam, Plaut Trin 3, 3, 11 —Elliptically et quidem cum in mentem venit, ponor ad scribendum, *when it occurs to Cæsar, he sets me* (i e *my name*) *to the Senate's decrees*, Cic. Fam 9, 15, 4 — **B.** In partic **1.** Ponere aliquid in aliqua re, *to put* or *place* a thing in something, *to cause* a thing *to rest* or *depend upon* credibile non est, quantum ego in consiliis et prudentiā tua, quantum in amore et fide ponam Cic. Att 2, 23, 3 spem in aliquo, id ib 6, 1, 11 salutis auxilium in celeritate, Caes. B G 5, 48, cf spem salutis in virtute, id. ib 5, 34, 2 ut in dubio poneret, utrum, etc , *regarded as doubtful, doubted*, Liv 34, 5, 3 sed haec haud in magno equidem ponam discrimine, *I shall attach no great importance to it*, id prooem § 8 — In *pass* positum esse in aliquā re, *to be based* or *founded upon, to rest upon, depend upon* ut salutem praesentium, spem reliquorum in vestris sententiis positam esse et definxam putetis, Cic Fl. 1, 3, id Agr 2, 9, 22 omnia posita putamus in Planci tui liberalitate, id Att 16, 16, F, 2, id. Or 8 27 in te positum est, ut, etc., id. Att 16, 16, B, § 8 — **2.** *To lay out, spend, employ* a thing, esp time, in any thing tempus in cogitatione ponere, Cic. de Or 3, 5, 17 si in hac cura vita mihi ponenda sit, id Fam 9, 24, 4 diem totum in considerandā causā, id Brut 22, 87, cf id. Fam 5, 21, 1, id Att 6, 2, 6 sumptum, id. Q Fr 3, 1, 2, id Fam 13, 54 *fin* , cf. totum animum atque omnem curam, operam diligentiamque suam in petitione, id. Mur 22, 45 id multo tum facimus liberius totosque nos in contemplandis rebus perspiciendisque ponemus, id Tusc 1, 19, 44 apud gratissimum hominem beneficium ponere, id. Fam 13, 55 *fin* itinera enim ita facit, ut multos dies in oppidum ponat, id. Att 11, 22, 2 — **3.** *To put, place, count, reckon, consider* a thing in or among certain things mortem in malis, Cic. Fin 3, 8, 29 in beneficii loco, id Fam 15, 4 12, id. Cat. 2, 9, 20 si quis motus populi factus esset, id C Norbano in fraude capitali esse ponendum, id de Or 2, 48, 199 in laude, *to regard as praiseworthy*, id Top 18, 71 in vitiis poni, *to be regarded as a fault*, Nep Epam 1, 2 — **4.** *To appoint, ordain, make* something leges, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 11, § 28 festos laetosque ritus, Tac. H 5, 5 *fin* ut male posuimus initia, sic cetera sequentur, Cic Att 10, 18, 2 ne tu in spem ponas me bonae frugi fore, *to hope for, reckon upon*, Plaut Capt. 5, 2, 4 Fleck. nomen, *to apply* or *give a name* (= imponere) sunt enim rebus novis nova ponenda nomina, Cic N D 1, 17, 44, id. Tusc 3, 5, 10, Verg A 7, 63 qui tibi nomen Insano posuere, Hor S 2, 3, 48 rationem, *to furnish an account, to*

reckon, Suet. Oth. 7; cf. Col. 1, 3: pecuniae, Dig. 46, 3, 87.—**5.** *To make or render* vows or votive offerings to the gods: Veneri ponere vota, Prop. 3, 12, 18: nunc ego victrices lauro redimire tabellas, Nec Veneris mediā ponere in aede morer, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 25: hic ponite lucida Funalia et vectes, Hor. C. 3, 26, 6: libatum agricolae ponitur ante deo, Tib. 1, 1, 14; Ov. M. 3, 606: ex praedā tripodem aureum Delphi posuit, Nep. Paus. 2, 3.—**6.** In speaking or writing, *to lay down as true, to state, assume, assert, maintain, allege, take for granted*, etc.: quamobrem, ut paulo ante posui, si, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 21; id. Fin. 2, 31, 100: recte Magnus ille noster, me audiente, posuit in judicio, rem publicam, etc., id. Leg. 2, 3, 6: verum pono, esse victum eum; at, etc., Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 25: positum sit igitur in primis, etc., Cic. Or. 4, 14: hoc posito atque concesso, esse quandam vim divinam, etc., id. Div. 1, 52, 118; cf.: quo posito, et omnium sensu adprobato, id. Fin. 3, 8, 29; id. Leg. 2, 19, 48: pono satis in eo fuisse orationis atque ingenii, id. Brut. 45, 165: aliquid pro certo ponere, Liv. 10, 9 *fin.*: nunc rem ipsam ponamus quam illi non negant . . . Est haec res posita, quae ab adversario non negatur, Cic. Caecin. 11, 32.—**7.** Esp.: exemplum ponere, *to cite an instance*: eorum quae constant exempla ponemus, Cic. Inv. 1, 38, 68: perspicuo et grandi vitio praeditum posuimus exemplum, id. ib. 1, 47, 88: ab adjunctis antea posui exemplum, id. Top. 11, 50: horum exempla posui ex jure civili, id. ib. 14, 58: horum generum ex Cicerone exempla ponamus, Quint. 5, 11, 11; 6, 3, 108 al.—**8.** *To set before the mind, represent, describe*: nec ponere lucum Artifices, nec, etc., Pers. 1, 70: pone Tigellinum, Juv. 1, 155.—**9.** *To propose, offer, fix upon* a theme for discussion (= proponere): mihi nunc vos quaestiunculam, de quā meo arbitratu loquar, ponitis? Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 102; 2, 1, 2: ponere aliquid, ad quod audiam, si tibi non est molestum, volo, id. Fat. 2, 4; cf.: ponere jubebam, de quo quis audire vellet, id. Tusc. 1, 4, 7: ponere praemium, Liv. 39, 17, 1; and *impers. pass.*: doctorum est ista consuetudo eaque Graecorum, ut iis ponatur, de quo disputent quamvis subito, id. Lael. 5, 17; so, cum ita positum esset, videri, etc., id. Tusc. 3, 22, 54.—**10.** *To put away, leave off, dismiss, forego, lay down, surrender* (= deponere): vitam propera ponere, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 4: vitia, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 46: dolorem, id. Tusc. 3, 28, 66: inimicitias, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6: curas, Liv. 1, 19: metum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: iram, Hor. A. P. 160: moras, id. C. 4, 12, 25; Ov. F. 2, 816: animos feroces, Liv. 8, 1: corda ferocia, Verg. A. 1, 302: vires (flammae), id. ib. 5, 681: ipsum rudimentum adulescentiae bello lacessentem Romanos posuisse, *had obtained his first experience*, Liv. 31, 11 *fin.*; Suet. Ner. 22; also, tirocinium, Just. 12, 4, 6: animam, *to lay down life*, Vulg. Johan. 10, 15; 17.—Esp., milit. t. t.: arma ponere (= deponere), *to lay down arms, yield, surrender*: Nepesinis inde edictum ut arma ponant, Liv. 6, 10, 5: dedi imperatorem, arma poni jubet, id. 4, 10, 3; cf.: positis armis, id. 35, 36, 4; id. Epit. 88.—**11.** *To make, cause to be* (eccl. Lat.): cornu tuum ponam ferreum, Vulg. Mich. 4, 13: posuit me desolatam, id. Thren. 3, 11; with *quasi*: ponam Samariam quasi acervum, id. Mich. 1, 6; with *in* and *acc.*: posuerunt eam in ruinam, id. Isa. 23, 13.—**12.** *To assume, suppose, put* a case (of mere suppositions; only late Lat.; cf. 6 supra): pone tamen ab evangelistis scriptum, Ambros. de Fide, 5, 16, 194; Ps.-Quint. Decl. 273.—Hence, **pŏsĭtus**, a, um, *P. a.*, of localities, *placed, situated*; *situate, standing, lying* anywhere: Roma in montibus posita, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: Delos in Aegaeo mari posita, id. Imp. Pomp. 18, 55: portus ex adverso urbi positus, Liv. 45, 5: tumulus opportune ad id positus, id. 28, 13: urbs alieno solo posita, id. 4, 17.—Poet.: somno positus = sopitus, *lulled to sleep*, Verg. A. 4, 527.

1. pons, ntis, *m.* [kindred with Sanscr. pathi, a path; Gr. πάτος; old Germ. phat, pfat; mod. Germ. Pfad; Angl.-Sax. padh; hence prop. a board across a ditch, brook, etc.], *a bridge* across a river, ditch, or marsh, between towers, etc. **I.** In gen.: pars oppidi mari disjuncta angusto, ponte rursus adjungitur et continetur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52, § 117: pontem in Arare faciendum curat, *to throw a bridge over the stream*, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: in Isarā, flumine maximo, ponte uno die facto, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15, 3: in Histro flumine, Nep. Milt. 3, 1; so, inicere pontem, Liv. 26, 6; Tac. A. 15, 19: flumen ponte jungere, Liv. 21, 45; Curt. 3, 7, 1: amnem ponte junxit, id. 4, 9, 9: imponere pontem flumini, id. 5, 1, 22: pontibus palude constratā, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14: pontem navibus efficere, Tac. A. 6, 37: ponte flumen transgredi, id. ib. 13, 39; also: ponte flumen transmittere, Plin. Ep. 8, 8; and: ponte flumen traicere, Flor. 4, 12, 22: interscindere pontem, *to break down*, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 10; also, rescindere, Nep. Milt. 3, 4: interrumpere, Plaut. Cas. prol. 66; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 3: rumpere, Quint. 2, 13, 16; Tac. A. 2, 68: abrumpere, id. H. 3, 6: recidere, Curt. 4, 16, 8: solvere, Tac. A. 1, 69: dissolvere, Nep. Them. 5, 1: vellere, Verg. A. 8, 650: partem pontis rescindere, Caes. B. G. 6, 29.—Esp., as a stand for beggars, Juv. 5, 8; cf. id. 4, 116: aliquis de ponte, i. e. *a beggar*, id. 14, 134.—*Plur.*: plures dies efficiendis pontibus absumpti, *a bridge of several spans*, Tac. A. 2, 8; 11, 18; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 3; cf. id. ib. 10, 18, 4.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *The bridge at the Comitia, over which the voters passed one by one to the septum, to deposit their votes*, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5; Auct. Her. 1, 12, 21; Ov. F. 5, 634. Hence the proverb: sexagenarios de ponte; v. sexagenarius.—**B.** *A wooden drawbridge, to be let down from besieging towers to the walls of a town or fortress*, Tac. A. 4, 51; Suet. Aug. 20.—**C.** *A plank bridge thrown from a vessel to the shore*, Verg. A. 10, 288 and 654; Liv. 21, 28.—**D.** *The deck of a ship on which the military engines were placed*, Tac. A. 2, 6.—**E.** *A floor of a tower*, Verg. A. 9, 530; 12, 675.—**F.** *A wooden bridge on a narrow wall between two towers*, Verg. A. 9, 170.

2. Pons, ntis, *m.*, *a geographical proper name*. **I.** Pons Argenteus, the modern *Argens*, Lepid. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34, 2; 10, 35.—**II.** Pons Campanus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 45; Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 62.—**III.** Aureoli, the modern *Pontiruolo*, Trebell. XXX. Tyr. Aureol. al.

1. Pontia, ae, *f.*, *a woman notorious as the poisoner of her own children*, Juv. 6, 638; Mart. 2, 34, 6; 4, 43, 5; 6, 75, 3 sq.

2. Pontia, ae, *f.*, = Ποντία, *an island in the Tuscan Sea*, now *Ponza*, Suet. Tib. 54.—*Plur.*: **Pontiae**, ārum, *the group of little islands which includes Ponza*, Liv. 9, 28; Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 81; Varr. L. L. 3, 5, 7.

ponticŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [1. pons], *a little bridge*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59; Cat. 17, 3; Col. 2, 2, 11; Suet. Caes. 31; Inscr. Murat. 598.

1. Ponticus, a, um, v. 2. Pontus, II.

2. Ponticus, i, *m.*, *a poet, contemporary with Propertius*, Prop. 1, 7, 1; Ov. Trist. 4, 10, 47; cf. id. P. 4, 16, 21 sq.; Prop. 1, 9, 9 sqq.

pontifex (pontŭ-), ficis [doubtless from pons-facio; but the original meaning is obscure], *m.*, *a Roman high-priest, a pontiff, pontifex* (cf.: antistes, sacerdos): pontifices, ut Q. Scaevola pontifex maximus dicebat, a posse et facere, Varr. L. L. 5, § 83 Müll.; Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20, on the laws of the Twelve Tables; id. de Or. 3, 19, 73; id. Rep. 2, 14, 26; Liv. 1, 20; Ov. F. 6, 454; Hor. C. 3, 30, 9; 2, 14, 28; 3, 23, 12; id. Ep. 2, 1, 26; Juv. 6, 604. Their *chief* or *president* was called Pontifex Maximus, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 18; id. de Or. 2, 12, 51; Liv. 3, 54; 25, 5 et saep.: MAIOR VESTAE, Inscr. (a. 353 p. Chr. n.) Orell. 3184: pontifices minores, *a lower class of pontiffs, minor* or *sub-pontiffs*: scribae pontificis, quos nunc minores pontifices appellant, Liv. 22, 57, 3; Cic. Har. Resp. 6, 12; Verr. Fl. Fast. ap. Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 408; Inscr. Cenot. Pisan. ap. Orell. 643: pontifices seu minores seu maximi, Lact. 5, 19, 12.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The Jewish high-priest*: Pontifex, id est, sacerdos maximus, Vulg. Lev. 21, 10: Caiapham pontificem, id. Johan. 18, 24.—Hence, **B.** In the Christian period, *a bishop*, Sid. Carm. 16, 6.

pontĭfĭcālis, e, *adj.* [pontifex], *of* or *belonging to a pontifex, pontifical*: insignia, Liv. 10, 7: auctoritas, Cic. Leg. 2, 21, 52: honos, *of the Pontifex Maximus*, Ov. F. 3, 420: ludi, *given by the* Pontifex Maximus *on his entrance into office*, Suet. Aug. 44: lectio, Macr. S. 7, 13, 11.

pontĭfĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [pontifex], *the office* or *dignity of a pontifex, the pontificate*, Cic. Har. Resp. 9, 18; Vell. 2, 59, 3; Tac. H. 1, 77; Suet. Calig. 12: pontificatus maximus, *the office of a* Pontifex Maximus, id. Caes. 13; 46; id. Aug. 31; id. Vitell. 11; id. Tit. 9.

pontĭfĭcius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a pontifex, pontifical*: libri, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 84; id. Rep. 2, 31, 54: jus, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 174, 7; Cic. Dom. 14.—**II.** *Subst.* (*a*) **pontificii**, ōrum, *m.* (sc. libri), *the pontifical books*, Amm. 17, 7, 10.—(*β*) **pontificium**, ii, *n.* **A.** Lit., *the dignity of a pontiff* or *of a bishop* (post-class.), Sol. 16 *fin.*; Cod. Th. 16, 5, 13.—**B.** Transf., *the power or right* of doing any thing: is, cujus negotium id pontificiumque esset, Gell. 1, 13, 3; Cod. Th. 8, 18, 1; Symm. Ep. 3, 17; 10, 44; Arn. 2, 89.

pontĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. pons], *of* or *belonging to a bridge, bridge-* (post-class.): stratus, perh. *a wooden floor*, Veg. Vet. 1, 56; 2, 58 Schneid.

Pontinus, a, um, v. Pomptinus.

Pontius, i, *m.*, *the name of a* gens, *originally Samnite, afterwards Roman*. So, **I.** C. Pontius, *a leader of the Samnites, who surrounded the Romans in the Caudine Pass*, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75; Liv. 9, 1; Flor. 1, 16, 10.—**II.** L. Pontius Aquila, *one of the assassins of Cæsar*, Cic. Phil. 11, 6, 14; Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4; Suet. Caes. 78.—**III.** Pontius Pilatus, *governor of Judæa in the time of Christ*, Tac. A. 15, 44; Tert. Apol. 21; Lact. 4, 18; Sed. Carm. 5, 116.

* **pontĭvăgus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. pontus-vagor], *roaming over the sea*; *subst.*, *one who sails over the sea, a voyager, navigator*, Poet. ap. Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 487.

ponto, ōnis, *m.* [1. pons]. **I.** *A kind of Gallic transport, a punt*, Caes. B. C. 3, 29.—**II.** *A floating bridge, a pontoon*, Aus. Idyll. 12, 10; Dig. 8, 3, 38; Gell. 10, 25, 5.

‡ **pontonium**, ii, *n. dim.* [ponto], *a small punt*, acc. to Isid. Orig. 19, 1.

† **1. pontus**, i, *m.*, = πόντος. **I.** Lit., *the sea* (poet. for mare): mulserat huc navem pontus, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 870 P. (Ann. v. 257 Vahl.): placidus, Lucr. 2, 559: pontus Libyae, Verg. A. 1, 556: caelum undique et undique pontus, id. ib. 3, 193 al.: aequora ponti, Lucr. 1, 8; 2, 772; Verg. G. 1, 469; cf.: freta ponti, id. ib. 1, 356.—**II.** Poet., transf. * **A.** *The deep*: maris, Verg. A. 10, 377 (a poetic pleonasm, like the Homer. πόντος ἁλὸς πολιῆς, Il. 21, 59).—* **B.** *A wave of the sea, sea-wave*: ingens a vertice pontus In puppim ferit, Verg. A. 1, 114.

2. Pontus, i, *m.*, = Πόντος. **A.** Lit., *the Black Sea*, called in full Pontus Euxinus, Mel. 1, 1, 5; 1, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 75; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 58, § 129; id. Tusc. 1, 20, 45; 1, 39, 94; Val. Fl. 8, 180 al.—**B.** Transf., *the region about the Black Sea*: Medea ex eodem Ponto profugisse, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 22; Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 1.—**2.** In partic., *Pontus, a district in Asia Minor, between Bithynia and Armenia, the kingdom of Mithridates, afterwards a Roman province*, Verg. G. 1, 58; Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 6; 2, 19, 5; id. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7; Vell. 2, 40, 1; Flor. 3, 6, 8 al.—Hence, **Ponticus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pontus, Pontic*: mare, Liv. 40, 21; Mel. 2, 1, 5; Flor. 3, 5, 18: terra, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 94: populi, Mel. 1, 2, 6: pinus, Hor. C. 1, 14, 11: absinthium, Col. 12, 35: nuces, *a kind of hazel-nuts*, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 88: mures, *ermines*, id. 8, 37, 55, § 132; 10, 73, 93, § 200: serpens, *the dragon that watched the golden fleece*, Juv. 14, 114: radix, *rhubarb*, Cels. 5, 23 *fin.*; also called Rha, Amm. 22, 8, 28: Ponticus genere, Vulg. Act. 18, 2.—As *subst.* (*a*) **Pontici**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of the province of Pontus*, Flor. 3, 5, 12; 23.—(*β*) **Ponticum**, i, *n.*, = 2. Pontus, *the Black Sea*, Flor. 3, 6, 10.

pŏpa, ae, *m.* **I.** *A Roman inferior priest, a priest's assistant or minister, who brought the victim to the altar and felled it with an axe*, Suet. Calig. 32 *fin.*; Prop. 4 (5), 3, 62; Cic. Mil. 24, 65; Serv. Verg. A. 12, 120. Alluding to the corpulence of such priests: popa venter, *a fat paunch, glutton*, Pers. 6, 74.—* **II.** In *fem.*: PHILEMA POPA DE INSVLA, perh. = *she who sells animals for sacrifice*, Inscr. Orell. 2457.

† **pŏpănum,** i, *n*, = πόπανον, *a sacrificial cake*, Juv 6, 541

pŏpellus, i, *m* dim [populus], *the rabble, mob, populace*, Hor Ep 1, 7, 65, Pers 4, 15

Popilia (Popill-), tribus, v Poblilia.

Popilius (Popill-), i, *m*, and **Popilia (Popill-),** ae, *f*, *the name of a Roman gens* So esp, **1.** M Popilius Laenas, *a consul* A U C 395, Cic. Brut 14, 56 —**2.** C Popilius Laenas, *the assassin of Cicero*, Liv Epit. 120, Sen Suas. 7 —**3.** In *fem* Popilia, *the wife of Q Catulus*, Cic. de Or 2, 11, 44 —Hence, **II. Popilius,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to a Popilius, Popilian* gens, Cic Leg 2, 22, 55

pŏpīna, ae, *f* [πέπω, πέττω, to cook], *a cook shop, victualling house, eating house* (syn caupona, taberna) bibitur, estur, quasi in popina, Plaut Poen 4, 2, 13, Cic Phil 2, 28, 69, 13, 11, 24, Suet Tib 34, id. Ner 16, Hor S 2, 4, 62, id Ep 1, 14, 21, Mart 1, 42, 10, 5, 70, 3, Juv 8, 172, 11, 81 —**II.** Transf, *the food sold at a cook shop* si epulae potius quam popinae nominandae sunt Cic Phil. 3, 8 20 taeterrimam popinam inhalare, id Pis. 6, 13

pŏpīnālis, e, *adj* [popina], *of* or *belonging to a cook shop* deliciae, Col 8, 16, 5 luxuria, App M 8, p 201, 13

pŏpīnārius, ii, *m* [id], *a cook, victualler* (post class) Lampr Alex Sev 49 *fin*, Firm Math 4 15

pŏpīnātor, oris, *m* [id], *a frequenter of cook shops, a gormandizer*, Macr S 7, 14, cf popino

pŏpīno, onis *m* [id], *a frequenter of eating houses, a gormandizer*, Lucil and Varr ap Non 161, 16 sq, Hor S 2, 7, 39, Suet Gram 15

pŏpīnor, ari, *v dep n* [id] *to frequent eating houses, to gormandize* (post-class) dum Gallienus popinatur, Trebell XXX Tyr 29

poplĕs, itis, *m* **I.** Lit *the ham of the knee, the hough* (cf suffrago) genua poplitesque et crura, Col 6, 12, 3 succisis feminibus poplitibusque, Liv 22 51, 7 succiso poplite, Verg A. 9, 762, cf Liv 22, 48, 4, Hor C 3, 2, 16 elephas poplites intus flectit hominis modo Plin 11 45, 101 § 248, 28, 6, 17, § 59 —**II.** Transf, in gen, *the knee*, Luc 9, 771, Lucr 4, 953 duplicato poplite i e *with bended knee*, Verg A. 12, 927 se collegit in arma poplite subsidens id ib 12, 492 contento poplite, *with a stiff knee*, Hor S 2, 7, 97 nec parcit imbellis juventae Poplitibus, id. C 3, 2, 16 poplitibus semet excipit, *he sank down upon his knees*, Curt 6, 1 flexo poplite, Vulg Judic. 7, 6

poplicĭtus, *adv*, v publicitus.

Poplicŭla (Poplicŏla) or **Publĭcŏla** (the very ancient inscr in Orell 547 has POPLICVLA, the palimpsest of Cic. Rep 2 31, 53, 55, twice Publicola) ae, *m* [1 populus colo] (a favorer or friend of the people), *a surname of* P Valerius *and of his descendants*, Inscr Orell. 547 inde cognomen factum Publicolae est, Liv 2, 8 Poplicola, ingentis Volesi Spartana propago, Sil 2, 8, Inscr Grut 480, 5 Poplicola atque Corvinus, Hor S 1, 10 28 —Poet, in *plur* as an appellative, Sid Carm 23, 80

poplĭcus, a, um, v publicus.

Pŏplĭfŭgĭa (Pŏpŭ-), orum, *n* [1 populus fugio] *a festival in memory of the people's flight to the rescue of the Latins*, celebrated on the nones of July, POPLIF NP, Calend. Maff ap Inscr Orell 2 p 394, cf Varr L. L. 6, 3, § 18, Piso ap Macr S 3, 2.

poplus and **pŏpŏlus,** i, v 1 populus *init*

Poppaeus, i, *m*, **Poppaea,** ae, *f*, *the name of a Roman gens* **I.** *Masc*, Poppaeus Sabinus Tac. A. 1, 80, 4, 46, 5, 10, 6, 39 Poppaeus Silvanus, id. H. 2, 86, 3 50 —**II.** *Fem.* Poppaea (on inscrr also Poppea and Poppaia) Sabina, *wife of the emperor Nero*, Suet Oth. 3, id Ner 35, Tac A. 13, 45 sq, id. H 1, 13, 78, Inscr Orell 731, 733, Inscr Fratr Arval. ap Marin. tab XVII b, p 123 — Hence, **B. Poppaeānus,** a, um, *adj*, *named after Poppæa, Poppæan* pinguia *a species of cosmetic* (bread dough mixed with asses' milk), Juv 6, 465

† **poppysma,** ătis, *n.*, and **poppysmus,** i, *m*, = πόππυσμα and ποππυσμός, *a smacking* or *clucking with the tongue*, as a sign of approbation, Juv 6, 584, on occasion of lightning, as a religious ceremony, Plin 28, 2, 5, § 25, of a similar sound, Mart 7, 18, 11

poppysmus, i, v poppysma.

† **poppȳzon,** ontis, *m*, = ποππύζων, *one who clucks with the tongue* cum pingeret poppyzonta retinentem equum, Plin 35, 10, 36 § 104

pŏpŭlābĭlis, e, *adj* [populor], *that may be laid waste* or *ravaged destructible* (poet.) quodcunque fuit populabile flammae, Ov M 9, 262

pŏpŭlabundus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *laying waste, ravaging* (rare) agros populabundus, Sisenn ap Non 471, 23, cf Gell 11, 15 7 in fines Romanos excurrerunt populabundi, Liv 1, 15, 1 vagari populandum, id. 2, 60, 2 consul per agrum populabundus ierat, id. 3 3, 10

pŏpŭlārĭa, ium, v popularis, I B

pŏpŭlāris (sync poplaris, Plaut Rud 3, 4, 36), e, *adj* [1 populus], *of* or *belonging to the people proceeding from* or *designed for the people* **I.** In gen populares leges, i e *laws instituted by the people*, Cic Leg 2, 4, 9 accessus, id Q Fr 1, 1, 8 § 25 coetus, id Ac 2, 2, 6 munus, *a donation to the people*, id Off 2, 16, 56 popularia verba usitata, id ib 2, 10, 35, cf ad usum popularem atque civilem disserere, id. Leg 3, 6, 14 dictio ad vulgarem popularemque sensum accommodata, id de Or 1, 23 108 oratio philosophorum nec sententiis nec verbis instructa popularibus, id Or 19, 64 popularis oratio, id. ib 44 151 populari nomine aliquid appellare, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 48 laudes, *in the mouths of the people*, Cic Ac. 2, 2, 6 admiratio, id. Fam 7, 1, 2 honor, Cic Dom 18 ventus, *popular favor*, id Clu 47, 130 *init* aura, Hor C 3, 2, 20 civitas, *democracy*, Plin 7, 56, 57, § 200 (opp regia civitas, *monarchy*) popularia sacra sunt, ut ait Labeo quae omnes cives faciunt nec certis familiis attributa sunt, Fest. p 253 Mull —**B.** *Subst* **pŏpŭlārĭa,** ium, *n.* (sc subsellia), *the seats of the people in the theatre, the common seats*, Suet Claud. 25, id. Dom 4 *fin* —**II.** In partic **A.** *Of* or *belonging to the same people* or *country, native, indigenous* (as an adj rare) Sappho puellis de popularibus querentem vidimus, Hor C 2, 13, 25 flumina, *of the same district*, Ov M 1, 577 oliva *native*, id ib 7, 498 —**2.** As *subst* **pŏpŭlāris,** is, *comm* (freq and class.) (*a*) *Masc.*, *a countryman, fellow countryman*, redire ad suos populares, Naev ap Fest s. v stuprum, p 317 Mull o mi popularis salve, Plaut Poen 5, 2, 79 o populares, Ter Eun 5, 8, 1, id Ad 2, 1, 1 popularis ac sodalis suus, Cic. Ac 2, 37, 118 ego vero Solonis, popularis tui, ut puto, etiam mei, legem neglegam (for Cicero had also lived in Athens), id Att 10, 1, 2 popularis alicujus definiti loci (opp civis totius mundi), id Leg 1, 23, 61 non populares modo, Liv 29, 1 cum turba popularium, Just 43, 1, 6 quae res indica bat populares esse —(*β*) *Fem* mea popularis opsecro haec est? Plaut Rud. 3 4, 35, 4, 4, 36, 4 8, 4 al, Sall J 58, 4 tibi popularis, Ov M 12, 191 —**b.** Transf. (*a*) Of animals and plants of the same region leaena, Ov Ib 503 (glires) populares ejusdem silvae (opp alienigenae, amne vel monte discreti), Plin 8, 57, 82, § 224 populares eorum (prunorum) myxae, id 15, 13, 12 § 43 —(*β*) Of persons of the same condition, occupation, tastes, etc, *a companion partner, associate, accomplice, comrade* meus popularis Geta, *fellow* (i e a slave), Ter Phorm 1, 1, 1 populares conjurationis, Sall C 24, 1, 52, 14 sceleris, id. ib 22, 1 invitis hoc nostris popularibus dicam, *the men of our school*, i e *the Stoics*, Sen Vit Beat. 13 —**B.** In a political signification, *of* or *belonging to the people, attached* or *devoted to the people* (as opposed to the nobility), *popular, democratic* res publica ex tribus generibus illis, regali et optumati et populari confusa modice, Cic. Rep 2, 23, 41 (ap Non 342, 31) homo maxime popularis, Cic. Clu 28, 77 consul veritate non ostentatione popularis, id Agr 1, 7, 23 animus vere popularis, saluti populi consulens, id. Cat. 4, 5, 9 ingenium, Liv 2, 24 sacerdos, i. e. Clodius, as attached to the popular party, Cic. Sest 30, 66 vir, Liv 6 20 homo, *of the common people* (opp rex), Vulg Sap 18, 11 —Hence, *subst* **pŏpŭlāres,** ium, *m*, *the people's party, the democrats* (opp optimates, the aristocrats) duo genera semper in hac civitate fuerunt quibus ex generibus alteri se populares, alteri optimates et haberi et esse voluerunt. Quia ea quae faciebant, multitudini jucunda esse volebant, populares habebantur, Cic. Sest 45, 96 qui populares habebantur, id. ib 49 105 ex quo evenit, ut alii populares, alii studiosi optimi cujusque videantur, id. Off 1, 25, 85 —**C.** *Acceptable to the people, agreeable to the multitude, popular* dixi in senatu me popularem consulem futurum Quid enim est tam populare quam pax? Cic. Agr 2, 4, 9 potest nihil esse tam populare quam id quod ego consul popularis adfero, pacem, etc., id ib 2, 37, 102 quo nihil popularius est, Liv 7, 33, 3 populare gratumque audientibus, Plin Paneg 77, 4 —**D.** *Of* or *belonging to the citizens* (as opposed to the soldiery) quique rem agunt duelli, quique populare auspicium, Cic. Leg 2, 8, cf Amm 14, 10, usually as *subst* **pŏpŭlāris,** is, *m*, *a citizen* (post class) multa milia et popularium et militum, Capitol Ant Phil 17, Dig 1, 12, 1 *fin.* popularibus militibusque, Juv 26, 3, 5, Amm 22, 2 —**E.** *Belonging to* or *fit for the common people*, hence, *common coarse, mean, bad* sal, Cato, R. R 88 pulli (apium), Col 9, 11, 4 popularia agere, *to play coarse tricks*, Laber ap Non. 150, 25 —Hence, *adv* **pŏpŭlārĭter. A.** *After the manner of the common people*, i e *commonly, coarsely, vulgarly*, Cic Rep 6, 22, 24 loqui, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17 scriptus liber (opp limatius), id. ib 5, 5, 12 —**B.** *In a popular manner, popularly, democratically* agere, Cic Off 2, 21, 73 conciones seditiose ac populariter excitatae, id Clu 34, 93 occidere quemlibet populariter, *to win popularity*, Juv 3, 37

pŏpŭlārĭtas, ātis, *f* [popularis] ***I.** (Acc to popularis, II A) *A being of the same country fellow citizenship* popularitatis causa, Plaut Poen 5, 2, 81 —**II.** (Acc to popularis, II B) *Popularity*, but only subjectively, *an effort to please the people, a courting of popular favor, popular bearing* (post-Aug) ne quid popularitatis praetermitteret, Suet Tit 8, id Calig 15, id. Ner 53 quanto rarior apud Tiberium popularitas, tanto, etc., Tac. A 3 69 gratus popularitate, Stat. S 2, 7, 69 —**III.** Transf, *the population, inhabitants* (late Lat), Tert Anim. 30, id adv Marc 1, 10

pŏpŭlārĭter, *adv*, v popularis *fin*

pŏpŭlātim, *adv* [1 populus], *from people to people, among all nations, everywhere, universally* (ante class) porta plaudit populatim omnibus, Pompon. ap Non 150 20, Caecil ap ib 154, 14, Arn 3, 5

1. pŏpŭlātĭo, onis *f* [populor] *a laying waste, ravaging, plundering, spoiling, devastation*, etc. (not in Cic) **I.** Lit populationem effuse facere, Liv 2, 64 —In *plur* populationibus incursionibusque, Liv 3, 3 *fin* hostem rapinis, pabulationibus populationibusque prohibere, Caes B G 1, 15 —**B.** Transf **1.** Concr, *things plundered, plunder, booty* Veientes pleni populationum, Liv 2, 43 —**2.** *A ravaging, destroying* done by animals a populatione murium formicarumque frumenta defendere Col 2, 20, so, volucrum, id. 3, 21 —**II.** Trop, *destruction, corruption, ruin* (post Aug.) morum, Plin 9, 34, 53, § 104, *of ruin through luxury*, Col 1, 5, 7

2. pŏpŭlātĭo, onis, *f* [1 populus], *population*, concr, *a people, a multitude* (late Lat) flebat populatio praesens, Sedul 4, 275

pŏpŭlātor, ōris, *m* [populor], *a devastator, destroyer, ravager spoiler, plunderer* (perh not ante Aug) **I.** Lit. agrorum, Liv 3 68 *fin* Trojae (Atrides) Ov M 13, 655 —Poet, transf Tuscae glandis aper, Mart 7, 27, 1 Calabri arvi Sirius, Val Fl 1, 683 —**II.** Trop, *a destroyer, consumer* luxus populator opum, Claud In Ruf 1, 35 civitatis, Quint Decl 12, 24 *fin*, Luc 4, 92

pŏpŭlātrix, īcis *f* [populator], *she that*

wastes or *destroys* (poet.): Siculi populatrix virgo profundi, i. e. Scylla, Stat. S. 3, 2, 86: catervae, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 167.—Poet., transf.: populatrix Hymetti, apis, *a rifler*, Mart. 13, 104.

pŏpŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [populor], *a laying waste, a devastating, devastation* (poet.), Luc. 2, 634: squalent populatibus agri, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 244: coërcere populatibus, Sid. Ep. 3, 3, p. 181, 40.

pōpŭlētum, i, *n.* [2. populus], *a poplar wood*, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 61.

pōpŭlĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of or belonging to poplars, poplar-*: frus, Enn. ap. Aus. Idyll. 5, 160 (Ann. v. 562 Vahl.): frondes, Verg. A. 8, 32; 10, 190; cf. Cato ap. Plin. 16, 21, 38: corona, Hor. C. 1, 7, 23: umbra, Verg. G. 4, 511: silva, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1641.

pōpŭlĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [2. populus-fero], *poplar-bearing* (poet.): Padus, *whose banks abound with poplars*, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 32: Spercheos, id. M. 1, 579.

Pŏpŭlĭfŭgĭa, ōrum, v. Poplifugia.

pŏpŭliscītum, i, *n.*, or better written separately, **pŏpŭli scītum**, *a decree of the people*: Athenienses nihil nisi populi scitis ac decretis agebant, Cic. Rep. 1, 27, 43; id. Opt. Gen. 7, 19: populiscito in patriam restitutus est, Nep. Arist. 1, 5: scitum populi, Liv. 45, 25.

* **pŏpŭlīto**, āre, *v. freq. a.* [populor], *to lay waste, to plunder*: fructus agrorum, Dig. 49, 1, 21 *fin.* (al. popularentur).

pōpulnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [2. populus], *of poplars, poplar-*: frons, Cato, R. R. 5, 8; Col. 6, 3, 7: scobis, Col. 12, 43, 4; cf. populeus.

* **pōpulnus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of poplars, poplar-*: sors, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 32.

pŏpŭlo, āre, v. populor.

1. Pŏpŭlōnĭa, ae, *f.* [populor] (she who protects against devastation), *a surname of Juno*, Macr. S. 3, 11; Arn. 3, 118; Mart. Cap. 2, § 149; Sen. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 10 *fin.*

2. Pŏpŭlōnĭa, ae, *f.*, also **Pŏpŭlōnĭum**, ĭi, *n.*, and **Pŏpŭlōnĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *a town on the coast of Etruria*, now the ruins of *Poplonia*, near *Piombino*.—Form Populonia, Verg. A. 10, 172; Mel. 2, 4, 9: Populonium, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50: Populonii, Liv. 30, 39, 2.—Hence, **II. Pŏpŭlōnienses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Populonia, the Populonians*, Liv. 28, 45.

pŏpŭlor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.*, and **pŏpŭlo**, āre, *v. a.* [1. populus; prop. to spread or pour out in a multitude over a region; hence, transf. to the result], *to lay waste, ravage, devastate, desolate; to spoil, plunder, pillage* (class.; syn.: vasto, vexo, diripio). **I.** Lit. (α) Form populor: Romanus exercitus insulam integram urit, populatur, vastat, Naev. ap. Non. 90, 29: noctu populabatur agros, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: Remorum agros, Caes. B. G. 5, 56: arva ferro populatur et igni, Luc. 2, 445; so, omnia igni ferroque populatus, Flor. 2, 17, 16: consules Aequos populantur, Liv. 3, 23 *fin.*—(β) Form populo (in Cicero only in *part. perf. pass.*): patriam populavit meam, Pac. ap. Non. 39, 32: agrum populare coeperunt, Quadrig. ib. 471, 20: litora vestra Vi populat, Verg. A. 12, 263: Penates, id. ib. 1, 527.—In *pass.*: urbem Romanam deûm irâ morbo populari, Liv. 3, 6; 3, 3 *fin.*: populata vexataque provincia, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 52, § 122; cf.: Siculi nunc populati atque vexati, id. Div. in Caecil. 1, 2: arva Marte populata nostro, Hor. C. 3, 5, 23: populatis messibus, Plin. 8, 55, 81.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to destroy, ruin, spoil* (mostly poet. and in the active form), Plaut. ap. Diom. p. 395 P.: populatque ingentem farris acervum Curculio, Verg. G. 1, 185: capillos, Ov. M. 2, 319: feris populandas tradere gentes, id. ib. 1, 249: populata tempora raptis Auribus, *mutilated, deprived of*, Verg. A. 6, 496: populatum exspuit hamum, *robbed of the bait*, Ov. Hal. 36.—In a deponent form: quisque suum populatus iter, Verg. A. 12, 525: iter, Sil. 3, 445: formam populabitur aetas, Ov. Med. Fac. 45: (ventus in Aetnâ) Putria multivagis populatur flatibus antra, *lays waste*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 176.

pŏpŭlōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [populosus], *a multitude* (post-class.): deorum, Arn. 3, p. 102: luminum Argi, Fulg. Myth. 1, 24; Sid. Ep. 1, 6.

pŏpŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. populus], *abounding in people, populous, numerous* (post-class.): gens populosa, App. Flor. p. 342: familia, id. M. 5, p. 162: Briareus populoso corpore, Sid. Carm. 15, 27.—*Comp.*: populosior globus, Veg. Mil. 3, 19 *fin.*—*Sup.*: insula populosissima, Sol. 52.

1. pŏpŭlus (contr. POPLVS, Inscr. Columu. Rostr. in Corp. Inscr. Lat. 195, 17, Plaut. Am. prol. 101; 1, 1, 103; id. Aul. 2, 4, 6; id. Cas. 3, 2, 6 et saep.—Also written POPOLVS, Corp. Inscr. Lat. 197, 15 al.; *nom. plur.* poploe, Carm. Sal. ap. Fest. p. 205 Müll.; v. pilumnoe) [from root ple- of pleo; v. plenus], i, *m.*, *a people, the people.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (cf.: gens, natio): res publica res populi: populus autem non omnis hominum coetus quoquo modo congregatus, sed coetus multitudinis juris consensu et utilitatis communione sociatus, Cic. Rep. 1, 25, 39: populus Romanus, id. Phil. 6, 5, 12: exspectabat populus, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 90 Vahl.): tene magis salvum populus velit an populum tu, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 27: casci populi Latini, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 28 Müll. (Ann. v. 24 Vahl.): hi populi: Atellani, Calatini, etc., Liv. 22, 61 *fin.*—**B.** Esp. **1.** *The people*, opp. to the Senate, in the formula senatus populusque Romanus (abbreviated S. P. Q. R.), saep.; cf.: et patres in populi fore potestate, Liv. 2, 56.—**2.** Opp. to the plebs: non enim populi, sed plebis eum (tribunum) magistratum esse, Liv. 2, 56: ut ea res populo plebique Romanae bene eveniret, Cic. Mur. 1, 1.—**3.** Rarely for plebs, *the populace*: dat populus, dat gratus eques, dat tura senatus, Mart. 8, 15, 3: urbanus, *the citizens* (opp. to the military), Nep. Cim. 2, 1.—**II.** Transf. **1.** *A region, district*, regarded as inhabited: frequens cultoribus alius populus, Liv. 21, 34, 1 (cf. Gr. δῆμος).—**2.** *A multitude, host, crowd, throng, great number* of persons or things (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ratis populo peritura recepto, i. e. *with the great multitude of passengers*, Luc. 3, 665: fratrum, Ov. H. 14, 115: in tanto populo sileri parricidium potuit, Just. 10, 1: sororum, Ov. H. 9, 52; App. Mag. p. 304: apum, Col. 9, 13, 12: populus totidem imaginum, Plin. 33, 9, 45, § 129; Sen. Q. N. 1, 5: spicarum, Pall. 7, 2: scelerum, Sid. Ep. 6, 1 *fin.*: concursus in forum populi, Liv. 22, 7, 6.—**3.** *The public*, i. e. *the open street* (poet.): omnis habet geminas janua frontis, E quibus haec populum spectat; at illa Larem, Ov. F. 1, 136.

2. pōpŭlus, i, *f.* [root pamp-, pap-, to swell; Lat. papula, papilla, pampinus], *a poplar, poplar-tree*, Plin. 16, 23, 35, § 85; 16, 18, 31, § 77; 17, 11, 15, § 78; Ov. H. 5, 27; sacred to Hercules, Verg. E. 7, 61; Ov. H. 9, 64; Plin. 12, 1, 2, § 3: alba, *the silver-poplar*, Hor. C. 2, 3, 9.

por, for puer, i. e. servus; e. g. Marcipor, Lucipor, etc., i. e. servus Marci, etc., Prisc. 6.—Thus also **pora** for puera, i. e. serva, Inscr. Rein. Class. 17, n. 180.

1. porca, ae, *f.* [porcus], *a female swine, a sow*, Cato, R. R. 134; Pall. 3, 26.—By poet. license for *a male swine, a boar*, Verg. A. 8, 641 Serv.; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 19: tenera, Juv. 2, 86.

2. porca, ae, *f.* [cf. O. H. Germ. furh; Germ. Furche; Engl. furrow], *the ridge between two furrows, a balk* (cf. lira), Varr. L. L. 5, § 39 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 29; Col. 11, 3, 44.—**B.** In Spain, *a measure of land*, Col. 5, 1, 5.

porcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [porcus, porca], *of or belonging to a swine, swine-*: vulva, *that has farrowed properly*, Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 210.—**II.** *Subst.*: **porcārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a swine-herd*, Firm. Math. 3, 6, 6.

porcastrum, i, *n.*, *a plant, also called* portulaca, *purslain*, App. Herb. 103.

porcella, i, *f. dim.* [porcula], *a little female pig*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 68; Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

porcellīnus, a, um, *adj.* [porcellus], *of young swine, pig-*: glandulae, Apic. 4, 3: caro, Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 6.

porcellĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *a cheslip, wood-louse, sowbug*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 119; Pelag. Vet. 5.

porcellus, i, *m. dim.* [porculus], *a little pig*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14; Suet. Ner. 33; Plin. 30, 6, 16, § 47.—*Plur.*, *the litter* of a wild sow, Phaedr. 2, 4, 15.

porceo (PORXI, acc. to Charis. p. 217 P., without any example), 2, *v. a.* [porro-arceo], *to keep off, keep back, to hinder, restrain* (ante-class.): porcet quoque dictum ab antiquis quasi porro arcet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.: porcet significat prohibet, Non. 159, 33: non te porro procedere porcent, Lucil. ap. Non. 160, 9: civium porcet pudor, Enn. ap. ib. 160, 6 (Trag. v. 369 Vahl.); Varr. ap. ib. 160, 8; Pac. and Att. ap. ib. 160, 2 and 5.

porcētra, ae, *f.* [porca], *a sow that has once littered*, Meliss. ap. Gell. 18, 6, 4.

porcilāca or **porcillāca**, ae, *f.*, for portulaca, *purslain*, Plin. 20, 20, 81, § 210.

‡ **porcilia**, ae, *f.* [porca], *a young sow*, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. n. 41, lin. 22; cf. Not. Tir. p. 167.

‡ **porciliāris**, e, *adj.* [porcilia], *of or belonging to a young sow*: extae, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. n. 41, lin. 18.

‡ **porcīnārĭum**, ii, *n.* [porcus], *a pigsty*: ὑοφορβεῖον, porcinarium, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

* **porcīnārĭus**, ii, *m.* [id.], *a pork-seller*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 5.

porcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *of a hog, hog's, swine's*: polimenta, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 28: vox, Sen. Ira, 2, 12: numen, *Petr. Frag.* 35: caro, *porcina*, Vulg. 2 Macc. 6, 18.—**B.** *Subst.*: **porcīna**, ae, *f.* (sc. caro), *swine's flesh, pork*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 69; Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11, 95.—**II.** Transf., in milit. lang.: porcinum caput, *a swine's head, a wedge-shaped order of battle*, Veg. Mil. 3, 19 *fin.*

Porcĭus, i, *m.*; **Porcĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman* gens. The most celebrated are, **A.** M. Porcius Cato Censorinus, or Major, *the severe censor, whose life was written by Nepos, and for whom Cicero named his Essay on Old Age*, Nep. Cato, 1 sqq.; Cic. Rep. 1, 1.—**B.** M. Porcius Cato, *the younger, called Uticensis, because of his famous death at Utica*, Sall. Cat. 52, 1; Cic. Att. 12, 12, 1.—**C.** In *fem.*, Porcia, *a sister of the younger Cato, wife of Domitius Ahenobarbus*, Cic. Att. 13, 37; 3, 48.—Hence, **II. Porcĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of or belonging to a Porcius, Porcian*: lex, *of the people's tribune* P. Porcius Laeca, Liv. 9, 10; Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 12; id. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163; Sall. C. 51, 40: basilica, *named after the elder Cato*, Liv. 39, 44.

porcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [porca], *a little sow*, v. l. for porcella, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 68.

* **porcŭlātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [porculus], *swine-breeding*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 13.

porcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who rears young swine, a swine-breeder*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 1; Col. 1 praef. § 26; 7, 9, 12.

porcŭlētum, i, *n.* [porca, II.], *a field divided into beds*, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 171.

porcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [porcus]. **I.** Lit., *a young swine, young pig, a porker, porkling*, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 36; id. Rud. 4, 4, 126; Gell. 4, 11, 6.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Porculus marinus, *a sea-hog, porpoise*, Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 45.—**B.** *A hook in a wine- or oil-press*, Cato, R. R. 19, 2.

porcus, i, *m.* [cf. Gr. πόρκος, Varr. L. L. 5, § 97 Müll.; Umbr. purka, O. H. Germ. farah]. **I.** Lit., *a tame swine, a hog, pig*: sunt domi agni, et porci sacres, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 4: villa abundat porco, haedo, agno, gallinâ, etc., Cic. Sen. 16, 56; Mart. 8, 22, 1: Scrofa alat suos porcos, *her pigs*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 13: porcus femina, *a female swine, sow*, Cato, R. R. 134; Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57.—Of a glutton, as a term of reproach, *hog*, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 16; Cat. 39, 11.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Porcus marinus, *the sea-hog, porpoise*, Plin. 32, 5, 19, § 56; also called simply porcus, id. 32, 2, 9, § 19.—**B.** = pudendum muliebre, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 10.—**C.** Caput porci, in milit. lang., *a wedge-shaped order of battle*, Amm. 17, 13; cf. porcinus, II.

porgo, ĕre, v. porrigo *init.*

† **porphyrētĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [πορφύρα], *purple-red, porphyretic*: marmor, Suet. Ner. 50: saxa, Lampr. Elag. 24: porticus, Vop. Prob. 2: columnae, Capitol. in Anton. Pio, 11: tabulae, Ambros. Ep. 53, 4.

† **porphyrĭo**, ōnis, *m.*, = πορφυρίων, *a species of water-fowl, the sultana-hen, por-*

phyrion (Fulica porphyrio, Linn.), Plin. 10, 46, 63, § 129; Vulg. Lev. 11, 18.

Porphўrĭon, ōnis, *m.*, = Πορφυρίων. **I.** *One of the giants*, Hor. C. 3, 4, 54; Mart. 13, 78, 2; Claud. Gigant. 35; 115.—**II.** *An ancient commentator on Horace*, Charis. p. 196 P.

† **porphўrītes,** ae, *m.*, = πορφυρίτης, *a purple-colored precious stone in Egypt, porphyry*, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 57; 36, 13, 19, § 88.

† **porphўrītis,** idis, *adj. f.*, = πορφυρῖτις, *purple-colored:* ficus, Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 71.

porrācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [porrum]. **I.** *Of leeks:* folia, Plin. 21, 18, 70, § 117.—**II.** *Like leeks, leek-green:* color, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 160; 24, 4, 6, § 11.

porrectē, *adv.*, v. 1. porrigo, *P. a. fin.*

porrectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. porrigo], *a stretching out, extending, extension:* digitorum (opp. contractio), Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: bracchii, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27.—**II.** Concr., *a straight line* (opp. circinatio), Vitr. 10, 3, 8.

porrectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 1. porrigo.

porrĭcĭae, ārum, *f.* [porricio], *the parts of the victim consecrated to the gods, sacrificial pieces*, Arn. 2, p. 231; Sol. 5 *med.* (al. prosiciae).

porrĭcĭo (**porĭ-**), ēci, ectum, 3, *v. a.* [old *prep.* port (v. pōno) and root ric-, to extend; cf. rica, a flowing veil]. **I.** Lit., *to lay before, to offer sacrifice to the gods:* exta porriciunto, diis danto in altaria, Veran. ap. Macr. S. 3, 2: atrocia porriciunt exta ministratores, Naev. ap. Non. 76, 6; Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 32: cruda exta in mare porricit, Liv. 29, 27; cf.: extaque salsos Porriciam in fluctus, Verg. A. 5, 238 and 776; Fenest. ap. Non. 154, 21.—Prov.: inter caesa et porrecta ut aiunt, *between the slaying and the offering of the victim*, i. e. *at the last moment, at the eleventh hour*, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 1.—* **II.** Transf., apart from relig. lang., *to bring forth, produce* any thing: seges frumentum porricit, Varr. R. R. 1, 29 *fin.*

porrīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. porrigo], *full of dandruff, scurvy:* caput, Plin. Val. 1, 4.

1. porrĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3 (contr. form **porgo**, porgite, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 26, and Verg. A. 8, 274: porge, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 18; Aus. Idyll. 4, 37: porgebat, Sil. 9, 458: porgens, Val. Fl. 2, 656: porgi, Stat. Th. 8, 755: porxit, id. S. 2, 1, 204; cf.: antiqui etiam porgam dixerunt pro porrigam, Fest. p. 218 Müll.—Acc. to Lachmann, Hor. S. 2, 6, 59, instead of perditur, we should read porgitur; v. perdo *init.*), *v. a.* [por, = pro, and rego], *to stretch* or *spread out before one's self, to put forth, reach out, extend* (class.; syn. extendo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: jam dudum, si des, porrexi manum, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 49: animal membra porrigit, contrahit, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: manum ad tradendam pyxidem, id. Cael. 26, 63: crus, Liv. 8, 8: caelo bracchia, Ov. M. 1, 767: aciem latius, Sall. J. 52, 6.—*Pass.*, *to stretch* or *spread one's self out, to be stretched out, extended:* (Tityos) per tota novem cui jugera corpus Porrigitur, *extends*, Verg. A. 6, 596: porrectus somno, Stat. Achill. 2, 76: serpens in longam porrigi alvum, Ov. M. 4, 574; cf.: serpens centum porrectus in ulnas, Sil. 6, 153; Trogus ap. Plin. 11, 52, 114, § 275.—So freq. of localities, *to stretch out, extend, to lie* (mostly post-Aug.): cubiculum porrigitur in solem, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 23: cujus (loci) pars colles erant, pars in planitiem porrigebatur, Tac. A. 13, 38: Creta inter ortum occasumque porrigitur, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 58; Just. 42, 2.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To lay at full length, to stretch on the ground* (rare): in plenos resolutum carmine somnos, Exanimi similem, stratis porrexit in herbis, Ov. M. 7, 254: utrumque ab equis ingenti porrigit arvo, Val. Fl 6, 553: in spatium ingens ruentem porrexit hostem, Liv. 7, 10 *fin.*; Mart. Spect. 15.—**2.** *To hold forth, reach out, to offer, present:* dexteram alicui, Cic. Deiot. 3, 8: dextram, Plin. 11, 45, 103, § 250: bona alicui, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 84; cf.: munera, Ov. M. 8, 95: pocula, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 92: gladium alicui ad occidendum hominem, Cic. Mil. 3, 9; Ov. P. 3, 1, 13: manum sani medicis porrigunt, Sen Tranq. 2, 1.—Prov.: maritali porrigere ora capistro, *to present his head to the marriage halter*, Juv. 6, 43.—**3.** Porrigere manum, in voting, *to put forth* or *hold up the hand*, Cic. Fl. 6, 15.—Hence, transf., i. q. *to express one's assent* or *approval:* quare si tu quoque huic sententiae manum porrigis, Symm. Ep. 7, 15.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To protract, prolong* (syn. prolato): iter, App. M. 2, 14; 6, 3; so of the quantity of a syllable: syllabam, Quint. 1, 6, 32; cf.: ut aliquis impetum morbi trahendo effugiat, porrigaturque in id tempus, etc., i. e. *be kept alive, supported*, Cels. 2, 5.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B. 2.) *To offer, to grant* a thing: praesidium clientibus porrigere atque tendere, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184: et mihi forsan, tibi quod negarit, Porriget hora, Hor. C. 2, 16, 32.—**C.** Manus ad (in) aliquid porrigere, *to reach after, strive for, seek to obtain* (mostly post-Aug.): Lydiam cepisti … jam etiam ad pecora nostra avaras et insatiabiles manus porrigis, Curt. 7, 8, 19: fames me appellat, ad proxima quaeque porrigatur manus, Sen. Ep. 119, 4; id. Ben. 5, 14, 2; id. Cons. Polyb. 17, 1; Val. Max. 9, 1, 2; Lact. 7, 15, 5: manus suas in orientem occidentemque porrexit, id. Mort. Pers. 3 *fin.*; cf.: pecunia deesse coepit, neque quo manus porrigeret suppetebat, nisi, etc., Nep. Dion, 7, 2.—**D.** Se porrigere, *to extend, reach, spread itself:* jam fortuna Romana se ad orientalia regna porrigere coeperat, Just. 39, 5, 3: quis gradus ulterior, quo se tua porrigat ira, restat? Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 5.—**porrectus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *stretched out, extended, long.* **A.** Lit.: porrecta ac aperta loca, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: locus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 41: syllaba, *long*, Quint. 1, 7, 14; cf. mora, *long, protracted*, Ov. P. 4, 12, 14: senex, *stretched out*, i. e. *dead*, Cat. 67, 6; cf. in double sense: tuam amicam video. *Ca.* Ubi ea'st? *Ps.* Eccam in tabellis porrectam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 34.—*Comp.:* porrectior acies, Tac. Agr. 35 *fin.*: porrectior frons, i. e. *more cheerful* (opp. contractior), Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 3.—**2.** *Subst.:* **porrectum,** i, *n.* **a.** *Extent:* Thessaliae in porrectum longitudo, Plin. 4, 9, 16, § 32.—**b.** *A straight line*, Vitr. 10, 8.—**c.** *A plain*, Dig. 8, 3, 8.—*Plur.*, Min. Fel. 17, 10.—**B.** Trop., *widespread, extended:* famaque et imperi Porrecta majestas ad ortum Solis ab Hesperio cubili, Hor. C. 4, 15, 15.—Hence, *adv.:* **porrectē,** *widely, extensively, far* (post-class.).—*Comp.:* porrectius ire, *farther*, Amm. 21, 9, 1; 29, 5, 48.

2. porrīgo, inis, *f.*, *the scurf, dandruff* on the head, Cels. 6, 2; Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 53; 20, 6, 27, § 69; 28, 11, 46, § 163; 32, 4, 14, § 35; Hor. S. 2, 3, 126.—Also of other hairy parts of the body, Scrib. Larg. 243.—Of animals, perhaps *the mange:* porci, Juv. 2, 80.

Porrīma, ae, *f.*, *a Roman goddess worshipped by women*, perh. another name for Carmentis, Ov. F. 1, 633; cf. Hartung, Rel. d. Röm. 2, p. 199.

porrīna, ae, *f.* [porrum], *a bed of leeks*, Cato, R. R. 47; Arn. 2, 85; Dig. 7, 1, 58.

* **porrixo,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [1. porrigo], *to stretch out strongly*, App. M. Fragm. p. 717 Oud.

porro, *adv.* [root pra-; Sanscr. prathamus, primus; Lat. prae, pro, prior; cf. Gr. πόρρω, πρόσω], *forward, onward, farther on, to a distance, at a distance, afar off, far.* **I.** Lit., in space, with verbs both of motion and of rest (rare and mostly ante-class.), Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 18: porro agere armentum, Liv. 1, 7, 6: ire, id. 9, 2.—So ellipt.: porro Quirites, *on! hither! ye Romans!* Laber. ap. Macr. S. 2, 7; Tert. adv. Val. 13 (al. proh).—With *verbs of rest:* habitare, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 95: inscius Aeneas, quae sint ea flumina porro, Verg. A. 6, 711: campi deinde porro, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 18.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In time. **1.** *Of old, aforetime, formerly* (very rare): altera (Nympha), quod porro fuerat, cecinisse putatur, Ov. F. 1, 635.—**2.** *Henceforth, hereafter, afterwards, in future:* me sollicitum habitum esse atque porro fore, Cato ap. Charis. p. 190 P.; Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 36: quid in animo Celtiberi haberent aut porro habituri essent, Liv. 40, 36: fac, eadem ut sis porro, Ter Hec. 5, 1, 38; id. Phorm. 5, 7, 44: move ocius te, ut, quid agam, porro intellegas, id. And. 4, 3, 16: debinc ut quiescant porro moneo, id. ib. prol. 22: hinc maxima porro Accepit Roma, et patrium servavit honorem, *in aftertimes*, Verg. A. 5, 600.—**B.** In a series. **1.** In gen., *again, in turn*, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 25: saepe audivi a majoribus natu, qui se porro pueros a senibus audisse dicebant, Cic. Sen. 13, 43; Liv. 27, 51.—**2.** In partic., in discourse. **a.** In the progress of an argument, or in a sequence of ideas, *then, next, furthermore, moreover, besides:* sequitur porro, nihil deos ignorare, Cic. Div. 2, 51, 105; id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116; id. Rep. 1, 17, 26: age porro, tu, qui, etc., id. Verr. 2, 5, 22, § 56; id. Mil. 9, 25: Habonium porro intellegebat rem totam esse patefacturum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 57, § 149; Juv. 6, 240; 3, 126: porro autem anxius erat, quid facto opus esset, Sall. C. 46, 2: quid fit deinde? porro loquere, *say on*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 69: porro dicere, id. Curc. 3, 83.—**b.** *Then, on the other hand, but:* porro erant qui censerent, Caes. B. C. 2, 30: porro si in digito Dei eicio daemonas, Vulg. Luc. 11, 10 (but the true read., Cic. Fin. 5, 26, 78, is paene).

porrum, i, *n.*, and **porrus,** i, *m.* [πράσον], *a leek, scallion;* of two kinds, capitatum and sectile, the latter our *chives*, Col. 8, 11, 14; Plin. 19, 6, 33, § 108; Mart. 3, 47, 8; 3, 13, 18; 19; Juv. 3, 293; 14, 133.

Porsĕna and **Porsenna** (also **Porsina**), ae, *m.*, *a king of Etruria, who made war on Rome on account of the banished Tarquins*, Liv. 2, 9 sq.; Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3; id. Sest. 21; id. Par. 1, 2, 12: Etrusca Porsĕnae manus, Hor. Epod. 16, 4; scanned Porsēna also Sil. 8, 391; 480; 10, 484; 502; Mart. 1, 22, 6: nec non Tarquinium ejectum Porsenna jubebat, Verg. A. 8, 646 Serv.—Prov.: bona Porsenae vendere, *to sell Porsena's goods*, i. e. *to sell goods at auction*, Liv. 2, 14.

porta, ae (portabus for portis, Cn. Gell. ap. Charis. p. 40 P.), *f.* [from root par-, to pierce, pass through; Gr. περάω, πείρω, πόρος, ford; Lat.: peritus, ex-perior, and v. periculum], *a city-gate, a gate.* **I.** Lit.: hic (miles) portas frangit, at ille (amans) fores, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 20: rectā portā invadam extemplo in oppidum antiquom et vetus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 60; id. Ps. 2, 2, 3: si Hannibal ad portas venisset, Cic. Fin. 4, 9, 22: pedem portā efferre, id. Att. 8, 2, 4; 7, 2, 6; Verg. A. 4, 130: ad portam praesto esse, Cic. Pis. 23, 55: portā introire, id. ib. 23, 55: egressus portā Capenā, id. Tusc. 1, 7, 13: extra portam Collinam, id. Leg. 2, 23, 58: porta Carmentalis, Liv. 2, 49, 8: pars egressa portis erat, id. 3, 60, 9; 23, 46, 10: omnibus portis effundi, id. 24, 1, 3: portā Capenā Romam ingressus, id. 26, 10, 1; 33, 26, 9: signa portis efferre, id. 27, 2, 5: portis ruere, id. 27, 41, 8: eādem portā signa infesta urbi inferre, id. 28, 3, 13: patefactā portā Romani erumpunt, id. 28, 36, 8: subito omnibus portis eruptione factā, Caes. B. G. 3, 6; 19; 5, 51: omnibus portis prorumpunt, Tac. H. 4, 20; 34: portarum claustra, Verg. A. 7, 185: limina portarum, id. ib. 2, 803: portas obice firmā claudere, Ov. M. 14, 780: portas reserare hosti, id. A. A. 3, 577: portā triumphali ducere funus, Tac. A. 3, 47: sanctae quoque res, veluti muri et portae, quodammodo divini juris sunt, Gai. Inst. 2, 8: vidi Portas (Carthaginis) non clausas, a proof that the people were fearless, Hor. C. 3, 5, 23.—Connected with urbis: qui urbis portas occuparent, Cic. Phil. 14, 6, 15: bellum a portis hujus urbis avolsum, id. Rep. 1, 1, 1.—With *per* (rare except in Livy): per unam portam praesidium Romanum irrumpit, Liv. 9, 24, 12: paulo ante lucem per effractam portam urbem ingreditur, id. 24, 46, 7: per aversam portam silentio excedere, id. 10, 34, 4; 4, 46, 6; 23, 47, 8: elapsus per eam portam quae … ad Darii castra pervenit, Curt. 4, 10, 25; Vulg. Gen. 34, 20: in fastigio portae, id. 2 Reg. 18, 24.—Prov.: porta itineri longissima, *the way to the gate is the longest* (sc. in making a journey), i. e. *it is the first step that costs*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 2.—**B.** Transf., in gen., like our *gate*, of *an avenue, entrance, passage, outlet, door* of any kind (syn.: fores, janua, ostium)—Of the *gates* of a camp: ab decumanā portā castra munita, Caes. B. G. 3, 25; so, principalis, Liv. 40, 27: quaestoria, id. ib: villarum, Plin. 28, 10, 44, § 157: venti, velut agmine facto, Quā data porta, ruunt,

Verg A. 1, 82.—Of a cage · ex portâ ludis emitti, said of hares, Plaut Pers 3, 3, 30: porta tonat caeli, Enn ap Vet. Gram. ap Col. (Ann. v. 597 Vahl.); Verg G. 3, 261: somni, id. A. 6, 893; cf eburna, Hor. C. 3, 27, 41: ubi portitor aera recepit, Obserat umbrosos lurida porta rogos, *the portal of the infernal regions*, Prop 4 (5), 11, 8: belli portae, Enn. ap Serv. Verg A. 7, 622; Hor. S 1, 4, 61 (Ann. v. 271 Vahl): mortis, Vulg Psa. 9, 15: inferi, id. Isa. 38, 10: portae, quae alibi Armeniae, alibi Caspiae, alibi Ciliciae vocantur, *passes, gorges, defiles*, Plin 5, 27, 27, § 99; Nep Dat 7, 3; Val Fl 3, 496: solis, *the signs of Cancer and Aries in the zodiac*, Macr. Somn. Scip 1, 12, and S 1, 17: jecoris, *a part of the liver* (so too in Gr. πύλη), Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137: fluviorum, Vulg Nahum, 2, 6.—Of *the fundament*, Cat 15, 17.—* **II.** Trop. **A.** Et quibus e portis occurri cuique deceret, *by what way, by what means*, Lucr. 6, 32.—**B.** As the symbol of strength: portae inferi, *the powers of hell*, Vulg Matt. 16, 18

portābĭlis, e, *adj* [porto], *that can be carried* or *borne, portable* (post-class), Sid Ep 8, 11 *med.*—*Comp.*: onus portabilius, Aug Ep 34

portārĭus, ii, *m* [porta], *a door-keeper, porter*, Vulg Reg 4, 7, 11; id. 1 Par 16, 42

portātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [porto], *a carrying, carriage, conveyance* (very rare): armorum atque telorum portationibus, Sall C. 42, 2; Vitr. 10, 1 *med*

portātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [id], *that serves for carrying* · sella, *a sedan*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 15: Christus portatoriis nubibus ascendens, Ambros Serm. Temp. 180, 1.—As *subst.*: **portātōrĭa**, ae, *f.* (sc sella), *a sedan chair*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 161.

‡ **portātrix**, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that carries*, Inscr Orell. 1373

‡ **portella**, ae, *f. dim* [porta], *a small door*: portella, ῥυμοπύλιον, παραπύλιον, Gloss. Lat Gr.

portendo, di, tum, 3 (*inf. pres* portendier, Plaut Poen 3, 5, 4), *v. a* [an archaic collat form in relig lang of protendo, to stretch forth], *to point out, indicate* (future events, misfortunes, etc.), *to foretell, predict, presage, portend* (cf: ostendo, monstro): ea (auspicia) illis exeuntibus in aciem portendisse deos, Liv. 30, 32, 9; cf: di immortales mihi sacrificanti . . . laeta omnia prosperaque portendere, id. 31, 7 *fin*: magnitudinem imperii portendens prodigium, id. 1, 55: populo commutationem rerum portendit fore, Att. ap Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: triginta annos Cyrum regnaturum esse portendi, Cic Div. 1, 23, 46: quod portentum regni ruinam portendebat, of an earthquake, Just 17, 1, 3 —*Pass*, *to be indicated* (by a sign), *to threaten, impend.* (α) Usually of bad fortune, loss, injury, etc.: nobis periculum magnum portenditur, Plaut As. 3, 1, 27: haruspices dudum dicebant mihi, malum damnumque maximum portendier, id Poen. 3, 5, 4; cf.: malum quod in quiete tibi portentum est, id. Curc 2, 2, 22: quod in extis nostris portentum est, id. Poen 5, 4, 35.—(β) Of good fortune, etc: salvos sum: libertas portenditur, Plaut Rud. 5, 3, 38. quid spei Latinis portendi? Liv. 1, 50 —Hence, **portentum**, i, *n.*, *a sign, token, omen, portent* (syn: ostentum, prodigium) **I.** Lit: ex quo illa ostenta, monstra, portenta, prodigia dicuntur, Cic N D 2, 3, 7; cf Fest p. 245 Müll.; and Paul ex Fest p 244 Müll: nam si quod raro fit, id portentum putandum est, sapientem esse portentum est, Cic. Div 2, 28, 61: portentum inusitatum conflatum est recens, Poet. ap Gell. 15, 4 alii portenta atque prodigia nunciabant, Sall C 30, 2: ne quaere profecto, Quem casum portenta ferant, Verg A. 8, 533 — Of miracles, Vulg Heb 2, 4; id. Deut. 34, 11; cf id. Marc 13, 22 — **II.** Transf. **A.** *A monster, monstrosity*: cetera de genere hoc quae sunt portenta perempta, Lucr. 5, 37, Hor Ep 2, 1, 11: quale portentum neque militaris Daunias latis alit aesculetis Nec, etc, id. C 1, 22, 13: quae virgineo portenta sub inguine latrant, i e *the dogs of Scylla*, Ov. Am 2, 16, 23: praeter naturam hominum pecudumque portentis, *monstrous births, monsters*, Cic N D 2, 5, 14; cf. bovem quendam putari deum, multaque alia portenta apud eosdem, id. Rep. 3, 9, 14.—Trop, in a moral sense, *a monster of depravity*: P. Clodius, fatale portentum prodigiumque rei publicae, Cic Pis. 4, 9: Gabinius et Piso, duo rei publicae portenta ac paene funera, id. Prov. Cons 1, 2: qualia demens Aegyptus portenta colat, Juv. 15, 2 —**B.** *A marvellous* or *extravagant fiction, a strange tale, a wonderful story*: cetera de genere hoc monstra et portenta locuntur, Lucr. 4, 590: poëtarum et pictorum portenta, Cic Tusc. 1, 6, 11: portentum atque monstrum certissimum est, esse aliquem humanâ specie et figurâ, qui tantum immanitate bestias vicerit, id. Rosc Am. 22, 63 · portenta atque praestigias scribere, Gell. 10, 12, 6

portentĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, v. portentificus

portentĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [portentum-facio], *marvellous, monstrous, unnatural, extraordinary* (poet and in post-class prose): venena, Ov. M 14, 55 Jahn (al portentifera): figurae animalium, Lact. 2, 13, 11: opera, id 4, 13, 15.

portentōsus (**-tŭōsus**), a, um, *adj* [portentum], *full of monsters, monstrous, portentous, unnatural, hideous, revolting*, etc. (class, but not used of abstract things till after the Aug period). si quando aliqua portentosa aut ex pecude aut ex homine nata dicuntur, Cic Div. 2, 28, 60: puer portentoso parvoque capite, Suet Dom. 4: portentosissima genera ciborum, id Calig 37: labyrinthi, vel portentosissimum humani impendii opus, Plin 36, 13, 19, § 84: mendacia Graeciae, id. 5, 1, 1, § 4: scientia, i. e *of wonderful things*, id. 23, 1, 27, § 58. ars, id. 30, 1, 2, § 8: ingenia, id. 9, 41, 65, § 140: quo quid fieri portentosius potest? Sen Ep 87, 19: oratio portentosissima, id. ib. 114, 8

portentum, i, v. portendo *fin*

portentus, a, um, *Part*, from portendo

† **Porthmeus** (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m*, = Πορθμεύς, *the ferryman*, a name given to Charon (poet): navita Porthmeus, Petr. 121.—*Acc.* Porthmea, Juv. 3, 266

1. porthmos, i, *m.*, = πορθμός, *a strait* (pure Lat fretum), Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 74.

2. Porthmos, i, *f.*, *a town of Eubœa*, Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64

portĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [porticus], *a row of galleries or porticoes*, Dig 11, 7, 37.

portĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim* [id.], *a small gallery* or *portico*, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3 —Collat form **portĭcŭlus**, i, Inscr. Murat. 1716, 14.

‡ **portĭcuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small gallery*, Inscr. Orell. 4821.

portĭcus, ūs, *f.* (also heteroclit *acc plur* PORTICOS, Inscr. Orell. 4043) [porta], *a walk covered by a roof supported on columns, a colonnade, piazza, arcade, gallery, porch, portico*, = στοά. **I.** Lit: omnes porticus commetiri, Plaut Most 3, 3, 7: porticum aedificare, id ib 3, 2, 69; Cic Att 4, 16, 14 · inambulare in porticu, id. Rep 1, 12, 18: viae latae, porticus, etc, id. ib 3, 31, 43: porticuum laxitas, Suet Calig 37: porticuum, id Dom 14; Vitr. 5, 1: in amplis porticibus, Verg A. 3, 353; cf id. ib. 2, 528: me porticus excepit, Hor S 1, 4, 134; id Ep 1, 1, 71: porticus, in quâ gestetur dominus, Juv. 7, 178: triplex, Vulg Ezech. 42, 3 —In the upper story, Dig 39, 2, 47 —**II.** Transf * **A.** *The entrance* or *porch* of a tent (poet): saucii opplent porticus, *the porches*, Att ap Cic Tusc 2, 16, 38 —**B.** *A weather-board, shed*, Col 9 praef § 2; 9, 7, 4, 9, 14, 14 —**2.** *A long shed* or *gallery* to protect soldiers in sieges, Caes B C. 2, 2, 3.—**3.** *The Porch* or *Portico*, meaning *the school of the Stoics* (from στοά, porch, the place where Zeno taught); hence, transf, *the Stoic philosophy, the Stoics* · Chrysippus, qui fulcire putatur porticum Stoicorum, Cic Ac 2, 24, 75; cf. Hor S 2, 3, 44: clamat Zeno et tota illa porticus tumultuatur, Cic Fragm ap Aug contr Ac 3, 7; Gell. 12, 5, 10

portĭo, ōnis (*abl sing* portioni, Inscr Lat 206, 38), *f* [kindr. with pars and πόρω, to share, impart], *a share, part, portion* (post-Aug, except in the phrase pro portione; v. in foll II) **I.** Lit Luna aequâ portione divisa, Plin 2, 9, 6, § 42 · ex his portio in Italiâ consedit, portio in Illyricos sinus penetravit, Just 24, 4, 2: hereditatis, id 36, 2, 5; cf id. 21, 1, 2: quamvis quota portio faecis Achaei, Juv. 3, 61: mox in proflatum additur tertia portio aeris collectanei, Plin 34, 9, 20, § 97: pari portione inter se mixta pix, cera, alumen, etc, Cels 4, 24; cf: glandis cortex et nitrum paribus portionibus, id. 5, 18, 4: nil natura portionibus parit, *by parts, piecemeal*, Plin 17, 22, 35, § 177 · portio brevissima vitae, Juv. 9, 127: pars Acarnaniae, quam in portionem belli acceperat, *as his share for his services in the war*, Just 28, 1, 1 · vocare aliquem in portionem muneris, id 5, 2, 9 · magna mortalium portio, Plin. 8, 28, 42, § 102 —**II.** Transf, *a relation* to any thing, *proportion*, i q proportio —**A.** In gen, adverb **1. prō portiōne** (class; not in Cæs), *in proportion, proportionally, relatively*: pro portione ea omnia facito, Cato, R R 106 *fin*: pro portione ad majorem fundum vel minorem addere, Varr. R R 1, 18, 3: Mamertinis pro portione imperaretur, Cic Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 55; id Fl 14, 32; Liv. 34, 50: oportet ut aedibus ac templis vestibula et aditus, sic causis principia pro portione rerum praeponere, *in relation, in proportion*, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 320; so, pro ratâ portione, Plin. 11, 15, 15, § 40: pro suâ scilicet portione, Quint 10, 7, 28; Censor. de Die Nat 3 —**2. portiōne** (post Aug): cerebrum omnia habent animalia, quae sanguinem: sed homo portione maximum, *proportionally*, Plin. 11, 37, 49, § 133; so id. 11, 37, 70, § 183; 11, 2, 1, § 2; cf.: hac portione mediocribus agris semina praebenda, Col. 2, 9, 1: quâdam portione, Quint 6, 1, 26: eâdem portione, id. 11, 3, 139. —**3. ad portiōnem** (rare and only post Aug), Plin 14, 21, 27, § 133; 24, 8, 30, § 46: ad suam quisque portionem, id. 36, 16, 25, § 9: supra portionem, Col 7, 1, 2 —**B.** *Subst*: eadem ad decem homines servabitur portio, *the same proportion*, Curt. 7, 11, 12. portionem servare, Col 11, 2, 87; cf: proportione servatâ, id 8, 11, 6.

portĭōnālis, e, *adj* [portio], *of* or *belonging to a part, partial* (post class.), Tert. Virg Vel. 4 *fin*: jejunium, id. adv. Psych 9; id. Res Carn. 57.

portiscŭlus, i, *m* **I.** Lit, *a truncheon* or *hammer* with which the master of the rowers gave signals, and beat time to indicate the proper stroke: tonsas ante tenentes Parerent, observarent, portisculus signum Cum dare coepisset, Enn. ap Non. 151, 26 (Ann. v. 233 Vahl); Cato ap Fest p 234 Müll: nec palmarum pulsus nec portisculi, Laber. ap Non. 151, 28 — * **II.** Trop, *guidance, direction*: ad loquendum atque ad tacendum tu ut habes portisculum, Plaut As 3, 1, 15

* **portĭto**, āre, *v freq. a* [porto], *to bear, carry*: servus crumenam portitans, Gell. 20, 1, 13

1. portĭtor, ōris, *m.* [portus], *a toll-gatherer* (at a seaport), *a receiver* or *collector of customs, a custom house officer* (syn telonarius), Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 15; id. As 1, 3, 7; Cic Off. 1, 42, 150; id Agr. 2, 23, 61, id Rep 4, 7, 20 (Non 24, 22); they forwarded letters: epistulam . . . ad portitores esse delatam, Ter. Phorm 1, 2, 100; cf: portitorum simillimae sunt januae lenoniae, Si adfers, tum patent, Plaut As 1, 3, 88 — On account of their strict examinations, transf, *a woman who pries into every thing*, Plaut Men 1, 2, 8

2. portĭtor, ōris, *m* [from the root por, whence porto, a bearer, carrier] **I.** *A carrier, conveyer.* **A.** Usually one who conveys people in a boat or ship **1.** In gen., *a ferryman, boatman, sailor, mariner* (poet and in post Aug prose) · Plato cum flumen nave transisset, non ab illo quicquam portitor exegisset, etc, Sen Ben 6, 18, 1 —**2.** In partic, *the ferryman*, i e *Charon* (poet) ubi portitor aera recepit, etc, Prop 4 (5), 11, 7: Orci, Verg G 4, 502, id. A. 6, 298: Lethaei amnis, Stat Th. 12, 559; Val Fl. 1, 784 et saep —**B.** By land, *a carrier, carter, wagoner*: Portitor Ursae, i e *the constellation Bootes*, who, as it were, drives the wain, Stat Th 1, 693 — **II.** *A bearer, carrier* (mostly post class; cf bajulus) · Helles, i e *the Ram*, Col 10, 155 (in Mart 9, 72, 7, we read proditor Helles): lecti sui, Claud. Epigr 49, 17 · frumenti,

Cod. Just. 11, 4, 1 ciborum, Prud. στεφ 5, 405 apicum, Sid Ep 6, 3

‡ **portitorium,** ii, *n* [1 portitor], *a toll-house, custom house* portitorium, τελωνεῖον, Gloss Lat Gr

portiuncula, ae, *f dim* [portio], *a small part* or *portion* (post Aug) vestis, Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 83 aedium, Dig 39, 2, 15 domus, ib 39, 3, 10 *pr* historiae Suetonii, Oros 6, 7

porto, avi, ātum, 1 *freq a* [root por for for to, kindr with fer o, Sanscr bhri, ferre], *to bear* or *carry along*, *to convey* any thing heavy (class., syn fero, gero, veho) **I.** Lit. ferri proprie dicimus, quae quis suo corpore bajulat, portari ea, quae quis in jumento secum ducit, agi ea, quae animalia sunt, Dig. 50, 16, 235 (the foll pass. prove that this distinction is not valid) ut id, quod agri efferant sui, quas cumque velint in terras portare possint, Cic Rep 2 4 9 hominem ad Baias octo phoro, id Q Fr 2, 10, 2 Massili portabant juvenes ad litora tanas, Enn. ap Don p 1777 P (Ann. v 605 Vahl) frumentum, Cic Att. 14, 3, 1 viaticum ad hostem, id Fam 12, 3, 2, cf id Font 5, 9 Massilium in triumpho, *to conduct*, id. Off 2, 8, 28 frumentum secum, Caes B G 1, 5 corpora insueta ad onera portanda, id. B C 1, 78 panem umeris, Hor S 1, 5, 90 sub ala Fasciculum librorum, id Ep 1, 13, 13 ali quid in suo sinu, Ov M 6, 338 ad modum aliquid portantium, Quint 11, 3, 120 ven ter qui te portavit, Vulg Luc. 11, 27 telum, hominis occidendi causa portare, Mos. et Rom Leg Coll 1, 13, 1 — Esp of ships, etc navis portat milites, Caes B G 5 23, 3 naves onerariae commeatum ab Ostia in Hispaniam ad exercitum portantes, Liv 22, 11, 6 commeatum exercitui, id 32, 18, 3, 37, 23, 2 al — **II.** Trop **A.** *To bear, carry, bring* (mostly poet., not in Cic) onustum pectus porto laetitia, Plaut Stich 2, 1, 3 alicui tantum boni, id. Capt 4, 2, 89, cf di boni, boni quid porto! Ter And 2 2, 1 porto hoc jurgium Ad uxorem, id. Hec. 3, 5, 63 alicui aliquam fallaciam, id. And. 2, 6, 2 timores insolitos alicui, Prop 1, 3, 29 preces alicujus alicui, Val Fl 2, 326 — With abstract subjects nescio quid peccati portet haec purgatio, *bears with it, imports, betokens*, Ter Heaut 4, 1, 12 portantia verba salutem, *bringing*, Ov P 3, 4, 1 tristitiam Tradam protervis in mare Portare ventis, Hor C 1, 26, 3 salutem, Sil 9, 428 — In prose sociis atque amicis auxilia portabant, Sall C 6, 5 divitias, decus, gloriam, libertatem atque patriam in dexteris portare, id ib 58 7 has spes cogitationes que secum portantes, Liv 1, 34, 10 ad con juges liberosque laetum nuntium portabant, id 45, 1 *fin* hic vobis bellum et pacem portamus, id. 21, 18 — **B.** *To endure, bear, suffer* (late Lat.) dolores nostros ipse portavit, Vulg Isa. 53, 4, id. Act. 15, 10 judicium, id Gal. 5, 10

portorium (*dat plur* PORTORIEIS, Plebisc. Thermens ap Orell 3673), ii, *n* [root por, whence porto, portitor, portus, that belongs to carrying or conveying, hence], **I.** *A tax, toll, duty, impost* paid on goods imported or exported portorium dare, Lucil. ap Non 37, 20, Cic Verr 2, 2, 72, § 176, 2, 2, 75, § 185, id. Font 5, 19, id. Pis. 36, 87, Caes B G 1, 18, 3, 1, Liv 39, 24, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 15, Caecil ap Gell 15, 14, 5, Dig 19, 2, 60 *fin*, cf ego pol istum portitorem privabo portorio, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 7 portorium circumvectionis, *a tax paid for the right of hawking goods about the country, a peddler's tax*, Cic. Att 2, 16, 4 — * **II.** *Fare, freight*, = naulum Charon expetens portorium, App M 6, p 180, 28.

Portuensis (also written PORTENSIS, Inscr Grut 437, 2, 1027, 4), e, *adj* [portus], *of* or *belonging to the port of Ostia, Portuensian* mensores, *grain measurers at the port of Ostia*, Cod. Th 14, 4, 9, Inscr Grut. 462 1 horrea, *granaries at the port of Ostia*, Cod. Th 14, 23, 1 SVSCEPTORES, *collectors of port duties*, Inscr Orell 3184 FABER FERRARIVS, Inscr Fabr p 84, n. 144, cf. Nibby, Della via Portuense e dell' antica città di Porto, Rom 1827

portula, ae, *f dim.* [porta], *a small door* or *gate* Liv 25, 9, 25, 13, Inscr Grut 207, 2.

portulāca, ae, *f*, *purslain*, Varr ap Non 551, 15, Col 12, 13, 2, Cels. 2, 33

Portūnus (less correctly **Portumnus**), i, *m* [portus], *the protecting god of harbors, also called* Palaemon, Cic N D 2, 26, 66, Ov F 6, 547, Verg A. 5, 241 Serv, Lact 1, 21, 23, Inscr Orell 1585, Paul ex Fest p 243 — Hence, **II. Portūnālis** (**Portumn-**), e, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Portunus*, *Portunal* flamen, Poet. ap Fest s. v persillum, p 217 Müll — **2.** *Subst.* **Portūnālia,** ium, *n*, *the festival of Portunus, celebrated annually on the 17th of August*, Varr L. L. 6, § 19 Müll., Calend ap Inscr Orell 2, p 396

portŭōsē, *adv*, v portuosus *fin*

portuosus, a, um, *adj* [portus], *full of* or *abounding in harbors, having many harbors* mare, Cic. de Or 3, 19, 69 flumen Trinium, Plin 3, 12, 17, § 106 pars Numidiae portuosior, Sall J. 16, 5 navigatio minime portuosa, *with no ports to run into*, Cic Fam 6, 20, 1 — * *Adv.* **portŭōsē,** *with many harbors*, only *comp* portuosius illic alveus Nili, *with more harbors*, Jul Val. Rer Gest. Alex M 1, 20 *fin.* Mai

portus, us (*gen sing* porti, Turp ap Non 491, 20 *dat plur* portibus, Liv 27, 30, 7 et saep, a better form than portubus), *m* [por, whence porto, portitor] — Prop, *an entrance*, hence, **I.** *A harbor, haven, port* Lunai portus Enn ap Pers. 6, 9 (Ann v 16 Vahl.) portus Caietae, Cic. Imp Pomp 12, 33, id. Rep 3 31, 43, cf. in Graeciae portus, id ib 1, 3, 5 e portu solvere, *to sail out of port*, id Mur 2, 4, so, e portu proficisci, Caes B G 3, 14 ex portu exire, id. B C 2 4 ex portu naves educere, id ib 1, 57, 2, 22 portum linquere, Verg A. 3, 289 petere, *to sail into, to enter*, Cic Planc. 39, 94, Verg A 1 194 capere, Caes B G 4, 36 occupare, Hor Ep 1, 6, 32 in portum venire, *to enter the port*, Cic. Sen 19, 71, so, in portum ex alto invehi, id. Mur 2, 4 in portum deferri, Auct. Her 1, 11, 19 in portum pervenire, Caes B G 4, 22 in portum se recipere, id B C 2, 22 in portum navim cogere (al conicere), Cic Inv. 2, 32, 98 in portum penetrare, id. Verr 2, 5, 37, § 96 portum tenere, *to reach a port*, id. Fam 1, 9 21 in portum voluntatis de duci, Vulg Psa. 106, 30 in portu operam dare, *to be an officer of the customs*, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 70, § 171, 2, 2, 72, § 176 — With reference to the import duty to be paid in ports ex portu vectigal conservare, Cic. Imp Pomp 6, 15, id Verr 2, 2, 70, § 171 — Prov in portu navigare, i e *to be in safety, out of all danger*, Ter And 3, 1, 22, so, in portu esse, Cic Fam 9, 6, 4 — **2.** Poet, transf, *the mouth of a river* where it empties into the sea, Ov H 14, 107, id. Am 2, 13, 10 — **B.** Trop, as also the Greek λιμήν, and our *haven*, *a place of refuge, an asylum, retreat* (class, a favorite trope of Cicero) portus corporis, Enn ap Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107 (Trag v 415 Vahl) tamquam portum aliquem exspecto illam solitudinem, Cic de Or 1, 60, 255, so with tamquam, id. Brut. 2, 8 se in philosophiae portum conferre, id Fam 7, 30, 2 regum, populorum, nationum portus erat et refugium senatus, id. Off 2, 8 26 exsilium non supplicium est, sed perfugium portusque supplicii, id. Caecin. 34, 100, id Tusc. 1, 49, 118 hic portus, haec arx, haec ara socio rum, id. Verr 2, 5, 48, § 126, so, nam mihi parta quies, omnisque in limine portus, i e *security is at hand*, Verg A 7, 598 venias portus et ara tuis, Ov H 1, 110 vos eritis nostrae portus et ara fugae, id P 2, 8, 68 — **II.** In the oldest Latinity, *a house* (as a place which one enters) portum in XII pro domo positum omnes fere consentiunt, Fest p 233 Müll. — * **III.** *A warehouse* portus appellatus est conclusus locus, quo importantur merces et inde exportantur, Dig 50, 16, 59 Licini, Cassiod. Var 1, 25

† **1. pŏrus,** i, *m.*, = πόρος, *a passage, channel in the body* cordis sui, Ambros Hexaem. 3, 9, 39, of *the air passages*, Isid 11, 1 80, cf. pori meatus, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 228 (al permeatus)

† **2. pōrus,** i, *m.*, = πῶρος, *tufa*, Plin. 36 17 28, § 132, 36, 6, 9, § 53

3. Pōrus, i, *m*, = Πῶρος, *a king of India*, Curt. 8, 13 sq, Claud. IV Cons. Honor 375, id. Laud. Stil. 1, 258, Sid Carm 2, 446

1. posca (**pusca,** Veg Vet. 2, 48), ae, *f* [perh πόω, poto], *an acidulous drink of vinegar and water*, Plaut Mil. 3, 2, 23, id. Truc 2, 7, 48, Cels. 4, 5 *fin*, Plin 27, 4, 12, § 29, 28, 5, 14, § 56, Scrib Comp 46, Suet Vit 12, Spart Hadr 10, cf posca, ὀξύκρατον, ποσις, Gloss. Philox

2. Posca, ae, *m*, *a Roman surname* M Pinarius Posca, Liv 40, 18.

poscaenium, v postscaenium

* **poscinummius** (**-nūmius**), a, um, *adj* [posco nummus] *money seeking, mercenary* oscula, App M 10, p 248, 36

posco, pŏposci, 3 (old *perf* peposci, Val Antias ap Gell 7, 9, 9), *v inch a* [for porc scere, Sanscr root parkh prakh, to ask, cf precor, procus, procax], *to ask for urgently*, *to beg, demand, request, desire* (syn flagito, postulo, peto) **I.** In gen., constr usually with aliquid, *aliquem* (*sibi*) *aliquid ab aliquo*, also with a double *acc*, with *ut*, with *inf*, or with *acc* and *inf*, or wholly *absol* poscere est secundum Varronem, quotiens aliquid pro meri to nostro deposcimus petere vero est cum aliquid humiliter et cum precibus postula mus, Serv Verg A. 9, 194 (α) With *acc.* posco atque adeo flagito crimen, Cic Planc 19, 48, cf id Verr 2, 5, 28, § 71 argentum, id. ib 2 4, 20, § 44, 2, 3, 34, § 78 pugnam, Liv 2, 45, 6 nec mi aurum posco Enn ap Cic Off 1, 12 38 (Ann v 200 Vahl) si quid poscam, Plaut Aul 2, 5, 10 pulvinos, Cic de Or 1, 7, 29, id. Planc. 19, 48 vades poposcit, id Rep 2, 36, 61, cf audaciae partes Roscii sibi poposcerunt, Cic Rosc. Am 13, 35 peccatis veniam poscentem (preceded by postulare), Hor S 1, 3, 75 — (β) With *ab* fac, ut audeat Tibi credere omnia, abs te petere et poscere, Ter Heaut. 5, 1, 53 diem a praetore poposcit, Val Antias ap Gell 7, 9, 9 abs te litteras, Cic Verr 2 4, 16, § 36, 2, 2, 47, § 117 tutorem ab aliquo, Suet. Aug 94 bibere a me poscis, Vulg Joann 4, 9 — (γ) With a double *acc.* parentes pretium pro sepultura liberum poscere, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 3, § 7 magistratum nummos, id ib 2, 1, 17, § 44 aliquem causam disserendi, id Tusc. 3, 3, 7 claves portarum magistratus, Liv 27, 24, 8 non ita creditum Poscis Quintilium deos, Hor C 1, 24, 12 cur me in decursu lampada poscis? Pers 6, 61 poscenti vos rationem, Vulg 1 Pet 3, 15 — Hence, *pass* poscor aliquid, *I am asked for something, something is asked* or *demanded of me* (poet and in post class prose) gravidae posceris exta bovis, *they ask you for the entrails*, Ov F 4, 670, cf poscor meum Laelapa, *they demand of me my Lælaps*, id M 7, 771 nec tantum segetes alimentaque debita dives Poscebatur humus, id. ib 1, 138 quod rationem pecuniae posceretur, Gell 4, 18, 12, *to be called upon* or *invoked* to inspire a poet or to sing aversus Apollo Poscitur invita verba pigenda lyra, Prop 4 (5), 1, 76 (better reading poscis ab), cf *absol* Palilia poscor Non poscor frustra, si favet alma Pales Ov F 4, 721, so, poscimur Aonides, Ov M 5, 333 poscimur, Hor C 1, 32 1 — (δ) With *ut* poscimus, ut cenes civiliter, Juv 5 112 poscimus ut sit, etc, id. 7, 71, Tac H 2, 39 poposcit, ut haec ipsa quaestio diligentius tractaretur, Aug Civ Dei, 2, 21 — (ε) With *inf* or *acc* and *inf* (poet and in post Aug prose) poscat sibi fabula credi, Hor A P 339, cf immolare Fauno, Seu poscat agnâ sive malit haedo id. C 1, 4, 12 esse sacerdotes delubraque vestra tueri Poscimus, Ov M 8, 708 contra que occurrere poscunt, Val. Fl. 4, 194, Pers 1, 128, Claud in Eutr 1, 151 — In prose ego vero te etiam morari posco inter voluptates Sen Contr 1, 8, Arn. 7, p 254. So, too, perh. (acc. to Stephanus's conjecture) vos fallere poscunt Rutil Lup Fig 2, 19, p 181 Frotsch — (ζ) Ellipt poscunt majoribus poculis se bibere, *they challenge to drink from larger goblets*, Cic Verr 2, 1, 26, § 66 — (η) *Absol.*, *to beg, be a beggar* improbus es, cum poscis, ait Sed pensio clamat, posce, Juv 9, 63 sq — **B.** Of inanimate and abstract subjects, *to demand, require, need* quod res poscere vi debatur, Caes B G 7, 1 cum usus posceit, id ib 4, 2 quod negotium poscebat, Sall J 56, 1, 70, 3, Quint. 11, 3, 162 et saep — **II.** In partic **A.** *To demand for punishment, to ask the surrender of.* accusant

ii, quos populus poscit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5, 13; cf.: hujus tantae cladis auctor Annibal poscitur, Flor. 2, 6, 7: nec poscitur auctor, Sil. 2, 44: poscendum poenae juvenem jubebat, id. 1, 677; so Liv. 9, 26.—**B.** In gen., *to call* one (ante-class. and poet.): clamore hominem posco, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 5: gemitu Alciden, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1887.—*Pass.:* ego poscor Olympo (*dat. of agent*), *Olympus calls me, summons me to the combat*, Verg. A. 8, 533: poscimur, Ov. M. 2, 144.—**2.** In partic., *to call upon, invoke:* supplex tua numina posco, Verg. A. 1, 666.—**C.** In selling. **1.** *To ask, demand* for a thing, *to offer at* a price: tanti quanti poscit, vin' tanti illam emi? Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 22: pro reliquis (libris) idem pretium poposcit, Varr. ap. Lact. 1, 6, 10.—**2.** *To ask, bid, offer a price* for a thing: agite licemini. Qui cenâ poscit? ecqui poscit prandio? Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 68; id. Merc. 2, 3, 101; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 88.—**D.** *To demand one's hand, ask in marriage:* eam si jubes, frater, tibi me poscere, poscam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 38: filiam tuam mihi uxorem posco, id. ib. 2, 2, 42: tibi permittam, posce, duce, id. Trin. 2, 2, 103: sine dote posco tuam sororem filio, id. ib. 2, 4, 98: tuam sororem uxorem alicui, id. ib. 2, 4, 49.

pōsĕa, ae, v. pausea.

Pŏsīdes, ae, *m.*, *a freedman of the emperor Claudius*, Suet. Claud. 28; Juv. 14, 91.—Hence, **Pŏsīdiānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Posidian:* aquae, Plin. 31, 2, 2, § 5.

Pŏsīdēum, i, *n.* **I.** *A promontory of Ionia*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 112; Mel. 1, 7.—**II.** *A promontory of Pallene*, Liv. 44, 11.

Pŏsīdōnia, ae, *f.*, *the Greek name of Pæstum*, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 71; Liv. Epit. 14.

Pŏsīdōnius, ii, *m.*, = Ποσειδώνιος, *a celebrated Stoic at Rhodes, a disciple of Panætius and instructor of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 2; id. Off. 3, 2, 8; id. N. D. 1, 3, 6; id. Div. 1, 3, 6 al.

‡ **pōsīmērium**, ii, v. pomerium.

pŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pono], *a putting, placing, setting* (post-Aug.; in Cic. Fl. 26, 62, possessione is the correct reading). **I.** Lit.: calicis positio, Front. Aquaed. 36: surculi, Col. 3, 17: linearum, id. 3, 3 *fin.:* brassicae, id. 11, 3, 24.—**B.** Transf., *a position* of the body or of places, *a posture, situation:* corporis nostri positio, Sen. Q. N. 1, 16, 7: caeli locique, Col. 3, 4, 1: loci, Quint. 3, 7, 26: pro situ et positione locorum, id. 3, 21, 9: Italiae procurrentis, Plin. 37, 13, 77, § 201: uniuscujusque stellarum forma et positio, Gell. 14, 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A placing, use* of a word: μετωνυμία est nominis pro nomine positio, Quint. 8, 6, 23; 1, 5, 51.—**2.** In partic., *affirmation:* paupertas non per positionem sed per detractionem dicitur, Sen. Ep. 87, 39.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In rhet., *a proposition, theme, subject, argument*, Quint. 2, 10, 15; 7, 4, 40.—**2.** In gram., *an ending, termination*, Quint. 1, 5, 60; so id. 1, 5, 65; 1, 6, 10; 12; 22.—**3.** In prosody. **a.** *A downward beat*, in marking time: a sublatione ad positionem, Quint. 9, 4, 48; so id. 9, 4, 55; Mart. Cap. 9, § 981; so *of the voice* (opp. elevatio), Isid. 1, 16, 21.—**b.** Positio syllabae, *the place of a short vowel before two consonants*, by which the syllable becomes long, *position*, Quint. 1, 5, 28; 9, 4, 86; Diom. p. 423 P. et saep.—**4.** *A state of mind, mood:* in quâcumque positione mentis sim, Sen. Ep. 64, 3.—**5.** Positiones, *circumstances* of a thing, Quint. 7, 4, 40.

pŏsĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *positive*, in gram. **I.** *Settled by arbitrary appointment* or *agreement* (opp. to natural): nomina non positiva esse sed naturalia, Gell. 10, 4 *in lemm.*—**II.** Positivum nomen. **1.** *An adjective in the positive degree*, Cledon. p. 1893 P.—**2.** *A substantive*, Macr. S. 1, 4, 9.

pŏsĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a builder, founder* (Ovid): moenium, Ov. M. 9, 448: templorum, id. F. 2, 63.

pŏsĭtūra, ae, *f.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *position, posture, situation* (poet. and in post-class. prose): corporum, Lucr. 1, 685: ligni, Gell. 5, 3, 4: sideris, id. 2, 21.—With a subject. *gen.:* dei, i. e. *the formation of the world*, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 36.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Position, order*, etc.: verborum, Gell. 1, 7, 19.—**B.** In gram., *pointing, interpunction*, Don. p. 1742 P. al.

1. pŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from pono.

2. pŏsĭtus, ūs, *m.* [pono], *a position, situation; disposition, order, arrangement* (rare; ante-Aug.; perh. only once in Sallust): positu variare capillos, Ov. Med. Fac. 19; so id. M. 2, 412: ossium, Cels. 8, 1: siderum, Tac. A. 6, 21: insulae, Sall. Fragm. ap. Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 47 (p. 247 Gerl.): regionis, Tac. A. 4, 5; cf.: dubium positu Urbs, Ov. P. 4, 7, 23; and: Trinacris, a positu nomen adepta loci, id. F. 4, 420; *plur.*, *ways of arranging* the hair, id. A. A. 3, 151.

possessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [possido]. **I.** *A taking possession of, seizing, occupying, taking* (= κτῆσις), bonorum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 24: regni, Liv. 33, 41, 3: mittere in possessionem, *to send to take possession*, Cic. Quint. 26, 83: Monam insulam, a cujus possessione revocatum Paulinum memoravi, etc., Tac. Agr. 18: si mare intretur, promptam ipsis possessionem, id. A. 2, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In abstr., *a possessing, holding, possession, occupation:* possessio est, ut definit Gallus Aelius, usus quidam agri, aut aedificii, non ipse fundus, aut ager, Fest. p. 233 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 222 ib.: possessio appellata est, ut Labeo ait, a sedibus, quasi positio, quia naturaliter tenetur ab eo, qui ei insistit, quam Graeci κατοχὴν dicunt, Dig. 41, 21: certâ re et possessione deturbari, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: hortorum, id. Mil. 27, 75: fundi, id. ib. 27, 75: in possessionem proficisci, *to come into possession*, id. Quint. 27, 85: in possessionem venire, id. Att. 4, 2, 3: possessionem restituere, id. Fam. 10, 27, 1: in possessionem dare, Vulg. Lev. 14, 34: esse in possessione bonorum, Cic. Caecin. 7, 19: possessionem bonorum dare alicui, id. Fam. 7, 21: tradere, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: tenere, Nep. Tim. 2, 4: ponere se in possessione, *to take possession*, Sen. Ira, 1, 7, 2: si ignis prima possessio rerum fuit, qui paulatim exstinctus, sedem terris dedit, *if at first fire possessed the world*, Just. 2, 1, 15.—**B.** In concr., *a thing possessed, a possession, property*, esp. *an estate:* possessiones appellantur agri late patentes, publici privatique: qui non mancipatione, sed usu tenebantur, et, ut quisque occupaverat, possidebat, Fest. p. 241 Müll.: prata et areas quasdam magno aestimant, quod ei generi possessionum minime noceri potest, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 51; Caes. B. C. 1, 17: qui trans Rhodanum vicos possessionesque habebant, id. B. G. 1, 11: urbanae, Nep. Att. 14, 3: aes alienum meis nominibus ex possessionibus solvere possem, Sall. C. 35, 3.—**III.** Trop., *possession:* prudentiae doctrinaeque possessio, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122: judicii ac defensionis, id. ib. 2, 49, 200: laudis, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 7, 2: res publica in possessione victoriae permanebit, id. ap. ib. 10, 21, 6.

* **possessiuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [possessio, II. B.], *a small possession, a small estate:* meae, Cic. Att. 13, 23, 3: si attenuatus frater tuus vendiderit possessiunculam ejus, Vulg. Lev. 25, 25.

possessīvus, a, um, *adj.* [possideo], *of* or *relating to possession, possessive;* a gram. t. t. (post-Aug.): nomina (e. g. Ciceronianus, Evandrius), Charis. p. 128 P. and A.: pronomina (e. g. meus, tuus, suus), Quint. 1, 5, 45: casus, *the possessive* or *genitive case*, Prisc. p. 670 P.

possessor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a possessor* (class.) **I.** Lit., Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20: bonorum, id. Quint. 8, 30: regni inertis, i. e. *Pluto*, Luc. 6, 779; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 49.—Esp. t. t. in law (post-Aug.), *the possessor of the thing claimed;* hence, *the defendant* in a suit (opp. petitor), Plin. Ep. 6, 2, 2; Quint. 7, 1, 38; Paul. Sent. 5, 36, 1.—**II.** Trop.: Aquilo possessor Italici litoris, Petr. 114.

possessōrius, a, um, *adj.* [possessor], *of* or *relating to possession, possessory* (post-class.): interdictum, Gai. Inst. 4, § 145: actiones, Dig. 38, 2, 50.

1. possessus, a, um, *Part.*, from possideo and possido.

2. possessus, ūs (only in *abl. sing.*), *m.* [possideo], *possession* (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 282, 5.

possestrix, īcis, *f.* [possessor], *she that possesses* (ante-class.), Afran. ap. Non. 150, 28.

possĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [possum], *that may exist* or *may be done, possible* (post-Aug.): melius qui tertiam partem dixerunt δυνατόν, quod nostri possibile nominant, Quint. 3, 8, 25: condiciones, Dig. 28, 3, 16: possibile est, with *subject-clause*, ib. 25, 2, 3; Vulg. 2 Macc. 3, 6.—Hence, *adv.:* **possĭbĭlĭter**, Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 2, 52.

possĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [possibilis], *ability to do a thing, possibility, power* (post-class.), Arn. 1, 25: fandi, Mart. Cap. 4, § 335: pro possibilitate, *according to ability* or *strength*, Amm. 19, 2, 15; Vulg. 2 Esdr. 5, 8.

possĭdĕo (archaic orthogr. POSIDET, Epitaphs of the Scipios; Sentent. de Limit. Genuat. Rudorff; in the latter also POSIDENT, POSIDEBVNT, POSIDETO, POSIDERE, as well as POSEDEIT and POSEDET, for possedit), sēdi, sessum, 2, *v. a.* [old *prep.* port; *Gr.* προτί, πρός (v. pono), and sedeo], *to have and hold, to be master of, to own, possess* (syn.: teneo, habeo). **I.** Lit.: uti nunc possidetis cum fundum q. d. a. (i. e. quo de agitur), quod nec vi nec clam nec precario alter ab altero possidetis, ita possidentis: adversus ea vim fieri veto, an ancient formula of the prætor, Fest. p. 233 Müll.: qui in alienâ potestate sunt, rem peculiarem tenere possunt, habere et possidere non possunt: quia possessio non tantum corporis, sed etiam juris est, Dig. 41, 2, 49: ex edicto bona possidere, Cic. Quint. 6, 25: partem agri, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: solum bello captum, Liv. 26, 11: Galli Italiam maximis plurimisque urbibus possident, Just. 38, 4, 9: uniones, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 119.—**b.** *Absol.*, *to have possessions, to possess lands, be settled:* juxta litora maris possidere, Dig. 47, 9, 7: possidere trans flumen, ib. 43, 14, 1.—**B.** Transf., for possido, *to take possession of, to occupy* (very rare except in eccl. and late Lat.): ego possideo plus Pallante, Juv. 1, 108: quot agri jugera? id. 3, 141: ferro septus possidet sedes sacras, Att. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102; Auct. Her. 1, 11, 19: forum armatis catervis perditorum hominum, Cic. Dom. 42, 110 (dub.): magister, quid faciendo vitam aeternam possidebo, Vulg. Luc. 10, 25: iniqui regnum Dei non possidebunt, id. 1 Cor. 6, 9 et saep.—**2.** *To occupy, abide in* a place (poet.): victrix possidet umbra nemus, Mart. 6, 76, 6: Zephyri possidet aura nemus, Prop. 1, 19, 2; Luc. 2, 454.—**II.** Trop., *to possess, to have* a thing (class.): possidere nomen, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 27: palmam, id. Most. 1, 1, 31: secli mores in se, id. Truc. prol. 13: inverecundum animi ingenium, Poët. ap. Cic. Inv. 1, 45, 83: plus fidei quam artis, plus veritatis quam disciplinae possidet in se, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17; id. Rosc. Am. 24, 66; Ov. F. 1, 586: possedit favorem plebis Clodius, Val. Max. 3, 5, 3.

possīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3, *v. a.* [causat. of possideo, q. v.]. **I.** Lit., *to take possession of, to possess one's self of* (class.; cf.: habeo, occupo, potior): bona alicujus sine testamento, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 283: regnum, Auct. B. Alex. 34.—Of inanim. subjects (poet. and in post-class. prose): aër omne possidat inane, Lucr. 1, 386: circumfluus humor Ultima possedit, *took possession of*, Ov. M. 1, 31: ignis cuncta possedit, Just. 2, 1, 14.—**II.** Trop., *to take possession of, possess itself of, to occupy* (class.): brevi tempore totum hominem, totamque ejus praeturam possederat, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68, § 158.

possum, pŏtŭi, posse, *v. n. irreg.* (old forms, potis sum, for possum, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 26; id. Curc. 5, 3, 23; so, potis est, id. Ps. 1, 1, 41: potis sunt, for possunt, id. Poen. 1, 2, 17: POTISIT, S. C. de Bacchan.: potisset, for posset, and potisse, for posse, Lucil. ap. Non. 484, 32, and 445, 29: potesse, for posse, very freq., Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 30; id. Cist. 1, 1, 32; id. Truc. 1, 1, 73; id. Ep. 2, 2, 43; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 30 al.; Lucr. 1, 665; 2, 225; 1010: possiem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 2; id. Stich. 3, 2, 25: potis sis, id. Poen. 4, 2, 53: potis siem, id. Merc. 2, 2, 59: possies, Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 29 *fin.*, or Sat. v. 38 Vahl.; Plaut. As. 4, 2, 10; id. Aul. 4, 10, 17; id. Most. 2, 2, 34; 3, 2, 147; id. Men. 5, 9, 45: possiet, id. Cist. 1, 3, 37; id. Bacch. 3, 1, 3; id. Most. 1, 1, 13 al.; cf. Brix ad Plaut. Mil. 884; Fleck. Krit. Misc. p. 45 sq.—In *pass.:* potestur, Enn. ap. Diom. p. 380 P. (Ann.

v 594 Vahl), Pac ap Non. 508 29, Quadrig ap id. 508, 30, Lucr 3, 1010 poteratur, Cael. ap Non 508, 27 possitur, Lex. Servil p. 59 Haubold, Scaurus ap Diom p 381 P possetur Quadrig ap Non. 508, 18) [potis sum] **I.** In gen., *to be able, have power, I (thou, he, etc.) can* (syn queo) quantum valeam, quantumque possim, Cic. Fam 6, 5, 1 consilio, quantum potero, labore plus paene quam potero excubabo, id. Phil 6, 7, 18 ut, quoad possem et liceret, a senis latere nunquam discederem, id Lael 1, 1 timor igitur ab iis aegritudinem potuit repellere ratio non poterit? id. Tusc. 3, 27, 66 —With *sup* Caesari te commendavi et tradidi, ut gravissime diligentissimeque potui, *as earnestly and warmly as I possibly could*, Cic. Fam 7, 17, 2 potest fieri, *it may be, is possible* potest fieri, ut fallar, id. ib 13, 73, 2 non possum quin, *I can not but* non possum quin exclamem, ut ait ille in Trinummo (Plaut Trin. 3, 2 79, cf id Mil. 2, 2, 107), Cic. de Or 2, 10, 39 ut nihil ad te dem litterarum, facere non possum, *I cannot help writing to you*, id Att 8, 14, 1 facere non potui quin tibi sententiam declararem meam, id. Fam 6, 13, 1, cf non possum non aequitatem tuam non potui non probare, id ib 1, 9, 26 non possum te non accusare, id ib 5, 14, 2 is non potest eam (mortem) non timere, id. Fin. 3, 8, 29 —*Absol* potest (sc fieri) *it may be, is possible* potest, ut alii ita arbitrentur, Plaut Ps 2 2, 38 non, non sic futurum est, non potest Ter Phorm 2 1, 73, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 100 Brix, cf id. Trin. 3, 3, 3 quae (mala) si potest singula consolando levare, etc, Cic Fin 5, 28, 84 nos dignitatem, ut potest, retinebimus, id. Fam 1, 2, 4 —Quantum or ut potest *as much* or *as far as possible* ibo atque arcessam medicum, quantum potest, Plaut Men 5, 2, id. Most. 3, 2, 71, Ter Eun 5, 1, 20 nos in senatu dignitatem nostram, ut potest in tanta hominum perfidia, retinebimus, Cic Fam 1, 2, 4 — In urgent questions possum scire, quo profectus, cujus sis aut quid veneris? *may I know? can I learn? pray, will you tell me?* Plaut Am 1, 1, 190 possumne ego hodie ex te exsculpere verum? Ter Eun 4, 4, 44 — **II.** In partic **A.** *To be able, to have influence* or *efficacy to avail* **1.** With *neutr acc* used adverbially (class, cf polleo) vocat me, quae in me plus potest Plaut Truc 4, 2, 42 plus potest qui plus valet, id. ib 4 3, 38 qui tum et poterant per vim et scelus plurimum, et quod poterant id audebant, Cic Quint 21, 69 quid ergo? hoc pueri possunt, viri non poterunt? id Tusc 2 14, 34 qui apud me et amicitia et beneficiis, et dignitate plurimum possunt, id Rosc Am 1, 4 plus aliquanto apud te pecuniae cupiditas, quam judicii metus potuit, id Verr 2, 3, 57, § 131; id. de Or 2, 42, 180 quid aristolochia ad morsus serpentum possit, id Div 1, 10, 16 quoniam multum potest provisio animi ad minuendum dolorem id. Tusc. 3, 14, 30 ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem, id ib 5, 5, 12 multum posse ad salutem alterius parum potuisse ad exitium, Cic. Opp ap Amm 30, 8, 7 —**2.** In gen, and without *neutr acc* (late Lat.) posse litteras ejus ad perniciem, non posse ad salutem, App Mag 79, p 324 —**B.** Posse aliquem, *to be able to embrace* one (poet), Mart. 3, 32 —**C.** Posse as *subst* (poet) posse loqui, *the power of speech*, Ov M 2, 483 posse moveri = facultatem se movendi, id. ib 11, 177 —**D.** Freq in elliptical sentences quod vi non poterant, fraude assequi temptans, Curt 5, 10, 8 Ismenias, etsi publicis non poterat, privatis tamen viribus adjuvabat, Just. 5, 9, 8 ut auxilium quod misericordia non poterat, jure cognationis obtineret, id 28, 1, 9 ut collegam vi, si aliter non possent, de foro abducerent, Liv 2, 56 —**E.** In apodosis of conditional sentences, analogous to the auxiliaries of the Engl potential mood (v Roby, § 1520, Zumpt, § 519) **1.** *Indic.* ille potuit exspectatior venire, qui te nuntiaret mortuom (= si quis nuntiaret, etc.), Plaut Most 1, 2, 12 nec vero ipsam amicitiam tueri possumus nisi aeque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, Cic. Fin 1, 20, 67 Pompeius munitiones Caesaris prohibere non poterat, nisi praelio decertare vellet Caes. B C 3, 44 consul esse qui potui, nisi eum vitae cursum tenuissem, Cic Rep 1, 6, 10 (res publica) poterat esse perpetua, si patriis viveretur institutis, id ib 3, 29, 41 deleri totus exercitus potuit, si fugientis persecuti victores essent, Liv 32, 12, 6 nisi felicitas in socordiam vertisset exuere jugum potuerunt, Tac Agr 31 —**2.** *Subj* qui denique ex bestiis fructus, nisi homines adjuvarent, percipi posset, Cic. Off 2, 4, 14, cf ventum quidem erat eo, ut, si hostem similem antiquis Macedonum regibus habuisset consul, magna clades accipi potuerit, Liv 44, 4, 9 —So when the condition is implied, or is contained in an adverbial clause quae res egestati et aeri alieno tuo praeter mortem Caesaris subvenire potuisset? Cic Phil 2, 14, 36 quis opifex praeter naturam tantam sollertiam persequi potuisset in sensibus? id. N D 2, 57, 142, id Tusc 4, 19, 44 plurima proferre possemus, sed modus adhibendus est, Nep Epam 4, 6 possem hic Ciceronis respondere verbis, sed, etc., Quint. 2, 21, 14 —Hence, **pŏtens,** entis (*gen plur* potentum, Verg A. 12, 519, Claud Laud. Stil 2, 114), *P a* **A.** In gen., *able, mighty, powerful, potent* (class.) amplae atque potentes civitates, Cic Inv 2, 56, 169 familiae clarae ac potentes, Liv 23, 4 amici magni et potentes, Suet Aug 56 ne quis ex plebe contra potentiorem auxilii egeret, Caes B G 6, 10 duo potentissimi reges, Cic Imp Pomp 2 4 potentissimus et clarissimus civis, id Planc 21, 51 —(β) With *gen* quanta sit humani ingenii vis, quam potens efficiendi quae velit, Quint 12, 11, 10 —(γ) With *abl* Roma potens opibus, Ov F 4, 255 pecuniā et orbitate, Tac H 1, 73 —(δ) With *inf* compensare potens, Dig 16, 2, 10 —**B.** In partic. **1.** *Having power over, ruling over, master of* a thing, with *gen* dum liber, dum mei potens sum, *as long as I am my own master*, Liv 26, 13, 14 sanus mentisque potens, *in his right mind*, Ov Tr 2, 139 potens mei non eram, Curt 4, 13, 23 potentes rerum suarum atque urbis, *having made themselves masters of*, Liv 23, 16, 6, so, facere aliquem potentem alicujus rei, *to make one master of any thing to give one the power over a thing* consilii, id 8, 13, 14 imperii, id 22, 42, 12 diva potens Cypri, *that reigns over Cyprus*, i e *Venus*, Hor C 1, 3, 1 Naiadum potens (Bacchus), id ib 3, 25, 14 silvarum potens Diana id C S 1 diva potens uteri, i e *Lucina*, Ov M 9, 315 rerum omnium potens Juppiter, Tac H 4, 84 lyrae Musa potens, *that presides over lyric poetry*, Hor C 1, 6, 10 irae, *master of his anger*, Curt 4, 2, 5 mariti, *ruling her husband*, Tac. A 14, 60 animal potens leti, *that can kill, deadly*, Luc. 6, 485, cf id 5, 199 Corte ad loc — **2.** *Fit for, capable of* any thing, with *gen* potens regni, Liv 24, 2 hostes neque pugnae, neque fugae satis potentes caeduntur, *unable either to fight* or *flee*, id 8, 39 —**3.** *Partaking of, having attained* a thing, with *gen* (poet) pacis potentes, Plaut Poen 5, 4 9 voti, Ov M 8 80 jussi, *having fulfilled the command*, id. ib 4, 509 — **4.** *Strong, mighty, powerful, efficacious, potent* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose) fortuna in res bellicas potens, Liv 9, 17 herba potens ad opem, Ov H 5, 147 verba, id Am 3, 11, 31 herba potens ad versus ranas, Plin 25, 10 81 § 130 passum ex uvis contra haemorrhoida potens, id. 23, 1, 12, § 15 —*Comp* nihil esse potentius auro, Ov Am 3, 8 29 quaedam ad efficiendum potentiora, Quint 6 1, 26 —*Sup* potentissimae cantharides, Plin 29, 4, 30, § 94 argumenta, Quint. 6, 4, 22 —Hence, *adv* **pŏtenter,** *strongly, mightily, powerfully, effectually* (poet. and in post Aug prose) se ipsam potenter atque efficaciter defendere, Val Max. 1, 1, 1 dicere, Quint 12, 10, 72. —*Comp* aurum perrumpere amat saxa potentius Ictu fulmineo, Hor C 3, 16 9, Quint 6, 4, 18 —**B.** *According to one's ability* or *powers* (poet) lecta potenter res, Hor A. 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post (form poste, Enn. An. 235, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 131, id. Stich 2, 2, 56), *adv* and *prep* [root pas, Sanscr paç kas, behind, Gr πυματος (for ποσματος), Lat. pone, postremus] **I.** *Adv* **A.** Of place, *behind, back, backwards* (class) ante aut post, Liv 22 5, 8 servi, qui post erant, Cic Mil 10, 29 lacertis priora genua post curvantur, *backwards*, Plin. 11, 45, 102, § 249 sed ubi periculum advenit, invidia atque superbia post fuere, *remained behind, were forgotten*, Sall C 23, 7 post minor est, i e. *shorter when seen from behind*, Juv 6, 504 —**B.** Of time, *afterwards, after* nunc et post semper, old poet in Plin 35, 10, 37, § 115 —**2.** Ante post, Enn. ap Cic. Div 1, 20, 40 (Ann v 47 Vahl) post duobus mensibus, Ter Hec. 3, 3, 33 initio post autem, Cic Fam 7, 5, id. Dom 55, 140, Sall J 55, 8 duxi probum, erravi, post cognovi, Enn. ap Auct Her 2, 24, 38 (Trag v 160 Vahl.) multis post annis, *many years after*, Cic. Fl 23, 56 paucis diebus post, Plaut Men. prol 36 multis annis post, id. ib 5, 9, 72 biennio post, Cic Brut 91, 316 quam te post multis tueor tempestatibus? *after how long a time?* Pac ap Non 414, 3 aliquanto post, *some time after, shortly after*, Cic Caecin 4, 11 post aliquanto, id Or 30, 107 paulo post valens, *a little later*, id Fam 16, 5, 2 post paulo, *soon after*, Caes B C 1, 29 multo post quam, *long after*, Cic. Att 12, 49, cf. Liv 24, 3, 14 Weissenb post tanto, *so long after*, Verg G 3, 476 post non multo, *not long afterwards*, Nep Paus. 3, 1 neque ita multo, *and not very long afterwards*, id. Cim 3, 4 —With *inde, deinde, and afterwards, and then* et post inde, Enn ap Varr L. L. 5, § 59 Müll (Ann v 11 Vahl) inde pedes et crura mori, post inde per artus, etc , Lucr 3, 529 primum post deinde, Ter And 3, 2, 3, Nep Eum 5, 5 —**II.** *Prep* with *acc., behind* **A.** Of place post me erat Aegina, ante Megara, Sulp ap Cic Fam 4, 5, 4, Plaut Ep 2, 2, 52 post nostra castra, Caes B G 2, 9 post tergum, id ib 7, 88 post carecta, Verg E 3, 20 post montem se occultare, Caes B G 7, 83 post se alligare, Plin 26, 9, 58, § 91 post equitem sedet atra cura, Hor C 3, 1, 40 —**2.** Trop, *beneath, inferior to, less important than* neque erat Lydia post Chloen, Hor C 3, 9, 6 tantus erat ambitionis furor, ut nemo tibi post te videatur, si aliquis ante te fuerit, Sen. Ep 104, 9 ut sua necessaria post illius honorem haberent, Sall. J 73 6, Plin 33, 2, 8, § 34 —**B.** Of time, *after, since* aliquot post menses, Cic Rosc Am 44, 128 maxima post hominum memoriam classis, *since the memory of man*, Nep Them. 5, 3 post M Brutum proconsulem, *after the proconsulate*, Cic Phil 2, 38, 97 —So with *part* constr post urbem conditam, *since the city was founded*, Cic Cat. 4, 7, 14 post homines natos, id Brut 62, 224, id. Mil 26, 69 sexennio post Veios captos, *after the taking of Veii*, id. Div 1, 44, 100 al —Put after the noun hunc post, Cic Tusc 2, 6, 15 —With *quam* decessit post annum quartum quam expulsus fuerat, Nep Arist 3, 3, cf post annum quintum, quo expulsus erat, id. Cim 3, 3 post id, post illa, *after this, after that, afterwards* post id cum lassus fueris, Plaut. Cas 1, 42 qui foret post illa natus, Enn ap Cic. Div 1, 21, 42 (Trag v 67 Vahl) eum numquam post illa vidi, Plaut. Curc 4, 2, 43 post illa, Ter Phorm 2, 2, 33 post haec deinde, *then after this and next*, Col 3, 4 post Hectora, Ov M 12, 607 —**C.** Transf, *besides, except* post sidera caeli sola Jovem Semele vidit, Calp Ecl 10, 22

post-auctumnālis (-autumn-), e, *adj*, *post-autumnal* (post Aug) pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54.

postĕā (in some edd. also separately, **post ĕā**), *adv* [post- and *acc plur* ea, orig eā, Corss. Ausspr 1, 769] **I.** *After this* or *that hereafter, thereafter, afterwards* P Considius, qui in exercitu P Sullae, et postea in M Crassi fuerat, Caes B G 1, 21, Cic N D 2, 35, 90, id. Brut 3, 12 postea, cum mihi nihil scriberetur, verebar ne, etc., id. Fam. 2, 19, 1 postea vero quam equitatus in conspectum venit, Caes B G 4, 37, Cato, R R. 156 —With *abl of difference of time* (class), postea aliquanto, *a little while after*, Cic Inv 2 51, 154 paucis postea mensibus, id Clu 47, 130 brevi postea mortuus est, id Verr 2 5, 54, § 142 non multo postea, *not long after*, id Cat 1 6, 15 paulo postea, Amm 26, 10, 5 multo postea id. 28, 4, 3 — So with *adv of time* (post-class) non diu postea, Amm 14, 11, 24 haud longe postea, id. 14 7, 17 longe autem postea, id 17, 4, 5 — With *deinde, inde, or deinceps, then,*

after that, afterwards: legati deinde postea missi ab rege, Liv. 41, 24. inde postea, id. 44, 24: postea deinceps, id. 45, 14.—**postea quam** (also as one word, **posteaquam**), *after that* (very freq in Cic.): postea quam ego in Siciliam veni, Cic Verr. 2, 2, 56, § 138: posteaquam honoribus inservire coepi, id. Off. 2, 1, 4; 3, 2, 8: postea quam nuntii venerint, Caes. B G 6, 10; 7, 82; 5, 32: posteaquam Agesilaum misere, Just. 6, 2, 7.—Rarely with *pluperf.*: postea quam tantam multitudinem conlegerat emblematum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 54 (cf. Zumpt, § 507 b) —So, too, postea vero quam, Caes B G. 4, 37; Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 5; Sall. J 29, 3; Nep Dion, 4, 3 al.; cf.: postea autem quam ei nuntiatum est, Cic. Clu. 67, 192: postea (or post ea) loci for postea: post ea *loci consul pervenit in oppidum*, Sall J. 102, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Afterwards*, for *then, besides* (ante class.), Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 35; id. Most 1, 3, 131 (dub)—**B.** *Then, in consequence of this:* nonne haec justa tibi videntur postea? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 26 — Hence, quid postea? *what next? what further? what then?* Ter Eun. 4, 7, 23: quid postea, si Romae assiduus fui? Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 94: at enim nemo post reges exactos de plebe consul fuit: quid postea? Liv. 4, 4.

postĕāquam, *adv*, v postea, I.

†**postella,** ae, *f*, i. q postilena, *a crupper*, acc. to Isid. Orig. 20, 16

post-ĕo, ire, *v n*, *to go after* or *behind;* trop, *to be inferior to;* with *acc.* (post-class.). aliquem honore, Sid. Ep 1, 11.

poster, v. posterus.

postergānĕus, a, um, *adj* [post-tergum], *that is behind one's back* (post-class.), Arn. 4, 130: raptus, Cael Aur Acut 3, 6.

postĕri, ōrum, v. posterus, I.

postĕrior, us, *comp* from posterus.

postĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [posterus], *future time, futurity, after-ages, succeeding generations, posterity* (class.): sperare videor, Scipionis et Laelii amicitiam notam posteritati fore, Cic. Lael. 4, 15: infinita, id. Att 12, 19, 1: hujus rei ne posteritatem quidem omnium saeculorum umquam immemorem esse, id. Phil. 2, 22, 54: sera, *a late posterity*, Ov P. 4, 8, 48. aeterna, id. H. 16, 374: posteritati servire, *one's fame with posterity*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 35: posteritatis otio consulere, id. Fam 2, 18, 3: habeat rationem posteritatis et periculi sui, Caes. B C. 1, 13: in posteritatem, *in the distant future, hereafter:* quanta tempestas invidiae nobis ... in posteritatem impendeat, Cic. Cat 1, 9, 22; Just 2, 3, 15: sola posteritatis dilectio, *desire for offspring*, Vulg. Tob 8, 9 — **B.** Transf., of animals, *offspring* (poet.), Juv. 8, 62.—**II.** Trop, *the last place, inferiority* (eccl. Lat): principalem veritati, et posteritatem mendacitati deputare, Tert Praescr 31.

postĕro, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [id.]—Lit, *to be behind* or *later, to come after.*—Trop, *to be inferior to, to want, to come short of*, =ὑστερέω (post class.): cum oliva tota nigrescet, quod speciei merito posteravit, fundendi ubertate compensat, Pall. 12, 4.

postĕrŭla, ae, *f* dim (sc. janua or via) [id.]. **I.** *A small back door* or *gate, a postern* (post-class.): posterulae proditio, Cassian. Inst. Coenob 5, 11.—**II.** *A back way, by way* (post-class.), Amm. 30, 1, 13.

postĕrus or **poster** (not in use in *nom. sing masc.*), a, um, *adj.*—*Comp:* posterior, us.—*Sup:* postremus or postumus, a, um [post], *coming after, following, next, ensuing, future.* **I.** *Posit:* cum ibi diem posterum commoraretur, Cic. Clu. 13, 37: in posterum diem distulit, id. Deiot. 7, 21: postero die mane, id. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 41: postero die, Sall. J. 75, 9: posterā nocte, Nep. Eum. 9, 4: postero anno, Cic. Fragm pro C. Cornel.: postera aetas, Hor Ep 2, 1, 42. lux, id. S. 1, 5, 39: posterā Crescam laude, *in the esteem of posterity*, id. C 3, 30, 7. posteri dies, *unlucky*, Non. 73, 32.—Hence, **2.** Subst.: **postĕri,** ōrum, *m*, *coming generations, descendants, posterity:* expetantur eae poenae a liberis, a nepotibus, a posteris, Cic. N. D 3, 38, 90: posterûm gloria, Tac A. 3, 72: postero, for postero die, *on the following day, next day*, id. ib 4, 45, cf.: quam minimum credula postero, Hor. C. 1, 11, 8. in posterum, for in posterum diem, *to the following day, till the next day:* in posterum oppugnationem differt, Caes. B G. 7, 11.—More freq: in posterum (sc. tempus), *in the future, for the future:* in posterum confirmat, Caes. B C 1, 3: multum in posterum providerunt, Cic. Agr 2, 33, 91; id. Phil. 13, 3, 6; id. Fam 1, 9, 2: longe in posterum prospicere, id. ib 2, 8, 1.—**B.** Trop, *inferior* (post-class.), Mart Cap 4, § 333—**II.** *Comp:* **postĕrior,** posterius. **A.** Lit., *that comes* or *follows after, next in order, time,* or *place, latter, later, posterior* (class.; strictly only when two objects or classes are contrasted in place or time; opp: prior, superior): ut cum priore (dicto) necessario posterius cohaerere videntur, Cic. Inv. 1, 46, 86: nec acumine posteriorum (oratorum), nec *fulmine utens superiorum*, id. Or. 6, 21: ea pertinere ad superiorem divisionem: contra posteriorem nihil dici oportere, id. Ac. 2, 31, 99; 2, 30, 96; id. Off 1, 20, 67: posterio res pedes (opp: pedes priores), *the hind feet*, Plin. 11, 45, 101, § 248; cf.: genua, id. 11, 45, 102, § 249: pars prior apparet, posteriora latent, Ov. F. 4, 718: posteriores cogitationes, *afterthoughts*, Cic Phil. 12, 2, 5: paria esse debent posteriora superioribus, id. de Or. 3, 48, 186: Thucydides paulo aetate posterior, id. Brut. 11, 48: quod prius ordine verbum est, Posterius facias, Hor. S 1, 4, 59 — Sometimes added to other words of contrast: alii... alii... tamen hi quoque posteriores, etc, Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 70: cujus est ratio duplex... facilior est haec posterior... sed illa lautior, id. Off. 2, 15, 52; cf superior—**2.** *Subst.* **a. postĕriōres,** um, *m*, for posteri, *posterity* (post-class.): quemadmodum omnes cognati supra tritavum, generali appellatione majores vocantur, ita post trinepotem posteriores, Dig. 38, 10, 10—**b. postĕriōra,** um, *n*, *the posteriors* (post-class), Lampr Elag. 5 — *Adv:* **postĕrius,** *later, afterwards* (class): posterius dicere, Plaut. Ep 2, 2, 76: posterius istuc dicis quam credo tibi, i. e *I believe you before you speak*, id. As. 1, 1, 48: jubet posterius ad se reverti, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 29, § 66: Thucydides si posterius fuisset, *had he lived at a later period*, id. Brut. 83, 288—**B.** Trop, *inferior, of less account* or *value, worse* (class.): quorum utrique semper patriae salus et dignitas posterior sua dominatione et domesticis commodis fuit, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 4; id. Phil 13, 3, 6: suam salutem posteriorem communi salute ducere, id. Rab Perd. 1, 3: nihil posterius, nihil nequius, id. Pis 27, 66 (al. protervius). omnes res posteriores pono atque operam do tibi, *I lay every thing aside*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 7: non posteriores feram, *I will not play the meanest part, I shall not be behindhand*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 26; cf.: cujus sic fortuna cum improbitate certavit, ut nemo posset utrum posterior an infelicior esset judicare, Cic Prov Cons. 4, 8 *fin*—**III.** *Sup.*, in two forms, postrēmus and postumus, a, um. **A. postrēmus,** a, um, *the hindmost, the last* (class.): alia prima ponet, alia postrema, *last*, Cic Or. 15, 50: acies, *the rear*, Sall. J. 101, 5: in agmine in primis modo, modo in postremis adesse, *now in the front, now in the rear*, id. ib 45, 2: postremā in comoediā, *at the end of the piece*, Plaut. Cist. *fin.:* in postremo libro, *at the close of the book*, Just 43, 5: mense postremo, Pall. 7, 2: munus, i e exsequiae, *the last honors*, Cat. 101, 3: nec postrema cura, *not the last, least*, Verg. G. 3, 404; cf.: non in postremis, i e in primis, *especially*, Cic. Fam 1, 9, 17.—**postrēmō,** *adv*, *at last finally* (class.), Caes. B G 7, 1: omnes urbes, agri, regna denique, postremo etiam vectigalia vestra venierint, Cic Agr. 2, 23, 62: primum... deinde.. postremo: deni que.. postremo, id. N D 1, 37, 104; Hor. S 2, 2, 132 ad postremum, *at last, finally, ultimately* sed ad postremum nihil apparet, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 23; Sall. Fragm ap Aug. Civ Dei, 3, 17; Liv 38, 16; Hirt. B G 8, 43: postremum, *for the last time:* si id facis, hodie postremum me vides, Ter And. 2, 1. 22. in quo (vestigio) ille postremum institisset, Cic. de Or 3, 2, 6: postremum, *at last:* postremum mel et acetum superfundes, Pall. 12, 22.—**2.** Trop, *the last, lowest, basest, meanest, worst* (class.): postremum genus, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: ut homines postremi pecuniis alienis locupletarentur, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 137: servitus postremum malorum omnium, id. Phil. 2, 44, 113 — Hence, ante- and post-class, a new *comp* postremior, and *sup* postremissimus: ut possit videri nullum animal in terris homine postremius, App de Deo Socr p 43 *fin:* omnium nationum postremissimum nequissimumque existimatote, C Gracch. ap Gell. 15, 12, 3: cum adulescentulis postremissimis, App Mag. p 336—**B. postŭmus** (acc. to an erroneous derivation, from post-humus, sometimes also **posthumus**), a, um, *the last*, said esp of the youngest children, or of those born after the father's death, or after he had made his will, *late born, posthumous:* Silvius... tua postuma proles, Quem tibi longaevo serum Lavinia conjux Educet silvis, *late-born son*, Verg. A. 6, 763; cf. with this passage: postuma proles non eum significat, qui patre mortuo, sed qui postremo loco natus est, sicuti Silvius, qui Aeneā jam sene, tardo seroque partu est editus, Caesellius Vindex ap Gell. 2, 16, 5 — On the other hand: is, qui post patris mortem natus est, dicitur postumus, Varr. L. L 9, § 60 Müll; and: postumus cognominatur post patris mortem natus, Fest. p 238 Müll.; Plaut. ap Fest l. l — As *subst:* **postŭmus,** i, *m*, *a posthumous child:* non minus postumis quam jam natis testamento tutores dari posse, Gai. Inst 1, 147: si quis postumis dederit tutores, hique vivo eo nascantur, an datio valeat? Dig 26, 2, 16 *fin.:* postuma spes, *the last*, App M. 4, p 144, 26 suscipit doctrinam seram plane et postumam, id. Mag p 297, 23: cena quam postumā diligentiā praeparaverat, *with extreme care*, id. M 6, p 186, 25—* **2.** *Subst:* **postŭmum,** i, *n*, *that which is last, the end, extremity:* de postumo corporis, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

postfactus, or separate, **post factus,** a, um, *Part*, from the obsol postfacio, *made* or *done afterwards* (post-class.): post facta furta (opp ante facta), Gell. 17, 7, 3—*Absol:* ex postfacto, *from what is done afterwards, afterwards, subsequently*, Dig. 21, 1, 44 *fin.* (20, 1, 22)

post-fĕro, ferre, *v a.*, *to put after, to esteem less* (not before the Aug. period): qui libertati plebis suas opes postferrent, *sacrificed*, Liv. 3, 64, 3: Vatinius nulli non postferendus (opp: Brutus cuilibet praeferendus), Vell. 2, 69, 3: postferte fidem regnis, Sil 2, 701: non postferuntur et Charites, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 32, 4, 4, 5, § 9: animi et corporis robore nulli juvenum postferendus, Curt 7, 4, 17.

post-fŭtūri, post fŭtūrum, v. postsum.

* **post-gĕnĭtus,** or separate, **post gĕnĭtus,** a, um, *adj*, *born afterwards;* in *plur. subst.:* **postgĕnĭti,** ōrum, *m*, *posterity, descendants* (poet.), Hor. C 3, 24, 30

post-hăbĕo, ui, itum, 2, *v a*, *to place after, esteem less, postpone, neglect* (class.): omnes posthabui mihi res, Ter Phorm 5, 7, 15: omnia, Caes. B. C 3, 33: omnibus rebus posthabitis, *neglecting every thing*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 2 posthabitā Samo, Verg A. 1, 16: posthabitam dote solatus est, Tac A. 2, 86; id. H. 4, 7: posthabui illorum mea seria ludo, Verg. E 7, 17.

post-hac, *adv*, *after this time, hereafter, henceforth, in future* (class.): aliam posthac invenito, Plaut Men. 4, 3, 21; id. Am 2, 2, 165; S C de Bacchan.; Ter Eun. 5, 2, 55; id. Ad. 1, 2, 55; Cic Cat. 4, 9 *fin.;* id Fam 7, 26 *fin*: numquam posthac, Cat. 99, 16; *opp* nunc, Ter. And. 3, 5, 5; opp antea, Cic Att. 7, 3, 7: vobis erit providendum, quā condicione posthac eos esse velitis, id. Cat. 3, 12, 28, Hor S 2, 3, 297; Juv 7, 18, 8, 7.

posthacc (or as two words, **post haec**), *adv*, *afterwards, after this*, Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 2; Tac. A 1, 10, etc; v post

(**posthinc,** *adv*, *after this, hereafter*, etc.; in Verg. A. 8, 546; id. G 3, 300, more correctly separate, **post hinc.**)

posthoc or **post hoc,** *adv*, = postea, *afterwards*, Hor Ep 2, 1, 175

Posthŭmĭus, a, v. Postumius.

posthŭmus, a, um, v posterus, III. B.

post-ĭbi, *adv*, *hereupon, afterwards*

then, Plaut Poen prol. 108, id. Rud. 3, 1, 8, 4, 7, 37

postīca, ae, v posticus

postĭcĭpo, are, 1, v a [post capio], *to take or receive afterwards* (post class), opp anticipare, Claud. Mam Stat Anim 1, 21

postĭcŭla, ae, *f dim* [postica], *a little backdoor* (post class) brevis posticula, App M 2, p 124, 41

postĭcŭlum, i, *n dim* [posticum], *a small back building* (Plautinian), Plaut Trin 1, 2, 157, 4, 3, 78

postīcum, i, *n*, v posticus.

postīcus, a, um, *adj* [post, like anticus from ante] **I.** *That is behind, hinder, back, posterior* (class, but not in Cic or Cæs) est etiam hic ostium aliud posticum nostrarum aedium, *backdoor*, Plaut Stich 3, 1, 40, cf posticum ostium dicitur in posteriore parte aedium Ceterum antiqui etiam vicinum habitantem ad posteriorem partem aedium sic appellarunt, Paul. ex Fest p 220 Müll locus erat posticis aedium partibus, Liv 23, 8 perrexit in interiores partes domus posticae, *of the back building, out house*, Varr ap Non 217, 7 domo postica egressus, Val Max. 5, 7, 3 muri, Varr L L 5, § 42 Müll vicinus, v Paul ex Fest l l non peperit, verum postica parte profudit, *with the posteriors*, Lucil ap Non 217, 17 sannae, *made behind the back*, Pers 1, 62 pedes, *hind feet*, Sol 26 pars palatii, Suet Oth 6 posticam lineam in agris dividendis Serv Sulpicius appellavit, ab exoriente sole ad occidentem quae spectabat, Fest p 233 Mull quae ante nos sunt, antica et quae post nos sunt, postica dicuntur et dextram anticam, sinistram posticam dicimus Sic et iam ea caeli pars, quae sole illustratur ad meridiem, antica nominatur, quae ad septentrionem postica, Paul ex Fest p 220 Müll, cf ejus templi partes quattuor dicuntur sinistra ab oriente, dextra ab occasu, antica ad meridiem, postica ad septentrionem, Varr L L 7, § 7 Mull — **II.** *Subst* **A. postīca,** ae, *f*, *a backdoor* (post-class), App M 9, p 217, 25, Dig 7, 1, 13 — **B. postīcum,** i, *n* **1.** *A backdoor* (the prevailing form for this signif) per posticum se conferre, Plaut. Most 3, 3, 27 atria servantem postico falle clientem, Hor Ep 1, 5, 31, Vulg Dan 13, 18 — **2.** *The back part* of a building, *the rear front*, Titin ap Non 217, 19 in pronao, et postico, Vitr 3, 1 — **3.** *A backhouse, privy* (ante class), Lucil ap Non 217, 20 — **4.** *The posteriors, the fundament* (ante and post class) retrimenta cibi, quae exierunt per posticum, Varr ap Non 217, 24, also in *plur*, Arn. 2, 54

postĭdĕā, *adv*, ante class lengthened form for postea, *after that, afterwards* nunc quo profectus sum, ibo postidea domum me recipiam, Plaut Aul 1, 2, 40, id Stich. 1, 2, 40, id Truc 2, 4, 67 — With *loci*, *afterwards* postidea loci, Qui deliquit, vapulabit, Plaut. Cist Grex 3, id. Stich 5, 5, 17

postĭlēna, ae, *f* [post], *a crupper*, Plaut Cas 1, 1 37

postĭlĭo, ōnis, *f* [postulo, cf consilium from consulo] Relig t t, *a claim of a god upon men, a demand for the fulfilment of a forgotten sacrifice* (cf postulatio, with which it is confounded in many MSS and edd, mostly ante and post class) de ea re scriptum est, postiliones esse Jovi, Saturno, Neptuno, Telluri, dis caelestibus, Cic Har Resp 10, 20. eodem ostento Telluri postilio deberi dicitur, id ib 14, 31 deum Manium postilionem postulare, Varr L L 5, § 148 Müll in caeremoniis vestris postulionibus locus est, Arn 4, 148

postillā, or separate, **post illa,** *adv* [cf postea], *after that afterwards* (ante class and poet) postilla germana soror, errare videbar, Enn ap Cic Div 1, 20, 40 (Ann v 42 Vahl) saepe post illa operam rei publicae fortem perhibuit, Cato ap Gell. 3, 7 sed eum, qui mihi vendidit illam, numquam postilla vidi, Plaut Curc 4, 2 43, id. Most 1, 2, 61, Ter Phorm 2, 2, 33, Cat. 84, 9

postis, is (*abl sing* posti Ov M 5, 120), *m* [pono] *a post, door post* **I.** Lit (class.), Ov Am 2, 1, 27 caput legis in curiae poste figere, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 6 armis Herculis ad postem fixis, Hor Ep 1, 1, 5 cur invidendis postibus moliar atrium, id C 3, 1, 45 tenere postem, said of him who consecrates a temple, Liv 2, 8, Cic Dom 46, 120 — Also of other edifices ambulationis postes nemo umquam tenuit in dedicando, Cic Dom 46, 121 — **B.** Poet, transf, *a door* (usually in *plur*) postes a cardine vellit Aeratos, Verg A. 2, 480 aerati procumbunt cardine postes, id. ib 493, Val Fl 7, 322 perfringere postis, ne quid mali medicamenti inferretur, Plin 28, 9, 37, § 142 — In *sing* poste recluso, Luc 5, 531 — **II.** Trop (poet) belli ferratos postes portasque refregit, Enn. ap Serv ad Verg A 7, 622 (Ann. v 271 Vahl) videtur Cernere res animus, sublatis postibus ipsis, i e *the eyes*, Lucr 3, 369

postlīmĭnĭum, ii, *n* [post limen], prop, *a return behind one's threshold*, i e *to one's home*, hence, *a return to one's old condition and former privileges, the right to return home and resume one's former rank and privileges, the right of recovery, reprisal, postliminium* cum ipsius postliminii vis quaeritur, et verbum ipsum notatur, Servius noster nihil putat esse notandum, nisi post, et liminium illud productionem esse verbi vult, ut in finitimo, legitimo, aeditimo non plus inesse timum, quam in meditullio tullium Scaevola autem Publii filius junctum putat esse verbum, ut sit in eo et post, et limen ut quae a nobis alienata sunt, cum ad hostem pervenerint, et ex suo tamquam limine exierint, dein cum redierint post ad idem limen, postliminio videantur rediisse, Cic Top 8, 36 quem pater suus aut populus vendidisset, aut pater patratus dedidisset, ei nullum esse postliminium, *has no right to return to his house and his old privileges*, id de Or 1, 40, 181 postliminii jus, Dig 29, 15, 5 postliminium dare alicui, ib — Hence, **B. postlīmĭnĭo,** adverbial *abl* **1.** Lit, *by the right of postliminium* postliminio redeunt haec, homo, navis, equus, etc, Cic Top 8, 36, id Balb 11, 28 civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, sive exsilio, sive postliminio, sive rejectione hujus civitatis, i e *when he returns to Gades, where he was a citizen before being one at Rome, and recovers his right of citizenship, which he had lost by the attainment of Roman citizenship*, id ib 12, 29 redire Dig 49, 15, 19 reverti, ib 49, 15, 5 — **2.** Transf, *by the right of return*, i e *back, again, anew* (post class) postliminio in forum cupedinis reducens, *leading back again*, App M 1, p 123, 30 corpus postliminio mortis animare, *after death*, id ib 2, p 127, 4. — **II.** Trop, *a return* postliminium ecclesiasticae pacis, *reconciliation*, Tert Pudic 15

postmĕrīdĭānus, a, um, v pomeridianus

post-mŏdo (also separately, **post mŏdo**), *adv*, *afterwards, presently, shortly* (mostly poet., and in Livy for postea, not in Plaut., Cic, Cæs, or Quint) tamen post modo necesse est doleant, Poll ap Cic Fam 10, 33, 1 sentiet illa tuas postmodo capta manus, Prop 2, 10 (3, 1), 18, *Ter Hec 2, 1, 11 (Fleck), Ov Am 1, 14, 56, id A A 1, 486 neglegis immeritis nocituram Postmodo te natis fraudem committere? Hor C 1, 28, 31 publicum in praesentia dedecus, postmodo periculum, Liv 2, 43, 8, 2, 24, 5, 3, 41, 5, 4, 7, 6, Col. 1, 8, 4 al., cf postmodum

postmŏdum, *adv* [post modus], *afterwards, presently, shortly* (mostly post-Aug) saepe ex injuriā postmodum gratiam ortam, Liv 1, 9, 15 ne postmodum flecti precibus aut donis regiis posset, id. 2 1, 9, 2, 2 10, 2, 9, 7 Weissenb (al postmodo), Suet Calig 15, Val. Max. 2, 9, 9, 2, 10, ext. 2, Col 1, 5, 9, 5, 9, 17, 6, 2, 6, Cels 7, 26, 3

† **postŏmis,** idis, *f* [perh from προστομος], *a barnacle, twitch*, an instrument fixed upon the nostrils of unruly horses, hence, transf, *a drinking cup*, from its being always at a tippler's nose (ante class), Lucil ap Non 22, 27 (al. prostomides) postomis, ἐπιστομις, Gloss. Lat Gr

post-partor, ōris, *m*, *an inheritor, successor, heir* (ante class.) unde ante parta demus postpartoribus, Plaut Truc 1, 1, 42.

post-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsitum, 3, *v a.*, *to put after, postpone, to esteem less, to neglect, disregard* (class, but not in Cic, cf post habeo, praetermitto) ut omnia postponere videretur, Caes. B G 6 3 omnia postposui, dummodo praecepta patris parerem, Cic Fil ap Cic Fam 16, 21 6 scorto post ponere honestum Officium, Hor Ep 1, 18, 34 postponere Hannibalem Alexandro Magno, Just 30, 4, 9 omnibus rebus postpositis, *laying every thing else aside*, Caes. B G 5, 7, Plin. Ep 10, 19, 2

postpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part*, from post pono

post-princĭpĭa, ōrum, *n* [principium], *continuance* of a thing after it is begun, *course, progress, sequel* (ante class) ut quisque (quidque occeperit), sic ei procedunt postprincipia, Plaut Pers 4, 1, 4 voluptas disciplinarum in postprincipiis exsistit, in principiis vero ipsis ineptae et insuaves videntur, Varr ap Gell 16, 18, 6, 16, 9, 5 postprincipia atque exitus vitiosae vitae, old poet ap Cic Sest 55, 118 (Halm reads post principia)

post-pŭto, āvi, 1, *v a.*, *to regard as secondary, to esteem less, to disregard* (ante class) cum te postputasse omnes res prae parente intellego, Ter Hec 3, 5, 33

postquam (posquam, Att ap Non 109, 26, acc to Rib Trag Rel v 118, id. Verg A 3, 463, cf Munro ad Lucr 4, 1186, Rib Prol ad Verg p 442, also separately, **post quam**), *conj* **I.** *After that, after, as soon as, when* (class, but rare in Cic, who commonly writes postea quam, v postea), constr usually with *histor pres*, or *perf* or *imperf indic*, or *subj*, rarely with *plu perf* (v Zumpt, § 507, b, cf Weissenb ad Liv 22, 1, 1, Krebs, Antibarb p 889) abeo ab illis, postquam video, me sic ludificarier, Plaut Capt 3, 1, 27, id Most 3, 3, 22, Ter Hec 5, 3, 28 postquam res eorum satis prospera videbatur, Sall C 6, 3, cf id J 13, 5 al eo postquam Caesar pervenit, obsides, arma poposcit, Caes B G 1, 27 post quam armis disceptari coeptum est de jure publico, nihil esse actum cum dignitate, Cic Fam 4, 4, 3 post quam id difficilius visum est neque facultas perficiendi dabatur, transierunt, etc, Caes B C 3, 60, 5 postquam divitiae honori esse coepere, et eas gloria sequebatur, Sall C 12, 1, cf id. J 70, 5 undecimo die postquam a te discesseram, Cic Att 12, 1, 1 quod post accidisset quam dedissem ad te liberto litteras, id ib 6, 3, 1 quartum post annum, quam redierat, Nep Dion, 10, 3 — With *post* postquam comedit rem, post rationem putat, Plaut Trin 2, 4, 15 — **II.** With an accessory idea of cause, *since, because, inasmuch as* (rare and mostly poet) nunc ego illam me velim convenire, postquam inanis sum, Plaut Bacch 3, 6, 2, id Most 3, 3, 22 postquam poeta sensit, scripturam suam Ab iniquis observari, Ter Ad prol 1 (postquam pro quoniam, Don) postquam suas terras sedem belli esse viderent, verterunt, etc (= cum), Liv 22 1, 1 sed periit, postquam cerdonibus esse timendus Coeperat, hoc nocuit, etc, Juv 4, 153, Tac A 1, 68

postrēmĭtas, ātis, *f* [postremus], *the last, the end, extremity* (post class), Macr Somn Scip 1, 11

postrēmo and **postrēmus,** a, um, v posterus, III A.

postrīdĭē (ante class collat form **postrīdŭo,** Plaut Mil. 4, 2, 90), *adv* [loc form from posterus and dies], *on the day after, the following* or *next day* (class), Cic. Phil 2, 25, 63. haud dubitavit postridie palam in castris docere, id Rep 1, 16, 23, 2, 31, 55 primā luce postridie constituunt proficisci, Caes B C 1, 67 postridie mane, Cic. Fam 11, 6, 1 — With *gen* postridie ejus diei mane cādem perfidia usi Germani, Caes B G 4, 13 postridie ejus diei id ib 1, 23, 1, 1, 48, 2, 1, 51, 1 et saep — With *acc.*, *the day after* venatio, quae postridie ludos Apollinaris futura est, Cic Att 16, 4 1 postridie Idus id ib 13 47, a 1 postridie Kalendas, id. ib 4, 12, 1 Kalendas, Nonas, Idus Liv 6, 1 *fin* absolutionem, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 2, 1. — With *quam* quid causae fuerit, postridie intellexi, quam a vobis discessi Cic Fam 14, 7, 1, id Q Fr 2, 9, 2, id. Att 9, 5, 1

postrīdŭānus or **postrīdĭānus,** a, um, *adj* [postridie], *that is, comes, or*

happens on the following day (post-class.): dies, Macr. S 1, 15 *fin*; 1, 16, 21.

postrīduō, *adv.*, v. postridie.

* **postscaenĭum** or **poscaenĭum** (**-cen-**), ii, *n* [post-scena], *the part of the theatre behind the scenes, the postscenium;* trop., for *secret, mystery:* postscenia vitae, *those parts of life which are behind the scenes*, Lucr. 4, 1186, v. Lachm. ad h. l.

post-scrībo, ĕre, v a, *to write after or under, to add* in writing (post-Aug.): Tiberii nomen suo postscripserat, Tac. A. 3, 64.

post-signāni, ōrum, *m* (sc. milites) [signum], *the soldiers who are stationed behind the standards* (opp. antesignani), Front. Strat. 2, 3, 17; Amm. 18, 8 7; 24, 6, 9.

post-sum (also separate, **post sum**), *fui, esse, v n, to be after* or *future;* in tmesi: qui ignominias sibi post putavit esse prae meo commodo, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 9. —*Subst* **A. postfŭtūri**, ōrum, *m, those yet to be, posterity:* quia solus omnium post memoriam humani generis supplicia in post futuros composuit, Sall. H. 1, 41, 6 Dietsch.—**B. postfŭtūrum**, i, *n, that which is to be, the future:* duplicare obituri dolorem etiam post futuri aestimatione, Plin. 7, 55, 56, § 190: in post futurum, *for the future*, id. ib: tum videbitur lex in postfuturum loqui, Gell. 17, 7, 8.

‡ **postŭlārĭus**, a, um, *adj* [postulo], *that demands* or *claims:* postularia fulgura, *which signify that a forgotten vow must be performed, or a neglected sacrifice be offered*, Fest. p 245 Müll.; for this is found postulatoria, Caecil. ap Sen. N. Q. 2, 49, 1.

postŭlātīcius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *demanded, requested* (post-Aug.): gladiatores, Sen. Ep 7, 4.

postŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a demanding, requiring; a demand, request, desire.* **I.** Lit. (class.). postulatio aequa et honesta, Cic Rosc. Am 2, 7: ignoscendi, *a begging pardon*, id. Inv. 2, 34, 104: concedere postulationi alicujus, id. Mur. 23, 47: postulationi resistere, id. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 2: opinione valentior, id. Att 7, 6.—*Plur., supplications:* obsecro igitur primum omnium fieri obsecrationes, orationes, postulationes, Vulg 1 Tim. 2, 1; cf. id. Psa. 118, 170.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A complaint, expostulation* (ante class.), Plaut. Cas 3, 2, 26: acris, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 45: neque lites ullae inter eas, postulatio Numquam, Ter. Hec 1, 2, 105.—**B.** In a court of justice **1.** *A complaint, an application for redress:* postulationes ingerere, Suet Claud. 7; id. Ner. 7; Plin. Ep 5, 14, 1, 7, 6, 3; 7, 33, 4: agi per judicis postulationem, Gai Inst 4, 12.—**2.** *An application to the prætor to allow the presentation of a complaint*, Cael. ap Cic Fam. 8, 6, 1.—**C.** *A claim or demand made by a god for a forgotten sacrifice*, Cic. Har. Resp 10, 20, 14, 31 MSS (dub; B. and K. postilio, q v).

postŭlātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *a claimant*, esp *a plaintiff* (post-Aug): postulatoribus per libellos respondere, Suet Ner 14.

postŭlātōrĭus, a, um, v postularius.

postŭlātrix, īcis, *f* [postulator], *she that demands* (eccl. Lat): sollemnitates postulatrices (al. solemnitates, popularitates), Tert. Cor. Mil. 13

postŭlātum, i, v. postulo *fin.*

* **postŭlātus**, ūs, *m* [postulo], *a claim* or *demand* in a court of justice, *a suit:* ventum in jus est: postulatu audito, etc., Liv 4, 9, 6

postŭlio, ōnis, v. postulatio, II. A.

postŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, v a [posco], *to ask, demand, require, request, desire* (syn.: posco, flagito, peto); constr. with *aliquid, aliquid ab aliquo, aliquem aliquid*, with *ut* (*ne*), with *inf*, or *absol* **I.** In gen.: incipiunt postulare, poscere, minari, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 34, § 78: nemo inventus est tam audax, qui posceret, nemo tam impudens qui postularet ut venderet, id. ib 2, 4, 20, § 44; cf. Liv. 2, 45; 3, 19: tametsi causa postulat, tamen quia postulat, non flagitat, praeteribo, Cic Quint 3, 13: postulabat autem magis quam petebat, ut, etc., Curt. 4, 1, 8: dehinc postulo, sive aequom est, te oro, ut, etc., Ter And. 1, 2, 19: ita volo ita que postulo ut fiat, id. ib 3, 3, 18; Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 27: suom jus postulat, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 47; cf.: aequom postulat, da veniam, id. And. 5, 3, 30; and: quid est? num iniquom postulo? id. Phorm. 2, 3, 64. nunc hic dies alios mores postulat, id. And. 1, 2, 18: fidem publicam, Cic. Att. 2, 24, 2: istud, quod postulas, id. Rep 1, 20, 33; id. Lael. 2, 9: ad senatum venire auxilium postulatum, Caes. B G. 1, 31: deliberandi sibi unum diem postulavit, Cic. N D. 1, 22, 60; cf.: noctem sibi ad deliberandum postulavit, id. Sest. 34, 74: postulo abs te, ut, etc, Plaut Capt 5, 1, 18: postulatur a te jam diu vel flagitatur potius historia, Cic. Leg. 1, 5: quom maxime abs te postulo atque oro, ut, etc., Ter. And. 5, 1, 4; and: quidvis ab amico postulare, Cic. Lael. 10, 35; cf. in *pass.:* cum aliquid ab amicis postularetur, id. ib: orationes a me duas postulas, id. Att 2, 7, 1: quod principes civitatum a me postulassent, id. Fam. 3, 8, 5; cf. infra the passages with an object-clause.—With *ut* (*ne*): quodam modo postulat, ut, etc., Cic. Att. 10, 4, 2: postulatum est, ut Bibuli sententia divideretur, id. Fam. 1, 2, 1 (for other examples with *ut*, v. supra): legatos ad Bocchum mittit postulatum, ne sine causa hostis populo Romano fieret, Sall. J. 83, 1.—With *subj.* alone: qui postularent, eos qui sibi Galliaeque bellum intulissent, sibi dederent, Caes. B G 4, 16, 3.—With *de:* sapientes homines a senatu de foedere postulaverunt, Cic. Balb 15, 34: Ariovistus legatos ad eum mittit, quod antea de collo quio postulasset, id per se fieri licere. Caes. B G 1, 42.—With *inf*, freq to be rendered. *to wish, like, want:* qui lepide postulat alterum frustrari, Enn. ap Gell. 18, 2, 7 (Sat. 32 Vahl.): hic postulat se Romae absolvi, qui, etc., Cic. Verr 2, 3, 60, § 138: o facinus impudicum! quam liberam esse oporteat, servire postulare, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 62; id. Men. 2, 3, 88: me ducere istis dictis postulas? Ter. And. 4, 1, 20; id. Eun. 1, 1, 16: (lupinum) ne spargi quidem postulat decidens sponte, Plin. 18, 14, 36, § 135: si me tibi praemandere postulas, Gell. 4, 1, 11.—With a double object: quas (sollicitudines) levare tua te prudentia postulat, *demands of you*, Lucceі. ap Cic. Fam 5, 14, 2.—With *nom* and *inf.:* qui postulat deus credi, Curt. 6, 11, 24.—**II.** In partic., in jurid. lang. **A.** *To summon, arraign before a court, to prosecute, accuse, impeach* (syn.: accuso, insimulo); constr. class. usu. with *de* and *abl.*, post-Aug. also with *gen*): Gabinium tres adhuc factiones postulant: L. Lentulus, qui jam de majestate postulavit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 15: aliquem apud praetorem de pecuniis repetundis, id. Cornel. Fragm. 1: aliquem repetundis, Tac. A. 3, 38: aliquem majestatis, id. ib 1, 74: aliquem repetundarum, Suet. Caes 4: aliquem aliquâ lege, Cael. ap Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 3: aliquem ex aliquâ causâ reum, Plin. 33, 2, 8, § 33: aliquem impietatis reum, Plin. Ep 7, 33, 7: aliquem injuriarum, Suet. Aug. 56 *fin.:* aliquem capitis, Dig. 46, 1, 53: qui (infames) postulare prohibentur, Paul. Sent 1, 2, 1.—**B.** *To demand a writ* or *leave to prosecute*, from the prætor or other magistrate: postulare est desiderium suum vel amici sui in jure apud eum qui jurisdictioni praeest exponere vel alterius deside rio contradicere, etc, Dig. 3, 1, 1; cf. this whole section: De postulando: in aliquem delationem nominis postulare, Cic Div in Caecil. 20, 64: postulare servos in quaestionem, id. Rosc. Am. 28, 77: quaestionem, Liv. 2, 29, 5.—**C.** For the usual expostulare *to complain* of one: quom patrem adeas postulatum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 38 (but in id. Mil. 2, 6, 35, the correct read. is expostulare; v. Ritschl ad h. l.).—* **D.** Postulare votum (lit. to ask a desire, i. e), *to vow*, App Flor *init*.—**E.** Of the seller, *to demand* a price, *ask* (post-class. for posco) pro eis (libris) trecentos Philippeos postulasse, Lact 1, 6, 10; cf.: accipe victori populus quod postulat aurum, Juv. 7, 243.—**III.** Transf., of things. **A.** *To contain, measure:* jugerum sex modios seminis postulat, Col. 2, 9, 17.—**B.** *To need, require:* cepina magis frequenter subactam postulat terram, Col. 11, 3, 56.—Hence, **postŭlātum**, i, *n.;* usually in *plur.:* **postŭlāta**, ōrum, *a demand, request* (class.): intolerabilia postulata, Cic. Fam. 12, 4, 1; id. Phil. 12, 12, 28. deferre postulata alicujus ad aliquem, Caes. B C. 1, 9: cognoscere de postulatis alicujus, id. B G 4, 11 *fin:* postulata facere, Nep Alcib 8, 4.

postŭmātus, ūs, *m.* [postumus], *the last* or *lowest place* (post-class.). opp. principatus, Tert adv. Val. 35

Postŭmĭus (erroneously writt **Posthŭmĭus**; v. postumus, under posterus, III. B.), i, *m.;* **Postŭmĭa**, ae, *f*, *name of a Roman gens.* **I.** Postumius Tubertus, *a Roman consul*, Liv. 2, 16.—**II.** Postumia, *wife of Sulpicius*, Cic. Fam. 4, 2, 1.—**III.** *A Vestal*, Liv. 4, 44.—**IV.** *A woman addicted to tippling*, Cat. 27, 3.—Hence **A. Postŭmĭus**, a, um, *adj., Postumian:* lex, Plin. 14, 12, 14, § 88: via, *leading towards Genoa*, Tac. H. 3, 21.—**B. Postŭmĭānus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Postumius. Postumian:* imperia, i. e *of the dictator A. Postumius Tubertus*, Gell. 1, 13, 7; Liv. 4, 29: caedes, i. e. *of M. Postumius Regillensis*, id. 4, 51.

postŭmo, āre, v n [postumus], *to come after, be inferior* (eccl. Lat.): alicui, Tert. Apol. 19: omnis consummatio, etsi ordine postumat, effectu tamen anticipat, id. Res Carn. 45

1. postŭmus, a, um, *sup*, v. posterus, III. B.

2. Postŭmus, i, *m*, *a Roman surname.* **I.** M. Curtius Postumus, *a friend of Cicero, and the accuser of Murena*, Cic. Fam. 13, 5, 2 sq.—**II.** C. Rabirius Postumus, *defended by Cicero*, Cic. Rab Post 1, 1 sqq.—**III.** Ursidius Postumus, *to whom is addressed the sixth satire of Juvenal*, Juv. 6, 21; 38; 377.

pōstus, a, um, v. pono *init.*

* **post-vĕnĭens**, entis, *Part* [venio], *coming after* (opp. praecurrens), Plin 18, 25, 57, § 207.

Post-verta or **Post-vorta**, ae, *f.* [verto], *a goddess presiding over childbirth, who was invoked when the child made a wrong presentation:* Carmentes, quarum altera Postverta cognominata'st, Prosa altera, a directi perversique partus et potestate et nomine, Varr. ap Gell 16, 16, 4; Ov. F. 1, 633.—Acc. to Macrobius, *a goddess presiding over the future* (opp Antevorta), Macr. S 1, 7.

‡ **Postvōta**, ae, *f*, *an epithet of Venus*, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 720.

pōtābĭlis, e, *adj* [poto]. *that may be drunk, drinkable, potable* (post-class.), Aus Clar. Urb 14, 31: medicamina, Cael. Aur Tard. 1, 4, 112: fons, Amm. 18, 9, 2

pōtācŭlum, i, *n* [id.], *a drinking, toping* (eccl. Lat.), Tert Apol. 39.

† **pōtămantis**, idis *f., an Indian plant, also called* thalassegle, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 164.

Potamo, ōnis, *m., the secretary of the quæstor Cæcilius in Sicily*, Cic Div. in Caecil. 9, 29

† **pŏtămŏgĕton** or **pŏtămŏgīton**, ōnis, *f*, = ποταμογείτων (a neighbor of the river), *a water-plant, water-milfoil, pondweed*, Plin. 26, 8, 33, § 50, 32, 5, 19, § 53

‡† **pŏtămŏphўlăcia**, ae, *f*, = ποταμοφυλακή, *a guarding of the river*, Inscr. Murat. 1056, 4.

pōtātio, ōnis, *f* [poto], *a drinking, toping, a drinking bout, potation* (class.): prandium aut potatio, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 46 quosdam hesternâ ex potatione oscitantes, Cic. Fragm. ap Quint 8, 3, 66: extrema, Sen. Ep. 12, 4.—*Plur.*, Plaut. Capt 4, 1, 4, id. Stich. 1, 3, 58: diurnae potationes, App. M. 8, 1.

pōtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a drinker, toper, bibber* (ante- and post-class.): potatores maximi, Plaut. Men. 2. 2. 34: vini, Hier. Ep 52, n. 11; cf. Vulg. Matt 11, 19; (opp vorator), Tert Monogr 8 *fin.* aquae, Sil. 16, 476

pōtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *belonging to drinking, drinking* (post-class.): vas, Plin. Val. 3, 53; Isid. 20, 5 *in lemm*

pōtātus, ūs, *m* [id], *a drinking draught* (post-class.), App M. 7, p 192, 23

‡ **pōtax**, ācis, *adj* [id.], *given to drinking, fond of drink:* ποτης, bibax, potax, Gloss. Philox.

pŏte, *adj*. v potis, I.

pŏtens, *P. a.*, v. possum *fin*

pŏtentātor, ōris, *m.* [potens], *a ruler, potentate* (eccl. Lat.): solus potentator et rex regnantium, Tert. Res. Carn. 23 (cf. potens, Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 15).

pŏtentātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *might, power.* **I.** In gen. (eccl. Lat.), Arn. 1, 31.—**II.** In partic., *political power, rule, dominion, command* (= principatus; so class.): post interitum Tatii cum ad eum potentatus omnis recidisset, * Cic. Rep. 2, 8, 14: de potentatu contendere, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 4; Liv. 26, 38, 7.—**III.** Transf., of persons, *a potentate* (late Lat.), *plur.:* honores et potentatus contemnere, Lact. 6, 17 *med.;* Cypr. Exh. Mart. 11.

pŏtenter, *adv.*, v. possum, *P. a. fin.*

1. pŏtentĭa, ae, *f.* [potens], *might, force, power.* **I.** Lit. (class.; cf.: potestas, opes): armorum tenendorum potentia, Liv. 21, 54 *fin.:* potentia solis Acrior, Verg. G. 1, 92: ventosa, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 27: formae, id. M. 10, 573: morbi, id. ib. 7, 537: occulti miranda potentia fati, Juv. 7, 200.—**B.** Transf., *efficacy, virtue* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): herbarum, Ov. M. 1, 522: dictamni, Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 94: potentia achatae contra scorpiones, id. 37, 10, 54, § 142: aquarum, id. 31, 1, 1, § 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *ability, faculty, capacity* (post-class.): supra humanam potentiam magnitudine animi praeditus, Just. 12, 16, 1: facultas videndi, Cels. 7, 7, 13 *fin.:* audiendi, id. 7, 8: loquendi, id. 7, 12, 4.—**B.** *Political power, authority, sway, influence* (class.): potentia est ad sua conservanda et alterius obtinenda idonearum rerum facultas, Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 169: postquam divitiae honori esse coeperunt, et eas gloria, imperium, potentia sequebatur, Sall. C. 12, 1; Caes. B. G. 6, 14: erant in magnâ potentiâ, qui consulebantur, *were in great authority,* Cic. Mur. 11, 25: potentiam alicujus criminari, id. Mil. 5, 12: singularis, *the rule of an individual, monarchical power,* Nep. Dion, 9, 5: rerum, *supreme dominion, sovereignty,* Ov. M. 2, 259.—In *plur.:* contra periculosissimas hominum potentias, Cic. Cael. 9, 22.—**III.** In *abl.:* potentiâ, *virtually,* Boethius, Analyt. Post. 1, 24.

2. Pŏtentĭa, ae, *f.* **I.** *A town in Picenum,* now *S. Maria di Potenza,* Liv. 39, 44; Cic. Har. Resp. 28, 62; Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 111.—Hence, **B. Pŏtentīnus,** a, um, *adj., Potentian:* ager, Front. Colon. p. 123 Goes.—**II.** *A town in Lucania,* now *Potenza;* hence, **Pŏtentīni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Potentia, in Lucania,* Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 98.

pŏtentĭālĭter, *adv.* [potentia], *mightily, powerfully* (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 7, 14.

Pŏtentīni, ōrum, and **Pŏtentīnus,** a, um, v. 2. Potentia, B.

pŏtērĭon, ii, *n.,* = ποτήριον, *a plant, also called* phrynion, perh. *tragacanth,* Plin. 25, 10, 76, § 123; 27, 12, 97, § 122.

† **pŏtērĭum,** ii, *n.,* = ποτήριον, *a drinking-vessel, goblet* (Plautin.), Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 12; id. Trin. 4, 3, 10.

pŏtesse and **pŏtessim,** v. possum *init.*

pŏtestas, ātis (*gen. plur.* potestatium, Sen. Ep. 115, 7; Plin. 29, 4, 20, § 67), *f.* [possum] **I.** Lit., in gen., *ability, power* of doing any thing (class.): SI FVRIOSVS EST AGNATORVM GENTILIVMQVE IN EO PECVNIAQVE EIVS POTESTAS ESTO, Fragm. XII. Tabularum: vim tantam in se et potestatem habere tantae astutiae, *to have such a power of craftiness, to be able to devise such tricks,* Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 32: aut potestas defuit aut facultas aut voluntas, Cic. Inv. 2, 7, 24: habere potestatem vitae necisque in aliquem, id. Dom. 29, 77; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3, § 11: potestatem alicui deferre beneficiorum tribuendorum, id. Balb 16, 37.—Poet., with *inf.:* potestas occurrere telis... ensem avellere dextrâ, Stat. Th. 3, 296; Luc. 2, 40.—**B.** In phrases. **1.** Esse in potestate alicujus, *to be in one's power, under one's control, to be subject to* (for a description of the relation of potestas under the Roman law, and of the classes of persons to whom it applied, v. Gai. Inst. 1, 49 sqq.): mittuntur legati, qui nuntient, ut sit in senatûs populique Romani potestate, Cic. Phil. 6, 2, 4: esse in dicione ac potestate alicujus, id. Quint 2, 6: habere familiam in potestate, *to keep them slaves, not to free them,* Liv. 8, 15.—**2.** Esse in suâ potestate, *to be one's own master,* Nep. Att. 6, 1; so, esse suae potestatis, Liv. 31, 45.—**3.** Jus potestatemque habere imperandi, Cic. Phil. 11, 12, 30; cf.: cum consulis eâ de re jus ac potestatem esse dixisset, *had jurisdiction and authority over it,* Liv. 24, 39.—**4.** Est mea (tua, etc.) potestas, *I have the power, I can,* Cic. Att. 2, 5, 1; Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 42; cf.: sed volui meam potestatem esse vel petendi, etc., Cic. Att. 4, 2, 6.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Political power, dominion, rule, empire, sovereignty* (syn.: imperium, dicio): Thessaliam in potestatem Thebanorum redigere, Nep. Pelop. 5, 1; Liv. 24, 31; so, sub potestatem Atheniensium redigere, Nep. Milt. 1, 4: esse in potestate alicujus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 136: tenere aliquem in suâ potestate ac dicione, id. ib. 2, 1, 38, § 97: venire in arbitrium ac potestatem alicujus, id. ib. 2, 1, 57, § 150.—**B.** *Magisterial power, authority, office, magistracy* (syn.: magistratus, auctoritas): potestas praetoria, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 24, 69: qui togatus in re publicâ cum potestate imperioque versatus sit, id. Phil. 1, 7, 18: modo ut bonâ ratione emerit, nihil pro potestate, nihil ab invito, id. Verr. 2, 4, 5, § 10: cum potestate aut legatione in provinciam proficisci, id. ib. 2, 4, 5, § 9; id. Clu. 27, 74: censores dederunt operam, ut ita potestatem gererent, ut, etc., *so to administer the office,* id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, § 138; id. Agr. 2, 6, 14.—In *plur.:* imperia, potestates, legationes, id. Leg. 3, 3, 9: in potestatibus gerendis, Auct. Her. 3, 7, 14.—**b.** Transf. (*a*) *A person in office, a public officer, magistrate:* a magistratu aut ab aliquâ potestate legitimâ evocatus, *by some lawful authority,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 74: mavis Fidenarum esse potestas, Juv. 10, 100.—(*β*) *A ruler, supreme monarch:* hominum rerumque aeterna potestas, i. e. *Jupiter,* Verg. A. 10, 18: nihil est quod credere de se Non possit, cum laudatur dis aequa potestas, Juv. 4, 71 (v. context): potestates, = ἀρχαί, *the highest magistrates,* Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 26; Suet. Ner. 36; Amm. 31, 12, 5: celsae potestates, *officers of state,* id. 14, 1, 10: jurisdictionem potestatibus per provincias demandare, Suet. Claud. 23.—**C.** Esp., *legal power, right* over or to a thing (class.): potestatis verbo plura significantur: in personâ magistratuum imperium, in personâ liberorum patria potestas, in personâ servi dominium: at cum agimus de noxae deditione cum eo, qui servum non defendit, praesentis corporis copiam facultatemque significamus. Ex lege Atiniâ in potestatem domini rem furtivam venisse videri, et si ejus vindicandae potestatem habuerit, Sabinus et Cassius aiunt, Dig. 50, 16, 215.—**D.** Of inanimate things, *power, force, efficacy, effect, operation, virtue, value:* potestates colorum, Vitr. 7, 14: potestates visque herbarum, Verg. A. 12, 396; Plin 25, 2, 5, § 9: pecuniarum, *value,* Dig. 13, 4, 3: haec potestatibus praesentibus dijudicanda sunt, *circumstances, state of things,* Gell. 1, 3, 24: actionum vis et potestas, Dig. 9, 4, 1: quaternarius numerus suis partibus complet decadis ipsius potestatem (because the first four integers, taken together, = 10), *compass, fulness,* Mart. Cap. 2, § 106: plumbi potestas, *nature, quality, properties,* Lucr. 5, 1242: naturalis, Vitr. 9, 4.—**E.** Of a word, *meaning, signification* (syn.: vis, significatio), Gell. 10, 29, 1; Auct. Her. 4, 54, 67; Sen. Ben. 2, 34, 4.—**F.** Math. t. t., = δύναμις, *the square root,* Mart. Cap. 2, § 106.—**III.** Trop. **A.** *Power, control, command* (class.): dum ex tanto gaudio in potestatem nostram redeamus, *recover our self-control, come to ourselves,* Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 14: exisse ex potestate dicimus eos, qui effrenati feruntur aut libidine, aut iracundiâ, *to have lost the control of their reason, to be out of their minds,* Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11; cf.: qui exisse ex potestate dicuntur, idcirco dicuntur, quia non sunt in potestate mentis, cui regnum totius animi a natura tributum est, id. ib. 3, 5, 11; cf. also id. ib. 4, 36, 77: postquam ad te cum omnium rerum tum etiam tui potestatem di transtulerint, Plin. Pan. 56, 3.—**B.** *Power, ability, possibility, opportunity* (class.; cf.: copia, facultas): ubi mihi potestas primum evenit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 18: liberius vivendi, Ter. And. 1, 1, 25: ut primum potestas data est augendae dignitatis tuae, Cic. Fam. 10, 13, 1: quoties mihi certorum hominum potestas erit (al. facultas), *whenever I find men on whom I can rely,* id. ib. 1, 7, 1: facere potestatem, *to give opportunity, leave, permission:* si quid de his rebus dicere vellet, feci potestatem, id. Cat. 3, 5, 11: quae potestas si mihi saepius fiet, utar, *shall present itself,* id. Phil. 1, 15, 38: alicui potestatem optionemque facere, ut, etc., id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: facio tibi interpellandi potestatem, id. Rosc. Am. 27, 73: ego instare, omnium mihi tabularum et litterarum fieri potestatem oportere, *must be allowed the use of,* id. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 149: potestatem sui facere, *to allow others to see or have access to one, to give an opportunity of conversing with one:* cum neque praetores diebus aliquot adiri possent vel potestatem sui facerent, *allowed themselves to be spoken to,* id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 15: facere omnibus conveniendi sui potestatem, *to admit to an audience,* id. Phil. 8, 10, 31: qui potestatem sui non habuissent, *who had not been able to speak with him,* Suet. Tib. 34: potestatem sui facere, *to give an opportunity of fighting with one,* Caes. B. G. 1, 40; Nep. Ages. 3, 3.—Poet., with *inf.:* non fugis hinc praeceps, dum praecipitare potestas, Verg. A. 4, 565: nunc flere potestas est, Luc. 2, 40: soli cui tanta potestas meis occurrere telis, Stat. Th. 3, 296.—**IV.** In eccl. Lat.: potestates, *angels, angelic powers, authorities in the spiritual world,* Vulg. Ephes. 6, 12; id. 1 Pet. 3, 22; *sing.*, id. 1 Cor. 15, 24.—**V.** Personified, *a daughter of Pallas and Styx,* Hyg. Fab. prooem.

pŏtestātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [potestas], *denoting* or *containing power* (eccl. Lat.): principatus, Tert. adv. Herm. 19.

pŏtestur, v. possum *init.*

Pŏthīnus, i, *m., the assassin of Pompey,* Caes. B. C. 3, 108; 112 *fin.;* Luc. 8, 423.

† **pŏthos,** i, *m.,* = πόθος (desire). **I.** *A summer flower,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 67.—**II.** *A celebrated statue of Scopas,* Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 25.

Pōtĭca, ae, *f.* [poto], *the goddess of drinking among children,* Don. ad. Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 15; v. Potina.

Pŏtīdaea, ae, *f.,* = Ποτίδαια, *a city of Pallene, afterwards called Cassandrea,* the mod. *Pinaka,* Plin. 2, 58, 59, § 150; 4, 10, 17, § 36; Mel. 2, 2 *fin.*

Pŏtīdānĭa, ae, *f.,* = Ποτιδανία, *a town in Ætolia,* Liv. 28, 8.

pōtīlis, e, *adj.* [poto], *that pertains to drinking, drinking-* (ante- and post-class): potilis nidus, *a drinking-vessel,* Varr. ap. Non. 145, 4: raptus, *a drawing in when drinking, sipping,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 119: aërem recipere atque reddere haustu potili, id. ib. 3, 8, 123.

pŏtin' is used, **I.** For potisne: potin' es? i. e. potes? *can you? are you able?* Ter. And. 2, 6, 6; Plaut. ap. Gell. 7, 7, 3.—**II.** For potisne est? i. e. potest? potin' ut desinas? *can you leave off?* i. e. *pray leave off,* Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 23: potin' ut taceas? i. e. *be silent,* Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 94.

Pōtīna (-īca), ae, *f.* [poto], *the goddess that presides over children's drinking,* Varr. ap. Non. 108, 19; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 11; Arn. 3, 25.

1. pōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a drinking, a drink, draught,* abstr. and concr. (class.). **I.** In gen. (*a*) Abstr.: in mediâ potione, Cic. Clu. 10, 30; cf.: contemptissimis escis et potionibus, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90.—(*β*) Concr.: cum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: multo cibo et potione completi, id. Tusc. 5, 35, 100: cibus et potio, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 5: A POTIONE, *a cup-bearer,* Inscr. Grut. 578, 1.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A poisonous draught:* potione mulierem sustulit, Cic. Clu. 14, 40; cf.: potio mortis causa data, Quint. Decl. 350: haec potio torquet, Juv. 6, 624.—**B.** *A draught* or *potion* given by physicians: dare potionis aliquid, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 21: potiones ad id efficaces, Cels. 4, 8.—**C.** *A magic potion, philter* (poet.), Hor. Epod. 5, 73.—**III.** Trop.: nam mihi jam intus potione junceâ onerabo gulam, *load my throat with a draught of rushes,* i. e. *hang myself with a rope of rushes,* Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 56.

2. pŏtĭo, ivi, ire, *v. a.* [potis], *to put into the power of, to subject to* any one: eum nunc potivit pater Servitutis, *made a slave of him, reduced him to slavery,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 23: potitu'st hostium, *fallen into the*

enemy's hands, id. Capt 1, 1, 24; 1, 2, 41; 3, 5, 104; cf. id Ep 4, 1, 5; 4, 1, 35; Paul. ex Fest. p 250 Müll

† **pōtiōnārius**, a, um, *adj.* [1. potio], *of or belonging to drinking* or *to a drink*. Not. Tir. p 169.

pōtiōno, no *perf*, ātum, 1, *v a* [id.], *to give to drink* (in the *verb finit.* post-class.): jumentum potione, Veg. Vet. 1, 46, 1, 34; 38, 3, 59: omnes gentes, Hieron. in Isa. 8, 27, v. 2.—Hence, **pōtiōnātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *that has had a potion given him* (post-Aug.): potionatus amatorio medicamento, Suet. Calig. 50.

1. pŏtior, itus, 4 (*inf pres* potirier, Plaut As 5, 2, 66 —Acc to the third conj, potitur, Enn. ap Fest. p 274 Müll. or Ann. v. 78 Vahl; Verg. A. 3, 56: capto potimur mundo, Manil. 4, 882, Ov M 13, 130; Cat. 64, 402.—Potitur, only in Prisc 881, and Ov. H. 14, 113. So, poti for potiri, Pac ap Non. 475, 29; Enn. ap Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 5, acc to Trag. Rel. p 56 Rib, and Enn. Trag. v. 260 Vahl.—*Act.* collat. form **pŏtio**, īre; v. 2. potio), *v dep n* [potis] **I.** Lit., *to become master of, to take possession of, to get, obtain, acquire, receive;* constr with *gen*, *acc.*, *abl.*, and *absol.* (class; syn.: occupo, invado) (*a*) With *gen.:* illius regni potiri, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 5: urbis potiri, Sall. C 47, 2 vexilli, Liv. 25, 14: nemini in opinionem veniebat Antonium rerum potiturum, Nep Att. 9, 6: voti, Sil. 15, 331 —(*β*) With *acc.* (mostly ante- and post class.; not in Cic.): regnum, Pac ap Non. 481, 32: sceptrum, Att. ib 30; cf.: Homerus sceptra potitus, Lucr 3, 1038: oppidum, Auct B Hisp 13: summum imperii, *to get possession of the supreme dominion*, Nep Eum. 3, 4; cf.: regni Persarum potiundi, id. Ages. 4, 2: spes urbis potiundae, Caes. B G. 2, 7, 2; 3, 6, 2: in spe urbis hostium potiundae, Liv 8, 2, 5; Curt. 8, 11, 19 —(*γ*) With *abl*: ille hodie si illā sit potitus muliere, Plaut. Ps 4, 6, 9: natura iis potiens, Cic. Tusc 3, 18, 41: si ad decem milia annorum gentem aliquam urbe nostra potituram putem, id. ib 1, 37, 90 B and K.: imperio totius Galliae, Caes. B G 1, 2. victoria, id. ib 3, 24: impedimentis castrisque, id. ib 1, 21: sceptro, Ov. H. 14, 113. pane, Lucil. ap Prisc p 881 P.: thalamo, Naev. ib —(*δ*) *Absol.:* libidines ad potiundum incitantur, Cic. Sen. 12, 39. potiendi spe inflammati, id. Fin. 1, 18, 60 —**II.** Transf., *to be master of, to have, hold, possess, occupy;* with *gen*, *acc.*, *abl*, and *absol.* (class; syn.: fruor, utor) (*a*) With *gen.:* Cleanthes solem dominari et rerum potiri putat, *has the chief power in the universe*, Cic Ac. 2, 41, 126: civitas Atheniensium, dum ea rerum potita est, id. Rosc. Am. 25, 70: potiente rerum patre, Tac. H. 3, 74.—(*β*) With *acc* laborem hunc potiri, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 5 patria potitur commoda, Ter Ad. 5, 4, 17 gaudia, id. ib 22.—(*γ*) With *abl* frui iis (voluptatibus), quibus senectus, etiam si non abunde potitur, non omnino caret, Cic Sen. 14, 48: oppido, Liv 6, 33: monte, *have climbed*, Ov M 5, 254.—(*δ*) *Absol.* qui tenent, qui potiuntur, Cic Att. 7, 12, 3

pŏtītus, a, um, *Part*, in a *pass* signif., v 2. potio

2. pŏtior, ius, *comp* of potis.

pŏtis (in the positive rarely declined, and in the *neutr* **pŏte**), *adj* (*comp* **pŏtior**, ius, *sup* **pŏtissĭmus**, a, um; class. only in the *comp*) [Sanscr patis, lord, Gr πόσις, husband; δεσ-πότης, lord, Lat. compotis (compos) potiri] **I.** *Posit*, *able, capable; possible* (mostly ante class. and poet.) divi qui potes pro illo quod Samothraces θεοὶ δυνατοί, Varr. L. L. 5, § 58 Müll., Macr. S 3, 4 nisi qui colaphos perpeti Potis parasitus, Plaut. Capt 1, 1, 21.—Usually in the connection potis or pote est, *he, she*, or *it is able, may*, or *can*. at ea supterfugere potis es pauca, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 17: neque sanguis ullo potis est pacto profluens consistere, old poet ap Cic Tusc. 2, 16, 38 istam non potis est vis saeva exstinguere venti, Poët. ap Gell. 19, 9, 12 at non Evandrum potis est vis ulla tenere, Verg. A 11, 148. quod nunquam potis est sejungi, Lucr. 1, 452. nec potis est cerni, id. 5, 719, Cat. 76, 24. qui potis est? *how is it possible?* id. 72, 7 —With *plur* si speres quicquam prodesse potis sunt, Enn. ap Fest p 333 Müll. (Ann. v 410 Vahl.): duae plus satis dare potis sunt, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 17: quid pasto res potis sint, Varr. R. R. 2, 2.—Without *est*: quis potis ingentes oras evolvere belli? Enn. ap Diom. p 381 P. (Ann. v. 178 Vahl.); Verg. A. 3, 671; Hor. C 3, 17, 13.—Form pote: si non aliud pote est, Cat. 42, 16 —Without *est:* nec devitari letum pote, Lucr 3, 1079: viget, veget, utpote plurimum, Varr. ap Non. 2, 876 nec non emptor pote ex empto vendito illum damnare, id. R R. 2, 2: nec eniti remis pote, Val. Fl. 4, 680, Prop 2, 1, 46: qui pote? vis dicam? nugaris, Pers. 1, 56: in te dici pote, Id, quod, Cat. 98, 1: nec peccatum a me quisquam pote dicere quicquam, id. 67, 11: hoc facito, sive id non pote sive pote, *be it impossible or possible*, id. 76, 16 quid pote simplicius? *what can be more simple?* Mart 9, 16, 2: nihil pote supra, *nothing could exceed it*, Ter Ad. 2, 3, 11; Auct. ap Cic. Brut. 46, 172; Cic Att 13, 38, 1: quantum pote, *as soon as possible*, id. ib 4, 13, 1: quam pote, *as much as possible* (post-class.): aufugiamus istinc quam pote longissime, App M. 1, p 107, 9; 2, p 119, 33 —**II.** *Comp:* **pŏtior**, us, *that may be preferred, preferred; better, preferable* (class.) **A.** Of persons: numquam edepol erit ille potior Harpax, quam ego, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 17; 1, 3, 95: quem acquiust potiorem habere quam te? id. Stich. 1, 2, 40: qui plus pollet potiorque est patre, old poet ap Cic Tusc. 4, 32, 69; id. Fam. 10, 3, 2: itaque cives potiores quam peregrini, id. Lael. 5, 19. Sosim et Moericum quibus tantam crederem rem, potiores habui, Liv. 26, 31, 4: at tu, qui potior nunc es, *happier in love, preferred*, Tib 1, 6, 33 (5, 69): ut in judicio possessionis potior esset, Dig. 18, 1, 34.—**B.** Of things, *better, stronger, preferable, more useful* or *important:* nulla potior serenda, Varr R. R 1, 15: sucus, Plin. 36, 22, 43, § 158: novistine locum potiorem rure beato? Hor Ep 1, 10, 14: sententia, id. Epod. 16, 17: mors civibus Romanis semper fuit servitute potior, Cic. Phil. 10, 9, 19: illi turpis vita integrā famā potior fuit, Sall. J. 67, 3 nihil mihi potius fuit quam ut Massinissam convenirem, *I had nothing more important, nothing more urgent to do*, Cic. Rep 6, 9, 9: illa semper potiora duxisti, quae, etc., id. de Or 3, 22, 82: semper se rei publicae commoda privatis necessitatibus habuisse potiora, Caes. B C 1, 8 —*Subst:* ut probetis potiora, Vulg. Phil. 1, 10: hem, mater mea, tibi rem potiorem video (sc. verbis), *I see a fact stronger than words*, i e *a clearer proof*, Plaut. Aul 4, 7, 12.—**III.** *Sup:* **pŏtissĭmus**, a, um, *the chief, principal, most prominent, most important.* **A.** Of persons (poet and in post Aug prose): item huic ultro fit, ut Meret, potissimus nostrae domi ut sit, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 9: tantis potissimus umbris, Stat. Th. 4, 627. potissimos libertorum veneno interficere, Tac. A. 14, 65 —**B.** Of things (class): utrum potius, aut quid potissimum sit, quaeritur, Cic. Inv 1, 12, 17: cura, Stat S 4, 4, 20 nobilitas, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 25. opusculum, Plin. Ep 4, 14, 10 causa, Tac. A. 4, 16 —Hence, *adv*, *only in the comp* and *sup* **A.** *Comp.* **pŏtius**, *rather, preferably, more* (class; cf.: satius, prius): quo nos vocabis nomine? *Ar.* Libertos *L.* Non patronos? *Ar.* Id potius, Plaut As 3, 3, 62 sed scin', quid volo potius, sodes, facias? Ter Hec 5, 1, 27; id. And. 5, 3, 2: nec vero imperia expetenda: ac potius non accipienda interdum, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68 —With *quam*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 11: Galliam potius esse Ariovisti quam populi Romani, Caes. B G 1, 45 —When the predicates are compared, the verb in the following clause is always in the *subj* perpessus est omnia potius quam conscios indicaret, *rather than*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52 in oratione non vis potius quam delectatio postulatur, Cic de Or. 2, 78, 317 privabo potius illum debito testimonio quam id cum mea laude communicem, id. Ac. 2, 1, 3. scribam aliquid potius, quam committam ut litterae non reddantur, id. Att. 5, 6, 2. nos potius nostro delicto plectemur, quam res publica nostra peccata luat, Liv 8, 7, 17 per interregem comitia habenda potius, quam consulum alter a bello avocaretur, id. 22, 23, 10; 9, 14, 16 —So with *quam ut* se milies morituros potius quam ut tantum dedecoris admitti patiantur, Liv. 4, 2, 8 audeo dicere hoc malo domitos ipsos potius cultores agrorum fore, quam ut armati, etc., id. 2, 34, 11; 6, 28, 8; 9, 14, 7 —But after verbs of willing, wishing (sometimes of declaring), the *inf* is used: dictatore obstinato tollere potius totum e re publicā consulatum, quam promiscuum facere, Liv. 7, 21, 1; 23, 9, 8; 21, 13, 8. v. Weissenb ad Liv. 2, 15, 2; Fest. s. v olivitam, p 202 Müll.; v. Müll. ad loc. p 203, a. —In an inverted order: quam potius, Verg Copa, 5: quid mihi negotii est cum istis nugacibus, quam potius potamus mulsum? C Titius ap Macr. S. 2, 12.—Sometimes potius is to be supplied: tacita, bona est mulier semper, quam loquens, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 70; id. Men. 5, 1, 26: tamen statuit congredi, quam cum tantis copiis refugere, Nep Dat 8, 1.—Pleon., with words which already express comparison.—*Comp.*, Ter Hec 4, 1, 19: Uticae potius quam Romae esse malle, Cic Lig. 2, 5: favorabiliores rei potius, quam actores habentur, Dig 50, 17, 167 —**2.** Esp, introducing a repetition of a thought in a corrected or strengthened form. aut potius, vel potius, *or rather, or I may better say*, etc.: efficiet enim ratio ut ... mors aut malum non sit, aut sit bonum potius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 23: quam fuit imbecillus P. Africani filius, quam tenui aut nulla potius valetudine, id. Sen. 11, 35: erravit aut potius insanivit Apronius? id. Verr. 2, 3, 48, § 113: Cato magnus hercule homo, vel potius summus et singularis vir, id. Brut. 85, 293, Dig. 1, 5, 16 —**B.** *Sup:* **pŏtissĭmē** (**pŏtissŭ-**), and more freq **pŏtissĭmum** (**pŏtissŭ-**), *chiefly, principally, especially, in preference to all others, above all, most of all* (class.) —Form potissime, Cels. 3, 6 —Form potissimum: responde, quo leto censes me ut peream potissimum? Plaut Merc 2, 4, 15; Ter. And. 2, 6, 23: exsistat aliquis et potissimum Caecus ille, Cic. Cael. 14, 33; id. Mur 2, 4: nos id potissimum consecuti sumus, id. Tusc 5, 4, 11: tanta erat contentio, qui potissimum ex magno numero conscenderent, ut, Caes. B. C 2, 43: quid agam? aut quo potissimum infelix accedam? Sall. J. 14, 15; Auct Her. 3, 2, 2; Lact. 2, 18, 3

pŏtissĭmē (**pŏtissŭmē**) and **pŏtissĭmum** (**pŏtissŭmum**), *adv*, v potis *fin* B

pŏtissum, v. possum *init.*

Pŏtītius, a, *name of a Roman gens.* **I.** *Adj*, *Potitian:* gens Potitia, Liv 9, 29. —**II.** *Subst:* Potitius auctor, Verg. A. 8, 269.—**Pŏtītii**, ōrum, *m.*, *priests of Hercules*, v Pinarius.

pōtito, āre, *v freq a* [poto], *to drink often* (Plautin.) patera aurea, Qui Pterela potitare solitus est rex, Plaut Am 1, 1, 105; 1, 3, 37: pocula, id. As. 4, 1, 26: poscam, id. Mil. 3, 2, 23

pŏtītor, ōris, *m* [1. potior], *a master, possessor* (post-class.). Capuae potitor, Val. Max. 3, 2, 20

1. pŏtītus, a, um, *Part*, from 1. potior.

2. Potitus, i, *m*, *a Roman surname:* C Valerius Potitus, Liv. 4, 53

pōtiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim* [1. potio], *a small draught* or *potion* (post-Aug.) modica, Suet Dom. 21: crebrae, Petr 47.

pŏtius, *adv*, v potis *fin* A.

Potniae, ārum, *f*, = Ποτνιαί, *a village in Bœotia, on the Asopus, in whose neighborhood were pastures which made animals mad*, Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 94.—Hence, **II. Potnias**, ădis, *adj f*, = Ποτνιάς, *of Potniæ, Potnian* (poet.): quo tempore Glauci Potniades malis membra absumpsere quadrigae (i e equae), Verg. G 3, 268 equae, Ov. Ib 557.

pōto, āvi, ātum, or pōtum, 1, *v a.* and *n.* [root po, Gr πίνω, πέπωκα, to drink; Lat. potus, potor, poculum, etc.] **I.** *Act*, *to drink* (ante class and post-Aug., syn. bibo), Caecil. ap Gell. 2, 23, 13: aquam, Suet Ner 48, Juv 5, 52: vinum, Plin. 14, 5, 7, § 58: ut edormiscam hanc crapulam, quam potavi, *this intoxication which I have drunk myself into*, Plaut Rud. 2, 7, 28 —**B.** Transf. **1.** Poet **a.** Potare flumen aliquod, *to drink from a stream*, i q *to dwell by it*: fera quae gelidum potat Araxen, Sen. Hippol. 57 stagna Tagi, Claud. Cons Mall. Theod. 286 —**b.** Of inanim subjects,

to drink up to suck or *draw in, to absorb moisture* (poet and in post Aug prose) vestis sudorem potat, Lucr 4, 1128 potan tia vellera fucum, Hor Ep 1, 10, 27 potan da ferens infantibus ubera, Juv 6, 9, Plin 9, 38, 62, § 134.—**2.** *Causative* (late Lat), *to give to drink, to cause to drink* potasti nos vino, Vulg Psa 59, 5 potaverunt me aceto, id ib 68, 22, id Ecclus 15, 3, id Isa 49, 10, id Apoc 14, 8 —**II.** *Neutr., to drink* **A.** In gen (class) redi simul mecum potatum, Plaut Ps 5, 2, 28 potaturus est apud me Ter Phorm 5, 5, 9 si potare ve lit, Cic Brut 83, 288 potare dilutius, id Fragm ap Amm 15, 12, 4 potum veniunt juvenci, Verg E 7, 11 cornibus, *from* or *out of horns*, Plin 11, 37, 45, § 126 —*Part* potatus, *caused to drink, furnished with drink* felle et aceto potatus, Tert Spect 30 et omnes in spiritu potati sunt, Vulg 1 Cor 12, 13 —**B.** In partic, *to drink, tope, tipple* (class) obsonat, potat, olet unguenta de meo, Ter Ad 1, 2, 37 ibi pri mum insuevit exercitus populi Romani amare, potare, Sall C 11, 6 frui voluptate potandi, Cic Tusc 5, 41, 118 totos dies po tabatur, id Phil 2, 27, 67 potantibus his apud Sex Tarquinium, Liv 1 57, 6 al — Hence, **pōtus,** a, um, *P a* **I.** *Act*, *that has drunk* et pransus sum, et potus sum, dicamus Varr ap Gell 2, 25, 7, but usually, *drunken, intoxicated* (class) do mum bene potus redire, Cic Fam 7, 22 in scitia pransi, poti, oscitantis ducis, id Mil 21 56 anus, Hor C 4, 13, 5, id S 1, 3, 90 —**II.** *Pass*, *that has been drunk, drunk, drunk up, drunk out, drained* (class) san guine tauri poto Cic Brut 11, 43 poti faece tenus cadi, Hor C 3, 15, 16 amygda lae ex aqua potae, Plin 23, 8, 75, § 144

pōtor, oris, *m* [poto] *a drinker* **I.** In gen (poet) aquae potores, Hor Ep 1, 19, 3 —**B.** Transf Rhodanique potor, i e *the dweller by the Rhone*, Hor C 2, 20, 20 —**II.** In partic, *a hard drinker, a drunkard, sot, toper, tippler* (poet and in post Aug prose) potorum rixae, Prop 1, 16, 5 potores bibuli Falerni, Hor Ep 1, 18, 91, id S 2, 4, 59 acres id ib 2, 8, 37 no bilis, Mart 6, 78, 1, Plin 23, 8, 75, § 145, 23, 4, 50, § 96, 20, 23, 99, § 263

pōtōrius, a, um, *adj* [potor], *of* or *be longing to drinking, drinking* (post Aug) potoria vasa, Plin 36, 7, 12, § 59 argentum, *silver drinking vessels*, Dig 34, 2, 22 sil, i e liquidum, Pelag Veter 21 PRAEPOSI TVS AVRI POTORII, *superintendent of the golden drinking vessels*, an officer at court, Inscr Grut 1111, 13 AB ARGENTO POTORIO, ib 582, 9, Inscr Murat 895, 2 —**II.** *Subst* **pōtōrium,** ii, *n*, *a drinking vessel, gob let* (post-Aug) potoria gemmata, Plin 37, 2, 6, § 17 aurea, id 33, 10, 47, § 136 parvu la, id 33, 12, 55, § 157

pōtrix, īcis, *f* [id], *a female tippler* (poet) Phaedr 4, 5, 25

Potūa, ae, *f* [poto], *the goddess of drink ing* Victa et Potua, Arn 3, 115

Potulānus, a, um, *adj*, *Potulan* vi num, *a kind of Sicilian wine*, Plin 14, 6, 8 § 66

pōtŭlentus (pōcŭl-), a, um, *adj* [po tus] **I.** *That may be drunk, drinkable* (rare but class) —*Subst plur* **pōtŭlenta,** ōrum, *n*, *drinkables, drinks* gustatus habitat in ea parte oris, quâ esculentis et potulentis iter natura patefecit, Cic N D 2 56 141 esculenta omnia et potulenta, Gell 17, 11, 2, cf Q Scaevola ap Gell 4, 1, 17 —**II.** *Drunken, intoxicated* (post Aug), Suet Oth 2, App M 3, p 131, 18

1. pōtus, a, um, *P a*, from poto

2. pōtus, ūs, *m* [v poto], *a drinking a drink, draught* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen (class) immoderato extumefacta potu atque pastu, Cic Div 1, 29, 60 medica mentum quod potui datur, Cels. 2, 13 *fin* date potui aquam id 3, 6 medicamento rum potus stomacho inimici, Plin 26 3, 8 § 17 potum exiguum equis impertiri, id. 8, 42, 65, § 162 unguenta in potus ad dunt, id. 13 3, 5, § 25 olei potu, id 8 10, 10, § 28 cibus potusque, Just 28, 4, 8, Plin 8, 33, 51, § 122, 11, 37, 66, § 176, 13, 5, 10, § 51, Tac. A 13 16, Curt 7, 5, 16, Plin Ep 3, 11, 6 —**B.** In partic, *drinking, tip pling toping* (post Aug) in potu atque hilaritate, Plin 21, 3, 9, § 12 immenso potu impleri, id 36, 21, 42, § 156—**II.** Transf, *urine* (post Aug), Plin 17, 9, 6, § 51 —**B.** *A drinking cup* (late Lat) Fortunat, Vitr S Rhad 19 —**C.** *A kind of drink, bever age* ad vini similitudinem, Amm 15, 12, 4

† **practicus,** a, um, *adj*, = πρακτικός, *active* (post class) vita, Fulg Myth 2, 1

prae, *adv*, and *prep* with *abl* [for prai, kindred with Sanscr prefix pra, before, Gr πρό, πρίν, πρόσω, cf pro, prior, porro, primus] **I.** *Adv*, *before, in front* **A.** Lit (ante class) abi prae, Sosia, Jam ego sequar, *go before, go in advance*, Plaut Am 1, 3 45 i prae, sequar, Ter And 1, 1, 144, id Eun 5, 2, 69 i tu prae, virgo, non queo, quod pone me est, servare, Plaut Curc 4, 2, 1 age, age nunc tu, i prae, id Pers 4, 4, 56 —**B.** Trop, as a particle of compari son, with *ut, quam,* or *quod* (also written in one word praeut and praequam, cf Wagner ad Plaut Aul 503), *in comparison with, compared with* (ante and post class and colloq) parum etiam, praeut futurum est praedicas, Plaut Am 1, 1, 218, id Bacch 4, 9, 5 immo noster nunc quidem est de verbis prae ut dudum fuit, id Men 5, 5, 33, 2, 3, 25 nihil hercle quidem hoc, Prae ut alia dicam, id Mil 1, 1, 20, id Merc 2, 4, 2 ludum dices fuisse, praeut hujus rabies quae dabit, Ter Eun 2, 3, 9 satin' parva res est voluptatum in vita at que in aetate agundâ, praequam quod mo lestum'st? *in comparison with the trouble*, Plaut Am 2, 2, 2 nihil hoc est, triginta minae, prae quam alios dapsilis sumptus facit, id. Most 4, 2, 62 Lorenz ad loc jam minoris omnia facio prae quam quibus mo dis Me ludificatus est, id ib 5, 2, 25 sed hoc etiam pulcrum'st praequam sumptus ubi petunt, id Aul 3, 5, 33, id Merc prol 23 quae etsi longioribus verbis compre hensa est praequam illud Graecum, etc, Gell 16, 1, 3 immo res omnis relictas ha beo prae quod tu velis, Plaut Stich 2, 2, 38 —**II.** *Prep* with *abl* (with *acc* prae cornua, prae litteras, Petr 39, 12, 46, 1), *be fore, in front of, in advance of* **A.** Lit cavendum erit, ut (villa) a tergo potius quam prae se flumen habeat, *before it*, Col 1 5, 4 limina alia prae aliis erant, App de Mundo, p 69, 22 —Esp freq prae se fer re, agere, mittere, *to bear, carry, drive*, or *send before one's self* ille qui stillantem prae se pugionem tulit, Cic Phil 2, 12, 30 argenti prae se in aerarium tulit quattuor decim milia pondo, Liv 28, 38, 5 prae se ferens Darium puerum, Suet Calig 19 prae se armentum agens, Liv 1, 7, 4 sin gulos prae se inermes mittere, Sall J 94, 2 prae manu, and, less freq, prae mani bus, *at hand, on hand* (ante and post-class) patri reddidi omne aurum quod fuit prae manû, Plaut Bacch 4, 3, 9, Ter Ad 5, 9, 23 cum prae manu debitor (pe cuniam) non haberet Dig 13, 7, 27 si Cae saris liber prae manibus est, promi jubeas, Gell 19, 8, 6 aes si forte prae manu non fuerit, App M 6, p 180, 30 —**B.** Trop **1.** In gen prae se ferre, less freq, prae se gerere, declarare, etc, prop to carry be fore one's self as if to show it, hence, *to show, exhibit, manifest, reveal, make known, betray, discover, indicate* (freq and class), Cic Agr 2, 2, 4 fortasse ceteri tectiores ego semper me didicisse, prae me tuli, id Or 42, 146 nec vero cum venit, prae se fert, aut qui sit aut unde veniat, id Rep 2, 3 6 scelus et facinus prae se ferens et con fitens id Mil 16, 43 ceteris prae se fert et ostentat, id Att 2 23, 3 beata vita glorian da et praedicanda et prae se ferenda est nihil est enim aliud quod praedicandum et prae se ferendum sit, id Tusc 5, 17, 50 conjecturam prae se gerere id Inv 2, 9, 30 animum altum et erectum prae se ge rebat, Auct B Afr 10 prae se declarant gaudia vultu, Cat. 64, 34 prae se maximam speciem ostentare, App Flor p 342, 10 —**2.** In partic., in comparisons, *in com parison with, compared with* (mostly in comparisons which imply a contrast of kind, while praeter refers to a contrast of degree only dives prae ceteris, in contrast with the others, who are poor dives prae ter ceteros, richer than the other rich ones, cf Krebs, Antibarb p 894) (α) With *posi tive adj* (class, v infra) omnia prae meo commodo Ter Ad 2 3, 9 omnium ungu entum odor prae tuo nautea est, Plaut Curc 1, 2, 5, id Men 1, 2, 67 Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevitas nostra contemptui est, Caes B G 2, 30 prae divitiis, Liv 3, 26 videbant omnes prae illo parvi futuros, Nep Eum 10, 4, Cic Agr 2, 35, 96 veros illos Atticos prae se paene agrestes putat, id Brut 83, 286 ab isto prae lucro praedaque nec vectiga lium nec posteritatis habitam esse ratio nem, id Verr 2, 3, 55, § 128 non tu quidem vacuus molestiis, sed prae nobis beatus, id. Fam 4, 4, 2, Hor Ep 1, 11, 4 (stultitia) prae ceteris parit immensas cupiditates, Auct Her 2, 22 34 —(β) So with *comp* for quam (ante and post class) atque me *minoris facio prae illo*, Plaut Ep 3, 4, 85 id prae illo, quod honestum nobis est, fit plenius Gell 1, 3, 25, Front Ep ad M Caes 1, 2, Hier in Psa 44, 3, Aug c Acad 1, 22 —**3.** In giving the cause, which, as it were, goes before *for, because of, by reason of, on account of* (class only of a hin derance, with an express or implied nega tion, or with *vix*, v Zumpt, § 310) Ulixi cor frixit prae pavore, Liv Andron ap Serv Verg A 1, 92 prae laetitia lacrumae praesiliunt mihi, Plaut Stich 3, 2 13 prae lassitudine opus est ut laven, id Truc 2, 3, 7, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 71 prae gaudio ubi sim nescio, id ib 2, 3, 67 vivere non quit Prae macie, Lucr 4, 1167 nec loqui prae maerore potuit, Cic Planc. 41, 99 quorum ille nomen prae metu ferre non poterat, id Phil 13, 9, 20 solem prae jaculorum mul titudine non videbitis, id Tusc 1, 42, 101 prae irâ, Liv 31, 24 *fin* vix sibimet ipsi prae nec opinato gaudio credentes, id 39, 49 —In composition, prae usually denotes, **a.** *Before* praedico praebibo, praecaveo, etc, so too praeceps, *headforemost, head long* —In time praecanus, *gray before one's time* —**b.** Enhancing the main idea, qs in advance of others praealtus, *ex tremely high* praeclarus, *very celebrated*, praevalidus, *very strong*, etc

praeaccĭpio, ĕre, 3, *v a*, *to admit an tecedently* (late Lat.) miraculis praeaccep tis, Cassiod in Psa 105, 31

prae-ăcŭo, ūtum, 3, *v a*, *to sharpen before* or *at one end, to sharpen to a point* surculum praeacuito eum primorem praeacuito Cato, R R 40, 2 and 3 —Hence, **praeăcūtus,** a, um **I.** *Part* —**II.** *P a*, *sharpened before* or *at the end, sharpened, pointed* surculus aridus praeacutus, Cato, R R 40, 3 cacumina, Caes B G 7, 73, 2 sudes, Sall C 56, 3 tigna paulum ab imo praeacuta, Caes B G 4, 17 cuspis, Ov M 7, 131 bipennis Plin 8, 8, 8, § 26 scopuli, id 9, 10, 12, § 38 —Hence, **praeăcūtē,** *adv*, *very acutely*, App Mag p 296, 26

‡ **prae-acquo,** are, *v a*, *to make equal before*, Not Tir p 76

praealtē, *adv*, v praealtus *fin*

prae-altus, a, um, *adj* (not in Cic or Cæs) **I.** *Very high* praealtae rupes, Liv 40, 58 jugum, Auct B Afr 37, 3 volatus volucrum, Plin 2, 10, 7, § 48 —*Comp* Sa turni praealtius omnibus sidus, Mart Cap 8, § 886 —**II.** *Very deep* ostium fluminis praealti, Liv 10, 2 mare, Plin 5, 19, 17, § 76, Curt 4, 2, 9 proxima terrae praealta sunt, Sall J 78, 2 paludes, Tac H 5, 15 —*Sup* praealtissimus puteus App M 8, p 365 Oud —*Adv* **praealtē,** *very deep ly* (post class) trabes in terram praealte defigitur, Veg Mil 4, 21

prae-ambŭlo, āre, *v n*, *to walk be fore* (post class), Mart Cap 9, § 905

praeambŭlus, a, um *adj* [prae ambu lo] *walking before* (post class), Mart Cap 9, § 215 matre praeambula, id 2, § 996

prae-audio, īvi, ītum, 4, *v a*, *to hear beforehand*, Cassiod Hist Eccl 9, 14 — Hence, **prae-audītus,** a, um, *Part*, *heard before, examined before* (post class) custodiae, Dig 1, 16, 6

praebenda, ae, *f* [praebeo] *the sup port* or *allowance afforded by the State to a private person* Cassiod Var 5, 39

praebĕo, ŭi, ĭtum (old *inf* praeberier, Plaut Poen 1, 1, 49, id Am 4 2, 7), 2, *v a.* [contr from praehibeo, q v from prae ha beo], *to hold forth, reach out proffer, offer* (class, esp in the trop signif, syn mi nistro, suppedito, suggero) **I.** Lit canis parvulo praebens ubera, Just 1, 4 cibum de manu, Col 9, 1, 6 collum cultris, Juv

10, 269: praebenda gladio cervix, id. 10, 345: jugulum, Sen Agam. 973: cervicem, Petr 97: os ad contumeliam, Liv. 4, 35: verberibus manus, Ov. A. A. 1, 16: aures, *to give ear, listen, attend*, Liv. 38, 52; Vulg. Sap 6, 3: aurem, id. Job, 6, 28 —**II.** Transf., in gen., *to give, grant, furnish, supply:* aurum, vestem, purpuram Bene praebeo, nec quicquam eges, Plaut Men. 1, 2. 11: panem, Nep Them. 10, 3: sumptum, Just. 31, 4, 1: spectaculum, Sall J. 14, 23: sponsalia, Cic. Q Fr 2, 6, 1: vicem, *to supply the place of:* vicem postium, *to supply the place of posts, serve as posts*, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 31: eundem usum, id. 28, 11, 49, § 179 —**B.** Trop, *to give, grant, furnish, render, cause, make, occasion; to show, exhibit, represent;* and with *se*, *to show, approve, behave one's self* in a certain manner: operam reipublicae, Liv. 5, 4: materiam seditionis, id. 3, 46: honorem alicui, Plin. 15, 4, 5, § 19 (al. perhibuit): fidem alicui in periculis, Nep Att 4, 4.—Esp. with *se* and *acc* of *adj:* se talem alicui, qualem, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am 4, 11: in re misericordem et in testimonio religiosum se praebuit, id. Caecin. 10, 26: Pompeius se auctorem meae salutis praebuit, id. Sest. 50, 107: in eo vehementer se moderatum praebere, id. Off. 2, 21, 73: se in malis hominem praebuit, id. Fam. 15, 17, 3: se dignum suis majoribus, id. ib 2, 18, 3: in eos, qui ea perficere voluerunt, me severum vehementemque praebeo, id. Cat. 4, 6, 12. me similem in utroque praebui, *towards both*, id. Sull. 8, 16 —With *nom* of *adj.* (very rare): ut vobis videtur, praebebit se periculis fortis, Sen. Ep. 85, 26 —With *abl.:* pari se virtute praebuit, Nep Dat 2, 1: in eo magistratu pari diligentia se Hannibal praebuit, id. Hann. 7, 5 —So, also, without *se:* Phormio in hac re ut aliis strenuum hominem praebuit, Ter. Phorm 3, 1, 12; so, too, in *neutr.* signif of a woman, *to surrender herself* to her lover: odi quae praebet, quia sit praebere necesse, Ov. A. A. 2, 685: praebere se legibus, i e *to resign one's self to, submit to*, Sen. Ep 70, 9: praebere causam tollendi indutias, *to give*, Liv. 30, 4: suspicionem insidiarum, Nep Dat 10, 3. spem impunitatis aut locum peccandi, Col. 11, 1: gaudium et metum, Liv. 25, 27: tumultum, id. 28, 1: opinionem timoris. Caes. B G 3, 17: sonitum, Liv. 7, 36: caput argutae historiae, *matter for an entertaining story*, Prop 3 (4), 20, 28: ludos, *to furnish sport*, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 9.—With an *obj -clause*, *to permit, allow, let* a thing be done (poet): quae toties rapta est, praebuit ipsa rapi, *suffered herself to be carried off*, Ov. H. 5, 132.—Hence, **praebĭta**, ōrum, *n*, *what is furnished* for support, *allowance* (post-Aug): annua, Col. 1, 8, 17: praebitis annuis privavit, Suet Tib 50

‡ **praebĭa**, ōrum, *n.* [praebeo], *an amulet:* praebia a praebendo ut sit tutus, quod sint remedia in collo pueris, Varr L. L. 7, § 107 Müll.: praebia, remedia, Paul. ex Fest p 235. φυλακτήριον, servatorium, amolimentum, amuletum, prae b a, Gloss Cyrill.

prae-bĭbo, bibi, 3, *v a*, *to drink before, drink to* one (rare but class): ei cui venenum praebiberat (= propinaverat), * Cic. Tusc 1, 40, 96; App M 10, p 246, 35: dabimus aquam praebibendam, Cael Aur. Tard 1, 4, 93: προπίνω, propino, probibo (leg praebibo), Gloss. Gr Lat.

praebĭta, ōrum, v. praebeo *fin*

praebĭtĭo, ōnis, *f* [praebeo], *a giving, furnishing* **I.** In gen. (ante class.), Varr ap Non 152, 33 —**II.** In partic, *a supplying, providing* for the use of the State (post class): gravari copiarum praebitione, Just. 38, 10, 8: adventitiae olei frumentique, Aur Vict. Caes. 41, 19: injusta, Vulg 2 Macc. 4, 14.

praebĭtor, ōris, *m* [id.] In gen., *a giver, furnisher, supplier* (rare but class.) usitati muneris, Ambros. Job et Dav. 2, 5, 20 —Esp, **1.** Minister et praebitor, *who provided support for the officers of the government visiting the province*, * Cic. Off. 2, 15, 53 —**2.** *A purveyor, contractor* for government, Inscr Giorn. Arcad. t. 24, p 82.

praebĭtus, a, um, *Part*, from praebeo

prae-cădens, entis, *Part* [cado] *falling forwards, projecting* (post class) podex praecadens, Cael. Aur Tard. 5, 4.

prae-caeco, āre, 1, *v a*, *to blind beforehand*, Ven. Fort. v Ger. 33

prae-caedo, ĕre, v. praecido *init*

prae-călĕfactus and **prae-calfactus**, a, um, *Part* [calefacio], *warmed very much, heated* (post-class): prae calefacta apponere, Cael. Aur. Acut 1, 17, 169; Scrib. Comp 156: cera praecalfacta, id. ib 238

prae-călĭdus, a, um, *adj*, *very warm, hot* (post-Aug.): potio, Tac. A. 13. 16: sanguis, Prud. ap Symm. 2, 320

prae-calvus, a, um, *adj*, *very bald* (post-Aug.): caput, Suet Galb 21.

prae-candĭdus, a, um, *adj*, *very white* (very rare). margarita (al percandida), Maecen. ap Isid. Orig. 19, 32.

prae-căno, ĕre (*perf* praececini), *v. a.* **I.** *To foretell, predict, prophesy* (post-class; for the class. praecino), Tert adv. Jud. 10; id. adv. Marc. 4, 40; Mamert Genethl 10 (al. praecinebant; v. praecino, II.) —* **II.** *To anticipate*, i. e *prevent, destroy in advance the power of an enchantment:* aiunt (viperam) praecanere, Plin. 29, 4, 21, § 69 dub (perh recanere, cf. id. 28, 2, 4, § 19)

praecantātĭo, ōnis, *f* [praecanto], *an enchantment* (late Lat), Aug in Joann. 7 *med;* Quint. Decl. 19, 4; Isid. Orig. 8, 9; Pelag. Vet. 7 *med*

praecantātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *an enchanter, sorcerer* (late Lat.), Aug. in Joann. 7 *med.*

(**praecantātrix**, īcis, a false reading for praecantrix, q v., Plaut Mil. 3, 1, 99; Aug. in Psa. 127, 11.

prae-canto, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v a* **I.** *To foretell, prophesy* (ante class.), Lucil ap Non. 102, 9 —**II.** *To enchant, bewitch* (post-Aug), Petr. 131 (for Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94, v. praecento

praecantor, ōris, *m* [praecano], *an enchanter* (late Lat), Aug in Psa. 127, 11.

praecantrix, īcis, *f.* [praecantor]. *an enchantress, sorceress* (ante class), Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99 (v. Ritschl ad h. l.); Varr. ap Non. 494, 27.

* **prae-cānus**, a, um, *adj*, *gray before one's time:* corporis exigui, praecanum, Hor. Ep 1, 20, 24 (ante tempus canum, Schol. Cruqu.)

prae-carpo, v praecerpo

prae-cătēchĭzātus, a, um, *Part* [catechizo], *previously instructed* (eccl. Lat): praecatechizatus a prophetis, Vulg. Interpr. Iren. 4.

praecautĭo, ōnis, *f* [praecaveo], *precaution* (post-class): passionis avertendae praecautio, Cael Aur. Acut 1, 15

prae-cautus, a, um, *Part*, from praecaveo

prae-căvĕo, cāvi, cautum, 2, *v a.* and *n*, *to guard against beforehand.* **I.** *Act*, *to guard against, seek to avert, obviate*, or *prevent* (class.; syn. provideo): illud praecavendum est mihi, Plaut Men. 5, 2, 107: peccata, quae difficillime praecaventur, Cic. Rosc Am. 40, 116: quod a me ita praecautum atque ita provisum est, id. Att 2, 1, 6: ita mihi res tota provisa atque praecauta est, ut, etc, id. Verr. 2, 4, 42, § 91: venena, Suet Calig 23: injurias, Gell. 7, 3, 41: malam diem, Vulg. Eccl 7, 15 —**II.** *Neutr.*, *to take care* or *heed, to use precaution, to be on one's guard, to beware* (class.): ferae, quibus abest ad praecavendum intellegendi astutia, Pac ap Cic Fin. 5, 11, 31 (Trag Rel. p 103 Rib); Plaut. Truc 2, 5, 21: pro videntem ante et praecaventem, Cic. Planc. 22, 53: praecaventibus fatis, Vell 2, 12, 1: ab insidiis, *to guard against*, Liv. 9, 17 —With *ne* id ne accideret, magnopere sibi praecavendum Caesar existimabat, Caes B G 1, 38, 2; cf. satis undique provisum at que praecautum est, ne, etc, Liv 36, 17, 12: cum videtur praecaveri potuisse, si provisum esset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 52; cf id. Inv. 2, 32, 99 —With *dat*, *to provide for, take precautions for one's safety*. sibi, Ter And. 3, 5, 18 —In *part perf:* sed praecauto'st opus, ne, etc., *there is need of caution*, Plaut. Merc 2, 2, 61.

prae-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *v a.* and *n*, *to go before, precede* (seems not to occur in Cic, Nep, Tac., or Sall.; once in Cæs; syn.: antecedo, anteverto) **I.** *Act*, *to go before, precede* a person or thing. **A.** Lit (poet and in post-Aug. prose): aliquem, Suet. Dom. 14: custodes, Just. 14, 4: agmen, Verg. A. 9, 47: is praecedens agmen militum ad tribunal pergit, Liv. 7, 13, 2: praetoriā nave praecedente classem, id. 35, 26, 7; 38, 41, 12: taurus armenta praecedit, Sen. Ep 90, 4; id. Contr. 3, 16, 8: exsequias fax cereusque praecessit, id. Tranq 11, 7: gradum nostrum aut praecedentes aut sequentes, Vell 2, 114, 1.—Of inanimate subjects: at quae venturas praecedet sexta Calendas, Ov. F. 1, 705; Vell. 2, 129, 3 —**B.** Trop, *to surpass, outstrip, outdo, excel, be superior to* (rare but class.): Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, *excel in bravery*, Caes. B G 1, 1, 4: ego vestros honores rebus gerendis praecessi, Liv 38, 51, 11: *ceteras omnis sapore praecedere*, *Col.* 3, 2, 7: omnes, Val. Max. 1, 1, 14: Baetica cunctas provinciarum divite cultu praecedit, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 7: in quo praecessit omnes D Silanus, id. 18, 3, 5, § 23: omnes sapientiā, Vulg. Eccl. 1, 16 —**II.** *Neutr., to go before, precede, lead the way* (class.) **A.** Lit.: opus esse et ipsos praecedere ad confirmandam civitatem. Caes. B G 7, 54: cum equite, ut prius venisse quam venturum sciant, praecedam, Liv. 22, 51, 2: praecedebat ipse vinctus, sequebatur grex, etc, id. 30, 13, 2; 39, 39, 8; 42, 59, 1: equitem ex Paeonia praecedere jubet, Curt 4, 12, 22; 3, 4, 13; 5, 8, 5; Suet Galb 12; id. Calig 32: cervi maria tranant capita imponentes praecedentium clunibus, Plin 8, 32, 50, § 114.—**2.** Of inanim. subjects: fama loquax praecessit ad aures, Deïanira, tuas, Ov. M. 9, 137: umbra, id. ib 5, 614; Plin 31, 6, 33, § 64: nullā praecedente injuriā, *without previous injury*, id. 11, 37, 55, § 149 —**B.** Transf., *to be older:* decem et octo annis, Just. Inst 1, 11. 4.—**C.** Trop, *to surpass, excel;* with the *dat* (ante-class.): ut vostrae fortunae meis praecedunt longe, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 39.

prae-cĕler, cĕlĕris, e, *adj*, *very swift* or *quick* (post-Aug.): viri cursu praeceleres, Stat Th. 6, 550: vis, Plin. 9, 46, 70, § 153: fuga, id. 8, 23, 35, § 86.

prae-cĕlĕro, āre, *v a.* and *n.*, *to hasten before* or *in advance* (poet) **I.** *Act:* ducem, Stat Th. 4, 798 — **II.** *Neutr.:* calle latenti, Stat Th. 2, 497.

prae-cellens, entis, *Part* and *P. a*, from praecello.

praecellentĭa, ae, *f* [praecellens], *excellence* (eccl. Lat): praecellentia divinitatis, Tert. Apol. 23

praecellĕo, ĕre, v. praecello *init.*

prae-cello, ĕre (collat form, acc to the 2d conj; *pres* praecellet, Plaut Ps. 2, 3, 13; perh. originally written praecellit), *v a* and *n*, *to rise above* others. **I.** *Act*, *to surpass, excel* any one (post-Aug; syn. antecello): praecellere aliquam fecunditate, Tac A. 2, 43; Dig 50, 2, 6 —**II.** *Neutr* **A.** *To distinguish one's self, to excel* (syn. excello): ut quisque fortunā utitur, Ita praecellet, Plaut. Ps 2, 3, 14: praecellere mobilitate, Lucr. 2, 161: odore et suavitate, Plin. 15, 21, 23, § 85: dignitate inter aliquos, Dig. 2, 14, 8: praecellere per insignem nobilitatem et eloquentiam, Tac A. 3, 24. —**B.** Alicui **1.** *To be superior to, to excel:* mortalibus, Sil. 15, 74. —**2.** *To preside* or *rule over* (Tacitean): genti, Tac A. 12, 15 —Hence, **prae-cellens**, entis, *P. a.*, *surpassing, excellent, eminent, distinguished* (class.) **1.** Of persons: vir et animo et virtute praecellens, Cic Balb 10, 25 —*Sup:* vir omnibus rebus praecellentissimus, Cic Verr 2, 4, 44, § 97 —**2.** Of *things:* uniones magnitudine praecellentes, Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 113: formā praecellente, id. 7 53, 54, § 184: vir ingenii praecellentis, Gell. 19, 8, 3 —*Comp:* arbor pomo et suavitate praecellentior, Plin. 12, 6, 12, § 24.

prae-celsus, a, um, *adj*, *very high* or *lofty* (class.; poet. and late Lat; cf arduus, sublimis, excelsus) **I.** Lit: rupes, Verg. A. 3, 245; Sulp Sev. Chron. 2, 15, 9 —**II.** Trop: Fortuna, Stat S 3, 3, 85 —*Comp*, Ambros Fid. 4, 1, 7; id. in *Luc 3, 3, 37 (but Cic Verr 2, 4, 48, § 107,* perexcelso, B and K.)

praecentĭo, ōnis, *f* [praecino], *a singing* or *playing before* a sacrifice, a battle, etc, *a prelude*, Cic Har. Resp 10, 21: tranquilla, Gell. 1, 11, 4.

praecento, are [prae canto], *to sing before, to offer consolation in song* huic Epicurus praecentet, si potest, cum, etc., Cic. Fin 2, 29, 94 B and K, v Madv ad loc.

praecentor, ōris, *m* [praecino], *a lead er* in music, *precentor* (post class) praecentor in choris, App Mund p 74 3, cf praecentor qui vocem praemittit (opp succentor), Aug Enarr in Psa 87, cf Isid 7, 12, 27

praecentōrius, a, um, *adj* [praecentor], *of* or *belonging to a prelude* (post class) harundines, Sol. 5, 19

praeceps, cipitis (old form **praecipes,** cipis, Plaut Rud 3, 3, 8, id et Enn ap Prisc p 725 P (Ann v 391 Vahl., *abl* praecipiti), *adj* [prae caput] **I.** Lit, *head foremost, headlong* (class.) praecipitem trahi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 79 aliquem praecipitem deicere, Cic Verr 2, 4 40, § 86 praeceps ad terram datus, *dashed to the ground*, Liv 31, 37 praeceps curru ab alto Desilit, Ov M 12, 128 hic se praecipitem tecto dedit, *threw himself headlong from the roof*, Hor S 1, 2 41 aliquem in praeceps jacere, *headlong*, Tac A. 4, 22, so, jacto in praeceps corpore, id ib 6, 49, cf in praeceps deferri, Liv 5, 47 — For in praeceps, in late Lat., per praeceps occurs abiit grex per praeceps in mare, Vulg Matt. 8, 32, id Judic 5, 22 — Hence, of one going rapidly, *headforemost, headlong* de ponte Ire praecipitem in lutum per caputque pedesque, Cat. 17, 9 se jacere praecipitem e vertice, id 63 244, Verg A 5, 860 ab equo praeceps decidit, Ov Ib 259 (apes) praecipites Cadunt, Verg G 4, 80 aliquem praecipitem agere, *to drive headlong*, Cic Caecin 21, 60, Verg A. 5, 456 praecipites se fugae mandabant, Caes B G 2, 24 Monoeten In mare praecipitem deturbat, Verg A 5, 175, cf praeceps amensque cucurri, Ov M 7, 844 praeceps Fertur, *is borne headlong, rushes*, Hor S 1, 4, 30 nuntii, Tac H 2, 6 — **B.** Transf, of inanim things **1.** Of localities, qs that descend suddenly in front, i e *downhill, steep, precipitous* in declivi ac praecipiti loco, Caes. B G 4, 33 via (opp plana), Cic Fl 42 105 saxa, Liv 38, 23 fossae, Ov M 1, 97, Verg A 11, 888 iter, Ov Tr 4, 3, 74, cf trop iter ad malum praeceps ac lubricum, Cic. Rep 1, 28, 44 loci, Col 1, 2 mons, Plin Pan. 16 — **b.** *Subst* **praeceps,** cipitis, *n*, *a steep place, a precipice* turrim in praecipiti stantem, Verg A. 2, 460 specus vasto in praeceps hiatu, Plin 2, 45, 44, § 115 in praeceps pervenitur, Vell. 2, 3, 4 immane, Juv 10, 107 altissimum, App M 4, p 144 med — In *plur* in praecipitia cursus iste deducit, Sen Ep 8, 4.— **2.** *Sinking, declining* (in vitibus) praecipites palmites dicuntur, qui de hornotinis virgis enati in duro alligantur, Col 5, 6, 33 sol Praecipitem lavit aequore currum, Verg G 3, 359 jam praeceps in occasum sol erat, Liv 10, 42 dies, id. 4, 9, cf senectus, Curt. 6, 5, 3 — **3.** In gen., *swift, rapid, rushing, violent* (poet, syn. celer, velox) praeceps Anio, Hor C 1, 7, 13 Boreas, Ov M 2, 185 nox, *fleeting, transient*, id ib 9, 485 procella, Stat. Th 5, 419 oceani fragor, Val Fl 3, 404 letum, Sen Hippol 262 remedium, Curt 3, 6, 2 — **II.** Trop, *headlong, hasty, rash, precipitate* **A.** In gen. (class) noster erus, qui scelestus sacerdotem anum praecipes Reppulit, Plaut Rud 3, 3, 10 sol jam praecipitans me quoque haec praecipitem paene evolvere coegit, *almost headlong, precipitately* Cic. de Or 3, 55, 209 agunt eum praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum, *chase, pursue*, id Verr 2, 1, 3, § 7 praecipitem amicum ferri sinere, *to rush into the abyss*, id Lael 24, 89 quoniam ab inimicis praeceps agor, *am pursued*, Sall C 31, 9 praeceps celeritas dicendi, Cic Fl 20, 48 profectio Att ap Cic. Att 9, 10, 6 occumbunt multi letum praecipe cursu, *in rapid destruction*, Enn l l — With *gen* SI NON FATORVM PRAECEPS HIC MORTIS OBISSET, *sudden as regards fate*, Inscr Grut 695, 9, emended by Minervini in Bullet. Arch. Napol III 1845, p 41 (but Minervini s assumption of a new *adj*, praeceps, from praecipio, *anticipating fate*, is unnecessary) — **B.** In partic. **1.** *Rash, hasty, inconsiderate* homo in omnibus consiliis praeceps, Cic. Phil. 5, 13, 37 praeceps et effrenata mens, id. Cael 15 35 praeceps consilium et immaturum, Suet Aug 8 cogitatio, id Calig 48 audacia, Val Max. 1, 6, 7 — **2.** *Inclined* to any thing praeceps in avaritiam et crudelitatem animus Liv 26, 38 praeceps ingenio in iram, id. 23, 7 animus ad flagitia praeceps, Tac A 16, 21 — **3.** *Dangerous, hazardous, critical* in tam praecipiti tempore, Ov F 2, 400 — Hence, **b.** *Subst* **praeceps,** cipitis, *n* (a) *Great danger, extremity, extreme danger, critical circumstances* se et prope rem publicam in praeceps dederat, *brought into extreme danger*, Liv 27, 27 levare Aegrum ex praecipiti, Hor S 2, 3, 292 aeger est in praecipiti, Cels 2, 6 — (β) *The highest part, summit, sublimity* (post Aug) omne in praecipiti vitium stetit, *at its point of culmination*, Juv 1, 149 debet orator erigi, attolli, efferri, ac saepe accedere ad praeceps, *to verge on the sublime*, Plin Ep 9, 26, 2 — Hence, *adv* **praeceps,** *headlong* **1.** Lit aliquem praeceps trahere, Tac A 4, 62 ex his fulgoribus quaedam praeceps eunt, similia prosilientibus stellis, Sen Q N 1, 15, 2 moles convulsa dum ruit intus immensam vim mortalium praeceps trahit atque operit, Tac. A 4, 62 toto praeceps se corpore ad undas Misit, Verg A 4, 253 — **2.** Trop eversio rei familiaris dignitatem ac famam praeceps dabat, *brought into danger*, Tac. A 6, 17 praeceps in exsilium acti, *suddenly, hastily*, Amm 29, 1, 21

praeceptĭo, ōnis, *f* [praecipio] **I.** *A taking beforehand, a receiving in advance* (jurid. Lat) per praeceptionem legamus, Ulp Reg 24, 2 dotis, Dig 23, 4, 26 per praeceptionem legare, Gai Inst 2, 192, 216, Paul Sent. 3, 6, 1 — **B.** *The right of receiving in advance* praeceptionem quadringentorum milium dedit, Plin Ep 5, 7, 1 bonorum, Dig 33 7, 2 — **II.** *A previous notion, preconception* ad eam praeceptionem accedere, quam inchoatam habebunt in animis, Cic. Part. 36, 123 — **III.** *A precept, injunction* (class) lex est recti praeceptio, pravique depulsio, Cic N D 2, 31, 79 Stoicorum, id Off 1, 2, 6 in juris scientiā est persecutionum cautio numque praeceptio, id Or 41, 141 — **2.** Esp, *an imperial rescript* or *order*, Cod. Just 1, 11, 2, 11, 59, 3

praeceptīvē, *adv*, v praeceptivus *fin*

praeceptīvus, a, um, *adj* [praecipio], *preceptive, didactic* (post-Aug) pars philosophiae, quam Graeci παραινετικην vocant, nos praeceptivam dicimus, Sen Ep 95, 1 portemus praeceptivo modo dicens, *in the preceptive, hortatory mode*, Tert. Res Carn 49, Ambros. Vid 12, 73, id in Luc 6, 90 — Hence, *adv* **praeceptīvē,** *preceptively, didactically* (eccl. Lat.) portemus inquit, non portabimus, praeceptive, non promissive, Tert. adv Marc. 5, 10

‡ **praecepto,** are, *v freq a* [id], *to prescribe often* praeceptat, in Saliari carmine est saepe praecipit, Fest. p 205 Müll

praeceptor, oris, *m* [id] **I.** *One who seizes beforehand, an anticipator* (post-class.) servilium praeceptor operum (al praereptor, al praecerptor), Paul Nol Ep 23, n 4 — **II.** *A commander, ruler* (post class.), Gell 1, 13, 8 — **III.** *A teacher, instructor, preceptor* (class) praeceptor tuus, qui te hanc fallaciam docuit, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 96 vivendi atque dicendi, Cic de Or 3, 15, 57 praeceptor et auctor omnium consiliorum totiusque vitae, id Phil 2, 6, 14 fortitudinis, id. Fam 5, 13, 3 philosophiae, Nep Epam 2, 2 recti bonique, Petr 88 ut praeceptori verborum regula constet, Juv 7, 230 — Of Christ Jesu praeceptor, miserere nostri, Vulg Luc 17, 13 al nostri praeceptores putant, *our authorities*, Gai Inst. 2, 219, 3, 87 et saep

praeceptōrius, a, um, v praecursorius

praeceptrix, icis, *f* [praeceptor], *a preceptress* (class) sapientiā praeceptrice, Cic. Fin 1, 13, 43 praeceptrix et magistra, Vitr 10, 1.

praeceptum, i, *n.*, v praecipio *fin*

praeceptus, a, um, *Part*, from praecipio

prae-cerpo (**praecarpo,** Oppius ap Macr S 2, 15), psi, ptum, 3, *v a.* [carpo] **I.** *To pluck, break off*, or *gather before*, or *before the time* (poet. and in post-Aug prose) messes, Ov H 20, 143 germinum tenera, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177 mala citrea (opp maturescere), Oppius ap Macr l l — **B.** Trop, *to pluck beforehand*, hence, *to take away, lessen, diminish* (class.) non praecerpo fructum officii tui, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 37, § 80 purpurae decus praecerptum praefloratumque, Plin Pan 58 *fin* gratiam novitatis, id. Ep 5 20, 8 — * **II.** *To pluck out in front* jubas, Stat. Th 9, 193 — * **III.** *To make extracts from* Aristotelis libros, Gell 2, 30, 11.

praecerptus, a, um, *Part*, from praecerpo

(**prae-certātio,** a false read for par certatio, Auct Her 4, 30, 41)

praecessor, ōris, *m* [praecedo] **I.** *A predecessor* (eccl Lat.) alicujus Tert. adv Prax 1, Hier in Ruf 3, n 20 — **II.** *A superior in rank*, Vulg Luc 22, 26

1. praecĭa, ae, *m.* [prae cieo], *a public crier* or *herald* who preceded the flamen and bade the artisans leave off their work for a while, in order not to desecrate the solemnities, Paul ex Fest p 224 Müll, App M 11, p 261, 28 (acc to conject, codd plerique) — They were also called praeciamitatores, Fest. p 249 Müll (acc. to Müller, observation on praecia, p 224, a, praeciamitatores is perhaps corrupted from praeciaminatores, which is formed from praeciaminare, a lengthened form for praeciare, from praecia, but the word was more probably corrupted at an early period from praeclamitatores)

2. praecĭa, v preciae

Praeciānus, a, um, *adj* vinum, *a celebrated kind of wine* Plin 14, 6, 8, § 60 (Praetetianus, Jahn) Praecianum pirum, Macr S 2, 15

praecīdānĕus, a, um, *adj* [praecaedo] **I.** Lit, *that is slaughtered* or *sacrificed before* (ante and post-class) porca praecidanea, *the preliminary sacrifice of a sow*, Cato, R R 134 quod humatus non sit, heredi porca praecidanea suscipienda Telluri et Cereri aliter familia pura non est, Varr ap Non 163, 21, cf praecidaneae hostiae dicuntur, quae ante sacrificia sollemnia pridie caeduntur Porca etiam praecidanea appellata, quam piaculi gratia, ante fruges novas fieri coeptas immolari Cereri mos fuit, si qui familiam funestam aut non purgaverant, aut aliter eam rem, quam oportuerat, procuraverant, Gell. 4, 6, 7 praecidanea agna vocabatur, quae ante alias caedebatur Item porca quae Cereri mactabatur ab eo, qui mortuo justa non fecisset, id est glebam non objecisset, quia mos erat eis id facere, priusquam novas fruges gustarent, Paul ex Fest p 233 Müll — **II.** Transf feriae praecidaneae, *a preliminary festival*, Atei Capito ap Gell 4, 6, 10

* **praecīdārĭus,** a, um, *adj*, for praecidaneus, Mar Vict p 2470 P

prae-cīdo (old form **praecaedit,** Quadrig ap Gell 9, 13, 18), cidi, cisum, 3, *v a* [caedo] *to cut off in front*, hence, in gen, *to cut off* **I.** Lit (class), constr with *acc* alone, or with *acc* and *dat* or *gen of person* (α) With *acc.* and *dat* linguam alicui, Plaut Aul 2, 2 12 manum alicui gladio, Cic. Inv 2, 20, 59 aures, nasum et labia alicui, Just. 1, 10 5 — (β) With *acc* and *gen* collegae sui praecidi caput jussit, Cic. Tusc 5, 19, 55 quae patrem occiderit, manus ejus praecidantur, Sen Contr 9, 27, 8 — (γ) With *acc.* manus, Hirt B G 8, 44 caput, Quadrig ap Gell l l capita, Petr 1 medici membra praecidunt, Quint 8, 3, 75 capillos, id ib 8, 3, 105 ancoras, *to cut the cables*, Cic Verr 2, 5, 34, § 88 fistulas, quibus aqua suppeditatur, id Rab Perd 11, 31 traducem, Plin 17, 23, 35, § 211 — **B.** Transf **1.** *To cut through, cut up* (class) cotem novaculā, Cic Div 1, 17, 32 linguam Nicanoris praecisam jussit particulatim avibus dari, Vulg 2 Macc. 15, 33 naves, *to cripple, make unfit for service*, Cic Att. 9, 6, 3 — **2.** *To beat to pieces, to batter, smash* (ante class) praecide os tu illi, Plaut. Cas 2, 6 52 (dub, cf id Pers. 2, 4, 12 Ritschl) — **3.** Praecidere sinum maris, *to cut off, avoid*, i e *to sail straight* (post Aug), Sen Ep 53, 1 medium mare, Auct. Quint Decl 12, 22, cf iter, Plin 8, 22, 34,

§ 83 —**II.** Trop, *to cut off, to take away* **A.** Of speech, *to cut short, abridge; to cut short one's words, to be brief, break off* or *finish abruptly:* dum te obtuetur, interim linguam oculi praeciderunt, Plaut Mil. 4, 6, 56. maximam partem defensionis, Cic Verr 2, 2, 62, § 151· sibi licentiam libertatemque vivendi, id. ib 2, 3, 1, § 3: sibi re ditum, id. Pis. 22, 51: per abscissionem significatio fit, si, cum incipimus aliquid di cere, praecidimus, Auct Her 4, 54, 67: brevi praecidam, *in a word, in short, briefly,* Cic Sen. 16, 57: praecide, inquit, *cut it short, be brief,* id. Ac 2, 43, 133 — **B.** *To break off, cut off, end, destroy;* esp with *spem* · si non praeciditur spes plebeio quo que, apiscendi summi honoris, Liv. 4, 3, 7· praecisa consulatūs spes erit, id. 4, 3, 15; 24, 31, 12; 42, 50, 1· id sum assecutus, ut una hora perdito spem judicii corrumpen di praeciderem, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 7, § 20. utrum spem nostram praecidat an differat, Sen Ira, 3, 28, 4; id. Ben 2, 5, 1.—Also of friend ship, etc: amicitias repente praecidere, *to break off suddenly* (opp sensim dissuere), Cic. Off 1, 33, 120 — **C.** *To deny flatly, refuse, decline,* etc: plane sine ullā excep tione praecidit, *flatly refused,* Cic Att. 8, 4, 2· cupiebam eum esse nobiscum: quod quia praeciderat, id. ib 10, 16, 1.—Hence, **praecīsus,** a, um, *P. a* **A.** Lit, *cut* or *torn off, separated* (poet)· Trinacria Italiā praecisa, Manil 4, 630 —*Subst:* **praecīsum,** i, *n*, *a piece of meat cut off, a cutlet, steak* (ante class), Naev. ap Non 151, 2· praeciso capi, Lucil. ib —**2.** Transf. **a.** *Castrated* (post-class)· fanatici, Lampr Elag. 7· praecisi ac professi impudientiam, Sen. Prov. 5, 3 — **b.** *Broken off, steep, abrupt, precipitous* (poet and in post Aug prose)· acuta silex praecisis undique saxis, Verg A. 8, 233: iter, Sall. J. 92, 7· rupes, Quint 12, 9, 2.—**B.** Trop **1.** *Shortened, short, brief* (post-Aug): praecisis conclusionibus obscuri, Quint 10, 2, 17: comprehensio, id. 7, 3, 15 —**2.** *Troublesome* (post-class)· ut sub obtentu militiae praecisio rem se adversario faceret (al pretiosio rem), Dig 49, 16, 4.—Hence, *adv:* **praecīsē. 1.** *In short, in few words, briefly, concisely* (class.): praecise dicere (opp plene et perfecte dicere), Cic. N. D 2, 29, 73.—**2.** *Positively, absolutely* (class): prae cise negare alicui, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 2: non praecise, sed sub condicione, Dig 36, 3, 1.

praecinctio, ōnis, *f* [praecingo], lit, *a girding about, a girdle:* zonae, Hilar. in Matt 2, 2.—Hence, **II.** Transf., *the broad landing place* or *lobby around the amphitheatre,* or *between each tier of seats,* Vitr. 5, 3; 2, 8

praecinctōrium, ii, *n* [id.], *a girdle, apron* (eccl. Lat)· fecerunt praecinctoria de foliis fici, Aug Genes. cont Manich 2, 2

praecinctūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a girding, girdle,* Macr S 2, 3; Vitr 10, 21 Schneid. *N cr*

1. praecinctus, a, um, *Part.,* from praecingo

2. praecinctus, ūs, *m* [praecingo], *a girding* **I.** Lit (ante class.): castula est palliolum praecinctui, Varr ap Non. 548, 30 —**II.** Transf., in gen, *a dressing, dress* (post-class)· in praecinctu ponens omnem decorem, Macr S 2, 9

prae-cingo, nxi, nctum, 3, *v a*, *to gird about, to gird* **I.** Lit cincticulo praecinctus in sella aput magistrum adsi dere, Plaut Bacch. 3, 3, 26· det tunicam locuples ego te praecingere possum, Mart 14, 153, 1 ilia cultro, Grat. Cyn. 341.—More freq mid. praecingi, *to gird one's self* cum strophio accurate praecingerere, Cic Fragm ap Non. 538, 12 et latro et cautus praecingitur ense viator, Ov. Tr 2, 271· praecincti recte pueri, *properly girded, girded up,* Hor S 2, 8, 70 ut male prae cinctum puerum caverent, Suet Caes 45 —Poet nox mediis signis praecincta volabit, Enn ap Fest p 258 Mull (Ann. v 416 Vahl.) iter . altius ac nos Prae cinctis unum, *to those more girded up,* i. e. *to more rapid travellers,* Hor S 1, 5, 6 — **II.** Transf., in gen., *to surround, encircle* with any thing (poet and in post Aug prose)· fontem vallo, Prop 4 (5) 4, 7; so, litora muro, Sil. 3, 243 —In *pass* Brun disium praecinctum pulcro portu, Enn. ap Gell 6, 6, 6 (Ann. v 478 Vahl.) gemma per transversum lineā albā mediā praecingitur, Plin. 37, 9, 37, § 118; cf id. 37, 7, 27, § 99· tellus praecincta circumfluo mari, id. 2, 66, 66, § 166: praecingitur gens mari, id. 5, 32, 40, § 143: parietes testaceo opere praecincti, *covered, overlaid,* Plin. Ep 10, 48

prae-cĭno, cinŭi (e g praecinuit, Plin. 2, 12, 9, § 54), centum, 3, *v n* and *a.* [cano] **I.** *Neutr., to sing* or *play before* (class). et deorum pulvinaribus et epulis magi stratuum fides praecinunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 4 praecinere sibi tibias jussit, Flor 2, 2, 10 praecinente citharā, Gell. 1, 11, 6: tuba praecinente, *sounding beforehand,* Flor 2, 16, 5 —**B.** In partic., *to utter an incantation:* carmine cum magico praecinuisset anus, Tib 1, 5, 12.—**II.** Act, *to sing* to one: gemitum, *a funeral song,* Stat S. 5, 3, 59 — **B.** *To foretell, predict:* magnum aliquid deos populo Romano praemonstrare et praecinere, Cic. Har Resp 10, 20: lucos praecinuisse fugam, Tib 2, 5, 74: lymphati futura praecinunt, Plin 8, 46, 71, § 185: cursum sideris, *foretell,* id. 2, 12, 9, § 54: responsa, i e *to give responses respecting the future, to utter predictions,* id. 25, 9, 59, § 106

praecĭpes, pis, v praeceps *init.*

praecĭpiens, entis, *Part* and *subst*, v. praecipio

prae-cĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, *v a.* [capio], *to take* or *seize beforehand, to get* or *receive in advance* (class, esp in the trop sense; syn.: anticipo, praeoccupo) **I.** Lit **A.** *In gen., Lucr. 6, 1050: nisi aquam praecepimus ante, id. 6, 804*· a publicanis pecu niam insequentis anni mutuam praecepe rat, Caes. B C 3, 31: aliquantum viae, *to get the start somewhat,* Liv. 36, 19: longius spatium fugā, id. 22, 41 *fin:* iter, id. 3, 46. Piraeeum quinqueremibus, *to preoccupy,* id. 32, 16, 5: mons a Lusitanis praeceptus, Sall Fragm ap Gell. 10, 26, 3: si lac prae ceperit aestus, i e *have previously dried up,* Verg. E 3, 98 —**B.** In partic., in jurid lang, *to receive* (esp an inheritance or bequest) *in advance,* Plin. Ep 5, 7, 4: si heres centum praecipere jussus sit, Dig 30, 122; so ib 36, 1, 63· quantitatem dotis, ib 17, 2, 81: dotem, ib 10, 2, 46 per praeceptionem hoc modo legamus: Lucius Titius homi nem Stichum praecipito, Gai Inst. 2, 216 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *to take* or *obtain in advance, to anticipate:* aliquantum ad fugam temporis Syphax et Hasdrubal praeceperunt, *gained some advantage in time,* Liv. 30, 8 *fin* · tempus, id. 1, 7: celeres neu praecipe Parcas, *do not hasten in advance of, do not anticipate,* Stat Th 8, 328; so, veneno fata praecepit, Flor 3, 9, 4: praecipio gaudia suppliciorum vestrorum, *I rejoice in advance,* Anton. ap Cic Phil 13, 20, 45; Hirt B G 8, 51, cf Liv. 45, 1, 1· jam animo victoriam praecipiebant, *figured to themselves beforehand,* Caes B C 3, 87 *fin;* Liv 10, 26: spe jam praecipit hostem, Verg A. 11, 491: praecipere cogitatione futura, *to conjecture* or *imagine beforehand,* Cic Off 1, 23, 81: omnia, Verg A. 6, 105, cf. haec usu ventura opinione praeceperat, *had already suspected,* Caes B G. 7, 9: sed alterum mihi est certius, nec praecipiam tamen, Cic. Att 10, 1, 2.— **B.** In partic, *to give rules* or *precepts to* any one, *to advise, admonish, warn, inform, instruct, teach; to enjoin, direct, bid, order,* etc. (syn.: mando, impero, doceo)· vilici officia, quae dominus praecepit, Cato, R R. 142 Philocomasio id praecipiendum est, ut sciat, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 92 quoi numquam unam rem me licet semel praecipere, id As 2, 4, 15· quae ego tibi praecipio, ea fa cito, id. Trin 2, 2, 17: docui, monui, bene praecepi semper quae potui omnia, Ter Ad. 5, 9, 6. quicquid praecipies, esto bre vis, Hor A P 335: de eloquentia, Cic de Or 2, 11, 48 de agriculturā, Plin. 18, 24, 56, § 201 alicui aliquid praecipere, Cic Mur 2, 4 glossemata nobis, Asin. Gall ap Suet Gram 22 numerumque modumque carinis Praecipiant, Verg. A. 11, 329: can tus lugubres, Hor C 1, 24, 2 artem nandi, Ov Tr 2, 486· humanitatem, Plin. Ep 1, 10, 2, etc mitem animum et mores mo dicis erroribus aequos Praecipit, *enjoins, recommends,* Juv 14, 16 —With *inf*· justi tia praecipit, parcere omnibus, Cic Rep 3, 12, 21; so, paeoniam praecipiunt eruere noctu, Plin. 25, 4, 10, § 29: codicillos aperiri testator praecepit, Dig 31, 1, 89.—With *ut:* illud potius praecipiendum fuit, ut, etc., Cic. Lael 16, 60: recte etiam praecipi potest in amicitiis, ne, etc, id. ib 20, 75: consulentibus Pythia praecepit, ut, etc., Nep Milt 1, 3 —With *subj* alone: praecipit atque interdicit, omnes unum peterent Indutiomarum, Caes. B G 5, 58: his praecepit, omnes mortales pecunia aggrediantur, Sall. J 28, 1 —With *acc.* and *inf:* etiam scelere convictos nonnisi ad opus damnari praeceperat, Suet. Ner. 31: D Claudius edicto praecepit, *decreed, commanded,* Dig 48, 10, 15 —As *subst.:* **praecĭpiens,** entis *m*, *a teacher,* Cic Rep 1, 46, 70· jam prope consummata fuerit praecipientis opera, Quint 2, 6, 6: in numero praecipientium, id. 2, 3, 5 — Hence, **praeceptum,** i, *n* (acc to II B), *a maxim, rule, precept; an order, direction, command, bidding; an injunction,* etc. (class.): quo praecepto ab iis diligentissime observato, Caes. B G. 5, 35: sine praecepto ullius suā sponte struebatur acies, Liv. 9, 31: transvectae praecepto ducis alae, Tac Agr. 37· hoc praeceptum patet latius, Cic Tusc 2, 24, 58; cf: hoc praeceptum officii diligenter tenendum est, id. Off 2, 14, 51.— In *plur:* tuis monitis praeceptisque, Cic. Fam 5, 13, 3: in quam (partem) praecepta nobis danda sunt, id. Inv 2, 17, 53; 2, 34, 105: abundare praeceptis philosophiae, id Off 1, 1, 1: dare praecepta dicendi, id. Brut 76, 273; cf.· studiosis dicendi praecepta tradere, id. Or. 41, 141: deūm praecepta secuti, *orders, commands,* Verg G 4, 448: sine vi non ulla dabit (Nereus) praecepta, id. ib 4, 398

praecĭpĭtanter, *adv*, v. praecipito *fin*

praecĭpĭtantĭa, ae, *f* [praecipito], *a falling headlong, a rapid fall* (post-class.), Gell. 6, 2, 11; 9, 1, 5

praecĭpĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a falling headlong, headlong hurry, inconsiderate haste* (post Aug), Vitr. 5, 12; Sen. Ira, 1, 12, 6; App de Mundo, p 61, 20, Vulg Psa. 51, 6

praecĭpĭtātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *a destroyer, overthrower* (late Lat), Aug c Duas Epp Pelag 1, 4.

praecĭpĭtium, ii, *n* [praecipito] **I.** Lit, *a steep place, an abrupt descent, a precipice* (post-Aug)· in praecipitium pro pellere, Suet Aug 79; Vulg Judith, 7, 8 — **B.** Trop: aut per confragosa vexabitur aut per praecipitia labetur, Lact. 6, 17; cf. Cic Rep 2, 41, 68 —**II.** Transf, *a falling headlong, a falling down, a fall:* dum aliorum praecipitium vident, Lact 2, 3: (her ba urceolaris) contra, lapsus et praecipitia singularis, Plin. 22, 17, 20, § 43

praecĭpĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* and *n* [praeceps], *to throw* or *cast down headlong, to precipitate* (class; syn.. deicio, deturbo, proruo) **I.** Act **A.** Lit · pilae in mare praecipitatae, Nep Alcib 6 *fin* · truncas rupes in tecta domosque, Stat. Th 10, 881· currum scopulis, *hurl* or *dash against,* Ov M. 15, 518· pinus, Stat Achill 2, 546 — Freq with *se* or *pass* in middle sense: se e Leucade, Cic Tusc 4, 18, 41· se a tecto, Sen Ep 4, 4· se de turri, Liv 23, 37 sese in fossas, Caes. B C 3, 69 praecipitasse se quosdam constabat (sc de muro), *threw themselves from the wall,* Liv 23, 19, 6; Hor S 2, 3, 277: plerique semet ipsi prae cipitaverunt, Liv 21, 14, 1 se in Tiberim, id 4, 12, 11, Caes B G 4, 15, Curt 4, 16, 16; 6, 6, 32, Auct B Alex. 18 ubi Nilus praecipitans se fragore auditum accolis aufert, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 118. praecipitare volens etiam pulcherrima, *to throw overboard,* Juv 12, 38 —Mid.. cum alii super vallum praecipitarentur, *threw themselves down,* Sall J 58, 6, Ov F. 4, 164; id. M 7, 760, 11, 556 lux Praecipitatur aquis, *sinks in the ocean, sets,* id. ib 4, 92, cf.. hac te praecipitato, *run this way, for life!* Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 36 —*Absol* · si quando iis (parvis) ludentes minamur, praecipitaturos alicun de, extimescunt, *that we will throw them down from any place* (= nos eos dejectu ros), Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31 — **2.** Transf, in gen., *to bend* a thing *down*· vitem, Cato, R R. 32, 2: partem (vitis). Col. 4, 20, 4· pal mitem, id. 5, 6, 33 — **B.** Trop **1.** *To throw, hurl,* or *cast down, to precipitate:*

praecipitari ex altissimo dignitatis gradu, Cic. Dom 37, 98, cf in tanta mala praecipitatus ex patrio regno, Sall J 14, 23 — Esp with *reflex pron* semet ipse praecipitare, *to hasten to ruin, destroy one's self,* Sall J 41, 9 se in exitium, Cels 3, 21 se in insidias Liv 3, 18, 7 dub (Madv omits se) furor iraque mentem Praecipitant, *carry away, urge onward, sway violently,* Verg A 2 317 spem festinando praecipitare, Ov P 3, 1, 140 in senectam praecipitare, *to cause to grow old prematurely,* Plin 17, 12, 19, § 94 quosdam praecipitat subjecta potentia magnae Invidiae, Juv 10, 56 — In *pass*, Cic Rep 2, 23, 43 nox praecipitata, *declining,* i e *drawing to a close,* Ov Tr 1, 3, 47, cf aetas praecipitata (opp adulescens), *declining age,* Mat ap Cic Fam 11, 28, 5 — **2.** *To hasten, hurry* a thing (mostly poet and in post-Aug prose) quae Praecipitent obitum, *hasten their setting,* Cic Arat. 349 vindemiam Col. 3, 21, 10 consulta viri, Sil 3, 166 ne praecipitetur editio, Quint Ep ad Tryph 2 consilia raptim praecipitata, *precipitate,* Liv 31, 32 — Poet. moras, i e *exchange delay for haste,* Verg A. 8, 443, 12, 699 Tiphyn pelago parari praecipitat Val Fl. 2, 390 cursum, Juv 15, 78 — **3.** With *acc* and *inf*, *to hasten, press, urge* to do any thing (poet) dare tempus Praecipitant curae, Verg A 11, 3 si praecipitant miserum cognoscere curae, Stat Th 1, 679 — **II.** *Neutr*, *to hasten* or *rush down, to throw one's self down rush headlong, sink rapidly to fall* (class , but only of involuntary falling, cf I A) **A.** Lit praecipitare istuc quidem est, non descendere, Cic N D 1, 32, 90 de montibus altis ad terram, Lucr 4, 1021 ubi Nilus praecipitat ex altissimis montibus, Cic Rep 6, 18, 19, cf Fibrenus statim praecipitat in Lirem, id. Leg 2, 3, 6 and in amni praecipitante, id. de Or 3, 48, 186 nimbi In vada praecipitant, Verg A 9, 670, 11, 617 in fossam, Liv 25, 11, 6, 7, 6, 9, 38, 2 14, 39, 2 3 in insidias, id 2, 51, 5, 18, Plin 11, 24, 28, § 82 non fugis hinc praeceps, dum praecipitare potestas? Verg A. 4, 565 sol praecipitans Cic de Or 3, 55, 209 jam nox caelo Praecipitat *is sinking, draws to a close,* Verg. A 2, 9 hiems jam praecipitaverat, *had closed, come to an end,* Caes B C 3, 25 — **B.** Trop **1.** *To fall down, to fall, rush* or *sink to ruin* qui in amorem Praecipitavit, pejus perit quam si saxo saliat, Plaut Trin 2, 1, 31 praecipitantes impellere, certe est inhumanum, Cic Rab Post 1, 2, so, praecipitantem impellamus, id Clu 26 70 ubi non subest quo praecipitet ac decidat, *he may tumble down,* id Rep 1, 45, 69 praecipitante re publica, id Sull 1, 1, cf id ib 31, 87, and cum ad Cannas praecipitasset Romana res, Liv 27, 40 ad exitium praecipitans Cic Att 3, 15, 7 — **2.** *To be too hasty* cum vitiosum sit adsentiri quicquam aut falsum aut incognitum, sustinenda est potius omnis adsensio, ne praecipitet, si temere processerit, Cic. Ac 2, 21, 68 — Hence, **praecĭpĭtanter,** *adv*, *hastily, precipitately* agens mannos ad villam, Lucr 3, 1063

praecĭpŭē, *adv*, v praecipuus *fin*

praecĭpŭus, a, um, *adj* [praecipio], *that is taken before other things* (cf princeps) exceptum quod excipitur, ut praecipuum quod ante capitur, Paul ex Fest p 80 Müll — Hence, **I.** *Particular, peculiar, especial* (class , opp communis), Cic Sull 3, 9, cf id ib 4, 11, id Fam 4, 15 2, cf also id Prov Cons 1, 2 non praecipuam, sed parem cum ceteris fortunae conditionem subire, id Rep 1, 4, 7 — **B.** In partic., in jurid lang , *that is received beforehand* (esp as an inheritance), *special* praecipua dos Dig 33, 4, 2 *fin.* peculium, ib 40, 5, 23, Ter Ad 2, 3, 5, Plaut Rud. 1, 3, 6 — *Subst* **praecĭpŭum,** ii, *n* , *that which is received from an inheritance before the general distribution of the property* sestertium quingenties cum praecipuum inter legatarios habuisset, Suet Galb 5 — **II.** Transf, like eximius, *special, chief, principal, excellent distinguished, extraordinary* hic homo st hominum omnium praecipuos, Plaut. Trin 5, 1, 1 opera praecipua, Planc. ap Cic. Fam 10, 9, 2 jus, Cic. Imp Pomp 19 58 quos praecipuo semper honore Caesar habuit, Caes B G 5, 52 natura ingenerat praecipuum quendam amorem in eos, qui procreati sunt, Cic Off 1, 4, 12 Cicero praecipuus in eloquentiâ vir, Quint 6, 3, 3, cf. praecipuus scientiâ rei militaris, Tac. A. 12, 40 vir praecipuus corpore viribusque, Plin 7, 48, 49, § 154 mox praecipuus cui secreta imperatorum inniterentur (*the first*), Tac A 3, 30 — *Absol* ex quibus praecipuos attinge mus, Quint 8, 3, 89 ponendus inter praecipuos, id 10, 1, 116 — With *gen* philosophorum Platonem esse praecipuum, Quint 10, 1, 81 praecipui amicorum, Tac A. 15, 56 *fin* remedia calculo humano, Plin 11, 49, 109, § 261 herba dentibus, id 25, 13, 107, § 170, cf herba ad serpentium ictus, id 8, 27, 41, § 97 — *Subst* **praecĭpŭum,** i, *n* , *excellence, superiority* homini praecipui a natura nihil datum esse, Cic Fin 2, 33, 110 — *Plur* **praecĭpŭa,** orum, *n* **I.** In gen , *matters of special importance* duo statim praecipua ex imperatoria mente monstravit, Vop Aur 23, 1 principum diversam esse sortem, quibus praecipua rerum ad famam dirigenda, Tac A 4, 40 — **II.** *Points of superiority, of excellence* aurigarum equorumque praecipua vel delicta, Amm 14, 6, 25 — **III.** Esp , in the philos. lang of the Stoics *principal* or *considerable things, things that come next to absolute good,* the Gr προηγμένα, Cic Fin 3, 16, 52 (v the passage in connection) — Hence, *adv* **praecĭpŭē,** *chiefly, principally eminently* (class , cf inprimis, maxime, potissimum, praesertim), Plaut Most 1, 3, 31 praecipue de consularibus disputare, Cic Sull 29, 82 praecipue florere, id de Or 1, 8, 30 semper Aeduorum civitati praecipue indulserat, Caes B G 7, 40, id B C 3, 68 rationem praestat praecipue analogia, Quint 1, 6, 1 praecipue quidem apud Ciceronem, id 1, 8, 11 fortasse ubique, in narratione tamen praecipue id 10, 1, 51 inferioribus praecipueque adulescentulis parcere decet, id 11, 1, 68 praecipue sanus, Hor Ep 1, 1, 108 quos praecipue fugiam, Juv 3, 59 vivendum recte est cum propter plurima, tum his praecipue causis, id. 9, 119 — **B.** Transf , = praesertim, *especially, particularly* (poet and post Aug) sed perfectus liber utique ex integro resumendus, praecipueque oratio, Quint 10, 1, 20 ostendunt admirabilem praecipue in aetate illâ recti generis voluntatem, id 10, 1, 89 panthera leones non attingunt peruncto eo praecipue si et alium fuerit incoctum, Plin 29, 4, 25, § 78, 29, 4, 34, § 107 — So with *cum* sedulitas stulte urget, Praecipue cum se numeris commendat, Hor Ep 2, 1, 261, Quint 9, 2, 85, Plin Ep 3, 10, 4.

praecīsē, *adv*, v praecido, *P a fin*

praecīsĭo, onis, *f* [praecido] **I.** *A cutting off* (post Aug) genitalium, App M 1, p 106, 12 — **B.** Transf , concr , *the piece cut off, a cut, cutting* tignorum, Vitr 4, 2, *absol* , id 5, 7 — **II.** In rhetoric, *a breaking off abruptly,* = ἀποσιώπησις, Auct Her 4, 30, 41 — **III.** *An overreaching* (late Lat) finis praecisionis tuae, Vulg Jer 51, 13

praecīsum, i, *n* , v praecido, *P a*

praecīsūra, ae, *f* [praecido], *a cutting, cut, paring* (post class.) asparagorum, Apic 4, 2 agrorum, Front. Colon p 102, 126, 140 Goes.

praecīsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P a* , from praecido

‡ **praeclāmĭtātor,** v praecia.

prae-clāmo, avi, 1, *v n* , *to call out beforehand* (post-class), Dig 48, 8, 7 (al proclamaverit) proclamat, praeclamat, Not Tir p 93

praeclārē, *adv* , v praeclarus *fin* A

prae-clārĕo, ui, 2, *v n* , *to shine forth* (late Lat) Alcim Avit ad Soror 6, 508

praeclārĭtas, atis, *f* [praeclarus], *excellence* (late Lat.), Vulg Sap 8, 18

praeclārĭter, *adv* , v praeclarus *fin* B

prae-clārus, a, um, *adj* , *very clear, very bright* **I.** Lit (only poet and very rare) lux, Lucr 2, 1032 sol, id. 5, 120 laspis, Juv 5, 42. — **II.** Transf, *very beautiful* (physically or morally), *magnificent, honorable, splendid, noble, remarkable, distinguished, excellent, famous, celebrated* (class) vultus, Lucr 4, 1033 urbs situ praeclaro ad aspectum, Cic Verr 2, 4, 52, § 117 aries praeclarior, Att ap Cic Div 1, 22, 44 homo praeclara virtute et forma, Plaut Mil 4, 2, 51 praeclaris operibus laetari, Cic Fam 1, 7, 7 praeclara indoles ad dicendum, id de Or 1, 29, 131 genus dicendi magnificum atque praeclarum, id ib 2 21, 82 eximia et praeclara, id. Off 1, 20, 67 praeclari et magnifica, id. Or 4, 15 multi praeclari in philosophiâ et nobiles, id de Or 1, 11, 46 gens bello praeclara, Verg A 8, 480, 12, 347 nec quicquam est praeclarius aut praestantius, Cic Fam 10, 5, 2 praeclarissimum facinus, Nep Tim 1, 5 praeclarum est popularem me esse in populi salute, Cic ad Brut 1, 3, 2 *fin* res, *distinguished wealth, opulence,* Hor S 2, 5, 46 — Of medicines that operate well, *excellent, efficacious,* etc rubrica in medicinâ res praeclara habetur, Plin 35, 6, 14, § 33, 20 7, 26, § 61, 27, 4, 14, § 31, cf usus, id 23, 3, 36, § 73 utilitas, id. 22, 24, 51, § 110 — Ironically illa praeclara tua patientia famis, Cic Cat 1, 10, 26 , cf praeclaram populo Romano refers gratiam, id. ib 1, 11, 28 — In a bad sense, *noted, notorious* sceleribus suis ferox atque praeclarus, Sall J 14, 21 — (β) With *gen* T Livius, eloquentiae ac fidei praeclarus in primis, Tac A 4, 34 — Hence, *adv* in two forms, praeclare and praeclariter **A.** Form **praeclārē. 1.** *Very clearly, very plainly* praeclare aliquid explicare, Cic Ac 1, 9, 33 praeclare intellego, id Fam 13, 7, 1 praeclare memini, id ib 4, 7, 2 invenire, Plin Ep 3, 13, 3 praeclare et apposite et facete scribere, Gell 2, 23, 11 — **2.** *Excellently, admirably, very well* praeclare nobiscum actum iri, si, etc., Cic Verr 2, 1, 4, § 9, cf omnino praeclare te habes, cum, etc , id ib 2, 2, 61, § 149 simulacrum praeclare factum e marmore, id. ib 2, 4, 44, § 96 praeclare facitis, qui, etc , id Phil 3 10, 25 praeclare dicere aliquid, id Rosc Am 13, 37 gerere negotium, id Rosc Com 10, 34 praeclarissime aliquid facere, id Mil 35, 96 — Of medicines that operate well, *excellently, efficaciously,* etc radix caeliacis praeclare facit, Plin 22, 19, 22, § 48, 26, 15, 90, § 161, 29, 4, 25 § 78, 32, 4, 14, § 35 — As an expression of assent pacem vult M Lepidus praeclare, si, etc , *very good, very well,* Cic Phil 13, 4, 8 sq — **B.** Form **praeclārĭter,** *excellently* rebus praeclariter gestis, Quadrig ap Non 516, 12, Enn. ap Prisc p 1010 P (Enn. p 180 Vahl)

praeclāvĭum, ii, *n* [prae clavus], *the part of the dress before the purple stripe,* Afran. ap Non 64, 22 sq

prae-clūdo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.* [claudo], *to shut in front,* hence, in gen , *to shut to, to close* (class.) **I.** Lit portas praeclusit, Caes. B C 2, 19 *fin* praecludere portas consuli, id ib 3, 12 fores, Prop 2, 4 (5), 21 portus classi, Luc 9, 39 horrea, Suet Calig 26 *fin* via lapidum ruina praeclusa, *blocked up,* Suet Oth 8 *fin* — Transf, with a personal object praeclusit cunctos negotiatores, i e *closed their shops,* Suet Ner 32 — **II.** Transf **1.** *To close* a thing to any one, i e *to forbid access to* omnem orbem terrarum civibus Romanis, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 65, § 168 maritimos cursus praecludebat hiemis magnitudo, id. Planc 40, 96 sibi curiam, id. Pis 17, 40 omnes sibi aditus misericordiae judicum, id Verr 2, 5, 8, § 21 — **2.** *To shut up* or *off, to hinder stop, impede* effugium alicui, Lucr 1, 973 vocem alicui, Liv 33, 13, 5, cf linguam cani, ne latret, Phaedr 1, 22, 5

prae-clŭĕo, ere, *v n* , *to be very famous* or *renowned* (post class.) qui in vetusta praecluent comoedia, Ter Maur p 2433 P praecluens potestas, Prud Cath 4, 37 — In the collat form **praeclŭo,** ĕre, *v n.* vos, qui ex ubertate terrae praecluatis, Jul Val Rer Gest Alex M 1, 38 Mai

praeclŭis, e, *adj* [prae cluo, clueo], *very celebrated* (post class) liberi, Mart Cap 1, § 3, 1, § 24 conventus, id. 9, § 906

praeclŭo, ĕre, v praecluco

praeclūsĭo, ōnis, *f* [praecludo], *a shutting* or *damming up a reservoir* (post-Aug) aquarum, Vitr 9, 9 *med*

praeclūsor, ōris, *m* [id.] *one that shuts up,* trop , *a hinderer, precluder* (post-class.) legis *who impedes an understanding of the law,* Tert adv Marc. 4, 27 *fin*

praeclūsus, a, um, *Part* , v praecludo

praeco, ōnis (old *dat*, PRAECONEI, Inscr. Lat. 202, 2, 34), *m.*, *a crier, herald*, in a court of justice, in popular assemblies, at auctions, at public spectacles, games, or processions, etc.: exsurge, praeco, fac populo audientiam, Enn. ap. Plaut. Poen. prol. 11 (Trag. v. 32 Vahl.); Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30, § 76; id. Quint. 3, 11; Varr. L. L. 6, §§ 86 and 87 Müll.: haec per praeconem vendidit, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 84: in eopse astas lapide, ut praeco praedicat, *on the auctioneer's block*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 17; cf.: ut praeco, ad merces turbam qui cogit emendas, Hor. A. P. 419; Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 8; Juv. 6, 439; 8, 95: indictivum funus, ad quod per praeconem evocabantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 106 Müll.—**II.** Transf., *a publisher, herald: o fortunate adulescens*, qui tuae virtutis Homerum praeconem inveneris! Cic. Arch. 10, 24.

praecoctus, a, um, *Part.*, from praecoquo.

* **prae-coepi,** pisse, *v. a.*, *to begin before:* urbem, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 84 Mai.

praecōgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecogito], *a thinking* or *considering beforehand, forethought, precogitation* (post-class.): praecogitationem, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39.

prae-cōgĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to think upon, ponder*, or *consider beforehand, to premeditate, precogitate* (perh. not ante-Aug.): plura, Quint. 12, 9, 20: abscessum, Cod. Th. 8, 4, 20: multo ante praecogitatum facinus, Liv. 40, 4 *fin.*: praecogitati mali mollis ictus venit, Sen. Ep. 76, 34: nolite praecogitare quid loquamini, Vulg. Marc. 13, 11.

praecognĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecognosco], *foreknowledge, precognition* (late Lat.), Boëth. Consol. Phil. 5, 4; Ambros. de Fide, 3, 10, 64.

praecognĭtŏr, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who knows beforehand*, Ambros. de Fide, 2, prol. 14.

prae-cognosco, no *perf.*, gnĭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to foreknow, foresee* (very rare): praecognito nostro adventu, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15, 4: mors praecognita est, Suet. Aug. 97: Christus praecognitus ante mundi constitutionem, Vulg. 1 Pet. 1, 20: haec enim praecognita, Boëth. Consol. Phil. 5, 4.

prae-cŏlo, no *perf.*, cultum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To cultivate beforehand*, trop.: animi habitus, ad virtutem quasi praeculti et praeparati, Cic. Part. 23, 80.—**II.** *To honor, esteem, revere beforehand:* nova et ancipitia (i. e. ante tempus opportunum colere), Tac. A. 14, 22.—Hence, **praecultus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I.), *highly ornamented* (post-Aug.): tunc donis sacro praeculta auro, Stat. Th. 2, 298: genus eloquentiae praecultum, Quint. 11, 1, 31.

prae-commŏdo, āre, *v. a.*, *to advance as a loan, to give as a favor* (post-class.): quingentos solidos, Cod. Th. 14, 27, 2: linguam, Coripp. Laud. Just. 1, 7.

* **prae-commŏvĕo,** ēre, *v. a.*, *to move greatly:* liberos, Sen. Thyest. 302.

prae-compŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [compono], *composed* or *prepared beforehand:* praecomposito ore, Ov. F. 6, 674.

prae-concinnātus, a, um, *Part.* [concinno], *arranged* or *prepared beforehand* (post-class.): praeconcinnato mendacio fallens maritum, App. M. 5, p. 170, 34.

prae-condĭo, īre, *v. a.*, *to season beforehand* (post-class.): leporem, Apic. 8, 8 *med.*

prae-condĭtus, a, um, *Part* [condo], *prearranged* (late Lat.): praeconditis causis, Aug. Gen. ad Lit. 6, 28.

praecōnĭālis, e, *adj.* [praeconnius], *to be praised* or *commended, that which ought to be honored:* viri, Cassiod. Var. 9, 25: pietati vestrae praeconiale est diligere, id. ib. 8, 1.—Hence, *adv.*: **praecōnĭālĭter,** *honorably*, Cassiod. in Psa. 17.

praecōnĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praeconium], *high commendation* (late Lat.), Interpr. Iren. 3, 3.

Praecōnīnus, i, *m.* [praeco], *a Roman surname*, Suet. Gram. 3; Plin. 33, 1, 7, § 29.

praecōnĭum, ii, v. praeconius, II.

praecōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praeco], *of* or *belonging to a* praeco or *public crier:* quaestus, *the office* or *business of a public crier*, Cic. Quint. 31, 95.—**II.** *Subst.*: **praecōnĭum,** ii, *n.* **A.** *The office of a public crier:* facere, *to be a public crier*, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 1: praeconium me ut detis, *make me your auctioneer*, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 93; Suet. Gram. 3.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In gen., *a crying out in public; a proclaiming, spreading abroad, publishing* (syn. praedicatio): tibi praeconium deferam, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 2; App. M. 6, p. 176, 3: praeconio contendere, *in strength of voice*, Suet. Ner. 24: domesticum, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 86.—*Plur.*: praeconia famae, Ov. H. 17, 207: peragere praeconia casūs, id. Tr. 5, 1, 9.—**2.** In partic., *a publishing, celebrating, laudation, commendation* (syn.: laudatio, elogium): praeconium alicui tribuere, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7: *mandare versibus laborum praeconium*, id. Arch. 9, 20: formae praeconia, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 9: praeconium facere de Deo, Lact. 1, 4, 2; 4, 14, 19.

praecōnor, āri, *v. dep. n.* [praeco], *to perform the office of public crier* or *herald, to herald, proclaim; to praise* (post-class.), Interpr. Iren. 5: fama praeconans, Mart. Cap. 1, § 63; Arn. in Psa. 92 and 97.

prae-conspĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [conspicor], *very remarkable, wonderful* (eccl. Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 96, 6.

prae-consūmo, no *perf.*, sumptum, 3, *v. a.*, *to waste* or *spend beforehand* (Ovid.): suas vires bello, Ov. M. 7, 489; id. Tr. 4, 6, 30.

* **prae-con-trecto,** āre, *v. a.* [tracto], *to feel* or *handle beforehand*, i. e. *in thought:* praecontrectare videndo, Ov. M. 6, 478.

praecŏquē, *adv.*, and **praecŏquis,** e, *adj.*, v. praecox.

prae-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To boil beforehand*, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 288: rutam, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 34, 136; id. Tard. 4, 3, 26.—**II.** *To ripen fully:* praecocta uva (sole), Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 81.

praecŏquus, a, um, v. praecox.

praecordĭa, ōrum (*sing.* praecordium, Isid. 10, 102), *n.* [prae-cor]. **I.** Lit., *the muscle which separates the heart and lungs from the abdomen, the midriff, diaphragm:* exta homini ab inferiore viscerum parte separantur membrana, quae praecordia appellant, quia cordi praetenditur, quod Graeci appellaverunt φρένας, Plin. 11, 37, 77, § 197: (Plato) cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: unius praecordia pressit senis, i. e. *stopped his breath*, Juv. 6, 621.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The entrails, the stomach* (syn.: viscera, exta, ilia): praecordia vocamus uno nomine exta in homine, Plin. 30, 5, 14, § 42; Cels. 4, 1: ipse anulus in praecordiis piscis inventus est, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92: totis praecordiis stertens, M. Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 123; Plin. 26, 7, 19, § 35: quid veneni saevit in praecordiis, Hor. Epod. 3, 5: mulso proluere, id. S. 2, 4, 26.—**B.** *The breast, the heart* (mostly poet.): spiritu remanente in praecordiis, Liv. 42, 16: frigidus coit in praecordia sanguis, Verg. A. 10, 452; Ov. M. 12, 140.—As the seat of the feelings and passions: quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus, Verg. A. 2, 367: meis inaestuat praecordiis Libera bilis, Hor. Epod. 11, 15: verax aperit praecordia Liber, id. S. 1, 4, 89: inquieta, id. Epod. 5, 95: flagrantia, Juv. 13, 102; cf.: tacita sudant praecordia culpa, id. 1, 167: mutare praecordia, i. e. sententiam, Prop. 2, 3, 13 (2, 4, 31): in praecordiis meis de mane vigilabo ad te, Vulg. Isa. 26, 9.—Hence, even, praecordia mentis, *the seat of the mind*, for *the mind*, Ov. M. 11, 149.—* **C.** *The body, bodies* in gen.: in terrā ponunt praecordia, Ov. M. 7, 559.

prae-corrumpo, no *perf.*, ruptum, 3, *v. a.*, *to corrupt* or *bribe beforehand* (Ovid.): aliquem donis, Ov. M. 14, 134: illa praecorrupta, id. ib. 9, 295.

praecox, cŏcis, also **praecŏquis,** e, and **praecŏquus,** a, um, *adj.* [praecoquo], *ripe before its time, early ripe, rareripe, premature, precocious* (syn. praematurus). **I.** Lit.: allium praecox, Plin. 19, 6, 34, § 112: rosa, id. 21, 4, 10, § 19: germinationes, id. 17, 2, 2, § 16: pira, Col. 5, 10: vites praecoquis fructus, id. 3, 2: ex unā praecoque vite, id. 3, 9: uvas praecoquas legere, id. 12, 37: arbores, *bearing fruit before their time*, Plin. 16, 27, 50, § 114: quando jam praecoquae uvae vesci possunt, *when the earliest grapes are ripe*, Vulg. Num. 13, 21.—**B.** Transf.: loca, and *subst.*: **praecŏcia,** ium, *n.*, *places where fruits ripen early*, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 79; 18, 24, 54, § 197.—**II.** Trop., *over-hasty, premature, precocious, untimely* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.): pugna, Enn. ap. Non. 150, 16 (Ann. v. 282): ingeniorum velut praecox genus, Quint. 1, 3, 3: risus praecox, Plin. 7 prooem. 1, § 2: audacia, i. e. *of a boy*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 6: fuga, Lucil. ap. Non. 150, 17; Varr. ap. ib. 157, 3: praecoquis libido, Nov. ap. ib. 150, 18; Afran. ap. Gell. 10, 11, 9.—* *Adv.*: **praecŏquē,** *prematurely*, etc.: properans, Auct. Itin. Alex. 38 Mai.

prae-crassus, a, um, *adj.*, *very thick:* cortex, Plin. 16, 8, 13, § 34.

praecrĕpo, crĕpŭi, 1, *v. n.*, *to sound* or *resound beforehand:* in domo patris praecrepuisse symphoniam, Ambros. in Psa. 118, 11, 26.

‡ **prae-crūdesco,** crūdui, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow very hard*, Not. Tir. p. 81.

prae-culco, āre, *v. a.* [calco], *to impress strongly* or *beforehand* (post-class.), Tert. Monog. 10.

praecultus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from praecolo.

* **prae-cŭpĭdus,** a, um, *adj.*, *very desirous* or *fond of* any thing: pretiosae supellectilis praecupidus, Suet. Aug. 70.

prae-cūro, āre, *v. a.*, *to care for beforehand* (post-class.): corpus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37: res suas, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 29 *fin.*

praecurrentĭa, ium, *n.*, v. praecurro *fin.*

prae-curro, cŭcurri (curri, Liv. 8, 30, 13 Weissenb.), cursum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to run before, hasten on before, precede* (class.; cf.: antecedo, antevenio). **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** Lit.: eā ego huc praecucurri gratiā, ne, etc., Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 110: propere praecucurrit, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 11: praecucurrit index ad Persea, Liv. 40, 7, 7: praecurrunt equites, Caes. B. G. 6, 39: praecurrit ante omnes, id. B. C. 2, 34, 5: citius Petro, Vulg. Johan. 20, 4.—**B.** Trop., *to go on before, precede; to surpass, excel:* eo fama jam praecucurrerat de proelio Dyrrhachino, Caes. B. C. 3, 80: ut certis rebus certa signa praecurrerent, *precede*, Cic. Div. 1, 52, 118; id. Ac. 1, 12, 45: alicui studio, id. Cat. 4, 9, 19; so, alicui, id. de Or. 3, 61, 230.—**II.** *Act.* **A.** In gen., *to hasten before* a person or thing, *to precede, go before, anticipate:* illud praecurrere cogor, *to combat in advance*, * Lucr. 1, 371: aliquem aetate, Cic. Or. 52, 176: ita praecurrit amicitia judicium, id. Lael. 17, 62: nec appetitus rationem praecurrant, id. Off. 1, 29, 102.—**B.** In partic., *to surpass, excel* in any quality: aliquem, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 7, 28: aliquem nobilitate, Nep. Thras. 1, 3: aliquem judicio, Tac. Or. 22.—Hence, **praecurrentĭa,** ium, *n.* In rhetoric like antecedentia, *things that go before, antecedents*, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 166: primordia rerum et quasi praecurrentia, id. Part. 2, 7.—* *Part. perf.*: **praecursus,** a, um, *having preceded:* rumore praecurso, Amm. 18, 2, 1.

praecursātor, ōris, *m.* [praecurro], *an advanced guard* (post-class. for praecursor): revocatis praecursatoribus, Amm. 16, 12, 8.

praecursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a coming* or *going before.* * **I.** In gen.: sine praecursione visorum, *without a previous occurrence of phenomena*, Cic. Fat. 19, 44.—**II.** In partic. * **A.** In milit. lang., *a preliminary combat, a skirmish*, Plin. Ep. 6, 13, 6.—**B.** In rhet. lang., *a preparation* of the hearer, Cic. Top. 15, 59.—**C.** *The office* or *work of a forerunner, the mission of John the Baptist*, Aug. Tract. in Johan. 4, 6.

praecursor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who runs before.* **I.** *A forerunner, precursor*, of a servant, Plin. Pan. 76 *fin.*; *one who precedes on the same path*, Lact. 6, 7, 3.—Esp., *the forerunner of Christ, John the Baptist*, Aug. Tract. in Johan. 4, 6; 4, 8.—**II.** Trop.: flos praecursor indolis bonae, Nazar. Pan. Const. 3 *med.*—**III.** In milit. lang., *an advanced guard, vanguard*, Liv. 26, 17 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., *a scout, spy* (cf.: emissarius, speculator), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 108.

praecursōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [praecur sor] *precursory* (post Aug) epistula, Plin Ep 4, 13, 2 index, Amm 15, 1, 2 (al pro cursorius)

1. praecursus, a, um, *Part*, from praecurro

2. praecursus, ūs, *m* [praecurro] *a forerunning, coming before anticipation* (post Aug) Etesiarum, Plin. 16, 25, 42, § 104 praecursu quodam gloriosae passio nis, Ambros. in Luc. 5, 109

prae-cŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, 3, *v a.* [qua tio], *to shake, wave,* or *brandish before* or *in front* (poet) taedas, Ov M 4, 757 (but in Prop 4, 15, 16, the true reading is per cutit)

praeda, ae (old *abl sing* PRAEDAD, Inscr Col Rostr), *f* [for praehenda, from praehendo, v prehendo], *property taken in war, booty spoil, plunder, pillage* (syn exuviae, spolium) **I.** Lit praeda exerci tus undat, Enn ap Serv ad Verg G 2, 437 (Ann v 320 Vahl) praedas ac manubias in urbis ornamenta conferre, Cic Agr 2, 23, 61, cf manubiae, and the passages there cited with praeda, so *plur* praedarum in parte reperta frangebat pocula, Juv 11, 101 —Most ly *sing* praeda ante parta, Cic Prov Cons 11, 28 praedam capere de praedonibus Plaut Truc 1, 2, 14 praedam militibus do nare, Caes B G 7, 11 *fin* victores praeda spoliisque potiti, Verg A 9, 450 —**II.** Transf **A.** *An animal, bird, etc, caught or killed in the chase, prey, game* (poet and in post Aug prose) cervi luporum praeda rapaci um, Hor C 4, 4, 50, Phaedr 1, 5, Verg A 3, 223, Plin 8, 55, 81, § 219, of fishing, Plaut Rud. 4, 2, 4, Ov M 13, 936 in saltu venantur aves, hinc praeda cubili Ponitur, Juv 14, 82.—Prov praeda canum lepus est, Mart 1, 22, 5 —Transf, of a person, *prey*, Plaut Ps 4, 7, 23, Ov H 15 51 —**B.** In gen, *booty, spoil, gain profit* illa, quae empta ex praeda est, Plaut. Ep 5, 1, 2, 15, 3, 3, 13 adeste, sultis, praeda erit praesen tium, id Stich 1, 3, 67 maximos quaestus praedasque facere, Cic Verr 2, 3, 50, § 119, Hor S 2, 3, 68 ostendit praedam, *treasure trove*, Phaedr 5, 6, 4 a quibus magnas praedas Agesilaus faciebat, *from which Agesilaus drew great advantage*, Nep Chabr 2, 3, cf Plin 26, 1, 3, § 4

praedābundus, a, um, *adj* [praedor], *ravaging, pillaging, plundering*, Sall. J 90, 2 exercitus, Liv 2, 26, Curt 8, 1, 5

praedamnātĭo, onis, *f* [praedamno], *precondemnation* (eccl Lat.), Tert Habit Mul 4, id Apol 27 *med*

prae-damno, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to condemn beforehand, to precondemn* (not in Cic. or Cæs) **I.** Lit praedamnatus col lega, Liv 4, 41 *fin* amicum, Suet Aug 56 —**II.** Trop spem, i e *to give it up* or *renounce beforehand*, Liv 27, 18, 8 se per petuae infelicitatis, *think themselves condemned to perpetual misery*, Val Max 6, 9

praedātĭcius or **-tius,** a, um, *adj* [praedor] *taken as booty* or *plunder* (post class) pecunia, Gell 13, 24, 28 (in Gell 4, 18, 12, the better reading is praedatae)

praedātĭo, onis, *f* [id], *a taking of booty plundering, pillaging* (post Aug) —In *plur* latrociniis ac praedationibus in festato mari, Vell. 2, 73, 3, Tac. A 12, 29 —In *sing*, Lact 5, 9, Vulg Isa. 9, 5

praedātor, ōris, *m* [id], *a plunderer, pillager* **I.** Lit (class) quos ego in eo dem genere praedatorum direptorumque pono, Cic. Cat 2, 9, 20 exercitus, praedator ex sociis, Sall J 44, 1 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A hunter* (poet) praedator aprorum, Ov M 12, 306, Stat Th 4, 316 —Transf corporis, i e *a ravisher*, Petr 85 3 —* **B.** *A rapacious* or *avaricious man*, Tib 2, 3, 43

praedātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [praeda], *plundering, rapacious, predatory* manus (militum), *marauders*, Sall J 20 7, Tac. A 4, 24 *fin* naves, *pirate ships*, Plaut Men 2, 2, 69, Liv 34, 36 classes, id 29, 28.

praedātrix, icis, *f* [praedator], *she that plunders pillages, robs* (poet and in post-class prose) Herculei praedatrix co dat alumni, i e *the nymph Dryope*, who stole away Hylas, Stat S 1, 5 22 —*Adj* bestia, *a beast of prey* Amm 26, 6, 10 fera, id 14 2 1, 14, 10, 1

praedātum, i, *n*, v praedor *fin*.

1. praedātus, a, um, v praedor and praedo

2. prae-dătus, a, um, *Part* [do] *given beforehand* (post class), Cael Aur Acut 2, 37 *med*, 3, 17, id Tard 1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 7 *fin*

prae-dēcessor, oris, *m*, *a predecessor* (post class), Symm Ep 10, 47, Rutil Nam 1, 424

* **prae-dēlasso,** are, *v a*, *to weary out* or *weaken beforehand* quae (moles) incur sus praedelassat aquarum, Ov M 11, 731

prae-dēlēgātĭo, onis, *f*, *an assignment* or *delegation before the time* (post class), Cod. Just 11, 5, 3

prae-dēmonstro, are, 1, *v a*, *to demonstrate beforehand* (late Lat), Rustic cont. Aceph p 1192

prae-densus, a, um, *adj*, *very thick, very dense* (post Aug) farrago, Plin 18, 16, 41, § 142 grana, id. 18, 7, 10, § 53 ter ra, id 18, 18, 48, § 171

prae-dēsignātus, a, um, *Part* [de signo], *designated beforehand* (post class) praedesignatus vobis Christus, Tert Res Carn 22 *fin*

praedestĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f* [praedesti no], *a determining beforehand, predestination* (eccl Lat), Boeth Consol Phil 4, in the title of a book by Augustin De prae destinatione Sanctorum, et saep

prae-destĭno, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to determine beforehand, to predestine* (not ante Aug) triumphos, Liv 45, 40 *fin* qui praedestinavit nos in adoptionem filiorum, Vulg Eph 1, 5 nuptiarum gaudia sibi, Auct Paneg ad Max et Constant 7 ali cui trinam indolem, Prud. Cath 12, 67, Augustin. Don Persev 21 —**II.** *To provide beforehand* cavea modico praedestinata pretio, App M 4, 15

prae-dētermĭno, āre, 1, *v a*, *to fix beforehand* (late Lat), Aug Orat p 1126, t. 47 Migne

* **prae-dexter,** tĕra, tĕrum, *adj*, *very skilful*, Grat Cyn 67 (acc to Barth, i q am bidexter, aequimanus)

praedĭātor, oris, *m* [praedium], *a purchaser of mortgaged estates sold at auction, a dealer in landed estates*, Cic. Att 12, 14, 2, 12, 17 qui mercatur a populo prae diator appellatur, Gai Inst 2, 61 Persons who followed this business were familiar with mercantile law, and were often con sulted as lawyers, Cic Balb 20, 45, Dig 23, 3, 54 *in lemm* praediator, ὠνητης υπαρ χοντων, Gloss Philox

praedĭātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [praedia tor], *relating to the sale of estates at auction, prediatory* jus, Cic Balb 20, 45, Val. Max 3, 12, 1 lex, Suet Claud 9

* **praedĭātūra,** ae, *f* [praedium], *the purchase of estates at auction*, Gai Inst 2, 61

praedĭātus, a, um, *adj* [id] **I.** *Possessing landed property* (post class) bene praediatus, App Flor p 349, 40 —**B.** In gen., *wealthy* in omnibus praediatus, Mart Cap 1, § 46 —**II.** *Who pledges his lands to the State* praediatus υπερ φορου δημου ἐνδεδεμενος, Gloss. Philox.

* **praedĭcābĭlis,** e, *adj* [1 praedico], *praiseworthy, laudable* aliquid praedica bile, Cic Tusc. 5, 17, 49, Ambros in Luc 1, 15

praedĭcāmentum, i, *n* [id.], *that which is predicated, a quality*, in *plur* = categoriae, Aug Conf 4, 6, id Trin 5, 8, Isid 2, 16 1

praedĭcātĭo, onis, *f* [id] **I.** *A public proclaiming, a proclamation, publication* (class) of the praeco, luctuosa et acerba praedicatio, Cic. Agr 2 18 48 mandata praedicatio App M 6 p 176, 10 praedi catio societatis, Cic. Verr 2 3, 61, § 140 — Hence, *an assertion* decem praedicatio nes, Mart Cap 4, § 383 —**II.** *A praising praise, commendation* (class.) praedicatio tua Plaut Mil 4, 6 22, Cic. Q Fr 1 1, 14, § 41 grata Plin Ep 9, 9, 3, Plin 20, 10, 42 § 109, Liv 4, 49, 10 vana Flor 4 2 63, cf Plin 35, 3, 5, § 15 —**III.** *A prediction prophecy, soothsaying* Lact 4 21, 2, Sulp Sev Chron 1, 36, 3 —**IV.** (Eccl Lat) *Preaching* stultitia praedicationis, Vulg 1 Cor 1, 21, id Tit 1, 3

praedĭcātīvus, a, um, *adj* [id] *declaring, asserting, predicative* (post class.): propositio, *categorical*, App Dogm Plat 3, p 29 *fin* syllogismus, Mart Cap 4, § 343. genus, id ib

praedĭcātor, oris, *m* [1 praedico] **I.** In gen, *one who makes a thing publicly known, a proclaimer, publisher, crier* (post class.), App M 6, p 176, 4 —**II.** In par tic **A.** *One who publicly commends a thing, a praiser, eulogist* (class) benefici, Cic. Balb 2, 4. te ipso praedicatore ac tes te, id Fam 1, 9, 6, Plin Ep 7, 33, 2 —**B.** In eccl Lat, *a preacher*, Tert adv Marc 4, 28 *med* gentium (cf Paul), Sulp Sev Ep 1, 6, Vulg 1 Tim 2, 7

praedĭcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [praedi cator] *praising, laudatory* (late Lat.) ver ba, Salv adv Avar 19 *fin*

praedĭcātrix, icis, *f* [id.], *she that makes known* (post class) summarum po testatum, Tert Anim 46.

1. prae-dĭco, avi, atum, 1, *v a* **I.** *To cry in public, make known by crying in public, to publish, proclaim* **A.** Lit, of a public crier ut praeco praedicat, Plaut Bacch 4, 7, 17 auctionem praedicem, ipse ut venditem, id Stich 1, 3 41, cf si pa lam praeco praedicasset, Cic Verr 2, 3, 16, § 40, Cic Quint 15, 50, id Off 3, 13, 55, id. Fam 5, 12, 8 —**B.** Transf **1.** In gen, *to make publicly known, to announce, proclaim, to say, relate, state, declare* (syn moneo, ante denuntio, Cic Verr 1, 12, 36, 1, 15, 43, class) audes mihi praedicare id, Domi te esse? Plaut Am 2, 1, 11 vera praedico, id ib 3, 2, 20 aliam nunc mihi orationem despoliato praedicas, atque olim, *you tell a different story, speak another language*, id As 1, 3, 52 utrum taceamne an praedicem? Ter Eun 4, 4, 53 si quidem haec vera praedicat, id And 3, 1, 7 —With *obj clause* qui ingenti magnitudine cor porum Germanos esse praedicabant, Caes B G 1, 39, Sall C 48, 9, Caes B C 3, 106, 4 barbari paucitatemque nostrorum mili tum suis praedicaverunt, *reported*, id. B G 4, 34 injuriam in eripiendis legionibus praedicat, *displays*, id B C 1, 32, 6 ut praedicas, *as you assert*, Cic Cat 1, 9, 23 quod mihi praedicabas vitium, id tibi est, *that you attribute to me*, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 249 avus tuus tibi aedilicium praedicaret re pulsam, *would tell you of the repulse that P Nasica suffered respecting the edileship*, Cic Planc 21, 51 —**2.** In partic, *to praise, laud, commend, vaunt, extol* (syn laudo, celebro), constr with *aliquid* (*de aliquo*), *de aliquâ re*, and *absol*, Plaut Merc 2, 2, 18 quid ego ejus tibi nunc faciem praedicem aut laudem? Ter Eun 3, 5, 17 beata vita glorianda et praedicanda est, Cic Tusc 5, 17, 50, Plin 19, 4, 19, § 57 aliquid miris laudibus, id 25, 5, 18 § 40, 13, 24, 47, § 130, Plin Ep 1, 14, 10, Plaut. Trin 2, 2, 54 —With *obj clause* Galli se omnes ab Dite patre prognatos praedicant, Caes. B G 6, 17 quae de illo viro Sulla, quam gra viter saepe praedicaverunt! Cic Phil. 11, 13, 33 qui possit idem de se praedicare, numquam se plus agere, etc., id Rep 1, 17, 27, cf id Pis 1, 2 —With *de aliquâ re* qui de meis in vos meritis praedicaturus non sum, Caes. B C 2, 32 —*Absol* qui benefacta sua verbis adornant, non ideo praedicare, quia fecerint, sed, ut praedica rent, fecisse creduntur, Plin Ep 1, 8, 15 verecundia in praedicando, Tac Agr 8 *fin* —**3.** *To preach* the gospel (eccl Lat) evan gelium, Vulg Matt 4, 23 baptismum, id Marc 1, 4, *absol*, id Matt 4, 17 et saep —**II.** For praedicere, *to foretell, predict* (eccl Lat) persecutiones eos passuros praedi cabat, Tert Fug in Persec. 6, so, persecu tiones praedicatae, id ib 12

2. prae-dīco, xi, ctum, 3, *v a*, *to say* or *mention before* or *beforehand, to pre mise* **I.** In gen (mostly post Aug, cf praefor) Ter And 4, 4 54 hoc primum in hac re praedico tibi, id ib 1, 1, 19 Davus dudum praedixit mihi, id ib 5, 1, 21, 1, 2, 34, Quint 4, 2 57 tria, quae praediximus, *have mentioned before*, id 3, 6, 89, 2, 4, 24 praedicta ratio id 8, 6, 52 ratio ejus in medicinâ similis praedictis Plin 33, 13, 37, § 136, Plin Ep 4, 14 8 —**II.** In partic **A.** *To foretell predict, to forebode* (class) defectiones solis et lunae multo ante prae dicere Cic. Sen 14, 49, so eclipsim, Plin 2, 12, 9, § 53 futura, Cic Div 1, 1, 2, Petr

137 *fin.*: nihil adversi accidit non praedicente me, *that I had not predicted*, id. Fam. 6, 6: aliquid, Sen. Q. N. 2, 32, 5: malum hoc nobis De caelo tactas memini praedicere quercus, Verg. E. 1, 17: hos luctus, id. A. 3, 713.—**B.** *To give notice* or *warning of, to appoint, fix* (mostly post-Aug.), Naev. ap. Non. 197, 16: ubi praetor reo atque accusatoribus diem praedixisset, Tac. A. 2, 79: praedictā die, id. ib. 11, 27: insula Batavorum in quam convenirent praedicta, id. ib. 2, 6; cf. Plin. 10, 23, 31, § 61: praedicta hora, Suet. Claud. 8.—**C.** *To say what one should do, to advise, warn, admonish, inform, charge, command* (class.; syn.: praecipio, moneo); usually constr. with *ut* or *ne*: Pompeius suis praedixerat, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 92; Nep. Them. 7, 3; Liv. 2, 10, 4; 22, 60; 39, 19, 2: ei visam esse Junonem praedicere, ne id faceret, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48; Liv. 10, 41: praedixit, ne destinatum iter peterent, Vell. 2, 82, 2; Tac. A. 13, 36; cf. in the *abl. absol.*: praedicto, ne in re publicā haberetur, id. ib. 16, 33.—With *acc.*: unum illud tibi . . . Praedicam, Verg. A. 3, 436; cf. with an *obj.-clause*: Mummius jussit praedici conducentibus, si eas (statuas) perdidissent, novas eos reddituros, Vell. 1, 13, 4; *absol.* of a physician, Curt. 3, 6, 3.—**D.** *To proclaim, announce* at an auction, etc. (cf. 1. praedico, I. A.): si in auctione praedictum est, ne, etc., Gai. Inst. 4, 126.—Hence, **praedictus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *previously named, before mentioned, preceding*: vicina praedictae sed amplior virtus est, Quint. 8, 3, 83: nomen, id. 9, 3, 66: posterior ex praedictis locus, id. 2, 4, 24; 10, 1, 74: simul pedes, eques, classis aput praedictum amnem convenere, Tac. A. 1, 60; Plin. 10, 23, 31, § 76.—**praedictum**, i, *n.* **A.** (Acc. to II. A.) *A foretelling, prediction* (class.; syn. praesagium): Chaldaeorum praedicta, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: astrologorum, id. ib. 2, 42, 88: vatum, id. Leg. 2, 12, 30; Verg. A. 4, 464: haruspicis, Suet. Oth. 6; Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 24: deorum, Val. Fl. 4, 460.—**B.** (Acc. to II. C.) *An order, command* (Livian): praedictum erat dictatoris ne quid absente eo rei gereret, Liv. 23, 19, 5.—**C.** *An agreement, concert*: velut ex praedicto, Liv. 33, 6, 8.

praedictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. praedico]. **I.** *A premising*, in rhet., Quint. 9, 2, 17.—**II.** *A foretelling, prediction.*—In *sing.*: praedictio mali, Cic. Div. 2, 25, 54; 2, 42, 87 sq.—In *plur.*: vatum, Cic. Div. 1, 2, 4; id. N. D. 2, 3, 7; Suet. Tib. 14.

praedictīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *foretelling, predictive*; in medicine, *prognosticating*: item libro praedictivo, quem προρρητικόν appellavit (Hippocrates), Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 12, 100.

praedictum, i, v. 2. praedico *fin.*

praedictus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. praedico.

prae-diffĭcĭlis, e, *adj.*, *very difficult* (post-class.), Tert. Bapt. 2 *fin.*

* **prae-dīgestus**, a, um, *adj.* [digero], *that has well digested*: corpus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 2, 41.

praedĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [praedium], *a small farm* or *estate*, Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 108; id. Att. 16, 34; id. Fam. 2, 15; 2, 6, 7; Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 4.

prae-dīrus, a, um, *adj.*, *very frightful, detestable* (post-class.): facta dictu visuque praedira, Amm. 31, 8: mulier, Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. 2, p. 329 Burm.

prae-disco, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to learn beforehand, make one's self acquainted with beforehand* (rare but class.): aliquid, Cic. de Or. 1, 32, 147: ventos et varium caeli praediscere morem, Verg. G. 1, 51: sic ut praediscere possimus, utrum sit perseverans, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 18, 104.

* **prae-dispŏsĭtus**, a, um, *Part.* [dispono], *prepared beforehand*: nuntii, Liv. 40, 56 *fin.*

prae-dĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [do]. **I.** *Endowed, gifted*, or *provided with, possessed of* something (above others) (freq. and class.; syn.: instructus, ornatus); constr. with *abl.*: legiones pulchris armis praeditas, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 63: divino praedita sensu, Lucr. 5, 144: immortali sunt haec naturā praedita, id. 1, 236: parvis opibus ac facultatibus praeditus, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21, 69: mundus praeditus animo et sensibus, id. N. D. 1, 8, 18: spe, id. Verr. 1, 3, 10: parvo metu, id. Tusc. 5, 14, 41: singulari cupiditate, audaciā, scelere, id. Div. in Caecil. 2, 6: praeditus levitate, egestate, perfidiā, id. Fl. 3: singulari immanitate et crudelitate, id. Sull. 3, 7: vitio grandi et perspicuo, id. Inv. 1, 47, 88.—**II.** Of a deity, like praepositus, *placed* or *set over, presiding over* any thing (post-Aug.); constr. with *dat.*: deus ei rei praeditus, M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. 3, 9 Mai: Mercurius nuntiis praeditus, Front. Eloqu. *med.*: Venus praedita optimati amori, App. Mag. p. 281 *med.*; id. de Deo Socr. p. 50.

praedĭum, ii, *n.* [for prae-hendium, from praehendo, v. prehendo], *a farm, estate, a manor* (either in town or country): praedibus et praediis populo cautum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 142; 2, 1, 55, § 143: urbanum, id. ib. 2, 3, 86, § 199; Liv. 22, 60; Cato ap. Fest. s. v. quadrantal, p. 258 Müll.; Cic. Caecin. 4, 11: tot praedia, tam pulchra, tam fructuosa, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 43: habet in urbanis praediis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 86, § 109: hunc in praedia rustica relegarat, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 42: fructus praediorum, id. Att. 11, 2, 2; Mart. 12, 72, 3: natis dividere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 169: urbana praedia omnia aedificia accipimus, non solum ea, quae sunt in oppidis, sed et si forte stabula sunt, vel alia meritoria in villis et in vicis, vel si praetoria voluptati tantum deservientia, quia urbanum praedium non locus facit, sed materia, Dig. 50, 16, 198: praedia Appula, Juv. 9, 54: praedia tam urbana quam rustica, Gai. Inst. 1, 120: praedia principio insulae, Vulg. Act. 28, 7.

prae-dīvĕs, itis, *adj.*, *very rich, very plentiful* (not in Cic. or Cæs.; opp. inops pecuniae), Liv. 45, 40: praedives et praepotens, Tac. A. 15, 64: Senecae praedivitis hortos, Juv. 10, 16: Licinus, id. 14, 306: praedivite cornu Auctumnum, Ov. M. 9, 91.

praedīvīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praedivino], *a divining beforehand, presentiment*, Plin. 8, 25, 37, § 89.

prae-dīvīno, āre, *v. a.*, *to have a presentiment of, to divine beforehand*: qui futura praedivinando soleant fari, fatidici dicti, Varr. L. L. 6, § 52 Müll.; Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 17: apes praedivinant ventos imbresque, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 20.

prae-dīvīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *presaging, prophetic* (post-Aug.): praedivina somnia, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 167; Sol. 27, 46.

1. praedo, āre, v. praedor *fin.*

2. praedo, ōnis, *m.* [praeda], *one that makes booty, a plunderer, robber* (syn.: latro, raptor). **I.** Lit.: ita in aedibus sunt fures, praedo in proximo'st, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 105: hostes sunt, quibus bellum publice populus Romanus decrevit, vel ipsi populo Romano. Ceteri latrunculi vel praedones appellantur, Dig. 49, 15, 24; Auct. Her. 2, 21, 33: urbes piratis praedonibusque patefactae, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 13: ut praedones solent, id. ib. 2, 4, 9, § 21: nefarius, id. de Or. 3, 1, 3: praedones latronesque, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: *maritimus*, *a pirate*, Nep. Them. 2, 3; so alone: capiunt praedones navem illam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 40; perfidus, alta petens, abductā virgine, praedo, Verg. A. 7, 362: praedo nuptiarum mearum, i. e. the *murderer of my husband*, App. M. 8, p. 207, 17: at neque Persephone digna est praedone marito, i. e. *of Pluto*, who had stolen her, Ov. F. 4, 591: alibi praedo, alibi praedae vindex, cadit, Liv. 38, 40.—**II.** Transf., of drones, Col. 9, 15; of the hawk, Mart. 14, 116; of persons who turn to their own use the property of others, Dig. 5, 3, 25; 9, 4, 13.

prae-dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, 2, *v. a.*, *to teach, instruct, inform beforehand* (very rare): illi praedocti a duce arma mutaverant, Sall. J. 94, 1: praedoctus esto, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 334: myrrheus Pulvis sepulcrum praedocet, *points out, shows*, Prud. Cath. 12, 72.

* **prae-dŏmo**, ŭi, 1, *v. a.*, *to tame* or *subdue beforehand*: omnes casus praedomuit meditando, *mastered* or *surmounted beforehand*, Sen. Ep. 113, 22.

* **praedōnĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. praedo], *predatory*: more, Dig. 5, 3, 25.

† **praedōnŭlus**, i, *m.* [id.], *a little robber, petty robber*, Cato ap. Fest. p. 242 Müll.

‡ **praedopĭont**, praeoptant, Fest. p. 205 Müll. [praed-opio, ĕre, as the prim form of opto; v. Fest. p. 204, a, Müll.].

praedor, ātus, 1 (active collat. form, v. infra *fin.*), *v. n.* and *a.* [2. praedo]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to make booty, to plunder, spoil, rob* (in war and otherwise; class.; syn.: spolio, diripio): spes rapiendi atque praedandi, Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 9: licentia praedandi, Liv. 22, 3: praedantes milites, Caes. B. G. 7, 46 *fin.*: ex hereditate, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 45; 2, 3, 3, § 6; 2, 3, 20, § 51: praedatum exire, Liv. 4, 55: necessitate impositā ex alieno praedandi, id. 5, 5, 3: ex alienis fortunis, id. 6, 41, 11: ex necessitate alicujus, Lact. 6, 18, 8: ex agris finitimorum praedari, Just. 23, 1, 10: classis pluribus locis praedata, Tac. Agr. 29: de aratorum bonis praedari, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 78, § 182: praedari in re frumentariā et in bonis aratorum, id. ib. 2, 3, 62, § 146; 2, 3, 88, § 204: in bonis alienis, id. ib. 2, 2, 19, § 46: omnibus in rebus, *upon every opportunity*, id. ib. 2, 1, 50, § 130: in insulis cultorum egentibus, Liv. 22, 31, 3: ex alterius inscientiā praedari, *to make use of another's ignorance to defraud him*, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 72: cum apud tuos Mamertinos inveniare improbissimā ratione esse praedatus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 3.—**B.** Transf.: **praedātus**, a, um, *that has made booty*; hence, *well furnished with booty* (Plautinian): bene ego ab hoc praedatus ibo, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 39; id. Rud. 5, 2, 29; id. Pers. 4, 4, 115.—**II.** *Act.*, *to plunder, pillage, rob* any thing (rare before the Aug. period). **A.** Lit.: pastorum stabula, Cic. Sest. 5, 13 Halm *N. cr.*; B. and K.; dub. (al. praeclara cepisset): dum socios magis quam hostes praedatur, Tac. A. 12, 49: arces Cecropis, Val. Fl. 5, 647: maria, Lact. 5, 9 *med.*; 7, 17, 9: bona vivorum et mortuorum, Suet. Dom. 12 (but cf. Roth ad loc.): Hylam Nympha praedata, Petr. 83.—**2.** Transf., *to take* or *catch* animals, birds, etc.: alia dentibus praedantur, alia unguibus, Plin. 10, 71, 91, § 196: ovem, Ov. A. A. 3, 419: pisces calamo praedabor, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 37.—**B.** Trop., *to rob, ravish, take* (poet.): amores alicujus, *to rob one of his mistress*, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 59; cf.: quae me nuper praedata puella est, *has caught me*, id. Am. 1, 3, 1: singula de nobis anni praedantur euntes, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 55: dapes, *to consume*, Val. Fl. 4, 429.

☞ *Act.* collat. form **praedo**, āre: praedavit omnes filios Tharsis, Vulg. Jud. 2, 13; 16; Prisc. p. 799 P.—Hence, **praedor**, āri, in a *pass.* signif. (ante- and post-class.): mihi istaec videtur praeda praedatum irier, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 16: terra direptione praedabitur, Vulg. Isa. 24, 3: pecuniae praedatae, Gell. 4, 18, 12.—As *subst.*: **praedātum**, i, *n.*, *that which has been obtained by plunder, booty*, Vop. Prob. 8, 3.

‡ **praedotĭont**, v. praedopiont.

prae-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to draw, make*, or *put before* or *in front* (not in Cic.): fossam et maceriam, Caes. B. G. 7, 69: fossas transversas viis, id. B. C. 1, 27; Tib. 4, 1, 83: fossas muris, Sil. 10, 411; cf. Sen. Ira, 2, 8, 6: murum, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: lineas itineri, *to mark out the way by drawn lines*, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 75.

‡ **praeductal**, ālis, *n.* [praeduco], *a pencil for drawing lines*: praeductal, παράγραφος, Gloss. Philox.

* **praeductōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *for drawing forwards*: lora, *traces*, Cato, R. R. 135, 5.

praeductus, a, um, *Part.*, from praeduco.

praedulce, *adv.*, v. praedulcis *fin.*

prae-dulcis, e, *adj.* **I.** Lit., *very sweet, luscious* (perh. not ante-Aug.): mel, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 44: ficus, id. 15, 18, 19, § 72: vina, id. 14, 6, 8, § 64: sapor, id. 12, 5, 11, § 23.—In *plur. absol.*: **praedulcĭa**, ium, *n.*, *over-sweet things*, Plin. 24, 1, 1, § 3.—**II.** Trop., *very pleasing* or *delightful*: decus, Verg. A. 11, 155: praedulcis eloquii suavitas, Plin. 11, 17, 18, § 55; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 56: praedulce illud genus, id. 2, 5, 22: malum (luxuries), Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 2, 132.—*Adv.*: **praedulce**, *very sweetly*: Tyrrhenae volucres (i. e. Sirenes) nautis praedulce minantur, Stat. S. 5, 3, 82.

prae-dūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to make very hard, harden very much* (post-

Aug) sucus praeduratus, Plin 23, 7, 71, § 139, Apic 6, 9, 7, 4, 8 — **II.** Trop, *to harden, indurate*, Prud. στεφ 5, 177

prae-dūrus, a, um, *adj*, *very hard* (not in Cic. or Cæs.) **I.** Lit. faba praedura, Plin 18, 12, 30, § 121 radices, id 26 8, 29, § 46 caput, id. 9, 29, 46, § 85, cf Quint 11, 3, 69 corium, Tac H 1, 79 dens, Mart 13, 66 (al perjurus) — **B.** Transf, *very strong* homo praedurus viribus, Verg A 10, 748 corpora, id G 2, 531 tempora, Ov M 12, 349 — **II.** Trop, *very hard* or *difficult, very harsh*, etc aetas, i e *hardy* (opp tenera), Col 6, 2, 1 labor, Val Fl 1, 235 sunt quidam praeduri oris, i e *very impudent*, Quint. 6, 4, 11 verba, *very harsh*, id 1, 6, 26 — Hence, **praedurē,** *adv*, *very hardy*, Avien. Pr Mar 488

* **prae-ēlĭgo,** legi, ĕre, *v a*, *to choose rather, to prefer*, with *object clause*, Sid Ep 7, 4

prae-ēmĭnentĭa, ae *f*, *pre eminence* (post-class) negotii, Claud Mam Stat Anim 1 praef

prae-ēmĭnĕo (praem-), ēre, *v n* and *a*, *to project forwards, be prominent* **I.** Lit (post class.), Aug Conf 6, 9, Sall. H. Fragm 2, 85 praeeminentes oculi, Dig 21, 1, 12 (al eminentes) — **II.** Trop, *to surpass, excel* (post Aug for emineo, excello, praesto, etc), constr with *dat* and *acc* qui Graecis praeeminet, Sen Contr 1, 4, 12 (dub Burs Graecos) genitis, Aus. Caes n 15 Cassius ceteros praeeminebat peritia legum, Tac A 12, 12 appellatione aliqua cetera imperia praemineret, id ib 3, 56, 12, 33, 15, 34

‡ **prae-emptor,** oris *m* [emo], *one who purchases before others, a pre emptor* προαγοραστης, praeemptor, Gloss Gr Lat.

prae-ĕo (sometimes written in inscr with one e, PRAERAT, etc), ivi and ii, itum, ire, *v n* and *a*, *to go before, lead the way, precede* (syn. praegredior, antecedo) **I.** Lit (α) *Neutr* ut consulibus lictores praeirent, Cic Rep 2, 31, 55 domino praeire, Stat Th 6, 519 Laevinus Romam praeivit, Liv 26, 27 *fin* praetor dictus, qui praeiret jure et exercitu, Varr L L 5, § 80 Müll, cf in re militari praetor dictus, qui praeiret exercitui, id. ib 5, 16, § 87 ib praeeunte carina, Verg A 5, 186, Ov F 1, 81 — (β) *Act* per avia ac derupta praeibat eum, Tac. A 6, 21 ludos Circenses eburna effigies (Germanici) praeiret, id ib 2, 83 — **II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *to go before, precede* (rare but class) (α) *Neutr* natura praeeunte, Cic Fin 5, 21, 58 — (β) *Act* acto raptim agmine, ut famam sui praeiret, *to outstrip*, Tac A 15, 4 — **B.** In partic., a relig and publicist's t t., *to precede* one *in reciting a formula* (as of prayer, consecration, an oath, etc), i e *to repeat first, to dictate* any thing (the predom sig nif of the word), constr most freq with *aliquid* (*alicui*), and less freq with *verbis, voce*, or *absol* (α) *Aliquid* (*alicui*) praei verba, quibus me pro legionibus devoveam, Liv 8, 9, 4 aedem Concordiae dedicavit, coactusque pontifex maximus verba praeire, *to dictate the formula of consecration*, id. 9, 46, 6, cf id. 4, 21, 5, 5, 41, 3, 10, 28, 14 praeeuntibus exsecrabile carmen sacerdotibus, id 31, 17 sacramentum, Tac H 1, 36, 2, 74 obsecrationem, Suet Claud 22 cum scriba ex publicis tabulis sollemne ei praecationis carmen praeiret, Val Max 4, 1, 10 — (β) Praeire verbis praei verbis quid vis, Plaut Rud 5, 2, 48 — (γ) *Absol*, with *dat of the person* praeivimus commilitonibus jusjurandum more sollemni praestantibus, Plin Ep 10 52 (60) de scripto praeire, *to read before*, Plin 28, 2, 3, § 12 ades, Luculle, Servili, dum dedico domum Ciceronis, ut mihi praeeatis, Cic. Dom 52 133 — **2.** Transf, apart from technical lang, *to recite, read, sing*, or *play before* one (rare but class.) ut vobis voce praeirent quid judicaretis, Cic Mil 2 3 si legentibus singulis praeire semper ipsi velint, *wish to read before*, Quint. 2, 5 3, 1, 2, 12, and praeeunte aliquā jucunda voce, id 1, 10, 16 tibiam Calo Graccho cum populo agenti praeisse ac praemonstrasse modulos ferunt, Gell 1, 11 10 — **b.** In partic., *to lead the way*, by orders, directions, precepts omnia uti decemviri praeierunt, facta, Liv 43 13 *fin* (cf praefor) si de omni quoque officio judicis praeire tibi me vis, Gell 14,

2, 12 — Hence, **praeiens,** *Part*, *going before*, as *subst* **praeiens,** euntis, *m*, *he who precedes* another, as *a precentor* or *leader* lectio non omnis nec semper praeeunte eget, Quint. 1, 2, 12.

‡ **praeēsus,** a, um, *Part* [prae edo], *eaten before*, Not Tir p 166

prae-exercĭtāmentum, i, *n*, *a previous* or *preparatory exercise* (post class), as a transl of the Gr προγυμνάσματα, Prisc p 1329 P

‡ **prae-făcĭlis,** e, *adj*, *very easy*, Not Tir p 51.

praefactus, a, um, v 1 praefectus

prae-fāmen, inis, *n* [praefor], *a preface* (post class), Symm Ep 2, 34

praefandus, a, um, *P. a* of praefor, q v

praefascinē, *adv*, v praefiscine

prae-fātīgatus, a, um, *Part*, *wearied beforehand* fatigatus (late Lat), Cael Aur Tard. 3, 7, 84

praefātĭo, ōnis, *f* [praefor], *a saying beforehand*, concr, **I.** *That which is said* or *repeated beforehand a form of words* (esp relig or jurid), *formula* praefatio donationis, Cic Verr 2, 3, 80, § 186 sacrorum, Liv 45, 5, 4 ultionis, Val. Max. 6, 3, 1 triumphi, Plin 7, 26, 27, § 98 — **2.** *A preliminary hearing, an introductory address* (law t t), Dig 45, 1, 134 — **II.** *That which precedes a discourse* or *writing, a preface, prologue* (post Aug) vocabula rustica aut externa cum honoris praefatione ponenda, *saying, by your leave*, Plin praef § 13 numquam tristiorem sententiam sine praefatione clementiae pronunciavit, Suet Dom 11 C Cassius numquam sine praefatione publici parricidii nominandus, Val Max 2, 8, 8 jucundissime Imperator (sit enim haec tui praefatio verissima), qs *appellation, title*, Plin praef § 1 nullā praefatione facta judici rem exponere, *without preface, without any introduction*, Dig 1, 2, 1 — Of remarks before a recitation, designed to win the favor or avert the displeasure of hearers, *a preface*, also of books praefationem dicere, Plin Ep 1, 13, 2, 2, 3, 1, 4, 11, 14, 4, 14, 8, Quint 7, 1, 11, 8, 3, 31, 11, 1, 67, Mart 3, 18, 1 al

praefātiuncŭla, ae, *f dim* [praefatio], *a short preface* or *opening* (late Lat), Hier Ep 64, n 8, 112, n 20

praefātum, i, *n*, v praefor *fin*

1. praefātus, a, um, v praefor *fin*

2. praefātus, us, *m* [praefor], *a saying beforehand, a prediction* (post class), Symm Ep 10, 22

praefectiānus, a, um, *adj* [praefectus], *of* or *belonging to the prætorian prefect* (post class) apparitor, Amm 17, 3, 6, also *subst* **praefectiānus,** i, *m*, Cod Just 12, 53, 2, 3

* **praefectĭo,** onis, *f* [praeficio], *a setting before* a praefectione praefica dicta, Varr L L 7, § 70 Müll

praefectōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [praefectus], *of* or *belonging to a prefect* vir, *an ex prefect*, Dig 1, 9, 1, also *subst* **praefectōrĭus,** ii, *m*, Sid Ep 1, 11

praefectūra, ae (*dat plur* PRAEFECTVREIS, Inscr Corp Lat 206, 83), *f* [id], *the office of a president* or *overseer, a presidency, superintendence, prefecture* **I.** In gen villae, Varr R R. 1, 17 *fin*, cf Plaut Cas 1, 11 (infra, B 2 b) morum, *the superintendence of the public morals* (a part of the duty of the censor), Suet Caes 76 hanc de se praefecturam servo dare, Plin 28, 5 14, § 56 equitum Gallorum, *the command of the cavalry*, Hirt B G 8, 12 alarum, Suet. Aug 38 urbis, Plin. 7, 14 12, § 62, Suet Aug 37, id Tib 42, id Vesp 1, Dig 1, 12, 1 (al Urbi) praetorio, Aur Vict Caes. 9, 11 praefectura domūs Siculā non mitior aula, Juv 6, 486 — **II.** In partic. **A.** In milit. lang, *the office of commander* or *governor in the provinces, the government of a country* or *town* (which was conferred by the proconsuls and proprætors), *a prefectship, prefecture* praefecturas sumere, Cic. Att 6, 1, 4, cf praefecturam petivit negavi me cuiquam negotianti dare, id. ib 5, 21, 10 multorum consulum praetorumque praefecturas delitas sic accepit, ut, etc., Nep Att. 6, 4 — **B.** *The administration of a province* aliquem

ad praefecturam Aegypti provehere, Suet Aug 66 Aegypti, id Ner 47 — Hence, **2.** Transf **a.** *An Italian city governed by Roman authorities* (praefecti) *and according to their edicts, a prefecture* praefecturae eae appellabantur in Italia, in quibus et jus dicebatur et nundinae agebantur, et erat quaedam earum res publica, neque tamen magistratus suos habebant, in quas legibus praefecti mittebantur quotannis qui jus dicerent, etc, Fest p 233 Müll, Cic Sest 14, 32, id. Pis 22, 51, id. Phil 2, 24, 58 Capua in formam praefecturae redacta, Vell 2, 44, 4, cf. Liv 26, 16, Inscr Orell 3699 — **b.** *The territory of a prefecture, a district, province, government* (ante class and post Aug) quin ruri es in praefectura tua? abi rus, abi directus tuam in provinciam, Plaut Cas 1, 11 and 15 nunc ibo in meam praefecturam, ut jus dicam lardo, id Capt 4, 3, 7. Aegyptus dividitur in praefecturas oppidorum, quas nomos vocant, Plin 5, 9, 9, § 49 proximae praefecturae, Tac A 11, 8 praefecturae magis quam imperia, Front Princ Hist med — **C.** In the agrimensores, *the land allotted to a colony*, Sicul Flacc Condit Agr p 21 Goes, Front Limit p 43 ib, Aggen ap Front p 56 ib

1. prae-fectus (praefactus), a, um, *Part* [facio], *done beforehand* (post class), Cael Aur Acut 3, 17, 174, id Tard 2, 14, 218, 5, 4, 71

2. praefectus, a, um, *Part*, from praeficio

3. praefectus, i, *m*, v praeficio *fin*

prae-fēcundus, a, um, *adj*, *very fruitful* (post Aug), Plin 16, 17, 51, § 118

‡ **praefĕrĭcŭlum,** i, *n* [praefero], *a broad brazen dish used at sacrifices* praefericulum vas aeneum sine ansa patens summum, velut pelvis, quo ad sacrificia utebantur, Paul ex Fest p 248 Müll (whether at the sacrifices in honor of Ops cannot be determined, on account of the mutilated state of the words relating to it in Fest p 249, b)

prae-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v a*, *to bear before, to carry in front, to hold forth* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. (class) dextra ardentem facem praeferebat, Cic Verr 2, 4, 34, § 74, cf alicui facem ad libidinem, id Cat 1, 6, 13 in fascibus insignia laureae, Caes B C 3, 71 fasces praetoribus, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 9, § 22, Ov F 2, 336 claram facem praeferre pudendis, Juv 8, 139 — **2.** *Pass* with mid force praelatus, *riding by, hurrying past* praelatus equo, Tac A 6, 35 praelatos hostes adoriri, Liv 2, 14 *fin* praeter castra sua fuga praelati, id 7, 24, cf id. 33, 27 — With *acc* castra sua praelati, *hurrying past the camp*, Liv 5, 26 — **B.** In partic, *to carry in front, to bear along* in public, and esp in religious and triumphal processions signa militaria praelata, Liv 3, 29, 31, 49 Pontico triumpho trium verborum praetulit titulum veni, vidi, vici, Suet Caes 37 statuam Circensi pompā, id Tit 2 — **II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *to carry before, to place* or *set before, to offer, present* (very rare) clarissimum lumen praetulistis menti meae, Cic. Sull 14, 40 suam vitam, ut legem, praefert suis legibus, *to carry one's life before, let it shine before* as a guiding law (the image is borrowed from the bearing of torches before a thing), id Rep 1, 34, 52 Mos apud consulem causam atque excusationem, *to offer as a cause, as an excuse*, Sisenn. ap Non 58, 17 — **B.** In partic. **1.** *To place* a person or thing *before* another in esteem, *to prefer* (very freq) quem cui nostrum non saepe praetulit? Cic. Att 9, 13, 8, so, aliquem alicui, id. Brut. 26, 101 se alicui, id de Or 2 84, 342; Caes B G 2, 27, 2, cf virtute belli praeferri omnibus nationibus, id. ib 5, 54, 5 pecuniam amicitiae, Cic. Lael 17, 63 jus majestatis atque imperii ipsi naturae patrioque amori, id Fin 1, 7, 23 vestram voluntatem meis omnibus commodis et rationibus, id Imp Pomp 24, 71 ergo ille, ipsis est praeferendus doctoribus Equidem quemadmodum urbes magnas viculis et castellis praeferendas puto, sic, etc, id Rep 1, 2, 3 Brutus cuilibet ducum praeferendus, Vell 2, 69, 3 puellam puellis, Ov M 4, 56, Plin 15, 23, 25, § 94 hoc pueris patriaeque, Juv 6, 111 animam praeferre

pudori, id. 8, 83 —With an *object-clause, to choose rather, prefer:* cur alter fratrum cessare et ludere et ungi Praeferat Herodis palmetis pinguibus, Hor. Ep 2, 2, 184: ut multi praetulerint carere Penatibus, Col. 1, 3 —**2.** With ref. to time, *to take beforehand, to anticipate* (very rare; not in Cic.): diem triumphi, Liv. 39, 5, 12: nec bonus Eurytion praelato invidit honori, Verg. A. 5, 541; cf: praelato die, Form. Praet ap Dig 2, 13, 1; 48, 10, 28; cf opem, *to bring beforehand*, Stat Th. 6, 476 —**3.** *To show, display, exhibit, discover, manifest, expose, reveal, betray,* etc. (rare but class.): cum praeferremus sensus aperte, Planc. ap. Cic Fam. 10, 8, 4: avaritiam praefers, Cic Rosc Am. 31, 87: amorem, Ov. H. 17, 36: fons Calirrhoë aquarum gloriam ipso nomine praeferens, Plin. 5, 16, 15, § 72: aures in equis animi indicia praeferunt, id. 11, 37, 50, § 137: duae aquilae omen duplicis imperii praeferentes, Just. 12, 16: modestiam praeferre et lascivia uti, Tac. A. 13, 45 (but in id. H. 5, 1, praelatis is corrupted; the correct read. is privatis): dolorem animi vultu, Curt. 6, 9, 1: sapientiae studium habitu corporis, Plin. Ep 1, 22, 6

prae-fĕrox, ōcis, *adj*, *very fierce, bold, violent, impetuous, insolent* (perh. not ante Aug.): praeferoces legatos, Liv. 5, 36; Tac A. 4, 60: praeferocem ingenio, id. H. 4, 32; 4, 23· multiplici successu praeferocem, Suet. Caes. 35

prae-ferrātus, a, um, *adj*, *tipped* or *shod with iron:* modius, Cato, R. R 11: pilum, *pointed with iron*, Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 97. —Transf.: praeferratus apud molas tribunus, i e. *chained, fettered*, Plaut Pers 1, 1, 22

prae-fertĭlis, e, *adj*, *very fruitful* or *fertile* (post-class.): germen, Prud adv Symm. 2, 1025: terrae ubere, Alcim. 5, 119.

prae-fervĭdus, a, um, *adj*, *very hot, burning hot, torrid* (in prose not ante-Aug.) **I.** Lit.: fulgor, Att ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 42 (Trag Rel p 188 Rib): regio, Col. 3, 1, 3: balneum, Tac. A. 14, 64.—**II.** Trop: ira, *glowing, burning*, Liv. 9, 18, 5

* **praefestīnātim,** *adv* [praefestino], *very hurriedly, in hot haste, very hastily:* praefestinatim et cupide, Sisenn. ap Non. 161, 29

prae-festīno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* **I.** *To hasten before the time, to hasten too much* (rare; not in Cic or Cæs)· praefestinare praeloqui, Plaut Rud. 1, 2, 31: sciscere, quae sit causa, Afran. ap Charis p 186 P. (Com. Rel. p 182 Rib): ne deficere praefestinarent, Liv. 23, 14 *fin*: praefestinatum opus, Col. 11, 2, 3 —**II.** *To hasten past:* sinum, Tac A. 5, 10

praefĭca, ae, *f.* [praeficio], *a woman hired to lament at the head of a funeral procession:* praefica dicta, ut Aurelius scribit, mulier, ad luctum quae conduceretur, quae ante domum mortui laudes ejus caneret ... Claudius scribit: quae praeficeretur ancillis quemadmodum lamentarentur, praefica est dicta. Utrumque ostendit a praefectione praeficam dictum, Varr. L. L. 7, § 70 Müll.; Lucil., and Varr ap Non. 66, 31 sq: superaboque omnes argutando praeficas, Plaut. ib: sine virtute argutum civem mihi habeam pro praefica, id. Truc 2, 6, 14. —In apposition: tamquam mulierum voces praeficarum, Gell. 18, 7, 3

prae-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3, *v a* [facio], *to set over* any thing (as officer, superintendent, leader, etc), *to place in authority over, place at the head, appoint to the command of.* **I.** Lit (freq and class.; cf. praepono, praefero). te cum securi caudicali praeficio provinciae, Plaut Ps. 1, 2, 25. praefeci rure recte qui curet tamen, id. Cas. 1, 1, 17: aliquem pecori, Cic Planc. 25, 62: certum magistratum alicui procuratio ni, id. Leg 2, 26, 66 imperatorem bello, id. Imp Pomp 16, 49: tantis rebus, id. ib 10, 27: legatos legionibus, Caes. B G. 5, 24. pontifices sacris, Cic Rep 2, 14, 26: aliquem sacerdotio Neptuni, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 27: libertos rationibus, libellis et epistulis, Tac. A. 6, 8. aliquem provinciae, id. ib 13, 46; 2, 4: aliquem classi, Nep Milt. 4, 1; Liv. 35, 42 et saep: lucis Avernis, Verg. A. 6, 118: Juno sacris praefecta maritis, Ov. H. 12, 87: in eo exercitu inimici mei fratrem praefecerat, *had given him a command*, Cic. Sest 18, 41. —**II.** Trop, *to set over*, etc. (rare): nec locus nec materia invenitur, cui divinationem praeficere possimus, Cic Div. 2, 4, 12 —Hence, as *subst.:* **praefectus,** i, *m*, *an overseer, director, president, chief, commander, prefect.* **A.** In gen.: gumnasi praefecto poenas pendere, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 22: villae, Varr. R. R. 1, 17 *fin*: tu (censor) es praefectus moribus, Cic. Clu. 46, 129; cf.: praefectus morum, Nep Hamilc. 3, 2: nec vero mulieribus praefectus praeponatur, Cic Rep. 4, 6, 16 (Non. 499, 13); cf. Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 30: cum praefectus custodum quaesisset, etc., Nep Eum. 11, 1: his utitur quasi praefectis libidinum suarum, Cic. Red. in Sen. 6, 15 —**B.** In partic, as a title of particular civil or military officers, *a president, superintendent, commander, governor*, etc.: praefectus aerarii or aerario, *a treasurer*, Plin. Ep 3, 4, 2; id. *Pan. 92; Gell. 13, 24, 30; Capitol. Gord. 4*· annonae, *a superintendent of grain* or *of the markets*, Tac. A. 11, 31; Inscr. Orell. 1084; 1186; 1091; 3169: castrorum or castris, *an officer who attended to the pitching of the camp and all matters connected therewith, a quartermaster*, Vell. 2, 112, 6; 119, 4; 120, 4; Tac. A. 14, 37; 1, 20; cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 10: classis, *an admiral*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 89; Liv. 26, 48; 36, 20; 42; Flor. 3, 7; afterwards also for *a captain of a ship*, Tac. H. 3, 12; Veg. Mil 4, 32; Inscr. Orell. 3596; who was formerly called praefectus navis: dextrum cornu praefectos navium ad terram explicare jubet, Liv. 36, 44; Flor. 2, 5: fabrūm, in the army, *a superintendent of the military engines, chief engineer*, Caes. ap Cic Att 9, 7, C, 2; id. B C. 1, 24, 4; Nep. Att 12, 4; Vell. 2, 76, 1; Plin. 36, 6, 7, § 48; Inscr. Orell. 4906; in the free towns and colonies, *a superintendent of public works*, ib 516: equitum, *a commander of the cavalry*, as we say, *a colonel* or *general of cavalry*, Hirt B. G 8, 12; Vell. 2, 24, 1; called also simply praefectus, Caes B G 1, 39, 3, 7; Cic. Fam 3, 8, 7; cf. cohortium, Sall. J. 46, 7: legionis, in the time of the emperors, the same that was previously called legatus legionis, *a commander of the legion*, i. q our *colonel*, Tac. H. 1, 82; Suet Claud. 12; id. Galb 11; 14; id. Calig. 56; id. Ner 21; Inscr Grut 465, 2; cf. Veg Mil. 2, 9: praefectus regis or regius, *a commander-in-chief, generalissimo*, Liv. 36, 11; Sall. J. 46, 5; Nep Alcib 5, 2; id Ages 2, 3; cf. Flor. 3, 5; 11: praefectus praetorio and praetorii, in the time of the emperors, *a commander of the imperial body-guard, pretorian prefect*, Tac. A. 1, 24; id. H. 1, 13; 19; Dig. 1, 11 et saep; in later times, *a governor of a province of the Roman empire:* praefectus urbi or urbis, *governor of the city of Rome*, in the times of the republic, appointed only to represent the consul during the latter's absence; under the emperors, a perpetual office with a particular jurisdiction, Varr. ap Gell. 14, 7; Tac. A. 6, 10; 11; Plin. 11, 38, 90, § 223; Suet Aug. 33, Inscr Orell. 3153 sq. vigilum or vigilibus, *a captain of the watch*, Dig 1, 15, 3; 47, 2, 58; Inscr. Orell. 801; 1088; 1929: Aegypti, *the governor of the province of Egypt*, Suet. Aug 18; 66; id. Vesp 6; Dig 1, 17; Inscr. Orell. 709; 3651; so, Lydiae, Ioniae, totiusque Phrygiae, Nep Dat 2, 5: Alpium, Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 134; Inscr. Grut 287, 7.

prae-fīdens, entis, *Part* [fido], *trusting too much, over-confident* (rare but class): exsultantem te et praefidentem tibi Repri ment legum habenae, *self confident, rash*, Poet ap Cic de Or. 3, 41, 166; so, homines sibi praefidentes, Cic Off. 1, 26, 90 —*Adv:* **praefīdenter,** *too confidently* (late Lat); *comp:* praefidentius, Aug Ep 55.

prae-fīgo, xi, xum, 3, *v a*, *to fix* or *fasten before, to set up in front, to fix on the end* or *extremity of.* **I.** Lit (class, but not in Cic): ripa erat acutis sudibus praefixis munita, Caes. B G 5, 18; so, praefigere aëneos cancellos foraminibus, Col. 8, 17, 6: arma puppibus, Verg. A. 10, 80: in hastis Praefigunt capita, id. ib 9, 466; cf.: vexillum in biremis puppe, Suet. Calig. 15: rostrum lupi villarum portis, Plin. 28, 10, 44, § 157: caput hastae, Suet Caes 85 —Poet: nigrum theta (i. e Θ, as a sign of *death on Roman inscriptions*) vitio, *to mark crime with the black theta*, i e *to condemn it*, Pers. 4, 13 —**II.** Transf, *aliquid aliquā re* **A.** *To tip, head, point*, etc. asseres cuspidibus praefixi, Caes. B. C 2, 2: jacula praefixa ferro, Liv. 26, 4, 4: aere aut ferro praefixae hastae, Curt. 3, 2, 7: ferro praefixum robur acuto, Verg A. 10, 479: ora capistris, *to muzzle*, id. G. 3, 399.—**B.** *To close, block up* (post-Aug): prospectus omnes, *to wall up, build up*, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 59: fenestrae praefixae, Dig. 8, 2, 5 —* **C.** *To pierce, transfix* with something: latus praefixa veru, Tib 1, 7, 55 (6, 49) —* **D.** *To enchant, bewitch*, Quint Decl. 10, 8.

praefĭgūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [praefiguro], *a prefiguration* (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 2; Hier. Ep 53, 8: legis, Hilar. in Psa. 118, 3, 3

praefĭgūrātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *one who prefigures* (eccl. Lat), Aug. Conj Adult 6

prae-fĭgūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to prefigure* (eccl. Lat.), Lact. 6, 20; Cypr. Ep. 2, 3

prae-fīnio, īvi and ii, ītum, 4, *v a*, *to determine, fix*, or *appoint beforehand, to prescribe* (class.; a favorite word with Cic; syn.: praestituo, praescribo): praefinire non est meum, Cic. Tusc 5, 8, 21: aliquid restricte, id. Leg 2, 18, 45: praefinit successori diem, id. Prov. Cons 15, 37: ad certum praefinitumque tempus, Suet Galb 14 *fin*; and: dies certus praefinitus, Gell 1, 25, 16: sumptum funerum, Cic Leg. 2, 27, 68: neque de illo quicquam tibi praefinio, quo minus, etc, id. Verr. 2, 5, 68, § 174 praefinisti, quo ne, etc, id. Fam. 7, 2, 1.—*Absol:* nec res praefiniet ipsa, *limit, set bounds*, * Lucr. 1, 618 — Hence, * **praefīnītō,** *adv*, *in the prescribed manner:* praefinito loqui, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 19

prae-fīnītio, ōnis, *f* [praefinio], *a determining* or *fixing beforehand, appointment, prescription* (post class.), Gai Inst. 4, 51; Dig 36, 2, 19; 20· saeculorum, Vulg. Eph 3, 11; Tert Monag 2.

praefīnītō, *adv*, v. praefinio *fin.*

praefiscĭnē, praefiscĭnī, and **praefascĭni,** *adv* [adverbial form from prae fascinum; cf. Non. 153, 12; prop. in security against magic; cf. Corss Ausspr. 1, 775 sq; hence], *meaning no evil, without offence, without vanity* (mostly ante-class): pol tu ad laudem addito praefiscini, ne puella fascinetur, Titin. ap Charis p 210; Afran. ib: praefiscini hoc nunc dixerim, Plaut As. 2, 4, 84; id. Cas. 5, 2, 51: homo praefiscini frugi, Petr. 73, 6 —Form praefascine, Plaut Rud. 2, 5, 4; Gell. 10, 24, 8; Charis p 210 P.: praefascine dixerim, App Flor 3, 16, p 356, 30 (cf. Hildeb ad loc).

praeflētus, a, um, v perfletus.

prae-flōrĕo, ēre, *v n*, *to flower* or *blossom before the time* (post-Aug.), Plin. 16, 29, 51, § 119.

prae-flōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [flos], *to deprive of its blossoms beforehand;* only trop **1.** *To lessen, diminish, tarnish* (very rare, and perh. not ante-Aug)· gloriam ejus victoriae praefloratam apud Thermopylas esse, Liv 37, 58 *fin*; cf.: decus praecerptum praefloratumque, Plin. Pan. 58: gaudii fructum, Gell 14, 1, 36 —**2.** *To deflower:* vidua venit jam ab alio praeflorata, App Mag p 332, 29

prae-flŭo, ĕre, *v n* and *a*, *to flow by* or *past* (rare; perh. not ante-Aug). (*a*) *Neutr.:* infimā valle praefluit Tiberis, Liv. 1, 45, 6: a latere urbis quod in orientem patet, id. 43, 31, 3 vado incerto, Tac. A. 12, 33: ita ut (aquae tubo ductae) recte praefluere possint, Inscr Orell. 199 —(*β*) *Act:* Aufidus, Qui regna Dauni praefluit Appuli, Hor C 4, 14, 26 Tibur, id. ib 4, 3, 10: Aquileiam, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126; 3, 11, 16, § 102; 4, 3, 4, § 8: Pergamum, id. 5, 30, 33, § 126: castra, Tac A. 15, 15. Noricam provinciam, id. ib 2, 63

praeflŭus, a, um, *adj* [praefluo], *flowing by* or *past* (post-Aug): amnis, Plin. 19, 4, 20, § 60

praefōcābĭlis, e, *adj* [praefoco], *that has the power of choking, suffocating* (post-class.): spiratio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 35: loca, id. ib 37: sensus, id. Tard. 3, 2

praefōcātio, ōnis, *f* [id.], *a choking, suffocation* (post-class.), Scrib Comp 100; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 6

prae-fōco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.* [faux], *to choke, strangle, suffocate* (poet. and post-class. for suffoco): animae viam, Ov Ib 560: partum, Dig. 25, 3, 4· Jovem, Arn. 7,

20 messis praefocata, Calp Ecl. 4, 115 ex abundantia praefocari, Macr Somn. Scip 1 12.

prae-fŏdĭo, fodi, 3, *v a.* **I.** *To dig before* or *in front of* portas, Verg A. 11, 473 (id est ante portas fossas faciunt, Serv) —**II.** With respect to time, *to dig* or *bury before* scrobes, *to make pits beforehand*, Plin 17, 11, 16, § 79 aurum, *to bury before*, Ov M 13 60

praefoecundus, a, um, v praefecundus

prae-fōmento, āre, *v a*, *to warm* or *foment beforehand* (post class.) vulnera aqua gelida, Theod. Prisc. 1, 19 *med*

prae-for, fātus, 1 (old *imper* praefato, Cato, R. R 134 1 praefamino, id. ib 141, 2, cf Müll ad Fest p 87, 10) *v dep n* and *a* **I.** In gen., *to say* or *utter beforehand*, *to premise*, *preface* in parte operis mei licet mihi praefari, quod, etc., Liv 21, 1, 1, Col 10, praef. 5, 12, 50, 7, Cels 3, 1 praefatus, de summā se republica acturum, *having first announced by edict that*, etc., Suet. Caes 28 quae de deorum natura praefati sumus, etc., Cic Univ 10 *fin* cum praefatus fuero, quae, etc, Col. 1 prooem *fin*, Gell 9, 15, 4 sibi Asiam sufficere praefatus, Just 11, 5, 5 arcana se et silenda afferre praefatus, Curt 6, 7, 3 is cum praefatus esset, scire, etc., id. 7, 4, 9, Liv 43, 7, 7 —**II.** Esp **A.** In a relig sense, *to utter a preliminary prayer*, *to address in prayer beforehand* majores nostri omnibus rebus agendis Quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque esset, praefabantur, Cic Div 1, 45 102 pontifice maximo praefante carmen, Liv 5, 41, 3 decemviri carminibus (*abl*) praefarentur, *should say beforehand* (=praeirent), id. 22 1, 16 (v Weissenb ad h l.) priusquam hasce fruges condantur, vino Jano, Jovi, Junoni praefato *offering wine and incense*, *say a prayer to Janus*, etc, Cato, R. R. 134, 1 —With the *obj acc* of the deity Janum Jovemque vino praefamino, id ib 141, 2 divos, Verg A. 11, 301 —**B.** Si dicimus Ille patrem strangulavit, honorem non praefamur sin de Aurelia aliquid aut Lollia, honos praefandus est, *we do not preface it by saying*, *with permission*, *with respect be it spoken*, Cic. Fam 9, 22, 4 veniam, *to ask leave before speaking*, App M 1 *init*, id. Flor *init* —**C.** *To name* or *cite beforehand* Aristoteles, quem in iis magna secuturus ex parte praefandum reor, *to mention* or *name as an authority in advance*, Plin. 8, 16 17, § 43 —**III.** *To foretell*, *predict*, *prophesy* (very rare), Cat 64, 383 —Hence,

A. praefatus, a, um, in *pass* signif., *mentioned* or *stated before* (post class.) condemnatus ex praefatis causis, Dig 20, 4, 12 juris, ib 10, 3 19 sic etiam nostro praefatus habebere libro, *named at the beginning* Aus praef 2 *fin* sine honoribus praefatis appellare aliquid, *without saying*, *By your leave*, Arn 5, 176 vir praefata reverentia nominandus, Vop Aur 1 —Hence, *subst* **praefatum,** i, *n.*, for praefatio, *a preface* praefato opus est, Symm Ep 6 3 —**B. praefandus,** a, um, *P a*, *for which must be asked* permission or indulgence, *that requires apology* praefandi umoris e corpore effluvium, Plin 7, 51, 52, § 171 —Hence, *subst* **praefanda,** orum, *n*, *foul expressions* in praefanda videmur incidere, Quint 8 3, 45

praeformātor, oris *m* [praeformo] *that forms* or *arranges beforehand* (post class.), Tert. Praescript 30

prae-formīdo, no *perf*, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to fear beforehand* (post Aug), Quint. 4, 5 5 Zumpt N cr (al. perform, al reform), Sil 3, 608

prae-formo, āvi, atum, 1, *v a.*, *to form* or *fashion beforehand*, *to instruct before hand and to prepare*, etc. (post Aug) his praeformat dictis Sil. 7, 385, Tert. Apol 1 *fin* velut praeformata materia, Quint 2 6, 5 praeformatae infantibus litterae, *traced beforehand* id 5 14 31

prae-fortis, e, *adj*, *very strong* (post class., opp infirmus), Tert. Carn. Chr 5 *med.*

prae-fōtus, a, um *Part.* [foveo] *warmed* or *fomented beforehand* (post class.) partes aqua marina, Cael Aur Tard 4, 2.

praefractē, *adv*, v praefringo, *P a. fin*

praefractus, a, um, *Part* and *P a.*, from praefringo

prae-frīgĭdus, a, um, *adj*, *very cold* praefrigidus Auster, Ov P 4, 12, 35 aqua vel tepida vel praefrigida, Cels 2, 30 unda, Just 11, 8, 4 situs, Plin. 17, 20, 34, § 147.

prae-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3, *v a.* [frango], *to break off before* or *at the end*, *to break to pieces*, *shiver* (class) ne caulis praefringatur, Cato, R. R. 33 (cited by Plin. 17 22, 35, § 20) hastas, Liv 8, 10, so, primam aciem telo, *to break off the point of the missile*, Just 6, 8, 2 cornu galeae, Liv 27, 33 praefracto rostro (triremis), Caes. B C 2, 6 praefracta strigilis, Lucil ap Gell 3 14, 10 praefracta ligna, Lucr 1, 892.—Hence, **praefractus,** a, um, *P a.* **A.** In rhet., *broken*, *abrupt* Thucydides praefractior, Cic. Or 13, 40 —**B.** In character, *stern*, *harsh*, *inflexible* Aristo Chius, praefractus, ferreus, Cic. Fragm ap Non 155, 14 praefractior atque abscissior justitia, Val. Max. 6, 5 *fin* praefractius perseverantiae exemplum *sterner*, *firmer*, id. 3, 8, ext 3 —*Adv* **praefractē,** *sternly*, *inflexibly*, *resolutely* aerarium defendere, Cic Off 3, 22, 88 (Non. 155, 11, reads praefractum) —*Comp*, Val Max. 9, 7 *fin*

prae-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3, *v n*, *to flee before* (post-class), Tert Anim 33 *med*

prae-fulcĭo, si, tum, 4, *v a.* **I.** *To prop up*, *support* a thing **A.** Lit. mollire praefultum torum Prud στεφ 5, 335 —**B.** Trop primum illud praefulci atque praemuni, quaeso, ut simus annui, *secure*, Cic Att 5, 13, 3 aliquid multis modis, Gell 7, 3, 44 servitus, ubi ego omnibus Parvis magnisque miseriis praefulcior, qs. *am propped up*, *i e surrounded*, *hedged in by*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 1, 6.—**II.** *To place in front as a prop* or *stay*, trop quin me suis negotiis praefulciat, *use me as a prop*, Plaut Pers. 1, 1, 12.

prae-fulgĕo, si, 2, *v n.*, *to beam* or *shine forth*, *to shine greatly to glitter before* or *in front of* (rare before the Aug per) **I.** Lit nitor smaragdi collo praefulget tuo (sc. pavonis) Phaedr 3, 18, 7 equus praefulgens unguibus aureis Verg A. 8, 553 equitatus phaleris praefulgens, Gell 5, 5, 3 —**II.** Trop ne splendore praefulgeant, *shine* or *glitter too much*, Auct Her 3, 19, 32 militarium (rerum) praefulgent nomina, Vell. 1, 14 1 praefulgebant Cassius atque Brutus, Tac A. 3, 76 Poppaeus Sabinus consulari decore praefulgens, id. ib 13 45 enituit et praefulsit decori et honesti dignitas, Gell. 12, 5, 7

prae-fulgĭdus, a, um, *adj*, *very bright* nubes caeli, Juvenc. in Matt 3, 330, 18

prae-fulgŭro, āre, *v n* and *a.*, *to flash forth* (poet) (α) *Neutr* latus praefulgurat ense, Stat Th 7, 502.—(β) *Act.* strictoque vias praefulgurat ense, *fills with flashes of light*, *illuminates* Val Fl 3, 119 aulam augustam cultu, Coripp Laud. Just 3, 222

praefultus, a, um, *Part*, from praefulcio

† **prae-fundo,** fūdi, 3, *v a*, *to pour out before* or *in addition to*, *to add by pouring* (post class) Simplic. p 87 Goes semine cucuminis praefuso, Cael. Aur Tard 5, 10, 124 —**II.** *To pour upon*, *to wet*, *sprinkle* **1.** Lit pileus vino Calido praefusus, Cael. Aur Tard. 2, 7, 110 —**2.** Fig votis praefusa supplicatio, Alcim Ep 8

praefurnĭum, i, *n.* [prae furnus] **I.** *The opening of a furnace*, *the door* by which fuel is admitted si uno praefurnio coques, Cato, R R. 38, 1 —**II.** *The heating room*, or hot anteroom of a bath, = προπνιγεῖον, Vitr 5, 10 2, 7, 10

prae-fŭro, ĕre, *v n*, *to rage violently* (poet) torvus praefuris, Stat. Th. 2, 420, 4, 822.

* **prae-fuscus,** a, um, *adj*, *very swarthy* or *black* Manil. 4, 721 dub

prae-gaudĕo, ēre, *to rejoice greatly*, with *inf* Pelopis sedes adire Sil. 15, 307

prae-gĕlĭdus, a um *adj*, *very cold* in locis praegelidis Liv 21 54 frigora, Col 4, 8 hiems, Plin. 9, 16, 24, § 57 rivi, Sil. 4 226

prae-gĕnĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [genero], *generated before* (late Lat.) Prosper Aquit. Epitaph. Haeres. Nestor et Pelag *init*

* **prae-germĭno,** āre, *v a.*, *to bud forth early* praeflorent talia et praegerminant, Plin 16, 29, 51, § 119

prae-gĕro, no *perf*, gestum, 3, *v a* **I.** *To bear* or *carry before* (post class) speculum, App M 4, p 157, 5 —**II.** *To do before*, only *subst* **praegesta,** ōrum, *n.*, *things done before*, *former things* oblivio praegestorum, Cael. Aur Tard. 1, 5, n 150

prae-gestio, īre, *v n*, *to desire greatly*, *to delight* (rare but class.) videre, Cic Cael. 28, 67 apisci, Cat. 64, 145 ludere, Hor C 2, 5, 9

praegestus, a, um, *Part*, from praegero

(**prae-gigno,** ĕre, a false reading for progigni, Plaut. Ps 1, 5, 77)

‡ **prae-glōrĭōsus,** a, um, *adj*, *very famous*, *very glorious* (post class.), *sup*, Inscr Orell 1182

praegnans, antis (collateral form **praegnas,** ātis, Plaut Truc. 1, 2, 95, 4, 3, 37, M Aurel ap Front Ep ad Caes 4 6 Mai, Macr S 3, 11 *fin*, Plin 17, 14, 24, § 105 et saep), *adj* [prae and root gna of gnascor (nascor), cf gigno], *with child*, *pregnant*, of animals, *big with young* (class., syn gravidus, fetus) **I.** Lit. gravida est, quae jam gravatur conceptu praegnans velut occupata in generando, quod conceperit inciens propinqua partui, quod incitatus sit fetus ejus, Paul ex Fest p 97 Müll uxor, Cic de Or 1, 40, 183 soror, id. Att 1, 10, 4 facere aliquam praegnantem, Juv 6, 404 sus, Varr R R. 2 4 ovis, id ib 2, 2 equa, Plin 10, 63, 83, § 180 perdices, id 10, 33, 51, § 102.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of plants praegnas, Plin 12, 14, 32, § 58 surculi praegnates hoc est, gemmatione turgentes, id 17, 14 24, § 105 oculi arborum praegnates, id 17, 21, 35, § 155 —Of stones est autem lapis iste praegnans, intus, cum quatias, alio velut in utero, sonante, Plin 10 3, 4, § 12 Paeanitides gemmae praegnates fieri, id 37, 10, 66, § 180 —Of other things nitrariae praegnates, Plin. 31, 10, 46 § 112.—**B.** In gen., *full of*, *swollen with* any thing praegnas suco herba, Plin 24, 15, 80, § 130 ostrea multo lacte praegnatia, id 32, 6, 21, § 59 veneno vipera, id 11, 37, 62 § 164 cucurbita *full*, *swollen*, *large*, Col 10, 379 stamine fusus, Juv 2, 55 —In the lang of comedy plagae, *hard*, *stout*, *smart blows*, Plaut As 2, 2, 10

praegnas, ātis, v praegnans *init*

praegnātio, ōnis, *f* [praegnas], *a getting with child* or *with young*, *a making pregnant*, *a being with child* or *with young pregnancy* (ante and post class) **I.** Lit, App M 1, p 106, 21 —Of animals, Varr R. R 2, 1 —**B.** Transf, of plants, Varr R. R. 1, 44 —**II.** Trop, *the cause of fertility*, *the universal productiveness of nature* o naturarum omnium fecunda praegnatio, App Trismeg p 101, 30

praegnātus, us, *m* [id], *pregnancy* (eccl Lat) juvenculae, Tert adv Jud 9, id. adv Marc. 3, 13

(**prae-gnāvĭter,** a false reading for prognariter, Plaut Pers. 4 4, 39)

* **praegnax,** ācis, *adj* [praegnas], *inclined to pregnancy* divitiae, Fulg Myth 2, 3

praegno, āre, 1, *v n*, *to be pregnant* (late Lat.), Dracont. Carm 10, 577 —Hence, **praegnātus,** *Part*, *pregnant*, Fulg Rusp ad Trasim 2, 1

prae-grăcĭlis, e, *adj*, *very slender*, *very lank* (post Aug) proceritas, Tac. A. 4, 57

* **prae-grădo,** āre, *v a.* [prae gradus] *to go before*, *precede*, Pac. ap Non. 65, 3 (Trag Rel p 68 Rib)

prae-grandis, e, *adj*, *very large*, *huge*, *colossal* (ante class and post Aug) **I.** Lit praegrandi gradu Pac. ap Fest s. v torvitas, p 355 Müll (Trag Rel. p 67 Rib) arbores, Plin. 13 25, 49 § 138 aures, id. 4, 13, 27, § 95, cf oculi id. 8, 33, 51, § 121 boves, id. 8 45, 70 § 176 domus, id. 3, 16, 20, § 119 fel, id. 11, 37, 74, § 191 lo

custa, Suet. Tib. 60. lapides, Vulg. Ezech. 13, 11. — **II.** *Trop*, *very great, powerful:* praegrandis senex, i. e. *the great Aristophanes*, Pers. 1, 124.

prae-grăvĭdus, a, um, *adj*, *very heavy, ponderous* (poet.): moles, Stat. Th. 6, 700

prae-grăvis, e, *adj*, *very heavy* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug prose) **I.** Lit.: praegrave onus, Ov. H. 9, 98: caput, Plin. 8, 21, 32, § 77: unda, Mart 4, 18, 4: perdix feta praegravem aut delumbem esse simulans, *heavy, clumsy*, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 103: praegravis corpore, Liv. 44, 4, 10: cibo vinoque praegraves, Tac. H. 2, 21. — **II.** Trop, *very heavy, oppressive, burdensome:* praegraves pavonum greges, i. e. *very expensive*, Varr. ap. Non. 440, 14 (al. graves): tertium consulatum ut praegravem recusare, Plin. Pan. 57, 4: servitium, id. 7, 8, 6, § 46 — Of persons, *very wearisome* (Tacitean): delatores, Tac. A. 4, 71: vir principi praegravis, id. ib 11, 19; 14, 3

prae-grăvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to press heavily upon, to oppress with weight, to encumber* (perh. not before the Aug period). **I.** Lit: exonerare praegravante turba regnum cupiens. Liv. 5, 34: prae gravata telis scuta, *burdened, heavy*, id. 7, 23. caper praegravantibus auribus, *drooping*, Col. 7, 6. — **B.** Transf., *to exceed in weight, preponderate:* ne praegravet fructus parte aliquā, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 184.—**II.** Trop, *to weigh down, depress:* qui praegravat artes, Infra se positas, qs. *presses them down by his own superiority*, Hor. Ep 2, 1, 13 —**B.** *To preponderate:* cito apparebit, pars civitatis deterior quanto praegravet, Sen. Clem 1, 24, 1; Suet Caes. 76

prae-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3, *v dep n* and *a.* [gradior] (class.; syn.: praeeo, antecedo). **I.** Lit., *to go before* or *in advance, to precede.* (α) With *dat.:* gregi praegreditur equus, Varr. R. R 2, 7, 6. — (β) With *acc.:* praegredi aliquem pedibus, Suet. Tib 7: non solum nuntios, sed etiam famam adventūs sui, Liv. 28, 1, 6: agmen, id. 36, 31, 7; 37, 6, 4: virum, Just. 24, 3, 4.—(γ) *Absol.:* alios praegredientes, Cic Phil. 13, 2, 4.—**B.** *To pass by, go past, pass;* with *acc.:* castra, Liv. 35, 30, 11: fines, Tac. A. 14, 23 — **II.** Trop, *to surpass, excel:* aliquem, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 1, 1, 2.

praegressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praegredior], *a going before, preceding* **I.** Lit.: errantium stellarum cursus, praegressiones, etc, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62. — **II.** Meton, *precedence:* causae, Cic. Fat 19, 44.

1. praegressus, a, um, *Part*, from praegredior.

2. praegressus, ūs, *m.* [praegredior], *a going in advance, anticipation* (post-class.) · anteversio et praegressus, Amm. 21, 5, 13

prae-gŭbernans, antis, *Part.* [guberno], *steering* or *guiding forwards* (post-class.), Sid. Ep 5, 13

praegustātor, ōris, *m* [praegusto], one who tastes the meats and drinks before they are served at the table of a prince, *a foretaster, taster, cup bearer.* **I.** Lit., Suet Claud. 44: DIVI AVGVSTI, Inscr. Grut. 602, 4; so ib. 582.—With private persons, Inscr Grut. 626, 2.—**II.** Trop: praegustator libidinum tuarum, Cic. Dom 10, 25: in omnibus nuptiis praegustator, Lact. Mort. Pers. 38, 4

prae-gusto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* **I.** *To taste beforehand* (poet and in post-Aug. prose). cibos, Ov Am 1, 4, 33, Plin. 21, 3, 9, § 12· pocula, Juv. 6, 633: potum regis, Just 12, 14: caro bestiis praegustata, Vulg Exod. 22, 31.—**II.** In gen., *to take, eat,* or *drink beforehand:* medicamina, for antidota, Juv. 6, 660

prae-gypso, āre, *v. a*, *to cover over with gypsum* (post class.). os vasculi, Cael Aur Tard. 3, 2.

prae-hĭbĕo, ēre (old *inf.* praehiberier, Plaut Am 4, 2, 7 Fleck.), *v. a.* [habeo] (for praebeo, which is a contraction of it), *to hold forth, offer, furnish, grant, give, supply* (Plautinian): vestem, aurum, Plaut. Ps 1, 2, 49: alicui cibum, id. ib 3, 134: alicui locum, id. Merc. 3, 1 alicui operam atque hospitium, id. Pers 4, 3, 41: verba, *to utter, speak*, id. Rud. 1, 2, 50

prae-ĭcĭo (**prae-jăcĭo** or **praejĭcĭo,** Fest. s. v. pone, p 249 Müll.), jēci, jactum, 3, *v. a.*, *to cast* or *throw up in front* (post-Aug.) **I.** Lit: moles, Col. 8, 17 — **II.** Trop, *to cast up, object, utter reproachfully:* multis in contumeliam Graecorum praejactis probris, Dictys Cret. B. Troj. 2, 24.

prae-iens, euntis, *Part*, v. praeeo *fin.*

prae-infundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v a.*, *to pour into beforehand* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 34.

* **prae-innŭo,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to indicate beforehand*, Varr. ap Non. 91, 4 dub. (al. pertimuerint).

prae-jăcĕo, ŭi, 2, *v n.*, *to lie before, be situated in front of* any thing (post-Aug.) (α) With *dat:* vastum mare praejacens Asiae, Plin. 4 12, 24, § 75.—(β) With *acc:* campus qui castra praejacet, Tac. A. 12, 36 —(γ) *Absol.:* praejacentibus stagnis, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32

prae-jăcĭo, v. praeicio.

praejactĭto, āre, *v freq. a.*, *to boast excessively* (late Lat), Cassiod in Psa. 36, 14.

prae-jactus, a, um, *Part.*, from praejacio

prae-jĭcĭo, v. praeicio *init.*

‡ **prae-jūdex,** ĭcis, *m*, *one who judges beforehand:* praejudex, προδικαστής, Gloss. Philox.

praejūdĭcātum, i, *n*, v. praejudico, *P. a fin*

praejūdĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from praejudico

praejūdĭcĭālis, e, *adj* **I.** *Belonging* or *according to a preceding judgment* or *decision* (post-class.): multam, Cod. Th 11, 30, 50; Symm. Ep. 10, 51. — **II.** *Of* or *belonging to a preceding examination:* actiones (=praejudicia), Just. Inst. 4, 6, 13: formulae, Gai. Inst. 4, 44, 94.

prae-jūdĭcĭum, ii, *n.* **I.** Lit., *a preceding judgment, sentence, or decision, a precedent* (class): praejudiciorum vis omnis tribus in generibus versatur: rebus, quae aliquando ex paribus causis sunt judicatae, quae exempla rectius dicuntur: judiciis ad ipsam causam pertinentibus: unde etiam nomen ductum est: aut cum de eādem causā pronuntiatum est, etc, Quint. 5, 2, 1: de quo non praejudicium, sed plane judicium jam factum putatur, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 12 (praejudicium dicitur res, quae cum statuta fuerit, affert judicaturis exemplum, quod sequantur: judicium autem res, quae causam litemque determinat, Ascon.)· apud eosdem judices reus est factus, cum is duobus praejudiciis jam damnatus esset, Cic Clu. 22, 59: praejudicium a se de capite C Verris per hoc judicium nolle fieri, id. Verr. 2, 3, 65, § 152; cf. id. Mur. 28, 60; id. Inv. 2, 20, 59 sq: Cicero pro Milone non ante narravit, quam praejudiciis omnibus reum liberavit, *from all preceding judgments*, Quint. 6, 5, 10· postulavit, ne cognitioni Caesaris praejudicium fieret, *preceding judgment, precedent*, Plin. Ep 7, 6, 6 —**II.** Transf. **A.** Any thing that precedes another thing in such manner that we can judge or conclude from it what is farther to happen, *a precedent, example* · Pompeius nullo proelio pulsus, vestri facti praejudicio demotus Italiā excessit, *by the example of your conduct* (which he feared would be imitated), Caes. B C 2, 32· an Africi belli praejudicia sequimini? id. ib *fin:* orabat ut se praejudicio juvarem, Plin. Ep 5, 1, 2: statim quaestor ejus in praejudicium aliquot criminibus arreptus est, *as an example of what was to happen to himself*, Suet. Caes. 23 —**B.** *A damage, disadvantage, prejudice* (post-class.): praejudicium in patrem quaeri, Sen. Ben 4, 35, 2. absque praejudicio, Gell. 2, 2, 7· neque enim alimentorum causa veritati facit praejudicium, *does no harm*, Dig 1, 6, 10 sine ullo litis praejudicio, ib. 26, 2, 27; Vulg 1 Tim. 5, 21 —**C.** *A judicial examination previous to a trial:* quoties de hoc contenditur, an quis libertus sit, etc,. . redditur praejudicium, Dig. 40, 14, 6. patronus in praejudicio possessor esse videtur, ib 22, 3, 18 —**D.** *A decision made beforehand or before the proper time*. neminem praejudicium rei tantae afferre, Liv 3, 40

prae-jūdĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to judge, pass sentence,* or *decide beforehand, to prejudge* (class.) **I.** Lit., in the judicial sphere: praejudicare de aliquo majore maleficio, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 60; id. Verr. 2, 3, 65, § 153 —**II.** Transf., apart from judicial lang: de iis censores praejudicent, *let the censors give their preliminary judgment* (before the case is brought before the judges), Cic. Leg. 3, 20, 47.—**B.** *To be injurious, prejudicial;* with *dat* (post class.): res inter alios judicatae aliis non praejudicant, Dig. 42, 1, 63; 47, 10, 7: ingenuitati, Paul. Sent. 5, 3, 3; Ambros. in Luc. 3, 41.—Hence, **praejūdĭcātus,** a, um, *P. a*, *decided beforehand, prejudged:* praejudicatum eventum belli habetis, Liv. 42, 61: res, Cic Clu. 17, 49: nihil, id. ib 44, 124: opinio, *a preconceived notion, prejudice*, id. N. D. 1, 5, 10 —*Sup* · vir praejudicatissimus, i e *whose talents are already clearly ascertained*, Sid. post Carm. 22. — **B.** *Subst:* **praejūdĭcātum,** i, *n.* **1.** *Something decided beforehand*, Liv. 26, 2.—**2.** *A previous opinion, prepossession*, =praejudicium postulo, ut ne quid huc praejudicati afferatis, Cic. Clu. 2, 6.

‡ **prae-jūrātĭo,** ōnis, *f*, *a previous taking of an oath* which others then repeat: praejurationes facere dicuntur hi, qui ante alios conceptis verbis jurant: post quos eadem verba jurantes tantummodo dicunt: Idem in me, Fest. p 224 Müll.

prae-jŭvo, jūvi, 1, *v a*, *to aid before* (post-Aug): affectam ejus fidem praejuvisse, Tac H. 3, 65.

prae-lābor, lapsus, 3, *v dep n* and *a*, *to glide onwards, to flow, swim, etc*, *before* or *along; to move, glide,* etc., *quickly by* or *past* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug prose) **I.** Lit: insula, in quam Germani nando praelabebantur, Tac. H. 2, 35: piscis praelabitur ante, Cic. poet. N. D 2, 43, 111. amnis, Luc 9, 355 —With *acc.:* rotis flumina, *to glide by the streams on wheels*, Verg G 3, 180; cf.: ales bestiam praevenit et secundo flatu praelabitur et anticipat, App de Deo Soc. prol. p 365, 28 —**II.** Trop, *to glide past, to hasten by* a thing; with *acc.:* ira eruditas mentes praelabitur, Petr. 99. praelabens tempus, Col. 11, 1.

prae-lambo, ĕre, *v. a*, *to lick* or *taste beforehand* or *first* (poet.) **I.** Lit: (mus) praelambens omne, quod affert, Hor S 2, 6, 109 —**II.** Transf., *to wash* or *touch lightly, to bathe gently*, of a river that flows by a place: arenas, Prud. Hamart. 357; Avien. Perieg 494.

praelapsus, a, um, *Part*, from praelabor.

prae-largus, a, um, *adj*, *very copious* or *abundant* (poet): pulmo animae praelargus, Pers. 1, 14· dapes, Juvenc. 3, 754.

* **prae-lassātus,** a, um, *Part* [lasso], *wearied beforehand*, Front. Strat. 2, 5.

praelātĭo, ōnis, *f* [praefero], *a preferring, a preference* (post-class), Val. Max. 7, 8, 4: alterius, Tert. Apol 13; id. ad Uxor. 1, 3; Ambros Jacob, 2, 2, 5

praelātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *one that prefers, a preferrer* (eccl. Lat.). misericordiae praelator quam sacrificii, Tert. Pudic. 2.

praelātus, a, um, *Part*, from praefero

prae-lautus, a, um, *adj*, *very elegant, sumptuous*, or *luxurious* (post-Aug.) homines, Suet Ner 30; id Vitell. 2

prae-lăvo, ĕre, *v a*, *to wash* or *rinse beforehand* (post class.) os, App Mag p 278 *med.:* cinis praelavatus, Theod. Prisc 1, 27.

prae-laxātus, a, um, *Part* [laxo], *widened* or *relieved beforehand* (post-class.), Cael. Aur Tard. 2, 1, 27.

praelectĭo, ōnis, *f* [2. praelego], *a reading aloud to others, a lecture, prelection* (post-Aug), Quint. 1, 2, 15; 2, 5, 4.

praelector, ōris, *m* [id.], *one who reads an author to others and adds explanations, a prelector* (post class.; cf· lector, recitator), Gell 18, 5, 6

praelectus, a, um, *Part*, from 2. praelego

1. prae-lēgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to bequeath beforehand*, i e *to bequeath* a thing *to be given before the inheritance is divided* (post Aug): eam coronam testamento ei praelegavit, Plin 33, 2, 11, § 38: peculia

filus, Dig 33, 8, 26 fundum, ib 31, 1, 69 uxori dotem, Paul Sent 4, 1, 1

2. prae-lĕgo, legi, lectum, 3, *v a* **I.** *To read* any thing *to others*, as a teacher, to show how it should be read, *to set an example in reading, to lecture upon* an author (post Aug) auctores, Quint 1, 5, 11 Vergilium et alios poetas, Suet. Gram 16 — **II.** *To pick* or *choose out, to select* (post class.) praelectus hircus, App M 7, p 192, 29 — **III.** *To sail by* or *along* a place (post Aug for praetervehor), with *acc* Campaniam, Tac A 6, 1, 2, 79 *init* Alsia praelegitur tellus, *is sailed by*, Rut Itin 1, 223

praeliālis, v proelialis

praeliātor, v proeliator

praelībātio, ōnis, *f* [praelibo], *a tasting* or *taking away beforehand* (post class) **I.** Lit, *an offering of the first fruits* praemetium, quod praelibationis causa ante praemetitur, Paul ex Fest s v praemetium, p 235 Müll labiorum, *a slight touch of the lips, a gentle kiss*, Ambros Isaac et Anim 3, 8 *fin* — **II.** Trop, *a lessening, diminution*, Tert Anim 58

prae-lĭber, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj*, *very* or *entirely free* (post class), Prud Apoth 155

prae-lībo, āre, *v a*, *to taste beforehand, foretaste* (poet) **I.** Lit nectar, Stat S 3, 4, 60 — **II.** Trop vultus ac pectora Ulysses Praelibat visu, *examines, inspects*, Stat Achill 2, 88

prae-lĭcenter, *adv*, *too freely, too boldly* (post class) verba finxit, Gell 16, 7, 1 disponens, Amm 16, 5, 3

praelĭgāmen, inis, *n* [praeligo], *something bound on in front* or *about one, an amulet* (post class) Marc Emp 8

praelĭgānĕus, a, um, *adj* [2 praelego] *picked beforehand* vinum, *a poor kind of wine made of unripe or bad grapes gathered before the vintage*, Cato, R R 23, 2

prae-lĭgo, avi, atum, 1, *v a* **I.** *To bind on before, to bind* arida sarmenta praeligantur cornibus boum, Liv 22, 16 cauda pecoris quam arctissime praeligata, Plin 29, 2, 10, § 38 salice marginem, id 17, 14, 24 § 109 — **II.** *To bind around, tie about* a thing statuae coronam candida fascia praeligatam imponere, Suet Caes 79 pars palmitis praeligata, Plin 17, 22 35, § 180 linum quo praeligata infra caput vipera pependerit, id 30, 5, 12, § 40 — **2.** Transf **a.** *To bind up, tie up* os praeligatum, Cic Inv 2, 50, 149 vulnera nodo Herculis, Plin 28, 6, 17, § 63 — **b.** *To cover, veil* vestibus capita, Petr 102, 16 — **B.** Trop, *to bind, fetter, charm* o praeligatum pectus! *bound up*, i e *obdurate*, Plaut Bacch 1, 2, 28

prae-lĭno, no *perf*, litum, 3, *v a*, *to smear* or *daub in front, to plaster over* (post class) cum fucatur atque praelinitur, Gell 7, 14, 11 villas tectorio, id 13, 23, 1

praelĭtus, a, um, *Part*, from praelino

praelium, praeliāris, praeliātor, praelior, v proel

prae-lŏco, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to set* or *place before, to put first* or *foremost* (post class) si pro trochaeo paenultimo spondeum praelocaveris Mart. Cap 5, § 522, Aug Gen ad Lit 7, 17 consonans, Ter Syll p 2390

praelŏcūtio, onis *f* [praeloquor] *a speaking before* **I.** Lit (post-Aug), Sen Excerpt. Contr 3 praef — **II.** Transf, *a preface, preamble*, Aug Doctr Chr 4, 2.

praelŏcūtus, a, um, *Part*, from praeloquor

praelongo, avi, 1, *v a* [praelongus], *to lengthen out very much, to make very long* (post Aug) pedum crura, Plin 11, 2, 1, § 3

prae-longus, a, um, *adj*, *very long* (not in Cic or Caes) homo, i e *very tall*, Quint 6, 3 67 gladii, Liv 22, 46 cauda, Plin 8, 33 51, § 121 hasta, Tac A. 6, 3 gracilitas Plin 13, 4, 9, § 46 — Of time, *very long* sermones, Quint 10, 3 32

prae-lŏquor, cutus (quutus), 3, *v dep a* and *n* **I.** *To speak beforehand or first, to speak before another, to forestall in speaking* occupas praeloqui quae mi'st oratio Plaut. Rud 1, 4, 28, cf id ib 1 2 31 quod mihi causam praeloquendi dedit Plin Ep 8, 21, 3 — **II.** *To say beforehand* in the way of preface or introduction, *to premise*, Quint 4, 1, 2 — *Absol*, Plin Ep 3, 4 3 de aliqua re, Quint 5, 13, 60 libri amplitudo non sinit me longiore epistula praeloqui, Plin Ep 4, 5, 3 — **III.** *To foretell, predict*, Lact Epit 47, 2

prae-lūceo, xi, 2, *v n* **I.** *To shine* or *give light before, to hold* or *carry a light before, to light* **A.** Lit **1.** Of those who carry a light servus praelucens, Suet Aug 29 alicui, Stat S 1, 2, 89 — **2.** Of the light itself praeluxere faces, Mart 12, 42, 3 ne ignis noster praeluceat facinori, Phaedr 4, 11, 9 — **B.** Trop **1.** In gen, *to shine forth, be bright* amicitia bona spe praelucet in posterum, Cic Lael 7, 23 — With *acc* lumenque tuae praeluceo vitae, Aus. Idyll 4, 95 — **2.** In partic, *to shine brighter, to outshine, surpass* nullus sinus Baiis praelucet, Hor Ep 1, 1, 83 — * **II.** *To shine very much, shine brightly* baculum praelucet, Plin 32, 10, 52, § 141

prae-lūcĭdus, a, um, *adj*, *shining greatly, very bright* (post Aug) candor circuli praelucidus, Plin 37, 6, 23, § 88

prae-lūdo, si, sum, 3, *v a*, *to play beforehand*, by way of practice or trial, *to prelude, rehearse* (post Aug) **I.** Lit Nero Pompeiano praeludit, *sings beforehand, preludes*, Plin 37, 2, 7, § 19 tragoedus, Gell 19, 11, 2 — With *acc* pugnam praeludere, *to prepare one's self for fighting*, Rut Itin 1, 257 — **II.** Trop aliquid operibus suis praeludere, *to premise, preface*, Stat S 1 praef ac Mariana quidem rabies intra Urbem praeluserat, quasi experiretur, *had only made a prelude*, Flor 4, 2, 2 sic maria bello quasi tempestate praeluserant id. 3, 6, 1

praelum, v prelum

praelumbo, are, *v a* [prae lumbus] *to make lame in the loins* or *hipshot* (ante class), Nov ap Non 156, 12

prae-lūmĭnātus, a, um, *Part* [lumino], *illustrated* or *explained before* (eccl Lat), Tert Res Carn 33

praelūsio, onis, *f* [praeludo] *a prelude* (post Aug) praelusio atque praecursio, Plin Ep 6, 13, 6, Marc Emp 20

prae-lustris, e, *adj* [1 lustro], *very illustrious* or *magnificent* (poet) praelustria vita, *shun worldly grandeur*, Ov Tr 3, 4, 5

prae-mācĕro, āre, *v a*, *to soak* or *steep beforehand* (post class) mala cydonia, Scrib Comp 193

prae-mălĕdīco, xi, 3, *v a*, *to curse beforehand* (eccl Lat) aliquem, Tert adv Marc 5, 3

1. prae-mando, āvi, atum, 1, *v a* **I.** *To order* or *command beforehand*, with *ut* (very rare) ut conquireretur, praemandavi, Vatin ap Cic Fam 5 9, 2 — **II.** *To order* or *procure beforehand* puerum aut puellam, Plaut Truc 2, 4, 49 — Hence, *subst* **praemandāta,** orum, *n*, *a warrant* for the apprehension of an accused person emissus e carcere idem postea praemandatis requisitus Cic Planc 12, 31

2. prae-mando, ĕre, *v a*, *to chew beforehand*, trop, *to explain accurately and clearly* (post class) aliquid alicui, Gell 4, 1, 11

praemātūrē, *adv*, v praematurus

prae-mātūrus, a, um, *adj* **I.** *Very early, early* (syn praecox) fructus, Col. 11, 3 51 — **II.** *Too early, untimely premature* denuntiatio Planc. ap Cic Fam 10, 8 mors Plin 7, 51 52, § 171, so, cineres, Juv 11, 44 hiems Tac A 1, 30 honores, id ib 4, 17 canities, id ib 14, 57 — In *neutr sing* castrari agnos, nisi quinquemestres, praematurum existimatur, *is thought too early premature*, Plin 8, 48, 75, § 198 — *Adv* **praemātūrē,** *too soon, untimely, prematurely* (ante and post class) praemature vitā careo, Plaut Most 2, 2, 69 cum significandum est coactius quid factum et festinatius, tum rectius praemature factum id dicitur, quam mature, Gell 10, 11, 8. — *Comp* praematurius agi, Dig 45, 1, 118

prae-mĕdĭcātus, a, um, *Part* [medico] *protected by medicines* or *charms* (poet, and eccl. Lat) Aesonides, Ov H 12, 15 antidoto praemedicatus, Tert Jejun 12.

praemĕdĭtātio, onis, *f* [praemeditor] *a considering beforehand premeditation* (used by Cic) futurorum malorum, Cic Tusc. 3, 14, 29 diuturna, id. ib 3, 15, 31 futuri regni, Hier in Matt 3, 17, v 9

praemĕdĭtātōrium, ii, *n* [praemeditor] *a place for preparation* (eccl Lat), Tert Jejun 6

prae-mĕdĭtor, atus, 1, *v dep a*, *to think over, to muse* or *deliberate upon beforehand, to premeditate* (class) (a) With *object clause* praemeditari id ferendum modice esse, Cic Phil 11, 3, 7 — (β) With *relative clause* praemeditari, quo animo accedam ad Urbem, Cic Att 6, 3, 4, Auct Her 2, 5, 8 — (γ) *Absol* tentans citharam et praemeditans, *preluding*, Tac A 14 15 — Hence, in *pass* signif **praemĕdĭtātus,** a, um, *previously considered, premeditated* mala praemeditata, Cic Tusc 3, 15, 32 nihil cogitati praemeditatique, Quint 4, 5, 2, 5, 13, 3

prae-mercor, ātus, 1, *v dep*, *to buy before* or *beforehand* (ante class.) praemercatur ancillam senex, Plaut Merc Arg 2, 10, id Ep 3, 3, 25 ni pretio minus parcerent, eaque praemercarentur, *should forestall the markets*, Cass. Hem ap Plin 32, 2, 10, § 20

praemessum, v praemetium

‡**praemĕtium** (al ‡**praemessum**), ii, *n* [prae metior], *the offering of the first fruits measured out beforehand for Ceres* praemetium quod praelibationis causa ante praemetitur, Paul. ex Fest p 235 Müll, cf praemetium de spicis, quas primum messuissent, sacrificabant Cereri, id ib s v sacrima, p 319 ib, and praemetium (al praemetivum), η πρὸ θερισμοῦ Δημητρας θυσια, Gloss Philox

prae-mētor, ātus, 1, *v dep a*, *to measure* or *measure out beforehand* (post class), Sol 40 (dub, al metatum) — Hence, in *pass* signif **praemētātus,** a, um, *measured* or *meted out beforehand* praemetata divûm itinera, *predestined*, Mart Cap 8, § 811

praemĕtŭens, entis, *Part* and *P a.*, from praemetuo

prae-mĕtŭenter, *adv*, v praemetuo, *P a fin*

prae-mĕtŭo, 3, *v n* and *a* **I.** *Neutr*, *to fear* or *be in fear beforehand* (very rare) mens, Lucr 3, 1019 Caesar praemetuens suis, *fearing for, anxious about his men*, *Caes B G 7, 49, 1 — **II.** *Act*, *to fear* something *beforehand* poenas Danaum et deserti conjugis iras, * Verg A 2, 573 dum praemetuit cultus inolescere Christi, Prud ap Symm 2, 681 — Hence, **praemĕtŭens,** entis *P a*, *fearing beforehand*, with *gen. obj* ovis praemetuens doli, Phaedr 1, 16, 4 — * *Adv* **praemĕtŭenter,** *anxiously, solicitously* errorem vitare, Lucr 4, 823

praemiālis, e, *adj* [praemium], *used as a reward* (eccl Lat) resurrectio, Aug c. Sec Resp Jul 6, 36

praemiātor, oris, *m* [praemior] **I.** *A robber* (ante class), Naev ap Non 150, 23 (Com Rel p 6 Rib) — **II.** *A rewarder, one who gives a reward to* luctantium, Ambros in Psa 36, 57

praemiātrix, īcis *f* [praemiator], *she who rewards* (post class) bonorum praemiatrix Adrastia, Amm 14, 11, 25

prae-mĭco, are, *v n*, *to gleam* or *glitter forth, to glitter very much* (post class) lucerna claro lumine praemicans, App M 5, p 167, 20 praemicantis lunae candor nimius, id ib 11, p 257 *init* galea nitore praemicans, id ib 10, p 238, Prud στεφ 1, 84

prae-mīgro, are, *v n*, *to move away beforehand* or *before* (post Aug) ruinis imminentibus musculi praemigrant, Plin 8 28, 42, § 103

praemĭnĕo, v praemineo

prae-mĭnister, tri, *m*, *a servant, an attendant* (post class) deorum . flamînum, Macr S 3, 8, Tert Or 1

prae-mĭnistra, ae, *f*, *a female attendant* or *minister* (post class) lingua mea daciorum et amaritudinum praeministra, App Mag p 278, 6, Macr S 3, 8

prae-mĭnistro, āre, *v n* and *a* **I.** *Neutr*, *to wait* or *attend upon, to minister to* any one (post class) magistratibus, *of the lictors*, Gell 12, 3, 3, cf id 10, 3, 13 ali

cul, App. M. 5, p. 160, 3.—**II.** *Act.*, *to furnish, supply, hand to* any one: ac praeministrasse modulos, Gell. 1, 11, 10; Tert. Bapt. 11: fabulas, id. Apol. 21.

prae-mĭnor, 1, *v. dep.*, *to threaten beforehand, to threaten greatly* (post-class.); with *inf.*, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 19: aliquid, App. M. 5, p. 167, 8; 8, p. 211, 11: haec illis, Tert. Apol. 21.

praemĭor, āri, *v. dep.* [praemium], *to stipulate for a reward:* constabat, in cognitionibus patriis nundinari praemiarique solitum, Suet. Tit. 7: sequimini me, praemiati, Nov. ap. Fest. p. 464 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 217 Rib. ex conject.).

praemĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *rich* (ante-class.): praemiosam, pecuniosam, dixit Cato, Fest. p. 242 Müll.; cf.: praemiosa, pecuniosa, Paul. ex Fest. p. 243 ib.

praemissa, ōrum, *n.*, v. praemitto *fin.*

praemissus, a, um, *Part.*, from praemitto.

praemistus or **praemixtus,** a, um, *Part.* [misceo], *mixed beforehand* (post-class.): praemixta olera, Apic. 4, 5; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 63.

prae-mītis, e, *adj.*, *very gentle* (poet.): asina, Juvenc. 3, 633; Ven. Fort. Carm. 3, 12, 37.

prae-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, *v. a.*, *to send forward* or *before, to despatch in advance.* **I.** Lit. (class.): a portu me praemisisti domum, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 55: nuntium, id. Truc. 2, 4, 58: legiones in Hispaniam, Caes. B. C. 1, 39: legatum ad flumen, Sall. J. 52, 5: petebant uti ad eos equites praemitteret, sc. nuntios, Caes. B. G. 4, 11; 7, 10, 3; id. B. C. 2, 20, 6: edictum, id. ib. 2, 19, 1; Liv. 35, 24, 3; Tac. H. 2, 63: odiosas litteras, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 8: hunc Acheruntem praemittam prius, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 12.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to set before* or *in front:* ficetis caprificus praemittitur, Plin. 15, 19, 21, § 80 (dub.; al. permittitur).—**II.** Trop., *to send out in advance* (post-Aug.): cervicem gladio caesim graviter percussit, praemissā voce: Hoc age, *saying first*, Suet. Calig. 58: postquam haec favorabili oratione praemisit, Tac. Am. 12, 6: cogitationes in longinqua praemittimus, *send our thoughts into the distance*, Sen. Ep. 5, 7.—Hence, **praemissa,** ōrum, *n.*, *things sent in advance, the first-fruits*, = primitiae (post-Aug.), Plin. 12, 1, 2, § 5.

praemĭum, ii, *n.* [prae-emo, what one has got before or better than others] (class.). **I.** *Profit derived from booty, booty* (poet.; cf. praeda; and: avorti praedam ab hostibus. *Pen.* Heus, ecqua in istac pars inest praemi mihi? Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 26): multaque praeterea Laurentis praemia pugnae Aggerat, et longo praedam jubet ordine duci, Verg. A. 11, 78 sq.; rapta praemia veste ferre, Tib. 1, 2, 25; cf. Tac. H. 1, 51: ferre ad patrios praemia dira Lares, Prop. 2, 23, 67 (3, 28, 22): spectat sua praemia raptor, Ov. M. 6, 518; 13, 414: tam dirae praemia culpae, Juv. 8, 119.—Also, *game killed, prey*, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 12), 46; Hor. Epod. 2, 36; Val. Fl. 8, 253.—Poet.: raptae virginitatis, Ov. M. 8, 850.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *profit, advantage, prerogative, distinction* (class.), Lucr. 3, 899; 956; 5, 5; cf. poet.: Veneris, i. e. *children* (the Greek δῶρα Ἀφροδίτης), Verg. A. 4, 33: absens factus aedilis, continuo praetor: licebat enim celerius legis praemio, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 1.—**B.** In partic., *reward, recompense* (the predom. signif. of the word; syn.: munus, donum): sapiens virtuti honorem praemium, haud praedam petit, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102 (Trag. v. 374 Vahl.): ecquid erit praemi, *reward*, id. ap. Cic. Sen. 1, 1 (Ann. v. 341 ib.): donum et praemium, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 27: legibus praemia proposita sunt virtutibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247: persuadere alicui magnis praemiis et pollicitationibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: praemiis ad perdiscendum commoveri, Cic. de Or. 1, 4, 13: praemia alicui dare pro re aliquā, id. Mur. 4, 8: praemio afficere aliquem, *to reward*, Quint. 3, 6, 42: augere, Tac A. 1, 42: inducere, Sall. J. 13, 8: illicere, id. ib. 97, 3: invitare, Cic. Lig. 4, 12: elicere ad faciendum aliquid, id. Balb. 16: evocare, Quint. 1, 1, 20: praemium persolvere alicui, *to give*, Cic. Cael. 29, 68: reddere alicui pro re aliquā, Cat. 64, 157: rependere, Stat. Th. 9, 50: proponere, *to propose, offer*, Caes. B. C. 1, 17: consequi, *to obtain*, id. B. G. 1, 42; so, tollere, Juv. 6, 321: promittens, si sibi praemio foret, se Arpos proditurum esse, *if he were rewarded*, Liv. 24, 45.—Ironic.: cape praemia facti, *reward*, for *punishment*, Ov. M. 8, 503: tibi pro scelere, Di . . . praemia reddant Debita, Verg. A. 2, 537.—**2.** *A bribe:* ut somno careas ponendaque praemia sumas, Juv. 3, 56.—**C.** Transf., *an act deserving a reward, an exploit*, Verg. A. 12, 437.

praemixtus, a, um, v. praemistus.

prae-mŏdĕrans, antis, *Part.* [moderor], *prescribing a measure* (post-class.): in proelia ingredi praemoderante citharā gressibus, Gell. 1, 11, 6.

prae-mŏdŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [modulor], *measured out* or *modulated beforehand* (post-Aug.): cogitationem gestu, *to adapt the thoughts beforehand to the gestures*, Quint. 11, 3, 109.

praemŏdum, *adv.* [prae-modus], *beyond measure* (ante-class.): Livius in Odysseā praemodum dicit, quasi admodum Parcentes, inquit, praemodum: quod significat supra modum: dictumque est quasi praeter modum, Gell. 7, 7, 12.

prae-moenio, īre, v. praemunio.

***prae-mŏlestĭa,** ae, *f.*, *trouble beforehand, anxiety, apprehension;* another term for metus: alii metum praemolestiam appellabant, quod est quasi dux consequentis molestiae, Cic. Tusc. 4, 30, 64.

prae-mōlĭor, īri, *v. dep.*, *to prepare* or *make preparations for beforehand* (very rare): res, Liv. 28, 17, 4.

prae-mollĭo, no *perf.*, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, *to soften beforehand* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: praemollitus sulcus, Quint. 2, 9, 3; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.—**II.** Trop., *to soften* or *mollify beforehand*, Quint. 4, 3, 10: judicum mentes, id. 6, 5, 9.

prae-mollis, e, *adj.*, *very soft* (post-Aug.): ova, Plin. 9, 51, 75, § 165: involucrum, id. 11, 37, 69, § 181.

prae-mŏnĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. a.* **I.** In gen., *to forewarn, to advise*, or *admonish beforehand, to remind beforehand, to premonish* (class.); constr. *aliquem* with *ut* or *ne*, with a simple *subj.*, with *quod*, with *de*, *aliquid* (of a thing): me, ut magnopere caverem, praemonebat, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 23; so with *ut*, Vell. 2, 57, 2; Suet. Oth. 6: ut te praemonerem, plurimum tibi credas, Plin. Ep. 6, 22, 7: praemonito filio, ne alii crederet, Just. 12, 14, 7: praemoneo, numquam scripta quod ista legat, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 16: de impendentibus periculis voce Jovis praemoneri, Cic. Har. Resp. 5, 10: conatus hostis, *to warn of*, Liv. 33, 20, 12: caeli varietatem praemonitus, Col. 11, 2, 1: praemoniti oraculo, Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 199: ut futuri principes praemonerentur, quā viā possent ad gloriam niti, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 2.—**II.** In partic., of prophecies, *to foretell, foreshow, predict* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): futura, Just. 43, 1, 8: haruspices praemonuerunt superna vulnera, Plin. 2, 56, 57, § 147.—(β) *Of inanimate things, to presage, signify, foreshadow:* ferunt Terribiles tubas auditaque cornua caelo Praemonuisse nefas, Ov. M. 15, 784: rutilus (circa lunam) et ventos et imbres praemonebit, Plin. 18, 35, 79, § 347.—(γ) Of animals: pericula (animalia) praemonent, non fibris modo extisque, sed aliā quādam significatione, Plin. 8, 28, 42, § 102.—(δ) With *object-clause:* et vatum timeo monitus, quos, igne Pelasgo Ilion arsuram, praemonuisse ferunt, Ov. H. 17, 239.—Hence, **praemŏnĭtum,** i, *n.*, *a premonition* (post-class.): praemonita et praecepta, Gell. 14, 2, 3.

praemŏnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praemoneo], *a forewarning, premonition* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 4.

praemŏnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a forewarner, premonitor* (post-class.), App. de Deo Socr. p. 51, 12.

praemŏnĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praemonitor], *that gives previous warning, premonitory* (eccl. Lat.): edictum, Tert. Anim. 3.

praemŏnĭtum, i, *n.*, v. praemoneo *fin.*

1. praemŏnĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from praemoneo.

2. praemŏnĭtus, ūs, *m.* [praemoneo], *a forewarning, premonition* (poet.): deûm, Ov. M. 15, 800.

praemonstrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praemonstro], *a showing* or *indicating beforehand, a premonstration* (eccl. Lat.), Lact. 7, 14, 12.

* **praemonstrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who shows* or *points out beforehand, a guide, director:* monitor et praemonstrator, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 2.

prae-monstro (old form **praemostro,** v. infra), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to show beforehand, to point out the way, to guide, direct.* **I.** In gen. (poet.): praemonstra docte, quid fabuletur, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 68: currenti spatium praemonstra, Lucr. 6, 93: te praemonstrante, *under thy guidance*, Stat. Th. 1, 66: praemostro tibi, ut, *I caution you, that*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 61 Brix ad loc.: quae voluit mihi dixit, docuit et praemonstravit prius, id. ib. 4, 2, 12.—**II.** In partic., *to denote beforehand, to predict, presage, prognosticate:* magnum aliquid populo Romano praemonstrare et praecinere, Cic. Har. Resp. 10, 21: ventos futuros, id. poët. Div. 1, 7, 13: hanc suavitatem praemonstratam efficaci auspicio, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 82.

prae-mordĕo, morsi and mordi, morsum, 2, *v. a.*, *to bite in front, to bite at the end;* hence, in gen., *to bite* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: ni fugissem, medium, credo, praemorsisset, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 7, 9, 7: linguam, Luc. 6, 567: projectos, Sen. Clem. 1, 5, 5.—**II.** Transf., *to bite off, snip off, crib:* et tamen ex hoc, Quodcumque est, Discipuli custos praemordet, Juv. 7, 217.

praemordĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [praemordeo], *bitten off in front* or *at the end* (late Lat.): olera praemordica, *of which only the tops are eaten* (e. g. asparagus), Hier. in Reg. S. Pachom. 52.

prae-mŏrĭor, tuus, 3, *v. dep.*, *to die early* or *prematurely, to die* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: aut ego praemoriar, primoque exstinguar in aevo, Ov. H. 8, 121: parte corporis velut praemortua, Suet. Gram. 3.—**II.** Trop., *to decay:* praemoritur visus, auditus, *decays, fails*, Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 168.—Hence, **praemortŭus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *dead.* **A.** Lit.: jacuere, velut praemortua, membra, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 65.—**B.** Trop.: pudor praemortuus, Liv. 3, 72, 5: vires, Quint. Decl. 12, 7.

praemorsus, a, um, *Part.*, from praemordeo.

praemortŭus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, *from* praemorior.

praemostro, old form of praemonstro, Plaut. Trin. 341.

praemōtus, a, um, *Part.*, from praemoveo.

prae-mŏvĕo, no *perf.*, mōtum, 2, *v. a.*, *to move beforehand, to stir greatly* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5: corpus, id. ib. 5, 7; 2, 1.

prae-mundātus, a, um, *Part.* [mundo], *cleansed beforehand* (post-class.): praemundatis oculis, Theod. Prisc. 1, 10.

prae-mūnĭo (**praemoenio,** Gell. 13, 27; 14, 2), īvi, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, *to fortify* or *defend in front* (class.). **I.** Lit.: aditus magnis operibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: loca necessaria, id. ib. 3, 112: Isthmum, id. ib. 3, 55: fossa, Tac. H. 3, 21.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To fortify, protect, secure:* metu venenorum praemuniri medicamentis, *of securing himself*, Suet. Calig. 29: praemuniendae regalis potentiae gratiā, Vell. 2, 6, 2: genus (dicendi) praemunitum, et ex omni parte causae septum, Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 32: praemunitus scientiā linguarum, *fortified*, Aug. Doct. Chr. 3, 1.—*Absol.:* ut ante praemuniat, of an orator's art, Cic. Or. 40, 137.—**B.** *To place* a thing *before* another *for defence* or *strengthening:* quae praemuniuntur omnia reliquo sermoni, quo facilius, etc., *are premised to obviate objections, said by way of premunition*, Cic. Leg. 1, 12, 34: illa, quae ex accusatorum oratione praemuniri intellegebam, *brought forward* or *adduced in defence*, id. Cael. 8, 19: primum illud praefulci et praemuni, quaeso, ut simus annui, *take care of* or *secure beforehand*, id. Att. 5, 13, 3.

praemūnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praemunio, II. B.], *a fortifying* or *strengthening beforehand.* **I.** In gen., Ambros. de Isaac et Anim. 4, 37.—**II.** Trop., rhet. t. t., = προ-

παρασκευή, of an orator, who prepares the minds of his hearers for what he has further to say, *a preparation, premunition:* sine ullâ praemunitione orationis, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 304; 3, 53, 204; Quint. 9, 2, 17.

* **prae-narro,** āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to tell* or *relate beforehand:* rem, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 12.

prae-năto, āre, *v. n.* **I.** *To swim before* or *in front:* praenatans musculus, Plin. 9, 62, 88, § 186: praenatante pisciculo, id. 9, 45, 68, § 146.—**II.** *To swim* or *flow by:* domos praenatat amnis, Verg. A. 6, 705.

praenāvĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praenavigo], *a sailing by* or *past* (post-Aug.): praenavigatio Atlantis, Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 199; 4, 12, 19, § 57.

prae-nāvĭgo, āvi, 1, *v. a.* and *n., to sail by* or *past* any thing, *to sail along* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., *absol.:* praenavigantes adulterae, Sen. Ep. 51, 12; Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 97.—With *acc.:* praenavigans litus, loca, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Val. Max. 1, 8, 9: oppida praenavigari tradunt, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 146; cf. Mel. 2, 3, 6.—**II.** Trop., *to sail past, to hurry past* a thing: praenavigamus vitam, *pass, spend,* Sen. Ep. 70, 1.

Praeneste, is, *n.* and *f.*, = Πραίνεστος or Πραίνεστε, *one of the most ancient and important cities of Latium, famed for the beauty of its roses, for its nuts, and still more for its temple of Fortune and the oracle connected with it,* now *Palestrina; abl.,* Praeneste, Cic. Planc. 26; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 2: Praeneste sub ipsâ (sc. urbe), Verg. A. 8, 561: altum Praeneste, id. ib. 7, 682: frigidum, Hor. C. 3, 4, 22: sacrum, Stat. S. 4, 4, 15. — Hence, **II. Praenestīnus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Præneste, Prænestine:* nuces, Cato, R. R. 8: urbs, *the town of Præneste,* Verg. A. 7, 678: Praenestinae moenia sacra Deae, i. e. Fortunae, Ov. F. 6, 62: sortes, *the oracles of Præneste,* Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: ager, id. Agr. 2, 28: rosae, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 16: via, *from Rome to Præneste,* id. 31, 3, 25, § 42.—*Subst.:* **Praenestīni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Præneste, the Prænestines,* Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 23; id. Trin. 3, 1, 8 Brix ad loc.; Liv. 6, 21 sq.; v. Ritschl, Opusc. 2, 372.

prae-nexus, a, um, *Part.* [necto], *tied* or *bound up in front* (post-class.): praenexo obsignatoque ore, Sol. 1, 6.

prae-nĭmis, *adv., too much, quite too* (post-class.): praenimis plebeium est, Gell. 19, 10, 9.

prae-nĭtĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. n., to shine* or *glitter forth* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: vestes praenitent, App. M. 5, p. 162, 37: luna subito praenitens, Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 42: juvenis veste niveâ praenitens, App. M. 11, p. 261, 21.—With *dat.:* cur tibi junior praeniteat, *appear more attractive,* Hor. C. 1, 33, 4: unius facies praenitet omnibus, *shines brighter than they all, outshines them all,* Sen. Med. 93.—**II.** Trop.: gentes, quarum titulis forum Augusti praenitet, Vell. 2, 39, 2: virtus Catonis conspicua atque praenitens, id. 2, 35, 1 (2, 59, 1 dub.).

prae-nōbĭlis, e, *adj., very famous* or *celebrated* (post-class.): praenobilis potio, App. M. 10, p. 251, 10; Prud. Ham. 700.—*Comp.:* praenobilior, App. Flor. 3, p. 355.

prae-nōmen, inis, *n.* **I.** Lit., *the name which stood before the name of the gens, the first name, prænomen,* usually abbreviated; thus, in M. Tullius Cicero, Marcus is the prænomen, as A. = Aulus, C. = Caius, Cn. = Cnaeus, etc.: Quintilius cum filio, cui Marco praenomen erat, Liv. 30, 18, 5: quod sine praenomine familiariter ad me epistulam misisti, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 1: Quinte, puta, aut Publi (gaudent praenomine molles Auriculae), Hor. S. 2, 5, 32: praenominibus feminas esse appellatas testimonio sunt Caecilia et Tarracia, quae ambae Gaiae solitae sint appellari, pari modo Lucia et Titia, Fest. p. 224 Müll.: pueris non prius, quam togam virilem sumerent, puellis non antequam nuberent, praenomina imponi moris fuisse, Q. Scaev. ap. Auct. Epit. Nom. Rat., Huschke, Jurisp. ante-Just. p. 16 sq.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *an appellation* or *title placed before a person's name:* praenomen Imperatoris, Suet. Caes. 76; id. Tib. 26; id. Claud. 12.

praenōmĭno, no *perf.,* ātum, 1, *v. a.* [praenomen], *to give one the prænomen* or *title of, to name* (very rare): Numerios praenominabant, Varr. ap. Non. 352, 29.—**II.** *To name in the first place* (late Lat.): praenominatur caro, et postea deitas, Rustic. c. Aceph. p. 1236.

prae-nosco, ĕre, *v. a., to learn* or *become acquainted with beforehand, to foreknow* (class.): futura, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 82; Suet. Ner. 56; Plin. 18, 24, 56, § 206: promissum sibi caelum, Ov. F. 3, 159: venturum caeli laborem, Stat. Th. 3, 490: rerum fata, Sil. 3, 7: omina, id. 16, 124; Vulg. Gen. 15, 13 (but in Plaut. As. 1, 1, 46, the correct reading is: in pretio sumus, acc. to Fleck. and Ussing).

* **praenōtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [praenosco], *a previous notion, preconception,* a translation of the Epicurean πρόληψις: sive anticipatio sive praenotio deorum, *innate idea,* Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 44: earum rerum, Boëth. Consol. Phil. 5, pros. 4, p. 106, 31.

prae-nŏto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (post-class.). **I.** *To mark* or *note before* or *in front:* profert quosdam libros litteris ignorabilibus praenotatos, App. M. 11, p. 268, 11: aureo anulo, to *seal,* id. ib. 10, p. 243, 3: psalmum inscriptione, Hilar. in Psa. 15, 1.—**B.** *To entitle, name:* ut de deo Socratis praenotaret librum, Aug. Civ. Dei, 8, 14: librum nomine Pamphili martyris, Hier. Ep. 133, n. 3: liber hoc titulo praenotatus, Aug. Retract. 2, 14.—**II.** *To note* or *designate beforehand, to predict:* prophetae duos adventus Christi praenotarunt, Tert. adv. Jud. 14: crux praenotata, Prud. στεφ. 10, 629.—**III.** *To note down, write down:* fabellam, App. M. 6, p. 183, 26.

prae-nūbĭlus, a, um, *adj., very cloudy, very dark* or *gloomy* (poet.): densâ praenubilus arbore lucus, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 7.

praenum, i, *n.* **I.** Lit., *an implement for combing flax, a hatchel,* Gloss. Philox.—Hence, **II.** Transf., *an instrument of torture, a rack:* tentare praenum, Tert. Apol. 5.

praenunci-, v. praenunti-.

prae-nuncŭpātus, a, um, *Part.* [nuncupo], *named beforehand:* Emmanuel prophetico ore, Prud. Cath. 7, 179.

praenuntia, v. praenuntius.

praenuntiātio or **praenunciātio,** ōnis, *f.* [praenuntio], *a prediction* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 46 *fin.*

(**praenuntiātīvus,** a, um, a false read. for praenuntios, Plin. 2, 71, 73, § 181.)

praenuntiātor, ōris, *m.* [praenuntio], *one who announces beforehand, a foreteller, predicter* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Conf. 9, 5; id. Genes. 8, 4 *fin.*

praenuntiātrix, īcis, *f.* [praenuntiator], *she that foretells* or *predicts* (eccl. Lat.): gloriae, Prud. στεφ. 2, 29.

prae-nuntĭo (praenunc-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to announce* or *publish beforehand, to foretell, foreshow, predict;* constr. with *acc., de,* or an *object-clause* (class.). **I.** Lit.: futura, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 12.—*Impers.:* de eorum adventu esse pronuntiatum, Nep. Eum. 9, 4 (but in Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 12, the correct reading is abi prae: nuntia, etc., Fleck.).—**II.** Transf., of things: juglans, frangi se, praenuntiat strepitu, Plin. 16, 42, 81, § 223: vasa diras tempestates praenuntiant, id. 18, 35, 90, § 365: usus turris ad praenuntianda vada, id. 36, 12, 18, § 83.

prae-nuntĭus (praenunc-), a, um, *adj., that foretells* or *forebodes.*—*Subst.* **A. praenuntĭus,** i, *m., a foreteller, harbinger, foreboder, an indication, token, omen* (class.): Zephyrus Veris praenuntius, Lucr. 5, 737: lucis praenuntius ales, i. e. *the cock,* Ov. F. 2, 767.—**B. praenuntia,** ae, *f.:* belli praenuntia, Ov. F. 6, 207: stellae magnarum calamitatum praenuntiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: inquisitio candidati, praenuntia repulsae, id. Mur. 21, 44: Thraseam prohibitum immoto animo praenuntiam imminentis caedis contumeliam excepisse, Tac. A. 15, 23.—**C. praenuntĭum,** ii, *n., a harbinger, token, omen:* futuri eventus alicujus id praenuntium est, Plin. 2, 84, 86, § 200: istarum procellarum quaedam sunt praenuntia, Sen. Ira, 3, 10, 2: ignes, *beaconlights,* Plin. 2, 71, 73, § 181; v. Sillig *N. cr.* ad h. l.

* **prae-obtūrans,** antis, *Part.* [obturo], *stopping up in front,* Vitr. 10, 12, 1.

prae-occīdo, ĕre, *v. n., to go down* or *set before;* of constellations (post-Aug.); with *dat.,* Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 285.

praeoccŭpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praeoccupo]. **I.** *A seizing beforehand, preoccupation:* locorum praeoccupatio, Nep. Eum. 3, 6.—**II.** Rhet. fig., *an anticipation of what properly comes afterwards, prolepsis,* Beda, Schem. et Tropis *init.*—**III.** *A disease that violently distends the abdomen:* quae passio Graece emphragma, Latine praeoccupatio dicitur, Veg. Vet. 1, 40.

prae-occŭpo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (class., but not in Cic., since praecepit is the true read., Cic. Phil. 10, 1, 2). **I.** *To seize upon, to take possession of* or *occupy beforehand, to preoccupy.* **A.** Lit.: hic ne intrare posset saltum, Datames praeoccupare studuit, Nep. Dat. 7, 2: Macedoniam, id. Eum. 2, 4: loca opportuna, Liv. 44, 3; 35, 28; 42, 47: iter, Caes. B. C. 3, 13: Asiam, Vell. 2, 69, 2; cf.: praeoccupatum sese legatione ab Cn. Pompeio, Caes. B. C. 2, 17.—**B.** *To take, catch, detect, seize* in an act: si praeoccupatus fuerit homo in delicto, Vulg. Gal. 6, 1.—**C.** Trop.: animos timor praeoccupaverat, Caes. B. G. 6, 41, 3: hilaritas praeoccupaverat mentes, Petr. 113: praeoccupati beneficio animi, i. e. *won over beforehand,* Liv. 6, 20, 10: aures, id. 38, 10.—**II.** *To anticipate, prevent:* ne alter alterum praeoccuparet, Nep. Dion, 4, 1.—With *obj.-clause* (like the simpler occupare): legem de multarum aestimatione ipsi praeoccupaverunt ferre, *hastened to bring the bill sooner before the people,* Liv. 4, 30, 3.

prae-ŏlĕo, ēre, *v. n., to emit* or *exhale an odor beforehand* (post-Aug.): ut crocus, ita somnus prius quam prope adsit, longe praeolet, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 4 Mai.

* **prae-ŏlo,** ĕre, *v. impers., to perceive before:* ut praeolat mihi quod tu velis, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 41; v. Ritschl ad h. l.

prae-ŏpīmus, a, um, *adj., very fat* (eccl. Lat.): vitulus, Tert. Poen. 8.

prae-opto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to choose* or *wish rather, to desire more, to prefer* (class.; not in Cic.); constr. *aliquid alicui,* with an *object-clause,* or with *ut:* praeoptantes exsilio modicam domi fortunam, Liv. 29, 30, 12; 44, 22, 14; so, suas leges Romanae civitati, id. 9, 45, 7: Punicam societatem Romanae, id. 23, 43, 11: filiam equitis Romani nuptiis generosarum, Nep. Att. 12, 1.—With *acc.* and *quam:* nemo non illos sibi quam vos dominos praeoptet, Liv. 29, 17, 7: sterilem platanum quam maritam ulmum praeoptaverim, Quint. 8, 3, 8.—With *object-clause:* meum potius caput periculo Praeoptavisse quam is periret ponere, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 30: multi praeoptarent scutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare, Caes. B. G. 1, 25; so, perire, Tac. H. 4, 58; Just. 8, 4, 5; 11, 14, 1; Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 5; Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 32, 3; cf.: ut puerum praeoptares perire, Potius quam, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 17.—With *ut:* praeoptavisti, amorem tuom uti virtuti praeponeres, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 22.

prae-ordĭno, āre, 1, *v. a., to preordain* (eccl. Lat.): Deus praeordinavit te, ut, etc., Vulg. Act. 22, 14.—Hence, **praeordĭnātus,** a, um, *Part., ordered beforehand, preordained* (post-class.): causae, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 4, 44; Vulg. Act. 10, 41.

‡ **prae-ōro,** āre, *v. a., to pray before,* Not. Tir. p. 106.

praeostendo, endi, ensum, 3, *v. a., to show beforehand, display before, make clear* (late Lat.): hoc monstrare debent, hoc ostendere vel praeostendere, Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 8, 6.—*Absol.:* portenta a portendendo, id est, praeostendendo, Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 8, 6; cf. Isid. 11, 3, 3.—Hence, **praeostensus,** a, um, *Part., foreshown* (eccl. Lat.): sabbatum praeostensum et praedictum, Tert. adv. Jud. 4: sacrificia, id. ib. 5.

prae-palpans, antis, *Part.* [palpo], *stroking* or *patting before* or *in front* (post-class.), Paul. Nol. Ep. 49.

prae-pando, ĕre, *v. a., to open* or *spread before, to spread out, extend* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit., Verg. Cul. 16: vestibula, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 80.—**II.** Trop.: lumina menti alicujus, Lucr.

1, 144: hibernos praepandens temporis ortūs, Cic. Arat. 274 (40).

praepărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praeparo]. **I.** *A getting* or *making ready, a preparing, preparation* (class.): priusquam aggrediare, adhibenda est praeparatio diligens, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 73: provisio animi et praeparatio ad minuendum dolorem, id. Tusc. 3, 14, 30: belli, Vell. 1, 12, 6: futurae impensae, Front. Aquaed. 124: cordis, Vulg. Psa. 9, 17 (37): pugnae, id. Judith, 4, 4.—**II.** Rhet., *a preparation* of the hearers for what is to follow, = προπαρασκευή, Quint. 7, 10, 12; 4, 2, 55; 9, 2, 17.

praepărātō, *adv.*, v. praeparo, *P. a. fin.*

praepărātor, ōris, *m.* [praeparo], *a preparer* (eccl. Lat.): Joannes praeparator viarum Domini, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 33.

praepărātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praeparator], *preparatory* (post-class.): interdictum, Dig. 43, 29, 3.

praepărātūra, ae, *f.* [praeparo], *a preparing, preparation* (eccl. Lat.): praeparatura viarum Domini, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 18.

1. prae-părātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from praeparo.

2. prae-părātus, ūs, *m.* [praeparo], *a preparation* (post-Aug.): praeparatus Caesaris contra Antonium, Vell. 2, 76, 3 dub. (Haase, apparatus; cf. id. 2, 12, 3): rei rusticae, Gell. 10, 11, 7.

prae-parcus, a, um, *adj.*, *very sparing, very niggardly* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: apes praeparcae (opp. prodigae atque edaces), Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 67.—**II.** Trop.: animus, Plin. 22, 24, 51, § 110.

prae-păro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to get* or *make ready beforehand, to prepare, equip, make preparations for*, etc. (class.; cf.: paro, apparo). **I.** Lit.: ea quae videntur instare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 22: praeparaverat ante naves, Liv. 30, 20, 5: commeatum, id. 7, 12: frumentum in decem annos, id. 42, 12: locum domestici belli causā, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: se et suos milites ad proelia, Sall. Fragm. ap. Veg. Mil. 1, 9: praeparato ad talem casum perfugio, Liv. 24, 2, 11: praeparatis jam omnibus ad fugam, id. 33, 47, 10; 26, 19, 5; 35, 17, 1; 40, 15, 13; Quint. 2, 4, 28: praeparat se pugnae, *prepares himself for the combat*, Plin. 8, 20, 29, § 71: exercitum majori operi, Vell. 2, 109, 2: puppes, Luc. 3, 16: arva frumentis, Col. 2, 16: pecunia stipendio militum praeparata, Curt. 3, 13, 10: profectionem, *to make preparations for one's departure*, Suet. Tib. 38: necem fratri, Tac. A. 11, 8: res necessarias ad vitam degendam, *to provide*, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11: cibos hiemi, Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 133: anchusae radix praeparat lanas pretiosis coloribus, *prepares*, id. 22, 20, 23, § 48; 24, 11, 58, § 96; 29, 6, 34, § 107: potum cantharidum, id. 29, 4, 30, § 93: ova, *to prepare for eating, to cook, dress*, Mart. 1, 56, 12: qui sibi praeparabat imperium, *was aiming at, aspiring to*, Spart. Hadr. 22.—**II.** Trop.: animos ad sapientiam concipiendam, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 12, 23; id. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: gratiam adversus publicum odium, Tac. H. 1, 72: excusationem, Petr. 139: aditum nefariae spei, Curt. 5, 9, 5; 4, 9, 13.—Hence, **praepărātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *prepared, provided* with any thing (class.): praeparatos quodam cultu atque victu proficisci ad dormiendum, Cic. Div. 2, 58, 119: praeparato animo se tradere quieti, id. ib. 1, 53, 121: bene praeparatum Pectus, Hor. C. 2, 10, 14: praeparatis auribus, Cic. Or. 28, 99.—Hence, *adv.*: **praepărātō** or **ex praepărātō,** *with preparation:* quam nihil praeparato, nihil festinato fecisse videtur Milo! Quint. 4, 2, 1: ex ante praeparato, Liv. 10, 41: non enim ex praeparato locutus est, sed subito deprehensus, Sen. Ep. 11, 1.

prae-parvus, a, um, *adj.*, *very small* (poet.), Juvenc. 2, 819.

prae-pătĭor, pāti, *v. dep.*, *to suffer very much* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 34 al.

praepĕdīmentum, i, *n.* [praepedio], *a hinderance, impediment* (ante-class.), Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 29; Sid. Ep. 7, 6.

praepĕdĭo, ivi, ii, itum, 4, *v. a.* [praepes], *to entangle the feet* or *other parts of the body; to shackle, bind, fetter* (mostly poet. and post-Aug.; syn.: impedio, illaqueo, irretio). **I.** Lit.: praepeditus latera forti ferro, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 5: praepeditis Numidarum equis, *tied to the manger*, Tac. A. 4, 25: sine modo sese praedā praepediant, *let them hamper* or *embarrass themselves*, Liv. 8, 38, 13.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to hinder, obstruct, impede:* singultu medios praepediente sonos, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 42: timor praepedit dicta linguae, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 25; Ov. H. 14, 18: si forte aliquos flumina, nives, venti praepedissent, Plin. Pan. 68: crura, Lucr. 3, 478: fugam hostium, Pac. Pan. Theodos. 40: recitantium praecipua pronuntiationis adjumenta, oculi, manus, praepediuntur, Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 4: praepediri valetudine, *to be prevented by illness*, Tac. A. 3, 3: praepeditus morbo, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21.—With *inf.:* etiamsi praepeditus sit perculsas tot victoriis Germanias servitio premere, Tac. A. 2, 73.

prae-pendĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to hang before, to hang down in front* (class.): ubi tegumenta praependere possent ad defendendos ictus, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 3: storias circum turrim praependentes, id. ib. 2, 9, 5: praependent demissae in pocula sertae, Prop. 2, 33 (3, 31), 37: barba, Mart. 9, 48, 4: ancones, Vitr. 4, 6: lacinia praependens impedit, App. Mag. p. 286, 21.

praepēs, ĕtis, *adj.* [prae-peto]. **I.** Lit. **A.** *Flying swiftly, swift of flight, nimble, fleet, quick, rapid*, etc. (poet.; syn.: velox, pernix, levis): praepes Laeva volavit avis, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 108 (Ann. v. 94 Vahl.): praepetibus pinnis ausus se credere caelo, Verg. A. 6, 15: Boreas, Val. Fl. 1, 578: volatus, Plin. 7, prooem. 1, § 4: ferrum, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. 437 Vahl.): Victoria, Cn. Matius ap. Gell. 6, 6: praepeti evolare cursu, Sen. Hippol. 1061: dextra, Aus. Ep. 146, 20: notarum praepetum, id. ib. 146, 1: praepetes aves quidam dici aiunt, quia secundum auspicium faciant praetervolantes, alii quod aut ea, quae praepetamus, indicent, aut quod praetervolant: alii ex Graeco tractum putant, quod ante conspectum volent nostrum. Ceterum poëtae promiscue omnes aves ita appellant, Fest. p. 205 Müll. —**2.** In gen., *winged:* quem praepes ab Ida Sublimem pedibus rapuit Jovis armiger uncis, Verg. A. 5, 254: tela praepetis dei, i. e. Cupidinis, Ov. H. 8, 38.—**B.** *Subst.:* **praepēs,** ĕtis. **1.** *Fem.*, *a bird*, Ov. M. 13, 617: Jovis, i. e. aquila, id. ib. 4, 713; 14, 576: quae (columba), super ingenti circumdata praepetis umbrā, i. e. accipitris, Val. Fl. 8, 32.—**b.** In partic., *a prophetic bird*, from whose flight something favorable was predicted (cf.: oscines, alites): praepetis omina pinnae, Verg. A. 3, 361; cf. Liv. 7, 26: hanc ubi praepetibus pinnis lapsuque volantem Conspexit Marius augur, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 47, 106: (praepetes sunt, quae secundo auspicio ante eum volant, qui auspicatur. Praepetes aut superiora tenent, et praepetes vocantur; aut inferiora, et dicuntur inferae. Praepetes autem ideo, quia omnes aves priora petunt volantes: vel a Graeco πέτομαι, id est volo, Serv.; cf. supra the passage from Fest.). —**2.** *Masc.:* Medusaeus, *Pegasus*, Ov. M. 5, 257.—**3.** *Masc.*, of *Perseus* himself, Luc. 9, 662 and 688.—**II.** Transf., *lucky, propitious, fortunate* (ante-class.): pulchrique loci, Enn. ap. Gell. 6, 6, 9 (Ann. v. 97 Vahl.): portus, id. 6, 6, 9, § 6 (Ann. v. 478 Vahl.).

*** prae-pĕto,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to strive diligently after*, Fest. s. v. praepetes, p. 245 Müll. (v. praepes, A. 1).

prae-pignĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [pignero], *pledged, bound, obliged* (post-class.), Amm. 29, 2.

prae-pīlātus, a, um, *Part.* [2. pila], *furnished in front*, i. e. *tipped with a ball* or *button* (not before the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit.: pila praepilata, Auct. B. Afr. 72: missilia, *darts* or *javelins with a blunt point rounded like a ball*, that they might not inflict wounds, something like our foils, Liv. 26, 51, § 17: hasta, Plin. 8, 6, 6, § 17: cornua, id. 9, 30, 50, § 95.—**II.** Trop.: declamationes, quibus ad pugnam forensem, velut praepilatis, exerceri solebamus, Quint. 5, 12, 17.

praepīlo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [praepilum], *to point in front* or *at the end like a pilum* (post-class.): praepilatis missilibus principiis pugnae tentatis, Amm. 24, 6, 10. —**II.** *To throw forwards, hurl before* (post-class.): praepilabantur missilia, Amm. 16, 12, 36.

prae-pinguis, e, *adj.*, *very fat* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: sues, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 207: solum, i. e. *very rich, very fertile*, Verg. A. 3, 698: ubertas, Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 162: quod praepinguis fuerit visus, Suet. Galb. 3.—**II.** Trop.: vox praepinguis, *too thick*, Quint. 11, 3, 32.

‡ **prae-plecto,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to strike before*, Not. Tir. p. 107.—In *part. perf.:* praeplexus, Not. Tir. p. 107.

praepollentĭa, ae, *f.* [prae-polleo], *excellence* (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 70, Serm. 1, 15.

prae-pollĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to exceed* or *surpass in power, to be very powerful, to be very remarkable* or *distinguished* (perh. not ante-Aug.): quibus additis praepollebat, *he had the superiority*, Tac. A. 2, 45; 51: Phoenices mari praepollebant, id. ib. 11, 14: puella praepollet pulcritudine, App. M. 6, p. 182, 29.—Hence, **praepollens,** entis, *P. a.*, *very powerful, very distinguished:* gens divitiis praepollens, Liv. 1, 57: vir, virtute, id. 5, 34.—*Comp.:* vis oculorum praepollentior, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 29.

‡ *** praeponderātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [praepondero], *preponderance:* praeponderatio, ῥοπή, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

prae-pondĕro, āre, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to be of greater weight, to preponderate, incline* (post-Aug.; cf. propendeo). **A.** Lit.: ne, portionum aequitate turbatā, mundus praeponderet, Sen. Q. N. 3, 10, 3: quotiens in alterum latus praeponderans declinarat sarcina, App. M. 7, 17.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To be of more weight* or *influence, to have the preference:* aliquis reum me defendit, sed uxorem meam violavit... in comparatione beneficii praeponderavit injuria, Sen. Ben. 6, 4, 1: quamvis injuriae praeponderent, id. Ep. 81, 4: honestas praeponderat, Gell. 1, 3, 25: exsul, Stat. Th. 8, 615.—**2.** *To turn the scale, give a decision, incline:* in humaniorem partem, Sen. Clem. 1, 2, 2: si neutro litis condicio praeponderet, *decides neither one way nor the other*, Quint. 7, 2, 39: quo praeponderet alea fati, Luc. 6, 603. —**3.** *Absol.*, *to show preference, to act with partiality:* inter duos liberos pari desperatione languentes, da bonum patrem, non praeponderabit, Quint. Decl. 8, 9; cf.: neutrum, si in neutram partem praeponderet, *inclines*, Varr. L. L. 10, § 5 Müll.—**II.** *Act.*, *to outweigh* (class.): qui omnia metiuntur emolumentis et commodis, neque ea volunt praeponderari honestate, *to be surpassed*, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 18.

prae-pōno, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3 (old *perf.* praeposivi, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 11.—Sync. form praepostus, Lucr. 6, 999), *v. a.*, *to put* or *set before, to place first* (syn.: praefero, praeficio). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: versus, in primā fronte libelli, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 33: praeponens ultima primis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 59; Cic. Att. 7, 3, 10: oportet, ut aedibus ac templis vestibula et aditus, sic causis principia proportione rerum praeponere, id. de Or. 2, 79, 320: de quā priusquam respondeo, pauca praeponam, *I will first make a few observations*, id. Fam. 11, 27, 1.—**B.** In partic., *to place* or *set over as chief, commander*, or *superintendent, to place at the head of, intrust with the charge* or *command of; to appoint* or *depute as:* unum illum ex omnibus delegistis, quem bello praedonum praeponeretis, *to appoint commander in the war*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 22, 63: hibernis Labienum praeposuit, Caes. B. G. 1, 54: sinistro cornu Antonium praeposuerat, id. B. C. 3, 89: aliquem provinciae, *to appoint as governor*, Cic. Fam. 2, 15, 4: negotio, *to charge with the management of an affair*, id. ib. 15, 4, 10: navibus, *to appoint admiral*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 38, § 101: vectigalibus, *to appoint minister of finance*, Tac. A. 15, 18: Bibulus toti officio maritimo praepositus, *superintendent of all maritime affairs*, Caes. B. C. 3, 5: praepositus cubiculo, *chamberlain*, Suet. Dom. 16: sacerdos oraculo praeposita, *that presides over*, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 76: aliquem custodem alicui loco, *to appoint keeper of a place*, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 67: illum exercitibus, Juv. 10, 92.—**C.** *To place* or *set upon:* fronti praeponere olivam, Hor. C. 1, 7, 7 (cf.:

comis praetexere frondes, Sen Med 70) — **II.** Trop, *to set before* or *above, to prefer* lucrum praeposivi sopori et quieti, Plaut Rud. 4, 2 11 se alteri, Ter And. 1, 1, 38, id. Eun 1, 2, 59 salutem rei publicae vitae suae, Cic. Phil 9, 7, 15 amicitiam patriae, id Rab Perd. 8, 23 necessaria gloriosis, Vell 2, 110, 3 multum mihi praestat, si me Mazaeo generum praeponit, Curt 4, 11, 20 Prochytam Suburrae, Juv 3, 5 — Hence,

praepŏsĭtus, a, um, *P a* — As *subst* **A. praepŏsĭtus,** i, *m*, *a prefect, president, head chief, overseer, director, commander* legatorum tuorum, Cic Pis 36, 88, Tac H 1, 36 quod (milites) praepositos suos occiderant, Suet Oth 1 rerum curae Caesaris, *director*, S C ap Plin. Ep 8, 6, 13 aquarum, *water inspector*, Front Aquaed. 17, 100, 117 cubiculi, *a chamberlain*, Amm 14, 10, 5 — Of *the governor of a province*, with *dat* Illyrico, Dalmatiae, etc, Vell 2, 112, 2, 2, 116 2, *absol*, Suet Galb 12, 16, id Oth 1 al, Vulg Act 7, 10 — **B. praepŏsĭta,** ae, *f* (eccl Lat), *a prioress* or *abbess*, Aug Civ Dei, 21, 8, id Ep 211 — **C.** With the Stoics, **praepŏsĭta,** ōrum, *n*, for the Gr προηγμένα, *preferable* or *advantageous things*, but which are not to be called absolutely good, such as wealth, beauty, etc (class) ista bona non dico, sed dicam Graece προηγμενα, Latine autem producta sed praeposita, aut praecipua malo, Cic Fin. 4, 26, 72 sq bonum negas esse divitias, praepositum esse dicis, id ib 4, 26, 73, cf also, id ib 3, 16, 52, 54

prae-porto, 1, *v a*, *to bear* or *carry before* (poet) tela, Lucr 2, 621, Cat 64, 193 prae se Scorpius infestus praeportans flebile acumen, Cic Arat 430 (682)

praepŏsĭta, orum, *n*, v praepono, II C

praepŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f* [praepono] **I.** *A putting* or *setting before, a preferring, preference*, Cic Fin 3, 16, 54 — **II.** *A placing* or *setting over as commander* or *president, an appointing to command* (post class) aliquem navi, Dig 14, 1, 1, § 12 — **III.** In gram, *a preposition*, Cic Or 47, 158, cf praepositio in privatur verbum ea vi, quam haberet, si in praepositum non fuisset, id Top 11 cum praepositione dicitur vulgo ornamentum, Varr L L. 6, § 76 Müll, Quint 1, 4, 13 et saep

praepŏsĭtīvus, a, um, *adj* [id] In gram, *that is set before, prepositive* vocales Prisc. p 561 P conjunctio, Diom p 409 P praepositiones, Prisc p 986 P

praepŏsĭtūra, ae, *f* [id], *the office of a chief* or *overseer*, etc (post class) militares, Lampr Elag 6 horreorum et pagorum, Cod. Just 10, 70, 2

1. praepŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from praepono

2. praepŏsĭtus, i, *m*, v praepono, *P a.* A

prae-possum, pŏtui, posse, *v n*, *to be very powerful* or *more powerful, to have the superiority get the upperhand* (post Aug) postquam Macedones praepotuere, Tac. H 5, 8 — Hence **praepŏtens,** tis (*gen plur* praepotentum Sen Ira, 3, 14 2), *P a*, *very able* or *powerful* (class) **A.** Of persons clari ac praepotentes viri Cic Rab Post. 16, 44, id Fin 2, 18, 57, id Off 1, 30, 109 praepotentes fuimus, Plaut Poen 5, 4, 15 dub — With *abl* praepotentes opibus, i e *very rich*, Plin 36, 5, 4, § 42 — With *gen* rerum omnium praepotens Juppiter, Cic Div 2, 18, 42. — *Subst* **praepŏtentes,** ium, *m*, *the powerful* opes praepotentium, Cic Lael 15 54 more praepotentium, Col 1, 3 iniquitas praepotentium, Plin 12, 19, 42, § 93 — **B.** Of things praepotens terrā marique Carthago, *powerful on land and sea*, Cic Balb 15, 34 natura deorum praepotens neque excellens, id. N D 2, 30 77 praepotens et gloriosa philosophia, id de Or 1, 43 193 praepotens gratae mentis impetus Val Max 5, 2 8 imperia id. 7, 2, 1

praepostĕrātĭo, onis, *f* [praeposte ro], *the reverse order* (late Lat), August Mus. 3, 9, 20

praepostĕrē, *adv*, v praeposterus *fin*

praepostĕrĭtas, atis, *f* [praeposte rus] *a reversed order, inversion* (post class.) si Juno est aër, Graeci nominis praeposteritate repetita, i e *by transposing the letters of the words* ἀηρ and Ηρα, Arn. 3, 118 PARENS AFFLICTVS PRAEPOSTERITATE NATVRAE HVNC FILIVM VNICVM HIC CONDIDI, Inscr Orell 4774.

praepostĕro, āvi, 1, *v a* [praeposte rus] *to reverse, invert* (post class) ordinem, Auct Quint Decl 9 versus, August Mus 3, 9, 20

prae-postĕrus, a, um, *adj*, *reversed, inverted, perverted, distorted, absurd, preposterous, unseasonable*, etc (class, syn intempestivus, perversus) **I.** Of persons, *absurd, preposterous* ut erat semper praeposterus atque perversus, Cic Clu 26, 71 imperator id Pis 38, 92 homines, Sall J 85, 12 — **II.** Of things concr and abstract praeposteri ficus, *figs out of season, too late*, Plin 16, 27, 51, § 117 natalis, *an inverted birth*, i e *with the feet foremost*, id 7, 8, 6, § 46 praeposteri aut praeproperi rigores, id 18, 25, 57, § 208 dies, id 17, 24, 37, § 216 frigus, Sen. Ep 23, 1 quid tam perversum praeposterumve dici, aut excogitari potest? Cic Rab Post 13, 37 ut ne quid perturbatum ac discrepans, aut praeposterum sit, id de Or 3, 11, 40 tempora, id ib 3, 13, 49 gratulatio, id Sull 32, 91 consilia, id Lael 22, 85 ordo, Lucr 3 621 praepostera et intempestiva oratio, Plin Ep 6, 5, 3 — Hence, *adv* **praepostĕrē,** *in a reversed order, irregularly* (class) litteras reddere, Cic Att 7, 16, 1 agere cum aliquo, id Ac 2, 20, 67 laevus calceus praepostere inductus, *the left instead of the right*, Plin 2, 7, 5 § 24 dicere aliquid, Plin. Ep 3, 9, 28 syllogismo uti, Gell. 2, 8, 1, and praepostero, Sen Ep 3, 2.

praepostus, a, um, v praepono *init.*

praepŏtens, entis, *P a*, from prae possum

praepŏtentĭa, ae, *f* [praepotens], *superior power* (eccl Lat) praepotentia Dei, Tert adv Marc 2, 7 horum (regum), App Mund 26

prae-pōto, are, *v n* and *a* **I.** *Neutr*, *to drink before* (post class), Cael Aur Acut 3, 17, 159 — **II.** *Act*, *to give to drink* or *make drink of before* praepotat absinthio aegrotantes vino sincero, Cael. Aur Acut 3, 17, 160, id Tard 5, 10, 120

praeprŏpĕranter, *adv*, v praepro pero *fin*

praeprŏpĕrē, *adv*, v praeproperus *fin*

‡ **prae-prŏpĕro,** āre, *v n*, *to hasten greatly* praeproperat, προπετευεται, Gloss Philox. — Hence, * **praeprŏpĕranter,** *adv*, *very hastily, very rapidly* certare, Lucr 3, 779

prae-prŏpĕrus, a, um, *adj*, *too quick* or *hasty, over hasty, sudden, precipitate* (class) praepropera festinatio, Cic. Fam 7, 8, 1 prensatio, id. Att 1, 1, 1 celeritas, Liv 31, 42 ingenium, *rash*, id. 22, 41 nisus, Sil 15, 757 amor, Val Max 6, 3, 6 — Hence, *adv* **praeprŏpĕrē,** *very quickly, very hastily, with over haste* (rare, not in Cic or Cæs) peri praepropere, Plaut Mil 2, 4, 10 (v Ritschl ad h l) festinans praepropere, Liv 37, 23, 10 raptim omnia praepropere agendo, id. 22, 19, 10, Quint 12, 6, 2, Suet Oth 8

prae-pulcher, chra chrum, *adj*, *very beautiful* (poet) Juvenc 1, 432

prae-purgo, are, *v a*, *to purge* or *cleanse beforehand* (post class), Cael Aur Tard. 1, 4, 128

praepūtĭātĭo, onis, *f* [praeputio], *a retaining of the foreskin, the state of being uncircumcised, uncircumcision* (eccl Lat, opp circumcisio), Tert adv Marc 5, 4, Hilar Trin 1 13

praepūtĭatus, a, um, *P a*, from praeputio

praepūtĭo, āre, *v a* [praeputium], *to draw out the foreskin*, Schol Juv 10 206 — Hence, **praepūtĭatus,** a, um, *P a*, *having the foreskin, uncircumcised* (eccl Lat) Tert adv Marc. 5, 9

prae-pūtĭum, ii, *n* [vox hibr, prae ποσθιον] *the foreskin, prepuce.* — In *plur*, Juv 6 238, 14, 99 Sen Apoc 8, 1, Vulg Gen 17, 11, 14 — **II.** Trop circumcidite praeputium cordis vestri, *do away with impurity*, Lact. 4, 17, 8, Vulg Jer 4, 4 — **III.** Transf, *the retaining of the prepuce, uncircumcision*, Vulg Gal. 5, 6, id. Eph. 2, 11

praequam, *adv*, v prae

prae-questus, a um, *Part* [queror], *complaining beforehand* (poet) multa praequestus Ov M 4, 251

prae-rădĭo, āre, *v n* and *a* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to beam* or *glitter forth* (poet) pilenta prae radiant, Claud Nupt. Honor et Mar 286 — **II.** *Act*, *to outshine* Bacchi conjux prae radiat stellis signa minora suis, Ov H. 6, 116

prae-rādo, no *perf*, sum, 3, *v a* **I.** *To scrape* or *shave off in front* latus alterum Cato, R R. 41, Paul Nol Ep 7, sect 2 — **II.** *To shear* or *shave off before* praerasi capilli, Cael Aur Tard 5, 4, 74, id. Acut 1, 11, 79

* **prae-rancĭdus,** a, um, *adj*, *very stale*, trop, *obsolete* finitiones, Probus ap Gell 13, 20, 1

prae-răpĭdus, a, um, *adj*, *very swift, very rapid* (post Aug) **I.** Lit amnis, Sen Apoc 7, 2 v 11 celeritas, id Q N 1, 1, 1 gurges, Liv 29, 32, 9 fluminum celeritas, Curt 9, 4, 15 fuga, Sil 16, 563 — **II.** Trop, *very eager, very ardent* juvenis, Sil. 17, 180 fuga, id 16, 564 ira, Sen Ira, 1, 12, 5

praerāsus, a, um, *Part*, from prae rado

praereptor, ōris, *m* [praeripio], *one who seizes a thing before another, a forestaller* (eccl Lat) filius, qui ad benedictionem fratris praereptor adstiterat, Hier Ep 36, n 15

praereptus, a, um, *Part*, from prae ripio

* **prae-rĭgesco,** gŭi, 3, *v inch n*, *to become exceedingly stiff* (post Aug) ita praeriguisse manus, Tac A 13 35

prae-rĭgĭdus, a, um, *adj*, *very stiff, very rigid* (late Lat) mens, Auct Quint Decl 17, 7

prae-rīpĭa, ōrum, *n* [ripa] *places on the banks of a river* (post class) praeripia fluminis, App Mag p 278, 17 (dub, al. praerupia, q v)

prae-rĭpĭo, ripui, reptum, 3, *v a* [rapio] **I.** In gen, *to take away* a thing *before another, to snatch* or *tear away, to carry off* (class) quid huc venisti sponsam praereptum meam? Plaut Cas 1, 14 Tun' meo patre 's prognatus? *Men* Immo equidem, meo Tuom tibi ego neque occupare neque praeripere postulo, id Men 5, 9, 21 aliquem alicui, Ter Eun 1, 2, 81 maritum, Vulg Gen 30, 15 arma Minervae, Ov Am 1, 1, 7 alius laudem, Cic Rosc Am 1, 2, Hirt B G 8 prooem § 5 cum ea praerepta et extorta defensioni suae cerneret, in quibus, etc, Plin Ep 3, 9, 16, cf Hirt ap Suet Caes 56 alicui cibos Plin 10, 9, 11, § 27 — **II.** In partic **A.** *To snatch away before the time, to carry off prematurely* deorum beneficium festinatione, Cic Phil 14, 2, 2 immatura morte praereptus, Aur Vict Vir Ill 5 brevibus praereptus in annis *snatched away prematurely*, sc by death, Val Fl 5, 571 IN PRIMO AETATIS FLORE PRAEREPTVS, Inscr Grut 350, 6 — **B.** *To take away quickly* oscula, *to snatch kisses*, Lucr 3, 896 codicillos, *to take* or *seize hastily*, Suet Ner 49 — **C.** *To forestall, anticipate* non praeripiam, *I will not anticipate*, Cic Att 10, 1, 2 hostium consilia, *baffle in advance*, id Off 1, 30 108 scelere praerepto doles, Sen Thyest 1104 — **D.** With *se*, *to take one's self off hastily, to make one's escape* praeripuit se ad amicum, Dig 21, 1, 17

prae-rōbŏrātus, a, um, *Part* [roboro] *strengthened beforehand* (post class) praeroboratum corpus, Cael Aur Tard 4, 1

prae-rōdo, no *perf*, sum, 3, *v a* **I.** *To gnaw in front, to gnaw at the end* or *tip* (poet and in post Aug prose) digitos suos, Plaut Ps 3 2 93 teneros pampinos Col Arbor 15 — **II.** *To gnaw, bite,* or *nibble off* praeroso hamo, Hor S 2 5, 25 praerosa dentibus lingua Plin 7, 23, 23, § 87 conger et muraena caudas inter se praerodentes, id 9, 62, 88 § 185

praerŏgātĭo, onis, *f* [praerogo] *a distributing beforehand* (post class) annonae, Fulg Myth 1, 2.

praerŏgātīva, ae, v praerogativus

praerŏgātīvārĭus, ii, *m* [praerogo], *one that enjoys certain privileges* or *prerog*

atives (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 11, 27; cf. Symm. Ep. 3, 67.

praerŏgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [praerogo], *that is asked before others for his opinion, that votes before* or *first, prerogative* (class.). **I.** *Adj.:* centuria praerogativa, Cic. Planc. 20, 49; cf. Fest. p. 249 Müll.; Becker, Antiq. II. 3, p. 3 sq., and the authorities there cited; Mommsen, Die Röm. Tribus, p. 64 sq.—More freq., **II.** *Subst.:* **praerŏgātīva,** ae, *f.* (sc. tribus or centuria). Lit., *the tribe* or *century to which it fell, by lot, to vote first in the Comitia*, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 103: praerogativa Veturia juniorum (because it was double, juniorum and seniorum), Liv. 26, 22, 2; cf.: cum sors praerogativae Aniensi juniorum exisset, id. 24, 7 *fin.*; cf. id. 26, 22, 2: Q. Fabium et praerogativae et primo vocatae omnes centuriae consulem dicebant, i. e. the centuriae equitum who, in that ancient time, voted first, id. 10, 22, 1; cf.: praerogativae sunt tribus, quae primae suffragium ferunt ante jure vocatas. Mos enim fuerat, quo facilius in comitiis concordia populi firmaretur, bina omnia de iisdem candidatis comitia fieri: quorum tribus primae praerogativae dicebantur, quod primae rogarentur, quos vellent consules fieri, secundae jure vocatae, quod in his, sequente populo, ut saepe contigit, praerogativarum voluntatem, jure omnia complerentur, Ascon. ap. Cic. Verr. 1, 9, 26.—Collect. of the same; praerogativa, with *plur.:* praerogativa tribunum militum non petentem creant, Liv. 5, 18, 1.—In *plur.:* praerogativae of two comitia, Cic. Verr. 1, 9, 26: omen praerogativae, i. e. *the choice of the century that voted first*, which was regarded as an *omen*, id. Mur. 18, 38; cf.: praerogativam etiam majores omen justorum comitiorum esse voluerunt, id. Div. 1, 45, 103: praerogativam referre, said of the herald who informed the magistrate holding the comitia of the choice of the century that voted first, id. ib. 2, 35, 74; also praerogativam renuntiare, id. Phil. 2, 33, 82.—Because the other tribes or centuries readily followed the praerogativa; hence, transf. **B.** *A previous choice* or *election:* militaris, Liv. 21, 3, 1: comitiorum militarium, id. 3, 51, 8: equitum, id. 28, 9 *fin.*—**2.** *A sure sign, token, prognostic, omen:* quod si triumphi praerogativam putas supplicationem, Cato ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 5, 2: voluntatis suae, Cic. Verr. 1, 9, 26: fecunditatis in feminis, Plin. 7, 16, 14, § 67.—**3.** *Preference, privilege, prerogative:* decoris in gemmis, Plin. 37, 9, 46, § 129: magni enim faciunt provinciales, servari sibi consuetudinem istam, et hujusmodi praerogativas, Dig. 1, 16, 4; cf. ib. 26, 7, 11: vetus illa imperatoriae domûs praerogativa, Eum. Pan. ad Constant. 2; Ambros. in Psa. 43, 13; 118, Serm. 2, 14 *fin.*

prae-rŏgātus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. praerogo *fin.*

prae-rŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To ask before* another, *to ask first:* sententias, non more atque ordine, sed prout libuisset, praerogabat, Suet. Aug. 35.—**II.** *To pay beforehand* or *in advance:* pensionem, Dig. 19, 2, 19: expensas, Cod. Just. 10, 31, 20.—Hence, **praerŏgātus,** a, um, *P. a., asked before* (class.): cujus in honore non unius tribus pars, sed comitia tota comitiis fuerint praerogata, Cic. Planc. 20, 49 (al. praerogativa): lex, *proposed previously*, Cod. 16, 11, 1.

praerōsus, a, um, *Part.*, from praerodo.

prae-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, *v. a., to break* or *tear off before* or *in front* (class.): retinacula classis, Ov. M. 14, 547: funes praerumpebantur, *were broken off*, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: uncus praerumpitur, Col. 3, 18, 2.—**II.** Trop., *to wrench, tear to pieces* (late Lat.): purgativa medicamina praerumpunt corpora, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 21, 128.—Hence, **prae-ruptus,** a, um, *P. a., broken* or *torn off;* hence, of places, *steep, abrupt, rugged* (syn.: abscisus, abruptus). **A.** Lit.: saxa, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 145: loca, Caes. B. G. 7, 86: praeruptum atque asperum jugum, id. B. C. 2, 24: praeruptum undique oppidum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40: praeruptus et difficilis descensus, id. ib.: nemus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 91: mons, Verg. A. 1, 105: rupes, Suet. Tib. 40: fossae, Tac. H. 2, 41.—*Absol.:* **praerupta,** ōrum, *n.*, *steep* or *rugged places:* praerupta collium, Just. 41, 1, 11: petere, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 156.—In *sing.:* ad praeruptum petrae, Vulg. 2 Par. 25, 12.—*Comp.:* praeruptior collis, Col. 3, 13.—*Sup.:* omnes oppidi partes praeruptissimis saxis munitae, Hirt. B. G. 8, 33.—**B.** Trop., *hasty, rash, precipitate* (post-Aug.). **1.** Of persons: juvenis animo praeruptus, Tac. A. 16, 7.—**2.** Of things: praerupta audacia, tanta temeritas ut non procul abhorreat ab insaniā, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: dominatio, *hard, stern*, Tac. A. 5, 3: praeruptum atque anceps periculum, *critical, extreme*, Vell. 2, 2, 3: seditio, *dangerous*, Dig. 28, 3, 6.—Hence, **praerūpium,** ii, *n.* [prae-rupes], *the rocky wall, line,* or *wall of rocks* (late Lat.): fluminis, App. Mag. 8, p. 278 *med.* (dub.; al. praeripia, q. v.); Serv. Verg. A. 6, 704; *sing.*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 38.

praerupta, ōrum, and **praeruptus,** a, um, v. praerumpo.

(**praerupte,** a false read. for praealtus, Plin. 34, 15, 43, § 149; v. Sillig ad h. l.)

prae-rŭtĭlus, a, um, *adj., very red* (poet.), Auct. Carm. de Judicio Dom. 202.

1. praes, praedis, *m.* [prae and vas, vadis], *a surety, bondsman* (in money matters; whereas vas denotes a surety in general; class.; cf.: *sponsor, vindex*). **I.** *Lit.:* praedia dicta, item ut praedes, a praestando: quod ea pignore data publice mancupis fidem praestent, Varr. L. L. 5, § 40 Müll.: praes, qui a magistratu interrogatus, in publicum ut praes siet, a quo et cum respondet, dicit praes, id. ib. 6, § 74; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 223 Müll.: *manceps dicitur qui* quid a populo emit conducitve: qui idem praes dicitur, quia tam debet, praestare populo quod promisit, quam is, qui pro eo praes factus, Fest. s. v. manceps, p. 151 Müll.: praedes dicuntur satisdatores locupletes pro re, de quā apud judicem lis est, ne interea, qui tenet, diffidens causae, possessionem deteriorem faciat, tecta dissipet, excidat arbores et culta deserat, Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45, § 115: praedes pecuniae publicae accipere, id. Fam. 2, 17, 4: praedem esse pro aliquo, id. Att. 12, 52, 1: praedes dare, id. Rab. Post. 4, 8: praedem fieri, id. Att. 13, 3, 1: per praedem agere, id. ib. 9, 9, 4: praedes tenentur, id. Fam. 5, 20, 3: cavere populo praedibus ac praediis, an old formula, signifying *to procure security to the people by bondsmen and their property*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 142: quis subit in poenam capitali judicio? vas. Quid, si lis fuerit nummaria? quis dabitur? praes, Aus. Idyll. 12: praedesque eo nomine praetori dabuntur, Gai. Inst. 4, 13: jubebat praedes adversario dare litis, id. ib. 4, 16.—**II.** Transf., *the property of sureties:* praedes vendere, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 78.—**III.** Trop.: cum sex libris, tamquam praedibus, me ipsum obstrinxerim, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 8.

2. praes, *adv.* [prae], *at hand, now* (ante-class.): ibi tibi parata praes est, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 17.

praesaepe (**praesēpe**), is, *n.*, and **praesaepes** or **praesaepis,** is, *f.;* also, **praesaepĭa,** ae, *f.*, and **praesaepĭum** (each of these forms less correctly written **praesēp-**), ii, *n.* [praesaepio], prop. *an enclosure* of any kind; hence, *a stable, stall, fold, pen* (syn. stabulum). **I.** Lit.: praesaepis bubus hibernas, Cato, R. R. 14: si villa habebat praesaepias laxas, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 6 (al. praesaepes, al. praesaepis): stabant ter centum (equi) nivei in praesaepibus altis, Verg. A. 7, 275: in praesaepibus ursi, id. ib. 7, 17: nocturna claudere praesaepia, *folds*, Calp. Ecl. 1, 38: qui bona donavit praesaepibus, *has expended his estate on his stables*, Juv. 1, 59.—*A crib, manger:* bonas praesaepis, Cato, R. R. 4: in praesaepiis, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: accedit ad praesaepe, Phaedr. 2, 8, 22: non altius edita esse praesaepia convenit, quam, etc., Col. 1, 6: praesaepium meum hordeo passim repleri jubet, App. M. 7, p. 194, 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A hut, hovel; a dwelling, tavern:* quin reciperet se ad praesaepem suam, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 13.—Mostly *plur.:* scit, si id impetret, futurum, quod amat, intra praesaepis suas, i. e. *in his own house, in his power*, Plaut. Cas. prol. 56: vocat me hic intra praesaepis meas, *into my house*, id. Rud. 4, 3, 99: fucos a praesaepibus arcent, i. e. *from the hives*, Verg. G. 4, 168; id. A. 1, 435: audis in praesaepibus, *in drinking-shops*, Cic. Pis. 18, 42.—**B.** *A crib*, com. for *a table:* scurra vagus, non qui certum praesaepe teneret, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 28.—**C.** *The space between the two stars called Aselli in the sign of the Crab*, Plin. 18, 35, 80, § 353.

praesaepĭa, ae, v. praesaepe.

prae-saepĭo (**-sēpĭo**), psi, ptum, 4, *v. a., to fence in front, to block up, barricade* (class.): aditus atque itinera trabibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: loca montuosa sublicis, id. ib. 3, 49: omni aditu praesaepto, id. B. G. 7, 77.

prae-sāgātus, a, um, *Part.* [sago], *perceived beforehand, presaged* (eccl. Lat.): scala, Hier. Ep. 3, n. 4.

prae-sāgĭo, īvi, 4 (in the deponent form: animus plus praesagitur mali, *presages*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 28), *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to feel* or *perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment of* a thing (class.): sagire, sentire acute est. Is igitur, qui ante sagit quam oblata res est, dicitur praesagire, id est futura ante sentire, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 65; cf.: praesagire est praedivinare, praesipere: sagax enim est acutus et sollers, Paul. ex Fest. p. 223 Müll.: praesagibat mihi animus, frustra me ire, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 1: hoc ipsum praesagiens animo, Liv. 30, 20; Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 5: aliquid in futurum, Cels. 2, 2: equi praesagiunt pugnam, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 157.—**II.** Transf., *to forebode, foreshow, predict, presage* (syn.: vaticinor, divino): exiguitas copiarum recessum praesagiebat, *foretold to me*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 1: galli canendo Boeotiis praesagivere victoriam, Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 49: luna tempestatem praesagiet, Varr. ap. Plin. 18, 35, 79, § 348.

praesāgītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praesagio], *a presentiment, foreboding, the faculty of divining* or *presaging* (class.; cf.: praedictio, divinatio, praesagium, praesensio): inest in animis praesagitio extrinsecus injecta, atque inclusa divinitus, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66: divina, id. ib. 1, 54, 123: praesagitio dicta, quod praesagire est acute sentire. Unde sagae dictae anus, quae multa sciunt, et sagaces canes, qui ferarum cubilia praesentiunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 255 Müll.

praesāgĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a presentiment, foreboding, prognostic, presage* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. praesagitio): vatum praesagia, Ov. M. 15, 879: mentis, id. ib. 6, 510: puella praesagio malorum jam vitae exempta, Tac. A. 14, 64: tempestatis futurae, Col. 11, 1: praesagium atque indicia futuri periculi, *indications*, Vell. 2, 57, 1.

praesāgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [praesagus], *to forebode, presage, have a presentiment of* (late Lat.): cogitatio praesagantis, Cassiod. Var. 5, 3: prodigiosa ostenta, App. M. 9, p. 235, 22: futura rerum, id. Mag. 43, p. 301 *fin.*; Hier. Ep. 3, 4.

prae-sāgus, a, um, *adj., foreboding, foretelling, divining, prophetic, presaging* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): praesaga mali mens, Verg. A. 10, 843: fulminis ignes, id. ib. 177: luctus suspiria, Ov. M. 2, 124: verba, id. ib. 3, 514: ars, Val. Fl. 5, 434: astra, Stat. Th. 8, 145: responsa, Tac. H. 2, 1: nares, Firm. Math. 8, 9: somnium praesagum futurorum, Vulg. Gen. 41, 11.

‡ **praesaltor,** ōris, *m.* [prae-2. salio], *he who led the dances of the Salii:* praesaltor, ὁ ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς προορχούμενος, Vet. Gloss.

prae-sānesco, sānui, 3, *v. incept., to begin to heal prematurely, to close up too soon:* cicatrices, quae praesanuere, aperit, Plin. 24, 10, 43, § 73.

prae-sāno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to heal up prematurely* (Plinian): ulcera praesanata, Plin. 26, 41, 87, § 147 (in Plin. 24, 10, 43, § 73, the true reading is praesanuere, v. praesanesco).

prae-saucĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [saucio], *severely wounded* (post-class.): vires, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3.

prae-scătens, entis, *Part.* [scateo], *overflowing, abounding*, (post-class.): liber doctrinis omnigenis praescatens, Gell. 14, 6, 1.

praescĭenter, v. praescio *fin.*

praescĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [praescio], *foreknowledge, prescience* (eccl. Lat.): Dei bonitas et praescientia, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 5:

Dei, Aug Civ Dei,5, 9, Mart Cap 2, § 159, *plur*, id. 1, § 32.

prae-scindo, scidi, 3, *v a*, *to cut off in front* inferiores sedes praescindantur, Vitr 5, 7 vestes, Vulg 2 Reg 10, 4 manus, id. 2 Macc. 7, 4

prae-scio, ivi, itum, 4, *v a.*, *to know beforehand, to foreknow* (poet. and in post Aug prose) nonne oportuit praescisse me ante? Ter And. 1, 5 4 eum haec praescisse, Suet. Tib 67 —**II.** Esp (in eccl Lat), *of God's foreknowledge* praescivit et praedestinavit, Vulg Rom. 8, 29, 11, 2, Ambros. in Luc. 7, 167 — Hence, *adv* **praescienter,** *with foreknowledge*, Anon. (Hilar) in Job, 1, p 77

prae-scisco, ĕre, *v inch a.*, *to find out*, or *learn beforehand* (not in Cic or Cæs) animos volgi, Verg G 4, 70 exploratam fugam, Col 9, 9, 4 adversos subitosque motus, Amm. 20, 6, 9 —With *rel clause*, Liv 27, 35, 5

praescītio, ōnis, *f* [praescio], *a fore knowing, prognostic* (post class) numine praescitionum auctore, Amm 29, 1, 31

praescītum, i, *n* [id], *a prognostic, presage, presentiment* (Plinian) oraculorum, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 24 animi quiescentis, *presentiments*, id 10,75, 98, § 211 picorum, *omens*, id. 10, 18, 20, § 41

praescītus, ūs, *m* [id], *a foreknowing, prescience* (post class) quae sint fortassis regi praesciturı, Val. Rer Gest Alex. M 1, 49

prae-scius, a, um, *adj*, *foreknowing, prescient* (poet and in post Aug prose) corda, Verg A 12, 452 lingua, Ov F 1, 538 —With *gen obj* vates Praescia venturi, Verg A 6, 66 vox sortis, Val. Fl 5, 529 facere aliquem praescium rei alicujus, *to inform one of something in advance*, Tac A 11, 29 periculorum, id. ib 6, 21 quae duo praescius futurorum Deus fecit, Lact. 2, 9, 11, 4, 26, 40, Sulp Sev Dial. 1, 13, 6

prae-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3, *v a*, *to write before, in front*, or *previously, to prefix in writing* (syn praefinio, praestituo) **I.** Lit. pagina nomen sibi quae Vari praescripsit, Verg E 6, 11 monimentis consulum nomina, Tac A. 3, 57, cf praescriptum (sc. in signis) Vespasiani nomen, id. H 3, 13 nomen ipsius virtutis libro, Gell 11, 16, 7 epistula, cui titulus praescriptus est, pluria non plura dici debere, id. 5, 21, 10 auctoritates praescriptae, *the recorded names of senators present when a decree was made*, Cic de Or 3, 2, 5 ut praescripsimus, *as we remarked before*, Vell 2, 21, 1 —**B.** Transf, *to trace out* praescripta lineamenta, Plin 35, 10, 36, § 92 — **II.** Trop **A.** *To order, appoint, direct, command, prescribe* finem rebus, Ter And. 1, 1, 124 sic enim praescripsimus iis, quibus ea negotia mandavimus, ut, etc., Cic. Fam 13, 26, 2 cum ei praescriptum esset ne, etc., id. Att. 16, 3, 6 iis praescribendus est imperandi modus id Leg 3, 2, 5 lege aliquid, id Clu 53, 147 si ipse populo Romano non praescriberet, quemadmodum suo jure uteretur, etc., Caes B G 1, 36 quid fieri oporteret, ipsi sibi praescribere poterant, id ib 2, 20 ut majorum jura moresque praescribunt, Cic. Font. 16, 36 curationem valetudinis, id. Div 2, 59, 123 jura civibus, id Sen 9, 27 senatui quae sunt agenda, id ib 6, 18 praescribere et constituere aliquid, id Caecin 27, 76 praescribere aliquid et quasi imperare, id. Ac 2, 3, 8 praescriptis verbis agendum est, Dig 19, tit. 5, 2 —**B.** In law, *to bring an exception against, to except, object*, or *demur to* ignominioso patri filius praescribit, Quint. 7, 5, 3, Dig 47, 15, 3 —**C.** *To dictate* carmina, Tib 4, 1, 177 —**D.** *To write down, put down in writing* testamentum litteris, Dig 29 1, 40 —**E.** (I q praetexere, obtentui sumere.) *To use as a pretext*, aliquem, Tac. A. 4 52, 11, 16, cf. praescriptio, II A —**F.** *To describe or depict before hand* tum (Nero) formam futuri principatūs praescripsit, Tac. A 13, 4 — Hence, **praescriptum,** i, *n*, *something prescribed, a copy, task, lesson* to imitate or to get by heart (class.) **A.** Lit. puerile praescriptum, Sen Ep 94, 9 pueri ad praescriptum discunt, id. ib 94, 51 —**B.** Trop **1.** *A precept, order, rule* praescripta candida supremae calcis, i e metae, Lucr 6, 92 omnia legum imperio et praescripto fieri videbitis, Cic. Clu 53, 147, so, legis. Suet. Claud 14, Amm 14, 1, 5, 29, 1, 27 praescripta servare, Cic Off 1, 26, 92 ad praescriptum, *according to order*, Caes. B G 1, 36, id B C 3, 51, Liv 10, 22 ex communi praescripto civitatis, Cic. Inv 2, 45, 132, cf ex Augusti praescripto, Suet. Ner 10 hoc ejus praescripto, Caes. B C 1, 87 *fin* ultra praescriptum, *beyond* or *contrary to rule, irregularly, illegally*, Suet. Caes 28 —**2.** *The prescribed limits or bounds* intra praescriptum equitare, Hor C 2, 9, 23

praescriptio, ōnis, *f* [praescribo] **I.** *A writing before* or *in front, a prefixing in writing*, hence, meton, *a title, inscription, preface, introduction, commencement* praescriptio legis, Cic Agr 2, 9, 22 tribuniciae potestatis, Tac. A 1, 7 —**II.** Trop **A.** *A pretext, excuse, pretence* ut honestâ praescriptione rem turpissimam tegerent, Caes. B C 3, 32 —**B.** *A precept, order, rule, law* dummodo illa praescriptio moderatioque teneatur, Cic Cael 18, 42 hanc normam, hanc regulam, hanc praescriptionem esse naturae, a qua, etc, id. Ac 2, 46, 140 rationis, id. Tusc. 4, 9, 22 in hac praescriptione semi horae, id. Rab Perd 2, 6 sine praescriptione generis aut numeri, *without previous limitation*, Tac. A 6, 15 — **C.** In law, *an exception, objection, demurrer* aut intentio, aut praescriptio habet controversiam, Quint. 7, 5, 2 praescriptionem alicui opponere, Dig 44, tit 1, 11 —**2.** Esp, *a limitation of the subject matter in a suit*, by a form of words praescriptiones autem appellatas ab eo, quod ante formulas praescribuntur, Gai Inst 4, 132, cf id. ib 4, 130 sqq —**D.** Transf, a *philosophical objection, a subtlety, sophism* exceptiones et praescriptiones philosophorum, Sen Ep 48, 12 —**E.** *Limitation* as to time, *prescription*, Dig 18, 1, 76

praescriptīvē, *adv*, v praescriptivus *fin*

praescriptīvus, a, um, *adj* [praescribo, II B], *of* or *relating to a legal exception* or *demurrer* (post class.) praescriptivae quaestiones, Jul. Vict Art. Rhet. 3, 10 quaestiunculae, id. ib 4, 1 praescriptivum praecedens, Sulp Vict Inst Or p 282 —*Adv* **praescriptīvē,** *with an exception* (eccl. Lat) occurrere, Tert. adv Marc. 4, 1

praescriptum, i, *n*, v praescribo *fin*

1. praescriptus, a, um, *Part*, from praescribo

2. praescriptus, ūs, *m* [praescribo], *a precept* (eccl. Lat), Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 3

(**praesēca** or **praesīca,** ae, a word assumed for the etym of brassica, Varr L. L. 5, § 104 Müll.)

prae-sĕco, cŭi, ctum, or catum, 1, *v a.*, *to cut off before* or *in front, to cut off* or *out* (not in Cic) **I.** Lit pars cultello praesecatur, Varr R R 3, 16, 34 brassica ut praesica, quod ex ejus scapo minutatim praesecatur, id L L. 5, § 104 Müll partem, Ov R Am 112 projecturas tignorum, Vitr 4, 2 lineam, Plin 32, 2, 5, § 13 praesecta vitis, id. 17, 15, 25, § 115 praesecata gula, App M 1, p 108, 15 —**II.** Trop praesectum decies non castigavit ad unguem, *has not corrected by the pared nail*, i e *to perfect accuracy*, Hor A P 294 Bentl. and Haupt (but the better reading is perfectum)

praesectus, a, um, *Part.*, from praeseco

praesegmen, inis, *n* [praeseco], *a piece cut off, a paring* (ante and post-class.) tonsor omnia abstulit praesegmina, Plaut Aul 2, 4, 33, cf praesegmina proprie Plautus in Aululariâ ea dici voluit, quae unguibus eminulis praesecantur, Non. 151, 33 cadaverum, App M 2, p 123, 24

praesēmĭnātio, ōnis, *f* [praesemino] *a fœtus* (only in Vitr), Vitr 2, 9, 1

prae-sēmĭno, no *perf*, atum, 1, *v a.*, *to sow* or *plant beforehand* (post class) **I.** Lit. non nati sunt homines tamquam ex draconis dentibus praeseminati, Lact 6, 10 vis naturalis, et quasi praeseminata, Aug Gen ad Lit. 3, 14 —**II.** Trop, *to lay the foundation for, to prepare for, to undertake* a thing majora sibi praeseminans, Amm 30, 2, 1, Ambros Ep 5, 3, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl 6, 24

praesens, entis, v praesum *fin.*

praesensio, ōnis, *f* [praesentio] **I.** *A foreboding, presentiment* (class., syn. praesagium) praesensio et scientia rerum futurarum, Cic. Div 1, 1, 1 praedictiones et praesensiones rerum futurarum, id. N D 2, 3, 7 —*Absol* per exta inventa praesensio, Cic. Top 20, 77 —**II.** *A preconception*, = προληψις, Cic. N D 2, 17, 45

praesensus, a, um, *Part*, from praesentio

praesentālis, e, *adj* [praesens], *present* (post class.) milites, Cod. Just. 12, 36, 18 domestici, ib 17, 4

praesentānĕē, *adv*, v praesentaneus *fin*

praesentānĕus, a, um, *adj* [praesens] **I.** *Momentary, instantaneous* (late Lat.) commotio, Lact de Ira Dei, 21, 8 — **II.** *That operates quickly* or *immediately* (post-Aug) remedium, Plin 21, 31, 105, § 180 venenum, id 24, 1, 1, § 2 (remedium) quam posset velocissimum ac praesentaneum coquere, Suet. Ner 33, Sen. Ep 95, 25 —*Subst* **praesentānĕum,** i, *n*, *a remedy that operates quickly*, Plin. 30, 9, 23, § 79 —*Adv* **praesentānĕē,** *forthwith, immediately* (post class), Theod. Prisc ad Tim Fr praef 1.

praesentārius, a, um, *adj* [id], *that is at hand, ready, quick, present* (ante and post class for praesens) id quod mali (haruspices) promittunt, praesentarium est (opp pro spisso evenit), *happens immediately*, Plaut Poen 3, 5, 47 argentum, *ready money*, id. Most 2, 1, 14, id Trin 4, 3, 74 venenum, *that operates instantly*, App M 10, p 240, Gell 7 (6), 4, 1

praesentātio, onis, *f* [praesento], *a placing before, a showing, representation, exhibition* (post-class.) tironis, Cod Just. 12, 28, 2 (al praestatio) adhuc in commi natione est (judicium), nondum in praesentatione, Aug in Psa. 59, 6, id Mir S Steph 2, 5, 1.

1. praesentia, ae, *f* [praesens] **I.** In gen., *a being before, in view*, or *at hand, presence* (class, cf conspectus) alicujus aspectum praesentiamque vitare, Cic Cat. 1, 7, 17 desiderium praesentiae tuae, id Fam 5, 8, 5 urget praesentia Turni, Verg A. 9, 73 —In *plur* deorum praesentiae, Cic. N D 2, 66, 166 praesentiam sui facere, *to present one's self, to appear*, Dig 42, 1, 53 praesentia animi, *presence of mind, readiness, resolution, courage*, Caes. B G 5, 43, 4, Cic. Mil. 23, Plin 8, 25, 38, § 92 —For the phrase in praesentia (sc tempora), v praesens, s v praesum —**2.** *Impression, efficacy, effect* tanta est praesentia veri, Ov M 4, 611 —**II.** In partic., *protection, assistance* PRAESENTIAE MATRIS DEVM, Inscr Grut 28, 4

2. praesentia, ium, *n plur*, v praesens, s v praesum *fin*

prae-sentio, sensi, sensum, 4 (collat. form praesentisse for praesensisse, Pac. Pan Theod. 3), *v a.*, *to feel* or *perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment of, to presage, divine* (class) ni haec praesensisset canes, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 135 verum is nescio quo pacto praesensit prius, id. Ps. 1, 4, 15, 1, 5, 11 animo praesentire atque vide re, Lucr 5, 1342 animo providere et praesentire, Caes. B G 7, 30 futura, Cic Div 2, 48, 100 animus ita praesentit in posterum, ut, etc., id Rab Perd 10, 29 alicujus adventum, Ov M 1, 610 amorem, id. ib 10, 404 dolos, Verg A 4, 297 eventus bellorum, Suet. Aug 96 aliquid, Plin. 2, 79, 81, § 191 —With *acc.* and *inf* quom ibi me adesse neuter tum praesenserat, Ter And. 5, 1, 20 cum talem esse deum certa notione animi praesentiamus, Cic. N D 2, 17, 45 —*Impers pass* praesensum est, Liv 21, 49, 9

* **praesentisco,** ĕre, *v inch a.* [praesentio], *to begin to have a presentiment of*, Ter Heaut. 4, 5, 21, acc to Prisc p 824 P (al. persentiscere)

praesento, no *perf* (praesentisse, Pac. ap Pan Theod. 3), ātum, 1, *v a.* [praesens], *to place before, exhibit to view, to show, present, hold out* (post Aug) sarcitis bubulas carnes praesentat, *looks like*, Plin. 37, 10,

67, § 181 (al. repraesentat): caput ab Achillā Caesari praesentatum est, *handed* or *presented to*, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 77: supplicanti, statim sese Juno praesentat, *shows herself*, App. M. 6, p. 175, 3; cf. id. ib. 10, p. 240; 11, p. 243.

praesēpe, praesēpio, etc., v. praesaep-.

praesēpis, is, and **praesēpĭum,** ii, v. praesepe.

praeseptus, a, um, *Part.*, from praesepio.

prae-sĕpultus, a, um, *Part.* [sepelio], *buried beforehand* (post-class.), Quint. Decl. 9; Amm. 14, 11, 21.

prae-sĕro, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to sow beforehand* (post-class.): semina laetitiae, Paul. Nol. Carm. 32, 445.

praesertim, *adv.* [prae-sero; cf. praecipue, from praecipio, qs. connected beforehand], serves to add an important argument or condition (hence most freq. joined with cum and si), *especially, chiefly, principally, particularly*, καὶ ταῦτα (class.; cf. praecipue). **I.** *Absol.*: praefestinamus, quae sit causa, sciscere, quod sit necessum scire, praesertim in brevi, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 186 P. (Com. Rel. p. 214 Rib.): praesertim ut nunc sunt mores, etc., Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 5: retinenda est huius generis verecundia, praesertim naturā ipsā magistrā, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129; 1, 39, 140; id. Fam. 1, 8, 2: praesertim homines tantulae staturae, Caes. B. G. 2, 30 *fin.*: (te) praesertim cautum dignos assumere, Hor. S. 1, 6, 51; id. A. P. 383 al.—Placed after the word which it qualifies: *deforme est de se ipsum praedicare, falsa* praesertim, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137; id. Lael. 4, 15: in scripto praesertim, id. Brut. 61, 219: hac praesertim imbecillitate magistratum, id. Fam. 1, 4, 3: tanta praesertim, id. Tusc. 5, 7, 19; Caes. B. G. 4, 8.—**II.** Praesertim cum or cum praesertim and praesertim si=*particularly since* or *if*: quod scribere, praesertim cum de philosophiā scriberem, non auderem, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 51; so, praesertim cum, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 24; Cic. Off. 3, 2, 8; id. Deiot. 7, 21; id. Lig. 1, 1; id. Arch. 5, 10; id. Att. 5, 21, 13; Caes. B. G. 1, 16 *fin.*; 1, 33, 4; Nep. Alc. 5, 2; Sall. H. 1, 41, 1 and 3, 61, 12 Dietsch; Quint. 5, 10, 103; 7, 9, 12; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 50: cum praesertim, Cic. Off. 3, 30, 110; id. Mil. 30, 81; id. Rosc. Am. 8, 22; id. N. D. 1, 10, 26; id. Fam. 2, 6, 2; Sall. J. 2, 4; 3, 2; id. C. 51, 19 Kritz *N. cr.*; Liv. 3, 52, 9; Quint. 1, 2, 11; 1, 11, 17; 1, 12, 4 al.; Prop. 1, 2, 27. (So for praesertim quod the true read. is praesertim cum in Cic. Fl. 17, 41).—Faciam, Laeli, praesertim si utrique vestrum gratum futurum est, Cic. Sen. 2, 6; so with *indic.*: praesertim si est, id. Fam. 2, 7, 1; 14, 2 *fin.*: praesertim si incubuit, Verg. G. 2, 310.—With *subj.*: praesertim si esset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 38: praesertim si aedifices, id. Off. 1, 39, 140.

prae-servĭo, īre, *v. a.*, *to serve* as a slave (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: alicui, Plaut. Am. prol. 124.—**II.** Trop.: verbum neque numeris, neque generibus praeserviens, Gell. 1, 7, 6.

prae-servo, āre, *v. a.*, *to observe beforehand* (post-class.): aliquid, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8: liberum se a dominationibus, Hilar. in Psa. 118, 16, 3.

praesĕs, ĭdis (*gen. plur.* praesidum, Flor. 2, 17, 16), *adj.* and *subst.* [praesideo]. **I.** *Sitting before* a thing, *to guard, take care of*, or *direct* it; *presiding, protecting, guarding, defending*: locus, *a place of refuge*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 11 dub.: dextra, Sen. Med. 247: di praesides imperii, *protecting deities*, Tac. H. 4, 53.—**II.** *Subst.*: **praesĕs,** ĭdis, *comm.* **A.** *A protector, guard, guardian, defender*: ite nunc jam ex praesidio praesides, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 7: senatus rei publicae custos, praeses, propugnator, Cic. Sest. 65, 137: patrii Penates, qui huic urbi et rei publicae praesides estis, Cic. Dom. 57, 144: tribunus plebis, quem majores praesidem libertatis custodemque esse voluerunt, id. Agr. 2, 6, 15; Liv. 6, 16.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *one that presides over, a president, superintendent, head, chief, ruler*: praeses belli, i. e. *Minerva*, Verg. A. 11, 483: vobis per suffragia uti praesides olim, nunc dominos destinatis, Sall. H. 3, 61, 6 Dietsch: provinciarum, *governors*, Suet. Aug. 23: quorum (praetorum) in provinciis jurisdictionem praesides earum habent, Gai. Inst. 1, 6; cf.: praesidis nomen generale est, eo quod et proconsules et legati Caesaris, et omnes provincias regentes (licet senatores sint) praesides appellentur, Dig. 1, tit. 18.

prae-sicco, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to dry beforehand* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 217; 4, 3, 53.—Hence, **prae-siccātus,** a, um, *dried beforehand* (post-class.): succus sole praesiccatus, App. Herb. 124.

prae-siccus, a, um, *adj.*, *very dry* (post-class.): vulnera, Prud. στεφ. 5, 141.

praesĭdālis or **praesĭdĭālis,** e, *adj.* [praeses], *of* or *belonging to the governor of a province, gubernatorial* (post-class.): jus, Treb. Poll. XXX. Tyr. 24: jussio, Cod. Just. 4, 24, 11: judicium, ib. 9, 1, 18: officium, Amm. 28, 1, 5: apparitor, id. 17, 3, 6: vir, *who has been a governor*, Symm. Ep. 4, 71.

praesĭdārĭus, v. praesidiarius.

praesĭdātus (praesĭdĭātus), ūs, *m.* [praeses], *the office of governor of a province, governorship* (post-class.): Dalmatiae, Vop. Carin. 17: praesidatu regere, Aur. Vict. Caes. 29; Dig. 27, 1, 6.

praesĭdens, entis, v. praesideo *fin.*

prae-sĭdĕo, sēdi (praesīdi in best MSS., Tac. A. 1, 76), ēre, *v. n.* and *a.* [sedeo], *to sit before* or *in front of*. **I.** Lit. (mostly post-class. and rare): pro aede Capitolini Jovis praesidere, Suet. Aug. 26.—**B.** Transf., in time, *to sit beforehand*: in cujus (Mutinī) sinu nubentes praesident, ut, etc., Lact. 1, 20 *fin.*—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To guard, watch, protect, defend.* (α) With *dat.*: ego hic tibi praesidebo, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 47: ego hic restitrix praesidebo, id. Truc. 4, 2, 5; id. Rud. 4, 4, 7: urbi, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 20; Liv. 22, 11, 9; cf. id. 10, 17; 23, 32 *init.*; 24, 40 *init.*; 36, 5, 5; 38, 51, 8: Gallia, quae semper praesidet atque praesedit huic imperio libertatique communi, Cic. Phil. 5, 13, 37: huic urbi, atque huic imperio, id. Sull. 31, 86.—(β) With *acc.*: socios, Sall. H. 2, 28 Dietsch: agros suos, id. ib. 3, 66: proximum Galliae litus, Tac. A. 4, 5: civium manus litora oceani praesidebat, id. ib. 4, 72.—**B.** *To preside over, to have the care* or *management of, to superintend, direct, command* (syn. praesum). (α) With *dat.*: ut idem ad portas urbanis praesideat rebus, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: Mars . . . praesidet armis, Ov. F. 3, 85: Actiacis ludis, Suet. Tib. 6: spectaculis, id. Claud. 7.—(β) With *acc.*: P. Atellio, qui Pannoniam praesidebat, *who commanded in Pannonia*, Tac. A. 12, 29: exercitum, *to command*, id. ib. 3, 39.—(γ) With *in* and *abl.*: Metellus in agro Piceno praesidebat, Sall. C. 57, 2.—(δ) *Absol.*: (in senatu) princeps praesidebat, *presided*, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 10.—Hence,

praesĭdens, entis, *P. a.*; as *subst.*: *a president, director, ruler* (post-Aug. for praeses): superbia praesidentium, *governors*, Tac. A. 3, 40: praesidentium apparitores, Cod. Th. 8, 7, 13.

‡ **praesĭdĕro,** āre, *v. n.* [prae-sidus], *to be in advance of the constellations*: praesiderare dicitur, cum maturius hiberna tempestas movetur, quasi ante sideris tempus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 223 Müll.; cf. Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 207.

praesĭdĭālis, e, v. praesidalis.

praesĭdĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praesidium]. **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen., *that serves for defence* or *protection* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): praesidiarii milites, *garrison soldiers*, Liv. 29, 8; cf.: dicti praesidiarii milites ante alios collocati qui erant, aut in alio loco praepositi, Fest. s. v. SVBSIDIVM, p. 306 Müll.: classis, Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34, § 86.—**2.** In partic., *of* or *belonging to the governor of a province, gubernatorial* (post-class.): togam praesidiariam accepit (al. praesidariam), Spart. Sev. 1.—**B.** *Subst.*: **praesĭdĭārĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a garrison*, Not. Tir. p. 56.—**II.** Transf.: praesidarii malleoli, *kept as a reserve in case the wine should fail*, Col. 4, 15, 1: palmes, i. q. resex, id. 4, 21, 3.

praesĭdĭātus, v. praesidatus.

praesĭdĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [praesidium], *a small garrison*, Not. Tir. p. 56.

‡ **praesĭdĭor,** āri, *v. dep.* [id.], *to watch, guard*: praesidior, φρουρῶ, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

praesĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [praeses]. **I.** Lit., *a presiding over*; hence, *defence, protection, help, aid, assistance*; esp. of soldiers who are to serve as *a guard, garrison, escort*, or *convoy*: proficisci praesidio suis, Nep. Ages. 3: praesidio esse alicui, id. ib. 7; Caes. B. G. 1, 44: hanc sibi rem praesidio sperant futuram, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 65, § 167: tectus praesidio firmo amicorum, id. Sull. 18, 51: absque me foret et meo praesidio, etc., Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 61: ut meae stultitiae in justitiā tuā sit aliquid praesidii, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 33: in tutelā ac praesidio bellicae virtutis, Cic. Mur. 10, 22: Veneris praesidio ferox, Hor. C. 1, 15, 13.—Esp. of soldiers acting as a *guard, convoy, escort*: legiones, quae praesidio impedimentis erant, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: regale, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 30.—**II.** Transf. **A.** That which aids, defends, or protects, *defence, assistance, protection*: ad hoc ipsum judicium cum praesidio venit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5, 13: armatorum, id. Phil. 2, 44, 112; cf.: O et praesidium, *protector*, Hor. C. 1, 1, 2: quantum praesidium perdis, Verg. A. 11, 58.—**2.** In partic., in milit. lang., those who by their presence protect a place, a camp, or a supply of arms or provisions, *a guard, garrison, convoy, escort, troops, soldiers*, etc.: praesidium est dictum, quia extra castra praesidebant loco aliquo, quo tutior regio esset, Varr. L. L. 5, § 90 Müll.: occupatoque oppido, ibi praesidium collocat, *garrison*, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: (turres) praesidiis firmare, *with a garrison, with troops*, Sall. J. 23, 1: quam (Italiam) praesidiis confirmaretis, Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 16: obsidere atque occupare, id. ib. 2, 28, 75: ex oppido educere, Caes. B. C. 1, 13: dimittere, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 3: oppido imponere, Liv. 24, 7: praesidium dedit, ut eo tuto perveniret, *an escort*, Nep. Ep. 4, 5: praesidium ex arce expellere, *a garrison*, id. ib. 10, 3: praesidium ex regionibus depellere, id. Paus. 2, 1: praesidia interficere, *troops*, id. Milt. 4, 1: praesidia custodiasque disponere, *posts, pickets*, Caes. B. G. 7, 55: Italia tota armis praesidiisque tenetur, *troops*, Cic. Att. 9, 3, 1: praesidia deducere, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: galeatum ponit ubique Praesidium, Juv. 8, 239.—**B.** *Any place occupied by troops*, as a hill, a camp, etc.; *a post, station, intrenchment, fortification, camp*: qui propter metum praesidium relinquit, *leaves his post*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 17: praesidio decedere, Liv. 4, 29: procul in praesidio esse, Nep. Timol. 1, 4: praesidium occupare et munire, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: cohortes ex proximis praesidiis deductae, id. B. G. 7, 87: milites in praesidiis disponere, id. ib. 7, 34: in praesidiis esse, *in the camp, with the army*, Cic. Lig. 9, 28: in adversariorum praesidiis, id. Rosc. Am. 43, 126: posito castello super vestigia paterni praesidii, *fort*, Tac. A. 1, 56: obsidium coepit per praesidia, *redoubts*, id. ib. 4, 49.—Trop.: de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic. Sen. 20, 73.—**C.** In gen., *aid, help, assistance* of any kind, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 45: quod satis esset praesidii, dedit, *every thing needful for his support and safety*, Nep. Them. 8, 5: quaerere sibi praesidia periculis, et adjumenta honoribus, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 24, 70: magnum sibi praesidium ad beatam vitam comparare, id. Tusc. 2, 1, 2: omnibus vel naturae, vel doctrinae praesidiis ad dicendum parati, id. de Or. 1, 9, 38: me biremis praesidio scaphae tutum aura feret, Hor. C. 3, 29, 62: ad praesidium aquae calidae decurritur, Col. 12, 50: praesidia afferre navem factura minorem, Juv. 12, 56.—*Trop.*, *defence, protection, help*: fortissimum praesidium pudoris, Cic. Sull. 28, 77: insigne maestis praesidium reis, Hor. C. 2, 1, 13: si qua aliunde putas rerum exspectanda tuarum, Praesidia, Juv. 7, 23.—**2.** In partic., *a remedy* against diseases: aurium morbis praesidium est, Plin. 22, 22, 44, § 90: contra serpentes praesidio esse, id. 28, 4, 7, § 35.

praesignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praesigno], *a presignifying* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. c. Faust. 22, 83.

praesignātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who marks out* or *designates beforehand*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 38, n. 184; Inscr. Murat. 915, 6.

praesignĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praesignifico], *a showing* or *signifying beforehand, presignification* (eccl. Lat.): praesignificatio et figura majoris rei, Lact. 7, 15.

prae-signĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.*, *to show* or *signify beforehand, to foreshow, presignify* (only in the foll. passages): hominibus quae sint futura, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 82; 2, 49, 101.

prae-signis, e, *adj* [signum], *distinguished before* or *above others, remarkable, illustrious, excellent* (poet) praesignia tempora cornu, Ov M 15, 611 praesignis facie, id. A A 3, 773, id. F 6, 628 hasta, Stat. S 4, 8, 12

prae-signo, āre, *v a*, *to mark before* (ante class. and post-Aug) ad summum praesignato (al pertundito) Cato, R R 154 furunculos, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 36

(prae-sĭlĭo, ire, a false reading, Plaut Stich 3, 2, 13, v prosilio)

prae-sĭpĭo, pĕre, *v a* [sapio], *to feel beforehand, have a presentiment of* praesagire est praedivinare praesipere, Fest s v praesagire, p 223 Müll, cf adsipere et praesipere dicebant antiqui a sapiendo, Paul ex Fest s v adsipere, p 21 Müll

prae-sŏlĭdus, a, um, *adj*, *very solid* (late Lat) **I.** Lit, Coripp Laud Just 3, 291 —**II.** Trop, *very firm, very constant*, or *steadfast* praesolidum Simonem dignum cognomine Petri, Juvenc. 1, 436

prae-sŏno, ui, 1, *v n* and *a* **I.** *To sound before* (poet) praesonuit solemni tibia cantu (al personuit), Ov Am 3, 13, 11 — **II.** *To sound louder than, to sound above*, with *acc* qui posset avena Praesonuisse chelyn, Calp Ecl 4, 65

prae-spargo (-spergo), ĕre, *v a*, *to scatter* or *strew before*, Lucr 5, 738

prae-spĕcŭlor, ari, 1, *v dep*, *to examine into beforehand* (late Lat), Rustic c Aceph p 1233, hence, *part* in *pass* signif utilitate praespeculata, Amm 25, 8, 11

praespergo, v praespargo

prae-spēro, avi, 1, *v a*, *to hope beforehand* (eccl Lat) qui praenunciabatur, ille et praesperabatur, Tert adv Marc 5, 17

‡ **praespĭcĭo,** cĕre, *v a* [prae specio], *to look at before, to regard beforehand*, Not Tir p 43, Cael Aur Tard. 1, 4, 83

praestābĭlis, e, *adj* [2 praesto], *preeminent, distinguished, excellent* (class, usually only of things concr and abstr) res magnitudine praestabiles, Cic de Or 2, 85, 347 praestabilis insignisque virtus, id Har Resp 19, 41 ingenium atque lingua, Gell 10, 18, 6 lingua ac facundia praestabilis, id 18, 3, 3 (Deus) praestabilis super malitia, *exalted*, Vulg Joel, 2, 13 —With *inf* Calchas praestabilis hariolari, i e hariolando, App de Deo Socrat p 52, 4 — *Comp* dignitas praestabilior, Cic Prov Cons. 16 38 fuerat praestabilius, *preferable, better*, Ter Hec 3, 1, 4 nihil amicitiā praestabilius, Cic Lael 27, 104 utrum huic rei publicae melius fuisse et praestabilius me civem nosci an te? *more advantageous*, Cic. Vatin 4, 10 neque majus aliud, neque praestabilius invenies, Sall J 1, 2

Praestāna, ae, *f* [id], *the goddess of excellence*, who was worshipped because Romulus had surpassed all others in throwing javelins Praestana est, ut perhibetis, dicta, quod Quirinus in jaculi missione cunctorum praestiterit viribus Arn 4, 128

praestans, antis, *Part* and *P a*, from 2 praesto

praestanter, *adv*, v 2 praesto, *P a fin*

praestantĭa, ae, *f* [praestans], *preeminence, superiority, excellence* (class) excellentia praestantiaque animantium reliquorum, *over other creatures*, Cic Off 1, 28, 97 virtutis, ingenii, fortunae, *pre eminence in*, id Lael. 19, 70 di omnium rerum praestantia excellentes, *in all things*, id Div 2, 63, 129 dignitatis, id de Or 2, 52 209 remedii, Plin 12, 3, 7, § 16 vulneribus sanandis tanta praestantia est, ut, etc., *of such superior efficacy*, id. 27, 6, 24, § 42

praestat, v 2 praesto

praestātĭo, ōnis, *f* [2. praesto] **I.** Lit, *a guaranty, warranty* (post-Aug) ut ad praestationem scribant, *if they pledge themselves for the truth of what they write*, Sen Brev Vit. 13, 9, Dig 45 1, 2 — **II.** Transf, in gen, *payment* of any thing due (post class.) remittere, Vulg 1 Macc 10, 28 praestatio dotis, Dig 31, 1, 35 vectigalium, ib 10 3, 7 usumfructum locare sub certā annuā praestatione, Cod Just. 3, 33, 10 fiscalium praestationum exactores, Firm Math 4 3, 6, 3

praestātor, oris, *m* [2 praesto], *a surety* (post class) qui advocantur ut praestatores, Front Col praef p 128 Goes.

(praestergus, a, um, a false reading, Plaut Ps 1, 2, 30, v Ritschl ad h l.)

prae-sterno, ĕre, *v a*, *to strew* or *spread beforehand, to prepare* (mostly ante and post class.) eo praesternebant folia farferi (al prosternebant), Plaut Poen 2, 32 altaria, *to prepare*, Stat. S 3, 2, 114 jubet serta et elysios animae praesternere flores, id ib 5, 2, 257 — *Pass* fig tuis laudibus tuisque virtutibus materiam cam pumque praesterni, Plin Pan 31, 1 illud peto, praesternas, etc (al less correctly, praestruas) Plin Ep 5, 8, 14

praestĕs, itis, *comm* [2 praesto], in relig lang., an epithet of deities, *presiding, protecting*, as *subst*, *a protector, guardian, president*, etc (poet and post class) praestitem in eadem significatione dicebant antiqui, qua nunc dicimus antistitem, Paul ex Fest p 223 Müll praestitibus Laribus, Ov F 5, 129 versus Orphici Liberum εὐβουλῆα vocantes, boni consilii hunc deum praestitem monstrant, Macr S 1, 18, Mart. Cap 2, 40 PRAESTITI JOVI, Inscr Grut 22, 1

praestĭgĭae, ārum (rare in the *sing*, praestigiae, Prud Peristeph 2, 86), *f* [praestinguo], *deceptions, illusions, jugglers' tricks, sleights, feats of legerdemain*, lit and trop (class, cf captio) patent praestigiae, Plaut Capt 3, 3, 9 verborum, *deceptive use of words*, Cic Fin 4, 27, 74 quasi praestigiis quibusdam et captionibus depelli, id. Ac 2, 14, 45 omnes meos dolos, fallacias, Praestigias praestrinxit commoditas patris, Caecil ap Cic N D 3, 29, 73 (Com Rel p 59 Rib) non per praestigias, sed palam compilare, *by stratagem, secretly*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 24, § 53, Liv 6, 15 *fin* Graecae istorum praestigiae philosophari sese dicentium, Gell 13, 23, 2 nubium, *the deceptive images formed by the clouds*, App de Mundo, p 23, 32 —In *sing* praestigiae plausum petere, Quint 4, 1, 77, so Tert adv Marc 3, 24 *fin*

praestĭgĭātor, oris, *m* [praestigiae], *a juggler, cheat, impostor, deceiver* (ante class and post Aug) praestigiator hic quidem Poenus probu' est, Plaut Poen 5, 3, 6, id Aul. 4, 4, 3, Sen Ep 45, 8 perversi praestigiatoris actu, *the devil*, Prud. Cath 6, 141 (with i long)

praestĭgĭātrix, icis, *f* [praestigiator], *she who plays tricks, juggles*, or *deceives* (Plautin), Plaut Am 2, 2, 150, id Truc 1, 2, 31 Spengel ad loc

* **praestĭgĭo,** are, *v a* [praestigiae], *to deceive by juggling tricks* illa tibi numinis praestigiat divinatio, Jul Val Rer Gest Alex M 1, 63

‡ **praestĭgĭor,** āri, *v dep* [id], *to practise sleight of hand* praestigior, ψηφοπαικτῶ, Gloss Cyrill

praestĭgĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [id], *full of deceitful tricks, delusive* (post class), Gell 7, 14, 11 nihil praestigiosum, aut subdolum, Arn 1, 32

praestĭgĭum, ii, *n*, *a delusion illusion, trick* Γοητεία, praestigium, Gloss ad Prud Onom Vet praestigiis absolvi, Amm 14, 11, 23

(prae-stinguo, ĕre, a false read for praestringo q v)

praestĭno, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [1 praes], *to buy, purchase* (ante and post-class) ego eo in macellum, ut piscium quidquid ibi'st, pretio praestinem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 36 piscis praestinatum abire, id Capt. 4, 2, 68, cf praestinare apud Plautum praeemere est, i e emendo tenere, Paul ex Fest. p 223 Müll aliquid viginti denariis, App M 1, p 113, 15 id omne praestinaturus, id. ib 1, p 104, 21 al

praestĭtor, ōris, *m* [2 praesto], *a giver* (post class.) praestitor et tributor, App Trism p 92

prae-stĭtŭo, ŭi utum, 3, *v a* [statuo], *to determine* or *appoint beforehand to prescribe* (class., syn praefinio, praescribo) ei rei dies Haec praestituast proxuma Plaut Ps 1, 1, 59, 2, 2, 29 diem praestituit operi faciundo, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 56, § 148 nobis tempus, id Quint 9, 23 dies, Tert Anim 14, 3, 4 —With a *rel clause* praetor numquam petitori praestituit, quā actione illum uti velit, Cic Caecin. 3, 8 nulla praestitutā die, *without any fixed term*, id Tusc. 1, 39, 93, cf Nep Chabr 3, 1

praestĭtus, a, um, *Part*, from 2 praesto

1. praestō (old collat. form **praestū**, acc to Curtius Valerianus in Cassiod p 2289 P qui praestu sunt, Inscr Carina Via Appia, 1, p 217 In later time as *adj* **praestus,** a, um bonorum officio praestus fui, Inscr Grut. 669, 4), *adv* [*dat* from praestus, a *sup* form from prae, so that praesto esse alicui = to be or stand in the foremost place for or as respects one], *at hand, ready, present, here*, usually with *esse* (very freq and class.) **I.** Lit ni tua propitia pax foret praesto, Plaut Trin 4, 1, 18 sed ubi est frater? *Chaer* Praesto adest, Ter Eun. 5, 8, 20, id Heaut 1, 1, 120, so Att Tr 498 quod adest praesto in primis placet, Lucr 5, 1412, Lact 3, 7, 10 sacrificiis omnibus praesto adesse, id 2, 16, 10, more freq, praesto esse ibi mihi praesto fuit L Lucilius Cic Fam 3, 5, 1 togulae lictoribus ad portam praesto fuerunt, id Pis. 23, 55 tibi nulla fuit clementia praesto? *hadst thou no compassion?* Cat. 64, 137 praesto esse, *to arrive, appear* hirundines aestivo tempore praesto sunt, Auct Her 4, 48, 61 —Without *esse* (poet) era, eccum praesto mihi tem, Plaut Mil 4, 6, 1 ipsum adeo praesto video, Ter And 2, 5, 4, Stat Th 6, 643 — **II.** In partic praesto esse or adire **A.** *To be at hand, to attend* or *wait upon, to serve, aid* ero meo ut omnibus locis sine praesto, Plaut. Men 5, 6, 26 jus civile didicit, praesto multis fuit, Cic Mur 9, 19 praesto esse clientem tuum? id Att. 10, 8, 3 saluti tuae praesto esse, praesto esse virtutes ut ancillulas, id Fin 2, 21, 69, id Fam 4, 14, 4 ut ad omnia, quae tui velint, ita assim praesto, ut, etc., id ib 4, 8, 1, id Att 4, 12, 1 *fin*, also with videor, id ib 4, 12, 1 *fin* —With *adire* pauper erit praesto semper tibi, pauper adibit primus *will be at hand, at your service*, Tib 1, 5, 61 — **B.** With *esse*, *to present one's self in a hostile manner, to resist, oppose* si quis mihi praesto fuerit cum armatis hominibus, Cic Caecin 30, 87 quaestores cum fascibus mihi praesto fuerunt, id Verr 2, 2, 4, § 11

2. prae-sto, iti (post class also praestavi), atum or itum, 1, *v n* and *a* **I.** *Neutr*, *to stand before* or *in front* **A.** Litdum primae praestant acies, Luc 4, 30 — **B.** Trop, *to stand out be superior, to distinguish one's self, to be excellent, distinguished, admirable*, constr *alicui aliquā re, alicui rei, in aliquā re*, or *absol* (class.) cum virtute omnibus praestarent, Caes. B G 1, 3 quantum praestiterint nostri majores prudentia ceteris gentibus, Cic de Or 1, 44, 192 qua re homines bestiis praestent, id Inv 1, 4, 5 hoc praestat amicitia propinquitati quod, etc, id Lael 5, 19 Zeuxin muliebri in corpore pingendo plurimum aliis praestare, id Inv 2, 1, 1 ceteris, id Ac 1, 4 16 suos inter aequales longe praestitit, id Brut 64, 230 omnes homines, qui sese student praestare ceteris animalibus, Sall C 1, 1 praestare honestam mortem existimans turpi vitae, Nep Chabr 4, 3 quantum ceteris praestet Lucretia, Liv 1, 57, 7 cernere, quantum eques Latinus Romano praestet, id. 8, 7, 7 quantum vel vir viro vel gens genti praestat! id 31, 7, 8 genere militum praestare tironibus, id. 42, 52, 10 tantum Romana in bellis gloria ceteris praestat, Quint 1, 10, 14 qui eloquentia ceteris praestet, id. 2 3, 5, 2 16, 17, Curt 8, 14, 13, Just 18 3, 14, 28, 2, 11, 44, 3, 9 sacro, quod praestat, peracto, Juv 12, 86 probro atque petulantia maxume praestabant, *were pre eminent, distinguished themselves* Sall C 37, 5 truculentiā caeli praestat Germania, Tac A 2, 24 cur alias aliis praestare videmus Pondere res rebus? Lucr 1, 358 — **2.** Praestat, with a *subject clause*, *it is preferable* or *better* nimio impendiosum praestat te, quam ingratum dicier, *it is much better*, Plaut. Bacch 3, 2, 12 mori milies praestitit, quam haec pati, *it was better*, Cic Att 14, 9, 2 praestare dicunt, Gallorum quam Romanorum imperia perferre, *it is better*, Caes B G 1, 17: motos praestat componere fluctus, Verg A. 1, 135, 3, 429, 6, 39

II. *Act* **A.** *To surpass, outstrip, exceed,*

excel (not in Cic. or Cæs.; constr. usually *aliquem aliquâ re*): qui primus in alterutrâ re praestet alios, Varr. ap. Non. 502, 23; Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 10; 3, 1, 3: quantum Galli virtute ceteros mortales praestarent, Liv. 5, 36, 4: qui belli gloriâ Gallos omnes Belgasque praestabant, Hirt. B. G. 8, 6: praestate virtute peditem, ut honore atque ordine praestatis, Liv. 3, 61, 7: ut vetustate et gradu honoris nos praestent, id. 7, 30, 4; 34, 34, 14; 37, 30, 2: praestat ingenio alius alium, Quint. 1, 1, 3; Val. Max. 3, 2, 21; 3, 2, ext. 7; 7, 2, 17: honore ceteros, Nep. Att. 18, 5; 3, 3; id. Reg. 3, 5: imperatores prudentiâ, id. Hann. 1, 1: eloquentiâ omnes eo tempore, id. Epam. 6, 1.—Only aliquem, Stat. Th. 4, 838.—**B.** *To become surety for, to answer* or *vouch for, to warrant, be responsible for, to take upon one's self,* etc. (class.): ut omnes ministros imperii tui rei publicae praestare videare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: quem tamen ego praestare non poteram, id. Att. 6, 3, 5: quanto magis arduum est alios praestare quam se, tanto laudabilius, Plin. Pan. 83: communem incertumque casum neque vitare quisquam nostrum, nec praestare ullo pacto potest, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 3: simus eâ mente ut nihil in vitâ nobis praestandum praeter culpam putemus, *that we need only answer for guilt,* i. e. *keep ourselves clear of guilt,* id. ib. 6, 1, 4: impetus populi praestare nemo potest, *no one can be held to answer for the outbreaks of the people,* id. de Or. 2, 28, 124: periculum judicii, id. Mur. 2, 3: damnum alicui, id. Off. 3, 16: invidiam, id. Sest. 28, 61: nihil, *to be responsible for nothing,* id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3; cf. in *pass.:* cum id, quod ab homine non potuerit praestari, evenerit, *what none could vouch for that it would not happen,* id. Tusc. 3, 16, 34.—With *ab aliquâ re:* ego tibi a vi praestare nihil possum, Cic. Fam. 1, 4, 3.—With *de:* quod de te sperare, de me praestare possum, Cic. Fam. 4, 15, 2.—With an *object-clause:* quis potest praestare, semper sapientem beatum fore, cum, etc.? Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 29; cf.: (praedones) nullos fore, quis praestare poterat? id. Fl. 12, 28: meliorem praesto magistro Discipulum, Juv. 14, 212.—With *ut:* illius lacrimae praestant ut veniam culpae non abnuat Osiris, Juv. 6, 539.—**C.** In gen., *to fulfil, discharge, maintain, perform, execute:* arbitramur nos ea praestitisse, quae ratio et doctrina praescripserit, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 7: ultima exspectato, quae ego tibi et jucunda et honesta praestabo, id. Fam. 7, 17, 2: suum munus, id. de Or. 2, 9, 38: hospitii et amicitiae jus officiumque, id. Fam. 14, 4, 2: ne quem ejus paeniteret, praestiti, *I took care, exerted myself,* Liv. 30, 30; Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 19: quamcumque ei fidem dederis, ego praestabo, *I will fulfil, keep the promise,* Cic. Fam. 5, 11, 2: fidem alicui, Liv. 30, 15: pacem cum iis populus Romanus non ab se tantum, sed ab rege etiam Masinissa praestitit, *maintained,* id. 40, 34: tributa, *to pay,* Juv. 3, 188: annua, id. 6, 480: triplicem usuram, id. 9, 7.—*Pass.:* promissum id benignius est ab rege quam praestitum, Liv. 43, 18, 11: mea tibi tamen benevolentia fidesque praestabitur, Cic. Fam. 12, 2, 3; so, quibus (victoribus) senatûs fides praestabitur, id. Phil. 14, 11, 30: virtus vetat spectare fortunam dum praestetur fides, id. Div. 2, 37, 79: ni praestaretur fides publica, Liv. 2, 28, 7.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To keep, preserve, maintain, retain:* pueri, quibus videmur praestare rem publicam debuisse, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 5; Ov. M. 11, 748: omnes socios salvos praestare poteramus, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 18, 55: mors omnia praestat Vitalem praeter sensum calidumque vaporem, Lucr. 3, 214.—**b.** *To show, exhibit, to prove, evince, manifest:* Pomptinius praestat tibi memoriam benevolentiamque, quam debet, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 3: neque hercule in iis ipsis rebus eam voluntatem, quam exspectaram, praestiterunt, id. ib. 1, 9, 5: virtutem, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: benevolentiam, Cic. Att. 11, 1, 1: consilium suum fidemque, id. de Or. 3, 33, 134.—With *se, to show, prove,* or *behave one's self as:* praesta te eum, qui, etc., *show thyself such, as,* etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 6, 2: se incolumem, Lucr. 3, 220: se invictum, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 104: teque praesta constanter ad omne Indeclinatae munus amicitiae, *show thyself constant,* id. ib. 4, 5, 23: Victoria nunc quoque se praestet, *show itself,* id. ib. 2, 169: sed ne ad illam quidem artissimam innocentiae formulam praestare nos possumus, *prove ourselves innocent even according to that rule,* Sen. Ira, 2, 28, 1: juris periti consultatoribus se praestabant, *showed themselves accessible,* Dig. 1, 2, 2.—Poet.: vel magnum praestet Achillem, *should show, prove, approve himself a great Achilles,* Verg. A. 11, 438.—**c.** *To show, exhibit, manifest:* honorem debitum patri, Cic. Phil. 9, 5, 12: fratri pietatem, id. Brut. 33, 126: virtutem et diligentiam alicui, id. Fam. 14, 3, 2: frequentiam et officium alicui honores petenti, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50: obsequium, Sen. Q. N. 2, 59, 8: sedulitatem alicui rei, *to apply,* Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 6.—**d.** *To give, offer, furnish, present, expose:* alicui certam summam pecuniae, Suet. Dom. 9: cervicem, Sen. ap. Diom. p. 362 P.: caput fulminibus, *to expose,* Luc. 5, 770: Hiberus praestat nomen terris, id. 4, 23: anser praestat ex se pullos atque plumam, Col. 8, 13: cum senatui sententiam praestaret, *gave his vote,* Cic. Pis. 32, 80: terga hosti, *to turn one's back to the enemy, to flee,* Tac. Agr. 37: voluptatem perpetuam sapienti, *to assume,* Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 89.—*Pass.:* pueri, quibus id (biduum) praestabatur, *was devoted,* Quint. 1, prooem. § 7; cf.: corpus, cui omnia olim tamquam servo praestabantur, nunc tamquam domino parantur, Sen. Ep. 90, 19.—Hence, **praestans,** antis, *P. a., pre-eminent, superior, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary.* **A.** In gen. (class.). **1.** Of persons: omnibus praestans et ingenio et diligentiâ, *far surpassing all,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 22: usu et sapientiâ praestantes, *noted for their experience and wisdom,* Nep. Timoth. 3, 2.—*Comp.:* virginibus praestantior omnibus Herse, *superior to all,* Ov. M. 2, 724.—*Sup.:* in illis artibus praestantissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 217: praestantissimi studio atque doctrinâ, id. Ac. 1, 4, 17.—With *gen.:* o praestans animi juvenis, *distinguished for courage,* Verg. A. 12, 19: belli, Sil. 5, 92: armorum, Stat. Th. 1, 605: praestantissimus sapientiae, Tac. A. 6, 6.—Poet., with *object-clause:* quo non praestantior alter Aere ciere viros, *whom no other excelled in rousing the men,* Verg. A. 6, 164.—**2.** Of things, *pre-eminent, excellent, remarkable, extraordinary, distinguished:* praestanti corpore Nymphae, Verg. A. 1, 71: praestanti corpore tauri, id. G. 4, 550: formâ, id. A. 7, 483: naturâ excellens atque praestans, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 56: qui a te tractatus est praestanti et singulari fide, id. Fam. 3, 10, 3: praestans prudentiâ in omnibus, Nep. Alc. 5, 1; Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: quid praestantius mihi potuit accidere? id. Vatin. 3, 8.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Efficacious:* medicina, Plin. 13, 24, 47, § 130: usus praestantior, id. 18, 13, 34, § 126: calamus praestantior odore, id. 12, 22, 48, § 105: sucus sapore praestantissimus, id. 15, 1, 2, § 5: praestantissima auxilia, id. 27, 13, 120, § 146.—**2.** *Sup.:* Praestantissimus, *a title of the later emperors,* Nazar. 26; Tert. Cor. Mil. 1.—Hence, *adv.:* **praestanter,** *excellently, admirably* (post-Aug.); *sup.:* praestantissime, Plin. 28, 12, 50, § 186.

praestōlātio, ōnis, *f.* [praestolor], *the waiting for, expectation* (late Lat.): praestolatio impiorum furor, Vulg. Prov. 11, 23: praestolatio tua non auferetur, id. ib. 23, 18; id. Job, 17, 15.

praestōlor, ātus (*inf.* paragog. praestolarier, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 33; *act.* collat. form praestolaras, Liv. And. ap. Non. 475, 32: praestolabo, Turp. ap. ib. 475, 31; cf. App. M. 5, 20), 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [1. praesto], *to stand ready for, to wait for, expect* a person or thing (syn.: opperior, exspecto): praestolari dicitur is, qui ante stando, ibi, quo venturum excipere vult, moratur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 223 Müll.; cf.: praestolari est praesto esse et apparere, Don. ad Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 5. (*a*) With *dat.:* qui tibi ad Forum Aurelium praestolarentur armati, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24: ut in Formiano tibi praestoler, id. Att. 2, 15, 3; 3, 20, 1.—(*β*) With *acc.:* ego illum ante aedis praestolabor, Plaut. Most. 5, 1 18; so, aliquem, id. Truc. 2, 3, 15: quem praestolare, Parmeno? Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 5: adventum illius, Vulg. Judic. 9, 25: lucem, id. Job, 30, 26.—(*γ*) *Absol.:* ego illam illic video praestolarier, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 33: ad Clupeam praestolans, Caes. B. C. 2, 23.—* (*δ*) With *gen.:* advenientium cohortium praestolari, Sisenn. ap. Non. 161, 32.

prae-strangŭlo, āre, *v. a., to choke, deprive of breath* (post-class.): ne anxium oratorem praestrangulet, i. e. ne cogat tacere, Auct. Quint. Decl. 3.

praestrictio, ōnis, *f.* [praestringo], *a binding fast, binding up* (eccl. Lat.): praestrictio sensûs (al. praestructio), Tert. Res. Carn. 49.

praestrictus, a, um, *Part.*, from praestringo.

prae-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3, *v. a., to bind fast* or *hard, to bind* or *tie up; to squeeze tight, compress,* etc. **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): praestrictâ fauce, Ov. Ib. 551: praestricta manus, Sen. Troad. 560: pollices vincire, nodoque praestringere, Tac. A. 12, 47: dracones circumplexu facili (elephantos) ambiunt, nexuque nodi praestringunt, Plin. 8, 11, 11, § 32: praestringere et strangulare, id. 17, 24, 37, § 234: vehementer praestringere aliquid, id. 10, 72, 92, § 192: umor praestrictus gelu, id. 17, 24, 37, § 217: ventus praestringit atque percellit radices arborum, i. e. comprimit, id. 18, 34, 77, § 334: panis datur ex vino ad discutienda, quae praestringi opus est, i. e. coërceri, sisti, id. 22, 25, 68, § 138.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To bind* or *wind about* (poet.): alicujus tempora sertis, Stat. S. 5, 1, 112.—**B.** *To graze, touch:* portam vomere, Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102 (al. perstringere): Taifalorum terras praestringens, Amm. 31, 3, 7: praestrictis palatii januis, i. e. *passed without entering,* id. 14, 7, 10.—**2.** Trop. (post-class.): rerum novarum lugubri visu praestrictus, *touched, struck,* Amm. 29, 6, 9; cf. id. 16, 10, 13.—Hence, esp., *to touch in speaking, to mention:* nomen, Amm. 26, 1, 4; cf. id. 22, 15, 3.—With *acc.* and *inf.*, Amm. 21, 7, 2.—**C.** *To weaken, blunt, make dull.* **1.** In gen.: illi quorum lingua gladiorum aciem praestringit domi, i. e. by boasting, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 11: acies ferri praestringitur, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 64: nitorem eboris, *to dim,* id. ib.: vites, *to deprive them of their eyes* or *buds,* id. 17, 24, 37, § 227.—**2.** Esp.: praestringere aciem oculorum or oculos, *to blind* (class.): aciem oculorum, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 4; Lucil. ap. Non. 34, 32; Liv. 40, 58, 4; cf. oculos, Varr. ap. Non. 35, 5; Cic. Vatin. 10, 24; Sen. Ep. 110, 17: obtutum oculorum, Amm. 17, 7, 2.—Trop., vos aciem animorum nostrorum virtutis splendore praestringitis, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 37; so, aciem animi, id. Phil. 12, 2, 3; Vell. 2, 118, 4: aciem mentis, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61; cf.: oculos mentis, id. Sen. 12, 42: aciem ingenii, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 46: mentes, Amm. 30, 1, 15: praestigias, Caecil. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73 (Com. Rel. p. 59 Rib.).

praestructim, *adv.* [praestructus], *with preparation* (eccl. Lat.): ut ad hominem praestructim perveniretur, Tert. Pall. 3.

praestructio, ōnis, *f.* [praestruo], *a foundation, preparation* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14.

praestructūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a foundation, preparation* (eccl. Lat.): evangelii, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 2.

praestructus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a., from praestruo.*

prae-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a., to build before,* as a preparation for other buildings, *to lay a foundation:* praestructa (opp. ea) quae superposita incumbent, Col. 1, 5, 9.—**B.** Transf., *to build up in front, to block* or *stop up, to make impassable* or *inaccessible* (mostly poet.): ille aditum vasti praestruxerat obice montis, Ov. F. 1, 563: hospitis effugio praestruxerat omnia Minos, id. A. A. 2, 21: porta Fonte praestructa, *stopped up,* id. M. 14, 797; cf.: densato scutorum compage se scientissime praestruebant, Amm. 14, 2, 10.—**II.** Trop., *to make ready* or *prepare beforehand* for any thing: fraus fidem in parvis sibi praestruit, *prepares* or *secures for itself credibility in trifles,* Liv. 28, 42, 7: praestruit ad illud quod dicturus est, multa esse crimina in Verre quae, etc., Ascon. ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 8: tacitas vindictae iras, Claud. ap. Ruf. 2, 280: prius agmina saevo praestrue Marti, id. IV. Cons. Hon. 319.—**B.** *To arrange* or *contrive beforehand:* cum praestructum utrumque consulto esset, *whereas*

it had all been concerted beforehand, Suet Tib 53 id scilicet praestruentes, Amm 31, 7 —Hence, **praestructus**, a, um, *P a*, *prepared* praestructum bellis civilibus hostem, Claud. B Gild 285

‡ **prae-stultus**, a, um, *adj*, *extremely foolish* praestultus, πανυ ἀνοητος, Gloss Cyrill

* **prae-stŭpesco**, ĕre, *v inch n*, *to be greatly astonished* ad quam fortunam ceteris praestupescentibus, Jul Val Rer Gest Alex. M 1, 66

prae-stŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj*, *very senseless, very stupid* (late Lat) praestupido corde, Juvenc 4, 200

praestus, a, um, v 1 praesto *init*

prae-sūdo, āre, *v n*, *to sweat before* (poet) **I.** Lit dum matutinis praesudat solibus aer, Claud Rapt Pros 2, 120 — —**II.** Trop, *to exert one's self beforehand*, Stat Th 6, 4.

praesul, sŭlis, *comm* [praesilio], *one who leaps or dances before others, a dancer in public, public dancer* **I.** Lit (class.), Cic Div 1, 26, 55, 2, 66 136 —**B.** In partic, *the leader of the* Salii, *who annually leaped and danced through the city, bearing the* ancilia fuit in eo sacerdotio (Saliorum) et praesul et vates et magister, Capitol M Aurel 4 — **II.** Transf, in gen, *a presider, president, director, a patron, protector*, etc (post class) agri praesul, Pall 1, 6 fori, Sid Ep 4, 14 praesul creatus litteris, Aus Ep 4, 79, Pall 1, 6 *fin* An gerona, diva praesul silentii, Sol 1, Mart Cap 2, § 160 *fin* et Junone calent hic arae praesule semper, Avien Perieg 519

praesŭlātus, ūs, *m* [praesulor], *the office of a superintendent* (eccl Lat), Cassiod Hist 2, 3 al

praesŭlor, ari, 1 *v n* [praesul], *to be a superintendent* (eccl Lat), Ps Aug ad Fratr Erem Serm 15

prae-sulsus, a, um, *adj* [salsus], *salted very much, very salt* (post Aug) adeps, Col 6, 2, 7

praesultātor, ōris, *m* [praesulto], *one who leaps or dances before others a public dancer* (only in Livy), Liv 2, 36, 2, cf praesulto

prae-sulto, are, *v n* [salto], *to leap or dance before* (only in Livy) praesultare hostium signis, Liv 7, 10, 3 (cf praesultator)

praesultor, oris, *m* [praesilio], *one who leaps or dances before others, a public dancer* (post class. for praesul), Lact 2, 7, 20, Val Max. 1, 7, 4

prae-sum, fŭi, esse, *v n.*, *to be before a thing*, hence, *to be set over, to preside or rule over, to have the charge or command of, to superintend* (class) (α) With *dat* omnibus Druidibus praeest unus, Caes B G 6, 12 qui oppido praeerat, id ib 2, 6 regionibus, id. ib 5, 22 provinciae, Sall C 42, 3 censor factus, severe praefuit ei potestati, Nep Cat 2, 3 classi, *to have the command of the fleet*, Caes B C 3, 25 exercitui, id ib 3, 57 alicui negotio, *to have charge of it, to carry it on*, id ib 3, 61 ei studio, Cic de Or 1, 55, 235 artificio, id Fin 4 27, 76 vigiliis, *to superintend*, Sall C 30, 6 regiis opibus, Nep Con 4, 3 rebus regiis id. Phoc 3, 4 statuis faciendis, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 59, § 144 aedibus i e aedilem esse, Dig 1, 2, 2 mercimoniis, Cod. 5, 5, 7 —(β) *Absol* praeesse in provincia, *to be governor*, Cic Verr 2, 3, 77, § 180 —**II.** Transf. **A.** *To be the chief person, to take the lead* in any thing non enim paruit ille Ti Gracchi temeritati, sed praefuit, Cic Lael 11, 37 qui non solum interfuit his rebus, sed etiam praefuit, id Fam 1, 8, 1 illi crudelitati non solum praeesse, verum etiam interesse, id Att 9, 6, 7 —**B.** *To protect, defend* (poet) stant quoque pro nobis, et praesunt moenibus Urbis, Ov F 5, 135 —Hence, **praesens**, entis (*abl. sing* of persons usually praesente, of things, praesenti), *adj* **A.** *That is before one, in sight or at hand, present, in person* (rarely of the immediate presence of the speaker or writer, for which the proper case of hic is used, cf Krebs Antibarb p 903, and v infra) assum praesens praesenti tibi, *I am with you*, Plaut. Most 5, 1, 27 non quia ades praesens dico hoc, *because you happen to be present*, Ter Ad 3, 3, 39 quo praesente, *in whose presence*, Cic de Or 1, 24, 112 quod adest quodque praesens est, id Off 1, 4, 11, so, nihil nisi praesens et quod adest, id Fin. 1, 17, 55 vivi atque praesentes, id. Off 1, 44, 156 praesens te cum egi, *myself, in person*, id Fam 2, 7, 4 perinde ac si ipse interfuerit, et praesens viderit, id. Inv 1, 54, 104 praesens sermo, *communication by word of mouth*, id Q Fr 2, 8, 1 praesens in praesentem multa dixerat, id. Att 11, 12, 1, Ter Ad 4, 5, 34 praesente for praesentibus (ante class.) praesente amicis, Pompon ap Don ad Ter Eun 4, 3, 7, so testibus, id. ap Non 154, 17 his, Att. ib 154, 19 suis, Fenest ib 154, 20 omnibus, Nov ib 154, 23 legatis, Varr ap Don Ter Eun 4, 3, 7 nobis, Ter ib —**2.** Esp, of time narratio praeteritarum rerum aut praesentium, Cic Part Or 4, 13 non solum inopia praesentis, sed etiam futuri temporis, Caes. B C 1, 52 *init* praesens tempus futuri metu perdere, Sen Ep 24, 1 tempus enim tribus partibus constat, praeterito, praesente, futuro, id ib 124, 17 —Esp in opp to other times referred to quanta tempestas invidiae nobis si minus in praesens tempus at in posteritatem impendeat, Cic Cat 1, 9, 22 et reliqui temporis recuperandi ratio, et praesentis tuendi, id Att 8, 9, 3 et consiliorum superiorum conscientiā et praesentis temporis moderatione me consoler, id Fam 9, 16, 6, id Fl 1, 3 —Very rarely alone, of the times of the writer or speaker as opp to the times of which he speaks quod pietas principis nostri praesentium quoque temporum decus fecit, Quint 3, 7, 9 vive moribus praeteritis, loquere verbis praesentibus, *now in use*, Gell 1, 10, 4 —Also of a time spoken of, *present* to the mind, *existing* movit Scipionem cum fortuna pristina viri, praesenti fortunae conlata, Liv 30, 13, 8 populo erat persuasum, et adversas superiores et praesentes secundas res accidisse, etc, Nep Alcib 6, 2 praetor factus non solum praesenti bello, id. Them 2, 1 et praesens aetas et posteritas deinde mirata est, Curt 9, 10, 28 praesentem saevitiam melioris olim fortunae recordatione allevabant, Tac A 14, 63 in praesens tempus, and more freq *absol*, in praesens, *for the present* pleraque differat, et praesens in tempus omittat, Hor A. P 44, so (opp in posteritatem) Cic Cat 1, 9, 22 si fortuna in praesens deseruit, Tac H 4, 58, cf laetus in praesens animus, Hor C 2, 16, 25 ad praesens tempus, or simply ad praesens, *for the present* Harpagus ad praesens tempus dissimulato dolore, *for the moment*, Just 1, 5, 7 quod factum aspere acceptum ad praesens, mox, etc, *at the time*, Tac A 4, 31, 40 munimentum ad praesens, in posterum ultionem, id H 1, 44, Suet Tit 6 vocem adimere ad praesens, *for a short time*, Plin 8, 22, 34, § 80 praesenti tempore and in praesenti *at present, now* praesenti tempore, Ov F 3, 478 haec ad te in praesenti scripsi, ut speres, Cic Fam 2, 10, 4 in praesenti, Nep Att 12, 5, Liv 34, 35, 11 —Prov praesenti fortuna pejor est futuri metus, Ps Quint Decl 12, 15 —*Subst* **praesentĭa**, ium, *n*, *present circumstances, the present state of affairs* cum hortatur ferenda esse praesentia, Suet Aug 87 praesentia sequi, Tac. H 4, 59 ex praeteritis enim aestimari solent praesentia, Quint 5, 10, 28 sed penitus haerens amor fastidio praesentium accensus est, Curt 8, 3, 6 —Esp, in phrase in praesentia (sc. tempora) *for the present, at this time, under present circumstances* hoc video in praesentia opus esse, Cic. Att 15, 20, 4 provides quid oneris in praesentia tollant, id. Verr 2, 3 1, § 1 quae in praesentia in mentem mihi venerunt, id. Fam 4, 5, 1, id Fin 5, 8, 21, Liv 31, 22, 8, 33, 27, 10, 33, 28, 6, Tac Agr 31, 39, Suet Tib 22, id Claud 4, Ter Phorm 5, 2 14, Plin 12 3, 7, § 14 —Very rarely in praesentia, *at hand, on hand, on the spot* id quod in praesentia vestimentorum fuit arripuit, Nep Alcib 10, 5, cf in re praesenti, infra in rem praesentem venire, *to go to the place itself, go to the very spot*, for the sake of a closer examination Cic de Or 1, 58, 250 in rem praesentem venias oportet, quia homines amplius oculis quam auribus credunt Sen Ep 6 5 in rem praesentem perducere audientes, *to transport one's hearers to the very spot*, Quint 4, 2, 123 in re praesenti, *in the place itself, on the spot* in re praesenti, ex copia piscaria consulere, quid emam, aequom est, *when I am on the spot*, Plaut Cas 2, 8, 65, Liv 40, 9 eodem anno inter populum Carthaginiensem et regem Masinissam in re praesenti disceptatores Romani de agro fuerunt, id 40, 17, Quint 6, 2, 31 praesenti bello, *while war is raging*, Nep Them 2, 1, so *sup* quod praesentissimis quibusque periculis desit, Quint 10, 7, 1, and *comp* jam praesentior res erat, Liv 2, 36, 5 —**B.** *That happens or is done immediately, immediate, instant, prompt, ready, direct* praesens poena sit, *the punishment might be instant*, Cic. Div 2, 59, 122 preces, *immediate, not delayed*, Prop 2, 23, 64 (3, 28, 12) mercari praesenti pecunia, *with ready money, cash*, Plaut Capt. 2, 2, 8, Cic Clu. 12, 34 numerare praesentes denarios ducentos, Petr 109 nummi, id. 137 supplicium, *instant execution*, Tac A 1, 38 Maelium praesenti morte multavit, Flor 1, 26 praesens debitum, Dig 12, 1, 9, 20, 1, 13 praesenti die dari, *in ready money* quoties in obligationibus dies non ponitur, praesenti die pecunia debetur, ib 45, 1, 41 libertatem aut praesenti die, aut sub condicione dare, ib 28, 7, 22 —Hence, *adv* **praesens** (opp in diem), *forthwith, immediately* si, cum in diem mihi deberetur, fraudator praesens solverit, *in ready money, in cash*, Dig 42, 9, 10 quod vel praesens vel ex die dari potest, ib 7, 1, 4 —**C.** *That operates immediately* or *quickly, instant, prompt, efficacious, powerful* (i q valens) praesens auxilium oblatum est, Cic Verr 2, 4, 49, § 107 non ulla magis praesens fortuna laborum est, *no more effective cure for their troubles*, Verg G 3, 452 quo non praesentius ullum, Pocula si quando saevae in fecere novercae, id ib 2, 127 si quid praesentius audes, *more effective, bolder*, id. A. 12, 152 praesentissimum remedium, Col. 6, 14, Plin 28, 5, 14, § 53 —With *object-clause* o diva .. Praesens vel imo tollere de gradu Mortale corpus, vel, etc, *mighty, able*, Hor C 1, 35, 2 —**D.** Of disposition or character, *present, collected, resolute* animo virili praesentique ut sis, para, Ter Phorm 5, 8, 64 si cui virtus animusque in pectore praesens, Verg A 5, 363 animus acer et praesens, Cic de Or 2, 20, 84 non plures, sed etiam praesentioribus animis, Liv 31, 46 praesentissimo animo pugnare, Auct B Alex 40 Crassus, ut praesens in genio semper respondit, Plin 17, 1, 1, § 4 — **E.** *Present, aiding, favoring, propitious* Hercules tantus, et tam praesens habetur deus, Cic Tusc 1, 12 28, id. N D 2, 2, 6, 3, 5, 11 deus, Ter Phorm 2, 2, 31, cf tu dea, tu praesens, nostro succurre labori, Verg A 9, 404 modo diva triformis Adjuvet, et praesens ingentibus adnuat ausis, Ov M 7, 178 —*Comp* nihil illo (praesagio) praesentius, Flor 4, 7, 9 —**F.** *Appropriate, pertinent, timely* praesens hic qui demst apologus, Plaut Stich 4, 1, 38, cf en hercle praesens somnium, id Mil 2, 4, 41

praesūmenter, *adv* [praesumo] = praesumpte, *confidently, boldly* (late Lat) aliquem defendere, Hilar Op Hist Fragm 3, 27, Cassiod. Var 5, 15

praesūmo, mpsi and msi, mptum and mtum, 3, *v a*, *to take before, take first* or *beforehand take to one's self* (syn praeoccupo) **I.** Lit. (poet and in post Aug prose) neve domi praesume dapes Ov A. A. 3, 757 allium, Plin 25, 5, 21, § 50 praesumere cibis frigidam, id. 28, 4, 14, § 55 remedia Tac A 14, 3 heres meus rem illam illum permitte praesumere, et sibi habere, Gai Epit Inst tit 13 praesumpto tegmine, Cael Aur Tard 1, 1, 43, 2, 13, 160 praesumptum diadema, *assumed before the legal age*, Claud IV Cons Hon 166 suam cenam praesumit, *takes his own supper first*, Vulg 1 Cor 11, 21 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To take in advance* praesumere male audiendi patientiam, *to provide one's self with beforehand*, Quint 12, 9, 9 inviti judices audiunt praesumentem partes suas, *who takes to himself, who encroaches upon*, id. 11, 1, 27, 1, 1, 19 differenda igitur quaedam, et praesumenda, id 8, 6, 63 illa in pueris natura minimum spei dederit, in qua ingenium judicio praesumitur, *in which wit is preceded by judg*

ment, where judgment takes the place of the inventive faculty, id. 2, 4, 7.—**B.** *To perform beforehand, to anticipate:* heredum officia praesumere, Plin. Ep. 6, 10, 5: hanc ego vitam voto et cogitatione praesumo, i. e. *I imagine* or *picture to myself beforehand,* id. ib. 3, 1, 11: gaudium, quod ego olim pro te non temere praesumo, id. ib. 2, 10, 6.—**C.** *To spend* or *employ beforehand:* sementibus tempora plerique praesumunt, Plin. 18, 25, 60, § 224: Vitellius fortunam principatus inerti luxu ac prodigis epulis praesumebat, *enjoyed beforehand,* Tac. H. 1, 62.—**D.** *To imagine, represent,* or *picture to one's self beforehand:* arma parate animis, et spe praesumite bellum, Verg. A. 11, 18: futura, Sen. Ep. 107, 3: semper praesumit saeva, perturbatā conscientiā, Vulg. Sap. 17, 10; hence, praesumptum habere, *to presuppose, take for granted,* Tac. A. 14, 64: utcunque se praesumit innocentem (sc. habendum esse), App. M. 7, 27; p. 200, 8.—**E.** *To foresee, to infer beforehand, anticipate:* fortunam alicujus, Tac. A. 12, 41: eo instantius debita poscentes, quo graviorem militiam praesumebant, Just. 6, 2.—**F.** *To presume, take for granted, suppose, believe, assume:* ab hostibus reverso filio, quem pater obiisse falso praesumpserat, Dig. 12, 6, 3: vulgo praesumitur, alium in litem non debere jurare, nisi, etc., ib. 12, 3, 7.—**G.** *To undertake, venture, dare* (post-class.): tantum animo praesumere, Auct. Pan. ad Const. 2: illicita, Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 1, 47: ad Italiam transire, Sex. Ruf. Brev. 7.—**H.** *To trust, be confident* (late Lat.): quoniam non derelinquis praesumentes de te, et praesumentes de se . . . humilias, Vulg. Judith, 6, 15: de tuā misericordiā, id. ib. 9, 17.—Hence,

praesumptus (praesumtus), a, um, *P. a., taken for granted, assumed, presumed, preconceived* (post-Aug.): praesumpta desperatio, Quint. 1 prooem.: opinio, *preconceived opinion, prejudice,* id. 2, 17: spes, Sil. 7, 582: suspicio, Tac. A. 2, 73.—In *neutr.:* praesumptum est, *it is supposed, imagined, presumed:* praesumptum est, quosdam servos bonos esse, Dig. 21, 1, 31: quicumque haec noscent, praesumptum habeant, etc., *let them take for granted, understand without special remark,* Tac. 14, 64.—*Comp.:* praesumptior, Coripp. Johan. 4, 550.—Hence, *adv.:* **praesumptē,** *confidently, boldly* (post-class.): veritatem dicere, Vop. Car. 4.

praesumptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praesumo]. **I.** *A taking beforehand, a using* or *enjoying in advance, anticipation:* rerum, quas assequi cupias, praesumptio ipsa jucunda est, Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 11: bonae famae praesumptione perfrui, id. ib. 9, 3, 1.—**II.** In rhet., *a taking up and answering in advance, an anticipation* of possible or suspected objections: mire in causis valet praesumptio, quae πρόληψις dicitur, cum id, quod obici potest, occupamus, Quint. 9, 2, 16; 9, 2, 18.—**III.** *A representing to one's self beforehand, a conception, supposition, presumption:* multum dare solemus praesumptioni omnium hominum, Sen. Ep. 117, 6: cum contra praesumptionem suam annis decem in obsidione tenerentur, Just. 3, 4: non levi praesumptione credere, Dig. 41, 3, 44.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *Boldness, confidence, assurance, audacity, presumption* (post-class.): illicitā praesumptione rex ad vicem sacerdotis holocaustum obtulit, Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 1, 33: timor fundamentum salutis, praesumptio impedimentum timoris, Tert. Cult. Fem. 2: cassa, App. Mag. p. 323, 17.—**b.** *Stubbornness, obstinacy:* mirā contra plagarum dolores praesumptione munitus, App. M. 8, p. 214, 31: obfirmatus summā praesumptione, id. ib. 10, p. 243, 25.—**c.** *Prejudice,* Tert. Apol. 49.

praesumptĭōsē (-tŭōsē), *adv.* [praesumptiosus], *boldly, presumptuously* (post-class.): praesumptiose arroganterque loqui, Sid. Ep. 7, 6.

praesumptĭōsus (-tŭōsus), a, um, *adj.* [praesumptio], *full of boldness, presumptuous* (post-class.): juvenis (al. praesumptuosum), Sid. Ep. 1, 11.—Transf.: vestigia, Sid. Ep. 1, 1.

praesumptīvē, *adv.* [praesumo], *presumptuously* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 25, 2; Aug. c. Faust. 24, 1.

praesumptor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *One who takes possession beforehand, a preoccupier* (post-class.), Cassiod. Var. 1, 18.—**II.** *A bold, confident, reckless,* or *presumptuous person,* Tert. Poen. 6: Petrus ex egregio praesumptore tam creber negator effectus, Aug. Ep. 120, c. 14; Hier. Ep. 89: praesumptor (Adam) senserit iram meritam, Sedul. 2, 4; cf. Cod. Th. 16, 2, 48: Leo, Ep. 10, 9.

praesumptōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praesumptor], *presumptuous* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Collat. c. Maxim. 13.—Hence, **praesumptōrĭē**, *adv., boldly, confidently, presumptuously:* praesumptorie aliquid elocutus, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 41.

praesumptrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *a presumptuous person* (eccl. Lat.), Petr. Chrysol. Serm. 109.

praesumptŭōsē, v. praesumptiose.

praesumptŭōsus, a, um, v. praesumptiosus.

praesumptus (praesumtus), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from praesumo.

prae-sŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a., to sew over, sew up;* hence, *to cover over* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): hasta foliis praesuta, Ov. M. 11, 9: surculos recentibus coriis, Plin. 12, 19, 43, § 96.

prae-surgo, rexi, 3, *v. n., to rise beforehand* (poet.), Avien. Prognost. Arat. 172.

***prae-suspecto**, āre, *v. a., to suspect beforehand,* Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 43.

praesūtus, a, um, *Part.,* from praesuo.

praetactus, a, um, *Part.,* from praetango.

‡**prae-taedescit**, 3, *v. impers., it disgusts beforehand:* praetaedescit, praetaesus, Not. Tir. p. 177.

‡**prae-taesus**, a, um, *feeling disgust beforehand:* praetaedescit, praetaesus, Not. Tir. p. 177.

prae-tango, no *perf.*, tactum, 3, *v. a., to touch beforehand* or *previously* (post-class.). **I.** Lit., Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 7, 81: leviter oleo Hispano praetactus, id. ib. 4, 3, 22.—**II.** Transf., *to attack;* of violent diseases: praetacta nervositas, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 10, 71: praetacta membra, id. ib. 2, 11, 79.

praetectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praetego], *a covering over:* oculorum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 9; id. Tard. 3, 8, 131.

praetectus, a, um, *Part.,* from praetego.

prae-tĕgo, texi, tectum, 3, *v. a., to cover over, to shelter, protect* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): cavo praetegit aere caput (al. protegit), Prop. 3, 12 (4, 13), 12: quae somnium (tuum) saxa praetexerint, i. e. *the rocks that sheltered your repose,* Plin. Pan. 15: praetecto capite, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 112.—Trop.: vitia sua capillis et pallio, et (quod maximum est velamentum) divitiis praetegebat, Lact. 5, 2.

praetempto, v. praetento.

prae-tendo, di, tum (*part.* praetensus, Anthol. Lat. 3, 168, 5), 3, *v. a., to stretch forth* or *forward, to extend* (syn. obtendo). **I.** Lit.: praetenta Tela, *stretched forth, presented,* Ov. M. 8, 341: propagines e vitibus altius praetentos, *shooting forth,* Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 13: ubi visum in culice natura praetendit? *set out, stationed* (i. e. extendit, et posuit in anteriore oris parte), Plin. 11, 1, 2, § 2.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To spread before* or *in front:* membrana, quae praecordia appellant, quia cordi praetenditur, Plin. 11, 37, 77, § 197; 9, 6, 5, § 15.—**2.** *To spread, draw, hold,* or *place* a thing *before* another: segeti praetendere saepem, Verg. G. 1, 270: vestem tumidis praetendit ocellis, *holds before,* Ov. Am. 3, 6, 79: ramum praetendit olivae, *holds out,* Verg. A. 8, 116: fumosque manu praetende sequaces, id. G. 4, 230: decreto sermonem, *to prefix,* Liv. 3, 47: quicquid castrorum Armeniis praetenditur, Tac. H. 2, 6: ut adnexa classis et pugnae parata conversā et minaci fronte praetenderetur, id. ib. 2, 14.—**b.** Of places: praetendi, *to stretch out before* or *in front of, to lie over against* or *opposite to* (poet. and post-Aug.; once in Liv.): praetentaque Syrtibus arva, Verg. A. 6, 60: tenue litus praetentum, Liv. 10, 2, 5: Armeniae praetentus Iber, Val. Fl. 5, 167: gens nostris provinciis late praetenta, Tac. A. 2, 56: Baeticae latere septentrionali praetenditur Lusitania, Plin. 3, 1, 2, § 6: a tergo praetendantur Aethiopes, id. 5, 9, 9, § 48; 6, 27, 31, § 134: Dardanis laevo Triballi praetenduntur, id. 4, 1, 1, § 3: extremis legio praetenta Britannis, i. e. opposita custodiae causa, Claud. B. Get. 416.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To hold out* or *bring forward as an excuse, to allege, pretend, simulate* (syn.: causor, praetexo): hominis doctissimi nomen tuis immanibus et barbaris moribus (soles) praetendere, *to allege in excuse for,* Cic. Vatin. 6, 14: praetendens culpae splendida verba tuae, Ov. R. Am. 240: legem postulationi suae praetendere, Liv. 3, 45, 1: quid honestum dictu saltem seditioni praetenditur muliebri? id. 34, 3, 8: meminisse, quem titulum praetenderitis adversus Philippum, id. 37, 54, 13: decem legatorum decretum calumniae inpudentissimae, id. 39, 28, 11: vultum, et tristitiam, et dissentientem a ceteris habitum pessimis moribus praetendebant, Quint. prooem. § 15; Plin. Ep. 4, 16, 3: ignorantia praetendi non potest, Quint. 7, 1, 35: haec a se factitari praetendebat, Tac. A. 6, 18: praetendere fessam aetatem et actos labores, id. ib. 3, 59; Flor. 3, 5, 3: plebeiam facie tenus praetendens humanitatem, App. M. 10, 23, p. 250, 9.—**B.** *To put forward, hold out, allege, assert* a thing: nec conjugis umquam Praetendi taedas, *I never pretended to be your husband,* Verg. A. 4, 338: debitum, *to demand a debt, sue for payment of a debt,* Dig. 2, 14, 9.

prae-tĕner, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj., very soft* or *tender* (post-Aug.): capnos, Plin. 25, 13, 99, § 156.

praetentātus or **praetemptātus**, ūs (*only in abl. sing.*), *m.* [praetento], *a groping* or *feeling out one's way* (post-Aug.), Plin. 11, 37, 52, § 140.

prae-tento or **praetempto**, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To feel, search,* or *grope out beforehand, to examine previously, to estimate beforehand, anticipate* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): praetentare baculo, luminis orbus, iter, Ov. Ib. 262: praetentat manu silvas, id. M. 14, 189: praetentat pollice chordas, id. ib. 5, 339: pedibus praetentat iter, Tib. 2, 1, 77: cochleae corniculis praetentant iter, Plin. 9, 32, 51, § 101: sinum, Suet. Aug. 35: culcitis et stragulis praetentatis et excussis, id. Claud. 35: fato pericula vestra praetentata meo, Luc. 9, 397.—**B.** Trop., *to test* or *try beforehand:* vires, Ov. M. 8, 7: judicis misericordiam, Quint. 4, 1, 28.—**II.** *To hold before one's self:* praetentat pallia laevā, Claud. B. Gild. 438.—**B.** Trop., *to make a pretext of:* impia praetentans vulnera, Val. Fl. 6, 75.

praetentūra, ae, *f.* [praetendo], *a military guard on the boundaries of a province, a frontier-guard* (post-class.): Mesopotamiae tractus praetenturis et stationibus servabantur agrariis, Amm. 14, 3, 2.—**II.** *A barricade,* Amm. 14, 2, 4.

praetentus, a, um, *Part.,* from praetendo.

prae-tĕnŭis, e, *adj.* **I.** *Very thin* or *slender* (post-Aug.): folium pinūs, Plin. 16, 10, 16, § 38: fila, id. 16, 31, 56, § 128; 19, 6, 34, § 116: bracteae, id. 33, 6, 32, § 100: pons, *very narrow,* id. 8, 50, 76, § 201.—***II.** Of sound, *very thin* or *shrill,* Quint. 11, 3, 41.

prae-tĕpĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. n., to glow before;* trop., of love (poet.): si tuus in quāvis praetepuisset amor, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 6.

praeter, *adv.* and *prep.* [prae, with the demonstrative suffix ter, as in inter, subter, propter], signifies motion *by* or *past,* and hence, also, *beyond,* or rest *outside* a thing. **I.** *Adv., past, by, beyond* (cf. praeterquam), in the trop. sense; i. e. **A.** Comparatively, *before, beyond, above, more than* (only ante-class.): quae praeter sapiet quam placet parentibus, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 38: quod mihi videre Facere, et praeter quam res te adhortatur tua, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 8.—**B.** Exceptionally, *except, excepting, unless, save* (class. but rare): etiam e Graecis ipsis diligenter cavendae sunt quaedam familiaritates, praeter hominum perpaucorum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 16: ne quis praeter armatus violaretur, Liv. 4, 59, 7 Weissenb. ad loc.: diem statuit, ante quam liceret sine fraude ab armis discedere, praeter rerum capitalium damnatis, Sall. C. 36, 2: religionum usquequaque contemptor, praeter unius deae Syriae, Suet. Ner. 56; id. Claud. 4 *fin.:* exsules, praeter caedis damnati, restitueban-

fur, Just. 13, 5, 2 praeter hodie, Vulg Gen 21, 26 nil praeter salices cassaque canna fuit, Ov F 6, 406 uti pueri in curiam ne introeant, praeter ille unus Papirius, Gell 1, 23, 13 —In connection with the particles *si*, *quod*, *que* praeter si aliter nequeas, *unless*, Varr R. R. 1, 41 *fin* praeter quod epulis alienis voluptates meas anteferrem, etc, *besides that*, App M 2, p 122 montes in Arcadia Cyllene, Lycaeus praeterque ig nobiles octo, *and besides, and also*, Plin 4, 6, 10, § 21 praeterque, id 5, 1, 1 § 16, 8, 42, 67, § 166, 9, 39, 64, § 138, 11, 4, 3, § 10 —For praeter quam and praeter propter, v praeterquam and praeterpropter — **II.** *Prep* with *acc*, *past, by, before, in front of, along* **A.** Lit, of place (rare but class.) mustela murem mihi abstulit praeter pedes, Plaut. Stich 3, 2, 7 magni montes se lem succedere praeter, Lucr 4, 139 praeter castra Caesaris suas copias transduxit, Caes B G 1, 48 servi ejus praeter oculos Lollii haec omnia ferebant, *before the eyes of*, Cic Verr 2, 3, 25, § 62 Ligures praeter oram Etrusci maris Neapolim transmisit, Liv 40, 41 praeter radices montis lapsus amnis Plin 6, 3, 4 § 10 praeter ora suorum, Tac H 4, 30 tela volant Praeter utrumque latus praeterque et lumen et aures, Ov M 5, 158 praeter majorum cineres rapitur Lateranus, Juv 8, 146 —**B.** Trop **1.** In gen, *over, beyond, against, contrary to, aside from* nihil praeter rem locuti sumus, *beside the matter, irrelevant*, Auct Her 4, 1, 1 praeter aetatem stultus, Plaut Ep 1, 2, 3 praeter aequom delinquere, id. Bacch 3 3, 14 multa praeter spem evenisse, id Rud. 2, 3, 69, cf quor sedebas in foro Tu solus praeter alios *apart from* id. Ps 3, 2 13 praeter naturam praeterque fatum, Cic Phil 1, 4, 10 praeter consuetudinem, id Div 2, 28, 60 cum lacus Albanus praeter modum crevisset, id ib 1, 44, 100 quod mihi videre praeter aetatem tuam Facere, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 7 — **2.** In partic **a.** Comparatively, of that which goes beyond something else, *beyond, above, more than*, esp praeter ceteros, alios, omnes, etc illud praeter alia mira miror, Plaut Am 2, 2, 140 praeter ceteros laborabis, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 15, § 43, id. Sull 3, 7 quae me igitur res praeter ceteros impulit ut, etc, id Rosc Am 1, 2 necesse est quod mihi consuli praecipuum fuit praeter alios, id jam privato cum ceteris esse commune, id Sull 3, 9 ut Argonautas praeter omnes candidum Medea mirata est ducem, Hor Epod 3, 9, Ter And. 1 1, 31 —With *neg* nonne ostendis te vereri, quod praeter ceteros tu metuere non debeas *less than the rest*, Cic Rosc Am 50 145 —**b.** Of that besides which there is something else in addition, *besides, together with, in addition to* ut praeter se denos ad colloquium adducerent Caes. B G 1, 43 praeter imperatas pecunias, id. B C 3, 32 ut praeter auctoritatem vires quoque haberet, id ib 3, 57 praeter illud commodum, quod, etc, tum etiam, etc., Col. 4, 18 —**c.** Exceptionally, *besides except* nec nobis praeter me alius est servos, Plaut Am 1, 1, 244 hoc nemini praeter me videtur, Cic Att 1, 1, 2 omnibus sententiis praeter unam condemnatus est id Clu 20, 55 neque vestitus, praeter pelles habeant, Caes B G 4 1 frumentum omne, praeter quod secum portaturi erant, comburunt, id ib 1, 5 nullas (litteras) acceperam praeter quae mihi binae redditae sunt etc, Cic Att 5, 3, 2 ex plurimis honoribus, praeter paucos non recepit, Suet Tib 26 —**d.** Praeter haec, for praeterea, *besides that, besides moreover* (ante and post class), Ter Ad 5, 3, 61, Cels 2, 4

☞ In composition, praeter has the signification of *past, by*, and *beyond* or *besides*, e g praeterducere, praetermittere, praeterea.

praeter-ăgo, no *perf*, actum, 3, *v a.*, *to drive by* or *past* (poet and post class) deversoria nota Praeteragendus (est) equus Hor Ep 1, 15, 10, Jul Val Rer Gest Alex M 1, 3

praeter-bīto, ĕre, *v n* and *a*, *to go by to pass* (Plautin) ne inter vias praeterbitamus, metuo Plaut Poen 5, 3, 43 —With *acc.* cave praeterbitas ullas aedes, quin, etc, Plaut. Ep 3, 4 1

praeter-curro, no *perf*, cursum, 3, *v n* and *a.*, *to run past* or *by* (post class) equis praetercurrentibus, Veg Mil 3, 24 praetercursa Chalcedone, Amm 22, 9, 3

praeter-dūco, ĕre, *v a.*, *to lead past* or *by* (Plaut) pompam, Plaut. Mil 1, 1, 67

praetĕr-ĕā, *adv* [is] **I.** *Beyond this* or *that, besides* si eum reddis mihi, praeterea unum nummum ne duis, Plaut Capt. 2, 2, 81 nihilne vobis in mentem venit, quod praeterea Crasso requiratis? Cic de Or 1, 35, 60 haec duo praeterea oppida, Verg A 8, 355 auxiliis, equitatuque comparato, multisque praeterea viris fortibus Tolosa et Narbone evocatis, Caes B G 3, 20 quicquid praeterea navium habebat, id ib 4, 22, Cic Balb 12, 29 si duo praeterea talis Idaea tulisset Terra viros, *two more*, Verg A. 11, 285 praeterea quam (rare for praeterquam) nihil praeterea cum consule pacti, quam quod, etc, Liv 24, 47, 8 — **II.** Distributively in succession, *besides, moreover* multae sunt causae primum praeterea, Ter Eun 1, 2, 65 primum tum praeterea , id Ad 3, 2, 47 qui cumque bona patria laceraverat, quique alienum aes grande conflaverat, praeterea omnes undique parricidae, ad hoc quos, etc, postremo omnes, quos, etc Sall C 14, 2 sq nam et prudentiam mihi tuam exposuit et praeterea suavitatem tuam adjunxit praeterea summam erga se liberalitatem, Cic Fam 10, 3, 1 nunc praeterea tum porro, Lucr 6, 617 — **III.** In continuation, *henceforth, hereafter, thenceforth, thereafter* et quisquam numen Junonis adorat Praeterea? Verg A 1, 49 neque illum praeterea vidit, id. G 4, 502

praetĕr-ĕo, ivi, and more freq ii, itum, ire (*fut* praeteriet, Vulg Sap 1, 8, id Ecclus 39, 37, Juvenc 4, 159), *v n* and *a* **I.** *Neutr* **A.** *To go by* or *past, to pass by* si nemo hac praeterit, Plaut Cist 4, 2, 15 ut arbitri sint, qui praetereant per vias, id Merc 5, 4, 46 praeteriens modo, *in passing by*, Ter And 1, 5, 18 quasi praeteriens satisfaciam universis, Cic Div in Caecil 15, 50, cf id Brut 54, 200 te praetereunte, Juv 3, 275 —Of impers and abstract subjects nec, quae praeterit, iterum revocabitur unda nec quae praeterit hora, redire potest, Ov A A. 3, 63 nocte hac, quae praeterit, proxima Plaut Merc 2, 1, 3 —So of time biennium praeterit cum ille cubi tum nullum processerit, Cic Att 13, 12 3 tertius jam praeterit annus, cum interim, etc, Sen Cons ad Marc. 1, 7 —**B.** *To be lost disregarded, perish pass away, pass without attention* or *fulfilment* (late Lat) aut unus apex non praeteribit de lege, Vulg Matt 5, 8 figura hujus mundi, id 1 Cor 7, 31, id Eccl 1, 4, 7, 1 —**II.** *Act*, *to go by* or *past, to pass by, overtake, pass* a person or thing **A.** Lit praeterire pistrinum, Plaut. Capt 4, 2, 27 jam hunc non ausim praeterire, id As 3, 4, 15 hortos, Cic Fin 5, 1, 3 jam hos cursu, jam praeterit illos, Verg A. 4, 157 Maura Pudicitiae cum praeterit aram, Juv 6, 308 —*Pass* praeterita est virgo, Ov M 10, 680 —Of inanim subjects ripas Flumina praetereunt *flow past their banks* Hor C 4, 7, 3 —**B.** Trop **1.** *To pass by* an evil *to escape* a danger nescis, quid mali Praeterieris, Ter Hec 3, 4 4 —**2.** With *neutr adj*, or a *clause* as subject, *to escape one*, i e *to escape one's knowledge, be unknown to one* non me praeterit me longius prolapsum esse, Cic Caecin 35, 101 sed te non praeterit, quam sit difficile, id Fam 1, 8, 2 nec dubitamus multa esse, quae et nos praeterierint, Plin H N praef § 18 —**3.** *To pass by* or *over*, i e **a.** *To pass over, leave out, omit, not mention* quae nunc ego omnia praetereo ac relinquo, Cic Verr 2, 3 44 § 106 ut hoc praeteream, quod, etc., id ib 2, 3, 77, § 178 omitto jurisdictionem contra leges, caedes relinquo, libidines praetereo id Prov Cons 3, 6 et quod paene praeterii, Bruti tui causa feci omnia, *what I had nearly failed to mention*, id. Att. 6, 3, 5 aliquid silentio id Brut. 22, 88 praeteream referamne tuum. Dedecus? Ov F 6, 319 ut nihil praeteream, Plin. 2, 98, 101, § 220 ne quid praetereatur, id. 16, 10, 20, § 50 — **b.** *To pass over, omit, make no use of* locus, qui praeteritus neglegentia est, Ter Ad prol 14 —**c.** *To pass over, to omit, leave out*, in reading or writing Mart. 13, 3 8 litteras non modo, sed syllabas praeterit Suet. Aug 88 — **d.** *To neglect* or *forget* to do a thing, *to omit, leave out*, in action, with *inf* verum, quod praeterii dicere, neque illa matrem, etc., Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 68 quod sciscitari paene praeterii, App M 3, p 139, 22 — With *acc* nullum genus crudelitatis praeterire, *to leave unpractised*, Cic Phil 3, 2, 4 — *Pass* tanta vi dixisse ut nulla pars orationis silentio praeteriretur, *left without applause*, Cic Brut 22, 88 —**e.** In elections, legacies invitations, donations, etc *to pass over, take no notice of, to neglect, reject, exclude* any one populus solet nonnumquam dignos praeterire nec, si a populo praeteritus est etc, Cic Planc 3 8 cum sapiens et bonus vir suffragiis praeteritur, id. Tusc 5, 19, 54 Philippus et Marcellus praetereuntur, *were passed by, received no appointment*, Caes B C 1, 6 fratris filium praeterit, *has passed by, bequeathed nothing to*, Cic Phil 2, 16, 41 me quoque Romani praeteriere patres, *neglected me, forgot me*, Ov F 5, 312 quid repente factum, Quod sum praeteritus vetus sodalis? Mart 7, 86, 5 si eum (filium) silentio praeterierit, inutiliter testabitur, Gai Inst 2, 123 — **f.** *To go beyond to surpass, excel* hos nobilitate Mago Carthaginiensis praeterit, Varr R R. 1, 1 virtus alios tua praeterit omnes, Ov P 4, 7, 51 ut Ajax praeterit Telamonem, Juv 14, 214 —**g.** *To transgress* justum praeterit ira modum, *due limits*, Ov F 5, 304 —Hence, **A. praetĕrĕunter,** *adv*, *in passing, cursorily* (eccl Lat) loqui, Aug Tractat 118, in Joann — **B. praetĕrĭtus,** a, um, *P a*, *gone by, past, past and gone, departed* nec praeteritum tempus unquam revertitur, Cic Sen 19, 69 aetas, id ib 2, 4 anni, Verg A 8 560 nox, Prop. 2, 11 (3, 6), 9 culpa, Ov H 20, 187 labor, Quint 10, 7, 4 secula, id 12, 4, 2 vita, Just. 42, 1 viri, *dead and gone, departed* Prop 2, 10, 52 (3, 5, 36) negotiantes venia in praeteritum donavit, *for the past, for their past conduct*, Suet Dom 9 praeteritâ nocte, *last night*, Juv 10, 235 —In gram tempus praeteritum, *the past* or *preterit tense* quaedam verba etiam mutantur, ut fero in praeterito, Quint 1, 4, 29 — *Subst* **praetĕrĭta,** orum, *n*, *things gone by, the past* sevocatus animus a contagione corporis meminit praeteritorum, praesentia cernit, futura praevidet, Cic Div 1, 30, 63, id. Fat 7, 14 monet ut in reliquum tempus omnes suspiciones vitet praeterita se fratri condonare dicit, Caes B G 1, 20 invidiam praeteritorum contemptu praesentium demere, Just 21, 5, 10 —Prov praeterita mutare non possumus, Cic Pis 25, 59 *init* —In partic, **Praetĕrĭta,** ōrum, *n*, *things passed over* (Gr παραλειπόμενα), *a name of the books of Chronicles, because they contain what had been omitted in the books of Kings* Hier Ep 18, n 1

praĕter-ĕquĭtans, antis, *Part* [equito], *riding by* (only in Livy), Liv 3 61, 9

praetĕrĕunter, *adv*, v praetereo *fin* A

praeter-fĕro, no *perf*, latum, ferre, *v a*, *to carry by* or *past* —*Pass*, *to come, run, drive*, or *fly past* (rare, not in Cic) latebras eorum praeterlata acies est Liv 21, 55, 9 pars vocum praeterlata, Lucr 4, 569 (Lachm separately, praeter lata)

praeter-flŭo, ĕre, *v n*, *to flow by* or *past* (class.) **I.** Lit aqua quae praeterfluat, Varr R R 3, 16 —With *acc* flumen, quod Valentiam praeterfluit, Sall Fragm ap Prisc p 680 P amnis praeterfluens moenia, Liv 41, 11, 3 —**II.** Trop, *to go by* or *past, to pass away* eorum ego orationes sivi praeterfluere, Cato ap Plin H N praef § 30 Jan (Sillig, sibi praeteireo) voluptatem praeteritam praeterfluere sinit, *to escape, vanish*, Cic Tusc 5, 33, 96

praeter-fŭgio, ĕre, 3, *v a*, *to hasten by, pass over hastily* propositum exemplum, Ambros Spirit Sanc 3, 11, 78

praeter-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3, *v dep n* and *a.* [gradior], *to walk* or *march by, to go* or *pass by* (class) **I.** Lit qui praetergrediebantur Sall ap Non 556, 19 ut rapiat praetergredientes Ambros Abrah 1, 5, 32 — With *acc* castra, *to pass the camp*, Cic Fam 3, 7, 4 fines, *to march by*, Tac A 14 23 primos suos, Sall J 50, 3 eum, id. 52 5 —**II.** Trop, *to surpass, excel* in te maxume, qui tantum alios praetergressus es, uti, etc., Sall. Or ad Caes 1.

praetĕr-hāc, also separate, **praeter hac,** *adv* [hic], *beyond this, besides, further more, moreover* (Plaut) si praeterhac unum verbum faxis hodie, ego tibi comminuam caput, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 73, id. Men. 1, 2, 3 non patiar praeterhac, id ib 5, 1, 25, id. Most. 1, 1, 72

praetĕriens, *Part*, from praetereo

praetĕr-inquīro, ĕre, *v a*, *to in quire further* (post class) in negotium, Amm 15, 5, 12

praetĕrĭtio, ōnis, *f* [praetereo] **I.** *A passing over, omission* (post-class), Cod. Just. 6, 29, 4. — **II.** Rhet. t. t, *a passing over* = παράλειψις, Mart Cap 5, § 523

praetĕrĭtus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from praetereo

praeter-lābor, lapsus, 3, *v dep n* and *a* **I.** Lit, *to glide* or *flow by, to fly* or *run past* praeterlabentia flumina, Quint 10, 3, 24.—With *acc* tumulum, Verg A. 6, 874 hanc (tellurem) pelago praeterlabare necesse est, *to sail past*, id. ib 3, 478 — **II.** Trop, *to slip away* (definitio) ante praeterlabitur, quam percepta est, Cic de Or 2, 25, 109

praeter-lambo, ĕre, *v a*, *to lick, bathe,* or *touch in passing, to flow by* (post-class.) oppidum, quod Mosa fluvius praeterlambit, Amm 17, 2, 4.

praeterlātus, a, um, *Part*, from praeterfero

praeter-lŭens, entis, *Part.* [luo], *washing as it flows past* (post class) fluvius, App M 6, p 177, 40

praeter-mĕo, āre, *v n* and *a*, *to go by* or *past* (poet and post-class. prose) saepe salutantum tactu praeterque meantum (in tmesi), Lucr 1, 317 amoenitas locorum invitet praetermeantem, Ambros in Luc 4, 2 —With *acc* stellas (of comets), Sen Q N 7, 6, 1 quos (tractus) praetermeat Ister, Amm 31, 8, 6, 14, 8, 10 ripas, Claud. Cons Mall Theod. 234.

praetermissio, ōnis, *f* [praetermitto] **I.** *A leaving out, omission* sine ullius formae praetermissione, Cic Top 7, 31 — **II.** *A passing over, neglecting* praetermissio aedilitatis, Cic Off. 2, 17, 58

praetermissus, a, um, *Part*, from praetermitto

praeter-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, *v a* **I.** *To allow* or *permit to go by, to let pass* (class, syn omitto, neglego) **A.** In gen nullum diem, Cic Att 9, 14, 2 nullam occasionem profectionis, Auct B Afr 1 neminem, Cic Fam 11, 21, 1. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *To omit, neglect, leave undone* · nullum officium, Cic Fam 1, 8, 1 voluptates, id. N D 3, 15, 38 scelus, id. Att. 9, 11, 4 praetermittendae defensionis plures solent esse causae, id. Off 1, 9, 28 —With *inf* reliqua quaerere praetermittit, Caes B C 2, 39 quod facere nullum diem praetermittebat, Nep Cim 4, 3 — **2.** In reading or writing, *to pass over, leave out, make no mention of, omit* quod verba sint praetermissa, Cic de Or 2, 26, 111 si quid aut praetermissum aut relictum sit, id. ib 2, 29, 126, id. Off 3, 2, 9, id. Cat. 3, 8, 18 officii praetermissi reprehensio, id. Att 11, 7, 3 nihil videmur debere praetermittere, quod, etc, Nep Epam 1, 3 quod dignum memoria visum, praetermittendum non existimavimus, Caes. B G 7, 25, Cic Q Fr 3, 3, 1, id. Att. 6, 3, 9 — **3.** *To pass by, overlook, wink at* do, praetermitto, *overlook*, Ter Ad. 1, 1, 26 praetermittere et humanis concedere rebus, Lucr 4, 1191 (by Lachm. written separately) — * **II.** *To let over, carry over, transmit, transport* an facili te praetermiserit unda Lucani rabida ora maris? Stat. S 3, 2, 84

praeter-monstrans, antis, *Part* [monstro] *pointing out besides, pointing out* or *showing another* (post-class), Gell 20, 10, 6

praeternāvĭgātio, ōnis, *f* [praeternavigo] *a sailing by* (post Aug), Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 57 (al praenavigatio)

praeter-nāvigo, āre, *v n* and *a*, *to sail by* or *past* (post-Aug) vitans praeternavigantium officia, Suet. Tib 12, Flor 3, 8, 3 — With *acc* · Baianum sinum, Suet. Ner 27 Scyllam, App de Deo Socr 24, p 55, 30

prae-tĕro, trīvi, 3, *v a.*, *to rub off* or *wear down in front* (ante class and in post-Aug prose) anum lima praeterunt, Plaut Men. 1, 1 9, Plin. 11, 37, 63 — **II.** *To rub down beforehand* oleum amygdali amari praetritum, Cael Aur Acut 1, 17, 169

praeterpropter, *prep* with *acc* [praeter propter], *thereabout, more* or *less* (ante class), Enn, Cato, and Varr ap Gell. 19, 10, 10 (see the whole passage respecting the phrase, and Hand, Turs 4, 544 sq)

praeter-quam (separate, praeter enim quam, Cic Leg 3, 19, 45, Plaut Pers 3, 1, 38 infra), *adv*, *beyond, besides, except, save* (class) neque, praeterquam quas ipse amor molestias Habet, addas, Ter Eun. 1, 1, 32 verbum si mihi unum, praeterquam quod te rogo, faxis, cave, id. And. 4, 4, 14 virgo quae praeter sapiet quam placet parentibus, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 38 nullum praemium postulo, praeterquam hujus diei memoriam sempiternam, Cic Cat 3, 11, 26 interrogari, num quo crimine esset accusatus, praeterquam veneni ejus, id Clu 38, 105 a qua (moneta), praeterquam de sue plena, quid umquam moniti sumus? id. Div 2, 32, 69 si nullam praeterquam vitae nostrae jacturam fieri viderem, Caes B G 7, 77 sine ullis doloribus, praeter quam quos ex curatione capiebat, Nep Att. 21, 3 nec quod nos ex conubio vestro petamus, quicquam est, praeterquam ut, etc., Liv 4, 4, 12 multitudo coalescere nulla re praeterquam legibus poterat, id 1, 8, 1, 4, 17, 6; 4, 48, 3, 26, 42, 8 telum hastili abiegno et cetera tereti praeterquam ad extremum, id. 21, 8, 10 cuncta potest vetustas, Praeterquam curas attenuare meas, Ov Tr 4, 6, 17 —With *etiam, quoque, tum vero, besides,* = *not only but also* malum, praeterquam atrox, etiam novum, Liv 22, 53, 6, 30, 6, 4 Weissenb ad loc, cf id. 6, 24, 7 Syracusarum oppugnatio ad finem venit, praeterquam vi ac virtute ducis, in testina etiam proditione adjuta, id. 25, 23 lusit . praeterquam Decembri mense, aliis quoque festis ac profestis diebus, Suet Aug 71 declamaverat Antonius praeter quam semper alias, tum vero nimium quantum delectabiliter, Gell. 15, 1, 1 praeterquam si, *except when, unless* hippopotamus tergoris impenetrabilis, praeterquam si umore madeat, Plin 8, 25, 39, § 95 praeterquam quod, *except that* omnes mihi labores fuere leves, praeterquam tui carendum quod erat, Ter Heaut 2, 4, 20 praeterquam quod sine te, ceterum satis commode, etc, Cic Q Fr 2, 14, 1 praeter quam quod ita Quintio placeret, Liv 35, 25 amissio nullius animae, praeterquam navis, *but only*, Vulg Act 27, 22.—With *praeterea* praeter enim quam quod comitia illa essent armis gesta servilibus, praeterea, etc, Cic. Leg 3, 19, 45 — **II.** For praeterquam quod, *except that*, Plin. 20, 10, 42, § 108

(**praeterrādo,** ĕre, a false reading for praeterea radit, Lucr 4, 528)

praeter-sum, esse, *v n*, *to be out of, not present at* (eccl Lat) ipsis rebus praetersumus, Tert Apol. 38

* **praetervectio,** ōnis, *f* [praeter veho], *a riding, sailing,* or *passing by* praetervectio omnium, qui, etc, Cic Verr 2, 5, 66, § 170

praetervectus, a, um, *Part*, from praetervehor

praeter-vĕhor, vectus sum (separate, praeter erant vecti, Ov M 13, 713), 3, *v dep n* and *a*, prop, *to be borne past, to drive, ride* or *sail by* (class.) **I.** Lit qui praetervehebantur, Cic. Fin 5, 18, 49 praetervehens equo, *riding by,* Liv 22, 49, 6 — With *acc* Apolloniam, Caes B C 3, 26 ostia, Verg A. 3, 688 Dulichios portus, Ov M 13, 711 Judaeam, Suet Aug 93 Puteolanum sinum, id. ib 98 Velabrum, id. Caes 37 — **B.** Transf, *to pass by, march by,* of foot soldiers cito agmine forum praetervecti, Tac H 3, 71.—**II.** Trop, *to pass by* or *over* periculosissimum locum silentio sum praetervectus, *passed over in silence*, Cic Phil. 7, 3, 8 scopulos praetervecta videtur oratio mea, *passed by,* id. Cael 21, 51 oratio, quae non praetervecta sit aures vestras, sed, etc, id. Balb 1, 4, Plin. Pan. 56

* **praeter-verto,** ĕre, *v a*, *to go* or *pass by* (post Aug) solem, Plin. 2, 71, 73, § 181

praeter-vŏlo, āre, *v n* and *a*, *to fly by* or *past* (class.) **I.** Lit. praetervolans aquila, Suet. Claud. 7 —With *acc* quem praetervolat Ales, Cic Arat 412 — **B.** Transf., *to fly* or *sail over, fly across* hasta medias praetervolat auras, Sil. 10, 114 puppe lacum praetervolat, Claud. B G 321, in tmesi Etrusca praeter et volate litora, Hor Epod. 16, 40 — **II.** Trop, *to slip by, to escape* sententiae saepe acutae non acutorum hominum sensus praetervolant, Cic de Or 3, 59, 223 dum sententiae animis attentis excipiunt, fugit eos et praetervolat numerus, *slips away, escapes,* id. Or 58, 197 haec duo proposita non praetervolant, sed ita dilatant, ut, etc, i e *do not pass over cursorily,* id. Ac 2, 13, 42

prae-testor, ātus sum, 1, *v dep a*, *to bear witness to beforehand* (eccl. Lat.) praetestata viam vitae, Tert. Carm adv Marc 3, 176

Praetetiānus, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the* Praetetii. vina, Plin 14, 6, 8, § 61

prae-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3, *v a*, *to weave before* or *in front, to fringe, edge, border* **I.** Lit (mostly poet) purpura saepe tuos fulgens praetexit amictus, Ov P 3, 8, 7 glaucas comis praetexere frondes, *weave around*, Val. Fl. 3, 436, Plin 16, 1, 1, § 4. praetexit arundine ripas Mincius, Verg E 7, 12 litora curvae Praetexunt puppes, id. A. 6, 5 fontem violis, Claud. Cons Prob et Olybr 249 limina ramis, Rapt Pros 2, 320 ripam ulvis, Aus Idyll. 10, 45 sicubi odoratas praetexit amaracus umbras, *spreads over*, Col 10, 297 —In mid. force utraeque nationes Rheno praetexuntur, *border on the Rhine*, Tac G 34. — **B.** Transf **1.** *To place before* or *in front* (syn praetendo, praepono) in his voluminibus auctorum nomina praetexui, Plin praef § 21 auctores quos praetexuimus volumini huic, id. 18, 25, 57, § 212 tibi maximus honor excubare pro templis, postibusque praetexi, i e *that your statues stand before the temples*, Plin. Pan. 52 — **2.** *To border, to furnish, provide*, or *adorn* with any thing ex primo versu cujusque sententiae primis litteris illius sententiae carmen omne praetexitur, *the whole poem is bordered* (like an acrostic) *with the initial letters from the first verse of every sentence* (oracle), Cic Div 2, 54, 112 omnia quae aguntur acerrime, lenioribus principiis natura praetexuit, *has provided with*, etc, id. de Or 2, 78, 317 praetexta quercu domus, Ov F 4, 953, 5, 567 summaque praetexat tenuis fastigia chartae, Indicet ut nomen, littera facta, meum, *let my name be inscribed upon it*, Tib 3, 1, 11. — **II.** Trop **A.** *To allege as an excuse, to pretend, to assign as a pretext* (syn causor) cupiditatem triumphi, Cic Pis 24, 56 nomina speciosa, Tac H. 1, 72 —With *acc* and *inf* ubicumque ipsi essent, praetexentes esse rempublicam, Vell. 2, 62, 3 Tigellinus T Vinii potentia defensus, praetexentis servatam ab eo filiam, Tac H 1, 72 — **B.** *To cover, cloak, conceal, disguise* with any thing hoc praetexit nomine culpam, Verg A 4, 172 funera sacris, id. ib 4, 500 fraudem blando risu, Claud. Ruf 1, 99 —Hence, **praetextus,** a, um, *P a*, *clothed with* or *wearing the* toga praetexta praetextus senatus (for praetexta indutus), Prop 4 (5), 1, 11 pubes, Aus Prof. 18, 7 —**B.** In partic **1.** Toga praetexta, and (post-Aug) *absol* **praetexta,** ae, *f*, *the outer garment, bordered with purple, worn at Rome by the higher magistrates and by free born children till they assumed the* toga virilis, Cic Verr 2, 5, 14, § 36, 2, 1, 44, § 113, id Q. Fr 2, 12, 2, Liv 27, 37, 33, 42, Plin. 9, 39, 63, § 136, 33, 1, 4, § 10 et saep. praetexta pulla nulli alii licebat uti, quam ei, qui funus faciebat, Paul. ex Fest p 236 Müll —Hence, **b. praetexta,** ae, *f* (sc fabula) *a tragedy*, because celebrated Romans (like Brutus, Decius, Marcellus) were represented in it nostri vestigia Graeca Ausi deserere, et celebrare domestica facta, Vel qui praetextas vel qui docuere togatas, Hor A. P 286, Pollio ap Cic Fam 10, 32, 3 praetextam legere, id. ib 10, 32, 5 — **2.** **praetextum,** i, *n.* **a.** *An ornament*, as something wrought or fastened in front (post Aug) pulcherrimum reipublicae praetextum, Sen Ep 71, 9 —**b.** *A pretence,*

pretext, excuse (post-Aug.; cf.: species, simulatio): et praetextum quidem illi civilium armorum hoc fuit: causas autem alias fuisse opinantur, Suet. Caes. 30: ad praetextum mutatae voluntatis, *under pretext* or *color of*, id. Aug. 12: ipse Ravennam devertit praetexto classem alloquendi, *under pretext*, Tac. H. 2, 100: praetexto reipublicae, id. ib. 3, 80; Sen. Contr. 4, 25, 14.

praetexta, ae, *f.*, v. praetexo *fin.* B. 1.

praetextātus, a, um, *adj.* [praetexta, under praetexo *fin.* B. 1.], *clothed with* or *wearing the* toga praetexta (class.): Clodius, qui numquam antea praetextatus fuisset, Cic. Pis. 4, 8: pupillus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 151; id. Phil. 2, 18, 44; 2, 43, 110: adulter, i. e. *juvenile*, Juv. 1, 78: imagines, Suet. Ner. 57: aetas, *the age under seventeen years*, Gell. 1, 23, 18: praetextata cultus amicitia, *from childhood*, Mart. 10, 20, 4.—Esp., *subst.*: **praetextātus,** i, *m.*, *one who wears the* toga praetexta: delectu edicto, juniores ab annis septemdecim, et quosdam praetextatos scribunt, Liv. 22, 57; Suet. Rhet. 1: si quis praetextatum adsectatus fuerit, Gai. Inst. 3, 220; Juv. 10, 308.—**II.** Transf., verba praetextata, prop., *veiled* or *disguised words;* hence, transf., *equivocal, obscene, unchaste expressions* (post-Aug.): praetextatis verbis abstinere, Suet. Vesp. 22: impudica et praetextata verba, Macr. S. 2, 1: non praetextatis, sed puris honestisque verbis, Gell. 9, 10, 4; cf. mores, Juv. 2, 170.

praetextum, i, *n.*, v. praetexo, *P. a.* B. 2.

1. praetextus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from praetexo.

2. praetextus, ūs (but found only in *abl. sing.;* cf. praetextum, s. v. praetexo *fin.*), *m.* [praetexo]. **I.** *Outward appearance, show, ornament, display, splendor, consequence* (post-Aug.): majore praetextu, Tac. H. 1, 19: praetextu senatūs, id. ib. 1, 76: plurimorum et maximorum operum praetextu, Val. Max. 4, 4, 1; Manil. 3, 129.—**II.** *A pretence, pretext, color* (not ante-Aug.): decretum sub leni praetextu verborum factum est, Liv. 36, 6, 5: sub praetextu, Petr. 97: hoc praetextu, *under this pretence*, Just. 29, 3: latrocinii, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 10, 8.

prae-tĭmĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to fear beforehand, to be in fear, be afraid* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sibi praetimet, Plaut. Am. prol. 29: nil est miserius, quam praetimere, Sen. Ep. 98, 7: praetimens ne sibi desit (pecunia), Lact. 6, 17, 17: aeternitatem praetimendam, Tert. Res. Carn. 35 (in Tib. 3, 4, 14, the true reading is pertimuisse).

prae-tĭmĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *very fearful, very timid* (late Lat.), Auct. Carm. de Jona et Ninive, 65.

prae-tingo, nxi, nctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to dip in* or *moisten beforehand* (poet. and in post-class. prose): semina praetincta veneno, Ov. M. 7, 123: aqua, in quā fuerit candens ferrum praetinctum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

prae-tondĕo, tŏtondi, 2, *v. a.*, *to clip in front* (post-class.): cum ejus pinnas praetotonderit, App. M. 5, p. 172, 30.

praetor, ōris, *m.* [for praeitor, from praeeo]. **I.** Prop., *a leader, head, chief, president:* regio imperio duo sunto: iique praeeundo, judicando, consulendo, praetores, judices, consules appellantor, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 8.—So, in gen., of *the chief magistrates* in colonies, as in Capua: cum in ceteris coloniis duoviri appellentur, hi se praetores appellari volebant, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93; cf. the context.—Of the Roman *consul* as chief judge, Liv. 3, 55.—Of the *dictator:* praetor maximus, Liv. 7, 3: aerarii, *president of the treasury*, an office created by Augustus, Tac. A. 1, 75; id. H. 4, 9.—Of the *suffetes* in Carthage, Nep. Hann. 7, 4. — Of *generals, commanders* of foreign nations, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123; id. Inv. 1, 33, 55; Nep. Milt. 4, 4 et saep. — **II.** In partic., *a prætor, a Roman magistrate charged with the administration of justice;* the office was first made distinct from the consulship A. U. C. 387. After the first Punic war, A. U. C. 490, there were two, praetor urbanus *for Roman citizens*, and praetor peregrinus *for strangers*, Cic. Lael 25, 96; id. Mur. 20, 41: praetor primus centuriis cunctis renunciatus, i. e. *appointed first*, id. Imp. Pomp. 1, 2; id. Pis. 1, 2; Gai. Inst. 1, 6; 1, 78. The praetor had a tribunal where he sat on the sella curulis, with the judges on subsellia beside him. But he used to decide less important controversies wherever the parties found him: e plano, Suet. Tib. 33: in aequo quidem et plano loco, Cic. Caecin. 17, 50: Quid vis in jus me ire? tu's praetor mihi, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 66.—**2.** Transf. (α) For propraetor, *a proprætor, an officer who, after the administration of the prætorship, was sent as governor to a province*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 27; 2, 4, 25, § 56 al. — (β) For proconsul, q. v., Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 6; id. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 125.

1. praetōrĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [praetorium], *of* or *belonging to the body-guard, prætorian* (post-Aug.): praetorianus miles, *a soldier of the imperial body-guard, a prætorian*, Tac. H. 2, 44: pars praetoriani equitis, id. A. 1, 24: milites, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 181: cohortes, id. 9, 6, 5, § 15: exercitus, Suet. Vesp. 6: praefectura, i. e. praefecti praetorio, Aur. Vict. Epit. 10. — *Plur.* as *subst.:* **praetōrĭāni,** ōrum, *the prætorians, the prætorian guards*, Tac. H. 1, 74; id. A. 6, 3.

2. praetōrĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [praetor], *of* or *belonging to the prætor, prætorian* (post-class.): tutor, Ulp. Reg. tit. 12: pretia, *money earned by the prætor's administration of justice*, Aug. Conf. 6, 10.

praetōrĭcius or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *prætorian* (post-Aug.): praetoricia corona, *received at the public games from the prætor*, Mart. 8, 33, 1.—**II.** *Subst.*, *one who has been prætor, an ex-prætor*, Inscr. Grut. 398, 1.

praetōrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [praetorium], *a small country-seat* (post-class.), Inscr. Mus. di Mantova, p. 23; Vulg. Ezech. 27, 6.

praetōrĭum, ii, *n.* [praetor]. **I.** *A general's tent*, Liv. 10, 33: dictatoris, id. 7, 12: imperatoris Aequorum, id. 3, 25; Caes. B. C. 1, 76.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A council of war* (because held in the general's tent): praetorio dimisso, Liv. 30, 5; 37, 5: missum, id. 21, 54, 3.—**2.** *The official residence of the governor* in a province, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 28, § 65: curritur ad praetorium, id. ib. 2, 5, 35, § 92; Vulg. Matt. 27, 27.—**3.** *A palace* (post-Aug.): sedet ad praetoria regis, Juv. 10, 161: Herodis, Vulg. Act. 23, 35; id. Phil. 1, 13.—**4.** In gen., *a magnificent building, a splendid country-seat* (post-Aug.): ampla et operosa praetoria, Suet. Aug. 72: in exstructionibus praetoriorum atque villarum, id. Calig. 37; id. Tib. 39: alternas servant praetoria ripas, Stat. S. 1, 3, 25; Juv. 1, 75; Dig. 31, 1, 35; 50, 16, 198.—**5.** Of other dwelling-places, *the cell of the queen-bee:* et circa regem atque ipsa ad praetoria, densae Miscentur, Verg. G. 4, 75. —Of *Diogenes's tub:* utcumque sol se inclinaverat, Diogenis simul praetorium vertebatur, Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 14.—**II.** *The imperial body-guard, the guards*, whose commander was called praefectus praetorio or praetorii: in praetorium accepti, Tac. H. 4, 26 *fin.:* meruit in praetorio Augusti centurio, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 82: militare in praetorio, id. 25, 2, 6, § 17: ascriptis veteranis e praetorio, Suet. Ner. 9: praetorii praefectus, Tac. H. 1, 19.

praetōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the prætor* or *prætors, prætorian:* jus, *proceeding from the prætor, consisting of his decisions*, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: comitia, *the election of prætor*, Liv. 10, 22: potestas, *the office of a prætor*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 24, 69: turba, *to be found about the prætor, accustomed to wait upon him*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 52, § 137: jus praetorium, quod praetores introduxerunt adjuvandi, vel supplendi, vel corrigendi juris civilis gratiā: quod et honorarium dicitur, Dig. 1, 1, 7; Gai. Inst. 4, 34: pignus, Dig. 35, 2, 32: tutor, *a guardian appointed by the prætor Urbanus*, Gai. Inst 1, 184.—**B.** *Subst.:* **praetōrĭus,** ii, *m.* (α) *One who has been prætor, an ex-prætor*, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 1.—(β) *One of prætorian rank*, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 5.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the proprætor, proprætorian:* domus deferebantur, *his official residence in a province*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 145: exercitus, Flor. 3, 19, 11.—**III.** *Of* or *belonging to a general:* praetoria cohors, *the cohort* or *body-guard attached to every general, a prætorian cohort*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; cf.: praetoria cohors est dicta, quod a praetore non discedebat. Scipio enim Africanus primus fortissimum quemque delegit, qui ab eo in bello non discederent et cetero munere militiae vacarent et sesquiplex stipendium acciperent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 223 Müll.—Hence, derisively: scortatorum cohors praetoria, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 24.—The emperors especially had cohorts as a body-guard: castra, *the camp of the prætorians*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 67; Suet. Tib. 37; Tac. A. 4, 2: cohortes navis, *the flag-ship, the admiral's ship*, Liv. 26, 39: puppis, Flor. 2, 7, 7: imperium, *the chief command*, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 68: porta, *the gate of the camp that opened from before the general's tent directly towards the enemy* (opp. the porta decumana, which was on the side farthest from the enemy), Caes. B. C. 3, 94: praetoria porta in castris appellatur, quā exercitus in proelium educitur, quia initio praetores erant, qui nunc consules, et hi bella administrabant, quorum tabernaculum quoque dicebatur praetorium, Paul. ex Fest. p. 223 Müll.

prae-torquĕo, no *perf.*, tum, 2, *v. a.*, *to twist forwards, twist round* (ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: praetorto capite et recurvato, Col. 3, 18.—**II.** Trop.: praetorquete injuriae collum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 12.

prae-torrĕo, ēre, 2, *v. a.*, *to heat beforehand* (late Lat.): igne praetorrenda harena, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 112.

prae-torrĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *very hot, very dry* (poet.): aestas, Calp. Ecl. 2, 80.

praetortus, a, um, *Part.*, from praetorqueo.

prae-tractātus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*), *a preliminary treatise, an introduction, preface* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Fuga in Persecut. 4.

prae-trĕpĭdans, antis, *Part.* [trepido], *trembling greatly, very hasty* or *impatient* (poet.): mens praetrepidans avet vagari, Cat. 46, 7.

prae-trĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *trembling very much* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: cor, *palpitating, throbbing*, Pers. 2, 52.—**II.** Transf., *trembling greatly, very anxious, disquieted:* praetrepidus vixit, Suet. Tib. 63: Romam praetrepidus rediit, id. Ner. 41.

prae-trunco, āre, *v. a.*, *to cut off before* or *in front, to cut off, clip* (Plautin.): collos (for colla) tergoribus, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 2: linguam alicui, id. Mil. 2, 3, 47.

prae-tŭmĕo, ēre, 2, *v. n.*, *to be puffed up beforehand* (late Lat.).—Trop.: eloquii supercilio, Cassiod. Hist. Tripart. 1, 10; id. in Psa. 75, 12.

prae-tŭmĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *much swollen, puffed up* (poet.): furor, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 225: praetumidi supplex Orientis, id. II. Cons. Stil 81: mens, Juvenc. 584.

praetūra, ae, *f.* [praetor], *the dignity* or *office of a prætor, the prætorship* (class.), Cic. Mur. 26, 53: praeturae jurisdictio, id. Fl. 3, 6: praeturā se abdicare, id. Cat. 3, 6, 14; Tac. A. 3, 30.—**II.** *The term of office of a prætor:* intra ejusdem praeturam agere, Gai. Inst. 4, 56; 122.

‡ **praetūrīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [praetura], *of* or *belonging to the prætorship, prætorian*, Not. Tir. p. 61.

Praetūtii, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Picenum.*—Hence, **A. Praetūtĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Prætutian:* vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 67: pubes, Sil. 15, 571.—**B. Praetūtĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Prætutian:* ager, Liv. 22, 9; 27, 43; Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 110; Inscr. Delfico dell' Inter. Pretuz. p. 118.

prae-ulcĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [ulcero], *caused to ulcerate* or *made sore beforehand* (post-class.): loca praeulcerata, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, n. 18.

prae-umbrans, antis, *Part.* [umbro], *casting a shade before.*—Trop., *darkening, obscuring* (post-Aug.), Tac. A. 14, 47.

prae-unctus, a, um, *Part.*, from praeungo.

prae-ungo, no *perf.*, unctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to smear* or *anoint before* (post-class.): praeungendum est vulnus, Theod. Prisc. 1, 19: digitus praeunctus adipe anserino, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 45.

prae-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3, *v. a.*, *to burn before, burn at the end* or *point* (class but

not in Cic.); esp freq in *part. perf* · hasta praeusta, Liv. 1, 32: stipites ab summo praeacuti et praeusti, Caes. B G 7, 73, 6; cf.· multae praeustae sudes, id. ib 5, 40: sudibus praeustis, Verg. A. 7, 524· praeusta et praeacuta materia, Caes B G 7, 22 *fin*: tela, *hardened in the fire*, Tac. A. 2, 14 —**II.** In gen., *to scorch, parch, wither* · ne (uvae) praeurantur, Col. Arb 11, 2 (dub; al perurantur) —**B.** Also of cold: praeustis in transitu Alpium nive membris, *frost-bitten*, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 134; cf aduro

praeustus, a, um, *Part.*, from praeuro

praeut, v prae.

prae-vādo, ĕre, 3, *v n., to pass before.* —Transf., *to be discharged from, rid of* any thing; with *gen*: Quintius dictaturam properat praevadere, Sen. Brev. Vit. 17, 6

prae-vălens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from praevaleo.

praevălentĭa, ae, *f* [praevaleo], *superior force* (post-class.), Dig 6, 1, 23.

prae-vălĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. n.* **I.** In gen., *to be very* or *more able, to have distinguished power* or *influence; to have greater power* or *worth; to be superior* or *distinguished, have the superiority, prevail* (not ante-Aug.; cf: praesto, excello, praecedo): virtute semper praevalet sapientia, *wisdom prevails over, has more power than bravery*, Phaedr 1, 13, 14: qui praevalet arcu, *is a distinguished archer*, Stat. Achill. 2, 122· vulturum praevalent nigri, *rank first*, Plin. 10, 6, 7, § 19. aranei cum praevaluere (supra apes), id. 11, 19, 21, § 65: in Aegypto hic mos praevalet, *prevails*, id. 17, 22, 35, § 185: ita saepius digni, quam gratiosi, praevalebant, *had the advantage*, Plin. Ep 3, 20, 6: quae sententia non praevaluit modo, id. ib 2, 11, 6: certamen acerrimum, amita potius an mater apud Neronem praevaleret, *had the most influence*, Tac. A. 12, 64· auctoritate et praesentiā, *to prevail, to get the upper hand*, Suet. Galb 19: gratiā, id. Ner. 28· auctoritas Cluvii praevaluit, ut, etc., *prevailed*, Tac. H 2, 65: tuum erit consultare, utrum praevaleat, quod ex Arminio concepit, an quod ex me genita est, *which should have more weight*, id. A. 1, 58; Dig. 1, 5, 10 —With *inf*: praevaluit ire, Vulg. 1 Par 21, 30 —With *contra*, Vulg Gen. 32, 28 —With *dat* (late Lat): quae (mala) etiam praevalent bonis, Lact Epit. 68, 21: portis inferi et mortis legibus praevalere, Leo M p 51, 1 *fin* —**II.** In partic., of medicines, *to be of great virtue* or *efficacy:* trifolium praevalet contra serpentium ictus, Plin. 21, 21, 88, § 152: lac praevalet ad vitia in facie sananda, id. 28, 7, 21, § 75 —**B.** In law, *to be settled, established*, Just. Inst 1, 6, 3 —Hence, **praevălens,** entis, *P. a*, *very strong, very powerful:* populus, Liv. praef: praevalens corpore, Vell. 2, 108, 2; Plin. 5, 24, 20, § 84.

praevălesco, ĕre, *v inch n* [praevaleo], *to become* or *grow very strong* (post-Aug.) ante, quam arbor praevalescat, Col. 5, 6, 17

praevălĭdē, *adv*, v. praevalidus *fin*

praevălĭdus, a, um, *adj* [praevaleo], *very strong* (not in Cic. or Cæs) **I.** Lit **A.** Of persons· juvenis, Liv. 7, 5: legiones, Vell 2, 69, 2 cohortes, Tac. H. 2, 28 —**B.** Of things manus, Ov H. 9, 80: ramus, Suet Vesp 5 —**II.** Trop, *very strong, very powerful, prevailing, prevalent* **A.** Of persons, Tac A. 3, 35 —**B.** Of things urbes, Liv 27, 39. neu (terra) se praevalidam primis ostendat aristis, *too strong, bearing too abundantly*, Verg. G 2, 252 nomina equitum, *great, imposing*, Tac. A 12, 60 *fin* praevalida et adulta vitia, *prevalent*, id. ib 3, 53 —Hence, *adv* · **praevălĭdē,** *very strongly* (post-Aug.), Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 108

prae-vallo, āre, *v a., to fortify in front* (post-class.) pontem, Auct. B Alex. 19, Claud. ap I Cons. Stil. 2, 188

prae-văpōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to fumigate* or *perfume beforehand* (post-class.)· loca, Cael. Aur Acut. 1, 3. praevaporata loca, Theod. Prisc. 1, 2.

praevārĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f* [praevaricor], *a stepping out of the line of duty, a violation of duty;* esp of an advocate who has a secret understanding with the opposite party, *the making of a sham accusation or defence, collusion, prevarication* (class.), Cic Part 36, 124: de praevaricatione absolutus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 3· praevaricatio est, transire dicenda; praevaricatio etiam, cursim et breviter attingere, quae sint inculcanda, infigenda, repetenda, Plin. Ep 1, 20, 2: praevaricationis crimine corruere, id. ib 3, 9, 34: praevaricationis damnatus, id. ib —**II.** *Transgression, deviation from* duty or law (eccl. Lat): ubi enim non est lex, nec praevaricatio, Vulg. Rom 4, 15: in redemptionem earum praevaricationum, id. Heb 9, 15

praevārĭcātor, ōris, *m* [praevaricor], *one who violates his duty; esp of an advocate* who is guilty of collusion with the opposite party, *a sham accuser* or *defender, a prevaricator* (class.): praevaricatores a praetergrediendo sunt vocitati, Paul ex Fest. p 226 *Müll.: praevaricator significat eum, qui in* contrariis causis quasi varie esse positus videatur, Cic. Part 36, 126: praevaricatorem esse eum ostendimus, qui colludit cum reo, et translaticie munere accusandi defungitur, eo quod proprias quidem probationes dissimularet, falsas vero rei excusationes admitteret, Dig. 48, 16, 1: praevaricator autem est quasi varicator, qui diversam partem adjuvat, prodita causa sua, ib 3, 2, 4; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 18, 58: praevaricatorem sibi apponere, id. Phil. 2, 11, 25 —With *gen*: praevaricator Catilinae, Cic Pis. 10, 23: causae publicae, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 11, 1 —**II.** *A sinner, transgressor* (eccl. Lat.)· legis, Vulg. Rom. 2, 25; id. Gal 2, 18 —**B.** Esp, *an apostate:* nos praevaricatores eos existimamus qui susceptam fidem et cognitionem Dei adeptam relinquunt, Hilar. in Psa. 118, 15, 11: Dei, Lact. 2, 16; cf. Tert ad Marc 4, 43

prae-vārĭcātrix, icis, *f.* [praevaricator], *she who transgresses* or *sins* (eccl Lat.), Aug. Ep 89, 20, Hier in Isa. 5, 12, 3; id. in Matt. 22, 7; Vulg. Jer. 3, 7

prae-vārĭcor, ātus, 1, *v dep*, *to walk crookedly, not to walk straight* * **I.** Lit· arator praevaricatur, *makes a crooked furrow*, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To walk crookedly in the discharge of one's duty, not to act uprightly;* esp of an advocate who is guilty of collusion with the opposite party, *to make a sham accusation or defence, to collude, prevaricate:* qui praevaricatur, ex utrāque parte consistit, quinimo ex alterā, Dig. 47, 15, 1, cf. Plin. l. c supra: a Catilina pecuniam accepit, ut turpissime praevaricaretur, Auct Har. Resp 20; Plin. Ep 3, 9, 29 —With *dat*, *to favor collusively*· interdum non defendere, sed praevaricari accusationi videbatur, Cic Clu 21, 58 —**B.** Late Lat, *to transgress, sin against, violate:* pactum meum, Vulg. Jos 7, 11: contra me, id. Deut 32, 51. legem, id. Osee, 8, 1.—Also in the form **praevārĭco,** āre: quod audivit, praevaricavit, Aug Tract. in Joann. 99; cf. Prisc 8, 6, 29

prae-vārus, a, um; *adj*, *very irregular* or *unsteady* (very rare) **I.** Lit: venarum pulsus praevaros (al. praeclaros, i e certos, distinctos), App Flor p 362, 17.—**II.** Trop, *very perverse:* quid enim tam praevarum? Cic. Fragm ap. Isid. Orig. 10, 233

praevectus, a, um, *Part*, from praevehor

prae-vĕhor, ctus, 3, *v dep n* and *a* **I.** *To ride, fly,* or *flow before, in front,* or *past* (not in Cic or Cæs.): equites Romani praevecti, *who had ridden before them*, Liv 9, 35 praevectus equo, Verg. A. 7, 166· praevectus ad Germanicum exercitum, Tac H 5, 16 dum missilia hostium praevehuntur, *fly before them*, id. ib 4, 71 —**II.** Lit, *to rush or flow past:* Rhenus servat nomen, quā Germaniam praevehitur, *flows by*, Tac. A 2, 6 —**B.** Trop, *to flow forth* · omnia haec mire placent, cum impetu quodam et flumine praevehuntur, Plin Ep 1, 16, 2.

prae-vello, velli or vulsi, 3, *v a*, *to tear away before, to tear away* (ante and post-class), Laber ap Diom p 369 P; Tert. adv Gnost 13

prae-vēlo, āre, *v a*, *to veil* or *cover over; to conceal by placing before* (late Lat): flammea praevelatura pudorem, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 325: praevelans frondē secures, id. VI. Cons. Honor. 647· amnem Tiberis domibus amoenis, id. Laud. Stil. 2, 189.

prae-vēlox, ōcis, *adj*, *very fleet* or *swift* (post Aug.): praevelocibus camelis fugientes, Plin. 11, 31, 36, § 111: memoria, Quint. 11, 2, 44.

prae-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4 (in tmesi: praeque diem veniens, Verg E 8, 17), *v n* and *a.*, *to come before, precede, get the start of, to outstrip, anticipate, to prevent* (post-Aug.; for, in Cic. Off. 3, 7, 33, the correct reading is peremisset; cf.: antevenio, antecedo, praeverto); constr *absol* or with *acc* **I.** Lit., *absol:* hostis breviore viā praeventurus erat, Liv. 22, 24· praevenerat non fama solum, sed nuncius etiam ex regiis servis, id. 24, 21: Lucifero praevenientte, Ov F. 5, 548.—(β) With *acc.:* talia agentem mors praevenit, *anticipated him, prevented the execution of his plans*, Suet Caes 44: desiderium plebis, Liv. 6, 16: damnationis ignominiam voluntariā morte praevenit, *anticipated*, Val. Max. 1, 3, 3 —In *pass*, *to be prevented, hindered*, etc.: quae ipse paravisset facere, perfidiā clientis sui praeventa, Sall. J. 71, 5: quod non praeventum morte fuisse, dolet, *prevented by death*, Ov. Tr 5, 4, 32: peregissetque ultionem, nisi morte praeventus fuisset, Just. 32, 3: praeventus est ab Agrippinā, Suet. Claud. 44; Plin. Ep 9, 1, 3: nisi praeveniretur Agrippina, i e *if she had not been killed beforehand*, Tac A. 14, 7: si maritus sit in magistratu, potest praeveniri a patre, *the father can bring the accusation first*, Dig 48, 5, 15 —**2.** *To come* or *go beforehand* (late Lat.): ut praeveniant ad vos, Vulg 2 Cor 9, 5. praevenit ungere corpus meum, id. Marc. 14, 8 —**II.** Trop, *to surpass, excel, be superior* (post-Aug): Nomentanae vites fecunditate (Amineas) praeveniunt, Col. 3, 2, 14.

praeventĭo, ōnis, *f* [praevenio], *an anticipating* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. c Gaudent. 1, 14; Primas in Gal 6

praeventor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a kind of soldiers*, perh. *those who began the attack* (post-class), Amm 18, 9, 3

1. praeventus, a, um, *Part*, from praevenio

2. praeventus, ūs (only in *abl sing*), *m* [praevenio], *a preventing* (eccl. Lat.): mortis, Tert. adv Marc. 5, 12

praeverbĭum, ii, *n* [prae-verbum] —In gram, *a preposition* (ante- and post-class.), Varr. L. L. 6, §§ 38, 82 Müll.; Gell. 7, 7, 5

prae-vernat, āre, *v impers*, *to be spring too early* or *before the time* (post-Aug.): quando praevernat, *when spring opens too soon*, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 239.

prae-verro, ĕre, *v a.*, *to sweep* or *brush before* (poet): veste vias, Ov. Am 3, 13, 24: praeverrit cauda silices (al. perverrit), Verg. M 23

prae-verto or **-vorto,** ti, 3, *v a*, and (only in present tense) **praevertor** or **-vortor** (*inf pass* paragog praevortier, Plaut Am. 3, 2, 39), 3, *v dep* **I.** *To prefer*· ne me uxorem praevertisse dicant prae republicā, Plaut Am. 1, 3, 29· si vacas animo, neque habes aliquid, quod huic sermoni praevertendum putes, Cic Div 1, 6, 10, Gell. 4, 3, 2.—**II.** *To go before, precede, outstrip, outrun* **A.** Lit. (poet)· cursu pedum ventos, Verg. A. 7, 807· equo ventos, id. ib 12, 345· volucremque fuga praevertitur Eurum, id. ib 1, 317: vestigia cervae, Cat 64, 341; Stat Th 5, 691 —**B.** Trop **1.** *To be beforehand with, to anticipate;* with *acc.*, *to prevent, make useless:* nostra omnis lis est: pulcre praevortar viros, *will anticipate, be beforehand with them* (cf. praevenio), Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 75· aggerem et vineas egit, turresque admovit: quorum usum forte oblata opportunitas praevertit, *has rendered useless*, Liv 8, 16. praevertunt, inquit, me fata, *prevent me*, Ov M. 2, 657: celeri praevertit tristia leto, Luc 8, 29: quae absolvi, quoniam mors praeverterat, nequiverunt, Gell. 17, 10, 6 —**2.** *To take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy, prepossess.* vivo tentat praevertere amore Jampridem resides animos, *to prepossess*, Verg. A. 1, 722, cf.: neque praevorto poculum, *take before my turn*, Plaut Mil. 3, 1, 59 —**3.** *To surpass* in worth, *outweigh, exceed, to be preferable, of more importance*· erilis praevertit metus, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 16: quoniam pietatem amori tuo video praevortere, *out-*

weigh, exceed, id Ps 1, 3, 59 nec posse, cum hostes prope ad portas essent, bello praevertisse quicquam, Liv 2, 24.—**4.** *To turn one's attention first* or *principally to, to do first* or *in preference* to any thing else, *to despatch first*, used esp in the *dep* (α) With *dat* rei mandatae omnes sapientes primum praeverti decet, *to apply them selves principally to it, to despatch it first*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 40 ei rei primum prae vorti volo, id. Capt 2, 3, 100 stultitia est, cui bene esse licet, cum praevorti litibus, *to occupy one's self with contentions*, id Pers. 5, 2, 20 cave, pigritiae praevorteris, *do not give yourself up to indolence*, id. Merc 1, 2, 3 etsi ab hoste discedere detri mentosum esse existimabat, tamen huic rei praevertendum existimavit, Caes. B G 7, 33 —(β) With *acc*, *to do* or *attend to in preference* hoc praevortar principio, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 8 si quid dictum est per jocum, non aequom est, id te serio praevortier, *to take it in earnest*, id. Am 3, 2, 39, Liv 8, 13 aliud in praesentia praevertendum sibi esse dixit *that must be attended to first*, id. 35, 33 — *Pass*. praevorti hoc certum est rebus aliis omnibus, Plaut Cist. 5, 1, 8 —(γ) With *ad*, *to apply one's self particularly to* any thing si quando ad interna praeverterent, Tac A 4, 32, so, praevertor, *dep* nunc praevertemur ad nostrum or bem, Plin 28, 9, 33, § 123 nunc praever temur ad differentias aeris, id. 34, 8, 20, § 94 ad ea praeverti, Col 3, 7 hostes ad occursandum pugnandumque in eos prae vertentur, Gell 3, 7, 6 —(δ) With an *adverb of place* illuc praevertamur, *let us first of all look at this*, Hor S 1, 3, 38 —(ε) With a *rel clause* proximum erat narrare glan diferas quoque, ni praeverti cogeret admi ratio, quaenam esset vita sine arbore ulla, Plin H N 16, praef § 1.—(ζ) *Absol* in rem quod sit, praevortaris, potius quam, etc, *do, perform, attend to*, Plaut Ps 1, 3, 8

prae-vĕtĭtus, a, um, *Part* [veto], *forbidden beforehand* (poet), Sil 13, 155

prae-vexātus, a, um, *Part* [vexo], *ill-treated, abused*, or *impaired previously* or *very much* (post class.) aeger viribus praevexatus, Cael Aur Tard 1, 1, 18. prae vexatae vires, id. Acut 2, 32, 166

prae-vĭans, antis, *Part* [vio], *going before* (eccl Lat), Ambros in Luc 3, 21

praevĭātor, oris, *m* [id.], *a precursor, herald* (eccl Lat), Ven. Fort, v Hilar 2, 9

prae-vĭdĕo, vidi, visum, 2, *v a*, *to see first* or *beforehand, to foresee* **I.** Lit (poet) ictum venientem a vertice, Verg A 5, 444 an, quia praevisos in aqua timet hostia cultros? Ov F 1,327 cultri in liquida praevisi unda, Ov M 15,135 —**II.** Transf, mentally, **A.** *To foresee, anticipate, discern beforehand* (class) de re publica, quam praevideo in summis periculis, Cic Att 6, 9, 5 praevisâ locorum utilitate, Tac A 12, 63 nec praeviderant impetum hostium milites, nec, si praevidissent, satis virium ad arcendum erat, id H 4, 15, Plin Ep 1, 20 13, Tac A. 12, 40 non tantum praevisa, sed subita expedire, id ib 14, 55 praevi sum periculum subterfugere, Suet Aug 10 —**B.** *To provide* (late Lat) quod ne fieret consilio solerti praevidit, Amm 21, 8, 3

prae-vincĭo, nxi, nctum, 4, *v a* (post class.) **I.** Lit, *to bind before* or *in front, to fetter* laqueo praevinctus, Gell 15, 10, 2 —**II.** Trop ferinis voluptatibus prae vinctus, Gell 19, 2, 3

prae-vĭrĭdans, antis, *P a.* [virido], *being very green* or *verdant*, transf, *very blooming* or *vigorous* (ante class.), Laber ap Macr S 2 7

* **prae-vĭrĭdis,** e, *adj*, *very green* color, Front Aquaed 7 dub (al perviridis)

praevīsē, *adv* [praevideo], *according to expectation* (opp inopinate), Aug in Psa. 63, 7

praevīsus, a, um, *Part*, from prae video

prae-vĭtĭo, āvi ātum, 1, *v a*, *to corrupt* or *vitiate beforehand* (poet and in post class. prose) (gurgitem), Ov M 14, 55 ex alio morbo praevitiati, Cael Aur Tard 2, 1, 15

praevĭus, a, um, *adj* [prae via] *going before, leading the way* (poet) praevius Aurorae, Solis Noctisque satelles, Cic Arat ap Non. 65, 9 nunc praevius anteit, Ov M 11, 65 praevia luci Pallantias, id. ib 15, 190, Stat. Th 4 485 cui (luci) praevius est sol, Aus. Idyll. Monosyllab 12, Lact 4, 24, 8, Amm 14, 11, 18

prae-vŏlo, avi, 1, *v n.*, *to fly before* or *in advance* (class) grues in tergo praevo lantium colla et capita reponunt, Cic N D 2, 49, 125 aquila velut dux viae praevola vit, Tac H. 1, 62 (but the correct read., Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 41, is praeolat, v praeolo)

praevulsus, a, um, *Part*, from prae vello

† **pragma,** ătis, *n*, = πρᾶγμα, *a matter, affair, business* (post class), Jul. Vict Art Rhet 3, 4

pragmătĭcārĭus, ii, *m* [pragmaticus], *one who writes down and prepares imperial edicts, rescripts*, and the like (post class), Cod Just 1, 23, 7

† **pragmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = πραγματικος, prop, *skilled in business*, esp *experienced in matters of law* pragmatici homines omnibus historiis cavere jubent et vetant credere, Cic Att. 2, 20, 1 —Hence, **I.** *Subst* **A. pragmătĭcus,** i, *m.*, = πραγματικος, *one skilled in the law, who furnished orators and advocates with the principles on which they based their speeches* itaque illi disertissimi homines (Graeci) ministros ha bent in causis juris peritos, cum ipsi sint imperitissimi, et qui pragmatici vocantur, Cic. de Or 1, 59, 253 (dub, bracketed by B and K) oratori pragmaticum adjuto rem dare, id ib 1, 59, 253 (1, 45, 198, written as Greek), Quint 12, 3, 4, Juv 7, 123, Dig 48, 17, 9 —**B. Pragmătĭca,** orum, *n*, *the title of a work by Attius*, Gell 20, 3, perh the same which is called by Pliny Praxidica and Praxidicum, Plin 1, ind. lib 18, 18, 24, 55, § 200 —**II.** *Adj*, *relating to civil affairs* So in late jurid. Lat prag matica sanctio, or jussio, or annotatio, or constitutio, *an imperial decree that referred to the affairs of a community, a pragmatic sanction*, Cod Just 1, 2, 10, called pragmaticum rescriptum, Aug Col lat cum Donatist 3, c 2, and *absol* **pragmătĭcum,** i, *n*, Cod Th 6, 23, 3, 16, 5, 52

† **pramnĭon,** ii, *n*, *a precious stone, the darkest kind of rock crystal*, Plin 37, 10, 63, § 173 (al promnium)

Pramnĭum vīnum = Πράμνιος οἶνος, *a kind of wine in the neighborhood of Smyrna*, Plin 14, 4, 6, § 54

prandĕo, di (prandidi, Diom p 364), sum, 2, *v n* and *a* [prandium] **I.** *Neutr*, *to take breakfast, to breakfast* (v prandium, class) hic rex cum aceto pransurus est et sale, Plaut Rud 4, 2, 32 prandi in navi, id Men 2, 3, 50 prandi perbene, id ib 5, 9 81 Caninio consule scito neminem prandisse (because he was elected in the afternoon, and resigned his office on the following morning), Cic Fam 7, 30, 1 sic prandete, commilitones, tamquam apud inferos coenaturi, Val Max. 3, 2, 3 ad satietatem, Suet Dom 21, Plin 28, 5, 14, § 56 prandebat sibi quis que deus, Juv 13, 46 —**II.** *Act*, *to breakfast on* any thing, *to take as a breakfast* or *luncheon*, or, in gen, *to eat* calidum pran disti prandium, Plaut. Poen 3, 5, 14 lusci nias prandere, Hor S 2, 3, 245 olus, id Ep 1, 17, 13 —Hence, **pransus,** a, um, *P a*, *that has breakfasted* (like potus, that has drunk) pransus non avide, Hor S 1, 6, 127, 1, 5, 25 pransa Lamia, id A. P 340 —Because soldiers were accustomed to eat before an engagement, hence, pransus pa ratus or curatus et pransus, of soldiers, *fed*, i e *ready, fit for fighting* exercitus pransus, paratus, Cato ap Gell 15, 13, 5, Varr ap Non 459, 2 ut viri equique curati et pransi essent, Liv 28, 14 pransus, potus, *overfed, gluttonous* adde inscitiam pransi, poti, oscitantis ducis, Cic Mil 21, 56.

‡ **prandĭcŭlum,** i, *n dim* [id], *breakfast* prandicula antiqui dicebant, quae nunc jentacula, Fest p 250 Müll, cf prandicula, jentacula, Paul ex Fest p 251 ib

prandĭŏlum, i, *n dim* [id], *a small breakfast*, Not Tir p 166

prandĭum, ii, *n* [Sanscr prep, pra, before, Gr πρωην, Dor πραν, early, and Lat dies, hence, early in the day, sc that taken or eaten], *a late breakfast, luncheon* (cf jentaculum, cena), usually taken at or soon after noon, composed of bread, fish, cold meats, etc (it was thought gluttonous to have several dishes and wine at the prandium) ire ad prandium, Plaut. Capt 3, 1, 18, id. Stich 4, 2, 45 adducere ali quem ad se ad prandium, id Poen 5, 5, 3 coquere alicui prandium, id. Men. 2, 3, 37 funus prandio facere, id ib 3, 2, 27 apparare, *to get ready, prepare*, id. ib 1, 2, 61 accurare, id ib 3, 25 ornare, id. Rud. 1, 2, 53 dare, *to give*, id. Am 2, 2, 33 obso nare alicui, id. Poen. 5, 5, 16 anteponere, *to set before, serve up*, id Men 2, 2, 2 com edere, id ib 3, 2, 55 prandere, id. Poen 3, 5, 14 in prandio aliquem accipere apud se, id. Cist. 1, 1, 12 invitare ad prandium, Cic Mur 35, 73 prandiorum apparatus, id. Phil. 2, 39, 101, id Verr 2, 1, 19, § 49 ad prandium surgere, Suet Calig 58 panis deinde siccus et sine mensa prandium post quod non sunt lavendae manus, Sen Ep 83, 6 post prandium aut cenam bibere volgare est, id. ib 122, 6 de prandio nihil detrahi potuit, paratum fuit non magis hora, nusquam sine caricis, nusquam sine pugillaribus illae, si panem habeo, pro pulmentario sunt, si non habeo, pro pane, id. ib 87, 3 prandia cenis usque in lucem ingesta, id. Q N 4, 13, 6 The candidates gave such prandia to their tribules, Cic. Mur 32, 67, the emperor to the people, Suet. Caes. 38, id. Tib 20, cf also Cic Att. 5, 1, 3, Mart 6, 64, 2, Suet. Vit. 13, id Aug 78, id. Claud 34 —**II.** Transf **A.** Poet, *a meal*, in gen qui scribit pran dia saevi Tereos, Mart 4, 49, 3 —**B.** *The feed* or *fodder* of animals bubus glandem prandio depromere, Plaut Truc 3, 1, 2 prandio dato ipsis jumentisque eorum, Val Max. 3, 7, 1

pransĭto, āvi, 1, *v freq n* and *a* [prandeo] **I.** *Neutr*, *to breakfast, to eat breakfast* or *luncheon* (mostly ante and post class) ad rivum accumbentes viatores pransitare solent, Vitr 8, 3 pransitans et cenitans, Lampr Elag 27 —**II.** *Act*, *to breakfast upon, eat at breakfast* or *luncheon* polentam, Plaut As 1, 1, 20 prolem, Arn 4, 143 —*Impers pass* ut pransitaretur et cenitaretur, Macr S 2, 13

pransor, ōris, *m* [id], *one that eats breakfast, that partakes of a meal in the forenoon, a guest* (ante class) bonum anteponam prandium pransoribus, Plaut Men 2, 2, 2 cum jam manus pransores la varent, Varr ap Macr S 3, 6, 14

pransōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [pransor], *of* or *belonging to breakfast* or *luncheon* (post-Aug) candelabrum pransorium, for hu mile, *fit to breakfast by* (when a lamp was not needed), Quint 6, 3, 99

pransus, a, um, *P a*, from prandeo

prapĕdĭlon, i, and **prapĕdĭon,** ii, *n*, *the herb lion's foot, also called* leontopo dion, App Herb 7

Prasĭae, ārum, *f*, = Πρασιαί, *a town ship in Attica*, Liv 31, 45

Prăsĭānē, ēs, *f*, *an island in the Indus*, Plin 6, 20, 23, § 71 —Hence, **Prăsĭānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Prasiane* gens Plin 6, 22, 24, § 82

Prăsĭi, orum, *m*, *a tribe on the Ganges*, Plin 6, 19, 22, § 70

prăsĭnātus, a, um, *adj* [prasinus], *having a leek green garment* (post Aug) ostiarius prasinatus, Petr S 28

prăsĭnĭānus, a, um, *adj* [id], *leek green, prasinian* (post class) equus, i e *of the leek green party of charioteers in the circus*, Capit Ver 6 si prasinianus es, Petr 70

† **prăsĭnus,** a, um, *adj*, = πράσινος, *leek green, prasinous* pila prasina, Petr 27 color, Plin 37, 10, 67, § 181 de nostrâ prasina est synthesis empta toga, Mart 10, 29, 4 flabellum, id 3, 82, 11 factio, *the party of charioteers at the games who dressed in leek green* (v factio), particularly fa vored by Caligula and Nero, Mart 13, 78, cf Suet Calig 55, and id. Ner 22.—Hence, *subst.* **prăsĭnus,** i, *m*, *a charioteer of the leek green party* de prasino conviva loquatur, Mart 10, 48, 23 — Also, *a gem*, Capitol Max. J 1

† **prăsĭon** and **prăsĭum,** ii, *n*, = πράσιον, *an herb, white horehound*, Cels 5, 11; Plin 20, 17, 67, § 175

† **prăsĭus**, ii, *m.*, = πράσιος (λίθος), *prase, a precious stone of a leek-green color*, Plin. 37, 8, 34, § 113.

† **prăsŏīdes**, is, *m.*, = πρασοειδής (leek-colored, leek-green, prasinous), *a kind of topaz*, perh. *a species of jasper*, Plin. 37, 8, 32, § 109.

† **prăson**, i, *n.*, = πράσον, *a marine shrub resembling a leek*, Plin. 13, 25, 48, § 135 (al. grason).

prātens, entis, *adj.* [pratum], *green, meadow-green, grassy:* nemus pratentibus viretis amoenum, App. M. 8, p. 209 *fin.*

prātensis, e, *adj.* [id.], *growing* or *found in meadows, meadow-:* fungi, Hor. S. 2, 4, 20: faenum, Col. 6, 3: flores, Plin. 21, 8, 25, § 49: pastinaca, id. 21, 15, 50, § 86.

Pratitae, ārum, *m.*, *a people of Media*, Plin. 6, 15, 17, § 44.

prātŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [pratum], *a small meadow* (class.): in pratulo consedimus, Cic. Brut. 6, 24: in Siciliae pratulis, Arn. 5, 173.

prātum, i, *n.* (collat. form **prātus**, *m.*, Gromat. Vet. p. 322, 5) [root prat-; Sanscr. prath, to spread out; cf. Gr. πλατύς, πλάτανος], *a meadow* (class.). **I.** Lit.: pratum irriguum, aut siccum, Cato, R. R. 8, 1: stercorare, id. ib. 8, 50: irrigua facere, id. ib. 8, 9; Varr. R. R. 2 prooem.: pratorum viriditas, Cic. Sen. 16, 57: irrigare, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: cratire, secare, caedere, sicilire, Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 258; 18, 3, 4, § 20: cultus prati, Col. 2, 17, 1: siccaneum, aut riguum, id. 2, 17, 3; Inscr. Grut. 204.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Meadow-grass* (poet.): condita prata in patinis proferre, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 22; Ov. A. A. 1, 299.—**B.** *A broad field, plain;* poet., of the sea: rostro Neptunia prata secare, Cic. Arat. 129.

prāvē, *adv.*, v. pravus *fin.*

prāvĭ-cordĭus, a, um, and **prāvĭcors**, dis, *adj.* [pravus-cor], *that has a depraved heart* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Ecclus. 3, 28; Aug. in Psa. 124, 2; 146, 7.

prāvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pravus], *crookedness, inequality, irregularity, deformity* (class.). **I.** Lit.: pravitas membrorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: corporis pravitates, id. Leg. 1, 19, 51: oris, *a distorting of the mouth in speaking*, id. de Or. 2, 22, 91; id. Fin. 5, 17, 47: statuminum, Col. 4, 20: curvaturae, Pall. 4, 11.—**II.** Trop., *irregularity, impropriety, bad condition, perverseness:* quae ista est pravitas Quaeve amentia? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 20: ne malâ consuetudine ad aliquam deformitatem pravitatemque veniamus, *impropriety* in speaking, in gestures, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 156: ominis, *a bad omen*, Gell. 1, 22, 21: tortuosae orationis, id. 5, 20, 1.—**B.** In partic., of character, *viciousness, untowardness, perverseness, depravity:* animi, *perverseness*, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 10, 40: mentis, Cic. Vatin. 6, 14: in istâ pravitate perstabitis? id. Ac. 2, 8, 26: consilii, Tac. H. 3, 41: interitus pravitatis, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27; Tac. A. 14, 38: morum, id. H. 4, 44: cordis, Vulg. Deut. 29, 19 et saep.

prāvus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. Sanscr. prahva, crooked], *crooked, not straight, distorted, misshapen, deformed* (opp. rectus; class.). **I.** Lit.: prava, cubantia, prona, supina atque absona tecta, Lucr. 4, 517: si quae in membris prava, aut debilitata aut imminuta sunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 46: talus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 48.—*Absol.:* in pravum, *into crookedness* (post-Aug.): elapsi in pravum artus, Tac. H. 4, 81: quae in pravum induruerunt, Quint. 1, 3, 12.—**II.** Trop., *perverse, irregular, improper, wrong, vicious, bad* (syn.: improbus, malus, nequam). **A.** Of living beings: pravus factus est, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 8: impulsores, Tac. H. 4, 68: pravissimus homo, Vell. 2, 80, 3: quae belua ruptis, Cum semel effugit, reddit se prava catenis? i. e. stulta, incauta, Hor. S. 2, 7, 71.—(β) With *gen.* (poet.): pravus fidei, *faithless*, Sil. 3, 253: pravus togae, id. 8, 260: audendi pravus, id. 12, 464.—**B.** Of things: nihil pravum, perversum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 30: affectio, id. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: dociles imitandis Turpibus et pravis omnes sumus, Juv. 14, 40: a rectis in vitia, a vitiis in prava, a pravis in praecipitia pervenitur, Vell. 2, 10, 1: ad honesta, seu prava juxta levis, Tac. A. 11, 33: aemulatio, id. H. 4, 48: spes, id. A. 3, 56.—*Comp.:* quo pravius nihil esse possit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 33, 80.—*Sup.:* pravissima consuetudinis regula, Cic. Brut. 74, 258.—*Absol.:* in pravum, *in perversity:* frangas citius, quam corrigas, quae in pravum induruerunt, Quint. 1, 3, 12.—Hence, *adv.:* **prāvē**, *crookedly;* trop., *improperly, wrongly, amiss, ill, badly* (opp. recte; class.): hoc mihi videtur factum prave, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 24: prave (facta), opp. recte facta, Cic. Ac. 1, 10, 37: ille porro male, prave, nequiter, turpiter cenabat, id. Fin. 2, 8, 25: prave sectus unguis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 104: sive ego prave, Seu recte hoc volui, id. S. 2, 3, 87: prave facti versus, id. Ep. 2, 1, 266: pudens prave, id. A. P. 88: prave aliquid intellegere, Plin. 17, 9, 8, § 57: prave detorta verba, Tac. A. 6, 5: facundus, id. ib. 1, 53: prave et perperam appellare, Gell. 4, 9, 4.—*Sup.:* pravissume, Sall. Or. Lepidi adv. Sull.

Praxăgŏras, ae, *m.*, = Πραξαγόρας, *a physician of Cos, instructor of Plistonicus*, Cels. praef.; Plin. 20, 4, 23, § 52; 26, 2, 6, § 10.

Praxĭdĭcum and **Praxĭdĭca**, v. pragmaticus, I. B.

Praxillēus or **Praxillĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Sicyonian poetess Praxilla:* Praxilleum metrum Ionicum majus trimetrum brachycatalectum, Serv. p. 1824 P.: id autem, quod trochaeum recipit, Praxillium dixerunt, ut metrum Praxillae poëtriae Sicyoniae, quod est trimetrum brachycatalectum, habens semper in secundâ regione trochaicam basin post Ionicam primam, Marius Victor. ib. p. 2538 P.

Praxĭtĕles, is, *m.*, = Πραξιτέλης, *a celebrated Greek sculptor*, Prop. 3, 7, 15 (4, 8, 16); cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 4; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 69; 36, 5, 4, § 21.—Hence, **Praxĭtĕlĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Πραξιτέλειος, *of* or *belonging to Praxiteles, Praxitelian:* capita, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 48: Venus, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 22.

‡ **prĕcābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [precor], *entreating, praying:* precabile, δεητικόν, εὐκτικόν, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

prĕcābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *entreating, beseeching* (late Lat.), Pac. Pan. 36.

prĕcāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a praying, prayer, entreaty* (poet.): fundens precamina mille, Poët. ap. Wernsd. Poët. Latin. Min. 6, p. 386, v. 35.

prĕcārĭō, *adv.*, v. precarius *fin.*

* **1. prĕcārĭum**, ii, *n.* [precor], *an oratory, a chapel* (post-Aug.), Petr. 30 dub.

2. prĕcārĭum, ii, *n.*, v. precarius, II.

prĕcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *obtained by begging, entreaty*, or *prayer* (opp. debitus and pro imperio; not freq. till the Aug. per.; perh. used by Cic. only adverbially; v. infra). **I.** Lit.: non orare solum precariam opem, sed pro debitâ petere, *obtained by entreaty, from mere favor*, Liv. 3, 47, 2; cf.: tribunicia potestas, precarium, non justum auxilium ferens, id. 8, 35: vita, Tac. H. 4, 76: precariam animam inter infensos trahere, id. A. 1, 42: imperium (quasi precibus concessum, ac propterea, quandocumque lubeat, rursus adimendum, Orell.), id. H. 1, 52.—Hence, as *subst.:* **prĕcārĭum**, ii, *n.*, *any thing granted* or *lent upon request and at the will of the grantor:* precarium est, quod precibus petenti utendum conceditur tam diu, quamdiu is qui concessit patitur: quod genus liberalitatis ex jure gentium descendit, et distat a donatione eo, quod qui donat sic dat, ne recipiat: qui precario concedit sic dat, quasi tunc recepturus, cum sibi libuerit precarium solvere, Dig. 43, 26, 1.—**II.** Transf., depending on the will of another, *doubtful, uncertain, transient, precarious:* forma, Ov. M. 9, 76: sapiens corpus suum, seque ipsum inter precaria numerat, *precarious, uncertain, transitory things*, Sen. Tranq. 11, 1: fulgor, *passing quickly by, very transient*, Symm. Or. ap. Val. 1, 6.—Hence, *adv.:* **prĕcārĭō**, *by entreaty* or *request* (class.): hoc petere me precario a vobis jussit, Plaut. Am. prol. 24: cum aliquo agere precario, id. Truc. 4, 1, 12: vel vi vel clam vel precario, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 28: si precario essent rogandi, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 23, § 59: exegit, Suet. Claud. 12: praefuit, *on sufferance*, Tac. Agr. 16: precario studeo, *am obliged, as it were, to beg time for study*, Plin. Ep. 7, 30, 4: precario possidere, *by sufferance*, Paul. Sent. 5, 6, 11: ancillam quis precario rogaverit, Dig. 43, 26, 10.

prĕcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [precor]. **I.** Lit., *a praying, prayer* (class.): sollemnis comitiorum precatio, Cic. Mur. 1, 1: precatione uti, id. Tusc. 1, 47, 114: precationem facere, Liv. 39, 18; Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 10: auguralis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 351 Müll.—**II.** Transf., concr., *a form of prayer* with superstitious people (post-Aug.), Plin. 28, 4, 9, § 42.

‡ **prĕcātĭuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [precatio], *a slight request:* δεησίδιον, precatiuncula, petitiuncula, Gloss. Philox.

prĕcātīvē, *adv.*, v. precativus *fin.*

prĕcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [precor], *prayed for, obtained by entreaty* (post-class.): pax, Amm. 17, 5, 1: precativo modo, *by prayer* or *entreaty*, Ulp. Reg. tit. 24.—*Adv.:* **prĕcātīvē**, *by request, by entreaty* (post-class.), Ulp. Reg. tit. 25, 1 al.

prĕcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who prays* or *entreats, an intercessor* (ante-class.): precator et patronus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 12; id. As. 2, 4, 9; Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 23: ad precatorem adeam, id. Phorm. 1, 2, 90.

* **prĕcātōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [precator], *of* or *belonging to petitioning, precatory:* ars, Don. Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 92.

prĕcātus, ūs, *m.* [precor], *a prayer, request* (poet. and post-class.), Stat. Th. 10, 71: concordi precatu tentare aliquid, Amm. 24, 6, 5: dabitur precatui tuo, Sid. Ep. 8, 15: precatibus efficacissimis obtinere, id. ib. 9, 3.

prĕces, v. prex.

prĕciae or **prĕtiae** and **praecĭae**, ārum, *f.*, *a kind of grape-vine*, Verg. G. 2, 95; Col. 3, 2, 23; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 29.

Prĕcĭāni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in* Gallia Aquitanica, *on the borders of Spain*, Caes. B. G. 3, 27.

prĕcĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, *the name of a kind of pear*, Cloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15.

prĕco, are, v. precor *fin.*

prĕcor, ātus (*gen. plur.* precantûm, Ov. M. 12, 33; Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 2), 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [root Sanscr. prach- prask-, to ask; Germ. fragen; v. posco]. **I.** *To ask, beg, entreat, pray, supplicate, request, invoke, call upon, beseech; to sue, say*, or *speak as a suppliant* (class.; syn.: oro, rogo, supplico). (α) With *acc. of the person addressed:* qui ne precari quidem Jovem optimum maximum possit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 32, § 71; id. Balb. 24, 55: deos colere, precari, venerarique, id. N. D. 1, 42, 119: quid veneramur, quid precamur deos, id. ib. 1, 44, 122; id. Cat. 2, 13, 29: deos tacite malumus et intra nos ipsos precari, Sen. Ben. 2, 1, 4: Nycteliun patrem precare, Ov. A. A. 1, 567.—(β) With *dat. of person in whose behalf:* bona omnia populo Romano, Liv. 24, 16, 10: longum Augusto precare diem, Prop. 3, 9, 49 (4, 10, 50).—(γ) With *pro* and *abl. of person prayed for:* ut jure sacerdotii precari deos pro te publice possim, quos nunc precor pietate privatâ, Plin. Ep. 10, 13 (8) *fin.:* pro necessario ac propinquo suo, Curt. 5, 3, 14: pro nobis mitte precari, Ov. M. 3, 614: pro te, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 1; Aug. Ep. 175, 5.—(δ) With *acc. of thing prayed for:* haec precatus sum, Cic. Pis. 20, 46: hortatur pater veniam precari, Verg. A. 3, 144: tibi di, quaecunque preceris commoda dent, Hor. S. 2, 8, 75: date quae precamur, id. C. S. 3: vitam, Vell. 2, 79, 5; 2, 85, 5: saepe precor mortem, Ov. P. 1, 2, 59.—So with *two acc.:* quod precarer deos, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 9: ut quod deos precati eritis, Liv. 40, 46, 9: quid habeo aliud deos immortales precari, quam ut, etc., Suet. Aug. 58 *fin.*—(ε) With *ut, ne, quominus*, or (poet.) *subj.* alone: ut fas sit vidisse, tacitus precatur, Sen. Ep. 115, 4: deosque precetur et oret, ut, Hor. A. P. 200; Cic. Dom. 57, 144; Curt. 7, 2, 31; Liv. 24, 5, 5; 25, 25, 6; 26, 25, 13: pro se quisque precari coepere, ne festinatione periculum augeret, Curt. 3, 5, 14: precare ne jubeant, etc., Ov. A. A. 1, 568: si id non probares, quominus ambo unâ necaremini non precarere, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 79: hoc quoque, dux operis, moneas, precor, Ov. F. 4, 247: det solum miserae mite, precare, fuge, id. P. 2, 2, 68: tandem venias precamur, Hor. C. 1, 2, 30: reddas incolumem precor, id. ib. 1, 3, 7; id. Epod. 3, 20.—(ζ) With *ab* and *abl. of person addressed:* precor ab iis ut, etc., Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 5: hoc a diis immortalibus precari, ut, etc., Nep. Timol. 5, 2: quae precatus a diis sum, ut, etc., Cic. Mur. 1, 1: ab indigno, id.

Lael. 16, 57 esse stultitiam, a quibus bona precaremur, ab iis dantibus nolle sumere, id. N D 3, 34, 84 — (η) With *acc of the prayer* te bonas preces precor, uti sies volens propitius mihi, Cato, R R 139, cf id. ib 132, 2 — (θ) With *object clause* sibi et vicinis serere se, Plin 18, 13, 35, § 131 numquam placidas esse precarer aquas, Ov H 19, 82 — (ι) With *ad* · di, ad quos precentur ac supplicent, *make supplications*, Liv 38, 43 — (κ) *Absol* fata deûm flecti precando, Verg A 6, 376, so freq in *part pres* mitis precanti, Stat. Th 1, 189 verba precantia, Ov M 7, 590 manum precantem Protendere, Verg A 12, 930 oliva, Stat Th 2, 478 eum sororem dedisse Prusiae precanti, Liv 42, 12, 4, and parenthetically gnatique patrisque, Alma, precor, miserere, Verg A 6, 117 parce, precor, Hor C 4, 1, 2, Ov H 16, 11, id. Am 3, 9, 67 per hoc decus, precor, Hor Epod 5, 7 — **II.** In partic., *to wish well* or *ill* to any one, *to hail, salute*, or *address* one *with a wish*, alicui aliquid (class.) **1.** Of good wishes sic exire e patria, ut omnes sui cives salutem, incolumitatem, reditum precentur, Cic. Pis 14, 33 cape, Roma, triumphum, Et longum Augusto salva precare diem, Prop 3, 11 (4, 10), 50 nos perpetuam felicitatem reipublicae precari, Suet. Aug 58 sibi et suis εὐθανασίαν similem precabatur, id ib 97 alicui immortalitatem, Curt 8, 5, 16 permittamus vela ventis et oram solventibus bene precemur, Quint Ep ad Tryph 3 — **2.** Of evil wishes, imprecations, with *mala, male*, etc., *to curse, invoke evil upon* neque, si umquam vobis mala precarer, morbum aut mortem aut cruciatum precarer, Cic Pis 19, 43 quod tibi evenit, ut omnes male precarentur, id ib 14, 33 (Ajax) mala multa precatus Atridis, Hor S 2, 3, 203 male precari, Plaut. Merc 2, 1, 11 pergin' precari pessimo, id As 2, 4, 71, cf audisti quae malo principi precamur, Plin Pan 94, 2 — (*Act* form **prĕco,** are, Prisc p 779 P, *partic* precatus, as passive, Juvenc 3, 85, cf Varr ap Non 480 27)

prĕhendo (prae-) and sync **prendo (praen-),** di, sum, 3, *v a* [prae hendo, cf Gr γεντο, χανδανω], *to lay hold of, to grasp, snatch seize, catch, take* (class) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen prehende auriculis, *take by the ear laps*, a form of affectionate salutation, Plaut As 3, 3, 78 sine te exorem, sine te prendam auriculis sine dem savium, id Poen 1, 2, 163, cf Tib 2, 5, 92 fauces alicui, Plaut Most 1, 3, 62 quis me properantem prehendit pallio? *catches me by the cloak*, id. Ep 1, 1, 1 dexteram, id ib 2, 3, 65 — Of an embrace alter ubi alterum bilingui manufesto inter se praehendunt, Plaut Ps 5, 1, 15, cf aliquem manu, Cic. de Or 1, 56, 240 perdix aucupem jam jam prehensurum effugiens, Plin 10, 33, 51, § 103, 30, 5, 12 § 40 pisces, Vulg Johan 21, 10 — **B.** In partic **1.** *To seize, occupy suddenly, take violent possession of* Pharum, Caes B C 3, 112 3 quam prendimus arcem, *occupy, take refuge in*, Verg A 2, 322 — **2.** *To lay* or *catch hold of, to detain* one in order to speak with him tuos pater modo me prehendit ait, etc, Ter And 2, 2 16 prendo hominem solum Cur non, inquam, id Phorm 4, 3, 15 Syrus est prehendendus, atque exhortandus mihi, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 89 dextra prehensum Continuit, Verg A 2, 592, Cael ap Cic. Fam 8, 11, 2 prende C Septimium, Cic. Att 12, 13, 2 — **3.** *To seize, take by surprise, catch in the act*, constr with *in* and *abl.*, the simple *abl*, or *gen.* in furto ubi sis prehensus, Plaut. As 3, 2, 17 · in patenti Prensus Aegaeo, Hor C 2, 16, 1 prensus manifesto furto, Gell 11, 18, 7 eâ nocte speculatores prensi servi tres, Auct B Hisp 20, 5 quem mendaci praendit manufestum modo, *caught in a lie*, Plaut. Bacch 4, 4, 45 — **4.** Of trees, *to take root* quarum stirpes tellus amplexa prehendit, Cic. Arat 116 ut cum (pirorum plantae) prehenderint, inserantur, Pall 3, 25 vites transferre, sine ambiguitate prehendendi, id 3, 10 — **5.** *To reach, attain, arrive at* (poet.) tandem Italiae fugientes prendimus oras, Verg A 6, 61 — **6.** Poet, *to take in* with the eye, *to reach* with the eye prendere aliquid oculorum lumine, Lucr 4, 1143 vix oculo prendente modum, *taking in, embracing*, Luc 4, 20 — **II.** Trop, of the mind, *to seize, apprehend, comprehend* (very rare) cum animus ipsum (res omnes) moderantem atque regentem paene praehenderit, Cic. Leg 1, 23, 61

prĕhensĭo or **prensĭo,** onis, *f* [prehendo], *a seizing, apprehending* — Lit (ante class) tribuni plebis prensionem habent, *the right of arresting any one*, Ater Cap ap Gell 13, 12, 4 in magistratu habent alii vocationem, alii prensionem, Varr ib (in Caes B C 2, 9, 6, the true reading is pressionibus)

prĕhenso, and more freq **prenso,** āvi, ātum, 1, *v freq a* [id], *to grasp, seize, catch, lay hold of* (not freq till after the Aug period) **I.** In gen prensare manu bracchia, Hor S 1, 9, 64 fastigia dextris, Verg A. 2, 444 tenaci forcipe ferrum id ib 12, 404 lubrica prensantes effugit umbra manus, Ov F 5, 476 prehensare hostium tela, Tac. H 3, 28 — **II.** In partic., *to take hold of, detain* a person, in order to talk with him, thank him, entreat him, etc arma, genua, vestigia prensando, flexere militum animos, Tac H 1, 66 com manipularium pectora, id ib 4, 46 itaque prenso amicos, supplico, ambio domos, Plin Ep 2, 9 prensatas exeuntium manus, Liv 4, 60 — **B.** Transf, *to sue* or *solicit* for an office circumire et prensare patres, Liv 1, 47, 7 — So *absol* prensat unus P Galba, *solicits for the consulship*, Cic Att 1, 1, 1 nos initium prensandi facere cogitaramus, id ib

prĕhensus and **prensus,** a, um, *Part*, from prehendo

Prelius or **Prilius** (Cod. Erf, Perelius) **lăcus,** *a small lake in Etruria*, now *Lago di Castiglione*, Cic Mil 27, 74

prēlum (prae-), i, *n* [premo], *a press* **I.** *A press beam* for pressing grapes, olives, etc, also, meton, *a wine press, oil press* (class.), Cato, R. R 31 cola prelorum, Verg G 2, 242 (prela trabes sunt, quibus uva jam calcata premitur, Serv), Vitr 6 9, Plin 18, 31, 74, § 317, Dig 19, 2, 19 — **II.** *A press* for smoothing clothes tua collucent prela lacernis, Mart. 2, 46, 3, cf id 11, 8, 5

Prēma, ae, *f* [id], *a goddess presiding over newly married persons*, Aug Civ Dei, 6, 9, 3, Tert ad Nat 2, 11

prēmo, essi, essum, 3, *v a.* [etym dub, cf prelum], *to press* (class.) **I.** Lit. pede pedem alicui premere, Plaut As 4, 1, 30 et trepidae matres pressere ad pectora natos, Verg A 7, 518 veluti qui sentibus anguem Pressit humi nitens, id. ib 2, 379 novercae Monstra manu premens, id ib 8, 288 pressit et inductis membra paterna rotis, i e *drove her chariot over her father's body*, Ov Ib 366 trabes Hymettiae Premunt columnas, *press, rest heavily upon them*, Hor C 2, 18, 3 premere terga genu alicujus, Ov Am 3, 2, 24 ubera plena, i e *to milk*, id F 4, 769 vestigia alicujus, *to tread in, to follow one's footsteps*, Tac A 2, 14 nudis pressit qui calcibus anguem, Juv 1, 43 dente freni, *to bite, to champ*, Ov M 10, 704 ore aliquid, *to chew, eat*, id ib 5, 538, cf aliquid morsu, Lucr 3, 663 presso molari, *with compressed teeth*, Juv 5, 160 pressum lac, i e *cheese*, Verg E 1, 82 — In mal part. Hister Peucen premerat Antro *forced*, Val Fl 8, 256 uxorem, Suet Calig 25 — Of animals feminas premunt galli, Mart 3, 57, 17 — **B.** Transf **1.** Poet, *to bear down upon, to touch* premere litora, Ov M 14, 416 litus, *to keep close to the shore*, Hor C 2, 10, 3 aera, i e *to fly*, Luc 7, 835 — **2.** Poet, *to hold fast, hold, firmly grasp* premere frena manu, Ov M 8, 37 ferrum, *to grasp*, Sil. 5, 670 capulum, id 2, 615 — **3.** Poet, *to press* a place with one's body i e *to sit, stand, lie, fall*, or *seat one's self on* any thing toros, Ov H 12, 30 sedilia, id M 5, 317 hoc quod premis habeto, id. ib 5, 135 et pictam posita pharetram cervice premebat, id ib 2, 421 humum *to lie on the ground*, id Am 3, 5, 16, cf id F 4 844 frondes tuo premis ore caducas, id M 9, 650, Sen Hippol 510 — **4.** *To cover, to conceal* by covering (mostly poet.) aliquid terra, *to conceal, bury in the earth*, Hor Epod 1, 33 nonumque prematur in annum, *kept back, suppressed*, id A. P 388 omne lucrum tenebris alta premebat humus, Ov Am 3, 8, 36 ossa male pressa, i e *buried*, id Tr 5, 3, 39, Plin 2, 79, 81, § 191, hence, *to crown*, *to cover* or *adorn* with any thing · ut premerer sacrâ lauro, Hor C 3, 4, 18 molli Fronde crinem, Verg A 4, 147 canitiem galea, id. ib 9, 612 mitra capillos, Ov F 4, 517, cf Verg A 5, 556 — **5.** *To make, form*, or *shape* any thing *by pressing* (poet) quod surgente die mulsere horisque diurnis, Nocte premunt, *they make into cheese*, Verg G 3, 400 os fingit premendo, id. A 6, 80 caseos, id E 1, 35 mollem terram, Vulg Sap 15, 7, Calp Ecl. 5, 34 — **6.** *To press hard upon, bear down upon, to crowd, pursue closely* hostes de loco superiore, Caes B G 7, 19 Pompeiani nostros premere et instare coeperunt, id B C 3, 46 hac fugerent Graii, premeret Trojana juventus, Verg A 1, 467 Pergameae naves cum adversarios premerent acrius, Nep Hann 11, 5 hinc Rutulus premit, et murum circumsonat armis, Verg A 8, 473 obsidione urbem, Caes B G 7, 32 — Of the pursuit or chase of animals ad retia cervum, Verg G 3, 413 spumantis apri cursum clamore, id A 1, 324 bestias venatione, Isid 10, 282 — **7.** *To press down, burden, load, freight* nescia quem premeret, *on whose back she sat*, Ov M 2, 869 tergum equi, id ib 8, 34, 14, 343 et natat exuviis Graecia pressa suis, Prop 4, 1, 114 (5, 1, 116) pressae carinae, Verg G 1, 303 pressus membra mero, Prop 2, 12 (3, 7), 42 magno et gravi onere armorum pressi, Caes B G 4, 24 auro phaleras, *to adorn*, Stat Th 8, 567 — **8.** *To press into, force in, press upon* (caprum) dentes in vite prementem, Ov F 1, 355 presso sub vomere, Verg G 2, 356, cf · presso aratro, Tib 4, 1, 161 alte ensem in corpore, Stat Th 11, 542 et nitidas presso pollice finge comas, Prop 3, 8 (4, 9), 14 et cubito remanete presso, *leaning upon*, Hor C 1, 27, 8 — **b.** *To mark* with any thing (poet) aeterna nota, Ov F 6, 610 littera articulo pressa tremente, id H 10, 140 multâ via pressa rota, id ib 18, 134 — **9.** *To press down, let down, cause to sink down, to lower* nec preme, nec summum molire per aethera currum, Ov M 2, 135 humanaeque memor sortis, quae tollit eosdem, Et premit, id Tr 3, 11, 67 mundus ut ad Scythiam Rhiphaeasque arduus arces Consurgit, premitur Libyae devexus in Austros, *sinks down*, Verg G 1, 240, Sen Herc Fur 155 — **b.** In partic (α) *To set, plant* virgulta per agros, Verg G 2, 346, 26 — (β) *To make* or *form by pressing down, to make* any thing *deep, to dig* vestigio leviter presso, Cic Verr 2, 4, 24, § 53, cf (trop) vestigia non pressa leviter, sed fixa, id Sest 5 13 sulcum premere, *to draw a furrow*, Verg A 10, 296 fossam transversam, inter montes pressit (al percussit), Front Strat 1, 5 fossa pressa, Plin Ep 10, 69, 4 cavernae in altitudinem pressae, Curt 5, 1, 28 — (γ) *To strike to the ground, to strike down* tres famulos, Verg A 9, 329 paucos, Tac H 4, 2 — **10.** *To press closely, compress, press together, close* oculos Verg A 9, 487 alicui fauces, Ov M 12, 509 laqueo collum, *to strangle*, Hor Ep 1, 16, 37 angebar ceu guttura forcipe pressus, Ov M 9, 78 presso gutture, *compressed*, Verg G 1, 410, cf siquidem unius praecordia pressit ille (boletus) senis i e *stopped his breath*, Juv 6 621 quibus illa premetur Per somnum digitis, *choked*, id 14, 221 amplexu presso, *united, in close embrace*, Sen Oedip 192 oscula jungere pressa, *to exchange kisses*, Ov H 2, 94, so, pressa basia Mart 6, 34, 1 presso gradu incedere *in close ranks, foot to foot*, Liv 28, 14 pede presso, id 8, 8 — **b.** In partic (α) *To shorten, tighten, draw in* pressis habenis Verg A 11, 600 (cf laxas dure habenas, id. ib 1 63) — (β) *To keep short, prune* Calena falce vitem, Hor C 1, 31, 9 luxuriem falce, Ov M 14, 628 falce premes umbras (i e arbores umbrantes), Verg G 1, 157, 4, 131 molle salictum, Calp Ecl 5, 110 — (γ) *To check, arrest, stop* premere sanguinem, Tac A 15, 64 vestigia pressit Verg A 6, 197 attoniti pressere gradum, Val Fl 2, 424 dixit, pressoque obmutuit ore, *was silent*, Verg A 6, 155 — **11.** *To press out, bring out by pressure* tenerâ sucos pressere medullâ, Luc. 4, 318, cf (equus) collectumque fremens volvit sub naribus ignem, Verg ap Sen Ep 95, 68, and id G 3 85 Rib — **12.** *To frequent* feci ut cotidie praesentem me viderent, habitavi in

oculis, pressi forum, Cic. Planc. 27, 66 — **II.** Trop. **A.** *To press, press upon, oppress, overwhelm, weigh down; to urge, drive, importune, pursue, to press close* or *hard,* etc. (class.): ego istum pro suis factis pessumis pessum premam, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 49 Lorenz ad loc.: quae necessitas eum tanta premebat, ut, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97: ea, quae premant, et ea, quae impendeant, id. Fam. 9, 1, 2: aerumnae, quae me premunt, Sall. J. 14, 22: pressus gravitate soporis, *bound by heavy, deep sleep,* Ov. M. 15, 21: cum aut aere alieno, aut magnitudine tributorum, aut injuriā potentium premuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: invidia et odio populi premi, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 228: premi periculis, id. Rep. 1, 6, 10: cum a me premeretur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 53, § 139; cf.: aliquem verbo, id. Tusc. 1, 7, 13: criminibus veris premere aliquem, Ov. M. 14, 401: cum a plerisque ad exeundum premeretur, exire noluit, *was pressed, urged, importuned,* Nep. Ages. 6, 1: a Pompeii procuratoribus sescentis premi coeptus est, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3: numina nulla premunt; mortali urgemur ab hoste, Verg. A. 10, 375: premere reum voce, vultu, Tac. A. 3, 67: crimen, *to pursue obstinately,* Quint. 7, 2, 12: confessionem, *to force a confession from one,* id. 7, 1, 29: argumentum etiam atque etiam, *to pursue steadily,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 36, 88: ancipiti mentem formidine pressus, Verg. A. 3, 47: maerore pressa, Sen. Oct. 103: veritate pressus negare non potuit, *overcome, overpowered,* Lact. 4, 13.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To repress, hide, conceal* (mostly poet.): dum nocte premuntur, Verg. A. 6, 827: curam sub corde, id. ib. 4, 332: odium, Plin. Pan. 62: iram, Tac. A. 6, 50: pavorem et consternationem mentis vultu, id. ib. 13, 16: interius omne secretum, Sen. Ep. 3, 4: dolorem silentio, Val. Max. 3, 3, 1 *ext.*; cf. silentia, Sil. 12, 646: aliquid ore, Verg. A. 7, 103: jam te premet nox, Hor. C. 1, 4, 16.—**2.** *To lower, diminish, undervalue, disparage, depreciate:* premendorum superiorum arte sese extollebat, Liv. 22, 12: arma Latini, Verg. A. 11, 402: opuscula (= deprimere atque elevare), Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 36: famam alicujus, Tac. A. 15, 49: premere ac despicere, Quint. 11, 1, 16: premere tumentia, humilia extollere, id. ib. 10, 4, 1.—**b.** *To surpass, exceed:* facta premant annos, Ov. M. 7, 449: ne prisca vetustas Laude pudicitiae saecula nostra premat, id. P. 3, 1, 116: quantum Latonia Nymphas Virgo premit, Stat. S. 1, 2, 115.—**c.** *To rule* (poet.): dicione premere populos, Verg. A. 7, 737: imperio, id. ib. 1, 54: Mycenas Servitio premet, id. ib. 1, 285.—**3.** *To suppress, pull down, humble, degrade:* quae (vocabula) nunc situs premit, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 118: nec premendo alium me extulisse velim, Liv. 22, 59, 10; cf. id. 39, 41, 1: premebat reum crimen, id. 3, 13, 1.—**4.** *To compress, abridge, condense:* haec enim, quae dilatantur a nobis, Zeno sic premebat, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20 — **5.** *To check, arrest, repress, restrain:* cursum ingenii tui, Brute, premit haec importuna clades civitatis, Cic. Brut. 97, 332: sub imo Corde gemitum, Verg. A. 10, 464: vocem, *to be silent,* id. ib. 9, 324: sermones vulgi, *to restrain,* Tac. A. 3, 6.—**6.** *To store up, lay up* in the mind, *muse upon:* (vocem) ab ore Eripuit pater ac stupefactus numine pressit, Verg. A. 7, 119.—Hence,

pressus, a, um, *P. a.* **I.** *Moderate, slow, suppressed, kept down.* **A.** Lit.: presso pede eos retro cedentes principes recipiebant, Liv. 8, 8, 9: presso gradu, id. 28, 14, 14; cf.: pressoque legit vestigia gressu, Ov. M. 3, 17.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of the voice or manner, *subdued:* haec cum pressis et flebilibus modis, qui totis theatris maestitiam inferant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106.—**2.** Of color, *lowered, depressed;* hence, *dark, gloomy:* color pressus, Pall. 4, 13, 4: color viridi pressior, Plin. 35, 6, 13, § 32: spadices pressi, Serv. Verg. G. 3, 82.—**II.** Esp., of an orator or of speech. **A.** *Compressed, concise, plain, without ornament* (class.): fiunt pro grandibus tumidi, pressis exiles, fortibus temerarii, etc., Quint. 10, 2, 16: cum Attici pressi et integri, contra Asiani inflati et inanes haberentur, id. 12, 10, 18.—Of style: pressa et tenuia, et quae minimum ab usu cotidiano recedant, Quint. 10, 1, 102: pressus et demissus stilus, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 5; Quint. 4, 2, 117. — *Comp.:* in concionibus pressior, et circumscriptior, et adductior, *more moderate, keeping more within bounds,* Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 4.—**B.** *Close, exact, accurate:* Thucydides ita verbis aptus et pressus, ut, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56: quis te fuit umquam in partiundis rebus ... pressior? *more exact, more accurate,* id. Fragm. ap. Non. 364, 24: sicuti taxare pressius crebriusque est, quam tangere, Gell. 2, 6, 5: quod (periculum) observandum pressiore cautela censeo, *stricter, greater,* App. M. 5, p. 160, 36: cogitationes pressiores, id. ib. 5, p. 163, 32.—So of sounds, *precise, intelligible:* (lingua) vocem profusam fingit atque sonos vocis distinctos et pressos facit, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149.—Hence, *adv.:* **pressē,** *with pressure, violently* (class.): artius pressiusque conflictata, Atei. Capito ap. Gell. 10, 6, 2.—**B.** *Closely, tightly.* **1.** Lit.: vites pressius putare, Pall. 12, 9: pressius colla radere, Veg. Vet. 1, 56.—**2.** Trop. **a.** Of pronunciation, *shortly, neatly, trimly:* loqui non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, sed presse, et aequabiliter, et leniter, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45; id. Off. 1, 37, 133.—**b.** Of the mode of expression, etc., *concisely, not diffusely:* definire presse et anguste, Cic. Or. 33, 117: abundanter dicere, an presse, Quint. 8, 3, 40: pressius et astrictius scripsi, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 10.—(β) *Without ornament, simply:* unum (genus oratorum) attenuate presseque, alterum sublate ampleque dicentium, Cic. Brut. 55, 202: aliquid describere modo pressius, modo elatius, Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 3.—(γ) *Closely, exactly, correctly, accurately:* mihi placet agi subtilius, et pressius, Cic. Fin. 4, 10, 24: definiunt pressius, id. Tusc. 4, 7, 14: anquisitius, et exactius pressiusque disserere, Gell. 1, 3, 21.

prendo, ĕre, v. prehendo.

* **prensātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [prenso; v. prehenso], *a soliciting, suing, canvassing* for an office: praepropera prensatio, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1.

prensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prendo], *a seizing, grasping, taking hold of:* quoniam moribus majorum tribuni plebis prensionem haberent, *had the right* or *office of seizure,* Att. Cap. ap. Gell. 12, 12, 4; 6.

prensĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to take* or *catch hold of* (post-class.): cum Libitinam ipsam flentes omnes prensitarent, Sid. Ep. 2, 8.

prenso, āre, v. prehenso.

‡ **prensōrĭum,** ii, *n.* [prendo], *a trap, mouse-trap:* prensorium ἶπος, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

prensus, a, um, *Part.,* from prehendo.

† **presbyter,** ĕri, *m.,* = πρεσβύτερος. **I.** In gen., *an elder* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Cor. Mil. 15.—**II.** In partic., *an elder* or *presbyter* in the Christian Church: quid facit, exceptā ordinatione, episcopus, quod presbyter non faciat? Hier. ad Evagr. Ep. 146; Tert. Baptism. 17; Hadr. ap. Vop. Sat. 8, 3; Vulg. Jacob 5, 14.

presbytĕrātus, ūs, *m.* [presbyter], *the office of a presbyter* or *of a priest, presbyterate, priesthood* (eccl. Lat.): diaconatum et presbyteratum ambire, Hier. Ep. 22, n. 28.

† **presbytĕrium,** ii, *n.,* = πρεσβυτέριον, *a presbytery, assembly of elders,* August. ap. Hier. Ep. 116, 33 *fin.*; Vulg. 1 Tim. 4, 14.

pressē, *adv.,* v. premo, *P. a. fin.*

‡ **pressĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [pressus], *pressed,* Not. Tir. p. 39.

pressim, *adv.* [id.], *with pressing, by pressing to one's self* (post-class.): me pressim deosculato, App. M. 2, p. 121, 32: linteolo pressim agglutinato, i. e. *closely pressed,* id. ib. 2, p. 128, 23.

pressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [premo]. **I.** Lit., *a pressing, pressing down, pressure* (only in Vitruvius): pressio cacuminis, Vitr. 10, 8.—**II.** Transf., *the prop* or *fulcrum* under a lever while the burden is raised, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 6: pressio, quod Graeci ὑπομόχλιον appellant, Vitr. 10, 8.

presso, āre, *v. freq. a.* [premo], *to press* (poet.): vomicam, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 11: pressatur pede pes, mucro mucrone, viro vir, Furius Antias ap. Macr. S. 6, 3: cineres ad pectora pressant, Ov. M. 8, 538: ubera manibus pressanda, i. e. *to be milked,* id. ib. 15, 472; cf.: ubera palmis, Verg. E. 3, 99: uvam pede, Prop. 3, 15 (4, 16), 18: molliter ubera ovium, Ambros. Virg. 3, 4, 17.

‡ **pressor,** ōris, *m.* [premo], *a kind of hunter,* Isid. Orig. 10 *fin.*

pressōrĭŏla, ae, *f.* [id.], *a repository* (eccl. Lat.), Caes. Reg. ad Virg. 26.

pressōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *That serves for pressing* grapes, olives, etc. (post-Aug.): pressoria vasa, Col. 12, 18.—**II.** *Subst.:* **pressōrĭum,** ii, *n., a press,* Amm. 28, 4, 19: exprimere in pressorio, Plin. Val. 2, 17.

pressŭlē, *adv.,* v. pressulus *fin.*

pressŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pressus], *somewhat pressed in* or *compressed* (post-class.): ampulla pressula rotunditate, App. Flor. p. 346, 26.—Hence, *adv.:* **pressŭlē,** *while pressing on, against,* or *to one's self* (post-class.): filium pressule saviata, App. M. 4, p. 156, 38: lacinia adhaerens pressule, *closely,* id. ib. 10, p. 254, 10.

pressūra, ae, *f.* [premo], *a pressing, pressure* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: pressura palpebrarum, App. M. 5, p. 166, 14.—**2.** In partic., *a pressing* of wine, oil, etc.: pressura una culeos viginti implere debet, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 317: oleum primae pressurae, Col. 12, 50.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A pressure, burden:* levare pressuram, App. M. 7, p. 195, 35.—**2.** *A press, throng, crowd* of people: nimia densitas pressurae, App. M. 3, p. 130, 9.—**3.** *The downward pressure, fall, descent* of water, Front. Aquaed. 18: aquarum, Sen. Q. N. 2, 6, 4.—**4.** *A too heavy, too long, unnatural sleep,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 1 praef.—**5.** *That which is pressed out, juice* (poet.): Corycii pressura croci, sic, etc., Luc. 9, 809.—**II.** Trop., *oppression, affliction, distress* (eccl. Lat.): pressuram persecutionemque perferre, Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 5; Lact. 5, 22, 17; 4, 26, 19; Vulg. 2 Cor. 1, 4.

1. pressus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from premo.

2. pressus, ūs, *m.* [premo], *a pressing, pressure* (class.). (α) With *gen. subj.:* animus intentione suā depellit pressum omnem ponderum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54.—(β) With *gen. obj.:* hic pressu duplici palmarum continet anguem, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 109: ipso oris pressu, i. e. *a proper pressure of the lips,* so as not to pronounce too broadly, id. de Or. 3, 11, 43.

† **prēster,** ēris, *m.,* = πρηστήρ [burning]. **I.** *A fiery whirlwind,* which descends in the form of a pillar of fire, *a water-spout, sand spout:* presteras Graici quos ab re nominitarunt, etc., Lucr. 6, 424: turbo ardentior accensusque dum furit, prester vocatur, amburens contacta pariter, et proterens, Plin. 2, 48, 50, § 133: spiritus cum majore vi torti sunt, fit procella terrestris, et a Graecis prester nomen accepit, App. de Mundo, p. 62 *fin.*—**II.** *A kind of serpent,* whose bite causes a burning thirst: prester quem percusserit, distenditur, enormique corpulentiā necatur extuberatus, Sol. 27, 32: torridus prester, Luc. 9, 791; Plin. 20, 20, 81, § 210; 24, 13, 73, § 117.

Prĕti, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of India, beyond the Ganges,* Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 67.

prĕtĭo, āre, *v. a.* [pretium], *to prize* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 5, 40.

prĕtĭōsē, *adv.,* v. pretiosus *fin.*

prĕtĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pretiosus], *preciousness, costliness* (very rare): anuli pretiositas, Atei. Capito ap. Macr. S. 7, 13; App. M. 2, p. 123, 4.

prĕtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pretium], *of great value, valuable, precious.* **I.** Lit.: equus, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89: odores, Col. 3, 8, 4: subitque argentea proles Auro deterior, fulvo pretiosior aere, Ov. M. 1, 115: ingenium quondam fuerat pretiosius auro, id. Am. 3, 8, 3: res pretiosissimae (opp. vilissimae), Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 91; Plin. 11, 37, 52, § 139: pretiosissimum humani animi opus, id. 7, 29, 30, § 108: nec tamen haec loca sunt ullo pretiosa metallo, *rich in,* Ov. P. 3, 8, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Of great cost, costly, dear, expensive:* operaria, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 41: qui sordido vehiculo erubescit, pretioso gloriabitur, Sen. Ep. 87, 4: Thais, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 43: pretioso pretio emere aliquid, *dear, high,* Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 17: fames, *which is satisfied at much expense,* Mart. 10, 96, 9: silentia, *dearly bought,* id. 5, 69, 7: Albani veteris pretiosa senectus, Juv. 13, 214.—**B.** *That gives a great price, extrav-*

agant pretiosus emptor, Hor C 3, 6, 32 — Hence, *adv* **prĕtĭōsē,** *in a costly manner, expensively, richly, splendidly* (class) vasa pretiose caelata, Cic Inv 2, 40, 116 pretiose armatus exercitus, Gell 5, 5, 5 pretiosius sepeliri, Curt 10, 1, 32

prĕtĭum, ii, *n* [Sanscr root par , pana (for parna), wager, loan, Gr πι πρασκω, to sell, πριαμαι, to buy, cf πορνος] *that for* or *by which any thing is bought* or *sold* (class) **I.** Lit , *money* spent for any thing nil pretio parsit, filio dum parceret, Plaut Capt prol 32 femina urbem Exiguam pretio posuit, *for money has founded a small city*, Verg A 4, 211 vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, *for little money, cheaply*, Caes B G 1, 18 pretio mercari ordinem senatorium, *to purchase, to gain with money*, Cic Verr 2, 2, 49, § 122 permutare pretio noluit, alia ve merce, Plin 9, 55, 81, § 171 —**B.** In gen , *money, wealth*, etc (poet), Ov P 2, 8, 6 in pretio pretium nunc est, id F 1, 217 converso in pretium deo, i e *into a shower of gold*, Hor C 3, 16 8 —**II.** Transf , *worth, value, price* **A.** In gen nec mi aurum posco nec mi pretium dederitis, Enn ap Cic Off 1, 12 38 (Ann v 200 Vahl) pretium statuere merci, *to set, fix*, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 133 pretium certum constituere, Cic Att 12, 33, 1 enumerare, id Rosc Am 46, 133 pacisci pro re aliqua, *to agree upon, settle*, id Off 3, 29, 107 exsolvere, Plaut Men 5 6, 26 quibus hic pretiis porci veneunt? *at what prices are they sold here?* id ib 2 2, 15 vendere aliquid pretio suo, id Pers 4 4, 30, id Ps 1, 2, 36 parare sibi pretio aliquid, id Merc 2, 3 7 multi extulerunt eorum pretia, Varr R R 3 6, 6 jacent pretia praediorum, *are low, down, fallen* Cic Rosc Com 12, 33 —**B.** Esp **1.** In phrases magni, parvi pretii esse, *to be high* or *low in price, of much* or *little worth, of great* or *of small value* nullus est tam parvi pretii, quin, Plaut Aul 4, 10, 60 ne tu habes servum graphicum et quantivis pretii! id Ep 3, 3 29 agrum majoris pretii nemo habet, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 12 noli spectare, quanti homo sit parvi enim pretii est qui jam nihil est Cic Q Fr 2, 2, 4 de illis potissimum jactura fit, quia pretii minimi sunt, Sall Or ad Caes 2, 9 pretium habere *to have a value, to be worth something* vendat oleum, si pretium habeat, Cato, R R 2, 7 annona porro pretium nisi in calamitate fructuum non habet, Cic Verr 2, 3, 98, § 227, but also pretium habere, *to have a price, be for sale* quis ignorat quin id longe sit liberalibus disciplinis dignissimum non vendere operam cum pleraque hoc ipso possint videri vilia quod pretium habent, Quint 12, 7, 8, hence pretium non habere, *to have no price, be above price* (late Lat) nihil esse pretiosius, immo eum pretium non habere testatur, Aug Serm 36, 8 in pretio esse, *to be of worth, value* or *estimation, to be in repute* tum coquus in pretio esse (coeptus), Liv 39, 6, 9 nec in pretio fertilis hortus erat Ov F 5, 316, Plin 33, 1, 6, § 22 in pretio habere, *to regard as of value* in magno pretio habere, Sen Ep 75, 11 aurum et argentum in pretio habent, Tac G 5, for which cf pudebat libertatis majus esse apud feminas quam apud viros pretium, Curt 8, 2, 28 pretium facere, *to fix* or *set a price* or *value*, of a seller indica fac pretium *Do* Tua merx est, tua indicatio est, Plaut Pers 4, 4 37, of a purchaser quis faceret pretium, nisi qui sua perdere vellet Omnia? Mart 1, 86, 7, Dig 10 3, 19 —**2.** *Wages, reward* (mostly poet) pro pretio facio ut opera appareat, Plaut Ps 3, 2 59 operam Epidici nunc me emere pretio pretioso velim, id Ep 1, 2, 17 reddere alicui pro benefactis, id Capt. 5 1, 20 palmae pretium victoribus, Verg A 5, 111 —**III.** Trop , *worth, value* quales ex hac die experiundo cognovit, perinde operae eorum pretium faceret *would estimate their services*, Liv 27, 17 sive aliquod morum Est pretium, Ov Tr 1, 9, 43 corticis etiam ad medicamenta pretium est, Plin 12, 25, 54, § 118, 12 19, 43, § 95 —**B.** Transf , *pay hire, wages, reward, price* (cf stipendium, merces) **1.** In a good sense majores seorsum atque diversum pretium paravere bonis atque strenuis, decurionatus allosque honores, Cato ap Fest s v optionatus, p 201 Müll , so, = praemium (opp poena), ita et pretium recte facti triumphum haberet L Paulus pro egregie bello gesto, Liv 45, 37, 5 ut pretium honoremque debito beneficio addat, id 45, 14, 1 cum pro cujusque merito consul pretia poenasque exsolvisset, id. 26, 40, 15 Weissenb ad loc satis ampla pretia *prizes*, id 21, 43 6 virtutum pretium, Sen Clem 1, 1, 1 —*Plur* tam longâ valetudine conflictabatur, ut haec tanta pretia vivendi mortis rationibus vincerentur, *rewards of living*, i e *motives for living*, Plin Ep 1, 12, 4 —Esp in phrase pretium curae, and more freq pretium operae, *a reward for trouble* mihi visum est pretium curae, ipsum, senatus consultum quaerere *seemed to me worth the trouble, worth while*, Plin Ep 8 6, 2 est pretium curae cognoscere etc , Juv 6, 474 facturusne operae pretium sim, etc , nec satis scio, *what will pay for the trouble*, Liv praef operae pretium habent libertatem, civitatemque, id 25, 6, 21, 43 audire est operae pretium, etc Enn ap Acron ad Hor S 1, 2 37 (Ann v 454 Vahl), so Liv 3, 26, 7 reddere opis pretium pro factis, Enn ap Sen Ep 108 (Epigr v 6 Vahl) quo in genere est operae pretium diligentiam majorum recordari, *it is worth while*, Cic Agr 2, 27, 73 capta urbe, operae pretium fore, Sall J 81, 2 , so without operae (post Aug) Germanico pretium fuit convertere agmen, *thought it of importance*, Tac A 1, 57 ni pretium foret Pisonis sententias noscere, *were it not worth while, were it not of importance*, id ib 2, 35 posse eum, si operae pretium faciat, principem popularium esse, *if he does any thing worth while, any thing of importance*, Liv 25, 30 duos servos ad hostes transfugisse et operae pretium fecisse, *have done valuable service*, Quadrig ap Sen Ben 3, 23 scriptor minime utilis, cujus libro adtingere nullum pretium operae sit, Gell 12, 2, 1, so, operis pretium est, Sil 16 45 —**2.** In a bad sense (i q poena), *reward punishment*, like the Gr τιμη, μισθος (poet) si malos imitabor, tum pretium pro noxa dabis, Liv And ap Non 365, 27 verbera, compedes, molae haec pretia sunt ignaviae Plaut Men 5, 6, 10 ego pretium ob stultitiam fero, Ter And. 3, 5, 4 et peccare nefas aut pretium est mori, Hor C 3, 24 24 ille crucem pretium sceleris tulit, hic diadema Juv 13, 105 —Of *bribery* adduci pretio ad hominem condemnandum, Cic Caecil 10, 29 pretio judicem corrumpere, id ib 25, 72 nec prece, nec pretio a rectâ via deduci, Auct Her 3, 3, 4

prex, prĕcis (*nom* and *gen sing* not in use, *dat* and *acc sing* only ante class , most freq in *plur*), *f* [precor] *a prayer, request, entreaty* (class) **I.** In gen nunc te oro per precem, Plaut Capt 2, 1, 47 nihil est preci loci relictum, Ter And. 3, 4, 22 prece te oro, Hor S 2, 6, 13 multa prece prosequi aliquem, id C 4, 5, 33 cum magnâ prece ad aliquem scribere, Cic Att 11, 15, 2 prece et obsecratione humili ac supplici uti, id Inv 1, 16, 22 nec prece nec pretio, nec gratiâ, nec simultate a recta via deduci, Auct Her 3, 3, 4 omnibus precibus te oro et obtestor, ut, etc , Cic Att 9, 11, A, § 3 omnibus precibus petere, ut, etc , Caes B G 5, 6, Liv 28, 2 fatigare aliquem precibus, id 1, 11 precibus flecti, Verg A 2, 689 moveri, Ov H 7, 3 vinci, id M 9, 401 adduci, Caes B G 1 16 ad miseras preces Decurrere, Hor C 3, 29 59 —**II.** In partic **A.** *A prayer* to a deity in prece totus eram, Ov F 6 251 eorum preces et vota exaudiens Cic Planc 41 97 vota et preces repudiare, id. Clu 70, 201 tribuunt ei successus petitionum a potestatibus et a diis etiam precum, Plin 29 4, 19, § 66 —**B.** *A good wish, friendly greeting* tuis Kalendis damus alternas accipimusque preces, *exchange good wishes*, Ov F 1, 176 —**C.** *A curse, imprecation* omnibus precibus detestatus Ambiorigem, Caes B G 6, 30 misit Thyesteas preces Hor Epod 5 86 hostili caput prece detestari Ov M 15, 505 —**D.** *An intercession* (poet) jam prece Pollucis, jam Castoris imploratâ, Cat 68, 65

Prĭămus, i, *m* , = Πριαμος **I.** *A son of Laomedon king of Troy, husband of Hecuba and father of Hector, Helenus, Paris, Deiphobus, Polyxena, Cassandra*, etc , *he was slain by Neoptolemus* or *Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles*, Enn ap Prisc p 607 P (Ann v 17 Vahl) o pater, o patria, o Priami domus! id ap Cic Tusc 3, 19, 44 (Trag v 118 Vahl), Verg A 1, 458, 3, 50 al , cf Cic Tusc 1, 35, 85, Ov M 13, 404 sq ; Juv 10, 258, Hyg Fab 89 and 90 —**II.** *His grandson, named after him, the son of Polites*, Verg A 5, 564 —Hence, **A. Prĭămēis,** ĭdis, *f* , = Πριαμηΐς, *Priam's daughter* Atrides visa Priameide, i e *Cassandra*, Ov Am 1, 9, 37 Priameida viderat ipsam, id. A A 2, 405 —**B. Prĭămēĭus,** a um, *adj* , = Πριαμηιος, *of* or *belonging to Priam* sceptra, Verg A 7, 252 virgo Cassandra, id ib 2, 403 conjux, i e *Hecuba*, Ov M 13, 404 hospes, i e *Paris*, id A A. 2, 5 heros i e *Hector*, Auct Pan ad Pison 162 —**C. Prĭămĭdes,** ae, *m.*, = Πριαμιδης, *a son of Priam* Priamiden Helenum regnare, Verg A. 3, 295 Priamides Deiphobus, id ib 6, 494 nec quas Priamides in aquosae vallibus Idae Contulit, i e *Paris*, Ov F 6, 15 deploratos Priamidas, *Priam's sons*, id M 13, 482

Prĭantae, ārum, *m* , *a Thracian people* Plin 4, 11, 18, § 41, Sol 10

Prĭāpēĭus, a, um, *adj* , v Priapus, C

† **prĭāpiscus,** i, *m* , = πριαπισκος, *a plant which excited passion, fool stones, orchis, also called* satyrion, App Herb 15

† **prĭāpismus,** i, *m.*, = πριαπισμος, *a morbid excitement, priapism*, Cael Aur Acut 3, 18, id Tard 2, 1, 14

Prĭāponnēsus or **-os,** i, *f* , = Πριαπου νῆσος, *an island of the Ægean Sea, near Caria*, Plin 5, 31, 36, § 134

1. Prĭāpus, i, *m* , = Πριαπος, *Priapus, the god of Procreation* , hence, *of gardens and vineyards*, where his statues were placed Col 10, 108, cf Hor S 1, 8, 2, Verg G 4 111, Ov M 9, 347, id. F 1, 415, Juv 6, 316, Sen Const 18, 3, cf Vulg 3 Reg 15, 13 et saep —**B.** Transf **1.** Priapus vitreus, *a drinking vessel of obscene shape*, Juv 2, 95 siligineus, *a cake of the same shape*, Mart 14, 69, Petr 60 — **2.** *A lecherous person* Cat 47, 4, Ov Am 2, 4, 32 —Hence, **C. Prĭāpēĭus,** a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to Priapus, Priapian* metrum, Diom p 512 P—**Prĭāpēĭa,** orum, *n* (sc carmina), *a collection of poems upon Priapus, by various authors*

2. Prĭāpus, i, *f* **I.** *A town of Mysia on the Hellespont*, Plin 5 32, 40, § 141 —**II.** *An island near Ephesus*, Plin 5, 31, 38, § 137

Priaticus Campus, *a place near Maronea, in Thrace*, Liv 38, 41

prīdem, *adv* [from the obsol pri , prei , (= prae , whence prior, primus, pridie), with demonstrative suffix dem], *long ago, long since, a long time ago*, without a *negative* ita me pridem facere atriensem voluerat, Plaut Cas 2 8, 29, id Rud 4 7, 23 quod ad me pridem scripseras, Cic Fam 5, 6, 2, Stat Th 3, 680 —With a *negative* non pridem, haud pridem, *not long ago, a short time ago, lately* (class) hoc ego mali non pridem inveni, Ter Heaut 2, 1 17 recens natura est mundi, neque pridem exordia cepit, Lucr 5, 331 haud ita pridem, *not so very long ago*, Hor S 2 2 46 Themistocles fuit, nostrâ civitate non ita pridem dominatu regio liberatâ, *not long before*, Cic Brut 10, 41 —*In old times, in former times, in time past, aforetime, formerly* nunc jam non classem, in quam, sicuti pridem, confugiant, superesse, Just 5, 7, 12 Italiam notiorem sibi nunc, quam pridem fuisse, id 31, 3 10 eodem igitur furore in paenitentiam, quo pridem in iram versus, mori voluit, id 12 6, 7 quam pridem, *how long ago for how long a time* quam pridem pater et mater mortui essent, Ter Eun 3 3, 11 quam pridem non edisti, Plaut. Stich 2 1, 46, Cic Verr 2, 1, 48, § 126, id Rosc Com 3 8

prīdĭānus, a, um, *adj* [pridie], *of* or *belonging to the day before, that happened was used, eaten*, etc , *the day before, yesterday's* (post-Aug) pridiana ac semesa opsonia apposuit, Suet Tib 34, id. Vit 13 cibus, id Calig 58 balinea, Plin 28, 19, 77, § 248 reliquiae, Cat ap App Mag p 277, 13 pluvia, App M 7, p 196, 34 pruina, id. ib 11, p 260, 19

prīdĭē, *adv* [from the obsol. pri (whence prior, primus, pridem) and dies] **I.** Lit., *on the day before* (class., opp. postridie).—Constr. *absol.*, with *acc.* of the day from which the reckoning was made, or with *quam* (class.), also, with *gen.* (class. only in the phrase pridie ejus diei): (α) *Absol.*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 65: cui cum pridie frequentes essetis assensi, postridie ad spem estis inanem pacis devoluti, Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 14: postero die tropaeum posuit, quo loco pridie pugnatum est, Nep. Dat. 8, 3: pridie asservata materia, Plin. 18, 11, 26, § 104.—(β) With *quam*: si hic pridie natus foret, quam hic est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 91: pridie quam ego Athenas veni, Cic. Att. 5, 11, 6: haec epistula est pridie data quam illa, id. ib. 3, 8, 2.—(γ) With *gen.*: pridie ejus diei, *on the day before this day, the day before*, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: insidiarum, *the day before the ambush*, Tac. A. 15, 54: Kalendarum, Dig. 28, 1, 5.—(δ) With *acc.*, designating the day (v. Madvig § 230, obs. 1): pridie Idus, Cic. Att. 13, 25, 2: Compitalia, id. ib. 2, 3, 3: Quinquatrus, id. ib. 9, 13, 2: eum diem, id. ib. 11, 23, 2: Parilia, Liv. 40, 2: Circenses, Suet. Calig. 55: constitutam diem, Just. 1, 10, 7: nuptiarum diem, Fest. s. v. Regillis, p. 286 Müll.: vindemias, Dig. 24, 3, 7: aequinoctium autumnale, ib. 43, 19, 1.—**II.** Transf., the phrase pridie Kalendas (Nonas, etc.) is used as a *subst.*: nos in Formiano esse volumus usque ad pridie Nonas Maias, Cic. Att. 2, 11, 2: ex ante diem III. Non. Jun. usque ad prid. Kal. Sept., id. ib. 3, 17, 1: gignit id maxime arcturi exortus ex a. d. pridie Idus Septembris, Plin. 11, 16, 15, § 41; cf.: EX. A. D. V. KAL. DEC. AD PR. KAL. JAN. SEXT., *for six years, to the 31st December*, Inscr. Orell. 594: litterarum datarum pridie Kal. Januar. suavem habuit recordationem clarissimi jurisjurandi, *the 31st of December*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 22.—With an *acc.*, not designating a day: quod uxorem pridie sortitionem ductam postridie repudiasset, Suet. Tib. 35 *fin.* Roth (Oud. sortitione).—**B.** In gen., *before, a short time before* (post-class.), Dig. 40, 5, 10 *fin.*; Vell. 2, 83, 3: Psyche, non ita, ut pridie, parvula, App. M. 5, p. 165.

Priēnē, ēs, *f.*, = Πριήνη, *a maritime town of Ionia, the birthplace of Bias*, the mod. *Samsoon*, Cic. Par. 1, 1, 8: plures esse, Bias, pravos, quem clara Priene, etc., Aus. VII. Sap. Lud. 11, and Biant. 1.—Hence, **A. Priēnaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Πριηναῖος, *of* or *belonging to Priene, Prienian*: Bias, Sid. Carm. 2, 161.—**B. Priēnensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Priene*: scammonium, Plin. 26, 8, 38, § 60.—In *plur. subst.*: **Priēnenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Priene, the Prienians*, Val. Max. 1, 5, 1.—**C. Priēneus** (trisyl.), i, *adj. m.*, = Πριηνεύς, *of Priene, Prienian*; *subst.*, *a Prienian*: Bias Prieneus dixit, οἱ πλεῖστοι κακοί, Aus. VII. Sap. Lud. 11, and Biant. 1.

Prilius Lăcus, *a small lake in Etruria, now Lago di Castiglione*, Cic. Mil. 24, 74.

prīmaevĭtas, ātis, *f.* [primaevus], *the first period of life, youth*, Inscr. Grut. 462, 1.

prīmaevus, a, um, *adj.* [primus aevum], *in the first period of life, young, youthful* (poet. and late Lat.): primaevus Helenor, Verg. A. 9, 545: natus, Cat. 64, 401: Helix, Val. Fl. 6, 570: vix primaevus eras, cum, etc., Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 1, 51: corpus, Verg. A. 10, 345; Luc. 6, 562: corpora, Val. Fl. 2, 653: flos, Verg. A. 7, 162: recepisti primaevus originis tuae florem, Amm. 15, 8, 11: adulescens, id. 16, 1, 5.

prīmānus, a, um, *adj.* [primus], *of* or *belonging to the first legion*: primanus tribunus apud Catonem, Fest. p. 235 Müll.; cf.: primanus tribunus erat, qui primae legioni tributum scribebat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 235 ib. (acc. to Mommsen: qui primam legionem tributim scribebat, v. Becker Antiq. 3, 2, p. 131).—*Subst.*: **prīmāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *soldiers of the first legion*, Tac. H. 2, 43; 4, 37.

prīmārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *one of the first, of the first rank, chief, principal, excellent, remarkable* (class.): primarius parasitus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 73: quod primarius vir dicat, *the first speaker, he who has a right to be heard*, id. Rud. 4, 4, 29: primarius vir populi, Cic. Sen. 17, 61: feminae, id. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 153: bellator, Plin. 7, 43, 45, § 139.—Of things: condicio, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 81: non ea, quae primario loco sunt, sed ea, quae secundum locum obtinent, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52 dub. (B. and K. primo loco, Madvig conj.: primo ordine, v. Madvig ad loc.): lapis, Vulg. Zach. 4, 7.

prīmas, ātis, *comm.* [primus], *one of the first* or *principal, chief, excellent, noble* (post-class.): apud primatem feminam, App. M. 2, p. 123, 1: primatis civitatis filius, id. ib. 2, p. 124, 35 (Oud. principum): notitia primatium urbium, Cod. Th. 7, 18, 13: periculo primatum officii, ib. 1, 12, 3; Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 21.

prīmātus, ūs, *m.* [primas], *the first place* or *rank, preference, pre-eminence, primacy* (ante-class. and in post-Aug. prose): alii dant primatum bonis pratis, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 10: primatum obtinere apud regem, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 165: donare aliquem primatu, id. 8, 5, 5, § 12; 13, 12, 24, § 79 (opp. secundatus).

prīmē, *adv.*, v. primus *fin.* C.

prīmĭcērĭātus, ūs, *m.* [primicerius], *the office of a chief* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 12, 27, 1.

prīmĭcērĭus, ii, *m.* [primus cera, whose name stands first on the wax-coated tablets; hence], *the first* among those holding a similar office, *a chief, head, superintendent* (post-class.): primicerius in officio Praefectorum Praetorio, Veg. Mil. 2, 21: protectorum, *of the guard*, Amm. 18, 3, 5: notariorum, *the chancellor* or *chief of the secretaries*, Cod. Th. 11, 18, 1: sacri cubiculi, *the head chamberlain*, Cod. Just. 12, 28, 1 et saep.

* **prīmĭformis,** e, *adj.* [primus forma], *of* or *belonging to the primary form, original*, Mar. Victor. p. 2533 P.

prīmĭgĕnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [primus geno, gigno] **I.** *First of all, first of its kind, original, primitive* (ante- and post-class.): pecuaria, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: semina, id. ib. 1, 40: seminis fontes, Amm. 14, 6, 17: verba, *radical words, primitives*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 36 Müll.: primigenius sulcus dicitur, qui in condenda nova urbe tauro et vacca designationis causa imprimitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 236 Müll.—**II.** *Subst.*: **A. prīmĭgĕnĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, *the first principle* or *nature*: rerum, Amm. 26, 10, 16.—**B. Prīmĭgĕnĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *an epithet of the Phrygians*, who claimed to be the first men, App. M. 11, p. 259, 7.—**C. Prīmĭgĕnĭa,** ae, *f.*, *an epithet of Fortuna, as the attendant of her favorite from birth*, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28; Liv. 29, 36, 8; 34, 53, 5.

prīmĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *first of all, original* (poet.): dies primigenus maris, Lucr. 2, 1106: mens, Avien. Arat. 13.

prīmĭpăra, ae, *f.* [primus pario], *she that has brought forth, foaled, whelped, littered*, etc., *for the first time*, of animals (post-Aug.), Plin. 8, 40, 62, § 151; 8, 47, 72, § 187: sus, id. 11, 37, 84, § 210.

prīmĭpīlāris or **prīmōpīlāris,** e, *adj.* [primipilus] **1.** *Of* or *belonging to the first maniple of the* triarii, *primipilar* (post-Aug.): honor primipilaris, Fragm. Jur. Rom. Vat. 278 Huschke.—**2.** (Vid. II. 2. infra.) *Of* or *belonging to a commissary* (post-Aug.): species, Cod. Just. 12, 58, 8.—**II.** *Subst.*: **prīmĭpīlāris,** is, *m.* (sc. centurio), *the captain* or *centurion of this company* (post-Aug.): cessit primipilari, Sen. Const. 18, 4; Tac. H. 2, 22; 4, 15: testamenta primipilarium, Suet. Calig. 38; Inscr. Orell. 517, 748, 3568; Fragm. Jur. Rom. Vat. 141, 143 Huschke.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *One who has been primipilaris, an ex-primipilar*, Quint. 6, 3, 92.—**2.** (Post-Aug.) *A commissary*, Dig. 32, 1, 38, § 4; 50, 5, 18, § 24; Cod. Th. 8, 4, 6.—**3.** In eccl. Lat., *a bishop*: conclamatissimus primipilaris, Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

prīmĭpīlārius, ii, *m.* [id.], i. q. primipilaris, *the centurion of the first maniple of the* triarii (post-class.), Spart. Jul. 5; id. Nig. 2.

prīmĭpīlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the office of chief centurion of the* triarii, *the primipilate* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 12, 63, 1.

prīmĭpīlum, i, *n.* [id.], *the office of chief centurion of the* triarii (post-class.), Inscr. Murat. 799, 6.

prīmĭpīlus or **prīmōpīlus,** i, v. 2. pilus.

prīmĭpŏtens, entis, *adj.* [primus potens], *the first in power* (post-class.): Deus primipotens, App. Trism. p. 92, 3.

prīmiscrīnius, ii, *m.* [primus scrinium], *the chief of an official department* or *college* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 12, 50, 12; Inscr. Orell. 2953.

prīmĭter, *adv.*, v. primus *fin.* D.

prīmĭtĭae (**prīmĭcĭae**), ārum, *f.* [primus], *the first things of their kind, first lings*. **I.** Lit., *first-fruits*: primitias Cereri farra resecta dabant, Ov. F. 2, 520; id. M. 8, 274; Plin. 18, 2, 2, § 8: pomiferi Laribus consuevimus horti Mittere primitias, Calp. Ecl. 2, 64; Vulg. Exod. 22, 29.—**B.** Transf., of other things: primitiae metallorum, *the first produce of the mine*, Tac. H. 4, 53: vitis, *the first shoots*, Col. 4, 10, 2: plantae, id. 10, 147.—**II.** Trop.: primitiae juvenis miserae, *his first unhappy essays*, Verg. A. 11, 156: tori, *the first nuptial joys*, Sil. 3, 111: armorum, *the first fruits of war*, Stat. Th. 11, 285: lacrimarum, id. ib. 6, 146: primitiae et quasi libamenta ingenuarum artium, Gell. praef.: spectaculi, App. M. 10, p. 253, 12: commeatus, *the beginning of navigation*, id. ib. 11, p. 765 Oud.: dormientium, *the first to rise from the dead*, Vulg. 1 Cor. 15, 20; 15, 23.

prīmĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *the first* or *earliest of its kind, primitive* (post-Aug.): flores, *that blossom first*, Col. 9, 13: anni, *the first*, id. Arb. 23.—**B.** Gram. t. t. (for the class. primigenius, nativus): verba, *primitives*, Prisc. p. 824 P.—**2.** Esp., *the first-born*: fetus, Prud. στεφ. 10, 828: primitivum in pecoribus, Vulg. Exod. 13, 12: primitivo suo, id. 3 Reg. 16, 34.—Trop.: Asiae in Christo, Vulg. Rom. 16, 5.

prīmĭtus, *adv.* [id.], *at first, originally, for the first time* (ante- and post-class. and poet.): primitu', Lucil. ap. Non. 154, 29: primitus cum exit vitis, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 2: primitus oritur herba, id. ib. 2, 2, 14; Verg. Cir. 490; Cat. 19, 10: primitus enim ex libamentis deos placabant, Val. Max. 2, 5, 5: proinde atque si primitus Latine fictum esset, Gell. 1, 18, 1; Amm. 14, 6, 12.

‡ **prīmĭvirgĭus,** ii, *m.* [primus virga], *one who carries the rod first before the king, head verger*: πρωτοραβδοῦχος, primivirgius, Gloss. Gr. Lat.: primivirgius, caballarius, quod primus est militiae in virgis, Gloss. Isid.

prīmō, *adv.*, v. primus *fin.* A.

prīmŏcrĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [primus creo], *first-created*: primogenitus, non primocreatus, Ambros. de Fide, 1, 7, 48.

prīmŏgĕnĭtālis, e, *adj.* [primogenitus], *the first of all as to origin, original* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Val. 20.

prīmŏgĕnĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [primus-genitus], *first-born* (post-Aug. for maximus natu, etc.), Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 234 (al. primis genitis): vitulus, Pall. 1, 39: primogenita omnia deo offerenda, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 18, 8: filius, Lact. 4, 11, 7; 3, 6, 2.—As *subst.*: **prīmŏgĕnĭta,** ōrum, *n.*, *the right of the first born, birthright*, Vulg. Gen. 25, 33; Aug. Conf. 7, 9.

prīmōpīlus and **prīmōpīlāris,** v. primip.

prīmoplastus, i, *m.* [vox hibr., from primus πλαστός], *the first created* (eccl. Lat.), Prud. Cath. 9, 27.

prīmordĭa, ōrum, v. primordius.

prīmordĭālis, e, *adj.* [primordia], *that is first of all, original, primordial* (eccl. Lat.): lex, Tert. adv. Jud. 2: causa, Amm. 30, 1.—*Adv.*: **prīmordĭālĭter,** *from the beginning, originally* (post-class.): in regiones suas, unde primordialiter exsistunt, corpore naturaliter feruntur, Claud. Mamert. Stat. Anim. 2, 5; Aug. Trin. 3, 9.

prīmordĭum, ii, v. primordius.

prīmordĭus, a, um, *adj.* [primus-ordior], *original* (post-Aug.): primordii seminis mistu, Col. 6, 37, 7 dub. (al. primordiis seminum).—Hence, as *subst.*: **prīmordĭum,** *n.*, and more usually *plur.* **prīmordĭa** (*gen.* not in use, principiorum takes its place, Munro ad Lucr. 3, 262; separated and transposed, **ordĭa prīma,** Lucr. 4, 28), *n.* **I.** *The first beginnings, origin, commencement* (class.; syn. principium, initium): primordia rerum, Cic. Part.

2, 7: a Jove Musarum primordia, id. poet. Leg. 2, 3, 7: mundi, Ov. M 15, 67: gentis, Luc. 10, 177: veterum vocum, Pers. 6, 3. inquieta a primordiis vita, Sen. Brev Vit 6, 1: artis, Lact 12, 10, 3· eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 12; Gell. 12, 1, 9; 17; Lact 3, 29, 16, Just. 31, 5, 7· dicendi, Quint. 1, 9, 1: terrena, Col 3, 10, 10: mundi, Sulp. Sev. Chron 1, 4, 1: in primordiis, Pall. 4, 12 —In *sing :* a primordio urbis, Liv *init ;* Col. 1, 1: in operum suorum primordio stare, *in the first beginning*, Curt 9, 2, 11; Just. 2, 1: tam tenues primordio imperi fuere fines, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 56 —**II.** *Absol*, *the beginning of a new reign*, Tac A. 1, 7.

prīmōris, e (*nom sing* not in use), *adj* [primus], *the first, first* (class. in *plur*) **I.** In gen (rare): imbres, Varr. R. R. 2, 2. dentes, *the front teeth*, Plin 7, 16, 15, § 70. in primore pueritiâ, *in earliest childhood*, Gell. 10, 19, 3: anni, *first, earliest*, Sil. 1, 511: primori Marte, *in the first part or beginning of the war*, id. 11, 143: primore aspectu, *at first sight*, Gell. 2, 7, 6.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *The foremost part, forepart, tip, end, extremity* (class.; syn primus). sumere aliquid digitulis primoribus, *with the tips of one's fingers*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 24· versabatur mihi (nomen) in labris primoribus, *is at my tongue's end*, id Trin 4, 2, 65: aliquid primoribus labris attingere, *to touch slightly*, Cic de Or 1, 19, 87; cf id. Cael 12, 28; id. Fragm ap Non 428, 3: surculum primorem praeacuito obliquum primores digitos duos, Cato, R. R 40, 3, Lucil. ap Non. 427, 27: eduxique animam in primoribu' naribus, id. ib 427, 32. nasi primoris acumen, Lucr 6, 1193: (pilo) primori inest pyxis ferrea, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 112; 10, 33, 51, § 99· cauda late fusa primori parte, id. 8, 54, 80, § 216: vestibulum esse partem domus primorem, Gell. 16, 5, 2: in primore libro, *at the beginning of the book*, Gell 1, 18, 3· usque in primores manus ac prope in digitos, *as far as the forepart of the hands*, id 7, 12· primori in acie versari, Tac H 3, 21 —**B.** *The first* in rank or dignity, *chief, principal* (poet. and post-class.—In Liv. 24, 20, 13, Weissenb reads· inpigre conscriptâ; v also Madvig ad Cic. Fin 3, 16, 52): Argivorum viri, Cat. 68, 87· feminae, Tac. A. 2, 29· venti, *chief, cardinal*, Gell 2, 22 —Hence, *subst* · **primōres,** um, *m.* (*a*) *The front rank* in battle, etc dum inter primores promptius dimicat, sagittâ ictus est, Curt 4, 6, 17 —(*β*) *The men of the first rank, the chiefs, nobles, patricians* (cf princeps)· Amphitruo delegit viros primorum principes, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 49: odio alienae honestatis ereptus primoribus ager, Liv 1, 47, 11· primores populi arripuit, Hor S 2, 1, 69· civitatum primores atque optimates, Col. 12, 3, 10· primores, ac duces, Juv. 15, 40 ex primoribus, Tac. A. 13, 30; 4, 33; Vulg 2 Macc. 8, 9

prīmōtĭcus, v. primotinus.

prīmōtīnus, a, um, *adj* [primus], *that grows first, early* (opp serotinus, post-class), Aplc. 4, 5 (al. primotica)

prīmŭlum, *adv*, v primulus.

prīmŭlus, a, um, *adj dim* [primus], *the first* (ante class.): primulo diluculo, Plaut. Am 2, 2, 105 —*Adv* : **prīmŭlum,** *at first, first* (ante-class.), Plaut. Men 5, 5, 18, 5, 9, 57; Ter Ad. 3, 1, 2

prīmum, *adv*, v. primus *fin* B

prīmus, a, um, *adj sup* [obsol *prep* pri (prei); whence also prior, priscus; cf privus, privo, etc., and v pro], *the first, first* (properly only when three or more are referred to The first, as opp to the second, is prior; but primus is rarely used for prior, Cic. Sest 19, 44 al.) **I.** In gen.· qui primus vulnus dicitur obligavisse, Cic. N D 3, 22, 57: primus sentio mala nostra primus rescisco omnia: Primus porro obnuntio, Ter Ad. 4, 2, 7: verum primum verum igitur et extremum, Cic. Off 3, 6, 27. primae litterae, id. Att. 9, 6, 5 primus inter homines nobilissimos, id Sest 3, 6 primi ex omnibus philosophis, id Fin 4, 7, 17· primus Graeciae in Thraciam introiit, Nep Alcib 7, 4: primus de mille fuisses, Ov H. 17, 105: in primis, *among the first, in the foremost ranks*, Nep Paus. 5, 3: in primis stetit, id Fpam 10, 3 in primis pugnantes, Sall. C. 60, 6: leonem primus, aut in primis ferire, id. J. 6, 1: utque pedum primis infans vestigia plantis institerat (= ut primum, etc, poet.), Verg A. 11, 573: primus post eos quos poëtae tradiderunt movisse aliqua circa rhetoricen Empedocles dicitur (= secundus or proximus ab iis), Quint 3, 1, 8 —**II.** In partic. **A.** In time or place, *first, fore, foremost, the first part ;* sometimes to be translated, *the end, extremity*, etc.: in primâ provinciâ, *at the entrance of the province*, Cic Fam. 3, 6, 2: digitus, *the tip of the finger*, Cat. 2, 3: dentes, *the front teeth*, Plin. 19, 2, 11, § 35· ramis prima lingua co haeret, *the end of the tongue*, id. 11, 37, 65, § 172 primâ statim nocte, *at the beginning of the night*, Col 10, 190: sol, i e *the rising sun*, Verg A. 6, 255: luna, i e *the new moon*, Plin 2, 13, 10, § 56.—With *quisque*, *the first possible, the very first :* primo quoque tempore, *at the very first opportunity*, Cic. Fam. 13, 57, 1: primo quoque die, id Phil. 8, 11, 33. me tibi primum quidque concedente, id. Ac 2, 16, 49: fluit voluptas et prima quaeque avolat, id. Fin 2, 32, 106 —*Subst :* **prīma,** ōrum, *n.*, *the first part, the beginning :* quod bellum, si prima satis prospera fuissent, Liv. 8, 3 —Of *the first principles* or *elements* of things, Lucr 4, 186· prima consiliorum (for prima consilia), Tac. H 2, 11: a primo, *from the beginning, at first :* multum improbiores sunt quam a primo credidi, Plaut Most 3, 2, 139; Ter Phorm 4, 2, 14; 4, 3, 37. in illâ pro Ctesiphonte oratione submissius a primo: deinde pressius, Cic. Or 8, 26· suam vim retinere a primo ad extremum, id Fin. 4, 13, 32. hoc a primo cogitavit, id Att. 8, 11, 2; id Phil. 2, 30, 75 Halm ad loc : id a primo rectissime dicitur, id Fin. 3, 9, 32 Madv ad loc. : in primo, *in front, before, in the beginning, first :* equites in primo late ire jubet, *in the van*, Sall. J 68, 4: qui numerus in primo viget, jacet in extremo, Cic Or 64, 215 —**B.** *First* in rank or station, *chief, principal, most excellent, eminent, distinguished, noble* (cf. princeps, primores) evocat ad se Massiliensium quindecim primos, Caes. B C 1, 35· sui municipii facile primus, Cic. Rosc Am 6, 15· homo, id. Verr 2, 4, 17, § 37: primis urbis placuisse, Hor Ep 1, 20, 23· juvenum primi, Verg A 9, 785 est genus hominum, qui esse primos se omnium rerum volunt Nec sunt, Ter. Eun 2, 2, 17. quia sum apud te primus, *I am the first in your favor*, id. ib 1, 2, 10. primus humani generis, Sil 17, 255. urbem Italiae primam, Petr 116· praedium, Cato, R. R. 1: suavia prima habere, *to give the first place to, think the most of*, Ter Heaut. 5, 2, 9 otium atque divitiae, quae prima mortales putant, Sall C 36, 4: cura, *a chief part*, Plin 5, 25, 21, § 88 —Also, *most conspicuous, chief*, in a bad sense peccatores, quorum primus ego sum, Vulg 1 Tim 1, 15· primas partes, or primas agere, *to play the first part, to occupy the first rank*, Ter Phorm prol 27. primas in causis agebat Hortensius, Cic. Brut 90, 308; 47 primas dare, *to give the first place, ascribe the greatest importance to* a thing· actioni primas dedisse Demosthenes dicitur, cum rogaretur, quid in dicendo esset primum· huic secundas, huic tertias, Cic. de Or 3, 56, 213 primas deferre, *to transfer the first* or *principal part* · amoris erga me tibi primas defero, i e *I assign to you the first rank among those who love me*, id Att. 1, 17, 5· primas concedere, *to yield the first place :* si Allienus tibi primas in dicendo partes concesserit, id Div. in Caecil 15, 49: primas tenere, *to play the first part, be the best*, id Brut. 95, 327 cum primis, and in primis (also written in one word, **imprimis**), *with* or *among the first, chiefly, especially, principally particularly* · homo domi suae cum primis locuples, Cic Verr 2, 2, 28, § 69 in primis lautus eques, Nep Att. 13, 1: oppidum in primis Siciliae clarum, Cic Verr 2, 2, 35, § 86: homo in primis improbissimus, id. ib 2, 3, 27, § 68 vir magnus in primis, id. N D 1, 43, 120 in primis hoc a se animadversum esse dicebat, id. de Or 3, 5, 17: in primis nobis sermo de te fuit, id. Att 5, 1, 3: in primis dein, *first, in the first place*, Sall J 26, 3 —Hence, *adv*, primo and primum; also, ante and post class. and very rare, prime and primiter (the form primo is usually limited to that which is strictly first in time; primum in enumerations of contemporary facts, things, or arguments, where the order is at the speaker's choice, cf. Krebs, Antibarb p 920 sq) **A. prīmō,** *at first, at the beginning, first, firstly* **1.** In gen : aedes primo ruere rebamur, Plaut. Am 5, 1, 42: neque credebam primo mihimet Sosiae, id. ib 2, 1, 50; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 26· primo non accredidit, Nep Dat. 3, 4: Themistocles solus primo profectus est, id. Them 6, 5: contemptus est primo a tyrannis, id. Thras. 2, 2; id Ham 2, 2.—**2.** With *dein, deinde, inde, post, postea, mox, denique, nunc :* primo Stoicorum more agamus, deinde nostro instituto vagabimur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: primo pecuniae, dein imperii cupido crevit, Sall. C. 10, 3: primo ... deinde ... tum .. tum, Cic Fin. 1, 16, 50: primo ... deinde, Liv. 1, 27; Curt. 3, 12, 6; 4, 16, 21; 9, 10, 11: primo abstinentiâ utendum: deinde danda, etc., Cels. 5, 26, 34: primo ... inde, . . hinc, Liv. 30, 11, 6: haec primo paulatim crescere: post, etc., Sall. C 10, 6: dissuadente primo Vercingetorige, post concedente, Caes. B G 7, 15: primo ... postea ... postremo, etc., Liv. 26, 39: primo ... mox, id 1, 50· primo ... mox deinde, Just. 1, 3: primo negitare, denique saepius fatigatus, etc , Sall J 111, 2· neque illi credebam primo, nunc vero palam est, Ter Hec. 4, 4, 91.—**3.** (Mostly post-Aug. for primum) With *iterum, rursus, secundo* · primo ... iterum, Liv. 2, 51: primo ... rursus, Suet. Aug 17: primo ... secundo, Phaedr 4, 10, 16 —**B. prīmum,** *at first, first, in the first place, in the beginning* (class.) **1.** In enumerations, with a foll *deinde, tum* · Caesar primum suo, deinde omnium e conspectu remotis equis, Caes. B G 1, 25· primum ... deinde ... deinde, Cic Verr 2, 2, 58, § 143: primum ... deinde .. tum ... postremo, id N D 2, 1, 3· primum ... deinde ... praeterea ... postremo, id. Div. 2, 56, 116: primum .. tum ... deinde ... post ... tum ... deinde ..., id Fin 5, 23, 65; id Font 14, 31; cf · primum. secundo loco . . deinde . tum, id. Leg 1, 13, 35; id. Inv 2, 27, 79; Curt. 3, 6, 16; 8, 10, 9; Liv. 1, 28, Nep Them 2, 3; id Epam. 1, 3· primum . subinde, Hor Ep 1, 8, 15: primum ... mox, id ib 2, 2, 93 —**2.** Without other adverbs. (*a*) In gen : quaerenda pecunia primum est, Hor Ep 1, 1, 53: te Quicumque primum Produxit, id C 2, 13, 2; id. S 2, 3, 41 —(*β*) Strengthened with *omnium*, *first of all*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 13: primum omnium ego ipse vigilo, Cic Cat 2, 9, 19 —**3.** With *ut, ubi, simulac, cum.* (*a*) Ut primum, ubi primum, simul ac primum, cum primum, *as soon as ever, as soon as* · ut primum potestas data est augendae dignitatis tuae, etc., Cic Fam 10, 13, 1: ubi primum potuit, istum reliquit, id Verr 2, 2, 20, § 48· simul ac primum niti possunt, etc., id N D 2, 48, 124· tum affuerat, cum primum dati sunt judices, id. Verr 2, 2, 23, § 57 —(*β*) Nunc primum, *now first, now for the first time* (cf : nunc demum, *now at last*)· post illa nunc primum audio, Quid illo sit factum, Ter And 5, 4, 33 —(*γ*) With *dum* (also by Plaut joined in one word, **primumdum**), *in the first place, first* (ante class.)· primum dum, si falso insimulas, etc Iterum si id verum est, etc., Plaut. Mil 2, 3, 26· omnium primumdum haec aedes jam face occlusae sicut, id. Most. 2, 1, 53; 1, 2, 39; id Capt 1, 2, 57· primum dum omnium male dicitatur tibi vulgo in sermonibus, id. Trin. 1 2, 61 —(*δ*) With *adv* or *other expression of time, for the first time :* hodie primum ire in ganeum, Plaut As. 5, 2, 37 quo die primum convocati sumus, Cic. Phil 5, 11, 30 —* **C. prīmē,** *especially :* fabula prime proba, Naev ap Charis. p 188 P ; cf Prisc. p 603 P.—**D. prīmiter,** *at first, first of all* (ante and post-class) eripis primiter dapes, Pomp on ap Non 154, 26, Inscr (of the beginning of the third century of Christ) Lab Epigr. Lat Scop in Egitto

1. princeps, cipis, *adj* and *subst. comm.* [primus capio], *first* in time or order (syn primus) —**Lit.**, in gen : ut quisque in fugâ postremus, ita periculo princeps erat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 90 princeps in proelium ibat, ultimus conserto proelio excedebat, Liv 21, 4: princeps Horatius ibat, *first, in front, in advance*, id. 1, 26 Weissenb ad

loc.: princeps fuit ad conatum exercitus comparandi, Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 24: Firmani principes pecuniae pollicendae fuerunt, *were the first to promise*, id. ib. 7, 8, 23: princeps in agendo, id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 47; Caes. B. G. 7, 2: omnium nationum exterarum princeps Sicilia se ad amicitiam populi Romani applicuit, *was the first that entered into friendship with the Roman people*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 2: princeps et solus bellum his indixit, Nep. Thras. 1, 5: princeps in haec verba jurat, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: ut principes talem nuntium attulisse viderentur, *to be the first*, id. ib. 1, 53: qui Formiarum moenia dicitur Princeps tenuisse, Hor. C. 3, 17, 7: matri Qui dederit princeps oscula, Ov. F. 2, 714: princeps turmas inducit Asilas, Verg. A. 11, 620: princeps ante omnes, *first of all*, id. ib. 5, 833.—Of things: quoniam exordium princeps omnium esse debet, Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 19: qualitatum aliae sunt principes, aliae ex iis ortae, *original*, id. Ac. 1, 7, 26: mensis Romani anni, Col. 11, 2, 3: addere principi Limo particulam, Hor. C. 1, 16, 13: dies imperii princeps, vitae supremus, Tac. A. 1, 9.—**B.** *The first, chief, the most eminent, distinguished*, or *noble* (syn. primores): longe omnium gravitate princeps Plato, Cic. Or. 19, 62: Eudoxus in astrologiâ facile princeps, id. Div. 2, 42, 87: quaedam principes feminae, *certain noble ladies*, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 119: principe loco genitus, id. 37, 2, 11, § 40.—P r o v.: principibus placuisse viris non ultima laus est, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 35.—Rarely of things: gemma princeps Sardonychus, Juv. 13, 138.—**II.** As *subst.*: **princeps**, cipis, *m.*, *the first man, first person*: princeps senatûs, *the first senator on the censor's list, the first member of the Senate*, Liv. 34, 44.—**B.** E s p., *the first, chief, principal, most distinguished* person: quales in re publicâ principes essent, talis reliquos solere esse civis, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 12: juventutis, *one of the noblest of the Roman knights*, id. Vatin. 10, 24: trecenti conjuravimus principes juventutis Romanae, i. e. *high-born* or *patrician youths*, Liv. 2, 12, 15 (= proceres juventutis, id. 10, 28, 7); 42, 61, 5.—In the time of the emperors this was also *a title of honor* given to the prince, *the heir to the empire*, Tac. A. 1, 3: sacerdotum, *the high-priest*, Vulg. Act. 4, 6.—**C.** *A chief, head, author, originator, leader, contriver*, etc.: princeps atque architectus sceleris, Cic. Clu. 22, 60: Zeno eorum (Stoicorum) princeps non tam rerum inventor fuit, quam verborum novorum, id. Fin. 3, 2, 5: princeps Argonautarum, i. e. *Jason*, id. Tusc. 4, 32, 69: principes consilii publici, i. e. senatus, id. Sest. 45, 97: conjurationis, id. Cat. 1, 11, 27: eorum omnium hic dux est atque princeps, id. Har. Resp. 26, 57: regendae civitatis dux et sententiae princeps in senatu, id. de Or. 3, 17, 63: (pueri) aequalium principes, *first among their playfellows*, id. Fin. 5, 22, 61: gregis, i. e. *of players*, Suet. Calig. 58: principes sententiarum consulares, *who were first asked for their opinion*, Liv. 8, 21: hujus consilii principes, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: belli inferendi, *first in commencing hostilities*, id. ib. 5, 52: jam princeps equitum, *at the head of*, Juv. 4, 32.—Of *ancestors*: hinc Dardanus ortus Iasiusque pater, genus a quo principe nostrum, Verg. A. 3, 168 (cf., in this sense, principium, Sil. 15, 748; v. principium, II. B. 2.).—**D.** *A chief, superior, director* (ante- and post-class.): principes, qui utrique rei praeponuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 2; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 32.—**E.** *A prince*, i. e. *a ruler, sovereign, emperor* (poet. and post-Aug.): hic ames dici pater atque princeps, Hor. C. 1, 2, 50; Ov. P. 1, 2, 123; Tac. A. 1, 1: quae non faciet quod principis uxor, Juv. 6, 617; 8, 224.—**F.** In milit. lang.: **principes**, um, *m.*, *the second line of soldiers, between the* hastati *and* triarii, Liv. 8, 8; 22, 5; 30, 8; 37, 39; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 89; Veg. Mil. 1, 20; 2, 15; cf. Ov. F. 3, 129; and Becker, Antiq. 3, 2, p. 249 sq.; p. 269 sq.—Princeps also signifies, **1.** *A company* or *division of the* principes: signum primi principis, *of the first company of the* principes, Liv. 26, 6, 1: octavum principem duxit, *was centurion of the eighth maniple*, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 8, 2.—**2.** *A centurion* or *captain of the* principes: princeps prior. *the first captain of the* principes, Caes. B. C. 3, 64 *fin.*: princeps tertiae legionis, Liv. 25, 14; cf. id. 42, 34.—**3.** *The office of centurion of the* principes, *the centurionship* or *captaincy of the* principes: mihi primus princeps prioris centuriae est adsignatus, *the first captaincy of the* principes, Liv. 42, 34, 8.—*Comp.*: omnium priorum principum principiorem, si dici fas est, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 1.

2. Princeps, cipis, *m.*, *a celebrated flute-player*, Phaedr. 5, 7, 4.

principālis, e, *adj.* [princeps]. **I.** I n g e n., *first, original, primitive* (class.): causae, Cic. Fat. 5, 9: est igitur tropus sermo a naturali et principali significatione translatus ad aliam, Quint. 9, 1, 4: verba, Gell. 11, 15, 5.—**II.** I n p a r t i c. **A.** In rank, *first* in rank, station, or esteem, *chief, principal*: viri, App. Flor. p. 363, 38.—Of things abstr. and concr.: pici principales in auguriis, Plin. 10, 18, 20, § 41: principalia in Arabiâ tus, et myrrha, id. 12, 13, 30, § 51: principalia aquatilium, id. 31, 6, 38, § 72: causarum aliae sunt perfectae et principales, aliae adjuvantes et proximae, Cic. Fat. 18, 41: quaestio, Quint. 4, 4, 1: post haec duo principalia subjungebat illa non minus intuenda, *after these two principal points*, Col. 1, 3, 3: principali studio (i. e. praecipuo), Gell. 13, 10, 1: principalia verba, *primitive*, id. 11, 15, 5: de culturâ agri praecipere, principale fuit et apud exteros, *a principal thing*, Plin. 18, 3, 5, § 22: principalis obligatio, res (opp. accessio), Gai. Inst. 3, 126.—*Comp.*: principalior, Tert. Anim. 43: principaliora quaeque, id. cont. Marc. 4, 36.—As *subst.*: **principālis**, is, *m.* **a.** *The foremost, overseer, superintendent*: officiorum, i. e. of attendants, Cod. Just. 9, 51, 1.—**b.** *The chief magistrate of a municipality*, Symm. Ep. 9, 1; Dig. 48, 19, 27; Isid. Orig. 9, 4: principalis aut decurio, Cod. Just. 10, 31, 33; 10, 34, 2, § 1.—**c.** *An inferior officer*, Dig. 49, 16, 13.—**2.** *Of* or *belonging to a prince* or *ruler, princely, imperial, the emperor's* (post-Aug.): principalis quies, Vell. 2, 56, 3: fastigium, id. 1, 11, 6: opera, id. 2, 124, 3: curae, Plin. Pan. 79: copiae, id. ib. 82: apparatus arrogantiae principalis, id. ib. 76: beneficia, id. ib. 36: matrimonium, Tac. H. 1, 22: commentarii, id. ib. 4, 40: fortuna, id. ib. 2, 81: scortum, id. ib. 1, 13: majestas, Suet. Claud. 17: res, id. Calig. 39: bonum, Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 22: vox, Just. Inst. prooem. 3.—**B.** *Of* or *belonging to the* principes, i. e. *to the second line in the order of battle* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 12, 1, 151; Veg. Mil. 2, 15, 1.—**2.** *Of* or *belonging to the* principium *in a camp*: principalis castrorum porta nominatur, quod in eo loco est, in quo principes ordines tendunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 224 Müll.: manipulos legionum principali viâ inducit, Liv. 10, 33: porta principalis dextra, id. 4, 19; cf. id. 40, 27.—*Adv.*: **principālĭter. A.** I n g e n., *chiefly, principally* (post-class.): plurimae bestiae, sed principaliter leones, Sol. 27: negotium gerere, Dig. 3, 2, 4.—**B.** In partic., *like a prince, imperially* (post-Aug.): gaudere, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 36: mores juventutis quam principaliter formas! Plin. Pan. 47: institutae leges, Arn. 1, 2, 2: non principaliter, *incidentally*, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 12, 7, 5.

principālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [principalis], *the first place, superiority, pre-eminence, excellence* (post-class.; opp. posteritas, the last place), Tert. Praescr. 31: animae, id. Anim. 13: genera principalitatis, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 3.

principālĭter, *adv.*, v. principalis *fin.*

principātus, ūs, *m.* [princeps], *the first place, pre-eminence, preference* (class.). **I.** I n g e n.: omnem naturam necesse est .. habere aliquem in se principatum, ut in homine mentem ... in arborum autem radicibus inesse principatus putatur. Principatum autem id dico, quod Graeci ἡγεμονικόν vocant, quo nihil in quoque genere nec potest, nec debet esse praestantius, Cic. N. D. 2, 11, 29 sq.: animi, id. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: ut quisque aetate antecedit, ita sententiae principatum tenet, id. Sen. 18, 64: Gallia hujus belli sustinendi principatum tenet, i. e. in bello sustinendo, id. Phil. 12, 4, 9: eloquentiae dignitatis principatum dare, id. Off. 2, 19, 49: qui tibi detulerat ex latronibus suis principatum, id. Phil. 2, 3, 5: sol astrorum obtinet principatum, id. N. D. 2, 19, 49: principatum in oleo obtinuit Italia, Plin. 15, 2, 3, § 8; 16, 36, 64, § 156; 37, 13, 76, § 198.—**II.** I n p a r t i c. **A.** *The chief place* in the state or the army, *the post of commander-in-chief*: Cassio dominatum et principatum dari, Cic. Phil. 11, 14, 36: Cingetorigi principatus atque imperium est traditum, Caes. B. G. 6, 8 *fin.*: obtinere principatum totius Galliae, id. ib. 7, 4: se dejectos principatu, id. ib. 7, 63: de principatu contendere, Nep. Arist. 1.—**2.** Of the empire (post-Aug.), *reign, empire, dominion, sovereignty*: Nero toto principatu suo hostis generis humani, Plin. 7, 8, 6, § 46: Fenestella, qui obiit novissimo Tiberii Caesaris principatu, id. 33, 11, 52, § 146: Nerva res olim dissociabiles miscuit, principatum et libertatem, Tac. Agr. 3; Plin. Pan. 36, 3; 45, 3; Suet. Calig. 22; id. Tib. 24.—**B.** *A beginning, origin* (class. but very rare): an mundus ab aliquo temporis principatu ortus est? Cic. Univ. 2; cf.: totius opusculi principatus, *the beginning*, Diom. 375 P.—**III.** *The hosts of angels, good* or *bad* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Rom. 8, 38; id. Col. 1, 16.

principĭālis, e, *adj.* [principium], *that is from the beginning, original* (poet.): tempus, Lucr. 5, 246: levor, id. 2, 423.

principio, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to begin to speak, to begin, commence* (post-class.): hoc genus principiandi, Aug. Prin. Rhet. p. 328.

principium, ii, *n.* [princeps], *a beginning, commencement, origin* (class.; syn.: primordia, initium). **I.** I n g e n.: origo principii nulla est: nam ex principio oriuntur omnia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: quid est cujus principium aliquod sit, nihil sit extremum? id. N. D. 1, 8, 20: nec principium, nec finem habere, id. Sen. 21, 78: cujus criminis neque principium invenire, neque evolvere exitum possum, id. Cael. 23, 56: hic fons, hoc principium est movendi, id. Rep. 6, 25, 27: bellorum atque imperiorum, id. Balb. 3, 9: principium pontis, Tac. A. 1, 69: principio lucis, *at daybreak*, Amm. 25, 5, 1: in principiis dicendi, *at the commencement of a speech*, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121; so of a declaration in a lawsuit, Juv. 6, 245: suave quoddam principium dicendi, Amm. 30, 4, 19: principia ducere ab aliquo, *to derive, deduce*: omnium rerum magnarum principia a dis immortalibus ducuntur, id. Vatin. 6, 14: principium urbis, id. Off. 1, 17, 54: scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons, Hor. A. P. 309: omne principium huc refer, id. C. 3, 6, 6: a Jove principium, Verg. E. 3, 60: anni, Liv. 1, 4: a sanguine Teucri Ducere principium, Ov. M. 13, 705: capessere, *to begin*, Tac. A. 15, 49.—A d v e r b.: principio, a principio, in principio, *at* or *in the beginning, at first*: principio ... postea, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 35, 75: principio generi animantium omni est a naturâ tributum, ut se tueatur, id. Off. 1, 4, 11; id. Tusc. 2, 22, 53; id. Fin. 1. 6, 17; Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 39; id. And. 3, 3, 38; Verg. A. 6, 214; Cic. Off. 3, 5, 21; so, a principio: ac vellem a principio te audissem, etc., id. Att. 7, 1, 2: dixeram a principio, de re publicâ ut sileremus, id. Brut. 42, 157: in principio, id. de Or. 1, 48, 210: principio ut, *as soon as*, Plaut. Merc. prol. 40; v. Ritschl ad h. l.—Rarely of *the boundaries* of a country or people: adusque principia Carmanorum, Amm. 23, 6, 74.—**II.** I n p a r t i c. **A.** *Plur.*, *beginnings, foundations, principles, elements* (class.): bene provisa et diligenter explorata principia ponantur, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 37: juris, id. ib. 1, 6, 18: naturae, id. Off. 3, 12, 52; for which: principia naturalia, id. Fin. 3, 5, 17; cf. id. ib. 2, 11, 35: principia rerum, ex quibus omnia constant, *first principles, elements*, id. Ac. 2, 36, 117.—Prov.: obsta principiis (cf. the French: ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute), Ov. R. Am. 91.—**B.** *That makes a beginning, that votes first*: tribus principium fuit, pro tribu Q. Fabius primus scivit, Lex Thoria, Rudorff. p. 142; Lex Appar. ap. Haubold, Moment. Leg. p. 85; Plebisc. ap. Front. Aquaed. 129: Faucia curia fuit principium, *was the first to vote*, Liv. 9, 38 *fin.*—**2.** I n g e n., *a beginner, originator, founder, ancestor* (poet.): Graecia principium moris fuit, Ov. F. 2, 37: mihi Belus avorum Principium, *ancestor, progenitor*, Sil. 15, 748.—Here, too, prob. belongs PRINCIPIA SACRA, *Æneas and*

his successors in Lavinium, ancestors whom the Latins and Romans honored as deities, Inscr Orell 2276 — **C.** In milit lang

principia, ōrum, *n* **1.** *The foremost ranks, the front line* of soldiers, *the front* or *van* of an army post principia, *behind the front*, Liv 2, 65, cf hic ero post principia, inde omnibus signum dabo, Ter Eun. 4, 7, 11 post principia paulatim recedunt, Sisenn. ap Non 135, 31 deinde ipse paulatim procedere, Marium post principia habere, Sall J 50, 2 traversis principiis, in planum deducit, id. ib 49, 6 equites post principia collocat, Liv 3, 22, Tac H 2, 43 —**2.** *The staff officers, members of the council of war* (post class) mittere principia, Front Strat. 2, 5, 30 a principiis salutari, Treb Pol Trig Tyr 10 advocatis legionum principiis et turmarum, Amm 25, 5, 1, Cod 12, 47, 1 —**3.** *A large open space in a camp, in which were the tents of the general, lieutenants, and tribunes, together with the standards, and where speeches were made and councils held, the general's quarters* jura reddere in principiis, Liv 28, 24 in principiis ac praetorio in unum sermones confundi, id 7, 12 castrorum, Just 11, 6, 6 in castris, Varr R R 3, 4, 1 in principiis statuit tabernaculum, eoque omnes coti die convenire (jussit), ut ibi de summis rebus consilia caperentur, Nep Eum 7, 2, Suet Oth 1, 6, Flor 3, 10, 12 primores centurionum et paucos militum in principia vocat, Tac H 3, 13, 1, 48, Dig 49, 16, 12, cf Front Strat 4, 1, 16 —**D.** *Precedence, preference, the first place* principium ergo, columenque omnium rerum preti margaritae tenent, Plin 9, 35, 54, § 106 — **E.** *Plur, selections, selected passages* principiorum libri circumferuntur, quia existimatur pars aliqua etiam sine ceteris esse perfecta, Plin Ep 2, 5, 12 — **2.** In partic, *mastery, dominion* (post class.) ἀρχή, magisterium, magistratus, praesidatus, principium Gloss Philox in Graeco principii vocabulum, quod est ἀρχή, non tantum ordinativum, sed et potestativum capit principatum, Tert adv Hermog 19

principor, āri, *v dep a* [princeps], *to rule* (eccl. Lat) **I.** Lit principari in nationes, Lact 14, 13, 19 prolem principibus principantem, Sid Carm 9, 47, 23, 90 —**II.** Transf sanguis in nostro corpore principatur, Aug Prophet 6

prīnus, i, *f*, = πρῖνος, i q ilex, *the holm oak* or *great scarlet oak*, Vulg Dan 13, 58

prĭor and **prĭus** (old form also in *neutr* prior, Val Antias and Quadrig ap Prisc p 767), ōris, *adj comp* [from obsol *prep* pri, v primus *init*] *former, previous, prior*, freq to be translated *first*, cf superior; Cicero nearly always uses prior, opp to posterior, in time, superior in sense of *former*, in gen relation to the present, when no other time is expressed, v Krebs, Antibarb p 921 sq **I.** Lit ita priori posterius, posteriori superius non jungitur, Cic Ac 2, 14, 44 me quaestorem in primis, aedilem priorem, praetorem primum populus Romanus faciebat, id. Pis 1, 2 qui prior has angustias occupaverit, *first*, Caes. B C 1, 66 prior proelio lacessere, id. ib 1, 82 etsi utrique primas, priores tamen libenter deferunt Laelio, Cic Brut 21, 84 priore loco causam dicere, *first*, id Quint 9, 32 priore aestate *in the former summer, last summer*, id Fam 1, 9, 24 priore nocte, id Cat 1, 4, 8 · factum est enim mea culpâ, ut priore anno non succederetur, id. Q Fr 1, 1, 1, § 2 prioribus comitiis id. Planc 22 54 priore anno, *the year before*, Liv 3, 9, 7, 3, 10, 14, 4, 56, 5 prioris anni consules, id. 4, 13, 10, 4, 17, 9 Dionysius prior, *the elder*, Nep Dion, 1, 3 vinum *of last year*, Plin 14, 19, 24, § 120 priore libro, *in the previous book*, Col. 4, 22, 9 pedes, *the forefeet*, Nep Eum 5, 5, Plin 8, 45, 70, § 181 canities hominis semper a priori parte capitis, tum deinde ab aversa *the forepart*, Plin 11, 37, 46, § 131.—Pleon cum prior Romanus exercitus praevenisset, Liv 9, 23, 2 prius praecepta res erit, id 21, 32 7, cf id. 9, 23, 2 — Old *neutr* prior hoc senatusconsultum prior factum est, Val Antias ap Prisc. p 767 P prior bellum, Quadrig ib foedus prior id. ib (cf bellum Punicum posterior, Cass Hem ib) —**2.** *Former*, i e *deceased* (late Lat) inter priores fratres, Amm 21, 6, 2.—**B.** *Subst* **priōres**, um, *m*, *forefathers, ancestors, the ancients* (poet and in post Aug prose) abiturus illuc, quo priores abierunt, Phaedr 4, 18, 16 nomen dixere priores Ortygiam, Verg A. 3, 693 nec ingenis investigata priorum Ov M 15, 146, 332 priores tradiderunt, Col 1, 4, 3 nostri, Plin Ep 3, 4 more priorum, Ov M 10, 218, Sen. Ep 52, 2 —**II.** Trop, *better, superior, preferable, more excellent* or *important* (not in Cic and Caes) bellante prior, Hor C S 51 color puniceae flore prior rosae, id C 4, 10, 4, Ov H 18, 69 ut nemo haberetur prior, Liv 27, 8 aetate et sapientia, Sall J 10, 7 consilio et manu, id ib 96, 3 neque prius, neque antiquius quidquam habuit, quam, etc, Vell 2, 52, 4 —Esp with *potior* potius quanto prius potiusque est Philippum nobis conjungere quam hos, Vell 36, 7, 6 nulla (res) prior potiorque visa est, id. 8, 29, 2 nihil prius nec potius visum, id 39, 47, 4 unus Plinius est mihi priores, i e *worth more than they all*, Sent Augur ap Plin Ep 4, 27, 4 artium multitudine prior omnibus, eloquentia nulli secundus, App Flor 2, p 346 — Hence, *adv comp* **prĭus. A.** *Before, sooner, first, previously* (class.) **1.** Alone quem fuit aequius, ut prius introieram in vitam, sic prius exire de vita Cic. Lael 4, 15 regem prius Europâ, post et Asia, expellere, Liv 37, 52, 4 ut vos prius experti estis, nunc Antiochus experitur, id 36, 17, 8, so, prius nunc, Verg G 3, 362 prius tum, Cato, R R 135, Liv 34 55, 5 prius postea, id. 29, 12, 11 —**2.** With *quam*, and often joined in one word, prius quam (*a*) *Before that, before* prius quam lucet, assunt, *before dawn*, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 115 prius illi erimus quam tu id Ps 2, 4, 68 prius quam plane aspexit ilico eum esse dixit, id Rud 4, 4, 87. nihil prius mihi faciendum putavi, quam ut, etc, Cic Att 4, 1, 1 cui prius quam de ceteris rebus respondeo, de amicitia pauca dicam, *before*, id Phil 2, 1, 3 quod ego, prius quam loqui coepisti, sensi, id Vatin 2, 4 neque prius fugere destiterunt, quam ad flumen Rhenum pervenerunt, Caes B G 1, 53 quid potius faciam, prius quam me dormitum conferam, non reperio, Cic Fam 9, 26, 1 priusquam aggrediar, etc, id Balb 7, 18 prius quam ad portam venias, Ter Ad 4, 2, 44 —(*β*) *Sooner, rather* Aegyptii quamvis carnificinam prius subierint, quam ibin aut aspidem violent, Cic Tusc 5, 27, 78, id Lig 12, 34, Caes B C 3, 1 —Sometimes in an inverted order ad hoc genus hominum duravi, quam prius me ad plures penetravi, Plaut Trin 2, 2, 13, Prop 2, 14, 11 (3, 10, 10), v Zumpt, Gram § 576 —**B.** In gen, *formerly, in former times* (poet) Cat 51, 13 sed haec prius fuere nunc, etc., id 4, 25, Prop 1, 1, 18

prĭōrātus, ūs, *m* [prior], *priority, preference* (eccl Lat), Tert adv Val 4

prĭorsum and **prĭorsus**, *adv* [prius versus], *forwards* (post class.) corpus aut accedit priorsum, aut retrorsum recedit (al prorsum) Macr S 7, 9 pergere, id ib 7, 13 movetur corpus priorsus ac retrorsus, Claud Mam Stat Anim 1, 18

priscē, *adv*, v 1 priscus *fin*

Priscĭānus, i, *m* **I.** *A celebrated grammarian in the time of the emperor Justinian* — **II.** Theodorus Priscianus, *a physician in the time of the emperors Gratian and Valentinian II*

1. priscus, a, um, *adj* [for prius cus, like pris tinus for prius tinus, and magis for magius a comparative form], *of* or *belonging to former times, of many years ago, old olden, ancient, primitive, antique* Like the Greek ἀρχαῖος, it denotes that which existed before our time while pristinus is applied also to those things which have existed in our day (class; cf vetus, antiquus) **I.** Lit credendum est veteribus et priscis viris, Cic Univ 11 prisca illa et antiqua rei publicae forma, Vell 2, 89, 3 illud erat insitum priscis illis, quos cascos appellat Ennius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 27 nam Joves pluris in priscis Graecorum litteris invenimus, id N D 3, 16, 42 severitas, id. Har Resp 13, 27 et illud quod loquitur priscum visum iri putat, id de Or 3, 11, 42 priscae sanctimoniae virgo Tac. A. 3, 69 prisci Latini proprie appellati sunt ii, qui prius quam conderetur Roma, fuerunt, Paul ex Fest p 226 Müll priscae Latinae coloniae appellatae sunt, ut distinguerent a novis, quae postea a populo dabantur, Fest p 241 Müll tempus, Ov F 1, 197 — Priscus has the accessory idea of *venerable*, and from the Augustan period is frequently applied to whatever dates from the earliest times, the golden age of Rome prisca gens mortalium, Hor Epod 2, 2 priscus Inachus, id C 2, 3, 21 Pudor, id C S 57 prisco more, Ov F 2, 282 prisco ritu, Plin 12, 1, 2, § 3 priscum illud acumen, Brute, tuum, Juv 4, 102 fides, Verg A. 9, 79, Mart 1, 40, 2 — *Subst* **prisci**, ōrum, *m*, *the ancients* cum colerent prisci studio suus agros, Ov F 3, 779 —**II.** Transf **A.** *Former, previous* (poet) quid si prisca redit Venus? Hor C 3, 9, 17 nomen, Ov M 14, 850, Spart Hadr 5 —**B.** *Old fashioned, i e strict, severe* (poet) prisci praecepta parentis, Cat 64, 159 Cato, Hor C 3, 21, 11 prisca supercilia Verg Cop 34 — Hence, *adv* **priscē**, *in the old fashioned manner, strictly, severely* (class but rare) utrum me secum severe, et graviter, et prisce agere malit, an remisse, ac leniter, et urbane, Cic Cael 14, 33

2. Priscus, i, *m*, *a Roman surname, the elder* **I.** Of *the first Tarquin* Priscus Tarquinius est dictus, quia prius fuit quam Superbus Tarquinius, Paul ex Fest p 226 Müll, Liv 1, 34 —**II.** Tarquinius Numicius Priscus, Liv 2, 63 — **III.** Helvidius Priscus, Suet Vesp 15 — **IV.** Two Latin poets Priscus uterque, Ov P 4, 16, 10 Burm ad loc

† **prisma**, ătis, *n*, = πρίσμα, *a geometrical figure, the prism*, Mart Cap 6, § 722

† **prista**, ae, *m*, = πριστής, *a sawyer*, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 57

1. pristīnus, a, um, *adj* [cf pris cus], *former, early, original, primitive, pristine* (class) tua pristina dignitas et gloria, Cic Fam 1, 5, b, 2 labor meus pristinus, id Sull 9, 26 vestra pristina bonitas et misericordia id Rosc Am 52, 156 veterem consuetudinem fori et pristinum morem judiciorum requirere, id Mil 1, 1 odio pristino incensa mulier, id Clu 7, 18 pristinum animum erga populum Romanum conservare, Liv 31, 2 pro pristina amicitia, Nep Eum 4, 4 reminiscens pristini temporis, id Alc 6, 3 consuetudo, Caes B C 1, 32 pristina omnium confirmatur opinio, id ib 3, 82 in pristinum statum redire, id B G 7, 54, so, gloria, Verg A 10, 143 conjux, id ib 6, 473 mens, Ov M 3, 203 consulatus super pristinum quattuor gessit, Suet Claud 14 annotationes, Gell praef pristina jura recipere, Gai Inst 1, 129 — *Subst* **pristĭnum**, i, *n*, *a former condition* in pristinum restituere, Nep Timol 1, 1 —**II.** In partic **A.** *Just past, preceding, previous, of yesterday*. diei pristini perfidia, Caes B G 4, 14 somnium pristinae noctis, Suet. Aug 94 —**B.** = priscus, *old fashioned, old, former, early* (ante class and post Aug) in vobis resident mores pristini, Plaut Truc prol 6 tribus pristinum nomen possident, Col 5, 1, 7 aetas, Claud II Cons Stil 124

2. pristīnus or **pistrīnus**, a, um, *adj* [pristis for pistrix], *of* or *belonging to* (the constellation of) *the Whale* (post Aug) ex occasu pristini sideris, Col. 11, 2, 5, id 11, 2, 64

pristis, v 1 pistris

pristix, icis, *f*, v 1. pistris

prius and **prĭusquam**, v prior, *adv*

prīvantĭa, ium, *n*, v privo, II A

‡ **prīvātārĭus**, a, um, *adj* [privatus], *private* (post class), Edict Diocl p 22

‡ **prīvātīcĭus**, a, um, *adj* [id.], *privative, negative* privaticia, στερητικά, Gloss Lat Gr

prīvātim, *adv* [id.] **I.** In gen, *apart from State affairs, for one's self, as an individual, in private, privately, in a private capacity* (opp publice, class.) eloquentiâ et privatim et publice homines perverse abutuntur, Cic Inv 1, 4, 5 aut privatim gerere aliquid malunt, aut capessunt rem publicam, id Fin 5, 20, 57 privatim mandare rem alicui, id Rosc Am 39, 114 in peregrino quaeritur privatimne an publice venerit, id Off 1, 41, 149 nec societatem tibi quippiam debere nec priva

tim Quintium debuisse, id. Quint. 4, 15: privatim degeneres, in publicum exitiosi, Tac. A. 11, 17: privatim et publice rapere vasa caelata, Sall. C 11, 6· publice privatimque gratiam petere, Caes. B G. 5, 53: fidem sanctam habuit tam privatim, quam publice, *towards individuals*, Gell. 20, 1, 39; opp. publicitus, Plaut Bacch. 2, 3, 80: qui privatim plus possint quam ipsi magistratus, Caes. B. G 1, 17: nulla me ipsum privatim pepulit insignis injuria, Cic. Fam 4, 13, 2; Liv 5, 30: Fabius infestus privatim Papirio erat, *personally*, id. 9, 38 —**II.** In partic. **A.** *Apart, separately, especially, particularly* (post-Aug.): de iis privatim condidit volumen Amometus, Plin 6, 17, 20, § 55: oleum cicinum privatim dicitur purgare praecordia, id. 23, 4, 41, § 83: appellatione privatim sibi assignatā, Quint 8, 2, 5 —**B.** *At home:* nec privatim se tenuit, in foro inambulavit, Liv 23, 7, 10

prīvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [privo], *a taking away, privation* of a thing (class.): doloris, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37 and 38; 2, 9, 28: culpae, Gell. 2, 6, 10

prīvātīvus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *denoting privation; in gram , privative, negative* (post-class for privans). ne particula privativa est, Gell. 13, 22; cf.: pars, quam Graeci κατὰ στέρησιν dicunt, id. 5, 12, 10 —Hence, *adv:* **prīvātīvē**, *negatively*, Boëth Analyt Prior 1, p 483

prīvātō, *adv*, v privo, *P. a. fin*

prīvātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from privo

‡ **prīvĕras**, mulieres privatas dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. p 252 Müll. [prob from privĕr, era, erum, as a collat. form of privus]

Prīvernum, i, *n*, *a very ancient town of Latium, now ruins near Piperno*, Liv. 8, 1; 8, 20; Verg A. 11, 540; Val. Max. 6, 2, 1. —Hence, **II. Prīvernas**, ātis, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Privernum, Privernian:* fundus, Cic de Or. 2, 55, 224; id. Clu. 51, 141: ager, id. Agr. 2, 25, 66; Liv. 7, 16. de senatu Privernate ita decretum, id. 8, 20: bellum, id. 8, 19: in Privernati, *in the territory of Privernum*, Cic. Clu. 51, 141. — In *plur.:* **Prīvernātes**, ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Privernum*, Liv. 7, 15; 8, 1: Privernatium causā, id. 8, 21: vina Privernatia, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 65 Sill.

Prīvernus, i, *m*, *the name of an Italian*, Verg. A. 9, 576

‡ **prīvicloes**, privis id est singulis, Fest p 204 Müll [archaic *dat* or *abl plur.* from priviclus, *dim* from privus]

prīvignus, i, *m*, and **prīvigna**, ae, *f* [for privigenus, from privus gigno; prop of a separate race] **I.** *A step son, a step-daughter* (class). uxor liberis ex aliā uxore natis noverca dicitur: matris vir ex alio viro natis vitricus appellatur. eorum uterque natos aliunde privignos privignasque vocant, Dig. 38, 10, 4. **A.** Privignus, Sall. C. 15, 2; Cic. Clu. 66, 188, id. Q. Fr 3, 3, 2; Hor. Ep 1, 3, 2; Prop 2, 1, 52, Dig. 38, 10, 7· PRIVIGNVS MEVS, Monum Ancyr. venenum privigno datum, Juv. 6, 134. —**B.** Privigna de uxore Tuberonis et privigna, Cic. Att 13, 20, 2, Just 14, 6, 3 —**C.** *Plur.* illic matre carentibus Privignis mulier temperat innocens, *step-children*, Hor C 3, 24, 18, Dig. 23, 2, 34.—**II.** Transf., of plants (poet), *adj*. privignae proles, Col. 10, 161.

prīvĭlēgiārius, ii, *m* [privilegium], *one who has a privilege, a privileged person* (post-class.), Dig 14, 5, 3, cf. ib 2, 14, 10, 42, 5, 24.

prīvĭlēgium, ii, *n* [privus-lex], *a bill* or *law in favor of* or *against an individual* (class.)· in privatos homines leges ferri noluerunt; id est enim privilegium, Cic Leg 3, 19, 44, cf id. Sest. 30, 65; id. Dom. 17, 43 de te privilegium tulit, id. Par. 4, 32; id. Brut 23, 89· licuit tibi ferre non legem, sed nefarium privilegium, id. Dom. 10, 26· privilegia irrogare, id. ib 10, 42· vim et crudelitatem privilegi publicis litteris consignavit, id. Red. in Sen. 11, 29 —**II.** In the post-Aug period, *an ordinance in favor of an individual, privilege, prerogative* (cf.: beneficium, jus praecipuum, immunitas) coloniam habuisse privilegium, et vetustissimum morem, arbitrio suo rempublicam administrare, Plin. Ep 10, 47 (56), 1; Traj. ap Plin. Ep 10, 109 (110): quaedam privilegia parentibus data sunt, Sen. Ben. 3, 11. 1: privilegio munitus, Dig. 38, 17, 2: privilegium aetatis, Just. 2, 10, 2; Ambros in Psa. 118, Serm. 13, 15: sacerdotum, Suet. Aug. 93· athletarum, id. ib 45

prīvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.* [privus] **I.** *To bereave, deprive, rob, strip* of any thing (class.; cf.: orbo, viduo) (*a*) With *abl.:* haec meretrix meum erum ... privavit bonis, luce, honore, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 20. donis privatus sum, id. ib 2, 7, 56: aliquem approbatione, Cic Ac. 2, 19, 61· praepositio in privat verbum eā vi, quam haberet, si in praepositum non fuisset, id. Top 11, 48· aliquem somno, id. Att 9, 10, 1: se oculis, id. Fin. 5, 29, 87· aliquem vitā, id. Phil. 9, 4, 8: aliquem communi luce, id. Quint 23, 74: patriam aspectu suo, id. Fam. 4, 9, 3: cibo, Lucr 1, 1038· lumine, Ov. P 1, 1, 53: fide, Stat. Th. 2, 695 —(*β*) With *gen* (ante-class.): me cum privares tui, Afran. ap. Non. 498, 17 (Com Rel. p 156 Rib) —(*γ*) With *acc.* (ante class.): quod res vis hunc privari pulcras quas uti solet? Nov. ap Non. 500, 16 (1 L p 224 Rib) —**II.** *To free, release, deliver* from any thing; with *abl:* aliquem injuriā, Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 13: exsilio, id. Att. 1, 16, 9: molestiā, id. ib 12, 26, 2: dolore, id. Fin. 1, 11, 37: dolore, Lucr. 1, 60: dominis superbis, id. 2, 1091: formidine, Hor. S 2, 7, 77.—Hence, **A. prīvantĭa**, ium, *n*, *privatives*, a transl. of the Gr στερητικά: sunt enim alia contraria, quae privantia licet appellemus Latine, Graece appellantur στερητικά, Cic Top 11, 48 —**B. prīvātus**, a, um, *P. a* **I.** *Apart from the State, peculiar to one's self, of* or *belonging to an individual, private* (opp publicus or communis; cf. domesticus; class.): nihil privati ac separati agri, Caes. B G 4, 1: utatur privatis ut suis, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 20: privatus illis census erat brevis, Commune magnum, Hor. C 2, 15, 13: vestem mutare privato consensu, opp publico consilio, Cic Sest. 12, 27: de communi quicquid poterat, ad se in privatam domum sevocabat, id. Quint. 3, 13: res quae ipsius erant privatae, *private property*, id. ib 4, 15: privatae feriae vocantur sacrorum propriorum, velut dies natales, Fest. p 242 Müll. —**B.** Esp, of persons, *not in public* or *official life, private, deprived of office:* cum projectis fascibus et deposito imperio, privatus et captus ipse in alienam venisset potestatem, Caes B C 2, 32; Liv 3, 41: vir privatus, *a private individual, one who is not a magistrate*, or *in any public office:* privato viro imperium extra ordinem dare, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 25: Bibulus ex iis, qui privati sunt, id. Fam. 1, 1, 3. privatus an cum potestate, id. Inv 1, 25, 35: privati, opp reges, id. Div. 1, 40, 89 —**C.** Of things: aedificia, *isolated, apart from the villages*, Caes. B G 1, 5. vita privata et quieta, *a private life, withdrawn from State affairs*, Cic Sen 7, 22 —**D.** *Neutr. absol.* in the phrases in privato, *in private*, opp in publico, *in public*, Liv 39, 18: in privatum, *for private use:* tabernas vendidit in privatum, id. 40, 51: ex privato, *from one's private property*. tributum ex privato conferre, id. 30, 44.—**E.** *Subst.* **prīvātus**, i, *m* (sc. homo), *a man in private life, citizen* (opp magistratus): hic qualis imperator nunc privatus est, Plaut Capt. 1, 2, 63: an vero P. Scipio pontifex maximus Ti Gracchum privatus interfecit; Catilinam nos consules perferemus? Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3 —*Plur*, Cic Leg. 3, 19, 43· consilium dedimus Sullae, privatus ut altum Dormiret, Juv 1, 16.—**II.** In the time of the emperors, *private*, i. e *not imperial, not belonging to the emperor* or *to the imperial family:* id sibi (Domitiano) maxime formidolosum, privati hominis (i e Agricolae) nomen supra principis attolli, Tac. Agr 39 ut summum fastigium privati hominis impleret, cum principis noluisset, Plin. Ep 2, 1, 2. spectacula, *not given by the emperor*, Suet. Ner 21 —*Adv:* **prīvātō**, *at home* (very rare for the class privatim, q v): privato nos tenuissemus, Liv. Fragm. ap Prisc p 1009 P.

prīvus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Single* (archaic)· veteres priva dixerunt, quae nos singula dicimus, Gell. 10, 20, 4: in dies privos, Lucr. 5, 733· privas mutari in horas, id 5, 274: in privas quoniam (vox) se dividit aures, id. 4, 566 —**II.** Transf **A.** *Each, every individual*. privam quamque particulam venti sentire, Lucr. 4, 261.—Distributively, *one each:* item his discipulis privos custodes dabo, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 75: ut privos lapides silices privasque verbenas secum ferrent, *each a stone*, Senatus Consultum ap Liv. 30, 43, 9: abdomina thynni, Lucil. ap Non. 35, 22: in praesentia bubus privis binisque tunicis donati, Liv. 7, 37, 2 Weissenb ad loc; cf: privos privasque antiqui dicebant pro singulis, Paul. ex Fest. p 226, 6 —**B.** *One's own, private, peculiar, particular:* (viden' ut pauper) conducto navigio aeque Nauseat, ac locuples, quem ducit priva triremis? Hor Ep 1, 1, 92: turdus, Sive aliud privum dabitur tibi, id. S 2, 5, 10. opercula doliis priva, Cato, R. R. 10, 4; cf. id. ib 3, 5: privum aliquid da, quod possim titulis, incidere, Juv 8, 68: Graeci ea dicunt privis vocibus, Gell. 11, 16, 1.—**C.** *Deprived of, without:* privus ipse militiae, Sall. H. 1, 100 Dietsch: turba imperitorum priva verae rationis, App de Deo Socr. 3, p 43, 2.

1. prō (archaic collat form, posi in posimerium; cf. pono, from posino; cf. Gr ποτί and ποτ with πρός), *adv* and *prep* [root in Sanscr *prep* pra-, *before*, as in prathamas, first; Gr. πρό; cf.: πρό-τερος, πρῶτος, etc; Lat.: prae, prior, priscus, etc.; perh. old *abl.* form, of which prae is the *loc.*], *before, in front of;* and, transf., *for*, with the idea of protection, substitution, or proportion. **I.** *Adv*, found only in the transf comp signif (v. infra, II. B 3) in connection with *quam* and *ut:* pro quam and pro ut (the latter usually written in one word, prout), like prae quam and prae ut. * **A.** Pro quam, *in proportion as, just as:* nec satis est, pro quam largos exaestuat aestus, Lucr. 2, 1137. —**B.** Pro ut or **prout**, *according as, in proportion, accordingly, proportionably as, just as, as* (class): compararat argenti bene facti, prout Thermitani hominis facultates ferebant, satis, Cic Verr 2, 2, 34, § 83: tuas litteras, prout res postulat, exspecto, id. Att. 11, 6 *fin:* id, prout cujusque ingenium erat, interpretabantur, Liv. 38, 50· prout locus iniquus aequusve his aut illis, prout animus pugnantium est, prout numerus, varia pugnae fortuna est, id. 38, 40 *fin.*—With a corresp *ita:* ejusque rationem ita haberi, prout haberi lege liceret, Cic Phil 5, 17, 46: prout sedes ipsa est, ita varia genera morborum sunt, Cels. 4, 4, 5: prout nives satiaverint, ita Nilum increscere, Plin 5, 9, 10, § 51.—**II.** *Prep* with *abl.* (late Lat. with *acc.:* PRO SALVTEM SVAM, Inscr. Grut. 4, 12; 46, 9; Inscr Orell. 2360), *before, in front of* **A.** Lit, of place: sedens pro aede Castoris, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 27: praesidia, quae pro templis cernitis, id Mil. 1, 2: ii qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant, Caes. B G 4, 32: pro castris copias habere, id. ib 7, 66: pro castris dimicare, id. ib 5, 16· pro oppido, id. ib 7, 71: pro opere consistere, Sall J. 92, 9· castra pro moenibus locata, Liv 2, 53; 4, 17· pro muro, id. 30, 10 pro castris explicare aciem, id. 6, 23: pro vallo, Plin. 2, 37, 37, § 101; Vell. 2, 19, 1.—With *verbs of motion*. Caesar pro castris suas copias produxit, *before the camp*, Caes. B G 1, 48: haece tabulas hic ibidem pro pedibus tuis obicito, *before your feet*, App Mag p 337, 36; id. M. 4, p 155, 2.—**2.** In partic, with the accessory idea of presence on the front part, on the edge or brink of a place, *on* or *in the front of*, often to be translated by a simple *on* or *in*· pro censu classis iuniorum, Serv. Tullius cum dixit accipi debet in censu, ut ait M. Varro, sicuti pro aede Castoris, pro tribunali, pro testimonio, Fest. p 246 Müll., cf.. pro significat in, ut pro rostris, pro aede, pro tribunali, Paul. ex Fest p 228 Müll; and pro sententia ac si dicatur in sententiā, ut pro rostris id est in rostris, id. p 226 Müll.· hac re pro suggestu pronunciata, qs. *standing on the front part of the tribune*, or, as we would say, *on the tribune*, Caes B G 6, 3 pro tribunali cum aliquid ageretur, *was transacted before* or *at my tribunal*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 21; so, pro tribunali id. Pis 5, 11; id. Sest. 15, 34: pro contione, *before the assembled army;* and, in gen, *before the assembly*· laudatus pro contione Jugurtha, Sall. J 8, 2; cf. Curt. 9, 1, 1· pro contione laudibus legati militumque tollere animos, Liv 7, 7· fortes viros pro contione donantis, Curt. 10, 5, 10: pro contione litteras recitare, id. 4, 10, 16; Liv. 38, 23 *fin:* pro contione palam utrumque temptavit, Suet. Vesp 7; Tac. A. 3, 9; Front. Strat. 1, 11, 3;

4, 5, 11; cf. pro comitio, Suet Aug 43: uti pro consilio imperatum erat, *in the council*, Sall. J 29, 6, cf· supplicatio in triduum pro collegio decemvirûm imperata fuit, Liv 38, 36. pontifices pro collegio decrevisse, Gell. 11, 3, 2 pro collegio pronuntiare, Liv 4, 26, 9 suas simultates pro magistratu exercere, id. 39, 5 pro munimentis castelli manipulos explicat, *before, on the fortifications*, Tac. A. 2, 80; 12, 33· stabat pro litore diversa acies, *in front of* or *upon the shore*, id. ib 14, 30 legionem pro ripa componere, id. ib 12, 29. velamenta et infulas pro muris ostentant, *in front of, from the walls*, Tac. H 3, 31, so, pro muris, id A 2, 81: ad hoc mulieres puerique pro tectis aedificiorum saxa et alia, quae locus praebebat, certatim mittere, *standing on the edge of the roofs, from the roofs*, Sall J. 67, 1 Kritz.—**B.** Transf **1.** To signify a standing before or in front of, for defence or protection; hence an acting *for, in be half of, in favor of, for the benefit of, on the side of* (opp contra, adversum) veri inveniendi causâ contra omnia dici oportere et pro omnibus, Cic Ac. 2, 18, 60; cf. hoc non modo non pro me, sed contra me est potius, id. de Or 3, 20, 75: partim nihil contra Habitum valere, partim etiam pro hoc esse, id. Clu. 32, 88 difficillimum videtur quod dixi, pro ipsis esse quibus eveniunt ista, quae horremus ac tremimus, Sen. Prov. 3, 2: haec cum contra legem proque lege dicta essent, Liv. 34, 8. pro Romano populo armis certare, Enn ap Non 150, 6 (Ann. v. 215 Vahl); cf. pro vostrâ vitâ morti occumbant, id. ap Serv ad Verg A. 2, 62 (Trag v 176 Vahl): quae ego pro re publica fecissem, Cato ap Front. p 149. nihil ab eo praetermissum est, quod aut pro re publicâ conquerendum fuit, aut pro eâ disputandum, Cic Sest 2, 3: omnia me semper pro amicorum periculis, nihil umquam pro me ipso deprecatum, id de Or. 2, 49, 201. convenit dimicare pro legibus, pro libertate, pro patria, id. Tusc 4, 19, 43: dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori, Hor C 3, 2, 13; cf id. ib 3, 19, 2: pro sollicitis non tacitus reis, id. ib 4, 1, 14: spondere levi pro paupere, id. A. P. 423. urbes, quae viris aut loco pro hostibus et adversum se opportunissumae erant, Sall J. 88, 4: nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam, etc, Tac Agr. 12 et locus pro vobis et nox erit, Liv 9, 24 8: et loca sua et genus pugnae pro hoste fuere, id 39, 30, 3· pro Corbulone aetas, patrius mos... erant contra, etc, Tac A. 3, 31; id H 4, 78; Curt 4, 14, 16—**2.** With the notion of replacement or substitution, *in the place of, instead of, for* **a.** In gen.: numquam ego argentum pro vino congiario... disdidi, Cato ap Front p 149: ego ibo pro te, si tibi non libet, Plaut Most 5, 2, 10. ego pro te molam, Ter And. 1, 2, 29; Cic. Leg 2, 5, 13 mutata (ea dico), in quibus pro verbo proprio subicitur aliud . ut cum minutum dicimus animum pro parvo, etc, id Or. 27, 92 sq; cf. libenter etiam copulando verba jungebant, ut sodes pro si audes, sis pro si vis. ain' pro aisne, nequire pro non quire, malle pro magis velle, nolle pro non velle Dein etiam saepe et exin pro deinde et exinde dicimus, id ib 45, 154 pro vitula statuis dulcem Aulide natam, Hor S 2, 3, 199 pro bene sano Ac non incauto fictum astutumque vocamus, id ib 1, 3, 61; cf Suet Caes 70: pro ope ferenda sociis pergit ipse ire, etc, Liv. 23, 28, 11 Weissenb ad loc; Zumpt, Gram. § 667; cf: pro eo, ut ipsi ex alieno agro raperent, suas terras, etc, Liv 22, 1, 2.—**b.** Esp freq in connection with the title of any officer, to denote his substitute. pro consule, pro praetore, pro quaestore, pro magistro, etc. (afterwards joined into one word, as proconsul, pro praetor, proquaestor, promagister, etc), *pro consul, proprætor, proquæstor, vice director:* cum pro consule in Ciliciam proficiscens Athenas venissem, Cic de Or 1, 18, 82; cf cum L. Philippus pro consulibus eum se mittere dixit, non pro consule, *instead of the consuls, not as proconsul*, id Phil. 11, 8, 18: nec pro praetore, Caesarem (vocat), id. ib 13, 10, 22; Liv 35, 1· cum Alexandriae pro quaestore essem, Cic Ac. 2, 4, 11; cf.: litteris Q Caepionis Bruti pro consule... Q Hortensii pro consule opera, etc, id. Phil. 10, 11, 26 P. Terentius operas in portu et scripturâ Asiae pro magistro dedit, id. Att 11, 10, 1; cf id. Verr 2, 2, 70, § 169, id. Fam. 13, 65, 1; see also the words proconsul, promagister, propraetor, proquaestor, etc.—**c.** So of price, penalty, etc, *in exchange, in return for* tres minas pro istis duobus dedi, Plaut Most 3, 2, 138; id Aul 3, 3, 8 pro hujus peccatis ego supplicium sufferam, Ter And. 5, 3, 17: dimidium ejus quod pactus esset, pro carmine daturum, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 351: pro vitâ hominis nisi hominis vita reddatur, non posse deorum immortalium numen placari, Caes B G 6 16. id pro immolatis in foro Tarquinien sium Romanis poenae hostibus redditum, Liv. 7, 19, 3. vos, pro paternis sceleribus, poenas date, Sen Med 925; Lact 2, 7, 21: pro crimine poenas, Ov Ib 621.—**3.** Pro is also frequently used to denote the viewing, judging, considering, representing of a thing as something, *for, the same as, just as, as:* pro sano loqueris, quom me appellas nomine, Plaut Men 2, 2, 24: sese ducit pro adulescentulo, id. Stich 3, 1, 65; id. Cist 1, 3, 24: hunc Eduxi a parvulo, habui, amavi pro meo, *as my own*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 23. Cato ille noster qui mihi unus est pro centum milibus, *whose voice I regard as equal to that of thousands*, Cic Att. 2, 5, 1: Siciliam nobis non pro penariâ cellâ, sed pro aerario fuisse, id Verr 2, 2, 2, § 5: P Sestio pro occiso relictus est, id Sest 38, 81; Caes B G 3, 109: cum pro damnato mortuoque esset, *as good as condemned and dead*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 15, § 33. summa ratio, quae sapientibus pro necessitate est, Plin Ep 1, 12, 3· negotia pro solatiis accipiens, Tac. A. 4, 13: consuli pro hostibus esse, Liv 43, 5, 4: adeo incredibilis visa res, ut non pro vano modo, sed vix pro sano nuncius audiretur, *as a boaster*, Liv. 39, 49: quoniam de adventu Caesaris pro certo habebamus, *to consider as certain*, Mat ap Cic. Att 9, 15, 6 et saep; v. certus—**4.** Esp in certain phrases: pro eo, *for the same thing, as just the same:* ut si a Caesare, quod speramus, impetrarimus, tuo beneficio nos id consecutos esse judicemus: sin minus, pro eo tantum id habeamus, cum a te data sit opera, ut impetraremus, Cic. Fam. 13, 7, 5.—With the particles of comparison· *atque* (*ac*), *ac si, quasi, just the same as, even as, as though:* pro eo ac debui, *just as was my duty*, Sulp ap Cic Fam 4, 5, 1: pro eo ac si concessum sit, Cic Inv. 1, 32, 54: pro eo est atque si adhibitus non esset, Dig 28, 1, 22 pro eo erit quasi ne legatum quidem sit, ib 30, 1, 38: pro eo quod, *for the reason that, because:* pro eo quod ejus nomen erat magnâ apud omnes gloriâ, Cic de Or. 2, 18, 75· pro eo quod pluribus verbis vos quam vo lui fatigavi, veniam a vobis petitam velim, Liv 38, 49 *fin*—**5.** *On account of, for the sake of*· dolor pro patriâ, Cic Fin 1, 7, 24: tumultus pro recuperandâ re publicâ, id Brut 90, 311 dub (B and K. omit pro)· dedit pro corpore nummos, i e to rescue his person, Hor S 1, 2, 43· aliquem amare pro ejus eximiâ suavitate, Cic de Or 1, 55, 234: pro quibus meritis quanto opere dilectus sit, Suet. Aug 57: cum pro incolumitate principis vota susceperunt, Tac A 4, 17: pro bono (= bene), Sall J. 22, 4.—**6.** Pro is used in its most general sense in stating the relation between two objects or actions, *in proportion, in comparison with, according to* or *as, conformably to, by virtue of, for*, etc.: meus pater nunc pro hujus verbis recte et sapienter facit, *according to his story*, Plaut Am 1, 1, 133. tu pro oratione nec vir nec mulier mihi's, id Rud 4, 4, 71: pro viribus tace ac fabulari, *according to one's ability*, Enn ap Non 475. 4 (Trag v. 181 Vahl): facere certum'st pro copiâ ac sapientiâ, Plaut Merc 3, 1, 8· agere pro viribus, Cic. Sen 9, 27 aliquem pro dignitate laudare, id. Rosc Am 12, 33· proelium atrocius quam pro numero pugnantium fuit, Liv 21, 29: pro imperio, *by virtue of his office* or *authority*· quia pro imperio palam interfici non poterat, Liv. 1, 51, 2; hence, *imperatively, dictatorially, summarily* nec illum ipsum submovere pro imperio posse more majorum, id 2, 56, 12· hem! satis pro imperio, quisquis es, Ter Phorm 1, 4, 18. pro tuâ prudentiâ, Cic. Fam 4, 10, 2, 11, 12, 2 cum in eam rationem pro suo quisque sensu ac dolore loqueretur, id. Verr 2, 1, 27, § 69· quibus aliquid opis fortasse ego pro meâ, tu pro tuâ, pro suâ quisque parte ferre potuisset, id. Fam. 15, 15, 3. pro virili parte, *according to one's ability*, id. Sest 66, 138; Liv. praef 2; Ov. Tr 5, 11, 23—Esp freq. pro rata parte and pro ratâ, *in proportion, proportionably;* v. ratus: pro se quisque, *each according to his ability, each one for himself*, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58; Caes. B G 2, 25; Verg A. 12, 552 et saep: pro tempore et pro re, *according to time and circumstances*, Caes. B G 5, 8: pro facultatibus, Nep Epam 3, 5—Pro eo, quantum, or ut, *in proportion to, as, according to, according as:* eâque pro eo, quantum in quoque sit ponderis, esse aestimanda, Cic. Fin. 4, 21, 58: equidem pro eo, quanti te facio, quicquid feceris, approbabo, id. Fam. 3, 3, 2: tamen pro eo ut temporis difficultas tulit, etc, L. Metell ap Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 126

☞ In composition the o is long in some words, in others short (through the influence of the Gr. προ): prōdeo, prŏfiteor; and even in words borrowed from the Greek, as prōlogus—Its signification has reference either to place, before, forwards; or to protection, for· procedo, procurro, profanus; procuro, propugno, prosum, protego.

2. prō (less correctly **prōh**), *interj*, an exclamation of wonder or lamentation, *O! Ah! Alas!* (class.) (*a*) With *nom.:* proh! bonae frugi hominem te jam pridem esse arbitror, Plaut. Cas 2, 4, 4: pro Juppiter! Enn ap Varr L L. 7, § 12 Müll (Trag. v 225 Vahl); Ter. And. 4, 3, 17; id. Eun. 3, 5, 2; id. Ad. 1, 2, 31; cf. pro supreme Juppiter, id. ib 2, 1, 42: pro Juppiter, Hominis stultitiam! id. ib 3, 3, 12: pro di immortales, id ib 3, 4, 1; cf.: pro, dii immortales! Cic Imp Pomp 12, 33: pro curia inversique mores! Hor C. 3, 5, 7: pro scelus, Mart 2, 46, 8—(*β*) Parenthet: pro, quanta potentia regni Est, Venus alma, tui, Ov. M. 13, 758· et mea, pro! nullo pondere verba cadunt, id H 3, 98· tantum, pro! degeneramus a patribus, Liv. 22, 14, 6; Curt 4, 16, 10—(*γ*) With *acc:* pro divom fidem! Enn. ap Don ad Ter Phorm. 2, 2, 25 (Sat v 30 Vahl); Ter Ad 4, 7, 28, cf: pro deum atque hominum fidem! id And 1, 5, 2; 11; id Heaut 1, 1, 9; Cic Tusc 5, 16, 48; instead of which, ellipt.: pro deum immortalium! Ter Phorm 2, 3, 4: pro deum atque hominum, id Hec 2, 1, 1: pro fidem deum! facinus foedum, id. Eun 5, 4, 21—(*δ*) With *gen:* pro malae tractationis! Tert Poen *fin*

‡ **prŏaedĭfĭcātum**, i, *n* [pro aedifico], *a balcony:* proaedificatum dicitur, quod ex privato loco processit in publicum solum, Fest. p 242 Müll

† **prŏāgŏrus**, i, *m.*, = προήγορος, *a director*, the highest magistrate in some towns of Sicily, Cic Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 50; 2, 4, 39, § 85.

prŏ-ămĭta, ae, *f*, *a great grandfather's sister*, Dig 38, 10, 1, Paul Sent 4, 11, 5.

† **prŏăpŏdŏsis**, is, *f*, = προαπόδοσις, *a figure of speech so called:* proapodosis redditio orationis, id est, cum nomen in po stremâ parte membri, aut eadem quaecumque pars orationis redditur, ex quâ idem membrum coepit: ut si dicas: Publicas tibi calamitates imputare debet respublica, Mart Cap 5, 175 Grot. (Kopp, § 533, prosapodosis); so Aquila Fig Sentent. p 24 Capper.

† **prŏarchē**, ēs, *f.*, = προαρχή, *one of the Æons of the Valentinians*, Tert adv Val 7, 35

prŏ-auctor, ōris, *m*, *a remote ancestor, founder* (post Aug.): generis sui pro auctor, Suet Claud. 24

prŏ-ăvĭa, ae, *f*, *a grandfather's* or *grandmother's mother, a great grandmother* (post-Aug), Suet. Calig 10; cf Dig 38, 10, 1; 10

prŏăvītus, a, um, *adj* [proavus], *of* or *belonging to a great-grandfather*, or *to one's ancestors, ancestral* (poet). regna, *inherited from his forefathers*, Ov M 13, 416: rura, Stat. S 4, 4, 83. potentia, Sil 16, 254: medicamina didicit id 5, 366. facta, id 11, 88

prŏ-ăvuncŭlus, i, *m*, *a great grandmother's brother*, Dig 38, 10, 1; 10

prŏ-ăvus, i (*gen plur.* proavûm, Stat Th. 10, 807), *m* **I.** *A grandfather's* or *grandmother's father, a great grandfather* (class): pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus, Plaut. Pers 1, 2, 5; cf id Mil

2, 4, 20: proavus et avus, Cic Mur 7, 15; cf. Dig 38, 10, 1; 10 —**II.** Transf, *fore-father, ancestor:* in censura de proavo multum cogitato tuo, i e of *Appius Claudius Cæcus*, Cic Fam 3, 11, 4; Curt. 6, 11, 26; Hor. A. P. 270; Ov. Am. 3, 15, 5; Stat Th. 10, 807· felices proavorum atavi, Juv 3, 312

prŏba, ae, *f.* [probo], *a proof* (post-class.), Amm 21, 16, 21; Cod. Just. 12, 25, 1

prŏbābĭlis, e, *adj* [id.] **I.** Lit, *that may be assumed, believed,* or *proved; likely, credible, probable* (class) probabile est id, quod fere fieri solet, aut quod in opinione positum est, aut quod habet in se ad haec quandam similitudinem, sive id falsum est, sive verum, Cic Inv 1, 29, 46 quae probabilia videantur. id. Fin 5, 26, 76 est enim in his rebus aliquid probabile, id. ib 3, 17, 58; id. Ac 2, 11, 33, 2, 63, 154: nihil est tam incredibile, quod non dicendo fiat probabile, id Par praef. 1· ratio, id. Off. 1, 3, 8· conjectura et ratio, id. Div 2, 6, 16 probabilis et prope vera disputatio, id. de Or 1, 56, 240: causa, id. Verr 2, 5, 67, § 173· mendacium, Liv. 40, 29: Causae, Tac A. 6, 14. —**II.** Transf, in gen, *worthy of approval, pleasing, agreeable, acceptable, commendable, laudable, good, fit* (class.) **A.** Of persons: C Licinius probabilis orator· jam vero etiam probatus, Cic Brut. 76, 263: voce peracutā atque magnā, nec alia re ulla probabilis, id. ib 68, 241· discipulus, id. de Or 1, 28, 129· jucundior et probabilior populo orator, id ib 2, 36, 153, Nep Cat 3, 1.—**B.** Of things concr and abstr. materia, Cic Fam 3, 6, 18· *nomen*, id. Caec 25, 71: boves non minus probabiles animis, quam corporibus, Col. 6, 1, 2 aqua maxime probabilis, Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 38· gustus, Col. 3, 2, 24: soli et caeli qualitas, id. ib 3, 1, 10. rosa nec odore, nec specie probabilis, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 18. genus orationis, Cic Part 6, 19; Liv 2, 13: mores, Col. 6, 2, 14· vir ingenio sane probabili, Cic Brut. 48, 180 —Hence, *adv:* **prŏbābĭlĭter. A.** *Probably, credibly* (class.) rem breviter exponere et probabiliter, Cic Or. 35, 122 rationem reddere, id. Fin 3, 17, 58· dicere, id. de Or 2, 82, 337: multa probabiliter argumentatus, Liv. 33, 28: justius et probabilius accusare, Cic Inv. 2, 46, 136. defendere, Liv 42, 48 —**B.** *Laudably, fitly, well* (post Aug): consulatum gerere, Vell. 2, 46, 4: eleganter et probabiliter hoc dictum est, Gell. 9, 16, 6: recte et probabiliter dici, id. 1, 16, 9 —*Comp:* probabilius Lu tatius, Val. Max. 2, 8, 2

prŏbābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [probabilis], *probability, credibility* (class)· magna, Cic Ac 2, 24, 75· captiosa, id. Fin. 3, 21, 72: quodcumque nostros animos probabilitate percussit id dicimus, id. Tusc 5, 11, 33

prŏbābĭlĭter, *adv*, v probabilis *fin*

prŏbāmentum, i, *n.* [probo], *proof* (post class.), Cod. Th. 13, 6, 10

† **prŏbăta,** ōrum, *n*, = προβατα, *sheep* (post-Aug for oves), Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 16

† **prŏbătĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = προβατικος, *of* or *belonging to sheep, sheep* (eccl. Lat) probatica porta Hierosolymis, *the sheep gate*, near which the sheep destined for sacrifice were washed in a pool, Hier de situ et nomine loc Hebr ex Joann. 5, 2

prŏbātio, ōnis, *f.* [probo]. **I.** *A trying, proving, a trial, inspection, examination* (class): athletarum probatio, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: futura, id Verr 2, 1, 54, § 142, Varr R. R. 1, 20, 1 oesypi, Plin. 29, 2, 10, § 36 croci sinceri, id. 21, 6, 17, § 32 pumicis, id. 36, 21, 42, § 155. gemmae recusant limae probationem, id. 37 13, 76, § 200 equitum, *a review*, Val. Max. 2, 2, 9 —**II.** In partic **A.** *Approbation, approval, assent* (class) ob probationem pretium datum, Cic. Font 4 17 tale visum nullum esse ut perceptio consequatur, ut autem probatio, multa, i e *the assent of belief, though not the direct evidence of the senses*, id. Ac. 2, 31, 99 —**B.** *Proof, demonstration* (post-Aug.), Quint 5, 10, 8 firma, id. 11, 3, 2· potentissimae, id. 5, 10, 103 ad cujus rei probationem immittit indices, Just. 32, 2, 9· oculorum, *ocular demonstration*, Plin 2, 2, 2, § 5 —**C.** In partic., in rhet, *the third part of a discourse, also called* confirmatio or fides orationis, *in which the orator enumerates his arguments*, Quint. 3, 9, 1

† **prŏbātĭon,** ii, *n*, = προβάτιον, *a plant, also called* arnoglossa, App Herb 1

prŏbātīvus, a, um, *adj* [probo], *of* or *belonging to proof, probative* (post class). quaestiones, Auct. Quint Decl. 299

prŏbātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *an approver* (rare but class): quid interest inter suasorem facti et probatorem? Cic Phil. 2, 12, 29: rationis, id. Caecin. 29, 85: ingenii, Ov. P 2, 2, 106. malorum improbator, bono rum probator, App de Deo Socr. 16 —**II.** *A trier, examiner* (eccl. Lat), Vulg. Jer 20, 12.

prŏbātōrĭa, ae, *f.* (sc epistula) [id.], *a letter of recommendation* (from the emperor), *a certificate of qualification* (post class.): sacra probatoria, Cod. Just 12, 58, 2: emissa sacri scrinii probatoria, ib 12, 60, 6; 12, 36, 7.

prŏbātus, a, um, *Part* and *P. a*, from probo

prŏbē, *adv*, v 1. probus *fin.* A.

Prŏbĭānus, a, um, v 2. Probus.

prŏbĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. probus], *goodness, worth, uprightness, honesty, probity; modesty* (class.)· virtus, probitas, integritas in candidato requiri solet, Cic Planc. 25, 62; id. Fam. 13, 10, 3: probitatis commendatio, id. de Or 1, 26, 122: spectatae probitatis femina, Tac A. 13, 12; Quint 6, 4, 11 *fin:* exempla probitatis sinceritatisque, Gell. 14, 2, 5 —Prov.: probitas laudatur et alget, Juv. 1, 74.

prŏbĭter, *adv*, v 1 probus *fin* B

* **prō-bīto,** ĕre, *v a., to move forward:* gradum, Pac. ap Non. 154, 3; v. Trag Rel. p 101 Rib

† **problēma,** ătis (*gen plur.* proble matorum, Gell 3, 6, 1; *abl plur.* problema tis, id. 19, 6, 1), *n*, = πρόβλημα, *a question proposed for solution, a problem, enigma, riddle, puzzle* (post-Aug), Suet Gram 4: problemata φιλοσοφούμενα, Sen Contr. 1, 3, 8: Aristotelis libri sunt, qui Problemata physica inscribuntur, Gell. 19, 4, 1· Aristoteles in septimo problematorum, id. 3, 6, 1; 2, 30, 11; App Mag. 51. in problematis Aristotelis, Gell. 19, 6, 1· proponam vobis problema, Vulg Judic 14, 12.—Hence,

problēmătĭcus, a, um, *adj*, = προβληματικος, *problematic; as subst.:* **problēmătĭca,** ōrum, *n*, *problems, cases set forth as problems* (the title of a medical work), Cael. Aur. Tard 3, 3, 46.

prŏbo, āvi, ātum, āre, *v a* [1. probus] **I.** *To try, test, examine, inspect, judge of* any thing in respect of its goodness, fitness, etc (rare in class. Lat.; not in Cic or Cæs; in eccl. Lat. very freq) **A.** Lit. militem neque a moribus neque a fortuna probabat, sed tantum a viribus, Suet Caes 65: tus probatur candore, etc., Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 65: mucronem cultri ad buccam, Petr 70. terram amaram sive macram, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 33 denarios, id. 33, 9, 46, § 132· pecuniam, Dig 46, 3, 39; cf. sicut probavi ipse, *have learned, proved by experience*, Pall. 12, 7, 22· aurum per ignem probatur, Vulg 1 Pet 1, 7· juga boum, id. Luc. 14, 19 —**B.** Trop. tuo ex ingenio mores alienos probas, *judge of*, Plaut Pers. 2, 2, 30; id. Trin. 4, 3, 42 amicitias utilitate, Ov P 2, 3, 8 —So, *to test, try, prove, examine* the mind or heart *ipsi vos probate, Vulg 2 Cor 13, 5;* cf id. Zach. 13, 9; id. Psa. 138, 1 et saep —**II.** *To esteem as good, serviceable, fit, just,* etc., *to be satisfied with, to approve* a thing (class; cf. comprobare): quis est, qui non probet, qui non laudet? Cic Mil 28, 77 is tam rationem laudo vehementer et probo, id. Fam 7, 1, 5 Cato ea sentit, quae non probantur in vulgus, id. Par prooem; id. Fin. 2, 1, 1 Asia picem Idaeam maxime probat, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 128 —With *object-clause* Caesar maxime probat coactis navibus mare transire et Pompeium sequi, Caes B C 1, 29 —**B.** In partic. (mil t t), *to approve for military service, to recruit, enlist:* quo (die) primum probati sunt, Traj ap Plin. Ep 10, 30, 2. —**C.** *To declare* any thing *well done, to express approbation of, to approve* a thing· laudant fabrum atque aedes probant, Plaut Most. 1, 2, 20 domum, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 3· villam, Liv 4, 22· petentibus, ut ad opera pro banda, anni et sex mensium tempus prorogaretur, id. 45, 15 plausu probatae puellae, Juv. 11, 164. —**D.** *To approve* a person, *to recognize* as fit or worthy. ad unum Vercingetorigem probant imperatorem, Caes. B G 7, 63, 6· quā impudentiā est, eumne testem improbabit quem judicem probarit? Cic. Rosc Com 15, 45 —**III.** *To represent* or *show* a thing *to be good, serviceable, fit, right*, etc; *to make acceptable, to recommend;* and· aliquid alicui, *to convince* one of any thing: quos (libros), ut spero, tibi valde probabo, Cic Att 4, 14, 1: officium meum P. Servilio, id. Verr. 2, 4, 38, § 82: causam alicui, id. Quint 30, 92: nostrum officium ac diligentiam, id. Div. in Caecil. 22, 72. factum suum alicui, id. Att 16, 7, 4: omnia facta dictaque mea sanctissimis mo ribus tuis, Plin. Ep 10, 3 (20), 3 —With *de:* quibus de meo celeri reditu non probabam, Cic Att. 16, 7, 4: se alicui, *to make one's self acceptable:* (Epicurus) multis se pro bavit, id. Fin. 2, 25, 81: qua in legatione (Ligarius) et civibus et sociis ita se probavit, ut, etc, id. Lig 1, 2.—*Pass:* mihi egregie probata est oratio tua, *has pleased*, Cic Tusc 4, 4, 8 —**B.** In partic, *to make* a thing *credible, to show, prove, demonstrate:* crimen, Cic Fl. 37, 93. his ego judicibus non probabo, C Verrem contra leges pecunias cepisse? id. Verr 2, 1, 4, § 10: causam paucis verbis, id. Balb 21, 49 se memorem probare, *grateful*, id. Fam 10, 24, 1· perfacile factu esse illis probat, conata perficere, Caes. B G 1, 3 hoc difficile est probatu, *Cic Tusc 5, 1, 1: et patrio pater esse* metu probor, *my paternal fear shows that I am your father*, Ov M. 2, 91· sicut Thrasymachi probat exitus, Juv 7, 204.—With *se:* malo praesens observantiā, indulgentiā, assiduitate memorem me tibi probare, Planc. ap Cic Fam. 10, 24, 1. —**C.** *To represent, pass off* a person for another: loquebantur suppositum in ejus locum, quem pro illo probare velles, Cic Verr 2, 5, 30, § 78: quod tu istis lacrumis te probare postulas, Non pluris refert quam, etc, Plaut. Ps 1, 1, 101 —So *absol:* forma et aetas ipsast, facile ut pro eunucho probes, *pass for* one, Ter Eun. 2, 3, 84. —Hence, **prŏbātus,** a, um, *P a* **A.** *Tried, tested, proved, of approved goodness, good, excellent* (syn. spectatus) **1.** Of persons ceterarum homines artium spectati et probati, Cic de Or 1, 27, 124· ingeniosos et opulentos, et aetatis spatio probatos, id. Top 19, 73: operum probatissimi artifices, Col. 11, 1, 6: probatissima femina, *most excellent*, Cic. Caecin 4, 10 —**2.** Of things· argentum, Plaut Pers. 4, 6, 1: probata experimento cultura, Quint. 10, 2, 2· boleti probatissimi, Plin. 16, 5, 11, § 31. probatissima palma, id. 23, 5, 52, § 98· probatissima statua, id. 34, 8, 19, § 53: probata et exspectata adulescentia, Lucil. ap Non. 437, 13· moneta, Vulg Gen 23, 16 —**B.** Transf, *pleasing, agreeable:* ut nemo probatior primoribus patrum esset, Liv 27, 8. probatissimus alicui, Cic Planc. 11, 27

† **prŏbŏlē,** ēs, *f*, = προβολή, *a putting forth, production* (eccl. Lat), Tert Praescr. 46

† **prŏboscis (-moscis,** Sol. 24, 14; **-muscis,** Cassiod. Var 10, 30), idis, *f*, = προβοσκις, *a trunk, proboscis, a snout.* **I.** In gen., Varr ap Non 49, 11; Auct B Afr 84, 2. —**II.** In partic, *the trunk* or *proboscis of an elephant*. proboscidem amputare, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 18; 28, 8, 24, § 88: proboscide abscissā, Flor 1, 18, 9

† **probrăchys,** ўos, *m*, = προβραχύς (sc πούς), *a metrical foot, consisting of one short and four long syllables* (e g rĕdūndāvērūnt), Diom p. 478 P

probriperlĕcĕbrae, v perlecebra.

prŏbrōse, *adv*, v probrosus *fin*

prŏbrōsĭtas, ātis, *f* [probrosus], *shamefulness, ignominy, infamy* (late Lat), Salv Gub D 3, 9

prŏbrōsus, a, um, *adj* [probrum], *shameful, ignominious, infamous* (class) **A.** Of persons vitā probrosus, et opertus infamia, Tac A. 3, 68. feminae, Suet Dom. 8: sordidissimus, et probrosissimus, Claud. Mamert Grat Act ad Jul. 19 —**B.** Of things crimen, Cic Font. 12, 37: o magna Carthago, probrosis Altior Italiae ruinis! Hor C 3, 5, 39 natura, Suet Calig 11: carmina, *lampoons*, Tac A. 14, 48· sermones, *abusive discourses*, id. ib 2, 50 probrosae mollitiei homo Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 106 compellationes, Gell. 1, 5, 2. —*Adv* · **prŏ-**

brōsē, *disgracefully, infamously* (post Aug) probrose leno illam prostituit, Sen Contr 1, 2 obicere, Gell. 17, 21, 31

prŏbrum, i, *n* [cf. Gr προφέρειν, to reproach, and opprobrium], *a shameful* or *disgraceful act* (class., syn. dedecus, flagitium) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. qui, nisi probrum, omnia alia indelicta aestimant, Att. ap Fest. p 229 Müll. flagitium probrum que magnum expergefacis, Plaut. Curc 1, 3, 42 ignaviae luxuriaeque probra, Sall J 44, 5 emergere ex paternis probris ac vitiis, Cic Verr 2, 3, 69, § 162 — **B.** In partic., *unchaste* or *immodest conduct, lewdness, unchastity, adultery* Alcumenam insontem probri Amphitruo accusat, Plaut. Am 3, 1, 9 exsequi, id Truc 2, 5, 8 vitii probrique plena, id Mil 2, 5, 13 probri insimulasti pudicissimam feminam Cic Phil. 2, 38, 99, Ov M 10, 695 probri suspicio, Suet Caes. 43, cf aliquam habere cum summo probro, Ter And. 5, 3, 10, Liv 25, 3, Tac A 3, 56 probrum virginis Vestalis ut capite puniretur, Fest p 241 Müll.—**II.** Transf, *the disgrace arising from an infamous act, shame, reproach, disgrace dishonor, infamy* ea tum compressa parit huic puerum, sibi probrum, Caecil ap Fest. p 229 Müll nemo id probro ducet Alcumenae, Plaut. Am 2, 1, 30 ego jam tua probra aperibo omnia, id. Truc. 4, 2, 50 in probro esse, Ter Phorm 5, 4, 6 quem (Curium) censores senatu probri gratia moverant, Sall C 23, 1 vita rustica, quam tu probro et crimini putas esse oportere, *to be reproachful, shameful* Cic Rosc Am 17, 48 postquam divitiae honori esse coeperunt, paupertas probro haberi, Sall. C 12, 1 probrum castis, labem integris, infamiam bonis inferre, Cic. Cael 18, 42 ut probrum objectare, id Tusc 1, 2, 3 probrum atque dedecus, id Rosc. Am 24, 68 terras implere probris, Ov H 17, 208 luere sanguine probra, id. Ib 567 — **B.** In partic, *abuse, insult, reproachful language, a reproach, libel* epistulae plenae omnium in me probrorum, Cic Att 11, 9, 2 aliquem probris maledictisque vexare, id Fl 20, 48 in isto tuo maledicto probrum mihi nullum objectas, id. Dom 29, 76 probra dicere alicui, Ov A A. 3, 49 jactare in aliquem Liv 29, 9 ingerere probra, id 2, 45 increpare multis ac servilibus probris, Tac A. 11, 37 probra jacere, id. H. 4, 45 cumulare, id. A 1, 21 aggerere, id. ib 13, 14 componere, id ib 16, 21 probris lacessere Sen. Agam 980 probris omnibus contaminatus, Suet Vit 4

* **probrus,** a, um, *adj* [probrum], *disgraceful, ignominious, infamous* animalia spurca atque probra Gell. 9, 2 9

1. prŏbus, a, um, *adj* [Sanscr pra bhus prominent, strong, from pra (v pro) and bhu = fio] *good, proper, serviceable, excellent, superior, able*, esp in a moral point of view, *upright, honest, honorable, excellent, virtuous*, etc (class.) **A.** Of persons frugi et probum esse, Plaut Most 1 2 53 probum patrem esse oportet, qui gnatum suom esse probiorem quam ipsus fuerit, postulat, id. Ps. 1, 5, 23 cantores probos, *skilful, excellent, fine*, id ib 3, 132 faber, id. Poen 4 2, 93 architectus, id Mil 3 3, 40 artifex, Ter Phorm 2, 1, 29 lena, Plaut Truc 2, 1, 14 amator, id. ib 20 ad aliquam rem, *fit*, id Poen 3, 3, 67 —**2.** In partic, *well behaved, well-conducted* quam cives vero rumificant probam Plaut Am 2, 2, 46 proba et modesta (mulier), Ter Ad. 5, 8, 7 — **B.** Of things abstr and concr affer huc duas clavas, sed probas, Plaut Rud. 3, 5, 20 argentum, id. Pers. 4, 3 57 nummi, id. ib 3, 3, 33 materies, id. Poen 4, 2, 93 occasio id Cas. 5 4, 2 navigium, Cic Ac. 2, 31, 100 res, id Or 51, 170 ager, Col Arbor 3, 6 sapor, id. ib 3, 7. color, id ib 8, 2.—Prov proba merx facile emtorem reperit *the best goods sell themselves*, Plaut. Poen 1, 2, 129, cf probae fruges suapte natura enitent Acc. ap Cic. Tusc. 2 5, 13 —As *subst* **prŏbus,** i, *a good, worthy, upright* man poeta peccat, cum probi orationem adfingit improbo stultove sapienti, Cic. Or 22 74 — *Adv*, in two forms. **A.** Form **prŏbē,** *rightly, well, properly fitly, opportunely, excellently* (class.) milites armati atque animati probe, Plaut Bacch 4, 9, 18 aedes factae probe, id. Most. 1, 2, 19 probe lepideque concinnatus, id Men 3, 2, 1 usque adhuc actum est probe, id Mil 2, 6, 107 probe curare aliquid, id Rud. 2, 3, 50 satis scite et probe, id Trin 3, 3, 56 narras, Ter And 5, 6, 6 intellegere, id Eun 4, 6, 30 Antipater, quem tu probe meministi, Cic de Or 3, 50, 194 de aquaeductu probe fecisti, id Att 13, 6, 1 scire, id. Fam 2 12, 2 exercitus satis probe ornatus auxiliis, id ib 2, 10, 2 illud probe judicas, id. Att. 7, 3, 3 de Servio probe dicis, id. Brut 41, 151, id Off 1, 19, 62 scire, id. Brut. 2, 12, Liv 22, 15 — **2.** Transf, in gen, *well, fitly, thoroughly, very, very much, greatly, finely, capitally, bravely* (syn plane, omnino, sine dubio) appotus probe, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 126 percutere aliquem, id. ib 1, 1, v 162 decipere, id ib 1, 1, v 268 errare, id ib 3, 3, 20 vide, ut sit acutus culter probe, id Mil. 5, 4 tui similis est probe, Ter Heaut. 5, 3, 18 perdocta est probe, id. ib 2, 3, 120 —In responses, as a token of applause, *well done! good! bravo!* unde agis te? *Ca.* Unde homo ebrius *Philo* Probe, Plaut Most 1, 4, 28 miles concubinam intro abiit oratum suam, ab se ut abeat. *Acr* Eu, probe! id. Mil 4, 4, 9 probissime, *very well*, Ter Ad 3, 3, 65, id Eun. 4, 7, 3 — **B.** Form **prŏbĭter,** *well, fitly, capitally* (ante class.), Varr ap Non 510, 29, cf Prisc p 1010

2. Prŏbus, i, *m*, *a Roman surname*, Suet. Gram 24 — **Prŏbĭānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *named from* a Probus purpura, Lampr Alex Sev 40

Prŏca, ae, *m*, v Procas

prŏcācĭa, ae, *f* [procax], *boldness, shamelessness, impudence* (post class.), Aus. Ep 22 *init*

prŏcācĭtas, atis, *f* [id], *boldness, shamelessness impudence* (class) itaque a petendo petulantia, a procando, id est poscendo, procacitas nominata est, Cic. Rep 4, 6, 19 (ap Non 23, 19) procacitatem alicujus coercere, Nep Timol 5, 2 procacitatis et petulantiae certamen, Tac H 3, 11 lepida, Mart 2, 41, 17 galli gallinacei, *lechery*, Col. 8, 2, 15

prŏcācĭter, *adv*, v procax *fin*

‡ **procālāre,** provocare ex Graeco καλεῖν, id est voco, Paul. ex Fest p 225 Müll

‡ **prŏcăpis,** progenies, quae ab uno capite procedit, Paul ex Fest. p 225 Müll.

Prŏcas and **Prŏca,** ae, *m*, *a king of Alba* Proca Numitorem atque Amulium procreat, Liv 1, 3, 9, Ov M 14, 622, id. F 4, 52, 6, 143 proximus ille Procas, Verg A 6, 767

prŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f* [proco], *a demanding in marriage, a suing, wooing* (post class), App Mag p 320, 3

prŏcax, ācis, *adj* [id.], *bold, shameless, impudent, insolent, forward, pert, wanton* (class, syn petulans, protervus) **A.** Of persons leno procax, rapax, trahax, Plaut Pers. 3, 3, 6 procaciores estis vos id Truc. 1, 2, 52 non solum meretrix, sed etiam procax, Cic Cael 20, 49 procax in lacessendo id. Fam 7 13, 2 procax ore, Tac H 2, 23 ingenio, id A 14, 15 lingua, id ib 1, 16 moribus id H 3, 62. — With *gen* procax otii, i e in otio, Tac. A. 13, 46 —**B.** Of things procaces manus, Plin 22, 6, 7, § 17 Fescennina locutio, Cat 61, 126 sermo, Sall. C 25, 5 libertas, Phaedr 1, 2, 2 nequitiae procaciores, Mart. 5, 2, 3 all quem procacibus scriptis diffamare, Tac. A 1, 72 procacissima histrionum ingenia, id. H. 2, 87 mulier meretrix et procax, Vulg Ezech 16 30 —Of the vine maritas populos complexae, atque per ramos earum procacibus brachiis scandentes, *with wanton arms*, i e *entwining tendrils*, Plin 14, 1, 3, § 10 —Poet. Auster, i e *stormy*, Verg A. 1, 536 — Hence, *adv* **prŏcācĭter,** *boldly, impudently, wantonly* (not in Cic. or Cæs) finem procaciter orto sermoni imponere, Curt 8, 1, 32 procacius stipendium flagitare quam ex modestia militari Liv 28, 24, Tac. A 5, 4 procacissime patris tui memoriam illudunt, Curt 8, 1, 34 vultum obfirmare, Vulg Prov 21, 29

prō-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *v n*, *to go forth* or *before, to go forwards, advance, proceed* (class, cf progredior, prodeo) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen procedere ad forum, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 2 illuc procede, id Capt 5, 2, 1 a portu, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 1. ante agmen, Hirt B G 8, 27, 4 nil cum procedere lintrem Sentimus, Hor S 1, 5, 20 pedibus aequis, Ov P 4, 5, 3 passu tacito, Val Fl 5, 351 —**B.** In partic **1.** In milit lang, *to go* or *march forwards, to advance*, Caes B C 3, 34 lente atque paulatim proceditur, id. ib 1, 80, id B G 6 25 agmen procedit, Cic. Tusc 2, 16, 37, Curt 7, 3, 19 processum in aciem est, Liv 25, 21 ipsi jam pridem avidi certaminis procedunt, id 3, 62, 6 —Cf of ships, Caes. B G 7, 61, Verg A 4, 587 —**2.** Of processions, *to go on set forward, move on, advance*, etc funus interim Procedit sequimur, Ter And 1, 1, 101, Hor C 4, 2, 49 tacito procedens agmine, Sil 7, 91 vidisti Latios consul procedere fasces, id. 6, 443 —**C.** Transf **1.** *To go* or *come forth* or *out, to advance, issue* foribus foras procedere, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 12 castris, Verg A 12, 169 extra munitiones Caes. B G 5, 43 in medium, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 36 § 94 e tabernaculo in solem, id. Brut 9, 37 in pedes procedere nascentem, contra naturam est, *to be born feet first*, Plin 7, 8, 6, § 45 media procedit ab aula, Ov M 14, 46 — **b.** In gen, *to show one's self, to appear* cum veste purpurea procedere, Cic. Div 1, 52, 119 obviam alicui procedere, *to go towards, go to meet*, id Sest 13, 68, cf Jugurthae obvius procedit, Sall J 21, 1, obviam, id ib 53, 5 procedat vel Numa, Juv 3, 138 — **c.** In partic., *to issue from the mouth, to be uttered* sed interdum voces procedebant contumaces et inconsultae, Tac A 4, 60 *init*, Vulg 1 Cor 14, 36 — **d.** Of stars, etc, *to rise, come into view* Ecce Dionaei processit Caesaris astrum, Verg E. 9, 47 vesper, id ib 6 86 — **e.** Of the moon, *to wax, increase*, Pall. 7, 3 — **2.** Of plants, *to put forth, spring forth, grow* (ante class. and in post-Aug prose) antequam radices longius procedere possint, Varr R R. 1, 23, 5 plerumque germen de cicatrice procedit, Col 4, 22, 4 gemmae sine dubio processura, Pall 7, 5, 3, 8, 3, 1 et saep — **3.** Of place, *to project, extend* ita ut in pedes binos fossa procedat, Plin 17, 21, 35, § 159 Lydia super Ioniam procedit, id. 5 29, 30, § 110 promuntorium, quod contra Peloponnesum procedit, id. 4, 2, 3, § 6, Cels. 8, 1 — **II.** Trop **A.** Of time, *to advance, pass, elapse* (class) ubi plerumque noctis processit, Sall J 21, 2, Nep Pel 3, 3 jamque dies alterque dies processit, Verg A 3, 356 dies procedens, Cic Tusc 3, 22, 53 procedente tempore, *in process of time*, Plin Ep 6, 31, 17 si aetate processerit Cic Phil 5, 18, 50 tempus processit, Caes B C 3, 25 procedente die, Liv 28, 15, Plin Ep 3, 20, 8 procedunt tempora tarde, Ov Tr 5, 10, 5. incipient magni procedere menses, Verg E 4, 12 pars major anni jam processerat, Liv 3, 37 — **B.** *To come* or *go forth, to appear, to present* or *show one's self* (poet and post Aug) nunc volo subducto gravior procedere voltu, i e *to conduct myself more gravely, to undertake more serious matters*, Prop 2, 10 (3, 1), 9 quis poster ad summam Thucydidis, quis Hyperidis ad famam processit? Petr 2 — **2.** In partic, *to go* or *get on, to advance, make progress* (class, cf proficio) dicendi laude multum, Cic. Brut 36, 137 in philosophia, id Fin. 3, 2, 6 honoribus longius, id Brut 48, 180, cf id. Har Resp 23, 48 ad virtutis aditum, id Fin 3, 14, 48 ambitio et procedendi libido, *a passion for getting on, for rising in the world*, Plin Ep 8, 6, 3 longius iras, Verg A 5, 461 perspicuum est, quo compositiones unguentorum processerint, *to what extent, how far*, Cic. N D 2, 58, 146 ut ratione et via procedat oratio, id. Fin 1, 9, 29. eo vecordiae processit, ut, *went so far in folly*, Sall. J 5, 2 Adherbal, ubi intellegit eo processum id ib 21, 1 so, processit in id furoris, Vell 2, 80, 2 eoque ira processit, ut, etc., Liv 9, 26, 2 ex infima fortuna in ordinem senatorium, et ad summos honores, Suet Rhet 1, 10 — **C.** *To run on, continue, remain* et cum stationes procederent, prope obruentibus infirmum corpus armis, i e *guard duty returned so frequently as to seem continuous*, Liv 5, 48, 7 ut iis stipendia procederent, id. 25, 5, 8, 27, 11, 14, cf aera, id 5, 7, 12 — **D.** *To go on, continue, follow*, esp of speech, etc ad dissuadendum, Liv 30, 35, cf Plaut. Am prol 117. non imitor λακωνισμὸν tuum altera jam pagella procedit, Cic Fam 11, 25, 2. — **E.** *To*

turn out, result, succeed, prosper (class.): parum procedere, Ter. And. 4, 1, 48; Liv. 1, 57; 38, 7: nonnumquam summis oratoribus non satis ex sententiā eventum dicendi procedere, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 123: alicui pulcherrime, id. Phil. 13, 19, 40: alicui bene, id. Rab. Post. 1, 1: omnia prospere procedent, Cic. Fam. 12, 9, 2.—*Impers.* (cf. succedo): quibus cum parum procederet, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 3; cf.: velut processisset Spurio Licinio, Liv. 2, 44, 1.—*Absol., to turn out* or *succeed well:* mane quod tu occoeperis negotium agere, id totum procedit diem, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 34: ferme ut quisque quidque occoeperit, sic ei procedunt post principia, id. ib. 4, 1, 4: Syre, processisti hodie pulcre, *have succeeded finely*, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 22: si processit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227: quod si consilia Andranodoro processissent, Liv. 24, 26, 5.—**2.** *To turn out favorably for, to result in favor of, to benefit, be of use to* one: totidem dies emptori procedent, Cato, R. R. 148: benefacta mea reipublicae procedunt, Sall. J. 85, 5; Ov. H. 9, 109.—**3.** *To be effectual:* venenum non processerat, Tac. A. 15, 60: medicina processit, Col. 6, 6, 4.—**F.** *To go* or *pass for, to be counted* or *reckoned as* any thing (ante- and post-class.): ut binae (oves) pro singulis procedant, *shall be reckoned as one*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 5; Dig. 5, 3, 32: quod ita procedit, si ea, cui donabatur, eum interposuit, ib. 24, 1, 11.—**G.** *To happen, take place, occur* (ante-class.): numquid processit ad forum hodie novi? Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 7.—**H.** *To come* or *proceed from, to be derived from* (post-class.): res, quae a sacratissimis imperatoribus procedunt, Cod. Just. 7, 37, 3.—In *part. pass.:* in processā aetate, *advanced*, Scrib. Comp. 100.

† **prŏcĕleusmătĭcus**, i, *m.*, = προκελευσματικός (πούς), *a metrical foot of four short syllables;* as, ănĭmŭlă, misĕrŭlă, Diom. 513 P.; cf. Mar. Victorin. p. 2546 P.

prŏcella, ae, *f.* [pro and root kel; Gr. κέλης, runner; cf.: celer, celox], *a violent wind* (by which things are prostrated), *a storm, hurricane, tempest* (class.). **I.** Lit.: procella distat latitudine a vortice et a turbine disjectā nube verius quam ruptā, Plin. 2, 49, 50, § 133: turbinis immanem vim provomit atque *procellae*, Lucr. 6, 447: imbres, nimbi, procellae, turbines, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51; Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 17: creber procellis Africus, Verg. A. 1, 85: stridens Aquilone procella, id. ib. 1, 102: si mugiat Africis Malus procellis, Hor. C. 3, 29, 58; 2, 9, 3: praecipites, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 35: navis quassata procellā, id. ib. 5, 5, 17: raperent mea poma procellae, id. Nux, 163: procella nivem effuderat, Curt. 3, 13, 7: imbrem excusserant procellae, id. 4, 7, 14: Thalle, turbidā rapacior procellā, Cat. 25, 4.—With *gen.:* validi venti collecta procella, Lucr. 6, 124.—**II.** Transf. **A.** (Mostly in *plur.*) *A storm, tumult, violence, commotion, vehemence:* tempestates et procellas in illis fluctibus contionum, Cic. Mil. 2, 5 (also cited ap. Quint. 8, 6, 48, and particularly mentioned as a figure, id. 8, 6, 48, § 7): vita tranquilla et quieta remota a procellis invidiarum, Cic. Clu. 56, 153: ut procellam temporis devitaret, id. Verr. 1, 3, 8: patriae, id. Dom. 53, 137: agitari tribuniciis procellis, Liv. 2, 1; cf.: seditionum procellae, id. 28, 25: procellae civiles, *civil commotions*, Nep. Att. 10, 6; cf.: fervmur procellā, Verg. A. 7, 594; Ov. M. 13, 656.—**B.** In milit. lang. **1.** *A charge, onset, sudden attack* of cavalry: hac velut procellā ita consternavit equos, ut, etc., Liv. 37, 41 *fin.:* equestrem procellam excitemus oportet, id. 30, 18: equestris, id. 29, 2; Tac. H. 3, 53.—**2.** In gen., of *a fierce battle:* hic secunda belli Punici procella desaevit, Flor. 2, 6, 12; Luc. 8, 203.—**3.** Of *a storm* of eloquence: priusquam illam eloquentiae procellam effunderet (Ulixes), Quint. 11, 3, 158: contionum, id. 8, 6, 7.

prō-cello, ĕre, *v. a.* [cf.: percello, procella, celer], *to throw* or *cast down* (ante-class.): procello, περιτρέπω, Gloss. Philox.: procellunt sese in mensam, i. e. *lie down* (at table), Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 167 Ritschl *N. cr.;* cf.: procellunt, procumbunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 Müll.

prŏcellōsē, *adv.*, v. procellosus *fin.*

prŏcellōsus, a, um, *adj.* [procella], *full of storms, stormy, tempestuous, boisterous* (perh. not ante-Aug.): ver procellosum, Liv. 40, 2: status caeli, Col. 9, 4, 1: mare, Val. Fl. 3, 621; cf. in the *sup.:* procellosissimum pelagus, Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 22 *fin.:* Noti, *stormy winds*, i. e. *which raise storms*, Ov. H. 2, 12; id. Am. 2, 6, 44.—*Adv.:* **prŏcellōsē**, *boisterously* (late Lat.): genus humanum procellose tumidum, Aug. Conf. 13, 20.

prŏcer, ĕris, in *sing.* only Juv. 8, 26, and Capitol. Max. 2; **prŏcĕres**, um (ante-class. collat. form **prŏcus**, i, in the *gen. plur.:* procum patricium in descriptione classium quam facit, Serv. Tullius, significat procerum, Fest. p. 249 Müll.; cf.: jam (ut censoriae tabulae loquuntur) fabrum et procum audeo dicere, non fabrorum et procorum, Cic. Or. 46, 156), *m.* [pro and root kar- of creo; cf. procērus]. **I.** Lit., *a chief, noble;* plur., *the leading men, chiefs, nobles, princes* (class.; syn.: primores, optimates, primi): scindunt proceres Pergamum, *the Grecian chiefs, princes*, * Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 130: audiebam nostros proceres clamitantes, Cic. Fam. 13, 15, 1: Latinorum, Liv. 1, 45, 2: Etruscorum, id. 2, 10: ego proceribus civitatis annumeror, Tac. A. 14, 53: Caecina Largus e proceribus, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 5: delectos populi ad proceres, Verg. A. 3, 58: castrorum, Luc. 7, 69: in procerum coetu, id. 8, 261; Juv. 2, 121; 3, 213: proceres rerum, Sil. 11, 142.—Transf., of bees: procerum seditio, Col. 9, 9, 6.—In *sing.:* agnosco procerem, Juv. 8, 26: in pueritiā fuit pastor nonnumquam et procer, *a leader, captain*, Capitol. Max. 2.—**II.** Trop., *the foremost* or *most celebrated men, the masters* in an art, science, etc. (post-Aug.): proceres artis ejus (medicinae), Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 26: sapientiae, id. 7, 30, 31, § 112: gulae, id. 9, 17, 30, § 66: indicatis in genere utroque (pingendi) proceribus, id. 35, 11, 40, § 138.

prōcērē, *adv.*, v. procerus *fin.*

prŏcĕres, um, v. procer.

prōcērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [procerus], *a high growth, height, tallness.* **I.** Lit. (good prose): candor hujus te et proceritas, vultus oculique perpulerunt, *his tall stature*, Cic. Cael. 15, 36; so *absol.*, Tac. A. 12, 44; 4, 57; Suet. Vit. 17; Gell. 9, 11; cf. corporis, Plin. Ep. 1, *10, 6; Just. 13, 1, 11.—Of plants: cum admiraretur* proceritates arborum, Cic. Sen. 17, 59: palmetis est proceritas et decor, Tac. H. 5, 6: herbarum, *height*, Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 27: tiliae, id. 16, 14, 25, § 65: balsami, id. 12, 25, 54, § 113: tollentis se proceritate luxuriosā, id. 19, 8, 41, § 139.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *length:* quae (animalia) altiora sunt, ut anseres, ut cygni, ut cameli, adjuvantur proceritate collorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: alces, ni proceritas aurium et cervicis distinguet, jumento similis, Plin. 8, 15, 16, § 39: pediculi (glandis) proceritas brevitasque, id. 16, 6, 8, § 23: rubri, id. 17, 13, 21, § 96: pedum, Cic. Or. 63, 212.

prōcērĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.], *high stature, height, tallness* (late Lat. for proceritas), Sol. 1, 87; Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 112 Mai; Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 30.

prōcērŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *rather long, longish* (post-class.): manus, App. Flor. 2, p. 351, 8.

prōcērus, a, um, *adj.* [pro and root kar- of creo; cf. Gr. κράτος, κρατερός], *high, tall, long.* **I.** Lit. (class.; cf. excelsus): procerum collum, Cic. Brut. 91, 313: boves cornibus proceris, Col. 6, 1, 3: in procero corpore, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 22: homo procerae staturae, Suet. Vesp. 23: habitu procerus, Tac. H. 4, 1: pueritia, id. ib. 4, 14: homo procerior, Col. 3, 8, 2: usus est calceamentis altiusculis, ut procerior videretur, Suet. Aug. 73: (Galatea) floridior pratis, longa procerior alno, Ov. M. 13, 790: inter hos procerissimos populos, Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15: procerissimus quisque, Suet. Calig. 47: cohortes, Sil. 15, 717: statura, Vulg. Num. 13, 33.—Of plants, trees: procerissimae populi, *Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15: quid enim abiete procerius?* Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 26: proceras lauros, Cat. 64, 289: silvae, Ov. H. 16, 107; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 7: Pompeianum (genus) procerius, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 140.—**B.** In partic., perh. *the name of a company of tall soldiers*, similar to our *grenadiers:* VETERANVS EX PROCERIORIBVS, Inscr. Murat. 800, 2.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *long, extended, large:* passus, Lucr. 4, 827: aves procero rostro, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: lupi, *large*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 36; cf.: thoes, luporum id genus est, procerius longitudine, Plin. 8, 34, 52, § 123: procerior cauda, id. 8, 45, 70, § 183: dextera, id. 11, 43, 99, § 245: proceriores uniones, id. 9, 35, 56, § 113: cucurbitae, id. 19, 5, 24, § 72: syllabae procerae sunt, quae vocalem longam habent in paenultima, ut facultas, *long*, Varr. ap. Diom. p. 423 P.: anapaestus, procerior numerus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185.—Poet.: plangebant aliae proceris tympana palmis, i. e. *outstretched, upraised*, Cat. 64, 289.—Hence, * *adv.:* **prōcērē;** *comp.:* bracchium procerius projectum, *stretched out to a greater length*, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 220.

prōcessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [procedo], *a marching onwards, an advance;* in *sing.:* a militibus nostris reditus magis maturus quam processio longior quaereretur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 24; so in *plur.*, Veg. Mil. 2, 22; of the formal entrance of the consul upon his office, Cod. Just. 12, 3, 4; of the public appearance of the emperor, Capitol. Pertin. 11, 3.—**II.** *A religious procession* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

1. prōcessus, a, um, *Part.*, from procedo.

2. prōcessus, ūs, *m.* [procedo], *a going forwards, advance, course, progression, progress, process.* **I.** In gen. (class.): processus dicendi, Cic. Brut. 65, 232: processum vult, *the progress of the discourse*, id. Or. 62, 210: in Graecis litteris magnum processum habere, Attei. Philol. ap. Suet. Gram. 10: sin in processu coepit crudescere morbus, *in its course*, Verg. G. 3, 504: amnis, Sen. Ben. 3, 29, 3: pelagi, Rutil. Nam. 1, 439.—In *plur.:* tantos processus efficiebat, Cic. Brut. 78, 272: sic tua processus habeat fortuna perennes, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 25; cf. Juv. 1, 39: aversatio alienorum processuum, Sen. Tranq. 2, 11: inimica semper alienis processibus invidia, *success, good fortune*, id. Cons. ad Polyb. 9, 4, § 28: queruntur et de consiliis et de processibus suis, *of their results*, id. Ep. 115, 17: in malis, *progress*, Vulg. Ecclus. 20, 9.—**B.** In partic. (α) *The ceremonious appearance of the consul on assuming office*, Dig. 24, 1, 41.—(β) *The public appearance of the emperor* (opp. to recensus), Treb. Pol. Gall. 17, 3.—(γ) *An attack:* rapidus turmarum, Amm. 19, 2, 6.—**III.** Transf. **A.** *A projection, process*, Cels. 8, 1.—**B.** Of time, *a passing away, elapsing, lapse* (post-class.): ternis dierum ac noctium processibus, Prud. Cath. 7, 121: temporis, Firm. 3, 4; Amm. 14, 1, 2; cf. id. 31, 16, 6; Cod. 31, 2, 3.

‡ **procestrĭa** dicuntur, quo proceditur in muro. Aelius procestria aedificia dixit esse extra portam, Artorius procestria, quae sunt ante castra, Paul. ex Fest. p. 225, 12.

† **prŏchos agrĭos**, *m.*, = πρόχος ἄγριος, *a plant*, perh. pure Lat. saxifraga, App. Herb. 97.

Prŏchȳta, ae, and **Prŏchȳtē**, ēs, *f.*, = Προχύτη, *a small Italian island near Campania*, the mod. *Procida*, Mel. 2, 7, 18; Plin. 2, 88, 89, § 213; 3, 6, 12, § 82; Verg. A. 9, 715; Ov. M. 14, 89; Juv. 3, 5.

1. prŏcĭdentĭa, ium, *n.*, v. 1 procido *fin.*

2. prōcĭdentĭa, ae, *f.* [1. procido], *a falling down* or *forwards* of a part of the body out of its place, *a procidence, prolapse:* ani, Cels. 6, 6, 8 *fin.:* vulvarum, Plin. 23, 9, 81, § 161: sedis, id. 26, 8, 58, § 90; cf. procido, *P. a.*—**II.** Gram. t. t. = ἀντίπτωσις, *the substitution of one case for another*, Prisc. 1099 P.

1. prō-cĭdo, ĭdi, 3, *v. n.* [cado], *to fall forwards* or *down, to fall flat, fall prostrate* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: ad pedes alicujus, Hor. Epod. 17, 13: praeceps procidit ante proram, Liv. 26, 39: universi prociderunt, id. 45, 25: in corpus amici, Stat. Th. 9, 47: cum tu lassata sequendo Procidis, Ov. M. 9, 649: impulsa cupressus Euro *Procidit late*, Hor. C. 4, 6, 10: muri pars prociderat, Liv. 31, 46 *fin.*—**II.** In partic., of a part of the body, *to fall down* or *forwards* out of its place: oculi procidunt, Cels. 6, 6, 8 *fin.:* oculi procidentes, Plin. 24, 13, 73, § 118: si procidant vulvae, id. 23, 6, 54, § 103: pastilli ex acaciā sistunt vulvam et sedem procidentes, id. 24, 12, 67, § 110.—Hence, **prōcĭdentĭa**, ium, *P. a.*, *n. plur.*, *parts of the body that*

fall out of their place, Plin. 23, 1, 27, § 56, 24 11, 59, § 99

‡ **2. procīdo,** no *perf*, ısum, 3, *v a.* [pro caedo] *to strike down*, Not Tir p 18 procısus praecısus, id. ib

prōcĭdŭus, a, um, *adj* [1 procido] **I.** *Fallen down, prostrate* (post Aug) salix procidua, Plin. 16 32, 57, § 133, Stat Th. 3, 127, Sid. Carm 23,415 —**II.** Of parts of the body, *falling down* or *forwards, prociduous* sedes Plin. 21, 20, 87, § 151 umbılıcus, id 20, 20, 81 § 211

pro-cĭĕo, no *perf*, cĭtum, 2, *v a.*, *to call forth, demand* (post-class.) matrem pro cıtum plurimı venerunt Liv Andron ap Paul ex Fest p 225 Müll. (a transl. of the Homeric τοσσοι μητερ' ἐμην μνῶνται, Od 1, 248) —**II.** Procitum testamentum dıceba tur velut procatum, provocatum id est ir ritum ac ruptum, Paul ex Fest. p 225 Müll.

Procilĭus, ı, *m* **I.** *An historian con temporary with Cicero*, Cic. Att. 2, 2, 2, Plin 8 2, 2, § 4 —**II.** *A quaestor*, Cic. Att 4 15, 16, id. Q Fr 2, 6 (8) 1

Procilla, ae, *f*, or Julıa Procilla, *the mother of Agricola* Tac. Agr 1

prōcinctŭālis, e *adj* [procinctus] *of* or *belonging to the setting out of an army* (late Lat) ornatus, Cassiod. Var 6 22.

1. prōcinctus, a, um, *Part*, from procingo

2. prōcinctus, ūs, *m* [procingo prop a girding up, hence transf], milit t t., *a being prepared* or *equipped for battle, readiness for action* procinctum, οταν εις πολεμον συγκαλεσωνται Gloss. Philox ora torem armatum semper ac velut in pro cinctu stantem, Quint 12 9, 21, cf id 10, 1 2 neque in procinctu et castris habitos, Tac. H 3, 2 in procinctu bellorum excu bare, Plin 6, 19, 22, § 66 testamentum fa cere in procinctu *to make one's will on the battle field* (one of the three ways of making a will), Cic. de Or 1, 53, 228, id. N D 2, 3, 9, Gell 15, 27, 2 sq, Gai Inst. 2, 101, Just Inst. 2 10 —**Prov** in procinctu ha bere aliquid, *to have a thing ready* or *at hand* severitatem abditam, clementiam in procinctu habeo, Sen Clem 1, 1, 4, cf nisi in procinctu paratamque ad omnes casus habuerit eloquentiam, Quint 10, 1, 2. —**II.** Transf, *a military enterprise* (late Lat) et Lentiensibus indictum est bel lum, ad quem procinctum imperator egres sus Amm 15, 4, 1, 15, 9, 1 —**B.** Esp, *a battle, an engagement* procinctu omisso Amm 17, 9 1, 27, 4 1 post procinctus ancipites. id 27, 4, 11 in procinctu versa ri, Dig 37, 13 1.

prō-cingo, no *perf*, cinctus, 3, *v a.*, *to gird up to prepare, equip*, only in *part. perf* **prōcinctus,** a, um, *prepared for battle, ready for action, in fighting order* cum procinctae classes erant, Gell. 1, 11, 3 classis, i e *an army ready to engage, an army*, Lex ap Fest. s v opima, p 198, a Müll, Fab Pict ap Gell 10, 15, 4, Just Inst. 2 10 1

‡ **procitant,** provocitant Citare enim vocitare est unde procet et procit et pro cat dıcebant pro poscit, Paul ex Fest p 225 Müll. procitat, προκαλεῖται, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **procitāre,** saepe prolicere, id est pro ducere Paul ex Fest. p 226 (perh more correctly, prolicitare)

‡ **prōcitum** testamentum, v procieo

prōcıtus, a, um, *Part.*, from procieo

proclamatĭo, ōnis, *f* [proclamo] **I.** In gen, *a calling out crying out, outcry* (post class) Quint Decl 8, 21 trux, id ib 18 16 —**II.** In partic, *an appeal* to a judge to assert one's liberty, Dig 40, 12, 25, 14, 34, 23

* **proclāmātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *a crier, bawler, vociferator*, said of a bad advocate non enim causıdicum nescio quem neque proclamatorem aut rabulam hoc sermone no tro conquirimus, Cic. de Or 1, 46 202 Orell. (dub, B & K clamatorem, ex conj Ellendt)

pro-clāmo, avı, atum, 1, *v a*, *to call* or *cry out, to vociferate.* **I.** In gen. (class) assunt, defendunt proclamant, Cic. Verr 2, 5 42, § 108 patre proclamante, se filiam jure caesam judicare, Liv 1, 26 magnā proclamat voce Diores Verg A. 5, 345 quid non proclames, si, etc, Juv 2, 75 —**II.** In partic, in jurid. lang (α) *To defend, to clamor in defence* proclamando pro sor dıdıs hominibus, Liv 22, 26, 2 (cf. procla mator) —(β) Proclamare ad or in liberta tem, *to assert one's liberty, to appeal to the judge to maintain one's liberty* ad liber tatem, Dig 40, 12, 42, 40, 13, 1, cf ad in genuitatem, ib 40, 14, 4 in libertatem, ib 40, 12, 7, 40, 4, 59

Procles, is or i, *m*, = Προκλῆς, *the twin-brother of Eurysthenes, king of the Lacedaemonians* Cic. Div 2, 43, 90, Nep Ages. 1, 2

prōclīnātĭo, ōnis, *f* [proclino], *a bending* or *inclining forwards* in concreto, *a slope, declivity* (Vitruvian), Vitr 5, 12, 4.— In *plur* ne structurae habeant ulla in parte proclinationes, Vitr 6, 11.

prō-clīno, avi, atum, 1, *v a.*, *to bend* or *incline forwards, to bend, incline* (not in Cic) **I.** Lit. tum mare in haec mag nus proclinet litora Nereus, Ov Am 2, 11, 39, Vitr 2, 8, 20 curvatura montis pro clinata ad mare, id 2, 10, 1 proclinatum latus, id. 5, 12, 3 —**II.** Trop, in *part. pass*, *inclining* or *verging to a consummation, tottering to its fall* adjuvat rem proclina tam Convictolitanis, Caes B G 7, 42, 2 proclinata jam re, id. ap Cic. Att 10, 8, B, § 1

prōclīvē, *adv*, v proclivis *fin.*

prōclīvis, e (ante and post class. and poet, collat. form **prōclīvus,** a, um, Plaut. Mil 4, 2 27, Varr R. R. 2, 2, 7, Cat 64, 270, Front Strat 2, 2, 2, v Neue, Formenl 2, p 91), *adj* [proclivus] *sloping steep, going downwards* or *downhill* **I.** Lit. (rare, not in Cic or Cæs. solum, Varr R. R 2, 2, 7 per proclivem viam duci, Liv 35, 30 omnia procliva sunt, facile descenditur, Sen Apoc 13 —*Subst.* **prō-clīve,** is (or **prōclīvum,** i), *n*, *a slope, descent, declivity* pelli per proclive, *down hill, downwards*, Liv 5, 43 2 adjuvante proclivo impetum militum Front. Strat. 2, 2, 2 (al. proclivio) in proclive detrudi, Auct. B Alex. 76 per proclivia devolare, Col. 9 5, 1 —Of persons *going downwards* or *downhill* (poet.), Claud. III Cons. Honor 178 —**II.** Trop **A.** *Downwards, descending, downhill, declining* (rare but class.) proclivi cursu et facili delabi, Cic Rep 1, 28, 44 jam proclivi senectute, *declining, drawing to a close* App Fl 4, p 361, cf Junius mensis est jam proclivus in Julium, Sen Ep 86, 16 —*Absol* proclivi currit ora tio *flows precipitately*, Cic Fin. 5, 28, 84, v Madv ad h. l —**B.** *Inclined* or *disposed* to a thing, *liable, prone, subject, ready, willing* (freq and class, mostly in a bad sense, cf Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27, s. v proclivi tas, syn propensus), constr usually *ad aliquid*, more rarely with *dat.* or *circa.* (α) With *ad* ingenium Hominum proclive ad lubidinem, Ter And. 1, 1, 50 ad aliquem morbum proclivior, Cic Tusc. 4, 37, 81 ergo et invidi et malevoli quia proclives ad eas perturbationes, id. ib 4, 12 28 ami citia debet esse ad omnem comitatem faci litatemque proclivior, id Lael. 18, 66.—(β) With *dat* (poet.) sceleri proclivis egestas, Sil 13 585 —(γ) With *circa* (post-Aug) eritque judex circa modestiam juris pro batione proclivior, Quint. 4, 5 21.—**C.** *Steep, unsafe, untrustworthy*, and hence, *obscure, unintelligible* fecisti modo mi ex proclivo planum, *you make it plain*, Plaut. Mil 4, 2, 28 faciam hanc rem planam ex procliva tibi, id. Rud. 4, 4 90 nam iste proclive st quod jubes me plane conlocare, id. As. 3, 3, 73 —**2.** Transf, *easy* to be done proclivia anteponuntur laboriosis, Cic. Top 18 69 illa facilia, proclivia ju cunda, id. Part. 27, 95 ut fingendi proclivis e set ratio, id. Rep 2, 10 17 proclivus im petus, Lucr 6, 728 cum proclivior faci liorque jactus sit ex supernis in infima, Gell 9, 1, 2 dictu quidem est proclive, *easy to be said*, Cic Off 2, 20, 69 quod est multo proclivius, *much easier*, id. Rep 1, 6 11.— *Absol* in proclivi, *easy* tam hoc quidem tibi in proclivi quam imber est, quando pluit, *as easy*, Plaut Capt. 2, 2, 86 id fa ciam, in proclivi quod est, Ter And 4, 2, 18 alia omnia in proclivi erunt, *will be easy*, Sall Or ad Caes. 2, 8, v planum —Hence, *adv*, in two forms, **prōclīvē** and **prō-clīvĭter** (cf. Gell. 10, 24; Macr S 1, 4) **A.** *Downwards* proclive labuntur, *rush downwards*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 42 Kühn. and Moser *N cr* (B and K. proclivi), Lucr 2, 455 Lachm.; cf sublime ferri, under subli mis.—*Comp* labi verba proclivius, i e *more rapidly*, Cic. Or 57, 191, cf. quin pro clivius hic iras decurrat ad acris, Lucr 3, 311 —**B.** *Easily* facile et procliviter per suadere Castric. ap Gell. 1, 6, 6.—*Comp* multo proclivius, Lucr 2, 792.

prōclīvĭtas, atis, *f* [proclivis] **I.** *A steep descent, declivity* (post class.) parvu lam proclivitatem digressus, Auct. B Afr 37 —**II.** *A tendency, disposition, proneness, propensity, proclivity* (class.) ad morbos proclivitas proclivitas ad suum quodque genus, ad aegrotandum proclivitas. Sed haec in bonis rebus facilitas nominetur, in malis proclivitas, ut significet lapsionem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27 and 28.

prōclīvĭter, *adv*, v proclivis *fin.*

(**prōclīvĭum,** ii, a false read. for pro clivo, Front. Strat. 2, 2, 2, v proclivis.)

prōclīvus, a, um, v proclivis *init.*

prō-clūdo, ĕre, 3, *v a.*, *to shut up* (post class.), Pall. 3, 26 (al praecludat)

Procnē, es, v Progne

prŏco, are, *v a.*, and **prŏcor,** āri, *v dep* [cf precor] *to ask demand* (very rare) parere mea vos majestas procat, Liv And. ap Non 24, 7 a procando, id est poscendo, procacitas nominata est, Cic. Rep 4, 6, 6 (ap Non 24 3) procare, poscere, unde procaces meretrices ab assidue poscendo, et proci uxorem poscentes in matrimo nium, Paul ex Fest. p 224 Müll poscere procare dictum, Varr L. L. 7, § 80 ib pe rit, inquit, procari, si latet, Sen Q N 4, praef. 5

† **prŏcoeton,** ōnis, *m.*, = προκοιτων, *an anteroom, antechamber* (post Aug), Plin. Ep 2 17, 10 and 23 (in Varr R R. 2, prooem § 2 written as Greek)

† **procomion,** ii, *n.*, = προκομιον, *the hair on the front part of the head, the front hair* (pure Lat. antiae), Veg Vet. 3, 11, 4 Schneid. *N cr* (al protocomia)

Prŏconnēsus, i, *f*, = Προκοννησος, *an island in the Propontis, abounding in wine and marble*, now *Marmora*, Mel 2, 7, 4, Plin 5, 32, 44, § 151 —Hence, **A. Prŏ-connensis,** e, *adj*, *of Proconnessus, Proconnessian* marmor, Sol. 37 *med.* — **B. Prŏconnēsĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *Proconnessian* ancilla, Plin 7, 11, 9, § 49 marmor, id. 36, 6, 6, § 47, 37, 10, 70, § 185, Vitr 2, 8.

prō-consul (also separately, **prō consŭle;** v pro, II B 2, and abbrevi ated, procos.), is, *m.* **I.** *One who at the close of his consulship in Rome became governor of a province*, or *military commander under a governor*, *a proconsul*, Cic. Div 2, 36 76 Domitium proconsulem arcessivit, Sall Fragm ap Prisc. p 902 P agendas pro praetoribus, prove consulibus grates, Tac. A. 15, 22 L. Manilius Procos., Caes. B G 3, 20 —**B.** Transf, of *an ex prætor made governor of a province* (Gellius) cum pro consule ex praeturā in Graeciam venisset, Cic. Leg 1, 20, 53, Liv 37, 46.— **2.** = propraetor, Liv 39, 29, 4 Weissenb ad loc., 33, 25, 9, 35, 22, 6 al —**II.** Under the emperors, who shared the provinces with the Senate, *a governor in one of the provinces of the Senate*, Suet. Aug 47, Gai Inst. 4, 139 —**B.** Of *municipal officers*, Vulg Act. 19, 38.

prōconsŭlāris, e, *adj* [proconsul], *of* or *belonging to a proconsul, proconsular* (not in Cic or Cæs.) proconsularis vir i.e *a proconsul* Tac. Agr 42 imago, *of the military tribuneship*, which was in the place of a consulate, Liv 5, 2, 9 jus, Tac. A. 13, 21 imperium, Gell. 5, 14, 17 PRO-VINCIA, of *Africa*, Inscr Grut 361, 1

prōconsŭlātus, us, *m* [id.] **I.** *The dignity* or *office of a proconsul, a proconsulship* (post Aug) Plin 14, 22 28, § 144, Tac. A. 16, 23, 30, Plin. Ep 3, 9, 2 et mult al.— **II.** *A proprætorship*, Suet Aug 3

prŏcor, ari, v proco

† **prōcrastĭnātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [procrastino] *a putting off to the morrow* or *from day to day procrastination* tarditas et pro crastinatio, Cic Phil. 6, 3, 7

prōcrastĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [pro crastinus], *to put off till the morrow*,

hence, in gen., *to put off, defer, delay, procrastinate* (class.; cf. differo): rem differre cotidie ac procrastinare, Cic. Rosc. Am 9, 26; Front. Ep ad Amic 2, 6 *med.* Mai —In *pass*: res non procrastinatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45, § 100: quae procrastinata sunt ab eo, Gell. 17, 10, 6

prōcrĕābĭlis, e, *adj* [procreo], *of* or *belonging to generation* (late Lat.): sacramentum, Cassiod. Var. 2, 10

prōcrĕātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a begetting, generation, procreation* (class.): procreatio liberorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31: hominum procreationes, id. Div. 2, 46, 96 —**II.** Transf., *that which is begotten*, Vitr. 2, 9, 1.

prōcrĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a begetter, producer, creator* (class.): ille procreator mundi deus, *author, creator*, Cic Univ. 8, 23: a procreatoribus amari, *by one's parents*, id. Fin. 4, 7, 17; 5, 23, 65.

prōcrĕātrix, icis, *f.* [procreator], *she that brings forth, a mother* (class.): philosophia artium procreatrix quaedam et quasi parens, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 9; Auct. Pervig. Ven. 64.

prō-crĕo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to bring forth, beget, generate, procreate, produce* (class) **I.** Lit.: procreare liberos lepidum est onus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 88: multiplices fetus, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 128: de matrefamilias duo filios, id. Rep 2, 19, 34: liberos ex tribus uxoribus, Nep Reg. 2, 3: hoc solum, in quo tu ortus et procreatus es, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 4; id. Fin. 3, 19, 62; Plin. Pan. 26, 6: natura hinc sensus animantum procreat omnes, Lucr. 2, 880: terra ex minutissimis seminibus tantos truncos ramosque procreat, Cic. Sen. 15, 52 —**II.** Trop, *to produce, make, cause, occasion* (class.): usum, Lucr. 4, 835: tribunatus, cujus primum ortum inter arma civium procreatum videmus, Cic Leg 3, 8, 19: vetus verbum est: Leges bonae ex malis moribus procreantur, Macr. S. 2, 13.

prō-cresco, ĕre, 3, *v. inch. n.* **I.** *To grow forth, spring up, arise, proceed* (ante- and post-class.): quattuor ex rebus posse omnia procrescere, Lucr. 1, 715.—**B.** Trop: vis morbi procrescit, Lucr. 6, 664.—**II.** *To continue to grow, to grow up, grow larger, increase.* ***A.** Lit.: res progigni et genitas procrescere posse, Lucr 2, 566 — ***B.** Trop: qui (amor) si officiorum ratione coleretur, non ultra myrtos laurusque procresceret, Front. Ep ad M. Caes. 1, 2 Mai.

Procris, is and idis, *f.*, = Πρόκρις, *a daughter of the Athenian king Erechtheus, wife of Cephalus, who shot her in a wood, mistaking her for a wild beast*, Ov. M. 7, 707 sq, and 795 sq; id. A. A. 3, 727; *acc.* Procrim, Verg. A. 6, 445

Prŏcrustes, ae, *m.*, = Προκρούστης, *a noted highwayman in Attica. He had a bed upon which he compelled travellers to lie down; when they were longer than the bed he cut off as much of their limbs as would suffice to make the length equal; and when they were shorter he stretched them out to its length. He was slain by Theseus*: vidit et immitem Cephisias ora Procrusten, Ov. M. 7, 438; torvus, id. H. 2, 69; Sen. Clem. 2, 4, 1; cf. Hyg Fab 38

‡ **prōcŭbĭtōres** dicuntur fere velites, qui noctu custodiae causā ante castra excubant, cum castra hostium in propinquo sunt, ut M Cato in eo, quem de re militari scripsit, *the night-watch*, Fest p 253 Müll.

prō-cŭbo, āre, 1, *v. n.*, *to lie stretched out, to lie along* (poet.): ubi saxea procubet umbra, Verg G. 3, 145: procubat horrendus Getico Gradivus in Haemo, Claud. Consol. Prob et Olyb 119

prō-cūdo, di, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to fashion* or *make by hammering, to forge* a thing. **A.** Lit. (poet): in acuta et tenuia posse Mucronum duci fastigia procudendo, Lucr. 5, 1265: enses, Hor. C 4, 15, 19: vomeris obtusi dentem, Verg. G 1, 261. — **2.** Transf., in gen., *to bring forth, produce*: ignem, Lucr 2, 1115: prolem propagando, id. 5, 856 — **B.** Trop, *to form, cultivate* (rare but class.): legendo et scribendo vitam procudito, Varr ap Non. 156, 28 non solum acuenda nobis, neque procudenda lingua est, sed, etc, Cic de Or 3, 30, 121: ingenium, Amm 15, 2, 8 —**2.** Transf., in gen., *to forge, contrive, bring forth, produce* (ante-class.): haec mihi incus est; procudam ego hinc hodie multos dolos, *to forge artifices*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 20: voluptatem, Lucr. 3, 1081.

prŏcul, *adv* [procello, to drive away], *in the distance, at a distance, a great way off, far, afar off, from afar.* **I.** Lit, of place (class.; cf.: longe, eminus); constr. *absol.*; with *adv of place*; with *ab* and *abl.* (not in Cic., Cæs., or Sall); with *abl.* alone: cuja vox sonat procul? Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 18: sequi procul, id. Poen. 3, 3, 6: non jam procul, sed hic praesentes sua templa dii defendunt, Cic Cat. 2, 13, 29: ubi turrim constitui procul viderunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: jubet, ut procul tela coniciant, neu propius accedant, id. ib 5, 34: procul attendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 36, 153: procul e fluctu Trinacria, Verg. A. 3, 554: est procul in pelago saxum, id. ib 5, 124: procul et e longinquo, Plin 27, 3, 2, § 9: omnibus arbitris procul amotis, Sall C. 20, 1: procul o, procul este, profani, *keep aloof!* Verg. A. 6, 258: cui procul astanti, Pettalus irridens dixit, Ov. M 5, 114; cf.: adstans non procul, App M. 7, p. 183, 14.—With other particles of place, as *hinc, inde, alicunde, longe*, etc.: procul hinc stans, *at a distance from this place*, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 1; Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 11: istic procul, id. Mil 4, 4, 33: istinc procul, id. Rud. 4, 4, 104: procul inde, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 18: procul alicunde, Cic Verr. 2, 2, 20, § 48: procul longe, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 10 — With *a* or *ab*, *far from, far away from* (class.): procul a terrā abripi, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 145. esse procul a conspectu, *far out of sight*, id. Agr. 2, 32, 87: a castris, Caes. B G. 5, 17: a portā, Liv. 1, 12, 8: ab Aricā, id. 2, 26, 5: ab hoste, id. 7, 37, 6: a domo, id. 4, 18, 1; 5, 4, 11: a patriā, id. 23. 29, 7; Verg. E. 10, 46: a mari, Plin 2, 103, 106, § 227: a Pado, id. 3, 17, 21, § 124: a litore, Quint. 12, prooem. § 2: ab ore, id. 11, 3, 96: a fratre, Plin. Ep 5, 9, 3: a mari, Sen. Q. N. 6, 7 *fin*—With simple *abl.*, *far from, far away from*: patriā procul, Enn. ap Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1 (Trag. v. 295 Vahl): urbe, Ov. P. 1, 5, 73: ripā Tiberis, Liv. 2, 13, 6: oppido, id. 3, 22, 4: moenibus, id. 4, 10, 5: Nomento, id. 4, 22, 2: mari, Liv. 38, 16, 15: haud procul castris, Tac. H. 4, 22: Teutoburgiensi Saltu, id. A. 1, 60: regno, id. ib 2, 67: non procul Euripidis poëtae sepulcro, Plin. 31, 2, 19, § 28: urbe Romā, id. 2, 94, 96, § 209: oppido, id. 3, 3, 4, § 21. — **II.** Trop, *far, distant, remote*; constr. with *ab*, the *abl.*, or *absol.*: conscia mihi sum a me culpam hanc esse procul, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 50: procul ab omni metu, Cic. Tusc 5, 14, 41: viri, qui sunt procul ab aetatis hujus memoriā, id. Rep 1, 1, 1: caelestia procul sunt a nostrā cognitione, id. Ac. 1, 4, 15: res procul ab ostentatione positae, Quint. 1, prooem. § 4: quis tam procul a litteris, quin sic incipiat, *so unacquainted with letters, so unlettered*, id. 7, 1, 46; 8, 3, 23: ab odio, ab irā, id. 6, 2, 14: a sapiente, Sen. Ira, 1, 6, 4: ab omni negotio, id. Brev. Vit. 11, 2: a praesenti modestiā, Tac. A. 12, 6.—With simple *abl.*: liber invidiā, procul contentionibus, Quint 12, 11, 7. eam (plebem) procul urbe haberi, *out of public affairs*, Liv. 4, 58, 12: procul negotiis, Hor. Epod. 2, 1: ambitione, id. S 1, 6, 52: voluptatibus habere aliquem, *to keep one aloof from enjoyments, deprive him of them*, Tac. A. 4, 62: tali more, id. ib 4, 28: procul dubio, *without doubt*, Quint. 1, 5, 14; 9, 1, 27; Plin. 9, 61, 87, § 184; Liv. 39, 40, 10; Suet Ner. 3; for which: dubio procul, Flor. 2, 6; Lucr. 1, 812. procul vero est, *far from the truth, untrue*, Col. 1 praef. *fin.*—*Absol*: assentatio vitiorum adjutrix procul amoveatur, Cic. Lael. 24, 89: homines superbissimi procul errant, *err widely, greatly*, Sall J. 85, 38: pauperies immunda domus procul absit, i e pauperies domestica procul absit, Hor Ep 2, 2, 199 durabisne procul dominoque legere superstes, Thebai? Stat. Th. 12, 810: non procul est quin, *it does not want much of*, etc., *almost, nearly*, Sil. 2, 335: haud procul est quin Romam agnosceret, Liv 1, 5, 6 —**B.** In partic. (post-Aug and very rare), in estimation of value, *far removed from, much inferior to*: aes suo colore pretiosum, procul a Corinthio (est), *is far beneath* or *inferior to, much poorer than*, Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 8

Prŏcŭla, ae, *f*, *name of a Roman woman*, Juv 2, 68; 3, 203.

prōculcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [proculco], *a treading down* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit: obturbata proculcatione aqua, Plin. 8, 18, 26, § 68 —**II.** Trop.: ruina et proculcatio, Sen. Tranq 11, 8.

prōculcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who treads down* obstacles; hence, in *plur*: proculcatores, *advanced troops, scouts* (post-class.), Amm. 27, 10, 10 (al. procursatores).

prōculcātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from proculco.

prō-culco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a* [calco], *to tread down, trample upon* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: turbatus eques sua ipse subsidia territis equis proculcavit, Liv. 10, 36, 5: crescenti segetes proculcat in herbā, Ov. M. 8, 290; cf. Sev. ap. Sen. Suas. 6, 26, 26 sq — Of a Centaur: pedibusque virum proculcat equinis, Ov. M. 12, 374: solum, Col. 3, 13, 6: uvas, id. 12, 19, 3; cf. id. 12, 15, 3; Phaedr. 1, 32, 9: nepotem, *trample to death*, Just. 44, 4, 4: una ala ipso impetu proculcata erat, *crushed*, Curt. 3, 11, 14: aliquem, Tac. H. 3, 81: materiam, Just. 38, 10, 3: qui tot proculcavimus nives, *have trodden*, i e. *traversed*, Curt. 6, 3, 16 —**II.** Trop, *to trample upon, tread under foot, despise*: qui fata proculcavit, Sen. Phoen. 193: proculcato senatu, Tac. H. 1, 40: proculcata desertaque respublica, Suet. Vesp 5: contumeliosā voce, Val. Max. 9, 5, 3 —Hence,

prōculcātus, a, um, *P. a.*, *trodden down*; trop, = tritus, *trodden under foot, mean, low, common* (post-class.): verba proculcata vulgo et protrita, Gell. 18, 4, 6; cf. id. 17, 2, 10.

Prŏcŭleiāni, v. Proculus *fin.*

Prŏcŭlēius, i, *m.*, *a Roman knight intimate with Augustus*, Hor. C 2, 2, 5; Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 148; 36, 24, 59, § 183; Juv. 7, 94.

Prŏcŭliāni, v. Proculus *fin*

‡ **proculiunt,** promittunt, ait significare Antistius de jure pontificali L. VIIII, Fest. p 253 Müll.

Prŏcŭlus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*: Proculum inter cognomina eum dicunt, qui natus est patre peregrinante a patriā procul. Proculos sunt qui credant ideo dictos, quia patribus senibus quasi procul progressā aetate nati sunt, Paul. ex Fest. p 225 Müll.—Esp, **1.** Proculus, *a Roman senator, to whom Romulus is said to have imparted his desire to be worshipped as Quirinus*, Cic Rep 2, 10, 20; id. Leg 1, 1, 3; Liv. 1, 16 — **2.** *A celebrated Roman jurist, whose disciples are called* **Prŏcŭliāni** or **Prŏcŭleiāni,** Dig. 37, 14, 17; 1, 2, 2, § 53.

prō-cumbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbitum, 3, *v n* **I.** Lit., *to fall forwards, fall* or *sink down, to prostrate one's self*; of the wounded, the dying, suppliants, etc. (class.; cf.: cado, ruo). procumbunt Gallis omnibus ad pedes Bituriges, ne pulcherrimam urbem succendere cogerentur, Caes. B. G 7, 15: genibus, Ov. M. 13, 585: ad genua alicujus, Liv 25, 7: ad pedes alicujus, Gell. 10, 15, 10. ante pedes, Ov. M. 10, 415; Petr. 30: templis, Tib 1, 5, 41 (1, 2, 83): qui vulneribus confecti procubuissent, Caes. B G 2, 27; so, in genua, Curt 9, 5, 13: Coroebus Peneleī dextrā Procumbit, Verg. A. 2, 424.—With *dat.* (post-Aug): sibi tres legiones procubuisse, *had yielded*, Tac A. 1, 59: veteranae cohortes, quibus nuper Othonis legiones procubuerint, id. H. 4, 17.—Poet., *to fall upon, attack*, Mart 1, 60, 3 —*To lean* or *bend forwards*: olli certamine summo Procumbunt, i e *they bend to their oars*, Verg A. 5, 197 — **B.** Transf., of inanimate subjects, *to lean forwards, bend down, sink, to be beaten* or *broken down* (class.) tigna prona ac fastigiata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, Caes. B G. 4, 17: frumenta imbribus procubuerant, i e *were beaten down*, id. ib 6, 43 ne gravidis procumbat culmus aristis, Verg G 1, 111: ulmus in aram ipsam procumbebat, Plin 16, 32, 57, § 132.—Of buildings: (domus) in domini procubuit caput, Ov P. 1, 9, 14: tecta super habitantes, Quint 2, 16, 6; Plin. Pan. 50, 3; Ov. M. 13, 176 —**2.** *To be upset, break down*; of a vehicle: nam si procubuit qui saxa Ligustica portat Axis, Juv. 3, 257 —**II.** Trop., *to fall* or *sink down* (poet. and post-Aug): procumbere in voluptates, *to sink into sen-*

suality, Sen Ep 18, 2 procumbentem rem publicam restituere, *sinking*, Vell 2, 16, 4 res procubuere meae, Ov Tr 3, 4, 2 —**B.** *To extend spread* mons Haemus vasto jugo procumbens in Pontum, Plin 4, 11, 18, § 45 planities sub radicibus montium spatiosa procumbit, Curt 5, 4, 6

prō-cŭpīdo, inis, *f*, *a previous desire* (post class) amoris, i e anteceptus amor, Min Fel Octav 26

prōcūrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [procuro] **I.** In gen. **1.** *A caring for, taking care of, having the charge of* a thing, *a charge, superintendence, administration, management, procuration* (class) dum me rei publicae non solum cura, sed quaedam etiam procuratio multis officiis implicatum et constrictum tenebat Cic Ac 1, 3, 11 dum necesse erat, unus omnia poterat qui, postea quam magistratus creavit, sua cuique procuratio auctoritasque est restituta, id Rosc Am 48, 139 procuratio templi, Varr R R 1, 2, 2 mearum rerum existimationisque meae, Cic Fam 15, 13, 3 rerum humanarum, id N D 1, 1, 3 ministerii, Liv 4, 8 annonae, Cic Att 4, 1, 6 male gesta, Quint 7, 4, 35 —In *plur* ad amplissimas procurationes promotus *charges, offices*, Plin. Ep 7, 31, 3 —**2.** *An effort, aim, seeking for* any thing (post class) quia benignitas eum per sese ipsa delectet, sine ulla recipiendae gratiae procuratione, Gell 17, 5, 4 —**II.** In partic , of religious acts, an averting or expiating of an evil omen or crime by offering the proper sacrifices, *an expiatory sacrifice, expiation* (class) cum terrae motus factus esset, ut sue plena procuratio fieret, Cic Div 1, 45, 101 prodigii, Liv 7, 6 procurationes incesti, Tac A 12, 8

procūrātĭuncŭla, ae, *f dim* [procuratio] *a small charge* or *administration* (post-Aug), Sen. Ep 31, 8

prōcūrātor (the first *o* short, Ov A A 1, 587), oris, *m* [procuro] *a manager, overseer, superintendent, agent, administrator, deputy, procurator, keeper* **I.** In gen (class) procurator peni, Plaut Ps 2, 2 14 procurator, alieni juris vicarius, Cic Caecin. 20, 57 agere aliquid per procuratorem, id Att 4 16, 9 (15) regni, *a viceroy*, Caes B C 3, 112 curatori aquarum procuratorem subicit, Front Aquaed 105 aviarii, Varr R R 3, 6 procurator nimium procurat Ov A A. 1, 587 esse procuratorem in rem alicujus, Dig 3, 3, 29 procuratorem facere, ib 4 4, 24 —**II.** In partic **A.** *A manager of an estate, a steward, bailiff* (class , cf villicus), Cic. de Or 1, 58, 249 procurator rationes accipiebat, Petr 30, Paul Sent 1, 2, 3, Vulg Matt 20, 8 —**B.** In the time of the emperors, *one who had charge of the imperial revenues, an imperial collector*, Tac A. 12, 60, Suet Claud 12, id Calig 47, id Vesp 16, Plin Pan 36, 3 —Esp , in a province Judeae, Tac A 15, 44 Asiae, id. ib 4, 15 Aegypti, Suet Ner 35 Galliae id Galb 12, or in a city urbis id Caes 79 ludi, Tac A 11, 35 —**C.** *An agent* or *attorney to conduct an action at law*, Just Inst 1, 6, 5, Gai Inst. 4, 82, 84

prōcūrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [procurator] *belonging to an agent* or *manager, procuratory* (post class) nomen, Dig 3, 3, 31, 34 exceptio, ib 3, 3, 62.

† **procūrātrix**, icis, *f* [id.], *a governess protectress* sed cum sapientiam totius hominis custodem et procuratricem esse vellent, Cic Fin 4, 7, 17

prō-cūro (the first *o* scanned short, Tib 1, 5, 13, Ov A. A 1, 587), avi, atum, 1, *v a* and *n* , *to take care of, attend to, look after* any thing **I.** In gen (class , syn curam gero) (α) *Act* nunc tu te interim, quasi pro puerpera hic procuras Plaut Truc 2, 4 59 pueros id. Poen prol 28, cf nunc puero utere et procura, id. Truc 4, 4 25 hic sunt trecenti nummi hinc me procura id. Poen. 3, 4, 5 corpora, Verg A 9, 158 sacrificia, Caes. B G 6, 13 sacra, Nep Them 2, 8 arbores, Cato, R R 43 semina, Pall 7, 9 plantas id. 12, 7, 11 —(β) *Neutr* , with *dat* , *to look after, care for* (ante and post class) bene procuras mihi, Plaut. Stich 1 2 37 victui potuique, Arn 3 115 —**II.** In partic *to take care of, to manage* one's affairs (class.) **A.** *Act* procurat negotia Dionysii Cic Fam 12, 24, 3 hereditatem, id. Att 6, 9, 2 —Hence, of religious acts, *to avert* or *expiate* (evil omens) *by sacrifice* (cf expio, lustro) monstra, Cic Div 1, 2, 3 procurare atque expiare signa, quae a diis hominibus portenduntur, id. ib 2, 63 130, Liv 1, 21, 5, 18, 27, 37 ostentum, Phaedr 3, 3, 16 fulgur, Suet Galb 4 sacrificio ostentorum ac fulgurum denuntiationes procurantur, Val Max. 1, 1, 1 —**B.** *Neutr* , *to hold a charge* or *administration, to be procurator* cum procuraret in Hispania, Plin Ep 3, 5, 17 procurante Pontio Pilato Judaeam, Vulg Luc 3, 1, Dig 29, 2, 86 —With *dat of person* (post class) procurare patri *to act as agent for*, Dig 32, 1, 34, § 1, 27, 1, 44 — With *dat of thing* operibus publicis, Dig 43, 8, 2 —Of religious acts, *to make expiation* or *atonement* VT CONSVL HOSTIIS MAIORIBVS IOVI ET MARTI PROCVRARET, S C ap Gell 4, 6, 2 —With *ne* ipse procuravi, ne possent saeva nocere Somnia, ter sancta deveneranda mola, Tib 1, 5, 13 —*Impers pass* simul procuratum est, quod tripedem mulum Reate natum nuntiatum erat, Liv 40, 2

prō-curro, cŭcurri and curri, cursum, 3, *v n* , *to run forth, rush forwards* **I.** Lit (class), freq of armies si Romani ferocius procucurrissent, Liv 25, 11 infestis pilis, Caes B C 3, 93 in proximum tumulum, id. B G 6 39 ad repellendum, et prosequendum hostem, id B C 2, 8 longius, *to rush farther on*, Verg A 9, 690 adversos telum contorsit in hostes Procurrens, id. ib 12, 267 —Of animals qui et procurrentem (bovem) retrahat et cunctantem producat, Col. 6, 2, 9, 7, 3, 26 —**B.** Transf **1.** Of locality, *to run* or *jut out, to extend, project* (poet and in post Aug prose) infelix saxis in procurrentibus haesit, Verg A 5, 204 terra procurrit in aequor, Ov F 4, 419 mons procurrit in occidentem, Col 6, 27, 7 procurrens per medium Euxinum promontorium, Plin 4, 12, 26 § 86 Clupea procurrit a Punico litore, Flor 2, 2 19, Curt 5, 4, 5, Plin Ep 6, 20, 11 —**2.** Of plants, *to extend* radix in longitudinem procurrens, Plin 18, 13, 34, § 130 —**3.** Of money, *to increase* in ipso procurrentis pecuniae impetu raptus Sen Ep 101, 4 — * **II.** Trop , *to go on, advance* ut productus studio, ultra facile procurras, *that you may advance beyond it*, Auct Her 4, 47, 60

prōcursātĭo, onis, *f* [procurso], in milit lang , *a charge, sally, onset* (only in Livy) ubi a velitibus per procursationem commissa pugna esset, Liv 28, 33 Numidarum, id 22, 44

prō-cursātor, oris, *m* [id.], *a forerunner*, in military lang , procursatores, *skirmishers, sharp shooters* (very rare, not ante Aug), Liv 42, 64, 6

prōcursĭo, onis *f* [procurro], *a running forward, stepping forth* * **I.** Lit , of an orator procursio opportuna, brevis moderata, rara, Quint 11, 3, 126 — * **II.** Trop , *a digression* necessaria post narrationem, Quint 4, 3, 9

prōcurso, are, *v freq n* [id], *to run forth, to sally out, make attacks* or *onsets* —Of skirmishers cum ab stationibus procursaretur, Liv 27, 2, Plin 8, 5, 5, § 15, Amm 27, 10, 9 —**II.** Transf , *to advance* in pulcra facinora, Amm 27, 6 9

prōcursōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [id] *that runs forth* or *before* (late Lat) index, Amm 31, 3, 6 (al praecursorius)

prōcursus, ūs, *m* [id] **I.** Lit , *a running forth* or *forwards* , esp , in milit lang *a sallying forth, charge, onset* (not in Cic or Cæs) procursu militum, Liv 22, 41 faciles sternit procursibus herbas, Stat Th 4, 787, Lucr 2 455 —**B.** Transf , *a jutting out projection* (post Aug) angulosus Plin 5 10, 11, § 62 —**II.** Trop (post class) initia procursusque virtutis patefacere, *the origin and first manifestations*, Val Max 3, 2 *init* irae, qui acerrimus esse solet *the outbreak*, id. 7, 3, ext 6

prō-curvo, are, 1, *v a* , *to bend* or *curve forwards* (poet) aliquem, Stat Th 6, 852 pomiferique simul procurvant bracchia rami, Auct Carm de Genesi, 14

prō-curvus, a, um, *adj* , *curved forwards crooked, winding* (poet) falx, Verg G 2 421 litora, id. A 5, 765

1. prŏcus, i, v procer *init*

2. prŏcus, i (*gen plur* procûm, Cic. Or 46, 156), *m* **I.** *A wooer, suitor* proci dicuntur, qui poscunt aliquam in matrimonium, Graece μνηστῆρες Est enim procare poscere, etc , Fest p 249 Müll me natam nulli veterum sociare procorum Fas erat, Verg A 12, 27 Penelope difficilis procis, Hor C 3, 10, 11 apotheca procis intacta est id S 2, 5, 7, 78, Ov M 4, 794, 9, 10, 14, 670 proci loripedes, said of slow people, Plaut. Poen 3, 1, 7 — * **II.** Trop , of canvassers *a suitor* impudentes proci, Cic Brut 96, 330

Prŏcyon, onis, *m* , = Προκύων (Fore dog), *a constellation that rises before the dog star* (pure Lat Antecanis), Cic Arat 222, Hor C 3, 29, 18 , Cic. N D 2, 44, 144, Col 11, 2, 52, Manil. 5, 197

prōdactus, a, um, *Part* , from prodigo

* **prō-dĕambŭlo**, are, *v n* , *to walk abroad, take a walk*, Ter Ad 5, 1, 4.

prōdĕo, ii, itum, ire (lengthened ante class form, prodinunt, for prodeunt, Enn ap Fest p 229 Müll , post class., prodient, for prodibunt, Lact 7, 16 *fin*) *v n* [pro eo], *to go* or *come forth* (class , cf proficiscor, progredior) **I.** Lit prodinunt famuli, Enn l l prodi atque ostium aperi, Plaut. Aul 2, 6, 1 foras, *to come out of doors*, id Poen 5, 2, 158, Cic de Or 2, 86 353, Phaedr 2, 4, 22 nemon' huc prodit? Ter Phorm 1, 2, 102 in conspectum, Plaut Bacch 4, 9, 84 ex portu, Caes B C 3, 7 in aciem, Cic Fam 6, 1, 5 ad colloquium, Caes B G 5, 26 in publicum, Cic Att 8, 11 7 obviam alicui, *to go to meet one*, id. Mur 33, 68 in contionem, Nep Them 1, 3 in scenam, *to come upon the stage, make one's appearance*, id. ib praef , Cic. Off 1, 35, 129, Suet Ner 20 —Of soldiers in battle in proelium, Caes B C 3, 86 in aciem, Hirt B G 8, 8 in hostem, Luc 7, 231 —With simple *abl* utero matris prodire, Ov F 1, 33 foribus, id Am 3, 11, 13 tumulo, id. R Am 253 —**B.** Transf **1.** Of plants, *to come forth, spring* or *grow up, appear* ea seges serius prodit, Varr R. R 1, 45 prodeuntia semina, Col 11, 3, 9, Pall 1, 6. 18 herba, Ov F 1, 154 —**2.** Of elevations, *to stand out project* et immodico prodibant tubere tali Ov M 8, 808, Plin 9, 25, 41, § 80 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To come forth, show itself, appear* (class) novae quae prodeunt comoediae, Plaut Cas prol 9 Juppiter certo prodit in tragoedia, id Am prol 93 quae si prodierit, atque cum prodierit — scio enim proditurum esse — audiet, Cic Rosc Am 35, 100 si haec consuetudo prodire coeperit, id Div in Caecil 21, 68 cum tot prodierint colores, *have come up, become the fashion*, Ov A A 3, 171 cultus et ornatus variis prodisse capillis Obfuit, id. F 4, 309 tu cum, projectis insignibus, prodis ex judice Dama Turpis, etc , *become manifest, turn out to be*, Hor S 2, 7, 54 juvenum prodit Publica cura, id C 2, 8, 7 —**B.** *To go forwards advance, proceed* (class) est quadam prodire tenus, Hor Ep 1, 1 32 prodire sumptu extra modum Cic Off 1, 39, 140 prodeuntibus annis, *with advancing years, in the course of time*, Petr 25 — *Impers pass* ne ad extremum prodeatur, Cic Inv 1, 20, 29

prōdesse, v prosum

1. prōdĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj* [prodo], *treacherous* (eccl Lat), Tert ad Nat 1, 7

2. Prŏdĭcĭus, a, um, *adj* , v Prodicus, II

prō-dīco, xi, ctum, 3, *v a* **I.** *To say beforehand, to fix* or *appoint beforehand* (very rare) prodictā die, Cic Dom 17, 45 (dub) —**II.** *To put off, defer* (not in Cic or Cæs) diem prodicere, *to adjourn the time of trial*, Liv 2 61, 7, v Weissenb ad loc , Liv 6 20, 11, 38 51, 5 ubi praetor reo atque accusatoribus diem prodixisset, Tac A 2, 79 (In Cic N D 2, 3, 7, the true read is praedici, Cic Div 1, 42, 93, praedicunt)

prō-dictātor, oris, *m* , *a vice dictator* (only in Livy) prodictatorem populus creavit Q Fabium Maximum, Liv 22, 8, 6, instead of which pro dictatore, id. 22, 31 *fin*

prōdictĭo, ōnis, *f* [prodico, II], *a deferring, adjournment*, Fest p 253, b *fin* Müll

prōdictus, a, um, *Part* , from prodico.

Prŏdĭcus, i, *m* , = Πρόδικος, *a Grecian sophist of Ceos, contemporary with Socrates,*

proflatum additur, etc., Plin. 34, 9, 20, § 97. —**II.** Trop., *to blow* or *breathe out* (poet. and post-Aug.): noctem Tartaream pectore, Val. Fl. 6, 435: toto proflabat pectore somnum, i.e. *was snoring*, Verg. A. 9, 326: iras, i.e. *to puff and blow, to fret, fume*, Plin. 8, 4, 6, § 9.—**B.** *To puff out:* nares, App. M. 7, p. 193, 29.

prōflŭens, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from profluo.

prōflŭenter, *adv.*, v. profluo, *P. a. fin.*

* **prōflŭentia,** ae, *f.* [profluo], *a flowing forth* (trop.): inanis quaedam profluentia loquendi, *a stream of words, fluency*, Cic. Part. 23, 81.

prō-flŭo, xi, xum, 3, *v. n.*, *to flow forth* or *along* (class.). **I.** Lit.: Mosa profluit ex monte Vogeso, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: si lacrimae ab oculis et pituita a naribus profluent, Col. 6, 7, 11: umor profluit, Verg. G. 4, 25: sanguis profluens, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38: sudor, Just. 15, 4, 17: per fossas, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 76: ad mare, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To cause a running* or *flow:* gravedo profluit, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 51.—**2.** *To be relaxed:* videndum est an adstrictum corpus sit, an profluat, Cels. 3, 6: si venter profluit, id. 3, 6.—**II.** Trop., *to flow forth, issue, proceed* (class.): quae ab hoc fonte profluant, Varr. L. L. 8, § 62 Müll.: cujus ore sermo melle dulcior profluebat, Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44: equidem ab his fontibus profluxi ad hominum famam, Cic. Cael. 3, 6: ad incognitas artes, *to proceed to, to fall* or *hit upon*, Tac. A. 11, 26.—Hence, **prōflŭens,** entis, *P. a.*, *flowing along* (class.). **A.** Lit.: aqua profluens, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2.—**2.** *Subst.:* **prōflŭens,** entis, *f.* (sc. aqua), *running water* (class.): in profluentem deferri, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149; cf. Auct. Her. 1, 13, 23; Flor. 1, 1, 2; 4, 12, 9.—**B.** Trop., of speech, *flowing, fluent:* genus sermonis affert non liquidum, non fusum ac profluens, sed exile, aridum, concisum, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: profluens et perennis loquacitas, id. ib. 3, 48, 185: profluens atque expedita celeritas, id. Brut. 61, 220: profluens quiddam habuit Carbo et canorum, id. de Or. 3, 7, 28: eloquentia, Tac. A. 13, 3.—*Sup.:* manuum suarum profluentissima largitas, Arn. in Psa. 104.—Hence, *adv.:* **prōflŭenter,** *flowingly;* trop., *easily* (class.): ergo omnia profluenter, absolute, prospere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 53. —*Comp.*, of speech, *more fluently* (post-class.): profluentius exsequi, Gell. 14, 1, 32.

prōflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [profluo], *flowing forth, flowing, streaming* (post-Aug.): recessus, Col. 8, 17, 9: lacrimae, Sid. Ep. 4, 23.

prōflŭvium, ii, *n.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *a flowing forth, a flowing, flow* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sanguinis, Lucr. 6, 1205: sanguinis per nares, Col. 6, 33, 2: narium, Plin. 32, 10, 42, § 124: urinae, id. 28, 6, 17, § 61.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Looseness, flux, diarrhœa:* si corpus astrictum est, digerendum esse; si profluvio laborat, continendum, Cels. praef.—**B.** *Monthly flux, menses*, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 64.—**C.** Genitale, *flow*, Plin. 7, 14, 12, § 61; also: geniturae, id. 22, 22, 40, § 83.

prōflŭvius, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Flowing;* trop., *fluctuating, inconstant:* profluvia fides, Caecil. ap. Prisc. p. 699 P.—**II.** *Subst.:* **prōflŭvius,** ii, *m.*, for profluvium, *a flux*, Veg. Vet. 1, 17, 19; 1, 38, 4.

prŏ-for, fātus, 1 (*inf.* profarier, Prud. στεφ. 10, 939), *v. dep. a.*, *to say* or *speak out, to say, speak* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** In gen.: veteres Casmenas cascam rem volo profari, *tell, relate*, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 28 Müll.: quod jam et mehe Piget paternum nomen, maternum pudet Profari, Pac. ap. Non. 424, 4 (Trag. Rel. v. 145 Rib.): pudor prohibebat plura profari, Hor. S. 1, 6, 57: tum breviter Dido, vultum demissa, profatur, Verg. A. 1, 561: et sic accensa profatur, id. ib. 4, 364: quibus ille profatur: Forsitan, etc., Ov. M. 11, 289: vera profari, Petr. 121: sic ille profatus, Luc. 9, 251: clamore magno, Sil. 11, 211.—**II.** In partic., *to foretell, predict, prophesy:* quando dies adveniet, quem profata Morta est, Liv. And. ap. Gell. 3, 16, 11 (acc. to Hom. Odyss. 2, 99): Pythia quae tripodi a Phoebi lauroque profatur, Lucr. 1, 739; 5, 112: Delio profante, Petr. 89; Dig. 21, 1, 1. —Hence, **prŏfātum,** i, *n.*, *a statement, proposition, axiom* (post-class.): ἀξιώματα, quae M. Varro alias profata, alias proloquia appellat, Gell. 16, 8, 2.

* **prŏ-fringo,** ĕre, *v. a.* [frango], *to break up:* inarata, i. e. *to plough*, Stat. Th. 10, 512.

prŏfŭga, ae, *m.*, collat. form of profugus, II. B., q. v.

prŏ-fŭgio (with first syll. long, Juvenc. 2, 477), fūgi, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to flee before* or *from, to flee, fly from* any thing (poet. and post-Aug.): Phocaeorum Velut profugit execrata civitas Agros, Hor. Epod. 16, 18: conspectum conversationemque civium suorum profugit, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 17 (36), 4: sedes suas, Col. 1, 3, 6: natos, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 14: dominos, Curt. 10, 2, 20; Sen. Herc. Fur. 977.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to flee, run away, escape* (class.): domo profugiens, Plaut. Capt. prol. 18: pedibus Hadrumetum profugerat, Caes. B. C. 2, 23: Babyloniam, Just. 11, 12, 1: Cirtam, Sall. J. 21, 2; 23, 2: aliquo, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 31: longius, Hirt. B. G. 8, 13: istinc, Cic. Sen. 14, 47: ex oppido, Caes. B. G. 7, 11: in Britanniam, id. ib. 2, 14: domo, Cic. Brut. 89, 306; Liv. 1, 59: cum vi prope justorum armorum profugisset, Cic. Sest. 22, 50 B. and K. (Klotz, vim): in exsilium, id. Dom. 32, 86: ex proelio in provinciam, Sall. J. 13, 4: e carcere, Vell. 2, 19, 3; 2, 30, 5.—**B.** In partic., *to flee for succor to* one, *take refuge* with one (class.): se profugere ad Brutum, Cic. Att. 15, 21, 1: ad Ciceronem, Caes. B. G. 5, 44; Sall. J. 74, 1; Just. 13, 8, 2.

prŏfŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [profugio], *that flees* or *has fled, fugitive* (not in Cic. or Cæs.; cf. fugitivus). **I.** In gen.: profugus domo, Liv. 1, 1: ex urbe, Tac. H. 4, 49: ex Peloponneso, Liv. 1, 8: e proelio, Tac. H. 2, 46: a proelio, Flor. 4, 2: ad rebelles, Tac. A. 1, 57.—Of animals: boves profugae, Prop. 5, 1, 4: juvenci, Val. Fl. 3, 57: taurus profugus altaribus, Tac. H. 3, 56; cf. currus, Ov. M. 15, 506.—With *gen.:* Tiridates regni profugus, Tac. A. 15, 1: bis vinculorum (Hannibalis) profugus, *escaped from*, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 104.—**B.** Transf., *fleeing hither and thither, vagabond, roving, wandering, unsettled* (poet.): profugi Scythae, Hor. C. 1, 35, 9: Scythes, id. 4, 14, 42; Vulg. Gen. 4, 12.—**II.** In partic., *that flees from his native country, fugitive, banished, exiled:* Hannibal patriā profugus, Liv. 34, 60: Trojani, qui profugi incertis sedibus vagabantur, Sall. C. 6, 1: fato profugus, Verg. A. 1, 2: classis, Ov. M. 13, 627.—**B.** *Subst.:* **prŏfŭgus,** i, and **prŏfŭga,** ae, *m.* **1.** *A fugitive, banished person, exile* (poet.): profugus patriam deseras, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 75: profugo affer opem, Ov. P. 2, 9, 6; 3, 6, 40: servi alieni profugae, App. M. 6, p. 175, 7; cf. Prisc. p. 622 P.—**2.** *An apostate:* reus suae religionis aut profugus, Min. Fel. 35, 6.

(**prŏfundātus,** a false read. for probe fundata, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 44; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

prŏfundē, *adv.*, v. profundus *fin.*

prŏfundĭtas, ātis, *f.* [profundus], *depth* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: corporum tres sunt dimensiones, longitudo, latitudo, profunditas, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 36: aquarum, Cassiod. Var. 2, 21.—**II.** Trop., *vastness, immensity*, Hadrian. ap. Vop. Sat. 8: disciplinae, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 7, 3: prudentiae, id. ib. 1, 3, 12: ingenii, id. ib. 2, 2, 1.—**2.** *Depth, intensity, darkness:* tenebrarum, Macr. S. 1, 20, 1.

prŏ-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to pour out* or *forth, to shed copiously, to cause to flow* (class.). **I.** Lit.: sanguinem suum profundere omnem cupit, dummodo profusum hujus ante videat, Cic. Clu. 6, 18: sanguinem pro patriā, id. Fin. 2, 19, 60; 2, 30, 97: vim lacrimarum, id. Rep. 6, 14, 14: lacrimas oculis, Verg. A. 12, 154; Ov. M. 9, 679; 7, 91; Sen. Med. 541: sanguinem ex oculis, Plin. 10, 60, 79, § 164: aquam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 29: vinum, id. Curc. 1, 1, 92: vina deo tamquam sitienti, Lact. 2, 4, 13; 6, 1, 5: aquas sub mensas, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 26. —With *se, to burst* or *gush forth:* lacrimae se subito profuderunt, Cic. Ac. 11, 7, 6.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To stretch at full length, to prostrate* (poet.): cum somnus membra profudit, Lucr. 4, 757: praecipites profusae in terram, id. 6, 744.—Mid.: profusus, abjectus jacens. Pacuvius: profusus gemitu, murmure, *stretched at full length*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 228 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 321 Rib.). —**2.** *To pour* or *cast out, bring forth, produce* (class.): posticā parte profudit, Lucil. ap. Non. 217, 16: (puerum) ex alvo matris natura profudit, Lucr. 5, 225: sonitus, id. 6, 401: ignes, id. 6, 210: omnia ex ore, id. 6, 6: pectore voces, *to pour forth, utter*, Cat. 64, 202: vocem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 56: clamorem, id. Fl. 6, 15; id. Leg. 1, 8, 25: voces, Cat. 64, 202: vitia, Suet. Tib. 42: dolorem, Vop. Aur. 1: palmites, Col. 5, 5, 17.—**3.** With *se, to pour forth, rush forth* or *out;* of bees: cum se nova profundent examina, Col. 9, 3; of archers: omnis multitudo sagittariorum se profudit, Caes. B. C. 3, 93; of luxuriant plants: ea, quae se nimium profuderunt, *have shot out, sent out shoots*, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88: profundit se supra modum numerus palmitum, Col. 7, 24, 4.—**II.** Trop., *to cast* or *throw away:* ventis verba profundere, Lucr. 4, 931: quae si non profundere ac perdere videbor, Cic. Fam. 5, 5, 17.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To throw away.* **a.** In a bad sense, *spend uselessly; to lavish, dissipate, squander:* profundat, perdat, pereat, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 54; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 67, § 155: patrimonia, id. Cat. 2, 5, 10: pecunias in res, id. Off. 2, 16, 55.—**b.** In a good sense, *to spend, sacrifice:* non modo pecuniam, sed vitam etiam profundere pro patriā, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84.—**c.** Esp., of life, *to yield, give up:* animam, Cic. Marc. 10, 32: si pateretur natura, vel denas animas profundere praestabat in pugnā, quam, etc., Amm. 26, 10, 13: spiritum in acie, Val. Max. 6, 3, 3.—**2.** *To pour out, vent; to expend, exert, employ; to set forth, show, explain:* odium in aliquem, Cic. Pis. 7, 16: omnes profudi vires animi atque ingenii mei, id. Att. 1, 18, 2: res universas, *to set forth, explain*, id. Ac. 2, 27, 87.—**3.** With *se, to pour itself forth*, i. e. *to rush forth, break out:* voluptates cum inclusae diutius, subito se nonnumquam profundunt atque eiciunt universae, Cic. Cael. 31, 75: si totum se ille in me profudisset, *had wholly poured himself out to me, had been liberal*, id. Att. 7, 3, 3: in questus flebiles sese in vestibulo curiae profuderunt, Liv. 23, 20, 5.—Hence, **prŏfūsus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Lit., *spread out, extended, hanging down* (ante- and post-class.): cauda profusa usque ad calces, Varr. R. R. 2, 5.—*Comp.:* equi coma et cauda profusior, *longer*, Pall. 4, 13.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Lavish, extravagant, profuse* (class.; cf. prodigus): perditus ac profusus nepos, Cic. Quint. 12, 40: reus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 7, § 20.—With *gen.:* alieni appetens, sui profusus, *lavish of his own*, Sall. C. 5, 4.—With *in* and *abl.:* simul ad jacturam temporis ventum est, profusissimi in eo, cujus unius honesta avaritia est, Sen. Brev. Vit. 3, 2.—Of things abstr. and concr.: profusis sumptibus vivere, Cic. Quint. 30, 93: profusa luxuria in aedificiis, Vell. 2, 33, 4.—**2.** In a good sense, *liberal* (poet.): mens profusa, Stat. S. 3, 1, 91: homo, Mart. 8, 38, 11.—**3.** *Costly, expensive:* amare profusas epulas, Cic. Mur. 36, 76: convivia, Suet. Tit. 7.—**4.** *Immoderate, excessive, extravagant:* profusa hilaritas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 15: genus jocandi, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: cupido, Tac. H. 1, 52.—*Sup.:* profusissima libido, Suet. Claud. 53.—*Adv.:* **prŏfūsē.** **1.** Lit., *lavishly, extravagantly, profusely* (post-Aug.): aedes profuse exstructa, *at an immoderate expense*, Suet. Aug. 72.—*Sup.:* festos et solemnes dies profusissime celebrabat, Suet. Aug. 75.—**2.** Trop. **a.** *In disorder, confusedly:* consul obstitit profuse tendentibus suis in castra, Liv. 10, 36.—**b.** *Immoderately, excessively:* profuse prolixeque laudare, Gell. 5, 1, 2.—*Comp.:* eo profusius sumptui deditus erat, Sall. C. 13, 5.

prŏ-fundus, a, um, *adj.*, *deep, profound, vast* (class.; syn. altus). **I.** Lit.: mare profundum et immensum, Cic. Planc. 6, 15; Curt. 9, 4, 18: per inane profundum, Lucr. 1, 1108: pontus, Verg. A. 5, 614: Acheron, Lucr. 3, 978: Danubius, Hor. C. 4, 15, 21: fornax, Ov. M. 2, 229: valles, Stat. Th. 10, 95: terrae foramen, Just. 24, 6, 9: atque hiavit humus multa, vasta, et profunda, Sall. H. 4, 37 Dietsch: vulnera, Eum. Pan. Constant. 14.—*Sup.:* profundissimus libidinum gurges, Cic. Sest. 43, 93.—**2.** *Subst.:* **prŏfundum,** i, *n.*, *depth.* **a.** In gen.: esse in profundo (aquae), Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 48

plebis Curionem et Octavium consules produxisset, id. Brut. 60, 217; Liv. 27, 7, 4: harum rerum omnium auctores testesque, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 50, § 131: productus pro rostris, *to give evidence*, Suet. Jul 20 *fin.*: productі in circo Flaminio in contionem, Cic. Sest. 14, 33. in judicium, *to bring before a court*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 43, § 113: aliquem in Sestium, id Q Fr. 2, 4, 1 aliquem ad necem, id. Verr. 2, 5, 60, § 157. — **b.** Of an actor, *to represent, perform*: nihil ab hoc (Roscio) pravum et perversum produci posse arbitrabantur, Cic Rosc Com. 10, 30 — **c.** *To expose for sale*: ancillam produxit, vendidit, Ter. Eun 1, 2, 54: servos, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 92; Suet Gram 4 — **d.** *To draw* or *place* one thing *before* another (poet.) producere malo aliquam moram, Ter And 3, 5, 9: scamnum lecto, Ov A. A. 2, 211: nubila menti, Stat S 5, 3, 13 — **e.** *To draw* or *stretch out, to lengthen out, extend* (poet. and post Aug): pelles dentibus, Mart 9, 74, 1: ferrum incude, Juv. 15, 165: supercilium madida fuligine tactum, id. 2, 94 lineas ex argento nigras, Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 98 — **f.** *To conduct to* a place: non tu eum rus hinc modo Produxe aiebas? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 22 — **g.** *To conduct to the grave*, sc a corpse or a funeral procession (poet): nec te, tua funera, mater Produxi, Verg A. 9, 486: longum funus ad tumulos, Luc 2, 298 — **h.** *To lead* or *bring along, to bring away*: qui et procurrentem retrahat, et cunctantem producat, *to drag forward*, Col 6, 2, 9 — **i.** *To bring to light, disclose, expose*: occulta ad patres produxit crimina servus, Juv 8, 266 — **B.** In partic **1.** *To bring forth, bring into the world, to bear* or *beget*: ego is sum qui te produxi pater, Plaut Rud 4, 4, 129 liberos, id Capt. 3, 5, 105; Lucil. ap Non. 373, 2: magnanimos nos natura produxit, Sen Ep 104, 23: quam te Thersitae similem producat Achilles, Juv 8, 271 — Of other subjects, *to produce, make* (post-Aug): cibis utendum est carnem producentibus, Cels 8, 7, 7: cum folia producere incipiunt fici, Pall. 4, 10, 30 — **2.** = adduco in indicium, *to bring forth to trial*, Cic Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 32 (Zumpt), Quint 11, 3, 174 — **3.** *To make to grow, to advance, promote* (poet): subolem, Hor C S 17.— **4.** In pronunciation, *to lengthen, prolong* (class). inclitus dicimus brevi prima littera, insanus productâ, Cic Or. 48, 159. syllabam, Ov. P 4, 12, 13; Quint. 1, 5, 18 — **II.** Trop **A.** *To bring forward* (to distinction), *to raise, promote, advance* (class.): producere aliquem ad aliquam dignitatem, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52: aliquem omni genere honoris, Liv 40, 56: quem tu non pro illius dignitate produxeras, Cic. Dom 9, 21: a quibus producti sunt, exsistunt eorum ipsorum tyranni, *advanced to power*, id Rep 1, 44, 68: beneficia, quae non producunt, nec honestiorem faciunt, Sen Ben. 2, 9, 2 — **B.** *To lead, induce* one to do any thing: producti sumus, ut loqueremur, Auct Her 1, 3, 5: productus ad aliquid faciendum, Plin 9, 35, 59, § 122 — **C.** *To draw* or *drag out, to lengthen out, prolong, protract* (class): producere pauperi vitam ad miseriam, Plaut. Trin 2, 2, 59 cenam, Hor. S. 1, 5, 70 convivium ad multam noctem vario sermone, Cic. Sen 14, 46: sermonem in multam noctem, id. Rep 6, 10, 10. sermonem longius, id Brut. 71, 251. Varro.. vitam Naevii producit longius, i e *represents him as having lived longer*, id. ib 15, 60 somnum ultra primam lucem, Suet Aug 78: rem in hiemem, Caes. B G 4, 30 animas, *lives*, Juv. 15, 94 — **2.** *To put off, to amuse, delude* one with fallacious promises aliquem falsâ spe producere, Ter And. 4, 1, 25: aliquem conditionibus, Cic., Quint 8, 30 — **D.** Of time, *to pass, spend* (poet.): cyathos sorbillans diem, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 52 — **E.** *To bring up, educate*: audientem dicto, mater, produxisti filiam, Plaut As. 3, 1, 40: principes liberos, Tac Or 28 laevo monitu pueros avaros, Juv. 14, 228.— **F.** *To make, devise, produce, bring into use* nova (vocabula) quae genitor produxerit usus, Hor. Ep 2, 2, 119 — **G.** *To plant, cultivate*: quicunque primum te produxit, arbor, Hor C 2, 13, 3 — Hence,

prōductus, a, um, *P a.*, *lengthened, long, prolonged, protracted*, etc. (class.): productiore cornu sinistro, *drawn out, extended*, Tac. A. 13, 40 Halm productissimum flagellum, Col 3, 10. commoditates corporis tam productae temporibus, Cic. Fin 4, 12, 29: dolores longinquitate producti, id. Tusc. 5, 40, 117: exitus (orationis), id de Or. 2 53, 213: productiora alia, et quasi immoderatius excurrentia, *too long*, id Or. 53, 178; so, producta syllaba (opp short), id. ib 48, 159: nomen, *formed by prolongation*, id N. D 2, 26, 66: neve minor, neu sit quinto productior actu Fabula, *longer*, Hor A. P. 189 — **B.** *Subst.*: **prōducta**, ōrum, *n*, *preferable things* (a transl. of the Gr τὰ προηγμένα): in vitâ non ea, quae primario loco sunt, sed ea, quae secundum locum obtinent, προηγμένα, id est producta nominantur; quae vel ita appellemus (id erit verbum e verbo), vel promota, et remota, vel, ut dudum diximus, praeposita, vel praecipua; et illa rejecta, Cic Fin 3, 16, 52; cf Sen. Ep 74, 17.—Hence, *adv*: **prōductē**, *in a lengthened manner, long* (class.): producte dicere litteram, opp breviter, Cic Or 48, 159 producte dicere syllabam, opp correpte, Gell. 2, 17, 5 — *Comp*: syllaba productius pronunciata, Gell 4, 17, 8

‡ **prōductĭlis**, e, *adj* [produco] **I.** *That may be drawn out, ductile, productile* productile, ἔλατον, Gloss — **II.** *Of beaten work, of highly wrought metal*: Cherubim aurei et productiles, Vulg Exod. 25, 18: tubae, id. Ecclus. 50, 18

prōductĭo, ōnis, *f* [id] **I.** *A lengthening, prolonging* (class): productio temporis, Cic. Fin 3, 14, 45. verbi, id Top 8, 36 — **II.** *A lengthening* in pronunciation: ut aut contractione brevius fieret, aut productione longius, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 196: voces aut productione aut correptione mutatae, Quint 9, 3, 69; cf id. 7, 9, 13

prōductīvus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *fit for prolongation*: nomina, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 14

* **prōducto**, āre, *v freq a.* [id.], *to draw* one thing *before* another, *to interpose*: ut huic malo aliquam productem moram, Ter. And. 3, 5, 9 Fleck.

‡ **prōductor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a leader away, an enticer* (perh. a pander): productor, προαγωγός, Vet. Gloss.

prōductus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a*, from produco.

prōdux, dŭcis, *m* [produco], *a twig, shoot, layer*, trop. (eccl Lat), Tert. Carn Chr 20

proebĭa, ōrum, *n*, v praebia.

† **prŏēgmĕnon**, i, *n*, = προηγμένον (in pure Lat productum; v. producta, in produco *fin*), *a preferable thing*, acc. to the Stoic philosophy, Cic. Fin 3, 4, 15 (as Greek, id. ib 3, 15, 51 al.)

proelĭālis, e, v. proeliaris.

proelĭāris (**prael-**) and **proelĭālis**, e, *adj* [proelium], *of* or *belonging to a battle* (ante and post-class.): pugnae proeliares, *pitched battles*, Plaut Curc 4, 4, 17: acies, App. M 8, p 208, 40: proeliares dies appellantur, quibus fas est hostem bello lacessere, Paul ex Fest p 266 Müll, called also proeliales dies, Macr 1, 16: proeliaris dea, i e *Minerva*, App M 10, p 254, 21.

proelĭātĭo, ōnis, *f* [proelior], *the battling, fighting*. nostra inter nos, Jul. Val Rer Gest. Alex. 3, 8, 4

proelĭātor (**prael-**), ōris, *m* [id], *a fighter, warrior, combatant* (post-Aug), Tac. A 2, 73: proeliator insignis, Just 15, 4 *fin*; in appos: proeliator miles, Amm 19, 7, 8: vir, Vulg Isa. 42, 13

proelĭo, āre, 1, *v a* (ante class; collat form of proelior): mortales inter sese pugnant, proeliant, Enn. ap Non 472, 31 (Trag v 26 Vahl); cf. Prisc. p 799 P — **2.** *Impers pass*: proeliatum est, Just 19, 1, 9.

proelĭor (**prael-**), ātus, 1, *v dep n* [proelium], *to join battle, to engage in battle, fight* (class) **I.** Lit: legiones in ipsis fluminis ripis proeliabantur, Caes. B G 2, 23 pedibus, id. ib 4, 2: ad Syracusas, Cic Div 1, 25, 53: ita proelians interficitur, Caes. B C 2, 42: fortissime proeliando, Hirt. B G 8, 19: apes inter se et cum alteris quasi cum exteris gentibus proeliantur, Col. 9, 9, 5; cf Hirt. B Alex. 44; Caes. B C 1, 78; Just 2, 11, 11: bella Domini, Vulg 1 Reg 18, 17 et saep — **II.** Transf **A.** In mal part: ex animo proeliabor, App M 2, p 119, 21.— **B.** In gen, *to contend, fight with words*: vehementer proeliatus sum, Cic Att. 1, 16, 1

proelĭum (**prael-**), ii, *n.* [etym dub.; perh for provilium, pro dvilium; cf duellum (bellum)], *a battle, combat* (class.; syn: pugna, dimicatio) **I.** Lit: induperatores pugnare ac proelia obire, Lucr. 4, 967: non proeliis, neque acie bellum gerere, Sall. J. 54, 5: exitus proeliorum, Cic Fam 6, 4, 1: proelium facere, *to engage*, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 43. inire, Liv. 25, 38: committere cum aliquo, Cic. Div 1, 35, 77: redintegrare, Caes. B G. 1, 25: restituere, id. ib 53: conficere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 28: miscere, Prop 4 (5), 1, 28. proelio dimicare cum hoste, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: proeliis decertare, id. Prov. Cons. 13, 33: proelium sumere, *to join battle, engage*, Tac H. 2, 42: singulare, *single combat*, Aus. Per Iliad. 7: Punica passi proelia, *the wars with Carthage*, Juv. 14, 162 — **B.** Transf **1.** Of animals (poet.): proelia dant cervi, Verg G. 3, 265: (taurorum), id. ib 3, 220; cf Hor C. 3, 20, 4; 3, 13, 5 — **2.** Of inanimate subjects (poet.): ventorum proelia, Verg G 1, 318 — **3.** *A warrior*: Colchis flagrantes adamantina sub juga tauros Egit et armigera proelia sevit humo, Prop 3, 11 (4, 10), 10: trepidum si Martis operti agricolam infandis condentem proelia sulcis expediam, Stat. Th 1, 8. — **II.** Trop **A.** *Contest, strife* (class): proelia te meâ causâ sustinere, Cic. Fam. 9, 11, 2: committere proelia voce, Ov. M 5, 307; id. Am 1, 8, 96 — Humorously, of a struggle with food and drink: in eo uterque proelio potabimus, Plaut Men 1, 3, 3. sed quid cessamus proelium committere? id. Pers. 1, 3, 32 — **B.** In mal part., Prop 2, 1, 45: veneris, App M. 5, p 168, 6

‡ **prō-ēmĭnĕo**, ēre, 2, *v n.*, *to project*: προκύπτω, proemineo, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

Prŏerna, ae, *f.*, = Πρόερνα, *a town of Thessaly*, the mod. *Ghynekokastro*, Liv. 36, 14

Proetus, i, *m.*, = Προῖτος, *a king of Tiryns, brother of Acrisius*, Ov M. 5, 238 sq — **Proetĭdes**, um, *f*, = Προιτίδες, *his daughters, who being punished with madness by Juno for their pride, imagined themselves to be cows*: Proetides implerunt falsis mugitibus agros, Verg E 6, 48; Ov. M 15, 326, Plin 25, 5, 21, § 47.

prŏfānātĭo, ōnis, *f* [2 profano], *profanation* (eccl Lat.), Tert. Idol 18.

prŏfānātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *a profaner* (eccl Lat.): profanator Christi, Prud. Apoth. 246

prŏfānē, *adv.*, v. profanus *fin*

prŏfānĭtas, ātis, *f* [profanus], *profaneness, profanity* (eccl Lat.): superiorum profanitas, i e *the ancient heathen writers*, Tert. Pall 2.

1. prŏfāno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [pro fanum], *to bring* any thing *to a god before the temple*, i e *to dedicate, consecrate, offer in sacrifice* (ante class.). daps profanata, Cato, R. R. 50. profanato sine contagione, id. ib 132: decimam Herculi, Massur Sabin. ap Macr. S 3, 6. ad aram decimam bovum, Fest. s. v. potitium, p 237 Müll, Aur Vict Orig Gent. Rom 6. polluctum cum profanatum dicitur, id est proinde ut sit fani factum, itaque olim fano consumebatur omne quod profanum erat, Varr L L. 6, § 54 Müll (the passage is corrupt)

2. prŏfāno, āvi, atum, 1, *v. a* [profanus] **I.** Lit., *to render unholy, deprive of sanctity, to unhallow, desecrate, profane* (perh. not ante-Aug): dies festos, sacra, sacerdotes, Liv. 31, 44 sacrum, Ov. Am 3, 9, 19 festum, id M 4, 390 sacra, Petr. 89: funus, Stat Th 9, 8: sabbata, Vulg Ezech 23, 38 justitias, id Psa. 88, 32 — **II.** Transf **A.** *To violate, pollute*: pudorem, Curt. 5, 1, 38 os, Quint 11, 1, 84: nomen, id. Decl 10 — **B.** *To disclose, reveal, betray*: secreta, App M 5, p 164, 13: res profanata non valeat, Pall 1, 35, 1

prŏfānus, a, um, *adj* [pro-fanum; prop before the temple, i e outside of it, hence, opp to the temple as a sacred object], *unholy, not sacred, common, profane.* **I.** Lit.: profanum quod non est sacrum, Plautus: Sacrum an profanum habeas parvi penditur, Paul ex Fest p 228 Müll.; cf: profanum est, quod fani religione non tenetur, Fest. p. 253 ib: Trebatius profanum id proprie dici ait, quod ex religioso vel sacro

in hominum usum proprietatem conversum est, Macr. S. 3, 3, 2: loci consecrati an profani, Cic. Part. 10, 36; opp. sacrum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 27: cum omnia illā victoriā suā profana fecisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 55, § 122: res profanae et usu pollutae, Tac. A. 13, 57: flamma, Ov. F. 6, 440: usus, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 135.—Of persons: procul o, procul este, profani, Conclamat vates, *ye uninitiated*, Verg. A. 6, 258: Cereris ritus vulgare profanis, Ov. A. A. 2, 601: profanum vulgus, Hor. C. 3, 1, 1: vulgus, Gell. N. A. praef. *fin.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Wicked, impious* (poet.): mens profana, Ov. M. 2, 833: verba, id. Tr. 3, 5, 48: odia, Stat. Th. 1, 1: profanus Phorbas, Ov. M. 11, 413: sit spes fallendi, miscebis sacra profanis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 54.—*Subst.:* **prŏfānum,** i, *n.*, *wickedness, impiety (post-Aug.)*: *civilium bellorum profano*, Plin. 16, 4, 3, § 7.—**B.** *Unlearned, ignorant* (post-class.); with *gen.*: litterarum profani (opp.: doctrina initiati), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 18; Min. Fel. Oct. 5: qui profani sunt a sacramento veritatis, *strangers to*, Lact. 2, 15, 2: a veritate, id. 2, 16, 13; 7, 24, 10.—**C.** *Ill-boding* (poet.): profanus bubo, Ov. M. 6, 431: avis, id. ib. 5, 543.—Hence, *adv.*: **prŏfānē,** *wickedly, profanely* (post-class.): illudere, Lact. 6, 23, 10: de divinitate disputare, Min. Fel. Oct. 8.

prŏfātum, i, *n.*, v. profor *fin.*

prŏfātus, ūs (only in *abl. sing.*), *m.* [profor], *a speaking out, uttering, saying, pronouncing* (post-Aug.): effreno nimbos aequare profatu, Stat. S. 5, 3, 103: vocis, Sen. Apoc. 7: voces dictu profatuque ipso tetrae, Gell. 18, 11, 2.

prŏfectīcius or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [proficiscor], *that proceeds from some one* (post-class.): profecticia dos est, quae a patre vel parente profecta est, de bonis vel facto ejus, Dig. 23, 3, 5, §§ 1, 6, 14; Ulp. Fragm. 6, 3; 4, 6.

prŏfectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a going away, setting out, departure* (class.): profectione laeti, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24: profectio et reversio alicujus, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 1: profectionem parare, *to prepare for setting out*, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: Cethegi profectio in Hispaniam, Cic. Sull. 25, 70; id. Fam. 2, 16, 6; Liv. 2, 14; 38, 59.—**II.** Transf., of things, *the source* whence any thing is obtained: profectio ipsius pecuniae requiratur, Cic. Clu. 30, 82.

prŏfectō, *adv.* [pro-facto], a particle of affirmation, confirmation, and declaration, *actually, indeed, really, truly, surely, assuredly, by all means, certainly*, etc. (very freq. and class.): neque di regunt neque profecto deûm summus rex omnibus curat, Att. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1, 59 (Trag. Rel. v. 142 Rib.): profecto edepol, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 7: profecto, ut loquor, res ita est, id. Am. 2, 1, 19: non est ita, judices, non est profecto, Cic. Fl. 22, 53: retorquet oculos profecto, id. Cat. 2, 1, 2: profecto negare non potes, id. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 44: nunc quidem profecto Romae es, id. Att. 6, 5, 1 *init.*: si modo di sunt, ut profecto sunt, id. N. D. 2, 31, 78: meministi enim profecto, id. Lael. 1, 2; Hor. A. P. 315; Curt. 8, 3, 4; cf. Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20; 1, 12, 41; 4, 24, 66; id. Sest. 7, 17; id. Cat. 3, 10, 23; Liv. 1, 15; 44, 2; 54, 1.—Strengthened by other particles: profecto hercle, Plaut. Cas. 5. 2, 29: vere enim profecto, Eum. Pan. Const. 7.

‡ **prŏfector,** ōris, *m.* [proficiscor], *a traveller:* Ἐκδημος, profector, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

1. prŏfectus, a, um, *Part.*, from proficio.

2. prŏfectus, a, um, *Part.*, from proficiscor.

3. prōfectus (with the first syllable short, Aus. Idyll. 4, 70), ūs, *m.* [proficio], *advance, progress, effect, increase, growth, profit, success* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sine profectu, Ov. M. 9, 50: verbaque profectu dissimulata carent, id. P. 3, 9, 40; Col. 1, 4, 5; Varr. R. R. 1, 223; Quint. 10, 3, 2; 12, 6, 4; 1, 2, 26: in quo quantum esset ingenii, quantum etiam profectus, sermo primus ostendit, *progress*, Sen. Ep. 11, 1: experimentum profectus tui capere animi firmitate, id. ib. 20, 1: donec blandiente profectu prodire in scenam concupiit, Suet. Ner. 20: puer magni profectus in eā arte obiit, Plin. 35, 4, 7, § 21.—So, *the improvement, convalescence* of the sick, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 9, 54.—In *plur.*: in similitudine et temporum et profectuum, Vell. 1, 16, 2.

Prŏfĕra, ae, *f.* [profero], *she that presents, makes known*, i. e. the goddess of Arithmetic, Mart. Cap. 8, § 803 Kopp ad loc.

prō-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre (*inf. pass.* parag. proferrier, Lucr. 1, 207; proferis for profers, Firm. Mat. 22, 3), *v. a.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *To carry* or *bring out, to bring forth* (class.; cf.: prodo, produco, adduco): *Al.* Vin' proferri pateram? *Am.* Proferri volo. *Al.* Fiat: tu, Thessala, intus pateram proferto foras, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 137: arma tormentaque ex oppido, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: (nummos) ex arcā, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 29.—**2.** *To extend, stretch*, or *thrust out:* linguam in tussiendo, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 50: manum, id. Ps. 3, 2, 72: digitum, Cic. Caecin. 25, 71.—**3.** Se proferre, *to raise one's self, show one's self, appear* (post-Aug.): draco e pulvino se proferens, Suet. Ner. 6.—**4.** *To offer, proffer:* alicui minas viginti argenti, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 60.—Esp., **5.** Proferre gradum or pedem, *to go on, proceed:* gradum proferam, progredi properabo, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 2: gradum pedum proferre, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 249: passus, Lucr. 4, 874: longe pedem, Quint. 11, 3, 160; cf.: pedem, Hor. A. P. 135.—**6.** As milit. t. t.: signa proferre, *to advance the standards, march on*, Liv. 4, 32, 10; so, proferre inde castra, id. 10, 33, 7: quidquid ab urbe longius proferrent arma, id. 7, 32, 6.—Also, **7.** Nautical t. t.: pedibus profatis in contrarium navigare, *to sail close to the wind*, Plin. 2, 47, 48; cf.: prolato pede transversos captare notos, Sen. Med. 321.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To bring forth, produce, cause to grow*, of plants (post-Aug.): caelum laurum patitur, atque etiam nitidissimam profert, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 4: semen, Plin. 17, 13, 20, § 95 (al. perfert).—**2.** Of pronunciation, *to utter, pronounce* (post-Aug.): extremas syllabas, Quint. 11, 3, 33.—**3.** *To extend, enlarge* (class.): castra, Caes. B. C. 1, 81: et proferre libet fines, Juv. 14, 142: pomoerium, Gell. 13, 14, 2.—**4.** *To put off, defer, adjourn*, etc. (class.): rem aliquot dies, Cat. ap. Gell. 7, 3, 14: auctionis diem laxius proferre, Cic. Att. 13, 14, 1: aliquid in diem posterum, Gell. 1, 23, 5; cf. Liv. 3, 20, 6.—**5.** Of a painter, *to bring out, to represent distinctly* (post-Aug.): venas protulit, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 56.—**II.** Trop. **A.** With *se, to raise, elevate one's self* (post-Aug.): qui se ipsi protulerunt, *who have raised themselves from ignorance*, Sen. Ep. 52, 3; Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 1.—**B.** *To bring out, make known, produce in public, publish* (class.): ejus (orationis) proferendae arbitrium tuum, Cic. Att. 15, 13, 1: artem, *to exhibit publicly*, Suet. Ner. 25.—**C.** *To bring forth, produce, invent, discover, make known, reveal* (class.): artem, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 2: palam proferre aliquid, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 41: cum illa indicia communis exitii indagavi, patefeci, protuli, Cic. Mil. 37, 102: aliquid foras, id. Cael. 23, 57: rem in medium, id. Fam. 15, 2, 6: secreta animi, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 141: Montanum, quia protulerit ingenium, extorrem agi, *displayed his genius*, Tac. A. 16, 29 *fin.*—**D.** *To bring forward, quote, cite, mention* (class.): libros, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 113: testes, legatos, id. Balb. 18, 41: auctores, id. de Or. 2, 71, 290: nominatim multos, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47: paucos belli duces praestantissimos, id. de Or. 1, 2, 7: violentiam alicujus, id. Phil. 2, 39, 101: vim, potentiam, factiones, divitias, clientelas, affinitates adversariorum, Auct. Her. 1, 5, 8: aliquid in medium, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52, § 115; id. Fin. 2, 23, 76; Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 41: memoriter Progeniem suam usque ab avo atque atavo, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 48: exempla omnium nota, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103.—**E.** *To extend, enlarge:* fines officiorum, Cic. Mur. 31, 65: memoriam alicujus, *to prolong*, Plin. Ep. 5, 12, 2: ut vita ejus debuerit inmortalitate proferri, id. ib. 2, 7, 4; 3, 7, 14.—**F.** *To impel:* si paulo longius pietas Caecilium protulisset, Cic. Sull. 23, 64.—With *se:* cum se ad clarissimorum civium strages caedesque proferret, Plin. Pan. 48.—**G.** *To lengthen out, prolong* (class.): beatam vitam usque ad rogum proferre, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 76: ut depositi proferret fata parentis, Verg. A. 12, 395.

prŏfessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [profiteor], *a public acknowledgment, declaration, expression, profession, promise* (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: professio bonae voluntatis, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 2: Canidius timidius decessit, quam professioni ejus congruebat, Vell. 2, 87, 3: memores professionis, *of our promise (of brevity)*, id. 2, 89, 6: aperta, Plin. 27, 3, 2, § 9: suae opinionis, *expression*, Gell. 7, 3, 24: summa stultitiae, id. 7, 3, 24: flagitii, Tac. A. 2, 85: pietatis, id. Agr. 3.—**B.** Transf., *a sign, token* (post-class.): vitiorum, Pall. 3, 9.—**II.** In partic., *a public declaration* or *specification* of one's person, name, property, business, etc. (class.): IS. APVD. QVEM. EA. PROFESSIO FIET, etc., Tab. Her. in Haubold, Mon. Leg. p. 101 sq.; Liv. 35, 7: tu vero confice professionem, si potes. Etsi haec pecunia ex eo genere est, ut professione non egeat, Cic. Fam. 16, 23, 1: post professionem de fideicommisso factam, Dig. 49, 14, 2; Tert. Apol. 42; Vulg. Act. 5, 37.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A public register* of persons or property thus given in (class.): in Leontino jugerum subscriptio ac professio non est plus triginta millium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47, § 113.—**2.** *A business* or *profession* which one publicly avows (class.): professio bene dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 21: grammaticae, Suet. Gram. 8: sapientiae, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 112: magicae artis, Curt. 7, 4, 8: professionem honestarum artium malis corruperant moribus, id. 8, 5, 7: ista salutaris, *the art of healing, medicine*, Cels. praef.: ultimae professionis homines, i. e. vilissimi artificii, Lampr. Elag. 20; Dig. 2, 13, 9.

‡ **prŏfessĭōnārĭus,** ii, *m.* [professio], perh. *a registrar of wares, one who fixed the duties on imported goods*, Inscr. Marin. Frat. Arv. p. 151.

prŏfessor, ōris, *m.* [profiteor], *a public teacher, professor, one who makes instruction in any branch a business* (post-Aug.): sapientiae professores, Cels. praef. *init.*: ceterarum artium, Quint. 12, 11, 20: Latinae simul Graecaeque eloquentiae, Suet. Rhet. 5; id. Gram. 9: astrologiae, Col. 1, 1, 4; 11, 1, 12: juris civilis, Dig. 50, 13, 1.—*Absol.*: opus etiam consummatis professoribus difficile, Quint. 1, 9, 3: circa scholas professorum, Suet. Tib. 11.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a professor, teacher:* veritatis, Amm. 30, 5, 9; 22, 4, 1: adulandi professores jam docti, id. 17, 11, 1: non obscurus professor atque auctor, Quint. 2, 15, 36; cf. Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 2; Spart. Hadr. 15; Dig. 50, 13, 6.—Of *a physician*, Cels. 2, 6, 1; 6, 4; cf. Cod. 10, 52.

prŏfessōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [professor], *of* or *belonging to a public teacher, professorial* (post-Aug.): professoria lingua, Tac. A. 13, 14 *fin.*

prŏfessus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from profiteor.

prō-festus, a, um, *adj.* [pro-festus; cf. profanus]. **I.** Lit., *non-festival, not kept as a holiday, common;* of days, *working-days:* profestum diem dicebant qui festus non erat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 252 Müll.: profesti dies a festivitate vacui, Non. 434, 3; Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 11: ut carpentis, festis profestisque diebus, per urbem vectemur, Liv. 34, 3; Hor. S. 2, 3, 144: pejor, qui profestis diebus ageret, quod feriatis deberet, Cato ap. Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 40: luces, *working-days*, Hor. C. 4, 15, 25; so, lux, id. S. 2, 2, 116: profestum facere est tamquam profanum facere, id est facere, quod feriis facere non licet, etc., Fest. p. 253 Müll.—**II.** Transf., like profanus, *uninitiated, uncultivated, uneducated* (post-class.): profestum et profanum vulgus, Gell. praef. *fin.*

prŏfĭcĭenter, *adv.*, v. proficio *fin.*

prōfĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [pro-facio], *to go forward, advance, gain ground, make progress.* **I.** Lit. (very rare): cum quinqueremis sola non proficeret, Plin. 32, 1, 1, § 4.—**II.** Trop., *to go on, advance, make progress; to profit, derive advantage; to perform, effect, accomplish, obtain*, etc. (class.; cf. procedo). **A.** Of persons: si nihil in oppugnatione oppidi profecisset, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: ubi diligentiā nostrorum nihil his rebus profici posse intellexerunt, id. ib. 3, 21: plus multitudine telorum, id. ib. 7, 82: *loci opportunitate, id. B. C. 3, 23:* antesignani tantum profecere, ut pellerent omnes, id. ib. 3, 75: multum profecit, Nep. Eum. 10, 1: si modo in philosophiā aliquid profecimus, *have made any progress*, Cic.

Off 3, 8, 37: ea, id. de Or 2, 21 *fin* —Of the sick, *to get better*: si quidquam profecerint, Cael. Aur. Acut 2, 10, 71. proficiens aegrotus, id. ib 2, 11, 81. — **B.** Of inanim subjects, *to grow, increase* (mostly post Aug): id (vitis genus) quod umore proficit, Col 3, 20. proficiente pretio, *rising*, Plin 14, 4, 6, § 57.—In *pass*: sed etiam ad summam profectum aliquid puto, Cic Att. 7, 13, 1: postquam nihil proficiebatur, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 122 —In a bad sense: proficere in pejus, *to become worse and worse*, Vulg 2 Tim 3, 13.—**2.** In partic, *to be useful, serviceable, advantageous*, etc; *to effect, accomplish; to help, tend, contribute, conduce* (class; cf prosum). ea suo quaeque loco, ubi plurimum proficere et valere possent, collocabat, Cic Brut 37, 139: nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, id ib 24, 92; Liv. 3, 61: profectura aliquid tum tua verba puta, Ov. P. 3, 1, 138: aut nihil in melius tot rerum proficit usus? Juv. 13, 18 —Of remedies. radice vel herbâ Proficiente nihil, Hor Ep 2, 2, 150: nec alia res celerius proficit, *is of service*, Plin 27, 11, 72, § 96 axungia proficit ad strumas, id. 28, 9, 37, § 140: pirorum ligni cinis contra fungos efficacius proficit, id 23, 7, 62, § 116: radix anethi vel in febribus proficit, id. 20, 23, 98, § 260 —*Impers*: multum proficiet illud demonstrare, quemadmodum scripsisset, Cic Inv. 2, 41, 120 — Hence,

prōfĭcĭenter, *adv*, *successfully* (eccl. Lat), Aug Ep 80: incedere, Hil Trin 1, 22; Cassiod in Psa. 133, 2

prŏfĭcisco, ĕre, v. proficiscor *fin*

prŏfĭciscor, fectus, 3, *v. dep n* [pro facio, facesso, faciscor; orig, to make, i e put one's self forward; hence], *to set out, start, go, march, travel, depart*, etc (class, cf progredior) **I.** Lit: proficisci ad dormiendum, *to go to sleep*, Cic. Div 2, 58, 119: ad somnum, id ib 1, 30, 62: ad sedes inquirendas, Just 3, 4, 10. pabulatum frumentatumque, Hirt B G 8, 10 subsidio alicui, Nep Iph 2, 5: ad bellum, Caes B G 6, 29, Liv. 4, 45 sq; Nep Alc 4, 1: ad eam domum, Cic Verr 2, 1, 27, § 69: Puteolos, id Ac. 2, 31: in Illyricum, Caes B G 3, 7: in pugnam, id B C 3, 99: in bellum, Just 2, 11, 9, Gell 17, 9, 8 in expeditionem, Sall J. 103, 4: in Volscos, Liv. 2, 30; 2, 62; Just 1, 6, 10: in exercitum, Plaut. Am 5, 2, 7: hinc in pistrinum rectâ viâ, Ter And 3, 4, 21: contra quosdam barbaros, Nep Eum 3, 5: Cyprum, Ter Ad 2, 2, 16 Corinthum, id Hec 1, 2, 11. domum, id Phorm 5, 6, 20 Genabum, Caes B G 7, 1 Romam, Sall C 34, 1. domos, Liv 2, 14 Circeios, id 2, 39 jussit proficisci exilium quovis gentium, Att ap Non 185, 6 (Trag Rel v. 599 Rib) Jovinus eadem loca profectus, Amm 27, 8, 2 —With *supine* porro proficiscor quaesitum, Plaut Men 5, 2, 98 —*Absol*: proficisci, *to make a journey*, Dig 17, 2, 52. ab urbe, *to set out, depart*, Caes B G 1, 7: ab Antio, Liv. 2, 33: ex castris, *to break up*, Caes B C 1, 78: e castris, id ib 1, 12: domo, Sall J. 79, 4, Liv 2, 26, 2, 4 portu, id. 9, 26: regno, Just. 37, 3, 4 Athenis, Nep Milt 1, 5: de Formiano, Cic Att. 2, 8, 2 —**B.** Transf, *to be going or about to go, to intend to go to* a place, *to start* (ante class). potin' ut me ire, quo profectus sum, sinas? Plaut Trin 3, 2, 2 tu profectus alio fueras, Ter Eun 2, 2, 49: cum proficisceretur, Caes B G 3, 1, Cic. Cat 2, 7, 15; Hor Ep 1, 13, 1; 2, 2, 20 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *to go, come, proceed* nunc proficiscemur ad reliqua, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 5, § 10 —**B.** In partic **1.** *To set out, begin, commence* ut inde oratio mea proficiscatur, unde, etc, Cic. Imp Pomp 2, 4: cum omnis haec quaestio ab eo proficiscatur, id. Fin 5, 8, 23: a philosophiâ profectus Xenophon scripsit historiam, id. de Or. 2, 14, 58: ei proficiscendum est ab omni mundo, id. Fin 3, 22, 73 —**2.** *To come forth, spring, arise, proceed, originate*: cum omnia officia a principiis naturae proficiscantur, ab iisdem necesse est proficisci ipsam sapientiam, Cic Fin. 3, 7, 23; 1, 12, 42, 3, 6, 22. falsis initiis profecta, id ib 1, 21, 72: ex medicina nihil oportet putare proficisci, nisi quod ad corporis utilitatem spectet, id. Inv 1, 38, 68: quaecumque a me ornamenta ad te proficiscentur, *shall pass from me to you*, i e *you shall receive from me*, id. Fam 2, 19, 2: omnia quae a me profecta sunt in te, tibi accidisse gratissime, *all you have received from me*, id ib 3, 1, 1: ut plura a parente proficisci non potuerint, Nep Att 9, 4: qui a Zenone profecti sunt, *who have proceeded from him, his disciples*, Cic Div. 1, 3, 5; cf: omnes ab Aristotele profecti, id ib 1, 35, 61.—So, to express descent (poet): Tyriâ de gente profecti, Ov. M 3, 35; Verg A. 8, 51. —*Act.* collat. form

prŏfĭcisco, ĕre, *to set out, go*, etc (anteclass.): priusquam proficisco, Plaut. Mil 4, 8, 19: hortatur hominem, quam primum proficisceret, Turp ap Non 471, 2.

prōfĭcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [proficio], *beneficial, advantageous, conducive* (late Lat): quibus mora potest esse proficua, Cassiod Var. 1, 39

prŏfĭtĕor, fessus, 2 (old form of the *inf.* PROFITEREI, and of the *imper.* PROFITEMINO, several times in the Tab Her. in Haubold, Mon Leg p. 99 sq), *v. dep a.* [pro fateor], *to declare publicly, to own freely, to acknowledge, avow, confess openly, profess* (class) **I.** In gen **a.** *Absol.*: neque vis tuâ voluntate ipse profiteri, Plaut Men 4, 2, 80: ita libenter confitetur, ut non solum fateri, sed etiam profiteri videatur, Cic Caecin 9, 24: fateor atque etiam profiteor et prae me fero, id Rab Perd. 5, 17.—**b.** With *acc*: profiteri et in medium proferre aliquid, Cic Fin 2, 23, 76: cur ea non profitenda putabas? Ov H 21, 129 —**c.** With *obj.-clause*: profitentur Carnutes, se nullum periculum recusare, Caes B G 7, 2; Cic N D. 1, 5, 12 —**d.** With *de*: de parricidio professum, Suet Calig 12: de semet professo, id. Dom 8 —**II.** In partic **A.** Profiteri se aliquem, *to declare one's self* or *profess to be* something: profiteri se grammaticum, Cic Tusc 2, 4, 12; Poet. ap Auct Her. 2, 26, 42: profiteri se patrem infantis, Suet Calig. 25: se legatum, id Galb 10: se candidatum consulatûs, id Aug 4: professus amicum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 2 —With *esse*: triduo me jure consultum esse profitebor, Cic. Mur. 13, 28: me omnium provinciarum defensorem esse profitebor, id. Verr. 2, 3, 93, § 217 —**B.** Profiteri aliquid, *to profess* an art, science, etc: profiteri philosophiam, *to declare one's self a philosopher*, Cic. Pis 29, 71: medicinam, *to profess medicine, to practise as a physician*, Cels praef; Suet Caes 42: jus, Ov. A. A. 3, 531 —In *pass*: rem non professam apud nos tenemus, Quint Decl. 341 —*Absol*: profiteri, *to be a teacher or professor* (post Aug): cum omnes qui profitentur, audiero, Plin. Ep 2, 18, 3: translatus est in Siciliam, ubi nunc profitetur, id. ib 4, 11, 14 —**C.** Profiteri indicium, *to give evidence, make a deposition* against accomplices. multis hortantibus indicium profitetur, Sall J. 35, 6; Hirt B Afr 55; Curt. 8, 6, 23, Plin Ep 3, 16, 9: summum supplicium decernebatur, ni professus indicium foret, Tac A. 6, 3 —**D.** *To offer freely, propose voluntarily, to promise*: quis profitetur? *who volunteers?* Plaut Capt 3, 1, 20: se ad eam rem adjutorem, Caes B G 5, 38 ego vero tibi profiteor atque polliceor eximium et singulare meum studium in omni genere officii, Cic Fam 5, 8, 4 si vos in eam rem operam vestram profitemini, id Rosc Am 53, 153: Varro profitetur se alterâ die ad colloquium venturum, Caes. B C 3, 19: sumunt gentiles arma professa manus, *arms that promise a combat*, Ov. F. 2, 198: magna, Hor A. P. 14; Ov F. 5, 351: grandia, Hor. A P. 27.—**E.** *To disclose, show, display, make a show of*: dolorem, Just. 8, 5, 11: sola Jovem Semele vidit Jovis ora professum, Nemes Ecl. 3, 22 vitate viros cultum formamque professos, Ov. A. A. 3, 433 —**F.** *To make a public statement* or *return of* any thing (as of one's name, property, business, etc): censum (one's estate), Ulp Fragm 1, 8; Tab Her. in Haubold, Mon Leg p 99 sq (q v): ut aratores jugera sationum suarum profiterentur, Cic Verr 2, 3, 15, § 38: apud decem viros, quantum habeat praedae, id Agr 2, 22, 59: greges ovium ad publicanum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1. frumentum, Liv. 4, 12: furtum, Quint Decl 341: rem alienam, id. ib 341: rem apud publicanum, id. ib 359; Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 12 —*Absol*. ne decipiat (publicanus) profiteri volentes, Dig 39, 4, 19, § 6, Vulg Luc 2, 3 and 5: nomen, *to give in one's name, announce one's self*, Liv. 26, 18, also without *nomen*: Catilina prohibitus erat petere consulatum, quod intra legitimos dies profiteri nequiverit, Sall C 18, 3: nam et quaesturam petentes, quos indignos judicavit, profiteri vetuit, Vell 2, 92, 3: professae (sc. feminae), i e *common prostitutes*, who had to give in their names to the aedile, Ov. F. 4, 866 —Trop. in his nomen suum profitetur, *among these he reckons himself*, Ter Eun prol. 3 — Hence, **prŏfessus,** a, um, *P. a.*, in passive signif, *known, manifest, confessed* (poet and in post Aug prose): culpa professa, Ov. Am 3, 14, 6: dux, Just. 8, 4, 4. — Ex or de professo, *openly, avowedly, intentionally, professedly*: non ex professo eam (potentiam) non petere, Sen Ep. 14, 8: vir ex professo mollis, Macr. S 2, 9 — De professo (post-class): ac ne id quidem de professo audet, *openly*, App Mag p 274, 11.

‡**prō-flāmen,** inis, *m*, *a flamen's substitute, proflamen*, Inscr. Orell 2270

prō-flātus, ūs, *m.* [pro flo] **I.** Lit, *a blowing, breeze* (post Aug): aestivo proflatu refrigerari, Col 5, 9, 7 —**II.** Transf., *a snorting*: proflatu terrebat equos, Stat Th 10, 320.

prō-flictus, a, um, *Part*, from 2 profligo

prōflīgātio, ōnis, *f* [1. profligo] **I.** *Ruin, destruction* (post class): bonorum profligatio, Aus Per. Od. 2 —**II.** *A settling, collection*: debitorum, Cod Th 6, 30, 10; Novell Th 2, 26 *pr.*

prōflīgātor, ōris, *m* [id], *a spendthrift, prodigal* (post Aug): ganeo et profligator, Tac A. 16, 18: justitiae, Ennod. Dict. 18

prōflīgātus, a, um, *Part* and *P. a*, from 1. profligo

1. prō-flīgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to strike* or *dash to the ground, to cast down utterly, overthrow, overcome, conquer* (class; syn: sterno, prosterno) **I.** Lit: inimicos profligare, Plaut Mil 2, 2, 75 copias hostium, Cic. Phil 14, 14, 37: classem hostium, Caes B C. 2, 32: hostes, Nep Dat. 6, 8: proelia, i. e *the warriors*, Tac A 14, 36: aciem virorum, Sil 11, 400; Tac. A. 13, 4 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To overthrow, ruin, destroy*: rem publicam, Cic de Or. 3, 1, 3: tantas opes, Nep Pelop. 2, 3: undique se suosque profligante fortunâ, Liv. 33, 19: valetudinem, Gell 19, 5, 2 —**B.** *To overwhelm, crush* in spirit: quanti illum maerore afflictum esse et profligatum putatis, Cic Cat 2, 1, 2 —**C.** *To bring almost to an end, to almost finish, despatch*: bellum commissum ac profligatum conficere, Liv. 21, 40, 11 profligato fere Samnitium bello, id 9, 29, 1; 28, 2, 11: profligatum bellum ac paene sublatum, Cic Fam 12, 30, 2: profligata jam haec, et paene ad exitum adducta quaestio est, id Tusc 5, 6, 15: omnia ad perniciem profligata, id Rosc Am 13, 38: sperans, ante Vitellii adventum profligari plurimum posse, *that it would be brought nearly to an end*, Suet Oth 9: profligaverat bellum Judaicum Vespasianus, Tac H 2, 4, Flor. 2, 15, 2, Just 31, 7, 3; Sen. Ben 7, 13, 2 profligatis in Africâ rebus, Just 22, 8, 1: victoriam, Front Strat. 2, 3, 2: quantum profligatum sit, *how far advanced*, Just 20, 4, 13; cf Front Strat 2, 3, 20. — Hence,

prōflīgātus, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Wretched, miserable, vile* (class.; syn perditus): senatoria judicia perdita profligataque, Cic. Verr 1, 3, 8 —**B.** In a moral sense, *corrupt, dissolute, abandoned, profligate* (class.): tu omnium mortalium profligatissime ac perditissime, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 26, § 65: homines, id. Arch 6, 14: omnia ad perniciem profligata atque perdita, id Rosc Am 13, 38: profligatissimus quisque, Suet Tib 35 —**C.** Of time, *advanced* (post-Aug): profligatae aetatis (homo), Sen Ot 2, 2 (al Vit Beat 29, 2) —In *neutr absol*: in profligato esse, *to be almost ended*, Gell 15, 5, 2.

2. prō-flīgo, xi, ctum, 3, *v a*, *to strike down, ruin, destroy* (post class): proflictae res, *cast down, ruined*, Gell. 15, 5, 2

prō-flo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.*, *to blow forth, breathe out* **I.** Lit (poet) leo proflat ferus ore calores, Q Cic poet ap Aus Ecl: flammas, Ov. F. 1, 573; Val. Fl 7, 571: pectore sanguineos rivos, Stat Th 11, 266.—**B.** Transf., *to melt, liquefy* by blowing (post-Aug): massa proflatur in primis, mox in

proflatum additur, etc., Plin. 34, 9, 20, § 97. —**II.** Trop., *to blow* or *breathe out* (poet. and post-Aug.): noctem Tartaream pectore, Val. Fl. 6, 435: toto proflabat pectore somnum, i.e. *was snoring*, Verg. A. 9, 326: iras, i.e. *to puff and blow, to fret, fume*, Plin. 8, 4, 5, § 9.—**B.** *To puff out:* nares, App. M. 7, p. 193, 29.

prōflŭens, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from profluo.

prōflŭenter, *adv.*, v. profluo, *P. a. fin.*

* **prōflŭentia,** ae, *f.* [profluo], *a flowing forth* (trop.): inanis quaedam profluentia loquendi, *a stream of words, fluency*, Cic. Part. 23, 81.

prō-flŭo, xi, xum, 3, *v. n.*, *to flow forth* or *along* (class.). **I.** Lit.: Mosa profluit ex monte Vogeso, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: si lacrimae ab oculis et pituita a naribus profluent, Col. 6, 7, 11: umor profluit, Verg. G. 4, 25: sanguis profluens, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38: sudor, Just. 15, 4, 17: per fossas, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 76: ad mare, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To cause a running* or *flow:* gravedo profluit, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 61.—**2.** *To be relaxed:* videndum est an adstrictum corpus sit, an profluat, Cels. 3, 6: si venter profluit, id. 3, 6.—**II.** Trop., *to flow forth, issue, proceed* (class.): quae ab hoc fonte profluant, Varr. L. L. 8, § 62 Müll.: cujus ore sermo melle dulcior profluebat, Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44: equidem ab his fontibus profluxi ad hominum famam, Cic. Cael. 3, 6: ad incognitas artes, *to proceed to, to fall* or *hit upon*, Tac. A. 11, 26.—Hence, **prōflŭens,** entis, *P. a.*, *flowing along* (class.). **A.** Lit.: aqua profluens, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2.—**2.** *Subst.:* **prōflŭens,** entis, *f.* (sc. aqua), *running water* (class.): in profluentem deferri, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149; cf. Auct. Her. 1, 13, 23; Flor. 1, 1, 2; 4, 12, 9.—**B.** Trop., of speech, *flowing, fluent:* genus sermonis affert non liquidum, non fusum ac profluens, sed exile, aridum, concisum, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: profluens et perennis loquacitas, id. ib. 3, 48, 185: profluens atque expedita celeritas, id. Brut. 61, 220: profluens quiddam habuit Carbo et canorum, id. de Or. 3, 7, 28: eloquentia, Tac. A. 13, 3.—*Sup.:* manuum suarum profluentissima largitas, Arn. in Psa. 104.—Hence, *adv.:* **prōflŭenter,** *flowingly;* trop., *easily* (class.): ergo omnia profluenter, absolute, prospere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 53. —*Comp.*, of speech, *more fluently* (post-class.): profluentius exsequi, Gell. 14, 1, 32.

prōflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [profluo], *flowing forth, flowing, streaming* (post-Aug.): recessus, Col. 8, 17, 9: lacrimae, Sid. Ep. 4, 23.

prōflŭvium, ii, *n.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *a flowing forth, a flowing, flow* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sanguinis, Lucr. 6, 1205: sanguinis per nares, Col. 6, 33, 2: narium, Plin. 32, 10, 42, § 124: urinae, id. 28, 6, 17, § 61.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Looseness, flux, diarrhœa:* si corpus astrictum est, digerendum esse; si profluvio laborat, continendum, Cels. praef.—**B.** *Monthly flux, menses*, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 64.—**C.** Genitale, *flow*, Plin. 7, 14, 12, § 61; also: geniturae, id. 22, 22, 40, § 83.

prōflŭvius, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Flowing;* trop., *fluctuating, inconstant:* profluvia fides, Caecil. ap. Prisc. p. 699 P.—**II.** *Subst.:* **prōflŭvius,** ii, *m.*, for profluvium, *a flux*, Veg. Vet. 1, 17, 19; 1, 38, 4.

prō-for, fātus, 1 (*inf.* profarier, Prud. στεφ. 10, 939), *v. dep. a.*, *to say* or *speak out, to say, speak* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** In gen.: veteres Casmenas cascam rem volo profari, *tell, relate*, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 28 Müll.: quod jam et mehe Piget paternum nomen, maternum pudet Profari, Pac. ap. Non. 424, 4 (Trag. Rel. v. 145 Rib.): pudor prohibebat plura profari, Hor. S. 1, 6, 57: tum breviter Dido, vultum demissa, profatur, Verg. A. 1, 561: et sic accensa profatur, id. ib. 4, 364: quibus ille profatur: Forsitan, etc., Ov. M. 11, 289: vera profari, Petr. 121: sic ille profatus, Luc. 9, 251: clamore magno, Sil. 11, 211.—**II.** In partic., *to foretell, predict, prophesy:* quando dies adveniet, quem profata Morta est, Liv. And. ap. Gell. 3, 16, 11 (acc. to Hom. Odyss. 2, 99): Pythia quae tripodi a Phoebi lauroque profatur, Lucr. 1, 739; 5, 112: Delio profante, Petr. 89; Dig. 21, 1, 1. —Hence, **prŏfātum,** i, *n.*, *a statement, proposition, axiom* (post-class.): ἀξιώματα, quae M. Varro alias profata, alias proloquia appellat, Gell. 16, 8, 2.

* **prō-fringo,** ĕre, *v. a.* [frango], *to break up:* inarata, i. e. *to plough*, Stat. Th. 10, 512.

prŏfŭga, ae, *m.*, collat. form of profugus, II. B., q. v.

prō-fŭgio (with first syll. long, Juvenc. 2, 477), fūgi, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to flee before* or *from, to flee, fly from* any thing (poet. and post-Aug.): Phocaeorum Velut profugit exsecrata civitas Agros, Hor. Epod. 16, 18: conspectum conversationemque civium suorum profugit, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 17 (36), 4: sedes suas, Col. 1, 3, 6: natos, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 14: dominos, Curt. 10, 2, 20; Sen. Herc. Fur. 977.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to flee, run away, escape* (class.): domo profugiens, Plaut. Capt. prol. 18: pedibus Hadrumetum profugerat, Caes. B. C. 2, 23: Babyloniam, Just. 11, 12, 1: Cirtam, Sall. J. 21, 2; 23, 2: aliquo, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 31: longius, Hirt. B. G. 8, 13: istinc, Cic. Sen. 14, 47: ex oppido, Caes. B. G. 7, 11: in Britanniam, id. ib. 2, 14: domo, Cic. Brut. 89, 306; Liv. 1, 59: cum vi prope justorum armorum profugisset, Cic. Sest. 22, 50 B. and K. (Klotz, vim): in exsilium, id. Dom. 32, 86: ex proelio in provinciam, Sall. J. 13, 4: e carcere, Vell. 2, 19, 3; 2, 30, 5.—**B.** In partic., *to flee for succor to one, take refuge with one* (class.): se profugere ad Brutum, Cic. Att. 15, 21, 1: ad Ciceronem, Caes. B. G. 5, 44; Sall. J. 74, 1; Just. 13, 8, 2.

prŏfŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [profugio], *that flees* or *has fled, fugitive* (not in Cic. or Cæs.; cf. fugitivus). **I.** In gen.: profugus domo, Liv. 1, 1: ex urbe, Tac. H. 4, 49: ex Peloponneso, Liv. 1, 8: e proelio, Tac. H. 2, 46: a proelio, Flor. 4, 2: ad rebelles, Tac. A. 1, 57. — Of animals: boves profugae, Prop. 5, 1, 4: juvenci, Val. Fl. 3, 57: taurus profugus altaribus, Tac. H. 3, 56; cf. currus, Ov. M. 15, 506.—With *gen.:* Tiridates regni profugus, Tac. A. 15, 1: bis vinculorum (Hannibalis) profugus, *escaped from*, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 104.—**B.** Transf., *fleeing hither and thither, vagabond, roving, wandering, unsettled* (poet.): profugi Scythae, Hor. C. 1, 35, 9: Scythes, id. 4, 14, 42; Vulg. Gen. 4, 12.—**II.** In partic., *that flees from his native country, fugitive, banished, exiled:* Hannibal patriā profugus, Liv. 34, 60: Trojani, qui profugi incertis sedibus vagabantur, Sall. C. 6, 1: fato profugus, Verg. A. 1, 2: classis, Ov. M. 13, 627.—**B.** *Subst.:* **prŏfŭgus,** i, and **prŏfŭga,** ae, *m.* **1.** *A fugitive, banished person, exile* (poet.): profugus patriam deseras, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 75: profugo affer opem, Ov. P. 2, 9, 6; 3, 6, 40: servi alieni profugae, App. M. 6, p. 175, 7; cf. Prisc. p. 622 P.—**2.** *An apostate:* reus suae religionis aut profugus, Min. Fel. 35, 6.

(**prŏfundātus,** a false read. for probe fundata, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 44; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

prŏfundē, *adv.*, v. profundus *fin.*

prŏfundĭtas, ātis, *f.* [profundus], *depth* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: corporum tres sunt dimensiones, longitudo, latitudo, profunditas, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 36: aquarum, Cassiod. Var. 2, 21.—**II.** Trop., *vastness, immensity*, Hadrian. ap. Vop. Sat. 8: disciplinae, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 7, 3: prudentiae, id. ib. 1, 3, 12: ingenii, id. ib. 2, 2, 1.—**2.** *Depth, intensity, darkness:* tenebrarum, Macr. S. 1, 20, 1.

prō-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to pour out* or *forth, to shed copiously, to cause to flow* (class.). **I.** Lit.: sanguinem suum profundere omnem cupit, dummodo profusum hujus ante videat, Cic. Clu. 6, 18: sanguinem pro patriā, id. Fin. 2, 19, 60; 2, 30, 97: vim lacrimarum, id. Rep. 6, 14, 14: lacrimas oculis, Verg. A. 12, 154; Ov. M. 9, 679; 7, 91; Sen. Med. 541: sanguinem ex oculis, Plin. 10, 60, 79, § 164: aquam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 29: vinum, id. Curc. 1, 1, 92: vina deo tamquam sitienti, Lact. 2, 4, 13; 6, 1, 5: aquas sub mensas, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 26. —With *se*, *to burst* or *gush forth:* lacrimae se subito profuderunt, Cic. Ac. 11, 7, 6.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To stretch at full length, to prostrate* (poet.): cum somnus membra profudit, Lucr. 4, 757: praecipites profusae in terram, id. 6, 744.—Mid.: profusus, abjectus jacens, Pacuvius: profusus gemitu, murmure, *stretched at full length*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 228 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 321 Rib.). —**2.** *To pour* or *cast out, bring forth, produce* (class.): posticā parte profudit, Lucil. ap. Non. 217, 16: (puerum) ex alvo matris natura profudit, Lucr. 5, 225: sonitus, id. 6, 401: ignes, id. 6, 210: omnia ex ore, id. 6, 6: pectore voces, *to pour forth, utter*, Cat. 64, 202: vocem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 56: clamorem, id. Fl. 6, 15; id. Leg. 1, 8, 25: voces, Cat. 64, 202: vitia, Suet. Tib. 42: dolorem, Vop. Aur. 1: palmites, Col. 5, 5, 17.—**3.** With *se*, *to pour forth, rush forth* or *out;* of bees: cum se nova profundent examina, Col. 9, 3; of archers: omnis multitudo sagittariorum se profudit, Caes. B. C. 3, 93; of luxuriant plants: ea, quae se nimium profuderunt, *have shot out, sent out shoots*, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88: profundit se supra modum numerus palmitum, Col. 7, 24, 4.—**II.** Trop., *to cast* or *throw away:* ventis verba profundere, Lucr. 4, 931: quae si non profundere ac perdere videbor, Cic. Fam. 5, 5, 17.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To throw away.* **a.** In a bad sense, *spend uselessly; to lavish, dissipate, squander:* profundat, perdat, pereat, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 54; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 67, § 155: patrimonia, id. Cat. 2, 5, 10: pecunias in res, id. Off. 2, 16, 55.—**b.** In a good sense, *to spend, sacrifice:* non modo pecuniam, sed vitam etiam profundere pro patriā, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84.—**c.** Esp., of life, *to yield, give up:* animam, Cic. Marc. 10, 32: si pateretur natura, vel denas animas profundere praestabat in pugnā, quam, etc., Amm. 26, 10, 13: spiritum in acie, Val. Max. 6, 3, 3.—**2.** *To pour out, vent; to expend, exert, employ; to set forth, show, explain:* odium in aliquem, Cic. Pis. 7, 16: omnes profudi vires animi atque ingenii mei, id. Att. 1, 18, 2: res universas, *to set forth, explain*, id. Ac. 2, 27, 87.—**3.** With *se*, *to pour itself forth*, i. e. *to rush forth, break out:* voluptates cum inclusae diutius, subito se nonnumquam profundunt atque eiciunt universae, Cic. Cael. 31, 75: si totum se ille in me profudisset, *had wholly poured himself out to me, had been liberal*, id. Att. 7, 3, 3: in questus flebiles sese in vestibulo curiae profuderunt, Liv. 23, 20, 5.—Hence, **prŏfūsus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Lit., *spread out, extended, hanging down* (ante- and post-class.): cauda profusa usque ad calces, Varr. R. R. 2, 5.—*Comp.:* equi coma et cauda profusior, *longer*, Pall. 4, 13.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Lavish, extravagant, profuse* (class.; cf. prodigus): perditus ac profusus nepos, Cic. Quint. 12, 40: reus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 7, § 20.—With *gen.:* alieni appetens, sui profusus, *lavish of his own*, Sall. C. 5, 4.—With *in* and *abl.:* simul ad jacturam temporis ventum est, profusissimi in eo, cujus unius honesta avaritia est, Sen. Brev. Vit. 3, 2.—Of things abstr. and concr.: profusis sumptibus vivere, Cic. Quint. 30, 93: profusa luxuria in aedificiis, Vell. 2, 33, 4.—**2.** In a good sense, *liberal* (poet.): mens profusa, Stat. S. 3, 1, 91: homo, Mart. 8, 38, 11.—**3.** *Costly, expensive:* amare profusas epulas, Cic. Mur. 36, 76: convivia, Suet. Tit. 7.—**4.** *Immoderate, excessive, extravagant:* profusa hilaritas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 15: genus jocandi, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: cupido, Tac. H. 1, 52.—*Sup.:* profusissima libido, Suet. Claud. 53.—*Adv.:* **prŏfūsē.** **1.** Lit., *lavishly, extravagantly, profusely* (post-Aug.): aedes profuse exstructa, *at an immoderate expense*, Suet. Aug. 72.—*Sup.:* festos et solemnes dies profusissime celebrabat, Suet. Aug. 75.—**2.** Trop. **a.** *In disorder, confusedly:* consul obstitit profuse tendentibus suis in castra, Liv. 10, 36.—**b.** *Immoderately, excessively:* profuse prolixeque laudare, Gell. 5, 1, 2.—*Comp.:* eo profusius sumptui deditus erat, Sall. C. 13, 5.

prō-fundus, a, um, *adj.*, *deep, profound, vast* (class.; syn. altus). **I.** Lit.: mare profundum et immensum, Cic. Planc. 6, 15; Curt. 9, 4, 18: per inane profundum, Lucr. 1, 1108: pontus, Verg. A. 5, 614: Acheron, Lucr. 3, 978: Danubius, Hor. C. 4, 15, 21: fornax, Ov. M. 2, 229: valles, Stat. Th. 10, 95: terrae foramen, Just. 24, 6, 9: atque hiavit humus multa, vasta, et profunda, Sall. H. 4, 37 Dietsch: vulnera, Eum. Pan. Constant. 14.—*Sup.:* profundissimus libidinum gurges, Cic. Sest. 43, 93.—**2.** *Subst.:* **prŏfundum,** i, *n.*, *depth.* **a.** In gen.: esse in profundo (aquae), Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 48

4, 23, 64 maris, Suet. Tib 40, Ov Hal 84 immensa ac profunda camporum, Just 41, 1, 11 —**b.** In partic (*a*) *The depths of the sea, the deep, the sea* (class) ex profundo molem ad caelum erigit, Att ap Cic N D 2, 35, 89 jecissem ipse me potius in profundum, ut ceteros conservarem, quam, etc, Cic Sest 20, 45 profundo Vela dabit, Verg A 12, 263 vastum, Val Fl 8, 314, Sil 4, 246 summum, Ov M 2, 267 indomitum, id Tr 1, 11, 39 pater ipse profundi, i e *Neptune*, Val. Fl 2, 606 genitor profundi, Ov M. 11, 202 Pamphylium, Col 8, 16, 9 profundi imperium, Juv 13 49, Hor C 4 4, 65, Ov H 18 89, id M 5, 439, 11, 197—(*β*) In comic lang, *an abyss*, meaning *the stomach*, in a lusus verbb with fundus, Plaut. Capt 1, 2, 79 —**B.** Transf **1.** *Thick dense* (poet and in post class. prose) Erebi nox, Verg A. 4, 26 silvae, Lucr 5, 41, Curt 7, 7, 4 ursi villis profundioribus, Sol 26 —**2.** Like altus, *high* (poet) caelum profundum, Verg G 4 222 caelum id E 4, 51, id A. 1, 58, Val Fl 7, 478 altitudo Liv 38, 23, Tac. A 2 61 —**b.** *Subst* **prŏfundum,** i, *n*, *height* altum caeli, Manil 5, 719 —**3.** *In a great quantity, copious, unlimited without stint* (poet) merum, Stat Th 5, 262.—**4.** *Of the under world, infernal* (poet.) Manes, Verg G 1, 243 Chaos, Val Fl 7, 401 Juppiter, i e Pluto Stat Th. 1, 615 Juno, = Proserpina, Claud Rapt Pros 1, 2 —**II.** Trop **A.** *Deep, bottomless, profound, boundless, immoderate* (class) profundae libidines, Cic Pis 21, 48 avaritia, Sall J 81, 1 cupido imperii et divitiarum, id. H 4, 61, 5 vitia animi, Plin. 30, 2 5, § 14 cupiditas confundendi omnia, Vell 2, 125, 2 securitas Gell 1, 15, 2 otium, Nazar Pan Constant 35 profundis sima pace florere (= summa), Mamert Pan. Maxim 14 caedes, Stat Th 10, 831 tempestas, id Achill 1, 45 gula, Suet Vit 13 venter, Curt. 10, 2, 26 immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, i e *with inexhaustible copiousness of expression*, Hor C 4, 2, 7 scientia, Macr S 3, 2, 7 cum me somnus profundus in imum barathrum demergit, App M 2, p 125 *fin* in profundam ruinam cupidinis se praecipitare, id ib 8, p 202 1 — **B.** *Deep, obscure, unknown* (post Aug) in profundo esse, *to be unknown*, Dig 32, 15 —**C.** *Subst* **prŏfundum,** i, *n*, *a depth, abyss* (class) in profundo veritatem penitus abstrudere, Cic Ac 2, 10 32 Democritus (dixit) in profundo veritatem esse demersam, id ib 1 12, 44 in profundum ultimarum miseriarum abjectus, Val Max 2, 10, 6 immergere aliquem miserabiliter profundo cladium, id 2, 6 9 ext 7 in profundum injuriarum et turpitudinis decidere, id 2, 9, 1, ext 2, cf de profundis clamavi ad te, Vulg Psa. 129, 1 — Hence, *adv* **prŏfundē,** *deeply* (post Aug) in bibendo profundius nares mergere, Plin 8, 42, 66, § 165, Vulg Osee 9, 9

prŏfūsē, *adv*, v profundo, *P a fin*

prŏfūsĭo, onis, *f* [profundo], *a pouring out, shedding, effusion* (post Aug) **I.** Lit profusio sanguinis, Cels 2, 7, 7, 21 alvi, *looseness, diarrhœa*, id. 2, 7, 7, 21 — **B.** In partic., *a pouring out, libation* of wine, milk, water, blood, and other fluids on graves, *plur*, Inscr Marin. Frat Arv p 562, Inscr Fabr p 147, 182, or in offering sacrifices si focos odorati aut veteris vini profusione madefecerint, Lact 6, 1, 5 —**II.** Transf, *prodigality, profusion* infinitae sumptuum profusiones, Vitr 10 praef, Suet Ner 30 nimia, Plin. Ep 2, 4, 4 clementiae, Tert Poen 8

prŏfūsor, oris, *m* [id], *a squanderer* (eccl Lat), Tert adv Marc 1, 24

prŏfūsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P a.*, from profundo

prō-gemmans, antis, *Part* [gemmo] *budding forth budding* (post Aug) palmis progemmantibus, Col 4, 27, 1

prō-gĕner, i, *m*, *a granddaughter's husband* progenerum appellat avus neptis suae virum, Paul ex Fest p 228 Müll, cf socer dicitur uxoris meae pater ego illius sum gener socer magnus dicitur uxoris meae avus ego sum illius progener Item prosocrus mihi uxoris meae avia est ego illius sum progener, Dig 38 10, 5, Suet Aug 19 nihil illi profuisset puer Agrippa et Tiberius progener, Sen Ep 21, 4, Tac. A 6, 45, id H 5, 9

prōgĕnĕrātio, ōnis, *f* [progenero], *an engendering, procreation* (post-class.) mularum, Plin 8, 43, 68 § 167, 18, 28, 67, § 263 Diomedis, Mart Cap 6, § 651

pro-gĕnĕro, are, *v a.*, *to beget, engender, generate* (rare, not in Cic or Cæs) nec imbellem feroces Progenerant aquilae columbam, Hor C 4, 4 31 —Of bees fetus, Plin 11, 16, 16, § 46 —In *pass* qui (vituli) ex his progenerantur, Varr L L. 9, § 28 Müll si res exigit, ut plurimi mares pro generandi sint, Col 7, 3, 12, 9 14, 4, 6 patrueles id est qui ex duobis fratribus progenerati sunt, Gai Inst 3, 10 —*Absol* ut progenerare possit, Col 3, 10, 15

prōgĕnĕtrix, v progenitrix

‡ **prōgĕnĭcŭlo,** are [pro geniculum], *to fall on the knees, to beg on one's knees* progeniculo, γουνοῦμαι, Gloss Lat Gr progeniculat, γουνπετεῖ, ib

progĕnĭes, ei (archaic *gen sing* progenii, Pac ap Gell 9, 14, 13, and id ap Non 490, 6), *f* [progigno], *descent, lineage, race, family* **I.** Lit in abstracto (very rare but class) progeniem vestram usque ab avo atque atavo proferens, Ter Phorm 2, 3, 48 antiquitas quo propius aberat ab ortu et divinâ progenie, hoc melius, etc, Cic Tusc 1, 12, 26, id Rep 1, 24, 38 virtutem, non progeniem quaeri oportere (preceded by qui modo esset Herculis stirpe generatus), id. ib 2, 12, 24 progeniem sed enim Trojano a sanguine duci, Verg A 1, 19 — **II.** Transf, in concr **a.** *Descendants, posterity, offspring, progeny, a son* or *daughter, a child* (the predom signification of the word, syn proles suboles), Epitaphs of the Scipios veteres, qui se progeniem deorum esse dicebant, Cic Univ 11 Priamum tantâ progenie (i e quinquaginta filiis) orbatum, id Tusc 1, 35, 85 progenies mea, Claudia, id. Cael 14, 33, so, Sarpedon, mea progenies, Verg A 10, 470 Bacchum Progeniem negat esse Jovis, Ov M 4 3, Liv 1, 16, 3 progenies quoque, ut Apollo ac Diana Latonae, Quint 3 7, 8 ex magnâ progenie liberorum (preceded by ex tanta stirpe liberûm) Liv 45, 41 *fin*, cf id 1, 13, 2 cum se matura levabit progenies (avium), Juv 14, 84 —In *plur* duces ducumque progenies, Sen Cons ad Polyb 11 (30), 4 — **b.** *A generation* of men (eccl Lat) una, Lact 2, 10, 10, Vulg Exod 34, 7 — **c.** Of animals, *offspring, young*, etc, Verg G 1, 414, 4 56, Col 7, 5, 6, 7, 9, 1 — Transf, of plants vitis progenies, Col 3, 9, 7 — **III.** Trop, of poems, as offsprings of the poet's mind (poet.) stirps haec progeniesque mea est, Ov Tr 3, 14, 14

progĕnĭtor, oris, *m* [id], *the founder of a family, an ancestor, progenitor* (very rare, not in Cic or Cæs) si tui veretur te progenitoris Att ap Non 497, 2 Eurysthenes progenitor majorum suorum, Nep Ages 7, 4 deûm, Val Soran ap Aug Civ Dei, 7, 11, Ov M 11, 319, *plur*, Isid Orig 9, 6, 22, Vulg 2 Tim 1, 3

prōgĕnĭtrix (-ĕtrix), īcis, *f* [progenitor], *the foundress* or *general mother* of a tribe or family, Isid 9, 6, 22

prōgĕnĭtus, a, um, *Part*, from progigno

prō-germĭno, are, *v n*, *to shoot forth, germinate* (post Aug) surculus progerminat, Col 4, 10, 1, 4, 15, 3

prō-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3, *v a* **I.** *To carry forth* or *out, to clear out, cast out* (post-Aug) defunctas (apes), Plin 11, 18, 20, § 63 formicae ova progerentes id 18, 35, 88, § 364 fimum stabulis, Col 1, 6, 22 urcei, quibus oleum progeritur, i e *is laded out*, id 12 50, 80 — **II.** *To carry before, bear in front* (post class.), App M 11, p 264, 35 divinas effigies, id. ib p 265, 11

progesto, āre, *v freq a* [progero], *to carry before* one (post-class) nucleos, App M 6, p 185, 23

prō-gigno, gĕnŭi, gĕnitum, 3, *v a*, *to beget bear, bring forth, produce* (rare but class) neque natus est neque progignetur, Plaut Truc 4, 1, 1 in seminibus vis inest earum rerum, quae ex iis progignuntur, Cic Div 1, 56, 128 illam terra parens Progenuit, Verg A 4 180 te saevae progenuere ferae, Ov H 7, 38 sensum progignere acerbum, Lucr 4, 670 novos motus rerum, id 2, 81 quia nolebam ex me morem progigni malum, Plaut Ps. 1, 5, 77, v Ritschl ad h l Eurotae progignunt flumina myrtus, Cat 64, 89

‡ **prō-gnārē,** *adv* [gnarus], *notorious ly, openly* invenimus prognare significare aperte, Paul ex Fest. p 95 Müll

prō-gnārĭter, *adv* [id], *very skilfully, very expertly* (ante class.) prognariter armis Certare, Enn ap Non 150, 6 (Ann v 215 Vahl) age, indica prognariter, *decisively, definitely*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 39 Ritschl *N cr*, cf Non 150, 4, and 154, 30

prōgnātĭo, onis, *f* [prognatus], *a birth* (post class) Diomedis Tydeique prognatio, Mart Cap 6, § 651

prō-gnātus, a, um, *Part* [gnatus, natus, from nascor], *born, descended, sprung* from some one, of children or descendants **I.** Lit CORNELIVS LVCIVS SCIPIO BARBATVS GNAIVOD PATRE PROGNATVS, first Epitaph of the Scipios, so, PROGNATVM PVBLIO, ninth Epitaph of the Scipios corpore Tartarino (i e Chao) prognata Paluda virago (i e Minerva, Acr), Enn ap Varr L. L 7, § 37 Müll (Ann v 510 Vahl) Sosiam Davo prognatum patre, Plaut Am 1, 1, 209 a meo patre prognatus id. Men 5 9, 20 bonis pro gnatam, Ter Phorm 1, 2, 65, Hor S 1, 6, 78, 1, 2, 70 Romulus deo prognatus, Liv 1, 40 — As *subst* **prōgnātus,** i, *m*, *a child, descendant* (ante class.) parentes, Patria et prognati, *children*, Plaut Am 2, 2, 20 Herculei prognati, *the descendants of Hercules*, Plaut Cas 2, 6, 46, cf Tantalo prognatus, Pelope natus, i e *Atreus, grand son of Tantalus*, Cic Tusc 3, 12, 26 ex Cimbris Teutonisque prognati, Caes B G 2, 29 Galli ab Dite patre prognati, id. ib 6, 18 Venere, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 15, 2 Delphis prognatus Pythius Apollo, Naev Bell Punic 2, 20 quali genere prognatus? Plaut. Aul 2, 2, 35 Castor gaudet equis, ovo prognatus eodem Pugnis, Hor S 2, 1, 26 —**II.** Transf, of plants, *sprung* or *grown forth* Peliaco quondam prognatae vertice pinus, Cat 64, 1 harundines in palude prognatae, Plin 9 16, 23, § 56

Prŏgnē or **Prŏcnē,** ēs, *f*, = Πρόκνη **I.** *Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, sister of Philomela, and wife of Tereus, she was changed into a swallow* natae ex Philomela atque ex Progne hirundines, Plaut. Rud 3, 1, 12, Ov M 6, 440 sq —**II.** Poet, transf, *a swallow*, Verg G 4, 15, Ov F 2, 855, id Tr 5, 1, 60 —**III.** *An island near Rhodes*, Plin 5 31, 36, § 133

† **prognōsis,** is, *f*, = πρόγνωσις **I.** *Foreknowledge*, Isid. 12, 7, 19 — **II.** Esp, as med. t t., *prognosis, forecast*, in disease, Cael Aur Tard 4, 8, 112

† **prŏgnōstĭcon** or **-um,** i, *n*, = προγνωστικόν, *a sign* or *token* of the future, *a prognostic*, hence, **prŏgnōstĭca,** orum, *n*, *the signs of the weather*, Quint 5, 9 15 — Also as the title of Cicero's translation of the Προγνωστικά of Aratus, Cic. Div 1, 8, 13, v the fragments, id Op v XI p 96 sqq B and K.

† **prŏgramma,** ătis, *n*, = πρόγραμμα, *a proclamation, an edict, manifesto* (post class.), Vulc Avid Cassiod 6, Cod Just 1, 14, 3, Inscr Fabr p 529, n 382

prōgrĕdĭo, ire, v progredior *fin*

prō-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3 (collat form, acc to the fourth conj, *inf* progrediri, Plaut Cas 5, 1, 9, *imp* progredimino id. Ps. 3, 2, 70, *act* collat form, v infra *fin*), *v dep a* [gradior] *to come* or *go forth, to go* or *march forward, go on, advance, proceed* (class., syn prodeo, proficiscor) **I.** Lit ut regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic Off 1, 10, 33 si quo hic gradietur, pariter progrediminor, Plaut. Ps 3, 2, 70 foras, id. Men. 1, 1, 33, id Bacch 4, 2, 29 pedetemptim, Lucr 5, 533 ex domo, Cic. Cael 24, 60 longius a castris, Caes B G 7, 14 in locum iniquum, id B C 1, 45 tridui viam progressi, id B G 4, 4, 5, 47, 7, 61 ad Inalpinos cum exercitu, Brut ap Cic Fam 11, 4, 1 ante signa Liv 7, 41 obviam alicui, id 7, 10 *fin* —**II.** Trop nunc ad reliqua progrediar, *will proceed* Cic de Or 3, 30 119 procedere et progredi in virtute, id Fin. 4, 23, 64 cum autem progrediens confirmatur animus, agnoscit ille quidem naturae vim, sed ita ut progredi possit longius, id.

ib. 5, 15, 43; so, longius progredi, *to go on*, id. Phil. 2, 4, 9: quoad progredi potuerit feri hominis amentia, id. ib. 11, 3, 6: videamus, quatenus amor in amicitiā progredi debeat, id. Lael. 11, 36: divinatio conjecturā nititur, ultra quam progredi non potest, id. Div. 1, 14, 24: progredientibus aetatibus, id. Fin. 5, 15, 41: paulum aetate progressus, *advanced in age, become older*, id. Sen. 10, 33: in adulationem progressus, Tac. A. 3, 47: quo amentiae progressi sunt, Liv. 28, 27: paulum aliquid ultra primas litteras progressi, Quint. 1, 1, 8; cf.: incipientibus aut paulum progressis, id. 11, 3, 149.—Hence, **prōgressus**, a, um, *P. a., advanced*: progressa aetate, Suet. Claud. 2.—*Comp.*: ut progressior reverteretur anima, Tert. Anim. 31: progressioris aetatis sum, Vulg. Josh. 23, 2.—*Act.* collat. form, **prōgrĕdio**, īre, *to go forward*, etc. (ante-class.): age, move te, in navem primus progredi, Nov. ap. Non. 473, 27.

prōgressio, ōnis, *f.* [progredior], *a going forth* or *forward, progression*; trop., *advancement, progress, growth, increase* (a favorite word with Cicero). **I.** In gen.: omnium rerum principia parva sunt, sed suis progressionibus usa augentur, Cic. Fin. 5, 21, 58; cf. id. Ac. 1, 5, 20: progressionem, virtutem persequi, id. Fin. 4, 7, 17: progressio admirabilis ad omnem excellentiam, id. Tusc. 4, 1, 1: progressionem facere ad virtutem, id. Fin. 4, 24, 66: discendi, id. Off. 3, 3, 14.—**II.** In partic., a figure of speech, *a progression, climax*, i. e. *a progressive strengthening of expressions*, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206; Quint. 9, 1, 33.

prōgressor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that goes forward, advances* (late Lat.), Aug. Mus. 6, 6.

1. prōgressus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from progredior.

2. prōgressus, ūs, *m.* [progredior], *a going forward, advance, progress* (class.). **I.** Lit.: (Antonium) Brutus progressu arcuit, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 4.—Of the planets: progressus et regressus constantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51: progressum praecipitem, inconstantem reditum videt, id. Att. 2, 21, 3. —* **B.** Transf., concr., *a jetty, pier, mole*, Vitr. 5, 12, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Advancement, progress, growth, increase*, etc.: aetatis, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 47: primo progressu, *at the first outset*, i. e. *at the very commencement*, id. Ac. 2, 28, 92: in studiis progressus facere, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 44; cf.: progressus habere in Stoicis, id. N. D. 1, 6, 15: tantum progressum facere, Nep. Cat. 3, 2.—**B.** In partic., *course, progress*, of events: homo causas rerum videt, earumque progressus et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11.

* **prō-gŭbernātor**, ōris, *m.*, *an under-pilot*, Caecil. ap. Non. 536, 11.

† **prŏgymnastes**, ae, *m.*, = προγυμναστής, *a slave who performs gymnastic exercises before his master*, Sen. Ep. 83, 4.

proh, *interj.*, v. 2. pro.

prŏ-hĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2 (old forms, prohibessis, Cato, R. R. 141, 2; Enn. ap. Prob. ad Verg. E. 6, 31 (Trag. v. 323 Vahl.): prohibessit, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 11: prohibessint, Cic. Leg. 3, 3 *fin.*), *v. a.* [habeo], *to hold in front*, i. e., **I.** *To hold back, keep in check, to restrain, hinder, prevent, avert, keep* or *ward off, debar* (class.; cf.: inhibeo, arceo). **A.** In gen.; usually constr. *aliquem* or *aliquid*, with *abl.*; alone or *ab* and *abl.*; with *ut, ne, quominus*, or an *obj.-clause*; also with simple *acc.*; less freq. with *de*, the *dat.*, or *gen.* **1.** With *ab*: quo illum ab illā prohibeas, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 103: prohibete a vobis vim meam, id. Capt. 4, 2, 24: praedones procul ab insulā Siciliā, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 64, § 144: hostem a pugnā, Caes. B. G. 4, 34: aliquem a familiaritate, congressione, patrio jure et potestate, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 46: vim hostium ab oppidis, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: se suosque ab injuriā, *to restrain themselves, refrain from*, id. ib. 2, 28 *fin.*: ita prohibendo a delictis magis quam vindicando exercitum brevi confirmavit, Sall. J. 45, 3; 22, 4. —**2.** With *de*: vim de classe, Lucil. ap. Non. 528, 10.—**3.** With *abl.*: cum suis finibus eos prohibent, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: itinere exercitum, *to impede its march*, id. ib. 1, 10: hostem rapinis, pabulationibus populationibusque, id. ib. 1, 15.—With *abl.* without an object: non prohibere aquā profluente, Cic. Off. 1, 16, 52.—**4.** With *dat.*: aliquem alicui, *to withhold from one*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 7; cf.: aditum alicui, Auct. B. Afr. 31: captae prohibere nequiret Cum Poenos aquilae, *could not prevent the Carthaginians from capturing the standard*, Sil. 6, 27 (but the *gen.*, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 26; Caes. B. C. 3, 44, depends on the *acc.* object of prohibere; v. 7 infra).—**5.** With *ut, ne, quominus*; rarely with *quin*: dii prohibeant, ut, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 151: qui tu id prohibere me potes, ne suspicer, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 50 Brix ad loc.: quod potuisti prohibere, ne fieret, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10, 33: ne lustrum perficeret, mors prohibuit P. Furi, Liv. 24, 43, 4: hiemem credo adhuc prohibuisse, quo minus, etc., Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 1: prohibere quominus sumerent, non poterant, Hirt. B. G. 8, 34: si prohibere, quominus in unum coirent, non posset, Liv. 25, 35, 6: nec, quin erumperet, ubi vellet, prohiberi poterat, id. 26, 40, 4.—**6.** With *obj.-clause*: qui peregrinos urbibus uti prohibent, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 47: qui Bibulum exire domo prohibuissent, id. Fam. 1, 9, 7: jam se ad prohibenda circumdari opera Aequi parabant, Liv. 3, 28, 7: prohibuit migrari, Veios, id. 5, 49, 8: prohibete jus de pecuniis dici, id. 6, 18, 14; 6, 20, 6: audeat Canuleius proloqui, se delectum haberi prohibiturum, Liv. 4, 2, 12; 25, 4, 4; 25, 14, 7: qui Cimbros intra fines suos ingredi prohibuerint, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; Verg. A. 6, 606.—**7.** With simple *acc.*: Mars pater, ut tu morbos visos invisosque, viduertatem vastitudinemque . . . prohibessis, defendas averruncesque, an old formula of prayer in Cato, R. R. 141: neque munitiones Caesaris prohibere poterat, Caes. B. G. 3, 44: motus conatusque alicujus prohibere, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 26: prohibenda maxime est ira in puniendo, id. Off. 1, 25, 89: quod uti prohibitum irem, quod in me esset, meo labori non parsi, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. parsi, p. 242 Müll.: prohibere comitia dicitur vitiare diem morbo, Fest. p. 236 ib.; Cato ap. Fest. l. l.: quod di prohibeant, *which may the gods forbid* or *avert*, Ter. And. 3, 3, 36; and in the same sense: dii mala prohibeant, id. Hec. 2, 1, 10; cf.: di, prohibete minas; di, talem avertite casum, Verg. A. 3, 265; and: deos quaeso, ut istaec prohibeant, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 11.—**B.** In partic., *to forbid, prohibit* a thing (syn.: interdico, veto): tu modo ne me prohibeas accipere, siquid det mihi, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 89: nemo hic prohibet nec vetat, id. Curc. 1, 1, 33: lex recta imperans prohibensque contraria, Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 36: sed dii et homines prohibuere redemptos vivere Romanos, Liv. 5, 49, 1; Quint. 5, 10, 104; cf.: Athenis affectus movere per praeconem prohibebatur orator, *the orator was forbidden*, id. 6, 1, 7: prohibitis abstinere, Sen. Ep. 83, 18.—**II.** *To keep away* from a thing for the sake of safety (cf. defendo, II.), *to keep, preserve, defend, protect* (rare but class.); with *ab*: a quo periculo prohibete rem publicam, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 19: adultam virginem ab armatorum impetu, id. Brut. 96, 330.—With *abl.*: Haec damna multa mulierum Me uxore prohibent, *keep me from a wife*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 105: magnum civium numerum calamitate prohibere, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 18: tenuiores injuriā, id. Off. 2, 12, 31: ad prohibendam populationibus Campaniam, Liv. 22, 14, 2.—With double *acc.*: id te Juppiter Prohibessit, *from that may Jupiter preserve you*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 11.

prŏhĭbĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [prohibeo]. **A.** In gen., *a hindering, preventing* (post-class.), Dig. 3, 3, 42, § 1.—**B.** In partic., a legal hindering, i. e. *a forbidding, prohibition* (very rare, but class.): sceleris, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 18: tollendi, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 37: alicujus actus, Dig. 48, 19, 8: divortii, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34; id. Monog. 9; Arn. 2, 5.

prŏhĭbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a withholder, restrainer, preventer* (post-class.): valetudinum pessimarum, Arn. 7, 249; Amm. 21, 12, 9; 24, 4, 23; App. de Deo Socr. p. 52 *med.*

prŏhĭbĭtōrius, a, um, *adj.* [prohibitor], *restraining, prohibitory* (post-Aug.): avis, i. e. *that restrains from an act by unfavorable omens*, Plin. 10, 14, 17, § 37: interdictum, Dig. 43, 26, 1; Gai. Inst. 4, 140; Ambros. Par. 1, 5, 26.

prŏhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from prohibeo.

prŏ-hinc, *adv.*, *hence, on this account* (post-class.), App. M. 3, p. 133, 3; so id. ib. 5, p. 159, 41; 11, p. 270, 40.

prō-ĭcĭo (prōjĭcĭo), jēci, jectum, 3, *v. a.* [jacio]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *to throw forth* or *before; to fling away, throw down; to throw, thrust, drive*, or *put out; to stretch out, hold out, extend*: projectum odoraris cibum, *thrown before* or *to you*, Hor. Epod. 6, 10: frusto cibarii panis ei projecto, App. M. 6, p. 177, 36: cadavera projecta, Varr. L. L. 5, § 25 Müll.: crates, Caes. B. G. 7, 81: aquilam intra vallum, id. ib. 5, 37: aurum in mediā Libyā, Hor. S. 2, 3, 100: aliquid in ignem, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: geminos cestus in medium, Verg. A. 5, 402: tela manu, id. ib. 6, 835: arma, of one in flight (cf.: abicere arma, Just. 8, 2, 4), Caes. B. C. 3, 98; id. B. G. 7, 40; 8, 29; Hirt. B. Alex. 76: omnibus projectis fugae consilium capere, Caes. B. C. 1, 20: insepultos, Liv. 29, 9; Suet. Vesp. 21, 3, 19: Diogenes proici se jussit inhumatum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 104: parvam, *to cast out, expose*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 74: artus, *to stretch out*, Val. Fl. 7, 141: hastam, *to hold out, extend*, Nep. Chabr. 1, 2: strato graves artus, Val. Fl. 7, 141: scutum, *to hold in front, to oppose*, Sisenn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4; Liv. 7, 10; cf.: projecto prae se clipeo, id. 32, 25: proicere se ad pedes alicujus, Cic. Sest. 11, 26; Caes. B. G. 1, 31: ad genua alicujus se proicere, Liv. 26, 32, 8: se ex navi, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: se super exanimem amicum, Verg. A. 9, 444: se in forum, Liv. 2, 23; cf.: projecturas semet in flumen, Curt. 9, 4, 12; Gai. Inst. 3, 219.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To cast out, expel; to exile, banish*: tantam pestem evomere et proicere, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 2: in exilium proici, Sen. Prov. 3, 2: aliquem ab urbe, Ov. M. 15, 504: vix duo projecto (mihi) tulistis opem, id. P. 2, 3, 30: Agrippam in insulam, Tac. A. 1, 3; 4, 71: a facie tuā, Vulg. Psa. 50, 12. —**2.** In architecture, *to let* any part of a building *jut out, to cause to project*: tectum, Cic. Top. 4, 24: jus immittendi tigna in parietem vicini, proiciendi, protegendi, etc., Dig. 8, 2, 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To throw away*, i. e. *to give up, yield, resign, renounce, reject, disdain*, etc. (cf. depono): nec pro his libertatem, sed pro libertate haec proicias, Cic. Phil. 13, 3, 6; id. Rab. Post. 12, 33: patriam virtutem, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: spem salutis, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 3: ampullas et sesquipedalia verba, Hor. A. P. 97: pudorem, Ov. M. 6, 544: senatūs auctoritatem, Tac. A. 1, 42; cf. Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 8: diem, *to deprive one's self of the light of day, to blind one's self*, Stat. Th. 2, 237.—Esp. of life: animas, Verg. A. 6, 436: vitam, Luc. 4, 526.—With personal objects: aliquem, *to neglect, desert, forsake, abandon*, Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 8: Deum, Vulg. 1 Reg. 10, 19.—**B.** With *se*, *to rush into* any thing: si qui se in hoc judicium forte projecerint, Cic. Cael. 9, 22.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To rush into danger*: epistulae tuae monent et rogant, ne me proiciam, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 5: non integrā re, sed certe minus infractā, quam si una projeceris te, id. ib. 9, 10, 8; cf.: in miserias projectus sum, Sall. J. 14, 21.—**b.** *To degrade one's self*: se in muliebres et inutiles fletus, Liv. 25, 37, 10.—**c.** *To obtrude itself*: quae libido non se proripiet ac proiciet occultatione propositā, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73.—**C.** *To put off* as to time, *to defer, delay* (post-Aug.): quantum odii fore ab iis qui ultra quinquennium proiciantur, Tac. A. 2, 36.—Hence, **prōjectus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Lit., *stretched out, extended, jutting out, projecting*: urbs projecta in altum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 21: projecta saxa, Verg. A. 3, 699: ova, Liv. 22, 20; and: insula a septentrione in meridiem projecta, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 80: ventre projecto, *projecting, prominent*, Suet. Ner. 51; cf. in *comp.*: ventre paulo projectiore, id. Tit. 3.—Hence, **2.** *Subst.*: **prōjectum**, i, *n.*, *a jutty, projection, projecture* in a building, Dig. 50, 16, 242; 43, 17, 6; 43, 24, 22.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Prominent, manifest*: projecta atque eminens audacia, Cic. Clu. 65, 183; id. Rep. 3, 7, 11 (from Non. 373, 25): cupiditas, id. Dom. 44, 115.—**2.** *Inclined, addicted* to any thing, *immoderate* in any thing: homo ad audendum projectus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 2: homines in verba projecti, Gell. 1, 15, 20: in libidinem,

Just 41, 3, 9 —*Sup* projectissima ad libidinem gens, Tac H 5, 5 —**3.** *Thrown away, hence, abject, mean, base, contemptible,* = abjectus, contemptus non esse projectum consulare imperium, Liv 2, 27 projecta patientia, Tac A. 3, 65 *fin* projecta vilior algâ, Verg E 7, 42.—*Comp* quid esse vobis aestimem projectius? Prud. στεφ 10, 153 —**4.** *Downcast* vultus projectus et degener, Tac H. 3, 65 —Hence, *adv* **prōjectē,** *carelessly, indifferently* (post class) Tert. Pud. 13

prōin, *adv*, v proinde

prō-indē (abbrev **proin,** like dein for deinde, usually monosyl, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 155, id. Capt. prol 63, 3, 4, 20 et saep, Ter And. 2, 4, 5, id. Eun. 1, 1, 11, id Heaut 1, 2, 3, dissyl, Cat. 20, 16), *adv* **I.** *Just so, in the same manner, in like manner, equally, just, even*, usually with a foll *atque* (ac), *quasi*, or *ut*, rarely *quam* tibi nunc, proinde ac merere, summas habeo gratias, Plaut. Trin 3, 2, 33, cf Cic Tusc 5, 2, 6, and Scipiades Ossa dedit terrae, proinde ac famul infimus esset Lucr 3, 1035, so, proinde atque (ac) si, Lex Rubr lin 17, ap Haubold, Monum Leg p 146, cf qua de re quoniam nihil ad me scribis, proinde habebo ac si scripsisses nihil esse, *just as if, the same as if*, Cic Att 3, 13, 1 proinde aestimans, ac si usus esset, Caes B C 3, 1, 5 proinde expiscare quasi non nosses, Ter Phorm 2, 3, 35 proinde quasi nemo siet, Ita, etc, id. Heaut 1, 1, 13, Cic Rep 1, 5, 9, cf proinde quasi nostram ipsam mentem videre possimus, id. Mil 31, 84, and proinde quasi aut plures fortunati sint quam infelices, aut, etc, id. Tusc. 1, 36, 86 haec curata sint Fac sis, proinde adeo, ut me velle intellegis, Plaut Am 3, 3, 27 faciam, sit, proinde ut dixi, Tragicomoedia, id ib prol 63 proinde ut commodumst et lubet, id. ib 2, 1, 8 proinde ut quisque fortunâ utitur, ita praecellet, id. Ps. 2, 3, 13, cf, in the reverse order quia, ut vos mihi domi eritis proinde ego ero fama foris, Ter Hec 2, 1, 21, Lucr 4, 648 si proinde amentur mulieres diu quam lavant, Plaut Truc 2, 3, 3 equidem diis habeo gratiam, non proinde quia natus est quam, etc. (Gr οὐχ οὕτως ὡς), Gell. 9, 3, 5 —*Absol* hunc filii loco non proinde habere turpe mihi videtur, Planc. ap Cic. Fam 10, 24, 5, Petr 83 ut, sive dulcis esset sapor uvae sive acidus, proinde aestimarent, Col 11, 2, 68, Just 41, 3, 8 —**II.** *Hence, therefore, accordingly, then*, in expressions of advice, exhortation, encouragement, etc proinde actutum istuc quid sit quod scire expetis eloquere, Plaut As 1, 1, 12 proinde istud facias ipse, quod faciamus nobis suades, id ib 3, 3, 54 proinde hinc vos amolimini, Ter And 4, 2, 24 proinde aperte dice, quid sit, quod times, Naev ap Fest p 229 (Trag Rel v 63 Rib) proin tu fac, apud te ut sies, id And. 2, 4, 5, Cic. Fam 12, 6, 2 proinde aut exeant aut quiescant, id. Cat 2, 5, 11, Caes. B G 7, 38 *fin.* proinde parati in tentique essent signo dato Romanos invadere, Sall J 49, 3, 83, 1 proinde tona eloquio, solitum tibi! Verg A 11, 383 proinde ne gravarentur, Liv 1, 9, 2, 15, 3, 57, Curt 3, 5, 13, Just 31, 7, 6, Plin Ep 2, 3, 8, 3, 19, 9

prōjectē, *adv*, v proicio, *P a fin*

prōjectĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj* [proicio] *cast out, exposed* (ante and post class.) **I.** Lit puella, Plaut. Cist 1, 3, 43, cf. Argum Cist 8 —**II.** Trop Palladius projecticius, *rejected, despised*, Amm 28, 6, 26

prōjectĭo, ōnis, *f* [id.] *a throwing forward, a stretching out* **I.** Lit brachii, i e *extension* (opp contractio), Cic. Or 18, 59 projectiones aquae, *jets*, Fest s v tulli os, p 352 Müll —**II.** Transf, concr, like projectura, *a projection*, in buildings, also, *the right to build a projection*, Dig 43, 17, 3, §§ 5 and 6

prōjecto, āre, *v freq a* [id.] **I.** Lit, *to drive forth, drive out* (post-class) homines in aperta pericula, Amm 14, 5, 7 —**II.** Trop, *to reproach, accuse* (ante class.) alii quem probris, Plaut. Bacch 3, 6, 38 ego projector quod tu peccas, Enn. ap Rufin Figur Sent. p 222 Ruhnk

prōjectōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *ejecting, detergent* (in later medicine) vis, Theod. Prisc. Diaet. 5 herba projectoriae virtutis, Aem Mac. 4, 1

prōjectūra, ae, *f* [proicio], *a jutty, projecture* in buildings, Vitr 3, 2, 3

1. prōjectus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from proicio

2. prōjectus, ūs (only in *abl. sing*), *m* [proicio], *a jutting out, projecting, projection* (very rare) corporis, Lucr 3, 987. frondis, Plin 17, 11, 19, § 92

prō-jĭcĭo, v proicio

prō-lābor, lapsus, 3, *v n*, *to glide forward, to slide* or *slip along, to fall down* (class., in Cic most freq in a trop sense) **I.** Lit at Canis ad caudam serpens prolabitur Argo, Cic poet N D 2, 44, 114, Prop 1, 20, 47 ruit prolapsa moles, of the sea, Att. ap Cic N D 2, 35, 89 collapsus pons, usque alterius initium pontis prolabi eum leniter cogebat alii elephanti pedibus insistentes, alii clunibus subsidentes prolabebantur, *to slide along slide forward*, Liv 44, 5 sqq velut si prolapsus cecidisset, terram osculo contigit, id. 1 56 equus prolapsum per caput regem effudit, *falling down*, id. 27, 32 ex equo, id 27, 27 ex arbore altâ prolapsus, Plin 27, 8, 45, § 69, Ov Ib 223, cf prolapsus in cloacae foramen, Suet Gram 2 prolapsa Pergama, *fallen down, fallen to ruin*, Verg A. 2, 555 Laodicea tremore terrae prolapsa, Tac A 14, 27 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To go forward, go on, to proceed* or *come to, fall* into any thing me longius prolapsum esse, quam ratio vestri judicii postularit, *have gone farther*, i e *have said more*, Cic Caecin 35, 101 libenter ad istam orationem tecum prolaberer, *would go on, be led on*, id. Leg 1, 20, 52 in misericordiam prolapsus est animus, Liv 30, 12 in rabiem, Tac A. 1, 31 ad seditiones, id ib 4, 18 ad jurgia, id. ib 2, 10 ad superbiam, id. ib 11, 17 *fin*; Amm 23, 6, 1 —**B.** *To slip out, escape* ne quod ab aliqua cupiditate prolapsum verbum videatur, Cic Font 13, 28 (9, 18) —**C.** *To fall, fail, err* timore, Cic Quint 24, 77 cupiditate, id Att. 1, 17, 19 cupiditate regni, Liv 40, 23 nimio juvandi mortales studio, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 118 —**D.** *To fall to decay, to sink, decline, go to ruin* huc unius mulieris libido est prolapsa, ut, etc, Cic Cael 20, 47, cf eo prolapsi sunt mores ut, etc, Sen Contr 15 ita prolapsa est (juventus), ut coercenda sit, Cic Div 2, 2, 4 ad id prolapsae, Tac A 12, 53 in aliquod dedecus, Val. Max 2, 1, 5 prolapsum clade Romanum imperium, Liv 23, 5, 14 rem temeritate ejus prolapsam restituit, id. 6, 22, 45, 19 studio magnificentiae, Tac A 3, 55 —**E.** *To fall away from grace* (eccl Lat.), Vulg Heb 6, 6

prōlapsĭo, ōnis, *f* [prolabor] **I.** *A slipping, falling* ingredi sine casu aut prolapsione, Cic Cael 17, 41 —**II.** *A falling* or *tumbling down* aedificiorum prolapsiones, Suet Aug 30 —**III.** Trop, *an error, misstep* (late Lat) intempestiva temeritas et prolapsio, Amm 20, 4, 15, Ambros de Noe, 14, 49, id. Bon. Mort 10, 47

1. prōlapsus, a, um, *Part*, from prolabor

2. prōlapsus, ūs, *m* [prolabor], *a falling* (late Lat), Rufin Orig Princip 2, 1, 1

prōlātĭo, ōnis, *f* [profero] **I.** *A bringing forward, putting forth, adducing, pronouncing*, etc vocis, *utterance*, Lact 4, 8, 12 verbi intellegibilis, Cael Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 6, cf Latinorum nominum prolatione, v. l. for pronuntiatione, Liv. 22, 13, 7 —**II.** *A setting forth, mentioning* exemplorum Cic. Or 34, 120 —**III.** *A putting forward, advancing* **A.** Lit. finium, *extension, enlargement*, Liv 31, 5 *fin*, id. 42, 20, 4, Suet Aug 30, Hilar Trin 4, 3 —**B.** *A putting off* as to time, *a deferring, delaying, delay, postponement* judicii, Cic Rab Perd. 3 8 rerum, id Att 7, 12, 2 diei, Caes. B C 3, 32.—*Absol* omnem prolationem suspectabant, Tac. H 3, 82, so in *plur*, Plaut Mil 2, 2, 98, Tac. A. 4, 3

prōlātīvus, a, um, *adj*, *uttered* (late Lat) · si quis insitum et prolativum verbum Dei filium dicat, anathema sit, Hilar Synod 45

prōlāto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v freq a.* [profero] **I.** *To lengthen, extend, enlarge* (not in Cic, syn · distendo, extendo, profero, differo) · agros, Tac. H 2, 78 villam, Col 1, 5 rem rusticam id. 1, praef. § 19. effugium, Lucr 1, 983 · vitam, *to prolong*, Tac A. 11, 37 —**II.** Of time, *to put off, defer, delay, postpone* (class., cf profero, differo), id (malum) opprimi sustentando ac prolatando nullo pacto potest, Cic Cat. 4, 3, 6 dubitando et dies prolatando, Sall. C 43, 3 diem ex die, Tac. A. 6, 42 bellum, id. ib 13, 34 bellum indies, Sall. H 4, 61, 12 Dietsch, cf Sil 3, 142 consultationes, Sall. J 27, 2 seditiones, id. H 1, 48, 16 Dietsch: nihil prolatandum ratus, Liv 21, 5 prolatando aliquantum extraxerant temporis, Curt 10, 2, 10

1. prōlātus, a, um, *Part*, from profero

2. prōlātus, ūs, *m* [profero], *a bringing forward* (post class.), Tert. adv Valent. 33

* **prōlectĭbĭlis,** e, *adj* [prolicio], *alluring*, Sid Ep 4, 18 dub (al plectibilibus).

prōlecto, āvi, atum, 1, *v freq a* [id.], *to allure* or *entice forth* (cf. illicio, invito) **I.** Lit (post class) lacrimae redeunt, prolectante gaudio, App M 5, p 162, 8. mox prolectante studio, id. ib 5, p 159, 11, p 259, 33 aviculae prolectatae verno vapore, id. ib 11, p 260, 21 —**II.** Transf, *to allure, entice, incite* (rare but class) · egentes spe largitionis, * Cic Fl 8, 18; praeda puellares animos prolectat, Ov F. 4, 433 sensus legentium, Vitr 5 praef: aliquam veneficiis ad nuptias, App Mag p 331, 28 nuptialis gratiae nomine prolectatus, Mart Cap 8, § 804 —**B.** *To provoke* · etiamne ultro tuis me prolectas probris? Plaut. Bacch 3, 6, 38

‡ **prō-lēgātus,** i, *m*, *a lieutenant governor's substitute, a prolegate*, Inscr Maff Mus Veron 119, 6, Inscr Don 137, 1

‡ **pro-lĕpos,** oris, *m.*, *a substitute for agreeableness*, Not Tir p 80.

† **prōlepsis,** is, *f*, = πρόληψις, in rhetoric, a mentioning a thing by a name which it has not yet received, *anticipation, prolepsis* (pure Lat occupatio), Diom. p 438 and 439 P, or an allusion to a thing as having happened before it has actually come to pass, *an anachronism*, Ascon ad Cic Verr 1, 45 *fin*, or a refuting of an objection by anticipation (written as Greek), Quint 4, 1, 49, 9, 2, 16

prōles, is (*gen plur* prolum, Mart Cap 3, § 301), *f* [pro and root al of alo, to nourish, whence olesco in ad olesco, etc, cf · suboles, indoles] **I.** Lit., *that which grows forth*, esp of human beings, *offspring, progeny, child, descendant*, and collect, *descendants, race, progeny, posterity* (mostly poet, but cf nec fugerim dicere prolem, aut subolem aut effari, etc, Cic de Or 3, 38, 153, cf Quint 8, 3, 26, and v in the foll the passages from Cic, syn progenies) —Poet propagando procudere prolem, *to bring forth, produce children*, Lucr 5, 856 prolem est enixa gemellam, Ov M 9, 452 laudantur simili prole puerperae, Hor C 4, 5, 23, id C S 19 di Romulae genti date remque prolemque, id ib 47 et pulchra faciat te prole parentem, Verg A. 1, 75 felix prole parens, Val Fl 5, 384 tua postuma proles, Verg A. 6, 763 ferrea proles, *the iron race*, Poet ap Cic N D 2, 63, 159 aenea, Ov M 1, 125 argentea, id ib 1, 114 proles Ausonia, *the Ausonian race*, Verg A. 4, 236 dic mihi, Teucrorum proles, Juv 8, 56 —In prose praeclara Brutorum atque Aemiliorum proles, Sall H. 1, 41, 2 Dietsch, Cic Rep 2, 22, 40 proles illa futurorum hominum, *race*, id ib 6, 21, 23 —Of individuals (poet) Ulixi, i e *Telemachus*, Hor Ep 1, 7, 40 proles tertia Phorcus, Ov M 7, 477 Clymeneia, i e *Phaëton*, id. ib 2, 19 Apollinea, i e *Æsculapius*, id ib 15, 533. deûm certissima proles, Verg A 6, 322 egomet Neptunia proles, Val Fl 4, 213 —Of deities Saturni altera proles, Verg A 12, 830 Bacchi rustica proles, i e *Priapus*, Tib 1, 4, 7 Cyllenia proles, Verg A 4, 258 fulminis, i e *Bacchus*, Sen Med. 24, cf Verg A. 6, 25 Jovis, Vulg Act 19, 35 —Of animals hinc nova proles per herbas Ludit, Lucr 1, 259 duellica equorum, id. 2, 661, Phaedr 2, 4, 19, Verg G 3, 65 jam maris immensi prolem, genus omne natantum, id ib 3, 541, Col 7, 6, 7 —Poet, of plants et prolem tarde crescentis olivae, i. e *the fruit*, Verg G 2, 3; cf naturae contenta manu Zephyrique fa-

rore Parturit (tellus), et tantâ natorum prole superbit, Alan. Anti-Claud. 1, 79.—In *plur.:* privignasque rogat proles, Col. poët. 10, 163.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Youth, young men,* Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: sternitur Arcadiae proles, Verg. A. 10, 429.—**B.** *The testicles* (post-class.): polimina sunt ea, quae nos proles verecundius dicimus, Arn. 7, 230; 5, 172.

prōlētāneus, i, *m.,* i. q. proletarius, q. v.

prōlētārĭus, ii, *m.* [proles]. **I.** According to a division of the people by Servius Tullius, *a citizen of the lowest class, who served the State not with his property, but only with his children* (proles), *a proletary:* qui aut non plus mille quingentum aeris aut omnino nihil in suum censum praeter caput attulissent, proletarios nominavit, ut ex iis quasi proles (id est quasi progenies) civitatis exspectari videretur, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 40; cf. Liv. 1, 43; Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 16, 10, 1; Enn. ib. (Ann. v. 189 Vahl.): proletarios lucrari plures, Amm. 19, 11, 7: proletarium capite censum, dictum quod ex his civitas constet, quasi proles progenie: iidem et proletanei, Fest. p. 228 Müll.—* **II.** Transf., *adj., low, common:* sermo, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 157.

* **prō-lĕvo,** āre, *v. a., to draw forth,* trop.: aliquem peccatorum fluctibus mersum, Tert. Poen. 4.

pro-lībo, āre, *v. a., to pour out, offer as a libation* to the gods (Plinian): vina diis, Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 117; 14, 19, 23, § 119; 28, 4, 11, § 46.—*Impers. pass.:* fictilibus prolibatur simpuviis, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 158.

* **prō-lĭcĕo,** cui, 2, *v. n.* [liqueo], *to run* or *flow forth:* prolicere, emanare, effluere. Varro: demum ubi prolicuit dulcis unda, Gloss. Isid.

prō-lĭcĭo, lixi (Not. Tir. p. 149), 3, *v. a.* [lacio], *to allure* or *entice forth, to entice, incite* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ejus amos cupidam me huc prolicit per tenebras, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 2: voluptas tardâ prolicienda morâ, Ov. A. A. 2, 718: aliquem ad spem, Tac. A. 3, 73 *fin.*

‡ **prolicito,** āre, v. ‡ procitare.

prō-līmen, inis, *n., a space before the threshold,* Hier. in Ezech. 12, 40, 8.

prō-lĭquātus, a, um, *Part.* [liquo], *liquefied, liquid,* App. Mag. p. 283, 39.

prōlixē, *adv.,* v. prolixus *fin.*

prōlixĭtas, ātis, *f.* [prolixus]. **1.** *Great length, breadth,* or *width, great extension* (post-class.): terrae, App. de Mundo, p. 60, 21: colubra prolixitatis immensae, Arn. 7, 250: temporis, *length of time,* Dig. 36, 1, 22.—**2.** Of speech, *prolixity:* ne forte prolixitas fastidium audientiae pariat, Arn. 4, 138: litterarum, Symm. Ep. 2, 8.

* **prōlixĭtūdo,** inis, *f.* [id.], *prolixity,* Pac. ap. Non. 160, 11.

* **prōlixo,** āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to lengthen, extend:* aciem ferramenti, Col. 4, 24, 22.

prō-lixus, a, um, *adj.* [laxus], *stretched far out, long, broad* (syn.: latus, spatiosus). **I.** Lit. (not in Cic.): capillus passus prolixus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49 Umpfenb. (Fleck. prolixe): comae, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 34: barba, Verg. E. 8, 34 (Forbig. promissa): caudae (*opp.* breves), Varr. R. R. 2, 3: villi, Col. 7, 3, 7: arbores, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5: ramus, Suet. Vesp. 5: cervix, Col. 7, 3, 7: statura, id. 1, 9, 3; cf.: prolixo corpore erat, Suet. Claud. 30: tunicae, Gell. 7, 12.—*Comp.:* arator prolixior, *taller, stouter,* Col. 1, 9, 3: prolixiora quaedam nascuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 4.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *long, extended* (ante- and post-class.): prolixae aetatis homines, i. e. *of great age,* Dig. 50, 6, 5 *fin.;* cf.: prolixioris temporis spatium, ib. 49, 14, 45: non tam prolixo provolat ictu, *far-reaching, distant,* Lucr. 4, 1245: si cognitio prolixiorem tractatum habeat, Dig. 33, 1, 13.—*Sup.:* labor (with largus), Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 57 Mai.—*Neutr.* adverb.: prolixum ejulare, *greatly, violently,* App. M. 8, p. 205, 15.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In speech, *prolix* (post-class.): cujus exemplum, ne sim prolixus, omisi, Macr. S. 3, 7 *fin.*—**2.** *Comprehensive* in meaning (post-class.): existimo longe esse amplius, prolixius, fusius in significandâ totius prope civitatis multitudine mortales quam homines dixisse, Gell. 13, 28, 3.—**3.** Of circumstances, *favorable, fortunate* (class.): rebus secundis atque prolixis atque prosperis, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 14: cetera spero prolixa esse his duntaxat, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2.—**4.** Of disposition and conduct, *well-disposed, obliging, courteous* (Ciceron.): prolixa beneficaque natura, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 8: animus libens et prolixus, id. Att. 16, 16, C, 4: Ariobarzanes in Pompeium prolixior, id. ib. 6, 3, 5.—Hence, *adv.:* **prōlixē,** *largely, abundantly, copiously* (class.): capillus passus prolixe et circum caput Rejectus neglegenter, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49 Fleck. (Umpfenb. passus prolixus): prolixe cumulateque facere aliquid, Cic. Fl. 36, 89: prolixe et celeriter facere aliquid, id. Att. 16, 16, A, § 6: prolixe fuseque laudare, Gell. 5, 1, 2: promittere, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 1: in quo (delectu) parum prolixe respondent Campani coloni, *do not announce themselves in very great numbers,* id. Att. 7, 14, 2: arbores prolixe foliatae, App. M. 4, p. 143, 15.—*Comp.:* largius prolixiusque fruere, Gell. 1, 22, 10: fabulari, id. 12, 1, 4: accipit hominem prolixius, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 52: fovere aliquem, Suet. Tit. 7; cf.: et factus in agoniâ, prolixius orabat, *more earnestly,* Vulg. Luc. 22, 44.

prōlŏcūtĭo (-quūtĭo), ōnis, *f.* [proloquor], *a preamble* (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 3; 2, 10.

* **prōlŏcūtor (prolŏqu-),** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a pleader, advocate,* Auct. Quint. Decl. Trib. Marian. 3.

† **prŏlŏgĭum,** ii, *n.,* = προλόγιον, *a preface, introduction:* prologium, principium, proloquium. Pacuvius: quid est? nam me exanimasti prologio tuo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 Müll.

† **prŏlŏgus,** i, *m.,* = πρόλογος. **I.** Lit., *a preface* or *introduction to a play, a prologue,* Ter. Phorm. prol. 14: in prologis scribundis operâ abutitur, id. And. prol. 5: in Hydriae (Menandri) prologo, Quint. 11, 3, 91: in prologo Adelphorum, Suet. Vit. Ter. 2.—**II.** Transf., *the player who delivers the prologue:* oratorem esse voluit me, non prologum, Ter. Heaut. prol. 11; id. Hec. prol. alt. 1 (prō-, v. Wagn. ad Ter. Heaut. prol. 11).

prolongo, āvi, 1, *v.* [pro-longus], *to lengthen, prolong, extend* (late Lat. for prorogo, profero, duco): dies, Vulg. Deut. 6, 2: iniquitatem suam, id. Psa. 128, 3; Hilar. ad loc.; id. in Psa. 119, 13; Aug. Serm. 9, 2: sermonem, Vulg. Ezech. 12, 28.

prōlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [proloquor]. * **I.** *An introduction, preamble,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 Müll.; v. prologium.—**II.** *An assertion, proposition, axiom* (class. Lat. pronunciatum), the Gr. ἀξίωμα, Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 8, 1; cf. App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 29, 15: disjunctivum, Gell. 5, 11, 9.—**III.** *A judicial sentence:* sub uno proloquio cunctos jubet occidi, Amm. 29, 1, 38; 28, 1, 11.

prō-lŏquor, cūtus (quūtus), 3, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* **I.** In gen., *to speak out, utter, declare, say* (mostly ante-class. and poet.; not found in Cic., Cæs., or Quint.): prolocutum (dicimus), cum animo quod habuit, extulit loquendo, Varr. L. L. 6, § 56 Müll.: hoc profiteri et proloqui advorsum illam, Enn. ap. Non. 232, 24 (Trag. v. 384 Vahl.): miserias Medeai caelo atque terrae, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63 (Trag. v. 291 Vahl.): cogitata, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 53: verbum, id. And. 1, 5, 21; cf.: proloqui quicquam verborum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 92: aliquid apud aliquem, id. Capt. prol. 6; so, apud aliquem, id. Ep. 3, 4, 28: vera, id. Aul. 2, 1, 18: falsum, id. ib. 3, 5, 45: pervagatissimus ille versus, qui vetat Artem pudere proloqui quam factites, Cic. Or. 43, 147: nunc quam rem oratum huc veni, primum proloquar, Plaut. Am. prol. 50; so with *interrog.-clause:* quid sentiatis proloquimini, Auct. B. Afr. 44 *fin.;* with *acc.* and *inf.,* Liv. 4, 2, 13.—*Absol.:* ut occepisti, perge porro proloqui, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 125.—* **II.** In partic., *to foretell, predict:* proloquar, atque utinam patriae sim vanus haruspex, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 59.

prōlŏquūtor, ōris, v. prolocutor.

prōlŏquūtus, a, um, *Part.,* from proloquor.

‡ **prō-lŭbīdo,** inis, *f., will, desire, inclination:* prolubium (al. prolubiem) et prolubidinem dici ab eo quod lubeat, Varr. ap. Non. 64, 13.

prō-lŭbĭum, ii, *n.* [lubet]. **I.** Subject., *will, desire, inclination* (ante- and post-class.): muliebre ingenium, prolubium, occasio, Att. ap. Non. 64, 8; Novat. and Laber. ib. 10 and 12; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 28; Gell. 16, 19, 12.—**II.** Object., *pleasure* (post-class.): majus, Gell. 5, 10, 12: libidinis, App. M. 10, p. 249, 4.

* **prō-lūcĕo,** xi, 2, *v. n., to shine forth,* Sen. Ot. Sap. 5, 4 (id. Vit. Beat. 32; Haase, perducens).

prōlūdĭum, ii, *n.* [proludo], *preliminary exercise, training* (late Lat.): cum quasi in proludiis negotium spectaretur, Amm. 28, 1, 10: cotidiana proludia exercitûs, id. 14, 11, 3: disciplinae castrensis, id. 16, 5, 10.

prō-lūdo, si, sum, 3, *v. n., to play* or *practise beforehand, to prelude.* **I.** Lit.: *et sparsâ ad pugnam proludit harenâ,* Verg. G. 3, 234.—*Absol.:* sic ubi prolusit, etc., Ov. A. A. 3, 515; Flor. 3, 22, 6.—**II.** Trop.: sententiis, quibus proluserint, *which served them for previous exercise,* * Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 325: jurgia proludunt, Juv. 5, 26: per has mortalis aevi moras illi meliori vitae longiorique proluditur, Sen. Ep. 102, 23: cum per ista prolusum est, crescunt maria, id. Q. N. 3, 28, 3: prima per legatos habita certamina, cum hinc Domitius et Thorius, inde Hirtulei proluderent, *opened the contest,* Flor. 3, 22, 6: prolusit dolor per ista noster, Sen. Med. 907; id. Hippol. 1061; id. Herc. Fur. 221.

‡ **prō-lūgĕo,** ēre, *v. n., to mourn greatly:* prolugere dicuntur qui solito diutius lugent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 Müll.

prō-lŭo, lŭi, lūtum, 3, *v. a., to wash forth* or *out, to cast out* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not found in Cic.; once in Cæs.; v. infra). **I.** Lit.: genus omne natantum Litore in extremo . . . fluctus Proluit, Verg. G. 3, 543: ventrem, i. e. *to cause diarrhœa,* Col. 7, 3, 25.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To wash off* or *away:* tempestas ex omnibus montibus nives proluit, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: impetus aquarum proluit terram, Col. 2, 18, 5; cf.: silvas Eridanus, Verg. G. 1, 481; id. A. 12, 686.—Hence, * **2.** Trop., *to make away with* property: pecuniam prandiorum gurgitibus, *to squander, dissipate,* Gell. 2, 24, 11.—**B.** *To moisten, wet, wash:* in vivo prolue rore manus, Ov. F. 4, 778: ensem, i. e. *with blood,* Sil. 15, 304: cruor proluit pectora, Stat. Th. 8, 711.—Poet., of drinking: leni praecordia mulso Prolueris melius, Hor. S. 2, 4, 26: se pleno auro, Verg. A. 1, 739: multâ prolutus vappâ, Hor. S. 1, 5, 16: nec fonte labra prolui caballino, Pers. prol. 1.—In comic lang.: cloacam (i. e. ventrem), *to wash out the stomach,* i. e. *to drink one's fill,* Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 29.—**C.** *To overflow, inundate* (post-class.): prolutas esse regiones imbribus, App. de Mundo, p. 73, 26.

prōlūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [proludo], *a prelude;* transf., *a preliminary exercise, trial, essay,* Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 325; id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 47.

prōlūsōrĭus, a, um, v. perlusorius.

prōlūtus, a, um, *Part.,* from proluo.

prōlŭvies, ēi, *f.* [proluo], *an overflow, inundation* (class.): Romae et maxime Appia ad Martis mira proluvies, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 7, 1 (Bait.); Lucr. 5, 950: alvi, i. e. *filth cast forth, excrements,* id. 6, 1200; Col. 6, 7, 1; 12, 38, 1: foedissima ventris, Verg. A. 3, 217.

* **prōlŭvĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an inundation,* App. de Mundo, p. 73, 33.

* **prōlŭvĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [proluvio], *overflowing:* pestis, i. e. *spreading in all directions,* Auct. ap. Fulg. p. 564, 13.

prōlŭvĭum, i, *n.* [prolus], *an overflow;* trop., *an excess, abundance:* castitatis, Ambros. Virg. 1, 4, 18; cf.: proluvium, profusio, Non. p. 373; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 28 (Umpfenb. and Fleck. prolubium); id. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 217.

† **prŏlytae,** ārum, *m.,* = προλύται, *jurists who, after studying five years, were dismissed by their instructors with credit,* Dig. praef. § 5.

‡ **prō-măgister,** tri, *m., one who presides, rules, etc., in the place of another, a vice-president, vicegerent, vice-director* (in class. Lat. pro magistro), Inscr. Fabr. p. 442, 49; Inscr. Grut. 426, 5; 607, 1 al.

‡ **prōmăgistĕrium,** ii, *n.* [pro-magister], *the office of a promagister, a vice-*

presidency, lieutenancy, etc, Inscr Grut 173, 5

‡ **prō-măgistrātus,** ūs, *m*, *administration by a substitute* or *deputy*, S C de Bacchan., Inscr Grut 629 *fin*, Inscr Murat 582 1

prō-mātertera, ae, *f*, *a great grandmother's sister, great grandaunt,* Dig 38, 10, 1, 10

‡ **promellere,** litem promovere, Paul ex Fest p 252 Müll.

‡ **promenervat** item (in Saliari carmine) pro monet, Fest p 205 Müll

prō-mercālis, e, *adj* [merx], *that is dealt in, that is bought and sold* (post-Aug) res, Col 1, 8, 13, 11, 1, 34 vestes, Suet Gram 23 aurum, id. Caes 54, Gell 4, 1, 23

prō-mercĭum, ii *n* [id], *trade, traffic, merchandise* (post class), Dig 48, 8, 3, § 4, 30, 1 41 al

prō-mĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v a*, and **pro-mĕrĕor,** itus, 2, *v dep a* **I.** *To deserve, be deserving of, merit,* in a good or bad sense (class) **A.** In gen retineri nequeo quin dicam ea, quae promeres, Plaut Trin 3, 2, 15, id Am 5, 2, 12 quid mali sum promeritus, id ib 2, 1, 20 ita velim me promerentem ames, Ter Ad 4, 5, 47 reus levius punitus quam sit ille promeritus, Cic Inv 2 28, 83 poenam, Ov Tr 1, 2, 63 — In a good sense promeruisti, ut ne quid ores quin impetres, Plaut Men 5 9, 41 promerenti optime hoccine pretii redditur, id As. 1, 2, 2 deorum indulgentiam, Plin Pan 74, 5 amorem, Suet Calig 3 omnium voluntatem, id Tit. 1 dies qui primus videre Promeruit nasci mundum, Sedul 5 318 — **B.** Esp, *to deserve* of one any thing (good or bad), constr usu with *de* or *absol*, rarely with *acc* numquam referre gratiam possum satis, proinde ut tu promeritus de me, Plaut Capt 5, 1, 12 parati ores erunt ad bene de multis promerendum, Cic. Off 2, 15, 53 — **II.** Transf, *to acquire, gain, earn, get, win* homines tenues unum habent in nostrum ordinem aut promerendi aut proferendi beneficii locum, Cic Mur 34 70 socios, Suet. Aug 3 principem, Plin Pan 62 ego te numquam negabo Promeritam, Verg A 4, 335 per hostias deos laevos, i e *to render favorable, to propitiate,* Arn 7, 229, cf *pass* talibus enim hostiis promeretur Deus, *is won, conciliated,* Vulg Heb 13, 6 — Hence, **prō-mĕrĭtum,** i, *n*, *desert* (good or evil), *merit* — In good sense, Pac ap Non 307, 10 (Trag Rel p 79 Rib), Lucr 2, 651, Cic Red ad Quir 4, 8, Ov F 4, 394 — In bad sense, Plaut Trin 5, 2, 49, Auct B Afr 90

Prŏmetheus (trisyl), ĕi and ĕos, *m*. = Προμηθεύς (the Forethinker), *a son of Iapetus and Clymene, brother of Epimetheus, and father of Deucalion* He formed men of clay, and animated them by means of fire brought from heaven, for which he was fastened to Caucasus, where a vulture, or, as some say, an eagle, fed upon his entrails, until at last, it was slain by Hercules Cic Tusc 3 31, 76, Auct Her 4, 6, 9, Hor C 1, 16 13, Ov M 1, 82, Hyg Fab 54, 144, Verg E 6, 42, Prop 3, 3, 29 (4 4, 7), Mart 11, 85, 9, Stat Th 11, 478, Lact 2 10, 5 — Poet, transf, of a skilful potter, Juv 4, 133 — Hence, **A. Prŏmēthēus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Prometheus, Promethean* juga i e *the Caucasus,* Prop 1, 12, 10, also called rupes Mart. 9, 46, 3 fibra, *of Prometheus* Val Fl 7, 356 creta, Col poet 10, 59 lutum, Mart 10, 39, 4 cruor, Ov Am 2 16, 40 manus, Stat Th 8, 305 — **B. Prŏmēthīădes,** ae, *m patron*, *the son of Prometheus, Deucalion,* Ov M 1, 390

prō-mĭco, are, *v n.* and *a* **I.** *Neutr*, *to gleam forth*, transf, *to spring forth, start forth* (post class) promicant molles plumulae i e *grow out,* App M 8 p 138, 30 rosae, id. ib 10 p 253 9 lacrimae *burst* or *gush forth,* id. ib 3 p 133, 40 — **II.** *Act to throw out, deliver with vehemence* orationem, Naev ap Non. 65, 6 (promicare extendere et porro jacere, Non.)

prōmĭnens, entis, *Part* and *P a.*, from promineo

prōmĭnenter, *adv*, v promineo, *P a fin*

prōmĭnentĭa, ae, *f* [prominens] *a jutting out, projection, prominence* (post Aug) ita uti summam habeant prominentiam (anterides), Vitr 6, 11 praecordiorum, Cael Aur Acut 3, 5, 50, in *plur* of *promontories,* Sol. 27, 1

prō-mĭnĕo, ŭi, 2, *v n*, *to stand* or *jut out, be prominent, to overhang, project* (not in Cic, cf Moser ad Cic Rep 3, 7, p 352 *ext*, syn exsto, emineo) **I.** Lit Pharelis prominet penitus in altum, Liv 37, 23 collis prominens, id 27, 48 in pontum, Ov M 13, 778 coma prominet in vultus, id ib 13, 845 ante frontem, Plin 8, 32, 50, § 176 ursis ungues prominent, id 8, 36, 54, § 126 qui (dentes elephantorum) prominent, id 11, 37, 62, § 165 nemorum coma gelido prominet Algido, Hor C 1, 21, 6 cum promineret ore, quantum, etc, id Epod 5, 35, Val Fl 7, 30 matres familiae pectore nudo prominentes, *bending forward,* * Caes. B G 7, 47, 5 — **II.** Trop, *to reach out, extend* to any thing *come forth* quae (justitia) nec sibi tantum conciliata sit nec occulta, sed foras tota promineat, Cic Rep 3, 7, 10 maxima pars ejus (gloriae) in memoriam ac posteritatem promineat, Liv 28, 43, 5 — Hence, **prōmĭnens,** entis, *P a*, *prominent* oculi, Plin 11, 37, 53, § 141 figurae signorum, Vitr 6, 2 — *Comp* prominentiore cauda, Plin 10, 3, 3, § 7 — *Subst* **prōmĭnens,** entis, *n*, *a prominent part* in prominenti litoris, Tac A. 1, 53 — *Plur* prominentia montium, Tac A 2, 16 — *Adv* **prōmĭnenter,** *in a prominent manner* — *Comp* prominentius a lecto, Cael Aur Acut 1, 11, 90, id. Tard 2, 4, 73

* **prō-mĭno,** are, *v a*, *to drive for ward* or *along* jumenta ad lacum bibendi causa, App M 9, p 229, 24

prōmĭnŭlus, a, um, *adj* [promineo], *projecting a little, rather prominent* (post class) venter, Capitol Pert 12 mammae, Sol 27 *fin* labra, Mart Cap 3, § 261

promiscam, prōmiscē, and **prōmiscŭē,** *advv*, v promiscuus *fin*, A., B, and C

prōmiscus, a, um, v promiscuus *init.*

prō-miscŭus (collat form **prōmiscus,** Gell 11, 16, 8, 16, 13, 4, Liv 5, 13, 7, prob also ante class, v below the *adv* promiscam), a, um, *adj* [misceo] **I.** Lit, *mixed, not separate* or *distinct, without distinction, in common, indiscriminate, promiscuous* (as *adj* not in Cic or Caes) opera promiscua, Plaut. Rud 4, 4, 138 conubia, i e *between patricians and plebeians,* Liv 4, 2; cf consulatum promiscuum patribus ac plebi facere, id 7, 21 multitudo, *of patricians and plebeians,* Tac A. 12, 7 vulgus Vulg Exod. 12, 38 promiscua omnium generum caedes, Liv 2, 30 *fin* sepultura, Tac A. 16, 16 *fin* jus, id ib 4, 16 spectaculum, *to which all are admitted without distinction,* id ib 14, 14 divina atque humana promiscua habere, Sall C 12, 2 privatae et promiscuae copiae, *common, general, public,* Tac H 1, 66 promiscuos feminarum concubitus permittere, Just 3, 4, 5 — With *object clause* muta ista et inanima (sc tecta) intercidere ac reparari promiscua sunt, *may be destroyed and restored again,* Tac H 1, 84 *fin* — In *neutr absol* in promiscuo licentiam atque improbitatem esse voluit, *to be universal,* Liv 29, 17, 34, 44, 40, 51 nec arma in promiscuo, sed clausa sub custode, i e *in every man's hands,* Tac G 44 — **B.** In partic, in gram, *epicene* promiscuum nomen, i e epicoenum, Quint 1, 4, 24 — **II.** Transf, *common, usual* (very rare and not ante Aug) promiscua ac vilia mercari, Tac G 5 *fin* • varia promiscaque cogitatio, Gell 11, 16, 8 (al. promiscua) opinionis tam promiscae errores, id. 16, 13, 4 — Hence, *adv*, in three forms **A.** Form **prōmiscam** (*acc.* form from promiscus), *in common, indiscriminately, promiscuously* (ante class) promiscam dicebant pro promiscue, Paul ex Fest p 224 Müll ut meā laetitia laetus promiscam siet Plaut Ps 4, 5, 11 cetera promiscam solet communia haberi, Varr ap Non 361, 25 — **B.** Form **prōmiscē,** *in common, indiscriminately, indifferently* (post class), Cic de Or 3 19 72 B and K., Cic Font 6 12, Liv 3, 47, 5 Weissenb in distincte atque promisce annotare, Gell praef § 2 7, 3, 52 promisce atque indefinite largiri, id 2, 24, 7 verbo uti, id. 10, 21, 2. — **C.** Form **prōmiscŭē** (the class. form), *in common, promiscuously* (mares et feminae) promiscue in fluminibus perluuntur, * Caes B G 6, 21 *fin* promiscue puberes atque negotiatores interficere, Sall J 26, 3 promiscue toto quam proprie parva frui parte (Campi Martii) malletis Cic. Agr 2, 31, 85, id Font 6, 22, Liv 5, 55, Plin 11, 37, 47, § 130 al

prōmissĭo, onis *f* [promitto] **I.** In gen., *a promising, promise* (class, only in *sing*, prop *the act of promising*, cf promissum, *the thing promised*) provinciae, Cic Att 8, 9, 4 auxilii, id Fam 4, 13, 1 scelerum, id Phil 8, 3, 10, cf Don Ter And. 2, 3, 27 — **II.** In partic, rhet t t, *a promising* tum promissio, si audierint, probaturos, Cic de Or 2, 83, 339, 3 53, 205

prōmissīvē, *adv*, v promissivus *fin*

prōmissīvus, a, um, *adj* [promitto], *promising, promissive,* in gram, promissivum tempus, i e *the future tense,* Cons p 2061 P modus, Diom p 328 P sententiae, Isid 2, 21, 18 — *Adv*. **prōmissīvē,** *by way of promise, with a promise* (post class), Tert adv Marc 4, 10

prōmissor, oris, *m* [id], *a promiser,* esp *who promises great things* (very rare), Hor A. P 138, Quint 1, 5, 6 Zumpt

prōmissum, i, *n*, v promitto *fin*

1. prōmissus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from promitto

* **2. prōmissus,** ūs, *m* [promitto], *a promise,* Manil. 5, 577

prō-mitto, misi, missum, 3 (sync forms promisti for promisisti, Ter Ad 5, 8, 17, Cat 110, 3 promisse for promisisse, id 110, 5 promissem, Plaut. Bacch 5, 1, 12, archaic *inf pass* promittier, id ib 4, 8, 32), *v a.* **I.** Lit., *to let go forward, to send* or *put forth to let hang down, let grow,* etc (rare, not in Cic) ramos vel ferro compescunt vel longius promittunt, *suffer to grow longer,* Col 5, 6, 11 — Reflex, *to grow* nec ulla arborum avidius se promittit, Plin 16, 26, 44, § 107 — Of the hair, the beard, *to let hang down, let grow* satis constat multos mortales capillum ac barbam promisisse, Liv 6 16, 4, 5, 41, cf pogoniae, quibus inferiore ex parte promittitur juba, Plin 2, 25, 22 § 89 — Transf (Sonus lusciniae) promittitur revocato spiritu, *is drawn out, prolonged,* Plin 10, 29, 43, § 82 Gallia est longe et a nostris litoribus huc usque promissa, Mel 1, 3, v infra, *P a* — **II.** Trop, of speech **A.** *To say beforehand, to forebode, foretell, predict, prophesy* (very rare) praesertim cum, si mihi alterum utrum de eventu rerum promittendum esset, id futurum, quod evenit, exploratius possem promittere, Cic Fam 6, 1, 5 ut (di) primis minentur extis, bene promittant secundis, id Div 2, 17, 38 — Of signs or omens, *to forebode, portend* pari in meliora praesagio in Caesaris castris omnia aves victimaeque promiserant, Flor 4, 7, 9 promittunt omina poenas, Val Fl 6, 730 clarum fore (Servium) visa circa caput flamma promiserat, Flor 1, 6, 1, 1, 7, 9 — Also, in gen, *to denote beforehand* stella. vindemiae maturitatem promittens Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 309 — **B.** *To promise, hold out, cause to expect, give hope* or *promise of, assure* (class and freq, syn polliceor, spondeo, recipio), constr with *acc*, an *object clause*, or *de* domum, Plaut. Most 1, 3, 28 sestertia septem, Hor Ep 1, 7, 81• carmen id. Epod. 14 7 dona, Ov Tr 4, 2, 7 auxilium alicui, id. M 13, 325 opem, id F 5, 247 salutem, Luc 4, 235 ea quae tibi promitto ac recipio, Cic Fam 5, 8, 5 si Neptunus quod Theseo promiserat, non fecisset, id Off 1, 10, 32 dii faxint, ut faciat ea quae promitit! id Att 16, 1, 6 — With *inf* (usu *fut inf*) promitto, recipio, spondeo, C Caesarem talem semper fore civem, qualis hodie sit, Cic Phil 5, 18, 51, cf promitto, in meque recipio fore eum, etc., id. Fam 13, 10, 3 quem inimicissimum futurum esse promitto et spondeo, id. Mur 41, 90 surreptūrum pallam promisit tibi, Plaut As 5, 2, 80, id Aul 2 2, 42, cf id. Men 5, 4, 6 promisit Apollo Ambiguam tellure nova Salamina futuram, Hor C 1, 7, 28, id. S 1, 6, 34 — With *inf pres* si operam dare promittitis, Plaut. Trin prol 5, id Bacch 4, 8 79, id Rud. 2, 6, 56 magorum vanitas ebrietati eas re-

sistere promittit, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 124; cf.: se remedium afferer tantamque vim morbi levaturum esse promisit, Curt. 3, 6, 2 monstrare, Amm. 22, 7, 5. promittere oratorem, *to give promise of becoming*, Sen. Contr 4, 29, 10; cf.: per ea scelera se parricidam, *excite fears lest he become*, Quint Decl. 1, 6: me Promisi ultorem, Verg A. 2, 96 —With *de:* de alicujus voluntate promittere, Cic Fam. 7, 5, 1: de me tibi sic promitto atque con firmo, me, etc, id. ib 3, 10, 1; Hor S 1, 4, 103: promittere damni infecti, i. e *to promise indemnification for, become answerable for the possible damage*, Cic Top 4, 22.—**C.** With *ut* and *subj:* promiserat ut daret, Vulg 2 Par 21, 7 —Of things terra ipsa promittit (aquas), *gives promise of, leads one to expect water*, Plin. 31, 3, 27, § 45. debet extremitas (picturae) sic desinere, ut promittat alia post se, *to lead one to suppose, to suggest*, id. 35, 10, 36, § 68; Sen. Hippol. 569 —**2.** In partic. **a.** *To promise to come, to engage one's self* to meet any one, to dine, sup, etc, Plaut Stich. 3, 2, 19 sq; 4, 2, 16 ad fratrem, Cic de Or 2, 7, 27: ad cenam mihi, Phaedr 4, 23, 15; Petr 10, so, tibi me promittere noli, *to expect me*, Ov M. 11, 662.—**b.** *To promise* some thing *to a deity*, i e *to vow:* donum Jovi dicatum atque promissum, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 72, § 184: nigras pecudes Diti, Tib 3, 5, 33; Juv. 13, 233; Petr. 88; Flor. 1, 11, 4.—**c.** *To offer* as a price (post Aug): pro domo sestertium millies promittens, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 3. —Hence, **prōmissus**, a, um, *P. a* **A.** Lit, *hanging down, long;* of the hair: coma, Varr ap Non. 362, 32; Liv. 38, 17, 3; Ov. Tr 4, 2, 34: Britanni capillo sunt promisso, Caes B G 5, 14; so, capillus, Nep. Dat 3, 1 barba, Verg E 8, 34; Liv. 2, 23, 4: barba omnibus promissa erat, id. 5, 41, 9; Plin. Ep 2, 7, 7; Just 4, 4, 1.—Of the dewlap: boves palearibus amplis et paene ad genua promissis, Col. 6, 1, 3 —Of the belly: sues ventre promisso, Col. 7, 9, 1.—**B.** *Subst.* **prōmissum**, i, *n*, *a promise* (very freq in prose and poetry; cf. promissio, pollicitatio), Cic Verr 2, 5, 53, § 139: voto quodam et promisso teneri, id. Att. 12, 18, 1. constantia promissi, id. ib 4, 17, 1: promissum absolvere, Varr R R. 2, 11, 1: facere, Cic Off 1, 10, 31; 3, 25, 95: exigere, id ib 3, 25, 94: ludere aliquem promisso inani, Ov. F. 3, 685 —In *plur:* pacta et promissa servare, Cic Off 3, 24, 92: illis promissis standum non est, quae, etc, id. ib 1, 10, 32 promissis manere, Verg A. 2, 160 promissa firmare, Ov. M 10, 430. multa fidem promissa levant, Hor. Ep 2, 2, 10. dic aliquid dignum promissis, id. S 2, 3, 6: quo promissa (Ennii) cadant, i e *the expectations which he raises*, id. Ep 2, 1, 52: promissa dare, *to make promises*, Cat 63, 239, *to fulfil*, Ov M. 2, 51.

promnion, i, *n*, *a dark colored gem*, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173

prōmo, mpsi (msi), mptum (mtum), 3, *v a.* [pro emo], *to take, give*, or *bring out* or *forth, to produce* (freq and class; syn. profero, effero). **I.** Lit. si quid tibi opus erit promptu, promito, Plaut. Cist 1, 1, 113. *Pa* Prompsisti tu illi vinum? *Lu.* Non prompsi, id. Mil. 3, 2, 16: pecuniam ex aerario, Cic Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 195. signa ex aerario prompta, Liv 3, 69 *fin:* medicamenta de narthecio, Cic Fin. 2, 7, 22 aurum ex armario, id. Cael. 21, 52 libros inde, id. Fin. 3, 2, 7: vina dolio, Hor Epod. 2, 47: promptum vaginā pugionem, Tac A. 15, 54 aliquid in usus, Col. 2, 10, 16 se, *to come forth* or *out:* laetique cavo se robore promunt, Verg A. 2, 260: vites promunt se, *put forth, shoot out*, Col. 3, 12, 1.—**II.** Trop **A.** In gen., *to bring, put,* or *draw forth:* est aliquid, quod non ex usu forensi ... sit promendum et assumendum, Cic. de Or 1, 14, 59 loci, e quibus argumenta promuntur, id. Top 2, 7. nunc promenda tibi sunt consilia, id. Att 9, 18, 2: promere et exercere justitiam, Plin. Ep 1, 10, 10. nunc illas promite vires, Verg A. 5, 191.—**B.** In partic., *to bring to light, disclose, utter, tell, express, relate*, etc. percunctanti promere omnia, Plaut. As 1, 1, 10 rerum ordinem, Vell. 2, 48, 6. magnificam orationem de semet ipso prompsit, Tac H. 2, 90. verba, quae sensum animi nostri optime promunt, Quint 8 praef. § 32 animi voluntatem, id. 12, 10, 40: promere aliquid loquendo, id. 2, 16, 15: quid ipse sim secutus promam, id. 7, 1, 3: qui pueris utile carmen prompturus est, *wishes to publish*, App Flor p 358 *med*, cf.. insignem attenuat deus, Obscura promens, *raising into notice*, Hor C 1, 34, 14.—Hence, **promptus (promtus)**, a, um, *P. a.*, prop *brought to light, exposed to view;* hence, **A.** *Visible, apparent, evident, manifest* (rare but class.): inimicitiam atque amicitiam in frontem promptam gero, Enn. ap Gell. 19, 8, 6 (Trag v 8 Vahl.) aliud clausum in pectore, aliud promptum in linguā habere, Sall. C 10, 5. tametsi hoc minime latet, quod ita promptum et propositum est, ut, etc, Cic Rosc Am 40, 118 prompta et aperta, id. Fin. 1, 9, 30. eminentia et prompta, id. de Or. 3, 57, 215: consilia, locos, prompta, occulta noverat, Tac A. 2, 20 —*Sup:* nihil se tam clausum neque tam reconditum posse habere, quod non istius cupiditati apertissimum promptissimumque esset, Cic Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 42.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *At hand*, i e *prepared, ready, quick, prompt, inclined* or *disposed* to or for any thing = paratus, expeditus. (α) *Absol:* laudat promptos, segniores castigat, Caes B C 1, 3: promptissimus homo, Cic Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37: cetera, quae tibi a multis prompta esse certo scio, a me sunt paratissima, id. Fam. 4, 13, 6: fidem alicui promptam ex positamque praebere, id. Caecin. 27, 78: quorum cognoverat promptam audaciam, Sall C 32. 2: quod cuique promptum, arma, equos, aurum offerentes, Tac. A. 1, 71: sagittae, Ov. M. 3, 188: prompta et profluens eloquentia, Tac A. 13, 3 —*Sup*, Just. 22, 2, 12.—(β) With *ad* or *in aliquid* (rarely *in aliquā re*): ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer et promptus est animus, Caes B G 3, 19 *fin:* animus ad defendendam rem publicam, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 4 esse animo prompto ad jocandum, id. Q Fr 2, 13, 1 homines ad vim prompti, ad seditionem parati, id. Agr. 2, 30, 82. paratior ad usum forensem promptiorque esse, id. Div. in Caecil. 13, 41: promptiores ad nostra pericula, id. Off. 1, 24, 83: promptus ad lacessendum certamen, Liv 44, 4, 2. ad injurias vicinorum, Just. 23, 1, 3: promptus in pavorem, Tac A. 15, 25 *fin:* in adulationes, id. ib 15, 61: in latrocinia, Flor. 4, 12, 10; cf in *comp:* promptior in spem, Tac Agr. 35 *fin;* and in *sup:* Dalmatae in latrocinia promptissimi, Flor 4, 12, 10 celeritas prompta et parata in agendo, Cic Brut. 42, 154: in rebus gerendis promptus, Nep Them 1, 4.—(γ) With *pro* or *adversus* (very rare): utemini nobis etiam promptioribus pro patriā, Liv 22, 59, 11: promptus adversus insontes, Tac. A. 6, 48 *fin* —(δ) With *abl:* non promptus ingenio, Liv 4, 3: linguā promptus, id. 2, 45 *fin*, cf: sermone promptus, Tac. H. 2, 86. promptus audacia, id. A. 1, 57; 14, 40: promptus animo, id. ib 14, 58 —*Comp:* haud quisquam manu promptior erat, Liv 2, 56. promptior linguā quam manu, Sall. J 44, 1.—(ε) With *gen:* promptus animi, Tac. H. 2, 23 —*Sup:* belli promptissimos delegebant, Sall. Fragm. ap Arus. Mess (H. 2, 13 Dietsch) Plato veritatis omnibus exhibendae promptissimus, Gell. 10, 22, 1.—(ζ) With *dat* (rare except in Tacitus) promptus libertati aut ad mortem animus, Tac A. 4, 46. seditioni, id. ib 1, 48 cuicumque flagitio, id. ib 15, 45. ultioni, id. ib 11, 32. nullam gentem promptiorem veniae dandae fuisse, Liv 25, 16, 12. —(η) With *inf.* (poet). promptus metuenda pati, Luc 7, 105 scis ipse, quam promptae superos incessere Thebae, Stat Th. 7, 209.—**b.** In gen., *brave, courageous:* maxime vellem, rem publicam in periculis a promptissumo quoque defendi, Sall. Or Phil. cont Lep (H. 1, 48 Dietsch), Tac Agr 3, id. H. 2, 25, 3, 69.—**2.** *Easy, practicable:* facilis et prompta defensio, Cic. de Or 1, 56, 237: moenia haudquaquam prompta oppugnanti, Liv 23, 1 *fin:* regnum, Just. 29, 2, 5: expugnatio, Tac. A. 1, 68: possessio, id. ib 2, 5: aditus, obvia commitas, id. ib 2, 2 *fin:* promptissima mortis via, id. ib 16, 17: promptum est, with *inf*, *it is easy* sed nec mihi dicere promptum, Nec facere est illi, Ov. M. 13, 10; Tac A. 15, 41.—Hence, *adv:* **promptē** (perh. not ante Aug) **1.** *Readily, quickly, with out delay, willingly, promptly:* dare operam, Tac. A. 15, 52. distribuere pecuniam legatis, Val. Max. 4, 3, 9 —*Comp:* promptius adversari, Tac. A. 2, 38: dirumpere imagines (opp cunctanter), id. H. 1, 55 —*Sup* promptissime adesse alicui, Plin. Ep 4, 17, 11.—**2.** *Easily:* promptius expediam, Juv. 10, 220: victoria promptissime licentiam subministrat, Val. Max. 6, 5, 1.

prō-mŏnĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v a*, *to warn* or *admonish further:* ibi te igitur videbo et promonebo, Cic Att. 4, 12 *fin* B and K. (dub; al. promovebo)

† **prōmonstra**, prodigia, Paul. ex Fest. p 224 Müll

prōmontŭrĭum, v promunturium.

prōmōta, orum, *n*, v. promoveo, *P. a. fin*

prōmōtĭo, ōnis *f* [promoveo], *advancement, preferment, promotion* (post class.), Lampr Anton. Diadum 2; Firm Math. 3, 7, 5, Ascon. ad Cic Verr 2, 1, 28

1. prōmōtus, a, um, *Part* and *P. a*, from promoveo

2. prōmōtus, ūs, *m* [promoveo], *advancement, promotion* (post class.), Tert. Coron. Mil. 3 *fin*

prō-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum (*pluperf* promorat, Hor Epod. 11, 14 promosset, Ov Am 2, 9, 17 Jahn), 2, *v a*, *to move forward, cause to advance, push onward, advance* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen saxa vectibus, Caes. B C 2, 11. onera, Col. 11, 1, 8; Plin. 19, 5, 23, § 64: assa in alterum apodyterii angulum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 2: legiones, Hirt. B. G 8, 16: castra ad Carthaginem, *to move onward*, Liv. 28, 44 *fin.:* exercitu in Aetoliam promoto, Just 14, 1, 6: cornua utrimque (in acie), Quint 2, 13, 3: scalas et machinamenta, Tac A. 15, 4 *fin:* calculum, *to push forward, move*, Quint 11, 2, 38, 11, 3, 113: unum pedem triclinio, *to put forth, move from*, Phaedr. 4, 23, 28. ibi te videbo et promovebo, *will take you along with me*, Cic Att 4, 12 *fin.* —**B.** In partic., *to extend, enlarge:* moenia Ostia tenus, Suet. Ner 16: imperium, Ov. P. 2, 2, 72: vires in immensum orbem, id. Am 2, 9, 17.—**C.** Med. t t, *to put out of joint, dislocate, displace:* in palmā quoque ossa interdum suis sedibus promoventur, Cels 8, 18 *init:* femur in omnes quattuor partes promovetur, saepissime in interiorem, id. 8, 20 *init.* —**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to bring to pass, effect, accomplish* (ante- and post-class.): promovere parum, Ter Hec. 4, 4, 81: aliquis dicat, Nihil promoveris, id. And. 4, 1, 17: meditatio nihil ad vitam tuendam promovens, Gell. 10, 22, 24; cf. in a lusus verbb with movere se, Ter Eun. 5, 3, 4.—*Absol:* cum in studio facundiae abunde promovisset, Gell. 5, 10, 7 —**B.** In partic. **1.** *To enlarge, increase:* doctrina vim promovet insitam, Hor C 4, 4, 33; so, promovere aliquem, *to advance, prefer, promote* (post-Aug; cf.: perduco, produco, proveho): vetus miles ad eum gradum promotus, Curt 6, 11, 1: promotus ad amplissimas procurationes, Plin. Ep 7, 31, 3, Suet. Oth. 1; id. Vesp. 16, Lampr Elag 12, 20, Plin. Pan. 90, 6; Vulg Dan. 3, 97 —**2.** *To bring to light, reveal* arcana promorat loco (i e ex intimo corde), Hor. Epod. 11, 14 —**3.** *To put off, defer, postpone:* nuptias alicui, Ter And. 4, 2, 28 —Hence, **prōmōtus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Of time, *advanced*, i e *late*. nocte pro motā, *late at night, far into the night*, App M. 4, p 152, 38; 7, p 190, 30 —**B.** *Subst:* **prōmōta**, ōrum, *n*, in the lang. of the Stoics, *things that are to be preferred, preferable things*, as being next in degree to absolute good, a literal transl. of the Gr *προηγμένα*, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52

promptārĭum, ii, v. promptuarius. II. B *fin*

promptē, *adv*, v promo, *P. a fin.*

promptim, *adv* [1. promptus], *quickly, suddenly* (post-class for the usual prompte), Tert. Carm. in Gen. 98

promptĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [id.], *promptitude* (eccl. Lat.), Fac Defens. 3, 3

prompto, āre, *v freq. a.* [promo], *to give forth* or *out abundantly, to distribute, dispose of* a thing (Plautin.): thesauros Jovis, i e. *to be Jupiter's treasurer*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 33: illum meum malum promptare malim quam peculium, *to have the disposal of*, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 61.

promptŭārĭum, ii, v promptuarius, II

promptŭārĭus (promt-), a, um, *adj* [promo] *of* or *belonging to distribution* (sc of things stored up), *distributing* arca vestiaria, armarium promptuarium, i e *storehouse, repository*, Cato, R R 11, 3 cella, App Mag p 309, 20, and, in comic lang, of *a prison* Plaut. Am 1, 1, 4 — **II.** *Subst* **promptŭārĭum**, ii, *n*, *a store room, repository, promptuary* (late Lat, cf horreum) e promptuario oleum profer, App M 1, p 113, 2, Ambros. Cantic 1, 20 —In *plur*, Vulg Psa. 143, 13 — **B.** Transf. ornatissimum linguae tuae, i e *the mouth*, Symm Ep 9, 67 promptuarium rectae ra tionis et orationis, App Dogm Plat 1, p 212 Oud cum omnes quasi vetustatis promp tuarium Albini memoriam laudavissent, Macr S 1, 4, 1 —Collat form (from metri cal necessity), **promptārĭum**, ii, Aus. Ep 21 *fin*

promptŭlus, a, um, *adj dim* [1 promptus], *ready, prompt* (late Lat) ad loquendum promptulus, Hier in Daniel, praef *fin*

1. promptus, a, um, *Part.* and *P a*, from promo

2. promptus (promtus), ūs, *m* [promo, prop a taking forth, hence], **I.** *An exposing to view, a being visible, visibility*, only in the phrase in promptu (esse, habere, ponere, etc.), *public, open, visible, manifest before the eyes* ut (decorum) non recondita quadam ratione cernatur, sed sit in promptu, Cic Off 1, 27, 95, so (opp re conditiora) id Ac 2, 4, 10, (opp interiora) id Div 2 60, 124 aliquid ponere in promp tu (opp contegere atque abdere), id. Off 1, 35, 126 ingenium in promptu habere, *to display*, Sall C 7, 1 iram in promptu ge rere, Plaut Ps 1, 5, 33 in promptu scrinia Brutus habet, Ov P 1, 1, 24 in promptu gerunt ova, Col 8, 11, 8 in promptu est, with a *subject clause, it is clear, plain, evident* omnibus in promptu manifestum que esse videmus, etc, Lucr 2, 149, 246, 868 — **II.** *Readiness*, only in the phrase in promptu esse, habere, *to be at hand, to have ready* ea dicam, quae mihi sunt in promptu, Cic Ac 1, 2, 4, Liv 25, 29 *fin* in promptu habere, quantum natura homi nis pecudibus antecedat, Cic Off 1, 30, 105 — **III.** *Ease, facility*, only in the phrase in promptu esse, *to be easy*, Sall Or ad Caes 2 quadrupedes in promptu regere est, Ov M 2, 84 quam quae comprendere dictis In promptu mihi sit, id ib 13, 161

promtus, = promptus, v promo, *Part* and *P a*, and 2 promptus

‡ **promulcum**, i, *n*, *a tow rope* pro mulco agi dicitur navis cum scaphae du citur fune, Paul ex Fest p 224 Müll, v remulcum

promulgātĭo, onis, *f* [promulgo], *a making publicly known, a proclaiming, publishing, promulgation* leges nullâ pro mulgatione latae, Cic Phil 1, 10, 25, 5, 3, 8, id. Fam 1, 5, a, 2, id Leg 3, 19, 43

* **prōmulgātor**, oris, *m* [id], *one that publishes* or *proclaims* a thing, *a promulgator* Numa feriarum promulgator, Front de Feriis Als. 3 Mai

prōmulgo, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* [etym unknown] in publicist's lang, **I.** Lit, *to expose to public view* (as a proposed new law, etc.), *to make known, publish, promulgate* (cf edico, pronuntio) promulgari le ges dicuntur, cum primum in vulgus edun tur quasi provulgari, Paul. ex Fest p 224 Müll leges cum quae latae sunt, tum quae promulgatae fuerunt, Cic. Sest 25, 55 le gem, id. Q Fr 2, 3 1 leges, id Phil 1, 10, 25, 2, 42, 109, 5, 3, 7, Liv 3, 9, Vulg Num 36, 6 rogationem, Cic Att 1, 14, 2, id. Sest 10, 25, Sall J 40, 1 res multos dies pro mulgata et cognita, Cic Fl 7 15 proelia, id. Mur 14, 30 dies fastos, Plin 33, 1, 6, § 17 — **II.** Transf., in gen., *to make known, to teach* (very rare) majores oculorum me dicamentis aconitum misceri saluberrime promulgavere Plin 27, 3, 2, § 9

prōmulsĭdāre, is, *n* [promulsis], *a tray on which the* promulsis *was served* in promulsidari, Petr 31 —In *plur* pro mulsidaria, Dig 34 2, 19, § 10

prō-mulsis, idis *f* [mulsum] **I.** Lit., *a relish* of eggs, salt fish, mead, etc, *served first at a Roman banquet, a whet, antepast*, Cic Fam 9, 16, 8, 9, 20, 1 — **II.** Transf **A.** *A foretaste* libidinis, Petr 24 *fin* — **B.** For promulsidare, *the tray for the antepast*, Tert Pall 5

prō-mulsus, a, um, *Part* [mulceo], *stroked forward, smoothed down in front* caproneae, App Flor 1, p 342, 2

‡ **promunctōrĭum**, προμυκτήριον, Gloss. Gr Lat.

prōmuntŭrĭum (prōmon-), ii, *n* [pro mineo] **I.** *The highest part of a chain of mountains, a mountain ridge*, Liv 21, 35, 8 — **II.** *A part of a mountain projecting into the sea, a headland promontory*, Cic Verr 2, 5, 56, § 145, id. Phil 1, 3, 7, Caes B G 3, 12, Liv 29, 27, Mel. 1, 7, Ov M 15, 709 et saep — As *nom propr* **1.** Pro munturium Apollinis, in Africa, near Utica, now *Zibib*, Plin 5, 4, 3, § 23, Liv 30, 24 — **2.** Candidum, also in Africa Plin 5, 4, 3, § 23 — **3.** Pulchrum, east of Carthage, Liv 29, 27 — **4.** Sacrum, in Portugal, now *Cabo de St Vincente*, Plin 2, 108, 112, § 242 — **5.** Junonis, near Cadiz, now *C Trafalgar*, Mel 2, 6 *fin* — **6.** Ampelusia, in Africa, now *Cabo Spartel*, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 2

prōmus, a, um, *adj* [promo] **I.** In economic lang, *of* or *belonging to giving out, distributing* cella, *a store room, larder*, Tert Res Carn 27 — **2.** *Subst* **prōmum**, i, *a store room*, Tert ad Uxor 2, 4 *fin* —Much more freq, **II.** *Subst* **prōmus**, i, *m*, *a giver out, distributor* of pro visions (opp condus, the keeper of them), and hence, in gen, *a cellarer, steward, butler*, Plaut Poen 3, 4, 6, id. Ps. 2, 2, 14 fo ris est promus, Hor S 2, 2, 16, Varr R R 1, 16, 5, Col 12, 3, 9, Aus Ep 22, 20 — **B.** Transf librorum, *he who gives out books from a library, a librarian*, App Mag p 308, 17 ego meo sum promus pectori, *I keep the key of my own breast*, i e *I guard my heart against evil*, Plaut Trin 1, 2, 44

promuscis, idis, a corrupt form for proboscis, *a trunk, proboscis* elephas, pro muscis, Not Tir p 174

‡ **pro-mūtŭor**, ari, *v dep n*, *to be loaned beforehand* promutuor, προδανείζομαι, Gloss Philox

prō-mūtŭus, a, um, *adj*, *paid over beforehand, advanced, loaned* publicanis (imperabatur) insequentis anni vectigal promutuum, *was demanded in advance as a loan*, Caes B C 3, 32 *fin* (for which be fore insequentis anni mutua pecunia, id ib 3 31, 2) vectura, *prepaid*, Dig 19, 2, 15 — **II.** *Subst* **promūtŭum**, i, *n*, *an advance, loan*, Dig 40, 7, 40, § 5

prŏnăos, i, v pronaus

prō-năto, are, *v n*, *to swim forth, swim along* (post class) delphines e toto mari pronatant ad Arionis cantum, Hyg Astr 2, 17 *fin*

1. prōnātus, a, um, *Part*, from prono

* **2. prō-nātus**, a, um, *sprung forth, born*, for prognatus Tert. Anim 2

† **prŏnăus** or **-os**, i, *m*, = πρόναος, *the porch, vestibule, portico of a temple*, Vitr 3, 1 *fin*, 4, 4, 1, 4, 7, 2, 5, 1, 9, Inscr Grut 27, 2, 214

prōnē, *adv*, v pronus *fin*

prō-necto, ĕre, *v a.*, *to knit* or *spin out* (post Aug) seriem aevi, Stat S 4, 3, 145

prŏ-nĕpos (scanned prōnĕpos, Sid Carm 11 *fin*), otis, *m*, *a great grandson*, Dig 38, 10 1, 38, 10, 14, Cic Tusc 3, 12, 26, id. Phil 13, 7, 15, id. Att 16, 14, 4, Ov M 10, 606

prŏ-neptis, is, *f*, *a great granddaughter*, Dig 38, 10, 1, 10, Pers 6, 53

prōnis, e, *adj*, v pronus.

* **prōnĭtas**, atis, *f* [pronus] *inclination, propensity, proneness* naturae ad malum, Sen Contr praef, dub (the phrase is wanting in several MSS)

prōno, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [id] *to bend forward, to bow* (post class.) ipsi latro nes ad pavimentum defuncti ora pronave rant, Sid. Ep 8, 11 *fin*, 5, 17

† **prŏnoea**, ae, *f*, = πρόνοια, *providence* (pure Lat providentia), Cic. N D 2, 64, 160 (id. ib 1, 8, 18, 2, 22, 58, written as Greek)

prō-nōmen, inis, *n*, in gram, *a pronoun*, Varr L. L 8, § 45 Müll, Quint. 1, 4, 19, 1, 5, 47, 26, 11, 3, 87 et saep

prōnōmĭnālis, e, *adj* [pronomen], *of* or *belonging to a pronoun, pronominal* constructio, Prisc. p 1069 P

prō-nōmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f*, *a figure of speech, by which another epithet is substituted for a proper name* (e g Africani ne potes, for Gracchi), Auct Her 4, 31, 42

prōnōmĭno, are, *v a* [pronomen], in gram, *to designate a person by a pronoun*, Prisc p 1064 P

* **prōnŭbans**, antis, *Part* [pronuba], *arranging a marriage* pronubante nobis maestitia Hier Vit Malch n. 6

prōnŭbus, a, um, *adj* [pro nubo], *of* or *belonging to marriage, bridal, promoting marriage* canes, *pimps*, Tert ad Nat 1, 2 anulus, *wedding ring*, id. Apol 6 nox, *the bridal night*, Claud Cons Honor 642 flamma, *a bridal torch*, id Rapt Pros 1, 131 dextra, id Epigr 2, 53 — Hence, as *subst* **I. prōnŭbus**, i, *m*, = παράνυμφος, auspex (2. b), *the promoter of a marriage, a groomsman*, Anthol. Lat. 6, 50, 2 accepit maritum suum de amicis ejus et pronubis, Vulg Judic 14, 20 — **II. prōnŭba**, ae, *f*, *a woman who attended to the necessary arrangements of a wedding on the part of the bride, a bridewoman* (corresp to the auspex on the part of the bride groom), Varr ap Serv Verg A. 4, 166, Fest. p 242 Müll, Paul ex Fest p 244 ib, Tert Exhort ad Cast 13, Cat 61, 186, Stat S 1, 2 11 —Hence, Pronuba, *an epithet of Juno*, the patron goddess of marriage, Verg A 4, 166, Ov H 6, 43 —Transf, of *Bellona*, as the presider over a marriage in which the bride is obtained by war, Verg A 7, 319, also, of *one of the Furies*, Ov H 2, 117, Luc 8, 90, App M 8, p 207, 3

prō-nŭmĕro, āre, *v a*, *to count up, reckon, enumerate* (post class) versiculos pro morarum mercede, Sid Ep 2, 10

* **prōnuntĭābĭlis (prōnunc-)**, e, *adj* [pronuncio], *declarative, enunciative* oratio, i e *a complete sentence, a proposition, enunciation*, App Dogm Plat 3, p 29 med

prōnuntĭātĭo (prōnunc-), onis, *f* [id.] **I.** *A public declaration, publication, proclamation* qua pronuntiatione facta, Caes B C 2, 25 *fin* —Of the *decision* of a judge, Cic Clu 20, 56, Petr 80, Dig 48 — Of the *proclamation* of a public crier, Val Max 4, 8, 5 — **II.** *Expression, speech* cu jus opera Graeca pronuntiatione stratege mata dicuntur, Val Max 7, 4, 1 certum est, quod ex ipsa pronuntiatione apparet, Dig 45, 1, 74 — **B.** In partic **1.** In rhet, *delivery, action, manner*, Cic Inv 1, 7, 9, Auct Her 3, 11, 19 bona, id 3, 15, 27, Quint 11, 3, 1 et saep, Suet Calig 53, Val Max 8, 10, 1, Plin Ep 2, 14, 12 — **2.** In logic, *a proposition* quid est, cur non omnis pronuntiatio aut vera aut falsa sit? Cic Fat. 11, 26 — **3.** Transf, *a single articulate sound* elementa proprie dicuntur ipsae pronuntiationes, Prisc 539 P

pronuntĭātīvē (prōnunc-), *adv*, v pronuntiativus *fin*

prōnuntĭātīvus (prōnunc-), a, um, *adj* [pronuntio], *of* or *belonging to declaration, declarative, enunciative*, in gram pronuntiativus modus, i e *the indicative mood*, Diom p 329 P — *Adv* **prōnuntĭātīvē**, *declaratively, affirmatively*, Don. ad Ter Phorm 1, 2, 7

prōnuntĭātor (prōnunc-), ōris, *m*, [id.] **I.** *One who delivers any thing, a reciter* meae orationi M Caesar actor conti git et pronuntiator, Front Ep ad M Caes. 1, 6 Mai — **II.** In gen, *a relater, narrator* Thucydides rerum gestarum pronun tiator sincerus et grandis etiam fuit, Cic. Brut 83, 287

prōnuntĭātum (prōnunc-), i, *n*, v pronuntio *fin*

prōnuntĭātus (prōnunc-), ūs (only in *abl sing*), *m* [pronuntio], *pronunciation* (post class.) ratio in pronuntiatu, Gell. 4, 17, 8, 15, 3, 1

prō-nuntĭo (prōnunc-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v n* and *a*, *to make publicly known, to publish, proclaim, announce* (cf edico, promulgo) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. palam

de sellâ ac tribunali pronuntiat, sese ejus nomen recepturum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 94: cum consules amplius de consilii sententiâ pronuntiavissent, id. Brut. 22, 86: sententiam, *to deliver the verdict*, id. Fin. 2, 12, 36: judex ita pronuntiavit, *pronounced the decision*, id. Off. 3, 16, 66: re auditâ, pronuntiare, id. Fin 1, 7, 24: leges, id. Phil. 1, 10, 24: signum, Hirt. B G. 8, 15: proelium in posterum diem, Liv. 24, 14: iter, id. 30, 10; Curt. 4, 8, 16; 7, 2, 1: rem in venundando, *to notify at the time of sale*, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66: jusserunt pronuntiare, ut, etc., Caes. B G 5, 33, 3; cf.: pronuntiare jusserunt, ne quis ab loco discederet, id. ib 5, 34: rerum omnium maximus judex, cujus est non argumentari sed pronuntiare verum, Lact 3, 1, 11.—*Of a public crier: pronuntiare victorum nomina*, Cic. Fam 5, 12, 8; Suet Dom. 10.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To nominate, appoint* as public officer: aliquem praetorem, Liv. 24, 27; Suet. Caes 41.—**2.** *To sentence* (post-class.); with *inf.*: protectores pronuntiati vertere solum in exilio, Amm 15, 3, 12; cf.: ad bestias, Tert. Res. Carn. 16; Dig 40, 1, 23.—**3.** *To promise, proclaim, offer* as a reward: praemia militi, Liv. 2, 20; 31, 45: pecuniam, Cic. Clu. 29, 78: tribunis vocatis nummos, Sen. Ep 118, 3; Suet. Caes. 19: militibus donativum, id. Galb 16: beneficia, id. Ner. 24: munus populo, id. Caes. 26: quippe Darius mille talenta interfectori Alexandri daturum pronuntiari jusserat, Curt. 3, 5, 15.—*Absol.*: pronuntiasse (sc nummos), Cic. Planc. 18, 45.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To speak* any thing *in public, to recite, rehearse, declaim, deliver, pronounce*, etc.: versus multos uno spiritu pronuntiare, Cic de Or. 1, 61, 261; 1, 19, 88; 2, 19, 79; id. Div. 2, 5, 14; Auct Her. 4, 56, 69; Quint. 11, 3, 12 sq; Plin. Ep 3, 5, 12 et saep.—**2.** Esp., *to act, perform* on the stage: intente instanterque, Plin. Ep 5, 19, 16: actores pronuntiare dicuntur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 58 Müll.: Lucceia mima centum annis in scenâ pronuntiavit, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 158.—**B.** *To tell, announce, relate, narrate, report*: cum eam rem scisset et non pronuntiasset, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66: mercatores quibus ex regionibus veniant, pronuntiare cogunt, Caes. B G 4, 5, 2: quae gesta sunt pronuntiare, id. ib 7, 38: aliquid sincere, id. ib 7, 20: alius jam capta castra pronuntiat, id. ib 6, 36.—**C.** *To utter, pronounce* (cf.: appello, dico): neque tamen ad particula accentu acuto pronuntiatur, Gell. 6 (7), 8, 8, § 2: Castorem mediâ syllabâ productâ, Quint. 1, 5, 60; 9, 4, 34: verba corrupte, Gell. 13, 30, 2.—Hence, **prōnuntĭātum** (**prōnunc-**), i, *n.* In logic, *a proposition, axiom*; a translation of the Gr. ἀξίωμα, Cic. Tusc 1, 7, 14; cf. Gell. 16, 8, 8

(**prō-nūper,** *adv.*, in a supposititious verse, ap Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 26; v. parerga, I p 528 Ritschl sq.)

prō-nŭrus, ūs, *f.*, *a grandson's wife*, Dig 38, 10, 4; Paul. ex Fest. p 224 Müll.: pronurus et magni Laomedontis ero, i. e *the wife of Paris, who was grandson of Laomedon*, Ov H 17, 206

prōnus, a, um (archaic form of *fem* pronis, Varr ap Non. 494 *fin.*), *adj* [like Gr. πρᾱνής = πρηνής, from root pra, προ; cf. prae] **I.** Lit, *turned forward, bent* or *inclined, leaning* or *hanging forward, stooping, bending down* (class; opp supinus; cf. cernuus) **1.** Of living beings. puerum imponere equo pronum in ventrem, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 13 pronus pendens in verbera, *leaning forward to strike*, Verg. A. 10, 586: ipsum Pronum sterne solo, id. ib 11, 485: pronus magister Volvitur in caput, id. ib 1, 115: pecora, quae natura prona finxit, Sall. C 1, 1; Ov. M. 8, 379.—Poet., of those running swiftly, Ov. M. 10, 652. leporem pronum catulo sectare sagaci, *flying swiftly*, id. R. Am. 201.—**2.** Of things, *bending forward* or *downward, going* or *inclined downward*: ilex paulum modo prona, dein flexa, Sall J 93, 4. prona ac fastigata tigna, Caes. B G 4, 17: pronae atque vergentes ampullae, Plin. Ep 4, 30, 6: demissus inde pronusque pulvinus, id. ib 5, 6, 16 (urbs) prona in paludes, *sinking down*, Liv. 4, 59: crateres, *overturned*, Stat. Th. 5, 255: motus corporis, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: cubitus, Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 54: prona via, *steep*, Ov. M. 2, 67: amnis, Verg G 1, 203: rivi, Hor. C. 1, 29, 11 currus, Ov M 5, 424.—*Absol.*: nihil habent proni et supera semper petunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 42: per pronum ire, *downwards*, Sen. Ep. 123, 14: per prona voluti, Sil. 15, 235.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of the heavenly bodies, of time, etc., *setting, sinking, declining* (poet.): pronus Orion, Hor. C. 3, 27, 18: sidera, Prop 1, 16, 23: Titan, Ov. M. 11, 257: dies, Stat Th. 2, 41: menses (= celeriter praetereuntes), Hor. C. 4, 6, 39: anni, id. A. P. 60.—**2.** Of localities, *turned, looking*, or *lying towards* (post-Aug) (α) With *dat*: loca Aquiloni prona, Col 3, 2, 6: aedificii solum pronius orienti, *situated more to the east*, id. 1, 5, 8.—(β) With *ad*: campo patente et ad solem prono, Col. 2, 9, 3.—**II.** Trop., *inclined, disposed, prone* to any thing (class); usu. *constr. with ad, in aliquid, or dat*; *poet.* also with *gen.* **A.** In gen. (α) With *ad*: rei publicae genus inclinatum et quasi pronum ad perniciosissimum statum, Cic. Rep 2, 26, 47: anxitudo prona ad luctum, id. ib 2, 41, 68 (from Non. 72, 31): boves ad domandum proni, Varr R. R 1, 2: pronus ad omne nefas, Luc. 6, 147: pronus ad cujusque necem, Suet Vit. 14: ad poëticam, id. Ner. 50: ad simultates, Plin. Pan. 84.—*Sup.*: ad indulgentias pronissimus, Capit Anton. 10, 8.—(β) With *in* and *acc.*: in obsequium plus aequo pronus, Hor Ep. 1, 18, 10: in libidines, Suet. Caes 50: saeculum in omnia mala, Flor. 4, 12.—Prov.: prona est timori semper in pejus fides, Sen. Herc. Fur. 316.—(γ) With *dat.*: pronus deterioribus, Tac. Agr. 41 *fin.*—*Comp.*: aures offensioni proniores, Tac A. 4, 29 *fin.*—(δ) With *gen* (poet.): ruendi In ferrum mens prona viris, Luc 1, 461.—*Comp.*: unus audendi pronior, Claud. Ruf. 2, 400.—**B.** In partic **1.** *Inclined to favor, favorable* to any thing (post-Aug) (α) With *dat.*: si modo prona bonis invicti Caesaris assint Numina, Stat S 4, 8, 61.—*Comp.*: cohors Cn. Dolabellae pronior, Suet. Galb 12.—(β) With *in* and *acc.*: prona in eum aula Neronis, Tac. H. 1, 13.—*Comp.*: ut quis misericordiâ in Germanicum pronior, Tac. A. 2, 73: in verum nepotem, Suet. Cat. 19.—(γ) *Absol.*: prona sententia, Val. Fl. 8, 340: pronis auribus accipere aliquid, Tac. H. 1, 1; Luc 5, 501.—*Comp.*: quos pronior fortuna comitatur, Vell. 2, 69, 6.—**2.** *Easy, without difficulty* (mostly post-Aug.). omnia virtuti suae prona esse, Sall. J. 114, 2: omnia prona victoribus, Tac Agr. 33. pronum ad honores iter, Plin. Ep 8, 10, 3: via ad regnum, Just 1, 5, 9: pronum est, *it is easy*: agere memoratu digna pronum erat, Tac Agr 1: invitos praebere deos, Luc. 6, 606. facile et pronum est agere, Juv. 9, 43.—*Comp.*: id pronius ad fidem est, *is easier to believe*, Liv. 21, 28.—Hence, *adv.*: **prōnē,** *downwards, pronely* (post class.). **A.** Lit., Paul. Petr. Vit. S Mart. 4, 546.—**B.** Trop, *readily, willingly*; *comp* pronius, Amm. 30, 8, 10

†**prŏoecŏnŏmĭa,** ae, *f.*, = προοικονομία, *a previous arrangement*, Serv Verg A. 5, 858; 9, 468

prŏoemĭor, āri, *v dep* [prooemium], *to make an introduction* or *preface* (post-Aug): prooemiatur apte, Plin. Ep 2, 3, 3; Sid. Ep 4, 3

†**prŏoemĭum,** ii, *n.*, = προοίμιον. **I.** *An introduction, preface, proem* (class.; syn.: exordium, principium): quod principium Latine vel exordium dicitur, majore quâdam ratione Graeci videntur προοίμιον nominasse: quia a nostris initium modo significatur, illi satis clare partem hanc esse ante ingressum *rei, de quâ dicendum sit*, ostendunt . certe prooemium est, quod apud judicem priusquam causam cognoverit, prosit, Quint. 4, 1, 1; cf id. 4, 1, 53, 2, 13, 1; 3, 9, 1; 3, 11, 28 et saep: citharoedi prooemium, *prelude*, Cic de Or 2, 80, 325 longo et alte petito prooemio respondere, id. Clu. 21, 58: volumen prooemiorum . . prooemio abuti . . . prooemium exarare, desecare, agglutinare, id. Att 16, 6, 4: legis prooemium, id. Leg 2, 7, 16.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a beginning* (poet.): rixae, Juv. 3, 288

prŏpāgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. propago], *a propagating, propagation.* **I.** Lit (class): propagatio vitium, Cic. Sen 15, 53: propagationum genera tria sunt in usu maxime, Col Arb 7 propagationes facere, Dig 19, 2, 24.—**B.** Transf.: quae propagatio et soboles origo est rerum publicarum, Cic Off. 1, 17, 54.—**II.** Trop **1.** *An extending, prolonging; an extension, enlargement, prolongation* (class.): finium imperii nostri propagatio, Cic Prov. Cons. 12, 29: miserrimi temporis, id. Fam. 5, 15, 3: vitae, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 86: victoriam, triumphum, propagationem imperii portandi, Liv. 42, 30 9.—**2.** *An establishing, honoring*: nominis, Cic Tusc 1, 14, 31.

prŏpāgātor, ōris, *m.* [1. propago], *a propagator*; trop., *an enlarger, extender* (class.): provinciae propagator, Cic Att. 8, 3, 3 (al. prorogator).—*An epithet of Jupiter, as the enlarger of boundaries*, App de Mundo, p 75, 10: ORBIS AC REI PUBLICAE ROMANAE, Inscr. Grut. 271, 4.

prŏpāges, is, *f.* [id.] **I.** *A set, layer*; for the usual propago. propages progenies a propagando: ut faciunt rustici, eum vitem vetulam supprimunt, ut ex eâ unâ plures faciant, Paul. ex Fest. p 227 Müll.—**II.** Transf., *offspring, progeny, posterity* (ante and post-class.). mea propages sanguinis, Pac. ap Non. 64, 30; Paul. Col. Carm. 5, 19.

prōpāgĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [propagino], *propagation*, Isid. 17, 5, 30

prŏpāgino, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. propago], *to propagate* (post-class): populi propaginati, Tert. Pall. 2 *fin*

propagmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *propagation*; trop., *prolongation*: vitae, Enn. ap. Non. 64, 32 (Ann. v 458 Vahl.).

1. prŏpāgo, āvi, ātum, āre, *v a* [pro and root pag- of pango, πήγνυμι] **I.** Lit. **A.** *To set* or *fasten down*; hence, *to set slips, propagate by slips*, Cato, R. R 52, 1: castanea melius ex vicino pertica declinata propagatur, Col. 4, 33, 3: vitem, ficum, oleam, Punicam, malorum genera omnia, laurum, prunos, Plin. 17, 13, 21, § 96: abrotonum cacumine suo se propagat, id. 21, 10, 34, § 60.—Hence, **B.** In gen., *to propagate, generate, continue by procreation*: stirpem, Cic Phil. 1, 6, 13: cum ipse sui generis initium ac nominis ab se gigni et propagari vellet, id. Verr. 2, 5, 70, § 180: prolem, Lucr 2, 996.—**II.** Transf **A.** In gen., *to extend, enlarge, increase*: fines imperii, Cic. Rep 3, 12, 21: finis imperii propagavit, Nep Ham 2, 5: eo bello terminos populi Romani propagari, Liv 36, 1, 3: terminos Urbis, Tac. A. 12, 23: augere et propagare imperium, Suet. Ner. 18: propagatae civitates, Vell. 1, 14, 1: sumptus cenarum, Gell. 2, 24, 15. notitiam Britanniae, Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 102: fidem Christianam propagare, Greg M in Job, 27, 37.—**B.** In time, *to prolong, continue, extend, preserve* (syn.: prorogo, produco): victu fero vitam propagare, Cic. Inv 1, 2, 2 haec posteritati propagantur, *are transferred to posterity*, id. Sest 48, 102: meus consulatus multa saecula propagarit rei publicae, *has preserved the State for many centuries*, id. Cat 2, 5, 11 vitam aucupio, *to prolong, preserve*, id. Fin. 5, 11, 32: memoriam aeternam alicui, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 49: imperium consuli in annum, *to prolong*, = prorogare, Liv. 23, 25, 11 hereditarium bellum, sic facta hominis vita est temporaria, sed longa, quae in mille annos propagaretur, Lact. 2, 12, 21.—**C.** *To add as an appendix* or *extension*, in writing: Carum cum liberis, i e *the life of*, Vop 24, 8

2. prŏpāgo (prŏ, Lucr. 1, 42; Verg. A 6, 870; Ov M 2, 38 prō-, Verg G 2, 26), ĭnis, *f* (*m*, Fab Pict. ap Gell. 10, 15, 13) [1. propago] **I.** Lit. **1.** *A set, layer* of a plant, Cic. Sen. 15, 52; Col. Arb 7, 2: arbores aut semine proveniunt, aut plantis radicis, aut propagine, aut avulsione, aut surculo, aut insito et consecto arboris trunco, Plin. 17, 10, 9, § 58.—**2.** Of any *slip* or *shoot* that may be used for propagating: propagines e vitibus altius praetentos non succidet, Fab Pict. ap Gell. 10, 15, 13; Hor. Epod. 2, 9; Vulg. Gen. 40, 10.—**II.** Transf., of men and beasts, *offspring, descendant, child; children, race, breed, stock, progeny, posterity* (mostly poet.), Lucr 5, 1027 Memmi clara, id. 1, 42. alipedis de stirpe dei versuta propago, Ov M 11, 312: Romana, Verg. A. 6, 871: vera, Ov. M 2, 38; cf. id. ib 1, 160: blanda catulorum, Lucr. 4, 997.—In prose aliorum ejus liberorum propago Liciniani sunt cognominati, Plin. 7, 14, 12, § 62: clarorum virorum propagines, *descendants, posterity*, Nep Att. 18, 2.

prō-pălam, *adv*, *openly, publicly, notoriously, manifestly* (class) minus jam furtificus sum rapio propalam, Plaut. Ep 1, 1, 10 signis propalam collocatis, * Cic de Or 1, 35, 161 dicere, Liv 34, 33 obviam ire, id 3, 25 alii propalam, alii per occultum, Tac A. 6, 7 propalam aspici, id ib 2, 39 timeo, ne hoc propalam fiat, *may become manifest*, Plaut Mil 4, 8, 38 propalam est, *it is clear, manifest* (post class), Ter Maur p 2435 P

prōpălo, no *perf*, ātum, 1, *v a* [propalam], *to make public* or *manifest, to divulge* (post class), Sid. Ep 9, 11 propalata et publica veritas Oros 6, 5 divinitus propalatum, Aug Ep 137 nondum propalatam esse sanctorum viam, *thrown open*, Vulg Heb 9, 8

prō-pansus and **prō-passus,** a, um, *Partt* [pando] *spread out, extended* (post class) propansis pinnis, App M 6, p 179, 14 propassis pennis id Flor p 365, 35 (or de Deo Socr p 109 Hild.)

prō-pătior, ti, *v dep a*, *to endure before* (post class.), Schol Juv 2, 50

† **prŏpător,** ŏris, *m*, = προπάτωρ, *a forefather, ancestor* (eccl Lat), Tert Praes 49

prō-patrŭus, i, *m*, *a great grandfather's brother*, Dig 38, 10, 1, 10

prō-pătŭlus, a um, *adj* **I.** *Open in front, not covered up, open uncovered* (class) in aperto ac propatulo loco, Cic Verr 2, 4, 49, § 110 —More freq, **II.** *Subst*

prōpătŭlum, i, *n*, *an open or uncovered place* **A.** In phrase in propatulo (class) in propatulo ac silvestribus locis, *in the open air* (opp domi sub tecto), Cic Fragm ap Col 12, 1 in propatulo aedium, *in the open court*, Liv 24, 16, 17 —Trop in propatulo, *publicly* (not in Cic or Cæs) pudicitiam in propatulo habere, *offer it publicly expose it to sale*, Sall C 13, 3 in propatulo esse, Gell 18, 10, 8 (with in promptu), cf id. 19, 14, 2, App Mag p 284, 26 statuas in propatulo abicit, Nep Hann 9, 3 — **B.** *Abl* propatulo, *in the open air* (post Aug) Mossyni propatulo vescuntur, Mel. 1, 19, 10

prŏpe, *adv* and *prep* [pro and demonstr suff pe (cf nempe, quippe), = Sanscr pa] **I.** *Adv* (*comp* propius, and *sup* proxime, v under propior), *near, nigh* (class) **A.** Lit, in space quaenam vox mihi prope hic sonat? Quis hic loquitur prope? Plaut Rud. 1, 4, 10 prope ad aliquem adire, id Cas. 3, 5, 32 aedes accedere, id. Most 2, 2, 16 prope alicubi esse, Cic Fam 9 7, 1 intueri aliquid (opp procul), id Sen 14, 48 —**2.** With *ab*, *near to, near by, hard by* bellum tam prope a Sicilia, Cic Verr 2 5, 2, § 6 prope a meis aedibus, id Pis 11, 26 prope ab domo detineri id. Verr 2, 2, 3, § 6 —So, *comp* stellae, aliae propius a terris, etc, Cic. N D 1, 31, 87 propius visere mala reipublicae, Tac A 6, 26 —**B.** Transf **1.** In time, *near, not far off* partus instabat prope, *was near at hand*, Ter Ad 3, 2, 9 —Esp with *quando cum, ut, the time is near* or *not far off, when*, etc prope est, quando herus pretium exsolvet, Plaut Men 5, 6, 25 prope adest, quom alieno more vivendum est mihi Ter And 1, 1, 125 partitudo prope adest ut fiat palam, Plaut Aul 2, 3, 9, Flor 3, 17, 2 nox prope diremit colloquium, i e *the approach of night*, Liv 34, 33, 3, cf id 32 28, 7, 5, 16, 5 —**2.** In degree, *nearly, almost, about* (cf pene, ferme, fere) ejus filiam ille amare coepit perdite, Prope jam ut pro uxore haberet, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 45, Cic Verr 2, 2, 4 § 10 prope funeratus Arboris ictu, Hor C 3 8, 7 prope firmissima earum regionum civitas, Caes. B G 5, 20 annos prope nonaginta natus, Cic. Verr 2, 3 25, § 62 prope desperatis rebus id Fam 7, 28, 1 sic prope oneratum est sinistrum cornu, ni, etc, Liv 2, 65, 4, cf id. 40, 32 prope est factum ut exirent, id 25, 21 prope est ut aliquid fiat, *something must be done*, Dig 35, 1, 67 prope perditae res, Liv 5 46 7 Fidenae prope saepius captae, quam, etc, id. 4, 32 2 prope desertum oppidum id 4, 51, 8 —After the word it qualifies biennium prope, Cic Verr 2, 2, 25, § 62 princeps prope Stoicorum, id Ac 2, 33, 107 eisdem prope verbis, id Leg 2 25, 64 his prope verbis, id. Fin. 4, 6, 15 cursu prope Chalcidem contendit, Liv 31, 24, 2 admirabilior prope, id 22, 37, 3 omnes prope, id 1, 14, 4, 23, 49, 14, 30, 30, 8 — *Comp* propius nihil est factum, quam ut, etc, Cic Q Fr 1, 2, 5, § 15 neque quid quam propius est factum, quam ut, etc, id. Clu. 21, 59 —**C.** Trop, *comp* propius, with inspicio, considero, nosco, etc, *more closely, better* (post Aug) qualis esset ejus (mortis) velut propius inspectae natura, Sen. Ep 30, 8 propius inspicere aliquem, id. ib 5, 6 dixit futurum ut divitis displiceret propius inspectus, id Contr 2, 9, 21, B, 4, 15, 3, 10, 95, 1 quam (lancem) cum Agamemnon propius consideraret, Petr 1, 50 propius noscendum, Plin Ep 6, 16, 7, cf penitus —**II.** *Prep* with *acc* **A.** Lit, in space, *near, near by, hard by* prope oppidum, Caes B G 7, 36 prope hostium castra, id ib 1, 22 prope amnem, Verg A. 8, 597 non modo prope me, sed plane mecum habitare, Cic Fam 7, 23, 4 sedens prope limina tecti, Ov F 1, 137 —**B.** Transf **1.** In time, *nigh, towards, about* prope lucem, *towards daybreak*, Suet Claud. 44 — **2.** Of abstract proximity, *near to, almost to, not far from* prope metum res fuerat, Liv 1, 25 *fin* prope seditionem ventum est, Tac H 3, 21, Dig 17, 1, 29

prŏpĕdiem (also separate, **prope diem**), *adv* [prope dies] *at an early day, very soon, shortly* (class.), Plaut Pers 2, 4, 24, 5, 2, 56 prognostica mea propediem exspecta, Cic Att 2, 1, 11 propediem te videbo, id. Div 1, 23, 47, Sall C 56, 4 prope diem, *prematurely*, Liv 1, 48, 7

prō-pello (prōpellat, Lucr 4, 195, 6, 1026), puli, pulsum, 3, *v a* **I.** Lit, *to drive before one's self, to drive, push,* or *urge forward, to drive forth, to hurl, propel, hurl* or *cast down, to overthrow* (class, syn proturbo, protrudo) sacerdotem anum praecipem propulit, Plaut Rud 3 3, 8 oves potum, Varr R R 2, 2 in pabulum, id ib 2, 2 aera prae se, Lucr 4, 286 propellere ac submovere hostes, Caes B G 4, 25 hostem a castris, Liv 7, 24 nubes, Gell 2, 22, 24 in profundum e scopulo corpora, Ov M 8, 593 hastam, Sil 16, 571 urbem, *to overthrow* Val Fl 6, 383 muros Oechaliae, *to throw down*, Sen Herc Oet 162, cf orationem propellere dialecticorum remis, Cic Tusc 4, 5, 9 si paulo largius L Caecilium pietas et fraternus amor propulisset, id Sull 23, 64 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To push* or *thrust forward* (post Aug) cruda studia in forum, Petr 4 —**B.** *To drive on, impel, incite, urge* (poet and in post Aug prose) corpus, Lucr 3, 160 terrore carceris ad voluntariam mortem Tac A 11, 2 agmina voce, Sil 7, 530 —**C.** *To drive away, to keep* or *ward off* periculum vitae ab aliquo, Liv 40, 11 *fin* famem, Hor S 1, 2, 6 injurias hominum ac ferarum, Col. 7, 12, 2

prŏpĕ-mŏdŏ [weakened from propemodum, cf postmodo], *nearly, almost* tenes jam? *Ca* propemodo, Plaut. Trin 3, 3, 50 (cf Ritschl ad loc.), id Ps. 1, 3, 42 (Ritschl and Fleck propemodum)

prŏpĕmŏdum, *adv* [prope modus] **I.** *Nearly, almost* (class.) propemodum jam scio, quid siet rei, Plaut Men. 5, 2, 12, id. Ps. 1, 3, 42 Ritschl quid enim sors est? idem propemodum, quod micare, quod talos jacere, Cic. Div 2, 41, 85, id Fin 1, 1, 2 syllabas propemodum dinumerare id Or 43, 147 propemodum assentior, id Rep 1, 39, 69 —**II.** *In like manner* haec una res aeque utrisque est propemodum conparanda, Cic Off 2, 8, 30

† **prŏpempticon,** i, *n*, = προπεμπτικόν, *a farewell poem*, in which a prosperous journey is wished propempticon Metio Celeri, Stat S 3, 2 *in lemm*, Sid. Carm 24 *in lemm*

prō-pendeo, di, sum, 2 (in Plaut As 2, 2, 39, the correct reading is propendes), *v n*, *to hang forth* or *forward, hang down* **I.** Lit (class) ex ramis propendens, Plin. 26, 7, 20, § 36, Suet. Galb 21 lanx propendet, Cic Tusc 5, 17, 51 —**II.** Trop **A.** (The figure borrowed from the descending scale of a balance) *To weigh more, have the preponderance* nec dependes nec propendes *weighest neither less nor more*, Plaut As. 2, 2, 39 si bona propendent, Cic Tusc 5, 31, 86 —**B.** *To be inclined* or *disposed* to any thing si suā sponte quo impellimus, inclinant atque propendent, Cic de Or 2, 44, 18 —**C.** *To be well disposed, favorable* inclinatione voluntatis propendere in aliquem, Cic de Or 2, 29, 129 —Hence, **prōpensus,** a, um, *P a* **A.** Lit., *hanging down* (post class.) propensum labrum, Sol. 20 propenso sesquipede, Pers 1, 57 dub —**2.** Transf, = magno pene praeditus (post-class), Capitol Gord 19 —**B.** Trop **1.** *Inclining towards, coming near, approaching* (class); with *ad* disputatio ad veritatis similitudinem propensior, Cic. N D 3, 40, 94 ad veritatem, id Div 1, 5, 9 —**2.** *Heavy, weighty, important* (class) illa de mea pecunia ramenta fiat plumea propensior, Plaut. Bacch 3, 4, 15 id fit propensius, *more weighty important*, Cic. Par 3, 2, 24 —**3.** *Inclined, disposed, prone* to any thing (syn proclivis), usually constr with *ad* or *in* and *acc.*, rarely with *dat* (α) With *ad* non tam propensus ad misericordiam, quam inclinatus ad severitatem videbatur, Cic. Rosc. Am 30, 85 ad discendum, id Fin 3, 20, 66 animus propensus ad salutem alicujus, id Fam 4, 13, 5 ad liberalitatem, id Lael 9, 31 —*Comp* paulo ad voluptates propensior, Cic Off 1, 30, 105 ad lenitatem, id Mur 31, 64 animus alius ad alia vitia propensior, id. Tusc 4, 37, 81 sunt propensiores ad bene merendum quam ad reposcendum, id Lael 9, 32 —(β) With *in* and *acc* propensus in alteram partem, Cic Att. 8, 3, 4 —*Comp* propensior benignitas esse debebit in calamitosos, Cic. Off 2, 18, 62 in neutram partem propensiores, id Fin 5, 11, 30 —(γ) With *dat* in divisione regni propensior fuisse Alexandro videbatur, *more disposed to favor Alexander*, Just 16, 1, 2 (al pro Alexandro) — (δ) *Absol*, *well disposed, favorable, willing, ready* (class) propenso animo aliquid facere, Cic Att 13, 21, 7, Liv 37, 54 propensum favorem petiit, Ov M 14, 706 —*Sup* propensissimā civitatum voluntate, Auct B Alex 26—Hence, *adv* **prōpensē,** *willingly, readily, with inclination* (class) conspiratio propense facta, Lentulus ap Cic Fam 12, 15, 3 —*Comp* propensius senatum facturum, Liv 37, 52 eoque propensius laudandus est, App Flor p 98 Oud.

prōpendo, ĕre, v propendeo *init*

prō-pendŭlus, a, um, *adj* [propendeo], *hanging forth* or *forward, hanging down* (post class.) propenduli crines, App Flor 1, p 342, 2

propensē, *adv*, v propendeo, *P a fin.*

* **prōpensio,** onis, *f* [propendeo], *inclination, propensity* propensio ad summum bonum adipiscendum, Cic Fin 4, 17, 47

prōpensus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from propendeo

prŏpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj* [propero], *hasty, rapid* (eccl Lat) calor (opp rigor tardabilis), Tert Anim 43

prŏpĕrans, antis, *Part* and *P a*, from propero

prŏpĕranter, *adv*, v propero, *P a*, A *fin*

prŏpĕrantĭa, ae, *f* [propero], *a hastening, haste* (very rare, not in Cic. or Cæs.) ex tanta properantiā Sall J 36, 3 periculum ex properantia, Tac A. 12, 20

prŏpĕrātim, *adv* [properatus], *hastily, quickly, speedily* (ante class) properatim conficere opus, Caecil ap Non. 153, 15 pergis properatim, Pompon ib 155, 3, also Sisenn. acc to Gell. 12, 15, 1

prŏpĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [propero], *a hastening, haste, quickness, speediness* (rare but class), Cic Fam 5, 12, 2, Q Cic ap Cic. Fam 16, 27, 1 properationem exploraro, Sall H 2, 50 Dietsch, Amm 31, 5, 9

prŏpĕrātō, *adv*, v propero, *P a*, B *fin*

prŏpĕrātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from propero

prŏpĕrē and **prŏpĕrĭter,** *advv*, v. properus *fin*, A. and B

prŏpĕrĭpēs, ĕdis, *adj* [properus pes], *swift of foot* ducem sequuntur Gallae properipedem, Cat. 63, 34

prŏpĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* and *n* [properus] **I.** *Act*, *to hasten, quicken accelerate, to prepare, make,* or *do with haste* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose) alia quae incepto usui forent properare, Sall J 37, 4 itineris properandi causā, id. ib

105, 2: properato itinere, id. ib. 112, 2: vascula intus pure propera, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 3: obsonia, id. Cas. 2, 8, 57: fulmina, Verg. G. 4, 171: pecuniam heredi, Hor. C. 3, 24, 62: mortem, Tib. 4, 1, 205; Verg. A. 9, 401: coeptum iter, Tac. H. 3, 40: deditionem, id. A. 2, 22: caedem, id. ib. 11, 37: naves, id. ib. 2, 6: hoc studium, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 28.—In *pass.:* vellera properabantur, Hor. Epod. 12, 21: teneri properentur amores, Dum vacat, *let them be sung hastily* or *briefly*, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 69: properatur amor, id. M. 5, 396: hinc porticus, inde delubra properantur, Plin. Pan. 51, 3.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to make haste, to hasten, be quick* (class.): aliud est properare, aliud festinare. Qui unum quid mature transigit, is properat: qui multa simul incipit neque perficit, is festinat, *Cato ap. Gell. 16, 14, 2; id. ap. Fest. p. 234 Müll.*; id. ap. Non. 441, 22: propera, fer pedem, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 30: properatin' ocius? id. Curc. 2, 2, 33: simulabat sese negotii causā properare, Sall. J. 76, 1; 58, 6: in Italiam, Caes. B. G. 2, 35; id. B. C. 2, 20: ad praedam, ad gloriam, id. ib. 2, 39: ad gaudia, Hor. C. 4, 12, 21: Romam, Cic. Mil. 19, 49: in patriam, id. Fam. 12, 25: in fata, Luc. 8, 658: sacris, for a sacris, Ov. M. 6, 201; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 58; but sometimes with collat. notion of excessive haste: properantibus Blaesus advenit, increpabatque, etc. (cf. the context), Tac. A. 1, 18; 13, 17.—With *sup.:* ultro licentiam in vos auctum, atque adjutum properatis, Sall. Or. Licin. ad Pleb. (H. 3, 61, 16 Dietsch).—With *inf.:* argentum propere propera vomere, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 10: redire in patriam, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 35: quin huc ad vos venire propero? id. Rep. 6, 15, 15: signa inferre, atque evadere oppido, Sall. J. 56, 5: pervenire, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: aliquem amando Perdere, Hor. C. 1, 8, 2.—With *object-clause:* se quisque hostem ferire properabat, Sall. C. 7, 6; Amm. 25, 7.—*Impers. pass.:* properatum vehementer, cum, etc., Cic. Sull. 19, 54; Verg. A. 4, 416.—Transf., of inanimate subjects, with *inf. pass.:* mala decerpi properantia, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 52.—Hence, **A.**

prŏpĕrans, antis, *P. a.*, *hastening, hasty, rapid, speedy* (class.): ille properans, festinans, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 6: haec properantes scripsimus, *in haste*, id. Att. 4, 4, a.—*Comp.:* rotam solito properantior urget, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 337.— Hence, *adv.:* **prŏpĕranter**, *hastily, speedily, quickly* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: propere, cito, festinanter, celeriter, etc.), Lucr. 5, 300: properanter accepit codicillos, Tac. A. 16, 24.—*Comp.:* beneficia properantius, quam aes mutuum, reddere, Sall. J. 96, 2; 8, 2: ire, Ov. F. 4, 673.—*Sup.:* properantissime aliquid afferre, Cod. Th. 11, 30, 8.—**B.**

prŏpĕrātus, a, um, *P. a.*, *hurried, accelerated, rapid, quick, speedy* (mostly poet.): tabellae, Ov. M. 9, 586: mors, id. Tr. 3, 3, 34: gloria rerum, id. M. 15, 748: meta curribus, i. e. *rapidly approached*, Mart. 10, 50, 7: naves, Tac. A. 2, 6: tela, id. ib. 2, 80.—*Comp.:* properatius tempus, Sol. 26.—*Absol.:* properato opus est, *there is need of haste:* accurato et properato opus est, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 210: erat nihil, cur properato opus esset, Cic. Mil. 19, 49.—Hence, *adv.:* **prŏpĕrātō**, *quickly, speedily* (Tac.): properato ad mortem agitur, Tac. A. 13, 1.

Prŏpertius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman surname.* So, Sex. Aurelius Propertius, *a celebrated elegiac poet, an older contemporary of Ovid*, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 53; Plin. Ep. 9, 22, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 93.—*Gen.* Properti, Ov. Tr. 2, 465 al.

prŏpĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [root par-, to make; whence parare, parēre], *quick, speedy, hastening* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): properam pro celeri ac strenuā dixisse antiquos, testimonio est Cato, Fest. p. 253 Müll.: properi aurigae, Verg. A. 12, 85: Telamon, Ov. M. 7, 647: pede, Cat. 62, 34: gressus, Val. Fl. 4, 176: spe ac juventā properus, Tac. H. 4, 68: agmen, id. ib. 4, 79: sibi quisque properus, *each one hastening for himself*, Tac. A. 1, 65.—With *gen.* (Tacitean): Agrippina oblatae occasionis propera, *quickly seizing the proffered occasion*, Tac. A. 12, 66: irae, id. ib. 11, 26: vindictae, id. ib. 14, 7.—With *inf.* (Tacitean): quoquo facinore properus clarescere, Tac. A. 4, 52.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms. **A.**

prŏpĕrē, *hastily, in haste, quickly, speedily:* ut propere tonuit! Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 10: propere sequere me, id. Aul. 2, 2, 86; Sall. J. 91, 4: egredere, Nep. Epam. 4, 3: propere Cumas se recepit, Liv. 23, 36: naves onerare, Sall. J. 86, 1; cf. Hor. C. 3, 19, 9: propere propero, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 23: propere, cito introite, et cito deproperate, id. Cas. 3, 6, 17: propere, celeriter eloquere, id. Rud. 5, 2, 36: argentum propere propera vomere, id. Curc. 5, 3, 10; cf. id. Stich. 2, 2, 13: fac te propere celerem, id. Trin. 4, 3, 1.—**B.**

prŏpĕrĭter, *hastily, quickly* (ante- and post-class.): classem in altum properiter deducere, Pac. ap. Non. 155, 6: navem in fugam tradunt, Att. ap. Non. 155, 8; App. M. 6, p. 184, 8; 7, p. 198, 33; Aus. Parent. 27.

prŏ-pēs, ĕdis, *m.*, *a rope, the loose part of the sheet with which a sail is trimmed to the wind* (ante-class.), Turp. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 4.

‡ **prōpetrāre**, mandare quod perficiatur; nam impetrare est exorare, et perpetrare perficere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 227 Müll.

prō-pexus, a, um, *Part.* [pecto], *combed forward; combed down in front, hanging down* (poet.): crines, Att. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 12, 605: propexam in pectore barbam, Verg. A. 10, 838: propexam ad pectora barbam, Ov. F. 1, 259: propexa mento Canities, Stat. Th. 2, 97: propexis in pectora barbis, Sil. 13, 310.

† **prŏphēta** and **prŏphētes**, ae, *m.*, = προφήτης, *a foreteller, soothsayer, prophet* (post-class.; cf. vates): prophetas in Adrasto Julius nominat antistites fanorum oraculorumque interpretes, *Fest. p. 229 Müll.* (Trag. Rel. p. 194 Rib.): prophetae quidam, deorum majestate completi, effantur ceteris, quae divino beneficio soli vident, App. de Mundo, p. 56, 29: sacerdotes Aegyptiorum, quos prophetas vocant, Macr. S. 7, 13, 9: Aegyptius, propheta primarius, App. M. 2, p. 127, 3.—Of the Jewish prophets, Lact. 1, 4, 1; 4, 11, 1; 7, 24, 9; Vulg. Luc. 1, 70.

prŏphētālis, e, *adj.* [propheta], *prophetic, prophetical* (eccl. Lat.): os, Hier. Ep. 54, n. 17: habitus, Hilar. in Matt. 2, 2: scriptura, id. ib. 23, 4; Cassiod. in Psa. 16.

prŏphētātio, ōnis, *f.* [propheto], *a soothsaying, prophesying*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 10, 32; 18, 14.

† **prŏphētia**, ae, *f.*, = προφητεία, *prediction, prophecy* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 35 *fin.*; Vulg. 1 Tim. 1, 18.—**II.** *A body of prophets* or *singers*, Vulg. 1 Par. 15, 27 et saep.

prŏphētiālis, e, *adj.* [prophetia], *of* or *belonging to prophecy, prophetic* (eccl. Lat.): patrocinium, Tert. adv. Val. 28.

prŏphētĭcē, *adv.*, v. propheticus *fin.*

† **prŏphētĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = προφητικός, *predicting, prophetic, prophetical* (eccl. Lat.): Moyses propheticus, non poëticus pastor, Tert. Cor. Mil. 7: sermo, Vulg. 2 Pet. 1, 19.—*Adv.:* **prŏphētĭcē**, *prophetically* (eccl. Lat.): prophetice dictum, Tert. Mon. 4; Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 44.

† **prŏphētis**, idis, *f.*, = προφῆτις, *a prophetess* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 11; Vulg. Judic. 4, 4.

prŏphētissa, ae, *f.* [propheta], *a prophetess* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Praescr. 51; Hier. Ep. 7, 6; Vulg. Luc. 2, 36.

prŏphētizo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to prophesy* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Matt. 26, 68; id. Luc. 22, 64.

prŏphēto, no *perf.*, 1, ātum, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to foretell, predict, prophesy* (eccl. Lat.; cf.: praedico, vaticinor): docet, instruit, prophetat, Prud. στεφ. 13, 101: servi prophetaturi, Tert. Anim. 47: mors Christi prophetata, id. adv. Marc. 3, 19 *fin.*; id. Res. Carn. 28; Vulg. Matt. 15, 7 et saep.—*Perf.:* PROPHETAVIT, Inscr. Orell. 4872.

prōpīna, ae, *f.*, for popina, *a cook-shop*, acc. to Isid. Orig. 15, 2 *fin.*

prōpīnātio, ōnis, *f.* [propino]. **I.** *A drinking to one's health, a pledging* in something (post-Aug.): tralaticiā propinatione dignus, *Petr. 113: propinationem ab* aliquo accipere, Sen. Ben. 2, 21, 5.—In *plur.:* propinationibus crebris aliquem lacessere, *Sen. Ira, 2, 33, 6: propinationes tuas recusant, decline your invitations to drink a health*, id. Ep. 83, 22.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a funeral banquet*, Inscr. Grut. 753, 4.

† **prŏpīno** (the first o scanned long, Mart. 1, 69, 3; 3, 82; 8, 6; Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 57; Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 19; id. Stich. 3, 2, 15), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, = προπίνω. **I.** *To drink to one's health, to pledge* one in something (class.): propino poculum magnum: ille ebibit, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 8: salutem, *to drink a health*, id. Stich. 3, 2, 15: propino hoc pulchro Critiae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: suum calicem alicui, Mart. 2, 15, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To give one to drink* (post-class.): propinas modo conditum Sabinum, Mart. 10, 49, 3; 3, 82, 25; Vulg. Jer. 25, 15.—Of medicines, *to give to drink, to give, administer:* aquam comitialibus morbis, Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 7.—**B.** *To give to eat, to set before* one (post-class.): venenatam partem fratri edendam propinans, Capitol. M. Aurel. 15.—**C.** In gen., *to give, deliver, furnish* to one (ante- and post-class.): mortalibus Versus flammeos, Enn. ap. Non. 33, 8 (Sat. v. 7 Vahl.); Veg. 5, 54, 3: hunc comedendum et deridendum vobis propino, *pass him on to you* (as a cup was passed), Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 57: puellas alicui, *to furnish, procure*, App. M. 5, p. 172, 16.—**III.** Trop., *to water plants, supply with water;* with *dat.* vineae, Vulg. Isa. 27, 3.

prŏpinquē, *adv.*, v. propinquus *fin.*

prŏpinquĭtas, ātis, *f.* [propinquus], *nearness, vicinity, proximity, propinquity* (class.). **I.** Lit., of place: ex longinquitate, propinquitate, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 38: hostium, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: loci, id. ib. 7, 19: ex propinquitate pugnare, *from a short distance, close at hand*, id. ib. 2, 31: nimis imminebat propter propinquitatem Aegina Piraeo, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 46; id. Phil. 3, 6, 15.—In *plur.:* silvarum ac fluminum petunt propinquitates, Caes. B. G. 6, 29.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Relationship, affinity, propinquity:* si pietate propinquitas colitur, *Cic. Quint. 6, 26:* vinculis propinquitatis conjunctus, id. Planc. 11, 27: nobilis propinquitas, Nep. Dion, 1, 2: arcta, *near relationship*, Plin. Ep. 4, 4, 1: jus propinquitatis, Vulg. Ruth, 3, 13; Tac. G. 7.—*Plur.:* si propinquitates summo bono non contineantur, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 69.—**B.** *Intimacy, friendship* (ante-class.): ad probos propinquitate se adjungere, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 59.—**C.** Concr., *a kinsman* (late Lat.): in propinquitatis perniciem inclinatior, Amm. 14, 11, 7 al.

prŏpinquo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [propinquus]. **I.** *Act.*, *to bring near, bring on, hasten, accelerate* (poet.): tu rite propinques Augurium, Verg. A. 10, 254: mortem, Sil. 2, 281.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to draw near, come nigh, approach* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose for appropinquo); with *dat.* or *acc.* **A.** Of persons. (*a*) With *dat.:* scopulo propinquat, Verg. A. 5, 185: fluvio, id. ib. 6, 384: ripae, id. ib. 6, 410.—(*β*) With *acc.:* amnem, Sall. Fragm. ap. Arus. Mess. p. 254 Lindem. (H. 4, 62 Dietsch): campos, Tac. A. 12, 13 *init.*—*Absol.:* armis, Stat. Th. 10, 385.—**B.** Of things: Parcarumque dies et vis inimica propinquat, Verg. A. 12, 150: et triste propinquat supplicium, Stat. Th. 5, 493; Amm. 14, 2, 19: domui ejus ignis propinquat, Tac. A. 15, 39: turris propinquans praetoriae portae, id. H. 4, 30; 2, 18; 2, 58; 3, 82; Gell. 2, 23, 8: mortale immortali propinquare non potest, Lact. 2, 8, 68: dies propinquat ad vesperum, Vulg. Judic. 19, 9.

prŏpinquus, a, um, *adj.* [prope], *near, neighboring* (class.). **I.** Lit., of place: rus, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 1: loca, Sall. J. 12, 2; 48, 4: nimium propinquus Sol, Hor. C. 1, 22, 21: propinquum praedium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: provinciae, id. Phil. 11, 13, 34: insulae propinquae inter se, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 495, 33.—With *gen.:* in propinquis urbis montibus, Nep. Hann. 5, 1: ex propinquis itineris locis, Liv. 6, 25, 7 (al. itineri).—*Comp.:* exsilium paulo propinquius, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 51.—*Subst.:* **prŏpinquum**, i, *n.*, *neighborhood, vicinity:* ex propinquo cognoscere, *from being in the neighborhood*, Liv. 25, 13; 22, 33, 4; 44, 3, 8: ex propinquo aspicio, id. 28, 44: consulis castra in propinquo sunt, id. 24, 38 *fin.*; 25, 15, 8.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of time, *near, at hand, not far off:* propinqua partitudo, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 36: reditus, Cic. Att. 9, 15, 3: mors, id. Div. 1, 30, 65: spes, Liv. 28, 25: vespera, Tac. A.

15, 60 — **B.** *Near* in resemblance, *resembling, similar, like* motus finitimi et propinqui his animi perturbationibus, Cic de Or 2 44, 185 significatio, Gell 6, 16, 11 — **C.** *Near* in relationship or connection, *kindred, related* tibi genere propinqui, Sall J 10, 3, Verg A 2, 86, Suet Ner 3 — *Subst* **prŏpinquus,** i, *m* , *a relation, relative, kinsman* (syn affinis agnatus) societas propinquorum, Cic Off 1, 17, 53 tot propinqui cognatique, id Rosc Am 34, 96 propinquus et amicus, id Off 1, 18, 59 propinqui ceteri, Sall J 14, 15 aequabiliter in longinquos, in propinquos, Cic Mil 28, 76, id Fin 5, 23, 67, id Planc 12, 29, Hor S 2, 3, 218, 1, 1, 83 — In *fem* **prŏpinqua,** ae, *a female relative, kinswoman* virgo Vestalis hujus propinqua et necessaria, Cic Mur 35, 73 — Hence, *adv* **prŏpinquē,** *near, at hand, hard by* (ante and post-class.) adest propinque, Plaut Truc 2, 6, 18, 2, 7, 21, Front Ep ad Anton. 2, 2 Mai

prŏpĭo, no *perf* , ātum, 1, *v n* [prope], *to draw near, approach* (post class) nec domibus nostris propient mala, Paul Nol Carm 23 412, in *pass* , id. ib 27, 405

prŏpĭor, ius, *gen* oris, *adj comp* , and **proxĭmus,** a, um, *adj sup* (v below, II) [from the obsol propis, whence prope] **I.** *Comp* , *nearer, nigher* **A.** Lit , of place portus propior, Verg A 3, 530 tumulus, Liv 22, 24 ut propior patriae sit fuga nostra, Ov P 1, 2, 130 domus Sall H 2, 40 Dietsch cum propior caliginis aer Aterinit oculos, Lucr 4, 338 (314) —With *acc* propior montem suos collocat, Sall J 49, 1 propior hostem, Hirt B G 8, 9 —With *ab* quisquis ab igne propior stetit, Sen Ep 74, 4 —With *inf* propior timeri, Stat Th 12, 223 —*Neutr plur subst* **prŏpĭora,** um, *places lying near* propiora fluminis, Tac H 5, 16 tenere, Verg A 5, 168 —**B.** Trop **1.** Of time, *nearer, later, more recent* veniunt inde ad propiora, Cic Tusc 1, 48, 116 venio ad propiorem (epistulam), id Att 15, 3, 2 propior puero quam juveni, Vell 2 53, 1 septimus octavo jam propior annus, Hor S 2 6, 40, id C 3, 15, 4 mors, Tib 2, 3, 42 propiore aut longiore tempore aliquid facere, Dig 23, 4, 17 —**2.** Of relationship, *nearer, more nearly related* , with *dat* quibus propior P Quintio nemo est Cic Quint 31, 97 ille gradu propior sanguinis Ov H 3, 28, 16, 326, 20 158 amicus, Hor Ep 1, 9, 5 —**3.** Of resemblance *more nearly resembling, more like* (class), with *dat* quae sceleri propiora sunt, quam religioni, Cic Verr 2, 4, 50, § 112 tauro, Verg G 3, 57 vero est propius *more probable,* Liv 4, 37, Ov F 4, 801, Tac A 13, 34, id G 45 scribere Sermoni propiora, Hor S 1, 4, 42 —With *acc* (not in Cic) propius est fidem, *is more credible,* Liv 4, 17 quod tamen vitium propius virtutem erat, Sall C 11, 1 —**4.** Of relation or connection, *nearer, more nearly related, affecting or concerning more nearly, of greater import, closer, more intimate* hunc priorem aequom'st me habere tunica propior pallio est, proverbially, *my shirt is nearer than my coat,* Plaut Trin. 5, 2, 30 propior societas eorum, qui ejusdem civitatis, Cic Off 3, 17, 69 sua sibi propiora pericula esse, quam mea, id. Sest 18, 40 alium portum propiorem huic aetati videbamus, id. Att 14 19, 1 damnum propius medullis, Hor Ep 1, 10, 28 cura propior luctusque domesticus, Ov M 13, 578, id P 4, 9, 71 supplemento vel Latium propius esse, Liv 8, 11 irae quam timori propiorem cernens, *more inclined to anger than to fear,* Tac. A 16, 9 oderat Aenean propior Saturnia Turno, *more inclined* or *attached to,* Ov Tr 1, 2, 7 — Hence, *adv* **prŏpĭus,** *more nearly, nearer, closer* (class) **A.** Lit **1.** *Absol* propius accedamus, Ter Ad 3, 2, 11, Ov M 2, 41 res adspicere, Verg A. 1, 526 propius spectare aliquid, Hor Ep 1, 1, 67 stare, id A. P 361 —**2.** With *dat* , *nearer to* propius grammatico accessi, Cic. ap Diom p 405 P (not elsewhere in Cic.) propius Tiberi quam Thermopylis Nep Hann 8 3 propius stabulis armenta tenerent, Verg G 1, 355 —**3.** With *acc* ne propius se castra moveret, Caes B G 4, 9 pars insulae, quae est propius solis occasum, id ib 4, 28 propius aliquem accedere, id ib 5, 36 propius urbem, Cic Phil. 7, 9, 26 mare, Sall J 18, 9 —**4.** With *ab* propius a terris, Cic N D 1, 31, 87 antiquitas quo propius aberat ab ortu et divina progenie, hoc melius ea cernebat, id Tusc 1 12, 26 ab Urbe, Plin 17, 25, 38, § 243 —**B.** Trop ut propius ad ea accedam, quae a te dicta sunt, Cic Fin. 4, 10, 24, Sen Ira, 3, 42, 4, Cic Part 36, 124 propius accedo nego esse illa testimonia, id Fl 10, 23 a contumelia quam a laude propius fuerit post Vitellium eligi, Tac H 2, 76 nec quicquam propius est factum, quam ut illum persequeretur, *he was with in an ace of following him,* Cic Clu 21, 59, so, propius nihil est factum, quam ut occideretur, id. Q Fr 1, 2, 5, § 15

II. *Sup* **proxĭmus** (PROXVMVS and PROXSVMEIS, Tab Bant , late *comp* proximior, Sen Ep 108, 16, Ulp ap Prisc p 607 P , v below, B 2 and 3 , cf in *adv* 2 c), a, um, *adj* , *the nearest, next* (class) **A.** Lit , of place proxima oppida, Caes B G 3, 12 via, Lucr 5, 103, cf via ad gloriam proxima et quasi compendiaria, Cic Off 2, 12, 43 ad proximum mare, dein Romam pergerent, Sall J 23, 2 in proximos collis discedunt, id ib 54, 10 proximum iter in Galliam, Caes B G 1, 10 paries cum proximus ardet, Hor Ep 1, 18, 84 agri termini, id C 2, 18, 23 proximus vicinus, *one's nearest neighbor,* Plaut Most 3 1, 138, Ter Hec 1, 2, 49, Cic Att 2, 14, 2, Dig 50, 15, 4 — With *dat* Belgae proximi sunt Germanis, Caes B G 1, 1 huic proximum inferiorem orbem tenet πυροεις, Cic N D 2 20, 53 proxima Campano ponti villula, Hor S 1, 5, 45 — With *acc* (not in Cic) qui te proximus est, Plaut Poen 5, 3, 1 ager proximus finem Megalopolitarum, Liv 35 27 Crassus proximus mare Oceanum hiemarat, Caes B G 3, 7, 2 qui proximi forte tribunal steterant, Liv 8, 32, 12 —With *ab, nearest to, next to* dactylus proximus a postremo, *next before,* Cic Or 64, 217 ut quisque proximus ab oppresso sit Liv 37, 25 proximus a dominâ Ov A A 1, 139 proxima regio ab ea (urbe), Curt 10, 5, 18 —Hence, as *subst* , **1. proxĭmus,** i, *m* , *a neighbor, a fellow man,* Val Max 6, 9 *init* , Quint Decl 259 — As *subst* , **2. proxĭmum,** i, *n*, *the neighborhood, vicinity* vicinus e proximo, *hard by,* Plaut Aul 2, 4, 11 aquam hinc de proximo rogabo, *from the house next door,* id Rud 2, 3, 73 cum in proximo hic sit aegra, *close by, next door,* Ter Hec 3, 2, 6 huic locum in proximum conduxi, Cic Fil Fam 16, 21, 4 per impluvium huc despexi in proximum, *into our neighbor's,* Plaut Mil 2, 3, 16 —*Plur* traicit in proxima continentis, Liv 31, 46, 12.—**B.** Trop **1.** Of time, *the next preceding* or *following, the previous, last, the next, the following, ensuing* quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, Cic Cat 1, 1, 1 his proximis Nonis, cum in hortos Bruti venissemus, id Lael 2, 7 Gabinius quem proximis superioribus diebus acerrime oppugnasset, id Fam 1, 9, 20 se proxima nocte castra moturum, *on the next,* i e *the following night,* Caes B G 1, 40 *fin.*, 2, 12, 3, 18, Liv 2, 7, 1 proximo anno, Sall J 35, 2 , Plin 17, 23, 35, § 208 in proximum annum (se) transtulit, Cic Mil 9, 24 proximo, altero, tertio, denique reliquis consecutis diebus, id. Phil 1, 13, 32 bello tanto majore quam proximo conatu apparatum est, Liv 4, 23, 6 Weissenb ad loc IN DIEBVS V PROXSVMEIS QVIBVS QVISQVE EORVM MAG(istratum) INIERIT, Tab Bant in lin. 14 , so ib lin 12 , Cic Fam 10, 26, 2 , id Att 11, 11, 1 censor qui proximus ante me fuerat id. Sen 12, 42 die proximi, old *abl* form for proximo, Cato ap Gell 10, 24, 10, and ap Non 153, 11, cf crastinus, pristinus, etc , but proximo a. d VI Kal. Octobr , *recently last of all,* Cic Att 13, 5 —**2.** In order of succession, rank, estimation, worth, etc , *the next* summa necessitudo videtur esse honestatis huic proxima incolumitatis tertia ac levissima commoditatis, Cic Inv 2, 58, 173 observat L Domitium maxime, me habet proximum, id. Att 1 1, 3 proximos dentes eiciunt, Varr R R 2, 7, 2 prima vulnera Proxima, Ov M 3, 233 proximos illi tamen occupavit Pallas honores, Hor C 1, 12, 19 proximum est, ut, *it follows that, remains that, the next point is* proximum est ergo, ut, opus fuerit classe necne quaeramus, *we must next inquire,* Cic. Fl 12, 27. proximum est, ut doceam, deorum providentia mundum administrari, id N D 2, 29, 73 —Of value or quality, *the next, most nearly approaching, most like* or *similar* id habendum est antiquissimum et deo proximum, quod est optimum, Cic. Leg 2, 16, 40 ficta voluptatis causa sint proxima veris, Hor A P 338 proxima Phoebi Versibus ille facit, Verg E 7, 22 —*Comp* ut quorum abstinentiam interrupi, modum servem et quidem abstinentiae proximiorem, Sen Ep 108, 16 —**3.** In relationship, connection, or resemblance, *the nearest, next, most nearly* or *closely related, next of kin, most like* AGNATVS PROXIMVS, Fragm XII Tabularum hic illi genere est proximus, Ter Ad 4, 5, 17 proximus cognatione Cic Inv 2, 49, 144 id des proximum, id Leg 2, 16, 40 proxima virtutibus vitia, Quint 10, 2, 16 propinquitate, Nep Ages 1 3 proximae necessitudines, Petr 116 —*Comp* si quis proximior cognatus nasceretur, Ulp ap Prisc p 607 P —*Subst* **proxĭmi,** orum, *m* , *one's nearest relatives, next of kin* injuriosi sunt in proximos, Cic. Off 1, 14, 44 , Caes Fragm ap Gell 5, 13, 6, Phaedr 5, 1, 16 cum haec omnia cumulate tuis proximis plana fecero, i e *to your friends, intimates,* Cic Verr 2, 5, 64, § 165 , id. Pis 32, 79, Gell. 3, 8, 3 —**b.** In gen , *one's neighbor, fellow man* sive nostros status, sive proximorum ingenia contemplamur, Val Max. 6, 9, 1, Quint Decl 2, 59 quis est mihi proximus? Aug in Psa. 118, Serm 8, 2, 90, 7 *init* —**4.** *That is nearest at hand,* i e *apt, fit, suitable, convenient, easy* (ante and post class) argumentum, App Mag p 278 cum obvium proximumque esset dicere, etc , Gell 3, 14, 12 eamus ad me, ibi proximum est, ubi mutes, *there is the fittest, most convenient place,* Ter Eun 3, 5, 64 — *Adv* **proxĭmē** (proxume, *comp* proximius, v below, 2 c) *nearest, very near, next* **1.** Lit , of place, with *dat* (not in Cic , rare in Livy) quam proxime potest hostium castris castra communit, Caes B C 1, 72 *fin* , Liv 25, 14, 4 —With *acc* exercitum habere quam proxime hostem, Cic. Att 6, 5, 3 proxime Pompeium sedebam, id. ib 1, 14, 3 proxime Hispaniam Mauri sunt, Sall J 19, 4 —With *ab* a Sura proxime est Philiscum oppidum Parthorum, Plin 5, 26, 21, § 89 omnes tamen quam proxime alter ab altero debent habitare, Col 1, 6, 8 —**2.** Trop **a.** Of time, *shortly before* or *after, last, next* civitates quae proxime bellum fecerant, Caes B G 3, 29 Tito fratre suo censore, qui proximus ante me fuerat Cic Sen 12, 42, id. Part 39, 137, Plin. Ep 4, 13, 3 cum proxime judices contrahentur, id. ib 5, 7, 3 —With *acc* proxime abstinentiam sumendus est cibus exiguus, Cels. 3, 2 proxime solis occasum, Pall 9 8, 5 —**b.** Of order, rank, estimation, condition, etc , *next to, next after, next* proxime et secundum deos homines hominibus maxime utiles esse possunt, Cic Off 2, 3, 1 me huic tuae virtuti proxime accedere, id Fam 11, 21, 4 proxime a nobilissimis viris, Vell 2, 124, 4, id 2, 127, 1 proxime valent cetera lauri genera, Plin. 23, 8, 80, § 158 utilissimum esse omphacium, proxime viride, id 23, 4, 39, § 79 —With *acc* esse etiam debent proxime hos cari, qui, etc., Cass ap Cic. Fam 12, 13, 2 proxime morem Romanum, *closely following the Roman method,* Liv 24, 48, 11 erat res minime certamini navali similis, proxime speciem muros oppugnantium navium, *closely resembling,* id 30 10 —In this sense also with *atque* proxime atque ille aut aeque, *nearly the same as he,* Cic Fam 9, 13, 2 —**c.** *Very closely, nicely, accurately* ut proxime utriusque differentiam signem, Quint 6, 2, 20 Spald , cf. analogia, quam proxime ex Graeco transferentes in Latinum proportionem vocaverunt, id 1, 6, 3 —*Comp* nonne apertius, proximius, verius? Min Fel Oct 19

prŏpĭtĭābĭlis, e, *adj* [propitio], *that is easy to be appeased, propitiable* (ante and post class) animus, Enn ap Non. 155, 31 (Com. v 6 Vahl.), Prud. στεφ 14, 130

prŏpĭtĭātĭo, ōnis, *f* [id.], *an appeas*

ing, atonement, propitiation (post-class.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 7: propitiatio placatio est, Isid. Orig. 15, 4; Ambros. Cant. 2, 14; Vulg. Lev. 23, 28 et saep.—Transf.: ipse est propitiatio pro peccatis nostris, Vulg. 1 Joh. 2, 2.

prŏpĭtĭātor, ōris, *m.* [propitio], *a propitiator* (eccl. Lat.): habentes propitiatorem dominum nostrum Jesum Christum, Hier. Ep. 21, n. 2; Ambros. in Luc. prol. 7.

prŏpĭtĭātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [propitiator], *atoning, reconciling* (eccl. Lat.): bonitas Dei, Ambros. Fug. Sec. 3, 14.—Hence, *subst.*: ‡ **prŏpĭtĭātōrĭum,** ĭi, *n.* **I.** *A means of reconciliation, an atonement, propitiation*: propitiatorium, quasi propitiationis oratorium, Isid. Orig. 15, 4; Ambros. Ep. 4, 4.—**II.** *A place of atonement*, Vulg. Exod. 25, 17; id. Heb. 9, 5.

prŏpĭtĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *a propitiatress* (eccl. Lat.): delictorum, Ambros. Laps. Virg. 4, n. 16.

‡ **prŏpĭtĭĕtas,** ātis, *f.* [propitius], *a state of propitiation, reconciliation*, Not. Tir. p. 92.

prŏpĭtĭo, āvi, ātum, 1 (prōpĭtĭo, Ven. Fort. S. M. 4, 163; Prud. στεφ. 3, 211), *v. a.* [id.], *to render favorable, to appease, propitiate* (ante-class. and post-Aug.; cf. placo), Pac. ap. Non. 111, 20: Venerem, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 120: manes Galbae, Suet. Oth. 7: Jovem, Curt. 4, 13, 15; 4, 7, 24; Sen. Ep. 95, 50; Val. Max. 1, 1, 1: propitiata Juno per matronas, Tac. A. 15, 44: numina, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 135: suum genium, Tac. Or. 9.—*Pass.*, *to be propitious*: propitietur vobis Dominus, Vulg. Lev. 23, 28.—**II.** Transf., *to atone for*: de propitiato peccato, Vulg. Ecclus. 5, 5.

prŏpĭtĭus, a, um (prōpĭtĭus, Juvenc. 1, 16, 43 al.), *adj.* [prope], *favorable, well-disposed, gracious, kind, propitious* (class.; cf.: faustus, prosperus, secundus). **I.** Of persons, esp. of deities: Mars pater, te precor quaesoque, uti sies volens, propitius mihi domo familiaeque nostrae, an old formula of prayer in Cato, R. R. 141, 2: tam propitiam reddam, quam cum propitia est Juno Jovi, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 112; cf. id. Poen. 1, 2, 164: cui homini di sunt propitii, ei non esse iratos puto, id. Curc. 4, 4, 1: ita deos mihi velim propitios, ut, etc., Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13, 41: parentes, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 6: hunc propitium sperant, illum iratum putant, Cic. Att. 8, 16, 2: uti volens propitius suam sospitet progeniem, Liv. 1, 16 Weissenb. ad loc.—**II.** Of things: propitiis auribus accipitur, Sen. Suas. 1: propitius et tranquillus Oceanus, Flor. 3, 10: pax, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 18: voluntas, Nep. Dion, 9, 6.

prŏpĭus, *adv.*, v. propior, I. *fin.*

† **prŏplasma,** ătis, *n.*, = πρόπλασμα, *a pattern, model*, after which the artist fashions a thing (post-Aug.), Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 155 (in Cic. Att. 12, 41, 4, written as Greek).

† **prŏpnĭgēum,** i, *n.*, = προπνίγειον, *the place before an oven or furnace, the room where a bath was heated* (pure Lat. praefurnium), Vitr. 5, 11; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 11.

Prōpoetĭdes, um, *f.*, = Πρωποιτίδες, *Cyprian girls, who, having denied the divinity of Venus, were turned to stone*, Ov. M. 10, 220; Lact. Placid. Fab. Ov. 10, 7.

† **prŏpōla** (prŏpōla, Lucil. v. infra), ae, *m.*, = προπώλης, *a forestaller, a retailer, huckster* (class.): sicuti cum primus ficos propola recentes protulit, Lucil. ap. Non. 154, 27; Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 38: panis et vinum a propolā, atque de cupā, Cic. Pis. 27, 67.—As *adj.*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 731, n. 450.

† **prŏpŏlis,** is, *f.*, = πρόπολις, *the third foundation in making honey, a gummy substance with which the bees close the crevices of their hives, bee-glue, propolis*: propolin vocant, quod apes faciunt ad foramen introitus protectum in alvum, maxime aestate, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 23: prima fundamenta comosin vocant periti, secunda pissoceron, tertia propolin, Plin. 11, 7, 6, § 16; 22, 24, 50, § 107; Gell. 5, 3, 4.

* **prō-pollŭo,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to defile* or *pollute*, Tac. A. 3, 66 dub.; v. Orell. ad h. l.

† **prŏpōma,** ătis, *n.*, = πρόπομα, *a drink taken before eating, a whet* (post-class.), Pall. 3, 32 *in lemm.*

prō-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to put* or *set forth, to set* or *lay out, to place before, expose to view, to display* (class.). **I.** Lit.: proponere vexillum, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: pallentesque manus, sanguineumque caput, Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 30: i puer et citus haec aliquā propone columnā, Prop. 3 (4), 23, 23: aliquid venale, *to expose for sale*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32, § 78; cf. Suet. Ner. 16: geminum pugnae proponit honorem, *proposes, offers*, Verg. A. 5, 365: singulis diebus ediscendos fastos populo proposuit, Cic. Mur. 11, 25: legem in publicum, id. Agr. 2, 5, 13: in publico epistulam, id. Att. 8, 9, 2; id. Pis. 36, 88: vectigalia, *to publish, publicly advertise*, Suet. Calig. 41: oppida Romanis proposita ad copiam commeatūs, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: ne quid volucre proponeretur, praeter, etc., *should be served up*, Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 139 (al. poneretur).—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To set before the eyes, to propose* mentally; *to imagine, conceive*: propone tibi duos reges, Cic. Deiot. 14, 40: aliquid sibi exemplar, id. Univ. 2: sibi aliquem ad imitandum, id. de Or. 2, 22, 93: vos ante oculos animosque vestros ... Apronii regnum proponite, id. Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 58: eam (vitam) ante oculos vestros proponite, id. Sull. 26, 72: condicio supplicii in bello timiditati militis proposita, id. Clu. 46, 129; 56, 154; 12, 42: vim fortunae animo, Liv. 30, 30: spem libertatis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 5, 15: nihil ad scribendum, id. Att. 5, 10, 4.—**B.** *To expose*: omnibus telis fortunae proposita est vita nostra, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 2: tabernis apertis proposita omnia in medio vidit, Liv. 6, 25, 9.—**C.** *To point out, declare, represent, report, say, relate, set forth, publish*, etc. (cf.: indico, denuntio): ut proponat, quid dicturus sit, Cic. Or. 40, 137; id. Brut. 60, 217: extremum illud est de iis, quae proposueram, id. Fam. 15, 14, 6: contione habitā, rem gestam proponit, Caes. B. G. 5, 50: in exemplum proponere, Quint. 7, 1, 41; 12, 2, 27.—With *de*: de Galliae Germaniaeque moribus, et quo differant eae nationes inter se, Caes. B. G. 6, 11.—With *object-clause*: quod ante tacuerat, proponit, esse nonnullos, quorum, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 17: cui (morbo) remedia celeria faciliaque proponebantur, *were proposed, suggested, believed to be efficient*, Nep. Att. 21, 2.—**D.** *To offer, propose* as a reward: Xerxes praemium proposuit, qui invenisset novam voluptatem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 7, 20: populo congiarium, militi donativum, Suet. Ner. 7.—**2.** In a bad sense, *to threaten, denounce*: cui cum publicatio bonorum, exsilium, mors proponeretur, Cic. Planc. 41, 97: injuriae, quae propositae sunt a Catone, id. Fam. 1, 5, b, 2: contentiones, quae mihi proponuntur, id. Att. 2, 19, 1: improbis poenam, id. Fin. 2, 17, 57: damnationem et mortem sibi proponat ante oculos, Liv. 2, 54, 6; Just. 16, 5, 2.—**E.** *To lay before, to propose* for an answer: aliquam quaestionem, Nep. Att. 20, 2: aenigma, Vulg. Ezech. 17, 2.—**F.** *To purpose, resolve, intend, design, determine*: consecutus id, quod animo proposuerat, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: cum id mihi propositum initio non fuisset, *I had not proposed it to myself, had not intended it*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6.—With *inf.*: neque propositum nobis est hoc loco (laudare), etc., *I am resolved*, Cic. Brut. 6, 25.—With *ut*: propositum est, non ut eloquentiam meam perspicias, sed ut, *the design is*, Cic. Brut. 92, 318.—**G.** *To say* or *mention beforehand* (post-Aug.), Col. 8, 17, 8.—**2.** *To state the first premise of a syllogism*: cum proponimus, Cic. Inv. 1, 39, 70; 1, 40, 72.—**H.** *To impose* (post-class.): novam mihi propono dicendi legem, Mamert. Genethl. 5.—Hence, **prōpŏsĭtum,** i, *n.* **A.** *A plan, intention, design, resolution, purpose* (class.): quidnam Pompeius propositi aut voluntatis ad dimicandum haberet, Caes. B. C. 3, 84: assequi, *to attain*, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 22: est enim propositum, ut iratum efficiat judicem, id. Part. 4, 14: tenere, *to keep to one's purpose*, Nep. Eum. 3, 5; Liv. 3, 41, 4; Caes. B. C. 1, 83; 3, 42; 64: propositum peragere, Nep. Att. 22, 2: tenax propositi, Hor. C. 3, 3, 1: in proposito manere, Suet. Gram. 24: reprehendendi habere, Plin. Ep. 9, 19, 7: omne propositum operis a nobis destinati, Quint. 2, 10, 15; 2, 19, 1; 12, 9, 14.—**B.** *The first premise of a syllogism*, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 215; Sen. Q. N. 1, 8, 4.—**2.** *An argument*: nam est in proposito finis fides, Cic. Part. 3, 9.—**3.** *The main point, principal subject, theme*: a proposito declinare aliquantulum, Cic. Or. 40, 137: egredi a proposito ornandi causā, id. Brut. 21, 82: a proposito aberrare, id. Fin. 5, 28, 83: redire ad propositum, id. de Or. 3, 53, 203: ad propositum revertamur, id. Off. 3, 9, 39: a proposito aversus, Liv. 2, 8, 8: propositum totius operis, Sen. Ep. 65, 4 sq.; 65, 8: vitae, Cels. 5, 26, 6: meum, Phaedr. 1, 5, 2: tuum, Sen. Ep. 68, 3.—**C.** *A way, manner*, or *course of life* (poet. and post-Aug.): mutandum tibi propositum est et vitae genus, Phaedr. prol. 3, 15: vir proposito sanctissimus, Vell. 2, 2, 2.

Prŏpontis (Prōpontis, Manil. 4, 676), ĭdos and ĭdis, *f.*, = Προποντίς, *the Propontis* or *Sea of Marmora, between the Hellespont and the Thracian Bosporus*, Mel. 1, 1, 5; 1, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 76; Liv. 38, 16; Tac. A. 2, 54; Flor. 3, 6; Cat. 4, 9; Ov. P. 4, 9, 118.—Hence, **II. Prŏpontĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Propontis*: aqua, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 1: orae, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 29.

prō-porro, *adv.* (Lucretian). **I.** Lit., *furthermore, moreover*: et, sibi proporro quae sint primordia, quaerunt, Lucr. 2, 979; 4, 890; 5, 312; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 140, 13.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *altogether, utterly, wholly*, Lucr. 3, 275; 281.

prō-portĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *comparative relation, proportion, symmetry, analogy, likeness* (class.): proportio, quod dicunt ἀνάλογον, Varr. L. L. 10, § 2 Müll.; Cic. Univ. 5: Penatis singulariter Labeo Antistius posse dici putat, quia pluraliter Penates dicantur: cum patiatur proportio etiam Penas dici, ut optimas, primas, Antias, Fest. s. v. penatis, p. 253 Müll.: id optime assequitur quae Graece ἀναλογία, Latine (audendum est enim, quoniam haec primum a nobis novantur) comparatio, proportiove dici potest, Cic. Univ. 4; Quint. 1, 6, 3 and 9: uti proportione, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 3; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 46.

prōportĭōnābĭlĭter, *adv.* [lengthened form of proportionaliter], *proportionally*, Boëth. 1 Geom. p. 1206.

prōportĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [proportio], *of* or *belonging to proportion, proportional* (post-class.): termini, Front. Colon. p. 111.—Hence, **prōportĭōnālĭter,** *adv.*, *proportionally*, Cassiod. Geom. 6.

prōportĭōnālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [proportionalis], *proportion*, Boëth. 2 Arithm. 40.

prōportĭōnātus, a, um, *adj.* [proportio], *proportioned, proportionate* (post-class.): corpus, Firm. Math. 4, 13.

prōpŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [propono]. **I.** *A setting forth* or *proposing, a representation.* **A.** (Mental; class.) Vitae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 39: rerum magnarum cum animi amplā quādam propositione cogitatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 163.—**B.** (In words.) Sunt quaedam tam breves causae, ut propositionem potius habeant quam narrationem, Quint. 4, 2, 4; cf. Dig. 2, 1, 7, § 2.—**II.** *A design, purpose, resolution, determination*: propositio animi, Dig. 50, 16, 225.—**III.** In logic, *the first proposition* of a syllogism (class.): propositio est, per quem locus is breviter exponitur, ex quo vis omnis oportet emanet ratiocinationis, Cic. Inv. 1, 37, 67; 1, 34, 35; Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A principal subject, theme* (class.), Cic. de Or. 3, 53; Sen. Ben. 6, 7, 1; Quint. 5, 14, 1.—**2.** Still more generally, *a proposition* of any kind (post-Aug.), Quint. 7, 1, 47, § 9; Gell. 2, 7, 21.—**IV.** In jurid. lang., *a statement* of a question of law; *a case* submitted for legal opinion, Dig. 16, 1, 19, § 1; 36, 4, 6.—**V.** Esp. in bibl. lang., *a setting forth for public view*: panes propositionis, Vulg. Exod. 25, 30; id. Marc. 2, 26 et saep.

prōpŏsĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a proposer* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Duab. Anim. 8, 10.

prōpŏsĭtum, i, *n.*, v. propono *fin.*

prōpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from propono.

‡ **prō-praefectus,** i, *m.*, *a vice-prefect*, Inscr. Murat. p. 17, n. 7.

prō-praetor, ōris, *m.* (also **prōpraetōre** or **prō praetōre,** *indecl.*), *a magistrate in the times of the republic, who, after having administered the prætorship one year in Rome, was sent in the following year*

as prætor to a province where there was no army, a proprætor (class) — Form pro praetor cum bella a propraetoribus administrantur, Cic Div 2, 36, 76 —Form pro praetore, Sall. J 103, 4 prorogatum Tubulo est, ut pro praetore in Etruriam succederet Calpurnio, Liv 27, 22, 5 —**II.** *One who administers the prætorship of a province in the absence of the prætor* Aulo fratre in castris pro praetore relicto, Sall J 36, 4 quem pro praetore in castris relictum supra diximus, id ib 37, 3, Liv 10 25, 11, 29, 6, 9, Tac A 2, 66 al, Caes B G 1, 21

prŏprĭātim, *adv* [proprius], *properly* (post class), Arn 3 *fin*

proprĭē, *adv*, v proprius *fin*

proprĭĕtārĭus, ii, *m* [proprietas], *an owner, proprietor* (post-class), Dig 7, 1, 15 et saep — As *adj* proprietaria res, *belonging to one as his property, proprietary*, Paul Sent 5, 7, 3

prŏprĭĕtas, ātis, *f* [proprius] **I.** Lit, *a property, peculiarity, peculiar nature, quality* of a thing (class) singularum rerum singulae proprietates, Cic Ac 2, 18 terrae caelique, Liv 38, 17 definitio genere declaratur, et proprietate quadam, Cic. Part 12, 41 frugum proprietates, *peculiar kinds*, Liv 45, 30, Plin 13, 22, 41, § 121 linguae, Vulg Gen 31, 47 —**B.** Transf **1.** *Ownership, right of possession, property* (post Aug) jumenti, Suet Galb 7 Salaminae insulae, Just 2, 7, Dig 47, 2, 47 proprietatis dominus, *proprietor*, ib 7, 1, 13, § 7 nuda, Gai Inst 2, 30, Dig 7, 4, 2 —**II.** Trop, *proper signification* (post-Aug) verborum, Quint 8, 2, 1 sq, 10, 1, 21, 12, 2, 19, 1 prooem 16, 5, 14, 34

prōprĭifĭco, are, *v a* [proprius facio], *to appropriate, make one's own* (eccl Lat), Rustic c Aceph p 1245

proprĭo, avi, 1 (archaic form, proprias sit, proprium fecerit, Paul ex Fest p 229 Müll), *v a* [id], *to appropriate* (ante and post class), Cael Aur Tard 5, 11, id Acut. 1, 15 *fin*

* **proprĭtim,** *adv* [for propriatim from proprio], *properly*, Lucr 2, 975

prŏprĭus, a, um, *adj* [etym dub, perhaps from root prae, cf prope], *not common with others, one's own, special, particular, proper* (class, cf peculiaris, privatus) **I.** In gen, opp communis nam virtutem propriam mortalibus fecit cetera promiscue voluit communia habere, Varr ap Non 361, 25 proprium et peculiare, Plin 7, 25, 26, § 93 tria praedia Capitoni propria traduntur, *to him for his own*, Cic Rosc Am 8, 21 proprio sumptu edere ludos, Tac A 1, 15 propriâ pecunia militem juvare, id ib 1, 71 basilicam propria pecunia firmare, id ib 3, 72 *init*, id. H. 2, 84 propria impensa, Just 12, 11, 1 propriis viribus, Liv 2, 53 familia, id 7, 9 libri, Hor S 1, 10, 64 horreum, id C 1, 1, 9 proprio Marte, *by his own bravery*, Ov P 4, 7, 14 —With *pron poss* (class and freq) ut cum ademerit nobis omnia, quae nostra erant propria, ne lucem quoque hanc, quae communis est, eripere cupiat, *all that belonged peculiarly to us*, Cic Rosc Am 52, 150 sua quadam propria, non communi oratorum facultate id de Or 1, 10, 44 ut redeas ad consuetudinem vel nostram communem vel tuam solius et propriam, Luc. ap Cic. Fam 5, 14, 3 omnia qui jubet esse communia, ne quis civis propriam aut suam rem ullam queat dicere, Cic Rep 4, 5, 5, id ap Non p 362 suis propriis periculis parere commune reliquis otium, id. Rep 1, 4, 7 quod (periculum) autem meum erat proprium, id. Fam 2, 17, 7, id. Sest 7, 15 calamitatem aut propriam suam aut temporum queri, Caes B C 3, 20 —**B.** Opp alienus, etc, *one's own, peculiar, special, characteristic, personal* tempus agendi fuit mihi magis proprium quam ceteris, Cic Sull 3 9 reliquae partes quales propriae sunt hominis, id. Fin 5, 12, 35 id non proprium senectutis est vitium, sed commune valetudinis, id Sen 11, 35 libertatem propriam Romani generis id. Phil 3, 11, 29 proprium id Tiberio fuit, Tac A 4, 19 ira, *personal resentment*, id ib 2, 55 — As *subst.* **prŏprĭum,** i, *n* **1.** Lit, *a possession, property* id est cujusque proprium, quo quisque fruitur atque utitur, Cic Fam 7, 30, 2 vivere de proprio, Mart. 12, 78, 2 — **2.** Trop, *a characteristic mark, a sign, characteristic*, etc., Cic. Off 1, 1, 2, 2, 5, 17, Caes B G 6, 23 — **II.** In partic., *peculiar, extraordinary* nisi mihi fortuna proprium consilium extorsisset, Sent ap Cic. Fam 10, 35, 1 superbo decreto addidit propriam ignominiam, Liv. 35, 33 — **B.** *Lasting, constant, permanent, perpetual* (class) illum amatorem tibi proprium futurum in vitā, Plaut Most 1, 3, 67, Att ap Non 362, 5 nihil in vita proprium mortali datum esse, Lucil ib 362, 15 alicui proprium atque perpetuum, Cic Imp Pomp 16, 48 perenne ac proprium manere, id Red in Sen. 4, 9 parva munera diutina, locupletia non propria esse consueverunt, Nep Thras 4, 2, Hor S 2, 6, 5, cf id Ep 2, 2, 172 deferens uni propriam laurum, id C 2, 2, 22, Verg A 6, 871 victoriam propriam se eis daturam, *lasting*, Hirt. B Afr 32 —*Comp*, Ov M 12, 284, id P 1, 2, 152, Liv 4, 27, 3 —Hence, *adv* **propriē. A.** *Specially, peculiarly, properly, strictly for one's self* (opp communiter, class) quod me amas, est tibi commune cum multis quod tu ipse tam amandus es, id est proprie tuum, Cic Fam 9, 15, 1 promiscue toto (Campo Martio), quam proprie parva parte frui malletis, *for yourselves, individually, separately*, id. Agr 2, 31, 85 —**B.** In partic **1.** *Particularly, in particular* neque publice neque proprie, Cic Sest 16, 37 —**2.** *Especially, eminently, exclusively* mira sermonis, cujus proprio studiosus fuit, elegantia, Quint 10, 1, 114, cf Vell 2, 9, 2 —**C.** *Properly, accurately, strictly speaking, in the proper* (not tropical) *sense* magis proprie nihil possum dicere, Cic Phil 2, 31, 77 illud quidem honestum, quod proprie vereque dicitur, id Off 3, 3, 13, Liv 34, 32, 44, 22 uti verbo proprie, Gell 9, 1, 8, 2, 6, 5, 7, 11, 2, 16, 5, 1

propter, *adv* and *prep* [contr for propiter, from prope, cf inter, subter] **I.** *Adv*, *near, hard by, at hand* (syn prope, juxta, rare but class) serito in loco, ubi aqua propter siet, Cato R R 151, 2 ibi angiportum propter est, Ter Ad 4, 2, 37 propter dormire, id. Eun 2, 3, 77 araque Panchaeos exhalat propter odores, Lucr 2, 417 propter est spelunca, Cic Verr 2, 4, 48, § 107 (al prope) vident unum virum esse .. et eum propter esse, id Imp Pomp 5, 13 cum duo reges propter assint id ib 6, 16 (caules) si propter sati sunt id. N D 2, 47, 120 duo filii propter cubantes, id. Rosc Am. 23, 64, id Inv 2, 4, 14 adulescentia voluptates propter intuens, id. Sen 14, 48, id ap Non. 367, 25 cornix propter volans, Phaedr 2, 6, 7 praeter propter, v praeter —**II.** *Prep* with *acc*, *near, hard by, close to* (syn prope, juxta, ad) **A.** Lit, of place (rare but class.) stat propter virum fortem, Plaut Mil 1, 1, 9, id Curc 4, 1, 14, id Rud prol 33 partem cohortium propter mare collocat, Sisenn ap Non 367, 32 hic propter hunc assiste, Ter Ad 2, 1, 15 propter eam porticum situm erat dolium, Varr ap Non 367, 31 propter Platonis statuam consedimus, Cic Brut 6, 25 propter aliquem assidere, id Rep 1, 11, 17 (cited ap Non 367, 28) insulae propter Siciliam, id N D 3, 22, 55 propter aquae rivum Lucr 2, 30, Verg E 8, 87 —Following its case viam propter, Tac A. 15, 47 hostem propter, id ib 4, 48 —**B.** Trop, in stating a cause **1.** *On account of, by reason of, from, for, because of* (syn ob, the predom signif of the word) parere legibus propter metum, Cic. Par 5, 1, 34, cf propter metum poenae, id. Sest 46, 99 propter eam ipsam causam, id de Or 1, 16, 72 propter frigora frumenta in agris matura non erant, Caes. B G 1, 16 propter humanitatem Cic. Att 7, 5, 2 is propter morbum exire non potuit, Auct Her 1, 11, 19 excusato languore faucium propter quem non adesset, Suet Ner 41, id Aug 8, Sall J 23, 1 bidentes propter viam facere, *to sacrifice on account of a journey*, Laber ap Non 53, 26, cf propter viam fit sacrificium quod est proficiscendi gratia Herculi aut Sanco, Fest. p 229 Müll, Plaut. Rud 1, 2 62 propter injuriam, *to avoid injury*, Pall 12, 13 propter hoc, propter quod, *on that account, for which reason*, Varr R R 3, 16, 14, Col 1, 6, 18 propter me, te, etc., *on my, thy account*, etc, *as far as I (you, etc) are concerned*, = mea causā, or per me egon propter me illam decipi miseram sinam? Ter And 1, 5, 36, id Eun 4, 6, 6 non est aequom me propter vos decipi, id Phorm 5, 7, 34 di numquam propter me de caelo descendent, Liv 6, 18, 9 — **2.** *Through, by means of* (rare) **a.** Referring to persons in whom lies the cause of a thing te propter tuam Matrem non posse habere hanc uxorem domi, Ter Hec. 4, 4, 55 propter quos vivit, *through whom he lives, to whom he owes life*, Cic. Mil. 22, 58 lugere eum, propter quem ceteri laetarentur, id ib 30, 81, 34, 93 —**b.** To things by means of which any thing takes place quid enim refert, utrum propter oves, an propter aves fructus capias? Varr R R 3, 2, 11 —Placed after its case quod propter studium cum rem neglegere familiarem videretur, Cic Sen 7, 22, id Pis 7, 15, id Att. 10, 4, 1 al suctum propter lactis, Plin 10, 40, 56, § 115 quam propter tantos potui perferre labores, Verg A 12, 177

proptĕrĕā, *adv* [propter is], *therefore, for that cause, on that account* (syn ideo, idcirco, inde, class) quia mihi natalis est dies, propterea te vocari ad cenam volo, Plaut Capt 1, 2, 71· propterea .. quia, Cic Div 1, 14, 25, 2, 22, 49, id Lael 2 6 haec propterea de me dixi, ut, etc, id Lig 3, 8 propterea . quoniam, Gell 3, 6 propterea, quod, *because that*, Cic Rep 1, 6, 11; id Fam 9, 18, 1 —Esp with reference to something just said scio, Et pol propterea magis nunc ignosco tibi, Ter Eun 5, 2, 40, id And. 4, 2, 10 id propterea nunc hunc venientem sequor, *with that in view, therefore*, id ib 2, 5, 3 ergo propterea . ne, etc, id Hec 1, 1, 6

† **proptōsis,** is, *f*, = προπτωσις, *a prolapse* (post class), Marc Emp 8

‡ **prōpŭdĭānus,** a, um, *adj* [propudium], *offered on account of infamous deeds* propudianus porcus dictus est, ut ait Capito Atteius, qui in sacrificio gentis Claudiae velut piamentum et exsolutio omnis contractae religionis est, Fest p 238 Müll

prōpŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [id], *shameful, disgraceful, infamous* (ante and post class), Plaut Stich 2, 2, 10 uxor, Gell 2, 7, 20 ancilla propudiosissima, Sid Ep 9, 6 facinus, Arn 5, 175 concubitus, id 4, 149 meretrices, Min Fel 25, 9 mulier, App M 9, p 229, 31.

1. prōpŭdĭum, ii, *n* [pro pudet] **I.** *A shameful* or *infamous action* (ante class and post Aug) propudium dicebant, cum maledicto nudare turpitudinem volebant, quasi porro pudendum Quidam propudium putant dici, a quo pudor et pudicitia procul sint, Fest p 227 Müll propudii aliquem insimulare, Plaut Mil 2, 4, 11 — In *plur* hoc cinere poto propudia virorum inhiberi, Plin 28, 8, 32, § 122 —**II.** Transf, concr, *a shameful person, vile wretch a rascal, villain* a term of abuse (class) quid ais, propudium? Plaut Curc 1, 3, 34, id Bacch 4, 1, 7, cf id Poen 1, 2, 60 propudium illud et portentum L Antonius, Cic Phil. 14, 3, 8, App M 8, p 215, 15

2. prōpŭdĭum, a dub reading morans tanquam propudium ignores, Petr 99, perh *a signal to set sail* (Bücheler), or a vulgar form for propedıem

prōpugnācŭlum, i, *n* [propugno] *a bulwark, tower, rampart, fortress, defence* (class) **I.** Lit pontes et propugnacula jungunt, Verg A. 9, 170, Cic Verr 2, 5, 34, § 88 Siciliae, i e *the fleet*, id. ib 2 3 80, § 186· solidati muri, propugnacula addita, Tac. H 2, 19 moenium, id ib 3 84 navium, i e *ships furnished with towers*, Hor Epod 1, 2, cf armatae classes imponunt sibi turrium propugnacula Plin. 32, 1, 1, § 3 oppositum barbaris Nep Them 6, 5 domus ut propugnacula habeat, Cic Fam 14, 18, 2· propugnacula aequoris, *dams or dikes*, Stat S 3, 3, 101 Cremona propugnaculum adversus Gallos, Tac H 3, 34 —**II.** Trop, *a bulwark, protection, defence* (class.) lex Aelia et Fufia propugnacula tranquillitatis, Cic Pis. 4, 9, cf id Verr 2, 3, 16, § 40 tyrannidis propugnacula, Nep Timol. 3, 3, Gell 7, 3, 47, Liv 34, 61

prōpugnātĭo, ōnis *f* [id] **I.** *A fighting for, defence of a* place (post class), Val Max 5, 1, 4 *ext* —**II.** *A defence, vindication* (class), with the *gen* or *pro* propugnatio ac defensio dignitatis tuae, Cic Fam 1, 7, 2 propugnatio pro ornamentis

tuis, id. ib. 5, 8, 1: ne mea propugnatio ei potissimum defuisse videatur, id. Sest. 2, 3.

prō-pugnātor, ōris, *m.* [propugno], *one who fights in defence* of a place, *a defender, soldier* (class.). **I.** Lit.: classis inops propter dimissionem propugnatorum, *of the marines*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 86: a propugnatoribus relictus locus, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: nudati propugnatoribus muri, Tac. A. 13, 39; Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 22; Nep. Eum. 3, 3; Amm. 20, 6, 1.—**II.** Trop., *a defender, maintainer, champion:* paterni juris defensor, et quasi patrimonii propugnator sui, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 244: senatūs, id. Mil. 7, 16: fortunarum mearum, id. Red. in Sen. 15, 37: sceleris, Just. 8, 2, 10: tribuno plebis auctorem se propugnatoremque praestitit, Suet. Caes. 16.—*An epithet of Jupiter*, Inscr. Grut. 300, 2.

‡ **prōpugnātrix**, īcis, *f.* [propugnator], *she that defends, a protectress:* PROPVGNATRIX MEORVM PERICVLORVM, Inscr. Marin. Iscriz. Alb. p. 136.

prō-pugno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *To rush out to fight, go forth to fight, to make sallies* or *sorties:* ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, Caes. B. G. 5, 9; cf. id. ib. 2. 7; id. B. C. 2, 8.—**II.** *To fight* or *contend for, to defend* a thing (class.; syn.: tutor, defendo). **A.** Lit.: uno tempore propugnare et munire, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: pro suo partu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 79: multos e muris propugnantes hastā transfixit, Curt. 4, 4, 11.—(β) With *dat.* (post-class.): propugnare fratri, App. M. 9, p. 234, 28: puero misello, id. ib. 7, p. 200, 13.—**B.** Trop.: pro aequitate, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 62: pro salute, id. Fam. 11, 16, 2.—With *acc.* (post-Aug.), *to defend:* absentiam suam, Suet. Caes. 23: dum quae libidine deliquerant, ambitu propugnant, Tac. A. 13, 31 *fin.*; 15, 13: pectora parmā, Stat. Th. 2, 584; 4, 110.

prōpulsātio, ōnis, *f.* [propulso], *a driving back, a keeping* or *warding off, a repelling, repulse* (rare but class.): periculi, Cic. Sull. 1, 2: criminis, Tiro ap. Gell. 7, 3, 15.

prōpulsātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that drives back, a warder off, averter* (post-class.): propulsatorem odio insecutus, Val. Max. 7, 8, 7: valetudinum pessimarum, Arn. 7, p. 249.

prōpulso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [propello], *to drive back, keep* or *ward off, to repel, repulse* (class.). **I.** Lit.: lupos, Varr. R. R. 2, 9: hostem, Caes. B. G. 1, 49: populum ab ingressione fori, Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 9: et aquas hiemis et vapores aestatis propulsare radicibus, Col. 3, 15, 4; 7, 12, 3.—*Absol.:* ibi resistere ac propulsare, Sall. J. 51, 1.—**II.** Trop., *to ward off, avert, repel:* frigus, famem propulsare, Cic. Fin. 4, 25, 71: periculum capitis legum praesidio, id. Clu. 52, 144: suspicionem a se, id. Verr. 2, 3, 60, § 140: bellum ab urbe ac moenibus, Liv. 3, 69; 28, 44: morbos exquisitis remediis, Col. 6, 5: violentiam vini, Gell. 15, 2, 6: praesidio vim propulsaturus, Curt. 10, 8, 4.

prōpulsor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that wards off* or *drives back* (post-class.): cornigeri pecudis, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 301.

1. prōpulsus, a, um, *Part.*, from propello.

2. prōpulsus, ūs (only in *abl. sing.*), *m.* [propello], *a driving on* or *forth, propulsion, impulse* (post-Aug.): ventum propulsu suo concitare, Sen. Q. N. 5, 14, 3.

prō-pungo, ĕre, 3, *v. a., to prick, puncture in front* (post-class.): tum partium propungentibus pilis capitis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 dub. (al. tum praerasis prominentibus pilis, capiti).

‡ **prō-purgo**, āre, *v. a., to cleanse beforehand*, Not. Tir. p. 120; Vulg. Ecclus. 7, 33.

† **prŏpylaeum (-laeon)**, or **prŏpylon**, i, *n.*, = προπύλαιον, *a gateway, entrance;* esp. (in *plur.*) of the celebrated entrance to the temple of Pallas in the citadel of Athens, *the Propylæum:* Phalereus Demetrius Periclem vituperat, quod tantam pecuniam in praeclara illa propylaea conjecerit, Cic. Off. 2, 17, 60: propylaea nobilia, id. Rep. 3, 32, 44.—In *sing.:* cum Athenis propylaeon pingeret, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 101 (al. propylon); 36, 5, 3, § 10.

prō-quaestōre, or, separately, **prō quaestōre**, *a magistrate, who, after administering the quæstorship at Rome, was associated with a proconsul in the administration of a province, a proquæstor:* qui et legatus et pro quaestore fuisset, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 11: cum Alexandriae pro quaestore essem, id. Ac. 2, 4, 11. — Abbreviated, Proq., Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2.—*Plur.:* proconsul cum quaestoribus provequaestoribus, Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 26.

prōquam, and, separate, **prō quam**, v. pro, I.

prō-quīrīto, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a., to cry out* or *exclaim in public, to publish, proclaim* (post-class.): epistulam saepe aperiens proquiritabat, App. Mag. p. 326, 8: lex proquiritata, Sid. Ep. 8, 6: hoc opusculum, *Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. praef. p.* 33.

† **prōra**, ae (collat. form **prōris;** *acc.* prorim, Att. ap. Non. 200, 33, or Trag. 575), *f.*, = πρῷρα. **I.** *The forepart of a ship, the prow* (opp. puppis, the stern; class.): astitit prorae, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 65; Lucr. 2, 554: prorae admodum erectae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: rostrata, Plin. 9, 30, 49, § 94: terris advertere proram, Verg. G. 4, 117; id. A. 6, 3; 7, 35: prorae tutela Melanthus, i. e. *the lookout stationed at the prow*, = proreta, Ov. M. 3, 617: suspensa prora navim in puppim statuebat, Liv. 24, 34: prorae litore illisae, id. 22, 20; Luc. 9, 1082; Stat. Th. 5, 335.—Prov.: mihi prora et puppis, ut Graecorum proverbium est, fuit a me tui dimittendi, ut rationes nostras explicares, i. e. *my intention from beginning to end, my whole design*, Gr. πρῴρα καὶ πρύμνη, Cic. Fam. 16, 24, 1.—**II.** Poet., transf., *a ship:* quot prius aeratae steterant ad litora prorae, Verg. A. 10, 223; Ov. M. 14, 164.

prō-rēpo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. n., to creep forth, crawl out, come out* in a gradual or unobserved manner (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: (formica) non usquam prorepit, Hor. S. 1, 1, 37: cum prorepserunt primis animalia terris, id. ib. 1, 3, 99: cochleae prorepunt e cavis terrae, Plin. 8, 39, 59, § 140: aegri quoque ad conspectum tui prorepere, Plin. Pan. 22, 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To creep along, crawl forwards* to a place: rumore caedis exterritus prorepsit ad solarium proximum, Suet. Claud. 10.—**B.** Of inanimate subjects, *to come forth gradually, to put forth, to ooze out, exude*, of the vine: prorepentes oculi, Col. 11, 2, 38; 3, 10, 3: pampinus e duro prorepsit, id. 4, 22, 4: tardaque sudanti prorepunt balsama ligno, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 96: ne palmites libero excursu in luxuriam prorepant, Col. 5, 5, 13: umor lente prorepit, *gradually flows off*, id. 2, 16, 5: nervus prorepit usque ad ultimam partem caudae, *extends*, id. 7, 12, 14.

† **prōrēta**, ae, *m.*, = πρωράτης, *the lookout man at the prow, the under-pilot* (ante- and post-class.): si tu proreta isti navi es, ego gubernator ero, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 75; Dig. 39, 4, 11.

† **prōreus** (dissyl.), ĕi, *m.*, = πρωρεύς, *the lookout man at the prow, under-pilot* (poet.), Ov. M. 3, 634.

prōrīga, ae, *m.* [prob. pro-rego], *a stable-boy, an attendant employed in breeding horses*, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 156; Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 9.

prō-rĭpio, pŭi, reptum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To drag* or *snatch forth* (class.). **A.** Lit.: hominem proripi jubet, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 161: nudos pedes, i. e. *spring forth*, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 82.—With *se, to rush out, to hasten* or *hurry forth* or *away:* quo illum hunc hominem proripuisse foras se dicam ex aedibus? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 1: se ex curiā repente proripuit, Cic. Har. Resp. 1, 2: se ex curiā domum, Sall. C. 32, 1: se porta foras, Caes. B. C. 2, 11 *fin.* (12 *init.*); 1, 80: se domo, Liv. 29, 9; 8, 30: ex totā urbe, id. 2, 24.—**B.** Trop.: quae libido non se proripiet ac proiciet occultatione propositā? Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73.—**II.** *To snatch* or *hurry on, forwards*, or *away.* **A.** Lit.: se in publicum, *to rush into the street*, Liv. 8, 28; 2, 23: se in silvam, *to take refuge*, Suet. Oth. 6: se custodibus, Tac. A. 4, 45: se cursu, *to run away*, App. M. 7, p. 196, 15.—Without *se* (poet.): quo deinde ruis? quo proripis? Verg. A. 5, 741.—**B.** Trop. (poet.): ne virilis Cultus in caedem, et Lycias proriperet catervas? Hor. C. 1, 8, 16.

prōris, *f.*, v. prora.

prō-rīto, āre, *v. a.* [like ir-rito, āre; cf. also ira]. **I.** *To provoke, cause*, or *produce by irritation* (post-Aug.), Plin. 26, 8, 58, § 90.—**II.** Transf., *to incite, entice, allure, tempt* (post-Aug.): nisi pretium proritat, Col. 2, 10, 17: quem spes proritat, Sen. Ep. 23, 2: proritat illos rei species, id. Tranq. 12, 5: stomachum varietate aptā ciborum, Scrib. Comp. 104: aliquem ad furias, Arn. 5, 178.

prōrŏgātio, ōnis, *f.* [prorogo]. **I.** *A prolonging, extension* of a term of office: prorogatio imperii, *a prolongation of one's command*, Liv. 8, 26 *fin.*—**II.** *A putting off, deferring* of an appointed time: diei, Cic. Att. 13, 43 (in Cic. Mur. 23, 47, the true reading is perrogationem; in Liv. 42, 30, 9, propagatio).

prōrŏgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *admitting of delay, prorogative* (post-Aug.): prorogativa fulmina sunt, quorum minae differri possunt, Sen. Q. N. 2, 47 *fin.*

prōrŏgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that pays* or *gives out, a dispenser* (post-class.): tritici, vini, et olei, Cassiod. Var. 10, 28.

prō-rŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To prolong, continue, extend, protract* (class.; syn.: propago, produco): ne quinquennii imperium Caesari prorogaretur, *should not be prolonged*, Cic. Phil. 2, 10, 24: provinciam, id. Att. 5, 11, 1; 5, 2, 1: ne quid temporis nobis prorogetur (in the province), id. Fam. 3, 10, 3: imperium, Liv. 26, 1: imperium in insequentem annum, id. 9, 42, 2; 10, 22, 9: spatium praeturae in alterum annum, Front. Aquaed. 7: spem militi in alium diem, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 57: vitae spatium, Tac. A. 3, 51 *fin.:* moras in hiemes, Plin. 16, 22, 34, § 83: memoriam alicujus, Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 5: nominis famam, id. ib. 9, 19, 3.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To keep for a long time, to preserve, continue* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): divinis condimentis utere, quî prorogare vitam possis hominibus, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 38: alterum in lustrum, meliusque semper Proroget aevum, Hor. C. S. 67: spiritum homini, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 7; Sen. Ep. 101, 10: conditum prorogatur, Plin. 22, 22, 37, § 79.—**2.** *To put off, defer* (class.): dies ad solvendum, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 74: diem mortis, Sen. Ben. 5, 17, 6.—**II.** *To pay down beforehand, to advance* (post-class.): vel prorogante eo, vel repromittente, Dig. 40, 1, 4, § 1: si ei nummos prorogavit emptor, ib. 40, 1, 4, § 5: pensionem integram, ib. 19, 2, 19, § 6.—**III.** *To propagate, perpetuate* (post-class.): prorogata familia, Val. Max. 3, 4, 6: sobolem, Just. 2, 4, 21 (dub.; al. generandam).

Prorsa (Prōsa), ae, *f.* [2. prorsus], sc. dea, i. e. *the goddess presiding over births with the head foremost* (opp. Postverta), Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 16, 4; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 199.

prorsum (collat. form **prōsum**, like prōsus = prorsus, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 6 Ritschl), *adv.* [pro-versum]. **I.** *Forwards* (poet.): neque prorsum iniit, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 32: cursari rursum prorsum, *to and fro*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35.—**II.** *Straight on, right onwards, directly* (ante-class.): simulato, quasi eas prorsum in navem, Plaut. Pers. 4, 5, 5; id. Mil. 4, 4, 56 Ritschl.—**B.** Trop., *straightforwards, without ceremony*, i. e. *wholly, absolutely, at all* (ante- and post-class.): prorsum perit, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 3: prorsum quodcumque videbat fecisse, Cato ap. Charis. p. 189 P.: praedones prorsum parcunt nemini, Plaut. ib.: prorsum credebam nemini, id. Pers. 4, 3, 8: prorsum nihil intellego, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 28; cf. id. Eun. 2, 3, 41: irritatus, Gell. 17, 3, 3.

1. prorsus (collat. form **prōsus**, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 2; Enn. ap. Non. 165, 11; Trag. Rel. p. 28 Rib.; but p. 107 Vahl. reads prorsus), *adv.* [for pro-versus]. **I.** *Forwards* (ante-class.): non prorsus, verum transvorsus cedit, quasi cancer solet, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 45.—**II.** *Straight on, right onwards, directly* (ante- and post-class.), Cato ap. Fest. p. 234 Müll.: tunc Arionem prorsus ex eo loco Corinthum petivisse, Gell. 16, 19, 17.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Straightway, by all means, certainly, truly, precisely, utterly, absolutely* (class.): prorsus perii, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 27: vide ne ille huc prorsus se inruat, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 11; 3, 2, 26: prorsus tacere nequeo, id. Hec. 4, 4, 51: ita

prorsus existimo, Cic Tusc 2, 5, 14 nullo modo potest fieri prosus, Plaut Trin 3, 3, 2 nullo modo prorsus assentior, Cic N D 3, 8 21, id Att 13, 45, 1 verbum prorsus nullum intellego, *not a single word*, id de Or 2, 14, 61 venies exspectatus non solum nobis sed prorsus omnibus, id Fam 4, 10, 1 affatim prorsus, id. Att 16, 1, 5 prorsus vehementer et severe, id ib 16, 15, 2 hoc mihi prorsus valde placet, id. Fam 6, 20, 2, Plin 14, 5, 7, § 58 — Ironically grati prorsus conjugibus revertemur, Curt 5, 5, 13 —**2.** *Exactly, just, precisely* set ea prorsus opportuna Catilinae, Sall C 16, 5, Varr L. L. 6, § 16 dub, v Müll ad h l prorsus quasi, *precisely as if*, Just 1, 7, 16 —**3.** After an enumeration of particulars, *in short, in fine, in a word* igitur colos exsanguis, foedi oculi citus modo, modo tardus incessus, prorsus in facie vultuque vecordia inerat, Sall C 15, 5, 25, 5, id. J 23 1, 30, 3 al

2. prorsus (collat form **prōsus;** v II), a, um, *adj* [for pro versus] **I.** *Straightforwards, right onwards, straight, direct* (post Aug) prorso tramite siste gradus (al proso), Avien 3 prorsi limites appellantur in agrorum mensuris, qui ad orientem directi sunt Fest p 234, and Paul ex Fest p 235 Müll —**II.** Trop, of style, *straightforwards*, i e *prosaic, in prose*, opp to verse (post class) prorsum est porro versum, id est ante versum Hinc et prorsa oratio, quam non inflexit cantilena, Don. Ter Eun. 2, 3, 14 et prorsa et vorsa facundia veneratus sum, *in prose and verse*, App Flor 4, p 361, 36 — In this sense predominant (but not found in Cic) in the form prosa oratio, *prose*, = soluta oratio, Quint 1, 5, 18, 11, 2, 39 prosa eloquentia, Vell 1, 17, 3, Sen. ap Gell 12, 2, 6, Col 11, 1, 1, Plin 5, 29, 31, § 112 — *Subst* **prōsa,** ae, *f*, *prose*, Quint 1, 8, 2, 8, 6, 17, 20, 9, 4, 52 et saep

prō-rumpo, rupi, ruptum, 3, *v a* and *n* **I.** *Act*, *to thrust* or *cast forth, to cause to break, burst*, or *rush forth, to send forth* (Aetna) atram prorumpit ad aethera nubem, Verg A. 3, 572 proruptus pons *broken down*, Tac H 1, 86 (al proruto) —With *se*, *to burst forth, dash forth* cerva in fugam sese prorupit, Gell 15, 22, 6 — Mid prorumpi, *to rush* or *burst forth* hinc prorumpitur in mare venti vis, Lucr 6, 436 mare proruptum, Verg A 1, 246 proruptum exundat pelagus, Sil 3, 51 proruptus corpore sudor, Verg A 7, 459 prorupto sanguine, Stat Th 2, 626 —**II.** *Neutr*, *to rush* or *break forth, to burst out* **A.** Lit per medios audacissime proruperunt, Caes B G 5, 15 in hostes, Verg A 10, 379 obsessi omnibus portis prorumpunt, Tac. H 4, 34 —**2.** Transf, of things, *to break out, break* or *burst forth make its appearance* cum diu cohibitae lacrimae prorumperent, Plin Ep 3, 16, 5 vis morbi in unum intestinum prorupit, Nep Att 21, 3 incendium proruperat, *a fire had broken out*, Tac A. 15, 40 stercora, Vulg Judic 3, 22 prorumpit in auras vox, Sil 3, 699 nihil prorupit, quo conjuratio intellegeretur, *became known*, Tac H 4, 55 —**B.** Trop, *to break out, burst forth* illa pestis prorumpet, Cic. Mur 39, 85 eo prorumpere hominum cupiditatem, ut, etc, id Rosc Am 5, 12 in bellum, *to break out*, Just 24 1, 1 in scelera ac dedecora, Tac A. 6, 51 ad minas, *to break out into threats*, id ib 11, 35 ad quod victo silentio prorupit reus, *at which he broke silence and burst forth*, id ib 11, 2, 12, 54, 13 12

prō-rŭo, rŭi, rŭtum, 3, *v a.* and *n* **I.** *Act*, *to cast* or *tear down in front, to pull down, throw down, hurl to the ground, overthrow, overturn, demolish* (class) his (munitionibus) prorutis, Caes B G 3, 26 vallo proruto, jam in castra proelium intulerat Liv 4 29, Curt 4, 13, 26 columnam, Hor C 1, 35, 14 Albam a fundamentis *to raze to the ground* Liv 26, 13 vallum in fossas, id. 9, 14, 9, 37 terrae motus montes, id 22, 5 terrae motibus prorutae domus, *thrown down*, Tac A 12, 43 prorutae arbores, id ib 2, 17 proruere ac profligare hostem, *to overthrow*, id. H 3, 22 —With *se*, *to rush out, hurry forth* (poet) foras simul omnes proruunt se, Ter Eun 3 5, 51 prorutus tumulo cinis, Sen Troad 648 —**II.** *Neutr* **A.** *To rush forth, to rush* or *fall upon* an enemy ex parte, quā (dextrum cornu) proruebat, Caes B C 3, 69 proruere in hostem, Curt 4, 16, 6, cf Gell 1, 11, 2 —**B.** *To tumble down* (post Aug) motu terrae oppidum proruit, Tac A 15, 22

prō-ruptĭo, ōnis, *f* [prorumpo], *a breaking* or *rushing forth, an eruption* (post class) hostium, *a sally, sortie*, Aur Vict Caes 33 undarum, Mart Cap 6, § 624.—*Absol*, Mart Cap 8, § 804

prōruptor, ōris, *m* [id], *one that breaks forth, sallies out* from a besieged place (post class) Amm 24, 5

prōruptus, a, um, *Part*, from prorumpo

prōrŭtus, a, um, *Part*, from proruo

1. prosa ōrātĭo, and **prōsa,** v 2 prorsus, II

2. prōsa, ae, v 2 prorsus, II

prōsăĭcus, a, um, *adj* [1 prosa] **I.** *Prosaic, in prose* (post-class) prosaico relatu, Ven Carm. 7, 11, 1, id Vit S Mart 1, 13 — **II.** *Subst* **prōsăĭcus,** i, *m*, *a prose writer, prosaist* (post class), Ven. Vit S Mart 2, 469

prōsāpĭa, ae (collat form **prōsāpĭes,** ēi or es), *f* [pro and root sa, cf sero, satus], *a stock, race, family* (archaic, v Quint 1, 6, 40, 8 3, 26, cf stirps, genus, progenies, posteritas) prosapia progenies id est porro sparsis et quasi jactis liberis quia supare significat jacere et dissicere, Paul ex Fest p 225 Müll veteres prosapias (perh to be read veteris prosapies, as a *gen sing*), Cato ap Non 67, 30 de Coclitum prosapia esse, Plaut Curc 3, 23 rogitares, unde esset, qua prosapia, id Merc 3, 4, 49 homo veteris prosapiae, Sall J 85, 10, so, vetus, Just. 14, 6, 11, Suet Galb 2 et eorum, ut utamur veteri verbo, prosapiam, Cic Univ 11, cf nec utique ab ultimis et jam oblitteratis repetita (verba) temporibus, qualia sunt . prosapia, Quint 1, 6, 40 insulsum (verbum), id 8, 3, 26 Galba magna et vetere prosapia, Suet Galb 2 pro gloria veteris prosapiae, Just 14, 6, 11, Prud Apoth 1006 — Form prosapies tot stuprorum sordidam prosapiem, Prud στεφ 10, 180, Cassiod Var 9, 25 prosapies, γενους καταγωγη, Gloss Philox

prŏsăpŏdŏsis, is, *f*, *a figure of speech*, defined by Mart Cap § 533 Kopp (al pro apodosis, q v)

prōsārĭus, a, um, *adj* [1 prosa] *of* or *belonging to prose, prosaic* (post class) opus, Sid Ep 3, 14 loquendi genus, id. ib 9, 13

prōsător, ōris, *m* [pro sero], *an ancestor* (eccl Lat), Jul ap Aug c Sec Resp Jul 1 90

prōsatrix, īcis, *f* [id.], *an ancestress*, Isid Gloss

prōsătus, a, um, *Part*, from 1 pro sero

† proscaenĭum (proscēn-), ii, *n*, = προσκηνιον **I.** *The place before the scene where the actors appeared, the proscenium*, also in gen, *the stage*, Plaut Am prol 91, id Truc prol 10, id. Poen prol 17 veteres ineunt proscaenia ludi, Verg G 2, 381 theatrum et proscaenium ad Apollinis locavit, Liv 40, 51, Vitr 5, 6, Suet Ner 12 proscaenii contabulatio, App Flor 4 p 359, 1 —**II.** Transf, *a theatre* (post class) Claud. Laud. Stil 2, 403

† proschŏlus, i, *m*, = προσχολος, *an under teacher, under master* (post class) tam pauper, ut proscholus esset grammatici, Aug Serm Apostol Serm 178, n 8, Aus Prof 22 *in lemm*

prō-scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3, *v a*, *to tear open in front, to rend, split, cleave, cut up, cut in pieces* (poet and in post Aug prose) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. ferro proscindere quercum Luc. 3, 434 piscem, App Mag p 300, 18 and 20 spumanti Rhodanus proscindens gurgite campos, Sil 3, 449 vulnere pectus, Stat. Th 10, 439 fulgure terram, Just 44 3, 6 —**B.** In partic, in agriculture, of the first ploughing, *to break up* the land rursum terram cum primum arant, proscindere appellant, cum iterum, offringere dicunt, quod primā aratione glebae grandes solent excitari, Varr R. R. 1, 29, 2, 1, 27, 2 terram transversis adversisque sulcis, Col 3, 13 4 priusquam ares, proscindito, Cato ap Plin 18, 19, 49, § 176 bubulcum autem per proscissum ingredi oportet, *the trench furrow*, Col 2, 2, 25, 3, 13, 4, 11, 2, 32 — Poet, in gen, for arare, *to plough* rorulentas terras, Att ap Non p 395, 22 (Trag Rel. v 496 Rib) validis terram proscinde juvencis, Verg G 2, 237 terram pressis aratris, Lucr 5, 209 ferro campum, Ov M 7, 119 —**2.** Transf., *to cut through, to cleave, furrow* (poet) rostro ventosum aequor Cat 64, 12 remo stagna, Sil 8, 603 —**II.** Trop, *to cut up* with words, *to censure, satirize, revile, defame*. aliquem, Ov P 4, 16, 47 equestrem ordinem, Suet Calig 30 aliquem foedissimo convicio, id Aug 13 carminibus pro scissus, Plin 36 6, 7, § 48 aliquem famoso carmine, Suet Vit Luc, Val Max 5, 3, 3, 8, 5, 2

prōscissĭo, onis, *f* [proscindo, I B] In agriculture, *the first ploughing, a breaking up*, Col 2, 13, 6, 6, 2, 8

prōscissus, a, um, *Part*, from proscindo

prō-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3, *v a*, *to write before* or *in front of, to write over* or *upon, to inscribe.* **I.** In gen (post Aug) vultus voluntariā poenarum lege proscripti, *written over, inscribed*, Petr 107 —**II.** In partic **A.** *To publish* any thing *by writing* (freq and class) ut quo die esse oporteret idus Januarias, eo die Calendas Martias proscriberet, Cic Verr 2, 2, 52, § 129 quam (legem) non is promulgavit, quo nomine proscriptam videtis, id ib 2, 5, 69, § 177 non proscripta neque edicta die, id. ib 1, 54, 141 venationem, id. Att 16, 4, 1 leges, Tac A 13, 51 versiculos per vias, Gell 15, 4, 3 —(β) With *obj clause* senatum Calendis velle se frequentem adesse, etiam Formiis proscribi jussit, Cic Att 9, 17, 1 proscribit se auctionem esse facturum, id Quint. 4, 15, cf Suet Caes 49 —**B.** *To offer in writing* any thing *for sale, lease*, or *hire*, or *as to be sold by auction, to post up, advertise* proscribere palam sic accipimus, claris litteris, ut, etc., Dig 14, 3, 11 Racilius tabulam proscripsit, se familiam Catonianam venditurum, Cic Q Fr 2, 6, 5 Claudius proscripsit insulam, vendidit, id Off 3, 16, 65 —**C.** *To publish* a person *as having forfeited his property, to punish with confiscation, to confiscate* one's property (cf publico) quaero enim, quid sit aliud proscribere Velitis, jubeatis, ut M Tullius in civitate ne sit, bonaque ejus ut mea sint, Cic Dom 17, 43 Pompeium *to confiscate the estates gained by him*, id Agr 2 36, 99 vicinos *to confiscate the lands of one's neighbors*, id ib 3, 4, 14 possessiones, id ib bona, Plin Ep 8, 18, 5 —**D.** *To proscribe, outlaw* one, by hanging up a tablet with his name and sentence of outlawry, confiscation of goods, etc postea quam victoria constituta est, cum proscriberentur homines, qui adversarii fuisse putabantur, Cic Rosc Am 6 16 victoria Sullae parentes, Sall C 37, 9 modus proscribendi, Suet Aug 27 — Hence, *P a*, as *subst*

prōscriptus, i, *an outlaw, one proscribed* contra legem Corneliam, quae proscriptum juvari vetat, Cic Verr 2, 1, 47, § 123 proscriptorum liberos honores petere puduit, Plin 7, 30, 31, § 117 in proscriptorum numero esse Sall C 51, 33 bona proscriptorum, id H 1, 31 Dietsch —**2.** Trop cujus pudoris dignitas in concione proscripta sit, *has been brought into ill repute, rendered suspected*, Petr 106

prōscriptĭo, onis *f* [proscribo] (class) **I.** *A written public notice* of sale, *an advertisement* proscriptio bonorum, Cic Quint 18, 56 quam ad diem proscriptiones venditionesque fiant, id Rosc Am 44, 128 bonorum, id Cat 2, 10, 21 praediorum, id. Fl 30, 74 —**II.** *Proscription, outlawry, confiscation* proscriptionis miserrimum nomen, Cic Dom 17, 43 de capite civis et de bonis proscriptionem ferre, id Sest 30 65, id. Cat 2, 9, 20 capitis mei, id Prov Cons 19, 45 proscriptione pecunias ex aerario accipere, Suet. Caes 11

prō-scriptor, ōris, *m* [id], *one who proscribes* or *outlaws, adj*, *proscriptive* (post Aug) proscriptor animus, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 56, cf proscripturio

‡ prōscriptūra, ae, *f* [id] *proscription, outlawry*, Not Tir p 11

prōscriptŭrĭo, īre, *v desider n* [id.] *to desire* or *long to proscribe*, (a word formed

sarcastically by Cic.): ita sullaturit animus ejus et proscripturit diu, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 6 (cited Quint. 8, 6, 32).

prōscriptus, a, um, *Part.*, from proscribo.

prō-sĕco, cŭi, ctum (old *inf. pass.* parag. prosecarier, Plaut. Poen. 2, 1, 8), 1, *v. a.*, *to cut off from before, cut away* or *off.* **I.** In gen. (post-class.): prosectis naso prius ac mox auribus, App. M. 2, p. 128, 11.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In agriculture, *to cut up, break up* with the plough (post-Aug.): solum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 10.—**B.** In relig. lang., *to cut off* the parts to be sacrificed: vetui exta prosecarier, Plaut. Poen. 2, 1, 8: ubi exta prosecta erunt, Cato, R. R. 134: hostiae exta, Liv. 5, 21: exta prosecuit, Suet. Aug. 1: prosecta pectora, Val. Fl. 3, 439.—**2.** In gen., *to sacrifice (eccl. Lat.): Aesculapio* gallinaceum, Tert. Apol. 46.—Hence, **prōsectum**, i, *n.*, *that which is cut off for sacrifice, the entrails*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 110 Müll.; in *plur.*, Ov. M. 12, 152; id. F. 6, 163; Stat. Th. 5, 641; Licin. Macer. ap. Non. 220, 20.—Collat. form **prōsecta**, ae, *f.*, Lucil. ap. Non. 220, 22 dub. (al. prosicies).

prō-sĕcro, āvi, 1, *v. n.* [sacro], *to sacrifice* (eccl. Lat.): daemonibus, Lact. 4, 275: Aesculapio gallum, id. 3, 20, 16; id. Epit. 23, 3; 37, 5.

prōsecta, ae, *f.*, v. proseco *fin.*

prōsectio, ōnis, *f.* [proseco], *a cutting off, amputation* (post-class.): ferri prosectio, Salv. Gub. D. 6, 16.

prōsector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who cuts in pieces, a cutter up, an anatomist* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 25.

prōsectum, i, *n.*, v. proseco *fin.*

1. prōsectus, a, um, *Part.*, from proseco.

2. prōsectus, ūs, *m.* [proseco], *a cutting* or *slashing, a cut, stroke* (Appul.): prosectu gladiorum, App. M. 8, p. 214, 32: dentium, *a bite*, id. ib. 8, p. 203, 20.

prōsĕcūtio, ōnis, *f.* [prosequor]. **I.** Lit., *a following* or *accompanying on the way, attendance* (post-class.): necessitas prosecutionis, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 47: prosecutio opportuna, Symm. Ep. 7, 59.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A following with words, an honorable notice* or *mention:* quā prosecutione simplicitatem ejus edisseram, Ambros. Exc. Frat. Sat. 1, 51.—**B.** *A continuation*, Ambros. Fid. 2, 13, 108; Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 3, 7.

prōsĕcūtor (prōsĕquūtor), ōris, *m.* [id.], *an accompanier, companion, an attendant* (post-class.), Dig. 48, 3, 7; Cod. Th. 8, 5, 47; 10, 72, 1; 12, 6, 12 et saep.: caterva prosecutorum, Sid. Ep. 4, 8.

prōsĕcūtōria, ae, *f.* (sc. epistula) [prosecutor], *a letter relating to taking something in charge, a letter of authorization* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 10, 72, 1.

prōsĕcūtus (prōsĕquūtus), a, um, *Part.*, from prosequor.

prō-sĕda, ae, *f.* [sedeo] (she who sits in public), *a common prostitute* (perh. only Plaut.), Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 53; cf.: prosedas meretrices Plautus appellat, quod ante stabula sedeant. Eaedem et prostibulae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 Müll.

†† **prosedămum**, i, *n.* [Sarmatian], = pigritia equorum in coitu, Plin. 26, 10, 63, § 98.

Prŏsĕlēnus, i, *m.*, = Προσέληνος, *older than the moon*, a name by which the Arcadians called themselves, Cic. Fragm. Or. pro Fund. 3 B. and K. (Serv. Verg. G. 2, 342).

† **prŏsēlȳtus**, a, um, = προσήλυτος, *come from abroad, foreign, strange* (late Lat.): numeravit Salomon omnes viros proselytos, Vulg. 2 Par. 2, 17.—Hence, as *subst.*, **1. prŏsēlȳtus**, i, *m.* **I.** *A sojourner, a stranger* in the land: proselyti et advenae, Vulg. Tob. 1, 7; id. Ezech. 14, 7.—**II.** Esp., *one that has come over from heathenism to the Jewish religion, a proselyte* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 21; Hier. Ep. 64, n. 8; Vulg. Matt. 23, 15; Inscr. Fabr. p. 465, n. 101.—**2. prŏsēlȳta**, ae, *f.*, *a female proselyte, converted woman*, Inscr. Orell. 25, 22.

prō-sēmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [prosemino], *a sower*; trop., *a disseminator* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. ad Nat. 2, 13.

prō-sēmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to sow* or *scatter about, to sow* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: ostreas, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 216, 13: tamquam ex draconis alicujus dentibus proseminati, Lact. 6, 10, 19.—**II.** Trop., *to disseminate, propagate:* proseminatae sunt familiae, i. e. ortae, Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 61; id. Imp. Pomp. 1, 90.

* **prō-sentio**, sensi, 4, *v. a.*, *to perceive beforehand*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 16.

‡ **prōsĕquium**, ii, *n.* [prosequor], *attendance:* prosequium a prosequendo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 Müll.

prō-sĕquor, cūtus (quūtus), 3, *v. dep. a.*, *to follow* (in a friendly or hostile manner), *to accompany, attend; to follow after, pursue* (class.; cf.: comitor, stipo). **I.** Lit.: novum maritum volo rus prosequi, Plaut. Cas. 4, 2, 3: eum milites electi circiter CXX. sunt prosecuti, Caes. B. C. 3, 91: Dianam ture odoribusque incensis prosecutae sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77; id. Att. 6, 3, 6: unum omnes illum prosequebantur, Nep. Alc. 6, 3: aliquem in domum, Gell. 18, 1, 16: exsequias, *to attend a funeral*, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 14; so, defunctum in conditorium, Petr. 111; cf.: Bassus noster videtur mihi prosequi se, *to attend his own funeral*, Sen. Ep. 30, 5: lacrimis ad saevas prosequor usque fores, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 62; Cic. Planc. 10, 26: Aeneas Prosequitur lacrimans longe, Verg. A. 6, 476; 12, 72.—In a hostile sense, *to follow after, pursue:* fugientes prosequi, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: hostem, id. ib. 2, 8: novissimos multa millia passuum prosecuti, id. B. G. 2, 11; 5, 9: iste iratus hominem verbis vehementioribus prosequitur, i. e. *assailed, attacked*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 29, § 73: aliquem contumeliosis vocibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 69: speculatores, qui prosequerentur agmen, missi, Liv. 27, 15; 30, 29: armati qui eos prosequebantur, Curt. 3, 13, 9: aliquem lapidibus, Petr. 90.—Of animals: eadem cane anxie prosequente, Just. 1, 4, 11; Sil. 4, 615.—With *abl.*, of following with the eyes: oculis abeuntem prosequor udis, Ov. H. 12, 55; 5, 55: aliquos visu, Stat. Th. 5, 483.—**B.** Transf., of inanim. and abstr. subjects, *to follow, pursue; to accompany, attend:* prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes, Verg. A. 3, 130: naves mitterent quae se prosequerentur, Liv. 30, 25; cf. exercitus, id. 7, 33; Curt. 3, 3, 24: datae duae triremes ad prosequendum, Tac. H. 2, 9: Cattos suos saltus Hercynius prosequitur simul atque deponit, *goes as far as their territory extends, and then ceases*, id. G. 30: eadem (existimatio Quintum) usque ad rogum prosequatur, Cic. Quint. 31, 99; cf.: (amici) mortui vivunt: tantus eos honos prosequitur amicorum, id. Lael. 7, 23.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To honor, adorn,* or *present* one *with* a thing, *to bestow* any thing *upon* one; constr. with *abl.*, rarely with *cum* and *abl.*: benevolentiā, aut misericordiā prosequi aliquem, Cic. Brut. 1, 4: aliquem honorificis verbis, id. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: virtutem alicujus gratā memoriā, id. Phil. 14, 11, 30: nomen alicujus grato animo, id. ib. 4, 1, 3: memoriam cujuspiam clamore et plausu, id. ib. 10, 4, 8: aliquem laudibus, Liv. 9, 8: aliquem beneficiis ac liberalitate, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41, § 94: cum me in illo tristi et acerbo luctu atque discessu non lacrimis solum tuis, sed animo, corpore, copiis prosecutus esses, id. Planc. 30, 73; cf.: reliquum est ut tuam profectionem amore prosequar, reditum spe exspectem, id. Fam. 15, 21, 5: delictum veniā, Tac. A. 13, 35: Maximum libenter apud te testimonio prosequar, Plin. Ep. 10, 85 (17): prosecuti cum donis legatos sunt, Liv. 39, 55, 4: decedentem domum cum favore ac laudibus prosecuti sunt, id. 2, 31, 11: Senatus gratias egit Caesari, quod et ipse cum summo honore mentionem ejus prosecutus esset, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 5; cf.: aliquem uberrimo congiario, Suet. Caes. 27: milites, id. Aug. 49.—**B.** *To pursue, continue, follow up, to go on* or *proceed with* an idea or theme: si (rem) non ad extremum, sed usque eo, quo opus erit, prosequemur, Auct. Her. 1, 9, 14: non prosequar longius, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 83: illius vero mortis opportunitatem benevolentiā prosequamur, *id. Brut. 1, 4: pascua versu, to describe at length*, Verg. G. 3, 340: stilo munificentiae rationem, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 8: ut latius, quae cujusque adfectus natura sit, prosequamur, Quint. 5, 8, 2; 2, 6, 1: uno libello carissimam mihi memoriam prosequi, Plin. Ep. 3, 10, 3: ex ordine domesticos motus, *to pursue, go through with, describe in order*, Flor 3, 12, 14: similitudinem, *to follow up*, Sen. Ep. 13, 3.—*Absol.*, *to proceed* with one's speaking (poet.): prosequitur pavitans, et ficto pectore fatur, Verg. A. 2, 107.

1. prō-sĕro, sēvi, sătum, 3, *v. a.*, *to bring forth* or *produce by sowing.* **I.** Lit. (poet.): segetem, Luc. 4, 411: fruges, Tert. poët. adv. Marc. 1, 127.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to beget, bring forth, produce, generate* (post-class.): Plato angustiore conceptu prosatus, *sprung from*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 1: placito dea prosata mundo, Sol. Fragm. in Anthol. Lat. t. 2, p. 384 Burm.; cf.: venti ex aëre prosati, App. Mund. 12, p. 62, 25; Aus. Idyll. 7, 1; Prud. στεφ. 6, 46.—**II.** *Trop., to produce (post-class.): ex* artibus artes Proserere, Grat. Cyn. 9.

2. prō-sĕro, sĕrŭi, sertum, 3, *v. a.*, *to stretch forth, extend* (post-class.): aggeribus caput Alpinis proserit in Celtas (Rhodanus), Sil. 3, 447: proserit hydra caput, Avien. Arat. 1111: se, id. Perieg. 711, 342.

Prŏserpĭna, ae, *f.*, = Περσεφόνη. **I.** *Proserpine, daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, and wife of Pluto, who seized her as she was gathering flowers in Sicily, and carried her away to the infernal regions:* Cereris Proserpina puer, Naev. 2, 18; cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 53; 3, 34, 83; Ov. M. 5, 391; Hyg. Fab. 146.—**II.** Poet., for *the Lower World:* sed me Imperiosa trahit Proserpina: vive, valeque, Hor. S. 2, 5, 109.

prōserpĭnāca, ae, *f.*, *a plant, also called* polygonon, Plin. 26, 4, 11, § 23; 27, 12, 104, § 127; App. Herb. 18.

prōserpĭnālis, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Proserpine:* herba, *the herb dragonwort*, Marc. Emp. 10.

prō-serpo, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to creep forwards* or *forth, to creep* or *crawl along* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: proserpens bestia, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 74; cf. id. As. 3, 3, 105; id. Pers. 4, 28; Varr. L. L. 5, § 68 Müll.: servulus proserpit leniter, App. M. 4, p. 151, 13: de specu funesta proserpit ursa, id. ib. 7, p. 198, 25.—Transf., of plants, *to come forth imperceptibly:* sata in lucem proserpunt, Arn. 3, 119.—**II.** Trop., *to move on imperceptibly, to glide* or *steal along* (post-class.): proserpit ad intima vulnus, Ser. Samm. 14, 251: malo proserpenti occurrere, Amm. 15, 8, 7.

† **prŏseucha**, ae, *f.*, = προσευχή, *a place for prayer, an oratory*, Juv. 3, 296; Inscr. Grut. 651, 11.

‡ **prosferari**, impetrari, Lucil. ap. Non. 158, 11, very dub.

prosiciae, ārum, v. porriciae.

* **prōsĭcies**, ēi, *f.* [proseco, II. B.], *the flesh cut off for sacrifice* (ante-class. for prosectum): prosiciem extorum in mensam porricere, Varr. ap. Non. 220, 23.—Collat. form: prosicium, quod prosecatum proicitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 Müll.

‡ **pro-sĭdens**, entis, *Part.* [sedeo], *sitting before*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 367, n. 127.

prō-sĭlio, ŭi (less freq. īvi or ii; īvi, Sen. Ep. 115, 15; Just. 11, 5, 10; Hyg. Fab. 103; ii, Sen. Clem. 1, 3, 3; Petr. 106, 1), 4 (*fut.* prosilibo for prosiliam, Auct. Quint. Decl. 4, 19), *v. n.* [salio], *to leap* or *spring forth, to spring up* (class.). **I.** Lit.: quidnam hic properans prosilit, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 6: repente prosiluerunt, Cic. Cael. 26, 63: ex tabernaculo, Liv. 28, 14: ab sede, id. 2, 12: puppe, Luc. 8, 55: stratis, Val. Fl. 1, 310: de capitis paterni vertice (of Minerva), Ov. F. 3, 842: e convivio, Curt. 7, 4, 19: de navi, Just. 11, 5, 11: in contionem, Liv. 5, 2: in proelium, Just. 24, 8, 8: ad accusationem, Dig. 48, 2, 7: ad flumen, Suet. Caes. 32: in publicum, Petr. 82: donec prosilit unus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 21.—**B.** Transf., of inanim. subjects, *to spring* or *burst forth, to start out* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (sanguis) Emicat, et longe terebrata prosilit aura, Ov. M. 6, 260: prosiliunt lacrimae, Mart. 1, 34, 2: prosilit scintilla, Ov. F. 4, 796: castanea sponte prosiliens, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 93: frutices in altitudinem prosiliunt, *shoot up, grow*, Col. 7, 6, 1: Peloponnesi prosilit cervix, i. e. *the isthmus begins and runs out*, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 8.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To break forth* (poet.): vaga prosiliet frenis natura remotis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 74.—**B.** *To*

start up, to hasten (poet.): prosilui amicum castigatum, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 179.—**C.** *To leap to* any thing, *attempt zealously* or *eagerly* (mostly poet.): numquam nisi potus ad arma Prosiluit dicenda, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 8: ad certamen, Sen. Ben. 1, 25: ad accusationem, Dig. 19, 5, 3; 48, 2, 7: ad munus, Cod. 10, 52, 7.

* **prō-sistens,** entis, *Part.* [sisto], *standing out, projecting:* foliis in modum radiorum prosistentibus, App. M. 11, p. 269, 17.

‡ **prōsĭtus,** propositus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 Müll.

† **proslambănŏmĕnos,** i, *m.*,=προσλαμβανόμενος (taken in addition), *the note A in music*, Vitr. 5, 4, 5.

prō-sŏcer, ĕri, *m.*, *a wife's grandfather:* cuique senex Nereus prosocer esse velit, Ov. H. 3, 74: uxor, et nurus, et pronurus, viro, et socero, et prosocero furtum facere possunt, Dig. 25, 2, 15: erum cum prosocero meo, Plin. Ep. 5, 14 (15), 8.

prō-sŏcrus, ūs, *f.*, *a wife's grandmother:* prosocrus mihi uxoris meae avia est: ego illius sum progener, Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6.

† **prŏsōdĭa,** ae, *f.*,=προσῳδία, *the tone* or *accent* of a syllable (ante-class.), Varr. ap. Gell. 18, 12, 8: accentus quas Graeci προσῳδίας vocant, Quint. 1, 5, 22.

† **prŏsōdĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*,=προσῳδιακός, *prosodial, prosodiac* (post-class.): metrum, Mar. Vict. p. 2580 P.: numeri, Mart. Cap. 9, § 991.

† **prŏsōpis,** idis, *f.*, and **prŏsōpītes,** ae,=προσωπίς and προσωπίτης, *a plant* (pure Lat. personacia), App. Herb. 36.

Prŏsōpītes, ae, *m.*, *a district of the Delta in Egypt*, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49.

prŏsōpon, i, *n.*,=πρόσωπον, *a kind of herb, wild-poppy*, App. Herb. 53.

† **prŏsōpŏpoeia,** ae, *f.*,=προσωποποιΐα. **I.** *Personification*, Quint. 6, 1, 25; 1, 8, 3; 4, 1, 69; 11, 1, 41; Isid. 2, 13, 1; 2, 21, 45.—**II.** *A dramatizing:* ad prosopopoeias irrumpunt, Quint. 2, 1, 2; 3, 8, 49.

prŏsōpŏpoeicus, a, um, *adj.* [prosopopoeia], *of* or *belonging to personification, personifying* (post-class.): sermo, Firm. Error. Prof. Relig. 8.

prospectē, *adv.*, v. prospicio *fin.*

prospectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [2. prospectus], *of* or *belonging to a prospect, furnishing a prospect, prospective* (post-class.): fenestrae, Cod. Just. 8, 10, 12.

prospecto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [prospicio], *to look forth upon, look out; to look at, view, behold, see afar off, gaze upon:* mare, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 2. **I.** Lit.: pars ex tectis fenestrisque prospectant, Liv. 24, 21; cf. Verg. A. 7, 813: Campani moenia urbis prospectantes repleverant, Liv. 23, 47, 3: hostem, id. 22, 14, 11: e terrā aliquem, id. 29, 26, 8: intenti proelium equestre prospectabant, Sall. J. 60, 3: incendium e turri, Suet. Ner. 38: e puppi pontum, Ov. M. 3, 651: Capitolia ab excelsā aede, id. ib. 15, 841: prospectans maesta carinam, Cat. 64, 52.—*Absol.:* astris prospectantibus, Stat. S. 5, 1, 124.—*Impers. pass.:* quā longissime prospectari poterat, Tac. A. 3, 1.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To look around* or *about:* prospectare, ne uspiam insidiae sient, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 2.—**2.** Of localities, *to look towards, to lie* or *be situate towards* any quarter (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): villa, quae monte summo posita Prospectat Siculum, Phaedr. 2, 5, 10: villa, quae subjectos sinus editissima prospectat, Tac. A. 14, 9: septentrionem, id. H. 5, 6: locus late prospectans, *furnishing a wide prospect*, id. ib. 3, 60: thermae prospicientes viam sacram, Sen. Contr. 4 (9), 27, 18: hos (campos) ad occasum conversa prospectat, Curt. 6, 4, 17; Tib. 1, 7, 19; Sil. 3, 418.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To look forward to, to expect a thing; to hope, look out for, await* (class.): exsilium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 17, § 44: diem de die prospectans, ecquod auxilium ab dictatore appareret, Liv. 5, 48.—**B.** *To await, impend over, threaten* one: te quoque fata Prospectant paria, Verg. A. 10, 741.—**C.** *To foresee* (post-class.): prospectandi cognitio, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 24, 35.

prospector, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *one who looks out:* sicut prospector videns casum proximi sui, Vulg. Ecclus. 11, 32.—**II.** Trop., *one that foresees, one that arranges beforehand, a provider* (post-class.): deus prospector humanarum necessitatum, Tert. Or. 1: nuptiarum, id. adv. Marc. 4, 34: deus in rebus incertis prospector, App. de Deo Socr. 16, p. 51, 12; Vulg. Ecclus. 3, 34.

1. prospectus, a, um, *Part.*, from prospicio.

2. prospectus, ūs, *m.* [prospicio]. **I.** Lit., *a lookout, distant view, prospect* (class.): sterilis prospectus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 15: cum saepibus prospectus impediretur, Caes. B. G. 2, 22; cf. Sall. J. 53, 1: non prospectu modo extra vallum adempto, sed propinquo etiam congredientium inter se conspectu, Liv. 10, 32: petere prospectum ex arce, Cat. 64, 241: habere prospectum in praeceps, Vulg. 2 Macc. 13, 5.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Sight, view:* aliquem in prospectum populi Romani producere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47, § 122: cum jam extremi essent in prospectu, *to be in sight*, Caes. B. G. 5, 10; cf. Hirt. B. Afr. 62: lugubris, Tac. H. 1, 4: praeclarus, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 80: praebere prospectum navium, Liv. 27, 23: prospectum eripiens oculis, Verg. A. 8, 254.—**2.** Poet., *sight, vision:* late Aequora prospectu metior, Ov. H. 10, 28.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Regard, respect* (post-class.): cujus rationem prospectumque Bias non habuit, Gell. 5, 11, 10; so, prospectum officii deponere, Val. Max. 5, 1, 3 *ext.*—**B.** *Foresight* (eccl. Lat.): humanus prospectus, Tert. Spect. 1.

pro-spĕcŭlor, āri, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to look into the distance, look out* (very rare): de vallo, Auct. B. Afr. 31.—**B.** Transf., *to explore:* L. Siccium prospeculatum ad locum castris capiendum mittunt, Liv. 3, 43, 2.—* **II.** *Act.*, *to look out for, watch for:* prospeculari e muris adventum imperatoris, Liv. 33, 1, 3.

prosper, and more freq. **prospĕrus,** a, um, *adj.* [pro-spero, answering to hope; cf. spes], *agreeable to one's wishes, favorable, fortunate, prosperous* (freq. and class.; cf.: faustus, propitius): sperem veteres pro spem dixerunt, unde et prospere dicimus, hoc est, pro spe, Non. 171, 25: auspicium prosperum, Naev. 4, 2; cf. in *sup.:* prosperrimum augurium, Plin. 10, 8, 9, § 21: prospera adversaque fortuna, Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 89: magnis autem viris prosperae semper omnes res, id. ib. 2, 66, 167: prosperae res, id. Brut. 3, 12: non jam id ago, ut prosperos exitus consequar, id. Att. 9, 7, 1: successus, Liv. praef. *fin.:* prosperrimo rerum eventu, Vell. 2, 122, 2.—*Comp.:* prosperior civium amor, Tac. A. 6, 51: mox cecinit laudes prosperiore lyrā, Ov. A. A. 3, 50: prosperius fatum, id. F. 3, 614: nomina, *of good omen*, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 22; so, verba, Ov. P. 4, 4, 38.—In *nom. sing.:* prosper dicendi successus, Auct. ap. Prisc. p. 693 P.; Anthol. Lat. 5, 132: deinde est hominum generi prosperus et salutaris ille fulgor, qui dicitur Jovis, *propitious, favorable*, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17 (cited in Prisc. p. 693 P.): immoriens magnis non prosperus ausis, Sil. 10, 202: prosperus in Africam transitus, Val. Max. 3, 7, 1.—With *evenio* (cf. prospere): omnia quae prospera tibi evenere, Liv. 28, 42, 15: si cetera prospera evenissent, id. 21, 21, 9: quod bellum . . . ut id prosperum eveniret, id. 42, 28, 7; 37, 47, 4.—(β) With *gen.* (poet.): noctilucam, Prosperam frugum, *beneficial to fruits*, Hor. C. 4, 6, 39.—**II.** *Subst.*, in *plur.:* **prospĕra,** ōrum, *n.*, *favorable circumstances, good fortune, prosperity* (post-Aug.): prospera belli, Luc. 5, 782: rerum, id. 7, 107: tam mala Pompeii quam prospera mundus adoret, id. 7, 708: Germani prosperis feroces, Tac. H. 5, 15; Plin. Pan. 7.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms. **A. prospĕrē,** *agreeably to one's wishes, favorably, luckily, fortunately, prosperously* (class.): omnia profluenter, prospere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 53: procedere, id. Fam. 12, 9, 2: cedere alicui, Nep. Dat. 1, 2: succedere, id. ib. 6, 1: cui ut omnia prospere evenirent, Liv. 23, 27, 12: cadere, Tac. A. 2, 46.—*Comp.:* aves quae prosperius evolant, *with better augury*, Gell. 6, 6, 8: res eventura prosperius, id. 1, 13, 1; Col. 4, 32, 1.—*Sup.:* prosperrime geruntur omnia, Vell. 2, 97, 1: dimicare, Suet. Caes. 36.—* **B. prospĕrĭter,** *favorably, fortunately*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P.

‡ **prospĕrātĭo,** κατευόδωσις, *good fortune*, Gloss. Cyrill.

prospĕrē, *adv.*, v. prosper *fin.* A.

pro-spergo, no *perf.*, sum, 3, *v. a.* [spargo], *to besprinkle:* haustā aquā templum prospersum est, Tac. A. 15, 44.

prospĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [prosper], *desirable condition, good fortune, success, prosperity* (rare but good prose): vitae, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 86: honestarum rerum, id. Fragm. ap. Amm. 21, 16, 13: tantā prosperitate usus est valetudinis, ut, etc., *such a desirable state of health, such full health*, Nep. Att. 21, 1.—In *plur.:* improborum prosperitates secundaeque res, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88: ventorum, App. M. 11, p. 270, 21: summarum rerum, Amm. 17, 4, 6: currentes ex voto, id. 22, 8, 6; Vulg. 2 Macc. 14, 14.—**II.** *Joy, approbation:* quod est prosperitatis indicium plenum, Amm. 15, 8, 15.

prospĕrĭter, *adv.*, v. prosper *fin.* B.

prospĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [prosper]. **I.** *To cause a thing to succeed, to render fortunate* or *happy, to prosper* (syn. secundo; not in Cic.): vos precor, uti populo Romano Quiritium vim victoriamque prosperetis, an old form of prayer in Liv. 8, 9, 7: ut consilia sua reipublicae prosperarent, Tac. A. 3, 56: deos precatus, ut coepta prosperarent, id. H. 4, 53; cf.: patrum decreta, Hor. C. S. 18: hanc tibi veniam prospero, i. e. *make you happy with*, etc., Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 26: prosperata felicitas, *desired happiness*, Tert. Apol. 6: mala averruncare, bona prosperare, App. de Deo Socr. 16, p. 51.—*Absol.:* amico meo prosperabo, *will make my friend happy*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 11: non prosperantibus avibus, *the birds not giving favorable omens*, Val. Max. 7, 2, 5.—With *inf.:* qui prosperavit mundari locum, Vulg. 2 Macc. 10, 7.—*Pass.:* via impiorum prosperatur, Vulg. Jer. 12, 1.—**II.** *To render favorable* or *propitious, to propitiate* (post-class.): prosperatus deus, Prud. στεφ. 10, 365: o Domine, bene prosperare, Vulg. Psa. 117 (118), 25.

prospĕrus, a, um, v. prosper.

prōspex, icis, *m.* [prospicio], *one foreseeing, a foreseer* (post-class.), Tert. Test. Anim. 5.

prospĭca, ae, *f.* [id.], *she that takes care* or *provides beforehand*, Naev. ap. Non. p. 155, 24; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 5, 679.

prōspĭcĭenter, *adv.*, v. prospicio *fin.* B.

prōspĭcĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [prospicio]. **I.** *Foresight, forethought, precaution:* vigilia et prospicientia, Cic. Phil. 7, 7, 19; Ambros. Off. 1, 21: Creatoris, id. Hexaëm. 3, 9.—* **II.** *A view;* hence, *an appearance, shape, form*, Tert. adv. Val. 26.

prō-spĭcĭo, exi, ectum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [specio]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to look forward* or *into the distance, to look out, to look, see* (class.). **A.** In gen.: neque post respiciens, neque ante prospiciens, Varr. ap. Non. 443, 2: parum prospiciunt oculi, *do not see well*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 8; Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 38: grues volant ad prospiciendum alte, Plin. 10, 23, 30, § 58: ex superioribus locis prospicere in urbem, Caes. B. C. 2, 5: multum, *to have an extensive prospect*, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 1: per umbram, Verg. A. 2, 733: procul, id. ib. 12, 353: ex moenibus, Hor. C. 3, 2, 8: longe lateque, Auct. B. Hisp. 8.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To look out, to watch, be on the watch:* puer ab januā prospiciens, Nep. Hann. 12, 4: pavorem simulans (feles) prospexit toto die, Phaedr. 2, 4, 20: Michol prospiciens per fenestram, Vulg. 2 Reg. 6, 16; cf. Ambros. Off. 2, 29, 46.—**2.** *To look* or *see to beforehand, to exercise foresight, to look out for, take care of, provide for* any thing: ego jam prospiciam mihi, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 50: consulere et prospicere debemus, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 153: prospicite atque consulite, id. ib. 2, 1, 8, § 22: ut prospicias et consulas rationibus meis, id. Fam. 3, 2, 1: consulite vobis, prospicite patriae, id. Cat. 4, 2, 3: homo longe in posterum prospiciens, id. Fam. 2, 8, 1: ut illum intellegatis non longe animo prospexisse morientem, id. Clu. 12, 34: prospicite, ut, etc., id. Font. 17, 39: statuebat prospiciendum, ne, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 7: in annum, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 3.—*Impers. pass.:* senatusconsulto prospectum est, ne, etc., Paul. Sent. 4, 2.—*Absol.:* malo nos prospicere quam ulcisci

Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 24: plagae crescunt, Nisi prospicis, id. Phorm. 5, 2, 17.—**II.** *Act.*, *to see afar off, to discern, descry, espy.* **A.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Italiam summā ab undā, Verg. A. 6, 357: campos Prospexit longe, id. ib. 11, 909; Hor. C. 3, 25, 10: moenia urbis Tarpeiā de rupe, Luc. 1, 195: ex speculis adventantem hostium classem, Liv. 21, 49, 8: ut hostium agmen inde prospicerent, Curt. 3, 8, 26: ex edito monte cuncta, id. 7, 6, 4.—**b.** Transf., of situations, *to have* or *command a view of, look* or *lie towards, to overlook:* domus prospicit agros, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 23: cenatio latissimum mare, amoenissimas villas prospicit, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 12; Plin. 5, 16, 15, § 72; Phaedr. 2, 5, 10: freta prospiciens Tmolus, Ov. M. 11, 150; 8, 330.—**c.** Trop.: aliquis infans decessit, cui nihil amplius contigit quam prospicere vitam, *to see life from a distance, to get a glimpse of,* Sen. Ep. 66, 42: turpe est seni aut prospicienti senectutem, etc., *one who sees old age before him,* id. ib. 33, 7: neque prospexisse castra, i. e. *life in camp,* Plin. Pan. 15, 2.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To look at attentively, to gaze at* (very rare): aliquem propter aliquid, Nep. Dat. 3, 3.—**2.** *To foresee* a thing (class.): multo ante, tamquam ex aliquā speculā, prospexi tempestatem futuram, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 1; cf.: longe prospicere futuros casus rei publicae, id. Lael. 12, 40; id. Dom. 5, 12: multum in posterum, id. Mur. 28, 59: ex imbri soles, Verg. G. 1, 393.—With *rel.-clause:* ut jam ante animo prospicere possis, quibus de rebus auditurus sis, Cic. Quint. 10, 35; id. Div. in Caecil. 13, 42.—**3.** *To look out for, provide, procure:* habitationem alicui, Petr. 10: sedem senectuti, Liv. 4, 49 *fin.:* maritum filiae, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 1.—In *pass.:* nisi si prospectum interea aliquid est, desertae vivimus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 11: commeatus a praetore prospectos in hiemem habere, Liv. 44, 16: ad ferramenta prospicienda, Cic. Sull. 19, 55.—Hence, **A. prōspĭcĭens**, entis, *P. a.*, *endowed with foresight,* Gell. 2, 29, 1.—**B. prōspĭcĭenter,** *adv.*, *providently, considerately, carefully* (post-class.): res prospicienter animadversas, Gell. 2, 29, 1.—**C. prōspectē,** *adv.*, *providently, deliberately, considerately, advisedly, prudently* (post-class.): decernere, Tert. Apol. 6.—*Sup.:* adhaerebit bono, Aug. Ep. ad Maced. 55.

prōspĭcuē, *adv.*, v. prospicuus *fin.*

* **prōspĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [prospicio], *taking care:* hac sibi prospicā, hac despicā, Naev. ap. Non. 155, 25 (Com. Rel. p. 8 Rib.).

prōspĭcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. ***I.** *That may be seen afar off, conspicuous:* turris, Stat. Th. 12, 15.—**II.** *Looking forward, looking into the future:* turris illa prospicua vaticinationis munus explicuit, App. M. 6, p. 181, 20.—*Adv.:* **prōspĭcuē,** *providently, cautiously, carefully,* App. M. 1, p. 112, 8.

* **prō-spīro,** āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to breathe forth, exhale,* App. Mag. p. 306, 12.

† **prostas,** ădis, *f.*, = προστάς, *a porch, vestibule,* Vitr. 6, 10.

prō-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3, *v. a.*, *to strew in front of, to strew before* one; also, *to throw to the ground, throw down, overthrow, prostrate* (syn.: fundo, profligo, provolvo). **I.** Lit.: eo prosternebant folia furferi, Plaut. Poen. 2, 31 (al. praesternebant): ceteros ruerem ... et prosternerem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 21: pondere silvam, Ov. M. 8, 776: prostraturus humi corpus, Curt. 8, 5, 6; cf. Liv. 9, 6: se ad pedes alicujus, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 45; so, prosternere se et supplicare alicui, id. Planc. 20, 50: his auditis prostraverant se omnes humi, Liv. 45, 20, 9; hostem prostravit, fudit, occidit, Cic. Phil. 14, 10, 27: hostem ferro, Sil. 7, 397: legio prosternitur latis arvis, Val. Fl. 6, 508: telo virum, id. ib 3, 185: lapsu equi prostratus, Tac. H. 4, 34.—**II.** Trop. **1.** *To throw to the ground, to overthrow, subvert, ruin, destroy,* etc. (freq. and class.): omnia cupiditate ac furore, Cic. Clu. 6, 15; 31, 70; cf.: jacet ille nunc prostratus, id. Cat. 2, 1, 2; and: afflicta et prostrata virtus, id. de Or. 2, 52, 211; id. Leg. 2, 17, 42: malevolorum obtrectationes, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 1: mores civitatis, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 113: carminum studium, Tac. Or 11: se prosternere, *to demean* or *debase one's self,* Cic. Par. 1, 14: prostrata est Philisthaea omnis, Vulg. Isa. 14, 31.—**2.** *To prostitute,* Suet. Caes. 2; id. Tib. 35; id. Calig. 24; Just. 12, 7, 11; Arn. 2, 73 (in Plin Pan. 31 the true read. is praesterni).

prosthĕsis, is, *f.*, = πρόσθεσις, and **prŏthĕsis,** is, *f.*, = πρόθεσις, *a grammatical figure consisting in the prefixing of a letter* or *syllable to a word, prosthesis;* as gnatus for natus, tetuli for tuli, Charis. 4; Diom. 2.

prōstĭbĭlis, is, *f.* [prosto], *a harlot, prostitute,* Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 56.

prōstĭbŭla, ae, *f.* [id.], *a prostitute,* Plaut. ap. Non. 423, 18; Tert. Apol. 6.

prōstĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [id.]. **I.** *A prostitute,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 6; Vulg. Lev. 21, 7.—**B.** Transf., *a male who prostitutes himself,* Arn. 6, 199.—**II.** *A brothel,* Isid. Orig. 18, 42, 2; Vulg. Ezech. 16, 24; also, in transf. signif., id. Joel, 3, 3.

prō-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* [statuo]. **I.** *To place before* or *in front,* Arn. 5, 177.—**II.** *To expose publicly to prostitution, to prostitute:* cras populo prostituam vos, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 45; Sen. Contr. 1, 2: quae (meretrix) sese toto corpore prostituit, Cat. 110, 8: pudicitiam suam, Suet. Ner. 29; Lact. 3, 21, 6: formam, Petr. 126: faciem suam lucro, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 42: corpora libidinibus, Lact. 5, 9, 16; 1, 20, 15: virgines, Just. 21, 3, 2.—**B.** Transf.: famam alicujus, *to prostitute, dishonor, sully,* Cato ap. Gell. 17, 13, 4: ingrato vocem foro, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 5.—Hence, **prōstĭtūtus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *exposed publicly, prostituted:* infans, Mart. 9, 7, 7 P.—*Sup.:* prostitutissima lupa Larentina, Tert. Apol. 25.—*Subst.:* **prōstĭtūta,** ae, *f.*, *a harlot, prostitute,* Plin. 30, 1, 5, § 15; 10, 63, 83, § 172; Sen. Ben. 7, 4, 7 sq.; Suet. Calig. 36; 40; Lact. 1, 10, 15; 3, 22, 8; Vulg. Baruch, 6, 10.—**B.** Trop., *unchaste:* sermones prostituti ac theatrales, Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

prōstĭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prostituo]. **I.** *Prostitution,* Arn. 2, 53; Tert. Pudic. 6; Aug. in Psa. 128, 6.—*Plur.:* mulierum, Lact. 5, 8, 7.—**II.** In gen., *a dishonoring, profaning:* imaginum, Tert. Apol. 27.

prōstĭtūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A prostitutor, pander,* Tert. Cult. Fem. 9.—**II.** In gen., *one who dishonors, a violator:* Christiani sacramenti, Tert. Pudic. 10; id. Cult. Fem. 2, 10.

prōstĭtūtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from prostituo.

prō-sto, stiti, stātum, 1, *v. n.* ***I.** *To stand forth, stand out, project:* angellis prostantibus, Lucr. 2, 428.—**II.** *To stand in a public place.* **A.** Of a seller, *to offer one's wares for sale, carry on one's business* (cf. propono): hi (lenones) saltem in occultis locis prostant, vos in foro ipso, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 21.—**B.** Of wares, *to be set out* or *exposed for sale:* liber prostat, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 2.—**2.** In partic., *to sell one's body, prostitute one's self:* si mater tua prostitisset, Sen. Contr. 1, 2; Juv. 1, 47; 3, 65; 9, 24; P. Syrus ap. Petr. 55 *fin.;* Suet. Tib. 43 *fin.*—**b.** Transf.: illud amicitiae quondam venerabile numen Prostat et in quaestu pro meretrice sedet, *prostitutes herself, is venal,* Ov. P. 2, 3, 20.

† **prostŏmis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = προστομίς, *an instrument to hold a horse by the nose, a barnacle, twitch, beak;* trop., *a drinking-vessel,* Lucil. ap. Non. 1, n. 84 (others read postomis, q. v.).

prostrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prosterno], *an overthrowing, subverting, prostration* (post-class.): disciplinae, Tert. Praescr. 41.

prōstrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an overthrower, prostrator* (late Lat.): hostium, Jul. Firm. Err. Prof. Relig. 21 *fin.*

prōstrātus, a, um, *Part.*, from prosterno

† **prostȳlos,** on, *adj*, = πρόστυλος, *having pillars in front:* aedes, Vitr. 3, 1; 7 praef. *fin.*

† **prostȳpum,** i, *n.*, = πρόστυπον, *a pattern, model,* Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 152; v. Sillig *N. cr.*

prō-sŭbĭgo, ĕre, *v. a.* ***I.** *To dig up, cast up:* terram, Verg. G. 3, 256.—***II.** *To fashion beforehand, prepare:* fulmina Cyclops Prosubigit, Val. Fl. 4, 288.—***III.** *To tear down, trample on:* molam pede, Prud. στεφ. 3, 130.

1. prō-sum, fŭi, prōdesse, *v. n.*, *to be useful* or *of use, to do good, benefit, profit.* **I.** In gen., constr. with *dat.*, a *subject-clause,* or *absol.*, rarely with *ad* or *in* and *acc.:* sibi prodesse, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 2 (Trag. v. 310 Vahl.); cf.: qui nec sibi nec alteri prosunt, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 36: multis, id. Lael. 1, 4: nihil tibi litterae meae proderunt, id. Fam. 2, 17, 7.—With *subj.-clause:* multum prodest ea quae metuuntur ipsa contemnere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 30, 64: iis carum et jucundum esse maxime prodest, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 5, 16; cf. id. ib. 11, 43: quid mihi fingere prodest? Ov. M. 13, 935: nec quicquam tibi prodest Aërias tentasse domos, Hor. C. 1, 28, 4; id. Epod. 17, 60; id. S. 1, 2, 113: quae scire magis juvat quam prodest, Sen. Ep. 106, 3.—*Absol.:* prodesse aequom est, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 11: quorum altera prosunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 69: studia aliena ac nihil profutura, Sall. J. 1, 5: magis tamen Menenianum profuit judicium, Liv. 2, 52; Quint. 4, 1, 3; 11, 1, 9: quae nocuere sequar, fugiam quae profore credam, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 11: aut prodesse volunt aut delectare poëtae, id. A. P. 333: tu tantum corpore prodes, Nos animo, Ov. M. 13, 365.—With *ad* or *in* and *acc.:* id mirum, quantum profuit ad concordiam civitatis, Liv. 2, 1: in id quoque prodest, ut, etc., Quint. 8, 3, 9: in commune, id. 6, 1, 7.—With *abl.:* constantia multum prodest in amore, Prop. 2, 26, 27.—**II.** In partic., of medicines, *to be good, be beneficial:* fabam voci prodesse, Plin. 22, 25, 69, § 141: balineum assumo, quia prodest, Plin. Ep. 7, 21, 3: ad tormina, Plin. 22, 25, 63, § 131: contra ignem sacrum, id. 20, 7, 25, § 59.—With *inf.:* contra anginas tritum in poscā gargarizare prodest, Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 52.

2. prōsum, = prorsum, q. v.

prōsūmĭa, ae, *f.*, *a small kind of vessel for reconnoitring, a spy-boat,* Caecil. ap. Non. 536, 11 sq. (Com. Rel. pp. 29 and 45 Rib.); cf.: prosumia genus navigii speculatorium parvum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 Müll.

Prosumnus, i, *m.*, *the name of a lewd favorite of Bacchus, who showed the latter the way to the infernal regions,* Arn. 5, 176.

(**pro-sūmo,** prosumpserit, a false read. for praesumpserit, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 6; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

prosurgo, ĕre, 3, *v. n.*, *to rise up* (late Lat.), Fulg. Serm. 11.

prōsus, a, um, v. 2. prorsus.

Prŏsymna, ae, or **Prŏsymnē,** ēs, *f.*, = Προσυμνα, *a country* or *town of Argolis,* Stat. Th. 1, 383; 3, 325.

prōtăgĭon, ii, *n.*, *a good kind of wine,* Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 76.

Prōtăgŏras, ae, *m.*, = Πρωταγόρας, *a celebrated sophist of Abdera, a disciple of Democritus, and an older contemporary of Socrates; he was banished from Athens on a suspicion of atheism,* Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2; 1, 23, 63; id. Ac. 2, 46, 142; id. Brut. 8, 30; 12, 46; Gell. 5, 3, 1 sqq.—Hence, **Prōtăgŏrĭon,** ii, *n.*, = Πρωταγόρειον, *a dictum* or *maxim of Protagoras,* Gell. 5, 11, 1.

† **prŏtăsis,** is, *f.*, = πρότασις. **I.** *An assertion, proposition* (pure Lat. effatum), App. Dogm. Plat. p 29.—**II.** *The beginning* or *first part of a play,* Don. Ter. And. praef.

† **prŏtătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = προτατικός, *appearing in the first part of a play:* persona, Don. Ter. And. praef.

Prōtē, ēs, *f.* **I.** *One of the Stœchades, islands on the southern coast of Gaul,* now *Porquerolles,* Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 79.—**II.** *An island of the Ionian Sea,* now *Proti,* Mel. 2, 7.

prōtectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [protego], *a covering over;* trop., *a protecting, protection* (post-class.): fidei, Tert. Fug. in Persec. 2: armorum, Ambros. Serm. 8: Dei, Vulg. Psa. 90, 1.

prōtector, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *a coverer;* trop., *a protector* (post-class.): legum protectores, Tert. Apol. 6; Vulg. Psa. 17, 3.—**II.** In partic., *one of the life-guard* or *body-guard* (post-class.): inter protectores suos, Spart. Carac. 7; Amm. 14, 7, 9; Cod. Th. 6, 24; Inscr. Grut. 1023, 2 al.

prōtectōrius, a, um, *adj* [protector, II], *of* or *belonging to the life guard* or *body guard* dignitas, Cod. Th 7, 20, 5, Cod. Just 12, 47, 2

prōtectum, i, *n* [protego, I B] *the projecting part of a roof, the eaves* (post Aug), Dig 9, 2, 29, 47, 7, 6, 43, 25, 15, Inscr Maff Mus Veron 448, 2 vinearum, Plin 17, 12, 18, § 89

1. prōtectus, a, um, *Part*, from pro tego

2. prōtectus, ūs, *m* [protego], *a covering* (post-class) tignorum, Dig 8, 2, 41

prō-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3, *v a*, *to cover before* or *in front, to cover over, cover, protect* (class., syn defendo, tutor) **I.** Lit tabernacula protecta hedera, Caes B C 3, 96 rates cratibus ac pluteis, id ib 1, 25 *fin* aedes, *to furnish with a projecting roof*, Cic Top 4, 24 hunc scutis protegunt hostes, *to cover, protect*, Caes B G 5, 43 se umbone, Just 33, 2, 4 caput contra solem, Plin 31, 11, 47, § 131 scutis protecti corpora longis, Verg A 8, 662 protegendi corporis memor, Liv 2, 6 — **B.** In particc., *to put up a shed, penthouse*, or *projecting roof* (jurid Lat.) hic in suo protexit, Dig 9, 2, 29 jus proiciendi protegendive, ib 8, 2, 1 — **II.** Trop **A.** *To cover* or *shield from danger, to defend, protect* (rare and class) jacentem et spolia tum defendo et protego, Cic. Sull. 18, 50 ad protegendum regem, Liv 42, 15 viros optimos, Plin Ep 3, 9, 36, Tac A 1, 13 *fin* aliquem adversus criminantes, id. H 2, 60 causam, Juv 11, 32 Dominus exercituum proteget eos, Vulg Zach 9, 15 —**2.** Transf, *to ward off, keep off* hiemes, Stat S 3, 1, 121 — **B.** *To cover up, screen, conceal* (very rare) nequitiam supercilio truci, Vell 2, 100, 5 risu protectis insidiis, Just 38, 1, 9 parricidii immunitatem metu majore, Quint Decl. 8, 1

prō-tēlo, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* [telum], *to drive forth* or *forwards, to drive away, put to flight, repulse, remove* (only ante and post-class) **I.** Lit protelare longe propellere, ex Graeco videlicet τηλε, quod significat longe, Paul ex Fest p 235 Müll. equites, Sisenn. ap Non 363, 18 Romanos impetu suo protelant, id ib 363, 4 aliquem patriâ, Turp ib 363, 16 (Com Rel. p 83 Rib) aliquem saevidicis dictis, Ter Phorm 1, 4, 36 hanc cladem de vestris manibus, App M 8 p 209, 36, p 178 Bip —**II.** Transf **A.** *To prolong, put off, protract, delay, defer* diem cautionis, Dig 39, 2, 4 admonitionem, ib 5, 1, 2 *fin* litem invito judice, Cod Just 3, 1, 13 annis quadraginta sexcenta milia hominum protelavit, *prolonged*, i e *preserved their lives*, Tert. adv Marc. 4, 21 protelentur dies in terrâ possessionis vestrae, Vulg Deut 5, 33 —**B.** *To lead* or *bring* anywhere aliquem in portum divinae clementiae, Tert. Poen 4 ignorantiam in occasionem, id. Spect. 1

prōtēlum, i, *n* **I.** *A row of oxen*, etc., *harnessed together for draught, a team* protelo trini boves unum aratrum ducent, Cato ap Non 363, 10, Lucil ib 363, 7 and 8 boum, Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 45 bina ternaque, id. 18, 18, 48, § 173, cf protelum, ἔξαμπρον, Gloss. Philox — **II.** Transf, *a line, row, succession* (ante class. and poet) protelo plagarum continuato, Lucr 2, 531, 4, 190

prō-tendo, di, sum and tum, 3, *v a*, *to stretch forth* or *out, to extend* (not in Cic, syn porrigo) **I.** Lit hastas, Verg A 11, 606 Wagn. bracchia in mare, Ov M 14, 191 supinas manus ad genua alicujus Petr 17 *fin* aciem (oculorum) in aestus pelagi, Cat 64, 127 cervicem fortiter, Tac A 15, 67 cochleae bina ceu cornua protendentes contrahentesque, Plin 9, 32, 51, § 101 protentis hastis, Tac A 14, 37 pedes temo protentus in octo, Verg G 1, 171 consanguineam protendere dextram, Sil 1, 655 praerupta protendit juga Cithaeron Sen. Phoen 12.—Mid., *to stretch forth* or *out, to extend* inter digitos medius longissime protenditur, *projects* Plin 11, 43 99, § 244 protenditur ad Bactros usque gens Mardorum, *reaches, extends*, id 6, 16, 18, § 47 anus haec in pellis periculum protenditur, *is swelled out distended with drink*, Plaut Fragm ap Schol. Hor S. 1, 6, 22.—Of a river usque ad colla cornipedum protentus, *swollen*, Sil 16, 387 —**II.** Trop, *to make long, to prolong, lengthen, extend* (post class.) utramvis partem in plura verba protendere, App Dogm Plat 3, p 267 Oud. praepositiones producere atque protendere, *to prolong in pronunciation*, Gell 2, 17, 1, 6 barbare protendere, id 4, 17, 7 —Hence, **prōtentus**, a, um, *P a*, *stretched out, lengthened, extended* (post class) Phocis lucis in exortum protentior, *extending farther*, Avien. Perieg 597 protentior vita, Sol. 30

prōtĕnis, v protinis

prōtensio, ōnis, *f* [protendo] **I.** Lit., *a stretching out* manus, Hier Ep 29 —**II.** As a lit transl of προτασις, *a proposition*, App Dogm Plat 3, p 36

* **prō-tentātus**, a, um, *Part* [tento], *tried, tested* protentata manu, Avien Arat 85

prōtentus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from protendo

prōtĕnus, *adv*, v protinus

pro-termino, āre, *v a*, *to move forward, to widen, extend* the boundaries (post class.) fines usque et usque, App M 9, p 235, 11 possessionis metas in Rhodanum, Sid. Ep 3, 1 *fin*

prō-tĕro, trivi, tritum, 3, *v a* * **I.** *To drive forth, drive away* ver proterit aestas Interitura, i e *supplants*, Hor C 4, 7, 9 — **II.** *To tread under foot, trample down, wear away, crush, bruise* (class, syn proculco) **A.** Lit aliquem pedibus, Plaut Truc 2, 2, 13 homines elephantis proterendos substravit, Val Max 2, 7, 14 januam lima, i e *to destroy*, Plaut Men. 1, 1, 9 equitatus aversos proterere incipit, Caes B C 2, 41 agmina curru, Verg A. 12, 330 florentia arva, Ov M 2, 791 adversum rota proterit agmen, Sil 2, 175 ulmus labens proterit uvas, Stat. Th 8, 747 seges torrefacta proteritur, Col. 2, 21, 3 — **B.** Transf, in gen, *to overthrow, beat, crush, defeat, destroy* Marte Poenos, Hor C 3, 5, 34 protrita hostium acies, Tac H 2, 26 aliquem proterere et conculcare, *to maltreat, abuse, trample upon*, Cic Fl 2, 22, 53, cf pati urbem proteri atque conculcari, Auct. Her 4, 53, 66 ruina sua proteri, Vell 2, 91, 4 umbram, Ov Tr 3, 11, 25 omnia ferro, Just 24, 4, 6 barbaram plebem, Amm 15, 4, 12 —Hence, **prōtrītus**, a, um, *P a.*, *worn out* (by rubbing), hence, of words, *of frequent use, common, trite, vulgar* (post class.) verba, Gell 5, 21, 4, 12, 2, 11, 18, 4, 6

prō-terrĕo, ŭi, itum, 2, *to frighten* or *scare away, to drive away by terror, to affright, terrify* (rare but class) filium Proterruisti hinc, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 37 aliquem adverso equo, Verg A. 12, 291 aliquem jaculo parmaque, Stat Th 2, 645 feras ardentibus facibus, App M 8, p 208, 39, Plaut Trin 3, 2, 77 patriâ pulsus atque proterritus, Cic. Rep 1, 3, 5 tu a tuis aedibus vi atque armis proterritus, id Caecin 13, 37, 9, 24, 11, 31 proterritis hostibus atque in fugam conjectis, Caes. B G 5, 58

prōterrĭtus, a, um, *Part*, from proterreo

prŏtervē, *adv*, v protervus *fin* A

prŏtervia, ae, *f* [protervus] *wantonness, impudence* (post class), Aus Idyll 10, 172 procorum, id Per 22, Ambros Interp Job, 3, 2, 5

prŏtervio, ire, *v n* [id], *to be bold, shameless, impudent* (post class), Tert Patient. 12 *fin.*

prŏtervĭtas, ātis, *f* [id] *pertness, sauciness, boldness, impudence* (class.) protervitas levior est quaedam contumelia, procacitas major, petulantia maxima, Don Ter Heaut. 4, 6, 10 coercere protervitatem, Pac. ap Non. 121, 15 (protervitates, acc to Fest. s v redhostire, p 270 Müll), Ter Heaut. 4, 6, 10, Cic Cael 12, 29 urit me Glycerae nitor, Urit grata protervitas, *forwardness, wantonness*, Hor C 1, 19, 7

prŏtervĭter, *adv*, v protervus *fin.* B

prŏtervus, a, um, *adj* [protero, qs. trampling on every thing, hence], *violent, vehement* **I.** Lit (poet.) venti, Hor C 1, 26, 2 Africus, id. Epod. 16, 22 Eurus, Ov H 11, 14 stella canis, *scorching, oppressive*, id Am 2, 16, 4 —**II.** Trop, *forward, bold pert, wanton, shameless, impudent* (class., generally milder than procax and petulans, v protervitas) petulans proterve animo sum, Plaut Bacch. 4, 3, 1 homo, Cic. Fin 5, 12, 35, 1, 18, 61 dictum aut factum, id. ib 2, 14, 47 vidua, id Cael 16, 38 Satyri, turba proterva, Ov H 5, 136 juvenes, Hor C 1, 25, 2 rixae, id. ib 3, 14, 26 frons, id ib 2, 5, 15 oculi, Ov H 17, 77 manus, id. M 5, 671 Musa, id. R Am 362 lingua, id Ib 520 sal protervum, *ribald wit*, Mart 10, 9, 2 —*Comp* meretrix protervior, Just 30, 2, 2 —Hence, *adv*, in two forms, proterve and proterviter **A.** **prŏtervē. 1.** In a bad sense, *boldly, wantonly, shamelessly impudently* (class.) aedes arietare, Plaut Truc. 2, 2, 1 proterve iracundus, Ter Hec 3, 5, 53 (immoderate, superbe, Don) consectans aliquem proterve, Cic Rep 1, 44, 68 —*Comp*, Ov A A 1, 599 — *Sup*, Aug Civ Dei, 5, 22 —**2.** In a good sense, *boldly, with spirit* confidenter pro se et proterve loqui, Plaut Am 2, 2, 207 — **B. prŏtervĭter**, *boldly, wantonly, shamelessly, impudently*, Enn ap Non. 513, 11 (Com v 8 Vahl)

Prōtĕsĭlāus, i, *m*, = Πρωτεσίλαος, *a son of Iphiclus, a native of Phylace in Thessaly, the husband of Laodamia, and the leader of the Thessalians against Troy, where he was the first man killed*, Ov M 12, 68, Prop 1, 19 7, Mel 2, 2, Hyg Fab 103 sq —Hence, **II. Prōtĕsĭlāēus**, a, um, *adj*, *Protesilæan* domus, Cat. 68, 74

prōtestātio, ōnis, *f* [protestor], *a declaration protestation* (post class) amoris, Symm Ep 1, 56 veritatis suae, Hilar Trin 1, 27, Vulg 2 Macc 7, 6

prō-testor, ātus, 1, *v dep a* (*act* collat form **prōtesto**, āre, acc. to Prisc. p 799), *to declare in public, to bear witness, testify, protest* (post Aug) praedico, protestor, non ego parricidium faciam, Quint Decl 4, 21 quae mihi conscius sum, protestabor, Front Nep Am 2 Mai floris species florem rerum protestatur, Macr S 1, 17 *fin* mulier magno fidem praesidis protestata clamore, App M 10, p 252, Vulg Act 20, 23, Just Inst prooem 1 —With *object clause* quippe protestantur, pietatis gratia id se facere, Dig 11, 7, 14, § 8

Prōteus (dissyl), ĕi and ĕos, *m*, = Πρωτευς, *a sea god who often changed his form, he was in the service of Neptune, and kept his sea calves*, Ov M 8, 731, 2, 9, id A A 1, 761, Hor C 1, 2, 7; Verg G 4, 388, Ov F 1, 367 Protei columnae, i e *the boundary of Egypt*, Verg A. 11, 262 — Transf, of a fickle person Protea tenere, Hor Ep 1, 1, 90, of a cunning person, id. S 2, 3, 71, cf Amm 29, 1, 39

† **prŏthĕōrēma**, ătis, *n*, = προθεώρημα, *a considering beforehand, preconsideration*, Mart. Cap 2, § 138

prŏthĕsis, v prosthesis

Prŏthŏēnor, ŏris, *m*, *a hero at the wedding of Perseus*, Ov M 5, 98

† **prŏthȳmē**, *adv*, = προθυμως, *willingly gladly, with pleasure*, only Plaut Ps. 5, 1, 23

† **prŏthȳmĭa**, ae, *f*, = προθυμια, *readiness, willingness, inclination*, Plaut. Stich 4, 2, 53, 5, 2, 11, Marc Aur ap Front Ep 2, 5 Mai

† **prŏthȳra**, ōrum, *n*, = προθυρα **I.** In a Grecian house, *the space before the door, the vestibule*, Vitr 6, 10 —**II.** In a Roman house, *a railing or wicket before the door*, the Gr διαθυρα, Vitr 6, 10

prŏthȳris, ĭdis, *f*, = προθυρις, *an ornament over a door* or *pillars, called also* ancon, Vitr 4, 6 dub

prōtĭnam (prōtĕnam), *adv* [protinus], *forthwith, immediately* (ante class) protinam a protinus, continuitatem significans, Varr L. L. 7, § 107 Müll exinde me illico protinam dedi, Plaut Curc. 2, 3, 84, cf id. Bacch 3, 1, 7, id Cas 5, 3, 13, id. Pers 4, 5, 8, Ter Phorm 1, 4, 13, Naev ap Non 376, 13 (Com Rel p 12 Rib)

prōtĭnis (prōtĕnis) *adv* [id], *forthwith, immediately* (ante class) Afran. ap Non 376 6 (Com Rel p 178 Rib)

prō-tĭnus (less properly **prō-tĕnus**), *adv* [tenus] *before one's self, forward, farther on, onward.* **I.** Lit (rare but class., syn statim, continuo, actutum) praecipisse, ut pergeret protinus, quid retro atque a tergo fieret, ne laboraret, Cic Div 1, 24, 49 ipse capellas Protinus aeger ago,

drive along before me, Verg. E. 1, 13: quā (voce) protinus omne Contremuit nemus, *far and wide*, id. A. 7, 513.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Right on, continuously, constantly, uninterruptedly* (rare; not in Cic.). **1.** In space, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 19: trans Lygios Gothones regnantur . . . protinus deinde ab Oceano Rugii et Lemovii, Tac. G. 43 *fin.*: summa (vertebra) protinus caput sustinet, Cels. 8, 1.—**2.** In time or order: post ad oppidum hoc vetus continuo mecum exercitum protinus obducam, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 13; Sisenn. ap. Non. 376, 28; Tubero, ib. 376, 32: protinus ut moneam, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 67: trajecto missa lacerto Protinus hasta fugit servatque cruenta tenorem, Verg. A. 10, 340; id. G. 4, 1: felix si protinus illum Aequasset nocti ludum, id. A. 9, 337.—**B.** *Forthwith, immediately, directly, from the very first, instantly, on the spot* (class.; but rare in prose until post-Aug. per.): oratio protinus perficiens auditorem benevolum, *at the very outset*, Cic. Inv. 1, 15, 20: hostes protinus ex eo loco ad flumen contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: tu protinus unde Divitias aerisque ruam, dic, augur, acervos, Hor. S. 2, 5, 21.—With a *negative*: non protinus, *not immediately*, Quint. 10, 1, 3.—With *ex* or *ab*, *immediately* or *directly after*: ex fugā protinus auxilia discesserunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 17: protinus ab ipsā curatione, Cels. 7, 26, 5: a partu, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 226: ab adoptione, Vell. 2, 104, 3; cf.: protinus post cibum, Cels. 7, 26, 26.—With *ut*, *quam*, *atque*, *as soon as*, *as soon as ever*; with *ut*: protinus ut percussus est aliquis, Cels. 5, 26, 26; Val. Max. 5, 4, 4; Quint. 1, 1, 3.—With *quam*, Plin. 10, 28, 40, § 75 (al. quā); 15, 17, 18, § 67.—With *atque*, Sol. 46 *fin.*—Prov.: Protinus ad censum, de moribus ultima fiet quaestio, Juv. 3, 140.

prōtŏcŏmĭum, i, *n.*, = πρωτοκόμιον, *the place where the hair begins*, Veg. Vet. 2, 11 dub. (al. procomion).

Prōtŏgĕnes, is, *m.*, = Πρωτογένης, *a celebrated Grecian painter of Caunus, on the coast of Caria*, Cic. Brut. 18; id. Att. 2, 21, 4; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 104; Gell. 15, 31 *fin.*

prō-tollo, ĕre, *v. a.* **I.** *To stretch forth* or *out, to bring forth* (ante- and post-class.): manum, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 71: Pleiadas, Avien. Arat. 567.—**II.** Trop. **1.** *To prolong, protract, put off, defer*, Lucil. ap. Non. 159, 23: vitam in crastinum, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 43: mortem sibi, id. ib. 2, 8, 11: feturam mulierum non ultra decimum mensem, Gell. 3, 16, 15.—**2.** *To elevate, raise*: vox a minore solita ad majorem protolli, Amm. 31, 7, 11.

† **prōtŏmēdĭa**, ae, *f.*, = πρωτομηδία, *an herb, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 165.

† **prōtŏmysta**, ae, *m.*, = πρωτομύστης, *a chief priest in mystic ceremonies*, Sid. Ep. 2, 9.

* **pro-tŏno**, āre, *v. a.*, *to thunder forth*: tali protonat ira, Val. Fl. 4, 205.

† **prōtŏplastus** (prōtoplastus, Alcim. 2, 35), i, *m.*, = πρωτόπλαστος (first-formed), *the first man*; in *plur.*, *the first men*, Tert. Exhort. ad Castit. 2 *fin.*; id. adv. Jud. 13; Alcim. 2, 35.

† **prōtopraxĭa**, ae, *f.*, = πρωτοπραξία, *the privilege of being preferred to other creditors*, = jus primae exactionis, Plin. Ep. 10, 109.

prōtŏsĕdĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [πρῶτος-sedeo], *to sit in the first place*, Tert. Cor. Mil. 15.

† **prōtostăsĭa**, ae, *f.*, = πρωτοστασία, *the office of chief collector of taxes in the municipia, the chief collectorship*, Cod. Th. 11, 23, 2; Cod. Just. 8, 10, 41.

† **prōtŏtŏmus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πρωτότομος, *that is cut off first, of the first cutting*: caules, *the earliest cabbage-sprouts*, Col. 10, 369 (cf. Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 137); so, coliculi, Mart. 14, 101.—**2.** As *subst.*: **prōtŏtŏmi**, ōrum, *m.*, *cabbages of the first cutting*, Mart. 10, 48, 16.

† **prōtŏtȳpĭa**, ae, *f.*, = πρωτοτυπία, *the office of one who has charge of the commutation for recruits*, Cod. Th. 6, 35; 11, 23.

† **prōtŏtȳpus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πρωτότυπος, *original, primitive* (post-class.): metra, *standard metre*, Mar. Vict. p. 2552 P.

prōtractē, *adv.* [protractus], *with the time dragged* (late Lat.; music. t. t.), Pauli et Steph. Reg. ad Mon. 7.

prōtractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [protraho], *a drawing out, lengthening, protraction* (post-class.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12.

1. prōtractus, a, um, *Part.*, from protraho.

‡ **2. prōtractus**, ūs, *m.* [protraho], *a prolonging, protraction*: LONGI, Inscr. Amadut. Anecd. Litt. 2, p. 480.

prō-trăho, xi, ctum, 3 (sync. form protraxtis for protraxistis, Sil. 16, 84.—*Inf.* protraxe for protraxisse, Lucr. 5, 1159), *v. a.*, *to draw* or *drag forth, to bring forth* or *out, pull out, to draw* to a place (class.; cf.: promo, profero). **I.** Lit., Cels. 7, 12, 1: aliquem e tentorio, Tac. H. 4, 27: me istam capillo protracturum in viam, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 58: aliquem hinc in convivium, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 24: Calchanta in medios, Verg. A. 2, 123: aliquem in medium manibus suis, Suet. Ner. 53: ad operas mercenarias statim protrahi, Cic. Phil. 1, 9, 22: pedibusque informe cadaver (Caci) Protrahitur, Verg. A. 8, 265: multa siti protracta corpora, Lucr. 6, 1264: e tentorio, Tac. H. 4, 27.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to drag forth, to draw* or *bring* anywhere: aliquid in lucem, Lucr. 4, 1189: ad gestum pueros, id. 5, 1031: quidquid paulatim protrahit aetas In medium, id. 5, 1387 dub. (v. Lachm. II. p. 346): indicem ad indicium, Liv. 33, 28: nudi in medium protrahebantur, id. 28, 29.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To bring to light, discover, disclose, reveal, expose, betray*: auctorem nefandi facinoris, Liv. 45, 5: inimicum, id. 44, 26: facinus per indicium, id. 27, 3: publicanorum fraudes, Vell. 2, 92, 2: nec meus indicio latitantes versus amicus Protraheret, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 71.—**2.** *To lengthen out* any thing as to time, *to prolong, protract, defer* (post-Aug.; syn.: produco, propago): protrahere ac differre stipendia militum, Suet. Ner. 32: convivia in primam lucem, id. Caes. 52; cf.: epulas a medio die ad mediam noctem, id. Ner. 27: in serum dimicatione protractā, id. Aug. 17: sermones, Vulg. Act. 20, 7.—*Pass.* in mid. force: quid diutius protrahor? *why dwell longer* on this? Vop. Tac. 6.—*Absol.*: quinque horas protraxit, i. e. *he lingered for five hours*, Suet. Ner. 33 *fin.*—**3.** *To weary, detain* too long: ne diutius te protraham, Vulg. Act. 24, 4.—**4.** *To extend, increase* (post-class.): utrum hoc usque ad Graecum sermonem tantum protrahimus, an verum et ad alium . . . dubitari potest, Dig. 45, 1, 1 *fin.*: insolentiam, Val. Max. 1, 5, 8 (al. pertraheret).—**5.** *To bring* or *reduce to*: ad paupertatem protractus, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 72.

† **protrepticon** or **-um**, i, *n.*, = προτρεπτικόν, *an exhortation, a hortatory* or *protreptical discourse*, Treb. Pol. 2; Stat. S. 5, 2 *in lemm.*; Aus. Idyll. 4 praef.; Sid. Ep. 1, 25.

‡ **pro-trīco**, āre, *v. n.*, *to make difficulties beforehand*, Not. Tir. p. 150.

prōtrīmentum, i, *n.* [protero], *a dish composed of various ingredients hashed together, a ragout*, App. M. 8, p. 216.

prōtrītus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from protero.

† **prŏtrŏpum**, i, *n.*, = πρότροπον, *the first new wine that runs from the grapes before pressing*, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 85; Vitr. 8, 3, 12: Cnidium, *a kind of wine*, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 75.

prō-trūdo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to thrust* or *push forwards, to thrust forth, push out* (class.; syn.: proturbo, propello). **I.** Lit.: moles protruditur, Lucr. 4, 891; 4, 246 and 280: cylindrum, Cic. Fat. 19, 43: is . . . domo atque nostrā familiā protruditur, Afran. ap. Don. Ter. 3, 4, 34 (Com. Rel. p. 174 Rib.; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. II. p. 121); so, protrudi penatibus, *to be thrust out of doors*, Amm. 29, 1, 21.—**II.** Trop., of time, *to put off, defer*: comitia in Januarium mensem, Cic. Fam. 10, 26, 3.

prō-tūbĕro, āre, *v. n.*, *to swell* or *bulge out, to grow forth* (late Lat.), Sol. 45: poma, id. 46 *fin.*—**2.** Trop.: densa ne supra modum protuberent, Aus. Idyll. 13, praef. § 8; cf. id. ib. 16, 10.

* **prō-tŭmĭdus**, a, um, *adj.*, *swollen in front, protuberant, gibbous*: luna, App. de Deo Socr. p. 42, 1.

prō-turbo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to drive on* or *forward, to drive forth* or *away, to repel, repulse* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: his facile pulsis ac proturbatis, Caes. B. G. 2, 19 *fin.*: hostes telis, Liv. 5, 47: apes pigras et ignavas, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 67: extra tecta proturbantur, Col. 9, 15, 2: aliquem de domo, App. M. 9, p. 230, 20: aliquem laribus, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 513; Tac. H. 2, 85: hostem Missilibus, Verg. A. 10, 801: hostes hinc comminus, id. 9, 441: in exsilium proturbatus, Just. 3, 4, 12.—Poet.: silvas, *to bear down, overthrow, prostrate*, Ov. M. 3, 80.—**II.** Transf.: anhelatum murmur pectore, *to send forth, utter*, Sil. 5, 605: militum conviciis proturbatus, *attacked, assailed*, Tac. H. 1, 60: nuncius hunc (Aeolum) solio Boreas proturbat ab alto, *drives him from his lofty seat*, Val. Fl. 1, 597.

prō-tūtēla, ae, *f.*, *a vice-guardianship, vice-tutelage*, Dig. 27, 5, 1; 8, 3, 24.

(**prŏtȳpum**, i, a false read. for prostypum, Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 152.)

prōtȳrum, i, *n.*, *a kind of wine made in the island of Lesbos*, Vitr. 8, 3.

pro-ut, *adv.*, v. 1. pro, I.

prōvectĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [proveho], *capable of progress* (post-class.), Fulg. Cont. Virg. p. 747 Stav.

prōvectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an advancement, promotion* (post-class.): dignitatis, Lact. 5, 11, 8.

prōvector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a promoter* (eccl. Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 6, 17.

1. prōvectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from proveho.

2. prōvectus, ūs, *m.* [proveho] (post-class.). **I.** *Advancement, promotion* to places of honor: honestiorum, Aur. Vict. Caes. 39 *fin.*—**II.** *Progress, increase, furtherance*: aetatis, Sid. Ep. 4, 4: praesentia domini provectus est agri, Pall. 1, 6, 1.—*Plur.*, Amm. 28, 4, 20.

(**prō-vĕgĕo**, ēre, a false read. for probito.)

prō-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to carry* or *conduct forwards, to carry* or *convey along, to conduct, convey, transport*, etc., to a place; and freq. *pass.* in mid. signif., *to go, proceed, advance, move, drive, ride, sail*, etc., to a place (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: eam pol provexi: avehere non quivi, *I took her on board the ship*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 24: alvos apum mulis, Plin. 21, 13, 43, § 74: aër a tergo quasi provehat atque propellat, Lucr. 6, 1026.—Mid.: cum classe freto provehi, Caes. B. C. 2, 3; id. B. G. 5, 8: provehimur portu, Verg. A. 3, 72: huc se provecti deserto in litore condunt, id. ib. 2, 24; Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 199: provectus equo, Liv. 23, 47: a terrā provectae naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 8: naves provectae in altum, id. B. G. 4, 28 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *to carry on, along*, or *forwards, to lead on; to promote, advance, exalt, raise*: ecquo te tua virtus provexisset? *promoted, exalted*, Cic. Phil. 13, 11, 24: ad summos honores alios scientia juris provexit, Liv. 39, 40, 5; so, quosdam infimi generis ad amplissimos honores, Suet. Caes. 72; and: aliquem in consulatūs, censuras et triumphos, Vell. 2, 128; cf.: studiosos amat, fovet, provehit, Plin. Ep. 8, 12, 1: vim temperatam di quoque provehunt In majus, Hor. C. 3, 4, 66: haec spes provexit, ut ad conspecta procul pecora decurrerent, *carried them so far, brought them to such a pitch, that*, etc., Liv. 2, 50, 5; cf. *absol.*: illo etiam (forsitan pravo) gaudio provehente, quod, etc., id. 40, 14: quem e gregario milite Alexander virtutis causā provexerat, Just. 13, 4, 10: quos (reges) ad fastigium majestatis spectata moderatio provehebat, id. 1, 1, 1: quos provexerat, fortuna destitit, Sen. Contr. 1, 1, 5: in consulare provectus fuerat vestigium, Vell. 2, 69, 1: vitam in altum, qs. *to drive it into a sea*, i. e. *into disquietude*, Lucr. 5, 1434.—**B.** Mid., *to advance, proceed, go onwards, make progress, etc.*: ne videlicet ultra quam homini datum est nostra provehantur, Quint. 6, prooem. § 10: sentio me esse longius provectum quam proposita ratio postularet, *have been carried farther, have gone farther*, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74: quod si qui longius in amicitiā provecti essent, id. Lael. 10, 34: provectus longius quam voluit, id. Har.

Resp 20, 43 imbecillitas in altum provehi tur, id Tusc 4, 18, 42 provehi in maledicta, Liv 35, 48 per altercationem ad continuas et infestas orationes provecti sunt, Tac H 4 7 — **2.** Of speech, *to draw out, protract, prolong* orationem, Cic Dom 12, 32 quid ultra Provehor? *why do I say more?* Verg A. 3, 481 — Hence, **prōvectus,** a, um, *P a* of time, *advanced* eum colere coepi non admodum grandem natu, sed tamen jam aetate provectum, Cic Sen 4, 10 pro vecta aetate mortua est, id Tusc 1, 39, 94 provecta nox erat, Tac. A 13, 20 cum aeta te jam provectus esset, Nep Timol 4, 1 se nectute provectior, Arn 6, 195, Aus Epigr 19 equis provectioribus tempora cavari incipiunt, Pall 4, 13, 9 aetatis provectae, Vulg Gen 18, 11

(**prō-vendo,** ĕre, a false read for pro truditur Afran ap Don ad Ter Ad 3, 4, 34, cf Com Rel p 174 Rib, Lachm Lucr 2, p 121, and v protrudo)

pro-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4, *v n*, *to come forth, appear* (not in Cic, syn appa reo) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen (mostly ante class.) proveniebant oratores novi, Naev ap Cic Sen 6, 20 (Com Rel p 14 Rib) scriptorum magna ingenia, Sall C 8, 3 in scenam, Plaut Ps 1, 5, 155 quibus feminis menstrua non proveniunt, Cels 2, 7 — **B.** In partic **1.** *To come forth, be brought forth, be born, to originate, arise, be pro duced* (post Aug, cf progigno) deductis olim, quique mox provenere, haec patria est, *were born,* Tac H 4, 65 neque Arto menem Dario provenisse Just. 2 10, 4 nec aliud ibi animal provenit, Plin 9, 10, 12, § 38, 10, 54, 75, § 152 insula, in qua can didum plumbum provenit, id 4, 16, 30, § 104 lana, Ov F 4, 773, id Am 3, 1, 44 sic neque fistulosus (caseus) neque salsus neque aridus provenit, Col. 7, 8, 5 — **2.** *To grow up, grow, thrive* (so in Cæs and Livy, cf redeo) frumentum propter siccitates angustius provenerat, Caes B G 5, 24, Liv 27, 8, 19, 45, 13, 16, Quint 5, 14, 32 virgas roscidas si recideris, parum prospere pro veniunt, Col 4, 30, 6, 1, 2, 4, 3, 18, 2, Plin 19, 7, 36, § 120 arbores sponte sua prove nientes, id. 17, 1, 1, § 1 cum provenisset segetum copia, Amm 28, 1, 17, Sen Ben. 1, 12, 4 — **II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *to come forth, appear* (very rare) malum maxi mum, si id provenit, Plaut Capt 2, 1, 26 — **B.** In partic **1.** *To spring, originate, arise, to come to pass, take place, to happen, occur* (cf accido, evenio) carmina prove niunt animo deducta sereno, Ov Tr 1, 1, 39 ut ex studiis gaudium, sic studia hila ritate proveniunt, Plin Ep 8, 19, 2, cf Alexandro simile provenisset ostentum, Suet. Aug 94 provenire certa ratione, Col 4, 29, 2 — **2.** *To go on, proceed* in any man ner, *to succeed, prosper, flourish turn out* decumae proveniunt male, Lucil ap Non. 521, 3 — Transf, of personal subjects, to whom any thing turns out in any man ner cum tu recte provenisti, *since it has turned out well with you,* Plaut Truc 2, 6, 35, id. Stich 2, 2, 73, Ter Ad. 5, 9, 22, cf nequiter multis modis, Plaut Rud 3, 5, 57, Vulg Phil 1, 19 nova ubertate provenire terram, *flourish,* Tac A. 16, 2, Sen Cons ad Marc 12, 2 — **b.** Pregn, *to go on well, to prosper, succeed,* = succedere si destinata provenissent, Tac H 4, 18 si consilium provenisset, id ib 3 41 provenere domi nationes id A. 3, 26 ut proveniant sine malo, Plaut Most 2, 1, 68 ut initia belli provenissent, Tac H 2 20 *fin*, id. A 14, 25

prōventus, us *m* [provenio], *a coming forth, growing up, growth, increase, prod uce yield, crop* (not in Cic, syn reditus) **I.** Lit proventu oneret sulcos, Verg G 2, 518 papilionis, Plin 18, 25, 57, § 209 ro sarum id 21, 5, 11, § 22 olei, id 17, 21, 19, § 93 lactis, id 20, 12, 48 § 122 uberi vinearum proventu, Suet Claud 16 *fin* ficus trifero proventu, Plin 15 18 19, § 71, Amm 22 8, 32, Sen Ben 4, 33 2, id Ep 114, 1, cf equinus proventus, Sol 45, 5 — In *plur* frugum, Censor 18 7, Plin 19, 5, 24, § 74, 19, 12, 62, § 189 — **B.** Transf, *a supply, number* tum deinde efflorescat oratorum ingens proventus Quint 12, 10, 11 poetarum, Plin Ep 1 13, 1 clarorum virorum, Just 13, 1, 12 murium, Plin 10, 65, 85, § 186 cuniculorum, id. 8, 55, 81, § 218 — **II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *an issue, result* errare, si qui in bello omnis secun dos rerum proventus expectent, Caes B G 7, 29 omnes milites intenti pugnae pro ventum expectabant, id ib 7, 80 hujus pe regrinationis, App M 2, p 120, 12 — **B.** In partic, *a fortunate issue, happy result, success* superioris temporis, Caes B C 2, 38 secundarum rerum, Liv 45, 41 oratio nis, Plin Ep 9, 13, 18, Vulg 1 Cor 10, 13

prōverbĭālis, e, *adj* [proverbium], *proverbial* (post class) versus, Gell. 2, 22, 24 — *Adv* **prōverbĭālĭter,** *proverbial ly,* Amm 29, 2, 25, Sid Ep 7, 9, Don ad Ter Eun 2, 2, 37

prōverbĭum, ii, *n* [pro verbum] **I.** *An old saying, a saw, maxim, adage, prov erb* (class, syn adagium) ex quo illud factum est jam tritum sermone prover bium, etc, Cic Off 1, 10, 33, cf id. ib 3, 19, 77 in proverbii consuetudinem venire, id ib 2, 15, 55 illud in proverbium venit, Liv 40, 46 quod est Graecis hominibus in pro verbio, Cic Verr 2, 1, 20, § 53, id Or 70, 235 quod proverbii loco dici solet, id. Phil 13, 12, 27 proverbii locum obtinere, id Tusc 4, 16, 36 vulgare, id. Fam 10, 20, 2 acta agimus, quod vetamur veteri prover bio, id Lael 22, 85 ut proverbium loquitur vetus, Amm 14, 11, 12 — In *plur* in com munibus proverbiis Cic Verr 2, 1, 46, § 121 proverbia opportune aptata, Quint 6, 3, 97 — **II.** *A byword a subject of contemptuous reference* (post class) et eris perditus in proverbium, Vulg Deut. 28, 37, id 3 Reg 9, 7

prōversus, a, um, *Part*, from pro verto

prō-verto (-vorto), no *perf*, sum, 3, *v a*, *to turn forwards* (ante class) ut trans versus, non proversus cedit, quasi cancer so let, *turned forwards,* i e *straightforwards,* Plaut ap Varr L. L 7, § 81 Mull provor sum fulgur appellatur, quod ignoratur noc tu an interdiu sit factum, etc, Fest p 229 Mull

prōvĭdē, *adv*, v providus *fin*

prōvĭdens, entis, *Part* and *P a*, from provideo

prōvĭdenter, *adv*, v provideo, *P a* A. *fin*

prōvĭdentĭa, ae, *f* [provideo] **I.** *Foresight, foreknowledge* providentia est, per quam futurum aliquid videtur ante quam factum sit, Cic Inv 2, 53, 160 timo ris tormentum memoria reduc t, providen tia anticipat, Sen Ep 5, 9 — **II.** *Foresight, forethought, forecast, precaution, providence* (cf prudentia) deorum providentia mun dum administrari, Cic. Div 1, 51, 117, cf id. N D 1, 8, 18, 2, 22, 58, Quint 11, 1, 23 alterum ex providentia timorem afferre so let, Sall J 7, 5 plurimum tibi et usus et providentiae superest, Plin Ep 3, 19, 9 jam te providentia deorum primum in locum provexerat, id Pan 10, 4. — With *ob ject gen* neque fieri neque declinandi providentia, Tac H 4, 29 providentia filio rum suorum, Dig 33, 1, 7 *fin* — In *plur* agnosce bonitatem dei ex providentiis, Tert adv Marc 2, 4 *fin* — **B.** Transf **1.** *The government of the world by infinite wisdom and foresight, providence* (post class.) tua Pater, providentia gubernat, Vulg Sap 14, 3, id Act 24, 2 — **2.** *Providence,* as a des ignation *of the Deity* (post Aug) vis illum (deum) providentiam dicere? recte dices, Sen Q N 2, 45, 2 oratio, quā nihil prae stantius homini dedit providentia, Quint 1 10 7, 1, 12, 19, 6 praef § 4, 5 12 19, 10, 1 109, 12 1, 2, App M 6, p 179, 12 — **3.** Providentia, *Providence,* personified as a *goddess,* a transl of the Gr Πρόνοια, Macr S 1, 17

prō-vĭdĕo, vidi, visum, 2, *v n* and *a* **I.** *Neutr* **A.** Lit, *to see forwards* or *be fore one s self, to see in the distance, to dis cern descry* (very rare) ubi, quid petatur, procul provideri nequeat, Liv 44, 35 12. — **B.** Trop **1.** *To be provident* or *cautious to act with foresight to take care* (rare but class, syn praecaveo) actum de te est, nisi provides Cic. Fam 9, 18, 4, id Rab Post 1 1 nisi providisses tibi ipsi pere undum fuisset, id Verr 2, 1 61, § 157 — **2.** *To see to, look after, care for, to provide make preparation* or *provision for* any thing (freq and class.), constr *absol*, with *dat*, *de*, *ut*, *ne* multum in posterum pro viderunt, quod, etc, Cic. Agr 2 33, 91 ni hil me curassis, ego mihi providero, Plaut Most 2, 2 93 rei frumentariae, Caes. B G 5 8 condicioni omnium civium, Cic Cael. 9, 22 ut consulas omnibus, ut provideas saluti, id Q Fr 1, 1, 10, § 31 — *Impers pass* a dis vitae hominum consuli et provideri, Cic N D 1, 2, 4 est autem de Brundusio providendum id. Phil 11, 11, 26, cf de re frumentaria, Caes B C 3, 34 de frumento, id B G 3, 3 ut quam rectissime agantur omnia providebo, Cic Fam 1, 2, 4 — So with *ne,* Cic Verr 1, 17, 51 cura et provi de, ne quid ei desit, id Att. 11, 3, 3 ne qua civitas suis finibus recipiat, a me provisum est, Caes B G 7, 20, cf *impers* provisum est, ne, etc, Ter Phorm 5, 2, 14 provisum atque praecautum est, ne quid, etc, Liv 36, 17 — **II.** *Act* **A.** Lit, *to see* or *per ceive in the distance* (very rare) nave pro visā, Suet Tib 14, id Dom 14 — **B.** Trop **1.** In respect of time *to see* or *perceive be forehand, to foresee, to see before* or *earlier* (class) si qui, quae eventura sunt, provi deant, Pac ap Gell 14, 1, 34 (Trag Rel. v 407 Rib), cf Cic Fin 1, 14, 47 rem, quam mens providit, Lucr 4, 884 quod ego, priusquam loqui coepisti, sensi atque providi, Cic Vatin 2, 4, cf Caes B G 7, 30 medicus morbum ingravescentem ra tione providet, insidias imperator, tempe states gubernator, Cic. Div 2, 6, 16 provi dere, quid futurum sit, id Mur 2, 4 quod adhuc conjectura provideri possit, id. Att 1, 1, 1 tempestas ante provisa, id Tusc 3, 22 52 ratio explorata atque provisa, id. Verr 2 1, 6, § 15 non hercle te provide ram, Plaut As 2, 4, 44 aliquem, Hor Ep 1, 7, 69 — **2.** *To see to, look after, care for, give attention to, to prepare* or *provide for* any thing eas cellas provident, ne habeant in solo umorem, Varr R R 3, 10, 4 ut res tempusque postulat, provideas atque admi nistres, Cic Fam 14, 21 providentia haec potissimum providet, ut, etc, id. N D 2 22, 58 omnia, Sall C 60, 4 ea, quae ad usum navium pertinerent, Caes B G 3, 9 rem frumentariam, id ib 6, 9, cf frumen to exercitui proviso, id. ib 6, 44 provisi ante commeatūs, Tac A 15 4 verbaque provisam rem non invita sequentur, Hor A P 311 omnia quae multo ante memor provisa repones, Verg G 1, 167, cf provi debam Dominum in conspectu meo, *kept in view,* i e *in mind,* Vulg Psa. 15, 8 — **3.** Providere aliquid, *to prevent obviate* an evil (syn cavere) neque omnino facere aut providere quicquam poterant, Sall J 99, 2 Kritz quicquid provideri potest, provide, Cic Att. 5, 11, 1 quae consilio provideri poterunt, cavebuntur, id ib 10, 16, 2, Liv 36, 17, 2, Plin 34, 6, 14, § 30 Sillig, 34, 7, 18, § 40, Plin Ep 3, 9, 6 — Hence, **A. prōvĭdens,** entis, *P a*, *foreseeing, provident, prudent* (class.) homo multum providens, Cic Fam 6, 6, 9 — *Comp* id est providenti us, *more prudent,* Cic Fam 3, 1, 1 — *Sup* providentissimus quisque, Tac H 1, 85, Plin Ep 9, 13, 6 — *Adv* **prōvĭdenter,** *with foresight providently prudently,* Sall J 90, 1, Plin Pan 1, Dig 47, 3, 1 — *Comp* quanto melius quanto providentius, Quint Decl 14, 8 — *Sup* providentissime, Cic N D 3, 40, 94, Plin Ep 10, 61 (69), 1, 10, 77 (81) 1 — * **B. prōvīsō,** *adv*, *with fore sight* or *forethought, prudently* temere, proviso, Tac A 12, 39

prōvĭdus, a um, *adj* [provideo] **I.** *Foreseeing* mens provida rerum futura rum, Cic Div 2, 57, 117 nec eum provida futuri fefellit opinio Liv 23, 36 fati, Tib 2 5 12 veri providus augur Ov M 12, 18 nec futuri providus est nec praeteriti me mor, Sen Ep 66, 35 — **II.** *Cautious, cir cumspect provident prudent* (syn cautus, consideratus) homines parum cauti pro vidique, Cic. Rosc Am 40 117 animal hoc providum, sagax quem vocamus homi nem id Leg 1, 7, 22 orator prudens et providus id Part 5, 15 dispice, ne sit pa rum providum sperare ex aliis, quod tibi ipse non praestes, Plin Ep 2 10 5 auspex, Hor C 3 27, 8 mens id ib 3, 5, 13, cf Ulixes, id Ep 1, 2 19 — **III.** *Caring* or *pro viding for, provident of* natura consultrix et provida utilitatum opportunitatumque omnium, Cic N D 2, 22, 58 rerum vestra rum providus, Tac A 4, 38 opera providae sollertiaeque naturae, Cic N D 2, 51, 23,

provida cura ducis, Ov. F. 2, 60.—Hence, *adv.:* **prōvĭdē**, *carefully, prudently* (very rare): provide eligere, Plin. 10, 33, 50, § 97.

prōvincia, ae (old *gen.* PROVINCIAI, Inscr. Grut. 376, 6) [etym. dub.; perh. contr. for pro-noventia (cf. nuntius), the charge or government of a legate]. **I.** *A province,* i. e. *a territory out of Italy, acquired by the Romans* (chiefly by conquest), *and brought under Roman government;* freq., also, to be rendered *provincial administration, employment,* etc.: Sicilia prima omnium provincia est appellata, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 2: defendo provinciam Siciliam, id. Div. in Caecil. 2, 5: provincia Syria, id. Fam. 15, 2, 1: Asia provincia, id. Fl. 34, 85: provincia Gallia, id. Font. 1, 2: praeponere, praeficere aliquem provinciae, id. Fam. 2, 15, 4: tradere alicui provinciam, id. ib. 3, 3, 1: in provinciam cum imperio proficisci, id. ib. 3, 2, 1: administrare provinciam, id. ib. 15, 4, 1: provinciam consulari imperio obtinere, id. Fl. 34, 85; cf. id. Phil. 1, 8, 19: de provinciā decedere, *to retire from the administration of a province,* id. Fam. 2, 15, 4: provinciam Lentulus deposuit, *gave up, resigned,* id. Pis. 21, 50: provincia consularis, *governed by a former consul* (proconsul), id. Verr. 2, 1, 13, § 34: praetoria, *governed by a former prætor,* id. Phil. 1, 8, 19.—**2.** In gen., *a province, division of a kingdom* or *empire:* Judaea, Vulg. 1 Esdr. 5, 8: Babylonis, id. Dan. 2, 48.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *official duty, office, business, charge, province* (class.): parasitorum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 14: hanc tibi impero provinciam, id. Mil. 4, 4, 23: abi in tuam provinciam, id. Cas. 1, 15: duram capere provinciam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 22: sibi provinciam depoposcit, ut me in meo lectulo trucidaret, Cic. Sull. 18, 52: qui eam provinciam susceperint, ut in balneas contruderentur, id. Cael. 26, 63: Sicinio Volsci, Aquilio Hernici provincia evenit, i. e. *were given into his charge, were assigned to him to be subdued,* Liv. 2, 40 *fin.:* cum ambo consules Appuliam provinciam haberent, id. 26, 22.—In *plur.*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 15: ipsi inter se provincias partiuntur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 35.

prōvinciālis, e, *adj.* [provincia], *of* or *belonging to a province, provincial:* administratio, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, § 43: scientia, *the administration of a province,* id. ib. 1, 1, 7, § 20: edictum, *belonging to a province,* id. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 118: molestia, *arising from the administration of a province,* id. Fam. 2, 7, 4: abstinentia, *observed in the administration of a province,* id. Sest. 3, 7: integritas, id. ib. 5, 13: ornamenta et commoda, id. Red. in Sen. 14, 34: parsimonia, Tac. Agr. 4: bellum, id. H. 1, 89: crimina, id. A. 4, 20 *fin.:* aditus ad me minime provinciales, *not as they usually are with provincial administrators,* Cic. Att. 6, 2, 5.—**II.** *Subst.:* **prōvinciālis**, is, *m., an inhabitant of a province;* mostly in *plur., the people of a province, provincials,* Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15; Suet. Calig. 39; Dig. 50, 16, 190.—Opp. to the inhabitants of Italy: Italicus es an provincialis? Plin. Ep. 9, 23, 2; Suet. Vesp. 9; cf. as *adj.*, Col. 3, 3, 11.

* **prōvinciātim**, *adv.* [id.], *through the provinces, province by province:* legiones provinciatim distribuit, Suet. Aug. 49; Amm. 31, 4, 4.

prō-vinco, vīci, victum, 3, *v. a., to conquer before,* Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Provinciae, p. 226 Müll.

prō-vindēmĭātor, ōris, *m., a star over the right shoulder of Virgo, which rises just before the vintage; called also* Vindemiatrix, Vindemiator, Vindemitor, the Gr. προτρυγητής, Vitr. 9, 4, 1 Schneid. *N. cr.* (al. provindemia).

prōvīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [provideo]. **I.** *A foreseeing, foreknowing:* provisio animi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14, 30.—**II.** *Foresight, providence:* genus longā animi provisione fugiendum, Cic. Or. 56, 189.—**III.** *Forethought, precaution* for a thing: posteri temporis, Cic. Part. 20, 69: annonaria, i. e. *a providing with provisions, purveying,* Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 18.—**2.** *Hindrance, prevention* of a thing: horum incommodorum una cautio est atque una provisio, ut, etc., Cic. Lael. 21, 78.

1. prōvīsō, *adv.*, v. provideo *fin.* B.

2. prō-vīso, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a., to go* or *come forth to see* (ante-class.): proviso, quid agat Pamphilus, Ter. And. 5, 5, 1: huc proviso, ut, ubi tempus siet, Deducam, id. Eun. 3, 1, 4; id. Ad. 5, 6, 1 (proviso duas res significat: procedo et video, Don.).—With *acc.:* si quem hominem exspectant, eum solent provisere, *to be on the lookout for him,* Plaut. Stich. 5, 1, 2.

prōvīsor, ōris, *m.* [provideo]. ***I.** *A foreseer:* ingruentium dominationum, Tac. A. 12, 4.—**II.** *A provider:* utilium tardus, Hor. A. P. 164: PROVISORI. EIVSDEM. PROVINCIAE, Inscr. Orell. 105: ORDINIS (decurionum), ib. 3766: civitatis, Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 2.

1. prōvīsus, a, um, *Part.*, from provideo.

2. prōvīsus, ūs (only in *abl. sing.*), *m.* [provideo] (Tacitean). ***I.** *A looking before, looking into the distance:* ne oculi quidem provisu juvabant, Tac. H. 3, 22.—**II.** Trop. ***A.** *A foreseeing:* periculi, Tac. A. 1, 27.—**B.** *A caring for* or *furnishing beforehand, precaution, providing, providence:* deūm, Tac. A. 12, 6: dispositu provisuque civilium rerum peritus, id. H. 2, 5: rei frumentariae, id. A. 15, 8: curā, provisu deinde agere ac si hostis ingrueret, id. ib. 12, 12.

* **prō-vīvo**, ĕre, *v. n., to live on:* quam spe sustentatam provixisse reor, Tac. A. 6, 25.

prōvŏcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [provoco], *easily aroused, excitable* (post-class.): motus liquidorum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 21, 198.

* **prō-vŏcābŭlum**, i, *n., a word that is used for another, a pronoun,* Auct. ap. Varr. L. L. 8, § 45 Müll.

prōvŏcātīcius, a, um, *adj.* [provoco], *called forth, excited* (post-class.): animatio, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3.

prōvŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A calling out, summoning, challenging* to combat (post-Aug.): ex provocatione hostem interemit, Vell. 1, 12, 4; Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 81; 7, 28, 29, § 101; 33, 1, 4, § 12.—**II.** *A stimulus, provocation, encouragement* (late Lat.): in provocationem caritatis, Vulg. Heb. 10, 24.—**III.** *A citation before a higher tribunal, an appeal* (freq. and class.): ad populum provocatio esto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6; cf.: Publicola legem ad populum tulit ... ne quis magistratus civem Romanum adversus provocationem necaret neve verberaret, id. Rep. 2, 31, 53; 2, 36, 61; 2, 37, 62; 3, 32, 44; id. de Or. 2, 48, 99; id. Agr. 2, 13, 33; Liv. 1, 26: provocationem interponere, *to appeal,* Dig. 49, 1, 18: est provocatio, *an appeal lies,* Liv. 3, 55; Sen. Ep. 108, 31: appellatio provocatioque, Liv. 3, 56 et saep.; Plin. praef. § 10.—In *plur.*: provocationes omnium rerum, Cic. Rep. 1, 40, 62.

prōvŏcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *called forth, elicited* (post-class.). **I.** *Pass.:* crementa animae, Tert. Anim. 37 *ext.*—**II.** *Act., calling forth, eliciting:* unguenta, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4, 40.

prōvŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *a challenger* to combat, Liv. Epit. 48 *med.*; Just. 10, 3, 3; 33, 4, 12; Gell. 9, 13, 4; Flor. 2, 17, 11.—**II.** In partic., *a kind of gladiator,* Cic. Sest. 64, 134; Inscr. Orell. 2566 and 2568.

* **prōvŏcātōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [provocator], *of* or *belonging to challenging, provocatory:* dona, *given to one who had challenged and slain an enemy,* Gell. 2, 11, 3.

prōvŏcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that entices* (post-class.): improbitas, Lact. 6, 18 *med.*; Vulg. Soph. 3, 1.

prō-vŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n., to call forth, call out.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (very rare): aliquem, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 43: ut ubi illaec prodeat, me provoces, id. Mil. 4, 3, 28; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 40: mandant, ut ad se provocet Simonidem, Phaedr. 4, 23, 25: dum rota Luciferi provocet orta diem, *lead up, call forth,* Tib. 1, 9, 62: Memnonis mater roseo provocet ore diem, Ov. P. 1, 4, 58; cf. id. F. 1, 456: provocare et elicere novas radiculas, Col. 3, 15, 5.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To call out, challenge, invite* one to any thing (as to play, sing, drink, fight, etc.): provocat me in aleam, *challenged me to a game,* Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 75: pedibus, *to a race,* id. Ep. 5, 1, 58: aliquem tesseris, Macr. S. 1, 10: aliquem cantatum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 53: aliquem ad pugnam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 49; cf. Liv. 8, 7, and Flor. 2, 17, 11 Duker: duces nec prohibere paucos temere provocantis volebant, nec, etc., Liv. 23, 16, 4: et oleo et mero viros provocant, Sen. Ep. 95, 21: aliquem ad bibendum, Vop. Firm. 4.—**2.** In jurid. lang., *to take a cause before a higher court, to appeal, make an appeal;* in this signif. usually *neutr.*, ad aliquem; *act.* only post-class., with the judge to whom the appeal is made as object (cf. appello). (α) *Neutr.:* ut de majestate damnati ad populum provocent, Cic. Phil. 1, 9, 21; cf.: quam id rectum sit, tu judicabis; ne ad Catonem quidem provocabo, id. Att. 6, 1, 7: provoco ad populum, Liv. 8, 33: arreptus a viatore, Provoco, inquit, *I appeal,* id. 3, 56: si a duumviris provocarit, provocatione certato, id. 1, 26, 6; 3, 56: ab omni judicio poenāque provocari licere, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 54.—(β) *Act., to appeal to* a judge (post-class.): si judicem provocent, Dig. 8, 28, 6: si praefectus urbi judicem dederit, ipse erit provocandus, qui eum judicem dederit, ib. 49, 3, 1.—Also: provocare judicium ad populum, *to bring the decision before the people by appeal,* Val. Max. 8, 1, 1; rarely, aliquem ad judicem, *to cite, summon before,* App. Flor. p. 360, 24.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To challenge to a contest, to contend with, emulate, rival, vie with* (post-Aug.): aliquem virtute, *to vie with him in virtue,* Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 4: elegia Graecos provocamus, Quint. 10, 1, 93; cf.: ea pictura naturam ipsam provocavit, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 94.—Of things, Plin. 16, 8, 12, § 32: immensum latus Circi templorum pulchritudinem provocat, id. Pan. 51, 3.—**B.** *To challenge, incite, provoke* to any thing: felicitas temporum, quae bonam conscientiam civium tuorum ad usum indulgentiae tuae provocat, Plin. Ep. 10, 12 (7) *fin.:* omni comitate ad hilaritatem et jocum provocare, Suet. Calig. 27; id. Claud. 21: tacentes ad communionem sermonis, id. Aug. 74.—**C.** *To excite, stimulate, exasperate, stir up, rouse* with any thing (class.; syn.: irrito, lacesso): qui non solum a me provocatus sed etiam suā sponte solet, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 3: aliquem beneficio, id. Off. 1, 15, 48: sermonibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 74: minis et verbis, Tac. H. 3, 24: bello, id. ib. 4, 17: injuriā, id. A. 14, 49 et saep.: ad iracundiam, Vulg. Isa. 63, 10; id. Deut. 4, 25.—**D.** *To call forth, occasion, produce, cause:* officia comitate, Tac. H. 5, 1: mortem tot modis, Plin. 19, praef. 1, § 5: bellum, Tac. G. 35; Plin. Pan. 16.—**E.** (Acc. to I. B. 2.) *To appeal* to any thing, *to cite* as authority or proof (late Lat.): ad litteras Pudentillae, App. Mag. 84, p. 326, 40: ad Judaeorum Codices provocare, Aug. Serm. 202, 3.

provolgo, v. provulgo.

prō-vŏlo, āvi, 1, *v. n., to fly forth.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 10, 58, 79, § 159: apes, id. 11, 18, 19, § 62.—**II.** Transf., *to hurry* or *hasten forth, to rush out* (class.): capillo passo in viam provolarunt, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 2, 19, 8: subito omnibus copiis provolaverunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 6: in primum infestis hastis provolant duo Fabii, Liv. 2, 46 *fin.*; cf. id. 3, 62 *fin.:* ad primores provolat, id. 1, 12: formicae provolant, Plin. 11, 31, 36, § 111.—Of things: sonitus provolat ictu, *flies forth* or *out,* Lucr. 6, 294.

prō-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *to roll* or *tumble forwards, to roll along, roll over and over, roll away* (class., but not in Cic.): aliquem in viam mediam, Ter. And. 4, 4, 37: corpora, Lucr. 6, 1264: ubi glaeba e terrā provolvitur ingens, id. 6, 553: cupas ardentes in opera, Hirt. B. G. 8, 42: congestas lapidum moles, Tac. A. 4, 51: Galba projectus e sellā ac provolutus est, id. H. 1, 41; Verg. A. 12, 533; 10, 556.—**B.** In partic., with *se* or mid., *to cast one's self down, fall down, prostrate one's self* at another's feet (syn. prosterno): se alicui ad pedes, Liv. 6, 3: flentes ad genua consulis provolvuntur, id. 34, 11: provolutae ad pedes, Curt. 3, 12, 11: genibus ejus provolutus, Tac. A. 12, 18; 11, 30; Just. 11, 9, 14.—**II.** Trop., *to snatch away, carry away, hurry on* (post-Aug.): multi fortunis provolvebantur, i. e. *are ruined,* Tac. A. 6, 17.—**B.** Mid., *to humble one's self:* usque ad libita Pallantis provoluta, *submitting to the desires of,* Tac. A. 14, 2: provolutus effususque in iram, Gell. 1, 26, 7.

prō-vŏmo, ĕre, *v. a., to vomit forth:* vim turbinis atque procellae, Lucr. 6, 447.

prōvorsus, a, um, *Part.*, from pro verto (v. vorto).

pro-vulgo (-volgo), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make publicly known, to publish, divulge* (post-Aug.): conjurationibus pro vulgatis, Suet. Ner. 36: operam, Sid. Ep. 9, 11: eas litteras, App. Mag. 84, p. 327, 20: facti miraculum, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 5, 4, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 21.

‡ **prox** (bona vox, Fest. p. 253 Müll.; cf. prox, bona vox, ut aestimo, quasi proba vox, Paul. ex Fest. p. 252 Müll.), *interj.*, *by your leave*, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 33 Fleck.

† **proxĕnēta,** ae, *m.*, = προξενητής, *a negotiator, factor, broker, agent*, Sen. Ep. 119; Mart. 10, 3, 4; Dig. 50, 14, 2.

† **proxĕnētĭcum,** i, *n.*, = προξενητικόν, *brokerage, factorage*, Dig. 50, 14, 1, 3.

proxĭmātus, ūs, *m.* [proximus], *the next place after that of the* magister scriniorum, *the proximate*, Cod. Th. 6, 26, 11 and 17.

proxĭmē (proxŭmē), *adv.*, v. propior, II. *fin.*

proxĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [proximus], *nearness, vicinity, proximity*. **I.** Lit., Vitr. 2, 9 *med.*; Ov. de Nuce, 56.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Near relationship*, Ov. M. 10, 340; 13, 154; Quint. 3, 6, 95.—**B.** *Similarity, resemblance*: et lateat vitium proximitate boni, Ov. A. A. 2, 662; Ap. Asclep. p. 79, 2.—**C.** *Connection, union*, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 20, 15.

1. proxĭmō, *adv.* [id.], *very lately*, Cic. Att. 4, 17, 3.

2. proxĭmo, āre, *v. n.* and *a.* [id.], *to come* or *draw near, to approach, be near* (only post-class.; for in Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 112, we should read proxima): dum in vicum proximamus, App. M. 2, p. 169 Oud.; p. 179 Bip.: alicui, Sol. 48: foribus, App. M. 6, p. 389 Oud.: ripam maris, id. ib. 11, p. 785 Oud.: luce proximante, id. ib. 5, p. 332 Oud.: per quam proximamus ad Deum, Vulg. Heb. 7, 19.

proxĭmus (proxŭmus), a, um, v. propior, II.

proxŭmē, proxŭmus, v. proxime, proximus.

prūdens, entis, *adj.* [contr. from providens]. **I.** *Foreseeing, foreknowing* (very rare), constr. with an *objective clause*, or *absol.*: ille contra urinam spargit, prudens, hanc quoque leoni exitialem, Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 136: quos prudentis possumus dicere, id est providentis, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111: de futuro satis callidus satisque prudens, Ps. Sall. ap. Cic. *init.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Knowing, skilled, experienced, versed, practised* in a thing (class.; syn.: peritus, consultus); constr. with *gen.* or *in*, poet. and post-Aug. also with *inf.*: (α) With *gen.*: ceterarum rerum pater familias et prudens et attentus, Cic. Quint. 3, 11: belli prudentes, Sall. Ep. Mith. (H. 4, 61, 16 Dietsch): rei militaris, Nep. Con. 1, 2: locorum, Liv. 34, 28 *fin.*: animus rerum prudens, Hor. C. 4, 9, 35: artis, Ov. H. 5, 150: animorum provinciae prudens, Tac. Agr. 19: doli prudens, id. H. 2, 25: agricolationis, Col. 2, 2, 15.—*Comp.*: prudentiores rerum rusticarum, Col. 4, 2, 1; so, earum rerum, Gell. 14, 2, 4.—*Sup.*: adulandi gens prudentissima, Juv. 3, 86.—(β) With *in*: prudens in jure civili, Cic. Lael. 2, 6.—(γ) With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.*: nec pauperum prudens anus Novemdialis dissipare pulveres, Hor. Epod. 17, 47: prudens otii vitia negotio discuti, Curt. 7, 1, 4: ob ea se peti prudens, Plin. 8, 31, 49, § 111: sciens prudensque se praegnantem non esse, Dig. 25, 6, 1, § 2.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Juris prudens, also prudens alone (like juris peritus), *skilled* or *learned in the law*, as *subst.*: **jūrisprūdens,** ntis, *m.*, *one learned in the law, a lawyer, jurist, jurisconsult* (only post-class.), Dig. 38, 15, 2 *fin.*; 1, 2, 2; 1, 1, 7; 40, 7, 30; Just. Inst. 1, 2.—**b.** Like sciens, *knowing, wise, discreet, prudent*, usually connected with *sciens*: prudens animam de corpore mitto, Enn. ap. Non. 150, 8 (Ann. v. 216 Vahl.): quos prudens praetereo, Hor. S. 1, 10, 88; 2, 5, 58 (cf.: imprudens praeteriisse videris, Cic. Brut. 77, 269): ibis sub furcam prudens, Hor. S. 2, 7, 66: nequidquam deus abscidit Prudens Oceano terras, id. C. 1, 3, 22; 3, 29, 29; Ov. M. 3, 364: an prudens imprudensve rupisset, Gell. 20, 1, 34.—With *sciens* amore ardeo et prudens, sciens, Vivus vidensque pereo, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 27: ut in fabulis Amphiaraus sic ego prudens et sciens ad pestem ante oculos positam sum profectus, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 6; Cael. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 9, A, 5; Suet. Ner. 2 *fin.*—**B.** In gen., *sagacious, sensible, intelligent, clever, judicious*, etc. (very freq.): vir natura peracutus et prudens, Cic. Or. 5, 18: quis P. Octavio ingenio prudentior, jure peritior, id. Clu. 38, 107: prudentem et, ut ita dicam, catum, id. Leg. 1, 16, 45: in existimando admodum prudens, id. Brut. 68, 239; cf.: prudentissimi in disserendo, id. ib. 31, 118: virum ad consilia prudentem, id. Font. 15, 43: quo nemo prudentior, id. Lael. 1, 5: homines amicissimi ac prudentissimi, id. Rep. 1, 46, 10: vir bonus et prudens, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 32; cf. id. A. P. 445: si divitiae prudentem reddere possent, id. Ep. 2, 2, 155: prudentior ille consilio, hic animo magnificentior, Just. 9, 8, 13.—With *adverb. acc.*: prudens alia, Amm. 15, 13, 2.—Of abstract things: prudens, temperata, fortis, justa ratio, Cic. Fin. 5, 21, 58: prudens animi sententia, Ov. H. 21, 137: consilium, quod si non fuerit prudens, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, A, 1; Ov. M. 13, 433: prudentissimum consilium, Nep. Eum. 3, 4; Hirt. B. Alex. 24.—**C.** *Cautious, circumspect* (very rare): malebant me nimium timidum quam satis prudentem existimari, Cic. Fam. 4, 14, 2.—Hence, *adv.*: **prūdenter,** *sagaciously, intelligently, discreetly, wisely, skilfully, learnedly, prudently*, etc.: loqui, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 4 (Ann. v. 255 Vahl.): facere, Cic. Fin. 5, 6, 15; cf. id. Rep. 3, 9, 16: rationem excogitare, id. ib. 2, 12, 23: multa ab eo prudenter disputata, id. Lael. 1, 1: multa provisa prudenter, id. ib. 2, 6.—*Comp.*, Aug. in Suet. Tib. 21; Quint. 9, 2, 44.—*Sup.*: defendere, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: scribere, id. Att. 13, 1, 1; Val. Max. 3, 3, 4 ext. 4.

prūdentĭa, ae, *f.* [prudens]. **I.** *A foreseeing* (very rare): id enim est sapientis providere: ex quo sapientia est appellata prudentia, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 41, 31: futurorum, id. Sen. 21, 78.—**II.** *Acquaintance* with a thing, *knowledge* of a matter, *skill* in a matter: juris publici, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 256: juris civilis, Nep. Cim. 2, 1: legum, Cic. Rep. 2, 36, 61; cf. id. Mur. 13, 28: physicorum, id. Div. 2, 4, 11: cani rectoris, Juv. 12, 32; 10, 48.—**B.** Esp., = juris prudentia, Just. Inst. praef. § 2.—**III.** *Sagacity, good sense, intelligence, prudence, practical judgment, discretion*: prudentia constat ex scientia rerum bonarum et malarum et nec bonarum nec malarum, Cic. N. D. 3, 15, 38: prudentia tribus partibus constare videtur, memoriā, intellegentiā, providentiā, id. Inv. 2, 53, 160; cf. Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3: prudentia, quam Graeci φρόνησιν, est rerum expetendarum fugiendarumque scientia, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153: prudentia cernitur in delectu bonorum et malorum, id. Fin. 5, 23, 67: ut medicina valetudinis, sic vivendi ars est prudentia, id. ib. 5, 6, 16: civilis prudentia, *statesmanship*, id. Rep. 2, 25, 46; id. Inv. 2, 53, 159: ad omnes res adhibere prudentiam, id. Att. 12, 4, 2; Col. 12, 57, 6; 1, 1, 1: rerum fato prudentia major, Verg. G. 1, 416: velox, *ready*, Pers. 4, 4: si ratio et prudentia curas aufert, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 25.

Prūdentĭus, ii, *m.*, Aurelius Prudentius Clemens, *a Christian poet of Calagurris, in Spain, who lived in the latter half of the fourth century*, Sid. Ep. 2, 9; Alcim. Avit. ad Fascin. Sor. 416.

‡ **prugnum,** pro privignum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 Müll.

prŭīna, ae, *f.* [for provina, root pra, prae; cf. Gr. πρωΐ, early], *hoar frost, rime* (cf. glacies, gelu), Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; Sen. Q. N. 4, 3 *fin.*; Plin. 2, 60, 61, § 152; Varr. R. R. 2, 2; Lucr. 2, 431 et saep.—In *plur.*: pruinae ac nives, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23; Hor. C. 1, 4, 4: matutinae, Ov. M. 3, 488; Val. Fl. 2, 287 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Snow* (poet. and in post-class. prose): nix concreta pruina, Lucr. 3, 20: gelidae, Verg. G. 2, 263; 3, 368; Val. Fl. 8, 210; Gell. 12, 5, 11.—**B.** Ad medias sementem extende pruinas, *winter*, Verg. G. 1, 230.

prŭīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pruina]. **I.** *Full of hoar frost, frosty, rimy*: herbae, Ov. M. 4, 82: nox, id. Am. 2, 19, 22: axis (Aurorae), id. ib. 1, 6, 65; 1, 13, 2: equi Noctis, id. P. 1, 2, 56: caeli status, Col. 4, 23, 2.—**II.** Transf.: panni, *cold*, i. e. *affording no warmth*, Petr. 83 *fin.*

prūna, [root in Gr. πῦρ, fire], ae, *f.*, *a burning coal, live coal* (cf. carbo): medium per ignem multa premimus vestigia prunā, Verg. A. 11, 788 Serv.; 5, 103: latum clavum prunaeque batillum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 36; Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 54; 29, 3, 11, § 45 al.

prūnĭtĭus (or **-cius**), a, um, *adj.* [prunus], *of* or *from plum tree wood*: torris, Ov. M. 12, 272.

prūnŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [prunum], *a little plum*, Front. de Or. 1 Mai.

prūnum, i, *n.* [prunus], *a plum*: cerea, Verg. E. 2, 53: cereola, Col. 10, 404; 12, 10, 2; Plin. 15, 13, 13, § 44: spini jam pruna ferentes, Verg. G. 4, 145; Ov. M. 13, 817; Mart. 13, 29, 1.

† **prūnus,** i, *f.*, = προύνη, *a plum tree*, Verg. G. 2, 34; Plin. 13, 10, 19, § 65; Pall. Nov. 7, 14; id. Feb. 25, 32.—Esp.: prunus silvestris, *the blackthorn, sloe tree*, Col. 2, 2, 20; Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 34.

prūrīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [prurigo]. **I.** *Having the itch, scabby, pruriginous*, Dig. 21, 1, 3.—**II.** *Lecherous, lascivious*, Auct. Priap. 64.

prūrīgo, inis, *f.* [prurio]. **I.** *An itching, the itch*, Cels. 2, 8; Plin. 23, 8, 80, § 154 (al. porriginem); 25, 11, 87, § 136; 27, 4, 5, § 18; Mart. 14, 23, 1.—**II.** *A lecherous itching, lasciviousness*, Mart. 4, 48, 3; 11, 73, 3; Aus. Epigr. 108, 5.

prūrĭo, ire, *v. n.* [etym. dub.; cf. pruna], *to itch*. **I.** Lit.: si prurit frictus ocelli angulus, Juv. 6, 578: os prurit, Scrib. Comp. 103.—**II.** Transf., *to itch* or *long for* a thing. **1.** For blows, stripes, etc., Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 36; id. Am. 1, 1, 139; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 75; id. Mil. 2, 4, 44: vitulus prurit in pugnam, *is eager for the combat*, Mart. 3, 58, 11.—**2.** For pleasure, *to be wanton*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 32; id. Stich. 5, 5, 15; Cat. 88, 2; Mart. 3, 93, 20; 6, 37, 3; 9, 91, 8: incipiant prurire choro puellae, *to make a wanton display*, Juv. 11, 163: ad sua desideria coacervabunt sibi magistros, prurientes auribus, Vulg. 2 Tim. 4, 3 al.; in this sense also of things, Mart. 1, 36, 11; 12, 96, 3.

prūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [prurio]. **I.** *That causes itching*: bulbus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 33.—**II.** *Excited by desire*: puella, Priap. 63, 18.

prūrĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [pruritus], *that causes itching, itching*: ulcera, Plin. 19, 8, 45, § 157.

prūrītus, ūs, *m.* [prurio], *an itching, the itch*, Plin. 9, 45, 68, § 146; 23, 1, 16, § 26; 24, 6, 14, § 23; 27, 7, 28, § 51; 30, 3, 8, § 26; Ser. Samm. 6, 87.—**2.** Esp., of sensual desire, Mart. Cap. 1, § 7.

Prūsa, ae, *f.*, *a town of Bithynia, near Mount Olympus*, now *Brussa*, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 148.—Hence, **Prūsenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Prusa*, Plin. Ep. 10, 66, 3 al.

Prūsĭas, ae, and **Prūsĭa,** ae, *m.*, = Προυσίας, *a king of Bithynia, who hospitably received Hannibal, but afterwards betrayed him to the Romans*, Cic. Div. 2, 24, 52; Nep. Hann. 10, 1; Just. 32, 4, 2; Liv. 37, 25; Val. Max. 3, 7, 6 *ext.*—Form Prusia, Liv. 29, 12, 14.—Hence, **A. Prūsĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Prusias, Prusiacan*: ora, i. e. *his kingdom*, Sil. 13, 888.—**B. Prūsĭădes,** ae, *m.*, *a male descendant of* (an older) *Prusias, a Prusiade*, applied to king Prusias himself, Varr. ap. Non. 345, 23.

prūsĭnĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *a kind of grape*, Plin. 14, 3, 7, § 39.

† **prymnēsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πρυμνήσιος, *belonging to the stern* of a ship: funis, Isid. 19, 4, 6: palus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 224, 16 Müll.

† **prȳtănes** or **prȳtănis,** is, *m.*, = πρύτανις, *one of the chief magistrates in some of the Grecian States*, Sen. Tranq. 4, 5; acc. prytanin, Liv. 42, 45, 4.

† **prȳtănēum,** i, *n.*, = πρυτανεῖον, *the town hall, a public building in some of the Grecian states, where the Prytanes assembled and dined, and where those who had done special service to the State were entertained at the public expense*, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 232; id. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119; Liv. 41, 20.—Also in

RHEGIUM, Inscr Orell. 3838, in Cyzicum, Plin. 36, 15, 23, § 99

prўtănis, is, v prytanes.

Psacae, arum, *m*, *a people of Scythia, near the river Imaus*, Plin. 6, 17, 19, § 50

† **psallo,** i, 3, *v n*, = ψαλλω **I.** In gen., *to play upon a stringed instrument*, esp, *to play upon the cithara, to sing to the cithara* psallere saltare elegantius, Sall. C 25, 2 (but in Cic Cat. 2, 10, 23 the correct read. is saltare et cantare, v Halm ad h. l.)· qui canerent voce et qui psallerent, Gell 19, 9, 3, cf cantare et psallere jucunde, Suet. Tit. 3, Aur Vict. Epit. 14 docta psallere Chia, Hor C 4, 13, 7, id. Ep 2, 1, 33 — Of singing to the cithara. Calliope princeps sapienti psallerat ore, Caesius Bassus ap Prisc p 897 P, Aur Vict Caes. 5, Prud. στεφ 10, 837 —*Impers*. in caelo cantatur et psallitur, Arn. 3, 21.—**II.** In partic., in eccl Lat, *to sing the Psalms of David*, Hier Ep 107, 10, Aug in Psa. 46, 65, Vulg 1 Cor 14, 15 et saep

† **psalma,** ătis, *n*, = ψαλμα, *a song sung to the accompaniment of stringed instruments, a psalm* (eccl Lat) Aug. in Psa 4, Hier Ep 28, Isid. Orig 6, 19

psalmicen, inis, *m* [psalmus cano], *a psalm singer* (eccl. Lat.), Sid. Ep 5, 17

psalmidicus, i, *m*. [psalma-dico], *the psalmist* (eccl. Lat), Aug. Alterc Eccl. et Synag p 1137

psalmisŏnus, i, *m* [psalma sono], *a psalm-singer*, Alcim. Homil. Fragm 7

† **psalmista,** ae, *m*, = ψαλμιστης, *a composer* or *singer of psalms, a psalm writer, psalm singer, psalmist* (eccl. Lat), Hier adv Pelag 1, 2, 3, 2, Ambros. Poen. 2, 8, 72.

† **psalmogrăphus,** i, *m*, = ψαλμογραφος, *a psalm writer, psalmographer* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Carm adv Marc 3, 130, Sid. in Conc. post Ep 7, 9

† **psalmus,** i, *m.*, = ψαλμος, i. q psalma, *a psalm* (eccl Lat., cf. carmen, hymnus), Tert adv Prax. 11; Lact. 4, 8, 14, 4, 12, 7, Vulg. Isa. 38, 20 — Esp, *the Psalms of David*, Vulg Luc 20, 42, id. Act 13, 33 et saep

† **psaltērium,** ii, *n*, = ψαλτηριον (e scanned short, Ven Fort. 2, 19, 43) **I.** *A stringed instrument of the lute kind, a psaltery*, Varr ap Non 215, 16, Cic Har Resp 21, 44, Verg Cir 178, Quint 1, 10, 31, Arn. 6, 209, Aug in Psa. 32, 70, Tert. Cor Mil. 9, Vulg 1 Par 13, 8, id. Psa. 56, 8 — **II.** Transf., *a song sung to the psaltery* **A.** *A satire*, Varr ap Non. 101, 3, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 16 — **B.** *The songs of David, the Psalms*, Hier Ep 53, 8; 125, 11 et saep

† **psaltes,** ae, *m*, = ψαλτης, *a player on the cithara, a musician, minstrel*, Quint 1, 10, 18, Mart. Cap 9, § 924, Sid. Ep 8, 9, Inscr Grut. 331, 2, Vulg 2 Reg 23, 1.

† **psaltria,** ae, *f*, = ψαλτρια, *a female player on the cithara, a lutist*, Ter Ad. 3, 3, 34, 51, 4, 7, 41 et saep; Cic Sest. 54, 116, id. Fragm. ap Non. 465, 16, Juv 6, 336, Aur Vict. Epit. 76, Macr S 2, 1.

Psămăthē, es, *f*, = Ψαμαθη **I.** *Daughter of Crotopus, king of Argos*, Ov Ib 575 —**II.** *A sea nymph, mother of Phocus*, Ov M 11, 398 — **III.** *A fountain in Laconia, near Psamathus*, Plin 4, 5, 9, § 17, Val Fl. 1, 365

Psamăthūs (Psamm-), untis, *f*, = Ψαμμαθοῦς, *a town and harbor of Laconia*, Plin. 4, 5, 8, § 16

Psammētĭchus, i, *m*, = Ψαμμετιχος, *a king of Egypt, who is said to have been the designer of the labyrinth*, Plin 36, 13, 19, § 84, Mel. 1, 9, 5

† **psarānus** or **psarōnius,** ii, *m*, = ψαρωνιος, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 36, 22, 43, § 157

† **1. psĕcas,** adis, *f*, = ψεκας (drizzle), *a female slave who perfumed her mistress's hair*, Juv 6, 489 psecade natus, a phrase denoting *a man of humble birth*, Cael. ap Cic Fam 8, 15, 2

2. Psĕcăs, ădis, *f*, *the name of an attendant of Diana*, Ov M 3, 172.

(**psēgma,** ătis, a false read. for smegma, Plin. 34, 13, 36, § 134.)

Pselcis, idis, *f*, = Ψελκις, *a town of Ethiopia*, now *Dakke*, Plin 6, 29, 35, § 181.

† **psēphisma,** ătis, *n.*, = ψηφισμα, *an ordinance of the people* among the Greeks = the plebiscitum of the Romans, Cic. Fl 6, 15, 7, 17, 8, 19, 10, 23, Plin. Ep 10, 52, 1.

† **psēphŏpaectes,** ae, *m*, = ψηφοπαικτης, *a juggler* (pure Lat praestigiator), Jul Firm

Psēsii or **Psessii,** ōrum, *m*, = Ψησιοι, *an Asiatic tribe near the Mæotic Lake*, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 19 (al Gnissi)

† **psetta** or **psitta,** ae, *f*, = ψῆττα, *a species of plaice* or *sole, called also* rhombus, Plin 9, 16, 24, § 57

† **pseudanchūsa** or **pseudoanchūsa,** ae, *f*, = ψευδαγχουσα, *a plant, bastard anchusa, alkanet, oxtongue, bugloss*, Plin. 22, 20, 24, § 50

† **pseudăpostŏlus,** i, *m*, = ψευδαποστολος, *a false apostle*, Tert. Praescr 4, id. Res. Carn. 24, Vulg 2 Cor 11, 13

† **pseudĕnĕdrus,** i, *m*, = ψευδένεδρος, *a feigned lier in-wait*, Firm Math 3, 8, 7 *fin*

† **pseudisŏdŏmos,** i, *m*, = ψευδισοδομος, *a disproportionate building*, Vitr 2, 8, Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 171.

Pseudŏ-antōnīnus, i, *m*, *the false Antoninus, Pseudo Antoninus*, Lampr Elag 8

† **pseudŏbūnion,** ii, *n*, = ψευδοβουνιον, *a plant, bastard-bunion*, Plin. 24, 16, 96, § 153

Pseudŏ-căto, onis, *m*, *a sham Cato, Pseudo Cato*, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 6

Pseudŏ-christus, i, *m*, *a false Christ, Pseudo Christ*, Tert. adv Marc. 3, 3, Vulg. Matt. 24, 24.

† **pseudŏcўpērus** or **pseudŏcўprus,** i, *f*, = ψευδοκυπειρος, *a plant, false cyperus*, Plin. 17, 13, 20, § 95

Pseudŏ-dāmăsippus, i, *m*, *false Damasippus, Pseudo Damasippus*, Cic. Fam 7, 23, 3

pseudŏ-dĕcĭmiāna pira, *pears similar to the* decimiana pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54.

† **pseudŏ-dĭācŏnus,** i, *m*, = ψευδοδιακονος, *a false deacon*, Hier Ep 143, 2.

† **pseudŏdictamnum,** i, *n*, and **-nos,** i, *f*, = ψευδοδικταμνον, *bastard-dittany*, Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 93, 26, 15, 90, § 154, App Herb 62.

† **pseudŏdiptĕros,** on, *adj*, = ψευδοδιπτερος, *that appears to have two rows of columns, pseudodipteral* aedes, Vitr 3, 1, 2.

† **pseudŏ-ĕpiscŏpus,** i, *m*, = ψευδεπισκοπος, *a false bishop*, Cyprian. Ep 55

pseudŏ-flāvus, a, um, *adj*, *not exactly yellow, yellowish* color, Marc. Emp 8

† **pseudŏ-grăphus,** a, um, *adj*, = ψευδογραφος, *having a false superscription* or *title*, Cassiod. Inst. Litt 5

pseudŏ-liquidus, a, um, *adj*, *apparently liquid* mel, Marc. Emp 16

Pseudŏlus, i, *m*, = ψευδης (lying), *The Liar*, the title of a comedy of Plautus, Cic Lael. 14, 50

† **pseudŏmĕnos** or **-us,** i, *m*, = ψευδομενος, in logic, *a false, sophistical species of syllogism*, Cic Ac. 2, 48, 147, id. Fragm ap Non 329, 19 (as Greek, Cic Div 2, 4, 11, Sen. Ep 45, 10)

† **pseudŏnardus,** i, *f.*, = ψευδοναρδος, *bastard-nard*, Plin 12, 12, 26, § 43

† **pseudŏnedrus,** i, *m*, = ψευδονεδρος, *a secret lier in wait*, Firm. Math. 3, 8

pseudŏpastor, ōris, *m*. [ψευδης pastor], *a false pastor* (eccl. Lat), Hier in Eph. 2, 4, 11.

† **pseudŏpătum,** i, *n*, = ψευδοπατον, *a false floor* (in a house), Cod. Just 8, 10, 12.

† **pseudŏpĕriptĕros,** on, *adj.*, = ψευδοπεριπτερος, *that seems to have columns all round*, Vitr 4, 7 *fin*

Pseudŏ-philippus, i, *m*, *the false Philip, Pseudo Philip*, i e. *Andriscus, who gave himself out to be Philip, son of King Perseus*, Cic. Agr 2, 33, 90, Liv Epit 49, Vell. 1, 11, 1, Flor 2, 14, 3, Val. Max. 7, 5, 4.

† **pseudŏprŏphēta,** ae, *m*, = ψευδοπροφητης, *a false prophet*, Tert. adv Haer 4, Vulg Zach. 13, 2, id. Luc. 6, 26

† **pseudŏprŏphētia,** ae, *f*, = ψευδοπροφητεια, *a false prophecy*, Tert. Jejun. 11.

† **pseudŏprŏphētĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = ψευδοπροφητικος, *prophesying falsely, pseudo prophetic* spiritus, Tert. Pudic 21.

† **pseudŏprŏphētis,** idis, *f*, = ψευδοπροφῆτις, *a false prophetess*, Tert Anim. 57

Pseudŏpўlae, ārum, *f*, = ψευδοπυλαι (false doors), *the name of two islands in the Arabian Gulf, near Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 174.

† **pseudŏsĕlīnum,** i, *n.*, = ψευδοσελινον, *a plant, bastard selinum*, App Herb 2.

† **pseudŏsmăragdus,** i, *m*, = ψευδοσμαραγδος, *a false emerald*, Plin. 37, 5, 19, § 75

† **pseudosphex,** ēcis, *f*, = ψευδοσφηξ, *a false wasp*, Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 98

† **pseudŏthўrum,** i, *n*, = ψευδοθυρον. **I.** Lit., *a backdoor, private entrance, postern gate* palatii, Amm 14, 1, 3, Oros. 7, 6 *fin* — **II.** Trop, *a secret manner*: (nummi) per pseudothyrum revertantur, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 20, § 50 non janua receptis, sed pseudothyro intromissis voluptatibus, id. Red. in Sen. 6, 14.

pseudŏ-urbānus, a, um, *adj*, *imitating the fashion of towns* aedificia, Vitr. 6, 8 *fin*.

† **psiathium,** ii, *n*, = ψιαθιον, *a little rush mat*, Hier praef in Reg S Pachom. 4.

† **psīla,** ae, *f* (sc. vestis), = ψιλη, *a covering shaggy on one side, a shaggy covering*, Lucil. ap Non. 540, 26

Psīlē, ēs, *f*, *a small island in the Ægean Sea, near Samos*, Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 137

† **psīlŏcĭthărista,** ae, *m*, = ψιλοκιθαριστης, *one who plays on the cithara without singing to it, a cithara player*, Suet. Dom 4.

† **psīlōthrum (-trum),** i, *n.*, = ψιλωθρον. **I.** *An unguent for removing the hair and making the skin smooth, a depilatory*, Plin. 24, 10, 47, § 79, 24, 9, 37, § 58, 32, 9, 47, § 135, Sen. Contr 3, praef 3, Mart 6, 93, 9 — **II.** *A plant, called also* ampeloleuce, Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 21.

† **psimmўthium** or **psimithium,** ii, *n*, = ψιμμυθιον, *white-lead, ceruse*, = cerussa, Plin 34, 18, 54, § 175

psithius, a, um, v psythius.

psittăcīnus, a, um, *adj* [psittacus], *of* or *belonging to a parrot* collyrium, *parrot colored*, Scrib Comp 27, Marc. Emp 8

† **psittăcus,** i, *m*, = ψιττακος, *a parrot*, Plin. 10, 42, 58, § 117, Pers. prol. 8, Ov Am 2, 6, 1, Stat S 2, 4, 25, App Flor 2, p 348

† **psŏădĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = ψοαδικος, *having pains in the buttocks* or *loins*, Cael. Aur Tard. 5, 1

psŏlĕos, i, *m*, *the penis*, Auct Priap. 68

Psōphis, idis, *f*, = Ψωφις, *a city in Arcadia, west of the chain of Erymanthus*, now *Tripotamo*, Mel 2, 3, 5, Plin 4, 6, 10, § 20, Ov M 5, 607, Stat Th 4, 296 — Hence, **Psōphidius,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Psophis*, Plin. 7, 46, 47, § 151, Val. Max. 7, 1 2

Psŏphŏdēes, is, *m*, = Ψοφοδεης, *The Bashful Man*, the title of a comedy of Menander, Quint 10, 1, 70

† **psōra,** ae, *f*, = ψωρα, *the itch, mange* (pure Lat. scabies), Plin. 20, 1, 2, § 4, 20, 5, 20, § 41, 22, 22, 32, § 72

† **psōranthĕmis,** idis, *f*, = ψωρανθεμις, *a barren kind of rosemary*, App Herb 79

† **psōrĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = ψωρικος, *of* or *for the itch* or *mange* medicamentum, *good for the itch*, Plin. 34, 12, 29, § 119 collyrium, Scrib Comp 32.—As *subst* **psōrĭcum,** i, *n*, *a remedy for the itch*, Cels 6, 6, 31

Psўchē, ēs, *f*, = Ψυχη, *Psyche, a maiden beloved by Cupid, made immortal by Jupiter*, App M 4, p 155 sqq

† **psўchĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = ψυχικος (opp πνευματικος), *animal, carnal, carnally inclined*, Tert. Monog. 1

† **psўchŏmăchia,** ae, *f*, = ψυχομαχια, *The Contest of the Soul*, the title of a poem by Prudentius

† **psўchŏmantium** or **-ēum,** i *n.*, = ψυχομαντεῖον, *a place where the spirits of the dead were interrogated, a place of*

necromancy Cic. Tusc 1, 48, 115 — *Plur*, Cic Div 1 58, 132

† **psȳchŏphthŏros,** i, *m*, = ψυχοφθόρος, *the Soul destroyer*, an epithet of Apollinarius who denied the existence of a human soul in Christ, Cod. Just 1, 1, 6 *fin*

† **psȳchŏtrŏphon,** i, *n*, = ψυχότροφον, *a plant, betony*, Plin 25, 8, 46, § 84

† **psȳchrŏlūsia,** ae, *f*, = ψυχρολουσία, *a cold bathing*, Cael Aur Acut 1, 14, 112, id. Tard. 1, 1 47

† **psȳchrŏlūta** and **-tes,** ae, *m*, = ψυχρολούτης, *one who bathes in cold water*, Sen Ep 53, 3, 83, 5

Psylli, ōrum, *m*, = Ψύλλοι, *an African people south west of the Syrtis Major, celebrated as serpent charmers* qui Psylli nominantur, Cels 5, 27, 3, Plin 7, 2, 2, § 14, 8, 25, 38, § 93, Suet Aug 17, Luc 9, 893 — *Sing* exemplum Psylli secutus, Cels 5, 27, 3

† **psyllĭon,** ii, *n*, = ψύλλιον, *a plant, fleabane, fleawort*, Plin 25, 11, 90, § 140, Cael Aur Acut 3, 8, 97

psȳthĭa, ae, v psythius

† **psȳthĭus** or **psīthĭus,** a, um, *adj*, = ψύθιος (ψιθ), *psythian*, a designation of a species of vine vitis Verg G 4, 269, Col 3, 2, 24 — Called also simply **psȳthĭa,** ae, *f*, Verg G 2, 93, and in *plur* psythiae (sc uvae), Stat S 4, 9, 38 — *Neutr subst* **psȳthĭum,** ii, *a kind of raisin wine*, Plin 14, 9, 11, § 80

Psyttălia or **Psittălīa,** ae, *f*, = Ψυττάλια or Ψυττάλεια, *a small island in the Saronic Gulf, near Salamis*, Plin 4, 12, 20 § 62

ptarmĭcus, a, um, = πταρμικός, *causing to sneeze*, Theod Prisc 2, 3, Cael Aur Tard 3, 5, 71 — Hence, as *subst* **ptarmĭcum,** i, *n*, *that which causes sneezing*, Cael Aur Acut 1, 15, 138 — *Plur*, Cael Aur Tard 3 2, 42.

-ptĕ, a pronominal suffix appended to adjective and (more rarely) to substantive personal pronouns, esp in the ablative, the Engl *self, own* meopte ingenio, Plaut Ps 3 2, 14 **I.** With *adj pron* meapte malitiā, Plaut Truc 2, 5, 18 tuopte ingenio, id. Capt 2 3 11, Tac H 2, 63 suopte pondere Cic N D 1, 25, 69 suapte manu, id de Or 3, 3, 10 nostrapte culpa, Ter Phorm 5, 2, 1 — **2.** With *subst pron* mepte fieri servum, Plaut Men 5, 8, 10 suumpte amicum, id Mil 2, 4, 38

Ptĕlĕum or **-on,** i, *n*, and **Ptĕlĕŏs,** i, *f*, = Πτελεόν **I.** *A port in Thessaly, over against Eubœa*, now *Pteleo*, Mel 2, 3, 6, Liv 35 43, 42, 67 — Form Pteleos, Luc 6, 352. — **II.** *A city in Messenia*, Plin 4, 5, 7, § 15 — **III.** *A city in Ionia*, Plin 5, 29, 31 § 115 (al Ptelea)

Ptĕnĕthu, *indecl n*, *a district of Lower Egypt*, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49 (Jan Ptenethum)

Ptĕrĕlas, ae, *m*, = Πτερέλας **I.** *A prince of Taphus*, Ov Ib 364 — **II.** *One of Actæon's hounds*, Ov M 3, 212

† **ptĕris,** idis, *f*, = πτερίς, *a species of fern*, Plin 27, 9, 55, § 78

† **pternix,** icis, *f*, = πτέρνιξ, *the straight stem of a plant*, Plin 21, 16, 57, § 97

† **ptĕrōma,** ătis, *n*, = πτέρωμα, *the colonnade on the two sides of a Grecian temple*, Vitr 3, 2, 4, 4, 7

† **ptĕron,** i, *n*, = πτερόν, *the side walls of a building*, Plin 36, 5, 4, § 30, 36, 13, 19, § 88

Ptĕrŏphŏros, i, *f*, = πτεροφόρος (winged) *a country near the Riphæan Mountains* Plin 4, 12, 26, § 88 — Hence, **Ptĕrŏphŏrītae,** arum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Pterophoros*, Mel 1, 2

† **ptĕrōtos,** on, *adj*, = πτερωτός, *winged with handles* calix, Plin 36, 26, 66, § 195 (al petrotos)

† **ptĕrȳgĭum,** ii, *n*, = πτερύγιον **I.** *A film that grows over the eye, a pearl, web, or haw*, Cels. 7, 7, 4, Plin 32, 7 24, § 72, 34 10, 23 § 105 — **II.** *A growth of flesh over the nails*, Plin 24 4, 5, § 9, 26, 6, 14, § 26, 27, 4, 5, § 20, 30, 12 37, § 111, cf Cels. 6, 19, 1 — **III.** *A cloudy spot in the beryl*, Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 79

† **ptĕrȳgōma,** ătis, *n*, = πτερύγωμα, *something shaped like a wing, a wing of a ballista*, Vitr 10, 17 dub

† **ptĭsăna,** ae, *f*, = πτισάνη (al tisana) **I.** *Barley crushed and cleaned from the hulls, barley groats, pearl barley*, Cels 2, 18, 24, Mart 12, 72 5, Scrib Comp 93, Vulg Prov 27, 22. — **II.** Transf, *a drink made from barley groats, barley water, ptisan*, Varr ap Non 550, 19, Plin 18, 7, 15 § 74

ptĭsănārĭum, ii, *n* [ptisana], *a decoction of barley groats*, or, transf, *of rice* oryzae, Hor S 2, 3, 155, cf Plin 18, 7, 13, § 71

† **ptōchēum** or **-īum,** i, *n*, = πτωχεῖον, *a poor house*, Cod Just 1, 2, 15, 19

† **ptōchŏtrŏphēum** or **-īum,** i, *n*, = πτωχοτροφεῖον, *a poor house*, Cod Just 1, 3, 35

† **ptōchŏtrŏphus,** i, *m*, = πτωχοτρόφος, *an overseer of the poor*, Cod. Just 1, 3 *in lemm*

Ptŏlĕmaeus, i, *m*, = Πτολεμαῖος **I.** *Ptolemy, the name of the kings of Egypt after Alexander the Great*, Curt 9, 8, 22, Just 13, 4, 10, Sil 11, 383 — Hence, in *plur* Ptolemaeorum manes, Luc 8, 696 — Hence, **1. Ptŏlĕmaeus,** a, um, *adj*, *of or belonging to Ptolemy, Ptolemæan Egyptian* Pharus, Prop 2, 1, 30 — **2. Ptŏlĕmaeus (-maeius),** a um, *adj*, *Ptolemæan, Ptolemaic* gymnasium, Cic Fin 5, 1, 1 — *Subst* **Ptŏlĕmaeum,** i, *n*, *the tomb of the Ptolemies*, Suet Aug 18 — **3. Ptŏlĕmāis,** idis, *f adj*, *Ptolemæan, Egyptian* aula, Aus Idyll 10, 311 gaza, Sid Carm 7, 94 — **b.** *Subst* (*a*) *Cleopatra, daughter of Ptolemy Auletes*, Luc 10 69 — (*β*) *The name of several cities*, in Egypt, Cic Fam 1, 7, 9, in Phœnicia, formerly *Accho*, now *St Jean d'Acre*, Plin 5, 19, 17, § 75, Vulg 1 Macc 5, 22 — Also called **Ptŏlĕmāïda,** ae, *f*, Vulg 1 Macc. 5, 15, id Act 21, 7 — *Their inhabitants* are called **Ptŏlĕmenses,** ium, *m*, Dig 50, 15, 1, Vulg 1 Macc. 12, 48, id 2 Macc 13, 25 — **II.** *An astrologer of the time of the emperor Otho*, Tac H 1, 22 — **III.** *A king of Mauritania*, Tac A 4, 23, 24

† **ptȳas,** ădis, *f*, = πτυάς, *a kind of serpent, said to spit venom into the eyes of men*, Plin 28, 6, 18, § 65, 31, 6, 33, § 65

Ptȳchĭa, ae, *f*, = Πτυχία, *an island near Corfu*, now *Vido*, Plin 4, 12, 19, § 53

pūbēda, ae, *m* [pubes], *a youth arrived at the age of puberty*, Mart Cap 1, § 31, 9, § 908 (dub, al bupaeda)

pūbens, entis, *adj* [id], *arrived at the age of puberty, pubescent* (poet) **I.** Lit frater, Claud Cons Prob et Olybr 142 anni Aus Idyll ap Monos Membr 12 2 — **II.** Transf, of plants, *in full vigor, juicy, flourishing, exuberant* herbae, Verg G 3, 126, id A 4, 514 frondes salicum, Aus Ep 2, 14 gramina, id. Idyll 10, 203 rosae, Stat S 3, 3, 129

pūber, ĕris, v 1 pubes

pubertas, ātis, *f* [puber] *the age of manhood* or *maturity, puberty* **I.** Lit primis pubertatis annis, Just 9, 6, 5 ab initio pubertatis, id 23, 1 8, 35, 2 2, and circa pubertatem, Plin 25, 13, 95, § 154 pubertatis et primae adulescentiae tempus, Suet Dom 1, cf Macr S 7, 7 differtur quaestio in tempus pubertatis, Dig 37, 10, 1, § 11, 37, 10 7, § 3 — **II.** Transf. **A.** *The signs of puberty, the beard*, etc, Cic. N D 2, 33, 86, Plin 7, 16, 17, § 76, 21, 26, 97, § 170 — **2.** Of plants, *soft down, pubescence*, Plin. 23, praef 4 § 7 — **B.** *Manhood, virility* inexhausta pubertas, Tac G 20, 2. — **C.** *Youth, young persons* pubertas canis suum honorem reddebat Val. Max 2, 1, 10 dux pubertatis, Vulg Prov 2, 17

1. pūbes and **pūber** (cf Prisc p 707 P, also **pūbis,** ĕris, Caes ib), ĕris, *adj* [root pu, to beget, in Sanscr putras, son, pumans, man, cf puer, pūpa, putus, etc], *that is grown up, of ripe age, adult pubescent* **I.** Lit. (class) pubes et puber qui generare potest is incipit esse a quattuordecim annis femina a duodecim viri potens sive patiens, ut quidam putant, Fest. p 250 Müll, Crass ap Cic de Or 2, 55, 224 filii, Cic Off 1, 35, 129 priusquam pubes esset, Nep Dion, 4, 4 ad puberem aetatem, Liv 1, 3 — **B.** *Subst* **pūbĕres,** um, *m*, *grown up persons, adults, men* (cf. adulescens ephebus) omnes puberes armati convenire consuerunt, Caes. B G 5, 56, id. B C 2, 13, 3, 9, Sall J 26, 3, 54, 6, Tac A 13, 39 — *Sing collect* omnem Italiae pubem commiserat, Cic Mil 23, 61, Liv 1, 9, 6, Suet. Ner 43, Tac H 2, 47 — Rarely, of one person, *a youth* ne praejudicium fiat impuberi per puberis personam, Dig 37, 10, 3, § 8 — **II.** Transf, of plants, *covered with soft down, downy, pubescent, ripe* folia Verg A 12, 413 uvae, Front Ep ad M Caes. 4, 4 Mai

2. pūbes (*nom* pubis, Prud. Cath 7, 162), is, *f* [1 pubes], *the signs of manhood*, i e *the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty*, Gr ἥβη **I.** Lit si inguen jam pube contegitur, Cels 7, 19 capillus et pubes, Plin 34 8, 19, § 58 — **II.** Transf **A.** *The hair in gen* ciliorum, Mart Cap 2, § 132 — **B.** *The private parts*, Verg A 3, 427, Ov Am 3, 12, 22, Plin 11, 37, 83, § 208, 28, 15, 60, § 215, App M 10, p 254, 3 — **C.** Collect, *grown up males, youth, young men* (class) omnem Italiae pubem, Cic. Mil 23, 61, Verg A 5, 573 robora pubis Lecta, id. ib 8, 518 Romana, Liv 1, 9, Tac A 6, 1, id H 2, 47, Sil 1, 667 — Poet, transf, of *bullocks*, Verg G 3, 174 — **2.** Ingen, *men, people, population* pube praesenti, Plaut. Ps 1, 1, 124, Cat 64, 4, 268, 68, 101 Dardana, Verg A 7, 219 captiva, Hor C 3, 5, 18 Romana, id ib 4, 4, 46 al — **III.** Trop, *fulness, ripeness* pube agri variorum seminum laeti, Amm 24, 5, 1

pūbesco, bŭi, 3, *v inch n* [id], *to reach the age of puberty, become pubescent* **I.** Lit (class, syn adulesco) molli pubescere veste, *to put on the down of puberty*, Lucr 5, 672 flore novo, Sil 3, 79 Herculem, cum primum pubesceret, etc, Cic Off 1 32, 118 flos juvenum pubescentium ad militiam Liv 8, 8 puer vix pubescente juventa, Sil 16, 678 et nunc aequali tecum pubesceret aevo, Verg A 3, 491 pubescere bello, Sil 4, 429 dehinc pubescens (Tiberius), Suet Tib 6 pubescunt dulces malae, Val Fl 7, 340 pubescente mala, Sil 5, 414 et nati modo pubescentia ora, Stat S 3, 3, 11 pubescentibus annis, Petr 119 — **II.** Transf **A.** *To be covered* or *clothed, to clothe itself* with any thing (poet) vites laetificae pampinis pubescere, Enn ap Cic Tusc 1, 28, 69 (Trag v 193 Vahl), so Plin 14, 2, 4, § 24 virgulta fetu, Claud Rapt. Pros. 2, 79 prataque pubescunt variorum flore colorum, Ov Tr 3, 12, 7 — **B.** *To grow up, ripen* (class) omnia, quae terra gignit, maturata pubescunt, Cic. N D 1, 2, 4, cf id ib 2, 19, 50, Col 4, 28, 1 — **C.** Trop, *to grow, improve, ripen, flourish, be renewed*, of wine, Macr S 7, 7 — Of the phœnix renewing its youth, Claud Phoen 51 — Of the full beams of the rising sun, Claud Rapt Pros 2, 49 — Of war subcrescentis rabiem belli, antequam pubescat validus, opprimere, Amm 21, 13, 14 — Of the spring pubescente vere, Amm 27, 5, 2, 30, 5, 1 — Of belief pubescente jam fide gestorum, Amm 31, 4, 4

pūbis, ĕris, v 1 pubes *init*

Publiānus, a, um, v Publius.

pūblĭcānus, a, um, *adj* [publicus] **I.** *Of or belonging to the public revenue, or to the farming of the revenue* muliercula *the wife of a farmer general* (with an odious secondary meaning), Cic Verr 2, 3, 34, § 78 — **II.** *Subst* **pūblĭcānus,** i, *m* **a.** *A farmer general of the Roman revenues*, usually from the equestrian order (freq and class, syn. manceps, redemptor) Cic Planc 9, 23, id Rab Post 2, 3, id. Q Fr 1, 1, 11, § 32, Liv 43, 16, 25, 3, 39, 44 quod publicanus ejus publici nomine vi ademerit quodve familia publicanorum, Dig 39, 4, 1, prooem sqq, Just 38, 7, 8 — **b.** In gen, *a tax gatherer, publican*, Vulg Luc 18, 10

pūblĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id] *that makes public* (post class), Firm Math 3, 8

pūblĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f* [publico], *an adjudging to the public treasury, confiscation*, Cic. Cat 4, 5, 10, id. Planc 41, 97

pūblĭcātor, oris, *m* [id], *one who makes known a publisher proclaimer* (post-class) occulti, Sid. Ep 5, 13

pūblĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [publicator], *she that publishes* or *exposes* (post-class.), Arn. 1, 20.

pūblĭcē, *adv.*, v. publicus *fin.*

Publĭciānus, a, um, v. Publicius, B.

pūblĭcĭtus, *adv.* [publicus]. **I.** *On the public account, at the public expense, by* or *for the State* (ante-class.): publicitus aurum praebere, Lucil. ap. Non. 513, 4: dare publicitus cibaria, Pompon. ib. 10: proletarius publicitus scutis Ornatur, Enn. ap. Gell. 16, 10, 1 (Ann. v. 189 Vahl.): hospitio accipi, i. e. *into imprisonment*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 8; 4, 2, 7: aurum in aede Dianae publicitus servant, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 79; Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 85; Treb. Pol. XXX. Tyr. 18: quae (peccata) prohibere publicitus interest, Gell. 7 (6), 14, 4.—**II.** *Before the people, in public, publicly* (ante- and post-class. for palam): ut fiat auctio Publicitus, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 40; Caecil. ap. Non. 513, 8. In this signif. freq. in App.; so M. 3, p. 136, 25; 6, p. 176, 3 (opp. privatim, id. Flor. 2, p. 347).

Pūblĭcĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens*; esp. *the brothers* L. *and* M. Publicius Malleolus, *ædiles*, Varr. L. L. 5, 32 *fin.*; Ov. F. 5, 288.—Hence, **A. Pūblĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Publician*: Clivus Publicius, *a hill in Rome*, Liv. 26, 10, 6; 27, 37 *fin.*; Ov. F. 5, 294.—**B. Publĭciānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Publicius, Publician*: locus, prob. the Clivus Publicius (v. supra), Cic. Att. 12, 38, 4: actio, so called after a prætor named Publicius, Dig. 6, tit. 2; cf. Just. Inst. 4, 6, 4.

pūblĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [publicus]. **I.** *To make public property, to seize and adjudge to the public use, to confiscate* (class.; cf. proscribo): regnum Jubae, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: bona Cingetorigis, id. B. G. 5, 54; 7, 43: privata, Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 57: bona, id. Cat. 4, 4, 8: Ptolemaeum, id. Dom. 8, 20: censeo publicandas eorum pecunias, Sall. C. 51, 43; Nep. Thras. 1, 5; Liv. 3, 58; 29, 19; Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 13: aurarias, Tac. A. 6, 19.—**II.** *To show* or *tell to the people, to impart to the public, make public* or *common* (freq. only in the post-Aug. period, not in Cic. or Cæs.; cf. vulgo): Aventinum, i. e. *to open for building*, Liv. 3, 31, 1: bibliothecas Graecas et Latinas, *to furnish for the use of the public, throw open to the public*, Suet. Caes. 44; Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 115; Suet. Aug. 43.—With *se*, *to let one's self be heard in public, to come before the public*, Suet. Ner. 21: oratiunculam, *to publish*, Plin. Ep. 5, 13, 1: epistulas, id. ib. 1, 1, 1: librum, id. ib. 1, 5, 2: libellos, Suet. Caes. 56; id. Aug. 43.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To make known, publish, reveal, disclose* (very rare): reticenda, Just. 1, 7, 5; 2, 15, 17: dies fasti publicati, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 17.—**2.** Corpus publicare, *to expose one's self to common use, prostitute one's self*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 22: publicata pudicitia, Tac. G. 19; Quint. 7, 9, 4.—**3.** *To lay waste, destroy, make a ruin of*: domus, Vulg. 1 Esdr. 6, 11; id. Dan. 2, 5.

Publĭcŏla, v. Poplicola.

pūblĭcus (in inscrr. also POBLICVS and POPLICVS), a, um, *adj.* [contr. from populicus, from populus], *of* or *belonging to the people, State,* or *community; that is done for the sake* or *at the expense of the State; public, common.* **I.** Lit.: multi suam rem bene gessere et publicam patriā procul, *the business of the State*, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1 (Trag. v. 295 Vahl.): publica magnificentia (opp. privata luxuria), Cic. Mur. 36, 76: sacrificia publica ac privata, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: injuriae, *done to the State*, id. ib. 1, 12: litterae testimonium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 31, § 74: memoria publica recensionis tabulis publicis impressa, id. Mil. 27, 73: pecunia, id. Agr. 2, 30, 82: publicum funus, *at the public expense*, Plin. Ep. 2, 1 *init.*: defunctum senatus publico funere honoravit, Suet. Vit. 3: causa, *an affair of State*, Liv. 2, 56; also, *a criminal process*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 21, 59: in causis judiciisque publicis, id. Div. in Caecil. 1, 1: largitiones, Sall. C. 37, 7: res publica, *the commonwealth, the State*; v. publicus ludus, Hor. C. 4, 2, 42: in publica commoda peccare, id. Ep. 2, 1, 3: incisa notis marmora publicis, id. C. 4, 8, 13.—**B.** *Subst.* **1. pūblĭcus,** i, *m.* **a.** *A public officer, public functionary, magistrate*: si quis aut privatus aut publicus, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 12: metuit publicos, *the police*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 6.—**b.** *A public slave* or *servant, an attendant upon a college of augurs*, etc., Inscr. Orell. 24, 68 sq.; 2470; 2853 al.—**2. publĭcum,** i, *n.* **a.** *Possessions of the State, public territory, communal property*: publicum Campanum, Cic. Agr. 2, 30, 82.—**b.** *The public purse, the public coffers* or *treasury, public income, revenue*, etc.: solitus non modo in publico (*in public, openly*; v. under II. b.), sed etiam de publico convivari, *at public cost*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 105: bona alicujus vendere et in publicum redigere, *into the public treasury, for public use*, Liv. 4, 15 *fin.*: in publicum emere, id. 39, 44; 26, 27: mille et ducenta talenta praedae in publicum retulit, Nep. Timoth. 1, 2: publicis male redemptis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11, § 33: conducere publica, *to farm the public revenues*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 77: habere publicum, *to be a farmer of the public revenues*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 41: frui publico, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5, 12; Dig. 39, 4, 1, § 1: publicum quadragesimae in Asiā egit, Suet. Vesp. 1: publicum agitare, Sen. Ep. 119, 5: pessimo publico facere, *to the injury of the State*, Liv. 2, 1, 1.—(β) Transf.: qui hoc salutationum publicum exercet, *who receives pay* (like a porter) *for admitting to an audience*, Sen. Const. 14, 4.—**c.** *The archives of the State, public records*: ut scriptum in publico in litteris exstat, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 10.—**d.** *The commonwealth, State, community, city*: consulere in publicum, *to deliberate for the public weal*, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 21.—**II.** Transf., *common, general, public* (as *adj.* rare, and mostly poet.): publica lex hominum, Pers. 5, 98: juvenum Publica cura, Hor. C. 2, 8, 7: usus, id. Ep. 2, 1, 92: favor, *the favor of all*, Ov. P. 4, 14, 56: lux publica mundi, *the sun*, id. M. 2, 35: verba, *common, usual*, id. Am. 3, 7, 12; id. A. A. 1, 144; Sen. Ep. 3, 1; 59, 1: moneta, *current*, Vulg. Gen. 23, 16.—Hence, **2.** *Substt.* * **a. publica,** ae, *f.*, *a public woman*, Sen. Ep. 88, 37.—**b. publicum,** i, *n.*, *a public place, publicity* (freq. and class.): NEVE IN POPLICOD NEVE IN PREIVATOD, S. C. de Bacchan.: IN POPLICO, Tab. Bantin. lin. 3: in publico esse non audet, includit se domi, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 92: summa in publico copia, id. Tusc. 5, 35, 102: epistulam in publico proponere, *publicly*, id. Att. 8, 9, 2: prodire in publicum, *to go out in public*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 31, § 80: egredi, Tac. H. 4, 49: carere publico, *not to go out in public, to remain at home*, Cic. Mil. 7, 18: abstinere publico, Tac. A. 3, 3; Suet. Claud. 36: lectica per publicum vehi, id. Ner. 9: oratio, quam nuper in publicum dedi, *published*, Plin. Ep. 8, 3, 2.—**B.** *General*, in a bad sense, i. e. *common, ordinary, bad* (very rare): structura carminis, Ov. P. 4, 13, 4: vatem, cui non sit publica vena, Juv. 7, 53: sermo non publici saporis, Petr. 3.—Hence, *adv.*: **publīcē** (poplice). **A.** *On account, at the cost, in behalf,* or *in charge of the State*: haud scio mali quid ortum ex hoc sit publice, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 89: AES. ARGENTVM. AVRVMVE. PVPLICE. SIGNANTO, *to provide with the public stamp*, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6: VT BONA EIVS POPLICE POSSIDEANTVR FACITO, *for the State, in charge of the State*, Tab. Bantin. lin. 9: sunt illustriora, quae publice fiunt, Cic. Rep. 3, 12, 21: disciplina puerilis publice exposita, *on the part of the State, by the State*, id. ib. 4, 3, 3: publice interfici, *by order of the State*, id. Brut. 62, 224: legationis princeps publice dixit, *in the name of the State*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 105: publice maximam putant esse laudem, quam latissime a suis finibus vacare agros, *in a national point of view*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: frumentum, quod Aedui essent publice polliciti, *for the State, in the name of the State*, id. ib. 1, 16: gratiam atque amicitiam publice privatimque petere, *on behalf of the public, and as individuals*, id. ib. 5, 55 *fin.*; id. B. C. 2, 16: ea privatim et publice rapere, Sall. C. 11, 6: potius publice quam privatim amicitiam populi Romani colere, id. J. 8, 2; id. C. 49, 3: Minucius eandem publice curationem agens, quam Maelius privatim agendam susceperat, Liv. 4, 13: neque publice neque privatim, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 6, § 16: ut filiae ejus publice alerentur, *at the public expense*, Nep. Arist. 3, 3: in urbe, celeberrimo loco elatus publice, id. Dion, 10, 3; cf. Liv. 5, 55; Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 11.—**B.** *Generally, all together, universally*: exulatum publice ire, Liv. 5, 53 *fin.*; Dig. 39, 2, 24: Labeo consulentibus de jure publice responsitavit, *all without exception*, Gell. 13, 10, 1.—**C.** *Before the people, openly, publicly*, = palam (only post-class.): publice disserere, Gell. 17, 21, 1: virtutem Claudii publice praedicare, Treb. Pol. Claud. 17: rumor publice crebuerat, App. M. 10, p. 247, 16; id. Mag. p. 276, 35; id. M. 2, p. 118, 10.

Pūblĭlius, a, *the name of a Roman gens*, of whom the best known are, **I.** Publilius, *brother of Publilia, second wife of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 12, 32, 1.—**II.** Volero Publilius, *who secured to the plebs the election of the tribunes*, A.U.C. 282, Liv. 2, 55 sqq.—**III.** Publilius Syrus, *a famous composer and actor of mimes, at the beginning of the eighth century* A.U.C., Plin. 35, 17, 58, § 199; Macr. S. 2, 7, 6 sqq.; Sen. Ep. 8, 8; less correctly called Publius Syrus, Gell. 17, 14, 1; Sen. Tranq. 11, 8 al.; v. Wölfflin, Philol. 22, p. 439 sq.; Teuffel, Röm. Lit. § 208, 2.—Hence, *adj.*: **Publĭliānus,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to Publilius*: sententiae, Sen. Contr. 7, 18, 8 sq. (where the common text has Publiliae).—**IV.** Publilia, *Cicero's second wife, whom he married* B.C. 46, *and divorced the next year*, Cic. Att. 12, 32, 1; cf. id. Fam. 4, 14, 3; Quint. 6, 3, 75.

Pūblĭpor, ŏris, *m.* [Publius-puer, the slave of Publius]. **I.** *The name of a slave*, Quint. 1, 4, 26.—**II.** *A proper name*, Sall. ap. Prisc. p. 700 P.

Publius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman prænomen*; in writing, abbrev. P.; e. g. P. Lentulus, to whom are addressed the letters, Cic. Fam. 1, 1 sqq.; v. also Publilius, III.—Hence, **Publiānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Publius*: sententia, i. e. *of Publius Syrus*, Sen. Contr. 7, 18, 8 (where the better reading is Publilianae).

Pūcinum, i, *n.*, = Πούκινον, *a town in Illyria*, now *Proseck*, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 127.—Hence, **Pūcīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pucinum*: vinum, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 60.

* **pŭdēfactus,** a, um, *Part.* [pudeo-facio], *ashamed*: pudefactus oris deformitate, Gell. 15, 17, 1.

pŭdendus, a, um. **I.** *Part.*, from pudeo.—**II.** *P. a.*, v. pudeo *fin.* B.

pŭdens, entis. **I.** *Part.*, from pudeo.—**II.** *P. a.*, v. pudeo *fin.* A.

pŭdenter, *adv.*, v. pudeo *fin.* A.

pŭdĕo, ŭi, or pŭdĭtum est, ēre (*dep.* form pudeatur, Petr. 47, 4), 2, *v. a.* and *n.* [root pu-, pav-, to strike; Sanscr. paviram, weapon; cf. pavire (puvire), tripudium, etc.], *to make* or *be ashamed, to feel shame*; *to be influenced* or *restrained by shame* or *by respect* for a person or thing.—In the *verb. finit.* extremely rare: ita nunc pudeo, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 3: siquidem te quicquam, quod facis, pudet, id. Mil. 3, 1, 30; Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 4: idne pudet te, quia, etc., Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 4: pudet, quod prius non puditum umquam est, id. Cas. 5, 2, 4.—In *plur.*: non te haec pudent? Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 36: semper metuet, quem Saeva pudebunt, Luc. 8, 495.—Chiefly used as a *verb. impers.*, pudet, ŭit, or pudĭtum est, *one is* or *feels ashamed, it causes a feeling of shame*, etc.; constr. *aliquem alicujus rei*, or with a *subj.-clause*: quos, cum nihil refert, pudet: ubi pudendum est, ibi eos deserit pudor, cum usus est, ut pudeat, Plaut. Ep. 2, 1, 1 sq.: fratris me Pudet, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 38; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 19: sunt homines, quos infamiae suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 35: pudet me non tui quidem, sed Chrysippi, etc., id. Div. 2, 15, 35: cujus eos non pudere demiror, id. Phil. 10, 10, 22: ceteros pudeat, si qui, etc. . . . me autem quid pudeat? id. Arch. 6, 12; Ov. M. 7, 617: cicatricum et sceleris pudet, Hor. C. 1, 35, 33: nam pudet tanti mali, id. Epod. 11, 7; Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 12: tum puderet vivos, tamquam pudĭturum esset exstinctos, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 108: deûm me hercle atque hominum pudet, *before gods and men*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 67; Liv. 3, 19, 7.—With *subj.-clause*: pudet Dicere hac praesente verbum turpe: at te id nullo modo Facere puduit, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 20: puderet me dicere non intellegere, si, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 109: servire aeternos non puduisse deos? Tib. 2, 3, 30: nec lusisse pudet sed non in-

cidere ludum, Hor Ep 1, 14, 36 scripta pudet recitare, id ib 1, 19, 42 nonne es set puditum, legatum dici Maeandrium? Cic Fl. 22, 52.—With *supine* · pudet dictu, Tac Agr 32.—In the *gerund* non enim pudendo, sed non faciendo id, quod non decet, impudentiae nomen effugere debe mus, Cic. de Or 1, 26, 120 inducitur ad pudendum, id Brut 50, 188 — Hence, **A.**

pŭdens, entis, *P a., shamefaced, bashful, modest* (class.). muta pudens est, Lucr 4, 1164 pudens et probus filius, Cic Verr 2, 3, 69, § 161 cur nescire, pudens prave, quam discere malo? Hor A. P 88 nihil pudens, nihil pudicum in eo apparet, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 28, id. Verr 2, 1, 1, § 2 animus, Ter Heaut. 1, 1, 68 pudens et liberalis risus, Auct Her 3, 13, 23 —*Comp*, Cic. Pis 17 —*Sup* · homo, Cic Caecin 35, 102 vir, id. Fl 20 femina, id. Verr 2, 1, 37, § 94.—*Adv* **pŭdenter,** *modestly, bashfully,* Afran ap Charis p 190 P ; Cic. Quint. 11, 39, id. Vatin 2, 6 sumere, Hor Ep 1, 17, 44, id A. P 51 —*Comp* pudentius accedere, Cic. de Or 2, 89, 364, Gell. 12, 11, 5 —*Sup* pudentissime aliquid petere, Cic Att. 16, 15, 5 —**B. pŭdendus,** a, um, *P a., of which one ought to be ashamed, shameful, scandalous, disgraceful, abominable* (mostly poet. and in post Aug prose) ut jam pudendum quam senatus, Cic. Phil 5, 2, 4 vita, Ov P 2, 2, 108 vulnera, Verg A. 11, 55 causa, Ov H 5, 98 parentes, Suet Vit 2 negotiationes vel privato pudendas exercere, id. Vesp 16 pudenda miserandaque oratio, id. Tib 65 pudenda dictu spectantur, Quint. 1, 2, 8, cf. pudendumque dictu, si, etc., id. 6, 4, 7 luxus, Tac. A. 3, 53 hoc quoque animal (sc. blatta) inter pudenda est, Plin 29, 6, 39, § 140 proh cuncta pudendi! *wholly shameful!* Sil 11, 90 membra, *the parts of shame, the privy parts,* Ser Samm 36, 681 —**2.** *Subst*

pŭdenda, ōrum, *n* (sc membra) **a.** *The private parts* (post class.), Aus Per Odyss. 6, id. Idyll. 6, 85, Aug Civ Dei, 14, 17, Sen ad Marc. 22, 1, Vulg Nah 3, 5 —**b.** *The breech, fundament,* Min. Fel Oct. 28 *med.*

pŭdescit, ĕre, *v inch n* [pudeo], *to be ashamed* (post class.) piget, pudescit, poenitet, Prud. Cath 2, 26 quos prius taedescit impudicitiae suae quam pudescit, Min. Fel Oct. 28 *fin*

pŭdet, v pudeo

pūdibilis, e, *adj* [pudeo], *shameful, abominable* (post class.) membra, *the parts of shame, privy parts,* Lampr Elag 12, Auct Itin Alex. M 15 Mai

pŭdibundus, a, um, *adj* [id.] *Act, ashamed, shamefaced, bashful, modest* (poet and in post Aug prose) matrona, Hor A. P 233, Ov Am 3, 7, 69 vir, Just. 38, 8, 10 ora, Ov F 2, 819, id M 6, 604 pudibundus pavo ac maerens (cauda amissa), Plin. 10, 20, 22, § 44.—Poet. pudibunda dies, i e *that is ashamed of the evil deeds committed in it,* Stat Th 5, 296 —**II.** *Pass, of which one should be ashamed, shameful, disgraceful, scandalous,* = pudendus exitia, Val Fl 1, 809 genus, Just 23 45 (al pudendum) sales, Auct Pan ad Pis. 114

pŭdīcē, *adv*, v pudicus *fin*

pŭdīcĭtĭa, ae, *f* [pudicus], *shamefacedness, modesty, chastity, virtue* (freq and class.) hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum, Cic. Cat 2, 11, 25 pudicitia et pudor, Plaut Am 2, 2, 210, id. Stich 1, 2, 44, Cic. Clu 5, 12 nec suae nec alienae pudicitiae parcere, id Rab Perd. 3, 8 pudicitiam alienam spoliare, id. Cael. 18, 42 pudicitiam eripere alicui, id Mil 4 9 pudicitiam alicujus expugnare, id. Cael. 20 49 delibare, Suet Aug 68 prostituere, id. Ner 29 quid sal vi possit esse mulieri, pudicitia amissa, Liv 1, 58, Tac. A 4, 3 in propatulo habere, Sall. C 13, 3 pudorem, pudicitiam nihil pensi habere, id. ib 12, 2, cf. pretium pudicitiae Vulg Exod. 21, 10 —Pudicitia, personified as *a goddess,* and worshipped under two names, patricia and plebeia (the statue of the former stood in the Forum boarium at Rome) Liv 10, 23, 5 and 7, Fest. p 242 Müll. —Transf., of doves pudicitia illis prima, et neutri nota adulteria, Plin 10, 34, 52, § 104

pŭdīcus, a, um (*dat* and *abl plur fem* pudicabus, Cn Gell ap Charis. p 39 P), *adj* [pudeo], *shamefaced, bashful, modest, chaste, virtuous* (class , syn verecundus, castus) homo, Plaut Trin. 3, 2, 71, 4, 2, 104 tam a me pudica est, quasi soror mea sit, id. Curc. 1, 1, 51 ingenium, Ter Hec. 1, 2, 77 erubescunt pudici etiam loqui de pudicitiā, Cic. Leg 1, 19, 50 nihil pudens, nihil pudicum, id. Phil 3, 11, 28 domus, id ib 2, 3, 6 Hippolytus, Hor C 4, 7, 25 conjux, id. ib 3, 5, 41, 4, 9, 23 Penelope, *chaste, pure,* id. S 2, 5, 77. nupta, of Lucretia, Ov F 2, 794 matres, id. P 4, 13, 29 —**II.** Transf, of things, *chaste, pure, undefiled* lectum servare pudicum, Prop 2, 23, 111 (3, 30, 55) preces, *pure,* Ov H. 1, 85 mores, id. Tr 3, 7, 13 fides, id. M 7, 720 oratio, Petr 2.—*Comp* matrona pudicior, Ov Ib 351 —*Sup* pudicissima femina, Plin. 7, 35, 35, § 120 puellarum, Mart Cap 2, § 174.—Hence, *adv* **pŭdīcē,** *bashfully, modestly, chastely, virtuously,* Plaut Poen 5, 4, 51, Ter And. 1, 5, 39, Cat 15, 5 —*Comp* pudicius, Plaut Merc 4, 3, 15, Plin Ep 4, 13, 4

‡ **pŭdimentum,** i, *n*, *the parts of shame* αἰδοῖον, pudimentum, Gloss. Gr Lat

pŭdor, ōris, *m* [pudeo], *shame, a sense of shame, shamefacedness, shyness, modesty, decency, good manners, propriety,* etc (the general idea, while pudicitia is the particular one) **I.** Lit ibi eos pudor deserit, Plaut Ep 2, 1, 1, id. Am 2, 2 210 patris, *before a father,* Ter And. 1, 5, 27 pudor deûm, Sil 1, 58 ex hac parte pugnat pudor, illinc petulantia hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum, Cic. Cat 2, 11, 25 ut pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor consequatur, id. Tusc 4, 8, 19 moderator cupiditatis pudor, id. Fin. 2, 34, 113 adulescentuli modestissimi pudor, id. Planc. 11, 27 pudore a dicendo et timiditate ingenua refugisti, id. de Or 2, 3, 10, Plin 19, 8, 43, § 152 civium, *respect for one's fellow citizens,* Enn. ap Non. 160, 6 (Trag v 369 Vahl.) famae, Cic. Prov Cons. 6, 14 pudore fractus, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48, cf quem paupertatis pudor et fuga tenet, *shame on account of poverty,* Hor Ep 1, 18, 24 stultorum incurata pudor malus ulcera celat, id. ib 1, 16, 24 pudor ignominiae maritimae, Liv 35, 27 adeo omnia regebat pudor, id 5, 46 quae tibi membra pudorem Abstulerunt, Ov M 6, 616 defunctae pudorem tueri, *honor,* Plin. Ep 5, 1, 6 pudor est promissa precesque (meas) referre, *I am ashamed,* Ov M 14, 18 sit pudor, *be ashamed! for shame!* Mart 8, 3, 3, 8, 64, 15, 11, 50, 11 omnium qui tecum sunt pudor, *sense of propriety, scrupulousness,* Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 6, § 18, Quint 8, 3, 39 si pudor quaeritur, si probitas, si fides, Mancinus haec attulit, Cic. Rep 3, 18, 28 pudor Curioni suadet ut, etc., Flor 4, 2, 34. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *Shame, a cause for shame, ignominy, disgrace* (not in Cic) vulgare alicujus pudorem, Ov H 11, 79 turpique onerata pudore, id M 11, 180 amicitia, quae impetrata, gloriae sibi, non pudori sit, *should not be a disgrace,* Liv 34, 58 ne tibi pudori essem, Liv 40, 15 o notam materni pudoris, Just 3, 4 pro pudor! *oh shame!* Petr 81, Stat Th. 10, 874, Mart 10, 68, 6, so, o pudor, Val. Fl 8, 267, Flor 2, 6, 30 —**B.** *A blush* desit famosis quae notet ora pudor, Ov Am 3, 6, 78, so, in gen., *a redness of the skin,* Claud. Nupt Hon et Mar 268, cf pudoricolor

pŭdōrātus, a, um, *adj* [pudor] *shamefaced, modest, chaste* (post class.) mulier sancta et pudorata, Vulg Ecclus. 26, 19 pudoratissima virgo Joann Sarisb 8, 11

* **pŭdōrĭ-cŏlor,** ōris *adj* [id], *shame colored,* i e *blushing, ruddy,* = rubens aurora Laev ap Gell 19, 7, 6

‡ **pŭdōrōsus,** a, um, *adj* [id], *bashful, modest* αἰδήμων, modestus, pudorosus, Gloss. Gr Lat

pŭella, ae (*dat* and *abl plur* puellabus, Cn. Gell ap Charis p 39 P) *f* [puellus] *a female child, a girl, maiden lass.* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. eam nunc puellam filiam ejus quaerimus, Plaut Cist 2, 3, 77 puellam parere, Ter Heaut 4, 1, 14 parvola puella, id Eun 1, 2, 29 puella infans, Hor Ep. 2, 1, 99 pueri atque puellae, id. S 1, 1, 85, 2, 3, 130, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 6 audi, Luna, puellas Hor C S 36 puellarum chorus, id. C 2, 5, 21 pueri innuptaeque puellae, Verg. A. 6, 307 —**B.** In partic. **1.** *A beloved maiden, a sweetheart, mistress* (poet.) vixi puellis nuper idoneus, Hor C 3, 26, 1 proditor puellae risus ab angulo, id. ib 1, 9, 22 mendax, id. S 1, 5, 82 cara, id. Ep 1, 18, 74 blanda, Ov Am 2, 2, 34, Mart. 10, 109, 3 al —Transf, in jest, of *a kitten,* Mart 1, 109, 16.—* **2.** *A daughter* Danai puellae, Hor C 3, 11, 23.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a young female, young woman, young wife* (poet and in post Aug prose) puellae jam virum expertes, Hor C 3, 14, 10 laborantes utero puellae, id. ib 3 22, 2 viduae cessate puellae, Ov F. 2, 557 So of Penelope, who was married, Ov H. 1, 115, of Antiope, Prop 3, 13 (4 14), 21; 34, of Phædra, Ov H. 4, 2, of Helen, id A. A. 1, 54 al., of the wife of a second husband, Stat S 1, 2, 163, of Servilia, wife of the exiled Pollio, Tac. A. 16, 30, of Octavia, wife of Nero, id. ib 14, 64, cf Gell. 12, 1, 4 —**B.** *A female slave* (very rare), Hor C 4, 11, 10

pŭellāris, e, *adj* [puella], *of* or *belonging to a girl* or *young woman, girlish, maidenly, youthful* animi, *of the youthful companions of Proserpine,* Ov F 4, 433 plantae, *of Europa when carried off,* id. ib 5, 611 anni, Tac. A. 14, 2 aetas, Quint 6, prooem § 5, cf. Vulg Num 30, 4 suavitas, Plin. Ep 5, 16, 2 augurium, *which young wives institute respecting their accouchement,* Plin 10, 55, 76, § 154 —Hence, *adv* **pŭellārĭter,** *in a girlish manner, girlishly* puellariter aliquid nescire, Plin Ep 8, 10, 1 : rapere comas, Mart Cap 1, § 88

* **pŭellārĭus,** ii, *m* [id.] *a lover of girls,* Petr 43, 8.

* **pŭellasco,** ĕre, *v inch n* [id.], *to become a girl,* i e *to grow girlish* or *effeminate* · etiam veteres puellascunt et multi pueri puellascunt, Varr ap Non. 154, 8 sq

* **pŭellātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *belonging to children*. tibiae, *children's pipes,* Sol. 5

* **pŭellĭtor,** āri, *v dep n* [id.] *to commit lewdness,* Laber ap Non 490, 22 dub

pŭellŭla, ae, *f dim* [id.], *a little girl,* Ter Phorm 1, 2, 31; Cat 61, 57, and 182 and 188, Hier in Isa 3, 7, 14.

pŭellus, i, *m dim.* [contr from puerulus, from puer], *a little boy* (ante class) formosus puellus, Lucil ap Non 158, 18, Enn ib 158, 20 (Ann v 278 Vahl.), Varr ib 158, 15, 23, 24, Plaut ap Fest. p 249 Müll ; Lucr 4, 1252, Poët ap Gell. 19, 11, 4, cf Suet. Calig 8, App M 7, p 197, 10

pŭer, ĕri (old *voc.* puere, Plaut As. 2, 3, 2, 5, 2, 42, id Most 4, 2, 32 et saep ; Caecil and Afran ap Prisc. p 697 P., *gen plur* puerûm, Plaut Truc. 4, 2 50), *m* (v infra) [root pu , to beget, v pudes, and cf. pupa, putus], orig *a child,* whether boy or girl pueri appellatione etiam puella significatur, Dig 50, 16, 163 —Thus, as *fem* sancta puer Saturni filia, regina, Liv And ap Prisc p 697 P prima incedit Cereris Proserpina puer, i e *daughter of Ceres,* Naev ib p 697 P mea puer, mea puer, Poët. ap Charis. p 64 P, Ael Stil and As. ib p 64 P — Hence, freq in the *plur* pueri, *children* in gen , Plaut Poen prol. 28, 30 infantium puerorum incunabula, Cic Rosc Am 53, 153 cinis eorum pueros tarde dentientes adjuvat cum melle, Plin. 30, 3, 8 § 22, Hor Ep 1, 7, 7, id. C 4, 9, 24 —**II.** In partic. **1.** *A male child, a boy, lad, young man* (strictly till the seventeenth year, but freq applied to those who are much older) puero isti date mammam, Plaut Truc. 2, 5, 1 aliquam puero nutricem para, Ter Hec. 4, 4, 104, 5, 2, 4 homini ilico lacrimae cadunt Quasi puero, id Ad 4, 1, 21 quo portas puerum? id And. 4, 3, 7 nescire quid antea quam natus sis, acciderit, id est semper esse puerum, Cic. Or 34, 120, Ov P. 4, 12, 20 laudator temporis acti Se puero *when he was a boy,* Hor A P 173, cf foeminae praetextatique pueri et puellae, Suet Claud. 35 —A puero, and with *plur verb,* a pueris (cf. Gr ἐκ παιδὸς, ἐκ παίδων), *from a boy, from boyhood,* or *childhood* (cf ab) doctum hominem cognovi, idque a puero, Cic. Fam 13, 16, 4, id Ac. 2, 3, 8 diligentia matris a puero doctus, id. Brut 27, 104, Hor S 1, 4, 97 ad eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, Cic. de Or 1, 1, 2 —In like manner ut pri

mum ex pueris excessit Archias, *as soon as he ceased to be a child*, Cic. Arch. 3, 4.—**2.** *A grown-up youth, young man*, Cic. Fam. 2, 1, 2: puer egregius praesidium sibi primum et nobis, deinde summae rei publicae comparavit, of Octavian at the age of nineteen, id. ib. 12, 25, 4 (cf. Vell. 2, 61, 1; Tac. A. 13, 6); cf. of the same: nomen clarissimi adulescentis vel pueri potius, Cic. Phil. 4, 1, 3; of Scipio Africanus, at the age of twenty, Sil. 15, 33; 44 (coupled with juvenis, id. 15, 10 and 18); of Pallas, in military command, Verg. A. 11, 42.—**3.** *An unmarried man, a bachelor*, Ov. F. 4, 226.—**4.** *As a pet name*, or in familiar address, *boy, fellow*, Cat. 12, 9; Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 17.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A little son, a son* (poet.), Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 72: Ascanius puer, Verg. A. 2, 598: tuque (Venus) puerque tuus (Cupido), id. ib. 4, 94; cf. Hor. C. 1, 32, 10: Latonae puer, id. ib. 4, 6, 37: Semeles puer, id. ib. 1, 19, 2: deorum pueri, id. A. P. 83; 185.—**2.** *A boy* for attendance, *a servant, slave:* cedo aquam manibus, puer, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 150; Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 77: Persicos odi, puer, apparatus, Hor. C. 1, 38, 1; 2, 11, 18; 4, 11, 10: hic vivum mihi cespitem ponite, pueri, id. ib. 1, 19, 14: cena ministratur pueris tribus, id. S. 1, 6, 116: tum pueri nautis, pueris convicia nautae Ingerere, id. ib. 1, 5, 11: regii, *royal pages*, Liv. 45, 6; Curt. 5, 2, 13: litteratissimi, Nep. Att. 13, 3; Juv. 11, 59; Dig. 50, 16, 204.—* **3.** As *adj.*, *youthful:* puera facies, Paul. Nol. Carm. 25, 217.

pŭĕra, ae, *f.* [puer], *a girl, lass, maiden:* mea puera, mea puera, Liv. And. ap. Prisc. p. 697 P.: puerarum manus, id. ib. p. 697 P.: properate vivere puerae, Varr. ap. Non. 156, 14: pueri liberi et puerae ministrabant, id. ib. 156, 17; cf.: quod antiqui puellas pueras dictitarent, Suet. Calig. 8.

pŭĕrasco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.]. **I.** *To attain the age of boyhood* or *youth:* unus jam puerascens insigni festivitate, Suet. Calig. 7.—**II.** Transf., *to grow young again* (post-class.), Aus. Idyll. 4, 55; Claud. Mamert. Stat. Anim. 1, 1.

‡ **pŭĕraster**, tri, *m.* [id.], *a stout lad:* ἀντίπαις, pueraster, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pŭercŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a small boy* (post-class.), Arn. 2, 59 *fin.*; 4, 134; 7, 247.

* **pŭĕrĭgĕnus**, a, um, *adj.* [puer-gigno], *that begets boys:* semina, Fulg. Myth. praef. (al. puerigera).

pŭĕrīlis, e, *adj.* [puer]. **I.** Lit., *boyish, childish, youthful* (class.): puerili specie, senili prudentiā, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50: aetas, id. Arch. 3, 4; cf. tempus, Ov. M. 6, 719: disciplina, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72; id. Rep. 4, 3, 3: institutio, id. de Or. 2, 1, 1: doctrina, id. ib. 3, 31, 125; Quint. 1, 1, 9: delectatio, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 72: regnum, Liv. 1, 3: blanditiae, Ov. M. 6, 626: manus, Cels. 3, 27, 3: ostrum, *the prætexta*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 66: agmen, *a troop of boys*, Verg. A. 5, 548.—In distinction from virgineus: (faciem) virgineam in puero, puerilem in virgine possis (dicere), *boyish*, Ov. M. 8, 323.—**B.** In partic., in mal. part.: officium, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 5: supplicium, Mart. 2, 60, 2; and *absol.* puerile, id. 9, 67, 3; cf.: puerile obtulit corollarium, App. M. 3, p. 138, 13; Hyg. Fab. 189.—**II.** Transf., *boyish, childish, puerile, trivial, silly* (rare but class.): acta illa res est animo virili, consilio puerili, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 3: sententia, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 56: vota, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 11: res (with insubidae, inertes), Gell. 18, 8, 1: isagogae, id. 1, 2, 6: puerile est, Ter. And. 2, 6, 18.—*Comp.:* si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare, Hor. S. 2, 3, 250.—Hence, *adv.:* **pŭĕrīlĭtĕr**, *like a child:* ludentes, Phaedr. 3, 8, 5: blandiri, Liv. 21, 1.—**B.** *Childishly, foolishly, sillily:* stultus, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 42; Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19: facere, id. Ac. 2, 11, 33; 2, 17, 54; Tac. H. 4, 86.

pŭĕrīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [puerilis]. **I.** *Boyhood, childhood* (ante- and post-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 494, 19; Val. Max. 5, 4, 2.—* **II.** *Childish conduct, childishness, puerility*, Sen. Ep. 4, 2.

pŭĕrīlĭter, *adv.*, v. puerilis *fin.*

‡ **pŭĕrīnus**, a, um, *adj.* [puer], *youthful*, an epithet of Hercules, Inscr. Orell. 1546.

pŭĕrĭtia, ae (**pŭertia**, Hor. C. 1, 36, 8), *f.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *boyhood, childhood, youth* (applied usually till the seventeenth year, but freq. later; v. puer, II.): qui enim citius adulescentiae senectus quam pueritiae adulescentia obrepit? Cic. Sen. 2, 4; Tac. H. 1, 13: a pueritiā, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 9: vitae cursum a pueritiā tenere, Cic. Rep. 1, 6, 10; id. Tusc. 2, 11, 27: e ludo atque pueritiae disciplinis ad patris exercitum profectus, id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: a pueritiā, id. Rep. 1, 4, 7; 1, 22, 36; 6, 24; id. Fam. 1, 7, 9; id. Brut. 44, 164; cf.: genus militum suetum a pueritiā latrociniis, Sall. H. 2, 67 Dietsch: omnem pueritiam Arpini altus, Sall. J. 63, 3: procera pueritia, Tac. H. 4, 14: pueritiae disciplina, Manil. 10, 28.—Of animals, *youth*, Col. 7, 6, 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Innocence:* quae pueritia est infrequens polluta, Varr. ap. Non. 156, 8 (al. puritia).—**B.** *The first beginnings, commencement*, Cato Italicarum originum pueritias illustravit, Front. Princ. Hist. p. 314 Mai.

* **pŭĕrĭties**, ēi, *f.* [puer], *childhood* (for the usual pueritia); scanned as a quadrisyl., Aus. Prof. 10, 15.

pŭerpĕrium, ii, *n.* [puerpera]. **I.** *Childbirth, childbed, a lying-in, confinement, delivery*, Suet. Calig. 8: puerperio cubare, *to be in childbed*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 22: locus puerperio Antium fuit, Tac. A. 15, 23; Plin. 9, 25, 41, § 79; 28, 8, 29, § 114: numerus puerperii, *the number of children born together*, Gell. 12, 1, 4: tellus velut aeterno quodam puerperio laeta, Col. 3, 21, 3.—**II.** *A new-born child, an infant; children*, Varr. R. R. 2, 26; Tac. A. 12, 6; Plin. 7, 11, 9, § 48; id. 18, 29, 69, § 282; Stat. Th. 4, 280; Gell. 10, 2, 2.

pŭerpĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [puer-pario], *parturient, bringing forth children:* uxor, Sen. Ben. 4, 35, 2: verba, *formulas that promote delivery*, Ov. M. 10, 511.—**II.** *Subst.:* **pŭerpĕra**, ae, *f.*, *a woman in labor* or *in childbed, a lying-in woman*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 40; Cat. 34, 13; Hor. Epod. 17, 52; Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 23; Plin. 7, 4, 3, § 37.

pŭertia, ae, v. pueritia *init.*

pŭĕrŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [puer], *a little boy, little slave*, Cic. Top. 4, 18; Rosc. Am. 41, 120.

pŭĕrus, i, v. puer.

pūga, ae, v. pyga.

pŭgil, ĭlis (u scanned long, Prud. Contr. Symm. 2, 516; *nom.* pugilis, Varr. Sat. Men. 22, 2, p. 116), *m.* [root pug- in Gr. πύξ, with the fist; cf.: pugna, pugillus, pungo, etc.]. **I.** *One who fights with the cestus, a boxer, pugilist*, Gell. 3, 15, 3; Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40; 2, 23, 55; id. Brut. 69, 243; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 24; Hor. C. 4, 2, 18; 4, 3, 4; id. S. 2, 3, 30; id. A. P. 84; Ov. Am. 3, 2, 54; id. F. 5, 700; Suet. Aug. 45; id. Calig. 18.—* **II.** Transf.: os pugilis, *a hardened*, i.e. *shameless forehead*, Asin. Gall. poët. ap. Suet. Gram. 22.

* **pŭgĭlātio**, ōnis, *f.* [pugilor], *boxing with the cestus, pugilism*, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38.

pŭgĭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a boxer, pugilist* (post-class. for pugil), Arn. 1, 10.

pŭgĭlātōrius, a, um, v. pugillatorius.

pŭgĭlātus, ūs, *m.* [pugilor], *a boxing, fighting with the cestus, pugilism*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 24; id. Capt. 4, 2, 13; Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 82.

* **pŭgĭlĭcē**, *adv.* [pugil], *like a boxer*, i.e. *vigorously, stoutly:* valere (with athletice), *to be as strong as a boxer*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 18.

pŭgillar, āris, v. pugillaris *fin.*

pŭgillāris, e (pūg-, Juv. 11, 156), *adj.* [pugillus], *of* or *belonging to the fist* or *hand, that can be held in the hand:* testiculi, Juv. 11, 156: cerae, i. e. *writing-tablets*, Prud. στεφ. 9, 15; more freq. *subst.:* **pŭgillāres**, ium, *m.* (sc. libelli), *writing-tablets*, Sen. Ep. 15, 6; 108, 6; Plin. 16, 16, 27, § 68; 13, 11, 21, § 69; Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 1; 6, 5, 6; Suet. Aug. 39; *sing.*, Vulg. Luc. 1, 39.—Also **pŭgillāria**, ium, *n.*, Laber. ap. Charis. p. 75 P.; Cat. 42, 4; Gell. 17, 9, 17.—In *sing.:* **pŭgillar**, āris, *n.*, *a writing-tablet*, Aus. Epig. 146.

‡ **pŭgillārius**, ii, *m.* [pugillares], *a maker of writing-tablets*, Inscr. Orell. 4270.

pŭgillātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a messenger, letter-carrier*, Sid. Ep. 9, 14.

* **pŭgillātōrius** (**pŭgilā-**), a, um, *adj.* [pugillus], *of* or *belonging to the fist:* follis, *a fist-ball*, i.e. *a ball which is struck with the fist*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 16.

pŭgillātus, ūs, *m.* [pugillo], *a fighting with the cestus, boxing;* in *plur.*, Tert. Spect. 29.

pŭgillo and **pŭgillor**, v. pugilor.

‡ **pŭgillum**, i, v. pugillus *init.*

pŭgillus, i, *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form **pŭgillum**, δρὰξ χειρός, Gloss. Lat. Gr.), *dim.* [pugnus], *what one can hold in the fist, a handful:* lentis pugillus, Cato, R. R. 158; Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 242; Prud. Cath. 10, 152: melior est pugillus cum requie, *a very little*, Vulg. Eccl. 4, 6.

pŭgĭlor, ātus, 1 (in MSS. also written **pŭgillor**), *v. dep. n.* [pugil]. **I.** *To fight with the fist* or *cestus, to be a boxer, pugilist* (post-class.), App. de Deo Socr. p. 53, 33.—In *act. form:* pugiles pugilabant, Treb. Gall. 8.—* **II.** Transf., *to strike with the feet, to kick:* equus primoribus in me pugilatur unguibus, App. M. 7, p. 195, 11.

pūgio, ōnis, *m.* [root pug of pungo; cf.: pugil, pugna]. **I.** *A short weapon for stabbing, a dagger, dirk, poniard:* pugio dictus est, quod eo punctim pugnatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 235 Müll.: Caesare interfecto statim cruentum alte extollens M. Brutus pugionem, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 28: cruentum pugionem tenens, id. ib. 2, 12, 30: pugione percussus, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2: fodere aliquem pugione, Tac. H. 4, 29 *fin.:* pugione ferire, Auct. B. Alex. 52: strictis pugionibus peti, Suet. Caes. 82.—Worn by the emperors, to denote their power of life and death, Suet. Galb. 11; id. Vit. 15 *fin.*; Tac. H. 3, 68; likewise by the praefectus praetorio, Aur. Vict. Caes. 13; Lampr. Comm. 6 *fin.*—Worn by the chief officers in the army as a military badge of distinction, Tac. H. 1, 43; Val. Max. 3, 5, 3.—**B.** Transf., *the title of a book* or *roll of the names of persons proscribed by Caligula*, Suet. Calig. 49.—* **II.** Trop.: o plumbeum pugionem! *O leaden dagger!* i.e. *O weak argument!* Cic. Fin. 4, 18, 48.

pūgiuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pugio], *a small dagger* or *poniard* (Ciceronian), Cic. Or. 67, 225.—Transf.: ille Hispaniensis pugiunculus, i. e. *Cn. Piso, who had been despatched to Spain*, Cic. ap. C. Anton. Fragm. ap. Ascon.

pugna, ae, *f.* [root pug, in pugno and pungo; cf. pugil], prop. *a fight fist to fist, man to man;* hence, in gen., *a fight* between individuals or armies, *a battle, combat, action, engagement* (cf.: dimicatio, proelium). **I.** Lit.: dictator eam pugnam laudibus tulit (of the single combat of Torquatus), Liv. 7, 10 *fin.:* nonnumquam res ad manus atque ad pugnam veniebat, *came to blows*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 28; Liv. 2, 46: diuturnitate pugnae defessi proelio excedebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 4, 3: alii nuntiant dictatori omnes legiones Etruscorum capessisse pugnam, Liv. 10, 5, 41: *ex omnibus pugnis* (Pompeii), quae sunt innumerabiles, Cic. Mur. 16, 34: exitus pugnarum, id. Mil. 21, 56: equestris, *a cavalry action*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 55, § 122: magna, Liv. 22, 7: pedestris, Verg. A. 11, 707: Actia, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 61: navalis, Nep. Arist. 2, 1: gladiatorum, Suet. Aug. 45: prospera, Suet. Calig. 35: mala, Sall. J. 56, 3; Cic. Div. 2, 25, 54: singularis, *a duel*, Macr. S. 5, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Troops drawn up for battle, a line of battle* (rare): ordinata per principes hastatosque ac triarios pugna, Liv. 22, 5: mediam pugnam tueri, *the middle line, central division*, id. 22, 45; cf.: segregat pugnam eorum, id. 1, 25: pugnam mutare, Curt. 3, 2, 14.—**B.** *A battle, contest, dispute, quarrel*, in gen. (rare but class.): dabo aliam pugnam magnam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 110: pugnam conserui seni, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 43; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 60: quanta pugna est doctissimorum hominum, Cic. Div. 2, 51, 105: initurus forensium certaminum pugnam, Quint. 5, 12, 22; 8, 6, 1; 5, 7, 35: pugna inter testem et patronum, id. 6, 4, 21: rerum naturae pugna secum, Plin. 2, 33, 38, § 102: audiet pugnas juventus, *stories of battle*, Hor. C. 1, 2, 23: pugnas bibit aure vulgus, id. ib. 2, 13, 31.—In mal. part., Mart. 10, 38, 6.

pugnācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pugnax], *desire* or *fondness for fighting, combativeness, quar-*

relsomeness, pugnacity (post-Aug.), Quint. 4, 3, 2; Tac. Dial 31, Plin 10, 33, 51, § 101

pugnācĭter, *adv*, v pugnax *fin*

pugnācŭlum, i, *n* [pugno], *a fortified place, fortification, fortress, bastion, bulwark* (ante and post class.), Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 63; Amm 21, 12, 18

pugnantĭa, ium, v pugno *fin*

pugnātor, ōris, *m* [pugno], *a fighter, combatant* (perh not ante Aug), Liv. 24, 15; Suet. Caes. 39 *fin.*, Sil 15, 598 — Appos.. Dominus quasi vir pugnator, Vulg Exod. 15, 3; id. Josue, 17, 1 —Transf, *adj : gallus, a fighting cock*, Plin. 30, 15, 49, § 142.

pugnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [pugnator], *of* or *belonging to a fighter* or *combatant, fighting* arma, i e *sharp weapons* (opp rudes), Suet Calig 54. mucro, Sen. Contr 2 praef.

pugnātrix, īcis, *f* [id] **I.** *Adj*, *combative, martial* (post class.): natio, Amm 23, 6, 28 —**II.** *Subst*, *she that fights*, Prud. Psych. 681

pugnax, ācis, *adj* [pugno], *fond of fighting, combative, warlike, martial.* **I.** Lit: centuriones pugnaces, Cic. Phil. 8, 9, 26: acer et pugnax, id. Rep 5, 8, 10 (from Non. 337, 31): Minerva, Ov. Tr 3, 9, 7: Achivi, Hor. C 3, 3, 27 filius Thetidis, id. ib 4, 6, 8: gens, Tac. Agr. 17: hastas, Prop 3, 7 (4, 8), 25: pugnacissimus quique, Tac. H 4, 60. gentes pugnacissimae, Curt 3, 9, 3: hac legione noli pugnacius quidquam putare, Asin Pol ap Cic Fam, 10, 31, 5: aries, Col 7, 3, 6; cf. galli gallinacei pugnacissimi duo, Petr. 86: ensis, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 48 — Poet., with *inf*. tenui pugnax instare veruto, Sil 3, 363 —**B.** Trop, of a speech or of the speaker, *combative, quarrelsome, contentious*: oratio pugnacior (opp pacatior), Cic Brut 31, 121 oratio pugnax et contentiosa, Plin Ep 2, 19, 5: exordium dicendi vehemens et pugnax, non saepe esse debeat, Cic de Or 2, 78, 317 —**II.** Transf, in gen, *obstinate, refractory, pertinacious:* Graecus nimis pugnax esse noluit, Cic. Pis. 28, 70: non est pugnax in vitiis, Cael ap. Cic Fam. 8, 13, 1 —Of things, concrete and abstract, with *dat*. ignis aquae pugnax, Ov. M 1, 432, Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 13 musta, *harsh*, id. 14, 20, 25, § 125. quid ferri duritiā pugnacius? id 36, 16, 25, § 127 —Hence, *adv :* **pugnācĭter,** *contentiously, violently, obstinately* certare cum aliis pugnaciter, Cic. Ac 2, 20, 65: dicere, Quint. 9, 4, 126. ferire, Sen. Q N 1, 2, 11.—*Comp*: alia pugnacius dicenda, Quint 9, 4, 130 — *Sup* pugnacissime defendere sententiam, Cic Ac. 2, 3, 9

* **pugnĕus,** a, um, *adj* [pugnus], *of* or *belonging to the fist* mergae, i e *blows with the fist*, Plaut. Rud 3, 4, 57.

* **pugnĭcŭla,** ae, *f dim* [pugna], *a slight contest, a skirmish*, Cato acc to Perott. ad Mart. 7, 9

* **pugnĭtus,** *adv* [pugnus], *with the fists* pessundari, Caecil ap Non. 514, 9

pugno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v n* and very rarely *a* [root pug, to thrust, strike, whence pugil, pungo, etc], *to fight*, either singly or in armies, *to combat, give battle, engage, contend* (very freq and class) **I.** Lit: neque sinistra impeditā satis commode pugnare poterant, Caes. B G 1, 25. scutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare, id ib 1, 25 eminus lapidibus, Sall J. 57, 4: cominus in acie, Cic Balb 9, 23 ex equo, *on horseback*, id. N D 2, 2, 6: de loco, Ter Hec. alt. prol 33: de ponte, Hirt. B Afr 33: pro muro toto, id ib 13: ex iniquiore loco, id ib 42 pro commodis patriae, Cic Inv. 1, 1, 1 al —With *cum* and *abl.:* elige, cum cive an hoste pugnare malis, Liv. 10, 36, 8: cum hoste in acie, Cic Balb 9, 22 —With *in* and *acc.*. ne quis extra ordinem in hostem pugnaret, Liv 8, 6, 16: in hostem imparem ex aequo pugnabant, id. 10, 43, 6: qui contra imperium in hostem pugnaverant, Sall C 9, 4; 52, 30 — With *adversum* and *acc.:* saepe ante paucis strenuis advorsum multitudinem bene pugnatum, Sall J 107, 1: advorsum Gallos, id ib 114, 1 —With a homogeneous object magnam pugnavimu' pugnam, Lucil ap Don. Ter Eun. 5, 2, 60, cf. haec pugna est pugnata, Plaut Am 1, 1, 97: pugna summā contentione pugnata, Cic. Mur 16, 34; Nep Hann 5, 1. incitam in ponte pugnam.. pugnatam, Liv 6, 42, 5: proelia, Hor C 4, 9, 19; Sall J. 54, 7: bella, Hor C 3, 19, 4; id. Ep 1, 16, 25 — *Impers pass*: pugnatur uno tempore omnibus locis, *the battle is fought, they fight*, Caes B G 7, 84: cominus gladiis pugnatum est, id. ib 1, 52: ut in mari quoque pugnetur velut e muris, Plin 32, 1, 1, § 3 —**II.** Transf **A.** In gen, *to contend, conflict, disagree, oppose, contradict;* usu with *dat* of person, or with *cum:* pugnant Stoici cum Peripateticis, Cic. Fin 2, 21, 68 —With *acc.* and *inf :* pugnare non destitit, non esse rerum controversiam, sed nominum, Cic Fin 3, 12, 41: non magno opere pugnare, *to contend not very strongly*, id N D 3, 1, 3: noli pugnare duobus, Cat 62, 64: ne cupias pugnare puellae, Prop 1, 12 (10), 21; cf: placitone etiam pugnabis amori? Verg A 4, 38. pressis pugnat habenis, id ib 11, 600: ne pugnet vulgus habenis, Stat. Th. 8, 289: tam eras excors, ut totā in oratione tuā tecum ipse pugnares, *you contradicted yourself*, Cic Phil. 2, 8, 18 —Of things: pugnat sententia secum, Hor. Ep 1, 1, 97 pugnavit monitis furor, Sil 10, 284 pugnatura fretis pila, id. 4, 298: frigida pugnabant calidis, umentia siccis, Mollia cum duris, etc, *cold bodies contended with hot, moist with dry*, etc., Ov M. 1, 19: humus, Petr. poet. Sat. 123 —**B.** *To struggle, strive, to endeavor, take pains, exert one's self* for any thing (rare but class). illud pugna et enitere, ne, etc, Cic. Fam 3, 10, 3: id ne impetremus, pugnabis, id Lig 5, 13, cf: hoc solum hoc tempore pugnatur, ut, etc., id Rosc Am 3, 8: pugnas, ne reddar, Achille, Ov. H 3, 25 Ruhnk.. pugnaremque collegae, ut, etc, Liv 3, 64 —Poet., with *inf :* pugnat molles evincere somnos, Ov. M. 1, 685; 7, 772; id H 13, 77: incerto pedum pugnat non stare tumultu, Luc 4, 753; Claud. Rapt Pros 2, 196; cf, of things, Lucr 2, 205 —*P. a* as *subst :* **pugnantĭa,** ium, *n.*, *contradictions, inconsistencies.* pugnantia te loqui non vides? Cic. Tusc. 1, 7, 13; cf. Hor S 1, 2, 73; 1, 1, 102

pugnus, i, *m.* [root pug-; v. pugil, pugno] **I.** *A fist :* pugnus a punctione, id est percussu dicitur, Paul ex Fest. p 219 Mull : manum plane comprimere pugnum que facere, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 145: certare pugnis, calcibus, unguibus, id Tusc. 5, 27, 77, cf id Verr 2, 3, 23, § 56: pugnis contundere aliquem, Plaut Bacch 3, 3, 46: pugnum impingere alicui in os, id Rud. 3, 4, 5 pugnis onerare, id. Am. 1, 1, 72: obtundere, id. ib 2, 1, 59: pugnos in ventrem ingerere, Ter. Phorm 5, 7, 95: pugnum ducere alicui, *to give one a blow with the fist*, Dig 47, 10, 4 percusserit proximum suum pugno, Vulg Exod. 21, 18 — Poet, of *boxing :* neque pugno Neque segni pede victus, Hor. C 3, 12, 8; 1, 12, 26: Castor gaudet equis, ovo prognatus eodem Pugnis, id. S. 2, 1, 27 —**II.** Transf, as a measure, *a fistful, handful*, Cato, R. R 82; Marc Emp 8 *med.:* pugnus aeris, Sen Ira, 3, 33, 1

‡ **Puilia** saxa esse ad portum qui sit secundum Tiberim ait Fabius Pictor, Fest. p 250 Mull.

pulcer, v pulcher

pulchellus or **pulcellus,** a, um, *adj dim* [1 pulcher], *beautiful little*: Bacchae (i. e Baccharum statuae), Cic. Fam 7, 23, 2; ironic.: audiamus pulcellum puerum, Crass. ap Cic de Or 2, 65, 262; App M 8, p 184 Bip.—**II. Pulchellus,** *contemptuous surname given to Clodius, in mockery of his surname* Pulcher, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 4; 2, 22, 1; cf Val Max 3, 5, 3

1. pulcher, chra, chrum, and less correctly **pulcer,** cra. crum, *adj* [for pol cer, root pol ire, akin with parēre, apparēre, prop bright, shining; hence], *beautiful, beauteous, fair, handsome*, in shape and appearance (syn : speciosus, venustus, formosus) **I.** Lit: homo, Enn ap Cic. Div 1, 20, 40 (Ann v 40 Vahl): o puerum pulchrum, Cic. Off 1, 40, 144; Hor Ep 1, 18, 74: pulcher ac decens, Suet. Dom. 18: virgo pulchra! Ter Phorm 1, 2, 54: pulchra juvenis, Phaedr 2, 2, 5: quo pulchrior alter Non fuit Aeneadūm, Verg. A. 9, 179 forma pulcherrima, id ib 1, 496, cf: Venus quem pulcherrima dium Fari donavit, Enn ap Prob ap Verg E 6, 31 (Ann v 18 Vahl) O matre pulchrā filia pulchrior, Hor. C 1, 16, 1; as an epithet of Apollo, Verg A. 3, 119 Serv.: satus Hercule pulchro Pulcher Aventinus, id. ib 7, 656 : pulcher bos appellatur ad eximiam pinguedinem perductus, Fest p 238 Müll : pulchro corpore creti, Lucr. 5, 1116: o faciem pulchram! Ter. Eun 2, 3, 5: fuit vultu pulchro magis quam venusto, Suet Ner. 51: color, Lucr. 4, 1133 and 1094: mulier pulchra nimis, Vulg Gen 12, 14: tunicae, Hor Ep 1, 18, 33: testudo, Verg G 2, 463: recessus, Ov M. 14, 261: horti, id. P. 1, 8, 37: fluvius, Verg G 2, 137; Val. Fl 5, 486. quid potest esse aspectu pulchrius? Cic. Sen. 15, 53: urbs pulcherrima, id Verr 2, 4, 52, § 117; Liv. 7, 30, 16: pulcherrimorum agrorum judex, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 43: acetum acerrimum et pulcherrimum, Cato, R R. 104: panis longe pulcherrimus, Hor S 1, 5, 89: pulcherrima opera, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 69 —*Subst.*: **pulchrum,** i, *n*, *beauty :* quid habet pulchri constructus acervus, Hor S 1, 1, 44 —**II.** Trop, in a spiritual or moral sense, *beautiful, fine, excellent, noble, honorable, glorious, illustrious*, etc : praetor interea, ne pulchrum se ac beatum putaret, *that he might not think too highly of himself*, Cic. Mur. 12, 26: res publica paulatim immutata ex pulcherrimā pessima ac flagitiosissima facta est, Sall C. 5, 9; Cic Off 1, 32, 118. pulcherrimum exemplum, Caes B G 7, 77: maximum et pulcherrimum facinus, Sall. C 20, 3: fasces, Lucr. 5, 1234: pulcherrima consilia, Verg. A 5, 728 nascetur pulchrā Trojanus origine Caesar, id ib 1, 286: poëmata, Hor S 1, 10, 6: divitiae, id ib 2, 3, 95. dies, *favorable, fortunate*, id C 1, 36, 10: o Sol pulcher, o laudande, id ib 4, 2, 47; 4, 4, 39: pulcherrimus exitus, Flor 2, 2, 14: viae ejus viae pulchrae, Vulg Prov 3, 17. pulchrum sub pectore vulnus, *honorable*, Sil 5, 594: quae majori parti pulcherrima videntur, ea maxime exoptant, Cic. Off 1, 32, 118 —Poet., with *gen :* pulcherrimus irae, *glorious on account of* (just) *wrath*, Sil 11, 365 —Pulchrum (est), with a *subj -clause*, *it is beautiful, grand, glorious*, etc : cui pulchrum fuit in medios dormire dies, *to whom it seemed a fine thing*, Hor Ep 1, 2, 30: pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis, Verg A 2, 317: pulchrius hac fuerat, Troja, perire tibi, Prop 2, 2, 44 (2, 3, 34): pulchrum putare, ducere, *to think or consider beautiful :* pati . . . pulchrum Romanumque putant, Luc. 9, 391: turpe ducet cedere pari, pulchrum superasse majores, Quint 1, 2, 22. —As a translation of the Gr ὁ καλός (a complimentary formula), *handsome, lovely, noble :* propino hoc pulchro Critiae, Κριτίᾳ τῷ καλῷ, Cic Tusc 1, 40, 96.—Hence, *adv*. **pulchrē** (**-crē**), *beautifully, excellently, finely, nobly, very*, etc : subigere aliquid, Cato, R R 74: aedes probae pulchreque aedificatae, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 61: oppidum pulchre munitum, id. Pers. 4, 4, 6: vendere, i e. *at a high price*, id ib 4, 4, 31; 38: conciliare, *at a low price*, id. Ep 3, 4, 36: victitare, id. Most. 1, 1, 51: admonere, id. Mil 2, 6, 56: pulchre dictum, Ter. Eun 3, 1, 26: pulchre et oratorie dicere, Cic. Or. 68, 227: pulchre asseverat, *bravely, cunningly*, id Clu 26, 73: proxima hostia litatur saepe pulcherrime, *very favorably*, id. Div. 2, 15, 36: ferre fortunam secundam pulcherrime, Sulp ap Cic Fam 4, 5, 6: intellegere, Cic Fam 11, 3, 3: Caesar ait se non posse galeam cognoscere, hominem pulchre posse, Sen Ben 5, 24, 2: peristi pulchre, *you have done for yourself finely, utterly*, Plaut Mil. 2, 4, 50, so, occidi, id. Curc 1, 3, 58.—Pulchre est mihi, *I am well, it goes well with me*, Cic. N. D 1, 41, 114; Hor S 2, 8, 19; Cat. 23, 5 —Pulchre esse, *to live well, enjoy one's self, be happy*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 21: neque ligna ego pulchrius vidi pulcrius, *in greater abundance*, id Aul 3, 1, 5: pulchre, as an exclamation of applause (like recte, probe, etc.), *excellently! bravo! well done!* Ter Eun 4, 7, 4; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 92; Hor A P. 428.

2. Pulcher (**-cer**), chri, *m*, and **Pulchra** (**-cra**), ae, *f*, *a Roman surname of the* Claudii (Clodii), Liv 38, 35; Val Max 3, 5, 3; Tac. A 4, 52 —Pulchri promontorium, *a promontory in Northern Africa, north-east of Carthage*, now *Cap Bono*, Liv. 29, 27, 12

* **pulchrālĭa** (**pulcr-**), ium, *n* [pulcher], *a dessert, fruits*, etc., analogous to

bellaria: pulchralibus atque cupediis, Cato ap. Fest. p. 242 Müll.

pulchrē (pulcrē), *adv.*, v. pulcher *fin.*

pulchresco (pulcr-), ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [pulcher], *to become* or *grow beautiful* (post-class.), Ser. Samm. 44, 824; Aug. Serm. 35, inter Homil. 50, § 3; Cassiod. Var. 5, 40.

* **pulchrĭtas (pulcr-)**, ātis, *f.* [id.], *beauty*, Caecil. ap. Non. 155, 18.

pulchrĭtūdo (pulcr-), ĭnis, *f.* [id.], *beauty.* **I.** Lit.: ut corporis est quaedam apta figura membrorum cum coloris quâdam suavitate eaque dicitur pulchritudo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 31: simulacri, id. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 72; cf. corporis, id. Off. 1, 28, 98: pulchritudinis duo genera sunt, quorum in altero venustas est, in altero dignitas, venustatem muliebrem dicere debemus, dignitatem virilem, id. ib. 1, 36, 130: pulchritudinis habere verissimum judicium, id. Inv. 2, 1, 3: equi, Gell. 3, 9, 8: urbis, Flor. 2, 6, 34: flammae, Suet. Ner. 38: operis, Plin. Ep. 10, 46, 3.—**II.** Trop., *beauty, excellence:* oratoris, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 71: verborum, Quint. 3, 7, 12: orationis, Petr. 2: honestum suâ pulchritudine specieque laudabile, Cic. Fin. 2, 15, 38: splendor pulchritudoque virtutis? id. Off. 2, 10, 37; cf.: ut Isocratis memorat pulchritudo, i. e. *the charming writer*, Amm. 30, 8, 6.—**III.** Transf., *a beauty*, i. e. *a beautiful thing;* in *plur.:* pulchritudines, i. e. *beautiful jewels*, Plin. 37, 9, 46, § 129.

pulcrē, v. pulcher *fin.*

pūlēgium, ii, v. puleium.

pūlēiātus, a, um, *adj.* [puleium], *furnished* or *seasoned with pennyroyal:* porca, Veg. Vet. 3, 76.— *Subst.:* **pūlēiatum**, i, *n.* (sc. vinum), *pennyroyal wine*, Lampr. Elag. 19.

pūlēium or **pūlēgium** (Ser. Samm. 1, 18; Cels. 2, 32, 2), ii, *n.*, *fleabane, fleawort, pennyroyal:* mentha pulegium, Linn.; Plin. 20, 14, 54, § 152; Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33; Col. 12, 35 *fin.;* 12, 57, 1; Pall. 12, 22, 1; Mart. 12, 32, 19; Ser. Samm. 1, 18.—On account of its pleasant odor, transf.: ad cujus rutam pulegio mihi tui sermonis utendum, i. e. *the pleasantness of your discourse*, Cic. Fam. 16, 23, 2.

pūlex, ĭcis, *m.* **I.** *A flea*, Plin. 20, 14, 54, § 155; 22, 20, 23, § 49; 30, 10, 25, § 85; cf. id. 9, 47, 71, § 154; Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 13; Cels. 6, 7, 9; Col. 8, 5; Mart. 14, 83.—**II.** *The ground-flea* or *spring-tail* (an insect that gnaws the plant ocimum), Col. poët. 10, 321: innascuntur napis, Plin. 19, 10, 57, § 177.

pūlĭcārius, a, um, and **pūlĭcāris**, e, *adj.* [pulex], *of* or *belonging to fleas, producing fleas, flea-bearing:* herba, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 197; 3, 8, 97.—Hence, *subst.:* **pūlĭcāria**, ae, *f.*, *a plant, called also* psyllion, Theod. Prisc. p. 1, 10.

‡ **pūlĭco**, āre, *to produce fleas:* ψυλλίζω, pulico, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pūlĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pulex], *full of fleas:* canis, Col. 7, 13, 2.

pullārius, a, um, *adj.* [1. pullus]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to young animals:* collectio, Veg. Vet. 1, 29; 2, 25, 1.—*Facete:* feles, *a kidnapper of boys*, qs. *boy-mouser, catch-boy*, Aus. Ep. 70, 5.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. pullārius**, ii, *m.* **1.** *A man who fed the sacred chickens, the chicken-keeper*, Cic. Div. 2, 34, 72; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 12, 3; Liv. 8, 30; 9, 14; 10, 40; Inscr. Orell. 2456; 3509.—In this signif. as *adj.:* DECVRIA PVLLARIA, i. e. *of the* pullarii, Inscr. Orell. 5010.—**2.** In mal. part.: παιδεραστής, pullarius, Gloss. Philox.—**B.** Pullariam Plautus dixit manum dextram, Paul. ex Fest. p. 243 Müll.—**2.** An island in the Adriatic near Istria, Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 151.

* **pullastra**, ae, *f.* [id.], *a young hen, a pullet*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 9.

* **pullātio**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a hatching*, Col. 8, 5, 9.

pullātus, a, um, *adj.* [3. pullus], *clothed in soiled* or *black garments.* **I.** Of mourners: proceres (opp. albatus), Juv. 3, 212.—Prov.: albati ad exsequias, pullati ad nuptias, i. e. *who do every thing wrongly*, Sid. Ep. 5, 7.—**II.** Of the common people, Plin. Ep. 7, 17, 9: turba, Quint. 6, 4, 6: circulus, id. 2, 12, 10; so *subst.:* ne quis pullatorum, *of the common people*, Suet. Aug. 44: pullatorum turba, id. ib. 40.

* **pullēiăcĕus**, a, um, *adj.*, *black* (for pullus), August. ap. Suet. Aug. 87.

* **pullĭcēnus**, i, *m.* [1. pullus], *a young bird, a chicken*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41.

* **pullīgo**, ĭnis, *f.* [3. pullus], *a dark color*, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 191.

pullīnus, a, um, *adj.* [1. pullus], *of* or *belonging to young animals:* dentes, *the first teeth of a colt*, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 172.

* **pullĭprēma**, ae, *m.* [1. pullus-premo], *a pæderast*, Aus. Ep. 70, 8.

pullĭties, ēi, *f.* [1. pullus], *a young brood*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7; Col. 8, 9, 4; 8, 14, 11; 9, 11.

* **pullo**, āre, *v. n.* [id.], *to put forth, sprout out, germinate*, Calp. Ecl. 5, 19.

pullŭlasco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [pullulo], *to put forth, sprout out, to bud, bourgeon*, Col. 4, 21, 3; Prud. στεφ. 10, 882.

pullŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [1. pullulus]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to put forth, sprout out, come forth.* **A.** Lit., of plants and animals: pullulat ab radice, Verg. G. 2, 17: quo laetius pullulent (vites), Col. 4, 27, 1.—Of animals, *to bring forth young:* tot pullulat atra colubris, Verg. A. 7, 329.—**B.** Trop.: pullulare incipiebat luxuria, *to spread, grow, increase*, Nep. Cat. 2, 3: sors nascentium obitorum loco pullulat, App. Mund. 23, p. 68, 12; cf. Amm. 22, 4, 3; Cypr. Cath. Eccl. Un. 16 *init.*—**II.** *Act.*, *to bring forth, produce:* terras Venerem aliam pullulasse, App. M. 4, p. 301: aperiatur terra, et pullulet salvatorem, Lact. 4, 12, 9: fetus, Fulg. Myth. 1, 12.

1. pullŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.]. **I.** *A young animal, a chick, young dove*, etc.; as a term of endearment, *dove, chick*, etc., App. M. 8, p. 577.—**II.** Of plants, *a sprout, young twig*, Plin. 17, 10, 12, § 65.

2. pullŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [3. pullus], *blackish, dusky, gray:* terra, Col. 2, 2, 19.

1. pullus, i, *m.* [root pu-, to beget; cf. puer; Gr. πῶλος; Engl. foal]. **I.** *A young animal, young, a foal* (cf. fetus): asininus, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 2: equinus, Col. 6, 29, 1: onagrorum, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171: glirium, Varr. R. R. 3, 15: ranae, Hor. S. 2, 3, 314: columbini, Cic. Fam. 9, 18: gallinacei, Liv. 32, 1; Col. 8, 5, 7: pavonini, Varr. R. R. 3, 9: anserum, id. ib. 3, 10: ciconiae, Juv. 14, 74: ex ovis pulli orti, *chicks*, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124: asinam, et pullum filium, Vulg. Zach. 9, 9.—**B.** In partic., *a young fowl, a chicken*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 92; 2, 2, 121; id. Ep. 2, 2, 163; Sen. Q. N. 4, 6, 2; cf.: pulli implumes, Hor. Epod. 1, 19.—So of *the sacred chickens*, used in divination: cum cavea liberati pulli non pascerentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 8.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of persons. **1.** As a term of endearment, *dove, chick, darling:* meus pullus passer, mea columba, Plaut. Cas. 1, 50: strabonem Appellat paetum pater, et pullum, male parvus Si cui filius est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 45; Suet. Calig. 13 *fin.;* M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 1 Mai.—**2.** Pullus milvinus, qs. *young kite*, of an avaricious person, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6.—**B.** Of plants, *a sprout, young twig*, Cato, R. R. 51; 133; Pall. 4, 9.

* **2. pullus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for purulus, from purus], *pure:* veste pullâ candidi, Varr. ap. Non. 368, 28.

3. pullus, a, um, *adj.* [kindr. with πελλός]. **I.** *Dark-colored, blackish-gray, dusky, blackish:* lepus superiore parte pulla, ventre albo, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 5: nigra terra, quam pullam vocant, Col. 1, praef. § 24: color lanae pullus atque fuscus, id. 7, 2, 4: ne maculis infuscet vellera pullis, Verg. G. 3, 389: hostia, Tib. 1, 2, 62: capilli, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 41: myrtus, *dusky, dark-green*, Hor. C. 1, 25, 18; cf. ficus, id. Epod. 16, 46.—Esp. freq.: pulla vestis, *a dark-gray garment* (of dark-gray or undyed wool, the dress of mourners and of the lower orders), of mourners, Varr. ap. Non. 549, 33; also called toga pulla, not worn at funeral repasts, Cic. Vatin. 12, 30; 13, 31.—Hence, *subst.:* **pullum**, i, *n.*, *a dark-gray garment*, Ov. M. 11, 48: pullo amictus, Liv. 45, 7; Flor. 4, 2, 45.—*Plur.:* pulla decent niveas (puellas), Ov. A. A. 3, 189.—**II.** Transf. **a.** In allusion to the clothing of the poor: pulla paupertas, Calp. Ecl. 7, 26; 80: ipse praetor cum tunicâ pullâ sedere solebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 54.—Prov.: non possum togam praetextam sperare, cum exordium pullum videam, i. e. *a bad beginning cannot make a good ending*, Quint. 5, 10, 71.—**b.** Of language: pullus sermo, *the vulgar speech*, Varr. L. L. 9, 26, 33.—**c.** (From mourning attire.) *Sad, sorrowful, mournful* (poet.): si mihi lanificae ducunt non pulla sorores stamina, Mart. 6, 58, 7: nere stamina pulla, Ov. Ib. 246.

pulmentāris, e, *adj.* [pulmentum], *of* or *belonging to a relish:* cibus, Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 118.

pulmentārium, ii, *n.* [id.]. **I.** *Any thing eaten with bread, a relish* (fruit, salt, mustard, etc.), Cato, R. R. 58; id. ap. Charis. p. 56 P.; Varr. L. L. 5, 22, § 108; Sen. Ep. 87, 3; Plin. 15, 15, 17, § 58; 19, 8, 54, § 171; 31, 7, 41, § 87.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of *the feed* of birds, Col. 8, 10, 5.—**B.** *Food*, in gen.: tu pulmentaria quaere Sudando, i. e. *seek an appetite by exercise*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 20; Vulg. Johan. 21, 5.

pulmentum, i, *n.* [contr. from pulpamentum, from pulpa]. **I.** *Any thing eaten with bread, a sauce, condiment, relish* (fruit, vegetables, salt, etc.), App. M. 4, p. 146, 2; 9, p. 227, 19; 10, p. 244, 44; Just. 3, 3, 7.—**II.** Transf., *food*, in gen., Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 84; id. Aul. 2, 4, 37: laboribus empta, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 48: in singula pulmenta, *into separate portions, bits*, id. S. 2, 2, 34.

pulmo, ōnis, *m.* [kindr. with πλεύμων, for πνεύμων]. **I.** Lit., *a lung;* and in *plur.:* pulmones, *the two lobes of the lungs, the lungs*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136; Cels. 4, 1; Plin. 11, 37, 72, § 188; Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 21; Ov. M. 9, 201; id. P. 1, 3, 19; Pers. 3, 27.—Very important in haruspicy, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85; 2, 12, 29; Luc. 1, 622; Juv. 6, 548.—**II.** Transf., *a marine animal, a sea-lung*, Plin. 9, 47, 71, § 154; 18, 35, 85, § 359; 32, 9, 32, § 102; hence, in allusion to its dulness: pulmon'es, qui perhibetur, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 21.

pulmōnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pulmo], *of* or *belonging to the lungs, good for the lungs:* radicula, Veg. Vet. 1, 12.

pulmōnārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Diseased in the lungs, consumptive:* ovis, sus, Col. 7, 5, 14; 7, 10, 7.—**II.** *Beneficial to the lungs, curative of the lungs:* radicula, Veg. 3, 2, 27.

pulmōnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *of* or *belonging to the lungs, pulmonic:* pulmoneum vomitum vomere, *to vomit up the lungs*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 27.—**II.** Transf., *soft* or *swelling like the lungs, spongy:* pedes, v. l. ap. Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 21 (al. pulmon'es): mala, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 52.

pulmuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a lung-like, fleshy excrescence* on the bodies of animals, e. g. on the camel's hoofs, Sol. 49; on the feet or backs of other animals, Veg. Vet. 2, 56; 61.

pulpa, ae, *f.* **I.** Lit., *the fleshy portion of animal bodies, solid flesh:* spiritus non inter nervos et pulpas, sed in visceribus, Sen. Q. N. 6, 24, 1; Cato, R. R. 83: pulpam voras, Mart. 3, 77, 6; cf. App. M. 2, p. 117, 30: pulpa est caro sine pinguedine, Isid. Orig. 11, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** (Cf. Gr. σάρξ, of sensuality.) Scelerata, i. e. *corrupt human nature*, Pers. 2, 62; cf. Aus. Ep. 4, 95.—**B.** Of persons: plebeiam numeros docere pulpam, *common people*, Aus. Ep. 4, 94.—**C.** *The fleshy part, pulp* of fruit, Scrib. Larg. 74; Pall. 4, 10 *fin.*—**D.** *The pith* of wood, Plin. 16, 38, 73, § 184.

pulpāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [pulpa], *a relish* eaten with bread (for the usual pulpamentum and pulmentum), Liv. Epit. 48 *fin.*

pulpāmentum, i, *n.* [id.]. **I.** *The fleshy part of animals*, etc., *the meat*, e. g. of fishes, Plin. 9, 15, 18, § 48.—**II.** Transf., *food prepared mainly from bits of meat, tidbits:* nimis vellem aliquid pulpamenti, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 31; id. Curc. 1, 1, 90: mihi . . . cubile est terra, pulpamentum fames, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90.—Prov.: lepus tute es et pulpamentum quaeris? *you are a hare yourself, and are you hunting game?* Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 36; v. lepus: ego semper apros occido, sed alter semper utitur pulpamento, *I do the shooting, but he gets the game; I shake the bush, but another catches the bird*, Diocl. ap. Vop. Numer. *fin.*

pulpĭto, āre, *v a* [pulpitum], *to board over, to cover with boards* (post class.), Sid. Ep 8, 12.

pulpĭtum, i, *n* in *sing* and *plur*, *a staging* made of boards, *a scaffold, platform, pulpit*, for public representations, lectures, disputations, and esp as *a stage* for actors, Suet. Ner 13, id. Gram 4 *fin*, Hor Ep 1, 19, 40 percurrit pulpita socco, id. ib 2, 1, 174, id. A. P 215 modicis in stravit pulpita tignis, id. ib 279, Prop 4, 1, 15 (5, 1, 16) longa per angustos figamus pulpita vicos, Juv 6, 78, 3, 174 vati, quem pulpita pascunt, id. 7, 93, 14, 256 ludibria scaenā et pulpito digna, Plin. Ep 4, 25, 4 al

pulpo, āre, *v n.*, *to utter the natural cry of the vulture*, Auct Philom 27

pulpōsus, a, um, *adj* [pulpa], *fleshy* terga pulposis torulis obesa, App M 7, p 195, 12.

puls, pultis, *f* [πόλτος], *a thick pap* or *pottage* made of meal, pulse, etc, the primitive food of the Romans before they became acquainted with bread, it was also used at sacrifices, and as food for the sacred chickens, Varr L L. 5, § 105 Müll videtur tam puls ignota, Graeciae fuisse quam Italiae polenta, Plin 18, 8, 19, § 83, Val. Max 2, 5, 5, Cato, R R 85, Juv 11, 58, 14, 170, Pers 6, 40, Mart 5, 79, 9, 13, 8, 2, Cic Div 2, 35, 73, Fest p 245 Müll.

pulsābŭlum, i, *n* [pulso], *an implement with which the strings of a musical instrument are struck, usually called* pecten or plectrum, App Flor 2, p 351, 10 (dub, al quassabulum), Fulg Serm 54

pulsātĭo, onis, *f* [id.] **I.** *A beating, striking* ostii, Plaut Bacch 4, 2, 1 scutorum, Liv 31, 39 Alexandrinorum, Cic Cael 10, 23 — *Absol*, Dig 47, 10, 5 — **II.** Trop pudoris, i e *forcible violation*, Paul. Sent 5, 4, 4

pulsātor, oris, *m* [id], *a beater, striker* citharae, Val Fl 5, 694.

pulsĭo, onis, *f* [pello], *a beating, striking* (post class), Arn 4, 129

pulso, avi, atum (*inf* parag pulsarier, Lucr 4, 931), 1, *v freq a* [id], *to push, strike, beat* (cf tundo, ferio, pello) **I.** Lit cum pulsetur agiteturque incursione atomorum sempiterna, Cic N D 1, 41, 114 semine in pila pulsato, Plin 19, 8, 45, § 158 lictores ad pulsandos verberandosque homines exercitatissimi, Cic Verr 2, 5, 54, § 142, cf pulsari alios et verberari, id. ib 2, 3, 26, § 66 pulsatus parens, Verg A. 6, 609 legatos pulsasse dicebantur, Liv 38, 42, Tac H 4, 45 ubi tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum, Juv 3, 289 ostium, *to knock*, Plaut Bacch 4, 1, 7 ostia, Hor S 1, 1, 10, cf. ostiatim, Quint 5, 10, 122 fores, Ov M 5, 448, so, pulso alone pulsate, et aperietur vobis, Vulg Matt 7, 7 humum terpede, *to stamp upon the ground*, Ov F 6, 330 gyrum pulsat equis, Prop 4, 13, 11, cf tellurem pede libero, Hor C 1, 37, 1 prata choreis Claud. Laud Stil 2 381 —Of military engines ariete muros, Verg A. 12, 706 ariete turres, Sil 16, 696 moenia Romae, id. 6, 643 cuspide portas, id 12, 565 pulsabant turrim ariete, Amm 20, 11, 21 moenia Leptitana, id 28, 6, 15 —Of musical instruments chordas digitis et pectine eburno, *to strike, play upon*, Verg A. 6, 647 chelyn, Val Fl. 1, 139 pectine nervos, Sil 5, 463 cymbala, Juv 9, 62 —Of things pulsant arva ligones, Ov Am 3, 10, 31, id. M 11, 529 nervo pulsante sagittae, Verg G 4, 313 — **B.** Transf, *to strike against, to strike, touch* any thing (poet) · ipse arduus altaque pulsat Sidera, Verg A. 3, 619, 10, 216, Sil 9, 450 vasto qui vertice nubila pulsat, Val. Fl 4, 149 —Of abstract subjects ululatus pulsat aures, Claud. B Get. 625 — **II.** Trop **A.** In gen., *to urge* or *drive on, to impel, to set in violent motion, to move, agitate, disturb, disquiet* dormientium animos, Cic. Div 2, 58, 120 multa in unum locum confluunt, quae meum pectus pulsant, Plaut Ep 4 1, 3 quae te vecordia pulsat, Ov M 12, 228 corda pavor pulsans, Verg G, 3, 105, cf curru Phoebe medium pulsabat Olympum, id A. 10, 216 varia meritos formidine pulsant, Val. Fl 3, 390 urbes rumoribus, *to disturb*, Petr p 679 invidia pulsat pectus Sen Agam 134 aliquem querelis, Stat Th 8, 249, cf. astra querelis, Claud in Eutr 2, prooem § 51 superos vocibus, Sen Herc Oet 1671 — **B.** In partic **1.** *To attack* before a tribunal, i e *to arraign, accuse* ex contractu ejus obligatus, pro quo pulsabatur, Dig 11, 1, 11 non imponitur necessitas aliis pulsantibus respondere, ib 5, 1, 2 *med* — **2.** Transf., in gen, *to accuse, defame* · pulsari crimine falso, Claud B Gild 170 in justa Tartara, *to accuse, charge*, Stat S 5, 5, 77 apud principis aures existimationem viri fortis invidiā gravi pulsarent, Amm 18, 4, 4 — **C.** *To drive away, remove, put out of the way*, Dig 19, 2, 15, § 1 pericula, Claud VI Cons Hon. 465 — **D.** *To injure, insult* pulsatos infecto foedere divos, Verg A. 12, 286 pulsatae majestatis imperii reus, *of treason*, Amm 14, 7, 7.

pulsŭōsus, a, um, *adj* [2. pulsus], *full of blows, beating* (post class.) dolor, Cael. Aur Acut 2, 14, 5, 10

1. pulsus, a, um, *Part*, from pello

2. pulsus, ūs, *m* [pello], *a pushing, beating, striking, stamping, a push, blow* (class) **I.** Lit pulsu externo agitari, Cic Tusc 1, 23, 54 remorum, *the stroke of the oars, rowing*, id. de Or 1, 33, 153, Caes B G 3, 13 pulsus seni, i e *a galley of six banks*, Sil 14, 487, cf Liv 22, 19, 27, 37 pedum, *the trampling of feet*, Verg A. 12, 445, 7, 722 palmarum, Laber ap Non p 151, 28 lyrae, *a striking, playing*, Ov F 5, 667 terrae, *an earthquake*, Amm 23, 1, 7 — Esp. pulsus venarum, *the beating of the pulse, the pulse*, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 6, Val Max. 5, 7, 1 *ext* sentire pulsus venarum, Quint 7, 10, 10 pulsum venarum attingere, Tac A 6, 50, so, arteriarum, Plin. 11, 37, 89, § 219, and so pulsus alone (sc venarum), *the pulse* pulsus densior, celer, fluctuans, Cael Aur Acut 2, 14, 92 debilis, densus, formicalis, id Tard 2, 14, 198 febricitans, id Acut 2, 10, 63 et saep — **II.** Trop, *impulse, influence* sive externus et adventicius pulsus animus dormientium commovet, sive, etc, Cic Div 2, 61, 126 nulla enim species cogitari potest nisi pulsu imaginum, id ib 2, 67, 137 animus quatitur et afficitur motibus pulsibusque, Gell 9, 13, 1

pultārĭus, ii, *m* [puls, orig a vessel for pottage, hence, in gen] **I.** *A vessel* for various uses, e g for warm drinks, Plin 7, 53, 54, § 185, for must, Petr 42, for preserving grapes in, Col 12, 43, 7, for coals for fumigation, Pall. 7, 2 — **II.** Transf, *a cupping glass*, Cels 2, 11

pultātĭo, ōnis, *f* [pulto] *a beating, knocking* at the door (ante class), Plaut Truc 2, 2, 3

pultĭcŭla, ae, *f dim* [puls], *pap, gruel*, Cels 2, 30, Col 8, 11, 14, Plin. 26, 8, 37, § 58, Arn 7, 242 pulticula constrictior, Cael Aur Acut 2, 18, 108

pultĭfăgus, v pultiphagus

* **pultĭfĭcus**, a, um, *adj* [puls facio], *from which pap* or *pottage is made*. far, Aus Idyll 12, 5

Pultĭphăgōnĭdes, ae, *m* [pultiphagus], *the pap eater*, a comically formed designation for an old Roman who ate pap instead of bread (v puls), Plaut Poen. prol 54

pultĭphăgus (**pultif-**), i, *m* [puls φαγω], *a pap eater*, i e *a Roman* (v Pultiphagonides, cf Plin 18, 8, 19, § 83), Plaut Most. 3, 2, 143

1. pulto, āre, *v freq a* [collat form of pulso, from pello], *to beat, strike, knock* (ante class., cf Quint 1, 4, 14) pectus digitis pultat, Plaut Mil 2, 2, 47 ostium, Ter Ad. 4, 5, 3 fores, id Heaut 2, 3, 34 januam, Plaut Poen 3, 4, 30 aedes, id Most 2, 1, 56 — *Absol*, of knocking at the door, Plaut As 2, 3 2 placide, id Men. 1, 2, 65 pedibus, id Most. 1, 2, 23

2. Pulto, ōnis, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Val Max 5, 4 ext. 7.

pulver, ĕris, v pulvis *init*

‡ **pulvĕrārĭus**, a, um, *adj* [pulvis], *of* or *belonging to dust* or *sand* vicus, *a place in Rome* Inscr Grut 250

pulvĕrātĭcum, i, *n*, and **pulvĕrātĭca**, ae, *f* [pulvis, orig payment for hard agricultural labor, hence, transf] *drink money*, given for hard labor, Cod. Th. 7, 13, 16, Cassiod. Var 12, 15, Impp Theodos. et Valent ap Auct de Re Agr p 343 Goes

pulvĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [pulvero], in vintagers' lang, *a reducing to powder, pulverizing* of the soil around the vines, Col. 4, 28, 1, 11, 2, 60, Pall. 4, 7, 1, Serv Verg G 2, 418

pulvĕrĕus, a, um, *adj* [pulvis] **I.** *Of* or *containing dust, filled with* or *full of dust, dust* nubes, *clouds of dust*, Verg A. 8, 593 turbo, *a whirlwind of dust*, Claud. B Get. 458 farina, *fine as dust*, Ov Med Fac. 61 solum, id M 7, 113 aequor, *a battle field filled with dust*, Stat. Th 11, 403 crinis, id. ib 6, 7 circus, id. ib 6, 493 aspectus, *dusty*, Plin 37, 10, 61, § 170 erat ex itinere anhelus et pulvereus, *covered with dust*, Pac Pan. Theod 34 pulverei et cinerosi mortui, App M 4, p 150, 27 — **II.** *Act*, *that raises the dust* equi, Val. Fl 4, 608 palla, Ov M 6, 705

pulvĕrīzo, āre, *v a.* [id.], *to reduce to dust, to pulverize* (late Lat.) turis pulverizati drachma, Veg Vet 1, 54.

pulvĕro, āre, *v n* and *a.* [id.] **I.** *To scatter dust, to bestrew with dust, to dust* non (volo) hoc (vestibulum) pulveret (for pulveretur, *should be full of dust*, v Gell l l), Plaut Fragm ap Gell 18, 12, 4 se, Plin 11, 33, 39, § 114 — **B.** In partic, in vintagers' lang, *to cover* the vines *with dust*, by digging up the soil (as a protection against the sun and mist) vineas, Col 11, 2, 60 vites, Pall 4, 7, 1, 7, 1, 2 uvas, Plin. 17, 9, 5, § 49 — **II.** *To reduce to powder, to pulverize* herbas, Calp Ecl 5, 88

pulvĕrŭlentus, a, um, *adj* [id] **I.** Lit, *full of dust, dusty* via, Cic. Att 5, 14, 1 aestas, Verg G 1, 66 femina, Prop 3, 14 (4, 13), 7 amnis, Ov Am 3, 6, 96, hence, also Ceres, *covered with dust* in summer, Lucr 5, 742 agmina, Verg A 4, 154 — **II.** Trop, *attended with labor*. praemia militiae, i e *toilsome*, Ov Am 1, 15, 4 virtus, Sen Vit Beat 7, 3

pulvillus, i, *m dim* [contr from pulvinulus, from pulvinus], *a little cushion, small pillow*, Hor Epod 8, 16, Front Ep ad Ver 1 Mai, App M 10, p 248, 25

pulvīnar (**polv-**), āris, *n* [pulvinus] *a couch made of cushions, and spread over with a splendid covering, for the gods and persons who received divine honors, a couch* or *cushioned seat of the gods* (in the lectisternium, placed for the gods before their statues and altars) nunc Saliaribus Ornare pulvinar deorum Tempus erat dapibus, Hor C 1, 37, 3, Liv 5, 52, 6 aram et aediculam et pulvinar dedicare, Cic. Dom 53, 136 quem Caesar majorem honorem consecutus erat, quam ut haberet pulvinar, simulacrum, etc, Cic. Phil 2, 43, 110; cf Suet Caes 76, so of Romulus, Ov M 14, 827, of Augustus, Suet Aug 45, id. Claud 4 ad omnia pulvinaria supplicatio decreta est, *before all the seats of the gods*, i e *in all the temples*, Cic Cat 3, 10, 23, so, decretum, uti supplicatio per triduum ad omnia pulvinaria haberetur, Liv 22, 1, 15, cf id 30, 21, Tac. A 14, 12 spectabat e pulvinari, *the cushioned seat in the circus*, Suet Aug 45 deorum pulvinaribus et epulis magistratuum fides praecinunt, i e *at the* lectisternia or *feasts of the gods*, Cic Tusc 4, 2, 4. — Poet macellum pingue pulvinarium, i e *rich store of beasts for sacrifice*, Prud στεφ 10, 1056 templa deformantur, pulvinaria proteruntur, App M 4, p 155, 39 — **II.** In gen, *a sofa, cushioned seat, seat of honor, easy couch*, of the *couch* or *marriage bed* of Livia, Ov P 2, 2, 71, of Messalina, Juv 6, 31; cf. geniale, Cat 64, 47; of the *imperial seat on the spina in the circus*, Suet Aug 45, id. Claud 4, Juv 6, 31; Suet. Dom 13 in summo pulvinaris locatus cenā poculisque inauguratur, App M 7, p 191

pulvīnāris, e, *adj* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a cushion* or *pillow* pica, *sitting on a cushion*, Petr 37

pulvīnārĭum, ii, *n.* * **I.** *A cushioned seat* or *couch* of the gods (for the usual pulvinar), Liv 21, 62. — * **II.** *An anchorage*, Plaut Cas 3, 2, 27

* **pulvīnārĭus**, a, um, *adj* [pulvinar] *of* or *belonging to the couches of the gods* macellum pingue pulvinarium, i e *provision of beasts for sacrifice*, Prud. στεφ

10, 1056 (yet pulvinarium is perh. *gen. plur.* of pulvinar).

pulvīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [pulvinus], *cushion-shaped, having a swelling* or *elevation, swelling, elevated:* pulvinatus calyx (juglandis), Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 86: fissura (seminis palmae), id. 13, 4, 7, § 32: labrum scrobis, id. 17, 22, 35, § 168: capitula columnarum, *cushion-shaped capitals*, Vitr. 1, 2; 3, 3; hence, columnae, *columns with cushion-shaped capitals*, id. 4, 1 *fin.*

‡ **pulvīnensis**, is, *f.* [pulvinar], *an epithet of Bellona,* in whose chapel was a pulvinar, Inscr. Orell. 2317 sq.; Inscr. Fabr. p. 480; 540.

pulvīnŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pulvinus], *a little bank* or *bed of earth*, Col. Arb. 10, 4.

pulvīnus, i, *m.*, prop. *an elevation.* **I.** *A cushion, bolster, squab, pillow* to sit or lie upon: mane pulvinum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 38: Crassum pulvinus poposcisse, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 29; id. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27; id. Fam. 9, 18, 4: epistula super caput in pulvino posita, Sall. J. 71, 4: epistulam pulvino subicere, Curt. 3, 6, 7; Nep. Pelop. 3, 2. — **B.** Transf., *a seat of honor:* honestiorem te aut turpiorem potest facere pulvinus? Sen. Ira, 3, 37, 4; Cels. 3, 18; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 16, 2; Suet. Tib. 73; id. Calig. 12; Mart. 3, 82, 7; Juv. 3, 154.—**II.** *An elevation* in the fields, *a raised border, ridge, bank, bed*, Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1; Col. 11, 3, 20; Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 159; 19, 4, 20, § 60; 22, 22, 34, § 76; Pall. 3, 24, 13; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 16.—**III.** *A bolstering* or *surbase* of brick, to cover the joint between the walls and floor of a barn, Col. 1, 6, 13. — **IV.** *A sand-bank* in the sea, Serv. Verg. A. 10, 302.—**V.** *A structure of stone in the water, upon which to erect a pillar*, Vitr. 5, 12, 3.—**VI.** *A projecting part of a catapult, the pillow, bolster*, Vitr. 10, 15.

pulvis, ĕris (*nom.* pulver, App. Herb. 35; Theod. Prisc. 1, 30; 2, 32; cf. Prisc. p. 707 P.), *m.* (*fem.*, Enn. ap. Non. 217, 11 sq.; Prop. 1, 22, 6; 2, 13, 35 (3, 5, 19); and also, *masc.*, id. 1, 17, 23; 1, 19, 6; 4 (5), 9, 31). **I.** Lit., *dust, powder:* jamque fere pulvis ad caelum vasta videtur, Enn. ap. Non. 217, 11 (Ann. v. 286 Vahl.): fulva, id. ap. Non. 217, 13 (Ann. v. 319 ib.): si multus erat in calceis pulvis, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 47; Lucr. 3, 381: pulveris nebula, id. 5, 254: Romani pulveris vim magnam animadvortunt, Sall. J. 53, 1; Caes. B. C. 2, 26: qui (ventus) nubes pulveris vehit, Liv. 22, 43: prospectum oculorum nubes pulveris abstulerat, Curt. 4, 15, 32; 5, 13, 12; Sil. 2, 174: subitam nigro glomerari pulvere nubem Prospiciunt, Verg. A. 9, 33: pulvis collectus turbine, Hor. S. 1, 4, 31: pulverem Olympicum Collegisse, id. C. 1, 1, 3: crinis pulvere collines, id. ib. 1, 15, 20: pulvere sparsi juvenes, Phaedr. 4, 24, 22: tum caeco pulvere campus Miscetur, Verg. A. 12, 444: pulverem excutere, Ov. A. A. 1, 150: sedare, Phaedr. 2, 5, 18: movere, Quint. 5, 10, 81: excitare, Col. Arb. 12: glaebam in pulverem resolvere, id. 11, 2, 60: eruditus, *the dust* or *sand in which mathematicians drew their figures*, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 48; cf. id. Tusc. 5, 23, 64: formas in pulvere describere, Liv. 25, 31; Pers. 1, 131: amomi, *dust, powder*, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 69: carbonis, *coal-dust*, id. A. A. 3, 628. —Poet.: Etrusca, i. e. *soil*, Prop. 1, 22, 6; so of *potters' earth*, Mart. 14, 1021; 1141; of *volcanic ashes:* Puteolanus, *pozzolana*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 53; Sen. Q. N. 3, 20, 3; Plin. 35, 13, 47, § 166. — Of the *dust* or *ashes* of the dead: pulvis et umbra sumus, Hor. C. 4, 7, 16 al.; cf.: pulvis es et in pulverem reverteris, Vulg. Gen. 3, 19: hibernus, i. e. *a dry winter*, Verg. G. 1, 101.—Esp.: pulvis belli, *war:* formosus pulvere belli, Mart. 8, 65, 3: duces Non indecoro pulvere sordidi, Hor. C. 2, 1, 22: in pulverem Martium tractus, Amm. 16, 1, 5: exercitus pulvere coalitus Martio, id. 21, 12, 22.—In *plur.:* novendiales, Hor. Epod. 17, 48: cineris pulveres, Pall. 3, 25, 14 (cf. id. 11, 14, 15): pulverum mole degravante, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 83; cf. Gell. 19, 8, 13: natio ad pulveres Martios erudita, Amm. 23, 6, 83.—Prov.: sulcos in pulvere ducere, *to draw furrows in the sand*, i. e. *to give one's self useless trouble*, Juv. 7, 48: pulverem ob oculos aspergere, *to throw dust in one's eyes*, i. e. *to deceive*, Gell. 5, 21, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A place of contest, arena, lists:* domitant in pulvere currus, Verg. A. 7, 163; Mart. 12, 83.—**2.** In gen., *a scene of action, field* (cf. arena): doctrinam ex umbraculis eruditorum in solem atque pulverem produxit, i. e. *before the public*, Cic. Leg. 3, 6, 14; cf. Hor. C. 1, 8, 4: educenda dictio est in agmen, in pulverem, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: forensis pulvis, Quint. 10, 1, 33: inque suo noster pulvere currat equus, *on his own field, within his own territory*, Ov. F. 2, 360.—**B.** *Toil, effort, labor* (poet.): cui sit condicio dulcis sine pulvere palmae, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 51.

pulviscŭlus, i, *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form **pulviscŭlum**, i, Vigilant. ap. Hier. adv. Vigil. 4), *dim.* [pulvis]. **I.** Lit., *small dust, fine powder* (ante- and post-class.), Sol. 15 *fin.*; App. M. 9, p. 222, 23; id. Mag. p. 277, 7: si abaco et pulvisculo te dedisses, i. e. *the mathematical sciences* (v. pulvis, I.), id. ib. p. 284, 1: pulvisculi flabiles, Arn. 2, 49. —**II.** Transf.: cum pulvisculo, *dust and all*, i. e. *wholly, completely*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 7; id. Truc. prol. 19.

pūmex, icis, *m.* (*fem.*, Cat. 1, 2). **I.** Lit., *a pumice-stone*, Plin. 36, 21, 42, § 154; used for smoothing books, Cat. 1, 2; 22, 6; Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 2; Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 11; Mart. 8, 72, 2; hence poet., of verses carefully smoothed, i. e. polished, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 8; used by the effeminate for smoothing the skin, Ov. A. A. 1, 506; Mart. 14, 205; Juv. 8, 16.—Prov.: aquam a pumice postulare, *to try to draw blood from a stone*, i. e. *to demand money from one who has none*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 42; cf. as an image of dryness: pumex non aeque est aridus atque hic est senex, id. Aul. 2, 4, 8. — **II.** Poet., transf., *soft stone, porous rock* of any kind, Ov. M. 3, 159; 8, 561; id. F. 2, 315; Verg. G. 4, 44; id. A. 5, 214.—**B.** In gen., *a rock:* quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare, Hor. C. 1, 11, 5.

‡ **pūmĭcātor**, ōris, *m.* [pumico], *a polisher, scourer:* pumicator, σμήκτης, Gloss. Cyril.

pūmĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from pumico.

pūmĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pumex], *of pumice-stone*, or *of soft stone;* in gen. (very rare): molae, Ov. F. 6, 318: sedes, Sil. 7, 419: antra, Stat. S. 3, 1, 144; cf. fontes, *flowing from pumice-stone*, Mart. 4, 57, 2. —**II.** Trop.: oculi, *not in a condition to weep, stony, dry*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 73.

pūmĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to rub* or *smooth with pumice-stone, to polish* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): rador, subvellor, desquamor, pumicor, ornor, Lucil. ap. Non. 95, 16: pumicata manus, Mart. 5, 41, 6: pumicata frons, id. 1, 67, 10; Cat. 39, 19: dentes, Hier. Ep. 10.—**II.** Trop.: nullis assentantium pumicatur sermonibus, Ambros. Ep. 43, 12.—Hence, **pūmĭcātus**, a, um, *P. a., smoothed*, i. e. *effeminate, luxurious:* homo comptus et pumicatus, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 23: satrapae (with myrrhati, malobathrati), Sid. Ep. 8, 3 *fin.*: detonsus pumicatusque, id. ib. 1, 7.

pūmĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *like pumice-stone*, i. e. *porous:* terra, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 34; Vitr. 2, 3: lapis, Plin. 36, 19, 34, § 141. —*Comp.:* halcyoneum, Plin. 32, 8, 27, § 86.

pūmĭlĭo (collat. form **pūmĭlo**, Stat. S. 1, 6, 57), ōnis, *comm.* [pumilus], *a dwarf, pigmy:* necari a non armato pumilione, Mart. 1, 43, 10: scutum pumilionis erit, id. 14, 213, 2.—Of women: parvula, pumilio (est) Χαρίτων μία, tota merum sal, Lucr. 4, 1162.—Prov.: pumilio, licet in monte, non est magnus, Sen. Ep. 76, 31.—Transf., of fowls, Col. 8, 2, 14; *bantams*, Plin. 10, 56, 77, § 156; of plants, id. 11, 49, 108, § 260; 12, 2, 6, § 13; 17, 22, 35, § 176.

pūmĭlo, ōnis, v. pumilio *init.*

pūmĭlus, a, um (scanned pūm-, Stat. S. 1, 6, 64; collat. form **pūmĭlis**, νάνος, Gloss. Philox.), *adj., dwarfish, diminutive, little:* puero pumilior, App. M. 5, p. 163, 5. —**II.** *Subst.:* **pūmĭlus**, i, *m.*, *a dwarf*, Stat. S. 1, 6, 65; Suet. Aug. 83.

pūmŭla, ae, *f.*, *a species of vine in the Amiternine territory*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 37.

puncta, ae, v. pungo, *P. a. fin.*

* **punctātim**, *adv.* [punctum], *condensed to a point*, i. e. *briefly, concisely*, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 3, 14.

‡ **punctātōrĭŏlas** leves pugnas appellat Cato, Fest. p. 242 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 243 ib. punctaniolas.

punctillum, i, *n. dim.* [punctum], *a little point, a dot, spot* (late Lat.), Sol. 15 *fin.*

punctim, *adv.* [pungo], *with the point* (opp. caesim, with the edge): Hispano punctim magis quam caesim assueto petere hostem, Liv. 22, 46; so opp. caesim, Veg. Mil. 1, 12; Pacat. Pan. Th. 36.

punctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], in medicine, *a pricking, puncture:* dolores laterum, qui punctionem afferant, *a pricking pain, stitch*, Plin. 34, 15, 44, § 151.—In *plur.:* punctiones sentire, Cels. 8, 9, 2; Plin. 25, 13, 94, § 150; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 6.

punctĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [punctio], *a slight pricking, a pricking pain.* **I.** Lit., Sen. Ep. 53, 6.—**II.** Trop.: voluptatum dolorumque punctiunculae, Sen. Vit. Beat. 15, 3.

* **punctōrĭum**, ii, *n.* [pungo], *an instrument for pricking* or *puncturing*, Gargil. de Re Hort. 4, 5.

punctŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [punctum], *a slight prick* (post-class.), App. M. 6, p. 182, 8.—**II.** *A small point:* miratur de brevi punctulo tantum incrementum, App. M. 5, p. 164, 18.

punctum, i, *n.*, v. pungo, *P. a.*

punctūra, ae, *f.* [pungo], *a pricking, prick, puncture* (post-class.): assiduae puncturae, Cels. 10, 9: teli, Firm. Math. 8, 21 dub.

1. punctus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from pungo.

2. punctus, ūs (form punctus, i, Isid. Orig. 3, 121), *m.* [pungo]. **I.** *A pricking, stinging; a prick, sting, puncture:* oculis punctu erutis, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 131; App. M. 7, p. 196, 11; Scrib. Comp. 206, 208, 209. —**II.** *A point:* mundi, Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 174; cf. Isid. Orig. 11, 1.

pungo, pŭpŭgi, punctum, 3 (old *fut. perf.* pepugero, Att. ap. Gell. 7, 9, 10; *perf.* punxi, acc. to Diom. p. 369 P.: pupungi, in pungit, punxit, pupungit, Not. Tir. p. 131; scanned pŭpŭgi, Prud. στεφ. 9, 59), *v. a.* [root pug-, to thrust, strike, whence also pugil, pugnus; Gr. πύξ, etc.], *to prick, puncture* (class.). **I.** Lit.: aliquem, Cic. Sest. 10, 24: acu comatoriā mihi malas pungebat, Petr. 21: vulnus quod acu punctum videretur, Cic. Mil. 24, 65.—**B.** Transf. * **1.** *To pierce into, penetrate, enter:* corpus, Lucr. 2, 460 (v. the passage in connection).—**2.** *To affect sensibly, to sting, bite:* ut pungat colubram: cum pupugerit, etc., Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 894 P.: pungunt sensum, Lucr. 4, 625: aliquem manu, *to pinch*, Petr. 87 *fin.*: nitrum adulteratum pungit, *has a pungent taste*, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 114.—**3.** *To press, hasten:* futura pungunt, nec se superari sinunt, Pub. Syr. v. 177 Rib.—**II.** Trop., *to prick, sting, vex, grieve, trouble, disturb, afflict, mortify, annoy*, etc.: scrupulus aliquem stimulat ac pungit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: epistula illa ita me pupugit, ut somnum mihi ademerit, id. Att. 2, 16, 1: jamdudum meum ille pectus pungit aculeus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 158: pungit me, quod scribis, etc., Cic. Fam. 7, 15, 1: si paupertas momordit, si ignominia pupugit, id. Tusc. 3, 34, 82: quos tamen pungit aliquid, id. ib. 5, 35, 102: odi ego, quos numquam pungunt suspiria somnos, Prop. 3, 8 (4, 7), 27. —Hence, **punctus**, a, um, *P. a., pricked in*, like a point; hence, of time: puncto tempore (cf.: puncto temporis; v. infra), *in an instant, in a moment* (only in Lucr.), Lucr. 2, 263; 456; 1006; 4, 216; 6, 230.—Hence, *subst.* in two forms.

I. punctum, i, *n.*, *that which is pricked* or *pricked in, a point, small hole, puncture.* **A.** Lit. (very rare), Mart. 11, 45, 6.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A point, small spot* (as if made by pricking): ova punctis distincta, Plin. 10, 52, 74, § 144: gemma sanguineis punctis, id. 37, 8, 34, § 113: puncta quae terebrantur acu, Mart. 11, 46, 2: ferream frontem convulnerandam praebeant punctis, i. e. *with the marks of slavery*, Plin. Pan. 35.—**b.** In partic. (α) *A point* made in writing, Aus. Epigr. 35, 1; 145, 5; as a punctuation mark, Diom. p. 432 P.—(β) *A mathematical point*, Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 116.—(γ) *A point* or *spot* on dice: quadringenis in punctum sestertiis aleam lusit, Suet. Ner.

30; Aus. Prof. 1, 29.—(δ) *A point* or *dot as the sign of a vote*, made in a waxen tablet, before the introduction of separate ballots; hence, transf., *a vote, suffrage, ballot*, Cic. Planc. 22, 53; id. Mur. 34, 72; id. Tusc. 2, 26, 62. — Hence, poet., *applause, approbation:* omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci, Hor. A. P. 343: discedo Alcaeus puncto illius, id. Ep. 2, 2, 99; Aus. Grat. Act. ad Grat. 5.—(ε) *A point on the bar of a steelyard*, indicating the weight: diluis helleborum, certo compescere puncto nescius examen, Pers. 5, 100. — **2.** *A small part* of any thing divided or measured off, e.g., **a.** *A small weight*, Pers. 5, 100.—**b.** *A small liquid measure*, Front. Aquaed. 25.— **c.** *A small portion of time, an instant, a moment* (cf. momentum): puncto temporis eodem, *in the same moment*, Cic. Sest. 24, 53; cf.: ne punctum quidem temporis, id. Phil. 8, 7, 20; Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 7: nullo puncto temporis intermisso, id. N. D. 1, 20, 52; Caes. B. C. 2, 14.—In *plur.:* omnibus minimis temporum punctis, Cic. N. D. 1, 24, 67: animi discessus a corpore fit ad punctum temporis, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 82: temporis puncto omnes Uticam relinquunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 25 *fin.;* Plin. Pan. 56: horae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 172: diei, Lucr. 4, 201.—Rarely *absol.:* punctum est quod vivimus et adhuc puncto minus, Sen. Ep. 49, 14, 3: puncto brevissimo dilapsa domus, App. M. 9, p. 235, 30; cf.: quod momentum, quod immo temporis punctum, aut beneficio sterile aut vacuum laude, Plin. Pan. 56, 2; Vulg. Isa. 54, 7.—**d.** In space, *a point:* ipsa terra ita mihi parva visa est, ut me imperii nostri, quo quasi punctum ejus attingimus, poeniteret, Cic. Rep. 6, 16, 16.—**e.** In discourse, *a small portion, brief clause, short section*, Cic. Par. prooem. § 2; id. de Or. 2, 41, 177; Aus. Idyll. 12 prooem.—**II. puncta**, ae, *f.* (very rare), *a prick, puncture*, Veg. Mil. 1, 12.

pūnĭcans, antis, *adj.* [Punicus], *red, reddish, ruddy, blushing* (post-class.): caliculos, App. M. 4, p. 143, 16: facies, id. ib. 1, p. 105, 1.

Pūnĭcānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *made in the Punic manner, Punic, Carthaginian:* lectuli, Cic. Mur. 36, 75; Val. Max. 7, 5, 1: fenestra, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 3.

Pūnĭcē, *adv.*, v. Poeni, B. *fin.*

pūnĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [Punicus]. **I.** *Reddish, red, purple-colored:* puniceum supparum, Naev. B. P. 2, 21: taeniae, Verg. A. 5, 269: roseta, id. E. 5, 17: rosa, Hor. C. 4, 10, 4: crocus, Ov. F. 5, 318: rotae (currūs Aurorae), Verg. A. 12, 77; cruor, Ov. M. 2, 607; also, anima, Verg. A. 9, 349: corium, i. e. *skin beaten red*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 61: undae, Val. Fl. 3, 411.—**II. Pūnĭcĕus**, a, um, *Punic, Carthaginian:* Puniceus dux, Ov. Ib. 284.

Pūnĭcus, a, um, v. Poeni, B.

pūnĭo or (in archaic form) **poenĭo**, īvi or ii, ītum, 4 (sync. *imp.* poenibat, Lucr. 6, 1238), *v. a.*, and **pūnĭor** (**poen-**), ītus, 4, *v. dep. a.* [poena]. **I.** *To inflict punishment upon, to punish* (syn.: castigo, animadverto, plecto, multo). (α) In *act.* form: peccata punimus, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 66: punire sontes, id. Off. 1, 24, 82: Philemonem morte punit, Suet. Caes. 74: alio punito, id. Calig. 30: lex omnis aut punit aut jubet, etc., Quint. 7, 5, 5; cf. id. 7, 1, 48.—*Pass.:* tergo ac capite puniri, Liv. 3, 55 *fin.;* Ov. M. 9, 778.—(β) In *dep.* form: qui punitur aliquem, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: inimicos puniuntur, id. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: hominum necem, id. Phil. 8, 2, 7: crudelius poeniri quam erat humanitatis meae postulare, id. Mil. 13, 33; id. Inv. 2, 27, 80; 2, 28, 83; Quint. 9, 3, 6; Gell. 20, 1, 7: punita sum funestum praedonem, App. M. 8, p. 207, 17.—(γ) In *indeterm.* form: ipse se puniens, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 65: prohibenda autem maxime est ira in puniendo, id. Off. 1, 25, 89 *fin.*—**II.** *To take vengeance for, to avenge, revenge*,=ulcisci (rare): Graeciae fana punire, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 15: iracundia est cupiditas puniendi doloris, id. de Or. 1, 51, 220: meam domum a judicibus puniendam putavit, Cic. Har. Resp. 8, 16.—*Dep.:* ut clarissimorum omnium crudelissimam puniretur necem, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 7.

pūnĭor, īri, v. punio.

pūnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [punio], *a punishment* (post-class.), Val. Max. 8, 1, 1; Gell. 6, 14, 8; 11, 1, 2; Tert. adv. Nat. 1, 16; Vulg. Sap. 19, 4.

pūnītor, ōris, *m.* [punio]. **I.** *A punisher* (post-class.): seditiosorum punitor acerrimus, Suet. Caes. 67; Val. Max. 6, 1, 8.—**II.** *An avenger:* fuit ultor injuriae, punitor doloris sui, Cic. Mil. 13, 35: Crassianae stragis, Val. Max. 3, 4, 5.

Pūnus, a, um, *adj.*, for Poenus, *Punic, Carthaginian; comp.:* Punior, *more Carthaginian, more skilled in the Carthaginian language*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 41.

pūpa (**puppa**), ae, *f.* [pupus]. **I.** *A girl, damsel, lass*, Mart. 4, 20, 2; Aus. Idyll. 7, 2, 2; Inscr. Orell. 2449.—**II.** Transf., *a doll, puppet*, Varr. ap. Non. 156, 20; Pers. 2, 70; Hier. Ep. 128, 1; Lact. 2, 4, 12 sq.

pūpilla (in the Tab. Heracl. lin. 4 and 5 abbrev. VP., i. e. PV. reversed, like ɔ for Gaia and q for puella), ae, *f. dim.* [pupa]. **I.** *An orphan girl, a ward, minor*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50, § 131; 2, 1, 58, § 153 et saep.—**II.** *The pupil of the eye*, Lucr. 4, 249; Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 148; 7, 2, 2, § 16; Vulg. Deut. 32, 10 (in Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142, the true read. is pupula, as in App. 10, p. 255, 5). — **B.** Transf., in gen., *the eye*, App. M. 3, p. 138, 39.

pūpillāris, e, *adj.* [pupillus], *of* or *belonging to an orphan* or *ward, pupilary:* pecuniae, *the money of a ward*, Liv. 24, 18 *fin.:* actiones, *in behalf of orphans*, Quint. 12, 6, 1: aetas, *minority*, Suet. Aug. 66 *fin.:* substitutio, *the naming of an heir in case of the death of an orphan*, Just. Inst. 2, 16; hence such a will is called pupillare testamentum, Dig. 28, 6, 2; or, pupillares tabulae, ib. 28, 6, 36 *fin.:* praedium, ib. 27, 9, 13. —*Subst.:* **pūpillāris**, is, *comm.*, *the heir named in place of a deceased orphan:* substitutus, Dig. 28, 10, 5.—*Adv.:* **pūpillārĭter**, *in place of an orphan:* substituere aliquem, Cod. Just. 6, 30, 20.

‡ **pūpillātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *orphanage, wardship, pupilage:* TVTOR A PVPILLATV, *a guardian of orphans*, Inscr. Orell. 2880.

pūpillo, āre, *v. n.*, *to utter the natural cry of the peacock*, Auct. Phil. 26.

pūpillus, i, *m. dim.* [pupulus], *an orphan boy, an orphan;* also, *a ward* (cf.: tutor, tutela), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50, § 130; id. de Or. 3, 41, 165; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123; 1, 1, 22; Suet. Claud. 23; id. Galb. 9; Inscr. Tab. Heracl. lin. 4 sq.; Juv. 6, 628; Dig. 50, 16, 239; Vulg. Exod. 22, 22; id. Jacob. 1, 27.

Pupiniensis, e, v. Pupinius *med.*

Pupinius, a, um, *adj.*, *Pupinian:* ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: Pupinia tribus ab agro Pupinio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 232 Müll. (Fest. ib. 233, preserved only in a fragm. form). —Also, **Pupiniensis**, e, *adj.:* ager, Liv. 9, 41, 10.—Hence, *subst.:* **Pupinia**, ae, *f.* (regio), *the Pupinian territory in Latium, a sterile tract of country in the vicinity of Rome*, Liv. 26, 9 *fin.;* Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5; Col. 1, 4, 2; Val. Max. 4, 4, 4.

Pūpius, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* **1.** Cn. Pupius, Cic. Fam. 13, 9, 3.—**2.** L. Pupius, *a centurion of the* primipili, *a Pompeian*, Caes. B. C. 1, 13.—**3.** Pupius, *a tragic poet*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 67. — Hence, **II. Pūpius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Pupius, Pupian:* lex, *of the people's tribune Pupius*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11 (13), 3; id. Fam. 1, 4, 1.

puppis, is (*acc.* rarely puppem, Luc. 3, 545; and 4, 132, acc. to Prisc. p. 758 and 761 P.; *abl.* puppe, Ov. M. 5, 653; 7, 1; 11, 464 al.; Sil. 14, 525; Stat. Th. 3, 29 et saep.), *f.* [etym. dub.]. **I.** *The hinder part of a ship, the stern* or *poop* (where also the helm was placed): navem convertens ad puppim, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3: surgens a puppi ventus, *astern, right aft*, Verg. A. 3, 130: e puppi, Curt. 4, 4, 8; Ov. M. 3, 651: major pars a puppe nantes equos loris trahebat, Curt. 7, 9, 4: puppes citae, Hor. Epod. 9, 20: sedebamus in puppi et clavum tenebamus, i. e. *I sat at the helm of the ship of State*, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 3: quam ob rem conscende nobiscum, et quidem ad puppim, id. ib. 12, 25, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *a ship:* pictae puppes, Hor. C. 1, 14, 14; Verg. A. 1, 399; id. G. 3, 362; Ov. H. 13, 97.—**B.** As a constellation, *The Ship*, Cic. Arat. 389.— ***C.** In comic lang., *the back:* puppis pereunda est probe, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 69.

pūpŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pupa]. **I.** *A girl, little lass, puppet;* as a term of endearment, App. M. 6, p. 174, 37: A PVPVLA, *from the age of girlhood*, Inscr. Orell. 3031.—**II.** *The pupil of the eye*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142; Varr. ap. Non. 172, 5; Hor. Epod. 5, 40: duplex, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 15; App. M. 10, p. 255, 5: acies ipsa, quae pupula vocatur, Cat. 65, 46.

pūpŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pupus]. **I.** *A little boy*, Cat. 56, 5; mockingly, of an old man, Sen. Ep. 12, 3.—**II.** *A puppet*, Arn. 7, 215.

pūpus, i, *m.* [root pu-, to beget; cf.: puer, pubes]. **I.** *A boy, a child*, Varr. ap. Non. 156, 22; as a term of endearment, *puppet*, Suet. Calig. 13 *fin.*—**II.** *The pupil of the eye* (post-class. for pupula and pupilla), Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 179.

pūrē, *adv.*, v. purus *fin.*

pūrē-făcĭo, ĕre, *v. a.* [purus], *to cleanse, purify:* februare positum pro purgare et purefacere, Non. 114, 19.

purgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [purgo], *that can be easily cleansed* or *purified:* castanea, *that can be easily separated from the husk*, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 93.

purgāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.]. **I.** *What was annually swept* or *washed from the temple of Vesta*, i. e. *the dirt* or *filth swept out, the sweepings, offscourings*, Ov. F. 6, 713 and 227; v. stercus.—**II.** *A means of purgation, purification*, or *expiation:* caedis, Ov. M. 11, 409: mali, id. F. 2, 35; 2, 23: mentis, id. M. 15, 327: aquae, i. e. *baptism*, Prud. στεφ. 6, 30.—**III.** *Purity, clearness*, Prud. Cath. 7, 80.

purgāmentum, i, *n.* [id.]. **I.** *What is swept* or *washed off, sweepings, offscourings, filth, dirt:* cloacam maximam, receptaculum omnium purgamentorum urbis, Liv. 1, 56: hortorum, Tac. A. 11, 32: cenae in pavimento, Plin. 36, 25, 60, § 184: ceparum, id. 20, 5, 20, § 41: oris, Sen. Const. 2 *fin.:* sanguinis, Plin. 11, 37, 74, § 192.—As a term of reproach, *refuse, dregs, filth, offscouring, outcast*, Petr. 74; Curt. 6, 11, 2; 10, 2, 7: purgamenta pro frugibus creat humus palustris, *weeds*, Sen. Ep. 73, 16.—**B.** Transf., *washings, that which is washed up:* purgamenta freti aestuantis, i. e. *pearls*, Col. 8, 9, 19; tanquam purgamenta hujus mundi, Vulg. 1 Cor. 4, 13.—**II.** *A means of purgation, purification*, or *expiation, an expiatory sacrifice*, Petr. 134, 1.

purgātē, *adv.*, v. purgo, *P. a. fin.*

‡ **purgātĭcĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [purgo], *cleansing, purging*, Not. Tir. p. 120.

purgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a cleansing, purging.* **I.** Lit.: cloacarum, Trajan. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 41 *fin.:* menstrua, *the monthly courses of women*, Plin. 32, 10, 46, § 131; so, feminarum, id. 20, 9, 34, § 86; 20, 14, 53, § 148; 24, 13, 72, § 116; 30, 14, 44, § 129; Sen. Q. N. 3, 16: alvi, *a purging*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 57; also simply purgatio, id. Fam. 16, 10, 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A religious purgation* or *purification from guilt, an expiation*, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 135; Vulg. Heb. 1, 3.—**B.** *An apology, justification*, Cic. Inv. 1, 11, 15; 2, 31, 94; Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 12.

purgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *purgative, cathartic* (post-class.): medicamina, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 19; id. Tard. 1, 1; 2, 1.

purgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a cleanser, purger* (post-class.): cloacarum, Firm. Math. 8, 20: ferarum, *an exterminator of wild beasts*, App. Mag. p. 288, 26.—**II.** Trop.: animae, Aug. Civ. Dei, 10, 10.

purgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *cleansing, purgative, purgatory* (post-class.): medicamentum, Symm. Ep. 6, 65.—Trop.: virtutes, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8: poenae, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 7: tormenta, id. ib. 21, 16.

purgātrix, īcis, *f.* [purgator], *she that cleanses* or *purifies; cleansing, purifying* (post-class.): purgatrice aquā se expiare, Tert. Bapt. 5.

‡ **purgātūra**, ae, *f.* [purgo], *a cleansing* of animals, Edict. Diocl. p. 20

1. purgātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from purgo.

2. purgātus, ūs, v. purgatio, I.

purgĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [purgo], *to cleanse, purify, purge* (Plautin.). ***I.** Lit.: carnificis angiporta purgitans, Plaut. Fragm.

vig Ven. 12, App. M. 10, p. 149, 9.—* **B.** Transf., *to be painted* or *adorned*, *to shine*: quae frondens purpurat auro, Col. poet. 10, 101 dub. (al. quae frondent purpura et auro).

pūrŭlentātĭo, onis, *f.* [purulentus], *purulence* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 95; *plur.*, id. ib. 5, 3, 53.

pūrŭlente, *adv.*, v. purulentus *fin.*

pūrŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [purulentus], *a collection of corrupt matter* or *pus*, *a purulent mass* (post-class.). **I.** Lit., Hier. in Isa. 1, 1, 6.—**II.** Trop.: civitatis, Tert. Pall. 5 *fin.*

pūrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [pus], *festering*, *mattery*, *purulent*: cancer albus purulentus est, Cato, R. R. 157; Cels. 2, 8; Plin. 22, 11, 13, § 28; 27, 12, 105, § 130; Sen. Ep. 95, 26.—*Absol.*: **pūrŭlenta**, orum, *n.*, *corrupt matter*, *pus*, Plin. 20, 2, 5, § 10; 20, 4, 13, § 26.—*Adv.*: **pūrŭlentē**, *purulently*, Plin. 23, prooem. 3, § 7.

pūrus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. root pû, purificare, lustrare; cf.: pŭtus, pŭto, whence also ποινή, Lat. poena], *clean*, *pure*, i. e. free from any foreign, esp. from any contaminating admixture (syn.: illimis, liquidus). **I.** Lit. **1.** *Clean, free from dirt* or *filth*, *pure*, *unstained*, *undefiled*: purae aedes, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 6: et manibus puris sumite fontis aquam, Tib. 2, 1, 14; Hor. Epod. 17, 49; id. S. 1, 4, 68: vestis, Verg. A. 12, 169: ut quicquid inde haurias, purum liquidumque te haurire sentias, Cic. Caecin. 27, 78: amnis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 120: aqua, id. C. 3, 16, 29; cf. id. Ep. 1, 10, 20: fons, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 3: lympha, Sil. 7, 170: amphorae, Hor. Epod. 2, 15: fictilia, Tib. 1, 1, 30: torus, id. 1, 3, 26: purissima mella, Verg. G. 4, 163: aere purior ignis, Ov. M. 15, 243: hasta, *unstained with blood*, Stat. Th. 11, 450.—**2.** In gen., *free* or *clear* from any admixture or obstruction: terra, *cleared* (from stones, bushes, etc.), Cic. Sen. 17, 59: sol, *clear*, *bright*, Hor. C. 3, 29, 45: orbis, Ov. M. 4, 348: caelum, Tib. 4, 1, 10: luna, Hor. C. 2, 5, 19: vesper, id. ib. 3, 19, 26: dies, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 2: aurum, *refined without dross*, Plin. 33, 4, 25, § 84; 33, 6, 32, § 99: argentum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 52: gemma, Ov. M. 2, 856.—*Absol.*: **pūrum**, i, *n.*, *a clear, bright, unclouded sky*, Verg. G. 2, 364; Hor. C. 1, 34, 7.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In gen., *plain, natural, naked, unadorned, unwrought, unmixed, unadulterated, unsophisticated*: argentum, *plain*, i. e. *unornamented, without figures chased upon it*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22, § 49; 2, 4, 23, § 52; Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 9; Juv. 9, 141; cf.: coronarum aliae sunt purae, aliae caelatae, Vitr. 7, 3; and: utrum lanx pura an caelata sit, Dig. 6, 1, 6: vasa, *not pitched*, Col. 12, 4, 4: locus, *not built upon, vacant*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 38 Müll.; Liv. 24, 14; Dig. 13, 7, 43: humus, Cic. Sen. 15, 59: solum, Liv. 1, 44 *fin.*: ager, Ov. F. 3, 582: campus, Verg. A. 12, 771: purus ab arboribus campus, Ov. M. 3, 709: hasta, *without an iron head*, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 68: toga, *without purple stripes*, Phaedr. 3, 10, 10: esse utramque sibi per se puram quae necesse st, *unmixed*, Lucr. 1, 506.—**2.** *Cleansing, purifying*: idem ter socios pura circumtulit undā, Verg. A. 6, 229: sulfur, Tib. 1, 5, 11.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Pure, unspotted, spotless, chaste, undefiled, unpolluted, faultless*, etc.: animus omni admixtione corporis liberatus, purus et integer, Cic. Sen. 22, 80: castus animus purusque, id. Div. 1, 53, 121: estne quisquam qui tibi purior esse videatur? id. Rosc. Com. 6, 18: puriora et dilucidiora, id. Tusc. 1, 20, 46: vita et pectore puro, Hor. S. 1, 6, 64; id. Ep. 1, 2, 67: pectus purum et firmum, *stainless, faultless*, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 17 (Trag. v. 340 Vahl.): familia, *that has solemnized the funeral rites*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: gladium purum ab omni caede servare, Sen. Ep. 24, 7: purae a civili sanguine manus, id. Suas. 6, 2: purus sum a peccato, Vulg. Prov. 20, 9: pectus purum ab omni sceleris contagione, Lact. 5, 12. 2.—Of freedom from sensual passion: animam puram conservare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 58, § 134: noctes, opp. spurcae, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 62; id. Poen. 1, 2, 137; Tib. 1, 3, 26; Mart. 6, 66, 5; 9, 64: corpus, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 9.—With *gen.*: integer vitae scelerisque purus, Hor. C. 1, 22, 1.—Of purity of style: oratio Catulli sic pura est, ut Latine loqui paene solus videatur, Cic. de Or. 3, 8, 29; cf.: purum et candidum genus dicendi, id. Or. 16, 53: sermone puro atque dilucido, Quint. 11, 1, 53: sermo quam purissimus, id. 4, 2, 118: multo est tersior ac magis purus (Horatius), id. 10, 1, 94: pura et illustris brevitas, Cic. Brut. 75, 262: pura et incorrupta consuetudo dicendi, id. ib. 75, 261: pressus sermo purusque, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 8.—**B.** In partic., in jurid. lang., *unconditional, without exception, absolute, entire, complete*: judicium purum, Cic. Inv. 2, 20, 60: pura et directa libertas, Dig. 40, 4, 59: causa, ib. 46, 3, 5.—**C.** *Clear, complete, over and above*: quid possit ad dominos puri ac reliqui provenire, *clear gain*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 86, § 200.—**D.** Relig. t. t., *free from religious claims* or *consecration*: purus autem locus dicitur, qui neque sacer neque sanctus est neque religiosus, sed ab omnibus huiusmodi nominibus vacare videtur, Dig. 11, 7, 2, § 4; cf. ib. § 2: quae tandem est domus ab ista suspicione religionis tam vacua atque pura, Cic. Har. Resp. 6, 11.—**E.** *Not desecrated, undefiled*. **1.** *Untrodden, fresh*: locus, Liv. 25, 17, 3.—**2.** *Not defiled by a funeral* or *burial*: familia, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57.—**3.** *Free from mourning*: dies, Ov. F. 2, 558.—*Adv.*, in two forms, **pūrē** and (ante-class. and poet.) **pūriter** (sup. ‡purime, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 252 Müll.), *purely, clearly, without spot* or *mixture*. **A.** Lit.: (α) Form pure: pure eluere vasa, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 3; cf.: pure lautum = aqua pura lavatum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 248 Müll.: lavare, Liv. 5, 22.—(β) Form puriter: puriter transfundere aquam in alterum dolium, Cato, R. R. 112: puriter lavit dentes, Cat. 39, 14.—**b.** *Comp.*, *brightly, clearly*: splendens Pario marmore purius, Hor. C. 1, 19, 5: purius osculari, Sen. Ben. 2, 12, 2.—**c.** *Sup.*: quam mundissime purissimeque fiat, Cato, R. R. 66.—**B.** Trop., *purely, chastely, plainly, clearly, simply*: (α) Form pure: si forte pure velle habere dixerit, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 61: quiete et pure et eleganter acta aetas, Cic. Sen. 5, 13: pure et caste deos venerari, id. N. D. 1, 2, 3; Liv. 27, 37; cf.: radix caste pureque collecta, Plin. 22, 10, 12, § 27.—Of style: pure et emendate loqui, Cic. Opt. Gen. 2, 4: pure apparere, *clearly, obviously*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 100: quid pure tranquillet, *perfectly, fully*, id. Ep. 1, 18, 102.—(β) Form puriter: si vitam puriter egi, Cat. 76, 19.—**b.** *Sup.*: Scipio omnium aetatis suae purissime locutus, Gell. 2, 20, 5: purissime atque illustrissime aliquid describere, *very distinctly, very clearly*, id. 9, 13, 4.—**2.** In partic., jurid., *unconditionally, simply, absolutely*: aliquid legare, Dig. 8, 2, 35: contrahi, ib. 18, 2, 4; 39, 2, 22 *fin.*; 26, 2, 11; Gai. Inst. 1, 186.

pūs, pūris, *n.* [Sanscr. pu, to be fetid; Gr. πύον, πύθω, etc.]. **I.** Lit., *white and viscous matter* of a sore, *pus*, Cels. 5, 26, 20; 5, 28, 8.—In *plur.*: pura, Plin. 24, 16, 92, § 145; 35, 6, 21, § 38.—**II.** Transf., as designation of a malicious person: Titus Lucius ... febris, senium, vomitum, pus, Lucil. ap. Non. 2, 31: Rupili pus atque venenum, Hor. S. 1, 7, 1.

* **pūsa**, ae, *f.* [pusus], *a girl*, Pompon. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 28 Müll.

pŭsillănĭmis, e, *adj.* [pusillus-animus], *faint-hearted, timid, pusillanimous* (post-class.): pusillanimes consolari, Vulg. 1 Thess. 5, 14; Tert. Fug. in Pers. 9; Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 20; Sid. Ep. 7, 17 *fin.*

pŭsillănĭmĭtas, atis, *f.* [pusillanimis], *faintheartedness, timidity, pusillanimity* (post-class.): spiritus, Vulg. Psa. 54, 8: animi, Lact. de Ira Dei, 5.

pŭsillĭtas, atis, *f.* [pusillus], *littleness, smallness* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Herm. 14: intellegentiae, Lact. Opif. D. 1: animi, id. ib. 6, 17, 17: meae pusillitatis auctoritas, Hier. Ep. 152.

pŭsillŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *very little, very small*: vineae, Ambros. Cantic. 2, 62; id. Psa. 118, Serm. 11, 29: pueri, Varr. ap. Non. 214, 25 dub. (al. pusilli, as also ib. 133, 18).

pŭsillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pusus], *very little, very small, petty, insignificant* (class.). **I.** Lit.: pueri, Cato, R. R. 157, 10: testis, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 145; cf. Hor. S. 1, 5, 69: terra homines nunc educat pusillos, Juv. 15, 70: mus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 15: villula valde pusilla, Cic. Att. 12, 27, 1: folia (herbae), Plin. 25, 13, 103, § 162: epistula, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 23: pusilli et contempti libelli, id. Verr. 2, 2, 75, § 185: cui satis una Farris libra foret, gracili sic tamque pusillo, Hor. S. 1, 5, 69: vox, *small, thin, weak*, Quint. 11, 3, 32: habuimus in Cumano quasi pusillam Romam, Cic. Att. 5, 2, 2.—*Comp.*: maritus quovis puero pusillior, App. M. 5, p. 163, 5: pusillo animo, Vulg. Col. 3, 21.—*Absol.*: **pŭsillum**, i, *n.*, *a very little, a trifle*: nactus pusillum laxamenti, Treb. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 3: aphaca pusillo altior lenticula est, *a trifle taller*, Plin. 27, 5, 21, § 38: pusillum a vero discedere, *a little*, Quint. 8, 6, 28; cf. Cato, R. R. 90: post pusillum, *after a little*, Vulg. Judith, 13, 11; id. Luc. 22, 58.—**II.** Trop., *little, small, petty, paltry*: animus, *a petty spirit*, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 7; Sen. Ira, 3, 43, 4: Siculus ille capitalis, creber, acutus, brevis, paene pusillus Thucydides, id. Q. Fr. 2, 11 (13), 4; Mart. 3, 62, 8: pusilli animi, *little courage, diffidence*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 17: ingenium, Mart. 9, 51, 1: causa, *trifling*, Ov. R. Am. 730: res (opp. grandes), Quint. 11, 3, 151: quod dixi tamen, hoc leve et pusillum est, Mart. 4, 43, 9: causidicus, Juv. 10, 121.

pūsĭo, onis, *m.* [pusus]. **I.** *A little boy*, Cic. Cael. 15, 36; id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57; Juv. 6, 34; Arn. 7, 215; Hier. Ep. 54, 4.—**II.** Transf., *a youth, lad*: bellissimus, *a pretty lad*, App. M. 9, p. 220, 12.

pūsĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [pusa], *a little girl*, Prud. στεφ. 3, 19.

pustŭla, ae, *f.* [pus; cf. pusula]. **I.** Upon the skin, *a blister, pimple, pustule*: eruptiones quaedam pustularum, et ulcuscula, Sen. Ep. 72, 6; Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 238; 20, 13, 51, § 141 (pusula in both cases, Jahn); Tib. 2, 3, 9 (passula, M.); Mart. 11, 98.—**II.** Upon other things, *a bubble, blister*, e. g. in boiling water, in lime, on earthen ware, etc., Vitr. 7, 2; Plin. 20, 18, 86, § 203 (pusula, Jahn); 37, 7, 26, § 98 (pusulis, Jahn); Mart. 8, 51, 6.

pustŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pustulo], *a breaking out into pustules, pustulation*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 16; id. Tard. 5, 1.

pustŭlatus, a, um, v. pusulatus.

pustŭlesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [pustulo], *to break out into pustules*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 5, 1.

pustŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [pustula]. **I.** *Act.*, *to blister, to cause blisters* or *pustules*; hence, mid., *to blister, become blistered*: ne usta pustulentur, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 16.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to blister, break out into blisters*, Tert. Hab. Mul. 6.

pustŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of blisters* or *pustules*: locus, Cels. 5, 26, 31.

pūsŭla, ae, *f.* [another form for pustula, q. v., from pus]. **I.** Lit. **1.** Upon the skin, *a blister, pimple, pustule*, Cels. 5, 28, 15; Plin. 20, 6, 21, § 44; 21, 15, 55, § 93; 25, 13, 109, § 173: magis ignosco ei, qui volnus inimici quam qui pusulam concupiscit, Sen. Ira, 3, 43, 4; Mart. 14, 167, 1.—**2.** Of the *bubbles* or *blisters* in bread, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. hetta, p. 99 Müll.—**II.** Transf., in pastoral lang., *the erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire*, Col. 7, 5, 16.

pūsŭlātus and **pustŭlātus**, a, um, *adj.* [pusula and pustula], *blistered*, i. e. *refined, purified*: argentum pusulatum, Dig. 19, 2, 31; also, argentum pustulatum, Suet. Ner. 44; Mart. 7, 86, 7.

pūsŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pusula], *full of blisters, pimples*, or *pustules*: pecus, Col. 7, 5, 17.

pūsus, i, *m.* [puer], *a boy, a little boy*, Pompon. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 28 Müll.

1. pŭtā, *imper.*, v. puto *fin.*

2. Pŭta, ae, *f.* [puto], *a goddess that presides over the pruning of trees*, Arn. 4, 131.

pŭtāmen, inis, *n.* [id.], *that which falls off in pruning* or *trimming*, *clippings, waste, shells, peels*, etc.: putamina non solum arborum sunt, verum omnium rerum purgamenta. Nam quicquid ex quācumque re proicitur, putamen appellatur. Plautus in Captivis (3, 4, 122): nucleum amisi, reliquit pigneri putamina, *shells, peels, husk*, Non. 157, 28 sq.; so, of the *shells* of nuts, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58; Varr. R. R. 1, 7: mali Punici, Plin. 22, 25, 70, § 143: fabae, ervi, *pods, shells*, id. 17, 24, 37, § 240: ovi, co-

chleae, id. 30, 7, 19, § 55: testudinum, id. 9, 11, 13, § 39.

pŭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [puto]. **I.** *A pruning* or *lopping* of trees, Varr. R. R. 1, 6; Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 49; Col. 4, 9, 1; 4, 10, 1; Plin. 17, 20, 32, § 142 al.—**II.** *A reckoning, computation* (post-class.): universam putationem imparem fecit, Macr. S. 1, 13.—**B.** *A counting, esteeming, considering* (post-class.): personae, *a taking one for a certain other person*, e. g. a father for his son, Dig. 47, 10, 18.

pŭtātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *imaginary, presumptive, putative* (post-class.): habitus, actus, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 8: caro Christi, id. Carn. Chr. 1: magister, Vet. Interp. Iren. 4, 60.—*Adv.*: **pŭtātīvē**, *by supposition, putatively*, Hier. adv. Joann. Hierosol. 24: natus, Hilar. Trin. 6, 5.

pŭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a pruner* or *lopper* of trees, Varr. L. L. 6, § 63 Müll.; Plin. 27, 8, 45, § 69; Col. poët. 10, 228: vitis, Ov. M. 14, 649: vitium, Pall. 1, 6, 9.

pŭtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [putator], *of* or *for pruning* or *lopping* (post-class.): falx, *a pruning knife*, Pall. 1, 43.

pŭteal (collat. form ‡**pŭtĕāle**, Inscr. Ann. 16, p. Chr. n. ap. Orell. 4517), ālis, *n.* [puteus]. **I.** *A stone curb round the mouth of a well*: puteal, περιστόμιον φρέατος, Gloss. Philox.: putealia sigillata duo, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 3; Dig. 19, 1, 14.—**II.** Transf., *a similar curb placed round any spot*. Thus, at Rome, the Puteal, *erected in the Comitium, to commemorate the cutting of a whetstone with a razor by the augur Attus Navius, near the* Arcus Fabianus. It was subsequently restored by Scribonius Libo, and was called also Puteal Libonis. Money matters were here transacted. According to others, the Puteal of Libo was different from that of Attus Navius: impositum, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33; id. Sest. 8, 18; Ov. R. Am. 561: Libonis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 8; id. S. 2, 6, 35; Pers. 4, 49.

pŭtĕālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a well, well*: undae, *well-water*, Ov. Ib. 391; so, lymphae, Lucr. 6, 1178: aquae, Dig. 43, 1, 20, § 6: fons, Col. 11, 3, 8: unda, id. 1, 5, 1: pocula, *of spring water*, Juvenc. 2, 259; cf. puteanus.

pŭtĕānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a well, well-*: aqua, *well-water*, Col. 12, 26, 1; Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 82.

pŭtĕārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.], *a well-digger*, Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 49; Liv. 44, 33, 1 dub.

pŭtĕfactus, a, um, v. putrefacio.

pŭtĕo, ēre (no *perf.* or *sup.*), 2, *v. n.* [Sanscr. root pu-, to stink; cf. pus; Gr. πύον]. **I.** *To stink* (cf. putesco), Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 545, 16: putet aper, Hor. S. 2, 2, 42: putere diurno mero, id. Ep. 1, 19, 11; Pers. 3, 73.—**II.** *To be rotten, putrid*, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 67 (al. putrent).—Hence, **pŭtens**, entis, *P. a.*, *stinking*, Aldh. Laud. Virg. 35; Scrib. Comp. 186.

Pŭtĕŏli, ōrum, *m.*, *a city on the coast of Campania, opposite Baiæ, having mineral springs, a favorite resort of the Romans*, now *Puzzuoli*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Cic. Att. 15, 20, 3; id. Fin. 2, 26, 84; Liv. 24, 13; 34, 35 et saep.—Hence, **II. Pŭtĕŏlānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Puteoli, Puteolan*: sinus, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 82: praedia, Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 78: Cluvius, id. Fam. 13, 56, 1: pulvis, *volcanic ashes of Puteoli, Pozzuolana*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 20, 3; Plin. 16, 39, 75, § 202; 35, 13, 47, § 167.—*Subst.*: **A. Pŭtĕŏlānum**, i, *n.*, *a country-seat of Cicero, near Puteoli*, Cic. Fat. 1, 2; id. Att. 16, 1, 1.—**2.** Transf., *a blue pigment*, Plin. 33, 13, 57, § 161.—**B.** In *plur.*: **Pŭtĕŏlāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Puteoli, the Puteolans*, Cic. Att. 5, 2, 2; id. Tusc. 1, 35, 86.

pŭter and **pŭtris**, tris, tre, *adj.* [puteo], *rotten, decaying, putrefying, stinking, putrid*. **I.** Lit.: palus puter, *fetid*, Varr. R. R. 1, 8: navis, Prop. 2, 19, 43 (3, 20, 7): fanum, *mouldering* from age, *ruined*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 49: poma, *rotten*, Ov. M. 7, 585: fervent examina putri De bove, *rotten, putrefying*, id. F. 1, 379: viscera, id. M. 15, 365: corpora cicatricibus putria, Curt. 9, 3, 10; cf.: si ulcus magis putre est, Cels. 5, 26, 33: vomicae, Juv. 13, 95: putres artus et tabida cruore manantia membra, Val. Max. 6, 9, ext. 5: artus, Sil. 13, 464: cadavera, putri liquentia tabo, id. 13, 487: moles, id. 3, 643.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *loose, crumbling, friable, mellow, soft, flabby*, etc.: glaeba, *crumbling*, Verg. G. 1, 44: tellus, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 39: campus, Verg. A. 8, 596: harena, Stat. S. 4, 3, 126; Luc. 8, 830: ager pinguis ac putris, Col. 2, 1: solum, id. 2, 10, 18; Verg. G. 2, 204: lapis, *friable*, Plin. Ep. 10, 39 (48), 2: mammae, *flabby*, Hor. Epod. 8, 7: oculi, *languishing*, id. C. 1, 36, 17; cf.: ille in Venerem est putris, Pers. 5, 58: anima, i. q. senilis, *withered, old*, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 67.

pūtesco and **pūtisco**, pūtŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [puteo], *to rot, putrefy*, Cato, R. R. 3, 4: quod si minus idoneae tempestates sint consecutae, putescere semina soleant, Varr. R. R. 1, 34, 1; Cic. Fin. 5, 13, 38; id. N. D. 2, 64, 160; id. Tusc. 1, 43, 102: cur Ajax putescit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 194; Cels. 2, 30 (al. putrescit): non aliā (muriā) quam qua Byzantia putuit orca, *has become soaked, imbued with*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 66.

pŭtĕum, i, v. puteus *init.*

pŭtĕus, i, *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form of the *plur.* **pŭtĕa**, ōrum, Varr. ap. Non. 217, 4) [root pu, to cleanse; whence also purus, putus, purgo], *a well*: puteum fodere, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 32: ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25; id. Div. 1, 50, 112: virgines se in puteos abjecisse, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 6; Plin. 9, 25, 41, § 80; 37, 9, 43, § 127; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 25; 5, 6, 25: putei perennes, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 15: puteum vitare patentem, id. ib. 2, 2, 135 et saep.—Of *a cistern*, Auct. B. Alex. 5 *fin.*—Prov.: in puteum conicere, *to throw away*, Petr. 42.—**II.** Transf., *a pit*, Verg. G. 2, 231; for storing grain in, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 2; in mines, *a pit, shaft*, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 68; 33, 6, 31, § 95; *an air shaft, air-hole*, Vitr. 8, 6; *a dungeon* for slaves, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 21; 2, 7, 3; Col. 1, 6.

pŭtĭcŭli, ōrum, *m.*, or **pŭtĭcŭlae**, ārum, *f.* [puteus, a well hole], *the grave-pits*, i. e. *the subterranean burying places, near the Esquiline Hill, for the poor and for slaves*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 25 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 216 Müll.

pūtĭdē, *adv.*, v. putidus *fin.*

* **pūtĭdĭuscŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [putidior], *somewhat more disgusting*; of discourse, *rather more tedious* or *troublesome*, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 3.

pūtĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [putidus], *disgusting* in behavior or speech; *offensive, affected* (post-Aug.), Mart. 4, 20, 4; Capitol. Macr. 14.

pūtĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [puteo], *rotten, decaying, stinking, fetid* (syn. foetidus). **I.** Lit.: caro, Cic. Pis. 9, 19: aper, Mart. 3, 50, 8: fungus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 23: frons, Cato ap. Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 55: uvae, Varr. ap. Non. 152, 23: vinum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 125: putidae naves et sentinosae, Cato ap. Non. 152, 25: navis, Caecil. ib. 152, 26: paries pictus, Afran. ib. 152, 28.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In contemptuous lang., of *old, half rotten, withered* persons: homo putide, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 44: moecha, Cat. 43, 11; so, femina, Hor. Epod. 8, 1.—*Comp.*: putidius cerebrum, *more withered, rotten, addled*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 75.—**B.** Of style, *unnatural, disagreeable, affected, disgusting*: cum etiam Demosthenes exagitetur ut putidus, Cic. Or. 8, 27: molesta et putida videri, id. de Or. 3, 13, 51: litterae neque expressae neque oppressae, ne aut obscurum esset aut putidum, id. Off. 1, 37, 133: vereor, ne putidum sit scribere ad te, quam sim occupatus, id. Att. 1, 14, 1.—*Sup.*: jactatio putidissima, Petr. 73.—Hence, *adv.*: **pūtĭdē**, *disgustingly, disagreeably, affectedly*: dicere, Cic. Brut. 82, 284: loqui, Sen. Ep. 75, 1.—*Comp.*: nolo exprimi litteras putidius, nolo obscurari neglegentius, *too precisely*, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41.

pŭtillus, i, *m.*, or **pŭtilla**, ae, *f. dim.* [2. putus], *a little boy; a little girl; a child*; a word of endearment, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 104.

pūtisco, ĕre, v. putesco.

pŭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [root pu, to cleanse; whence putus, puteus, purus, etc.], *to clean, cleanse* (in the lit. sense very rare; in the trop. very freq.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: vellus lavare ac putare, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 18: pensa lana putata, Titin. ap. Non. 369, 22: dolia, Cato, R. R. 39, 1 dub. (al. picare): aurum quoque putatum dici solet, id est expurgatum, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. putus, p. 216 Müll.—**B.** In partic., *to trim, prune*, or *lop* trees or vines: vineas arboresque falce putare, Cato, R. R. 32 *init.*; 33, 1: vitem, Verg. G. 2, 407; Just. 43, 4, 2: parcendum vitibus et ideo anguste putandum, Col. 4, 24, 21; id. Arb. 10, 1; Pall. 3, 12, 1; cf.: putatae vites et arbores, quod decisis impedimentis remanerent purae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 216 Müll.; so, too, in the foll., the passage from Gell. 6, 5, 6: olivetum, Cato, R. R. 44: arborem latius, strictius, Pall. 1, 6: vineam, Vulg. Lev. 25, 3; id. Isa. 5, 6.—**II.** Trop., *to clear up, set in order; to arrange, settle, adjust*. **A.** In gen.: rationem or rationes, *to hold a reckoning, reckon together, settle accounts*: putare veteres dixerunt vacantia ex quāque re ac non necessaria aut etiam obstantia et aliena auferre et excidere, et, quod esset utile ac sine vitio videretur, relinquere. Sic namque arbores et vites et sic etiam rationes putari dictum, Gell. 6, 5, 6 sq.: vilicus rationem cum domino crebro putet, Cato, R. R. 5, 3: rationes, id. ib. 2, 5: putatur ratio cum argentario, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 52: rationes cum publicanis putare, Cic. Att. 4, 11, 1: ideo ratio putari dicitur in quā summa fit pura, Varr. L. L. 5, 9.—**2.** Transf.: quom eam mecum rationem puto, *think over, consider*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 25.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To reckon, count, compute* a thing: colliciares (tegulae) pro binis putabuntur, *will be counted*, Cato, R. R. 14, 4; cf.: si numerus militum potius quam legionum putatur, Tac. H. 3, 2.—**2.** Transf. **a.** *To believe in, regard*: id ipsum est deos non putare, quae ab iis significantur contemnere, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104.—**b.** *To reckon, value, estimate, esteem* a thing as any thing (= aestimare): aliquid denariis quadringentis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 7, § 13: magni putare honores, id. Planc. 4, 11: cum unum te pluris quam omnes illos putem, id. Att. 12, 21, 5: parvi, Cat. 23, 25: tantique putat conubia nostra, Ov. M. 10, 618.—**c.** *To reckon, deem, hold, consider, count, esteem*, etc.: aliquem nihilo, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24: aliquid pro certo, Matius et Trebat. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 15, A *fin.*: pro nihilo, Cic. Mil. 24, 64: imperatorem aliquo in numero putare, id. Imp. Pomp. 13, 37.—With two *acc.*: turpem putat lituram, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 167: id nil puto, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 27; id. Ad. 1, 2, 19; 5, 4, 4; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 84; 2, 2, 54; id. C. 4, 11, 30: hominem prae se neminem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 135.—**d.** *To ponder, consider, reflect upon* a thing: dum haec puto, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 4: in quo primum illud debes putare, Cic. Planc. 4, 10: multa putans, Verg. A. 6, 332: cum aliquo argumentis, *to consider* or *investigate maturely, to argue*, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 45.—**e.** Transf. (as the result of consideration), *to judge, suppose, account, suspect, believe, think, imagine*, etc. (cf.: arbitror, opinor, censeo): verbum quoque ipsum puto, quod declarandae sententiae nostrae causa dicimus, non signat profecto aliud, quam id agere nos in re dubiā obscurāque, ut decisis amputatisque falsis opinionibus, quod videatur esse verum et integrum et incorruptum, retineamus, Gell. 6, 5, 8: aliquis forsan me Putet non putare hoc verum, Ter. And. 5, 5, 1: recte putas, id. ib. 1, 1, 114: rem ipsam putasti, *you have hit the precise point*, id. Phorm. 4, 5, 6: nec committere, ut aliquando dicendum sit, Non putaram, *I should not have imagined that*, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 81; id. Ac. 2, 18, 56: Cyprus insula et Cappadociae regnum tecum de me loquentur, puto etiam regem Deiotarum, id. Fam. 15, 4, 15: noli putare, me maluisse, etc., id. Att. 6, 1, 3; cf. id. ib. 3, 15, 7; id. Fam. 9, 16, 2; id. Att. 12, 18, 1; Caes. B. C. 2, 31: Numidae remorati dum in elephantis auxilium putant, Sall. J. 53, 3: stare putes; adeo procedunt tempora tarde, *one would suppose*, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 5; id. H. 11, 85: acies mea videt aut videre putat, id. ib. 18, 32: hanc virtutem vestram ultra periculis obicere nimis grande vitae meae pretium puto, Tac. A. 2, 47; Nep. Paus. 3, 7.—Parenthetically, Cic. Att. 12, 49, 1; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 3, 3; Cic. Att. 8, 9, 4; 7, 8, 5; 9, 9, 3; 10, 16, 3: atque intra, puto, septimas Calendas, Mart. 1, 100, 6.—Ironically, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 2: ut puto, deus fio, *as I think, in my opinion*, Suet. Vesp. 23 *fin.*; Ov. A. A. 1, 370: non, puto, repudiabis, etc.,

I think, I suppose, Vat ap Cic. Fam 5, 9, 1 —With *gen* quaecunque sunt in omni mundo deorum atque hominum putanda sunt, Cic N D 2, 62 154 —Elliptically, Cic Fam 15, 20, 1, cf id ib 15 4, 15, id. Fin. 5 24, 76, Sen. Ep 76, 11, Tac Or 33 —Hence **pŭtā,** *imper*, *suppose, for instance, for example, namely* (poet and post Aug) Quinte, puta, aut Publi, Hor S 2, 5, 32 puta, tibi contigisse, ut oculos omnium effugias Lact 6, 24, 17 puta te servum esse communem, Sen Contr 3, 19, 4, 4, 25, 13, id Clem 1, 26 2, id Ben 3, 41, 1, 5, 8, 6 si ille, puta consul factus fuerit Dig 28, 5, 23 hoc, puta, non justum est, Pers 4, 9, cf Prisc p 1007 P ut puta (sometimes also written as one word, utputa) *as for instance, as for example,* Sen Q N 2, 2, 3 ut puta novum crimen, Quint 11, 3, 110, 7, 1, 14, Cels. 5, 26, 51 *fin*, Sen. Ep 47, 15

pūtor, oris, *m* [puteo], *a foul smell, a stench, rottenness, putridity* (ante and post class), Cato, R R 157, Varr L L 5, § 25 Müll , Lucr 2, 872, 6, 1101, Stat S 4, 3, 86, Arn 7, 222 al , App M 4, p 144, 4.

pūtrāmen, inis, *n* [puter], *rottenness, putridity* (late Lat) Cypr Laps 12

pūtrēdo, inis, *f* [putreo], *rottenness, putridity* (late Lat) vulnerum, *festering,* App M 9, p 222, 37, Prud Cath 9, 31, Macr S 1, 17, 57, Veg 2, 44, 2, Cael Aur Tard. 4 3, 26 —**II.** Trop aufer meorum putredines peccatorum, Ambros in Luc. 5, 27

pūtrēdŭlus (pūtrĭd-), a, um, *adj* [putredo], *corrupt, foul* (late Lat) voces, Amm 22, 16, 16

pūtrĕfăcio, feci, factum, 3, *v a*, and in *pass* **pūtrĕfīo,** factus, fieri (collat form of the *part pass* putefactus, Prud στεφ 10, 1035) [putreo facio] **I.** *To make rotten, to cause to putrefy,* and *pass*, *to become rotten, to putrefy* umor putrefacit deposita semina, Col 3, 12, 1 stellionem in oleo, Plin 29, 4, 28, § 90 ut spinarum semina putrefiant, Pall 1, 33, 1, 10, 9 bove putrefacto, Varr R R 2, 5, 5, Lucr 2, 895 nudatum tectum patere imbribus putrefaciendum, Liv 42, 3 putrefacta est spina, Ov M 15, 389 —**II.** *To make friable, to soften* ardentia saxa infuso aceto putrefaciunt Liv 21, 37, 2

pūtrĕfactio, ōnis, *f* [putrefacio], *a rotting* (late Lat), Aug Ep 147

pūtrĕfīo, factus, fieri, v putrefacio

pūtrĕo, ere, *v n* [puter], *to be rotten* or *putrid* (ante class), Pac ap Non. 159, 19, Att ib 159, 21

pūtresco (not in Cic , for in Tusc 1, 3, putescat is the correct read), ĕre, *v inch n* [putreo] **I.** *To grow rotten* or *putrid, to rot, putrefy, moulder, decay* ne ungulae putrescant, Varr R R 2 5 vestis putrescit, Hor S 2 3, 119 dentes, Plin 31, 9, 45, § 101; malus Pall 3, 25, 15 medullae Prud στεφ 4, 131 cicatrices, Vulg Psa. 37, 5 —**II.** *To become loose* or *friable*, Col 2, 11, 3, 3, 11, 7, 11, 2, 61, 11 3, 66 —**III.** Trop , *to fall into contempt, become disgusting* et nomen impiorum putrescet, Vulg Prov 10, 7, id. Jer 13, 9

pūtrĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [id], *corruptible, perishable* (post class) tabulae, Paul Nol Ep 8 6 ligna, Aug Civ Dei, 21, 7

pūtrĭdŭlus, v putredulus

pūtrĭdus, a, um, *adj* [putreo] **I.** *Rotten, corrupt, decayed* dentes Cic Pis. 1, 1 nimis jam putrida membra, Luc 2, 141 si quid in nucleo putridi fuerit, Plin 23, 4, 45, § 88 cadaver, Vulg Isa 14, 19 —**II.** *Withered* pectora, Cat 64, 352, cf Hor Epod. 8, 7

* **pūtrĭlāgo,** inis, *f* [puter] *rottenness, corruption, putrefaction* caries est vetustas vel putrilago, Non. 21, 23

pūtris, e, v puter

pūtror, oris *m* [putreo] *rottenness, corruption, putridity* (post class), Arn 5, 166

pūtrŭōsus, a, um, *adj* [putror] *full of rottenness* or *corruption, putrid* (post class) ulcus, Cael Aur Tard 2, 14, 205

1. pŭtus, a, um, *adj* [root pu , to cleanse, whence also purus, putens, puto] *cleansed, purified, perfectly pure, bright, clear, unmixed,* usually joined with *purus*, purus putus, sometimes purus ac putus putare valet purum facere Ideo antiqui purum putum appellarunt, Varr L L 6, § 63 Müll , cf putus antiqui dicebant pro puro, Paul ex Fest p 216 Müll in foedere scriptum invenitur, ut Carthaginienses populo Romano darent certum pondus argenti puri puti Quaesitum est, quid esset purum putum Respondi esse purum putum valde purum Argentum putum dictum esse quasi exputatum excoctumque omnique alienâ materia carens, Gell 6, 5, 1 amicula pura puta, procera, etc., Varr ap Non 27, 28. hecatombe pura ac puta, *pure and clear,* id. ib 27, 24 Polumachaeroplagides, Purus putus est ipsus, *it's the very man himself,* Plaut Ps 4, 2, 31 purus putus hic sycophanta est, *a sycophant out and out, a genuine sycophant,* id ib 4, 7, 103 —Without *purus* sole exorto puto, Varr R R 2, 2, 10—*Sup* quam bonam meis putissimis orationibus gratiam retulerit, *my exceedingly pure, brilliant speeches,* Cic. Att 2, 9, 1

* **2. pūtus,** i, *m.*, another form of pusus, *a boy*, Verg Cat 9, 2 Wagn

‡ **puvīre** ferire est, Paul ex Fest p 245 Müll

puxis, ĭdis, v pyxis

† **pycnītis,** ĭdis, *f*, = πυκνῖτις, *a plant, mullein, wool-blade* (pure Lat verbascum), App Herb 71

† **pycnŏcŏmon,** i, *n*, = πυκνόκομον, *a plant, devil's bit* Scabiosa succisa, Linn , or, acc to Sprengel, *small flowered motherwort* Leonurus Marrubiastrum, Linn., Plin 26, 8, 36, § 57

† **pycnostȳlos,** on, *adj* , = πυκνόστυλος, *close columned, having the columns close together, pycnostyle,* Vitr 3, 2, 1, 3, 4, 3

† **pycta** or **pyctes,** ae, *m* , = πύκτης **I.** Lit , *a boxer, pugilist* (pure Lat pugil), Plin 7, 47, 48, § 152, Sen Contr 1, 3, Phaedr 4, 24, 5, Tert Anim 46, id adv Gnost 6 —When occurring with pugil, pyctes denotes a boxer who fights in the Greek manner, and pugil one who fights in the Roman manner Tert Jejun 17 *fin*, Inscr Orell 2530 —**II.** Transf , of *a fighting cock* (from pyctes), Col 8, 2, 5

pyctālis, e, *adj* [pycta], *of* or *belonging to a boxing match, pugilistic* certamen, Serv ad Verg A 5, 373

† **pyctŏmăchārius,** ii, *m* [πυκτομαχέω], *a boxer, pugilist*, for pycta and pugil, Firm Math 8, 8

Pydna, ae, *f*, = Πύδνα, *a city in Macedonia, on the Thermaic Gulf* (the modern *Kitro*), *celebrated for the battle in which Perseus was defeated by Æmilius Paulus,* Liv 44, 6, 3, 44, 42, 2 sqq , Nep Them 8, 5 —**Pydnaei,** ōrum, *m* , *the inhabitants of Pydna* Liv 44, 45

† **pyĕlus,** i, *m* , = πύελος, *a bath*, Plaut Stich 4, 1, 62

† **pȳga (pūga),** ae, *f*, = πυγή, *the rump, buttocks* (pure Lat nates), Hor S 1, 2, 133 —*Plur* , Naev ap Non 39, 28

† **pȳgargus,** i, *m* , = πύγαργος (white rump) **I.** *A kind of eagle,* perh the *bald eagle* or *fish hawk,* Plin 10, 3, 3, § 7 —**II.** *A kind of antelope,* Plin 8, 53, 79, § 214, Juv 11, 138, Vulg Deut 14, 5

Pygĕla, ōrum, *n* , = Πύγελα, *a town and harbor of Ionia,* Liv 37, 11; called also **Phygĕla,** Mel 1, 17, Plin 5, 29, 31, § 114

† **pȳgĭsiăcus,** a, um, *adj* [πυγησιακός (not in use), from πυγή] qs *of* or *belonging to secret buttock worship* puellam invitare ad pygisiaca sacra, i e *to copulation,* Petr S 140 (al pygiaca, pygiciaca, in the same signif)

Pygmaei, ōrum, *m* , = Πυγμαῖοι (qs Fistlings, Tom Thumbs), *the Pygmies, a fabulous dwarfish race of antiquity, especially in Africa, at war with the cranes, by whom they were constantly defeated,* Mel 3, 8, 8, Plin 6 30, 35, § 188, 4, 11, 18, § 44, 5, 29, 29, § 109, Gell 9, 4, 10 —Hence, **II. Pygmaeus,** a, um *adj* , *Pygmæan* mater, i e *the queen of the Pygmies Gerane* or *Œnoe,* Ov M 6, 90 sanguis, id F 6, 176 virgo, *a female dwarf,* Juv 6, 505 bellator id 13, 167

Pygmălĭon, ōnis, *m* , = Πυγμαλίων **I.** *Grandson of Agenor, who became enamoured of a statue he had made, and to which, at his earnest petition, Venus gave life,* Ov M 10, 243 sq , Arn 6, 206 —**II.** *Son of Belus, king of Tyre, and brother of Dido,* Verg A 1, 347, Just 18, 4, 3, 11 —Hence, **B. Pygmălĭōnēus,** a, um, *adj* , *Pygmalionian,* poet for *Phœnician* terra, Sil 1, 21, also for *Carthaginian,* id. 6, 532

Pȳlădes, ae and is, *m* , = Πυλάδης. **I.** *Son of King Strophius, celebrated as the friend of Orestes,* Cic. Lael 7, 24, id Fin 2, 24, 79, Ov Tr 1, 9, 28, id P 3, 2, 70, 85, Hor S 2, 3, 139, Hyg Fab 119 and 120 —Transf , for *a faithful friend,* Ov R Am 589 —*Dat* Pyladi, Mart 6, 11 —Hence, **B. Pȳlădēus,** a, um, *adj* , *Pyladean,* transf, for *very faithful, very tender* amicitia, Cic Fin 2, 26, 84. —**II.** *A celebrated pantomimist from Cilicia, under Augustus,* Suet Aug 45, Sen Excerpt cont 3 praef , Macr S 2, 7

Pȳlae, ārum, *f*, = Πύλαι (gates, gate ways) **I.** In gen , *a narrow pass, defile* Tauri, *between Cappadocia and Cilicia,* Cic Att 5, 20, 2, called also Amanicae, Curt 3, 8, 13, 3, 4, 2 Susides, *in Persia,* id 5, 3, 17 Caspiae, Mel 1, 15 —**II.** In partic , *the Pass of Thermopylæ,* Liv 32, 4, 36, 15 —Hence, **B. Pȳlăĭcus,** a, um, *adj* , *Thermopylæan* concilium, *the congress of the Greeks at Thermopylæ,* Liv 31, 32, called also Pylaicus conventus, id 33, 35

Pȳlaemĕnes, is, *m* , = Πυλαιμένης, *a mythical king of the Paphlagonians, an ally of Priam,* Liv 1, 1, Nep Dat 2, 2, Dict Cret 3, 5 —Hence, **II. Pȳlaemĕnĭus,** a, um, *adj* . gens, i e *Paphlagonian,* Plin 6, 2, 2, § 5

Pȳlăĭcus, a, um, v Pylae, II B

Pylēnē, es, *f*, = Πυλήνη, *a town of Ætolia* Stat Th 4, 102

† **pȳlōrus,** i, *m* , = πυλωρός, *the lower orifice of the stomach, the pylorus,* Cael Aur Tard 4, 6 al

Pȳlus and **Pȳlos,** i, *f*, = Πύλος, *the name of three cities of the Peloponnesus,* of which one was in Arcadia, one in Messenia, now *Old Navarino,* Liv 27, 30, Mel 2, 3, 9, and the other in Triphylia, the southern province of Elis, the abode of Nestor, whence Pylos Nestorea, Sen Herc Fur 561; sometimes confounded with Pylos in Messenia, where Neleus reigned nos Pylon, antiqui Neleïa Nestoris arva, Misimus, Ov H 1, 63, cf also Nelea Pylos, id M 6, 418 Nestoria, Sen Herc Fur 561 —Hence, **II. Pȳlĭus,** a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to Pylos, Pylian,* freq poet for *Nestorian* agri, *Pylian, Messenian,* Ov M 2, 684 Nestor, id. P 1, 4, 10, id. Am 3, 7, 41; Hor C 1, 15, 22 rector, i e Nestor, Sil 7, 597. dies, *the days,* i e *age of Nestor,* Ov Tr 5, 5, 62, hence, transf senecta, i e *very great age,* Mart 8, 2 —**B.** *Subst* **1. Pȳlĭus,** ii *m* , *the Pylian,* i e *Nestor,* Ov M 8, 365, 12, 537, 542 —**2.** In *plur* **Pȳlii,** ōrum, *m* , *the inhabitants of Pylos, the Pylians,* Mel 2, 3, 9

† **pȳra,** ae, *f*, = πυρά **I.** *A funeral pile, pyre* (pure Lat rogus), Verg A. 6, 215, 11, 185, Ov F 2, 534, id Ib 36, Auct B Afr 91, Vulg Ezech 24 9 —**B.** *A fire,* Vulg Act 28, 2 —**II. Pȳra,** ae, *f*, *the name of the place on Mount Œta where Hercules is said to have burned himself,* Liv 36, 30

Pȳracmon, ŏnis *m* , = Πυράκμων, *a Cyclops, a servant of Vulcan,* Verg A 8, 425, Claud Rapt Pros 1, 238, id. Cons Hon 3, 195

Pȳracmos, i, *m* , *a Centaur who was present at the marriage of Pirithoüs,* Ov M 12, 460

Pyrae, ārum, *f*, *an ancient town of Latium,* Plin 3, 5, 9, § 59

Pyraei, ōrum, *m* , *a people of Illyria,* Plin 3, 22, 26, § 144, Mel 2, 3

† **pȳrălis (-allis),** ĭdis, *f* , = πυραλίς, *a winged insect that was supposed to live in fire, called* also pyrausta = πυραύστης, or pyrota, Plin. 11, 36, 42, § 119, 10, 74, 95, § 204.

Pȳrămēus, a, um, v 1 Pyramus, II

(**pȳrămĭdātus,** a, um, *adj* [pyramis], *pyramidal* corpuscula, a gloss ap Cic N D 1, 24, 66, formerly received into the text)

† **pȳrămis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = πυραμίς (prob. Egyptian), *a pyramid*, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47; Prop. 3, 1, 55; Mart. Spect. 1, 1; Tac. A. 2, 61; Plin. 36, 12, 16, § 75: pyramidas regum miramur, id. 36, 15, 24, § 103; Mel. 1, 9; Luc. 9, 155; Tac. A. 2, 61.—**II.** Transf., *a geometrical solid figure, a pyramid*, Boëth. Arith. 2, 21 sqq.

1. Pȳrămus, i, *m.*, = Πύραμος, *the lover of Thisbe, who, on account of her supposed death, stabbed himself under a mulberry-tree*, Ov. M. 4, 55 sq.—Hence, **II. Pȳrămēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pyramus, Pyramian*: arbor, i. e. *the mulberry-tree*, Ser. Samm. 29, 553.

2. Pȳrămus, i, *m.*, = Πύραμος, *a river in Cilicia*, now the *Jaihân*, Mel. 1, 13, 1; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 91; Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 1; Curt. 3, 4, 7; 3, 7, 5.

pȳrausta or **-es**, ae, v. pyralis.

† **pȳrēn**, ēnis, *f.*, = πυρήν, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 188.

Pȳrenaeus, a, um, and **Pȳrēnāïcus**, a, um, v. Pyrene.

Pȳrēnē (y scanned short, Tib. 1, 7, 10), ēs, *f.*, = Πυρήνη. **I.** *One of the fifty daughters of Danaüs*, Hyg. Fab. 170.—**II.** *Daughter of Bebryx, beloved by Hercules, and buried upon the mountains called after her name*; cf. Sil. 3, 420 sq.—**2.** Transf. **a.** *The Pyrenæan Mountains, the Pyrenees*, Tib. 1, 7, 9; Luc. 1, 689; Sil. 1, 487: Pyrenes promunturium, Liv. 26, 19.—**b.** *Spain*, Sil. 15, 451; 16, 247: Pyrenes populi, id. 1, 190.—Hence, **1. Pȳrēnaeus** (y scanned short, Luc. 4, 83), a, um, *adj.* (α) *Of* or *belonging to Pyrene, Pyrenæan*: Pyrenaei montes or Pyrenaeus saltus, *the Pyrenæan Mountains, the Pyrenees*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; id. B. C. 1, 37; 3, 19; Liv. 21, 23 sq.; Mel. 2, 5, 1; Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 71; Sil. 3, 415; Aus. Ep. 24, 69.—(β) *Of* or *belonging to the Pyrenees, Pyrenæan*: nives, Luc. 4. 83: juvenci, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 406: Venus, *who was worshipped on the Pyrenees*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 22.—Also, *subst.*: **Pȳrēnaeum**, i, *n.*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 18.—**2. Pȳrēnāïcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Pyrenees, Pyrenæan*: nives, Aus. Urb. in Narbone, 13, 6 dub. (al. Pyrenaeis).

Pȳrĕneus (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Πυρηνεύς, *a king of Thrace*, Ov. M. 5, 274 sq.

† **pȳrĕthrum** or **-on**, i, *n.*, = πύρεθρον, *a plant, Spanish chamomile, pellitory*: Anthemis pyrethrum, Linn.; Plin. 28, 9, 42, § 151; Cels. 5, 4; 19; Scrib. Comp. 9; 55; Ov. A. A. 2, 418.

Pȳrĕtus, i, *m.*, *one of the Centaurs*, Ov. M. 12, 449.

† **pȳrēum**, i, *n.*, = πυρεῖον, *the sanctuary of Vesta*, Cassiod. H. E. 30.

Pyrgi, ōrum, *m.*, = Πύργοι, *a colony in Etruria*, now the village of *S. Severa*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51; Liv. 36, 3, 6; Verg. A. 10, 184; Suet. Ner. 5; Mart. 12, 2, 1; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 296 sq.—Hence, **II. Pyrgensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pyrgi, Pyrgan*: scorta, Lucil. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 10, 184: Antistius, *of Pyrgi*, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 287: publicanus, Liv. 25, 3.

† **pyrgis**, is, *f.*, *a plant, dog's-tongue*, App. Herb. 96.

Pyrgo, ūs, *f.*, *the nurse of Priam's children*, Verg. A. 5, 645.

Pyrgŏpŏlīnīces, is, *m.*, *Tower-town-taker*, the name of the hero in Plautus's Miles Gloriosus, 1, 1, 56; 4, 2, 9; Sid. Ep. 1, 9.

Pyrgŏtĕles, is, *m.*, = Πυργοτέλης, *a sculptor of the time of Alexander the Great*, Plin. 7, 37, 55, § 125; 37, 1, 4, § 8.

† **1. pyrgus**, i, *m.*, = πύργος, *a little wooden tower on the side of a gaming-board, hollow and having steps inside, through which the dice were thrown upon the board* (pure Lat. turricula), Sid. Ep. 8, 12 (in Hor. S. 2, 7, 17, called phimus; v. phimus).

2. Pyrgus, i, *m.*, = Πύργος, *a castle in Elis*, Liv. 27, 32; Rutil. Itin. 223.

Pȳrĭphlĕgĕthon, ontis, *m.*, = Πυριφλεγέθων, *a river in the Infernal Regions, usually called* Phlegethon, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43 dub.; Tert. Apol. 47 *fin.*; Arn. 2, 52.

† **pȳrītes**, ae, *m.*, = πυρίτης. **I.** *Flint*, Plin. 36, 19, 30, § 138.—**II.** *A millstone*, Plin. 36, 19, 30, § 137.—**III.** *Iron pyrites, sulphuret of iron, marcasite*, Plin. 36, 19, 30, § 137.

† **pȳrītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = πυρῖτις, *a precious stone of a black color*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 189.

pȳrŏcŏrax, ăcis, v. pyrrhocorax.

Pȳrōdes, is, *m.*, = Πυρώδης, *the discoverer of the art of kindling fire*: ignem e silice Pyrodes Cilicis filius (invenit), Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198.

Pȳrŏis and **Pȳrŏeis**, entis, *m.*, = Πυρόεις (fiery). **I.** *The planet Mars*, Col. poët. 10, 290; Aus. Idyll. 18, 12; App. de Mundo, p. 171; Mart. Cap. 8, § 851 (in Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53, written as Greek).—**II.** *One of the horses of the sun*, Ov. M. 2, 153; Val. Fl. 5, 432; Hyg. Fab. 182.

† **pȳrŏpoecĭlos** lapis, = πυροποίκιλος, or **pyrrhŏpoecĭlos**, = πυρροποίκιλος, *a kind of porphyry*, Plin. 36, 8, 13, § 63; 36, 22, 43, § 157.

† **pȳrōpus**, i, *m.*, = πυρωπός (fire-colored), *a metallic mixture, gold-bronze, bronze*, Plin. 34, 8, 20, § 94; Lucr. 2, 803; Prop. 4 (5), 10, 21; Ov. M. 2, 2.

pȳrōta, ae, v. pyralis.

Pyrrha, ae, and **Pyrrhē**, ēs, *f.*, = Πύρρα. **I.** *Daughter of Epimetheus, and wife of Deucalion*, Ov. M. 1, 350 sq.; Hor. C. 1, 2, 6; Hyg. Fab. 153; Sen. Troad. 1039.—Hence, **B. Pyrrhaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pyrrha, Pyrrhæan*: saxa, *which Pyrrha and Deucalion flung behind them*, Stat. Th. 8, 305.—**II.** *The name borne by Achilles when clothed as a girl*, Hyg. Fab. 96; Sid. Carm. 9, 138.—**III.** *A city in Lesbos, with a harbor, now called Caloni*, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 2, 92, 94, § 206; 5, 31, 39, § 139.

Pyrrhēum, i, *n.*, *a place in Ambracia*, Liv. 38, 5.

Pyrrhĭa, ae, *f.*, *name of a thievish female slave, in a comedy of Titinnius*, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 14 Schol. Cruq. ad loc.

1. Pyrrhĭas, ae, *m.*, = Πυρρίας, *commander of the Ætolians*, Liv. 27, 30.

2. Pyrrhĭăs, ădis, *adj. f.*, = Πυρριάς, *of the city of Pyrrha in Lesbos, Pyrrhian*: puellae, Ov. H. 15, 15.

† **pyrrhĭcha**, ae, and **pyrrhĭchē**, ēs, *f.*, = πυρρίχη, *a dance in armor, the Pyrrhic dance*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 204: elephas lasciviente pyrrhiche colludere, id. 8, 2, 2, § 5; Suet. Caes. 39; id. Ner. 12; Spart. Hadr. 19; App. M. 10, p. 253, 18.—As *adj.*: ars pyrrhicha, Sid. Ep. 9, 15, 7.

pyrrhĭchārĭus (**purrhĭch-**), ii, *m.* [pyrrhicha], *one who performs the Pyrrhic dance, a Pyrrhichist*, Dig. 48, 19, 8 *fin.*

† **pyrrhĭchĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πυρρίχιος; in prosody, pes, or simply pyrrhichius, *a poetical foot consisting of two short syllables, a pyrrhic*, Quint. 9, 4, 80; 106; 101; 140 al.; Mart. Cap. 9, § 975.

Pyrrhĭdae, ārum, v. Pyrrhus, I. B.

Pyrrho, ōnis, *m.*, = Πύρρων, *a philosopher of Elis, contemporary with Aristotle, and founder of the sceptical school*, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 35; 4, 16, 43; 4, 18, 49; 4, 22, 60; 5, 8, 23; id. Ac. 2, 42, 130; id. Off. 1, 2, 6; id. Tusc. 2, 6, 15; Quint. 12, 2, 24.—Hence, **Pyrrhōnĕi** (**-ōnii**), ōrum, *m.*, *the followers of Pyrrho, Pyrrhonists*, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 62.—As *adj.*: Pyrrhonii philosophi, Gell. 11, 5, 1; 6.

† **pyrrhŏcŏrax**, ăcis, *m.*, = πυρροκόραξ, *a kind of crow with a reddish beak, the Alpine-crow, hermit-crow*: Corvus pyrrhocorax, Linn.; Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 133 (al. pyrocorax).

Pyrrhōnĕi and **Pyrrhōnii**, v. Pyrrho.

Pyrrhŏpoecĭlos, v. Pyropoe-.

Pyrrhus, i, *m.*, = Πύρρος. **I.** *Son of Achilles and Deïdamia* (otherwise called Neoptolemus), *founder of a kingdom in Epirus, slain at Delphi by Orestes*, Just. 17, 3, 18; Verg. A. 2, 469; 526 sq.; Ov. H. 8, 3; Hyg. Fab. 97; 123; Dict. Cret. 4, 15.—**2.** Pyrrhi Castra, *a place in Laconia*, Liv. 35, 27; *in Triphylia*, id. 32, 13.—Hence, **B. Pyrrhĭdae**, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of the kingdom founded in Epirus by Pyrrhus*, Just. 17, 3, 3.—**II.** *King of Epirus, about 280 B.C., an enemy of the Romans; on account of his descent from Achilles, called* Aeacides (v. h. v.), Cic. Lael. 8, 28; id. Rep. 3, 28, 31; id. Fin. 2, 19, 61; id. Off. 1, 12, 38; 3, 22, 86; Hor. C. 3, 6, 35; Just. 35, 3 sqq.; Sil. 14, 94.

pȳrum and **pȳrus**, v. pirum and pirus.

† **pysma**, ătis, *n.*, = πύσμα; in rhet., *a question*, Aquila Rom. p. 152 Ruhnk.

Pȳthăgŏras, ae, *m.*, = Πυθαγόρας, *a celebrated philosopher of Samos, about 550 B.C.; he taught in Lower Italy* (*Croton and Metapontum*), *and was the founder of the Pythagorean philosophy, which received its name from him*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20; 1, 16, 38; 4, 1, 2; id. Fin. 5, 2, 4; id. Div. 1, 3, 5; Hor. S. 2, 6, 63; Ov. M. 15, 60; Liv. 1, 18.—The Greek letter Υ (called littera Pythagorae), with its two divergent arms, was used by Pythagoras as a symbol of the two diverse paths of life, that of virtue and of vice, Aus. Idyll. 12, 9; cf. Pers. 3, 56; v. also Lact. 6, 3, 6.—Hence, **A. Pȳthăgŏrēus** or **Pȳthăgŏrĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Πυθαγόρειος, *Pythagorean*: somnia, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 52: dogma, Lab. ap. Prisc. p. 679: pavo, *into which, according to the Pythagorean doctrine of metempsychosis, the soul of Euphorbus had passed before it reached Pythagoras*, Pers. 6, 11: brassica, *highly recommended by Pythagoras*, Cato, R. R. 157 *in lemm.* (cf. Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 78): mos, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 160.—*Plur. subst.*: **Pȳthăgŏrēi** (**-ŏrii**), ōrum, *m.*, *the followers of the Pythagorean philosophy, the Pythagoreans*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 38; id. de Or. 2, 37, 154 al.—**B. Pȳthăgŏrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Πυθαγορικός, *Pythagorean*: libri, Liv. 30, 29: philosophia, Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 86 (an interpolated passage, v. Sillig in loc.): prudentia, Val. Max. 4, 7, 1 (but Pythagorii, Cic. Div. 1, 30, 62 B. and K.; cf. Madv. Opusc. Ac. 1, p. 512).

pȳthăgŏrisso, āre, *v. n.*, = Πυθαγορίζω, *to imitate Pythagoras, to pythagorize*: noster Plato pythagorissat, App. Flor. 2, p. 352.

Pytharātus, i, *m.*, = Πυθάρατος, *an archon at Athens*, B.C. 270, Cic. Fat. 9, 19.

† **pȳthaules**, ae, *m.*, = πυθαύλης. **I.** *One who plays upon the flute the song of the combat between the Pythian Apollo and the dragon Python*, Hyg. Fab. 273.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *one who plays upon the flute an accompaniment to the* canticum (*solo*) *of an actor*, Varr. ap. Non. 166, 11; Sen. Ep. 76, 3; Vop. Carin. 19 Obr.

pȳthaulĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [pythaules, II.], *of* or *belonging to a* pythaules, *pythaulic*: in canticis pythaulicis responsabat, Diom. p. 489 P.

Pythēas, ae, *m.*, *a geographer, a native of Marseilles, contemporary with Ptolemy Philadelphus*, Plin. 2, 75, 77, § 187; 2, 97, 99, § 217.

Pȳthĭa, ae and ōrum, v. Pythius, sub Python, II. B. 1. and 2.

(**1. Pythias**, ae, *m.*, a false reading for Phintias, v. h. v.)

2. Pȳthĭăs, ădis, *f.*, *name of a female slave*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 47 al.; also in a comedy of Caecilius, Hor. A. P. 238 Schol. Cruq. and Orell.; Turp. ap. Non. p. 281, 26.

† **pȳthĭon**, ii, *n.*, = πυθίων, *a kind of bulbous plant*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 95 (the correct reading is opitiona).

Pythĭum, i, *n.*, = Πύθιον, *a town of Thessaly*, Liv. 42, 53; 44, 2.

Pȳthĭus, a, um, v. Python, II.

1. Pȳtho, ūs, *f.*, = Πυθώ, *the former name of Delphi and its environs*, Tib. 2, 3, 27 (Python, Müll.); Luc. 5, 134.—Hence, **I. Pȳthĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Πυθικός, another form for Pythius, *Pythian*: Apollo, Liv. 5, 21: oraculum, id. 5, 15: sortes, id. 5, 23: divinatio, Val. Max. 1, 8, 10: agon, Tert. adv. Gnost. 6.—**II. Pȳthĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Πύθιος, *Pythian, Delphic, Apollonian*: Delphis prognatus Pythius Apollo, Naev. B. P. 2, 20; so, Apollo, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77; also incola, Hor. C. 1, 16, 6; and deus, Prop. 2, 31 (3, 29), 16: oraculum, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 3: regna, i. e. *Delphi*, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 52: antra, Luc. 6, 425: vates, i. e. *the Py-*

thoness, Pythia, Juv. 13, 199; cf. in the foll. —**B.** *Subst.* **1. Pȳthĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ἡ Πυθία, *the priestess who uttered the responses of the Delphic Apollo, the Pythoness, Pythia*, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 38; Nep. Milt. 1, 3. —**2. Pȳthĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, = τὰ Πύθια (ἱερά), *the Pythian games, celebrated at Delphi every fourth year in honor of Apollo*, Ov. M. 1, 447: qui Pythia cantat Tibicen, Hor. A. P. 414: Thessalicae veniunt ad Pythia laurus, Luc. 6, 409; Plin. 35, 9, 35, § 58.

2. Pȳtho, ōnis, *m.*, *a masculine proper name*, Liv. 44, 12.

3. Pȳtho, ōnis, *m.*, *a familiar spirit, the demon possessing a soothsayer* (late Lat.), Vulg. Deut. 18, 11: puella habens spiritum pythonem, id. Act. 16, 16: fecit pythonas, et aruspices multiplicavit, id. 4 Reg. 21, 6.

Pȳthon, ōnis, *m.*, = Πύθων, *the serpent slain, according to the myth, near Delphi by Apollo, who was fabled to have been called Pythius in commemoration of this victory*, Ov. M. 1, 438; 460; Claud. in Rufin. 1, 1.

† **pȳthōnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πυθωνικός, *prophetic, magical*: spiritus, Tert. Anim. 28 *fin.*; Vulg. Lev. 20, 27.

† **pȳthōnĭon**, ii, *n.*, = πυθώνιον, *a plant, dragon-wort*, App. Herb. 4; 14.

pȳthōnissa, ae [3. pytho], *a possessed woman, a sorceress*, Vulg. 1 Par. 10, 13.

† **pȳtisma**, ătis, *n.*, = πύτισμα, *that which is spit or spirted out through the lips in tasting wine*, Vitr. 7, 4 *fin.*; Juv. 11, 173, 1.

† **pȳtisso**, āre, *v. n.*, = πυτίζω, *to spit or spirt out wine in tasting*: pytissando modo mihi Quid vini absumpsit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 48 Don.; cf. Diom. 417 P.

† **pyxăcanthus** or **os**, i, *comm.*, = πυξάκανθα, *a plant, boxthorn, buckthorn*, Plin. 12, 7, 15, § 31; 24, 14, 77, § 125.

† **pyxăgăthus** or **os**, i, *m.*, = πυξάγαθος, *a skilful boxer*, Mart. 7, 57, 2.

pyxĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [pyxis], *made like a box, box-like*: commissurae, Plin. 31, 6, 31, § 57.

pyxĭdĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small box*, Cels. 6, 6, 5.

† **pyxĭnum**, i, *n.* (sc. collyrium), = πύξινον, *an unguent kept in boxes made of boxwood, box-salve*, Cels. 6, 6, 25.

† **pyxis** (puxis, Juv. 13, 25; Scrib. Comp. 228), ĭdis, *f.*, = πυξίς. **I.** Lit., *a box, a small box*, esp. for unguents, medicines, etc. — Orig., of boxes made of boxwood, then of those of any kind of wood, and finally, also, of metallic boxes: veneni, Cic. Cael. 25, 61: aurea, Suet. Ner. 47; cf. id. ib. 12: cornea, Plin. 21, 20, 81, § 137: plumbea, id. 32, 10, 47, § 135.—Belonging to the toilet of women, Petr. 110; Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 83 (al. buxides).—**II.** Transf.: ferrea, *an iron cap fitted to the lower end of a pestle*, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 112.

Q.

Q, q, the sixteenth letter of the Latin alphabet (in which *i* and *j* were reckoned as one), concerning the origin of which the ancients were in doubt, some correctly supposing it to be the Greek Koppa (ϙ), transferred from the Dorian alphabet of Cumæ, Quint. 1, 4, 9; Ter. Maur. p. 2253 P.; Mar. Victor. p. 2459 and 2468 ib.; while others erroneously explained it as a mere graphical contraction of C and V, Vel. Long. p. 2218 P.; Ter. Maur. p. 2399 ib.; cf. Diom. p. 420 ib.; Mart. Cap. 3, § 255; Isid. Orig. 1, 4, 14. There is a perpetual vacillation between the spelling *cu*, *q*, and *qu* in the inscrr. and MSS.; hence *q* frequently stands for c. In early inscriptions, PEQVDES and PEQVNIA occur for pecudes and pecunia (Lex Thor. lin. 14 and 19); QVM for the *prep.* cum, Inscr. Vet. ap. Orell. 566, and also upon a coin, A. U. C. 737; and QVOM for the *prep.* cum, in the fourth epitaph of the Scipios, and in the Lex Thor. lin. 21: QVOQIRCA for quocirca in the Lex Jul. Municip.: IN OQVOLTOD for in occulto, S. C. Bacch. On the other hand, for quod stands CVOD, Inscr. Orell. 3882; for aquae, ACVAE, Inscr. Grut. 593, 5. But *qu* before a *u* sound does not occur during the Republican period, when quom or cum, equos, locuntur, anticus, etc., were the forms in use; v. Rib. prol. Verg. p. 442 sq.; 449; Brambach, p. 20 sq. — On the vacillation of the oldest MSS. between *cu* and *qu*, see Freund ad Cic. Mil. p. 31 sq. — *Q* often corresponds with the Greek π: Lat. quinque, equos, sequor; Gr. πέντε (πέμπε) ἵππος, ἕπω. — And also with the Gr. τ, for which the Oscan has *p*: Gr. τίς, τί; Oscan pis, pit; Lat. quis, quid: Gr. τέ; Oscan pe; Lat. que: Gr. τέτταρα; Oscan petora; Lat. quattuor; on the origin of the Lat. *qu* in an Indo-European *kv*, v. Corss.Ausspr. 1, 67 sqq.; Ascoli, Vergl. Lautl. 1, p. 49 sqq.; cf., on the development of *qu* from *c* in the Latin language itself, Corss. Ausspr. 2, 356 sq.—As an abbreviation, Q designates most freq. the prænomen Quintus, but also stands for Quaestor, que, quinquennalis, al. Q. I. S. S. quae infra scripta sunt. Q. R. C. F. quando rex comitiavit fas. Q. S. P. P. S. qui sacris publicis praesto sunt. Q. V. A. qui vixit annos. S. P. Q. R. senatus populusque Romanus, etc.

quā, *adv.* [*abl. fem.* from qui], *on which side, at* or *in which place, in what direction, where, by what way* (class.). **I.** Lit., of place: orasque Italicas omnis, quā adgreditur mare, sumus circumvecti, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 12: fumus si quā exit foras, id. Aul. 2, 4, 22: jubet persequi, si quā queat reperire quae sustulerit, id. Cist. 1, 3, 35: regna mihi liquit Pelops, quā ponto ab Helles urgetur Isthmos, Poët. ap. Sen. Ep. 80, 7; cf. Cic. Or. 49, 163: ad omnes introitus, quā adiri poterat, id. Caecin. 8, 21: quo loco depulsus, Caecina, quā potuit, profectus est, id. ib. 8, 22: sum e proximo vicini fundo dejectus, quā adibam ad istum fundum, id. ib. 29, 82: in templum ipse nescio quā ascendit, id. Phil. 3, 8, 20: eādem, quā ceteri, fugere noluit, id. Div. 1, 54, 123: quā se parens persequeretur, id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 22: arx Athenarum, quā ad meridiem vergit, Nep. Cim. 2, 5: reliquum spatium, quā flumen intermittit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: plurima quā silva est, Ov. M. 14, 361: complentur moenia ac tecta, quāque longissime prospectari poterat, i. e. *as far as the eye could reach*, Tac. A. 3, 1; Verg. A. 2, 753: quā te ducit via, dirige gressum, id. ib. 1, 401; 12, 507: oras, quā medius liquor Secernit Europen ab Afro, Hor. C. 3, 3, 46; 3, 30, 10; Ov. M. 1, 187: vagari, quā velit, *wherever, wheresoever, as far as*, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 70: omnia, quā visus erat, constrata telis, armis, Sall. J. 101, 11; cf. Ov. M. 1, 241: quā murum ducturi erant, Liv. 1, 44; 4, 17; 5, 43: quā modo simulato metu cesserant, eā in veram fugam effusi, id. 6, 24, 11.— Rarely with antecedent in *plur.*: ad omnes introitus quā adire poterat, Cic. Caecin. 8, 21: vias relaxat, veniat quā sucus in herbas, Verg. G. 1, 90: viae, quā, id. A. 5, 590: duae erant viae, quā, etc., Nep. Eum. 8, 4. —**II.** Transf. **A.** Partit.: quā . . . quā, *partly . . . partly; as well . . . as; both . . . and*: mores rapere properant, quā sacrum, quā publicum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 39: qui consectare quā maris quā feminas, id. Mil. 4, 2, 20; 4, 9, 15: ut si sunt quā suis quisque quā totius ordinis viribus, Liv. 2, 35, 4: omnia convestivit hederā, quā basim villae, quā intercolumnia, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5: quā dominus, quā advocati, id. Att. 2, 19, 3; 9, 12, 1: quā de Buthrotiis, quā de Bruto, id. ib. 15, 18, 2: quā falsa, quā vera, Liv. 2, 45 et saep.: quā feminae, quā viri, Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 4.—**B.** *As far as, in so far as* (mostly post-Aug.): statui non ultra attingere externa, nisi quā Romanis cohaerent rebus, Liv. 39, 48: Aegyptii ignem vocant masculum, quā ardet flamma, et feminam, quā lucet innoxius tactu, Sen. Q. N. 3, 12, 2: assumere in causam naturas eorum, quā competent, aut mitigare, quā repugnabunt, oportebit, Quint. 4, 1, 17; Tac. A. 6, 10; cf.: in praesentia non quā filius alicujus, sed quā homo, aestimatur, Dig. 35, 2, 63.—**C.** *In what manner, how, by what method; to what degree* or *extent*: quominus ei liceat eādem illā facultate et copiā vagari, quā velit, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 70: numquid tute prospexti tibi, Quid fieret? quā fieret? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 56 (id est: quā ratione, quo modo fieret, Don.); cf. id. ib. 4, 4, 18: quā facere id possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem, Verg. A. 1, 676: coëant in foedera dextrae, Quā datur, Verg. A. 11, 293 Forbig. ad loc.: ante praedico, M. Antonium delectus, quā possit, habiturum, *in whatever manner*, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5: veterem tutare sodalem, Quā licet, Ov. P. 2, 4, 33: quā licet et possum, luctor celare furorem, id. H. 15 (16), 235: quā populus laboret, Hor. C. 3, 8, 25.

quaad, v. quoad.

quā-cumquĕ (**-cunque**) (in tmesi: quā porro cumque, Lucr. 1, 508: quā se cunque tulit, Verg. A. 11, 762), *adv.* **I.** *By whatever way, wherever, wheresoever* (class.): quācumque iter fecit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 16, § 44; id. Clu. 68, 193: quācunque ingredimur, id. Fin. 5, 2, 5: quācumque custodiant, Liv. 24, 2: quācumque equo invectus est, Liv. 8, 9, 12.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Whencesoever, from what side soever*: hujus erat Minerva spectantem aspectans, quācumque aspiceretur, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 120.—**B.** *Whithersoever*: quācumque nos commovimus, ad Caesaris acta revocamur, Cic. Att. 14, 17, 6.—**C.** *By whatsoever means, in whatever way*: nisi me quācumque novas incidere lites monuisset cornix, Verg. E. 9, 14.

quādantĕnus or **quādamtĕnus** (in tmesi, Hor.; v. infra), *adv.* [quidam-tenus]. **I.** *To a certain point* or *limit, so far* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32.—**II.** Transf., *to a certain extent, in some measure, somewhat*: citreis odor acerrimus, quadantenus et cotoneis, Plin. 15, 28, 33, § 110: rubens, id. 24, 14, 76, § 124: quae fuerit origo gemmarum diximus quadantenus, id. 37, prooem. 1, § 2: ut noctes nostrae quadamtenus his historiae flosculis aspergerentur, Gell. 17, 21, 1.

Quādi, ōrum, *m.*, *a German people in the modern Moravia*, Tac. G. 42; 43; Eutr. 8, 6; 9, 6; Capitol. Anton. Phil. 14, 3.

1. quādra, ae, *f.*, *a square*. **I.** In gen.: qui locus gradibus in quadram formatus est, Fest. s. v. Romanam, p. 262 Müll.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In arch. **1.** *The lowest and largest member of the base of a pedestal, the foundation-stone, socle, plinth*, Vitr. 3, 3.—**2.** *Any small member for the separation of larger ones, a platband, list, fillet*, Vitr. 3, 3; 10, 2.—**B.** *A table to eat from, a dining-table* (as these were usually square; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 118 Müll.): patulis nec parcere quadris, of the pieces of bread used as plates, Verg. A. 7, 115.—Hence, alienā vivere quadrā, *to live from another's table* (as a parasite), Juv. 5, 2.—**C.** *A* (square) *bit, piece, morsel*: et mihi dividuo findetur munere quadra, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 49: casei, Mart. 12, 32, 18: placentae, id. 6, 75, 1; 9, 92, 18: panis, Sen. Ben. 4, 29, 2.

2. Quādra, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, e. g. Hostius Quadratus, Sen. Q. N. 1, 16, 1.

quādrāgēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quadrageni], *of* or *belonging to the number forty, consisting of forty, of forty*: dolium, perh. *holding forty* congii, Cato, R. R. 105, 1: fistula, *a forty-inch pipe*, i. e. *made of a plate forty inches in width*, Vitr. 8, 7: numerum, Vulg. Deut. 25, 3: pupillus, *of forty*, i. e. *forty years old*, Sen. Ep. 25, 1.—*As subst.*:

quādrāgēnārĭus, i, *m.*, *a man forty years of age*: quadragenarium istum ad te voca, Arn. 2, 60.

quādrāgēni, ae, a (*gen.* quadragenûm, Caes. B. G. 4, 17; Liv. 38, 38), *num. distrib. adj.* [quadraginta]. **I.** *Forty each*: columnae singulae sestertiis quadragenis milibus locatae, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 147; id. Att. 4, 18, 2: octoginta confecit centurias, quadragenas seniorum et juniorum, Liv. 1, 43: pyramides complures quadragenarum ulnarum, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 87; Liv. 38, 38: septuagies centeni quadrageni fiunt novem milia et octingenti, *forty each time*, Col. 5, 2, 8.—*Plur. fem.* quadragenae (supply plagae), *forty stripes*, Vulg. 2 Cor. 11, 24. —**II.** In gen., for quadraginta, *forty*: centies vicies duceni quadrageni fiunt viginti octo millia et octingenti, i. e. 240×120 =28,800, Col. 5, 2.

quādrāgēsĭmus (old form † **quādrāgensŭmus**, Num. ap. Eckh. D. N. 6, p. 296), a, um, *adj.* [quadraginta]. **I.** *The fortieth*: pars quadragesima, Cato, R. R. 23, 2: nono et quadragesimo die, Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 10, 7: anno fere centesimo et quadragesimo, Cic. Rep. 2, 15, 29; id. Fam. 10,

33, 5: pars quadragesima octava, Col. 5, 1, 9; Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 37.—**II.** *Subst.:* **quādrāgēsĭma,** ae, *f.* (sc. pars), *the fortieth part, a fortieth:* quadragesima summae, Suet. Calig. 40.—**B.** In partic. **1.** As a tax, *the fortieth part, a fortieth* (as with us, a tenth, a tithe): abolitio quadragesimae quinquagesimaeque, Tac. A. 13, 51: quadragesimae portorium sive vectigal, Symm. Ep. 5, 65: publicum quadragesimae in Asiâ egit, Suet. Vesp. 1: C. ATIO ALCIMO FELICIANO . . . PROG. QVADRAG. GALLIARVM, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Veron.; cf. abbrev., TABVLARIVS XXXX. GALLIAR., Inscr. Orell. 3344.—**2.** In eccl. Lat., *the Christian fast of forty days, Lent,* Hier. Ep. 41, 3.

quădrāgĭes (old orthogr. QVA DRAGIENS, Monum. Ancyr. ap. Grut. 230), *adv. num.* [id.], *forty times:* quadragies quater accusatus, Aur. Vict. Vir. Illustr. 47: sestertium ter et quadragies, *the* 4,300,000 *sesterces,* Cic. Fl. 13, 30; Liv. 38, 55, 9 and 12.

quădrāgintā, *num. adj.* [quattuor], *forty:* quattuor quadraginta minae, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 102: annos natus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 39; id. Rep. 2, 30, 52: jugera arvi, Cat. 115, 2; Col. 5, 2, 10; 5, 1, 13.

quădrangŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [quadrangulus], *quadrangular* (eccl. Lat.): quadrangulata turris, Tert. Anim. 17: ligna, Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 5.

‡ **quădrangŭlum,** i, *n.* [quattuor-angulus], *a quadrangle:* quadrangulum, τετράγωνον, Gloss. Lat. Gr.; Mart. Cap. 7, § 754 (dub.; al. quadriangulo).

quădrangŭlus, v. quadriangulus.

quădrans, antis (*gen. plur.* quadrantûm, Front. Aquaed. 24), *m.* [quattuor]. **I.** *A fourth part, a fourth, a quarter:* operae, Col. 2, 4, 8: diei noctisque, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 207.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A fourth part, a fourth* of a whole: creditoribus quadrantem solvi, Vell. 2, 23, 2: heres ex quadrante, *of the fourth part of the inheritance,* Suet. Caes. 83; cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 7, 1; Dig. 44, 4, 17, § 2; Ulp. Frag. 24, 32.—**B.** *The fourth part of an* as (as a coin), *three unciae:* nota in triente et quadrante rates (fuit). Quadrans antea teruncius vocatus a tribus unciis, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 45: quadrans mihi nullus est in arcâ, *not a farthing, not a copper,* Mart. 2, 44, 9; Liv. 3, 18, 11; Juv. 1, 121.—As the customary price of a bath (cf. quadrantarius): dum tu quadrante lavatum Rex ibis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 137; cf. Sen. Ep. 86, 8; Juv. 6, 446.—As the smallest coin, *a mite, farthing,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 93; Juv. 7, 8; Vulg. Matt. 5, 26; id. Marc. 12, 42.—**C.** Of the rate of interest, *four for a hundred:* usurae quadrantes, *four per cent.,* Dig. 33, 1, 21.—**D.** As a measure of land, *a quarter of an acre* (jugerum), Col. 5, 1, 10. —**E.** As a weight, *a quarter of a pound,* Mart. 11, 105, 1.—With *pondo:* amomi pondo quadrans, Col. 12, 20, 5; Cato, R. R. 84, 1: quadrans pondo bacarum, Plin. 23, 8, 80, § 156.—**F.** As a measure for liquids, *the fourth part of a* sextarius, *three* cyathi: ita ut earum calices quadrantes octoginta capere possint, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 4: quadrantem duplicare, Mart. 9, 94, 2: vini, Cels. 3, 15.—**G.** As a measure of length, *a quarter of a foot:* pedes duodecim et quadrantem, Gell. 3, 10, 11; 9, 4, 10; cf. Cato, R. R. 18, 2; 18, 6.—*A quarter-digit,* Front. Aquaed. 25.—**H.** As a measure of time, *a fourth of a day, six hours,* Sol. 1, 39; 1, 41 sq.

quădrantal, ālis, *n.* [quadrantalis]. **I.** *A liquid measure containing eight* congii, *a quadrantal,* Cato ap. Fest. p. 258, 20 Müll.; id. R. R. 57, 2; Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 15; Plin. 14, 14, 16, § 95.—**II.** *A die, cube,* Gell. 1, 20, 3.

quădrantālis, e, *adj.* [quadrans], *containing the fourth part* of a measure (post-Aug.): mensa crassitudine quadrantali, *of a quarter of a foot,* Plin. 13, 15, 29, § 93.

quădrantārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Prop., *of* or *belonging to a quarter, relating to a fourth part:* in tabulis quadrantariis, quas ait ab Hirtuleio institutas, i. e. *new accounts reducing all debts to one fourth,* Cic. Font. 1, 2.—**II.** In partic., *relating to a quarter of an* as (as a coin), *that costs a quarter of an* as, etc.: res quadrantaria, i. e. *a bath* (because a quarter of an as was the price of a bath; v. quadrans, II. B), Sen. Ep. 86, 8: mulier, of Clodia, wife of Metellus, who sold herself for a bath, Cic. Cael. 26, 62; she is also called Clytaemnestra quadrantaria, because, like Clytaemnestra, she destroyed her husband, Cael. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 53.

quădrātārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quadratus], *of* or *belonging to work with the square,* i. e. *to the work of the stone-cutter:* OPVS, perh. *a stone monument,* Inscr. Murat. 2012, 2.—As *subst.:* **quădrātārĭus,** ii, *m., a stone-cutter* (post-class.), interchanged with lapicida, Sid. Ep. 3, 12; Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1; Auct. Limit. p. 294 Goes.

quădrātē, *adv.,* v. quadro, *P. a. fin.*

Quădrātilla, ae, *f., a Roman female name,* e. g. Ummilia, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 7; cf. Inscr. Murat. 3, 27, 5.

‡ **quădrātim,** *adv.* [quadratus], *fourfold,* acc. to Charis. p. 168 P.

quădrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a square, quadrate:* agatur linea rotundationis, quae quadrationis angulos tangat, Vitr. 4, 3, 9.

quădrātor, ōris, *m.* [quadro], *a stone-cutter: marmorum,* Cassiod. Ep. 2, 7.

quădrātum, i, *n.,* v. quadro *fin.*

quădrātūra, ae, *f.* [quadro]. **I.** *A making square, squaring, quadrature* (post-class.): circuli quadratura, *the squaring* or *quadrature of the circle,* App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 37, 11.—**II.** Transf., *a square:* vitreae, Vop. Firm. 3.

1. quădrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* v. quadro.

2. quădrātus, i, *m.,* v. quadro *fin.*

3. Quadrātus, i, *m., a Roman surname,* e. g. Ummidius Quadratus, Plin. Ep. 6, 11, 1; 7, 24, 6.

quădrĭangŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor-angulus], *four-cornered, quadrangular* (post-Aug.); figura, Plin. 13, 22, 38, § 118: herba quadriangulo caule, id. 25, 6, 27, § 63: membrum, Aus. Epigr. 128.—As *subst.:* **quădrĭangŭlum,** i, *n., a quadrilateral figure, quadrangle,* Prisc. Fig. Num. p. 417; cf. quadrangulum.

‡ **quădrĭbaccĭum** and ‡ **quădrĭbacĭum,** ii, *n.* [quattuor-bacca], *four-beads, four-pearls,* an ornament composed of four pearls, Inscr. Murat. 139, 1.

Quădrĭburgĭum, ii, *n., a fortified town in Gallia Belgica,* Amm. 18, 2, 4; Inscr. Orell. 2090.

quadrĭbus, v. quadrivius.

quădrĭdens, entis, *adj.* [quattuor-dens], *four-toothed, having four teeth* (ante-class.): rastri quadridentes, Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 11, 4.

quădrĭdŭānus (quătrĭd-), a, um, *adj.* [quadriduum], *of four days, for the space of four days:* Lazarus mortuus, Hier. Ep. 108, n. 24; Vulg. Joan. 11, 39.

quădrĭdŭum (quătrĭd-), ii, *n.* [quattuor-dies], *a space of four days, four days* (class.): in hoc triduo aut quadriduo, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 37; so Cato, R. R. 65, 2; 113, 2; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 6; id. Tusc. 5, 4, 11; 4, 36, 82; Liv. 3, 3; Curt. 4, 7, 15: quadriduo quo haec gesta sunt, *four days after,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: quadriduum per vastas solitudines absumptum est, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 86.

quădrĭennis, e, *adj.* [quattuor-annus], *of four years, four years old* (post-class.): homo, Aur. Vict. Epit. 45.

quădrĭennĭum, ii, *n.* [quadriennis], *a space* or *period of four years* (class.), Cic. Caecin. 7, 19; id. Opt. Gen. 7, 22; id. Sen. 4, 10; id. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47; Flor. 2, 6.

quădrĭēris (quăt-), is, *f.* [vox hibr. from quattuor and ἄρω, analog. to τριήρης], *a vessel having four banks of oars, a quadrireme* (post-class.): EX CLASS. PR. MIS. QVADRIERE FIDE, Inscr. Murat. 876, 3: quatrieris, Not. Tir. p. 177.

quădrĭfārĭam, *adv.* [quattuor]. **I.** *Fourfold, into four parts* (class.; not in Cic. or Cæs.): quadrifariam aliquid dispertire, Varr. ap. Non. 92, 15: conjurati quadrifariam se diviserunt, Liv. 38, 1: quadrifariam diviso exercitu, id. 4, 22, 5; Suet. Vit. 13.—**II.** *In a fourfold manner,* Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 16; cf. quadrifariter.

quădrĭfārĭter, *adv., in a fourfold manner, in four ways* (post-class.), Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 14; cf. quadrifariam.

quădrĭfārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor], *fourfold* (post-class.): divisio, Cassiod. Var. 3, 51; 1, 45; Arn. in Psa. 108.

quădrĭfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor-findo], *four-cleft, split into four parts, quadrifid* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: quadrifidas sudes, Verg. G. 2, 25: quadrifidam quercum Scindebat, *was cleaving in four,* id. A. 7, 509: quadrifidâ trabe fingere tela Jovis, Val. Fl. 1, 663: ridicae, Col. 4, 33, 4.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *divided into four parts:* labor, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 268.

quădrĭfīnālis, e, *adj.* [quadrifinium], *bordering on four places,* or *marking four boundaries* (post-class.): arca, Innocent. de Casis Litterar. p. 222 Goes.

quădrĭfīnĭum, ii, *n.* [quattuor-finis], *a place where four boundaries meet* (post-class.), Innocent. p. 221 and 227 Goes.; Isid. 15, 14, 5.

quădrĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor-fluo], *having four streams, flowing into four parts* (eccl. Lat.): amnis, Prud. Cath. 3, 103.

quădrĭflŭvĭum, ii, *n.* [quattuor-fluvius], *a flowing into four parts, in four directions:* ima abietis pars, cum excisa quadrifluviis disparatur, i. e. *into four parts, according to the course of the veins,* Vitr. 2, 9, 7.

quădrĭfŏris, e, *adj.* [quattuor-fores], *four-doored,* i. e. *having four doors* or *four doorways* (*openings*) (post-Aug.): nidi, Plin. 11, 21, 24, § 74: januae, *having four leaves, divided crosswise,* Vitr. 4, 6, 5.

‡ **quădrĭformis,** e, *adj.* [quattuor-forma], *four-formed, quadriform,* Macr. S. 1, 9, 13; Not. Tir. p. 110.

quădrĭfrons, tis, *adj.* [quattuor-frons], *four-fronted, having four foreheads,* or *four faces:* Janus, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 4; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 607.

quădrĭga, ae, *f.,* v. quadrigae, I. *fin.*

quădrīgae, ārum (collat. form in the *sing.* v. infra), *f.* [contr. from quadrijugae], *a set* or *team of four, a four-abreast, four-in-hand, four together* (class.). **I.** Lit. **1.** Of horses, applied to the animals with or without the car or vehicle, rarely to the car or chariot alone: quadrigarum currus duplici temone olim erant, perpetuoque, et qui omnibus equis iniceretur jugo. Primus Clisthenes Sicyonius tantum medios jugavit, eosque singulos ex utrâque parte simplici vinculo applicuit, quos Graeci σειραφόρους, Latini funarios vocant, Isid. Orig. 17, 5: exinde duabus admotis quadrigis, in currus earum distentum illigat Mettum, Liv. 1, 28 *fin.*; so Col. 3, 9: Glauci Potniades malis membra absumpsere quadrigae, Verg. G. 3, 267 et saep.; Fest. s. v. October, p. 178 Müll.—**2.** Of other animals: quadrigae (asinorum), Varr. R. R. 2, 1: camelorum, Suet. Ner. 11.—**3.** Esp. freq. of the *four-horse team* used in races: curru quadrigarum vehi, Cic. Div. 2, 70, 144; id. Brut. 47, 173; id. Or. 47, 157; id. Mur. 27, 57: cum carceribus sese effudere quadrigae, Verg. G. 1, 512: quadrigas agitare, Suet. Caes. 39.—**4.** Of *the horses drawing a war chariot* or *car:* in extremis jugis binae eminebant falces . . . sic armatae quadrigae, *with scythes attached to the yokes,* Liv. 37, 41, 8: falcatae, id. 37, 40, 12.—**5.** Poet., of the *four-horse team* of the Sun, Aurora, Luna, etc.: cum quadrigis Sol exoriens, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 226: roseis Aurora quadrigis, Verg. A. 6, 535: nox aetherium nigris emensa quadrigis Mundum, Tib. 3, 4, 17.—In *sing.* (post-class.): quod unum ergo rarissimum videbatur, invenimus quadrigam numero singulari dictam in libro satirarum M. Varronis qui inscriptus est Exdemetricus, Gell. 19, 8, 17; Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 39; 3, 9 (4, 8), 17; Mart. 6, 46; Grat. Cyn. 228; Plin. 7, 21, 21, § 85; 36, 5, 4, § 36; Suet. Vit. 17; Val. Max. 1, 8, 9 *ext.*; Dig. 31, 1, 67; Vulg. Isa. 43, 17; id. Zech. 6, 2 and 3 et saep.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of abstract things: initiorum quadrigae: locus et corpus, tempus et actio, *the four parts,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 12 Müll.—**2.** Of a chariot drawn by *four horses, a chariot, car:* eburneis quadrigis ludere, Suet. Ner. 22; cf. Liv. 37, 41, 8; 37, 40, 12, *supra:* apta quadrigis equa, Hor. C. 2, 16, 35.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *The rapid course* of any thing: irarumque effunde quadrigas, i. e. *give free course to your wrath,* Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 12, 499 (Ann. v. 464 Vahl.; for which Verg., in this

passage, irarumque omnes effundit habenas): numquam edepol quadrigis albis indipiscet postea (as an image of great speed), Plaut. As. 2, 2, 13: quadrigae poëticae, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13 (15 a), 2; cf.: quadrigas inscendere Jovis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 294; id. Aul. 4, 1, 13; id. Poen. 1, 2, 155: jam quadrigae meae decucurrerunt, i.e. *my joy, cheerfulness, is gone*, Petr. 64: navibus atque Quadrigis petimus bene vivere, i e. *by sea and land, in every way*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 29.—**B.** Of the union of four persons or things in a common work: quadrigae tyrannorum, Vop. Prob. 24: initiorum quadrigae, locus et corpus, tempus et actio, Varr. L. L. 5, § 12 Müll.

quādrīgālis, e, *adj.* [quadrigae], *of* or *belonging to a team of four:* equi, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. curules, p. 49 Müll.

quādrĭgămus, i, *m.* [vox hibr. from quattuor-γάμος], *one who has married four times, a husband for the fourth time* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, n. 15.

1. quādrīgārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quadrigae], *of* or *belonging to a four-horse* (*racing*) *chariot* (post-Aug.): quadrigario habitu, *in the dress of the driver of a quadriga*, Suet. Calig 17: pulvis, for *the race-horses*, Veg. Vet. 1, 56; 2, 28, 19: FAMILIA, *slaves who took care of the race-horses*, Inscr. Grut. 339, 5.—Hence, as *subst.:* **quādrīgārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *one who drives a four-horse chariot in the circus, a chariot-racer* (class.), Varr. R. R. 2, 7: in victoriâ, Cic. Fragm. Or. in Toga Cand. *ap Ascon.*; Suet. Ner. 16; Arn. 2, 70; Paul ex Fest. p. 36, 12 Müll.

2. Quādrīgārĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman surname.* Thus, Q. Claudius Quadrigarius, *an old Roman historian*, Vell. 2, 9, 6; Gell. 1, 7, 9; called simply Claudius, Liv. 8, 19, 13.

quādrīgātus, a, um, *adj.* [quadrigae], *marked* or *stamped with the figure of a quadriga* (a coin), Liv. 22, 58, 4; cf.: nota argenti fuere bigae, atque quadrigae, et inde bigati et quadrigati dicti, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 46; Paul. ex Fest. p. 98, 3 Müll.

quādrĭgĕmĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor-geminus], *fourfold, four* (post-Aug.): cornicula, *four*, Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85; cf. Sol. 27, 28

quādrĭgĕni, v. quadringeni.

quādrĭgōnus, a, um, *adj.* [quadrus, γῶνος], *having four angles:* figura, Claud. Mam. Ep. 1 *med.*

quādrīgŭlae, ārum, *f. dim.* [quadrigae], *a little four horse team* (class.), Cic. Fat. 3, 5 —In *sing.*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 83.

‡ **quādrīgŭlārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [quadrigulae], *of* or *belonging to a little four-horse team* (post-class.): PICTOR, *who painted little four-horse teams*, Inscr. Don. 317, 6; Inscr Orell. 4262.

quādrĭjŭgis, e, *adj.* [quattuor-jugum], *of* or *belonging to a team of four* (poet. and post-Aug): equi, Verg. A. 10, 571: currus, App Flor. 3, p. 356, 14.

quādrĭjŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a team of four* (poet.): curru, Enn ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 105 (Trag. v. 129 Vahl.); Verg. A. 12, 162; id. G. 3, 18; Plin. Pan. 22, 1: equi, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 66; id. Tr. 4, 2, 54: certamen, *with four-horse chariots*, Stat. Th. 6, 370.—*Subst.:* **quādrĭjŭgi**, ōrum, *m.*, *a four-horse team:* ruunt tritumque relinquunt Quadrijugi spatium, Ov. M. 2, 167; Sil. 4, 441; Stat. Th. 12, 533.

quādrĭlătĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor-latus], *four-sided, quadrilateral*, Front. p. 35 Goes; Boeth. Art. Geom. p. 375, 16 (Friedl.): figura, Isid. Orig. 3, 3, 12.

quādrĭlībris, e, *adj.* [quattuor-libra], *that weighs four pounds* (ante-class.), Plaut. Aul. 5, 2

quādrĭmănus, a, um, and **quādrĭmănis**, e, *adj.* [quattuor-manus], *four-handed, having four hands* (post-class.): puella biceps, quadripes, quadrimana, Jul. Obseq. Prodig. 111: pueri quadrupedes et quadrimanes, id. ib. 73.

quādrīmātus, ūs, *m.* [quadrimus], *the age of four years* (post-Aug.): extra quadrimatum, Plin. 19, 11, 58, § 181: ante quadrimatum, id. 8, 45, 70, § 176: dum quadrimatum agant, Col. 7, 9, 2; 9, 1, 7.

quādrĭmembris, e, *adj.* [quattuor-membrum], *four-limbed* or *four-footed, going on all fours* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. poët. 8, § 805 dub. (al. hiantimembrem).

quādrĭmenstrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor-mensis], *of four months* (late Lat.), Cod. Just. 1, 32, 1; Cod. Th. 12, 6, 27, § 1.

quādrĭmestris, e, *adj.* [id.], *of four months* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): agni, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 17: consulatus, Suet. Ner. 14: indutiae, Cod. 7, 54, 3, pr. § 1.

quādrīmŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [quadrimus], *of four years, four years old* (Plautin.): parvulus, Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 4: altera, id. Poen. prol. 85.

quādrīmus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor and root ghim-, him-, of Sanscr. himas, snow; cf. Gr. χιών, χεῖμα; Lat. hiems, hibernus; hence, of four winters], *of four years, four years old* (class.): de quadrimo Catone, *of Cato of Utica, when four years old*, Cic. Fam. 16, 22, 1; cf.: infantem natum esse quadrimo parem, Liv. 27, 37: boves, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 5: merum, Hor. C. 1, 9, 7: vitis, Col. 4, 16, 1: dies, *a term of four years*, Dig. 23, 4, 19: equae, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171.

quādringēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quadringeni], *of four hundred each* (class.): cohortes, *each consisting of four hundred men*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 14: quadringenariae cohortes (al. quadringentariae), Liv. 7, 7, 4: IVDEX, *who possessed an equestrian fortune of four hundred thousand sesterces*, Inscr. Murat. 1048, 4; Inscr. Grut. 431, 7.

quādringēni, ae, a (**quādrĭgēni**, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 3), *num. distrib. adj.* [quadringenti], *four hundred each*, Liv. 8, 11 *fin.;* 45, 16, 3: milia nummûm, Suet. Vit. 13.

(**quādringentēni**, a false read. for quadringenti, q. v.)

quādringentēsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [quadringenti], *the four hundredth:* annus, Liv. 5, 45, 4; so Plin. 8, 6, 6, § 16.

quādringenti, ae, a, *adj.* [quattuor-centum], *four hundred:* anni, Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58; so id. Pis. 5, 10: talis quadringentis jactis, id. Div. 2, 21, 48: (sestertia), Juv. 1, 105; Vitr. 10, 9, 4: pantheres, Plin. 8, 17, 24, § 64.

quādringentĭes, *adv.* [quadringenti], *four hundred times:* HS quadringenties, *forty millions of sesterces*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10, § 26; id. Phil. 2, 37, 93; id. Rab. Post. 8, 21.

quādrīni, ae, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [quattuor], *four each, four* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): ab uno uni, a tribus trini, a quattuor quadrini, Varr. L. L. 8, § 55 Müll.: si haberem quadrinas molas, Pompon. ap. Non. 483, 24: dies, Plin. 11, 36, 43, § 120: febris quadrini circuitûs, *a quartan fever*, id. 7, 50, 51, § 170: cardines, Arn. 6, 192: temporum vices, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 7, 16.

‡ **quādrĭnoctĭum**, ii, *n.* [quattuor-nox], *a space* or *period of four nights*, acc. to Prisc. p. 1357 P.

quādrĭ-partĭo, no *perf.*, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, and **quādrĭ-pertĭor**, īri, 4, *v. dep.* [quattuor-partio], *to divide into four parts* (in the *verb. finit.* post-class.): quadripartitur exercitus, Dict. Cret. 1, 19.—*Dep.:* quadripartiretur, Not. Tir. p. 109.—Hence, **quādrĭpartītus** (**quādrĭpert-**), a, um, *P. a.*, *divided into four parts, consisting of four parts, fourfold, quadripartite* (class.): distributio accusationis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 33: commutationes temporum, *fourfold, four*, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: divisio, id. N. D. 3, 3, 6: oratio, Varr. L. L. 9, § 31 Müll.: distinctio, Plin 15, 22, 24, § 88: ratio, Quint. 1, 5, 38; 3, 6, 87: exercitus, Tac. A. 13, 39: praesidia, id. H. 5, 20.—*Adv.:* **quādrĭpartītō**, *in four divisions* or *parts, quadripartitely:* bracchia locare, Col. 4, 26, 3.

quādrĭ-partītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [quadripartio], *a division into four parts, quadripartition* (only in Varro), Varr. L. L. 5, § 1, and 7, § 5 Müll.

quādrĭpartītō, *adv.*, v. quadripartio, *P. a. fin.*

quādrĭpartītus, a, um, *P. a.*, from quadripartio.

quādrĭpĕdus, a, um, v. quadrupedus.

quādrĭpertītus, a, um, v. quadripartio, *P. a.*

quādrĭpēs, ĕdis, v. quadrupes.

‡ **quādrĭplātōres** dicebantur, qui eo quaestu se tuebantur, ut eas res persequerentur, quarum ex legibus quadrupli erat actio, Fest. p. 259, 3 Müll.; v. quadruplator.

quādrĭ-rēmis, e (**quātrĭrēmis**, Not. Tir. p. 177), *adj.* [quattuor-remus], *having four banks of oars:* machina, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 73.—Hence, *subst.:* **quādrĭ-rēmis**, is, *f.*, *a vessel having four banks of oars, a quadrireme* (class.): egreditur Centuripinâ quadriremi e portu, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 86; 2, 5, 34, § 88: quinque, Caes. B. C. 3, 24; Liv. 24, 33; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 207; Inscr. Orell. 2671; 3629.—As *adj.*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 73.

quādrĭ-sēmus, a, um, *adj.* [vox hibr. from quattuor-σῆμα, sign], *quadrisyllabic, containing four morae or prosodial times* (gram. term): numerus, Mart. Cap. 9, § 981.

quādrĭ-sōmus, a, um, *adj.* [vox hibr. from quadrus, σῶμα], *containing four bodies:* SEPVLCRVM, Inscr. Rein. col. 2, 40; 43 al.

quādrĭvĭum, ii, *n.* [quattuor-via]. **I.** Lit., *a place where four ways meet, a crossway, cross-road:* in quadriviis et angiportis, Cat. 58, 4; so Juv. 1, 63: DII, *the tutelar gods of cross-roads*, Inscr. Grut. 84, 5; 1015, 1; Inscr. Rein. col. 1, n. 14.—**II.** Transf., *the assemblage of the four mathematical sciences* (arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy), Boëth. Arithmet. 1, 1.

‡ **quādrĭvĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [quadrus-via], *of the cross-roads*, only in the phrase DIS OR LARIBVS QVADRIVIIS (sometimes QVADRIBIS), Inscr. Orell. 389; 1664; 2103 sqq.

quādro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [quadrus]. **I.** *Act.*, *to make four-cornered, to square, make square:* abies atque populus ad unguem quadrantur, Col. 11, 2, 13: lapides, Vulg. 3 Reg. 5, 17.—**B.** Transf., *to put in proper order, to join properly together, to complete, perfect:* quadrandae orationis industria, *in properly arranging*, Cic. Or. 58, 197: quae pars quadrat acervum, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 35 Orell. ad loc.—**II.** *Neutr.* (*to be square*, said of squared stones for building, which fit well together; hence), transf., *to square* or *agree with, to fit, suit:* secto via limite quadret, Verg. G. 2, 278: eam conjunctionem quadrare volumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 175: omnia in istam quadrant, *fit her*, id. Cael. 29, 69: ad multa, *to suit in many respects*, id. Att 4, 18: quoniam tibi ita quadrat, *it seems to you so proper, pleases you so*, id. Brut. 11, 43.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of accounts, *to square, agree, accord:* quomodo sexcenta eodem modo quadrarint, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 92: visum est hoc mihi ad multa quadrare, id. Att. 4, 19, 2 (4, 18, 3).—**2.** Of words, *to be fitting, appropriate:* scire, quod quoque loco verborum maxime quadret, Quint. 9, 4, 60.—Hence, **quādrātus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** In gen., *squared, square, quadrate* (class.): quadrata basis, Varr. ap. Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 91: pes, *a square foot*, Plin, 33, 4, 21, § 75; Col. 5, 1, 6; 5, 2, 5: saxum, *squared, hewn stone*, Liv. 10, 23; so, lapis, Varr. ap. Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 91: littera, *capital letters*, which are composed of square strokes, Petr. 29: statura, *square, robust*, Suet. Vesp. 20: corpus, Cels. 2, 1: boves, *stout, vigorous*, Col. 6, 1, 3: canis, id. 7, 12, 4: signa, i.e. *statues*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 56: agmen, *a marching in regular order of battle;* also, *an army advancing in regular order of battle*, so that the whole body forms a parallelogram, Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 121: quadratum acies consistat in agmen, Tib. 4 (5), 1, 100: ut inde agmine quadrato ad urbem accederet, *in order of battle*, Cic. Phil. 13, 8, 18; 2, 42, 108; Hirt. B. G. 8, 8; Liv. 21, 5, 16; Curt 5, 1, 19; Sen. Ep. 59, 6: quadrato agmine incedere, Sall. J. 100, 1; v. agmen; cf.: quadrato Exercitû, Cat. ap. Non. p. 204, 33: pallium, *square, four-cornered*, Petr. 135: numerus, *a square number*, Gell 1, 20, 4: versus, *a verse of eight feet*, id. 2, 29, 20: Roma, *the most ancient Rome, built in the form of a square, on the Mons Palatinus;* and, in a narrower sense, *the enclosed square place on the summit of the Palatine, the mundus of all cities built in the Etruscan fashion*, Fest. p. 258 Müll.; cf. on the Roma quadrata, Becker, Alterth. 1, p. 105 sq.—**2.** *Substt.* **a.** **quādrātum**, i, *n.* (*a*) *A*

square, a quadrate: dimensio quadrati, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57; id. N. D. 1, 10, 24: mutat quadrata rotundis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100: in quadratum, *into a square, tetragon,* Plin. 18, 22, 51, § 189; Quint. 1, 10, 40.—(β) Astronom. t. t., *quadrature, quartile,* Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: luna in quadrato solis dividua est, Plin. 2, 18, 16, § 80.—**b. quădrātus,** i, *m., a square, quadrate:* marmorum quadrati, Cassiod. Var. 2, 7.—**B.** Transf., *fitting, suitable* (rare): lenis et quadrata verborum compositio, Quint. 2, 5, 9; cf. id. 9, 4, 69.—Hence, *adv.:* **quădrātē,** *fourfold, four times* (post-class.), Manil. 2, 295.

quădrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [quadra], *a little square* (post-class.), Sol. 37.

quădrum, i, *n.* [quattuor], *something square, a square, quadrate* (class.). **I.** Lit.: perticae dolantur in quadrum, Col. 8, 3, 7: per quadrum singulos habens cubitos, Vulg. Exod. 37, 25.—**II.** Transf., *a being squared* or *fitted together, fitness, proper order, arrangement:* in quadrum redigere sententias, Cic. Or. 61, 208; 70, 233.

quădrŭ-pĕdans, antis, *Part.,* from the obsol. quadrupedo [quadrupes]. **I.** *Going on four feet, galloping* (poet. and post-Aug.): canterius, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 34: equo juxta quadrupedante, *galloping close by on horseback,* Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 182: sonitus, *of a horse galloping,* Verg. A. 8, 596.—**II.** *Subst., a galloping horse, a steed, courser* (poet.): quadrupedantum Pectora, Verg. A. 11, 614.

‡ **quădrŭpĕdātim,** *adv.* [quattuor-pes], *in the manner of a quadruped,* acc. to Charis. p. 163 P.

***quădrŭpĕdĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *four-footed, quadruped,* Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 36.

quădrŭpĕdus (quădrĭpĕdus, Front. ad M. Anton. Or. 1), a, um, *adj.* [quadrupes], *going on four feet, galloping* (post-Aug.): quadrupedo gradu repentes, *on all fours,* Amm. 14, 2, 2: quadripedo cursu, *on a gallop,* Front. 1, 1.—*Absol.:* quadrupedo currere, *to gallop,* Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 1.

quădrŭpēs (quădrĭpes), pĕdis (*gen. plur.* quadrupedium, Capitol. Ver. 5, 2), *adj.* [quattuor-pes], *having four feet, going on four feet;* esp., **A.** *Galloping* (post-Aug.): ecus, Enn. ap. Gell. 18, 5, 4; cf. Macr. S. 6, 9, 10: equestri celeritate, quadrupedi cursu solum replaudens, App. M. 6, p. 185, 7.—Transf.: dum certum flectit in orbem Quadrupedis cursus, Ov. M. 6, 226.—**B.** Of persons, *on all fours, creeping, going on hands and feet:* atque audin? quadrupedem constringito, *so that he can only move on all fours,* Ter. And. 5, 2, 24: mox quadrupes (infans) rituque tulit sua membra ferarum, Ov. M. 15, 222: homines ... bestiarum more quadrupedes coërcuit, Suet. Calig. 27; id. Ner. 48.—**II.** *Subst.:* **quădrŭpēs,** ĕdis, *m., f.,* and *n., a quadruped, four-footed creature.* **A.** *Masc.,* mostly of beasts of draught or burden; v. Quint. 8, 6, 20: calcari quadrupedem agitabo advorsum clivum, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 11: reprime parumper vim citatûm quadrupedum, Att. ap. Non. 495, 20: quadrupedum vectiones, quorum, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: de omnibus quadrupedibus ... qui idonei sunt, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 1; Verg. A. 11, 714: saucius quadrupes, id. ib. 7, 500.—Contemptuously (opp. bipes), Cic. Dom. 18, 48: nihil inter te atque inter quadrupedem interesse, id. Par. 1, 3, 14: quadrupes nequissime, App. M. 7, p. 200, 10.—**B.** *Fem.* (sc. bestia): ducite eo mutas quadrupedes, Naev. ap. Non. p. 924 (Trag. Rel. v. 28 Rib.): si quamvis quadrupedem serpens momorderit, Cato, R. R. 102; Enn. ap. Non. p. 407, 22 (Trag. Rel. v. 219 Vahl.): quadrupes tardigrada, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133 (Trag. Rel. v. 2 Rib.): quadrupes qua varia tenetur, Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 114; Varr. L. L. 7, § 39 Müll.; Verg. E. 5, 26: sollicitari quadripedes cunctas, Plin. 8, 17, 23, § 62.—**C.** *Neutr.* (sc. animal): cetera quadrupedia, Col. 11, 2, 33: majora, id. 11, 2, 14: crocodilum, quadripes malum et infestum, Plin. 8, 25, 37, § 89: plurima autem obruerit quadrupedia, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 36.

quădrŭplāris, e, *adj.* [quadruplus], *fourfold, quadruple* (post-class.): numerus duplaris, triplaris, quadruplaris (al. quadruplus), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 19, 21.

1. quădrŭplātor (quădrĭplātor, Fest. p. 259 Müll. v. h. v.: **quădrŭpŭlātor,** Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 18), ōris, *m.* [quadruplo]. **I.** *One who multiplies by four, a quadrupler,* App. Mag. p. 330, 20.—**B.** Transf., *a multiplier, magnifier, exaggerator:* beneficiorum suorum, Sen. Ben. 7, 25, 1.—**II.** *One who farmed the tolls, of which he received a fourth part,* Sid. Ep. 5, 7.

2. quădrŭplātor (quădrĭ-), ōris, *m.* [quadruplor], *a public informer, who received a fourth part of the thing informed against* (acc. to others, *against one who committed an offence punishable with a fourfold penalty;* cf. sector); also, in gen., *a trickster, chicaner,* Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 18: deterrimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 7, § 21; 2, 2, 8, § 22; Liv. 3, 72; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 259, 3 Müll.; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24; 21, 68.

quădrŭplex, ĭcis, *adj.* [quattuor-plico]. **I.** *Fourfold, quadruple:* pecunia, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 21: ordo, Liv. 30, 10: quadruplici radice, Plin. 27, 8, 38, § 60.—***II.** Poet., in gen., *four:* stellae, Cic. Arat. 92.—**III.** As *subst.:* **quădrŭplex,** ĭcis, *n., a fourfold amount:* gubernatoribus duplex, magistris quadruplex dedit, Liv. 45, 42, 1.

quădrŭ-plĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [quadruplico], *a making fourfold, quadruplication* (post-class.): numeri, Mart. Cap. 7, § 750; so Dig. 44, 1, 2.

quădrŭplĭcātō, *adv.,* v. quadruplico *fin.*

quădrŭplĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [quadruplex], *to multiply by four, make fourfold, quadruplicate:* rem suam, *one's property,* Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 4: numerum, Dig. 38, 10, 10.—Hence, *adv.:* **quădrŭplĭcātō,** *four times as much, quadruply* (post-Aug.), Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 76: emptis vineis, id. 14, 4, 5, § 51.

quădrŭplo, no *perf.,* ātum, 1, *v. a.* [quadruplus], *to multiply by four, make fourfold, quadruple* (post-class.), Dig. 4, 2, 14, §§ 1, 7: numerus quadruplatus, ib. 38, 10, 10, § 17; 47, 2, 50 pr.; Ambros. Apol. Dav. 5, 22.

quădrŭplor, āri, *v. dep.* [id.], *to be an informer, cheater, trickster, chicaner:* neque quadruplari me volo, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 10 (al. quadrupulari).

quădrŭplus (quădrŭpŭlus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 49 Fleck.), a, um, *adj* [quattuor], *fourfold, quadruple* (rare as *adj.*): strena, Suet. Tib. 34: numerus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 19, 21; 2, 1, 19.—*Subst.:* **quădrŭplum,** i, *n., a fourfold amount, four times as much, quadruple* (class.): furem dupli condemnari, feneratorem quadrupli, *to a fourfold penalty,* Cato, R. R. prooem.: judicium in aratorem in quadruplum dare, *to sentence the cultivator, who did not deliver the quantity of grain fixed by law, to pay four times as much,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 13, § 34; Plin. Pan. 40: elephanto pulmo quadruplo major bubulo, *four times as large,* Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 203: actio quadrupli, Dig. 4, 2, 14; 2, 8, 5; Gai. Inst. 3, 192; 4, 4: in quadruplum damnari, Dig. 48, 13, 13: si quid aliquem defraudavi reddo quadruplum, Vulg. Luc. 19, 8.

‡ **quadrurbem** Athenas Attius appellavit, quod scilicet ex quattuor urbibus in unam domicilia contulerunt, Braurone, Eleusine, Piraeeo, Sunio, Fest. p. 258 Müll. (transl. of τετράπολις).

quădrus, a, um, *adj.* [for quatrus, from quattuor], *square* (post-class.): quadrus terminus, Auct. Limit. p. 281 Goes.: cella, Pall. 1, 40: lapides, Vulg. Isa. 9, 10.

quădrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor], *four-cornered* or *fourfold* (post-class.): errabam riguis per quadrua compita in hortis, i. e. *laid out in squares,* Aus. Idyll. 14, 5: vis, *fourfold,* Prud. Psych. 842.

quaerĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [quaero], *to seek, search,* or *look for earnestly* (ante-class.). **I.** In gen.: hominem inter vivos quaeritamus mortuum, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 15: defessus sum quaeritando, id. Am. 4, 1, 4; id. Cist. 4, 2, 19: aliquem mari terrâque, id. Poen. prol. 105: te ipsum, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 2: hospitium ab aliquo, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 77: lanâ ac telâ victum, *to earn,* Ter. And. 1, 1, 48: multis languoribus perceus essem te quaeritando, Cat. 58, 15.—Prov.: hujus sermo haud cinerem quaeritat, *needs no ashes,* i. e. *no polishing,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 10.—**II.** In partic., *to ask, inquire,* or *demand earnestly, to wish to know exactly:* quid tu id quaeritas? Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 22; id. Cist. 4, 2, 57; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 17.

quaero (old orthogr. QVAIRO, Epitaphs of the Scipios, 6; for the original form and etym. **quaeso,** ĕre, v. quaeso), sīvi or sĭi, sītum, 3, *v. a., to seek.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: aliquem, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 43 Vahl.); Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 3: te ipsum quaerebam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 3: escam in sterquilinio, Phaedr. 3, 12 *init.*—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To seek to get* or *procure, to seek* or *search for* a thing, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 38: rem mercaturis faciendis, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 46.—*Absol.:* contrivi in quaerendo vitam atque aetatem meam, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 15; 5, 3, 27; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 57; id. A. P. 170.—**b.** Transf., *to get, procure, obtain, acquire* a thing: uxores liberorum quaerendorum causâ ducere, Suet. Caes. 52: liberorum quaerundorum causâ ei uxor data est, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 109; cf.: quaerunt litterae hae sibi liberos, id. Ps. 1, 1, 21.—**2.** *To seek for* something missing, *to miss:* Siciliam in uberrimâ Siciliae parte, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47: optatos Tyndaridas, Prop. 1, 17, 18: Phoebi comam, Tib. 2, 3, 20: amnes, Stat. Th. 4, 703.—**3.** *To ask, desire,* with *ut* and *subj.:* quaeris ut suscipiam cogitationem quidnam istis agendum putem, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 4.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to seek,* i. e. *to think over, meditate, aim at, plan* a thing: dum id quaero, tibi qui filium restituerem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 83: quonam modo maxime ulti sanguinem nostrum pereamus, Sall. C. 33, 5: fugam, Cic. Att. 7, 17, 1; id. Mur. 37, 80: sibi remedium ad rem aliquam, id. Clu. 9, 27: de gratiâ quid significares, mecum ipse quaerebam, id. Att. 9, 11, A, 1.—With *inf.:* tristitiae causam si quis cognoscere quaerit, *seeks, strives, endeavors,* Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 7; id. Am. 1, 8, 51; Hor. C. 3, 4, 39; id. Ep. 1, 1, 2 al.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To look for, seek to gain* any thing; *to get, acquire, obtain, procure:* laudem sibi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 74: salutem alicui malo, id. Ad. 3, 2, 2: negabant ullâ aliâ in re nisi in naturâ quaerendum esse illud summum bonum, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 19: pudentem exitum suae impudentiae, id. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 2: invidiam in aliquem, id. Rab. Post. 17, 46.—**2.** Of inanim. and abstr. subjects, *to demand, need, require,* = requirere: quod cujusquam oratoris eloquentiam quaereret, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 29: lites ex limitibus judicem quaerant, Varr. R. R. 1, 15, 1: bellum dictatoriam majestatem quaesivisset, Liv. 8, 30: quaerit Boeotia Dircen, Ov. M. 2, 239.—**3.** *To seek to learn* from any one; *to ask, inquire, interrogate* (cf.: interrogo, percontor). (*a*) With *ab:* cum ab iis saepius quaereret, *made inquiries,* Caes. B. G. 1, 32: quaero abs te nunc, Hortensi, cum, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83, § 191: quaesivit a medicis, quemadmodum se haberet, Nep. Dion, 2, 4: a quo cum quaesisset, quo se deduci vellet, id. Epam. 4, 5; cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 22, 60.—(β) With *de:* quaerebat paulo ante de me, quid, etc., Cic. Pis. 9, 18: de te ipso quaero, Vatini, utrum, etc., id. Vatin. 4, 10: quaero de te, arbitrerisne, etc., Liv. 4, 40: cura tibi de quo quaerere nulla fuit, Ov. P. 4, 3, 18.—(γ) With *ex:* quaesivi ex Phaniâ, quam in partem provinciae putaret, etc., Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 1: quaerit ex solo ea, quae, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 18.—(δ) With a *rel.-clause:* ille baro te putabat quaesiturum, unum caelum esset an innumerabilia, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 3: natura fieret laudabile carmen, an arte, Quaesitum est, Hor. A. P. 409: quaeritur inter medicos, cujus generis aquae sint utilissimae, Plin. 31, 3, 21, § 31.—**4.** *To desire,* **a.** With *inf.* (post-Aug.): e monte aliquo in alium transilire quaerens, Plin. 8, 53, 79, § 214: qui mutare sedes quaerebant, Tac. G. 2.—**b.** Transf., of animals, plants, etc., *to desire, prefer, seek:* salictum et harundinetum ... umidum locum quaerunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5: glires aridum locum quaerunt, id. ib. 3, 15, 2; Col. 1, praef. § 26: lupinum quaerit maxime sabulosa, Plin. 18, 14, 36, § 134; so of the soil: ager aquosus plus stercoris quaerit, *demands,* Pall. 1, 6, 15.—**5.** *To examine* or *inquire into judicially, to investigate, institute an investigation;* with

acc. (rare) hunc abduce, vinci, rem quaere, Ter Ad. 3 (4) 36 non dubitabat Minucius, quin iste (Verres) illo die rem illam quaesiturus non esset Cic. Verr 2, 2, 29, § 72 —With *de* and *abl* (class, cf. Krebs, Antibarb p 962 sq) de pecuniis repetundis, Cic. Verr 1, 9, 27 de morte alicujus, id. Rosc. Am 41, 119 de servo in dominum, *to question by torture, put to the rack* id Mil 22, 59 aliquid per tormenta Suet Tib 58 legibus *to investigate according to the laws, impartially*, Plin Ep 5, 21, 3 — **b.** Transf si quaeris, si quaerimus (prop, *if we*, or *you, look well into the matter*, *if we*, or *you, would know the truth*), *to say the truth, in fact to speak honestly* omnino, si quaeris, ludi apparatissimi, Cic Fam 7, 1, 2 at sunt morosi, et anxii, et difficiles senes si quaerimus etiam avari, id Sen. 18, 65 si quaeritis, id. de Or 2, 62, 254, so, too, si verum quaeris, id. Fam 12, 8, 1 si verum quaeritis, id de Or 2, 34, 146. si verum quaerimus, id. Tusc 2, 23, 55 · noli quaerere or quid quaeris? *in short, in one word* noli quaerere ita mihi pulcher hic dies visus est, id Fam 4, 4, 3 quid quaeris? biduo factus est mihi familiaris, id. ib 3, 1, 2 — Hence **quaesītus,** a um, *P a*, *sought out* **A.** In a good sense, *select, special, extraordinary* (mostly post Aug) epulae quaesitissumae, Sall ap Macr S 2, 9, 9 (Sall H 2 23, 4 Dietsch), *comp* leges quaesitiores (opp simplices), Tac A 3, 26 quaesitior adulatio, id. ib 3, 57.—*Sup* quaesitissimi honores, Tac A 2, 53 — **B.** In a bad sense (opp to what is natural), *far fetched, studied, affected, assumed* (class) vitabit etiam quaesita nec ex tempore ficta, sed domo allata, quae plerumque sunt frigida, Cic Or 26, 89 ut numerus non quaesitus, sed ipse secutus esse videatur, id ib 65, 219 comitas, Tac A. 6, 50 asperitas, id ib 5, 3 — **C.** *Subst*

quaesītum, i, *n* **1.** *A question* (poet) accipe quaesiti causam, Ov M 4, 793, id. F 1, 278, Hor S 2, 6, 82 — **2.** *A question* as a rhetorical figure, = πυσμα, Mart Cap 5, § 524

quaesītĭo, onis, *f* [quaero], *a seeking* or *searching after* (post Aug) **I.** In gen Psyche quaesitioni Cupidinis intenta, populos circuibat, App M 5, p 171, 8 — **II.** In partic, *a questioning by torture, the question, inquisition* cum postero ad quaesitionem retraheretur, proripuit se custodibus Tac A 4, 45, Inscr Bertol Antiq Aquilei p 300, n 419

quaesītor, oris, *m* [id], *a seeker, searcher* (post class) **I.** In gen, as for gold connected with scrutator, Pacat Pan Th 28 — **II.** In partic, *an investigator* **A.** In judicial (esp in criminal) matters, *an examiner, inquisitor* quid mihi opus est sapiente judice? quid aequo quaesitore? Cic Font 6, 11, id Sull 28, 78, id Verr 1, 10, 29 quaesitorem edere, id Planc 17, 43 quaesitor Minos, Verg A 6, 432 tres Sall J 40, 4 — Of Cicero, as the investigator of the Catilinarian conspiracy, Cic. Cat 4 5, 10 judex desiit esse, quaesitor est, Sen Brev Vit 17, 3 — Esp of the prætor who presided in criminal trials, Cic Verr 1, 10 — **B.** In a scientific point of view, *an inquirer, examiner, considerer*, as a transl of the Gr σκεπτικος, *a sceptic* (post class), Gell 11, 5 2 quaesitor ille solus animaeque corporisque, Prud. Hymn ante Somn 89

quaesītum, i, v quaero, *P a.* C

(**quaesītūra,** ae, a false read for quaestura, Tac A. 3 29)

1. quaesītus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from quaero

2. quaesītus, ūs (only in *abl sing*), *m* [quaero] **I.** *A seeking searching* (post Aug), Plin 5 9, 10, § 51 (al quae situs) — **II.** *Investigation* (rem) semper quaesitu dignam putavi, Macr S 7, 8, 9

quaeso, ivi or ii, 3, *v a.* [old form of quaero, root kis, Sanscr cish, to hunt out] **I.** *To seek, to seek to obtain* any thing (ante class) quaeso, ut significat idem quod rogo, ita quaesere ponitur ab antiquis pro quaerere, Fest p 258 Müll. nautisque mari quaesentibus vitam, Enn ap Fest. l l. quaese adveniente morbo nunc medicum tibi, Plaut ap Non 44, 30 — **II.** *To beg pray beseech entreat* (class, mostly in *first pers sing*, syn rogo, oro, obsecro, peto, precor) (*a*) With *ut* Mars pater, te precor quaesoque, uti sies volens propitius mihi, etc, an ancient formula of prayer in Cato, R R. 141, 2 aliquem ut redeat, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 1 te, Juppiter, quaeso, Amphitruoni ut semper iratus sies, id. Am 3, 2, 52, id. Rud. 4, 7, 30, id. Trin. 1, 2, 52 deos, ut, Ter Ad. 2, 4, 11, Naev ap Donat. ad Ter Ad. 4, 1, 5 peto quaesoque, ut, etc, Cic Fam 5, 4, 2 quaeso, ut eum diem me moriae mandetis, id Quint 6, 24 a te quaeso et peto, ut, etc, id Fam 3, 2, 1 quaeso a vobis, ut, in hac causa, etc, id. Arch. 2, 3 quaeso, hercle, ut liceat, Ter Eun 3, 2, 13, Caecil ap Non 154, 13, 515, 1 quaeso obtestorque, ne, Cic Red in Sen 1, 1, Liv 10, 13 id uti permittatis, quaesumus, id. 28, 39 precor quaesoque, ne, etc, id 23, 9, 2. —(*β*) With simple *subj* P Decium quaeso mecum consulem faciatis, Liv 10, 13 —(*γ*) *Absol* (thrown parenthetically into the sentence) quaeso, quaesumus, *I* (or *we*) *pray, beg, beseech*, freq as a mere intensive expression, *prithee* quaeso, quotiens dicendumst tibi? Plaut Most 4, 2, 33 ubinam est, quaeso? Ter Heaut 3, 1, 21 bona verba, quaeso, id. And. 1, 2, 33 tu, quaeso, crebro ad me scribe, Cic Att 7, 10, 10 nunc eadem illa, quaeso, audite, id Verr 2, 4, 46, § 102 ipsum decretum, quaeso, cognoscite, id. Rosc Am 9, 25, id Att 7 1, 2, 12 29, 1, 12, 30, 2, 12, 35, 2, 12, 44, 3 hoc, quaeso, judices, diligenter attendite, id Quint 9, 2, 56, id. Mil. 9, 23, id. Att 15, 8, 2 quid, quaeso, interest inter unum et plures, si, etc., id Rep 1, 39, 61 quamobrem aggredere, quaesumus, etc, id Leg 1, 2, 6 quaeso, etiamne tu has ineptias, *I beseech you, for Heaven's sake*, id Fam 3, 7, 5 — (*δ*) With *acc* of object sought non divom pacem votis adit ac prece quaesit, Lucr 5, 1229

quaestĭcŭlus, i, *m dim* [quaestus], *a small profit, slight gain* (class), Cic Div 2, 15, 34, id Fam 9, 16, 7, App M 11, p 272, 1

quaestĭo, onis, *f* [quaero], *a seeking* **I.** In gen (Plautin) cave, fuas mi in quaestione, *lest you suffer yourself to be to seek, lest I have to look after you* Plaut Pers 1, 1, 52 tibi ne in quaestione essemus, id Capt 2, 2, 3, id. Ps 2, 2, 68 — **II.** In partic, *an inquiry, investigation, a questioning, question, subject of inquiry* quaestio est appetitio cognitionis, quaestionisque finis inventio, Cic Ac 2, 8, 26, 2, 36, 115 quae veri simil'ima (sententia sit), magna quaestio est, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23, id Fin 2, 11, 34 rem in disceptationem quaestionemque vocare, *to investigate*, id. de Or 3, 32, 129 res in quaestione versatur, *is under investigation*, id Clu 58, 159 de moribus ultima fiet quaestio, Juv 3, 141 res in quaestionem venit, *comes under investigation*, Quint 5, 14, 16 modo aliquam quaestionem poeticam ei proponeret, Nep Att 20, 2, cf Cic. Att 7, 19 *fin.*, Sen. Ben. 5, 8, 6, id Ep 48, 1, Suet Tib 56 quaestionem instituere, *to institute an investigation*, Quint 7, 1, 6 quaestionem solvere, Sen Ep 48, 11, Quint 5, 10, 26 — **2.** *A public judicial investigation, examination by torture, a criminal inquiry, inquisition*, the crime is usu constr with *de* cum praetor quaestionem inter sicarios exercuisset, *instituted a trial for assassination*, Cic Fin 2, 16, 54 verberibus ac tormentis quaestionem habuit pecuniae publicae, id. Phil 11, 2, 5 quaestionem mortis paternae de servis paternis habere, id. Rosc Am 28, 78 quaestionem fugitare, id. ib 28, 78 servos in quaestionem polliceri, id ib 28, 77 quaestionem ferre in aliquem, *to appoint, institute, make a motion for*, id de Or 1, 53, 227 habere ex aliquo, Liv 33 28 facere alicui, *against any one*, Dig 34, 3, 20 quaestionem de furto constituere, Cic Clu 64, 181 quaestionem instituere de morte alicujus id ib 64, 181 quaestionem de morte viri habere id. ib 65 182, 63, 176 quaestionem habere de servis in caput filii, id. ib 63, 176 ad quaestionem abripi, *to examination by torture*, id. ib 33, 89 alicui servum in quaestionem ferre id ib 64, 181 postulare servum in quaestionem, id ib 64 181 quaestiones severius exercere, Liv 9, 34 quaestioni praeesse, *to conduct a trial as judge*, Cic Rosc. Am 4, 11 quaestiones perpetuae, *the inquisitions concerning certain crimes* (repetundarum, majestatis, de falso, de sicariis, de injuriis, etc), *conducted annually, after* 605 A.U C, *by a standing commission, and presided over by the prætor*, Cic. Brut. 27, 106 judex quaestionis, *the director of the criminal court under the presidency of the prætor*, id Clu 54, 148, 33, 89, id. Brut 76, 264 quaestiones extraordinariae, *trials out of the common course, held under a special commission*, Liv 39, 14, so, quaestio nova, Cic Mil 5, 13 A QVAESTIONIBVS, *an attendant in examinations, a torturer, inquisitor*, Inscr Grut. 545, 6; 560, 1 — **B.** Transf **1.** *The court, the judges* dimittere eo tempore quaestionem, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 30, § 74 totam quaestionem a severitate ad clementiam transtulit, Val. Max 8, 1, 6 — **2.** *The subject of investigation, the matter, case, question* · perdifficilis et perobscura quaestio est de naturâ deorum, Cic N D 1, 1, 1· dividere totam de dis immortalibus quaestionem in partis quattuor, id ib 2, 1, 3 quaestio proposita, Quint 9, 2, 39 — **b.** In partic., in rhet. (*a*) *The rhetorical subject of debate* · quaestionum duo sunt genera alterum infinitum, alterum definitum Definitum est, quod υποθεσιν Graeci, nos causam infinitum, quod θεσιν illi appellant, nos propositum possumus nominare, Cic Top 21, 79 —(*β*) *The main point in a disputed matter, the issue in a cause* quaestio est quae ex conflictione causarum gignitur controversia, hoc modo Non jure fecisti jure feci Causarum autem haec est conflictio, in quâ constitutio constat, ex ea igitur nascitur controversia, quam quaestionem dicimus, hoc modo jurene fecerit, Cic Inv 1, 13, 18, cf id ib 1, 6, 8 — (*γ*) *A question, a disputed point*, quaestio est, *it is doubtful, may be disputed* sapientia efficit sapientis sola per se beatos efficiat necne sola per se quaestio est, Cic Top 15, 60; id Tusc 4, 13 29, id Inv 2, 20, 60 quaestio est, an, etc, Quint 7, 3, 22, cf nulla quaestio est, Aug Retract 1, 19 6, cf also in quaestione est, Plin 11, 17, 18, § 57, 10, 22, 27, § 52 quaestionis est immensae, id 7, 28, 29, § 101, 28, 2, 3, § 10

quaestĭōnālĭter, *adv* [quaestio], *by way of question, in the form of a question* (post class) propositio quaestionaliter posita, Fulg Prisc Serm 16

quaestĭōnārĭus, ii, *m* [id.], *a torturer, executioner* (post class.) Cod Th 16, 12, 3, Hier in Joel 2, 21, Schol Juv 6, 480, Inscr Grut 545, 6

quaestĭono, āvi, 1, *v a.* [id.], *put to the question*, i e *put to the torture, put to the rack* (eccl Lat and rare) omnes quaestionari, Fragm Jur Civ Ante Just p 109 Mai tot confessores quaestionati et torti, Cypr Ep 69, n 6

quaestĭuncŭla, ae, *f dim* [id] *a little* or *trifling question* (class) quaestiunculam alicui ponere, Cic de Or 1, 22, 102, Sen Ep 117, 1 multae, Cic Leg 2, 20, 51, Quint. 1, 3, 11, Suet Gram 24 *fin*

quaestor (old orthogr, QVAISTOR, Epit of the Scipios, et saep), ōris, *m* [contr from quaesitor, from quaero], *a quæstor*, the title of a class of Roman magistrates some of whom had charge of the pecuniary affairs of the State, while others conducted certain criminal trials (but only, it would seem, as delegates or commissioners of the people) quaestores a quaerendo, qui conquirerent publicas pecunias et maleficia, quae triumviri capitales nunc conquirunt ab his postea, qui quaestionum judicia exercent, quaestores dicti, Varr L L. 5, § 81 Müll et quia de capite civis Romani injussu populi non erat lege permissum consulibus jus dicere, propterea quaestores constituebantur a populo, qui capitalibus rebus praeessent hique appellabantur quaestores parricidii, quorum etiam meminit lex duodecim tabularum, Dig 1, 2, 2, § 23, cf parricidii quaestores appellabantur, qui solebant creari causa rerum capitalium quaerendarum Paul ex Fest p 221 Müll. (cf Fest p 258 31) But they were commonly called simply quaestores, Liv 2 41, 11, 3, 24 3, Cic. Rep 2, 35, 60 — As a standing magistracy, the quæstors were *treasurers of State, treasurers* They distributed their duties among themselves by lot Cic Verr 2, 1, 13, § 34, id Mur 8, 18 Of these the quaestor urbanus or aerarii, who remained at Rome, took charge of the treasury, of the

public revenues and expenditures, of the standards deposited in the aerarium, etc., Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 2; Cic. Har. Resp. 20, 43; id. Verr. 1, 4, 11; Liv. 7, 23; 26, 47; Val. Max. 5, 1, 1; Tac. A. 13, 28. The quæstors appointed as assistants to the consuls or prætors for the provinces, called quaestores provinciales or militares, provided for the payment and provisioning of the troops, collected the imposts, and, in the absence of the governor, acted in his stead, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 19, 61; id. Planc. 11, 28; id. Sen. 10, 32; Liv. 26, 47. Service in the higher offices of State began with the quæstorship, the lowest of them which conferred a seat in the Senate, to which no one was legally eligible before the age of twenty-five, Tac. A. 11, 22. Augustus instituted a new sort of quæstors, quaestores candidati or principis (Caesaris), who conveyed the imperial messages to the Senate, Plin. Ep. 7, 16, 2; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 43, 3: oratio principis per quaestorem ejus audita est, Tac. A. 16, 27; Dig. 1, 13, 1; cf. candidatus, 2. The emperor Constantine appointed quaestores palatii or chancellors, Cod. Th. 1, 8; 6, 9; 7, 62, 32; Cassiod. Var. 6, 5; called QVAESTOR INTRA PALATIVM, Inscr. Orell. 1188.—**II.** Trop.: quaestor non imperii, sed doloris mei, Cic. Red. in Sen. 14, 35 (bracketed as dub. by B. and K.).

‡ **quaestōrĭcius** or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [quaestor], *of* or *belonging to a quæstor, quæstorian:* QVAESTORICII, *who had been quæstors*, Tab. Canusin. ap. Inscr. Orell. 3721.

quaestōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a quæstor, quæstorian* (quite class.): officium quaestorium, *the duty of a quæstor*, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 6: scelus, *perpetrated in the quæstorship* or *by a quæstor*, id. Verr. 1, 1, 4: aetas, *the age requisite for the quæstorship*, Quint. 12, 6, 1; cf.: adulescentes jam aetate quaestorios, Cic. Rep. 1, 12, 18: scribae, *of the quæstor*, Suet. Dom. 10: scriptum quaestorium comparavit, *acted as secretary to a quæstor*, id. Vit. Hor.: munera, i. e. *gladiatorial combats*, which the quæstors were obliged to furnish at their own expense, Cic. Dom. 4: comitia, id. Fam. 7, 30, 1; Liv. 4, 54 *fin.*: porta, *a gate in the camp near the quæstor's tent*, Liv. 34, 47: forum, id. 41, 2: agri, *taken from the enemy and sold by the quæstor*, Auct. Rei Agr. Sicul. Fl. p. 2: dignitas, Cod. Th. 1, 1, 6, § 2: legatus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21, § 56: ornamenta, Suet. Claud. 28.—**II.** *Subst.* **A.** **quaestōrĭus**, ii, *m.*, *one who had been quæstor, an ex-quæstor*, Cic. Brut. 76, 263; id. Phil. 13, 14, 30; Suet. Oth. 3; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 45; Inscr. Orell. 3990.—**B.** **quaestōrĭum**, ii, *n.* **1.** (Sc. tentorium) *The quæstor's tent* in the camp, Liv. 10, 32, 8.—**2.** (Sc. aedificium.) *The residence of the quæstor* in a province: Thessalonicam me in quaestoriumque perduxit, Cic. Planc. 41, 99.

quaestŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quaestus], *of* or *belonging to gain, money-making, mercenary* (post-Aug.): quaestuaria mancipia, Dig. 3, 2, 4, § 2: mulier, *a prostitute for hire*, ib. 23, 2, 43, § 7: majestas, Tert. Apol. 13.—**II.** *Subst.*: quaestuaria, ae, *f.*, *a prostitute*: ex adulterā in quaestuariam versa, Sen. Ben. 6, 32, 1.

quaestŭōsē, *adv.*, v. quaestuosus *fin.*

quaestŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [quaestus]. **I.** *Gainful, profitable, advantageous, lucrative, productive* (class.; syn. lucrosus): ager, *productive, fruitful*, Cato, R. R. 1, 6: mercatura, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 86; id. Fin. 5, 30, 91: quaestuosissima officina, id. Phil. 2, 14, 35: res Verri, id. Verr. 2, 2, 19, § 46: uberrimus et quaestuosissimus annus, id. ib. 1, 14, 40: hoc multo est quaestuosius, quam, etc., id. Agr. 2, 25, 67: benignitas quaestuosior, id. ib. 1, 4, 10: edictum quaestuosissimum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 36: insula quaestuosa margaritis, *rich in*, Plin. 6, 25, 28, § 110: emporium, Liv. 39, 15.—**II.** *That looks to one's own gain, advantage*, or *profit, eager for gain:* quaestuosus homo, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49: gens, Curt. 4, 7, 19: nec satis in arte eā quaestuosus, Plin. 26, 3, 7, § 12: dummodo eam (mulierem) des, quae sit quaestuosa, i. e. *a prostitute*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 190.—**III.** *That has great gain* or *profit, wealthy, rich:* gens Syrtica navigiorum spoliis quaestuosa, Curt. 4, 7, 19: Graeci, Plin. 28, 4, 13, § 50: milites, Tac. A. 13, 35: quaestuosi et opulenti, id. ib. 12, 63.—*Adv.:* **quaestŭōsē**, *gainfully, advantageously, profitably* (post-Aug.).—*Comp.:* quaestuosius, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 56.—*Sup.:* quaestuosissime, Sen. Ben. 4, 3, 3.

quaestūra, ae, *f.* [quaestor], *the office of quæstor, the quæstorship* (class.): quaestura primus gradus honoris, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 11: quaesturam petere, id. Mur. 8, 18; Tac. A. 3, 29: ex quaesturā consulatum petere, Liv. 32, 7: gerere, Suet. Calig. 1.—**II.** Transf., *the quæstor's chest:* translator quaesturae, *an embezzler of the public chest*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 152.

quaestus, ūs (archaic *gen.* quaesti, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 5; id. Poen. prol. 95; Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 38; Titin., Nov., Turp., and Caecil. ap. Non. 483, 19 sq.; Varr. ib. 492, 20.—*Gen.* quaestuis, Varr. ap. Non. 483, 32), *m.* [quaero], *a gaining, acquiring; gain, acquisition, profit, advantage* (quite class.; syn.: lucrum, emolimentum). **I.** Lit.: quaestus pecuniae, Caes. B. G. 6, 17, 1: emendi aut vendendi quaestu et lucro duci, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 9: pauperes homines, quibus nec quaestus est, nec, etc., Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 2: ad suom quemque hominem quaestum esse aequomst callidum, id. As. 1, 3, 34: quaestus ac lucrum unius agri, et unius anni, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 106: cum quaestu compendioque dimittere, id. ib. 2, 2, 3, § 6: quibus fides, decus, pietas, postremo honesta atque inhonesta omnia quaestui sunt, *are venal, are turned to gain*, Sall. J. 31, 12: quaestui deditum esse, id. C. 13, 5: quaestui servire, Cels. 3, 4: ad suom quaestum callere, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 40: in quaestu esse, *to bring gain, be turned to profit*, Quint. 1, prooem. § 13: quaestui habere rem publicam, *to derive advantage, enrich one's self, by the administration of public affairs*, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77: pecuniam in quaestu relinquere, *to let out money at interest, on usury*, id. Pis. 35, 86.—Prov.: non potest quaestus consistere, si eum sumptus superat, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 74; cf.: is (sumptibus suis) vel Herculi conterere quaestum possiet, i. e. *he could spend all the tithes offered to Hercules*, id. Most. 4, 2, 68: omnes homines ad suom quaestum callent et fastidiunt, *every one looks to his own interest*, id. Truc. 2, 5, 40; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 62.—**B.** Transf., *a way of making money, a business, occupation, employment, trade:* meretricius, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 44.—*Plur.:* meretricii quaestus, Sen. Contr. 1, 2, 4: de quaestibus, qui liberales habendi, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150; Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 50: malus, id. Most. 3, 2, 92.—Of a prostitute (freq. and class.): corpore indignum quaestum facere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 21; Liv. 26, 33, 8; Tac. A. 2, 85; Val. Max. 6, 1, 6: quaestum corpore factitare, id. 6, 1, 10; so without *corpore:* uti quaestum faceret, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 27: quaestum occipit, id. And. 1, 1, 52; id. Ad. 2, 1, 52; Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 30.—Of a parasite: antiquom quaestum meum alimoniae servo, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 1.—**II.** Trop., *gain, profit, advantage:* qui sui quaestus causā fictas suscitant sententias, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 40, 88 (Trag. v. 447 Vahl.): ut quaestui habeant male loqui melioribus, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 12: nullum in eo facio quaestum, Cic. Fam. 15, 14, 1: est autem quaestus magnus pietas, Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 6.

‡ **quā-lĭbescit**, *adv.*, for qualibet, *everywhere, in every way*, Not. Tir. p. 35.

quālĭbet (**-lŭbet**, *abl.* from quilibet), *where it pleases*, i. e. **I.** *Where you will, everywhere:* qualibet perambula aedes, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 122; id. Aul. 4, 4, 19: quisquis amore tenetur, eat tutusque sacerque qualibet, Tib. 1, 2, 27: transitum praebent (flumina), Quint. 5, 13, 13.—**II.** *As you please, anyhow, in any way:* qualubet esse notus optas? Cat. 40, 6; 76, 13.

quālis, e, *pron. adj.* [quis; kindr. with Gr. πη-λίκος; Goth. huc-leik; Germ. wel cher], *how constituted, of what sort, kind,* or *nature, what kind of a* (class.). **I.** *Interrog.:* qualine amico mea commendavi bona? *Call.* Probo, et fideli, et fido, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 3: qualis oratoris et quanti hominis in dicendo putas esse historiam scribere? Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 51: quali fide, quali pietate existimatis eos esse, qui, etc., Cic. Font. 10, 21: qualis est istorum oratio? *what kind of a speech is that?* id. Ac. 2, 14, 44.—In exclamations: hei mihi, qualis erat! Verg. A. 2, 274; Enn. ap. Serv. ad loc. (Ann. v. 7 Vahl.): O Romule, Romule, dic, qualem te patriae custodem di genuerunt! Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41, 64 (Ann. v. 116 Vahl.).—In indirect questions: nam cogitato, qualem haberes gratiam (si, etc.), Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 54: ego te qualis sis scio, id. Aul. 2, 2, 40; Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 20: ipsius rei natura qualis et quanta sit quaerimus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 56: qualis esset natura montis, cognoscere, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: doce me quales sint corpore, *what sort of a body they have*, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 65.—**II.** *Rel.*, with or without the correlative *talis, so constituted, of such a sort, kind,* or *nature, such as, as:* ut qualem te jam antea populo Romano, praebuisti, talem te et nobis impertias, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 11: ut res non tales, quales ante habitae sint, habendae videantur, id. Inv. 2, 58, 176; id. Off. 2, 13, 44: in hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, *the like of which*, id. Cat. 3, 10, 25; id. Phil. 2, 7, 17: equitum acies, qualis quae esse instructissima potest, etc., Liv. 8, 39: tale tuum carmen nobis, quale, etc., Verg. E. 5, 47: bis sex ... qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus, id. A. 12, 899.—**B.** Esp., in quotations and citations, *as, as for instance, as for example:* aperta et clara (somnia), quale est de illo, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 66, 135: cum proposito dissimili vel contrario ratio subjungitur: quale est Demosthenis: non enim, etc., Quint. 5, 14, 4; so id. 1, 5, 65 Zumpt *N. cr.;* 3, 6, 41; 3, 11, 6 et saep. al.—**2.** Poet. for the *adv.* qualiter, *as, just as:* qualis populea moerens philomela sub umbra Amissos queritur fetus, Verg. G. 4, 511; id. A. 3, 679; 4, 143: quale caelum Subrubet, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 35; id. M. 3, 682.—**3.** Repeated: qualis qualis (post-class. for qualiscumque), *of what quality soever, whatsoever:* quali quali obligatione interpositā, Dig. 20, 5, 12.—**III.** *Indef.:* quale, *having some quality or other:* et ita effici quae appellant qualia, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 28: prius aliquid esse debet, deinde quale esse, Sen. Ep. 117, 28.—*Adv.:* **quālĭter.** **A.** *In what way* or *manner, how:* refert, villa qualiter aedificetur, Col. 1, 4, 6; Mart. 5, 7, 1.—Qualiter qualiter, *in what manner soever*, for qualitercumque (post-class.), Dig. 4, 4, 7.—**B.** *Just as, as:* lacrimae fluxere per ora, Qualiter abjectā de nive manat aquā, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 57; Cels. praef. p. 6; Val. Fl. 5, 305; Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 193.—**C.** Repeated: qualiter qualiter, *in whatever manner, however*, Dig. 4, 4, 7 pr.; 9, 2, 7, § 1; 26, 7, 5, § 10.

quālis-cumque, quale-cumque, or **-cunque** (separated: quale id cumque est, Cic. N. D. 2, 30, 76; Ov. P. 4, 13, 6), *adj.* [qualis]. **I.** *Rel., of what quality soever, of whatever kind* (class.). **A.** With *verb:* licet videre, qualescumque summi civitatis viri fuerunt, talem civitatem fuisse, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 31: sed homines benevolos, qualescumque sunt, grave est insequi contumeliā, *be they as they may*, id. Att. 14, 14, 5.—**B.** *Absol.* by ellipsis of *verb*, in emphatic expressions (v. Zumpt, § 706): qualicumque urbis statu sisti potuisse, Liv. 2, 44, 10: pluris qualemcunque vitam honestā morte aestimare, Curt. 5, 8, 6: si libertatem sequimur, qui locus hoc dominatu vacat? Sin qualemcunque locum, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 8, 2; id. Att. 9, 6, 4: imperatores voto expetere, qualescumque tolerare, Tac. H. 4, 8; id. A. 11, 4: carmina lector Commendet dulci qualiacumque sono, Ov. A. A. 2, 283; Liv. 38, 9, 2; Quint. 9, 10, 1; 11, 1, 14; Curt. 5, 9, 12; Suet. Calig. 8; Plin. 18, 16, 40, § 141.—**II.** Transf., *indef., any without exception, any whatever:* sin qualemcumque locum sequimur, quae est domestica sede jucundior? Cic. Fam. 4, 8, 2; Manil. 2, 856.—Hence, *adv.:* **quālĭtercumquĕ** or **-cunquĕ**, *in what way soever, howsoever, be it as it may* (post-Aug.), i. q. utcunque, Col. 2, 10, 2: proeliare, Just. 2, 11, 11; Flor. 3, 19, 1; Col. 11, 3, 34; Dig. 27, 1, 21.

quālis-lĭbet, quale-libet, *pron. indef., of what quality it pleases, of what sort you will* (post-class.): pisces, Apic. 4, 2, § 143; Aug. Ep. 48; Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 21 (in Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 93, written separately).

quālis-nam, *pron. rel., of what quality, what sort of a* (post-class.): qualisnam accusatio futura esset, App. Mag. p. 274, 21.

quālis-quālis, qualequale, *adj.*, i. q. qualiscumque, *of what quality soever, of*

whatever kind (post-class.), Dig 4, 9, 7, § 4, 25, 4, 1, § 13, 43, 8, 2, § 11, 50, 14, 3 al

quālĭtas, ātis, *f* [qualis, III.] *a quality, property, nature, state, condition* (class., a word formed by Cicero as the translation of Gr ποιότης, freq only in post class. prose), Cic. Ac. 1, 6, 24, cf qualitates igitur appellavi, quas ποιότητας Graeci vocant quod ipsum apud Graecos non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum, id. ib 1, 7, 25 sq, cf. id N D 2, 37, 94 litoris nostri, Col 8, 17, 8, so, caeli, Quint 5, 9, 15 facti, id. 7, 4, 16 et saep — In *plur* qualitatium differentia, Plin 36, 22, 44, § 159 ager aliis qualitatibus aestimandus est, Col 2, 2, 17 in verbis genera et qualitates et personas et numeros, i e *moods*, Quint 1, 4, 27 pro qualitate mensurae, Vulg 1 Par 28, 17 sicut in organo qualitatis sonus immutatur, *the sound of the mode*, or *rhythm*, id. Sap 19, 17

quālĭter, *adv*, v qualis *fin*

quālĭtercumquē, *adv*, v qualiscumque *fin*

quālum, i, *n*, and **quālus**, i, *m*, *a wicker basket* or *hamper*, for various purposes, *a fruit-hamper, wool basket, wine strainer*, etc. (cf colum) **1.** *Neutr* quala satoria, Cato, R. R. 11, 5, so, quala, id. ib 23, 1 mundissima, Col 7, 3, 9 — **2.** *Masc.* in qualos pertusos propagari, Cato, R. R. 52, 1 spisso vimine qualos, Verg G 2, 241 Serv, so Hor C 3, 12, 4 saligneus, Col. 9, 15, 12, 8, 3, 4 vindemiatorii, Dig 33, 7, 8 pr, Pall. 4, 10

quam (archaic form **quamde** or **quande**: quamde pro quam usos esse antiquos, cum multi veteres testimonio sunt, tum Ennius et Lucretius (1, 640), Fest. p 261 Müll., cf Enn Ann v 29, and v 139 Vahl So, too, Naev ap Fest s. v topper, p 352 Müll), *adv* [qui], *in what manner, how, how much, as much as* · quam nihil praetermittis in consilio dando! quam nihil tamen, quod tibi placeat, explicas! Cic. Att 9, 2, A, 1 ut se accusari nolunt! quam cupiunt laudari! id. Fin 5, 22, 61 quam multa, quam paucis! id Fam 11, 24, 1 quam sint morosi, intellegi potest, id ib 7, 15, 1 quam vellet cunctaretur, id. Div. 1, 26, 56 memoria tenetis, quam valde universi admurmurarint, id. Verr 2, 5, 16, § 41 quam quisque potest, *as much as each one can*, Ov Tr 3, 4, 75 quam potuit, *as far as he was able*, Val Max. 4, 1, 5 —With *possum* and a *sup* concede huc ab isto, quam potest longissime *as far as possible*, Plaut Men 5, 2, 81 quam possunt mollissime, *as gently as possible*, Cic N D 2, 52, 129 —Also without *possum* quam maximas, quam primum, quam saepissime gratias agere, Cic Fam 13, 6, 5 ut quam angustissime Pompeium contineret, Caes B C 3, 45 — With *posit* (post Aug) tum Manlius quam poterat clarā voce denuntiavit, Val Max. 6, 4, 1, 3, 2, 1 *ext.*, 4, 5, 1 dixi de philosophiā quam breviter potui, Lact 3, 17, 1 tusa cribrataque vino, quam possit excellenti, *as excellent as possible* Plin 20, 24, 100, § 264, 18, 28, 68, § 274 — **B.** In dependent clauses, indirect questions, etc est fidei nostrae, declarare, quam memores simus Cic Phil 14, 11, 29 scio, quam timida sit ambitio, id. Mil 16, 42 quam id rarum sit, tu judicabis, id. Att. 6, 1, 7 id quam injustum esset, non videbat, id. Off 3, 21, 82 dici non potest quam sim disputatione tua delectatus, id. Tusc 2, 4, 10, id. N D 2, 20, 52, id Ac. 2, 17, 52, id Fin. 1, 11, 37, 1, 20, 65, 5, 12, 35, id. Verr 2, 1, 18, § 47, 2, 1, 21, § 52, 2, 4, 44, § 98 videte quam ini qui sint, Sall J 85, 25, 62, 9 ut sentias quam vile sit corpus Liv 2, 12, 3, 24, 5, 2, Nep Timoth 4, 2 — **II.** In partic **A.** In comparisons *as, than* **1.** With *tam* tam ego ante fui liber, quam gnatus tuos, Plaut Capt 2, 2, 60, cf id. ib 3, 4, 11 si era me sciat tam socordem esse quam sum, id Cist. 4, 2, 5 tua est imago tam consimilis est, quam potest, id. Men 5, 9, 4 tam esse clemens tyrannus quam rex importunus potest, Cic Rep 1, 33, 50, id Div 1, 6, 10 et saep, v tam —**2.** With ellipsis of corresp *tam* homo non, quam isti sunt gloriosus, *not so celebrated as those*, Liv 35, 49 claris majoribus, quam vetustis, *rather than*, Tac A. 4, 61.—**3.** With *sup* and a corresp *tam*, *by how much the more, the more* quam acerbissima olea oleum facies tam oleum optimum erit, *the bitterer the olives, the better will be the oil*, Cato, R R. 65, 1 quam paucissimos reliqueris, tam optimi fiunt, Varr R. R. 2, 9 quam quisque pessume fecit, tam maxume tutus est, Sall J 31, 14 — **4.** With *magis* quam magis tam magis *the more* . *the more*, Plaut. Bacch 5, 1, 5 —With *tam* omitted quam magis ex hausto spumaverit ubere mulctra, Laeta magis pressis manabunt flumina mammis, Verg G 3, 309 —With the second *magis* omitted quam magis te in altum capessis, tam aestus te in portum refert, Plaut. As 1, 3, 6 —In the reverse order tam magis quam magis, *the more*. *the more*, Verg A 7, 787 —**5.** With *tanto* quam magis tanto magis, *the more* . *the more*, Plaut. Men 1, 1, 19, so Lucr 6, 460 — **6.** With a double *comp* ne libentius haec in illum evomere videar, quam verius, *with more freedom than truth*, Cic. Mil. 29, 78 non acrior quam pertinacior impetus Romanorum Liv 31, 35 discrimen me occupavit, meliore hostium quam meo tempore, Curt 7, 7, 9 —**7.** Tam . quam, with the *comp* for the *posit*, *so* . *as* per dexteram te istam oro non tam in bellis et proeliis, quam in promissis et fide firmiorem, Cic Deiot. 3, 8 —**8.** After comparatives or words of comparison, *than* nobis nihil est timendum magis quam ille consul, Cic Att. 7, 9, 3 his igitur, quam physicis potius credendum existimas? id Div 2, 16, 37, Cassius ap Cic Fam 15, 19, 1, Cic Pis 26, 62 majorem pecuniam praetori polliceri, quam quantam hic dedisset, id. Verr 2, 2, 29, § 70, id. de Or 1, 36, 167 qui plures milites eorum occidisset, quam quot superessent, Liv 35, 12.—So after verbs which imply comparison, verbs of preference, excellence, etc., after *praestat*, Caes. B G 7, 17, 4, after *malo* · esse quam videri bonus malebat, Sall C 54, 5 an est quod ego malim quam? Cic. Par 1, after *statuo*, Nep Dat 8, 1, after *probo*, Tac A 1, 58, after *volo* (= βούλομαι ἤ), Liv 3, 68, 11, 25, 29, 6 —Rarely *quantus* is used to strengthen *quam*, after *comp* de re majore quam quanta ea esset, Liv 30, 23, 2 implere homines certioris spei, quam quantam fides promissi humani subicere solet id 26, 19, 2 Weissenb ad loc, 22, 2, 19 —But quam is often omitted after plus, minus, amplius, etc, without changing the case minus duo milia hominum effugerunt, Liv 24, 16, 4 plus partem dimidiam hominum caesam, id 36, 40, 5, cf id 29, 25, 2 cum decem haud plus milibus militum, id 28, 1, 5 ut hoc nostrum desiderium ne plus sit annum, Cic. Att 5, 1, 1 ferre plus dimidiati mensis cibaria, id Tusc. 2, 16, 37 plus quingentos colaphos infregit mihi, Ter Ad 2, 1, 45, Prop 2, 19, 18 (3, 17, 32), v Zumpt, Gram § 485 —**9.** With *sic* (poet.) quam multa grandine nimbi Culminibus crepitant, sic densis ictibus heros pulsat, etc., Verg A. 5, 458 —With *sic* omitted, Verg A. 6, 309 sqq —**10.** After *aeque*, *so much as* nihil aeque eos terruit, quam robur ac color imperatoris, Liv 28, 26 —**11.** After *contra otherwise* . *than not so as* contra faciunt, quam professi sunt, Cic. Leg 2, 5, 11 —So after *secus* ne me secus honore honestes quam ego te, Plaut Capt. 2, 1, 50 —**12.** After *alius*, with a preceding negative, *not otherwise than, no other than* nil aliud agens quam ut, etc, *nothing else than*, Liv 44, 27, 12 neque aliud tota urbe agi quam bellum apparari, id 4, 26, 12, Nep Hann 10, 1 ob nullam aliam causam, quam ne, *from no other cause than*, Liv 45, 25, 34, 2, 12.—Rarely with *alius* affirmatively (for ac) ipse me paulum in aliā quam prius habuerim opinione nunc esse confiteor, Quint. 3, 6, 63 —**13.** After *aliter*, *otherwise than* ne aliter, quam ego velim, meum laudet ingenium, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 9, § 24 ne aliter quam si, etc., Col 4, 2, 2 —**14.** After *supra* saepe supra feret, quam fieri possit, *more than*, Cic Or 40, 139 —**15.** After *ultra* ultra, quam satis est, producitur, *farther than*, Cic. Inv 1, 18, 26 —**16.** After *diversum*, *otherwise than* pransus quoque atque potus diversum valent quam indicant, *something altogether different from what*, Quint 1, 4, 29, cf, after advorsum, only Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 139 Brix ad loc —**17.** After words denoting number or quantity, which serve for comparison dimidium tributi quam quod regibus ferre soliti erant, populo Romano pendere, *the half of what, half as much as*, Liv 45, 18 multiplex, quam pro numero damnum est, *too great for, greater than*, id. 7, 8 ferramenta duplicia, quam numerus servorum exigit, *twice as many as*, Col 1, 8, 8 —So too, after designations of time die vigesima, quam creatus erat, dictatura se abdicavit, *on the twentieth day after*, Liv 6, 29 tabellarii venerunt post diem sextum, quam a vobis discesserant, Cic Fil. ap Cic. Fam 16, 21, 1 · postridie venissemus, quam fuissemus, Cic. Ac. 2, 3, 9 postero die quam illa erant acta, id. de Or 2, 3, 12 saeculis multis ante . inventa sunt, quam, etc, id. ib 2, 5, 21. —**18.** After the *sup* bellum gerere cum tyranno, quam qui unquam, saevissimo et violentissimo in suos, *the most cruel that ever was*, Liv 34, 32 —**19.** So with *rel* and *sup* after *tam* tam gratum mihi id erit, quam quod gratissimum, Cic. Fam 13, 3. tam sum amicus rei publicae quam qui maxime, id. ib 5, 2, 6 ego sum tam mitis, quam qui lenissimus, id Sull 31, 87 —**20.** Sometimes with *magis* or *potius* to be supplied, *more than* tacita mulier semper, quam loquens, Plaut. Rud 4, 4, 70 dub · pacem quam bellum probabam, Tac A 1, 58 — **B.** In mere intensive expressions, *exceedingly, very, quite, indeed* admodum quam saevos est, *very cruel indeed*, Plaut Am 1, 3, 43 nimis quam formido, ne, etc, id. Most 2, 2, 79 nimis quam cupio, id. Capt 1, 2, 17 quam familiariter, Ter And. 1, 1, 109 nam suos valde quam paucos habet, *very few indeed*, Brut ap Cic Fam 11, 13, 3 mire quam, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 3 sane quam refrixit, id Q Fr 2, 6, 5.

quamdĕ, v quam *init.*

quam-dĭu, less freq **quandĭu** (mostly as two words, sometimes separated · quam voluit diu, Cic. Q Fr 1, 1, 7), *adv* **I.** *Interrog*, *how long ago? how long?* quamdiu id factum est? Plaut Capt. 5, 3, 3 quandiu apud vos ero, Vulg Marc 9, 18 —**II.** *Rel.* **1.** Of time, *as long as, until, during* (class) quamdiu potuit, tacuit, Caes. B G 1, 17 disces, quamdiu voles, Cic Off 1, 1, 2, Col. 12, 52, 13 — (β) *Until* (very rare) jubebat, ut semper id comesset, quamdiu tamen melius invenisset, Lampr Elag 29, 7 — *Comp* quamdiutius Not. Tir p 35 —*Sup* · ‡ quamdiutissime, Not. Tir p 35 —**2.** Of inference, *inasmuch as, in that* (late Lat) · quandiu fecistis uni ex his fratribus, Vulg. Matt 25, 40

‡ **quamdĭūtĭnus**, a, um, *adj* [quam diu], *lasting how long, of how long duration*, Not. Tir p 35

quamdūdum, more correctly as two words, **quam dūdum.**

quam-lĭbet (-lŭbet), *adv* **I.** *As it pleases, as you (they, etc) will at pleasure* · quamlibet esto unica res, Lucr 2, 541: lambe otio, Phaedr 1, 24, 6 —**II.** In gen, *how much soever, ever so much, howsoever* quodvis quamlibet tenue munusculum, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 10, 3 occupat egressas quamlibet ante rates, Ov Tr 1, 10, 5 infirmae manus *howsoever weak*, id Am 1, 7, 66 quamlibet parum sit, *however inconsiderable it may be*, Quint 1, 1, 18, 1, 12, 5, 5, 13, 56, 12, 1, 29 specularis lapis finditur in quamlibet tenues crustas, Plin. 36, 22, 45, § 160, 3, 5, 9, § 54, 6, 4, 4, § 13 hoc pretio quamlibet numerosa subsellia implentur, Plin Ep 2, 14, 6, 10, 96 (97), 2, id. Pan 61, 2 quamlibet pulchra elocutio, Quint. 2, 4, 32, 12, 8, 7, 8, 6, 4.—**B.** For quamvis, *although* (post-class), Sol. 9

quāmŏbrem (or **quām ob rem**), *adv* [quam ob rem] (class.) **I.** *Interrog*, *for what reason? on what account? wherefore? why?* *Am* Scelestissumum te arbitror *So* Nam quamobrem? *Am* Quia, etc., Plaut. Am 2, 1, 2 quem ad finem? quamobrem? quam ob causam? Cic Verr 2, 5, 29, § 75, id Fin 1, 5, 15 —In indirect questions cum quaereret quam ob rem Ariovistus non decertaret, Caes B G 1, 50 —**II.** *Rel*, *from which cause* or *reason, wherefore, why* hoc est homini, quamobrem vitam amet, Plaut Ps. 5, 1, 11, id Most 2, 1, 66, id Aul 4, 10, 6 multae sunt causae, quamobrem cupio abducere, Ter Eun 1, 2, 65, Cic. Fam 3, 10, 1 verum illud est, quamobrem haec commemorarim, id. Verr 2, 4, 60, § 135 si res reperietur, quam-

obrem videantur, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 8; id. Caecin. 33, 96.—**2.** At the beginning of a sentence, as a particle of transition, *on which account, for which cause, wherefore:* quamobrem quaeso a vobis, Asiatici testes, Cic. Fl. 27, 65: quamobrem quoniam, etc. . . . utar eā clausulā, etc., id. Fam. 2, 4, 2; 10, 10, 1.

quamplūres, a (or **quam plūres**), *adj.* [quam-plus], *very many* (ante-class. and post-Aug. for complures): curiosi sunt hic quamplures mali, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 44: palaestritae, Petr. 21.—*Sup.:* **quamplūrĭmus (quam plūrĭmus)**, a, um; commonly in *plur.*, *very many:* colles, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: radices, Cato ap. Plin. 17, 18, 29, § 126.—Hence, *subst.:* **quamplūrĭmum,** i, *n.*, *very much:* quam plurimo vendere, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50: quam plurimum brassicae, Cato, R. R. 157, 8.

quamprīdem, v. pridem.

quam-prīmum (or **quam prīmum**), *forthwith, as soon as possible* (class.): hominem istum quam primum absolvitote, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 18: huic mandat, ut ad se quamprimum revertatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 21; Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 1: invisam quaerens quam primum abrumpere lucem, Verg. A. 4, 631.—With *posse:* ut quamprimum possis, redeas, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 88: sed recipe te, quam primum potes, id. Pers. 1, 1, 52.

quam-quam (quan-), *conj.*, *though, although, albeit;* ante-class. always, and in class. prose regularly joined with *indic.;* by Cic. rarely with the *subj.*, and usu. when the general idea would demand the *subj.* (as potential, conditional, consecutive, etc.; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 574; Madv. § 361, A, 3; and v. esp. Fischer, Gram. 2, p. 696 sq.). (*α*) With *indic.:* quamquam blandā voce vocabam, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 41 (Ann. v. 50 Vahl.): quamquam libenter escis alienis studes, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 8; id. Mil. 4, 8, 44: quamquam est scelestus, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 5: quamquam id est minime probandum, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 42; 1, 4, 7; id. Ac. 2, 6, 16; 1, 9, 34: quamquam non venit ad finem tam audax inceptum, tamen, etc., Liv. 10, 32: Romani, quamquam fessi erant, Sall. J. 53: quamquam festinas, non est mora longa, Hor. C. 1, 28, 35 et saep.—(*β*) With *subj.:* quamquam illa ipsa exclamatio Non potest melius sit velim crebra, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101: quamquam sint in quibusdam malis, tamen, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85: quamquam ne id quidem suspicionem coitionis habuerit, *although even that gave rise to no suspicion*, id. Planc. 22, 53; id. de Or. 2, 1, 1: Romanis, quamquam procul a patriā pugnarent, etc., Liv. 23, 29, 7: quamquam nonnullis leve visum iri putem, Nep. Att. 13, 6: quamquam moveretur his vocibus, Liv. 36, 34, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf. id. 6, 9, 6; 45, 17, 7.—(*γ*) Ellipt., with an *adj.* or *part.:* bellum atque arma, quamquam vobis invisa, tamen quia Lepido placent, sumenda sunt, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 48, 2: acri viro, et quamquam adverso populi partium, famā tamen aequabili, id. J. 43, 1 Dietsch: omnia illa, quamquam expetenda, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 68: curam adhibere, quamquam difficili in re, id. Fam. 2, 7, 3; 5, 3, 4; Liv. 4, 53, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.—(*δ*) With a *subj.-clause:* quamquam ne impudicitiam quidem nunc abesse Pallante adultero, Tac. A. 12, 65, 3.—**II.** In partic., as a rhetor. particle of transition, in objections made by the speaker himself, *although, however, yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding:* quamquam, quem potissimum Herculem colamus, scire sane velim, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: quamquam quid loquor, id. Cat. 1, 9, 22: quamquam te quidem quid hoc doceam, id. de Or. 2, 47, 197; id. Phil. 2, 16, 42: quamquam o! sed superent, etc., Verg. A. 5, 195.

quam-vīs, *adv.* and *conj.* **I.** *Adv.*, *as you will, as much as you will* or *like, ever so much, ever so;* hence, to designate a very high degree, *as much as possible, very much, exceedingly* (class.): quamvis multos nominatim proferre, *as many as you will, very many*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 47: esse quamvis facetum atque salsum, id. de Or. 2, 56, 228: quamvis callide, quamvis audacter, quamvis impudenter, id. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 134: quamvis subito, id. Lael. 5, 17: et praeter eos quamvis enumeres multos licet, *ever so many*, id. Leg. 3, 10, 24: per populum quamvis justum et moderatum, id. Rep. 1, 27, 43; 2, 30, 101: quamvis pauci, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: quamvis pernix, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 79: ridiculus, id. Men. 2, 2, 43: humanus et jocosus homo, Varr. R. R. 2, 5.—With *sup.:* quamvis vitiosissimus orator, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 103; Col. 7, 8, 4; 2, 2, 25; 4, 24, 19; Tac. H. 2, 30; 3, 28; Quint. 6, prooem. 4; Plin. Ep. 9, 17, 1.—**II.** *Conj.*, *as much as ever you will*, i. e. *how much soever, however much, although, albeit;* regularly joined with *subj.* (not so in Livy); only rarely, and mostly post-Aug., with *indic.* (v. infra). (*α*) With *subj.:* homines, quamvis in turbidis rebus sint, tamen, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 39: non igitur potestas est cum velis opitulandi rei publicae, quamvis ea prematur periculis, nisi, etc., id. Rep. 1, 6, 10: quamvis sit magna (exspectatio), tamen eam vinces, id. ib. 1, 23, 37; cf.: quamvis prudens ad cogitandum sis sicut es, tamen nisi, etc., id. Att. 12, 37, 2; and with this cf.: huc accedit, quod quamvis ille felix sit sicut est, tamen, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 8, 22: ipsas quamvis angusti terminus aevi Excipiat . . . At genus immortale manet, Verg. G. 4, 206.—In a negative clause: senectus enim quamvis non sit gravis, Cic. Lael. 3, 11; 26, 97; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 23: quamvis non fueris suasor, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 2.—(*β*) With *indic.:* erat inter eos dignitate regiā, quamvis carebat nomine, Nep. Milt. 2, 2: quamvis infesto animo et minaci perveneras, Liv. 2, 40, 7; Cels. 1 praef.: quamvis est enim omnis hyperbole ultra finem, non tamen esse debet ultra modum, Quint. 8, 6, 73: carne tamen quamvis distat nil, Hor. S. 2, 2, 29: quamvis tacet Hermogenes, id. ib. 1, 3, 129; cf. Dillenb. ad Hor. C. 1, 28, 13; Verg. A. 5, 542; Ov. M. 2, 782. In Cic. only in joining to his discourse a Lucilian verse beginning with quamvis, Cic. de Or. 3, 23, 86.—(*γ*) Without a *verb*, Carm. Marci ap. Fest. s. v. negumate, p. 165 Müll.: res bello gesserat, quamvis rei publicae calamitosas, attamen magnas, Cic. Phil. 2, 45, 116: quamvis iniqua passi, id. Fam. 7, 3, 6; id. Verr. 2, 3, 97, § 224; Col. 9, 14, 14.

quā-nam, *adv.* **I.** *Where indeed, where* (very rare): quanam in alium orbem transirent, Liv. 5, 34.—**II.** *How then, how:* delphini quanam audiant, mirum, Plin. 11, 37, 50, § 137.

quande, v. quam *init.*

quandiu, v. quamdiu.

quando (old form **quandod,** acc. to Fest. p. 258 b Müll.), *adv.* and *conj.* **I.** *Adv.* **A.** *Interrog.*, *at what time? when? Do.* Venit Chaerea. *Ph.* Quando? *Do.* Hodie. *Ph.* Quamdudum? *Do.* Modo, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 30; id. Heaut. 2, 2, 9; Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 102; id. Pis. 21, 49: o rus, quando ego te aspiciam? quandoque licebit? etc., Hor. S. 2, 6, 60; id. Epod. 9, 1; id. C. 1, 24, 8: dic mihi cras istud, Postume, quando venit? Mart. 5, 58, 2.—**B.** *Rel.*, *at what time, when:* non intellegitur, quando obrepat senectus, Cic. Sen. 11, 38: quaeres, quando iterum paveas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 69: quando ipsos loqui, quando advocati voce uti deceat, quartus liber continet, Quint. 11, 1, 59: expectans quando incipiendum sit, id. 11, 3, 159.—**C.** *Indef.*, *at what time soever*, i. e. *at any time, ever, some time, some day*, = aliquando, esp. after *num, si*, and *ne:* exsistit hoc loco quaestio, num quando amici novi veteribus sint anteponendi, Cic. Lael. 19, 67: ut, si quando auditum sit, prodigii simile numeretur, id. Rosc. Am. 13, 37; id. Rep. 1, 38, 59 Moser *N. cr.;* Ov. A. A. 2, 15: ne quando liberis proscriptorum bona patria reddantur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 145: ut ne quando amare inciperemus, id. Lael. 16, 60: fuisse autem illic pluviam, ne quando quidem auditum est, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 3, 4.—Strengthened by *umquam*, Liv. 10, 14.—**II.** *Conj.* **A.** Temp., *when:* quando esurio, tum (intestina) crepant, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 27; Enn. ap. Fest. p. 258 Müll. (Ann. v. 416 Vahl.): tum, quando legatos Tyrum misimus, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41; id. Off. 2, 21, 75 (al. si quando): quando dies adveniet, quem praefata Morta est, Liv. Andron. ap. Gell. 3, 16, 11; Hor. S. 2, 2, 42; id. Epod. 16, 27; Verg. A. 6, 50.—**B.** Transf., causal, *since then, because then* (class.; v. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 971; Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 21; in some passages, esp. of Cic., quando has been changed to quoniam by the editors; cf. Reisig. Vorles. p. 465): quando igitur virtus est adfectio animi constans, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34 B. and K.: quando igitur potest tibi Publius Geminus videri, quid habes, etc., id. Ac. 2, 26, 85: quando igitur inest in omni virtute cura quaedam, id. Fin. 5, 23, 67.—**2.** In gen., *since, because, seeing that, inasmuch as* (= quoniam, v. Drak. ad Liv. 33, 2, 98; freq. in Liv.; otherwise mostly poet. and post-Aug.); with *indic.:* quando ita tibi lubet, vale atque salve, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 118: quando habeo multos cognatos, quid opus sit mihi liberis? id. Mil. 3, 1, 110: quando hoc bene successit, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 23: duc me ad eam, quando huc veni, id. And. 4, 5, 23: maneamus ergo in illā eādem sententiā, quando hoc miserius esse nihil potest, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 8: nunc, quando per illam licet, Sall. J. 102, 9: volo ego illi beluae ostendere, quando adeo ferox praesultat hostium signis, Liv. 7, 10, 3; 9, 4, 8: quando injussu populi facta est, id. 9, 8, 5: quando in apertum semel discrimen evasura esset res, id. 10, 14, 8: quando id certum atque obstinatum est, id. 2, 15, 5; Quint. 5, 7, 6; cf. id. 1, 8, 9; 2, 12, 12: cur non sit orator, quando, quod difficilius est, oratorem facit, id. 12, 8, 5; cf. id. 1, 6, 18; 11, 1, 10 et saep.: validiore apud eos Arminio, quando bellum suadebat, Tac. A. 1, 57; cf. id. ib. 1, 44; 4, 6; id. H. 1, 87 et saep.—With *subj.:* quando senescant sata quaedam aquā, Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 28.

quandō-cumquē or **-cunquē** (quandō-cumque, Ter. Maur. p. 2404 P.; separated: quando consumet cumque, Hor. S. 1, 9, 33), *adv.* **I.** *Rel.*, *at what time soever, at whatever time, whenever, as often as, as soon as* (mostly poet.). **A.** With *indic.:* quandocumque ista gens suas litteras dabit, Cato ap. Plin. 29, 1, 7, § 14: quandocumque igitur vitam mea fata reposcant, Prop. 2, 1, 71: quandocumque trahunt invisa negotia Romam, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 17; cf. id. ib. 1, 16, 58: quandocunque fors obtulerat, Auct. B. Alex. 22.—**B.** With *subj.:* si Olympias mater immortalitati consecretur, quandocumque excesserit vita, Curt. 9, 6, 26; 10, 8, 10; Prop. 2, 1, 71.—**II.** *Indef.*, *at some time or other, in due time:* quandocumque mihi poenas dabis, Ov. M. 6, 544; id. Tr. 3, 1, 57; Hor. S. 1, 9, 33; Cels. 4, 19.

quandō-lĭbet, *adv.*, *at some time or other, in due time* (eccl. Lat.): necesse est, ut mortem recipiat quandolibet, Lact. Opif. Dei, 4, 7.

‡ **quandōnē,** *adv.*, for quandocumque, *as soon as, when:* QVANDONE EGO ESSE DESIERO, Inscr. Grut. 607, 1 dub.

1. quandō-quē, *adv.* **I.** *Rel.* **A.** Temp., *at what time soever, whenever, whensoever, as often as* (class.): QVANDOQVE SARPTA DONEC DEMPTA ERVNT, Lex XII. Tabularum: quandoque ab eādem parte sol eodemque tempore iterum defecerit, tum, etc., Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24: ut, quandoque idem prodigium nuntiaretur, feriae per novem dies agerentur, Liv. 1, 31, 4: redituros, quandoque recepisset, Curt. 7, 10, 9; Liv. 27, 10, 5: indignor, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, Hor. A. P. 359: quandoque trahet feroces Per sacrum clivum . . . Sicambros, id. C. 4, 2, 33: quandoque ossa Capyis detecta essent, fore ut, etc., Suet. Caes. 81.—**B.** Causal, *since, inasmuch as:* quandoque tu extra ordinem pugnasti, etc., Liv. 8, 7, 15; 9, 10, 9: quandoque tu nullā umquam mihi in cupiditate defuisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80, § 187.—**II.** *Indef.* **A.** *At some time, at one time or other:* ego me Asturae diutius arbitror commoraturum, quoad ille quandoque veniat, Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 2: ne quandoque parvus hic ignis incendium ingens exsuscitet, Liv. 21, 3, 6: et tu, Galba, quandoque degustabis imperium, Tac. A. 6, 20: emptio non videtur et ideo quandoque lui potest, Paul. Sent. 2, 13, 4.—**B.** *Now and then, sometimes* (post-Aug.): nonnumquam per duos menses durat: quandoque brevius finitur, Cels. 6, 6: quandoque fiunt trabes, quandoque clipei, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1, 15; Col. 7, 3, 13.

2. quandōque = et quando, v. quando.

quandō-quĭdem (o scanned short, Verg. E. 3, 55; Lucr. 2, 980), *adv.*, *since indeed, since, seeing that* (class.): quandoquidem tam iners, tam nulli consili sum, Ter. And. 3, 5, 2; 3, 2, 7; id. Ad. 5, 8, 33; id. Eun.

2, 3, 82: quandoquidem tu istos oratores tantopere laudas, Cic. Brut. 44, 163: quandoquidem id tale esse debet, ut, etc., id. Fin. 5, 13, 37; 5, 23, 66; Liv. 8, 33: haec detur cura censoribus, quandoquidem eos in re publica semper volumus esse, Cic. Leg. 3, 20, 47; id. Or. 31, 112; id. Phil. 2, 3, 6; id. de Or. 3, 14, 54: dicite, quandŏquidem in molli consedimus herbā, Verg. E. 3, 55: quandōquidem totis mortalibus adsimulata, Lucr. 2, 980; Juv. 1, 111; 10, 146; 13, 129.

quanquam, v. quamquam.

quantillus, a, um, adj. dim. [quantulus], how small a deal, i. e. how little, how small, how diminutive (Plautin.): **1.** In interrog.: huic debet Philolaches paulum. Then. Quantillum? Tra. Quasi quadraginta minas, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 95; id. Ps. 4, 7, 95; id. Curc. 1, 2, 14.—In exclamations: haecine sunt meae filiae? Quantae e quantillis jam sunt factae! Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 47; id. Truc. 2, 8, 7.—**2.** Rel.: subducam ratiunculam, quantillum argenti mihi apud trapezitam siet, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 90.

quantisper, adv. [quantum, how much], how long (ante-class.): **1.** Interrog.: velim paulisper opperiri te. Quantisper? Non plus triduum, Caecil. ap. Non. 511, 30.—**2.** Rel.: possum exorare te, ut recedas a me paulisper modo? Quantisper sat habes, as long as, Pompon. ap. Non. 511, 33.

quantĭtas, ātis, f. [quantus], **I.** In gen., greatness, extent, quantity (perh. only post-Aug.): quantitas est modulorum ex ipsius operis sumptione, singulisque membrorum partibus, universi operis conveniens effectus, Vitr. 1, 2: umoris, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 219: modi seu numeri, Quint. 7, 4, 3: vocis, strength, id. 11, 3, 14: quantitas et qualitas, id. 7, 2, 6: pretii, App. Mag. p. 239, 11.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** A sum, amount (post-class.): si non corpus sit legatum, sed quantitas, Dig. 30, 1, 34, § 3; 12, 1, 6.—**2.** A sum of money, Dig. 16, 2, 11; 49, 14, 47; 45, 1, 65.—**B.** In logic, quantitas propositionis, the quantity or extent of a proposition, which is either universal or particular, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 29 fin.; Mart. Cap. 4, §§ 342, 371 sqq.

quantĭtūdo, inis, f. [id.], quantity, degree, Cael. Aur. Salut. Praec. 10.

quantō, adv., v. quantus fin. B.

quant-ōcius, adv. [quanto ocius], the sooner the better, as quickly as possible (post-class.): ut quantocius ad ea perveniat oratio, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Julian. 2: discede quantocius, ne, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3, 4; Licin. ap. Lact. Mort. Pers. 48, 10; Vulg. Gen. 45, 19.

quant-ŏpĕrē (contr. form, for which, in recent editions, the MS. form **quantō ŏpĕre** is restored), adv., how greatly, how much (class.): dici non potest, quanto opere gaudeant, Cic. Att. 14, 6, 2; id. Tusc. 3, 3, 6.—After tanto opere, as: neque enim tanto opere hanc a Crasso disputationem desiderabam, quanto opere, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 164; v. quantus.

quantŭlum, adv., v. quantulus fin.

quantŭlus, a, um, adj. dim. [quantus], how little, how small, how trifling (class.): nescio quantulum attulerit: verum haud permultum attulit, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 86: corpora, Lucr. 3, 378: quantulum visum est, as much as seems good to him, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 57: quantulus (sol) nobis videtur! Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 82: id autem quantulum est? how small? id. Leg. 2, 19, 47: quantuli sint hominum corpuscula, Juv. 10, 172; Plin. 11, 5, 4, § 12: quantulum est mihi memoriae, as much as I remember, i. e. as little as, Gell. 17, 10, 9; Hor. S. 2, 3, 124; Plin. Pan. 8, 4.—Quantulus quantulus, for quantuluscumque, how little, how small, how trifling soever: aderant tres illi fratres cladibus amici quantulumquantulum ferentes auxilii, App. M. 9, p. 233, 35.—Neutr. adverb.: **quantŭlum**, how little: quantulum judicare possemus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 1, § 3.

quantŭlus-cumque (or **-cunque**), ăcumque, umcumque, adj., however small, how little soever (class.): de hac mea, quantulacumque est, facultate quaeritis, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 135: adfectus quantuluscumque sunt, Sen. Ep. 85, 8: occasio, Juv. 13, 183: umor, Col. 2, 11, 7.—Neutr. as subst.: **quantŭlumcumque**, however small, however insignificant a thing: quicumque eramus, et quantulumcumque dicebamus, Cic. Or. 30, 106.—Separated: quantulum id cumque est, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 97.—With gen.: quantulumcunque aquae vel ciborum inest, Col. 8, 9.—Adv.: **quantŭlumcunquē**, in however small a degree: spem ejus, quae quantulumcunque restabat, communiit, Val. Max. 1, 5, 6.

quantŭlus-lĭbet, ălibet, umlibet, adj., how little soever (post-class.): febricula, Dig. 21, 1, 4.

quantŭlus-quisque, lăquaeque, lumquodque, adj., how small soever (post-class.), Gell. praef. § 24.

quantum, adv., v. quantus fin.

quantumcumque, v. quantuscumque.

quantumlĭbet, v. quantuslibet.

quantumvīs, adv., v. quantusvis fin.

quantus, a, um, adj. [quam], how great: **A.** Bellum, Nep. Dat. 5, 1: calamitates, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 86: homo in dicendo, id. de Or. 2, 12, 51: gravitas, Vell. 2, 129, 2.—Corresp. with tantus: videre mihi videor tantam dimicationem, quanta numquam fuit, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 2.—With sup.: tanta est inter eos, quanta maxima esse potest, morum studiorumque distantia, the greatest possible difference, Cic. Lael. 20, 74.—Without tantus: quantus non unquam antea, exercitus venit, Liv. 9, 37, 2: quanta maxime poterat vi perculit, id. 9, 10, 10; cf. id. 7, 9, 8; 42, 15, 1; 24, 35, 5; Verg. A. 12, 701; 3, 641: quanta mea sapientia est, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 62.—Quantus quantus, for quantuscumque, how great or much soever (ante-class.): denegabit quantum quantum ad eum erit delatum, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 28: tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 40: quanta quanta haec mea paupertas est, tamen, id. Phorm. 5, 7, 10.—In quantum, as far as, according as, in how far, in so far as, to whatever extent: in quantum satis erat, Tac. Or. 2: declamatio, in quantum maxime potest, imitetur eas actiones, Quint. 2, 10, 4; Sen. Ben. 2, 23, 1: pedum digitos, in quantum quaeque secuta est, Traxit, Ov. M. 11, 71: in quantum potuerit, as far as possible, Plin. Ep. 10, 75.—With a preceding in tantum, as greatly as: vir in tantum laudandus, in quantum intellegi virtus potest, Vell. 1, 9.—**B.** Of number, value, etc., how much, how many: quanta milia, Prop. 1, 5, 10; Val. Fl. 3, 261.—And with or without tantus, as much as, as many as, Caes. B. G. 6, 19; Liv. 23, 21.—As a designation of multitude, quantum = emphatic omnis: ut te quidem omnes di deaeque, quantum est, perduint, as many as there are of them, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 6: quantum in terra degit, hominum perjurissime! Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 117.—**quantum**, subst., with gen., as much of: ... as: quantum est frumenti hornotini, exaraverunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 45.—Quanti, as gen. pretii, how high, how dear, or as dear as, as high as: quanti emi potest minime, how cheap? Ep. Ad quadraginta minas, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 110: quanti emit? Ter. Eun. 5, 6 (5), 14: quanti locaverint, tantam pecuniam redemptori solvendam, Cic. Phil. 9, 7, 16: vide, quanti apud me sis, how highly I prize you, how dear you are to me, id. Fam. 7, 19 init.: noli spectare, quanti sit homo, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: (tu) qui scias quanti Tullium faciam, id. Fam. 2, 16, 5: quanti est ista hominum gloria, of how trifling worth, id. Rep. 6, 23, 25; cf. id. Tusc. 5, 37, 109: quanti est sapere! what a fine thing it is! Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 21: quanti ejus intersit, Dig. 43, 18, 3.—Quanti quanti, at whatever price: sed quanti quanti, bene emitur quod necesse est, Cic. Att. 12, 23, 3.—Quanto opere, sometimes as one word, quantopere (q. v.), with what care, how greatly, how much (answering to tanto opere or tantopere, so greatly, so much): quanto se opere custodiant bestiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 126: quantoque opere ejus municipii causa laborarem, id. Fam. 13, 7, 1.—Hence, **A. quantum**, adv., as much as, so much as: scribe, quantum potes, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 7.—Quantum possum or potest, as soon as possible: domum me rursum, quantum potero, tantum recipiam, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 40: rescribas ad me, quantum potest, Cic. Att. 4, 13, 1: erus, quantum audio, uxore excidit, so far as I hear, Ter. And. 2, 5, 12: quantum suspicor, as far as I can conjecture, id. Eun. 1, 2, 62.—Quantum in or ad me, so far as concerns me: non igitur adhuc, quantum quidem in te est, intellego deos esse, i. e. for all you have shown to the contrary, Cic. N. D. 3, 7, 15; cf. id. Ac. 1, 2, 8: quantum ad Pirithoum, Phaedra pudica fuit, as far as concerned, with respect to, Ov. A. A. 1, 744: quantum ad jus attinet, Sen. Contr. 5, 34, 16; 3, 16, 1.—With compp. for quanto, the more, the greater, etc. (cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 488, A. 2).—Followed by eo: quantum juniores patrum plebi se magis insinuabant, eo acrius contra tribuni tenebant, Liv. 3, 15, 2; 44, 7, 6; Col. 12, 23 init.—Followed by tanto: quantum augebatur militum numerus, tanto major, etc., Liv. 5, 10, 5; 6, 38, 5; 27, 47, 11; cf. id. 32, 5, 1.—Also without a correl.: quantum ... et minus, Liv. 44, 36, 5.—**B. quantō**, adv., by how much, by as much as, according as, the: quanto diutius Abest, magis cupio tanto, the longer he is away, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 15: quanto gravior oppugnatio, tanto crebriores, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: quanto magis philosophi delectabunt, si, etc., how greatly, Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 10: quanto praeclarior vita, tanto, Sall. J. 85, 22 Kritz.—With verbs which contain the idea of comparison: Hannibalem tanto praestitisse ceteros imperatores prudentia, quanto populus Romanus antecedebat fortitudine cunctas nationes, Nep. Hann. 1, 1.—With posit.: tanto acceptius in vulgum, quanto modicus privatis aedificationibus, inasmuch as, Tac. A. 6, 45: quanto frequenter impellitur tanto firmiter roboratur, Lact. 5, 7, 9.—With ante, secus, aliud: quo minus exponam, quam multa ad me detulerit, quanto ante providerit, Cic. Sest. 3, 8: videtote, quanto secus ego fecerim, how differently, Cato ap. Charis. p. 192 P.: ut manifesto appareat, quanto sit aliud proximum esse, aliud secundum, Quint. 10, 1, 53.

quantus-cumque, tăcumque, tumcumque, adj., how great soever, of whatever size (class.): quantuscumque sum ad judicandum, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 122: bona, quantacumque erant, id. Phil. 5, 8, 22: adfectus, quantuscumque est, Sen. Ep. 85, 8: quantaecumquae de Romanis tamen, victoriae fama, however small, Liv. 27, 31, 3: unum quantumcunque ex insperato gaudium, id. 30, 10, 20 Weissenb. ad loc.: quanticumque, at whatsoever price, Sen. Ep. 80, 4.—To denote indefiniteness in number, how many soever: naves eorum, quantaecumque fuerint, Cod. Th. 13, 5, 5.—Neutr. adverb.: **quantum-cumque**, as much soever: quantumcumque possum, as much as ever I can, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 10.

quantus-lĭbet, tălibet, tumlibet, adj., as great as you please, how great soever, ever so great (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quantolibet ordine dignus, Ov. F. 6, 669: saevitia hiemis, Col. 8, 17, 11: facilitas, Tac. Agr. 6: quantalibet lassitudine recreari defessos, Plin. 27, 12, 104, § 127.—Neutr. adverb.: **quantum-lĭbet**, how much soever, ever so much: quantumlibet intersit, Liv. 39, 37, 14; Quint. 12, 6, 4: te quantumlibet oderint hostes, Eum. Pan. Const. 10.

quantus-quantus, v. quantus.

quantus-vīs, tăvis, tumvis, adj., as much as you will, as great as you please, however great, ever so great (class.): et magnus una regit quantovis impete euntem (navem), Lucr. 4, 903; 4, 1171: quantasvis magnas copias sustineri posse, Caes. B. G. 5, 28: portum satis amplum quantaevis classi, for any fleet, be it ever so large, Liv. 26, 42: cum faciem videas, videtur esse quantivis pretii, Ter. And. 5, 2, 15: ingenium hominis, Gell. 4, 1, 2.—Neutr. subst.: **quantum-vīs**, however great an amount, as much as you will, how much soever, ever so much: meretrici des quantumvis, nusquam apparet, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 17: quantumvis tolle, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 16.—With gen.: quantumvis fiduciae et spiritūs capias, how much soever, Nazar. Pan. Const. 19.—Adverb., very, very indeed: quantumvis facundus et promptus, Suet. Calig. 53.—**2.** For quamvis, although, albeit: ille catus, quantumvis rusticus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 39 (ap. Cic. Lael. 20, 73, and Sen. Ep. 85, 12, the true read. is quamvis).

quā-propter (in tmesi: qua me propter adduxi, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 4), *adv.* [qui-propter], *for what, wherefore, why.* **I.** *Interrog.* (ante- and post-class.): quapropter id vos factum suspicamini? Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 52: *Tra.* Quāpropter? *Theo.* Quia, etc., id. ib. 3, 2, 140: parumper opperire me hic: *My.* Quapropter? Ter. And. 4, 2, 31.—**B.** Indirect: sed quid est quapropter nobis vos malum minitamini? Plaut. Bacch. 5, 4, 25: credo te non nihil mirari, Quid sit, quapropter te huc foras puerum evocare jussi, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 6: interrogatus quapropter rellet, etc., Val. Max. 8, 13, ext. 2.—**II.** Transf., in passing to a new thought, *wherefore, on which account* (class.): quapropter hoc dicam, numquam, etc., Cic. Caecin. 27, 78; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 116; id. Ad. 3, 2, 44; Val. Max. 6, 4, 4 al.

quāquā, *adv.* [prop. *abl.* of quisquis], *wheresoever, whithersoever* (ante- and post-class.): quaqua incedit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 14: tangit, id. Ep. 5, 2, 9; App. M. 2, p. 116, 2; cf. id. ib. 11, p. 258, 39: quaqua versus, *to all sides,* id. ib. 4, p. 145, 6.

(**quāquam,** a false read. for quoquam, Lucr. 1, 428.)

quāquē, *adv.* [prop. *abl.* of quisque], *wheresoever, whithersoever* (poet.): quaque iverit, Manil. 5, 313.

quā-rē (or separately, **quâ rē**), *adv.* [quae-res]. **I.** *Interrog., by what means? how?* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 78.—**B.** *Rel., by which means, whereby* (rare but class.): multas res novas in edictum addidit, quare luxuria reprimeretur, Nep. Cat. 2, 3: permulta sunt, quae dici possunt, quare intellegatur, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 94.—**II.** *From what cause, on what account, wherefore, why.* **A.** *Interrog.:* quare ausus? Plaut. Mil. 5, 12: quare negasti illud te fuisse laturum? Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 71: quâ re enim primum ille adesse noluit? id. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 44; 2, 3, 30, § 71; id. Att. 11, 15, 4; id. de Or. 1, 16, 71; Hor. S. 2, 2, 103; Auct. Her. 4, 18, 25; Curt. 7, 1, 36; Suet. Claud. 16; Sen. Q. N. 1, 1, 10; id. Ben. 3, 19, 1 et saep.—**2.** Indirect: quaeramus, quae tanta vitia fuerint in unico filio, quare is patri displiceret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 41.—**B.** Transf., for joining on a consecutive clause, *for which reason, wherefore, therefore:* quare sic tibi eum commendo, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 71: quare pro certo habetote, Sall. C. 52, 17.

quartă-dĕcŭmāni, ōrum, *m. adj.* [quartus-decumanus], *of* or *belonging to the fourteenth legion; subst., the soldiers of the fourteenth legion,* Tac. H. 2, 11.

quartānārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quartus]. **I.** *Amounting to* or *containing a fourth* (post-class.): tabula, Pall. 2, 11.—**II.** *That has a quartan ague,* Schol. Juv. 9, 16.

quartānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the fourth;* esp., **I.** *Of* or *occurring on the fourth day, quartan:* febris, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24; Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 166; Mart. 10, 77, 3.—Hence, as *subst.:* **quartāna,** ae, *f.* (sc. febris), *an ague occurring every fourth day, a quartan ague* (class.): in quartanam conversa vis est morbi, Cic. Fam. 16, 11, 1; cf. Cels. 2, 1, 20; Plin. 22, 25, 72, § 150: frigida, Hor. S. 2, 3, 290.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the fourth legion; plur.* as *subst.:* **quartāni,** *m., the soldiers of the fourth legion,* Tac. H. 4, 37; Inscr. Orell. 3118.

quartārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A fourth part, quarter* of any measure, esp. of a sextarius, *a quartern, gill:* sumito bituminis tertiarium, et sulphuris quartarium, Cato, R. R. 95, 1: vini, Liv. 5, 47: mellis, Col. 12, 5, 1: farris, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 9.—**II.** *A mule-driver, muleteer,* who received a fourth part of the profits, Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 258 Müll.

* **quartātō,** *adv.* [id.], *for the fourth time:* tertiato et quartato dicere, Cato ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 314.

quarte and **quarti,** v. quartus.

† **quarticeps,** cipitis, *adj., four-peaked:* collis, an old formula, Varr. L. L. 5, § 52 Müll.; so id. ib. 5, § 50 and 47.

quartō, *adv.,* v. quartus *fin.*

* **quartŏcĕrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [quartus-cera], *that is of the fourth rank,* Cod. Just. 12, 24, 7.

quartum, *adv.,* v. quartus, A. *fin.*

quartus, a, um, *num. adj.* [for quatertus from quattuor, kindr. with Gr. τέτϝαρτος and Sanscr. caturtha, the fourth], *the fourth:* perfidia, et peculatus ex urbe et avaritia si exsulant, quarta invidia, quinta ambitio, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 7: pars copiarum, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: quartus ab Arcesilā, *the fourth from Arcesilas,* Cic. Ac. 2, 6: pater, i. e. abavus, Verg. A. 10, 619: quartus decimus, *the fourteenth,* Tac. A. 13, 15: die quarto, *on the fourth day, four days ago:* nuper die quarto, ut recordor, Cn. Matius ap. Gell. 10, 24, 10.—In the future, *four days hence,* in the ante-class. form, die quarte (al. quarti): die quarte moriar fame, Pompon. ap. Gell. 10, 24, 5.—**B.** *Subst.* **1. quarta,** ae, *f.* (sc. pars), *a fourth part, a quarter,* esp. of an estate, Quint. 8, 5, 19; so Dig. 5, 2, 8; 5, 4, 3.—**2. quartum,** i, *n.,* in econom. lang., *the fourth grain:* nam frumenta majore parte Italiae quando cum quarto responderint vix meminisse possumus, i. e. *yielded a harvest of four for one,* Col. 3, 3, 4.—**C.** *Adv.* **1. quartum,** *for the fourth time* (class.): Quintus pater quartum fit consul, Enn. ap. Gell. 10, 1, 6 (Ann. v. 293 Vahl.): eo quartum consule, Cic. Sen. 4, 10; v. infra: T. Quinctio quartum consule, Liv. 3, 67.—**2. quartō,** *for the fourth time, the fourth time:* ter conata loqui, ter destitit, ausaque quarto, Ov. F. 2, 823: quarto Excudit amplexus, id. M. 9, 51: Caesar dictator tertio, designatus quarto, Auct. B. Hisp. 2 *init.;* cf.: quarto vel quinto, *four* or *five times,* Eutr. 7, 18: aliud est quarto praetorem fieri, et quartum, quod quarto locum assignificat ac tres ante factos, quartum tempus assignificat et ter ante factum. Igitur Ennius recte, qui scripsit: Quintus pater quartum fit consul, Varr. ap. Gell. 10, 1, 6.

quartus-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *num. adj., the fourteenth:* pars, Vitr. 4, 6: legio, Tac. A. 1, 70; 13, 15.

quăsĭ (old form QVASEI, Tab. Bantin. lin. 10; Inscr. Orell. 2488), *adv.* [quamsi]. **I.** Lit., *as if, just as, as it were* (cf.: veluti, sicuti, tamquam): modo introii. *Si.* Quasi ego, quam dudum, rogem, *as if I asked,* Ter. And. 5, 2, 9: quasi vero venire debuerint, *just as though they ought to have come,* Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 3: quasi vero ille factum id esse defendat, id. Off. 3, 9, 39: philosophia laudatarum artium omnium quasi parens, id. de Or. 1, 3, 9; cf.: quasi decursus temporis, id. Fam. 3, 2, 2.—After the comparative particles, *sic, ita, perinde, proinde, item, itidem, prorsus, quippe,* etc.: Graecas litteras sic avide arripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, *as if,* Cic. Sen. 8, 26: qui, quasi sua res aut honos agatur, ita diligenter, etc., id. Quint. 2, 9: atque haec perinde loquor, quasi debueris, id. ib. 26, 83: proinde quasi nostram ipsam mentem videre et sentire possimus, id. Mil. 31, 84: item quasi salsa muriatica esse autumantur, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 31: itidem quasi occisam suem, id. Rud. 3, 2, 46: prorsus quasi silentium damnum pulchritudinis esset, Just. 1, 7, 16: quippe quasi minus perjurii contra haberent, id. 3, 7, 15.—For sic . . . quasi, in late Lat., aeque . . . quasi occurs, Dig. 49, 1, 3, § 1.—After assimulare, *to make* or *act as if:* assimulabo, quasi nunc exeam, *will pretend to be just going out,* Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 8.—Sometimes pleon. quasi si: QVASEI SEI, Tab. Bantin. lin. 10; Inscr. Orell. 2488: quasi si esset ex se nata, Plaut. Cas. prol. 45.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *About, nearly, almost* (cf.: circiter, fere): quasi una aetas erat, Plaut. Capt. prol. 20 Brix ad loc.: quasi talenta ad quindecim Coëgi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 93: quasi in extremā paginā, Cic. Or. 13, 41; id. Verr. 1, 8, 22; Suet. Calig. 58; Sall. J. 50, 3; 48, 3; id. H. 3, 26; 4, 41.—**B.** Quasi . . . quasi, *partly . . . partly:* qui cum diceret quasi joco, quasi serio, etc., Spart. Get. 4.

quăsillārĭa, ae, *f.* [quasilla], *a basket-wench, spinning-girl* (post-Aug.), Petr. 132; Inscr. Grut. 648, 5.

quăsillum, i, *n.,* and **quăsillus,** i, *m. dim.* [qualum], *a small basket* for various purposes; esp., *a wool-basket* (class.), Cato, R. R. 133.—Of *wool-baskets:* inter quasilla pendebatur aurum, *in the spinning-room,* Cic. Phil. 3, 4, 10: pressumque quasillo Scortum, *who must spin,* i. e. *low, mean,* Tib. 4, 10, 3; Prop. 4 (5), 7, 37.

quassābĭlis, e, *adj.* [quasso], *that may be shaken* (post-Aug.): munimen quassabile ferro, Luc. 6, 22.

quassābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *tottering,* of a drunkard, Macr. S. 5, 21.

quassātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a shaking:* capitum, Liv. 22, 17, 3: cymbalorum, *a striking together, beating,* Arn. 7, 237: quassationes, *shakings of the body,* Macr. S. 7, 15, 9.—**II.** *A disturbance, affliction:* cessavit quassatio, Vulg. Psa. 105, 30.

* **quassāti-pennae,** ārum, *f.* [quatio-penna], *feather-shaking,* an epithet of geese: anates, Varr. ap. Non. 460, 8 dub.

quassātūra, ae, *f.* [quasso], *a shaking;* hence, transf., **I.** *An injury occasioned by shaking:* quassaturas fovere, Plin. Val. 4, 5.—**II.** *A part injured by shaking,* Veg. Vet. 1, 28, 5.

quasso (old form **casso,** Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 71 Ritschl), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* and *n.* [quatio]. **I.** *Act., to shake* or *toss violently* (class.). **A.** Lit.: ecus saepe jubam quassat, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 506 Vahl.): caput, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 15; Verg. A. 7, 292; Val. Fl. 1, 526: Etruscam pinum, Verg. A. 9, 521: hastam, id. ib. 12, 94; Ov. A. A. 1, 696: monumenta, Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 5: lampade, of the Furies, Sil. 2, 611; cf. lampada, Verg. A. 6, 587.—*Pass.,* in mid. force, *tremble:* quassantur membra metu, Sen. Phoen. 530.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To shatter, shiver, to break* or *dash to pieces, to batter, make leaky:* quassatis vasis, Lucr. 3, 434: quassata ventis classis, Verg. A. 1, 551: quassata domus, Ov. Tr. 2, 83; cf.: hordeum sub molā, App. M. p. 194, 35: harundinem, Petr. S. 134.—**b.** *To strike* or *shake:* ramum Lethaeo rore madentem super utraque quassat Tempora, Verg. A. 5, 854.—**B.** Trop., *to shake, shatter, impair, weaken:* quassatā re publicā, Cic. Sest. 34, 73; id. Marc. 8, 24: quassatum corpus, *shattered, enfeebled,* Suet. Aug. 31: ingenia vitia quassant, Sil. 11, 428: tempora quassatus, of a drunkard, *fuddled, beclouded, disordered,* id. 7, 202; cf.: quassus, B. s. v. quatio: IVVENTAM FLETV, *to disfigure, impair,* Inscr. Grut. 607, 4: harundo quassata, *a bruised reed,* Vulg. Matt. 12, 20.—**C.** Esp., of countries, communities, etc., *to disturb, unsettle, throw into confusion:* quassata Placentia bello, Sil. 8, 593: bellis urbs, id. 7, 252.—**II.** *Neutr., to shake itself, to shake* (poet.): cassanti capite incedit, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 23 (Ussing, quassanti): quassanti capite, App. M. 4, p. 156, 7; 3, p. 140, 28: siliquā quassante, *rattling,* Verg. G. 1, 74.—*Plur.:* capitibus quassantibus, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 71.

1. quassus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from quatio.

* **2. quassus,** ūs, *m.* [quatio], *a shaking,* Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50.

* **quătĕ-făcĭo,** fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [quatio-facio], *to shake;* trop., *to cause to waver, to weaken:* quatefeci Antonium, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 10, 4.

quā-tĕnus (quātĭnus, quātēnos; cf. Fest. p. 258 *fin.* Müll.), *adv.* **I.** Lit. (only in indirect questions; cf. quī), *until where, how far:* in omnibus rebus videndum est, quatenus, Cic. Or. 22, 73: quatenus progredi debeat, id. Lael. 11, 36.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *How far, to what extent:* quatenus sint ridicula tractanda oratori, perquam diligenter videndum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 237: quatenus quaque fini dari venia amicitiae debeat, Gell. 1, 3, 16.—Ellipt.: nulla cognitio finium, ut ullā in re statuere possimus, quatenus, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 92; id. Or. 12, 72: est enim quatenus amicitiae dari venia possit, id. Lael. 17, 61.—**B.** *Where:* petentibus Saguntinis, ut quatenus tuto possent, Italiam spectatum irent, Liv. 28, 39: quatenus videtur inhabitari, Col. 9, 8, 11.—**C.** Of time, *how long:* quibus auspiciis istos fasces acciperem? quatenus haberem? cui traderem? Cic. Phil. 14, 5, 14.—**D.** Causal, *seeing that, since, as* (cf.: quoniam, quando): clarus postgenitis; quatenus, heu nefas! Virtutem incolumem odimus, Hor. C. 3, 24, 30; Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 21: nobis denegatur diu vivere, relinquamus aliquid, quo nos vixisse testemur, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 14: quatenus innocentiae meae nusquam locus est, Tac. A. 3, 16 Nipperd. ad loc.—**E.** *How* (eccl. Lat.), Lact. 4, 27 *init.;* 4, 30, 3.—**F.** *So*

that, in order that, that (post class.), Dig 4, 2, 14, Cassiod. H. Tr 5, 17

quăter, *adv num* [quattuor], *four times* quater in anno pariunt, Varr R. R. 3, 10, Verg A. 2, 242, Hor S 2, 3, 1 —With other numerals quater quinis minis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 111 quater deni, *forty*, Ov M 7, 293 quater decies, *fourteen times*, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 39, § 100 quater centies, Vitr 10, 14 —Freq in phrase ter et quater, ter aut quater, or terque quaterque, *three and (or) four times*, i e *over and over again, often, extremely* ter et quater Anno revisens aequor, Hor C 1, 31, 13 corvi presso ter gutture voces Aut quater ingeminant, Verg G 1, 410 terque quaterque solum scindendum, id. ib 2, 399 terque quaterque beati, id A. 1, 94 o mihi felicem terque quaterque diem, Tib 3, 3, 26

quăternārĭus, a, um, *adj* [quaterni], *consisting of four each, containing four, quaternary* (post Aug) scrobes quaternarii, hoc est quoquoversus pedum quattuor, *four feet square*, Col 11, 2, 28 numerus, *the number four, the quaternary*, Plin 28, 6, 17, § 64 formae, of coins, Lampr Alex. Sev 38

quăterni, ae, a (*gen plur* quaternûm, Liv 6, 22, 7, Col 5, 5, 2, Plin 9, 3, 2, § 4), *adj plur* [quattuor] **I.** *Four each, by fours, four at a time* quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras exegisse, Cic. Font 5, 9 primam aciem quaternae cohortes ex V legionibus tenebant, i e *four from each legion*, Caes B C 1, 83 saepe tribus lectis videas cenare quaternos, Hor S 1, 4, 86 — **II.** *Four together, four at once* propter bis quaternas causas, Varr L L 5, 1, 6, Aus. Idyll 10, 60, Sedul 2, 175, Plin 28, 6, 17, § 64

quăternĭo, ōnis, *m.* [quaterni], *the number four, a quaternion*, Mart Cap 7, § 767 —Esp, **B.** On dice, *a quatre* (post-class.), Isid 18, 65 —**C.** *A body of four soldiers, a quaternion*, Vulg Act 12, 4

quātĭnus, v quatenus

quătĭo, no *perf*, quassum, 3, *v a.* [Sanscr root, cyu, to move, set in motion, cf. Gr σκεῦος, instrument, σκευάζω, to prepare], *to shake* (class, syn concutio, convello) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen, Fest. p 261 Müll cum equus magna vi caput quateret, Liv 8, 7 alas, Verg A 3, 226 pennas, Ov M 4, 676, Hor C 3, 29, 53 aquas, *to agitate, disturb*, Ov H. 18, 48 cymbala, Verg G 4, 64 catenas, Plin. Ep 7, 27, 5 caput, Ov F 6, 400 comas, id. H 14, 40 quercum huc illuc, id M 12, 329 —Of earthquakes quatitur terrae motibus Ide, Ov M 12, 521 quid quateret terras, id. ib 15, 71 quatiens terram fragor, Sil 1, 536 —Of the ground, by treading, marching, etc campum, Verg A 11, 875 campos, id ib 11, 513, Sil 1, 297 quatitur tellus pondere, id. 4, 199 sonitu quatit ungula campum, Verg A. 8, 596 pede ter humum, Hor C 4, 1, 28 pede terram, id. ib 1, 4, 7 quatitur certamine circus, Sil 16, 323 —**B.** In partic. **1.** Of arms, weapons, reins, etc, *to wield, brandish, ply hold* securim, Verg A 11, 656 ensem, Sil 1, 429 aegida, id 12, 336 scuta, Tac H 2, 22 hastam, Petr 124 lora, Sil. 16, 415, 16, 440 largas habenas, id 17, 542 verbera (i e flagella), Verg Cul 218 — **2.** Of the body, breast, limbs, etc, *to agitate, shake, cause to tremble*, etc. horror Membra quatit, Verg A 3, 29 anhelitus artus et ora quatit, id. ib 5, 199 tussis pulmonem quatit, Sil 14, 601 terror praecordia, id 2, 254 pectora quatit gemitu, Val Fl 5, 310 —**3.** *To beat, strike, drive* homo quatietur certe cum dono foras, *to beat out of doors*, Ter Eun 2, 3, 67 Arctophylax prae se quatit Arctum, Cic poet. N D 2, 42, 109 cursu quatere equum, Verg G 3, 132, Sil. 12, 254 —Of things quatiunt fenestras juvenes, Hor C 1, 25, 1 scutum hastâ, Liv 7, 26, 1 —**4.** *To shake, beat or break in pieces, to batter, shatter* urbis moenia ariete quatere, Liv 21, 10 muros, Verg A. 2, 610 muros arietibus, Liv 38, 10 turres tremendâ cuspide, Hor C 4, 6, 7. tecta quatiuntur, Plin. Pan. 51, 1 externas arces, Sil 2, 300 Pergama, id. 13, 36, cf tonitru quatiuntur caerula caeli, Lucr 6, 96. —**II.** Trop, *to agitate, move, touch, affect, excite* est in animis tenerum quiddam quod aegritudine quasi tempestate quatiatur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 12 mentem, Hor C 1, 16, 5 nec vultus tyranni Mente quatit solidâ (justum virum), id ib 3, 3, 4 non ego te invitum quatiam, id ib 1, 18, 12 quatiunt oracula Colchos, Val. Fl 1, 743 fama oppida, id. 2, 122 quatit castra clamor, Sil 3, 231 tumultus pectora quatit, Sen Thyest. 260 ingenium, Tac. H. 1, 23 animum, Gell. 9, 13, 5 cum altissima quaterentur, hic inconcussus stetit, Plin Pan. 94, 3 —**B.** In partic, *to plague, vex, harass* quatere oppida bello, Verg A 9, 608 extrema Galliarum, Tac H 4, 28 — Hence, **quassus,** a, um, *P a* **A.** Lit., *shaken, beaten*, or *broken in pieces, battered, shattered* aula quassa, *a broken pot*, Plaut Curc 3, 26 muri, Liv 26, 51 naves, id 25, 3 faces, i e *pieces of pine wood split up for torches*, Ov M 3, 508 rates, *shattered, leaky*, Hor C 4, 8, 32, 1, 1, 18 murra, Ov M 15, 399 lectus, id. H 11, 78 harundo, Petr 69 turres, Sen Thyest 568, cf multo tempora quassa mero, Ov R. Am 146, cf quasso, I B —**B.** Trop quassa voce, *in a broken voice*, Curt 7, 7, 20 littera, Quint 12, 10, 29 anima quassa malis, *broken down, exhausted, worn out*, Sen Herc Fur 1308 quasso imperio, Sil 15, 7

quătrĭdŭānus, v quadriduanus

quătrĭdŭum, v quadriduum

quătrĭeris, v quadrieris

quătringēnārĭus, v quadringenarius

quātrīni, v quadrini

‡ **quātrĭo,** onis, *m* [quattuor] *the number four*, esp on dice, *a four, a quatre* jactus quisque apud lusores veteres a numero vocabatur, ut unio, binio, trio, quatrio, quinio, senio Postea appellatio singulorum mutata est, et unionem canem, trionem suppum, quatrionem planum vocabant, Isid Orig 18, 65

quătrĭrēmis, v quadriremis

‡ **quātrĭsextĭum,** ii, *n* [quattuor sextus] *four times sixfold*, Not. Tir p 147

quattŭor, less correctly **quātŭor** (also written **quattor**), *num adj* [kindr with Sanscr catur, Gr τέτταρες from τετFαρες], *four* ter quattuor corpora, Enn ap Cic. Div 1, 48, 108 (Ann v 96 Vahl), Plaut. Most 3, 1, 102, Cic Univ 5 ex centum quattuor centuriis, id Rep 2, 22 39 tria aut quattuor paria amicorum, id Lael. 4, 15, Hor S 1, 3, 8, Verg E 5, 65, Juv 5, 47

quattŭordĕcĭens (quat-), *num adv* [quattuordecim], *fourteen times* (post-Aug) quattuordeciens centena, Plin 3, 7, 13, § 84

quattŭordĕcim (quat-), *num adj* [quattuor decem], *fourteen* partes, Plin 2, 14, 11, § 58 sedere in quattuordecim (sc ordinibus), *to sit on the fourteen equestrian seats in the theatre*, i e *to be a knight*, Suet Caes 39, Asin ap Cic Fam 10, 32, 2, Sen. Ep 44 —**2.** With *ordinibus* expressed, Cic Phil 2, 18, 44, Plin 33, 2, 8, § 32 —In reverse order decem quattuor (only in connection with larger numbers), censa ducenta decem quattuor milia hominum, Liv 29, 37, 6, 28, 38, 5, 34, 10, 4, 34, 52, 7, cf tredecim

‡ **quattŭor-prīmi (quat-),** ōrum, *m*, *the four first decurions* in the municipal administration (cf decurio and decem primi) written IIII PRIMI, Inscr Grut 506, Inscr Viscont Op Var 1, p 80

Quattŭorsignāni, ōrum, *m*, *an appellation of a part of the Tarbelli, a tribe of Gauls*, Plin 4, 19, 33, § 108

‡ **quattŭorvĭrālis (quat-),** e, *adj* [quattuorviri], *of* or *belonging to the* quattuorviri, *who has been one of the* quattuorviri, Inscr Grut 426, 3

quattŭorvĭrātus (quat-), ūs, *m* [id], *the office of the* quattuorviri (class.), Asin ap Cic. Fam 10, 32 —Abbreviated IIII VIR., Inscr Marin Fratr Arv p 402.

quattŭor-vĭri (quat-), ōrum, *m*, *the board of four*, i e. *a body of four men associated in certain official functions*, thus, in Rome, for the superintendence of the highways, Dig 1, 2, 2, Inscr Orell 773, cf ib 3669 —In the municipia or colonies, *the board of chief magistrates*, Cic. Clu 8, 25

‡ **quaxāre** ranae dicuntur, cum vocem mittunt (*to croak*), Fest. p 258 Müll (collat form to coaxare).

quĕ (lengthened in arsis by the poets, like the Gr τε Faunique Satyrique, Ov M 1, 193, 4, 10, 5, 484, Verg A 3, 91 al), *conj* enclitic [kindr with Gr τέ, κέ, and Sanscr ca, the same] a copulative particle affixed to the word it annexes. According to Dräger (Hist Synt Th 3, p 32), it is, in archaic and official language, preferred to et, from which it is distinguished by denoting a closer connection. It is used, **I.** Singly, to effect, **A.** Co ordination of words, **1.** Of cognate meaning fames sitisque, Cic Fin 1, 11, 37 augeri amplificarique, id ib 1, 11, 38 admirabilis incredibilisque, id ib 3, 22, 74 fuga pavorque, Liv 29, 25 cibus victusque, id 2, 35 concilium coetusque, Cic Sen 23, 84 res rationesque, Plaut Am prol 4 blandimenta voluptatis otiique, Cic Rep 1, 1, 1 extremum summumque supplicium, id. Verr 2, 5, 66, § 169 imperio auspicioque, Curt 5, 1, 1 carus acceptusque, Sall. J 12, 3 jus fasque, Liv. 8, 5 —Esp in phrases like longe longeque, Cic Fin 2, 21, 68, Hor S 1, 6, 18 longe multumque, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40 saepe diuque, Hor Ep 1, 13, 1 —With *comp* plus plusque, Plaut Aul 3, 6, 10 magis magisque, id. Ps. 4, 7, 116 minus minusque, id Aul prol 18, with *personal* and *possessive pronouns* me meosque, Plaut Bacch 8, 4, 6 ipse meique, Hor S 2, 6, 65, and in archaic formulae potes pollesque Liv 1, 24 vivunt vigentque, id 25, 38 —**2.** Of contrasted meaning jus nefasque, Hor Epod 5, 87 longe lateque, Naev ap Non p 503 cominus eminusque, Liv 31, 24 ultro citroque, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 66, § 170 terrâ marique, Hor Ep 1, 16, 25 ferro ignique, Cic Phil 11, 14, 37 pace belloque, Liv 2, 1 belli domique, Hor Ep 2, 1, 230 domi forisque, Sall J 85, 3 tempus locusque, Liv 1, 9 parvis magnisque, Plaut Ps 771 floribus coronisque, *flowers loose and bound up*, Curt 4, 4, 5 —**B.** Adding a detail or explanation (not in Cic) **1.** General fratres consanguineosque, Caes B G 1, 33 largitiones temeritatisque invitamenta, Liv. 2, 42 ad tempus non venit, metusque rem impediebat, Sall J 70, 5 a fallaci equitum specie agasonibusque, Liv 7, 15, 7 Graeco peregrinoque sermone, Just praef 1 —**2.** Special to general arma tantum ferrumque in dextris, Liv 5, 42, 8 —**3.** General to special nostra consilia quaeque in castris gerantur, Caes B G 1, 17 obsides daturos quaeque imperasset facturos, id ib 4, 27 regno fortunisque omnibus expulit, Sall J 14, 2 Baliares levemque armaturam, Liv 21, 55 —**C.** Introducing an explanatory clause, *and so* (Liv) fretusque his animis Aeneas, Liv 1, 2 Sabinusque, id 1, 45 —**D.** In an answer (very rare) Ain heri nos advenisse huc? Aio, adveniensque ilico me salutasti, Plaut Am 2, 2, 167 —**E.** Equivalent to quoque only in hodieque (not before Velleius) quae hodieque appellatur Ionia, Vell 1, 4, 3: quae hodieque celebres sunt, id 2, 8, 3 in Abydi gymnasio colitur hodieque, Plin 2, 58, 59, § 150 et hodieque reliquiae durant, id 8, 45, 70, § 176 sunt clari hodieque, Quint. 10, 1, 94 —**F.** Connecting final member of a clause. fauste, feliciter, prospereque, Cic Mur 1, 1 *fin* ab honore, fama fortunisque, id ib 1, 1 *fin* pacem, tranquillitatem, otium concordiamque afferat, id ib 1, 1 —**G.** In transition to a new subject or thought. quoniamque ea natura esset hominis, Cic. Fin 3, 20, 67 discriptioque sacerdotum nullum justae religionis genus praetermittit, id Leg 2, 12, 30, v Madv ad. Cic Fin. 3, 22, 73 —**II.** Repeated, que . que **A.** *Both and* (not in Cæs., once in Cic., v Zumpt, Gram § 338), co ordinating, **1.** Similar notions quasque incepistis res, quasque inceptabitis, Plaut Am prol 7 risusque jocosque, Hor S 1, 5, 98 —**2.** Contrasted notions meque teque, Asin 3, 2, 31 mores veteresque novosque tenentem, Enn. ap Gell 12, 4, 4 mittuntque feruntque, Ov M 12, 495 noctesque diesque, Cic Fin 1, 16, 51 —**3.** Esp when one or both of the words are pronouns seque remque publicam curabant, Sall C 9, 3 quique in urbe erant, quosque acciverant, Liv 1, 55 quique exissent, quique ibi mansissent, id. 25, 22 —**B.** *Que que, and and*, the first que referring to a previous clause singulasque res definimus circumscripteque

complectimur, Cic N D 2, 59, 147 — **III.** More than twice **1.** *Que . . . que . . . que:* quod mihique eraeque filiaeque erili est, Ter Ad. 3, 2, 3: regnaque tristia, Divosque mortalesque turbas regit, Hor C 3, 4, 46 — **2.** Four times, Sil. 2, 444; five times, Verg G 3, 344; seven times, Ov. M 9, 691 — **IV.** Followed by other conjunctions **1.** *Que . . . et* (not in Cic, Cæs, Suet, or Nep): peregrique et domi, Plaut Am prol. 5: deus, qui quae nos gerimus auditque et videt, id. Capt 2, 2, 63. seque et oppidum tradat, Sall. J 26, 1: illosque et Sullam, id. ib 104, 1: signaque et ordines, Liv. 2, 59; 1, 43, 2 Weissenb ad loc: legatique et tribuni, id. 29, 22 in formulam jurisque et dicionis, id. 26, 24· omnes gentesque et terrae, id. 21, 30, 2 (v. Fabri ad loc): Arpinique et Romani, id. 24, 47: seque et arma, Curt 8, 4, 15: se que et delatores, Tac. Agr 42. — **2.** *Que . . . et . . . et* Romanique et Macedones et so cii, Liv 44, 29: seque et arma et equos, Tac Agr 18: seque et domum et pacem, id A. 1, 4; 12, 37 — **3.** *Que . . . ac* (rare, not earlier than Verg). satisque ac super, Ov M. 4, 429: minusque ac minus, Liv. 26, 17 oculisque ac mente turbatus, id. 7, 26. posuitque domos atque horrea fecit, Verg G 1, 182 seque ac liberos suos, Tac H. 3, 63. opibusque atque honoribus, id ib 4, 34. — **4.** *Que . . . ac . . . et:* in quos seque ac conjuges et liberos condunt, Curt 5, 6, 17 — **5.** *Que . . . et . . . ac,* Liv. 35, 41 — **V.** Following a conjunction, *et . . . que:* para tissimi et ab exercitu reliquisque rebus, Brut ap Cic Fam 11, 13, a, 5. id et sin gulis universisque honori fuisse, Liv. 4, 2 (Weissenb et id); occasionally in Cic (through negligence, acc to Madvig): igi tur et Epaminondas . . . Themistoclesque, Cic Tusc 1, 2, 4: officia et servata praeter-missaque, id. Ac 1, 10, 37 — **VI.** Que nearly equivalent to autem, sed . . ., *but* (not in Cæs): studio ad rempublicam latus sum ibique multa mihi advorsa fuere, *but there,* Sall. C 3, 3 — Mostly after a negative: So crates nec patronum quaesivit nec judici-bus supplex fuit, adhibuitque liberam con-tumaciam, Cic Tusc 1, 29, 71; id. Cat 2, 13, 28 *fin* · qui non temere movendam rem tantam expectandosque ex Hispaniâ legatos censerent, Liv. 21, 6, 7. quae neque dant flammas lenique vapore cremantur, Ov. M. 2, 811. — **VII.** Que is usually appended to the first word of the phrase, but to a noun rather than to a monosyllabic preposition governing it, unless the preposition is re-peated· de provinciâque, Cic Verr. 2, 2, 20, § 48: per vimque, id. Phil 5, 4, 10, cf: ab lisque, id. Tusc 5, 33, 94· sub occasumque solis, Caes B G 2, 11 — Exceptions are to be found, especially in Liv.: proque ignoto, Plaut Capt 3, 4, 10: exque eo tempore, Cic Off 2, 23, 80; 1, 34, 122: inque eam rem, id. Rosc Am 39, 114· inque eo exer citu, id Sest 18, 41· inque eam rem, Caes B G 5, 36, Liv 10, 37, 15, 40, 57, 5; Tac A. 15, 45: cumque eis, Sall C 6, 1. proque, Liv 4, 26, 9; 6, 26, 5; 30, 18, 2: deque praedâ, id. 23, 11, 3: perque, id 1, 49, 5; 3, 6, 7; 5, 36, 7: transque, id. 22, 41, 7: aque, Ov Am 2, 14, 30: eque, Verg E 7, 13; Val Max. 1, 5, 3: exque eo, Cels 7, 27: per que somnum, id. 2, 5 — And where the same preposition is repeated que is regularly joined to it haec de se, deque provincia, Liv 26, 28, 3; 22, 59, 16, 29, 23, 10, 31, 5, 4; 38, 35, 7· de matrimonio Agrippinae, deque Neronis adoptione, Suet Claud 43 *init* · per senectutem tuam, perque eam, quam, etc, Plaut As 1, 1, 3 — Where the preposition is dissyllabic it regularly takes the que interque eos, Liv 2, 20 8; 5, 49, 7 sine scutis sineque ferro, Cic Caecin 23, 64 — It is rarely annexed to the second word of the clause, when the first word is an adverb tantos tam praecipitisque ca sus, Cic de Or 3, 4, 13: tanto tam immen soque campo, id. ib 3, 31, 124 al — In class Latin que is not appended to hic, sic, nunc, huc, etc (v Madv ad Cic Fin 5, 14, 40): hucque et illuc, Tac A. 13, 37; 15, 38. tunc-que id ib 6, 7 (1); 14, 15 — Que is often misplaced by the poets, especially by Ti-bullus and Propertius in the latter part of the pentameter: Messallam terra dum sequiturque mari, Tib 1, 3, 56· ferratam Danaes transiliamque domum, Prop 2, 16, 11.

queis = ques, also for quibus, v. 1. qui *init*

quĕmadmŏdum or **quĕm ad mŏdum,** *adv, in what manner, how* (cf: quomodo, qui) **I.** *Interrog:* facere ami-cum tibi me potis es sempiternum. *Sa* Quemadmodum? Plaut Pers 1, 1, 36· si non reliquit. quemadmodum ab eo postea exegisti? Cic Rosc Com 18, 55: quem ad modum est adservatus? id. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 68; Plin Ep 4, 18, 1; 7, 2, 1. — **II.** *Rel:* ego omnem rem scio, quemadmodum est, Plaut Bacch. 3, 3, 69: semper vigilavi, et providi, quemadmodum salvi esse posse mus, Cic Cat 3, 1, 3; id. Rep 1, 14, 22, Caes. B G 1, 36; 6, 43; 3, 16; Nep Dion, 2, 4 — **B.** In partic **1.** Corresp with *sic, ita,* etc, *just as, as:* quemadmodum urbes magnas viculis praeferundas puto, sic, etc, Cic Rep 1, 2, 3; cf: si, quemadmodum soles de ceteris rebus . . . sic de amicitia disputaris, id Lael 4, 16 — Corresp. with *ita,* Cic Q. Fr. 2, 15, a, 4; Val. Max. 8, 1, 11; with *item,* Cic Ac 2, 34, 110; with *eo dem modo,* id. Fin. 2, 26, 83; with adaeque, Liv. 4, 43, 5 — **2.** In introducing examples, *as, as for instance:* quemadmodum C. Cae-sar inquit, Quint 6, 3, 75; 2, 5, 20; 8, 6, 56; 9, 2, 36 al.. quemadmodum si, Dig 8, 3, 20, § 1

quĕo, ivi and ii, itum, *v n* [etym dub; cf Sanscr. çvay âmi, am strong or able], *to be able, I (thou, he,* etc) *can* (class; esp freq with a negation; Cic does not use ne-queo in the first pers sing; for a full ac-count of the forms in use, v. Neue, For-menl 2, p 607 sqq; cf: possum, polleo, valeo) — With *inf.* non queo reliqua scri-bere, Cic Fam 14, 1, 5: non quis, Hor S 2, 7, 92: non quit sentire dolorem, Lucr 3, 647: ut quimus, Ter. And 4, 5, 10 quod vos dicere non quitis, Arn. 3, 104: quod manu non queunt tangere, Plaut Trin 2, 2, 10· queam, Hor. S 2, 5, 2, Plaut Bacch 4, 8, 5: queas, id. ib 4, 8, 74; Hor S 2, 5, 10. queat, Sall C 58, 15: queamus, Verg A. 10, 19· si queant, Just 5, 4, 15. non quibam, Plaut Trin. 3, 2, 31: quibat, id Rud. 3, 1, 8; Vulg Dan 8, 7. quirem, Plaut Merc prol. 55: qui-ret, Cic Off 3, 15, 62; Tac A. 1, 66: quirent, Stat. S 5, 3, 60: nec credere quivi, Verg A 6, 463: quivit, Ter And 4, 1, 31; Nep Att 19, 2· quiit, Att ap Macr. S 6, 1: quivimus, Vulg Dan. 13, 39: quistis, Juvenc 2, 679: quive runt, Quadrig ap Gell. 15, 1. quivere, Tac H 3, 25: quivero, Vulg Exod 32, 30: qui-verit, Liv. 4, 24; Tac A. 1, 66: quierit, Lucr. 6, 855· quiveritis, Arn 5, 161: quive rint, Hier. in Isa. 8, 24, 13. quissent, Aus Epigr 139: quibo, Plaut Mil. 4, 6, 25: qui-bunt, Arn 7, 218. quiens, App M 6, p 175, 9; in *abl* · queunte, Cod. Just 1, 3, 46: quire, Gell 11, 9, 1. quisse, Lucr. 5, 1422. — Affirmatively: hoc queo dicere, Cic Sen 10, 32 habere quod queant dicere, id Lael 20, 71; id Tusc 5, 37, 108· queat, id. Rep 2, 3, 6· queamus, id. de Or 1, 58, 250. que unt, Sall. J 44, 5; Col 2, 2, 22. — In *pass:* si non sarciri quitur, Caecil ap Diom p 380 P. percipi queuntur, Att ib: sup pleri queatur, Lucr 1, 1045· subigi quean tur, Plaut Pers 2, 2, 12: neque vi impelli, neque prece quitus sum, *could not be driven,* Att ap Diom p 380 P: forma nosci non quita est, Ter Hec 4, 1, 57 — As *dep:* polli citus ita facturum, ne sic quidem quitus est, *could not, was not able,* App Mag p 274, 17.

quercĕrus, v. querquerus

quercētum (querquētum, Fest s v. querquetulanae, p 261 Müll), i, *n* [quer cus], *an oak-wood, oak forest,* Varr R R 1, 16: querceta laborant, Hor C 2, 9, 7; Fest l. l

quercĕus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of oak, oaken, oak* (post Aug) querceae coronae, *garlands of oak leaves,* Tac A. 2, 83; Aur Vict. Epit 3 *fin;* Serv ad Verg A. 6, 772

(**quercĭcus,** a, um, a false reading for querneus, Suet Calig 19; v querneus)

quercīnus, a, um, *adj* [quercus], *of oak leaves,* Tert Cor Mil. 13

quercus, ūs (*gen* querci, Pall. 4, 7, 8; *gen plur* quercorum, Cic Fragm ap Prisc p 717 P; *dat* and *abl plur.* do not occur), *f* [perh from root kar (kal k), to be hard; cf. cornu calx, calculus] **I.** *An oak, oak tree,* esp the *Italian* or *esculent oak,* sacred to Jupiter (cf. robur)· quercus dicitur, quod id genus arboris grave sit ac durum, tum etiam in ingentem evadat amplitudinem. querqueram enim gravem et magnam pu-tant dici, Paul. ex Fest p 259 Müll: per-cellunt magnas quercus, Enn ap Macr S 6, 2 (Ann. v 194 Vahl): magna Jovis quer-cus, Verg. G 3, 332: glandiferae, Lucr. 5, 939; Cic Leg 1, 1, 2: aeriae, Verg A. 3, 680· quercus et ilex Multâ fruge pecus ju-vat, Hor Ep 1, 16, 9: auritae, id C 1, 12, 12. aridae, id. ib 4, 13, 10: durior annosâ quercu, Ov. M 13, 799: quercorum rami, Cic Fragm ap Prisc p 717 P. — **II.** Poet, transf **A.** Of things made of oak-wood. Of a *ship,* of *the ship Argo,* Val Fl 5, 65 — Of a *javelin,* Val Fl 6, 243 — Of a *drinking-vessel,* Sil 7, 190 — Capitolina, *a garland of oak leaves,* Juv 6, 386; usually bestowed upon one who had saved the life of a citi-zen in battle, Ov. F. 4, 953, id M 1, 563; Luc 1, 357: civilis, Verg A 6, 772 — **B.** For *acorns* (very rare): veteris fastidia quercûs, Juv. 14, 184.

quĕrēla or **quĕrella,** ae, *f* [queror], *a complaining, complaint* (class) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen.: intervenit nonnullorum que-relis, Cic Q Fr. 1, 2, 1, § 2· hominum vel admiratio vel querela, id. Lael. 1, 2 inve-terata, id. ib 10, 36. epistula plena querela-rum, id. Q Fr. 3, 8, 1: longae, Ov. F. 4, 83: vestrum beneficium nonnullam habet que-relam, *gives some occasion for complaint,* Cic Fam 10, 23, 1: his de tot tantisque in-juriis, id. Sest 30, 64: cui sunt inauditae cum Deiotaro querelae tuae? id. Deiot 3, 9: querela Lucretiae patris ac propinquorum, id. Rep 2, 25, 46: QVI VIXIT SINE VLLA QVE-RELA CVM CONIVGE, *without any complaint,* Inscr Grut 480, 5 — With *obj -gen:* frontis tui, Cic Pis 1, 1: querela *temporum, against the times,* id. Fam 2, 16, 1: aequalium meo-rum, id. Sen 3, 7. — With *quod:* an quod a sociis eorum non abstinuerim justam querelam habent, Liv 32, 34, 5 — With *obj-clause:* falsa est querela, paucissimis ho minibus vim percipiendi, quae tradantur, esse concessam, Quint 1, 1, 1. — **B.** In partic, *a complaint, accusation* (post-Aug). advocati flagitabant, uti judex que relam inspiceret, Petr. 15: frequentes, Dig 5, 2, 1: instituere, *to institute,* ib 5 2, 8; 5, 2, 21; Val Max. 9, 10, 2 — **II.** Transf. **A.** *A plaintive song* for lulling children to sleep longa somnum suadere querela, Stat. Th 5, 616 — **B.** *A plaintive sound, plain tive note, plaint;* of animals or instru-ments — Of swans: tollunt lugubri voce querellam, Lucr. 4, 546 — Of frogs et vete rem in limo ranae cecinere querellam, Verg G 1, 378; cf id A 8, 215 — Of doves, Plin 10, 34, 52, § 104 — *Of the plaintive tones* of the tibia. dulcesque querellas, Tibia quas fun-dit, Lucr 4, 584; 5, 1384 — **C.** *A pain that occasions complaining, a complaint, disease, malady* · pulmonis ac viscerum querelas levare, Sen Q N. 3, 1, 3; Traj ap Plin. Ep 10, 18 (29), 1

quĕrēlor, āri, *v dep n* [querela], *to make a complaint, complain* de malis praesentibus querelatur, Arn. in Psa 76: eum querelantem invenimus, Serv. Argum. ad Bucol Verg

quĕrēlōsus, v querulosus

quĕrĭbundus, a, um, *adj* [queror], *complaining* (rare but class) **A.** Of per-sons totos lustrat queribunda penates, Val Fl. 7, 126 — **B.** Of things magnâ et queribundâ voce dicebat, Cic. Sull 10, 30: senectus, Sil 13, 583

quĕrĭmōnia, ae, *f.* [id], *a com-plaint* (class): querimoniae de injuriis, Cic Verr 2, 3, 57, § 132· novo querimoniae genere uti, id. ib 2, 1, 9, § 24; id. Cat 1, 11, 27: nulla inter eos querimonia intercessit, Nep Att 17, 2 tristes, Hor. C 3, 24, 33: malae, id ib 1, 13, 19: versibus impariter junctis querimonia primum inclusa est, id. A. P. 75 querimonias aut gemitus, Gell 1, 26, 7

quĕrĭtor, āri (*gen plur. part* queri-tantûm, Paul Nol Carm 10, 147), *v freq n* [id.], *to complain vehemently* (post-Aug)· queritantibus sociis, Plin. Pan 29, 4: flen-tes queritantesque, Tac A. 16, 34

quernĕus, a, um, *adj* [contr from quercuneus, querceus, from quercus], *of oaks, oaken, oak-* (ante class. and post-Aug). frondem populneam, ulmeam, quer

neam caedito, Cato, R. R 5, 8, Col 6, 3, 7 frutices, id. 7, 6, 1 folia, id. 6, 3, 7 corona, Suet Calig 19 Oud *N cr*

quernus, a, um, *adj* [quercus, cf quer neus], *of oaks, oaken, oak* (poet) quernas glandes tum stringere tempus, Verg G 1, 305 vimen, id. A. 11, 65 stipes, Ov F 4, 333 corona, *a garland of oak leaves,* id Tr 3, 1, 36

quĕror, questus, 3, *v dep a* and *n* [Sanscr root, çvas, to sigh] **I.** Lit **A.** In gen, *to complain, lament, bewail* (class) (α) With *acc* suas fortunas, *to bewail one's fate,* Plaut. As. 3, 1, 12 suum fatum, Caes B G 1, 39, 4 injuriam, Cic Att 5, 8 2 omnia, id. Fl 24 fortunam, Ov M 15, 493 nova monstra, Hor C 1, 2, 6 al labem atque ignominiam rei publicae, Cic Imp Pomp 12, 33 —(β) With *de* que ritur de Milone per vim expulso, Cic Att 9, 14, 2 de injuriis alicujus, id Fam 1, 4, 3.—(γ) With *cum* quererer tecum, atque expostularem, ni, *I would complain to you,* Cic Fam 3, 10, 7 cum patribus conscrip tis, Liv 35, 8 cum deo, quod, Cic Ac 2, 25, 81, Vell 2, 130, 3 tecum inconsidera tae pietatis queror, Sen Contr 4 27, 2 —(δ) With *apud* apud novercam, Plaut Ps 1, 3, 80 apud aliquem per litteras, Cic Att 5, 21, 13 —(ε) With *dat* · nec quereris patri? *nor complain to your father?* Juv 2 131 — (ζ) With *obj clause* ne querantur se relic tas esse, Cic Tusc 5, 5, 14 —(η) With *quod* legatos miserunt Athenas questum, quod, etc, Nep Chabr 3, 1 queri libet, quod in secreta nostra non inquirant principes, Plin Pan. 68, 8, cf quereris super hoc, quod non mittam carmina, Hor Ep 2, 2, 24 —(θ) With *pro* haec pro re publicâ, *in be half of, in the name of the State,* Cic de Or 2, 48, 198 —(ι) *Absol* nisi omni tempore, quod mihi lege concessum est, abusus ero, querere, Cic Verr 2 1 9, § 25 non injuste, Vell 2, 40, 6 —**B.** In partic, *to make a complaint before a court* de proconsulatu alicujus, Plin Ep 3, 4, 2 — **II.** Transf, of animals and things that utter a plaintive sound Of apes queri rauco stridore, Ov M 14, 100 — Of the owl, Verg A 4, 463 — In gen, of the song of birds *to complain, lament, to coo, warble, sing,* Hor Epod 2, 26 dulce queruntur aves Ov Am 3, 1, 4 —Of a musical instrument flebile nescio quid queritur lyra, Ov M 11, 52, Hor C 2, 13, 24

querquedŭla, ae, *f* [from the Gr κερκουρίς, Varr L L 5, § 79, acc to O Müller's conjecture], *a kind of duck,* perh *the teal,* Varr R R 3, 3, 3, 3, 11, 4, Col 8, 15, 1 aquatiles querquedulae, Varr ap Non 91, 4

querquĕrus or **quercĕrus,** a, um, *adj* [cf Gr καρκαίρω, to tremble], *cold to trembling, shivering* (ante and post class) querqueram frigidam cum tremore a Graeco καρκαρα certum est dici, unde et carcer Lucilius Jactans me ut febris querquera, *the ague,* Paul ex Fest p 256 Müll, so, febris querquera, Plaut Fragm ap Prisc p 719 P febris rapida et quercera, Gell 20, 1, 26, also, *absol* **querquĕra,** ae, *f*, *the ague* querqueras sanare, Arn 1, 28, App Mag p 297, 14 (al querquerum)

querquētŭlanus, a, um, *adj* [from querquetum, for quercetum], *of* or *belonging to an oak forest, named from an oak wood* querquetulanae virae (i e virgines) putantur significari nymphae praesidentes querqueto virescenti quod genus silvae judicant fuisse intra portam, quae ab eo dicta sit Querquetularia. Sed feminas an tiqui, quas sciens (scitas?) dicimus, viras appellabant unde adhuc permanent virgi nes et viragines, Fest p 261 Müll mons *an earlier name of the* Mons Caelius *at Rome,* Tac A 4, 65, here was querquetula num sacellum, Varr L L 5, § 49 Müll, and querquetulana porta, *a gate in Rome between the* Mons Caelius *and* Esquilinus, Plin 16, 10, 15, § 37 — **II.** *Plur* **Querquētŭlāni,** orum, *m*, *a people of Latium,* Plin 3, 5 9, § 69

Querquētŭlāria porta, v Querquetulanus *fin*

querquētum, v quercetum

quĕrŭlōsus (querĕl-), a, um, *adj* [querulus] *full of complaints, querulous* (late Lat.) murmuratores, Vulg Ep Jud v 16, Cassiod Var 9, 14

quĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj* [queror] **I.** Lit, *full of complaints, complaining, querulous* (mostly poet, not in Cic.) (senex) difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti, Hor A P 173 ululatus, Ov H 5, 73 dolor, id. Tr 3, 8, 32 vox, id A A. 2, 308 fastus, Mart. 12, 75, 7 calamitas Curt 5, 5, 12 libelli rusticorum, Plin Ep 9, 15, 1 nec querulus essem, id Pan 4, 9, 21 —**II.** Poet, transf, of animals and things, *softly complaining, uttering a plaintive sound, murmuring, cooing warbling, chirping,* etc querulae cicadae, Verg G 3, 328, cf nidus volucrum, Ov Med Fac 77 rana, Col 10, 12 capella, Mart 7, 31, 3 fetus suis, Petr 133 chorda, Ov Am 2, 4, 27 tibia, Hor C 3, 7, 30 tuba, Prop 4 (5), 3, 20

ques, v 1 qui *init*

quescumque, v quicumque *init*

quesdam, v quidam

* **questĭo,** ōnis, *f* [queror], *a complaining, complaint* habebat enim flebile quid dam in questionibus aptumque ad miseri cordiam commovendam, Cic Brut 38, 142 Orell (B and K ex conj Iambin conque stionibus)

1. questus, a, um, *Part*, from queror

2. questus, ūs, *m* [queror], *a complaining, complaint plaint* (class.) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen, Cic Quint 30, 94 caelum questibus implet, Verg A. 9, 480 tantos illa suo rumpebat pectore questus, id ib 4, 553 tales effundit in aëra questus, Ov M 9, 370 edere questus, id ib 4, 587 in questus effundi, Tac A 1, 11 creber, id. ib 3, 7 quaestu vano clamitare, Phaedr 1, 9, 7 —**B.** In partic, *a complaint, accusation* (poet) questuque Jovem testatur acerbo, Val Fl 5, 624, 1 113, Luc 1, 247, 9, 880 —**II.** Transf, of *the soft, plaintive note* of the nightingale maestis late loca questibus implet, Verg G 4, 515

1. qui, quae, quod (old forms *nom* **quei;** *gen* quojus, *dat* quoi, and in inscrr QVOEI, QVOIEI, and QVEI, *abl* qui, *plur* ques or queis, *fem.* QVAI, *neutr* qua, *dat* and *abl* queis and quis —Joined with *cum* quocum, quacum, quicum, quibuscum, rarely cum quo, Liv 7, 33 cum quibus, id. 4, 5 —Placed also before other prepositions quas contra, quem propter, etc, v h praepp), *pron* **I.** *Interrog*, *who? which? what? what kind* or *sort of a?* (adjectively, while quis, quid is used substantively, qui, of persons asks for the character, quis usu for the name) **A.** In direct questions quae haec daps est? qui festus dies? *what sort of a feast? what kind of a festival?* Liv And. ap Prisc p 752 P (a transl of Hom Od 1, 225 τίς δαίς, τίς δὲ ὅμιλος ὅδ' ἔπλετο, cf Herm Doctr Metr p 619) *Th* Quis fuit igitur? *Py* Iste Chaerea. *Th* Qui Chaerea? *what Chærea?* Ter Eun 5, 1, 8 qui color, nitor, vestitus? id ib 2, 2, 11 qui cantus dulcior inveniri potest? quod carmen aptius? qui actor in imitanda veritate jucundior? Cic de Or 2, 8, 34 virgo, quae patria est tua? Plaut Pers 4, 4, 88 occiso Sex Roscio, qui primus Ameriam nuntiat? *what sort of a person?* Cic Rosc Am 34, 96 — **B.** In indirect discourse scribis te velle scire, qui sit rei publicae status, *what is the state of the country,* Cic Fam 1, 7, 10 quae cura boum, qui cultus habendo Sit pecori Hinc canere incipiam Verg G 1, 3 iste deus qui sit da, Tityre, nobis id E 1 18, 2, 19, 3, 8, id. A. 3, 608 nescimus qui sis Cic Div in Caecil 6 20 qui sit, qui socium fraudarit consideremus, id Rosc Com 6, 17 — **II.** *Rel*, *who, which, what, that,* referring to a substantive or pronoun as antecedent **A.** As a simple *rel* **1.** With antecedent expressed habebat ducem Gabinium, qui cum quidvis rectissime facere posset, Cic Phil 2, 19, 48 ille vir, cui patriae salus dulcior fuit, id. Balb 5, 11 vir acer, cui etc, id. Brut 35, 135 vir optimus, qui etc, id Fam 14 4, 2 Priscus, vir cujus etc, Liv 4, 46, 10, 23, 7, 4 quod ego fui ad Trasimenum, id tu hodie es, id 30 30, 12 collaria quae vocantur maelium, Varr R. R 2, 9, 15 coloniam, quam Fregellis appellent, Liv 8, 23 sucus, quem opobalsamum vocant, Plin 12, 25 54, § 116 side re quod Caniculam appellavimus, id 18, 28, 68, § 272 — **2.** With pronom antecedent understood QVI IN IVS VOCABIT IVMENTVM DATO Lex XII Tabularum SI ADO RAT FVRTO, QVOD NEC MANIFESTVM ESCIT, ib tab 2, l. 8 novistine hominem? ridicule rogitas, quicum una cibum capere so leo, Plaut Trin 4, 2, 60 beati, quis contigit, etc, Verg A 1, 95 fac, qui ego sum, esse te, Cic Fam 7, 23, 1 — **3.** The *rel* freq agrees with the foll word est locus in carcere, quod Tullianum appellatur, Sall C 55, 3 ea loca, quae Numidia appellatur, id J 18, 11 exstat ejus peroratio, qui epilogus dicitur, Cic Brut 33, 127 justa gloria, qui est fructus virtutis, id Pis 24, 57 domicilia con juncta quas urbes dicimus, id Sest 42, 91 —**4.** Sometimes it agrees with the logical, not the grammatical antecedent ne tu me arbitrare beluam, qui non novisse possim, quicum aetatem exegerim, Plaut Trin. 4, 2, 112 ubi est scelus qui me perdidit? Ter And. 3, 5, 1 hoc libro circumcisis rebus, quae non arbitror pertinere ad agricultu ram, Varr R R 1, 1, 11 abundantia earum rerum, quae prima mortales ducunt, Sall. J 41, 1, Cic Fam 2, 8, 2 illa furia muliebrium religionum, qui, etc, id. ib 1, 9, 15 alteram alam mittit, qui satagentibus occurrerent, Auct B Afr 78 — **5.** Relating to a remote subject annis ferme DX post Romam conditam Livius fabulam dedit anno ante natum Ennium qui (sc Livius) fuit major natu quam Plautus et Naevius, Cic Tusc 1, 1, 3, v the commentators ad loc., Liv 21, 26, 2, 31, 38, 10, 37, 14, 2, cf Krehl ad Prisc 2, 9, § 48, p 91 — **6.** The antecedent is sometimes repeated after the *rel* erant itinera duo quibus itineribus, etc, Caes B G 1 6 — **7.** In a question, with *ne* affixed *sed* ubi Artotrogus hic est? *Art* Stat propter virum fortem *Mil* Quemne ego servavi in campis Curculioniis? *whom I saved?* Plaut Mil 1, 1, 9 quemne ego vidi? *whom I saw?* Ter And 4, 4, 29 —**B.** With an accessory signif, causal or final, joined to the *subj* **1.** *As, because, seeing that, since* Actio maluimus iter facere pedibus, qui incommodissime navigassemus, Cic Att 5, 9, 1 hospes, qui nihil suspicaretur, id Verr 2, 1, 25, § 64 ingrata es, ore quae caput nostro Incolume abstuleris, Phaedr 1, 8, 11 — **2.** Qui, with the *subj*, also follows dignus, indignus, aptus, idoneus, etc, answering the question, *to* or *for what?* dignus est, qui imperet, i e *to,* Cic Leg 3, 2, 5 dignum esse dicunt, quicum in tenebris mices, id Off 3, 19, 77 socios haud in dignos judicas, quos in fidem receptos tueaŗis, Liv 23, 43 idoneus nemo fuit quem imitarere, Cic Verr 2, 3, 16, § 41 —**3.** Also after *demonstrr* or clauses expressing or implying *a quality* or *degree* which is de fined or explained in the *rel clause* qui potest temperantiam laudare is, qui ponat summum bonum in voluptate? Cic Off 3, 33, 117 nullo modo videre potest quicquam esse utile, quod non honestum sit, id ib 3, 19, 77 non sumus ii, quibus nihil verum esse videatur, id N D 1, 5, 12 nunc dicis aliquid quod ad rem pertineat, id Rosc Am 18, 52 quis potest esse tam mente captus, qui neget? *as that, that, to,* id. Cat 3, 9 —**4.** To express *a purpose, design, in order that, to* sunt autem multi, qui eripiunt aliis, quod aliis largiantur, Cic. Off 1, 14, 43 Caesar equitatum praemisit, qui viderent, Caes B G 1, 15 domi creant decem praetores, qui exercitui praeessent, Nep Milt 1, 4 — **C.** The *rel* serves as a connective, instead of is, ea, id, with a *conj* res loquitur ipsa, quae semper valet plurimum *and this,* Cic Mil. 20, 53 ratio docet esse deos, quo concesso confitendum est, etc, id N D 2, 30, 75 —**D.** The *rel* sometimes means, *by virtue of, according to, such* quae tua natura est, *according to your disposition,* Cic Fam 13, 78 2 qui meus amor in te est, *such is my love,* id. ib 7, 2, 1 —**E.** In *neutr sing* **a.** Quod signifies, **1.** *As much as, as far as, what,* = quantum adjutabo quod potero, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 7 cura, quod potes, ut valeas, Cic Fam 14 4, 6 quae tibi mandavi, velim ut cures, quod sine molestia tua facere poteris, id Att 1, 5, 7 tu tamen, quod poteris, nos consiliis juvabis, id ib 10, 2, 2, 11, 2, 2, 11, 12, 4, id Fam 3, 2, 2 nihil cuiquam, quod suum dici vellet, id. Verr 2, 4, 16, § 36 (Epicurus) se unus, quod sciam, sapientem profiteri est ausus id Fin 2, 3 7 quod tuo commodo fiat, id Fam 4, 2 4 quod litteris exstet,

id. Tusc. 1, 16, 38. quod sciam, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 14: quod ad me attinet, *as far as depends on me, for my part*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 42, 122.—With ellips. of *attinet*: quod ad Caesarem crebri et non belli de eo rumores, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 7; Varr. L. L. 5, § 57 Müll.—With *gen.*: quod operae, *so much trouble*, Cic. Off. 1, 6, 19: quod agris, Liv. 8, 20.—**2.** *Wherein*: si quid est, Quod mea opera opus sit vobis, Ter. And. 4, 3, 23.—**b.** Quo, *abl. neutr.*, with *compp.* (with or without *hoc, eo*, or *tanto*): quo ... eo, *by how much, by so much, the ... the*: quo difficilius, hoc praeclarius, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 64.—**III.** *Indef.*, *any one, any*; with *si, num, ne*, v. quis: quaeritur, num quod officium aliud alio majus sit, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 7: si qui graviore vulnere accepto equo deciderat, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: nisi si qui publice ad eam rem constitutus esset, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 65. (BACANALIA) SEI QVA SVNT, S. C. de Bacchan.: ne qui forte putet, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 8.

2. qui, *adv. interrog., rel.* and *indef.* [old *abl.* of 1. qui]. **I.** *Interrog.*, *in what manner? how? whereby? by what means? why?* **A.** In direct questions: qui minus eadem histrioni sit lex quae summo viro? Plaut. Am. prol. 76: Qui, amabo? id. Bacch. 1, 1, 19: qui scire possum? id. ib. 2, 2, 13: Qui in mentem venit tibi istuc facinus facere? id. ib. 4, 4, 31: Qui non? id. ib. 5, 2, 44: qui vero dupliciter? id. Mil. 2, 3, 25: qui vero? id. Merc. 2, 3, 60: qui scis? Ter. And. 2, 1, 2: qui istuc facere potuit? id. Eun. 4, 3, 15: qui potui melius? id. Ad. 2, 2, 7: sed nos deum nisi sempiternum intellegere qui possumus? Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 25: qui potest esse in ejusmodi trunco sapientia? id. ib. 1, 30, 84: qui potest? id. Ac. 2, 31, 100: qui ego minus in Africam traicerem, Liv. 28, 43, 18.—**B.** In indirect questions: nimis demiror, qui illaec me donatum esse aureā paterā sciat, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 133: qui istuc credam ita esse, mihi dici velim, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 15: nec qui hoc mihi eveniat scio, id. Hec. 2, 3, 6: neque videre, qui conveniat, Liv. 42, 50.—**C.** In curses (cf. Gr. πῶς, and Lat. utinam), *how, would that, if but*: qui illum di deaeque magno mactassint malo, Enn. ap. Non. 342, 14 (Trag. Rel. v. 377 Vahl.): qui te Juppiter dique omnes perduint! Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 31: qui istum di perdant! id. Trin. 4, 2, 78: qui te di omnes perdant! id. ib. 4, 2, 155; Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 73.—Ellipt.: qui illi di irati! Cic. Att. 4, 7, 1.—**II.** *Rel.*, *wherewith, whereby, wherefrom, how* (referring to all genders and both numbers): **1.** In gen.: date ferrum, qui me animā privem, Enn. ap. Non. p. 474, 30 (Trag. Rel. v. 233 Vahl.): patera, qui Pterela potitare rex est solitus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 104; 1, 3, 37: sucophantia, qui admutiletur miles, id. Mil. 3, 1, 172; id. Capt. 1, 1, 33; 3, 4, 24: mihi dari ... vehicla qui vehar, id. Aul. 3, 5, 28: multa concurrunt simul, Qui conjecturam hanc facio, Ter. And. 3, 2, 32: in tantā paupertate decessit, ut qui efferretur, vix reliquerit, Nep. Arist. 3, 2.—**2.** Esp., of price, *at what price, for how much*, = quanti: indica minumo daturus qui sis, qui duci queat, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 41: qui datur, tanti indica, id. ib. 4, 4, 109: ut quantum possit quique liceat veneant, id. Men. 3, 3, 25.—**B.** Transf., *that, in order that*: *Ca.* Restim volo mihi emere. *Ps.* Quam ob rem? *Ca.* Qui me faciam pensilem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 87: ut dct, qui fiamus liberi, id. Aul. 2, 4, 31: facite, fingite, invenite, efficite, qui detur tibi: Ego id agam, mihi qui ne detur, Ter. And. 2, 1, 34 sq.—**C.** *Indef.* (only with particles of emphasis and assurance, cf. Gr. πως, and v. Fleck. Krit. Misc. p. 28, Lorenz ad Plaut. Most. 811, Brix ad Plaut. Capt. 550), *in some way, somehow, surely* (ante-class.), with *hercle*: hercle qui, ut tu praedicas, Cavendumst me aps te irato, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 58: hercle qui multo improbiores sunt, quam a primo credidi, id. Most. 3, 2, 139: hercle qui aequom postulabat senex, id. Stich. 4, 1, 53; id. Men. 2, 3, 74.—With *edepol*: edepol qui te de isto multi cupiunt nunc mentirier, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 184: edepol qui quom hanc magis contemplo, magis placet, id. Pers. 4, 4, 15; id. Am. 2, 2, 144.—With *at* (cf. atqui), *and yet, but somehow*: *Gr.* Non audio. *Tr.* At pol qui audies, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 9; id. Am. 2, 2, 73.—With *quippe*: horum tibi istic nihil eveniet, quippe qui ubi quod subripias nihil est, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 22: ea nimiast ratio, quippe qui certo scio, etc., id. Truc. 1, 1, 49: quippe qui Magnarum saepe id remedium aegritudinumst, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 27.—With *ut*: an id est sapere, ut qui beneficium a benevolente repudies? Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 11: et eum morbum mi esse, ut qui med opus sit insputarier? id. Capt. 3, 4, 21; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 49.

quĭă, *conj.* [for quiam, from *abl.* qui and jam, whereby now; hence], *because* (usually, like quod, of the determining reason, while quoniam introduces any casual circumstance). **I.** In gen., constr. with *indic.* in asserting a fact, with *subj.* in stating an assumed reason, or one entertained by another mind: quia fores nostras ausa es accedere, quiaque istas buccas, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 34: urbe, quae quia postrema aedificata est, Neapolis nominatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119: non quia multis debeo, id. Planc. 32, 78: non quia plus animi victis est, sed, etc., Liv. 10, 41, 12: non tam quia pacem volebant Samnites, quam quia nondum parati erant ad bellum, id. 8, 19, 3; 7, 30, 13; 33, 27, 6; 39, 41, 2.—With *subj.*: nil satis est, inquit, quia tantum, quantum habeas, sis, Hor. S. 1, 1, 62; cf. id. Ep. 1, 1, 30; Just. 17, 3, 10: mater irata est, quia non redierim, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 103; Hor. S. 2, 3, 101; 2, 2, 25; Just. 24, 3, 3: carent quia, Hor. C. 4, 9, 28.—**II.** Esp., with other particles. **A.** Quiane, in a question, *because?* (ante-class. and poet.): *Do.* Tu nunc me irrides? *Le.* Quiane te voco, bene ut tibi sit? Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 69: quiane auxilio juvat ante levatos? Verg. A. 4, 538.—**B.** Quia enim, *because forsooth* (poet.): qui tibi nunc istuc in mentem venit? *So.* Quia enim sero advenimus, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 34; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 14.—**C.** Quia nam, and quianam, like the Gr. τί γάρ, *why? wherefore?* (poet.): quianam pro quare et cur positum apud antiquos, Fest. p. 257 Müll.; Naev. and Enn. ap. Fest. l. l.: quianam arbitrare? Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 34: quianam legiones caedimu' ferro? Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 10, 6: quianam sententia vobis Versa retro? Verg. A. 10, 6; 5, 13 al.—**III.** Introducing an *object clause*, = quod, *that* (post-class.): nescitis quia iniqui non possidebunt? Vulg. 1 Cor. 6, 9; id. 4 Reg. 2, 3: credo, quia mendacio possunt (animas movere), Tert. Anim. 5; id. Idol. 20: ignoras, quia, etc., Aug. Serm. 9, 3; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 62: non advertentes, quia, etc., Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 71.—Quia very rarely follows the verb, Hor. S. 1, 9, 51.

quiănam and **quiăne,** v. quia.

quicquam, v. quisquam.

quicque, v. quisque.

quicquid, v. quisquis.

quīcum, v. 1. qui *init.*

quīcumque (or **-cunque**), quaecumque, quodcumque (also separately: cum quibus erat cumque una, Ter. And. 1, 1, 36: quam se cumque in partem, Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 59.—Old form of the *plur.* quescumque, Cato ap. Charis. p. 70 P., and ap. Prisc. p. 960 P.), *pron. rel.* **I.** *Whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever, every one who, every thing that, all that* (class.): quicumque is est, ei me, etc., *whosoever*, Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 8: quoscumque de te queri audivi, quācumque potui ratione placavi, *whomsoever I have heard complaining, them I have satisfied in every possible way*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 4: petere fortunam, quaecumque accidat, *what fortune soever*, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: ut quodcumque vellet liceret facere, Nep. Dat. 10, 1.—Rarely with *subj.* in orat. rect.: quocumque haec modo se habeant, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 114.—**2.** *Absol.* (Cic., Caes., and Sall. always construe quicumque as *rel.* with its own verb, except in *abl. sing.*; v. infra, as *absol.* for quivis or quilibet, freq. in Liv. and post-Aug. writers, cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 706), *any whatever*, etc.: te audio (libenter) quācumque de re, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8 (10), 1: qui quacumque de causa ad eos venerunt, Caes. B. C. 6, 23: quocumque modo, Sall. J. 103, 3: laeti quamcunque condicionem paciscendi acceperunt, Liv. 22, 58, 5: ubicumque et quācumque matre genitus, id. 1, 3, 3: qui de quacumque causā tum aspernati nostra auxilia estis, id. 45, 23, 6: quācumque condicione arma viris auferre, id. 9, 9, 11: quocumque gladiatorio munere prolapsi, Suet. Claud. 34: Ciceronem cui cunque eorum opponere, Quint. 10, 1, 105.—In *neutr. subst.*, with *gen.*, *whatever, however much*: quodcumque est lucri, i. e. *all the profit*, Phaedr. 5, 6, 3: quodcumque militum contrahere poteritis, *as many troops as ever you can bring together*, Pompon. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, A, 4: quodcunque hoc regni, *all this authority*, Verg. A. 1, 78.—When the *rel.* occurs twice or oftener in the same connection, only qui is repeated: quaecunque naves ex Asiā, quae ex Syriā, quae, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 145: hoc quodcumque vides, Prop. 4, 1, 1.—**B.** In partic., for qualiscumque, *howsoever constituted, of whatever kind*: quaecumque mens illa fuit, Gabinii fuit, Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 21.—**II.** Transf., *each* or *every possible, each, every, all*: quae sanari poterunt, quacumque ratione sanabo, *in every possible way*, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 11: et quocumque modo male sit mea, *under all circumstances*, Prop. 1, 8, 34 (1, 8, b, 8): de quacumque causā, Liv. 45, 23.

quid, v. 1. quis.

quīdam, quaedam, quoddam, and *subst.* quiddam, *pron. indef.*, *a certain, a certain one, somebody, something* (v. aliquis *init.*): quidam ex advocatis, Cic. Clu. 63, 177: quidam de collegis nostris, id. Fam. 11, 21, 5: quaedam certa vox, id. de Or. 3, 12, 44: inopem quendam describere, id. Att. 7, 16: quodam tempore, *a certain* (indefinite) *time, once upon a time, once*, id. Fin. 5, 2, 4.—In *plur.*, *some*: excesserunt urbe quidam, alii mortem sibi consciverunt, Liv. 45, 10: quaedam quaestiones, Cic. Top. 21, 79.—Also with *gen.*: quidam bonorum caesi, Tac. A. 1, 49: quibusdam Andriorum persuasit, etc., Liv. 31, 45, 7.—Often with an *adj.* to soften the assertion: timiditate quādam ingenuā, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 10: qui virtutem duram et quasi ferream quandam esse volunt, id. Lael. 13, 48.—*Subst.*: **quiddam,** *something*; with *gen.*: quiddam mali, Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 23.—Without *gen.*: quiddam divinum, *something divine*, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 33.—*Plur.*: quaedam, si credis consultis, mancipat usus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 159.

quĭdem, *adv.* **I.** *Indeed*: sibi quidem persuaderi, eum, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 40: tantum doleo, ac mirifice quidem, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 1: in his locis post solstitium Canicula oritur, et quidem aliquot diebus, id. Div. 2, 44, 93.—**B.** Esp. **1.** In a confirmation or extension of what precedes, *too, also*: et poscit quidem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 45: pergam, quo coepi hoc iter, Et quidem ego, id. Hec. 1, 2, 120: quod quidem perillustre fuit, Nep. Att. 12, 3.—**2.** In a qualification or opposing thought, *but, however, yet*: utebatur hominibus improbis multis, et quidem optimis se viris deditum esse simulabat, Cic. Cael. 5, 12: re quidem vera, *but in fact*, Nep. Con. 2, 2; id. Hann. 2, 6.—**C.** In the phrases, **1.** Ne ... quidem, *not even*: ne obsidibus quidem datis pacem redimere potuisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 37 (v. ne).—**2.** Nec (neque) ... quidem, *and not indeed, and that not* (very rare, and never *ac* or *et ne quidem*; v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. Exc. 111, p. 809 sqq.; Rib. Lat. Part. p. 46 sqq.): his litteris animum tuum confirmandum puto, nec iis quidem verbis, quibus ... sed ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 2: nec ejus quidem rei finem video, id. ib. 12, 1, 1: nec nunc quidem viris desidero adulescentis, id. Sen. 9, 27; Quint. 9, 3, 55.—**II.** *At least, certainly, in truth, forsooth*: unum quidem hercle certum promitto tibi, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 26: non video causam, cur ita sit, hoc quidem tempore, Cic. Att. 9, 2, 2: ex me quidem nihil audire potuisses, id. N. D. 1, 21, 57: nunc quidem profecto Romae es, id. Att. 6, 5, 1: volui id quidem efficere certe, id. Brut. 3, 13: quidem certe, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 261; Caes. B. G. 7, 50, 4 al.—In expressing the utmost indignation, *indeed, truly*: nam istaec quidem contumelia est, *for that is an affront indeed*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 5; Caes. ap. Suet. Caes. 82.—**III.** In introducing an example, *for instance, for example*: Dicaearchus quidem et Aristoxenus nullum omnino animum esse dixerunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 51; 1, 33, 80; Nep. Att. 11, 4; 14, 1.

quidnam, v. quisnam.

quidni, v. 1. quis, I. B.

quidpiam, quidquam, v quispiam and quisquam

quidquid, v quisquis.

quidum, v 2 qui, II B

1. quies, ētis (*abl* quie, Naev ap Prisc. p 703 P), *f* [Sanscr çî = jacere, Gr κεῖμαι, to lie, cf. Lat. civis], *rest, quiet* **I.** Lit, *rest, repose, cessation* from labor, from cares, etc. locus quietis et tranquillitatis plenissimus, Cic. de Or 1, 1, 2 senectutis, id Deiot 13, 38 quem non quies, non remissio delectarent, id Cael 17, 39 mors laborum ac miseriarum quies est, *a state of rest*, id. Cat 4, 4, 7 ex diutino labore quieti se dare, Caes B C 2 14 quietem capere, *to take repose*, id B G 6 27 tribus horis exercitui ad quietem datis, id ib 7, 41 quietem pati, Sall J 101, 11. nulla metuentibus quies, Just 2, 13, 11 — In *plur* uti somno et quietibus ceteris, *recreations*, Cic Off 1, 29, 103 — **B.** In partic **1.** *A quiet life, a keeping still, neutrality* between political parties Attici quies tantopere Caesari fuit grata ut Nep Att 7, 3, Suet Tib 15, Tac A 14, 47 — **2.** *Quiet, peace* quae diuturna quies pepererat, Sall C 31, 1 · quieti Subdita montanae bracchia Dalmatiae, Ov P 2, 2 77 ingrata genti quies, Tac G 14 atrox clamor et repente quies, id A. 1, 25 longa, id Agr 11 — Transf, of inanim things si non tanta quies iret frigusque caloremque Inter, i e *the repose of spring*, Verg G 2, 344 ventorum, Plin. 18 26, 62, § 231 pelagi, Stat S 2, 2, 26 lenis materiae, *evenness, smoothness*, Plin 16, 16, 28, § 70 — **3.** *The rest of sleep, repose, sleep*, Plaut Curc 2, 2, 22 capere quietem, *to fall asleep, go to sleep*, Ov F 1, 205 alta, *deep sleep*, Verg A 6, 522 ire ad quietem, *to go to rest, go to sleep*, Cic. Div 1, 29, 60 quieti se tradere, id ib 1, 29, 61 secundum quietem, *in sleep*, id. ib 2, 66, 135 per quietem, Suet. Caes 81 neque vigiliis neque quietibus, Sall C 15, 4 — **4.** *The sleep of death, death* · olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget Somnus, Verg A 10, 745 quod si forte tibi properarint fata quietem, Prop 2, 28 (3, 24), 25 — **II.** Transf **1.** *A dream* vanae nec monstra quietis, Nec somno comperta loquor, Stat. Th 10, 205 praesaga, id. ib 10, 324, Vell 2, 70, 1 ducem terruit dira quies, nam Varum cernere visus est, etc, Tac. A 1, 65 — **2.** *A resting place, lair* of a wild beast (poet) intectae fronde quietes, Lucr 1, 405 — **III.** Personified Quies, *the goddess of rest*, Liv 4, 41, 8; Stat Th. 10, 89.

2. quies, ētis, *adj*, for quietus, a, um (cf inquies), *quiet, peaceful* (ante class): mens, Naev ap Prisc p 704 P · milites quietes, Licin Macer ib

quiescentia, ae, *f* [quiesco], *rest, quiet* (post class. for quies), Firm Math 1 3

‡ **quiescĭtus,** a, um, *Part*, from quiesco, v quiesco *init*

quiesco, ēvi, ētum, 3 (the uncontr *Part*, QVIESCITA, Inscr Don cl 10, n 11), *v n* and *a* [quies], *to rest, repose, keep quiet* **I.** Lit · placida compostus pace quiescit, Verg A 1, 249 felicius ossa quiescant, Ov Ib 305 patrono meo ossa bene quiescant, Petr 39 numquam hodie quiescet, Plaut Mil. 2, 2, 59 renovat pristina bella, nec potest quiescere, Cic. Rep 6, 11, 11 non somno quiescere, *to get no rest*, Curt 4, 13, 18 · non aure quiescit, Non oculis, Val Fl 2, 43 quoniam in propria non pelle quiessem, Hor S 1, 6, 22 — *Impers pass* quibus quidem quam facile potuerat quiesci, si hic quiesset *which we might easily have been spared*, Ter And 4, 2, 8, Symm Ep 1, 8 — **B.** In partic. **1.** In polit or milit affairs, *to keep quiet, remain neutral, abstain from action*, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 10 pro condicione temporum quieturus, Suet. Caes 16 quieverant per paucos dies, Liv 22 4, 1, Curt 10, 8, 16 — **2.** *To rest, sleep* quievi in navi noctem perpetem, Plaut Am 2, 2, 100, id Merc. 2, 3, 36, Nep Alcib 10, 4 eo cum venio, praetor quiescebat, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 14 § 32 somnum humanum quievi, *I slept like a human being*, App M 9, p 218, 14 — **3.** Of inanim things, *to rest, lie still, be still* or *quiet* et prato gravia arma quiescunt, Verg A. 10, 836. flamma, *ceases to burn*, id. ib 6, 226 quiērunt Aequora, *the waves are at rest, do not rise*, id ib 7, 6 felicius ossa quiescant, Ov Ib 305, Petr 39 molliter ossa quiescant, Verg E 10, 33 quiescentes Nili aquae, *standing waters*, Plin. 13, 11, 22, § 71 venti, id 17, 22, 35 § 170 quiescit terra, *rests, lies fallow*, id 17, 5, 3, § 39 humus, Petr 123 quiescunt voces, *are still, silent*, Ov Tr 1, 3, 27 — **4.** *To make a pause* in speaking quiescere, id est, ἡσυχάζειν, Cic Ac 2, 29, 93 — **II.** Trop **A.** *To suffer* or *allow quietly, to peaceably permit* a thing to be done quiescere rem adduci ad interregnum, Cic Att. 7, 9, 2 — With *in* and *abl*, *to rest in, be content with* ne victos quidem in misera et inopi senecta quiescere, Just. 14, 3, 10 — **B.** *Neutr*, *to cease, leave off, desist from* any thing quiesce hanc rem modo petere, Plaut Most. 5, 2, 51 · statuere atque ediscere, Gell 2, 28, 2 manibus signi ficare coepit utrisque, quiescerent, Claud Quadrig ap Gell. 9, 13, 8 indoctus discive trochive, Hor A P 380 — **2.** *Act*, *to cause to cease, render quiet, stop*, etc laudes, Sen Herc. Oet 1584 — Hence, **quiētus,** a, um, *P a*, *at rest, calm, quiet* (syn tranquillus) **A.** *Enjoying rest, keeping quiet quiet* aliquem quietum reddere, Ter Eun 2, 2, 46 animus, Cic. Tusc 2, 1, 2 quietus et solutus animus, id Rosc Com 15, 43 integri, quieti, otiosi homines, id. Agr 2, 28, 77 · homo quietissimus, id Verr 2, 4, 19, § 40 regnum, Hor C 1, 12, 33 de istoc quietus esto, *be at ease, rest contented*, Plaut Curc 4, 2, 6 — **2.** In partic **a.** *Taking no part in war, peaceful, neutral* ipse acer, bellicosus; at is quem petebat, quietus, imbellis, Sall J 20, 2 · quoad cum civibus dimicatum est, domi quietus fuit, Nep Pelop 4, 1 quietos lacessit, Just 7, 6, 13 nihilo quietiores postea res habuit, Liv 33, 19 — **b.** Of the mind, *calm, tranquil, free from ambition* · ad quam spem (praeturae) quietissimus, Plin Ep 10, 12 (7) vir rectus, integer, quietus Plin Ep 7, 31, 1 vir ingenio mitis, moribus quietus, Vell 2, 117, 2, Tac H 1, 52 — **c.** *Tame, gentle :* equi fiunt quietiores, Varr R R 2, 7 — **d.** *Resting, sleeping* · quos simul vescentes dies simul quietos nox habuerat, Tac A. 1, 49 — Hence, *subst.:* **quiēti,** orum, *m* · si sentire datur post fata quietis, i e *the dead*, Nemes Ecl 1, 38 — **B.** Of things, *calm, quiet* amnes *gently flowing*, Hor C 3, 29, 40 quietiore aequore ferri, id Epod. 10, 11 · aer, Verg A. 6, 216. baca, *that has lain a while*, Col 12, 50, 19: res publica (opp perturbata), Cic Cat 2, 9, 19 aetas, id Sen 23, 82 quietus et remissus sermo, *calm, not vehement*, id ib 9, 28 — *Subst.* **1. quiētum,** i, *n*, *the still, tranquil, motionless air*, Petr 131, 9 — **2. Quiēta,** ae, *f*, *a woman's name*, Inscr Grut 754, 2 — *Adv :* **quiētē,** *calmly, quietly* · quod aptissimum est ad quiete vivendum, Cic Fin 1, 16, 52 quiete acta aetas id Sen 5, 13 — *Comp* · quietius tranquilliusque, Liv 27, 12 quietius edere (opp avidius vorare), Macr S 7, 12, 21 — *Sup* quietissime se receperunt, Caes B C 3, 46 *fin*

‡ **quiētālis** ab antiquis dicebatur orcus, *a resting place*, Fest p 257 Müll.

quiētē, *adv*, v quiesco, *P a fin*

‡ **quiēto,** āre, *v a*, and **quiētor,** āri, 1, *v dep*, *to calm, to quiet*, acc to Prisc p 799 P

‡ **quiētōrium,** ii, *n* [quietus] *a resting place, tomb, sepulchre*, Inscr Grut 810, 2

‡ **quiētūdo,** inis, *f* [quies], *rest, calmness quietude* quietudo, ἠρεμία, ἡσυχία, Gloss Cyrill

quiētus, a, um, *Part* and *P a.*, v quiesco

quī-lĭbet (-lŭbet), quaelibet, quodlibet, and *subst* quidlibet, *pron indef*, *any one who will, any one without distinction, whom you will, no matter who, the first that comes, any, all* (class) quem ament igitur? *Sy* Alium quemlibet, *any body else, any other*, Plaut Poen 4, 2, 38 quaelibet minima res *any the most trifling circumstance*, Cic Rosc Am 3, 8 quemlibet, modo aliquem, id Ac. 2, 43, 132 quamlibet in partem, Lucr 1, 292 nomen, *the first name that occurs*, Hor S 1, 2, 126 ars id Ep 2, 2, 8 pars, id C 3, 3, 38 si qualibet earum rerum possemus una esse contenti, *any one alone*, Quint. 10, 1 1 quibuslibet temporibus, *at all times*, Liv 2, 49 quilibet unus, *any one*, Liv 9, 17 quilibet alter agat currus, Ov M 2, 388. — *Subst :* **quidlibet,** *all and every* pictoribus atque poëtis Quidlibet audendi semper fuit aequa potestas Hor A P 9, id Ep 1, 17, 28, Afran. ap Cic Tusc 4, 20, 45 — **II.** In partic., with an accessory contemptuous signif, *the first that comes, no matter who, any one* ut enim histrioni actio, saltatori motus, non quilibet, sed certus quidem est datus sic vita agenda est certo genere quodam, non quolibet Cic. Fin 3 7, 24; id. Div 2, 34, 70 cum quidlibet ille Garriret, Hor S 1, 9, 12 neque cum quolibet hoste res fuit, *with no insignificant enemy*, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 104, so, virtutesque non quasilibet faciebat, Vulg Act. 19, 11. injuria, *trifling*, Dig 2, 8, 5

quilon (cylon), i, *n*, *jelly* (post class) si cylon feceris, etc, Veg Vet 3, 38 ut quilon fiat, id. ib 3, 66

(**quīmātus,** us, a false read for quinquennatus, Plin 8, 45, 70, § 178)

quīn, *conj* [*abl* qui and ne] **I.** As an *interrog particle, why not? wherefore not?* (only in exhortation or remonstrance, not in inquiring for a fact, cf quidni, cur non) **1.** Usu with *indic pres* quid stas, lapis? Quin accipis? Ter Heaut 4, 7, 4 quin experimur, id. Phorm 3, 3, 5 Fleck. (Umpf experiemur). quin continetis vocem? Cic Rab Perd 6, 18 quin potius pacem aeternam Exercemus? Verg A. 4, 99 quin igitur ulciscimur Graeciam? Curt 5, 7, 4 quin conscendimus equos? *why not mount our horses?* Liv 1, 57 — **2.** With *imper* quin me aspice et contempla, Plaut Most 1, 3, 16: quin uno verbo dic, quid est, quod me vells, *just say in one word!* Ter And 1, 1, 18 quin tu hoc crimen obice ubi licet agere, i e *you had better*, Cic Rosc Com 9, 25 — **3.** With *subj* only in orat obliq quin illi congrederentur acie inclinandamque semel fortunae rem darent, Liv 3, 61, 14, 4, 43, 11, 40 40, 4 — **II** Transf **A.** As a *rel particle*, prop qui or qui ne, and mostly where the *rel* stands for a *nom masc* or for *abl of time*, *who not, that not, but that, but*, often = Engl *without* and a *participial clause.* **1.** In gen curiosus nemo est quin sit malevolus, Plaut Stich 2, 1, 54 neque aequom est occultum id haberi, quin participem te, id Aul 2, 1, 13, id Cas. 2, 8, 68 nulla causast quin me condones cruci, id Rud 4, 4, 26 ut nullo modo introire possem, quin me viderent, Ter Eun 5, 2, 2 facere non possum, quin ad te mittam, *I cannot forbear sending to you*, Cic Att 12, 27, 3. cum causae nihil esset, quin secus indicaret, id. Quint 9, 32 nihil abest, quin sim miserrimus, id Att. 11, 15, 3 neminem conveni, quin omnes mihi maximas gratias agant, id Fam 9, 14, 1 nemo est, quin ubivis quam ibi ubi est, esse malit, id ib 6, 1, 1 repertus est nemo quin mori diceret satius est, id Verr 2, 2, 36, § 88 nemo, qui aliquo esset in numero, scripsit orationem quin redigeret omnis sententias, etc, id. Or 61, 208 · nihil praetermisi, quin enucleate ad te scriberem, id. Q Fr 3, 3, 1 neque ullus flare ventus poterat quin aliqua ex parte secundum cursum haberent, Caes B C 3 47 nulli ex itinere excedere licebat quin ab equitatu Caesaris exciperetur, *without being cut off*, id ib 1, 79 nullum fere tempus intermiserunt, quin trans Rhenum legatos mitterent, *without sending* id B G 5 55 in castello nemo fuit omnino militum quin vulneraretur, id B C 3, 53 quid recusare potest, quin et socii sibi consulant, Liv 32, 21 vix superat, quin triumphus decernatur, *it wants little that*, Quadrig ap Gell 17, 13, 5 · paene factum est, quin castra relinquerentur, i e *they were very near deserting their camp*, id ib 17, 13, 5 — So quin (= qui non) stands for a *rel abl of time* neque ullum fere tempus intercessit quin aliquem de motu Gallorum nuntium acciperet, Caes. B G 5, 53 — More rarely quin stands for quae non, quod non, etc nulla est civitas quin ad id tempus partem senatus Cordubam mitteret, Caes B C 2, 19 nulla fuit Thessaliae civitas quin Caesari pareret, id. ib 3, 81 nulla (natura), quin suam vim retineat, Cic Fin 4, 13, 32 horum autem nihil est quin intereat, id N D 3, 12, 30, id Rep 1, 2 2 nihil est quin male narrando possit depravari, Ter

Phorm. 4, 4, 16: nihil tam difficilest quin investigare possiet, id. Heaut. 4, 2, 8: cum nemo esset, quin hoc se audisse liquido diceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59, § 136: Messanam nemo venit, quin viderit, id. ib. 2, 4, 4, § 7: nego ullam picturam fuisse, quin inspexerit, id. ib. 2, 4, 1, § 1; cf. Gell. 17, 13, 2 sq., and Cato ap. Gell. ib. § 3.—**2.** Esp. after words expressing hesitation (usu. with *neg.*): non dubitaturum, quin cederet, Cic. Mil 23, 63: nolite dubitare, quin, id. Imp. Pomp. 23, 68: et vos non dubitatis, quin, id. Agr. 2, 26, 69: dubitatis, Quirites, quin hoc tantum boni in rem publicam conferatis? id. Imp. Pomp. 16, 49.—**3.** Much more freq after words expressing doubt, ignorance, etc.: non dubitabat, quin, Cic. Att 6, 2, 3: cave dubites, quin, id. Fam. 5, 20, 6: non dubitabat quin ... non posset, id. Att. 5, 11, 7; id. Tusc. 1, 36, 88: non esse dubium, quin ... possent, *no doubt that*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4; Ter. And. 2, 3, 17: neque abest suspicio, quin, *a suspicion that*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: quis ignorat, quin? *who is ignorant that? who does not know that?* Cic. Fl. 27, 64: dies fere nullus est, quin hic Satyrus domum meam ventitet, *hardly a day passes that he does not come*, id. Att. 1, 1, 3.—**B.** *That not, as if not, as though not:* non quin ipse dissentiam, sed quod, *not but that*, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 1: non quin breviter reddi responsum potuerit, Liv. 2, 15.—**C.** For corroboration. **1.** *But, indeed, really, verily, of a truth:* Hercle quin tu recte dicis, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 77: credo; neque id injuria: quin Mihi molestum est, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 20: te nec hortor, nec rogo, ut domum redeas, quin hinc ipse evolare cupio, Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 1.—Esp. in reaching a climax or adding a stronger assertion or proof: quin etiam, *yea indeed, nay even:* credibile non est, quantum scribam die: quin etiam noctibus, Cic. Att. 13, 26, 3; 14, 21, 3: quin etiam necesse erit cupere et optare, ut, etc., id. Lael. 16, 59: quin etiam voces jactare, Verg. A. 2, 768: mortem non esse metuendam, quin etiam si, etc., *nay, not even if*, etc., Lact. 3, 27 *fin.*; cf.: quin et Atridas Priamus fefellit, Hor. C. 1, 10, 13.—**2.** *Rather, yea rather:* nihil ea res animum militaris viri imminuit, quin contra plus spei nactus, Liv. 35, 26.—**D.** In corrections, *nay, rather:* non potest dici satis quantum in illo sceleris fuerit, Quin sic attendite, judices, etc., Cic. Mil. 29, 78 sq. (cf. Halm ad loc., and Lorenz ad Plaut. Most. 164).

quī-nam, quaenam, quodnam, *pron. interrog.*, *who, which, what, pray* (ante-class.): quinam homo hic ante aedes ejulans conqueritur? Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 17: quinam Tantalidarum internecioni modus sit? Att. ap. Charis p. 70 P.: quodnam ob facinus? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 3; rarely = uter, *which of two?* Hi perpetuas inter se controversias habebant, quinam anteferretur, Caes B. G. 5, 44.

quīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quini], *containing five* (mostly post-Aug): quinaria (fistula) dicta a diametro quinque quadrantum, *a pipe which was five quarter-digits in diameter*, Front. Aquaed. 25; so, fistulae, Plin. 31, 6, 31, § 58: quinarius nummus, and *absol.*, quinarius, *a half denarius:* denarii quod denos aeris valebant: quinarii, quod quinos, Varr. L. L. 5, § 173 Müll.; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 44: numerus, Serv. Verg. G. 1, 277; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

quincenti, v. quingenti *init.*

Quinctĭānus, Quinctĭlĭānus, Quinctĭlis, etc, v. Quint.

quincuncĭālis, e, *adj* [quincunx]. **I.** *Containing five twelfths* of a whole (of a foot, etc): quincuncialis magnitudo, *the size of five twelfths of a foot*, Plin. 9, 48, 72, § 155: herba, *five twelfths of a foot high*, id. 27, 11, 74, § 98.—**II.** In partic., *planted in the form of a* quincunx: quincuncialis ordinum ratio, Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 78

quincunx, uncis, *m.* [quinque-uncia], *five twelfths* of a whole (of an as, a jugerum, a pound, a sextarius, etc.). **I.** Lit.: si de quincunce remota est Uncia, quid superat? *from five twelfths of an* as, Hor. A. P. 327; so *five twelfths of a* jugerum, Col. 5, 1, 11; *of a pound*, id. 12, 28, 1; *of a* sextarius, *five* cyathi, Mart 1, 28, 2; 2, 1, 9: quincunces et sex cyathos bessemque bibamus, id. 11, 36, 7.—Of *five twelfths of an inheritance*, Plin. Ep. 7, 11, 1.—Of interest, *five per cent.*, Pers. 5, 149.—In apposition with usura: quincunces usuras spopondit, Dig. 46, 3, 102; Inscr. Giorn. Arcad. 28, p. 356.—**II.** Transf., *trees planted in the form of a* quincunx (i. e. ⁙, the five spots on dice); also, *trees planted in oblique lines*, thus:

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quid illo quincunce speciosius, qui in quamcumque partem spectaveris, rectus est? Quint. 8, 3, 9 Spald.: in quincuncem serere, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 2; cf.: directi in quincuncem ordines, Cic Sen. 17, 59: in quincuncem disposita, Col. 3, 13, 4; 3, 15, 1: obliquis ordinibus in quincuncem dispositis, Caes. B. G. 7, 73.

***quincŭpĕdal**, ālis, *n.* [quinque-pes], *a measuring-rod of five feet, a five-foot rod*, Mart. 14, 92 *in lemm.*

quincŭplex, icis, *adj.* [quinque-plico], *fivefold* (poet.): cera, *a writing-tablet consisting of five waxed leaves*, Mart. 14, 4: quincuplex Tolosa, *consisting of five wards* or *quarters*, Aus. Ep. 24, 83; Vop. Fl. 3.

quindĕcĭes (-dĕciens), *adv.* [quindecim], *fifteen times:* quindeciens sestertium (*neutr. sing.*), *fifteen hundred thousand sesterces*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 61; Mart. 7, 10, 15.

quindĕcim, *num. adj.* [quinque-decem], *fifteen:* QVINDECIM PONDO, Lex XII. Tab.: quindecim miles minas dederat, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 51; 1, 3, 112; Hor. C. S. 70: dies circiter quindecim, Caes. B. G. 1, 15; App. Mag. p. 304, 33.

quindĕcim-prīmi, ōrum, *the board of fifteen chief magistrates* in the municipia, in MSS. abbrev. XV. primi: evocat ad se Caesar Massiliensium XV. primos, Caes. B. C. 1, 35, 1; so perh. also Inscr. Murat. 626, 1.

quindĕcĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [quindecim], *the fifteenth* (late Lat. for the class. quintus decimus), Marc. Emp. 36.

quindĕcimvir (*plur.* in inscrr. usually XV. VIRI, but also written in full, QVINDECIM VIRO SACRIS FACIVNDIS, Inscr. Grut. 476, 7, of A. D. 346), viri (separated, quindecim Diana preces virorum, Hor. C. S. 70), *m.* [quindecim-vir], *a member of a college, commission*, or *board of fifteen men* for any official function.—Usually in *plur.:*

quindĕcimvĭri, *gen.* ūm and ōrum, *the college* or *board of fifteen men, the fifteen.* So esp., **I.** In Rome, the quindecimviri Sibyllini or sacris faciundis, *a college of priests who had charge of the Sibylline books*, from which, in times of danger, they divined the means of averting the peril by religious rites, Hor. l. l.; Tac. A. 6, 12 *fin.*; Inscr. Orell. 1100; 2263 sq.; 2351.—*Gen. plur.:* quindecimvirum, Tac. l. l.: quindecemvirum conlegi magister, Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 12.—*Sing.:* L. Cotta quindecimvir sententiam dicturus, Suet. Caes. 79; Tac. A. 6, 12, 1: quindecimvir sacris faciundis, Gell. 1, 12.—**II.** Quindecimviri agris dandis, *fifteen commissioners for apportioning lands*, Plin. 7, 43, 45, § 139.

quindĕcimvĭrālis e (in inscrr. abbrev. XV. VIRALIS), *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the quindecimvirs* or *council of fifteen* (post-Aug.): sacerdotium quindecimvirale, Tac. A. 11, 11: SACERDOS (*fem.*), Inscr. Orell. 2198; 2199; 2328.

quindĕcimvĭrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the dignity of a quindecimvir, the quindecimvirate*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 49.

quindēnārĭus, a, um [quindeni], *containing fifteen:* numerus, Ambros. Cant. Cantic. 3, 25 *fin.*

quindēni, v. quinideni.

quingēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quingeni]. **I.** *Consisting of five hundred each* (post-Aug): cohortes, Curt. 5, 2, 3.—**II.** *Consisting of five hundred:* thorax, i.e. *of five hundred pounds weight*, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83: lanx, id. 33, 11, 52, § 145: poena, *a fine of five hundred asses*, Gai. Inst. 4, 14 *init.*

quingēni, ae, a, *num. distr. adj.* [quingenti]. **I.** *Five hundred each* (class.): quingenos denarios dat, Cic. Att. 16, 8, 1; 4, 16, 7; Suet. Aug. 101; id. Caes. 38; id. Ner. 10; Dig. 38, 1, 15.—**II.** In gen., *five hundred*, Col. 5, 2, 6.

quingentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *consisting of five hundred* (post-class.): cohors, Veg. Mil. 2, 6.

quingentēni, ae, a, *num. distr. adj.* [id.], = quingeni, Vulg. 2 Macc. 8, 22.

quingentēsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *the five hundredth* (class): annus, Cic. Fl. 1, 1; so Plin. 15, 1, 1, § 2.

quingenti (old orthogr. quincenti, acc. to Fest. p. 254 Müll.), ae, a (*gen. plur.* quingentum, Liv. 10, 37, 5, etc.: quingentorum, Tac. A. 6, 34; Just. 2, 11), *num. adj.* [quinque-centum]. **I.** *Five hundred:* quingentos uno ictu occidere, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 52: non plus mille quingentum aeris afferre, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 40: drachmae, Hor. S. 2, 7, 43; Suet. Galb. 5: quingentum milium verborum, Varr. L. L. 6, § 37 Müll.; so, quingentum, Gell. 7, 14, 8: quingentorum milium, Just. 2, 11, 15.—**II.** Indefinitely, for a great number, *five hundred*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 31; cf.: milia quingenta, *thousands upon thousands*, Cat. 95, 3.

quingentĭes (-tiens), *adv.* [quingenti], *five hundred times:* quingentiens mille, Vitr. 1, 6.—Of money: quingentiens HS., *fifty millions of sesterces*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 93: miliens et quingentiens, Suet. Aug. 101; id. Galb. 5.

quīni, ae, a (*gen. plur.* quinum, Col. 4, 30; Pandect. 40, 9, 5: quinorum not found), *num. distr. adj.* [quinque]. **I.** *Five each:* quini in lectulis, Cic. Pis 27, 67: pedes, Caes. B. G. 3, 73: ordines, id. ib. 7, 23: versus, Nep. Att. 18, 6: milia peditum, Liv. 8, 8: ova pariunt, Col. 8, 14, 5: aureorum, Dig. 40, 9, 5.—**II.** In gen., *five:* minae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 111: bis quinos silet dies, Verg. A. 2, 126: armenta, id. ib. 7, 538: nomina principum, Liv. 28, 26.—In *sing.:* lex me perdit quina vicenaria, i.e. *a law invalidating contracts entered into before the age of twenty-five* (the lex Plaetoria; v. Cic. Off. 1, 15, 61), Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 69: scrobes non altiores quino semipede, i.e. *two feet and a half*, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 80.

quīni-dēni or **quin-dēni**, ae, a, *num. distr. adj.* **I.** *Fifteen each:* quina dena jugera agri data in singulos pedites sunt, Liv. 35, 40: quini deni pedes, Quint. 1, 10, 43: quindeni pedes, Vitr. 6, 9: anni, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 178: HS., Suet. Claud. 10: menses, Curt. 8, 9, 35.—**II.** In gen., *fifteen:* quindenis hastis corpus transfigi, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 11.

quīnĭo, ōnis, *m.* [quini], *the number five, a pentad* (post-class.): quinionem filiorum eniti, Tert. Anim. 6: voluminum, id. ib. 46.—Esp. at dice, *a five, a cinque*, Isid. Orig. 18, 65.

***quīnī-vīcēni (quīnī vīcēni)**, ae, a, *num. distr. adj.*, *twenty-five each* (only in Liv.): militibus quini viceni denarii dati, Liv. 37, 59 *fin.*

quinquāgēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quinquageni]. **I.** *Consisting of fifty, containing fifty:* grex equarum, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 11: dolium, Cato, R. R. 69, 2: urna, id ib. 10, 2: fistula, *the plate of which, before being bent, was fifty inches in width*, Vitr. 8, 7: quinquagenarius (homo), *fifty years old*, Quint. 9, 2, 85.—**II.** *Subst.:* **quinquāgēnārĭi**, among the Israelites, *military officers commanding fifty men, captains over fifty*, Hier. in Isa. 2, 3, 3; Vulg Exod. 18, 21; id. Deut. 1, 15; id 1 Reg 1, 9 sq.

quinquāgēni, ae, a (*gen. plur.* quinquagenūm, Plin. 15, 24, 28, § 99 al.: quinquagenorum not found), *num. distr. adj.* [quinquaginta]. **I.** *Fifty each:* in singulos HS. quinquagenis milibus damnari mavultis? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 69: sestertia, Suet. Oth. 5.—In *sing.:* centena quinquagena fruge fertilis campus, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 41: quinquageno filo, id. 19, 1, 2, § 11.—**II.** In gen., *fifty:* per quinquagenas brumas, Manil. 3, 603; Mart. 12, 66, 1.

***quinquāgensĭens**, *adv.* [id.], *fifty times* (for the usual quinquagiens), Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 99 Ritschl *N. cr.*

quinquāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. adj*

[quinquaginta] **I.** *The fiftieth* anno tre centesimo et quinquagesimo fere post Romam conditam, Cic. Rep 1, 16, 25, 2 35, 60 quinquagesimo uno raptus anno Plin 7, 8, 6, § 46 liba Mart 10, 24, 4 —**II.** *Subst* **quinquāgēsĭma,** ae, *f* (sc. pars), *a fiftieth part, a fiftieth*, as a tax ab omnibus enim terniae praeterea quinquagesimae exigebantur, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 49, § 116 binae, id ib 2, 3 78, § 181

quinquāgiens, *adv* [id] *fifty times* dimicare, Plin 7, 25, 25, § 92 centena milia, id 6 9 10, § 27 perfricare, Cels 2, 14

quinquāginta, *num adj*, *fifty* quinquaginta et quattuor, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 35 famulae, Verg A 1, 703 milia Cic Att 4, 2, 5, Pomp ap Non p 280, 18, Col 12, 23, 1

quinquangŭlus, a, um, *adj* [quinque angulus], *five cornered, quinquangular*, Prisc. Pond p 1358 P, Boeth Geom p 398, 8 and 10

Quinquātrūs, ŭum, *f*, and **Quinquātrĭa,** orum and ĭum, *n* [quinque, as falling on the fifth day after the ides, cf Varr L L 6, § 14 Müll, Fest p 254 sq ib, Gell 2, 21, 7], *a festival celebrated in honor of Minerva, the festival of Minerva* (of these there were two, the greater, majores held from the 19th to the 23d of March, and the lesser minores or minusculae, on the 13th of June) Quinquatrus hic dies unus, a nominis errore observatur proinde ac sint quinque Dictus ut ab Tusculanis post diem sextum Idus similiter vocatur Sexatrus et post diem septimum Septimatrus, sic hic, quod erat post diem quintum Idus Quinquatrus, Varr L L 6, § 14 Müll This is described by Ov F 3, 809 sqq, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 97 Quinquatribus frequenti senatu causam tuam egi, Cic Fam 12, 25, 1 pridie Quinquatrus, id Att 9, 13, 2 Quinquatribus ultimis, Liv 44, 20, Hor Ep 2, 2, 197 —In the form Quinquatria celebrabat et in Albano quotannis Quinquatria Minervae, Suet Dom 4 sollemnia Quinquatrium, id Ner 34 nos Quinquatrus satis jucunde egimus, August ap Suet Aug 71, Ov Am 1, 8, 65 —Of the lesser Quinquatrus Quinquatrus minusculae dictae Juniae Idus ab similitudine majorum, quod tibicines tum feriati vagantur per urbem et conveniunt ad aedem Minervae, Varr L L. 6, § 17 Müll, cf Fest p 149 ib et jam Quinquatrus jubeor narrare minores, Ov F 6, 651

1. quinque, *num adj* [Gr πέντε, Sanscr pancan, Germ fünf, Engl five], *five* minae, Plaut Merc 2, 3, 98 sensus, Lucr 3 626 stellae, Cic Rep 1, 14 22 formae, id. N D 1, 8, 19 quinque tenent caelum zonae, Verg G 1, 233 · pueri, Hor S 1, 6 108 talenta, id ib 2, 7, 89 quinque ter ulnae, Ov M 8, 749 VIGINTI QVINQVE AERIS POENAE SVNTO, Lex XII Tabularum, tab 6

2. quinque, for et quin, Plaut Cas. 2, 8, 70

quinquĕfŏlĭus, a, um, *adj* [quinque folium] **I.** *Five leaved* rosae, Plin 21, 4, 10, § 24 —**II.** *Subst* **quinquĕfŏlĭum,** ii *n*, *a plant, cinque foil*, Cels 2, 33 *fin*, Plin 25, 9, 62 § 109

Quinquĕgentĭāni, ōrum, *m* [quinque gens], *a people in Cyrenaica* (Latinized for Pentapolitani), Eutr 9, 22 —As *adj* Quinquegentianae nationes, Aur Vict Caes 39

quinquĕgĕnus, a, um, *adj* [quinque genus], *of five kinds* (post class) nux, Aus Idyll 12 in Monosyll. de Cibis 10

quinquĕjŭgus, a, um, *adj* [quinque jugum] *having five summits five peaked* (post class) vertex, Jul Val Rer Gest Alex. M 1, 18

quinquĕlibrālis, e, *adj* [quinque libra] *of five pounds* (post Aug) pondus, Col 3, 15, 3

quinquĕ-libris, e, *adj* [id.], *of five pounds weight* (post class) patera, Vop Prob 5, 1

quinquĕmestris, e, *adj* [quinque mensis], *of five months, five months old* (ante class and post Aug) pulli, Varr R R 2, 7 agni Plin 8 48, 75, § 198

‡ **quinquennālĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj* [quinquennalis] *who has been a quinquennal*, Inscr Orell 3720, 3721, 3890

quinquennālis, e, *adj* [quinquennis] **I.** *That takes place every fifth year, quinquennial* quinquennalis celebritas ludorum, Cic de Or 3, 32, 127 certamen, Suet Ner 12 ludicrum, Tac A 14, 20 vota, Liv 31, 9 agon, Vulg 2 Macc 4, 18 —**B.** *Subst* **quinquennālĭa,** ium, *n*, *games celebrated every fifth year* NERONIS, Inscr Grut 116, 3 —**II.** *Continuing five years, quinquennial* censura, Liv 4, 24 magistratus quinquennalis, *the office of a quinquennal*, App M 10, p 247, 25, cf quinquennalitas —**B.** *Subst* **quinquennālis,** is, *m*, *a magistrate in the municipal towns who held his office five years, a quinquennal*, Spart Hadr 19 decurionum quinquennales, App M 11, p 273, cf Spart Hadr 19, Cod. Th 13, 3, 1

‡ **quinquennālĭtas,** ātis, *f* [quinquennalis, II B], *the office and dignity of a quinquennal* (post class), Inscr Orell 4075, cf ib 82, 6029

* **quinquennātus,** ūs, *m* [quinque annus], *the age of five years* robur in quinquennatu, Plin 8, 45, 70, § 178 Sillig *N cr*

quinquennis, e, *adj* [id], *of five years* or *five years old* filia, Plaut Poen prol 85 Olympias, *celebrated every fifth year, quinquennial*, Ov P 4, 6, 5 vinum, Hor S 2, 8, 47 oleae, id ib 2, 2, 57 juvenis, Col 7, 3, 6 —*Plur* as *subst* **quinquennĭa,** orum, *n*, for **quinquennālĭa,** ium, *games celebrated every fifth year*, Stat. S 5, 3, 113

quinquennĭum, ii, *n* [quinquennis], *a period of five years, five years* (class) CENSORES MAGISTRATVM QVINQVENNIVM HABENTO, Cic Leg 3, 3, 7 tria quinquennia, i e *fifteen years*, Ov M 4, 292 duo, id. ib 12, 584

quinquĕpartītō, *adv*, v quinquepartitus *fin*

quinquĕ-partītus (-pertītus), a, um, *adj* [partio], *divided into five parts, fivefold, quinquepartite* (rare but class) argumentatio (al quinquepertita) Cic Inv 1, 34, 59 —*Adv* **quinquĕpartītō,** *in a fivefold manner, fivefold* (post Aug), Plin 25, 6, 29, § 65

quinquĕpĕdal, ālis, *n* [quinquepedalis], *a five foot measure, a rod five feet long*, Mart 14, 92 *in lemm*

quinquĕ-pĕdālis, e, *adj*, *of five feet* (post class) terminus, Hyg Limit p 212 Goes

‡ **quinqueplex,** icis, *adj* [quinquepli co] for quincuplex *fivefold* quinqueplex, πενταπλοῦς, Gloss Vet

quinqueplĭco, v quinquiplico

‡ **quinqueplum,** i, *n*, *a quintuple* quinqueplum, πενταπλοῦν Gloss

quinquĕ-prīmi (and separated, **quinque prīmi**), orum, *m*, *the five principal men in a city after the magistracy in the colonies and* municipia, transl of πεντάπρωτοι magistratus et quinqueprimi evocantur, Cic Verr 2, 3, 28, § 68

quinquĕrēmis, is, *adj* [quinque remus] decem quinqueremes naves, *having five banks of oars*, Liv 41, 9, 1 —As *subst* **quinquĕrēmis,** is, *f*, *a ship* or *galley having five banks of oars, a quinquereme* (class) in quinqueremi, Cic Verr 2, 4, 46, § 103 una, Liv 42, 48, 37, 12, Plin 7, 56, 57, § 208

‡ **quinquĕres,** is, *f* [vox hibr, from quinque ἐρέσσω], *a vessel having five banks of oars a quinquereme* bieris trieris, quatrieris quinqueris hexeris, hepteris, penteris, Not Tir p 177

quinquertĭo, onis, *m*, v quinquertium

quinquertĭum, ii, *n* [quinque ars], *the five sorts of bodily exercises for youth* (discus, cursus, saltus, lucta jaculatio) quinquertium vocabant antiqui, quem Graeci πένταθλον Livius quoque (Andron) ipsos athletas sic nominat quinquertiones praeco in medium vocat, Fest p 257 Müll, cf. Paul ex Fest p 256 ib

quinquessis, is, *m* [quinque as], *five asses* (post-class) sed tum quinarius quinquessis valebat, App ap Prisc. p 708 P

quinquĕ-vertex, icis *adj*, *having five summits, five peaked* (post class) urbs, Jul Val Rer Gest Alex. M 1, 29

quinquĕvir (V.), i, *m*, usu in *plur* **quinquĕ-viri,** ōrum, *m* [vir], *board of five, the quinquevirs*, a board or commission of five men for any official function. Thus, *five commissioners*, **1.** For the apportionment of lands, Cic Agr 2, 7, 7 quinqueviros Pomptino agro dividendo creavērunt, Liv 6, 21, 4 —**2.** For regulating indebtedness (quinqueviri mensarii), Liv 7, 21, 5 —**3.** For repairing walls and towers, Liv 25, 7, 5 —**4.** As assistants to the tresviri for the watch by night, Liv 39, 14, Dig 1, 2, 2, § 31 al —**5.** Under the emperors, *a commission to control the public expenditures* collegium quinquevirorum publicis sumptibus minuendis, Plin Ep 2, 1, 9 —In *sing*, *a member of the board of five, a quinquevir* quinquevir, Cic Ac 2, 44, 136 scriba ex quinqueviro, Hor S 2, 5, 56

‡ **quinquĕvĭrālĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj* [quinqueviri], *of* or *belonging to the quinquevirs*, Inscr Grut 395

quinquĕvĭrālis (V.), e, *adj* [id], *belonging to the quinquevirs*, Cod Th 9, 1, 13, Cassiod Var 4, 23

quinquĕvĭrātus (V.), ūs, *m* [id], *the office* or *dignity of a quinquevir, the quinquevirate* quinqueviratum accipere, Cic Prov Cons 17, 41

quinquĭens, *adv* [quinque] *five times* quinquiens quinque numerare, Cato, R R 156 absolutus est, Cic Phil 11 5, 11 quinquiens miliens, *five thousand*, Plin 2, 23, 21, § 85

quinquĭfĭdus, a, um, *adj* [quinque findo], *five cleft, quinquifid* (post class) tela, Ven 5, 6 praef

* **quinquĭplĭco,** āre, *v a* [quinque plico], *to make fivefold, to quintuplicate* magistratus, Tac A 2, 36 *fin*

‡ * **quinquo,** āre, *v a*, *to expiate, purify by religious rites* quinquatrus a quinquando, id est lustrando, Charis p 62 P dub

quintădĕcĭmāni, ōrum, *m* [quintus decimus], *the soldiers of the fifteenth legion, the men of the fifteenth*, Tac H 4, 36, id. A 1, 23

quintānus, a, um, *adj* [quintus], *of* or *belonging to the fifth*, viz, **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the fifth rank* or *order, the fifth in order* nonae quintanae dicuntur, quae quinto mensis die veniunt sicut septimanae, quae septimo, *that fall on the fifth day of the month* (but septimana that fall on the seventh), Varr L L 6, § 27 Müll, cf Macr S 1, 15 vineas semper quintanis seminari (sc vicibus), *at every fifth stake*, Plin 17, 22, 35, § 169 —**B.** *Subst* **quintāna,** ae, *f* (sc via), *a street in the camp, which intersected the tents of the two legions in such a manner as to separate the fifth* maniple *from the sixth, and the fifth* turma *from the sixth* Here was the market and business place of the camp quintana appellatur porta in castris post praetorium, ubi rerum utensilium forum sit, Paul ex Fest p 256 Müll ad quaestorium forum quintanam que hostes pervenerunt, Liv 41, 2, 11 —Hence, transf quintana domi constituta, *a market*, Suet Ner 26 —**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the fifth legion*, only *subst* **quintāni,** ōrum, *m*, *the soldiers of the fifth legion* Tac H 1, 37, 1, 55, 4, 36

quintārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *belonging to five, containing five* quintarius numerus, i e *five sixths*, taking the number six as a whole, Vitr 3, 1 limes, *that encloses five* centuriae, Hyg Limit p 158 Goes

Quintĭānus (Quinct-), a, um, v Quintius, B

‡ **quintĭceps,** cĭpĭtis, *adj*, *having five peaks, five peaked* Cespius mons quinticeps, an ancient formula in Varr L L. 5, §§ 50, 52, and 54 Müll

1. Quintĭlĭānus (Quinct-), i, *m*, *Quintilian, a Roman surname.* Thus, M Fabius Quintilianus, *the celebrated rhetorician, teacher of Pliny the younger and Juvenal, a native of Calagurris, in Spain, whose rhetorical work*, De Institutione Oratoria, *is still extant*, Mart 2, 90, 2, Plin Ep 2, 14, 9, 6 6, 3, Juv 6, 75 and 280, 7, 180

2. Quintĭlĭānus, *adj*, v Quintilius, II

Quintīlis (Quinct-), is, *m*, with and without *mensis* [quintus], *the fifth month* (counting from March), afterwards, in honor of Julius Cæsar, called Julius, *July*, Suet. Caes 76, Varr L. L. 6, § 34 Müll mense Quintili Cic Att 14, 7, 2 idibus Quintilibus, *on the ides of July, the fifteenth of July*, Liv 9, 46 nonae, id. 27, 23

Quintilĭus (Quinct-), i, *m*, **Quintĭlia (Quinct-)**, ae, *f*, *the name of a Roman gens.* Thus, **1.** Quintilius Varus, *pro consul of Syria, afterwards commander of the Romans in Germany, defeated by Arminius*, Vell. 2, 117, 2; Suet. Tib 17, Tac A. 1, 3, Flor 4, 12.—**2.** *A poet of Cremona, a friend of Horace, and kinsman of Virgil*, Hor C 1, 24, 5, 12, id. A. P 438 —**3.** *Fem* Quintilia, Cat 96, 7 —Hence, **II. Quintĭlĭānus**, a, um, *adj*, of or *belonging to a Quintilius, Quintilian* Luperci, Paul. ex Fest s. v favians, p 87 Müll, cf. id. ib 257

Quintĭpor, pŏris, *m* [Quintus puer], *a name for slaves*, of frequent occurrence, Varr ap Non. 448, 15, cf. Marcipor and Fest. p 257 Müll.

Quintĭus (Quinct-), i, *m*, *the name of a Roman gens* Thus, **1.** L. Quintius Cincinnatus, Liv 3, 26, 8 sq —**2.** T Quintius Flamininus, Liv 32, 10, 7 —Hence, **A. Quintĭus (Quinct-)**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to a Quintius, Quintian* in Quintiā gente, Liv 3, 12 prata, *at Rome, beyond the Tiber, named after* L. Quintius Cincinnatus, id. 3, 26, Val. Max. 4, 4, 7, Paul ex Fest p 256 Müll.—**B. Quintĭānus (Quinct-)**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to a Quintius, Quintian* Quintianus exercitus, *commanded by* L. Quintius Cincinnatus, Liv 3, 28 judicia, Cic Clu. 41, 113

quintō and **quintum**, *adv*, v 1. quintus *fin*

quintuplex, ĭcis, *adj* [quintus plico], *fivefold, quintuple* (post class.) salarium, Vop Prob 7

quintuplĭco, v quinquiplico

1. quintus (old form **quinctus**, Plaut Trin. 2, 4, 123), a, um, *num adj* [quinque] *the fifth* quarta invidia quinta ambitio, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 8 locus, Cic Inv 1 53, 102, 1, 55, 107 natura, id. Tusc 1, 17, 41 quinta pars, *quintessence, essence*, Hor C 1, 13, 16 quinto mense, quinto die, Liv 31. 7 —*Adv* **A. quintum**, *for the fifth time* declarati consules Q. Fabius Maximus quintum, Q. Fabius Flaccus quartum, Liv 27, 6, 6, 42, Vell. 1, 14, 6 —**B. quintō**, *for the fifth time* eodem anno lectisternium Romae, quinto post conditam Urbem, habitum est, Liv 8 25

2. Quintus, i, *m*, and **Quinta**, ae, *f*, *Roman prænomen*, the former usually abbreviated Q Quintus Arrius, Cic Mil. 17, 46 Q Scaevola, id. Phil. 8 10, 31.—Quinta, Cic Cael. 14, 34, id. Har Resp 13, 27, Liv 29 14, 12.

quintus-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *num adj*, *the fifteenth* (class) locus, Cic. Inv 1, 54, 105 quintisdecimis castris, Liv 45, 33 *fin* in libro quintodecimo, Gell. 1, 16, 11, often separately quinto decimo Kal. Dec, Col 11, 2, 88, and sometimes in reverse order anno decimo quinto, Eutr 1, 19

quīnus, a, um, v quini, II

quippe, *adv* and *conj* [qui pe], a particle of corroboration, similar to nempe (from nam pe), *surely, certainly, to be sure, by all means, indeed, in fact* **1.** Recte igitur diceres te restituisse? Quippe quid enim facilius est quam probari iis qui? etc, Cic Caecin. 19, 55 leve nomen habet utraque res quippe, leve enim est hoc totum, risum movere, id. de Or 2, 54, 219 a te quidem apte (dictum est), quippe, habes enim a rhetoribus, etc., id. Fin. 4, 3, 7 —Ironically, *certainly, indeed, forsooth* quippe, vetor fatis, *I, forsooth, am forbidden by the fates!* Verg A. 1, 39 movet me quippe lumen curiae, Cic Mil. 12, 33 —**2.** Introducing an explanation *for, for in fact* quippe benignus erat, Hor S 1, 2, 4 quippe color nivis est, Ov M. 2, 852, 14, 91, 11, 495 quippe homo jam grandior Se continebat ruri, Ter Phorm 2, 3, 15 quidam contra miseriti, periturae quippe Phaedr 3, 2, 5 —So parenthet non illi contempsere, quippe toties fusi fugatique . . se et vos novere, Liv 3, 67, Curt. 3, 4, 8 sq —**3.** Hence, introducing a fact given as a reason or cause, = nam, enim, *for, because, inasmuch as* (not in Cic. or Cæs.) quippe si hercle rescivere inimici consilium tuom, etc., Plaut Mil. 3, 1, 9, Ter Heaut 2, 4, 9 intellego aequos bonosque mihi favere, quippe beneficia mea rei publicae procedunt, Sall. J 85, 5 duo exercitus periculi magis praesentis quam curae expertes, quippe imperium agebatur in tam pauco rum virtute positum, Liv 1, 25, 2, cf. Sall. C 19, Liv 5, 24, 6, 6 —**4.** In connection with the causal particles, *enim, etenim, quia*, etc., *for indeed, since in fact, inasmuch as*, Lucr 6, 617 quippe etenim, id. 1, 104 insanabilis non est credendus quippe quoniam in multis sponte desiit, Plin. 26, 10, 64, § 100 quippe quando mihi nihil credis, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 106 —Esp freq quippe cum, Cic Att 10, 3, 1, cf. neque Cimoni fuit turpe, sororem habere in matrimonio, quippe cum cives ejus eodem uterentur instituto, Nep praef. § 4, Liv 26, 39, 9 quippe ubi dimidiae partis pars semper habebit Dimidiam partem, Lucr 1, 617, 990 —Also *absol*, Verg A. 1, 661.—**5.** In connection with the relative pronouns *qui, quae, quod*, prop., *as one in fact who, which*, or *that*, i. e. *since* or *inasmuch as I, thou, he, it*, etc. (α) With *indic* dicat, argenti minas se habere quinquaginta quippe ego qui nudiustertius meis manibus dinumeravi, *since* or *seeing that I paid*, Plaut Ep 3, 2, 30 tametsi pro imperio vobis quod dictum foret, Scibat facturos, quippe qui intellexerat, Vereri vos se et metuere, *since he knew that you revered*, etc, id. Am prol. 22 aperite janu am hanc Orci nam equidem haud aliter esse duco quippe quo nemo advenit, nisi quem spes reliquere omnes, *since no one comes here*, id. Bacch 3, 1, 2, Ter Heaut 3, 2, 27 multa de mea sententia questus est Caesar, quippe quod etiam Ravennae Crassum ante vidisset, Cic Fam 1, 9, 9 plurimum terroris Romam celeritas hostium tulit quippe quibus aegre ad undecimum lapidem occursum est, *and in fact they met them*, Liv 5, 37 —(β) With *subj* (class) convivia cum patre non inibat quippe qui ne in oppidum quidem, nisi perraro, veniret, Cic Rosc Am 18, 52 nihil attinet eam ex lege considerare, quippe quae in lege scripta non sit, id. Inv 2, 45, 131 cum a tyranno crudeliter violatus esset, quippe quem venundari jussisset tamen, Nep Dion, 2, 3 —**6.** In connection with *etiam* and *et*, *since indeed, for even* (poet.) quippe etiam festis quaedam exercere diebus, Fas et jura sinunt, Verg. G 1, 268 quippe et Collinas ad fossam moverit herbas, Stantia currenti diluerentur aqua Prop 4 (5) 5, 11.—**7.** With *ut*, *so that* (post class), Just 4, 3, 2.

quippĭam, v quispiam

quippĭ-ni (quippĕni), *adv* [quippe ni], *why not?* or, affirmatively, *certainly, to be sure, by all means* (ante and post-class), Plaut Men. 5, 9, 50, id. Poen 3, 4, 21, 28, 30, App M 9, p 229, 15 *Chr* Quid? illam meretricemne esse censes? *Ni* Quippeni? Plaut Bacch 4, 7, 41, id Ps 4, 1, 12.

quī-qui, *pron indef*, for quisquis, *whosoever* (very rare) quiqui est, Plaut Aul. 4, 10, 45

Quĭrīāna māla, v Quiriniana.

Quĭrīna, ae, *f*, *a Roman tribe* Quirina tribus a Curensibus Sabinis appellationem videtur traxisse, Fest p 254 Müll., Cic Quint. 6, 24, id. Fam. 8, 8, 5 and 6, Inscr Grut 56 11 et saep

Quĭrīnālis, e (*abl* QVIRINALE, Kalend in Inscr Orell 2, p 396), *adj* [Quirinus]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to Quirinus* (*Romulus*), *Quirinal* Quirinalis flamen *priest of Romulus* Varr L. L. 7, § 45 Müll. lituus *such as Romulus bore* (an historical prolepsis), Verg A. 7, 187 trabea, id ib 7, 612 collis Quirinalis, *the Quirinal Hill, the Quirinal*, one of the seven hills of Rome, now *Monte Cavallo* collis Quirinalis ob Quirini fanum sunt qui a Quiritibus, qui cum T Tatio Curibus venerunt Romam quod ibi habuerunt castra Varr L. L 5 § 51 Müll, cf Quirinalis collis qui nunc dicitur, olim Agonus appellabatur, ante quam in eum commigrarent fere Sabini Curibus venientes, post foedus inter Romulum et Tatium ictum a quo hanc appellationem sortitus est quamvis existiment quidam quod in eo factum sit templum Quirino, ita dictum, Fest p 254 Müll., and templa Deo (Quirino) fiunt collis quoque dictus ab illo, Ov F 2, 511 collis Quirinalis terticeps cis aedem Quirini, an ancient formula in Varr L. L. 5, § 51 Müll., also, Quirinale jugum, Ov F 6, 218 Quirinalis porta dicta sive quod ea in collem Quirinalem itur, seu quod proxime eam est Quirini sacellum, Paul. ex Fest p 255 Müll.—**II.** *Subst* **Quĭrīnālĭa**, ium, *n*, *the festival in honor of Romulus, celebrated annually on the 17th of February* (XIII Cal. Mart), *the Quirinal festival*, Cic Q Fr 2, 3, 4, 2, 13, 3

Quĭrīnĭāna and **Quĭrīāna māla**, *a kind of apple*, Cato, R R 7, Varr R R 1, 59, Plin 15, 14, 15, § 50, Macr S 2, 15, 2

1. Quĭrīnus, i, *m* [from Quiris for Cures, a Sabine town, falsely derived from curim, a Sabine word, = hasta, Macr S 1, 9, 16, cf. Ov F 2, 475 sqq, or from curia, Corss Ausspr 2, p 357 sq], *a proper name.* **I.** *Of Romulus*, after his deification Quirine pater, veneror, Horamque Quirini, Enn. ap Non 120, 3 (Ann. v 121 Vahl.), cf Gell. 13, 22, 2 tertia (lux) dicta Quirino Qui tenet hoc nomen, Romulus ante fuit. Sive quod hasta curis priscis est dicta Sabinis (Bellicus a telo venit in astra Deus) Sive suum regi nomen posuere Quirites Seu quia Romanis junxerat ille Cures, Ov F 2, 475 sqq, cf Cic. Rep 2, 10, 20 duos flamines adjecit, Marti unum, alterum Quirino, Liv 1, 20 Remo cum fratre Quirinus, Verg. A. 1, 292, hence, populus Quirini, i e *the Romans*, Hor C 1, 2, 46 urbs Quirini, i e *Rome*, Ov Tr 1, 8, 37 turba Quirini, id. M 14, 607 —Poet, transf gemini Quirini, i e *Romulus and Remus*, Juv 11, 105 —**II.** *Of Janus* Janum Quirinum semel atque iterum a condita Urbe clausum, i e *the temple of Janus*, Suet. Aug. 22, August in Monum Ancyr Macr S 1, 9, Serv Verg A. 7, 610, cf Janus Quirini, Hor C 4, 15, 9 —**III.** *Of Augustus* (poet), Verg. G 3, 27 —**IV.** *Of Antony* (poet.) altera classis erat tenero damnata Quirino, Prop 4 (5), 6, 21.

2. Quĭrīnus, a, um, *adj* [1 Quirinus, I], *of* or *belonging to Quirinus*, i e *Romulus, Quirinal* (poet) spolia ex umeris Quirinis (al. Quirini), Prop 4 (5), 10, 11 collis, i e *the Quirinal*, Ov M 14 836.—Hence, as *subst* **Quĭrīna**, q v —And hence, perh., *subst*, the poet appellation Quirinus, given to Augustus and Antony, cited under 1. Quirinus

1. quĭris or **cūris** [Sabine], *a spear* sive quod hasta curis (al quiris) est dicta Sabinis, Ov F 2, 477

2. Quĭris, ītis, and mostly *plur*, **Quĭrītes**, tium (or tum, Aus. Prof 22, 9), *m* [Cures] **I.** Originally, *the inhabitants of the Sabine town* Cures *the Quirites* (very rare) prisci Quirites, Verg A 7, 710 Serv veteres illi Sabini Quirites Col praef. § 19 —After the Sabines and the Romans had united in one community, under Romulus the name of *Quirites* was taken in addition to that of *Romani*, the Romans calling themselves, in a civil capacity, *Quirites*, while, in a political and military capacity, they retained the name of *Romani* post foedus Titi (Tatii) et Romuli placuit, ut quasi unus de duobus fieret populus Unde et Romani Quirites dicti sunt, quod nomen Sabinorum fuerat a civitate Curibus, et Sabini a Romulo Romani dicti sunt, Serv Verg A. 7 710, cf Liv 1, 13 —Joined with populus Romanus, the technical expression is usually POPVLVS ROMANVS QVIRITIVM qs *the Roman commonwealth of Quirite citizens the Roman nation of Quirites*, but not unfreq also in apposition POPVLO ROMANO QVIRITIBVS (like homines prisci Latini, and populus priscorum Latinorum) QVOD BONVM FORTVNATVM FELIXQVE SALVTAREQVE SIET POPVLO ROMANO QVIRITIVM, REIQVE PVBLICAE POPVLI ROMANI QVIRITIVM OMNES QVIRITES, PEDITES ARMATOS PRIVATOSQVE VOCA INLICIVM HVC AD ME, Tab Censor ap Varr L. L. 6 § 86 Müll. populo Romano Quiritium Liv 8, 9, 41, 16 populus Romanus Quiritium, id. 1, 32 populi Romani Quiritium, id 1 24, 32, 10, 28, 22, 10 al.—In the other form POPVLO ROMANO QVIRITIBVS, Inscr Marin. Fratr

Arv tab 24 1, 34, cf id. ib 41 2, 24, so an ancient formula ap Gell. 1, 12, 14, acc to the MSS, so, too, id 10, 24, 3, Macr S 1, 4 *fin* —We rarely meet with the form populo Romano Quiritibusque, Liv 8, 6 (al om que), cf Paul. ex Fest. s. v dici, p 67 Müll devovisse eos se pro patria Quiritibusque Romanis, Liv 5, 41 Quiritium Romanorum exercitus, id. 26, 2 factum hoc populi Romani Quiritibus ostentum Cimbricis bellis, *to the citizens of the Roman nation*, Plin 16, 32 57, § 132 —It was a reproach for soldiers to be addressed as Quirites, Tac A 1, 42, Suet Caes 70, Lampr Alex. Sev 52 sq, Luc. 5, 358 Quiritium fossae dicuntur, quibus Ancus Marcius circumdedit urbem, quam secundum ostium Tiberis posuit, ex quo etiam Ostiam, et quia populi opera eas faceret, appellavit Quiritium Fest p 254 Müll . jus Quiritium *full Roman citizenship* ago gratias, domine, quod et jus Quiritium libertis necessariae mihi feminae, et civitatem Romanam Harpocrati iatraliptae meo indulsisti, Plin. Ep 10, 6 (22), 1 Latinis jus Quiritium (constituit) Suet Claud. 19 Latini jus Quiritium consequuntur his modis, beneficio principali, etc, Ulp Reg tit 4, de Latinis —*Sing* Quiris (also Quiritis, acc to Prisc p 633 P), *a Roman citizen, a Quirite* ollus Quiris Leto datus, an ancient formula in Fest p 254 Müll dona Quiritis, Hor Ep 1, 6, 7 reddere jura Quiriti, Ov M 14, 823 minimum de plebe Quiritem, id. Am 1, 7, 29, Juv 8, 47 quibus una Quiritem Vertigo facit *makes a Roman citizen, sets free* (for in the ceremony of manumission the slave was turned around), Pers 5, 75 quis te redonavit Quiritem Dis patriis? *an uninjured Roman citizen*, Hor C 2, 7, 3 epulis repleto Quirite, i e populo Romano, Claud Carm 12, 16 Romani more Quiritis, i e civis Luc 2, 386 Quiris Eous, *an eastern Roman*, i e *an inhabitant of Constantinople*, Sid Carm 1, 31 —In *fem* · Q. TVLLIVS Q F PONTIFEX SACR IVNONIS QVIRITIS, Inscr Grut 308, 1 —**II.** (Poet transf) Of bees, *citizens, commonalty* · ipsae regem, parvosque Quirites Sufficiunt, Verg G 4 201

* **quirītātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [quirito], *a plaintive cry, a scream, shriek* quiritatio facta, Liv 33, 28

quirītātus, ūs, *m* [id.], *a plaintive cry, a wail, scream, shriek* (post Aug) ululatus feminarum, infantium quiritatus, Plin Ep 6, 20, 14 lamentabiles, Val Max 9, 2 1, 6, 2, 8

Quirites, v Quiris

quirito, are (in a *dep* form de Fenestellā quiritatur, Varr ap Diom p 377 P), v *n* and *a* [Quirites, i e *to cry* pro fidem, Quirites!] orig, to implore the aid of the Quirites or Roman citizens, hence, in gen **I.** *Neutr*, *to raise a plaintive cry, to wail* quiritare dicitur is, qui Quiritum fidem clamans implorat, Varr L. L 6 § 68 Müll ut quiritare urbanorum, sic jubilare rusticorum, id ib 6, § 68 ib clare quiritans, Lucil ap Non 21, 21 vox quiritantium, Liv 39, 8 —**B.** In partic, of an orator, *to scream, shriek*, Quint 3, 8, 54 —**II.** *Act* **A.** *To shriek out, cry aloud* something illi misero quiritanti, Civis Romanus natus sum, Asin ap Cic Fam 10, 32, 3 —**B.** *To bewail, lament*, aliquid insanā voce casum mariti, App M 8, p 203, 33, 8 p 209, 27

quirrito, āre, *v n*, to utter the natural sound of the boar, *to grunt* quirritant verres Auct Carm Philom 55

1. quis, quid (old *nom plur* QVES, S C Bacch) *pron interrog* [Sanscr kis, in nakis = nemo, Gr τις] *who? which? what? what man?* (while qui, quae, quod, *interrog* is used adject, for exceptions, v qui and infra.—Quis is properly used only of more than two, uter, which of two? v infra) **I.** *Masc* and *fem* quis, Lit, **A.** As *subst*, in a direct question **1.** Of males unde es? cujus es? *whose are you? to whom do you belong?* Plaut Truc 2 7, 44 *Da* Quis homo est? *Pa.* Ego sum Pamphilus, *who is there?* Ter And. 5, 6 1 quis clarior in Graecia Themistocle? quis potentior? Cic. Lael 12, 42, id de Or 3, 34 137 quis Dionem doctrinis omnibus expolivit? non Plato? id. ib 3, 34, 139 —**2.** Quis of females, as *subst* and *adj* (ante and post class.) et quis il laec est, quae? etc, Enn ap Non 198, 3 (Trag v 133 Vahl) quis tu es mulier, quae? etc, Pac ap Non 197, 33, cf Varr L. L. 6, § 60 Müll. quis ea est, quam? etc, *who is she?* Plaut Aul 2, 1, 48 quis haec est? id Pers 2, 2 18 quis illaec est mulier, quae? etc, id. Ep 4, 1, 6 sed haec quis mulier est? id Truc 1, 1, 76 quis nostrarum fuit, Caecil ap Gell 2, 23 quis haec est simia? Afran ap Charis 1, p 84 —**B.** As *adj* **1.** *Absol*, *what?* i e *what sort of a person* or *thing?* quis videor? *Cha* Miser aeque atque ego, *in what state* or *condition do I seem? what do you think of me now?* Ter And 4, 2, 19 quis ego sum? aut quae in me est facultas? Cic Lael 5, 17 —**2.** With *nouns* (*a*) With words denoting a person (class) quis eum senator appellavit, Cic Cat 2, 6, 12 quis gracilis puer, Hor C 1, 5, 1 —(*β*) In gen. (in Cic only before a vowel, for qui) quis color, Verg G 2, 178 quisve locus Liv 5, 40 quod caedis initium? quis finis? Tac A 1, 48 quis esset tantus fructus? Cic Lael 6, 22 —**II.** In *neutr* **A.** Lit **1.** In simple constr quid dicam de moribus facillimis, Cic Lael 3, 11 quid est judicium corrumpere, si hoc non est? *what is bribing the court, if this be not?* id Verr 1, 10, 28 quid ais? quid tibi nomen est? Plaut Am 1, 1, 208 —**2.** With *gen partit*, *what?* i e *what sort of? what kind of a?* quid mulieris Uxorem habes? *what sort of a woman have you for a wife?* Ter Hec 4, 4, 21 quid illuc est hominum secundum litus? *what is that knot of people?* Plaut Rud. 1, 2, 60 quid caelati argenti, quid stragulae vestis, quid pictarum tabularum apud illum putatis esse? Cic Rosc Am 46, 133, cf esp hoc enim, quis homo sit, ostendere est, non quid homo sit, dicere i e *to point out an individual, not to define a class*, Gell 4, 1, 12 —**3.** Esp in phrase quid dico? *what do I say?* in correcting or strengthening the speaker's own expression Romae a d XIIII Kal volumus esse Quid dico? Volumus? Immo vero cogimur, Cic Att 4, 13, 1, id Fam 5, 15 2, id Mil 28, 76, id de Or 2, 90 365, id Lig 9, 26 —**B.** Transf **1.** Quid? *how? why? wherefore?* quid? tu me hoc tibi mandasse existimas, ut? etc, Cic Fam 2, 8, 1 quid hoc? id Tusc 1, 11, 25 quid? eundem nonne destituisti? id. Phil 2, 38, 99 eloquere, quid venisti? *why? wherefore?* Plaut Am 1, 1, 221 sed quid ego argumentor? quid plura disputo? Cic Mil 16, 44 —**2.** In quid? *wherefore? for what?* Sen Ben 4, 13, 3 —**3.** Quid, with *particles* quid, quod? *what shall be said to this, that? how is it that? and further more, moreover*, Cic Sen 23, 83, id Off 3, 25, 94, id Ac 2 29, 95 et saep quid ita? *why so?* id. N D 1, 35, 99 quid ni, also in one word, quidni? *why not?* (in rhet. questions, while cur non expects an answer), always with *subj*, Ter Heaut 5, 1, 34, Cic de Or 2, 67, 73, Sen Tranq 9, 3, id Ira, 1, 6 1, cf separated quid ego ni teneam? Plaut Ps 2, 2, 57, Ter Ad. 4, 5, 28, and pleonastically quid ni non, Sen Ep 52 quid si? *how if?* Caecin. ap Cic Fam 6, 7, 4 quid si illud addimus, Cic Lael 14 50 quid tum? *what then? how then?* id. Tusc 2, 11 26, Verg A 4, 543, id E 10, 38, Hor S 2, 3 230 quid ergo ironically, Caes B G 7, 77, Cic Fam 9, 15, 14 quid enim, id Fin 2 19, 62, Liv 20, 9 —**III.** In indirect discourse quis sim, ex eo quem ad te misi, cognosces, Sall C 44 5 rogitat quis vir esset, Liv 1, 7, 9 videbis quid et quo modo, Cic Att. 11, 21, 1 quis quem, *who whom? who the other?* considera quis quem fraudasse dicatur, *who is said to have defrauded whom?* id Rosc Com 7, 21 quos autem numeros cum quibus misceri oporteat, nunc dicendum est *what with what?* id Or 58, 196 notatum in sermone, quid quo modo caderet, Quint 1, 6, 16 — Quid with *gen* exponam vobis breviter, quid hominis sit, *what sort of a man he is* Cic Verr 2, 2 54, § 134 sciturum, quid ejus sit *what there is in it how much of it may be true*, id Att 16, 4 3 —Rarely for uter, *which of two, whether* incerti quae pars sequenda esset, Liv 21, 39, 6 proelia de occupando ponte crebra erant, nec qui potirentur, satis discerni poterat id 7, 9, 7 ut dii legerent, qui nomen novae urbi daret, id. 1, 6, 4 Weissenb ad loc, id 1, 24 3, 9, 45, 8, 10, 12, 6, cf validior per Germaniam exercitus, propior aput Pannoniam, quos igitur anteferret? Tac. A 1, 47

2. quis, quid, *pron indef* **I.** As *subst.* **A.** Alone, *any one, any body, any thing, some one, somebody, something* aperite, heus! Simoni me adesse, quis nunciate, Plaut Ps 5, 1, 37 simplicior quis, et est, etc, Hor S 1, 3 63 quantum quis damni professus erat, Tac A 2, 26 quanto quis clarior, id H 3, 58 injuriam cui facere Cic Fin 3, 21, 71 —**B.** In connection with *si, ne, nisi, cum* si te in judicium quis adducat, Cic Phil 2, 14, 35 ne cui falso assentiamur, id Fin 3, 21, 72 si tecum agas quid, id Off 1, 2, 4 si quid in te peccavi ignosce, id Att 3, 15, 4 si quis quid de re publica rumore acceperit, Caes B G 6, 20 si quo usui esse posset, Liv 40, 26, 8 ne quid nimis, Ter And 1, 1, 34 nisi quid existimas, etc, Cic Fam 13, 73, 2 neve quis invitam cogeret esse suam Prop 1, 3, 30 cum quid, Col 4 25 —**II.** As *adj* jam quis forsitan hostis Haesura in nostro tela gerit latere, Tib 1, 10, 13

3. quīs, for quibus, v quis and qui

quisnam, quaenam, quidnam, *pron. interrog* [quis nam], *who, which, what pray* (class.) **I.** In direct interrogation quisnam igitur tuebitur P Scipionis memoriam mortui? Cic Verr 2 4, 36, § 80 sed earum artificem quem? Quemnam? id ib 2, 4, 3, § 5 cruciatur cor mihi et metuo *Ca* Quidnam id est? Plaut Trin 5, 2, 45 sed quidnam Pamphilum exanimatum video? *for what pray? why pray?* Ter And 1, 4, 7, id Ad 3, 2 7, id And 2, 6, 18 quisnam igitur liber? Hor S 2, 7, 83 —Sometimes joined, pleon, with *num* num quidnam amplius tibi cum illā fuit? *pray had you nothing further to do with her?* Ter And 2, 1, 25 num quisnam praeterea? nemo est, *any body else?* Cic Rosc Am 37, 107 num quidnam, Crassus inquit, novi? *is there any thing new?* id de Or 2, 3, 13 —Sometimes separated in aedibus quid tibi meis nam erat negoti? Plaut Aul 3, 2, 13 quid tu, malum, nam me retrahis? id. Rud 4, 3, 8, id Bacch 5, 1, 26 —Quisnam as *fem* quis ea est nam optuma? Plaut Aul 2, 1, 16 —In the poets nam sometimes stands before quis nam quae haec anus est? Ter Phorm 5, 1, 5 nam quis te nostras Jussit adire domos? Verg G 4 445 —**II.** In indirect discourse reviso, quidnam Chaerea hic rerum gerat, Ter Eun 5, 4, 1 ut sciam num quidnam afferat, etc, id. And 1, 4, 8 miserunt Delphos consultum, quidnam facerent de rebus suis, Nep Them 2

quispĭam, quaepiam, quodpiam, and *subst* quidpiam or quippiam, *pron indef*, *any one, any body, any thing, any, some one, something, some* · quispiam quin significet aliquis, et quaepiam aliquae similiter que alia ejusdem generis, ut dubium non est, ita unde sequens pars ejus coeperit, invenıri non potest, Fest p 254 Müll num non vis te moneam unum, si videtur quippiam? Naev ap Charis p 129 P quid si hoc voluit quispiam deus? Ter Eun 5, 2, 36 cum quaepiam cohors ex orbe excesserat, Caes B G 5, 35 cum de pecuniis repetundis nomen cujuspiam deferatur, Cic Div in Caecil 3, 10 si cuipiam pecuniam fortuna ademit, id Quint 15 49 ut ea vis ad aliam rem quampiam referatur, id Fin 5, 11, 30 ne suspicari quidem possumus quemquam horum ab amico quippiam contendisse id Lael 11, 39 neque Alexander, nec quispiam successorum, ejus, Just 38, 7, 2 grammaticus quispiam de nobilioribus Gell 5, 4, 2 quispiam ex his qui, etc, id 2, 21, 6 —In *plur* aliae quaepiam rationes, Cic Fam 9, 8 2 cum proferre ad quospiam coeperis, App Flor p 361, 19 — *Adv* **quidpĭam** or **quippĭam,** *in any respect, somewhat*, Plaut Curc 1, 1, 51 num illi molestae quippiam sunt hae nuptiae? Ter And. 2, 6, 7 si grando quippiam nocuit, Cic N D 3, 35, 86

quis-quam (old form QVIQVAM, S C Bacch), quaequam, quicquam or quidquam (*abl masc* quoquam, very rare, Liv 3 57, 6 Weissenb ad loc, and 34, 35, 9, Suet Caes. 59), *pron indef*, *any, any one, any body any thing, something* (cf aliquis, ullus, quispiam) **I.** In gen **A.** *Adj* an invenire postulas quemquam cocum, nisi, etc., Plaut Ps 3, 2, 62 nemo est in dignior, quem quisquam homo aut amet

aut adeat, id. Bacch. 4, 3, 5: si cuiquam generi hominum, si cuiquam ordini aratorum probatus sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 17: ubi cuiquam legationi fui impedimento, id. Fam. 3, 10, 6.—**B.** *Subst.*, *any man, any person, any thing;* also emphatic, *any person whoever, any person or thing* (even the least, etc.): sed mandare quemquam litteris cogitationes suas, qui eas nec disponere nec inlustrare possit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: si quisquam est timidus, is ego sum, id. Fam. 6, 14, 1; id. Att. 14, 1, 2; Ter. Eun. prol. 1: ne quemquam interficiant, Caes. B. G. 7, 40; Sall. J. 45, 2; Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 2: aut enim nemo, aut, si quisquam, ille sapiens fuit, Cic. Lael. 2, 9: si quidquam humanorum certi est, Liv. 5, 33: an quisquam usquam gentium est aeque miser? Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 13: estne quisquam omnium mortalium, de quo melius existimes tu? Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 18: si animadversum esset, quemquam ad hostes transfugere conari, Nep. Ages. 6, 2: quicquam tu illa putas fuisse decreta? Cic. Att. 9, 5, 3: percontans quisquamne in palatio esset, Aur. Vict. Ep. 11.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Nec (neque) quisquam, *and no one, and none*, = nemo, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 29: nec quisquam ex agmine tanto Audet adire virum, Verg. A. 5, 378: nostrum quisquam, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 47: neque ex castris Catilinae quisquam omnium discesserat, Sall. C. 36, 5: neque cuiquam nostrum licuit lege uti, id. ib. 33, 1.—**B.** With *unus*, *a single one:* quia nondum in quemquam unum saeviebatur, Liv. 3, 55, 15.—Hence also, nec quisquam unus, *and not a single one:* nec quisquam alterius gentis unus tantum eâ arte excellit, Liv. 28, 37; 2, 9, 8.—**C.** Quicquam with *nihil*, pleonastically, *nothing whatever, nothing at all:* comperiebam, nihil ad Pamphilum Quicquam attinere, Ter. And. 1, 1, 63.—**D.** With *numquam:* quae nocet numquam cuiquam, *no man at any time*, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50: numquam quidquam, id. Tusc. 2, 12, 29.—**E.** Quisquam as a *fem.*, like quis (ante-class.): nec quisquam alia mulier, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 68: anum quemquam, id. Rud. 2, 3, 75: illarum neque te quisquam novit, neque, etc., Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 83.

quis-que, quaeque, quodque, and *subst.* quicque (quidque), *pron. indef.*, *whoever or whatever it be, each, every, every body, every one, every thing* (prop. of more than two persons or things; cf. uterque): non tute incommodam rem, ut quaeque est, in animum induces pati? Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 27: ut in quo quisque artificio excelleret, is in suo genere Roscius diceretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 130; id. Rep. 6, 24, 26: tantum quisque laudat, quantum se posse sperat imitari, id. Or. 7, 24: quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat, id. Off. 1, 7, 21: magni est judicis statuere, quid quemque cuique praestare oporteat, id. ib. 3, 17, 70: sibi quoque tendente, ut periculo prius evaderet, Liv. 21, 33: ut quaeque stellae in iis, finitimisque partibus sint quoque tempore, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: quamcumque rem a quoque cognorit, id. de Or. 1, 15, 67: scrobes ternorum pedum in quamque partem, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 167: proximis quibusque correptis, Flor. 1, 9: prout quique monitione indigerent, Suet. Aug. 89.—With *gen.:* tuorum quisque necessariorum, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 25: quantulum enim summae curtabit quisque dierum, Si, Hor. S. 2, 3, 124.—With *comp.:* quo quisque est sollertior, hoc docet laboriosius, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 31: quo majus quodque animal, eo, etc., Cels. 2, 18: ut quique (pedes) sunt temporibus pleniores, hoc, etc., Quint. 9, 4, 83: bonus liber melior est quisque, quo major, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 4.—With *sup.*, to express universality (quisque is then placed after the *sup.*; class. with *sing.* and *neutr. plur.*; rare with *plur. masc.* and *fem.*): doctissimus quisque, *every learned man*, i. e. *all the learned*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 77: recentissima quaeque sunt correcta et emendata maxime, id. Ac. 1, 4, 13: in omni arte optimum quidque rarissimum est, id. Fin. 2, 25, 81: asperrima quaeque ad laborem deposcimus, Liv. 25, 6, 23; Suet. Caes. 44; Tac. A. 1, 24; Sen. Ep. 31, 1; Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 13: summum quodque spectate, milites, decus, Liv. 7, 32, 14; 23, 3, 14: antiquissimum quodque tempus, Caes. B. G. 1, 45: gravissima quaeque grana serere, Plin. 18, 8, 20, § 85.—With *plur. masc.* and *fem.:* optumi quique expetebant a me doctrinam sibi, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 76: fortissimis quibusque amissis, Just. 5, 6, 3; Lact. Epit. 51, 2: multi mortales convenere ... maxime proximi quique, Liv. 1, 9, 8; cf.: tot leges et proximae quaeque duriores, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75; id. Lael. 10, 34: litterae longissimae quaeque, id. Fam. 7, 33, 2; id. Att. 16, 11, 2.—With ordinal numerals, to denote generality, universality (placed after the ordinal): vix decimus quisque est, qui ipsus se noverit, *scarcely one in ten*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 17: tertio quoque verbo excitabatur, *at every other word*, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 34: quinto quoque anno, *every fifth year*, i. e. *every four years*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 56, § 139: quinto quoque palo, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 169.—Rarely of time (days, years, etc.), without an ordinal numeral: notentur, quae (ova) quoque die sint edita, Col. 8, 5, 4: annis quibusque, *every year*, Plin. 33, 3, 15, § 52.—With *primus*, *the very first, the first possible:* primo quoque tempore, *as soon as possible*, Cic. Phil. 3, 15, 39: primo quoque die, *at the earliest day, as soon as possible*, id. ib. 8, 11, 33: exercitui diem primam quamque dicere, *the earliest day possible*, Liv. 42, 48: primum quicque videamus, *the very first*, Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 7.—Quisque stands freq. in app. with *plur. subst.:* ubi quisque vident, eunt obviam, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 2: sibi quisque habeant, quod suom est, id. Curc. 1, 3, 24: decimus quisque ad supplicium lecti, Liv. 2, 59: octo delecti notissimus quisque, id. 7, 19, 2: (consules) in suas quisque provincias proficiscerentur, id. 25, 12, 2; 1, 44, 1: viri in vestibulo suarum quisque aedium stabant, Curt. 4, 4, 14: ultimi cum suis quisque ducibus, id. 3, 3, 25; 5, 2, 6; 6, 11, 20.—Often in connection with *se, suus* (in good prose almost always placed after the *pron.*, Zumpt, Gram. § 701; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 983): pro se quisque, Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 26: pro se quisque ad populum loquebatur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 68: ut quanti quisque se ipse faciat, tanti fiat ab amicis, id. Lael. 16, 56: suam quisque homo rem meminit, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 51: cum suo cuique judicio sit utendum, Cic. N. D. 3, 1, 1: edixit, ut quod quisque a sacris haberet, id in suum quidque fanum referret, id. ib. 3, 34, 84: quo feret natura sua quemque, id. Brut. 56, 204: dicere quos cupio nomine quemque suo, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 64: quisque suos patimur Manes, Verg. A. 6, 743: suum quisque flagitium aliis objectantes, Tac. H. 2, 44: quos Poenus in civitates quemque suas dimisit, Liv. 21, 48, 2; cf. Just. 13, 6, 2; 33, 2, 8; Tac. A. 6, 37.—Quisque, of two, for uterque, *each:* oscula quisque suae matri properata tulerunt, Ov. F. 2, 715: duas civitates ex unâ factas: suos cuique parti magistratus, suas leges esse, Liv. 2, 44, 9; 2, 7, 1; 10, 12, 3; 27, 35, 3; for utercumque: ut cujusque populi cives vicissent, etc., id. 1, 24, 3 (dub. al. cujus).—Quisque as *fem.* for quaeque, like quis (ante-class.): omnes meretrices, ubi quisque habitant, invenit, Plaut. Poen. prol. 107: quo quisque pacto hic vitam vostrarum exigat, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 19.—**II.** Transf., for quicunque, *whosoever, every one who, all that* (ante- and post-class.): quemque videritis hominem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 5; id. As. 1, 3, 47; 2, 3, 24; Liv. 1, 24: at tu, quisque doles, amice lector, Sid. Ep. 4, 11 *in carm.*

quisquiliae, ārum, *f.* (*neutr.* collat. form **quisquilia,** ōrum, Petr. 75; cf.: quisquilia, σκύβαλα, Gloss. Philox.) [prob. from quisque, all sorts of things, odds and ends]. **I.** Lit., *the waste* or *refuse* of any thing, *the droppings of trees, sweepings, offscourings, rubbish, filth:* quisquiliae dici putantur quicquid ex arboribus minutis surculorum foliorumve cadit, Fest. p. 257 Müll.; cf.: quisquiliae, stipulae immixta esurculis et foliis aridis: sunt autem purgamenta terrarum, Isid. Orig. 17, 6; and: quisquiliae, σκύβαλα, φρυγάνων χαῖται, περιψήματα, Gloss. Philox.: quisquilias, volantes, venti spolia, memoras, Caecil. ap. Fest. l. l.: quisquiliae frumenti, Vulg. Amos, 8, 6: nugas marinas et quisquilias litorales quaerere, App. Mag. p. 296, 36.—**II.** Transf., of vile or worthless persons, beasts, or things, *refuse, outcast, riffraff, dregs, rubbish, trash:* omitto Numerium, Serranum, Aelium, quisquilias seditionis Clodianae, Cic. Sest. 43, 94; id. Att. 1, 16, 6: homo non, quisquiliae, Nov. ap. Fest. p. 257 Müll.—Of worthless fish, App. M. 1, p. 113, 28: corcillum est, quod homines facit: cetera quisquilia omnia, *are trifles*, Petr. 75.

quisquilium, ii, v. in quisquiliae *fin.*

quis-quis, quaeque, quodquod, and *subst.* quicquid, quidquid, *pron. rel.*, *whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatsoever, every one who, each, every, all:* hostem qui feriet, mihi erit Carthaginiensis, Quisquis erit, Enn. ap. Cic. Balb. 22, 51 (Ann. v. 285 Vahl.): quisquis homo huc venerit, vapulabit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 153: quisquis es, quicquid tibi nomen est, id. Men. 5, 2, 60: quisquis ille est, qui adest, id. Ps. 4, 1, 17: omnia mala ingerebat, quemquem aspexerat, id. Men. 5, 1, 17: quemquem hominem attigerit, id. Truc. 2, 1, 17: hoc ego in mari, quicquid inest, reperi, id. Rud. 4, 2, 20: sed quicquid id est, jam sciam, id. Men. 5, 2, 22: quicquid animo cernimus, id omne oritur a sensibus, Cic. Fin. 1, 19, 64: sed quinam est iste epilogus? aveo enim audire, quicquid est, id. Tusc. 1, 47, 112: esto ut hi sint, quiqui integri sunt, et sani, id. Sest. 45, 97: liberos suos quibusquibus Romanis mancipio dabant, *to every Roman, without exception*, Liv. 41, 8; quoquo consilio fecit, *with whatever design*, Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 21: quoquo tempore fuerit, *at what time soever*, id. Att. 9, 2, a, 2: quoquo modo se res habet, *however it may be, be it as it may*, id. Fam. 1, 5, 2: quoquo modo accipitur, id. Tusc. 1, 46, 110: si quid a quoquo eorum, quos, quasve ibi habebunt, furtum factum esse dicetur, Dig. 47, 5, 1.—With *plur. verb:* quisquis ubique, viri, dociles advertite mentes, Ov. A. A. 1, 267: quisquis amas, scabris hoc bustum caedito saxis, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 77: tunc procul absitis, quisquis colis arte capillos, Tib. 1, 7, 45 (1, 6, 39).—Quisquis, and esp. freq., quicquid, with *gen.:* deorum quisquis amicior Afris, Hor. C. 2, 1, 25: at o deorum quicquid in caelo regit, *all ye gods who*, id. Epod. 5, 1: per quidquid deorum est, *by all the gods*, Liv. 23, 9: quidquid maleficii, sceleris, caedis erit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 42, 122; but also adject. (rare): quisquis honos tumuli, quidquid solamen humandi est, Verg. A. 10, 493: ille quicquid usquam concipitur nefas Tractavit, Hor. C. 2, 13, 9: quidquid genus, Cato, R. R. 48.—Quidquid, *adv.*, *how much soever:* quicquid progredior, *whithersoever, the farther, the more*, Liv. 31, 1: quicquid ab urbe longius proferrent arma, magis, etc., id. 7, 32: ride, quicquid amas, Cato, Catullum, i. e. quantum, *as much as*, Cat. 56, 3: quicquid ita educati liberi patrem amare videntur, Gell. 12, 1, 23.—Quisquis as *fem.*, like quis (ante-class.): mulier, quisquis es, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 66: quisquis es, quae, etc., id. Rud. 4, 4, 102.

quisquis-libet, quidquid-libet, *pron. indef.*, *whoever it may be, whatever it may be* (late Lat.): quidquidlibet dederis pro te, vile est, Salv. Avar. 3, 18.

quitus, *Part.*, v. queo.

qui-vis, quaevis, quodvis (*abl.* quîvis, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 1), and *subst.* quidvis, *pron. indef.* (separated: quod genus vis propagabis, Cato, R. R. 52), *who or what you please, any whatever, any one, any thing:* Juppiter non minus, quam vostrum quivis, formidat malum, Plaut. Am. prol. 27: quaevis alia mora, id. Mil. 4, 7, 10: omnia sunt ejusmodi, quivis ut perspicere possit, etc., Cic. Quint. 27, 84: ad quemvis numerum ephippiatorum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: quaevis amplificationes, *all sorts of*, Cic. Inv. 1, 53, 100: unus amet quâvis aspergere cunctos, i. e. quâvis ratione, Hor. S. 1, 4, 87: ab quîvis (*abl.*) homine beneficium accipere gaudeas, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 1: cujusvis opes voluisse contra illius potentiam crescere, Sall. C. 17, 7: quovis modo inceptum perficere, id. J. 11, 9; 35, 4: quovis sermone molestus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 65: eripiet quivis oculos citius, id. ib. 2, 5, 35.—Joined with *unus*, *any one you please, any one whatever:* una harum quaevis causa, Ter. And. 5, 4, 1: si tu solus, aut quivis unus, Cic. Caecin. 22, 62: non quivis unus ex populo, sed existimator doctus, id. Brut. 93, 320.—**quidvis,** as *subst.*, *any thing whatever, no matter what:* dicere hic quidvis licet, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 31: quidvis satis est, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 28; Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 28: si quidvis satis est, Hor. S. 2, 3, 127.—

With *gen* quidvis anni, i e *at any season of the year*, Cato, R. R 17

quivis-cumque, quaeviscumque, quodviscumque, *pron indef*, *who* or *what you please, any whatsoever you will, each, every* (poet.) nec repentis itum cujusvis cumque animantis Sentimus, Lucr 3, 388 quoviscumque loco potes, *at whatever place you please*, Mart 14, 1, 13

Quiza, ae, *f*, *a town* or *fortress of Mauritania, near the present Giza, in Oran*, Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 19, Mel 1, 6

quō, *adv* [prop *dat* or *abl* of qui] **I.** *Where* (rare but class) respondit, se ne scire quo loci esset, Cic Att 8, 10 quo loci illa nasceretur, id Div 2, 66, 135 mitte sectari rosa quo locorum Sera moretur, Hor C 1, 38, 3 —**B.** Trop **1.** *For which reason, wherefore, whence* miscella (uva) multo ante coquitur quo prior legenda, Varr R R 1, 54 anseres voraces sunt natura quo temperandum iis, id ib 3, 10, 5 quo aequior sum Pamphilo, Si, etc, Ter And 2, 5, 18, Cic de Or 2 6, 25 quo magis hoc philosopho faciendum est id Fin 3 2, 4, id Lael 23 86 quo factum est, ut, etc, Nep Milt 7, 4, id Them 3, 4 —**2.** *For the reason that, because* non edepol quo te impudicam crederem, Plaut Am 3, 2, 32 quod scribis, non quo ipse audieris, sed te ipsum putare, me, Cic Att 10, 1, 3 non quo libenter male audiam, sed quia, etc, id de Or 2, 75, 305 non eo dico, quo mihi veniat in dubium, id Quint. 2, 5 neque eo nunc dico, quo quidquam illum senserim, Ter Heaut 3, 2, 43 non pol, quo quem quam plus amem, Eo feci, sed, id Eun 1, 2, 16 — **II.** *To* or *in which place, whither, where* (*rel* and *interrog*) dolia, quo vina ceos condat, Cato, R R 10, 2 quo, quo, scelesti, ruitis? Hor Epod 7, 1 locus quo exercitui aditus non erat, Caes B G 2, 16 non longius hostes aberant, quam quo telum adici potest, id ib 2 21, Cic Fam 3, 5 3 —Of persons, *to whom* · dabo parasitum inanem, quo recondas reliquias, Plaut Stich 1, 3, 79 quo illae nubent? id Aul 3, 5, 13 quo lubeat, nubant, id ib · hominem beatum, quo illae pervenibunt divitiae! Pompon ap Non 508, 6 homo apud eos, quo se contulit, gratiosus, Cic Verr 2, 4 18, § 38 —With *gen* quo gentium, *where in the world*, Plaut Bacch 4, 7, 33, id Rud 3 5 44 quo terrarum, Liv 39, 54, 8, cf · ne hodie quidem scire videmini, quo amentiae progressi sitis, *how far, to what pitch*, id 28, 27 —**B.** Trop, *to what end, for what purpose, wherefore, why* · quid hoc homine facias? aut quo civem importunum, aut quo potius hostem tam sceleratum reservesʔ Cic Sest 13, 29 quo tantam pecuniam? id Verr 2, 2, 55, § 137 dixit profecto quo vellet aurum, id Cael 21, 53 · ne scis, quo valeat nummus? quem praebeat usum? *what money is good for*, Hor S 1, 1, 73 quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti? id. Ep 1, 5 12, Cic Fam 7, 23, 2; Ov Am 3, 4, 41 —**2.** Transf, *to the end that in order that, so that, that* · quo deteriores anteponantur bonis Plaut. Poen. prol 38, Ter And. 3, 1, 14 id adjuta me, quo id fiat facilius id. Eun 1, 2 70· quo mare finiat iram, Ov H 18, 203 fraus mea quid petiit, nisi quo tibi jungerer uni? id. ib 20, 23 hi omnes Athenas se contulerunt non quo sequerentur otium, Nep Pelop 2, 1 quo ne, = ut ne sed eo vidisti multum, quod praefinisti, quo ne pluris emerem, Cic Fam 7, 2, 1 cautum erat, quo ne plus auri et argenti facti, quo ne plus signati argenti et aeris domi habere mus, Liv 34, 9 —**III.** *Indef*, with si, etc., *to any place anywhither* · si quo tu me ire vis Plaut Aul 2, 4 5 si quando Romam aliove quo mitterent legatos, Liv 38, 30 si quo erat longius prodeundum, Caes. B G 2 48, Cic. Att 8, 3, 7

quŏ-ad (monosyl, Lucr 2, 849; Hor S 2, 3 91, collat form **quaad,** Varr R R. 1 1, 2, Inscr Fabr p 641 357, cf Cardin Dipl p 22 30 and n 337, and Cavedon. Marm Moden. p 243), *adv* [orig quod ad = ad quod] *how long?* **I.** Lit, in direct questions (rare) senem Quoad exspectatis vestrum? Ter Phorm 1, 2, 98.—**II.** Transf **A.** *As long as* quousque inquies? quoad erit integrum, Cic Att 15, 23, 1 tamdiu velle debebis quoad te quantum proficias, non poenitebit, id Off 1, 1, 2 quoad vixit, id. Verr 2 1, 23, § 60 —**2.** *Till, until, until that* ferrum usque eo retinuit quoad renuntiatum est vicisse Boeotios, Nep Epam 9, 3, 2, 5 hactenus existimo, consolatio nem recte adhibitam esse, quoad certior fieres, Cic. Fam 4, 3, 3 quoad ipse cum exercitu propius accessisset, Caes B G 4, 11, Liv 5 50, Suet. Caes 14, Just 12, 9, 11 —**B.** *How far, as far as* videte nunc, quoad fecerit iter apertius, quam antea, Cic Agr 1, 2, 5, cf jus civile eatenus exercuerunt quoad populum praestare voluerunt, id. Leg 1, 4, 14, id Phil 11, 3, 6 quoad insequi poterat, Liv 2, 25, 22, 6 — **2.** *So far as, as much as* jubeo te salvere voce summâ, quoad vires valent, *as far as my strength reaches*, Plaut As 2, 2, 30· est modus tamen, quoad pati uxorem oportet, *to what extent*, id. Men 5, 2, 19 quoad patiatur consuetudo, *as far as custom permits*, Varr L L 9, § 1 cognitis, quoad possunt ab homine cognosci, bonorum et malorum finibus, Cic Tusc. 4, 38 82 ut, quoad possem et liceret nunquam discederem, id. Lael 1 1, id. Q Fr 1 1, 3 —With *gen ejus* in the phrase, quoad ejus facere possum, *as far* or *as well as I can* tu tamen velim ne intermittas, quoad ejus (facere) poteris scribere ad me, Cic. Att 11, 12, 4 (B and K quod); id Fam 3, 2, 2 Orell : ut quoad ejus fieri possit, *as much as possible*, id Inv 2, 6, 20 id eos ut prohiberet, quoad ejus sine bello posset, praetori mandatum est, *as far as possible without having recourse to arms*, Liv 39, 45 —Without *ejus* quoad facere potui, Cic de Or 2, 72, 291 —**3.** *With respect to, as to*, = quod attinet ad (with the *acc* only in the foll examples where the text is doubtful) · quoad diem, Liv 42, 6, 6 MSS (Weissenb quam ad diem) quoad sexum, multitudinem, casum, Varr L. L 8, 23, § 46 Müll (MSS quod sexum, perh ad is omitted, cf Müll ad loc.) nec interest, quoad feras bestias et volucres, utrum, etc, Dig 41, 1, 3 (Momms quod ad feras)

quŏăd-usque, or, separated, **quŏăd usque,** *until that* (post class.), Aug Civ. Dei, 1, 1, Lact 4, 12, 17, Vulg Cant 2, 7, id Act 7, 18 (but in Varr L. L 5, 2, Suet Caes 14; Tac A 14, 58, a false read)

quō-circā (separated quo, bone, circa, Hor S 2, 6, 95, old form **quōqirca;** v the letter Q), *conj*, *for which reason, wherefore* (rare but class) Varr L L. 9, 59 quo circa bene apud majores nostros senatus decrevit, ut, etc, Cic Div 1, 41, 92 quo circa nihil esse tam detestabile, quam, etc., id Sen 12, 41, Verg A 1, 673 quocirca me cum loquor haec, Hor Ep 2, 2, 145, id S 2, 2, 135 —Relat QVOCIRCA EVM IN ITALIA ESSE NON LICEAT, Inscr Mazocchi, p 423, 43

quō-cumque (in tmesi quo nos cumque feret Hor C 1, 7, 25 quo res cumque cadent, Verg A 2 709 quo ea me cumque ducet, Cic Tusc 2, 5, 15), *adv*, *to whatever place, whithersoever* (class) quocumque venerint, Cic Verr 2, 5 65, § 167 oculi, quocumque inciderunt, veterem consuetudinem fori requirunt, id. Mil 1, 1: ire, pedes quocumque ferent, quocumque per undas Notus vocabit, Hor Epod 16, 21, Verg A. 3, 682 oratio ita flexibilis, ut sequatur quocumque torqueas, Cic Or 16, 52 sequar te quocumque ieris, Vulg Matt 8, 19 quo cumque me verto, Sen Ep 12 1

1. quod, *conj* [*acc resp*, from qui] **I.** *That, in that, because* (cf quia, quoniam) cum tibi agam gratias quod me vivere coegisti, Cic Att 3 3 1 mirari, Cato se aiebat, quod non rideret haruspex, haruspicem cum vidisset, id Div 2, 24, 51, id Att 1, 17, 1 fecisti mihi pergratum, quod Serapionis librum ad me misisti, id ib 2, 4, 1· propter hanc causam, quod, etc id Verr 2 3 46 § 109 quod victoribus ultro inferrent arma, Liv 21, 1, 8, 1 quam quod urbes urerent, Curt. 4 14 2 —Esp propterea quod, *because*, Ter And 3, 4 5, v propterea. —Esp after *eo* (mostly post Aug) eo de ceptum, quod neque, etc, Caes B G 1 14, 2 eo conspectius (supplicium), quod, etc, Liv 2, 5, 5, 22, 34 5, Plin. Pan 25, 2 forma navium eo differt quod, etc, Tac G 44, Quint 8, 6 8, Plin 22 25, 59, § 126, Sen Cons ad Helv 7, 8, Cels. 3, 18 —**II.** *Wherefore, why, that* in viam quod te des hoc tempore, nihil est, *it is not necessary that*, Cic. Fam 14, 12 magis est quod gratuler tibi quam, etc, id Att. 16, 5, 2 ne causae quid sit, quod te quisquam quaeritet, Plaut Aul 1, 3, 14, Ter Hec. 3 2, 3 hoc est quod ad vos venio, Plaut Stich 1, 2, 70 non est quod multa loquamur, Hor Ep 2, 1, 30 — **III.** *If so be that, as respects that, in case that* quod quispiam ignem quaerat, Plaut Aul 1, 3, 13 Ussing ad loc., id Mil 2, 2, 7 Brix ad loc, Ter Eun 4, 7, 15, Cic Verr 2, 5, 68, § 175, cf qui, E 1 — **IV.** *Though although, albeit, even if* si te in platea offendero hac post umquam, quod dicas mihi, Alium quaerebam, iter hac habui, periisti, Ter Eun 5, 8, 33, Prop 3 (4) 1, 49, Ov A A 1, 261, id M 7, 705 quod sim ligneus ut vides, Prendam te tamen, Auct Priap 6 — **V.** In respect to time, *since that, since* (only post Aug, in Plaut Am 1, 1, 146, and Ter Heaut 1, 1, 2, recent edd read quom) tertius dies est, quod audivi, etc, Plin Ep 4, 27, 1 — **VI.** After *facere* and *facile est*, = ut, *that* facile est, quod habeant conservam in villâ, Varr R R. 2, 10, 6 utinam dii immortales fecissent, quod ea lex etiam populo Romano esset constituta, Vitr praef 10 —**VII.** With other *particles*, as *si, nisi, utinam, ubi*, etc, always with reference to something which precedes (very freq) *but, though, now*. quod si quis illorum legat facta, paria horum cognoscat, Nep Eum 8, 3 quod si te fors Afris praefecisset, tamen, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 9, § 27, 1, 1, 14, § 41 quod nisi domi civium suorum invidia debilitatus esset, Romanos videtur superare potuisse, Nep Hann 1, 2 quod utinam minus vitae cupidi fuissemus! Cic Fam 14, 4, 1 quod ne longiore exordio legentem fatigemus, unum quasi exemplum subiciemus, Col 5, 11, 13 quod ubi ille intellexit, id agi, ut, etc., Cic. Verr 2, 1, 26, § 67 quod cum esset animadversum, conjunctam esse flumini, protinus, Caes B C 3, 68 quod ut hanc quoque curam determinemus, etc, Plin 18, 23, 53, § 194 peccasse se non an guntur, objurgari moleste ferunt quod contra oportebat delicto dolere, correctione gaudere, *instead of which, whereas*, Cic Lael 24, 90 quod nunc, *whereas now*, Lucr 1, 221 —**VIII.** With *verbs* of perceiving and declaring, instead of an *object clause* scio jam, filius quod amet meus istanc meretricem, Plaut As 1, 1, 37, Cato ap Plin 29, 1, 7, § 14 recordatus quondam super cenam, quod nihil cuiquam toto die praestitisset, Suet. Tit 8 nec credit, quod, etc, Claud Rapt Pros. 3, 223 aliqui semen ejus non obruunt, opinantes, quod a nullâ ave tangatur, Pall 3, 24 rem miram de ocimo Martialis affirmat, quod etc, id. 5, 3 novi tam facere, quod, etc, Dig 25, 3, 1 novi quod pulchra sis, Vulg Gen 12, 11 vidit lucem quod esset bona id ib 1, 4 —Esp after *illud*. videndum illud, quod, si, etc, Cic Off 2, 20, 70 illud mihi occurrit, quod, etc, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 6, 1 *fin*

☞ Quod, in restrictive sense, v qui, E 1

‡ **2. quod,** another orthogr for quot, v h v

quōdam-mŏdo, or, separated, **quōdam mŏdo** (in tmesi quodam tamen modo, Quint. 1, 12, 5), *adv* [quidam modus] *in a certain manner, in a measure* (class) quodammodo latebat, Nep Eum 7, 3 voce, motu, forma etiam magnifica et generosa quodammodo, Cic Brut. 75, 261 diligamus, id Lael 8, 28, id de Or 1, 59, 251.

Quod-sĕmĕl-arripĭdes, is, *m* [quod semel arripio] *That snatches once ides*, a comically formed proper name, Plaut Pers 4, 6 22

quoi, i q cui, v 1 qui *init*

quōjas or **quōjātis,** e, i q cujas or cujatis, Plaut Poen prol 109, 5, 2, 33 et saep

1. quōjus, for cujus, v 1 qui.

2. quōjus, a um, = **cujus,** a, um, Plaut Curc 2, 1, 14

quō-lĭbet, *adv* [quilibet] *whither it pleases, to any place whatever* (poet) · gubernaculum contorquet quolibet, Lucr 4, 902 quolibet ire, Ov. Tr 3, 8, 22

quom, v. 2. cum *init*

quō-mĭnus, *conj*, *that not, from*, after verbs of hindering, preventing, etc, v minus under parvus

quō-mŏdŏ, or **quō mŏdŏ** (in tmesi· quo tu me modo voles esse, Plaut. Cist 1, 1, 48, Curt 6, 4, 14), *adv*, *in what manner*,

in what way, how **I.** *Interrog* Quomodo? Quantum poposcerit Apronius? Cic Verr 2 3, 10, § 25 Maecenas quomodo te cum? Hor S 1, 9, 43 quomodo palam factum est verbum istud? Vulg Exod 2, 14 at scin, quo modo tibi res se habet? Plaut Aul 1, 1, 8 cum fratre, an sine eo cum filio, an quomodo? Cic Att 8, 3, 5 — **B.** In exclamations quomodo se venditant Caesari! Cic Att 8, 16, 1 quomodo mortem filii tulit! id Lael 2, 9 — **II.** *Rel* non meminisse nos ratus, quomodo trecentos Philippos vilico dederis, Plaut Poen 3, 1, 54 haec negotia quomodo se habeant, ne epistula quidem narrare audeo, Cic Fam 2, 5, 1 quomodo homines non inepti loquuntur, id ib 7, 5, 3 quo modo nunc se istorum artes habent, id. de Or 2, 32, 140 se aliquam rationem inituros, quomodo ab Hispanis sumant, Liv. 23, 48 — **B.** Esp corresp to *sic*, *in what manner*, *in the same manner*, *even as* et quo modo hoc est consequens illi, sic illud huic Cic Tusc 5, 7, 18 quo modo in omni vita praecipitur, sic, id Off 1, 38, 136 — **III.** *Indef* for quocumque modo *in whatever way* quo modo potuissem, te convenissem, Cic Fam 5, 20, 1 (B and K ex conj quoquo modo)

quōmŏdŏ-cumquĕ (-cunquĕ), *adv* **I.** Lit, *in what manner soever*, *howsoever* (class) quomodocumque dicitur, intellegi tamen potest, Cic Fin 5, 11, 30 — **II.** Transf, *be it as it may*, *in any way whatever* sed tamen quomodocumque, quamquam sumus pauperculi, est domi quod edimus, Plaut Poen 3, 1, 33, Flor 3, 23, 4

quōmŏdŏ-lĭbet, *adv*, *howsoever* (eccl Lat) qui quomodolibet vixerint, Aug Civ Dei, 21, 19

quōmŏdŏ-nam, *adv*, *in what manner pray? how?* (class) quomodonam, mi frater, de nostris versibus Caesar? Cic Q Fr 2, 16, 5

quō-nam, *adv* **I.** *Whither pray?* (class) quo tu te agis? *Char* Quonam, nisi domum? Plaut Trin 4, 3, 71, id Merc 5, 2, 16 eam si nunc sequor, quonam? Cic Att 8, 3, 5 quonam haec omnia nisi ad suam perniciem pertinere? Caes B C 1, 9, 4 — **II.** *How far pray?* quonam usque? Stat Th 1, 215, 9, 511, id. Achill 1, 624, Gell 1, 3, 19

quondam (CONDAM, Inscr Rein. p 543), *adv* [quom = cum, with the demonstr part dam] **I.** *At a certain time*, *at one time*, *once*, *heretofore*, *formerly* · verum tempestas, memini, quondam fuit, cum, etc, Plaut Truc 2, 4, 29 olim, olim isti fuit generi quondam quaestus, Ter Eun 2, 2, 15 cujus illa quondam socrus, paulo ante uxor fuisset, Cic Clu 66, 188 omnia quae sunt conclusa nunc artibus, dissipata quondam fuerunt, id de Or 1, 42, 187 populus Romanus, qui quondam in hostes lenissimus existimabatur, hoc tempore, etc, id Rosc Am 53, 154 ut quondam Marsaeus, Hor S 1, 2, 55, 2, 5, 21; Curt 3, 1, 12, 3, 4, 3, Ov F 2, 547.—Of those deceased, *the late*, *former*, *deceased* (post class) OPTIMAE MEMORIAE VIRO QVOND FILIO AELII, etc Inscr Grut 389, 8 Valeriani quondam centurionis testamentum, Cod Just 6, 21, 3 matris tuae quondam mancipia, id 7, 33, 8, 8, 57, 2, cf Cyro quondam rege, Curt 10, 1, 23 — **II.** Transf **A.** *At certain times*, *at times*, *sometimes* quid, cum saepe lapidum, sanguinis nonnumquam, terrae interdum, quondam etiam lactis imber effluxit? Cic Div 1 43, 98 stomachum, cujus tu similem quondam habebas, id Fam 2, 16 2 quondam cithara tacentem Suscitat Musam, Hor C 2, 10, 18 quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus, Verg A 2 367, Ov M 9, 170, Lucr. 6 109 senatus quondam legatos decreverit Suet Caes 24, id Dom 7 — **B.** Of the future, *one day*, *some day*, *ever* (poet), Hor S 2, 2 82 nec Romula quondam Ullo se tantum tellus jactabit alumno, Verg A 6, 877 haec tibi vir quondam, nunc frater, mittit, Tib 3, 1, 23

quŏn-ĭam, *adv* [quom = cum, and jam] *since now*, *since then*, *since*, *seeing that because*, *whereas* (quoniam gives a ground or reason, quod and quia give the determining cause or reason) **I.** With *indic*, stating a fact quoniam significat non solum id quod quia, sed etiam id quod postquam, hac scilicet de causā, quod Graeci ἐπεὶ, utriusque significationem obtinet, Fest p 261 Müll quoniam ambo nos delusistis, Plaut As 3, 3, 121, id Aul prol 9 quoniam quidem circumventus inimicis praeceps agor, Sall C 31, 9, id J 85, 44, 31, 21 quoniam ad hunc locum perventum est, Caes B G 6, 11, 7, 50 quam me stultitiam (quoniam non est genus unum) Insanire putas? Hor S 2, 3, 301 quoniam ita tu vis, Cic Planc 33, 82 quapropter, quoniam res in id discrimen adducta est, id Phil 3, 11, 29, Verg E 2, 55 — **II.** With *subj* (introducing a reason conceived by the mind, or given by another person) quoniam civitati consulere non possent, Caes B G 5, 3, 1, 35, 6 1 quoniam magna sequatur ubertas, Plin 11, 14, 14, § 34, so Nep Milt 7, 5, id. Eum 9, 6 quoniam tam propinqua sint castra, id ib 6, 40, 7, 72, Caes B C 1, 72 — **III.** Introducing an *obj* clause (post class), *that* videtis quoniam et vos hoc facere videtis, Cypr Ep 8, 3, Tert *Idol* 22 non advertit, *quoniam*, *etc*, Cael Aur Tard 3, 8, 100, 2, 8, 53 negat quoniam Jesus non est Christus, Vulg 1 Joan 2, 22, cf v 19; id 1 Cor 6, 15

quō-pĭam, *adv* [quo], *to any place*, *whithersoever* (poet) quopiam devorti, Plaut Most 4, 2, 50 iturane, Thais, quopiam es? Ter Eun 3, 2, 9

quō-quam, *adv* **I.** *To any place*, *whithersoever* (rare but class) ut hanc ne quoquam mitteret, nisi ad se, Plaut As 3, 3, 45, Ter Ad 2, 1, 16, id. Hec 4, 1, 50 meare diversa, Lucr 1, 428 Lachm . neque se quoquam movit ex Urbe, Nep Att 7, Sall J 14, 17, Liv 34, 16, Cic Verr 2, 2, 21, § 52 non ivit servus tuus quoquam, Vulg 4 Reg 5, 25 —* **II.** = in aliquam rem, *in any thing*, *in aught* neque quoquam posse resolvi, Lucr 1, 1053

1. quŏque, *conj*, *also*, *too* (subjoined to the emphatic word in a clause) [etym dub, perh for quomque, v Rib Lat Part p 23 sq] qua de causa Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, Caes B G 1, 1 me scilicet maxime, sed proxime illum quoque fefellissem, Cic Rab Post 12, 33 patriae quis exsul Se quoque fugit? Hor C 2, 16, 20 me quoque, id. ib 1, 16, 22 te quoque, id S 2, 3, 312 non sophistae solum, sed philosophi quoque, Gell 17, 12, 1 quoque enim, Liv 2, 18, 4, 3, 50, 7, 23, 12, 15, 27, 22, 9, 30, 1, 3 al., cf Madv ad Cic Fam 2, 33, 108, p 328. quoque igitur, Cic Div in Caecil 10, 32 — Pleon with *etiam*, *et* quin mihi quoque etiam est ad portum negotium, Plaut Merc. 2, 2, 56, id Pers. 4, 9, 7, Ter Hec 5, 1, 8 est etiam quoque, uti, Lucr 5, 517 sunt vero et fortunae eorum (leonum) quoque clementiae exempla, Plin 8, 16, 21, § 56 — **II.** = quidem sese ne id quoque facturum esse, *not even*, Quadrig ap Gell. 17, 2, 18

2. quōque = et quo

‡ **quōquĕversus,** v quoquoversus

quo-quō, or, separated, **quo quō,** *adv* [quisquis], *to whatever place*, *whithersoever* (class) quoquo ibo, Plaut Aul 3, 3, 1 quoquo venias, id ib 3, 5, 31, id Curc 5, 3, 22 quoquo hic spectabit, eo tu spectato simul, id Ps 3, 2, 69 quoquo sese verterint Stoici, Cic Div 2, 9, 24 — With *gentium* quoquo hinc abducta est gentium, *to what ever place in the world she has been carried off*, Plaut Merc 5, 2, 17, cf quoquo terrarum, Ter Phorm 3, 3, 18

quōquō-mŏdo, or, separated, **quō-quō mŏdo,** *adv* [quisquis modus], *in what way soever*, *howsoever* . quoquomodo se res habeat, Cic Fam 1, 5, 2 tu quoquo modo hominem investiges velim, *in every possible way*, id. Q. Fr 1, 2, 4 tu cum esses praetor renuntiatus quoquo modo, *I will not say how*, id. Verr 2, 5, 15, § 38

quōquō-versus (-um) or **quōquō-vorsum** (QVOQVEVERSVS, Inscr Grut 207, lin 19, 21, 26, 801, 12) [quoquo versus], *in every direction*, *every way* (class) legatos quoquoversus dimittere, Caes B G 3, 23, 2, 7, 4, 14, Cic Phil 9, 7, 17 pedes decem quoquovorsum, Cato, R R 15, 1, Col 5, 5, 2, 8, 3, 2

quorsum and **quorsus,** *adv* [quo vorsus or um] *to what place*, *whitherward*, *whither*. **I.** Lit nescio hercle, neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam, Ter Eun 2, 3, 14 quaerit quorsus potissimum in praedam superne sese ruat, App Flor 1, p 341, 6 — **II.** Trop, *whither* tenes, quorsum haec tendant, quae loquor? Plaut Pers. 1, 2, 81 sane curae est, quorsum eventurum hoc siet, *where this may go to*, *how it may turn out*, Ter Hec 1, 2, 118; so, eri semper lenitas Verebar quorsum evaderet, id And 1, 2, 5 sed quorsus haec pertinent? Cic Leg 1, 24, 63 non dices hodie, quorsum haec tam putida tendant, *whither this tends*, Hor S 2, 7, 21 quorsum pertinuit, id. ib 2, 3, 11 quorsum abeant, id ib 2, 3, 246 quorsum igitur haec spectat tam longa, tam alte repetita oratio? *at what does it aim?* Cic de Or 3, 24, 91 — **B.** In partic, *to what purpose? to what end? with what view? for what?* quorsum igitur haec disputo? quorsum? ut intellegere possitis, Cic Red ad Quir 2 5 quorsum tandem, aut cur ista quaeris? id. Leg 1, 1, 4 quorsus, inquam, istuc? id Brut 85, 292 quorsum est opus? *for what is it needed?* Hor S 2, 7, 116 — **2.** * *From what cause? why?* quorsum insanus? Hor S 2 3, 201, Acron ad loc (but K. and H read cursum, cf Orell ad loc)

quŏt (in MSS often **quŏd**), *adj plur indecl* [kindr with Sanscr kati, quot, like tot, Sanscr tati] **I.** Lit, *how many*, *as many*, *as* quot sunt? *Sce* Totidem, quot ego et tu sumus, Plaut Rud 2, 7, 6, id Most. 3, 1, 114 quot homines, tot sententiae, Ter Phorm 2, 4, 14 quot homines, tot causae, Cic de Or 2, 32, 140 quot dies erimus in Tusculano, id Tusc 1, 49, 119 quot calamitates! id ib 1, 35, 86 quot orationum genera esse diximus, totidem oratorum reperiuntur, id. Or 16, 53 idque declarat totidem quot dixit, scripta verbis oratio, id Brut 96, 328, Ov Tr 1, 5, 47, Hor S 2, 1, 27, Juv 7, 225 — **B.** For quotiens, toties, quot, *as often as*, Liv 2, 13, 2 — **II.** Transf, in specifications of time, *all*, *each*, *every* quot diebus, *every day*, *daily* quot mensibus, *every month*, *monthly* quot annis, often as one word, quotannis (in inscr also, QVOD ANNIS), *every year*, *yearly*, *annually*. quot Kalendis petere cibum, Plaut Stich 1, 2, 3 quot mensibus fodere, Cato, R R 43, 2 *quotannis* tributa conferre, Cic Verr 2, 2, 53, § 131 hic illum vidi juvenem, Meliboee, quot annis, Verg E 1, 43 quot annos singula milia, Caes B G 4, 1 Pomponius scribit, nihil interesse, utrum in annos singulos, vel quot annis, an in singulos menses, vel quot mensibus, an in singulos dies, vel quot diebus legatur, Dig 36, 2, 12 sedulum quot dies obibam culturae sacrorum ministerium, App M. 11, p 267, 29

quŏtannis, v quot

quot-cumque, *adv*, *how many soever*, *as many as* (rare) quotcumque senatus creverit, tot sunto, Cic Leg 3, 3, 8 tot quotcumque, Manil 4, 315

quŏtēni, ae, a, *num distrib adj* [quot], *how many* (class) is ita partes fecit, nescio quotenorum jugerum, Cic Att 12, 33, 1 quotenos suae aetatis annos Christus absolverit, Ven Carm 6, 5

quŏtennis, e, *adj* [quot annus], *of how many years*, *how many years old* (eccl. Lat) quotenne vinum sit, Aug Quantit Anim 19

quŏtīdĭānō, *adv*, v cottidianus *fin*

quŏtī-dĭānus, v cottidianus

quŏtīdĭē, v cottidie

* **quŏtīdĭō (cotid-),** *adv* for cottidie, *daily*, Q Caepio ap Charis p 174 P

quŏtĭens or **quŏtĭes,** *adv* [quot], *how often*, *how many times as often as* (class) o quotiens et quae nobis Galatea locuta est! Verg E 3, 72 quotiens et quot nominibus a Syracusanis statuas auferes? Cic Verr 2, 2, 59, § 145, id. de Or 2, 30, 130 illud soleo mirari, non me totiens accipere tuas litteras, quotiens a Quinto mihi fratre afferuntur, id. Fam 7, 7, 1, Verg A 12, 483, Hor C 1, 5, 5, 4 9, 40, Tac A 14, 20

quŏtĭens-cumquĕ, *adv*, *how often soever*, *as often soever as* (class) quotienscumque dico, totiens mihi videor in judicium venire, etc, Cic Clu 18, 51, id. Tusc 3, 34, 84, id. Rosc. Com 6, 18, Nep Eum 5, 7 hoc facite quotienscumque bibetis, Vulg 1 Cor 11, 25

quŏtiens-quĕ (quŏtiesquĕ), *adv* for quotiens-cumque, *how often soever, as often soever as* (post-Aug) quotiensque mei remediis adhibetur, Col. 6, 17, 8

* **quot-lĭbet,** *adv*, *as many as pleases, as many as one will*, Hyg Astron. 1, 6

quot-quŏt, *adj indecl* [quot] **I.** Lit., *how many soever, as many soever as* (class.) si leges duae aut si plures aut quotquot erunt conservari non possint, Cic Inv 2, 49, 145, Cat 42, 1 quotquot eunt dies, i e *daily*, Hor C 2 14 5 quotquot sunt, id S 2 7, 14 — **II.** Transf, *all, every* quoquot annis, Varr L L. 5, § 40 Müll al mensibus, id. ib 5, § 47 ib (al quot mensibus) quotquot enim promissio nes Dei sunt in illo est, Vulg 2 Cor 1, 20

quŏtŭmus, a, um, *adj* [quotus], *of what number* (Plautin) quotumas aedes dixerit, ego incerto scio, Plaut Ps. 4, 2, 7 quotumo die, *on what day* (by number)? id. ib 4, 7, 77

‡ * **quŏtuplex,** icis, *adj* [quotus plico], *how many fold, how many times* quotu plex, ὁσαπλάσιος, Vet Onomast

quŏtus, a, um, *adj* [quot], *which or what in number, order*, etc, *of what number, how many* (class) quotus erit iste dena rius, qui non sit ferendus? Cic Verr 2, 3, 94, § 220 scire velim, chartis pretium quotus arroget annus Hor Ep 2, 1, 35 quota pars illi rerum periere mearum, Ov M 7, 522 hora quota est? *what o clock is it?* (prop *what is the number of the hour?*), Hor S 2, 6, 44 scis, quota de Libyco litore puppis eat, *how many ships*, Mart 9, 36, 8 tu, quotus esse velis, rescribe, *of what number you wish to be*, i e *how many guests you would like to have invited with you*, Hor Ep 1, 5, 30 pars quota laudis *how great*, i e *how very small*, Ov Am 2, 12, 9 quota pars terrai, Lucr 6, 652, Ov M 9, 69, Curt 5, 5, 14 — In connection with *quisque* (also in one word, **quŏtusquisque**) to designate a small number, *how few*, it may also be rendered into English by *how many* (in Cic only in *nom* and in principal clause) quotus enim quisque philosophorum invenitur, qui sit ita moratus, ut ratio postulat? *how many?* i e *how few!* Cic Tusc. 2, 4, 11 quotus enim quisque disertus? quotus quisque juris pe ritus est? id Planc 25, 62 quoto cuique lorica est? Curt 9, 3, 11, Plin Ep 3, 20, 8 forma quota quaeque superbit? Ov A A 3, 103 quotum quemque inveneris, qui, etc, Tac Or 29 nam quoto cuique eadem honestatis cura secreto quae palam? Plin Ep 3, 20, 8 repete memoria tecum quotus quisque dies ut destinaveras recesserit, Sen Brev Vit 3, 3 quoto quoque loco libe bit *in whatsoever place one may wish*, Auct. Her 3 17, 30

quŏtus-cumque, tăcumque, tumcum que, *adj*, *whatsoever in number, order*, etc, *how great* or *small soever* (poet.) moverit e votis pars quotacumque deos, Tib 2, 6, 54 (in Ov H 13, 60, the true reading is quota quemque)

quŏtus-lĭbet, tălibet, tumlibet, *adj*, *of what number* pars, Claud Mam Stat Anim 1, 18

quŏtusquisque, v quotus

quŏ-usquĕ (also separated, quo enim usque, Cic. Phil 3, 1, 3 quo te spectabimus usque, Mart 2, 64, 9), *adv* **I.** Of time, *until what time, till when, how long* (class.) *De* Quousque? *Li* Usque ad mortem volo, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 28 quousque humi defixa tua mens erit? Cic Rep 6, 17, 17 quous que? inquies. Quoad erit integrum id Att 15, 23 quousque ita dicis? id Planc 31, 75 quousque tandem abutere patientiā nostra? id. Cat. 1, 1, 1 — **II.** Of place, *how far* **A.** Lit quousque penetratura sit avaritia, Plin N H 33, prooem § 3 cum decessero de viā quousque degredi debeo? Gell 1, 3 15 — **B.** Trop, *how far, to what extent* (post class.) quousque ei permissum videatur peculium administrare, Dig 20, 3, 1

quō-vīs, *adv* [quivis], *to any place whatever* (poet) cibo perduci poteris quo vis, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 7 quovis admittunt aves, id As 2, 1, 11 — With *gentium* immo abeat quovis gentium, *let him go anywhere in the world*, Ter Heaut. 5, 1, 55.

quum, *conj*, v 2. cum

quummaxime, v 2. cum.

R.

R, r, *indecl. n.* or (sc littera) *f* **I.** The seventeenth letter of the Latin alphabet, which derives its form from the Greek Ρ, but is not, like that, aspirated. Thus Burrus, arrabo, were originally written for Πυρρος, αρραβων In words borrowed from the Greek, an *h* was subsequently appended to the *r*, as a sign of the spiritus asper On account of its vibratory sound, resembling the snarling of a dog *r* is called by Persius littera canina, Sat. 1 109, cf Lucil ap Charis p 100 P — **II.** In many words, *r* medial and final (but not initial) repre sents an original *s* Tradition ascribes the introduction of *r* for *s* to Appius Claudius Caecus, consul 446 and 457 A.U C, or to L. Papirius Crassus, consul 417 A U C, Dig 1, 2, 2, § 36, Cic Fam 9, 21, 2. Examples of a change of *s* into *r* are asa, lases, plu sima, meliosem, meliosibus foedesum Fu sius, Papisius, Valesius, fusvos, janitos, into ara, lares, plurima, meliorem, meliori bus, foederum, Furius, Papirius, Valerius, furvus, janitor, heri (compared with he sternus and the Greek χθες), so, too, dirimo is formed from dis emo Cf Varr L L 7, § 26 Müll, Cic l l, Quint 1, 4, 13, Ter Scaur p 2252 and 2258 P, Fest s v Aure lium p 20, R pro S, p 134, pignosa p 198 Both sounds have maintained their place in some substantives of the third declen sion ending in *or* or *os* (arbor, color, honor, labor, lepor, etc, and also arbos, colos, ho nos, labos, lepos, etc), so in quaeso, quae sumus, also written quaero, quaerimus, cf nasus and naris, pulvis and pulver, etc.— The converse change of an original *r* into *s* appears very doubtful Forms like hester nus (from heri), festus (also feriae), ustum (from uro), etc, indicate rather an original *s*, when compared with arbustum also ar boretum and majusculus also major — For the relation of the *r* to *d* and *l*, v D and L. — **III.** R is assimilated, **a.** Most freq be fore *l* libellus, tenellus, intellego, pellicio, from liber, tener, inter lego, per lacio, v the art per — **b.** Before *s* dossuarius, from dorsum — **IV.** R is elided in pejero (from perjuro), and in the forms crebesco, rubesco, susum, also written crebresco, ru bresco, sursum, etc. — **V.** As an abbrevia tion, R signifies Romanus, also Rufus, recte, reficiendum, regnum, ripa, et mult al, R P respublica, R R rationes relatae (cf Fest. p 228 Müll)

răbĭde, *adv*, v rabidus *fin*

răbĭdus, a, um, *adj* [1 rabo], *raving, furious, enraged, savage, fierce, mad, rabid* (as *adj* mostly poet and in post Aug prose, cf furens, furiosus, insanus) canes Lucr 5, 892, Plin 29, 5, 32, § 98, Sen Ira, 1, 1, 6, 1, 15, 2, 3, 30, 1, id. Ep 99, 24 catuli, Sil. 10, 127 corpus (Canis) Cic Arat 110 ti gres, Verg G 2, 151; cf leones, Lucr 4, 712, Hor A P 393 lupa, Ov A A. 3, 8 bimembres, id M 12, 494 alios age incita tos alios age rabidos, Cat. 63, 93 non im pulsus et rabidus, Sen Ira, 1, 12, 4 — **II.** Transf, of things Pelorum (on account of the neighboring Scylla), Luc 6, 66 Cort *N cr* · lingua, Prop 3, 8 (4, 7), 11, cf mur mur, Val Fl 4, 239 ut rabida ora quierunt, Verg A. 6, 102, cf id ib 6, 80 aspectus (draconis) Auct Her 4, 49, 62 certamen, Sil. 16, 410, cf arma id 7, 253 fames (Cerberi), Verg A 6, 421, cf sitis (Tantali), Sen. Herc Oet. 1077 rabies Cat. 63, 44 — **III.** Trop, *impulsive, passionate, impetuous* impulsus et rabidus, Sen Ira, 1 12, 5 adfectus, id. ib 3, 16, 2 furor animi, Cat 63, 38 mores, Ov A A 3, 501 rabida et jur giosa facundia, Gell 19, 9, 7 — *Adv* **răbĭdē,** *ravingly, madly, furiously, rabidly* omnia rabide appetentem, Cic Tusc 5, 6, 16 — *Comp* raptari, Aug Mor Manich 2, 14

răbĭes, em, e (*gen* rabies, Lucr 4, 1083, the other cases do not occur), *f* [rabio] **I.** Lit, *rage, madness* (cf. furor insania) **1.** Of dogs, Col. 7, 12, 14, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 64, 29, 5, 32, § 99 — **2.** Of other animals, Col 6, 35, Plin. 8, 18, 26, § 68 ursina, id 8, 36, 54, § 130 — **3.** Of men, *madness, frenzy*, Plin. 7, prooem *fin* 1, § 5, Plaut Capt. 3, 4, 26, cf contactos eo scelere velut in jectā rabie ad arma ituros, Liv 21, 48, 4.— **II.** Trop, of any violent emotion, *rage, anger, fury, fierceness, eagerness* Hecu bam putant propter animi acerbitatem quandam et rabiem fingi in canem esse conversam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63 sine rabie, id ib 4, 24, 53, Tac. H 1, 63 Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo Hor A P 79, cf id Ep 2, 1, 149 non dico horrendam ra biem, id. S 2, 3, 323, Vell 2, 64, 2 civica, *fierce civil war*, Hor C 3, 24, 26, cf Tac. H 2, 38; 5, 25, id. A 1, 31, 39 hostilis, Liv 29, 8 *fin* edendi, Verg A. 9, 64 — Of the madness of love, Ter Eun 2 3 10, Lucr 4, 1079, Hor Epod 12, 9 — Of the Sibyl's inspiration Verg A 6, 49 — **b.** Of things rabies fatalis temporis, Liv 28 34 vento rum, Ov M 5, 7, cf Noti, Hor C 1, 3, 14 caelique marisque, Verg A. 5, 802 pelagi, Sil 2, 290 Canis, *the fierce heat of the dog star*, Hor Ep 1, 10, 16 ventris, i e *ravenous hunger, voracity*, Verg A 2, 357, Sil 2, 472.

răbĭo, ĕre, *v n* [etym dub], *to rave, be mad* (poet. and in post-Aug prose), Varr and Caecil ap Non 40, 2 sq oculis rabere visa es ardentibus, Poeta ap Cic Div 1, 31, 66, id Imp Pomp 5, 207, 5, 222, Sen Ep 29, 7

răbĭōsē, *adv*, v rabiosus *fin.*

* **răbĭōsŭlus,** a, um, *adj dim* [rabio sus], *a little rabid* litterae, Cic. Fam 7, 16

răbĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [rabies], *raving, fierce, mad, rabid* (rare but class, syn: furiosus, furibundus) canis, Hor Ep 2, 2, 75, Plin 29, 5, 32, § 98 homo, Plaut Capt. 3, 4, 15 fortitudo, * Cic Tusc 4, 22, 50 ra biosa barbaraque vox, Petr 96, 5 stridor (anserum sacrorum), id. 136, 4 — * *Adv* **răbĭōsē,** *ravingly, madly, fiercely, rabidly* nihil iracunde rabioseve fecerunt, Cic Tusc 4, 22 49

Răbīrĭus, i, *m*, *the name of a Roman gens* Thus, **1.** C Rabirius, *a tribune of the people*; and, **2.** C Rabirius Postumus, *a knight*, both of them defended by Cicero in orations still extant — **3.** *An indifferent philosophical writer*, Cic Ac 1, 2, 5 — **4.** *An excellent poet*, Ov P 4 16 5, Quint 10, 1, 90 — Hence, **II. Răbīrĭānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to a Rabirius, Rabirian* domus, Cic Att 1, 6, 1

1. răbo, ĕre, *v n*, v rabio

2. răbo, ōnis, = arrhabo, v arrha.

Rabocentus, i, *m*, *a Bessic prince, put to death by L Piso*, Cic. Pis 34

răbŭla, ae, *m* [1 rabo] *a brawling, wrangling advocate, a pettifogger* (cf cla mator, declamator) non declamatorem aliquem de ludo aut rabulam de foro quaerimus, Cic Or 15, 47, with *causidicus* and *proclamator*, id de Or 1, 46 202, with *latrator*, Quint 12 9 12, cf Fest s v rava vox, p 137 Müll, Non 26, 21, 60, 19

* **răbŭlāna** pix, *an unknown kind of pitch* [perh ravus grayish], Plin. 14, 19, 24, § 120

* **răbŭlātus,** ūs *m* [rabula] *a brawling wrangling, pettifogging*, Mart Cap 2, 46 Graev dub (Kopp, § 213, reboatu)

răbuscŭla vitis, *an unknown species of vine* [perh ravus, grayish], Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42

racco, āre, *v n*, *to utter the natural cry of the tiger*, Auct. Carm Philom 49 (al. rancant)

răcēmārĭus, a, um, *adj* [racemus], *of* or *belonging to grape stalks, stalky*. pampini, *that bear nothing but stalks, unfruitful*, Col 3, 18, 4

* **răcēmātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [id], *the gleaning of a vineyard, a grape gleaning* (cf. spicilegium), Tert Apol 35

* **răcēmātus,** a, um, *adj* [id] *having clusters* or *berries*, Plin 18 7, 10, § 54

răcēmĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum *adj* [racemus fero] *cluster bearing, clustering*, a poet. epithet uvae, Ov M 3, 666, and in a broader sense racemifer Bacchus *crowned with clusters*, id ib 15, 413, cf capilli (Bacchi), id. F 6, 483

* **răcēmor,** āri, *v dep a* [racemus], *to glean*, trop, *to treat of in a supplementary manner*, Varr R R 3, 9, 1

răcēmōsus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *full of clusters, clustering* (Plin) pomum, Plin

13, 4, 7, § 30: flos, id. 13, 6, 12, § 54.—*Sup.:* uvae, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40.

răcēmus, i, *m.* [ῥάξ, ῥαγός]. **I.** Lit., *the stalk of a cluster* of grapes and similar plants: alia (poma) racemis dependent, ut uvae, palmae, Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 115; cf. id. 16, 26, 48, § 112; 14, 3, 4, § 43: sunt et mora cruenta, et lentis uva racemis, Verg. Copa, 21.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A bunch* of berries, *cluster* of grapes: fert uva racemos, Verg. G. 2, 60; Ov. M. 3, 484; id. Tr. 4, 6, 9; Prop. 4 (5), 2, 13; Hor. C. 2, 5, 11 al.: lecti de vite racemi, Ov. A. A. 3, 703; Verg. G. 2, 102; Sil. 7, 208 al. — **B.** *Wine* (poet.): donec eras mixtus nullis, Acheloë, racemis, Ov. F. 5, 343.

Racilius, i, *m.;* **Racilia**, ae, *f., the name of a Roman* gens; e. g. L. Racilius, *a tribune of the people*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5; id. Verr. 2, 2, 12, § 31; id. Fam. 1, 7, 2. — **2.** Racilia, *wife of Cincinnatus*, Liv. 3, 26, 9.

rădians, antis, v. radio, II. B.

* **rădiātĭlis**, e, *adj.* [radio], *emitting rays, radiant:* umbra, Ven. Fort. 2, 286.

rădiātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a glittering, shining, a beamy lustre, radiation* (post-Aug.): marmoris, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 32: stellarum, Jul. Firm. Math. 1, 4. — *Plur.*, Arn. 6, 208.

rădiātus, a, um, v. radio, II. A.

rādīcālis, e, *adj.* [radix], *having roots* (post-class.), Aug. c. Faust. 13, 12.

rādīcātus, a, um, v. radicor.

* **rādīcesco**, ĕre, *v. inch.* [radix], *to take root*, Sen. Ep. 86 *fin.*

rādīcĭtus, *adv.* [id.], *with the roots, by the roots* (class.). **I.** Lit.: effodere herbas malas, Cato, R. R. 50: concidere rosetum, Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1; Cat. 64, 288: evellere arborem, Suet. Vesp. 5: eximere, Col. 4, 33, 4: interire, id. 6, 3, 1: auferre ungues, Prop. 3, 7 (4, 6), 51 al. — **II.** Trop., *by the roots,* i. e. *utterly, completely, radically:* radicitus tollere atque extrahere cupiditatem, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27; cf.: extrahere religionem ex animis hominum, id. N. D. 1, 43, 121: excutere opinionem alicui, id. Tusc. 1, 46, 111: omnia malefacta vostra repperi radicitus, *thoroughly*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 62.

rādīco, āvi, 1, *v. n.;* and **rādīcor**, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [id.], *to strike root, take root* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit. **1.** Form radico, Cassiod. H. E. 2, 6. — **2.** Form radicor: mergi facile radicantur, Col. 4, 2, 2; Plin. 13, 4, 8, § 36; 18, 7, 10, § 51 al.—Hence, **rādīcātus**, a, um, *having roots:* semina, Col. Arb. 20 *fin.;* Pall. Febr. 10, 1; 18, 1; 19, 2 al. — **II.** Trop.: et radicavi in populo honorificato (i. e. ego sapientia), *have found a home, struck root*, Vulg. Ecclus. 24, 16: in caritate radicati et fundati, id. Eph. 3, 17. —**rādīcātus**, a, um, *rooted*, Sid. Ep. 5, 10 *fin.*

* **rādīcōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of roots, having many roots:* bracchia hederarum, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 151.

rādīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *a small root, rootlet*, Cic. Div. 2, 66, 136; Col. 5, 5, 5.—**II.** In partic. **1.** *Fuller's-weed, soapwort*, Plin. 19, 3, 18, § 48. — **2.** *A small kind of radish*, Col. 4, 8, 1; 11, 2, 19; Cels. 2, 18; 21; 29 al.

rădĭo, āvi, ātum, 1 [radius]. * **I.** (Acc. to radius, I. B. 1.) *V. a., to furnish with spokes:* rota radiata, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 15.—**II.** (Acc. to radius, II.) *V. a.* and *n.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** *Act., to furnish with beams, make beaming, irradiate;* only in *pass., to be irradiated, to gleam, emit beams.*—Lit.: galeae gemmis radientur et auro, Ov. P. 3, 4, 103. — Esp. freq. in the *part. perf.* and *P. a.:* **rădĭātus**, a, um, *furnished with rays, irradiated, shining:* miles ut adverso Phoebi radiatus ab ictu, *irradiated*, Luc. 7, 214: rubent radiati lumina solis, *shining*, Lucr. 5, 462: sol, Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 126; cf. also: orbis flammeus solis, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: lumen (solis), Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 162; Ov. M. 4, 193: insigne diei (i. e. sol), Lucr. 5, 699: caput, *surrounded with a halo* or *nimbus* (the attribute of deities and deified personages), Plin. Pan. 52; cf. corona, Suet. Aug. 94 *med.:* splendor radiatus lampade solis, Sil. 7, 143.—**B.** *Neutr., to emit beams, to beam, shine, radiate.* **1.** Lit.: felium in tenebris fulgent radiantque oculi, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150; cf. Ov. Am. 3, 3, 9; id. M. 2, 4: miles radiabat in armis, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 27; Sil. 8, 468: radiabunt tempora nati (of the halo of deified personages, v. supra, A.), Sil. 3, 629; 2, 586. — Freq. in *part. pres.:* **rădians**, *beaming, shining:* lumina solis, Ov. Tr. 2, 325: sidera, Lucr. 4, 214; Ov. M. 7, 325; 9, 272: Aquarius, Cic. Arat. 172: luna, Verg. A. 8, 23: aurum, Ov. M. 4, 636; cf.: galea claro ab auro, id. ib. 13, 105: templa auro, id. A. A. 3, 451: arma, Verg. A. 8, 616: carbunculi pinnato fulgore, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 93. — **2.** Trop., *to shine, radiate:* quasi de industriā prospera ejus (fortuna) adversis radiaret, Flor. 4, 2, 30 Halm. (Duker, radiarentur): ipsi inter medios roseā radiante juventā, Val. Fl. 8, 257: constitutio, quae inter imperiales radiat sanctiones, Just. Inst. 1, 5, 3: radiantia signa, *asterisks*, Hier. praef. in Psa.

rădĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [radius]. * **I.** *A small, feeble sunbeam*, Amm. 28, 4, 18.—**II.** *A kind of long olive*, Col. 12, 49, 2.—**III.** *A plant resembling fern*, App. Herb. 83.

* **rădĭōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *emitting many beams, radiant:* sol, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 41.

rădĭus, ii, *m.* [cf.: radix, ramus], *a staff, rod.* **I.** In gen.: acuti radii immissi, *stakes*, Liv. 33, 5, 11: ferreus, Plin. 10, 42, 58, § 117.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A spoke* of a wheel, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 206; Verg. G. 2, 444; id. A. 6, 616; Ov. M. 2, 108; 2, 317; Val. Fl. 6, 414: inter radios rotarum, Curt. 4, 9, 5; Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 206.—**2.** In mathematics, **a.** *A staff, rod,* for measuring, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64; Verg. E. 3, 41; id. A. 6, 850; Macr. S. 7, 2; Tert. Idol. 9. — **b.** *A semidiameter, radius* of a circle, Cic. Univ. 6. — **3.** In weaving, *a shuttle*, Ov. M. 6, 56; 132; Lucr. 5, 1352; Verg. A. 9, 476.— **4.** In zoology, **a.** *The spur* of many kinds of birds, Plin. 11, 47, 107, § 257; esp. of the cock, id. 30, 11, 29, § 97. — **b.** *The sting above the tail of the fish* pastinaca, Plin. 9, 48, 72, § 155; 32, 2, 12, § 25. — **5.** In botany, *a kind of long olive*, Verg. G. 2, 86; Col. 5, 8, 4; id. Arb. 17, 3; Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 13. A sub-species of the same, called radius major, Cato, R. R. 6, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 24.— **6.** In anatomy, *the radius, the exterior bone of the forearm*, Gr. κερκίς, Cels. 8, 1. — **7.** Radius virilis = membrum virile, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 14, 115.—**II.** *A beam* or *ray* of any shining object; of the sun, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 2; Lucr. 1, 48; 2, 117; Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 71; Verg. A. 4, 119; 7, 25; Tert. Res. Carn. 47; of lightning, Verg. A. 8, 429; Val. Fl. 6, 55; of the eyes, Gell. 5, 16, 2; of the halo around the heads of divine or deified personages: aurati, Verg. A. 12, 163; cf. radio, II.

rādix, īcis (*gen. plur.* radicium, Cassiod. H. E. 1, 1; Jul. Val. Itin. Alex. 32 (75)), *f.* [Gr. ῥίζα, a root; ῥάδιξ, a shoot or twig; cf. ramus], *a root* of a plant (cf. stirps). **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen. (mostly in *plur.*): radices agere, *to strike root*, Varr. R. R. 1, 37 *fin.;* Ov. R. Am. 106; id. M. 4, 254; Col. 5, 6, 8; Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 127; cf. infra, II.: capere radices, *to take root*, Cato, R. R. 133, 3; Plin. 17, 17, 27, § 123: penitus immittere radices, Quint. 1, 3, 5: emittere radices e capite, ex se, Col. 3, 18, 6; 5, 10, 13: descendunt radices, Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 129: arbores ab radicibus subruere, Caes. B. G. 6, 27, 4: herbas radice revellit, Ov. M. 7, 226: radicibus eruta pinus, Verg. A. 5, 449: segetem ab radicibus imis eruere, id. G. 1, 319.—*Sing.:* (arbos) quae, quantum vertice ad auras, tantum radice in Tartara tendit, Verg. G. 2, 292; Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 128; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 150; Ov. H. 5, 147. — **2.** In partic., *an edible root*, Caes. B. C. 3, 48; esp. *a radish:* Syriaca, Col. 11, 3, 16; 59; also simply radix, Pall. 1, 35, 5; Hor. S. 2, 8, 8; Ov. M. 8, 666 al.: dulcis, *licorice*, Scrib. Comp. 170. — **B.** Transf. **1.** *The root,* i. e. *the lower part* of an object, *the foot* of a hill, mountain, etc.—In *plur.:* in radicibus Caucasi natus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: in radicibus Amani, id. Fam. 15, 4, 9: sub ipsis radicibus montis, Caes. B. G. 7, 36; 7, 51 *fin.;* 69; id. B. C. 1, 41; 3, 85, 1 et saep. —In *sing.:* a Palatii radice, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101; Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 180.—**2.** *That upon which any thing is fixed* or *rests* (e. g. the tongue, a feather, a rock); *a root, foundation* (poet.; used alike in *sing.* and *plur.*): linguae, Ov. M. 6, 557: plumae, id. ib. 2, 583: saxi, Lucr. 2, 102; Ov. M. 14, 713.—**3.** Radix virilis = membrum virile, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 13.—**II.** Trop., *a root, ground, basis, foundation, origin, source* (almost entirely in the *plur.*): vera gloria radices agit atque etiam propagatur, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43: virtus altissimis defixa radicibus, id. Phil. 4, 5, 13: audeamus non solum ramos amputare miseriarum, sed omnes radicum fibras evellere, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: facilitatis et patientiae, id. Cael. 6, 14: Pompeius eo robore vir, iis radicibus, i. e. *so deeply rooted, firmly established in the State*, id. Att. 6, 6, 4: illic radices, illic fundamenta sunt, Quint. 10, 3, 3: a radicibus evertere domum, *from its foundation, utterly*, Phaedr. 3, 10, 49: ex iisdem, quibus nos, radicibus natum (C. Marium), i. e. *a native of the same city*, Cic. Sest. 22, 50; Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 1; cf. in *sing.:* Apollinis se radice ortum, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 72: ego sum radix David, Vulg. Apoc. 22, 16 et saep.— Of words, *origin, derivation*, Varr. L. L. 6, 5, 61; 7, 3, 88 al.

rādo, si, sum, 3, *v. a., to scrape, scratch, shave, rub,* or *smooth;* of the hair, *to shave off with a razor* (while tondere is to cut off with shears; mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. scabo). **I.** Lit.: MVLIERES GENAS NE RADVNTO, *tear, lacerate by scratching*, in mourning, XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59; Plin. 11, 37, 58, § 157; and Fest. s. v. radere, p. 227: fauces, *to irritate*, Lucr. 4, 528; Quint. 11, 3, 13 Spald.; 11, 3, 20: terram pedibus (corvus), Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 2: caput et supercilia, *to shave*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20 (just before, abrasa); Petr. 103: caput, as a token of slavery, Liv. 34, 52 *fin.;* in mourning, Suet. Calig. 5; and in execution of a vow made in times of peril, Juv. 12, 81 (cf. Petr. 103 sqq.): barbam, Suet. Aug. 79.—Transf., of the person himself: ut tonderetur diligenter ac raderetur, Suet. Caes. 45; Plin. 7, 59, 59, § 211: tigna, *to smooth off*, Lucr. 5, 1267: virgae, Verg. G. 2, 358; cf. lapides, *to sweep the mosaic ground*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 83: parietes, *to scratch*, Plin. 28, 4, 13, § 52: aream, i. e. *to clear of bushes*, Col. 2, 19; cf.: medicam marris ad solum, *to weed out*, Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 147: arva imbribus (Eurus), *to strip, lay waste, sweep, ravage*, Hor. Epod. 16, 54; cf.: terras (Aquilo), id. S. 2, 6, 25: nomen fastis, *to scratch out, erase*, Tac. A. 3, 17 *fin.:* margine in extremo littera rasa, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 22: tabellae rasae, id. A. A. 1, 437.—**B.** Poet., transf. **1.** *To touch in passing, touch upon, brush along, graze;* of streams: ripas radentia flumina rodunt, Lucr. 5, 256; Ov. F. 1, 242; Luc. 2, 425; Sen. Hippol. 16.—Of sailors: hinc altas cautes projectaque saxa Pachyni Radimus (in sailing by), Verg. A. 3, 700; 5, 170; 7, 10; Val. Fl. 5, 108; Luc. 5, 425; 8, 246 al.: sicco freta radere passu (with percurrere; of horses running past), Ov. M. 10, 654: terra rasa squamis (serpentis), id. ib. 3, 75: arva radens serpens, Stat. Th. 5, 525; cf. Verg. A. 5, 217: trajectos surculus rasit, *crept through*, Suet. Ner. 48.—**2.** *To strip off, nip off:* damnosa canicula quantum raderet, Pers. 3, 50: ista tonstrix radit, i. e. *shaves* her customers (sc. of their money), Mart. 2, 17, 5.—**II.** Trop., *to grate upon, hurt, offend:* aures delicatas radere, Quint. 3, 1, 3: teneras auriculas mordaci vero, Pers. 1, 107: pallentes mores, *to lash, satirize*, id. 5, 15.

* **rādŭla**, ae, *f.* [rado], *a scraping-iron, scraper*, Col. 12, 18, 5.

raeda or **rēda** (falsely written **rhēda**), ae, *f.* [prob. Celtic: plurima Gallica valuerunt ut raeda ac petorritum, Quint. 1, 5, 57; cf. id. 1, 5, 68], *a travelling-carriage* or *wagon with four wheels*, Varr. ap. Non. 167, 25; 451, 17; Caes. B. G. 1, 51, 2; 6, 30, 2; Cic. Mil. 10, 28; id. Phil. 2, 24, 58; id. Att. 5, 17, 1; 6, 1, 25; Hor. S. 1, 5, 86; 2, 6, 42; Juv. 3, 10.

raedārius (rēdārius), i, *adj.* [raeda], *of* or *belonging to a four-wheeled carriage:* mulae, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7.—Hence, *subst.:* **raedārius**, i, *m.* **1.** *A coachman, the driver of a raeda:* raedarium occidunt, Cic. Mil. 10, 29.—**2.** *A wagon-builder, coachmaker*, Capitol. Max. et Balb. 5, § 1.

Raeti (Rhaeti), ōrum, *m., the Rætians, a mountain people north of the Po, between the Danube, the Rhine, and the Lech,* Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 133; 3, 19, 23, § 130; Liv. 5, 33 *fin.;* Just. 20, 5, 9; Tac. H. 1, 68; 3, 5; 53; Hor. C. 4, 14, 15 al.—Hence, **1. Rae-**

tia (Rhaetia), ae, *f*, *the country of the Ræti, Rætia*, Tac A. 1, 44, id H 2, 98, 3, 5 et saep —**2. Raeticus (Rhaeticus)**, a, um, *adj*, *Rætian* oppida, Plin 3, 19, 23, § 130 Alpes, Tac G 1 bellum, Suet Tib 9 arma, Ov Tr 2, 226 copiae, Tac H 1, 59 *fin* vinum (of excellent quality), Verg G 2 96, Col 3 2, 27, Plin 14 1, 3, § 16, 14, 6, 8, § 67, Suet Aug 77, Mart 14, 100 al —**3. Raetius**, a, um, *adj*, *Rætian* provincia, Tac G 41—**4. Raetus**, a, um, *adj*, *Rætian* Alpes, Hor C 4, 4, 17

raia, ae, *f*, *a sea fish, the ray*, Plin 9, 24, 40, § 78, 9, 42, 67, § 144

Ralla, ae, *m*, *a Roman surname in the Marcian gens* **I.** M Marcius Ralla, Liv 29, 11 —**2.** Q Marcius Ralla, Liv 34, 52

rallum, i, *n* [rado], *an instrument for scraping off the earth from the ploughshare*, Plin. 18 19, 49, § 179

* **rallus**, a, um, *adj dim* [for rarulus, from rarus] *thin* tunica, *a thin tunic*, Plaut Ep 2, 2, 46, cf Non 539, 15

rāmāle, is, *n* [ramus] *twigs, shoots, sticks, brushwood*, very rare in sing ut ramale vetus, Pers 1, 97 —Usually *plur* **rāmālia**, ium, Ov M 8, 644, Pers 5, 59, Sen Ep 90, 10, Tac A. 13, 58

rāmenta, orum, *n*, less freq in *sing*, **rāmentum**, i, *n* (collat form **rāmenta**, ae, *f*, Plaut Bacch 3, 4, 15, 3, 4, 23, id Rud 4, 3, 77) [rado] **I. Lit**, *what is grated, shaved, or rubbed off, scrapings, shavings, chips*, etc (larger than scobes), Col 4, 29, 16, id Arb 8, 4 uvas scobe ramentisve abietis, populi, fraxini servare, Plin 15, 17, 18, § 67 ferri, *scales struck off by the hammer*, Lucr 6, 1044 auri, Plin 33, 3, 19, § 62 ligni, id 24, 2, 2, § 6, 24, 5, 10, § 16 lapidis specularis, id 36, 22, 45, § 162 ramento e cornibus, id 21, 2, 3, § 5 ramenta fluminum, *what rivers throw up on their banks, grains of sand*, id 33, 4, 21, § 66 sulphuratum, *a sulphur match*, Mart 10, 3 —* **II. Transf**, *bits, morsels, small pieces*, in gen patri omne (aurum) cum ramento reddidi, *each and every*, Plaut Bacch 4, 4, 29

rāmentōsus, a, um, *adj* [ramentum], *full of little bits full of small pieces* (late Lat), Cael Aur Tard 4, 3

rāmentum, i, v ramenta

* **rāmĕus**, a, um, *adj* [ramus] *of or belonging to boughs or branches* fragmenta, i e *sticks*, = ramalia Verg G 4, 303

rāmex, icis, *m* [id] **I.** (In *plur*) *The blood vessels of the lungs*, Plaut Merc 1, 27, id Poen 3, 1, 37, Varr ap Non 166, 12 —**II.** (*Sing* and *plur*) *A rupture, hernia, varicocele*, Cels 7, 18, Plin 22 25, 57, § 121, 30, 15, 47, § 137, Juv 10 205, Lucil ap Non 166, 15 —**B.** *A staff*, Col 9, 1, 3

* **rāmĭcōsus**, a, um, *adj* [ramex], *afflicted with hernia, ruptured*, Plin 30, 15, 47 § 136

Ramises, is, *m* (also **Rhamises** or **Rhamses**), *an ancient king of Egypt*, Plin 36, 8, 14, § 65, Tac. A 2, 60

Ramnes and **Ramnenses**, ium, *m* **I.** *The Latin stock or tribe from whose union with the* Taties (*Sabines*) *and* Luceres (*Etruscans*) *sprang the most ancient Roman State*, form Ramnes usually applied to *the tribe*, Varr L L 5, § 81 Müll, Liv 10, 6, 7, Prop 4 (5), 1, 31, Ov F 3 131, but it is called Ramnenses, Varr L L 5, § 55 —From them was named, **II.** *One of the three centuries of knights instituted by Romulus* usually called Ramnenses, Liv 1, 13 8, Cic Rep 2, 20, 36, but Ramnes in Liv 1, 36, 2.—Hence, poet for *nobles of the olden time*, Hor A P 342.

rāmōsus, a, um, *adj* [ramus], *full of boughs, having many branches, branching, branchy* **I. Lit** arbor, Lucr 5 1096 ilex, Ov M 8, 237, cf domus Silvani, Prop 4 (5), 4, 5 stipes Ov F 3, 751 —*Comp* lappago, Plin 26, 10, 65, § 102.—*Sup*, Tert Apol 35 —**II. Transf**, *branching* cornua cervi, Verg E 7, 30 corpora, Lucr 2, 446, Claud. Cons. Stil 3, 291 radices, Plin 21, 15, 52 § 89 —*Comp* folium, Plin 21, 10, 32, § 58 —*Sup* curalium, Plin 32, 2, 11, § 22—**Poet**, of the clouds, *branchy forked*, Lucr 6, 133 —Of the Lernean hydra from whose trunk young serpents grew out like branches, Ov. M 9, 73 vitae nescius error diducit mentes ramosa in compita, *into many devious ways*, Pers 5, 35

rāmŭla, ae, *f* [ramus], *the hoof* equorum, Veg Vet 1, 56, 31 (al ungulae), 2, 58 4

* **rāmŭlōsus**, a, um, *adj* [ramulus], *full of branching veins* folia, Plin 16, 24, 38, § 92

rāmŭlus, i, *m dim* [ramus], *a little branch or bough, a twig, sprig*, Cato, R R 101, Cic Div 1, 54, 123, Plin 24, 15, 81, § 132, 27, 12, 88, § 111 al

rāmus, i, *m* [for rad mus, Sanscr root vardh, crescere, cf radix, radius], *a branch, bough, twig* (cf surculus, termes) **I. Lit** in quibus (arboribus) non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt denique, nisi, etc, Cic de Or 3, 46, 179, Enn ap Cic Tusc 1, 28, 69 (Trag v 194 Vahl) qui praetereuntes ramum defringerent arboris, Cic Caecin 21, 60 sub ramis arboris, Lucr 2, 30, 5, 1393 decidere falcibus ramos, id. 5, 936 et saep tempora cingite ramis, Verg A 5, 71, 8, 286, Val Fl 6, 296, Hor C 2, 15, 9, id S 1, 5, 81 ingens ramorum umbra, Verg G 2, 489, id A 6, 808 —**Poet**, for *a tree*, Verg A 3, 650, for *the fruit of trees*, id ib 8, 318, in partic., for *frankincense twigs*, Claud III Cons Hon 211 —**B. Transf**, of things having a branching form **1.** *A branch of a stag's antlers*, Caes B G 6 26, 2 —**2.** *A spur of a mountain chain*, Plin 6, 27, 31, § 134 —**3.** *A club*, Prop 1, 1, 13, 4 (5), 9, 15 —**4.** = membrum virile, Nov ap Non 116, 26 —**5.** *An arm or mouth of a river* multos ignobiles ramos porrigit (Nilus), Sen Q N 4, 2, 11 —**6.** *A branch or arm of the Greek letter* Υ, used by Pythagoras as a symbol of the two paths of life, leading to virtue and vice, Aus Idyll 12, 9, hence called Samii rami, Pers 3, 56 —**II. Trop**, *a branch* ramos amputare miseriarum Cic Tusc 3, 6, 13 fortitudo, cujus patientia et perpessio et tolerantia rami sunt, Sen Ep 67, 10 —Of *a branch of consanguinity*, Pers 3, 28

rāmuscŭlus, i, *m dim* [ramus], *a little branch or bough, a twig* (late Lat for ramulus), Hier Ep 133, 3, Vulg Isa 18, 5

rāna, ae, *f* [for racna, cf ranco, racco, to roar, cry out, Germ rocheln, Gr λακεῖν, v Cors Ausspr 1, p 636 sq] **I.** *A frog*, Plin 11, 37, 65, § 172, Ov M 6, 381, 15, 375, Verg G 1, 378, 3, 431, Hor S 1, 5, 14 pluvias metuo ranae enim ῥητορεύουσιν, Cic Att 15, 16, b —**In partic**, *the tree frog, green frog* Plin 32, 8, 29, § 92, v rubeta —The entrails of frogs were used for charms, Juv 3 44 —**Prov** inflat se tamquam rana, Petr 74, 13 qui fuit rana, nunc est rex, said of one who has risen from a lowly station, id 74, 77 *fin* —**II. Transf 1.** Rana marina, *a sea fish, the frog fish, fishing frog angler* Lophius piscatorius, Linn, Cic N D 2, 49, 125, called also simply rana, Plin 9, 24, 40, § 78, and rana piscatrix, id 9, 42, 67, § 143 —**2.** *A push, or swelling on the tongue of beasts*, Col 6, 8, 1, Veg 3, 3, 12

rancens, entis, *Part*, *stinking, putrid, rancid* (ante and post class), Lucr 3, 719 axungia, Ser Samm 978

rancesco, ĕre, v inch n, *to become stinking grow rancid*, Arn 1, 12

rancĭdē, *adv*, v rancidus

rancĭdŭlus, a, um *adj dim* [rancidus] (post Aug) **I. Lit**, *stinking rank, rancid* opsonia, Juv 11, 135 —**II. Trop**, *disgusting loathsome, offensive* rancidulum quiddam locutus, Pers 1, 33, cf Mart 7, 34, 7

rancĭdus, a, um, *adj* [ranceo, rancens], *stinking, rank, rancid* **I. Lit** cadavera, Lucr 6, 1155 aper, Hor S 2, 2, 89 —**II. Trop**, *disgusting, loathsome, offensive* aspectus Plin 22, 22, 46, § 92 —*Comp* quid rancidius, quam, etc, Juv 6, 185 —*Sup* does not occur —*Adv* **rancĭdē**, *nauseously, disgustingly* ficta verba, Gell 18, 11, 2, 18, 8, 1

ranco, are, v racco

rancor, ōris, *m* [ranceo, rancens] **I. Lit**, *a stinking smell or flavor, rankness, rancidity* (late Lat) Pall 1, 20, 2, 11, 16, 2. —**II. Trop**, *an old grudge, rancor*, Hier Ep 13, 1

rānŭla, ae, *f dim* [rana] **I. Lit**, *a little frog, a tadpole*, App M 9, p 233, 11 —**II. Transf**, *a little swelling on the tongue of cattle*, Veg 4, 5, 1 al

rānuncŭlus, i, *m dim* [rana] **I. Lit**, *a little frog, a tadpole, porwigle*, Cic Div 1, 9, 15 —**II. Transf**, jocosely, of the inhabitants of Ulubrae (as residing in the neighborhood of marshes), Cic. Fam 7, 18, 3 —**III.** *A medicinal plant, called also* batrachion *perh crowfoot, ranunculus*, Plin 25, 13, 109, § 172, Tert Spect 27

rāpa, ae, v rapum

* **rapăcĭa**, ōrum, *n* [rapum], *turnip tops*, Plin 18, 13, 34, § 127, v rapicius

* **răpăcĭda**, ae, *m* [rapax], *robber*, a comically formed patronymic, Plaut Aul 2, 7, 8

răpācĭtas, ātis, *f* [id], *greediness, rapacity* quis in rapacitate avarior, Cic Cael 6, 13, Suet Tit 7, Just 38, 7, 8, Mart 6, 72, 1 dirae filius es rapacitatis, id 12, 53, 7

răpax, ācis, *adj* [rapio], *grasping greedy of plunder, rapacious* **I. Lit** (class, syn furax) vos rapaces, vos praedones, Plaut Men 5, 7, 26, id Pers 3, 3, 6 olim furunculus, nunc vero etiam rapax, Cic Pis 27, 66, so with *fur*, id Verr 2, 3, 2, § 4 inopiâ rapax, Suet Dom 3 procuratorum rapacissimum quemque, id Vesp 16, cf Tac H 1, 20 Cinara, i e *eager for presents*, Hor Ep 1, 14, 33, so Tib 1, 5, 59, 2, 4, 25 cervi, luporum praeda rapacium, Hor C 4, 4, 50, id Epod 16, 20, cf Harpyiae, id S 2, 2, 40 —As *subst* **răpax**, ācis, *comm*, *a beast of prey*, Plin 11, 45, 101, § 247 —**2.** Of things, *rapacious, ravenous* (mostly poet) falces rapaces Lucr 3 650 ventus, Ov A A 1, 388 ignis, id M 8, 837 mors, Tib 1, 3, 65, cf Orcus, Hor C 2, 18, 30 fortuna, id ib 1 34, 14 dentes, *fangs, tusks*, Veg 6, 1, 1 —With *gen* chryselectrum rapacissimum ignium, *very ignitible*, Plin 37, 3 12, § 51 —As a poet epithet of floods amnes, Lucr 5, 341 fluvii, id 1, 17 unda Cic poët N D 3, 10, 24 undae, Ov M 8, 550 Danubius, id ad Liv 397 —Hence, transf, an appellation of the twenty first legion and the soldiers composing it (qs *that sweeps every thing before it*), Tac H 2, 43, 100, 3, 14, 18, 22 —**II. Trop** (rare), with *gen*, *grasping, seizing eagerly or quickly, greedy, avaricious* nihil est rapacius quam natura, Cic Lael 14 50 rapacia virtutis ingenia, Sen Ep 95, 36 nostri omnium utilitatum et virtutum rapacissimi, Plin 25, 2, 2, § 4

† **răphănīnus**, a, um, *adj*, = ῥαφάνινος, *of radishes, made from radishes* oleum, Plin 23, 4, 49, § 94

† **răphănītis**, idis, *f*, = ῥαφανῖτις, *the sword lily*, Plin 21, 7, 19, § 41

† **răphănos agrĭa**, *f*, = ῥάφανος ἀγρία *a sort of wild radish*, Plin 26, 8, 46, § 72

† **răphănus**, i, *m* (*f*, Pall 9, 5), = ῥάφανος, *a radish*, Plin 19, 5 26 § 78 sqq, 20, 4, 12, § 22, Col 11, 3, 47, 59, Cato, R R 35, 2, Cat 15, 19

rāpĭcĭus, a, um, *adj* [rapum], *of or belonging to rapes or turnips, rape, turnip* coles, Cato, R R 35, 2 semen, *rape seed*, id ib 134, 1 —As *subst* **rāpĭcĭi**, ōrum, *m* (sc caules) *turnip shoots, young turnip plants*, Plin 18, 13, 34, § 127

răpĭdē, *adv*, v rapidus *fin*

răpĭdĭtas, ātis, *f* [rapidus] *swiftness* of a stream that carries all before it, *velocity, rapidity* (only in the foll passages) fluminis, Caes B C 1, 62, 2, id B G 4, 17, 2, Front Strat 1, 6, 2

* **răpĭdŭlus**, a, um, *adj dim* [id] *swift, rapid* sonitus, Mart Cap 8, § 804

răpĭdus, a, um, *adj* [rapio] *tearing away, seizing* **I. Lit** (very rare, and only poet) ferae, Ov H 10 96, 11, 111 (but in Lucr 4, 712, the correct read is rabidi leones) —Of hunting dogs agmen *a tearing, fierce pack*, Ov M 3, 242, cf Lucr 5, 890 —Of *fierce, consuming* heat aestus, Verg E 2, 10 sol, id G 1, 92 Sirius, id ib 4 425 flamma Ov M 2, 123 ignis, Verg G 4, 263, Ov M 7, 326, 8, 225, 12, 274 —Of a *consuming* pyre, Ov Tr 1, 7, 20 —As epithet of the sea (qs *devouring*), Tib 1, 2 40 (al rabidus) —**II. Transf**, *tearing or hurrying along, swift, quick, rapid* (the predom. and class signif, esp freq in the

poets). **1.** Of waters: fluvius, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 52; id. Men. prol. 64 sq.: torrens, Verg. A. 2, 305: amnis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 62; Lucr. 1, 14: flumen, Caes. B. C. 1, 50; Hor. S. 2, 3, 242; Tib. 1, 2, 44 Huschk. *N. cr.;* Quint. 6, 2, 6 al.; cf.: lapsus fluminum (along with celeres venti), Hor. C. 1, 12, 9: Tigris, id. ib. 4, 14, 46: procellae, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 45: undae (as a mere epitheton ornans), Ov. M. 7, 6.—*Sup.:* flumen, Caes. B. C. 1, 50 *fin.*—**2.** Of other hurrying, rapidly moving things: turbo, Lucr. 6, 668; cf. venti, Verg. A. 6, 75: Notus, Hor. C. 1, 28, 21: ignis Jovis, Verg. A. 1, 42: sol, Hor. C. 2, 9, 12; cf.: axis (solis), Ov. F. 3, 518: orbis, id. M. 2, 73; and: caelum, Stat. Th. 1, 197: equi, Ov. F. 5, 592; cf.: volucris rapidissima, id. M. 2, 716: manus, Verg. A. 8, 442: currus, id. ib. 12, 478; cf. cursus, id. ib. 12, 683: agmen, Tac. H. 2, 30; cf. Verg. A. 11, 906: bella, Claud. Cons. Stil. 1, 188: impetus, Flor. 4, 7, 12: venenum, i. e. *quick-working,* Tac. A. 12, 67; so, virus, id. ib. 13, 15 *fin.:* pestis, Sil. 7, 351: vires, id. 4, 678. —**B.** Trop., *hurried, impetuous, vehement, hasty:* oratio, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 3: rapidus in consiliis, *over-hasty, precipitate,* Liv. 22, 12 *fin.:* rapidus proelia miscet, Sil. 1, 266: rapidus in urbem vectus, Tac. H. 2, 54.—Hence, *adv.:* **răpĭdē,** acc. to II., *hurriedly, hastily, quickly, rapidly:* dilapsus (fluvius), Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: iter confecit (along with festinanter), Suet. Calig. 43.—*Comp.:* eo rapidius . . . venit Rigodulum, Tac. H. 4, 71.—Trop.: quod (παθητικόν) cum rapide fertur, sustineri nullo pacto potest, Cic. Or. 37, 128.

1. răpīna, ae, *f.* [rapio]. **I.** *Robbery, plundering, pillage, rapine* (class.; in ante-Aug. prose, as also in Tac., Suet., Verg., and Hor., only in *plur.;* syn. praeda): nihil cogitant, nisi caedes, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: avaritia in rapinis, id. Div. in Caecil. 1, 3: hostem rapinis prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 15; Hirt. B. G. 8, 25, 1: spes rapinarum, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 12, 3; Sall. C. 5, 2; 16, 4; 57, 1; Vell. 2, 32 *fin.;* 2, 83, 2; Cat. 19, 19 al.: an furtis peramve rapinis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 157.—In *sing.,* esp. *the act of robbery, the business* or *habit of plunder:* per latrocinia ac rapinam tolerantes vitam, Liv. 26, 40, 17: a rapinâ hostium templa vindicare, Just. 8, 2, 9: bonorum atque hominum, id. 8, 5, 9: cum rapinae occasio deesset, id. 21, 3, 1; 43, 2, 9; Val. Max. 6, 8, 7; 9, 3, 7; Sen. Polyb. 3, 4; id. ad Marc. 10, 4; id. Const. 6, 2; id. Ep. 72, 8; Col. 8, 11, 1: terra patuit invita rapinae, Ov. M. 5, 492; 10, 28: ad nullius rei rapinam, Front. Strat. 4, 1, 9; so, alimenti, *a withdrawing,* Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 239; 2, 68, 68, § 173: dum ei rapinam fecit, Dig. 31, 1, 88, § 16: promissae signa rapinae, *of carrying off,* Ov. M. 14, 818.—**2.** Concr., *prey, plunder, booty* (poet. and late Lat.): abstractaeque boves abjurataeque rapinae, *Verg. A. 8, 263: piscator ferat aequorum rapinas, Mart. 10, 87, 18; 8, 78, 8: et rapina pauperis in domo vestrâ, Vulg. Isa. 3, 14; 33, 23. — *Plur.:* rapinas dissipare, Vulg. Dan. 11, 24.—* **II.** *A collecting together, removing:* opum suarum, Auct. Aetn. 611.

2. rāpīna, ae, *f.* [rapum]. **I.** *A turnip-field,* Col. 11, 2, 71.—**II.** Transf., *a turnip, rape,* Cato, R. R. 5, 8; 35, 2; Inscr. Fratr. Arv. 41, 30 (2270 ap. Orell.).

* **răpīnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [1. rapina], *plundering, rapine, pillage:* rapinationes facere, M. Aur. ap. Front. 2, 15.

răpīnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a robber,* only Lucil. and Varr. ap. Non. 129, 29, and 167, 20 sq.

răpĭo, pŭi, ptum, 3 (old *perf. subj.* rapsit, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22; *part. perf. fem.* ex raptabus, Gell. ap. Charis. p. 39 P.), *v. a.* [root ἁρπ; Gr. ἅρπη, a bird of prey, ἁρπαγή, ἁρπάζω; Lat. rapidus, rapax, rapina, etc.; cf. Sanscr. lup-, lumpâmi, rumpo; Gr. λύπη], *to seize and carry off, to snatch, tear, drag, draw,* or *hurry away,* = violenter sive celeriter capio (freq. and class.; in Cæs. not at all, and in Cic. mostly in the trop. signif.; cf.: ago, fero, traho, capio, sumo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 15; 30; 31: quo rapitis me? quo fertis me? id. Men. 5, 7, 10; cf. Verg. A. 6, 845; Ov. M. 9, 121: quo me cunque rapit tempestas? Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 15; cf. id. C. 3, 25, 1: sumas ne pudenter an rapias, *snatch,* id. Ep. 1, 17, 45; cf. id. S. 1, 5, 76: hostes vivos rapere soleo ex acie: ex hoc nomen mihi est (sc. Harpax), Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 60: te ex lustris uxor, id. As. 5, 2, 84: volucri spe et cogitatione rapi a domo, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 7: ab aede rapuit funale, Ov. M. 12, 247: torrem ab aris, id. ib. 12, 271: deque sinu matris ridentem . . . Learchum . . . rapit, id. ib. 4, 516 (for which, simply sinu, id. ib. 13, 450): hastam, de vulnere, id. ib. 5, 137: telum, Verg. A. 10, 486: repagula de posti, Ov. M. 5, 120: (frondes) altâ rapit arbore ventus, id. ib. 3, 730: vi atque ingratis . . . rapiam te domum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 40: aliquem sublimem domum, id. As. 5, 2, 18; cf.: sublimem, id. Mil. 5, 1; id. Men. 5, 7, 6; Ter. And. 5, 2, 20: commeatum in naves rapiunt, Liv. 41, 3: aliquem in jus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 21; so, in jus, id. Poen. 5, 5, 56; Hor. S. 1, 9, 77; 2, 3, 72; cf.: in jus ad regem, Liv. 1, 26: in carcerem, Suet. Tib. 11; 61: aliquem ad cornuficem, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 156; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 37: ad praetorem, id. Aul. 4, 10, 30: ad supplicium ob facinus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 238: ad mortem, id. Verr. 2, 5, 52, § 138; id. Cat. 1, 10, 27: ad tortorem, id. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: ad poenam, Suet. Claud. 10; 37; id. Vit. 14: ad consulem, Liv. 10, 20: matres, virgines, pueros ad stuprum, id. 26, 13: teneram virginem ad virum, Cat. 61, 3 (cf.: rapi simulatur virgo ex gremio matris, aut, si ea non est, ex *proximâ necessitudine, cum ad virum traditur,* quod videlicet ea res feliciter Romulo cessit, Fest. p. 289 Müll.): illum (sc. lembum) in praeceps prono rapit alveus amni, Verg. G. 1, 203: nec variis obsita frondibus Sub divum rapiam, *drag into open day,* Hor. C. 1, 18, 13. — Poet.: Nasonis carmina rapti, i. e. *torn from his home, borne far away,* Ov. P. 4, 16, 1; cf. id. H. 13, 9; Stat. S. 3, 5, 6. — **B.** With the idea of swiftness predominating: Turnus rapit Totam aciem in Teucros, Verg. A. 10, 308: rapit agmina ductor, Luc. 1, 228: agmina cursu; Sil. 7, 116: legiones, Plin. Pan. 14: curru rapi, Sil. 1, 134: quattuor hinc rapimur raedis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 86: Notus rapit biremes, Sil. 17, 276: carinas venti rapuere, Luc. 3, 46: rapit per aequora navem, *hurries it away,* Verg. A. 10, 660; cf.: ventis per aequora, Ov. M. 14, 470: missos currus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 114: pedes quo te rapiunt, id. C. 3, 11, 49: arma rapiat juventus, *snatch up,* Verg. A. 7, 340; so, arma, Ov. M. 2, 603: arma manu, Verg. A. 8, 220: bipennem dextrâ, id. ib. 11, 651: cingula, id. ib. 9, 364.—**2.** With *reflex. pron., to hasten, hurry, tear one's self,* etc.: ocius hinc te Ni rapis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 118; cf. Ov. Am. 3, 5, 29: se ad caedem optimi cujusque, Cic. Phil. 13, 8, 18.—**C.** In partic. **1.** *To carry off by force; to seize, rob, ravish; to plunder, ravage, lay waste, take by assault, carry by force,* etc. (very freq.; cf. praedor), Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 11: erat ei vivendum latronum ritu, ut tantum haberet, quantum rapere potuisset, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62: tamquam pilam rapiunt inter se rei publicae statum tyranni ab regibus, id. Rep. 1, 44, 68: virgines rapi jussit . . . quae raptae erant, etc., id. ib. 2, 7, 12; 2, 8, 14; so, virgines, *to carry off, abduct,* Sall. C. 51, 9; Liv. 1, 9; Quint. 7, 7, 3; 9, 2, 70; Hor. C. 2, 4, 8; Ov. M. 12, 225; id. A. A. 1, 680: raptus a diis Ganymedes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: ab Idâ, Hor. C. 3, 20, 16: omne sacrum rapiente dextrâ, id. ib. 3, 3, 52: alii rapiunt incensa feruntque Pergama, *pillage and plunder,* Verg. A. 2, 374 (the Homeric ἄγουσι καὶ φέρουσι; for which, in prose, ferre et agere; v. ago); cf.: rapturus moenia Romae, Luc. 3, 99: Theumeson, *to seize by force,* Stat. Th. 4, 370: Armeniam, *to plunder, lay waste,* Tac. A. 13, 6: Karthaginem, Sil. 15, 401: urbem, Stat. Th. 7, 599: raptas ad litora vertere praedas, Verg. A. 1, 528.—*Absol.:* rapio propalam, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 10: ut Spartae, rapere ubi pueri et clepere discunt, Cic. Rep. 4, 5, 11 (Non. 20, 14): agunt, rapiunt, tenent, id. Rep. 3, 33, 45 Mos.; cf. along with trahere, Sall. C. 11, 4; id. J. 41, 5; with congerere, auferre, Mart. 8, 44, 9.—With the idea of rapidity predominating: castra urbesque primo impetu rapere, *to conquer rapidly* (= raptim capere), Liv. 6, 23, 5 Drak.; so, castra, Flor. 3, 20, 4; 4, 12, 34: Bithyniam, id. 3, 5, 6: Hispaniam, id. 2, 17, 6: arces, Luc. 6, 14.—*Part perf. subst.* (α) **rapta,** ae, *f., the ravished one, the seduced:* gratus raptae raptor fuit, Ov. A. A. 1, 680; id. H. 5, 97; 13, 55; 16, 339; id. F. 4, 607.—(β) **raptum,** i, *n., the plunder, that which is stolen:* rapto vivere, *to live by robbery,* Liv. 7, 25 *fin.;* 22, 39; 28, 24; Quint. 3, 7, 24; Sen. Ep. 70 *fin.;* Curt. 3, 10 *fin.;* Just. 41, 4, 7; Verg. A. 7, 749; Ov. M. 11, 291; id. Tr. 5, 10, 16; for which: ex rapto vivere, id. M. 1, 144; so, rapto gaudere, Liv. 29, 6, 3 Drak.: rapto potiri, Verg. A. 4, 217: rapto uti, Vell. 2, 73, 3: sine rapto vivere, id. 2, 32 *fin.*—**2.** *To cut off, mutilate* (poet.): caput, Sil. 15, 807: ora gladio, id. 7, 704: rapuit non dente ferarum, Luc. 10, 517.—**3.** *To carry off suddenly* or *prematurely* by death, *to snatch away* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): improvisa leti Vis rapuit rapietque gentes, Hor. C. 2, 13, 20; so id. ib. 2, 17, 5; 4, 2, 21; id. Ep. 1, 14, 7; Verg. A. 6, 428; Ov. P. 4, 11, 5; Stat. S. 2, 1, 208; 5, 3, 16; Plin. 7, 8, 6, § 46; Suet. Calig. 7; Just. 2, 2, 13 (but Liv. 3, 50, 8: fato erepta, v. Drak.)—*Absol.:* et labor et durae rapit inclementia mortis, i. e. *hurries on,* Verg. G. 3, 68: RAPTA EST = obiit, Inscr. Orell. 4475.

II. Transf. (poet.), of any action or motion which resembles *seizing, snatching,* etc.: flammam, *to catch quickly,* Verg. A. 1, 176; Ov. M. 3, 374; cf.: incendia, id. ib. 15, 350: nigrum colorem, *to take* or *assume quickly,* id. ib. 7, 289; cf.: vim monstri, id. ib. 4, 744; and v. III.: Halesus Turno feroces Mille rapit populos, *leads hastily on,* Verg. A. 7, 725; cf. id. ib. 10, 178: rapiuntque ruuntque; Litora deseruere, *take hold, seize in haste* (the cables, etc.), id. ib. 4, 581; cf.: scalas, Auct. B. Alex. 20, 4.—Of the gliding movement of a serpent nec rapit immensos orbes per humum, *sweeps along,* Verg. G. 2, 153: pars densa ferarum Tecta rapit, i. e. *range quickly through,* Verg. A. 6, 8 Heyne; cf.: acrior et campum sonipes rapit, Stat. Th. 5, 3.

III. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to snatch, force,* or *hurry away:* fertur quasi torrens oratio, quamvis multa cujusquemodi rapiat, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 3: ipsae res verba rapiunt, *carry along with them,* id. ib. 3, 5, 19: aspice me quanto rapiat Fortuna periclo, *carries away* (the figure taken from a storm at sea), Prop. 1, 15, 3: aliquem in deteriorem viam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 54; cf.: (comoediam) in pejorem partem, i. e. *to put a bad construction upon, to misconstrue, misrepresent,* Ter. Ad. prol. 3: consilium meum in contrariam partem, Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 2: aliquem in invidiam, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 7: opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errorem, id. Leg. 2, 17, 43: si quis in adversum rapiat casusve deusve, Verg. A. 9, 211; Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: cum aliqua his ampla et honesta res objecta est, totos ad se convertit et rapit, *seizes upon, appropriates,* id. Off. 2, 10, 37; cf.: commoda ad se, id. ib. 3, 5, 22: victoriae gloriam in se, Liv. 33, 11 *fin.:* almum Quae rapit hora diem, *snatches away,* Hor. C. 4, 7, 8; cf.: simul tecum solatia rapta, Verg. E. 9, 18: impetus rapit huc, rapit illuc, Stat. Th. 12, 794.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To carry along* or *away* with passion, *to transport, ravish, captivate;* and with a designation of the limit, *to carry* or *hurry away, to attract strongly* to any thing (usually in a bad sense): impetu raptus, Quint. 7, 2, 44: judicem rapere, id. 6, 2, 3; cf. id. 10, 1, 110; 12, 10, 61: praedae ac rapinarum cupiditas caeca te rapiebat, Cic. Pis. 24, 57: amentiâ rapi, id. Fam. 16, 12, 2: furorne caecus, an rapit vis acrior, An culpa? Hor. Epod. 7, 13; cf.: in medias res auditorem, id. A. P. 149: utraque forma rapit, Prop. 2, 25 (3, 20), 44: quem (sc. leonem) cruenta Per medias rapit ira caedes, Hor. C. 3, 2, 12: rapit omnes ira, Sil. 14, 299: ὁρμή, quae hominem huc et illuc rapit, Cic. Off. 1, 28 *fin.;* cf. Verg. A. 4, 286; 8, 21: ad quas (res) plerique inflammati aviditate rapiuntur, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 38: animus cupidine caecus ad inceptum scelus rapiebat, Sall. J. 25, 7: ea (cupiditas) ad oppugnandam Capuam rapit, Liv. 7, 30 et saep.—In a good sense: qui ad divinarum rerum cognitionem curâ omni studioque rapiantur, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111: rapi ad opes augendas generis humani, id. Rep. 1, 2, 3. — Poet., with *inf.* (for ad aliquid): (mundus) rapit aetherios per carmina pandere census, Manil. 1, 12.—**2.** *To seize by violence, to snatch, steal* (poet.): Hippodameam raptis nactu'st nuptiis, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Trag. v. 398 Vahl.): oscula, Hor. C. 2, 12, 28; Tib. 1, 4, 53; 55;

1, 8 58, cf Venerem incertam, Hor S 1, 3, 109, cf sed rapiat sitiens Venerem, *but may eagerly seize upon* Verg G 3, 137 il licitas voluptates Tac H 3 41 spem adoptionis acrius in dies, id ib 1, 13 *fin* quo facinore dominationem raptum ierit expediam, id. A 4, 1, cf id H 2, 6 —**3.** With the idea of rapidity or haste predominating *to snatch, seize,* or *lay hold of quickly, to hasten, precipitate* (poet , in prose only since the Aug per) vive, Ulixes, dum licet Oculis postremum lumen radiatum rape non dixit cape, non pete, haberet enim moram sperantis diutius sese victurum, sed rape, Cic de Or 3 40, 162 (from an old poet) rapiamus, amici, Occasionem de die, Hor Epod 13, 3, so, occasionem, Juv 15, 39 viam, *to hasten*, Ov H. 19, 74 Loers , cf iter, Sil 12, 471 gressus Luc 3 116 cursus, id 5 403 letum, id 4, 345 bellum, *to wage suddenly*, id 5, 403 nefas, *to hasten, precipitate*, id. 10, 428 ut limis rapias, quid prima secundo Cera velit versu, *may hastily note*, Hor S 2, 5, 53 al —In prose raptae prope inter arma nuptiae, Liv 30, 14 2 Drak repente impetu facto transitum rapuit, Front Strat 1, 4, 8 inter rapienda momenta periculorum communium, Amm. 18 7, 7 et saep —**4.** In late Lat , *to strive for* in purchasing exemplaria litterarum certatim, Hier Ep 57, 2 librum tota certatim urbe Sulp Sev Dial 1, 23

rāpistrum, i, *n* [rapum] *the wild rape*, Col 9, 4 5

* **răpo,** onis, *m* [rapio] *a robber* (ante class., v raptor), Varr ap Non 26, 32

‡ **rapso,** are, i q rapto, *to snatch* or *hurry away* RAPSATA, Inscr Orell. 4859

raptim, *adv* [raptus, from rapio], *by snatching* or *hurrying away*, i e, **I.** *Violently, greedily, rapaciously* (very rare) ludunt raptim pila, Nov ap Non. 96, 20 semine raptim avium fame devorato, Plin 17, 14 22 § 99 —Far more freq and class , **II.** *Hastily, suddenly, speedily, hurriedly* mittere, Lucr 1, 662 haec scripsi raptim, ut, etc , Cic Att 2, 9, 1 cui donet inpermissa raptim Gaudia, Hor C 3, 6, 27 aliquem sequi, Liv 26 5 omnia raptim atque turbate aguntur, Caes. B C 1, 5, cf raptim omnia praepropere agendo, Liv 22, 19 praecipitata raptim consilia id 31, 32 proelium inire raptim et avide, id 9, 35 ignis raptim factus, id 21, 14 agmen ducere, Curt 5, 13, 1, Tac A 1, 56 illa levem fugiens raptim secat aethera pennis, *swiftly flying* Verg G 1, 409 fruaris tempore raptim, Hor Ep 2, 2 198 et saep (old form **raptē,** Ven Fort. Vit S Mart 4, 651)

raptio, onis, *f* [rapio] *a carrying off, abduction, ravishing, rape* (ante and post class.) in raptione affuisse * Ter Ad 3, 3, 2 Proserpinae Arn 5, 183 Helenae, Aus Per Iliad prooem § 4

‡ **raptito,** are, *v freq* [id], acc to Gell 9, 6 *fin*

rapto, āvi, atum (*inf pass* paragog raptarier, Enn Trag 192), 1, *v freq a* [id] *to seize and carry off, to snatch, drag,* or *hurry away* (mostly poet) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen vidi Hectorem curru quadrijugo raptarier, *dragged along* Enn ap Cic Tusc. 1, 44, 105 (Trag v 129 Vahl)· imitated by Verg Hector raptatus bigis A. 2, 272, and Hectora circa muros, id. ib 1, 483, cf viscera viri Per silvas, id. ib 8, 644 Phaëthonta rapax vis solis equorum Aethere raptavit toto terraque per omnes, Lucr 5 398, cf of the same arbitr o volucrum raptatur equorum, Ov M 2, 234, Lucr 1, 279 raptatur comis per vim Ov M 12, 223; cf signa, quae turbine atque unda raptabantur, Tac A 1, 30 pars de divulso raptabant membra juvenco, * Cat 64, 258 quid me raptas? Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 5, cf dissipati liberi, raptata conjux (sc. ad tabulam Valeriam) Cic. Sest. 69, 145 (cf id. Fam 14, 2, 2) in fluctu carinas, Sil 1, 409 —**B.** Esp , *to lead quickly, hurry, hasten* nos ad ostia Ponti Raptat iter, Val. Fl 2, 576 Hiberos, Sil 16, 31 in agmina turmas, id. 8, 406, 3, 404 vexilla huc vel illuc, Tac H. 3, 22, cf legiones huc atque illuc, Auct B Afr 73, 4 —Poet., with *inf* raptantur amantes jungere Nymphas, Nemes. Ecl 3, 56 —**C.** In partic., *to waste, ravage, plunder* igitur raptare inter se immittere latronum globos, etc., Tac. A 12, 54 arces Stat. Th 6 115 adhuc raptabat Africam Tacfarinas i e devastabat, *was laying waste, ravaging*, Tac A. 4, 23 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *to drag along* nam quid ego heroas, quid raptem in crimina divos? *to accuse, arraign*, Prop 3, 11 (4, 10), 27 patres raptabat ad aras cura deûm, Sil. 7, 74 (cf rapio, I A) —**B.** In partic , *to hurry along* with passion, *to agitate, disquiet* ita me amor lassum animi ludificat, fugat, agit, appetit, Raptat, etc , Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 9 sacer effera raptat Corda pavor, Val Fl. 1, 799 amor raptabat, Sil 13, 720

raptor, ōris, *m* [rapio], *one who seizes by force, a robber, plunderer, abductor, ravisher* (only poet and in post Aug prose, syn. praedo, direptor, praedator) **I.** Lit (α) With *gen* (fluvius) rapidus raptori pueri subduxit pedem, Plaut. Men prol 65 hostium, id Ep 2, 2, 115 panis et peni, id Trin 2, 1, 23 orbis, Tac Agr 30 filiae, id. A 1, 58, cf poet. thalami mei, i e uxoris, Sen Hippol 627 templi, Just 8, 2, 9 ferri, *that draws or attracts to itself*, i e *the magnet*, Aug Civ Dei, 21, 4 —(β) *Adj* lupi raptores, *robbing, plundering*, * Verg A. 2, 356, Ov M 10, 540 —(γ) *Absol* rapta et raptores tradere, Plaut Am. 1, 1, 51, Prop 4 (5), 9, 9, Hor C 3, 20 4, Luc 3, 125, Mart 8 26, 2, Tac. H. 2, 86 al ferus, i e lupus, Col 7, 12, 9 gratus raptae raptor fuit, *ravisher*, Ov A. A. 1, 680, Hor C 4, 6, 2, Mart. 12, 52, 7, Quint. 9, 2 90, 7, 8, 4 consilium raptor vertit in fallaciam, Phaedr 1, 32, 5 —**II.** Trop raptores alieni honoris, Ov M 8, 438 numquam defuturos raptores Italicae libertatis lupos, etc , Vell. 2, 27, 2

* **raptōrĭus,** a, um, *adj* [id], *that serves for dragging away* machinamentum, Cael Aur Tard. 3, 6 *fin*

* **raptrix,** icis, *f* [raptor], *she that carries off, ravishes* aquila (that carried off Ganymede), Hier Chron.

raptum, i, *n* , *robbery, rapine, plunder*, etc., v rapio, I. C 1 *fin.*

1. raptus, a, um, *Part* , from rapio

2. raptus, ūs, *m* [rapio], *a carrying off by force* **I.** In gen (very rare) Inoo lacerata est altera raptu, *violent rending*, Ov M 3, 722 runcinarum, Plin 16, 42, 82, § 225 lenes cucurbitarum, Cael Aur Acut 1, 11 —Esp *a jerking, cramp* in the limbs (med. t t.) raptus omnium membrorum ex cerebri membranis, Cael Aur Acut. 1, 1, 8, cf id. ib 1, 3, 37, = Gr σπασμος, id ib 2, 10, 74 —More freq , **II.** In partic , *a carrying off, robbing, plundering* ad praedam et raptus congregare, Tac A. 2, 52, cf id H 1, 46, 83, id G 35 raptus exercere, id A. 15, 38 *fin.*—**B.** Esp of persons, *an abduction, rape* quis de Ganymedi raptu dubitat? Cic. Tusc 4, 33, 71 virginis (Proserpinae) id Verr 2, 4 48, § 107, Suet Ner 46, Ov F 4, 417 —*Absol* , Tac. A 6, 1, id. H 2, 73 *fin* , Claud. Rapt Pros. 2, 12

rāpŭlum, i, *n dim* [rapum], *a little turnip* or *rape*, Hor S 2, 2 43, 2, 8, 8

rāpum, i, *n* [akin to Gr ῥαφη, ῥαφανη] (collat. form **rāpa,** ae, *f*, Col 11, 3, 16, Scrib Comp 176, 177), *a turnip, rape* Brassica rapa, Linn , Varr R R. 1, 59, 4, Col. 2, 10, 22 sq , Plin 18, 13 33, § 125, flung at one as an insult, Suet Vesp 4 —**II.** *A knob* or *lump* formed by the roots of a tree magnarum arborum truncos cum rapo suo transtulit, Sen Ep 86, 17, cf id ib 86, 18

rārē, *adv* , v rarus *fin*

rārē-făcio (written also separately **rārē făcio**), fēci, factum, 3, *v a.* [rarus], *to make thin* or *rare, to rarefy* (Lucret) rarefieri, Lucr 1, 648 rarefacta, id. 2, 1139, 3, 442 rareque facit, id. 6, 233, 870

rārenter, *adv* , v rarus *fin*

rāresco, ĕre, *v inch. n* [rarus], *to grow thin, lose its density, to become rare, be rarefied* (poet. and in post Aug prose) **I.** Lit fulgit item cum rarescunt quoque nubila caeli, Lucr 6, 214, cf id 6, 513, Stat. S 1, 2, 186 umor aquai ab aestu, Lucr 6, 875, cf rarescit terra calore, *becomes loose*, id 6, 841 corpus, id 4, 865, 892 resolutaque tellus In liquidas rarescit aquas, Ov M 15, 246 quadrupedibus senectute lanae rarescunt, Plin 11, 39 94, § 231 —**II.** Transf rarescunt alta colonis Maenala, i e *become empty, depopulated*, Stat. Th 4, 284, cf. moenia densae Romae, id S 4, 4, 14 rarescit multo laxatus vulnere miles, *the ranks grow thin*, Sil 17, 423, 5, 382, and rarescunt cuspide pugnae Val Fl 6 617 umbrae rarescentes, Stat. Th 1, 343, 11, 74 ubi angusti rarescent claustra Pelori, i e. *shall open themselves grow wider*, i q laxabuntur, patebunt, * Verg A 3, 411, so, colles paulatim rarescunt, Tac. G 30 —**III.** Trop sonitus rarescit, *becomes feeble, diminishes, dies away*, Prop 3, 15 (4, 14), 35 quod justitia rarescit, iniquitas increbrescit, Tert Apol 20 ita justitia rarescet, ita impietas et avaritia crebrescent, Lact 7, 15, 8 Ibis efficit, ut rarescant mortiferae pestes absumptae, *become rare*, Amm 22, 15, 25, 26, 3, 1 (In Ov M 15, 246, the read. varies between rarescit and rorescit.)

* **rārĭ-pĭlus,** a, um, *adj* [rarus] *thin-haired* caprinum pecus, Col 1, praef § 26

rārĭtas, ātis, *f* [id], *the state of being loose* or *not dense, looseness of texture, distance apart* (good prose) **I.** Lit in pulmonibus inest raritas quaedam et assimilis spongiis mollitudo ad hauriendum spiritum aptissima, Cic. N D 2, 55, 136 dentium, Quint 11, 3, 55 (asini) nec pontes transeunt, per raritatem eorum translucentibus fluviis, Plin 8, 43 68, § 169 —In *plur* foraminum raritates, Vitr 2, 5 venarum, id 8, 3 —**II.** Transf , *small number, fewness, rarity* capillorum, *thinness*, Suet. Oth 12, cf superciliorum, Plin 28, 11, 46, § 163 stellarum (opp multitudo), id 2, 18, 16, § 80 remanentium (hominum), Suet Aug 43 exemplorum, Plin 7, 13, 11, § 58, cf Cels 7, 14 raritas dictorum distinguet oratorem a scurra, Cic de Or 2 60, 247, cf figurarum, Quint. 9, 3, 27 lavandi, Suet Aug 82 in raritate videre, Lampr Elag 28 —**b.** Concr , *a rarity* Alexandro equi magna raritas contigit Plin 8, 42 64, § 154 —In *plur* raritates, Gell 3, 16, 9

rārĭtūdo, inis, *f* [id], *looseness* (rare form for raritas) rete a raritudine (dictum), Varr L L 5 § 130 Müll mediocri raritudine terra, Col Arb 3, 7

rārō, *adv* , v rarus *fin*

Rarungae, arum, *m* , *a people of India*, Plin 6, 20, 23, § 74

rārus, a, um, *adj* [etym dub , cf Sanscr root rah , to abandon], *having wide interstices between its parts, of a loose texture, not thick* or *dense, thin* (opp densus, freq and class) **I.** Lit denseri poterunt ignes, rarique relinqui, Lucr 1, 656, cf (terra) Rara sit an supra morem si densa requiras Densa magis Cereri, rarissima quaeque Lyaeo, Verg G 2, 227 sq , 1, 419 textura, Lucr 4, 196, cf retia, Verg A. 4, 131, Hor Epod. 2, 33 tunica, Ov Am 1, 5, 13, and cribrum, id M 12, 437 rariores silvae, *the thinner, clearer parts of the forest*, Tac Agr 37 seges, Col 2, 9, 6 corpus (opp solidae res) Lucr 1, 347, 2, 860, 6, 631 al aer, id 2, 107, cf in the *comp* , id 6, 1024 manus, i e *with the fingers spread apart*, Quint 11, 3, 103 rara que non fracto vestigia pulvere pendent, i e *scarcely visible*, Stat Th. 6 640 —**II.** Transf **A.** Of things which stand apart from each other, *far apart, here and there, scattered, thin, scanty* (= disjectus, opp densus, confertus) cum raris disjectisque ex aedificiis pabulum conquireretur, Hirt B G 8, 10, cf vides habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis, *scattered*, Cic Rep 6 19, 20 apparent rari nantes, Verg A 1, 118 foramina Lucr 5, 457 bacae ex panduntur rarae, Plin 17, 10 11, § 60 frutices in vertice, Ov H 10 25 coma, id Am 1, 8 111, cf capillus Suet Calig 50 racemi, Verg E 5, 7 umbra, id. ib 7, 46 arbores, Nep Milt. 5, 3 tela, Ov M 12, 600 et saep —Poet. manat rara meas lacrima per genas *drop by drop*, Hor C 4 1, 34 —**2.** In partic , in military lang , *far apart, here and there, scattered about, dispersed straggling, single* (opp confertus) accedebat huc ut numquam conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis proeliarentur, Caes B G 5, 16, cf rari in confertos illati, Liv 23, 27 ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, Caes B G 5, 9, 5, 17, 7, 45, 7, 80, id. B C 1, 27 *fin.* Samnites raris ordinibus constiterant, Liv 9, 27, Curt. 4, 14, 14 rara est acies, Verg A. 9, 508 rarior acies, Tac. H 3, 25, Front Strat 3, 10, 4 rarior acies Curt 4, 15, 20 ut ordines suos non magnopere servarent

rari dispersique pugnarent, Caes. B. C. 1, 44; cf. Tac. Agr. 37 *fin.*; Front. Strat. 1, 5, 23.—**B.** Of any thing found in small numbers or which seldom takes place, *few, rare* (cf. paucus): in omni arte ... ut in ipsā virtute, optimum quidque rarissimum, Cic. Fin. 2, 25, 81; cf.: rarum genus (amicorum) et quidem omnia praeclara rara, id. Lael. 21, 79: raris ac prope nullis portibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 12 *fin.*; cf.: etiamsi rarus ejus rei, nonnullus tamen usus, Quint. 8, 6, 30: rarus enim est animus ad ea defendenda, Sall. H. 3, 61, 7 Dietsch: idem rarum est, non sine usu tamen, Quint. 5, 11, 42: rari domos, plurimi amicorum tecta ... petivere, Tac. H. 1, 79 *fin.*: Oceanus raris ab orbe nostro navibus aditur, id. G. 2: aliquod solitarium aut rarum, Cic. Inv. 1, 44, 83: ut anteponantur rara vulgaribus, id. Top. 18, 69: litterae, Liv. 6, 1; cf. id. 7, 3: rara hostium apparebant arma, id. 2, 50: lites, Quint. 7, 1, 43: infelicitas, id. 11, 2, 49: quae (littera) est apud nos rarissima in clausulis, id. 12, 10, 31: quod est magis rarum, id. 9, 2, 73: ex maxime raro genere hominum, Cic. Lael. 17, 64; cf. Quint. 7, 3, 25: raris vocibus hisco, Verg. A. 3, 314: rara per ignotos errent animalia montes, id. E. 6, 40: audiet pugnas vitio parentum Rara juventus, Hor. C. 1, 2, 24.—Rarum est, with *ut*: rarum est, ut, etc., Quint. 3, 10, 3; 6, 3, 38; 10, 7, 24: rarum dictu, esse aliquid, cui prosit neglegentia, Plin. 18, 16, 39, § 140.—**b.** Mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the *adv.* raro, *seldom, rarely*: nec Iliacos coetus nisi rarus adibat, Ov. M. 11, 766; cf.: rarus, qui tam procul a portu recessisset, reperiebatur, Quint. 12, prooem. § 3; so, rarus fuit, qui, etc., id. 6, 2, 3: antiquis scriptoribus rarus obtrectator, Tac. A. 4, 33; Sall. H. Fragm. 3, 22, p. 233 Gerl.: Caesar rarus egressu, Tac. A. 15, 53; cf.: leones rari in potu, Plin. 8, 16, 18, § 46: (calculus) rarus inventu, id. 28, 15, 61, § 217; cf.: helxine rara visu est, id. 21, 16, 56, § 96: Homerus alias circa picturas pigmentaque rarus, i. e. *rarely speaks of them*, id. 33, 7, 38, § 115.—**2.** Poet., in partic., *uncommon of its kind, scarce, rare, extraordinary, remarkable*: rara puella fuit, Prop. 1, 17, 16; so, Cynthia, id. 1, 8, 42: ministra deae, id. 4 (5), 11, 52; cf.: rara quidem facie, sed rarior arte canendi, Ov. M. 14, 337: facies, id. H. 17, 93 Ruhnk.: vestis, Cat. 69, 3: avis (sc. pavo), Hor. S. 2, 2, 26: fides, id. C. 1, 35, 21: artis opus rarae, Tib. 3, 4, 37: patulis rarissima ramis, Ov. M. 7, 622: rarissima turba, id. A. A. 2, 281: rarissimi ingenii homo, Sen. Contr. 28: conjux rarissima, Stat. S. 5, 1, 11.—Hence, *adv.*, usually raro (class.), but sometimes rare (ante-class. and post-Aug.), rarenter (ante- and post-class.), or rariter (late Lat.). **A.** Form **rārō**: raro nimium dabat quod biberem, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 20: potavi, edi, donavi, et enim id raro, id. Bacch. 4, 10, 6: si id, quod raro fit, fieri omnino negetur, Cic. Inv. 1, 43, 80: evenire insolenter et raro (opp. vulgo), id. ib. 1, 28, 43: vinum aegrotis prodest raro, nocet saepissime, id. N. D. 3, 27, 69; id. de Or. 3, 52, 101; cf. id. Or. 24, 80: sed tamen raro habet in oratione poeticum aliquod verbum dignitatem, id. de Or. 3, 38, 153: raro antecedentem scelestum Deseruit poena, Hor. C. 3, 2, 31: admodum raro, Cic. Fat. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12; for which we find raro admodum, Quint. 11, 1, 14; Plin. 2, 50, 51, § 135: raro umquam, Quint. 4, 1, 4; 5, 7, 22; Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 93: ita raro, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: sic raro, Hor. S. 2, 3, 1: tam raro, Ov. M. 13, 117: quam raro, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 25: perquam raro, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 55.—*Comp.*: quod si rarius fiet, quam tu exspectabis, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 1.—*Sup.*: istud rarissime accidere, Col. 5, 5, 7: non affari nisi rarissime, Suet. Claud. 3.—**B.** Form **rārē** (acc. to I.), *far apart, thinly, sparsely, here and there*: nisi rare conseritur, vanam et minutam spicam facit, Col. 2, 9, 5: tenui vimine rarius contextus saccus, id. 9, 15, 12.—**2.** (Acc. to II. B.) Of time, *seldom, rarely*: vero rare capitur (piscis), Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 56.—**C.** Form **rārenter,** *seldom, rarely*: dato rarenter bibere, Cato, R. R. 103; so, rarenter, Liv. And., Enn., Caecil., Nov., Trab., Pompon. ap. Non. 515, 23 sq.; 164, 25 sq.; App. Flor. 3, p. 357, 22. — **D.** Form **rārĭter** (very rare): quidquid fit rariter, magis delectat, Schol. Juv. 11, 208.

* **rāsāmen,** inis, *n.* [rado], *that which is scraped* or *shaved off, a scraping, shaving*, Marc. Emp. 1 *med.*

rāsĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *scraped, shaved, smoothed, polished, smooth*, = levigatus (mostly poet.): torno rasile buxum, Verg. G. 2, 449: foris, Cat. 61, 168: fibula, Ov. M. 8, 318; Stat. Th. 7, 658: calathi, Ov. H. 9, 76: argentum, i. e. *vessels without raised work*, Vell. 2, 56, 2: hasta, Sil. 4, 176: palmes, *deprived of the bark*, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 206: scopuli, *smooth*, i. e. *without herbage, bare*, Prud. στεφ. 3, 69.

rāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a shaving, scraping*: capitis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4: strigilis rasio est adhibenda corporibus, id. ib. 4, 7.

rāsis, is, *f.*, *a kind of raw pitch*, Col. 12, 20, 6.

rāsĭto, āvi, 1, *v. freq. a.*, *to shave often, to shave* (post-Aug. and very rare): faciem cotidie, Suet. Oth. 12: barbam, Gell. 3, 4, 3.

‡ **rāsōres** fidicines dicti, quia videntur chordas ictu radere (qs. *scrapers of the strings*), Paul. ex Fest. p. 275, 2 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 274, 13 ib.

†† **rasta,** ae, *f.* [Germ.; O. H. Germ. rasta or rast, rest; Goth. rasta, a mile; cf. the Slav. werst], *a German measure of a mile* (late Lat.), Hier. in Joel, 3, 18.

rastellus, i, *m. dim.* [rastrum], *a hoe, rake, mattock*, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38; id. R. R. 1, 49, 1; Col. 2, 12, 6 (for which, id. 2, 10, 27, rastra), Suet. Ner. 19.

raster, tri, v. rastrum *init.*

rastrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [rastrum], *of* or *belonging to the hoe*, i. e. *to husbandry* or *a country life*: Hypobolimaea, *the title of a comedy of Cæcilius*, Non. 16, 19; 40, 4; 89, 16 al.

rastrum, i, *n.*, usually in *plur.*, **rastri,** ōrum, *m.* (so *nom.* rastri, Varr. L. L. 5, § 136 Müll.; Verg. G. 1, 164; Ov. M. 11, 36; *acc.* rastros, Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 11, 4; Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 6; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 36; 5, 1, 58 al.; but rastra, Cels. ap. Non. 222, 8; Ov. M. 14, 2; Juvenc. 15, 166; cf. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 94; 2, 421; Stat. Th. 3, 589) [rado], *a toothed hoe, a rake*, used for breaking up the soil, *a mattock*: rastris glebas qui frangit inertes, Verg. G. 1, 94: arva obnoxia rastris, id. ib. 2, 439; 3, 534; cf.: rastris terram domat, id. A. 9, 608: graves, Ov. M. 11, 36: vulnera Rastrorum fert tellus, id. ib. 2, 287: rastros quadridentes, Cato, l. l.: ligneis rastris sarriendus, Col. 2, 11, 4.—Comically spoken of as the comb of Polyphemus, with the sickle as his razor, Ov. M. 13, 765.—Prov.: si illi pergo suppeditare sumptibus, mihi illaec vero ad rastros res redit, *it will bring me to the hoe*, i. e. *I shall be reduced to work for my living*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 58.

rāsūra, ae, *f.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a scraping, a shaving* (post-Aug.): calami, Col. 4, 29, 9: barbae capitisque, Hier. in Isa. 5, 15, 2.—**2.** Concr., *what is scraped* or *shaved off; a scraping, shaving*: eboris, Veg. 1, 10, 6; 6 (4), 8, 8.—**II.** Trop.: gulae, *the harsh pronunciation of the gutturals by the Orientals*, Hier. in Ep. Paul. ad Tit. 2, 9.

1. rāsus, a, um, *Part.*, from rado.

* **2. rāsus,** ūs, *m.* [rado], *a scraping, shaving*: ab rasu rastelli dicti, Varr. L. L. 5, § 136 Müll.

Ratancum, i, *n.*, *a city in Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 142.

rătārĭae, ārum, *f.* [ratis], *small vessels made of logs fastened together, rafts*, acc. to Gell. 10, 25 *fin.*; also called ratiariae in Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 43; cf. ratiarius.

rătĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.], *a raftsman, lighterman*, Dig. 13, 7, 30; Inscr. Murat. 67, 7.

rătĭhăbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ratum-habeo], *an approval, ratification* (jurid.), Dig. 3, 5, 6, § 6; 50, 17, 152 al.

rătĭo, ōnis (*abl.* rationi, Lucr. 6, 66), *f.* [reor, ratus], *a reckoning, account, calculation, computation.* **I.** Lit. (α) *Sing.*: *Les.* Nequaquam argenti ratio conparet tamen. *Sta.* Ratio quidem hercle adparet: argentum οἴχεται, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 15 sq.: rationem putare ... bene ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit, id. Most. 1, 3, 141; 146; cf.: ad calculos vocare amicitiam, ut par sit ratio acceptorum et datorum, Cic. Lael. 16, 58: itur, putatur ratio cum argentario ... Ubi disputata est ratio cum argentario, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 53 sq.: dextera digitis rationem computat, id. Mil. 2, 2, 49: magna ratio C. Verruci, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 188: direptio ejus pecuniae, cujus ratio in aede Opis confecta est, id. Phil. 5, 6, 16; cf.: quibus in tabulis nominatim, ratio confecta erat, qui numerus domo exisset, etc., ... Quarum omnium rerum summa erat, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 29: auri ratio constat: aurum in aerario est, *the account agrees*, i. e. *is correct*, Cic. Fl. 28, 69 (v. consto): decumo post mense, ut rationem te dictare intellego, *to make the reckoning*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 38 (al. ductare): rationem ducere, *to make a computation, to compute, calculate, reckon*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 129; so, rationem habere, *to take an account, make a computation*: omnium proeliorum, Caes. B. C. 3, 53; cf.: hujus omnis pecuniae conjunctim ratio habetur, id. B. G. 6, 19; and: piratarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 71: rationem inire, *to cast up, reckon, calculate*, Caes. B. G. 7, 71, 4: quattuor minae periere, ut ratio redditur, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 23; cf.: tibi ego rationem reddam? id. Aul. 1, 1, 6; id. Trin. 2, 4, 114: rationem referre, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39, § 98: rationem repetere de pecuniis repetundis, id. Clu. 37, 104: *Py.* Quanta istaec hominum summa est? *Ar.* Septem millia. *Py.* Tantum esse oportet: recte rationem tenes, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 47 et saep.: drachumae, quas de ratione debuisti, *according to the account*, id. Trin. 2, 4, 24: grandem (pecuniam) quemadmodum in rationem inducerent, non videbant, *how they should bring it into their accounts*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 106.—(β) *Plur.*: rationes putare argentariam, frumentariam, pabuli causā quae parata sunt; rationem vinariam, oleariam, quid venierit, etc., Cato, R. R. 2, 5: rationes ad aerarium continuo detuli ... quas rationes si cognoris, intelleges, etc., Cic. Pis. 25, 61: ut rationes cum publicanis putarent, id. Att. 4, 11, 1: rationes a colono accepit, id. Caecin. 32, 94: quid opus est? inquam. Rationes conferatis. Assidunt, subducunt, ad nummum convenit, id. Att. 5, 21, 12: rationes referre ... rationes deferre, id. Fam. 5, 20, 2: Romani pueri longis rationibus assem Discunt in partes centum diducere, Hor. A. P. 325 et saep.: A RATIONIBVS, *an accountant*, Inscr. Orell. 1494; 2973; 2986; 4173 et saep. (cf. ab).—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A list, roll, register* (rare): cedo rationem carceris, quae diligentissime conficitur, quo quisque die datus in custodiam, quo mortuus, quo necatus sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 57, § 147: rationes imperii, ab Augusto proponi solitas, sed a Tiberio intermissas, publicavit (sc. Caligula), Suet. Calig. 16 (= breviarium) totius imperii, id. Aug. 101 *fin.*: rationarium imperii, id. ib. 28.—**2.** *A sum, number* (rare), Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 11: nunc lenonum et scortorum plus est fere Quam olim muscarum est. Ea nimia est ratio, id. Truc. 1, 1, 49: pro ratione pecuniae liberalius est Brutus tractatus quam Pompeius, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 5; cf. II. B. 1. c. infra.—**3.** *A business matter, transaction, business*; also, *a matter, affair*, in gen. (a favorite word of Cicero): res rationesque eri Ballionis curo, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 31: res rationesque vestrorum omnium, id. Am. prol. 4: re ac ratione cum aliquo conjunctus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 172: de totā illā ratione atque re Gallicanā inter se multa communicare, id. Quint. 4, 15: cum (Druides) in reliquis fere rebus, publicis privatisque rationibus, Graecis utantur litteris, Caes. B. G. 6, 14 (metaphrast. πράγμασι): ratio nummaria, Cic. Att. 10, 11, 2: aeraria ratio, id. Quint. 4, 15: ratio domestica ... bellica, id. Off. 1, 22, 76: quod ad popularem rationem attinet, id. Fam. 1, 2, 4: rationes familiares componere, Tac. A. 6, 16 *fin.*: fori judiciique rationem Messala suscepit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 51, 149; cf.: in explicandis rationibus rerum civilium, id. Rep. 1, 8, 13: rationes civitatis, id. ib. 1, 6, 11: quantos aestus habet ratio comitiorum ... nihil fallacius ratione totā comitiorum, id. Mur. 17, 35: propter rationem Gallici belli, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 19; so id. ib. 8, 14, 35: ad omnem rationem humanitatis, id. Mur. 31, 66: in hac ratione quid res, quid causa, quid tempus ferat, tu facillime per-

spicies, id. Fam 1, 7, 6 *fin* ad eam rationem existimabam satis aptam naturam meam, id Att. 9, 11, A, 1 — **b.** Pregn. meae (tuae, etc) rationes, *my* (*thy*, etc.) *interest, my* (*thy*, etc) *advantage* (cf in Engl to find one's account in any thing) me ad ejus rationes adjungo, quem tu in meis rationibus tibi esse adjungendum putasti, Cic Fam 1, 8, 2, cf exemplum meis alienissimum rationibus, id Corn Fragm 1, 7 B and K consideres, quid tuae rationes postulent, Sall C 44, 5 servitia repudiabat .. alienum suis rationibus existimans videri causam civium cum servis fugitivis communicasse, *inconsistent with his policy or interests*, id ib 56, 5 si meas rationes unquam vestrae saluti anteposuissem, Cic Red ad Quir 1, 1

II. Trop , *a reckoning, account, computation* postquam hanc rationem cordi ventrique edidi, *presented this reckoning*, Plaut Aul 2, 7, 12 itidem hic ut Acheronti ratio accepti scribitur, i e *things are taken only, nothing is given back*, id Truc. 4, 2, 36 nomen (comoediae) jam habetis, nunc rationes ceteras Accipite, *an account of the rest*, id Poen prol 55, cf census quom sum, juratori recte rationem dedi, id. Trin 4, 2, 30, so, rationem dare, for the more usual rationem reddere, Varr L. L 6, § 86 Müll , Cic Verr 2, 1, 36, § 92 Zumpt (argentarii) ratione utuntur, *make a reckoning, settle up*, Plaut Cas prol 27 cum eam mecum rationem puto, *go into that calculation, think over the matter*, id ib 3, 2, 25, cf · frustra egomet mecum has rationes puto, Ter Ad 2, 1, 54 (Medea et Atreus) inita subducta que ratione nefaria sceleri meditantes, Cic N D 3, 29, 71 quod posteaquam iste cognovit hanc rationem habere coepit, *to make the following calculation, reflection*, id Verr 2, 5, 39, § 101, cf totius rei consilium his rationibus explicavit, ut si, etc , si, etc , sin, etc , *drew the plan of the whole undertaking according to the following calculation that if*, etc , Caes B C 3, 78, and herewith cf rationem consilii mei accipite, id ib 3, 86 ut habere rationem possis, quo loco me convenias, etc , *that you may calculate*, Cic Fam 3, 6, 6 semper ita vivamus, ut rationem reddendam nobis arbitremur, id Verr 2, 2, 11, § 28, cf nihil est, quod minus ferendum sit, quam rationem ab altero vitae reposcere eum, qui non possit suae reddere, id Div in Caecil 9, 28, and with this cf si gravius quid acciderit, abs te rationem reposcent, *will call you to account*, Caes B G 5, 30 clarorum virorum atque magnorum non minus otii, quam negotii rationem exstare oportere, *an account must be capable of being given*, Cato ap Cic Planc 27, 66 tam otii quam negotii rationem reddere majores censuisse, Col 11 *fin* · eam condicionem esse imperandi, ut non aliter ratio constet, quam si uni reddatur, *that the account is not correct unless*, etc , Tac A 1, 6 *fin* mirum est quam singulis diebus in urbe ratio aut constet aut constare videatur, Plin Ep 1, 9 1, 1, 5, 16 et saep ; cf Just. praef 5 — **B.** Transf **1.** *Relation, reference, respect* to a thing (agricolae) habent rationem cum terra, quae nunquam recusat imperium, *have an account, have to do, have dealings with the earth*, Cic. Sen 15 51 ; cf ubi ratio cum Orco habetur, Varr R R 1, 4, 3 , for which ubi sit cum Orco ratio ponenda, Col 1, 3, 2 cum omnibus Musis rationem habere cogito, Cic Att. 2, 5, 2 cum hac (muliere) aliquid adulescentem hominem habuisse rationis, id Cael 20, 50, cf id Verr 2, 2, 77, § 190 omnes, quibuscum ratio huic aut est aut fuit, assunt, defendunt, id. Quint 23, 75, cf quae ratio tibi cum eo intercesserat? id Rosc Com 14, 41 pacis vero quae potest esse cum eo ratio, in quo est incredibilis crudelitas, fides nulla? id Phil 4, 6, 14 quod si habenda cum M Antonii latrocinio pacis ratio fuit, etc., id. ib 12, 7, 17 · fontes ad nostrorum annalium rationem veteres, ad ipsorum sane recentes, *in respect to our annals*, id Brut. 13, 49 — **b.** Pregn., *a respect, regard, concern, consideration, care* for a thing (usu in the connection habere and ducere alicujus rei rationem) ad hanc rationem quoniam maximam vim natura habet, fortuna proximam · utriusque omnino habenda ratio est in deligendo genere vitae, Cic. Off 1, 33, 120 quorum (civium Romanorum) nobis pro vestra sapientiâ, Quirites, habenda est ratio diligenter, id Imp Pomp 7, 17 (deos) piorum et impiorum habere rationem, id Leg 2, 7, 15 cujus absentis rationem haberi proximis comitiis populus jussisset, Caes B C 1, 9, so, absentis, id ib 1, 32, 3, 82 *fin* sauciorum et aegrorum habita ratione, id ib 3, 75 moneret, frumenti rationem esse habendam, Hirt. B G 8, 34, so (al frumentandi), rationem habere, Caes. B G 7, 75 Oud , cf. id ib 7, 71 alicujus vel dignitatis vel commodi rationem non habere, Cic. de Or 2, 4, 17 ut summae rei publicae rationem habeamus, Pompeius ap Cic Att 8, 12, c, 3 alicujus salutis rationem habere, i e *to regard, care for, be concerned about*, Caes B G 7, 71, so id B C 1, 20 turpissimae fugae rationem habere, id. ib 2, 31 ut in ceteris habenda ratio non sui solum sed etiam aliorum, sic, etc , Cic Off 1, 39, 139 proinde habeat rationem posteritatis et periculi sui, Caes. B C 1, 13 habere nunc se rationem officii pro beneficiis Caesaris, id B G 5, 27 non ullius rationem sui commodi ducit, Cic Rosc Am 44, 128 cum hujusce periculi tum ceterorum quoque officiorum et amicitiarum ratio, id Clu 42 117 omnis hac in re habenda ratio et diligentia est, ut, etc , id Lael 24, 89, cf didici ex tuis litteris, te omnibus in rebus habuisse rationem, ut mihi consuleres, id Fam 3, 5, 1 habeo rationem, quid a populo Romano acceperim, *bring into consideration, consider*, id. Verr 2, 5 14, § 36 ut habere rationem possis, quo loco me salva lege Corneliâ convenias, ego veni, etc , id Fam 3, 6, 6 neque illud rationis habuisti, eam provinciam ad summam stultitiam nequitiamque venisse, id Verr 2, 5, 15, § 38, cf hoc rationis habebant, facere eos nullo modo posse, ut, etc , id ib 2, 2, 29, § 70 — **c.** *Relation* to a thing, i e (α) Subject , *course conduct, procedure, mode, manner, method, fashion, plan*, etc (cf consilium) nunc sic rationem incipissam, hanc instituam astutiam, ut, etc., Plaut. Mil 2, 2, 82, cf id ib 3, 1, 175 sqq ubi cenas hodie, si hanc rationem instituis? Plaut Stich 3, 1, 26, id Truc. 1, 1, 3 tua ratio est, ut secundum binos ludos mihi respondere incipias mea, ut ante primos ludos comperendinem Ita fiet, ut tua ista ratio existimetur astuta, meum hoc consilium necessarium, Cic Verr 1, 11, 34, cf · ratio viaque defensionis, id Verr 2, 5, 1, § 4 itaque in praesentia Pompeii insequendi rationem omittit, Caes B C 1, 30 mea autem ratio in dicendo haec esse solet ut, etc , Cic de Or 2, 72, 292 haec in philosophia ratio contra omnia disserendi id N D 1, 5, 11 dicendi, id. Or 32, 114, id de Or 3, 15, 56, cf aliquot ante annis inita ratio est, ut, etc., id Rep 2, 36, 61 ut quo primum occurreretur, vix ratio iniri possit, Caes. B G 7, 24 quia reponendarum (tegularum) nemo artifex inire rationem potuerit, Liv 42, 3 *fin* — In *plur* hoc aditu laudis non mea me voluntas sed meae vitae rationes ab ineunte aetate susceptae prohibuerunt, *plan of life*, Cic Imp Pomp 1, 1 de rationibus rerum publicarum aut constituendarum aut tuendarum, id Rep 1, 6, 11 — (β) Object , *relation, condition, nature, kind, sort, fashion, way*, etc (cf modus) sed ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat ac Belgae ad Nervios detulerant Caes B G 2, 19, cf ut rei militaris ratio atque ordo postulabat id ib 2, 22, so, rei militaris, id ib 4, 23 ratio atque usus belli, *the art and practice of war*, id. ib 4, 1, id. B C 1, 76 *fin.*, 2, 18; 3, 17 et saep al ; cf novae rationes bellandi, id. ib 3, 50 ratio equestris proelii, id B G 5, 16 quorum operum haec erat ratio, etc , id B C 1, 25 , cf rationem pontis hanc instituit , tigna bina, etc , id. B G 4, 17 serpit per omnium vitas amicitia, nec ullam aetatis degendae rationem patitur esse expertem sui, Cic. Lael 23, 87, cf ita ratio comparata est vitae naturaeque nostrae ut, etc., id. ib 27, 101, id Ac 2 43, 132 civitas (Platonis) non quae possit esse, sed in quâ ratio rerum civilium perspici posset, id. Rep 2, 30, 52 *init* , cf reliqui disseruerunt de generibus et de rationibus civitatum, id. ib 2, 11, 22 , 1, 8, 13 quam creberrimis litteris faciam ut tibi nota sit omnis ratio dierum atque itinerum meorum, id Fam 3, 5, 4 quoniam eadem est ratio juris in utroque, id Rep 3, 12 21; cf haec eadem ratio est in summa totius Galliae, Caes. B G 6, 11 *fin.* ab nostris eadem ratione, qua pridie, resistitur, id ib. 5, 40, id B C 3, 100, cf id ib 3, 101 docet, longe aliâ ratione esse bellum gerendum atque antea sit gestum, id. B G 7, 14 hoc si Romae fieri posset, certe aliquâ ratione expugnasset iste, Cic Verr 2, 2, 52, § 130 quid refert, qua me ratione cogatis? id Lael 8, 26 quod fuit illis conandum atque omni ratione efficiendum, Caes. B C 1, 65 *fin* , 1, 67 *fin* simili ratione Pompeius in suis castris consedit, id ib 3, 76 auxilium ferri nullâ ratione poterat, id ib 1, 70 nec quibus rationibus superare possent, sed quem ad modum uti victoria deberent, cogitabant, id ib 3, 83 *fin* , 3, 58, 3, 18 *fin* et saep —(γ) With *gen* of a *subst* in circumlocution for the *subst.* itself (v Zumpt, Gram § 678) vereor ne oratio mea aliena ab judiciorum ratione esse videatur, Cic Verr 2, 4, 49, § 109 multa autem propter rationem brevitatis praetermittenda, id ib 2, 1, 40, § 103 quantas perturbationes et quantos aestus habet ratio comitiorum? id Mur 17, 35 nihil fallacius ratione tota comitiorum, id ib 17, 36 praedicere tempestatum rationem et praedonum, id. ib 2, 4 tota ratio talium largitionum genere vitiosa est, id. Off 2, 17, 60 — **2.** Pregn , *that faculty of the mind which forms the basis of computation and calculation*, and hence of *mental action* in general, i e *judgment, understanding, reason* duplex est vis animorum atque natura una pars in appetitu posita est, quae est ορμη Graece, quae hominem huc et illuc rapit , altera in ratione, quae docet et explanat, quid faciendum, quid fugiendum sit Ita fit, ut ratio praesit, appetitus obtemperet, Cic Off 1, 28, 101 homo, quod rationis est particeps, per quam consequentia cernit, causas rerum videt earumque progressus et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, similitudines comparat rebusque praesentibus adjungit atque annectit futuras, facile totius vitae cursum videt ad eamque degendam praeparat res necessarias Eademque natura vi rationis hominem conciliat homini et ad orationis et ad vitae societatem etc , id ib 1, 4, 11 sq haud scio, an melius fuerit, humano generi motum istum celerem cogitationis, acumen, sollertiam, quam rationem vocamus non dari omnino quam tam munifice et tam large dari, etc , id N D 2, 27, 69 lex est ratio summa, insita in natura, quae jubet ea, quae facienda sunt, prohibetque contraria. Eadem ratio cum est in hominis mente confirmata et confecta, lex est, id Leg 1 6 18 ut, quos ratio non posset, eos ad officium religio duceret, id N D 1, 42, 118 mens et ratio et consilium in senibus est, id Sen 19, 67, cf Liv 28, 28 si pudor quaeritur, si probitas, si fides, Mancinus haec attulit, si ratio, consilium, prudentia Pompeius antistat, Cic Rep 3, 18, 28 , cf id Quint 16 53, and si ratio et prudentia curas aufert, Hor Ep 1, 11, 25. quibus in rebus temeritas et casus, non ratio nec consilium valet, Cic. Div 2, 41, 85, cf illa de urbis situ revoces ad rationem quae a Romulo casu aut necessitate facta sunt, id Rep 2, 11, 22 , and moneo ut agentem te ratio ducat, non fortuna, Liv. 22, 39 *fin* mulier abundat audacia, consilio et ratione deficitur, Cic Clu 65, 184 Ariovistum magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vicisse Cui rationi contra homines barbaros locus fuisset, etc., Caes B G 1, 40 arma amens capio, nec sat rationis in armis, Verg A. 2, 314 rationis egens, id ib 8, 299 et saep iracundia dissidens a ratione, Cic Rep 1, 38, 60 : majora quam hominum ratio consequi possit, id. ib 1, 10, 15 quantum ratione provideri poterat, Caes B G 7, 16 *fin* quantumque in ratione esset, exploratum habuit, Hirt B G 8, 6 *init* nec majore ratione bellum administrari posse, Caes B C 7, 21 minari divisoribus ratio non erat, *it was not reasonable, was contrary to reason*, Cic Verr 1, 9, 24 , so, nulla ratio est, with an *object-clause*, id Caecin 5, 15 , so, too minime rationis est, Col 3, 5, 3 , cf with *dat* Vitellianus exercitus, cui acquiescere Cremonae ratio fuit, *which, as reason dictated, ought to have rested at Cremona*, Tac H 3, 22 quod domi te inclusisti, ratione fecisti, *reasonably, sensibly, judiciously*, Cic Att 12,

14, 3.—**b.** The *reasonable cause* of a thing, *a ground, motive, reason:* ratio est causa, quae demonstrat, verum esse id, quod intendimus, brevi subjectione. Rationis confirmatio est ea, quae pluribus argumentis corroborat breviter expositam rationem, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28: quid tandem habuit argumenti aut rationis res, quamobrem, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 115; cf.: nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus: deinde contraria refutare, id. de Or. 2, 19, 80: noverit orator argumentorum et rationum locos, id. Or. 14, 44 (v. also argumentum): si mei consilii causam rationemque cognoverit, id. Div. in Caecil. 1, 1; cf.: ad eam sententiam cum reliquis causis haec quoque ratio eos deduxit, quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 10 *fin.:* quam habet rationem, non quaero aequitatis, sed ipsius improbitatis atque impudentiae?... facti, si non bonam, at aliquam rationem afferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 85, § 196; cf.: deinde nihil rationis affert, quamobrem, etc., id. Caecin. 33, 96: non deest hoc loco copia rationum, quibus docere velitis, humanas esse formas deorum: primum quod, etc.... deinde quod, etc.... tertiam rationem affertis, quod, etc., id. N. D. 1, 27, 76: et quidem, cur sic opinetur, rationem subicit, id. Div. 2, 50, 104: idcirco minus existimo te nihil nisi summā ratione fecisse, id. Att. 8, 11, D, § 5: nunc non modo agendi rationem nullam habeo, sed ne cogitandi quidem, id. Fam. 4, 13, 3: rationes in eā disputatione a te collectae vetabant me rei publicae penitus diffidere, id. Fam. 5, 13, 3; cf. id. Ac. 2, 36, 116: rationibus conquisitis de voluptate et dolore disputandum putant, id. Fin. 1, 9, 31; cf.: quod cum disputando rationibusque docuisset, id. Rep. 1, 16, 25: his rationibus tam certis tamque illustribus opponuntur ab his, qui contra disputant primum labores, etc., id. ib. 1, 3, 4 et saep.: num parva causa aut prava ratio est? *reason, excuse*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 27.—(β) In rhet., *a showing cause, argument, reasoning* in support of a proposition: ratio est, quae continet causam, quae si sublata sit, nihil in causā controversiae relinquatur, hoc modo: Orestes si accusetur matricidii, nisi hoc dicat, Jure feci, illa enim patrem meum occiderat, non habet defensionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 13, 18: ad propositum subjecta ratio, et item in distributis supposita ratio, id. de Or. 3, 54, 207; cf. Quint. 3, 11, 4; 5, 14, 1; 16; 7, 8, 3.—**c.** *Reasonableness, reason, propriety, law, rule, order, conformity*, etc.: in omnibus, quae ratione docentur et via, primum constituendum est, quid quidque sit, etc., *in a reasonable, regular manner*, Cic. Or. 33, 116; cf.: ut ratione et viā procedat oratio, id. Fin. 1, 9, 29: modo et ratione aliquid facere (along with recte atque ordine facere), id. Quint. 7, 28; cf.: quae res Nec modum habet neque consilium, ratione modoque Tractari non vult, Hor. S. 2, 3, 266: nihil est, quod ratione et numero moveri possit sine consilio, Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 43: intervallis imparibus, sed tamen pro ratā parte ratione distinctis, *divided proportionally by rule*, id. Rep. 6, 18, 18; cf.: ex summis et infimis et mediis interjectis ordinibus ut sonis moderatā ratione civitas concinit, *in symmetrical proportion*, id. ib. 2, 42, 69: in quo defuit fortasse ratio, sed tamen vincit ipsa rerum publicarum natura saepe rationem, *order, system*, id. ib. 2, 33, 57; 5, 5, 7: declinatio si cum ratione fiet, *reasonably*, id. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: ratio et distributio, *a reasonable division*, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 1, 1.—**d.** *A theory, doctrine*, or *system* based upon reason; *science*, and (less freq.), subject., *knowledge:* erat enim tunc haec nova et ignota ratio, solem lunae oppositum solere deficere, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; cf.: nova et a nobis inventa ratio, id. ib. 1, 8, 13; 2, 39, 66: si animum contulisti in istam rationem et quasi artem, id. ib. 1, 23, 37; cf.: omnes tacito quodam sensu sine ullā arte aut ratione, quae sint in artibus ac rationibus recta ac prava dijudicant, id. de Or. 3, 50, 195; id. Brut. 74, 258: continet enim totam hanc quaestionem ea ratio, quae est de naturā deorum, id. Div. 1, 51, 117: Epicuri ratio, quae plerisque notissima est, *doctrine, system, philosophy*, id. Fin. 1, 5, 13; cf.: Stoicorum ratio disciplinaque, id. Off. 3, 4, 20: Cynicorum ratio, id. ib. 1, 41, 148; so id. Fin. 3, 20, 68: ratio vivendi ... ratio civilis et disciplina populorum, *the art of living ... statesmanship*, id. Rep. 3, 3, 4; cf.: etiamsi cui videbitur illa in optimis studiis et artibus quieta vitae ratio beatior, haec civilis laudabilior est certe et illustrior, id. ib. 3, 3, 4: improba navigii ratio tum caeca jacebat, Lucr. 5, 1004: saltationis ac musicae rationis studiosi, Col. prooem. § 3 al.—S u b j e c t., *knowledge:* si qua (est in me) exercitatio dicendi aut si hujus rei ratio aliqua, ab optimarum artium studiis ac disciplinā profecta, Cic. Arch. 1, 1.—**e.** *A view* or *opinion* resting upon reasonable grounds: mea sic est ratio, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 43; cf.: inventus est nemo, cujus non haec et sententia esset et oratio, non esse metuendum, etc.... Haec cum omnes sentirent et cum in eam rationem pro suo quisque sensu ac dolore loqueretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 68 sq.; and with this cf. id. Att. 1, 11, 1: cujus ratio etsi non valuit, Nep. Milt. 3, 6 (just before: hujus cum sententiam plurimi essent secuti).—**f.** In philos. lang., *a production of proof, argumentation, reasoning:* (Epicurus) tollit definitiones; nihil de dividendo ac partiendo docet; non, quo modo efficiatur concludaturque ratio, tradit, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 22; cf. id. Div. 2, 10, 25; id. de Or. 2, 38, 158: ratio ipsa coget, et ex aeternitate quaedam esse vera et ea non esse nexa causis aeternis, etc., id. Fat. 16, 38; cf.: ergo, ubi tyrannus est, ibi non vitiosam ut heri dicebam, sed, ut nunc ratio cogit, dicendum est, plane nullam esse rem publicam, id. Rep. 3, 31, 43.

* **rătĭōcĭnābĭlĭter**, *adv.* [ratiocinor], *according to correct computation*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 11 *fin.*

rătĭōcĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], a rhet. and archit. t. t. **I.** In rhet. **1.** *An exercise of the reasoning powers, calm reasoning, ratiocination* (opp. impulsio, a passionate feeling, impulse; cf. argumentatio): ratiocinatio est diligens et considerata faciendi aliquid aut non faciendi excogitatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 18: etiam sapientiae studiosos maxime medicos esse, si ratiocinatio hoc faceret, Cels. 1, praef. § 49.—**2.** *A certain form of reasoning, a syllogism:* ratiocinatio est oratio ex ipsā re probabile aliquid eliciens, quod expositum et per se cognitum, suā se vi et ratione confirmet, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 57; cf.: si ex alio colligitur aliud, nec improprium nec inusitatum nomen est ratiocinationis, Quint. 8, 4, 16; Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 152; Quint. 5, 10, 6; 3, 6, 15; 5, 14, 5 al.—**3.** A rhet. figure, *reasoning in an interrogative form:* ratiocinatio est, per quam ipsi a nobis rationem poscimus, quare quidque dicamus, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 16, 23.—**II.** In archit., *theory* (opp.: fabrica, practice): ratiocinatio est, quae res fabricatas solertiā ac ratione proportionis demonstrare atque explicare potest, Vitr. 1, 1, 1; 15.

rătĭōcĭnātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** In rhet., *of* or *belonging to reasoning, syllogistic, ratiocinative:* genus, Cic. Inv. 1, 13, 17: quaestio, Quint. 7, 1, 60: status, id. 7, 8, 3; cf. id. 3, 6, 46; 61; 5, 10, 6.—**II.** In gram.: ratiocinativa conjunctio, *serving for inference, illative*, as ergo, igitur, Diom. p. 410 P.

rătĭōcĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a reckoner, computant, accountant*, i. q. calculator. **I.** L i t., Cic. Att. 1, 12, 2; Col. 3, 3, 7; Dig. 14, 4, 5, § 16.—**II.** T r o p.: ut boni ratiocinatores esse possimus et addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa flat, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 59; Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 5.

rătĭōcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a reckoning, computation*, Col. 5, 1 *fin.;* 5, 2, 6; 5, 11, 13; Cod. Th. 8, 1, 6: publica, ib. 9, 16, 2.—**II.** *The obligation to render an account:* imponere, Cod. 2, 7, 6 al.

rătĭōcĭnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [ratio] (rare, but good prose). **I.** L i t., *to reckon, compute, calculate:* in summo apud illos (sc. Graecos) honore geometria fuit: itaque nihil mathematicis illustrius; at nos metiendi ratiocinandique utilitate hujus artis terminavimus modum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 5: de pecuniā ratiocinari, id. Inv. 2, 39, 115; 2, 32, 125; Vitr. 10, 15.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** *To consider, deliberate, meditate:* quo pacto cum illis occipiam, id ratiocinor, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 18: socii profecto ratiocinati essent quid possent facere, si quidem suā sponte facerent, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16.—**B.** *To reason, argue, to infer* or *conclude* from a consideration of circumstances: id ex partibus juris sumi oportebit et ratiocinari, quid in similibus rebus fieri soleat, et videre, utrum, etc., Cic. Inv. 2, 20, 61; cf. Auct. Her. 2, 23, 35; Quint. 7, 1, 61: etenim sic ratiocinabantur ... aperte jam ac perspicue nulla esse judicia, etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 20; cf. id. Mil. 12, 32; id. Phil. 2, 22, 55.—Rarely with *acc.:* mores atque parsimoniam alicujus, App. M. 1, p. 113, 5.

rătĭōnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [ratio] (post-Aug.; = rationalis, which is in better use), *reasonable, rational:* natura, Sen. Vit. Beat. 14, 1: virtutes quae ad rationabilem animum pertinent, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 17, 18; cf.: virtutes rationabiles, id. ib.: responsio rationabilis, Vulg. Job, 32, 3: rationabile sine dolo lac, *the pure milk of reason*, id. 1 Pet. 2, 2: sententia vera et rationabilis, Dig. 5, 1, 2, § 3.—*Comp.:* rationabilius esse videtur, Dig. 45, 3, 37.—*Adv.:* **rătĭōnābĭlĭter**, *rationally, reasonably*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1: errare, Hier. Ep. 39, 5; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 11, 17; Amm. 20, 4, 8; Lact. Ep. 61, 17.

* **rătĭōnābĭlĭtas**, ātis, *f.* [rationabilis], *reasonableness, rationality*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9, 5.

rătĭōnābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. rationabilis *fin.*

rătĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [ratio]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to accounts* (post-Aug.): LITTERAE, Inscr. (a. p. Chr. 193) Orell. 39.—Hence, *subst.* (α) **rătĭōnālis**, is, *m.*, *an accountant, receiver of revenue, treasurer*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 45; 46; Capitol. Gord. 7; Commod. ap. Capitol. Albin. 2; Amm. 15, 3, 4; Inscr. Orell. 1090.—(β) **rătĭōnāle**, is, *n.*, *the oracular breastplate* of the Jewish high-priest, Vulg. Exod. 25, 7; id. Lev. 8, 8; also called rationale judicii (transl. of LXX. τὸ λογεῖον τῆς κρίσεως), id. Exod. 28, 15.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to reason, reasonable, rational, endowed with reason:* falsa est (finitio), si dicas, Equus est animal rationale: nam est equus animal, sed irrationale, Quint. 7, 3, 24: homo est animal rationale, id. 5, 10, 56; cf. id. 5, 8, 7; and: nec si mutis finis voluptas, rationalibus quoque: quin immo ex contrario, quia mutis, ideo non rationalibus, id. 5, 11, 35; so without a *subst.:* a rationali ad rationale (translatio), id. 8, 6, 13.—**B.** *Reasonable, depending on reason:* in causā rationali, Auct. Her. 2, 12, 18: philosophia, i. e. *logic*, Sen. Ep. 89, 17; also called rationalis pars philosophiae, Quint. 12, 2, 10: disciplina, i. e. *theoretical science* (opp. to usus and experimenta), Cels. praef.; also ars, id. ib.; hence, rationalis medicina, *theoretical therapeutics;* and rationales medici, *medical theorists*, id. ib.—**2.** In rhet., i. q. ratiocinativus, *of* or *belonging to a syllogism, syllogistic:* genus (quaestionum), Quint. 3, 5, 4; 6, 54; 78; 86; cf. status, id. 3, 6, 56; 66.—Hence, *adv.:* **rătĭōnālĭter**, *in a reasonable manner, reasonably, rationally*, Sen. Ep. 109; Tert. Anim. 16 al.

* **rătĭōnālĭtas**, ātis, *f.* [rationalis], *reasonableness, rationality:* habet anima rationalitatem, Tert. Anim. 38 *fin.*

rătĭōnālĭter, *adv.*, v. rationalis *fin.*

rătĭōnārĭum, ii, *n.* [ratio], *a statistical table, schedule, book of accounts:* imperii, Suet. Aug. 28 (for which: breviarium imperii, id. ib. 101; cf. Tac. A. 1, 11).

rătis (**rătes**, acc. to Prob. p. 1473 *fin.;* yet perh. we should here read vates; *acc.* ratim, Hyg. Fab. 175), is, *f.* [Sanscr. ar-i-tras that which propels, an oar; Gr. ἐρέτης, rower; ἐρέσσω, to row; Lat.: remus, remigium, triremis, etc.]. **I.** *A vessel made of logs fastened together, a raft:* rates vocantur tigna colligata, quae per aquam aguntur; quo vocabulo interdum etiam naves significantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 272 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 273, 22 ib.: nave primus in Graeciam ex Aegypto Danaus advenit, antea ratibus navigabatur inventis in mari Rubro inter insulas a rege Erythrā, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 206; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 2, § 5: transeunt Rhenum navibus ratibusque, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: trabibus verius quam ratibus, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53; Caes. B. C. 1, 25: ratibus quibus junxerat flumen, nondum resolutis, etc., i. e. *pontoons*, Liv. 21, 47: tamquam in rate in mari immenso nostra vehitur ratio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73 B. and K.—**2.** *A float:* quasi pueris

qui nare discunt, scirpea induitur ratis Plaut. Aul 4, 1, 9 — **3.** Prov servavisti omnem ratem, *you have saved us from ship wreck*, Plaut Most 3 3, 15 cf id ib 3, 2, 53, id Bacch 4, 6, 27 — **B.** Meton, in the poets, *a bark, boat, vessel*, in gen. caeruleum spumat sale conferta rate pulsum, Enn ap Prisc p 659 P (Ann v 378 Vahl), Naev ap Varr L. L. 7, § 23 Müll, Att ap Fest. s. v rates, p 272 ib, Cat 63, 1, 64, 121, Verg. G 2 445, id. A. 1, 43, 3, 192, 4, 53 — Of Charon's boat, Verg A. 6, 302

‡ **rătītus,** a, um, *adj* [ratis], *marked with the figure of a raft.* ratitum quadrantem dictum putant, quod in eo et triente ratis fuerit effigies, ut navis in asse, Paul ex Fest p 275 Müll, so, quadrantes, Lucil ap Varr L. L. 5, § 44 ib (cf Plin 33, 3, 13, § 45)

rătiuncula, ae, *f dim* [ratio] **I.** *A small reckoning, a little account* subduxi ratiunculam, Quantum aeris mihi sit, quantumque alieni siet, Plaut Curc 3, 1, id Capt. 1, 2, 89, Ter Phorm 1, 1, 2 — **II.** *A slight ground* or *reason* leves, Cic Tusc 4, 19, 43 huic incredibili sententiae ratiunculas suggerit, id. N D 3, 29, 73 — **2.** In dialectics *a petty syllogism* concludunt ratiunculas Stoici, Cic Tusc 2 12 29 humanis ratiunculis falsis contravenire conantur, Aug Civ Dei, 20, 1, 1

rătō, *adv* [ratus], *certainly, surely* (post class), Tert Anim 35, id ad Uxor 2, 9

Ratumēna Porta (Ratumenna), *a gate at Rome*, which, acc to Festus, derived its name from an Etruscan youth, Paul ex Fest p 275 Müll, cf Plin 8, 42, 65, § 161, Sol 45, 15 (in Plut Public 13, written Ῥατουμένα)

rătus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, v reor *fin*

rauca, ae, *f*, *a species of worm that breeds in oak roots*, Plin 17, 18, 30, § 130, Dig 19, 2, 15 § 2

‡ **raucēdo,** inis *f* [raucus], *hoarseness* raucedo amputatio vocis Haec et arteria sis vocatur, eo quod raucam vocem et clausam reddat ab arteriarum injuriā, Isid Orig 4, 7, 14.

raucesco, ĕre, *v n* [id], *to grow hoarse, become hoarse* quomodo raucescit vox (gallinae), Aug in Psa 58, Isid. 12, 7, 15

* **raucĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj dim* [id], *a little hoarse* cornix, Hier Ep 40, 2

* **raucio,** no *perf*, sum, 4, *v n* [id], *to be hoarse* rausuro tragicus qui carmina perdit Oreste, Lucil ap Prisc p 907 P

rauci-sŏnus, a um, *adj* [id.], *hoarse sounding* (only in the foll. passages) cantus cornicum, Lucr 5, 1084 bombi, Cat 64, 263

raucĭtas, atis, *f* [id] **1.** *Hoarseness, raucity* (not ante Aug), Cels. 2, 1 *med*, Scrib Comp 184, Plin 20, 6, 23, § 53, and in *plur*, id 22, 23, 49, § 104. — **2.** Transf (α) *A snoring* Mart Cap 8, § 804. — (β) Of the *hoarse sound* of the tuba, Plin 11, 51, 112, § 269

raucus, a, um, *adj* [from root ru, to make a loud noise, ravus], *hoarse.* **I.** Lit (freq and class.) rogitando sum raucus factus, Plaut Ep 2, 1, 16 expurigabo ad raucam ravim omnia, id Fragm ap Non. 164, 19 nos raucos saepe attentissime audiri video at Aesopum, si paulum irrauserit explodi, Cic de Or 1, 61, 259, Prop 1, 16, 39 cornices, Lucr 6, 751 palumbes, Verg E 1, 58 cicadae, id ib 2, 12 fauces, Lucr 6, 1189, cf guttur, Ov M 2, 484 os aselli, id F 1, 433 vox (ranarum) id M 6, 377 garrulitas (picarum), id. ib 5, 678 stridor (simiae), id. ib 14, 100 quaere peregrinum vicinia rauca reclamat *screaming herself hoarse*, Hor Ep 1, 17, 62, cf. circus, Juv 8, 59 Rup causidici, Mart. 4, 8, 2 rogatores, id. 10, 5, 4 Codrus, Juv 1, 2 cohors (Gallorum) id 6, 514 illa (puella) sonat raucum quiddam, Ov. A A 3, 289, cf. the foll — Poet., in gen, of the swan dant sonitum rauci per stagna loquacia cygni, Verg A 11, 458 — *Comp* raucior, Mart Cap 1, § 28 Serv ad Verg A 7, 704 — **2.** Transf, of inanimate things, *hoarse, hollow*, or *deep sounding harsh, rough, grating*, etc. (only in the poets) cornu, Prop 3 3 (4, 2) 41 cymbala, id 3, 17 (4 16), 36 tibia id 3, 10 (4, 9), 23 ossa (tubae) id 4 (5) 3, 20, cf. aes (i e tuba), Verg G 4 71 et saep murmur (undae), id ib 1, 109, cf Hadria, Hor C 2, 14, 14 litus, Stat Th. 5, 291 Aquilo, Mart 1, 50, 20 tonitrua, Stat Th 2, 40 postes, Prop 4 (5), 8, 49, cf Ov Am 1, 6, 50 aes (i e scutum) Verg A 2, 545 et saep amnis Rauca sonans, id. ib 9, 125, cf tumidus post flamina pontus Rauca gemit, Luc 5, 217 arma raucum gemuere, Sil. 2, 245, cf Ov A A 3, 289 — **II.** Trop te vero nolo, nisi ipse rumor jam raucus erit factus, ad Baias venire, *has become faint, died away*, Cic. Fam 9, 2, 5

Raudii campi, *a broad plain near Verona, where Marius defeated the Cimbri*, Vell 2, 12, 5 — Called also, in *sing*, **Raudius campus,** Flor 3, 3, 14, Aur Vict. Vir Ill c 67

raudus (also **rōdus** and **rūdus**), ĕris, *n* [kindr with rudis, cf crudus, crudelis] *a rude mass*, hence, in partic, *a piece of brass* used as a coin (an old word) rodus vel raudus significat rem rudem et imperfectam Nam saxum quoque raudus appellant poetae, ut Attius in Menalippo manibus rapere raudus saxeum grandem et gravem Vulgus quidem in usu habuit non modo pro aere imperfecto, sed etiam pro signato in aestimatione censoria aes infectum rudus appellatur, Fest s v rodus, p 265 Müll. aes raudus dictum, Varr L L 5, § 163 ib olim aera raudera dicebantur, Val Max 5, 6, 3 χαλκὸς ἀνέργαστος rudus, Gloss. Philox sculptor ab eris Rudere decoctam consuevit fingere massam, Prud Apoth 792 cum rudera milites jacerent, Liv 26, 11, 9 Weissenb

Rauduscŭla or **Rauduscŭlāna porta,** *a gate at Rome, according to the ancient division of Servius Tullius, between the* P Naevia *and* Lavernalis, Varr L L 5, § 163 Müll., Fest s h. v p 274 ib, Val Max 5, 6, 3

rauduscŭlum (**rōd-** and **rūd-**) i, *n dim* [raudus] **I.** *A little piece of brass* used as a coin (an old word) in mancipio do cum dicitur Rudusculo libram ferito asse tangitur libra, Fest s v rodus, p 265 Müll, v raudus — Hence, **II.** Transf, *a small sum of money* de rauduscula Numeriano multum te amo, *in regard to that little debt of Numerius*, Cic Att 7, 2, 7 de rauduscula quod scribis, id ib 4, 8, a, § 1

Raunōnia, ae, *f*, *an island north of Germany* Plin 3, 13, 27, § 94

Rauraci (Raurici, Plin 4, 17, 31, § 106), orum, *m*, *a people of Gaul, on the Rhine, neighbors of the Helvetians near Basle*, Caes B G 1, 5, 6, 25, 7, 75 — Hence, **1. Rauracum,** i, *n*, *the city of the Rauraci*, now *Augst, near Basle*, Amm 14, 10, 6 Rauriaca colonia, Plin 1 1, also called **Rauricum,** id 4, 12, 24, § 79 RAVRICA, Inscr Orell 432 — **2. Rauracus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Rauraci* colonia Rauraca = Rauracum, Plin 4, 17, 31, § 106 (al Rauriaca)

Răvenna (Rāvenna, Coripp Laud Just 2, 123), ae, *f*, *a celebrated seaport in Gallia Cispadana, still bearing the same name*, Plin 3, 15, 20, § 115, Caes B C 1, 5 *fin*, Cic Att 7, 1, 4, id Fam 1, 9, 9, Tac A 4, 5 paludosa Sil 8, 603 aequorea, Mart 13, 21 al — **II.** Deriv **Răvennas,** atis, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Ravenna* vir, Cic Balb 22, 50 ranae, Mart 3, 93, 8 horti, Plin 19, 8, 42, § 150 ala, Tac. H 2, 100 classici, id. ib 3, 50 MVNICIPIVM RAVENNAS, Inscr Orell 707, 3790, 3792. — In *abl sing* Ravennati agro, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34, and also agro Ravennate, Col 13, 8 — In *plur subst* **Răvennātes,** *the inhabitants of Ravenna*, Inscr Grut. 80, 9, and, RAVENNATENSES, ib 399, 3 (of A. D 399)

* **rāvĭdus,** a, um, *adj* [2 ravus] *grayish, dark colored* ravidi vel nigrantes oculi, Col 8 2 9

Rāvilla, ae, *m* [id] *an appellation of* L. Cassius Longinus (Cons 626 A U C), Front Aquaed 8, cf Ravillae a ravis oculis, quemadmodum a caesiis Caesullae, Fest p 274 Müll, cf Paul ex Fest. p 275 ib

* **rāvio,** ire, *v n* [ravis], *to talk one's self hoarse*, Plaut. Poen 3 5 33, cf Paul ex Fest s v ravim, p 275 Müll

ravis, *acc* ravim, *f* [kindr with ravus q v] *hoarseness* (ante and post class, and only occurring in the *acc sing*) usque ad ravim poscam, Plaut Aul. 2 5, 10 expurigabo hercle omnia ad raucam ravim, id. Fragm ap Non. 164, 19 (tragoedi) boando purgant ravim, App Flor p 357, 36

* **rāvŭlus,** a, um, *adj dim* [1. ravus] *a little hoarse* dat ravulos choraulas, Sid 9, 13 *in carm*

1. rāvus, a, um, *adj* [root ru, Sanscr aru, to bellow, Lat rudens, etc, cf raucus], *hoarse* rava vox rauca et parum liquida, proxime canum latratum sonans, Paul ex Fest p 283 Müll So in only a single (post class) example ciere ravos Cantus, Sid Ep 8, 11 *in carm fin.*

2. rāvus, a, um, *adj* [for hravus, ghravus, root in Sanscr gar an, Gr γέρων, senex, cf γῆρας, γραῦς, O H. Germ gra, Engl gray], *gray yellow, gray, tawny* (rare but class) ravi coloris appellantur, qui sunt inter flavos et caesios, Paul. ex Fest. p 272 Müll (mare illud) nobismet ipsis modo caeruleum videbatur, mane ravum, Cic Ac 2, 33, 105 Goer *N cr* (cited in Non 164, 14) fulix, id. poet Div 1, 8 14 (al cana) lupa, Hor C 3, 27, 3 Said several times of the eyes, Varr R R. 2, 2, 4, 9, 3, cf orbes ravi coloris, Plin 11, 37, 55, § 148

rĕ, or with *d* demonstrative (see the letter D), **rĕd** (so, too, before vowels and *h*, also in red do, and with the union vowel *i* in rĕdi vivus In reicio and often in later Latin *re* is found before vowels and *h*, e g reaedifico reexinanio, reinvito, etc Assimilation of the *d* before consonants produced the forms relligio, relliquiae, reccido, and the suppression of the *d* may account for the frequent lengthening of the *e* by poets in reduco, relatum The orthography and quantity of words compounded with *re* are in general somewhat arbitrary, especially in the ante and post class poets) An inseparable particle, whose fundamental signification answers to the Engl *again* and *against* Thus, it denotes either, **a.** A turning backward (Engl back) recedo, recurro, reicio, remitto, resolvo, etc, or, **b.** An opposition reboo, reclamo, redamo, reluctor, repugno, and, **II.** Trop **1.** A restoration of a thing to its original condition (e g a freeing or loosing from a state of constraint, Engl re, un) redintegro reficio, restituo, relaxo, relego, resero recludo, resolvo, retego, etc — **2.** A transition into an opposite state rechermido reprobo (opp comprobo), retracto, revelo — **3.** A repetition of an action recoquo, resumo, reviso, etc — **4.** It is sometimes intensive, as redundo

rĕa, ae, v reus.

rĕ-accendo, ĕre, *v a*, *to kindle anew*, Hier in Isa. 9, 30, v 12

* **rĕ-adūnātio,** onis, *f*, *a reuniting, reunion* ossium (at the resurrection), Tert Res 30

rĕ-aedĭfĭco, āre, *v a.*, *to build again, rebuild* (late Lat) reaedifico quae destrux it, Tert adv Marc 5, 3, so id Pud 20 *fin*, Hier Ep 108, 9, Vulg Marc 15, 29

rĕagnosco, ĕre, 3, *v n*, *to recall to mind* (late Lat), Fulg Serm 29

rĕapse, *adv* [contr from re and eapse, an old form for ipsā, hence in tmesi re que eapse, Scip Afr ap Fest p 286, 3, cf ipse *init*], *in fact, in reality, actually really* (an old word, which does not occur after Cic) reapse est re ipsa, Fest p 278 Müll, Plaut Truc 4 3, 41 earum ipsarum rerum reapse, non oratione perfectio Cic Rep 1, 2, 2 ut reapse cerneretur, quale esset id, quod etc, id. ib 2, 39, 66, cf Sen. Ep 108, 32 obiciuntur etiam saepe formae, quae reapse nullae sunt, speciem autem offerunt, Cic Div 1, 37, 81 non perinde, ut est reapse, ex litteris perspicere potuisti, id Fam 9, 15, 1 quod idem reapse primum est, id. Fin 5, 10, 27

Rĕāte, is, *n* (of the same form in the *nom*, *acc.*, and *abl*) *a very ancient town of the Sabines*, now *Rieti*, Plin 3, 12, 17, § 109, Varr R. R 3, 1, 6, Liv 25, 7, 26 11, 23, Plin 3, 12, 17, § 109, Sil 8, 417 — Hence, **II. Rĕātīnus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Reate Reatine* ager, Plin 3, 12, 17, § 107 praefectura, Cic Cat. 3 2, 5, id. N D 2, 2, 6, Val Max 1, 8 1 villa, id 6 8, 6 asini (which were highly valued), Varr R R 2, 1 14 montes, id ib 2, 2, 9 — In *plur subst.*: **Rĕātīni,** orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Reate*, Cic Scaur 12, 27, id. Att 4, 15, 5, 9, 8,

1; Liv 28, 45 al.—*Sing:* Quod ego sum Reatinus, Varr. R. R 3, 2, 3

rĕātus, ūs, m [reus] **I.** Lit, *the condition of an accused person, a state of impeachment* (a word first used by Messala, acc to Quint. 8, 3, 34): revocato ad reatum Alcibiade, Just. 4, 4, 4 si diutino tempore aliquis in reatu fuerit . . . qui longo tempore in reatu agunt, Dig. 48, 19, 25; Mart. 2, 24, 1.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *An offence of which one stands accused, a charge*, App M. 7, p 191, 31; 3, p 132, 10; Prud. Cath. 11.—**B.** *The dress* or *appearance of an accused person:* mulier reatu miraque tristitie deformis, App M. 9, p 231, 3 —**III.** Trop, *guilt* (late Lat): reatus sanguinis, Vulg Deut. 21, 8; cf id. Exod. 32, 35. praeterit actu manet reatu, Aug cont Jul. Pelag. 6, 19, 60

rĕ-baptizo, āre, v a, *to baptize again, rebaptize* (late Lat.), Cod. Just. 1, 6, 2; Aug. Ep 203 *fin* al.

rĕbellātio, ōnis, f [rebello], *a renewal of hostilities, revolt, rebellion* (post-Aug for the class. rebellio), * Tac A 14, 31, Val. Max. 7, 3, 9 *ext.;* 7, 4, 1; Serv. Verg. A. 12, 186

rĕbellātrix, īcis, f [id.], *she that revolts* or *rebels* (very rare). Germania, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 47: provincia, Liv. 40, 35 *fin;* Amm. 14, 8, 2.

1. rĕbellio, ōnis, f [id.], *a renewal of war* (by the conquered party), *a revolt, rebellion* (good prose; cf: defectio, seditio): rebellio facta post deditionem, Caes B G. 3, 10, so, facere, id. ib 4, 30; 4, 38: parare, Tac. A. 1. 55 coeptare, id. ib 3, 40: comprimere, id. H 2, 11. ad rebellionem spectare, Liv. 2, 18. ad rebellionem compellere, id. 9, 41: nihil rebellionis timere, id. 2, 16: Germaniae, Suet Calig 51. trium principum, id. Vesp 1.—In *plur.:* multis Carthaginiensium rebellionibus, * Cic Scaur. 19, 42.

2. rĕbellio, ōnis, m [id.], *one who revolts, an insurgent, rebel* (late Lat.), Treb Poll. Salon. 1; Faustina ap Vulc Gall. Avid. Cass 9, Vop Prob 9; cf. rebellis

rĕbellis, is, *adj* [id.], *that makes war afresh, insurgent, rebellious* (poet. and in post-Aug prose) **I.** Lit.: rebelles Aeneadae, Verg A. 12, 185: Gallus, id. ib 6, 858: Numidae Ov M 15, 754: regio rebellis et indomita, Curt. 8, 1, 35: colonia, Tac. H. 4, 72: motus, Claud. VI Cons Hon. 213 — *Subst:* **rĕbelles**, ium, m, *rebels*, Tac. A. 1, 40; 2 26, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 238; Vulg. Num. 14, 9 —**II.** Trop: rebellis amor, Ov. R. Am 246: flammae seditione rogi, Stat Th 1, 35: cervix, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 155: animi, Spart. And. 5, 1.

* **rĕbellium**, ii, n [id.], *a renewal of war, revolt, rebellion* (a collat form for rebellio, like consortium for consortio, contagium for contagio, etc): qui pacatos ad rebellium incitasset, Liv 42, 21, 3 Gronov. (dub; Weissenb rebellandum)

rĕ-bello, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n, *to wage war again* (said of the conquered), *to make an insurrection, to revolt, rebel* (mostly post-Aug; not in Cic. or Cæs; syn.: descisco) **I.** Lit Volsci rebellarunt, Liv 2, 42; 4, 31, 40, 35, 8, 14 5 crebrius, Suet Aug. 21; Quint 8, 5, 16 (but very dub ap Hirt B G 8, 44, 1)—Poet.. tauro mutatus membra rebello, *renew the combat*, Ov. M 9, 81, so id. ib 13 619 —**II.** Trop: credunt rebellare quae curaverint vitia, *to break out again*, Plin. 25, 13, 109, § 174: rebellat saepe umor, *offers resistance* (to writing), id. 13, 12, 25, § 81; cf: Pudor rebellat, *resists*, Sen Agam 138: ille divus callidi monstri cinis in nos rebellat, i e *the sphinx*, id. Oedip 106

Rebilus, i, m, *surname of the legate* C Caninius, v h. v.

rĕ-bīto, ĕre, v n [bēto], *to turn back, return* (ante class): si non rebitas huc, Plaut Capt 2, 3, 20, cf. id. ib 2, 3, 49; 3, 5, 89

rĕbŏātus, ūs, m. [reboo], *a shouting back* qui quidem omnes inter Musarum carmina concinentium audiri, licet perstreperent, nullo potuere reboatu, Mart Cap 2, § 213 (al. rabalatu)

rĕ-bŏo, āre, v n and a **I.** *Neutr*, *to bellow back, resound, re echo* (poet): reboant silvaeque et longus Olympus, * Verg. G 3, 223, so, rupti poli, Sil. 17. 252. et reboat raucum regio cita barbara bombum, Lucr 4, 546: reboatque ursa superba lupis, Val. Fl. 3, 634 ubi cymbalum sonat vox, ubi tympana reboant, Cat. 63, 21.—**II.** *Act*, *to cause to resound, make echo* (poet.): nec citharis reboant laqueata aurataque templa, Lucr 2, 28. reboat te quicquid carminis echo Respondet silvae, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 73

rĕ-bullio, īvi or ii, v n and a. (Apuleian) **I.** *Neutr*, *to bubble up:* vinum, App M. 9, p 233, 8 —**II.** *Act*, *to cause to bubble forth, to cast forth with a bubbling noise:* oleum, App M 5, p 170, 26: spiritum, *to breathe out*, id. ib 1, p 103, 16

rĕburrus, i, m., *with bristling hair* (Fr. *rebours*), Aug c. Faust. 6, 1; Not. Tir.; ἀνάσιλλος, Thom Thes.

* **rĕ-calcĭtro**, āre, v n, *to kick back* (of horses), transf. **1.** (Poet) *To deny access*, Hor S 2, 1, 20 —**2.** (Late Lat.) *To be petulant, disobedient:* incrassatus est dilectus, et recalcitravit, Vulg. Deut. 32, 15, cf.: majestati Augustae recalcitrans, Amm. 14, 7, 14; 15, 7, 9, 22, 11, 5

rĕ-calco, āre, v a, *to tread again, retrace* (post-Aug): humum, Col. 2, 2, 19. limen, Prud. Cath. 9, 75: priora vestigia, App M 6, p 181, 16 —**II.** Trop, *to repeat, renew:* mysteria, Cod. Th 16, 6, 4.

rĕcălĕfăcio, v. recalfacio

rĕ-căleo, ēre, v. n., *to grow warm again, to remain warm, be warm* (poet. and in post Aug prose): recalent nostro Tiberina fluenta Sanguine adhuc, *still run warm*, * Verg. A. 12, 35: exstinctae recalent vestigia flammae, Paul. Nol. Carm 8, 397 —**II.** Trop: recalebant in auribus ejus parentis effata, Amm 28, 1, 7; Aus. Prof. 7, 15

rĕ-călesco, lui, 3, v. inch n, *to become warm (again), to grow warm* (rare but class.): cum motu atque exercitatione recalescunt (corpora), * Cic N. D 2, 10, 26; id. Flor. 4, 2, 53; Prud. Psych. 59 —**II.** Trop: mens recalescit, Ov. R Am. 629: recalescere ex integro (in scribendo) et resumere impetum fractum omissumque, Plin Ep 7, 9, 6

rĕ-calfăcio (rĕcălĕfăcio), fēci, 3, v a., *to make warm (again) to warm* (poet and in post-class. prose): calidumque priori Caede recalfecit consorti sanguine telum, Ov. M. 8, 443; id. F. 4. 698, id. A. A. 2, 214.—*Pass:* rursus recalfiunt, Scrib Comp 271; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10, 63 —Full form. statim recalefacto corpore, Cael Aur. Acut 2, 10 —**II.** Trop. tepidam recalface mentem, Ov. A. A. 2, 445

rĕcalvaster, tri, m [recalvus], *that has a bald forehead, bald in front* (late Lat.), Vulg. Lev. 13, 41 (in Sen. Ep 66, 25, the words quam recalvastrum are a gloss)

rĕcalvātio, ōnis, f. [id.], *baldness in front, a bald forehead* (late Lat), Vulg Lev. 13, 42.

rĕ-calvus, a, um, *adj* (ante- and post-class.), *bald in front.* frons, Sen. ap Hier adv Jovin. 1, 38 —Transf., of persons, *with a bald forehead:* senex, Plaut Rud. 2, 2, 12.

rĕ-candesco, dŭi, 3, v. inch. n (Ovidian) * **I.** *To grow white (again)* per cussa recanduit unda, *grew white with foam*, Ov. M 4, 529 —**II.** *To grow hot (again), to glow:* ubi tellus Solibus aetheriis . . . recanduit, Ov. M 1, 435 et rubuere genae, totoque recanduit ore (Medea), id. ib 7, 78 —**2.** Trop. recanduit ira, Ov. M. 3 707.

rĕ-căno, ĕre, v. a (Plinian) **I.** *To sing back*, i e *call back by singing.* ut illa (perdix) recanat revocetque (marem), Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 102: Phoebus recanente lyrā fautor, Verg Cul. 13 —* **II.** *To charm back again, to undo a charm:* pauci etiam credunt serpentes ipsas recanere, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 19 (perh also id. 29, 4, 21, § 69, where Jan. reads praecanere The form recino has another signif., v recino)

rĕ-canto, no *perf*, ātum, 1, v *freq* n and a (poet) * **I.** *Neutr*, *to sound back, re-echo.* nusquam Graecula quod recantat Echo, Mart 2 86, 3 —**II.** *Act* **1.** *To repeat in singing, sing again.* saepius iste versiculus recantandus est, Ambros. Virg 2, 6, 42 —**2.** *To recall, revoke, recant:* recantatis opprobriis, Hor. C 1, 16, 27.—**3.** *To charm back, charm away* nulla recantatas deponent pectora curas, Ov R Am 259

rĕcăpĭtŭlātio, ōnis, f [recapitulo], *a summing up, restatement by heads, recapitulation* (late Lat for repetitio, collectio): facta ex Adam, Aug Civ. Dei, 15, 21 *fin*

rĕ-căpĭtŭlo, āre, v n [capitulum], *to go over the main points* of a thing *again, to recapitulate;* a transl. of the Gr ἀνακεφαλαιόω (late Lat), Tert adv. Marc 5, 17; Aug. Civ. Dei, 20, 21 al.

rĕ-căvĕo, cāvi, cautum, 2, v a, *to give counter-security* (jurid. Lat.), Cod. Just. 9, 3, 2 —Hence, **rĕcauta**, ōrum, n, *a quittance, release*, Novell. 130, 1.

rĕ-căvus, a, um, *adj*, *hollow* or *arched inward, concave* (late Lat.). speculum, Prud. στεφ, 11, 186: palatum, id. Psych. 421. lacquearia, Paul. Nol. Carm. 28, 408

rĕ-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, v n, *to go back, fall back, give ground, retire, withdraw, recede.* **A.** Lit (class; cf.: decedo, abscedo). pone nos recede, Plaut Poen. 3, 2, 34: ego abs te procul recedam, id. Mil. 2 4, 4: hinc, id. Bacch 4, 1, 7: illuc, id. Rud. 3, 5, 7: recedere loco, id. Am 1, 1, 84; cf.: centuriones ex eo quo stabant loco recesserunt, Caes B G 5, 43. non modo illum e Gallia non discessisse, sed ne a Mutinā quidem recessisse, Cic Phil. 8, 7, 21: procul a telo veniente, Ov. M 12, 359 de medio, Cic Rosc Am 38, 112: ab hoste, Ov. P. 3, 1, 151: longius, Verg G 4, 191: tristis recedo, Hor. Ep 1, 16, 35; id. C 2, 19, 31: ab Illiturgi, Liv 24, 41: in castra Corneliana, Caes. B. C. 2, 30 *fin* —**2.** In partic., *to retire to* one's bedchamber, *go to rest*, Petr 85, 5; Ov. Ib 239 —**B.** Transf. **1.** Of inanimate and abstract things: ut illae undae ad alios accedant, ab aliis autem recedant, Cic. Planc. 6, 15: verba movere loco, quamvis invita recedant, *yield*, Hor Ep 2, 2, 113: multa ferunt anni venientes commoda secum, Multa recedentes adimunt, *the departing years*, id. A. P. 176: abeant ac recedant voces illae, Plin. Pan 2, 2.—**2.** Of places, things, etc., *to stand back, recede* (i e to be distant or retired; freq, esp after the Aug per). secreta parentis Anchisae domus arboribusque obtecta recessit, Verg. A. 2, 300, cf. Cat 64, 43; and: etsi lata recessit Urbe domus, Stat Th 5, 242; Plin. Ep 2, 17, 21: Palaestina vocabatur, qua contingit Arabas . . . et qua recedit intus, Damascena, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66: Magna Graecia in tres sinus recedens Ausonii maris, id. 3, 10, 15, § 95; 4, 10, 17, § 33, Sen. Cons. ad Marc 18 —Of nations. gens Cappadocum longissime Ponticarum omnium introrsus recedens, Plin. 6, 8, 8, § 24.—In a painting, etc: pictor vi artis suae efficit, ut quaedam eminere in opere, quaedam recessisse credamus Quint. 2, 17, 21; cf: venter recessit, Plin. Ep 3, 6, 2—Poet., of places, which appear *to recede* by our departure from them provehimur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, Verg. A. 3, 72: mea terra recedit, Ov. M. 8, 139, 11, 466, Sil. 3, 157; Stat Th. 1, 549 al.—**II.** In gen., *to go away, withdraw, retire, depart* from a place, *to abandon* a thing, = discedere **A.** Lit (in good prose very rare), = discedere, haec effatu' pater, germana, repente recessit, *vanished*, Enn. ap Cic Div 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v 48 Vahl.) nec vero a stabulis pluviā impendente recedunt Longius (apes), Verg. G 4, 191, Plin. Ep 1, 13, 2.—**2.** Transf., of things, *to separate* from any thing (with which it was previously connected). in aliis ossibus ex toto saepe fragmentum a fragmento recedit, Cels 8, 7, 1. carnes ab ossibus, Plin. 22, 8, 9, § 22, 19, 5, 23, § 67. caput e cervice, Ov. P 2, 8, 65, for which also: caput cervice, id. H. 16, 153, cf. id. F 6, 708, Luc 8, 674.—**B.** Trop, *to withdraw, depart, desist* (class, esp freq in Cic and Quint) si quid vos per laborem recte feceritis, labor ille a vobis cito recedet, Cato ap Gell 16, 1, 4 avius a vera longe ratione recedit, Lucr 2, 229 senes, ut in otia tuta recedant, aiunt, etc., Hor S 1, 1, 31 ab officio recedere, Cic Off 3, 4, 19, Auct Her 3, 3, 5, Cic Caecin. 20, 58 ab armis, i e *to lay them down*, id. Rosc Am 6 16 penitus a natura. id. Fin 4, 16, 43 ab eodem exemplo, Quint 1, 6, 6, 2, 8, 13, 7, 3, 21 a sententiis ejus, ab omni voluntate, consiliisque, Cic Att 12 4, 2 a vita, i e *to kill one's self*, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 40 (but Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 6, *to die*, in gen.. a doubtful conjecture, Jahn. procedente

vità) a veritatis via longe, Lact 2, 8, 1 ab oppugnatione, Hirt B G 8, 40 —Very freq of inanimate and abstract subjects postquam recessit vita patrio corpore, Plaut Merc. prol 73 (nomen hostis) a peregrino recessit et proprie *in eo, qui arma contra ferret*, remansit, *has lost the signification of foreigner*, Cic. Off 1, 12, 37, so, res a consuetudine, id. Quint 21, 67, Quint. 2, 13, 11 figurae sententiarum ab illo simplici modo indicandi recedunt, id. 9 2, 1 ab usu cotidiano id. 10, 1, 44 et saep —Poet., with simple *abl* sic nunquam corde recedit Nata tuo, *departs*, Stat S 3, 5, 55 —*Absol*, *to vanish, pass away, disappear* et pariter Phoebes, pariter maris ira recessit, Ov M 12, 36 spes, Luc 7, 688 quonam nostri tibi cura recessit? Verg A. 2, 595 fortuna recessit, id. ib 3, 53 —With *in* in ventos vita recessit, *passed away into the winds*, Verg A. 4, 705.— Hence, * **rĕcessus,** a, um, *P a* (acc. to I B), *drawn back, receding* · scaena recessior, *standing farther back*, Vitr 5, 8

rĕ-cello, ĕre, *v n* and *a* **I.** *Neutr*, *to spring back, fly back, bend back* recelle re reclinare, Fest p 274 Müll (very rare, perh only in the foll examples) (terra) inclinatur retroque recellit, Lucr 6, 573 cum (ferrea manus) gravi libramento plumbi recelleret ad solum, Liv 24, 34, 10, v Weissenb ad h l —**II.** *Act*, *to throw or bend back* (Appul.) totum corporis pondus in postremos poplites recello, App M 6, p 198, 27 nates, id. ib 10, p 249, 19

rĕcens, entis (*abl sing*, regularly, recenti, but in the poets sometimes recente, e g Cat 63, 7, Ov F 4, 346 al.—*Gen plur*, regularly, recentium recentum, Hor C 1, 10, 2, Sil 15, 601), *adj* [re and cand, cf. candeo, candor, Gr καινος, καιω], *that has not long existed, fresh, young, recent* (opp vetus, and differing from novus, v anti quus *init* (freq and class) quod si veteris contumeliae oblivisci vellet num etiam recentium injuriarum memoriam deponere posse? Caes B G 1, 14, 5, 54 (Verres) cum e provincia recens esset invidiaque et infamia non recenti sed vetere ac diuturna flagraret, Cic. Verr 1, 2, 5 Regini quidam eo venerunt, Roma sane recentes, *directly from Rome*, id Att 16, 7, 1 omnis conglutinatio recens aegre, inveterata facile divellitur, id Sen. 20 72, cf id. Tusc 4, 17, 39 sed hanc ipsam recentem novam devoravit, id. Fam 11, 21, 2, cf Quint 8, 3, 34 viri, Cic Mur 8, 17 (piscis) nequam est, nisi recens Plaut As 1, 3, 26, cf id. Ps. 4, 7, 25 catuli *just whelped, young*, Varr R.R. 3, 12, 4 tonsae (oves), *newly shorn*, id ib 2, 11, 7 caespites Caes B C 3, 96, cf flores, Hor C 3, 27, 43, Ov F 4, 346 herbae, id ib 5, 123 serta Verg A. 1, 417 prata, *fresh, green*, id ib 6, 674 Serv sanguis, *newly shed*, Cat 63, 7 sol, poet for *the rising sun, the east*, Pers 5, 54 proelium, Caes. B G 4 13 *fin.* victoria, id. ib 1 31 *fin.*, 5, 47 clades, Liv 2, 22, 4 Drak *N cr* pollicitatio Caes B C 1, 57 *fin* arma *fresh, newly whetted*, Ov M 8, 370 umbrae, *of those newly deceased*, id. ib 4, 434 animae, id. ib 8, 488, anima id. ib 15, 846 et saep, cf non erit in te Deus recens, *newly devised*, and hence *false*, Vulg Psa. 80, 9 —*Comp* epistula recentior, Cic Fam 3, 11, 1 recentiore memoriâ id. N D 2, 2, 6 unus ex amicis recentioribus, Quint 6 3 92 —*Sup* recentissima tua est epistula Kal. data, Cic. Att. 8, 15, 3 recentissima quaeque sunt correcta et emendata maxime, id. Ac. 1, 4 13 Senones recentissimi advenarum, Liv 5, 35 —(β) With *ab*, *immediately after, fresh from, shortly after*, etc. pullum asininum a partu recentem subiciunt equae, *newly foaled*, Varr R. R. 2, 8, 2 Homerus, qui recens ab illorum aetate fuit, Cic. N D 3, 5 recens a vulnere Dido, i e. *with her wound still fresh*, Verg A. 6, 450 Poenum recentem ab excidio opulentissimae urbis Iberum transire, Liv 21, 16 *fin.* alti spiritus viros, ut ita dicam, a diis recentes Sen Ep 90 44 haec vox, a quâ recens sum sonat adhuc et vibrat in auribus meis, id. Prov 3, 3 —(γ) With *in* and *abl*, or (more freq) with simple *abl* alius alio recentior sit in dolore, Auct. Her 2 7, 10 quod comitatum Agrippinae longo maerore fessum obvii et recentes in dolore anteibant, *yet fresh in grief, whose grief was still fresh*, Tac A. 3, 1 *fin* quaedam (verba) in usu perquam recentia, Quint 8, 3, 34 ut erat recens dolore et irâ, Tac. A 1, 41 *fin*, so, recens praetura, id. ib 4 52 stipendiis, ib ib 15, 59 caede, id H 3, 19 victoria, id ib 3, 77 —(δ) With *ad* and *acc* recentes sumus ad id quod incipimus, Quint 1, 12 5 —**b.** Recenti re, *while the matter is fresh, forthwith, immediately* quid si recenti re aedes pultem, Plaut Poen. 3, 4, 18 re recenti, id. Trin 4, 3, 8, Cic Verr 2, 1, 53, § 139, for which also, recenti negotio, id ib 2, 1, 39, § 101, and, in recenti, Dig 48, 19, 25 —**c.** Recentiores (*subst* and *adj*), *the moderns* (said of authors) attulisti aliud humanius horum recentiorum, *modern writers*, Cic. Fin 2, 26, 82, Plin 12, 17, 37, § 74, also, Graeci recentiores, *modern*, id 4, 16, 30, § 103 —**II.** Trop, *fresh* in strength, *not exhausted by fatigue, vigorous* ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Caes. B G 5, 16 *fin*, so, integer et recens (opp fusus et saucius), Flor 3, 1, 13, and in the order recentes atque integri (opp defatigati), Caes B G 7, 48 *fin*, and, opp defessi, id. B C 3, 94, id B G 7, 25 equitatus, id ib 7, 9 recens animus (consulis), Liv 21, 52 equi, id 29, 34 (along with integrae vires), 38, 25 (opp fessi), Ov M 2, 63 clamor, Plin. Pan. 23, 5 —*Comp* sauciis ac defatigatis integros recentioribusque viribus subministrare, Auct B Afr 78, 6 — Hence, *adv* recens and recenter, *lately, freshly, newly, just, recently*, etc (α) Form **rĕcens** (not in Cic or Cæs) puerum recens natum, Plaut Cist 1, 2, 17 captum hominem, id Capt 3, 5, 60 scaena perfusa croco, Lucr 2, 416 exstinctum lumen, id. 6, 792 coria recens detracta, Sall H 4, 2 Dietsch inter recens domitos, id. ib 3, 53 portentum conflatum est recens, Bass. ap Gell 15, 4, 3 beluae recens captae, Liv 38, 17, 15, 2, 22, 4 acceptum vulnus, Tac A. 2 21 perdomita Hispania, id ib 4 5 cognita, id ib 4, 69 et saep con dita Roma, Suet. Tib 1.—(β) Form **rĕcenter** (post class.) capti turdi, Pall. 1, 26, 2 lecta poma, id. 5, 4 *fin* —**b.** *Sup* quam recentissime stercorato solo, Plin. 18, 23, 53, § 192, so res gestae, Just 30, 4, 8

rĕ-censĕo, sŭi, sum, and situm (recensus, Tert adv Marc 4, 5 *med*, and Suet Caes 41, id. Vesp 9, acc to the better read, recensitus, Claud in Eutr 2, 60, Prud Apoth 1069), 2, *v a* **I.** Lit, *to count, enumerate, number, reckon, survey* (syn numero, class., but not in Cic, see, however, recensio) haec in Aeduorum finibus recensebantur numerusque inibatur, * Caes B G 7, 76, cf. recensuit captivos, quot cujusque populi essent, Liv 26, 49 omnem suorum numerum, Verg A 6, 682 captivos ordine pisces, Ov M 13, 932 biduo acceptam cladem, Liv 10, 36, 15 pecus et familiam, Col 1, 8 *fin* et recensuit Saul populum, Vulg 1 Reg 13, 15 —**II.** Transf, *to examine, review, muster, survey* (mostly post Aug) vestem servitiorum et ferramenta, bis singulis mensibus (along with recognitio) Col 11, 1, 21 loca ab initio, Quint 11, 2, 20 et saep vellera ad numerum pecoris, Col 12, 3, 9 qui recensi (recensiti) non essent, *who had not been received or considered* (in the distribution of the public corn), Suet Caes 41 *fin.*—Esp, of troops, etc., *to review* exercitum, Liv 1, 16 in recensendo exercitu, Suet Calig 44 legiones, Liv 2, 39 equites, id 40, 46, 43, 16 —Poet signa recensuerat bis sol sua, *had gone through, run through* Ov F 3, 575 —**III.** Trop, *to go over* in thought, in narration, or in critical treatment, *to reckon up, recount, review, revise* (poet and in post Aug prose), Stat. S 5, 3, 20, cf fata fortunasque virûm moresque manusque, Verg A 6, 683 fortia facta Ov H 9, 105, so, deploratos Priamidas, id M 13, 481 parva exempla, Stat S 4, 1, 29 haec recensente pictore, App M 9, p 229, 2 ut post recenserentur (poemata), Gell 17, 10, 6 —*Absol* quod magnificum referente alio fuisset ipso qui gesserat recensente vanescit, Plin Ep 1, 8, 15

rĕcensio, onis, *f* [recenseo], *an enumeration, reviewing, recension* (very rare) qui aedem Nympharum incendit, ut memoriam publicam recensionis tabulis publicis impressam exstingueret i e *the censor's register* * Cic Mil. 27, 73 (for which census populi Romani, id. Cael. 32, 78) ne qui novi coetus recensionis causâ moveri quandoque possent *on account of the new enumeration* (for the distribution of the public corn), * Suet. Caes. 41 *fin*

* **rĕcensĭtio,** onis, *f* [recenseo], *a mustering, enumeration* servorum, Dig 10, 4, 3, § 7

rĕcensītus, a, um, v recenseo

1. rĕcensus, a, um, v recenseo

2. rĕcensus, ūs, *m* [recenseo], *an enumeration, a review* (post Aug) populi (for the distribution of the public corn), Suet. Caes 41, id Aug 40, cf Liv Epit. 115 —Trop vitae, Tert Anim 58

‡ **rĕcentārius,** ii, *m* [recens], *a vender of wine which has been cooled, made fresh*, Inscr ap Labus. Monum Epigr Ambros p 35, n 8 —In *fem* **rĕcentāria,** νεαροφορος, Gloss. Philox

rĕcenter, *adv*, v recens *fin*

* **rĕcentor,** āri, *v dep* [recens], *to renew itself*, a word formed by Cn Matius recentatur Commune lumen hominibus, ap Gell. 15, 25, 1, and ap Non 167, 18

Recentoricus ăger, *the Roman public lands in Sicily*, Cic. Agr 1, 4, 10, 2, 21, 57 (Zumpt, censorius)

rĕceptābĭlis, e, *adj* [recepto] *susceptible of, capable of* any thing passionis, Ambros. Ep 44, 1

rĕceptācŭlum, i, *n* [id], a place to receive or keep things in, *a reservoir, magazine, receptacle.* **I.** In gen corpus quasi vas est aut aliquod animi receptaculum, Cic. Tusc 1, 22, 52 cibi et potionis (alvus), id N D 2, 54, 136 frugibus, Tac G 16 cibi receptaculum ventriculus, Lact Opif Dei, 11 avium, Col 8, 15, 4 aquatilium animalium, id. 8, 1, 3 praedarum, Plin Pan 36, 1 olei, Pall 1, 20, 2 cloaca maxima, receptaculum omnium purgamentorum urbis, Liv 1, 56, 2 aquae, *a reservoir*, Vitr 8, 7, cf Nili, Tac A 2, 61 ignium, Vulg Exod 27, 3 —**II.** In partic, *a place of refuge, a lurking place, shelter, retreat*, = locus ad receptum aptus (so usually) castra sunt victori receptaculum, victo perfugium, Liv 44, 39 (Sicilia) illud receptaculum classibus nostris, Cic Verr 2, 2, 1, § 3 pro castello ac receptaculo turrim facere, Caes B C 2, 8, cf Cic Pis 5, 11, and castella diruit, ne receptaculo hostibus essent, Liv 9, 41, 6 Capua receptaculum aratorum, Cic Agr 2, 23, 89, Caes B G 7, 14 servitiis ex Achaia fugientibus receptaculo Macedonia erat, *a rendezvous*, Liv 41, 23, cf id. 8, 11 —With *gen* illud tibi oppidum receptaculum praedae fuit, *a hiding place for booty*, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 23, § 59 receptaculum adversae pugnae, *a place of refuge*, Liv 6, 33 hostium id 1, 33 receptaculum fugae id 8 9, with which cf exsulum Curt 8, 2, 12 perfugarum, Tac. A 14, 29 receptaculum habuere castra sociorum, Just 2, 4, 30, 9, 1, 2 perdices spina et frutice sic muniunt receptaculum, *their nest*, Plin 10, 33, 51, § 160 (mors) aeternum nihil sentiendi receptaculum, Cic Tusc 5, 40, 117

* **rĕceptātio,** ōnis, *f* [id] *a receiving or taking again* spiritus, Amm 20, 11, 28

rĕceptātor, oris, *m* [id], *a receiver, shelterer*, in a bad sense *a hider, harborer, concealer* (post class.) (Rhenus) receptator hostium atque defensor, Flor 3, 10, 9 de receptatoribus, Dig 47, 16, 1, 15, 3, cf receptor

rĕceptĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [recipio] *that may be acquired again, recoverable* nostra scientia amissibilis est et receptibilis, Aug Trin. 15, 13 *fin*, Vulg Ecclus 2, 5

rĕcepticius or **-tius,** a, um, *adj* [recipio, I A. 2], *kept back, retained, reserved* servus, *one whom the wife, at the delivery of the dos, retains as her own exclusive property*, Cato ap Gell 17, 6 5 sqq · dos, quam quis in mortem mulieris a marito stipulatur, Dig 39, 6, 31, § 2, cf Ulp Fragm 6, 5 actio, *a complaint to secure the payment of a debt from a surety*, Cod Just 4, 18, 2

rĕceptio, ōnis, *f* [recipio] **I.** *A receiving, reception* quid tibi huc receptio ad te est meum virum? Plaut As. 5, 2 70 (cf., for the construction, accessio, aditio, curatio, tactio, etc) —Esp, **B.** *A secret reception*, Cod. Just 12, 51, 17, David, Ambros. in Luc 5 39 —**II.** *A holding back, re-*

taining; esp. jurid. t. t., *reservation:* quidquid venditor recipere vult, nominatim recipi oportet: nam illa generalis receptio nihil prospicit, etc., Dig. 8, 4, 10.

rĕcepto, āvi, 1, *v. freq. a.* [recipio], *to take again, receive back; to recover, retake* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Cæs.): quae cava corpore caeruleo cortina receptat, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 48 Müll. (Ann. v. 9 Vahl.); cf. Lucr. 2, 1001: placido natura receptat Cuncta sinu, Luc. 7, 810: corpus omnes Paulatim redit in sensus animamque receptat, *and takes* or *receives back again*, Lucr. 3, 505.—*To receive habitually* or *often, admit, harbor, protect*, etc.: meum receptas filium ad te Pamphilum, i. e. *you receive my son's visits*, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 17: mercatores, *to receive, admit*, Liv. 5, 8; Tac. A. 3, 60: hastam receptat Ossibus haerentem, *tugs back the spear*, Verg. A. 10, 383.—With *se, to betake one's self* anywhere, *to withdraw, retire, recede:* quo in tectum te receptes, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 15: Saturni sese quo stella receptet, Verg. G. 1, 336: mare, quā multā litus se valle receptat, Pers. 6, 8.

rĕceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A receiver, shelterer:* civium, *who releases from servitude*, Prud. Cath. 12, 144.—**II.** In a bad sense, *a hider, harborer, concealer:* non tantum qui rapiunt, verum is quoque, qui recipit ex causis supra scriptis tenetur, quia receptores non minus delinquunt quam aggressores, Dig. 47, 9, 3, § 3; cf. furum, ib. 1, 18, 13: ipse ille latronum occultator et receptor locus, * Cic. Mil. 19, 50: praedarum receptor et socius populandi, Tac. A. 4, 23: abigeorum, Dig. 47, 14, 3.—(β) In a good sense: hospitii, Ambros. in Luc. 6, 66 *fin.*—**III.** *A reconqueror:* Orientis, Vop. Aurel. 26: Orientis occidentisque, Eutr. 9, 9.

rĕceptōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *fit for receiving* (eccl. Lat.): locus, Tert. Res. Carn. 27.—Hence, *subst.:* **rĕceptōrium**, ii, *n., a place of shelter*, Sid. Ep. 5, 17 *fin.*

rĕceptrix, īcis, *f.* [receptor]. **I.** *She that receives*, App. Mund. p. 66, 17; id. Asclep. p. 77, 30; p. 287 Bip.; Ambros. in Luc. 8, 52.—**II.** In a bad sense, *she that harbors* or *conceals:* Messana, praedarum ac furtorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 8, § 17; 2, 5, 62, § 160.

rĕceptum, i, *n.*, v. recipio *fin.*

1. rĕceptus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. recipio.

2. rĕceptus, ūs, *m.* [recipio]. **I.** *A drawing back* (very rare). **A.** Lit.: spiritus ... in receptu difficilis, *hard to recover*, Quint. 11, 3, 32, § 53.—**B.** Trop., *a retraction, recantation:* receptus nimis pertinacis sententiae, Liv. 4, 57, 4.—**II.** Milit. t. t., *a drawing* or *falling back, a retiring, retreat* (very freq. in prose and poetry): ut expeditum ad suos receptum habeant, Caes. B. G. 4, 33; so, habere receptum ad aliquem, id. ib. 6, 9; and simply receptus habere, id. B. C. 1, 59; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 2; Liv. 27, 27; 44, 39 al.: cum receptus primis non esset, id. 28, 23; 40, 32: dare receptum alicui, Caes. B. C. 1, 46; 1, 82 *fin.;* and simply receptus dare, id. ib. 2, 30 *fin.:* Caesar receptui cani jussit, id. B. G. 7, 47; cf.: receptui signum audire, Cic. Phil. 13, 7, 15: signum dare receptui, Liv. 4, 31, 3: Caesar receptui suorum timens, Caes. B. C. 3, 46; 3, 69: receptui sibi consulebant, id. ib. 3, 11, § 4: haud facili inde receptu, Liv. 29, 7: ne receptum amittam, Pompon. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, C, 2 et saep.: canere receptui a miseriis contemplandis, *to give the signal for leaving off*, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 33.—In *plur.:* (bucina) cecinit jussos inflata receptus, Ov. M. 1, 340: cane, Musa, receptus, *leave off*, id. Tr. 4, 9, 31; and in the signif., *place of retreat, refuge:* tuti recessus, Verg. A. 11, 527: perdices surculis receptus suos vestiunt, *nests*, Sol. 7 *fin.* (cf. receptaculum, II. *fin.*).—**2.** Transf., *a going back, retreating:* receptus et recursus maris, i. e. *the ebb and flow*, Eum. Paneg. Const. 6 *fin.*—**B.** Trop., *a retiring, falling back, retreat:* receptui canente receptu, Cic. Phil. 12, 3, 8; cf. Quint. 12, 11, 4: receptus ad Caesaris gratiam atque amicitiam, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: receptum ad poenitendum habere, Liv. 42, 13: ad expertam clementiam, id. 3, 2: a malis consiliis receptum, id. 28, 25; Col. 6, 23, 2.

rĕcessim, *adv.* [recedo], *backwards:* cedam, imitabor nepam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 7: cunas recessim rursum vorsum trahere et ducere, id. Am. 5, 1, 60.

* **rĕcessio**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a going back, receding, recession*, Vitr. 1, 6.

1. rĕcessus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. recedo.

2. rĕcessus, ūs, *m.* [recedo], *a going back, receding, retiring, retreat, departure;* opp. accessus (class.; cf. receptus): accessus ad res salutares, a pestiferis recessus, Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 34: ut luna accessu et recessu suo lumen accipiat, id. de Or. 3, 45, 178.—Of the *ebb* of the tide: quid de fretis aut de marinis aestibus plura dicam? quorum accessus et recessus lunae motu gubernantur, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34; so Col. 8, 17, 9: recessum primis ultimi non dabant, i. e. *means of retreat*, * Caes. B. G. 5, 43; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 1: gemmae, *its removal from the eye*, Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 88: cum processui et recessui cani juberet, i. e. *in going home*, Treb. Gall. 17, 3; Amm. 20, 11, 8.—**B.** Meton. (abstr. pro concreto), *a distant, retired*, or *secret spot, a nook, corner, retreat, recess* (acc. to recedo, I. B. 2.; syn.: secessus, secretum): mihi solitudo et recessus provincia est, Cic. Att. 12, 26, 2; cf.: nos terrarum ac libertatis extremos recessus ipse ac sinus famae in hunc diem defendit, *our remote position itself and our distant renown*, Tac. Agr. 30: nec, sicut aestivas aves, statim auctumno tecta ac recessum circumspicere, Liv. 5, 6, 2: cum vox quasi in recessu oris auditur, Quint. 1, 5, 32: hic spelunca fuit, vasto submota recessu, *in a deep recess*, Verg. A. 8, 193; cf. Ov. M. 3, 157; 10, 691; 11, 592: ubi marmoreo Superi sedere recessu, *in the marble hall*, id. ib. 1, 177: oculi in recessu cavo, Plin. 8, 33, 51, § 121.—In *plur.*, Verg. A. 11, 527; Liv. 38, 45 (along with anguli); Vell. 2, 32, 4; Plin. 3, 1, 1, § 5; Quint. 11, 2, 18; Ov. M. 7, 670; 13, 902; id. F. 1, 555; Curt. 7, 2, 22.—**II.** Trop.: tum accessus a te ad causam facti, tum recessus, *advances and retreats*, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 7: habeat illa in dicendo admiratio ac summa laus umbram aliquam et recessum, quo magis id, quod erit illuminatum, extare atque eminere videatur, *somewhat of shade and background*, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101; cf.: haec professio plus habet in recessu quam fronte promittit, Quint. 1, 4, 2.—In *plur.:* vita hominum altos recessus magnasque latebras habet, Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 6: in animis hominum tantae latebrae sunt et tanti recessus, Cic. Marc. 7, 22: strenua ingenia, quo plus recessus sumunt, *leisure*, Val. Max. 3, 6, 1.

* **rechamus**, i, *m.* In mechanics, like trochlea, *a block* or *case containing a set of pulleys*, Vitr. 10, 2, 1, and 2.

rĕcharmĭdo, āre, *v. n.* [re and Charmides, a character in Plautus; cf. re, II. 2.], *to cease to be Charmides*, qs. *to decharmidize one's self*, a burlesquely formed word: proin tu te itidem, ut Charmidatus es, rursum te recharmida, *as you have been Charmidized, recharmidize yourself*, i. e. *as you have put on the character of Charmides, lay it aside again*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 135 (Ritschl, decharmida).

rĕcĭdīvātus, ūs, *m.* [recidivus], *a restoration, renewal* (Tertullian): carnis, Tert. Res. 18; id. Anim. 28.

rĕcĭdīvus, a, um, *adj.* [1. recido], *falling back*, i. e. trop., *returning, recurring* (rare, and not ante-Aug.; cf. redivivus): febris, Cels. 3, 4; Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 104: semina, Mel. 3, 6, 2: nummus, Juv. 6, 363: mala, Aug. Grat. Act. 33: vita, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25 *fin.*—Poet.: Pergama, *restored, rebuilt*, Verg. A. 4, 344; 7, 322; 10, 58; imitated in gens Phrygum, i. e. *the Romans*, Sil. 1, 106; cf. bella, id. 10, 257 (al. rediviva).

1. rĕcĭdo, reccidi (better than recidi; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 8, 14), cāsum (recasurus, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 12; Suet. Aug. 96; Gai. Inst. 1, 127), 3 (with e long, Lucr. 1, 857; 1063; 5, 280; Prop. 4 (5), 8, 44; Ov. M. 6, 212; 10, 18; 180; id. R. Am. 611; Juv. 12, 54; Phaedr. 3, 18, 15 al.; prob., also, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 54, and Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 39; v. the art. re), *v. n., to fall back* (class., and very freq., esp. in the trop. signif.; but not found in Verg. or Hor.). **A.** Lit.: neque posse e terris in loca caeli Recidere inferiora, Lucr. 1, 1063: quia et recidant omnia in terras et oriantur e terris, Cic. N. D. 2, 26, 66: ramulum adductum, ut remissus esset, in oculum suum reccidisse, *had sprung back, recoiled*, id. Div. 1, 54, 123: quem (discum) libratum in auras Misit ... Recidit in solidam longo post tempore terram Pondus, Ov. M. 10, 180: etiam si recta reccideratt (navis), Liv. 24, 34; Prop. 4 (5), 8, 44 et saep.: in collum Benjamin, Vulg. Gen. 45, 14.—*Absol.:* amictum recidentem, Quint. 11, 3, 162.—**B.** Trop., *to fall back, return:* in graviorem morbum recidere, *to relapse*, Liv. 24, 29; so alone: ab his me remediis noli in istam turbam vocare, ne recidam, Cic. Att. 12, 21, 5; cf.: (quartanae) ne recidant, Plin. 28, 16, 66, § 228: post interitum Tatii cum ad eum (sc. Romulum) potentatus omnis reccidisset, Cic. Rep. 2, 8, 14: praestat in eandem illam recidere fortunam, id. Sest. 69, 146; cf.: Syracusae in antiquam servitutem reccíderunt, Liv. 24, 32 *fin.:* quippe celebratam Macedonum fortitudinem ad ludibrium reccidisse verebatur, Curt. 9, 7, 23: in invidiam, Nep. Alcib. 7, 1.—So freq. of an evil, *to fall back, recoil* upon any one, esp. upon the author of it: omnes in te istaec recident contumeliae, * Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 54: ut hujus amentiae poena in ipsum familiamque ejus recidat, Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 10: suspicionem in vosmet ipsos recidere, id. Rosc. Am. 29, 79: *hunc casum ad ipsos recidere posse demonstrant*, * Caes. B. G. 7, 1: quae in adversarios recidunt, Quint. 9, 2, 49: quod in ipsam recidat, Ov. M. 6, 212: consilia in ipsorum caput recidentia, Liv. 36, 29; cf. Curt. 9, 5, 25: periculosa et adversa cuncta in illos recasura, Suet. Aug. 96: in me haec omnia mala reccíderunt, Vulg. Gen. 42, 36.—**II.** (With the idea of cadere predominating.) *To fall* somewhere, *to light upon, happen, occur*, = redigi; constr. with *ad, in*, or an *adv. of direction*. (α) With *ad:* ex laetitiā et voluptate ad ludum et lacrimas, Cic. Sull. 32, 91: ex liberatore patriae ad Aquilios se Vitelliosque reccidisse, *had sunk to a level with the Aquilii and Vitellii*, i. e. *had come to be regarded as a traitor*, Liv. 2, 7: sinere artem musicam Recidere ad paucos, *to fall into the possession of a few*, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 39: tantum apparatum ad nihilum recidere, *to come to naught*, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 27: ad nilum, Lucr. 1, 857; Cic. Or. 70, 233: ad nihil, id. Att. 4, 16, 12.—(β) With *in*, Lucr. 5, 280: quae (tela), si viginti quiessem dies, in aliorum vigiliam consulum reccidissent, Cic. Planc. 37, 90; cf. id. Att. 1, 1, 2; id. Phil. 13, 9, 19: rex ut in eam fortunam recideret, Liv. 44, 31 *fin.:* omnis impensa in cassum recidat, Col. 4, 3, 5: mundi, In quem reccidimus, quidquid mortale creamur, Ov. M. 10, 18.—(γ) With an *adv. of direction:* huccine tandem omnia reccíderunt, ut civis Romanus ... in foro virgis caederetur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163: eo regiae majestatis imperium, Liv. 4, 2: eo res, Quint. 2, 10, 3: illuc, ut, etc., Juv. 12, 54: ex quantis opibus quo reccidissent Carthaginiensium res, Liv. 30, 42: pleraque, quo debuerint, reccidisse, id. 25, 31; cf. id. 4, 2: quorsum responsum recidat, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 43.

2. rē-cīdo, di, sum, 3, *v. a.* [caedo], *to cut away, cut down, cut off* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: vepres, Cato, R. R. 2, 4; cf.: malleolos ad imum articulum, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 160: sceptrum imo de stirpe, Verg. A. 12, 208; for which: laurum imā stirpe, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 76 (cf. II.): ceras inanes, *empty cells*, Verg. G. 4, 241: hirsutam barbam falce, Ov. M. 13, 766: caput, id. ib. 9, 71: immedicabile vulnus Ense recidendum est, id. ib. 1, 191: pollicem alicui, Quint. 8, 5, 12: comas, Mart. 1, 32, 4; cf. capillos, Plin. Ep. 7, 27 *fin.:* ungues, Plin. 10, 35, 52, § 106: columnas, *to hew out*, Hor. C. 2, 18, 4: fustes, id. ib. 3, 6, 40: ancile ab omni parte recisum, Ov. F. 3, 377: mella, i. e. *to take out*, Pall. Jun. 7, 2.—Of persons: cuncti simul ense recisi, *cut down*, Luc. 2, 194.—Poet.: fulgorem sideribus, *to rob the stars of their brightness*, Stat. Th. 12, 310: gramina morsu, *to devour*, Calp. Ecl. 2, 45.—**II.** Trop. (borrowed from agriculture), *to lop off, cut short, retrench, abridge, diminish:* perquam multa recidam ex orationibus Ciceronis, Quint. 12, 10, 52; cf. id. 12, 10, 55: inanem loquacitatem, id. 10, 5, 22: am-

bitiosa ornamenta, Hor A P 447 omne quod ultra Perfectum traheretur, id S. 1, 10 69 nationes partim recisas, partim repressas * Cic. Prov Cons 12 31 mercedes scaenicorum, Suet Tib 34 init. armaturas mirmillonum, *to lessen*, id. Calig 55 ornandi potestatem, Quint 2 16, 4 facultatem aliter acquirendi, id. 12, 7, 10 impedimenta, *to diminish, obviate*, Front Strat 4, 1, 7, cf occupationes, Sen Q N 3 praef. culpam supplicio, Hor C 3, 24, 34, cf cum magnis parva mineris Falce recisurum simili te, id S 1, 3, 123 vitia a stirpe Claud. ap Ruf 1, 56, and aliquid priscum ad morem, i e *to reduce within the limits of ancient manners*, Tac A 3, 53 —Hence, **rĕcīsus**, a um, *P a., shortened, abridged, short, brief* opus, Vell. 2, 89 1 ea recisa in unum librum coartasse, Plin Ep 1, 20, 8 —*Comp* tempus recisius (opp longius), Dig 47, 21, 2 —*Sup* and *adv* do not occur

rĕcinctus, a, um, *Part*, from recingo

rē-cingo, no *perf*, ctum, 3, *v a.*, *to ungird, loose* that which was girded (a poet word of the Aug period, esp freq in Ov) tunicas, Ov M 1, 398, id Am 1, 5, 9, 3, 1, 51 vestes, id. M 7, 182, * Verg A. 4, 518 cum veste recincta, Val Fl 8, 115 zonam, Ov H 2, 116 —Mid neque eo contenta recingor, *I ungird myself*, Ov M 5, 593, and, in poet construction, with *acc* sumptum recingitur anguem, *divests herself of the snake which she had girt around her*, Ov M 4, 510, cf ferrum recingi, Stat S 1, 4 75 —Of persons mulier recincta, Plin 17, 28, 47, § 266 —**II.** *To gird again* Serenianus recinctus est ut Pannonius Amm 26, 5, 3

rĕcīnium, v ricinium

rĕ-cĭno, ĕre, *v n* and *a.* [cano] **I.** *To sing again, resound, re echo, echo forth* (rare) quod in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanius, * Cic Brut 46, 171, cf *act* cujus recinet jocosa Nomen imago, Hor C 1, 12, 3 —**B.** In gen, *to cause to resound* parrae recinentis omen, *noisy, screeching*, Hor C 3, 27, 1 —*Act* haec recinunt juvenes dictata senesque, Hor Ep 1, 1, 55 tu curva recines lyra Latonam, id C 3 28, 11 —* **II.** *To recall, recant*, App de Deo Socr 2, p 52 30

rĕcĭpĕrātĭo (rĕcŭp-), ōnis, *f* [recipero] **I.** *A getting back, regaining, recovery* libertatis, * Cic Phil 10, 10, 20, so, urbium quas amiserat, Just 30, 1, 7 marcidus egens reciperatione, *restoration of health*, Vulg Ecclus 13, 26 —**II.** Jurid t. t, *a judicial decision of the* reciperatores, v reciperator, II

* **rĕcĭpĕrātīvus (rĕcŭp-)**, a, um, *adj* [id] *that can be regained, recoverable*, Aggen p 63 Goes.

rĕcĭpĕrātor (rĕcŭp-), oris, *m* [id], *a regainer, recoverer* **I.** In gen urbis, *a recapturer*, Tac A. 2, 52 diviti decepto multi reciperatores, *helpers*, Vulg Ecclus 13, 26 —**II.** In partic, jurid t t, reciperatores, *a board consisting of three* or *five members, originally only for processes between Romans and* peregrini, *but afterwards for summary trial in other causes*, esp *concerning property and* de statu (cf arbiter, judex, freq and class), Fest p 228 Müll , cf Gai Inst 4, 46, 109, 185 postquam praetor reciperatores dedit, Plaut Bacch 2 3, 36, id. Rud. 5, 1, 2; Cic Caecin 1 sq , id. Tull 1 sq ; id Verr. 2 3, 11, § 28 sq , 2, 3 58, § 135 sqq , id Fl 20, 47, 21, 49, Liv 26, 48, 43, 2, Suet Ner 17, id. Dom 8, Gell 20 1, 13 al.; Tac A 2, 52, id. H. 1, 74.

rĕcĭpĕrātōrĭus (rĕcŭp-), a, um, *adj* [reciperator, II], *of* or *belonging to the* reciperatores judicium, Cic Inv 2, 20, 60; id Verr 2, 3, 11, § 27, Plin Ep 8, 20, 9, Gai Inst 4 105

rĕ-cĭpĕro (rĕcŭp-), āvi, atum, 1, *v a.* [capio], *to get* or *obtain again, to regain, recover*, etc (good prose, cf reparo, redimo) **I.** Lit qui erepta recuperare vellet, Cic Mur 25, 50 amissa, Caes B G 7, 15, 2, Nep Tim 3 2 rem suam, Cic. Rep 3 32 *fin* , cf suum, pecuniam, id Fl 23, 56 fortunas patrias, id. Phil 13, 5, 12 paternas opes, Suet Ner 6 arma ordinem militandi, locum, Liv 25, 6 rem publicam, Cic. Phil 14, 13, 35, id Att 8, 3, 2, id. Rosc. Am 49, 141 cf. civitates, Caes B G 7, 89 *fin* · provinciam, Tac Agr 5 Albanum, Formianum a Dolabella, Cic Phil. 13, 5, 11, cf pecuniam depositam ab illo, id. Agr 2, 16, 41 obsides, Caes B. G 7, 43 Pelopidam, Nep Pelop 5, 2 captivos nostros a Carthaginiensibus, *to retake, recover* Cic de Or 3, 28, 109 —With an abstr object veterem belli gloriam libertatemque, Caes B G 7, 1 *fin* , so, pristinam belli laudem, id ib 7, 76 libertatem, id. ib 5, 27, id. B C 3, 91 vim suam, Cic Verr 2, 5, 67, § 173 , id. Att 15, 13, 4 voluntatem ejus, id ib 1, 11, 1 , cf gratiam, Tac A 14, 5 , Suet Oth 1 pacem, Sall J 29, 3 dignitatem, Quint 11, 1, 79 gloriam, Tac H 2, 24 vires cibo somnoque, id ib 3, 22 judicia (equites), id A 11, 22 *fin* usum togae, *to resume*, Suet Galb 11 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To obtain again, regain, recover* si et vos et me ipsum reciperaro, Cic Fam 14, 1, 3, cf illum per te, id. Q Fr 1, 2, 4 *fin* adulescentulos, *to gain over again, regain*, Nep Ages. 6 *fin* se quiete reciperare, *to recruit, recover themselves*, Varr R R 1, 13, so mid radices arborum reciperantur, Vitr 2, 9 —**B.** *To revive, restore* (late Lat) crede Deo et reciperabit te, Vulg Ecclus. 2, 6 templum, id. 2 Macc 2, 23

rĕcĭpĭe, v recipio *init*

rĕ-cĭpĭo, cepi, ceptum, 3 (*fut apoc* recipie, for recipiam, Cato ap Fest p 138 and 236 Müll ; v dico *init* recepso, for recepero, Cat 44, 19), *v a* [capio] **I.** *To take back, get back, bring back* , *to retake, regain, recover* **A.** Lit (very freq and class) dandis recipiendisque meritis, Cic. Lael 8, 26 tu me sequere ad trapezitam . . recipe actutum, Plaut Curc 5, 3, 49 (just before, ni argentum refers), cf. centum talenta et credidisse eos constat, et non recepisse, Quint 5, 10, 111, and (opp mutuum dare) Mart. 3, 40, 4 si velit suos recipere, obsides sibi remittat, Caes B G 3, 8 *fin* obsides, Suet. Aug 21 reges, Liv 2, 15 recepto amico, Hor C 2, 7, 27, 4, 2, 47 — Freq of places, etc , once captured and lost, *to retake* cum Tarento amisso aliquot post annos Maximus id oppidum recepisset nunquam ego (Tarentum) recepissem, nisi tu perdidisses, Cic de Or 2, 67, 273, cf id Sen 4, 11· Lavinium, Liv 2, 39; so of other things recipere suas res amissas, Liv 3, 63 praeda omnis recepta est, id 3, 3 signa, quae ademerant Parthi, Suet Tib 9 arma, Liv 9, 11, Curt 4, 12, 17 pectore in adverso totum cui comminus ensem Condidit assurgenti, et multâ morte recepit, *drew out again*,=retraxit, Verg A 9, 348, so, sagittam ab altera parte, Cels 7, 5, 2 suos omnes incolumes receperunt (sc. ex oppido in castra) *drew off, withdrew*, =reduxerunt, Caes B G 7, 12 *fin* , so, milites defessos, id. B C 1, 45 *fin* · exercitum, Liv 10, 42 equitatum navibus ad se intra munitiones, Caes B C 3, 58 illum ego medio ex hoste recepi, *bore away, rescued*, Verg A 6, 111 —**b.** With *se*, *to draw back, withdraw* from or to any place, *to betake one's self* anywhere, in milit lang , *to retire, retreat* se ex eo loco, Plaut. Aul 4, 8, 10, cf se e fano, id. Poen 4, 1, 5 se ex opere, id. Men 5, 3, 7 se ex hisce locis, Cic Verr 2, 4, 10, § 21 se e Sicilia, id. Brut. 92, 318 se ex fuga, Caes B G 7, 20 *fin* , id. B C 3, 102 se inde, id B G 5, 15 se hinc, id. B C 1, 45 et saep · recipe te, Plaut Trin 4, 3, 8 se, Cic. Off 3, 10, 45 (just before, reverti), Caes B C 3, 45 (coupled with loco excedere), 3, 46, cf sui recipiendi facultas, id B G 3, 4 *fin* , 6, 37, for which se recipiendi spatium, Liv 10, 28 recipe te ad erum, Plaut Trin 4, 3, 20 se ad dominum, id ib 4, 3, 1 se ad nos, Cic Att 4, 15 2 se ad suos, Caes. B G 1, 46, 7, 82, id B C 3, 38, 3, 50, 3 52 *fin* se ad Caesarem (Allobroges, legati) id B G 1, 11, 4 38 se ad agmen, id ib 7, 13, id B C 3, 75 *fin* se penitus ad extremos fines id B G 6, 10 se ad legionem, id ib 7, 50 *fin* se ad oppidum Ilerdam, id B C 1, 45 se ad ordines suos id ib 2 41 se ad signa, id B G 5 34 *fin* , id B C 1, 43 *fin* se a pabulo ad stabulum, Plaut. Mil 2 3, 33 inde se in currus, Caes B G 4, 33 *fin* se ex castris in oppidum, id B C 2 35 se in castra, id. B G 2, 11 *fin* , 2 24, 3, 6, 3 26 *fin* , 4, 15 et saep se in fines, id ib 4, 16 se in Galliam, id ib 4 19 *fin* se in montem, id ib 1, 25 se in antiquas munitiones id. B C 3, 54 *fin.*: se in silvas ad suos, id. B G 2, 19 se in castra ad urbem, id. B C 2 25, 2, 26, cf se retro in castra, Liv 23, 36, and with this cf sese retro in Bruttios, id. 23, 37, and so, se, with rursus, Plaut Capt 1, 2, 25, id Pers. 4, 5, 6, id Rud. 4, 6 19, Caes. B G 5, 34 *fin* , id B C 2, 41 et saep se in novissimos, Liv 7, 40 se intra munitiones, Caes. B G 5, 44, cf se intra montes, id. B C 1, 65 se per declive, id ib 3, 51 se sub murum, id. ib 2, 14 se trans Rhenum, id. B G 6, 41 se Larissam versus, id. B C 3, 97· se domum ex hostibus Plaut Am 2, 2, 52· se domum, id ib 2, 2, 31, id. Capt 1, 2, 25, id Aul 2, 1, 55 se Adrumetum, Caes. B C 2, 23 se Hispalim, id ib 2, 20 se Dyrrhachium ad Pompeium, id. ib 3, 9 *fin* se illuc, Plaut Most 3, 1, 10, id. Merc. 5, 2, 40, id Ps 3, 1, 23 al , cf se huc esum ad praesepim suam, id Curc. 2, 1, 13 se eo, Caes. B G 1, 25 et saep — In the same meaning, without *se* neque sepulcrum, quo recipiat, habeat portum corporis, Enn. ap Cic Tusc 1, 44, 107 (Trag v 415 Vahl), cf of a military retreat si quo erat longius prodeundum aut celerius recipiendum, Caes. B G 1, 48 *fin* , so without *se* after the *verbum finitum* several times in Plaut rursum in portum recipimus, Plaut. Bacch 2, 3, 60 dum recipis, id Rud 3, 6, 42 actutum face recipias, id Merc 2, 4, 30 —**2.** Transf (*a*) In business lang , *to keep back, retain, reserve* (cf Gell 17, 6, 6) posticulum hoc recepit, quom aedis vendidit, Plaut Trin 1, 2, 157, so in a sale, Crassus ap Cic de Or 2, 55, 226, Cic Top 26, 100, Dig 19, 1, 53, 8, 4, 10 mulier magnam dotem dat et magnam pecuniam recipit, Cato ap Gell. 17, 6, 8 —With *object clause*, Cato, R R 149, 2 — With *dat* aqua, itinere, actu domini usioni recipitur, Cato, R R 149, 2 —(β) *To restore* (late Lat) urbem munitissimam, *to fortify anew*, Amm 16, 3, 2 — **B.** Trop, *to get back, bring back, to receive again, regain, recover* ut antiquam frequentiam recipere vastam ac desertam bellis urbem paterentur, Liv 24, 3 jus, Quint 5, 10, 118 et totidem, quot dixit, verba recepit, *got back*, Ov M 3, 384· quam (vitam) postquam recepi, *received again* id ib 15, 535 anhelitum, *to recover one's breath*, Plaut Ep 2, 2, 21, id Merc 3, 4, 16 , cf spiritum, Quint 11, 3, 55 animam, Ter Ad 3, 2, 26, Quint 6, prooem. § 13 a tanto pavore recipere animos, Liv. 21, 5, 16 Weissenb a pavore animum, id. 2, 50, 10 e pavore recepto animo, id 44, 10, 1, for which animos ex pavore, id 21, 5 *fin* recepto animo, Curt 6, 9, 2, 9, 5, 29. animum vultumque, Ov F 4, 615 mente receptâ, Hor Ep 2, 2, 104 (vocem) ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere, *to bring it back*, Cic de Or 1, 59, 251 —In zeugma (cf I A supra) arma et animos, Curt 4, 12, 17 —**b.** With *se*. (*a*) *To betake one's self, withdraw, retire* from or to any place ad ingenium vetus versutum te recipis tuum, Plaut As 2, 1, 7 ad frugem bonam, Cic Cael 12, 28 ad reliquam cogitationem belli, Caes B C 3, 17 *fin* se a voluptatibus in otium, Plin Pan. 82, 8 se in principem, *to resume his princely air*, id ib 76, 5 —More freq , (β) *To recover, to collect one's self* difficulter se recipiunt *regain strength*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 17 quae cum intuerer stupens, ut me recepi, Quis hic, inquam, etc , Cic Rep 6, 18, 18 nullum spatium respirandi recipiendique se dedit, Liv 10, 28 se ex terrore ac fuga, Caes B G 2, 12 se ex timore id. ib 4, 34 se ex fugâ id. ib 4, 27 nondum totâ me mente recepi, Ov M 5, 275

II. (Acc to re, I b) *To take to one's self, admit, accept, receive*, constr with the simple *acc* , with *ad*, or *in* and *acc* , *in* and *abl* , with simple *abl* , with a local *acc* **A.** Lit (*a*) With simple *acc.* quos homines quondam Laurentis terra recepit, Enn ap Prisc p 762 P (Ann v 35 Vahl) (ego) excludor, ille recipitur, Ter Eun 1, 2, 79 aliquem, Cic Off 3, 11, 48 hic nulla munitio est, quae perterritos recipiat, Caes B G 6 39, cf hos tutissimus portus recipiebat, id. B C 3, 27, 1, 15, cf id ib 3, 11 *fin* , 3, 35 cum Jugurtha accuratissime recepit, Sall J 16, 3 neque quisquam aut expulsus invidiosius aut receptus est laetius, Vell 2, 45, 3, Quint 7, 1, 14, 9, 2, 80 nisi nos vicina Trivici Villa recepisset, Hor S 1, 5 80

et saep.: quisnam istic fluvius est, quem non recipiat mare? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 86; cf. Caes. B. G. 4, 10; and: (Peneus) accipit amnem Orcon nec recipit, i. e. *does not take it to itself, does not mingle with it*, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 31: equus frenum recepit, *received, submitted to*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 36: necesse erat, ab latere aperto tela recipi, Caes. B. G. 5, 35. — (β) With *ad:* recipe me ad te, Plaut. Cist. 3, 9; id. Am. 3, 2, 11; id. Rud. 2, 3, 20; id. Ps. 3, 6, 6; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 6; Suet. Caes. 63: aliquem ad epulas, Cic. Top. 5, 25; cf.: ad lusum, Suet. Ner. 11. — (γ) With *in* and *acc.:* recipe me in tectum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 16: concubinam in aedes, id. Mil. 4, 3, 3: nos in custodiam tuam, id. Rud. 3, 3, 34: Tarquinium in civitatem, Cic. Rep. 2, 20, 35; id. Balb. 13, 31; Liv. 2, 5; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 6: aliquem in ordinem senatorium, Cic. Phil. 7, 5, 15: aliquem in fidem, id. Fam. 13, 19, 2; id. Att. 15, 14, 3; Caes. B. G. 2, 15; 4, 22: aliquem in civitatem, Cic. Balb. 12, 29: aliquem in caelum, id. N. D. 3, 15, 39: aliquem in deditionem, Caes. B. G. 3, 21 *fin.;* Liv. 8, 13; Suet. Calig. 14 al.: aliquem in jus dicionemque, Liv. 21, 61: aliquem in amicitiam, Sall. J. 14, 5; 5, 4 Kritz *N. cr.:* aliquam in matrimonium, Suet. Caes. 50; Just. 9, 5, 9 et saep. — (δ) With *in* and *abl.* (rare and in purely local relations; v. Kritz ad Sall. J. 5, 4): aliquem in loco, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 3: loricati in equis recipiuntur, Auct. B. Hisp. 4, 2: sidera in caelo recepta, Ov. M. 2, 529 (but in Liv. 24, 32, 6, the correct read. is tuto Hexapylo, without in; v. Weissenb. ad h. l.). — (ε) With simple *abl.* (mostly in purely local relations): ut tuo recipias tecto servesque nos, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 18; so, aliquem tecto, Caes. B. G. 7, 66 *fin.:* exercitum tectis ac sedibus suis, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90: aliquem suis urbibus, id. Fl. 25, 61: aliquem civitate, id. Balb. 14, 32: aliquem finibus suis, Caes. B. G. 6, 6; 7, 20 *fin.:* aliquem oppido ac portu, id. B. C. 3, 12; 3, 102 *fin.:* aliquem moenibus, Sall. J. 28, 2: Romulus caelo receptus, Quint. 3, 7, 5: receptus Terra Neptunus, Hor. A. P. 63 et saep. — (ζ) With local *acc.:* me Acheruntem recipere Orcus noluit, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 68: aliquem domum suam, Cic. Arch. 3, 5; cf.: aliquem domum ad se hospitio, Caes. B. C. 2, 20.— (η) *Absol.:* plerosque hi, qui receperant, celant, Caes. B. C. 1, 76.—**2.** Transf. **a.** In business lang., *to take in, receive* as the proceeds of any thing: dena milia sestertia ex melle, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 11: pecuniam ex novis vectigalibus, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 62: pecunia, quae recipi potest, id. ib. 2, 18, 47. —**b.** In gladiator's lang.: recipe ferrum, *receive your death-blow*, the cry of the people to a vanquished gladiator whom they were not inclined to spare, Cic. Sest. 37, 80; id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41 Kühn.; Sen. Tranq. 11, 1; for which: totum telum corpore, Cic. Rosc. Am. 12, 33; and: ense recepto, Luc. 2, 194 Corte.—**c.** Milit. t. t., *to seize, capture, take possession of, occupy:* mittit in Siciliam Curionem pro praetore cum legionibus duo; eundem, cum Siciliam recepisset, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 30: Praeneste non vi, sed per deditionem receptum est, Liv. 6, 29: Aegyptum sine certamine, Just. 11, 11, 1: eo oppido recepto, Caes. B. G. 7, 13 *fin.:* civitatem, id. ib. 6, 8; 7, 90; id. B. C. 1, 12; 1, 16; 1, 30; 3, 16: Aetoliam, id. ib. 3, 55: rempublicam armis, Sall. C. 11, 4: Alciden terra recepta vocat, *the subjugated earth*, Prop. 5, 9, 38. — **d.** In the later medical lang., of medicines, *to receive*, i. e. *be compounded of* various ingredients: antidotos recipit haec: stoechados, marrubii, etc., Scrib. Comp. 106; so id. ib. 27; 28; 37; 52 al. (hence the mod. Lat. receptum, *receipt*, and *recipe*).—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To take to* or *upon one's self, to assume; to receive, accept, admit, allow*, ἐνδέχομαι: non edepol istaec tua dicta nunc in aures recipio, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 34; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 91: jusjurandum, id. 5, 6, 1; 3; cf. id. 7, 1, 24: in semet ipsum religionem recipere, *to draw upon one's self*, Liv. 10, 40: quae legibus cauta sunt, quae persuasione in mores recepta sunt, *admitted*, Quint. 5, 10, 13; cf. id. 10, 7, 15: antiquitas recipit fabulas . . . haec aetas autem respuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 10; cf. Quint. 6, 4, 19: nec inconstantiam virtus recipit nec varietatem natura patitur, Cic. Rep. 3, 11, 18; cf. Vell. 2, 130, 3: non recipit istam Conjunctionem honestas, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119: assentatio nocere nemini potest, *nisi ei, qui eam recipit atque eâ delectatur*, id. Lael. 26, 97: timor misericordiam non recipit, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: casus recipere (res), *to admit, be liable to*, id. B. C. 1, 78; so, aliquem casum (res), id. ib. 3, 51: re jam non ultra recipiente cunctationem, Liv. 29, 24; Vell. 2, 52, 3: sed hoc distinctionem recipit, Just. Inst. 1, 12 pr.: si recipiatur poëtica fabulositas, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 101: in hoc genere prorsus recipio hanc brevem annotationem, Quint. 10, 7, 31; cf. id. 8, 3, 31: nos necessarios maxime atque in usum receptos (tropos) exequemur, id. 8, 6, 2; cf. id. 8, 6, 32; 5, 11, 20; 11, 3, 104; so with a *subj.-clause*, id. 1, 3, 14; 6, 3, 103; Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 24 al.—(β) Of opinions, etc., *to adopt, embrace* (late Lat.): alicujus sententiam, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 39, 1: opinionem, id. Dial. 1, 17, 5.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To take upon one's self, undertake, accept* the performance of a task consigned or intrusted to one (whereas suscipio denotes, in gen., the voluntary undertaking of any action; cf.: spondeo, stipulor, polliceor): recepi causam Siciliae . . . ego tamen hoc onere suscepto et receptâ causâ Siciliensi amplexus animo sum aliquanto amplius. Suscepi enim causam totius ordinis, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 1: in hoc judicio mihi Siculorum causam receptam, populi Romani susceptam esse videor, id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 26; and: in quo est illa magna offensio vel neglegentiae susceptis rebus vel perfidiae receptis, id. de Or. 2, 24, 101; cf. also Quint. 12, 1, 39: verebamini, ne non id facerem, quod recepissem semel? Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 9: causam Sex. Roscii, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 2: mandatum, id. ib. 38, 112: officium, id. Verr. 2, 5, 71, § 183: curam ad se, Suet. Tit. 6.—**b.** *To take* an obligation *upon one's self, to pledge one's self, pass one's word, be surety for* a thing, *to warrant, promise, engage* a thing to any one, = ἀναδέχομαι (a favorite word of Cic., esp. in his Epistles): *Pe.* Tute unus si recipere hoc ad te dicis . . . *Pa.* Dico et recipio Ad me, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 74; cf.: ad me recipio: Faciet, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 12: promitto in meque recipio, fore eum, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 10, 3; cf.: spondeo in meque recipio eos esse, etc., id. ib. 13, 17, 3.—With *obj.-clause:* promitto, recipio, spondeo, C. Caesarem talem semper fore civem, qualis hodie sit, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 51; so with *hoc*, id. Fam. 13, 50, 2 (with spondeo); 6, 12, 3; 13, 41, 2 (with confirmo); id. Att. 5, 13, 2; Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 4; Liv. 7, 14 Drak.; 33, 13 *fin.:* pro Cassio et te, si quid me velitis recipere, recipiam, Cic. Fam. 11, 1, 4. — With *de:* de aestate polliceris vel potius recipis, Cic. Att. 13, 1, 2; Liv. 40, 35; cf. also: sed fidem recepisse sibi et ipsum et Appium de me, *had given him a solemn assurance*, Cic. Att. 2, 22, 2.—With *dat.* (after the analogy of promitto, polliceor, spondeo): ea, quae tibi promitto ac recipio, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 5; cf.: omnia ei et petenti recepi et ultro pollicitus sum, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 1; 7, 1: mihi, id. ib. 10, 13, 3; Caes. B. C. 3, 82 *fin.:* quid sibi is de me recepisset, in memoriam redegit, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 9.—With *dat.* and *obj.-clause:* mihi in Cumano diligentissime se, ut annui essemus, defensurum receperat, Cic. Att. 5, 17, 5; so, id. Fam. 6, 12, 3 Manut. (with confirmare); 13, 72, 1; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 17, 1; Caes. B. C. 3, 17; Suet. Caes. 23 *fin.*—**c.** In jurid. lang.: recipere nomen, of the prætor, *to receive* or *entertain a charge* against one, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 94; 2, 2, 42, § 102; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2; Val. Max. 3, 7, 9; for which: recipere reum, Tac. A. 2, 74 *fin.;* 4, 21: aliquem inter reos, id. ib. 3, 70; 13, 10. —Hence, **A. rĕceptus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II. B. 1.), *received, usual, current, customary* (post-class. and very rare): auctoritas receptior, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5: scriptores receptissimi, Sol. praef.—**B. rĕceptum,** i, *n. subst.* (acc. to II. B. 2. b.), *an engagement, obligation, guaranty:* satis est factum Siculis, satis promisso nostro ac recepto, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 53, § 139; cf.: promissum et receptum intervertit, id. Phil. 2, 32, 79.

rĕcĭpisco, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to recover* (late Lat.), Ven. Fort. v. Germ. 16.

rĕcĭprŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reciproco]. **I.** Lit., *a going back upon itself, a returning by the same way, retrogression* (post-Aug.): aestus, i. e. *the reflux, ebb*, Plin. 9, 8, 9, § 29: fili, id. 11, 24, 28, § 83: caprorum, id. 8, 50, 76, § 201: errantium siderum, Gell. 14, 1, 23.—**II.** Trop., *alternation, reciprocation:* talionum, *retaliation*, Gell. 20, 1, 18: animorum, *the transmigration of souls, metempsychosis*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 19.—**2.** In gram., *reciprocal action*, in the pron. recipr., Prisc. p. 940 P.

rĕcĭprŏcātus, ūs, *m.* [reciproco], = reciprocatio, Aug. Genes. ad litt. 11, 1 *fin.;* Prud. στεφ. 10, 574.

* **rĕcĭprŏcĭcornis,** e, *adj.* [reciprocus-cornu], *having horns curved backwards:* aries, Laber. ap. Tert. Pall. 1.

rĕcĭprŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [reciprocus]. **I.** *Act.*, *to move backwards* or *back and forth* (rare but class.; cf.: meo, remeo). **A.** Lit.: rursus prorsus reciprocat fluctus feram, *bears to and fro*, Enn. ap. Non. 165, 11, and 384 *fin.* (Trag. v. 143 Vahl.): refluusque reciprocat aestus, Sil. 15, 225: (ventus) cum jam spiritum includeret nec reciprocare animam sineret, *to breathe, fetch their breath*, Liv. 21, 58, 4: spiritum per fistulam, Gell. 17, 11, 4: aurae per anhelitum reciprocatae, Arn. 2, 54: manu telum reciprocans, *brandishing*, Gell. 9, 11, 5: quid Chalcidico Euripo in motu identidem reciprocando putas fieri posse constantius? Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24; cf. under II.: serram, *to draw back and forth*, Tert. Cor. Mil. 3: circulos, Prud. στεφ. 10, 573: quinqueremem in adversum aestum reciprocari non posse, *would not be able to tack about*, Liv. 28, 30; cf.: quoniam aestus semper e Ponto profluens nunquam reciprocetur, *flow back*, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 93: reciprocari mare coepit, Curt. 9, 9, 20.—* **B.** Trop., *to reverse, convert* a proposition: si quidem ista sic reciprocantur, ut et, si divinatio sit, dii sint, et si dii sint, sit divinatio, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 10.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to move backwards, go back; to move back and forth, to come and go, reciprocate* (perh. only since the Aug. per.): fretum ipsum Euripi non septies die temporibus statis reciprocat, *rises and falls*, Liv. 28, 6; so of the ebb and flow: Euripus, Plin. 2, 97, 100, § 219: mare, Curt. 9, 9, 20: aquae, Flor. 2, 8, 9; and of the ebb (opp. accedere), Plin. 2, 97, 89, § 212.— Of stars: saepe citra eos ad solem reciprocent, Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 72: nubem eos arcentem a reciprocando, *from going back*, id. 9, 46, 70, § 151.

☞ Reciprocare pro ultro citroque poscere usi sunt antiqui, quia procare est poscere, Fest. p. 229 Müll.

rĕcĭprŏcus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. from reque proque, back and forth]. **I.** Lit., *turning back the same way, returning, receding* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): apud Attium: reciproca tendens nervo equino concita Tela; reciproca est, quom unde quid profectum, redit eo, *flung back*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 80 Müll. (an imitation of the Homeric παλίντονα τόξα).—Esp. freq. of receding waters: vadosum ac reciprocum mare, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 26: amnes, id. 9, 57, 83, § 176; 16, 36, 66, § 169; Tac. A. 1, 70; and of the ebb and flow, Plin. 2, 27, 99, § 213; hence, poet., an epithet of the sea, Sil. 3, 60.—**II.** Trop., *alternating, reciprocal*, etc.: voces, *reverberating echoes*, Plin. 2, 44, 44, § 115: argumenta, *retorted*, Gr. ἀντιστρέφοντα, Gell. 5, 10, 2: ars, *alternating, reciprocal*, Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 3; cf. taliones, Gell. 20, 1, 35: vices pugnandi, id. 15, 18, 3: epistulae, Hier. Ep. 5, 1: munus, Aus. Ep. 7.—**2.** In gram., pronomen, *a reciprocal pronoun*, as sibi, se, Prisc. p. 939 P.: versus, *which has the same metre when the order of words is reversed*, e. g. Verg. A. 1, 8 (4); Diom. p. 515 P.—Hence, *adv.:* **rĕcĭprŏcē,** *alternately, to and fro* (cf.: invicem, vicissim): fluere, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 9.—Transf., *conversely*, Prisc. 1142 P.

rĕcīsāmentum, i, *n.* [recido], *that which is cut off, a paring, shaving, chip, bit* (very rare): coronariorum, *a scale struck off by the hammer*, Plin. 34, 11, 26, § 111: duo recisamenta totius pyramidis, Auct. Palimps. ap. Maii praef. ad Cic. Rep. p. XL. (p. LVIIII. ext. Mos.).

rĕcīsĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a cutting off* (very rare): rosae, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 21.—**II.** Trop., *a retrenchment, diminu-*

tion legatorum, Dig 28, 5, 35, Mart Cap 9, § 971

rĕcīsus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from recido

rĕcĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f* [recito] **I.** A publicist's t t, *a reading aloud* of documents in judicial proceedings ut cum recitationis suae poeniteret, Cic Clu 51, 141, Auct Her 2 10, 14 *fin*, Cic Dom 9, 22, Suet. Calig 16 —**II.** *A reading aloud* of literary works (post Aug), Plin Ep 3, 15, 3, 3, 18, 4, Tac Or 9, 10, Suet Claud 41 —*Plur*, Plin Ep 1, 13 *fin*, Tac Or 10

rĕcĭtātor, ōris, *m* [id] **I.** Publicist's t t, *a reader* of documents in judicial proceedings Cic. Inv 2, 47, 139 tris ipse excitavit recitatores, id Clu 51 141 —**II.** *A reader, reciter* of literary works (not ante Aug), Hor A P 474, Sen. Ep 95, 2, Plin. Ep 1, 13 2 al

rĕ-cĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* **I.** In the best prose, a publicist's t t, *to read out, recite* a document, statement, report, etc, in public proceedings alicujus testimonium, Cic Verr 2, 2, 8, § 23, cf testimonia tabulasve, Quint 7, 10, 13 litteras in concione, Cic Att 8, 9, 2 litteras in senatu, id Fam 10, 12, 1, Caes B C 1, 1, Sall C 34 3, cf Cic Fam 10, 16, 1, 12, 25, 1, Caes B G 7, 48 edictum, Cic Quint 29, 89, id Verr 2, 3, 10, § 26 orationem, id Planc 30, 74 nolo cetera recitare, id ib epistulam meam, id Sull 24, 67 quid ego nunc hic Chlori testimonium recitem? id Verr 2, 2, 8, § 23 rogationem suam populo, Quint 10, 5, 13 testamentum, id 9, 2 35 recitet ex codice, Cic Verr 2, 3, 10, § 26, so responsum ex scripto, Liv 23, 11 de tabulis publicis, Cic Fl 17, 40 auctionem populi Romani de legis scripto, id Agr 2, 18, 48 elogium de testamento, id Clu 48 135 — Of persons testamento si recitatus heres esset pupillus Cornelius, Cic Caecin 19, 54, so, heres, Plin 7, 52, 53, § 177 aliquem praeterire in recitando senatu, *in the list of senators*, Cic Dom 32, 84, so senatum, Liv 29, 37 aut recitatis in actione, aut nominatis testibus, *by reading over the witnesses* (i e their testimony) *or by simply naming them*, Quint 5, 7, 25, v Spald ad h l —**II.** In gen, *to read out recite* any thing in public (freq since the Aug per, after which it became customary to recite one's own works before audiences, cf pronuntio declamo) *To* At clare recitato *Do* Tace, dum perlego, Plaut Pers 4 3, 30 postquam recitasti quod erat cerae creditum id ib 4, 3, 59 in medio, qui Scripta foro recitent sunt multi, Hor S 1, 4, 75, cf id ib 1, 4, 23, id Ep 1, 19, 42, 2, 1, 223, Ov Tr 4, 10, 45, id P 3, 5, 39, Juv 8, 126, 3, 9, Plin Ep 7, 17, 1, 1, 5, 4, 1, 13, 2, 10, 6 et saep al —With *dat* nec recitem cuiquam nisi amicis, Hor S 1, 4, 73 Quinctilio si quid recitares, id. A P 438 nec illi verba ultra suppeditavere quam ut sacramentum recitaret, Tac H 4, 59 —**B.** *To repeat from memory say by heart, recite* quin etiam recitare si qua meminerunt, cogendi sunt (phrenetici), Cels. 3, 18, 39, Mart 9, 83, 4 — **C.** Of prayers *to say, offer* (eccl Lat) orationes Vulg Tob 3, 25

rĕclāmātĭo, ōnis, *f* [reclamo], *a cry of opposition or disapprobation* vestra (sc in Antonium), *Cic Phil 4, 2, 5 (cf id ib 4, 1 2), App Mag p 315, 7

* **rĕclāmĭto,** āre, *v freq n* [id], *to cry out against, exclaim against, loudly contradict*, trop reclamitat istiusmodi suspitionibus ipsa natura, Cic Rosc Am 22, 63

rĕ-clāmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v n* and *a*, *to cry out against exclaim against contradict loudly* **I.** In gen (class) in his, si paulum modo offensum est theatra tota reclamant Cic de Or 3, 50, 196 reclamat Sicilia tota propter, etc., id Verr 2, 4, 14, § 41 illi reclamarunt, id Fam 11, 21, 2 tribuni reclamantibus consulibus refecti, *in spite of their protest*, Liv 3, 21, cf id 3, 26, 10, 41 *fin*, Suet Vit. 15, id Aug 11, Just 24, 2, 11 cum ejus promissis legiones reclamassent, Cic Phil 5, 8 22 orationi, id Fam 1, 2, 2.—*Pass* mihi, Quint 12, 1, 14 mihi pro reo Plin Ep 3 9 25 una voce omnes judices ne is juraret, reclamasse, Cic. Balb 5, 12 quaere peregrinum, vicinia rauca reclamat, Hor Ep 1, 17, 62 —With *object clause* reclamantibus cunctis, satis majestatem ejus imminui, etc, *crying out loudly*, Suet Aug 37 *fin*, so Just 24, 2, 10, Phaedr 4, 16, 25 (servus) si ex possessione servitutis in libertatem reclamaverit, *obstinately demands his freedom*, Dig 41, 2, 3, § 10 (more usually proclamare ad libertatem, v proclamo) —*Impers* cum erat reclamatum, Cic Sest 59, 126 ab universo senatu reclamatum est, id Dom 4, 10 vehementer ab omnibus reclamatur, Suet Aug 76 —Poet, with abstract subject quod quoniam ratio reclamat vera, etc., *Lucr 1, 623 —**II.** Esp **A.** Poet, *to reverberate, re echo, resound* scopulis illisa reclamant Aequora, *Verg G 3, 261 arva plangoribus, Stat Th 3 120 ager caventi domino, id S 4, 5, 20 —**B.** In Val. Fl., *to call* one *aloud* or *repeatedly* rursus Hylan et rursus Hylan per longa reclamat Avia Val Fl. 3, 596 dominam nomine, id 8, 172.

* **rĕ-clango,** ĕre, *v n*, *to re echo, resound*, Amm 17, 7, 4

rĕ-claudo, v recludo

‡ **rĕclīnātōrĭum,** ĭi, *n* [reclino], in *plur*, *the back of a couch* reclinatoria vulgus appellat ornamenta lectorum, quae fulciunt toros sive caput Isid Orig 19, 26, 3 —**II.** *The seat in a chariot* aureum, Vulg Cant 3, 10

rĕclīnis, e (dub collat form **rĕclīnus,** Vop Firm 4), *adj* [id], *leaning back, bent back, reclining* (a poet word of the Aug per, but not in Verg or Hor) inque sinu juvenis posita cervice reclinis, Ov M 10, 558 (dub, al renidens) in gramine floreo, Mart 9, 90, 1, Sil 5, 470, Val Fl 4, 535 cubili, Stat S 1, 2, 161, 4, 3, 70, Tac A. 13 16 super pedes cubitantis, id ib 14, 5 —**II.** Of things tabula *a projecting shelf* or *seat*, Pall 7, 2, 3 sellula *a reclining chair*, Hier Reg S Pamsch 87

rĕ-clīno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [clino, κλίνω], *to bend back, lean back recline* (class but rare) **I.** Lit alces ad eas (arbores) se applicant atque ita paulum modo reclinatae quietem capiunt Huc cum se consuetudine reclinaverunt, etc, Caes B G 6, 27 caput, *Cic Arat 417 non habet ubi caput reclinet, Vulg Matt 8, 10 scuta, *to lay aside, rest*, *Verg A 12, 130 corpora prona *to turn over*, Stat Th 9 369 —Mid reclinari ad suos (in dicendo), Quint 11, 3, 132 te in remoto gramine reclinatum, Hor C 2, 3, 7 reclinatus in cubitum, Petr 39, 2, cf in aliquod adminiculum, Sen Ep 36, 9 —**II.** Trop nullum ab labore me reclinat otium, *removes, releases me*, Hor Epod 17, 24 in quem onus imperii reclinaret, *might lean, rest, be supported by*, Sen Cons ad Marc 2, 3 —*Absol*, *to revolt, become rebellious* nec arrogantibus verbis quidquam scripsit (Julianus) ne videretur subito reclinasse, Amm 20, 8, 4

rĕclīnus, v reclinis

rĕ-clīvis, e (also **-vus,** a, um), *adj* [clivus] *leaning backwards, sloping, inclined* (late Lat) campo ad solem reclivi, Pall 1, 6, 15 tabulae, id 7, 2, 3 (al reclines) —Form reclivus nave reclivā, Ven Fort Mart 3

rĕ-clūdo (**-claudo,** Coripp 3 Joann 118), si, sum, 3, *v a* **I.** (Acc to re, II 1) *To unclose* what had been closed, *to open, throw* or *lay open*, *to disclose, reveal* (poet and in post Aug prose, syn resero, aperio pando) pergam pultare ostium Heus reclude heus, Tranio, etiam aperis? Plaut Most 4, 2 28 natus nemo in aedibus servat neque qui recludat neque respondeat, id. ib 2, 2, 22, id Poen 3, 4 19, id Rud 2, 3, 82, cf fores, Lucr 3, 360 aeratas hosti recludere portas, Ov M 8, 41, cf id ib 7, 647, Tac A 14, 44, Prop 3, 19, 24 ostia, Lucr 3, 366 portas, Verg A 7, 617, 9, 675, Ov M 14 781 viam arcis, id ib 14, 776 reclusa Mane domo vigilare, Hor Ep 2, 1, 103 stabula, Ov H 8, 17 adyta, Verg A 3, 92 locum, Quint 7, 2, 44 armarium, Plaut Capt 4, 4, 10 pectora pecudum (in augury), Verg A 4 63 specus quaerendis venis argenti Tac A 11, 20 recludit se specus, Sil 13, 424 humum, *to dig up*, Tac A 2, 25, cf tellurem dente unco, *to break up, till*, Verg G 2, 423 —Of the underworld regna recludat Pallida Verg A 8, 244 non optanda regna, Sil 13, 523 januam leti, Val Fl 4, 231 — Of the grave aequa tellus Pauperi recluditur, Hor C 2, 18 33 contecta vulnera (with aperire), Tac H 2, 77 pectus mucrone, Verg A 10, 601, cf ense pectus, Hor Epod 17, 71, and ense jugulum, Ov M 7, 285 ensem, *to draw, unsheathe*, Verg A 4, 646, 9, 423 thesauros tellure, *to disclose, reveal*, id ib 1, 358, id G 2, 423, cf id ib 12, 924 (ubi sol) caelum aestiva luce reclusit, id ib 4 52.—Of springs ora fontana, Ov F 1, 269 fontes, Verg G 2, 175 psittacus reclusus, *set free*, Stat S 2, 4, 32 —**B.** Trop iram, *to unclose, let loose*, Poet ap Cic N D 3, 26, 66 subdolus avaritiam ac libidinem occultans quae postquam pecunia reclusa sunt, etc, Tac A. 16, 32, cf ebrietas operta recludit, Hor Ep 1, 5, 16 si recludantur tyrannorum mentes, Tac A 6, 6 superas mentes, Sil 1, 19, cf principis justitiam, gravitatem, comitatem, Plin Ep 6, 31, 2 virtus recludens immeritis mori Caelum, Hor C 3, 2, 21 (Mercurius) Non lenis precibus fata recludere, *to relax, obviate the decrees of fate*, id. ib 1, 24, 17 —**II.** *To shut off* or *up* (post class and rare) singulas separatim, Just 1, 9, 16 ficus a se separatas Pall 4, 10, 33 matronas in carcerem, Just 26, 1, 7, cf Tert Idol 17 *fin* tamquam recluso Jani templo, Amm 16, 10, 1 (in Flor 4, 12, 64, dub) speculum, Stat S 3, 4, 93, Vulg Lev 13, 4 aliquem in carcerem, id Num 15, 34 —**B.** Trop quod cognatis a praetore apertum est, hoc agnatis esse reclusum, Just Inst 3, 2, 7 nebula recludens omnia, Sedul 5, 390

rĕclūsĭo, ōnis, *f* [recludo], *an unclosing, opening* oculi, Cael. Aur Tard 2, 1, 8

rĕclūsus, a, um, *Part*, from recludo

rĕcoctus, a, um, *Part*, from recoquo

rĕcōgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f* [recogito], *a recollection, reflection*, Rutil Sup 1, 21

rĕcōgĭtātus, ūs, *m* [id], *thought, reflection*, Tert Anim 7 *fin*, 15, id Pall 6, id Apol 22.

rĕ-cōgĭto, āvi, no *sup*, 1, *v a*, *to think over, consider, reflect upon* (rare) homunculi quanti sunt, quom recogito! Plaut Capt prol 51, id Curc 3, 5, id Merc 4, 4, 2, id Stich 2, 1, 29 tu mihi videris de forma Minuciana in otio recogitasse, *Cic Q Fr 2, 2, 1 saepe mecum retractans ac recogitans, quam exoleverit disciplina ruris, Col. 1, prooem § 13 quidquid dixi cum recogito, Sen Vit Beat 2, 3 in corde, Vulg Deut 8, 5 de nobis Deus, id Jonae, 1, 6, Tert ad Max 1, 4, id adv Marc 1, 5

rĕcognĭtĭo, ōnis, *f* [recognosco, II] **I.** *A recognition* inter se mutua, Gell 5, 14 *in lemm* —**II.** *A reviewing, investigation, examination* (August) frequens, Col 11, 1, 21 equitum, *a review*, Suet Claud 16 certi dies ad recognitionem mutuam nundinis dantur, *for mutual inspection*, Plin 11, 30 36, § 109 sui, *self examination*, Sen Ira, 3, 36, 2 per recognitionem Postumii consulis magna pars agri Campani recuperata in publicum erat, Liv 42, 19 (in Cic Verr 2, 4, 50, § 119, the correct read is recordatio)

rĕ-cognosco, gnōvi, gnitum, 3, *v a* **I.** *To know again, recollect, recall to mind, recognize*, i q recordor (class, esp freq in Cic) se non tum illa discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere, Cic Tusc 1, 24, 57 (just before, recordari), cf id Verr 2, 1, 12, § 32 fugam et furtum, id ib 2, 2, 6, § 18 ea, quae scit, mecum recognoscere, id ib 1, 5, 15, cf id Cat 1, 3 6 noctem illam superiorem mecum recognosce, id ib 1, 4, 8, Liv 44 38 cum te penitus recognovi, timere desino Cic Deiot 2, 4, cf personas quasdam, id. Mil 6, 6 in quibus (litteris) mirificum tuum erga me amorem recognovi, Cass ap Cic Fam 12, 12, 1, so, res (suas), Liv 5, 16 spatia certaminum, Tac H 2, 70 dona templorum, id Agr 6 cuncta loca, Ov M 11, 62 sacra eruta annalibus, id F 1, 7, cf ille se imperatorem cognosceret, *feel himself*, Capitol Gord 30 —**II.** *To look over, review, investigate, examine, inspect*, i q recenseo (so most freq since the Aug per) quoniam non recognoscimus nunc leges populi Romani sed aut repetimus ereptas aut novas scribimus, Cic Leg 3, 16, 37 socios navales, Liv 42, 31, cf Front Strat 4, 6, 3 peregrinos, Just 43, 4, 11 equitum turmas, Suet Aug 37, 38, id Tib 61, Just 43, 4, 11 agros, Liv 42, 8, 9 ergastula, Suet.

Aug 32 supellectilem Darei et omnem pecuniam, Curt 5, 1, 23 mancipia erga stuli, Col. 1, 8, 16 instrumentum rusticum, id 11, 1, 20 numerum (gregis, militum), id. 8, 11, 2, Just 3, 1, 7 praedam, id. 11, 14, 8 sigillum, App M 10, p 243, 8 — Poet (Caesar triumphans) Dona recognoscit populorum, *surveys*, * Verg A 8, 721 —**B.** In partic, *to examine* a writing in respect to its genuineness and value, *to certify, authenticate* tabulas in foro summa hominum frequentia exscribo Haec omnia summa cura et diligentia recognita et collata et ab hominibus honestissimis obsignata sunt, Cic Verr 2, 2, 77, § 190, cf decretum Pompeii, id Balb 5, 11 codicem, id Vatin 2, 5 descriptum et recognitum, Dig 10, 2, 5, Inscr Grut 214, 573 libellos recognoscere et emendare, *to revise and correct*, Plin Ep 4, 26, 1

* **rĕ-cōgo,** ĕre, *v a., to collect again* cineres in corpora posse recogi, Paul Nol Carm 35, 309

rĕ-collĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, *v a., to gather again* what has been scattered, *to gather up, collect* (mostly post Aug) **I.** Lit sparsos ignes, Luc 1, 157 sparsa, Sen Ben 1, 9, 4 multitudinem, quae passim vagabatur, Just 42, 3, 8 captivos, id. 42, 5, 11 nata ova, Col 8, 5, 4 talos, Sen po t Apoc *fin* stolam, Plin. Ep 4, 11, 9 actionem, id ib 9, 13, 23 —Of a single object parvulum expositum, *to take up again*, Just 23 4, 8 recollecto gladio, id 33, 2, 4 —**II.** Trop quod scribis, etiam si cujus animus in te esset offensior, a me recolligi oportere, *to be reconciled*, * Cic Att 1 5, 5 vires ab imbecillitate, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 129, cf se a longā valetudine, *to recover*, id 23, 7, 63, § 122, also with *se, to collect one's self, take courage*, Ov M 9, 744 primos annos, *to regain*, id. ib 7, 216

rĕ-collŏco, āre *v a, to lay back again, replace* aegrum lecto, Cael. Aur Acut 4, 1, id. Tard 1, 1, 31

1. rĕ-cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, 3, *v a, to till* or *cultivate again, to work anew* **I.** Lit desertam terram, Liv 27, 5 spargere humo post tempora longa recultae, Ov M 5, 647 agros, Val Fl 7, 68 metalla intermissa, Liv 39, 24 —* **B.** *To inhabit again, to revisit* a place nemo libenter recolit, qui laesit locum, Phaedr 1, 18, 1 — **II.** Trop, *to exercise* or *practise again, to resume, renew* **A.** In gen. certum est, antiqua recolam et servibo mihi, *I'll drive the old trade again*, i e *will lead again my old way of life*, Plaut Merc 3, 2, 3 eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, Cic de Or 1, 1, 2, cf ad haec studia recolenda, id Arch 6, 13 dignitatem, id. ap Non 439, 2 ingenia nostra meditatione, Plin Ep 7, 9, 7 avitum decus, Tac A. 3, 72 Galbae imagines, *to set up again* id H 3, 7 adulescentulos paternis sacerdotiis, *to reinvest* id ib 1, 77 diem dapibus, *to celebrate*, Claud. Cons Prob et Olybr 262 — **B.** In partic **1.** *To think over, recall to mind reflect upon, consider* haec ego quom ago Cum meo animo et recolo, Plaut Trin 2, 1, 25, cf quae si tecum ipse recolis Cic Phil 13, 20, 45 sua facta pectore, Cat 63, 45 hoc tua, nam recolo quondam germana canebat, Ov H 5, 113, Hilar Trin 1, 17 haec in corde, Vulg Thren 3, 21 — **2.** *To contemplate, survey* inclusas animas Lustrabat studio recolens omnem que suorum Forte recensebat numerum, * Verg A 6, 681

* **2. rĕ-cōlo,** āre, *v a, to strain again* oleum per linteum duplex, Scrib Comp 268

* **rĕ-commĭniscor,** nisci, *v dep a, to recall to mind recollect* litteris recomminiscar, C e-t principium nomini, Plaut Trin 4, 2, 70

rĕ-commŏneo, ēre, 2, *v a, to remind again* (late Lat), Cassiod. Compl. Apoc 4, id ad 1 Tim 4.

* **rĕcompingo,** ĕre, *v a, to join together again, reunite* os ad os, Tert Res Carn 30

rĕ-compōno, no *perf*, pŏs tum, 3, *v a* **I.** Lit, *to put together again, to reunite, rearrange, readjust* (rare) comas, Ov Am 1, 7, 68 lapillos Dig 34, 2 25 *fin* fracturam, Veg Vet 3, 47, 3 —**II.** Transf, *to soothe again, recall to composure*, Plin Ep 6, 5, 5

rĕconcĭlĭātĭo, ōnis, *f* [reconcilio], *a re establishing, reinstatement, restoration, renewal* concordiae, Cic Cat 3, 10, 25 gratiae suae et Pompeii, *a reconciliation*, Balb et Opp ap Cic Att 9, 7, A, so, gratiae, Cic Rab Post 12, 32, Liv 40, 46, Cic Har Resp 24, 51, and reconciliationes gratiarum, id Red ad Quir 5, 13 —*Absol*, *a reconciling, reconciliation* (mostly post Aug) irridebatur haec illius reconciliatio, Cic Clu 36, 101 nihil opus esse reconciliatione, Liv 27, 35 Calvo de reconciliatione per amicos agenti, Suet Caes 73, so, simulata, id Ner 34 incohata inter fratres, Just 16, 1, 8 ministerium reconciliationis, Vulg 2 Cor 5, 18 — *Plur* Antonii societatem reconciliationibus variis male focillatam, Suet Aug 17

* **rĕconcĭlĭātor,** oris, *m* [id.], *a restorer* pacis, Liv 35, 45, 3 Agrippa populi reconciliator, App Mag 18, p 276, 4

rĕconcĭlĭātrix, icis, *f* [reconciliator] *a reconciler*, Cassiod in Psa 40, 1

rĕ-concĭlĭo, āvi, ātum, 1 (old *fut perf* reconciliasso, Plaut Capt 3, 4, 44, and, reconciliassere, id ib 1, 2, 65), *v a* **I.** *To bring together again, reunite, reconcile* (class) me cum C Caesare reducit, reconciliat, restituit in gratiam, Cic Prov Cons 9, 23 inimicos in gratiam, id. Dom 50, 129, cf quibus eum omnibus eadem respublica reconciliavit quae alienarat, *re united, reconciled* id. Prov Cons 9, 21 aliquem alicui, id Sull 12, 35, id. Deiot 13, 35, Suet Caes 19, id. Aug 61, Plin. Ep 1, 5, 8, cf animum sorori tuae, Cic Att 6, 7, 1 militum animos imperatori, Liv 8, 36 voluntatem senatus nobis, Cic Fam 1, 2, 1 mundum deo, Hier in Isa. 8, 26, 5 aliquem, *to make friendly, conciliate*, Caes ap Cic Att 9, 7, C, 1 cura reconciliandi eos in gratiam, Liv 1, 50 *fin* inimicos, Quint 5, 7, 13, Plin 11, 17 18, § 58 —*To recover, regain* oratione Parum insulam, Nep Milt 7, 2, *to re establish, restore* quod scribis de reconciliata nostra gratia non intellego, cur reconciliatam esse dicas, quae nunquam imminuta est, *restored*, Cic Fam 5, 2, 5 gratiam, id. ib 5, 2, 1, 3, 12, 4, id. Att 1, 11, 1, id Mil 8, 21 existimationem judiciorum amissam, id Verr 2, 1, 1, § 2 diuturni laboris detrimentum sollertia et virtute militum brevi reconciliatur, Caes B C 2, 15, 4 gratiam cum aliquo, Liv 29, 30, 10, 41, 22 *fin*, cf gratiam cum Thebanis, Just 7, 5, 2, 31, 4, 9 concordiam, Liv 2, 32, 41, 25 amicitiam de integro, id. 8, 2, for which inimicitiam invicem, i e *to appease*, Tac G 22 (corresp to the previous inimicos) voluntatem, Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 15, 1 pacem, Nep Thras 3, 2, Liv 9, 16, 42, 46, 52 —*Absol*, Plin Ep 6, 5, 5 —**II.** Ante class, *to bring back* aliquem domum, Plaut Capt prol 33, 1, 2, 65 si hujus huc reconciliasso in libertatem filiam, ib id. 3, 4, 44 apes, Varr R R. 3, 16 *fin*, cf articulum, App Flor 3, p 354, 26

rĕ-concinno, āre (old *inf* reconcinnarier, Plaut Men 3, 3, 3), 1, *v a, to set right again, repair* (rare but class) tribus locis aedifico, reliqua reconcinno Cic Q Fr 2, 6, 3 pallam, Plaut Men 2, 3, 73 spinther, id ib 3, 3, 3 detrimentum, * Caes B C 2, 15 *fin*

* **rĕ-conclūdo,** ĕre, *v a, to shut up, enclose* aliquem in monumento Tert adv Prax 16 *med*

rĕcondĭtĭo, ōnis, *f*, *rebuilding* (late Lat) Aug in Psa 58 Serm 1, 6

rĕcondĭtus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from recondo

rĕ-condo, didi, ditum, 3, *v a, to put up again, put back again, to lay up, put* or *stow away, hoard, to shut up, close, to hide, conceal, bury*, etc (cf abscondo occulo, retrudo, abdo) **I.** Lit gladium cruentatum in vaginam recondidit *put up again, sheathe*, Cic Inv 2, 4 14 gladium in vagina, id Cat 1, 2, 4, cf. id Inv 2, 4, 14 cum Lepidus flammae vi e rogo ejectus recondi propter ardorem non potuisset *put back again*, Plin 7, 53, 54, § 186 reliquias (ciborum) aliquo, * Plaut Stich 1, 3 78, cf uvas in amphoras, Col. 12, 16, 3 uvas in vasis, id. 12, 15 *fin* victum tectis, id. ib pro oem § 12 Caecubum, Hor C 3, 28, 2 opes aerario, Quint 10, 3, 3 frumentum in annos, Col 2, 20, 6 se, *to bury one's self*, Sen. Ep 8, 1 se in locum, ex quo, etc, *to hide one's self*, Quint 10, 3, 25 quod celari opus erat, habebant sepositum et reconditum, *hid away, concealed*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 10, § 24, cf nihil tam clausum neque tam reconditum, id ib 2, 4, 20 § 40 recondita alia in venerunt, Liv 8, 18 imo reconditus antro, Ov M 1, 583, cf nube, id. ib 3, 273 silva, id. ib 4, 339, Flor 1, 13, 11 Duk (cf Liv 5, 51, 9 Drak., and v the foll.) —Poet oculos, *to close again* (opp erigere), Ov M 4, 146 avida recondidit alvo, *hid*, i e *swallowed*, id. ib 12, 17, cf cum subito Triton ore recondit aquam, *sucks in*, i q absorbet, Prop 2, 32 (3, 30), 16 ensem in pulmone, *to bury, sheathe, plunge*, Verg A 10, 387, so, gladium lateri, Ov M 12, 482 —**II.** Trop mens alia visa sic arripit, ut his statim utatur, alia recondit, e quibus memoria oritur, *lays up, stores away*, Cic Ac 2, 10, 30, cf verba, vultus in crimen detorquens recondebat, Tac A. 1, 7 *fin*, and, odia, id. ib 1, 69 *fin* Venerem interius recondere, Verg G 3, 137 quos fama obscura recondit, id A. 5, 302 voluptates, *to keep secret*, Tac A 4, 57 in hoc me recondidi ut prodesse pluribus possem, *went into retirement*, Sen Ep 8, 1, cf penitus quicquid arcani apparo, id Herc Oet 478 praecepta mea recondе, Vulg Prov 7, 1 — Hence, **rĕcondĭtus,** a, um, *P a, put away, out of the way, hidden, concealed, retired, sequestered* **A.** Lit neque tabulis et signis propalam collocatis, sed his omnibus rebus constructis ac reconditis, Cic de Or 1, 35, 161 quid Aegyptus? ut occulte latet! ut recondita est! id. Agr 2, 16, 41, cf. locus, id. Verr 2, 3, 89, § 207, so, saltus, Cat 34, 11 venae auri argentique, *deep lying, concealed*, Cic N D 2, 39, 98 habemus senatus consultum, verum inclusum in tabulis, tamquam in vagina reconditum, id. Cat 1, 2, 4 —*Subst* **rĕcondĭtum,** i, *n*, *a secret place*, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 25 —*Plur* **rĕ-condĭta,** ōrum, *n*, *remote, sequestered places* Pergami in occultis ac reconditis templi, * Caes B C 3, 105, 4.—**B.** Trop, *hidden profound, abstruse, recondite* litterae, Cic. N D 3, 16, 42, cf reconditae abstrusaeque res, id. Brut 11, 44, and, reconditiora, opp quae in promptu sunt, id Ac 2, 4, 10 artes, id de Or 1, 3, 8, cf id. Off 1, 27, 95 causae, Tac Or 28 reconditae exquisitaeque sententiae, *profound, recondite*, Cic Brut 97, 274 verba, *unusual*, August ap Suet Aug 86 (natura) speciem ita formavit oris, ut in ea penitus reconditos mores effingeret, *concealed, hidden*, Cic Leg 1, 9 26, cf Quinctius natura tristi ac recondita fuit, *of a reserved disposition*, id. Quint 18, 59 —*Sup* and *adv* do not occur

rĕ-condūco, xi, ctum, 3, *v a* **I.** *To hire anew, to farm* or *contract for again* (post Aug) reconduxisse videbitur, Dig 19, 2, 13, § 11 notum est ab eodem Charmide unum aegrum ex provincialibus H S ducentis reconductum, i e *taken to cure*, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 22 —**II.** *To bring back* copias civitatum, Quint Decl 12, 18 *fin*

rĕconfirmo, āre, *to strengthen again*, Primas II Cor 1

* **rĕ-conflo,** āre, *v a, to blow up again, rekindle*, trop sensus per membra, Lucr 4, 927

* **rĕ-consigno,** āre, *v a., to mark again*, Tert Res Carn 52 *fin*

rĕ-constringo, ĕre *v a, to bind up again* (late Lat), Ps Soran Qu Med 251.

rĕ-contrans, antis, *adj* [contro], *rebellious* (late Lat) gens recontrans regibus suis, Tert ad Nat 2, 8

rĕ-convălesco, ĕre, 3, *v inch n, to recover health again* (late Lat), Ennod. 1 Carm 10

rĕconverto, ĕre, *v n, to turn back again* (late Lat), Facund Def 9, 4.

rĕ-cŏquo, coxi, coctum, 3, *v a, to cook* or *boil over again* **I.** Lit Peliam, * Cic Sen. 23, 83, cf of the same fessos aetate parentes, Val Fl 6, 444 lana recocta (in dyeing), Sen Ep 71, 31 ceram (in the sun), Plin 21, 14, 49, § 84 Velabrensi massa recocta fumo, Mart 11, 53, 10 —**B.** Transf, *to prepare again by fire, to burn, melt, cast*, or *forge again*, Plin. 16, 6 8, § 23 recoquunt patrios fornacibus enses, Verg A. 7, 636, so, electrum aurumque, id ib 8,

624 spicula Luc 7, 148 ferrum, Flor 3, 20, 6 —**II.** Trop (Cicero se) Apollonio Moloni formandum ac velut recoquendum dedit, *to recast, remould*, * Quint 12, 6, 7 Fufitio seni recocto, *youthful, hale, lusty* (alluding to the fable of Pelias), Cat 54, 5, so, scriba, Hor S 2, 5, 55 anus vino, Petr Fragm in Diom p 517 P

rĕcordābĭlis, e, *adj* [recordor], *that may* or *should be remembered, memorable* multitudo recordabilium, Claud Mam Stat. An 3, 14, Aug Mus. 6, 6

rĕcordātĭo, onis, *f* [id], *a recalling to mind, recollection, remembrance, recordation* (class., esp freq in Cic in *sing* and *plur*) (α) With *gen* quorum memoria et recordatio jucunda sane fuit, Cic Brut 2 9, so, coupled with memoria, id. Lael 27, 104, id. de Or 1, 53, 228, id Prov Cons. 18, 43, cf quam (memoriam) quidem Plato recordationem esse vult vitae superioris, id Tusc 1, 24, 57 (v recordor *init*) veteris memoriae recordatio, *the recollection of an old circumstance*, id de Or 1, 2, 4, so, praeteritae memoriae, id. Q Fr 2, 2, 1, cf Quint 11, 2, 43 habet praeteriti doloris secura recordatio delectationem, Cic Fam 5, 12, 14, cf id Brut 76 266 multorum benefactorum recordatio jucundissima est, id. Sen 3, 9 recordatio impudicitiae et stuprorum suorum, id Phil. 3, 6, 15, cf scelerum suorum, id Verr 2, 4, 50, § 110 Zumpt and Halm *N cr* nostrae amicitiae, id Lael 4, 15 suavis, id Att 6, 1, 22 — With *subj clause* subiit recordatio egisse me juvenem aeque in quadruplici, Plin Ep 4, 24, 1 —In the *plur* das mihi jucundas recordationes conscientiae nostrae rerum que earum, quas gessimus, Cic Fam 5, 13, 4, Gell 17, 2 1 —(β) *Absol* stulti malorum memoria torquentur, sapientes bona praeterita grata recordatione renovata delectant, etc, Cic Fin 1, 17, 57, cf acerba recordatio, id de Or 3, 1, 1 subit recordatio quot dies quam frigidis rebus absumpsi? Plin Ep 1, 9, 3 —*Plur* recordationes fugio, quae quasi morte quâdam dolorem efficiunt, Cic Att. 12, 18, 1, Tac A. 4, 38

* **rĕcordātīvus,** a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *belonging to recollection, recordative*, in gram recordativa species verborum, i e *the pluperfect tense*, Mart Cap 3, § 313

rĕcordātus, us *m* [id], *recollection, remembrance* (post class for the class recordatio), Tert Carn 4, id adv Psych 5

rĕcordo, āre, v recordor *fin*

rĕ-cordor, atus, 1, *v dep a.* and *n* [cor] **I.** *To think over, bethink one's self of, be mindful of* a thing (as the result of the reminisci, the recalling of it to memory) *to call to mind, remember, recollect* (freq and class, cf recognosco) quod jam pueri ita celeriter res innumerabiles arripiant, ut eas non tum primum arripere videantur sed reminisci et recordari Haec sunt Platonis fere, Cic Sen. 21, 78, cf id. Tusc 1, 24, 57 sed parum est me hoc meminisse spero etiam te qui oblivisci nihil soles nisi injurias, reminiscentem recordari, id Lig 12, 35 — Constr (α) With acc (so most freq) pueritiae memoriam, Cic Arch 1, 1 omnes gradus aetatis tuae (with considero), id de Or 3, 22, 82 desperationes eorum, id Fam 2, 16, 6 hujus meritum in me, id Planc 28, 69 Wund. *N cr* tua consilia, id Att 8, 12, 5 δέρρεις, id ib 4, 17, 1 excusationem legationis obeundae, id Phil 9, 4, 8 communes belli casus, Caes. B C 3, 72 *fin* virtutes (Manlii), Liv 6, 20 *fin* acta pueritiae, Quint 11 2 6 priorem libertatem, Tac Agr 82 ferilem introitum, id H 1, 37 bene facta priora Cat 76, 1 vocem Anchisae magni voltumque, Verg A 8, 156 antiqua damna, Ov M 15, 774 et saep tuam virtutem animique magnitudinem, Cic Fam 5, 17, 1, so, tua in me studia et officia multum tecum, id ib 15, 21 5, cf alicujus vitam et naturam, id Clu 25, 70, id Tusc. 5, 5 14 si rite audita recordor, Verg A 3, 107 cum recorder non M Brutum sed legiones nostras in eum locum saepe profectas, Cic Sen 20, 75 — With *quod* recordatus quod nihil cuiquam toto die praestitisset, Suet. Tit. 8 ad ea quae recordanda et cogitanda Cic. Sull 9, 26 —(β) With *obj clause* recordabantur, eidem se superiore anno in Hispania perpessos, Caes. B C 3, 47, Ov M 13, 705 hoc genus poenae saepe in improbos cives esse usurpatum recordatur, Cic Cat 4, 4, 7, id. Ep ad Brut. 1, 5, and, acc. to the analogy of memini, with *inf pres* ego recordor longe omnibus unum anteferre Demosthenem, id Or 7, 23 —(γ) With *rel clause* admonitus re ipsa recordor, quantum hae quaestiones punctorum nobis detraxerint, Cic Mur 34, 72, Plaut Most 1, 2, 1 recordor unde ceciderim, Att. 4, 16, 10, Caes B C 3, 73, 3, Quint 11, 2, 38 —(δ) With *gen* (freq in late Lat., in Cic only in two foll passages, for in Cic Planc 28, 69, the true read is meritum) recordans superioris tuae transmissionis, Cic Att 4, 19, 1 flagitiorum suorum recordabitur, id. Pis 6, 12 pacti mei, Vulg Ezech 16, 60 nominis Domini, id Amos, 6, 11 verborum, id Luc 24, 6 et saep —(ε) With *de* tu si meliore memoria es, velim scire, ecquid de te recordere Cic Tusc 1, 6, 13, id Planc 42, 104, id Q Fr 2, 1, 7, § 23, id Sest 1, 1, id Lig 12, 35 — (ζ) *Absol.* et, ut recordor, tibi meam (epistulam) misi, Cic Att. 13, 6, 3 —**II** *To think of, meditate, ponder* something future (rare) nunc ego non tantum, quae sum passura, recordor, Ov H 10, 79 omnium captivitatem et miserrimam servitutem, Just 5, 7, 10

☞ **a.** *Act* collat. form recordavit, Quadrig ap Non 475, 27, Varr L. L. 6, 6, 46 —**b.** *Part perf* in a *pass* signif ad recordata poenalis vitae debita, *preserved in the memory*, Sid Ep 9, 3 *med.*

rĕcorpŏrātĭo, onis, *f* [recorporo], *a furnishing again with a body* or *flesh*, *the restoration of the body to its former state* (post class), Tert Res Carn 30, Cael Aur Tard 1 prooem, 1, 4, 112

rĕcorpŏrātīvus, a, um, *adj* [id], *that serves to restore the body to its former condition, restorative* (a late medic word) cucurbitae, Cael Aur Tard 2, 1, 7 adjutoria, id Acut. 3, 16 virtus, id. ib 2, 38

rĕ-corpŏro, āre, *v a.*, *to furnish again with a body, to restore the body to* (animam) *its former condition* (post class), Tert Anim 33 *med* argillam in materiam robustiorem, id Res. Carn 7, Cael Aur Acut 3, 4 *fin*

rĕ-corrĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3, *v a* **I.** Lit, *to mend* or *correct again* (post Aug and very rare) costas, i e *to set right again*, Petr 43, 4 —**II.** Trop, *to amend, reform* animum, Sen. Ep 50, 6 aliquem ad regulam, Tert adv Marc 4, 5

rĕ-crastĭno, āre, *v a.* [crastinus], *to put off from day to day, to procrastinate* (post Aug and rare), Col 2, 20, 2, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 113

rĕcrĕābĭlis, e, *adj* [recreo], *refreshing* delectatio, Cassiod Var 11, 16

* **rĕcrĕātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [id], *a restoration* ab aegritudine, *recovery, convalescence*, Plin 22, 23, 49, § 102

rĕcrĕātor, oris, *m* [id], *a restorer, reviver* (post-class) corporum somnus, Tert. Anim 43 OMNIVM MVNERVM, Inscr Grut 1095 7

rĕ-crēmentum, i, *n.* [cerno], *refuse, filth, dross, slag, recrement* (post Aug) plumbi, Cels 6, 8 farris, i e *chaff* Plin 18, 16, 41, § 142, Prud Apoth 65 —Of human *excrements* Gell 17, 11, 2

rĕ-crĕmo, are, 1, *v a.* [cremo], *to burn again, burn utterly* nec recremanda foris, sed recreanda polis, Ven. Fort Carm 9, 2, 114

rĕ-crĕo, āvi, ātum, *v a*, *to make* or *create anew, to remake, reproduce, restore, renew* (very rare, syn reficio, reparo) lumen, Lucr 5, 759, 5, 277, cf id. 5, 323 carnes Plin 34, 15, 46, § 155 — Poet. Athenae recreaverunt vitam legesque rogarunt, *transformed, reformed life* (by agriculture), Lucr 6, 3, Lact 7, 21, Sedul 4 289, cf, of baptism, Paul Nol C 21, 465, and, jocosely illic homo homines non alit, verum educat Recreatque, *he does not merely feed men, but fattens and transforms them* (by much eating), Plaut. Men 1, 1, 23 —**II.** In gen, *to restore to a good condition, to revive, refresh, recruit, invigorate* in body or mind, and, mid., *to become refreshed* or *recruited, to recover, revive* (freq and class, syn reficio, relevo, erigo, confirmo) **A.** In body propterea capitur cibus ut suffulciat artus Et recreet vires interdatus, Lucr 4, 868, cf Plin 12, 1, 2, § 4 voculam, Cic Att 2, 23, 1 ex vulnere, id Inv 2, 51, 154, Liv 29, 18 ex gravi morbo, Cic. Red. ad Quir 1, 4 aspectu smaragdi recreatur acies, Plin 37, 5, 16, § 63 lassitudines, id. 22, 13, 15, § 32, cf defectionem, Tac A. 6, 50 leni vento umerum, Hor C 3, 20, 13 arbor aestiva recreatur aura, id ib 1, 22, 18 tenuatum corpus, id S 2, 2, 84 potorem squillis, id. ib 2, 4, 58 semivivum ex acie elatum, Nep Eum 4, 4 fessos manipulos, Sil 17, 194 —**B.** In mind quae (litterae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt recreatum enim me non queo dicere, *revivified*, Cic. Att 9, 7, 1 reficere et recreare mentem, id Planc 1, 2, so coupled with reficere, id Mil 1, 2, cf (discipulus) mutatione recreabitur sicut in cibis, quorum diversitate reficitur stomachus, Quint 1, 12, 5 afflictum erexit, perditumque recreavit *restored again to life*, Cic Imp Pomp 9, 23, cf provinciam afflictam, et perditam erigere atque recreare, id Verr 2, 3, 91, § 212 ego recreavi afflictos animos bonorum, id. Att 1, 16, 8 res publica reviresecat et recreetur, id Fam 6, 10, 5 non recreatus neque restitutus populus, id Rosc. Am 47, 137 recreatur civitas, id Rep 1, 44, 68 (animus) cum se colligit atque recreavit, *has recovered itself*, id Tusc 1, 24, 58 litteris sustentor et recreor, id Att. 4, 10, 1 Caesarem Pierio recreatis antro, Hor C 3, 4, 40 spatium interponendum ad recreandos animos, * Caes B C 3, 74 *fin* et saep se ex magno timore, Cic Cat. 3, 4 8 recreatus ex metu mortis, id Verr 2, 5, 61, § 160 ab hoc maerore recreari, id. Att 12 14, 2 se ab illo tumore, Auct. B Alex 37 *fin* veritas debilitata tandem aequitate talium virorum recreētur, Cic Quint. 2, 4 —With *gen* recreatur animi, App M 2, p 119, 37, 5, p 168, 21

rĕ-crĕpo, are, 1, *v n* and *a*, *to sound back, resound, ring, echo* (poet, perh only in the foll passages) cava cymbala recrepant, Cat. 63, 29 saepe lapis recrepat Cyllenia murmura (i e lyram) pulsus, Verg Cir 108

rĕ-cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3, *v n*, *to grow again, to grow up* or *increase again* (mostly poet and post Aug) ergo terra tibi libatur et aucta recrescit, Lucr 5, 260 favete nomini Scipionum, suboli imperatorum vestrorum, velut accisis recrescenti stirpibus, Liv 26, 41 *fin* praecisa ossa, Plin 11, 37, 87, § 216 luna pleno orbe, Ov H 2, 5 recretis crinibus, *that have grown again*, Paul Nol Carm 21, 560

rĕcrŭcĭfīgo, ĕre, *v a* [re, crux, and figo], *to crucify anew*, Hier in Ep ad Gal 3, 5, 14

rĕ-crūdesco, dŭi, 3, *v inch n*, *to become raw again* * **I.** Lit, of wounds, *to break open afresh* nunc autem hoc tam gravi vulnere etiam illa, quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, * Cic Fam 4, 6 2 —**II.** Trop recrudescente Manliana seditione, *breaking out again*, Liv 6, 18 recruduit pugna, id 10 19 *fin* recrudruit soporatus odor, Curt 7, 1, 7 recrudescit nefas, Sen Phoen 231

rectā and **rectē,** *adv*, v rego, *P a fin*

rectĭangŭlum, i, *n* [rectus angulus], *a right angled triangle*, Isid. 3, 12, 2.

rectĭfĭcātĭo, onis, *f* [rectus facio], *the harmonizing, reconciling* (late Lat) contrariorum, Junii Partib Div Leg 2, 29

rectĭo, onis, *f* [rego], *a leading, guiding, government, direction* (Ciceronian) rerum publicarum, Cic Fin 5, 4 11 —*Plur* rerum publicarum, Cic Fin 4 22, 61 (Madv conj rerum publicarum rectionis genera)

* **rectĭtātor,** ōris, *m* [rectito, v rego], *a leader, director* ratis rectitator, Poet ap Mar Vict p 2551 P

rectĭtūdo, inis, *f* [rectus] (post-class) **I.** *Straightness, directness* Lit, Aggen ap Front p 46 Goes —**II.** Trop, *uprightness rectitude* (class. aequitas) Hier in Isa. 8, 10, 26, 7 hominum, Just Nov 13 praef

rectō, *adv*, v rego *P a fin*

rector, ōris, *m* [rego], *a guider, leader, director, ruler, master* (cf moderator gubernator) **I.** Lit. (mostly post Aug), of *a helmsman* navium rectores Cic Div 1, 14, 24, so Verg A 5, 161, 176, Ov M 2 186, 6, 232, 11, 482, 493, id Tr 1, 2, 31,

of *a horseman*, id. A. A. 2, 433; Sil. 17, 138; Tac. Agr. 36 *fin.;* id. A. 1, 65; Suet. Tit. 4; of *an elephant-driver*, Liv. 27, 49; 44, 5; Curt. 8, 14, 9; of *a herdsman*, Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 4.—**II.** Trop., *a ruler, leader, governor*, etc. (class.): inesse aliquem non solum habitatorem in hac caelesti ac divinâ domo, sed etiam rectorem et moderatorem et tamquam architectum tanti operis, Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 90: rector et gubernator civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 29, 52; cf. id. ib. 5, 3, 5; 5, 4, 6; 6, 1, 1; 6, 13, 13; id. de Or. 1, 48, 211; Liv. 4, 14: Thebarum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 74: Dolopum, Ov. M. 12, 364: populorum, id. ib. 7, 481; cf., of the deity: quid sit summi rectoris ac domini numen, Cic. Fin. 4, 5, 11, so of Jupiter: rector caelestûm, deûm, Olympi, etc., Cat. 64, 204: divûm, Verg. A. 8, 572: superûm, Ov. M. 1, 668; 2, 60; 9, 498; 13, 599 al.; of Neptune: pelagi, maris, id. ib. 1, 331; 4, 797; 11, 207; Stat. Achill. 1, 61 al.; of *the ruler* of a province, Tac. A. 2, 4; 12, 40; id. H. 2, 59; 85; Suet. Aug. 89; id. Vesp. 8; of *the commander* of an army, Tac. Agr. 28; id. H. 1, 87; 2, 11; 36; Suet. Aug. 89; Verg. A. 9, 173 Heyne; of *a master of youth, a tutor, instructor, teacher, guide*, Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 4; Suet. Aug. 48; id. Tib. 12; Tac. A. 1, 24; 3, 48; 13, 2: bonorum rector (sapiens), Sen. Ep. 85, 38.—Of inanim. or abstr. things: (sol) nec temporum modo terrarumque, sed siderum etiam ipsorum caelique rector, Plin. 2, 6, 4, § 12: animus incorruptus, aeternus, rector humani generis, Sall. J. 2, 3, and v. rectrix; Quint. 12, 10, 56.

rectrix, īcis, *f.* [rector], *she that leads* or *guides; a directress, governess, mistress* (post-Aug.): animam velut aurigam rectricemque membrorum, Col. 3, 10, 9: sapientia domina rectrixque est, Sen. Ep. 85, 32: Italia *rectrix* parensque mundi altera, Plin. 37, 13, 77, § 201.

rectūra, ae, *f.* [rego]. **I.** *Uprightness*, Front. Colon. p. 131 Goes.—**II.** *Control, government:* decuriarum, Cassiod. Var. 5, 21.

rectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from rego.

rĕcŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [recumbo], *a falling down; reclining at table*, Plin. 24, 13, 72, § 116; Hier. in Cantic. Hom. 1, 1.—*Plur.*, Vulg. Matt. 23, 6.

rĕ-cŭbo, āre, *v. n., to lie upon the back; to lie back, recline* (rare but class.): hunc tu, diva, tuo recubantem corpore sancto Circumfusa super, Lucr. 1, 38; * Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63: Tyrio recubare toro, Tib. 1, 2, 75: sus solo, Verg. A. 3, 392; 8, 45: antro, id. ib. 8, 297: in antro, id. ib. 6, 418: sub tegmine fagi, id. E. 1, 1: sub quâ arbore, Ov. A. A. 2, 342; Isid. 14, 4, 11; Val. Fl. 7, 523.

rēcŭla (also written **rēscŭla**), ae, *f. dim.* [res]. **I.** *A small matter, a trifle*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 613 P.; in *plur.*, App. M. 4, p. 148: resculae (al. reculae), Salv. c. Avar. 4, p. 166.—**II.** In partic., *a small estate*, Don. Vit. Verg. *init.*

rĕcultus, a, um, *Part.*, from recolo.

rĕ-cumbo, cŭbui, 3, *v. n.* [cumbo, cubo], *to lay one's self back, lie down again; to lie down.* **I.** Of persons. **A.** In gen. (class.): eum primo perterritum somno surrexisse, dein, cum se collegisset ... recubuisse, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: in cubiculo, id. Deiot. 15, 42: in exedrā lectulo posito, id. de Or. 3, 5, 17: in herbâ, id. ib. 2, 71, 287: spondâ sibi propiore recumbit, Ov. F. 2, 345: tauros medio recumbere sulco, *to sink down*, id. M. 7, 539; cf.: mulier sopita recumbit, *sinks into sleep*, Lucr. 6, 794.—**B.** In partic., *to recline at table:* in triclinio, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 61: rediit hora dicta, recubuit, Phaedr. 4, 23, 19; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 1; id. C. 3, 3, 11; Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 4; 4, 30, 3; 9, 23, 4; Just. 43, 1, 4; Vulg. Johan. 21, 20.—**II.** Of inanim. things, *to fall* or *sink down* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ne (pons) supinus eat cavâque in palude recumbat, Cat. 17, 4; cf. Verg. A. 9, 713: onus (domûs quassatae) in proclinatas partes, Ov. Tr. 2, 84: at nebulae magis ima petunt campoque recumbunt, *sink, settle down*, Verg. G. 1, 401; cf.: minax ponto Unda, Hor. C. 1, 12, 32: pelagus, Sen. Thyest. 589: (juba) dextro jactata recumbit in armo, *falls, rolls down*, Verg. G. 3, 86; cf.: in umeros cervix collapsa recumbit, *sinks back, reclines*, id. A. 9, 434: cervix umero, Ov. M. 10, 195: vitem in terram recumbere, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 259: jugera Martialis longo Janiculi jugo recumbunt, *descend, slope down*, Mart. 4, 64, 3; cf.: duro monti recumbens Narnia, Sil. 8, 459.

rĕcŭpĕrātĭo, rĕcŭpĕrātīvus, rĕcŭpĕrātor, rĕcŭpĕrātōrius, rĕcŭpĕro, v. reciperatio, etc.

rĕ-cūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, * *to restore by taking care of; to refresh, invigorate, make whole, cure*, = recreare; also, *to take care of; to prepare with care:* me otio et urticâ, Cat. 44, 15: chartam, *to prepare carefully*, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 75; cf.: sedulo corpora laniata, App. M. 8, p. 210, 3: plagas, id. ib. 6, p. 183, 28.

rĕ-curro, curri (recucurrit, only Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 99), 3, *v. n., to run back, hasten back* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ego ad anum recurro rursum, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 50; cf.: recurrit rursus ad Hispalim Caesar, Auct. B. Hisp. 40 *fin.:* ad me, Cic. Att. 2, 11, 1; Hor. Epod. 5, 75; cf. id. S. 2, 6, 31: ad Medam, Cic. Mil. 10, 29: in Tusculanum, id. Att. 13, 47 *fin.:* in arcem, Liv. 4, 55: rure, Hor. S. 1, 2, 127: recipe te et recurre, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 8: jam huc recurret, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 10: luna tum crescendo, tum defectionibus in initia recurrendo, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50; cf. Tib. 2, 4, 18: ad fontem Xanthi versa recurret aqua, Ov. H. 5, 30; cf.: in suos fontes versa aqua, id. Am. 2, 1, 26.—Poet., of *the revolving* of the sun, * Verg. A. 7, 100; and of the year, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 147.—With a homogeneous object: coeptum saepe recurrat iter, Ov. A. A. 3, 360.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to come back, turn back, return, revert, recur:* cur posteris amplior honor quam majoribus haberetur? curve non retro quoque recurreret aequitas eadem? Plin. Pan. 38 *fin.;* cf. Quint. 5, 9, 6: naturam expellas furcā, tamen usque recurret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24: mox Bruma recurrit iners, id. C. 4, 7, 12; cf.: recurrat versa hiems, Ov. F. 2, 854: valetudines anniversariae ac tempore certo recurrentes, Suet. Aug. 81: ad easdem conditiones, Caes. B. C. 2, 16 *fin.;* cf.: uti eo recurrant, id. ib. 85, 4: cum ea unde generata, quo recurrant, viderit, *whither they return*, Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 61; Vell. 2, 4, 7.—With *dat.:* haec appellatio memoriae recurret, *will recur to memory*, Plin. Pan. 88 *fin.* (with admoneri and recordari): recurrentes versus = reciproci, Sid. Ep. 8, 11; 9, 14.—**B.** In partic., pregn., *to have recourse to, to resort, recur to* any thing (very rare; usu. decurro, *q. v.*): ad eam rationem recurrunt, ut, etc., Quint. 1, 6, 13; so, ad eos auctores, etc., id. prooem. § 17.

rĕcursio, ōnis, *f.* [recurro], *a running back, backward course, return*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 911.

* **rĕcursĭtans**, antis, *Part.* [recurso], *running back repeatedly, frequently returning*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 25.

rĕcurso, āre, *v. freq. n.* [recurro], *to run* or *hasten back; to come back, return* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: quid ego huc recursem? * Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 34; (corpora) dissiliunt longe, longeque recursant, * Lucr. 2, 106.—**II.** Trop.: urit atrox Juno et sub noctem cura recursat, Verg. A. 1, 662: curae, id. ib. 12, 802: multa viri virtus animo ... recursat, *recurs again to her mind*, id. ib. 4, 3: animo vetera omina, Tac. H. 2, 78: in animos illa audacia, Eum. Pan. Const. 18.

rĕcursus, ūs, *m.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a running back, going back, return, retreat*, etc. (not ante-Aug.; and in the poets mostly in the *plur.;* in the *sing.*, Ov. M. 11, 454): inde alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursus, Verg. A. 5, 583: ut recursus pateret, Liv. 26, 42 *fin.;* cf.: dent modo fata recursus, Ov. H. 6, 59; and id. M. 9, 593: celeres missae spondere recursus, id. ib. 6, 450: celerem recursum precatus est, Plin. Pan. 86, 4; Flor. 4, 11, 6 et saep.: per alternos undā labente recursus, Ov. Ib. 423; cf.: Lydia perfusa flexuosi amnis Maeandri recursibus, i. e. *windings*, Plin. 5, 29, 30, § 110: poti liquoris, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 2, 8.—Concr., *a returning path, way back:* (labyrinthus) itinerum ambages occursusque ac recursus inexplicabiles continet, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 85.—**II.** Trop. **1.** *A returning, return:* recursus ad bonam valetudinem, Cels. 4, 4: ad pristinum militiae ordinem, Val. Max. 2, 7, 15.—**2.** Of vision, sight, *reach, the power to bring back an image:* specula, cum procul abducta sunt, faciem non reddunt, quia acies nostra non habet usque ad nos recursum, Sen. Q. N. 1, 13, 2.—**3.** In law t. t., *recourse:* ad judicem a quo fuerit provocatum, Cod. Just. 7, 62, 6.

rĕ-curvo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a., to bend* or *curve backwards, to turn back* (not ante-Aug.): equi colla, Ov. H. 4, 79: radicem, Col. 5, 10, 13: palmam, Gell. 3, 6, 2: in caput aquas, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 6: gladios in vulnera, Stat. Th. 3, 583.—In *part. perf.:* mucrone intus recurvato, Cels. 7, 7, 4: os magis in exteriora, id. 8, 1 *fin.:* undae (Maeandri), *winding, serpentine*, Ov. M. 2, 246.

rĕ-curvus, a, um, *adj., turned back, bent, crooked*, or *curved back* (a poet. word of the Aug. per.; also in post-Aug. prose; syn.: reduncus, repandus): cornu, * Verg. A. 7, 513; Ov. M. 5, 327; id. F. 5, 119: puppis, id. M. 8, 141; 11, 464; 15, 698: fibrae radicis, id. ib. 14, 632: hederae nexus, *winding*, id. ib. 3, 664; cf. tectum, i. e. *the Labyrinth*, id. H. 10, 71: aera, i. e. *hooks, fishhooks*, id. F. 6, 240: tergum (delphini), id. ib. 2, 113 et saep.: conchae ad buccinum recurvae, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103.

rĕcūsābĭlis, e, *adj.* [recuso], *that should be rejected* (post-class.): revelatio, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35 *fin.*

rĕcūsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *a declining, refusal.* **A.** Lit. (good prose): disputationis, Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 26: cotidiana mea recusatio, Hirt. B. G. prooem. § 1: sine ullâ recusatione, Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 13: sine recusatione, id. Cat. 3, 2, 5; * Caes. B. C. 3, 90.—**B.** Transf.: stomachi, *loathing, nausea*, Petr. 141, 6.—**II.** In partic., in jurid. lang., **A.** *An objection, protest:* neque haec tua recusatio confessio sit captae pecuniae, Cic. Clu. 53, 148: poena violatae religionis justam recusationem non habet, id. Leg. 2, 16, 41.—**B.** *A plea in defence, counter-plea* (opp. petitio): judiciale (genus orationum) habet in se accusationem et defensionem, aut petitionem et recusationem, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 7; 2, 4, 11; Quint. 4, 4, 6; 5, 6, 5.

rĕcūsātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *prohibitory* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Salut. Praecc. 22.

rĕ-cūso, āvi, ātum, 1 (*gen. plur.* of the *part. pres.* recusantûm, Verg. A. 7, 16), *v. a.* [causa]. **I.** In gen., *to make an objection against*, in statement or reply; *to decline, reject, refuse, be reluctant* or *unwilling to do* a thing, etc. (freq. and class.; cf.: abnuo, renuo, denego); constr. with *acc.*, an *inf.*, an *object-clause*, with *de, ne, quin, quominus*, or *absol.* (a) With *acc.:* uxorem, * Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 16; Hor. S. 1, 4, 50: me judicem, Tac. Or. 5 al.; cf.: populum Romanum disceptatorem, Cic. Fl. 38, 97: populi Romani amicitiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: nec quae pepigere recusent, Verg. A. 12, 12: nullum periculum communis salutis causā, Caes. B. G. 7, 2; so, nullum periculum, id. ib. 7, 19; id. B. C. 3, 26: laborem, id. ib. 1, 68 *fin.;* Quint. 11, 3, 26; 12, 11, 10: nihil nisi hiberna, Caes. B. G. 5, 41: legumina, id. B. C. 3, 47 *fin.:* servitutem, Sall. J. 31, 20: vincla (leones), Verg. A. 7, 16: jussa, id. ib. 5, 749 et saep.: nihil tibi a me postulanti recusabo, Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 128; so, psalteria virginibus probis, Quint. 1, 10, 31: nihil de poenâ, Cic. Planc. 1, 3; cf.: de stipendio, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: qui quod ab altero postularent, in se recusarent, id. B. C. 1, 32, 5: Ptolemaeus recusabat regem Aridaeum, *rejected*, Just. 13, 2, 11.—Of things: terra numquam recusat imperium, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: genua impedi[illegible] ...que recusant, Verg. A. 12, 747: [illegible] ...quam alimenta recusa[illegible] gemmae) recu[illegible] Plin. 37, 13, 76, *inf.* (in class. p[illegible] tences or ques[illegible] mori recusare Cic. Fam. 10, [illegible] Phil. 8, 8, 25 id. 5, 53, 9: [illegible] prooem. § 5 aut oppone[illegible] ceptis pare[illegible] tare, id. ib 704: face[illegible]

Pan 5, Curt 6, 11, 36, Just 14, 1, 6 —Of things pedes vitiosum ferre recusant Corpus, Hor S 2, 7, 108, so id. Ep 2, 1, 259, id A P 39 —(γ) With *object clause* non rem (medicam) antiqui damnabant, sed artem Maxime vero quaestum esse mani pretio vitae recusabant, Plin. 29 1, 8, § 16 Velinum lacum obstrui recusantes, *refusing to permit*, Tac A. 1, 79, cf infra, II —(δ) With *de* de judiciis transferendis recusare, Cic Verr 2, 1, 2, § 6 —(ε) With *ne* Servilius et recusare et deprecari, ne iniquis judicibus judicium capitis in se constitueretur, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 54, § 141 sententiam ne diceret, recusavit, id Off 3, 27, 100 reliqui, ne unus omnes antecederet, recusarent, Caes B C 3, 82 *fin* —(ζ) With *quin* si absim, haud recusem, quin mihi male sit, Plaut Curc. 1, 3, 8 non possumus, quin alii a nobis dissentiant, recusare Cic Ac. 2, 3, 7 non recuso quin, etc, id Fam 6, 18, 4, id. Rosc Am 3, 8, Caes. B C 3, 45 *fin* neque recusare quin armis contendant, id B G 4, 7, Liv 8, 7, 19 —(η) With *quominus* nec recusabo, quominus omnes mea legant, Cic Fin. 1, 3, 7, id Div in Caecil 10, 31 quominus perpetuo sub illorum dicione essent, Caes B G 1, 31 neque recusavit quo minus poenam subiret, Nep Epam 8, 2 —(θ) *Absol* non recuso non abnuo, etc, Cic Mil 36, 100 recusandi aut deprecandi causa legatos mittere, Caes B G 5, 6, Verg E 3, 29 et saep — **II.** In partic **1.** *To refute, disprove* nativitatis mendacium, Tert adv Marc 3, 11 —**2.** In jurid. lang, *to protest* against a complaint, *to object, take exception, plead in defence* causa omnis, in qua pars altera agentis est, altera recusantis, Quint 3, 10, 1 numquid recusas contra me? Plaut Poen. 5, 6, 18 tu me ad verbum vocas non ante venio, quam recusaro Quoniam satis recusavi, veniam jam quo vocas Cic Caecin 28, 8 sq cum reus recusare vellet, sub usuris creditam esse pecuniam, etc, Dig 17, 1, 48, cf recusatio, II B

* **rĕcussābĭlis**, e, *adj* [recutio], *that can be struck back and forth* sphaera, Cael Aur Tard. 3, 6 *fin*

1. rĕcussus, a, um, *Part*, from recutio

2. rĕcussus, ūs, *m* [recutio], *a striking back, a recoil, rebound* (only in *abl sing*), Plin 8, 53, 79, § 214, Fulg Myth. praef 1

rĕ-cŭtĭo, no *perf*, cussum, 3, *v a* [quatio] *to strike back* or *backwards, to cause to rebound* (poet and in post-Aug prose) aequor penitus, Val Fl 5, 167, jugum Christi, Aug Civ Dei, 2, 40 horrorem, id. Conf 8, 11 uteroque recusso Insonuere cavae cavernae, *being caused to reverberate*, * Verg A 2, 52 recussus somno, *aroused by shaking, startled*, App M 5, p 170, 27, 4, p 153 35

rĕ-cŭtītus, a, um, *adj* [cutis], *circumcised* Judaei, Mart 7, 30, 5, Petr 68, 8, cf poet transf sabbata, Pers 5, 184 colla, *skinned, galled*, Mart 9, 57, 4

rēda, ae, *f*, v raeda

rĕd-accendo, no *perf*, sum, 3, *v a.*, *to kindle again, rekindle* (eccl Lat), Tert Anim 30 *fin*, id. Res Carn 12, Hier Ep 5, 1

1. rĕdactus, a, um, *Part*, from redigo

2. rĕdactus, ūs, *m.* [redigo] *proceeds, produce* fructuum holeris, Dig 7, 1, 58 venditionis, ib 46, 3, 89

* **rĕd-ădopto**, āvi, 1, *v a*, *to adopt anew, to readopt* filium denuo, Dig 1, 7, 41

* **rĕd-ambŭlo**, āre, *v n*, *to come back, return* bene ambula et redambula, Plaut Capt 4, 2, 120

rĕd-ămo, are, *v a*, *to love back, love in return, return love for love* (formed by Cic after the Gr ἀντιφιλεῖν) qui vel amare vel, ut ita dicam, redamare possit, Cic. Lael 14, 49, also in late Lat, Macr S 6, 9, 6, Symm Ep 3 2, Ambros in Luc. 5, § 75, Leo M Serm. 72, App Dogm Plat 2, p 19, 18

* **rĕd-amtrŭo**, are, *v n*, *to dance opposite* in the Salian religious festivals praesul ut amtruet, inde vulgus redamtruat, Lucil ap Fest p 273 Mull

rĕdănĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f* [redanimo] *a restoring to life, reanimation* (eccl Lat), Tert Res Carn 38

rĕd-ănĭmo, avi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to quicken again, restore to life, reanimate* (eccl Lat), Tert Res Carn 13, 19, 31 al.

rĕd-ardesco, ĕre, *v n*, *to blaze up anew* flamma redardescet, quae modo nulla fuit, Ov R Am 734

rĕd-argŭo, ŭi, 3, *v a*, *to disprove, refute, confute, contradict* (class., syn refello, refuto) (a) With *acc*, nosque ipsos redargui refellique patiamur, Cic Tusc 2, 2, 5, so, aliquem, id. Clu 23, 62, Quint 6, 3, 73 al, opp probare, Cic de Or 2, 72, 293, so, orationem (opp convinci), id. Univ 3 contraria, id Part 9, 33 crimen, Quint 11, 1, 9 famosos libellos, Suet. Aug 55 —Of abstr subjects improborum prosperitates redarguunt vim omnem deorum ac potestatem, Cic N D 3, 36 inconstantiam tuam, id. Dom 9, 21 advenit qui vestra dies muliebribus armis Verba redarguerit, *will refute thy words, show them to be false*, * Verg A 11, 687 — *(β) With *object clause* audi rationem falsam quidem, sed quam redarguere falsam esse tu non queas, Gell 15, 9, 7 —(γ) With *gen*, *to convict of, prove guilty of* nec sane magnum aliquid efficiemus, quod illos ignorantiae redarguemus, Lact 3, 1, 15, cf. redarguti a lege quasi transgressores, Vulg Jacob 2, 9 —(δ) *Absol* poterat autem inpune, quis enim redargueret? Cic Fin 2, 17, 55, Quint 6, 3, 72

rĕdargūtĭo, onis, *f* [redarguo] *a refutation, reproof, defence* non habens in ore suo refutationes, Vulg Psa 37, 15 in redargutionem venire, *to fall into contempt, be mocked at*, id. Act 19, 27, id Psa 37, 15, Boeth Arist Elench 1 pr

rēdārius, v raedarius

* **rĕd-armātus**, a, um, *Part* [armo], *armed again, rearmed* manus novis jaculis, Dict Cret 2 40

* **rĕd-auspĭco**, āre, *v n*, *to take the auspices anew* or *again* exauspicavi ex vinclis nunc intellego Redauspicandum esse in catenas denuo comically for, *to go back again, return*, Plaut Capt 3, 5, 108 Brix ad loc

reddĭtĭo, onis, *f* [reddo] *a giving back, returning* **I.** Jucunditatis, Vulg Ecclus 1, 29 rationis, i e *rendering a reason*, Aug Civ Dei, 21, 7 —**II.** *A repetition, recurrence* orationis, Mart Cap 5, § 533 —**III.** Rhet t t, Gr ἀπόδοσις, *the consequent clause, the apodosis*, Quint 8, 3, 77, 79, 80, Aus Idyll 12 pr

reddĭtīvus, a, um, *adj* [redditio, III], *of* or *belonging to the apodosis, consequential, redditive* pars, *the apodosis*, Diom p 432 P particulae, e g talis, ita, Prisc p 1052 P

reddĭtor, ōris, *m.* [reddo], *one who pays, a payer* debitorum, Aug Ep 5, Vulg Ecclus 5, 4

reddĭtus, a, um, *Part*, from reddo

red-do, didi, ditum, 3 (old *fut* reddibo = reddam, Plaut Cas 1, 41, id Men 5, 7, 49, acc to Non 476, 27, id Fragm ap Non 508, 9, *pass* reddibitur, id Ep 1, 1, 22), *v a* **I.** Lit, *to give back, return, restore* (freq and class, syn restituo) reddere est quod debeas ei cujus est volenti dare, Sen Ben 7, 19 2 ut mihi pallam reddat, quam dudum dedi, Plaut Men. 4 2, 109, 4, 3, 5, cf potes nunc mutuam drachmam dare mihi unam, quam cras reddam tibi? id Ps 1, 1, 84, so corresp to dare, id ib 1, 1, 89, id. Stich 4, 1, 42 quid si reddatur illi unde empta est, id. Merc. 2, 3, 83, id Men 3, 3, 21 sq, Ter Ad. 5, 9, 24 sq et saep, cf the foll ea, quae utenda acceperis, majore mensurâ, si modo possis, jubet reddere Hesiodus, Cic Off 1, 15, 48, so corresp to accipere, id Lael 8, 26, 16, 58, id Rep 2, 5, 10, Sen. Ben 1, 1 13 accipe quod nunquam reddas mihi, Hor S 2, 3, 66, Verg G 4, 172, id. A. 8, 450 et saep si quid ab omnibus conceditur, id reddo ac remitto, *I give it back and renounce it*, Cic Sull 30, 84 *Th* Redde argentum aut virginem *Ph* Quod argentum, quam tu virginem, me reposcis? Plaut Curc 5, 2 14 ut (virginem) suis Restituam ac reddam, Ter Eun. 1, 2, 67, so with restituere, Liv 3, 68 al., cf reddere alias tegulas, i e restituere, Plaut Most 1, 2 29 obsides, Naev ap Non. 474, 19, so Caes B G 1, 35, 1, 36, 6, 12 captivos id ib 7, 90, Liv 26, 50 homines, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 7 al corpora (mortuorum), Verg A 11, 103, cf id ib 2, 543 equos Cic Rep 4, 2, 2, Suet Aug 38 suum cuique, Cic Rosc Am 47, 136 hereditatem mulieri, id Fin. 2, 18, 58 sive paribus paria redduntur, i e *are set against, opposed to* id Or 49, 164 nosmet ipsos nobis reddidistis id Red in Sen 1, 1 redditus Cyri solio Phraates, Hor C 2, 2, 17 reddas incolumem, precor, id ib 1, 3, 7 ut te reddat natis carisque, id S 1, 1, 83 redditus terris Daedalus, Verg A 6, 18, cf patriis aris id. ib 11, 269 oculis nostris, id ib 2, 740 tenebris, id ib 6, 545 sed jam urbi votisque publicis redditus, Plin Pan 60, 1 ex magna desperatione saluti redditus, Just 12, 10, 1 quin tu primum salutem reddis, quam dedi, Plaut Bacch 2, 3, 11 operam da, opera reddibitur tibi, id Ep 1, 1 22, so id Men 4, 2, 101 cum duo genera liberalitatis sint, unum dandi beneficii, alterum reddendi, demus nec ne, in nostrâ potestate est, non reddere viro bono non licet, Cic Off 1, 15, 48, so Sen Ben. 1, 1 sq, and cf Plaut Pers. 5, 1, 10 redde his libertatem, id Poen 5, 4, 17, so, Lyciis libertatem ademit, Rhodiis reddidit, Suet Claud 25 patriam, Liv 5, 51 *fin* sibi ereptum honorem, Verg A. 5, 342 conspectum, id ib 9, 262 al se ipse convivio reddidit, *betook himself again to the banquet, returned*, Liv 23, 9 *fin* quae belua reddit se catenis, Hor S 2, 7, 71 se reddidit astris, Sil 4, 119, so, lux terris, Verg A 8, 170 se iterum in arma, id. ib 10, 684 —(β) Poet, with *inf* sua monstra profundo Reddidit habere Jovi, Stat Th 1, 616 — (γ) *Absol* (rare and poet), of a river sic modo conbibitur, modo Redditur ingens Erasinus *is swallowed up reappears*, Ov M 15, 275 —**II.** Transf **1.** *To give up, hand over, deliver, impart, assign, to yield, render, give, grant, bestow, pay, surrender, relinquish, resign* (syn. trado, refero) Cincius eam mihi abs te epistulam reddidit, quam tu dederas, Cic Att 1, 20, 1, so litteras (alicui), id ib 2 1, 1, id Fam 2, 17, 1 litteras a te mihi reddidit stator tuus, id ib 2, 1, 1, Caes B C 1, 1, 2, 20, 3, 33, Sall C 34, 3, cf mandata, Suet Tib 16 pretium alicui pro benefactis ejus, Plaut Capt 5, 1, 20 hoccine pretii, id As 1, 2, 2, cf praemia debita (along with persolvere grates), Verg A 2, 537 cetera praemia (with dare), id ib 9, 254 primos honores, id ib 5, 347 gratiam alicui (for the usual referre gratiam) Sall J 110, 4 reddunt ova columbae, Juv 3, 202 obligatam Jovi dapem, Hor C 2, 7, 17 o fortunata mors, quae naturae debita pro patria est potissimum reddita, Cic Phil 14, 12, 31, cf vitam naturae reddendam, id Rep 1, 3, 5, so, vitam, Lucr 6, 1198 debitum naturae morbo, i e *to die by disease*, Nep Reg 1 *fin* lucem, Ov Tr 3, 3, 35 ultimum spiritum, Vell 2, 14, 2, cf id 2 22, 2, 2, 35 *fin*, 2, 87, 2 animam caelo, id. ib 123 *fin*, cf animas (with moriuntur), Verg G 3, 495 hanc animam, vacuas in auras, Ov P 2, 11, 7 caute vota reddunto, *to pay offer, render*, Cic Leg 2, 9, 22, so, vota, Verg E 5, 75, Just 11, 10, 10 tura Lari, Tib 1, 3, 34 liba deae Ov F 6, 476 fumantia exta, Verg G 2, 194, Tac H 4, 53, cf graves poenas, i e *to suffer*, Sall J 14 21 promissa viro, Verg A 5, 386 al. tibi ego rationem reddam? *will render an account*, Plaut Aul 1, 1, 6, so, rationem, id Trin 2, 4, 114, Cic Tusc 1, 17, 38, v ratio animam a pulmonibus respirare et reddere, *to give off exhale*, id N D 2, 54, 136, cf ut tibiae sonum reddunt, Quint 11, 3, 20, so, sonum, id 9, 4, 40, 66, Sen Ep 108, Hor A P 348 vocem, Verg A. 3, 40, 7, 95, 8, 217 (with mugit), Hor A P 158 stridorem, Ov M 11, 608 murmura, id ib 10, 702 flammam, Plin 37, 2, 11, § 36 et saep, so, alvum, Cels 2, 12 2 bilem, id 7, 23 sanguinem, *to vomit*, Plin Ep 5, 19, 6 (just before sanguinem rejecit) · urinam, Plin. 8, 42, 66, § 165 calculum, id. 28, 15, 61, § 217 catulum partu, Ov M 15, 379, cf so of parturition, id ib 10, 513, id H 16, 46 fructum, quem reddunt praedia, *yield, produce*, Ter Phorm 4, 3, 75, Ov P 1, 5, 26, Col 2, 16, 2, Pall Febr 9, 4, Plin 18, 9, 20, § 87, cf Tib 2 6 22, Quint 12, 10, 25 generi nostro haec reddita est benignitas, *is imparted to*, Plaut Stich. 1, 3, 27, cf nulla quies est

Reddita corporibus primis, Lucr. 2, 96.—Hence, poet., redditum esse, in gen., = factum esse, esse: una superstitio, superis quae reddita divis, *which is given, belongs to the gods*, Verg. A. 12, 817: quibus et color et sapor una reddita sunt cum odore, Lucr. 2, 681; cf. id. 2, 228 Munro ad loc.; Juv. 1, 93; Orell. ad Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 216: neque iis petentibus jus redditur, *is dispensed, granted*, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: alicui jus, Quint. 11, 2, 50; cf.: alicui testimonium reddere industriae, id. 11, 1, 88: quod reliquum vitae virium, id ferro potissimum reddere volebant, *to yield, sacrifice*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 89: quibus ille pro meritis... jura legesque reddiderat, *had conferred upon it the power of self-jurisdiction*, Caes. B. G. 7, 76; cf. Liv. 9, 43, 23 Drak.: Lanuvinis sacra sua reddita, id. 8, 14: conubia, *to bestow, grant*, id. 4, 5: peccatis veniam, Hor. S. 1, 3, 75: nomina facto vera, *to call by the right name*, Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 36.—Hence, **b.** Jurid. t. t.: judicium, *to appoint, grant, fix the time for a trial*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 57; Caes. B. C. 2, 18; Quint. 7, 4, 43; Tac. A. 1, 72: jus, *to administer justice, pronounce sentence*, id. ib. 6, 11; 13, 51; id. H. 3, 68; id. G. 12; Suet. Vit. 9 et saep.—**2.** *To give up, yield, abandon* to one that which has not been taken away, but only threatened or in danger: Thermitanis urbem, agros legesque suas reddere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 37, § 90 (= relinquere, id. ib. 2, 2, 36, § 88): Orestis leges suae redditae, *left undisturbed*, Liv. 33, 34, 6; 9, 43, 23 (cf. restituere); 29, 21, 7.—**3.** *To give back, pay back*; hence, *to take revenge for, punish, inflict vengeance for*: per eum stare quominus accepta ad Cannas redderetur hosti clades, Liv. 24, 17, 7: reddidit hosti cladem, id. 24, 20, 2: redditaque aequa Cannensi clades, id. 27, 49, 5.—**4.** *To give back* in speech or writing, i. e. **a.** *To translate, render* (syn.: converto, transfero): cum ea, quae legeram Graece, Latine redderem, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 155: verbum pro verbo, id. Opt. Gen. 5: verbo verbum, Hor. A. P. 133; cf. Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 54.—**b.** *To repeat, declare, report, narrate, recite, rehearse* (freq. in Quint.): ut quae secum commentatus esset, ea sine scripto verbis iisdem redderet, quibus cogitasset, Cic. Brut. 88, 301; cf. Quint. 10, 6, 3: sive paria (verba) paribus redduntur, sive opponuntur contraria, Cic. Or. 49, 164: reddere quae restant, id. Brut. 74, 258: tertium actum de pastionibus, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 1: nomina per ordinem audita, Quint. 11, 2, 23: causas corruptae eloquentiae, id. 8, 6, 76: quid cuique vendidissent, id. 11, 2, 24: dictata, *to repeat, rehearse*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14; id. S. 2, 8, 80: carmen, *to recite, deliver*, id. C. 4, 6, 43: cum talia reddidit hospes, Ov. M. 6, 330; Lucr. 2, 179: causam, id. F. 1, 278: insigne exemplum suo loco, Tac. H. 4, 67.—**c.** *To answer, reply* (poet.): veras audire et reddere voces, Verg. A. 1, 409; 6, 689: Aeneas contra cui talia reddit, id. ib. 10, 530; 2, 323: auditis ille haec placido sic reddidit ore, id. ib. 11, 251 et saep.; cf. responsa, id. G. 3, 491: responsum, Liv. 38, 9; 3, 60; Verg. A. 6, 672.—**5.** *To give back* or *render* a thing according to its nature or qualities; *to represent, imitate, express, resemble* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quas hominum reddunt facies, Lucr. 6, 812: faciem locorum, Ov. M. 6, 122; 7, 752: lux aemula vultum Reddidit, *gave back, reflected*, Stat. Achill. 2, 191: formam alicujus, Sil. 3, 634: et qui te nomine reddet Silvius Aeneas, Verg. A. 6, 768; cf.: jam Phoebe toto fratrem cum redderet orbe, Luc. 1, 538: paternam elegantiam in loquendo, Quint. 1, 1, 6; 6, 3, 107; cf.: odorem croci saporemque, i. e. *to smell and taste like saffron*, Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 177: imaginem quandam uvae, id. 34, 12, 32, § 123: flammam excellentis purpurae et odorem maris, id. 35, 6, 27, § 46: Apelleā redditus arte Mentor, Mart. 11, 10, 2.—**6.** *To give back, return* a thing changed in some respect: senem illum Tibi dedo ulteriorem lepide ut lenitum reddas, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 31; cf.: quas tu sapienter mihi reddidisti opiparas opera tua, id. Poen. 1, 1, 4.—Hence, in gen., **7.** *To make* or *cause* a thing *to be* or *appear* something or somehow; *to render* (very freq. and class.; cf.: facio, redigo): reddam ego te ex ferā fame mansuetem, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 19; id. Capt. 4, 2, 42: eam (servitutem) lenem reddere, id. ib. 2, 5, 1: tutiorem et opulentiorem vitam reddere, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3: haec itinera infesta reddiderat, Caes. B. C. 3, 79: aliquem insignem, Verg. A. 5, 705: obscuraque moto Reddita forma lacu est, *dimmed by the disturbance of the water*, Ov. M. 3, 476: homines ex feris et immanibus mites reddidit et mansuetos, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2: omnes Catilinas Acidinos postea reddidit, *has made all the Catilines seem to be Acidini*, i. e. *patriots, in comparison with himself*, id. Att. 4, 3, 3: aliquid perfectum, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 109: aliquid effectum, *to accomplish*, id. Ps. 1, 3, 152; 1, 5, 116; 5, 2, 14: omne transactum, id. Capt. 2, 2, 95: actum, id. Trin. 3, 3, 90: dictum ac factum, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 12.—With *ut* and *subj.*: hic reddes omnia Quae sunt certa ei consilia incerta ut sient, Ter. And. 2, 3, 15.—*Pass.* = fieri scripsit fasciculum illum epistularum totum sibi aquâ madidum redditum esse, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 4; Just. 16, 4, 6; 22, 7, 2: per sudorem corpus tantum imbecillius redditur, Cels. 3, 3, 19; cf. Just. 29, 4, 3; 42, 5, 4; 44, 1, 10; Flor. 3, 5, 17; Val. Max. 4, 3 prooem.; Lact. 4, 26, 33.

rĕdemptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redimo]. **I.** *A buying back, buying off; a releasing, ransoming, redemption*: cum captivis redemptio negabatur, Liv. 25, 6: ducis (capti), Quint. 7, 1, 29: puellae, Val. Max. 4, 3, 1: sacramenti, i. e. *the purchase of one's military oath*, i. e. *of his discharge*, Auct. B. Alex. 56, 4 (cf. id. ib. 55, 4: qui se pecuniâ redemerunt).—*Absol.*: quia mercede pactâ accesserat ad talem redemptionem, i. e. *a releasing* or *release of the debtor from the demand, by paying the creditor*, Dig. 17, 1, 6 *fin.*; v. redemptor.—**II.** *A buying up* of a court of justice, *bribing*: judicii, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 16.—*Plur.* and *absol.*: reorum pactiones, redemptiones, Cic. Pis. 36, 87.—**III.** *A farming* of the revenue, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5, 11.—**IV.** Esp. (eccl. Lat.), *a release from sin* or *from its penalties, a rescuing from death*, etc.: animae suae, Vulg. Psa. 48, 8; *absol.*, id. Eph. 1, 7.

rĕdemptĭto, āvi, 1, *v. freq. a.* [redempto], *to buy up, redeem*: malefacta benefactis, *to compensate, make amends for*, Cato ap. Fest. p. 286 Müll.

***rĕdempto**, āre, *v. freq. a.* [redimo], *to buy back, ransom, redeem*: (captivi) a propinquis redemptabantur, Tac. H. 3, 36.

rĕdemptor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** In all periods of the lang., *one who undertakes a thing by way of contract; a contractor, undertaker, purveyor, farmer* (syn. conductor); *absol.*: redemptor qui columnam illam de Cottā et de Torquato conduxerat faciendam, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 47; so Cato, R. R. 107 *in lemm.*; Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 96: redemptori tuo dimidium pecuniae curavi, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2; Liv. 34, 9 *fin.*; Hor. C. 3, 1, 35; id. Ep. 2, 2, 72 et saep.—With *gen.*: tutelae Capitolii, Plin. 35, 3, 4, § 14: pontis, *one who farmed the tolls of a bridge*, Dig. 19, 2, 60 *fin.*: vectigalium, ib. 50, 5, 8 et saep.; cf. Fest. p. 270 Müll., and Becker, Antiq. 2, 1, p. 270 and 3, 2, p. 217.—**II.** In jurid. Lat.: redemptor litis. **a.** *One who releases a debtor from a demand, by paying his creditor*, Dig. 17, 1, 6 *fin.*—**b.** *One who, for a consideration, undertakes the risk of a suit* (freq.), Dig. 1, 16, 9; Cod. Just. 2, 14 *fin.*—**III.** In eccl. Lat., *the Redeemer* (of the world from sin), Aug. Serm. 130, 2; Hier. Ep. 66, 8 *fin.*; Vulg. Job, 19, 25; id. Act. 7, 35 et saep.

rĕdemptrix, īcis, *f.* [redemptor, II.], *she that redeems, a redemptress*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 77, 3; Coripp. Laud. Just. 4, 297; Ambros. de Caīn et Abel, 2, 4, 13; id. de Vid. 6, 36.

rĕdemptūra, ae, *f.* [redimo], *an undertaking of public deliverings by contract, a contracting, farming* (very rare): qui redempturis auxissent patrimonia, Liv. 23, 48 *fin.*: redempturis faciendis, Dig. 14, 3, 5; cf. Becker, Antiq. 2, 1, p. 270, and 3, 2, p. 217.

rĕdemptus, a, um, *Part.*, from redimo.

rĕd-ĕo, ii, ĭtum, īre (lengthened form of the *pres.* redinunt, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 286 Müll.; cf.: obinunt, ferinunt, nequinunt, solinunt, for obeunt, feriunt, nequeunt, solent; and danit, danunt, for dat, dant; rare *fut.* redies, App. M. 6, 19, and Sen. Ben. 1, 2, 3; cf. Vulg. Lev. 25, 10; id. Jer. 37, 7), *v. n.* **I.** *To go* or *come back; to turn back, return, turn around* (freq. and class.; syn. revertor). **A.** Lit. **1.** Of persons. (α) *Absol.*: bene re gestâ salvus redeo, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 58; 4, 3, 82: velletne me redire, Cic. Sest. 59, 126: et non nisi revocaretis, rediturus fuerim, Liv. 5, 51.—(β) With *ex* and *abl.*: erus alter ex Alide rediit, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 9: e provinciâ, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 16: ex illis contionibus domum, Liv. 3, 68.—(γ) With *ab* and *abl.*: a portu, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 16: a portâ, id. Merc. 4, 4, 9: a foro, id. Aul. 2, 6, 7; id. Ps. 4, 3, 11; cf.: a foro domum, id. Aul. 2, 3, 6; id. Cas. 3, 4, 1: ab re divinâ, id. Poen. 1, 2, 193: a cenâ, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 1: a Caesare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 7: a nobis, Verg. G. 1, 249: ab Africâ, Hor. C. 4, 8, 19: a flumine, Ov. M. 1, 588 et saep.—(δ) With *abl.* alone: Thebis, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 35: Cariâ, id. Curc. 2, 1, 10: rure, id. Merc. 3, 3, 25; 4, 3, 6; 4, 5, 5; 8; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 63: colle, Ov. M. 1, 698: exsilio, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 106: opsonatu, id. Cas. 3, 5, 16; id. Men. 2, 2, 5; 14: suburbanâ aede, Ov. F. 6, 785.—(ε) With *adv. of place*: unde, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 91; Caes. B. G. 5, 11: inde domum, Ov. F. 5, 455: hinc, inde, unde, etc., Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 23; id. Capt. 3, 1, 30; Caes. B. G. 5, 11, 7 al.—(ζ) With *adv. of time* or *manner*: eum rediturum actutum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 44; 4, 4, 16: pascua haud tarde redientia, Sil. 8, 520: tardius, Ov. M. 10, 674: mature, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 97: retro, Liv. 8, 11; 23, 28; Verg. A. 9, 794.—(η) With *in* and *acc.*: in patriam, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 90; id. Stich. 4, 1, 3; 4, 2, 7: in urbem, id. Cas. prol. 65; Liv. 4, 29 *fin.* Drak. *N. cr.*: in castra, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 45: in senatum rursus, id. Mil. 2, 6, 109; cf. joined with retro, Liv. 23, 28; 24, 20; 44, 27; Ov. M. 15, 249; Verg. A. 9, 794 al.: veram in viam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 17; cf.: in rectam semitam, id. ib. 2, 8, 33; and, in the same sense, simply in viam, Ter. And. 1, 2, 19; Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 7: in proelium, *to renew*, Liv. 22, 15, 9: serus in caelum redeas, Hor. C. 1, 2, 45: in gyrum, Ov. M. 7, 784 et saep.—(θ) With *ad* and *acc.*: ad navem, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 32: ad parentes denuo, id. Capt. 2, 3, 51; so, ad aliquem, id. Aul. 2, 2, 32; id. Cist. 4, 2, 56; id. Mil. 4, 2, 29; 34; id. Pers. 4, 4, 107: ad quos, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: ad castra, Auct. B. Hisp. 25; cf.: se rediturum ad penates et in patriam, Curt. 5, 5, 20.—(ι) With *acc.* alone: Syracusas, Plaut. Men. prol. 37: Romam, Cic. Quint. 18, 57; Liv. 3, 5: domum, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 37; id. Cas. 5, 3, 14; id. Cist. 1, 1, 92; 104; Hor. S. 2, 5, 6; Ov. F. 5, 455; Liv. 3, 68: Cirtam, Sall. J. 104, 1: Babyloniam, Just. 12, 10, 7; cf. (poet.): his laeti rediere duces loca amoena piorum, Sil. 13, 703.—(κ) With *adv. of direction*, etc.: huc, illuc, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 103; id. Most. 1, 1, 75; id. Rud. 3, 6, 41; id. Am. 1, 3, 29; id. Men. 4, 2, 53 sq.: isto, id. Pers. 4, 3, 43: intro, id. Aul. 2, 2, 31; id. Cas. 3, 5, 61; id. Cist. 4, 2, 37: quo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 261.—(λ) With *acc. of distance*: ite viam, Vet. Form. ap. Cic. Mur. 12, 26: itque reditque viam, Verg. A. 6, 122.—(μ) *Impers. pass.*: dum stas, reditum oportuit, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 43: ad arbitrum reditur, id. Rud. 4, 3, 79: manerent indutiae, dum ab illo rediri posset, Caes. B. C. 3, 16: ut Romam reditum est, Liv. 3, 5; 8, 11; Nep. Epam. 8.—(ν) With *inf.*: saepe redit patrios ascendere perdita muros, Verg. Cir. 171: hirundo reditura cibos immittere nidis, Montan. ap. Sen. Ep. 122, 12.—**2.** Of things: astra ad idem, unde profecta sunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24; cf.: sol in sua signa, Ov. F. 3, 161: totidem redeuntia solis Lumina viderunt, id. M. 14, 423: redeuntis cornua lunae, id. ib. 10, 479: adverso redierunt carbasa vento, id. H. 21, 71: Eurus reditura vela tenebat, id. M. 7, 664: flumen in eandem partem, ex quâ venerat, redit, Caes. B. C. 3, 37; cf.: amnes In fontes suos, Ov. M. 7, 200: ille qui in se redit orbis, Quint. 11, 3, 105: redeunt jam gramina campis Arboribusque comae, Hor. C. 4, 7, 1; cf.: arboribus frondes, Ov. F. 3, 237.—**B.** Trop., *to go* or *come back, to return*: aspersisti aquam, Jam rediit animus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 16; so, animus, id. Merc. 3, 1, 32; Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 12: mens, Ov. M. 14, 519: et mens et rediit verus in ora color, id. A. A. 3, 730: spiritus et vita redit bonis ducibus, Hor. C. 4, 8, 14: suum redit ingenium, Liv. 2, 22: memoria redit, Quint. 11, 2, 7: redit animo ille latus clavus, etc., Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 6: in pristinum

statum, Caes. B G 7, 54 in statum anti quum redit res, Liv 3, 9, cf. reditum in vestram dicionem, Liv 29, 17 cum Alcu menâ antiquam in gratiam, Plaut Am 5, 2, 12 cum suis inimicissimis in gratiam, Cic. Prov Cons. 9, 20, id Fragm ap Quint. 9 3, 41, Caes B C 1, 4, Nep Alcib 5, 1, cf se numquam cum matre in gratiam redisse, *had never been reconciled*, i e *had never been at variance*, Cic Att. 17, 1, and simply in gratiam, Plaut Am 3, 2, 59, Ter Phorm 5, 8, 40, cf in concordiam, Plaut. Am 3, 3, 7 in amicitiam alicujus, Liv 25, 16 in fidem alicujus, id. 25, 1 nunc demum in memoriam redeo, *I recollect, call to mind*, Plaut Capt 5, 4, 25, so, in memoriam mortuorum, Cic Sen. 7, 21, id Inv 1, 52, 98, id Quint. 18, 57, cf in memoriam cum aliquo, Ter Phorm 5, 3, 19 in corda redeunt tumultus, Claud B Get 216 vere calor redit ossibus, Verg G 3, 272 redit agricolis labor actus in orbem, id ib 2, 401 rursum ad ingenium redit, *he re turns to his natural bent*, Ter Ad 1, 1, 46, so, ad ingenium, id. Hec. 1, 2, 38 ad se atque ad mores suos, Cic Div in Caecil 17, 57 ad se, id Att 7, 3, 8, but redire ad se signifies also, *to come to one's self*, i e *to re cover one's senses*, Ter Ad. 5, 3, 8, cf id And. 3, 5, 16, Liv 1, 41, Hor Ep 2, 2, 138, cf ex somno vix ad se, Lucr 4, 1023 donec discussis redeunt erroribus ad se, id. 4, 996 ad sanitatem, Cic Fam 12, 10, 1, cf re verto in veram redit faciem solitumque nitorem, *returned to his true form* (of Apollo), Ov M 4, 231, cf in annos Quos egit, redit, i e *he resumed his youth*, id. ib 9, 430 (for which reformatus primos in an nos, id. ib 9, 399) in juvenem, id ib 14, 766 in fastos, *to go back to them*, Hor Ep 2, 1, 48 quamvis redeant in aurum Tem pora priscum, id. C 4, 2, 39 in causas malo rum, *to appear again as the cause of mis fortunes*, Tac H 4, 50 maturos iterum est questa redire dies, Prop 2, 18 (3, 10), 12, so of times and events which recur period ically annus, Verg A. 8, 47, Hor C 3, 8, 9, id. S 2, 2, 83 ne rediret Saeculum Pyrrhae, id. C 1, 2, 5 Nonae Decembres, id. ib 3, 18, 10 iterum sollemnia, Prop 2, 33 (3, 31), 1 al.—*Impers pass* tum exuto ju stitio reditum ad munia, Tac A 3, 7 —**2.** In partic in speaking, thinking, or writing **a.** Of the speaker, *to go back, re turn* to a former subject, *to recur* to it mitte ista, atque ad rem redi, etc , Ter Ad 2 1 31 sq quid si redeo ad illos, id Heaut 4, 3, 41 sed de hoc alias nunc redeo ad augurem, Cic Lael 1, 1, so, ad Scipionem, id ib 17, 62 ad me, id ib 25, 96 ad fabu las, id ib 20, 75 ad illa prima, id ib 26 *fin* sed ad illum redeo, id Fin 2, 22, 73 ad inceptum Sall J 4, 9 illuc unde abii, redeo, Hor S 1, 1, 108, 1, 7, 9, 1, 6, 45 lon gius evectus sum, sed redeo ad proposi tum, Quint 9, 3, 87, cf digredi a re et red ire ad propositum, id 9, 2, 4 ab illo im petu ad rationem redit, id 6, 1, 28 et saep —Comically nunc in Epidamnum pedibus redeundum'st mihi, Plaut. Men prol 49 — **b.** Of the subject res redit *comes up again*, Cic. post Red in Sen. 11, 27, cf redit de integro haec oratio, Ter Heaut. 5, 3 8 — **II.** (With the idea of *ire* predominating, cf recido, redigo) **1.** *To come in* as rev enue, income, *to arise, proceed* (cf prove nio) tribus tantis illi minus redit, Plaut Trin 2, 4, 129 ut ex eodem semine aliubi cum decimo redeat, aliubi cum quintodeci mo Varr R R. 1, 44, 1 possentne fructus pro impensa ac labore redire, id ib 1, 2, 8 ex pecore redeunt ter ducena Parmensi, Mart. 4, 37, 5 pecunia publica, quae ex metallis redibat, Nep Them 2, 2 ex qua regione quinquaginta talenta quotannis redibant, id. ib 10, 3 e modio redire sexta rios quattuor siliginis, Plin 18, 9, 20, § 86, 18, 10, 20, § 89 et saep —**2.** *To come to, be brought* or *reduced to, to arrive at reach, attain* a thing, constr usually with *ad*, very rarely with *in* or an *adv of place* pi lis omissis ad gladios redierunt, *betook themselves to their swords*, Caes. B C 3, 93, cf ad manus reditur, Auct. B Afr 18, 4 Caesar opinione trium legionum dejectus, ad duas redierat, *was brought down, re duced*, Caes B G 5, 48 *init* collis leniter fastigatus paulatim ad planitiem redibat, *sank* or *sloped down, descended*, id ib 2, 8 ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, *have descended to me*, Ter And 4, 5, 4, so, ad hos lege hereditas, id Hec. 1, 2, 97 quo rum (principum) ad arbitrium judicium que summa omnium rerum consiliorum que redeat, Caes B G 6, 11 summa im perii, rerum ad aliquem, id. B C 1, 4, 3, 18, Ter Phorm 2, 2, 3 regnum ad aliquem, Plaut Cas 2, 5, 28 res ad interregnum, Liv 1, 22 mihi ad rastros res, Ter Heaut 5, 1, 58 (with redigat ad inopiam) ut ad pauca redeam, i e *to cut the story short*, id. Hec 1, 2, 60, id Phorm 4, 3, 43 aut haec bona in tabulas publicas nulla redierunt, aut si redierunt, etc , *have not reached*, i e *are not registered upon*, Cic. Rosc Am 44, 128 Germania in septentrionem ingenti flexu redit, *trends towards the north*, Tac G 35 in eum res redit jam locum, Ut sit ne cesse, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 118 , id. Ad. 2, 4, 9 in nubem Ossa redit, *rises to*, Val Fl 2, 16 Venus, quam penes amantûm summa sum marum redit, *falls to her lot, pertains to her*, Plaut Truc 1, 1, 4 quod si eo meae fortunae redeunt, ut, etc , *come to that*, Ter Phorm 1, 4, 24, so, adeo res, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 61, 5, 2, 27, id Phorm 1, 3, 1, 1, 2, 5 omnia verba huc redeunt, *come to, amount to this*, id Eun. 1, 2, 78, cf incommoditas huc omnis, id And. 3, 3, 35

***rĕd-hālo,** āre, *v a*, *to breathe forth again exhale*, Lucr 6, 523

rĕd-hĭbĕo (rĕt-hĭb-), no *perf*, ĭtum, 2, *v a* [habeo], mercant. t t , *to take back* a defective article purchased, hence, of the buyer, *to carry, give back* , of the seller, *to receive back* redhibere est facere, ut rur sus habeat venditor, quod habuerat, et quia reddendo id fiebat, idcirco redhibitio est appellata quasi redditio, Dig 21, 1, 21, cf the whole chapter, ib 21, 1, De redhibitione, etc si malae emptae Forent, nobis istas redhibere haud liceret, *to give back, return*, Plaut Most 3, 2, 113, cf in mancipio ven dendo dicendane vitia, quae nisi dixeris, redhibeatur mancipium jure civili, Cic Off 3, 23, 91, and (eunuchum) redhiberi posse quasi morbosum, etc, Gell 4, 2, 7, 10 (ser vus) redhibitus ob aliquod vitium, id. 17, 6, 2 rem, Cod Just 8, 27, 4 dixit (sc vendi tor) se (ancillam) redhibere, si non placeat, *to take* or *receive back*, Plaut Merc 2, 3, 87 (but in id Men 5, 7, 49, the correct read is reddibo, v Ritschl ad h l)

rĕdhĭbĭtĭo (rĕthĭb-), ōnis, *f* [redhi beo], *a taking back, a giving* or *receiving back* a damaged article sold, Dig 21, 1, 21 sq , 44, 2, 25 esse in causa redhibitionis, Gell. 4, 2, 10, Quint 8, 3, 14 quoniam re troacta venditio esset redhibitioni similis, Dig 43, 3, 19

‡**rĕdhĭbĭtor,** Aug in Psa 58, Serm 2, 1 ἀναδόχος, Gloss Philox.

rĕdhĭbĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [redhibeo], in jurid Lat , *of* or *relating to taking back* a thing sold actio Dig 21, 1, 54 judicium, ib 21, 1 18 exceptio, ib 21, 1, 48

rĕd-hostĭo, ire, *v a*, *to recompense, requite*, Nov and Att ap Fest. p 270 Müll , Non 165, 20 sq

***rĕ-dīco,** ĕre, *v a*, *to say again, say over, repeat* haec, Sid Ep 9, 13

Rĕdĭcŭlus, i, *m* [redeo], *the name of a Roman divinity, worshipped in a chapel at Rome, before the porta* Capena, *where Han nibal set out upon his retreat*, Fest p 282, 23 Müll , cf Paul. ex Fest p 283, 4 ib Cam pus Rediculi, Plin 10, 43, 60, § 12, v Tu tanus.

rĕd-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3, *v a* [ago] **I.** *To drive, lead*, or *bring back* (syn reduco) **A.** Lit. (Sol) Disjectos redegit equos, Lucr 5, 403 si materiem nostram colle gerit aetas Post obitum, rursumque rede gerit, ut sita nunc est, *bring it back, re store it to its present condition*, id 3, 848 filia parva duas redigebat rupe capellas Ov F 4 511 tauros in gregem, Varr R R 2, 5, 12, cf in sua rura boves, Ov F 3, 64 oppidani (hostem) fusum fugatumque in castra redigunt, Liv 21, 9 hostium equi tatum in castra, id 26, 10 turbam ferro in hostes, id 37, 43 aliquem Capuam, id. 26, 12 *fin* aliquem in exsilium Just 9 4, 7 —**B.** Trop rem ad pristinam belli ra tionem redegit, Caes B C 1, 76 *fin* an num neglegentia conturbatum ad pristi nam rationem, Suet. Aug 31 disciplinam militarem ad priscos mores, Liv 8 6 *fin* aliquid ad ultimam sui generis formam speciemque, Cic. Or 3, 10 omnia redegit in singulas rationes praeceptionis, Auct Her 4, 2, 3 aliquem in concordiam, Plaut. Am 1, 2, 13 vos in gratiam, Ter Phorm 5, 7, 73 tu, qui ais, redige in memoriam, *recall it to my mind*, id ib 2, 3, 36 in me moriam, Cic Phil 2, 7, 18, id Fam 1, 9, 9 (poetae) formidine fustis Ad bene dicen dum delectandumque redacti, *brought back, reduced*, Hor Ep 2, 1, 155 —Far more freq ,

II. (With the idea of agere predom inant, cf recido and redeo, II) *To get to gether, call in, collect, raise, receive, take* a sum of money or the like by selling, etc. cum omnem pecuniam ex aerario exhau sissetis, ex vectigalibus redegissetis, ab om nibus regibus coegissetis, Cic. Agr 2, 36, 98, cf pecuniam ex bonis patris, id Phil 13, 5, 10 , and simply pecuniam, id Rab Post 13, 37, Hor Epod 2, 69 omne argen tum tibi, *to scrape together*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 23 bona vendit, pecuniam redigit pe cunia, quam ex Agonidis bonis redegisset, Cic Div in Caecil 16, 56, cf Liv 5, 16 quod omnis frumenti copia decumarum nomine penes istum esset redacta, etc., Cic. Verr 2, 3, 73, § 171 fructus, Dig 36, 4, 5, § 22 (after cōlere agros), 22, 1, 46, cf pars maxima (praedae) ad quaestorem redacta est, Liv 5, 19 fructus ad eum, Dig 10, 2, 51 quicquid captum ex hostibus est, ven didit Fabius, consul, ac redegit in publi cum, *paid it into the public treasury*, Liv 2, 42 venditum sub hastâ in aerarium, id 4, 53 (patres) victi irâ vetuere reddi (bona regia), vetuere in publicum redigi, id 2 5, 1, cf praedam in fiscum, Tac H 4, 72 aliquid in commune, Dig 17, 2, 52, § 6 —**B.** *To bring* or *reduce* a thing to any condition, circumstance, etc. , *to make* or *render* it so and so (cf. reddo), constr with *in* (so most freq), *ad, sub*, an *adv of place, absol* , or with a double *acc.* (α) With *in* viros in servitutem, Plaut Aul 2, 1, 47 Aeduos in servitutem, Caes. B G 2, 14 3 in pristi nam sortem servitutis, Just 6, 5, 1 vidu um in potestatem alicujus, Plaut Rud 5, 3, 22 civitatem in potestatem, Caes B G 7, 13 *fin* , Hirt B G 8, 24 *fin* , 45 , Cic Quint 55, 152, id Phil 5, 17, 46, id Verr 2 2 13, § 33 , Tac Agr 18 , Vell 2, 94, 4, cf civitatem in dicionem potestatemque populi Romani, Caes B G 2, 34 *fin* ali quos in dicionem, Cic Balb 10, 25 , Liv 41, 19 gentes in dicionem hujus imperii, Cic. Phil 4, 5, 13 Arvernos in provinciam, *to reduce to a province*, Caes. B G 1, 45, 7, 77 *fin* , cf partem Britanniae, etc , in for mam provinciae, Tac Agr 14, Suet. Caes 25, id. Aug 18, id Tib 37 *fin* , id Calig 1, Liv Epit 45, 93· in formulam provin ciae, Vell 2, 38, 1 in formam praefectu rae, id 2, 44, 4 in id redactus sum loci, Ut, etc., Ter Phorm 5, 7, 86, cf republica in tranquillum redacta, Liv 3, 40, and men tem in veros timores, Hor C 1, 37, 15 si hoc genus (pecuniarum) in unum rediga tur, *be brought into one mass*, Cic Phil 5, 4, 13 dispositio est, per quam illa, quae in venimus, in ordinem redigimus, *reduce to order*, Auct Her 3, 9, 16, cf arbores in ordinem certaque intervalla, Quint 8, 3 9, but ut veteres grammatici auctores alios in ordinem redegerint, alios omnino exe merint numero, *brought, admitted into the rank of classics* (cf Gr ἐγκρίνειν, opp numero eximere=ἐκκρίνειν) libertinos in equestrem ordinem, Lampr Alex Sev 18, Just 5, 6, 5, Quint 1, 4, 3, for which red igere aliquem (poetam) in numerum, id. 10, 1, 54, also, *to lower, degrade*, Suet Vesp 15, v ordo, cf Liv ap Prisc. 1173 P , Plin Ep 2, 6, 5 quod prosa scriptum redi gere in quaedam versiculorum genera, Quint 9, 4, 52 in hanc consuetudinem memoria exercitatione redigenda, id 11, 2, 45 servos, in dominium nostrum, Dig 1, 5, 5 in nihilum redigam te, et non eris, Vulg Ezech 26, 21 in cinerem, id. 2 Pet 2, 6 provinciam in solitudinem, Lact de Ira Dei, 5, 4 —(β) With *ad* aliquem ad ino piam redigere, *to reduce to poverty*, Ter Heaut 5, 1, 56 aliquem ad incitas, Plaut Poen 4, 2, 85, id Trin. 2, 4 136 genus id ad interitum, Lucr 5, 877, Cic ap Lact 7, 11, 5, cf prope ad internecionem gente ac nomine Nerviorum redacto, Caes B G 2, 28 ad nihilum redigere, Vulg Psa. 72, 20 victoriam ad vanum et irritum, *to render empty and useless*, Liv 26, 37 *fin.*, cf.

spem ad irritum, id. 28, 31: aliquid ante dubium ad certum, *to render certain*, id. 44, 15: carnes excrescentes ad aequalitatem, Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 113 (shortly afterwards reducunt); cf.: cicatrices ad planum, id. 20, 9, 36, § 93: aliquem ad desperationem, Suet. Aug. 81; Just. 6, 5, 7 et saep.: redegit se ad pallium et crepidas, Suet. Tib. 13.—(γ) With *sub:* Galliam sub populi Romani imperium, Caes. B. G. 5, 29, 4: Corcyram sub imperium Atheniensium, Nep. Timoth. 2, 1: barbaros sub jus dicionemque, Liv. 28, 21: incolas ejus insulae sub potestatem Atheniensium, Nep. Milt. 1, 4; 2 *fin.*; 4; id. Paus. 2, 4; id. Pelop. 5: totam Italiam sub se, id. Flor. 1, 9, 8: GENTES SVB IMPERIVM, Inscr. Grut. 226.—(δ) With *adv. of place:* eo redigis me, ut, etc., Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 23: eo, ut, Flor. 1, 2, 4: hem! Quo redactus sum! Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 7.—(ε) *Absol.:* ut credam, redigunt animum mihi argumenta, Att. ap. Non. 174, 10 (Trag. Rel. v. 516 Rib.): ut ejus animum retundam, redigam, ut, quo se vortat, nesciat, *bring it down, so that*, etc., Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 73; Lucr. 1, 553.—(ζ) With double *acc.*, *to make* or *render* a thing something (very rare; more freq. reddere): quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Caes. B. G. 2, 27 *fin.*: (Ubios) Suevi multo humiliores infirmioresque redegerunt, id. ib. 4, 3 *fin.*; Aus. Mos. 224.—**2.** In designations of number, etc., pregn., *to bring within* a number or extent; *to lessen, diminish, reduce:* familiam jam ad paucos redactam paene ab interitu vindicasti, Cic. Marcell. 4, 10; cf.: redigere omnis fere in quadrum numerumque sententias, id. Or. 61, 208: hosce ipsos (libros octo) utiliter ad sex libros redegit Diophanes, *reduced, abridged*, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 10: ex hominum milibus LX. vix ad D.... sese redactos esse dixerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: ad semuncias redacta, Tac. A. 6, 16: judicia ad duo genera judicum redegit, Suet. Caes. 41; id. Vesp. 10: non ad numerum redigar duorum, Ov. M. 6, 199: quod si comminuas vilem redigatur ad assem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 43: ne res ad nilum redigantur funditus omnes, Lucr. 1, 791; 2, 752; cf. Ov. M. 14, 149: rem maximam redigere ad minimum, Lact. 3, 9, 15.

‡ **rĕdĭmĭae**, χύτρα, Gloss. Philox. [redimo].

rĕdĭmĭcŭlat, ἀναλύει δέσματα, Gloss. Philox. [redimiculum].

rĕdĭmĭcŭlum, i (collat. form **rĕdĭmĭcŭla**, ae, *f.*, late Lat., Fulg. Serm. 5), *n.* [redimio], *a band.* **I.** Lit. **1.** *A fillet, necklace, chaplet, frontlet*, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 76: habent redimicula mitrae, Verg. A. 9, 616; Ov. M. 10, 265; id. F. 4, 135: qui longa domi redimicula sumunt frontibus, Juv. 2, 84 al.; cf. Fest. p. 273 Müll.: redimicula sunt quibus mitra adligatur, Isid. Orig. 19, 31, 5.—**2.** *A girdle:* redimiculum est, quod succinctorium sive bracile nominamus, quod descendens per cervicem et a lateribus colli divisum utrarumque alarum sinus ambit atque hinc inde succingit, etc. Hunc vulgo brachilem quasi brachialem dicunt, quamvis nunc non bracchiorum sed renum sit cingulum, Isid. Orig. 19, 33, 5.—***II.** Trop., *a bond, fetter*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 41.

rĕdĭmĭo, ii, ītum, 4 (*imperf.* redimibat, Verg. A. 10, 538; Aus. Epigr. 94), *v. a.* [etym. dub.], *to bind round, wreathe round, encircle, gird, crown*, etc. (mostly poet.; syn.: cingo, circumdo). (α) In the *verb finit.:* caput atque umeros plexis redimire coronis, Lucr. 5, 1399: cui tempora vittā, Verg. A. 10, 538: mitrā capillos, Ov. H. 9, 63: crinem corymbis, Stat. S. 1, 5, 16: chelyn, id. ib. 4, 8, 38: frontem coronā, Mart. 8, 70, 5 al.: sertis redimiri jubebis et rosā? Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43: lauro tabellas, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 25; cf.: fastigium aedis tintinnabulis, Suet. Aug. 91: hortum floribus, Col. poët. 10, 286. —Poet.: nec sic innumeros arcu mutante colores Incipiens redimitur hiems, *is girt round, environed*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 99.—(β) In *part. perf.:* sertis redimiti, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10; cf.: redimitus coronis, id. Rep. 4, 5, 10: anguineo redimita capillo Frons, Cat. 64, 193: frons corymbis, Tib. 1, 7, 45: frons regium in morem, Flor. 3, 19, 10; Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 21; cf.: domus floridis corollis, Cat. 63, 66: navigia variarum coronarum genere, Suet. Vit. 10; Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 87; v. Sillig ad h. l.: loca silvis, *girt round, surrounded*, Cat. 63, 3; cf.: Naxos Aegaeo ponto, Sen. Oedip. 487.—*Absol.:* missile, *the wreathed thyrsus*, Stat. Achill. 1, 612: cervix, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 246.—In a poet. construction: redimitus tempora lauro, quercu, mitrā, etc., Tib. 3, 4, 23; Verg. G. 1, 349; Ov. M. 14, 654; 9, 3; id. F. 3, 269; 669; 4, 661; cf.: caput harundine redimitus, Vell. 2, 83, 2 al.

* **rĕdĭmītŭs**, ūs, *m.* [redimio], *a binding* or *wreathing round, a crowning*, Sol. 33.

rĕd-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3, *v. a.* [emo]. **I.** *To buy back, repurchase* (freq. and class.; syn.: recupero, reparo). **A.** In gen.: eam (domum) non minoris, quam emit Antonius, redimet, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 10: neque adeo hasce emi mihi—illi redemi rursum, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 145: aut emendum sibi quod non habebat, aut redimendum quod habebat, Cic. Sest. 30, 66: de fundo redimendo, id. Att. 11, 13, 4: orabo, ut mihi pallam reddat, quam dudum dedi, Aliam illi redimam meliorem, *will buy in return*, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 115; 4, 3, 6; cf. Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 162.—**B.** In partic., *to buy back, ransom, release, redeem* a prisoner, slave, etc.: *Li.* Tu redimes me, si me hostes interceperint? *De.* Redimam, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 93; Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 29: ut is homo redimatur illi, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 91; cf. id. Merc. 3, 1, 31: captos, captivos ab hoste, a praedonibus, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55; id. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 90; cf.: haec benignitas, redimi e servitute captos, id. Off. 2, 18, 63; Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 14: servi in publicum redempti ac manumissi, *ransomed, liberated at public cost*, Liv. 26, 27: me raptum pugnā pretiove redemptum Mandere humo, Verg. A. 9, 213; Ov. H. 3, 39; id. Am. 1, 8, 63.—Hence, **2.** In gen., *to buy off* from any thing; *to set free, release, rescue:* aliquem a piratis publicā civitatium pecuniā, Vell. 2, 42, 3: pecuniā se a judicibus, palam redemerat, Cic. Mil. 32, 87; cf.: se ab inquisitoribus pecuniā, Suet. Caes. 1: se a Gallis auro, Liv. 22, 59: se a cane, Petr. 72 *fin.*: se ab invidiā fortunae, Plin. 37, 1, 2, § 3: aliquem suo sanguine ab Acheronte, Nep. Dion, 10, 2; cf.: fratrem Pollux alternā morte redemit, Verg. A. 6, 121: corpus (sc. a morbo), Ov. R. Am. 229: redimite armis civitatem, quam auro majores vestri redemerunt, Liv. 9, 4, 9; 15, 34, 5: so, redemit Dominus Jacob, Vulg. Jer. 31, 11; id. 1 Pet. 1, 18 et saep.—**II.** *To buy up.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. (rare): statim redemi fundos omnes, qui patroni mei fuerant, Petr. 7: essedum sumptuose fabricatum, Suet. Claud. 16: libros suppressos, id. Gram. 8.—(β) Of persons, *to hire, bribe:* auditores conducti et redempti, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 4; so, plausor redemptus, Petr. 5, 8: tutor aut curator redemptus, Cod. Just. 5, 1, 4: aemuli corrupti ac redempti, ib. 10, 54.—More freq. and class., **2.** In partic., a mercant. and jurid. t. t., *to take* or *undertake by contract; to hire, farm*, etc.: Dumnorigem portoria reliquaque omnia Aeduorum vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18; Varr. L. L. 6, § 92 Müll.; cf.: picarias de censoribus, Cic. Brut. 22, 85: opus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 141: istum eripiendum, id. ib. 2, 1, 11, § 31: vestimenta texenda vel insulam, vel navem fabricandam, Dig. 7, 8, 12 *fin.*: litem, *to undertake*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 35.—Esp., in law, t. t., *to undertake the risk of a suit for a consideration* (which was held dishonorable; opp. to the authorized stipulation of a fee): litem te redemisse contra bonos mores, Cod. Just. 2, 12, 15; cf. *also:* redimit eventum litium majoris pecuniae praemio contra bonos mores (procurator), Dig. 17, 1, 7: qui alios actionum suarum redimunt exactores, i. e. *who engage persons to undertake their suits in their own names*, Cod. Just. 2, 13, 2; so ib. 2, 13, 1; cf., respecting redimere litem, Mühlenbruch, Die Lehre von der Cession, p. 362 sq.—**B.** Trop., *to buy, purchase.* **1.** *To gain, acquire, obtain, procure* any thing desirable: ut ab eo (praetore) servorum sceleris conjurationisque damnatorum vita vel ipso carnifice internuncio redimeretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 6, § 14: ego vitam omnium civium... quinque hominum amentium ac perditorum poenā redemi, id. Sull. 11, 33: non vitam liberum sed mortis celeritatem pretio, id. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 119: sepeliendi potestatem pretio, id. ib.: pacem sibi sempiternam, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11, § 34: pacem Ariovisti ne obsidibus quidem datis, Caes. B. G. 1, 37: pacem ab aliquo, Just. 43, 5, 9: omnium gratiam atque amicitiam ejus morte, Caes. B. G. 1, 44 *fin.*: militum voluntates largitione, id. B. C. 1, 39: primo tantummodo belli moram, Sall. J. 29, 3: neve auro redimat jus triste sepulcri, Ov. M. 13, 472: mutuam dissimulationem mali, Tac. Agr. 6: quidquid homines vel vitā aestimant vel morte redimunt, Curt. 5, 5, 18; 5, 9, 3.—**2.** *To buy off*, i. e. *to ward off, obviate, avert* an evil: quam (acerbitatem) ego a re publicā meis privatis et domesticis incommodis libentissime redemissem, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 4: haec vero, quae vel vitā redimi recte possunt, aestimare pecuniā non queo, id. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 23: qui se uno quaestu decumarum omnia sua pericula redempturum esse dicebat, id. ib. 2, 3, 19, § 49: metum virgarum pretio, id. ib. 2, 5, 44, § 117.: ignominiam assiduo labore, Front. Strat. 4, 1, 21: bellum ab Illyriis pactā mercede redimere, Just. 7, 5, 1; cf. bella, id. 6, 1, 6; 7, 5, 1; 7, 6, 5: si mea mors redimenda tuā esset, Ov. P. 3, 1, 105; cf.: nec te pugnantem tua forma redemit, id. M. 12, 393: qui delatorem redemit, *has bought off, hushed up*, Dig. 49, 14, 29.—**3.** *To pay for; to make amends, atone, compensate for* a wrong: flagitium aut facinus redimere, Sall. C. 14, 3: multa desidiae crimina morte, Vell. 2, 87 Ruhnk.: nullam congiario culpam, Plin. Pan. 28, 2; cf. simply culpam, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8: vitium auctore (sc. Jove), Ov. H. 17, 49: sua perjuria per nostram poenam, id. Am. 3, 3, 21.—**4.** Of one's word or promise, *to redeem, keep:* verba sua, Sen. Ben. 4, 36, 1.

* **rĕd-indūtus**, a, um, *Part.* [induo], *that has put on again*, i. e. *clothed again, reclothed with* any thing: redindutus carnem, Tert. Res. Carn. 42 *fin.*

rĕdintegrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redintegro], *a renewal, restoration, repetition* (mostly post-class.), Macr. S. 1, 11, 5: terrae, App. Mund. p. 68, 3: corporis et virium, Arn. 7, 249: ejusdem verbi, Auct. Her. 4, 28, 38: membrorum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 10.

rĕdintegrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a renewer, restorer:* OPERVM PVBLICORVM, Inscr. Orell. 3766: virium (somnus), Tert. Anim. 43: carnis, id. Res. Carn. 57.

rĕd-intĕgro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make whole again; to restore, renew; to recruit, refresh* (good prose; syn.: renovo, restauro, recreo): vide, quantis imbribus repente dejectis (di) solum molliant venasque fontium arentes redintegrent, Sen. Ben. 4, 25: laetitiam (with renovare), Plin. Pan. 61 *fin.*: ut renovetur, non redintegretur oratio, *be not repeated word for word*, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 47: interpretatio est, quae non idem redintegrat verbum, id. 4, 28, 38: ut deminutae copiae redintegrarentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 31: soluto matrimonio... redintegrato rursus matrimonio, Dig. 25, 2, 30: redintegratis viribus, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: proelium, id. ib. 1, 25; so id. ib. 2, 23; 2, 27; Liv. 1, 12 *fin.*; Front. Strat. 2, 8, 13 al.; cf. bellum, Liv. 31, 25: bellum alicui, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 9, 1: dissensionem civilem, Suet. Ner. 3: pacem, Liv. 2, 13 *fin.*: clamorem, id. 3, 63; 9, 35: luctum in castris, id. 9, 5: memoriam, Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 99; Liv. 3, 56: spem, Caes. B. G. 7, 25; cf. animum, id. ib. 2, 25 *fin.*: animos, Front. Strat. 2, 7, 11: (columbae fastidientes) libero aëre redintegrentur, *are recruited, refreshed*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 6; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 10: legentium animum, Tac. A. 4, 33.—*Absol.:* iterum tum jucunditas in herbā redintegrabit (sc. pecus), Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11.

rĕdīnunt, v. redeo, *init.*

* **rĕd-invĕnĭo**, īre, *v. a.*, *to find again:* coronam auream, Tert. Anim. 46.

* **rĕd-ĭpiscor**, ci, *v. dep. a.* [apiscor], *to get again, to regain, recover:* condalium, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 15.

* **rĕ-disco**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to learn again:* Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 122.

rĕ-discussĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *repeated examination* (late Lat.), Hier. in Naum. 2, 10.

rĕdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redeo], *a going* or *coming back; a returning, return* (very

rare, more freq reditus) quid illi reditio etiam huc fuit? * Plaut. Most 2, 1, 30, so, huc, * Ter Eun. 4, 4, 4 spe domum reditionis sublata, * Caes. B G 1, 5 reditionis spem habere, Varr ap Non. 222, 17 celeritas reditionis, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 6, § 16

rĕdĭtus, us, *m* [redeo] **I.** *A returning, return* (freq and class.) **A.** Lit noster itus, reditus, Cic Att 15, 5, 3 reditu (*returning*) vel potius reversione (*turning back*) mea laetatus, id. ib 16, 7, 5 inter profectionem reditumque L Sullae, id. Brut 63, 227 aliquem reditu arcere, id Tusc 1, 37, 89 spe omni reditûs incisâ, Liv 2 15 Romanis reditu interclusis, Caes. B G 4, 30 *fin*, Auct. B Alex. 20, 5 excludi reditu, Nep Them 5, 1 ne metum reditus sui barbaris tolleret, Caes B G 6, 29 maturum reditum pollicitus, Hor C 4, 5, 3 unde tibi reditum Parcae Rupere, id. Epod 13, 15 pascitur in vestrum reditum votiva juvenca, id. Ep 1, 3, 36 votum pro reditu simulant, Verg A. 2, 17 et saep qui vero Narbone reditus? Cic Phil. 2, 30, 76 animis reditum in caelum patere, id Lael 4, 13 in locum, id. Rep 6, 18, 18, 6, 23, 25, id Clu 42, 119, Caes B C 3, 82, Hirt B G 8, 24 *fin* reditus in patriam ad parentes, Liv 9, 5, 9 in nemora, Cat 63, 79, Verg A 10, 436 al Romam, Cic Phil 2, 42, 108 domum, *home*, id Pis 3 ad aliquem id. Phil. 8, 11, 32 ad vada, Cat. 63, 47 —In *plur* Tib 1, 3, 13, Verg A 2, 118, 11, 54, Hor C 3, 5, 52 promittere inanes reditus, Ov M 11, 576 patent reditus populo, id F 1, 279 al —Of the revolution of the heavenly bodies homines populariter annum tantummodo solis, id est unius astri, reditu metiuntur, Cic Rep 6, 22, 24, cf in *plur*, id. ib 6, 12, 12 — **B.** Trop, *a returning return* reditus in gratiam cum inimicis, Cic. Att 2, 2, 3 gratiae, id Har Resp 24, 52 reditus ad rem ad propositum, id de Or 3, 53, 203 —**II.** (Acc to redeo, II 1) *A return, revenue, income, proceeds* (not in Cic, late Lat, also redditus, Cassiod Var 1, 25, cf vectigalia, proventus), in *sing* omnisque ejus pecuniae reditus constabat, Nep Att. 14 *fin*, Plin 17, 1, 1, § 8 in reditu esse, *to make returns*, Plin Ep 4, 6, 2, decrescente reditu, id ib 6, 3, 1, 6, 8 5, 9, 37, 3, Ov Am 1, 10, 41 — In *plur*, Liv 42, 52, Suet Calig 16 Wolf *N cr*, 41, Dig 34, 4, 30, Ov P 2 3, 17, 4, 5, 19, Vulg 4 Reg 8, 6

rĕdĭvĭa, ae, and **rĕdĭvĭōsus**, v reduv

rĕdĭ-vīvus, a, um, *adj* [v re init] **I.** *That lives again* (late Lat, cf recidivus) Christus, Prud Cath 3 204 —**II.** *Renewed, renovated*, of old building materials used as new redivivus rudus (opp novum), Vitr 7, 1 unam columnam efficere ab integro novam nullo lapide redivivo, Cic Verr 2, 1, 56 § 147 — *Subst* **rĕdĭvīvum**, i, *n*, *old material used again* in building quasi quicquam redivivi ex opere illo tolleretur ac non totum opus ex redivivis constitueretur, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 56, § 148, cf redivivum est ex vetusto renovatum, Fest p 273 Müll

rēdo, onis *m*, *a kind of fish without bones*, Aus. Idyll 10, 89

rĕd-ŏlĕo, ŭi, ere, *v a* and *n*, *to emit a scent, diffuse an odor*, *to smell of* or *like, be redolent of* any thing **I.** *Act* **A.** Lit vinum redolens, *smelling of wine*, Cic Phil 2 25 63 unguenta, Plin 11, 18, 19, § 61 thymum, Quint 12 10, 25 illa tuas redolent medicamina mensas, Ov R Am 355, id A. A 3, 213 foetorem acoremve, Col 12, 18, 3 delicias Mart. 14, 59 —**B.** Trop orationes redolentes antiquitatem, Cic. Brut. 21, 82 doctrinam exercitationemque paene puerilem, id de Or 2, 25, 109 servitutem paternam, Val Max 6, 2, 8 *fin* nihil, Cic. Cael 20, 47 — **II.** *Neutr* **A.** Lit, *absol* quod fracta magis redolere videntur Omnia, Lucr 4, 696; so Ov M 4, 393 in patulis redolentia mala canistris, id ib 8, 675 al —With *gen* fila Tarentini redolentia porri edisti, Mart. 13, 18, 1 — With *abl* redolent thymo fragrantia mella, Verg G 4, 169, id. A 1, 436 mella thymi redolentia flore, Ov M 15, 80, Val Fl 4 15, Val Max 1, 6 *fin* —**B.** Trop mihi quidem ex illius orationibus redolere ipsae Athenae videntur, Cic. Brut. 82, 285, id Sest. 10, 24 Orell *N cr* praefectus urbis, cui nescio quid redoluerat, a conventu se abstinuit, *who had got scent of something*, Capitol Gord. II

* **rĕ-dŏmĭtus**, a, um, *Part* [domo], *retamed, broken in again* cives redomiti atque victi, Cic. Sull 1, 1, v Halm ad h l

‡ **rĕdōnātor**, oris, *m* [redono], *one who gives back again restorer* Inscr Orell 6

Rēdŏnes (Rhēdŏnes), um, *m*, *a people in Gallia Lugdunensis near the modern Rennes in Brittany*, Caes. B G 2, 34, 1, 7, 75, 4

rĕ-dōno, āvi, 1, *v a.*, *to give back again, restore, return* (only in Hor) * **I.** In gen quis te redonavit dis patriis, Hor C 2 7, 3 —* **II.** *To give up, resign* graves Iras et invisum nepotem Marti redonabo, Hor C 3, 3, 33

rĕd-ŏpĕrio, ĕrui, 4, *v a*, *to wrap up* or *cover again*, Ambros de Noe et Arca, 20, 72

* **rĕd-opto**, are, *v a*, *to wish for again* mortem, Tert Res. Carn 4 *fin*

rĕd-ordior, iri, *v dep a*, *to take apart unweave, unravel* (Plinian) redordiri fila, rursusque texere, Plin 6, 17, 20, § 54, 11, 22, 26, § 76

rĕ-dormio, ire, *v n*, *to sleep again*, Cels 1, 2, Plin Ep 9, 36, 3

* **rĕdormītio**, onis, *f* [dormio], *a repeated sleeping, a falling asleep again* in redormitione vana esse visa, etc., Plin 10, 75, 98, § 211

* **rĕd-orno**, āre, *v a.*, *to adorn again, to readorn* specula, Tert Res Carn 12

rĕ-dūco, xi, ctum, 3 (reduco or redduco, Lucr 1, 228, 4, 992, 5, 133, old *imp* redduce, Ter Hec 4, 2, 29), *v a* **I.** *To lead* or *bring back, to conduct back* (very freq and class, syn redigo) **A.** Lit **1.** In gen **a.** Of living objects reducam te ubi fuisti, Plaut Capt 3, 5, 106 hunc ex Alide huc reducimus, id ib 5, 4, 17, cf aliquem ex errore in viam, id Ps 2, 3, 2 aliquem de exsilio, Cic Phil 2, 4, 9, id Att 9, 14, 2, cf ab exsilio, Quint 5, 11, 9 socios a morte, Verg A 4, 375 Silenium ad parentes, Plaut. Cist 2, 3, 86, so, ad aliquem, Cic Off 3, 22, 86, Caes B G 6, 32, id B C 1, 24, 2, 38 *fin*, cf a pastu vitulos ad tecta, Verg G 4, 434 reduci in carcerem, Cic. Att 4, 6, 2 in Italiam, Caes B C 3, 18 reducere uxorem, *to take again to wife, marry again*, Ter Hec 3, 3, 31, 43, 3, 5, 51, 4, 4, 12 sq al, Nep Dion, 6, 2, Suet Dom 3, 13, cf uxorem in matrimonium, id ib 8 regem, *to restore to the throne, to reinstate*, Cic. Rab Post 8, 19, id Fam 1, 2, 1, 1, 7, 4, id Q Fr 2, 2, 3 (v reductio) possum excitare multos reductos testes liberalitatis tuae, i e *who have been brought back by your generosity*, id. Rab Post. 17, 47, cf cum in Italiam reductus existimabor, Pomp ap Caes B C 3, 18, 4 — **b.** With inanimate objects, *to draw back, bring back* (falces) tormentis introrsus reducebant, Caes B G 7, 22 reliquas munitiones ab ea fossa pedes CCCC reduxit, id ib 7, 22, cf turres, id ib 7, 24 *fin.* calculum, Cic Fragm ap Non 170 30 in jaculando bracchia, Quint 10, 3, 6 sinum dextra usque ad lumbos, id. 11, 3, 131 ad pectora remos, Ov M 11, 461, Verg A 8, 689 clipeum, *to draw back*, Ov M 12 132 gladium (opp eduxit), Gell 5, 9, 3 auras naribus Lucr 4, 990 al furcillas hibernatum in tecta, Varr R R 1, 8, 6 —Poet. solem reducit, Verg A 1, 143, so, diem (Aurora), id G 1, 249 lucem (Aurora), Ov M 3, 150 noctem die labente (Phoebus), Verg A. 11, 914 aestatem, id G 3, 296 hiemes, Hor. C 2, 10, 15 febrim, id S 2, 3, 294 somnum (cantus), id. C 3, 1, 21 al umbram, *to make the shadow move backwards*, Vulg 4 Reg 20, 11 —**2.** In partic **a.** Reducere aliquem domum (opp deducere), *to conduct* or *accompany one home*, Plaut. Merc 5 4, 19 (P Scipio) cum senatu dimisso domum reductus ad vesperum est a patribus conscriptis, Cic. Lael 3, 12, cf Liv 4, 24, cf quos Elea domum reducit Palma, Hor C 4, 2 17 —So, without *domum* in ludum (puellulam) ducere et reducere Ter Phorm 1 2, 36 aliquem ad suam villam, Cic Ac. 1, 1, 1 bene comitati per forum reducuntur, Quint 12, 8, 3 quantâ reduci Regulus solet turbâ, Mart. 2, 74, 2 assurgi, deduci, reduci, Cic Sen 18, 63 —**b.** In milit. lang, *to draw off, withdraw* troops vastatis omnibus eorum agris Caesar exercitum reduxit, Caes B G 3, 29 *fin*. legiones reduci jussit, id B C 3, 46, so, exercitum (copias, legiones suas, etc.), id. B G 6, 29, 7, 68, id B C 2, 28 *fin*, Liv 5, 5, Front. Strat 2, 3, 1, 5, 2, 5, 13 sq suos incolumes, Caes B G 5, 22, Front Strat. 1, 1, 11, 5, 13 legiones ex Britannia, Caes. B G 4, 38 a munitionibus, id ib 7, 88 ab oppugnatione, id ib 5, 26 *fin* in castra, id ib 1, 49 *fin.*, 1, 50, 2, 9, 4, 34 et saep in hiberna, id. ib 6, 3 in Treviros, etc, id ib 5, 53, 7, 9 *fin*, Liv 43, 20 intra fossam, Caes. B C 1, 42, cf ab radicibus collis intra munitiones, id B G 7, 51 *fin* —*Absol* (like duco and educo) instituit reducere, *to march back*, Front. Strat 1, 4, 5 and 8 —**c.** *To recall to the stage* a player a magno Pompeio magni theatri dedicatione anus pro miraculo deducta, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 158 —**B.** Trop, *to bring back, restore, replace* ad divitias, Plaut Cist 2, 3, 17 animum aegrotum ad misericordiam, Ter And 3, 3, 27 aliquem in gratiam, id ib 5, 4, 45, Cic. Clu 36, 101 in gratiam cum aliquo, id Rab Post 8, 19, Liv 10, 5 *fin*, Quint. 5, 11, 19, cf ut Caesarem et Pompeium perfidia hominum distractos rursus in pristinam concordiam reducas, Balbus ap Cic Att 8, 15, A, 1 aliquem ad officium sanitatemque, Cic Verr 2, 2, 40, § 98 propinquum ad officium, Nep Dat 2, 3 judices ad justitiam, Quint 6, 1, 46 legiones veterem ad morem, Tac A 11, 18 meque ipse reduco A contemplatu, *withdraw myself*, Ov Tr 5, 7, 65 verba paulum declinata ad veritatem, Quint 1, 6, 32 judicatio est ad eum statum reducenda, id 7, 3, 35 reducere in memoriam quibus rationibus unam quamque partem confirmâris, Cic Inv 1, 52, 98, cf in memoriam gravissimi luctûs, Plin. Ep 3, 10, 2 dolorem in animum judicantium, Quint 11, 1, 54 vocem in quendam sonum aequabilem, Auct Her 3, 12, 21 verborum facilitatem in altum, Quint 10, 7, 28 haec benignâ in sedem vice, Hor Epod 13, 7 sq tu spem reducis mentibus anxiis Viresque, id C 3, 21, 17 diem et convivia mente reduxit, *has recalled to mind*, Sil 8, 136 vel instituere vel reducere ejusmodi exemplum, etc, *to introduce again, restore*, Plin Ep 4, 29, 3, so, habitum vestitumque pristinum, Suet. Aug 40 morem transvectionis post longam intercapedinem, id ib 38 — *To bring back, restore* to the right path scire est liberum Ingenium et animum, quo vis illos tu die Redducas, Ter Ad 5, 3, 44 —**II.** After the Aug period, sometimes with the idea of ducere predominating, for the usual redigere (q v II) * **A.** *To bring* or *get out, to produce* a certain quantity LX. pondo panis e modio (mili) reducunt, Plin 18, 7, 10, § 54 —**B.** *To bring, make, reduce* to some shape, quality, condition, etc (rare, usually redigere) aliquid in formam Ov M 15, 381 faecem in summum, *to bring up, raise* Col 12, 19, 4 excrescentes carnes in ulceribus ad aequalitatem efficacissime reducunt (just before, redigit), Plin 30, 13, 39, § 113 cicatrices ad colorem, id 27, 12, 82, § 106 corpus sensim ad maciem, id 24, 8, 30, § 46 ulcera ac scabiem jumentorum ad pilum, id 22, 22, 32, § 72 — Hence, **rĕductus**, a, um, *P a*, *drawn back, withdrawn*, of place, *retired, remote, distant, lonely* **A.** Lit inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos, Verg G 4, 420, id A 1, 161, so, vallis, id. ib 6 703, Hor C 1, 17, 17, id. Epod 2, 11 —**B.** Trop virtus est medium vitiorum et utrimque reductum, *from either extreme*, Hor Ep 1, 18, 9 — In painting alia eminentiora, alia reductiora fecerunt, *less prominent*, Quint. 11, 3, 46 producta et reducta (bona), a transl. of the Gr προηγμενα και αποπροηγμένα of the Stoics, *things to be preferred and those to be deferred*, Cic Fin 5, 30, 90 — *Sup* and *adv* do not occur

rĕductĭo, ōnis, *f* [reduco], *a leading* or *bringing back, a restoring restoration* (very rare) quoniam senatûs consultum nullum exstat, quo reductio regis Alexandrini tibi adempta sit, * Cic Fam 1, 7, 4 (shortly afterwards ut per te restituatur et sine multitudine reducatur) per cujus (clipei) reductiones et demissiones, *by the*

raising and lowering of which, Vitr. 5, 10 *fin.*

* **rĕducto**, āre, *v. freq. a.* [reduco]; in milit. lang., *to withdraw, draw back:* exercitum, Aur. Vict. Caes. 38 *fin.*

rĕductor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who leads* or *brings back* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: plebis Romanae in urbem, * Liv. 2, 33 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: litterarum jam senescentium reductor ac reformator, i. e. *restorer*, Plin. Ep. 8, 12, 1.

rĕductus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from reduco.

rĕd-ulcĕro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make sore again, to scratch open again.* **I.** Lit.: scabram partem pumice, Col. 7, 5, 8.—**II.** Trop.: redulceratus dolor, i. e. *renewed*, App. M. 5, p. 163, 37.

rĕd-uncus, a, um, *adj.*, *curved* or *bent backwards* (very rare; syn.: recurvus, repandus): jamque aliis adunca, aliis redunca (cornua dedit), Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 125.—Poet., in gen., *curved, bent:* pennis rostroque redunco, Ov. M. 12, 562: ora redunca, id. ib. 11, 342.

rĕdundans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from redundo.

rĕdundanter, *adv.*, v. redundo, *P. a. fin.*

rĕdundantĭa, ae, *f.* [redundans], *an overflowing, superfluity, excess.* * **I.** Lit.: aër crassus, qui non habet crebras redundantias, Vitr. 1, 6 *med.*—**II.** Trop., *redundancy, excess*, of language, feeling, etc.: illa pro Roscio juvenilis redundantia, Cic. Or. 30, 108: benignitatis, Tert. Apol. 31: carere redundantiā et egestate, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, 5.

rĕdundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redundo], *an overflowing;* hence, transf.: stomachi, *a rising*, Plin. 7, 6, 5, § 41; 11, 37, 55, § 149: astrorum, *the flowing back*, i. e. *revolution*, Vitr. 9, 1 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *the over-abundance, multitude:* cicatricium tuarum redundationes, Quint. Decl. 4, 11.

red-undo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.; of* water, from being over full, *to run back* or *over, to pour over, stream over, overflow* (freq. and class.; a favorite word of Cic., esp. in trop. senses; not in Cæs., Verg., or Hor.; cf.: refluo, recurro). **I.** Lit.: mare neque redundat unquam neque effunditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116: si lacus Albanus redundasset, id. Div. 2, 32, 69; so, lacus, id. ib. 1, 44, 100; cf. Suet. Claud. 32: redundantibus cloacis, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Non. 138, 7 (id. H. 3, 26 Dietsch): Nilus campis redundat, Lucr. 6, 712; so, fons campis, id. 5, 603; and: aqua gutture pleno, Ov. R. Am. 536: cum pituita redundat aut bilis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 23; cf.: locos pituitosos et quasi redundantes, id. Fat. 4, 7: sanguis in ora et oculos redundat, Flor. 3, 17, 8.—**b.** Poet., in *part. pass.:* redundatus = redundans: amne redundatis fossa madebat aquis, Ov. F. 6, 402; and for undans: (Boreae vis saeva) redundatas flumine cogit aquas, *the swelling, surging waters* (opp. aequato siccis aquilonibus Istro), id. Tr. 3, 10, 52.—**B.** Transf.: redundare aliquā re, or *absol.*, *to be over full of, to overflow with* any thing. **1.** Of things: quae (crux) etiam nunc civis Romani sanguine redundat, *is soaked with*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 26; cf.: sanguine hostium Africa, id. Imp. Pomp. 11, 30; and id. Cat. 3, 10, 24: largus manat cruor: ora redundant Et patulae nares, Luc. 9, 812.—**2.** Of persons: hesternā cenā redundantes, Plin. Pan. 63, 3.—**II.** Trop., *to flow forth in excess, superabound, redound, to be superfluous, redundant; to flow forth freely, to be copious, to abound:* is (Molo) dedit operam, ut nimis redundantes nos juvenili quādam dicendi impunitate et licentiā reprimeret, et quasi extra ripas diffluentes coërceret, Cic. Brut. 91, 316: ne aut non compleas verbis, quod proposueris, aut redundes, id. Part. Or. 7, 18; cf.: Stesichorus redundat atque effunditur, Quint. 10, 1, 62: Asiatici oratores parum pressi et nimis redundantes, Cic. Brut. 13, 51; id. de Or. 2, 21, 88; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 116; 12, 10, 12; 17: hoc tempus omne post consulatum objecimus iis fluctibus, qui per nos a communi peste depulsi, in nosmet ipsos redundarunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 3: quod redundabit de vestro frumentario quaestu, id. Verr. 2, 3, 66, § 155: quorum (vitiorum) ad amicos redundet infamia, id. Lael. 21, 76: vitia Atheniensium in civitatem nostram, id. Rep. 1, 3, 5: si ex hoc beneficio nullum in me periculum redundavit, id. Sull. 9, 27; cf.: servi, ad quos aliquantum etiam ex cottidianis sumptibus ac luxurie redundet, id. Cael. 23, 57 *fin.:* in genus auctoris miseri fortuna redundat, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 73: nationes, quae numero hominum ac multitudine ipsa poterant in provincias nostras redundare, id. Prov. Cons. 12, 31: si haec in eum annum redundarint, id. Mur. 39, 85: quod laudem adulescentis propinqui existimo etiam ad meum aliquem fructum redundare, *to redound*, id. Lig. 3, 8; cf.: gaudeo tuā gloriā, cujus ad me pars aliqua redundat, Plin. Ep. 5, 12, 2: *omnium quidem beneficiorum quae merentibus tribuuntur non ad ipsos gaudium magis quam ad similes redundat*, id. Pan. 62, 1; Quint. 12, 2, 19: nisi operum suorum ad se laudem, manubias ad patriam redundare maluisset, Val. Max. 4, 3, 13: ut gloria ejus ad ipsum redundaret, id. 8, 14, ext. 4; Auct. B. Alex. 60, 2: animus per se multa desiderat, quae ad officium fructumve corporis non redundant, Lact. 7, 11, 7: ex rerum cognitione efflorescat et redundet oportet oratio, *pour forth copiously, abundantly*, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 20: ex meo tenui vectigali . . . aliquid etiam redundabit, *something will still remain*, id. Par. 6, 3, 49: non reus ex eā causā redundat Postumus, *does not appear to be guilty*, id. Rab. Post. 5, 11: hinc illae extraordinariae pecuniae redundarunt, *have flowed, proceeded*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 39, § 100; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 43, § 103: ne quid hoc parricidā civium interfecto, invidiae mihi in posteritatem redundaret, *should redound to* or *fall upon me*, id. Cat. 1, 12, 29.—* **b.** Poet., with *acc.:* Vulturnus Raucis talia faucibus redundat, *spouts forth*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 71.—**B.** Transf., *to be present in excess; to be redundant, superabound;* and: redundare aliquā re, *to have an excess* or *redundancy* of any thing: redundat aurum ac thesauri patent, Lucil. ap. Non. 384, 17: in quibus (definitionibus) neque abesse quicquam decet neque redundare, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 83; cf.: ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis neque in Crasso redundaret, id. ib. 3, 4, 16; Quint. 1, 4, 9: ut nulla (species) neque praetermittatur neque redundet, Cic. Or. 33, 117: munitus indicibus fuit, quorum hodie copia redundat, id. Sest. 44, 95: splendidissimorum hominum multitudine, id. Pis. 11, 25; cf.: redundante multitudine, Tac. H. 2, 93: quod bonum mihi redundat, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 1: quo posset urbs et accipere ex mari, quo egeret, et reddere, quo redundaret, id. Rep. 2, 5, 10: omnibus vel ornamentis vel praesidiis redundare, id. Fam. 3, 10, 5: tuus deus non digito uno redundat, sed capite, collo, cervicibus, etc., id. N. D. 1, 35, 99: hominum multitudine, id. Pis. 11, 25; cf. armis, Tac. H. 2, 32: hi clientelis etiam exterarum nationum redundabant, id. Or. 36: acerbissimo luctu redundaret ista victoria, Cic. Lig. 5, 15: Curiana defensio tota redundavit hilaritate quādam et joco, id. de Or. 2, 54, 221.—Hence, **rĕdundans**, antis, *P. a.*, *overflowing, superfluous, excessive, redundant:* amputatio et decusio redundantioris nitoris, Tert. Cult. Fem. 2, 9.—*Adv.:* **rĕdundanter**, *redundantly, superfluously, excessively*, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 21.—*Comp.*, Ambros. Ep. 82, 27.

rĕdŭplĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [re-duplico], rhet. t. t., = ἀναδίπλωσις, *repetition*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 533; Boëth. Aristot. Anal. 1, 38.

* **re-dŭplĭcātus**, a, um, *Part.* [duplico], *doubled again, redoubled, reduplicated*, Tert. Pat. 14 *fin.*

* **rĕ-dūresco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow hard again:* ferrum, Vitr. 1, 4.

rĕdŭvĭa (rĕdĭvĭa), ae, *f.* **1.** *A hangnail* on the finger: rediviam quidam, alii reluvium appellant, cum circa ungues cutis se resolvit, Fest. p. 270, 17 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 271, 11 ib.; so, redivia, Titin. ib.: reduviae, Plin. 30, 12, 37, § 111; 28, 4, 8, § 40.—Prov.: cum capiti mederi debeam, reduviam curo, i. e. *to be busy about trifles*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128.—**2.** Transf., *a remainder, remnant, fragment:* escarum, Sol. 32, 25: conchyliorum, id. 9, 9.

* **rĕdŭvĭōsus (rĕdĭv-)**, a, um, *adj.* [reduvia], *full of hangnails*, Laev. ap. Fest. p. 270 Müll.

rĕdux (rĕdux, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 4; id. Capt. 5, 1, 2), dŭcis (*abl.* reduce, Liv. 21, 50: reduci, Ov. H. 6, 1), *adj.* [reduco]. **I.** *Act.*, *that leads* or *brings back* (mostly as an epithet of Jupiter and of Fortuna, in the poets and in inscrr.): et sua det reduci vir meus arma Jovi, Ov. H. 13, 50; Sabin. Ep. 1, 78; Inscr. Orell. 1256: hic ubi Fortunae reducis fulgentia late Templa nitent, Mart. 8, 65, 1; Inscr. Orell. 332; 922; 1760 sq.; 1776; 3096; 4083: reduces choreae, i. e. *that accompany home*, Mart. 10, 70, 9.—Of a human being, only in the foll. passage: eo pervenimus, unde, nisi te reduce, nulli ad penates suos iter est, Curt. 9, 6, 9.—**II.** *Pass.*, *that is led* or *brought back* (from slavery, imprisonment, from a distance, etc.), *come back, returned* (freq. and class.): facere aliquem reducem, *to bring back*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 43; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 77; 3, 5, 28; 5, 1, 2; 11; id. Trin. 4, 1, 4; Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 18: ab Orco in lucem, id. Hec. 5, 4, 12: quid me reducem esse voluistis? (i. e. *from exile*), Cic. Mil. 37, 103: victores triumphantes domos reduces sistatis, Liv. 29, 27; cf.: reduces in patriam ad parentes ad conjuges ac liberos facere, id. 22, 60, 13: navi reduce, id. 21, 50: Caesar exercitusque, Tac. A. 1, 70 *fin.:* reduces socios, Verg. A. 1, 390; 11, 797: gratari aliquem reducem, id. ib. 5, 40 et saep.: (elephanti) non ante reduces ad agmen, Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 13: carina, Ov. H. 6, 1: reduces habenas, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 242; of the phœnix after being burned: reducisque parans exordia formae, id. Idyll. 1, 41.

* **rĕ-exīnānĭo**, īre, *v. a.*, *to empty again, re-empty* (late Lat.): in cacabum, Apic. 8, 6 *fin.;* cf. id. 4, 2.

rĕ-expecto, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to expect* or *await again*, Vulg. Isa. 28, 10; 13.

rĕ-fābrĭco, āre, *v. a.*, *to build again, rebuild:* collapsum balneum, Cod. Just. 8, 10, 5.

‡ **rĕfacta**, v. reficio *init.*

rĕfactor, ōris, *m.*, *re-maker* (eccl. Lat.): factor et refactor, Aug. in Joan. Tract. 38, 8.

rĕfectĭo (rĕfict-), ōnis, *f.* [reficio], *a restoring, repairing* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: Capitolii, Suet. Caes. 15: ferramenta, quae refectionem desiderant, Col. 12, 3, 9: viae publicae, Dig. 43, 11, 1; cf. ib. 43, 21, 1, § 7.—In *plur.*, Vitr. 6, 3.—**II.** Trop., *refreshment, refection, recreation, recovery* (cf.: relaxatio, remissio): etiam febre liberatus vix refectioni valebit, *will scarcely be strong enough to recover*, Cels. 3, 15; 4, 6 *fin.:* tempora ad quietem refectionemque nobis data, Quint. 10, 3, 26; cf. Plin. Pan. 81: oculorum (with recreatur acies), Plin. 37, 5, 16, § 63: lassitudinum perfrictionumque (oleum), id. 23, 4, 40, § 80.—In *plur.:* quae refectiones tuas arbores praetexerint, Plin. Pan. 15, 4.—**B.** Transf., i. q. deversorium or cenaculum, transl. of the Gr. κατάλυμα, Vulg. Marc. 14, 14.

* **rĕfector**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a restorer, repairer:* Coae Veneris, item Colossi, Suet. Vesp. 18; whence, *adj.:* **rĕfectōrius**, a, um, *refreshing:* quies, Ambros. Ep. 67, 14.

1. rĕfectus, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. reficio.

2. rĕfectus, ūs, *m.* [reficio]. **I.** Lit., *a restoration* (late Lat.), Dig. 31, 1, 78, § 12.—**II.** Trop., *a refreshment, recreation*, App. M. 8, p. 210, 1.

rĕ-fello, felli, 3, *v. a.* [fallo, qs. falsum redarguere; cf.: si id falsum fuerat, filius Cur non refellit? Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 54], *to show to be false; to disprove, rebut, confute, refute, repel* (class.; syn.: refuto, redarguo): nosque ipsos redargui refellique patiamur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: tu me γεωμετρικῶς refelleras, id. Att. 12, 5, 3: in quo licet mihi fingere, si quid velim, nullius memoriā jam me refellente, id. de Or. 2, 2, 9; id. Ac. 2, 6, 15: testem, Quint. 5, 7, 9; 5, 13, 3; 12, 8, 14; Suet. Aug. 56 al.; opp. confirmare, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 90; so Quint. 3, 9, 6; 5, 2, 2; 5, 7, 36; 12, 1, 45: refellere et redarguere nostrum mendacium, Cic. Lig. 5, 16: sensus, Lucr. 4, 479: dicta, Verg. A. 4, 380; 12, 644: opprobria, Ov. M. 1, 759: ea magis exemplis quam argumentis, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 88; 1, 20, 90: praedicta re et eventis, id. Div. 2, 47, 99: orationem vitā, id. Fin. 2, 25, 81: quae dicta sunt, id. ib. 4, 28, 80: crimen ferro, Verg. A. 12, 16.

rĕ-fercĭo, si, tum, 4, *v. a.* [farcio], *to fill up, stuff, cram* (class.; most freq. in the

P a) **I.** Lit meministis tum judices corporibus civium Tiberim compleri, cloacas referciri, Cic. Sest 35, 77 horrea, Plin. Pan 31, 6 aerarium publicum, Avid. Cass ap Volcat. Avid Cass. *fin* — Poet, of personal objects quem Fortuna domis opimis refersit, Sil. 5, 266 — **II.** Trop perfice, ut Crassus quae coarctavit et peranguste refersit in oratione sua dilatet nobis atque explicet, Cic. de Or 1, 35, 163 aures refersit istis sermonibus, id. Rab Post 14, 40 libros puerilibus fabulis, id N D 1, 13, 34 libris omnia, id Tusc 2, 2, 6 hominum vitam superstitione omni, id. N D 2, 24, 63 — Hence, **rĕfertus,** a, um, *P a*, *stuffed, crammed, filled full* (α) With *abl* (of things) habere villas ornamentis refertas, Cic Verr 2, 4, 57, § 126, cf omnibus rebus ornatae ac refertae urbes, id Imp Pomp 8, 21 insula Delos referta divitiis, id ib 18, 55 domus cupas taeda ac pice refertas, * Caes B C 2, 11, 2 loca referta praedâ, Liv 5, 41 cera referta notis Ov Am. 1, 12, 8 — *Sup* theatrum celebritate refertissimum, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 14, § 42 Xerxes refertus omnibus praemiis donisque fortunae, id. Tusc 5, 7, 20, cf bellorum praemiis refertos Tac A 11, 7 refertus honestis studiis id Or 34 vita undique referta bonis, Cic Tusc 5, 31, 86, id Brut 85, 294 litterae refertae omni officio, diligentia, suavitate, id Q Fr 2, 13 (15, a), 1 refertae sententiis poëtarum, Quint 5, 11, 39 carmina referta contumeliis, Tac A 4, 34 *fin* flumen crocodilis refertum, Plin 5, 1, 1, § 10 — With *abl* personae (less freq) domus erat aleatoribus referta, plena ebriorum, Cic Phil 2, 27, 67 armatis militibus refertum forum, id. Deiot. 12 33, cf id Verr 2 1, 52, § 137, id. Planc. 8, 19, id Or 41, 140, 42, 146, id Pis 5, 11 per refertum clientibus atrium prodire, Sen Brev Vit 14, 4 — (β) With *gen* (of persons) referta Gallia negotiatorum est, plena civium Romanorum, Cic Font 5, 11 B and K (al 1, 1) oppida hominum referta, Varr ap Non. 501, 15 referta quondam Italia Pythagoreorum fuit, Cic de Or 2, 37, 154 audieram refertam esse Graeciam sceleratissimorum hominum ac nefariorum, id Planc 41, 98 urbem refertam esse optimatium, id Att. 9, 1, 2 mare refertum fore praedonum, id Rab Post 8, 20 — Very rarely of things cum refertam urbem atque Italiam fanorum haberemus Cic Har Resp 13, 28 castra referta regalis opulentiae capta Just 2 14, 6, cf saltus elephantorum refertus, Plin 5, 1 1, § 15 — * (γ) With *de* quaerebat, cur de hujusmodi nugis referti essent eorum libri, Cic de Or 1, 19, 86 — (δ) *Absol* Suessam Pometiam urbem opulentam refertamque cepit Cic Rep 2, 24, 45 Mos locuples ac referta domus id. de Or 1, 35, 161 aerarium, id ib 2, 2, 2 § 6 Asia Id. Mur 9, 20 refertos agros, Tac H 2, 56 utrique (Academici et Peripatetici) disciplinae formula plena et referta, Cic Ac 1, 4, 17 — *Comp* refertius aerarium, Cic Verr 2, 3, 87 § 202 — *Adv* does not occur

rĕ-fĕrio, ire, *v a*, *to strike back* or *in return* (rare) patitor tu item, quom ego te referiam Plaut As 2, 2, 108 qui referire non audebam, Ter Ad 4, 2, 28 percussit te? recede Referiendo enim et occasionem saepius feriendi dabis et excusationem Sen Ira, 2, 34 *fin* — *Absol*, Ambros Abrah 1, 5 39, id in Psa. 36 56 — Poet speculi referitur imagine Phoebus, *is reflected* Ov M 4, 349, 2, 110, cf referitur vocibus Echo Aus Ep 10, 23

rĕfĕriva, v refriva.

rĕ-fĕro, rettŭli (al o written retuli), rĕlatum (rĕlatum or rellatum, Lucr 2, 1001), rĕferre *v a. irr*, *to bear, carry, bring, draw* or *give back* (very freq and class, cf reduco reporto retraho) **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen zonas, quas plenas argenti extuli, eas ex provincia inanes rettuli C Gracchus ap Gell 15, 12 *fin* arma Plaut Ep 2, 23 vasa domum, id. Poen 4, 2, 25, cf pallam domum, id Men 5, 7, 59, 4, 2, 97, 98, cf anulum ad me, id Cas 2 1, 1, and simply pallam, spinther, id Men 3, 3, 16, 5, 1 5, 5 2, 56 secum aurum id Aul 4, 5, 4 exta id Poen 2, 44 uvidum rete sine squamoso pecu, id Rud 4, 3 5 aestus aliquem in portum refert id As 1 3 6 Auster me ad tribulos tuos Rhegium rettulit, Cic. Fam 12, 25, 3 ut naves eodem, unde erant profectae, referrentur, Caes B G 4, 28 me referunt pedes in Tusculanum, Cic Att 15, 16, B, cf aliquem lecticae impositum domum Suet Caes 82, and in Palatium, id Vit 16 intro referre pedem *to turn one's feet back, to return*, Plaut Merc 5, 4, 50, cf incertus tuum cave ad me rettuleris pedem, id Ep 3, 4, 3 caelo rettulit illa pedem, Ov H 16, 88, 15, 186 fertque refertque pedes id F 6, 334 (for a different use of the phrase, v infra B 2) in decimum vestigia rettulit annum (victoria), Verg A 11, 290 in convivia gressum, Sil 11, 355 in thalamos cursum, id. 8, 89 ad nomen caput ille refert, *turns his head, looks back*, Ov M 3, 245 suumque Rettulit os in se, *drew back, concealed*, id ib 2, 303 ad Tuneta rursum castra refert, Liv 30 16 corpus in monumentum, Petr 113 relatis Lacedaemona (ossibus), Just 3, 3, 12 gemmam non ad os, sed ad genas, Ov Tr 5, 4, 5 digitos ad os referre, *to draw back* (v digitus), Quint 11, 3, 103 digitos ad frontem saepe, Ov M 15, 567 manum ad capulum, Tac A 15, 58 *fin* rursus enses vaginae, Sil 7, 508 pecunias monumentaque, in templum, Caes B C 2, 21 caput ejus in castra, id B G 5, 58 vulneratos in locum tutum, id. B C 2, 41 cornua (urorum) in publicum, id B G 6, 28 frumentum omne ad se referri jubet, id ib 7, 71 signa militaria, scutum, litteras ad Caesarem, id. ib 7, 88, id B C 3, 53, 3, 99, id B G 1, 29, 5, 49 Caesaris capite relato, id B C 3, 19 *fin.* — **b.** Esp referre se, *to go back, return* Romam se rettulit, Cic Fl 21, 50 sese in castra, Caes B C 1, 72 *fin* se huc, id ib 2, 8, 2 domum me Ad porri catinum, Hor S 1, 6, 115 sese ab Argis (Juno), Verg A 7, 286 se ab aestu, Ov M 14, 52, cf se de Britannis ovans, Tac A 13, 32 causam Cleanthes offert, cur se sol referat, Cic. N D 3, 14, 37 — **c.** *Pass* in mid sense, *to return, arrive* sin reiciemur, tamen eodem paulo tardius referamur necesse est, Cic Tusc 1, 49, 119 classem relatam, Verg A 1, 390 nunc Itali in tergum versis referuntur habenis, Sil. 4, 317, 7, 623 — **d.** *To withdraw, remove* fines benignitatis introrsus referre, *to narrow*, Sen. Ben 1, 14, 5 Seleucia ab mari relata, *remote*, Plin 5, 27, 22, § 93 — **B.** In partic **1.** *To give back* something due, *to give up, return restore, pay back, repay* (= reddere) scyphos, quos utendos dedi Philodamo, rettuleritne? Plaut As 2, 4, 34, cf id Aul 4, 10, 29, 37, 38, and, pateram (surreptam), Cic Div 1, 25, 54 argentum, Plaut Ps 2, 2, 29, so (with reddere) id Curc 5, 3, 45 mercedem (with reddere), id As 2, 4, 35, cf octonis idibus aera, *to pay the money for tuition*, Hor S 1, 6, 75 (v Idus) si non Rettuleris pannum, id Ep 1, 17, 32, 1, 6 60 verum, si plus dederis, referam, Plaut Ep 2, 2, 112 — **2.** Referre pedem or gradum, as a milit. t t, *to draw back, retire, withdraw, retreat* (different from the gen signif, to return and the above passages) vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Caes B G 1, 25, cf ut paulatim cedant ac pedem referant, id B C 2, 40, Liv 7, 33, so referre pedem, Caes B C 1, 44 (with loco excedere), Cic Phil 12 3 (opp insistere), Liv 3, 60 (opp restituitur pugna), 21, 8 al — For the sake of euphony referre gradum cum pedes referret gradum, Liv 1, 14. — And, in a like sense, once mid a primâ acie ad triarios sensim referebatur, Liv 8 8 11 — **b.** Transf, out of the milit sphere ferroque viso retulit retro pedem (viator), Phaedr 2, 1, 8, cf viso rettulit angue pedem, Ov F 2 342, 6, 334 rettulit ille gradus horrueruntque comae, id ib 2, 502 (in judiciis) instare proficientibus et ab iis, quae non adjuvant, quam mollissime pedem oportet referre, Quint 6, 4, 19

II. Trop., *to bear* or *carry back, to bring, draw*, or *give back* **A.** In gen. (Saxum) ejulatu Resonando mutum flebiles voces refert Att ap Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94 (Trag Rel p 176 Rib), cf. Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 14 § 42 sonum id N D 2, 57, 144, id Or 12 38, Hor Ep 2, 1, 201 al voces Ov M 12, 47, cf Cocamus rettulit Echo, id ib 3 387 cum ex CXXV judicibus reus L. referret *restored* to the list, i e *retained*, accepted (opp quinque et LXX. reiceret) Cic Planc. 17 o mihi praeteritos referat si Juppiter annos! Verg A. 8, 560, cf tibi tempora Hor C 4 13, 13 festas luces (sacculum), id. ib 4, 6, 42 dies siccos (sol), id. ib 3, 29, 20 et saep hoc quidem jam periit Ni quid tibi hinc in spem referas, Plaut. Ep 3, 2, 3 ad amicam meras querimonias referre, id. Truc. 1, 2, 65 hic in suam domum ignominiam et calamitatem rettulit, Cic. Off 1, 39, 138, cf pro re certa spem falsam domum rettulerunt, id Rosc. Am 38, 110 rem publicam sistere negat posse, nisi ad equestrem ordinem judicia referantur, id Verr 2, 3, 96, § 223 servati civis decus referre, Tac. A 3, 21 e cursu populari referre aspectum in curiam, *to turn back, turn towards*, Cic. Prov Cons. 16, 38, cf oculos animumque ad aliquem, id. Quint 14, 47 animum ad studia, id de Or 1, 1, 1 animum ad veritatem, id. Rosc Am 16, 48 animum ad firmitudinem, Tac A 3, 6 et saep multa dies variique labor mutabilis aevi Rettulit in melius, *brought to a better state*, Verg A. 11, 426 uterque se a scientiae delectatione ad efficiendi utilitatem refert, Cic Rep 5, 3, 5, so, se ad philosophiam referre, *to go back, return*, id Off 2, 1, 4 ut eo, unde digressa est, referat se oratio, id ib 2, 22, 77 — **B.** In partic. **1.** (Acc to I B 1) *To pay back, give back, repay* (syn reddo) denique Par pari referto, Ter Eun 3, 1, 55, cf quod ab ipso adlatum est, id sibi esse relatum putet, id. Phorm prol 21 ut puto, non poteris ipsa referre vicem, *pay him back in his own coin*, Ov A. A 1, 370, Sen Herc Fur 1337 — Esp in the phrase referre gratiam (rarely gratias), *to return thanks, show one's gratitude* (by deeds), *to recompense, requite* (cf gratiam habeo) spero ego mihi quoque Tempus tale eventurum ut tibi gratiam referam parem, Plaut. Merc 5, 4, 39 parem gratiam, Ter Eun 4, 4 51 et habetur et refertur, Thais a me ita, uti merita es, gratia id ib 4, 6, 12, cf meritam gratiam debitamque, Cic de Or 3, 4, 14 justam ac debitam gratiam, id. Balb 26, 59 · pro eo mihi ac mereor relaturos esse gratiam, id Cat. 4, 2, 3, 1, 11, 28, id Off 2, 20, 69 fecisti ut tibi numquam referre gratiam possim, Plaut Capt 5, 1, 12, id Most 1, 3, 57, id Pers. 5 2, 71, id Ps 1, 3, 86, id Rud. 5, 3, 36 al, Cic Lael. 15 53, Caes B G 1, 35 alicui pro ejus meritis gratiam referre, id ib 5, 27 *fin*, id B C 2, 39, 3, 1 *fin* gratiam emeritis, Ov P 1, 7, 61 gratiam factis, id Tr 5, 4, 47 — *Plur* pro tantis eorum in rem publicam meritis honores ei habeantur gratiaeque referantur, Cic. Phil 3, 15, 39, 10, 11, 1 dis advenientem gratias pro meritis agere, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 27, v gratia — **2.** *To bring back* any thing, *to repeat, renew, restore*, = repetere, retractare, renovare, etc. (Hecyram) Iterum referre, *to produce it again*, Ter Hec prol 7, id ib prol alt 21 and 30, cf Hor A. P 179 — So, *to bring up for reconsideration:* rem judicatam, Cic Dom 29, 78 ludunt .. Dictaeos referunt Curetas, Lucr 2, 633 · Actia pugna per pueros refertur, Hor Ep 1 18, 62 institutum referri ac renovari, Civ Div in Caecil 21, 68, cf consuetudo longo intervallo repetita ac relata id ib 21, 67 te illud idem, quod tum explosum et ejectum est, nunc rettulisse demiror, Cic Clu 31, 86 cum ad idem, unde semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint eandemque totius caeli descriptionem longis intervallis rettulerint, id Rep 6 22 24 mysteria ad quae biduo serius veneram, id de Or 3, 20, 75 quasdam caerimonias ex magno intervallo, Liv 3, 55 antiquum morem, Suet Caes 20 consuetudinem antiquam, id. Tib 32 et saep cum aditus consul idem illud responsum rettulit, *repeated*, Liv 37, 6 *fin* · veterem Valeriae gentis in liberanda patriâ laudem, *to restore*, Cic Fl 1 1 hunc morem, hos casus atque haec certamina primus Ascanius Rettulit, Verg A. 5, 598 O mihi praeteritos referat si Juppiter annos id ib 8, 560 — **b.** *To represent, set forth anew, reproduce* etc referre Naturam, mores, victum motusque parentum, *to reproduce*, Lucr 1, 597 majorum vultus vocesque commasque, id 4 1221 mores, os vultusque ejus (sc. patris) Plin Ep 5, 16, 9 parentis sui speciem, Liv 10, 7, cf (Tellus) partim figuras Rettulit antiquas partim nova monstra creavit, Ov M 1 437 faciem dempta pelle novam Tib 1, 8, 46 temporis illius vultum, Ov M 13, 443 si quis mihi parvulus aulâ Luderet Aeneas, qui te tamen ore

referret, *might represent, resemble thee*, Verg. A. 4, 329; cf.: nomine avum referens, animo manibusque parentem, id. ib. 12, 348: Marsigni sermone vultuque Suevos referunt, Tac. G. 43: neque amissos colores lana refert, Hor. C. 3, 5, 28.—**3.** *To convey a report, account, intelligence*, by speech or by writing, *to report, announce, relate, recite, repeat, recount, to mention, allege* (class.; in late Lat. saepissime): certorum hominum sermones referebantur ad me, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 10 Orell. *N. cr.*: tales miserrima fletus Fertque refertque soror (sc. ad Aeneam), Verg. A. 4, 438: pugnam referunt, Ov. M. 12, 160: factum dictumve, Liv. 6, 40: si quis hoc referat exemplum, Quint. 5, 11, 8: in epistulis Cicero haec Bruti refert verba, id. 6, 3, 20: quale refert Cicero de homine praelongo, caput eum, etc., id. 6, 3, 67 et saep.: quaecunque refers, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 60; 2, 1, 130: sermones deorum, id. C. 3, 3, 71: multum referens de Maecenate, Juv. 1, 66.—With *obj. clause*, Suet. Caes. 30; Ov. M. 1, 700; 4, 796: Celso gaudere et bene rem gerere refer, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 2 al.; cf. poet. by Greek attraction: quia rettulit Ajax Esse Jovis pronepos, Ov. M. 13, 141; and: referre aliquid in annales, Liv. 4, 34 *fin.*; and 43, 13, 2: ut Proetum mulier perfida credulum Falsis impulerit criminibus, refert, Hor. C. 3, 7, 16.—*Absol.*: quantum, inquam, debetis? Respondent CVI. Refero ad Scaptium, *I report, announce it to Scaptius*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 12: in quo primum saepe aliter est dictum, aliter ad nos relatum, *reported, stated*, id. Brut. 57, 288 (Hortensius): nullo referente, omnia adversariorum dicta meminisset, id. ib. 88, 301: abi, quaere, et refer, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 53.—**b.** Poet. (mostly in Ovid), *to repeat to one's self, call to mind*: tacitaque recentia mente Visa refert, Ov. M. 15, 27: si forte refers, id. Am. 2, 8, 17: haec refer, id. R. Am. 308: saepe refer tecum sceleratae facta puellae, id. ib. 299: mente memor refero, id. M. 15, 451: foeda Lycaoniae referens convivia mensae, id. ib. 1, 165; cf.: illam meminitque refertque, id. ib. 11, 563.—**c.** Pregn., *to say in return, to rejoin, answer, reply* (syn. respondeo): id me non ad meam defensionem attulisse, sed illorum defensioni rettulisse, Cic. Caecin. 29, 85: ego tibi refero, *I reply to you*, id. ib. 29, 85, § 84: ut si esset dictum, etc., et referret aliquis Ergo, etc., id. Fat. 13, 30: quid a nobis autem refertur, id. Quint. 13, 44: retices, nec mutua nostris Dicta refers, Ov. M. 1, 656; 14, 696: Musa refert, id. ib. 5, 337; id. F. 5, 278: Anna refert, Verg. A. 4, 31: talia voce, id. ib. 1, 94: pectore voces, id. ib. 5, 409: tandem pauca refert, id. ib. 4, 333 et saep.—**d.** Publicists' t. t. (α) *To bring, convey, deliver* any thing as an official report, *to report, announce, notify*, = renuntiare: legati haec se ad suos relaturos dixerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 9; cf.: cujus orationem legati domum referunt, id. B. C. 1, 35: responsa (legati), Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 380, 31: legationem Romam, Liv. 7, 32: mandata ad aliquem, Caes. B. C. 3, 57: responsa, id. B. G. 1, 35; cf.: mandata alicui, id. ib. 1, 37: numerum capitum ad aliquem, id. ib. 2, 33 *fin.*: rumores excipere et ad aliquem referre, Cic. Deiot. 9, 25; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 47: Ubii paucis diebus intermissis referunt, Suevos omnes, etc., id. ib. 6, 10; Liv. 3, 38, 12.—(β) Ad senatum de aliquā re referre (less freq. with *acc.*, a *rel. clause*, or *absol.*), *to make a motion* or *proposition* in the Senate, *to consult, refer to*, or *lay before* the Senate, *to move, bring forward, propose*: VTI L. PAVLVS C. MARCELLVS COSS. ... DE CONSVLARIBVS PROVINCIIS AD SENATVM REFERRENT NEVE QVID PRIVS ... AD SENATVM REFERRENT NEVE QVID CONIVNCTVM DE EA RE REFERRETVR A CONSVLIBVS, S. C. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 5 sq.: de legibus abrogandis ad senatum referre, Cic. Cornel. 1, Fragm. 8 (p. 448 Orell.); cf.: de quo legando consules spero ad senatum relaturos, id. Imp. Pomp. 19, 58: *de ejus honore ad senatum referre*, id. Phil. 8, 11, 33: de eā re postulant uti referatur. Itaque consulente Cicerone frequens senatus decernit, etc., Sall. C. 48, 5, 6: rem ad senatum refert, id. ib. 29, 1; cf.: tunc relata ex integro res ad senatum, Liv. 21, 5: rem ad senatum, id. 2, 22: consul convocato senatu refert quid de his fieri placeat, qui, etc., Sall. C. 50, 3: ut ex litteris ad senatum referretur, impetrari (a consulibus) non potuit. Referunt consules de re publicā, Caes. B. C. 1, 1; cf.: refer, inquis, ad senatum. Non referam, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 20.—Of other bodies than the Senate (cf. defero, fero): C. Cassium censorem de signo Concordiae dedicando ad pontificum collegium rettulisse, Cic. Dom. 53, 136: eam rem ad consilium cum rettulisset Fabius, Liv. 24, 45, 2; 30, 4, 9: est quod referam ad consilium, id. 30, 31, 9; 44, 2, 5; Curt. 4, 11, 10.—*Per syllepsin*: DE EA RE AD SENATVM POPVLVMQVE REFERRI, since referre ad populum was not used in this sense (for ferre ad populum); v. fero, and the foll. γ: de hoc (sc. Eumene) Antigonus ad consilium rettulit, Nep. Eum. 12, 1.—Transf., *to make a reference, to refer* (class.): de rebus et obscuris et incertis ad Apollinem censeo referendum, ad quem etiam Athenienses publice de majoribus rebus semper rettulerunt, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 122; cf. Nep. Lys. 3; Cic. Quint. 16, 53.—Different from this is, * (γ) Referre ad populum (for denuo ferre), *to propose* or *refer* any thing *anew to the people* (cf. supra, II. B. 2; v. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 1006): factum est illorum aequitate et sapientiā consulum, ut id, quod senatus decreverat, id postea referendum ad populum non arbitrarentur, Cic. Clu. 49, 137; cf. Att. ap. Non. p. 512, 29; Liv. 22, 20; Val. Max. 8, 10, 1.—**e.** A mercantile and publicists' t. t., *to note down, enter* any thing in writing, *to inscribe, register, record*, etc.: cum scirem, ita indicium in tabulas publicas relatum, Cic. Sull. 15, 42: in tabulas quodcumque commodum est, id. Fl. 9, 20: nomen in tabulas, in codicem, id. Rosc. Com. 1, 4: quod reliquum in commentarium, id. Att. 7, 3, 7: quid in libellum, id. Phil. 1, 8, 19: tuas epistulas in volumina, i. e. *to admit*, id. Fam. 16, 17 *init.*; cf.: orationem in Origines, id. Brut. 23, 89 al.: in reos, in proscriptos referri, *to be set down among*, id. Rosc. Am. 10, 27: absentem in reos, id. Verr. 2, 5, 42, § 109; cf.: aliquem inter proscriptos, Suet. Aug. 70: anulos quoque depositos a nobilitate, in annales relatum est, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 18: senatūs consulta falsa (sc. in aerarium), *enter, register*, Cic. Fam. 12, 1, 1; id. Phil. 5, 4, 12.—Entirely *absol.*: ut nec triumviri accipiundo nec scribae referundo sufficerent, Liv. 26, 36 *fin.*—Here, too, belongs referre rationes or aliquid (in rationibus, ad aerarium, ad aliquem, alicui), *to give, present*, or *render an account*: rationes totidem verbis referre ad aerarium, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 2; and rationes referre alone: in rationibus referendis ... rationum referendarum jus, etc., id. ib. 5, 20, 1; id. Pis. 25, 61; id. Verr. 2, 1, 30, § 77; 2, 3, 71, § 167: referre rationes publicas ad Caesarem cum fide, Caes. B. C. 2, 20 *fin.*: si hanc ex fenore pecuniam populo non rettuleris, reddas societati, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 71, § 167: (pecuniam) in aerarium, Liv. 37, 57, 12; cf.: pecuniam operi publico, *to charge to*, i. e. *to set down as applied to*, Cic. Fl. 19, 44.—So, too, acceptum and in acceptum referre, *to place to one's credit*, in a lit. and trop. sense (v. accipio).—Hence, transf.: aliquem (aliquid) in numero (as above, in rationibus), in numerum, etc., *to count* or *reckon* a person or thing *among*: Democritus, qui imagines eorumque circuitus in deorum numero refert, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29: (Caesar, Claudius) in deorum numerum relatus est, Suet. Caes. 88; id. Claud. 45: Ponticus Heraclides terram et caelum refert in deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 34: nostri oratorii libri in Eundem librorum numerum referendi videntur, id. Div. 2, 1, 4: hoc nomen in codicem relatum, id. Rosc. Com. B. and K. (al. in codice).—With *inter* (post-Aug. and freq.): ut inter deos referretur (August.), Suet. Aug. 97: diem inter festos, nefastos, Tac. A. 13, 41 *fin.*: hi tamen inter Germanos referuntur, id. G. 46; Suet. Claud. 11; id. Tib. 53: dumque refert inter meritorum maxima, demptos Aesonis esse situs, Ov. M. 7, 302: intellectum est, quod inter divos quoque referretur, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 14: *inter sidera referre*, Hyg. Fab. 192: inter praecipua crudelitatis indicia referendus, Val. Max. 9, 2 ext. 5: inter insulas, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 48: dicebat quasdam esse quaestiones, quae deberent inter res judicatas referri, Sen. Contr. 2, 11, 12: eodem Q. Caepionem referrem, *I should place in the same category*, Cic. Brut. 62, 223.—**4.** Referre aliquid ad aliquid, *to trace back, ascribe, refer* a thing to any thing: qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt, Cic. Lael. 9, 32: omnia ad igneam vim, id. N. D. 3, 14, 35: omnia ad incolumitatem et ad libertatem suam, id. Rep. 1, 32, 49; 1, 26, 41: in historia quaeque ad veritatem, in poëmate pleraque ad delectationem, id. Leg. 1, 1, 5; id. Off. 1, 16, 52 et saep. al.: hunc ipsum finem definiebas id esse, quo omnia, quae recte fierent, referrentur, neque id ipsum usquam referretur, id. Fin. 2, 2, 5; cf. nusquam, id. ib. 1, 9, 29: ad commonendum oratorem, quo quidque referat, id. de Or. 1, 32, 145: hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum, Hor. C. 3, 6, 6.—With *dat.*: cujus adversa pravitati ipsius, prospera ad fortunam referebat, Tac. A. 14, 38 *fin.*—In Tac. once with *in*: quidquid ubique magnificum est, in claritatem ejus (sc. Herculis) referre consensimus, Tac. G. 34.—Rarely of persons, as: tuum est, Caesar, quid nunc mihi animi sit, ad te ipsum referre, Cic. Deiot. 2, 7.—*Absol.*: ita inserere oportet referentem ad fructum, meliore genere ut sit surculus, etc., *one who looks to* or *cares for the fruit*, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 6.—**5.** Culpam in aliquem referre, *to throw the blame upon, accuse, hold responsible for*, etc. (post-Aug.): hic, quod in adversis rebus solet fieri, alius in alium culpam referebant, Curt. 4, 3, 7; Aug. contr. Man. 2, 17, 25; Hier. Epp. 1, 9 *fin.*; cf.: augere ejus, in quem referet crimen, culpam, Cic. Inv. 2, 28, 83: causa ad matrem referebatur, Tac. A. 6, 49: causam ab census ad Sejani artes, id. ib. 4, 57.

rēfert (or separately **rē fert**), tŭlit, ferre, *v. n.* and *impers.* (*plur.* rarely personal; v. II. infra) [res fero; the ancients regarded re in this word as derived from res; cf. Fest. s. v. refert, p. 282 Müll.], prop., it follows from or in view of a thing, i. q. ex re est; hence, *it is for one's interest* or *advantage, it profits*; or, in gen., *it befits, matters, imports, concerns, it is of importance* or *consequence* (syn.: juvat, conducit, attinet; freq. and class.); constr.: **I.** In all periods and in all kinds of composition, *refert hoc* (*id, illud*, etc.; a *subj.-clause*) *meā* (*tuā*, etc.; qs. fert re meā, tua, etc.; cf. Prisc. p. 1077 P.) *magni* (*pluris, quanti*, etc., *nihil, quid?*), or *absol.*: (α) *Hoc meā refert*, etc. (in Cic. very rare, whereas interest meā occurs very freq.): tua istuc refert maxime, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 38: tua istuc refert, si curaveris, id. Am. 2, 2, 109: id mea minime refert, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 27: quod refert tua, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 50: nihilo pol pluris tua hoc, quam quanti illud refert mea, id. Rud. 4, 3, 27: meā quidem istuc nihil refert, id. Pers. 4, 3, 68: id tua refert nihil, utrum illae fecerint, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 12: tua quod nihil refert, ne cures, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 48: tua quod nihil refert, percontari desinas, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 12: non ascripsi id, quod tua nihil referebat, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 5: quid id mea refert? Plaut. Curc. 3, 25; 4, 2, 44; id. Merc. 2, 3, 117: quid id refert tuā? id. Curc. 3, 88; id. Rud. 1, 2, 88; Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 11.—With *subj. clause*: quid mea refert, hae Athenis natae an Thebis sient? Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 41.—(β) *Hoc refert*, etc.: quomodo habeas, illud refert, jurene an injuria, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 25: ne illud quidem refert, consul an dictator an praetor spoponderit, Liv. 9, 9: illud permagni referre arbitror, Ut ne scientem sentiat te id sibi dare, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 58: primum illud parvi refert, nos publicanis amissis vectigalia postea victoria recipere, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 18: magni quod refert, Lucr. 2, 760: at quibus servis? refert enim magno opere id ipsum, Cic. Cael. 23, 57: quanti id refert? Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 1.—With *subject-clause*: parvi retulit Non suscepisse, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 41; cf.: parvi refert abs te ipso jus dici aequabiliter, nisi, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7: quanti refert, te nec recte dicere, qui nihili faciat? Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 23: meminero, sed quid meminisse id refert? id. Mil. 3, 1, 214: *quid mihi refert Chrysalo esse nomen*, nisi, etc., id. Bacch. 4, 4, 53: quid te igitur rettulit Beneficum esse oratione, si, etc., id. Ep. 1, 2, 13: neque refert videre, quid dicendum sit, nisi, etc., Cic. Brut. 29, 110: neque enim numero comprehendere refert, *nor indeed is it necessary, need we*, Verg. G. 2, 104: nec dicaris aliquid, quod referret scire, reticuisse, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 2.—With

inf pass jam nec mutari pabula refert, Verg G 3, 548, cf plures e familia cog nosci referre arbitror, Suet Ner 1. — With a *rel subj clause* (so most freq in the class per) ipsi animi magni refert quali in cor pore locati sint, Cic. Tusc 1, 33, 80 magni refert, hic quid velit, Caes ap Cic Att 14, 1 2 cum ego ista omnia bona dixero, tan tum refert, quam magna dicam, Cic Fin. 5, 30, 90 quasi vero referat quam id saepe fiat, id Div 2, 29, 62 quid refert, qua me ratione cogatis? id. Lael 8, 26 quid refert utrum voluerim fieri, an gaudeam factum? id Phil 2 12 29 quid refert, tanto post ad judices deferantur, an omnino non defe rantur? id Fl 9, 21 quae (aves) pascantur nec ne, quid refert? id Div 2, 34, 72 tuo vitio rerumne labores, Nil referre putas? Hor S 1, 2, 77 cum referre negas, quali sit quisque parente Natus, id ib 1, 6, 7 et saep quod tu istis lacrimis te probare po stulas Non pluris refert, quam si imbrem in cribrum geras, Plaut Ps 1, 1, 100, cf tantum retulerit, ut in transferendis semi nibus similem statum caeli locique obser vemus, Col 3, 9, 7 — (γ) *Refert*, etc *Do* Hae (tabellae) quid ad me? *To* Immo ad te attinent, Et tua refert Plaut Pers 4, 3, 28 *Ep* Tua pol refert enim? *Ge* Si qui dem mea refert, opera utere, id Stich 4 2 36 quid tua refert, qui cum istac venerit? id Merc 5, 2, 65 non plus sua referre, quam si, etc, Cic Quint 5, 19 quos, cum nihil refert, pudet, Plaut Ep 2, 1, 1 cum nihilo pluris referet, quam si etc, id Bacch 3, 4, 20 nego et negando si quid refert, ravio, id Poen 3, 5, 33 si servus est, numquid refert? id Ps 2, 4, 28 quid refert si hoc ipsum salsum illi et venu stum videbatur? Cic N D 1, 28, 79 et saep — * (δ) Entirely *absol* bona Sejani ablata aerario, ut in fiscum cogerentur, tamquam referret, *as though it mattered, as if there were any difference*, Tac A 6, 2 — **II.** Anal ogous to attinet, conducit, and interest, *it is of importance, it belongs, relates, con cerns*, etc, constr, *refert hoc, id*, etc (once *referunt haec*), *ad aliquem, alicui, alicujus*, etc (mostly ante class and post Aug, but, with alicujus, once in Sall and once in Liv) quam ad rem istuc refert? Plaut Ep 2, 2, 91, cf quid id ad me aut ad meam rem refert, id Pers 4, 3, 44 refert etiam ad fructus, quemadmodum vicinus in con finio consitum agrum habeat, Varr R R 1, 16 *fin* — In *plur* te ex puella prius per contari volo, Quae ad rem referunt, Plaut Pers 4, 4, 44 quoi rei id te assimulare ret tulit? id Truc. 2, 4, 40 dic, quid referat intra Naturae fines viventi, jugera centum an Mille aret? Hor S 1, 1, 49 quin et verba Flavii vulgabantur, non referre de decori, si citharoedus demoveretur et tra goedus succederet, Tac A 15, 65 facinu dum aliquid, quod illorum magis quam sua retulisse videretur, Sall J 111, 1 praefatus et ipsorum referre, si quos suspectos status praesens rerum faceret, Liv 34, 27, 6 quorum nihil refert, ubi litium cardo vertatur, Quint 12, 8, 2 neque refert cujus quam, Punicas Romanasve acies laetius ex tuleris, Tac A 4 33 ipsius certe ducis hoc referre videtur, Juv 16, 58 plurimum re fert compositionis, quae quibus anteponas Quint 9, 4, 44 tu nihil referre iniquitatis existimas, exigas, quod deberi non oportu erit, an constituas, ut debeatur? Plin Pan 40 *fin* quem insignire exempli nonnihil, non insignire humanitatis plurimum refert, id Ep 8, 22, 4 nec minimo sane discri mine refert, Quo gestu lepores et quo gal lina secetur Juv 5, 123 — Rarely with a *subst* as *subj* adeo magni refert studium atque voluptas, et quibus in rebus consue rint esse operati homines Lucr 4, 984 adeo incessus in gravida refert, Plin 7, 6, 5, § 42 longitudo in his refert, non crassi tudo, id 18, 31, 74, § 317 multum tamen in iis refert et locorum natura, id 11, 51, 112 § 267 plurimum refert soli cujusque ratio, id. 18 21, 50, § 187

rĕfertus, a, um, *Part.* and *P a*, from refercio

rĕ-fervĕo, ēre, *v n*, *to boil* or *bubble up, to boil over* — Trop referyens falsum crimen in purissimam et castissimam vi tam collatum statim concidit et exstingui tur, Cic Rosc Com 6, 17

* **rĕfervesco,** fervi, 3, *v inch n* [re ferveo], *to boil* or *bubble up* qui (sanguis) refervescere videretur sic ut tota domus sanguine redundaret, Cic Div 1, 23, 46.

rĕ-festīno, are, *v n*, *to hasten back again* (late Lat), Ruf ap Hier in Ruf 3, 6, Paul Nol Ep 45 *fin*.

* **rĕ-fībŭlo,** āvi, 1, *v a*, *to unclasp, unbuckle, unloose*, Mart 9, 28, 12

rĕ-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum (AEDIFICIA RE FACTA, Inscr Orell 3115), 3, *v a* [facio], *to make again, make anew, put in condition again, to remake, restore, renew, rebuild, repair, refit, recruit*, etc (freq and class, syn renovo, restauro, redintegro) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen quidvis citius dissolvi posse videmus Quam rursus refici, etc, Lucr 1, 557 sq alíud ex alio reficit natura, id 1, 263 ea, quae sunt amissa, Caes. B C 2, 15, 2, 16, cf arma, tela, alia quae spe pacis amiserat, reficere, Sall J 66, 1 testamen tum jure militari, *to make anew*, Dig 29 1, 9 reficere sic accipimus ad pristinam for mam iter et actum reducere, hoc est, ne quis dilatet aut producat deprimat aut ex aggeret, longe enim aliud est reficere, aliud facere, ib 43, 19, 3 *fin* reficere est, quod corruptum est, in pristinum statum restau rare, ib 43, 21, 1 opus, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 54, § 142, cf Demosthenes curator muris re ficiendis fuit, eosque refecit pecunia sua, id Opt Gen 7, 19 aedes, id Top 3 15, so, aedem, Nep Att 20, 3 fana reficienda, Cic Rep 3, 9, Nep Timol 3 rates quassas, Hor C 1, 1, 17 templa Aedisque labentes deorum, id ib 3, 6, 2 muros, classem, por tas, Caes B C 1, 34 *fin* naves, id B G 4, 29 *fin*, 4, 31, 5, 1, 5, 11, 5, 23 pontem, id ib 7, 35, 7, 53 *fin*, 7, 58, id B C 1, 41 al labore assiduo reficiendae urbis, Liv 6, 1, 6 et saep copias ex dilectibus, *to fill up, recruit*, Caes B C 3, 87 exercitus, Liv 3, 10 — Of cattle semper enim refice, Verg G 3, 70 ordines, Liv 3, 70 si paulum modo res essent refectae, i e *the army*, Nep Hann 1, 4 flammam, *to rekindle*, Ov F 3, 144 ignes, Petr 136 — **B.** In partic **1.** Econom and mercant. t. t, *to make again*, i e *to get back again, get in return* (cf reddo, recipio) nemo sanus debet velle impensam ac sumptum facere in cul turam, si videt non posse refici, Varr R R 1, 2, 8 numquam eris dives ante, quam tibi ex tuis possessionibus tantum reficia tur, ut eo tueri sex legiones possis, Cic Par 6, 1, 45, Dig 50, 16, 88 quod tanto plus sibi mercedis ex fundo refectum sit, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 50, § 119 quod inde refec tum est, militi divisum, Liv 35, 1 *fin* Drak pecuniam ex venditionibus, Dig 26, 7, 39, § 8 impensas belli alio bello refectu rus, *to replace defray*, Just. 9, 1, 9 — **2.** Publicists' t t reficere consulem, tribu num, praetorem, etc, *to appoint anew, to reappoint, re elect* tribunos, consulem, Liv 3, 21 consulem, id 10, 13 Volerонem tribunum, id. 2, 56 consul factus, refectus, Sen. Ep 104, 9 praetorem, Liv 24, 9 tri bunos, Cic Lael 25, 96, Liv 6, 36 — **II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *to restore* (very rare) in quo (naufragio rei publicae) colligendo, ac reficienda salute communi Cic Sest. 6, 15 refecta fides Tac A 6, 17 — **B.** In partic, of the body or mind, *to make strong again, to restore, reinvigorate, refresh, recruit* (= recreare, renovare, freq and class) **1.** Of the body, constr class. usu with *ex* and *abl* of *disease, toil*, etc, rarely with *ab* and *abl* exercitum ex labore atque inopia, Caes B G 7, 32, 1 ad reficiendum militem ex jactatione maritima, Liv 30, 29, 1 mor bus ex quo tum primum reficiebatur, id 39 49 4, cf milites hibernorum quiete a laboribus, Hirt B G 8, 1 boves quiete et pabulo laeto, Liv 1, 7 saucios cum cura, Sall J 54, 1 equos, Caes B C 2, 42 *fin* vires cibo, Liv 37, 24 Tironis reficiendi spes est in M Curio, *of curing*, Cic Att 7, 3 12 aciem oculorum, Plin 37, 5, 17, § 66 (al recipiat) stomachum, id 32, 6, 21, § 64 lassitudines, id 31, 10, 46, § 119 cum saltus reficit jam roscida luna, *refreshes, revives*, Verg G 3, 337 teneras herbas (Aurora), Ov F 3, 711 ego ex magnis caloribus in Arpinati me refeci, Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 1 se ex labore, Caes. B G 3, 5 *fin*, 7, 83 se ab im becillitate, Plin. 26, 11, 68, § 109 necdum salis refectis ab jactatione maritima mili tibus Liv 21, 26, 5, and simply with se, Cic. Fam 7, 26, 2 labore refici ac reparari videtur, Plin Pan. 77, 6 ex vulnere refici, Tac. A 13, 44 *fin* ex longo morbo, Sen. Ep 7, 1 — **2.** Of the mind nunc vester conspectus et consessus iste reficit et re creat mentem meam, Cic. Planc. 1, 2 me recreat et reficit Pompeii consilium, id Mil 1, 2 cum reficiat animos ac reparet varietas ipsa (dicendi), Quint 1, 12, 4, so with renovare, id 6, 3, 1 animum ex fo rensi strepitu, Cic Arch 6, 12 refecti sunt militum animi, Liv 21, 25, 10 reficit ani mos Romanis, id 42, 67 *init*. non ad ani mum, sed ad vultum ipsum reficiendum, i e *to cheer up, clear up*, Cic Att. 12, 14, 3 ad ea quae dicturus sum reficite vos, id Verr 2, 4, 47, § 105 refectā tandem spe, *restored, renewed*, Liv 23, 26 rerum repe titio et congregatio memoriam judicis refi cit, Quint 6, 1, 1, cf id. 4, proem § 6 — Hence, * **rĕfectus,** a, um, *P a*, *refreshed, recruited, invigorated, comp*, refectior, Mart. Cap 2, § 139

rĕfictio, ōnis, *f*, = refectio, q v

rĕ-fīgo, xi, xum, 3, *v a*, *to unfix, un fasten, unloose, tear* or *pluck down, pull out* or *off* (class) **I.** Lit num figentur rur sus eae tabulae, quas vos decretis vestris refixistis? *have taken down*, Cic Phil 12, 5, 12 affixis hostium spoliis, quae nec emp tori refigere liceret Plin 35, 2, 2, § 7, so, clipeo refixo, Hor C 1, 28, 11 clipeum de poste Neptuni sacro, Verg A 5, 360 signa Parthorum templis, Hor Ep 1, 18, 56 cli peos captos in bello, Sil 10, 601 dentes *to pull out, extract*, Cels 6, 15 *fin* refigere se crucibus, Sen Vit Beat 19 *fin*, cf refixum corpus interfectoris cremavit, Just 9, 7, 11 — Poet caelo refixa sidera, *loosened, fall ing down*, Verg A 5, 527 non hasta refixas vendit opes, *the plundered goods*, Claud IV Cons Hon 497 — **II.** Transf **1.** *To take down* the tables of the laws suspended in public, i e *to annul, abolish, abrogate* laws acta M Antonii rescidistis, leges refixistis, Cic Phil 13, 3, 5, cf cujus aera refigere debeamus, id Fam 12, 1 *fin* fixit leges pretio atque refixit, *for a bribe*, Verg A 6, 622 — * **2.** *To take away, remove* quo faci lius nostra refigere deportareque tuto pos simus, Curius ap Cic Fam 7, 29, 1

* **rĕ-fĭgūro,** are, *v a*, *to form again, refashion*, Vulg Sap 19, 6

rĕ-fingo, ĕre, *v a.*, *to make again, make anew* (very rare) **I.** Lit rem, Pac ap Varr L L 7, § 91 Müll (Trag Rel p 108 Rib) cerea regna, Verg G 4, 202 — **II.** Trop, *to feign, pretend* laetiorem me refingens, App M 3, p 134, 24

* **rĕ-firmātus,** a, um, *Part* [firmo], *fixed again, re established*. limes, Sext Ruf Brev 14 *fin*

rĕfixus, a, um, *Part*, from refigo

* **rĕ-flābĭlis,** e, *adj* [reflo] *that evap orates* cibi, Cael Aur Tard 4, 1 *med*

* **rĕflabri** (sc. venti) = reciproci, *blow ing back, blowing counter* (opp excursores venti, qui directo spirant), App Mund p 62, 21 [reflo]

rĕ-flāgĭto, āre *v a*, *to demand again, demand back* (only in the two foll pass) persequamur eam et reflagitemus Cir cumsistite eam et reflagitate, Cat 42, 6 and 10

* **rĕflātĭo,** onis, *f* [reflo], *evaporation*, Cael Aur Tard. 1, 1 *med*

rĕflātus, ūs, *m* [id], *a blowing against, blowing* navigium reflatu beluae opple tum unda, Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 15, concr, *a con trary wind* naves delatas Uticam reflatu hoc, * Cic Att 12, 2, 1 — **II.** Trop, *reac tion* doceat me, si potest, quae sit illa vis (sc fortunae), qui flatus iste, et qui reflatus, Lact. 3, 28, 6.

rĕ-flecto, xi, xum, 3, *v a* and *n* **I.** *Act*, *to bend* or *turn back* or *backwards*, *to turn about* or *away* (class) **A.** Lit caudam canum degeneres sub alvum re flectunt, Plin 11, 50, 111, § 265, 11, 37, 78, § 199 caput leviter, Cat. 45, 10 pedem inde (sc ex Labyrintho) sospes, id 64, 112, cf gressum, *to go back, return*, Sen Thyest 428 cursum subito ad Contrebiam, Val Max 7, 4, 5 *fin* colla, Verg A. 11, 622 oculos, Ov M 7. 341, cf visus, Val Fl 5, 455 — *Part perf* (elephantorum) dentes reflexi, *tusks*, Plin 11, 37, 62, § 165, so, cornu (with adunco aere), Sen Oedip 731 cornicula (scarabaei), Plin 30, 11, 30, § 100 cervix, Verg A. 10, 535, Ov A. A 3, 779,

Stat. Achill. 1, 382. — **M i d.**: illam tereti cervice reflexam, *bending herself back*, Verg. A. 8, 633; cf.: telum reflexum, Sil. 16, 54; and poet.: (Ascalaphus) in caput crescit, longosque reflectitur ungues, *he bends himself back into long claws*, i. e. *his nails are bent back and lengthened into claws*, Ov. M. 5, 547. — **B.** Trop., *to turn back, bring back*: quem neque fides, neque jusjurandum ... Repressit neque reflexit, * Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 9; cf.: nonnumquam animum incitatum ad ulciscendam orationem tuam revoco ipse et reflecto, Cic. Sull. 16, 46: quibus (causis) mentes aut incitantur aut reflectuntur, id. de Or. 1, 12, 53: aliquem, Sen. Agam. 155: animum reflexi, i. e. *I reflected within myself*, Verg. A. 2, 741; cf.: mentem ad Romanam urbem, Mamert. Grat. Act. 14: in melius tua, qui potes, orsa reflectas! *change, alter*, Verg. A. 10, 632; *to reverse* a proposition or inference: reflexim inferre, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 36, 5; cf. Mart. Cap. 4, § 411. — * **II.** *Neutr.*, *to bend* or *turn back*; trop., *to give way, yield*: ubi jam morbi reflexit causa, Lucr. 3, 502.

rē-flexim, *adv.* [reflecto], *inversely, conversely* (opp. directim), App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 34, 24; Mart. Cap. 4, § 411.

rĕflexio, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A bending* or *turning back, reflection* (post-class.): cervicis, Macr. S. 5, 11. — **II.** Trop., *the conversion of a proposition*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 33, 34; Mart. Cap. 4, § 412.

1. rĕflexus, a, um, *Part.*, from reflecto.

2. rĕflexus, ūs, *m.* [reflecto], *a bending back, recess*: Oceani, App. Flor. 6, p. 342, 34: solis, *return*, Cassiod. Var. 1, 35.

rē-flo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to blow back, blow contrary.* **A.** Lit.: reflantibus ventis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: Etesiae valde reflant, id. Att. 6, 7, 2: antra, Sid. Ep. 9, 13: ventorum procellae reflantium, Amm. 19, 10; 22, 8. — Poet.: pelagus respargit, reflat, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89 (Trag. Rel. p. 158 Rib.).—**B.** Trop.: cum prospero flatu ejus (fortunae) utimur, ad exitus pervehimur optatos et, cum reflavit, affligimur, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19: reflante fortunā, Amm. 31, 13, 19; cf. Lact. 3, 29. — **II.** *Act.* **A.** *To blow again from one's self, to blow* or *breathe out*: (aër) cum ducitur atque reflatur, *is breathed out, exhaled*, Lucr. 4, 938: spiritum, folles, *to blow out*, Lampr. Heliog. 25: sucositatem, *to evaporate*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 29. — **B.** *To blow* or *puff out again*: laciniam (ventus), App. M. 10, p. 254, 9; cf.: reflato sinu, id. ib. 4, p. 158 *fin.*: signum veste reflatum, id. ib. 2, p. 116, 7.

rĕ-flōresco, rŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to begin to bloom again, to blossom again.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 146; 19, 8, 47, § 160. — **II.** Trop.: prima juventa, Sil. 15, 738; cf.: caro mea, Vulg. Psa. 27, 7; id. Phil. 4, 10.

rĕflŭāmen, inis, *n.* [refluo], *that which flows* or *runs off*: grammaticae refluamina guttae, i. e. *grammatical trifles*, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 29.

rĕ-flŭo, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to flow* or *run back; to flow off, overflow* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Maeandros ambiguo lapsu refluitque fluitque, Ov. M. 8, 163: refluit amnis, Verg. A. 8, 240; cf. unda, id. ib. 8, 87; id. G. 4, 262: Nilus campis, id. A. 9, 32. — Of the tide, Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 213.

rĕflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [refluo], *flowing back, refluent*: mare, Ov. M. 7, 267; Plin. 2, 97, 100, § 220: amnes, Sil. 5, 624: aestus, id. 15, 226: gurges, Stat. S. 5, 1, 91; cf. litus, *from which the sea recedes*, App. M. 4, p. 156: assueti refluas dominorum lambere micas, Sedul. Carm. Pasch. 3, 246.

rĕfŏcillātrix, īcis, *f.*, *the reviver* (late Lat.), Aldh. Septen. col. 167, t. 83 Migne.

rĕ-fŏcillo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to warm into life again; to revive, revivify* (late Lat.), Vulg. Judic. 15, 19; id. 1 Reg. 16, 23; 30, 12; Hier. Vit. Malch. § 10.

rĕ-fŏdio, fōdi, fossum, 3, *v. a.*, *to dig up* or *dig out again* (post-Aug.): summas radices, Col. 2, 2, 28; 3, 11, 4: solum quam altissime, Plin. 19, 5, 27, § 88: Orestis corpus, id. 7, 16, 16, § 74: latices refossae, Luc. 4, 242: litora refossa, Flor. 4, 8.

rĕ-formābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that can be formed again*, Hier. in Psa. 2.

rĕformātio, ōnis, *f.* [reformo], *a transformation* (very rare). **I.** Lit., of a *metamorphosis* into an ass, App. M. 3, p. 140, 3; cf. id. ib. 11, p. 263, 19. — **II.** Trop. and pregn., *a reformation*: morum, Sen. Ep. 58, 26.

* **rĕformātor**, ōris, *m.* [reformo], *a transformer*; pregn., *a reformer*: litterarum senescentium, Plin. Ep. 8, 12, 1.

* **rĕformātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a transformation*: aeonum, Tert. ad. Val. 13.

* **rĕformīdātio**, ōnis, *f.* [reformido], *a great fear* or *dread, terror*: deliberantis, Cic. Part. 4, 11.

rĕ-formīdo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to fear greatly, to dread, to stand in awe of, to shun* or *avoid through fear* (class.). (α) With *acc.*: si qui imbecillius horrent dolorem et reformidant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30, 85: ea fugiat et reformidet oratio, id. ib. 1, 45, 108; cf. Quint. 8, 5, 32: homines maritimos, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 69; so, aliquem, Quint. 1, 2, 18; 10, 7, 16: bellum, Cic. Phil. 7, 6, 19: crimen amicitiae, id. Cael. 6, 14: reprehensionem vulgi, id. Fin. 3, 2, § 7: hunc locum, id. Caecin. 29, 84: ferrum, Quint. 2, 4, 11: arbitros, id. 10, 7, 16: communem loquendi morem, id. 8, 2, 17: posteritatis memoriam, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 2: occursum, id. ib. 1, 10, 7: quorum mentionem, Curt. 6, 9, 3: sapientiae studium et praecepta prudentium penitus, Tac. Or. 32 al.—(β) With *inf.*: ea dicere reformidat, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 9: ominari, Liv. 9, 34: comparari tibi, Plin. Pan. 44, 4. —* (γ) With *rel.-clause*: nec, quid tibi de alio audienti, de se ipso occurrat, reformidat, Cic. Lig. 2, 6.—* (δ) With *quod*: neque se reformidare, quod in senatu Pompeius dixisset, ad quos legati mitterentur, iis auctoritatem attribui, Caes. B. C. 1, 32 *fin.* —(ε) *Absol.*: vide, quam non reformidem, Cic. Lig. 3, 6; Hor. S. 2, 7, 2.—**b.** Of things: etenim fides mea custodem repudiat, diligentia speculatorem reformidat, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 51: tum bracchia (vitium) tonde: Ante reformidant ferrum, Verg. G. 2, 369: reformidant insuetum lumina solem, Ov. P. 3, 4, 49: mens reformidat tempus, id. Tr. 3, 6, 29: reformidat vulnus humus, id. F. 1, 666: membra mollem quoque saucia tactum, id. ib. 2, 7, 13: medentium manus crudum adhuc vulnus, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 11; Col. 3, 10, 20.—*Absol.*: putatio non debet secundum articulum fieri, ne reformidet oculus, i. e. *be checked in its growth, cease growing*, Col. 4, 9, 1; 4, 11, 1; 4, 24, 15; 4, 33, 4.

rĕ-formo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to shape again, remould, transform, metamorphose, change* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: sed preme, quicquid erit, dum, quod fuit ante, reformet, i. e. *until she resumes her first shape*, Ov. M. 11, 254; cf. id. ib. 9, 399: rursus in facies hominum tales figuras, App. M. 3, p. 139, 26: aliquem in alienam personam, id. ib. 11 *fin.*: hunc (asinum) ad homines, id. ib. 11, p. 264, 24: corpus humilitatis nostrae, Vulg. Phil. 3, 21: claudorum pedes ad officium gradiendi, Lact. 4, 26, 1.—**II.** Trop. **1.** *To change, alter*: divinae providentiae fatalis dispositio subverti vel reformari non potest, App. M. 9, p. 217, 27: sententias in pejus, Dig. 49, 1, 1: cum Themistocles ruinas patriae in pristinum habitum reformaret, Val. Max. 6, 5, 2 *ext.*—**2.** Pregn., *to amend, reform*; of persons: (quadragenarius pupillus) non potest reformari, Sen. Ep. 25, 1: sed reformamini in novitate sensūs vestri, Vulg. Rom. 12, 2.—Of things: imitari proposita et ad illa reformare chirographum, Sen. Ep. 94, 51: mores depravatos, Plin. Pan. 53, 1; so, solutam et perditam disciplinam, Eum. Pan. Const. 2. — **3.** *To restore, re-establish*: pacem, Eutr. 9, 20.

rĕfossus, a, um, *Part.*, from refodio.

rĕfōtus, a, um, *Part.*, from refoveo.

rĕ-fŏvĕo, fōvi, fōtum, 2, *v. a.*, *to warm* or *cherish again; to refresh, restore, revive*, etc. (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: corpus refoventque foventque, Ov. M. 8, 536: pectora, id. H. 11, 58; cf.: artus admoto igne, Curt. 8, 4, 15: astrictos artus complexibus, Luc. 8, 67 Cort.: oculos, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 97: torpentia membra quiete, Sil. 3, 637: ignes tepidos, Ov. Am. 2, 19, 15: vires mollitia cali, Tac. A. 12, 66; cf. Vell. 2, 113, 2; 1, 15, 1; Stat. Th. 6, 521: refotus calidis piscinis, Suet. Ner. 27: refoveatur stercoratione terra, Col. 2, 1, 7: a lassitudine viae sedilibus refotae (sorores), App. M. 5, p. 165, 23: lectulo, id. ib. 5, p. 160, 1; cf.: lassitudinem poculis, id. ib. 2, p. 122.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: leni afflatu simulacra refovente, *animating*, Plin. 36, 15, 22, § 98. —**II.** Trop.: studia prope exstincta refoventur, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 5; cf.: disciplinam castrorum lapsam exstinctamque refovisti, id. Pan. 18, 1; 69, 5: longā pace cuncta refovente, Curt. 4, 4, 21: provincias internis certaminibus fessas, Tac. A. 2, 54; cf.: reliquias partium in Africā, Suet. Caes. 35; Tac. A. 15, 36; cf. id. H. 1, 31 *fin.*; 3, 58; id. A. 2, 47 *fin.*: calefacto simul refotoque animo, Gell. 15, 2, 8: solaciis, *to comfort*, Spart. Hadr. 8.

* **rĕfractārĭŏlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [refractarius], *somewhat stubborn* or *refractory*: judiciale dicendi genus, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 3.

* **rĕfractārius**, a, um, *adj.* [refringo], *stubborn, obstinate, refractory*: contumaces ac refractarios, Sen. Ep. 73, 1.

rĕfractus, a, um, *Part.*, from refringo.

rĕfraenātio and **rĕfraeno**, v. refren-.

rĕfrāgātio, ōnis, *f.* [refragor], *resistance, opposition*, Aug. Ep. 177.

rĕfrāgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an opponent, adversary*: Ciceronis, Ascon. ad Or. in Tog. Cand. (p. 83 Orell.); Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

rĕfrāgium, ii, *n.* [id.], *resistance, opposition* (eccl. Lat.), Ambros. in Psa. 35, § 17.—**II.** Concr., *a hinderance, obstacle*, Ambros. in Ep. 37, § 30.

rĕ-frāgor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.*, a publicists' t. t., *to oppose, resist; to thwart, gainsay* (one who sues for a thing; opp. suffragor). **I.** Lit.: illa lex petitioni tuae refragata est, Cic. Mur. 23, 46: ne refragari homini amicissimo videar, id. Phil. 11, 9, 20: alicujus honori (sc. triumpho), Liv. 45, 40: alicui, ne, etc., Vell. 2, 40, 6. — **II.** Transf., *to resist, oppose, contest, withstand* (not in Cic.; syn.: repugno, adversor): tacita quaedam cogitatio refragatur his omnibus, Quint. 5, 7, 2: cui non refragetur ingenium, id. 10, 6, 4: lactuca refragatur veneri, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 127: gloriae suae non refragari, Curt. 9, 5, 21.—*Absol.*: si materia non refragetur, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 5.

rĕfrēnātio (refraen-), ōnis, *f.* [refreno], *a bridling, curbing, restraining*: doloris, Sen. Ira, 3, 15.

rĕ-frēno (refraeno), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* * **I.** *To hold in with a bridle, to check, curb*: equos, Curt. 4, 16, 3.—**II.** In gen., *to bridle, check, curb, restrain, hold back.* **A.** Lit.: fluvios, Lucr. 6, 531; cf. aquas, Ov. H. 6, 87: materiem per membra, Lucr. 2, 276; cf.: copiam materiai, id. 2, 283.— **B.** Trop. (class.): religione refrenari, Lucr. 5, 114: blanda refrenat morsus voluptas, id. 4, 1085: adulescentes a gloriā, Cic. Cael. 31, 76; cf.: a reditu refrenavit, id. Phil. 11, 2, 4: juventutem, id. Div. 2, 2, 4: libidines, id. Par. 5, 1, 33: libidinem, id. Agr. 2, 20, 55: indomitam audeat Refrenare licentiam, Hor. C. 3, 24, 29: animum conscientiā sceleris avaritiaeque suae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 130: omnium opibus refrenare ac coërcere, id. Div. 2, 2, 4: cursum dicendi, Quint. 8, prooem. § 27: neque hac re severitas Papirii refrenari potest, Val. Max. 2, 7, 8: linguam, Vulg. Jacob. 1, 26.

rĕ-frĭco, ŭi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to rub* or *scratch open again, to gall, fret* (a favorite word of Cic.; otherwise rare). **A.** Lit., Cato, R. R. 87: vulnera, *to tear open*, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 2; so, vulnus, id. ib. 12, 18, a, 1; id. Fl. 23, 54: obductam jam cicatricem, id. Agr. 3, 2, 4.—**B.** Trop., *to excite afresh, renew*: memoriam pulcherrimi facti, Cic. Phil. 3, 7, 18; cf.: rei publicae praeterita fata, id. Pis. 33, 82: animum memoria refricare coeperat, id. Sull. 6, 19: ut illa vetus fabula refricaretur, id. Cael. 30, 71: alicujus desiderium ac dolorem, id. Fam. 5, 17, 4: dolorem oratione, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199: admonitu refricatur amor, Ov. R. Am. 729: lamentationes, App. M. 4, p. 154, 4.—* **II.** *Neutr.*, *to break out afresh, appear again*: crebro refricat lippitudo, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2.

rĕfrīgĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [refrigero]. **I.** Lit., *a cooling, coolness*: refrigeratio aestate, * Cic. Sen. 14, 46: aurae, Col. 11, 1, 16: caeli, Vitr. 6, 1, 3.—**II.** Transf., *a mitigation* of diseases, Veg. 5, 56, 1.

rĕfrīgĕrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [refrige ro], *cooling, refrigeratory* natura (lentis), Plin. 22, 25, 70, § 145 vis (seminis cicu tae), id. 25, 13, 95, § 151 potio, Pelag Vet 28 *med*

rĕfrīgĕrātrix, icis, *f* [refrigerator], *she that cools, cooling* natura refrigera trix Plin 19, 8, 38, § 127

rĕfrīgĕrĭum, ii, *n* [id], *a cooling*, trop, *a mitigation, consolation* (eccl Lat), Tert Apol 39 *med*, id adv Marc 3, 24, Vulg Psa. 65, 12, id 2 Tim 1, 16, Salv Avar 3 11

rĕ-frīgĕro, avi, ātum, 1, *v a.*, *to make cool* or *cold, to cool off, cool* (class) **I.** Lit ignis in aquam conjectus continuo restinguitur et refrigeratur, Cic. Rosc Com 6, 17, cf refrigerato et exstincto calore, id. N D 2, 9, 23 calorem, Quint 9, 4, 113 quod me frigus Dalmaticum, quod illinc ejecit, etiam hic refrigeravit, Cic Fam 5, 10, a, 1 membra partim ardentia partim refrigerata, id N D 1, 10, 24 aquam, Plin 31, 3, 23, § 38 frumentum, Cato, R R. 92, cf panem, Plin 22, 21, 28, § 56 unguentum, id. 13, 1, 2, § 13 plumbum, id 34, 18, 50, § 170 stomachum, id. 25, 13, 95, § 153 granaria (ventus), Varr R R 1, 57 *fin* quoad refrigeratur aër, id ib 2, 2, 11 Neronianas thermas, Mart 3, 25, 4, Plin 20, 3, 8, § 17 —*Absol*, Cic N D 2, 46, 119 novum (vinum) refrigerare, vetus calefacere, Varr ap Gell 13, 30, 14, cf refrigerant olera, coriandrum, cucumis, etc, Cels 2, 27 aceto summa vis est in refrigerando, Plin 23, 1, 27, § 54 —**B.** *To relieve, refresh* membra refrigerat unda Ov M 13, 903 podagras, Plin 20, 3, 8, § 17, cf ubi enim potest illa aetas aut calescere vel apricati one melius vel igni aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? Cic Sen 16, 57 refrigerandi sui causa Suet Vit Luc —**II.** Trop, *to cool off, to deprive of warmth* or *zeal*, hence, *pass*, *to be cooled, wearied, exhausted, to grow cool* or *languid* (cf. defervesco) defessa ac refrigera ta accusatione, Cic Verr 1, 10, 31 refrigerato jam levissimo sermone hominum provincialium, id Fam 3, 8, 1 refrigerato in ventionis amore, Quint Ep ad Tryph 2 cum Antonii librarius refrigeratus, ab Antonio transfugit ad Caesarem, *his zeal having cooled*, Vell 2, 83, 2 prudens (testis) aliquo urbane dicto refrigerandus est, qs *to throw cold water upon*, i e *to intimidate, check*, Quint 5, 7, 26, cf aegre perlegit, refrigeratus saepe a semetipso, i e *being often stopped, interrupted*, Suet Claud. 41 —Esp in late Lat alicui, *to refresh comfort, assist*, Tert Anim 51 *fin*, id ad Scap 4 *med* me refrigeravit, Vulg 2 Tim 1, 16, id. Exod 23, 12.

rĕfrīgescentĭa, ae, *f* [refrigesco] = refrigeratio, II, *an alleviation, mitigation*, Tert Anim 43

rĕ-frīgesco, frixi, 3, *v inch. n*, *to grow cold* or *cool* (class, most freq in the trop sense, and in Cic) **I.** Lit ubi id vinum refrixerit, in dolium refundito, Cato, R R 105 cor vulnere laesum refrixit, Ov M 12, 422 ager, Col 2, 15, 2 plaga per auras, Lucr 4, 703 sanguis vel calescit vel refrigescit, Cels 4, 3 —**II.** Trop, *to grow cold* or *remiss, to abate, grow stale, lose interest, to fail, flag* in strength or zeal illud crimen de nummis caluit re recenti, nunc in causa refrixit, Cic Planc 23, 55 calor ille cogitationis, qui scribendi mora refrixit, recepit ex integro vires, Quint 10, 3, 6 belli apparatus refrigescent, Cic Phil 5, 11, 30 res Ter Ad 2, 2, 25 Ruhnk, cf res interpellata bello, Cic Att 1, 19, 4 hasta Caesaris, *to go on coldly, to flag*, id Fam 9, 10, 3 Manut, 15, 17, 2 oratio, Quint 4, 3, 2, cf imagines mora stili, id 10, 7, 14 sortes plane, i e *have gone quite out of use*, Cic Div 2, 41, 87 quod de Pompeio Caninius agit, sane quam refrixit, id Q Fr 2, 6, 5 cum Romae a judiciis forum refrixerit, *has a cessation from judicial business*, id Att 1, 1, 2 Domitius cum Messala certus esse videbatur, Scaurus refrixerat, *had given up*, Cic. Q Fr 3, 2, 3, cf Memmius, id Att 4 18, 3 charitas multorum, Vulg Matt 24 12

rĕ-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3, *v a* [frango], *to break up, break open* (class, syn. perfringo, dissicio) **I.** Lit cellas Plaut Capt 4 4, 10 postes portasque, Enn. ap Serv ad Verg A 7, 622, and ap Hor S 1, 4, 61 (Ann v 271 Vahl), Caes B G 2, 33, Liv 10, 43, 24, 30, 25, 9 et saep al januam, Tac A. 14, 8 palatii fores, id H 1, 35 claustra, Cic Mur 8, 17, Val Fl 1, 595 carcerem, Liv 34, 44 *fin* glaebam et revol vere in pulverem, Col. 11, 2, 60 totas refringere vestes, *to tear open* Ov M 9, 208 radium solis refringi, *is refracted*, Plin 2, 59, 60, § 150 —**B.** In gen, *to break, break in pieces, break off* (poet. and in post Aug prose) quae demersa liquore obeunt, refracta videntur Omnia convorti sursumque supina revorti, Lucr 4, 440 refringit virgulta pede vago, Cat 63, 86 ramum, *to break off*, * Verg A 6 210, so, mucronem, Plin 8, 15, 17, § 41, cf aculeos, Plin Ep 3, 15, 3 silvas (Hyleus), Stat Th 4, 139 —**II.** Trop, *to break, break in pieces, check, weaken, destroy*, etc vim fluminis, Caes B G 7, 56, cf Liv 5, 37 impotentem dominationem, Nep Lys 1, 4, cf Teutonicas opes, Prop 3, 3 (4, 2), 44 nec Priami domus Achivos refringit, Hor C. 3, 3, 28 ingeniorum impetus, Plin Ep 9, 26, 7 claustra pudoris et reverentiae, id ib 2, 14 4 verba, *to mutilate* or *mangle speech*, like children Stat S 2, 1, 123

rĕfrīva or **rĕfĕrīva fāba,** *which was carried home at seed-time to be sacrificed*, as a good omen refriva, Fest p 277 Müll (refriva) fabam utique e frugibus referre mos est auspicii causa, quae ideo re feriva appellatur, Plin 18, 12, 30, § 119 Sillig *N cr*

* **rĕ-frondesco,** ĕre, *v inch n*, *to be covered with leaves again, to grow green again* palmes, Sid Carm 22, 46

rĕfŭga, ae, *comm* [refugio], *a runaway, fugitive* (post class. for perfuga, transfuga), Dig 48, 19, 8, § 6, 49, 16, 13, § 5, Tert Hab Mul 5, Vulg 2 Macc 5, 8

rĕ-fŭgio, fūgi, 3, *v n* and *a* (freq and class) **I.** *Neutr*, *to flee back, to run away, flee, escape* **A.** Lit ex alto, Caes B C 2, 23, cf ex castris in montem, id. ib 3, 99 *fin* ex caede in castra, Hirt B G 8, 36 ex cursu ad Philippum, Liv 23, 39 a Parthia, Just 42, 5, 3 acie refugere, Caes. B C 3, 95 velocissime, id B G 5, 35 —*Absol.*, Caes B G 7, 31, id. B C 3, 40, 3, 101, Liv 2, 50, 31, 36, Verg A 12, 449 —With *acc of distance* mille fugit refugit que vias (cervus), Verg A 12, 753 admissis equis ad suos refugerunt, Caes B C 2, 34 ad urbem, Liv 43, 47 *fin* in portum, Caes B C 3, 24 in aquam, Liv 21, 28 in silvam, Verg A 3, 258 in nemus, id ib 6, 472 intra tecta, id ib 7, 500 per devios tramites, Suet Aug 16 Syracusas, Cic Verr 2, 5, 38, § 101 domum, Suet Caes 16 —**2.** Of things refugiat timido sanguen, Enn ap Cic de Or 3, 58, 218, and id Fin 5, 11, 31 (Trag v 46 Vahl) (sol) ubi medio refugerit orbe, *shrinks from sight*, Verg G 1, 442 vites a caulibus ut a pestiferis et nocentibus refugere dicuntur, Cic N D 2, 47, 120 refugere oculi, Poet ap Cic Tusc 3, 12, 26 quo pridie refugisset (mare), Curt 9, 9, 26 —**b.** Of places, *to run back, recede* in the distance refugit ab litore templum, Verg A 3, 536, cf Plin 4, 12, 24, § 76 ex oculis visa refugit humus, *flees, disappears, vanishes*, Ov F 3, 590 nam praestat a mari longo potius intervallo quam brevi re fugisse (villas), Col 1, 5, 6 —**B.** Trop ne recordatione mei casus a consiliis fortibus refugiatis Cic Sest. 23, 51 ab instituta consuetudine, id. Att 1, 1, 4 ab hac oratio nis turpitudine, id Cael 17, 41 a genere hoc toto sermonis, id de Or 1 22, 99 a dicendo, id. ib 2, 3, 10 dum recordationes fugio refugio a te admonendo, id Att. 12, 18, 1, cf ab iis quae laedunt, Quint 4, 1, 44 animus luctu refugit, Verg A 2, 12 refugit animus eaque dicere reformidat, Cic Phil 14, 3, 9 possum multa tibi veterum praecepta referre, Ni refugis, *if you do not decline* (to hear them), Verg G 1, 177 —**2.** Pregn, *to flee, to take refuge with* a person or thing ad legatos, Cic Deiot 11 32 in arcem majorem, Liv 38, 29 ad planctus, Stat. S 5, 1, 30 ad carminis tranquillitatem tamquam ad portum facilliorem, Petr 118, 2 —**II.** *Act*, *to flee back, run away from* any thing, *to avoid, shun* a thing **A.** Lit judicem, Cic Rosc Com 15, 45 impetum armati Antiochi ceterorumque tela atque incursus refugit, id Caecin 8, 22 quod autem refugit (animal), id contra naturam est, id. N D 3, 13, 33 non modo id refugisti, id Verr 2, 5, 16, § 40 C Cassium obvium sibi, Suet. Caes 63 trepidus repente refugit Attollentem iras (anguem), Verg A 2, 380 (Cupido) refugit te, Hor C 4, 13, 10 —Poet, with *inf* nec Polyhymnia Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton, Hor C 1, 1, 34, Ov Am 3, 6, 5 —**B.** Trop (freq after the Aug per) refugit Foeda ministeria, Verg A 7, 618 vicina jurgia, Hor Ep 2, 2, 171 mandatum opus, Ov H 14, 50 haec vitia, Quint 4, 2, 43 delicatam modulandi voluptatem, id. 9, 4, 31 distinctionem quaestionum, id 4, 5, 6 id quod malum casurum putat refugit mens, Varr L L 6, § 48 Müll et alia, quae nunc memoriam meam refugiunt, *escape my memory*, Col 12, 52, 8 mortem natura refugit Aug Serm 172, 1

rĕfŭgĭum, ii, *n* [refugio], *a recourse, a taking refuge* (mostly post Aug, cf perfugium, asylum) **I.** Lit (not in Cic.) **A.** Abstr ad naves, Front Strat 1, 11 *fin* —In *plur* portas refugiis profugorum aperuere, Just 11, 4, 9 —**B.** Concr, *a place of refuge, a refuge* silvae tutius dedere refugium, Liv 9, 37 refugium abscondendi causa servo praestare, Dig 11, 3, 1, § 2 —In *plur*, Front Strat 1, 3 *fin* refugia aperire, Dig 7 1, 13, § 7 quos refugia montium receperunt, Just 2, 6, 11 —**II.** Trop, *a refuge* regum, populorum, nationum portus erat et refugium senatus, * Cic Off 2, 8, 26, Suet Tib 35 Dominus refugium pauperi, Vulg Psa. 9, 9 —In *plur* refugia salutis, Just 14, 2, 8

rĕfŭgus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *fleeing back, fleeing away, receding, vanishing* (poet and in post Aug prose, not in Virg or Hor) unda, Ov M 10, 42, cf flumen (with fugientia poma), id H 18, 182 fluctus, Luc. 1, 411 Nilus, id. 8, 526 mare, Stat Th 12, 634 latices, Claud in Ruf 2, 509 Nilus, Plin Pan 30, 4 equites irritato proelio sponte refugi, Tac H 2 24 umbra, *vanishing*, Val Fl. 4, 41 refugosque gerens a fronte capillos, *flying back*, Luc 10, 132 —With *gen* (late Lat) jejunii, Ambros in Psa 118, Serm 20, § 4 —*Subst* **rĕfŭgus,** i, *m* refugos sequi, *fugitives*, Tac A 13, 40, cf id H 3, 61

* **rĕfulgentĭa,** ae, *f* [refulgeo], *a reflected lustre, refulgence* lacunarium, App Flor p 359, 4

rĕ-fulgĕo, si (collat form refulgit, Lucr 2, 800 Lachm), 2, *v n*, *to flash back, reflect a shining light, to shine bright, glitter, glisten* (mostly poet) **I.** Lit, Lucr 2, 800 fervidus ille Canis stellarum luce refulget, Cic poet N D 2, 44, 114 Cynosura, id. ib 2, 41, 106 nautis Stella, Hor C 1, 12, 28 ut sol a liquida saepe refulget aquā, Ov A. A 2, 722 cum caerula nubes Solis inardescit radiis longeque refulget, Verg A 8, 623 galea radiis refulget, id ib 9, 374 Aeneas clara in luce refulsit, id ib 1, 588, cf id ib 2, 590 Venus rosea cervice, id ib 1, 402 corpus versicolori veste, Liv 7, 10 discolor auri aura per ramos, Verg A. 6, 204, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 92 armis refulgentibus, Liv 8, 10 —Poet. late refulgent Ossibus campi, Sil 9, 190 —**II.** Trop splendidaque a docto fama refulget avo, Prop 3 20 (4, 19) 8 Jovis Tutela refulgens, Hor C 2, 17, 23 si dolosi spes refulserit nummi, Pers prol 12, cf tum refulsit certa spes liberorum parentibus, Vell 2, 103, 4, Plin 35, 9, 36, § 60, Sedul 2, 227, 4, 153

rĕ-fundo, fudi, fusum, 3, *v a*, *to pour back, to pour out, cause to overflow*, etc (mostly poet and in post Aug prose) **I.** Lit quibus (vaporibus) aether renovatae que stellae atque omnis aether refundunt eodem et rursum trahunt indidem, * Cic N D 2, 46, 118 aequor refundit in aequor, Ov M 11, 488 ponto refuso, Verg G 2, 163, sanguinem v B infra luna glaciem refundit, *melts*, Plin 2, 101, 104, § 223 imis Stagna refusa vadis, *flowing back*, Verg A 1, 126, cf Acheronte refuso, id ib 6, 107 unda refunditur, Stat Th 9, 465 Tiberis refusus, Tac H 1, 86 refusus Oceanus, i e *flowing back into itself* (the Homeric ἀψόρροος), Verg A. 7, 225, Luc 8, 797 —**B.** Transf, of things not liquid refunditur alga *is flung back*, Verg A 7, 590 intestina, Cels 7, 16 quam libenter tot spoliatis, tot trucidatis sanguinem et bona

refudisses, i. e. *hadst given back, restored*, Plin. Pan. 40, 4; cf.: refudimus Nilo suas copias, id. ib. 31, 3: quod accepit, Dig. 12, 4, 5 *fin.*: fructus venditori, ib. 18, 2, 6: invicem impensas, ib. 19, 5, 5, § 4: huic dabis loricam, quam refundat, Val. Imp. ap. Treb. Pol. Claud. 14, 6; Veg. Mil. 1, 20. — Poet.: refusa Conjugis in gremium, *stretched out, lying at length*, Luc. 8, 105: refusis in spatium immensum campis, i. e. *outspread*, Sil. 13, 322.— **II.** Trop.: fletu super ora refuso, *pouring forth*, Ov. M. 11, 657 (dub.; al. profuso): necem in Tatiani consilia, i. e. *to infuse*, Spart. Hadr. 9: per cujus oboedientiam humani generis culpa deleta, refusa justitia est, *checked, satisfied*, Ambros. Apol. David, 17, § 81.

rĕ-fuscātus, a, um, *adj.*, *darkened, obscured* (late Lat.): luna sanguineo oculo refuscata est, Cassiod. Compl. Apoc. 12.

* **rĕfūsē**, *adv.* [refusus], *overflowingly; comp.*: refusius egesta humus, i. e. *mellowed or loosened by digging and fermenting*, Col. 4, 1, 3 dub. (others read: refusus ex egestā humo).

rĕfūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [refundo], *an overflowing*: umoris, Macr. S. 1, 21 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *a restitution*: possessionum, Ambros. Apol. David, 8, § 42.

* **rĕfūsōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of or belonging to giving back*: litterae, *in which something is remitted*, Sid. Ep. 9, 10.

rĕfūsus, a, um, *Part.*, from refundo.

rĕfūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [refuto], *that may be rejected or refuted; hence, contemptible*, Ambros. in Luc. 8, § 49; id. Spir. Sanct. 2, 8, § 80.

rĕfūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]; in rhet., *a refutation*, Cic. Top. 25, 93; Quint. 5, 13, 1; 3, 9, 5; 4, 3, 15; 6, 3, 72.

rĕfūtātĭuncŭla, ae, *f.* [refutatio], *petty attempts at refutation* (late Lat.), Aug. Alterc. Ecc. et Syn. p. 1133.

rĕfūtātor, ōris, *m.* [refuto], *a refuter*, Arn. 1, 18.

rĕfūtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of or belonging to refutation, refutatory*: preces, Cod. Just. 7, 61, 1 *fin.*; 7, 62, 18; Symm. Ep. 1, 31.

* **rĕfūtātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a refutation*: refutatu, Lucr. 3, 525.

rĕfūto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [root fu-; Gr. χυ-, χεϝω, χεῦμα; cf.: fundo, futtilis, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 204 sq.], *to check, drive back, repress.* **I.** Lit.: semper illas nationes nostri imperatores refutandas potius bello quam lacessandas putaverunt, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 32.—**II.** Trop., *to repel, repress, resist, restrain, oppose* (freq. and class.; syn.: reicio, reprimo). **A.** In gen.: virtutem aspernari ac refutare, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 44: refutetur ac reiciatur ille clamor, id. Tusc. 2, 33, 55: alicujus cupiditatem, id. Fam. 1, 9, 25: vitam, *to contemn*, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 4, 218 (H. 1, 73 Dietsch); cf.: temporis munera, Quint. 10, 6, 6: alicujus libidinem, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 4: nummum, Sol. 22 *med.*: ad mortem si te (Fors dicta refutet!) Prodiderim, *may fate avert*, Verg. A. 12, 41.—**B.** In partic., *to repel, rebut* any thing by speech, etc.; *to confute, refute, disprove* (syn.: refello, redarguo): res refutat id, Lucr. 2, 245; 2, 867: nemo te ita refutandum ut gravem adversarium arbitrabatur, Cic. Vatin. 1, 1: testes, id. Font. 1, 1: nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus, deinde contraria refutare, id. de Or. 2, 19, 80; so (opp. confirmare) Quint. 5, prooem. § 2: neque refutanda tantum, sed contemnenda, elevanda, ridenda sunt, id. 6, 4, 10: perjuria testimoniis, Cic. Font. 16, 35: oratio re multo magis quam verbis refutata, id. Imp. Pomp. 17, 52: infamiam pudicitiae posterae vitae castitate, Suet. Aug. 71: quos tum, ut pueri, refutare domesticis testibus solebamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 2: a te refutentur, id. Fam. 9, 11, 2: tribunos oratione feroci, Liv. 2, 52 *fin.*— Poet., with *object-clause*: si quis corpus sentire refutat, *denies*, Lucr. 3, 350.

* **rēgālĭŏlus**, i, *m. dim.* [regalis], *a small bird*, perh. *the wren*: avis regaliolus, Suet. Caes. 81.

rēgālis, e, *adj.* [rex], *of or belonging to a king, kingly, royal, regal.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.*: regalis corporis custodias agere, Naev. ap. Non. p. 323, 1: genus civitatis, Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 41; id. Leg. 3, 7, 15; cf.: res publica, id. Rep. 3, 35, 47: nomen, id. ib. 2, 30, 53 (shortly afterwards: nomen regis): imperium, id. ib. 1, 38, 60: sceptrum, Ov. M. 5, 422: domus, id. ib. 1, 171: praesidium, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 30: nomisma, id. ib. 2, 1, 234: virtus et sapientia, Cic. Rep. 2, 12, 24: quiddam praestans et regale, id. ib. 1, 45, 69; cf.: ut sapere, sic divinare regale ducebant, id. Div. 1, 40, 89: virgo, *a king's daughter*, Ov. A. A. 1, 697.—Poet.: comae, i. e. *of Lavinia*, Verg. A. 7, 75: carmen, *treating of kings*, Ov. P. 4, 16, 9: scriptum, id. Tr. 2, 553: situs pyramidum, Hor. C. 3, 30, 2: regalia fulmina, quorum vi tangitur vel comitium vel principalia urbis liberae loca, quorum significatio regnum civitati minatur, Caecin. ap. Sen. Q. N. 2, 49, 2.—*Comp.*: regum rex regalior, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 45. — *Sup.*: munus, quod regalissimum est, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. 2, 30. — **B.** *Subst.*: **rēgāles**, ium, *m.* **1.** *Those belonging to a royal family, princes of the blood royal*, βασιλικοί: regales decem, Amm. 16, 12, 26; so Cod. Th. 7, 19; cf. Gramm. ap. Putsch. p. 2205.—**2.** REGALIUM ORDO, an unexplained phrase in an inscr. at Formiae, Inscr. Orell. 3884.—**C.** *Subst.*: **rēgālĭa**, ium, *the residence of the king*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 30; 11, 17.—Hence, trop.: animae regalia in capite, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 8, 56.—**II.** Transf., *usual with kings, worthy of a king, regal, splendid*: ornatus, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 69: sententia, id. Off. 1, 13, 38: luxus, Verg. A. 1, 637: cultus, Hor. C. 4, 9, 15: divitiae, id. Ep. 1, 12, 6: impendia, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 110: animus, Liv. 27, 19 et saep.—Hence, *adv.*: **rēgālĭter**, *royally, regally*; in a good sense, *splendidly, magnificently*: sacrificio regaliter Minervae confecto, Liv. 42, 51, 2: revocatus, Amm. 30, 1, 4. — *Comp.*: postea vero regalius initiabatur, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. 1, 7.—**2.** In a bad sense, *despotically, domineeringly*: precibus minas regaliter addere, Ov. M. 2, 397: turgidus, Amm. 29, 1, 18.

rĕ-gammans, antis, *adj.* [gamma], *having the form of the digamma, digammate* (late Lat.): limes, Aggen. ap. Front. p. 62 Goes.: linea, Auct. Limit. p. 254 ib.

rĕgĕlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [regelo], *a thawing* (late Lat.), Aggen. ap. Front. pp. 57 and 70 Goes.

rĕgĕlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, qs. to unfreeze, i. e. *to thaw, warm* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: solum aedificii, Col. 1, 5, 8; Mart. 3, 93, 17: sucina regelata manu, id. 11, 8, 6: vites regelatae siccantur, Col. 11, 2, 7 Schneid. *N. cr.*: Riphaeae torpentia frigore brumae, Col. poët. 10, 78. — * **B.** Trop.: jam aetas mea contenta est suo frigore: vix mediā regelatur aestate, Sen. Ep. 67, 1.—**II.** *To air, cool off*: granaria, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 3.

rĕ-gĕmo, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to resound with sighs or groans* (perh. only in the foll. passages): abjunctis regemunt tabulata cavernis, Stat. Th. 5, 389: regemunt lacus, id. ib. 8, 17.

rĕgĕnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [regenero], *a being born again, regeneration* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 20, 5; Vulg. Matt. 19, 28; id. Tit. 3, 5: lavacrum regenerationis, *of baptism*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8, 5.

rĕ-gĕnĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to bring forth again, reproduce* (Pliny and eccl. Lat.): signa quaedam naevosque et cicatrices etiam regenerari, Plin. 7, 11, 10, § 50: platani satae regeneravere vitium, id. 12, 1, 5, § 11.—**II.** Transf., *to bring forth something similar, to represent*: ipse avum regeneravit Aethiopem, *represented, resembled*, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 51; so, patrem Tiberium, id. 14, 22, 28, § 145.—**III.** Trop., *to regenerate*, Vulg. 1 Pet. 1, 3.

rĕgermĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [regermino], *a springing forth, sprouting, or germinating again*, Plin. 17, 20, 34, § 147; 19, 7, 36, § 122.

rĕ-germĭno, āre, *v. n.*, *to spring forth, sprout, or germinate again*, Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 141; 19, 7, 36, § 122; Calp. Ecl. 4, 111.

rĕ-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3, *v. a.*, *to bear, carry, or bring back* (freq. only after the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit.: si summa terra sublata ex fundo meo et alia regesta esset, Dig. 7, 4, 24 *fin.*: terram e fossā, Liv. 44, 11: tellurem, *to throw back*, Ov. M. 11, 188: humum, *to throw up*, Col. 11, 3, 5; cf. *subst.*: **rĕgestum**, i, *n.*, *earth thrown up*, id. 11, 3, 10; 4, 1, 3; 3, 13, 8: radios, Plin. 37, 9, 47, § 131; Sen. Ep. 15, 3: decoquunt in ahenis levi igni duas partes (amurcae) quoad regerant, i. e. *cause to fly off, evaporate*, Varr. R. R. 1, 64, 2.—**B.** Transf., of written remarks, *to enter, transcribe, record, register*: aliquid in commentarios, Quint. 2, 11, 7: scholas in hos commentarios, id. 3, 6, 59.—Hence, in late Lat.: **rĕgesta**, ōrum, *n.*, *subst.*, *a list, catalogue, register*, Vop. Prob. 2, § 2; Prud. στεφ. 10, 1131.—**II.** Trop., *to throw or cast back, to retort* (cf. refero): Stoicos, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 19, 1; cf. Plin. 13, 15, 29, § 91: convicia, Hor. S. 1, 7, 29: contagia regerimus, *wish away from us*, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 35: invidiam in aliquem, Quint. 11, 1, 22; so, invidiam, Tac. H. 3, 78: crimen ipsi, Sen. Hippol. 720: culpam in illos, *to throw the blame on them*, Plin. Ep. 10, 19 (30), 2.

rĕgestum, i, v. regero, I.

rĕgestus, a, um, *Part.*, from regero.

rēgĭa, ae, v. regius, I. B.

rĕgĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [rego], *that may be ruled, governable, tractable* (post-class.): juventus, Amm. 16, 12, 9: acies, id. 19, 7, 8.

rēgĭē, *adv.*, v. regius *fin.*

Rēgienses, v. Regium.

rēgĭfĭcē, *adv.*, v. regificus *fin.*

rēgĭ-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [rex-facio], *kingly, royal, regal*, i. q. *magnificent, sumptuous* (poet.): epulae paratae Regifico luxu, Verg. A. 6, 605; cf.: mensae paratu Regifico, Val. Fl. 2, 652; Ambros. Virg. 3, 6, § 27. —*Adv.*: **rēgĭfĭcē**, *royally, splendidly, magnificently, sumptuously*: instructa domus, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 122 Vahl.): exstructae mensae, Sil. 11, 273.

rēgĭ-fŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [rex-fuga, the king's flight], *a festival celebrated on the 24th of February, to commemorate the expulsion of the kings*, Aus. Ecl. Fer. Rom. 13; Fest. p. 278 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 279 ib.; Kalend. Maff. ap. Orell. Inscr. II. p. 384; called regis fuga, Ov. F. 2, 685.

* **rĕ-gigno**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to beget or bear again, to reproduce*, Lucr. 5, 244.

1. rēgillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [regius], *royal, regal, magnificent*: inducula, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 39: tunica, Varr. ap. Non. 539, 10; cf. Fest. s. h. v. p. 286 Müll.

2. Rēgillus, i, *m.* **I.** *A town of the Sabines, whence Appius Claudius emigrated to Rome*, Liv. 2, 16 Drak.; also called **Rēgilli**, ōrum, *m.*, Suet. Tib. 1.—Hence, **Rēgillānus**, a, um, and **Rēgillensis**, e, *adj.*, *of or belonging to Regillus*: Claudius Appius Regillanus, Suet. Tib. 2: Claudius Regillensis, Liv. 8, 15.—**II.** *A small lake in Latium* (the mod. *Cornufelle*), *celebrated for the victory over the Latins gained there by the Romans under the dictator Postumius*, Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 11; called also lacus Regillus, Liv. 2, 19; Plin. 33, 2, 11, § 38; and Regilli lacus, Flor. 1, 11, 2; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 16.— Hence, **Rēgillensis**, *surname of the* Postumii: M. Postumio Regillensi, Liv. 4, 49, 7: A. et L. Postumii Regillenses, id. 6, 22, 5.—**III.** *A Roman surname in the Æmilian* gens, Cic. Att. 12, 24, 2: M. Aemilius Regillus, Liv. 24, 7 *fin.*; 8; 29, 11 *fin.*; 38.

rĕgĭmen, ĭnis, *n.* [rego], *a guiding, guidance, direction* (freq. only after the Aug. per., esp. in Tac.; not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: regimen equorum exercere, Tac. A. 13, 3 *fin.*: classis, Vell. 2, 85, 2; cf.: procellis regimen impedire, Tac. A. 2, 23: equarum, id. ib. 13, 3: vocis sermonisque regimen primores (dentes) tenet, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 70.—**B.** Poet., concr., *a rudder*: frangitur et regimen, Ov. M. 11, 552: regimen carinae Flectere, id. ib. 3, 593: cum magnus inhorruit Auster . . . Non regimen prodest, Petr. poët. 123, 235. — **II.** Trop., *a guiding, governing, directing; rule, guidance, government, command.* **A.** In gen.: in quo (sc. animo) consilium vitae regimenque locatum est, * Lucr. 3, 95: regimen totius magistratūs penes Appium erat, Liv. 3, 33: rerum, id. 6, 6: summae rei penes Germanicum, Tac. A. 1, 31: regimen tenere, id. ib. 13, 49: cohortium, id. ib. 12, 42: morum legumque, Suet. Aug. 27 *fin.*: virtutis vestrae, Tac. H. 1, 84: in om-

nia regimen, id A 3, 47 —**B.** In partic, *the direction of State affairs, rule, government*, Enn ap Fest p 278 (Ann v 400 Vahl), id ap Censor Fragm c 14 (Trag v 331 ib) regimen suscipere, Tac A 4, 9 regimen manu tractare cruentum, Stat Th 11, 658 —**C.** Concr, *a ruler, director, governor* regimen rerum, i e *of the State*, Liv 4, 31, 5 rerum humanarum, Val Max 1, 1, 9

rĕgĭmentum, i, *n* [rego] *rule, government* (post class for regimen), usually in *plur*, Dig 1, 11, 1, Amm 25, 9, 7, 28, 1, 7 —In *sing*, Fest s. v. regimen, p 278 Müll

rēgīna, ae, *f* [rex, cf the Sanscr rag ni, the same] *a queen* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen, Plaut Stich 1, 2, 76, id. Trin 1, 2, 170 al —**B.** In partic, of *Cleopatra*, Cic. Att 14, 8, 1, 14, 20, 1; 15, 15, 2, Hor C 1, 37, 7 al, Suet Aug 69 —Of *Dido*, Verg A 1, 303, 454, 697, 717 —Of *the wife of Latinus*, Verg A 12, 659 —Sarcastically regina Bithynica, of *Cæsar*, as paramour of King Nicomedes, Bibul Suet Caes 49 sacrorum, *the wife of the* rex sacrificulus Macr S 1, 15 *fin*, Paul ex Fest p 113 Müll, cf Serv ad Verg A 4, 137 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A goddess* Juno, Plaut Cist 2 1 37, Cic Verr 2, 5, 72, § 184, Liv 5, 21, Verg A 1, 9, 1, 46 o Venus, regina Gnidi Paphique, Hor C 1, 30, 1, cf id ib 3, 26, 11 siderum regina bicornis, Luna, id C S 35 Calliope, id C 3, 4, 2 regina nemorum, i e *Diana*, Sen Hippol 406 —**B.** *A daughter of a king, a princess* (cf rex and regulus), so of *Ariadne*, Verg A. 6, 28 —Of *Medea*, Ov H 12, 1 —Of *the daughters of Darius*, Curt 3, 11, 25, 3, 12, 12, cf also in apposition regina sacerdos (of Rhea Silvia) Verg A 1, 273 virgines reginae, Curt 3, 12, 21 —**C.** *A noble woman, a lady* sed istae reginae domi Suae fuere ambae (opp ancillae), Plaut Truc 2 6, 50 quia solae utuntur his reginae, Ter Eun 1, 2, 88, Mart 10, 64, 1 —**D.** In gen, *she that is first, a leader, directress, mistress* (mostly poet) silvestris regina chori, i e *the leader*, Stat Th 4 379 Alpini veluti regina cupressus Verticis, id ib 6, 854 Appia regina viarum, id S 2, 2, 12 —**III.** Trop, *a queen, mistress*, etc oratio omnium rerum regina, Pac ap Non 113, 32, id ap Cic de Or 2 44, 187, and ap Quint 1, 12, 18 (justitia) omnium est domina et regina virtutum, Cic Off 3, 6, 28 regina Pecunia, Hor Ep 1, 6, 37 volucrum, Mart 5, 55, 1

rĕgĭo, onis, *f* [rego], *a direction, line* (rare but class) **I.** Lit · nullâ regione viai Declinare, Lucr 2 249, cf notâ excedo regione viarum, Verg A 2, 737 de recta regione deflecto Cic Verr 2, 5, 68, § 176 haec eadem est nostrae rationis regio et via, id ib 2, 5, 70, § 181, cf oppidi murus ab planitie recta regione, si nullus anfractus intercederet, MCC passus aberat, Caes B G 7, 46, and non recta regione iter instituit, sed ad laevam flexit, Liv 21, 31 declinamus item motus nec tempore certo nec regione loci certa *nor in a specified direction*, Lucr 2, 260, cf id 2, 293, Curt 8, 9, 2 (Hercynia silva) rectâ fluminis Danubii regione pertinet, Caes B G 6, 25 7, 46, Curt 7, 7, 4 ubi primos superare regionem castrorum animum adverterunt *the line*, Caes. B C 1, 69 eam esse naturam et religionem provinciae tuae, ut, etc i e *the situation*, Cic Fam 1, 7, 6 traicere amnem in regionem insulae, Curt 8 13, 23 —**B.** E regione, adverbially **a.** *In a straight line, directly* e regione moveri (opp declinare), Cic Fat 9, 18, so of the rectilinear motion of atoms, id ib 20, 46 ferri petere, id Fin 1, 6, 19 ut cadat e regione loci, qua dirigit aestus, *straight down perpendicularly*, Lucr 6, 823, cf id. 6, 833 —**b.** *In the opposite direction, over against, exactly opposite*, constr with *gen*, *dat*, or *absol* (α) With *gen* (luna) cum est e regione solis Cic N D 2, 40, 103 erat e regione oppidi collis, Caes B G 7, 36 castris positis e regione unius eorum pontium, quos, etc, id ib 7, 35 praesidio e regione castrorum relicto, id ib 7, 61 *fin* rates duplices e regione molis collocabat, id B C 1, 25 e regione turris id B G 7, 25 —(β) With *dat* dicitis, esse e regione nobis e contraria parte terrae, qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra vestigia quos ἀντίποδας vocatis, Cic Ac. 2, 39, 123 · e regione castris castra ponere, Caes B G 7, 35 —(γ) *Absol* acie e regione instructâ, Nep Milt 5, 3 —***c.** Trop, *on the other hand, on the contrary* (late Lat, syn · e contra) Arabes camelorum lacte vivunt, e regione septentrionales, etc, Hier adv Jovin. 2, 7 —**II.** Transf **A.** *The line which bounds the sight, the visual line, boundary line, boundary* (cf limes, finis) **1.** Primarily in the lang of augury intra eas regiones, qua oculi conspiciant, Varr L L. 7, § 9 Müll nempe eo (sc lituo) Romulus regiones direxit tum, cum urbem condidit ab Attio Navio per lituum regionum facta descriptio, Cic Div 1, 17, 31 lituus, quo regiones vincere terminavit, id N D 2, 3, 9 regionibus ratis, id. Leg 2, 8, 21 —**2.** In gen, *a boundary line, limit, boundary*, usually in *plur* **a.** Lit · anteponatur omnibus Pompeius, cujus res gestae atque virtutes iisdem quibus solis cursus regionibus ac terminis continentur, Cic Cat 4, 10, 21, cf caeli regionibus terminare, id ib 3, 11, 26 orbis terrae regiones, id Arch 10, 23 —Rare in *sing* quae regione orbem terrarum definiunt, Cic Balb 28, 64 —**b.** Trop ejus (argumenti) nunc regiones, limites, confinia De terminabo, Plaut Poen prol. 45 animus si, quibus regionibus vitae spatium circumscriptum est, eisdem omnes cogitationes terminaret suas, Cic Arch 11, 29 pars (quaestionum) circumscripta modicis regionibus, id. de Or 2, 16, 68 vix facile sese regionibus officii continere, id Agr 2, 35, 97 —**3.** *A quarter, region* of the heavens or the earth (mostly poet) (Nilus) exoriens penitus media ab regione diei, Lucr 6, 723, so id 6, 732 etiam regio (lunae mutatur) quae tum est aquilonaris, tum australis, Cic N D 2, 19, 50 deinde subter mediam regionem sol obtinet, id Rep 6, 17, 17 atque eadem regio Vesper et Ortus erunt, Ov Ib 38, cf vespertina, Hor S 1, 4, 30, Vitr 4, 5, 1 caeli in regione serena, Verg A. 8, 528 regione occidentis, Liv 33, 17, Just 18, 3, 10 —**B.** *A portion* (of the earth or heavens) *of indefinite extent*, *a tract territory, region* (cf tractus, plaga) **1.** Lit **a.** In gen in hac regione, Plaut Cist 4, 2, 42 locum delegit in regione pestilenti salubrem, Cic Rep 2, 6, 11 agri fertilissima regio, Caes B G 7, 13 *fin* qua te regione reliqui? Verg A. 9, 390 regione portae Esquilinae, *in the region, neighborhood*, Liv 3, 66 *fin* Drak, 25, 25, 30, 33, 17, cf Oud de Auct B Alex. 30, 7, for which e regione castrorum, *in the vicinity of the camp*, Liv 10, 43 Drak ea regione qua Sergius erat, id. 5, 8 tam vasta, Just 13, 7, 3 acclivis, Col 3, 13, 8 · deserta siti regio, Verg A 4, 42.— *Plur* hi loci sunt atque hae regiones, quae mihi ab ero sunt demonstratae, Plaut. Ps 2, 2, 1 cur in his ego te conspicor regionibus? Ter Eun 5, 8 32 qui innumerabiles mundos infinitasque regiones mente peragravisset, Cic Fin 2, 31, 102 terrae maximae regiones inhabitabiles, id N D 1, 10, 24 et saep —**b.** In partic (α) *A portion of country* of indefinite extent, *a territory, province, district, region*, esp freq in *plur*, *lands, territories* at regione locoque alio terrisque remotis, Lucr 2, 534 Trebonium ad eam regionem, quae Aduaticis adjacet, depopulandam mittit, Caes B G 6, 33 in ejusmodi regione atque provincia, quae mari cincta esset, Cic Fl 12, 27 quae regio orave terrarum erat latior? id Sest 30, 66 regio Pedana, Hor Ep 1, 4, 2 quorum hominum regio, id ib 1, 15, 2 Sogdiana, Curt 7, 10, 1 Cantium, quae regio est maritima omnis, Caes B G 5, 14 quae regio totius Galliae media habetur, id ib 6, 13 Sida, quae extrema regio est provinciae meae, Lentul ap Cic Fam 12, 15 5 ubi major atque illustrior incidit res clamore per agros regionesque significant, Caes B G 7, 3 principes regionum atque pagorum inter suos jus dicunt, id ib 6 23 alias regiones partesque peteret id ib 6 43 *fin*, cf so with partes, id. B C 1, 25 deinde in quattuor regiones dividi Macedoniam Unam fore et primam partem, quod, etc. Secundam fore regionem, quam, etc., Liv 45, 29 quod erant propinquae regiones, Caes B C 3, 34 ut quam latissimas regiones praesidiis teneret id ib 3, 44 —Sometimes *a district with its people* tractus ille celeberrimus, tota denique nostra illa aspera et montuosa et felix et fautrix suorum regio, Cic. Planc 9, 22 —(β) A principal division of the city of Rome, and of the territory around Rome, *a quarter, ward, district circle* (of these, under Servius Tullius, there were in the city four, and in the Roman territory twenty six, under Augustus, there were fourteen in the city), Laelius Felix ap Gell 15, 27, 4, Plin 3, 5, 9, § 66, Varr ap Non. 43, 10, Suet Aug 30, Tac A 14, 12, 15, 40, Inscr Orell 4 sq et saep, cf Niebuhr, Gesch 1, p 458 sq regio quaedam urbis aeternae, Amm 22, 9, 3, 16, 10 15 —Of other cities, Inscr Orell 6, 768 —Hence, A REGIONIBVS, *a captain of a quarter*, Inscr Murat 894, 8, 895 4 and 5 —(γ) Of the provinces into which Italy was divided by Augustus, *a province, division* descriptionem ab eo (Augusto) factum Italiae totius in regiones undecim, Plin 3, 5, 6, § 46, 3, 11, 16, § 99, 3, 12, 17, § 106 al —**2.** Trop, *a province, department, sphere* dum in regionem astutiarum mearum te induco, ut scias Juxta mecum mea consilia Plaut Mil 2, 2, 78, 3, 3, 13 idque (consilium) situm mediâ regione in pectoris haeret, Lucr 3, 140 ceterae fere artes se ipsae per se tuentur singulae, benedicere autem non habet definitam aliquam regionem, cujus terminis saepta teneatur, *has no determinate province*, Cic de Or 2, 2, 5 eadem est nostrae rationis regio et via, *compass and course*, id Verr 2, 5, 70, § 181 —**3.** *The country, the field* (late Lat) herba regionis, Vulg Gen 2, 5 ligna, id Ezech 17, 24, id Joel, 1, 19 bestiae, id Ezech 31, 13

rĕgĭōnālis, e, *adj* [regio], *of* or *belonging to a province* or *region* concilium, *provincial* (opp plenarium), Aug Bapt contr Donat 7, 53 —*Adv* **rĕgĭōnālĭter,** *by provinces* or *regions*, = regionatim, App de Mundo, 23, p 68, 2, Cael Aur Acut 2, 29, 157

rĕgĭōnātim, *adv* [id], *by districts* or *wards* regionatim commerciis interruptis, Liv 45, 30, 1, 40, 51 *fin* (edidit) ludos regionatim Urbe tota, Suet Caes 39

rēgistōrĭa, ae, *f* [re gero], *a treasurer* (late Lat), Caes Reg ad Verg 26

Rēgium (Rhēg-) (Lĕpĭdi), ii, *n* **I.** *A city in* Gallia Cisalpina, *on the* Via Aemilia, now *Reggio*, Brut ap Cic Fam 11, 9, 2, 12 5, 2, Inscr Orell 78 and 3983 —Hence, **Rēgienses,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Regium*, Cic Fam 13, 7, 4, Inscr Orell 4133 —**II.** *A city in the southern part of Calabria on the Sicilian strait, now Reggio*, Cic Verr 2, 2, 33, §§ 55, 56, 2 4, 60, § 135, Sall J 28, 6, Liv 23, 30, 9, Tac A 1, 53 (called Region, Ov M 14, 48) —Hence, **Rēgīnus (Rhēg-),** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Regium* litora, Sil 13, 94 ager, Cic Phil 1, 3, 7 municipes, id ib 1, 3 7, § 8 —Hence, as *subst* **I.** *Plur* **Rēgīni,** ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Regium*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 11 *fin*, 2, 5, 18 *fin*, id Att 15, 7, 1 —**II.** *Sing* **Rēgīnus,** i, *m*, *a Roman name, a commander on the southern coast*, A U C 705, Cic Att 10, 12, 1

rēgĭus, a, um, *adj* [rex] *of* or *belonging to a king, kingly, royal, regal.* **I.** Lit cum esset habendus rex, quicumque genere regio natus esset, Cic Rep 1, 33, 50 potestas, id ib 2, 9, 15, 2, 23, 43, 2, 32, 56 nomen, id. ib 2, 23, 43, 2, 28, 51 civitas id ib 2, 29, 52 insignia, id ib 2, 17, 31 ornatus, id. ib 2, 21, 38, id. Tusc 1, 48, 116 apparatus, id Rep 6, 10, 10 exercitus, Caes B C 3, 104 praefectus, id ib 3, 104 et saep anni, i e *the reign of the kings* (at Rome) Cic Rep 2, 15, 29, 2, 30, 53 auctio, i e *of royal property*, Plin 29, 4, 30, § 96 ales i e *the eagle*, Ov M 4, 362 genus imperii proximum similitudini regiae, *very much resembling regal power*, Cic Rep 2 32, 56 bellum, *with a king*, id Imp Pomp 17, 50 regios nutus tueri, *purposes*, id Fam 12, 1, 1 regia, crede mihi, res est succurrere lapsis, *befitting kings*, Ov P 2, 9, 11, cf regia res scelus est, id F 6, 595 sponsus, Hor C 3, 2, 10 genus, id ib 2, 4, 15 sanguis, id ib 3, 27, 65 · stirps, Curt 6, 2, 8 virgo, *princess* Ov M 2, 570, 13, 523 puer, Verg A 1, 677 conjux, id ib 2, 783 parens, Ov M 13, 484 legatio, Liv 35, 32 imperium, Sen Med 189 cohors, Curt 10 7, 16 interitus regii, Val Max. 1, 8, 11 su

perbum istud et regium, nisi, etc, Plin. Pan 7, 6 —Hence, esp · lex regia, *a law investing the emperor with all the power and authority of the Roman people*, Just Inst 1, 2, 6 Sandars ad loc —As *subst* **A. Rēgii,** ōrum, *m* **1.** (Sc milites) *The royal troops, the king's soldiers*, Nep Dat 1, 4.— **2.** *The satraps of the king, the nobles of the royal court*, Nep Ages 8, 3 —**B. rēgia,** ae, *f* **1.** (Sc domus) *A royal palace, castle, fortress, residence, the court* (cf: aula, palatium). in regia regem ipsum quasi pro ductum esse ad dignitatem, Cic Fin. 3, 16, 52; Caes B C 3, 112· in vestibulo regiae, Liv. 1, 40: exaedificata, id. 35, 31· regiam occupare, Hor C 2, 18, 6; Ov. F. 4, 599: opulenta, Cat 62, 44 Polycratis regia, Suet Calig. 21 —**b.** In partic, *the royal castle of Numa, situated on the* Sacra Via, *close by the temple of Vesta, used subsequently for priestly purposes* (for appointed sacrifices, for meetings of the priests, as a residence of the Pontifex, etc): haec est a sacris quae via nomen habet; Hic locus est Vestae, qui Pallada servat et ignem; Hic fuit antiqui regia parva Numae, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 30; cf id. F 6, 264; Varr. L. L 6, § 12 Müll.; Fest p 178 ib; Macr S 1, 15; 16; S C ap Gell 4, 6, 2; Plin Ep 4, 11, 6; Serv Verg A. 8, 363; Cic Mil 14, 37 Ascon.; id. Att 10, 3, a, 1; Plin. 34, 8, 18, § 48 al.—Hence, atrium regium, *the hall of this* regia, Liv. 26, 27, 3 —**c.** Transf. (α) *The royal tent* in a camp, Liv 2, 12, 10; cf. armatus exercitus regiam obsedit, Curt 9, 5, 30; 6, 2, 9. vestibulum regiae, id. 7, 1, 4 — (β) *The court*, i e *the royal family, the king and his courtiers* (cf aula; first under Aug): tulit et Romana regia sceleris tragici exemplum, Liv 1, 46 quicunque propinquitate regiam contigisset, id. 24, 22 *fin*; Tac A 6, 34: Callistus prioris quoque regiae peritus, id. ib 11, 29; cf. id. ib 14, 13; Petr poët 5, 4, Curt 6, 6, 2.—*(γ) Poet., like aula, *a court for the cattle, cattle yard*: gregis regia, Val. Fl. 5, 67.—**2.** (Sc urbs) *A royal city, residence, capital* (poet and in post-Aug prose) Croesi regia Sardes, Hor Ep 1, 11, 2· non haec dotalis regia Amatae, i e Laurentum, Verg A. 9, 737: Caesarea, Jubae regia, Plin 5, 2, 1, § 20 —**3.** A pure Lat name for basilica, *a colonnade, portico, hall* (not ante Aug): dum lectica ex regia domum redeo, Aug ap Suet Aug 76: theatri, Suet Aug 31 *fin*; Ascon. ap Cic Aem. Scaur § 45 (p 27 Orell), cf Vitr. 5, 7 *fin*; Stat S 1, 1, 30 —**4.** A pure Lat name for the plant basilisca (v. h v), App Herb 128 —**II.** Trop, *royal, regal, princely, splendid, magnificent, distinguished* (mostly poet and in post-Aug prose for the class regalis)· forma, Plaut Mil. 1, 1, 10: moles, *splendid edifices*, Hor C 2, 15, 1: vestis, Vulg Act 12, 21.—As an epithet of any remarkable production of nature or art· olea, Col. 5, 8, 3, 12, 49, 2; 7: pira, id. 5, 10, 18; 12, 10, 4; Plin 15, 15, 16, § 56: laurus, id 15, 30, 39, § 129: charta, Cat 22, 6 et saep · regius morbus, *the jaundice* (because it was said to be cured by delicate remedies, by exciting to cheerfulness, etc), Cels 3, 24; Varr ap Plin. 22, 24, 53, § 114, Ser Samm 58, 1033; Hor. A. P 453: regia stella, *a large star in the constellation Leo, now called* Regulus, Plin 18, 26, 64, § 235 —Hence, *adv*. **rēgiē,** *royally, regally, splendidly, sumptuously, magnificently; imperiously, despotically* · accubabo regie, Plaut Stich. 2, 2, 53 regie polita aedificia, Varr R. R. 1, 2, 10 quae regie seu potius tyrannice statuit in aratores Apronius, *imperiously*, Cic Verr 2, 3, 48, § 115. crudeliter et regie factum, id. Cat 1, 12, 30

***rē-glesco,** ĕre, *v. n* [glisco], *to grow up, increase, augment*. reglescit cum dixit Plautus, significat crescit hoc versu. Vix supersum dolori, qui in dies misero mihi ac perdito reglescit, Fest s h v p 278, 30 Müll; cf Paul. ex Fest p 279, 5 ib

rē-glūtino, no *perf*, ātum, 1, *v a* **I.** (Prop to unglue, i e) *To unloose, separate* (very rare), Cat 25, 9 —Trop · reglutinatis luminibus, Mart Cap 6, § 586 —***II.** *To join together again*. amputatum plaga collum, Prud στεφ 10, 873

regnātor, ōris, *m* [regno], *a ruler, sovereign* (poet) deûm regnator, Naev ap Fest. s v quianam, p 257, 28 Müll; Verg A. 4, 269. deorum, Plaut Am. prol. 45; cf.: summi Olympi, Verg A. 7, 558; 10, 437: regnator omnium deus, Tac G 39· corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum, Verg A 8, 77; Col 10, 200: Asiae (Priamus), Verg A. 2, 557 Wagn · Neptunus regnator marum, Naev. ap Prisc p 770 P.; cf of the same· freti, Sen Hippol 945: lyricae cohortis (Pindarus), Stat S 4, 7, 5: agelli, i e *owner*, Mart 10, 61, 3 —With *dat*: occiduis regnator montibus Atlas, Val Fl 2, 621: Illyricis regnator aquis, i e *the Danube*, Aus. Epigr. 3 —*Absol*: in Sicilia, ubi rex Agathocles regnator fuit, Plaut Men. 2, 3, 58; Mart 11, 6, 2

***regnātrix,** īcis, *adj f* [regnator], *ruling, reigning, imperial*: in domo regnatrice, Tac A. 1, 4.

***regnĭcŏla,** ae, *m* [regnum colo], *a dweller in a kingdom*, Aug adv. Faust 20, 7.

regno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v n* and *a*. [regnum] **I.** *Neutr., to have royal power, to be king, to rule, reign*: ubi Pterela rex regnavit, Plaut Am 1, 1, 257: Romulus cum septem et triginta regnavisset annos, Cic Rep 2, 10, 17; cf. id. ib 2, 14, 27; 2, 18, 33; 2, 20, 36: Servius injussu populi regnavisse traditur, id. ib 2, 21, 37· (Mithridates) annum jam tertium et vicesimum regnat, et ita regnat, ut, etc., id. Imp Pomp 3, 7: tertium jam nunc annum regnans, Caes. B G 5, 25: regnante Romulo, Cic Rep 1, 16, 25. (Camers) tacitis regnavit Amyclis, Verg A. 10, 564: qualibet exules In parte regnanto beati, Hor C 3, 3, 39: Latio regnans, Verg A. 1, 265: regnandi dira cupido, id. G 1, 37: Albae regnare, Liv. 1, 3: Romae, id. 1, 17 *fin*; 1, 40. Tusco profundo, Ov. M 14, 223. Graias per urbes, Verg A. 3, 295: in Colchis, Plin. 33, 3, 15, § 52· advenae in nos regnaverunt, Tac A. 11, 24.—Once poet, like βασιλεύω, with *gen*: quâ Daunus agrestium Regnavit populorum, Hor C 3, 30, 12.—*Impers pass*: hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos Gente sub Hectoreâ, Verg A 1, 272. quia post Tatii mortem ab suâ parte non erat regnandum ... in variis voluntatibus regnari tamen omnes volebant, Liv 1, 17 Drak. *N. cr.*: regnatum Romae ab conditâ urbe ad liberatam annos ducentos quadraginta quattuor, id. 1, 60 *fin*: hinc Cytherea tuis longo regnabitur aevo, Sil 3, 592.—**B.** In gen., *to be lord, to rule, reign, govern, be supreme* (syn dominor); in a good sense quoniam equitum centurias tenes, in quibus regnas, Cic Fam 11, 16 *fin*, cf. · regnare in judiciis, Quint 10, 1, 112 vivo et regno, Hor. Ep 1, 10, 8 —Esp, of the gods. caelo tonantem credimus Jovem Regnare, Hor. C 3, 5, 2· Saturno regnante, Ov. F. 1, 193. secundo Caesare regnes, Hor. C 1, 12, 52 —In a bad sense (very freq), *to lord it, tyrannize, domineer*, Cic Sull. 7, 21: regnavit is paucos menses, id. Lael 12, 41· quin se ille interfecto Milone regnaturum putaret, id Mil. 16, 43 Timarchidem fugitivum omnibus oppidis per triennium scitote regnasse, id. Verr 2, 2, 54, § 136· nec jam libertate contentos esse, nisi etiam regnent ac dominentur, Liv. 24, 29, 7 Drak., cf so with dominari, Cic Rep 3, 12, 21; Flor. 3, 12, 9 —**b.** Of things, *to reign, rule, hold sway* (mostly poet): umor regnavit in arvis, Lucr. 5, 395· (ignis) per ramos victor regnat, Verg G. 2, 307· in totum regnaret Sirius annum, Stat Th. 1, 635: cum regnat rosa (i e at a banquet, where the guests were crowned with roses), Mart 10, 19, 20 quid faciant leges, ubi sola pecunia regnat? Petr poët 14; Claud. Rapt Pros. 2, 74.—**2.** Trop, *to rule, have the mastery, prevail, predominate* Παθητικον, in quo uno regnat oratio, Cic Or 37, 128; cf (eloquentia) hic regnat, hic imperat, hic sola vincit, Quint 7, 4, 24; 11, 3, 181. ardor edendi per avidas fauces regnat, Ov. M 8, 829, cf ebrietas geminata libidine regnat, id. ib 12, 221: regnat ne quitia, Sen Ben. 1, 10· morbus regnans, Grat Cyn. 462. —**II.** *Act, to rule, sway, govern* (only in *pass*, and poet and in post-Aug prose), *part perf* with *dat of agent*· terra acri quondam regnata Lycurgo, Verg A. 3, 14 Latio regnata per arva Saturno quondam, id. ib 6, 794; Ov M 8, 623; 13, 720, id. H. 10, 69, Hor C 2, 6, 11; 3, 29, 27; Sil. 14, 7· si unquam regnandam acceperit Albam, Verg A. 6, 770 trans Lugios Gotones regnantur, paulo jam adductius quam ceterae Germanorum gentes, Tac G 44 exceptis iis gentibus quae regnantur, id. ib 25; cf id. A. 13, 54· quae (gentes) regnantur, id. H. 1, 16 *fin*; Mel. 2, 2, 24 gens regnata feminis, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 76

regnum, i, *n* [rex], *kingly government, royal authority, kingship, royalty* (cf. · imperium, principatus). cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus et regnum ejus rei publicae statum, Cic Rep 1, 26, 42. regique Thebano Creonti regnum stabilivit suum, Plaut Am 1, 1, 39. regno regem spoliare, Cic. Rep 1, 42, 65· ob labefactandi regni timorem, id. ib 2, 2: regni initium, id. ib 2, 15, 28 neque potest ejusmodi res publica non regnum et esse et vocari, *royalty*, id. ib 2, 23: regnum obtinere, Caes B G 5, 54, cf: regnum in suâ civitate occupare, id. ib 1, 3· regnum reciperare, Auct. B Alex. 36, Caes B G 4, 12; 5, 20; 5, 25: dum stabat regno incolumis regumque vigebat Consiliis, Verg A 2, 88· Tulli ignobile regnum, Hor. S 1, 6, 9; id. C 1, 12, 34. Alexander periculoso regno securam ac tutam vitam ante ponens, Just 39, 4, 3 —**B.** In gen., *dominion, sovereignty, rule, authority* **1.** In a good sense· possidere regna, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 21: quod imperium, qui magistratus, quod regnum potest esse praestantius, quam, etc, Cic Rep 1, 17, 28: omne regnum vel imperium bellis quaeritur et victoriis propagatur, id. ib 3, 12, 20. sibi a Caesare regnum civitatis deferri, Caes B G 5, 6· ego te in meum regnum accepi, Sall J 10, 1· adoptione in regnum pervenire, id. ib 11, 6 nationes, quae in eorum (i e Populi Romani) regno ac dicione sunt, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 27, § 60 nobile regnum, Ov. H. 17, 133· regnum sine vi tenere, id. M. 11, 270: regnum alicui permittere, Hor S 1, 3, 123. bonae Sub regno Cinarae, id. C 4, 1, 4 nec regna vini sortiere talis, *the presiding over a drinking bout*, Gr ἀρχιποσια, id ib 1, 4, 18 (cf: arbiter bibendi, id ib 2, 7, 25; v. also rex) —**2.** In a bad sense, *despotism, tyranny* (to a Roman of the time of the Republic, any sovereignty of a single individual)· hic ait se ille judices, regnum meum ferre non posse Quod tandem, Torquate, regnum? Consulatus, credo, mei .. quo in magistratu non institutum est a me regnum, sed repressum, Cic Sull 7, 21, cf Quint 3, 8, 47· hoc vero regnum est, et ferri nullo pacto potest, Cic Att 2, 12, 1 Ti Gracchus regnum occupare conatus est, id. Lael 12, 41, so, occupare, id. Sull 9, 27, id. Phil 5, 6, 17. regnum appetere, id. Sen. 16, 56; id Phil. 2, 44, 114; id. Mil. 27, 72 (for which affectare is cited, Quint 5, 11, 12; v Spald *N cr.* ad loc)· regnum judiciorum, Cic Verr 2, 1, 12, § 35, cf forense, id. Fam 9, 18, 1 quod tribuni militum in plebe Romanâ regnum exercerent, Liv 5, 2 damnatus crimine regni, Ov F. 6, 189 dum regnum te, Roma, facit, i e *gives thee a sovereign*, Luc 4, 692 —**C.** Trop, *rule, authority, power, influence* · abuteris ad omnia atomorum regno et licentia, Cic N. D 1, 23, 65· regnum voluptatis, id. Sen. 12, 41: sub regno tibi esse placet omnes animi partes et eas regi consilio? id Rep 1, 38, 60, Ov. M 14, 20; Prop 4 (5), 7, 50 —**II.** Meton. (abstr pro concreto), *a kingdom* grates tibi ago, summe sol, quod conspicio in meo regno et his tectis P Cornelium Scipionem, Cic Rep 6, 9, 9· ad fines regni sui, Caes B G 5, 26, 5, 38 (flumen Mulucha) Jugurthae Bocchique regnum disjungebat, Sall J 92, 5: se patrio regno pulsos esse, Liv 1, 40 (Aufidus) *Qui regna Dauni* praefluit Appuli, Hor C 4, 14, 26 al · barbara regna, id Ep 2, 1, 253: regnum caelorum, Hier adv. Jovin 2, § 28, cf. Vulg Matt 13, 11 et saep —Poet, of bees· cerea regna refingunt, Verg G 4, 202 —**B.** Transf **1.** *Any place which one possesses, a territory, estate, possession* · id, nisi hic in tuo regno essemus, non tulissem, i e *on your own territories, on your own estate*, Cic de Or 1, 10, 41; cf id. Att 14, 16, 1. post aliquot mea regna videns, mirabor aristas? *fields*, Verg E 1, 70, cf. id. G 1, 124, 3, 476· regna videt pauper Nasamon errantia vento, *his cottages*, Luc 9, 458 al. haec regna, *these realms*, i e of the dead, Verg A. 6, 417 —**2.** Regna = reges, Stat Th 12, 380

rĕgo, xi, ctum, 3, *v a* [Sanscr arg, argami, to obtain, Gr ὀρεγω reach after, cf.

Sanscr ragan, Goth reiks, king, Germ Reich and Recht], *to keep straight* or *from going wrong to lead straight, to guide, conduct, direct* (freq and class., syn guberno, moderor) **I.** Lit deus est qui regit et moderatur et movet id corpus, cui praepositus est, Cic Rep 6 24, 26 manus una (navem) regit, Luci 4 903 onera navium velis, Caes. B G 3, 13 arte ratem, Ov Tr 1, 4, 12, cf clavum, Verg A. 10, 218 te ventorum regat pater, Hor C 1, 3, 3 vela, Prop 2, 28 (3, 24), 24 coercet et regit beluam, Cic Rep 2 40 67 equum, Liv 35, 11 equos, Ov A A. 3, 556, id Ib 474, cf quadrupedes, id M 2, 86 spumantia ora (equi), id. ib 8, 34 frena, id P 4, 12, 24 equi impotentes regendi, Liv 35, 11, Ov Tr 1, 3, 28, Curt 4, 15, 28 currus, Ov A. A 1, 4, Curt 8, 14, 7 taurus ex grege, quem prope litora regebat, Sall. H Fragm ap Prisc p 715 P, Quint 1, 1 27 rege tela per auras, Verg A 9, 409 tela per viscera Caesaris, Luc 7, 350, cf. missum jaculum, Ov M 7, 684 sagittas nusquam, Luc 7, 515 regens tenui vestigia filo, Cat 64, 113, cf Daedalium iter lino duce, Prop 2, 14 (3, 6), 8 caeca filo vestigia, Verg A 6, 30 diverso flamina tractu, Ov M 1, 59 gressus, Vulg Judic. 16, 26 — **B.** In partic, jurid t t regere fines, *to draw the boundaries, mark out the limits*, Cic. Leg 1 21, 55, id Top 10, 43, id Mur 9, 22, Tib 1, 3, 44, cf Dig 10 1, and Cod. Just 3, 39 tit Finium regundorum — **II.** Trop, *to guide, lead, conduct manage, direct* **A.** In gen Deus qui omnem hunc mundum regit, Cic Rep 6, 13 13 domum, id. ib 1, 39, 61 rem consilio Ter Eun 1, 1, 13 belli fera munera Mavors regit, Lucr 1, 33, cf bella, Caes B G 6, 17, Sil 7, 47 omnia nostra ita gerito, regito gubernato, ut, etc, Cic Att 16, 2, 2 alicujus animum atque ingenium, Plaut Bacch 3, 3, 90, cf animi motus (with moderari cupiditates), Cic Part Or 22, 76 mores, Ov M 15, 834 animos dictis, Verg A 1, 153 animum, Hor Ep 1, 2, 62 ut me ipse regam, id ib 1, 1, 27 consilia senatus, Quint 12, 1, 26 valetudines principis, Tac A 6, 50, cf valetudinem arbitratu suo, Suet Tib 68 al neque regerentur magis quam regerent casus, Sall J 1, 5, cf jam regi leges, non regere, Liv 10, 13 utroque vorsum rectum est ingenium meum, Plaut Capt 2 3, 6 vellem suscepisses juvenem regendum, Cic Att 10, 6, 2, cf Suet Tib 50, id Claud 9 Silvanum specie obsequii regebat, Tac H 3 50 nemo regere potest nisi qui et regi, Sen Ira, 2, 15 *fin*, Quint 12, 10, 69 — **B.** Transf **1.** *To sway, control, rule, govern, have the supremacy over any thing* quare qui convenit polliceri operam suam rei publicae, cum rem publicam regere nesciant? Cic Rep 1, 6 11, so, rem publicam, id ib 1, 26, 41, 1, 27, 43 in iis civitatibus quae ab optimis reguntur, id. ib 1, 34 *fin*, 2, 9, 15 illa civitas optimatium arbitrio regi dicitur, id ib. 1, 26, 42, cf Massilienses per delectos et principes cives summa justitia reguntur, id ib 1, 27, 43 Frisios, Tac A 4 72 populos imperio, Verg A 6 851 imperiis Italiam, id ib 4, 230 legiones Tac A. 15 7, cf cohortes, id H 4, 12 exercitum, Plin Ep 2, 13, 2, id Pan 9, 2 domum, Vulg 1 Tim 5 4 diva, quae regis Antium, Hor C 1, 35, 1 Diana, quae silentium regis, id. Epod 5, 51 — Transf, of abstract objects animi partes consilio, Cic Rep 1, 38, 60 ut unius potestate regatur salus et aequabilitas et otium civium, id ib 2, 23, 43 rex ille (Tarquinius) neque suos mores regere poterat neque suorum libidines, id ib 2, 25, 46 — *Absol* Tiberio regente, Tac A 4, 33, 13, 3 stare rempublicam nisi uno regente non posse Quint 3, 8, 47 quo regente, Verg Cul 333, Just 1, 9, 23 Clemens ambitioso imperio regebat, i e *used his authority to court popular favor*, Tac H 2, 12 — **2.** *To guide into the right way* one who has erred, *to set right, correct* non multa peccas, sed si peccas te regere possum, old poet ap Cic Mur 29, 60 (with corrigere and inflectere) errantem regere Caes B C 3, 57 rogo, domine, consilio me regas, etc, Plin Ep 10, 19 (30), 1, cf alicujus dubitationem, id ib 10, 118 (119), 3 — Hence, **I.** *P a as subst.* **rēgens,** entis *m*, *a governor, prince, ruler, regent* contemptus regentium, Tac. A. 12 54 in obsequium regent s, id Or 41 clementia regentis, Sen Clem 1 22, 3 vita regentis, Claud IV Cons Hon 301 excogitare nemo quicquam poterit, quod magis decorum regenti sit quam clementia, Sen Clem 1, 19, 1, id Ep 59, 7 in vulgus manant exempla regentum (= tium), Claud Laud Stil 1, 168 — **II. rectus,** a, um, *P a*, *led straight along, drawn in a straight line* (horizontal or vertical), *straight, upright*, ὀρθός **A.** Lit, of horizontal direction pars Remorum recta est (opp refracta), Lucr 4, 439 sed nil omnino rectā regione viai declinare, id 2 249 Munro recta regione iter instituere, Liv 21, 31 India, recta regione spatiosa, Curt 8, 9, 2, cf. id 7, 9, 2 ad nostras aedes hic quidem habet rectam viam, Plaut Trin 4, 2, 26 via, id Cas. 5, 2, 7, id Poen 3, 3, 79, id Ps 4, 7, 37, Ter And. 3, 4, 21, id Phorm 2, 1, 80, Mart 8, 75, 2, cf platea, Plaut Cist 2, 1, 58, Ter Ad 4, 2, 35, 43 porta, Plaut Bacch 4, 4, 60 ostium, id Mil 2, 3, 58 ostia viarum (opp iter flexum), Lucr 4, 93 cursus hinc in Africam Liv 26 43 saxa quae rectis lineis suos ordines servant, Caes B G 7, 23 *fin* recto flumine, Verg A 8, 57 recto ad Iberum itinere, Caes B C 1, 69, Liv 22, 9 ne qua forent pedibus vestigia rectis, Verg A 8, 209 recto grassetur limite miles, Ov Tr 2, 477 velut rectae acies concurrissent, *in a straight line, line of battle*, Liv 34, 28, so, acies, id 35, 28 qui (quincunx), in quamcumque partem spectaveris, rectus est Quint 8, 3, 9 hic vos aliud nihil orat, nisi ut rectis oculis hanc urbem sibi intueri liceat, Cic Rab Post. 17, 48 adversus adparatus terribilium rectos oculos tenet, Sen Const. 5, 5 rectis oculis gladios micantes videre, id Ep 76, 33, 104, 24 oculi, Suet Aug 16, cf acies, Ov M 2, 776 lumen, Luc 9, 638 vultus, Stat Th 10, 542 — Of vertical direction ut hae (partes) rursum rectis lineis in caelestem locum subvolent, *in perpendicular lines*, Cic Tusc 1, 17, 40 saxa, *perpendicular, steep*, Liv 21, 36 (just before pleraque Alpium arrectiora sunt), cf rectae prope rupes, id 38, 20 truncus, Ov M 7, 640 ita jacere talum, ut rectus assistat qui ita talus erit jactus ut cadet rectus Cic Fin 3, 16, 53 caput rectum et secundum naturam (opp dejectum, supinum), in latus inclinatum, Quint 11, 3, 69 homines, *straight, erect*, Cat 10, 20, so, Quintia, id 86, 1 puella, Hor S 1, 2, 123 senectus, Juv 3, 26 iterque Non agit in rectum, sed in orbem curvat eundem, *does not shape his course directly forward*, Ov M 2, 715 vidit ut hostiles in rectum exire cohortes, Luc 7, 327 — *Comp* crus Rectius, Hor S 1, 2 82 rectior coma, *smoother, straighter*, Sen Ep 95, 24 longa tribe rectior exstet, Ov M 3, 78 crura Pall 7, 7 — *Sup* rectissima linea, Quint 3 6 83 via, id 12, 2, 27 — **B.** Trop **1.** In gen, *right, correct, proper, appropriate, befitting*, opp to what is false or improper vobis mentes rectae quae stare solebant, Enn ap Cic Sen 6, 16 (Ann v 208 Vahl) ut recta via rem narret ordine omnem, Ter Heaut 4 3, 28 (just before aperte ita ut res sese habet, narrato), cf id And. 2, 6, 11 *De* Estne hoc, ut dico? *Li* Rectam instas viam. Ea res est, *you're on the right way*, Plaut As 1, 1, 39 in rectam redire semitam, cf id Cas. 2, 3, 33 rectā via depelli, Quint 2, 7, 29, 10, 1, 29, cf Sen Ep 94 54, Quint. 2, 6, 2, so post class de via rectā declinare, Gell 1, 3, 15 a recta viā avertere, Aug Civ Dei, 12, 17 2 ad rectum iter retrahere, Hier in Osee, 2 8 sq, id. in Mich 3, 5 recta consilia dare, Ter And 2, 1, 9 quae sint in artibus recta ac prava dijudicare, Cic de Or 3, 50, 195, cf quae sunt recta et simplicia laudantur, id. Off 1, 36, 130, Quint 9, 3 3 sermo rectus et secundum naturam enunciatus, id 2, 5, 11, cf (oratio) recta an ordine permutato, id 1, 13, 5, 9, 4, 27 per Marathonis propugnatores recto sono juravit (opp flexus vocis), id 11, 3, 168 Spald., cf id 11, 3, 64 recto ac justo proelio dimicare, Liv 35, 4 *fin* rectarum cenarum consuetudo, *a regular, formal supper*, Suet Dom 7, so, cena, Mart 2 69, 7, 7, 20, 2, also *absol* recta Suet Aug 74, Mart 8, 50, 10 domus recta est (with contenta decore simplici) Sen Ep 100, 6 nominibus rectis expendere nummos, i e *on good securities*, Hor Ep 2, 1, 105 ut natura dedit, sic omnis recta figura, *correct, beautiful*, Prop 2, 18, 25 (3, 11, 3) absque te esset, ego illum haberem rectum ad ingenium bonum, *suitable, qualified*, Plaut. Bacch 3, 3, 8 — *Subst* **rectum,** i, *n* rectum est etiam in illis contentionibus gravitatem retinere, Cic. Off 1, 38, 137 quid verum, quid falsum, quid rectum in oratione pravumve, id. Ac 1, 5, 19 aliter, quam est rectum verumque dicere Quint 6, 3, 89 cum sit rectum, Nocere facile est, etc., id 8, 5, 6, so (opp durum et incomptum), id. 8, 6, 65, (opp vitiosum) id 1, 5, 29 mutare aliquid a recto, id 2, 13, 11: recta et vera loquere, i e *sincerely, openly*, Plaut Capt 5, 2, 7 qui haec recta tantum et in nullos flexus recedentia copiose tractaverit, Quint 10, 5 12 ea plerumque recta sunt, id 9, 2, 5, cf id. 9, 2, 45 — *Comp* rectior divisio, Quint 7, 2, 39 si quid novisti rectius istis, Hor Ep 1, 6, 67, Cic Rep 1, 40, 62 — *Sup* rectissima ratio, Quint 2, 13, 3 — **2.** In partic **a.** *Morally right, correct, lawful, just, virtuous, noble, good* (opp pravus), as *subst* **rectum,** i, *n*, *that which is right, good, virtuous, uprightness, rectitude, virtue* (very freq) honesta res dividitur in rectum et laudabile Rectum est, quod cum virtute et officio fit, Auct Her 3, 2, 3 illud rectum, quod κατόρθωμα dicebat, Cic Fin 4, 6, 15 nec quicquam nisi honestum et rectum ab altero postulare, id Lael 22 82, so with honestum, id. ib 21, 76, id. Fin 1, 7, 25, id, Off 1, 24, 82, id Fam 5, 19, 1 al (opp pravum) neque id Putabit, pravum an rectum siet, quod petet, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 76, id. Phorm 5, 2, 6, Cic Ac 2, 11, 33, id Or 14, 45, id Lig 9, 30, Quint 1, 3, 12, 2, 4, 20 et saep, cf recta consilia (opp prava), Liv 1, 27 in rectis (opp in pravitatibus), Cic Leg 1, 11, 31 curvo dignoscere rectum, Hor Ep 2, 2, 44 mens sibi conscia recti, Verg A 1, 604 fidem rectumque colebat, Ov M 1, 90 recta ingenia (opp perversa) Plin Ep 4, 7, 3 et saep in omni vita sua quemque a recta conscientia traversum unguem non oportet discedere, Cic. Att 13, 20, 4 animus secundis Temporibus dubiisque rectus, Hor C 4, 9, 36 natura, id S 1, 6, 66 ex consularibus, unus L. Caesar firmus est et rectus, Cic Fam 12, 5, 2 judex, Quint 4, 1, 13, cf auditor, Plin Ep 2, 19, 6 vir rectus et sanctus, id ib 2, 11, 5, cf id. ib 7, 31, 1 beatus judicii rectus, Sen Vit Beat 6, 2 — Rectum est, with *subjective clause* rectum est gravitatem retinere, Cic Off 1, 38 *fin*, so id ib 3, 11, 47, id Mur 2, 3, id Att 6, 9, 4 — **b.** In gram rectus casus, *the nominative case* (because not inflected, opp obliqui casus), Varr L. L 1 sq, Quint 1, 4, 13, 1, 5, 61, Gell 13, 12 4 et saep — Hence the *adverbs*, **A.** rectā, **B.** recto, **C.** recte **A. rectā** (sc via), *straightway, straight forwards, right on, directly* (freq and class) hic ad me recta habet rectam viam, Plaut Mil 2, 6, 11, id Ps 4, 7, 37 jam ad regem recta me ducam, id. Am 4, 3, 8, 5, 1, 63, id Capt 3, 5 93, id Cas prol 43, id Mil. 2, 5, 50, id Merc. 5 2, 92, id. Ps 4, 2, 11, id Rud 3, 6, 13, Ter Eun 1, 2, 7 tu rus hinc ibis? rectā, id Ad 3, 3, 79, id Hec. 3, 3, 12, id Phorm 1, 2, 62, 5, 6, 19 Marius ab subselliis in rostra recta, Cic Off 3, 20, 80, id Att 5, 14, 2, 6, 8, 1, 16 10, 1, id Fam 9, 19, 1, id Verr 2, 5, 61, § 160, id. Cat 1, 9, 23, Auct. Her 4, 50, 63, Auct B Afr 18, 40, Auct B Hisp 3, Plin 2, 47, 46, § 121 al tendimus hinc recta Beneventum, Hor S 1, 5, 71 — **B. rectō,** *straightforwards, directly* (perh only in the two foll passages) appellationes, quae recto ad principem factae sunt, Dig 49, 1, 21, Inscr Grut 611, 13 — **C. rectē. 1.** Lit, *in a straight line* (horizontal or perpendicular), *straightly, perpendicularly, uprightly* ὀρθῶς (very rare) vitem bene enodatam deligato recte, flexuosa uti ne siet, Cato, R R 33, 4 sive aliae (atomi) declinabunt, aliae suo nutu recte ferentur . quae (atomi) recte, quae oblique ferantur, Cic Fin 1 6 20 satyri, cum quadrupedes, tum recte currentes humanā effigie, Plin 7, 2, 2, § 24 — **2.** Trop, *rightly, correctly, properly, duly suitably, well, advantageously, accurately* (very freq in all periods and styles) recta et vera loquere, sed neque vere neque recte adhuc Fecisti umquam, Plaut Capt 5, 2, 7, cf. Cic Lael 2, 8 fecisti edepol et recte et bene, Plaut Capt 5, 4, 20 si facias recte

aut commode, id. Cas. 2, 3, 42; so with commode, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 100: recte et sapienter facit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 133; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 12: recte atque ordine factum, Cic. Quint. 7, 28: recte atque ordine facere, id. Phil. 3, 15, 38; Sall. C. 51, 4; Liv. 24, 31; 28, 39; 30, 17 et saep.; v. Brisson. Form. II. p. 197: recte ac merito miseriâ commoveri, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 172: recte atque in loco constare, id. Mur. 12, 26: recte factum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 52: seu recte seu pervorse factâ sunt, id. Trin. 1, 2, 146: seu recte seu perperam facere, Cic. Quint. 8, 31; so (opp. perperam) Sall. J. 31, 27; Liv. 29, 17: recte dictum (opp. absurde), Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 4: recte concludere (opp. vitiose), Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 98: recte factum (opp. turpiter), Caes. B. G. 7, 80 et saep.: recte rationem tenes, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 47: hercle quin tu recte dicis, id. Men. 2, 3, 74; id. Merc. 2, 3, 77; 5, 4, 47: recte auguraris de me, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16, 1: non recte judicas de Catone, Cic. Lael. 2, 9; cf.: rectissime quidem judicas, id. Rep. 3, 32, 44: tum demum sciam Recta monuisse, si tu recte caveris, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 71 sq.: monere, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 96; id. Ps. 4, 4, 12; id. Pers. 4, 4, 53; id. Rud. 3, 5, 49; cf.: admonere recte, id. Men. 5, 9, 33: suis amicis recte res suas narrare, *properly, openly*, id. Poen. 5, 6, 2: hic (Epicurus) circumitione quâdam deos tollens recte non dubitat divinationem tollere, *consistently, logically*, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 40: aliquem asservare recte, ne aufugiat, *duly, carefully*, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 11: alicui recte dare epistulam, *correctly*, id. Ps. 4, 2, 33: cum fuit cui recte ad te litteras darem, *safely*, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 1; id. Fam. 1, 7, 1; so, sed habebat ducem Gabinium, quicum quidvis rectissime facere posset, id. Phil. 2, 19, 49; cf.: alicui suam salutem recte committere, Caes. B. G. 7, 6 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 74: si recte ambulaverit is, qui hanc epistulam tulit, *goes as he ought*, Cic. Att. 9, 4, 3: tabernaculum recte captum, i. e. *in the prescribed manner* (opp. vitio captum), id. Div. 2, 35, 75; Liv. 4, 7; cf.: ludi recte facti, id. 36, 2: ver sacrum non esse recte factum, id. 34, 44: procedere recte, *well, rightly*, Enn. ap. Acron. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 37 (Ann. v. 454 Vahl.): *Pi.* Recte valet? *Ch.* Vivit recte et valet, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 11, and 14: valere, id. Merc. 2, 3, 53: apud matrem recte est, i. e. *she is quite well*, Cic. Att. 1, 7 *init.*; so, recte esse, id. ib. 14, 16, 4 (with belle); Hor. S. 2, 3, 162 Orell.; cf.: Tullia nostra recte valet . . . Praeterea rectissime sunt apud te omnia, Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 1: recte sit oculis tuis, Gell. 13, 30, 11: olivetum recte putare, *properly, advantageously*, Cato, R. R. 44: solet illa recte sub manus succedere, *well*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 2: recte cavere, *to look out well, take good care*, id. Bacch. 3, 6, 15; id. Ep. 2, 2, 107; id. Most. 3, 3, 23; id. Men. 2, 2, 72; cf.: recte sibi videre, *to look out well for one's self*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 12 Ruhnk.: deos volo consilia vostra recte vortere, *well, happily*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 31; so, vortere, id. Aul. 2, 2, 41: recte vendere, *well*, i. e. *dearly, at a high price* (opp. male), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227: alicui nec recte dicere, i. e. male, injuriose, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 11; id. Most. 1, 3, 83; id. Poen. 3, 1, 13; cf.: nec recte loqui alicui, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 83: nec recte dicere in aliquem, id. As. 1, 3, 3; and simply nec recte dicere, id. Ps. 4, 6, 23.—*Comp.*: ad omnia alia aetate sapimus rectius, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 46: hic tibi erit rectius, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 31: rectius bella gerere, Liv. 3, 2 *fin.*: non possidentem multa vocaveris Recte beatum, rectius occupet Nomen beati, qui, etc., Hor. C. 4, 9, 46.—*Sup.*, Cic. Rep. 3, 32, 44; v. supra. — **b.** With *adjj.*, *right, well, properly, very, much*, to strengthen the idea (ante-class.): illasce oves, quâ de re agitur, sanas recte esse, uti pecus ovillum, quod recte sanum est, etc., an ancient formula in Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 6: locus recte ferax, Cato, R. R. 44: salvus sum recte, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 34: morata recte, id. Aul. 2, 2, 62: oneratus recte, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 115: non recte vinctus est, Ter. And. 5, 4, 52.—**c.** Ellipt., esp. in answers, in colloquial lang., *well, quite well, right, excellently*: *Thr.* Primum aedis expugnabo. *Gn.* Recte. *Thr.* Virginem eripiam. *Gn.* Probe. *Thr.* Male mulcabo ipsam. *Gn.* Pulchre, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 3: quid vos? quo pacto hic? satin recte? (sc. est, agitur, valetis, etc.), *quite well?* id. And. 4, 5, 9; cf.: *Le.* Satin' salve? dic mihi. *Ca.* Recte, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 54; and: *De.* Quid fit? quid agitur? *Sy.* Recte. *De.* Optime'st, Ter. Ad. 5, 5, 3; Quint. 6, 3, 84.—**B.** So, in colloquial lang., freq. like benigne and the Gr. καλῶς, or κάλλιστα ἔχει, as a courteously evasive answer, *all's well, it's all right, there's nothing the matter*; or, in politely declining an offer, *nothing is wanting, no I thank you*: *De.* Unde incedis? quid festinas, gnate mi? *Ch.* Recte pater, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 33; cf.: *So.* Quid es tam tristis? *Pa.* Recte mater, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 20; and: *Ch.* Quid tu istic? *Syr.* Recte equidem, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 7: *Mi.* Quid est? *Aes.* Nihil, recte, perge, id. Ad. 4, 5, 19: rogo numquid velit? Recte inquit, i. e. *no, nothing*, id. Eun. 2, 3, 51; so, in an exclamation: clamabit, pulchre! bene! recte! Hor. A. P. 4, 28.

* **rĕgrădātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [regrado], *a putting back, degradation* in rank, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 2 *fin.*

rĕ-grădo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [re-gradus]. **I.** *To degrade in rank, set back, lower* (late Lat.), Hier. adv. Johan. Hieros. 19; Novel. Theod. 2, 21, 1: usque ad decimum locum regradari, Cod. Just. 12, 17, 3: sacerdotes qui peccaverant regradantur in aedituos, Hier. in Jovin. 2, 28.—**II.** *To bring back into the former order, to rearrange as before* (by intercalation), Sol. 1, 45.

rĕ-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3, *v. dep. n.* [gradior], *to go* or *come back; to turn back, return* (class.; syn.: revertor, redeo). **I.** Lit.: ut regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: illuc regredere ab ostio, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 7: ex itinere in castra regressi, Liv. 24, 18 (with redituros): regressus Tarraconem, id. 34, 16, 10: eâdem regreditur, Sall. J. 93, 5: ad Hiberum, Liv. 34, 19, 11; 38, 25, 3; 25, 22, 16: a Germaniâ in Urbem regressus, Suet. Tib. 20: regressus in insulam, id. ib. 41: regressus domum, id. ib. 11: retro (opp. ultro progredi), Auct. B. Afr. 50, 3: inde regressus Cretam, Just. 22, 4, 4: propius, Tac. A. 2, 70; 15, 54; id. H. 3, 77. —**B.** In milit. lang., *to march back, withdraw, retire, retreat*: illi autem hoc acrius instabant neque regredi nostros patiebantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 45; id. B. G. 2, 23; 5, 44: statim in collis regredi, Sall. J. 55, 8; Front. Strat. 3, 11, 1, and 2.—**II.** Trop. **1.** In gen.: an in eum annum progredi nemo potuerit edicto, quo praetor alius futurus est: in illum, quo alius praetor fuit, regredietur? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42, § 109: regredi infinite, id. Fat. 15, 35: a quo incepto studioque me ambitio mala detinuerat, eodem regressus, etc., Sall. C. 4, 2; cf.: ut et digredi ex eo et regredi in id facile possimus, Quint. 10, 6, 5: ad formandos animos, id. prooem. § 14: in memoriam regredior audisse me (with redeo), Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 26: in reorum potestatem regredi, Dig. 48, 5, 27.—**2.** Law t. t., *to have recourse*: ad venditorem, Dig. 21, 2, 21, § 3.

☞ *Act.* form **regrĕdo**: gradum regredere, Enn. ap. Non. 166, 23 (Trag. v. 13 Vahl.).

regrĕdo, ĕre, v. regredior *fin.*

rĕgressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [regredior], *a going back, return; a retiring, retreat* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: maturata, App. M. 2, p. 122, 39: vespertina, id. ib. 9, p. 227, 17: non incruenta, Front. Princ. Hist.—**II.** Trop., a fig. of rhetoric, *repetition*, the Gr. ἐπάνοδος, Quint. 9, 3, 35; Rufin. Schem. Lex. 19 (p. 252 Frotsch.).

1. rĕgressus, a, um, *Part.*, from regredior.

2. rĕgressus, ūs, *m.* [regredior], *a going back, return, regress* (class.). **I.** Lit.: nihil errat, quod in omni aeternitate conservat progressus et regressus reliquosque motus constantes et ratos, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51: regressus non dabat ille viro, Ov. A. A. 2, 32; App. M. 9, p. 235, 34. —Poet.: funditus occidimus neque habet Fortuna regressum, Verg. A. 11, 413; Stat. S. 3, 3, 157.—**B.** In milit. lang., *a retreat*: regressus inde in tutum non esset, Liv. 38, 4 *fin.*; Tac. A. 1, 51; Front. Strat. 1, 3, 10; 2, 5, 40; 3, 11, 3.—**II.** Trop., *a return, retreat, regress*: neque locus poenitendi aut regressus ab irâ relictus esset, Liv. 24, 26 *fin.*: est privatis cogitationibus regressus, Tac. H. 2, 74; cf.: nullo ad poenitendum regressu, id. A. 4, 11: consul regressum animoso ejus dicto obtulit, Val. Max. 6, 2, 1.—**B.** In jurid. lang., *a remedy, reserve, resource*: nullum adversus venditorem habetis regressum, Dig. 21, 2, 34.—**2.** Transf., in gen.: ut contra judiciorum varietates superesset artificis regressus ad veniam, Plin. H. N. praef. § 26; Tac. A. 12, 10 *fin.*

rēgŭla, ae, *f.* [rego], *a straight piece of wood, ruler, rule* (class.; cf.: norma, libella). **I.** Lit.: atque si id crederemus, non egeremus perpendiculis, non normis, non regulis, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 163, 2; cf. (with linea): perpendiculum, and norma, Vitr. 7, 3: materiam ad regulam et libellam exigere, Plin. 36, 25, 63, § 188; Col. 3, 13, 11 sq.: hoc cum regulâ exploraveris aequale, Pall. 1, 9, 2.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A straight staff*; in gen., *a stick, lath, bar* (of wood or iron): quadratas regulas, quattuor patentes digitos, defigunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 10; Front. Strat. 3, 13, 6; Col. 6, 19, 3; 6, 26, 2; 12, 50, 10; Plin. 15, 1, 2, § 5; Cels. 8, 10; Vitr. 5, 10; Stat. Th. 6, 594: aurea, *an ingot of gold*, Vulg. Josue, 7, 21.—**2.** *A measuring-rod*: in regulâ, in pondere, Vulg. Lev. 19, 35.—**3.** In mechanics. **a.** *Plur.*, *the two cheeks on each side of the channel in which the dart of the catapult lay; also called* bucculae, Vitr. 10, 12.—**b.** *The shank of a triglyph*, Vitr. 4, 3.—**c.** *The disks of an oil-press*: quod si regulis olea prematur, et praelum et suculam et regulas dominum parare oportere, Dig. 19, 2, 19, § 2.—**II.** Trop., *a rule, pattern, model, example* (cf.: formula, praescriptio): fontem omnium bonorum in corpore esse: hanc normam, hanc regulam, hanc praescriptionem esse naturae, Cic. Ac. 2, 46, 140: regula, ad quam eorum dirigantur orationes, qui, etc., id. Opt. Gen. 7 *fin.*; id. Fin. 1, 19, 63: regula, quâ vera et falsa judicarentur, id. Brut. 41, 152: nos studia nostra nostrae naturae regulâ metiamur, id. Off. 1, 31, 110: (lex est) juris atque injuriae regula, id. Leg. 1, 6, 19: regula totius philosophiae, id. Ac. 2, 9, 29; cf. id. N. D. 1, 16, 43: pravissima consuetudinis regula, id. Brut. 74, 258: mediocritatis regula, id. Off. 2, 17, 59: omnium una regula est, id. ib. 3, 31, 81: emendate loquendi regula, Quint. 1, 5, 1; so, loquendi, id. 1, 7, 1: sermonis, id. 1, 6, 44: morum, Mart. 11, 2, 3 et saep.: ad legem ac regulam compositum esse, Quint. 12, 10, 50; cf.: locuti sunt ad hanc regulam, id. 9, 4, 4: habeo regulam, ut talia visa vera judicem, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 58: assit Regula, peccatis quae poenas irroget aequas, Hor. S. 1, 3, 118: secundam regulam nostram, Vulg. 2 Cor. 10, 15; cf. id. ib. v. 13, 16; id. Phil. 3, 16.—In *plur.* (only late Lat.), Gai. Inst. 3, § 142; Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2, § 10; Arn. 1, n. 59: regulae credendi, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 4, 9 *init.*

rēgŭlāris, e, *adj.* [regula, I. B. 1.] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a bar*: aes, *that can be formed into bars; called also* aes ductile, Plin. 34, 8, 20, § 94; Isid. 16, 20, 7.—**II.** *Containing rules for guidance*: libri regulares, quos diaeteticos vocant, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 11, 145.—*Adv.*: **rēgŭlārĭter** (acc. to regula, II.), *according to rule, regularly* (late Lat.): dicere, Dig. 15, 3, 3, § 2; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20; Mart. Cap. 9, § 898: praeterita vestigia regulariter recurrere, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 29.

rēgŭlātim, *adv.* [id. II.], *according to rule, regularly* (late Lat.), Diom. p. 402 P.; Veg. Vet. 2, 41 *fin.*

* **rēgŭlo**, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to direct, regulate*: regulantur, sive diriguntur eorum virtutes, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 4.

1. rēgŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [rex]. **I.** *The ruler of a small country* (Gr. δυνάστης), *a petty king, prince, chieftain, lord* (freq. in the historians; not in Cæs. or Cic.): regulos se acceptos in fidem in Hispaniâ reges reliquisse, Liv. 37, 25; Sall. J. 11, 2; Liv. 5, 38; 27, 4; 29, 4 al.: Cilicum reguli, Tac. A. 2, 80; id. Agr. 24; Suet. Calig. 5; Vulg. Josue, 13, 3 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Of the king-bee*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 18.—**B.** *A king's son, a prince* (cf. rex and regina), Liv. 42, 24, 10; 45, 14, 6 al.—**C.** *A small bird*, Auct. Carm. Phil. 13.—**D.** *A kind of serpent*, Hier. in Isa. 16, 59, 6; Vulg. Prov. 23, 32; id. Isa. 30, 6.

2. Rēgŭlus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*. **I.** *Of the* Atilii, among whom was the cel-

ebrated consul M. Atilius Regulus, who was taken prisoner by the Carthaginians in the first Punic war, Cic Off 3, 26, 99, id. Fin. 2, 20, 65, Sen Prov 4, 5, cf Gell 6 4, 1 sqq, Sen Prov 3, 4 and 9 sqq — **II.** *Of the* Livineii, Auct B Afr 89, 3, Cic Fam 13, 60 1, id. Att 3, 17, 1 — **III.** Another, called by Modestus omnium bipedum ne quissimus, Plin Ep 1, 5, 14 — **IV.** Aquilius Regulus, Tac A 3, 42

rĕ-gusto, avi, atum, 1, *v a, to taste again* or *repeatedly* (very rare) **I.** Lit bilem suam regustantes, Sen Prov 3, 13 regustatum digito terebrare salinum, i e *licked out,* Pers. 5, 138 — **II.** Trop illam (laudationem Lollii) legi, volo tamen regustare, i e *to read again,* Cic. Att 13, 48, 2 crebro regusto litteras, id ib 13, 13, 3 ille Latinus ἀττικισμὸς ex intervallo regustandus, id. ib 4, 17, 1.

* **rĕ-gyro,** avi, 1, *v n, to turn about again, to wheel round,* trop bellum in Hispaniam regyravit, Flor 4, 2, 6

rē-ĭcio (better than **rē-jĭcio**), reieci, jectum, 3 (reicis, dissyl, Stat Th 4, 574, and likewise reice, Verg E 3, 96, and perh also, Plaut. As 2, 1, 6, scanned elsewhere throughout reicio, etc.), *v a* [jacio], *to throw, cast,* or *fling back* (freq and class, cf remitto retorqueo) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen **a.** Of inanim objects imago nostros oculos rejecta revisit, Lucr 4, 285, 4, 107, cf id. 4, 570 telum in hostes Caes B G 1, 46 tunicam reicere i e *to fling back, fling over the shoulder* (whereas abicere is to throw off, Cic Att 4, 2, 4), Lucil ap Varr L L 6, § 69 Mull, cf togam in umerum, Quint 11, 3, 131, 140 togam a sinistro, id 11, 3, 144 togam ab umero, Liv 23, 8 *fin* amictum ex umeris Verg A 5, 421 ex umeris vestem, Ov M 2, 582 de corpore vestem, id ib 9, 32 penulam Cic. Mil 10, 29, Phaedr 5, 2, 5 Burm sagulum, Cic Pis 23, 55, Suet Aug 26 amictum, Prop 2, 23 (3, 17), 13 vestem, Cat 66, 81 al ab ore colubras, Ov M 4, 474 capillum circum caput neglegenter, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 50 manibus ad tergum rejectis, *thrown back* or *behind,* Asin Pol ap Cic Fam 10, 32, 3 manus post terga, Plin 28, 4, 11, § 45 scutum, *to throw over one's back* (in flight), Cic. de Or 2, 72, 294, Galb ap Cic Fam 10, 30, 3 parmas, Verg A. 11, 619 ut janua in publicum reiceretur, *might be thrown back,* Plin 36, 15, 24, § 112 fatigata membra rejecit, i e *stretched on the ground,* Curt 10 5, 3 voluit Reicere Alcides a se mea pectora, *to push back,* Ov M 9, 51 librum e gremio suo, *to fling away,* id Tr 1, 1, 66 sanguinem ore, *to cast up, vomit,* Plin 26, 12 82 § 131, so, sanguinem, Plin Ep 5, 19, 6, 8, 1, 2 bilem, Plin 23, 6, 57, § 106 vinum, Suet. Aug 77 aliquid ab stomacho, Scrib Comp 191 — Poet oculos Rutulorum reicit arvis, *turns away, averts,* Verg A 10, 473 pars (vocum) solidis adlisa locis rejecta sonorem Reddit, *echoed,* Lucr 4, 570 — **b.** Of living objects, *to drive back, chase back, force back, repel* (so in gen not found in class prose authors) hominem, Plaut Bacch 4, 3, 19 aliquem, id Merc 5, 2, 69 in bubilem reicere (boves), id Pers. 2, 5, 18 pascentes a flumine capellas, Verg E 3, 96 in postremam aciem, *to place in the rear,* Liv 8, 8 — (β) Reicere se, *to throw* or *cast one's self back* or *again,* or, in gen, *to throw* or *fling one's self* anywhere tum illa Rejecit se in eum, *flung herself into his arms* Ter And 1, 1, 109 se in gremium tuom, Lucr 1 34 se in grabatum, Petr 92, 3, cf in cubile rejectus est, id 103, 5, cf fatigata membra rejecit, *leaned back,* Curt 10 5, 3 — **B.** In partic **1.** Milit t t, *to force back, beat back, repel, repulse* the enemy (cf repello, reprimo, refuto) eos, qui eruptionem fecerant, in urbem reiciebant, Caes. B C 2 2 *fin.* reliqui in oppidum rejecti sunt, id B G 2, 33, 1, 24 *fin* Tusci rejecti armis, Verg A 11, 630 ab Antiochea hostem Cic Fam 2, 10, 2, cf praesidia adversariorum Calydone, Caes. B C 3, 35 (where, however, as id ib 3, 46, the MSS vacillate between rejecti and deiecti, v Oud *N cr*) — **2.** Nautical t t. reici, *to be driven back* by a storm (while deferri or deici signifies to be cast away, and eici to be thrown on the shore, stranded, v Liv 44, 19, 2 Drak) naves tempestate rejectas eodem, unde erant profectae, revertisse, Caes B G 5, 5, so, naves, id ib 5, 23 a Leucopetra profectus rejectus sum austro vehementi ad eandem Leucopetram, Cic. Att 16, 7, 1, cf id Phil. 1, 3, 7, id. Caecin 30, 88 sin reflantibus ventis reiciemur, id. Tusc 1, 49, 119, id Att 3, 8, 2.

II. Trop **A.** In gen, *to cast off, remove, repel, reject* abs te socordiam omnem reice, Plaut As 2, 1, 6 abs te religionem, Att ap Varr L L 7, § 65 Mull (Trag Rel v 430 Rib) quam ut a nobis ratio verissima longe reiciat, Lucr 6, 81 (hanc proscriptionem) nisi hoc judicio a vobis reicitis et aspernamini, Cic Rosc Am 53, 153 ab his reicientur plagae balistarum, Vitr 10, 20 foedum contactum a casto corpore, Plin Ep 4, 11, 9, Ter Phorm prol 18 ferrum et audaciam, Cic Mur 37, 79, cf ictus, Stat Th 6, 770, and minas Hannibalis retrorsum, Hor C 4, 8, 16 (in Verris) facilius quod reici quam quod adici possit invenient, Quint 6, 3, 5 — **B.** In partic **1.** Pregn, *to reject contemptuously, to refuse, scorn, disdain, despise,* esp of a lover, etc. forsitan nos reiciat, Ter Phorm 4, 5, 5 petentem, Ov M 9, 512 Lydiam, Hor C 3, 9, 20 Socratem omnem istam disputationem rejecisse et tantum de vita et moribus solitum esse quaerere, Cic Rep 1, 10, 16 refutetur ac reiciatur ille clamor, id Tusc. 2, 23, 55 qui Ennii Medeam spernat aut reiciat, id Fin 1, 2, 4, of an appeal to the Senate quae cum rejecta relatio esset, Liv 2, 31, 9 recens dolor consolationes reicit ac refugit, Plin Ep 5, 16, 11 ad bona deligenda et reicienda contraria, Cic Leg 1, 23, 60, cf (vulgares reice taedas, deligere), Ov M 14, 677 rejectâ praedâ, Hor S 2, 3, 68 condiciones, Auct B Alex. 39 reiecit dona nocentium, Hor C 4, 9, 42 — **b.** In jurid lang judices reicere, *to set aside, challenge peremptorily, reject* the judges appointed by lot cum ex CXXV judicibus quinque et LXX. reus reiceret, Cic. Planc 17, 41, 15, 36, id Att 1, 16, 3, id Verr 2, 1, 7, § 18, 2, 3, 11, § 28, 2, 3, 13, § 32, 2, 3 59, § 146, id Vatin 11, 27, Plin Pan 36, 4 — **c.** In the philosoph lang of the Stoics reicienda and rejecta (as a transl of the Gr ἀποπροηγμένα), *rejectable things,* i e *evils to be rejected,* Cic Fin 5, 26, 78, 3, 16, 52, id. Ac 1, 10, 37, cf rejectaneus — **2.** With a designation of the term ad quem, *to refer to, make over to, remand to* ad ipsam te epistulam reicio, Cic Att 9, 13, 8 in hunc gregem vos Sullam reicietis? id Sull 28, 77 (with transferre) — **b.** Publicists' t t reicere aliquid or aliquem ad senatum (consules, populum, pontifices, etc), *to refer a matter,* or *the one whom it concerns, from one's self to some other officer* or *authorized body* (esp freq in Liv, v the passages in Liv 2, 22, 5 Drak.) totam rem ad Pompeium, Caes B C 3, 17 senatus a se rem ad populum rejecit, Liv 2, 27, 5, cf ab tribunis ad senatum res est rejecta, id 40, 29, and rem ad senatum, id 5, 22, 1 aliquid ad pontificum collegium, id 41, 16, so, rem ad pontifices, Ver Flac ap Gell 5, 17, 2 rem ad Hannibalem, Liv 21, 31, id 2, 28 tu hoc animo esse debes, ut nihil huc reicias Cic Fam 10 16, 2.—Of person al objects legati ab senatu rejecti ad populum, deos rogaverunt, etc, Liv 7, 20, so id. 8, 1, 9, 43, 24, 2, 39, 3 — *Absol* tribuni appellati ad senatum rejecerunt, Liv 27, 8, 42, 32 *fin* — **c.** With respect to time, *to put off to a later period, to defer, postpone* (Ciceronian) a Kal Febr legationes in Idus Febr reiciebantur, Cic Q Fr 2 3, 1 reliqua in mensem Januarium, id ib 2, 1, 3 repente abs te in mensem Quintilem rejecti sumus, id Att. 1, 4, 1 — * **d.** Reicere se aliquo, *to fling one's self on a thing,* i e *apply one's self to it* (very rare) credo mihi Caesarem . maximum beneficium te sibi dedisse judicaturum, si huc te reicis Balb ap Cic Att 8 15, A, § 1

rēĭcŭlus (rējĭcŭlus), a, um, *adj* [reicio], in econom lang, *that is to be rejected refuse, useless, worthless* **I.** Lit oves, Cato, R R 2, 7, Varr ap Non 168, 2 sq, id R R 2, 1 24 vaccae, id ib 2, 5, 17 mancipia, Sen Ep 47 — * **II.** Trop dies, i e *spent uselessly, lost,* Sen Brev Vit 7, 4, cf id Q N 7, 32

rĕ-invīto, are, *v a., to invite again* or *in return,* Vulg Luc. 14, 12

(**rĕ-ĭtĕrātĭo,** a false read for iteratione, Quint. 11, 2, 35, v Spald ad h l)

rĕ-ĭtĕro, avi, 1, *v a, to repeat, reiterate* fermos mugitus, App M 8, p 204 *fin*

rējectānĕus, a, um, *adj* [reicio], *that is to be rejected, rejectable* (a word formed by Cic as a philosoph t t) morbum, egestatem, dolorem non appello mala, sed si libet, rejectanea (as a transl of the Stoic ἀποπροηγμένα), Cic Fin 4, 26, 72 (cf rejecta, id ib 3, 16, 52, and reicienda, id ib 5, 26, 78, and reducta, q v)

* **rejectātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [rejecto], *a throwing back repeatedly* (late Lat. for rejectio) terrae, Sol. 5 *fin* dub

rējectĭo, onis, *f* [reicio], *a throwing back, throwing away* * **I.** Lit sanguinis i e *throwing up* Plin 23, 8, 76, § 146; Pall 3, 31, 2 — **II.** Trop, *a rejecting, rejection* (so in good prose, esp freq in Cic) **A.** In gen selectio et item rejectio, Cic Fin 3, 6, 20 quod si civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, sive exilio, sive postliminio, sive rejectione hujus civitatis, id Balb 12, 29 — **B.** In partic **1.** In jurid lang, *a challenging, rejection* of a judge judicum, Cic Verr 1, 6, 16, so id Planc 15, 36 — *Absol* rejectione interposita, Cic Sull 33, 92, id Att 1, 16, 3 — **b.** Transf, in gen excutere, quicquid dici potest, et velut rejectione facta ad optimum pervenire, Quint 7, 1, 34 eruditorum, Plin H N praef § 7 — **2.** Rhet t t **a.** In alium, *a shifting off from one's self to another,* Cic de Or 3, 53, 204 (al trajectio, v Orell *N cr*), cited also in Quint 9, 1, 30 — **b.** = Gr ἀποδίωξις, *the setting aside* of considerations which are not pertinent, Jul Rufin Schem Lex § 12

rējecto, avi, 1, *v freq a* [id] **I.** *To throw* or *cast back* (very rare) montes Icti rejectant voces ad sidera mundi, Lucr 2, 328, Sil 7, 421 caseum Alpinum rejectavit, *cast up, vomited,* Spart Anton 12 — **II.** *To throw away again* praedam, Sil 7, 722

1. rējectus, a, um, *Part,* from reicio

* **2. rejectus,** ūs, *m* [reicio], *an unknown portion of the hinder part of a ship,* Hyg Astr 3, 36

rējĭcĭo, 3, *v a*, v reicio

rĕ-lābor, lapsus, 3, *v dep n, to slide* or *glide back, to sink* or *fall back* (mostly poet) **I.** Lit vix oculos tollens iterumque relabens, etc, *sinking back upon the couch,* Ov M 11, 619 (Orpheus) flexit amans oculos et protinus illa (Eurydice) relapsa est, id ib 10, 57 conscendere summas antennas prensoque rudente relabi, *to slide down,* id ib 3, 616 in sinus relabere nostros, *return,* id H 15, 95 retrahitque pedem simul unda relabens, *flowing back, retreating,* * Verg A. 10, 307, cf quis neget arduis Pronos relabi posse rivos Montibus, Hor C 1, 29, 11 flecte ratem, Theseu, versoque relabere vento, *sail back,* Ov H 10, 149 (mare) relabens terram naturae suae reddit, Curt 6, 4, 19 (Tiberim) relabentem secuta est aedificiorum et hominum strages, Tac A 1 76 *init* relabente aestu, id. ib 2, 24 — **II.** Trop, *to sink* or *fall back, to relapse, to return* nunc in Aristippi furtim praecepta relabor, Hor Ep 1, 1, 18 tunc mens et sonus Relapsus atque notus in vultus honor, id Epod 17, 18

rĕ-lambo, ĕre, *v a, to lick again,* Sed 4, 248

rĕ-languesco, gŭi, 3, *v inch n, to sink down fainting, to grow languid* or *faint* (class but rare) **I.** Lit (soror) Imposito fratri moribunda relanguit ore, Ov M 6, 291 — **2.** Transf, of the wind, *to sink, slacken, lull, abate,* Sen Q N 5, 8, 3 — Of a star, *to grow dim,* Plin 37, 9 51, § 134 — **II.** Trop, *to become enfeebled* or *relaxed, to relax* quod iis rebus relanguescere animos eorum et remitti virtutem existimarent, * Caes B G 2, 15 quod autem relanguisse se dicit, *that he has relaxed* (in his enmity) * Cic Att. 13, 41, cf animo relanguit ardor, Ov Am 2, 9, 27 ut taedio impetus relanguescat regis, Liv 35 44 (relanguerat, v l for elanguerat, Tac. H 1, 46) si prima indignatio relanguescat, id. ib 1, 33

rĕlātĭo, ōnis, *f* [refero], *a carrying back, bringing back* * **I.** Lit membranae ut juvant aciem ita crebri relatione, quod intinguntur calami, morantur manum, *through the frequent carrying of the*

hand back to the inkstand, i.e. *by often stopping to dip the pen in the ink*, Quint 10, 3, 31.—**II.** Trop **A.** In law t t, *a throwing back, retorting* relatio criminis, est cum ideo jure factum dicitur, quod aliquis ante injuria lacessierit, Cic Inv 1, 11, 15, so Dig 48, 1, 5 jurisjurandi, ib 12, 2, 34 *fin* —**B.** In partic **1.** *A returning, repaying* gratiae, Sen Ben 5, 11, id. Ep 74, 13 —**2.** In publicists' lang, *a report, a proposition, motion* ecquis audivit non modo actionem aliquam aut relationem, sed vocem omnino aut querellam tuam? Cic Pis 13, 29 relatio illa salutaris, id. ib 7, 14, Liv 3, 39 relationem approbare, id. 32, 22 incipere, Tac A 5, 4, 13, 26 mutare, id. ib 14, 49 egredi, id. ib 2, 38 postulare in aliquid, id ib 13, 49 relationi intercedere, id. ib 1, 13 al jus quartae relationis, *the right accorded to the emperor, without being consul, of making communications in the Senate* (this right was simply jus relationis, tertiae, quartae, etc, denote the number of subjects he might introduce at each meeting, which varied at different periods), Capitol Pert 5, Vop Prob 12 *fin* —Hence, **b.** Transf, in gen, *a report, narration, relation* (only post Aug) dictorum, Quint 2, 7, 4, cf id 9, 2, 59 causarum, id. 6, 3 77 meritorum, id. 4, 1, 13 rerum ab Scythis gestarum, Just 2, 1, 1 gentium, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 6 —Of military reports to the general in chief or emperor addens quaedam relationibus supervacua, quas subinde dimittebat ad principem, Amm 14, 7, 10, 20, 4, 7, 28 1, 10 — **3.** *A rhetorical figure* mentioned by Cicero, of the nature of which Quintilian was ignorant, Cic. de Or 3, 54 207, Quint 9, 3, 97 epanaphora est relatio, quotiens per singula membra eadem pars orationis repetitur, hoc modo Verres calumniatores apponebat, Verres de causa cognoscebat, Verres pronunciabat? i e *the repetition of a word for rhetorical effect*, Mart Cap 5, § 534 *init*, cf Quint 9, 1, 33 — **4.** In philos and gram lang, *reference, regard, respect, relation* illud quoque est ex relatione ad aliquid, Quint 8, 4, 21 relatione facta non ad id, Dig 1, 1, 11

rĕlātīvē, *adv*, v relativus *fin*

relātīvus, a, um, *adj* [refero], *having reference* or *relation, referring, relative* (post-class), Arn. 7, p 221 qualitas, Mart Cap 5, § 451 appellatio, Aug Trin 5, 16 —In gram pronomen, Prisc p 1063 sq P —*Adv* **rĕlātīvē**, *relatively* vicinus et amicus relative dicuntur, Aug Trin. 5, 71

rĕlātor, ōris, *m* [id.] **I.** *A mover, proposer*, in public deliberations Lentulo consule relatore, Balb ap Cic Att 8, 15, A, § 2. —**2.** *A relater, narrator*, in gen., Ven Vit S Mart 2, 471, Sid. Ep 7, 2 al —**II.** RELATOR AVCTIONVM, *a reporter* or *recorder of public auctions*, Inscr Orell. 3238

* **rĕlātōrĭa**, ae, *f* [id.], *a receipt, acquittance*, Cod Th. 13, 5, 8

rĕlātrix, icis, *f* [relator] *a female teller, narrator* (late Lat), Dracont Carm 9, 17 Duker

1. rĕlātus, a, um, *Part*, from refero

2. rĕlātus, us, *m* [refero] **1.** *An official report* abnuentibus consulibus ea de re relatum, Tac A. 15, 22 —**2.** In gen, *a narration, recital* carmina, quorum relatu, quem baritum vocant, accendunt animos, *with the delivery of which*, Tac G 3 virtutum, id. H. 1, 30 incredibilium relatu commendationem parare, Sen Q N 7, 16, 1, Sedul. 1, 80, Symm. Ep 5, 64.

rĕlaxātĭo, ōnis *f* [relaxo, trop], *an easing, relaxation* (Cic.) verum otii fructus est non contentio animi sed relaxatio, Cic de Or 2 5, 22 vel loci mutatio vel animi relaxatio, id Fam 7, 26, 1.—*Absol* quae est ista relaxatio, cum (sc doloris), *mitigation, alleviation*, Cic Fin 2, 29, 95

* **rĕlaxātor**, oris, *m.* [relaxo], *a loosener, opener* fluentium, Cael. Aur Acut 2, 38 221

rĕ-laxo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to stretch out* or *widen again, to unloose, loosen, open* (class, cf. solvo, libero) **I.** Lit alvus tum astringitur, tum relaxatur, Cic N D 2 54 136, cf. tum astringentibus se intestinis tum relaxantibus, id. ib 2, 55, 138 densa relaxare (opp rara densare), Verg G 1, 419 dissolvunt nodos omnes et vincla relaxant, Lucr 6, 356 tunicarum vincula, Ov F 2, 321, cf. nodos (sc aquai), Lucr 6, 878 (with exsolvere glaciem), cf. fontibus ora, Ov M 1, 281 caecos fontes Sil. 3, 51 glaebas *to loosen*, Varr R R. 1, 27, 2 humum, Col 11, 3, 46 Schneid. *N cr*, Pall. 2, 13, 3 vias et caeca Spiramenta, Verg G 1, 89 claustra, Ov Am 1, 6, 17, cf flores Sen. Thyest 903 diversa bracchia, *to spread out*, Sil. 14, 399 arcum, *to unbend*, Sen Agam 322 ut, quae (aedificia) sunt vetustate sublapsa, relaxentur in melius, *restored*, Plin. Ep 10, 70 (75), 1 Keil (al. reparentur) —**II.** Trop, *to slacken, ease, lighten, alleviate, mitigate, soften, assuage, to cheer up, enliven, relax* (a favorite word of Cic, cf relevo, recreo, mitigo) animos doctrina, Cic Arch 6, 12, cf. tu a contentionibus cottidie relaxes aliquid, id. Leg 1, 4, 11 quaero enim non quibus intendam rebus animam, sed quibus relaxem, ac remittam, id. Fragm ap Non. 329, 7, and 383, 23 constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus copuletur, tum dissolutionibus relaxetur, id Part 6, 21 pater nimis indulgens, quicquid ego astrinxi, relaxat, id Att 10, 6, 2 animus somno relaxatus, id. Div 2, 48, 100 animum, id. Brut 5, 21, id Rep 1, 9, 14, cf relaxare animos et dare se jucunditati, id. Off 1, 34, 122 ut ex pristino sermone relaxarentur animi omnium, id. de Or 1, 8 29 anxiferas curas requiete, id poet Div 1, 13, 22 (risus) tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat et relaxat, id. de Or 2, 58, 236, cf tristem vultum relaxare, Sen Cons ad Helv 15, and, with this, cf relaxato in hilaritatem vultu, Petr 49, 8 ne nocturna quidem quiete diurnum laborem relaxante, Curt 5, 13, 5 mores aetas lasciva relaxat, i. e *makes dissolute*, Claud. Prob et Olybr 153 (animi) cum se plane corporis vinculis relaxaverint, Cic Sen 22, 81, Claud Rapt Pros 2, 330 se occupationibus, Cic Fam, 7, 1, 5, id Att 16, 16, 2 se a nimia necessitate, id. Or 52, 176 —Mid. homines quamvis in turbidis rebus sint, tamen interdum animis relaxantur, Cic Phil 2, 16, 39 insani cum relaxentur, *when they come to themselves, when the attack abates*, id. Ac 2, 17, 52.—*Absol* (dolor) si longus, levis, dat enim intervalla et relaxat, Cic Fin. 2, 29, 94.

rĕlectĭo, ōnis, *f* [re lego], *reperusal* (late Lat), Facund. Defens 5, 2.

rĕlectus, a, um, *Part*, from 2. relego

rĕlēgātĭo, ōnis, *f* [1. relego] **1.** *A sending away, exiling, banishment, relegation* atque amandatio, Cic Rosc Am 15, 44, with exsilium, Liv 3, 10 *fin*, 4, 4.—With *dat*. insulae, Paul Sent 5, 4, 17, v 1 relego, I A. 2 —**2.** *A bequest, legacy* dotis, Dig 33, 4, 1, § 5

1. rĕ-lēgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.* **I.** *To send away* or *out of the way, to despatch, remove* (class, in class prose usually with an odious accessory meaning, syn amando) **A.** Lit **1.** In gen (L. Manlium tribunus plebis) criminabatur, quod Titum filium ab hominibus relegasset et ruri habitare jussisset, Cic Off 3, 31, 112, Sen Ben 3, 37, Val Max 6, 9, 1, cf filium in praedia rustica Cic Rosc Am 15, 42 rejecti et relegati longe ab ceteris, Caes B G 5, 30 *fin* procul Europā in ultima orientis relegati senes Curt 5, 5, 14 relegatos in ultimum paene rerum humanarum terminum, id. 9, 2, 9 cives tam procul ab domo, Liv 9, 26 aliquem a republicā sub honorificentissimo ministerii titulo Vell 2, 45, 4 exercitum in aliā insula, Tac Agr 15 me vel extremos Numidarum in agros Classe releget, Hor C 3, 11, 48 tauros procul atque in sola relegant Pascua, Verg G 3, 212 —Poet, with *dat* terris gens relegata ultimis, Cic poet Tusc 2, 8 20 Trivia Hippolytum nymphae Egeriae nemorique relegat, *consigns him to Egeria*, Verg A. 7, 775 — **b.** Transf, of a locality, *to place at a distance remove* Taprobane extra orbem a naturā relegata, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 84, cf Claud. Laud. Stil 1, 250 —**2.** In partic, a publicists' t t, *to send into exile, to banish relegate*, said of banishment by which a person was sent only a certain distance from Rome, and usually for a limited time, without suffering a capitis deminutio (cf. deportatio and exilium) relegatus non exsul dicor in illo, Ov Tr 2, 137, 5, 11, 21, 5, 2, 61, id P 4, 13, 40 (consul) L. Lamiam in concione relegavit, edixitque, ut ab urbe abesset millia passuum ducenta, Cic Sest 12, 29 Marcus Piso in decem annos relegatur, Tac A 3, 17 *fin*, Suet Tib 50, id Aug 24 ipse quosdam novo exemplo relegavit, ut ultra lapidem tertium vetaret egredi ab Urbe, id Claud. 23 *fin* nemo eorum relegatus in exilium est, Liv 25, 6, cf milites relegatos prope in exilium, id. 26, 2 *fin* ultra Karthaginem, id. 40, 41 aliquem Circeios in perpetuum, Suet Aug 16 *fin* in decem annos, Tac A. 3, 17 in insulam, id. 3, 86 — **B.** Trop, *to send away, put aside, reject* apud quem ille sedens Samnitium dona relegaverat, *had sent back, rejected*, Cic Rep 3, 28, 32 Moser (for which repudiati Samnites, Cic Sen. 16, 55) ambitione relegata, *put aside, apart*, Hor S 1, 10, 84 bella, Luc 6, 324 (dimoveam, removeam, Schol.) inimicas vitiis artes non odio magis quam reverentia, Plin. Pan. 47, 1 verba alicujus, Ov P 2, 2, 7 —**2.** In partic, with a specification of the term ad quem, *to refer, attribute, ascribe, impute* (post-Aug) nec tamen ego in plerisque eorum obstringam fidem meam potiusque ad auctores relegabo, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 8 totamque ad solos audito res relegasse, Quint 3, 7, 1 orationem rectae honestaeque vitae ad philosophos, id. 1, prooem § 10 mala ad crimen fortunae, id 6, prooem § 13, cf culpam in hominem, id. 7, 4, 13 invidiam in aliquem, Vell. 2, 44 2, 2, 64, 2 Ruhnk.—Poet, with *dat* causas alicui, *to ascribe*, Tib 4, 6, 5 —**3.** *To refer* to a book or an author ad auctores, Plin 7, 1, 1, § 8 (cf Nep Cat 3, 5, de legare) —**II.** In jurid. Lat., *to bequeath, devise*, as an inheritance dotem, Dig 33, 4, 1 sq, 23, 5, 8 usum fructum, ib 23, 2, 23

2. rĕ-lĕgo, legi, lectum, 3, *v a* **I.** *To gather together* or *collect again* (almost exclusively poet) janua difficilis filo est inventa relecto, i e *by the thread* (of Ariadne) *wound up again*, Ov M 8 173 (abies) docilis relegi, docilisque relinqui, i e *to be drawn back*, Val Fl. 6, 237 menses decem a coactore releget (pecuniam), Cato, R. R 150, 2. — **2.** In partic, of localities, *to travel over* or *through again, to traverse* or *sail over again* · litora, Verg A 3, 690 Hellespontiacas illa (navis) relegit aquas, Ov Tr 1, 10, 24 egressi relegunt campos, Val. Fl 8, 121 vias, id. ib 4 54 iter, Stat Achill 1, 23, cf id S 5, 3, 29 spatia retro, Sen. Agam 572 ter caelum (luna), Stat S 5, 3 29 vestigia cursu, Claud. B G 529 cursum, Prud. Apoth. 1004. — In prose relegit Asiam, *again coasts along*, Tac A 2, 54 rex cum suis dumeta relegens Amm 30, 1, 15 relegens margines lacus Brigantiae, id. 15, 4, 1 —**II.** *To go through* or *over again* in reading, in speech, or in thought, *to read* or *relate again*, =retractare (rarely in prose) Trojani belli scriptorem Praeneste relegi, Hor Ep 1, 2, 2 scripta, Ov R. Am 717 sq alicui librum, *to read aloud*, Col 4, 1, 1 de nostris releges quemcunque libris, Mart 4, 29, 9 — *Absol* deinde relegentes inveniunt, ubi posuerint (verba), Quint 11, 2, 23 dum relegunt suos sermone labores, Ov M 4, 569 qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi ex relegendo, ut elegantes ex eligendo, etc, Cic N D 2 28 72.—Acc to this last passage is to be explained **rĕlĭgens**, entis, *P a*, *revering the gods*, i e *pious, religious* religentem esse oportet, religiosumst nefas, Poet ap Gell 4, 9, 1.

* **rĕ-lentesco**, ĕre, *v inch n*, *to grow slack again, to slacken*, trop amor relentescit, Ov Am 1, 8, 76

* **rĕlĕvāmen**, inis, *n* [relevo], *a lightening, alleviation* partus, Prisc Perieg 440

rĕlĕvātĭo, onis, *f* [id.] **I.** = ἐναιωρημα (Hippoc), *scum* ut urina nullam faciat relevationem, Cael Aur Tard. 5, 3, 55 —**II.** *A lightening alleviation relief* (post class and very rare) oneris, Front Ep ad M Caes 4, 13 —*Absol* (opp gravatio), Cael. Aur Tard 5, 10, 96, Octav Hor 1, 9

rĕ-lĕvo, āvi, atum, 1, *v a* **I.** *To lift up, raise* (very rare, and almost exclusively poet, syn. reficio, recreo, mitigo) **A.** Lit e terra corpus, Ov M 9, 318 umeros id F 4, 169 in cubitum membra, id. P 3 3, 11 — **B.** Trop nec sic mea fata premuntur, Ut nequeam relevare caput,

Luc. 3, 268 Corte; so, caput, Plin Ep 1, 24, 4. si forte relevet manum suam a nobis, Vulg 1 Reg. 6, 5: eos qui oppressi fuerant relevans, id. Job, 12, 21 —**II.** Transf, *to make light, to lighten* (class) **A.** Lit: epistulam graviorem pellectione, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1: vimina curva favi (i e exonerare), Cv R Am. 186 —Poet sic unquam longa relevere catenâ, Ov Am 1, 6, 25. minimo ut relevere labore Utque marem parias, i e. *may be delivered*, id M 9, 675 —**B.** Trop, *to relieve, free from* any evil; or, *to alleviate, mitigate, lessen, diminish, assuage, abate* the evil itself; *to ease, comfort, refresh, console:* videbimur. curâ et metu esse relevati, periculum autem residebit .. Ut saepe homines aegri morbo gravi ..., si aquam gelidam biberint, primo relevari videntur... sic hic morbus, qui est in re publicâ, relevatus istius poena, vehementius vivis reliquis ingravescet, Cic Cat. 1, 13, 31; cf. animum molestiis, id ib 2, 4, 7 (with recreata)· aegrum, Ov. P. 1, 3, 17 pectora sicca mero, id F. 3, 304: membra sedili, id M 8, 639. mens a cura relevata est, id Tr. 1, 11, 12; cf· publicanos tertiâ mercedum parte, Suet. Caes 20· ut me relevares, *might comfort, console me*, Cic. Att 3, 10, 3 nam et illic animum jam relevaris, quae dolore ac miseria Tabescit, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 11· quia (pupilla) videtur in ceteris litis speciebus relevata fuisse, i e *to have been restored*, Dig 4, 4, 29 —With things as objects· ut cibi satietas et fastidium aut subamara aliquâ re relevatur aut dulci mitigatur, Cic Inv. 1, 17, 25· ad relevandos castrenses sumptus, Suet. Dom 12: communem casum misericordia hominum, Cic Q Fr. 1, 4, 4; cf: casus, Ov. Tr 5, 3, 43. luctus, id R Am 586: studium omnium laboremque, Plin Pan. 19, 3: requie laborem, Ov M 15, 16: aestus, id. ib. 7, 815; id A A 3, 697; cf sitim, id M 6, 354. famem, id ib 11, 129

rĕ-lĭcĕor, ēri, *v. n*, *to bid less at an auction*, Cic Off 3, 15, 61 Orell (but the better reading is se liceatur, Bait. v. Heine ad loc)

rĕ-lĭcīnus, a, um, *adj*, *bent* or *curled backwards* or *upwards* (App)· comâ relicinus, App Flor p 341, 37: frons, i e *open*, id ib p 344, 19

rĕlictĭo, ōnis, *f* [relinquo], *a leaving behind, a forsaking, abandoning*· vituperatio desperationis ac relictionis rei publicae (just before, relinques patriam?), Cic. Att 16, 7, 5· relictionem proditionemque consulis sui, id Verr 2, 1, 13, § 35. propter argenti vivi relictionem, i e *because of its separation from it*, Vitr 7, 9, 1

rĕlictor, ōris, *m* [id], *he who abandons* or *disregards* (late Lat) deus voluntatum bonarum adjutor, malarum autem relictor, Aug Civ Dei, 14, 26

1. rĕlictus, a, um, *Part*, from relinquo

***2. rĕlictus,** ūs, *m* [relinquo], *a forsaking, abandoning*. ut labor virilis exercendique corporis studium, relictui sit, i e *be abandoned, neglected*, Gell 3, 1, 9.

rĕlĭcŭus, a, um, v. reliquus

rĕ-līdo, no *perf*, sum, 3, *v a.* [laedo], *to strike back, to strike* (post class) **I.** Lit. relisâ fronte lignum dissilit, Prud. στεφ. 9, 47: alapis relisis, id. Apoth 162; Avien Fab 3 —***II.** Trop, *to refuse, reject* quae firmata probant aut infirmata relidunt, Aus. Ep 25, 42.

*** rĕlĭgāmen,** inis, *n* [religo], *a band, ligament*, Prud Psych 358

*** rĕlĭgātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id], *a binding up, tying up:* religatio et propagatio vitium, Cic. Sen. 15, 53

rĕlĭgens, entis, v. 2 relego, *P. a.*

rĕlĭgĭo (in poetry also **rellĭgĭo,** to lengthen the first syllable), ōnis, *f* [Concerning the etymology of this word, various opinions were prevalent among the ancients Cicero (N D 2, 28, 72) derives it from relĕgere, an etymology favored by the verse cited ap Gell 4, 9, 1, religentem esse oportet, religiosum nefas, whereas Servius (ad Verg A 8, 349), Lactantius (4, 28), Augustine (Retract 1, 13), al, assume religare as the primitive, and for this derivation Lactantius cites the expression of Lucretius (1, 931; 4, 7). religionum nodis animos exsolvere Modern etymologists mostly agree with this latter view, assuming as root lig, to bind, whence also lic tor, lex, and ligare; hence, religio sometimes means the same as obligatio; v. Corss Aussprache, 1, 444 sq; cf Munro ad Lucr 1, 109] **I.** *Reverence for God* (*the gods*), *the fear of God*, connected with a careful pondering of divine things, *piety, religion*, both pure inward piety and that which is manifested in religious rites and ceremonies, hence the rites and ceremonies, as well as the entire system of religion and worship, the res divinae or sacrae, were frequently called religio or religiones (cf our use of the word religion)· qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi ex relegendo, ut elegantes ex elegendo, tamquam a diligendo diligentes, ex intellegendo intellegentes· his enim in verbis omnibus inest vis legendi eadem, quae in religioso, Cic N D 2, 28, 72: religione id est cultu deorum, id ib 2, 3, 8: religio est, quae superioris cujusdam naturae (quam divinam vocant) curam caerimoniamque affert, id Inv. 2, 53, 161. (Pompilius) animos ardentes consuetudine et cupiditate bellandi religionum caeremoniis mitigavit, etc., id Rep 2, 14, 26; with which cf· illa diuturna pax Numae mater huic urbi juris et religionis fuit, id ib 5, 2, 3: de auguriis, responsis, religione denique omni, Quint 12, 2, 21· unde enim pietas? aut a quibus religio? Cic. Rep 1, 2, 2; cf id Leg 2, 11, 26· aliquem a pietate, religione deducere, id Verr 2, 4, 6, § 12· horum sententiae omnium non modo superstitionem tollunt, in quâ inest timor inanis deorum, sed etiam religionem, quae deorum cultu pio continetur, etc, id N D 1, 42, 117· quis enim istas (Democriti) imagines. . aut cultu aut religione dignas judicare? id ib 1, 43, 121; cf: cum animus cultum deorum et puram religionem susceperit, id Leg 1, 23, 60 sacra Cĕreris summa majores nostri religione confici caerimoniaque voluerunt, id Balb 24, 55; cf id Leg 2, 22, 55: in quibus erant omnia, quae sceleri propiora sunt quam religioni, id. Verr 2, 4, 50, § 112: nec vero superstitione tollenda religio tollitur, id Div 2, 72, 148, cf id Part 23, 31: medemini religioni sociorum, judices, conservate vestram Neque enim haec externa vobis est religio (sc Cereris) neque aliena, etc, id Verr. 2, 4, 51, § 114 istorum religio sacrorum, id Fl 28, 69; id Verr 2, 4, 6, § 12; cf id ib. 2, 4, 8, § 18 religio deorum immortalium, id Lael 25, 96; cf: per deos immortales! eos ipsos, de quorum religione jam diu dicimus, id Verr 2, 4, 47, § 105· religio divum, Lucr 6, 1276· mira quaedam totâ Siciliâ privatim ac publice religio est Cereris Hennensis. . . quantam esse religionem convenit eorum, apud quos eam (Cererem) natam esse constat? . . . tanta erit enim auctoritas illius religionis, ut, etc., Cic Verr 2, 4, 49, § 107; cf id ib 2, 4, 45, § 99: qui (Mercurius) apud eos summâ religione coleretur, id ib 2, 4, 39, § 84; cf. id ib 2, 4, 39, § 85, 2, 4, 44, § 96 (simulacrum Dianae) translatum Carthaginem locum tantum hominesque mutarat: religionem quidem pristinam conservabat, id ib 2, 4, 33, § 72; cf, of the same, id ib 2, 4, 35, § 78: fanum Junonis tantâ religione semper fuit, ut. . . semper inviolatum sanctumque fuit, *enjoyed such honor, was held in such reverence*, id ib 2, 4, 46, § 103; 2, 4, 58, § 129: hac (panacea) evulsâ scrobem repleri vario genere frugum religio est, *is a religious custom*, Plin 25, 4, 11, § 30, cf: et obrui tales religio est, id 30, 5, 14, § 42. hi (barbari) ignari totius negotii ac religionis, *of religious belief, of religion*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 35, § 77; cf: venit mihi fani, loci, religionis illius in mentem, id ib 2, 4, 50, § 110: de religione queri, id. ib 2, 4, 51, § 113 —In late and eccl Lat, *a religious ordinance, ceremony, rite*. quae est ista religio? Vulg Exod 12, 26: ista est religio victimae, id. Num 19, 2.—In *plur:* expertes religionum omnium, Cic. N D 1, 42, 119. qui in bello religionum et consuetudinis jura continent, id. Verr 2, 4, 55, § 122; cf: a quibus (rebus) etiam oculos cohibere te religionum jura cogebant, id ib 2, 4, 45, § 101: religiones expiare, id Mil. 27, 73 ceterae (nationes) pro religionibus suis bella suscipiunt, istae contra omnium religiones, id. Font. 9, 30: Druides religiones interpretantur, *religious matters, religion*, Caes. B G 6, 13: scientia morum ac religionum ejus rei publicae, Quint. 12, 3, 1. civitas religionibus dedita, Plin. Pan. 74, 5: liberum a religionibus matutinum, Col 6, 2, 3

II. Transf **A.** Subject., *conscientiousness, scrupulousness* arising from religion, *religious scruples, scruples of conscience, religious awe*, etc (cf sanctimonia). refrenatus religione, Lucr. 5, 1114: oppressa gravi sub religione vita, id. 1, 64. sese cum summâ religione, tum summo metu legum et judiciorum teneri, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 75; cf· ut eam non metus, non religio contineret, id ib 2, 4, 45, § 101· memini perturbari exercitum nostrum religione et metu, quod serenâ nocte subito candens et plena luna defecisset, id Rep 1, 15, 23. tantâ religione obstricta tota provincia est, tanta superstitio ex istius facto mentes omnium Siculorum occupavit, ut, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 51, § 113; cf: obstrinxisti religione populum Romanum, id Phil 2, 33, 83· recitatis litteris oblata religio Cornuto est, etc., id. Fam 10, 12, 3: ad oblatam aliquam religionem, id Agr. 1, 2, 5: non recordabantur, quam parvulae saepe causae vel falsae suspicionis vel terroris repentini vel objectae religionis magna detrimenta intulissent, Caes. B C 3, 72· obicere religionem, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 40; cf· inicere religionem alicui, Cic Caecin 33, 97. vide ne quid Catulus attulerit religionis, id de Or 2, 90, 367: Gracchus cum rem illam in religionem populo venisse sentiret, ad senatum retulit, id N D 2, 4, 10: nec eam rem habuit religioni, id Div. 1, 35, 77: ut quae religio C. Mario non fuerat, quo minus C Glauciam praetorem occideret, eâ nos religione in privato P. Lentulo puniendo liberaremur, id. Cat 3, 6, 15: tunc quoque, ne confestim bellum indiceretur, religio obstitit, Liv 4, 30: cum ibi quoque religio obstaret, ne, etc . . augures consulti eam religionem eximere, id 4, 31. cum plenâ religione civitas esset, id 7, 28; 21, 62. nihil esse mihi, religio'st dicere, Ter Heaut 2, 1, 16, cf.: ut velut numine aliquo defensa castra oppugnare iterum, religio fuerit, Liv 2, 62; 6, 27: rivos deducere nulla Religio vetuit (with fas et jura sinunt), Verg G 1, 270: nulla mihi Religio est, Hor S 1, 9, 71· nulla religione, ut scelus tegat, posse constringi, Curt 6, 7, 7: quosdam religio cepérit ulterius quicquam eo die conandi, Liv. 28, 15; cf· movendi inde thesauros incussa erat religio, id. 29, 18: religio fuit, denegare nolui, Plaut Curc. 2, 3, 71.—In *plur*. non demunt animis curas ac religiones Persarum montes, Varr ap Non 379, 11: artis Religionum animum nodis exsolvere, Lucr 1, 932; 4, 7: religionibus atque minis obsistere vatum, id 1, 109: plerique novas sibi ex loco religiones fingunt, Caes B G 6, 37: natio est omnis Gallorum admodum dedita religionibus, id. ib 6, 16 religionibus impediri, id ib 5, 6; Auct B Alex 74, Phaedr. 4, 10, 4· plenis religionum animis, prodigia insuper nunciata, Liv 41, 16 nullus locus non religionum deorumque est plenus, id. 5, 52, 2 pontifices flaminesque neglegentiores publicarum religionum esse, id 5, 52, 5 —**b.** Meton (*effect pro causâ*), *a religious offence*, giving rise to scruples of conscience: ut si profectus non esset, nullâ tamen mendacii religione obstrictus videretur, Caes. B C 1, 11: liberaret religione templum, Liv. 45, 5: se domumque religione exsolvere, id 5, 23 —In *plur:* inexpiabiles religiones in rem publicam inducere, Cic Phil 1, 6, 13 —**c.** In partic: religio jurisjurandi, or *absol*, *scrupulousness in the fulfilment of an oath, the obligation of an oath, plighted faith:* religione jurisjurandi ac metu deorum in testimoniis dicendis commoveri, Cic Font 9, 20; so, jurisjurandi, Caes B C 1, 76 *fin;* 3, 28; cf.: nec Achaeos religione obstringerent, Liv. 39, 37; Just 1, 9, 18; 18, 6, 11 —*Absol*, Caes B C 2, 32: nocturna proelia esse vitanda, quod perterritus miles in civili dissensione timori magis quam religioni consulere consuerit, id ib 1, 67: religionem servare, Nep Ages 2, 5 —**2.** In gen, *a strict scrupulousness, anxiety, punctiliousness, conscientiousness, exactness*, etc: Atheniensium semper fuit prudens sincerumque judicium, nihil ut possent nisi incorruptum audire et elegans Eorum religioni cum serviret orator. nullum verbum inso-

lens, nullum odiosum ponere audebat, Cic. Or. 8, 25; cf. id. ib. 11, 36; id. Brut. 82, 283: fide et religione vitae defendi, id. Deiot. 6, 16; cf.: propter fidem et religionem judicis, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 45; and: testimoniorum religionem et fidem, id. Fl. 4, 9: homo sine ullā religione ac fide, Nep. Chabr. 8, 2: sin est in me ratio rei publicae, religio privati officii, etc., Cic. Sull. 3, 10; so, officii, id. Verr. 2, 3, 1, § 2: religio in consilio dando, id. Fam. 11. 29, 1: alicujus facta ad antiquae religionis rationem exquirere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 5, § 10; so, antiqua, id. Caecin. 10, 28: nefas est religionem decipi judicantis, Amm. 30, 4, 10.—In *plur.*: judicum religiones, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 31.—**B.** Object. **1.** Abstr., *the holiness, sacredness, sanctity* inhering in any religious object (a deity, temple, utensils, etc.; cf. sanctitas): quae (fortissimorum civium mentes) mihi videntur ex hominum vitā ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam demigrasse, Cic. Rab. Perd. 10, 30: propter singularem ejus fani religionem, id. Verr. 2, 4. 44, § 96: in sacerdotibus tanta offusa oculis animoque religio, Liv. 2, 40, 3; so, fani, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 110; id. Inv. 2, 1, 1: sacrarii, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 5: templorum, Tac. H. 1, 40: signi, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57. § 127: jam tum religio pavidos terrebat agrestes Dira loci, Verg. A. 8, 349.—**2.** Concr., *an object of religious veneration, a sacred place* or *thing:* uno tempore Agrigentini beneficium Africani (sc. signum Apollinis), religionem domesticam, ornamentum urbis, etc. . . . requirebant, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 93; cf.: religionem restituere, id. ib. 2, 4, 36, § 80: sacrorum omnium et religionum hostis praedoque, id. ib.; cf.: praedo religionum, id. ib. 2, 4, 43, § 95: quem tibi deum tantis eorum religionibus violatis auxilio futurum putas? id. ib. 2, 4, 35, § 78; cf.: est sceleris, quod religiones maximas violavit, id. ib. 2, 4, 41, § 88.—Poet.: quae religio aut quae machina belli, of the Trojan horse, Verg. A. 2, 151.—(β) *A system of religious belief, a religion* (late Lat.): Christiana, *Christianity*, Eutr. 10, 16 *fin.*; Leo M. Serm. 66, 2 *init.*: Christianam religionem absolutam et simplicem anili superstitione confundens, Amm. 21, 16, 18; Lact. 5, 2, 8.

rĕlĭgĭōsē, *adv.*, v. religiosus *fin.*

rĕlĭgĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [religiosus], *reverence for God (the gods), religiousness* (post-class.), App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 16, 3; Tert. Apol. 25 al.; Vulg. Eccius. 1, 17.

***rĕlĭgĭōsŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *religious little, somewhat religious,* Hier. adv. Ruf. 3, 7.

rĕlĭgĭōsus (in the poets also **rellig-**), a, um, *adj.* [religio], *reverencing* or *fearing God (the gods), pious, devout, religious:* qui omnia quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi ex relegendo, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72 (cf. religio *init.*): religiosi dicuntur, qui faciendarum praetermittendarumque rerum divinarum secundum morem civitatis delectum habent, nec se superstitionibus implicant, Fest. p. 289, 15 Müll.: naturā sancti et religiosi, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: asotos ita non religiosos ut edant de patellā, id. Fin. 2, 7, 22: si magis religiosa fuerit, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 37: nostri majores, religiosissimi mortales, Sall. C. 12, 3: mortuis religiosa jura tribuere, *religious rites,* Cic. Lael. 4, 13: mores justi, integri, religiosi, id. de Or. 2, 43, 184: amicitiae religiosā quādam necessitudine imbutae, Quint. 1, 2, 20: hominem occidere religiosissimum erat, *was a thing exceedingly pious* or *pleasing to the gods,* Plin. 30, 1, 4, § 13; cf.: aliqui nomine quoque consalutare religiosius putant, etc., id. 28, 2, 5, § 23: Judaei, viri religiosi, Vulg. Act. 2, 5.—**b.** Eccl. Lat., *of* or *belonging to the clergy, clerical* (opp. saecularis), Salv. Avar. 3, 5.—**II.** Transf. (acc. to religio, II.). **A.** Subject., *religiously considerate, careful, anxious, scrupulous:* civitas religiosa, in principiis maxime novorum bellorum . . . ne quid praetermitteretur, quod aliquando factum esset. ludos Jovi donumque vovere consulem jussit, Liv. 31, 9: per hos quoque dies abstinent terrenis operibus religiosiores agricolae, Col. 11, 2, 98; 11, 3, 62: quem campi fructum quia religiosum erat consumere, *was a matter of religious scruple,* Liv. 2, 5; 3, 22; 5, 52; 6, 27; cf.: religiosum est, quod jurati legibus judicarunt, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48.—**b.** *Over-scrupulous, over-anxious, superstitious* (rare and only ante-class.): religentem esse oportet, religiosum nefas, Poët. ap. Gell. 4, 9, 1: ecquis incultior, religiosior, desertior? Cato ap. Fest. s. v. repulsior, p. 236: ut stultae et miserae sumus Religiosae, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 37.—**2.** In gen., *scrupulous, strict, precise, accurate, conscientious:* religiosus est non modo deorum sanctitatem magni aestimans, sed etiam officiosus adversus homines, Fest. p. 278 Müll.: quod et in re misericordem se praebuerit et in testimoniis religiosum, Cic. Caecin. 10, 26: testis religiosissimus, id. Vatin. 1, 1: natio minime in testimoniis dicendis religiosa, id. Fl. 10, 23: judex, Quint. 4, 1, 9: quem rerum Romanarum auctorem laudare possum religiosissimum, Cic. Brut. 11, 44: ad Atticorum aures teretes et religiosas qui se accommodant, id. Or. 9, 27: ephorus vero non est religiosissimae fidei, Sen. Q. N. 7, 16, 2: religiosissimis verbis jurare, Petr. 21.—**B.** Of the objects of religious veneration (temples, statues, utensils, etc.), *holy, sacred:* templum sane sanctum et religiosum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94; cf. id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 65: signum sacrum ac religiosum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 127; and so with sacer, id. Leg. 3, 13, 31: dies, Suet. Tib. 61: ex Aesculapi religiosissimo fano, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 93: Ceres antiquissima, religiosissima, id. ib. 2, 4, 49, § 109; cf.: religiosissimum simulacrum Jovis Imperatoris, id. ib. 2, 4, 57, § 128: altaria, id. Planc. 35, 68: deorum limina, Verg. A. 2, 365: loca, Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 7: sacra religiosissima, Vell. 2, 45, 1; Suet. Aug. 7: vestes, id. Tib. 36; id. Oth. 12: simulacra, Sedul. 1, 227: divini juris sunt veluti res sacrae et religiosae . . . (sunt res) religiosae quae diis manibus relictae sunt, Gai. Inst. 2, 3 sq.—**2.** Esp.: dies religiosus, *a day upon which it was unlucky to undertake any thing important, a day of evil omen,* e. g. the dies Alliensis, the dies atri, etc., Cic. Att. 9, 5, 2; Lucil. ap. Non. 379, 19; Liv. 6, 1; 26, 17; 37, 33; Suet. Tib. 61; id. Claud. 14 al.; cf. Gell. 4, 9, 4; and Fest. s. h. v. p. 231.—**3.** Solum religiosum, *land consecrated by the burial of the dead,* Gai. Inst. 2, 6 sq.—Hence, *adv.*: **rĕlĭgĭōsē. 1.** *Piously, religiously:* religiosius deos colere, Liv. 10, 7; cf.: templum religiosissime colere, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 1: natalem religiosius celebrare, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 8.—**2.** *Considerately, scrupulously, punctually, exactly, conscientiously:* testimonium dicere, Cic. Cael. 22, 55; cf. Plin. Pan. 65, 2: commendare, Cic. Fam. 13, 17 *fin.*: nihil religiose administrabat, Col. 3, 10, 7; cf. id. 8, 5, 11: quicquid rogabatur, religiose promittebat, *considerately, cautiously,* Nep. Att. 15: religiosius rem rusticam colere, Col. 11, 2, 95: poëticen religiosissime veneror, Plin. Ep. 3, 15, 2.

rĕ-lĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To bind back* or *behind, to bind* or *fasten up, to bind fast* (freq. and class.). **A.** Lit.: aspicite (Prometheum) religatum asperis Vinctumque saxis, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; cf.: trahit Hectorem ad currum religatum Achillis, id. ib. 1, 44, 105; and: (Andromedam) ad duras religatam bracchia cautes Vidit, Ov. M. 4, 671; 683: manus post terga, Suet. Vit. 17: aliquem inter duos currus, Flor. 1, 3, 8: remos struppis, Liv. Andron. ap. Isid. 19, 4, 9: flavam comam, Hor. C. 1, 5, 4; cf.: religata comas in nodum, id. ib. 2, 11, 24: religata crines, id. ib. 4, 11, 5: navem ferreis manibus injectis, *fastened with grappling-irons, grappled,* Caes. B. C. 2, 6: transversas trabes axibus, id. ib. 2, 9, 2; cf. id. ib. § 5; 2, 10: restim ad pinnam muri, Liv. 8, 16: religato pro foribus cane, Suet. Vit. 16: religatos rite videbat Carpere gramen equos, Verg. A. 9, 352: capillum in vertice, Tac. G. 38: desectam herbam, *to bind together, tie up,* Col. 2, 18, 5; cf.: folia lactucae, Plin. 19, 8, 39, § 131: robora catenis, Luc. 2, 671: catenā religari, Ov. H. 10, 89: catenā aliquem, id. Am. 1, 6, 1; Flor. 3, 19: religavit (Raphael) illud (daemonium) in deserto, Vulg. Tob. 8, 3.—**2.** In partic., nautical t. t., *to fasten* or *moor* a ship to the shore: naves ad terram religare, Caes. B. C. 3, 15; Plin. Pan. 82, 2 (with revincire): ab aggere classem, Verg. A. 7, 106: litore Threïcio classem, Ov. M. 13, 439: religata in litore pinus, id. ib. 14, 248; Hor. C. 1, 32, 7; id. S. 1, 5, 19; cf.: funem (navis) in Cretam, Cat. 64, 174: ab Emathio litore funem, Luc. 7, 860: funes ex arboribus ripae, Dig. 1, 8, 5 pr.—**B.** Trop., *to bind, fasten, chain, fetter:* quae (prudentia) si extrinsecus religata pendeat, etc., *bound to external things,* Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 37: hoc vinculo pietatis obstricti Deo et religati, Lact. 4. 28, 3; cf. id. 4, 28, 12: dapibusque simul religataque somno agmina, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 472.—**II.** *To unbind* (only poet. and in post-class. prose): Cybele religat juga manu, Cat. 63, 84 (for which id. 63, 76: resolvens juga): vitem resolvere ac religare, Pall. 3, 13, 2.

rĕ-lĭno, lēvi, 3, *v. a., to unpitch, unseal, open* (very rare; perh. only in the foll. passages): relevi dolia omnia, omnes serias, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51.—Poet.: servata mella Thesauris, i. e. *to take out,* Verg. G. 4, 229 (but for relevimus, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 38, Fleck. reads rei erimus).

rĕ-linquo, liqui, lictum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** (With the idea of the *re* predominating.) *To leave behind* (cf. desero, omitto). **A.** In gen., *to leave behind* by removing one's self; *to leave, move away from; to leave, abandon* (a person or thing). **1.** Lit.: puerum apud matrem domi, Plaut. Men. prol. 28: ipse abiit foras, me reliquit pro atriensi in sedibus, id. Poen. 5, 5, 4: me filiis Relinquont quasi magistrum, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 22: dicerent non me plane de provinciā decessisse, quoniam alterum me reliquissem, Cic. Fam. 2, 15, 4: C. Fabium legatum cum legionibus II. castris praesidio relinquit, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: cum me servum in servitute pro te hic reliqueris, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 75; cf. id. ib. 5, 1, 18: fratrem, sc. in provinciā, Cic. Fam. 2, 15, 4: post tergum hostem relinquere, Caes. B. G. 4, 22; cf. id. ib. 7, 11: ille omnibus precibus petere contendit, ut in Galliā relinqueretur, *might be left behind,* id. ib. 5, 6: greges pecorum . . . sub opacā valle reliquit, Ov. M. 11, 277 et saep.: ea causa miles hic reliquit symbolum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 53: hic exemplum reliquit ejus, id. ib. 2, 2, 56: (Hecuba) Hectoris in tumulo canum de vertice crinem . . . relinquit, *leaves behind,* Ov. M. 13, 428: (cacumina silvae) limum tenent in fronde relictum, *left behind, remaining,* id. ib. 1, 347.—*To leave behind* one's self by moving away: longius delatus aestu, sub sinistrā Britanniam relictam conspexit, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: jamque hos, jamque illos, populo mirante, relinquit, Sil. 16, 503; cf. in *pass.*, *to remain* or *be left behind,* Lucr. 5, 626.—**2.** Trop.: hanc eram ipsam excusationem relicturus ad Caesarem, *was about to leave behind me just this excuse* (for my departure), Cic. Att. 9, 6, 1: aculeos in animis, id. Brut. 9, 38: quod coeptum est dici, relinquitur in cogitatione audientium, Auct. Her. 4, 30, 41: aetate relictā, Ov. M. 7, 170: repetat relicta, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 97.—Of rank or merit: (Homerus) omnes sine dubio et in omni genere eloquentiae procul a se reliquit, Quint. 10, 1, 51.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To leave behind one* by death; *to leave, bequeath,* etc. **a.** Lit.: ea mortua est: reliquit filiam adulescentulam, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 41: cum pauper cum duobus fratribus relictus essem, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 2; cf.: pauper jam a majoribus relictus, Nep. Epam. 2, 1: agri reliquit ei non magnum modum, Plaut. Aul. prol. 13: heredem testamento reliquit hunc P. Quintium, Cic. Quint. 4, 15: cum ei testamento sestertiūm milies relinquatur, id. Off. 3, 24, 93: non, si qui argentum omne legavit, videri potest signatam quoque pecuniam reliquisse, Quint. 5, 11, 33: qui mihi reliquit haec quae habeo omnia, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 40: cedo, quid reliquit Phania, id. Hec. 3, 5, 8 and 13: fundos decem et tres reliquit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: aliquantum aeris alieni, id. Quint. 4, 15: servus aut donatus aut testamento relictus, Quint. 5. 10, 67: alicui arva, greges, armenta, Ov. M. 3, 585: se testamento liberum relictum, Dig. 21, 1, 17, § 16.—**b.** Trop., *to leave, leave behind* one: consiliorum ac virtutum nostrarum effigiem, Cic. Arch. 12, 30: qui sic sunt, haud multum heredem juvant, Sibi vero hanc laudem relinquont: vixit, dum vixit, bene, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 11: rem publicam nobis, Cic. Rep. 1, 46, 70; cf.: statum civitatis, id. ib. 1, 21, 34; id. Par. 1, 2, 10: opus alicui, id. Rep. 1, 22, 35: memo-

riam aut brevem aut nullam, id Off 2, 16, 55 monumentum audaciae suae aeternum, id. Verr 2, 1, 49, § 129 quae scripta nobis summi ex Graecia sapientissimique homines reliquerunt, id. Rep 1, 22, 35 scriptum in Originibus, id. Brut. 19, 75 scripta posteris, Quint. 1, praef. 1 in scriptis relictum, Cic. de Or 2, 46, 194 orationes reliquit et annales, id. Brut. 27, 106 duo tantum volumina, Suet Gram 7 librum de suis rebus imperfectum, id. ib 12, cf si non omnia vates Ficta reliquerunt, Ov M 13, 734 pater, o relictum Filiae nomen, Hor C 3, 27, 34.—**2.** *To leave* a thing *behind, to leave remaining, to allow* or *permit to remain, to let remain, leave, pass, to be left, to remain* **a.** Lit nihil relinquo in aedibus, Nec vas, nec vestimentum, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 88 multis autem non modo granum nullum, sed ne paleae quidem ex omni fructu atque ex annuo labore relinquerentur, Cic Verr 2, 3, 48, § 114 nihil de tanto patrimonio, id Rosc. Am 3, 10 equitatus partem illi adtribuit, partem sibi reliquit, Caes B G 7, 34 angustioribus portis relictis, id ib 7, 70, 41 unam (filiam) minimamque relinque, *leave to me*, Ov M 6, 299 jam pauca aratro jugera regiae Moles relinquent, Hor C 2, 15, 2 dapis me liora relinquens id. S 2, 6, 89 magis apta tibi tua dona relinquam, id. Ep 1, 7, 43 haec porcis hodie comedenda relinquis, id ib 1, 7, 19, cf habitanda fana Apris reliquit, id Epod 16, 20 relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, *remained*, Caes B G 1, 9, cf una ex parte leniter acclivis aditus relinquebatur, id ib 2, 29 se cum paucis relictum videt, Sall C 60, 7 nec aliud dicionis Atheniensium praeter ipsam urbem reliquit, Just 5, 7, 3 — **b.** Trop quasi corpori reliqueris Tuo potestatem coloris ulli capiendi mala, Plaut Truc 2, 2, 37 quam igitur relinquis populari rei publicae laudem? Cic. Rep 3, 35, 48 ut vobis non modo dignitatis retinendae, sed ne libertatis quidem recuperandae spes relinquatur, id Agr 1, 6, 17 ceterorum sententiis semotis, relinquitur non mihi cum Torquato, sed virtuti cum voluptate certatio, id. Fin. 2, 14, 44, cf ne qua spes in fugâ relinqueretur, Caes. B G 1, 51 nullâ provocatione ad populum contra necem et verbera relicta, Cic Rep 2, 37, 62, Hor S 1, 10, 51 quis igitur relictus est objurgandi locus? Ter And 1, 1, 127, cf nihil est preci loci relictum, id ib 3, 4, 22, id Phorm 3, 3, 14, and, in another sense plane nec precibus nostris nec admonitionibus relinquit locum, i e *he leaves no occasion for them, renders them superfluous*, Cic Fam 1, 1, 2 ne cui iniquo relinqueremus vituperandi locum, id Q Fr 2, 4, 1 Aedui nullum sibi ad cognoscendum spatium relinquunt, Caes B G 7, 42 spatium deliberandi, Nep Eum, 12 3 vita turpis ne morti quidem honestae locum relinquit, Cic Quint 15, 49, Plaut Cas 2 3 33, cf Cic Brut. 72, 253 (v Bernhardy ad loc) vita relicta est tantum modo, Ov P 4, 16 49 quod munitioni castrorum tempus relinqui volebat, Caes B G 5, 9 *fin* mihi consilium et virtutis vestrae regimen relinquite, Tac H 1, 84 suspicionem alicui relinquere, Suet Caes 86 aliquem veniae vel saevitiae alicujus, Tac H 1, 68 *fin* aliquem poenae, Plin Ep 2, 11, 20 aliquem poenae, Ov M 7, 41 leto poenaeque, id id 14 217, cf urbem direptioni et incendiis, *to give up, surrender, abandon*, Cic. Fam 4, 1, 2 neu relinquas hominem innocentem ad alicujus tui dissimilis quaestum *do not leave*, id ib 13, 64 aliquid in alicujus spe, id Div in Caecil 8, 26, cf id ib 4, 16 — Poet., with *obj clause* (metus) Omnia suffundens mortis nigrore, neque ullam Esse voluptatem liquidam puramque relinquit, Lucr 3, 40, 1, 703, Ov M 14, 100 dum ex parvo nobis tantundem haurire relinquas, Hor S 1, 1, 52, Sil 3, 708 nihil relinquitur nisi fuga, *there is nothing left nothing remains but*, etc, Att ap Cic Att 9, 10, 6 relinquitur illud, quod vociferari non destitit non debuisse, etc., Cic Fl 34, 85, cf. mihi nihil relicti quicquam aliud jam esse intellego Plaut Merc 3, 4, 81 — *Impers* relinquitur, with *ut* (Zumpt, Gram § 621) relinquitur, ut, si vincimur in Hispaniâ, quiescamus, *it remains, that*, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 2, cf relinquebatur, ut neque longius ab agmine legionum discedi Caesar pateretur, Caes B G 5, 19 *fin* — In a logical conclusion relinquitur ergo, ut omnia tria genera sint causarum, *hence it follows that*, etc, Cic Inv 1, 9, 12, id Div 2, 5, 14 —**3.** With double predicate, *to leave* a thing *behind* in a certain state, *to leave, let remain, suffer to be*, etc eum Plautus locum Reliquit integrum, *has left untouched*, Ter Ad. prol 10 praesertim cum integram rem et causam reliquerim, *have left unaltered*, Cic Att 5, 21, 13, cf Scaptius me rogat, ut rem sic relinquam, id ib 5, 21, 13, § 12 Morini, quos Caesar in Britanniam proficiscens pacatos reliquerat, Caes. B G 4, 37, cf amici, quos incorruptos Jugurtha reliquerat, Sall. J 103, 2 reliquit (eam) In certam et tristi turbatam volnere mentis, Verg A 12, 160 (naves) in litore deligatas ad ancoram relinquebat, Caes B G 5, 9 erat aeger in praesidio relictus, id ib 6, 38 in mediis lacera nave relinquor aquis, Ov P 2, 3, 28 quod insepultos reliquissent eos, quos, etc, Cic Rep 4, 8, 26, 2, 11, 21 aliquid incohatum, id ib 1, 35, 55, cf inceptam oppugnationem, *to give up, abandon, quit*, Caes. B G 7, 17 incoepta fila, Ov M 6, 34 infecta sacra, id ib 6, 202 opus incoeptum, id A. A 2, 78 verba imperfecta, id. H 13, 13 pro effectis relinquunt, vixdum incohata, Quint 5, 13, 34 aliquid injudicatum, id 10, 1, 67 aliquid neglectum, id 1, 1, 29 incertum, id 2, 10, 14 tantas copias sine imperio, Caes B G 7, 20 *init*, cf sine ture aras, Ov M 8, 277 verbum in ambiguo, Lucr 4, 1137 mulierem nullam nominabo tantum in medio relinquam, Cic Cael 20, 48, cf correptio in dubio relicta, Quint 7 9, 13

II. (With the idea of the verb predominant) *To leave behind* one, *to leave, go away from, to forsake, abandon, desert* a person or thing **A.** In gen **1.** Lit ubi illaec obsecrost quae me hic reliquit, Plaut Truc. 2 6, 32 relinquamus nebulonem hunc, Scip Afr ap Gell 4, 18, 3, cf non ego te hic lubens relinquo neque abeo abs te, Plaut Am 1, 3, 33 domum propinquosque reliquisse, Caes B G 1, 44, cf id. ib 1, 30 relictis locis superioribus, Hirt B G 8, 36 loci relinquendi facultas, Caes B G 3, 4 *fin* Ilio relicto, Hor C 1, 10, 14 urbes, id ib 2, 20, 5 moenia id Epod 17, 13 litus relictum Respicit, Ov M 2 873 Roma relinquenda est, id Tr 1, 3, 62 colles clamore relinqui (sc a bubus), *were left behind*, Verg A 8, 216 Wagn limen, id ib 5, 316 mensas, id ib 3, 213 dominos, Cat 61 51 volucres Ova relinquebant, Lucr 5, 802 et saep —**2.** Trop me somnu' reliquit, Enn ap Cic Div 1, 20, 40 (Ann v 52 Vahl), cf quem vita reliquit, Lucr 5, 63 reliquit aliquem vita *for to die*, Ov M 11, 327 ubi vita tuos reliquerit artus, id Ib 339, for which, also, reversely animam relinquam potius, quam illas deseram, Ter Ad 3, 4, 52, so, vitam, Verg G 3, 547, cf. Tac A 4, 34 lucem Verg A 4, 452 lumen vitale Ov M 14, 175 consitus sum senectute, vires Reliquere, Plaut Men 5 2, 6 aliquem animus, id Mil. 4, 8, 37, Caes. B G 6, 38 animus reliquit euntem, Ov M 10, 459 aliquem anima, Nep Eum 4, 2 ab omni honestate relictus *abandoned, destitute of*, Cic Rab Perd 8, 23 ab altera (quartana) relictum esse, id Att. 8, 6, 3, cf Hor S 2, 3 290 — **B.** In partic, pregn, *to leave in the lurch, to forsake, abandon, desert*, etc (v. desero, destituo, prodo) **1.** Lit qui Reliquit deseruitque me, *has forsaken me, has given me the slip*, Plaut Most. 1, 3, 45, cf reliquit me homo atque abiit, Ter And. 4, 4 5 succurrere relictae, Verg A 9, 290 — Of the forsaking of a lover by his mistress, Plaut Truc 2, 4, 64, Tib 3, 6, 40, Prop 1, 6, 8, Ov H 10, 80, id. M 8, 108 paucos, qui ex fuga evaserant, relinquunt i e *let them escape*, Caes. B G 3, 19 — Of things *to leave, give up, abandon*, etc argentum si relinquo ac non peto, etc, Plaut Aul 1, 2, 31 auctores signa relinquendi et deserendi castra, Liv 5, 6, cf relicta non bene parmula, Hor C 2, 7, 10 — **2.** Trop, *to leave, let alone, give up, resign, neglect, forsake, abandon relinquish* rem et causam et utilitatem communem non relinquere solum, sed etiam prodere, Cic. Caecin. 18, 50 (for which derelinquo jam communem causam, id. ib 35, 103) jus suum dissolute, id. ib 36, 103 affectum, cum ad summum perduxerimus, Quint. 6, 1, 29 (puella) Quod cupide petiit, mature plena reliquit, Hor Ep 2, 1, 100 eum rogato, ut relinquat alias res et huc veniat, *to leave* or *lay aside every thing else*, Plaut. Rud 4, 6, 8, cf omnibus relictis rebus, id Cist 1, 1, 6, so, relictis rebus (omnibus), id Ep 4, 2, 35, id Truc 2, 1, 25, Ter And 2, 5, 1, id. Eun 1, 2, 86, id. Heaut. 4, 7, 12, Lucr 3, 1071, Cic de Or 3 14, 51, Caes B C 3, 102, cf also res omnes relictas habeo prae quod tu velis, Plaut. Stich 2, 2, 38 omnia relinques, si me amabis, cum, etc., Cic. Fam 2, 14 et agrorum et armorum cultum, *to give up, abandon, neglect*, id Rep 2, 4, 7 si tu ea relinquis et deseris, id Verr 2, 4, 36, § 80 studium exquirendi, id. Ac 1, 3, 7 agrum alternis annis, *to suffer to lie fallow*, Varr R R. 1, 44, 3 loca relicta, *uncultivated, wild lands*, Front Limit. p 42 Goes., so, relictae possessiones, Cic. Agr 1, 1, 3 milites bellum illud, quod erat in manibus reliquerunt, *abandoned, relinquished*, id Rep 2, 37, 63, cf possessionem, Pollio ap Cic Fam 10, 33, 4 obsidionem, *to raise the siege*, Liv 5, 48 caedes relinquo, libidines praetereo, *leave unmentioned*, Cic Prov Cons 3, 6 consulto relinquere (locum), opp praetermittere, id Off 3, 2, 9, cf hoc certe neque praetermittendum neque relinquendum est, id Cat. 3, 8, 18, and audistis haec, judices, quae nunc ego omnia praetereo et relinquo, id Verr 2, 3, 44, § 106, in this sense also id Brut 45, 165, cf id. ib 19, 76, Hor A P 150 cur injurias tuas conjunctas cum publicis reliquisti? *left unnoticed, uncensured*, Cic Verr 2, 1, 33, § 84, cf vim et causam efficiendi reliquerunt, id Fin 1, 6, 18 vos legatum omni supplicio interfectum relinquetis? id Imp Pomp 5 11 quis est, qui vim hominibus armatis factam relinqui putet oportere, id Caecin 3, 9—Poet, with *obj clause* quod si plane contueare, mirari multa relinquas, *leave off, cease*, Lucr 6, 654

rĕlĭquātĭo, ōnis, *f* [reliquor], *an arrearage, arrears* of a sum (post class), Dig 26, 7, 44 —Trop aetatis, temporum, Tert Anim 56

rĕlĭquātor, oris, *m* [id], *one in arrears, a defaulter* (post class) superioris anni, Dig 46, 3, 102 vectigalium, ib 39, 4, 9, § 2 decem millium solidorum, Cassiod. Var 5, 6

* **rĕlĭquātrix**, īcis, *f* [reliquator], *she that is in arrears, a defaultress*, trop animа reliquatrix delictorum, Tert Anim 35

rĕlĭquĭae (in the poets, also **rellĭqu-**; cf religio *init*), ārum (*gen sing* reliquiae, App Apol ap Carm p 277, 13), *f* [relinquo, I B 1], *the leavings, remains, relics, remnant, rest, remainder* of any thing **I.** Lit **A.** In gen is navem atque omnia, perdidit in mari Haec bonorum ejus sunt reliquiae, Plaut Rud 1, 3, 17, cf de bonis quod restat reliquiarum, id ib 5 1, 7 paucorum mensum sunt relictae reliquiae, id Most. 1, 1, 81 Lorenz ad loc, cf exercitûs, Auct B Alex 40 *fin* copiarum, Nep Them 5, 1, cf tantae cladis Liv 22, 56, 43 10 pugnae, id 5, 12 belli, id 9, 29, Sall H 1, 48, 8 Dietsch, Vell 2, 17, 1 legionum, id. 2, 46, 4 dum belli reliquiae peraguntur, Just 22 8, 6, 15 Danaûm, i e *the remnant of the Trojans who had escaped from the hands of the Greeks*, Verg A 1, 30, 598, 3, 87 al hujus generis reliquias restare video (sc. hominum), Ter Ad. 3, 3, 90 gladiatoriae familiae, * Caes B C 21, 4 cibi, *excrements*, Cic N D 2 55, 138, so *absol*, Sen. Const 13, 1 hordei, Phaedr 5, 4, 3 vini, id. 3, 1, 6 virorum, Verg A 8, 356 limae, Plin 34, 7, 18, § 44, cf Vulg Exod 8, 3 — **B.** In partic **1.** *The leavings, remains, remnants, fragments* of food (cf cenarum reliquiae, App M 2, p 125, 22), Plaut Curc 3, 18 immo si scias reliquiae quae sint, id ib 2 3 42 cras de reliquiis nos volo, id. Stich 3, 2, 40 reliquias ubi videro, id Men 1, 2, 33, 3, 1, 15, id Pers. 1, 3, 25 Phaedr 1, 22, 6, Suet Galb 22, Petr 6 — Hence in a double sense vellem Idibus Martiis me ad cenam (i e *to the assassination of Cæsar*) invitasses reliquiarum (i e *Antony*) nihil fuisset, Cic. Fam 12, 4, 1 — **2.** *The remains, relics, ashes* of a deceased person, esp of a body that has been burned C Marii sitas reliquias apud Anienem dissipari jussit Sulla victor, Cic Leg 2, 22, 56,

Sen. Ep 92, 35, Tac A 1, 62, 2, 69, 75, 3, 4, Suet Oth 10, id. Aug 100, id. Ner 38, id. Tib 54, id Calig 3, Just 11, 15, 15, Verg A. 5, 47, 4, 343, 6, 227, cf reliquiae (polypi) adservatae miraculo pependere pondo DCC., Plin 9, 30, 48, § 93.—Hence in a double sense si funus id habendum sit, quo non amici conveniunt ad exsequias cohonestandas, sed bonorum emptores, ut carnifices ad reliquias vitae lacerandas et distrahendas, Cic Quint 15, 50 — **3.** *The* (unconsumed) *remains of* the flesh of a sacrifice (different from exta), Suet Aug 1.—**II.** Trop, *remnants, remains, remainder, rest*, etc ani mai reddidit omnes, Lucr 3, 656 vis illius aestus Reliquias vitae membris ex omnibus aufert, id. 6, 825 motus vitalis, id. 2, 955 donec reliquias maxime reliquiae rerum earum moventur in animis et agitantur, de quibus vigilantes aut cogitavimus aut agimus, Cic Div 2, 67, 140 pristinae fortunae, id Sull. 1, 1 maximi belli, id. Prov Cons 8, 19 quam palmam utinam di immortales, Scipio, tibi reservent, ut avi reliquias persequare, i e *the finishing of the Punic war*, id Sen. 6, 19 id cum est apud oratores frequentissimum, tum etiam in usu cottidiano quasdam reliquias habet, Quint 8, 5, 1

rĕlĭquo, āre, v reliquor *init*

rĕlĭquor, atus, 1, *v dep n* and *a* (*act* collat form reliquavit, Dig 34, 3, 9) [reliquus], *to be in arrears, to leave a balance, to owe a balance, remain indebted* (jurid. Lat.) **I.** *Neutr* eos debitores rerum publicarum accipere debemus, qui ex administratione reipublicae reliquantur, Dig 50, 4, 6 si filius in muneribus publicis reliquatus est, ib 10, 2, 20, § 6, 33, 8, 23 pr — **II.** *Act* reliquatus est amplam summam, Dig 33, 7, 20 debitum ex conductione, ib 26, 7, 46

rĕlĭquus (sometimes written **rĕlĭcuus, relĭ-, -qus,** v Lachm ad Lucr p 305, Freund ad Cic Mil p 31–34. Relicŭus as a quadrisyl, Lucr 1, 560 Munro ad loc, 4, 976), a, um, *adj* [relinquo, I], *that is left* or *remains, that is left behind, remaining*, = relictus (freq and a good prose word, not found in Cat, Tib, Verg, or Hor) (*a*) With *dat* hoc mihi unum ex plurimis miseriis reliquom fuerat malum, Ter Hec 4, 1, 55 ut spes nulla reliqua in te siet tibi, id. Eun 2, 2, 9 potes mulo isto, quem tibi reliquum dicis esse, Romam pervehi, Cic Fam 9, 18, 4 quod erant oppida mihi etiam complura reliqua, id Verr 2, 2, 27, § 65 quae deprecatio est igitur ei reliqua, qui, etc, id. ib 2, 4, 50, § 120 quibus lubido atque luxuria ex magnis rapinis nihil reliqui fecerat, Sall C 28, 4 reliqua alia optio, Quint 7, 7, 8 —(*β*) Without a *dat*, Cato ap Prisc p 696 P ne a stirpe genus nostrum interiret et uti aliqua propago generis nostri reliqua esset (just before, restare), C Gracch ap Schol Cic Sull 9, p 365 Orell.; cf neu causa ulla restet reliqua, Quin, etc, Ter Hec 4, 2, 11 ex quâ (familia) reliquus est M Titurnius Rufus, Cic Fam 13, 39, cf id. Clu 7, 22 reliquos hos esse non ex bello sed ex tuo scelere id. Verr 2, 3, 54, § 124, and moriar, si praeter te quemquam reliquum habeo, in quo, etc, id Fam 9, 15, 2, and with this cf Sall H Fragm 1, 15 (p 216 Gerl) qui lucus in Graecia tota tam sanctus fuit, in quo ullum simulacrum, ullum ornamentum reliquum sit? Cic Prov Cons. 4, 7 si qua reliqua spes est, quae sociorum animos consolari possit, id Div in Caecil 5, 18 — Esp, *subst* **rĕlĭquum (-quom)**, i, *n*, *that is left, a remainder, residue, rest* numquam ab amatore suo postulat id, quod datum est, Sed reliquom dat operam, ne sit reliquum, Plaut Truc prol. 15 quod ad vos, spectatores, reliquum relinquitur, More majorum date plausum, id Cist grex 5 ut pernoscatis, ecquid spei sit relicuom, Ter And prol 25, cf id Eun 5, 5 (6), 26 addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fuit, Cic Off 1, 18 59 quid reliqui'st, quin habeat quae quidem in homine dicuntur bona, Ter Heaut. 1, 2, 19 quid enim est huic reliqui, quod, etc, Cic Sull 31, 89 cum reliqui nihil sit omnino, quod pertinet ad nos, id. Fin. 2, 31, 101 quid reliqui habemus praeter, Sall. C 20, 13 nec, quod ab hoste crudelius pati possent, reliqui quicquam fuit, Liv 32, 13 — With *gen* (syn reliquiae) illud breve vitae reliquum nec avide adpetendum senibus sit, Cic Sen 20, 72 Agrigentum, quod belli reliquum erat, i e *where alone the war was afterwards carried on*, Liv 26, 40, cf, in *plur* reliqua belli perfecta, id. 9, 16, and Tac H. 4, 2 ubi reliquum vitae degere tuto posset, Liv 39, 13 reliquum dici, id. 2, 25, 2, 3, 15, 8, 3, 52, 5 corporis reliqua, Aur Vict Caes 21 *fin* (but in Plaut Merc 3, 2, 4, the correct read. is reliquom vitae spatium, v Ritschl ad h l) — So in late Lat persaep reliqua verborum, Vulg 3 Reg 11, 41 urbis, id. 1 Par 11, 8 — **2.** Partic construc tions **a.** Reliquum est, ut, or with *inf*, *it remains, that* (syn relinquitur, restat, superest) reliquum est, ut officiis certemus inter nos, Cic Fam 7, 31, 1, id. Att 7, 13, 4, id. Fl. 14, 32, Nep Att 21, 5, Quint 5, 7, 19, cf reliquum est, ubi nunc est res publica, ibi simus, Cic Fam 9, 9, 3 (where B and K. supply ut, ex conj), so, reliquum est, tuam profectionem amore prosequar, id ib 15, 21, 5 —With *inf* nunc hortari modo reliquum est et ire, Sall H Fragm 3, 22 (p 232 Gerl) — **b.** Reliquum (aliquem, aliquid) or aliquid reliqui facere, a periphrase for relinquere, and in the twofold signification of that word. (*a*) *To leave behind, leave remaining* ut arent, quibus aratrum saltem aliquod satelles istius Apronius reliquum fecit, Cic Verr 2, 3, 55, § 128 quos belli calamitas reliquos fecerat, id ib 2, 3, 53, § 126 haec addita cura vix mihi vitam reliquam fecit, id. Att 3, 8, 2 si quos fortuna fecisset reliquos, Hirt B G 8, 24 *fin*, cf quos reliquos fortuna ex nocturna caede ac fugâ fecerat, Liv 9, 24, Curt 6, 9, 27 duarum mihi civitatum reliquos feci agros, i e *have left to be considered*, Cic Verr 2, 3, 44, § 104 — *Subst* **rĕlĭquum,** i, *n*, *a remnant, remainder* (cf 1 *β fin* supra) quod reliquum vitae viriumque fames fecerat, id, etc, Cic Verr 2, 5, 34, § 89 quod fortuna in malis reliqui fecit, id, etc, id Sull 32, 89 — Esp *negatively* te nullum munus officii cuiquam reliquum fecisse, *have left behind you*, Cic Fam 3, 13, 1 qui bus nihil non modo de fructu sed ne de bonis quidem suis reliqui fecit, id. Verr 2, 3, 48, § 115 hi milites nihil reliqui victis fecere, Sall C 11, 7 Kritz, cf capta urbe nihil fit reliqui victis, id ib 52, 4 quibus libido atque luxuria ex magnis rapinis nihil reliqui fecerant, id. ib 28, 4, cf Liv 7, 35 ne hoc quidem sibi reliqui facit, ut, etc, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 1, § 2 — (*β*) *To leave undone, to omit, neglect* (rare and perh only in the historians, also only negatively) nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt, *omitted nothing, made every exertion*, Caes B G 2, 26 *fin* prorsus ab utrisque nihil reliquum fieri, Sall J 76, 4 me nihil reliqui fecisse, quod, etc, Nep Att 21, 5 nihil reliqui faciunt, quominus, etc, Tac A. 1, 21 *fin* — **B.** In partic **1.** Of time, *that is left* or *remains, future, subsequent* spe reliquae tranquillitatis Cic Sest 34, 73 reliquae vitae dignitas, id. Fam 10, 3, 2 reliqua et sperata gloria, id Q Fr 1 1, 15, § 43 in reliquum tempus vectigalibus prospexi, Metell ap Cic. Verr 2, 3, 55, § 128 reliquum in tempus, id Agr 1, 4, 13, Caes. B G 1, 20 *fin*, 3, 16 *fin*, cf so, reliquum tempus (opp praesenti bello), Nep Them, 2, 1 —In the *neutr absol* numquam ecastor ullo die risi adaeque neque hoc, quod reliquom est (sc vitae), plus risuram opinor, *in all my life, to the end of my days* Plaut Cas 5, 1, 4.—Hence, in reliquum, adverb, *for the future, in future, henceforward*, Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 7, 2, Sall J 42, 4, Liv 23, 20, 25, 32, 36, 10 *fin* al —**2.** In mercantile lang, of debts, *remaining, outstanding, in arrear* reliquom, quod ex eo quod debitum reliquom, Varr L L 5, § 175 Müll nunc quod reliquom restat, volo persolvere, Plaut. Cist 1, 3, 40 quod dedi datum non vellem, quod reliquom est non dabo, id ib 2, 1, 30 rationes putare argentariam . . quid venierit, quid exactum siet, quid reliquum siet, Cato R R 2, 5 erat ei de ratiunculâ Jampridem apud me reliquom pauxillulum Nummorum, Ter Phorm 1, 1, 3 ut pecuniam reliquam Buthrotii ad diem solverent, Cic Att 16, 16, A, § 4 (Cod. Faerni pecuniae reliquum) —As *subst* **rĕlĭqua,** orum, *n* (less freq **rĕlĭquum,** i, *n*), *the remainder* of a debt, *balance, arrears*. reliqua mea Camillus scribit se accepisse, Cic Att. 6, 1, 19, cf maxime me angit ratio reliquorum meorum, id ib 16, 3, 5 cum tanta reliqua sint, id ib 16, 15, 4, 15, 15, 3 dum reliqua colonorum minuit ad tempus, vires in posterum exhausit, quarum defectione rursus reliqua creverunt, Plin Ep 3, 19, 6, 9, 37, 2 Sticho reliqua habente, *holding a balance*, i e *being in arrears*, Dig 35, 1, 81, so, reliqua trahere, ib 26, 7, 46 computare, ib 40, 7, 34 in adaerandis reliquorum debitis (= reliquiis debitorum), Amm 31, 14, 2, 16, 5, 15 — In *sing* nisi forte fidejussores minus idonei sunt et in reliquum non exsolutae quantitatis accesserint, Dig. 49, 14, 45 *fin*, Symm Ep 10, 47 —Hence, by a lusus verbb, of a narration in arrears, *the rest, remainder* accipite reliquom, alieno uti nil moror, Plaut Capt prol 16, cf also the passage cited above, id Cist 1, 3, 40

II. Transf, of that which remains after a part just mentioned, *the remaining, the other*, and, in the *sing*, *the remainder, the rest* of a thing (diff from ceteri, q v) (*a*) *Plur* murus cum Romuli tum etiam reliquorum regum sapientia definitus, Cic Rep 2, 6, 11, cf id ib 2, 11, 22 decemviros reliquos magistratus, id ib 2, 31, 54, cf Servilius consul reliquique magistratus, Caes. B C 3, 21 sol dux et princeps et moderator luminum reliquorum, Cic Rep 6 17, 17, cf id. ib 6, 9, 9, 6, 20, 22, id Planc 1, 3 ipsum regale genus civitatis haud scio an reliquis simplicibus longe anteponendum, id. Rep 2, 23, 43 res capitales et reliquas omnes judicabant iidem, id. ib 3, 35, 48, cf id. ib 6, 17, 17, id Leg 3, 7, 16 ad eam sententiam, cum reliquis causis, haec quoque ratio eos deduxit, Caes. B G 2, 10. oppida, vicos, reliqua privata aedificia incendunt, id ib 1, 5 octo cohortes in fronte constituit, reliquarum signa in subsidio collocat, Sall C 59, 2 —As *subst* princeps ille (Plato) aream sibi sumpsit, in *qua, etc* Reliqui disseruerunt, *etc*, *the others, the rest*, Cic Rep 2, 11, 21, 1, 4, 7. in quâ (causa) et ipse sentiat et reliqui omnes me, etc, id Att 16, 15, 1 aurum per inde aspernantur (Scythae) ac reliqui mortales appetunt, Just 2, 2, 7 deinceps Jovem atque Junonem, reliquos, quos, etc, Cic Univ 11, cf thus, without a copula, Brutorum, C Cassii, Cn Domitii, C Trebonii, reliquorum, *and so forth*, id Phil 2, 12, 30, cf Africanus, cum patria illo modo loquens . reliquaque praeclare, id Fin. 2, 32, 106; Quint 9, 4, 124 si placet, in hunc diem hactenus Reliqua (satis enim multa restant) differamus in crastinum, Cic. Rep 2, 44, 71 audi reliqua, Plaut As 4, 1, 46 age, ambula, ibique reliqua alia fabulabimur, id Poen 3, 4, 8 reliqua vaticinationis brevi esse confecta, Cic Div 1, 32, 68 aderat janitor carceris et carnifex praetoris, reliqua, *and the like, and so forth, and so on*, Quint 9 4, 124, but post class et reliqua, Vop Firm 5 *fin* — (*β*) *Sing* corpore relicuo pugnam caedesque petessit, Lucr 3, 648 Lachm: equitum magno numero ex omni populi summa separato, reliquum populum distribuit in quinque classes, etc., Cic Rep 2, 22, 39 scribit Labieno cum legione ad fines Nerviorum veniat, reliquam partem exercitûs non putat exspectandam, Caes B G 5, 46 *fin*, 1, 18 neque de frumento reliquoque commeatu satis esse provisum, id ib 3, 3 militibus quoque equis exceptis reliquam praedam concessimus, Cic Att 5, 20, 5 jampridem cupio Alexandream reliquamque Aegyptum visere, id. ib 2, 5 1, cf id Lael 2, 6, id. Rep 2, 38, 64.—As *subst* paene oblitus sum, reliquom dicere, Plaut Poen prol 118, Cic Verr 2, 3, 43, § 103 reliquum temporis cum magna trepidatione vigilavit, Suet Ner 34 haec quidem hactenus. quod reliquum est, cottidie tabellarios habebis, *as for the rest, as for what remains*, Cic Att 16, 15, 3, so, quod reliquum est, id. Fam 13, 72, 2, id Planc 10, 11, Ter Ad. 3, 2, 48, cf de reliquo quid tibi ego dicam? Cic Att 16, 13, c, 2, id. Fam 6, 20, 3, id de Or 1, 22, 100

rĕlīsus, a, um, *Part*, from relido

rellig- and **rellĭqu-,** v relig and reliqu

rĕ-lŏco, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* (late Lat) **I.** *To bring a thing back to its former place, to*

replace linguam, Cael Aur Tard 1, 4, 75 articulum, id ib 2 1, 28 — **II.** *To let out again, relet*, Dig 19, 2, 13, § 10, 19, 2, 51 praef

‡ **rĕ-lŏquus,** a, um, *adj* [re loquor], *speaking back, answering, opposing* hinc dicuntur eloquium ac reloqui in fanis Sabinis, e cella dei quei loquuntur, Varr L L 6, § 57 Mull (cf Lachm in Lucr 5, 679)

rĕ-lūcĕo, xi, 2, *v n*, *to shine back, shine out, to blaze, shine, glow, give light* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose) stella relucet, *Cic Arat Fragm N D 2, 42, 107 flamma reluxit, Verg G 4, 385, cf relucens flamma, Liv 22, 17, 30, 6 olli ingens barba reluxit Verg A 12, 300, cf vestis fulgore reluxit Sacra domus, Ov M 11, 617 Sigea igni freta lata relucent, Verg A 2, 312 piscis lucerna tranquillis noctibus relucet, Plin 9, 27, 43, § 82 focus reluxit vivo torre, Val. Fl. 3, 115 e Vesuvio flammae relucebant, Plin Ep 6, 16, 13, 8, 8, 2 pro favillā relucenti, Gell 17, 10, 18

rĕ-lūcesco, luxi, lucescĕre, *v inch n* [re luceo] *to grow bright again to shine out, become clear* (poet) luna plena luminis effigie relucescit, Mart Cap 8 § 870 solis imago reluxit, Ov M 14, 769 reluxit dies, Tac H 4, 81 *fin* —*Impers* paulum reluxit, Plin Ep 6, 20, 16

rĕluctanter, *adv* [relucto], *reluctantly* (late Lat), Aug Lib Arbitr 3, 69

rĕlucto, are, v reluctor *fin*

rĕluctor, ātus, 1 (*abl part pres* reluctanti, Ov Am 3, 4, 14), *v dep n*, *to struggle against* any thing *to resist* (poet and in post Aug prose, syn repugno, renitor, adversor) **I.** Lit visit cubiculum, in quo reluctantis et impulsae (uxoris) vestigia cernebantur, Tac A 4 22 huic spiritus oris Multa reluctanti obstruitur, Verg G 4, 301 reluctantes dracones, Hor C 4, 4, 11, Ov Am 3, 4, 14 hostis reluctans, id ib 2, 9, 12, Curt 6, 2, 6 — Poet, with *inf* equites illic poscentia cursum Ora reluctantur pressis sedare lupatis, Claud. in Ruf 2, 354 — **2.** Transf, of inanimate subjects Mycale, quam deduxisse canendo Saepe reluctatae constabat cornua lunae, Ov M 12, 264 inter obstantia saxa fractis aquis ac reluctantibus, Quint 9, 4, 7 reluctantur faces Sen Herc Oet 1729 domitare ventos reluctantes, Plin Pan. 81, 4 — **II.** Trop, *to oppose, resist, to be adverse* or *reluctant* reluctatus invitusque revertens in Italiam Vell. 2, 102, 5, cf diu sum equidem reluctatus, Quint prooem § 1 diuque precibus ipsum reluctatum aegre vicerunt, ut, etc, Curt 8, 2, 11, cf Mart 5 35, 5 his tot tantisque rationibus, quamquam multum reluctata verecundia Principis nostri, tandem tamen cessit, Plin Pan. 60, 4 fatis reluctantibus, Petr 111.

☞ **1.** *Act* collat form faucibus ipsis hiantis Cerberi reluctabat, App M 4 p 151, 28 pectus et venter reluctabat, id ib 7, p 189, 38, Fulg contr Verg — **2.** Reluctatus, in a *pass* signif, Claud Rapt Pros 1, 42

rĕ-lūdo, si, 3, *v n* and *a*, *to jest* or *jeer at to banter* (very rare) sibi ipse reludat, Manil 5, 170 temerarios mariti jocos relusit, Sen Contr 2 10, 7

‡ **rĕlūmĭnātĭo,** ἀνταυγασια [relumino] Gloss Lat Gr

rĕ-lūmĭno, āre, *v a.*, *to light up again, reillumine* (post class) caecos, i e *to restore to sight*, Tert Apol 21, id Anim 34, Paul Nol Ep 30, 4

* **rĕ-lŭo,** ĕre, *v a*, *to redeem, take out of pawn*, sc. a pledge aurum, vestem Caecil ap Fest s. h v p 281 Müll (resolvere, repignerare, Fest)

(**Rĕma,** ae, a false read. for Remoram Enn. ap Cic. Div 1, 48, 107, v Enn p 15 Vahl.)

rĕ-măcresco, crŭi, 3, *v inch n*, *to grow very lean* or *thin*, Suet Dom 18

rĕ-mălĕdīco, ĕre, *v n*, *to return reproachful language, to abuse* or *revile back* non oportere maledici senatoribus remaledici civile fasque esse Vespas ap Suet Vesp 9 *fin*, Tert Idol. 21, Hier Ep 69, 9

rĕ-mancĭpo, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to transfer back again, remancipate* quem pater ea lege mancipio dedit, ut sibi remanciparetur, Gai Inst 1, 140, 1, 172, cf Fest s v remancipatam, p 277 Müll

1. rĕ-mando, are, *v a* (late Lat) **I.** *To send back word to notify in return*, Eutr 2, 13, Cassiod Hist Eccl 10, 12 — **II.** *To repeat a command* manda, remanda, Vulg Isa. 28, 10, 13

2. rĕ-mando, ĕre, *v a*, *to chew over again, to chew the cud, ruminate* (post Aug) Pontici mures simili modo remandunt, Plin 10, 73, 93, § 200 taedium scripta et lecta saepius revolvendi et quasi eundem cibum remandendi, Quint 11, 2, 41

rĕ-mānĕo, mansi, 2, *v n*, *to stay* or *remain behind* (freq and class, cf commoror) **I.** In gen, *absol* ita sermone confecto, Catulus remansit, nos ad naviculas nostras descendimus, Cic Ac 2, 48, 148, id. Cat 1, 3, 7 (opp discessus) qui per causam valetudinis remansit, Caes B C 3, 87 in castris Pompei, id ib 3, 97 cubito remanete presso, Hor C 1, 27, 8 quid fugis? O remane, Ov M 3, 477 (opp deserere) et saep mulieres nostrae Romae remanserunt, Cic Att 7, 14, 3 Romae, Caes B C 1, 33, 3, 83 in exercitu, Cic Off 1, 11, 36 in Gallia, Caes B G 4, 8 ad urbem cum imperio, id ib 6, 1 domi, id ib 4, 1 apud aliquem, id ib 4, 15 *fin* ferrum ex hastili in corpore remanserat, Nep Epam 9, 3 qui tam pauci remanserint, Just 11, 4, 4 — **II.** In partic, *to stay remain, be left, continue, abide, endure* at manet in vita, cui mens animusque remansit, Lucr 3, 402, 1, 246 expone igitur primum animos remanere post mortem, Cic Tusc 1, 12, 26 equos eodem remanere vestigio adsuefaciunt, Caes B G 4 2, cf vestigia antiqui officii remanent, Cic Rosc Am 10, 27, cf. quorum usque ad nostram memoriam disciplina navalis et gloria remansit, id Imp Pomp 18, 54 in duris remanentem rebus amicum, *persevering, constant*, Ov Tr 1, 9, 23 specie remanente coronae, id M 8, 181 remanentes spicas, *the remaining ears*, Vulg Lev 19, 9 si ulla apud vos memoria remanet avi mei Masinissae, Sall J 24, 10 id nomen (i e hostis) a peregrino recepit et proprie in eo qui arma contra ferret, remansit, Cic Off 1, 12, 37, Quint 1, 6, 32 vobis aeterna sollicitudo remanebit, Sall J 31, 22 ne quam contumeliam remanere in exercitu victore sinat, *would suffer to cleave to the army*, id ib 58, 5 ne quid ex contagione noxae remaneret penes nos, Liv 9 1 quod est oratori necessarium, ab iis petere necesse est, apud quos remansit, Quint 12 2, 8 si quid antiqui remanet tibi vigoris, Sen Med 41 ne qua materia seditionis remaneret, Just 11, 5, 2 solum se de cohorte Alexandri remansisse, id 17, 2, 2. — **2.** With an *adjectival predicate, to remain, continue* in a certain state or condition (cf relinquo, I B 3) quarum (sublicarum) pars inferior integra remanebat, Caes B G 7, 35 quae (potentia senatūs) gravis et magna remanebat Cic Rep 2, 34, 59, Vell 2, 123 2 nec cognoscenda remansit Herculis effigies Ov M 9, 264

1. rĕ-māno, āre, *v n*, *to flow back* (Lucretian) Lucr 5, 269, 6, 635

2. rĕmāno, are, *v n*, v remeo *fin*

rĕmansĭo, ōnis, *f* [remaneo] *a staying* or *remaining behind*, *a remaining, continuing* in one's place (Ciceronian) profectio animum tuum non debet offendere num igitur remansio? etc, Cic Lig 2, 4 tua remansio id Q Fr 3, 1, 5, § 17

‡ **remansor,** ōris, *m* [id] **I.** *A soldier who stays at home by permission of his commander*, Inscr Murat 347, 2 — **II.** *A soldier who overstays his furlough*, Dig 49, 16, 5 § 6 (but emansor is the true reading, Dig 49, 16 4, § 13)

rĕmĕābĭlis, e, *adj* [remeo] *that goes* or *comes back, returning* (post Aug and very rare) saxum (i e of Sisyphus) Stat Th 4, 537 Christus e tumulo, Prud Apoth 1117 anima in corpora, Tert Res Carn 1

* **rĕmĕācŭlum,** i, *n* [id] *a way back, a return*, App M 6, p 174

rĕmĕātus, us, *m* [id.], *a return*, Dig 48, 19 4

rĕmĕdĭābĭlis, e, *adj* [remedio] **I.** *That may be healed, curable*, only trop (philosophia) fuit aliquando simplicior inter minora peccantes et levi quoque cura remediabiles Sen Ep 95, 29 — **II.** *Healing, remedial* bonum Cassiod Var 3, 14

rĕmĕdĭālis, e, *adj* [remedio] *healing, remedial* vis, Macr S 7, 16 *fin* jussio, Cassiod. Var 10, 29

rĕmĕdĭātĭo, onis, *f* [id.], *a healing, remedying*, Scrib Comp 11

rĕmĕdĭātor, oris, *m* [id.] *a healer, curer* valetudinum, Tert adv Marc 4, 8 languorum, id ib 4, 35

rĕmĕdĭo, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, and **rĕmĕdĭor,** atus, 1, *v dep n* [remedium], *to heal, cure, remedy* (post class, cf sano, curo, medico) (α) *Act* capitis dolorem, Scrib Comp 11, 18 multos, id ib 122, Tert adv Marc 4, 35, id ad Scapul 4 al — (β) *Dep*, Hier Ep 68, App Herb 2, 105

rĕmĕdĭum, ii, *n* [re medeor] *that which heals again, a cure, remedy* (class. and freq) **I.** Lit, *a remedy medicine* ratio remedi certa, Lucr 6, 1226 pantheras quae in barbaria venenata carne caperentur, remedium quoddam habere quo cum essent usae, non morerentur, Cic. N D 2, 50, 126 contrariis remediis sanant, Cels 3, 9 — With *gen* remedium est magni et recentis doloris sanguis missus, Cels 4, 6 — With *contra* contra omnium morsus remedio est gallinaceum cerebrum, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 88 fumum ejus contra alia ligna, id 12, 17, 39, § 78, Aug Pecc Merit 2, 3 — *Absol* abstinere cibo omni, aut potu, etc in praesentissimis remediis habetur, Plin 28, 4, 14, § 53 in remedio est, id 29, 4, 27, § 88 remedium ad fauces pollicitus, Suet Ner 35 *fin* et saep — **B.** Esp, *a charm, amulet, magic preventive* si qui remedia quartanae vel doloris alterius collo gestaret, Amm 19, 12, 14 — **II.** Trop, *a means of aid, assistance* or *relief*, *a remedy* ad magnitudinem frigorum remedium comparare, Cic Verr 2, 5, 10, § 26, so, remedia sibi comparare ad tolerandum dolorem, id. Tusc 5, 26, 74 remedium quaerere ad moram, id Clu 9, 27, cf adversus consulta senatūs et decreta principum vel magistratuum remedium nullum est, nisi, etc., Quint 5, 2, 5 adversus reliqua uti remediis, id 4, 2, 101 remedium in ceteros, Tac H 1, 20 *fin* illius tanti vulneris, Cic Fam 5, 15, 1 aegritudinum, Ter Heaut 3, 2 28 miseriarum, id. Ad 3, 1, 7 iracundiae, id Phorm 1, 4, 8 infirmae memoriae, Quint 11, 2, 49 hujus metūs, id 1, 2, 6 ubertatis, id 2, 4, 6 cum hoc unum his tot in commodis remedium esse arbitrarer, Cic Div in Caecil 3, 9 quibus rebus nostri haec reperiebant remedia ut, etc, Caes B C 3, 50, cf veneficiis remedia invenire, Cic Phil 13, 11, 25 quod remedium huic malo inveniam? Ter And 3 1, 10, id Phorm 1, 4, 23, 4, 3, 11 acrioribus saluti suae remediis subvenire, Cic Clu 24, 67 id remedium timori fuit, Liv 3, 3, 5 cum utrumque ipsi pro remedio aegris rebus discordiā intestinā petissent, id 9, 20, 5 hinc ira et questus, et postquam non subinveniebat (Olennius) remedium ex bello, Tac A 4 72

rĕmĕlĭgo, inis, *f* [acc to Fest p 277 Müll from remoror, and hence qs for remŏrigo], perh i q 1 remora, but concr, *she that delays* or *hinders, the* (*fem*) *delayer, hinderer* remeligines et remorae a remorando dictae sunt a Plauto in Casinā (4, 3, 6) nam quid illaec nunc tamdiu intus remorantur remeligines Ab Afranio in Prodito remeligo a Laribus missa sum, Fest l l (the palimpsest of Plautus acc to Ritschl's collation, has instead of the last two words of the verse in question remoranturreme), cf Remelicines remoratrices, Gloss Isid

* **rĕ-mĕmĭni,** isse, *v n*, *to recall to mind, to remember* priorum, Tert adv Marc 4 1

rĕmĕmŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [rememoror] *remembrance* (late Lat), Vulg Psa 37, 1, 69, 1 (transl of the Greek of the Sept ἀναμνησις), Arn in Psa 69

rĕmĕmŏror, ātus sum, 1, *v a* and *n* [re memor] *to remember again, call to mind* (late Lat) — With *acc* rememoramini pristinos dies, Vulg Heb 10, 32, Isid 11, 1, 109 — With *rel -clause*, Tert adv Marc 4, 4, 3, cf rememorati sunt quia Deus adjutor est, Vulg Psa. 77, 35

rĕmensus, a, um, *Part*, v remetior, I A and B

rĕ-mĕo, avi, 1, *v n*, *to go* or *come back, to turn back, return* (not freq till after the

Aug. period; only once in Cic.; in Cæs. not at all; syn.: redeo, regredior). **I.** Lit.: remeabo intro, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 55: remeato audacter, id. As. 1, 3, 75: in ludum, Afr. ap. Fest. s. h. v. p. 277 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 151 Rib.): in patriam, Ov. M. 15, 480: patrias in sedes, Tac. A. 14, 25 *fin.*: rursum in terga (with cedere), id. ib. 3, 21: ad se (legati), Liv. 9, 16: ex Campaniā, Tac. A. 15, 60; cf. Aegypto, id. ib. 2, 69: eodem remeante nuntio, Liv. 9, 3: navibus remeabat disjecto agmine, Tac. H. 5, 22; cf. Suet. Vit. Plin. *fin.*: (coturnices) cum ex Italiā trans mare remeant, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 8: greges nocte remeabant ad stabula, Liv. 24, 3, 5; Pall. 1, 39, 1.—(β) Poet. and late Lat. with *acc.*: patrias remeabo inglorius urbes, Verg. A. 11, 793: Euboicos penates, Stat. S. 3, 5, 12: destinatas remeārunt sedes, Amm. 17, 13, 34: castra, App. M. 7 pr.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: cum umore consumpto neque terra ali posset neque remearet aër, *would flow back again*, * Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: (naves) mari remeabant, Tac. A. 12, 17 *fin.*: remeante flumine, *receding*, id. H. 1, 86 *fin.*: bis adfluunt bisque remeant (aquae), Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 212.—**B.** In partic., *to come back* as a victor, *return home* in triumph (poet.; cf. Cort. ad Luc. 7, 256; Burm. ad Val. Fl. 4, 589): victor ad Argos, Verg. A. 2, 95; cf.: victor domito ab hoste, Ov. M. 15, 569: Scythicis Crassus victor ab oris, Luc. 2, 553: nunc neque te longi remeantem pompa triumphi Excipit, id. 1, 286: triumpho, Stat. Th. 12, 164.—With *acc.*: vetitos remeare triumphos, *to return home to the triumph denied* (me), Luc. 7, 256.—**II.** Trop., *to come back, return*: transiit aetas, Quam cito, non segnis stat remeatque dies, Tib. 1, 4, 28.—With *acc.*: si natura juberet A certis annis aevom remeare peractum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 94.—In discourse: ad ordinem remeabo coeptorum, Amm. 22, 16, 24 al.

☞ Lengthened collat. form remānant = remeant (like dănunt = dant, prodīnunt = prodeunt, redinunt = redeunt): rivos camposque remanant, Enn. Fragm. ap. Fest. p. 282 Müll. (Ann. v. 72 Vahl.).

***rĕ-mergo,** ĕre, *v. a., to dip in* or *immerse again*; trop.: soporis altitudine remerguntur, Aug. Conf. 8, 5.

rĕ-mētior, mensus, 4, *v. dep. a., to measure* or *mete again, measure* or *mete back* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: iter retro remensumst, Lucr. 2, 516: si modo rite memor servata remetior astra, Verg. A. 5, 25: frumentum pecuniā remetiri, *to measure back with money*, i. e. *to pay for with an equal measure of money*, Quint. Decl. 12, 19 *fin.*—In *pass.* sense: in quā mensurā mensi fueritis, remetietur, Vulg. Matt. 7, 2; id. Marc. 4, 24.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To measure back*, i. e. *to go, pass*, or *travel over again*: iter, Stat. Th. 3, 324: stadia, Plin. 2, 71, 73, § 181.—In *pass.* sense: pelagoque remenso, Improvisi aderunt, Verg. A. 2, 181: remenso mari, id. ib. 3, 143.—**2.** In gen., *to void* or *discharge back again*: ille fide summā testae sua vina remensus, Reddidit oenophori pondera plena sui, Mart. 6, 89, 5: vinum omne vomitu, Sen. Ep. 95, 21; cf. id. Prov. 3, 13.—**II.** Trop., *to go over* in one's mind; *to think over, reflect upon*; *to tell again, repeat*: totum diem mecum scrutor, facta ac dicta mea remetior, Sen. Ira, 3, 36: fabulam, App. M. 1, p. 104, 7; 2, p. 123, 35.—**2.** (Acc. to I. B. 1.) *To measure* or *pass over again*: transmissum discrimen convalescendo remetiri, *to remeasure, in recovering, the danger surmounted* (i. e. *to be continually advancing in recovery*), Plin. Ep. 8, 11, 2.

rēmex, igis (*gen. plur.* remigium, Symm. Ep. 4, 7), *m.* [remus-ago], *a rower, oarsman*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 35; id. Merc. 4, 2, 5; Cic. Div. 2, 55, 114; id. Att. 13, 21, 3; id. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 76; 2, 5, 33, § 86; Hor. Epod. 17, 16; Curt. 4, 5, 18.—Poet., of Charon, Sen. Herc. Fur. 557.—Of the fish that swallowed Jonah: remige inimico, Sedul. 1, 180.—**b.** Remex, collect. for remiges, *a bench of rowers, the oarsmen* of a vessel (poet. and post-Aug.): vacuos sensit sine remige portus, Verg. A. 4, 588: Velocem Mnestheus agit acri remige Pristim, id. ib. 5, 116; Prop. 3, 12 (4, 11), 34; Ov. M. 6, 445; 8, 103; id. H. 3, 153; Hor. Epod. 16, 57: non remigem, non socios navalis ad classem frequentis habiturum, Liv. 37, 10, 9; Tac. A. 4, 5: remex militis officia turbabat, Curt. 4, 3, 18: milite ac remige, id. 4, 5, 18; Vell. 2, 79, 1.

Rēmi (Rhēmi), ōrum, *m.* **I.** *A considerable people of Gaul*, in the region round about the modern Rheims, Caes. B. G. 2, 3; 5 sq.; 9; 12; 3, 11; 5, 3 et saep.; Tac. H. 4, 67 sq.—In *sing.*: Iccius Remus, Caes. B. G. 2, 6.—Poet., collect., Luc. 1, 424.—**II.** In later authors, *the chief town of the* Remi, now *Rheims* (in earlier writers, Durocortorum; cf. Caes. B. G. 6, 44), Amm. 15, 11, 10; 16, 2, 8.

***rēmĭgātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [remigo], *a rowing*, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3.

rēmĭgĭum, ii, *n.* [remex]. **I.** Lit., *a rowing*: homines remigio sequi, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 55: olli remigio noctemque diemque fatigant, Verg. A. 8, 94: portus decem dierum remigio ab oppido distans (just before: abest a Ptolemaide quinque dierum navigatione), Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 174; 9, 3, 2, § 6.—**II.** Meton. (abstr. pro concr.). **A.** *The parts of a vessel that belong to the rowing of it, the oars*, Cat. 64, 13; Verg. G. 1, 202; Hor. C. 1, 14, 4; Tac. A. 2, 24; id. H. 3, 47; id. G. 44.—Prov.: remigio veloque festinare, i. e. *with all possible speed*, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 5 (cf.: remis velisque; v. 1. remus, I. A.): meo remigio rem gero, i. e. *I steer my own course, do just as I please*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 152 (v. l. meo remigio remigo; cf. Brix ad loc.).—**2.** Poet., of wings: remigi oblitae (aves), Lucr. 6, 743: volat ille per aëra magnum Remigio alarum, Verg. A. 1, 301; 6, 19 (mentioned in Quint. 8, 6, 18); Ov. M. 8, 228; id. A. A. 2, 45: (aquila) remigium dextrā laevāque porrigens, App. M. 6, p. 179 al. (cf. in the Gr. Aesch. Agam. 52: πτερύγων ἐρετμοῖσιν ἐρεσσόμενοι).—**B.** *Those that perform the rowing, the oarsmen, rowers*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: remigium classicique milites, tranquillo in altum evecti, Liv. 26, 51; 21, 22; 26, 39; 33, 48; 37, 11; Tac. A. 3, 1; 14, 39; Verg. A. 3, 471: remigium vitiosum Ulixei, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 63.

rēmĭgo, āre, *v. n.* [id.], *to row* (class.), Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3: utrum mavis? statimne vela facere, an paululum remigare? id. Tusc. 4, 4, 9: non intermisso remigandi labore, Caes. B. G. 5, 8; Auct. B. Alex. 46, 2; Tac. Agr. 10; 28: contra aquam, Sen. Ep. 122 al.—Poet., with *acc.*: remigare alnum (i. e. navem), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 178.

rĕ-mĭgro, āre, *v. n., to remove* or *journey back; to go back, return* (class.). **I.** Lit.: facere ut remigret domum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 3; cf.: in domum suam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: in domum veterem e novā, id. Ac. 1, 4, 13: in locum, Lucr. 2, 966: trans Rhenum in suos vicos, Caes. B. G. 4, 4: in agros, id. ib. 4, 27 *fin.*: Romam, Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 4.—*Absol.*: subitum est ei remigrare Kalendis Quintilibus, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 2.—**II.** Trop.: ad argumentum, Plaut. Poen. prol. 47: ad justitiam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: ad deos (anima sapientis), App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 23, 19: remigrat animus nunc demum mihi, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 42.

‡ remillum dicitur quasi repandum, Fest. p. 277 Müll.

rĕmĭniscentĭae, ārum, *f.* [reminiscor], *recollections, remembrances, reminiscences*, a transl. of the Platonic ἀναμνήσεις, Tert. Anim. 23 sq.; Arn. 2, 57.

rĕ-mĭniscor, sci, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [root men; whence mens, memini; v. comminiscor]. **I.** *To recall to mind, recollect, remember* (syn. recordor): reminisci, quom ea quae tenuit mens ac memoria, cogitando repetuntur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 44 Müll.: se non tum illa discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57; cf. id. Sen. 21, 78: te de aliis quibusdam quaestoribus reminiscentem recordari, id. Lig. 12, 35.—With *gen.*: reminisceretur veteris incommodi populi Romani, * Caes. B. G. 1, 13: veteris famae, Nep. Phoc. 4, 1: Satyri, Ov. M. 6, 383: facti, Suet. Claud. 41: reminiscere quae traduntur mysteriis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 29.—With *acc.*: ea potius reminiscere, quae, etc., Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 5: acerbitatem pristini temporis, Nep. Alcib. 6, 3: dulces Argos, Verg. A. 10, 782: animo dulces amicos, Ov. P. 1, 8, 31: tempus illud, id. Tr. 5, 4, 31: acta, id. M. 11, 714; Vulg. 2 Cor. 7, 15.—With *obj.-clause*: reminiscere, totius imum Nil esse in summā, Lucr. 2, 90; 6, 649; Ov. M. 1, 256; cf. id. ib. 7, 293.—With *rel.-clause*: reminiscerentur quam majestatem accepissent, Liv. 4, 2, 4; Nep. Dat. 5, 1.—**II.** *To call to mind, imagine, conceive*: ut, si ipse fingere vellet, neque plura bona reminisci, neque majora posset consequi, quam vel fortuna vel natura tribuerat, Nep. Alcib. 2, 1 dub. (al. comminisci): reminiscimini quod respondeatis, App. Mag. p. 338, 38: finge quidvis, reminiscere, excogita, quid possit magicum videri, id. ib. p. 308, 33.

☞ *Act.* collat. form **rĕmĭnisco,** ĕre, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.; censured by Aus. Epigr. 48 and 49.

rēmĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [remus], *oar-footed*, i. e. which has oars for feet (Auson.): anates, Aus. Ep. 3, 13: ratis, id. ib. 5, 34: lembi, id. Idyll. 10, 201.

rĕ-miscĕo, no *perf.*, mixtum or mistum, 2, *v. a., to mix* or *mingle again, to mix up, intermingle* (perh. only in the foll. passages). **I.** Lit.: venenum remixtum cibo, Sen. Const. 7, 4.—**II.** Trop.: sic veris falsa remiscet, Hor. A. P. 151: animus naturae suae remiscebitur, Sen. Ep. 71, 15: remixto carmine tibiis, Hor. C. 4, 15, 30.

rĕmissa, ae, *f.* [remitto], *a pardon, remission* (eccl. Lat., for remissio): peccatorum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 18 *fin.*; Cypr. Ep. 59 *fin.*

***rĕmissārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that can be easily shoved back*: vectes, *a sliding bolt*, Cato, R. R. 19 *fin.*

rĕmissē, *adv.*, v. remitto, *P. a. fin.*

rĕmissĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [remitto] (post-class.). **I.** *Pardonable, remissible*: delicta, Tert. Pudic. 2.—**II.** *Easy, light*: digestio, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 164.

rĕmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (acc. to remitto, I. A. and B.), *a sending back* or *away, releasing*. **I.** Lit. (rare). **1.** *A sending back, returning*; of persons: obsidum captivorumque, Liv. 27, 17, 1.—Of things, *a throwing back, reflecting*: splendoris, Vitr. 7, 3, 9.—**2.** *A letting down, lowering*: ex superciliorum aut remissione aut contractione, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A slackening, relaxing, abating, diminishing, remitting; remission, relaxation, abatement* (syn. relaxatio): animus intentione suā depellit pressum omnem ponderum, remissione autem sic urgetur, ut se nequeat extollere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54: contentiones vocis et remissiones, id. de Or. 1, 61, 261; cf. id. Brut. 91, 314; so, vocis, Quint. 1, 10, 25: σφυγμὸς est intentio motūs et remissio in corde et in arteria, Gell. 18, 10, 10: remissio lenitatis quādam gravitate et contentione firmatur, *laxity*, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 212: operis, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 7; cf. laboris, id. ib. 2, 6, 4; Quint. 3, 8, 29: tales igitur amicitiae sunt remissione usus eluendae, Cic. Lael. 21, 76: senescentis morbi remissio, id. Fam. 7, 26, 1; so, febris, Suet. Tib. 73: doloris, Scrib. Comp. 99.—**2.** *Slackness, laxness, want of spirit*: in acerbissimā injuriā remissio animi ac dissolutio, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 9.—**3.** *Relaxation, recreation*: ad omnem animi remissionem ludumque descendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22; so, animorum, id. Fam. 9, 24, 3; id. Arch. 7, 16.—*Absol.*: quem non quies, non remissio, non aequalium studia, non ludi delectarent, Cic. Cael. 17, 39: danda est omnibus aliqua remissio, Quint. 1, 3, 8.—*Absol.* in *plur.*, Quint. 1, 3, 8, § 11; Gell. 15, 2, 5; Plin. Ep. 4, 3, 1; id. Pan. 49, 4: tempora curarum remissionumque, Tac. Agr. 9; id. Or. 28.—**4.** *Mildness, gentleness, lenity*: (Adversarius) tum ad severitatem, tum ad remissionem animi est contorquendus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72 (cf. remissus, B. 1.); so, remissione poenae, *by a relaxing, diminishing of punishment, by a milder punishment*, id. Cat. 4, 6, 13.—**B.** (Acc. to remitto, I. B. 2. b.) *A remitting* of a penalty, etc., *a remission*, Col. 1, 7, 1; Suet. Caes. 20; Plin. Ep. 8, 2, 6; 10, 8, 5: remissio tributi in triennium, Tac. A. 4, 13: nuntiationis, *remission, abrogation*, Dig. 39, 1, 8, § 4.—*Plur.*: post magnas remissiones, *reduction of rent*, Plin. Ep. 9, 37, 2.—**C.** In eccl. Lat., *remission, forgiveness* of sin, etc.: delicti, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 28: peccatorum, Ambros. de Isaac et Anim. 1, 1; Vulg. Matt. 26, 28; id. Act. 2, 38.—* **III.** *A repetition*: nova ludorum remissio, Petr. 60, 5.

rĕmissīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (late Lat.). **I.** In medicine, *relaxing, laxative*: relax-

are tumentia rebus congruis et remissi vis Cael Aur Acut. 3, 4 — **II.** In gram adverbia, *formed to express the idea in a weakened* or *moderated sense, remissive* (like pedetentim, paulatim, sensim, etc.), Prisc p 1021 P

rĕmissor, ōris, *m* [remitto], *he who remits* or *forgives* injuriae Ambros. Off Min. 1, 17, 66 peccati, Hilar Psa. 121, 8 peccatorum, Ambros Psa. 39, 10

rĕmissus, a, um, *Part* and *P a.*, from remitto

rĕ-mitto, misi, missum, 3, *v a* and *n* **I.** *Act., to let go back, send back, despatch back, drive back, cause to return* (class and very freq , cf. reddo) **A.** Lit **1.** In gen *Al* Redde mihi illam (filiam) Non remissura es mihi illam? non remittes? *Me.* Non remittam! Plaut Cist 2, 1, 29 sq a legione omnes remissi sunt domum Thebis, id Ep 2, 2, 22 aliquem domum, Caes. B G 1, 43 *fin* , 4, 21, 7, 4 *fin*, id. B C 3 27 *fin* mulieres Romam, Cic. Att 7, 23, 2 paucos in regnum, Caes B C 2, 44 Fabium cum legione in sua hiberna, id. B G 5, 53 partem legionum in sua castra id B C 3, 97 ad parentes aliquem nuntium, Plaut. Capt 2, 3, 15 aliquem ad aliquem, id Cas 2 8, 1, Cic Fam 16, 5, 1, Caes B C 1, 24, 26 obsides alicui, id B G 3, 8 *fin* , Lucil. ap Lact 5, 14 is argentum huc remisit Plaut As 2, 2, 69 librum tibi remisi, Cic Att 9, 9, 2 pila intercepta, *to cast* or *hurl back*, Caes B G 2, 27, so, tractum de corpore telum Ov M 5, 95 epistulam ad aliquem, Plaut Truc 2, 4, 43 litteras Caesari, Caes B G 5, 47, cf scripta ad eum mandata per cos, id B C 1, 10 naves ad aliquem id. B G 5, 23, so, naves, id B C 1, 27 obsides, id B G 3, 8, 3, 29 nonne vides etiam, quanta vi tigna trabesque Respuat umor aquae? Tam cupide sursum revomit magis atque remittit, *drives back*, Lucr 2, 199, so, aquas longe (cautes), Sen Hippol 583 calces (equi), i e *kick out behind*, Nep Eum 5, 5 —**b.** *To send forth* from itself, *give out, yield* ut melius muria, quam testa marina remittit, *gives forth, yields*, Hor S 2, 8, 53 muriam, Col 12, 9 *init* minimum seri, id. 12, 13 umorem (humus), id. 12, 15 *init* aeruginem (vasa aenea), id 12, 20, 2 nec umenti sensit tellure remitti (nebulas), Ov M 1, 604 umorem ex se ipsa remittit, Verg G 2, 218 quod baca remisit olivae, Hor S 2, 4, 69 sanguinem e pulmone, Ov P 1, 3, 19 —**2.** In partic **a.** *To let go back, to loosen, slacken, relax* any thing strained, bound, rigid, etc (syn relaxo, opp intendo adduco) in agro ambulanti ramulum adductum, ut remissus esset, in oculum suum recidisse, Cic Div 1, 54, 123, cf habenas vel adducere vel remittere, id Lael 13, 45 frena, Ov M 2, 191 (opp retinere), 6, 228 lora, id ib 2, 200, id Am 3, 2, 14, cf vela pennarum, Lucr 6, 743 ira contractis, hilaritas remissis (superciliis) ostenditur, Quint 11, 3, 79 quattuor remissis (digitis) magis quam tensis, id 11, 3, 99 digitis, Ov H 19, 197 remissis, id M 4, 229 junctasque manus remisit, vinclis remissis, etc , i e *to loose*, id ib 9, 314 sq digitum contrahens ac remittens, Plin. 11, 26, 32, § 94 bracchia, i e *to let sink* or *fall down*, Verg G 1, 202 remissas manus, *sinking* or *failing* Vulg Heb 12, 12 frigore mella Cogit hiems eademque calor liquefacta remittit, *dissolves again melts*, Verg G 4, 36, cf cum se purpureo vere remittit humus, *opens again, thaws*, Tib 3, 5, 4 vere remissus ager, Ov F 4, 126 — **b.** *To leave behind, produce* veluti tractata notam labemque remittunt Atramenta, Hor Ep 2, 1, 235 — **c.** Jurid t t remittere nuntium or repudium, *to send a bill of divorce, to dissolve a marriage* or *betrothal*, v nuntius and repudium — **B.** Trop **1.** In gen, *to send back, give back, return restore, dismiss, remove*, etc (specula) simulacra remittunt, Lucr 4, 337 Lachm vocem late nemora alta remittunt, Verg A 12, 929, cf toti demque remisit Verba locus, Ov M 3, 500 chorda sonum remittit acutum (with reddere) Hor A P 349 vos me imperatoris nomine appellavistis cujus si vos paenitet, vestrum vobis beneficium remitto, mihi meum restituite nomen, Caes. B C 2, 32 *fin* quin etiam ipsis (imperium) remittere, id. B G 7, 20 integram causam ad senatum remittit, *refers*, Tac A 3, 10 a quibus appellatum erit, si forte ad eosdem remittemur, Quint 11 1, 76, 12, 10, 21 veniam, *to return, repay*, Verg A 4, 436 quae nisi respuis ex animo longeque remittis, Lucr 6, 68, cf opinionem animo, *to dismiss reject, cast off*, Cic Clu 2, 6 si quid ab omnibus conceditur, id reddo ac remitto, *resign it*, id Sull 30, 84 utramque provinciam remitto, exercitum depono, id Phil 8, 8, 25 Galliam togatam, id ib 8, 9, 27 —**2.** In partic **a.** (Acc. to I A. 2 a.) *To slacken, relax, relieve, release, abate, remit* (freq and class.) omnes sonorum tum intendens tum remittens persequetur gradus, Cic Or 18, 59, cf (sonorum vis) tum remittit animos, tum contrahit, id Leg 2, 15, 38 quaero enim non quibus intendam rebus animum, sed quibus relaxem ac remittam, *relieve, recreate, refresh*, id Fragm ap Non 383, 23 ut requiescerem curamque animi remitterem, id. Verr 2, 4, 61, § 137 animum per dies festos licentius, Liv 27, 31, and in a like sense with *se*, Nep Alcib 1 *fin.*, and mid mirum est, ut opusculis animus intendatur remittaturque, Plin Ep 7, 9, 13 animos a contentione pugnae, Liv 5, 41 animos a certamine, id 9, 12 animos a religione, id. 5, 25, cf nihil apud milites remittitur a summo certamine, id 6, 24, 10 superioris temporis contentionem, Caes B C 2, 14 *fin.*, cf Cic Brut. 55, 202 diligentiam in perdiscendo ac memoriam, Caes B G 6, 14, cf curam et diligentiam remittunt, id B C 2, 13 summum illud suum studium remisit, Cic Brut 93, 320 ea studia remissa temporibus revocavi, id Tusc 1, 1, 1 belli opera Liv 30, 3 bellum, id 30, 23 pugnam Sall J 60, 3 al urguent tamen et nihil remittunt, Cic Fin 4, 28, 77 equites petere ut sibi laxaret aliquid laboris, quibus ille, ne nihil remissum dicatis, remitto, etc , Liv 9, 16 cottidie aliquid iracundiae remittebat Cic Phil 8, 6, 19, cf id. Att 10, 4, 2 aliquid de suo, id Rab Post. 11, 31 horam de meis legitimis horis, id. Verr 2, 1, 9 § 25 aliquid de severitate cogendi, id. Phil 1, 5, 12, 13, 17, 36 nihil de saevitia, Tac A 6, 25 al , cf Caes B C 3, 17 ex eo, quod ipse potest in dicendo, aliquantum remittet, Cic Div in Caecil. 15, 48 aliquid ex pristina virtute, Caes B C 3, 28 aliquid ex cura verborum, Quint 10, 7, 22, 7, 1, 22 —With ellipsis of *aliquid*, etc illum viris fortissimis remittere de summa non potuisse te mulieri deterrimae recte remisisse, etc , Cic Verr 2, 3, 35, § 82, Liv 4, 43, 11 de volunate nihil, Cic Brut 5, 17 nihil e solito luxu, Tac H 3, 55 nihil ex arrogantia, id Agr 27 al — Imperii tum aequo animo remittendum de celeritate existumabat, Caes B G 5, 49 — (β) With *inf*, *to cease, leave off, omit* to do any thing (rare, not in Cic or Cæs) si cogites, remittas jam me onerare injuriis, Ter And 5, 1, 8 neque remittit quid ubique hostis ageret explorare, Sall J 52, 5 , cf quid bellicosus Cantaber cogitet remittas Quaerere, Hor C 2, 11, 3 —(γ) With *se*, or mid , *to relax, abate* ubi dolor et inflammatio se remiserunt, Cels 4, 24 *fin* , cf cum se furor ille remisit, Ov H 4, 51 quae (febres) certum habent circuitum et ex toto remittuntur, Cels 3, 12, cf under II —(δ) Mid , *to recreate one's self* eundem, cum scripsi, eundem etiam cum remittor, lego, Plin Ep 1, 16, 7, cf fas est et carmine remitti, id ib 7, 9, 9, cf supra animus remittatur, id. ib 7, 9, 13 —(ε) *To give free course to* (opp continere) animi appetitus, qui tum remitterentur, tum continerentur, Cic N D 2, 12, 34 —**b.** With respect to a person, *to free* one *from* any thing, *to give up, grant, forgive, yield, resign, concede, surrender, sacrifice* a thing to any one (= concedere condonare), with *acc of the offence* Tranioni remitte quaeso hanc noxiam causa meā, Plaut. Most 5, 2, 47 injuriam, Sall H 3, 61, 2 Dietsch quare tum cito senex ille remisit injuriam? Sen Contr 2 11, 1 ut ex animo tibi volens omne delictum remittam, App M 3, p 137, 29, so freq in late Lat., *to remit, forgive* a sin or offence peccata Vulg Matt 9, 2 blasphemia id. ib 12, 31 cogitationem, id Act. 8, 22 — Freq with *acc. of the penalty* multam, Cic. Phil. 11, 8, 18 poenam alicui, Liv 40, 10, 9 ipso remittente Verginio ultimam poenam, id 3, 59, 10, 8, 35, 1 omnia tibi ista concedam et remittam, Cic Verr 2, 5, 9, § 22, cf id. Ac 2, 33, 106, and alicui remittere atque concedere, ut, etc., id Planc. 30, 73 meam animadversionem et supplicium remitto tibi et condono, Vatin ap Cic Fam 5, 10, 2 quod natura remittit, Invida jura negant, Ov M 10, 330 si per populum Romanum stipendium remittatur, Caes B G 1, 44 pecunias, quas erant in publicum Varroni cives Romani polliciti, remittit, id. B C 2, 21, cf Liv 42, 53 aedes (venditas) alicui, *to give up, resign* a purchase, Plaut Most. 3, 2 111 tempus vobis, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 11, § 30 ut patria tantum nobis in nostrum privatum usum, quantum ipsi superesse posset, remitteret, id Rep 1, 4, 8 navem imperare debuisti ex foedere remisisti in triennium militem nullum umquam poposcisti per tot annos, id Verr 2, 4, 9, § 21 tibi remittunt omnes istam voluptatem et eā se carere patiuntur, *resign that pleasure to you*, id de Or 1, 58, 246 ut memoriam simultatium patriae remitteret, *sacrifice to his country*, Liv 9, 38, cf privata odia publicis utilitatibus remittere, Tac A 1, 10 ut sibi poenam magistri equitum remitteret (dictator), *that he would remit for their sake*, Liv 8, 35 dictator consulibus in senatu magnifice conlaudatis et suarum quoque rerum illis remisso honore, dictatura se abdicavit, *having been resigned in their favor*, id 7, 11 jus ipsi remittent, *will abandon their claim*, id 6, 18, 7 — *Absol.* remittentibus tribunis plebis comitia per interregem sunt habita, *withdrawing their opposition*, Liv 6, 36, 3 de tributo remiserunt, id 5 12, 13, cf Tac A 1, 8 si hoc ipsi remitti vellent, remitterent ipsi de maritimis custodiis, Caes B C 3, 17 —(β) Poet., with *inf*, *to allow, permit* sed mora damnosa est nec res dubitare remittit, Ov M 11, 376, cf. (Fides) occulte sacrire vetat, prodesse remittit, Claud Laud Stil 2, 37 — **II.** *Neutr*, *to decrease, abate* (very rare, but class.) si forte ventus remisisset, Caes B C 3, 26 imbres, Liv 40, 33, 4 pestilentia, id. 2, 34, 6 cum remiserant dolores pedum, Cic Brut 34, 130, cf si remittent quippiam Philumenae dolores, Ter Hec 3, 2, 14 tumor remittens, Cels 7, 18 vapor calidus primo non remittit propter levitatem, *does not sink*, Vitr 8, 2 — Hence, **rĕmissus,** a, um, *P a* (acc. to I A. 2 a.), *slack, loose, relaxed, languid* (opp contentus, contendere) membra, Lucr 5, 852 **A.** Lit. ut onera contentis corporibus facilius feruntur, remissis opprimunt, Cic Tusc 2, 23, 54, cf vox, ut nervi, quo remissior, hoc gravior et plenior, Quint 11, 3 42 ridens Venus et remisso Filius arcu, Hor C 3, 27, 67 ammoniacum, i e *liquid*, Pall 1, 41, 2, cf adeps, Veg 1, 11, 4 — **B.** Trop , *relaxed, not rigid, strict*, or *hard*, both in a good and bad sense. **1.** *Mild, gentle, soft, indulgent, cheerful, good humored gay*, etc (syn lenis, mitis, dulcis) remissior ventus Caes. B C 3, 26 remissiora frigora, id B G 5, 12 *fin* cantūs remissiores, Cic de Or 1, 60, 254, cf tum intentis tum remissis modis, Quint 11, 3, 17 si me non improbissime Dolabella tractasset, dubitassem fortasse, utrum remissior essem, an summo jure contenderem, Cic Att 16, 15, 1 in eo sermone non remissi sumus, id Fin 3, 1, 2 remissus et subridens, Tac Or 11 *init* nisi magistratus valde lenes et remissi sint, Cic. Rep 1, 43 66 in ulciscendo remissior, id Red. ad Quir 7, 23 animus (with lenis), id de Or 2, 46, 193, cf remississimo ad otium et ad omnem comitatem animo, i e *most prone* Suet Aug 98 remissus et mitis, Plin Ep 3, 14, 5 cum tristibus severe, cum remissis jucunde vivere, Cic Cael. 6, 13, cf Suet Galb 14, id Claud 21 decorus est sermo senis quietus et remissus, Cic. Sen 9, 28 remissius genus dicendi, id. Sest 54 115 amicitia remissior esse debet et liberior et dulcior, id Lael 18, 66, cf affectus, Quint 10, 1, 73 egressiones dulces et remissae, id 11, 3, 164 joci, *gay, merry* (opp curae graves), Ov M 3, 319, cf remissiores hilarioresque sermones, Suet Tib 21 opus, Ov Tr 2, 547 — **2.** *Slack, negligent, remiss* (syn languidus) esse remisso ac languido animo, Caes B C 1, 21, cf nostris languentibus atque animo remissis, id ib 2, 14 dolus Numida-

rum nihil languidi neque remissi patiebatur, i e *no negligence*, Sall J 53, 6; 88, 2 in labore, Nep Iphic 3, 1· oderunt agilem gnavumque remissi, Hor. Ep 1, 18, 90. remissior in petendo, Cic Mur 26, 52. vita remissior, Suet. Tib 52.—**b.** *Lower, cheaper* remissior aliquanto ejus fuit aestimatio quam annona, *below the market price*, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 92, § 214. — Hence, *adv*: **rĕ-missē** (acc. to B 1.), *gently, mildly* (with leniter, urbane, opp severe, graviter, vehementer, etc), Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102; id. Cael. 14, 33; Col. 1, 8, 10, Quint 10, 2, 23, 12, 10, 71, Suet Claud. 30 —*Comp*, Cic de Or 1, 60, 255; id. Verr 2, 4, 34, § 76; Quint. 9, 2, 91 —*Sup* is not found.

* **rēmĭ-vāgus**, a, um, *adj* [remus], *oar wafted, impelled by oars*: celox, Varr. ap Non. 533, 8

rĕmixtus (remistus), a, um, *Part*, *from* remisceo

Remmĭus, ii, *m* **I.** *Name of a Roman* gens, e g , Tac. A. 2, 68, Suet Gram 23 —*Hence*, **II.** *Lex Remmia de calumniatoribus*, *of Remmius, Remmian*, Cic Rosc Am. 19, 55, Dig 48, 16, 1; 22, 5, 13 *quâ*, qui calumniabatur, damnabatur, si crimen approbare non poterat, Schol. ad Cic. l. l. (p 431 Orell.)

rĕ-mōlĭor, ītus, 4, *v dep a.*, *to press, push*, or *move back* or *away* (poet. and in post Aug prose) saepe remoliri luctatur pondera terrae (Typhoëus), Ov M. 5, 354; so, ferrea claustra, Stat Th. 10, 527; Sen. Q N 6, 13 *fin* —**II.** *To stir* or *take up again*: arma, Sil 1, 36

☞ **rĕmōlītus**, a, um, *pass* · orbe remolito, Sen. Herc Fur 504

rĕ-mollesco, ĕre, *v inch n.*, *to become soft again, to become* or *grow soft* (class.) **I.** Lit ut Hymettia sole Cera remollescit, *softens*, Ov M 10, 285: sole remollescit quae frigore constitit unda, i e *melts*, id. ib 9, 661.—**II.** Trop: quod ea re (vino) ad laborem ferendum remollescere homines atque effeminari arbitrantur, *to be enervated*, * Caes B G. 4, 2 *fin.*: si precibus numina justis Victa remollescunt, *are softened, touched*, Ov. M 1, 378

rĕ-mollio, no *perf*, ītum, 4, *v a.*, *to make soft again, to make soft, soften* (poet and in post-Aug prose) **I.** Lit.: terram, Col. 2, 11, 9 grana umore remollita, App Herb 3, 9· quare . . . Salmacis enervet tactosque remolliat artus, *softens, weakens*, Ov. M. 4, 286 —**II.** Trop: eo se inhibitum ac remollitum, quo minus, ut destinarat, etc, *softened, mollified*, Suet Aug 79

* **rĕ-mŏnĕo,** ēre, *v a.*, *to warn again, remind* haec benevole remonebam, App M 5, p 169, 23

1. rĕ-mŏra, ae, *f*, *delay, hinderance, passive resistance* (ante and post-class.): quae Remoram faciunt rei privatae et publicae, Plaut Trin. 1, 1, 16; cf. Lucil. ap Paul ex Fest p 276, 8 Müll: remora si sit, *if I delay*, Plaut Poen. 4, 2, 106· remora ausus miserabiles casus levare multorum, Amm 14, 5, 8 (but in Cels. 7, 15, the correct read. is mora)

2. Rĕmŏra, ae, *f*, *the name given to Rome by Remus*: certabant urbem Romam Remoramne vocarent, Enn. ap Cic Div 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 85 Vahl.)

* **rĕmŏrāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [remoror], *a delay, hinderance*, in *plur*, Ov M 3 567; cf. Remoramina impedimenta, Gloss in Auct. Class Vatic. tom. 8, p 507, a, Mai

rĕmŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [id.], *slowness, delaying* (late Lat), Aug Don. Persev 17, 3

* **rĕmŏrātor,** ōris, *m* [id.], *a delayer, hinderer*, Mart Cap 1, § 70

‡ **rĕmŏrātrix,** īcis, *f.* [remorator], *she that delays, hinders*, Gloss. Cyril

* **rĕ-morbesco,** ĕre, *v inch n* [morbus], *to become sick again, suffer a relapse*, Enn. ap Fest p 277 Müll. (cf. Enn. p. 178 Vahl)

rĕ-mordeo, no *perf*, rsum, 2, *v a*, *to bite again*; mostly poet, and only in the trop sense, *to vex, torment, disturb* me remorsurum petis, Hor Epod. 6, 4 praeteritis male admissis peccata remordent, Lucr 3, 827· animus ee forte remordet, id. 4, 1135· quando haec te cura remordet, Verg A. 1, 261, cf. *absol* si juris materni cura remordet, id. ib 7, 402 vitia castigata remordent, Juv. 2, 35 —In prose sin tandem libertatis desiderium remordet animos, Liv 8, 4, 3

‡ **rĕmōres** aves in auspicio dicuntur, quae acturum aliquid remorari compellunt, Fest p 276 Müll.. Remum dictum a tarditate, quippe talis naturae homines ab antiquis remores dicti, Aur. Vict Orig Gent Rom. 21 *fin*

‡ **remoria,** v ‡ remurinus.

rĕ-mŏror, ātus, 1, *v dep n.* and *a* **I.** *Neutr*, *to stay, tarry, linger, loiter, delay* (so rarely) nam quid illaec nunc tam diu intus remorantur remeligines? Plaut Cas. 4, 3, 7: ibi corpora, Lucr 2, 75: res nulla foris, id. 2, 158 in concilio, id. 2, 564; cf: in Italiâ, Liv. 27, 12, 3 sed postquam remorata suos cognovit amores, Ov M 4, 137 perge, ne remorare Non diu remoratus es: Jam venis, Cat 61, 200 sq: Etesiae contra fluvium flantes remorantur, Lucr. 6, 717.—**II.** *Act*, *to hold back, stay, detain, obstruct, hinder, delay, defer* (syn. retardare; freq and class): aliquem, Plaut Mil 3, 3, 46: *haec edepol remorata med* est, id. Ep 5, 1, 23, id. Rud. 4, 6, 4 et saep di illum perdant, qui me hodie remoratus est, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 11: eae res, quae ceteros remorari solent, non retardarunt, Cic Imp Pomp 14, 40: nox atque praeda castrorum hostes quominus victoriâ uterentur remorata sunt, Sall. J 38, 8; Prop 1, 6, 5. quamvis te longae remorentur fata senectae, i e *should preserve you to a good old age*, id. 1, 19, 17 num unum diem postea L. Saturninum tribunum plebis et C Servilium praetorem mors ac poena remorata est? i e *was it put off, deferred?* Cic Cat 1, 2, 4; cf. Auct. Her 4, 36, 48: cur non remoratur ituros, Ov M 13, 220 —*Absol* ab negotiis numquam voluptas remorata, Sall. J 95, 3 —With inanimate and abstract objects alicujus commodum, Ter And. 4, 3, 24· scio te me iis epistulis potius et meas spes solitum esse remorari, Cic Att. 3, 14, 1· alicujus iter, Sall. J 50, 1; so, iter, Ov. M 11, 233 —*Absol* · fugiunt, freno non remorante, dies Ov F. 6, 772

☞ **rĕmŏrātus,** a, um, in a *pass* signif.: remorandust gradus, Plaut Pers. 1, 2, 28. pomi jactu remorata (Atalanta), Ov. M. 10, 671

rĕmorsus, ūs, *m* [mordeo], *a biting back* or *in return* (late Lat), Primas. in Gal. ad c 8.

rĕmōtē, *adv*, v removeo, *P. a. fin*

rĕmōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [removeo], *a putting back, withdrawing*: bracchii, Auct. Her. 4, 19, 26 —**II.** *A putting away, removing, removal.* **1.** Lit: tutoris, Dig 26, 10, 4.—**2.** Trop: remotio criminis est cum ejus intentio facti, quod ab adversario infertur, in alium aut in aliud demovetur, Cic Inv. 2, 29, 86, 2, 30, 91.

rĕmōtus, a, um, *Part* and *P. a*, from removeo

rĕ-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 (sync. *pluperf* remorant, Hor. S 2, 1, 71; Sil. 11, 175; *inf* remosse, Lucr. 3, 69; *perf.* remorunt, Ov. Ib 240), *v a*, *to move back, draw back; to take away, set aside, withdraw, remove* (freq and class; syn amolior, repono, segrego) **I.** Lit.. tolle hanc patinam, remove pernam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 163 sq: pecora, Caes. B C 1, 48· equos, Sall. C 59, 1. equos ex conspectu, Caes. B G 1, 25: dapes, Ov M 8, 571 mensam, id ib 13, 676· frena, Hor S 2, 7, 74 tegmen, *to lay aside*, Ov M. 1, 674: Aurora removerat ignes, *had driven away*, id. ib 4, 81 monstra, id. ib 5, 216: remoto atque ablegato viro, Cic Verr 2, 5, 31, § 82 remotis arbitris, id. Off 3, 31, 112 custode remoto, Hor A. P. 161: remoto Hannibale, Just 31, 5, 1: quae jam infantem removerit, i e *has weaned*, Plin. 28, 7, 21, § 72· naves longas ab onerariis navibus, Caes B G 4, 25 cupas furcis ab opere, id. B C 2, 11· castra sex milia ab oppido, Liv 9, 24 quae natura occultavit ab oculis, Cic. Off 1, 35, 127. bracchia a latere modice, Quint 11, 3, 159 comas a fronte ad aures, Ov M 5, 488· se a corpore, Lucr. 3, 895 se a vulgo, Hor S 2, 1, 71 parvos natos a se, id. C 3, 5, 43· se a conspectu, Auct. B Afr 62 plura de medio (with auferre), Cic Rosc Am 8, 23 togam inde, Quint. 11, 3, 124 oculos, Cic. Balb 5, 11· arcanis oculos profanos, Ov. M 7, 256 tactu viriles virgineo manus id. ib 13, 467. toto sumus orbe remoti, id. P. 2, 2, 123. mensae remotae, Verg A. 1, 216; Ov. M. 13, 676 cum paulum ab legionibus nostros removissent, Caes. B G 5, 16: aliquem ab exercitu, Auct B Afr 54 praesidia ex iis locis, quae, etc, Cic. Fam 16, 12, 3: se in montes ex urbe, Hor S. 2, 6, 16· ex oculis manus, Ov M 9, 390 ut propinquis suis ultra ducentesimum lapidem removeretur, Tac. A. 2 50 —**II.** Trop · removete moram, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 37; Quint. 8, prooem § 3: sumptum removit, Cic. Rep 2, 14, 27. hominum conscientia remotâ, id. Fin. 2, 9, 28 remotâ subtilitate disputandi, id. ib 2, 38, 98: omnia removistis, avaritiam, imperitiam, superbiam, Sall J 85, 45, cf: remoto metu, id. ib 87, 4; Tac Agr 15. remoto joco, *jesting aside*, Cic. Fam 7, 11, 3. remoto personarum complexu, Quint 3, 6, 57, 12, 11, 30: formam anilem, Ov. M 6, 43 soporem, id. ib 6, 493 obstantia fata, id. ib. 13, 373: remove istaec, *no more of that* (i e *do not speak of it*), Cic ap Suet. Caes. 49 *fin*: aliquem ab studio, Ter Hec prol. alt 14· aliquem ab republicâ, Caes. B C 3, 21; Liv 5, 11: aliquem ab hoc sermone, Cic Lael. 9, 32: aliquem a legibus (sc ferendis), id. Q Fr. 2, 6, 5. aliquem a vitâ (natura), Lucr 5, 350 se a negotiis publicis, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 69: se ab omni ejusmodi negotio, id. Clu. 15, 43. se ab amicitia alicujus, id. Lael. 21, 77; cf · se ab aliquo, id. Att. 4, 8, b, 3: se a suspitione, id. Agr. 2, 8, 22; cf.: illam suspitionem ab sese removere, id. Verr. 2, 3, 59, § 136: invidiam a se, Ov. M 12, 626. vim procul hinc, id. Am. 1, 14, 29· (levissima) secerni arbitror oportere atque ex oratione removeri, Cic de Or. 2, 76, 309· quartum (statum) ex generalibus, Quint 3, 6, 67: omnes tribu remoti, Liv. 45, 15 Drak. *N. cr.*: ordine, Tac A. 13, 11: quaestura, Suet Tib 35: pudorem thalamis, Ov M 8, 157; cf · se artibus suis, Cic Or. 2, 5: se ministerio sceleris, Ov. M. 3, 645: aliquem tutela, Dig 26, 10, 4.—*Absol*, Dig 26, 10, 3 — **B.** *To deduct, subtract*: si de quincunce remota est Uncia, Hor. A. P 327.—Hence, **rĕmōtus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *removed*, i. e *afar off, distant, remote* **A.** Lit: silvestribus ac remotis locis, *distant, retired*, Caes. B G 7, 1; cf.: remoto loco, Cic. Fam 7, 20, 2 terrae, Lucr 2, 534· Gades, Hor C 2, 2, 10 Britanni, id ib 4, 14, 47. fontes, id S 2, 4, 94: gramen, id. C 2, 3 6. rupes, id ib 2, 19, 1: domûs pars, i e penetralia, Ov M 6, 638. —*Neutr.* as *subst*: in remoto, *far away*, Sen Q. N 3, 26, 1: remotius antrum, Ov. F. 6, 121· sedes, remotas a Germanis, Caes. B G 1, 31· ab arbitris remoto loco, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 31, § 80. civitas a conspectu remota, id. ib 2, 3, 37, § 85. in quibus (studiis) remoti ab oculis populi omne otiosum tempus contrivimus, id. Lael. 27, 104· ab aulâ, Ov M 11, 764.— With *abl*: civitatis oculis remotus, Suet Tib 42: quamvis longâ regione remotus Absim, *by however great a distance I am removed from you*, Ov Tr 3, 4, 73; cf.: licet caeli regione remotus, id. M. 15, 62.—**B.** Trop, *removed, disconnected, separate, clear, free from, strange* to any thing quae jam diu gesta et a memoria remota, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39. genus (narrationum) remotum a civilibus causis, id ib 1, 19 27: natura deûm longe remota Sensibus ab nostris, Lucr 5, 148: scientia remota ab justitiâ, Cic Off 1, 19, 63. (defensio) remota ab utilitate rei publicae, id. Verr 2, 3, 84, § 193· a verâ ratione longe remotum, Lucr 6, 853· (fabula) non a veritate modo, sed etiam a formâ veritatis remota, Quint 2, 4, 2: naturae jura a vulgari intellegentiâ remotiora, Cic Inv 2, 22, 67 sermo a forensi strepitu remotissimus, id. Or 9, 32; Quint. 11, 1, 89 Spald. *N cr.* · (Vestorium) hominem remotum a dialecticis, in arithmeticis satis versatum, Cic Att 14, 12, 3 homines maxime ab juris nostrorum magistratuum remoti, id. Verr 2, 2, 66, § 160 a Tib Gracchi aequitate ac pudore longissime remotus, id. Agr. 2, 12, 31· hic a culpa est remotus, id. Mur 35, 73· ab inani laude et sermonibus vulgi, id Fam 15, 4, 13 a vulgo longe lateque, Hor. S 1, 6, 18· vitio ab omni, id A. P. 384 ab omni minimi errati suspicione remotissimus, Cic Verr 2, 4, 19, § 40 (vilica) a vino, ab escis, a superstitionibus remotissima sit Col 12 1, 3 et saep —**2.** In the philos lang of the Stoics, remota, a transl. of the Gr προηγμενα, *things not to be pre-*

ferred, things to be rejected or *postponed* (opp promota), Cic. Fin 3, 16, 52.—Hence, *adv* **rĕmōtē,** *at a distance, afar off, remotely* (very rare) —*Comp* stellae eundem orbem tenentes aliae propius a terris, aliae remotius ab eisdem principiis eadem spatia conficiunt, Cic N D 1, 31, 87 —*Sup* remotissime, Aug Trin. 12, 5

rĕ-mūgio, ire, *v n*, *to bellow back, to resound, re echo* (poet) ad mea verba remugis, Ov M 1, 657 Sibylla antro remugit, Verg A. 6, 99 totus remugit Mons, id ib 12, 928 Ionius remugiens sinus Noto, Hor Epod 10, 19 nemus ventis, id. C 3, 10, 6 gemitu nemus, Verg A. 12, 722 nemus alio bellatore (i e tauro), Stat Th 12, 602 nemus latratu, Sen Thyest 675, cf vox assensu nemorum ingeminata remugit, Verg G 3, 45 sequitur clamor caelumque remugit id A 9 504 leve tympanum remugit, Cat 63 29

rĕ-mulcĕo, si, sum 2, *v a*, *to stroke back* (poet and rare) **I.** Lit caudam, i e *to droop*, Verg A 11, 812 aures, *to stroke gently*, App M 1 p 103, 8 crines, id Flor 2, p 350, 39—**II.** Trop, *to soothe* minas stimulataque corda remulce, Stat Th 8, 93 animos dulcissimis modulis, *to delight*, App M 5, p 165, 8

rĕmulco, are, v remulcum

† **rĕmulcum** (**rymulcum,** acc to the Gr, Amm 18, 5, 6), i (for the most part only in *abl*), *n* [ῥυμουλκέω] nautical t t, *a tow rope*, or *any other contrivance for towing* remulcum funis, quo deligata navis magnâ trahitur vice remi, Isid Orig 19, 4 8 remulco est, cum scaphae remis navis magna trahitur, Fest p 279 Müll navem remulco abstraxit, Caes B C 2, 23 *fin* submersam navim remulco adduxit, id. ib 3, 40 naves onerarias remulco Alexandriam deducit, Auct B Alex 11 *fin* navem remulco trahere, Liv 25, 30, 32, 16 —Here prob belongs the fragment of Sisenna in altum remulco trahit, Sisenn ap Non 57, 29 (where Nonius erroneously assumes a verb remulco, are, cf supra, the article of Festus, where also remulco forms the heading), Valgius ap Isid 1 1, Aus Idyll 10, 41, id Ep 2, 9, Paul Nol Ep 49 —Prov non contis nec rymulco, ut aiunt, sed velificatione plenâ in rempublicam ferebantur Amm 18, 5, 6

rĕmulsus, a, um, *Part*, from remulceo

* **1. rĕmŭlus,** i, *m dim* [1 remus], *a small oar*, Turp ap Non. 533, 6

2. Rĕmŭlus, i, *m.*, *a proper name* **I.** Remulus Silvius, *a king of Alba*, Ov M 14, 616, id F 4, 49 sq (called Romulus Silvius Liv 1, 3) —**II.** For *Remus*, Sulp Sat 19, cf 2 Remus —**III.** *A name of fictitious heroes* Verg A. 9, 360, 593, 633, 11, 636, Sil 4, 186

‡**rĕ-mundo,** are, *v a*, *to cleanse again*, Inscr Maff Mus Veron 146

rĕmūnĕrātio, ōnis, *f* [remuneror] *a repaying, recompense reward remuneration* (Ciceron) expeditior et celerior remuneratio, Cic Off 2 20 69 benevolentiae, id Lael. 14, 49 officiorum, id. Inv 2, 22, 66 RAT S R, i e rationalis sacrarum remunerationum, Inscr Orell 1090 SANCTARVM REMVNERATIONVM PER TRIENNIVM COMES, ib 1140

rĕmūnĕrātor, ōris, *m* [id.] *one that repays* or *recompenses a rewarder, recompenser* (post class) Deus, Tert Apol. 36, Aug Civ Dei, 14 26, Vulg Heb 11, 6 VIRTVTVM Inscr Orell 1140

rĕmūnĕrātrix, īcis, *f* [remunerator], *she that repays* or *avenges*, Ambros Psa 118, 14, 31 *fin*, id Cant Cantic 2, 33 *fin*

rĕmūnĕro, are, v remuneror *fin*

rĕ-mūnĕror, atus, 1, *v dep a*, *to repay, reward, recompense, remunerate* (class, syn retribuo) (*a*) Aliquem, Varr R R 2, 1, 2, Cic. Att 8, 1, 7, id Fam 3, 9, 3 aliquem munere, id ib 9, 8 1, id Brut 4, 15 aliquem magno praemio, Caes B G 1, 44 *fin.* aliquem officio Q Cic. Petit Cons 9, 38 Orell *N cr* te his suppliciis remunerabor, *punish*, Cat 14 20 —(*β*) Aliquid quibus autem officiis T Annii beneficii remunerabor? Cic. Red in Sen 12, 30 quasi remunerans meritum Liv 2 12 sophisma, *to refute*, Gell 18 13 7 —Of an inanim subject quod (solum) impensam coloni labore remque magno fetu remuneratur, Col 2, 2, 5 —(*γ*) *Absol* nullam esse gratiam tantam, quam non vel capere animus meus in accipiendo vel in remunerando cumulare atque illustrare posset, Cic Fam 2, 6, 2 ut mihi ad remunerandum nihil suppetat praeter voluntatem, id ib 15, 13, 2, so, remunerandi voluntas id Inv 2, 53, 161

☞ **1.** *Act* collat form **rĕmūnĕro,** are, *to repay, reward*, etc (post class) ille puellae artificium pari motu remunerabat, Petr 140, 8 si laborem dominus remunerare voluerit, Dig 17, 1, 7, Quint Decl 2, 6, Tert Apol 25 —**2.** *Pass* philosophi statuis et salariis remunerantur, Tert Apol 46 remuneratus est a me mutuo, Front Ep ad M Caes 2, 1, App M 7, p 194, 13 neque enim obligandus sed remunerandus est in amoris officio qui prior coepit, Plin Ep 7, 31, 7

‡**rĕmūria.** **1.** = ‡ **rĕmōria,** v remurinus —**2.** = ‡ **lĕmūria,** v h v

‡ **remurinus** ager dictus, qui possessus est a Remo, et habitatio Remi Remoria Sed et locus in summo Aventino Remoria dicitur, ubi Remus de urbe condenda fuerat auspicatus, Fest. p 276 and 277 Müll, Paul ex Fest p 226 ib, cf Müll. p 402 eundem locum (Remus) ex suo nomine Remuriam appellarat, Aur Vict Orig Gent Rom 23

rĕmurmŭrātio, ōnis, *f* [re murmuro] *a murmuring back* or *against* (late Lat) Cassiod in Psa 37, 14

rĕ-murmŭro, are, *v a* and *n*, *to murmur back, remurmur* (poet) **I.** Lit **A.** *Neutr* remurmurat unda, Verg A 10, 291 pinus remurmurat, Stat S 5, 1, 153 —**B.** *Act* carmina remurmurat echo, Calp Ecl 4, 28 —**II.** Trop, *to murmur back, object* si quis quid remurmurat, Front Ep ad Amic 2, 6

1. rēmus, i, *m* [ἐρετμός], *an oar* **I.** Lit, Plaut As 3, 1, 16 ut retinet navis cursum, intermisso impetu pulsuque remorum, Cic de Or 1 33, 153, Caes B G 3, 13 remis navem incitare, id ib 3, 14, 4 25 remis contendere, id ib 5, 8, Verg A 1, 104, 552, Hor Epod 10, 6, id A.P 65 incumbere remis Verg A 10, 294 remis insurgere, id. ib 3, 207, 560 impellere aequora remis, Ov M 3, 657 —Prov remis velisque, velis remisque, remis ventisque, also, ventis remis, *with sails and oars*, i e *with all one's might, with all possible speed* ita citi remis velisque impellite puppim, Sil 1 568 res omni contentione, velis, ut ita dicam, remisque fugienda, Cic Tusc 3, 11, 25 laevam cuncta cohors remis ventisque petivit, Verg A. 3, 563 inde ventis remis in patriam omni festinatione properavi, Cic Fam 12, 25, 3 (cf remigio veloque festinare Plaut As 1, 3, 5) —**B.** Poet., transf, of the wings of birds alarum, Ov M 5, 558 pennarum (Icari), Sil 12, 98 —Of the hands and feet of a swimmer, Ov H 18, 215 —**II.** Trop quaerebam, utrum panderem vela orationis statim, an eam ante paululum dialecticorum remis propellerem, Cic Tusc 4 5, 9 (shortly before, remigare, opp vela facere)

2. Rĕmus, i, *m*, *the brother of Romulus*, Liv 1 5, 1, 7, Cic Rep 2, 2, 4, id Div 2, 38, 80, Verg G 2 533, Ov F 3, 41, 4, 56, 5 464 —In the poets, as the ancestor of the Romans instead of the more usual Romulus glubit magnanimos Remi nepotes, Cat 58, 6 turba, Juv 10, 73 Rupert plebs, Mart 10, 76, 4 regna prima Remi, Prop 2 1, 23 domus, id 4 (5), 1, 9 culmina Stat S 2, 7, 60 signa, Prop 4 (5), 6, 80

3. Rēmus, v Remi, I

rēn, rēnis, *m*, only in *plur* renes, q v

rēnālis, e, *adj* [renes] *of* or *belonging to the kidneys* or *reins, renal* passio, Cael Aur Tard. 5, 3

‡ **renancĭtur** significat reprehendit Unde adhuc nos dicimus nanciscitur et nactus id est adeptus, Paul ex Fest p 276, and Fest p 277 Müll

rĕ-narro, āre, *v a*, *to tell over again, to tell of, relate* (poet) fata divom, Verg A 3 717 facta, Ov M 5 635 Bacchi prora, id. ib 6, 316 Thebas Argosque, Stat Th. 12, 390

rĕnascĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f* [renascor], *a regeneration, new birth* (eccl Lat), Inc Qu ex Nov Test 50

rĕ-nascor, ātus, 3, *v dep n*, *to be born again, to grow, rise*, or *spring up again* (class, cf regeneror) **I.** Lit res quaeque De niloque renata forent, Lucr 1, 542 de nilo, id 1, 674, 757, cf corpore de patrio parvus phoenix, Ov M 15, 402 ex se ipsa phoenix, Plin 13, 4, 9, § 43 nec te Pythagorae fallant arcana renati, Hor Epod 15, 21 ut revixisse aut renatum sibi quisque Scipionem imperatorem dicat Liv 26 41, 25 illi qui mihi pinnas inciderant, nolunt easdem renasci Sed, ut spero jam renascuntur, Cic Att 4, 2, 5 fibrae, Verg A 6, 600 dentes, Plin 11, 37, 64, § 168 dente renato Juv 14, 11 amarantus, Plin. 21, 8, 23, § 47 —**B.** Transf, *to come forth again, rise*, or *spring up again* velut ab stirpibus laetius feraciusque renatae urbis, Liv 6, 1, 3, cf tot nascentia templa, tot renata, Mart 6, 4, 3 ubi terreno Lycus (fluvius) est epotus hiatu, Exsistit procul hinc alioque renascitur orbe, i e *comes forth again, reappears*, Ov M 15 274 flumen fonte novo, Luc 3, 262 —**II.** Trop, *to be renewed, to revive* principium exstinctum nec ipsum ab alio renascetur, nec ex se aliud creabit, etc, Cic Tusc 1, 23, 54, id Rep 6, 24, 27 bellum renatum, id Fam 11, 14, 3, so, bellum, Liv 9, 12 bellum ex integro, Tac H 3 59 multa (vocabula) renascentur, quae jam cecidere, Hor A P 70 Trojae renascens Fortuna, id C 3 3, 61. dies, Sen Herc Oet 862, Inscr Orell 2352 —Esp, **B.** (In eccl Lat) *To be renewed* in heart, *to be born again*, Vulg Johan 3, 3, 4, id 1 Pet. 1, 23

rĕnātus, a, um **1.** *Part*, from reno —**2.** *Part*, from renascor

rĕ-nāvĭgo, avi, 1, *v n* and *a*, *to sail back* **1.** *Neutr* post in haec Puteolana et Cumana regna renavigaro, Cic Att 14, 16, 1 ab Astura Antium, Plin 32, 1, 1, § 4 ex India, id 6, 23, 26, § 106 —**2.** *Act* Acheron invius Renavigari, Sen Herc Fur 716

* **rĕ-necto,** ĕre, *v a.*, *to connect* aliquem, Avien Arat 474

rĕ-nĕo, ere, *v a*, *to unspin*, i e *to undo, unravel* what had been spun (poet) at Clymenus Clothoque dolent, haec fila reneri, i e *that the destiny is reversed*, Ov F 6, 757 Parcarum fila, Stat. S 3, 1, 171 (dub), cf fila manu, Albin. 1, 444

rēnes, renum (renium, Plin 21, 29, 103, § 175, 28, 8, 27, §§ 98 and 102, Scrib Comp 125, 143 —*Sing* **rēn,** not used —Collat form **rien,** Plaut ap Fest p 276 Müll., cf Charis p 24 P, Prisc p 645 P), *m* [φρένες, cf Lid and Scott, s v φρήν] **I.** *The kidneys, reins*, Cels. 4, 1, 10, Plin 11, 37, 81, § 206 renum vitia, id 23, 7, 63, § 121, Plaut Curc 2, 1, 21 umores, qui ex renibus profunduntur, Cic N D 2, 55, 137, id Tusc 2, 25, 60 renes morbo temptantur acuto Hor S. 2, 3, 163, id Ep 1, 6, 28 al —***B.** *The loins* accingere, Vulg Exod. 12, 11, id. Dan. 10, 5 canis, Nemes Cyn 112 —**II.** Trop (eccl Lat), *the seat of the affections*, Vulg Psa 138, 12, id Apoc 2, 23

* **rēnĭcŭlus,** i, *m dim* [ren, renes], *a little kidney*, Marc Emp 26 *fin*

* **rĕnīdentia,** ae, *f* [renideo], *a smiling, a smile* infantum, Tert Anim 49

rĕ-nīdĕo, (*perf* reniduit, ἐμειδίασεν, Gloss. Philox), ĕre, *v n* [perh kindr with νίζω] *to shine again, shine back, to glitter, glisten, be bright* or *resplendent* (poet and not freq till after the Aug period) **I.** Lit nec domus argento fulgenti auroque renidet, Lucr 2 27 ut pura nocturno renidet Luna mari Gnidiusve Gyges, Hor C 2, 5, 19 non ebur neque aureum Meâ renidet in domo lacunar, id ib 2, 18, 2, so, sparsa orichalca Stat Th 10, 660 ostrum, Petr poet 119, 29 circum renidentes Lares, i e *shining from the reflection of the fire*, Hor Epod. 2 66 late fluctuat omnis Aere renidenti tellus, *with gleaming brass* (of arms), Verg G 2 282 (cf aere renidescit tellus, Lucr 2, 326) —**II.** Trop ***A.** In gen, *to shine* jam sola renidet in Stilichone salus, Claud. in Eutr 2 501 —**B.** In partic, *to shine* or *beam for joy, to be glad, cheerful* (puer Icarus) ore renidenti Captabat plumas Ov M 8, 197, Val Fl 4 234 tractabat ceram puer pennasque renidens id A A 2, 49 puer, Stat Th 4 789, cf hilarior protinus renidet oratio, Quint 12, 10, 28 —With *object clause*, as cause of the joy adjecisse praedam Torquibus exi

guis renidet, *rejoices*, Hor. C. 3, 6, 12.—**2.** Transf. (by a natural figure, as, conversely, ridere is used poet. for splendere, Hor. C. 4, 11, 6 al.), *to smile, laugh* (syn. subrideo): homo renidens, *smiling*, Liv. 35, 49; Tac. A. 15, 66: ad haec renidens Milo . . . inquit, App. M. 2, p. 120, 16: Tiberius torvus aut falsum renidens vultu, Tac. A. 4, 60; cf.: torvum renidens, Amm. 14, 9, 6; Tac. H. 4, 43: renidenti cohibens suspiria vultu, Val. Fl. 4, 359: (Cupido) Iste lascivus puer ac renidens, Sen. Hippol. 277: Egnatius quod candidos habet dentes, Renidet usquequaque, Cat. 39, 1 sq.—* **b.** With *dat.* (like arridere), *to smile upon, be gracious to:* mihi renidens Fortuna, App. M. 10, p. 246, 17.

rĕnīdesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [renideo], *to grow bright, to shine:* tota circum Aere (i. e. armis) renidescit tellus, Lucr. 2, 326.

rĕnīsus, ūs, *m.* [renitor], *resistance* (post-Aug. and very rare), Cels. 5, 28, 12; Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 16.

rĕnītenter, *adv.* [id.], *unwillingly* (late Lat.), Aug. Lib. Arbit. 3, 69.

rĕ-nĭtĕo, ēre, 2, *v. n., to shine back, flash* (eccl. Lat.), Ambros. de Fide, 2, 14 al.

rĕ-nītor, nīti, *v. dep. n., to strive* or *struggle against, to withstand, resist* (rare and not ante-Aug.; syn.: resisto, adversor, reluctor). **I.** Lit.: quoniam alter motus alteri renititur, Plin. 2, 82, 84, § 198; 16, 42, 81, § 222; so, os (specillo), Cels. 5, 28, 12.—**II.** Trop.: cum illi renitentes pactos dicerent sese, Liv. 5, 49 Drak.: renitentibus vobis, Curt. 6, 3, 5; Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 118: quo renitente, Amm. 31, 12, 15; 31, 13, 10.

1. rĕ-no, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a., to swim back* (very rare): per Stygias aquas, Albin. 1, 432: simul imis saxa renarint Vadis levata, i. e. *shall float back to the surface*, Hor. Epod. 16, 25: eodem renato stagno, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 17.

††**2. rēno** or **rhēno,** ōnis, *m.* [Celtic], *a reindeer-skin*, as a garment of the ancient Germans, *a fur pelisse:* renones sunt velamina umerorum et pectoris usque ad umbilicum atque intortis villis adeo hispida, ut imbrem respuant, Isid. Orig. 19, 23, 4: (Germani) pellibus aut parvis rhenonum tegimentis utuntur (i. e. rhenonibus quae sunt parva tegimenta), Caes. B. G. 6, 21 *fin.* (v. Kraner ad h. l.); cf.: Germani intectum renonibus corpus tegunt, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Isid. l. l.; cf. also Serv. Verg. G. 3, 383. —Acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll., *a Gallic dress:* sagum reno Gallica (vestimenta).

***rĕ-nōdis,** e, *adj.* [nodus], *unbound, loose:* capillus, Capitol. Albin. 13.

rĕ-nōdo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* ***I.** (Like religo, I.) *To bind back* or *behind* (= in nodum colligere): longam comam, Hor. Epod. 11, 28; v. Dillenb. and Orell. ad h. l. —**II.** *To untie, unbind, loosen:* teque (Dianam) renodatam pharetris, i. e. *released from your quiver* (= quae solvit et deposuit umero pharetram), Val. Fl. 5, 381.

rĕ-normātus, a, um, *Part.* [normo], *arranged* or *laid out anew:* ager, Front. Col. p. 104 and 137 Goes.

***rĕ-nosco,** ĕre, *v. a., to recognize*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 15, 342.

***rĕnŏvāmen,** inis, *n.* [renovo], *a renewing, renewal:* quorum Forma . . . in hoc renovamine mansit, *in that new condition*, Ov. M. 8, 731.

rĕnŏvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *a renewing, renewal* (Ciceron.): mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: doctrinae, id. Brut. 71, 250: timoris, id. Fam. 11, 18, 3; Vulg. Tit. 3, 5.—**2.** In partic., in business lang., *a renewing of interest, compound interest:* confeceram, ut solverent, centesimis sexennii ductis cum renovatione singulorum annorum, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 5.—**II.** Trop.: auspiciorum, Liv. 5, 52, 9.

‡**rĕnŏvātīvum** fulgur vocatur, cum ex aliquo fulgure functio fieri coepit, si factum est simile fulgur, quod idem significet, Fest. p. 289 Müll.

‡**rĕnŏvātor,** ōris, *m.* [renovo], *a renovator, restorer:* OPERVM PVBLICORVM, Inscr. Fabr. p. 101.

rĕ-nŏvello, āre, *v. a., to renew:* vineam, i. e. *to plant* or *set anew*, Col. Arb. 6.

rĕ-nŏvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to renew, restore* (class., esp. in the trop. sense; syn.: instauro, redintegro). **I.** Lit.: mare fontes assidue renovant, Lucr. 2, 591; cf.: quibus (vaporibus) altae renovataeque stellae atque omnis aether refundunt eodem, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: Lucifer renovatus undâ Oceani, Sil. 7, 639: vides Virtutis templum a M. Marcello renovatum, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61: VIAS ET MILLIARIA, Inscr. Orell. 905: renovare veteres colonias, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 34: vitem, Col. 4, 27, 6: durum arvum, *to renew by ploughing*, Ov. M. 15, 125: agrum aratro, id. Tr. 5, 12, 23; id. F. 1, 159: meus renovatur campus aratris, id. Am. 1, 3, 9: multa jugera (tauri), Tib. 3, 3, 5; but also, *to restore by not cultivating, to let lie fallow:* agrum, Ov. M. 1, 110: sedeat praeterea cottidie ad rationes, tabulasque testamenti omnibus renovet, *retouch, change, alter before everybody*, Petr. 117, 10.—Poet.: (Ulixem) veteres arcus leto renovasse procorum, i. e. *used again*, Prop. 3, 12 (4, 11), 35.—*Absol.:* non si Neptuni fluctu renovare operam des (sc.: purpureum colorem conchyli), *to restore*, Lucr. 6, 1076.—***2.** In partic., in business lang., *to renew* or *redouble interest*, i. e. *to take interest on interest, take compound interest:* Scaptius centesimis renovato in singulos annos faenore, contentus non fuit, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 5; cf. renovatio, I. 2.—**II.** Trop., *to renew, restore:* periculum sit, ne instauratas maximi belli reliquias ac renovatas audiamus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: scelus renovare et instaurare, id. Verr. 1, 4, 11: institutum, id. Div. in Caecil. 21, 68: vetus exemplum, id. Phil. 1, 1, 1; cf.: veterem iram, Tac. H. 4, 36: veterem animi curam molestiamque, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 1: nolo eam rem commemorando renovare, id. Quint. 21, 70: infandum, regina, jubes renovare dolorem, Verg. A. 2, 3: memoriam prope intermortuam, Cic. Mur. 7, 16: antiquarum cladium memoriam, Liv. 23, 41; 22, 61: bona praeterita gratâ recordatione renovata, Cic. Fin. 1, 17, 57: haec studia, id. Div. 2, 2, 7; cf. id. Ac. 1, 3, 11: pristina bella, id. Rep. 6, 11, 11: bellum, id. Fam. 4, 7, 3: belli renovandi consilium capere, Caes. B. G. 3, 2; id. B. C. 3, 102; Sall. J. 36, 1; Liv. 2, 31; cf. proelium, Caes. B. G. 3, 20 *fin.*; Sall. J. 51, 5; Ov. M. 5, 156: casus omnes, Verg. A. 2, 750: vulnera, *to tear open*, Ov. Tr. 2, 209: rursus cursum, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: sacra rite, Liv. 5, 18: auspicia, id. 5, 31; 6, 5: societatem, Cic. Fam. 12, 28, 2; cf. foedus, Liv. 9, 43 *fin.:* amicitiam et societatem, id. 34, 31: dextras, Tac. A. 2, 58: luctus, Tib. 2, 6, 41; Ov. M. 14, 465: lacrimas, id. ib. 11, 472: renovata clades domûs, Juv. 10, 243: viam doloremque, Curt. 3, 12, 17: gaudia (with redintegrare), Plin. Pan. 61 *fin.:* annos Anchisae, i. e. *to restore his youth, make him young again*, Ov. M. 9, 424: senectutem, id. ib. 7, 215: florem aetatis ex morbo, Liv. 28, 35: annos renovaverat Titan, Tib. 4, 1, 113. —**B.** In partic. **1.** *To repeat* in words, *say again, say repeatedly:* hic renovabo illud, quod initio dixi, regnum comparari, etc., Cic. Agr. 2, 10, 24; cf.: ut renovetur, non redintegretur oratio, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 47: de lege, de foedere, etc. . . . renovabo ea quae dicta sunt, Cic. Balb. 7.—With *ut:* (consules) ipsis tribunis (plebis) ut sacrosancti viderentur, renovarunt, *declared anew, repeated, that*, Liv. 3, 55 Drak.—**2.** *To renew in strength; to refresh, recreate, recover, revive* (syn.: recreare, reficere): quies renovavit corpora animosque ad omnia de integro patienda, Liv. 21, 21: animum auditoris ad ea quae restant, Cic. Inv. 2, 15, 49: animos equitum ad alicujus odium, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199: virtus, quae risum judicis movendo . . . animum aliquando reficit et a satietate vel a fatigatione renovat, Quint. 6, 3, 1: refici atque renovari, id. 12, 6, 6: ars variandi renovat aures, id. 11, 3, 44: fatigata (facundia) renovatur, id. 10, 5, 14: et virium plus afferunt ad discendum renovati ac recentes, *restored and fresh*, id. 1, 3, 9: renovato modica quiete exercitu, Liv. 36, 14: se novis opibus copiisque, Cic. Mur. 15, 33: ipsi mihi locus optimi illius viri desiderium renovavit, Plin. Ep. 6, 10, 1.

rĕ-nūbo, ĕre, *v. n., to marry again*, Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 7.

rĕ-nūdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to uncover, make naked; to bare, strip* (post-class.): bracchia umero tenus, App. M. 8, p. 214, 10: puellam laciniis cunctis, id. ib. 2, p. 122, 9; 8, p. 215, 37: tectum, parietes, januas, *to uncover, open*, Arn. 2 *fin.*; cf. coronam, Mart. Cap. 1, 15.

***rĕ-nūdus,** a, um, *adj., bare*, Tert. Virg. Vel. 17 (others, nudae).

rĕ-nŭmĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (ante- and post-class.). Lit., *to count over, count up.*—Hence, transf., *to pay back, repay:* aurum alicui, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 12; 3, 4, 18: omnem pecuniam patri, id. ib. 4, 2, 26; cf.: dotem huc, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 52: pecuniam, App. Mag. p. 332, 25.

rēnuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [ren], *a little kidney* (only in *plur.* and late Lat.), Marc. Emp. 26; Vulg. Lev. 3, 4; 9, 10.

rĕnuntĭātĭo (rĕnunc-), ōnis, *f.* [renuntio]. **I.** Publicists' and jurid. t. t., *a report, declaration, proclamation, notice, announcement* (class.), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34, § 88: Caesio renuntiat, se dedisse: cognoscite renuntiationem ex litteris publicis, id. ib. 2, 3, 39, § 89: suffragiorum, id. Planc. 6, 14: non eundem esse ordinem dignitatis et renuntiationis (sc. magistratus), propterea quod renuntiatio gradus habeat, id. Mur. 8, 18: alicujus, Plin. Pan. 77, 1: interest nostrâ, ne fallamur in modi renuntiatione, Dig. 11, 6, 1.—**II.** *A giving notice* or *warning* (post-class.): voluntate distrahitur societas renuntiatione, Dig. 17, 2, 63 *fin.*; 17, 2, 65, § 3; 6 al.

rĕnuntĭātor (rĕnunc-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a reporter, relater, proclaimer* (late Lat.): consiliorum nostrorum renuntiatores, Dig. 48, 19, 38: dispositionis infernae, Tert. Anim. 57 *fin.:* erroris tui, id. Pall. 4, *fin.*

rĕ-nuntĭo (rĕnuncĭo), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To bring* or *carry back word, to report, give notice, declare, announce.* **A.** In gen. (rare and mostly ante-class.; syn. refero): quid nunc renuntiem abs te responsum, Chreme? Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 18: hoc alii mihi renuntiant, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 6; cf. id. ib. 1, 5, 36: quia nihil a quoquam renuntiabatur, *no answer was brought*, Suet. Ner. 47: teque ad patrem esse mortuum renuntiem, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 49.—With *obj.-clause:* istaec quae tibi renuntiantur, filium te velle circumducere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 15: quasi non tibi renuntiata sint haec, sic fore, Ter. And. 3, 2, 28: Alexandro regi renuntiatam adeo divitem (insulam), Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 198: is me nunc renuntiare repudium jussit tibi, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 54; Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 72: deliberet renuntietque hodie mihi, Velintne annon, id. Hec. 3, 5, 58: hunc metuebam, ne meae Uxori renuntiaret de pallâ, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 67.—*Impers.*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 18: posteaquam mihi renuntiatum est de obitu Tulliae filiae tuae, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 1: tibi renuntiari sic me habere in animo, Cic. Clu. 5, 17.—*Absol.:* abi et renuntia, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 10; Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 5: rus abiisse aiebant, nunc domum renuntio, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 2: huc, Ter. And. 3, 4, 15: ita mihi renuntiatum est, quibus credo satis, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 19; so, renuntiatum est, Ter. And. 3, 2, 21.—**B.** In partic., publicists' and jurid. t. t., *to state officially, to report, declare, proclaim, announce*, etc. (freq. and class.; syn. indico): legati ex auctoritate haec Caesari renuntiant, Intelligere se, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 35: Volusenus perspectis regionibus . . . ad Caesarem revertitur quaeque ibi perspexisset, renuntiat, id. B. G. 4, 21 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 7, 5: Roscius postulata Caesaris renuntiat, id. B. C. 1, 10: Caesari renuntiaverunt, pulverem majorem in eâ parte videri, id. B. G. 4, 32: Caesar cognoscit Considium timore perterritum, quod non vidisset, pro viso sibi renuntiasse, id. ib. 1, 22: si ille vir legationem renuntiare potuisset, *had been able to give an account of his mission*, Cic. Phil. 9, 1, 1; so, legationem, Liv. 9, 4; 23, 6; 35, 32; 36, 35; 39, 33; Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 20 al.; cf.: haec dicta legatis renuntiataque in consilium, Liv. 29, 3: nunc imperant pullario: ille renuntiat, Cic. Div. 2, 35, 74; cf. Liv. 34, 44: haec cum renuntiata essent, id. 36, 1, 4: renuntiat collegae facturum se quod is censeret, id. 37, 1, 8: tribuni revocaturos se easdem tribus renuntiarunt, id. 45, 36 *fin.:* hostium numerum, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: acta et imperia tua domum ad senatum suum renuntiaverunt, id. Verr. 2, 3, 31, § 73.—Esp. of the official announcement of an election (either by the praeco or the presiding magistrate), *to declare* or *announce elected, to make the return:* coepti sunt a praecone renuntiari, quem quaeque

tribus fecerint aedilem, Varr R R 3, 17, cf cum esset praetor renuntiatus, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 15, § 38 cum propter dilationem comitiorum ter praetor primus centuriis cunctis renuntiatus sum, id Imp Pomp 1, 2 eo modo sacerdos Climarchias renuntiatus est id. Verr 2, 2, 52, § 129 qui (magistratus) priusquam renuntiarentur, Liv 5, 18 et saep aliquem consulem, Cic Mur 1, 1, cf id de Or 2, 64, 260 ut hostis renuntiaretur, *declared a public enemy*, Spart Jul 5, 3 dictator comitia consularia habuit aemulumque decoris sui absentem M Valerium Corvum consulem renuntiavit, Liv 7, 26, Plin Pan 92, 3, Val. Max 3, 8, ext 3 renuntiare repudium, v h v —**2.** Transf, in gen *to announce, report, declare* assentior vero renuntioque vobis, nihil esse, quod adhuc de re publica dictum putemus, Cic Rep 2, 44, 71 —**C.** Renuntiare sibi, *to report to one's self, impress on one's own mind*, i e *reflect, think* qui renuntient sibi, quanta sit humani ingenii vis, quam potens efficiendi, quae velit, *represent to themselves*, i e *think, meditate*, Quint 12, 11, 10, cf potest et illa res a luctu te prohibere nimio, si tibi ipse renuntiaveris, nihil horum, quae facis posse subduco, Sen ad Polyb 6 (25) 1 —**II.** (*Re negative or as rejecting*) *To retract, revoke, recall, refuse, to give up, break off, protest against, disclaim, renounce* (good prose) *Pa* Ad cenam hercle alio promisi foras *Ge* Jube domi cenam coqui Atque ad illum renuntiari, Plaut Stich 4, 2, 19, cf renuntiari extemplo amicis, quos in consilium rogaverat, imperavit, Sen Clem 1, 9 ego illi ad prandium promisissem, and prandium renuntiassem, id Suas 2, 12 in census hospitium ei renuntiat, domo ejus emigrat, Cic Verr 2, 2, 36, § 89 societatem et amicitiam alicui, Liv 36, 3, so, societatem alicui, id 38, 31 amicitiam alicui, id 42, 25, 1, Tac A 2, 70, Suet Calig 3 renuntiat Habonius illam decisionem tuto ribus, Cic Verr 2, 1, 54, § 141, cf id ib 1, 6, 16.—*Absol* quid imprudentius publicanis renuntiantibus? Cic Att 2, 1, 8 nemo ingemuit, etc. pedem nemo in illo judicio supplosit, credo, ne Stoicis renuntiaretur, id de Or 1, 53 civilibus officiis, Quint 10, 7, 1, Plin Ep 2, 1, 8 vitae, Suet Galb 11 foro, id Rhet 6 Campaniae, Sen Q N 6, 1, 10 inertiae, Plin Pan 59, 2 nuptiis, Tert ad Uxor 1, 1 societati, Dig 17, 19, 65, § 3

rĕnuntĭus, ii, *m* [renuntio], *one who brings back intelligence, a reporter* (ante and post class), Plaut Trin 2, 1, 22, Cod Th 3, 7, 1

rē-nŭo, ŭi, ĕre, *v n* and *a* [nuo, whence nutum, abnuo], *to nod back the head, to deny by a motion of the head, to deny, oppose, disapprove, reject, decline, refuse*, = recusare (rare before the Aug per, syn abnuo, abnego) **I.** *Neutr* renuit negitatque Sabellus, Hor Ep 1, 16, 49 renuit Tiberius, Tac A 1, 76 renuenti et gestu in aliud tempus differenti (Caesari), Suet Caes 82 renuente deo, *against the will of the god*, Ov M 8, 325, Tib 1, 5, 20, Mart 2, 14, 14, cf fato renuente, Sil 10, 49 credere me tamen hoc oculo renuente negavi, *with an incredulous eye*, Ov H 17, 89 —With *dat* dixerunt hic modo nobiscum ad haec subsellia quibus superciliis renuentes huic decem millium crimini! *they deny this charge*, Cic Rab Post 13, 36 idem Subrio Flavio annuenti an destringeret gladium renuit infregitque impetus, *check*, Tac A 15, 58 *fin* vocavi et renuistis, Vulg Prov 1, 24 —**II.** *Act* renuis tu quod jubet alter, Hor Ep 2, 2, 63 convivium, *to decline*, Cic Cael 11, 27 nec laudem Danai tanto renuere labori, *refused*, Sabin 1, 27 plaga renuit curari, Vulg Jer 15, 18

rĕnūto, āre, *v freq n* [renuo], *to decline, refuse* (ante and post-class), Lucr 4, 600, Prud Ham 774

* **rĕ-nutrio**, ire, *v a*, *to nourish again* aliquem, Paul Nol Ep 23, 2

* **rĕnūtus**, us, *m* [renuo], *a denying, refusal*, a word formed by Pliny the Younger, for the Homeric ἀνένευσεν (Il 16, 250) ego quoque simili nutu ac renutu respondere voto tuo possum, Plin Ep 1, 7, 2

rĕor, rătus, 2 (2 *pers pres* rere, Plaut As. 3, 1, 22, id. Ep 3 4 45, id Trin 2, 4, 13, Verg. A 3 381, 7, 437, Hor S 1, 9, 49 reris, Plaut Bacch 5, 2, 9, Verg A 6, 97, Hor S 2, 3, 134), *v dep a* [etym dub, cf Sanscr rta, correct, Zend, areta, complete, Gr ἀρετή, valor] **I.** *To reckon, calculate*, v infra, *P a* —Hence, by a usual transfer (like censere, putare, existimare, etc),—**II.** *To believe, think, suppose, imagine, judge, deem* (class, esp freq in the poets, cf Cic de Or 3, 38, 153, not in Cæs horridum reor, Quint 8, 3, 26, cf opinor, arbitror, credo, censeo) (α) With *obj clause* hoc servi esse officium reor, Plaut Aul 4, 1, 7, so, reor, id Ep 3, 4, 49, id Pers 2, 1, 2, id Rud 4, 2, 21, id Truc 2, 7, 16, Lucr 5, 1419, Verg A 4, 45, 5, 24, 7, 273, 370, Hor Ep 2, 1, 70, Ov M 1, 394, 11, 438, 12, 505, Quint 2, 16, 9 al reris and rere, v supra retur, Plaut Am 1, 1, 17, id Ep 3, 2, 32, id Mil 3, 1, 119, id Truc 1, 1, 72, Stat Th 11, 59 remur, Plaut As Grex 6, Cic Off 2, 9, 32 remini, Arn 4, 146 rentur, Plaut Am 3, 3, 20, id Mil 2 6, 7, Lucr 1, 155, 6, 91, Cic Top 20, 78, Liv 1, 59, 5 3, 24, 37, 40, 5 *fin* Drak rebar, Ter Hec 4, 2, 5, Cic de Or 3, 22, 82, Verg A 6, 690, Ov M 13, 497, 14, 203 rebare, Cic Att 14, 8, 1 rebatur, id Ac 1, 7, 26, id Att 7, 3, 10, Liv 9, 3, 27, 25, 30, 9 al rebamur, Plaut Am 5, 1, 43 rebantur, Cic N D 3, 6, 15, Liv 1, 26, 3, 41, 4, 1 et saep rebor, Sen Herc Fur 303 rebitur, Plaut Aul 2, 2, 28 rear, id Most 1, 3, 2, Cat 63, 55, Verg A 9, 253 rearis, Lucr 1, 80, 2, 731, 5, 114, 247, 6, 536 al reare, Caecil ap Gell 617, 13 reamur, Lucr 2, 952, 4, 37, 5, 78, 6, 764 reantur, Plaut Ps 1, 2, 34 ratus sum, etc, sim, etc, id As 5, 2, 11, id Capt 2, 2, 6, id Ep 4, 2, 26 al, Ter Hec 5 3, 21, Verg A. 2, 25, Ov M 4, 674, 5, 203, 7, 841 al, Sall C 48, 5, 55, 1, Liv 2, 27, 3, 2, Quint 11, 3, 31, 12, 10, 5 et saep al —(β) *Absol*, Plaut Cas 2, 6, 4 quos quidem plures, quam rebar, esse cognovi, Cic Div 2, 2, 5 jam illud mali plus nobis vivit quam ratae (sc sumus), Plaut Rud 2, 4, 32 ut reor a facie, Calliopea fuit, Prop 3 3 (4, 2), 38 ut rebare, Venus (nec te sententia fallit) Trojanas sustentat opes, Verg A 10, 608 ut potius reor, id. ib 12, 188 atque, ut ipse rebatur viam suapte natura difficilem inexpugnabilem fecit, Liv 31, 39, 9 nam, reor, non ullis, si vita longior daretur, posset esse jucundior, Cic Tusc 1, 39, 94 —Hence, **rătus**, a, um, *P a*, *pass*, *reckoned, calculated, fixed by calculation*, hence, *fixed, settled, established, firm, unalterable, sure, certain, valid*, etc (class) quod modo erat ratum inritumst, Ter Phorm 5, 8 (7), 58 neu quod egissem esset ratum, id Hec 4, 1, 30 rata et certa spatia definire, Cic Tusc 5, 24, 69 motus (stellarum) constantes et rati, id N D 2, 20, 51 astrorum rati immutabilesque cursus, id ib 2, 37, 95, 2, 38, 97 si nihil fieri potest, nisi quod ab omni aeternitate certum fuerit esse futurum rato tempore, id Div 2, 7, 19, 2, 30, 63 jus sum ratum atque firmum, id Caecin 33, 96 decretum stabile, fixum, ratum esse debeat, id Ac 2, 9, 27 illud certum, ratum, firmum, fixum vis, id ib 2, 46, 141 censorias subscriptiones omnes fixas et in perpetuum ratas putet esse, id Clu 47, 132, cf ut amicitia societasque nostra in aeternum rata sit, Tac H 4, 64 cujus tribunatus si ratus est, nihil est, quod irritum possit esse, Cic Prov Cons 19, 45, cf so, opp irritus, id. Phil 5, 7, 21, cf ratosne habeant an vanos pectoris orsus, id. poet Div 2, 30, 63 testamenta (opp rupta), id de Or 1, 38, 173 populi comitia ne essent rata, nisi, etc, id Rep 2 32, 56 ut Faustae, cui cautum ille voluisset, ratum esset, id Att 5, 8, 2 neque ratum est quod dicas, Att ap Fest p 228, Nep Att 10, 1 dixerat idque ratum Stygii per flumina Annuit, Verg A. 9, 104 si haec Turno rata vita maneret, id. ib 10, 629 rata sint sua visa precatur, *may be fulfilled, accomplished*, Ov M 9, 702, 9, 474, 14, 815, 3, 341, id H 15 (16), 15, id. F 1, 696, 3, 77, id. P 2, 5, 3, cf (ebrietas) spes jubet esse ratas Hor Ep 1, 5, 17 pax, Sall J 112, 3 fides et vox, Ov M 3, 341, id Tr 3, 10, 36 dicta, id F 2, 488 —*Sup* beneficia ratissima atque gratissima, Cato ap Fest pp 286 and 287 Müll —Poet, transf, of a person occiduntur ubi potitur ratu' Romulu' praedam, *the resolved, determined* (syn certus), Enn ap Fest p 274 Müll (Ann v 78 Vahl) —Hence, **B.** In particular connections **1.** Pro rata parte (portione), secundum ratam partem, and *absol*, pro ratā, *according to a certain part*, i e *in proportion, proportionally:* militibus agros ex suis possessionibus pollicetur, quaterna in singulos jugera, et pro rata parte centurionibus evocatisque, Caes B C 1, 17 *fin*, cf pro ratā parte, Cic Rep 6, 18, 18 Mos *N cr.* per inde ut cuique data sunt pro rata parte, id. Tusc 1, 39, 94 utinam ex omni senatu pro rata parte esset! id Rep 2, 40, 67 decumam partem relinqui placet, si plenae fuerint alvi si minus, pro rata portione, Plin 11, 15, 15, § 40 item secundum ratam partem ex altitudine columnarum expediendae sunt altitudines epistyliorum, Vitr 3, 3 *med* tantum pediti daturum fuisse credunt, et pro ratā aliis, si, etc, Liv 45, 40, so Capitol M Aur 7, and often in the Digests —**2.** Ratum aliquid facere (efficere) habere, ducere, also ratum alicui esse, *to make* or *account* any thing *fixed* or *valid*, *to confirm, ratify, approve* quid augur (habet), cur a dextrā corvus a sinistrā cornix faciat ratum? *make a confirmatory*, i e *a favorable augury*, Cic Div 1, 39, 85 parens nati rata verba Fecit, i e *fulfilled*, Ov M 4, 387 juvenes cum avum regem salutassent, secuta ex omni multitudine consentiens vox ratum nomen imperiumque regi effecit, Liv 1, 6 efficiant ratas, utraque diva preces, Ov F 1, 696 quae nobis imperatores commoda tribuerunt, ea rata atque perpetua auctoritate vestrā faciatis, Liv 28, 39, 16 eos ratum habere judicium, si totum corruptum sit, si unus accusator corruptus sit, rescindere, Cic Part Or 36, 125, so, ratum habere, id Rosc Com 1, 3, id Att 14, 21, 2, id N D 1, 5, 10 Atteius Capito ap Gell. 13, 12, 2, cf (fata) ratosne habeant an vanos pectoris orsus Cic poet Div 2, 30, 63 cavere de rato, Dig 3, 4, 6, § 3 qui non duxerint societatem ratam, ubi nec divini quicquam nec humani sanctum esset, Liv 27, 17 *fin* ista ipsa, quae te emisse scribis, non solum rata mihi erunt, sed etiam grata, Cic Fam 7, 23, 1 —Rarely, ratum servare quaeris an quod gessit ratum servum Ego vero servo, Plin Ep 7, 11, 1

☞ In Liv 25, 12, for the corrupted curata auctoritas eventu of the MS, read cum rato auctoritas eventu, v Weissenb ad h l

‡ **rĕpāges**, poet., = repagula, acc to Paul ex Fest p 280, and Fest p 281 Müll

rĕ-pāgŭla, ōrum, *n* [pag, pango, that which is thrust back again], *bolts* or *bars* of a door **A.** Lit occludite aedes pessulis, repagulis Plaut Cist 3, 18 valvae clausae repagulis, Cic Div 1, 34, 74 convulsis repagulis (templi) effractisque valvis, id Verr 2, 4, 43, § 94 sola Venus portae cecidisse repagula sensit, Ov M 14, 783 pedibusque repagula pulsant, 2, 155, 5, 120, Sil 16, 318 laxare, Luc 1, 295, App M 1, p 108, 23, cf Fest p 280 Müll —**B.** Trop, *bars, restraints, limits* repagula, quibus ego iram omnem recludam, Poet ap Cic N D 3, 26, 66 omnia repagula juris pudoris officiique perfringere, Cic Verr 2, 5, 15, § 39

* **rĕpandĭ-rostrus**, a, um, *adj* [repandus rostrum], *with a turned up snout* pecus Nerei, *the dolphins* or *sea calves*, Pac ap Quint 1, 5, 67

rĕ-pando, ĕre, *v n*, *to open again, throw open* fores, App M 3, p 150, 37; 9, p 226, 20

rĕ-pandus, a, um, *adj*, *bent backwards turned up* (syn recurvus, reduncus) lascivire pecus rostrique repandum, *with turned up snouts* (dolphins, sea calves) Lucil ap Non 159, 1 (cf repandirostrus) dorsum (delphini), Plin. 9, 8, 7, § 23, cf repandus (delphinus) Ov M 3, 680 cervix, Plin 14, 22, 28, § 140 crura Socratis, Hier adv Jov 1, 48 calceoli Cic N D 1, 29, 82 cornu, Sol 43 lilium, Vulg 3 Reg 7, 26

rĕ-pangŏ, ĕre, *v a*, *to set in, plant* semen ferulae, Col 5, 10, 14, id Arb 22 *fin*

rĕpărābĭlis, e, *adj* [reparo], *that may be repaired, restored*, or *regained*, *retrievable*, *reparable* (mostly poet, not ante Aug) damnum, Ov M 1, 379, id Am 1, 14, 55 laesa pudicitia, id H 5, 103 caelum, Val Fl 6, 562 res, Sen. Vit Beat 6, 4, id Ep 1, 3 ales phoenix, i e *coming*

to life again, Aus. Idyll. 18, 6: echo, i. e. *repeating*, Pers. 1, 102.—**II.** *Always ready, alert:* reparabilis gentis motus infidi, Amm. 27, 10, 5: barbarique ut reparabiles semper et celeres, id. 31, 7, 12.

rĕpărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reparo], *a restoration, renewal:* THERMARVM, Inscr. Orell. 1147: vitae, Prud. Cath. 10, 128.

rĕpărātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a restorer, renovator:* aevi, Stat. S. 4, 1, 11: ORBIS, Inscr. Orell. 1103.

rĕ-parco (-perco), ĕre, *v. n., to be sparing with* any thing; *to spare, to refrain* or *abstain from* (ante- and post-class.): utinam a principio rei pepercisses meae, Ut nunc repercis saviis, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 25 (where Speng. conjectures repercisses): ex nullā facere id'si parte reparcent, *if they in no way refrain from doing* (i. e. *believing*) *this*, Lucr. 1, 667 Munro: istius muneris operam non reparcam, Symm. Ep. 1, 33.

rĕ-păro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to get, acquire,* or *procure again; to recover, retrieve; to restore, repair, renew* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Cæs.; cf.: recupero, redimo, reficio). **I.** Lit.: id perdere videbatur, quod alio praetore eodem ex agro reparare posset, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 86, § 199; cf.: reparare quod amiseris gravius est, Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 6: id quod amittitur non parvo sumptu reparatur, Col. 7, 3, 10: classes, Suet. Aug. 16; Auct. B. Alex. 72; Lucr. 1, 1037: amissas res, Hor. S. 2, 5, 2: bibliothecas incendio absumptas, Suet. Dom. 20: Academiae villam, Laurea Tullius ap. Plin. 31, 2, 3, § 8: tecta Trojae, Hor. C. 3, 3, 60: sublapsa aedificia, Plin. Ep. 10, 70 (75), 1 (Keil, relaxentur): exercitum, Liv. 30, 7: majores copias, Curt. 4, 9, 11: auxilia, Tac. A. 3, 73: capillos, si effluxerint, Plin. 27, 13, 111, § 138: aegerrime ignem dimissum, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 11: aliud ex aliis, Lucr. 3, 965: ex aliis alias figuras, Ov. M. 15, 253: nova cornua (luna), id. ib. 1, 11: populos artibus, id. ib. 1, 363.—**B.** In partic., in mercant. lang., *to procure by exchange; to purchase, obtain* with something: vina Syrā reparata merce, Hor. C. 1, 31, 12: alios boves his nummis, Dig. 15, 3, 16: merces, ib. 45, 1, 122.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To renew, restore, repair,* etc.: tribuniciam potestatem, rem intermissam, reparare, Liv. 3, 37; cf.: intermissam historias scribendi industriam, Quint. 10, 1, 75: bellum, Liv. 4, 45 Drak.; 24, 42 (with instaurare); 30, 7; Just. 3, 6, 1; 22, 3, 9; 24, 1, 7: proelium, id. 3, 6, 7: pristinam fortunam, Curt. 5, 1, 8.—**B.** Of loss or damage, *to make good, restore, repair* (poet. and post-Aug.): damna, Hor. C. 4, 7, 13; Just. 14, 3, 6; Sen. Phaedr. 476; Lact. Epit. 71, 8.—**C.** Like reficere, recreare, *to refresh, restore, revive, recruit:* tam assiduus in tribunali, ut labore refici ac reparari videretur, Plin. Pan. 77, 5: attrita cottidiano actu forensi ingenia optime rerum talium blanditiā reparantur, Quint. 10, 1, 27: animos, Liv. 44, 38: haec (quies) reparat vires, fessaque membra novat, Ov. H. 4, 90: magnas novi exercitūs vires, Vell. 2, 37, 1: respublica per Augustum reparata, Vop. C. 3: ea fessa Membra reparat labori, Ov. M. 4, 216: corpora fessa reparas labori, id. ib. 11, 625: pars magna terrarum (Aegypti) mergi repararique amne consueta, Plin. Pan. 30, 3: nec (Cleopatra) latentes Classe citā reparavit oras (=alias sibi parare studuit regiones), Hor. C. 1, 37, 24; v. Orell. ad h. l.: PATRIOS PENATES (=repetere), Inscr. Orell. 1587: rapidos meatus, Aus. Mos. 35.

rĕ-partŭrĭens, entis, *Part.* [parturio], *bringing forth again*, Alcim. 6, 71.

rĕ-pasco, ĕre, *v. n., to feed* or *nourish again* (late Lat.): divitem impendiis, Paul. Nol. Ep. 44, 1 *fin.*: parentes, id. Carm. 21, 853.

rĕpastĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repastino]. **I.** Lit., agricult. t. t., *a digging up again:* quid fossiones agri repastinationesque proferam? Cic. Sen. 15, 53; Col. 2, 2, 13.—***II.** Trop., *a revising, pruning*, Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 6 *fin.*

rĕ-pastĭno, āvi, ātum (old *inf.* repastinassere, Afran. Com. 288), 1, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., agricult. t. t., *to dig again, to dig* or *delve anew; to dig around, trench, grub*, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 8; 1, 37, 4; Col. 3, 18; 4, 32, 3; Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 84; 17, 10, 11, § 61 al.; cf. Fest. pp. 137 and 231.—**II.** Transf., *to clean* (post-class.). Lit.: ungues, Tert. Poen. 11.—**III.** Trop.: usum divitiarum, *to check*, =coërcere, Tert. Cult. Fem. 9: vitam, i. e. *to renew*, id. Anim. 50 *fin.*: commissionem injuriae, i. e. *to prevent*, id. adv. Marc. 2, 18.

rĕ-patrĭo, āvi, 1, *v. n., to return to one's country, go home again* (late Lat.): cum multi captivorum intacti repatriaverint, Sol. 27: hinc ad Pelusium, id. 33: ad Romanum imperium, Cassiod. Var. 3, 18.

rĕ-pecto, no *perf.*, xum, 3, *v. a., to comb again, to comb* (poet.): jubas, Stat. Th. 6, 418: in liquidos fontes se barba repectit, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 222: coma repexa, Ov. A. A. 3, 154: crinis, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 240.

* **rĕpĕdābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [repedo], *giving way, yielding:* arbor, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 266.

rĕ-pĕdo, āvi, 1, *v. n.* [pes], *to go* or *step back, to turn back, retreat, recoil* (ante- and post-class.): repedare, recedere, Fest. pp. 280 and 281 Müll.: redisse ac repedasse, Lucil. ap. Non. 165, 13: Romam, id. 165, 13: ad signa repedavit ocius miles, Amm. 24, 4, 30: nec amplius ausa repedavit ad sua, id. 17, 2, 4; Vulg. 1 Macc. 12, 37.—With homogeneous object: gradum a vestibulo, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 280 Müll. (but in Lucr. 6, 1280, the correct reading is trepidabat; v. Lachm. ad h. l.).

rĕ-pello, reppuli (less correctly repuli), rĕpulsum, 3, *v. a., to drive, crowd,* or *thrust back; to reject, repulse, repel,* etc., =reicere (freq. and class.; syn.: reicio, repono, removeo). **I.** Lit.: eum ego meis Dictis malis his foribus atque hac reppuli, rejeci hominem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 19: aliquem foribus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 90: foribus tam saepe repulsus, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 9: homines inermos armis, Cic. Caecin. 12, 33: adversarius, qui sit et feriendus et repellendus, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72: aliquem ab hoc templo, id. Phil. 14, 3, 8: homines a templi aditu, id. Dom. 21, 54: Sabinos a moenibus urbis, id. Rep. 2, 20, 36: hostes a ponte, Caes. B. C. 1, 16; ab castris, id. ib. 1, 75: a citeriore ripā, Front. Strat. 1, 4, 10: aliquem inde, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63: hostes in silvas, Caes. B. G. 3, 28 *fin.*: in oppidum, id. ib. 3, 22 *fin.*; id. B. C. 2, 14 *fin.*—*Absol.*: nostri acriter in eos impetu facto, repulerunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 17.—Of impersonal objects (mostly poet.): reppulit mihi manum, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 14; cf. Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 72: telum aere repulsum, *repelled*, Verg. A. 2, 545: mensas, *to push back*, Ov. M. 6, 661; cf. aras, id. ib. 9, 164: repagula, *to shove back*, id. ib. 2, 157: tellurem mediā undā, *crowds back*, id. ib. 15, 292: navem a terrā, Auct. B. Alex. 20: serpentes, Amm. 14, 2, 5.—Poet., of the apparent pushing back or away of the starting-point, in flying up or sailing away: Oceani spretos pede reppulit amnes, Verg. G. 4, 233; cf.: cum subito juvenis, pedibus tellure repulsā, Arduus in nubes abiit, *spurning the ground*, Ov. M. 4, 710: impressā tellurem reppulit hastā, id. ib. 2, 786; 6, 512: aera repulsa, i. e. *cymbals struck together*, Tib. 1, 3, 24; 1, 8, 22; cf.: aera Aere repulsa, Ov. M. 3, 533.—**II.** Trop., *to drive away, reject, remove; to keep off, hold back, ward off, repulse,* etc.: repelli oratorem a gubernaculis civitatum, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46: aliquem a consulatu, id. Cat. 1, 10, 27: ab hoc conatu, id. Or. 11, 36: a cognitione legum, id. Balb. 14, 32: ab impediendo ac laedendo, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 14, 55: ab hac spe repulsi Nervii, Caes. B. G. 5, 42: repulsum ab amicitiā, Sall. J. 102, 13: fracti bello fatisque repulsi, Verg. A. 2, 13: repulsus ille veritatis viribus, Phaedr. 1, 1, 9: hinc quoque repulsus, Nep. Lys. 3: per colloquia repulsus a Lepido, Vell. 2, 63, 1.—Of suitors for office, Cic. Planc. 21, 51: haud repulsus abibis, Sall. J. 110, 8; Liv. 39, 32.—Of lovers: saepe roges aliquid, saepe repulsus eas, Prop. 2, 4, 2 (12): proci repulsi, Ov. M. 13, 735: aliquam ad meretricium quaestum, *to drive*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 43.—Of abstract objects: dolorem a se repellere, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: furores Clodii a cervicibus vestris, id. Mil. 28, 77: illius alterum consulatum a re publicā, id. Att. 7, 18, 2: quod tamen a verā longe ratione repulsum'st, *removed*, Lucr. 1, 880; cf. id. 2, 645; 5, 406: tegimenta ad defendendos ictus ac repellendos, Caes. B. C. 2, 9; 6, 767: cute ictus, Ov. M. 3, 64: pericula, Cic. Mur. 14, 30; Caes. B. C. 1, 79, 2: vim (opp. inferre), Cic. Mil. 19, 51: crimen (with transferre), Quint. 4, 2, 26: temptamina, Ov. M. 7, 735: facinus, id. ib. 15, 777: fraudem, id. A. A. 3, 491: verba, id. P. 4, 1, 19: ver hiemem repellit, id. M. 10, 165: conubia nostra, *to reject, disdain*, Verg. A. 4, 214: amorem, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 76: preces, id. M. 14, 377: diadema, *to refuse, reject*, Vell. 2, 56, 4; Suet. Caes. 79; cf. dictaturam, Vell. 2, 89, 5: ut contumelia repellatur, *be discarded*, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 137.—Hence, **rĕpulsus**, a, um, *P. a., removed, remote;* once in Cato: ecquis incultior, religiosior, desertior, publicis negotiis repulsior, Cato ap. Fest. p. 286, and ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 287 Müll.

rĕ-pendo, di, sum, 3, *v. a., to weigh back* (syn. compenso). **I.** Lit. (rare): aequaque formosae pensa rependis erae, *you weigh back, return by weight, the wool weighed out*, Ov. H. 9, 78: pensa, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 41: Ravenna ternos (asparagos) libris rependit, i. e. *produces them three to the pound*, Plin. 19, 4, 4, § 54.—**II.** Transf., *to weigh in return, to pay with the same weight, purchase* a thing *with its weight* in money. **A.** Lit.: cui (Septumuleio) pro C. Gracchi capite erat aurum repensum, *Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 269: cum Septumuleius Gai Gracchi auro rependendum caput abscisum ad Opimium tulerit, etc., Plin. 33, 3, 14, § 48; Val. Max. 9, 4, 3: Aethiopico (magneti) laus summa datur, pondusque argento rependitur, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 129: (balsamum) duplo rependebatur argento, id. 12, 25, 54, § 117: auro repensus Miles, *ransomed* (syn. redemptus), Hor. C. 3, 5, 25.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To pay in kind, pay back, repay, requite, recompense, return, reward*, in a good and bad sense (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): hac vitam servatae dote rependis? Ov. M. 5, 15; cf.: gratiam facto, id. ib. 2, 694: gratiam, Phaedr. 2, prol. 12: magna, Verg. A. 2, 161: fatis contraria fata, *to balance*, id. ib. 1, 239: pretium vitae, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 100: vices, id. 4 (5), 4, 58: pro officiis pretium, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 21: pia vota, Stat. S. 3, 3, 155: decus suum cuique (posteritas), Tac. A. 4, 35: exemplum contra singulos utilitate publicā, id. ib. 14, 44 *fin.*: ingenio formae damna, *to counterbalance, compensate*, Ov. H. 15, 32; cf.: rependere et compensare leve damnum delibatae honestatis majore aliā honestate, Gell. 1, 3, 23: incolumitatem turpitudine, *to pay for, purchase*, Plin. Pan. 44, 5; cf.: honorem servitute, donis, Col. praef. § 10: culpam hanc magno terrore, Val. Fl. 6, 744: regis pacta magno luctu, id. 6, 4: moestam noctem (with ulcisci socios), Stat. Th. 8, 666.—***2.** *To weigh* in the mind, *to meditate upon, ponder, consider:* qui facta rependens, Consilio punire potest, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 228.

1. rēpens, entis, *Part.*, from repo.

2. rĕpens, entis, *adj.* [etymology unknown]. **I.** Lit., *sudden, hasty, unexpected, unlooked for* (class., but less freq. than the deriv. repentinus; for the most part only in *nom. sing.*; a favorite word with Liv.; cf. Drak. ad Liv. 8, 29, 1): ne me inparatum cura laceraret repens, Cic. poët. Tusc. 3, 14, 29: hostium adventus (opp. exspectatus, and with maris subita tempestas), id. Tusc. 3, 22, 52: adventus consulis, Liv. 9, 41: bellum, id. 4, 14; 10, 7: casus Attali, id. 33, 2: clades, id. 22, 7; 8: defectio, id. 8, 29: fama belli, id. 6, 42: cum fama repens alio avertit bellum, id. 22, 21, 6: religio, id. 29, 10: terror, id. 21, 30; 33, 15: tumultus, id. 1, 14; 10, 18; 21, 26: discordia, Verg. A. 12, 313: seditio, Ov. M. 12, 61: clamor, Sil. 3, 220: singultus vocis, Stat. Th. 7, 360: sonus, Sen. Med. 971: vox, Val. Fl. 2, 91: consternatio, Curt. 10, 2, 15.—In *abl.*: repenti fulminis ictu, Lucr. 5, 400.—**II.** Transf. (in Tac.), opp. to earlier, more ancient, i. e. for recens, *new, fresh, recent:* neque discerneres, quid repens aut vetustate obscurum, Tac. A. 6, 7; 11, 24: causa, id. ib. 15, 68: cogitatio, id. H. 1, 23; 2, 49: perfidia, id. ib. 4, 25.—*Adv.*, in two forms, *suddenly, unexpectedly.* **a. rĕpens:** (Janus) Bina repens oculis obtulit ora meis, Ov. F. 1, 96.—**b. rĕpentē** (class. and freq.): abripuit repente sese subito, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 21; so (corresp. to subito) Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 252: repente exor-

tus sum, repentino occidi, Plaut. Ps 1, 1, 37 repente celeriterque, Caes B G 1, 52 repente e vestigio, Cic Div in Caecil 17, 57 repente a tergo signa canere, Sall J 94, 5 repente praeter spem, Cic. Fam 4, 4, 3 repente ex inopinato, Suet Galb 10, cf. cunctisque repente Improvisus ait, Verg A 1, 594 lapsa repente (turris), id. ib 2, 465 amicitias repente praecidere (opp sensim dissuere), Cic Off. 1, 33, 120 repente collectam auctoritatem tenebant, Caes B G 6, 12 *fin*, cf modo egens, repente dives, Cic Phil 2, 27, 65 an dolor repente invasit? Ter Hec 3, 2, 21 me repente horum aspectus repressit, Cic. Sest. 59, 144 abjectus conscientiā repente conticuit, id. Cat. 3, 5, 10, id Rep 1, 16, 25 cum circumfusa repente Scindit se nubes, Verg A 1, 586 et saep

3. rĕpens, *adv*, v 2 repens *fin* a.

* **rĕpensātio,** onis, *f* [repenso], *a recompense* vicissitudinis Salv in Avar 4, 3

* **rĕpensātrix,** icis, *f* [repensator], *she who recompenses*, Mart. Cap 9, 304

rĕpenso, avi, atum, 1, *v freq a.* [rependo, II B] **I.** Lit, *to weigh against* illud sacrosanctum caput Tribuni plebis percussoribus auro repensatum est, Flor 3, 15, 6 (dub) —**II.** Transf, *to make up for, counterbalance, recompense* (post Aug) id incommodum uvarum multitudine, Col 3, 2, 15 merita meritis, injurias injuriis, Sen Ira, 2, 32, 1 bona malis, Vell 2, 12, 5 voluptatem damno, id 2, 21, 4 ea quae legunt, et non intellegunt, Deo repensante patiuntur, Lact. 7, 1 *fin.*

rĕpensus, a, um, *Part.*, from rependo

rĕpentē, *adv*, v 2 repens *fin* b

rĕpentĭnālĭter, *adv* [repentinus], *suddenly* (late Lat.), Fulg Myth 3, 2

rĕpentīnō, *adv*, v repentinus *fin*

rĕpentīnus, a, um, *adj* [repens], *sudden, hasty, unlooked for, unexpected* (freq and class) adventus hostium (opp exspectatus), Cic Rep 2, 3, 6, so (opp meditata et praeparata) id Off 1, 8, 27 unde iste amor tam improvisus ac tam repentinus? id. Agr 2, 22, 60 sentit omnia repentina et nec opinata esse graviora, id Tusc 3, 19, 45, cf repentinus inopinatusque finis vitae, Suet Caes 87 (shortly before, subita celerisque mors) vis repentina et inexspectata, Cic de Or 2, 55, 225 consilium (with temerarium), id Inv 2, 9, 28 exercitus (with tumultuarius), Liv 41, 10, cf cohors, id 41, 1 venenum (with praeceps), Tac A 12, 66 periculum, Caes B G 3, 3 bonum, Ter And 5, 4, 35 mors, Cic Clu 62, 173, id. Div 2, 35, 74 edictum, id Verr 2, 3, 14, § 36 motus Galliae, Caes B G 5, 22 tumultus ac defectio, id ib 5, 26, cf tumultus, Ov M 5, 5 conjuratio Gallorum, Caes. B G 5, 27 et saep ignoti homines et repentini, *upstart*, Cic Brut 69, 242, cf repentina atque ex virtute nobilitas, Liv 1, 34 consilium, Nep Paus. 4, 5 — De repentino, adverb, *suddenly* App Flor p 353, id de Deo Socr p 365 14 —*Comp* nimbus quanto repentinior est, tanto vehementior, App Mund p 61, 20 (al repentinus) — *Adv* (rare for repente) **rĕpentīnō,** *suddenly, unexpectedly*, Plaut Ps 1, 1, 37, Afran ap Charis p 193 P, Cic Quint. 4, 14, Caes. B G 2, 33

rĕperco, v reparco

rĕpercussĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [repercutio], *that can be struck back, that can rebound*, Cael Aur Tard. 1, 1, 45, 3, 6 *fin*

rĕpercussio, onis, *f* [id], *a rebounding, repercussion* vicinorum siderum, i e *reflection*, Sen Q N 7, 19

1. rĕpercussus, a, um, *Part*, from repercutio

2. rĕpercussus, ūs, *m* [repercutio], *a rebounding, reverberation, repercussion*, of light, sound, wind, etc., *reflection, echo, counter pressure* solis, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 35, Plin. Ep 2, 17, 17 Etesiarum Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 55 colorum, id 37, 2, 8, § 22 vocis, Tac. G 3 al attolli colles occursantium inter se radicum repercussu, *by the meeting* or *crowding together*, Plin 16, 2, 2, § 6 ut, ex splendore galearum, et repercussu, quasi ardere caelum videretur, Flor 3, 3, 15 maris, Plin Ep 10, 61 (69), 4

rĕ-percŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3, *v a., to strike, push, or drive back, cause to rebound, to reflect, reverberate re echo, resound* (not ante Aug, cf repello, reflecto) **I.** Lit, of light, sound, etc. gemmae Clara repercusso reddebant lumina Phoebo, *reflected*, Ov M 2, 110 lumen Verg A 8, 23 aes clipei, Ov M 4, 782 illa repercussae imaginis umbra est, id. ib 3, 434, cf Plin 33, 9, 45, § 128 montis anfractu repercussae voces, *re echoing, resounding*, Tac. A 4, 51 clamor, Curt 3, 10, 2 valles, Liv 21, 33 — **B.** Of other objects (discus) repercussus, *rebounding*, Ov M 10, 184 Jahn *N cr* remigem cum e navi fluctus abjecisset altero latere repercussum fluctus contrarius in navem retulit, *hurled back*, Val Max 1, 8, 11 ita est aliquid quod hujus fontis excursum repercutiat, Plin Ep 4, 30, 8 —**II.** Trop, *to cast back, retort, repel* aliena aut reprehendimus, aut refutamus aut elevamus, aut repercutimus, aut eludimus, Quint. 6, 3, 23 repercutiendi multa sunt genera, id 6, 3, 78 orationes dicto, Plin praef § 31 fascinationes (despuendo), *to avert* (syn aversari), id 28, 4, 7, § 35

rĕ-pĕrio, repperi (less correctly reperi), rĕpertum, 4 (old *fut* reperibit, Caecil ap Non 508, 16 reperibitur, Plaut Ep 1, 2, 48, Pompon ap Non l l, *inf* reperirier, Plaut. Truc 4, 1, 1, Lucr 4, 480), *v a* [pario] (orig, perh, *to procure* or *find again*, hence), in gen, *to find, meet with, find out*, either by searching or by accident (cf invenio, offendo, nanciscor) **I.** Lit ego illam reperiam *will find her again, will find her out*, Plaut Ep 4, 2, 32 Glycerium suos parentes repperit, Ter And 4, 5, 11, 5, 6, 5 perscrutabor fanum, si inveniam uspiam Aurum sed si repperero, etc, Plaut Aul 4, 2, 14 quid repperisti? Non quod pueri clamitant in faba se repperisse, id ib 5, 10, cf id. Bacch 3, 6, 33 facile invenies pejorem meliorem neque tu reperies, etc, id Stich 1, 2, 53 curculiones in tritico, id Curc 4, 4, 31, cf Ov M 1, 654 aliquem hominem, Plaut. Bacch 1, 1, 8 multos, Cic Fin 2, 9, 28 mortui sunt reperti, id Tusc 1, 47, 114 puerum aut puellam sibi recens natum, Plaut Cist 1, 2 16 ibi quoque equi caput repertum, Just 18, 5, 16 ceterarum artium repertos antistites agriculturae neque discipulos neque praeceptores inventos, Col. 11, 1, 10 divitiis incubare repertis, Verg A 6, 610 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *to find, find out, discern, to get, procure, obtain* occasionem, Plaut Ps 4, 4, 9 propter paupertatem nomen id. Stich 11, 3, 22 gloriam armis, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 60 quamvis malam rem quaeris, illic reperias, Plaut Trin 2, 4, 153, cf si quaerimus, cur, etc causas reperiemus verissimas duas, Cic Brut 95, 325 rem repperi omnem ex tuo magistro, ne nega, Plaut Bacch 3, 6, 37 verae amicitiae difficillime reperiuntur in iis, qui, etc, Cic Lael 17, 64 nec quicquam difficilius quam reperire, quod sit omni ex parte in suo genere perfectum, id ib 21, 79 nec vos exitum reperitis, id N D 1, 38, 107 perpauci lintribus inventis sibi salutem reppererunt, *found, obtained*, Caes B G 1, 53 Oud *N cr* aristolochia nomen ex inventore reperit, Cic Div 1, 10, 16 sollicitudinis finem, Planc. ap Cic. Fam 10, 15, 4 cujus praeclara apud Vergilium multa exempla reperio, Quint 8, 3, 79, cf in *pass*, id 1, 5, 43 quibus (armis) quemadmodum salutariter uterentur, non reperiebant, Cic Brut. 2, 8 — **B.** In partic **1.** With a double predicate *to find, discover, perceive, learn, ascertain* a thing to be in any manner qui invident, omnes inimicos mihi istoc facto repperi, Plaut Ep 1, 2, 6 hoc si secus reperies, nullam causam dico, id. Capt. 3, 4, 92 quam paucos reperias meretricibus Fideles evenire amatores, Ter Hec 1, 1, 1, cf id ib 2, 1, 3 reipsi repperi, Facilitate nihil esse homini melius, id Ad. 5, 4, 6, cf cum transgressos repperisset consules, Vell 2, 50, 1 quorum de moribus Caesar cum quaereret, sic reperiebat, Caes. B G 2, 15 neque, quanta esset insulae magnitudo, reperire poterat, id ib 4, 20, 1, 50 Caesar repperit ab Suevis auxilia missa, id. ib 6, 9 repperit esse vera, id. ib 1, 18 quem Tarentum venisse reperio, Cic. Sen 4, 10 — So *pass*, with a double subject (i e with a predicate *nom*), *to be found, discovered, recognized* to be any thing quos cum censeas Esse amicos, reperiuntur falsi falsimoniis, Plaut. Bacch 3, 6, 12 ingrato ingratus repertus est, id Pers. 5, 2, 59 improbissimus reperiebare, Cic. Quint 20, 56 ceteris rebus aut pares aut etiam inferiores reperiemur, religione multo superiores, id. N D 2, 3, 8, id. Fl 38, 94 —With *inf* quoniam duplex natura duarum Dissimilis rerum longe constare reperta'st, Lucr 1, 504 Sybarim et Crotonem et in eas Italiae partes Pythagoras venisse reperitur, Cic Rep 2, 15, 28. nec ulli periisse nisi in proelio reperiuntur, Suet Caes 75 —**2.** *To find out, hit upon, invent, devise, discover* (freq after the Aug period, cf repertor, whereas invenire is used in this signif in all periods) reperi, comminiscere, cedo calidum consilium cito, Plaut Mil 2, 2, 71, cf aliquid calidi consilii, id Ep 2, 2, 71 sibi aliquam astutiam, id Capt. 3, 4, 7 repperisti tibi quod placeat, Ter Heaut 3, 3, 35, 3, 2, 22 consilium, id Phorm 1, 4, 1 causam, id. ib 2, 1, 4 mihimet ineunda ratio et via reperiunda est, quā, etc, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 46, § 110 nihil novi reperiens, id. Ac 2, 6, 16 hoc reperire difficilius, quam, cum inveneris, argumentis adjuvare, Quint. 5, 10, 116 reperta verba (opp nativa), id 8, 3, 36 medicina ex observatione salubrium reperta est, id. 2, 17, 4, 9, 4, 114 ludusque (scaenicus) repertus, Hor A P 405 serrae reperit usum, Ov M 8, 246, 1, 687 reperta nuper conjuratione, *discovered*, Tac. A 16, 15, cf posterius res inventa est aurumque repertum, Lucr 5, 1112, 1240 in quarum exercitationem reperta est (declamatio), Quint. 2, 10, 4, 4, 2, 21, 4, 3, 2, 8, 3, 72, 12, 10, 72, Tac Agr 19 —With *dat*, Quint. 8, 6, 19 — With *object clause* Indi gemmas crystallum tingendo adulterare repererunt, Plin 35, 5, 20, § 79 (where, however, Jahn reads invenerunt) —Hence, **rĕperta,** ōrum, *n*, *inventions* (mostly in Lucr) exponunt praeclara reperta, Lucr 1, 732, 136, 5, 2, 13, 6, 7, and (perh in imitation), Rhem Fan Pond 15

rĕpertīcius, a, um, *adj* [reperio], *accidentally met* or *found random* quasi unus reliquus ex familiā Scipionis, ac non reperticius civis, Sal ap Cic Decl 1, 1

rĕpertio, ōnis, *f* [id], *an invention, device* rhetoricae, App Flor 4, p 360, 12 Hild (dub, al repertoribus)

rĕpertor, ōris, *m* [id II B 2], *a discoverer, inventor, deviser, author* (not in Cic or Cæs., cf inventor) vitis, i e. *Bacchus*, Varr R R 1, 2, 19, Ov Am 1, 3, 11 mellis, id F 3, 762 carminis et medicae opis, Phoebus, id. R. Am 76 poenae, id Tr 3, 11, 51 medicinae, i e *Æsculapius*, Verg A 7, 772 hominum rerumque, i e *Jupiter*, id ib 12, 829 doctrinarum atque leporum, Lucr 3, 1049 pallae honestae, Hor A P 278 legum, Quint 2, 16, 9 novi juris, Tac A 2, 30 relationis, id ib 12, 53 facinorum omnium, id ib 4, 11 flagitii ejus, id. ib 4, 71 perfidiae, Sall H 4, 61, 7 Dietsch, Cels. 7, 26, 3, Macr S 1, 7, 25 orbis, Prud Cath 4, 9 artis rhetoricae, App Flor 4, p 360, 12 codd (v repertio)

rĕpertōrium, ii, *n* [reperio], *an inventory, catalogue, repertory* (post class), Dig 26, 7, 7

* **rĕpertrix,** icis, *f* [repertor], *she that finds out, an inventress* artium (Minerva), Hier Ep 46, 1 omnium artium paupertas, App Mag p 285, 35, *absol.* Ecclesia, Tert Pudic 7 *fin*

1. rĕpertus, a, um, *Part.*, from reperio

2. rĕpertus, ūs, *m* [reperio] (Appuleian) **I.** *A finding again* filiae, App M 11, p 257 —**II.** *A discovery, invention*, App M 11, p 262, 22, id Flor p 341, 15

rĕpĕtentia, ae, *f* [repeto], *memory, remembrance*, Arn 2, pp 61 and 62 (but in Lucr 3 851, the correct read is retinentia)

rĕpĕtītio, onis, *f* [id] **I.** *A demanding back, reclamation*, Dig 50, 17, 41, App Mag p 332, 4, hence, repetitionem habere, i e jus repetendi, Dig 3, 6 3 —**II.** *A repetition*, in speaking or writing repetitio frequentior ejusdem nominis Quint 9, 1, 24 brevis rerum, id. 4, prooem § 6 probationis ejusdem, id 8, 3, 88, 9, 3 22, 6, 1, 1 effugere repetitiones, id. 10, 1, 7 repetitio instaurātioque ejusdem rei sub alio nomine, Favorin ap Gell 13, 25 (24), 9 legatorum, Dig 30, 1, 19 —**2.** In partic

rhet t t, *a repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences* · anaphora, ἀναφορά, Auct Her. 4, 13, 19: crebra, Cic de Or 3, 54, 206; Quint 9, 1, 33; cf Mart Cap 5, § 533

***rĕpĕtītor,** ōris, *m* [repeto], *one that demands back, a reclaimer:* nuptae ademp tae, Ov. H. 8, 19

rĕpĕtītus, a, um, *Part*, from repeto

rĕ-pĕto, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 3, *v a*, *to fall upon* or *attack again* or *anew, to strike again* (syn. repercutio) **I.** Lit (in gen not till after the Aug per) regem repetitum saepius cuspide ad terram affixit, *after he had repeatedly attacked him*, Liv 4, 19; cf mulam calcibus et canem morsu, Sen Ira, 3, 27, 1: repetita per ilia ferrum, Ov. M 4, 733; 6, 562 — *Absol*. bis cavere, bis repetere, *to attack twice*, Quint 5, 13, 54: signum erat omnium, Repete! *strike again*, Suet Calig 58: ad Nolam armis repetendam, Liv. 9, 28· repetitus toxico, id Claud 44 — **B.** In partic. **1.** *To prosecute again:* condicione proposita, ut, si quem quis repetere vellet, par periculum poenae subiret, Suet. Aug 32; id. Dom 8 and 9; Dig 48, 2, 3; 48, 16, 10; 15 — **2.** *To seek again; to go back to, return to, revisit* a person or thing (α) With *acc:* fratresque virumque, Ov H 3, 143: Nearchum, Hor. C 3, 20, 6: Penates, ab ora Hispanā, id ib 3, 14, 3: viam, quā venisset, *to retrace*, Liv. 35, 28; cf id 9, 2, 8 castra, id 31, 21; Suet Tib 12 domum, Hor. C 1, 15, 6; Ov P. 4, 4, 41; id M 3, 204: patriam, id H 18, 123; Just 32, 3, 7: Africam, Liv. 25, 27: locum, id 3, 63· retro Apuliam, id 22, 18; cf id 31, 45 *fin;* 40, 58 *fin* · rursus Bithyniam, Suet Caes 2 urbem atque ordinem senatorium, id Vit 1: paludes, Hor. C 3, 27, 9: cavum, id Ep 1, 7, 33: praesepia, Verg E 7, 39: urbem, id A 2, 749· Macedoniam, Nep Eum. 6, 1: pugnam (shortly before, redire in pugnam), Liv 37, 43: expeditionem, Suet Claud 1 —(β) With *prep* · onerarias retro in Africam repetere, Liv. 25, 25 *fin* Drak: ad vada, Verg Cul 104· ad prima vestigia, Grat Cyn 245 —(γ) *Absol* · quid enim repetiimus (sc patriam)? Liv 5, 51 —Freq in medic lang, *to return, recur:* morbi repetunt, Cels 2, 1; 3, 22; 4, 4; 14 al — **II.** Transf (class) **A.** *To fetch, bring,* or *take back* (cf revoco) **1.** Lit. filium istinc repetere, Plaut Truc 4, 3, 72: repudiatus repetor, Ter. And 1, 5, 14 Lysias est Atticus, quamquam Timaeus eum quasi Liciniā et Muciā lege repetit Syracusas, Cic Brut 16, 63· qui maxime me repetistis atque revocastis, id Dom 57, 144· navigo in Ephesum, ut aurum repetam ab Theotimo domum, Plaut Bacch 4, 6, 7 ad haec (impedimenta) repetenda, Caes B C 3, 76· aliquid ab Urbe, Suet Calig 39, cf. thoracem Magni Alexandri e condito rio ejus, id ib 52 *fin* · partem reliquam copiarum continenti, id Aug 16· alii (elephanti) deinde repetiti ac trajecti sunt, *others were then brought and passed over,* Liv 21, 28 ut alium repetat in eundem rogum, Sen Oedip 61 — **2.** Trop, in partic **a.** *To take hold of* or *undertake again; to enter upon again; to recommence, resume, renew, repeat* an action, a speech, etc (cf · renovo, restauro)· praetermissa repetimus, incohata persequimur, Cic Fin 5, 19, 51 longo intervallo haec studia repetentem, id Fat 2, 4; id Att 15, 11, 1· oratio carens hac virtute (sc ordine) necesse est multa repetat, multa transeat, Quint 7, prooem § 3. ad verbum repetita reddantur, id. 11, 2, 39 et saep eadem vetera consilia, Cic Verr 1, 6, 17 hoc primus repetas opus, hoc postremus omittas, Hor Ep 1, 6, 48 susurri Compositā repetantur horā, id C 1, 9, 20 relicta, id Ep 1, 7, 97 verba, Ov H 20, 9 audita, id. ib 20, 193 repetitum Mulciber aevum Poscit, id M 9, 422 auspicia de integro, Liv 5, 17· pugnam, id 10, 36 acrius bellum, Just 12, 2, 13 iter, Ov A A 3, 747 sollemnia, Tac A 3, 6 *fin* spectacula ex antiquitate, *to restore,* Suet Claud 21; cf genera ignominiarum ex antiquitate id Tib 19 legatum, Dig 30, 1, 32 usum fructum, ib 7, 4, 3 — With *de* de mutatione litterarum nihil repetere hic necesse est, Quint. 1, 7, 13 — With *object-clause* repetam necesse est, infinitas esse species, Quint 6, 3, 101; 46 ut repetam coeptum pertexere dictis, Lucr 1, 418; cf · commemorare res, id 6, 936 — Poet: **rĕpĕtītus,** a, um, as an *adv*, *repeatedly, anew, again:* repetita suis percussit pectora palmis, Ov. M. 5, 473; 12, 287: robora caedit, id ib 8, 769: vellera mollibat longo tractu, *by drawing out repeatedly*, id ib 6, 20; cf: haec decies repetita placebit, Hor. A. P. 365 — **b.** In discourse, *to draw, deduce, derive from* anywhere, *to go back to, begin from* anywhere (cf deduco): populum a stirpe, Cic Rep 3, 12, 21: repetere populi originem, id. ib 2, 1, 3: ipsius juris ortum a fonte... stirpem juris a naturā, id Leg 1, 6, 20: usque a Corace nescio quo et Tisiā, id de Or. 1, 20, 91; 2, 2, 6: ab ultimā antiquitate, id. Fin 1, 20, 65: brevis erit narratio, si non ab ultimo repetetur, id Inv. 1, 20, 28; Quint. 5, 10, 83: aliquid a Platonis auctoritate, Cic Tusc 5, 12, 34: ingressio non ex oratoriis disputationibus ducta sed e mediā philosophiā repetita, id Or 3, 11: res remotas ex litterarum monumentis, id Inv 1, 1, 1· initia amicitiae ex parentibus nostris, Bithyn ap Cic Fam 6, 16 *init:* verba ex ultimis tenebris, ex vetustate, Quint 8, 3, 25; 11, 1, 49; 1, 4, 4: alte vero et, ut oportet, a capite repetis, quod quaerimus, Cic Leg 1, 6, 18: tam longa et tam alte repetita oratio, id de Or. 3, 24, 91; id Rep 4, 4, 4: repetam paulo altius, etc, id Clu 24, 66: altius omnem Expediam primā repetens ab origine famam, Verg G 4, 286; so, altius, Quint 5, 7, 27; 6, 2, 2; 11, 1, 62; Suet Ner. 2· transilire ante pedes posita et alia longe repetita sumere, Cic de Or. 3, 40, 160; so, longe, id. Fam 13, 29, 2; id. Div. 2, 58, 119: longius, id Inv. 1, 49, 91; Quint 5, 7, 17; 5, 11, 23: repetitis atque enumeratis diebus, *reckoned backwards*, Caes B. C 3, 105; so, repetitis diebus ex die vulneris, Dig 9, 2, 51, § 2 repetitā die, ib 10, 4, 9, § 6; 39, 2, 15, § 31; 43, 19, 1, § 10; 22, 4, 3 — **c.** Repetere aliquid memoriā, memoriam rei, or (rarely without memoriā) aliquid, *to call up again in the mind, to call to mind, recall, recollect* (cf: revoco, recordor): cogitanti mihi saepenumero et memoriā vetera repetenti, Cic de Or 1 1, 1; id Fam 11, 27, 2; id Rep 1, 8, 13; Verg A. 1, 372· repete memoriā tecum, quando, etc, Sen Brev Vit 3, 3; cf with *object clause:* memoriā repeto, diem esse hodiernum, quo, etc, Scipio Afric ap Gell 4, 18, 3; Quint 1, 6, 10. repete temporis illius memoriam, Cic Deiot 7, 20; id Verr. 2, 4, 47, § 105: memoriam ex annalibus, Liv 8, 18: veteris cujusdam memoriae recordationem, Cic de Or 1, 2, 4.—Without *memoriā:* reminisci quom ea, quae tenuit mens ac memoria, cogitando repetuntur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 44 Müll · si omnium mearum praecepta litterarum repetes, intelleges, etc, Cic Q Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7· supra repetere et paucis instituta majorum disserere, Sall C 5, 9: unde tuos primum repetam, mea Cynthia, fastus, Prop 1, 18, 5. cum repeto noctem, quā, etc, Ov. Tr 1, 3, 3· te animo repetentem exempla tuorum, Verg A 12, 439 — With *object clause* repeto, me correptum ab eo, cur ambularem, Plin Ep 3, 5, 16; 7, 6, 7; 13; Suet Gram 4 multum ante repetito, concordem sibi conjugem, etc, Tac A 3, 33 —*Absol*. inde usque repetens, hoc video, Cic Arch 1, 1: genitor mihi talia (namque Nunc repeto) Anchises fatorum arcana reliquit, Verg A 7, 123, 3, 184 — **B.** *To ask, demand,* or *take again* or *back; to demand* or *claim* what is due (syn reposco) **1.** In gen **a.** Lit: si quis mutuom quid dederit, fit pro proprio perditum, quom repetas, Plaut Trin 4, 3, 45, cf id ib 5, 2, 7 suom, id. Ps 1, 3, 63· neque repeto pro illā quidquam abs te pretii, Ter. Eun 4, 6, 11 · bona sua, Cic Verr 2, 3, 13, § 32 abs te sestertium miliens ex lege, id Div in Caecil 5, 19· ereptas pecunias, id ib 5, 18, cf · quae erepta sunt, id Sull 32, 89 mea promissa, id Planc 42, 101· obsides, Caes B G 1, 31. urbes bello superatas in antiquum jus, Liv 35, 16, 6. Homerum Colophonii civem esse dicunt suum, Chii suum vindicant, Salaminii repetunt, Cic Arch 8, 19· Cicero Gallum a Verticone repetit, qui litteras ad Caesarem referat, *applied again for*, Caes B G 5, 49 si forte suas repetitum venerit plumas, Hor Ep 1, 3, 18· nec repetita sequi curet Proserpina matrem, Verg G 1, 39 Politorium rursus bello, *to retake*, Liv. 1, 33, 3 — **b.** Trop qui repetit eam, quam ego patri suo quondam spopondérim, dignitatem, Cic Fl 42, 106, cf: pro eo (beneficio) gratiam repetere, Liv. 1, 47: civitatem in libertatem, id 34, 22, 11: parentum poenas a consceleratissimis filiis, Cic Rosc Am 24, 67: ab isto eas poenas vi repetisse, aliquo, id Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163: ut ne mors quidem sit in repetenda libertate fugiendā, *in the effort to recover*, id Phil 10, 10, 20· libertatem per occasionem, Liv. 3, 49; cf: dies ille libertatis improspere repetitae, Tac A 1, 8: beneficia ab aliquo, Sall J 96, 2: honores quasi debitos ab aliquo, id ib 85, 37: repete a me rempublicam, *take back from me*, Suet Caes 78· repetitumque, duobus uti mandaretur consulum nomen imperiumque, *it was demanded again, that*, etc, Liv 3, 33: se repetere, *to recover one's self*, Sen Ep 104, 6 — **2.** In partic, publicists' and jurid. t. t. **a.** Of the fetiales: repetere res, *to demand back from the enemy things which they had taken as booty*, hence, in gen, *to demand satisfaction* · (fetiales) mittebantur antequam conciperetur (bellum), qui res repeterent, Varr L L 5, § 86 Müll; Liv 1, 32; 4, 30; 7, 6; 32; Cic Off 1, 11, 36: jure gentium res repeto, Sall H. 3, 61, 17 Dietsch: amissa bello repetere, Just 6, 6, 7; cf clarigatio and clarigo —**b.** In jurid lang: res repetere, *to demand back* or *reclaim one's property* before a court: in his rebus repetendis, quae mancipi sunt, Cic Mur. 2, 3 — Hence, transf, in gen, *to seek to obtain, to reclaim*. non ex jure manum consertum, sed magi' ferro Rem repetunt, Enn ap Gell 20, 10 (Ann v. 277 Vahl) — **c.** Pecuniae repetundae, or simply repetundae, *money* or *other things extorted by a provincial governor, and that are to be restored* (at a later period, referring to any bribed officer): L Piso legem de pecuniis repetundis primus tulit, Cic Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 195; 2, 4, 25, § 56; id Brut 27, 106; id. Off 2, 21, 75. quorum causā judicium de pecuniis repetundis est constitutum, id Div. in Caecil 4, 11: clames te lege pecuniarum repetundarum non teneri, id. Clu 53, 148: pecuniarum repetundarum reus, Sall C 18, 3· oppugnatus in judicio pecuniarum repetundarum, id ib 49, 2. qua lege a senatore ratio repeti solet de pecuniis repetundis, Cic Clu 37, 104: accusare de pecuniis repetundis, id Rab Post 4, 9; id Clu 41, 114: cum de pecuniis repetundis nomen cujuspiam deferatur, id Div in Caecil 3, 10· de pecuniis repetundis ad recuperatores itum est, Tac A 1, 74 *fin* —With ellipsis of *pecunis* · repetundarum causae, crimen, lex, Quint 4, 2, 85; 5, 7, 5; 4, 2, 15; Tac A. 4, 19; 13, 43, 12, 22; 13, 33; id H 1, 77; 4, 45; Plin Ep 2, 11, 3: repetundarum reus, Val Max 9, 12, 7: repetundarum argui, Tac A. 3, 33· accusare, Suet Dom 8· postulari, Tac. A 3, 66; Suet Caes 4· absolvi, Tac A 13, 30 convinci, Suet Caes 43: damnari, Tac A. 3, 70; 14, 28: teneri, id ib 11, 7· Pilius de repetundis eum postulavit, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 8, 2 (for which, § 3, de pecuniis repetundis). neque absolutus neque damnatus Servilius de repetundis, id ib § 3 damnatum repetundis consularem virum, Suet Oth 2 *fin*

rĕpĕtundae, ārum, v repeto *fin*

rĕpexus, a, um, *Part*, from repecto

rĕ-pignĕro (rĕpignŏro), āre, *v n*, *to redeem a pledge*, Dig 13, 6, 5, § 12, Paul ex Fest s v. reluere, p 280, and Fest p 281 Müll

rĕ-pigro, no *perf*, ātum, 1, *v a* **I.** *To make slothful:* uxoris Cyllenius fotibus repigratus, Mart Cap 1, § 35 — **II.** Trop, *to check, keep back, retard* (post class): dirarum bestiarum impetum, App M 8, p 208, 19; p 175 Bip: repigrato fetu, id ib 1, p 106, 21 — Hence, **rĕpigrātus,** a, um, *P a*, *retarded, slow* repigratior paululum, Mart Cap 1, § 36 (al repigritior)

rĕ-pingo, ĕre, *v a*, *to paint* or *form again* (late Lat) oculos, Ven Vit S Mart 1, 172 arma crucis digitis, id ib 1, 246

rĕ-plaudo, ĕre, *v a*, *to strike on* or *against* (Appuleian) frontem replaudens, App M 1, p 105, 15, 6, p 185, 7.

rĕ-plĕo, ēvi, ētum (contr form replesti, Stat S 3, 1, 92· replerat, Lucr. 6, 1270), 2, *v a* **I.** *To fill again, refill; to fill up, replenish, complete*, etc **A.** Lit (class):

exhaustas domos, Cic Prov Cons 2, 4 ex haustum aerarium, Plin Pan. 55, 5 con sumpta, *to supply, make up for*, Cic Mur 25, 50 exercitum, *to fill up the number of*, Liv 24, 42, cf , castra, tribus ex his, Plin Pan. 28, 5 scrobes terrâ, Verg G 2, 235 fossam humo, Ov F 4 823 vulnera, i e *to fill up again with flesh*, Plin 34, 15, 46, § 155 alopecias, id. 20, 23, 99, § 263 — *Absol* cinis purgat, conglutinat, replet, adstringit, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 124 veterem que exire cruorem Passi, replet sucis (cor pus), Ov M 7, 287 — Mid. quoties hau stum cratera repleri vident, *filled again*, Ov M. 8, 680 — **B.** Trop *to supply, make up for, complete* (rare) quod voci deerat, plangore replebam, Ov H 10, 37, cf re pletur ex lege quod sententiae judicis deest, Dig 42, 1, 4, § 5 quae (in oratione) replenda vel deicienda sunt, *to be filled out, supplied* (shortly before, adicere detrahe re) Quint 10, 4, 1 pectora bello Exanima ta reple, i e *strengthen again, reinvigorate, reanimate*, Stat Th 4 760 — **II.** (With the idea of the verb predominating) In gen, *to fill up, make full, to fill* (freq in the poets and in post Aug prose) **A.** Lit navibus explebant sese terrasque reple bant, Enn ap Serv ad Verg A 6, 545 (Ann v 310 Vahl) delubra corporibus, Lucr 6, 1272, cf campos strage hominum, Liv 9, 40 Drak sanguine venas Ov M 7, 334 flore sinus, id F 4, 432 lagenam vino, Mart 7, 20, 19 galeas et sinus conchis, Suet Calig 46 corpora carne, *to fill, satis fy, satiate*, Ov M 12, 155, cf se esca, Phaedr 2, 4, 19 se cibo, Col 9, 13, 2, Petr 96, 111 virginem, *to get with child*, Just 13, 7, 7, cf equas, Pall Mart 13, 1 orbem (luna), *to fill*, Ov F 3, 121, cf numerum, *to complete*, Lucr 2, 535 sum mam, Manil 2, 719 pretium redemptio nis, *to make up*, Dig 40, 1, 4, § 10 fora men auris repletum, *stopped up* Lucr 5, 814 — Poet femina, quom peperit, dulci repletur lacte, *becomes filled*, Lucr 5, 814 (Etesiae) undas replent *swell up*, id 6, 718 tu largitor opum, juvenem replesti Parthe nopen (i e exornasti), Stat S 3, 1, 92 — **B.** Trop nemora ac montes gemitu, Lucr 5, 992, so Verg A 2 679, Ov M 1, 338, 3, 239 populos sermone Verg A 4, 189 Pontum rumore, Ov P 4 4, 19 aures Plaut Rud 4, 6, 22 vias oculorum luce, Lucr 4, 319, cf id. 4, 378 naumachiae spectaculis animos oculosque populi Ro mani Vell 2, 100, 2, cf patriam laetitia id 2, 103 1 eruditione varia repletus est, Suet Aug 89 fabulis omnis scaenas, Just 11, 3, 11 — Esp freq in eccl Lat replere aliquem spiritu intellegentiae, Vulg Ecclus 39, 8 amaritudinibus, id Thren 3 15 in sipientia, id Luc 6, 11 gaudio, id Rom 15, 13 replevi Evangelium *I have thoroughly disseminated the Gospel*, id ib 15, 19 — Mid repleri justa juris civilis scientia, Cic de Or 1, 42 191 — Hence, **rĕplētus,** a, um, *P a* (acc to II), *filled full* (freq and class) **1.** Lit referto foro reple tisque omnibus templis, Cic Imp Pomp 15, 44, so, Curia, Suet Dom 23 amnes, Verg A 5,806 paulatim gracilitas crurum, Suet Calig 3 — (β) With *abl* amphorae argento, C Gracch ap Gell 15, 12 *fin* cornu pomis, Ov M 9, 87 insula silvis, Plin 12, 10, 21, § 38 cauda pavonis luce, Lucr 2, 806 exercitus iis rebus (sc. fru mento et pecoris copia), *abundantly pro vided*, Caes B G 7, 56 *fin* repletus epulis, Claud Fesc 16 — (γ) With *gen* repletae semitae puerorum et mulierum, Liv 6, 25, 9 Drak — **2.** Trop, with *abl* (terra) tre pido terrore, Lucr 5, 40 quaeque asperi tate, id 4, 626 genus antiquom pietate, id 2, 1170 vates deo, Capitol Macr 3 curan tis eadem vi morbi repletos traherent, *in fected* (cf impleo and ἀναπιμπλάμενοι, Thuc 2, 51, 4), Liv 25, 26, 8 vita, i e *long enough*, Luc 3 242 vox repleta, *full*, Stat. Th 2, 625 repleti his voluptatibus, Petr 30, 5 — *Comp*, *sup*, and *adv* do not occur

rĕplētĭo, onis, *f* [repleo, I], *a filling up, complement*, Isid. 4, 6, 11, Cod Just 6, 28, 4, 7, 2, 15, § 4

rĕplētus, a, um, *Part.* and *P a*, from repleo

rĕ-plexus, a, um, *Part* [plecto], *bent or turned back* cauda, Plin 20, 1, 3, § 7 (Jahn, reflexa)

rĕplĭcābĭlis, e, *adj* [replico] *worth repeating* (late Lat) nomen, Ven Carm 7, 8, 33, Serv Verg A 1, 161

rĕplĭcātĭo, onis, *f* [id] * **I.** *A fold ing or rolling back again* (of a book) Transf ut replicatione quadam mundi motum regat atque tueatur, qs *by wind ing it up again*, Cic N D 1, 13, 33 — **II.** In jurid. Lat, *a reply, replication*, Just. Inst 4, 14, Dig 27, 10 7, 44, 2, 24 al — **III** Numeri (opp multiplicatio), *a reduction of a number*, Mart Cap 7, §§ 757, 759 — **IV.** *A repetition* proeliorum, Sid Ep 1, 5 — Also as rhet t t = ἀναδίπλωσις, Mart Cap 5, § 533

rĕplĭcātus, a, um, *Part*, from re plico

rĕ-plĭco, āvi (e g Vulg Gen 4, 27, id Jos 8, 35 al), atum (collat form, replic tae tunicae, Stat S 4, 9, 29), 1, *v a*, *to fold or roll back, to bend or turn back* (cf re volvo, reflecto) **I.** Lit vel Euhemero replicato, vel Nicagorâ, etc, *unrolled opened*, Arn 4, 147, cf infra, II surculos in ter ram dimittito replicatoque ad vitis caput, *bend back*, Cato R R 41, 4, so, labra Quint 11, 3, 81, cf replicata cervice, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 80, and margine intus replicato, id 9, 33, 52, § 102 ab omni laevitate acies ra dios tuos replicat, *casts back, reflects*, Sen. Q N 1, 3 7, cf quia radii solis replican tur, id ib 2 10, 3 jocinera replicata, *folded inwards*, Suet. Aug 95 — **II.** Trop, *to unfold, unroll, turn over, to bend or turn back, to open* ut ne replices anna lium memoriam, *unfold, turn over*, Cic Sull 9, 27, so, memoriam temporum id Leg 3, 14, 41 traductio temporis nihil novi efficientis et primum quicque repli cantis, *unrolling, unwinding*, id. Div 1, 56, 127 cujus acumen nimis tenue retunditur et in se saepe replicatur, *is bent back* Sen Ben 1, 4, 1 vestigium suum, *to withdraw*, i e *to go back* App M 4, p 151, 15 — **B.** In partic **1.** *To turn over and over in the mind, to think or reflect upon, to go over, repeat* (post class) haec identidem mecum, App M 3, p 129 titulos, singula, Prud στεφ 11, 3 necem *to tell again*, Amm 30, 1, 3 vitam, Sid Ep 7, 9 lamen tum Vulg 2 Par 35, 25, id Num 27, 23 quorum (glirium) magnitudo saepius repli cata laudatur adsidue, Amm 28, 4, 13 vultu adsimulato saepius replicando, quod, etc, id 14, 11, 11 — **2.** In jurid and late Lat, *to make a reply or replication*, Dig 2, 14, 35 *fin*, Greg Mag in Job, 16 *init*

replum, i, *n*, *a bolt for covering the commissure of the folding door*, Vitr 4, 6, 10, 17

rĕ-plumbo, no *perf*, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to free from lead, to unsolder* (post Aug), Dig 34, 2, 19, 34 2, 32, Sen Q N 4, 2 18

* **rĕ-plūmis,** e, *adj* [pluma], *covered again with feathers, fledged anew* corpus (aquilae), Paul Nol Carm 21, 857

* **rĕ-plŭo,** ere, *v n*, *to rain down again* caelo, Musa ap Sen Contr 5 praef med

rēpo, psi, ptum, 3, *v n* [Gr ἑρπω, Sanscr root sarp, creep, cf Lat serpo, serpens] *to creep, crawl* (cf serpo) **I.** Lit **1.** Of animals repens animans Lucr 3 388 cochleae inter saxa, Sall J 93, 2 mil lipeda, Plin 29, 6, 39, § 136 formica, id. 37, 11, 72, § 187 muraenae, id 9, 20, 37, § 73 volpecula, Hor Ep 1, 7, 29 dub ele phas genibus in catervas Plin 8, 7, 7, § 20 et saep — **2.** Of creeping children, Quint 1, 2, 6, Stat Th 9, 427 — **3.** Of other persons in gen. quâ unus homo inermis vix poterat repere, Nep Hann 3 *fin* super altitudi nem fastigii (templi), Plin 22, 17, 20, § 44 Pyrrho regi, quo die periit, praecisa hostia rum capita repsisse, id. 11, 37, 77, § 197 — **B.** Transf, *to creep, crawl*, of persons travelling slowly milia tum pransi tria re pimus, Hor S 1 5, 25 — Of persons swim ming qui flumen repunt, Arn 1, 20 — Of cranes slowly stalking Enn ap Serv Verg G 3, 76 (Ann. v 545 Vahl) — Of boats mov ing slowly along aequore in alto ratibus repentibus, Poet (Enn ?) ap Varr L L 7, § 23 Müll (cf. Enn p 87 Vahl, Trag Rel p 292 Rib) — Of water flowing slow ly aqua palustris, quae pigro lapsu repit Col 1, 5, 3 — Of clouds, Lucr 6, 1121 — Of fire ignis per artus, Lucr 6,661 — Of plants, Col. Arb 4 *fin*, 16, 4 genus cucurbitarum, quod humi repit, Plin 19, 5, 24, § 70, 22, 22, 39, § 82 — Of movable towers, Luc 3, 458 — Of the stealthy advance of a snare, Stat S 1, 2, 60 — **II.** Trop sermones Re pentes per humum, i e *low, common, mean*, Hor Ep 2, 1, 251

rĕ-pŏlĭo, ire, *v a*, *to clean again* fru menta (with repurgare), Col 2, 20 *fin*

rĕ-pondĕro, āre, *v a*, *to weigh in re turn*, trop, *to repay, return* (late Lat) studii vicissitudinem tibi, Sid Ep 1, 4 *fin* gloriam tibi, id ib 5, 1 pro falsitate alicui veritatem, Claud Mam Stat An 3, 15

rĕ-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsitum, 3 (*perf* re posivi, Plaut As 3, 1, 16, *part* sync re postus, a, um, on account of the metre, Lucr 1, 35, 3, 346, Verg G 3, 527, id A 1, 26, 6, 59, 655, 11, 149, Hor Epod 9, 1, Sil 7, 507 al), *v a*, *to lay, place, put*, or *set back*, i e, **I.** With the idea of the *re* pre dominant **A.** *To lay, place, put*, or *set* a thing *back in its former place*, *to replace, restore*, etc (class, syn remitto) **1.** Lit cum suo quemque loco lapidem reponeret, Cic Verr 2, 1, 56, § 146 quicque suo loco, Col 12, 3, 4 humum, *the earth dug from a pit*, Verg G 2 231 pecuniam in thesau ris, Liv 29, 18, 15 Weissenb, 31, 13, cf. ornamenta templorum in pristinis sedibus, Val Max 5, 1, 6 infans repositus in cunas, Suet Aug 94 ossa in suas sedes, Cels 8, 10, 1 femur ne difficulter reponatur vel re positum excidat, *set again*, id 8, 20, 8, 10, 7 se in cubitum, *to lean on the elbow again* (at table), Hor S 2, 4, 39 insigne regium, quod ille de suo capite abjecerat repo suit, Cic Sest 27, 58 columnas, id Verr 2, 1, 56, § 147 tantundem inaurati aeris, Suet Caes 54 togam, *to gather up again*, Quint 6, 3, 54, 11, 3, 149 capillum, id 11, 3, 8, prooem § 22 excussus curru ac rursus repositus, Suet Ner 24 nos in sceptra, *to reinstate*, Verg A 1, 253, cf reges per bella pulsos, Sil 10, 487 aliquem solio, Val Fl 6, 742 veniet qui nos in lucem reponat dies, Sen. Ep 36, 10 ut mihi des nummos sexcentos quos continuo tibi reponam hoc triduo aut quadriduo, Plaut. Pers 1, 1, 38, Sen Ben 4, 32 *fin* quosdam nihil reposu isse, Plin Ep 8 2, 6 donata, Hor Ep 1, 7, 39 flammis ambesa reponunt Robora navi gis, *to replace, restore*, Verg A 5, 752 aris ignem, id. ib 3, 231 molem, Sil 1, 558 ruptos vetustate pontes, Tac A 1, 63 fora templaque, id H 3, 34 amissa urbi, id A 16, 13 statuas a plebe disjectas, Suet Caes 65 cenam, Mart 2, 37, 10, so esp freq in Vergil, of the serving up of a second course, as of a renewed banquet sublata pocula, Verg A. 8, 175 plena pocula, id G 4, 378 vina mensis (soon after, instaurare epulas), id A 7, 134 epulas, id G 3 527 festas mensas, Stat Th 2, 88 cibi frigidi et re positi, Quint 2, 4, 29 — **2.** Trop, *to put or bring back*, *to replace, restore, renew* ut si quid titubaverint (testes), opportuni rursus interrogatione velut in gradum re ponantur, Quint 5, 7, 11, cf excidentes unius admonitione verbi in memoriam re ponuntur, id 11 2, 19 nec vera virtus cum semel excidit, Curat reponi deterioribus, Hor C 3, 5, 30 — (β) *To represent or describe again, to repeat* fabula quae posci vult et spectata reponi, Hor A P 190 Achillem (after Homer), id. ib 120, cf dicta paterna, Pers 6, 66 — (γ) *To repay, re quite, return* cogitemus, alios non facere injuriam, sed reponere, Sen Ira, 2, 28, cf Cic Fam 1, 9, 19 semper ego auditor tan tum? nunquamne reponam? *repay*, Juv 1, 1 — (δ) *To put back, put to rest quiet* pon tum et turbata litora, Val Fl 1, 682, cf post otiosam et repositam vitam, Amm 29, 1, 44 — **B.** *To bend backwards, lay back* (grues) mollia crura reponunt, *bend back* (in walking), Enn ap Serv ad Verg G 3, 76 (Ann v 545 Vahl), imitated by Vergil pullus mollia crura reponit, Verg G 3, 76 cervicem reponunt et bracchium in latus jactant, Quint 4, 2, 39 tereti cer vice reposta, Lucr 1, 35 interim quartus (digitus) oblique reponitur, Quint 11, 3, 99 hic potissimum et vocem flectunt et cervicem reponunt, id 4, 2, 39 membra (mortui) toro, Verg A 6 220 membra stra tis id ib 4, 392 — **C.** *To lay aside or away* for preservation, *to lay up, store up, keep, preserve, reserve* (class, cf regero, re servo) **1.** Lit nec tempestive deme

tendi percipiendique fructūs neque condendi ac reponendi ulla pecudum scientia est, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 62, 156: cibum, Quint. 2, 4, 29: formicae farris acervum tecto reponunt, Verg. A. 4, 403: Caecubum ad festas dapes, Hor. Epod. 9, 1: mella in vetustatem, Col. 12, 11, 1; 12, 44, 7: alimenta in hiemem, Quint. 2, 16, 16: (caseum) hiemi, Verg. G. 3, 403: omnia quae multo ante memor provisa repones, id. ib. 1, 167: thesaurum, Quint. 2, 7, 4: scripta in aliquod tempus, id. 10, 4, 2.—Poet.: eadem (gratia) sequitur tellure repostos, i. e. conditos, *buried*, Verg. A. 6, 655; cf.: an poteris siccis mea fata reponere ocellis? (=me mortuum), Prop. 1, 17, 11: tu pias laetis animas reponis Sedibus, Hor. C. 1, 10, 17: repono infelix lacrimas, et tristia carmina servo, Stat. S. 5, 5, 47.—**2.** Trop.: opus est studio praecedente et acquisitā facultate et quasi repositā, Quint. 8, prooem. § 29: aliquid scriptis, id. 11, 2, 9: manet altā mente repostum Judicium Paridis, Verg. A. 1, 26: reponere odium, Tac. Agr. 39 *fin.*: sensibus haec imis ... reponas, Verg. E. 3, 54.—**D.** *To put in the place of, to substitute* one thing for another (class.). **1.** Lit.: non puto te meas epistulas delere, ut reponas tuas, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 2: Aristophanem pro Eupoli, id. Att. 12, 6, 2; Quint. 11, 2, 49: eorumque in vicem idonea reponenda, Col. 4, 26, 2: dira ne sedes vacet, monstrum repone majus, Sen. Phoen. 122.—**2.** Trop.: at vero praeclarum diem illis reposuisti, Verria ut agerent, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 52.—**E.** *To lay aside, to lay down, lay by, put away.* **1.** Lit.: remum, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 16: arma omnia, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: caestus artemque, Verg. A. 5, 484: feretro reposto, id. ib. 11, 149: onus, Cat. 31, 8: telasque calathosque infectaque pensa, Ov. M. 4, 10; Sil. 7, 507: rursus sumptas figuras, Ov. M. 12, 557: bracchia, *to let down*, Val. Fl. 4, 279.—Poet.: jam falcem arbusta reponunt, i. e. *permit to be laid aside*, Verg. G. 2, 416.—**2.** Trop.: brevem fugam, *to end the flight*, Stat. Th. 6, 592: iram, Manil. 2, 649.—**II.** With the idea of the verb predominant, *to lay, place, put, set* a thing anywhere (freq. and class.; syn. colloco). **A.** Lit.: grues in tergo praevolantium colla et capita reponunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: colla in plumis, Ov. M. 10, 269: litteras in gremio, Liv. 26, 15: hunc celso in ostro, Val. Fl. 3, 339: ligna super foco Large reponens, Hor. C. 1, 9, 6: (nidum) ante fores sacras reponit, Ov. M. 15, 407.—With *in* and *acc.*: uvas in vasa nova, Col. 12, 16: data sunt legatis, quae in aerarium reposuerant, Val. Max. 4, 3, 9: anulos in loculum, id. 7, 8, 9; cf.: mergum altius in terram, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 205.—**B.** Trop., *to place, put, set; to place, count, reckon among*: in vestrā mansuetudine atque humanitate causam totam repono, Cic. Sull. 33, 92: vos meam defensionem in aliquo artis loco reponetis, id. de Or. 2, 48, 198: suos hortatur, ut spem omnem in virtute reponant, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: in se omnem spem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 36: nihil spei in caritate civium, Liv. 1, 49; 2, 39: salutem ac libertatem in illorum armis dextrisque, id. 27, 45: verum honorem non in splendore titulorum, sed in judiciis hominum, Plin. Pan. 84, 8; id. Ep. 1, 3, 3: plus in duce quam in exercitu, Tac. G. 30; Liv. 24, 37: plus in deo quam in viribus reponentes, Just. 24, 8, 2: fiduciam in re reponere, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 16; 1, 8, 14: ea facta, quae in obscuritate et silentio reponuntur, id. ib. 1, 8, 6: quos equidem in deorum immortalium coetu ac numero repono, *place, count, reckon among*, Cic. Sest. 68, 143; so, sidera in deorum numero, id. N. D. 2, 21, 54; cf. id. ib. 3, 19, 47 Mos. *N. cr.*: Catulum in clarissimorum hominum numero, id. Verr. 2, 3, 90, § 210: aliquem in suis, Antonius ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8, A, 1.—With *in* and *acc.*: homines morte deletos in deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 38: in deorum numerum reponemus, id. ib. 3, 19, 47: Isocratem hunc in numerum non repono, id. Opt. Gen. 6, 17: aliquid in fabularum numerum, id. Inv. 1, 26, 39; and: hanc partem in numerum, id. ib. 1, 51, 97: in ejus sinum rem publicam, Suet. Aug. 94.—Hence, **rĕpŏsĭtus (rĕpostus)**, a, um, *P. a.* **I.** *Remote, distant* (syn. remotus; very rare): penitusque repostas Massylum gentes, Verg. A. 6, 59: terrae, id. ib. 3, 364: populi, Sil. 3, 325: convalles, App. M. 4, p. 145, 6.—**II.** *Laid aside, stored up*: spes, Vulg. Col. 1, 5: corona justitiae, id. 2 Tim. 4, 8.

* **rĕ-porrĭgo**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to reach forth* or *hand again*: phialam, Petr. 51, 2.

rĕ-porto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to bear, carry*, or *bring back* (class.; syn. refero). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: alii vini amphoras, quas plenas tulerunt, eas argento repletas domum reportaverunt, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 15, 12, 4; so, aurum ab Theotimo domum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 92: candelabrum secum in Syriam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 28, § 64: infantem suam, Quint. 6, 1, 39: spolia opima Feretrio Jovi, Flor. 1, 1, 11: naves, quibus (milites) reportari possent, Caes. B. G. 4, 29 *fin.*: milites navibus in Siciliam, id. B. C. 2, 43: exercitum duobus commeatibus, id. B. G. 5, 23: legiones classe, Tac. A. 1, 63; 4, 23: exercitum Britanniā, Cic. Att. 4, 17, 3; Just. 31, 3, 2: exercitum, Liv. 38, 50: legiones, id. 38, 42; 42, 34: ducem, Hor. Epod. 9, 24: cineres Lolliae Paulinae, Tac. A. 14, 12: atrae massam picis urbe reportat, Verg. G. 1, 275: cubiculum me reporto, App. M. 1, p. 114, 5: se ad Didium, *to return*, Auct. B. Hisp. 40, 2; for which, poet.: reportare pedem (with redire), Verg. A. 11, 764.—Poet., with an inanimate subject: quos variae viae reportant, *lead back*, Cat. 46, 11.—**B.** In partic., as a victor, *to carry off, bear away; to get, gain, obtain* (cf. deporto): nihil ex praedā domum suam, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 15: a rege insignia victoriae, non victoriam, id. Imp. Pomp. 3, 8: nihil praeter laudem neque ex hostibus, neque a sociis, id. Leg. 3, 8, 18: gloriam ex proconsulatu Asiae, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 3: veram ac solidam gloriam, id. Pan. 16, 3: triumphum (imperator), Plin. praef. § 30: praedam ac manubias suas ad decemviros, tamquam ad dominos, reportare, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 61: praemium, App. M. 11, p. 264, 1; cf.: non reducti sumus in patriam, sicut nonnulli clarissimi cives, sed equis insignibus et curru aurato reportati, Cic. Red. in Sen. 11, 28.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to bring back*: non ex litibus aestimatis tuis pecuniam domum, sed ex tuā calamitate cineri atque ossibus filii sui solatium vult aliquod reportare, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 128: spem bonam certamque domum reporto, Hor. C. S. 74: (Echo) Ingeminat voces auditaque verba reportat, *gives back, returns*, Ov. M. 3, 369: gaudium parentibus, Just. 11, 14, 12: gaudia mente, Stat. S. 1, 3, 13.—**B.** In partic., *to bring back, carry back* an account; *to report* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): adytis haec tristia dicta reportat, Verg. A. 2, 115: pacem, id. ib. 7, 285: mea mandata, Prop. 3, 6 (4, 5), 37: fidem, *a certain account*, Verg. A. 11, 511: haud mollia ad socerum, App. Mag. p. 323, 29.—With *object-clause*: nuntius ingentes ignotā in veste reportat Advenisse viros, Verg. A. 7, 167.

1. rĕ-posco, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to demand back, to ask for again*, as something belonging to one (class.); constr. *aliquid; aliquid ab aliquo*; more freq., *aliquem aliquid*, and *absol.* **I.** Lit.: dedisti eam dono mihi: Eandem nunc reposcis, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 16: quoi talentum mutuom dedi, reposcam, id. Trin. 3, 2, 202: quae deposueris, Quint. 9, 2, 63: pecuniam, Tac. A. 1, 35: ignes commissos, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 53: fratrem clamore magno, Sil. 17, 460: ego ab hac puerum reposcam, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 76: virginem, id. Curc. 5, 2, 16: aulam auri te reposco, id. Aul. 4, 10, 33: eum vidulum, id. Rud. 5, 2, 65: eum simulacrum Cereris, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 51, § 113: alter me Catilinam reposcebat, id. Red. in Sen. 4, 10: Parthos signa, Verg. A. 7, 606: (talenta) Thebani reposcunt Thessalos, Quint. 5, 10, 111: propensiores ad bene merendum quam ad reposcendum, Cic. Lael. 9, 32.—**II.** Trop., *to ask for, claim, demand, exact, require*, as something due: attentas aures animumque reposco, Lucr. 6, 920: quod natura reposcit, id. 2, 369: vitam (mea fata), Prop. 2, 1, 71: amissam meā virtutem voce, Ov. M. 13, 235: foedus flammis, Verg. A. 12, 573: responsa Ordine cuncta suo, id. ib. 11, 240: promissa, id. ib. 12, 2: pretium libelli, Plin. Ep. 7, 12, 5: gratiam, id. ib. 1, 13, 6: vicem, Mart. 8, 38, 3: natos poenas, Verg. A. 2, 139 Forbig. ad loc. (Heyne, ad poenas): ab altero rationem vitae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 1, § 1: rationem (rei) ab aliquo, id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 27; Caes. B. G. 5, 30; cf.: vos rationem reposcitis, quid Achaei Lacedaemoniis bello victis fecerimus? Liv. 39, 37: quid dicturos reposcentibus aut prospera aut adversa, *who demanded an account of their successes or reverses*, Tac. H. 3, 13 *fin.*: cave respuas, Ne poenas Nemesis reposcat a te, Cat. 50, 20.

* **2. rĕposco**, ōnis, *m.* [1. reposco], *one who makes a demand, who urges a claim, a dun*: acerrimi, Amm. 22, 16, 23.

rĕpŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repono, I. C.], *a laying up, storing up* (late Lat.): faeni, palearum, etc., Pall. 1, 32.

rĕpŏsĭtōrĭum (rĕpostōrĭum, Capitol. M. Aur. 17), ii, *n.* [repono], *that on* or *in which any thing is placed* or *laid.* **I.** *A stand, tray*, or *waiter* on which the dishes were brought to the table, Petr. 33 sq.; Sen. Ep. 78, 23; Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 140; 33, 11, 52, § 146; 28, 2, 5, § 26; 18, 35, 90, § 365; cf. Becker, Gallus, 1, p. 177; 3, p. 216 (2d edit.).—**II.** *A repository, cabinet*: repositorium sanctius Hadriani, Capitol. M. Aur. 17, 4.

rĕpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of repono, q. v. *fin.*

* **rĕpostor**, ōris, *m.* [repono, I. A.], *a restorer*: templorum, Ov. F. 2, 63.

rĕpostōrĭum, ii, v. repositorium.

rĕpostus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of repono.

(**rĕpōtātĭo**, ōnis, a false read. for repotia, Varr. L. L. 6, § 84 Müll.; cf. id. ib. 5, § 122.)

rĕ-pōtĭa, ōrum, *n.* [poto], an after-drinking, i. e., **I.** *A drinking* or *carousing on the day after an entertainment*, at a wedding, a birth, or other festive occasion, Hor. S. 2, 2, 60 Acro; Gell. 2, 24, 14; Aus. Ep. 9 *fin.*; Fest. s. h. v. pp. 137 and 231; Varr. L. L. 5, § 122, and id. ib. 6, § 84 Müll. *N. cr.*; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 27 (2d edit.).—**II.** In Appuleius, in gen., *the drinking after a banquet*: cenae, App. Mag. p. 312, 30: convivii, id. de Mundo, p. 74, 19.

repperi, v. reperio.

* **rĕ-praesentānĕus**, a, um, *adj.*, *present*: potestas, Tert. Apol. 28.

rĕpraesentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repraesento]. **I.** *A bringing before one; a showing, exhibiting, manifesting; a representation* (post-Aug.): plus est evidentia, vel ut alii dicunt, repraesentatio, quam perspicuitas, Quint. 8, 3, 61; cf. Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 12; Gell. 10, 3, 12; Tert. adv. Prax. 24: Paulus felicissimi patris repraesentatio, *the image*, Val. Max. 5, 10, 2.—**II.** (Acc. to repraesento, II.) Mercant. t. t., *a cash payment* (class.), Cic. Fam. 16, 24, 1; id. Att. 12, 31, 2; 13, 29, 3; Dig. 35, 1, 36.

* **rĕpraesentātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a representative*: patris (filius), Tert. adv. Prax. 24.

rĕ-praesento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To bring before one, to bring back; to show, exhibit, display, manifest, represent* (class.): per quas (visiones) imagines rerum absentium ita repraesentantur animo, ut eas cernere oculis ac praesentes habere videamur, Quint. 6, 2, 29: memoriae vis repraesentat aliquid, id. 11, 2, 1; cf. Plin. Ep. 9, 28, 3: quod templum repraesentabat memoriam consulatūs mei, Cic. Sest. 11, 26: si quis vultu torvo ferus simulet Catonem, Virtutemne repraesentet moresque Catonis? * Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 14: imbecillitatem ingenii mei, Val. Max. 2, 7, 6: movendi ratio aut in repraesentandis est aut imitandis adfectibus, Quint. 11, 3, 156: urbis species repraesentabatur animis, Curt. 3, 10, 7; cf.: affectum patris amissi, Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 1: nam et vera esse et apte ad repraesentandam iram deūm ficta possunt, Liv. 8, 6, 3 Weissenb. ad loc.: volumina, *to recite, repeat*, Plin. 7, 24, 24, § 89: viridem saporem olivarum etiam post annum, Col. 12, 47, 8: faciem veri maris, id. 8, 17, 6: colorem constantius, *to show, exhibit*, Plin. 37, 8, 33, § 112: vicem olei, i. e. *to supply the place of*, id. 28, 10, 45, § 160; cf. id. 18, 14, 36, § 134.—**B.** Of painters, sculptors, etc., *to represent, portray*, etc. (post-Aug. for adumbro): Niceratus repraesentavit Alcibiadem, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 88.—With *se*, *to present one's self, be present*, Col. 1, 8, 11; 11, 1, 26; Dig. 48, 5, 15, § 3.—**II.** In partic., mercant. t. t., *to pay immediately* or *on the spot; to pay in ready money*: reliquae pecuniae vel usu-

ram Silio pendemus, dum a Faberio vel ab aliquo qui Faberio debet repraesentabimus, *shall be enabled to pay immediately*, Cic. Att 12 25, 1, 12 29 2 summam, Suet Aug 101 legata, id. Calig 16 mercedem, id Claud 18, id Oth 5, Front Strat 1, 11, 2 Oud *N cr* dies promissorum adest quem etiam repraesentabo, si adveneris, *shall even anticipate*, Cic. Fam 16, 14, 2, cf fidei commissum, *to discharge immediately* or *in advance*, Dig 35, 1, 36 — **B.** Transf, in gen, *to do perform*, or *execute* any act *immediately, without delay forthwith*, hence, *not to defer* or *put off*, *to hasten* (good prose) se, quod in longiorem diem collaturus esset, repraesentaturum et proxima nocte castra moturum, * Caes B G 1, 40 festinasse se repraesentare consilium, Curt 6 11, 33 petis a me, ut id quod in diem suum dixeram debere differri, repraesentem, Sen Ep 95, 1, and Front Aquaed 119 *fin* neque exspectare temporis medicinam, quam repraesentare ratione possimus, *to apply it immediately* Cic Fam 5, 16, 6, so, improbitatem suam, *to hurry on*, id Att 16, 2, 3 spectaculum, Suet Calig 58 tormenta poenasque id. Claud 34 poenam, Phaedr 3, 10, 32, Val Max 6, 5, ext 4 verbera et plagas, Suet Vit 10 vocem, *to sing immediately*, id Ner 21 et saep si repraesentari morte mea libertas civitatis potest, *can be immediately recovered*, Cic Phil 2, 46, 118 minas irasque caelestes, *to fulfil immediately*, Liv 2, 36, 6 Weissenb ad loc, cf Suet Claud 38 judicia repraesentata, *held on the spot, without preparation*, Quint 10, 7, 2 — **C.** *To represent, stand in the place of* (late Lat) nostra per eum repraesentetur auctoritas, Greg M Ep 1, 1

rĕ-prĕhendo (**rĕpraehendo, rĕprendo,** or **rĕpraendo;** cf prehendo Examples of the contracted form among the poets are, Lucil ap Non 427, 31, Ov H 11, 53, Hor Ep 1, 18, 39, id S 1, 10, 55 al), di, sum, 3, *v a*, *to hold back, hold fast, take hold of, seize, catch* **I.** Lit (rare, not in Cic or Caes) ille reprehendit hunc priorem pallio, Plaut Trin 3, 1, 23 me pallio, id Mil 1, 1, 60 hominem, id Ps 1, 3, 19 quosdam manu, Liv 34, 14, Phaedr 5, 8, 4 servi fugiunt sed si reprehensi sunt, Plaut Most 4, 1, 6 veluti profugos et reprensos in catenis reducere, Suet Calig 45, cf reprehensi ex fuga Persae, Curt. 4, 14, 2 membra rapi partim, partim reprensa relinqui, *caught fast, sticking behind*, Ov M 15, 526 — **II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *to hold fast, take* or *lay hold of, restrain, to recover* (rare, but found in Cic) revocat virtus, vel potius reprehendit manu, Cic Ac 2, 45, 139 res ab exitio reprehendere euntes, Lucr 6, 569 omnes extremum cupiunt vitae reprehendere vinclum, *to hold fast, retain*, id 3, 599, cf id memori mente, id 3, 858 sese (sensus), id 4, 497, Prop 3, 19 (4, 18) 9 sed reprendi me tamen, Nequid de fratre garrulae illi dicerem *have restrained myself*, Ter Ad 4, 4, 16 pernoscite locum Reprehendere, *to recover* or *restore* what had been left out or omitted, id. ib prol 14 quod erat praetermissum id reprehendisti, Cic Verr 2, 3, 20, § 51 — **B.** In partic., *to check, restrain* an erring person or (more freq) the error itself, hence by meton, *to blame, censure find fault with, reprove, rebuke, reprehend* (freq and class., cf vituperor, criminor, increpo) cum in eodem genere in quo ipsi offendissent, alios reprehendissent, Cic Clu 36, 98 quem qui reprehendit, in eo reprehendit, quod gratum praeter modum dicat esse, id Planc 33, 82, cf id ib 26, 63, 34, 84 si quos (aculeos) habuisti in me reprehendendo id. ib 24, 58 non modo non sum reprehendendus sed etiam, etc, id ib 38, 91, Quint 12, 10, 43, Ter Ad 5, 9, 37 meum discessum reprehendere et subaccusare Cic Planc 35, 86 quod reprehendit Laurinius, Messala defendit, Quint 9, 4 38 aliquem communi vituperatione Cic. Verr 2 5, 18, § 46 nihil haberem quod reprehenderem, si, etc., id Fin 2, 8 23 ea res omnium judicio reprehendebatur, Caes. B C 1, 14 *fin* consilium, id B G 5, 33, id B C 3, 51 temeritatem cupiditatemque militum, licentiam, arrogantiam, id B G 7, 52 delicta, Sall C 3, 2 studia aliena, Hor Ep 1, 18, 39 versus inertes, id A. P 445 carmen, id ib 292 cum de eo loquitur, non ut majore reprensis, id S 1, 10, 55 si in spersos egregio reprendas corpore naevos, id ib 1, 6 67 in hoc ipso (Demosthene) reprehendit Aeschines quaedam et exagitat, Cic Or 8 26 tu id in me reprehendis, quod Q Metello laudi datum est, id Planc 36, 89 omnes istius modi artes in iis id ib 25, 62 quae in eo, Caes B G 1, 20 *fin* dentes albos in iis, Quint 8, 6, 40 nihil in magno Homero, Hor S 1, 10, 52 et saep verum ea ne quis credat eo reprehendenda, quod multos cognovimus qui, etc, Quint 12, 3, 11 sunt inevitabiles soni, quibus nonnumquam nationes reprendimus, id. 1, 5, 33 — *Absol* visum te aiunt in regiâ nec reprehendo, quippe cum ipse istam reprehensionem non fugerim, Cic Att 10, 3, a, 1 quo plures det sibi tamquam ansas ad reprehendendum, id. Lael 16, 59 irridentis magis est quam reprehendentis, id Planc 31, 75 — **2.** Esp, of public and formal condemnation, *to convict, pass judgment on* quam multa vero injuste fieri possunt, quae nemo possit reprehendere, Cic. Fin 2, 18, 57 si senatores judicent, hoc unum genus pecuniae per injuriam cogendae nullo modo posse reprehendi, id Verr 2 3, 96, § 223 neque id ullo modo senatoris judicius, reprehendi posse, id ib 2, 3, 96, § 224 — **3.** In rhet, *to refute* expone nunc de reprehendendo, Cic. Part Or 12, 44 omnis argumentatio reprehenditur, si aut ex eis, quae sumpta sunt, non conceditur aliquid, etc, id Inv 1, 42, 79, cf reprehensio, II B 2

rĕ-prĕhensĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [reprehendo], *blamable, reprehensible* (late Lat) ebrietas, Salv Gub Dei, 4, 14, Lact 4, 28, 8, Vulg Gal 2, 11

rĕprĕhensĭo, ōnis, *f* [id], *a holding back*, trop * **I.** *A checking, check*, in speaking (orationem) concinnam festivam, sine intermissione, sine reprehensione, sine varietate, Cic de Or 3, 25, 100 — **II.** *Blame, censure, reprimand, reproof, reprehension* (freq and class) (*a*) With *gen* gloriam in morte debent ii, qui in re publica versantur, non culpae reprehensionem et stultitiae vituperationem relinquere, Cic Ph 12, 10, 25 vitae, id Mur 5, 11 temeritatis, Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 23, 1 brevis neglegentiae, Quint 5, 13, 10 personarum, id 9, 2, 68 vereri reprehensionem doctorum atque prudentium, Cic Or 1, 1 — In *plur* obscuritatis, infantiae, inscitiae rerum verborumque, et insulsitatis etiam, Quint 5, 13, 38, cf dissentientium inter se reprehensiones non sunt vituperandae, Cic Fin 1, 8, 27 — (β) *Absol* reprehensionem non fugere, Cic Att 10, 3, a, 1 justa reprehensione carere, id Off 1, 40, 144 sine reprehensione, Quint 1, 5, 14, 1, 11, 18, 9, 2, 68, Plin 3, 1, praef § 1, Tac H 1, 49 citra reprehensionem, Quint 1, 5, 64, 8, 5, 34 cum reprehensione, id 11, 3, 165 reprehensionem capere, *to be found fault with*, id 5, 7, 1 — In *plur* fore ut hic noster labor in varias reprehensiones incurreret, Cic Fin 1, 1, 1 — **B.** Transf **1.** Like our *blame* for the thing blamed, *a fault* Hermagoras, in plurimis admirandus, tantum diligentiae nimium solicitae, ut ipsa ejus reprehensio laude aliquâ non indigna sit, Quint 3, 11, 22, cf usque ad emaciatis reprehensionem, Plin Ep 3, 7, 7 — **2.** Rhet t t, *a refutation*, Cic Inv 1, 42, 78, id Part Or 12, 44, id de Or 3, 54 207, Quint 9, 1, 34 (cf reprehendo, II B 2)

rĕprĕhenso, āre, *v freq a.* [id], *to hold back continually, detain from time to time* (very rare, perh ἅπ εἰρ) reprehensans singulos Liv 2, 10, 3 Weissenb ad loc

rĕprĕhensor, oris *m* [id] *a blamer, censurer, reprehender* restat unum genus reprehensorum, etc, Cic Ac 2, 3, 7, id Opt Gen 6, 18 comitiorum id Planc 3, 8 delicti, Ov H. 17, 219 id factum non accusatore tantum, sed etiam reprehensore caruit, Val Max 6, 3, 9

rĕprĕhensus, a, um, *Part*, from reprehendo

rĕprendo, ĕre, v reprehendo

rĕpressē, *adv*, v reprimo *fin*

rĕpressor, ōris, *m* [reprimo] *a restrainer, represser, a limiter* (very rare) caedis cottidianae, * Cic Sest 69, 144 tributorum, Eutr 10, 8

rĕpressus, a, um, *Part* of reprimo

rĕ-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3, *v a*, *to press back, keep back, to check, curb, restrain* (class., partic in the trop sense, cf repello, refuto) **I.** Lit illa praedicta Veientium, si lacus Albanus redundasset, Romam periturum, si repressus esset, Veios, Cic. Div 2 32, 69 amnem, Flor 1, 1, 3 fontes, Stat Th 5, 522 alvum, Cels 2, 12, cf medicamenta reprimentia, id 6, 6, 2, 6, 16, 2 al vulvas procidentes, Plin 35, 15, 51, § 182 sudorem, id. 20, 13 51, § 142 labra, Plaut Cas 2, 8, 16 dextram, Verg A 12, 939 ensem, Stat Th 11, 309 retro pedem cum voce, Verg A 2, 378 — Of personal objects represso jam Lucterio et remoto, *forced back*, Caes B G 7, 8, cf alii quem repressum, non oppressum relinquere, Cic Mur 15, 32 — **II.** Trop (the figure borrowed from the restraining, confining of a stream), *to check, curb, restrain, limit, confine, repress* difficilem quandam temperantiam postulant in eo, quod semel admissum coerceri reprimique non potest, Cic Fin 1, 1, 2, cf furorem exsultantem reprimere, id Sest 44, 95 intellego hanc rei publicae pestem paulisper reprimi, non in perpetuum comprimi posse, id. Cat 1, 12, 30 memoria, non exstincta, sed repressa vetustate, *suppressed*, id Cael 30 71 impetus hostium repressos esse intellegunt ac retardatos, id Imp Pomp 5, 13 iis regios spiritus repressit, Nep Dion, 5, 5 animi incitationem atque alacritatem non reprimere sed augere, Caes B C 3, 92 *fin* cursum, id ib 3, 93 itinera, Cic Att 10, 9 fugam hostium, Caes B G 3, 14 iracundiam, Ter Ad 5, 3, 8, 9 nunc reprimam susceptam objurgationem, Cic Att 4, 16, 9 (15) illius conatus, id Verr 2, 2, 26, § 64 consuetudinem peccandi, id ib 2, 2, 22 § 53 fletum, id Rep 6, 15, 15 gemitum, Ov M 9, 163 et saep odium suum a corpore alicujus, Cic Sest 55, 117 famam, id Phil 11, 10, 23 ferocitatem, id. Off 2, 11, 40 impetum, id Leg 3, 12, 27 — Poet, with *inf* ast occasus ubi tempus e audere repressit, *the bold undertaking*, Enn ap Tert p 178 Müll (Ann v 292 Vahl) — Of personal objects quem neque fides, neque jusjurandum Repressit, *has restrained*, Ter Ad 3, 2, 9 me horum aspectus in ipso cursu orationis repressit, Cic Sest. 69, 144 quem L Murena repressum magna ex parte non oppressum reliquit, id Mur 15, 32 reprimam me, ne aegre quicquam ex me audias, *I will control myself, check* or *restrain myself*, Ter Hec 5, 1, 38, so, me, id Heaut 1, 2, 25, Cic. Leg 2, 17, 44 hac repressi castigatione in proelium redeunt, Just 1, 6 15, cf mid. vix reprimor, quin te manere jubeam, Plaut Mil 4, 8, 58 se ab omni contagione vitiorum, *Plin Pan* 83, 2 — Hence, *adv*

rĕpressē, *with restraint, constrainedly* · repressius peccare, Gell 12, 11, 5 repressius actum est, Amm 29, 2, 12

‡ **rĕprŏbātīcĭus,** ἀποδοκιμαστέος, Gloss. Lat Gr

rĕprŏbātĭo, ōnis, *f* [reprobo], *rejection, reprobation* (eccl Lat) Tert Apol 13, id adv Marc. 4, 35 *fin*, Vulg Heb 7, 18

rĕprŏbātrix, icis, *f* [reprobator], *she that condemns* or *reprobates* (eccl Lat) superbiae (disciplina), Tert adv Marc 4, 36

rĕ-prŏbo, no *perf*, atum, 1, *v a*, *to disapprove, reject condemn* (post-Aug, not in Cicero, for in Fin 1, 7, 23, the correct reading is et probet, v Madv ad h l, and in Quint 6 prooem § 3, Halm reads dis repugnantibus, v Madv l l, syn reicio, repudio respuo) statuae reprobatae, Dig 48, 4, 4 lapidem, Vulg Luc 20, 17

rĕ-prŏbus, a, um, *adj*, *false, spurious* (late Lat) nummi, pecunia, Dig 13, 7, 24 homines circa fidem, Vulg 2 Tim 3, 8

rĕprōmissĭo, onis *f* [repromitto], in business lang, *a counter promise* (syn restipulatio) Cic Rosc Com 13, 39, and 18, 56, Vulg Ecclus 29, 24, id Rom 4, 20

rĕprōmissŏr, ōris, *m* [id], *one who answers* or *promises* in return, *a surety, bail*, Vulg Ecclus 29, 21 sq vitae aeternae Ambros Fid 4, 11, 154

rĕ-prōmitto, misi, missum, 3, *v a* **I.** Lit, mercant t t, *to promise in return, to engage* or *bind one's self* repromittam istoc tibi nomine solutam rem futuram, Plaut As 2 4, 48, id Curc 5, 2, 67, Cic. Rosc Com 13, 39, Suet Claud 20, Just 22, 2, 5 — **B.** Transf, in gen, *to promise in*

return, etc.: non mehercule, inquit, tibi repromittere istuc quidem ausim, Cic. Brut. 5, 18: ad hunc gustum totum librum repromitto, Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 5; Suet. Tib. 17.—* **II.** *To promise again* or *anew*: imperaturum repromittens, Suet. Oth. 4.

rĕ-prŏpĭtĭo, āre, *v. a.*, *to propitiate again, make propitiation for* (late Lat.): imagines Caesarum, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 17; Vulg. Lev. 19, 22: tu repropitiaberis, id. 3 Reg. 8, 39; id. Heb. 2, 17.

reptābundus, a, um, *adj.* [repto], *creeping, crawling* (post-Aug.): effusus in voluptates, reptabundus (al. vagabundus) semper atque ebrius, Sen. Vit. Beat. 12.—Trop.: (virtutem) ex intervallo ingenti reptabundus sequar, Sen. Vit. Beat. 18 (dub.; al. ructabundus).

* **reptātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a creeping, crawling*: infantium per manus et genua, Quint. 1, 12, 10.

reptātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a creeping, crawling* (post-Aug., and only in *abl. sing.*). **I.** Lit.: spumans limacum, Tert. Anim. 10 *med.*—**II.** Transf., of plants: vitium, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 13.

reptĭlis, e, *adj.* [repo], *creeping, reptile*: cochleae, Sid. Ep. 3, 12.—*Neutr.* as *subst.*: **reptĭle**, is, *a reptile*, Vulg. Gen. 1, 24; id. Deut. 4, 18.

repto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* [id.], *to creep, crawl* (mostly poet. and post-Aug.; a favorite word with Claud.). **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** Lit., of animals and men, Plin. 9, 30, 50, § 95: chamaeleon humi reptans, Gell. 10, 12, 2: anguis reptans, Claud. III. Cons. Stil. 172; id. III. Cons. Hon. 22; id. Rufin. 1, 93; id. Eutr. 2, 443 al.—**B.** Transf., *of persons walking slowly or lazily*: major pars populi aridi reptant fame, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 5.—Of beasts: pecudes, Lucr. 2, 318: an tacitum silvas inter reptare salubris, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 4: per limitem, Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 4; 9, 26, 2.—Of plants, Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 69.—**II.** *Act.*, *to creep* or *crawl through*. So only in *part. perf.*: **reptātus**, a, um, *crept* or *crawled through*: ager (ab angue), Stat. Th. 5, 581: Creta tenero Tonanti, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 134; cf.: amnis tenero Achilli, id. Rufin. 2, 180: Delos geminis numinibus, Pac. Pan. Theod. 4 *fin.*

rĕ-pūbesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow young again*; trop., with revirescere, Col. 2, 1, 4.

rĕpŭdĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repudio], *a rejection, refusal, disdaining* (rare, but good prose): supplicum, Cic. Mur. 4, 9: fideicommissi, Cod. Just. 6, 42, 26.—*Absol.*: mihi simulatio pro repudiatione fuerit, Cic. Att. 12, 51, 2.

* **rĕpŭdĭātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a rejecter, contemner*: Creatoris, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 14.

rĕpŭdĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [repudium], t. t. **A.** Of persons married or betrothed, *to cast off, put away, divorce, repudiate* (cf. reicio): sponsas admodum adulescens duas habuit ... priorem ... virginem adhuc repudiavit, Suet. Claud. 26: uxorem, id. Caes. 79; so id. Tib. 35 *fin.*: Liviam repudiatam relegavit, id. Calig. 25: ob hoc repudiatus, id. Gram. 3; Quint. 4, 2, 98; 8, 5, 31: si repudiatur miles, mulier mecum perit, Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 8; cf.: repudiatus repetor, Ter. And. 1, 5, 14: sponsum, Suet. Caes. 21; id. Gram. 3: (mulier marito) amatorium dedit, repudiavit, Quint. 7, 8, 2: repudiari etiam futurum matrimonium potest, Dig. 50, 16, 191.—**B.** *To reject, refuse to accept* an inheritance: si heres bona repudiaverit, Dig. 37, 14, 21 *fin.*: fideicommissum, ib. 31, 1, 35: hereditatem, ib. 31, 1, 77, § 31: legatum a se, ib. 33, 5, 10: voluntatem defuncti, ib. 32, 1, 80.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to reject, refuse; to scorn, disdain, repudiate* (very freq. and good prose; syn.: reprobo, aspernor, respuo): cujus vota et preces a vestris mentibus repudiare debetis, Cic. Clu. 70, 201: consilium senatūs a re publicā, *to remove, withdraw from the State*, id. de Or. 3, 1, 3: repudia istos comites, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 30: duces, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: nobilitatem supplicem, Cic. Planc. 20, 50: eloquentia haec forensis spreta a philosophis et repudiata, id. Or. 3, 13; cf.: repudiata rejectaque legatio, id. Phil. 9, 6, 15; Quint. 3, 6, 33: genus totum liberi populi, Cic. Rep. 1, 32, 49: condicionem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 54; Cic. Quint. 14, 46: beneficium, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 11; cf.: gratiam populi Romani, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: consilium, Ter. And. 4, 3, 18: legem, Cic. Lael. 25, 96: patrocinium voluptatis (corresp. to vituperare), id. Fin. 2, 21, 67: provinciam, id. Phil. 3, 10, 26: opimum dictionis genus funditus, id. Or. 8, 25: ista securitas multis locis repudianda, id. Lael. 13, 47: iracundia omnibus in rebus repudianda, id. Off. 1, 25, 89: virtus, quam sequitur caritas, minime repudianda est, id. Lael. 17, 61.—Hence, *part.*: **rĕpŭdĭātus**, a, um; as *subst.*: **rĕpŭdĭāta**, ae, *f.*, *a divorced wife*: sin autem vidua, vel repudiata, Vulg. Lev. 22, 13; id. Num. 30, 10; cf. id. Ezech. 44, 22.

* **rĕpŭdĭōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [repudium], *that ought to be rejected* or *disdained*: nuptiae, *scandalous, offensive*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 56 Ritschl.

rĕ-pŭdĭum, ii, *n.* [pudet], t. t., of married or betrothed parties, *a casting off, putting away* of the opposite party; *a dissolution of the marriage contract, a separation, divorce, repudiation*: inter divortium et repudium hoc interest, quod repudiari etiam futurum matrimonium potest, non recte autem sponsa divertisse dicitur, quando divortium ex eo dictum est, quod in diversas partes eunt, qui discedunt, Dig. 50, 16, 191; cf.: divortium inter virum et uxorem fieri dicitur, repudium vero sponsae remitti videtur, quod et in uxoris personam non absurde cadit, ib. 50, 16, 101 (Cic. uses only divortium, v. h. v.): renuntiare repudium sponsae, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 53 sq.; so, renuntiare, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 72: repudium (sponsae) remittere, Lucil. ap. Non. 383, 20; so, remittere, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 69; Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 35; cf.: remittere uxori, Suet. Tib. 11: mittere mulieribus absentium maritorum nomine, id. Calig. 36; cf.: Maevia repudium misit, Dig. 24, 3, 38: dicere, Tac. A. 3, 22: scribere, Tert. Apol. 6: M. Lepidus Appuleiae uxoris caritate post repudium obiit, Plin. 7, 36, 36, § 122: repudio dimittere uxorem, Just. 11, 11, 5; 9, 7, 1: causam repudii dare, Dig. 24, 3, 39: repudium inter uxorem et virum nullum intercessit, Val. Max. 2, 1, 4: libellum repudii, Vulg. Matt. 5, 31 al.; cf. Dig. 24, tit. 2: De divortiis et repudiis.—**II.** Trop. (late Lat.): amphitheatri, Tert. Spect. 19: spectaculorum, id. ib. 24.

rĕ-pŭĕrasco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become a boy again.* **I.** Lit.: quia repuerascis, Novat. ap. Non. 165, 25 (Com. Rel. p. 215 Rib.): si quis mihi deus largiatur, ut ex hac aetate repuerascam et in cunis vagiam, Cic. Sen. 23, 83.—**II.** Trop., *to become childish*; also, *to play* or *frolic like a child*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 25: Laelium semper fere cum Scipione solitum rusticari, eosque incredibiliter repuerascere esse solitos, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22.

rĕpugnans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. repugno.

rĕpugnanter, *adv.*, v. repugno, *P. a. fin.*

1. rĕpugnantĭa, ae, *f.* [repugno]. * **I.** *A resistance, opposition*; concr.: (natura) hanc dedit repugnantiam apibus (sc. cuspidem), *a means of defence*, Plin. 21, 13, 45, § 78.—**II.** *A contradiction, contrariety, incompatibility, repugnance*: rerum, Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 19: utilitatis, id. Off. 3, 4, 17: naturae (opp. concordiae), Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 106: repugnantiam inducere, Cic. Off. 3, 7, 34.

2. rĕpugnantĭa, ium, *n.*, v. repugno, *P. a.*

rĕpugnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repugno], *a resistance, opposition*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9.

* **rĕpugnātōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to resistance, defensive*: res, *means of defence*, Vitr. 10, 22.

rĕ-pugno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to fight against, oppose; to make resistance, resist, defend one's self* (class.; syn.: adversor, resisto, renitor). **I.** Lit.: nostri primo integris viribus fortiter repugnare, Caes. B. G. 3, 4; so in milit. lang.: repugnantes noctem diemque obsident, id. ib. 7, 42; id. B. C. 3, 67 *fin.*; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 91; Pompei. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, C, §§ 1 and 3: in repugnando telis obruta est, Liv. 29, 33; Verg. A. 11, 749: oppidanis non repugnantibus, Just. 12, 7, 8.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to resist, make resistance; to oppose, contend against.* (α) *Absol.*: catuli pantherarum unguibus ac pedibus morsuque repugnant, Lucr. 5, 1037; cf.: de praedā (volucres), id. 5, 1082: Catone acerrime repugnante, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 2; cf. id. Ac. 2, 13, 41: haec bene dicuntur, nec ego repugno, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90: adversante et repugnante naturā, id. Off. 1, 31, 110; so (with adversari) id. ib. 3, 19, 78; id. de Or. 2, 44, 187: with resistere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 22 *fin.*: nec ego repugno: sed inter sese ipsa pugnant, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 90.—(β) With *dat.*: ego omnibus meis opibus ... repugnarim et restiterim crudelitati, Cic. Rab. Perd. 5, 15: fortunae (with obsistere), id. Fin. 4, 7, 17: fratri tuo (preceded by resistere fratri tuo), id. Fam. 5, 2, 10: his perturbationibus, id. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: dictis, Ov. M. 2, 103: amori, id. ib. 10, 319: patronis, Quint. 6, 1, 38: historiae cuidam tamquam vanae, id. 1, 8, 20: cui in ullā re, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 12; cf.: tibi in hoc uno, id. ib. 7, 14, 2: alicujus voluntati, id. ib. 8, 6, 10: precibus, Sen. Med. 294: his omnibus rebus unum repugnabat, quod, etc., *one consideration opposed itself*, Caes. B. G. 1, 19.—(γ) Other constructions: resistere et repugnare contra veritatem non audet, Cic. Rosc. Com. 17, 51: circa quae si is, qui instituetur, non repugnaverit, etc., i. e. *shows himself not indocile*, Quint. 8, prooem. § 5.—Poet., with *ne*: si quis, ne fias nostra, repugnat, Ov. H. 20, 121; Col. 7, 10, 7 (al. ut).—With *obj.-clause*: mulier prohibet se concipere atque repugnat, *and opposes it*, Lucr. 4, 1269; 1088: amare repugno Illum, quem fieri vix puto posse meum, Ov. H. 17, 137; cf. once in *pass.*: et a vobis diversitas defendenda est, sicuti et a nobis repugnanda, *to be opposed*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16 *fin.*—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To oppose* with words, *advise against, object*: cum id censuisset Cassius, Brutus repugnaverat, Vell. 2, 58, 2.—**2.** *To hinder, be in the way*: sed syllaba contumax repugnas, Mart. 9, 11, 12: repugnat invidia furiosa, Vop. Prob. 22.—**3.** To oppose from natural incongruity, i. e. *to disagree with, be contrary to*; of several things compared together, *to be contradictory, inconsistent, incompatible, repugnant* (so mostly only in Cic.): quidquid antecedit quamque rem, id cohaeret cum re necessario: et quicquid repugnat id ejusmodi est, ut cohaerere numquam possit, Cic. Top. 12, 53: simulatio amicitiae repugnat maxime, id. Lael. 25, 92: sed haec inter se quam repugnent, plerique non vident, id. Tusc. 3, 29, 72; so, inter se, id. N. D. 1, 12, 30; Quint. 1, 5, 65: repugnat recte accipere et invitum reddere, Cic. Top. 4, 21; cf.: nam illud vehementer repugnat, eundem et beatum esse et multis malis oppressum. Haec quomodo conveniant, non sane intellego, id. Fin. 5, 26, 77: sensus moresque repugnant, Hor. S. 1, 3, 97.—Hence, **rĕpugnans**, antis, *P. a.* (acc. to II. B.), *contrary, opposed, repugnant*; *comp.*: quo quid repugnantius dici possit, non video, Lact. Ira Dei, 9.—As *subst.*: **rĕpugnantĭa**, ium, *n.*; in rhet., *contradictions* (syn. contraria): locus ex repugnantibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 170; id. Top. 4, 19; 12, 53; Quint. 5, 8, 5; 5, 10, 2; 5, 11, 31; 6, 3, 66.—*Adv.*: **rĕpugnanter** (acc. to repugno, II. A.), *unwillingly, with repugnance* (very rare): aliquid patienter accipere, non repugnanter, Cic. Lael. 25, 91; Amm. 20, 8, 4.

rĕ-pullesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [pullus], *to bud* or *sprout forth again*, Col. 4, 22, 5; 4, 24, 4.

rĕ-pullŭlo, āre, *v. n.*, *to sprout forth again*, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 46; 16, 44, 90, § 241; Isid. 17, 6, n. 10.

rĕpulsa, ae, *f.* [repello; prop. *Part.*, sc. petitio]; publicists' t. t., *a refusal, denial, repulse* in soliciting for an office: Catonem veteres inimicitiae Caesaris incitant et dolor repulsae, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: omnes magistratus sine repulsā assequi, Cic. Pis. 1, 2; cf.: qui sine repulsā consules facti sunt, id. Agr. 2, 2, 3; so, sine repulsā, id. Planc. 21, 51; and, on the other hand: Laelii unum consulatum fuisse cum repulsā, id. Tusc. 5, 19, 54: repulsam ferre, *to be rejected, to lose one's election*, id. de Or. 2, 69, 280; so (the class. technical phrase) id. Phil. 11, 8, 19; id. Att. 5, 19, 3 al.; cf.:

a populo repulsam ferre, id Tusc 5, 19, 54 repulsam referre, id. Off 1, 39 138, cf Ma merco praetermissio aedilitatis consulatus repulsam attulit, id ib 2, 17, 58 repulsam consulatûs pati, Pac Pan Theod. 12 nun ciata fratris repulsa in consulatus petitio ne, Plin 7, 36, 36, § 122 turpis repulsa, Hor Ep 1, 1, 43 virtus, repulsae nescia sordidae, id. C 3, 2, 17 repulsam solari, Tac. A 2, 36 repulsa notatus, Val Max 7, 5, 1 —In *plur* quid ego aedilicias repul sas colligo? Cic Planc 21, 52 (cf shortly before C Marius duabus aedilitatibus re pulsus) videntur offensionum et repulsa rum quasi quandam ignominiam timere et infamiam, id Off 1, 21, 71 nobis reliquere pericula, repulsas, judicia, egestatem, Sall C 20, 8 — **II.** Transf, in gen, *a rejec tion, denial, refusal, repulse* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose) Echedemus fati gatos tot repulsis Aetolos ad spem revoca vit, Liv 37, 7, 4 posce aliquid, nullam pa tiere repulsam, Ov M 2, 97 elige, nullam patiere repulsam, id ib 3, 289, cf sint tua vota secura repulsae, id ib 12, 199 amor crescit dolore repulsae, id ib 3, 395, cf Veneris id ib 14, 42 longae nulla re pulsa morae, *no repulse caused by long de lays*, Prop 3, 14 (4, 13), 26 in hanc (tristi tiam) omnis ira post repulsam revolvitur, Sen Ira, 2, 6, 2 indignatio repulsae, App M 10, p 255, 35

rĕpulsĭo, onis, *f* [repello] **I.** Lit, *a repelling, resistance* violentiae per vim, Isid 5, 4, 2 — **II.** Transf, *a refutation* (late Lat), Cael Aur Tard 2, 7 *fin*

rĕ-pulso, are, 1, *v freq* [id], *to drive back* or *beat back again, to repel again and again* **I.** Lit civitas eloquiis caelesti bus magis quam corporis voluptatibus ho stiles impetus repulsare consueta, Ambros in Psa 118 Serm 22, § 37 *fin* —**II.** Transf colles verba repulsantes, *re echoing*, Lucr 4 579 — **III.** Trop vera repulsans pec tus dicta Lucr 4, 914

rĕpulsor, ōris, *m* [id], *he who repels* or *drives back*, Ambros in Job, 4, 11, 29, id in Psa 118, Serm 2, § 22

rĕpulsōrius, a um, *adj* [id] *driving* or *forcing back, repulsory* cohortes, Amm 24, 4, 7 —As *subst* **rĕpulsōrium**, ii, *n*, *a means of driving back*, Ambros in Psa 118, Serm 4 § 15 *fin*

1. rĕpulsus, a, um, *Part* and *P a* of repello

2. rĕpulsus, ūs, *m* [repello], *a driv ing back, repulsion, rebounding, reflection, reverberation* (of light, sound, etc, poet, usually in *abl sing*) (effigies) assiduo cre broque repulsu Rejectae, Lucr 4, 106 lu cis Claud Cons Mall Theod 106 stridor adaugescit scopulorum saepe repulsu *re echoing*, Cic poet Div 1, 7, 13 repulsus raucos umbonum Claud. B Gild 433 den tium, i e *the striking together*, Plin 11, 37, 62, § 164 durioris materiae, *resistance*, id 8 43, 68, § 169

* **rĕ-pūmĭcātĭo**, onis, *f* [pumico], *a making smooth again, a smoothing, pol ishing* repumicatio et quaedam politura gemmarum, i e *a trimming off of the buds*, Plin 17, 26, 39, § 246

* **rĕpungo**, ĕre, *v a*, *to prick* or *goad again*, trop leviter illorum animos, Cic Fam 1, 9, 19

rĕpurgĭum, ii, *n* [repurgo], *a cleans ing again, a cleaning out* (late Lat) for marum (aquaeductuum), Cod Th 15, 2, 1, Cod Just 11, 42 1

rĕ-purgo, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* **I.** Lit, *to clean, cleanse*, or *clear again* (not ante Aug) iter Liv 44, 4 *fin* alveum Tiberis, Suet Aug 30 ergastula, id Tib 8 os, mox dentes Plin. 8 25, 37, § 90 nomas, id 23, 4, 38, § 78 vulnera, id 34, 15, 46, § 155 humum, Ov de Nuce, 125 hortum repur gare steriles herbas eligens, Curt 4 1, 21 repurgato fugiebant nubila caelo, Ov M 5 286 serenitas caeli non recipit majo rem claritatem in sincerissimum nitorem repurgata, Sen Ep 66 46 —**II.** Transf, *to purge away, to take away remove*, for the sake of cleaning quicquid in Aenea fuerat mortale repurgat Ov M 14 603 fetus, Plin 8, 55, 81, § 217 aurum venis, Flor 4, 12 12

rĕpūtātĭo, ōnis, *f* [reputo] (post Aug) **I.** *A reckoning, computation*, Dig 46, 3, 48 —in *plur*, Dig 10, 2, 19, 27, 2, 2 — **II.** *A thinking over, pondering, considering, con sideration* (cf cogitatio, consideratio) sed me veterum novorumque morum reputa tio longius tulit, Tac H 2, 38 *fin*, Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 2, 25, 3, 7, § 23, Plin Pan 70, 5, cor resp to contemplatio, Gell 12, 5, 7

* **rĕ-pūtesco**, ĕre, *v inch n*, *to become stinking again*, Tert Anim 32

rĕ-pŭto, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to count over, reckon, calculate, compute* (syn nu mero, expendo) **I.** Lit (mostly post Aug) solis defectiones Cic Rep 1, 16, 25 tem pora, Tac. H 2, 50 annos infantiae, Plin 7, 50, 51, § 167 alimenta, Dig 3, 5, 34 sump tus litis et viatica ib 27, 3, 1 (vir) reputa turus patri, quod eo nomine praestiterit, *to charge in account, charge to*, ib 11, 7, 17 — **II.** Trop **A.** *To think over, ponder, med itate, reflect upon* (freq and class, a favor ite word of Sall and Tac, not used by Cæs., syn cogito, delibero) non reputat laboris quid sit, Nec, aequom anne iniquom impe ret, cogitabit, Plaut Am 1, 1, 18, cf haec ille reputans et dies noctesque cogitans, Cic Deiot 13, 38 magis quam id reputo, tam magis uror, Plaut Bacch 5, 1, 5 hu manae vitae varia reputantes mala Poet ap Cic Tusc 1, 48, 115 horum nihil, id N D 2, 46, 119 scelera sua, Tac. A 2, 67 infirmitatem suam, id H 2, 16 adversa, id ib 2, 74 vim Romanam, id ib 4 21 et saep ipsus secum eam rem reputavit via, Ter And 2, 6, 11 dum haec mecum repu to, id Eun 3, 5, 44, Sall C 52, 2, Tac A 15 54, cf facinus suum cum animo, Sall J 13, 5, 70, 5, 85, 10, Lact 4, 1, 1 sed hoc animo reputet, nostras nunc manus intu eri senatum, Liv 21, 41, 16 in animo re putare Sulp Sev Chron 1, 24, 7, v also in the foll —With *obj clause* cum tibi nihil merito accidisse reputabis, Cic Fam 5, 17, 5, Tac A 6, 30 *fin*, 11, 28, 12, 51 *fin*, id. H 1, 70, 3, 8, Suet Aug 28 — With *rel clause* te moneo, hoc etiam atque etiam ut reputes, quid facere expetas Plaut Trin 3, 2, 48 quid ille vellet, Cic Fam 1, 9, 6 cum secum ipse reputaret, quam gravis casus in servitium ex regno foret, Sall J 62, 9 proinde reputaret cum animo suo, praemia an cruciatum mallet, id ib 70, 5, cf id ib 85, 10 — *Absol* vere reputanti bus Galliam suismet viribus concidisse, *if we consider it rightly*, Tac H 4, 17 — **B.** (Late Lat) *To impute, ascribe* alicui nec bona opera nec mala, Tert. Res Carn 16 reputaturus patri, quod eo nomine praesti terit Dig 11, 7, 17 et reputatum est ei ad justitiam, Vulg 1 Macc 2, 52, id Rom 4, 3

rĕ-quĭes, etis (*gen* requiei, Ambros Parad 3, 19, cf Prisc p 704 P and Val Prob II p 1460 ib reque, Sall Fragm ap Prisc p 781 ib, or id H 1, 97 Dietsch), *f*, qs *after rest*, i e *rest, repose* from labor, suffering, care, etc, *relaxation, respite, in termission, recreation* (freq and class, not in Cæs, cf otium, quies) nec requies erat ulla mali, Lucr 6, 1178 requies cura rum, Cic Off 2, 2, 6 requies plena oblecta tionis, id Lael 27, 103 nec mora, nec re quies, Verg G 3, 110, id A 5, 458, 12, 553, 9, 482 requies pedum, Hor C 1, 36, 12 cu rae requies medicina mali, Ov Tr 4 10, 118 bellorum, Stat Th. 3, 295 nec requies (est), quia, etc, Val Fl 5, 602, cf infra Lucr 4, 227 —*Gen* ut tantum requietis habeam, Cic. Att 1, 18, 1 intervalla requietis, id Fin 1, 15, 49 — *Acc* requietem Cic Sen 15, 52, id Fin 5, 19, 54, id ap Charis p 52 P requiem, id de Or 1 52 224 (with oti um), id Arch 6, 13, Sall C 51, 20, id H 3, 61, 17, Tac A 1, 35, 2 23, 4, 25, Suet Caes 4, id Tib 10, 24, Tib 1, 7, 41, Verg A 4, 433, 12, 241, Hor Ep 1, 7, 79, Ov M 1, 541, 4, 628, Lact. 7, 17, 12, 7, 27, 2, Curt 9, 6, 3, Sen. Ira, 3, 39, 3, id Ep 30 12, Luc cei ap Cic Fam 5, 14, 1 B and K —*Voc* requies (hominum, Calliope), Lucr 6, 94 — *Abl* requiete, Cic poet Div 1, 13, 22 re quie Liv 22, 9, 5, Ov M 13, 317, 15, 16, id H 4, 89 — *Dat sing* and the *plur* do not occur — **B.** Poet, in gen, = quies, *rest, repose* nec mora nec requies inter da tur ulla fluendi, Lucr 4 227, 6, 934 nunc nimirum requies data principiorum Corpo ribus nulla est, id. 1, 991 requie sine ulla Corpora vertuntur, Ov M 15, 214 — **2.** *A place of rest* hic locus urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum, Verg A 3, 393

rĕ-quĭesco, ēvi, ētum, 3 (sync requie rant, Cat. 84, 7 requierunt, Verg E 8, 4 · requiesset, Cat 64, 176 requiesse, Liv 26, 22) *v n* and *a* **I.** *Neutr*, *to rest one's self, to rest, repose* (very freq and class) **A.** Lit, Plaut. Ep 2, 2, 21 legiones in vicem requiescere atque in castra reverti jussit, Caes B C 3, 98 *fin* ut in ejus sella requiesceret, Cic Div 1, 46, 104 in nostris sedibus, Cat 64, 176 lecto, Prop 1, 8, 33, Tib 1, 1, 43 hac humo, Ov M 10, 556 sq terrâ Sabaeâ, id ib 10 480 somno molli, Cat 66, 5 sub umbra, Verg E 7, 10 et saep nullam partem noctis, Cic Rosc Am 34, 97 hanc noctem mecum, Verg E 1, 80 longas noctes tecum, Tib 6, 53 ge minas Arctos Alcmenae, *rested two nights for the sake of Alcmena*, Prop 2, 22 (3, 15), 25 requiescens a rei publicae pulcherri mis muneribus requiescendi studium, Cic. Off 3, 1, 2 a turbâ rerum, Ov P 4, 5, 27 quamvis ille suâ lassus requiescat avenâ, Prop 3, 32, 75 — In *part perf* paululum requietis militibus, *having rest ed themselves*, Sall Fragm ap Serv Verg E 8, 4, v under *P a* —**b.** Of things (most ly poet.) luce sacra requiescat humus, re quiescat arator, Tib 2, 1, 5 aures omni bus, Cat 84, 7 aures a strepitu hostili, Liv 26, 22 · postes, Prop 1, 16, 15 navis in vacua harena, id 2, 25 (3, 20), 7 vitis in ulmo, *rests, supports itself*, Ov M 14, 665, cf cum tot sideribus caelum requievit in illo (Atlante), id ib 4, 661 infelix dum re quiescit amor, Tib 1 2 4 requiescit labor ille, etc, Quint 11, 2, 43 stilus lectione, id 1, 12 4 pectora requierunt, Stat. Th 12, 514 — **2.** In partic, of the dead, *to rest, repose* in the grave ubi (sc in sepulcro) remissa humana vita corpus requiescat malis. Vides quanto haec (sc verba En nii) in errore versentur, portum esse cor poris et requiescere in sepulcro putat mor tuum, Cic. Tusc 1, 44, 107, Mart 1, 94, 1 · ossa quieta, precor, tuta requiescite in urna, Ov Am 3, 9, 67, cf Vulg Apoc 14, 13 — Freq in epitaphs hic requiescit, Petr 71, 12, Mart 6, 18, 1 al REQVIESCIT IN PACE D(OMINI), Inscr Orell 962 — **B.** Trop, *to repose, find rest, take consolation* ubi ani mus ex multis miseriis atque periculis re quievit, Sall C 4, 1 lacrimis fatigatur au ditor et requiescit, Quint 6, 1, 28 in alicu jus Caesaris sermone, quasi in aliquo per opportuno deversorio, Cic de Or 2, 57, 234 · in spe alicujus requiescere, id Cael 32, 79 requiescendum in hac lectione, Quint 10, 1, 27 nisi eorum exitio non requieturam, Cic Fragm ap Prisc p 886 — **II.** *Act*, *to let rest, to stop, stay, arrest* (only poet, and mostly with a homogeneous object) sol quoque perpetuos meminit requiescere cur sus, Calvus ap Serv Verg E 8, 4 mutata suos requierunt flumina cursus Verg E 8, 4, id Cir 232 — Hence, **rĕquĭētus**, a, um, *P a* (not ante Aug) **1.** *Rested, refreshed* militem requietum, integrum (opp itinere fatigatum et onere fessum), Liv 44 38 *fin* paulum requietis militi bus, Sall H 1, 41 Dietsch requietis et or dinatis suis, Front. Strat 1, 6, 3, 2, 5, 25 ager, i e *that has lain fallow*, Ov A A 2, 351 — *Comp* terra requietior et junior, Col 2, 1, 5 — **2.** In econom lang, *that has lain* or *been kept for a long time*, i e *that is not fresh, stale* lac, Col 7, 8, 1 ova, id. 8, 5, 4

rĕquĭētĭo, ōnis *f* [requiesco], *rest* (late Lat) septimo requietionis anno, i e *in the Sabbatical year*, Jov ap Hier in Jov 2, 18 sabbatum enim requietionis est, Vulg Lev 16, 31, id. Act 7, 49

‡ **rĕquĭētōrĭum**, ii, *n* [id I A 2], *a resting place, sepulchre, requietory*, Inscr Orell 4533

rĕquĭētus, a, um, *Part* and *P a.* of requiesco

* **rĕquīrĭto**, āre, *v freq a*, *to ask after, inquire for* any thing res novas, Plaut Most 4, 3, 11

rĕ-quīro, sivi or sii, situm, 3, *v a* [quae ro] *to seek again, to look after, to seek* or *search for, to seek to know, to ask* or *inquire after* (class, cf repeto, reposco, exploro) **I.** In gen *Ph* Quid quaeritas? *Ha* Vesti gium hic requiro, Qua, etc, Plaut Cist 4, 2, 58 ego illam requiram jam, ubi ubi est, id Ep 3, 4, 56, so, aliquem, id As. 2, 2, 1, id. Capt 3, 1, 13, id. Bacch 3, 5, 2, id. Pers. 4,

5, 14; Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 65; id. Phorm. 2, 1, 79; 5, 6, 41; Caes. B. C. 2, 35; Cic. Rep. 1, 28, 44; Sall. C. 40, 1: legatos Allobrogum, Greg. M. in Job, 31, 54; Amm. 23, 6 al.; cf.: juvenem oculisque animoque, Ov. M. 4, 129: oculis terram, Curt. 4, 7, 11: cerva requisita, Gell. 15, 22, 6: libros, Cic. Fin. 3, 3, 10; cf.: scripta SCtis abolita, Suet. Calig. 16: extractum anulum, id. Tib. 73: membra omnia, Quint. 11, 2, 13: artus, ossa, Ov. M. 2, 336: portus Velinos, Verg. A. 6, 366: cibos, Col. 8, 8, 1: vinum generosum et lene, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 18: animi neque admirantur neque requirunt rationes earum rerum, quas semper vident, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 96: causam tam facilis eventus, Front. Strat. 3, 1, 2; cf. causam, Ov. M. 10, 388: vera, Lucr. 1, 640: tua facta, Ov. H. 6, 31: mea facta, id. M. 13, 211: quaedam requisita se occultant, et eadem forte succurrunt, Quint. 11, 2, 7; cf. id. 8, prooem. § 30 Zumpt *N. cr.;* id. 5, 10, 121: quod si quis parum credat, apud ipsum (Lucilium) in *nono requirat,* id. 1, 7, 19.—With *dependent clause:* requireres, rogitares, quis esset, aut unde esset, etc., Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 48: (bestiae) ut requirant atque appetant, ad quas se applicent ejusdem generis animantes, Cic. Lael. 21, 81: illud quoque requisivi, quâ ratione, etc., id. Quint. 29, 88; cf. id. N. D. 1, 22, 60: requirunt, num aliquid, etc., Quint. 12, 9, 17: forsitan et, Priami fuerint quae fata, requiras, Verg. A. 2, 506: cum requisisset ubinam esset, Nep. Att. 10, 4: secum, cur sit bis rapta, requirit, Ov. M. 15, 233.—*Impers. pass.:* requiretur fortasse nunc, quemadmodum, etc., Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 22.—*Absol.:* videmusne, ut pueri ... pulsi requirant et aliquid scire se gaudeant? Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 48: subito res vetustas reddere se et offerre, nec tantum requirentibus, sed etiam sponte interim, Quint. 11, 2, 5: pande requirenti nomen terraeque tuumque, Ov. M. 4, 679.—**b.** Requirere ex or ab aliquo (aliquid), *to ask, demand, inquire any thing of a person; to question a person about any thing:* ex quibus requiram, quonam modo latuerint aut ubi, etc., Cic. Cael. 28, 67: si quis requirit cur Romae non sim, id. Att. 12, 40, 3; cf.: saepe ex me requiris, cur, etc., Tac. Or. 1: quoniam nihil ex te hi requirunt, Cic. Rep. 2, 38, 64; Quint. 1, 6, 31: facilia sunt ea, quae a me de Vatinio requiris, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 19; cf.: ut id a me neve in hoc reo neve in aliis requiras, id. ib. 1, 9, 19: illud mihi numquam in mentem venit a te requirere, id. Ac. 1, 1, 5: aliquid de antiquitate ab aliquo, Nep. Att. 20, 2.—**II.** In partic., with the accessory idea of need, *to ask for* something needed; *to need, want, lack, miss, be in want of, require* (syn. desidero): omnes hoc loco cives Romani vestram severitatem desiderant, vestram fidem implorant, vestrum auxilium requirunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 172: qui beatus est, non intellego, quid requirat, ut sit beatior, id. Tusc. 5, 8, 23: habuit, non habet: desiderat, requirit, indiget, id. ib. 1, 36, 87: isto bono utare, dum assit; cum absit, ne requiras: nisi forte adulescentes pueritiam, paulum aetate progressi adulescentiam debent requirere, id. Sen. 10, 33; id. Fin. 1, 18, 61: magnam res diligentiam requirebat, Caes. B. G. 6, 34: non ex liberis populis reges requiri, Cic. Rep. 1, 32, 48: mala causa est quae requirit misericordiam, Publ. Syr. v. 312 Rib.: divitias, Tib. 1, 1, 41.—**b.** *Pass., to be required,* i. e. *to be requisite, necessary:* in hoc bello Asiatico virtutes animi magnae et multae requiruntur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 22, 64: haec in altercatione, Quint. 6, 3, 46: aliquae orationes ad cognoscendam litium rationem requiruntur, id. 10, 1, 23; Col. 1, 7, 1.—**B.** Transf., like desiderare, *to perceive to be wanting, to look in vain for, to miss:* qui (oculi) quocumque inciderunt, veterem consuetudinem fori et pristinum morem judiciorum requirunt, Cic. Mil. 1, 1: libertatem meam, id. Planc. 38, 93: et pacis ornamenta et subsidia belli, id. Imp. Pomp. 2, 6: unum ἱστορικόν, id. Att. 6, 1, 8: Caesaris in se indulgentiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: quae nonnumquam requirimus, Cic. Mur. 29, 61: aliquid, Quint. 2, 10, 15: multos, Quos quondam vidi, Ov. M. 7, 515: vereor, ne desideres officium meum ... sed tamen vereor, ne litterarum a me officium requiras, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 1: in quo equidem majorum nostrorum saepe requiro prudentiam, id. Par. 1, 1, 7.—Hence, **rĕquīsītum,** i, *n., P. a.,* as *subst.* (acc. to II.), *a want, need, requirement* (rare): ad requisita naturae, i.e. *to the calls,* Sall. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 59 (Hist. 1, 54 Dietsch); Spart. Car. 6.

***rĕquīsītĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [requiro], *a searching, examination:* historiae antiquioris, Gell. 18, 2, 6.

rĕquīsītum, i, v. requiro *fin.*

rĕquīsītus, a, um, *Part.* of requiro.

rēs, rei (rēi with e long; *gen.*, Lucr. 2, 112; 548; 6, 918; *dat.*, id. 1, 688; 2, 236; rei, *gen.*, monosyl. at the end of the verse, Lucr. 3, 918; and in the middle of the verse, id. 4, 885, and Poët. ap. Lact. 6, 6), *f.* [etym. dub.; perh. root ra- of reor, ratus; cf. Germ. Ding; Engl. thing, from denken, to think; prop., that which is thought of; cf. also λόγος, Lid. and Scott, 9], *a thing, object, being; a matter, affair, event, fact, circumstance, occurrence, deed, condition, case,* etc.; and sometimes merely = *something* (cf.: causa, ratio, negotium). **I.** In gen.: unde initum primum capiat res quaeque movendi, Lucr. 1, 383; cf. id. 1, 536: in partes res quaeque minutas Distrahitur, id. 2, 826: summe Sol, qui omnes res inspicis, Enn. ap. Prob. Verg. E. 6, 31 (Trag. v. 321 Vahl.): versus, quos ego de Rerum Naturâ pangere conor, Lucr. 1, 25; cf. id. 1, 126; 5, 54: rerum natura creatrix, id. 2, 1117: divinarum humanarumque rerum, tum initiorum causarumque cujusque rei cognitio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7 (v. divinus): haeret haec res, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 182: profecto, ut loquor, ita res est, id. ib. 2, 1, 19: haud mentior, resque uti facta dico, id. ib. 2, 1, 23: de Alcumenâ ut rem teneatis rectius, id. ib. prol. 110: in tantis rebus (sc. in re publicâ defendendâ), Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 4 et saep.: quo Averna vocantur nomine, id ab re Impositum est, quia sunt avibus contraria cunctis, *from the nature of the thing,* Lucr. 6, 740; cf. id. 6, 424; Liv. 1, 17: si res postulabit, *the condition of the case,* Cic. Lael. 13, 44: scaena rei totius haec, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 3: fugam in se nemo convertitur Nec recedit loco, quin statim rem gerat, *does his duty, stands his ground,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 84; so, res gerere, v. gero; hence, too, rerum scriptor, for *a historian,* v. scriptor, and cf. II. H. infra.—**B.** With *adj. of quality,* to express condition, etc.: illic homo a me sibi malam rem arcessit, *is bringing a bad business on himself,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 171; so, res mala, *a wretched condition,* Sall. C. 20, 13; and more freq. in *plur.:* bonis tuis rebus meas res irrides malas, *circumstances, condition,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 45; id. Rud. 3, 3, 12: res secundae, *good fortune,* Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 30; cf. Liv. 3, 9: res prosperae, Nep. Dion, 6, 1; id. Eum. 5, 1: in secundissimis rebus, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 91: adversae res, id. ib. 1, 26, 90; Hor. S. 2, 2, 136; 2, 8, 73: res belli adversae, Liv. 10, 6: res dubiae, Sall. C. 10, 2; 39, 3; Liv. 2, 50; 7, 30; v. bonus, florens, salvus, adversus, dubius, novus, arduus, etc.—Freq. in curses, etc.: in malam rem, *go to the bad,* Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 37; id. And. 2, 1, 17: malam rem hinc ibis? id. Eun. 3, 3, 30.—**C.** With an *adj.* in a periphrasis: abhorrens ab re uxoriâ, *matrimony,* Ter. And. 5, 1, 10: in arbitrio rei uxoriae, *dowry,* Cic. Off. 1, 15, 61: rem divinam nisi compitalibus ... ne faciat, *a religious act, act of worship, a sacrifice,* Cato, R. R. 5, 4: bellicam rem administrari majores nostri nisi auspicato noluerunt, Cic. Div. 2, 36, 76; Hor. C. 4, 3, 6: erat ei pecuaria res ampla et rustica, Cic. Quint. 3, 12: *res rustica, agriculture:* rei rusticae libro primo, Col. 11, 1, 2; id. 1, praef. § 19: liber, quem de rebus rusticis scripsi, Cic. Sen. 15, 54: navalis rei certamina, *naval battles,* Amm. 26, 3, 5: res militaris, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 2: rei militaris gloria, id. Mur. 9, 22; Nep. Milt. 8, 4: res frumentaria, *forage,* Caes. B. C. 3, 16; id. B. G. 1, 23; 4, 7: armatae rei scientissimus, Amm. 25, 4, 7: peritus aquariae rei, id. 28, 2, 2: res judicaria, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 12, § 31: res ludicra, *play,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 180: uti rebus veneriis, Cic. Sen. 14, 47; Nep. Alc. 11, 4: res Veneris, Lucr. 2, 173; Ov. R. Am. 431; v. also familiaris, judiciaria, militaris, navalis, etc., and cf. II. G. infra.—**D.** With *pronouns* or *adjectives,* as an emphatic periphrase for the *neutr.:* ibi me inclamat Alcumena: jam ea res me horrore afficit, *this now,* Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 16; cf.: *De.* Estne hoc, ut dico? *Li.* Rectam instas viam: Ea res est, *it is even so,* id. As. 1, 1, 40: de fratre confido ita esse ut semper volui. Multa signa sunt ejus rei, *of it,* Cic. Att. 1, 10, 5: quos (μελιττῶνας) alii μελιττοτροφεῖα appellant, eandem rem quidam mellaria, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 12: sunt ex te quae scitari volo, Quarum rerum, etc., Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 13; cf. Caes. B. G. 3, 4: quibus de rebus quoniam nobis contigit ut aliquid essemus consecuti, Cic. Rep. 1, 8, 13: quâ super re interfectum esse Hippotem dixisti? Pac. ap. Fest. s. v. superescit, p. 244: resciscet Amphitruo rem omnem, *every thing, all,* Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 30: nulla res tam delirantes homines concinat cito, *nothing,* id. Am. 2, 2, 96; cf.: neque est ulla res, in quâ, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12; 1, 5, 9; cf. also: sumptu ne parcas ullâ in re, quod ad valetudinem opus sit, id. Fam. 16, 4, 2: magna res principio statim bello, *a great thing, a great advantage,* Liv. 31, 23 *fin.:* nil admirari prope res est una Solaque, quae, etc., *the only thing, only means,* Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 1 et saep.—Emphatically with *sup.:* scilicet rerum facta est pulcherrima Roma, *the most beautiful thing in the world,* Verg. G. 2, 534; Quint. 1, 12, 16 Spald. p. 81.—Of persons, etc.: est genus hominum, qui esse primos se omnium rerum volunt, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 17: maxime rerum, Ov. H. 9, 107; cf.: maxima rerum Roma, Verg. A. 7, 602; Ov. M. 13, 508: fortissima rerum animalia, id. ib. 12, 502: pulcherrime rerum, id. H. 4, 125; id. A. A. 1, 213; id. M. 8, 49: dulcissime rerum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 4.—**E.** In adverb. phrases: e re natâ melius fieri haud potuit, *after what has happened,* Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 8: pro re natâ, *according to circumstances,* Cic. Att. 7, 8, 2; 14, 6, 1: pro tempore et pro re, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: factis benignus pro re, *according to circumstances,* Liv. 7, 33, 3; Sall. J. 50, 2: pro re pauca loquar, Verg. A. 4, 337; Lucr. 6, 1280: ex re et ex tempore, Cic. Fam. 12, 19, 3: e re respondi, Cat. 10, 8.

II. In partic. **A.** Pregn., *an actual thing, the thing itself, reality, truth, fact;* opposed to appearance, mere talk, the mere name of a thing: ecastor, re experior, quanti facias uxorem tuam, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 10: desiste dictis nunc jam miseram me consolari: Nisi quid re praesidium apparas, etc., id. Rud. 3, 3, 21: rem ipsam loqui, Ter. And. 1, 2, 31: rem fabulari, Plaut. Trin 2, 4, 87: nihil est aliud in re, *in fact,* Liv. 10, 8, 11 Weissenb. ad loc.: se ipsa res aperit, Nep. Paus. 3, 7: ex re decerpere fructus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 79; opp. verbum, vox, opinio, spes, nomen, etc.: rem opinor spectari oportere, non verba, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 32; cf.: te rogo, ut rem potiorem oratione ducas, Matius ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 5: non modo res omnes, sed etiam rumores cognoscamus, Cic. Att. 5, 5, 1: qui hos deos non re, sed opinione esse dicunt, id. N. D. 3, 21, 53: Peripateticos et Academicos nominibus differentes, re congruentes, id. Ac. 2, 5, 15: quod nos honestum, illi vanum ... verbis quam re probabilius vocant, Quint. 3, 8, 22; Sen. Ep. 120, 9: eum, tametsi verbo non audeat, tamen re ipsâ de maleficio suo confiteri, id. Rosc. Am. 42, 123; cf. Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 15: vides quantum distet argumentatio tua ab re ipsâ atque a veritate, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44.—Hence, *abl. sing.*, often strengthened by verâ (sometimes as one word, reverâ), *in fact, really, in truth, indeed, in reality:* haec ille, si verbis non audet, re quidem verâ palam loquitur, Cic. Quint. 17, 56; so, re quidem verâ, id. Clu. 19, 54; id. Sest. 7, 15: re autem verâ, id. Fam. 1, 4, 2; and simply re verâ, id. Quint. 2, 7; id. Div. 2, 54, 110; id. Balb. 3, 7: re verâque, Lucr. 2, 48; cf.: et re verâ, *indeed, in fact,* Cic. Fam. 3, 5, 1; Liv. 33, 11, 3; 35, 31, 12; 36, 6, 1; Nep. Ages. 2, 3; id. Phoc. 3, 3; Curt. 3, 13, 5; 4, 16, 19; Val. Max. 9, 13, ext. 1; Just. 5, 1, 8; 12, 13, 10; Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 1.—**B.** *Effects, substance, property, possessions:* mihi Chrysalus Perdidit filium, me atque rem omnem Meam, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 26; cf.: *Ph.* Habuitne rem? *Ly.* Habuit. *Ph.* Qui eam perdidit ... Mercaturamne an venales habuit, ubi rem perdidit? id. Trin. 2, 2, 49 sq.: quibus et re salvâ et perditâ profueram, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 27: rem talentum decem, id. Phorm. 2, 3, 46; Juv. 3, 16: avidior ad rem, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51: rem facere, *to make money,* Cic. Att. 2, 2, 12: res eos jampridem, fides deficere nuper coepit, id. Cat. 2, 5,

10 qui duo patrimon a accepisset remque praeterea bonis et honestis rationibus au xisset, id Rab Post 14, 38 libertino natum patre et in tenui re *in narrow circumstances*, Hor Ep 1, 20, 20 et saep, v also familiaris — In *plur* quantis opibus qui bus de rebus Enn ap Cic Tusc 3 19, 44 (Trag v 396 Vahl) privatae res, Cic Att 9, 7, 5 — **2.** Hence, law t t, *whatever may be the subject of a right*, whether corporeal or incorporeal (v Sandars, Introd to Just Inst p 42 sqq) res corporales, Just Inst 2, 2, 1 sq, Gai Inst. 2, 12, Dig 1, 8 1 res in patrimonio res extra patrimonium, Just Inst. 2, 1 pr, Gai Inst 2, 1 res sanctae, Just Inst 2, 1, 10, v also mancipium, privatus etc — **C.** *Benefit profit, advantage, interest weal* res magis quaeritur, quam, etc, Plaut Men 4, 2, 6 melius illi consulas quam rei tuae, id Cist 1, 1, 98 haec tuâ re feceris *to your advantage*, id Capt 2, 2, 46 — Most freq with the prepositions *in, ex, ob, ab*, etc quasi istic minor mea res agatur quam tua, *is interested, affected*, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 113 (v ago) si in rem tuam esse videatur, Plaut Trin 3, 2, 2 vide si hoc in rem deputas, id ib 3, 3, 19 quod in rem recte conducat tuam, id. Capt 2, 3, 26 si in remst utrique, Ter And 3 3, 14 quid mihi melius est quid magis in rem est, quam? etc, *useful*, Plaut Rud 1, 4, 1 tamen in rem fore credens universos adpellare, Sall C 20, 1 omnia quae in rem videbantur esse, Curt 6, 2, 21 ad conparanda ea quae in rem erant, Liv 30, 4, 6 imperat quae in rem sunt, id 26, 44, 7, 22, 3, 2 ex tua re non est, ut ego emoriar, *for your advantage*, Plaut Ps 1, 3, 102 *An* Non pudet Vanitatis? *Do* Minime, dum ob rem, *to the purpose, with advantage* Ter Phorm 3, 2, 41 ob rem facere, *usefully, with advantage* or *profit*, Sall J 31 5 subdole blanditur, ab re Consulit blandiloquentulus, *contrary to his interest*, i e *to his injury*, Plaut Trin 2, 1, 12 Brix ad loc haud id est ab re aucupis, id. As 1, 3 71 haec haud ab re duxi referre, Liv 8, 11, 1 non ab re esse Quinctio visum est interesse, etc, id 35, 32, 6, Plin 27, 8, 35, § 57, Suet Aug 94, Gell 18, 4, 6, 1, 26, 4, Macr S 1, 4, 19 — **D.** *Cause, reason, ground, account*, only in the connection ea (hac) re, and eam ob rem, ad verb, *therefore, on that account* ea re tot res sunt ubi bene deicias, Cato, R R 158, 2 hac re nequeunt ex omnibus omnia gigni, Quod etc, Lucr 1, 172, cf illud ea re a se esse concessum, quod etc, Cic Ac 2, 34 111 patrem exoravi, tibi ne noceat neu quid ob eam rem succenseat, Plaut Bacch 4 4 39, cf quoi rei? *for what purpose?* id As 3, 2, 43, id Poen 2 3, 3 — Hence (by uniting into one word) the causal adverbs quare and quamobrem, v h vv — **E.** *An affair, matter of business, business* cum et de societate inter se multa communicarent et de tota illa ratione atque re Gallicana, Cic Quint 4, 15 rem cum aliquo transigere id Clu 13, 39 — Hence, transf, in gen res alicui est cum aliquo, *to have to do with any one*, Cic Rosc Am 30, 84, id. Sest 16, 37, id Fam 9, 20, 2, Caes B G 7, 77, cf famigeratori res sit cum damno et malo Plaut Trin 1, 2, 182 Brix ad loc — Also without a *dat* quoniam cum senatu re res est, Cic Fam 13, 26, 3, esp, in mal part rem habere cum aliquo or aliqua, *to have to do with any one*, Plaut Bacch 3 6, 35, id. Merc 3, 1, 37, Ter Eun 1, 2, 39, 58 — Ellipt jam biennium est, quom mecum rem coepit, Plaut Merc 3, 1, 15 — **F.** *A case in law, a lawsuit, cause, suit* (more gen than causa) ubi res prolatae sunt, Plaut Capt 1, 1, 10 res agi, id Men 4, 2 19, id Aul 3, 4, 13 quibus res erat in controversia, ea vocabatur lis, Varr L L 7, § 93, cf (prob in allusion to this legal form) tot homines statuere non potuisse, utrum diem tertium an perendinum rem an litem dici oporteret, Cic. Mur 12, 27, cf also quarum rerum litium causarum condixit pater patratus, etc, an ancient formula, Liv 1, 32 de rebus ab aliquo cognitis judicatisque dicere, Cic Verr 2, 2 48, § 118 pecunias capere ob rem judicandam id Fin 2, 16, 54 si res certabitur olim, Hor S 2, 5, 27, 1, 10, 15, 1, 9, 41, id Ep 1, 16, 43 tractu temporis futurum, ut res pereat, Dig 3, 3, 12 rem differre, ib 43, 30, 3 res judicata dicitur, quae finem controversiarum pronuntiatio

ne judicis accipit, ib 42 1 1 et saep — **G.** *An affair, esp a battle, campaign, military operations*, in phrase rem (or res) gerere res gesta virtute, Cic Fin 5, 23, 66 ut res gesta est ordine narrare, Ter Ad 3, 5, 3 his rebus gestis, Caes B G 5, 8 res gerere, Hor Ep 1, 17, 33 rem bene gerere, id ib 1, 8, 1, Ter Ad. 5, 1, 13 comminus rem gerunt, Caes B G 5, 44 res gestae, Hor Ep 1, 3, 7, 2, 1, 251 adversus duos simul rem gerere, Liv 21, 60 rem male gerere, Nep Them 3 3, Hor S 2, 3, 74 in relatione rerum ab Scythis gestarum, Just 2, 1, 1, cf rem agere, Hor S 1, 9, 4, id A P 82 ante rem, *before the battle*, Liv 4, 40 cum Thebanis sibi rem esse existimant, Nep Pel 1, 3, Cic Sest 16, 37 — **H.** *Acts, events*, as the subject of narration, *a story, history* res in unam sententiam scripta, Auct Her 1, 12, 20 cui lecta potenter erit res, Hor A P 40, id S 1, 10, 57, id. Ep 1, 19 29 in medias res auditorem rapere, id A P 148, 310 agitur res in scaenis, id ib 179, cf numeros animosque secutus, non res, id Ep 1, 19, 25, Phaedr 5, 1, 12 sicut in rebus ejus (Neronis) exposuimus Plin 2, 83, 85, § 199 · litterae, quibus non modo res omnis sed etiam rumores cognoscamus, Cic Att 5 5, 1 res populi Romani perscribere, Liv praef § 1 res Persicae, *history*, Nep Con 5, 4, id Cat 3 2 — **K.** Res publica, also as one word, respublica, *the common weal, a commonwealth, state, republic* (cf civitas), also, *civil affairs, administration*, or *power*, etc qui pro republicâ, non pro suâ obsonat, Cato ap Ruf 18, p 210, cf erat tuae virtutis, in minimis tuas res ponere, de re publica vehementius laborare, Cic Fam 4, 9, 3 dum modo ista privata sit calamitas et a rei publicae periculis sejungatur, id Cat 1, 9, cf si re publica non possis frui, stultum est nolle privatâ, id Fam 4, 9, 4 egestates tot egentissimorum hominum nec privatas posse res nec rem publicam sustinere, id Att 9, 7, 5 (v publicus), Cato ap Gell 10, 14, 3 auguratum est, rem Romanam publicam summam fore, Att ap Cic Div 1, 22, 45 quo utiliores rebus suis publicis essent, Cic Off 1, 44, 155 commutata ratio est rei totius publicae, id Att 1, 8, 4 pro republicâ niti, Cato ap Charis p 196 *fin* merere de republica, Plaut Am prol 40 de re publica disputatio . . dubitationem ad rem publicam adeundi tollere, etc, Cic Rep 1, 7, 12 oppugnare rem publicam, id Cael 1, 1, id Har Resp 8, 15, id Sest 23, 52 paene victa re publica, id Fam 12, 13, 1 delere rem publicam, id Sest 15, 33, Lact 6 18, 28 — Esp in the phrase e re publica, *for the good of the State, for the public benefit* senatûs consultis bene et e re publica factis, Cic Phil 3, 12, 30 · ea si dicam non esse e re publicâ dividi, id Fam 13, 8, 2, id. Mil 5 14, Liv 8, 4, 12, 25, 7, 4, 34, 34, 9, Suet Rhet 1 *init* — Post class and rare, also ex republica, Gell 6, 3, 47, 11, 9, 1, but exque is used for euphony (class) id eum recte atque ordine exque re publica fecisse, Cic Phil 3, 15, 38, 5, 13, 36, 10, 11, 26 — In *plur* eae nationes respublicas suas amiserunt, C Gracch ap Fest s h v p 286 Müll hoc loquor de tribus his generibus rerum publicarum, Cic Rep 1, 28, 44 circuitus in rebus publicis commutationum, id ib 1, 29, 45 et saep — **2.** Sometimes simply res, *the State* (in the poets, and since the Aug per in prose) · unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, Enn ap Cic Off 1, 24, 84 (Ann v 313 Vahl) hic (Marcellus) rem Romanam sistet, Verg A. 6, 858, cf · nec rem Romanam tam desidem umquam fuisse, Liv 21, 16, 1, 28 parva ista non contemnendo majores nostri maximam hanc rem fecerunt, id. 6, 41 *fin* Romana, Hor C S 66, id Ep 1 12, 25, Ov M 14, 809, Sall C 6, 3, cf ut paulo ante animum inter Fidenatem Romanamque rem ancipitem gessisti, Liv 1, 28 *fin* Albana, id 1, 6 — In *plur* res Asiae evertere, Verg A 3, 1 custode rerum Caesare, Hor C 4, 15, 17, cf res sine discordia translatae, Tac H 1, 29, so (also in Cic), rerum potiri, v potior — **L.** Res novae, *political changes, a revolution* etc, v novus

rĕsăcro, āre, v resecro

* **rĕ-saevio**, īre, *v n*, *to rage again*, Ov Tr 1, 1, 103

* **rĕsălūtātĭo**, ōnis, *f* [resaluto], *a greeting* or *salutation in return*, Suet Ner. 37 *fin*

rĕ-sălūto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to greet* or *salute in return, return a salutation*, Cic Phil 2, 41, 106, Mart 5 21, 3, 5, 57, 2, 10, 70, 5, Petr 44, 10, Sen Tranq 12, Vulg Gen 43, 27

rĕ-salvāre, *v a*, *to save again, redeem* animam suam, Hier Ep 98, 21 *fin* resalvati ex monte Zion, Aug Civ Dei, 18, 31, 1

rĕ-sānesco, nŭi, 3, *v inch n*, *to grow sound again, to heal again*, trop error animi, Ov Am 1, 10, 9, Lact 5, 2, 6

rĕ-sāno, āre, *v a*, *to make sound again, to heal again* (post class), trop impios, Lact 4, 20, 1, cf id 5, 22 *fin* phreneticos symphonia, Mart Cap 9, § 926, 3, § 224

rĕ-sarcĭo, no *perf*, sartum, 4, *v a*, *to patch* or *mend again, to repair, restore* (rare, not in Cic, cf sarcio) **I.** Lit discidit vestem? resarcietur, Ter Ad. 1, 2, 41, Tib 1, 10, 61 fracta juga vitium, Col 11 2, 38 tecta, Liv 45, 28 locum, i e *to fill up again*, Plin 17, 20, 32, § 143 — **II.** Trop (cf compenso) si quid esset in bello detrimenti acceptum, id brevi tempore resarciri, Caes B G 6, 1 ut et jacturam capitis amissi restituat et quaestum resarciat, Col 11, 1, 28 damnum liberalitate, Suet Claud 6

* **rĕ-sarrĭo**, īre, *v a*, *to hoe again* campos, Plin 18, 20, 49, § 183 (Jahn, reserunt)

rē-scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3, *v a*, *to cut off, cut loose, cut or break down, to cut* or *tear open* (freq and class) **I.** Lit pontem, i e *to break down*, Caes B G 1, 7, 4, 19 *fin*, 6, 29, 7, 35, 7, 58 *fin*, Nep Milt 3, 4, Liv 2, 10, Flor 3, 10, 3 vallum ac loricam falcibus, Caes B G 7, 86 *fin* pluteos, Sall Fragm ap Non 95, 22 cameras tectorum, Front Strat 3, 4, 6 tecta domusque in usum novae classis, Flor 2, 15, 10 caelum, Verg G 1, 280, id A 6, 583 tenuem vestem e membris, Tib 1, 10 61 vestes, Claud B Gild 136 decreta, Suet Calig 3 ense teli latebram penitus, *to cut open*, Verg A 12, 390 vulnera, Ov Tr 3, 11, 63; Flor 3, 23, 4, Plin Ep 7, 19, 9 pectora ferro, Stat Th 11, 507 rescisso palato, Luc 4, 328 plagam, Flor 4, 2, 72 venam, *to open*, Col 6, 30, 5, 7, 10, 2, and poet obductos annis luctus, Ov M 12, 543 an male sarta Gratia nequidquam coit et rescinditur? Hor Ep 1, 3, 32, imitated by Petronius ne inter initia coeuntis gratiae recentem cicatricem rescinderet, Petr 113, 8 — **B.** Meton, *to open* vias, Lucr 2 406 locum praesidiis firmatum atque omni ratione obvallatum, Cic Agr 2, 1, 3 ferro summum Ulceris os, Verg G 3, 453, Col 7, 5, 10, cf latentia vitia (corresp to aperire), Quint 9, 2, 93 — **II.** Trop, *to annul, abolish, abrogate, repeal, rescind* a law, decree agreement, etc mihi non videtur, quod sit factum legibus, Rescindi posse, Ter Phorm 2, 4, 16 acta M Antonii rescidistis leges refixistis, Cic Phil 13, 3, 5, so, acta, id ib 2 42, 109, 13, 3, 5, Liv 26, 31, Suet Caes 82, id Claud 11, Flor 3, 23, 2 acta deûm, Ov M 14, 784 jussa Jovis, id ib 2 678 constitutiones senatûs, Suet Tib 33 concilia habita Cic Leg 2, 12 31 totam triennii praeturam, id Verr 2, 2, 57, § 140 rescindere et irritas facere omnes istius injurias, id ib 2 2, 26, § 63 res judicatas, id Sull 22, 63, cf judicium, id. Planc 4, 10 judicia, Suet Claud 29 ambitiosas Centumvir sententias, id Dom 8 pactiones, Cic. Prov Cons 5, 10 testamenta mortuorum, id Verr 2, 1, 43 § 111, Quint 5, 2, 1; Suet Calig 38 foedus turpe Vell 2, 90, 3 — Poet aevi leges validas, Lucr 5 58 beneficium suum insequenti injuria, Sen Ben 3, 13 verbum Dei, Vulg Marc 7, 13

rēscĭo, īre, v rescisco *init*

rē-scisco, īvi or ĭi ītum, 3 (the primitive form, rescio, is assumed by Gell 2, 19, 4 but is not confirmed by any example) *v inch n*, *to learn, find out ascertain* a thing (as bringing it again to light from concealment, cf reperio, mostly ante class, esp freq in Ter) **1.** In *tempp press* omnia omnes ubi resciscunt, Ter Hec 5 4 27 sq, Plaut Am 1, 2, 29, id As 3, 3, 153, id. Bacch 4, 7, 28 et saep, Ter And 2, 3, 26,

id Heaut 4, 2, 3, 4, 3, 19 et saep —**2.** In *tempp perff* ea Lucani ubi resciverunt, Quadrig ap Gell 2, 19, 7, Naev and Cato ap Gell 1 1, Plaut Aul 4, 10, 40, id Cist 1, 3, 48, id Capt 5, 1, 25, id Bacch 4, 6 12 et saep, Ter And. 2, 2, 3, 3, 2, 14, id. Heaut 1, 1, 47, id. Ad 5, 3, 5 cum id rescierit, * Cic Off 3, 23, 91, Caes B G 1, 28, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 12, 2, Liv 41, 22, Suet Calig 17, Hor Ep 2, 1, 227, Ov M 2, 424 rescierunt, Nep Paus 3, 4 rescit, id Dat 2, 4 rescituros, id Eum 8, 6 rescitum iri, Ter Ad 1, 1, 45

rēscissĭo, ōnis, *f* [rescindo, II], *a making void, annulling, rescinding, rescission* (in jurid and eccl Lat) **I.** Lit prioris decreti, Dig 50, 9, 5 emptionis, ib 43 24, 11 *fin* emancipationis, ib 37, 4, 3 —**II.** Trop mortis, Tert Res Carn 57, 5, cf id adv Marc 2 7

rescissōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [id, cf rescissio], in jurid Lat, *of* or *pertaining to abrogating, revoking,* or *rescinding, rescissory* actio, Dig 4, 6, 28 *fin* — As *subst*

rescissōrĭa, ae, *f*, = rescissoria actio, Dig 39, 5, 21

rescissus, a, um, *Part* of rescindo

rē-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3, *v a* **I.** *To write back* or *in return, to reply in writing* (freq and class) **A.** In gen antemeridianis tuis litteris heri statim rescripsi nunc respondeo vespertinis, Cic Att 13, 23 1, so, cui rei, id. ib 5, 12, 3, 13, 21, 1, cf litterae mihi redditae sunt a Pompeio ei statim rescripsi, non me quaerere, etc, id ib 8, 1, 2 ad eam (epistulam) rescribam igitur, id ib 4, 16, 1 ad litteras, id ib 14, 21, 1 ad ea quae requisieras, id ib 12, 21, cf tibi ad ea quae quaeris id Fam 1, 9, 2 ad Trebatium, id Att 7, 17, 4 Pompeius rescripserat, sese, etc, Caes B C 1, 19 tibi meam (epistulam), quam ad eum rescripseram, misi, Cic Att 13, 6, 3 debes hoc etiam rescribere, Hor Ep 1, 3, 30 rescribere veteribus orationibus, *to write against, reply to,* αντιγραφειν, Quint 10, 5, 20, so, orationibus, Suet Caes 73 oratorum actionibus, id. Calig 53 cujus libris de Orthographia, id Gram 19, cf rescripta Bruto de Catone, id Aug 85 nil mihi rescribas, Ov H 1, 2 non rescriben di gloria visa levis, id ib 17, 2 orationem, Tac A 4, 34 (in Cic Tusc 4, 2, 3, descriptos is the true read) —**B.** In partic **1.** Polit and jurid t t, of emperors or lawyers, *to answer in writing* a petition or legal question, *to give a rescript* or *a judicial decision* Tiberio pro cliente Graeco petenti rescripsit (Augustus), non aliter se datu rum quam si, etc, Suet Aug 40, 45, 51, id Tib 30, 32, id Claud 5, id Ner 40, Dig 1, 16, 4 *fin*, ib 18, 1, 71 al —Hence,

rēscriptum, i, *n*, *subst*, *an imperial rescript*, Tac A 6, 15 (9) quaesitum est, an adversus rescriptum principis provocari possit, Dig 49, 1, 1 quod et Herennio Modestino studioso meo de Dalmatia consulenti rescripsi ib 47, 2, 53 § 20, 40, 4, 46, 40, 7, 29 al —**2.** In account books *to make an entry* per contra, *to place to one's credit*, hence, i q *to pay back, repay* illud mihi Argentum rursum jube rescribi, Ter Phorm 5 7, 29, Plaut As 2, 4, 34 qui de residuis CCCC HS CC praesentia solverimus, reliqua rescribamus, *will place to his credit, will pay hereafter*, Cic Att 16, 2, 1 dictantis, quod tu numquam rescribere possis, Hor S 2, 3, 76 Darios, Aus Ep 5, 23 —**II.** *To write over again, write anew* (not ante Aug) Pollio Asinius parum diligenter compositos putat (Caesaris commentarios), existimatque rescripturum et correcturum fuisse, i e *to revise* (syn retractare), Suet Caes 56 actiones, Plin Ep 5, 8, 7, cf id ib 7, 9, 5, 8, 21, 6 —**2.** In partic, in milit lang, *to enroll anew, to re enlist* rescriptae ex eodem milite novae legiones Liv 9, 10 —**3.** In milit lang, *to transfer from* one kind of troops to another Caesarem decimam legionem ad equum rescribere, Caes B G 1, 42 *fin*

rēscriptĭo, ōnis *f* [rescribo, I B 1], in jurid Lat for rescriptum, *an imperial rescript*, Dig 1, 18 8 sq

rēscriptum, i, *n*, v rescribo I B 1

rēscriptus, a, um, *Part* of rescribo

rē-sculpo, psi, 3, *v a*, *to carve* or *form again*, trop, *to restore, renew* (eccl Lat) crimen, Tert adv Psych 5 lineam, Prud. Psych praef 51

rĕsĕcābĭlis, e, *adj* [reseco], *fit to be cut away* (late Lat) perfidiae excessus, Cassiod Var 2, 41

rĕsĕcātĭo, onis, *f* [id.], *a cutting off* (late Lat), trop peccatorum, Salv Gub D 7, 22

rĕ-sĕco, cŭi, ctum (resecavi, Symm Ep 10, 73 resecata, Eum Grat Act ad Const 11 *fin*), 1, *v a*, *to cut loose, cut off* (class, esp in the trop signif, cf praecido) **I.** Lit ut linguae scalpello resectae liberarentur, Cic Div 2, 46, 96 os, id Leg 2, 22, 55 palpebras, id. Pis 19, 43 enodes truncos, Verg G 2, 78 radices, Ov M 7, 264 longos ferro capillos, id ib 11, 182 de tergore partem Exiguam, id. ib 8, 650 barba resecta, id Tr 4, 10, 58 alas, id R Am 701 extremam partem ipsius unguis ad vivum, *to the quick*, Col 6, 12, 3, 5, 9, 15 ungues, Val Max. 3, 2, 15 —**II.** Trop, *to cut off, curtail, to check, stop, restrain* quod aiunt, nimia resecari oportere, naturalia relinqui (shortly after, circumcidere and amputare), Cic Tusc 4, 26, 57, cf id ib 4, 20, 46 quae resecanda erunt, non patiar ad perniciem civitatis manere, id Cat 2, 5, 11 libidinem, id. Att 1, 18, 2 audacias et libidines, id Verr 2, 3, 89, § 208 crimina quaedam cum primâ barba, Juv 8, 166 spatio brevi Spem longam reseces, Hor C 1, 11, 7, cf haec (dicta), Plin Ep 2, 5, 4, Juv 8, 166 neque id ad vivum reseco, ut illi qui haec subtilius disserunt, i e *nor do I take this in too strict a sense*, Cic Lael 5, 18 (v supra, I) de vivo aliquid erat resecandum, *was to be cut from the quick*, id Verr 2, 3, 50, § 118

rĕ-sĕcro (re-sacro, Nep Alcib 6 *fin*), are, *v a* **I.** *To pray* or *beseech again, to implore repeatedly* (ante class) resecro *que, mater, quod dudum, obsecravi eram*, Plaut Aul 4, 7, 4, so, with obsecro, id Pers 1, 1, 49 —**II.** *To free from a curse* Eumolpidae sacerdotes rursus resacrare sunt coacti, qui eum devoverant, Nep Alcib 6, 5, cf Fest pp 280 and 281 Müll

rĕsectĭo, ōnis, *f* [reseco], *a cutting off, trimming, pruning* of plants, Col 4, 29, 4, 4, 32, 4, 4, 24, 16

rĕsectus, a, um, *Part* of reseco

rĕsĕcūtus, a, um, v resequor

rĕsĕda, ae, *f*, *a plant* Reseda alba, Linn, Plin 27, 12, 106, § 131

rĕ-sēdo, are, *v a*, *to assuage, heal* (very rare), with *dat* morbis Plin 27, 12, 106, § 131 (the words of a charm)

rĕsegmĭna, um, *n* [reseco], *clippings, parings* unguium, Plin 28, 1, 2, § 5 papyri amputare, id. 13, 12, 23, § 77

* **rĕ-sēmĭno,** are, *v a*, *to sow again*, poet, *to beget* or *produce again, reproduce* se (phoenix), Ov M 15, 392

rĕ-sĕquor, secutus, 3 (occurring only in the *perf* and *part perf*), *v dep a*, *to follow* in speaking, i e *to answer, reply to* one (poet) Nereis his contra resecuta Crataeide natam, Ov M 13, 749 Pallada talibus dictis, id. ib 6, 36 rogantem his, id ib 8, 863 —Of an echo solatur nostras Echo resecuta querelas, Aus Ep 25, 68, cf gemitum querelis, id Epigr 99, 3

rĕsĕrābĭlis, e, *adj* [2 resero], *able to unlock* (late Lat), Cassiod in Psa 1

* **rĕsĕrātus,** ūs, *m* [id], *an unlocking, opening* voluminis ipsius operisque, Sid Ep 9, 11

1. rĕ-sĕro, sēvi, 3, *v a*, *to sow* or *plant again*, *to plant with any thing*, Varr L L 5, § 39 Müll, Col 4, 33, 3, 3, 11, 2, Plin 18, 20, 49, § 183

2. rĕ-sĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [3 sero], *to unlock, unclose, open* (syn recludo, pando, aperio, class, esp freq after the Aug per) **I.** Lit hi domos suas claudunt aut reserant, Plin 10, 21, 24, § 49, so fores Tib 1, 2, 18, 1, 8, 60, Ov M 10, 384 valvas, id ib 4, 761 postes Tib 1, 2 31 limina, Verg A 7, 613 januam, Ov F 2, 455 carcerem, id Am 3 2, 77, cf portas hosti, id A A. 3 577 illi moenia, id M 8, 61 claustra Sil 7, 334 Italiam exteris gentibus, Cic Phil 7, 1, 2 (cf also Italiam, Tac H 3, 2 *fin* ex conj) urbem reserare et pandere portas, Verg A. 12, 584 infernas sedes (with recludere), id ib 8, 244 aures, Liv 40, 8 *fin* pectus, Ov M 6, 663 latebras insidiarum Amm 14, 11, 9 urbem, *to take by storm*, id. 15, 8, 19 —Poet. simulac species patefacta est verna diei Et reserata viget genetabilis aura Favoni, Lucr 1, 11 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *to open, lay open, unclose* nos ausi reserare, Enn ap Cic Or 51, 171 (Ann v 226 Vahl) nec ita claudenda res est familiaris, ut eam benignitas aperire non possit, nec ita reseranda, ut pateat omnibus, Cic Off 2, 15, 55 obsaepta diutina servitute ora reseramus, Plin Pan. 66 *fin* ubi, Jane biceps longum reseraveris annum, *open, begin*, Ov P 4, 4, 23, cf aperire annum fastosque reserare (as consul), Plin Pan. 58, 4 emicuit reserata dies, Val Fl 1, 655 —**B.** In partic, *to disclose, reveal* some thing unknown oracula mentis, Ov M 15, 145 secreta, Val Fl 2, 438 futura, Sil 7, 436 operta animi, Mamert Grat Act ad Julian 17 commissa, Petr poet Fragm 28, 6

rĕ-servo, āvi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to keep back, save up*, qs for future use, *to reserve* (very freq and class, cf repono), constr *aliquid (aliquem) ad aliquid, in aliquid, alicui*, with a terminal *adv* or *absol* (α) With *ad* reliquas merces commeatusque ad obsidionem urbis, Caes B C 1, 36 philosophorum libros sibi ad Tusculani requiem atque otium, Cic de Or 1, 52, 224, id Sull 28, 77 aliquid ad testes, id Rosc Am 29, 82 vitam suam ad incertissimam spem, id Sest 22, 50 hoc consilium ad extremum, Caes B G 3, 3 *fin* ad ejus periculum legiones, id B C 1, 2 consulem non ad vitam suam sed ad salutem vestram, Cic Cat 4, 9, 18 te ad aliquod severius judicium, id Or in Tog Cand (tom ii 1, p 523 Orell) vos ad eam rem, id Rosc Am 52, 151 testem ad extremum, id Caecin. 10, 28 nonne et hominem ipsum ad dubia rei publicae tempora reservandum? id Font 19, 42 (15, 32) utinam ad illa tempora me fortuna reservavisset! id. Off 2 21, 75 se ad majora, Verg A 4, 368 —(β) With *in* inimicitiasque in aliud tempus reservare, Cic Prov Cons 20, 47 poenas praesentis fraudis in diem, id Cael 24, 59 partem (stercoris) in pratum, Cato, R R 29 aliquem in aliud tempus, Caes B G 1, 53, id B C 3 60 aliquos in unum pugnae laborem, Liv 7, 7 —(γ) With *dat* natura reservans semina rebus Lucr 1, 614 illorum esse praedam atque illis reservari, Caes B G 5, 34 causam a judicibus praetermissam ipsis (decemviris), Cic Agr 1, 4, 12 scientiam rei mihi, id Or 48, 160 tibi se peritura Pergama, Ov M 13, 168 cetera praesenti sermoni, Cic Q Fr 2, 8, 1, id Mur 21, 45 ista judicia melioribus meis rebus, Liv 3, 51 se temporibus aliis Cic Planc 5, 13 me Minucio et Salvio, id Q Fr 3, 1, 6, § 21 nos reipublicae, Liv 25, 6 te non urbi sed carceri, Cic Att 1, 16, 9 cui te exitio, Verg A 5, 625 incolumem Pallanta mihi si fata reservant, id. ib 8, 575 se judiciis posterorum, Quint 11, 1, 10 supplicia alicui, Stat Th 8, 121 —* (δ) With a terminal *adv* quid hoc homine facias? aut quo civem importunum reserves? Cic Sest 13, 29 —(ε) With a simple object, *to keep from perishing, to save, preserve* (very rare) vide ne, cum velis revocare tempus omnium reservando rum cum qui servetur non erit, non possis, Cic Fam 5, 4, 2 Orell *N cr*, cf partum reservare, Cels 2, 8 *med* reservatis Haeduis atque Arvernis, Caes B G 7, 89 *fin* hominem, Tac H 4, 42 *fin* gladiatores, Suet Caes 26 quaesitique tenax et *qui quaesita reservent*, Ov M 7, 657

rĕsĕs, idis (*nom sing* does not occur), *adj* [resideo] *that remains sitting, that stays behind, that remains*, also, *motionless, inactive, inert, unoccupied, idle, sluggish, lazy*, etc (syn segnis, tardus, desidiosus, not freq till after the Aug per, not found in Cic or Cæs) reses ignavus quia residet Paul ex Fest p 280 Müll, cf Pac and Afran ap Fest p 281 ib (Trag Rel p 66 Rib, Com Rel p 170 ib), Lucil ap Fest p 213 Müll dub aqua, *standing* or *stagnant water*, Varr R R 3, 17, 8, cf. fluctus, *calm*, Claud Epigr 86, 2 caseus in corpore, *undigested* (opp alibilis) Varr R R 2, 11, 3 plebs in urbe, *remaining*, Liv 2, 32 5 clamorem pugnantium crepitumque armorum exaudimus resides ipsi ac segnes id 25, 6, 6,

23, Verg A 6, 814, 7, 693 resides et de suetudine tardi, Ov M 14, 436, Phaedr 5, 1, 7 praevertere amore Jam pridem resi des animos, Verg A 1, 722 anni, *passed in inaction*, Claud B Get praef. 1 nervi, *long untouched*, id Rapt Pros 2, praef 15

rēsex, ĕcis (only resecem and reseces occur), *m* [reseco], *the stump of a vine branch left in pruning*, = pollex, Col. 4, 21, 3, 3, 10, 15, 4, 24, 17, 5, 5, 11

* **rĕ-sībĭlo,** āre, *v n*, *to hiss at*, Sid. Carm 9, 83

rĕ-sīdĕo, sēdi, 2, *v n* and *a* [sedeo], *to sit back, remain sitting* anywhere (cf resisto), *to remain behind, to remain, rest, linger, tarry, abide, reside* (syn remaneo, class) **I.** Lit sine mente animoque nequit residere per artus pars ulla animai, Lucr 3, 398 piger pandi tergo residebat aselli, Ov F 3, 749 in tergo, id M 10, 124, cf Acidis in gremio (latitans), *resting*, id ib 13, 787 in hoc facto de cautibus antro, *residing*, id ib 1, 575, cf Erycina Monte suo residens, id ib 5, 364 in villa, Cic Mil 19, 51 si te interfici jussero, residebit in re publica reliqua conjuratorum manus, id. Cat 1, 5, 12 corvus alta arbore resi dens, Phaedr 1, 13, 4 (but the correct read, Cic. Fin 3, 2, 9, is residamus, v Madv ad h l) — In *perf* Lydum patriis in terris resedisse, Tyrrheno datum novas ut conderet sedes, Tac A. 4, 55 in oppido aliquo mallem resedisse, quoad arcesserer, Cic Att 11, 6, 2 erravitne via seu lassa resedit, Incertum, *remained behind*, Verg A 2, 739, cf fessus valle, id ib 8, 232 lassus in humo Ov A. A 3, 3, 696 medio rex ipse resedit Agmine, id M 7, 102 orba resedit Exanimes inter natos natas que, id ib 6, 301 saxo resedit Pastor, id Tr 4, 1, 11 — *Act* (very rare) dorsum meum residebat, App M 8, p 209, 23 — **2.** *To sit up, assume a sitting posture* (late Lat) et resedit qui erat mortuus, Vulg Luc 7, 15 — **B.** Meton, *to sit inactive, to remain idle* or *listless* (rare) artifex cum exprimere vellet Athamantis furorem Le archo filio praecipitato residentis poeni tentia, *sitting listlessly subdued by remorse*, Plin 34, 14, 40 § 140 miles residet, Petr 112 — Hence, *act*, *to keep* or *celebrate* a holiday venter gutturque resident esuria les ferias (v esurialis), Plaut Capt 3, 1, 8 —*Pass* nec vero tam denicales (quae a nece appellatae sunt, quia residentur mor tuis) quam ceterorum caelestium quieti dies Feriae nominarentur, *because they are kept in honor of the dead*, Cic Leg 2, 22, 55 Creuz (codd leg residentur mortui, B and K resident mortui, cf I supra) —**II.** Trop, *to remain behind, remain, be left* (a favorite word with Cic, syn resto, supersum), constr most freq, *in aliquā re* in corpore perspicuum est, vel exstincto animo vel elapso, nullum residere sensum, Cic Tusc 1, 43, 104, cf id Fam 5, 16, 4 si ex tanto latrocinio iste unus tolletur, periculum residebit, id Cat 1, 13, 31 ne quas inimi cit as residere in familiis nostris arbitretur, id Att 14, 13, B, § 4, cf in vobis resi dent mores pristini, Plaut. Truc prol 7 qui ullas resedisse in te simultatis reliqui as senserit, Cic Deiot 3, 8 si quid amoris erga me in te residet, id Fam 5, 5, 3 etiam nunc residet spes in virtute tuā, id. ib 12, 3 2 quorum non in sententia solum, sed etiam in nutu residebat auctoritas, id Sen 17 61 quorum in consilio pristinae resi dere virtutis memoria videtur, Caes. B G 7 77 —With *dat* cum horum tectis et se dibus residere aliquod bellum semper vide tur Cic Dom 23, 61 — With *apud* apud me plus officii residere facile patior, Cic Fam 5, 7, 2 hujus incommodi culpa ubi resideat, facilius possum existimare quam scribere, id Att 1, 17, 3 si qua (ira) ex certamine residet, Liv 40, 7 — Business t t, *to be* or *remain behind*, i e *to be unaccounted for, in default* pecunia publica resedit apud aliquem, Dig 8, 13, 4, § 3

rĕ-sīdo, sēdi (in some MSS also rīsī di), 3, *v n*, *to sit down, to settle* anywhere (class.) **I.** Lit residamus, si placet, Cic Fin 3, 2, 9 Madv *N cr* in ripa inambu lantes, tum vero residentes, id. Leg 1, 5, 15 (aves) plurimum volant cetera gen era residunt et insistunt, Plin 10, 39, 55, § 114 mediis residunt Aedibus Verg A 8, 467 Siculis arvis, id. ib 5, 702 residunt In partem, quae peste caret, id ib 9, 539 loc amoenitate captos in iisdem terris cum virgine resedisse, Just 13, 7, 8 — Poet jam jam residunt cruribus asperae Pelles, *settle, gather*, Hor C 2, 20, 9 — In *perf* consessu exstructo resedit, Verg A 5, 290 —**B.** Transf, of things, *to settle* or *sink down, to sink, subside* (cf consido and de cido) si montes resedissent, Cic. Pis 33, 82 (Nilus) residit iisdem quibus accrevit modis (opp crescit), Plin 5, 9, 10, § 57, Ov M 15, 272, cf maria in se ipsa residant (opp tumescant), Verg G 2, 480, Plin 33, 4, 21, § 67 residentibus flammis, Tac A 13, 57 — **II.** Trop (acc to I B), *to sink* or *settle down, to abate, grow calm, subside* cum venti posuere omnisque repente rese dit Flatus, Verg A. 7, 27 sex mihi surgat opus numeris (i e in the hexameter), in quinque residat (i e in the pentameter), Ov Am 1, 1, 27 (cf Coleridge's "falling in melody back") (poëma) apte et varie nunc attollebatur, nunc residebat, Plin Ep 5, 17, 2 si contrarius ventus resedisset, id ib 6, 16, 12 cum tumor animi resedisset, Cic Tusc 3, 12, 26, cf Marcelli impetus, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 2, 2 impetus animorum ardorque, Liv 26, 18, 10 ardor, Ov M 7, 76, cf. sed propera ne vela cadant aurae que residant, id. A. A 1, 373 irae, Liv 2, 29 terror, id 35, 38 bellum, Hor C 3, 3, 30, Verg A. 9, 643 clandestinis nunciis Allobrogas sollicitat, quorum mentes non dum ab superiore bello resedisse sperabat, Caes B G 7, 64, 7 longiore certamine sensim residere Samnitium animos, Liv 10, 28 ardorem eum, qui resederat, exci tare rursus, id 26, 19 tumida ex ira corda, Verg A 6, 407

rĕsīdŭus, a, um, *adj* [resideo], *that is left behind, that remains over and above, remaining, residuary*, *subst*, *the remain der, residue, rest* (class, cf reliquus, su perstes) odium, Cic Fam 1, 9, 20 sollici tudo, Planc. ap Cic Fam 10, 11, 3 ex residuā vetere simultate, Liv 29, 37, cf Suet Calig 15 irae bellorum, Liv 1, 30, cf bellum, Suet Ner 13 nomen libertatis (with reliqua umbra), Plin Ep 8, 24, 4 re siduae integraeque etiam nunc (copiae), Suet Oth 9, cf manus Spartaci et Catili nae, id Aug 3, and stirps horum, id Vit 1 quid potest esse in calamitate re sidui, quod, etc, Cic Verr 2, 3, 97, § 226, cf ne cui residui spiritus quicquam ines set, Suet Tib 62 residui nobilium, Tac A 11, 23 paucos comites residuos fortuna fecit, Just 27, 2, 2, 7, 6, 2 residuum ciba riorum, Suet Galb 7, cf nihil residuum crudelitatis, Flor 3, 4, 2 residua diurni actūs conficere, Suet Aug 78 —**b.** In busi ness lang, of a payment, *outstanding, due* pecuniae, Cic Clu 34, 94, Liv 33, 47, so, summae, Dig 26, 7, 7, § 9 quid relatum, quid residuum sit, Cic Agr 2, 22, 59 — *Plur subst* **rĕsĭdŭae,** arum, *f* (sc pe cuniae), *arrears, dues* vectigalium, Suet Aug 101 lege Juliā de residuis tenetur, qui publicam pecuniam delegatam in usum aliquem retinuit neque in eum consumpsit, Dig 48, 13, 2, cf ib 48, 13, 5 and 16

☞ In the fragment of Attius ap Fest p 280 Müll (Trag Rel p 192 Rib), perh = reses, *slothful, inactive*, cf. residuus quasi tardus, Placid Gloss

* **rĕsignācŭlum,** i, *n* [resigno], *an unsealing*, trop, *a disclosure* similitudi nis, Tert adv Marc 2, 10

rĕsignātrix, īcis, *f* [resignator], *she that unseals* or *opens* arboris Eva, Tert Hab Mul 1

rĕ-signo, āvi, atum, 1, *v a* **I.** *To un seal, open* (class.) **A.** Lit litteras, Plaut Trin 3, 3, 65, Cic Att 11, 9, 2 testamenta, Hor Ep 1, 7, 9, Dig 28, 1, 23, 29, 3, 6 lo culos Plin. 14, 13, 14, § 89 —Poet perju ria Graia resignat, *breaks through the faith less band*, Sil 17, 426 (Mercurius) lumina morte resignat, *opens the eyes* of the dead whom he is about to conduct to Orcus, Verg A 4, 244 —**B.** Trop **1.** *To annul, cancel, invalidate, rescind, destroy* (syn. rescindere, dissolvere) tabularum fidem, Cic Arch 5, 9 ne quid ex constituti fide resignaret, *violate*, Flor 4, 7, 14 Duker pacta, Sil 4, 790 jura leti (Mercurius), Prud adv Symm 1, 90 quorum mors re signata est Lact. 7, 22 *fin* —**2.** *To disclose, reveal* (only poet) venientia fata, Ov F 6, 535 hoc, quod latet, etc, Pers 5, 28 ver ba, Mart 9, 36, 5 — **II.** Ante class and in Hor = rescribere (I B 2), *to transfer* in an account, *to assign* to one resignare antiqui dicebant pro rescribere, ut adhuc subsignare dicimus pro subscribere, Fest p 281, 31 Müll resignatum aes dicitur militi, cum ob delictum aliquod jussu tri buni militum, ne stipendium ei detur, in tabulas refertur Signare enim dicebant pro scribere, id pp 284 and 285 ib, Cato ap Serv Verg A 4, 244 — Hence, *to give back, resign*, = reddere laudo manentem (Fortunam) si celeres quatit Pennas, re signo quae dedit, Hor C 3, 29, 54 cuncta resigno, id Ep 1, 7, 34

rĕ-sĭlĭo, ŭi (resilui, Quadrig ap Prisc. p 906 P, resilivi, Sen Contr 1, 3, 4), 4, *v n*, *to leap* or *spring back* (rare but class) **I.** Lit (exit in terram) in Indiae flumini bus certum genus piscium, ac deinde resi lit, Plin 9, 19, 35, § 71 recedere sensim datur (oratoribus) Quidam et resiliunt, quod est plane ridiculum, Quint 11, 3, 127 (ranae) saepe In gelidos resilire lacus, Ov M 6, 374 piratae in aquas suas, Flor 3, 6, 6 velites ad manipulos, Liv 30, 33 *fin* a taetro veneno, Lucr 4, 685 polypus ab odo re cunilae, Plin. 10, 70, 90 § 195, 34, 8, 19, § 75 —**b.** Transf, of things as subjects, *to spring back, start back, rebound, recoil, retreat*, Lucr 4, 347 juvenis ferit ora sa rissā Non secus haec resilit, quam tecti a culmine grando, Ov M 12, 480 ignis ab ictu, Plin 2, 54, 55, § 142 (cervices) ab im posito nuper jugo, Flor 4, 12, 2 resilire guttas, Plin 11, 15, 15, § 39 radii infracti, id 2, 38, 38, § 103 vulvae tactu, id 22, 13, 15, § 31 (Taurus mons) resilit ad Septen triones, *retreats, recedes*, id. 5, 27, 27, § 97 in spatium resilire manus breve vidit, *to shrink, contract*, Ov M 3, 677, cf (mam ma) detracto alumno suo sterilescit illico ac resilit, Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 234 — **II.** Trop, *to recoil, start back, shrink from* ubi scopulum offendis ejusmodi ut ab hoc crimen resilire videas, Cic Rosc Am 29, 79 instandum iis, quae placere intellexe ris, resiliendum ab iis, quae non recipien tur, Quint 12, 10, 56 ut liceret resilire emptori, meliore conditione allata, *to with draw, recede*, Dig 18, 2, 9

* **rĕ-simplĭcātus,** a, um, *Part* [sim plico], *doubled*, Cael Aur Tard 5, 1, 20

rē-sīmus, a, um, *adj*, *turned up, bent back* nares (boum, simiarum), Col 6, 1, 3, Ov M 14, 95 rostrum hippopotami, Plin 8, 25, 39, § 95 labra canis, Varr R R 2, 9, 3 renes, Cels 4, 1 lamina, id 8, 3 plaga, id 7, 26, 2

rēsīna, ae, *f* [perh kindr with ρητίνη], *resin, rosin*, Auct B Hisp 33, Plin 16, 11, 22, § 53, 24, 6, 19, § 28, 24, 6, 22, § 32, Cato, R R 23, 3, Pall 3, 25, 23, Mart 3, 74, 4, 12, 32, 21 vinum quod resina condi tum est, Cels. 4, 5, 29 resina terebintha, *turpentine*, Col 12, 20, 3

rēsīnācĕus, a, um, *adj* [resina], *res inous, resinaceous* semen (rosmarini), Plin 24, 11, 59, § 99

rēsīnālis, e, *adj* [id], *resinous*, Cael Aur Tard 2, 13, 178, 2, 14, 207

rēsīnātus, a, um, *adj* [id], *resined*. vinum, *seasoned* or *flavored with resin*, Mart 3, 77, 8, Plin 23, 1, 24, § 46, Cels 2 24, 11, 2, 28, 5 juventus, *smeared with resin* (to remove the hair and make the skin smooth), Juv 8, 114

rēsīnōsus, a, um, *adj* [id], *full of resin, gummy resinous* medicamina, Col 12, 20, 3 ladanum, Plin 26, 8, 30 § 48 - lentor, id 13, 6, 12, § 54 odor, id 27, 4, 10, § 26 —*Sup* pix Brutia (with pinguissima), Plin 15, 7, 7, § 31, 24, 7, 23, § 37

* **rēsīnŭla,** ae, *f dim* [id], *a little bit of gum*, as frankincense, Arn 7, 233

rĕ-sĭpĭo, ĕre, *v a* [sapio], *to savor, taste*, or *smack of* something, *to have a savor* or *flavor of* something (class) **I.** Lit. mustum resipit ferrum, Varr R R 1, 54, 3, cf picem (uva), Plin 14, 1, 3, § 18 quicquam (aqua), id 31, 3, 22, § 37 quam minimum amaritudinis (taleolae), Col 12, 48, 2 —**II.** Trop, *to smack of, savor of* Epicurus homo non aptissimus ad jocan dum, minimeque resipiens patriam, Cic N D 2, 17, 46 istae (comoediae) resipiunt stilum Plautinum, Gell 3, 3, 13 — * **2.** Pregn, *to taste well, have a good flavor.*

laboravi, ut insulsa resiperent, Aus. Idyll. Monos. 12 praef.

* **rĕsĭpiscentĭa,** ae, *f.* [resipisco], a transl. of μετάνοια, *a change of mind, reformation, repentance*, Lact. 6, 24, 6.

rĕsĭpisco, ivi or ii (resipui, Cic. Att. 4, 5, 1; Afran. ap. Prisc. 897 P.; or Com. Rel. v. 16 Rib.; resipisti, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 34; resipisset, Cic. Sest. 38, 80; resipiit, Suet. Ner. 42), 3, *v. inch. n.* [resipio], *to recover one's senses, come to one's self again; to revive, recover* (class.): afferte aquam ... dum resipiscit ... Jam resipisti? Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 24, and 35; Ter. And. 4, 2, 15; Suet. Tib. 73; id. Ner. 42; Plin. 30, 10, 24, § 84: multo omnium nunc me fortunatissimum Factum puto esse, gnate, quom te intellego Resipisse, *are returned to your senses, become reasonable*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 3; Afran. l. l.; Cic. Att. 4, 5, 1; id. Sest. 38, 80: ut tunc saltem resipiscerent, Liv. 36, 22; Tac. H. 4, 67 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 48: fessi resipiscimus aestu, Prop. 3 (4), 24, 17; Tert. Apol. 17: a diaboli laqueis, *escape*, Vulg. 2 Tim. 2, 26.

rĕsistentia, ae, *f.* [resisto], *resistance, opposition* (late Lat. for repugnantia), Aug. de Pecc. Mer. 2, 22.

rē-sisto, stiti, 3, *v. n.* **I.** *To stand back, remain standing* anywhere (cf. resideo); *to stand still, halt, stop, stay; to stay behind, remain, continue* (class.; less freq. than consistere). **A.** Lit.: dabo μέγα κακόν, nisi resistis ... Mane ... Mane atque asta, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 10; cf. id. Truc. 4, 2, 38; 41: Resiste! *Stop! Halt!* Ter. And. 2, 2, 7; id. Phorm. 5, 6, 10; Poët. ap. Sen. Ep. 89, 6: quaeso ubinam illic restitit miles modo? Plaut. Poen. 2, 22; cf.: ubi restiteras? id. Ps. 4, 1, 9: heus! heus! tibi dico, Chaerea, inquit, restiti, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 46; 2, 3, 12: ubi ille saepius appellatus aspexit ac restitit, Caes. B. C. 2, 35; cf.: ad haec revocantis verba resistit, Ov. M. 1, 503: ad omnes municipiorum villarumque amoenitates, Tac. H. 2, 87: restitere Romani, tamquam caelesti voce jussi, Liv. 1, 12, 7: neque certum inveniri poterat, obtinendine Brundisii causā ibi remansisset ... an inopiā navium ibi restitisset, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: postero die cum duabus legionibus in occulto restitit, id. B. G. 7, 35: Jubam revocatum finitimo bello restitisse in regno, id. B. C. 2, 38: Vettius negabat, se umquam cum Curione restitisse, *that he had stopped* (to talk), Cic. Att. 2, 24, 2 (al. constitisse): nihil est unde lapsi resistamus, id. Mur. 39, 84: hostes dat in fugam, sic ut omnino pugnandi causā resiterit nemo, Caes. B. G. 5, 51 *fin.*: qui restitissent (sc. in urbe), Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 3; Liv. 37, 21: nec ante restitit, quam, etc., id. 2, 59: cernes saepe resistere equos, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 54.—**b.** Transf., of things: sidus nusquam resistens, Sen. Q. N. 1, praef. *med.*: rota, id. Med. 744: proluvies ventris, Col. 6, 7, 4.—**B.** Trop.: nec resistet (vita) extra fores limenque carceris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 80: quod optabile, id expetendum: quod expetendum, laudabile: deinde reliqui gradus. Sed ego in hoc resisto, *I stop at this, pause here*, id. Fin. 4, 18, 50; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 55; cf.: ad thalami clausas, Musa, resiste fores, Ov. A. A. 2, 704: incipit effari mediāque in voce resistit, Verg. A. 4, 76: cursus ad singula vestigia resistit, Quint. 10, 7, 14: resistens ac salebrosa oratio, id. 11, 2, 46 Spald.: verba resistunt, Ov. H. 13, 121: in secundo loco, Plin. Pan. 10, 4.—**II.** *To withstand, oppose, resist; to make opposition* or *resistance* (so most freq.; cf.: repugno, adversor). **A.** Esp. in milit. lang., constr. usu. with *dat.* or *absol.* (*a*) With *dat.*: cum legiones hostibus resisterent, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: paulisper nostris, id. ib. 4, 14: venientibus, signa inferentibus, id. B. C. 1, 55; 1, 82 *fin.*: eruptionibus, id. B. G. 7, 24 *fin.*: repentinae Gallorum conjurationi, id. ib. 5, 27.—*Pass. impers.*: alicui in acie, Nep. Hann. 5, 4: neque ulla multitudine in unum locum coactā, resisti posse Romanis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 2.—(*β*) *Absol.*: resistere neque deprecari, Caes. B. G. 4, 7; 2, 23; 4, 12; 5, 7 et saep.: acerrime, id. ib. 7, 62: audacius, id. ib. 2, 26: fortiter, id. ib. 3, 21: fortissime, id. ib. 4, 12: aegre, id. B. C. 3, 63: caeco Marte resistunt, Verg. A. 2, 335: nihil de resistendo cogitabat, Caes. B. C. 2, 34: ibi resistere ac propulsare, Sall. J. 51, 1: nedum resistendi occasionem fuerit habiturus, Curt. 7, 4, 4.—*Impers. pass.*: ab nostris eādem ratione quā pridie resistitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 40; so, resisti, id. ib. 1, 37; id. B. C. 3, 63.—**B.** In gen.: omnia consilia consulatūs mei, quibus illi tribuno plebis pro re publicā restitissem, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 48: alicui rei publicae causā, id. Fam. 5, 2, 6: injuriis, id. ib. 1, 5, b, 2: fortiter dolori ac fortunae, id. ib. 5, 17, 3; cf.: vix dolori, id. ib. 4, 6, 1: defensioni, i. e. *to reply to*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 1, § 1: factioni inimicorum, Sall. C. 34, 2: sceleri, Ov. M. 10, 322: resistere et repugnare contra veritatem non audet, Cic. Rosc. Com. 17, 51.—*Impers. pass.*: omnibus his (sententiis) resistitur, Caes. B. C. 1, 4; Cic. Lael. 12, 41; Quint. 4, 2, 14; 6, 4, 10: cui nec virtute resisti potest, Ov. M. 9, 200 al.—*Absol.*: restitit et pervicit Cato, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 8; Caes. B. C. 3, 21: resistentibus collegis, Sall. J. 37, 2: patricii contra vi resistunt, Liv. 3, 13 Drak. *N. cr.*: ne qua sibi statua poneretur, restitit, Nep. Att. 3, 2.—*Impers. pass.*: cum a Cottā primisque ordinibus acriter resisteretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: vix deorum opibus, quin obruatur Romana res, resisti posse, Liv. 4, 43.—**b.** Transf., of things: (plaustra) adversus tempestatem nocentem non resistunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 2; cf.: (fundamenta) valenter resistent contra ea, quae, etc., Col. 1, 5, 9: (Symplegades) Quae nunc immotae perstant ventisque resistunt, Ov. M. 15, 339; cf.: indejecta domus tanto malo, id. ib. 1, 288: radices frigori, Plin. 19, 5, 23, § 68: silex vehementer igni, id. 36, 22, 49, § 169: haec gemmarum genera scalpturae, id. 37, 7, 30, § 104. — Hence, of medicines, *to resist, act against* a disease: amiantus veneficiis resistit omnibus, Plin. 36, 19, 31, § 139; 23, 8, 80, § 152; 30, 11, 28, § 93 al.: vis tribunicia libidini restitit consulari, Cic. Agr. 2, 6.—*Absol.*: ut ripae fluminis cedunt aut prominentia montium resistunt, *projecting mountains advance into it*, Tac. A. 2, 16: ni vis humana resistat, Lucr. 5, 207: mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas mens eorum est, Caes. B. G. 3, 19 *fin.*—**III.** *To rise again* (very rare, and only trop.; syn. resurgo): post ex fluvio fortuna resistet, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 47 Vahl.): nihil est jam, unde nos reficiamus, aut ubi lapsi resistamus, *we can raise ourselves up, rise again*, Cic. Mur. 39, 84.

rĕsŏcĭandus, a, um, *Part.* [re-socius], *to be reunited* (eccl. Lat.), Auct. Hypogn. 3, 9, 14.

rĕsŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [resolvo], *that may be dissolved again, resoluble* (post-class.): caementum, Prud. Apoth. 581: corpus, id. Cath. 10, 157: homines luti corruptione resolubiles, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 13, § 20.

rĕsŏlūtē, *adv.*, v. resolvo, *P. a. fin.*

rĕsŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [resolvo], *an untying, unbinding, loosening* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit., *a slackening, relaxing; a laxness, looseness, weakness*: lori, Gell. 17, 9, 12: ventris, stomachi, nervorum, oculorum, Cels. 2, 6; 4, 5; 2, 1; 3, 27, 1; 6, 6, 36.—**II.** Trop. **1.** *A making void, a cancelling*: venditionis, Dig. 41, 2, 13.—**2.** *A solution*: sophismatis, *an explanation*, Gell. 18, 2, 10 (dub.). — **3.** *A release, escape* (late Lat.), Vulg. 2 Tim. 4, 6.

rĕsŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of resolvo.

rĕ-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to untie, unfasten, unbind; to loose, loosen, release, open* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; cf.: relaxo, resero, recludo, libero). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: equos, *to unyoke*, Ov. F. 4, 180; cf.: juncta juga leonibus, Cat. 63, 76: quem suā sponte vinxerit, non resolvat, etc., Col. 1, 8, 16; 11, 1, 22: cinctas vestes, Ov. M. 1, 382; cf. nodum, Cels. 7, 4, 4: fila, *to loose, separate*, Ov. M. 2, 654: vulnera, *to unbind*, Quint. 6, 1, 30; 49: oras, *to cast loose from the shore*, Liv. 22, 19, 10 Drak. *N. cr.*: virginem catenis, i. e. *to release*, Ov. M. 4, 737; cf.: crura vinclis, id. A. A. 3, 272: (puella) resoluta capillos, id. Am. 2, 14, 39: claustra, *to open*, Lucr. 1, 415: litteras, Liv. 26, 15: venas, Tac. A. 6, 48: jugulum mucrone, Ov. M. 1, 227: ferro, id. ib. 6, 643: manum in diversum, Quint. 11, 3, 97: fauces haec in verba, Ov. M. 2, 282; cf.: exspectato Ora sono, id. ib. 13, 126: fatis ora, Verg. G. 4, 452; and simply ora, id. A. 3, 457: ignis aurum resolvit, *melts, dissolves*, Lucr. 6, 967: nivem, *to melt, thaw*, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 13; cf.: resolutus repente Rhenus, Suet. Dom. 6: margaritas in tabem, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 120: glaebam in pulverem, Col. 11, 2, 60: nummos, *to melt down*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 30 *fin.* — Poet.: nebulas ventis ac sole, *to disperse, dissipate, scatter*, Ov. M. 14, 400; cf. tenebras (sidere), Verg. A. 8, 591: resoluta caligo, Sil. 5, 58: Zephyro se glaeba, *becomes loose* or *soft*, Verg. G. 1, 44; Curt. 4, 6, 11: terra resoluta, Col. 4, 1, 4; 11, 3, 5: muros ariete, *to break down*, Sil. 5, 553: cinctos muros, id. 12, 495: saxa, id. 1, 369. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *To relax, unnerve, enervate, enfeeble* the body (cf. remitto): felicitas hos inflat, illos mollit et totos resolvit, Sen. Ep. 36, 1: (Cerberus) immania terga resolvit Fusus humi, *stretched out*, Verg. A. 6, 422: nexos artus, id. ib. 4, 695: utrumque (concubitus), Ov. A. A. 2, 683: corpus (somno), id. M. 7, 328: placitā resoluta quiete, id. ib. 9, 468: membra ad molles choros, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 42; Curt. 4, 16, 13: fatigatione resolutus, id. 6, 8, 21; 9, 5, 10.—**2.** Mostly ante-class., *to pay* a debt: minas, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 39: argentum, id. ib. 3, 2, 16; id. Men. 5, 5, 30: pro vecturā, id. As. 2, 4, 27; cf. Cato, R. R. 144, 3; 145, 1; 148, 2: damnum boni viri arbitratu resolvere, id. ib. 149, 2. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. (acc. to I. A.), *to separate, unbind, set free, release; to disclose, show, reveal, lay open; to annul, cancel, make void, abolish, destroy* (syn. rescindo): ipsas periodos majoribus intervallis et velut laxioribus nodis resolvemus, Quint. 9, 4, 127: quoniam, quā fieri quicquid posset ratione, resolvi, *have disclosed, shown*, Lucr. 5, 773: teque piacula nulla resolvent, *release*, Hor. C. 1, 28, 34: amore resolutus, Tib. 1, 10, 83: (Hannibal) Quod sponte abscedat tandemque resolvat Ausoniam, *liberate*, Sil. 17, 206: resoluta legibus urbs, id. 11, 36: ira resoluta frenis legum, Luc. 2, 145: litem quod lite resolvit, *does away with, ends*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 103: invitat genialis hiems curasque resolvit, *banishes, dispels*, Verg. G. 1, 302: tristitiam animi, Plin. 24, 6, 15, § 24: dolos tecti ambagesque, i. e. *find the way through*, Verg. A. 6, 29: jura (pudoris), id. ib. 4, 27: dolos fraudesque, Sil. 7, 153: gaudia ferro, id. 13, 508: amphiboliam, *to destroy, remove*, Quint. 7, 9, 4: ambiguitatem, id. 12, 2, 13: dicta ex parte diversā, i. e. *refute*, id. 5, 13, 12: vectigal et onera commerciorum, *to abolish*, Tac. H. 4, 65: stipulationem, Dig. 21, 2, 57 *fin.*: conventionem, ib. 41, 5, 2: emptionem, ib. 18, 2, 2 et saep. — **B.** In partic. (acc. to I. B.). **1.** *To relax, soften*: disciplinam militarem, Tac. H. 1, 51: judices, Quint. 4, 2, 19; id. 8, prooem. § 12.—**2.** *To pay*: unā plagā (cf. I. B. 2. supra), Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 73 (but in Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 38, the correct reading is persolutorum).—Hence, **rĕsŏlūtus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B. 1.), *relaxed, enervated, effeminate*: corpora juvenum (with fluxa), Col. praef. § 17: minister Idaeo resolutior cinaedo, Mart. 10, 98.—**2.** *Free, unhampered*: os, Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 1.—**3.** *Unbridled*: gaudia, Sil. 11, 305.—*Adv.*: **rĕsŏlūtē,** *without restraint*: quo resolutius decachinnetis, *more unrestrainedly*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 19.

rĕsŏnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [resono], *resounding*; a poet. epithet of Echo, Ov. M. 3, 358; Aus. Epigr. 99, 1.

rĕsŏnantĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *an echo*, Vitr. 5, 3.

rĕsŏnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *resonance* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 150, 4.

rĕ-sŏno, āvi, 1 (ante-class. collat. form, acc. to the 3d conj., resonit, Pac. and Att. ap. Non. 504, 30 sq.: resonunt, Enn. and Att. ap. Prisc. p. 838 P.; of the *perf.* only resonavit, Manil. 5, 567), *v. n.* and *a.*, *to sound* or *ring again, to resound, re-echo* (freq. and class.). **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** Lit.: tum clupei resonunt, Enn. l. l. (Ann. v. 364 Vahl.): valvae resonunt regiae, Att. l. l.: theatrum naturā ita resonans, ut, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, § 42: venenum sic e poculo ejecit, ut id resonaret, id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: ubi non resonent imagines, i. e. *where no echoes are heard, without echoes*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 12: cum frustra resonant aera, Ov. M. 4, 333: resonabat eburnea Telorum cu-

stos (i e pharetra), id ib 8, 320 ut solent pleni resonare camini, *to send forth a roaring noise*, id ib 7, 106 eque sacra resonant examina quercu, Verg E 7, 13 hominum clamor et tubarum sonus amplior quam editur resonare solet, Just 24, 6, 8 resonantia litora Sil 11, 491 —With *abl* clamore et gemitu templum resonit caelitum, Att ap Non 1 1 aura crepitu musico, Pac 1 1 late plangoribus aedes, Verg A. 12, 607 domus undique magno strepitu, Hor S 1 2 129 latratibus aether, Ov M 3, 231 spectaculum plausu, id ib 10, 668 avibus virgulta canoris, Verg G 2, 328 arbusta cicadis, id E 2, 13 — Poet, with *acc* litoraque alcyonen resonant acalanthida dumi, *resound with* Verg G 3, 338 testudo septem nervis Hor C 3, 11, 3, cf vox ima quattuor chordis, id S 1, 3, 8 —With *ad* qui (cornus) ad nervos resonant in cantibus, Cic N D 2, 59, 149 — With *dat* suave locus voci resonat conclusus, *echoes to the voice*, Hor S 1, 4, 76, cf carmina resonantia chordis Romanis, *to the strings*, Auct Pan ad Pis 229 — **B.** Trop, *to resound, re echo* in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanius, Cic. Brut 46, 171, cf Quint 11, 3, 30 —With *dat* gloria virtuti resonat tamquam imago Cic Tusc 3, 2, 3 — **II.** Act, *to give back the sound of, to resound, re echo with* any thing formosam resonare doces Amaryllida silvas, Verg E 1, 5, so, triste et acutum, Hor S 1, 8, 41 resonent mihi Cynthia silvae *call out to me, Cynthia*, Prop 1, 18, 31 ora Hylan semper resonantia Val. Fl 4 18, cf Sil 14, 30 — *Pass* (sonus) in fidibus testudine resonatur aut cornu Cic N D 2, 57, 144 — Poet, with *acc* of a place, *to make resound* or *re echo* ubi Solis filia lucos Assiduo resonat cantu, Verg A 7, 11 — **B.** *To say urgently* or *continually* (late Lat) vernacula principi, Amm 17, 11, 1

1. rĕsŏnus, a, um, *adj* [resono], *resounding, re echoing* (poet) voces Ov M 3 496 valles Luc 7, 480 ictus Val Fl 1, 618 ripae, Sil 6, 285 resonas plaudere caetras id 3, 348

2. rĕ-sŏnus, ūs, *m*, *resonance, a resounding* (late Lat), Cael Aur Tard 3, 8, 105

rĕ-sōpĭo, ire 4, *v a*, *to put to sleep* Tricerberum mellitis resopit offulis, Fulg Cont Virg p 156 Munk

rĕ-sorbĕo, ēre, *v a*, *to suck back, swallow again* (poet and in post Aug prose) quaque vomit fluctus totidem totidemque resorbet, Ov H 12 125, so, saxa (pontus), Verg A 11, 627 Wagn mare in se resorberi videbamus Plin Ep 6 20, 9 mare accrescere aut resorberi, Tac Agr 10 *fin* te rursus in bellum resorbens Unda fretis tulit aestuosis, Hor C 2 7, 15 hamum (opp egerunt), Plin 9, 43, 67, § 145 (lapidis aestus) respuit ab se Atque per aes agitat, sine eo quod saepe resorbet, i e *draws to itself attracts*, Lucr 6, 1054, so spiritum, *to suck in*, Quint 11, 3 55 carptim vocem, Plin 18 35, 87, § 362 fletum, *to suppress*, Sil 12 594, Sen Herc Oet 1286, lacrimas, Stat Th 5, 654

respectĭo, onis, *f* [respicio] *a review, survey, inspection* animarum sanctarum, i e *the judgment* Vulg Sap 3, 13

respecto, are *v freq n* and *a* [id], *to look back look round* or *behind repeatedly* or *intently, to look* or *gaze about, to look at* any thing (class) **I.** Lit (α) *Neutr absol* quid respectas? nihil periclist Ter Ad 2, 1, 3 ibi respectantes hostium antesignanos vidit, Liv 8, 39, Quint 12 3 2, Verg A 11, 630 respectans abit Sil 12, 729, Stat Th 3, 377 ad tribunal, Liv 3 48 respecto identidem, ne senex, etc, Plaut Cas 5, 2 13, so identidem, ne id Men. 1, 2, 51 — Poet leti janua patet immani et vasto respectat hiatu, Lucr 5, 375 — (β) *Act* dictatore arcem Romanam respectante, Liv 4, 18, 6 funera respectans Lucr 6 1234 sine fine Caesarem Vell 2, 107 2 alium (alius) Tac Agr 37 *fin* suos, Sil 11 594 — **II.** Trop, *to cast a look behind to wait, to wait for, look for, expect, to care for, regard, respect* (α) *Neutr* verum haec ita praetereamus, ut tamen intuentes et respectantes relinquamus, Cic Sest 5, 13 animus non me deserens, sed respectans in ea loca discessit, id. Sen 23, 84 taciti respectabant somnoque sepulti, Dum, etc, i e *waited*, Lucr 5, 974 — (β) *Act* si qua pios respectant numina, *regard*, Verg A. 1, 603 neque hoc liberis nostris interdicendum est, ne observent tribules suos ne par ab iis munus in suâ petitione respectent, *look for, expect*, Cic Planc 18, 45 meum amorem, Cat 11, 21

1. respectus, a, um, *Part* of respicio

2. respectus, ūs, *m* [respicio], *a looking back* or *about* (class) **I.** Lit fugientibus miserabilem respectum incendiorum fore, Cic Div 1, 32, 68 sine respiratione ac respectu pugnabant, Liv 8, 38 effuse ac sine respectu fugit, id 32, 12 sine respectu mea fata relinquens, Verg Cul 226 — **B.** Meton, *a refuge, retreat, asylum* ad Romanos, Liv 42, 46 respectum pulcherrimum et praesidium firmissimum adimit rei publicae, Cic Phil. 10, 4, 9, 11, 11, 26, Liv 21, 44, cf omnium rerum respectum praeterquam victoriam nobis abscindamus id. 9, 23 in idolis nationum non erit respectus, Vulg Sap 14, 11 — **II.** Trop, *respect, regard, consideration* (cf ratio, in this signif rare before the Aug per, and usu in *abl*, a favorite word of Liv) respectum ad senatum et ad bonos non habere, Cic Phil 5, 18, 49 ad Romanos, Liv 42, 46 ni respectus equitum praepedisset animos, id 9, 14 Romanorum maxime respectus civitates movit, id 35, 38, Sen Ira, 2, 28, 8 respectum amicitiae habere, Liv 42, 37, 26, 1 — *Abl* respectu, *by a regard, with regard*, with *gen* factione respectuque rerum privatarum Appius vicit, *by a regard for private interests*, Liv 2, 30, so id. 8, 28, 9, 45, 31, 46, 42, 9, 45, 18, Quint 12, 9, 11, Ov Tr 1, 3, 100 respectu cupiunt hic tamen esse sui, id P 4, 9, 100, Phaedr 5, 4, 7 al in illius respectum iste populo praesideat, Sen Ben 4, 32, 2 sine respectu non majestatis modo sed etiam humanitatis, Liv 29, 9 sine respectu pudoris, Quint 6, 3, 25, Sen Contr 3 (7), 23, 2 sine respectu veniae, Tac H 2, 30 fabulae, Phaedr 5, 4, 7 paucitatis, Just 11, 9, 2 amicitiae, id 12, 10, 8 sine respectu sui, Sen Ben 6, 13, 1 Graecum proverbium jactans occultae musicae nullum esse respectum, *is in no repute*, Suet Ner 20 (cf musicam quae sit abscondita, eam esse nullius rei, Gell 13 30, 3, Gr τῆς λανθανούσης μουσικῆς οὐδεὶς λόγος)

1. rē-spergo, si, sum, 3, *v a*, *to sprinkle over* any thing, *to besprinkle, bestrew* (rare but class) **I.** Lit praetoris oculos Cic Verr 2, 5, 38, § 100 manus, os, simulacrum sanguine, id Rosc Am 24, 68 morientium sanguine os uxoris respersum, id Phil 3, 2, 4, id de Or 3, 3, 10, cf aliquem cruore, Liv 21, 63 sanguine dextram, Cat 64, 230, Curt 8, 3, 11 comae respersae sanguine, Ov F 3, 452 caede fraterna juvenis respersus, Cat 64, 181, Suet Ner 12, id Calig 57 se sanguine nefando, Liv 1, 13 quidquid fuerat mortale aquis, Ov M 14, 604 vino rogum ne respargito, Lex Numae ap Plin 14, 12, 14, § 88, cf Fest p 262 Müll aliquando labi necesse est, alicubi respergi, *to be splashed, spattered*, Sen Ira, 3, 6 pelagus respergit, Att ap Cic N D 2, 35, 89 — Poet cum primum Aurora respergit lumine terras, Lucr ap Macr S 6, 1, 25 (cf spargit, Lucr 2, 144) nulla nube respersus jubar, i e *beclouded, dimmed*, Sen Herc Oet 723 — * **B.** Transf, *to spread out* ut nux repercussa radicem respergat, Pall Jan 15, 15 — **II.** Trop, *to besprinkle, bespatter, defile* etc servili probro respersus est, Tac. H 1, 48 aliquem infamiâ, Quint Decl 18 3

2. rēspergo, inis, *f* [1 respergo], *a besprinkling* (late Lat) marmoris, Prud adv Symm 1, 503

rēspersĭo, onis, *f* [id] *a sprinkling over, besprinkling* (Ciceron) pigmentorum, Cic Div 2 21, 48 ne sumptuosa respersio, *a sprinkling of the funeral pile with wine*, id Leg 2, 24, 60, v 1 respergo, I

1. rēspersus, a, um, *Part* of 1 respergo

2. rēspersus, ūs, *m* [1 respergo] *a sprinkling over, besprinkling* (only in *abl sing*) pinnarum, Plin 10, 3 3, § 9 urinae, id 24 17, 102, § 163 dub (Jan urinâ adspersâ)

rēspĭcĭens, entis, *Part*, *P a*, and *subst*, v respicio

rē-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, 3 (old form of *subj perf* respexis Plaut Aul 1, 1, 19, id Most 2, 2, 90, id Rud 3, 3, 16), *v n* and *a*, *to look back* or *behind, to look about, look, to see behind one, to look back upon, to look at, look to* or *for* any thing (very freq and class) **I.** Lit (α) *Neutr* respicere quasi retro aspicere, Varro Manio sedens neque post respiciens, neque ante prospiciens, Non p 442, 31 sq (cf infra, β) longe retro respicere non possunt, Cic Tusc 5, 2, 6, Liv 21, 22, 7, cf Cic Div 1, 24, 49 subito exaudivit hinnitum respexit que et equum alacrem laetus aspexit, id ib 1, 33 *fin* *Er* Ergasilum qui vocat? *He* Respice respice ad me, Plaut Capt 4, 2, 54 sq huc ad aliquem, id. Trin 4, 3, 61, so, ad aliquem, id Curc 1, 2, 20, id Cas 3, 5, 10, id Ps 1, 3, 16, id Poen 4, 2, 35, id Truc 2, 2, 2, Ter And 2, 5, 6, id. Phorm 5, 1, 13 al, cf nocte ad oppidum, Cic Div 1, 32, 69 patriae ad oras, Ov M 11, 547 ad libellos, Quint 10, 7, 31, 11, 2, 45, Ter Eun 2, 3, 51 ad laevam, Plaut Mil 2 4, 8 in aliquem, App M 2, p 118 huc, Plaut Ps 1, 3, 30, id Rud 3, 4, 2, id. Truc 1, 2, 20, 21 tanta militum virtus fuit, ut non modo de vallo decederet nemo, sed paene ne respiceret quidem quisquam, Caes B G 5, 43 transque caput jace, nec respexeris, Verg E 8, 102 respicit Aeneas subito, id A 6, 548 a tergo, id ib 8, 697 quod respicere vetitus est, Liv 21, 22 — (β) *Act* (in lit sense rare in good prose, but freq in all styles in the trop signif, v infra II) ipsi Respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam, *look back on, see behind them*, Verg A 5, 666 modo Prospicit occasus, interdum respicit ortus, Ov M 2, 190 respice me et relinque egentem parasitum, Plaut Stich 2, 2, 7 repudia istos comites atque hoc respice et revortere, id Merc 5, 2, 30 proxima respiciens signa, Caes B C 2, 39, cf Caesarem, id ib 3, 91 (Hannibalem) respexisse saepe Italiae litora, Liv 30, 20, 7 nec prius amissam (Creusam) respexi animumve reflexi, Quam, etc, Verg A 2 741, id G 4, 491, Ov M 11, 66, cf ut stetit et frustra absentem respexit amicum, Verg A. 9, 389 instantem tergo Cloanthum, id ib 5, 168 donec versas ad litora puppes Respiciunt, id ib 10, 269, cf id ib 5, 666 oculis pignora cara, Ov Tr 1, 3, 60 medio cum Sol altissimus orbe Tantum respiceret, quantum superesse videret, *looked back upon*, i e *had already passed over*, id M 11, 354 — **II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *to look, have regard, turn attention* (α) *Neutr* neque se in multa simul intendere animus totum potest et, quocumque respexit, desinit intueri, quod propositum erat, *at whatsoever it looks*, Quint 10, 3, 23 si propter singula verba ad singulas formas respiciendum erit, id 11, 2, 26, cf non respiciendum ad haec, id 7, 10 14 M Bibulus cuncta administrabat ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat *looked to him, was centred in him*, Caes B C 3, 5 *fin*, cf periculum (emptionis) ad venditorem respicere, Dig 18, 6, 4 (with ad venditorem pertinere) — (β) *Act*, *to look at, regard, look to* quom respicias immensi temporis omne Praeteritum spatium, Lucr 3, 854, cf quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere spatium praeteriti temporis, Cic Arch 1, 1 cum vastitatem Italiae respexerint, Asin Poll ap Cic Fam 10, 33, 1 subsidia, quae respicerent in re trepidâ, etc, *which they might look to*, i e *from which they might expect aid*, Liv 4, 46, cf ne respicere spem ullam ab Romanis posset, id 4 17 respicere exemplar vitae morumque jubebo Doctum imitatorem, *to look at, have in his eye*, Hor A. P 317 de te pendentis, te respicientis amici, id Ep 1, 1, 105 — With *rel -clause* quid sit prius actum, respicere aetas Nostra nequit nisi, etc, Lucr 5, 1446, cf id 3 972 respiciens, an vera soror, Val Fl 6, 661 — **B.** Progn, *to look at with solicitude*, i e *to have a care for, regard, be mindful of, consider, respect*, etc (in this sense mostly *act*, cf provideo) **1.** Of a protecting deity di homines respiciunt, Plaut Rud 5, 2, 29 deus respiciet nos aliquis, id Bacch 4, 2, 39, Ter Phorm 5, 3, 34, id Hec 5, 2, 6 nisi quis nos deus respexerit, Cic Att 1, 16, 6

Sive neglectum genus et nepotes Respicis auctor, Hor C 1, 2, 36, Verg E 1, 28 nisi idem deus, qui, etc, respexerit rem publicam, Cic Att. 7, 1, 2 et me et te, nisi quid di respiciunt, perdidi, Ter And. 4, 1, 19 — Hence, **Rēspiciens,** *the Provident*, an epithet of Fortuna ad opem ferendam, Cic Leg. 2, 11, 28, Inscr Orell 477, 1766 — Rarely, in a bad sense, of an avenging deity at vos, devota capita, respiciant di perjuriorum vindices, *may they remember it against you*, Just 14, 4, 10 — **2.** Of persons that have a care or regard for any thing hercle alius nemo respicit nos, Ter Ad 3, 2, 55, so, aliquem, Plaut Truc 2, 3, 19, id. Aul. 2, 2, 54 age, me in tuis secundis respice, Ter And. 5, 6, 11, id. Ad. 5, 8, 9 miseros aratores, Cic Verr 2, 3, 10, § 26, Caes B G 7, 77 sin Caesarem respiciant, id. B C 1, 1, Mart 10, 10, 5 non Pylium Nestora respicis, Hor C 1, 15, 22 quantum quisque ferat respiciendus erit, Ov Am 1, 8, 38 mox deos respexere, restitui Capitolium placuit, *bethought themselves of*, Tac. H. 4, 4 aetatem tuam, Ter Phorm 2, 3, 87 populi Romani commoda (with prospicere), Cic. Verr 2, 3, 55, § 127 salutem cum meam tum aliorum, id. Planc 38, 91, cf. Caes B C 1, 5 rem publicam, Cic Phil 2, 46, 118, Planc ap Cic Fam. 10 11, 3 mala sua, Lucr 4, 1159 et saep —With *se*, *to think of* or *have regard for one's self*, Plaut. Ps 2, 2, 18, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 18, 5, 1, 46, Cic Fin. 2, 24, 79, id pro Scaur Fragm 41, p 267 Orell. quod si Caesar se respexerit, Planc. ap Cic Fam 10, 24, 8 —With *ad* (Quintilian) ad utilitatem Ligarii respicit *looks to the advantage of*, Quint 9, 2, 28, so, modice ad hanc partem, id. 9, 4, 36 Graecas litteras (corresp to studere Latinis), id. 1, 12, 6 saepius ad curam rerum ab elocutione, id. 10, 1, 120 —With an *abstr subj* si quid pietas antiqua labores Respicit humanos, Verg. A. 5, 689 — With *object-clause*, *to observe, perceive, notice* respicio nihili meam vos gratiam facere, Plaut. Curc 1, 2, 68

rēspīrācŭlum, i, *n* [respiro], *breathing, respiration* (late Lat), Claud. Mam. Stat An. 2, 12

rēspīrāmen, inis, *n* [id], *the windpipe* (Ovid.) respiramen iterque Eripiunt animae Ov M. 12, 142, *plur* respiramina claudere, id. ib 2, 828

rēspīrāmentum, i, *n* [id II], *relief, comfort* (late Lat), Aug Conf 7, 7 *fin*, Serm. Temp 144 *fin*

rēspīrātĭo, onis, *f* [respiro] **I.** Lit, *a breathing out, exhaling*, hence, in gen, *breathing, respiration*, Cic Univ 6, Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 18, Quint 9, 4, 67 (with spiritus), 11, 3, 39, 53, 63, Cael Aur Acut. 2, 3, 16, 2, 32, 167 —* **B.** Transf., *exhalation* aquarum, Cic N D 2, 10, 27 —**II.** Trop, *a breathing* in the course of an action, i e *a taking breath, resting, an intermission, pause* in suo quisque gradu obnixi sine respiratione ac respectu pugnabant, Liv 8, 38 —So of a *pause* in speaking morae respirationesque delectant, Cic Or 16, 53, cf Quint 7, 9, 11, 11, 3, 49

rēspīrātus, ūs, *m* [id.], *a drawing breath, inhaling, inspiration*, only Cic N D 2, 55, 136 (dub Orell. *N cr*, Bait in trante spiritu), and App M. 4, p 149, 28

rē-spīro, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* and *n* **I.** Lit, *to blow* or *breathe back, to breathe out, exhale* (class, esp in the trop signif.) quod nisi respirent venti, vis nulla refrenet Res nunc quia respirant, etc, Lucr 6, 568 sq cum aspera arteria ad pulmones usque pertineat excipiatque animam eam, quae ducta sit spiritu eandemque a pulmonibus respiret et reddat, Cic. N D 2, 54, 136 ex ea pars redditur respirando id ib 2 55, 138 malignum aera, *to exhale, send forth*, Stat S 2, 2 78, cf id. ib 2, 4, 35, and poet. fistula, i.e *to sound*, Calp Ecl 4, 74.—**II.** Transf, in gen., *to take breath, to breathe, respire* (only *neutr*) **A.** Lit propius fore eos ad respirandum, Cic Fin. 4 23, 64, 3, 14, 48 sine respirem, quaeso, Plaut Ep 2, 2, 20 (with recipere anhelitum), id Pers. 3, 3 12 O Clitopho timeo *Clit* respiro, Ter Heaut 2, 2, 12, Quint 8, 5, 14, Plin 14, 22 28 § 146 ut non ter deciens respiret, Juv 14, 28 al.—**B.** Trop, *to fetch one's breath again, to recover breath, to recover, revive, be relieved* or *refreshed* after any thing difficult (as labor, care, etc), constr *absol* or *ab aliquā re* (α) *Absol* (improbitas) cujus in animo versatur, num quam sinit eum respirare, numquam acquiescere, Cic Fin. 1, 16, 52, cf si armis possitis civitas respiraverit, id. Fam 6, 2, 2 (with recreari) cum tot negotiis distentus sit, ut libere respirare non possit, id Rosc Am 8, 22 respiravi, liberatus sum, id. Mil 18, 47 homines respirasse videbantur, id. Sest. 38, 71, id Att 2, 24, 5, 7, 13 a, 3, 10, 1 spatium respirandi dare, Liv 10, 28, 26, 26 *fin*, 28, 31, Verg. A. 9, 813 al. quo animi respirant, Quint 9, 4, 62.—*Impers pass* ita respiratum, mittique legationes coeptae, Liv. 29, 4.—(β) With *ab.* respirare a metu, Cic Clu. 70, 200, id. Har Resp 23, 48 ab eorum mixtis precibus minisque, Liv 4, 25 a continuis cladibus, id. 22, 18, cf. aures poeticis voluptatibus a forensi asperitate, Quint 1, 8, 11 —**2.** Transf, twice in Cic., of the exertion or passion itself, *to abate, diminish, cease* (syn. remittere, cessare) oppugnatio respiravit, Cic Phil 8, 7, 20 cupiditas atque avaritia respirasset, id. Quint. 16, 53

* **rēsplendentĭa,** ae, *f* [resplendeo], *splendor, resplendence* veritatis, Aug Ep ad Maced. 55

rē-splendĕo, ēre, *v n.*, *to shine brightly, to glitter be resplendent* (poet.) fulvā resplendent fragmina harenā, Verg A. 12, 741, Sil. 12, 732, Sen Q N 1, 13, 2, Claud. Rapt Pros. 3, 446, Sen. Agam 543 sidera, Manil. 5, 719. facies, Vulg Matt. 17, 2 — Trop resplendet gloria Martis, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 16

rē-spondĕo, di, sum, 2, *v a* **I.** Lit, *to promise* a thing *in return* for some thing else, *to offer* or *present in return* So, only in a few examples, the phrase par pari (*dat*) respondere, *to return like for like:* par pari respondes dicto, *you return tit for tat with your tongue* (syn. refero), Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 41, cf istuc serva, et verbum verbo par pari ut respondeas, Ter Phorm 1, 4, 35, and paria paribus respondimus, Cic Att 6, 1, 23 —*Pass* provide, si cui quid debetur, ut sit, unde par pari respondeatur, i e *that there be where withal to meet the demand*, Atticus ap Cic. Att. 16, 7, 6, cf. also under II A 1, the lusus verbb with spondeo, and II. B *init.*—**II.** In a more general signification. **A.** *To answer, reply, respond* (either to a question, or to any statement or remark, and either in a friendly or hostile signif.), constr *aliquid alicui, ad, adversus, contra aliquem* (*aliquid*) **1.** In gen **a.** Lit *Th* Aliud te rogo *Tr* Aliud ergo nunc tibi respondeo, Plaut Most 5, 1, 70, cf id Merc 1, 2 73 —*Absol* prius respondes quam rogo Plaut Merc 2, 3, 119 eā legatione Papirius auditā respondit, Liv 9, 14, 2, 27, 40, 8, 33, 38, 7, Nep Milt 1, 4 ille appellatus respondit, Caes B G 5, 36, 5, 41, Cic Leg 3, 13, 30, id Verr 2, 4, 62, § 138, id. Fam 3, 6, 2, 5, 2, 8, 7, 24, 2, 9, 14, 2. — So usu of an oral answer tibi non rescribam, sed respondeam, Sen Ep 67, 2, but also of writing epistulae, Cic Att 9, 9, 1 et saep, v infra ab his sermo oritur, respondet Laelius, Cic Lael 1, 5, Plaut Men. 5, 5, 28 olli respondit rex Albai Longai Enn ap Fortun p 2691 P (Ann. v 34 Vahl.) cui orationi Caepionis ore respondit Aelius, Cic Brut. 46, 169 criminibus id. Planc 2, 4 supremae tuae paginae, id. Att 6, 2, 1 cui opinioni, Quint 4, 4, 1 tam aequae postulationi id. 7, 1, 47 al summa constantia ad ea, quae quaesita erant, respondebat, Cic Phil 1, 1, 2, cf. arbitrabar me satis respondisse ad id quod quaesierat Laelius, id Rep 2, 39, 65 nec absurde ad versus utrosque respondisse visus est, Liv 35, 50, 8 32 adversus haec imperator respondit, id. 30, 31, 33 35 *fin* —With *acc of neutr pron* illud respondere cogam, *to make answer to that*, Cic Cael 28, 67, cf id. Vatin 7, 18, 17, 41 multa contra patronos venuste testis saepe respondet, Quint 5, 7, 31, 5, 7, 24, cf. accipe, quid contra juvenis responderit, Hor S 2, 3, 233 —With *object-clause* respondent, bello se et suos tutari posse, Plaut Am 1, 1, 59, id. Curc 2, 3, 54, id Mil 2 2 23, id. Merc 5, 2, 102 al. —Introducing a direct answer cum dixisset, Quid agis, Grani? respondit, Immo vero tu, Druse, quid agis? Cic Planc 14, 33, id. Att 5, 21, 12, id Inv 1, 31, 51, id Tusc 5, 19, 56 —In *impers perf* postquam mihi responsum est, abeo, etc., Plaut Curc 2, 3, 57, cf id. Mil 4, 2, 93 quid nunc renunciem abs te responsum? Ter Heaut 4, 8, 18 sic existimet Responsum non dictum esse, quia laesit prior, id. Eun. prol. 6 —In *plur* multa ejus et in senatu et in foro vel provisa prudenter vel acta constanter vel responsa acute ferebantur, Cic Lael. 2, 6 —In the *sup* (haec) quam brevia responsu Cic Clu 59 *fin* —In a lusus verbb with spondeo. *Er* Sponden' tu istud? *He.* Spondeo *Er* At ego, tuum tibi advenisse filium, respondeo, *and in return I promise you*, i e *assure you*, Plaut Capt 4, 2 119, cf fideiussores, qui salvam rempublicam fore responderunt, etc, *promised, gave assurance*, Dig 50, 1, 17 *fin* —**b.** Trop, *to answer, respond, reply to, re-echo, resound*, etc saxa et solitudines voci respondent, Cic Arch. 8, 19. respondent flebile ripae, Ov M 11, 53, and respondentia tympana, Stat. Achill. 2, 175 urbes coloniarum respondebunt Catilinae tumulis silvestribus, *will give an answer to*, i e *will prove a match for*, Cic Cat 2 11, 24.—**2.** In partic **a.** Of lawyers, priests, oracles, etc, *to give an opinion, advice, decision, response* quaeris, num juris consultus (sit)? quasi quisquam sit, qui sibi hunc falsum de jure respondisse dicat, Cic Planc 25, 62, so, de jure, id. Brut 30, 113, cf de jure consulentibus respondere, id Mur 4, 9, in a like signif., also simply jus, id. Leg 1, 4, 12 facultas respondendi juris, id. ib 2, 12, 29, id de Or 1, 45, 198, Plin. Ep 6, 15, 3 al, cf civica jura, Hor Ep 1, 3, 24, and quae consuluntur, minimo periculo respondentur, etc, Cic Mur 13, 28, id Brut 89, 306 —*Absol*, Dig. 2, 14, 7, and so very freq of the jurists in the Digests, v responsum: pater Rocii ad haruspices retulit qui responderunt, nihil illo puero clarius fore, Cic. Div 1, 36, 79 cum ex prodigiis haruspices respondissent, Sall C 47, 2, Liv 27, 37, 31, 5, 5, 54, Vell 2, 24 3 responsum est, Suet Aug 94, 97 deliberantibus Pythia respondit, ut moenibus ligneis se munirent, *gave advice*, Nep Them 2, 6, cf Just 11, 11, § 11 possumus seniores amici quiete respondere, *to give advice*, Tac A 14, 54 *fin* —**b.** Of the answering of a person summoned when his name is called, hence, meton., *to appear* citatus neque respondit neque excusatus est, Varr ap Gell. 11, 1, 4, cf cives, qui ad nomina non respondissent, Liv 7, 4 quia Romae non respondebant, id 39, 18, Val. Max. 6, 3, 4, Suet Tib 38, id. Ner 44, Hor S 1, 9, 36 (vadato, *dat*, i e ei qui eum vadatus erat, v vador), Dig 3 3, 35, 41, 1, 14 et saep —(β) Esp, *to appear* before a tribunal *to answer* an accusation *meet* a charge, etc. perfectus in exsilium Tubulus est nec respondere ausus, Cic Fin 2, 16, 54 Verrem altera actione responsurum non esse, id. Verr 2, 1, 1, § 1 nemo Epaminondam responsurum putabat, Nep Epam 8, 1.—(γ) Transf, in gen, *to appear, be present* ipsi (sc paeon et herous) se offerent et respondebunt non vocati, Cic de Or 3, 49, 191 verba (with res se ostendent), Quint 10, 3, 9 ut ii, qui debent, non respondeant ad tempus, Cic Att 16, 2, 2, cf podagra ad tempus (with venit ad horam) Sen. Q N 3 16, 1 sanguis per menstrua, Cels 4, 4, 5 —**B.** *To answer to, to meet, agree, accord*, or *correspond with* a thing, constr usually with *dat* or *absol* ut omnia omnibus paribus paria respondeant, Cic N D 1, 19, 50 *ut horum auctoritatibus illorum orationi*, qui dissentiunt, respondere posse videamur, id. Imp Pomp 23, 68 ut verba verbis quasi demensa et paria respondeant id. Or 12, 38, and respondent extrema primis, media utrisque, omnia omnibus, id. Fin. 5, 28, 83 (Aristoteles dicit) illam artem (sc rhetoricam) quasi ex altera parte respondere dialecticae, *that it corresponds to* i e *forms the counterpart of*, id Or 32, 114 aedificare alteram porticum quae Palatio responderet id. Har Resp 23, 49, cf of a locality contra elata mari respondet Gnosia tellus, i e *lies opposite*, Verg A. 6 23 Pachyni pulsata Ionio respondent saxa profundo, Sil 14, 73 est mihi magnae curae ut ita erudiatur (Lucullus), ut et patri et Caepioni nostro et tibi tam propinquo respondeat, Cic Fin 3, 2, 8 satis Graecorum

gloriae responderunt, id. Tusc 1, 2, 3 tua virtus opinioni hominum, id. Fam 2, 5, 2, id. Lael. 16, 56 fortuna meis optatis, id. Fam 2 1 2, cf seges votis, Verg G 1, 47 arma Caesaris non responsura lacertis, Hor Ep 2, 2 48 favor meritis id. ib 2, 1, 9 ne prior officio quisquam respondeat, id. S 2, 6, 24 par fama labori, id. ib 2, 8, 66 fructus labori, Ov F 4 641 non mihi respondent veteres in carmine vires id. H. 15, 197 al familiam nemo speciosiorem producet, sed hominibus non respondet, *he does not pay his debts,* Sen. Ep 87, 6 amori amore respondere, i e *to return it, repay it,* Cic. Fam 15, 21 4, cf Quinti fratris liberalitati subsidiis amicorum, id Att 4, 3 6 qui ex vico ortus est, eam patriam intellegitur habere cui reipublicae vicus ille respondet, *to which it belongs* Dig 50, 1, 30 — In mal part mulieribus Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 17 —With *ad* respondere ad parentum speciem, *resemble,* Varr R R 2 5, 9 deformentur directione, ut longitudines ad regulam et lineam, altitudines ad perpendiculum, anguli ad normam respondentes exigantur, Vitr 7, 3, cf structuram ad perpendiculum respondere oportet, Plin. 36, 22 51, § 172 quia non tota ad animum responderat (villa), Suet. Caes 48 ad spem eventus respondit, Liv 28, 6 —With *dat* Papirio quoque brevi ad spem eventus respondit Liv 9, 15 — With *ex* quicquid non ex voluntate respondet, iram provocat Sen Ep 47, 19 speculum quocumque obvertimus oris Res sibi respondent simili forma atque colore, i e *correspond are reflected,* Lucr 4 167 — *Absol* sidera respondent in aqua, Lucr 4, 213 quia raro verba belle respondeant, Quint 6 3 48 medicus aliquid oportet inveniat, quod non ubique fortasse, sed saepius tamen etiam respondeat *may answer, be suitable,* Cels praef —**C.** *To return, make a return, yield* frumenta quando cum quarto responderint (sc colono), *have returned, yielded,* Col 3, 3, 4, cf with *abl* and *dat* humus cum est repetita cultu, magno fenore colono respondet, id 2, 1 3 vitis, nisi praepingui solo, non respondet, id. 3, 2 11, cf metalla plenius responsura fodienti Sen Ep 23, 5 —Hence, **rēsponsum,** i n, *an answer, reply, response* (equally freq in *sing* and *plur*) **I.** In gen. suis postulatis responsa exspectare, Caes B C 1 5 *fin* haec paucis diebus ex illius ad nostra responsa responsis intellegentur, quorsum evasura sint, Cic Att 7, 17 4 responsum senatus Liv 7, 31 sine responso legatos dimisit, id. 9, 38 nullo ab nostris dato responso, Caes B G 5, 58 responsum dedisti tantis de rebus, Cic Verr 2, 5, 16 § 40, 2 4, 39, § 85, so, dare responsum Liv 5 32 8, Val Max. 9 5, ext 3, Curt 3, 12, 9, Liv 3, 50, 12 reddere alicui, Cic Planc. 14, 34, cf triste redditum, Liv 9, 16 ferre (ab aliquo), *to receive,* Cic Cat 1, 8, 19, Caes B G 6, 4 *fin* referre (ab aliquo) *to deliver,* Cic. Att 7, 17, 2, Hirt B G 8, 23, Liv 37, 6 elicere, Quint 5, 7, 20 petere Hor C S 55 responsum accipere, Liv 5, 36, 4, Just 12, 2, 8 responsum non fuit in eis, Vulg Jer 5, 13 —**2.** In partic (acc. to II A. 2.), *an answer, reply* of a lawyer, priest, oracle, etc, *an opinion, response, oracle* cum responsumque ab eo (Crasso) verum magis, quam ad suam rem accommodatum abstulisset, etc, Cic de Or 1 56 239 res judicatae, decreta, responsa, id ib 2 27 116, id Mur 13, 29 —The responsa prudentium or authoritative opinions of leading lawyers were an important source of the Roman law, Just Inst 1, 2, 8 Sandars ad loc haruspicum responsa, Cic. Cat. 3 4 9, cf Quint 5, 10, 30, Ov M 3, 340, 527 legatus a Delphis Romam rediit, responsumque ex scripto recitavit, Liv 23, 11, cf id 1, 56, Quint 3, 7, 11, 5, 7, 35, Tac. H 1 10, 4, 65 al, Plaut Ps 1, 5, 65, Ter And. 4, 2, 15, Verg A 7, 86 et saep — In eccl Lat responsum Dei, ab angelo, etc, Vulg Mich. 3, 7, id. Luc 2, 26, id Act 10 22.

rēsponsio, onis, *f* [respondeo] **I.** *An answer, reply, a refutation* (rare but class., syn. responsum) in quo erat accusatoris interpretatio indigna responsione, Cic. Balb 16, 36, Gell 12, 12, 1 responsio mollis frangit iram, Vulg Prov 15, 1 —In *plur,* Plaut Most 3 1, 63 —**2.** In rhet. sibi ipsi responsio, *a replying to one's own argument* Cic. de Or 3, 54, 207, Quint 9, 1, 35, 9, 3, 90 (cf ut quasi ad interrogata sibi ipse respondeat, Cic Or 40, 137)

rēsponsito, avi, 1, *v freq a* [respondeo, II A. 2. a.], of lawyers, *to give an answer, opinion, advice,* Cic Rep 5, 3, 5, id Leg 1, 4, 14 Mos *N cr,* Gell 13, 10, 1, Dig 3, 1, 1

rēsponsīvē, *adv* [respondeo], *responsively,* Ascon Ped. ad Cic. Verr 2, 1, 56, § 148

rēsponsīvus, a, um, *adj* [id], *answering, responsive* sententia, Jul Rufin Fig Sent 19, Isid. 2, 21, 18 (dub) verba, Prisc 574 P

rēsponso, are, *v freq a* [id], *to return an answer, to answer, reply, respond* (poet) **I.** Lit. neu quisquam responset, quando hasce aedes pultabit senex, Plaut Most 2, 1, 56 pro me responsa tibi, id. Cist 2, 1, 40, id Mil 4, 1, 17 num ancillae aut servi tibi Responsant? *answer you back,* id. Men. 4, 2, 57 —**II.** Trop. exoritur clamor, ripaeque lacusque Responsant circa, *re echo,* Verg A. 12, 757, Val. Fl 3, 597, 4, 286, Claud. in Eutr 2, 162 ne gallina malum responset dura palato, *ill suit his palate,* Hor S 2, 4, 18 responsare cupidinibus, contemnere honores Fortis, *to withstand, resist, bid defiance to,* id ib 2 7, 85, cf fortunae superbae, id. Ep 1, 1, 68 animus cenis opimis id. S 2, 7, 103

* **rēsponsor,** oris, *m* [id], *one that answers or replies,* Plaut Rud. 1, 4, 7

rēsponsōria, ōrum, *n* [id], *repetitions in vocal worship, responses,* Ambros Hexaem 3, 5, 23

rēsponsum, i v respondeo *fin*

1. rēsponsus, a, um, *Part* of respondeo

2. rēsponsus, ūs, *m* [respondeo II B] **I.** *An answer reply* (opp interrogatio), Dig 44, 7, 1, § 7 —**II.** *Correspondence of parts, harmony, symmetry,* Vitr 1, 2, 3, 1

respublica, v res, II K.

rē-spŭo, ŭi, 3, *v a,* *to spit back* or *out,* *to discharge by spitting, to cast out, cast off, eject, expel,* etc (class., esp freq in the trop signif) **I.** Lit quin etiam gustatus quam cito id, quod valde dulce est, aspernatur ac respuit, Cic. de Or 3, 25, 99 quas natura respuerit, id. N D 2, 9, 24 lumen per cornum transit, at imber respuitur, Lucr 2, 389, cf Quint 1, 2, 28 liquorem ab se, Vitr 7, 4, cf ferrum ab se (opp resorbere), Lucr 6, 1054, 2, 197, cf Plin 2, 103, 106, § 231; Pall 1, 33, 2 frenos cum sanguine (equus), Stat Th 8, 544 invisum cadaver (humus), Ov Ib 170 oleas albas propter amaritudinem respuit palatum, Varr R R 1, 66 respuit aqua limum, Pall 1, 33, 2 tantum interest repercussum illum (aera) respuat an excipiat, Plin 33 9, 45, § 128 respuens securis materia, id. 17, 10, 14, § 72, cf tela omnia, Luc 3, 484 —**II.** Trop, *to reject, repel, refuse, to dislike, disapprove, not accept* (syn. reprobo, reicio, repudio) quae nisi respuis ex animo longeque remittis, Lucr 6, 68 cum id dicat, quod omnium mentes aspernentur ac respuant, Cic Fat 20, 47, cf id. Att 13, 38 *fin* ratio juris respuat hanc defensionem et pro nihilo putet, id Caecin 19, 56, Liv 42, 14 haec aetas omne quod fieri non potest respuit, Cic. Rep 2, 10, 19 quos et praesens et postera respuit aetas, Hor Ep 2 1, 42 orationem, Cic Mur 35, 74 *fin* quo judex dicto moveatur quid respuat, Quint 6 4, 19 non respuit Caesar condicionem Caes. B G 1, 42 Caesaris interdicta respuuntur, *are spurned,* Cic Att 7, 26, 1, cf Liv 2, 41 *fin* quod respuunt (aures) immutandum est, Cic Part. Or 5, 15, Quint 11, 1, 61, Tac Or 9, cf nemo civis est, qui vos non oculis fugiat auribus respuat animo aspernetur, Cic. Pis 20, 45 sunt enim qui respuant (consolationem), sed refert quo modo adhibeatur, id. Tusc 3, 33, 79 —*Absol* quis te tum audiret illorum? respuerent aures, Cic Planc. 18 44, Quint 11, 1, 61, cf calcitrat respuit, Cic Cael 15, 36 —*(β) *Part pres* with *gen* communium vocum respuens nimis ac fastidiens, Gell 6 15, 2

rēstagnātio, onis, *f* [restagno] *an overflowing inundation* Euphratis, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 146, cf id. 2, 67, 67, § 168 alvi, *a rising,* id. 11, 37, 66, § 176

rē-stagno, are, *v n,* *to run over, overflow,* of bodies of water paludes restagnantes, Liv 44 46, 5 ostium amnis, id 44, 6, 15, Plin 5, 5 5, § 34 restagnantis fecit maris unda paludem, Ov M 11, 364 flumen, Luc. 4, 89 palus, Sil. 8, 382, Col 2 12, 5, 8, 15, 3 —Transf, of the inundated place late is locus restagnat, *is overflowed,* Caes. B C 2, 24 *fin,* cf. arva palude, Sil 4, 752.

rēstaurātio, ōnis, *f* [restauro], *a restoration, renewal* (Jurid. Lat) servitutis, Dig 23, 5, 7 eremodicii, ib 4, 4 7 *fin*

‡ **rēstaurātor,** ōris, *m* [id], *a renovator,* Inscr Fabr 3, 297 al

rē-stauro, avi, atum, 1, *v a.,* *to restore, repair, rebuild* (perh only post Aug, for in Liv 5, 52, 9, and 27, 21, instaurare is the better read, v Drak *N cr,* cf instauro reficio, restituo, sarcio) **I.** Lit restaurare theatrum igne fortuito haustum, Tac. A. 3, 72 aedem Veneris, id. ib 4, 43 navem iisdem tabulis Dig 7, 4, 10 in pristinum statum, ib 43, 21, 1, § 6.—**II.** Trop, *to renew, repeat* (syn. redintegro) bellum, Just 2, 10, 1, 3, 5, 2, 20, 5, 6, 31, 3, 8 accusationem, Dig 48, 5, 4 *fin* litem, ib 4, 4, 29 veterem obligationem, ib 19, 5, 9 actionem, ib 42, 8, 14, 9, 4, 35

‡ **restiārius,** ii, *m* [restis] *a rope maker,* Fronto, p 2201 P

* **rēstibilio,** ire, *v a* [restibilis], *to re establish, restore* Teucrum regi sapsa restibiliet, Pac ap Fest p 325 Müll (Trag Rel p 99 Rib)

rē-stibilis, e, *adj* [stabilis, hence, that is made to stand again] **I.** Lit, in econom lang, *that is restored* or *renewed* ager, *that is sown* or *tilled every year* (opp novalis, which lies fallow), Varr L L. 5, § 39 Müll., id R R. 1, 44, 2 and 3, so, locus, Cato, R R 35, 2 vinetum, Col 3 18, 1, 11, 4 segetes, Varr R R. 1, 9, 6, Plin 18, 17, 45, § 162 platanus restibilis facta, *flourishing again,* id 16, 32, 57, § 133 — *Subst* **restibile,** is, *n,* *fallow land* Col. 2, 10, 6 —**2.** Transf fecunditas (mulierum) *new fresh,* Plin 28, 19, 77, § 249

resticula, ae, *f dim* [restis], *a small rope, a cord, line,* Cato, R R. 110, Varr R. R. 1 41, 5, Cic. Scaur Fragm p 261 *fin* Orell., Amm 14, 7, 15, Vulg 3 Reg 7, 23

(**resticulum** or **-us,** a false read for reticulum Dig 9, 3, 5, § 12)

rē-stillo, avi, 1, *v n* and *a,* *to drop back, to fall back in drops* ***I.** *Neutr,* Prud adv Symm 2 287 —***II.** *Act* quae (tuae litterae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt, *have instilled again* Cic Att 9, 7, 1 Orell *N cr* dub (B and K. stillarunt)

* **rēstinctio,** onis, *f* [restinguo], *a quenching* (of thirst) voluptas ipsius restinctionis in motu est (after restincta siti), Cic. Fin 2, 3 9

rēstinctus, a, um, *Part* of restinguo

rē-stinguo, nxi, nctum, 3, *v a,* *to put out, quench, extinguish* (class.) **I.** Lit. ignem restinguunt aqua, Plaut. Cas 4, 1, 16, so, ignem, Cic Rosc. Com 6, 17 (with refrigerare), id. Cat 3, 1, 2, id Top 12, 52, Verg A 2, 686, Plin. 20, praef 1, § 1, Ov R. Am 807 al flammam, Lucr 4, 1087, Cic. Sull 30 83, Liv 28, 23 incendium Catil ap Sall C 31, 9, id ap Cic Mur 25, 51, Liv 28, 42 restincto aggere, Caes B G 7, 25 *fin.,* Hirt B G 8 43 aes accensum, Plin 33 3, 20, § 65 lucernam, id. 31, 3, 27, § 46 fulminis ictum, id 37, 10 55, § 150 solem, Lucr 5, 120 favillas ardentes lacte, Stat S 5, 5, 17 faces, id. Th 11, 413 — *Absol* ut omnis ex castris multitudo ad restinguendum concurreret, *to extinguish the flames,* Caes B G 7, 24 *fin* aquam ad restinguendum ferre Liv 1, 39, cf omnes restinguere velle videres, Hor S 1, 5, 76 —**2.** Transf, *to quench, slake, assuage, allay, mitigate, counteract,* etc sitim, Cic. Fin 2, 3, 9, Verg E 5, 47 pocula ardentis Falerni lympha, Hor C 2, 11, 19 venena, Plin 20, 21, 84, § 223, 28, 10, 45, § 158, 29, 4, 23, § 76 ictus scorpionis, id 24 8, 29, § 45 et saep —**II.** Trop, *to extinguish, exterminate, annihilate, destroy* tum igitur tibi aquae erit cupido genus qui restinguis tuom, Plaut Trin 3 2, 50 haustas sanguisugas, i e *to kill,* Plin. 29, 4, 17, § 62 pilos spuma inlita, id. 28, 19, 77,

§ 252 morbum, id. 26, 1, 5, § 8, cf nauseam, id 8 27, 41, § 99 haec verba una me hercle falsa lacrimula Restinguet, Ter Eun. 1, 1, 24 illam Ut ne restinguas lacrimis, id. Phorm 5, 7, 82 animos hominum sensusque morte restingui, Cic Sest 21, 47 mentes inflammatas, id. de Or 1, 51, 219, cf bellum re tinctum (opp inflammatum) id. Fam 11, 12, 1 oriens incendium belli sanguine suo, id. Rep 1, 1, 1 omnium cupiditatum ardorem, id. Fin. 1, 13, 43, cf illa tertia parte animi, in qua irarum exsistit ardor, sedata atque restincta, *appeased*, id Div 1, 29, 61 cupiditates iracundiasque (eloquentia), id. N D 2, 59, 148 Orell. *N cr* odium, id Rab Post 6, 13 studia, id Or 1, 5, Liv 10, 13 animorum incendia, Cic Or 8, 27 sermunculum omnem aut restinxerit aut sedarit, id. Att 13, 10 3 ardentem Italiam, Sil. 16, 619 rabies restinguitur, id. 13, 576

restĭo, onis, *m* [restis] **I.** *A rope maker, rope seller*, Suet Aug 2 *fin*, cf. Fronto, p 2201 P.—**2.** Transf, in a comic lusus verbb, with bucaeda, for *one who is scourged with ropes*, Plaut Most 4, 2, 2 —**II.** *The title of a poem by Laberius*, Gell 10, 17, 2

rēstĭpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f* [restipulor] *a counter engagement, counter obligation*, Cic Rosc Com 13, 37 sq, Gai Inst 4, 18, p 259 Goes

rē-stĭpŭlor, āri, *v dep a*, *to stipulate, promise, or engage in return* (syn recipio, despondeo), Cic. Rosc Com 13, 38, App Mag p 338, 25, Val. Max. 2, 8, 2

restis, is (*acc* more freq restim, Plaut. Cas 2, 7, 2, id. Ps 1, 1, 86, id Poen. 1, 2, 184, id Pers 5, 2 34, id. Rud. 2, 3, 37, Ter Ad. 4, 7, 34, id Phorm 4, 4, 5, Caecil. ap Non 200, 21, Cato, R R 77, App M 1, p 109 restem, Plaut Rud 4, 3, 97, Mart. 4, 70, 1, Juv 10, 58, Petr 45, 4, Inscr Grut 715 10, but *abl* usually reste, Juv 3 226, 14, 274, Liv 1, 26 6, 8, 16, 9, 27, 37, 14, Val Max. 7, 8, 5, Plin. 17, 10, 11, § 62, Mart 5, 62, 6 resti Don 2, 10, 3, p 1751, Rhem Palaem p 1374 P), *f* [etym dub] **I.** Lit, *a rope, cord* (syn funis, rudens) quae fiunt de cannabi, lino etc. ut funes restes, tegetes Varr R R 1, 22, cf id. ib 1, 23, 6 caedere hodie tu restibus, Plaut Pers. 2, 4, 11 restim volo mihi emere, id. Ps 1, 1, 86, cf id Poen 1, 2 184, id. Pers 5 2, 34, id. Cas 2, 7, 2 paulisper remitte restem, id Rud. 4, 3, 97 exsolvi restim, id. ib 2, 3, 37 descendunt statuae restemque sequuntur, Juv 10, 58 famem Illa re te cavet, of a rope dancer, id. 14 274, 3, 226, Mart 4, 70, 1 —In a game of the Roman youth, the rows of dancers were united by taking hold of a rope (or, acc to Donatus ad loc, they formed a line by taking hold of hands) tu inter eas restim ductans saltabis, Ter Ad. 4, 7, 34 Ruhnk., cf in foro pompa constitit, et per manus reste data virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes incesserunt, Liv 27, 37 *fin* Drak.—Prov ad restim res redit, *it has come to the rope*, i e *one might as well hang himself*, Caecil ap Non 200 21, Ter Phorm 4, 4, 5 vinctus restibus Vulg Judith, 6, 9 —**II.** Transf restes allii caepis, *the leaves of garlic* or *onions*, Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 51, Mart 12, 32, 20

rēstĭto, are, *v freq n* [resto], *to stay behind, to loiter, tarry, hesitate* (ante class, and several times in Liv and Pliny the Elder) restitant, occurrunt obstant, etc, Enn ap Non 147, 10 (Sat 5 Vahl) me miserum restitando reddiderunt, Plaut Capt 3, 2, 3 at enim restitas, Ter Eun 4, 4, 1, Liv 7, 39 *fin* Drak, 10, 19, 30, 31, Plin 18, 16, 19 § 50 Menelaus me objurgat? id meis rebus regimen restitat, Enn. ap Rufin Fig § 11, p 205 Ruhnk. (Trag v 264 Vahl)

***rēstĭtrix**, icis, *f* [resisto], *she that stays behind* ego hic restitrix, Plaut Truc 4 2 5

rē-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v a.* [statuo], *to put* or *set up again*, i e either *to replace* in its former position, or (more freq) *to restore* to its former condition, *to rebuild, revive*, etc. (freq and class, syn restauro, renovo, reficio) **I.** In gen **A.** Lit senatus decrevit, ut Minerva nostra, quam turbo dejecerat, restitueretur, Cic Fam 12, 25, a, 1 arborem Verg. G 2, 272 luxatum femur ex toto, Cels 8, 20 aedes (with reficere), Cic Top 3, 15 domum a Clodio disjectam, i e *to rebuild*, Vell 2, 45, 3, cf domum, Suet Ner 31 theatrum id. Claud 21 statuas (disjectas), id Calig 34 tropaea disjecta, id. Caes. 11 fores effractas, Ter Ad. 1, 2 40 oppida vicosque, quos incenderant, Caes B G 1, 28 fontes et Flumina, Ov M 2, 407 turbatas comas, id. F 3, 16 ordines, Sall. J 51, 3, cf aciem, Liv 5, 18, 29, 2 al. inclinatam aciem, Suet Caes 62 (eos, qui) quaedam contra naturam depravata habent, restituere et corrigere, Cic Div 2, 46, 96 oculos (luminibus orbati), Suet Vesp 7 visum, Plin 25, 8, 50, § 89 pilos, id. 32, 10, 40, § 119 se (apes, with reviviscere), Varr R R 3, 16 *fin*, cf. aliquem a limine mortis, Cat 68, 4, Verg Cul. 223, and restinctos *to raise the dead*, Ov P 3, 6, 35 apes restituunt se a revivescunt, Varr R. R 3, 16, 38 —**B.** Trop, *to restore, revive, renew, reform*, etc unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, Enn ap Cic Off 1, 24, 84, Cic Att 2, 19, 2, Liv 30, 26, Verg A. 6, 846 Serv, Macr S 6, 1, Ov F 2, 242, Aug ap Suet Tib 21 al (Ann v 313 Vahl.), cf rem prolapsam, Liv 2, 63 res perditas, id. 25, 37, 6, 22 rem imperditam et perditam, Ter And. 3, 5, 13, and simply rem Liv 3, 12 Drak, 8, 11, 25, 37 veteres clientelas, Caes B G 6, 12 veterem tuam illam calliditatem atque prudentiam, Cic Rosc. Am 22, 61 tribuniciam potestatem, id. Agr 2, 14, 36 tribuniciam intercessionem armis, Caes B C 1, 7 proelium, Poet. ap Cic Tusc. 4, 23, 52, Caes. B G 7, 87, 1, 53, Liv 6, 8, cf. pugnam omnibus locis, id. 4, 38 *fin*, 2, 19 damna Romano accepta bello, id. 31, 43 sanitatem, Just 6, 4, 13 bellum, id. 35, 1, 10, Plin 20, 6, 23, § 56, cf vires, Val Fl 2 70 adulescentem corruptum, *to reform*, Plaut Trin. 1, 2, 81 suorum a pudore mari timae ignominiae restituti animi, *restored, revived*, Liv 35, 27 consolando aliquorum restituere voluntatem aut benevolentiam in dominum, Varr R. R 1, 17, 7 —**II.** In partic, *to give back, deliver up, return, restore* a thing belonging to a person or place (syn reddo) **A.** Lit *Mi* Paterna oportet reddi filio bona. *Ha* Restituentur omnia, Plaut Poen 5, 2, 122 tribuni vobis amissa reddent ac restituent? Liv 3, 68 —With a personal object virginem suis Restituere ac reddere Ter Eun. 1, 2, 67, 4, 6, 8 alicui filium, id. Heaut 3, 1, 83, id And. 3, 3, 38, id. Hec 5, 3, 20 amissa cuique, Caes B C 1, 87 bona iis, id. ib 2, 21 majorum locum huic, id B G 5, 25 agrum Veientibus, Liv 2, 13 et saep alicui suum familiarem et hospitem, ereptum e manibus hostium, Caes. B G 1, 53 Sextus Pompeius civitati restitutus Cic Phil 5, 15, 41 captum victori, Liv 9, 11 apibus fructum suum, Phaedr 3, 13, 15 Caesaris imperio restituendus erat, Ov P 4, 13, 38 illum restituam huic hic autem in Alidem me meo patri, Plaut Capt 3, 4, 56 aliquem natalibus, *to set free*, Dig 40, tit 11, v natalis —With abstr object sed etiam meam vocem et auctoritatem et vobis et rei publicae conservatam ac restitutam puto, Cic Marcell. 1, 2 lucem salutemque redditam sibi ac restitutam, id. Dom 28, 75 —With out *dat* amissa (opp adimere), Caes. B C 1, 7 fraudata, id. ib 3, 60 *fin* al. Arpi restituti ad Romanos, Liv 24, 47, cf (Cloelia) sospites omnes Romam ad propinquos restituit, id. 2, 13, 49 aliquem in aliquem locum, Ter And. 4, 1, 58, cf Plaut Mil 3 1, 108 (Siciliam) in antiquum statum, Cic Verr 1, 4, 12, cf civitates afflictas in melius Suet Vesp 17 —**2.** Publicists' and jurid. t t, *to bring back* or *restore* to his previous state or condition, *to recall, reinstate* a person condemned banished, deprived of his property, etc (cf reduco) restituebat multos calamito os Licinium Denticulam de alea condemnatum restituit, Cic Phil 2, 23, 56 omnes, qui lege Pompeia condemnati essent, id. Att 10, 4, 8 quae fuisset justa causa restituendi mei, nisi fuis et injusta eicendi? id. Mil. 14 36, cf. id. ib 15, 39 aliquem (damnatum) Suet Caes 41, id. Calig 15 exsulem, id. Claud. 12 legionem totam cum ignominia missam, id Caes. 69 neque enim praetor, si ex eo fundo essem dejectus, ita me restitui jussit, Cic Caecin. 29, 82, cf id. ib 8, 23 nonnullos ambitus Pompeia lege damnatos in integrum restituit, Caes. B C 3, 1 aliquem in integrum, Cic Clu. 36, 98, Dig 4, 1, 4, 4 15 (cf the whole section, ib 4, 1 De in integrum restitutionibus), cf Sampsiceramum restitui in eum locum cupere ex quo decidit, Cic Att 2, 23, 2 equites Romanos in tribunicium honorem, Caes B C 1, 77 *fin* tribunos plebis in suam dignitatem, id. ib 1, 22 restitutus in patriam (Camillus) patriam ipsam restituit, Liv 7, 1 *fin*, so, in patriam, Suet. Ner 3 —**b.** Transf (*a*) Of things, *to deliver up again, to make restitution of, restore* in utriusque bonis nihil erat, quod restitui posset, nisi quod moveri loco non poterat, Cic Verr 2, 2, 25, § 62, Dig 43, 8, 2, § 34, 43, 12, 1, § 19 al —(*β*) Of a previous judicial sentence or of injustice committed, *to reverse*, i e *to make null and void, to make good again, repair* (cf re cindo, resolvo) alia judicia Lilybaei alia Agrigenti, alia Panhormi restituta sunt, Cic Verr 2, 2 26, § 63 qui (praetor) dies totos aut vim fieri vetat aut restitui factam jubet, etc, id Caecin. 13, 36 ut si ego eum condemnaro, tu restituas, id. Fam 9, 10 2, cf. restitui in integrum aequom est, Ter Phorm. 2, 4, 11 — (*γ*) *To compensate for, make good* (rare) damnum, Liv 31, 43, 4, Vulg Exod. 22, 12 jacturam, Col 11, 1, 28 —**B.** Trop, *to restore to a former condition, to re-establish*, etc ut anno XVI post reges exactos secederent, leges sacratas ipsi sibi restituerent, *restored for themselves, re-established*, Cic Corn 1, Fragm 23, p 450 *fin* Orell restituit his animos parva una res, Liv 25, 18, cf id 21, 53 ut interfecto Punico praesidio restituerent se Romanis, *join themselves again to the Romans*, id. 23, 7 ulcera sanitati restituens, *restoring*, Plin 20, 6, 23, § 51, cf id. 14, 18, 22, § 118 Bacchus peccasse fatentem Restituit, *restored to his former condition*, Ov M 11, 135, cf cum semel occideris Non Torquate, genus non te facundia, non te Restituet pietas, Hor C 4 7, 24 restituam jam ego te in gaudia, Plaut Merc 5, 2, 44 haud facile te in eundem rursus restitues locum, Cic Prov Cons 9, 23, Plaut Mil. 3, 1, 108, cf cives ex servitute in libertatem, Liv 28, 39 poetam in locum, Ter Hec prol alt 13 aliquem rursus in gratiam id ib 3, 1, 11, cf. fratrem in antiquum locum gratiae et honoris Caes B G 1, 18 fratrem (sc in gratiam), Curt 8, 6, 26 Acarnanas in antiquam formulam jurisque ac dicionis eorum, Liv 26, 24 vos in amicitiam societatemque nostram, id. 31, 31 *fin* et saep cum praecipitata raptim consilia neque revocari neque in integrum restitui po sint, id. 31, 32 patientiae veteri (Britanniam), Tac. Agr 16

rēstĭtūtĭo, ōnis *f* [restituo], *a restoring, restoration* **I.** In gen domus incendio absumptae, i e *a rebuilding*, Suet Aug 57 Capitolii, id. Vesp 8 theatri, id. Tib 47 urbis in majus, Just 2, 14 2 afflictarum civitatum, Suet Tit 8 —Trop omnis pristinae fortunae, Suet Ner 40 libertatis, Val. Max 4, 1, ext 4 lunae, Arn 6, 196 —**II.** In partic **1.** *A giving back restitution* (in jurid. Lat), Dig 50, 16, 22, 36, 1, 1, § 14, 36, 1, 6, § 3 —**2.** *The act of replacing, reinstating* one condemned or pro cribed in his former condition, *the restoration of rights which have been forfeited by law* damnatorum, Cic Agr 2, 4, 10, Suet Oth 2 salus restitutioque, *a re calling from exile*, Cic Pis 15, 35, Quint 7, 1, 42, 60 in integrum restitutiones, Dig 4, 1, 3 (v this entire section De in integrum restitutionibus), 4, 4, 18, § 1, 4, 4, 20 pr

rēstĭtūtor, ōris, *m* [id.], *a restorer, rebuilder* **I.** Lit templorum omnium, Liv 4, 20 urbium, Inscr Orell 1103 —**II.** Trop salutis meae, Cic Mil 15, 39, cf Quint 7, 1, 43 and 61 reipublicae, Eum Grat Act ad Constant 4 Galliarum, Vop Aur 9 tanti operis restitutor deus, App Herm Trism p 92

rēstĭtūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [id. II] *of* or *relating to restitution, restitutory* (jurid Lat) interdictum, Dig 43, 1, 1 judicium, ib 3, 3, 46 actio, ib 2, 10, 3 —As *subst* in restitutorio agendo (i e judicio), Dig 27, 6 7

rēstĭtūtrix, icis, *f* [restitutor], *she that gives back, a restorer* omnium generum, quae accipit (terra, with receptrix), App Trism. p 77, 31.

1. rēstitūtus, a um, *Part* of restituo

2. Restitūtus, i, m, *a Roman sur name*, e g Claudius Restitutus, *a friend of Pliny the younger*, Plin Ep 3, 9, 16, 6, 17, Mart 10, 87

rē-sto, stiti, 1 (*perf subj* restaverit, Prop 2, 34 53), *v n* **I.** *To stop behind, keep back, stand still* (very rare and only poet, whereas resisto is class) **A.** Lit si resto, pergit, ut eam si ire conor, pro hibet betere, Pac ap Non 77, 25 — **B.** Trop impetus haut longe medius regio nibus restat, Enn ap Fest p 285 Mull (Ann v 475 Vahl) nullo dominae teri tur molimine amator Restat et immerita sustinet aure minas, *stands firm, holds out*, Prop 2, 25 (3, 20), 18 — **II.** *To withstand, resist, oppose* (so less freq than resisto, and not in Cic or Cæs) **A.** Of military re sistance, *to stand firm, hold out, not yield*, constr usually *absol*, rarely with *dat* or *adversum* Illyrii restant sicis sibinisque fodantes, Enn ap Paul ex Fest p 336 Müll (Ann v 496 Vahl.) validam urbem multos dies restantem pugnando vicit, Sall ap Non 526, 12 (id H 1, 75 Dietsch) quia summa vi restare (milites) nuncia bantur, Liv 4, 58 Drak sola virtute mili tum restantes caeduntur caeduntque, id 6 30, 32, 8, 39, 23, 45, 26, 3, 29, 2, 34, 14 dum restat Hector, Prop 3, 8, 31 nunc in restantes mucronem comminus urget, Sil 10, 25 —*Impers pass* · ut qua minima vi restatur, ea parte irrumpat, Liv 34, 15 — With *dat* paucis plures vix restatis, Liv 23, 45 *fin* restando adversis, Sil 10, 125 —With *adversum* paulum morae at tulere ferrati restantibus laminis adver sum pila et gladios, Tac A 3, 46—**B.** Apart from milit lang, in gen nunc ratio nulla est restandi, nulla facultas, etc, Lucr 1, 110 is mihi, dum resto, juvenili guttura pugno Rupit, Ov M 3 626, 7, 411 in qua re nunc tam confidenter restas, stulta? *oppose me*, Ter Heaut 5, 3, 7, cf Plaut Most 5, 2, 50 —Of things aera claustris restantia voci ferantur, Lucr 2, 450 restantia claustra, Sil 7, 130 — **III.** *To be left, remain* (syn remaneo, the predominant signif of the word, most freq in the third person) hu jus generis reliquiis Restare video, Ter Ad 3, 3, 91 ego convivis delector nec cum ac qualibus solum qui pauci jam admodum restant, sed cum vestra etiam aetate, Cic Sen 14, 46 ego vivendo vici mea fata, su perstes Restarem ut genitor, Verg A 11, 161 de bonis quod restat reliquiarum, Plaut. Rud. 5, 1, 7, cf id Cist 1, 3, 40 unam sibi spem reliquam in Etruscis re stare, Liv 10, 16, Cic Scaur Fragm 45 p 268 Orell quae (studia) sola ei in malis restiterunt, id Sull 26, 74 omnes compo sui Felices! Nunc ego resto, Hor S 1, 9, 28, Pers. 3, 97 de viginti Restabam solus, Ov M 3 687 jam labor exiguus Phoebo restabat id ib 6, 486 duae restant noctes de mense secundo, id F 2, 857 si e nobis aliquid nisi umbra restat, id Am 3, 9, 60 jam duo restabant fata tum, Plaut Bacch 4, 9 35 qui e divisione tripartita duas par tes absolverit, huic necesse est restare ter tiam, Cic Off 3, 2, 9 infinitae caedi, id. Cat 3, 10 dona ferens pelago et flammis restantia Trojae, *left remaining from the sea* etc, Verg A 1, 679 unum etiam re stat amico nostro ad omne dedecus, ut, etc, id Att 8, 7 hoc unum restabat, ut, Ov M 2 471, cf illud etiam restiterat, ut, etc., Cic Quint 9, 33 —*Impers* restat ut aut summa neglegentia tibi obstiterit, aut, etc, Cic Quint 12 41, so, restat, ut, id N D 2, 16 44, 17 *init*, Hor Ep 1, 1, 27 al —With *inf* (mostly poet) nec aliud restabat quam corrigere, etc, Liv 44, 4, 8 restabat aliud nihil, nisi oculos pascere, Ter Phorm 1 2, 35, Ov M 1 700, Stat S 4, 1, 40 —**2.** In partic, with reference to the future, *to remain for, await* one (rare and mostly poet) quid restat, nisi porro ut fiam mi ser, Ter Hec 3, 1, 20 placet (vobis) socios sic tractari, quod restat, ut per haec tem pora tractatos videtis? i e *hereafter, for the future* Cic Verr 2, 3, 89 § 208 nudus humi jacet infans ut aequom est, cui tantum in vita restet transire malorum, Lucr 5, 227, Hor Ep 1, 6 27 hoc Latio restare canunt, Verg A 7, 270, Ov F 2, 749

rēstrictē, adv, v restringo, *P a. fin*

* **rēstrictim,** *adv* [restringo], *closely, carefully* restrictim cogitata, Afran ap Non 516, 9

rēstrictĭo, ōnis, *f* [id], *a restriction, limitation* (eccl Lat.) epularum, Aug Mor Eccl Cath 31

rēstrictus, a, um, *Part* and *P a* of restringo

rēstringo, inxi, ictum, 3, *v a* **I.** *To draw back tightly, to bind back, bind fast, tighten*, etc (in the verb *finit* not ante Aug, but in the *P a* class, syn religo) **A.** Lit laevam, Quint 11, 3, 131 restric tis ad terga manibus, Plin 35, 10, 36, § 93 manus, Petr 73, 4 lacertos, Hor C 3, 5, 35, cf restringitur vinculis, Tac A 14, 64, and si manus manicis restringantur, App Flor 17, p 357, 29, cf. also Prometheus quondam silici restrictus membra catena, Cat. 64, 297 vinclo fasciae in modum la quei restricto, Tac A 15, 57 — **B.** Trop, *to restrain, confine, restrict, check*, etc (syn retineo) homines ad custodiam pecuniae, Plin Ep 1, 8, 9 liberalitatem, Sen Ben 1, 4 sumptus candidatorum ambitûs lege, Plin Ep 6, 19, 4 delicias frugalitate, id ib 5, 19 *fin* animum maestitia, Tac A 16, 16 morsus phalangiorum, Plin 24, 16, 97, § 154 (Jahn, restinguit) praecipitationem nimbi, App Mund p 61, 21 — **II.** *To draw back, unfasten, unclose, open* (rare) dentes restringere, *to show the teeth*, Plaut Capt 3, 1, 26 — Of dogs rabie restricta minari, Lucr 5, 1065 restrictis forte si labellis rise ris, App post Mag p 277 restrictis labris, Quint Decl 12, 27 — Hence, **rēstrictus,** a, um, *P a.* (acc to I), *bound fast, bound up, tight, close* **A.** Lit togis neque re strictis neque fusis, Suet Aug 73 alvus, i e *costive*, Ser Samm 28, 519 — *Comp* restrictiores digiti (pedum), i e *shorter*, Suet Dom 18 — **B.** Trop **1.** *Close, nig gardly, stingy* (cf parcus tenax) in ali quo esse restrictus, Cic Off 2, 18, 62, id Att 10, 11, 2, id Planc 22, 54 — *Comp*, Cic Fam 3, 8, 8 — **2.** *Moderate, modest* an re strictius arbitraris per orbem terrarum le gendum dare memoriam suam, quam etc, Plin Ep 9, 19, 6 — **3.** *Strict, stern, rigorous, severe, stringent* summum imperium non restrictum nec perseverum volunt, Tac A 15, 48 — *Comp* judicatio, App Flor p 364, 39 — *Sup* restrictissimis regulis, Cod 1, 17 (2), 10 — *Adv* **rēstrictē. a.** *Close ly, sparingly* facere (with parce), Cic Fin 2, 13, 42 vivere, Nazar Pan Constant 15 — *Comp* restrictius uti rebus praetereun tibus, Aug Doctr Chr 3, 12 — *Sup* re strictissime facere (opp plenissime), Plin Ep 5, 8, 13 — **b.** *Strictly, exactly, precisely* cetera non tam restricte praefinio, Cic Leg 2, 18 45 restricte tenent illud nomen (sa pientium), id Rep 3, 4, 7 observare, ne plus reddat quam acceperit, id Lael 16, 58 — *Sup* of the *adj* prob not found

rĕ-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3, *v a*, *to erect again* (eccl Lat) **I.** Lit aras Tert Apol 6 *fin* statuas dejectas, id ad Nat 1, 10 — **II.** Trop, *to restore* Deus eam re struebat fidem, quam populus destruebat, Tert Res Carn 31

rĕsūdātĭo, onis, *f* [resudo], *exudation* (late Lat) Cael Aur Signif 79

rĕ-sūdo, are, *v n* and *a*, *to sweat, sweat out, exude* (post class) **I.** *Neutr*, Curt 5, 1, 2, 7, 10 3 — **II.** *Act* congeriem ventris, Prud Apoth 787, id. Cath 10, 105

rĕ-sulco, āre, *v a*, *to furrow* or *plough again* (poet) vulnera, *to scratch open*, Prud στεφ 5 141

rĕsultātĭo, onis, *f* [resulto], *a reverbe ration, echo* grata et consona Ambros Hexaem 3, 5, 11 laetitiae, id in Psa praef § 9 blanda, Cassiod Var 2, 40 — **II.** Trop., *a resistance, refusal*, Cassiod Var 2, 24

rĕsultātor, oris *m* [id], *one who resists* or *denies* (late Lat.), Cassiod in Psa 9, 27

rĕsulto, no *perf*, atum, 1, *v freq n* and *a.* [resilio] *to spring* or *leap back, to re bound* (poet and in post Aug prose, only of inanimate or abstract subjects) **I.** Lit (corpora) conflicta resultant, etc, Lucr 2, 98 and 101 tela irrita galea clipeo que Verg A 10, 330 aqua objectu lapillo rum, Quint 12 2 11, cf unda scissa Petr poët Sat 89, 2 31 illisum caput scopulis resultat, Sen Hippol 1064 — Of animals resultabunt canes ululantibus lupis, Amm 31, 1, 2 — **B.** In partic., of sound, *to re verberate, resound, re echo* ubi concava pulsu Saxa sonant vocisque offensa resul tat imago, Verg G 4, 50 inimica est (api bus) echo resultanti sono, Plin 11, 19, 21, § 65 murmur in duris, id 2 80, 82, § 193 — **2.** Transf, of places or things that re turn a sound, *to resound, re echo, reverbe rate, ring*, etc. pulsati colles clamore re sultant, Verg A 5, 150 colles, id ib 8, 305 saltus, Tac A 1, 65 juga longa Stat Th 2, 714 tecta vocibus, Plin Pan 73 aera per cussis incudibus, Mart 9, 69, 5 parma pul su umbonum, Claud VI Cons Hon 629 resultantibus armis et tubis, Amm 20, 11, 21 resultantibus lituis, id 19, 6, 10 — With a homogeneous object sonum (saxa), App M 5, p 161, 38, Calp Ecl 4, 5 — **II.** Trop, of pronunciation, etc, *to leap, hop* (verba) ne brevium (syllabarum) contexu resultent, *produce a jumping* or *jerking effect*, Quint 9, 4, 66 praeceps ac resultans (in oratio ne, opp tardum et segne), id 9, 4, 83, cf id 11, 3, 183, 12, 10, 73 ut barbara nomi na Graecis versibus non resultent, i e *are unfit for, unsuited to*, Plin Ep 8, 4, 3

(**rĕ-sum** = resideo, assumed as *pres* for the var l resit, Cic Scaur 8, 14, where B and K. read residet, and reesset, id. Verr 2, 2, 58, § 143, B and K esset)

rĕ-sūmo, mpsi, mptum, 3, *v a*, *to take up again, take back, resume* (poet and in post Aug prose) **I.** Lit (terra) gentes omnis peperit et resumit denuo, Enn ap Varr L L 5, § 64 Müll (Epich v 4 Vahl p 168) positas (tabellas) resumit, Ov M 9, 524 tela, id Am 2, 9, 34 librum perlec tum utique ex integro, Quint 10, 1, 20 li brum in manus, id 10, 4, 3 pugillares, Plin Ep 7, 9, 16 cito elapsum baculum, Suet Ner 24 fuscinam, id Calig 30 arma, id ib 48, Tac H 2 44, 4, 76 *fin* praetex tas (opp exuere), Plin Pan 61, 8 pennas, Ov M 4 664 speciem caelestem, id ib 15, 743 — **II.** Trop instat anhelanti prohi betque resumere vires, *to get* or *receive again, to recover*, Ov M 9, 59, so, vires, id ib 9, 193, Just 20, 5, 1, 24, 7, 1 potentiam, id. 6, 4, 1 interruptum somnum, Suet Aug 78 animum, id Vit. 15 animam, Sen Herc Oet 25, cf resumpto spiritu recrea tus est, Vulg Judith, 13, 30 nomen gen tile (opp deponere), Suet Ner 41 sacra mentum Vespasiani, Tac H 4, 37 militi am, id ib 2, 67, cf pugnam, *to renew*, id ib 2, 41 hostilia, id A 12, 15 dominatio nem per arma, id H 5, 8 libertatem, id A 3, 40, 14, 31, Plin Pan 66, 2 curas id ib 79, 5 nomen, id Ep 5 6, 12 instituta cultumque patrium, Tac H 4, 64 volupta tes (with repetere sollemnia), id A 3, 6 et saep aegrotantem, *to restore*, Cael Aur Acut 2, 1, 3, 18, 105, id Tard. 3, 7, 91

rĕsumptĭo, onis *f* [resumo], *a resto ration recovery* of a sick person, Cael Aur Acut 2, 37 *fin*

rĕsumptīvus, a, um, *adj* [id], *resto rative* odoramenta, Cael Aur Tard 4, 3, 75 cyclus, id ib 2, 1, 47

rĕsumptōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [id], *resto rative* adjutoria, Cael Aur Acut 3, 8 *fin*

rĕsumptus, a, um, *Part*, from resu mo

rĕ-sŭo, ĕre, v resutus

rĕ-sŭpīno, no *perf*, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to bend* or *turn back* (rare, not in Cic) **I.** Lit puer ad me accurrit, Pone apprehen dit pallio, resupinat, Ter Phorm 5 6, 23 assurgentem ibi regem umbone resupinat, Liv 4, 19 hominem, Cels 7, 16 nares pla na manu, *to bend back* Quint 11, 3, 80 col la (turtures, cum bibunt), Plin 10, 34, 52, § 105, cf caput (aves bibentes), id 10, 46, 63, § 129 valvas, *to beat in, break down*, Prop 4 (5), 8, 51 resupinati cessantia tym pana Galli, i e *prostrate* from drunken ness, Juv 8, 176 et saep — In mal part, *to stretch out* aviam amici, Juv 3, 112 — *Pass* in mid force leones resupinari, Plin 24, 17, 102, § 162 — **II.** Trop rem, *to over throw ruin, destroy*, Att ap Non 165, 3 quid tantopere te resupinet? *makes proud, puffs up*, Sen Ben 2, 13, 1

rĕ-sŭpīnus, a, um, *adj*, *bent back* or *backwards, lying on one's back* or *with the face upwards supine* (not in Cic) **I.** Lit resupinum in caelo contueri, i e *lying on*

one's back, face upwards, supine, Att. ap Cic Div. 1, 22, 44. fertur equis curruque haeret resupinus mani, Verg. A. 1, 476: eque tuo pendet resupino spiritus ore, Lucr. 1, 37; Ov. H. 16, 255, id. M. 2, 267. jacuit resupinus humi, id. ib 4, 121; 12, 324: hunc ego resupinum fudi, id. ib 13, 86 al.: retro lentas tendo resupinus habenas, *bent back*, id. ib 15, 520. collum, id. ib 1, 730 pectus, id. ib 12, 138: caput, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 93 et saep —*Of an arrogant gait or manner.* (Niobe) mediam tulerat gressus resupina per urbem, *with head thrown back*, i e *proudly*, Ov. M 6, 275; cf. Sen. Ep 80, 7, Cod Th. 9, 3, 6. si non resupini spectantesque tectum expectaverimus, quid obveniat, Quint 10, 3, 15: spectat resupino sidera vultu, Mart. 9, 44, 3 —**B.** Transf., of things *turned* or *bent back*: Elis, *spread out on a hill*, Stat Th. 4, 237: labra Ilin, Plin. 21, 5, 11, § 23. vomer, id. 18, 18, 48, § 171.—**II.** Trop, *lazy, slothful, effeminate, careless, negligent* · voluptas, Quint 5, 12, 20; cf. id. 11, 3, 167: qui solvit, numquam ita resupinus est, ut facile suas pecunias jactet, Dig. 22, 3, 25: existimatio, ib 43, 24, 4.

rĕ-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3, *v n.*, *to rise or raise one's self again, to appear again* (poet. and post-Aug., once in Liv. with velut; v. infra) **I.** Lit.: pugnat resurgere saepe, Ov M 5, 349: si resurgat centimanus Gyges, Hor C 2, 17, 14; Tac A. 3, 46; cf., of convalescent persons: resurgam, Ov. Tr 3, 3, 23 —Esp, *to rise again, rise from the grave* (eccl Lat.) ab inferis, Lact 4, 19, 6; 4, 26, 3; Vulg. Marc 9, 8; id. Luc 7, 22.—Of things · cupressus arbor repente prociderat ac postero die eodem vestigio resurgens procera et latior virebat, Tac. H 2, 78; Suet. Vesp 5; Plin. 16, 32, 57, § 132 herbae, Ov Am 2, 16, 9 · obruta cymba de mediis aquis, id. P 4, 8, 28 orbe lunaria cornua nono, id. M. 2, 453; 8, 11; 7, 81: urbs, *is rebuilt*, Tac. A. 15, 41.—**II.** Trop (cf. resisto): cum res Romana velut resurgeret, Liv 24, 45; cf.: illic fas regna resurgere Trojae, Verg. A. 1, 206, and with this cf. arma resurgentis Trojae (i e Romae), Prop 4 (5), 1, 47; 87 (53 M) · victa tamen vinces, eversaque Troja, resurges, Ov. F 1, 523: resurgens Saevit amor, Verg. A. 4, 531: bellum, Vell. 2, 88, 13, Tac A. 3, 74 · rabies, id. ib 1, 39: partes in Africa, id. ib 2, 43: legiones resurgere in ultionem properent, id. H. 3, 2 · cum eum ceteri ita vicerint ut major instaurando bello resurgeret, Just. 37, 1, 8. ac ne tam longa quidem aetate, quae excidium ejus secuta est, resurrexit, Curt. 5, 7, 9. resurgit verae virtutis fortior fama, Quint. 12, 9, 4. ter si resurgat murus aeneus, Hor C 3, 3, 65

rĕsurrectĭo, ōnis *f* [resurgo], in eccl. Lat, *a rising again from the dead, resurrection*, Tert Res Carn. 1, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 28; Vulg. Matt 22, 23, id. Rom 3, 4, Lact 4, 19, 9, 4, 20, 4 · dominica (i. e Domini), Sulp Sev Chron. 2, 33, 5

rĕsuscĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f* [resuscito], in eccl. Lat., *a raising again from the dead, resuscitation*, Tert. Res Carn 30

rĕsuscĭtātor, ōris, *m* [id.], in eccl. Lat., *one who raises again from the dead, a resuscitator*, Tert Res. Carn. 12.

rĕ-suscĭto, āre, *v a*, *to raise up again, rebuild* templum, Lact. 4, 18, 5 —**II.** *To rouse again, revive, resuscitate*, freq in the Christian writers, of the resurrection of the dead, Hier in Psa. 33, 5; id. Ep 103, Tert Res Carn. 38, Prud. στεφ. 6, 136, Vulg Act. 2, 32, id. Johan. 6, 39 —**III.** Trop (very rare) positam iram, *to revive, resuscitate*, Ov. M. 8, 474 veterem iram, id ib 14, 495 legatum, *to renew*, Dig. 34, 4, 27, § 1 gratiam Dei, Vulg 2 Tim 1, 6

* **rĕ-sūtus,** a, um, *Part* [suo]. *ripped open* tunica ex utraque parte, Suet Aug 94.

‡ **rētae,** ārum, *f*, *trees standing on the bank or in the bed of a stream*, acc. to Gabius ap Gell 11, 17, 4.—From this is said to come the verb retare, *to clear, free from obstructions*, in an old edict flumina retanda, v Gell. l. l.

* **rĕ-tālĭo,** āre, *v a.*, *to retaliate* quod imprudentia factum est, retaliari per imprudentiam debet, Gell 20, 1, 16

rĕ-tango, ĕre, 3, *v a*, *to touch again or repeatedly* faciem spongia, Cael. Aur Tard. 2, 13, 156

rĕtardātĭo, ōnis, *f* [retardo], *a hindering, delaying, retarding*, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30 (with mora) —In *plur*, Vitr 9, 1, 6

rĕ-tardo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.* and *n* **I.** Act., *to keep back, hinder, delay, detain, impede, retard* (class.; a favorite word with Cic, esp in the trop signif.; syn. moror) **A.** Lit. quarum (stellarum vagarum) motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, saepe etiam insistunt, Cic N D 2, 40, 103: aliquem in via. id. Phil. 10, 5, 11 · itinere devio per ignorantiam locorum retardati, Suet Galb 20: flumina retardant equos, Verg G 3, 253 boves retinere ac retardare, Col. 2, 2, 26: instantia ora retardat Cuspide praetenta, Ov. M. 3, 82: te metuunt nuper Virgines nuptae, tua ne retardet Aura maritos, Hor C 2, 8, 23 inundationibus Tiberis retardatus, Suet. Oth 8. mulierum mensibus retardatis, Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 156 —*Absol* · eae res, quae ceteros remorari solent, non retardarunt, Cic Imp Pomp 14, 40; Suet. Caes. 34.—**B.** Trop: impetus hostium repressos esse intellegunt ac retardatos, Cic. Imp Pomp 5, 13: impetum, Auct B. Afr 68: illius animos atque impetus, Cic Div. in Caecil 11, 33. celeritatem persequendi, id. Imp Pomp 9, 22: loquacitatem, id. Vatin. 1, 2: animos testium, id. Verr 2, 1, 6, § 17: consuetudinem, id. Sest 31, 67: auxilium, id. Pis. 31, 77. aliquem a scribendo, id. Fam 5, 17, 1; cf. aliquem ab alicujus tempore aut commodo, id. Arch. 6 12; Suet. Caes. 59 Tigranem Asiae minitantem, Cic. Imp Pomp 15, 45 · ergo non aetas quemquam, non valetudo, non sexus retardavit, quominus, etc, Plin. Pan. 22, 2 · mea te fortuna retardat, Ov. Tr 3, 7, 21 · incepta, Sil 1, 478: invidia retardat sceptra, id. 11, 609 —*Absol*: ad quem (agrum) fruendum non modo non retardat, verum etiam invitat atque allectat senectus Cic Sen. 16, 57 —* **II.** *Neutr*, *to tarry, remain behind, delay* in quo cursu (stella Saturni) multa mirabiliter efficiens, tum antecedendo, tum retardando, tum, etc, Cic. N D 2, 20, 52.

* **rĕ-taxo,** āre, *v a*, *to censure, reprove*, Suet Vesp 13

rēte, is, *n* (*abl* reti, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 27; id. Truc. 1, 1, 17; more freq rete, id. Pers. 1, 2, 22, id. Rud. 4, 2, 9; 4, 3, 81, 4, 4, 124; Varr R. R. 3, 5, 8, 3, 11, 3, id. L. L. 5, 29, § 130 Müll.; Col. 8, 10, 1; Suet. Ner 30; Ov. F. 5, 371; id. Hal. 22; Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81; Scr. Octav 412 al.—Collat form, *acc.* retem, Plaut Rud. 4, 3, 45; Varr R R. 3, 5, 11, 14.—As *fem*: tecta porticus sit rete cannabina. Varr R. R. 3, 5, 11; cf in *plur*: in retes meas incidisti, Charis p 20 P; cf also Prisc p 659 ib—But the *masc*, which Prisc. p 759 P., and Charis p 45 ib., assume, is very doubtful.—Other collat forms · **rētĭum,** δίκτυον, Gloss. Philox., and **rētĭa,** ae, *f*, Plaut ap Prisc p 759 P., Schol. ad Juv 8, 207) [for srēte, from sero], *a net* (cf. · plaga, casses, sagena). In piscinam rete qui jaculum parat . dum huc dum illuc reti eos impedit Pisces, etc., Plaut. Truc 1, 1, 14 sq. intra rete aves sunt omne genus, Varr R. R. 3, 5, 14 araneolae quasi rete texunt, ut, si qu d inhaeserit, conficiant, Cic N. D 2, 48, 123 retia ponere cervis, Verg G 1, 307; cf. tendere cervis, Ov M 7, 701, so tendere, id. ib 4, 512, 8, 331; id. H. 5, 19 al. ferre, id. M 10, 171 ducere in retia pisces, id. ib 13, 922 praetendere, pandere, Plin 9, 8, 9, § 29 praetexere, id. 16, 1, 1, § 4 extrahere, Suet. Rhet 1 al.—Prov quae nimis apparent ret a, vitat avis, Ov R. Am 516 —**II.** Trop (very rare, and perh only poet), *a net, toil, snare*. tum retia nexit, Lucil. ap Non. p 903 P., cf. rete nexisti nostro lecto, Prop 3, 8 (4, 7), 37 retibus amoris exire (with nodos Veneris), Lucr 4, 1147 qui albo rete aliena oppugnant bona, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 22.

rĕtectus, a, um, *Part.* of retego

rĕ-tĕgo, xi, ctum 3, *v a* **I.** *To uncover, bare, open* (not freq till after the Aug. period, syn. nudo, exuo) **A.** Lit.: thecam nummariam, Cic. Att. 4, 7, 2 (area) retecta, *unroofed*, Varr R. R 1, 51, 2 vultus scisso velamine, Luc 8, 669 caput pallio, Petr 17, 3 caput, Caes ap Plin. Ep 3, 12, 13 jugulum simul pectusque, Ov M 13, 459 pedes, Suet. Aug 78 dentes, Pers. 3, 101 ensem, Luc. 9, 830 sacra, *to throw open, make accessible*, Prop 5, 9, 26 solum hiatu, *to open*, Ov M 5, 357 (with patere) homo retectus, i e *deprived of his shield*, Verg. A. 12, 374: retexit se umbo, Sil. 9, 109. terram retexit an ma tua, Vulg. Ecclus. 47, 16 —Poet.: ubi Titan radiis retexerit orbem, i e *shall make visible, show, reveal*, Verg. A. 4, 119; 5, 65 · retegente diem Lucifero, Ov M. 8, 1. rebus luce retectis, Verg. A. 9, 461.—**B.** Trop, *to disclose, discover, reveal* · caecum domus scelus omne retexit, Verg. A. 1, 356: arcanum consilium, Hor C. 3, 21, 16: occulta conjurationis, Tac A. 15. 74: timidi commenta animi, Ov. M 13, 38 · responsa deûm Trojanaque fata, id. ib 13, 336 · Pharsal ca damna (clara dies), Luc 7, 787: insidias, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 215 —* **II.** *To cover again*: plagam paleato luto, Pall. Nov. 7, 5

rĕ-tendo, di, tum, or sum, 3, *v a.*, *to release from tension, to unbend, slacken, relax* (very rare; syn. relaxo, resolvo) **I.** Lit. lentos arcus, *to unbend*, Ov M. 2, 419; Stat S 4, 4, 30; in the *part perf*: arcus retentus, Ov. M 3, 166 · arcus retensus, Phaedr. 3, 14, 5 —* **II.** Trop: ea quoque, quae sensu et anima carent, velut alterna quiete retenduntur, i. e *unbend, relax* (shortly before, remissio), Quint 1, 3, 8

rĕtensus, a, um, *Part* of retendo

* **rĕtentātor,** ōris, *m* [1 retento], *a detainer, retainer*, Cassiod Var 2, 10

* **rĕtentātrix,** īcis, *f* [retentator], *she that retains*, Macr S 7, 4.

rĕtentĭo, ōnis, *f* [retineo], *a keeping back*, i e, **I.** *A holding back, holding in*: aurigae, Cic. Att 13, 21, 3; 13, 25, 1 —Trop, *a withholding* · assensionis (as a transl of the Gr. ἐποχή), Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 59, and 2, 24, 78 —**II.** *A keeping back, retaining* (post-class.): dotis, Dig 31, 1, 79; 5, 3, 19, 10, 1, 30 urinae, *retention*, Cael. Aur Tard. 3, 8. —**B.** *Preservation, maintenance*: societatis. Lact. 6, 10 *fin.*: veteris disciplinae, Tert. adv. Marc 5, 3: delicti, i e *not to forgive*, id. ib 4, 28 —In *plur*, Vitr 9, 4.

1. rĕtento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v freq a.* [id.], *to hold back firmly, to keep back, to hold fast* (rare; not in Cic.) **I.** Lit · cur me retentas? Plaut As 3, 3, 1; id Rud. 3, 6, 39, cf agmen, Liv 10, 5 · legiones, Tac H. 4, 13: fugientes, id. ib 5, 21 · admissos equos, Ov. A. A. 2, 434, cf frena, id. Am. 2, 9, 30: puppes, Tac H 2, 35, Luc. 3, 586. vires regni, id. 4, 723 · pecuniam, calones, sarcinas, Tac H. 4, 60 caelum a terris, i. e. *to hold apart*, Lucr 2, 729 · iste qui retentat sese tacitus, quo sit tutus, *restrains himself*, Auct Her 4, 49, 62.—**II.** Trop iras, i e *to suppress*, Val Fl 3, 97 —**B.** Transf., *to hold back from destruction, preserve, maintain* (mens divina) Quae penitus sensus hominum vitasque retentat, Cic poet. Div. 1, 11, 17

2. rĕ-tento (-tempto), āvi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to try or attempt again, to reattempt* (a poet. word of the Aug per) · timide verba intermissa retentat, Ov M 1, 746 preces, id. ib 14, 382 fila lyrae, id ib 5, 117 referoque manus iterumque retento, id. H 10, 11 viam leti, id. M 11, 792 studium fatale, id. Tr 5, 12, 51 arma, Luc. 2, 514 memoriam meam, Sen. Ep 72, 1 nec audent ea retentare, quorum vitia retractando patescunt, id. Brev Vit 10, 2 nec vana retentet spes Minyas, *move* or *affect again*, Val. Fl. 5, 679 —With *inf* · saepe retentantem totas refringere vestes, Ov M 9, 208

rĕtentor, ōris, *m* [retineo], *one that holds back, a detainer, retainer* (post-class), App Flor p 343, 10

rĕtentōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [retentor], *fitted to hold back, checking, restraining* (late Lat) virtus animae, Cassiod. Anim 6

1. rĕtentus, a, um **a.** *Part* of retendo —**b.** *Part* of retineo

* **2. rĕtentus,** ūs, *m* [retineo], *a holding fast, grasping* vivosque im tata retentus (manûs), Claud. in Rufin 2, 438

rĕ-tergeo, si, 2, *v a*, *to wipe out, cleanse, clear* (late Lat) **I.** Lit vulnera, Cael Aur Tard. 2, 14, 107 —**II.** Transf. fossas ruderibus obrutas, Amm 29, 6, 11.

rĕ-tĕro, v retritus

rĕ-texo, xui (retexi, Manil 4, 214 dub), xtum, 3, *v a.* **I.** *To unweave, unravel* what has been woven (class.) **A.** Lit · quasi Penelope telam retexens, Cic Ac 2, 29, 95 tela retexta dolo, Ov Am 3, 9, 30: telas, Stat S 3, 5, 9 —**2.** Poet., transf.,

of other things nec (corpora possunt) re texi *be decomposed*, Lucr 1, 529, so, umo rem maris (sol), id 5 267 luna quater plenum tenuata retexuit orbem, i e *lessen ed* or *diminished again*, Ov M 7, 531 —**B.** Trop, *to break up, cancel, annul, reverse* (cf resolvo rescindo) multa quaerendo reperiunt non modo ea quae jam non pos sint ipsi dissolvere, sed etiam quibus ante exorsa et potius detexta prope retexantur, Cic de Or 2, 38, 158 superiora (novi timo res), id Fam 11, 14, 3 istius praeturam (opp suam gerere), id Verr 2, 2, 26, § 63 illa (dicta), *to take back*, id Fin. 5 28 84 orationem meam, *to alter, change*, id Phil 2, 13, 32 scriptorum quaeque *to revise, cor rect*, Hor S 2, 3, 2 opus, Ov P 1, 3, 30, id R Am 12 retegens caelum terque ora re texens, Stat S 5, 3, 29 jura, Manil 4, 214 calumniae textum, App Mag p 313, 38 an quod adulescens praestiti, id nunc com mutem ac me ipse retexam? *and fashion myself anew, metamorphose myself*, Masius ap Cic Fam 11, 28, 5 —**II.** *To weave again* or *anew, to renew, repeat* (poet, not ante Aug) —Trop properata retexite fata, i e *call back to life*, Ov M 10, 31 inde re tro redeunt, idemque retexitur ordo, id ib 15, 249, cf Verg A 12, 763 —**B.** *To repeat, relate again, narrate* oro mater, ordine mihi singula retexe, App M 9 p 224 30, so orationem, Lampr Alex Sev 6, Claud B Gild 325, Aus Idyll 10, 298

rĕtextus, a, um *Part* of retexo

rĕthĭbeo, rĕthĭbĭtio, v redhib

rētĭa, ae, v rete *init.*

rētĭăculum, i, v reticulum

rētĭārius, ii, *m* [rete], *one who fights with a net, a net fighter* (a kind of gladiator, who endeavored to hold his adversary by throwing a net over his head), Quint 6 3, 61, Suet Calig 30, id Claud. 34, Val Max 1, 7, 8, Inscr Orell 2566, 2578, 4273, cf Juv 8, 204 sqq, v Dict of Antiq, and cf mirmillo —Prov contra retiarium fe rula, *to fight with feeble weapons against one well equipped*, or, as we might say, *to parry a lance with a bodkin*, Mart 2 praef

rĕtĭcentĭa, ae, *f* [reticeo], *a keeping silent, silence* (rare but good prose) quid taces? enicas me miserum tua reticentia Plaut Merc 5, 2, 52, Pac ap Non 1, 31 (Trag Rel p 94 Rib) posterorum, Cic Phil 14 12, 33 a jurisconsultis etiam reti centiae poena est constituta (viz as to a defect in a thing sold), id Off 3, 16, 65 —**II.** In rhetor, = aposiopesis, *a pause in the midst of a speech*, Cic de Or 3, 53, 205, Quint 9 1, 31, 9, 2, 54, 57

rĕ-tĭceo, cŭi, 2, *v n.* and *a* **I.** *Neutr*, *to be silent, keep silence* (class, syn sileo, obmutesco) cum Sulpicius reticuisset, etc, Cic de Or 2 57, 232 de Chelidone reticuit, quoad potuit, id Verr 2, 1, 53, § 139 de utriusque vestrum errore, id Phil 1, 12, 29 non placuit reticere Sall J 85, 26 ne retice, ne verere, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 33 de adversis Tac A 1, 67 velut vinculis ori impositis reticentes, Amm 30, 4 11 —Poet lyra quae reticet, Claud IV Cons Hon 223 Pelion, id. in Rufin 2, 43 —(β) With *dat* of a person asking something, *to keep silent, not to answer, to refrain from answering* (perh not ante Aug) nunc in terroganti senatori, paeniteatne, etc. si reticeam, superbus videar, Liv 23, 12 9 Drak, 3, 41, 3, Tac A 14, 49 loquenti, Ov M 3, 357 —**II.** *Act*, *to keep* a thing *si lent, to keep secret, conceal* (class., syn celo) nihil reticebo quod sciam, Plaut Merc 5, 9, 47, so, nihil, Ter Ad 3, 3, 51, Cic Q Fr 1, 2, 1, § 3 ea, quae, etc, id. Fam 5, 2, 1 quae audierat, Sall C 23, 2 vestros dolores, Prop 1, 10, 13 multa lin guae reticenda modestae, Ov H 19, 63 —*Pass* reticetur formula pacti, Ov H 20, 151.—*Absol* nihil me subterfugere volu isse reticendo nec obscurare dicendo, Cic Clu 1, 1 —*P a.* as *subst* **rĕtĭcenda,** orum, *n*, *things to be kept secret*, Just 1, 7, 4

rētĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj* [reticulum], *made like a net, net like reticulated* fene stra, Varr R. R 3, 7, 3 structura parie tum, Vitr 2, 8, Plin 36 22 51, § 172 di stinctio concharum, id 9, 33 52 § 103

rētĭcŭlum, i, *n* (collat form **rētĭcŭlus,** i, *m*, Varr R R 3, 5, 13, Fenest ap Non 221, 33, Petr 67, 6, Plin 12, 14, 32 § 59, also **rētĭăcŭlum,** i Vulg Exod 38, 5 et saep) *dim* [rete], *a little net, a cloth made like a net, a net work bag* for carrying or keeping any thing in, *a reticule*, Cic Verr 2, 5, 11, § 27, Hor S 1, 1, 47, Juv 12, 60, *a fishing net* venari reticulo in me dio mari, Plaut As 1, 1, 87, *a strainer, colander*, Sen Q N 7, 19 1, *a net used in playing ball*, Ov A A. 3 361, *a net work cap* for confining the hair, worn by women and effeminate men, Varr L L 5, § 130 Müll, id ap Non 542, 12, Quadrig ap Non 222 2, Petr 67, 6, Capitol Max Jun 1 *fin*, Fest p 286 Müll, Juv 2 96, Lampr Heliog 11 *fin*, for covering the mouth, Plin 12, 14, 32, § 59, *net work*, Varr R R 3, 5, 13, *for the covering of a vessel* amphora ex reticu lo suspensa, Dig 9, 3, 15, § 12 aeneum, *brass lattice work*, acc to Fest p 348 Müll —In form retiaculum, Vulg Exod 38, 5, 39, 39, id 3 Reg 7, 17 al, *the caul* or *omentum covering the intestines*, id Exod 29, 13 al

rētĭcŭlus, i, *m*, v reticulum *init*

rētĭfex, ficis, *m* [rete facio], *a net maker* (late Lat) Alcim Homil Fragm 3

rĕtĭnācŭlum (sync retinaclum, Prud ap Symm 2, 147), i, *n* [retineo, I] *that which holds back* or *binds, a holdfast, band, tether, halter, halser, rope, cable* (only in *plur*, but the *sing* occurs as v l Amm 30, 4, 4) **I.** Lit, Cato, R R 63, 135, 5, Liv 21, 28, Col 4, 13, 1, 6, 2, 4, Vitr 10, 5, Verg G 1, 265, 513, id A 4, 580, Hor S 1, 5 18, Ov M 8, 102, 11, 712, 14, 547, Stat S 3, 2, 32 —**II.** Trop, *a bond, chain, tie* vita abrupit, Plin Ep 1, 12, 8 deside rii, App M 11, p 269 28 (p 806 Oud) blanda morarum, Aus Ep 8, 1 leges, fun damenta libertatis et retinacula sempiter na, Amm 14, 6, 5 retinaculis temporis praestituti frenari, id 30, 4, 4

* **rĕtĭnax,** acis, *adj* [id], *holding back* arbor, Symm Ep 1, 41

rĕtĭnens, entis, *Part* and *P a* of re tineo

rĕtĭnentĭa, ae, *f* [retineo, II], *a re taining in the memory, recollection* acta rum rerum, Lucr 3, 675 nostri, id 3, 851

rĕ-tĭnĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2, *v a* [teneo] **I.** (With the signif of the *re* predominat ing) *To hold* or *keep back, not let go, to de tain, retain, to restrain* (class, cf restrin go) **A.** Lit *Ep* Asta, abire hinc non sinam *Th* Quid nunc me retines? Plaut Ep 1, 1, 61 quotiens foras ego ire volo, me retines, revocas id Men 1, 2, 5 quid, malum, astas? Quin retines altrinsecus? id Mil 2, 5, 36, id Stich 2, 3, 11 te dex tera retinens manu Opsecro, id Capt 2, 3, 82 si magis vis, eam omittam *Py* Nolo, retine, id Mil 4, 8, 27 retine me, id. Curc 2, 3, 11, Ter Heaut 2, 4, 23 concilium di mittit, Liscum retinet, Caes. B G 1, 18 homines, Cic Att 13, 14 1 ab his fit initi um retinendi Silii, etc, Caes B G 3, 8, 3, 9, 3, 10 et saep milites, id ib 7 47, 7, 52, cf milites in loco, id B C 3, 92 legiones ad urbem, id ib 1, 2, 1, 9 cohortes apud se, id ib 2 19 venit Varro ad me, et quidem id tempus, ut retinendus esset, *when he must be kept*, Cic Att 13, 33, 4 biduum tempestate retentus, *detained* Caes B C 3, 102, cf id B G 7, 1, Plaut Curc 2 1, 12, cf aegre sunt retenti, quin oppidum ir rumperent, Caes B C 2 13 *fin* vi me, vi inquam, Plancius et complexu suo reti nuit, Cic Planc 41, 100 nisi jam profecti sunt, retinebis homines, id Att 13, 14, 1 euntem, Ov H 18, 99 aliquem vinclis, id R Am 213 consulem, Liv 37, 51 morbo retineri, id 34, 10, v also infra, B armo rum parte tertiā celata atque in oppido re tenta Caes B G 2, 32 *fin*, 2 33 naves pro bonis Tarquiniorum ab Aristodemo re tentae sunt, i e *as security*, Liv 2, 34, 4 vinum portantes naves tempestatibus re tentas esse, id 37, 27, 2, Plaut Stich 5, 4 45 mercedem *to keep back stop*, id. As. 2, 4, 37 ahenum, Cic Fl 23, 56 lacrimas, Ov M 1, 647 manus ab ore id. ib 9, 575 et saep mulierem, *to hold*, Plaut Ep 4, 1, 33, cf mulierem per vim id Bacch 4, 8, 2 arcum manu, Cic Verr 2, 4 34, § 74 fa culas sagittas Prop 2, 29 (3, 27), 5, cf in jectā manu ferreā et retentā utraque nave, Caes B C 1, 58 sudor madidā veste reten tus Mart 5, 79, 3 —**B.** Trop, *to hold in check, keep within bounds to restrain, check repress*, etc hoc servi esse officium reor, retinere at salutem (erum), Plaut. Aul. 4 1, 8 liberos retinere, Ter Ad 1, 1, 33, Cic. Rep 2, 25, 46, cf moderantem cursum atque in sua potestate retinentem, id ib 1, 29, 45 gaudia, Ov M 12, 285 rabiem, id ib 3, 566 verba dolore, id. ib 10 474 aliquem in officio, Cic Rosc Am 25, 70 animos so ciorum in fide, Liv 25, 40 retineri nequeo quin dicam ea, quae promeres, Plaut Trin. 3, 2, 15 (cf supra, A.) quae (varietas) vehe menter animos hominum in legendo tuo scripto retinere possit.. ordo ipse anna lium mediocriter nos retinet, *binds, en chains*, Cic Fam 5, 12, 4 and 5 (picus) Ore suo volucres vagas retinere solebat, Ov M 14, 340 lingua retenta metu, id H. 11, 82 retinentibus vobis, erumperem, Curt 6, 3, 5 —**II.** (With the signif of the verb pre dominant) *To hold fast, keep retain, pre serve, maintain*, etc (freq only since the class per, esp freq in the trop signif, cf obtineo) **A.** Lit potius mansuetu dine et innocentia imperatoris provinciam quam vi militum aut benignitate deorum retentam atque conservatam esse, Cato ap Cic Fam 15, 5, 2 oppidum Caes B G 7, 21 *fin* arces (Minerva) *to preserve, pro tect*, Cat 64, 8 id egit, ut amicos observan tia, rem parsimoniā retineret, Cic Quint. 18, 59, cf retinere servareque amicos, Hor S 1, 1, 89 summos cum infimis pari jure, Cic Off 2, 12 41 Aegyptum, Curt 4, 1, 30 regionem, id 6, 5, 21 neque virtu tem qui habet virtute retinetur in vita, Cic Fin 3, 18, 61 B and K fortunam citius reperias quam retineas, Publ Syr 168 Rib —**B.** Trop retinete (fidem) post factum ut laetem ni, Plaut Rud prol 30 existimo jus augurum rei publicae causā con servatum ac retentum, Cic Div 2 35, 75, so, jus suum, id Verr 2, 3, 14, § 37, Caes B C 1, 5 statum suum, Cic Rep 2, 23, 43 pristinam virtutem, Caes B G 5, 48, 91, cf vestigium pristinae dignitatis Cic Sull 32, 91 officium id Off 3, 29, 105 justiti am (with colere), id ib 2, 12 42 Beier, id Inv 1, 1, 3 caritatem in pastores id Lael 19, 70 utilitatem in amicitia et fidem, id. ib 24, 88 hunc morem usque adhuc, id. Rep 2, 20, 36, cf id ib 2, 9, 16 de finibus retentae defensaeque sententiae, id Tusc 5, 30, 84 gravitatem retinere iracundiam pellere, id Off 1, 38, 137 ferociam animi in vultu, Sall C 61, 4 memoriam suae pristi nae virtutis, tot secundissimorum proelio rum, Caes. B G 2, 21, 7, 62 aliquid me moria, Cic Imp Pomp 7, 19, id Rosc Am 12, 33 commissa (aures), Hor Ep 1, 18, 70 et saep ut Palaemo et Telamo et Plato dicerentur, retinuerunt, Quint 1, 5, 60 — With *ne*, Cic Rep 2, 32 56 —**2.** Post class for memoria retinere, *to keep in mind, re member* sive ille Hasdrubal est, sive quis alius non retineo, Gell 17, 9 16 —With *ob ject clause* retineo me divisse, Dig 35, 1, 92 *init* —Hence, **rĕtĭnens,** entis, *P a*, *holding fast, tenacious, observant* of any thing (class, cf tenax), constr with *gen* homo sui juris dignitatisque retinens Cic Q Fr 1, 2, 3, § 11 nimium equestris juris et libertatis, id Planc. 23, 55 avitae nobi litatis, Tac A 2, 38 *fin* modestiae, id ib 5, 11 Seleuci conditoris (civitas), i e *re taining his institutions*, id ib 6, 42, cf antiqui moris, id ib 16, 5 et saep —*Sup* proprietatum in verbis retinentissimus, Gell 10, 20, 10

rĕ-tinnio, ire, *v n*, *to ring again, re sound*, Varr R R 2 praef § 2 in vocibus nostrorum oratorum retinnit quiddam et resonat urbanius, Cic Brut 46, 171

rētĭŏlum, i *n dim* [rete] *a little net* (post class), App M 8, p 202, 33, Aug Ep 109, 10, Serv Verg A 4, 138

rētis, is v rete *init*

‡ **rētium,** ii, v rete *init*

rēto, are, v ‡ retae

rĕ-tollo, ĕre 3, *v a*, *to take away again* triumphos, Coripp Johan 2, 329 signa, id ib 4 1154

* **rĕ-tŏno,** are, *v n*, *to thunder back, resound* loca fremitu, Cat 63, 82

* **rĕ-tonsus,** a um *Part* [tondeo] *cut down, mown* segetes, Plin 18, 17, 45 § 161

rĕ-torpesco, ĕre, *v inch n*, *to become torpid* (late Lat) pristini sensus, Tert adv Gnost 1 *med*

rĕ-torquĕo, si, tum, 2, *v a*, *to twist* or *bend back, to turn* or *cast back* (class, cf

reflecto). **I.** Lit.: caput in sua terga (anguis), Ov. M. 3, 68: ora, id. ib. 4, 715: ora ad os Phoebi, id. ib. 11, 163: oculos saepe ad hanc urbem, * Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 2: oculos, Ov. M. 10, 696: omnium oculos in se, Quint. Decl. 8, 8: tergo bracchia, Hor. C. 3, 5, 22; cf.: manibus retortis, id. Ep. 2, 1, 191: cervices, Plin. Pan. 34, 3: ferocis equi colla, Ov. H. 4, 79: pantherae terga, *to wrap about, cast about,* Verg. A. 8, 460: amictum, id. ib. 12, 400: crinem, *to crisp, frizzle,* Mart. 6, 39, 6: litore violenter undas, *to drive back, repulse,* Hor. C. 1, 2, 13: Rhoetum unguibus leonis, id. ib. 2, 19, 23: vela ab Euboïcis aquis, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 84: viam, i. e. *to return by the same way,* Claud. Phaen. 27: de bysso retorta, Vulg. Exod. 26, 1: missilia in hostem, Curt. 6, 1, 15: quod me retorsisti (a morte), Quint. Decl. 17, 18. — Mid.: ubi paulatim retorqueri agmen ad dextram conspexerunt, *to wheel around,* * Caes. B. C. 1, 69, 3.—**II.** Trop.: animum ad praeterita, *to turn* or *cast back,* Sen. Ben. 3, 3, 3: scelus in auctorem, Just. 34, 4, 2; cf.: crimina in eum, *Dig.* 38, 2, 14, § 6; and simply argumentum, *to retort upon one's opponent,* App. Flor. p. 360, 33: mentem, *to alter, change,* Verg. A. 12, 841.

rĕ-torresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n., to parch* or *dry up, to wither:* sata, Col. 3, 3, 4; 3, 5, 1; 3, 17, 4.

rĕtorrĭdē, *adv.*, v. retorridus *fin.*

rĕ-torrĭdus, a, um, *adj., parched up, burned up, dried up* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: rami platani, Sen. Ep. 12, 2; 86, 18: manus Mucii, id. ib. 66, 51: retorrida et muscosa prata, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5: plantae, Col. 3, 12, 2: frons, id. 11, 2, 87: fructus, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 176: myrtus, id. 15, 29, 36, § 121: (herba) spinis retorrida, id. 27, 12, 97, § 122: mus, *dried up, wizen, wrinkled,* Phaedr. 4, 2, 27. —**II.** Trop.: detriti et retorridi ad litterarum disciplinas serius adeunt, Gell. 15, 30, 1: vultu gravissimus et retorridus, i. e. *gloomy, morose,* Capitol. Max. 6: Gallicanae mentes, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 58.—* *Adv.:* **rĕtorrĭdē** (acc. to I.), *dryly,* Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 33.

rĕtortus, a, um, *Part.* of retorqueo.

* **rĕ-tostus,** a, um, *Part.* [torreo], *roasted,* Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 48.

rĕtractātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retracto]. **I.** *A taking in hand again; a retouching, revision, correction;* so only Retractationes, the title of a work of Augustine.—**II.** *Reconsideration, remembrance:* eorum qui fuerunt retractatio non sine acerbitate quādam juvat, Sen. Ep. 63, 6.—**III.** *Hesitation, refusal* (only in connection with *sine*): sine ullā retractatione, Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 38; id. Att. 13, 25 (with dubitatio); id. Tusc. 5, 29, 82; Liv. 6, 28: absque retractatione morietur, *surely, certainly,* Vulg. 1 Reg. 14, 39.

rĕtractātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a refuser:* officii, Tert. Jejun. 15 dub.

1. rĕtractātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of retracto.

2. rĕtractātus, ūs, *m.* [retracto], Tertullian; v. retractatio. **I.** *A repetition,* Tert. Praescr. 7. —**II.** *Hesitation, doubt:* sine retractatu, Tert. Apol. 4; id. adv. Marc. 1, 1 *fin.*; in *plur.*, id. Spect. 3.

rĕtractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retraho]. **I.** *A drawing back, retreating:* graduum, i. e. *the breadth,* Vitr. 3, 4, 4.—**II.** Trop. **1.** *A diminishing:* dierum (opp. auctio), Macr. S. 1, 14.—**2.** *Hesitation, refusal:* sine ullā retractione, Arn. 5, 162.

rĕ-tracto (in many MSS. also written **rĕtrecto**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.]. **I.** *To take hold of* or *handle again; to take in hand again, undertake anew,* etc. (class.; esp. in the trop. sense). **A.** Lit. (mostly poet.): arma, Liv. 2, 30: ferrum, Verg. A. 7, 694; 10, 396: gladios, Petr. poët. 89, 61: vulnera, *to feel again,* Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 19; 4, 4, 41; cf.: manu sua vota (i. e. the image), id. M. 10, 288: pedamenta, *to go over again, retouch,* Col. 4, 26. 1: agrum, *to look over again, examine again,* id. 1, 4, 1: dextras in bella, Sil. 10, 257: noctem, id. 3, 216. — Poet.: Venerem, Lucr. 4, 1200.—**B.** Trop., of mental action, *to reconsider, examine again, revise,* etc. (syn. recognosco): qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72; cf.: fata domus (with relegere), Ov. M. 4, 569: locus orationis a me retractandus, Cic. Mur. 26, 54: augemus dolorem retractando, id. Att. 8, 9, 3: desueta verba, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 63: secum deae memorata, id. M. 7, 714: vota, id. ib. 10, 370: gaudium, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 8: leges retractavit, *revised,* Suet. Aug. 34: leges (librum), sed retractatum, Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 6: carmina diligentius, Suet. Gram. 2: Ceae munera neniae, Hor. C. 2, 1, 38.—*Impers. pass.:* posterā die retractatur, *the negotiation is renewed,* Tac. G. 22 *fin.*—**II.** *To withdraw one's self* from an act; *to draw back, refuse, decline, be reluctant* (class.). (α) *Absol.:* veniet tempus et quidem celeriter et sive retractabis sive properabis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 76: Appius nunc vocari Icilium, nunc retractantem arripi jubet, Liv. 3, 49 Drak.; 3, 52; 37, 18; Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 19; Col. 2, 2, 26: aut quid jam, Turne, retractas, Verg. A. 12, 889.—(β) With *acc., to withdraw, retract* any thing: nihil est quod dicta retractent Ignavi Aeneadae, Verg. A. 12, 11: largitiones factas ante aliquantum tempus retractari non oportet, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 111 (112).—Transf., *to detract from, disparage,* = detrecto: retractandi levandique ejus operis gratiā, Gell. 14, 3, 4. — Hence, **rĕtractātus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B.), *revised, corrected:* retractatius σύνταγμα, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 1.

1. rĕtractus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of retraho.

* **2. rĕtractus,** ūs, *m.* [retraho], *a drawing back:* machinae bellicae, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

rĕ-trādo, ĕre, *v. a., to deliver up again, restore* (jurid. Lat.), Dig. 4, 2, 9; 19, 1, 6; 24, 3, 58 al.

rĕ-trăho, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To draw back, withdraw; to call back* (class.). **A.** Lit.: me retrahis, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 8; aliquem, Cic. Sen. 23, 83; Liv. 30, 20; 21, 63 (in the last two passages with revocare); 10, 25: bos domitus et procurrentem (bovem) retrahit, et cunctantem producit, *holds back,* Col. 6, 2, 10: aliquem hinc, Lucceius ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 1: Hannibalem in Africam (Scipio), Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 56: aliquem in urbem, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: manum, Cic. Cael. 26, 63: pedem, Verg. A. 10, 307: quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, id. ib. 5, 709: castra intra penitus, Liv. 36, 17 Drak.: occulere aut retrahere aliquid (pecuniae), *to keep back, withhold,* id. 32, 38 *fin.*: se, Cic. Cael. 27, 64; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 58: se ab ictu, Ov. M. 3, 87: se a convivio, Cels. 1, 1, 5; Capitol. Anton. Phil. 14, 2.—Mid.: (corpuscula complexa) inter se retrahuntur, Lucr. 2, 155: in servitutem retrahi, Tac. A. 13, 26.—**2.** In partic., *to drag back, bring back* a fugitive, Caes. B. G. 5, 7; Liv. 2, 12; 25, 7: ut retractus, non reversus, videretur, Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 10; Sall. C. 39, 5: ex fugā, 47, 4: fugientem, Just. 38, 9, 6; 38, 10, 13. — Hence, comically, of fugitive money, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 11; cf. also infra, B.—**B.** Trop., *to draw back, withdraw, remove,* etc.: postquam poëta vetus poëtam non potest Retrahere ab studio, *to withdraw, remove,* Ter. Phorm. prol. 2: aliquem a re publicā, Cic. Sest. 15, 34: Thebas ab interitu, Nep. Epam. 8, 4: aliquem ex magnis detrimentis, Suet. Aug. 71: ex viginti trecentisque millibus ad centum quinquaginta retraxit, i. e. *he reduced them to one hundred and fifty thousand,* Suet. Caes. 41 Oud.: verba, *to keep back, suppress,* Sen. Ep. 3, 6; so, vires ingenii, id. ib. 79, 3: noctes, *to shorten,* Manil. 4, 253: stellae splendorem suum, Vulg. Joel, 2, 10: genus ejusmodi calliditatis et calumniae retrahetur in odium judicis, *is drawn* or *converted into, results in,* Cic. Part. 39, 137: imaginem nocturnae quietis ad spem haud dubiam retraxit, Tac. A. 16, 1.—With reference to the signif. A. 2: illa (verba), quae jam majoribus nostris ademit oblivio fugitiva, Varr. L. L. 5, § 5 Müll.—**II.** *To draw again* or *anew; to bring forth* or *to light again, make known again* (so perh. only in Tac.). **A.** Lit.: Caesar Antistium Veterem absolutum adulterii increpitis judicibus ad dicendam majestatis causam retraxit, Tac. A. 3, 38: aliquem postero die ad eosdem cruciatus, id. ib. 15, 57: Treviros in arma, id. H. 4, 70 *fin.*—**B.** Trop.: oblitterata aerarii monimenta, Tac. A. 13, 23: potiorem civitatis partem ad societatem Romanam, id. H. 4, 56 *fin.*—Hence, **rĕtractus,** a, um, *P. a., drawn back, lying back, remote, distant:* emporium in intimo sinu Corinthiaco, Liv. 36, 21: introrsus sinus maris, id. 26, 42.—*Comp.:* retractior a mari murus, Liv. 34, 9: retractius paulo cubiculum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 6: retracti introrsum oculi, *deep-set,* Sen. Contr. 1, 6.

rĕtrecto, āre, v. retracto *init.*

rĕ-trĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a., to give back, return, restore, repay* (class., but freq. only in eccl. Lat.; syn. remuneror). **I.** Lit.: corpora retribuat rebus recreetque fluentes, Lucr. 5, 275: populo pecuniam acceptam, Liv. 2, 41, 8: fructum quem meruerunt, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: aliena suis, Paul. Nol. Carm. 32, 514: quodcunque aliud acceperis, potes cum libuit retribuere, App. Mag. p. 332, 24.—**II.** Trop.: vicem alicui, *to repay, requite,* Lact. 6, 18, 22: retributionem gentibus, Vulg. 1 Macc. 2, 68: justis bona, id. Prov. 13, 21.

rĕtrĭbūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retribuo], *recompense, repayment, retribution* (eccl. Lat.): mali pro bono, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 23: vitae aeternae, Tert. Apol. 18: meritorum, Sid. Ep. 4, 11: contumeliae, Lact. 6, 18, 27; Vulg. Psa. 136, 8.

rĕtrĭbūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a recompenser, requiter, retributer* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29; 5, 16: gratia retributoris, Paul. Nol. Ep. 2, 4.

‡ **retricibus** cum ait Cato, aquam eo nomine significat, quā horti irrigantur, Fest. pp. 282 and 283 Müll. (*a canal, aqueduct;* perh. kindr. with ῥέεθρον, ῥεῖθρον).

rĕ-trīmentum, i, *n.* [tero], *the dregs, refuse, sediment* of pressed olives, Varr. R. R. 1, 64; of metals, *dross,* Cels. 5, 15; 5, 19, 26; of food and drink, *refuse, waste* (i. e. excrement, urine), Varr. ap. Non. 217, 23; Macr. S. 7, 4; 7, 15.

rĕ-trītūro, āre, *v. a., to thresh over, to thresh* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Ep. ad Macr. 255, 3.

* **rĕ-trītus,** a, um, *adj., worn down:* rutabulum, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 262 Müll.: retritis pilis, Sen. Ep. 47, 5.

rĕtrō, *adv.* [from re and the pronominal suffix ter, as in citro, ultro, intro, etc.]. **I.** Lit., of place, *backwards, back; on the back side, behind.* **a.** Denoting tendency, direction, with verbs or nouns of motion: multa videbis retro repulsa reverti, Lucr. 2, 130; so very often with redire, regredi, repetere, remittere, respicere, reverti, revocare, etc., v. h. vv., and cf. Drak. ad Liv. 22, 6, 7, and 27, 28, 6: vestigia retro sequor, Verg. A. 2, 753; 9, 392; 11, 405: dare lintea retro, id. ib. 3, 686: ora retro Flectit, Ov. M. 15, 685: retro inhibitā nave, Liv. 30, 10 et saep.: iter mihi retro ad Alpes versus incidit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2; cf.: fugam retro spectante milite, Liv. 8, 19: fugit retro, Hor. C. 2, 11, 5: ne currente retro funis eat rotā, id. ib. 3, 10, 10: meretrix retro Perjura cedit, id. ib. 1, 35, 25: retro properare, Ov. H. 5, 31: unde ad hunc orbem redii, unde retro nemo, Sen. Herc. Oet. 48.—**b.** Denoting rest (rare): est mihi in ultimis conclave aedibus quoddam retro, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 29: quid retro atque a tergo fieret, ne laboraret, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: perculsis nullum retro subsidium foret, Tac. H. 2, 26: retro Marsigni, etc., id. G. 43: MEMORIAM SE VIVA FECIT SIBI . . . CVM AEDICVLIS ANTE ET A RETRO, Inscr. Orell. 4512.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of time, *back; in time back, in past times, before, formerly:* et deinceps retro usque ad Romulum, Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58; cf.: SVPER OMNES RETRO PRINCIPES FORTISSIMO IMP. CAES., etc., Inscr. Orell. 1049; and so, OMNES RETRO PRINCIPES, ib. 1098: quodcumque retro est, *is past,* Hor. C. 3, 29, 46: praemissa retro nobilitas, Stat. S. 1, 4, 68; Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 118 (120): cujus vim si retro quoque velimus custodire (opp. in futurum), id. ib. 10, 115 (116) *fin.*: meliorum retro principum (= superiorum), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 34: cum id ab aliis retro factum recordarer, Tert. Uxor. 2, 2: Hebraei retro, qui nunc Judaei, id. Apol. 18.—**B.** In other relations, *back, behind, in return, on the contrary, on the other hand, vice versa:* ab imā (voce) ad summam ac retro multi sunt gradus, Quint. 11, 3, 15: ut omnia, quae sine eā (honestate) sint, longe retro ponenda censeat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 87: rursum versus retroque, id. Part. 7, 24; cf.: vide rursus retro, id. Fin. 5, 28, 83: sic omnia fatis In pejus ruere, ac retro sublapsa referri, i. e. *against one's efforts* or *wish,* Verg. G. 1,

200; cf.: retro vivere, Sen. Ep. 122 *fin.:* si malum perfidia, non est fallendum. Idem retro, Quint. 5, 10, 74: fructus hominis in operis consistit et retro in fructu hominis operae sunt, Dig. 7, 7, 4; cf. ib. 46, 1, 21; 46, 3, 67 et saep.

☞ The words containing retro in composition (except retroversus and retrorsus) are post-Aug.; they are sometimes written separately.

rĕtrō-ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3, *v. a.*, *to drive back, to turn back*, etc. (post-Aug.; esp. freq. in Quint.). **I.** Lit.: capillos a fronte contra naturam, *to push back*, Quint. 11, 3, 160: vasta flumina, Mel. 3, 1, 1.—**II.** Trop.: honores, Plin. 7, 44, 45, § 145: rursus litteras (opp. recto contextu), *to go through* or *repeat backwards*, Quint. 1, 1, 25: ordinem, *to reverse*, id. 12, 2, 10: expositionem, id. 2, 4, 15: iram, *to turn aside*, Sen. Ira, 1, 16, 10: huic (dactylo) temporibus parem sed retroactum, appellari constat anapaeston, *reversed, inverted*, Quint. 9, 4, 81.

rĕtrō-cēdo (or separate, **rĕtro cēdo**), ĕre, *v. n.*, *to go back, retire, recede*, Liv. 8, 8, 9 (Weissenb. retro cedentes); Curt. 8, 8, 17; 7, 4, 4.

retrōcessio, ōnis, *f.*, = retrocessus, Aug. Quant. Anim. 37.

rĕtrō-cessus, ūs, *m.* [cedo], *a going back* or *backwards, retrocession* (opp. processus), App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 5 *fin.*

retrō-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to bring* or *draw back*, Vitr. 10, 6 *fin.;* Dig. 34, 5, 16.

rĕtrŏ-ĕo, īre, *v. n.*, *to go back* or *backwards, to recede, retire*, Sen. Q. N. 7, 21, 1; Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 70.

rĕtrō-flecto, xi, 3, *v. a.*, *to bend* or *turn back* (post-Aug.): capillos, Petr. 126, 15.

rĕtrōgrădātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retrogradior], *a going back, retrograding* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 8, § 881: stellarum, Isid. Orig. 3, p. 83.

rĕtrō-grădĭor, di, *v. dep. n.* (collat. form **rĕtrōgrădo,** āre, *v. n.*, Mart. Cap. 8, § 887), *to go back* or *backwards, to retrograde*, Plin. 8, 15, 16, § 39; of the retrograde motion of the stars, id. 2, 15, 12, § 61; 2, 17, 14, § 76; Mart. Cap. 8, § 883.

* **rĕtrōgrădis,** e, v. retrogradus *init.*

rĕtrōgrădo, āre, v. retrogradior *init.*

rĕtrōgrădus, a, um (collat. form **rĕtrōgrădis,** e, App. M. 4, p. 151), *adj.* [retrogradior], *going back* or *backwards, retrograde;* usually of the stars, Sen. Q. N. 7, 25; Plin. 2, 17, 15, § 77; Sid. Ep. 8, 11: carmen retrogradum (i. e. reciprocum), Aug. Civ. Dei, 17, 15: retrogradis fuga, App. l. l.

rĕtrōgressus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a retrograde movement, retrogression* of the sun (post-class.), Macr. S. 1, 17.

* **rĕtrō-pendŭlus,** a, um, *adj.*, *hanging back* or *backwards:* crinium globi (opp. antependuli), App. M. 5, p. 168, 22.

rĕtrōrsum and **rĕtrōrsus,** v. retroversus.

rĕtrōsĭor, v. retroversus, B.

rĕtrō-spĭcĭo, cĕre, *v. a.* [specio], *to look back at:* orbem lunae (sol), Vitr. 9, 4.

* **rĕtrōversim,** *adv.* [retroversus], *backwards:* cedentes radii, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 7.

rĕtrō-versus or **-sum** (**-vorsus,** and sync. **rĕtrōrsus, -sum,** also **rĕtrōsus,** Tert. Apol. 19), a, um, *adj.* [verto], *turned back* or *backwards* (*adj.* very rare, but freq. as *adv.;* v. infra). (*a*) Form **rĕtrōversus:** Medusae Ipse retroversus squalentia prodidit ora, Ov. M. 4, 655: retroversi ortus omen, Sol. 4.—Trop.: argumentum, *confuted*, Lact. 1, 16 *fin.*—(*β*) Form **rĕtrōrsus:** retrorsā manu, Plin. 26, 9, 60, § 93: denique saepe retrorsa respiciens (mulier) substitit, App. M. 2, 6 Hild. p. 101 Oud. (retrorsus, p. 101 Elm.).—**B.** Trop., *back*, as to time, *former, earlier;* so only in *comp.:* retrosior, *older*, Tert. Apol. 19.—Hence, *adv.*, in four forms: retrorsum (the predom. one, class.), retrorsus, retrovorsum, and retroversus, *back, backwards, behind.* **I.** Lit. (*a*) Form **rĕtrōrsum:** me vestigia terrent, Omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla retrorsum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 75: vela dare, id. C. 1, 34, 3; cf.: mutata te ferat aura, id. Ep. 1, 18, 88: rejectae Hannibalis minae, id. C. 4, 8, 16; cf. redire, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 99.—(*β*) Form **rĕtrōrsus:** dare terga metu, Val. Fl. 3, 268: cedentem, Sil. 11, 513; App. M. 3, p. 143, 39.—(*γ*) Form **rĕtrōvorsum:** cedam, imitabor nepam, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 145, 14; Macr. S. 1, 17.—(*δ*) Form **rĕtrōversus:** colonia crescit tamquam coda vituli, Petr. 44, 12.—**II.** Trop. **a.** In time, *back, before, earlier* (jurid. Lat.): retrorsus ad id tempus, etc., Dig. 15, 1, 32 *fin.:* retrorsum se actio refert, ib. 13, 5, 18.—**b.** In other relations, *back, backwards, in return, in reversed order.* (*a*) Form **rĕtrōrsum:** ex terrā aqua, ex aquā oritur aer, ex aëre aether; deinde retrorsum vicissim ex aethere aër, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84 (cf. the like use of retro, Lucr. 1, 785): ut viros ac feminas, diem ac noctem dicas potius, quam retrorsum, Quint. 9, 4, 23; 7, 1, 25: quaedam et retrorsum idem valent, id. 5, 9, 6: sed omnia retrorsum, Flor. 4, 12, 25.—(*β*) Form **rĕtrōrsus:** ac si retrorsus homo mihi venisset, Dig. 44, 3, 6, § 1.

rĕ-trūdo, no *perf.*, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to thrust back* (in the *verb. finit.* only ante- and post-class.): quasi retruderet hominum me vis invitum, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 64: in metallum retrudendus, Cod. Th. 1, 5, 1: in carcerem, Vulg. Gen. 41, 10.—Hence, **rĕtrūsus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *removed, concealed;* several times in Cic. with abditus: simulacra deorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 7.—Trop.: voluntas, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, 44: haec in philosophiā, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87.

rĕ-tundo, tŭdi (also rettŭdi, Phaedr. 4, 22, 21 Orell. *N. cr.*), tūsum (retunsus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 27; 4, 4, 8), 3, *v. a.*, *to beat* or *pound back* any thing sharp, i. e. *to blunt, dull* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ferrum, Cic. Sull. 30, 83: in Massagetas ferrum, Hor. C. 1, 35, 39: gladios in rem publicam destrictos, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 2: ascias (tilia), Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 207: hamata tela, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 13; cf.: conjurationis nefaria tela, Cic. Dom. 24, 63.—**II.** Trop., *to blunt, dull, deaden, weaken, restrain, check*, etc.: (censorii stili) mucronem, Cic. Clu. 44, 123: mucronem ingenii cotidianā pugnā, Quint. 10, 5, 16 (with deteratur fulgor): belle iste puer retundit Antonium, Atticus ap. Cic. Att. 16, 15, 3: collegam, Tac. A. 5, 11: animum, qui luxuriā et lasciviā Diffluit, *check, repress*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 73; so, impetum erumpentium, Liv. 2, 33: sermones, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1; cf.: Aetolorum linguas, Liv. 33, 31: improbitatem, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 3; Quint. 6, 4, 11 (with propulsare eos): superbiam, Phaedr. 4, 22, 21: iram, Prud. Cath. 6, 94; cf.: Boreas retundit pelagus (ira motum), Luc. 5, 601 Cort. *N. cr.*—Hence, **rĕtūsus** (retunsus, v. supra), a, um, *P. a.*, *blunted, blunt, dull.* **A.** Lit.: securis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 27: ferrum, Verg. G. 2, 301: tela, Ov. M. 12, 496: retusum et crassum ferramentum, Col. 4, 24, 21: aurum hebeti mucrone, Lucr. 5, 1274.—**B.** Trop.: mihi cor retunsum'st oppugnando pectore, *deprived of feeling*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 4, 8: cor, Claud. Eutr. 2, 47: ingenia (opp. acuta), Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79 *fin.:* stella crine retuso, *weakened, dimmed*, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 185; cf. *comp.:* acumen retusius, Hier. Ep. 69, 4: fervor belli, *subdued*, Sil. 8, 321: res, *impaired, unfortunate*, id. 16, 21.

rĕtunsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of retundo.

rĕ-tūro, āre, *v. a.* [turo, whence also obturo], *to open, unstop* (only in the two foll. passages): obscenis verbis novae nuptae aures returare, Varr. ap. Non. 167, 6: ora coarticulare mutorum, surdorum auriculas returare, Arn. 1, 31.

rĕtūsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of retundo.

Reudigni, ōrum, *m.* [Gothic; root rinds, venerable], *a people of northern Germany, on the right bank of the Albis, north of the Longobards*, Tac. G. 40.

***rĕ-unctor,** ōris, *m.* [ungo], *an anointer* (a physician's assistant, who rubbed the patient with ointments), Plin. 29, 1, 2, § 4.

rĕus, i, *m.*, and **rĕa,** ae, *f.* [res], jurid. t. t. **I.** Originally, *a party to an action* (res), either plaintiff or defendant; afterwards restricted to *the party accused, defendant, prisoner*, etc.: reos appello non eos modo, qui arguuntur, sed omnes, quorum de re disceptatur. Sic enim olim loquebantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183; cf.: reos appello, quorum res est, id. ib. 2, 79, 321: reus nunc dicitur, qui causam dicit: et item qui quid promisit spopondițve ac debet. At Gallus Aelius, lib. II. Significationum verborum quae ad jus pertinent, ait: reus est qui cum altero litem contestatam habet, sive is egit, sive cum eo actum est, Fest. p. 273 Müll. It is found in this original signif. in the Lex XII. Tab., Fragm. ap. Fest. l. l., which Ulpian periphrases: si judex vel alteruter ex litigatoribus morbo sontico impediatur, Dig. 2, 11, 2, § 3.—**II.** In the stricter sense. **A.** *A party obliged* or *under obligation* to do or pay any thing, *one answerable* or *responsible* for any thing, *a bondsman, a debtor:* reus dictus est a re, quam promisit ac debet. Reus stipulando est, qui stipulatur. Reus promittendo est, qui suo nomine alteri quid pro altero promisit, Fest. pp. 135 and 227; cf. Dig. 45, 2, 1; and: delegare est vice suā alium reum dare creditori vel cui jusserit, ib. 46, 2, 11: pecuniae reus fieri, ib. 16, 1, 17: dotis, ib. 23, 3, 22, § 2: locationis, ib. 19, 2, 13, § 9.—**2.** Transf., in gen., *one who is bound* by any thing, *who is answerable* for any thing, *a debtor* (very rare): quo intentius custodiae serventur, opportuna loca dividenda praefectis esse, ut suae quisque partis tutandae reus sit, *answerable* or *responsible for*, Liv. 25, 30: voti reus, *bound by my vow* (sc. in having obtained my desire), Verg. A. 5, 237 (voti reus, debitor, Serv.: voti reus: Haec vox propria sacrorum est, ut reus vocetur, qui suscepto voto se numinibus obligat, damnatus autem, qui promissa vota non solvit, Macr. S. 3, 2).—**B.** *One who is accused* or *arraigned, a defendant, prisoner, a criminal, culprit* (the predominant signif. at all periods and in all styles; cf.: nocens, sons): quis erat petitor? Fannius. Quis reus? Flavius. Quis judex? Cluvius, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 42: inopia reorum ... aliquos ad columnam Maeniam reos reperire, id. Div. in Caecil. 16, 50: privato Milone et reo ad populum accusante P. Clodio, id. Mil. 15, 40: reus Milonis lege Plotiā fuit Clodius quoad vixit, id. ib. 13 *fin.:* facere aliquem reum, *to accuse one*, Nep. Alcib. 4, 3.—Persons under criminal charges usually put on mourning: rei ad populum Furius et Manlius circumeunt sordidati, Liv. 2, 54, 3 (cf. id. 2, 61; 3, 58; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 152).—In *fem.:* ut socrus adulescentis rea ne fiat, Cic. Fam. 13, 54: tota rea citaretur Etruria, id. Mil. 19, 50: rea es, Sen. Contr. 4, 29.—(*β*) With a statement of the crime or the punishment, *one guilty* of any crime, *one condemned* to any punishment: facti reus, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 16: aliquem rei capitalis reum facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 94; cf. capitis, Quint. 12, 10, 70: avaritiae, Cic. Fl. 3, 7: lenocinii, Quint. 5, 10, 47: parricidii, id. 7, 2, 17: manifesti peculatūs, id. 12, 1, 43 et saep.: Sestius, qui est de vi reus, Cic. Sest. 35, 75; so, de vi, id. Vatin. 17, 41; Quint. 11, 1, 51: de ambitu, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 2: de moribus, Quint. 4, 2, 3: est enim reus uterque ob eandem causam et eodem crimine, Cic. Vatin. 17, 41: mortis reus, Vulg. Matt. 26, 66: cum equester ordo reus a consulibus citaretur, Cic. Sest. 15, 35.—For the expressions reum facere, agere, peragere, postulare, inter reos referre, etc., v. h. vv.—**2.** Transf., in gen.: judex sim Reusque ad eam rem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 12: reus fortunae, *that was to be blamed for a misfortune*, Liv. 6, 24; 9, 8: facinoris, Tac. A. 2, 66: reus agor, Ov. H. 20, 91.—In *fem.:* fortuna una accusatur, una agitur rea, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 22: cum rea laudis agar, Ov. H. 14, 120.

rĕ-vălesco, lŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow well again; to regain one's former strength, state,* or *condition; to recover* (poet. and post-Aug. for convalesco, reficior). **I.** Lit., Ov. H. 21, 231: ex capitali morbo, Gell. 16, 13, 5: interibi revalesco, App. Mag. p. 320, 29: te significasti jam revalescere coepisse, Ambros. Ep. 79, 1.—**II.** Trop.: Laodicea (tremore terrae prolapsa), revaluit, Tac. A. 14, 27: diplomata Othonis, quae negligebantur, revalescerent, *regain their force* or *authority*, id. H. 2, 54: astutia, App. M. 10, p. 243, 15.

rĕ-vecto, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to carry back again:* ad Macedoniam corpus alicujus, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. 3, 42.

rĕ-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to carry* or *bring back, to convey back* (class.; syn.:

reporto, refero, reddo) **I.** Lit.: Diana Segestam Carthagine revecta, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77; so, praedam inde, Liv. 1, 35: tela ad Graios, Ov. M. 13, 402: aliquem domum (mater), Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 9; 10; Hor. Epod. 13, 16: Promethea (satelles Orci), id. C. 2, 18, 36: arma, Stat. Th. 2, 734: exsequias Romam, Eutr. 9, 2: revehunt vitrea, et aena, vestis, fibulas, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 88.—**b.** *Pass.*, in mid. force, *to drive, ride, sail*, etc., *back; to return:* ne quis reveheretur inde ad proelium, Liv. 3, 70: equo citato ad urbem revectus, id. 7, 41; 34, 15: consul revectus in castra, id. 2, 47: per circum ad foros, id. 45, 1: curru triumphali revectus est, Plin. 7, 26, 27, § 96: non satis est Ithacam revehi? Hor. S. 2, 5, 4: hac ego sum raptis parte revectus equis, Ov. A. A. 2, 138.—**II.** Trop.: famam optimam ex Bithynia revexisti, *brought back, brought home*, Plin. Ep. 8, 24, 8: ad paulo superiorem aetatem revecti sumus, *have gone back*, Cic. Brut. 63, 225.

rĕvēlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [revelo], *an uncovering, laying bare* (eccl. Lat.) **I.** Lit.: pudendorum, Arn. 5, 182.—**II.** Trop.: imaginariae revelationes, Aug. Conf. 9, 10: filii sui, *a revelation*, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 4; Vulg. 1 Cor. 1, 7.—Esp., *the Revelation of St. John*, Lact. Inst. Epit. 42, 8.

rĕvēlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a revealer* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25.

rĕvēlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to revelation* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 47.

rĕ-vello, velli, vulsum or volsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to pluck* or *pull away, to pull* or *tear out, to tear off* or *away* (freq. and class.) **I.** Lit.: tela de corpore, Cic. Pis. 11, 25: nascentis equi de fronte revolsus amor, Verg. A. 4, 515: titulum de fronte, Ov. P. 4, 13, 7: telum altā ab radice, Verg. A. 12, 787: caput a cervice, id. G. 4, 523; cf.: cornu a fronte, Ov. M. 9, 86: saxum e monte, id. ib. 12, 341: partem e monte, id. ib. 13, 882: a silvis silvas et ab arvis arva, id. ib. 8, 584: ab aliquo morte revelli, *to be torn away*, id. ib. 4, 152: scuta manibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: axem temone, Ov. M. 2, 316; cf.: sudem osse, id. ib. 12, 300: arborem manibus tellure, id. R. Am. 87: quos Sidoniā urbe, *to tear away, remove*, Verg. A. 4, 545: puerum, Ov. F. 6, 515: solio regem, Sil. 16, 273: herbas radice, *with the root*, Ov. M. 7, 226; so, too, annosam pinum solido trunco, id. ib. 12, 356: illam crucem, quae fixa est ad portum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 26: tabulam, id. ib. 2, 2, 46, § 112: Gorgonis os pulcherrimum revellit atque abstulit, id. ib. 2, 4, 56, § 124: gradus, id. Pis. 10, 23: saepta, id. Phil. 5, 4, 9: claustra, id. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 52; Liv. 5, 21: janua, quā effractā et revolsā, tota pateret provincia, Cic. Mur. 15, 33: vincula, id. Caecin. 25, 70: paene fores templi, Suet. Calig. 6: templa, Luc. 3, 115: revulsis venis, *opened*, Sen. Oedip. 978: scuta manibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: pellem, Col. 2, 3, 1: stipites revincti, ne revelli possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: proximos agri terminos, *to tear away, remove*, Hor. C. 2, 18, 24: signa (when an army decamps), Luc. 7, 77; Sil. 12, 733: curvo dente humum, *to tear up*, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 14; cf.: majorum sepulcra, Auct. Her. 4, 8, 12.—Poet.: cinerem manesque, *to disturb, violate*, Verg. A. 4, 427.—**II.** Trop., *to tear away, send away*, etc.: cujus totus consulatus est ex omni monumentorum memoria revulsus, Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 26: injurias honorificis verbis, id. Att. 5, 20, 11: alicui avias veteres, *prejudices*, Pers. 5, 92: falsorum persuasionem, Sen. Ep. 95, 33: penitus de stirpe imperium, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 207: oscula fida, Stat. S. 3, 2, 57 (with dissipat amplexus).

rĕ-vēlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to unveil, uncover, lay bare* (not ante-Aug.; syn.: patefacio, aperio, nudo, retego) **I.** Lit.: caput (opp. involvere), Suet. Galb. 7: frontem, Tac. G. 31: os, Ov. F. 6, 619: pectus, Flor. 4, 2, 71: carpenta (opp. contegere), App. M. 10, p. 247: sacra, Ov. H. 11, 73.—**II.** Trop., *to disclose, reveal:* fraudes (with detegere), App. M. 9, p. 229: omnia (tempus), Tert. Apol. 7 *fin.:* justitiam et salutem Domini cunctis gentibus, Hier. in Isa. 15, 56, 2; Vulg. Psa. 28, 9; id. Matt. 10, 26 et saep.: Ulixes Eumaeo, quis sit, revelat, Aus. Per. Od. 21.

rĕ-vendo, didi, 3, *v. a.*, *to sell again:* operas liberto, etc., Dig. 38, 2, 37.

rĕ-vēnĕo, ii, 4, *v. n.*, *to be sold again:* si fundus revenisset, Dig. 18, 3, 5.

rĕ-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4, *v. n.*, *to come again, come back, to return* (class.; cf.: redeo, revertor). **I.** Lit., *absol.:* reveni, ut illum persequar, Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 3; so id. Men. 5, 3, 4; Tac. A. 12, 59: domum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 33; 2, 2, 13; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 125; Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 175; 1, 40, 181 sq.; id. Balb. 11, 28; cf.: domum de hippodromo, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 27: in urbem, Tac. A. 4, 74 *fin.:* huc, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 143; id. Most. 1, 1, 54; id. Mil. 3, 2, 49; id. Trin. 1, 2, 119 al.: ex longinquo, Tac. A. 2, 24 *fin.*—**II.** Trop. (Plaut.): in eum nunc haec revenit res locum, ut, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 24: cum eo reveni ex inimicitiā in gratiam, id. Stich. 3, 1, 8.—*Impers. pass.:* inter eos rursum si reventum in gratiam est, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 61 (a little before, redeunt rursum in gratiam).

rĕ-ventilo, āre, *to produce again*, = proferre: nihil phantasiarum, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 24.

(**rĕvento**, āre, a false read. for reverto, Lucr. 3, 1061; v. Lachm. ad h. l.)

rĕventus, ūs, *m.* [revenio], *a return*, Suevius ap. Macr. S. 2, 14 *fin.*

rĕvērā, v. res, II. A.

rĕ-verbĕro, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to strike back, repel, cause to rebound* (post-Aug.): sic veneficiis corpus induruit, ut saxa reverberet, Sen. Contr. 1, 3, 11: Indus saxis saepe impeditus quis crebro reverberatur, Curt. 8, 9, 7: reverberato lapide, Amm. 24, 4, 28: ut humus molliter cedat nec incrementa duritiā suā reverberet, Col. 3, 13, 7: usque adeo ut radios omnis nostri tuoris splendore reverberent, App. de Deo Socr. p. 48, 3: hinc vi reverberante ventorum, Amm. 22, 15, 7.—**II.** Trop.: iram Fortunae, Sen. Clem. 2, 5, 4; Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 27; cf. Amm. 22, 15, 7.

rĕ-vĕrēcundĭter, *adv.*, *respectfully*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P. (Enn. p. 180 Vahl.); Pompon. ap. Non. 516, 22 (Com. Rel. p. 200 Rib.).

rĕvĕrendus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of revereor.

rĕvĕrens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of revereor.

rĕvĕrenter, *adv.*, v. revereor, *P. a.* A. *fin.*

rĕvĕrentĭa, ae, *f.* [revereor], *timidity* arising from high respect or (more rarely) from fear, *respect, regard, fear, awe, reverence* (not freq. till after the post-Aug. per.): adhibenda est quaedam reverentia adversus homines, et optimi cujusque et reliquorum: nam neglegere, quid de se quisque sentiat, non solum arrogantis est, sed omnino dissoluti, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 99: personae, Quint. 9, 2, 76: judicum, id. 11, 1, 29: senatus, Plin. Pan. 69, 4: nulla superiorum, Tac. Or. 40: sacramenti, id. H. 1, 12: imperii, id. ib. 1, 55; id. G. 29: legum, Juv. 14, 177: famae, Ov. M. 9, 555: quorum reverentia movit Saepe deos, id. ib. 2, 510: veri, id. H. 5, 11: recti et aequi, Mart. 11, 5, 1: nulla poscendi, dandi, *shyness, shame*, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 13: discendi, *fear*, Col. 11, 1, 10: ut cuique personae debetur reverentia, Quint. 11, 1, 66; cf. id. 6, 1, 50: maxima debetur puero reverentia, Juv. 14, 47: judex tacitus reverentiam postulat, Quint. 4, 1, 55: mihi reverentiā ut aequali habebatur, Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 6: quam illa reverentiam marito suo praestitit, id. ib. 8, 5, 1: mihi reverentiam praestat, id. ib. 10, 26 (11), 1.—*Pass.*, *deference, regard*, etc.: ego reverentiae vestrae sic semper inserviam (for vestri), *the deference* or *veneration due to you, your dignity*, Plin. Pan. 95 *fin.*—Reverentia, as a deity, *the mother of* Majestas *by* Honor, Ov. F. 5, 23.

rĕ-vĕrĕor, itus, 2, *v. dep. a.* (*act.* collat. form **rĕvĕrĕo**, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.), *to stand in awe* or *fear of; to regard, respect, honor; to fear, be afraid of; to reverence, revere* (ante class. and post-Aug.; syn. vereor): *Ap.* Quid est quod pudendum siet, genere natam bono pauperem Ducere uxorem? *Pe.* Revereor filium, Plaut. Ep. 2, 1, 5 (cf. infra, the passage, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 3): observantia, per quam aetate aut sapientiā aut honore ... antecedentis reveremur et colimus, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 66: hos (sc. oratores) ituri in provincias magistratus reverebantur, hos reversi colebant, Tac. Or. 36: Nigidium Cicero summe reveritus est, Gell. 11, 11, 1.—More freq. with inanim. or abstr. objects: quasi ejus opulentitatem reverearis, *stood in awe of*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 35: simultatem meam, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 3 (also quoted in Cic. Att. 2, 19, 1): adventum tuom, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 10: fulgorem ab auro, Lucr. 2, 51: dicam non reverens assentandi suspicionem, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 122: multa adversa reverens, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: virtutes, Auct. Her. 4, 17, 24: coetum virorum (Tullia), Liv. 1, 48: fortunam captivae, Curt. 6, 2, 8: auctoritatem illustrium scriptorum, Col. 2, 1, 2: reverearis occursum, non reformides, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 7: ne revereatur, minus jam quo redeat domum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 8: ne quaestus quidem suos reveritus illos opimos, etc., i. e. *did not spare*, Plin. 10, 51, 72, § 142.—(*β) *Impers.* in analogy with pudet: non te tui saltem pudet, si nihil mei revereatur, Varr. ap. Non. 497, 1; cf. vereor.—Hence, **A.** **rĕvĕrens**, entis, *P. a.*, *respectful, regardful, reverent:* sermo erga patrem imperatoremque reverens, de se moderatus, Tac. H. 1, 17; cf.: responsum parum reverens, Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 4, 20, 11: ora, *bashful, modest*, Prop. 2, 30 (3, 28), 33: puella parentum suorum reverens, App. M. 8, p. 204, 21.—*Comp.:* nihilo reverentior leniorve erga senatum, Suet. Calig. 26: quis reverentior senatus candidatus? Plin. Pan. 69, 3; cf. id. Ep. 6, 17, 5: sanctius ac reverentius visum de actis deorum credere quam scire, Tac. G. 34: illud modestius ac fortasse reverentius, Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 5; cf.: nomen Augusti, Flor. 4, 12, 66.—*Sup.:* Gabium reverentissimum mei expertus, Plin. Ep. 10, 86 (18), 1.—*Adv.:* **rĕvĕrenter**, *respectfully:* aliquem adire, Plin. Ep. 3, 21, 5: amicos colere, id. ib. 7, 31, 5.—*Comp.*, Tac. H. 2, 27.—*Sup.*, Suet. Aug. 93; id. Ner. 23; Plin. Ep. 10, 21 (32) *init.*—**B.** **rĕvĕrendus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *inspiring awe, venerable, reverend* (mostly poet.; cf.: colendus, venerandus): nox, Ov. Ib. 75: facies, Juv. 6, 513: sacraria, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 599: vetustas (libri), Gell. 9, 14, 26; 18, 5, 11: vultu, Spart. Sev. 19: epulae, Amm. 30, 1, 22.—*Sup.:* Reverendissimus, *most reverend, right reverend*, a title of bishops, etc., Cod. Th. 1, 55, 8; 1, 2, 6.

rĕ-vergo, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to incline towards* any thing; trop.: in aliorum commoda, *to tend, conduce* (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. Ep. ad Sid. 4, 2.

* **rĕ-verro (rĕvorro)**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to sweep back again, to scatter again:* revorram hercle hoc, quod convorri modo, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 64 (cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 27 and 51).

rĕversĭo (rĕvors-), ōnis, *f.* [reverto] **1.** *A turning back* before reaching one's destination (differing from reditus, a coming back, return): quam valde ille reditu vel potius reversione meā laetatus, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 5: exponam vobis breviter consilium et profectionis et reversionis meae, id. Phil. 1, 1, 1: reversionem ut ad me faceret denuo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 45; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 62; Varr. ap. Non. 222, 19; 245, 14.—**2.** Of things in gen., *a returning, return:* febrium, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24: annua (solis), App. Mund. p. 71, 6; cf. in *plur.:* planetarum temporum, id. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 7, 4.—**II.** Trop., gram. t. t. for ἀναστροφή, *an inversion* of words (like mecum, secum, quibus de rebus), Quint. 8, 6, 65.

rĕverso, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to turn round* (late Lat.): versa et reversa in tergum et in latera, Aug. Conf. 6 *fin.:* panis qui non reversatur, Vulg. Os. 7, 8: subcinericius panis est cinere coctus et reversatus, Isid. 20, 2, 15.—Mid.: reversatur ejus ex talis, Veg. 3, 11.—*Pass.* reversatus, *turned back:* palpebra ejus, Plin. Val. 1, 23.

rĕversus, a, um, *Part.* of revertor.

rĕvertĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [reverto], *a return:* annua solis, App. M. 3, p. 134; id. Flor. 4, p. 361, 9.

rĕ-verto (-vort-) and **rĕ-vertor (-vort-)**, versus (vors) (*inf. paragog.* revertier, Phaedr. 4, 18, 14), 3 (the authors of the ante-Aug. per. make the perfect forms, with the exception of the *part.* reversus, only from the active root, reverti, reverteram, revertisse, etc., Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 28:

Cic. Fam 10, 28, 1, id Att. 8, 3, 7 id Phil 2, 24, 59, id Div 1, 15, 27, id Phil 8, 10, 28, id Tusc 5 37, 107, Caes. B G 1, 8, 1, 31, 2, 29, 2, 14, Sall. C 37, 11 et saep reversus, Cic Phil 6 4, 10, Caes B G 6, 42, Sall H 4 4 Dietsch, but cf reversus sum, etc., Vell 2, 42, 3, Quint. 7, 8, 2, 11, 2, 17, Tac. A 12, 21, Front. Strat 4, 2, 8, 4, 5, 17, Val Max 5, 1, 1, Nep Them 5, 2 But in the present tenses the active form is rare revortit, Lucr 3, 1061, 5, 1153, and Pompon. ap Non 476, 2, or Com Rel p 201 Rib revertebant, Amm 19 5, 2, cf Neue, Formenl 2 p 345 sq, Zumpt, Gram § 209 *fin*) [verto), *to turn back, turn about, to come back, return* (syn redeo, revenio) **I.** Lit clamitant me ut revertar, Plaut Ps 5, 1, 30 (Deiotarus) cum ex itinere revertisset persaepe revertit ex itinere, Cic Div 1, 15, 26 sq, cf id ib 2, 8, 20 eodem (vultu) semper se vidisse exeuntem illum domo et reverten tem, id Tusc. 3, 15, 31 ita maestus rediit, ut retractus, non reversus videretur id Phil 6, 4, 10 reversus ille, etc, Caes B G 6, 42 (mulier) per propinquos rogata, ut rediret, non est reversa, Quint 7, 8, 2 et saep cum ego a foro revortor, Plaut Ps 1, 2, 30 a Fabricio ponte, Hor S 2 3, 36 a Scythia Just 9, 3, 1, 22, 3, 6 reverti ab exsilio, Tac H 1, 77, 2, 92, Suet Calig 59 a bello, Cic. Ac 2, 1, 3, Sen Suas 2, 8, for which poet silvā, Ov M 5, 585 jam ad te revortar, Plaut Aul 2, 2, 26 ad aliquem, id Ep 3, 3, 43, id Ps 4, 7, 62, Caes B G 2 14 et saep nisi domum reverteris, Plaut Men 2, 1, 31, so, domum, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 16 (opp egredior), 70, 2, 3, 99, Cic Tusc 5 37 107 (opp egressi), Hor Ep 1, 15, 24 al Formias, Cic Att. 8, 3, 7 Ameriam, id Rosc Am 9, 26 Epheso Laodiceam, id Fam 3, 10, 3 hunc in locum, id Rep 6, 25, 29 in castra, Sall. J 58, 7 ad assue tas sibi sedes Quint 11, 2, 6 huc, Plaut Am 2, 2, 57, 3, 2, 28, Ter Ad. 4, 1, 9, Cic. Rep 6, 13, 13 (opp hinc profecti) — With double *nom* consules praeda ingenti parta victores reverterunt, Liv 7, 17 — **b.** Of things sol inde (sc. a brumalibus flexibus) revortens, Lucr 5, 616 revertitur idem sol sub terras, id 5, 658 revertitur luna ad signum quodque, id 5, 635 multa videbis retro repulsa reverti, id 2, 130 retroque a terrâ cuncta reverti, id 1, 785 quis neget Tiberim reverti, Hor C 1, 29, 12 sol reversus, Manil 5, 464 — **II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *to return* nescit vox missa reverti Hor A P 390, cf. Quint 10, 7, 14 leti jam limine ab ipso Ad vitam possint revorti, Lucr 2, 961 ad superiorem consuetudinem, Cic Fam 9, 24 2 ad illum animum meum pristinum, id ib 10, 28, 1 ad sanitatem, Caes. B G 1, 42 ad corporis commodum Cic Inv 2, 56, 168 haec ad easdem particulas, Quint. 3, 6, 65 ad Musas, Ov Tr 3, 7, 9 ad bonam vitae consuetudinem, Dig 34, 4, 30 ut reverteretur in gratiam mecum, Petr 87 poena in caput tuum, Ov A A 1, 340, cf Tac H 3, 31 — **B.** In partic, in speech (after a digression), *to return, revert* to a theme, etc scribam tibi tres libros ad quos revertare, Varr R. R. 1, 1, 4 discedo parumper a somnis, ad quae mox revertar, Cic. Div 1, 23 47 sed, ut ad propositum revertamur, etc, id Fin 2, 32, 104 ut ad me revertar, id. Cael 3 6 ad illam puellam expositi tiam, Plaut. Cas prol 79 proinde ad id revertar, Curt 7, 1, 26 illuc, Nep Dion, 4 — In a comic equivoque revortor rursus de nuo Carthaginem, Si quid mandare voltis aut curarier, Plaut Poen prol. 79

rĕ-vestĭo, ivi or ĭi, itum, 4, *v a*, *to clothe again* (late Lat.) Tert adv Marc. 5, 129, id Res. Carn 42 *fin*, trop, Dracont Hexaem 1, 629

rĕvĭbrātĭo, onis, *f* [revibro], *a reflection* of light (late Lat.) Hyg Astr 4, 14

rĕvĭbrātus, us, *m* [id] (only in *abl sing*), *a reflection* of light, Mart Cap 2, § 110

rĕ-vĭbro, āvi, 1, *v a* and *n* **I.** *Act*, *to cast back reflect* radios Mart Cap 2, § 169 — **II.** *Neutr, to send back a reflection* ipsa caeli contextio lucis fulgoribus revibravit, Mart. Cap 8 § 810

rĕvictĭo, onis, *f* [revinco] *a refuting refutation* (post class), App Dogm Plat 3, p 31, 39

rĕvictus, a, um, *Part* of revinco

rĕ-vĭdĕo, ēre, *v n*, *to see again, go to see again* nunc ad eram revidebo, Plaut. Truc 2, 2, 65 aspectus alicujus, Cassiod. Complex Act Apos 51

* **rĕ-vĭgesco**, ĕre, *v inch n*, *to begin to flourish again*, Juvenc 2, 204

* **rĕ-vīlesco**, ĕre, *v inch. n*, *to become vile* or *contemptible* virtus admota oculis, Sen Tranq 17, 2.

* **rĕ-vīmentum**, i, *n* [vieo], *a lappet, an edging, fringe* (syn lacinia) (in oratione) omnia, ut in tenui veste, oris de texta et revimentis sint vincta, Fronto Laud fumi (a little after, laciniam aliquam porrigat)

rĕvincĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [revinco], *that may be disproved* or *refuted* (eccl Lat.) materiae iisdem litteris, Tert. Res Carn 13 *fin*.

rĕ-vincĭo, vinxi, vinctum, 4, *v a* **I.** *To bind back* or *backwards, to bind around, bind fast, fasten* (class, not in Cic.) **A.** Lit nisi esset (terra) caelo revincta, Lucr 5, 553 ancorae pro funibus ferreis catenis revinctae, Caes B G 3, 13 tignis in contrarium partem revinctis, id ib 4, 17, cf trabes introrsus, id ib 7, 23 stipites demissi et ab infimo revincti, id ib 7, 73 navigium (with religare), Plin Pan 82, 2 aliquem ad saxa, *to bind fast*, Ov M 11, 212, cf zonam de poste, id ib 10, 379 errantem Mycono e celsā Gyaroque revinxit, Verg A 3, 76 caput torta angue, *bound around*, Varr Atacin ap Charis p 70 P, cf latus ense, *to gird*, Prop 3, 14 (4, 13), 11 templum Velleribus niveis et festā fronde revinctum, Verg A 4, 459 — In a Greek construction ecce manūs juvenem interea post terga revinctum trahebant, *with his hands tied behind him*, Verg A 2, 57 qui recitat lana fauces et colla revinctus, *wrapped up* Mart 6, 41, 1 — Poet latices in glaciem revincti, *bound, stiffened*, Claud. in Rufin 1, 167 — **B.** Trop, *to bind, fasten*, etc mentem amore Cat. 61, 33 urbes legibus, Claud B Gild 47 te sibi generum fraternā prole, id Nupt Honor et Mar 36 misera in peste revinctos confodiunt, Val Fl 6, 418, 4, 708 — ***II.** *To unbind, loose* quempiam (opp alligare, and = resolvere), Col 1, 8, 16

rĕ-vinco, vici, victum, 3, *v a*, *to conquer, subdue* **I.** Lit (only poet., and in Tac) victrices catervae Consiliis juvenis revictae, Hor C 4, 4, 24, cf revicta conjuratio, *repressed, checked*, Tac A 15, 73 primordia rerum aliquā ratione Lucr 1, 593 vires (ignis), id. 5, 410 — **II.** Trop, *to convict, to refute, disprove* (class, syn convinco, refuto), Lucr 4, 488 numquam hic neque suo neque amicorum judicio revincetur, * Cic. Arch 6, 11 aliquem, Tac A 6 5 aliquem in mendacio Dig 26 10, 3 aliquem in culpā et in maleficio, Gell 6, 2, 13 crimina rebus revicta, *disproved*, Liv 6, 26, 7 (with confutare verbis), Vulg Act. 18, 28 crimen, Liv 40, 16. testimonius revinci, Lact 4 15 *fin*

rĕ-vinctus, a, um, *Part* of revincio

rĕ-vindĭco, āre, 1, *v a*, *to exact retribution from* (late Lat), Primas in Gal Ad c 5

rĕ-vĭrĕo, ēre, *v n*, *to be green again, be covered again with verdure* arbores, Albin 2 113

rĕ-vĭresco, rui, 3, *v inch n*, *to become* or *grow green again, to recover its verdure* **I.** Lit (rare) laesae silvae, Ov M 2, 408 arbor Ruminalis in novos fetus Tac A 13 58 caepe revirescit decedente luna, contra autem inarescit adulescente, Gell 20, 8, 17 — **2.** Poet, transf, of an old man *to become young again* spes est virginibus subjecta, Arte suum parili revirescere posse parentem, Ov M 7, 305 pars credunt torvos patria revirescere vultus, Sil 15, 134 — **II.** Trop, *to grow strong* or *vigorous again, to grow young again, to be renewed, to flourish again, to revive* (freq and class) aliquando rei publicae vires, quae malitiā nocentum exaruerant, virtute optimatium revirescent, Auct Her 4, 34 45, cf quamquam sunt accisae (res), tamen efferent se aliquando et ad renovandum bellum revirescent, Cic Prov Cons 14 34, id Phil 7, 1, 1 cum semel invasit senectus, regressum non habet, nec revirescere aut repubescere potest, Col 2, 1, 4, Flor prooem *fin* imperium, Curt 10, 9, 5 domus Germanici, Tac A 4, 12 partes, id H 3, 7 *fin* dux pignore promissae laudis, Sil 8, 228 nunc praeclari facti decus crebra memoria revirescit, Val Max 4, 8, 4

rĕ-viscĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f*, *a restoring of the flesh* (eccl Lat) revisceratio et respiratio ossium, Tert Res Carn. 30

* **rĕvīsĭo**, ōnis, *f* [revideo] *a seeing again* Claud Mam Ep ad Sid 4, 2

* **rĕ-vīsĭto**, are, *v a*, *to visit again, revisit* urbem nundinis, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 13

rĕ-vīso, ĕre, *v n* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr*, *to look back* on a thing, *come back* or *again to see* (cf respicio), *to pay a visit again* (ante and post class) ut ad me revisas, Plaut Truc 2, 4, 79 ad me, Gell 13, 30, 10 ad stabulum, Lucr 2, 359 — Poet. signa ad lunam, Lucr 5, 636 reviso quid agant, aut quid captent consili, Ter And 2, 4, 1, id. Eun 5, 4, 1 inde redit rabies eadem et furor ille revisit i e *comes back, returns*, Lucr 4, 1117 — **II.** *Act*, *to go* or *come to see again, to revisit* tu modo nos revise aliquando, Cic. Att 1, 19, 11 cum poteris, revises nos, id ib 12, 50 sed tu velim nos aliquando revisas, id Fam 1, 10, Cat 64, 377 ipsa sedesque Revisit Laeta suas, Verg A 1, 415 vates tuus te reviset Hor Ep 1, 7, 12 urbem (with petere), Lucr 3, 1067 rem Gallicanam Cic Quint 6, 23 negotia sua cottidie, Col 12, praef § 8 *agrum saepius*, id 1, 4, 1 — With *things as* subjects longos obitus (sidera), Lucr 4, 393 aut quae digna satis fortuna revisit? Verg A 3, 318 multos aeterna revisens Fortuna, id ib 11, 426

rĕ-vīvĭfĭcātus, a, um, *Part* [vivifico], *restored to life* (eccl Lat.), Tert. Res Carn 19

rĕ-vīvisco (**rĕvīvesco**; v Orell Cic Fam 6, 10, 5), vixi, 3, *v inch n*, *to come to life again to be restored to life, to revive* (class., a favorite word with Cic, esp in the trop signif) **I.** Lit revivi scat M' Curius aut eorum aliquis, etc, Cic. Par 5, 2, 38, id Fin 4, 22, 61, id Mil 29, 79, id Pis 27, 67, id N D 2, 38, 96 ille revivi scet jam nunquam, Ter Hec. 3, 5, 15 apes, Varr R R 3, 16, 38 ut revixisse aut renatum sibi quisque Scipionem imperatorem dicat, Liv 26, 41, 25 conchae, Plin 9, 37, 61, § 132 — **B.** Transf, *to grow again* gramina, nisi manu eliguntur, revivescunt, Col 4, 5 avulsae pennae (insectorum), Plin 11, 28, 33, § 96 — **II.** Trop, *to revive, recover, gather strength, renew vigor*, etc. ipsa causa ea est, ut jam simul cum re publica necessario reviviscat atque recreetur, Cic Fam 6, 10, 5, cf id Verr 2, 5, 61, § 160 omnes (civitatis) suis legibus et judicis usae revixerunt, id Att 6, 2, 4 res publica, id. Fam 4, 4, 3 adventu nostro revivescunt justitia, abstinentia, id Att 5, 16, 3 quo facilius reviviscat Pompeianorum causa toties jugulata, Anton ap Cic Phil 13, 18, 38 cum venisset mandatum, peccatum revixit, Vulg Rom 7, 9

rĕ-vīvo, no *perf*, victum, 3, *v n*, *to live again* (post class), Sen Med 477, Paul Nol Carm 35, 563

rĕvŏcābĭlis, e, *adj* [revoco], *that may be recalled* or *revoked, revocable* (mostly poet) poenae leves et revocabiles, Sen Ira 1, 5 6 — Hence, with a negative, for *irrevocable* colus Parcarum, Sen Herc Fur 559 telum, Ov M 6, 264 carmen fatorum, Prop 4 (5), 7, 51 aliquis (sc mortuus) Albin 1, 427 damnum Claud in Eutr 2, 488 non revocabile verum, Stat Th 1, 291

rĕvŏcāmen, inis, *n* [id], *a calling back* or *away, a recall* (Ovidian), Ov F 1, 561 — *Plur*, Ov M 2, 596

rĕvŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f* [id], *a calling back* or *away, a recalling* (rare but good prose) **I.** Lit a bello (with receptui signum), Cic Phil 13, 7, 15 — **B.** Transf, in *plur* revocationes lunae a sole, Vitr 9, 4 *fin* — **II.** Trop revocatio ad contemplandas voluptates, Cic Tusc 3, 15, 33 — **2.** Ejusdem verbi crebrius positi quaedam distinctio et revocatio, i e *qualification and withdrawal*, as a fig of speech, Cic. de Or 3, 54, 206, Quint 9, 1, 33 — **3.** As law t t, *the right of one absent from home to appeal to a court of his own state* or *country*, Dig 5, 1, 3, § 3 (cf revoco, B 2 c)

rĕvŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [revoco], *a recaller:* animarum (magus), *one who restores to life*, Quint. Decl. 10, 19.

rĕvŏcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *for calling* or *drawing back*, *revocatory* (post-class.): emplastrum, Theod. Prisc. 2, 32.—*Subst.:* **rĕvŏcātōrĭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. epistula), *a letter of recall*, Cod. Just. 12, 1, 18.

rĕ-vŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To call back, recall* (class. and freq., esp. in the trop. sense). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: quotiens foras ire volo, me retines, revocas, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 5; cf. Suet. Claud. 15 *fin.:* de meo cursu rei publicae sum voce revocatus, Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 1: aliquem ex itinere, id. Div. 2, 8, 20; Suet. Aug. 98; id. Tib. 21: revocatus de exsilio Camillus, Liv. 5, 46: revocatum ex provinciā, Suet. Claud. 1: Caesar in Italiam revocabatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 18 *fin.:* spes Campanae defectionis Samnites rursus ad Caudium revocavit, Liv. 9, 27: quid me intro revocas? Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 12.—*Absol.:* heus abiit: quin revocas? Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 12; id. Ep. 2, 2, 17; id. Truc. 1, 2, 19: exclusit; revocat; redeam? Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 4; Hor. S. 2, 3, 264; Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 22; Liv. 30, 20: abeo; et revocas nono post mense, Hor. S. 1, 6, 61; Ov. M. 1, 503.—**b.** Transf., of things, *to draw* or *fetch back*, *to withdraw*, *turn back*, etc.: lumina revocata, Ov. M. 7, 789: oculos meos, id. H. 16, 232: *cupidas manus*, id. A. A. 1, 452: pedem ab alto, Verg. A. 9, 125; cf. gradum, id. ib. 6, 128: deficientem capillum a vertice, *to stroke back*, Suet. Caes. 45: habenas, Sil. 16, 344: manus post terga, *to bind*, Sen. Thyest. 685: proscissam terram in liram, *to bring back*, *restore*, Col. 2, 10, 5; cf.: in vitibus revocantur ea, quae, etc., *are pruned*, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88; v. infra, B. 1.—Poet.: gelidos artus in vivum calorem, Ov. M. 4, 248.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Milit. t. t. (*a*) *To call back; recall; to call off, withdraw* soldiers from a march or from any enterprise: his rebus cognitis Caesar legiones equitatumque revocari atque itinere desistere jubet, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: insequentes nostros, ne longius prosequerentur, Sulla revocavit, id. B. C. 3, 51; Liv. 25, 14: quae receptui canunt, ut eos etiam revocent, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3: tardius revocati proelio excesserant, Sall. C. 9, 4; cf. Verg. A. 5, 167: equites, Caes. B. C. 1, 80: reliquas copias, id. B. G. 7, 35: naves omnes, id. B. C. 3, 14: hos certo signo, id. ib. 1, 27 *fin.;* 1, 28: milites ab opere, id. B. G. 2, 20: legiones ab opere, id. B. C. 1, 82: aestus crescens revocaverat fatigatos, Amm. 24, 4, 17.—(β) *To recall to duty* soldiers from a furlough: milites, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31, § 89: veteranos, Tac. H. 2, 82: inter ceteros conveteranos suos revocatus, Inscr. Orell. 3580.—(γ) In gen., *to call back, recall:* (Neptunus Tritona) jubet fluctus et flumina signo Jam revocare dato, Ov. M. 1, 335.—**b.** A theatrical t. t., *to call for the repetition of* a speech, a vocal performance, etc., *to call back* a player; *to encore:* Livius (Andronicus), cum saepius revocatus vocem obtudisset, etc., Liv. 7, 2: Diphilus tragoedus revocatus aliquoties a populo, Val. Max. 6, 2, 9: quoties ego hunc (sc. Archiam) vidi magnum numerum versuum dicere ex tempore! quoties revocatum eandem rem dicere commutatis verbis atque sententiis, Cic. Arch. 8, 18: revocatus praeco, iterum pronunciavit eadem, Liv. 33, 32.—Also with an inanim. object: cum Orestem fabulam doceret Euripides, primos tres versus revocasse dicitur Socrates, *to have encored*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 29, 63.—*Absol.:* revocasse et repeti coēgisse, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 12.—*Impers. pass.:* nominatim sum appellatus in Bruto Tullius qui libertatem civibus stabiliverat. Milies revocatum est, Cic. Sest. 58, 123.—**c.** *To recall* from death, *bring back to life:* quā servetis revocatum a morte Dareta, Verg. A. 5, 476; cf.: Paeoniis revocatum herbis et amore Dianae, id. ib. 7, 769: dysentericos a morte revocari, Plin. 23, 6, 60, § 113.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to call back, recall, resume; to withdraw, retire; to regain, recover; to draw back, draw off* or *away; to withhold, restrain*, etc.: facilius sicut in vitibus revocantur ea, quae sese nimium profuderunt, *are checked, pruned*, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88: et vires et corpus amisi: sed si morbum depulero, facile illa revocabo, *will regain, recover*, id. Fam. 7, 26, 2: quae (studia) remissa temporibus, longo intervallo intermissa revocavi, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 1; cf.: quod, utcunque praetermissum, revocari non posset, Liv. 44, 40: praetermissa, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 44: quae (philosophia) nunc prope dimissa revocatur, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 11: veteres artes, Hor. C. 4, 15, 12: priscos mores, Liv. 39, 41: antiquam duramque militiam, Tac. A. 1, 20 *fin.:* quaedam exoleta, Suet. Claud. 22: omissa, id. Vesp. 16; id. Dom. 4 et saep.: nonnumquam animum incitatum revoco ipse et reflecto, Cic. Sull. 16, 46; cf. id. Att. 13, 1: vinolenti dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdum, *recover themselves, bethink themselves*, id. Ac. 2, 17, 52: ut quaedam contra naturam depravata restituerentur et corrigerentur ab naturā, cum se ipsa revocasset aut arte atque medicinā, *had recovered herself*, id. Div. 2, 46, 96: revocare se non poterat familiaritate implicatus, *could not withdraw*, id. Pis. 29, 70: primae revocabo exordia pugnae, Verg. A. 7, 40; cf. Sen. Ben. 7, 25, 2 al.: revocari in memoriam somnii, Just. 1, 5, 3; 7, 1, 8.—Poet., with *inf.:* nec tamen illa suae revocatur parcere famae, *nor can she be induced, persuaded*, etc., Prop. 1, 16, 11: memoriam ad referendam gratiam admonitione revocare, *to bring, induce*, Sen. Ben. 5, 25, 6: scalam nobis in memoriam revocare, Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 38, 2; id. Serm. 280, 1: *in memoriam rursus revocatus*, Petr. 10: revocat tua forma parentem (with recordor), Sil. 16, 193: magni est ingenii revocare mentem a sensibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 38; cf.: eos ab illā consuetudine, id. Rep. 2, 13, 25: quos (homines) spes praedandi studiumque bellandi ab agriculturā et cottidiano labore revocabat, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: aliquam a cupiditate, Cic. Clu. 5, 12: aliquem a turpissimo consilio, id. Att. 3, 15, 4: aliquem a tanto scelere, id. Cat. 3, 5, 10; cf. id. ib. 1, 9, 22: animum ab irā, Ov. Tr. 2, 557: jam lapsos ab errore, Quint. 2, 6, 2: perterritos animos a metu, id. 2, 16, 8 et saep.: ab errore ad rectiorem viam, Lact. 1, 1, 21: cum ex saevis et perditis rebus ad meliorem statum fortuna revocatur, Cic. ap. Amm. 15, 5, 23: disceptationem ab rege ad Romanos revocabant, Liv. 41, 20: rebus institutis ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocavit animos hominum studiis bellandi jam immanes ac feros, Cic. Rep. 2, 14, 27: ad quam eos quasi formulam dicendi revocent, id. Opt. Gen. 5, 15: ad quae me exempla revocas, id. Verr. 2, 3, 90, § 210; Quint. 10, 7, 32: rem paene ad manus, Cic. Clu. 49, 136: me ad pristina studia revocavi, id. Brut. 3, 11: me ad meum munus pensumque revocabo, id. de Or. 3, 30, 119: se ad industriam, id. Brut. 94, 323: se rursus ad moestitiam, id. Tusc. 3, 27, 64: se ad se, id. Ac. 2, 16, 51: vilicum ad rationem, *compel to an account*, Cato, R. R. 2, 2: libertinos ingratos revocavit in servitutem, Suet. Claud. 25: fortunae possessionesque omnium in dubium incertumque revocabuntur, Cic. Caecin. 27, 76: ad spem consulatūs in partem revocandam aspirare non auderet, *to bring over to his side*, Liv. 4, 35: quod temporis hortorum aut villarum curae seponitur, in animum revocabo, *will transfer to my mind*, Tac. A. 14, 54: abi, Quo blandae juvenum te revocant preces (= a me ad se vocant, Orell.), Hor. C. 4, 1, 7.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Pregn.: ad aliquid, *to apply, reduce, refer* a thing to something as a standard (syn. referre) (Ciceron.): impuri cujusdam et ambitiosi et omnia ad suam potentiam revocantis esse sententiam, Cic. Lael. 16, 59: misericordiā movetur, si is, qui audit, adduci potest, ut illa, quae de altero deplorentur, ad suas res revocet, id. de Or. 2, 52, 211: omnia ad artem et ad praecepta, id. ib. 2, 11, 44: omnia ad scientiam, id. Fin. 2, 13, 43: illa de urbis situ ad rationem, id. Rep. 2, 11, 22: rationem ad veritatem, id. Off. 3, 21, 84: rem ad illam rationem conjecturamque, id. Dom. 6, 15.—**b.** *To recall, revoke, retract, cancel* (not so till after the Aug. per.): si facta mihi revocare liceret, Ov. M. 9, 617: promissum suum, Sen. Ben. 4, 39, 2: sententiam suam, Dig. 48, 18, 1 *fin.:* libertatem (shortly after: in servitutem retrahi), Tac. A. 13, 26: litteras, Suet. Vesp. 8: legatum ad quingenta, id. Galb. 5.—**c.** As law t. t.: domum, domum suam revocare, *to appeal to a judge of one's own country* or *city:* (legatis) revocandi domum suam jus datur, Dig. 5, 1, 2, §§ 3, 4, and 5.—**II.** *To ask back again, to invite in return:* mutuo vocare, Non. (rare): domum suam istum non fere quisquam vocabat. Nec mirum; qui neque in urbe viveret neque revocaturus esset, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 52; Varr. ap. Non. 167, 14: cum vulpem revocasset, Phaedr. 1, 25, 7; Lact. 6, 12, 3.—Hence, transf.: tribuni plebis quoniam adhuc praesens certamen contentionemque fugerunt: nunc in meam contionem prodeant, et, quo provocati ad me venire noluerunt, revocati saltem revertantur, i. e. *now that they are invited to come back*, Cic. Agr. 3, 1, 1.—**III.** *To call again, summon anew* (rare): itaque hominem populus revocat, et retrahatur necesse est, i. e. *to answer a renewed accusation*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4 (6), 6: tribuni de integro agere coeperunt revocaturosque se easdem tribus renuntiarunt, Liv. 45, 36 *fin.;* cf. id. 40, 46: refectum est convivium et rursus Quartilla ad bibendum revocavit, *challenged us again*, Petr. 23: convivam in diem posterum, Suet. Claud. 32.

rĕ-vŏlo, āre, *v. n.*, *to fly back* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: turdi quotannis in Italiam trans mare advolant et eodem revolant, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 7: grus, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: mergi, Verg. G. 1, 361: Daedalus ceratis alis, Ov. M. 9, 741: apis ut nulla intro revolet, Col. 9, 12, 1.—**II.** Transf.: telum, Ov. M. 7, 684: sol, *to hasten back*, Manil. 2, 193: ad aliquem, Vell. 2, 123, 2.

rĕvolsus, a, um, *Part.* of revello, q. v.

rĕvŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [revolvo], *that may be rolled back* (poet.): pondus (i. e. saxum), Ov. Ib. 193: unda, Sil. 15, 237: orbita, Aus. Ecl. Nomin. Sept. Dier. 12.—Fig.: juro ego Fatorum nulli revolubile carmen, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 51: saxum, Sil. 11, 476.

rĕvŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a revolving, revolution* (late Lat. for conversio), Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 12; id. Trin. 12, 24; Mart. Cap. 9, § 922.

rĕvŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* of revolvo.

rĕ-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to roll back; to unroll, unwind; to revolve, return* (class.; esp. freq. since the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: Draco revolvens Sese, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 106: (pelagus) gelidum ab imo fluctum revolvit in partem superiorem, Col. 8, 17, 1: fluctus (hibernus auster), Tac. A. 6, 33: retro Aestum (ventus), Sen. Agam. 487: retro sua fila (Sorores), id. Herc. Fur. 182; cf.: immites scis nulla revolvere Parcas Stamina, Stat. Th. 7, 774: lapidem, Vulg. Matt. 28, 2.—Poet.: (pontus) aestu revoluta resorbens Saxa, i. e. *from which the waves are rolled back*, Verg. A. 11, 627: addiderat Civilis obliquam in Rhenum molem, cujus objectu revolutus amnis adjacentibus superfunderetur, Tac. H. 5, 14: rursus perplexum iter omne revolvens Fallacis silvae, *going over again*, Verg. A. 9, 391: revoluta aequora, id. ib. 10, 660 Wagn.—**b.** Mid., *to come* or *go back, to revolve, return*, etc. (syn. revertor): itaque revolvor identidem in Tusculanum, Cic. Att. 13, 26, 1: ter sese attollens cubitoque annixa levavit: Ter revoluta toro est, *fell back, sank back*, Verg. A. 4, 691: spissā jacuit revolutus harenā, id. ib. 5, 336: revoluta rursus eodem est, Ov. M. 10, 63 (a little before: relapsa est).—Poet., of returning time: dies, Verg. A. 10, 256: saecula, Ov. F. 4, 29; cf.: centesimā revolvente se lunā, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 217: saecula revolvuntur, Claud. Phoen. 104.—**B.** In partic., *to unroll, turn over, read over, repeat* (not ante-Aug.; syn. verso): tuas adversus te Origines revolvam, Liv. 34, 5: taedium illud et scripta et lecta saepius revolvendi, Quint. 11, 2, 41: cum loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocati, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 223: antiqua, Sil. 8, 49; Mart. 6, 64, 15; 11, 1, 4.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: in iis, quae denominata sunt, summa paupertas in eadem nos frequentissime revolvit, *leads back*, Quint. 12, 10, 34: iterum revolvere casus Iliacos, *to go through again, to undergo* or *experience again*, Verg. A. 10, 61.—**b.** Mid., *to return* to any thing; with *in:* in eandem vitam te revolutum denuo Video esse, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 69; cf.: in luxuriam, Just. 30, 1, 7: in metus, Sen. Thyest. 418: in ista, Ov. M. 10, 335: animus in sollicitudinem revolutus est, Curt. 4, 10, 31: iterum in pejora revol-

vi, Sil 14, 174: rursus in veterem fato revoluta figuram, Verg A. 6, 449 —With *ad* omnia necessario a tempore atque homine ad communes rerum et generum summas revolventur, Cic de Or. 2, 31, 135. ad patris revolvor sententiam, id. Ac 2, 48, 148: ad ejus causae seposita argumenta revolvi nos oportet, id de Or. 2, 30, 130: ad illa elementa, id Rep 1, 24, 38: ad dispensationem annonae, Liv. 4, 12 *fin :* ad vana et totiens irrisa Tac A. 4, 9 ad memoriam conjugii et infantiam liberorum, id ib 11, 34 ad vitia, id. ib 16, 18. ad irritum (labor et victoria), id H 3, 26: rursus ad superstitionem, Curt 7, 7, 8 —With *adv :* primum eodem revolveris, Cic Div 2, 5, 13: eo, quo minime volt, revolvitur, id Ac 2, 6, 18 cum majore periculo eodem revolvuntur, Cels 7, 26, 2, cf: eo revolvi rem, ut, etc, Liv 5, 11 —**B.** In partic, *to relate again, repeat; to brood* or *reflect upon* (not ante-Aug): sed quid ego haec nequicquam ingrata revolvo? Verg A 2, 101: facta, Claud Laud Stil 1, 35: dicta factaque ejus secum, Tac Agr 46: iras in animo, id A. 4, 21; 3, 18 visa, Ov. F. 4, 667 (with secum jussa referl) curas (animus), Sen Oedip 764 (with repetit metus)

rē-vŏmo, ŭi, 3, *v a, to spew* or *vomit forth again, to vomit up, disgorge* (poet and in post Aug prose) **I.** Lit: salsos pectore fluctus, Verg A 5, 182: plumam avibus devoratis (dracones), Plin 10, 72, 92, § 197: haustum mare (Charybdis), Sen Thyest 581, cf Sil 2, 308, and of the same: vorat haec raptas revomitque carinas, Ov. M 13, 731, cf umorque aquae sursum revomit atque remittit (tigna), Lucr 2, 199: spolia assidue mota ventis maria revomebant, *cast up again*, Flor 4, 11, 7 at miseri fluctant revomentes aequora nautae, Sil 10, 326 —* **II.** Trop cum sanguine et spiritu male partam revomuere victoriam, Flor 2, 10, 3

rĕvorsĭo, v reversio

rĕvorto and **rĕvortor**, v. revert-.

rĕvulsĭo (rĕvols-), ōnis, *f* [revello], *a tearing off* or *away* (post Aug): unius schedae, Plin 13, 12, 24, § 80

rĕvulsus, a, um, *Part* of revello

1. rex, rēgis (*gen plur* regerum, Gell ap Charis p 40 P), *m* [rego], *a ruler* of a country, *a king* **A.** Lit omnis res publica quae ut dixi populi res est, consilio quodam regenda est, ut diuturna sit Id autem consilium aut uni tribuendum est aut delectis quibusdam, etc ... Cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus et regnum ejus rei publicae statum, etc, Cic Rep 1, 26, 41; cf id ib 2, 23, 43, 1, 42, 65. simulatque se inflexit hic rex in dominatum injustiorem, fit continuo tyrannus, id id ib 2, 26, 49 rex Albaï Longaï, Enn ap Fortun p 2691 P (Ann v. 34 Vahl); Cic Rep 2 2, 4 regum sapientia, id ib 2, 6, 11 rex Ancus, id ib 2, 3, 5 Anco regi, id ib 2, 20, 35. regem deligere, id ib 2, 12, 24. creare, id. ib 2, 17, 31 constituere, id ib 2, 18, 33; 20: reges, nam in terris nomen imperi id primum fuit, Sall C 2, 1 regibus boni quam mali suspectiores sunt, id ib 7, 2 monumenta regis, Hor C 1, 2, 15 reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis, id. ib 3, 1, 6: urbem Romanam a principio reges habuere, Tac A. 1, 1 post reges exactos, Liv 2 8 —A very odious name in the time of the Republic, i q *tyrant, despot :* pulso Tarquinio nomen regis audire non poterat (populus Romanus), Cic Rep 2, 30, 53; cf hoc nomen (sc. tyranni) Graeci regis injusti esse voluerunt nostri quidem omnes reges vocitaverunt, qui soli in populos perpetuam potestatem haberent Itaque et Spurius Cassius et M Manlius et Spurius Maelius regnum occupare voluisse dicti sunt, et modo (Ti Gracchus), id ib 2, 27, 50 Mos. rex populi Romani, i e *Cæsar*, id Off 3, 21, 83, cf id Fam 12, 1, 1 decem reges aerarii, id Agr 2, 6, 14, v. also regnum, regno, and dominus, with tetrarcha, id Mil 28, 76; Hor S 1, 3, 12, Sall C 20, 7, v Fabri ad h l —In ancient Rome the king had also priestly dignities and duties, hence, after the kings were expelled the name rex (like βασιλευς) continued to be given in relig lang to the priest who performed these duties, hence, rex sacrificulus, sacrificus, sacrorum; v sacrificulus, and rex Nemorensis, i e *priest* of *Diana Aricina*, Suet Calig 35 —* (β) Poet, as *adj, ruling, that rules* or *sways* populum late regem belloque superbum, Verg A 1, 21 —**2.** κατ' ἐξοχήν, acc to the Gr. βασιλευς, *the king of Persia*, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 65; id Eun 3, 1, 7 and 11, Nep Milt 7, 5, id. Them 3, 2; 4, 3; id Paus 1, 2 al; cf of *the king of the Parthi :* regum rex (the Gr βασιλευς βασιλεων), Suet Calig 5; Amm 17, 5, 3 —**B.** Transf **1.** Of *Jupiter*, as king of gods and men: quem (sc Jovem) unum omnium deorum et hominum regem esse omnes doctrinâ expoliti consentiunt, Cic. Rep 1, 36, 56, cf of the same. summi deum regis, Naev. Bell. Pun 3, 2, and: divom pater atque hominum rex, Verg A 1, 65; 2, 648, 10 2, 743 (with this cf o qui res hominumque deum que Aeternis regis imperiis, id ib 1 229): Olympi magnus rex, id ib 5, 533; Hor C 4, 4, 2, id Epod 16, 56 —Sometimes also of other deities, as rulers of the realms assigned to them: aquarum, i e *Neptune*, Ov. M 10, 606; so, aequoreus, id. ib 8, 603: umbrarum, i e *Pluto*, id ib 7, 249; so, silentum, id. ib 5, 356 rex infernus, Verg A 6, 106: tertiae sortis, Sen Herc Fur 833. Stygius, Verg A. 6, 252: antiqui poli, mundique prioris, i e *Saturn*, Mart 12 62 —Of *Æolus*, Verg A 1, 52 et saep —**2.** In gen, *head, chief, leader, master*, etc (mostly poet); of *Æneas*, Verg A 1, 544; 575, 6, 55; 7, 220; of lions, Phaedr 4, 13, 4: of the bull, as leader of the herd, Stat Th 5, 333; 11, 28; of the queen bee, Verg G 4, 106; of the eagle, Plin 10, 74, 95, § 203; of the Eridanus, as the first river of Italy, Verg G 1, 482; of Phanæan wine, id ib 2, 98 et saep; also, of *the master* of a feast, like the Greek βασιλευς: mensae, Macr S 2, 1; so *absol* (sc convivii), Prud Cath 9, 30 (cf regnum and dominus); of a *governor, preceptor* of youth: actae pueritiae, Hor C 1, 36, 8, of the *leader, king* in children's games, Hor Ep 1, 1, 59: rex inter ludentes delectus, Just 1, 5, 1, of the *protector, patron* of parasites, Plaut As 5, 2, 73; id Capt 1, 1, 24; id Stich 3, 2, 2, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 24: coram rege suâ de paupertate tacentes, Hor Ep 1, 17, 43; Mart 2, 18, 5; Juv 1, 136 et saep; of *the son of a king* or *chieftain, a prince*, Verg A 9, 223; Val Fl. 1, 174; Stat Achill 1, 156; Flor. 4, 9, 7 Duk (cf regulus and regina); of a *powerful, rich*, or *fortunate person*, Plaut Rud 4, 2, 26, id Poen 3, 3, 58. sive reges Sive inopes, Hor C 2, 14, 11; 2, 18 34: regibus hic mos est, id S 1, 2, 86; 2, 2, 45; id A P. 434 — Reges sometimes signifies *the king and queen*, Liv. 1, 39 *init*; 27, 4; sometimes *the whole royal family*, id 2, 2, 11; 2, 3, 5; 45, 43, 9 —Poet, rex sometimes denotes *the character, sentiments*, or *feelings of a king:* rex patrem (i e paternum animum) vicit, Ov M 12, 30: in rege pater est, id ib 13, 187.

2. Rex, rēgis, *m, a surname in the* gens Marcia, e g Q Marcius Rex, *consul* A U.C 686, Sall C 30, 3: Q (Marcius) Rex, *brother-in law of Clodius*, Cic Att 1, 16, 10 (in a lusus verbb with rex, *a tyrant, despot*), cf Hor. S 1, 7, 35: P. Marcius Rex, Liv 43, 1 al; cf Suet Caes 6

Rha, *indecl.*, = 'Ρᾶ, *the Wolga*, on whose banks grew the radix pontica, Rha ponticum, *rhubarb* (Rheum Rhaponticum, Linn.), which thence received its name, Amm 22, 8, 28 (cf Cels 5, 23 *fin.*)

† **rhabdŏs**, i, *f.*, = ῥάβδος (a rod), *a sort of meteor*, App de Mundo, p 64, 14

rhacŏma or **rhecŏma**, ae, *f, a root*, perh i q rha, *rhubarb*, Plin 27, 12, 105, § 128

Rhacōtes, ae, or **Rhacōtis**, is, *f, an ancient name of the site of Alexandria in Egypt*, form Rhacotes Plin 5, 10, 11, § 62; form Rhacotis, Tac H 4, 84

Rhădămanthus, i, *m*, = 'Ραδάμανθος, *a son of Jupiter and Europa, brother of Minos, a judge in the infernal regions*, Cic Tusc 1, 5, 10, 1, 41, 98; Ov. M 9, 435, 439; Verg A. 6, 566; Claud in Rufin 2, 480

Rhădămas, antis, *m, a fictitious name* in Plaut Trin 4, 2, 83

Rhaeti, Rhaetia, Rhaeticus, Rhaetus, v. Raeti, etc

† **rhăgădes**, um, *f*, and **rhăgădia**, ōrum, *n*, = ῥαγάδες and ῥαγάδια, *a kind of sores* or *chaps* on various parts of the body, Plin 23, 4, 44, § 87; 23, 7, 64 § 129; 24, 7, 23, § 39, 28, 6, 18, § 66 (in Cels 6, 18, 7, written as Greek)

rhăgĭon, ii, *n*, = ῥάγιον, *a small spider*, Plin 29, 4, 27, § 86

Rhamnenses, v. Ramnes

† **rhamnos**, i, *m.* = ῥάμνος, *buckthorn, Christ's thorn:* Rhamnus, Linn.; Plin. 24, 14, 76, § 124, Veg 5, 74

Rhamnūs, untis, *f*, = 'Ραμνοῦς, *the northernmost town of Attica, famed for an ancient temple of Themis, and in later times for a statue of Nemesis*, the mod. *Ovrio-kastro*, Plin 4, 7, 11, § 24; 36, 5, 4, § 17; Luc 5, 233 —Hence, **1. Rhamnūsĭus**, a, um, *adj, Rhamnusian :* Rhamnusium se aiebat esse, *from Rhamnus*, Ter And. 5, 4, 27: Antiphon, Cic Brut 12, 47: virgo, i e. *Nemesis*, Cat 66, 71; also called dea, Claud. B Get 631; and simply **Rhamnūsĭa**, ae, *f.*, Ov M 3, 406; id. Tr 5, 8, 9, Stat S 3, 5, 5. —**2. Rhamnūsis**, idis, *f, the Rhamnusian goddess*, i e. *Nemesis*, Ov. M. 14, 694.

Rhamses, is (or ae), *m, an ancient and powerful king of Egypt*, Tac A. 2, 60, Plin 36, 8, 14, § 65 (al Ramises)

Rhănis, idis *f, a nymph in the train of Diana*, Ov M 3, 171

† **rhăpēĭon**, ii, *n*, = ῥαπήιον, *a plant, also called* leontopetalon, Plin. 27, 11, 72, § 96 (al. rhaphanidion)

† **rhăpisma**, ătis, *n*, = ῥάπισμα, *a blow with the palm of the hand*, Cod. Just 8, 49, 6.

† **rhapsōdĭa**, ae, *f*, = ῥαψῳδία, *a rhapsody :* secunda, i e *the second book of the Iliad*, Nep Dion, 6, 4

1. Rhēa, ae, *f, an old Italian name.* Thus, Rhea Silvia, *daughter of Numitor and mother of Romulus and Remus*, Liv 1, 3, Flor 1, 1, 1; Prud adv. Symm 1, 174 (cf Verg A 1, 276) —Hence comes *the name of the fabled priestess* Rhea in Verg A. 7, 659

2. Rhēa, ae, *f.*, = 'Ρέα, *another name for Cybele*, Ov F 4, 201: Rhea, quae Latiis Ops, Aus Idyll 12 de Deis, 2

† **rhēctae**, ārum, *m*, = ῥῆκται, *a kind of earthquake*, App de Mundo, p 65, 26

rhēda, v raeda

rhēdārĭus, v raedarius

Rhēdŏnes (Rēd-), um, *m, a people in* Gallia Lugdunensis, *in the neighborhood of the modern Rennes, in Bretagne*, Caes B G. 2, 34; 7, 75; Plin 4, 18, 32, § 107.

Rhēgĭum and **Rhēgīnus**, incorrect spelling for Regium and Reginus, q v

Rhēnānus, a, um, v. Rhenus.

Rhēnē, ēs, *f*, = 'Ρήνη, *an island in the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades*, Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 67; Mel 2, 7.

rhēno, ōnis, v reno

Rhēnus, i, *m* **I.** *The Rhine, the river which divided Gaul from Germany*, Caes B G 1, 1; 4, 10; 4, 17; 6, 9; Tac G 1; id. A 1, 63; 2, 6, Mel 3, 2 sq; Plin 4, 14, 28, § 100, Cic Pis 33, 81; Verg A 8, 727; id E. 10, 47, Hor. S 1, 10, 37, id A. P 18; Ov M 2, 258; id P 3, 4, 88 —Hence **Rhēnānus**, a, um, *adj, of* or *belonging to the Rhine, Rhenish :* terrae, Sid Ep 4, 17 (but in Mart 9, 35, 4, Rhenigenam is the better reading) —**2.** Meton, *the dwellers on the Rhine, the Germans*, Ov. F. 1, 286; id P 3, 4, 88; Luc 5 268; Stat S.1, 4, 89, hence, *plur.:* ingentes locat Rhenos, Pers 6, 47 —**II.** *A small river in Italy tributary to the Po*, now *the Reno*, Plin 3, 16, 20, § 118, Sil 8, 599.

Rhēsus, i, *m*, = 'Ρῆσος, *the son of a Muse, a king in Thrace, who was robbed of his horses and killed by Diomede and Ulysses before Troy*, Cic N D 3, 18, 45, Verg A. 1, 469; Ov. M 13, 249 sq al.

Rhētēnor, ŏris, *m, a companion of Diomede*, Ov. M. 14, 504

Rhetĭco, ōnis, *m, a mountain range in Germany*, now *the Siebengebirge, near Bonn* Mel 3, 3, 3

† **rhētor**, ŏris, *m*, = ῥήτωρ, *a teacher of oratory* or *rhetoric, a rhetorician:* eos, qui rhetores nominarentur et qui dicendi praecepta traderent, nihil plane tenere, Cic de Or. 1, 18, 84, cf Quint 2, 2, 1 in rheto

rum scholis id. 10, 5, 14, 12, 2, 23 rhetorum artes, Cic Fin. 3, 1 rhetorum epilogus, id. Tusc 1, 47, 112, 2, 3, 9 (pueri) priusquam tradantur rhetori, Quint 1, 10, 1, Mart 2, 64, 1, Tac Dial 30 and 35, Macr S 5, 2, 1 —* **II.** After the Greek manner, *an orator*, but with contempt, *a rhetorician, speechifier*, etc stultitia rhetoris Attica Nep Epam 6, 3, cf with § 1.

rhētŏrica, ae, and **rhētŏrĭcē,** ēs, v rhetoricus

rhētŏrĭcē, *adv*, v rhetoricus *fin*

rhētŏrĭco, āvi, 1 (ante class.), and **rhētŏrĭcor,** ari, *v dep* (post class.) [rhetoricus], *to speak rhetorically* or *like an orator*, Novat ap Non. 476, 6 (Com Rel. p 216 Rib), *act* form, Tert Res Carn. 5

† **rhētŏrĭcōtĕros,** i, *adj*, = ῥητορικώτερος, *more oratorical*, Lucil ap Cic de Or 3, 43, 171

† **rhētŏrĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = ῥητορικός, *of* or *belonging to a rhetorician, rhetorical* **I.** *Adj* nostro more aliquando, non rhetorico loquamur, Cic de Or 1, 29, 133 ars, i e *a treatise on rhetoric*, id Fin. 4, 3, 7 rhetorici doctores, i e *teachers of rhetoric*, Cic de Or 1, 19, 86 syllogismus Quint. 5, 10, 3, 9, 4, 57 libri, *books on rhetoric*, Cic de Or 2 3, 10 — Hence, **II.** *Substt* **A.** **rhētŏrĭca,** ae, or **rhētŏrĭcē,** ēs, *f* (the first form in Cic, the latter in Quint), *the art of oratory, rhetoric* dicam, si potero, rhetorice, sed hac rhetorica philosophorum, non nostra illa forensi, Cic Fin. 2, 6, 17 rhetorice est bene dicendi scientia, Quint 5 10, 54 et rhetorice, cui nomen vis eloquentiae dedit, id. 2 1, 5 jus rhetorices, id. prooem § 23 rhetoricen exercere, id. 2, 1, 3, 2 15, 24 de rhetorice, id. 2, 15, 10 — **B. rhētŏrĭci,** orum, *m* **1.** *Teachers of oratory*, = rhetores, ip i magistri, qui rhetorici vocantur, Cic de Or 1, 12, 52 — **2.** *Books on rhetoric* nisi rhetoricos suos (the erroneously named books de Inventione) ipse adulescenti sibi elapsos diceret (Cicero), Quint. 3 1, 20, so, in rhetoricis, id. 2, 15, 6, also in *sing* sicut ex Ciceronis rhetorico primo manifestum est, id 3, 5, 14, 3, 6, 58 — **C.** *Neutr plur* **rhētŏrĭca,** orum, *rhetoric* rhetorica mihi vestra sunt nota, Cic Fat 2 4 — *Adv* **rhētŏrĭcē,** *in an oratorical* or *rhetorical manner, oratorically, rhetorically* rhetorice igitur nos mavis quam dialectice disputare? Cic Fin. 2, 6, 17 ejus mortem rhetorice et tragice ornare, id. Brut 11, 43 quam rhetorice! id. Tusc 3 26, 63

† **rhētŏrĭscus,** i, *m dim* [rhetor], *a little rhetorician*, Gell 17, 20, 4

† **rhētŏrisso,** āre, *v n*, = ῥητορίζω, *to speak rhetorically* Pompon ap Non 166, 3 (Com Rel. p 201 Rib)

† **rhētra,** ae, *f*, = ῥήτρα, *a saying, maxim, law* quas (leges) ex rhetris Lycurgi reparavit Sylla, Amm 16, 5, 1

† **rheuma,** ătis, *n*, = ῥεῦμα **I.** *A flow, flood* maris (i e aestus), Veg Mil 5, 12 — **II.** *A catarrh, rheum*, Hier Ep 122, 1

† **rheumătĭcus,** i, *m*, = ῥευματικός, *one troubled with rheum, that has a catarrh*, Plin 29, 6, 39, § 142

† **rheumătismus,** i, *m*, = ῥευματισμός, *rheum catarrh* (pure Lat fluctio) levis humoris fluor quem Graeci rheumatismum vocant, Cael Aur Acut 2, 27, 146, Plin. 22 18, 21, § 46, 23, 2, 32, § 66, 24, 3, 3, § 7 et saep

† **rheumătīzo,** are, *v n*, = ῥευματίζομαι, *to be troubled with rheum, to have a catarrh*, Theod. Prisc 1, 10

† **rhexia,** ae, *f*, *a plant, also called* onochilis Plin. 22, 21, 25, § 51

† **rhina,** ae, *f*, = ῥίνη, *a kind of shark, of whose skin arrows were made*, Plin. 32, 11, 53 § 150

† **rhinenchȳtes,** ae, *m*, = ῥινεγχύτης, *an instrument for making injections into the nose* Scrib Comp 7, also called **rhinengȳtos,** i, *m*, Cael Aur Acut 2 4, 82

† **rhīnĭon,** ii, *n*, = ῥίνιον collyrium, *an ointment for removing scars*, Cels 6, 6, 30

† **rhīnŏcĕros,** otis *m*, = ῥινόκερως **I.** Lit, *a rhinoceros* Plin. 8, 20 29, § 71, Mart Spect 9, 22, id Epigr 14, 53, 14, 52, 2, Curt 8, 9, 16, 9, 1, 5, Suet Aug 43 cornua rhinocerotis Vulg Deut 33, 17, Plin 6, 29, 34, § 173 —**II.** Meton, *a vessel made of the rhinoceros's horn*, Juv 7, 130 — A nickname for *a man with a long nose*, Lucil ap Non. 25, 30 (v brochus) — Prov nasum rhinocerotis habere, i e *to turn up the nose, to sneer at every thing*, Mart 1, 3, 6 — Hence, **rhīnŏcĕrōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *of a rhinoceros* naris, i e *sneering, mockery*, Sid. Carm. 9, 339

Rhīnŏcŏlūra, ae, *f*, *a town on the borders of Syria and Egypt on the shore of the Mediterranean*, prob the mod. *El-Arish*, Plin 5, 13, 14, § 68, Liv 45, 11, Sen Ira, 3, 20, 2, Amm 22, 16, 3

Rhinton (-thon), ōnis, *m*, *the originator of travestied tragedy, a native of Tarentum*, Cic Att 1, 20, 3, Varr R R 3, 3, 9 (cited also Col. 8, 16, 4)

Rhĭon or **Rhĭum,** i, *n* **I.** *A strait between the Ionian Sea and the Corinthian Gulf*, Liv 27, 29, 28, 7, Mel. 2, 3 — **II.** *A promontory of Achaia near this strait* now *Kastro Morea*, Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6 —**III.** *A town near the same strait*, Liv 27, 30 (al. Aegium)

Rhīpaei or **Rhīphaei (Rīp-),** montes, *a range of mountains in the most northern part of Scythia, where are the sources of the Tanais*, Mel. 1, 19, 13, 2, 1, 1, 3, 5, 1, Plin 4, 12, 24, § 78, 6, 5, 5, § 15, Enn. Ann. 4, 5 al — Less freq in *sing* Rhipaeus mons, Mel. 1 19 18 and 20 — Hence **Rhīpaeus** or **Rhīphaeus (Rīp-),** a, um, *adj*, *Rhiphæan* arces, Verg G 1, 240 Eurus, id. ib 3, 382 pruinae, id ib 4, 518 grando, Stat Th. 1, 420 nives Luc 4, 118 bruma, Val Fl 5, 603, Col 10, 77 mons, Mel. 1, 19, 13, 2, 1, 1.

† **rhīzĭas,** ae, *m*, = ῥιζίας, *juice extracted from a root* (opp caulias), Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 43

Rhīzĭnĭum, ii, *n*, *a town of Dalmatia, upon the Gulf of Cattaro*, Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 144, called also **Rhīzon,** onis, now *Risano*, Liv 45, 26 —Hence, **Rhīzōnĭtae,** ārum, *m*, *the inhabitants of this town*, Liv 45, 26, 15

† **rhīzŏtŏmos,** i, *f*, *a plant, a kind of iris*, Plin. 21, 7, 19, § 41

† **rhīzŏtŏmūmĕna,** ōrum, *n*, = ῥιζοτομούμενα, *descriptions of* or *instructions about medicines prepared from roots cut up* (the name of a book written by Micion), Plin. 20, 23, 96, § 258

† **rho,** *indecl*, = ῥῶ, *the Greek name of the letter* r, Cic Div 2, 46, 96, Aus Epigr 128

Rhŏda, ae, *f* **I.** *A town of Hispania Tarraconensis*, now *Rosas*, Liv 34, 8 *fin*, Mel. 2, 6, 5 — **II.** *A town on the Rhone*, Plin 3, 4, 5, § 33

Rhŏdănĭcus, a, um, v Rhodanus, I 1

Rhŏdănus, i, *m* **I.** *The Rhone, a river in Gaul*, Mel. 2, 5, 4 sq, Plin 3, 4 5, § 33, Sil. 3, 446 sq, Varr ap Gell 10, 7, 2, Caes B G 1, 1, Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 9, 3, 10, 11, 2, Ov M 2, 258, Liv 21, 26 Rhodani potor, *a dweller by the Rhone*, Hor C 2, 20, 20 et saep —Hence, **1.** RHODANICI NAVTAE, *sailors* or *boatmen on the Rhone*, Inscr Orell. 809, 4110, in *sing*, id. ib 4223 —**2. Rhŏdănītis,** idis, *f adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Rhone* urbes, *situated upon the Rhone*, Sid. Ep Carm 9, 13 *fin* — **3. Rhŏdănūsĭa,** ae, *f*, *the Rhone City*, Lugdunum, now *Lyons*, Sid. Ep 1, 5 *init* —**II.** Meton., *the dwellers by the Rhone, the Gauls* Rhenoque Rhodanoque subactis, Luc 5, 268

Rhŏdĭăcus, a, um, v Rhodos, II 2

Rhŏdĭensis, is, v Rhodos, II. 3

† **rhŏdĭnus,** a, um, *adj*, = ῥόδινος, *prepared from roses* unguentum, *rose salve*, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 9 oleum, *oil of roses*, id. 15, 7, 7, § 30

† **rhŏdītis,** is, *f*, *a precious stone*, unknown to us, Plin 37, 11, 73, § 191

Rhŏdĭus, a, um, *adj*, v Rhodos, II 1

Rhodo, onis *m*, *a friend of Q Minucius Thermus*, Cic Fam 2, 18, 1

† **rhŏdŏdaphnē,** es, *f*, = ῥοδοδάφνη, *the rose bay, oleander*, Plin 16, 20, 33, § 79, 24, 11, 53, § 90, Pall 1, 35, 9

† **rhŏdŏdendros,** i, *f*, and **rhŏdŏdendron,** i, *n*, = ῥοδόδενδρον, *the rose bay, oleander*, Plin 16, 20, 33, § 79, 21, 13, 45, § 77, 24, 11, 53, § 90

† **rhŏdŏmĕli,** *n indecl*, = ῥοδόμελι, *honey of roses*, Pall. 16 Maist

Rhŏdŏpē, ēs, *f*, = Ῥοδόπη **I.** *A mountain range in Thrace, a part of the Hæmus*, now *Despoto Dagh*, Mel 2, 2, 2, Verg G 3, 351, Ov M 2, 222, 10, 77 — Acc to the myth, originally a man, Ov M 6, 87 sq —**II.** Meton., *Thrace*, Verg E 6, 30, Stat Th. 12, 181 —Hence, **A. Rhŏdŏpēĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *Rhodopean*, for *Thracian* arces Verg G 4, 461 regna, i e *Thrace*, Ov Ib 347 vates, i. e *Orpheus*, id. M 10, 11, also called heros, id. ib 10, 50 spicula, Sil. 12, 400 saxa, Claud III Cons Hon 113 flumina, id IV Cons Hon 526 conjux i e *Progne, wife of the Thracian king Tereus*, Stat Th. 5, 121.—**B. Rhŏdŏpēus,** a, um, *adj*, *Thracian* saxa, Luc 6, 618

†† **rhodŏra,** ae, *f* (Gallic), *name of a plant* Spiraea ulmaria, Linn., Plin. 24, 19, 112, § 172 (al. rodarum)

Rhŏdos (rarely **Rhŏdus**), i, *f*, = Ῥόδος **I.** *An island on the coast of Asia Minor, celebrated for its pure air, for its Colossus, its school of rhetoric, and the skill of its people in navigation*, now *Rhodes*, Mel 2, 7, 4, Plin. 5, 31, 36, § 132, Cic Rep 1, 31, 47, id. de Or 2, 1, 3, id Planc 34, 84, id. Fam 2, 17, 1, Caes B G 3, 102, Liv 31, 15, Hor C 1, 7, 1, id. Ep 1, 11, 17, 21, Ov M 7, 365 al —**B.** Transf, *the nymph of this island*, Ov M. 4, 204 —**II.** Hence, **1. Rhŏdĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Rhodes, Rhodian* classis, Ov M 12, 574, Suet Claud 21 uva, Verg G 2, 102, Col. 3, 2, 1, Plin 14, 3, 4, § 42 fici, Col. 5, 10, 11 galli, gallinae, id 8, 2, 12 sq, 8, 11, 11 marmor, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 172 opus, i e *the Colossus*, Mart 1, 71, 8 oratores Cic Brut 13, 51, cf genus (eloquentiae), Quint. 12, 10, 18 sq talentum, Fest p 359 Müll. —*Subst* **Rhŏdĭi,** ōrum, *m*, *the people of Rhodes, the Rhodians*, Cic Rep 3, 35, 48, id. Imp Pomp 18, 54, id. Verr 2, 2, 65, § 159, Liv 31, 15, Juv 8, 113, Flor 2, 7, 8, Curt 4, 22, 9 — **2. Rhŏdĭăcus,** a, um, *adj*, *Rhodian* spongiae, Plin 31, 11, 47, § 131 glutinum, id. 28, 17, 71, § 236 peristylium, Vitr 6, 10 — **3. Rhŏdĭensis,** e, *adj*, *Rhodian* hospes, Suet Tib 62 civitas, Gell. 7, 3, 1 —*Subst* **Rhŏdĭenses,** ium, *m*, *the Rhodians* oratio pro Rhodiensibus, Cato ap Gell. 7, 3 *in lemm*, Gell. 13, 24, 13

Rhoduntia, ae, *f*, *one of the three summits of Mount Œta*, Liv 36, 16

† **rhoeăs,** ădis, or **rhoea,** ae, *f*, = ῥοιάς, *wild poppy*, Plin. 19, 8, 53, § 168, 20, 19, 77, § 204.

Rhoetēum, i, *n*, = Ῥοίτειον, *a city built on a promontory of the same name in Troas, on the Hellespont* (now *Cape Barbieri*), Mel 1, 18, 5, Liv 37, 9, 37, 38 sq

1. Rhoetēus, a, um, *adj*, = Ῥοίτειος, *of* or *belonging to the promontory of Rhœteum, Rhœtean* profundum, *the sea that washes it*, Ov M 11, 197, cf litora, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 125, and *subst* Rhoeteum rapax, Ov F 4, 279 —Hence poet, in gen, *of* or *belonging to Troy, Trojan* ductor, i e *Æneas* Verg A. 12 456 litora Luc 6, 351 fata Sil. 1, 115 —**2.** Collat form **Rhoetēĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *Trojan*, and transf for *Roman* regna Sil. 7, 431 pubes, id 9, 621 lancea id. 17, 197

2. Rhoeteus (dissyl), ĕi and ĕos, *m*, *the name of a Rutulian*, Verg A. 10, 399, 402

Rhoetus (Rhoecus), i, *m* **I.** *A giant*, Hor C 2, 19, 23, 3, 4, 55 —**II.** *A centaur*, Ov M 12, 271 sq, Verg G 2, 456, id Cul. 27, Val. Fl 1, 140 —Form Rhoecus, Luc. 6 390 —**III.** *A companion of Phineus*, Ov M 5, 38 —**IV.** *A king of the Marsians*, Verg A 10, 388 Serv

† **rhŏĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = ῥοικός, *of* or *belonging to the sumach* (rhus), *sumach* folia Plin 24, 11, 54, § 92

† **rhŏītes,** ae, *m*, = ῥοΐτης (sc οἶνος), *pomegranate wine*, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 103

† **rhombŏīdes,** is, *n*, = ῥομβοειδές, in mathematics, *a four sided figure, whose opposite sides and angles are equal, a rhomboid*, Front Expos Form p 36 Goes, Mart Cap 6, § 712

rhombus, i, *m*, = ῥόμβος **I.** *A magician's circle* Prop 2, 28, 35 (3 25, 1), 3, 6, 26 (4, 5 26), Ov Am 1, 8, 7, Mart. 9, 30, 9, 12, 57, 17 —**II.** *A kind of fish, flatfish, turbot*, Plin 9, 54, 79 § 169, Hor S 1 2, 116, 2 2, 42, 48, 49, 95, 2 8, 30, id Epod. 2, 50, Juv 4, 39, 68, 119, 11, 121, Mart. 13, 81 al —**III.** *A mathematical figure whose four sides and opposite angles are equal, a rhomb*, Front. Expos. Form p 36 Goes., Mart Cap 6, § 712.

† **rhomphaea**, ae (pure Latin form, **rumpia**, Gell 10, 25 2, with i short, rumpia Val Fl. 6, 98), *f*, = ῥομφαία, *a long missile weapon* of barbarous nations rumpia genus teli est Thracae nationis Gell 10, 25, 4, Liv 31, 39, 11 bis acuta, Vulg Ecclus 21, 4, id Apoc 2, 12, Val Fl 1 1, Claud. Epigr 27, Ascon Argum Milon.—Hence, **rhomphaeālis**, e, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the* rhomphaea incendium, Prud Cath. 7, 93

* **rhonchĭ-sŏnus**, a, um, *adj* [rhonchus], *snorting* rhinoceros Sid Carm 3, 8

* **rhoncho**, are, *v n* [id], *to snore, to snort*, Sid. Ep 1, 6

† **rhonchus**, i, *m*, = ῥόγχος **I.** *A snoring*, Mart 3, 82, 30 —**2.** Transf *the croaking* of a frog, App M 1, p 106 —**II.** Trop, *a sneering, sneer, jeer*, Mart 1, 3, 5, 4, 87, 7

Rhondes, v Icadius

† **rhŏpălon**, i, *n* = ῥόπαλον, *the plant* nymphaea, Plin 25, 7, 37, § 75

Rhŏsos, i, *f*, = Ῥῶσος, *a town in Cilicia, where highly prized utensils were made*, Mel 1, 12 *fin* —Hence, **1. Rhŏsĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Rhosos* vasa, Cic Att. 6, 1, 13 —**2. Rhŏsĭus**, a, um, *adj*, *of Rhosos* montes, Plin 5, 22, 18, § 80

Rhoxŏlāni (Rox-) orum, *m*, *a Scythian tribe in Eastern Europe*, Plin 4, 12, 25, § 80, Tac H 1, 79 Amm 22, 8 31

† **rhūs**, rhŏis (also corrupted into roris, Col 12, 42, 3, *abl* rore, id 9, 13, 5, Pall Mart 15, 1), *m* (*f*, Scrib 142), = ῥοῦς, *a bushy shrub, sumach*, Plin 24 11, 54, § 91, 13, 6, 13, § 55, Cels. 6, 11, Col. 12, 42, 3, Pall Mart 15, 1, Scrib Comp 111 —*Acc* rhun, Plin 24, 14, 79, § 129 rhum, id. 29, 3, 11, § 50

† **rhūsĕlīnon**, i, *n*, = ῥουσέλινον, *a plant, also called* apium rusticum, App Herb 8

Rhyndăcus, i, *m*, = Ῥύνδακος, *a river between Mysia and Bithynia*, now the *Mualitsch*, Plin 5, 32, 40, § 142, 6, 34, 39, § 217, Mel 1, 19, 3

† **rhўpărogrăphos**, i, *m*, = ῥυπαρογράφος, *a painter of low* or *mean subjects*, a surname of Pyreicus, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 112

† **rhўpōdes**, is, *adj*, = ῥυπώδης, *dirty, smeared* emplastrum *a drawing plaster*, Cels. 6, 18, 7 (id 5, 19, 15 written as Greek)

Rhysaddir, iris, *f* *a town and harbor of Mauretania Tingitana*, now *Melilla*, Plin 5, 1, 2, § 18, also called **Rusgăda**, Mel 1, 5, 5

rhythmĭcē, ēs *f*, = ῥυθμική sc τέχνη, *the art of observing rhythm* rhythmice est ars omnis in numeris, Mart Cap 9, § 969

† **rhythmĭcus**, i, *m*, = ῥυθμικός, *one who pays attention to rhythm* or *who teaches the art of preserving rhythm in composition*, Cic de Or 3, 49, 190, Quint. 9, 4, 68 melo favente rhythmico Mart Cap 2, § 121

rhythmizŏmĕnon, i, *n*, = ῥυθμιζόμενον, *that which is reduced to measure* or *rhythm*, Mart. Cap 9, § 967 sq

rhythmŏides, is, *adj*, = ῥυθμοειδής, *like rhythm, rhythmical*, Mart Cap 9, § 970

rhythmŏpoeia, ae, *f*, = ῥυθμοποιΐα, *modulation*, Mart Cap 9, §§ 970 and 994

† **rhythmos** or **-us**, i, *m.*, = ῥυθμός, *symmetry, harmony, rhythm* in music or speech, Mart. Cap 9 § 967 sqq, Varr ap Diom p 512 P, Quint 9, 4, 45 sq, 51 sq, 78, 109 (Cicero constantly has numerus instead of this word, which he writes only as Greek, Or 20 67, 51, 170)

† **rhўtium**, ii *n*, = ῥυτίον, *a horn shaped drinking vessel, a drinking horn*, Mart 2, 35, 2

rīca, ae, *f*, *a veil to be thrown over the head*, worn by the Roman women when sacrificing Varr L L 5, § 130 Müll, Plaut Ep 2, 2 48, Lucil, Novius, and Serenus ap Non 539 18 sq, Massur Sabin ap Gell 10, 15 28, Gell 6, 10, 4, Fest pp 288 and 289 Müll

rīcĭnĭātus, a, um, *adj* [ricinium] *wearing* a ricinium mimi, Auct ap Fest s v recinium, p 277 Müll

rīcīnĭum, ii, *n* [rica], *a small veil thrown over the head by the early Romans*, esp by women and mourners, Varr L L 5, § 132 Müll, id ap Non 549, 32, Cic Leg 2, 23 59, 2, 25, 64, cf Fest s v recinium, p 274 Müll, Lucil ap Non 539, 22

* **1. rīcīnus**, a, um, *adj* [id], *veiled* mitra, Varr ap Non 539, 26

2. rīcĭnus, i, *m* **I.** *A large kind of vermin that infests sheep, dogs*, etc, *a tick, tike*, Cato, R R 96, 2, Varr R R 2, 9, 14, Col 7, 13, 1, 6 2, 6, Plin. 22, 18, 21, § 47, Petr 57, Ser Samm 36, 699 —**II.** *A plant, called also* cici *and* croton, Plin 15, 7, 7, § 25 —**III.** *The germ of the mulberry* ricino Graeci vocant, Plin 23, 7, 71, § 137

* **ricto**, are, *v n* [ringor], *to make the natural cry of a leopard*, Spart Get 5

rictum, i, v rictus *init*

rictus, us, *m* (collat form **rictum**, i, *n*, Lucr 6, 1195, Cic Verr 2, 4, 43, § 94, *plur* ricta, Lucr 5, 1064, cf Non 221, 18 sq) [ringor], *the aperture of the mouth, the mouth wide open* (esp for laughing, class, cf hiatus) rictus parvissimus, Varr ap Non 456, 9, Lucil Titin. and Pompon ib, Lucr 6, 1195, Cic. l l, Quint 1, 11, 9, Suet Claud 30, Flor 3, 11 *fin*, Hor S 1, 10, 7, Juv 10, 230 al —*Plur*, Ov A A 3, 283, id M 11, 126 —Of animals, *gaping, distended jaws*, Ov M 1, 741, 2, 481, Juv 10, 272 —*Plur*, Lucr 5, 1064, Ov M 3, 674, 4, 97, 6, 378, 11, 59, 14, 65 et saep —**2.** Poet, transf, *the opening of the eyes*, Luc 6, 757 Cort, Sen Herc Oet 1168, 1276

rīcŭla, ae, *f* dim [rica], *a small veil*, Turp ap Non 539, 25, 549, 11, Isid. 19, 31, 5

rīdĕo, si, sum, 2 (*dep* collat form ridetur, Petr 57, 3, 61, 4), *v n* and *a* [Bœot κριδδέμεν for κρίζειν = γελᾶν, orig form κριδjεμει] **I.** *Neut*, *to laugh* (cf cachinnor) **A.** In gen numquam ullo die risi adaeque Neque hoc quod reliquom est plus risuram opinor, Plaut Cas 5, 1, 4 risi te hodie multum, id. Stich 1, 3, 89 ridere convivae cachinnare ipse Apronius, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 25, § 62 M Crassum semel ait in vita risisse Lucilius, id Fin 5, 30, 92 cum ridere voles, Hor Ep 1, 4, 16 —With si ridetque (deus), si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat Hor C 3, 29, 31, so id. Ep 1, 1, 95 sq, 1, 19, 43, id A P 105 ridentem dicere verum Quid vetat, *while laughing*, i e *in a laughing* or *jesting manner*, id S 1, 1, 24, cf Cic Fam 2, 4, 1 —With a homogeneous object ridere γέλωτα σαρδάνιον, Cic Fam 7 25, 1 tempus flendi et tempus ridendi, Vulg Eccl 3, 4 —**B.** In partic **1.** *To laugh pleasantly, to smile*, and ridere ad aliquem or alicui, *to smile on one* (so almost entirely poet, syn renideo) Jupiter hic risit tempestatesque serenae Riserunt omnes risu Jovis omnipotentis Enn ap Serv ad Verg A. 1, 254 (Ann v 445 sq Vahl), cf vultu Fortuna sereno, Ov Tr 1, 5, 27 ridere ad patrem, Cat 61, 219 —**b.** Transf, of things, *to laugh* or *smile*, i q *to look cheerful* or *pleasant* sedes quietae large diffuso lumine rident Lucr 3, 22 tempestas, id 5, 1395 argentum et pulchra Sicyonia, id 4, 1125 ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes Angulus ridet, Hor C 2, 6, 14 argento domus, id. ib 4, 11, 6 florum coloribus almus ager, Ov M 15, 205 pavonum ridenti lepore, Lucr 2, 502, cf colocasia mixta ridenti acantho, *smiling*, i e *glad*, Verg E 4, 20 —With *dat* tibi rident aequora ponti, *smile upon thee, look brightly up to thee*, Lucr 1, 8, Cat. 64, 285 —***2.** *To laugh in ridicule, to mock* (cf II B 2) quandoque potentior Largis muneribus riserit aemuli, Hor C 4, 1, 18 —**II.** *Act*, *to laugh at, laugh over* any thing **A.** In gen (class, cf Brix ad Plaut Men 478) rideo hunc Ter Ad 4, 2, 9, cf id Eun 5, 6, 7 Acrisium (Juppiter et Venus), Hor C 3, 16, 7 et saep risi nivem atram, Cic Q Fr 2 13, 1 joca tua, id Att 14, 14, 1 haec ego non rideo quamvis tu rideas, *say in jest*, id Fam 7, 11, 13 nemo illic vitia ridet, Tac G 19, cf perjuria amantum (Juppiter), Tib 3, 6, 49, Ov A A 1, 633, for which perjuros amantes, Prop 2, 16 (3, 8), 47 —Poet, with *obj clause* Amphitryoniaden perdere Sidonios umeris amictus, Stat Th 10, 648 — *Pass* haec enim ridentur vel sola vel maxime, quae notant et designant turpitudinem aliquam non turpiter, etc, Cic. de Or 2, 58, 236 sq: tum enim non sal, sed natura ridetur, id. ib 2 69, 279, 2, 70, 281 ridetur ab omni Conventu, Hor S 1, 7, 22 ridear, Ov P 4, 12, 16 neque acute tantum ac venuste, sed stulte, iracunde, timide dicta aut facta ridentur, Quint 6, 3, 7 quae in mimis rideri solent, id 6, 3, 29 —**B.** In partic **1.** *To smile upon* one quasi muti silent Neque me rident, Plaut Capt 3, 1, 21, cf cui non risere parentes, Verg E 4, 62 —**2.** *To laugh at, ridicule* a person or thing (milder than deridere, *to deride*) ridet nostram amentiam, Cic Quint 17, 55 O rem, quam homines soluti ridere non desinant, id Dom 39, 104 ut dederis nobis quemadmodum scripseris ad me, quem semper ridere possemus, id Fam 2, 9, 1, cf curre et quam primum haec risum veni, id Cael 8, 14, 4 versus Enni gravitate minores (with reprehendere) Hor S 1, 10, 54 risimus et merito nuper poetam, Quint 8, 3, 19 nostram diligentiam, id. 2, 11, 1 praesaga Verba senis (with spernere), Ov M 3, 514 lacrimas manus impia nostras, id ib 3 657 al —*Pass* Pyrrhi ridetur largitas a consule, Cic Rep 3, 28, 40 ridentur merito, qui, etc, Quint 11, 1, 44, cf id 9, 3, 101, Hor Ep 2, 2, 106, id A P 356 rideri possit eo, quod etc., id S 1, 3, 30 peccet ad extremum ridendus, id Ep 1, 1, 9, cf Quint 4, 1, 62, Val Max 8, 8, 1

rīdĭbundus, a, um, *adj* [rideo], *laughing* (ante class), Plaut Ep 3, 3, 32, cf Gell 11, 15, 2 sq, Cato, Orat 1, Fragm 12 ridibunda ea dicitur quae ridentem agit aut simulat, Ter Sc ap Gell 11, 15, 3

rīdica, ae, *f* In agriculture, a *stake, prop, a vine prop*, Cato, R R 17, 1, Varr R R 1, 8, 4, 1, 26, Col 4, 26, 1, 11, 2, 12 al

* **rīdĭcŭla**, ae, *f dim* [ridica], *a little stake, a peg, plug*, Sen Q N 1, 3 (al tendiculae)

rīdĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj* [ridiculus], *that excites laughter, laughable, droll, funny* (ante and post class.) —Only as *subst*

1. rīdĭcŭlārĭa, ium, *n*, *jests, drolleries* ridicularia fundere, Cato ap Macr S 2, 10, cf Plaut As 2, 2, 64, id. Trin 1, 2, 28, id. Truc 3, 2, 16 —**2. rīdĭcŭlārĭus**, ii, *m*, *a droll, a jester*, Gell 4 20, 3

rīdĭcŭlē, *adv*, v ridiculus *fin*

rīdĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj* [ridiculus], *laughable, facetious, droll* (ante and post-class) parasitus ridiculosissimus, Plaut Stich 2, 2, 64 negotia, Arn 5 175 non ridiculosa ut scribis, sed ridicula mihi forte res accidit, *not comical, but ridiculous*, Hier adv Rufin 3, 12

rīdĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj* [rideo], *that excites laughter* **I.** In a good sense, *laughable, droll, funny, amusing, facetious* (freq and class, syn jocularis, jocosus) **A.** *Adj* quamvis ridiculus est, Plaut Men 2, 2, 43, cf quando adbibero, alludiabo, tum sum ridiculissimus, id Stich 2, 2, 58 si ridiculum hominem quaeret quispiam, id. ib 1, 3, 17 cavillator facie magis quam facetiis ridiculus, Cic Att 1, 13, 2 homines, id Verr 2 1, 46, § 121, id de Or 2, 54, 221, Juv 3, 153 mus, *a funny little mouse*, Hor A P 139 inest lepos ludusque in hac comoedia ridicula res est, Plaut As prol 14 ridicula et jocosa res Cat 56, 1 and 4 dico unum ridiculum dictum de dictis melioribus nemo ridet, Plaut Capt 3, 1, 22, so, dictum, Quint. 6, 3, 6 logos ridiculos vendo, Plaut Stich 1, 3, 68 vultus gestusque, Quint. 6, 3, 26 et saep ridiculum est, with *subject clause* ridiculum est, te istuc me admonere, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 112, so Quint 6, 3, 94 —*Absol* hui, tam cito? ridiculum! *how comical!* Ter And. 3, 1, 16, so id. ib 4 2, 29, id Eun 3, 1, 62, id Phorm 5, 7, 8 — Poet with *inf* (Porcius) Ridiculus totas simul obsorbere placentas, Hor S 2, 8, 24 —**B.** *Substt* **1. rīdĭcŭlus**, i, *m*, *a jester, buffoon* Gelasimo nomen mihi indidit parvo pater Quia inde jam a pauxillo puero ridiculus fui, etc, Plaut Stich 1, 3, 21 sq, so id ib 17 and 64,

4, 2, 54; id. Capt. 3, 1, 10; 17; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 13; Vulg. Hab. 1, 10.—**2. rīdĭcŭlum**, i, or *plur.*: **rīdĭcŭla**, ōrum, *n.*, *something laughable, a laughing matter; a jest, joke*, etc.: proprium materiae, de quā nunc loquimur, est ridiculum, ideoque haec tota disputatio a Graecis περὶ γελοίου inscribitur, Quint. 6, 3, 22; cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235 sq. (v. the whole chapter on laughter, when and how it should be excited, etc., Cic. l. l.; and: de risu, Quint. 6, 3): in jaciendo mittendoque ridiculo genera plura sunt ... illud admonemus, ridiculo sic usurum oratorem, ut, etc., Cic. Or. 26, 87: per ridiculum dicere (opp. severe), id. Off. 1, 37, 134: ridiculi causā (with joco), Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 36: mihi solae ridiculo fuit, *I had the joke all to myself*, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 3: quatenus sint ridicula tractanda oratori, perquam diligenter videndum est ... materies omnis ridiculorum est in istis vitiis, quae, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 237 sq.; Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 2: saepe etiam sententiose ridicula dicuntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 286: facetum non tantum circa ridicula consistere, Quint. 6, 3, 19: ridicula aut facimus aut dicimus, etc., id. 6, 3, 25.—**II.** In a bad sense, *laughable, silly, absurd, ridiculous* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; cf. rideo, II. B. 2.): hujus insania, quae ridicula est aliis, mihi tum molesta sane fuit, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 148: ludibria, Lucr. 2, 47: qui ridiculus minus illo (es)? Hor. S. 2, 3, 311: stulta reprehendere facillimum est, nam per se sunt ridicula, Quint. 6, 3, 71; cf. (with stulta), id. 2, 10, 6: poëma (shortly before: inculti versus et male nati), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 238: pudor, Juv. 11, 55.—Ridiculum est, with *subject-clause*: est ridiculum, ad ea quae habemus nihil dicere, quaerere, quae habere non possumus, Cic. Arch. 4, 8; so, putare, id. Div. in Caecil. 18, 59: de confessis praecipere, Quint. 5, 13, 7.—*Adv.*: **rīdĭcŭlē. a.** (Acc. to I.) *Laughably, jokingly, humorously*: rogitas, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 60; Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 46: non modo acute, sed etiam ridicule ac facete, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243; 2, 71, 289; id. Fam. 9, 22, 4; Domit. Mars. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 105: ridicule magis hoc dictum quam vere, Phaedr. 3, 4, 5.—**b.** (Acc. to II.) *Ridiculously*: insanus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 148; id. Rosc. Com. 6, 19.

rīēn, v. renes *init.*

rĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rigo], *a watering, wetting, moistening, rigation*, Col. 11, 3, 48; Pall. Febr. 25, 14 sq.

rĭgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a waterer* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Valent. 15 *fin.*

rĭgātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a watering* (eccl. Lat.); fig., Ambros. de Isaac, 1, 2; id. in Luc. 6, 85 *init.*; Ven. Fort. Carm. 7, 21, 3.

rĭgē-făcĭo, fēci, 3, *v. a.* [rigeo], *to make stiff, to stiffen, benumb*: exercitum, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 23 Oud. *N. cr.*

rĭgens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of rigeo.

rĭgĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [prob. kindr. with ῥιγέω, frigeo], *to be stiff* or *numb; to stiffen* (syn.: concresco, conglacio). **I.** Lit. (class.). **1.** With *cold*: frigore, Lucr. 3, 891; Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69 (opp. uri calore): gelu, Liv. 21, 32; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 30; id. Pan. 82, 5: prata rigent, Hor. C. 4, 12, 3: stagnum, Col. 8, 17, 2: corpora omnibus, Liv. 21, 54; cf. poet.: horridus December, Mart. 7, 95.—**2.** Of any physical stiffness: gelido comae terrore rigebant, *stood on end, bristled up*, Ov. M. 3, 100; so, ora indurata, id. ib. 14, 503: ardua cervix (with horrent setae), id. ib. 8, 284: cerealia dona rigent, i. e. *are hardened into gold*, id. ib. 11, 122: vestes auroque ostroque, *are stiff, stand out*, Verg. A. 11, 72; cf.: terga boum plumbo insuto ferroque, id. ib. 5, 405: manicae ex auro, Sil. 4, 155: signa, Lucr. 5, 1427.—**II.** Poet., transf., *to stand stiff* or *upright*: (pars summa scopuli) riget, Ov. M. 4, 526; 6, 573: late riget Tmolus, id. ib. 11, 150: sine frondibus arbos, id. ib. 13, 691: illitterati num minus nervi rigent? Hor. Epod. 8, 17.—**III.** Trop., *to remain unmoved, inert* (very rare): feritas immota riget, Mart. 5, 31, 5.—Hence, **rĭgens**, entis, *P. a., stiff, inflexible, rigid, unbending* (mostly post-class.). **1.** Lit.: secui madidas ungue rigente genas, Ov. H. 5, 72: lorica ex aere, Verg. A. 8, 621: aqua, i. e. *frozen*, Mart. 14, 117: pars mundi ipsis aquilonis conceptaculis rigentissima, Sol. 15: caput (with praedurum), *rigid*, Quint. 11, 3, 69; cf. id. 2, 13, 9: interque rigentes (partes terrae), Tib. 4, 1, 165: gelu flumina, Plin. Pan. 82, 5.—**2.** Trop., *stubborn, inflexible, unyielding*: animus, Sen. Hippol. 413; cf.: vir tot malis, id. Thyest. 304.

rĭgesco, gui, 3, *v. inch. n.* [rigeo], *to grow stiff* or *numb; to stiffen, harden* (poet.). **I.** Lit. **1.** With *cold*: vestes indutae, Verg. G. 3, 363: aquae in grandines, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 155.—**2.** From other causes: oratori eloquentissimo, dum ad dicendum componitur, summa riguerunt, Sen. Ira, 2, 3, 3: stillata sole rigescunt electra, Ov. M. 2, 364: ubera, id. ib. 9, 357: lacerti, id. ib. 4, 554: Gorgone corpora visā, id. ib. 5, 209 et saep.: si Parthi vos nihil calficiunt, nos non nihil frigore rigescimus, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 4.—**II.** Transf., *to stand erect, stand up, to bristle up*: sensi metu riguisse capillos, Ov. F. 1, 97.—**III.** Trop.: numquam corrupta rigescent Saecula? i. e. *will grow serious* or *manly*, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 113.

rĭgĭdē, *adv.*, v. rigidus *fin.*

rĭgĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rigidus], *stiffness, hardness* of wood, Vitr. 2, 9.

rĭgĭdo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to harden, make firm* (very rare); trop.: (virtus) rigidari quidem, amplius intendi non potest, Sen. Ep. 71, 20.

rĭgĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [rigeo], *stiff, hard, inflexible, rigid* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. durus). **I.** Lit.: pruinae, Lucr. 2, 521; cf.: rigidum permanat frigus ad ossa, id. 1, 355: tellus, Verg. G. 2, 316: aqua, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 48: umbrae, Lucr. 5, 764: frigus, id. 1, 356: cervicem rectam oportet esse non rigidam aut supinam, Quint. 11, 3, 82; cf. id. 11, 3, 160; so, cervix, Liv. 35, 11; Suet. Tib. 68; Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 14: artus morte, Lucr. 6, 1196: crura, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: rostrum, Ov. M. 5, 673: cornu, id. ib. 9, 85: setae, id. ib. 8, 428: capilli, id. ib. 10, 425: oculi (with extenti), Quint. 11, 3, 76 et saep.: quercus, Verg. E. 6, 28; cf. columnae, Ov. F. 3, 529: malus, id. H. 5, 53.—In mal. part.: illud, Petr. 134, 11; cf. Mart. 6, 49, 2.—Hence: custos ruris, i. e. *Priapus*, Ov. F. 1, 391; Auct. Priap. 46; and *absol.*: **rĭgĭda**, *f.*, Cat. 56, 7: silices, *hard*, Ov. M. 9, 613; 225: saxum, id. ib. 4, 517: mons, *hard, rocky*, id. ib. 8, 797: Niphates, Hor. C. 2, 9, 20: ferrum, Ov. R. Am. 19: serae, id. F. 1, 124: ensis, Verg. A. 12, 304; Ov. M. 3, 118: hasta, Verg. A. 10, 346: unguis, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 4 et saep.—**II.** Trop., *stiff, hard, inflexible, rigid; hardy, stern, rough* (syn.: tristis, severus): vox, *hard, harsh*, Quint. 11, 3, 32: Sabini, *rough, rude, unpolished*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 25; Ov. M. 14, 797: Getae, Hor. C. 3, 24, 11; Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 46: fossor, *hardy*, Mart. 7, 71, 4; cf. manus, Ov. M. 14, 647: virtutis verae custos rigidusque satelles, *stern, inflexible*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 17; so, censor, Ov. A. A. 2, 664: parens, id. M. 2, 813: senes, id. F. 4, 310: mens, id. H. 3, 96: vultus, id. ib. 4, 73: rigidi et tristes satellites, Tac. A. 16, 22: (Cato) rigidae innocentiae, Liv. 39, 40, 10; cf. of the younger Cato: rigidi servator honesti, Luc. 2, 389; so, mores, Ov. R. Am. 762: rigida duraque sententia Macri, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 19; Sen. Ep. 11, 10; 21, 3; 81, 4: Mars, *rough, fierce*, Ov. M. 8, 20: leo, Mart. 10, 65, 13.—*Comp.*: quis non intellegit Canachi signa rigidiora esse quam ut imitentur veritatem? *too stiff, hard, harsh*, Cic. Brut. 18, 70: similis in statuariis differentia ... jam minus rigida Calamis fecit, Quint. 12, 10, 7.—*Sup.*: Abdera fatua et stoliditatis rigidissimae, Arn. 5, 164.—Hence, *adv.*: **rĭgĭdē. a.** *Inflexibly; in a straight line*, Vitr. 2, 3, 2; Sen. Ben. 2, 17, 4.—**b.** *Rigorously, severely*, Ov. Tr. 2, 251.—*Comp.*: disciplinam militarem rigidius adstringere, Val. Max. 9, 7 *fin.*

rĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [cf. Gr. βρέχω, to wet; Germ. Regen, rain]. **I.** *To wet, moisten, water, bedew* any thing with a liquid (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: irrigo, madefacio). **A.** Lit.: imbres omnia maria ac terras sparguntque rigantque, Lucr. 6, 612: Nilus rigat Aegyptum, id. 6, 714; Hor. C. 3, 3, 48 (for which, irrigat, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130); so, prata (fons), Lucr. 5, 602; Ov. F. 5, 210; cf.: lucum perenni aquā (fons), Liv. 1, 21: campos (Euphratis) accolae, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 130: arbores, id. 17, 26, 40, § 249; cf. seminaria (opp. conspergere), Col. 5, 6, 8: quā Tanais Getas rigat, Tib. 4, 1, 146: lacrimis ora, Verg. A. 9, 251: fletibus ora, Ov. M. 11, 419; id. P. 2, 11, 9; id. A. A. 1, 532; Luc. 4, 180; Sen. Hippol. 990 al.—*Absol.*: nubes nimbique rigantes, Lucr. 6, 521; so, accolae, Curt. 8, 9, 10.—**2.** Poet., transf.: natos vitali rore, i. e. *to suckle*, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 12, 20: solis uti lux ac vapor cernuntur terras rigare, *bedew, flood*, Lucr. 4, 203; cf. id. 5, 592: Babylonica, *to wet* (sc. with urine), id. 4, 1026.—**B.** Trop., *to water, bedew*, etc.: omnium ingenia, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9: ora alicujus Philetaeā aquā, Prop. 3 (4), 3, 52; Ov. Am. 3, 9, 26.—**II.** Like irrigo, *to lead, convey*, or *conduct* water or any other liquid to a place (very rare). **A.** Lit.: aquam Albanam emissam per agros rigabis (= ad rigandum diduces), an old oracle in Liv. 5, 16 *fin.* Drak. *N. cr.*: vitalem sanguinem per venas, Plin. 11, 37, 69, § 182.—**B.** Trop.: hinc motus per membra rigantur, *are directed, conveyed*, Lucr. 2, 262: somnum per pectora, Furius ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (for which, irrigat, Lucr 4, 908; Verg. A. 1, 692).

Rĭgŏdūlum, i, *n.*, *a town in the territory of the Treviri*, on the Mosella, now *Reol*, Tac. H. 4, 71.

rĭgor, ōris, *m.* [rigeo], *stiffness, inflexibility, rigidity, numbness, hardness, firmness, rigor* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic.; cf. durities). **I.** Lit.: tandem bruma nives affert pigrumque rigorem, Lucr. 5, 746: cervicis, *stiffness, rigidity*, Plin. 28, 12, 52, § 192; 32, 8, 28, § 89; cf.: immobilis faciei, Quint. 9, 3, 101: vultus (in portraits), Plin. 35, 9, 35, § 58: nervorum, i. e. *a cramp, spasm*, Cels. 2, 1 and 7; so too simply rigor; and in *plur.*, Plin. 26, 12, 81, § 130; 35, 6, 27, § 46.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *A straight course* or *direction*: fluminis, Dig. 43, 12, 1, § 5; cf. stillicidii, ib. 8, 2, 41; hence, in the agrimensores, *a straight line or course* (opp. flexus), Front. Expos. Form. p. 38 Goes.; Aggen. Limit. p. 46 *fin.*; Sicul. Fl. p. 5; Front. Colon. p. 120 al.—**2.** *Hardness, firmness*: auri, Lucr. 1, 492: ferri, Verg. G. 1, 143: saxorum, Ov. M. 1, 401 (with durities): lapidis, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 126: arborum, Vitr. 2, 9; Plin. 16, 40, 77, § 209; Col. 4, 16, 4 al.—**II.** Transf., *the stiffness* produced by cold, for *cold* itself, *chilliness*, Lucr. 5, 640; 6, 368 (opp. calor); 307 (opp. ignis); cf. Alpinus, Ov. M. 14, 794: septentrionis, Tac. A. 2, 23: caeli et soli, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 217: recentissimus aquae, Col. 9, 14, 7: torpentibus rigore nervis, Liv. 21, 58 *fin.* et saep.—**III.** Trop., *hardness, inflexibility, stiffness, roughness, severity, rigor* (cf.: severitas, asperitas, morositas): accentus rigore quodam minus suaves habemus, Quint. 12, 10, 33 (cf. rigidus, II. *init.*): te tuus iste rigor, positique sine arte capilli ... decet, *rudeness*, Ov. H. 4, 77: nocuit antiquus rigor et nimia severitas, Tac. H. 1, 18 *fin.*: animi, id. A. 6, 50; cf. Plin. 7, 19, 18, § 79; Sen. Ira, 1, 16, 13 (opp. constantia): disciplinae veteris, Tac. H. 1, 83: juris, Dig. 49, 1, 19.

* **rĭgōrātus**, a, um, *adj.* [rigor], *stiff, upright*: traduces, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 211.

rĭgŭus, a, um, *adj.* [rigo] (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** *Act., that waters, irrigates; watering, irrigating*: in vallibus amnes, Verg. G. 2, 485.—**II.** *Pass., watered, well-watered*: hortus, Ov. M. 8, 646; 10, 190; 13, 797: pratum, Col. 2, 16, 3: mons scatebris fontium, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 6.—Transf.: quae plurimo lacte rigua bos est, i. e. *distended with milk*, Sol. 2.—Hence, *subst.*: **rĭgŭa**, ōrum, *n.*, *well-watered places*: circa Babylonis rigua, Plin. 9, 57, 83, § 175; 17, 26, 39, § 247; so once in *sing.*: **rĭgŭus**, i, *m.* (sc. ager), *a well-watered place*, id. 17, 26, 41, § 250.

rīma, ae, *f.* [for rigma, from rig, ringor; hence, that gapes, yawns], *a cleft, crack, chink, fissure* (cf. hiatus): angusta, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29: cava, Prop. 1, 16, 27: patet, Ov. M. 11, 515; cf. hiscit, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 108: tabernae rimas agunt, *are cracked*, Cic. Att. 14, 9, 1; so, rimas agere, Ov. M. 2, 211; 10, 512; and in a like sense, ducere, id. ib. 4, 65: facere, *to make*, id. Tr. 2, 85: explere, *to stop up*, Cic. Or. 69, 231; cf.: nec te signata juvabunt Limina, persuasae fallere rima sat est, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 146.—**2.** = cunnus, Juv. 3, 97.—Poet.: ignea rima micans, i. e. *a flash of lightning* (qs. cleaving the sky), Verg. A. 8, 392; imitated by Plin. 2, 43, 43,

§ 112.—**II.** Transf, comically plenus rimarum sum hac atque hac perfluo, *I am full of chinks, i e can keep nothing to my self, conceal nothing* Ter Eun. 1, 2, 25 (opp tacere, continere), Plaut. Curc 4, 2, 24

rīmābundus, a, um, *adj* [rimor], *examining, considering* (post class) haec, App M 2, p 116, 28

* **rīmātim,** *adv* [rima], *through the chinks* speculabunda, Mart Cap 2, § 112

rīmātor, oris *m* [rimor] *an investigator* (late Lat), Arn. 5, p 161.

rīmo, are, v rimor *fin.*

rīmor, atus, 1, *v dep a.* [rima] **I.** Orig belonging to agricultural lang, *to lay open, tear up, turn up* the ground rastris terram rimantur, Verg G 3, 534.—Of animals, *to root up, turn up, grub through* volucres rimantur prata Caystri, Verg G 1, 384 stagna et paludes (volucres), Col 8, 15, 1 paludem (sues), id 7, 9, 7 —**II.** Transf, *to tear up, turn over* in search of any thing, *to pry into search, examine explore* (not freq till after the Aug per) **A.** Lit vultur viscera rimatur epulis, *rummages for food*, Verg A. 6, 599 haruspex Pectora pullorum rimatur et exta catelli, Juv 6, 551 humum pilis et lanceis, Tac H 2, 29 partes rimatur apertas, Qua vulnus letale ferat, Verg A. 11, 748 oculis caeli plagas, Varr ap Non. 382 12, Stat Th 11, 526, cf elatis naribus auras, Ov Hal. 77, cf rimatus fustem cunctis vastiorem, App M 3, p 141, 14.—*Absol* quod cuique repertum Rimanti, Verg A. 7, 508 — **B.** Trop, *to examine thoroughly, investigate* (syn scrutor, investigo, indago) hanc quidem rationem naturae difficile est fortasse traducere ad id genus divinationis, sed tamen id quoque rimatur quantum potest Posidonius (the figure taken from the haruspices or augurs) * Cic Div 1, 57, 130 mihi cuncta rimanti, Quint. 3, 4, 6, cf id 5, 13, 23, 12 8, 14 secreta Tac A. 6, 3 motus ejus, id. ib 14, 57 offensas, id. H 4, 11 al —**2.** *To find out, comprehend* ego autem rimari non queo, unde hoc sit, etc, Cic Fin. 1, 3, 10

☞ **a.** *Act* collat form, **rīmo,** āre, Att ap Non 382 10, Poet ap Fest s. v ruspari, p 265 Müll, cf Prisc. p 799 P —**b. rīmātus,** a, um, *pass*, Sid. Ep 7, 2.

rīmōsus, a, um, *adj* [id.] *full of cracks, chinks,* or *fissures* (poet and in post Aug prose) **I.** Lit fores, Prop 2, 17 (3, 9), 16 cymba, Verg A 6, 414 aedificium (with fissum), Col 1, 5, 10 vasa, Juv 3, 270 —*Comp* pulmo, Gell 17, 11, 1 —**II.** Trop. quae rimosa bene deponuntur in aure, i e *that keeps nothing secret*, Hor S 2, 6, 46 nihil in ea (anima) rimosum est ac remissum, Ambros Cant Cantic 1, § 52.

rīmŭla, ae, *f dim* [id.], *a small crack, chink,* or *fissure*, Cels. 8, 4 (al. rimae) caver narum, Lact 8, 14

ringor, rictus, 3, *v dep n*, *to open wide the mouth, to show the teeth* (very rare) **I.** Lit saltat ridens, ringitur, Pompon ap Non 517, 30 (Com Rel. p 206 Rib) —**II.** Trop, *to be vexed, angry, to chafe, snarl* (the fig borrowed from a growling dog) ille ringitur, tu rideas, Ter Phorm 2, 2, 27 Don ringeris quoties aliquem in fastis saepius legeris, Sen Ep 104, 9 sapere et ringi, Hor Ep 2, 2, 128, Sid Carm 23, 86

rīpa, ae *f* [etym dub, cf rivus], *the bank* of a stream (while litus is the coast, shore of the sea, v Döderl Syn Part 3, p 208, freq and class. in *sing* and *plur*), Enn. ap Cic Div 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v 41 Vahl) ripas radentia flumina rodunt, Lucr 5, 256 ex utraque parte ripae fluminis, Caes. B G 1, 38 5 Romulus urbem perennis amnis posuit in ripa, Cic Rep 2 5, 10, Hor C 1, 2 19 viridissima gramine ripa Verg G 3, 144 turba ad ripas effusa ruebat id A. 6, 305 umbrosa, Hor C 3 1, 23 declivis, Ov M 5, 591, Liv 1, 37 —Comically ripis superat mihi atque abundat pectus laetitia meum, Plaut Stich 2, 2, 6 vos mihi amnes estis, vestra ripa vos sequar, id. Poen 3 3 18 —**II.** Transf, *the shore of the sea* villa semper mare recte conspicit num quam ex ripa, sed haud paulum submota a litore (sc respergitur), *never (immediately) from the bank, but (rather) a good way back from the shore*, Col 1, 5, 5 sentiant Aequoris nigri fremitum, et trementes verbere ripas, Hor C 3, 27, 22 maris ripa, App M 11, p 264 29, Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 50

Ripaeus, v Rhip

rīpārienses or **rīpārenses,** ium, *m* [ripa], *troops stationed on the bank of a river*, Vop Aur 38, Cod. Th. 7, 1, 18, 7, 4, 14.

rīpārius, a, um, *adj* [id.], *that frequents the banks of rivers* hirundines, *bank martins, sand martins*, Plin. 30, 4, 12, § 33

rīpensis, e, *adj* [id], *situated* or *stationed on a river's bank* (post class) Dacia, *on the bank of the Danube*, Amm 26, 7, 12 milites, = riparienses, Cod. Th. 7, 20, 4, hence, militia, id. ib 22, 8

Ripeus and **Riphaeus,** v Rhiph

Ripheus (dissyl), ĕi, and ĕos, *m*, *a Centaur, killed by Theseus*, Ov M 12, 352.

* **rīpŭla,** ae, *f dim* [ripa], *a little bank* or *margin*, Cic Att 15, 16, B

† **riscus,** i, *m*, = ῥίσκος, *a trunk, chest*, Ter Eun. 4, 6, 16, Dig 34, 2, 26, Hier in Ezech 4, 15

rīsibĭlis, e, *adj* [rideo], *that can laugh, risible* unus homo, Mart Cap 4, § 398.

rīsĭlŏquium, ii, *n* [risus loquor], *a tattling and laughing at the same time* (post class) Tert Poenit 10

* **rīsio,** ōnis, *f* [rideo], *a laughing, laughter, laugh* quot risiones! Plaut. Stich 5, 2, 10

* **rīsĭto,** are, *v freq a.* [id.], *to laugh over* or *at* any thing dicta risitantes, Naev ap Non 209 31

rīsor, ōris, *m* [id.], *a laugher, mocker, banterer*, Hor A. P 225, Firm Math 5, 2

rīsus, ūs, *m* [id.], *a laughing, laughter, laugh* (equally freq in *sing* and *plur*) risum movere quid sit risus, Cic de Or 2, 58, 235 sq, cf the whole chapter, De risu, Quint 6, 3 alicui risum magis quam stomachum movere, Cic Att. 6, 3, 7, cf risum judicis movere, Quint 6, 3, 1 risus populi factus est, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 12, § 27, cf risus facere, Cael. ap Cic Fam 8, 9, 1 miros risus nos edere, Cic. Q Fr 2, 8 (10), 2, for which ne spissae risum tollant coronae, Hor A. P 381 risus captare, Cic. Tusc 2, 7, 17, so, risum captare, Quint 6, 3, 26, 8, 3, 48 mediocris quidam est risus consecutus non in te, sed, etc., Cic Fam 5, 2, 2 in eam tabulam magni risus consequebantur, id Q Fr 2, 6, 5 togam sum ejus magno hominum risu cavillatus, id ib 2, 10 (12), 2 risu cognoscere matrem, Verg E 4, 60 amara lento Temperet risu, Hor C 2, 16, 26 proditor Gratus puellae risus, id. ib 1, 9, 21, id S 1, 4, 34 risui sorori fuit, Liv 6, 34, Just. 1, 4, 12, 44, 2, 4 nimis aegre risum continui, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 36 nequeo risu me admoderarier, id. Mil. 4, 2, 81 risu emoriri, Ter Eun 3, 1, 42 risu clandestino rumpier, Afran ap Non 503, 14 unde oriebantur risus dulcesque cachinni, Lucr 5, 1403 paene ille timore, ego risu corrui, Cic. Q Fr 2, 8 (10), 2 —**II.** Transf, *an object of laughter* deus omnibus risus erat, Ov F 1, 438 —**2.** *A jest, a practical joke, mockery* qui per jocum deos inridens, jussit, etc qui risus populo cladem attulit, Cic. N D 2, 3 7 —**3.** Personified, as *a deity*, App M 3, p 134, 12.

rītĕ, *adv* [perh an old *abl* form collat with ritu, as on the other hand, diu with die, and noctu with nocte, *subst* rite = ritu, is now found only in rite nefasto libatus, Stat Th. 11, 285] **1.** Lit, *according to religious ceremonies* or *observances*, and pregn, *with due religious observances* or *rites, according to religious usage* noctur na mulierum sacrificia ne sunto praeter olla quae pro populo rite fient Cic Leg 2, 9, 21 rite veteres, rite etiam vestri coluere divos, id post Dis 1, 13 21 neque duobus nisi certis deis rite una hostia fieri, Liv 27, 25, 9 exsequiis rite solutis, Verg A. 7, 5 centum mactabat rite bidentes, id ib 7, 93 deos apprecati, Hor C 4, 15, 28 Latonae puerum canentes, id. ib 4, 6 37 rebus divinis perpetratis, Liv 1, 8 pecora sacrificant, id. 41, 18 votum solvi, id. 31, 9 templa sacerdotum rite dicata manu, Ov F 1, 610 —**2.** Transf, in gen, *in a proper* or *just manner, fitly, duly, rightly aright, well* quod fit rite id ratum ac rectum est, Varr L. L. 7, § 88 Müll rite significat bene ac recte, Paul. ex Fest p 272 ib idque ut rite intellegas te facere, Afran. ap Charis. p 193 P hunc deum rite beatum dixerimus, *rightly, with justice* or *reason*, Cic N. D 1, 20, 52, so, habere, id. ib 2, 24, 62 appellari, id. Fin. 2, 12, 37, Ov M 3, 264, 14, 433 al. creatus tribunus, Quint. 2, 4, 35 rebus paratis Verg A 4 555 memor, id. ib 5, 25 aperire partus, Hor C S. 13 mens rite Nutrita, id C 4, 4, 25 si maxima Juno Rite vocor, Ov M. 3, 264, id H 7 108 QVOD RITE RECTE DE FINIBVS CVM VELIENS. ACTVM SIT, Inscr Orell 137 deos veneror, Ut, quod de meā re huc veni, rite venerim, *at the right time, fortunately*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 1, 18, Verg A. 10, 254 Nymphas venerabar, Rite secundarent visus, id. ib 3, 36 —**b.** *In the usual way, manner,* or *fashion, according to custom* or *usage* retinentes pocula rite, Lucr 1, 495 campestres Scythae, Quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos, Hor C 3, 24, 10 religatos rite videbat Carpere gramen equos, Verg A 9, 352 —**c.** Esp, *in the manner* or *form prescribed by law, legally, formally, solemnly* hic enim rite productust patri, Plaut Bacch 3, 3, 51 rite creatus tribunus, Quint. 2, 4, 35 matrimonium rite confectum, Tert ad Uxor 2, 3

rītŭālis, e, *adj* [ritus], *relating to religious rites* or *ceremonies, ritual* rituales nominantur Etruscorum libri, in quibus praescriptum est, quo ritu condantur urbes, arae, aedes sacrentur, quā sanctitate muri, quo jure portae, quomodo tribus, curiae, centuriae distribuantur, exercitus constituantur, ordinentur ceteraque ejusmodi ad bellum ac pacem pertinentia, Fest p 285 *fin* Müll —*Plur* as *subst* **rītŭālĭa,** ium, *n*, *ceremonial rites*, Amm 17, 7, 10 —Hence, *adv* **rītŭālĭter,** *according to religious usage, with religious ceremonies* ritualiter consecrata mensula, Amm 29, 1, 29

rītus, us (*gen* rituis, Varr ap Non 494, 30, *abl* rite nefasto, Stat Th 11, 285, v rite), *m* [etym unknown], orig belonging to relig lang **I.** Lit, *the form and manner of religious observances, a religious usage* or *ceremony, a rite* (cf caerimonia) Graeco ritu sacra non Romano facere, Varr L. L. 7, § 88 Müll sacra diis aliis Albano ritu, Graeco Herculi facit, Liv 1, 7 quo haec privatim et publice modo rituque fiant discunto ignari a publicis sacerdotibus, Cic Leg 2, 8, 20, cf morem ritusque sacrorum Adiciam, Verg A 12 836 de more rituque priscae religionis, Suet Tit 5 ex patriis ritibus optuma colunto, Cic Leg 2, 9, 21, 2, 16, 40 tempestates, quae populi Romani ritibus consecratae sunt, id N D 3, 20 51 regina dei (sc. Bacchi) Ritibus instruitur, Ov M 6, 591 sacrificos docuit ritus, id. ib 15, 483 profanos ritus exuere, Tac. A 2, 85 *fin* lustrari magico ritu, Ov M 10, 398 —**II.** Transf, in gen., *a custom, usage, manner, mode, way* ritus, mos vel consuetudo, Fest p 273 Müll., cf id. p 289 ib **a.** Usually in *abl sing* and with a foll *gen*, *after the usage, wont, manner,* or *fashion of* any thing (*α*) With *gen* more ferarum Quadrupedumque ritu, Lucr 4, 1265 qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt, Cic Lael 9, 32 pecudum, ferarumque, Liv 3, 47, 5, 44, Quint 8, 3, 81, Ov M 6, 717, 15, 222 latronum vivere Cic Phil 2, 25, 62 juvenum, Hor A. P 62 Lucili, id. S 2, 1, 29 Herculis (pe tusse laurum), id C 3, 14, 1, cf Dianae (cincta, etc), Ov M 1, 695, 9, 89, 10, 536 fluminis, Hor C 3, 29, 34 tempestatis, id. S 2, 3, 268 non hominis sed accipitris, Just 27, 2, 8 volucri ritu flammarum, Lucr 1, 1102 —(*β*) With *adj* haec mulier cantherino ritu astans somniat Plaut Men 2, 3, 46 ritu barbarico esse, id Cas 3, 6 19 res quaeque suo ritu procedit, Lucr 5, 923 novo Sublime moliar atrium, Hor C 3, 1, 46 aleatorio, Gell 18, 13, 6, cf. rancida quo perolent projecta cadavera ritu, *in the way that, such as*, Lucr 6, 1157 —**b.** In other cases (mostly poet and post Aug), *habit, custom, usage* cognosse Sabinae Gentis ritus, Ov M 15, 5 referre Cyclopum, id ib 15, 93 humanos, id. ib 9, 500 in alienos ritus mores legesque verti, Liv 24, 3, 12 ritus dissimiles habuere duo examina apium, Plin 11, 10, 10, § 23 moresque tractamus innumeros, id 7, 1, 1, § 6 externas caerimonias, Aegyptios Judaicosque ritus compescuit, Suet Tib 36, Sil 15, 40 de ritu nuptiarum, Dig 23, tit 2.

* **rīvālīcius**, a, um, *adj.* [rivalis], *of* or *relating to those who make use of the same brook:* lex, Fest. s. v. sifus, p. 240 Müll.

rīvālis, e, *adj.* [rivus]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a brook, brook-:* alecula, Col. 8, 15, 6. — Hence, **II.** *Subst.:* **rīvāles**, ium, *m.*, *those who have* or *use the same brook, neighbors.* **A.** Lit.: si inter rivales, id est qui per eundem rivum aquam ducunt, sit contentio de aquae usu, Dig. 43, 20, 1, § 26; 43, 20, 3, § 5; Gell. 14, 1, 4.—**B.** Trop.: **rīvālis**, is, *m.*, *one who has the same mistress as another; a competitor* in love, *a rival:* eadem est amica ambobus; *plur.:* rivales sumus, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 30; 5, 4, 47; id. Bacch. Grex 4; Cat. 57, 9.—*Sing.*, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 214 P. (Com. Rel. p. 10 Rib.); Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 37; 2, 3, 63: militem ego rivalem recipiendum censeo, id. ib. 5, 8, 42; Ov. Am. 2, 19, 60; id. A. A. 2, 539; Suet. Oth. 3 al.—*Abl.:* rivale, Ov. R. Am. 791.—Of animals, Col. 7, 3, 4.—**b.** Prov.: se amare sine rivali, *to be fond of one's self without a rival*, i. e. *to be alone in esteeming one's self:* o di, quam ineptus! quam se ipse amans sine rivali! Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 5; so, sine rivali te et tua solus amares, Hor. A. P. 444.

rīvālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rivalis, II. B.], *rivalship, rivalry* in love (cf. aemulatio, rivalry in gen.), Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 56; between women, App. M. 10, p. 250, 16: rivalitatem non amat victoria, P. Syri Sent. 575 Rib.

rīvātim, *adv.* [rivus], *like a brook* or *brooks:* fluunt aquae de Ponto, Macr. S. 7, 12, 36.

rīvĭfīnālis, e, *adj.* [rivus-finis], *bounded by a brook:* tractus, Sicul. Flacc p. 12 Goes.

‡ **rīvīnus**, ἀντίζηλος, Gloss. Philox. (i. q. rivalis).

* **rīvo**, āre, *v. a.* [rivus], *to lead* or *draw off:* fontes in atria, Paul. Nol. Carm. 28, 614.

rīvŏra, um, *n.* [id.], *rivulets, drains*, Agrim. p. 235; 237; 258 Goes.

‡ **rīvōsus**, ῥειδώδης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

rīvŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [rivus], *a small brook, a rill, rivulet.* **I.** Lit.: Almonis, Prud. στεφ. 10, 160; Vulg. Job, 20, 17: aquarum, id. Cant. 5, 12.—**II.** Trop. (only in Cic., who, on the other hand, uses rivus in the lit. sense): influxit non tenuis quidam e Graeciā rivulus in hanc urbem, sed abundantissimus amnis illarum disciplinarum et artium, Cic. Rep. 2, 19, 34: rivulos consectari, fontes rerum non videre, id. de Or. 2, 27, 117; so (opp. fontes) id. Ac. 1, 2, 8; id. Cael. 8, 19 (but the correct read. is ramuli, Cels. 7, 4, 1).

rīvus, i, *m.* [root ri- (li-), to flow, drop; Gr. λίμνη; cf. liris; Sanscr. rīna, flowing; cf. ripa], *a small stream of water, a brook* (cf.: fluvius, amnis). **I.** Lit.: rivus est locus per longitudinem depressus, quo aqua decurrat, cui nomen est ἀπὸ τοῦ ῥεῖν, Dig. 43, 21 (de rivis), 1: rivorum a fonte deductio, Cic. Top. 8, 33: prostrati in gramine molli Propter aquae rivum, *by a water-brook*, Lucr. 2, 30; so, aquae, id. 5, 1392; Hor. C. 3, 16, 29; cf. Inscr. Orell. 51: omnia flumina atque omnes rivos, qui ad mare pertinebant, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 49; 3, 37; cf. 3, 88 *fin.;* Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 7: pronus, id. ib. 1, 10, 21; id. C. 1, 29, 11: mobiles, id. ib. 1, 7, 14; cf. celeres, id. ib. 3, 11, 14: gelidi, id. ib. 3, 13, 7; id. Ep. 1, 18, 104: claudite jam rivos, Verg. E. 3, 111: tenuis fugiens per gramina rivus, id. G. 4, 19.—Prov.: e rivo flumina magna facere, *to magnify an insignificant object;* or, as we say, *to make a mountain of a mole-hill*, Ov. P. 2, 5, 22.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *An artificial water-course, channel, canal*, Dig. 7, 1, 61; 8, 3, 15; 8, 4, 11.—**b.** *A gutter*, Vitr. 8, 6 (7), 1 al.—**2.** Of other liquids, *a stream*, etc. (mostly poet.): manabat venis ferventibus argenti rivus et auri, Lucr. 5, 1256: lactis uberes, Hor. C. 2, 19, 11: sanguinis, Verg. A. 11, 668; Liv. 26, 23; Curt. 4, 9, 13: sudoris, Verg. A. 5, 200: lacrimarum, Ov. M. 9, 655: ignium, Plin. 2, 106, 110, § 236: rivis currentia vina, Verg. G. 1, 132.—**II.** Trop., *a stream* (very rare; v. rivulus, II.): liquidus fortunae rivus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 9: facundiae rivus, Lact. Opif. Dei, 20 *fin.*

rixa, ae, *f.* [perh. root rig, whence ringor; the suffix -sa like noxa from noc-eo; hence, prop., the wide opening of the mouth]. **I.** *A quarrel, brawl, dispute, contest, strife, contention* (class.; esp. freq. after the Aug. period; syn.: contentio, altercatio, disceptatio, jurgium): ecce nova turba atque rixa, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 148: rixa ac prope proelium fuit, Liv. 2, 18: rixa sedata est, id. 2, 29: in rixā esse, id. 40, 14: in rixam ire, Quint. 6, 4, 13: sive geris jocos Seu rixam et insanos amores, Hor. C. 3, 21, 3: rixa super mero Debellata, id. ib. 1, 18, 8: Academiae nostrae cum Zenone magna rixa est, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1: pietatis rixa, Mart. 1, 37, 3: jurgia primum, mox rixa, Tac. H. 1, 64.—*Plur.:* corrupta jurgiis aut rixis disciplina, Tac. H. 2, 27 *fin.:* crebrae, id. G. 22: sanguineae, Hor. C. 1, 27, 4: immodicae, id. ib. 1, 13, 10.—Prov.: a lasso rixam quaeri, v. lassus.—**II.** In gen., *a battle, contest* (very rare): major cum Oceano quam cum ipsis navibus rixa, Flor. 3, 10, 5.—Of beasts: deque tuo fiet . . . Insatiabilibus corpore rixa lupis, Ov. Ib. 170; Col. 9, 15, 4; Plin. 11, 17, 18, § 58.

rixātor, ōris, *m.* [rixa], *a quarrelsome person; a brawler, wrangler*, Quint. 11, 1, 29; Firm. Math. 5.

rixātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *relating to a quarrel, brawling, contentious:* aliud (with jurgiosum), Fronto Ep. M. Caes. 4, 12.

rixo, āre, v. rixor *fin.*

rixor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [rixa], *to quarrel, brawl, wrangle, dispute.* **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): multo cum sanguine saepe rixantes, Lucr. 6, 1286: cum esset cum eo de amiculā rixatus, * Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240: de lanā caprinā, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 15. — *Absol.:* non pugnat sed rixatur (orator), Tac. Or. 26: rixantis modo, Quint. 11, 3, 172; 6, 4, 9.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to oppose; to clash, disagree, conflict:* (herbae) dum tenerae sunt vellendae, prius enim aridae factae rixantur, i. e. *offer resistance*, Varr. R. R. 1, 47: rami arborum inter se, i. e. *to grow across each other*, Plin. 16, 2, 2, § 6: consonantes asperiores in commissura verborum rixantur, Quint. 9, 4, 37: cum ore concurrente rixari, id. 11, 3, 121 (for which, colluctatio); id. 11, 3, 121, § 56: cum theatro saeculoque, Mart. 9, 27, 9: dum inter se non rixentur cupiditas et timor, Sen. Ep. 56, 5.

☞ *Act.* collat. form **rixo**, āre, Varr. ap. Non. 477, 22 sq.

rixōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *quarrelsome, pugnacious:* aves, Col. 8, 2, 5; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 291 Müll.

rŏbeus, a, um, v. 1. rubeus.

Rōbīgālia (**Rūbīg-**), ium, *n.* [Robigus], *a yearly festival held in honor of Robigus on the 25th of April*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 16 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 1, 6; Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 284 sq.; Fest. p. 267 Müll.; Calend. Praen. s. h. d.; Inscr. Orell. II. pp. 388 and 389; Serv. Verg. G. 1, 151.

* **rōbīgĭno** (**rūbīg-**), āre, *v. n.* [robigo], *to contract rust, to rust*, App. Flor. 3, p. 357, 32.

rōbīgĭnōsus (**rūbīg-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *rusty.* **I.** Lit.: strigilis, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 77: gladius (opp. splendidus), Fronto Eloq. p. 230 Mai: telum sanguine, App. de Deo Socr. p. 45, 6.—* **II.** Trop.: rubiginosis dentibus cuncta rodit, i. e. *envious*, Mart. 5, 28, 7.

rōbīgo (**rūb-**), ĭnis, *f.* [robus = ruber; formed like aerugo, ferrugo], *rust* of metals. **I.** Lit.: hoc quidem pol e robigine, non e ferro factum est, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 13: exesa inveniet scabra robigine pila, Verg. G. 1, 495: salsā laedit robigine ferrum, id. ib. 2, 220; Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 64: non rubigo ulla, non aerugo, id. 33, 3, 19, § 62.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Rust, blight, mildew, smut, mouldiness*, on grain, Varr. L. L. 6, § 16 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 1, 6; Col. 2, 11, 5; id. Arb. 13; id. poët. 10, 342; Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 275; 18, 28, 69, § 279; Hor. C. 3, 23, 7 al.; cf. Robigus and Robigalia.—**2.** *The deposit, mould*, etc., *that collects on millstones*, Plin. 36, 18, 30, § 136; *on the teeth*, Ov. M. 2, 776; 8, 802; id. A. A. 1, 515; *an ulcer in a wound*, Calp. Ecl. 5, 76; *a sore, ulcer*, produced by lewdness, Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 1, 151.—**II.** Trop., *rust* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ingenium longa rubigine laesum Torpet, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 21: animorum, Sen. Ep. 95, 36; 7, 7: horridae vetustatis, Val. Max. 2, 9, 5.—As personified, v. Robigus *fin.*

Rōbīgus (**Rūbīg-**), i, *m.*, or **Rōbīgo**, inis, *f.* [robigo, I. B. 1.], *a god of the Romans, who averted mildew*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 16 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 1, 6; Fest. p. 267 Müll.; Serv. Verg. G. 1, 151; Gell. 5, 12, 14; cf. Robigalia.—Acc. to Ov. F. 4, 907; Tert. Spect. 15 *fin.*, and Lact. 1, 20, 17, this was *a female deity*, and was called Robigo.

* **rōbŏrārium**, ii, *n.* [robur], *an enclosure for animals, built of oaken boards* (= vivarium), Scip. Afric. ap. Gell. 2, 20, 5 sq.

* **rōbŏrasco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.], *to grow strong, vigorous:* ramus (pueri), Nov. ap. Non. 116, 26 (Com. Rel. p. 218 Rib.).

rōbŏrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of roboro.

rōbŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [robur], *oaken, of oak, oak-:* pons, Ov. F. 5, 622: axes, Col. 6, 19, 1; 6, 30, 2: materies, id. 11, 2, 13: ligna, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 113.

rōbŏro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make strong; to strengthen, invigorate, confirm* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: artus, Lucr. 4, 1038: equum largo cibo, Col. 6, 27, 8: nidos stramento, Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 92: vitem, id. 17, 22, 35, § 175: spicam, id. 18, 28, 67, § 260.—**II.** Trop.: gravitatem perpetuā constantiā, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 112; cf.: haec omnia exercitatione plurimā, Quint. 8, prooem. § 28: recti cultus pectora roborant, Hor. C. 4, 4, 34: educata hujus nutrimentis eloquentia ipsa se postea colorat et roborat, *becomes strong*, Cic. Or. 13, 42: regnum, Vulg. 2 Par. 11, 17.—Hence, * **rōbŏrātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *strengthened, strong, vigorous:* roboratior exitus, Tert. Anim. 25; Hier. Cont. Pel. 3, 8.

rōbŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *stiff, rigid* (late Lat.): passio, *a cramp, spasm*, Veg. 3, 24, 1: tetanici, id. 3, 24, 1, § 2.

rōbur (**rōbor**, v. Lucr. p. 140 Lachm.; also an older form **rōbus**, Cato, R. R. 17, 1; Col. 2, 6, 1; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 264 Müll.), ŏris, *n.* [cf. Sanscr. radh-as, abundance; Gr. ῥώννυμι for ῥώθνυμι, to strengthen, ῥώμη], *a very hard kind of oak* (cf.: quercus, ilex), Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 19; 16, 7, 10, § 28; 16, 38, 73, § 186; 16, 40, 76, § 204; 16, 40, 77, § 218.—Hence, **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen., *a very hard kind of tree* or *wood:* morsus roboris, i. e. *of the wild olive*, Verg. A. 12, 783 (a little before: foliis oleaster amaris Hic steterat); so of the same, id. G. 2, 305; cf.: solido de robore myrtus, id. ib. 2, 64: annoso validam robore quercum, i. e. *of an old and sturdy trunk*, id. A. 4, 441; so, annoso robore quercus, Ov. M. 8, 743: antiquo robore quercus, *with ancient trunk*, Verg. G. 3, 332: Massyla, i. e. citri, Stat. S. 3, 3, 94; also, Maurorum, id. ib. 4, 2, 39.—**2.** *Absol.*, usu., *an oak-tree, an oak* in gen.: fixa est pariter cum robore cervix, i. e. *was pinned fast to the oak*, Ov. M. 3, 92: agitata robora pulsant (delphines), id. ib. 1, 303.—**3.** *Oak-wood, oak:* naves totae factae ex robore, Caes. B. G. 3, 13; cf.: (sapiens) non est e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 101; and with this cf. id. Div. 2, 41, 85.—Poet.: illi robur et aes triplex Circa pectus erat, Hor. C. 1, 3, 9; cf.: o saxis nimirum et robore nati! Stat. Th. 4, 340.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of things made of oak or of any other hard wood. **1.** In gen.: Lacedaemonii cottidianis epulis in robore accumbunt, i. e. *on oaken, hard benches*, Cic. Mur. 35, 74.—So of *the wooden horse* before Troy: sacrum, Verg. A. 2, 230; of *a lance:* ferro praefixum, id. ib. 10, 479; Sil. 2, 244; 267; of *a club*, Ov. M. 12, 349; Mart. 9, 44, 4 et saep.: aratri, i. e. *the oaken plough*, Verg. G. 1, 162; Val. Fl. 7, 555.—**2.** In partic., *the lower and stronger part of the prison at Rome, built by Servius Tullius, was called* Robur (also Tullianum): Robus in carcere dicitur is locus, quo praecipitatur maleficorum genus, quod ante arcis robusteis includebatur, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. robum, p. 264 Müll.: in robore et tenebris exspiret, Liv. 38, 59 *fin.:* robur et saxum minitari, Tac. A. 4, 29; Val. Max. 6, 3, 1: verbera, carnifices, robur, Lucr. 3, 1017; Hor. C. 2, 13, 19 (v. carcer and Tullianum).—**B.** *Hardness, strength, firmness, vigor, power* (cf. vires; v. Fabri ad Liv. 21, 1, 2). **1.** Lit.: duri robora ferri, Lucr. 2, 449; so, ferri, Verg. A. 7, 609: saxi, Lucr. 1, 882: navium, Liv. 37, 30: omnia pariter crescunt et robora sumunt, *gain strength*,

Lucr 5, 820, 895, cf qui si jam satis ae tatis atque roboris haberet, ipse pro Sex Ro cio diceret, Cic Rosc. Am 51, 149 paululum jam roboris accessit aetati, id. Cael 30, 73 solidaeque suo stant robore vires, Verg A 2, 639, Vulg Judic. 8, 21 si quod est robur, Flor 2, 1, 1 — **2.** Trop, *power, strength, force, vigor* (very freq) alter virtutis robore firmior quam aetatis, Cic Phil 10, 8, 16 in animi excelsi atque invicti magnitudine ac robore, id. Off 1, 5, 14, so, animi (with magnitudo) id. de Or 2 84 343, id Tusc 1, 40, 95 robur incredibile animi, id Mil 37, 101 quantum in cujusque animo roboris est ac nervorum, id Fam 6, 1, 3 multo plus firmamenti ac roboris, id. Imp Pomp 4, 10, so (with firmamentum) id Mur 28, 58, (with firmitas) id Fin 5, 5, 12 hi tot equites Romani quid roboris hujus petitioni attulerunt? id Planc. 8, 21 pectus robore fultum, Ov Tr 5, 12 11 te mea robora fallunt, id. H 16, 367 velocitate pari, robore animi virum que praestanti, Liv 24, 26, 11 verba quanti roboris plena, Sen Ep 10, 3 qui robur alii quod in stilo fecerint, Quint 10, 3, 10, cf robur oratorium adicere sententiis, id 10, 5, 4, 8, prooem § 3 illi robur et aes triplex Circa pectus erat, Hor C 1, 3, 9, cf O saxis nimirum et robore nati, Stat. Th 4, 340 — **b.** *Authority* nostrarum constitutionum, Just Inst prooem 6 — **c.** Concr., *the strongest, most effective,* or *best part, the pith, kernel strength* of any thing, of soldiers the *flower* of the troops, *choice troops*, etc (freq and class) versaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, Cic Or 10, 34 et robur et suboles militum interiit, Asin ap Cic Fam 10, 33, cf quod fuit roboris, duobus proeliis interiit Caes B C 3, 87 quod roboris ea provincia habuerat, Liv 30, 2, Ov M 14, 454 al senatûs robur, Liv 5, 39 — *Plur* tunc C Flavius Pusio, Cn. Titinnius, C Maecenas, illa robora populi Romani, Cic Clu 56, 153 haec sunt nostra robora, id Att 6, 5, 3, Liv 7, 7, 12, 21, 54, 22, 6, 23 16, 25, 6 *init* robora pubis, Verg A 8, 518, Ov M 7, 510 ingentia robora virorum, Plin Pan 34, 3 conferta robora virorum, Curt 3, 5, 13 betae, i e *stalks*, Col poet 10 326 — Of a place, *a stronghold* quod coloniam virium et opum validam robur ac sedem bello legisset, Tac H 2, 19 — *Absol* robus *the name of an excellent kind of wheat* quoniam et pondere et nitore praestat Col 2, 6, 1

* **rōburnĕus,** a, um, *adj* [robur], *of oaks* fruges, Col 9, 1, 5

1. rōbus, ŏris, v robur *init*

2. rōbus, a, um, v 1 rubeus

rōbustē, *adv*, v robustus *fin*

rōbustĕus, a, um, *adj* [robur], *of oak* or *other hard wood* scandulae, Vitr 2, 1 pali, id 3, 3, 5, 12

rōbustus, a, um, *adj* [id] **I.** *Of oak wood, oaken, oak* capitulum, Cato, R R 18, 4 stipites, id ib 18, 8 materia, Varr R R 1, 38, 3, Col 2, 14, 6 caudices, Plin 11 37, 55, § 151 stipites, Liv 38, 5 fores, Hor C 3, 16, 2 plaustra, id Ep 2, 2, 74 et saep carcer (referring to the Robur in the Roman carcer, v robur, II A 2), Plaut Curc. 5, 3, 13, cf codex, id. Poen 5, 3, 39 — **II.** Transf, *hard, firm, solid, strong, hardy, lusty, robust* (freq and class, syn valens nervosus) **A.** Lit. lapides, Plin 36, 22, 48 § 167 cornua, id 11, 37, 45, § 125 palmes id 17, 22, 35 § 175 cibus *hearty, nourishing*, Cels 2, 18 robustior cibus, id 2, 18 triticum, Col 2, 9, 3, Plin 18, 17, 46, § 166, 18, 30, 72, § 298 robustissima terra, Col 2, 2, 17 robustissimum solum, id 1, praef § 24 robustissima oppida *strongly fortified*, Flor 1, 12, 3 — Esp of persons robusti et valentes satellites, Cic Agr 2, 31, 84, cf transit in aestatem post ver robustior annus, Fitque valens juvenis, Ov M 15 206 usu atque aetate robustior, Cic Sull 16, 47, cf id Phil 5, 16, 43, id Cat 2, 9, 20 robustiores vinum bibere, infirmiores aquam, Plin. 27, 4, 10, § 27 moderator aratri, Lucr 5, 933, 6, 1253, cf vires, id 3 449 puer acri militia, Hor C 3, 2, 2 corpore amplo atque robusto, Suet Tib 68 robustissima juventus id Ner 20 — **B.** Trop, *firm, solid strong* etc. facilius quod est propositum consequar, si nostram rem publicam vobis et nascentem et crescentem et adultam et jam firmam atque robustam ostendero, Cic Rep 2, 1, 3 solidam et robustam et assiduam frequentiam praebuerunt, id. Planc 8, 21 res vetustate robustas calumniando pervertere, id Div 1, 18 35, cf robusta et solida eloquentia, Quint 10, 1, 2 robusta et stabilis fortitudo, Cic. Tusc 4, 23, 51 inveteratum (malum) fit plerumque robustius, id Phil 5, 11, 31 quae robustioris improbitatis, id ib 2, 25, 63 animus (with magna constantia), id Off 1, 20, 67 vox, Plin 7, 16, 17, § 76 carmen, Pers 5, 5 amicitiae exempla, Val Max 4, 7, 2 populus Romanus, Flor 2, 1, 1 — *Adv* **rōbustē,** *stoutly, strongly, firmly*, Naz Pan ad Constant 17 — *Comp*, Aug Conf 8, 11 — *Sup* robustissime, Cassiod Var 12, 21.

rōdo, si, sum, 3, *v a* [cf rado], *to gnaw* (class) **I.** Lit rutabulum, Novat ap Fest p 262 Müll. (Com Rel p 226 Rib) clipeos, etc (mures), Cic Div 2, 27, 59 praetextam, Poet ap Quint. 8, 3, 19 dente pollicem, Hor Epod 5, 48 vivos ungues, id S 1, 10, 71 vitem (caper), Ov F 1, 357 saxa capellae, id M 13, 691 reliquias (mures), Phaedr 1, 22, 6 rosus tineis, Stat S 4, 9, 10 — **B.** Transf, *to eat away, waste away, corrode, consume* ripas (flumina), Lucr 5, 256 ferrum (robigo), Ov P 1, 1, 71 tophum (calx), Plin. 36 22, 48, § 166 — **II.** Trop, *to backbite, slander, disparage*, etc (syn vellico) in conviviis rodunt, Cic Balb 26, 57 absentem amicum, Hor S 1, 4, 81 libertino patre natum, id. ib 1, 6, 46 cuncta robiginosis dentibus, Mart 5, 28, 7, cf dentem dente, i e *to speak ill of each other*, id 13, 2, 6 murmura secum et rabiosa silentia rodunt, i e *to mutter to one's self*, Pers 3, 81

rōdus and **rōduscŭlum,** v raud

rŏgālis, e, *adj* [rogus], *of* or *belonging to a funeral pile* flammae, Ov Am 3, 9, 41 cadaver, Sid Ep 3, 13, Stat Th 1, 112

rŏgāmentum, i, *n* [rogo] *a question* (post class), App Dogm Plat 3, p 31, 11

rŏgātio, onis, *f* [id.] **I.** Publicists' t t, *an inquiry of the people as to whether they will decree this* or *that, a proposal to the people for passing a law* or *decree, a proposed law* or *decree, a bill* quae (rogatio) de Pompeio a Gellio et a Lentulo consulibus lata est, *was proposed, presented introduced*, Cic Balb 14, 33 quibus lege aut rogatione civitas aut libertas erepta sit, id Caecin 84, 100 Halm ad loc rogationem ferre de aliquo, id Sull 23, 65 in aliquem, id Brut 23, 89 ad populum, Caes B C 3, 1 ad plebem, Liv 33, 25 in dissuasione rogationis ejus, quae contra coloniam Narbonensem ferebatur, Cic Clu 51, 140 Piso lator rogationis idem erat dissuasor, id Att 1, 14, 5 rogationem promulgare, Sall J 40, 1, cf promulgantur uno eodemque tempore rogationes ab eodem tribuno de mea pernicie et de provinciis consulum, Cic Sest 10 *fin*, Liv 41, 6 suasit rogationem, *recommended, spoke in favor of it*, Cic Rep 3, 18, 28, id Off 3, 30, 109 intercedere rogationi, *to oppose it*, id. de Or 2, 47, 197 rogationem accipere, *to accept it*, id Att 1, 14, 5, for which rogationes jubere (opp antiquare), Liv 6, 39 per vim rogationem perferre, *to carry through*, Cic Q. Fr 2, 2, 3 cum provocatione rogationem pertulit, Liv 3, 54, 15 recitare rogationis carmen, id 3, 64, 10 — The formula made use of in such a rogation runs thus, in Gell 5, 19 9 velitis jubeatis uti, etc (here follows the proposed law, at the close) haec ita uti dixi ita vos Quirites rogo — **II.** Transf, in gen., **A.** *A question, interrogation*, only as a figure of speech rogatio atque huic finitima quasi percontatio, Cic de Or 3, 53, 203, Quint 9, 1, 29 — **B.** *An asking, demanding, a prayer, entreaty, request* (very rare) ego Curtium non modo rogatione sed etiam testimonio tuo diligo, Cic Q Fr 3 1, 3, § 10, id Planc 10 25 injusta amici, Val Max 6, 4, 4, Vulg Ecclus 4 4.

rŏgātiuncŭla, ae, *f* dim [rogatio] * **I.** *An unimportant bill or proposed law*, Cic Dom 20, 51 — **II.** *A little question* Chrysippi Cic Fin 1, 11, 39

rŏgātor, ōris, *m* [rogo] **I.** In publicists lang, * **A.** *One who proposes a law to the people, the proposer of a law, presenter of a bill* legum Lucil ap Non 383, 14 (v infra, II A.) — **B.** *An officer in the voting comitia who asked the people for their votes; a collector of votes, a polling clerk*, Cic N D 2, 4, 11 justus comitiorum rogator, id Div 1, 17, 33, 2, 35, 74 vos rogatores, vos diribitores, vos custodes fuisse tabularum, id. Pis 15, 36 — **II.** Transf., in gen, * **A.** *One who makes a proposal, a proposer* (in allusion to the signif I A) haec epistula non suasoris est sed rogatoris Cic. Att 16, 16, B, 9 — **B.** *A beggar, mendicant*, Mart. 4, 30, 13, 10, 5, 4

rŏgātus, ūs, *m* [rogo], *a request, suit, entreaty* (Ciceron, only in *abl sing*) Chilius te rogat et ego ejus rogatu, Cic Att 1, 9, 3, id Lael 1, 4, id Fam 7, 1, 4, 13, 36, 1

* **rŏgĭtātio,** onis, *f* [rogito], instead of the usual rogatio, *a proposed law, a bill* rogitationes plurumas propter vos populus scivit, Plaut Curc. 4, 2, 23

rŏgĭto, avi, 1, *v freq a* [rogo], *to ask* or *inquire with eagerness* (a favorite word with Plaut. and Ter, otherwise very rare) rogitando sum raucus factus, Plaut Ep 2, 2, 16, cf Ter Eun. 3, 5, 6 rogitant me, ut valeam, quid agam, Plaut. Aul 1, 2, 39, so, me, id. Am 4, 2, 9, id Aul 3, 6, 15, Ter Ad 4, 1, 11 qui me id rogites, id And. 4, 4, 10, cf illum hoc simul, id Heaut 5, 1, 70 pisces, *to inquire for fish*, Plaut Aul. 2, 8, 3 multa super Priamo rogitans, Verg A. 1, 750, 10, 839 (the correct read, Ter Eun. 2, 2, 35, is rogare, Umpfenb, Fleck)

rŏgo, avi, atum, 1 (*inf* paragog rogarier, Cic. Caecin 33, 95 rogassint, for rogaverint, id Leg 3, 3, 9), *v a.* [etym dub, perh for progo, kindr with Sanscr prać, to ask, whence also precor and procus, but referred by Corss. to the same root with Sanscr rgus, straight, Gr ὀρέγω, Lat rego, rex, rogus, Krit Beit p 93] *to ask question, interrogate* one about a thing **I.** Lit **A.** In gen (so generally throughout ante class Lat, less freq in Cic, syn. percontor, sciscitor, quaero), constr *aliquem aliquid*, or simply *aliquem, aliquid*, with *de*, a *rel clause*, or *absol* (cf Zumpt, Gram § 393) (*a*) *Aliquem aliquid* (class only with *acc of neutr pron* or *adj* or with *sententiam*, v infra, B 1) aliud te rogo, Plaut Most 5, 1, 70 haud istuc te rogo, id Ep 1, 1, 49 quin tu id me rogas, id. Bacch 2 3, 24 hoc te rogo, quos locos adisti? id Trin 4, 2, 85, cf rogare hoc unum te volo, id Merc 3, 1, 17 dic mihi hoc, quod te rogo, id Men 5, 5, 16, id. Most 3 1, 130, id Ps 1, 3, 106, 1, 5, 64 et saep, Ter And 4, 4 12 sq ego patriam te rogo, quae sit tua, Plaut Pers 4, 4, 83, cf hanc (colubram) alia cum rogaret causam facinoris, Respondit, etc, Phaedr 4, 17, 5 —(*β*) *Aliquem* or *aliquid* quos rogo, Plaut. Pers 1, 1, 6 quem ego igitur rogem? Ter And 4, 4 10 ecquem hominem tu novisti? te rogo Plaut Ps 4, 2, 15, men' or me rogas? also, rogas me? in colloq lang, *do you ask that of me? how can you ask? what do you mean by asking that?* *Eu* Quid ego facerem? *Ch* Quid tu faceres? men' rogas? requireres, Rogitares, etc, id Merc 3, 4, 48, Ter Eun 4, 3, 11, id Heaut 2, 3, 5, 4, 5, 32, id Ad 1, 2, 2, 4, 5, 31 al, cf quid me istud rogas? inquam Stoicos roga, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 83 hoc quod rogo responde, Plaut As 3, 2, 32, id. Curc 2, 1, 30, 5, 3, 30, id Ps 4 2, 12 al, Ter And 4, 4, 23, Suet Caes 82 —(*γ*) With *de* jam de istoc rogare omitte, Plaut Pers 4, 4, 90, so, de istac virgine, Ter Eun. 4, 4 53 de te ipso, Cic Vatin 4, 10 —(*δ*) With *interrog clause* rogant me servi, quo eam? Plaut Curc 2, 3, 83 roga ipsum, quemadmodum ego eum Arimini acceperim, Cic Fragm ap Non 383, 8 quodsi me populus Romanus forte roget, cur Non, etc, Hor Ep 1, 1, 70 quae sit rogo Ter And. 1, 1, 97 rogo, num quid velit, id Eun. 2, 3, 50 rogas i pervenissetne Agrigentum? Cic Verr 2 4 12, § 27 unde venis? et Quo tendis? rogat et respondet, Hor S 1, 9, 63 quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, id. Ep 1, 1, 11 —(*ε*) *Absol* prius respondes quam rogo Plaut Merc 2, 3, 119 roganti respondebo id ib 3, 1, 17 non edepol nunc, ubi terrarum, sim, scio, si quis roget, id. Am 1, 1 180 quin tu ergo rogas? id. As 1, 1, 15 *Ty* Quid ego doli qui? *He* Rogas? id Capt 3, 5 2, so id Rud. 3, 6, 22, id Cas 2. 3, 35, id. Bacch 2, 2, 28, 38 al, Ter And 1, 1, 136, 1, 2, 13, 1, 5, 32 al, cf Cic Mil 22, 59 etiam ro

gas? *do you dare to ask?* Plaut Am 2, 1, 21, id Bacch. 2, 3, 97, id. Merc 1, 2, 92, Ter And. 4, 4, 23 (v etiam) — Particularly as *subst* numquam nobis ad rogatum re spondent, Cic Fl 4, 10 — **B.** In partic (class in all per) **1.** Publicists' t t **a.** Rogare aliquem (sententiam), *to ask one for his opinion* or *vote* Racilius Marcellinum primum rogavit Is sententiam dixit, ut, etc Postea Racilius de privatis me primum sententiam rogavit, Cic Q Fr 2, 1, 2 quos priores sententiam rogabat, id. Rep 2, 20, 35 — *Pass* cum omnes ante me rogati gratias Caesari egissent ego ro gatus mutavi meum consilium, Cic Fam 4, 4, 4 scito primum me non esse rogatum sententiam, id. Att 1, 13, 2 primus roga tus sententiam, Sall C 50, 4 is enim pri mus rogatus sententiam, Liv 37, 14, Quint 6, 3, 97 al propter ipsam rem, de qua sen tentiae rogantur, consultabitur, id. 3, 8, 18 — **b.** Rogare populum or legem, or *absol*, prop, *to ask the people about a law*, hence, in gen., *to bring the plan of a law before the people for their approval, to propose a law, introduce a bill*. in aes incidi jubebi tis credo illa legitima consules populum jure rogaverunt populusque jure scivit, Cic Phil 1, 10, 26, cf T Quinctius Crispinus consul populum jure rogavit populusque jure scivit in foro pro rostris quicum que post hanc legem rogatam rivos, specus, etc, an old legal formula ap Front Aquaed. 129 plebem, Cic Leg 3, 3, 9 legem, id Rep 3, 10, 17, id. Phil. 2, 29, 72, cf quae (leges) non in perpetuum rogentur, Quint 2, 4, 40 — *Absol* ego hanc legem, uti ro gas, jubendam censeo, Liv 10, 8 *fin*, Quint 2, 4, 35 — *Impers pass* nunc rogari, ut populus consules creet, Liv 4, 2 — **c.** Ro gare populum magistratum, and simply magistratum, *to propose a magistrate to the people for their choice, to offer him for elec tion* factum senatus consultum, ut duo viros aediles ex patribus dictator populum rogaret, Liv 6, 42 *fin*, cf L Trebonius tri bunus plebis rogationem tulit, ut qui plebem Romanam tribunos plebi rogaret, is usque eo rogaret dum, etc, id. 3, 65, 4 (Caesar) volet, ut consules roget praetor vel dictato rem dicat quorum neutrum jus est, Cic Att 9, 15, 2, cf praetores, cum ita rogen tur, ut collegae consulibus sint, etc, id ib 9, 9, 3 hodieque in legibus magistratibus que rogandis usurpatur idem jus, Liv 1, 17 comitia consulibus rogandis habuit, Cic Div 1, 17, 33, Liv 26, 22, 38, 42, cf id 23, 31, 22, 35 Calpurnius Romam ad magistratus rogandos proficiscitur, Sall J 29, 6 — *Absol* mortuo rege Pompilio Tul lum Hostilium populus regem, interrege rogante, comitiis curiatis creavit, Cic Rep 2, 17, 31 — **2.** Milit t t rogare milites sa cramento, qs. *to ask the soldiers if they will take and keep an oath*, i e *to bind them by an oath, administer an oath to them*, Caes B G 6, 1, Liv 32, 26, 35, 2 *fin*, 40, 26, cf Quint 12, 2, 26 — **3.** Jurid t t, *to ask a person if he will promise* something in making an agreement, *to propose a stipu lation* quod fere novissima parte pacto rum ita solet inseri rogavit Titius, spo pondit Maevius, haec verba non tantum pactionis loco accipiuntur sed etiam stipu lationis, Dig 1, 14, 7, § 12, Plaut Ps 1, 1, 114, 4, 6, 8, id Bacch 4, 8, 37

II. Transf, *to ask, beg, request, solicit* one for a thing (so predominantly in the class per, syn posco oro, obsecro, am bio, capto), constr *aliquem* (rarely *ab ali quo*) *aliquid, aliquem, aliquid*, with *ut, ne*, or *absol* (α) With *acc* quâ confidentia rogare argentum me tantum audes, Impu dens? Quin si egomet totus veneam, vix recipi potis est Quod tu me rogas, Plaut Pers 1, 1, 40 hoc te vehementer etiam at que etiam rogo, Cic Fam 13, 43 *fin* nefas sit tale aliquid et facere rogatum et rogare Haec igitur lex in amicitiâ sanciatur, ut neque rogemus res turpes nec faciamus rogati, id Lael 11, 39 sq otium divos ro gat, Hor C 2, 16, 1, cf. divitias deos Mart 4, 77 1 a Metello missionem, Sall J 64, 1 ut ab avunculo rogetur Aethiops, Auct Her 4, 50, 63 rogo te, vos, etc, parenthet rogo te, videte, quibus hominibus negotium detis, etc, Cic Fam 10, 26 rogo vos quis potest sine offula vivere? Suet Claud. 40 illae Priami rogantis Achillem preces, Quint 10, 1, 50 taurum de aqua per fun dum ejus ducenda rogabo Cic Q Fr 3 1, 2, § 4 ambiuntur, rogantur, *are asked for their votes*, id. Rep 1, 31, 47 etiamsi pre cario essent rogandi, id. Verr 2, 5, 23, § 59 transisse Rhenum sese non suâ sponte sed rogatum et arcessitum a Gallis, Caes. B G 1, 44, cf ille ab Sardis rogatus ad causam accesserat, Cic. Div in Caecil 19, 63 in proximum annum consulatum peteres, vel potius rogares a qua (Gallia) nos tum, cum consulatus petebatur, non rogabatur, etc, *was not begged for*, id Phil 2, 30, 76 abii ad praetorem, rogo syngraphum Da tur mihi, Plaut Capt 3, 2, 6 aquam, id Rud. 2, 3, 2 legatos ad Caesarem mittunt rogatum auxilium, Caes B G 1, 11, cf id. ib 7, 5 aliquid ab aliquo (rare), Auct Her 4, 50, Sall. J 64, 1 cultrum, securim, etc . . Quae utenda vasa semper vicini rogant, *ask for, borrow*, Plaut Aul 1, 2, 18, id. Mil 2, 3, 76, Dig 18, 6, 16 — (β) With *ut* or *ne* (so most freq) scitin' quid ego vos rogo? mihi ut praeconium detis, Plaut Men 5, 9, 92, id. Stich. 1, 3, 93 id ut facias, vehe menter te rogo, Cic Fam 13, 44 etiam at que etiam te rogo atque oro, ut eum juves, id. ib 13, 66, 2 rogat et orat Dolabellam, ut, etc, id. Verr 2 1, 29, § 72 cum rogat et prece cogit Scilicet ut, etc, Hor Ep 1, 9, 2; Caes ap Cic Att. 9, 7, C, 1, id. B G 1, 7 videbatur rogare, scalas ut darem uten das sibi, *that I would lend*, Plaut Rud 3, 1, 10, Plin Ep 3, 10, 5, 4, 13, 11, 4, 28, 3 — With a simple final clause without *ut* Caesar consolatus rogat, finem orandi fa ciat, Caes B G 1, 20, Quint. 6, 3, 88, 9, 3, 68, Ov Ib 643, and very freq ap Plin. Ep, e g 1, 2, 1, 1, 5, 8, 1, 20, 24, 2, 5, 2, 3, 2, 6, 5, 19, 8, 7, 6, 11, 8, 17, 6 — With *ne* ro gat frater, ne abeas longius, Ter Ad. 5, 5, 1 ac te illud primum rogabo, ne quid in vitus meâ causa facias, Cic Fam 13, 1, 2 — (γ) *Absol* neque enim ego sic rogabam, ut petere viderer, quia familiaris esset meus (Plancus), etc, *did not solicit in such a way as to*, etc, Cic Planc 10, 25 (differing from α) in blandiendo, rogando lenis et sum missa (vox), Quint 11, 3, 63 patrem et fili um pro vitâ rogantes, Suet Aug 13, cf pro aliquo, id ib 40, id. Vit 12 — **b.** Esp, *to invite, ask a visit* from any one Tertia aderit modo ne Publius rogatus sit, Cic Fam 16, 22, 1 *fin* Pomponiam Terentia rogat, id Att 2, 3, 3 *fin* — With *ad* or *in* and *acc* ad Palatium, Lampr Alex Sev 48, 1 in senatum, id Heliog 4, 1 ad con vivium, Just 43, 3, 10 ad nuptias, Amm 14, 6, 24 in consilium, Gell 14, 2, 9 — **c.** Prov malo emere quam rogare, of a thing that does not cost much, *I had rather buy than borrow it*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 6, § 12, cf supra, α and β — **2.** In gen, *to seek, bring, take* · aquam hinc de proximo ro gabo, Plaut Rud. 2, 4, 75 hujus (purpurae) exemplum aliunde rogabo, tibi quod osten dam (cf exemplum quaeritent, etc, in context), Auct Her 4, 6, 9

rŏgus, i, *m* (collat form **rŏgum**, i, *n*, Afran. ap Non. 221, 24, cf Com Rel. p 153 Rib) **I.** *A funeral pile* (syn bustum) ROGVM ASCIA NE POLITO, Fragm XII Tab ap Cic Leg 2, 23, 59, Plaut Men 1, 2, 44 aliena rogorum insuper exstructa, Lucr 6, 1283, Cic Leg 2, 23, 59 in rogum illatus, id. N D 3, 35, 84 ascendere in rogum, id. Div 1, 23, 47 aliquem in rogum imponere, id Tusc 1 35, 85 *rogum exstruere*, id. Fin 3, 22, 76 rogo illata, Plin 7, 3, 3, § 34 portari in rogum, id 7, 44, 45, § 142, Verg A. 4, 640, 646, 11, 189 et saep — Poet diffugiunt avidos carmina sola rogos, i e *escape destruction*, Ov Am 3, 9, 28 — **II.** Transf, *the grave* obserat umbrosos lu rida porta rogos Prop 4 (5) 11, 8

Rōma, ae, *f*, = Ῥώμη, *the city of Rome*, founded in the second year of the seventh Olympiad (B C 753), Cic Rep 1, 37, 58, 2, 10, 18, worshipped as a goddess in a par ticular temple, Liv 43, 6, Tac A. 4, 37, Suet Aug 52, cf Roma ferox, Hor C 3, 3, 44 princeps urbium, id. ib 4, 3, 13 RO MAE AETERNAE, Inscr Orell. 1762, 1776, 1790 ROMAE ET AVGVSTO, ib 606 — Hence, **A. Rōmānus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belong ing to Rome, Roman* forum, v h v po pulus Romanus (always in this order, ab breviated P R), v populus Juno, *the Ro man* (opp Argiva), Cic N D 1, 29, 82 lin gua Romana, i e *Latin*, Laurea Tull. poet ap Plin 31, 2, 3, § 8, Tac Agr 21, Plin Ep 2, 10, 2, Vell 2, 110 Romana lingua, Macr S 1, praef. § 2, Lact 3, 13, 10, Treb Poll. Trig Tyr 28, 2, Aug Ep 167, 6 litterae Romanae (= litterae Latinae), Quint 1, 10, 23 sermo Romanus, id. 2, 14, 1, 6, 2, 8, 10, 1, 100, 123 auctores id. 10, 1, 85, Front ad Ver Imp p 125 ludi, also called ludi magni, *the most ancient in Rome, annually celebrated on the 4th of September*, Cic Verr 2, 5, 14, § 36, Liv 1, 35 *fin*, 28, 10, 29, 38 *fin* et saep Romano more, *in the Roman manner, plainly, openly, candidly, frankly*, Cic. Fam 7, 5, 3, 7, 18, 3, 7, 16, 3 — As *subst.* **Rōmānus**, i, *m* **a.** *Sing collect*, = *the Romans*, Liv 2, 27, 1, 8, 3, 1 — **b.** *The Ro man* (sc imperator), Liv 21, 59, 5. Roma nus sedendo vincit (cf Q. Fabius Maximus) Varr R R 1, 2, 2 — **c.** *Plur* Romani, *the Romans*, Liv 1, 25, 9, 13 et saep — *Adv* **Rōmānē**, *in the Roman manner, plainly, candidly frankly*, etc, Gell 13, 21, 2 — Hence, **Rōmānĭtas**, ātis, *f*, *Romanism, the Roman way* or *manner*, Tert Pall 4. — **B. Rōmānĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, *Roman* aratra, juga, i e *made in Rome*, Cato, R R. 135, 2 fiscinae, id. ib 135, 2, § 3 — **C. Rō-mānĭensis**, e, *adj*, *of Rome, Roman* · sal, Cato, R R 162 — Collat form **Rōmānen-ses**, Paul. ex Fest s v Corinthienses, p 61, 1 Müll — **D. Rōmānŭlus**, a, um, *adj dim*, *of Rome, Roman* Porta, Varr L L 5, § 164 Müll — **E. Rōmŭlius** or **Rō-milius**, a, um, *adj*, *of Rome, Roman* tri bus, Varr L L 5, § 56 Müll.; Fest. pp 270 and 271 ib, Cic Agr 2, 29, 79

Rōmŭlāris, e, v 1 Romulus, C

Rōmŭlĕus, a, um, v 1. Romulus, A.

Rōmŭlia, tribus, v Roma, E

Rōmŭlĭdae, ārum, v 1 Romulus, D

1. Rōmŭlus, i, *m*, *the founder and first king of Rome, worshipped after his death as* Quirinus, Liv 1, 4 sqq, Cic Div 1 12, 20, Sen Ep 108, 31 — Hence **A. Rōmŭlĕus** (Romuleus, Auct Perv Ven. 72), a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Rom ulus* ensis, Ov F 3, 67 urbs, *Rome*, id. ib 5, 260 casa, Petr Fragm 21, 6, cf Verg A. 8, 654, Vitr 2, 1 fera, *the she wolf*, Juv 11, 104 et saep — **B. Rōmŭlus**, a, um, *adj*, *of Romulus* ficus, Ov F 2, 412 ha sta, Prop 4 (5), 4, 26 tellus, *Roman*, Verg A. 6, 877, so, gens, Hor C 4 5, 1, id C S 47 facta, Sil. 13, 793 — **C. Rōmŭlāris**, e, *adj*, *of Romulus* ficus, v Ruminalis populus, Sid Ep 9, 13 *in carm* 2 *fin* — **D. Rōmŭlĭdae**, ārum, *m*, *the posterity of Romulus, the Romans*, Lucr 4, 683, Verg A 8, 638, Pers 1, 31, Prud adv. Symm 1, 6

2. Rōmŭlus, a, um, v 1 Romulus, B

rōrārĭi, orum, *m* [ros] (sc milites), *a kind of light armed Roman troops, who usually made the first attack and then re tired, skirmishers* (cf velites, ferentarii) rorarii dicti ab rore, qui bellum commit tebant ante, ideo quod ante rorat quam pluit, Varr L. L 7, § 58 Müll., cf Fest s h v p 264 ib, Non 552 *fin*, Liv 8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 14, Plaut Fragm ap Varr l l., cf Becker, Antiq III 2, p 275 — In *sing*, Lu cil ap Non 553, 2 sq — Hence, ‡**rōrārĭ-us**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *for the* rorarii ro rarium vinum, quod rorariis dabatur, Fest. p 267 Müll

rōrātio, onis, *f* [roro], *a falling of dew, dew* **I.** Lit, Vitr 8, 2, 2 — In *plur* noc turnae, App M 9, p 232, 6 — **II.** Transf **A.** *The falling off of the grape in conse quence of a cold dew* (*a disease of the grapes*), Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 226 — **B.** *A drop ping in the clepsydra*, Cassiod Var 1, 48

(**rōrescit**, a false read. for rarescit, Ov M 15, 246, v Bach ad h l)

rōrĭdus, a, um *adj* [ros], *bedewed, dewy, wet with dew* · terga jugi, Prop 5, 4, 48 spe cus, App M 4, p 150, 14

rōrĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj* [ros fero], *dew bringing* (poet), Lucr 6, 864, Stat Th. 1, 338, Sen Hippol 11

***rōrĭflŭus**, a, um, *adj* [ros fluo], *drip ping with dew*, Poet ap Catalect 2 14

***rōrĭger**, gĕra g rum, *adj* [ros gero], *dew bringing*, Fulg Myth. 1

rōro, avi, ātum, 1, *v n* and *a* [ros], *to let fall, drop, or distil dew* (syn. stillo) **I.** Lit **a.** *Neutr* (Aurora) toto rorat in

orbe Ov M 13 622 cum rorare Tithonia conjux Coeperit, id. F 3, 403 rorate, caeli, Vulg Isa. 45, 8 — More usually *impers*, *dew falls, it drizzles, it sprinkles* ante rorat quam pluit, Varr L. L. 7, § 58, Col. 11, 2 45, 76, Plin 17, 10, 14, § 74, Suet Aug 92 — **b.** *Act* tellus rorata mane pruina, *moistened, besprinkled*, Ov F 3, 357 — **II.** Transf, *to drop, trickle, drip, distil* **a.** *Neutr* lacrimis spargunt rorantibus ora genasque, *with trickling, flowing*, Lucr 2, 977 (cf. infra, b) rorant pennaeque sinus que, *drip* or *shed moisture*, Ov M 1, 267 comae id ib 5, 488 ora dei madida barba, id. ib 1, 339, cf id ib 3, 683, 177, 14, 786 sanguine vepres, Verg A. 8, 645, 11, 8 lacte capellae, id Cul 75 ora, Luc 2, 123 hostili cruore arma, Quint Decl 4, 8 — **b.** *Act*, *to bedew, to moisten, wet* circumstant, lacrimis rorantes ora genasque, Lucr 3, 469 saxa cruore, Sil 10, 263 — And with the liquid as an object quam caelum intrare parantem Roratis lustravit aquis Iris, *with sprinkled waters*, Ov M 4, 479, id F 4, 728 si roraverit quantulum cumque imbrem, Plin 17, 10, 14, § 74 — *Absol* pocula rorantia, *which yielded the wine drop by drop* (a transl of the Gr ἐπιψεκαζειν), *Cic. Sen 14, 46 rorans juvenis, *the youth pouring out, the young cup bearer*, i e *Ganymedes*, as a constellation (Aquarius) Manil 5, 482 — * **B.** Trop, *to drop, distil*, etc. si minutis illis suis et rorantibus responsionibus satisfaciet consulenti, Macr S 7, 9

rōrŭlentus, a, um, *adj* [ros], *full of dew, dewy, bedewed* (cf roscidus) materia, Cato, R R 37, 4, Att ap Non 395, 24 (Trag Rel p 170 Rib), Col 5, 6, 19, 12, 38, 6, Plin 12, 17, 37, § 74

rōs, roris, *m* (*n*, ros nocturnum, Marc Emp 8, cf infra, II B) [perh. kindr with the Gr ἔρση, dew, Sanscr varshas, rain] **I.** Lit, *dew* herbae gemmantes rore recenti, Lucr 2, 319, cf id 5, 461 ros si non cadit, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1 13 nocturnum excipere rorem, Caes B C 3, 15, cf rore mero jejunia pavit, Ov M 4, 263 gelidus, Verg G 2 202 pecori gratissimus, id E 8 15, id G 3, 326 caelestis, Ov F 1 312 vitreus, id Am 1, 6 55 et saep — *Plur* gelidos rores, Cic poet. Div 1, 8, 14 cadunt rores Plin 18, 29, 69, § 292 roribus, id 16 26, 46 § 109, 17, 24, 37, § 225 quod inter aquam et rorem interest, Sen Q N 4, 3, 6 — **II.** Transf **A.** Of any liquid falling in drops, *moisture* (poet) infuso lympharum rore superne Lucr 1, 496, cf liquoris, id 1, 777 salis id 4, 438, and simply ros, of *water*, Prop 3, 21, 2, Verg A 6, 230, Hor C 3, 4, 61, Ov M 3 164, 5, 635, 11 57 al — In *plur* pluvii, i e *rain clouds*, Hor C 3 3, 56 — Of tears lacrimarum, Ov M 14, 708, and simply ros, id. ib 10, 360, Hor A P 430, *plur*, Stat S 5, 1, 36 — Of breast-milk natos vitali rore rigabat, Cic poet Div 1, 12 20 — Of blood, *plur* sanguineos, Verg A 12, 339, cf cruentis, Stat Th 2 673 — Of perfumes Syrius Tib 3, 4, 28 Arabus, Ov H 15, 76 — **B.** Ros marinus, marinus ros, or in one word rosmarinus, and in a *neutr* collat form rosmarinum (post Aug) *rosemary* rosmarinus, Col. 9, 4 2, Pall Mart. 15, 1 marinus ros, Col 9, 4 6 rorismarini, id 12 36 (twice) marino rore Hor C 3 23 16 rosmarinum, *nom*, Plin 24, 11, 59, § 99, *acc* id 19, 12 62, § 187, App Herb 79, cf. Isid. Orig 17, 9, 81, in Ovid also ros maris Ov M 12 410, id A. A 3 690, and in Vergil simply ros, Verg G 2, 213 Serv, cf Plin 24, 11, 60, § 101

rŏsa, ae *f* [kindr with ῥοδον], *a rose* **I.** Lit, Varr R R 1, 35 1, Plin 21, 4, 10, § 14 Paestanae rosae, Mart 4 42, 10 cape rosas id 2, 59, 3, sacred to Venus, Aus. Idyll 14, cf id ib 6, 76 and 92, blooms latest of the spring flowers Plin. 21, 11, 38 § 64 — Hence sera Hor C 1, 38, 3, cf Cicero s reproach cum rosam viderat, tum incipere ver arbitrabatur, Cic Verr 2 5 11, § 27 — Used on festive and solemn occasions for wreaths, for strewing in the way or upon graves, at feasts, etc, Lucr 2 627, Hor C 1 36, 15, 2 11, 14, 3, 19, 22, 29 3, Prop 1, 17, 22, 3 5 (4 4) 22 4 (5) 8 40, Plin 18 26 64, § 236, Sen Hippol 769 Plin Ep 5 6 34, Tac H. 2 70 et saep, cf Becker, Gall. 3, p 32 (2d edit) plena rosarum Atria, Ov M 2 113 — Prov in ter vepres rosae nascuntur, Amm 16, 7, 4 — **B.** Collect., for *roses, wreaths of roses* (only so in class. prose) sertis redimiri jubebis et rosa? Cic. Tusc 3, 18, 43 an tu me in viola putabas aut in rosa dicere? *on, among roses*, id. ib 5, 26, 73 in rosa potare, id Fin 2, 20, 65 jacere, Sen Ep 36, 9 vivere, Mart. 8, 77, 2, cf multa in rosa, Hor C 1, 5, 1 pulvinus perlucidus rosa fartus, Cic Verr 2, 5, 11, § 27 — **II.** Transf **A.** As a word of endearment in Plautus mea rosa, *my rose, my rosebud*, Plaut As 3, 3, 74, id Bacch 1, 1, 50, or simply rosa, id Men 1, 3 9 tu mihi rosa es, id. Curc 1, 2, 6 — **B.** *Oil of roses*, Cels 8, 3, 4, 6, 18, 8 — **C.** *The season* or *month of roses*, Inscr Grut. 753, 4, cf rosales — **D.** *The rose bush, rose tree* nimium breves flores amoenae ferre jube rosae, Hor C 2, 3, 14 radix silvestris rosae, Plin 8, 41, 63 § 152 — *Plur* flores rosarum, Lucr 2, 627, cf Hor C 3, 29, 3 terram ad rosarum et vineae satum vertere, Plin 18, 26, 64, § 236

rŏsācĕus, a, um, *adj* [rosa], *made of roses, rose* (Plinian) corona, Plin 21, 3, 6, § 8 ceratum, id. 24, 13, 73, § 119 oleum, id. 15, 7, 7, § 30 — As *subst* **rŏsācĕum,** i, *n*, *oil of roses*, Plin 22, 24, 50, § 108, 32, 7, 23, § 68.

‡ **rŏsāles escae** [id], *an annual feast, when the tombs were adorned with garlands of roses, the feast of roses*, cf our Decoration day, Inscr Orell 4419, cf ROSAE ET ESCAE, ib 4418 — *The ceremony of hanging up the garlands* was called ROSALIA, ium, *n*, Inscr Maff Mus Veron 146, 3

* **rŏsans,** antis, *Part* [obsol. roso], *rose colored*, Poet ap Catalect 2, 28.

rŏsārĭus, a, um, *adj* [rosa] *of roses, rose* **I.** *Adj* absorptio *a drink flavored with roses*, or *something similar*, Suet. Ner 27 *fin* dub auxilium, *expected from drinking it*, App M 3, p 141, 1 venenum, *of the laurel rose*, supposed to be poisonous, id ib 3, p 143, 20 — **II.** *Subst* **A. rŏsārĭum,** ii, *n*., *a place planted with roses a rose garden*, *sing*, Col. 11, 2, 29 — More freq *plur*, Prop 4 5, 59 (5, 61), Verg G 4, 119, Ov M 15, 708, id Tr 5, 2, 23, Col praef § 27 al — **B.** ‡ **rŏsārĭus,** ῥοδοπωλης Gloss Lat. Gr

rŏsātus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *prepared from roses* (late Lat) oleum, Ser Samm 34, 637 — *Absol* **rŏsātum,** i, *n*, *rose wine*, Pall Febr 32, id. Mai, 13, Lampr Heliog 11 — Also, *conserve of roses*, Apic 1, 4

Roscĭānus, a um, v Roscius, III B

roscĭdus, a, um, *adj* [ros], *full of dew, wet with dew, dewy* **I.** Lit herba, Varr R R 2 2, 10 locus id. ib 3 14 2, cf solum, Col. 5, 6, 10, Pall Febr 13 2 qualitas caeli, Col 3, 1, 6 virgae, id. 4, 30, 6 poma, Prop 1, 20, 36 mala, Verg E 8, 37 umor, i e *dew*, Plin 9 10, 12, § 38 · mella, *dropping like dew*, Verg E 4, 30 — Poet dea i e *Aurora* Ov A. A. 3, 180 Hesperus id F 2, 314, cf Luna, Verg G 3, 337 noctes, Plin 2, 62, 62, § 153, 18, 28, 67, § 260. Iris, Verg A 4, 700 — *Neutr plur* as *subst* roscida caespitum, i e *dewy meadows*, App M p 102, 21 — **II.** Transf, *moistened, watered, wet* (very rare) rivis Hernica saxa, Verg A 7, 683 tecta, Mart 4, 18, 3

Roscĭus, i, *m*, *the name of a Roman gens* **I.** L. Roscius, *a Roman ambassador, slain in a revolt at Fidenæ*, Liv 4, 17, 2 — **II.** L. Roscius Otho, *a friend of Cicero who, when tribune of the people*, A.U C 686, *carried through a law that fourteen rows of seats in the theatre next to those of the senators should be appropriated to the knights*, Cic Mur 19, 40, Liv Epit 99, Ascon ap Cornel p 784, Vell 2 32, 3, Plin 7, 30, 31, § 117, Juv 14, 324 The law just referred to was called Lex Roscia, Cic Phil 2 18 44, Hor Ep 1, 1, 62, Tac. A. 15 32 — **III.** Q Roscius Gallus *a freedman from Lanuvium a very celebrated actor, the intimate friend of Cicero, who defended him in an oration still extant.* His excellence soon became proverbial videtisne, quam nihil ab eo (sc. Roscio) nisi perfecte, nihil nisi cum summa venustate fiat, etc Itaque hoc jam diu est consecutus, ut in quo quisque artificio excelleret, is in suo genere Roscius diceretur, Cic de Or 1, 28, 130, 59 251, id Arch 8, 17, cf id Brut 84, 290, Hor Ep 2, 1, 82 — Hence, **B. Roscĭānus,** a, um, *adj*, *Roscian* imitatio senis, *Roscius's*, Cic de Or 2 59, 242 — **IV.** Sex. Roscius, *of Ameria, defended by Cicero*, A.U C 674, *in an oration still extant*, Cic. Off 2, 14, 51, id. Brut. 90, 312 — **V.** Lucius Roscius, *who commanded a legion under Cæsar*, Caes B G 7, 53, id. B C 1, 10

Rŏsĕa or **Rosĭa,** ae, *f*, *a very fertile district near Reate*, now *Le Roscie*, Varr R. R. 1, 7, 10, 2 1, 16, 3, 2, 9 and 10, Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 32, Cic Att. 4, 15, 5 — Hence, **A. Rŏsĕus (Rŏsĭus),** a, um, *adj of* or *belonging to Rosea Rosean* rura, Verg A 7, 712 cannabis, Plin 19, 9, 56 § 174. — **B. Rŏsĕānus,** a, um, *adj*, *Rosean* equi, Varr R R. 2, 7, 6

rŏsētum, i, *n*. [rosa], *a garden* or *bed of roses, a rosary*, Varr R R. 1, 35, Verg E 5, 17, Claud. Nupt Hon 8, Pall 12, 11.

1. rŏsĕus, a, um, *adj* [id.] **I.** *Of roses, rose* (rare, for rosaceus) strophium, Verg Cop 32 vinculum, Sen. Med. 70 flores, i e *roses*, Claud. de Magnete, 29 convalles, *filled with roses*, id Rapt Pros 3, 85 — **II.** *Rose colored, rosy* (freq, esp in the Aug poets) pannus, Plin. 21, 23, 94, § 166 (Jahn, russeus), 29, 4, 17, § 64 (Jahn, russeus), 30, 11, 30, § 99 (Jahn russeus) nitor quidam in purpura, id 37 9 40, § 123, cf color (with purpureus) id. 14, 1, 3, § 15 flos herbae, id. 25, 6, 26 § 62 rosea sol alte lampade lucens, Lucr 5, 610, cf. id 5 976, so, Phoebus, Verg A 11, 913 Aurora, Lucr 5, 656, also, dea, Ov A. A 3 84, cf of the same, os, id M 7, 705 equi, Tib 1, 3, 94, Ov F. 4, 714 bigae Verg A 7, 26 Eous, Prop 3 (4), 24, 7, cf alae (Luciferi), Val Fl 6, 527 nubes (Iridis), id 4 77 — Transf, a poetical epithet of any thing blooming with youth, esp parts of the body, *rosy, ruddy, blooming* labella, Cat 80, 1 labra, Mart 8, 56, 15 os (Veneris), Verg A 2, 593 genae, id. ib 12, 606 cervix, id ib 1, 402, Hor C 1, 13, 2 juventa, Val Fl 8, 257

2. Rŏsĕus, a, um, v Rosea A

(**rōsĭdus,** a, um, a false writing for roscidus)

rosina, ae *f* (sc. herba), *a plant*, otherwise unknown, Veg 6, 13, 4

rōsĭo, onis, *f* [rodo], in medic lang, *a gnawing corrosion*, Cels 7, 23, 5, 28, 17 — In *plur*, Plin 20, 14, 54, § 153 praecordiorum, id 23, 1, 23, § 43, 28, 9 33, § 128

rosmărinum and **rosmărinus,** v ros, II B

rostellum, i, *n dim* [rostrum] *a little beak, snout*, or *muzzle* pullorum (avium), Col. 8, 5, 14 muris, Plin 30, 11, 30, § 99

rostra, orum, v rostrum, II C

* **rostrālis,** e, *adj* [rostrum, II C], *of* or *belonging to the rostra* tabula (with Capitolina), i e *a tablet on the* rostra, Sid Ep 1, 11.

rostrans, antis *adj* [rostrum] *striking* or *driving in its point* vomer, Plin 18 19, 49, § 178 dub (perh rostrato, v rostratus)

rostrātus, a, um, *adj* [id] *having a beak, hook, or crooked point, beaked, curved at the end, rostrated* falces Col 2, 20, 30 vectis, Plin 18 18, 48, § 171 navis, Cic Inv 2 32, 98, Suet Caes 63, Auct. B Afr 23, cf prora Plin 9, 30, 49, § 94, and impetus liburnicarum, id 10, 23, 32, § 63 rostrata corona = navalis corona, *a crown ornamented with small figures of beaks of ships, given to him who first boarded the enemy's vessel*, Plin 16, 4, 3, § 7, 22 3 4, § 6 — Hence, in poet transf (Agrippae) Tempora navali fulgent rostrata corona Verg A 8, 684, so, too, Columna rostrata *a column erected in the Forum, to commemorate the naval victory of Duilius in the first Punic war, which was adorned with the beaks of the conquered vessels*, Liv 42 20 1, Quint. 1 7, 12 (cf Plin 34, 5, 11, § 20, Sil 6, 663), also in the order rostrata columna Suet. Galb 23, v the parts of the inscription on this column still extant (one of the oldest monuments of Latin literature), with modern restorations, Inscr Orell 549

rōstrum, i, *n* [rodo] *the bill* or *beak of a bird, the snout, muzzle, mouth* of animals (cf proboscis) **I.** Lit cibum arripere aduncitate rostrorum, Cic N D 2 47, 122 aves corneo proceroque rostro, id ib 1, 36 101, Liv 41, 13, Ov M 2 376, 5, 545, 6, 673 et saep al. arietes tortis cornibus pronis ad rostrum, Varr R. R 2 2, 4, of goats, id ib 2, 3, 2, of swine, Cic Div 1,

13, 23; 2, 21, 48; Ov. M. 8, 371; 10, 713; 14, 282; of dogs, id. ib. 1, 536; 3, 249; of wolves, Plin. 28, 10, 44, § 157; of stags, id. 8, 32, 50, § 112; of a dolphin, id. 9, 8, 7, § 20; of tortoises, id. 9, 10, 12, § 37; of bees, id. 11, 10, 10, § 21 et saep.—**B.** In familiar or contemptuous lang., like our *muzzle, snout,* of persons, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. squarrosi, p. 329 Müll.; Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 13; Lucil., Nov., and Varr. ap. Non. 455, 10 sq.; Petr. 75, 10; so, too, of human statues, Dig. 19, 1, 17 *fin.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., of objects having a similar shape, *the curved point* of a vine-dresser's billhook, Col. 4, 25, 1; *of a plough,* Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 171; of hammers, id. 34, 14, 41, § 144; of lamps, id. 28, 11, 46, § 163; of an island, id. 10, 33, 49, § 137.—**B.** Esp. freq., *the curved end of a ship's prow, a ship's beak; sing.:* neque his (navibus) nostrae rostro nocere poterant, Caes. B. G. 3, 13; so id. ib. 3, 14; id. B. C. 2, 6; Liv. 28, 30; 37, 30; Verg. A. 10, 157; 301: navis, cui argenteum aut aureum rostrum est, Sen. Ep. 76, 13; Ov. M. 4, 705 al. —*Plur.*, Auct. B. Alex. 44, 3; 46, 2.—Sometimes of a triple form: convolsum remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor, Verg. A. 5, 143; cf. Val. Fl. 1, 688: rostrum trifidum, Sil. 6, 358.—Hence, **C.** Rostra, *the Rostra, a stage* or *platform for speakers in the Forum,* so called from being adorned with the beaks of ships taken from the Antians A. U. C. 416, Liv. 8, 14; Varr. L. L. 5, § 155 Müll.; Plin. 34, 5, 11, § 20; Ascon. Mil. p. 43 Orell.; cf. Becker, Antiq. I. p. 279 sq. and p. 290; and, in gen., *the place from which the assembled people were addressed, the orator's pulpit,* or *platform:* ut semper in rostris curiam, in senatu populum defenderim, Cic. Pis. 3, 7: ut in rostris prius quam in senatu litterae recitarentur, Liv. 27, 50 *fin.*: in rostra escendere, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80; Liv. 30, 17: descendere ad rostra, Suet. Vit. 15: procedere in rostra, Plin. Pan. 65, 3: cum Vettius descendisset de rostris, Cic. Vatin. 11, 26; cf.: aliquem de rostris deducere, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: rem a subselliis ad rostra detulit, Cic. Clu. 40, 111: caput Sulpicii erectum et ostentatum pro rostris, Vell. 2, 19, 1; cf.: aliquem defunctum laudare e more pro rostris (v. pro, II. 2.), Suet. Caes. 6; so, pro rostris, id. ib. 17; 20; 79; 84; id. Aug. 100; id. *Tib.* 6; id. Calig. 10; id. Claud. 22; id. Ner. 47; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 15, 3; Tac. A. 3, 5; 76; 4, 12; 5, 1; for which: laudavit ipse apud rostra formam ejus, id. ib. 16, 6: frigidus a rostris manat per compita rumor, Hor. S. 2, 6, 50.—*Sing.:* tenere rostrum, Luc. 1, 275: rostrum forumque optare, id. 7, 65.—Poet.: campumque et rostra movebat, i. e. *the assembled people,* Luc. 8, 685.

rŏsŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [rosa], *a little rose* (late Lat.), Dracont. Hexaëm. 597.

rŏsŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. ***I.** *Abounding in roses:* prata, Prud. στεφ. 3, 199.—***II.** *Rose-colored, rosy:* splendor, Mart. Cap. 1, § 73.

rōsus, a, um, *Part.* of rodo.

rŏta, ae, *f.* [kindred with Sanscr. ratha, chariot, and Germ. Rad (cf. rotundus), wheel], *a wheel.* **I.** Lit.: pro rotā me uti licet, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 9; cf.: vorsutior es quam rota figularis, id. Ep. 3, 2, 35: orbes rotarum, Lucr. 6, 551; Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 52: axes rotarum, id. 16, 43, 84, § 229: radiata, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 15: aurea curvatura summae rotae, Ov. M. 2, 108: aquaria, Cato, R. R. 11, 3: ne currente rotā funis eat retro, *while the wheel* (in a hoisting machine) *hurries forward,* Hor. C. 3, 10, 10 et saep.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *A potter's wheel* (cf. supra, figularis): amphora coepit Institui: currente rotā cur urceus exit? Hor. A. P. 22; so, Cumana, Tib. 2, 3, 48: Aristarchus invenit rotam figuli, cujus circuitu vasa formantur, Sen. Ep. 90, 31.—**b.** *A wheel for torture* (τροχός, among the Greeks): in rotam beatam vitam non escendere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 24: cervicem circumactu rotae frangere, Sen. Ep. 70, 23; App. M. 3, p. 133; 10, p. 243; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1011.—*Ixion's wheel,* Tib. 1, 3, 74; Verg. G. 4, 484; id. A. 6, 616; Sen. Herc. Fur. 750 et saep.—**c.** *A roller:* aliquid subjectis rotis traicere, Front. 1, 5, 7: propellere, Tac. H. 4, 23; Vitr. 10, 13, 2.—**B.** Poet., transf. **1.** (Pars pro toto.) *A car, chariot:* si rota defuerit, tu pede carpe viam, Ov. A. A. 2, 230; cf. (opp. pedibus) id. M. 1, 448; so Prop. 1, 2, 20; 2, 25 (3, 20), 26; 4 (5), 10, 42: subdiderat rotas, Verg. A. 12, 675; Ov. M. 2, 139; 312; 3, 150. —*Of the span of horses:* Cynthia fraternis afflata rotis, Sil. 4, 483.—**2.** Of things in the shape of a wheel or disk. **a.** *The disk of the sun:* solis rota, Lucr. 5, 432; 564; cf.: flammea Phoebi, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1022; and simply rota, Enn. ap. Isid. Orig. 18, 36 *fin.*; Val. Fl. 3, 559.—**b.** *A kind of sea-fish,* Plin. 9, 4, 3, § 8; 32, 11, 53, § 144.—**II.** Trop., *a wheel:* fortunae rotam pertimescere, i. e. *fickleness, inconstancy,* Cic. Pis. 10, 22; cf.: versatur celeri Fors levis orbe rotae, Tib. 1, 5, 70; Prop. 2, 8, 8 (10); Tac. Or. 23; Amm. 26, 8, 13.—Poet.: imparibus vecta Thalia rotis, i. e. *in elegiac metre,* Ov. A. A. 1, 264; so, disparibus (elegorum) rotis, id. P. 3, 4, 86: jactor, crucior, agitor, stimulor, vorsor in amoris rotā miser, *on the rack of love* (cf. I. A. 2. b. supra), Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 4.

rŏtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [rota]. **I.** *Whirling, rotary* (late Lat.): flexus, Amm. 23, 4, 2.—**II.** Transf., of a road, *practicable:* VIAM INVIAM ROTAB. REDD., Inscr. Grut. 149, 1.

rŏtālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *having wheels, wheeled* (late Lat.): carpentum, Capitol. Macr. 12: machina, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 13, 2.

rŏtātĭlis, e, *adj.* [roto], *wheel-like, revolving* (post-class.): gyri, Sid. Ep. 2, 9: trochaei, Prud. στεφ. praef. 8.

rŏtātim, *adv.* [id.], *like a wheel, in a circle, around* (post-class.): in orbem saltantes, App. M. 10, p. 253, 19 (al. rotarum).

rŏtātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a wheeling* or *turning about in a circle, rotation:* circini, Vitr. 10, 3 *init. et fin.*

rŏtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who turns a* thing *round in a circle, a whirler round:* Bassaridum (Evan), Stat. S. 2, 7, 7; Cassiod. Var. 7, 5.

rŏtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a turning* or *whirling round,* Stat. Achill. 2, 417; Aus. Idyll. 10, 362.

rŏto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [rota]. **I.** *Act., to turn* a thing *round like a wheel; to swing round, whirl about* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. torqueo). **A.** Lit.: Learchum bis terque per auras More rotat fundae, Ov. M. 4, 517; cf. id. ib. 9, 217; id. A. A. 2, 374: jactare caput et comas excutientem rotare, fanaticum est, Quint. 11, 3, 71: sanguineos orbes (i. e. oculos), *to roll about,* Val. Fl. 4, 235: ensem fulmineum, *to brandish* (in order to add force to the blow), Verg. A. 9, 441: telum, Liv. 42, 65, 10: telum in ora loquentis, Stat. Th. 9, 802: clipeum, Val. Fl. 6, 551: saxa, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27, 6: flammam (venti), Lucr. 6, 202; cf.: (venti) trudunt res ante rapidique rotanti turbine portant, *in a whirling tornado,* id. 1, 295: flammae fumum, Hor. C. 4, 11, 11: se in vulnus (ursa), Luc. 6, 222: correptum rotatumque sternit, Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 51.—Mid., *to turn* or *go round in a circle, to roll round, revolve:* Tyrrheni greges circumque infraque rotantur, Stat. Achill. 1, 56: circum caput igne rotato, Ov. M. 12, 296: poterisne rotatis Obvius ire polis? id. ib. 2, 74; cf.: nivibus rotatis (with glomerari), id. ib. 9, 221: sphaerico motu in orbem rotari, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14, 31.—***B.** Trop.: aut curtum sermone rotato Torqueat enthymema, *round, compact, concise,* Juv. 6, 449: sic ordinem fati rerum aeterna series rotat, Sen. Q. N. 2, 35, 2.—**II.** *Neutr.,* = rotari, *to turn* or *roll round, to revolve* (very rare): parte ex aliā, quā saxa rotantia late Impulerat torrens, Verg. A. 10, 362 Serv. (cf.: volventia plaustra, id. G. 1, 163); so of a peacock spreading its tail out like a wheel, Col. 8, 11, 8.

Rotomăgi, ōrum, *m., a city in Gallia Lugdunensis,* now *Rouen,* Amm. 15, 11, 12.

rŏtŭla, ae, *f.* (collat. form **rŏtŭlus**, i, *m.*, Calp. Ecl. 7, 50), *dim.* [rota], *a little wheel,* Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 38; Col. 11, 3, 52; Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 172; Pall. 1, 20.

rŏtundātio, ōnis, *f.* [rotundo], *a making round, a rounding:* linea rotundationis, i. e. *the circumference,* Vitr. 1, 6 *fin.*; 3, 1; 10, 11.

rŏtundē, *adv.*, v. rotundus *fin.*

rŏtundĭfŏlĭus, a, um, *adj.* [rotundus-folium], *round-leaved, rotundifolious:* herbae, App. Herb. 71.

rŏtundĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rotundus], *a round shape, roundness, rotundity* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: gemma rotunditatis absolutae, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 190; so id. 18, 13, 34, § 130; 16, 23, 35, § 86; 19, 5, 25, § 76 al.—**II.** Trop.: verborum, *a roundness, smoothness,* Macr. S. 7, 5; Symmachi, Sid. Ep. 1, 1.—Concr., *a circular space:* rotunditas dimidii cubiti, Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 35.

rŏtundo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [rotundus], *to make round, to round off, round* (syn. torno). **I.** Lit. (class.): cum similem universitatis naturae efficere vellet, ad volubilitatem rotundavit, Cic. Univ. 10: tignum ad circinum, Vitr. 10, 11, 1: vasculum in modum papillae, App. M. 11, p. 262, 9: orbem solis (with curvare aequaliter), Vell. 2, 59, 6: se (flamma), Mel. 1, 18, 4.—Mid.: herbae in caulem rotundantur, Plin. 21, 17, 66, § 106.—**II.** Trop., of style, etc., *to round off, elaborate* (very rare): elegos acutos ac rotundatos hendecasyllabos elucubrare, *rounded,* i. e. *smooth, polished,* Sid. Ep. 8, 4. —Of a sum of money, *to make up, complete* (cf. corrotundo): mille talenta rotundentur, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 34.

***rŏtundŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little round mass, a little ball, pellet,* App. Herb. 13.

rŏtundus (rŭt-), a, um, *adj.* [rota], *wheel-shaped,* i. e. *round, circular, spherical, rotund* (very freq. and class.; cf. teres). **I.** Lit.: cur ea, quae fuerint juxtim quadrata, procul sint Visa rotunda, Lucr. 4, 502; cf. Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 36: stellae globosae et rotundae, id. Rep. 6, 15, 15: mundum rotundum esse volunt, id. N. D. 1, 10, 24.—*Comp.:* mundum ita tornavit, ut nihil effici possit rotundius, Cic. Univ. 6; so, bacae, Hor. Epod. 8, 13; cf.: capita rotundiora... rotundissima, Cels. 8, 1 *fin.*: locus infimus in rotundo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: togae, *hanging evenly all round,* Quint. 11, 3, 139.—Prov.: diruit, aedificat, mutat quadrata rotundis, i. e. *turns every thing upside down,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100.—**II.** Trop., *round, rounded.* **A.** In gen.: sapiens Fortis et in se ipse totus, teres atque rotundus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 86: illa rotunda et undique circumcisa, Quint. 8, 5, 27.—**B.** In partic., of speech (opp. rough, unpolished), *round, well turned, smooth, polished, elegant* (in Cic. with quasi or ut ita dicam added; but v. infra, *adv.* b.): erat verborum et delectus elegans et apta et quasi rotunda constructio, Cic. Brut. 78, 272; cf.: Thucydides praefractior nec satis, ut ita dicam, rotundus, id. Or. 13, 40: Graiis dedit ore rotundo Musa loqui, Hor. A. P. 323: celeris ac rotunda distributio, Quint. 3, 4, 16: rotunda volubilisque sententia, Gell. 11, 13, 4: rotundi numeri (with brevis), id. 17, 20, 4: verba, id. 16, 1, 1.—Hence, *adv.:* **rŏtundē.** ***a.** (Acc. to I.) *Roundly:* ut in orbem quam rotundissime formetur, Col. Arb. 5, 2.—***b.** (Acc. to II.) *Roundly, smoothly, elegantly:* a te quidem apte ac rotunde, Cic. Fin. 4, 3, 7.

Rōxănē, ēs, *f.*, = Ῥωξάνη, *a daughter of the Persian Oxyartes, wife of Alexander the Great,* Curt. 8, 4, 23; 10, 6, 9; 10, 6, 13; Just. 12, 15, 9; 15, 2, 4 al.

Roxolāni (Rhox-), ōrum, *m., a people upon the rivers Don and Dnieper,* Spart. Hadr. 6; Inscr. Murat. 2099, 7; Inscr. Grut. 453.

***rŭbēdo**, ĭnis, *f.* [rubeo], *redness,* Firm. Math. 2, 12.

rŭbē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [id.], *to make red* or *ruddy, to redden* (poet.): sanguine setas, Ov. M. 8, 383: rubefactaque sanguine tellus, id. ib. 13, 394: cornua multo cruore, id. ib. 12, 382: ora sororum (Aurora), Sil. 16, 137.

***rŭbellĭānus**, a, um, *adj.* [rubellus], *reddish:* vites, Col. 3, 2, 14.

rŭbellĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a fish of a reddish color,* Plin. 32, 10, 49, § 138; Apic. 10, 7.

rŭbellŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *a little reddish:* umbilicus (voluminis), Mart. Cap. poët. 5, § 566: rhamnos, Veg. 5, 74.

rŭbellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ruber], *reddish:* Veientanum (vinum), Mart. 1, 104, 9; Pers. 5, 147; cf. vineae, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 23: calvitium, Mart. Cap. 8, § 804.

rŭbens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of rubeo.

rŭbĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [v. ruber], *to be red* or *ruddy* (class.). **I.** In gen.: ulceribus quasi inustis omne rubere Corpus, Lucr. 6,

1166 per herbas Matutina rubent radiati lumina solis, id. 5, 462, cf. id 6, 210 oculi luce, id 6, 1146 ocelli flendo, Cat 3, 18 Tyrio murice lana, Ov A. A. 3, 170 sanguine litus Undaque, id M 11, 375, cf. cruore, id. ib 4, 481 sanguineis aviaria baccis, Verg G 2, 430 —**II.** In partic **A.** *To be reddened by blood* Sigea rubebant Litora, Ov M 12, 71 (cf supra, with sanguine and cruore) —**B.** *To grow red, to redden, color up, blush* rubeo, mihi crede, Cic. Att 15, 4, 3, id. Verr 2, 2, 76, § 187, Hor Ep 2 1, 267, 2, 2, 156, Juv 1, 166 —Hence, **rŭbens,** entis, *P a , being red, red, reddish* **A.** In gen. in picturis ostro que rubenti, Lucr 2, 35 rubenti minio, Tib 2 1, 55 murice, Verg E 4, 43 vere rubenti, id G 2, 319 rubente dextera, Hor C 1, 2, 2 in rubente folio, Plin 16, 7, 10, § 29 (Jahn in foliorum venis) rubentibus auriculis, Suet Aug 69 cur iracundissime sint flavi rubentesque, Sen Ira, 2, 19, 5 —*Comp* superficies, Plin 37, 6, 23, § 89 —**B.** In partic (acc. to II B), *red with shame, blushing* virgo Inficitur teneras ore rubente genas Tib 3, 4, 32 ore rubenti, Mart 5, 2, 7, Claud. Laud. Stil 2, 327

rŭber, bra, brum (collat. form, *nom* **rŭbrus,** Sol. 40, 23), *adj* [Sanscr rudhira, blood, Gr ἐρυθρος, red, cf rufus] **I.** *Red, ruddy* (cf rufus, russus) umor, Lucr 4, 1051 sanguis, Hor C 3, 13, 7 cruore pannus, id Epod 17, 51 coccus, id S 2, 6, 102 jubar, Lucr 4, 404, cf flamma, Ov M 11, 368 Priapus, *painted red*, id F 1, 415 inguen, id ib 1, 400 (cf rubicundus) (sol) cum Praecipitem oceani rubro lavit aequore currum, i e *reddened by the setting sun*, Verg G 3, 359, cf juvenum recens Examen Eois timendum Partibus Oceanoque rubro, *the Eastern* (i e Indian) *Ocean*, Hor C 1, 35, 32 (cf infra, II) rubriore pilo, Plin 10, 63, 83, § 180 nitri quam ruberrimi, Cels 5, 18, 31 et saep —Poet leges majorum (because their titles were written in red letters), Juv 14, 192 —**II.** As *adj prop* **A.** Rubrum Mare, *the Red Sea, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs*, Mel 1, 10, 3, 7, 8, 3, 8, 1, Plin. 6, 23, 28, § 107, Curt 8, 9, 14, Cic N D 1, 35, 97, Nep Hann 2, 1, Tib 2, 4, 30, Prop 1, 14, 12, 3, 13 (4, 12) 6, Sil. 12, 231, Liv 42, 52, 12 —Poet rubra aequora Prop 1, 14, 12, Vulg Heb 11, 29 et saep —**B.** Saxa Rubra, *a place between Rome and Veii, near the river Cremera, with stone quarries*, now *Grotta rossa*, Cic. Phil 2, 31, 77, Liv 2, 49 *fin* , Tac H 3, 79, called breves Rubrae, Mart 4, 64, 15

rŭbesco, bŭi, 3 *v inch. n* [rubeo], *to grow red, turn red, to redden* (poet and in post-Aug prose) Aurora, Verg A. 3, 521, Ov M 3, 600 mare radiis, Verg A. 7, 25 matutina tempora, Ov M 13, 581 terrae mundusque, id ib 2, 116 saxa sanguine vatis, id. ib 11, 19 arva nova Neptunia caede, Verg A. 8, 695 genae, *blush*, Ov M 7, 78 Pompeius numquam non coram pluribus rubuit, Sen Ep 11, 3 rosa, Plin 21, 4, 10, § 14 vina, id. 14, 2, 4, § 35 (Jahn, rufescentia) dentes, id 11, 37, 63, § 167 (Jahn, rufescunt)

1. rŭbēta, ae, *f* [rubus], *a kind of venomous toad living among bramble bushes*, Juv 1, 70, 6, 659, also, ranae, Plin. 8, 31, 48 § 110, 32, 5, 18, § 48, Prop 3, 6 (4, 5), 27

2. rŭbēta, orum, *n* [id.] *bramble thickets*, Ov M 1, 105, id. F 4, 509, Calp Ecl. 3, 5

1. rŭbĕus (rŏbeus and **rŏbus;** cf. Fest s v robum, p 264 Müll), a um, *adj* [rubeo] *red, reddish* color, Varr R. R 2, 5, 8, Col 6, 1 *fin* ; 8, 2, 8, Pall Mart 11, 2 bos, Col 6, 1, 2 asinus, Pall Mart 14, 3

***2. rŭbĕus,** a, um, *adj* [rubus], *of* or *belonging to the bramble bush, bramble* virga *a bramble twig*, Verg G 1, 266

Rŭbi, orum, *m* , *a town in Apulia*, now *Ruvo*, Hor S 1, 5, 94.—Hence, **Rŭbustīni,** orum, *m* , *the inhabitants of Rubi*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105, Front Colon. p 127 Goes.

rŭbĭa, ae, *f* [1 rubeus], *madder*, Plin 19, 3, 17, § 47 quam aliqui ereuthodanum vocant, id. 24, 11, 56, § 94, 35, 6, 26, § 45, Vitr 7, 14

Rŭbĭco (*nom* Rubicon, Luc 1, 214 Cort *N cr*), ōnis, *m* , *a small river on the east coast of Italy, which formed the boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul , celebrated for having been crossed by Cæsar at the breaking out of the civil war*, prob the modern *Pisatello*, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 115 , Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5, Suet Caes. 31, Luc 1, 214.

***rŭbĭcundŭlus,** a, um, *adj dim* [rubicundus], *somewhat ruddy* illa, Juv 6, 424.

rŭbĭcundus, a, um, *adj* [rubeo], *red, ruddy* rufus quidam ore rubicundo, Plaut Ps. 4, 7, 121, cf id. Rud. 2, 2, 8, Ter Hec 3, 4, 26 corna, Hor Ep 1, 16, 8 pluma, Col 8, 2, 7 · luna, Plin. 18, 35, 79, § 347 Priapus, *painted red*, Ov F 6, 319 (cf. ruber) Ceres, *ruddy*, for flava, Verg G 1, 297 caelum, Vulg Matt 16, 2 —*Comp* sabulo, Varr R. R. 1, 9, 5 habitus cometae, Sen Q N 7, 11

rŭbĭdus, a, um, *adj* [id.] *red, reddish, dark red* (rare), cf Gell 2, 26, 8 sq , 14 ampulla, Plaut Stich 1, 3, 77 panis, id. Cas 2, 5, 2, cf Fest pp 262 and 263 Müll facies ex vinolentiā, Suet Vit 17

rūbīgo, rūbīgālis, etc , v robig

rŭbor, oris, *m* [rubeo], *redness* of all shades, cf Gell 2, 26, 5 (class) **I.** In gen candore mixtus rubor, Cic. N D 1, 27, 75 medicamenta ruboris, id Or 23, 79, cf Ov M 3, 491, id. Am 3, 3, 5 sq cui plurimus ignem Subjecit rubor, Verg A. 12, 66 sq quidam ruboris acerrimi, Sen Q N 1, 14, 2, Plin 11, 38, 91, § 224 in ore impudentia multo rubore effusa, Plin Pan 48, 4, Tac Agr 45 cocci, Plin 10, 22, 29, § 56 —*Plur* Tyrios incocta rubores, i e *purple*, Verg G 3, 307 molles rubores, Sen Herc. Oet 664 —**II.** In partic., *a blush* **A.** Lit pudorem rubor consequitur, Cic. Tusc 4, 8, 19 Masinissae haec audienti non rubor solum suffusus, sed lacrimae etiam obortae Liv 30, 15 verecundus, Ov M 1, 484, cf id ib 2, 450, 4, 329, 6, 47 —In a comic equivoque in ruborem te totum dabo, *I will make you red all over*, Plaut Capt 5, 2, 9 (cf id Truc 2, 2, 37 sq) —**B.** Meton. (causa pro effectu), *shamefacedness, bashfulness, modesty* (syn pudor, not freq till after the Aug per) (orator) praestet ingenuitatem et ruborem suum verborum turpitudine et rerum obscenitate vitanda, Cic de Or 2, 59, 242, cf ruborem incutere, Liv 45, 37 *fin* ruborem afferre, Tac A 13, 15 vox, quae vel rabulae cuivis ruborem incutere potest, *to put to the blush*, Auct. Her 4, 10, 14 vultu modesto ruborisque pleno (shortly after verecundia oris), Suet Dom 18 proprius, Tac H 4, 7 antiquitatis, Plin. 36, 1, 2, § 4.—**2.** Esp , after the Aug per , by a further meton (like pudor), *the cause of shame , shame, disgrace* censoris judicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert, Cic Rep 4, 6, 6 nec tunicam tibi sit posuisse, rubori, Ov Am 3, 14, 21, cf duas res ei rubori fuisse, unam, quod, etc , Liv 45, 13, 4, 35, 11, so, rubori est (alicui) Tac A. 14, 55 *fin* , 11, 17 , for which also nec rubor est emisse palam, Ov A. A 3, 167, Tac G 13 minorem quippe ruborem fore in juris iniquitate, quam si, etc , Liv 4, 35 *fin* , cf nil tua facta ruboris habent, Ov H. 20, 204 rubor ac decus penes omnes Tac H 1, 30 saepe minus est constantiae in rubore quam in culpa, Curt 9, 7, 25

Rŭbrensis lacus, *a lake of Gallia Narbonensis, near Narbonne*, now *L'Etang de Sigoan*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32, called also **Rŭbrēsus** lacus, Mel 2, 5, 6

Rubrĭānus, a, um, v Rubrius, II

rŭbrīca, ae, *f* [from ruberica, from ruber] (sc terra), *red earth* of any kind **I.** In gen , Vitr 2, 3, Col 3, 11 *fin* , Plin 18, 14, 36, § 135 —**II.** In partic , *red earth for coloring, ruddle, red ochre, red chalk* buccas rubrica, cera omne corpus intinxit tibi, Plaut. Truc 2, 2, 39 rubricā delibatus, Auct Her 3, 22, 37 proelia rubrica picta aut carbone, Hor S 2, 7, 98, Vitr 7, 7, Plin 35, 6, 14, § 33, 6, 30, 35, § 190 si oculo rubricam dirigat uno, Pers 1, 66 et saep —**B.** Transf (post Aug) **1.** *The title of a law, the rubric* (because written in red) interdicta proponuntur sub rubrica Unde vi (Dig 43, 16, Cod 8 4) aliqua enim sub hoc titulo interdicta sunt, Dig 43, 1, 2 *fin.* —**2.** *A law* se ad album ac rubricas transtulerunt, Quint 12, 3, 11 Masuri rubrica vetavit, Pers. 5, 90

1. rŭbrĭcātus, a, um, *Part* of rubrico

2. Rŭbrĭcātus, i, *m* , and **Rŭbrĭcātum,** i, *n* , *a river of Spain, which falls into the Mediterranean Sea* —Form Rubricatus, Mel 2, 6 —Form Rubricatum, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 21

rŭbrĭco, no *perf* , ātum, 1, *v a* [rubrica], *to color red* (very rare) furi rubricato minare, Auct Priap 73, 2 , Ven. Vit S Mart 2 *fin* , Petr 46, 7, Vulg Exod. 25, 5, 39, 33

rŭbrĭcōsus, a, um, *adj* [id], *full of ruddle* or *red ochre* ager, Cato, R. R 34, 2 terra, id. ib 34, 128 solum, Col 4, 33, 1, Plin 18, 17, 46, § 163

Rŭbrĭus, i, *m* , **Rŭbrĭa,** ae, *f* , *the name of a Roman* gens , *masc.* Rubrius, Cic Verr 2, 1, 25, § 64, id Phil 2, 16 40, id Brut 45, 168, Caes B C 1, 23 —*Fem* Rubria, Cic Fam 9, 21, 3 —*Adj* Lex Rubria (or lex Galliae Cisalpinae), of the year B C 43, v Becker, Antiq 3, 1, p 51, and the authors there cited —Hence, **II. Rŭbrĭānus,** a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to a Rubrius, Rubrian* senatusconsultum, Dig 40, 5, 26, § 9, 40, 5, 28 pr

rubrus, a, um, v ruber *init*

rŭbus, i, *m* (*fem* , Prud Cath 5, 31, id Apoth 123) [kindr with ruber] **I.** *A bramble bush, blackberry bush*, Plin. 16, 37, 71, § 180, 17, 13, 21, § 96, 24, 13, 73, § 117 al , Verg E 3, 89, id G 3, 315, Hor C 1, 23, 6, Ov Nux, 113, Caes B G 2, 17, 4, Liv 23, 30 Drak *N cr* , Col 11, 3, 4 sq , Vulg Exod. 3, 2.—**II.** *A blackberry*, Prop 3, 13 (4, 12), 28 fraga rubosque colligere, Calp Ecl 4, 31

ructābundus, a, um, *adj* [ructo], *belching again and again*, Sen Vit Beat 12, 3

***ructāmen,** inis, *n* [id], *a belching, eructation*, Prud Ham 467

ructātio, onis, *f* [id], *a belching*, Cael Aur Tard 5, 3, 56

ructātrix, īcis, *f* [ructator], *she that belches* mentha, i e *that produces belching*, Mart 10, 48, 10

ructātus, us, *m* [ructo] = ructatio, Aug c Faust 5, 10

ructo, avi, atum, 1, *v n* and *a* (*dep* collat form, **ructor,** Varr R. R 3, 2, 3 ructatur, Hor A. P 457 ructaretur, Cic ap Paul ex Fest p 263 Müll) [rugo, whence ructus, erugo, eructo], *to belch, eructate* (class.) **I.** Lit. **a.** *Neutr* ructare alicui in os, Plaut Ps. 5, 2, 9 cui ructare turpe est, Cic Phil 2, 25, 63, id Tusc 5, 34, 100, id Fam 12, 25, 4 numquam exspuisse, numquam ructasse, Plin 7, 19, 18, § 80 si bene ructavit, Juv 3, 107 — **b.** *Act* , *to belch up* a thing aves hospitales, i e *to have the taste of them in one's mouth*, Varr R R 3, 2, 3 acida, Plin 20, 17, 68, § 176 glandem, Juv 6, 10 partem exiguam cenae, id 4, 31 aprum, Mart 9, 49, 8 cruorem, Sil 2, 685 , 15, 435 —**B.** Transf fumum (terra), i e *to send forth, emit*, Pall Aug 8, 7 —**II.** Trop , in a contemptuous sense, *to belch out, give out, utter* (cf evomo) versus, Hor A P 457 propinquitates semideum, i e *to have in one's mouth, be always talking about them*, Sid. Carm 23, 252 potor Mosellae Tiberim ructas, *though a Gaul, you speak like a Roman*, Sid. Ep 4, 17

ructor, āri, v ructo *init*

ructŭo, are, *v a* [ructus] *to belch forth* (late Lat for the usual ructare), trop laudes, Aug Serm Temp 135

***ructŭōsus,** a, um, *adj* [id.], *full of belches* spiritus, Cael ap Quint 4, 2, 123

ructus, ūs, *m* [rugo, whence also ructo and erugo] *a belching, eructation, rising of the stomach* (class. in *sing* and *plur*) exhalas acidos ex pectore ructus Lucil ap Non 164, 33 suavis ructus mihist, Plaut Ps 5, 2, 9, Cic. Fam 9, 22, 5, Cels 4 5 *fin* foedi pestilentesque ructus, Sen Ep 95, 25, Plin 20, 12, 48, § 122 , 20, 17, 66, § 174, Mart 1, 88, 4 al

rūdectus, a, um, *adj* [rudus], *full of rubbish*, i e (of soil) *poor, dry* terra, Cato, R. R. 34, 2 locus, id ib 35, 1

1. rŭdens, entis (*gen plur* rudentium, Vitr 10, 19; Prud adv Symm praef. 2, *abl* rudenti, Vitr 10, 2) *m* (*fem* , Plaut Rud. 4, 3, 1) [etym unknown, acc to the

ancients from rudo, on account of the rattling; v. Non. p. 51], *a rope, line, cord* (very freq. and class.; syn.: restis, funis). **I.** Usu., *a rope, line,* belonging to the standing or running rigging of a ship; *a stay, halyard, sheet,* etc.; *plur.* collect., *the rigging, cordage:* clamor tonitruum et rudentum sibilus, Pac. ap. Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 7 Müll. *N. cr.;* and Serv. Verg. A. 1, 87 (Trag. Rel. p. 100 Rib.); imitated by Vergil: clamorque virum stridorque rudentum, Verg. A. 1, 87; Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 1; 76; 92; Cic. Div. 1, 56, 127; Quint. 10, 7, 23; Verg. A. 3, 267; 682; 10, 229; Hor. Epod. 10, 5; Ov. M. 3, 616; 11, 474; 495 et saep.—Hence, **B.** Rudens, *the title of a comedy by Plautus.*—**C.** Trop.: rudentem explicavit immensum, *spun a long yarn, unfolded a prodigious series of facts,* Amm. 29, 1, 6.—Prov.: rudentibus apta fortuna, *a very uncertain fortune,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 40.—**II.** *The rope of an engine of war,* Vitr. 10, 17 sq.

2. rŭdens, entis, *Part.* of rudo.

* **rūdĕrārius,** a, um, *adj.* [rudus], *of* or *belonging to rubbish:* cribrum, App. M. 8, p. 212, 19.

rūdĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [rudero], *a paving with rubbish, ruderation,* Vitr. 7, 1.—**II.** Transf., *a mass of broken stone,* Vitr. 5, 12, 6.

rūdĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [rudus], *to cover* or *pave with broken stone* or *rubbish,* Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 20; Vitr. 7, 1.

Rŭdiae, ārum, *f., a town in Calabria, the birthplace of Ennius,* Mel. 2, 4, 7; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 102; Sil. 12, 397.—Hence, **Rŭdīnus,** a, um, *adj., of Rudiæ, the Rudian,* an appellation of Ennius, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 168 (Ann. v. 440 Vahl.); Cic. Arch. 10; Aus. Technop. 13, 17.

‡ **rŭdiārii** ab eodem (sc. Cincio) dicuntur, qui saga nova poliunt, Fest. p. 265 Müll. [1. rudis].

* **rŭdiārius,** ii, *m.* [2. rudis], *a gladiator who is presented with a* rudis, i. e. *who receives his discharge,* Suet. Tib. 7.

rŭdĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a wooden spoon, a spatula,* Cato, R. R. 95, 1: rudiculā ligneā peragitare, Col. 12, 46, 3; Plin. 34, 18, 54, § 176.

rŭdīmentum, i, *n.* [1. rudis], *a first attempt, trial,* or *essay; a beginning, commencement* in any thing (not ante-Aug.; cf. tirocinium). **I.** Most usual as milit. t. t.: militare, Liv. 21, 3; *plur.:* rudimentis militiae imbutus, *the elements,* Vell. 2, 129, 2: dura belli, Verg. A. 11, 157: rudimenta adulescentiae ponere, *to lay down the rudiments, complete the first beginnings, pass one's novitiate,* Liv. 31, 11 *fin.;* cf.: sub militiā patris tirocinii rudimenta deposuit, Just. 9, 1, 8.—**II.** In other things: rudimentum primum puerilis regni, Liv. 1, 3; cf. Quint. 1, 8, 15; prima rhetorices rudimenta, *the first principles, rudiments,* id. 2, 5, 1; cf. Suet. Aug. 64: vidi Protogenis rudimenta cum ipsius naturae veritate certantia, Petr. 83, 1: civilium officiorum rudimentis regem Archelaum defendit, Suet. Tib. 8: ponere, id. Ner. 22: prima pueritiae rudimenta deponere, Just. 7, 5, 3 (cf. supra, I.).

Rŭdīnus, a, um, v. Rudiae.

1. rŭdis, e, *adj.* [cf. crudus], *unwrought, untilled, unformed, unused, rough, raw, wild* (cf. crudus): omnis fere materia non deformata, rudis appellatur, sicut vestimentum rude, non perpolitum: sic aes infectum rudusculum, Cincius ap. Fest. p. 265 Müll. (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: terra (opp. restibilis), Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 2; so, terra, id. ib. 1, 27, 2: ager, Col. 3, 11, 1: campus, Verg. G. 2, 211: humus, Ov. M. 5, 646: rudis atque infecta materies, Petr. 114, 13; cf.: rudis indigestaque moles (Chaos), Ov. M. 1, 7: marmor, Quint. 2, 19, 3: saxum, id. 9, 4, 27; cf.: signa (de marmore coepto), Ov. M. 1, 406: aes (opp. signatum), Plin. 33, 3, 13: hasta, *rudely finished, ill-made,* Verg. A. 9, 743; cf.: novacula (with retusa), Petr. 94, 14: circumjectus parietum, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 270: caementum, Tac. Or. 20 (with informes tegulae): lana, Ov. M. 6, 19: textum, *rough, coarse,* id. ib. 8, 640; so, vestis, id. F. 4, 659: herba, *wild,* Mart. 2, 90, 8; cf. uva, *unripe, green, hard,* id. 13, 68.—*Neutr. plur.* as *subst.:* detrahit doctrina aliquid, ut lima rudibus et cotes hebetibus, Quint. 2, 12, 8.—**B.** Poet., transf., *young, new* (cf. integer): illa (carina, sc. Argo) rudem cursu prima imbuit Amphitriten, *untried, not yet sailed on,* Cat. 64, 11; hence, also, Argo, Luc. 3, 193: agna, Mart. 9, 71, 6: filia, id. 7, 95, 8: dextram cruore regio imbuit, Sen. Troad. 217: pannas, *new,* Vulg. Matt. 9, 16.—**II.** Trop., *rude, unpolished, uncultivated, unskilled, awkward, clumsy, ignorant;* hence (like ignarus), with *gen., unacquainted with, inexperienced in,* etc. (cf. imperitus). (α) *Absol.:* consilium, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 61; cf.: forma ingenii impolita et plane rudis, Cic. Brut. 85, 294: incohata ac rudia, id. de Or. 1, 2, 5: quae rudia atque imperfecta adhuc erant, Quint. 3, 1, 7: rudia et incomposita, id. 9, 4, 17: vox surda, rudis, immanis, dura, etc., id. 11, 3, 32: modulatio, id. 1, 10, 16; cf.: modus (tibicinis), Ov. A. A. 1, 111: rude et Graecis intactum carmen, Hor. S. 1, 10, 66: stilus (with confusus), Quint. 1, 1, 28; 12, 10, 3: animi, id. 1, 10, 9 (with agrestes); 1, 1, 36: adhuc ingenia, id. 1, 2, 27; cf. ingenium, Hor. A. P. 410: rudis fuit vita priscorum et sine litteris, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 284: saeculum, Quint. 2, 5, 23; 12, 11, 23; Tac. H. 1, 86: anni, i. e. *young, early,* Quint. 1, 1, 5; Tac. A. 13, 16 *fin.;* cf.: adhuc aetas, id. ib. 4, 8: rudem me et integrum discipulum accipe et ea, quae requiro, doce, Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 7; Quint. 2, 3, 3; 3, 6, 83: Aeschylus rudis in plerisque et incompositus, id. 10, 1, 66: tam eram rudis? tam ignarus rerum? etc., Cic. Sest. 21, 47; so (with ignarus) Quint. 1, 8, 4: rudis ac stultus, id. 11, 3, 76: illi rudes homines primique, id. 8, 3, 36; 10, 2, 5: illi rudes ac bellicosi, id. 1, 10, 20: nescit equo rudis Haerere ingenuus puer, Hor. C. 3, 24, 54.—(β) With *in* and *abl.:* cum superiores alii fuissent in disputationibus perpoliti, alii in disserendo rudes, Cic. Rep. 1, 8, 13: (oratorem) nullā in re tironem ac rudem esse debere, id. de Or. 1, 50, 218; (with hebes) id. ib. 1, 58, 248: rudis in re publicā, id. Phil. 6, 6, 17: in causā, id. Fam. 4, 1, 1: in jure civili, id. de Or. 1, 10, 40: in minoribus navigiis, id. ib. 1, 38, 174: omnino in nostris poētis, id. Fin. 1, 2, 5: sermo nullā in re, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32.—With simple *abl.* (*very rare*): Ennius ingenio maximus, arte rudis, Ov. Tr. 2, 424: arte, Stat. Th. 6, 437: studiis, Vell. 2, 73, 1.—(γ) With *gen.:* imperiti homines rerum omnium rudes ignarique, Cic. Fl. 7, 16: dicat se non imperitum foederis, non rudem exemplorum, non ignarum belli fuisse, id. Balb. 20, 47: provinciae rudis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 17: Graecarum litterarum, id. Off. 1, 1, 1: Nep. Pelop. 1, 1: rei militaris, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 2: harum rerum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 87: artium, Liv. 1, 7: bonarum artium, Tac. A. 1, 3: facinorum, id. ib. 12, 51: agminum, Hor. C. 3, 2, 9: civilis belli, id. Ep. 2, 2, 47; cf.: bellorum (elephanti), Flor. 4, 2, 67: operum conjugiique, Ov. F. 4, 336: somni, i. e. *sleepless,* id. M. 7, 213: dicendi, Tac. A. 1, 29.—(δ) With *ad* (very rare): rudem ad pedestria bella Numidarum gentem esse, Liv. 24, 48, 5: ad quae (spectacula) rudes tum Romani erant, id. 45, 32, 10; 10, 22, 6; 21, 25, 6: ad partus, Ov. H. 11, 48: ad mala, id. P. 3, 7, 18: rudes adhuc ad resistendum populos, Just. 1, 1, 5: rudis natio ad voluptates, Curt. 6, 21, 9; 8, 8, 24.—(ε) With *dat.* (very rare): fontes rudes puellis, i. e. *strange,* Mart. 6, 42, 4.—(ζ) With *inf.:* nec ferre rudis medicamina, Sil. 6, 90: Martem rudis versare, id. 8, 262.—*Comp., sup.,* and *adv.* do not occur.

2. rŭdis, is, *f.* (*abl. sing.* rudi, Capitol. Opil. Macr. 4, 5), *a slender stick* or *rod.* **I.** To stir with in cooking; *a stirring-stick, spatula:* versato crebro duabus rudibus, Cato, R. R. 79; so, ferreae, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 170; cf. rudicula.—**II.** *A staff used by soldiers and gladiators in their exercises* (perh. *a wooden sword*), answering to *a quarter-staff, a foil* (freq. and class.): (milites) rudibus inter se in modum justae pugnae concurrerunt, Liv. 26, 51; 40, 6 and 9 Drak. *N. cr.* (al. sudibus); Ov. Am. 2, 9, 22; id. A. A. 3, 515: rudibus batuere, Suet. Calig. 32.—Hence, transf.: PRIMA or SVMMA RVDIS (also in one word, SVMMARVDIS), *the first* or *head fencer, the fencing-master,* Inscr. Orell. 2575; 2584: SECVNDA RVDIS, *the second fencer, the fencing-master's assistant,* ib. 2573 sq.—A gladiator received such a rudis when honorably discharged (whence he was called rudiarius): tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti? Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 74: acceptā rude, Juv. 6, 113: essedario rudem indulgere, Suet. Claud. 21.—And hence transf. to other persons who receive an honorable discharge: tardā vires minuente senectā, Me quoque donari jam rude tempus erat, i. e. *to dismiss, discharge,* Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 24; id. Am. 2, 9, 22; cf.: spectatum satis et donatum jam rude, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 2 (v. Orell. ad h. l.): ergo sibi dabit ipse rudem, Juv. 7, 171; Mart. 3, 36, 10.

* **rŭdĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [1. rudis], *ignorance:* litteratoris, App. Flor. 4, p. 363, 6.

* **rŭdītus,** ūs, *m.* [rudo], *a roaring* or *braying,* App. M. 8, p. 215, 24.

rŭdo (rūdo, Pers. 3, 9), īvi, ītum (*gen. plur. part.* rudentûm, Verg. A. 7, 16), 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [Sanscr. root ru-, to howl; Gr. ὠρύω; cf. Lat.: ravis, ravus, raucus], *to roar, bellow, bray.* **I.** Lit., of animals; e. g. of lions, Verg. A. 7, 16; of stags, id. G. 3, 374; of bears, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 298; *esp.* freq. of the *braying* of an ass, Ov. A. A. 3, 290; id. F. 1, 433; 6, 342; Pers. 3, 9.—**II.** Transf., of men, *to roar* or *cry out:* haec inquam rudet ex rostris, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 103 Müll.: (Cacum) insueta rudentem Alcides telis premit, Verg. A. 8, 248.—Of things: rudentem proram, *creaking, groaning,* Verg. A. 3, 561.

rŭdor, ōris, *m.* [rudo], *a roaring* (Appul.), App. Flor. 3, p. 357, 38; id. Mund. p. 65.

1. rūdus, ĕris, *n., stones broken small and mingled with lime* for plastering walls, paving floors, etc. **I.** In gen., Vitr. 7, 1: rudus inicere solo, Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 186; Pall. 1, 9, 4; 11, 2 Mai: aedificia tecta rudere aut pavimentis, Auct. B. Alex. 1, 3: rudere, non tegulis teguntur, Auct. B. Hisp. 8, 2: pingue, i. e. *rich soil,* Col. poēt. 10, 81.—**II.** In partic., *old rubbish,* of the stones, plaster, etc., of decayed buildings (rare and not ante-Aug.): ruderi accipiendo Ostienses paludes destinabat, Tac. A. 15, 43.—In *plur.:* alveum Tiberis laxavit ac repurgavit, completum olim ruderibus, Suet. Aug. 30; id. Vesp. 8.

2. rūdus, ĕris, v. raudus.

rūduscŭlum, i, v. raudusculum.

rūfesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [rufus], *to become reddish,* Plin. 10, 29, 42, § 80; 28, 12, 53, § 194; 36, 19, 36, § 143.

†† **rufius,** ii, *m., the Gallic name for* chama, *a lynx,* Plin. 8, 19, 28, § 70.

rūfo, āre, *v. a.* [rufus], *to make* or *color reddish:* capillum, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 87; 23, 2, 32, § 67; 23, 4, 46, § 91.

Rūfrae, ārum, *f., a town of the Samnites, on the borders of Campania,* now *Ruvo,* Verg. A. 7, 739; Sil. 8, 568; prob. the same called *Rufrium,* Liv. 8, 25, 4.

Rūfrium, ii, *n.,* v. Rufrae.

rūfŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [rufus], *reddish, rather red.* **I.** In gen.: macilentis malis rufulus, *red-haired, red-headed,* Plaut. As. 2, 3, 20 (cf. rufus): radices mandragorae, Plin. 25, 13, 94, § 147.—**II.** In partic.: **Rūfŭli,** ōrum, *m., the military tribunes chosen by the general himself* (opp. to the Comitiati, who were chosen by the people in the Comitia); so called after one Rutilius Rufus, Liv. 7, 5 *fin.;* Fest. p. 261 Müll.; Ps.-Ascon. ap. Div. in Caecil. 10, p. 142.

1. rūfus, a, um, *adj.* [kindr. with ruber], *red, reddish,* of all shades, acc. to Gell. 2, 26, 5.—In gen.: rufus quidam, *red-haired, red-headed,* Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 119: virgo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 17; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 1 (cf. rufulus): vestibus, Mart. 14, 129, 1: sanguis, Cels. 2, 8: armenta, Vitr. 8, 3: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 86.—*Comp.:* Campana siligo rufior, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 86; 16, 14, 25, § 65.

2. Rūfus, i, *m.* [1. rufus], *a common Roman surname* (like the German Roth, Rother), Quint. 1, 4, 25; Cic. Fam. 5, 19 *tit.;* 14, 14, 2 al.

1. rūga, ae, *f., a crease in the face, a wrinkle.* **A.** In gen. (class.; usu. in *plur.*). (α) *Plur.:* non cani non rugae repente auctoritatem arripere possunt, Cic. Sen. 18, 62: vos populumque Romanum non consilio neque eloquentiā, sed rugis supercilioque decepit, id. Red. in Sen. 7, 15: nec pietas moram Rugis et instanti senectae Afferet,

Hor C 2, 14, 3: vis tu remittere aliquid ex rugis, Plin. Ep 9, 17, 2. rugas in fronte con trahere, Varr R. R 1, 2, 26 · rugis vetus Frontem senectus exaret, Hor Epod 8, 4; cf: frontem rugis arat, * Verg A 7, 417: dum tarda senectus inducat rugas, Tib 2, 2, 20; Hor C 4, 13, 11: sulcare cutem rugis, Ov. M. 3, 276, 14, 96; 15, 232 et saep al — Prov de rugis crimina multa cadunt, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 46 —(β) *Sing* (poet): face ret scissas languida ruga genas? Prop 2, 18 (3, 10), 6; 3 (4), 25, 12; Ov Tr. 3, 7, 34, id. A. A 1, 240; Juv. 13, 215, 14, 325 — **B.** Transf., *a crease, fold, plait, wrinkle, cor rugation*, etc, of any kind (post Aug, cf. rugo, I): margaritae flavescunt senectâ ru gisque torpescunt, Plin 9, 35, 54, § 109: aquilonis afflatus poma deturpans rugis, id 15, 16, 18, § 59, 12, 7, 14, § 26; 17, 14, 24, § 107 al.; of the *folds* of garments, id 35, 8, 34, § 56; Macr S 2, 9 — In *sing* · jam de ciens redit in rugam, Pers. 6, 79 Gildersleeve ad loc: vestes quoque diutius vinctas ruga consumet, Petr. 102, 12 — **2.** *The female screw*, Plin 18, 31, 74, § 317.

2. Rūga, ae, *m* [1 ruga], *a Roman surname*, e g of Sp Carvilius, whose divorce is said to have been the first in Rome, Gell 4, 3, 2; 17, 21, 44, Val Max 2, 1, 4

rūgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rugo], *a wrinkling*, Cael Aur Tard 2, 1

Rugĭi, ōrum, *m*, *a German people* who have given their name to the island of *Rügen*, Tac G 43 *fin*

* **rūgīnōsus,** a, um, *adj* [1 ruga], *wrinkled:* cutis, Cael Aur Acut 1, 11

rŭgĭo, īre, *v n*, *to roar*, as a lion, Spart. Get 5, Vulg Psa 21, 13; Auct Carm Phi lom 49, *to bray*, as an ass, Amm 27, 3, 1: onager, Vulg Job, 6, 5 quasi ursi, id Isa. 59, 11 — **II.** Transf, *to rumble* · rugien tem saturare ventrem, Hier Ep. 52, 2, § 6 — **III.** *To call aloud*, Vulg Psa. 37, 9; id. Jer 25, 30

rŭgītus, ūs, *m* [rugio] **I.** *A roaring* of lions, Vop Prob 19. leonis, Vulg Job, 4, 10 — **II.** Transf, *a rumbling* in the bowels, Cael Aur. Tard. 3, 2; 4, 7; Hier. Ep 22, 11

rūgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v n* and *a* [1. ruga] **I.** *Neutr*, *to crease, wrinkle;* transf, of the dress (cf 1 ruga, B), *to become wrinkled* or *rumpled:* vide palliolum ut rugat, Plaut Cas 2, 3, 30 · pallium, id Fragm ap Gell. 18, 12, 3 — **II.** *Act*, *to wrinkle* any thing frontem, Hier Ep 50, 2 — Transf, *to corrugate* testae (concharum) rugatae, Plin 9, 33, 52, § 102

rūgōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rugosus], *the state of being wrinkled, rugosity* (late Lat): moeroris aut irae, Tert Patient 15

rūgōsus, a, um, *adj* [1 ruga], *wrinkled, shrivelled* **I.** Lit. rugosiorem cum geras stola frontem, Mart 3, 93, 4 · spadones, Hor. Epod 9, 14 · genae, Ov. Am 1, 8, 112 — Poet senecta, Tib 3, 5, 25: frigore pagus (i e the villagers), Hor. Ep 1, 18, 105: sanna, *that wrinkles his countenance, makes wry faces*, Pers. 5, 91.— **II.** Transf (acc to 1 ruga, I B), *wrinkled, creased, shrivelled, corrugated* · acina, Col 12, 44, 4 cortex populi, Ov H. 5, 28: piper, Pers 5, 55: pruna, Mart 13, 28, 1

* **rŭĭdus,** a, um, *adj*, perh *rough:* pilum (in pisturâ), Plin 18, 10, 23, § 97.

rŭīna, ae, *f* [ruo], *a rushing* or *tumbling down, a falling down, fall* (syn: casus, lapsus) **I.** In abstracto **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen (rare) grandinis, Lucr 6, 156: aquarum, Cael Aur Tard 2, 1 *med:* nostra (sc nucum), Mart 13, 25, 2: jumentorum sarci narumque, Liv 44, 5: Capanei, *a fall by lightning* (v Capaneus), Prop 2, 34 (3, 32), 40 (apri saevi) Permixtas dabant equitum peditumque ruinas, Lucr. 5, 1329 Tyrrhe nus et Aconteus Conixi incurrunt hastis, primique ruinam Dant sonitu ingenti, *rush* or *fall upon each other*, Verg A 11, 613 · in terea suspensa graves aulaea ruinas In patinam fecere, *fell down*, Hor S 2, 8, 54.— **2.** In partic., of buildings, *a tumbling* or *falling down, downfall, ruin* (class.; in good prose only in *sing*): repentinâ ruinâ pars ejus turris concidit... tum hostes, turris repentinâ ruinâ commoti, etc, Caes. B C 2, 11 *fin.* and 12 *init.;* cf: ferunt con clave illud, ubi epularetur Scopas, concidisse: ea ruinâ ipsum oppressum cum suis interiisse, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353; id Div 2, 8, 20; Tac. A 2, 47: aedificiorum, Suet Oth 8: amphitheatri, id. Tib 40: camerae, id. Ner 34 spectaculorum, id. Calig 31: pontis, id. Aug 20 tecta Penthei Disjecta non leni ruinâ, Hor. C 2, 19, 15. jam Deiphobi dedit ampla ruinam, Vulcano superante, domus, i e *fell in*, Verg A 2, 310, so, tra here ruinam, id. ib 2, 465; 9, 712; cf. B *a*, infra effulsisse inter ruinam ignes, Tac A 2, 47: ruinam urbis et incendia recordan tes, Just 5, 7, 10 morbus, captivitas, ruina, ignis, Sen Tranq 11, 6: multos occidere incendii ac ruinae potentia est, id Clem 1, 26, 5 — In *plur:* tantae in te impendent ruinae, nisi suffulcis firmiter, Plaut Ep 1, 1, 77; so Vell 2, 35, 4 (with incendia); Suet Vesp 8; Lucr 2, 1145: si fractus illabatur orbis, Impavidum ferient ruinae, Hor C 3, 3, 8: dum Capitolio dementes ruinas parabat, id. ib 1, 37, 7.— **B.** Trop, *a downfall, fall, ruin; accident, catastrophe, disaster, overthrow, destruction*, etc (freq and class.; used equally in *sing* and *plur;* cf: exitium, pernicies) (*a*) *Sing:* vis illa fuit et, ut saepe jam dixi, ruina quaedam atque tempestas, *a catastrophe*, Cic Clu 35, 96 · incendium meum ruina restinguam, *with the overthrow, fall* (of the State), Catilina ap Sall C 31, 9, and ap Cic. Mur 25, 51: ut communi ruinâ patriae opprimerentur, Liv. 45, 26; Vell 2, 91, 4; 2, 85, 1; 2, 124, 1: in hac ruinâ rerum stetit una integra atque immobilis virtus populi Romani, Liv. 26, 41. rerum nostrarum, id. 5, 51 · urbis, id. 25, 4 · ex loco superiore impetu facto, strage ac ruinâ fudere Gallos, *utter defeat*, id 5, 43; cf.: ruinae similem stragem eques de dit, id 4, 33: Cannensis, id 23, 25; 42, 66 *fin;* 4, 46; 5, 47: ruina soceri in exsilium pulsus, Tac H 4, 6, cf id G 36 · pereat scele ratus, regnique trahat patriaeque ruinam, Ov. M 8, 497: aliae gentes belli sequuntur ruinam, Flor. 2, 12, 1. ille dies utramque Ducet ruinam, i e *death*, Hor. C 2, 17, 9 · Neronis principis, Plin. 17, 25, 38, § 245 — (β) *Plur.:* praetermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum, quas omnes impendere tibi proximis Idibus senties, Cic. Cat 1, 6, 14 · in ruinis aversae, atque afflictae rei publicae, id Sest. 2, 5: devota morti pectora liberae Quantis fatigaret ruinis, Hor. C 4, 14, 19; cf · nox auget ruinas, Val Fl 3, 207: principiis in rerum fecere ruinas et graviter magni magno cecidere ibi casu, i e *false steps, errors, mistakes*, Lucr 1, 740: (Academia) si invaserit in haec, miseras edet ruinas, Cic Leg 1, 13, 39: ruinas videres, id Fin. 5, 28, 83 — **II.** In concreto **1.** *That which tumbles* or *falls down, a fall* (not ante Aug) **A.** In gen. (poet): disjectam Aeneae toto videt aequore classem Fluctibus oppressos Troas caelique ruinâ, i e *a storm, rain*, Verg A 1, 129; so, caeli (with insani imbres), Sil 1, 251: poli, i e *thunder*, Val Fl 8, 334 — **B.** In partic (acc to I A. 2), *a building that has tumbled down, a ruin, ruins* (mostly in *plur*, and not in Cic prose) · nunc humilis veteres tantummodo Troja ruinas ostendit, Ov M. 15, 424: Sagunti ruinae nostris capitibus incident, Liv 21, 10, 10 (urbs) deserta ac strata prope omnis ruinis, id 33, 38, 10: fumantes Thebarum ruinae, id 9, 18, 7 · ruinis templo rum templa aedificare, id 42, 3 in tugurio ruinarum Carthaginiensium, Vell. 2, 19 *fin* — In *sing* · alius par labor .. flumina ad lavandam hanc ruinam jugis montium du cere, Plin 33, 4, 21, § 74 · EX RVINA TEMPLI MARTIS, Inscr Orell 2448 (A D 256) — **2.** Transf, of persons who cause ruin, *a destroyer* · rei publicae, Cic Sest 51, 109 rui nae publicanorum, id Prov Cons. 6, 13

rŭīnōsus, a, um, *adj* [ruina], of buildings. **I.** *Tumbling down, going to ruin, ruinous* (rare but class.): aedes, * Cic Off 3, 13, 54 · parietes, Sen Ira, 3, 35 *fin* (better rimosos) — * **II.** Poet, transf, *that has already fallen, ruined, in ruins* · ruinosas occulit herba domos, Ov. H 1, 56 — *Plur. subst* **rŭīnōsa,** ōrum, *ruins* · instaurare, Vulg Ezech. 36, 33; 33, 27.

Rullus, i, *m*, *a Roman surname* (cf. Cic. Phil 5, 17, 48) So, P. Servilius Rullus, *a tribune of the people in the consulate of Cicero, who directed against him three orations on the Agrarian law*, Cic Fam 8, 6, 5

1. ‡ **ruma,** ae, *f*, v. rumis

2. ruma, ae, *f*, v rumen

rūmen, inis, *n* (collat. form **rūma,** ae, *f*, Arn 7, 230 dub, Serv. Verg. E 6, 54), *the throat, gullet:* rumen est pars colli, quâ esca devoratur, unde rumare dicebatur, quod nunc ruminare, Fest p 270 Müll; cf. Paul ex Fest s. v adrumavit, p 9 ib: ruminatio dicta est a rumine eminente gutturis parte, per quam demissus cibus a certis revocatur animalibus, Serv. Verg E 6, 54, cf Isid Orig 11, 1, 59, 12, 1, 37: dum sit, rumen qui impleam, Pompon ap Non. 18, 16 (Com Rel v 153 Rib); Fest p 270, 28 Müll, Paul ex Fest p 9, 14 ib

‡ **rumentum,** abruptio, Fest pp 270 and 271 Müll

1. rŭmex, icis, *m*, *a missile weapon*, similar to the sparum of the Gauls, Lucil. ap Fest pp 270 and 271 Müll; cf. Gell. 10, 25, 2

2. rŭmex, icis, *f*, *sorrel*, Plin 11, 8, 8, § 18; 19, 12, 60, § 184; 20, 21, 85, § 231; Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 26; Titin ap Non 210, 4 (Com Rel p 134 Rib); Verg M. 73

Rūmia, ae, v. 1 Rumina *init*

* **rūmĭfĭco,** āre, *v a* [rumor facio], *to make report; to report, proclaim, rumor:* quam (sc Alcumenam) cives Thebani vero rumificant probam, Plaut Am 2, 2, 46

rūmĭgĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rumigeror], *a spreading of reports, a proclaiming, rumoring* (late Lat), Lampr. Heliog 10

rūmĭgĕror, āri, *v dep a* [rumor gero], *to spread reports, to spread* or *noise abroad*, Fest. s v rumitant, p 270 Müll, Paul ex Fest p. 271, 3 ib · rumigerantium sermones, Schol Bob ad Cic. Or. de Aere Alien, 2 Fragm 7, p 344 Bait.

rūmĭgĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj* [rumigeror], *that spreads reports* or *rumors; subst*, *a newsmonger* (late Lat), Amm 14, 1, 2; Hier. Ep 117, 10; 50, 1.

rūmĭgo, āre, *v a.* [rumen ago], *to chew over again, to ruminate:* jam tertium qualum, App M 4, p 153, 2 · bos si non rumigat, Gargil Mart. Cur Boum § 15

1. Rūmīna (in some MSS **Rūmĭa**), ae, *f* [rumis, qs she that offers her breast], *a Roman goddess of nursing mothers, who was worshipped in a separate temple near the fig tree under which Romulus and Remus had sucked the breast* (rumis) *of the she-wolf*, Varr. R R 2, 11, 5; id ap Non 167, 30 sq (v. the passages under rumis); Aug. Civ Dei, 4, 11; 6, 19 *fin;* 7, 11 —Hence, **A. Rūmīnālis,** e, *adj:* ficus, *the fig tree of Romulus and Remus*, Liv. 1, 4, 5 (where, from a false etymology, the earlier form is said to have been Rumularis, Weissenb ad loc; cf Serv. Verg A. 8, 90 alii a Romulo velint dictam quasi Romularem); Tac A 13, 58; Aur. Vict Orig 20 *fin;* Fest p 270 Müll; cf id p 400 ib; Serv l l; Varr. L L 5, § 54 Müll —By poet license, it is also called, **B. Rūmīna** ficus, Ov. F. 2, 412 (where, as above in Liv, from a false etymology, a pretended older form, Romula, is given)

2. Rūmīna, ficus, v. 1 Rumina, B

1. Rūmīnālis, ficus, v 1. Rumina, A.

* **2. rūmĭnālis,** e, *adj* [rumen], *chewing again, ruminating*. hostiae, Plin 8, 51, 77, § 206

rūmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ruminor], *a chewing over again, chewing the cud, rumination.* **I.** Lit: animalium, Plin 11, 37, 79, § 201; Serv. Verg E 6, 54.— **B.** Transf., *a doubling; a repetition, return:* corticis, Plin 15, 23, 25, § 94. hiemis, id 17, 22, 35, § 191 —* **II.** Trop, *a thinking over, revolving in the mind, ruminating, rumination:* cotidiana, Cic. Att 2, 12, 2

rūmĭnātor, ōris, *m* [id], *one that chews again* or *ruminates* (late Lat), Arn. 7, 230

rūmĭnor, āri, *v dep a*, and (after the Aug period) **rūmĭno,** āre, *v n* and *a.* [rumen], *to chew over again, chew the cud, to ruminate.* **I.** Lit. (*a*) *Neutr:* bos ruminat, Col 6, 6, 1; Plin 11, 37, 61, § 160; 9, 17, 29, § 62 al; Vulg Lev 11, 26 — (β) *Act:* (bos) ruminat herbas, Verg E 6, 54; cf: revocatas herbas, Ov. Am 3, 5, 17 · epastas herbas, id Hal 119 escas gutture, Paul. Nol Carm 18, 340 — **II.** Trop, *to think over, to muse* or *ruminate upon* (only ante- and post class; but cf ruminatio) · nemo haec ruminetur mulieri, Liv. Andron ap. Non 166, 29: ruminabitur humanitatem,

Varr. ap. Non. 166, 27: Odyssean Homeri ruminari incipis, id. ib. 480, 24: ruminaris antiquitates, id. ib. 480, 23: dum carmina tua ruminas, Symm. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

Rūmīnus, i, *m.* [rumis, analog. to 1. Rumina], *an epithet of Jupiter, as the nourisher of all things*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 11.

‡ **rumis,** is (collat. form † **ruma,** ae, v. infra), *f.*, *a breast that gives suck; a teat, pap, dug:* si parum habet lactis mater, ut subiciat sub alterius mammam, qui appellantur subrumi, id est sub mammâ: antiquo enim vocabulo mamma rumis, ut opinor, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20: non negarim, ideo apud divae Ruminae sacellum a pastoribus satam ficum. Ibi enim solent sacrificari lacte pro vino et pro lactentibus. Mammae enim rumis sive rumae, ut ante dicebant, a rumi; et inde dicuntur subrumi agni, id. ib. 2, 11, 5: hisce manibus lacte fit, non vino, Cuninae propter cunas, Ruminae propter rumam, id est prisco vocabulo mammam, a quo subrumi etiam nunc *dicuntur agni, id. ap. Non. 167, 30 sq.:* mamma rumis dicitur, unde et rustici appellant haedos subrumos, qui adhuc sub mammis habentur, Fest. p. 270 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 271, 4 ib.: quoniam sub eâ (ficu) inventa est lupa infantibus praebens rumim (ita vocabant mammam), Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 77.

***rūmĭto,** āre, *v. freq. n.* [rumo, rumor], *to spread reports, to rumor:* rumitant, rumigerantur. Naevius: simul alius aliunde rumitant inter sese, Fest. p. 270 Müll.

‡ **rumo,** āre, for rumino, Paul. ex Fest. p. 271, 3 Müll.

rūmor, ōris, *m.* [cf. Gr. ὠρύω, to howl; ὀρυμαγδός, din; Sanscr. root ru-, roar; ravas, uproar; Lat.: raucus, rudo]. **I.** Lit., *the talk of the many*, whether relating facts or expressing opinions. **A.** *Common talk, unauthenticated report, hearsay, rumor* (the prevalent and class. signif.; used equally in *sing.* and *plur.*; syn.: fama, sermo); *absol.*, or with a mention of its purport. **a.** *Absol.:* est hoc Gallicae consuetudinis, uti mercatores in oppidis vulgus circumsistat, quibusque ex regionibus veniant quasque ibi res cognoverint, pronuntiare cogant. His rumoribus atque auditionibus permoti de summis saepe rebus consilia ineunt, quorum eos e vestigio poenitere necesse est; cum incertis rumoribus serviant, et plerique ad voluntatem eorum ficta respondeant, Caes. B. G. 4, 5; cf.: aliquid rumore ac famâ accipere ... falsis rumoribus terreri, id. ib. 6, 20: multa rumor perferet, Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 1; cf. also, in the description of the house of Fame, in Ovid: mixtaque cum veris passim commenta vagantur Milia rumorum confusaque verba volutant, Ov. M. 12, 55 (v. the passage in its connection): rumoribus mecum pugnas, Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 9: rumores Africanos excipere, id. Deiot. 9, 25: senatus vulgi rumoribus exagitatus, Sall. C. 29, 1: multa rumor fingebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 53: addunt et affingunt rumoribus Galli, quod res poscere videbatur, id. B. G. 7, 1: frigidus a Rostris manat per compita rumor, Hor. S. 2, 6, 50 et saep. —**b.** With the purport of the rumor introduced by an *object-* or *relative-clause;* by *de*, rarely by *gen.* (α) Postquam populi rumorem intelleximus, Studiose expetere vos Plautinas fabulas, etc., Plaut. Cas. prol. 11: cum interea rumor venit, Datum iri gladiatores; populus convolat, etc., Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 31; id. Heaut. prol. 16: crebri ad eum rumores afferebantur litterisque item Labieni certior fiebat, omnes Belgas contra populum Romanum conjurare, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 1: meum gnatum *rumor est* amare, Ter. And. 1, 2, 14; cf.: rem te valde bene gessisse rumor erat, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 7; id. Att. 16, 5, 1: serpit hic rumor: Scis tu illum accusationem cogitare? etc., id. Mur. 21, 45: crebro vulgi rumore lacerabatur, tamquam viros et insontes ob invidiam aut metum exstinxisset, Tac. A. 15, 73: subdito rumore, tamquam Mesopotamiam invasurus, id. ib. 6, 36.—(β) With *de:* nihil perfertur ad nos praeter rumores de oppresso Dolabellâ, Cic. Fam. 12, 9, 1: de Aeduorum defectione rumores afferebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 59: de vitâ imperatoris dubii rumores allati sunt, Liv. 28, 24: graves de te rumores, Cic. Deiot. 9, 25: exstinctis rumoribus de auxiliis legionum, Caes. B. C. 1, 60 *fin.*—(γ) With *gen.* (very rare): cenae rumor, Suet. Aug. 70: belli civilis rumores, Tac. H. 3, 45: rumor prostratae regi pudicitiae Suet. Caes. 2.—**B.** *Common* or *general opinion, current report, the popular voice;* and objectively, *fame, reputation* (less freq. but class.): famam atque rumores pars altera consensum civitatis et velut publicum testimonium vocat: altera sermonem sine ullo certo auctore dispersum, cui malignitas initium dederit, incrementum credulitas, Quint. 5, 3, 1; cf.: adversus famam rumoresque hominum si satis firmus steteris, etc., Liv. 22, 39: qui erit rumor populi, si id feceris? Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 18: totam opinionem (populi) parva nonnumquam commutat aura rumoris, Cic. Mur. 17, 35: rumoribus adversa in pravitatem, secunda in casum, fortunam in temeritatem, declinando corrumpebant, *with their slanders, misrepresentations*, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 385, 3: quos rumor asperserat, ii, etc., Curt. 10, 31, 18: rumorem quendam et plausum popularem esse quaesitum, Cic. Clu. 47, 131: rumori servire, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 14; cf. in the lusus verbb. with *rumen:* ego rumorem parvi facio, dum sit rumen qui impleam, Pompon. ap. Non. 18, 15: omnem infimae plebis rumorem affectavit, Tac. H. 2, 91: Marcellus adverso rumore esse, Liv. 27, 20: flagret rumore malo cum Hic atque ille, Hor. S. 1, 4, 125; Tac. H. 2, 93 *fin.:* invidiam alicui concitare secundo populi rumore, *with the concurring* or *favorable judgment, with the approbation*, Fenest. ap. Non. 385, 17; so, rumore secundo, Suev. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1; old poet in Cic. Div. 1, 16, 29; Verg. A. 8, 90; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 9; cf.: aliquid accipere secundo rumore, Tac. A. 3, 29: claro apud volgum rumore erat, id. ib. 15, 48.—**II.** Transf., *a murmuring, murmur* of a stream: amoena fluenta Subterlabentis tacito rumore Mosellae, Aus. Mos. 22.

rumpĭa, ae, v. rhomphaea *init.*

rumpo, rūpi, ruptum (*inf.* paragog. rumpier, Afran. Com. 127), 3, *v. a.* [root rup], *to break, burst, tear, rend, rive, rupture; to break asunder, burst in pieces, force open*, etc. (very freq. and class.; a favorite word of the Aug. poets; cf. frango). **I.** Lit.: SI MEMBRVM RVPIT NI CVM EO PACIT TALIO ESTO, Lex XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. TALIO, p. 274; and ap. Gell. 20, 1, 14; cf. Cato ap. Prisc. p. 710 P.: vincula, Lucr. 3, 83; Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 8; id. Tusc. 1, 30, 74; Prop. 4, 10, 4; Verg. A. 10, 233 al.: catenas, Prop. 3, 13, 11; Hor. S. 2, 7, 70; Ov. Am. 3, 11, 3: frena pudoris, Prop. 4, 18, 3: obstantia claustra, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 9: teretes plagas (aper), id. C. 1, 1, 28: pontem, *to break down*, Liv. 7, 9; cf.: rupti torrentibus pontes, Quint. 2, 13, 16: montem aceto (Hannibal), Juv. 10, 153: Alpes, Sil. 11, 135: arcum, Phaedr. 3, 14, 10: plumbum (aqua), Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 20: carinam (sinus Noto remugiens), id. Epod. 10, 20: tenta cubilia tectaque, id. ib. 12, 12: vestes, Ov. M. 6, 131; cf.: tenues a pectore vestes, id. A. A. 3, 707: sinus pariterque capillos, id. M. 10, 722: linum ruptum aut turbata cera, Quint. 12, 8, 13: praecordia ferro, *to penetrate*, Ov. M. 6, 251; 5, 36; cf.: guttura cultro, *to cut*, id. ib. 15, 465: colla securi, id. ib. 12, 249: nubem (vis venti), *to sunder, rive*, Lucr. 6, 432: fulmen nubes rumpit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 58, 1: spiritus rumpit nubes, id. ib. 2, 54, 3: ruptae nubes et in pronum solutae, id. ib. 5, 12, 1: caelum, Sil. 3, 196: polum, id. 1, 135: turbo ruptus, *breaking* or *bursting forth*, Verg. A. 2, 416 et saep.: tuâ causâ rupi ramices, *burst, ruptured*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 30: suos ramices, id. Poen. 3, 1, 37: inflatas vesiculas, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: pectora fremitu (leones), Lucr. 3, 297: illius immensae ruperunt horrea messes, *filled to repletion*, Verg. G. 1, 49; Col. 10, 307: frugibus rupta congestis horrea, Sid. 1, 6: ilia, Cat. 11, 20; 80, 7; Verg. E. 7, 26; cf. with a *personal object:* rupit Iarbitam Timagenis aemula lingua, Dum, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15.—Esp. reflexively, *to burst* or *split one's self, to burst, split*, etc.: me rupi causâ currendo tuâ, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 43; id. Capt. prol. 14; Lucil. ap. Non. 88, 11; 382, 23: ut me ambulando rumperet, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 21: non, si te ruperis, Par eris, Hor. S. 2, 3, 319.—Mid.: ego misera risu clandestino rumpier, *to burst, split*, Afran. ap. Non. 382, 21 (Com. Rel. p. 154 Rib.); so, frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis, Verg. E. 8, 71: quâ (licentiâ audacium) ante rumpebar, nunc ne movear quidem, *could have burst*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 1: et inflatas rumpi vesiculas, id. Div. 2, 14, 33; cf.: rumpantur iniqui, Vicimus, Prop. 1, 8, 27: miser Rumperis (sc. irâ) et latras, Hor. S. 1, 3, 136: rumpere viam, iter, etc., *to force a passage, make one's way by force:* ferro rumpenda per hostes Est via, *a passage must be burst* or *forced through*, Verg. A. 10, 372; cf.: eo nisi corporibus armisque rupere cuneo viam, Liv. 2, 50: rupta via, Quint. 9, 4, 63: viam igne, Stat. Th. 8, 469: iter ferro, Sil. 4, 196 (with reserare viam); 15, 782: Alpes, id. 11, 135: rupto sonuit sacer aequore Titan, Val. Fl. 2, 37: cursus, id. ib. 1, 3; Sil. 7, 568 et saep.: rumpere media agmina, *to burst through, break through*, Verg. A. 12, 683; cf.: proelia misso equo, Prop. 3, 11, 64 (4, 10, 62): ruptâ mersum caput obruit undâ, Ov. M. 11, 569: mediam aciem, Liv. 26, 5: pugnantibus acies rumpenda, Just. 1, 6, 11: ordines, Liv. 6, 13: aditus, Verg. A. 2, 494: parvos hiatus, Sil. 5, 616: fontem, *to break open, cause to break forth*, Ov. M. 5, 257: fontes abyssae magnae, Vulg. Gen. 7, 11: se rumpere, *to break out, burst forth* (= erumpere): ubi sub lucem densa inter nubila sese Diversi rumpent radii, Verg. G. 1, 446: tantus se nubibus imber Ruperat, *id. A. 11, 548:* unde altus primum se erumpit Enipeus, id. G. 4, 368; so, rumpi, in mid. force: dum amnes ulli rumpuntur fontibus, id. ib. 3, 428: alicui reditum, *to cut off*, Hor. Epod. 13, 15.—*Absol.:* offendit, fregit, rumpit, icit poculo, *wounds*, Afran. ap. Non. 124, 6 (Com. Rel. p. 173 Rib.); so, si quis rumpet occidetve insciens ne fraus esto, an ancient form of rogation in Liv. 22, 10, 5; cf. Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 17. —**II.** Trop., *to break, violate, destroy, annul, make void, interrupt*, etc.: hunc quisquam ... foedera scientem neglexisse, violasse, rupisse dicere audebit? Cic. Balb. 5, 13; so, foedera, Lucr. 2, 254; Auct. Her. 4, 14, 20; Liv. 9, 1; 21, 10; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 35: foedus, Liv. 3, 25, 5; 42, 40, 3: imperium, Curt. 10, 2, 15; Tac. A. 13, 36; id. H. 3, 19: sacramenti religionem, Liv. 28, 27: reverentiam sacramenti, Tac. H. 1, 12: fidem induciarum, pacis, etc., Liv. 9, 40 *fin.;* 24, 29; Verg. G. 4, 213; Flor. 4, 2, 16: jus gentium, Liv. 4, 17: hostium jus et sacra legationis et fas gentium, Tac. A. 1, 42: rogationes vos rogatas rumpitis, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 24: edicta, Hor. C. 4, 15, 22: decreta, Ov. M. 15, 780: leges, Luc. 4, 175: constat, agnascendo rumpi testamentum, *is made void*, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 241; cf.: jura testamentorum ruptorum aut ratorum, id. ib. 1, 38, 173: nuptias, Hor. C. 1, 15, 7: amores, Verg. A. 4, 292: condiciones pacis, Vell. 2, 48, 5: obsequium, Suet. Galb. 16: fata aspera, Verg. A. 6, 882: fati necessitatem humanis consiliis, Liv. 1, 42: ne me e somno excitetis et rumpatis visum, *break in upon, interrupt*, Cic. Rep. 6, 12, 12; so, somnum, Verg. A. 7, 458; cf. Sen. Ep. 51, 12: sacra, Verg. A. 8, 110: carmina, Tib. 2, 3, 20: novissima verba, Ov. A. A. 1, 539: ut vero amplexus fessi rupere supremos, Val. Fl. 5, 32: strepitu silentia rumpi, Lucr. 4, 583: silentia (verbis), Verg. A. 10, 64; Ov. M. 1, 208; 11, 598; Hor. Epod. 5, 85; Val. Fl. 3, 509; Plin. Pan. 55, 4: diutinum silentium, App. M. 10, p. 239, 14: taciturnitatem, Tac. A. 1, 74: patientiam, Suet. Tib. 24: en age, segnes Rumpe moras, *break off, end delay*, Verg. G. 3, 43; so, rumpe moras, id. A. 4, 569; 9, 13; Ov. M. 15, 583 Bach, *N. cr.;* Val. Fl. 1, 306; Mart. 2, 64, 9; Plin. Ep. 5, 11, 2; cf.: rumpunt moras, Luc. 1, 264: otia, Verg. A. 6, 813.—Poet.: rumpit has imo pectore voces, *breaks forth, breaks out in, gives vent to, utters*, etc., Verg. A. 11, 377; so, vocem, id. ib. 2, 129; 3, 246; Sil. 8, 301; Tac. A. 6, 20: questus, Verg. A. 4, 553; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 249: gemitum, Sil. 4, 458.

***rumpōtĭnētum,** i, *n.* [rumpotinus], *a place planted with low trees to support the vines*, Col. 5, 7, 2.

rumpōtĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [rumpus-teneo]. **I.** *That serves to support the running vines:* genus arbusti Gallici, Col. 5, 7, 1; also arbores, id. 5, 7, 1, § 3.—**II.** *Subst.:* **rumpōtinus,** i, *f.*, *a kind of maple* (opulus), Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 12; 24, 19, 112, § 172.

rumpus, i, *m.*, *a vine branch* or *runner* (syn tradux), Varr R. R 1, 8, 4.

rūmuscŭlus, i, *m dim* [rumor], *idle talk, common gossip* (perh only in the two foll. passages) qui imperitorum hominum rumusculos aucupati, Cic. Clu 38, 105 L. Cassio omnes rumusculos populari ratione aucupante, id Leg 3, 16, 35

rūna, ae, *f*, *a kind of weapon, a javelin* or *dart* **I.** Lit. runa genus teli significat. Ennius runata recedit, id est pilata, Fest p 263 Müll. C Gracchus runis et iis sicis, quas, etc nonne omnem rei publicae statum permutavit? Cic. Leg 3, 9, 20 Mos *N cr* —**II.** Transf, *the runic written character, runes* barbara fraxineis pingatur runa tabellis, Ven Carm 7, 18, 19

rūnātus, a, um, *adj*, v runa, I

runcātĭo, ōnis, *f* [runco] **I.** *A weeding, weeding out*, Col 2, 9, 18, 2, 11, 19, Plin 18, 21, 50, § 185 —**II.** Concr, *weeds* to be pulled out, Col 2, 11, 6

runcātor, oris, *m* [id], *a weeder*, Col 2, 12, 1, 11, 3, 19

1. runcīna, ae, *f* [ῥυκάνη, acc to Varr L L. 6, § 96 Müll], *a plane*, Plin 16, 42, 82, § 225, Arn 6, 200, Tert Apol 12, Vulg Isa. 44, 13

2. Runcīna, ae, *f* [1 runco], *a rural goddess presiding over weeding*, Aug Civ Dei, 4, 8 *med*

runcīno, āre, *v a* [1 runcina], *to plane off*, Varr L L 6, § 96 Müll , Arn. 5, 177 — **II.** Trop , com ego illum probe jam oneratum runcinabo, i e *will take in, cheat*, Plaut Mil 3, 3, 61

1. runco, āre, *v a* [runca, runcina], *to weed out, root up*, *to weed, clear of weeds* **I.** Lit spinas, Cato, R R 2 segetes, Varr R R 1 30, Col. 11, 2, 40, Plin 18, 21, 50, § 184, Tert Pall 2 *med* —**II.** Transf ***A.** *To pluck, deprive of its hair*, Pers 4, 35 — **B.** *To mow* frumenta, Aug Civ Dei, 4, 8 *med*

2. runco, ōnis, *m* [1 runco], *a weeding hook, grubbing hoe*, Pall 1, 43, 3, cf Isid Orig 20, 14, 5

rŭo, ŭi, ŭtum (ruiturus, a, um, Ov M 4, 459, Luc 7, 404, Mart 1, 88, 4, Plin Ep 7, 19, 8, *gen plur part* ruentum, Verg A. 11, 886), 3, *v n* and *a*, *to fall with violence, rush down*, *to fall down, tumble down, go to ruin* (cf labor, procumbo, cado) **I.** *Neutr* (very freq and class) **A.** Lit Rarely of persons caedebant pariter pariterque ruebant Victores victique, Verg A 10, 756, so Val Fl 7, 642 —Of things ruere illa non possunt, ut haec non eodem labefacta motu concidant, Cic Imp Pomp 7, 19 spectacula ruunt, *fell down, tumbled down*, Plaut Curc 5, 2, 47, cf parietes ruunt, id. Most 1, 2, 36 lateres veteres, id. Truc 2, 2, 50, so, aedes, id Am 5, 1, 43, id Most. 1, 2, 69 omnia tecta (supra aliquem), Lucr 4, 403, Liv 4, 21, 5, Quint 8, 3, 68 al altae turres, Lucr 5, 307 moles et machina mundi, id. 5, 96 murus, Liv 21, 11 templa deum, Hor S 2, 2 104 aulaea, id ib 2, 8, 71 acervus, id Ep 2, 1, 47 murus latius quam caederetur, Liv 21, 11 tecta in agris, id 4, 21 silices a montibus altis, Lucr 5, 314 alto a culmine Troja, Verg A 2, 290 —Poet caeli templa, Lucr 1, 1105 ruit arduus aether, *it rains*, or *the rain descends in torrents*, Verg G 1, 324, cf id A 8, 525 caelum imbribus immodicis, Mart 3, 100, 3, cf caelum in se, Liv 40, 58 ruit imbriferum ver, i e *is ending, hastening to its close*, Verg G 1, 313, cf turbidus imber aqua, id. A. 5, 695 tempestas, Tac A 1, 30 **1.** Prov caelum ruit, *the sky is falling*, of any thing very improbable *Cl* Quid tum, quaeso, si hoc pater resciverit? *Sy* Quid si nunc caelum ruat? Ter Heaut. 4, 3, 41 —**2.** Transf, of rapid, hasty movements, *to hasten, hurry, run, rush* (cf volo, curro) id ne ferae quidem faciunt, ut ita ruant atque turbentur, Cic. Fin 1, 10, 34, cf id. Att 7, 7, 7 (Pompeium) ruere nuntiant et jam jamque adesse, id. ib 7, 20 1 huc omnis turba ruebat, Verg A 6, 305 Aeneadae in ferrum ruebant, id. ib 8, 648 per proelia, id. ib 12, 526 quidam inermes ultro ruere ac se morti offerre, Tac Agr 37 conlis gladiisque ruerent, id. A 6, 35 in aquam caeci ruebant, Liv 1, 27 *fin.* in castra fugientes, id. 24, 16, 2 in vulnera ac tela, id. 26, 44 promiscue in concubitus, id 3, 47 eques pedesque certatim portis ruere, id 27, 41 ad urbem infesto agmine, id. 3, 3 ad portas, Tac A. 1, 66 ad convivium, id H 2, 68 *fin.* per vias, id. ib 5, 22 destinata morte in proelium, Flor 2, 18, 12 ruebant laxatis habenis aurigae, Curt. 4, 15, 3 de montibus amnes, Verg A 4, 164 flumina per campos, Ov M 1, 285 in Galliam Rhenus, Tac. H 5 19 —Poet., of time vertitur interea caelum et ruit Oceano Nox, i e *hastens up, sets in*, Verg A. 2, 250 revoluta ruebat dies, *was advancing, hastening on*, id ib 10, 256, cf. of the *setting* of the sun, Val Fl 1, 274, App M 3, p 136, 19 — Of sound, *to break forth* antrum, unde ruunt totidem voces, responsa Sibyllae, Verg A 6, 44 —**B.** Trop **1.** (Acc to A 1) *To fall, fail, sink* (very rare) ratio ruat omnis, Lucr 4, 507 quae cum accidunt nemo est quin intellegat, ruere illam rem publicam, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 6, § 12 Vitellium ne prosperis quidem parem, adeo ruentibus debilitatum, *by his falling fortunes*, Tac H 3, 64 tam florentes Atheniensium opes ruisse, Just 5, 1, 9 — **2.** (Acc to A. 2) *To rush, dash, hurry, hasten, run*, etc. (freq and class) tamquam ad interitum ruerem voluntarium, Cic. Marcell 5, 14 emptorem pati ruere et per errorem in maximam fraudem incurrere, *to act hastily, commit an oversight*, id. Off. 3, 13, 55, cf Liv 3, 11 cum cotidie rueret, Cic Sest 64, 133, id Att 2, 14, 1, Quint 2, 20, 2 compescere ruentes, Tac. H 1, 56, 2, 63 *fin*, cf id. ib 2, 34 ad seditiones et discordias et bella civilia, id. ib 1, 46 crudelitatis odio in crudelitatem ruitis, Liv 3, 53 in servitium, Tac. A. 1, 7 in exitium, id. H 1, 84 in sua fata, Ov M 6, 51 omnia fatis In pejus, Verg G 1, 200 quo scelesti ruitis? Hor Epod 7, 1 quo ruis, Verg A 10, 811, Ov M 9, 428 multos video, qua vel impudentiā vel fames duxit, ruentes, Quint 2, 20, 2 —Poet, with *inf* quo ruis imprudens, vage, dicere fata? Prop 4 (5), 1, 71 scire ruunt, Luc. 7, 751, Stat Th 7, 177, Claud Rapt Pros 3, 387 —*Impers pass* ut ferme fugiendo in media fata ruitur, Liv 8, 24 —**II.** *Act*, *to cast down with violence, to dash down, tumble down, hurl to the ground, prostrate* (except the jurid phrase ruta caesa, perh only poet and in post Aug prose, for in the passage, Cic Att 2, 15, 2, seu ruet seu eriget rem publicam, ruet might be neutr) **A.** Lit imbres fluctusque frangere malum, Ruere antennas, etc , Plaut Trin 4, 1, 18 naves (vis venti), Lucr 1, 272 res impetibus crebris (venti), id. 1, 293 ceteros ruerem, agerem, raperem, funderem et prosternerem, Ter Ad 3, 2, 21 immanem molem volvuntque ruuntque, Verg A 9, 516 cumulos ruit pinguis harenae, *breaks down, levels*, id G 1, 105 sese superne in praedam, *to cast one's self upon*, App Flor 1, p 341, 6 —**B.** Poet., transf, *to cast up* from the bottom, *to turn up, throw up, rake up* cum mare permotum ventis, ruit intus harenam, *casts up* (syn eruit), Lucr 6, 726, cf totum (mare) a sedibus imis (venti), Verg A 1, 85 spumas salis aere, id ib 1, 35 cinerem et confusa Ossa focis, id ib 11, 211 atram nubem ad caelum (ignis), id G 2, 308 unde Divitias aerisque ruam, dic, augur, acervos, Hor S 2, 5, 22 — Hence, **rŭtus,** a, um, *P a.*, found only in the phrase ruta et caesa or rūta caesa (acc to Varro, the u was pronounced long, although it is short in the compounds erutus, obrutus, etc. in venditionis lege fundi ruta caesa ita dicimus, ut U producamus, Varr L. L 9, § 104) —In jurid. lang , *every thing dug up* (ruta) *and cut down* (caesa) *on an estate without being wrought*, and which is reserved by the owner at a sale, *the timber and minerals* si ruta et caesa excipiantur in venditione, ea placuit esse ruta, quae eruta sunt, ut harena, creta et similia, caesa ea esse, ut arbores caesas, et carbones et his similia, etc , Dig 19, 1, 17 in rutis caesis ea sunt, quae terra non tenentur, quaeque opere structili tectoriove non continentur, ib 50, 16, 241 ruta caesa dicuntur, quae venditor possessionis sui usus gratia concidit ruendoque contraxit, Fest. p 262 Müll ut venditores, cum aedes fundumve vendiderint rutis caesis receptis, concedant tamen aliquid emptori, quod ornandi causa apte et loco posi tum esse videatur, Cic. Top 26, 100 dicet te ne in rutis quidem et caesis solium tibi fraternum recepisse, Crass ap Cic de Or. 2, 55, 226

rūpa, ae, *f*, v rupes *init.*

rūpes, is (collat. form **rūpa,** ae, App. M 6, p 72 Hildebr min , cf Gloss. Isid. p 693), *f* [rumpo] *a rock* ex magnis rupibus nactus planitiem, Caes. B C 1, 70 cum (oppidum) ex omnibus in circuitu partibus altissimas rupes despectusque haberet, id B G 2, 29, cf Liv 32, 4, and with this cf inter saxa rupesque, id 21, 40 ex rupe Tarpeiā, id. 7, 10 Parnasia, Verg E 6, 29 aeria, id G 4, 508 ardua, Ov F 5, 293, id P 1, 8, 51 cavae, *caverns grottos*, Verg G 3, 253, so, ima (Sibyllae), id. A 3, 443 —Of *a cliff*, Verg A 10, 693, Luc 5, 514, Val Fl 3, 108, 4, 637, cf personantibus et respondentibus inter se rupibus, Just 24, 6, 8

rūpex, icis, *m* , *a rough, uncultivated man*, *a boor, rustic, clown* (ante and post-class , and mostly in the *plur*), Lucil ap Fest s v squarrosi, pp 328 and 329 Müll ; Gell 13, 9, 5, Tert. Apol 21 *fin* , id. Anim 6 *fin* , in *sing* , Tert Pall 4 (cf rupico)

rūpĭ-căpra, ae, *f* [rupes], *a chamois*, Plin 8, 53, 79, § 214, 11, 37, 45, § 124, 28, 17, 67, § 231

*** rūpĭco,** onis, *m* [rupex], for rupex, *a boorish man, rustic*, App Flor 1, p 344, 34

Rūpĭlĭus, i, *m* , *the name of a Roman gens* So, **A.** P Rupilius, *consul with Popillius Laenas*, A U C 622, Cic Lael 11, 37; from him proceed the Leges Rupiliae, *of Rupilius*, id Verr 2, 2, 16, § 39, 18, § 44, 24, § 59, 50, § 125, 2, 3, 40, § 92 —**B.** A. Rupilius, *a physician*, Cic Clu 63, 176 —**C.** *An actor in Cicero's youth*, Cic Off 1 31, 114 —**D.** P Rupilius Rex, *a native of Præneste, a contemporary of Horace, proscribed by Octavian*, Hor S 1, 7, 1 Schol Cruq

rūpīna, ae, *f* [rupes], *a cleft of a rock*, *a rocky chasm* (Appuleian), App M 6, p 184, 16, 7, p 193 *fin* , id Flor 2, p 348 *med*

ruptĭo, ōnis, *f* [rumpo], *a breaking, fracture*, *an injuring, damage*, in *plur* , Dig 9, 2, 27, § 17

ruptor, ōris, *m* [id], *a breaker* (not ante Aug), trop foederis, *a violator*, Liv 4, 19 (with violator juris), 1, 28, 21, 40 *fin* 25, 31, Tac H 4, 57, Flor 1, 3, 8 indutiarum, Liv 8, 39 pacis, Tac A 2, 13

ruptūra, ae, *f* [id.], *a fracture, breach*, of a limb or vein, Gell 20, 1, 33, Veg 3, 65, 11

ruptus, a, um, *Part* of rumpo

rūrālis, e, *adj* [rus], *of* or *belonging to the country, rural, rustic* (post class) negotia, Amm 30, 2, 10 opus (Hesiodi), Macr S 5, 2 Apollo, Nemes Ecl 1, 65 —*Adv*

rūrālĭter, *rurally*, Cassiod Var 3, 51

rūrātĭo, onis, *f* [ruro], *a country life* (Appuleian), App Mag p 310, 32, id Flor 2, p 350, 25

rūrestris, e, *adj* [rus], *of* or *belonging to the country, rustic, rural* (post class) opus, Dig 32, 1, 99, Cod Just 4, 65, 31 arva, App M 8, p 203 campi, id ib 7, p 194 vocabulum, id ib 4, p 143 tibia, Mart. Cap 9, § 906

rūrĭcŏla, ae, *adj gen omn* [rus colo], *that tills the ground*, *that lives in* or *belongs to the country, rural, rustic* (poet), *masc* boves, Ov M 5 479, id F 1, 384 Phryges, id M 11, 91 Fauni, id ib 6, 392 deus, i e *Priapus*, id. Tr 1, 10, 26 dentes, i e *hoes*, Luc. 7, 859 —*Fem* Ceres Ov Am 3, 2, 53. formicula, App M 6, p 177 —*Neutr* aratrum, Ov Tr 4, 6, 1 —**b.** *Subst* **rūrĭcŏla,** ae, *m.* (α) *A tiller of the ground, a husbandman, countryman, rustic* (syn colonus), *plur* , Col 10, 337, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 52 —(β) *An ox* or *bull*, Ov M 15, 124

rūrĭcŏlāris, e, *adj* [ruricola], *of* or *belonging to tillage, rustic, rural* cultor, Ven Vit. S Mart. 1, 325

*** rūrĭgĕna,** ae, *m* [rus gigno], *one born in the country*, *a countryman, rustic*, Ov M 7, 765

Rūrīna (or, in the old orthog , **Rūsīna;** v the letter S), ae, *f* [rus], *a goddess that presided over agriculture*, Aug Civ. Dei, 4, 8

rūro, āre, *v n* , or **rūror,** āri, *v dep n.* [id], *to live in the country* (perh only in the two foll. passages) dum ruri rurant

homines, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 16: dum in agro ruror, Varr. ap Non. 164, 23

rursus, rursum, and arch. **rūsum** or **russum** (rursum and rusum are the most usual forms in the ante class., and rursus in the class. per.), *adv* [contr. from revorsus or revorsum, from reverto; cf. prorsus and sursum], *turned back* or *backwards, back, backwards* (opp prorsus): rursus retro, Non. **I.** Lit. (only ante class.): rursus prorsus reciprocat fluctus feram, Enn. ap Non. 164, 11, and 384 *fin* (Trag. v. 143 Vahl.); cf: trepidari sentio et cursari rursum prorsum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35: mortales multi rursus ac prorsus meant, Varr ap Non. 384, 32: cum ex alto puteo sursum ad summum escenderis, Maximum periculum inde esse, a summo ne rursum cadas? Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 15: ego cunas recessim rursum vorsum trahere et ducere, id. Am. 5, 1, 60; cf. id. Ep. 2, 2, 63 — **II.** Transf. **A.** To indicate the reverse of something, *on the contrary, on the other hand, in return, again* (freq in all periods and kinds of composition; syn.: retro, contra, invicem): in hominum aetate multa eveniunt hujusmodi: Capiunt voluptates: capiunt rursum miserias; Irae interveniunt, redeunt rursum in gratiam, etc., Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 58 sq: bellum, pax rursum, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 16; Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 15: quicquid dicunt, laudo: id rursum si negant laudo id *quoque, Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 20: *Mi* Salutat. *Ag* Saluta hunc rursus Punice meis verbis, Plaut Poen. 5, 2, 40: accipe a me rursum rationem doli, id. Mil. 3, 1, 178: succurrit Pulfioni Varenus et laboranti subvenit... Huic (Vareno) rursus circumvento fert subsidium Pulfio, Caes. B G 5, 44: eos ipse rursus singulos exceptans, id. ib 7, 47 *fin.*; 51; id. B C 1, 45, 3: clamore sublato excipit rursus ex vallo clamor, id. B. G 7, 88; Sall. J 63, 1: postquam luxu atque desidiā civitas corrupta est, rursus republica magnitudine sua imperatorum vitia sustentabat, id. C 53, 5: primum Metellum esse rati, portas clausere; deinde rursus Jugurtham arbitrati obvii procedunt, id. J. 69, 1: ut illae superiores (partes) in medium locum mundi gravitate ferantur, sic hae rursum rectis lineis in caelestem locum subvolent, Cic Tusc. 1, 17, 40: cum totam terram contueri licebit... tum et habitabiles regiones et rursum omni cultu propter vim frigoris vacantes, id. ib 1, 20, 45; id. Rep 2, 4, 9: quod (Gorgias) judicaret hoc oratoris esse maxime proprium, rem augere posse laudando vituperandoque rursus affligere, id. Brut. 12, 47: necesse erit cupere et optare... rursus autem recte factis angi, id. Lael. 16, 59; id. Tusc 4, 31, 65: neque rursum eam totam repudiaret, id. de Or. 1, 24, 110; so, neque rursum, Quint. 1, 10, 2; 2, 4, 3; 10, 3, 10; 12, 5, 4: Iliacos intra muros peccatur et extra. Rursus, quid virtus et quid sapientia possit, etc, Hor. Ep 1, 2, 17: aequum est, Peccatis veniam poscentem reddere rursus, id. S. 1, 3, 75; Curt. 9, 2, 9; Tac Agr. 29; id. A. 1, 80: his, rursus illis exitiabile, id. H. 3, 22 — Hence sometimes with *retro, contra, invicem*: concede, nihil esse bonum, nisi, etc.... Vide rursus retro, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 83: hi rursus invicem anno post in armis sunt. illi domi remanent, Caes B G 4, 1: in amicorum vitiis tam cernis acutum? etc. At tibi contra Evenit, inquirant vitia ut tua rursus et illi, Hor S. 1, 3, 28 — **B.** Denoting return to a former action or its repetition, *back again, again, anew* (syn.: iterum, denuo). em rursum nunc nugas agis Plaut Men. 4, 2, 61: quem (Peliam) Medea dicitur Fecisse rursus ex sene adulescentulum, id. Ps. 3, 2, 82; cf uti quidque in sua corpora rursum Dissolvat natura, Lucr 1, 215. eadem gigni rursusque augescere dixi, id. 5, 250 obloquere rursum? Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 88: feri malam tu illi rursum, id. Cas 2, 6, 55: te suam (causam) rogavit rursum ut ageres, Ter. Phorm 5, 5, 8 quo loco, si tibi hoc sumis .. facis, ut rursus plebes in Aventinum sevocanda esse videatur, Cic. Mur. 7, 15: Helvetii, qui in montem sese receperant, rursus instare et proelium redintegrare coeperunt, Caes. B G 1, 25, cf.: bellum inferre, id. ap Cic. Att 9, 16, A: confligere cum Bruti classe, Caes. B C 2, 3 *fin*; 4 *fin.*: terga vertere, id. ib 1, 45: rursus minuente aestu, id. B. G 3, 12; 5, 8; cf. Varr L. L. 5, § 40 Müll.: rursus aliam in partem fugam petebant, Caes. B G 2, 24: has (cohortes) subsidiariae ternae, et rursus aliae totidem, suae cujusque legionis, subsequebantur, id. B. C 1, 83; cf. id. ib 2, 9; Sall. J 103, 2. — In beginning a new strophe (= Gr. πάλιν): rursus, et hoc iterum repetamus carmen, Val. Cat. Dir. 14. — Pleon., with *denuo*, etc.: Diphilus hanc Graece scripsit, post id rursum denuo Latine Plautus, Plaut. Cas prol. 34: revortor rursus denuo Karthaginem, id. Poen. prol. 79; Auct. B. Hisp. 35 — Freq with words compounded with *re*; like reverti, regredi, se recipere, reducere, revocare, etc, v. h. vv.

rūs, rūris (used in the *plur.* only in *nom* and *acc*), *n.* [etym dub.; cf. Zend. ravanh, broad, free; ravan, a plain; Germ. Raum, space], *the country* (opp to the city), *lands, fields; a country seat, farm, estate,* etc. (cf.: fundus, praedia): pascua reddere rura, Lucr. 5, 1248; cf.: laudato ingentia rura, Exiguum colito, Verg. G 2, 412: aspera dumis Rura, id. A. 4, 527: paterna rura bobus exercet suis, Hor. Epod. 2, 3: obsita pomis Rura, Ov. M. 13, 720: coli rura ab ergastulis pessimum est, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 36: habet animi causā rus amoenum et suburbanum, *a country seat*, Cic. Rosc. Am 46, 133; cf.: rus urbanum, Just. 31, 2, 3: urbe relictā rura peragrantes saepe soli sumus, Cic. Off 3, 1, 1: rure frui, Ov. P. 1, 8, 40 — *Acc.*: rus, in answer to the question whither? *quom rus homines eunt, to their country-seats,* Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 10: rus ibo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 107; 2, 1, 10: rure redire, *from the farm*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 25; 4, 3, 6; 5, 18; 21; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 63; 5, 4, 45 et saep; so, rure venire, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 26: rure huc advenit, Ter. Hec 1, 2, 115: adveniens mater rure, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 25; for which, less freq: ruri redire, venire, etc, id. Truc. 3, 2, 1; 25; id. Most. 5, 1, 28: plus plaustrorum in aedibus Videas, quam ruri, *in the country*, id. Aul. 3, 5, 32: si illi sunt virgae ruri, at mihi tergum domi'st, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 131; so, ruri (cf. Zumpt, Gram § 400), id. Capt. 1, 1, 16; id. Cas. 1, 1, 38; 41; 2, 6, 68; 4, 2, 2; id. Cist. 2, 1, 14; id. Most. 1, 1, 4; 7; 18 et saep; Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 20; 1, 2, 15; 3, 3, 47 al.; Cic Off. 3, 31, 112; Brut. ap Cic Clu. 51, 141; less freq: rure esse, etc, Plaut Trin. 1, 2, 29; id. Cas. 1, 1, 17; 22; Titin. ap Charis. p 115 P.: mori rure, Liv. 38, 53; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 1; 14, 10; Ov. A. A. 2, 229 — With an *adj*: rure paterno, Hor. Ep 1, 18, 60: rure suo, Ov. F. 6, 671; cf.: ex meo propinquo rure hoc capio commodi, Ter Eun. 5, 5, 1.

Rusădir, v. Rhysaddir.

Rusca, ae, *m*, *a surname in the Pinarian family*: M. Rusca, *a tribune of the people*, A.U.C. 622, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 261.

ruscārĭus (rustārĭus), a, um, *adj.* [ruscum], *of* or *for butcher's-broom*: falculae, *for weeding out butcher's broom*, Cato, R. R. 11, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 5.

Ruscĭno, ōnis, *f.*, *a town of Gallia Narbonensis, on the Pyrenees*, now *Perpignan*, Liv. 21, 24; Mel. 2, 5, 8; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32.

* **1. rusco** or **rusto,** āre, *v. a.* [ruscum], *to clear of butcher's broom*, Tert. Pall. 2.

2. rusco, ōnis, *m*, *a disease of cattle*, Gargil. Mart de Cur. Boum.

* **ruscŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [rus], *a little country seat* or *farm*, Gell. 19, 9, 1.

ruscum (rustum), i, *n*, *butcher's-broom*: Ruscus aculeatus, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 50, § 86; 27, 100, § 173; 23, 9, 83, § 166; Verg. E 7, 42; id. G 2, 413; Col. 10, 374; cf. Fest. p 262 Müll.

Rūsellae (Rōsell-), ārum, *f*, *a town of Etruria*, now *Rosello* — Hence, **Rūsellānus (Rōsell-),** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Rusellæ*. ager, Liv. 10, 4, 37: colonia, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51. — *Subst.*: **Rūsellāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Rusellæ*, Liv 28, 45 *fin*

Rusgăda, v. Rhysaddir.

Rūsiccădē, ēs, *f*, *a town in Numidia*, Plin. 5, 3, 2, § 22; cf Mel. 1, 7.

Rūsĭna, ae, v. Rurina.

Ruso, ōnis, v Abudius.

Rūsor, ōris, *m.* [rusus for rursus, cf susum], *a divinity that provides for the regular return of all productions*: quod rursus cuncta eodem revolvuntur, Varr. ap Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 23.

Ruspĭna, ae, *f.*, *a town of Zeugitana*, Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 25, 15, 19, 21, § 82; Auct. B. Afr. 6 *fin*; 10, 53; Sil. 3, 260

ruspor, āri, *v. dep a.*, *to search through, examine, explore*: crebro quaerere, Fest. p 264 Müll.: scrutari, Non. 166, 19 (ante-class.): ut latebras ruspans rimarem, Poët. ap. Fest. p 265 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p 209 Rib); cf.: vagent ruspantes silvas, Att. ap Non. 166, 20: jube nunc animo ruspari Phrygas, id. ib 19

russātus, a, um, *adj* [russus], *clothed in red, a designation of one of the parties of charioteers in the circus* **I.** Lit.: factio, v. factio: auriga, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 186 (al. russei) — * **II.** Transf.: sanguine suo russatus, *red, reddened*, Tert. Coron. Mil. 1.

* **russĕŏlus,** a, um, *adj dim.* [russeus], *somewhat red, reddish*: sanies, Prud. στεφ 11, 130

* **russesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n* [russus], *to become red*: russescunt frundes, Enn. ap. Charis. p 105 P. (Ann. v. 266 Vahl.)

russĕus, a, um, *adj* [id], *reddish* (post-Aug. and very rare): tunica, Petr. 27, 1: fasciola, App M 2, 117: color, Pall. Mart 13, 4: pannus, Plin. 21, 23, 94, § 166; 29, 4, 17, § 64; 30, 11, 30, § 99.

russŭlus, a, um, *adj dim* [id.], *reddish*: fasciolae, Capitol. Albin. 5 *fin*: tunicae, Val. Imp ap Vop Prob 4.

russus, a, um, *adj*, *red* (very rare): vela, Lucr. 4, 75: gingiva, Cat 39, 19: tunicae, Val. Imp. ap Treb Claud. 14; and Vop. Aur. 13; cf. Gell. 2, 26, 6.

rustārĭus, a, um, v. ruscarius

rustĭca, ae, v. rusticus, I. B 2.

rustĭcānus, a, um, *adj* [rusticus], *of* or *pertaining to the country, rustic, country-* (Ciceron.): homines ex municipiis rusticanis... rusticana relegatio, Cic. Rosc Am. 15, 43 sq; cf.: homines rusticani ex municipiis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 48, § 127: homo, id. ib 2, 5, 13, § 34: multum mecum municipales homines loquuntur, multum rusticani, id. Att. 8, 13, 2. vir, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 53: aliquis, id. de Or. 1, 56, 239: illud quod loquitur priscum visum iri putat, si plane fuerit rusticanum, id. ib. 3, 11, 42: tugurium, *a peasant's hut*, Hier. Ep 52, 2, 6.

* **rustĭcātim,** *adv* [rusticor], *rustically, awkwardly*: rustice, Non.: ego rusticatim tangam, urbanatim nescio, Pomp ap. Non. 166, 31.

rustĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** *A living in the country, country life*: neque militia solum, sed etiam peregrinationes rusticationesque communes, Cic Lael. 27, 103 — **II.** *Agriculture, husbandry*, Col. praef. § 13; 1, 1, 6; 11, 1, 6: creata ab Altissimo, Vulg. Ecclus. 7, 16.

rustĭcē, *adv*, v. rusticus *fin.*

* **rustĭcellus,** a, um, *adj. dim* [rusticulus], *somewhat rustic* or *clownish*, Varr. ap. Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83

rustĭcĭtas, ātis, *f* [rusticus] (not ante-Aug) **I.** Lit **A.** *Country life and occupations*, i. e. *tillage, husbandry*, Pall. Insit. 11. — **B.** Concr., *country people*, Pall. 1, 31; Cod. Just 1, 55, 3 — **II.** Transf, *the manners of the country* or *of country people, rustic behavior, rusticity* (opp urbanitas); in a good and (more freq) in a bad sense: patria est ei Brixia, ex illā nostra Italiā, quae multum adhuc verecundiae, frugalitatis atque etiam rusticitatis antiquae retinet ac servat, Plin. Ep 1, 14, 4; cf. Plin. 35, 4, 9, § 26; Calp Ecl. 4, 4. — In a bad sense: cultus adest, nec nostros mansit in annos Rusticitas priscis illa superstes avis, Ov. A. A. 3, 128: rusticitas, non pudor ille fuit. id. ib 1, 672: vultus sine rusticitate pudentes, id. H. 20, 59. (urbanitas) cui contraria sit rusticitas, Quint. 6, 3, 17; cf.: et imperitia, et rusticitas, et rigor, id. 6, 1, 37: in quo (ore) nulla neque rusticitas neque peregrinitas resonet, id. 11, 3, 30: verborum atque ipsius etiam soni, id. 11, 3, 10: aliquem rusticitatis arguere, Suet. Caes. 53: ignorare propter rusticitatem jus suum, Dig 49, 14, 2 *fin*

rustĭcŏla, ae, *m.* and *f.* [rus-colo], *an inhabitant of the country* (late Lat), Ven. Fort Misc. 5, 5, 107.

rustĭcor, ātus, 1, *v dep n* [rusticus]. **I.** Lit, *to live in the country, to rusticate* **A.** In gen. (class). socerum suum Laelium semper fere cum Scipione solitum rusticari, Cic de Or 2, 6, 22: sin rusticatur, id.

Att. 12, 1, 1 dies ad rusticandum dati, id. Leg 1, 3, 9 — Of abstract subjects (haec studia) pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, Cic. Arch 7, 16 — **B.** In partic, econom t t, *to practise husbandry, to till the ground, be a farmer*, Col 11, 1, 5 sq, 12, 3, 8 — **II.** Transf, *to talk in a rustic manner, talk like a peasant* Varrones, Terentius, Sid Ep 4, 3

rustĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj* dim [rusticus], *rather rustic, somewhat coarse* **I.** Libellus Mart 10, 19 nomen (Bissula), Aus Idyll Carm 7 3 — **II.** As *substt* * **A. rustĭcŭlus,** i, m, *a little countryman, a little rustic,* Cic Sest 38, 82. — **B. rustĭcŭla,** ae, *f*, *a little heath cock*, (cf rustica, s. v rusticus, I B 2 b), Plin. 10, 38, 54, § 111, Mart 13, 76 *in lemm*

rustĭcus, a, um, *adj* [rus], *of* or *belonging to the country, rural, rustic, country* (very freq and class, syn agrestis, opp urbanus) **I.** Lit vita, Varr R. R 3, 1, 1, cf vita haec rustica, quam tu agrestem vocas, Cic Rosc Am 27, 75 duae vitae hominum, rustica et urbana, id ib 17, 48 Romani (opp urbani), Varr R. R. 2, praef § 1, cf plebes (opp urbana), Col praef § 17 praedia, Cic Rosc Am 15, 42 hortus, Plin Ep 2, 17, 15 instrumentum, Phaedr 4, 4, 24 opus, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 90 res, Cic de Or 1, 16, 69, 1, 58, 249, Col praef § 19 sq homo (with agricola), Cic Rosc Am 49, 143, id. N D 3, 5, 11 colona, Ov F 2, 645, cf Phidyle, Hor C 3, 23, 2 mus (opp urbanus), id S 2, 6, 80, 115 gallinae, *heathcocks*, Varr R R 3, 9, 16, Col 8, 2 1 sq (cf. infra, B 2 b) numina, Ov M 1, 192 fistula, id. ib 8, 191 sedulitas, id F 6, 534 regna, id H 4, 132 opprobria versibus alternis, Hor Ep 2 1, 146 carcer, Juv 14, 24 — **B.** *Substt* **1. rustĭcus,** i, m, *a countryman, rustic, peasant*, in *plur* rustici, *country people, rustics* urbani fiunt rustici, etc, Plaut Merc 4, 3, 15 sq omnes urbani, rustici, Cic Fin. 2, 23, 77, cf id. Or 24, 81 semper occant prius quam sarriunt rustici, Plaut Capt 3, 5, 5, id. Most. 5, 1, 28, Col 2, 4, 8, 9, 10 et saep — In *sing*, Ov M 2, 699, Hor Epod 2, 68, id Ep 1, 7, 83, 2, 2, 39, Vulg Sap 17, 16 — **2. rustĭca,** ae, *f* **a.** *A country girl*, Ov M 5, 583 — **b.** (Sc gallina) *A heath cock*, Mart 13, 76 (cf supra, A, and rusticulus, II B) — **II.** Transf, *country like, rustic, simple*, in a good or (more freq) in a bad sense, i e *plain, simple, provincial, rough, coarse, gross, awkward, clownish*, etc (in this sense not freq till after the Aug period, previously, as in Cic, agrestis was more used) rustica vox et agrestis quosdam delectat, etc neque solum rusticam asperitatem, sed etiam peregrinam insolentiam fugere discamus, Cic de Or 3, 11, 42, 12, 44 pro bardâ et pro rustica haberi, Plaut Pers 2, 1, 2 rusticus inlitteratusque litigator, Quint 2 21, 16 manus (with indoctae) id. 1, 11, 16, cf with indoctus, id 12, 10, 53, with barbarus, id 2, 20, 6, (opp disertus) 7, 1, 43 id vitium sermonis non barbarum esse, sed rusticum, Gell 13, 6, 2 Germana illuvies, rusticus, hircus, hara suis, etc, *a lout, clown*, Plaut Most 1, 1, 39 Lorenz ad loc rusticus es Corydon Verg E 2, 56 quid coeptum, rustice rumpis iter? Ov Am 3 6, 88 addidit obscenis convicia rustica dictis, id. M 14, 522 sive procax aliqua est, capior, quia rustica non est, *very prudish*, id. Am 2, 4, 13, cf id A. A. 1, 607 nec tamen est, quamvis agros amet illa feraces, Rustica, id Am 3, 10, 18 — In a good sense mores, Cic Rosc Am 27, 75 veritas Mart. 10, 72, 11 — *Comp* simus hoc titulo rusticiore contenti, Sen Ep 88, 33 — Hence, *adv* **rustĭcē** (acc to II), *in a countrified manner, clownishly, boorishly, awkwardly* loqui non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, Cic de Or 3, 12, 45 urgere, id Off 3, 9, 39 facere aliquid, id Att 12, 36, 2 cum eo vitio loquentes rustice loqui dictitabant, Gell 13, 6, 2 — *Comp* rusticius toga defluit, Hor S 1, 3, 31 — *Sup* does not occur

rūsum, v rursus.

1. rūta caesa, v ruo, *P a*

† **2. rūta,** ae, *f*, = ῥυτή (cf. Varr L. L. 5 § 103 Müll) *a bitter herb, rue* **I.** Lit, Cic Fam 9, 22, 3, Col 11, 3, 38, 12, 7, 5, Plin 19 8 45, § 156, 20, 13 51 § 131, Ov R. Am 801, Mart 11, 31, 17, 52, 8 — * **II.** Trop, *bitterness, unpleasantness* · cras ex specto Leptam, ad cujus rutam pulegio mihi tui sermonis utendum est, Cic Fam 16, 23, 2

rūtābŭlum, i, *n* [ruo], *an instrument for raking* or *stirring up* **I.** Lit. **A.** For fire, *a fire shovel, oven rake*, Cato, R R 10, 3, 11, 5, Novat ap Fest p 262 Müll (Com Rel p 226 Rib), Suet Aug 75 — **B.** For cookery, *a wooden shovel* or *spattle* for stirring and mixing liquids, Col 12, 20, 4, 12, 23, 2 — * **II.** Transf, = membrum virile, Naev ap Fest p 262 Müll (Com Rel p 24 Rib)

* **rūtācĕus,** a, um *adj* [2 ruta], *of rue, made from rue* oleum, Plin. Val 2, 28

rūtātus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *flavored* or *garnished with rue* lacerti, Mart 10, 48, 11 mulsum, Plin 19, 8, 45, § 156

* **rūtellum,** i, *n* *dim.* [rutrum], *a little shovel*, Lucil ap Non 18 22

Rŭtēni (Rŭth-), ōrum, *m*, *a people of Aquitanian Gaul, in the vicinity of the Cadurci*, dwelling partly in the province now called *Rhodez*, Départ Aveyron, Caes B G 1, 45, 7, 7, 75, Plin 4, 19, 33, § 109, Luc 1, 402

rŭtĭlans, antis, v rutilo *fin*

rŭtĭlesco, ĕre, *v inch n* [rutilus], *to grow reddish*, Plin 8, 55, 81, § 217, Mart. Cap 2, § 123

Rŭtĭlĭānus, a, um, v Rutilius

Rŭtĭlĭus, i, *m* [rutilus, cf Fest p 264 and 265 Müll] *name of a Roman* gens **1.** P Rutilius Rufus, *consul* A. U C 649, *an orator, jurist, and historian*, Cic Brut. 29 sq Ellendt, Suet Aug 89, Quint 5, 2, 4, 11, 1, 12 — **2.** P Rutilius Lupus, *a rhetorician in the time of Augustus and Tiberius*, Quint 9, 2, 102, 9, 3, 89 — Hence, **II. Rŭtĭlĭānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to a Rutilius* constitutio, Gai Inst 4, 35 (but in Cic Brut 23, 89, the correct reading is Rutilii narratione)

rŭtĭlo, āvi, atum, 1, *v a* and *n.* [1 rutilus] **I.** *Act., to make* or *color reddish* comas, Liv 38, 17 capillos, Plin. 28, 12 51, § 191, Suet Calig 47, Tac H 4, 61 al — **II.** *Neutr*, *to be reddish*, transf, *to have a reddish glow* (poet) aurora, Att ap Varr L L 7, § 83 Müll. arma, Verg A 8, 529 vellera, Val Fl 5, 251 caelum, Vulg Matt 16, 3 — *Part pres* rutilans color, *of a red dish glow, glowing redly*, Plin 16, 11, 22, § 53, so, arva rutilantia sanguineo gyro, Stat Th 11, 514. — *Comp* rutilantior auro, Ven Carm 8, 7, 351

1. rŭtĭlus, a, um, *adj* [Sanscr rudhiras, red bloody, cf Gr ἐρυθρος, Lat ruber, rufus] **A.** Lit, *red* (inclining to golden yellow) aurei rutili et inde etiam mulieres valde rufae rutilae dictae, Varr L L. 7, 5, § 83 Müll., cf Fest. p 285 ib Plaut Rud. 5, 2, 14 caput, id Merc 2, 2, 35, so of the hair, Ov M 2, 319, 635, 5, 440, 6, 715 al; peculiar to the Germans, Tac G 4, id Agr 11, Suet Ner 1 fulgor rutilus horribilisque terris, quem Martium dicitis, Cic Rep 6, 17, 17 ignis, Verg G 1, 454, id A. 8, 430, Ov M 4, 403, 11, 436 flammae, id. ib 12, 294 ortus, id ib 2, 112 cruor id ib 5 83 pellis, i e *the golden fleece*, Val Fl 8, 114 metallum, i e *gold*, Luc 9, 364 fontes (Pactoli), *bearing gold*, Claud in Rufin 1 197 rutilae canes, id est non procul a rubro colore, Fest p 285 Müll — **B.** Transf, *shining, glittering* thorax, Val Fl 4, 620 columnae, Claud. Laud. Stil 2, 341

2. Rŭtĭlus, i, *m* [1 rutilus], *a Roman surname*, e g of the augur T Virginius, Liv 3, 7

rūtrum, i, *n* [ruo, cf Varr L. L. 5, § 134 Müll] **I.** An implement for digging, *a spade, shovel*, Cato, R. R 10, 3, 11, 4, Varr and Pompon. ap Non 18, 22 sq, Liv 28, 45, Ov F 4, 843 — **II.** For mixing mortar, *a trowel*, Cato, R. R 128, Vitr 7, 3, Plin 36, 23, 55, § 177, Pall 1, 15

1. rŭtŭba, perturbatio · nunc sumus in rutubâ, Varr ap Non. 167, 9

2. Rŭtŭba, ae, *m* **I.** *A river in Liguria, now the Roya*, Plin 3, 5, 7, § 48, Luc 2, 422. — **II.** *The name of a gladiator*, Hor S 2, 7, 96

‡ **rūtŭla,** ae, *f* dim [2. ruta] *a little piece of rue*, acc to Cic Fam 9, 22, 3, cf Hier in Isa. 13, 47, 2.

Rŭtŭli, ōrum, *m*. **I.** *An ancient people of Latium, whose capital was* Ardea, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 56, Cic. Rep 2, 3, 5, Liv 1, 2, 1, 57, Verg A. 1, 266, 7, 472, 795 et saep — In *sing* **Rŭtŭlus,** i, m, *a Rutulian* · audax, Verg A 7, 409, 8, 474, 9, 65 al — Hence, **Rŭtŭlus,** a, um, *adj*, *Rutulian* rex, i e. Turnus Verg A. 9, 728, 10, 267 sanguis, id. ib 7, 318, 11, 88 acies, id. ib 12, 597 caedes, id. ib 10, 245 — **II.** Transf (poet), *the inhabitants of Saguntum, a colony of Ardea*, Sil 1, 584, 2, 541, 567 al — **B.** In gen, *of the Romans*, Sil 10, 450, 11, 165, in *sing*, *of a Roman*, id. 13, 163

Rŭtŭpĭae, ārum, *f*, *a town and haven of the Cantii, in Britain*, now *Richborough, in Kent* — Hence, **Rŭtŭpīnus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Rutupiæ* ager, Aus Parent 18, 8 · litora, Luc 6, 67 fundus, Juv 4, 141

rŭtus, a, um (ruta caesa), v ruo, *P a*

S.

S, s, *indecl n* or (agreeing with littera) *f* **I.** The eighteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in form to the old Greek S for Σ (Etruscan in a reversed form, Ƨ), in its nature a sibilant semi vowel, whose peculiarities were much discussed by the ancients, and are even treated of in a special work by Messala, a contemporary of Augustus (Messala in libro de S littera, Quint 1, 7, 23, cf Mart Cap 3, § 245) — **II.** As an initial and medial it has a hard and sharp sound (which is softened, however, between two vowels), and is therefore joined only with the tenues (c, p, t, cf, on the contrary, the Gr σβεννυμι), and, as a medial, often written double after long vowels caussa, cassus, divissiones (these forms, used by Cicero and Vergil, were already uncommon in Quintilian's time, Quint 1, 7, 20, v Corss Ausspr 1, 283 sq) — **III.** As a final it had a weakened sound, and therefore not only admitted the medial *b* before it (plebs, urbs, abs, Arabs, chalybs, etc, v the letter B), but often entirely disappeared. So in the ante class poets down to the early years of Cicero (and also in his own poem, entitled Aratus, written in his youth), before words beginning with a consonant, to avoid position Ratu' Romulus, Fulviu' Nobilior, gravi' Terra, est sati' bella, Hyperioni' cursum, Virgine' nam sibi, etc, cf Cic Or 48, 161, Quint. 9, 4, 38, and v Freund, in Jahn's Neue Jahrb 1835, XIII p 25 sq, less freq before words beginning with a vowel, in which case, to avoid a hiatus, the vowel before *s* was also elided, vas' argenteis (for vasis argenteis) and palm' et crinibus (for palmis et crinibus), v Cic Or 45, 153 So, too, in the fourth Epitaph of the Scipios (Inscr Orell 553), L. CORNELIO L. F instead of CORNELIOS (cf a similar elision of the M under that letter) Final *s* is also elided, and the preceding vowel either dropped with it or weakened, in the forms sat from satis mage from magis, in the neutr forms of adjectives of the third declension, acre, agreste, facile (v the letter E), in the col lat. forms of the sec pers sing pass, fatere, fateare, fatebare, etc, in the gen sing of the first, second, and fifth declensions, and in the nom plur of the first and second declensions (aurai for aura is, analog to reg is, etc.) Lastly, *s* disappears in the (mostly familiar) collat forms abin', scin', viden', satin', from abisne, scisne, videsne, satisne, etc — **IV.** As an etymological initial aspirate, *s* appears in many words whose Greek equivalents begin with a vowel sal, semi, serpo, sex, super, sus, corresp to ἁλς, ἡμι-, ἕρπω, ἑξ, ὑπερ, ὗς, etc, si (archaic sei), sero, Segesta, corresp to ει, ἘΡΩ (whence εἴρω), Ἔγεστα Less freq in radical words beginning with a consonant sculpo corresp to γλυφω, and the derivatives scruta, from γρυτη, and scrupedae, from κρουπεζα To soften the termination, *s* appears in abs = ab, and ex corresp to ἐκ — Very freq, on the contrary, an initial *s* appears in cognate forms in other languages, where corresp Latin words have lost the *s* Lat fallo, Gr σφαλλω, fungus, Gr σφογγος, fides, Gr σφιδη (comp also nix with Engl

snow, nurus with old Germ. snur, daughter-in-law); cf. also cutis and scutum; cauda and root sku-, in Goth. skauts, etc.; casa and Gr. σκιά, σκηνή; cerno and Gr. κρίνω for σκίρνω, σκώρ, σκωρία; calumnia and σκάλλω; gradior and root scra-, Germ. schreiten; parco and σπαρνός; penuria and σπάνις; pando and σπάω; tego and στέγω; tono and στόνος; taurus and Sanscr. stharas, Germ. Stier al.; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, p. 277 sqq. — In the middle of a word *s* is dropped in at from ast. — **V.** S is interchanged, **A.** Most freq. with *r*; in partic., an original *s*, between two vowels, becomes *r*; v. Varr. L. L. 7, § 26 Müll.; so foederum for foedesum, plurima for plusima, meliorem for meliosem, Lares for Lases, etc.; cf. eram and sum, quaero and quaeso, nasus and naris. Appius Claudius, the censor, is said to have introduced *r* into the names Furius, Valerius, etc., in place of *s*, B.C. 312 (v. the letter R, II.).—**B.** With *d*: Claudius, from the Sabine Clausus; and, on the other hand, rosa, corresp. to the Gr. ῥόδον; cf. Schneid. Gram. 1, p. 259.—**C.** With *t*: tensus and tentus, resina corresp. to ῥητίνη; and, on the contrary, aggrettus for aggressus; mertare, pultare, for mersare, pulsare (perh. also assentor for assensor). — **D.** With *x*; v. that letter.—**VI.** S is assimilated before *f* in the compounds of dis: differo, difficilis, diffluo, etc.; v. 3. dis. — On the other hand, it arises by assimilation from *d*, in assum, assumo, cessi, for adsum, adsumo, ced-si; from *t* in fassus, from fateor; from *b* in jussi, from jubeo; from *m* in pressi, from premo; from *r* in gessi, from gero; and dossuarius, from dorsum. —**VII.** As an abbreviation, S denotes sacrum, semis, sibi, suis, etc.; S. AS. D., sub asciā dedicavit; S. C., senatusconsultum; perh. also, sententia collegii (Inscr. Orell. 2385); S. P., sua pecunia; S. P. Q. R., Senatus Populusque Romanus, etc.

Săba, ae, *f.*, = Σάβα. **I.** *The largest town in Arabia Felix, especially celebrated for its myrrh, frankincense*, etc.: turifera, Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 52. — Hence, **II. Săbaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Σαβαῖος, *Sabæan*: tus, Verg. A. 1, 416: odor, Col. poët. 10, 262: nubes, Stat. S. 4, 8, 1: flores, id. ib. 5, 1, 211: myrrha, Sen. Herc. Oet. 376; cf. flos, i. e. of myrrh, Val. Fl. 6, 709: terra, Ov. M. 10, 480: cumulus, *a funeral pyre* perfumed with myrrh, etc., Claud. Phoen. 43. — As *subst.*: **Săbaea**, ae, *f.* (sc. terra), *the territory of Saba*, i. e. *Arabia Felix*, Hor. C. 1, 29, 3.—**Săbaei**, ōrum, *m.*, *a numerous people in Arabia Felix* (named after their capital city, Saba), *the Sabæans*: Sabaei Arabum propter tura clarissimi, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 154; cf. Mel. 3, 8, 6; Verg. G. 1, 57; 2, 117; id. A. 8, 706; Flor. 4, 11, 7; Claud. Cons. Hon. 4, 305; Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 23.

Săbădĭus, ii, *m.*, v. Sabazius.

sabaia, ae, *f.*, *a drink of the poor people in Illyria, prepared from barley*, Amm. 26, 8, 2; Hier. in Isa. 6, 19.

sabaiārĭus, ii, *m.* [sabaia], *one who makes, sells*, or *drinks* sabaia, a term of reproach: et injuriose compellabatur ut sabaiarius, Amm. 26, 8, 2.

† **sabănum**, i, *n.*, = σάβανον (cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 26, 7), *a linen cloth* for wiping, wrapping up in, etc.; *a towel, napkin*, Pall. Jun. 7, 3; Veg. 5, 46, 11; Apic. 6, 2; Marc. Emp. 26 *med.*

† **Săbăoth**, *indecl. plur.*, = Σαβαώθ [Heb. צְבָאוֹת], *the heavenly hosts* (eccl. Lat.), Prud. Apoth. 901: Dominus or Deus Sabaoth, *the Lord* (or *God*) *of hosts*, Tert. adv. Jud. 13; Prud. Cath. 4, 7.

Săbārĭa (Săvā-), ae, *f.*, *a city in Pannonia, a colony of the emperor Claudius, hence called Sabaria Claudia, now Szombathely*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 19, 2: Colonia divi Claudii Sabaria, Plin. 3, 24, 27, § 146.

sabatēnum, i, *n.*, = diabathrum, *a kind of slipper* (late Lat.), Plin. Val. 2, 17.

Sabatini, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of a town in Campania*, otherwise unknown, Liv. 26, 33 *fin.*

Sābātinus (poet. **Sābātīus**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sabate* (a town of Etruria): lacus, *the Lake of Sabate*, now *Lago di Bracciano*, Front. Aquaed. 71; Col. 8, 16, 2; called lacus Sabate, Fest. p. 343 Müll.: Sabatina tribus, Liv. 6, 5 *fin.*; Fest. l. l.—Form Sabatius: stagna, Sil. 8, 492.

† **Săbāzĭus** (collat. form **Sĕbāzĭus, Sĕbādĭus** or **Săbādĭus**, Macr. S. 1, 18; App. M. 8, p. 213), ii, *m.*, = Σαβάζιος, *a surname*. **I.** Of *Bacchus*, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37; Arn. 5, p. 101; Macr. l. l. — Hence, **Săbāzĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, *a festival in honor of Sabazius* or *Bacchus*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58; Arn. 5, 170; Inscr. Orell. 2357.—**II.** Of *Jupiter*: Sabazii Jovis cultus, Val. Max. 1, 3, 2; Inscr. Orell. 1259.

sabbătārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sabbata], *of* or *belonging to the Sabbath, Sabbatical*: luxus, Sid. Ep. 1, 2 *med.*—*Subst.*: **sabbătārii**, ōrum, *m.*, *Sabbath-keepers*, poet. for *Jews*, Mart. 4, 4, 7.

† **sabbătismus**, i, *m.*, = σαββατισμός, *a keeping of the Sabbath*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 30 *fin.*; Hier. Ep. 140, 8; id. in Isa. 16, 58, 13.

† **sabbătizo**, āre, *v. n.*, = σαββατίζω, *to observe the Sabbath*, Tert. adv. Jud. 2 *fin.*; Hier. Ephes. 2, 12; Vulg. Exod. 16, 30; id. Lev. 25, 2.

sabbătum, i, *n.*, and, more freq., **sabbăta**, ōrum, *n.*, = σάββατα (orig. Heb. שַׁבָּת). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *the day of rest* among the Jews, *the Sabbath*; considered by the Romans to have been ordained as a fast-day. *Plur.* form, Just. 36, 2, 14; August. ap. Suet. Aug. 76; Plin. 31, 2, 18, § 24; Vulg. Matt. 12, 1 et saep. — **B.** In partic., as a name for the seventh day of the week, *Saturday*, Suet. Tib. 32; Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*—*Sing.* form, Hier. Ep. 121, 4; Vulg. Matt. 12, 1; id. Luc. 13, 14; id. Johan. 9, 16. —**II.** Transf., of other Jewish holidays, Ov. R. Am. 220; Pers. 5, 184; Juv. 6, 159: tricesima, i. e. *the new moon* (said poet. for *a Jewish holiday* in general), Hor. S. 1, 9, 69; cf. Orell. and Wüstem. ad Heind. ad h. l.

Săbelli, ōrum, *m.* [prob. contr. from Sabinuli, from Sabini], the more ancient and, for the most part, poetical name for *the Sabines*, Varr. ap. Philarg. Verg. G. 2, 167: duri, Col. poët. 10, 137; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107; Hor. S. 2, 1, 36. — In *sing.*: renuit negitatque Sabellus, *the Sabellian* or *Sabine* (i. e. *Horace*, as the owner of an estate in the Sabine territory), Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 49 Schol. Crucq. ad loc.; cf. Sil. 15, 687. — Hence, **A. Săbellus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Sabellians, Sabellian, Sabine*: ager, Liv. 8, 1: cohortes, id. 10, 19 *fin.*: pubes, Verg. G. 2, 167: mater, id. A. 8, 510: veru, id. ib. 7, 665: ligones, Hor. C. 3, 6, 38: mensa, Juv. 3, 169: anus, i. e. *an old hag*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 29; cf. carmina, id. Epod. 17, 28: jaculator, Sil. 4, 221. — **B. Săbellĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Sabellian, Sabine*: sus, Verg. G. 3, 255: genus caulium, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 141.

Săbellĭus, i, *m.*, *an elder of the Christian Church at Rome, and afterwards at Ptolemais, in the third century, the founder of the heretical sect of Sabellians*, Prud. Apoth. 178.—Hence, **Săbellĭāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the followers of Sabellius, Sabellians*, Ambros. Fid. 5, 13, 162; id. Incarn. Sacr. 2, 8.

Săbīna, ae, v. Sabini, B. 2.

Săbīnē, *adv.*, v. Sabini, A. β.

Săbīni, ōrum, *m.*, *the Sabines, an ancient Italian people adjoining the Latins*, a part of whom, as early as the time of Romulus, were united with the Romans as one people, under the name of Quirites, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 108; Cato ap. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 638; Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 29; id. L. L. 5, § 32 Müll.; Col. praef. § 19; Liv. 1, 9 sq.; 1, 9, 31; 33, 2, 16 sq.; 3, 26 sq.; Cic. Rep. 2, 7, 12; id. Off. 1, 11, 35; id. Balb. 13, 31: rigidi, Ov. M. 14, 797; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 25 et saep. —Meton. (cf.: Bruttii, Lucani, and v. Varr. L. L. 5, § 32 Müll.), *the Sabine territory*: ex Sabinis, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 6; Liv. 1, 45: ardui, Hor. C. 3, 4, 22.—Hence, **A. Săbīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Sabine*: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 4; 3, 1, 6; Cic. Lig. 11, 32; id. Agr. 2, 25, 66; id. Sen. 7, 24; Hor. S. 2, 7, 118 al.: montes, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 9: fana, id. L. L. 6, § 57 Müll.: virgines raptae, id. ib. 6, 3, 57; Cic. Rep. 2, 7, 12; Liv. 1, 9 sq. et saep.: lingua, Varr. L. L. 5, § 66 Müll.: vocabulum, id. ib. 5, § 107 ib.; cf. origo (vocabuli), id. ib. 7, § 28 ib.: ficus, Varr. R. R. 1, 67: salix, Col. 4, 30, 4: oleum, Pall. Mart. 9, 8 et saep. — * (β) *Adv.*: **Săbīnē**, *in Sabine, in the Sabine tongue*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 159 Müll. — **2.** In partic.: Sabina herba, *a kind of juniper, the savin*: Juniperus Sabina, Linn.; used for incense, Cato, R. R. 70, 1; Plin. 16, 20, 33, § 79; 17, 13, 21, § 98; 24, 11, 61, § 102; Verg. Cul. 402; Prop. 4 (5), 3, 58; Ov. F. 1, 343; 4, 741.—Hence, **B.** *Subst.* **1. Săbīnus**, i, *m.*, *a Sabine*, Liv. 1, 45; 3, 26.—And as *a Roman proper name*, (α) *A servant of Trebonius*, Cic. Fam. 16, 16.—(β) *The name of an Augustan poet, a friend of Ovid*, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 27; the same perh. also Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 27.—(γ) *The surname of the jurist* Massurius, v. h. v.— (δ) *A brother of the emperor Vespasian*, Suet. Vesp. 1. — Hence, **Săbīnĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Sabinus*: libri Sabiniani, the books composed by him, Cod. Just. 3, 33, 17; 3, 34, 14 al. — *Subst.*: **Săbīnĭāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the followers of Sabinus, the Sabinists*, Dig. 24, 1, 11; 41, 1, 11.—**2. Săbīna**, ae, *f.*, *a Sabine woman*, Prop. 2, 6, 21; 2, 32 (3, 30), 47; Ov. Am. 2, 4, 15; id. A. A. 1, 102. — **C. Săbīnum**, i, *n.* **a.** (Sc. vinum.) *Sabine wine*: vile, Hor. C. 1, 20, 1. — **b.** (Sc. praedium.) *The estate of Horace in the territory of the Sabines, north of Tibur, described by the poet*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 1-14; cf. Sil. 3, 596. — In *plur.* (sc. praedia): satis beatus unicis Sabinis, Hor. C. 2, 18, 14.

Sabis, is, *m.* **I.** *A river in Gallia Belgica*, now *the Sambre*, Caes. B. G. 2, 16; 2, 18.—**II.** *A river in Carmania*, Mel. 3, 8, 4; Plin. 6, 23, 27, § 107. — **III.** *A deity of the Sabæans*, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 63.

sablo, sablum, v. sabulo.

Sabota, ae, *f.*, *a city in Arabia Felix*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 155; 12, 13, 30, § 52 al.

Săbrāta (Săbrătha), ae, *f.*, *a town of Africa, near the Lesser Syrtis*, now *Sabart*, Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 25; Sol. 27.—Hence, **Săbrătensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sabrata*, Suet. Vesp. 3; Cypr. Conc. Carth. p. 120.

Sabrīna, ae, *f.*, *a river of Britain*, now *the Severn*, Tac. A. 12, 31.

sabūcus, i, v. sambucus.

* **săbŭlēta**, ōrum, *n.* [sabulum], *sandy places*, Plin. 27, 8, 41, § 64.

săbŭlo, ōnis, *m.* (**săbŭlum**, i, *n.*, Varr. ap. Non. 169, 10; Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 25; 31, 3, 28, § 48; 36, 25, 63, § 188; Curt. 7, 4, 27), *coarse sand, gravel* (syn.: harena, glarea), Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5; Col. 3, 11, 9; 4, 33, 1; Vitr. 2, 3; 8, 1; Pall. Aug. 8, 2.—Sync.: **săblo** and **săblum**, Ven. Fort. 9, 15, 5.

săbŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sabulo], *full of sand, sandy, gravelly*: loca, Col. 2, 15, 4: arva, id. 2, 10, 23: terra, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 28: solum, id. 35, 14, 49, § 170: aprica, id. 21, 29, 103, § 175: lutum, Vitr. 2, 3.

săbŭlum, i, v. sabulo.

1. săburra, ae, *f.* [kindr. with sabulo], *sand*, esp. in ships as ballast: onerarias multā saburrā gravatas, Liv. 37, 14 *fin.*: fluctu jactante saburram, Verg. G. 4, 195; Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 201; 10, 23, 30, § 60.

2. Săburra (Sabbūra), ae, *m.*, *a lieutenant of King Juba*, Caes. B. C. 2, 38, 1; 40, 1; 41, 2; Hirt. B. Afr. 95, 1.—Form Sabbūra, Sil. 15, 441; Luc. 4, 723.

* **săburrālis**, e, *adj.* [saburra], *consisting of sand, sand-*: sacoma, Vitr. 9, 9 *med.*

‡ **săburrārĭus**, ii, *m.* [id.], *one who carries ballast to ships*: CORPVS SABVRRARIORVM, Inscr. Orell. 4116.

săburro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to fill* or *lade with ballast, to ballast* (rare). **I.** Lit.: sese harenā (echini), Plin. 18, 35, 87, § 361.—Mid., *to ballast one's self*: grues saburratis lapillis ad moderatam gravitatem saburrantur, Sol. 10.—**II.** Transf.: ubi saburratae sumus, *we are stuffed full, crammed full*, comic. for saturatae, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 2; so, too, perh. sanguis, i. e. *of a drunken person*, Arn. 5, 12 Orell. *N. cr.*

Sabus, i, *m.* **I.** *A king of India*, Curt. 9, 8, 11.—**II.** *The progenitor and god of the Sabines*, Sil. 8, 423.

Săcae (Săgae), ārum, *m.*, = Σάκαι, *a people of Northern Asia, a part of the Scythians*, Mel. 3, 7, 1; Plin. 6, 17, 19, § 50; Curt. 5, 9, 5; 7, 4, 6; Cat. 11, 6.—In *sing.*: **Săces** (Σάκης), Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 157.

††**sacal**, *indecl. n.* [Egyptian], *Egyptian amber*, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 36.

saccārĭus, a, um, *adj* [saccus], *of* or *belonging to sacks, sack-* (post-Aug.). **I.** *Adj.:* navis, perh. *laden with sacks*, Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 2, 13.— **II.** *Subst.* **A. saccārĭus**, ii, *m., one who carries sacks*, Dig. 18, 1, 40, § 3; Inscr. Orell. 4176.—* **B. saccārĭa**, ae, *f., the labor of a porter*, App. M. 1, p. 36 *fin.* (al. sagariam).

saccātum, i, *n.* [sacco, II.], *urine*, Arn. 2, p. 69.

saccellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [saccellus]; in the later medic. lang., *the applying of a little bag, a dry poultice*, Veg. 3, 11, 3; 5, 23, 9.

saccellus, i, *m. dim.* [saccus], *a little bag:* sonantes aere, Petr. 140 *fin.:* calidi, i. e. *dry poultices for the sick*, Cels. 4, 4 *med.;* so Veg. 2, 24, 5; 3, 28, 3 al.; Vulg. Mich. 6, 11.

saccĕus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a sack, sack-* (late Lat.): cingulum, tunica, i. e. *of coarse sackcloth*, Hier. Ep. 22, 27; id. Vit. Hilar. 44.

†**sacchăron**, i, *n.*, = σάκχαρον, *a sweet juice distilling from the joints of the bamboo, a kind of sugar*, Plin. 12, 8, 17, § 32; cf. Luc. 3, 237.

* **saccĭbuccis**, e, *adj.* [saccus-bucca], *chubby-cheeked*, Arn. 3, 108.

saccīnus, a, um [saccus, II.], *made of hair-cloth:* pallium, Vulg. Zach. 13, 4.

saccĭpērium, ii, *n.* [saccus-pera], *a pocket for carrying a purse*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 64.

sacco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [saccus], *to strain through a bag, to strain, filter.* **I.** Lit.: saccata aqua (opp. turbida), Sen. Ep. 86, 11; Plin. 18, 7, 17, § 77; 29, 2, 10, § 35; 33, 6, 34, § 104 al.: Caecuba, *to filter*, Mart. 2, 40, 5.— **II.** Transf., of urine: saccatus umor corporis, Lucr. 4, 1028; Ser. Samm. 6, 77.

saccŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [sacculus], one who by juggling tricks, etc., steals money from the pocket; *a cut-purse, pick-pocket, swindler*, Dig 47, 11, 7; 18, 1; Ascon. ad Cic. Tog. Cand. p 90.

saccŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [saccus], *a little sack* or *bag* (not in Cic.); for filtering wine, Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23; for grain, App. M. 9, p 232 et saep.; esp. for money, *a purse*, Plin. 2, 51, 52, § 137: pleno cum turget sacculus ore, Juv. 14, 138; 11, 27; Mart. 5, 39, 7; 11, 3, 6; Dig. 16, 2, 1, § 36; Vulg. Prov. 7, 20.—Hence, comic.: sacculus Plenus aranearum, i. e. *empty*, Cat. 13, 8.

†**saccus**, i, *m.*, = σάκκος, *a sack, bag.* **I.** Cum iste civitatibus frumentum, coria, cilicia, saccos imperaret, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 38, § 95: (mulus ferebat) tumentes multo saccos hordeo, Phaedr. 2, 7, 3.—Esp., *a money-bag:* mensam poni jubet atque Effundi saccos nummorum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 149; 1, 1, 70; Mart. 10, 74, 6.—Of *a bag* for straining, filtering wine, Col. 9, 15, 12; Mart. 12, 60, 9; Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 138; 19, 4, 19, § 53; hence, vinarii, id. 24, 1, 1, § 3: nivarius, for straining snow-water, Mart. 14, 104 *in lemm.;* for purifying fat: adeps saccatus lineis saccis, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 134; for laying on a diseased part of the body: nervorum dolores, in saccis aquā ferventi crebro candefactus levat, id 31, 9, 44, § 102; Veg. 5, 57, 2 et saep. —Of *a beggar's wallet* or *scrip;* prov.: ad saccum ire, *to go beg*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 22 — **II.** Transf. (eccl. Lat.; like the Heb. שַׂק), *a garment of sackcloth* or *hair-cloth*, Vulg. 2 Reg. 3, 31; id. Joel, 1, 8; id. Jona, 3, 5 et saep.; Hier. Ep. 44; Aug Narrat. in Psa. 2, 29 *fin;* Paul. Nol. Carm. 35, 451.

săcellum, i, *n. dim.* [sacrum], *a little sanctuary*, i. e. *a small uncovered place consecrated to a divinity; a chapel:* sacellum est locus parvus deo sacratus cum āra, Trebatius ap. Gell. 6, 12, 5: sacella dicuntur loca diis sacrata sine tecto, Fest. p. 318, and Paul. ex Fest. p. 319 Müll.; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 37: sunt loca publica urbis, sunt sacella, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36; cf. Liv. 40, 51 *fin.:* exaugurare fana sacellaque statuit, id. 1, 55: Caeciliam Metelli exisse in quoddam sacellum ominis capiendi causā, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: et quo—sed faciles Nymphae risere—sacello, Verg. E. 3, 9 Forbig. ad loc.: Atheniensium muros ex sacellis sepulchrisque constitisse, Nep. Them. 6, 6: flore sacella tego, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 57: incultum, id. 2, 19, 13: Quirini, Fest. s. v. Quirinalis porta, p. 254 Müll.; cf. Liv. 5, 40: Naeniae deae, Fest. p. 163 Müll.; Tac. H. 3, 74; Ov. F. 1, 275; Juv. 13, 232.

săcer, săcra, săcrum (ante-class. collat. form sacer, sacris, sacre; *plur.:* sacres porci, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 16; id. Rud. 4, 6, 4; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20; 4, 16; *sing. acc.:* sacrem porcum, Fest. s. h. v. p. 318 Müll.), *adj.* [root sa-; Gr. σάος, σῶος, safe; whence Lat. sānus], *dedicated* or *consecrated to a divinity, holy, sacred*, = ἱερός (cf.: sanctus, augustus): Gallus Aelius ait, sacrum esse quocumque modo atque instituto civitatis consecratum sit, sive aedis, sive ara, sive signum, sive locus, sive pecunia, sive quid aliud quod dis dedicatum atque consecratum sit, Fest. s. v. sacer mons, p. 318 Müll.; cf.: quicquid destinatum est diis, sacrum vocatur, Macr. S. 3, 7: sacrae (res) sunt quae diis superis consecratae sunt: religiosae quae diis manibus relictae sunt, Gai. Inst. 2, 3. **I.** In gen. (α) *Absol.:* quicquam (opp. profanum), Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 27; id. Trin. 2, 2, 8; cf.: aedificiis omnibus, publicis privatis sacris profanis, sic pepercit, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 54, § 129; so, locus sacer et profanus, id. Inv. 1, 26, 38; Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7; Quint. 5, 10, 38: miscebis sacra profanis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 54; id. A. P. 397; Nep. Them. 6, 5; Sall. C. 11, 6: villae signis et tabulis refertae partim publicis partim etiam sacris et religiosis, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 31; so (with religiosus) id. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 127; Suet. Tib. 61: mores autem rapere properant quā sacrum quā puplicum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 37: (legum) genera sunt tria, sacri, publici, privati juris, Quint. 2, 4, 33; cf. in the *sup.:* deprecor hoc unum per jura sacerrima lecti, Ov. H. 9, 159: aedes, Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 5; Cic. Fam. 13, 11, 1; Quint. 4, 2, 8; Ov. M. 14, 315: lucus late sacer, Verg. A. 5, 761: arvum Martis, Ov. M. 7, 101: ara, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 20: aurum, Liv. 5, 50; cf. pecunia (opp. privata), Quint. 4, 2, 8: arma, Liv. 24, 21: tus, Ov. M. 14, 130: sanguis (of the sacrificial victim), Cat. 68, 75: ales (so called from its use in augury), Verg. A. 11, 721: luces (with profestae), Hor. C. 4, 15, 25; cf. dies (with religiosus), Suet. Tib. 61: tempus, Hor. C. S. 4: commissum, *a crime against religion*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9 et saep. — Poet.: vitis (as sacred to Bacchus), Enn. ap. Charis. p. 214 P. (Trag. v. 149 Vahl.); Hor. C. 1, 18, 1; so, laurus, id. ib. 3, 4, 18; Verg. A. 7, 60: robur, Ov. M. 8, 752: aqua, Hor. C. 1, 1, 22: fontes, Ov. M. 2, 464; Verg. E. 1, 53: focus, Hor. Epod. 2, 43: Tarentum, id. C. 1, 28, 29: fines, Sil. 3, 501; cf. montes (the Alps, because not to be ascended by men), id. 4, 70: vates (because dedicated to Apollo), Hor. C. 4, 9, 28; Tib. 2, 5, 113; cf.: sacer interpresque deorum Orpheus, Hor. A. P. 391; and (for sanctus) of the divinity itself: Vesta, Prop. 3, 4 (4, 3), 11; so, Cybebe, id. 3 (4), 22, 3 (but in Liv. 3, 19: ut sacrosancti habeantur, quibus ipsi dii neque sacri neque sancti sunt, so used only on account of the lusus verbb. with sacrosancti; v. the context).— Sacer Mons, *a hill about three miles from Rome, beyond the Anio, and on the right of the Via Nomentana, to which the Roman people retired during their controversy with the Senate*, Liv. 2, 32; 3, 52; Cic. Rep. 2, 37, 63; id. Brut. 14, 54: os sacrum, quod imum ventrem sustinet, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4: Sacra Via, or (poet.) Sacer Clivus, *a street in Rome leading from the Forum to the Capitol*, Cic. Planc. 7, 17; id. Att. 4, 3, 3; Hor. S. 1, 9, 1; id. C. 4, 2, 35; Mart. 1, 70, 5; v. also via, I. A. 2.: sacer morbus, *the epilepsy*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4: sacer lapis, *a stone landmark, a mere-stone*, Liv. 41, 13: os sacrum, anatom. t. t., = Gr. ἱερὸν ὀστέον, *the lowest bone of the spine*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 24: litterae sacrae (eccl. Lat.), *the Scriptures*, Vulg. 2 Tim. 3, 15 —For its combinations with ignis, via, etc., v. those words.—(β) With *gen.* (class.): ego te sacram coronam surripuisse scio Jovis, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 38; so, urna Veneris, id. Rud. 2, 5, 16 (for which: urna Veneria, id. ib. 2, 5, 18): Dianae celebris dies, Hor. C. 2, 12, 20: sepulcrum Batti veteris, Cat. 7, 6; cf. Plin. 8, 21, 31, § 76.— As a predicate: terra, ut focus domiciliorum, sacra deorum omnium est (a transl. of the Platon. γῆ ἱερὰ πάντων θεῶν), Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45: illa insula (sc. Delos) eorum deorum sacra putatur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 18, § 48.— (γ) With *dat.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. infra, II. A.): sacra Jovi quercus, Ov. M. 7, 623: esculus Jovi sacra, Plin. 16, 4, 5, § 11: Nymphis cervus, Ov. M. 10, 109: Cereri Polyphoetes (as a priest), Verg. A. 6, 484: pugionem templo Salutis detraxerat gestabatque velut magno operi sacrum, Tac. A. 15, 53: cupressus Diti sacra, Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 139: aesculus Jovi, id. 16, 4, 5, § 11.— As a predicate: Jani mensis, Qui sacer est imis Manibus, Ov. F. 2, 52: quercus antiqua, quae erat Marti sacra, Suet. Vesp. 5 (al. sacrata).— **B.** Transf., in gen., *holy, sacred, awful, venerable* (not till after the Aug. per., and very rare): silentium, Hor. C. 2, 13, 29: laedere amantes, Prop. 3, 16 (4, 15), 11: lingua (Ciceronis), Mart. 5, 69, 7: Maro, id. 8, 56, 3: quaedam patris memoria, Quint. 11, 1, 59: O sacer et magnus vatum labor, Luc. 9, 983: heu sacri vatum errores, Sil. 8, 100.—So used of the emperors; disapproved of by Tiberius: (Tiberius) alium dicentem sacras ejus occupationes verba mutare et pro sacris laboriosas dicere coēgit, Suet. Tib. 27.—But soon after Tiberius in general use: auris Caesaris, Mart. 7, 99, 4: sacri lateris custos, id. 6, 76, 1: apud aures sacras mentitus est, Amm. 28, 6, 26 (cf.: se Imperatori mentitum, id. 28, 6, 26, § 21); and hence, for *ecclesiastical:* domus, comitatus, scrinia, largitiones, etc., in the law books et saep.

II. In partic., with a bad accessory signif., *devoted to a divinity for destruction, forfeited;* and *absol., accursed, criminal, impious, wicked.* (α) With *dat.:* si quisquam aliuta faxit, ipsos Jovi sacer esto, Lex Numae ap. Fest. p. 6 Müll.; cf.: ut caput ejus Jovi sacrum esset, an ancient plebiscitum ap. Liv. 3, 55, 7: non alienum videtur, de condicione eorum hominum referre, quos leges sacros esse certis diis jubent, quod, cum cetera sacra violari nefas sit, hominem sacrum jus fuerit occidi, etc., Macr. S. 3, 7.— (β) *Absol.:* homo sacer is est, quem populus judicavit ob maleficium; neque fas est eum immolari; sed qui occidit, parricidii non damnatur. Nam lege tribuniciā primā cavetur: si quis eum, qui eo plebei scito sacer sit, occiderit, parricida ne sit. Ex quo quivis homo malus atque improbus sacer appellari solet, Fest. s. v. sacer mons, p. 318 Müll.: PATRONVS SI CLIENTI FRAVDEM FECERIT SACER ESTO, Lex XII. Tab. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 609; in imitation: uter aedilis fuerit, etc.... is intestabilis et sacer esto, Hor. S. 2, 3, 181: eum, qui cuiquam nocuerit, sacrum sanciri, Liv. 3, 55.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *accursed, execrable, detestable, horrible, infamous*, etc. (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **a.** Of persons: ego sum malus, Ego sum sacer, scelestus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 14; Afran. ap. Non. 397, 22 (with malus); Lucil. ib. 397, 27.—*Sup.*, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 67: homo sacerrimus, id. Poen. prol. 90; id. Rud. 1, 2, 69; Turp. ap. Non. 397, 29 (with pessimus). —**b.** Of things: sacerrimum domicilium, Turp. ap. Non. 397, 30: di magni, horribilem et sacrum libellum, Cat. 14, 12: hircus alarum, id. 71, 1: auri fames, Verg. A. 3, 57 (for which: aurum fame, Plin. 33, 1, 3, § 6: venenum (Medeae), Val. Fl. 7, 165: nox, id. 8, 25: arma metu, id. 4, 185; cf. pavor, id. 1, 798: insania, Stat. Th. 10, 804: morbus, i. e. *epilepsy*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.— With *dat.:* ut immerentis fluxit in terram Remi Sacer nepotibus cruor, Hor. Epod. 7, 20.— *Comp.* and *adv.* do not appear (as for the *comp.* v. Varr. L. L. 8, § 77 Müll.).— Hence, *subst.:* **săcrum**, i, *n., something consecrated; a holy* or *sacred thing, a sacred vessel* or *utensil; a sanctuary, a temple; a religious act, a sacrifice*, etc.; in *plur.* in gen., *sacred rites, religious worship, religion* (both of the State and of single races and families; and even of individuals; v. infra, β; class.; most freq. in *plur.*). **A.** Lit. (α) *Sing.:* sacrum sacrove commendatum qui clepserit rapsitque parricida esto, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: ubi sacro manus sis admolitus, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 24: omne sacrum rapiente dextrā, Hor. C. 3, 3, 52: metuens velut contingere sacrum, id. S. 2, 3, 110: apud Cluacinae sacrum, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 10; Quint. 1, 4, 6: Minervae, Dict. Cret. 5, 12 *fin.:* theatrum veluti quoddam illius sacri templum vocabimus, Quint. 3, 8, 29:

quae (sacerdos Cereris) Graecum illud sacrum monstraret et faceret, Cic. Balb. 24, 55: sacrum Herculi facere, Liv. 1, 7: facere Junoni, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 43: facto per Magos sacro, Suet. Ner. 34: sollemne sacrum conficere, Flor. 1, 13, 16: ita se habet sacrum (Suovetaurilia), Quint. 1, 5, 67: arma lecta conici in acervum jussit consul sacrumque id Vulcano cremavit, Liv. 41, 12: sacrum piaculare fieri, id. 29, 19: sollemne Apollinis sacrum, Suet. Aug. 94; Ov. M. 12, 33: pyrâ sacri sub imagine factâ, id. ib. 14, 80: nec de lucernâ fas est accendi sacrum, Phaedr. 4, 11, 13: neve initianto, nisi ut assolet, Cereri, Graeco sacro, *according to the Grecian rites*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21; cf.: vetabo, qui Cereris sacrum Vulgarit arcanae, Hor. C. 3, 2, 26: morientibus operire (oculos) rursusque in rogo patefacere, Quiritium ritu sacrum est, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150: in sacro est, id. 18, 12, 30, § 118.—(β) *Plur.:* sacra deosque penates .. ex aedibus suis eripuisse dixit, *sacred vessels* or *utensils, holy things*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 5, § 13; cf. Liv. 5, 40: sacra omnia proferre, Auct. B. Alex. 32, 3: portabant canistris, Ov. M. 2, 713: Troïa, Tib. 2, 5, 40: velut qui Junonis sacra ferret, Hor. S. 1, 3, 11; cf. of the same, Verg. A. 2, 293; 2, 717 Heyne; Ov. F. 1, 527; id. H. 7, 80; 7, 158: cumque suis penetralia sacris, i. e. *the images of the gods, Penates*, id. M. 1, 287: jactata aequoribus sacra, Hor. C. 4, 4, 54: pueri Sacra canunt, *sacred songs*, Verg. A. 2, 239; cf. Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 19: sacra ordine in mensâ Penatium deorum Ponuntur, *sacred gifts, offerings*, Naev. B. Pun. 1, 11: neve ulla vitiorum sacra sollemnia obeunto, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19: sicut in sollemnibus sacris fieri consuevit, Sall. C. 22, 2: qui (Mercurius) sacris anniversariis coleretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 39, § 84 (for which: sacrificiis anniversariis colebatur, id. ib. 2, 4, 57, § 128: sacris e principum numero pontifices quinque praefecit, id. Rep. 2, 14, 26: (Romulus) sacra diis aliis Albano ritu, Graeco Herculi facit, Liv. 1, 7; cf.: sacra Jovi facturus erat, Ov. M. 3, 26: sacra Jovi Stygio Perficere, Verg. A. 4, 638: ipse (Numa) plurima sacra obibat, Liv. 1, 20: densi circumstant sacra ministri, Ov. M. 2, 717: arcana sacra, Hor. Epod. 5, 52; Ov. M. 10, 436: fera, id. ib. 13, 454: nefanda, id. ib. 10, 228: mystica, id. H. 2, 42: horrida, Sil. 3, 140: veneranda, id. 7, 382: casta, Stat. Achill. 1, 370. **a.** *Divine worship* or *religion* in gen.: publica sacra, quae publico sumptu pro populo fiunt, quaeque pro montibus, pagis, curiis, sacellis: at privata, quae pro singulis hominibus, familiis, gentibus fiunt, Fest. pp. 244 and 245 Müll.; Liv. 5, 52: quo foedere (Romulus) et Sabinos in civitatem ascivit, sacris communicatis, Cic. Rep. 2, 7, 13: quod per populum errari fas non erat propter religionem sacrorum, id. Agr. 2, 7, 18; so, religio sacrorum, id. Fl. 28, 69: sacra Cereris conficere, id. Balb. 24, 55; so, Cereris, Hor. S. 2, 8, 14 (cf. supra, *a fin.*): Eleusina, Suet. Claud. 23: Junonis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 11: Orphica, *rites, solemnity, festival*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58: Bacchia, Ov. M. 3, 518: trieterica Bacchi, id. ib. 6, 587: Dianae, id. ib. 7, 94; 15, 489: Isidis, Suet. Oth. 12 et saep.—**b.** *The private religious rites* of a gens, a family, etc. (observed by the Romans with the greatest care): sacra privata perpetua manento, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22; cf. id. ib. 2, 19, 47: an gentilicia sacra ne in bello quidem intermitti, publica sacra et Romanos deos etiam in pace deseri placet? Liv. 5, 52: ut ne morte patris familias sacrorum memoria occideret, Cic. Leg. 2, 19, 48: docebant (antiqui) tribus modis sacris adstringi, id. ib. 2, 20, 49: magnum est eadem habere monumenta majorum, eisdem uti sacris, sepulcra habere communia, id. Off. 1, 17, 55; cf.: ut qui natus sit, ignoret, cujus sanguinis, quorum sacrorum sit, Liv. 4, 2: sacra interire illi (majores) noluerunt, Cic. Mur. 12, 27: sacrorum alienatio, id. Or. 42, 144 (v. alienatio); cf. *sing.:* sacrum familiare, Macr. S. 1, 16: nuptialia, *marriage solemnities*, Quint. 1, 7, 28; called also jugalia, Ov. M. 7, 700; cf. respecting the sacra privata of the Romans, Savigny, in his Zeitschr. 2, p. 397 sq.—**c.** P o e t., *poems* (as sacred to the Muses): mihi jam puero caelestia sacra placebant, Inque suum furtim Musa trahebat opus, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 19: vatum, Pers. prol. 7: Maronis, Mart. 7, 63, 5. —**2.** P r o v. **a.** Inter sacrum saxumque stare, *to stand between the victim and the knife*, i. e. *to be between the door and the wall, to be in great straits*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 84; cf.: inter sacrum et saxum positus, App. M. 11, p. 271 *fin.*—**b.** Hereditas sine sacris, i. e. *a great profit without trouble*, = *a rose without thorns, meat without bone*, etc. (because the keeping up of the sacra privata was attended with great expense), Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 8, and id. Trin. 2, 4, 83; cf. Fest. p. 290 Müll.—**B.** T r a n s f., in gen. (the figure being borrowed from secret religious rites), in *plur.:* sacra, *secrets, mysteries* (not till after the Aug. period, and very rare): sacra tori coitusque novos referebam, Ov. M. 7, 709: peregisse mihi videor sacra tradentium artes, Quint. 5, 14, 27 (cf.: omnes fere, qui legem dicendi, quasi quaedam mysteria, tradiderunt, id. 5, 13, 60): litterarum colere, id. 10, 1, 92: studiorum profanare, Tac. Or. 11.

1. săcerdos, ōtis, *comm.* (*fem.* collat. form SACERDOTA, Inscr. Orell. 2184; cf. antistes *init.*; *gen. plur.* SACERDOTIVM, Inscr. Orell. 1942) [sacer], *a priest; a priestess:* divis aliis alii sacerdotes, omnibus pontifices, singulis flamines sunto . . . sacerdotum duo genera sunto: unum quod praesit caerimoniis et sacris, alterum quod interpretetur fatidicorum et vatum effata incognita, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20; cf. Liv. 1, 19; Suet. Tib. 26: in collegio sacerdotum, Cic. Brut. 33, 127: publici, Liv. 5, 40; 26, 23; 42, 28; Suet. Vit. 11: Phoebi, Verg. A. 3, 80: sacerdotes casti, id. ib. 6, 661: populi Romani, Gell. 10, 24, 9: Jovis, Suet. Galb. 9; cf. Dialis, id. Dom. 4: Dianae Ephesiae, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 73: maximus (Syracusanorum), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 128: tumuloque sacerdos additur Anchiseo, Verg. A. 5, 760.—In *fem.:* sacra Cereris per Graecas semper curata sunt sacerdotes, etc., Cic. Balb. 24, 55; id. Verr. 2, 4, 45, § 99: Veneris, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 17; cf. Veneria, id. ib. 2, 2, 23; 2, 3, 20; 3, 2, 30: hujus fani, id. ib. 1, 5, 27.—*Absol.*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 73; 2, 4, 27; 2, 5, 22 al.; Vestae, *a Vestal*, Ov. F. 5, 573; Cic. Font. 17, 47 (37): Vestalis, an old formula ap. Gell. 1, 12, 14: Troïa, i. e. *Ilia*, Hor. C. 3, 3, 32 et saep.; v. the inscriptions in Orell. 2160 sq.—In apposition: proximi nobilissimis ac sacerdotibus viris, Vell. 2, 124: in illo adultero sacerdote, Quint. 5, 10, 104: sacerdotem anum praecipem Reppulit, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 8; cf. regina (i. e. Rhea Silvia), Verg. A. 1, 273.—T r a n s f., sarcastically: ille popularis, i. e. Clodius (on account of his smuggling himself in among the priestesses of the Bona Dea), Cic. Sest. 30, 66; of the same: stuprorum sacerdos, id. ib. 17, 39: tyranni sacerdos, id. Phil. 2, 43, 110.—In eccl. Lat., of Christ as *a mediator* between God and men, Vulg. Heb. 7, 15.

2. Săcerdos, ōtis, *m.* [1. sacerdos], *a surname of frequent occurrence*, esp. in the gens Licinia: C. Sacerdos, *a prætor in Sicily before Verres*, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 27; id. Planc. 11, 27.

săcerdōtālis (collat. form SACERDOTIALIS, Inscr. Orell. 2469), e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to priests, priestly, sacerdotal* (post-Aug.). **I.** *Adj.:* ludi, *given by the priests on entering upon their office*, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 6: nomen, *used by priests*, Macr. S. 3, 5, 6: sedes, *an episcopal see*, Amm. 15, 7, 9: lex, Tert. adv. Jud. 5: vir, *a man of priestly rank*, Vell. 1, 124, 4; Inscr. Orell. 4981.—Hence, **2.** In late Lat., *subst.:* **săcerdōtālis**, is, *m.*, *one who has filled a priestly office*, Cod. Th. 12, 5, 2; Tert. Spect. 11; Amm. 28, 6, 10; Inscr. Orell. 1108.

săcerdōtĭālis, is, v. sacerdotalis *init.*

săcerdōtĭum, ii, *n.* [1. sacerdos], *the priesthood, the office* or *dignity of priests, the sacerdotal office* (good prose; used equally in *sing.* and *plur.*) (*a*) *Sing.:* amplissimum sacerdotium, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 127: amplissimi sacerdotii collegium, id. Fam. 3, 10, 9: propter amplitudinem sacerdotii, id. Agr. 2, 7, 18: homo in sacerdotio diligentissimus, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 27: eodem sacerdotio praeditus, id. Sen. 17, 61: familiare, Liv. 9, 29: priscum et religiosum, Plin. Ep. 4, 8, 1.—(β) *Plur.:* hoc idem de ceteris sacerdotiis *Cn. Domitius tulit:* quod populus per religionem sacerdotia mandare non poterat, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 18: lex de sacerdotiis, id. Lael. 25, 96: de sacerdotiis contendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 82.—**B.** In eccl. Lat., of the mediatorial office of Christ, Vulg. Heb. 7, 12; 7, 24.

săcerdōtŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [1. sacerdos], *a young* or *inferior priestess* (very rare), Varr. L. L. 5, § 130 Müll.; Veran. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. oletum, p. 203 Müll.; Fest. s. v. flaminia, p. 93 ib.

(**săcersanctus**, a false read. for sacer sanctusque, Tert. Cor. Mil. 13).

Săces, ae, *m.*, v. Sacae.

† **săcōma**, ătis, *n.*, = σήκωμα, *a counterpoise, a weight precisely balancing something in the opposite scale:* pendet ex altera parte aequo pondere phelli sacoma saburrale, Vitr. 9, 8, 8.—Hence, ad sacoma appendĕre, *precisely, exactly*, Vitr. 9, praef. § 9.

săcōmărĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sacoma], *serving for a counterpoise, used for a weight in a balance:* cucurbitae, Hier. in Jon. 4, 6.—Hence, *subst.* **A. săcōmărĭus**, ii, *m.*, *one who makes counterpoises* or *weights* in gen.; called also PONDERARIVS, Inscr. Orell. 4274.—**B. săcōmărĭum**, ii, *n.*, *the public balance* or *weighing place*, Inscr. Orell. 4109; 7194.

†† **sacondios** or **socondios**, ii, *m.* [Indian], *a hyacinth-colored amethyst* in India, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 122; v. sacos, or socos.

† **săcŏpēnĭum**, ii, *n.*, = σαγάπηνον, *the gum-like juice of an umbelliferous plant*, Plin. 19, 8, 52, § 167; 20, 18, 75, § 197; called also, from the Greek, **sagapenon**, id. 12, 25, 56, § 126; 19, 3, 15, § 40 (Jahn, sacopenium in both passages).

†† **sacos** or **socos** [Indian], *hyacinth-color*, so called by the Indians, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 122.

săcrābĭlĭter, *adv.* [sacra; sc. passio], *like an epileptic, as if in a fit of epilepsy:* spumare, Theod. Prisc. 2, 2.

săcrāmentālis, e, *adj.* [sacramentum], *sacramental* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Ps. 8, 11.

săcrāmentum, i, *n.* [sacro]. **I.** In good class. Lat., a jurid. and milit. t. t. **A.** Jurid. t. t., *the sum which the two parties to a suit at first deposited, but afterwards became bound for, with the* tresviri capitales; so called because the sum deposited by the losing party was used for religious purposes, esp. for the sacra publica; v. Fest. p. 344 Müll.; or, perh. more correctly, because the money was deposited in a sacred place; v. the foll. passage of Varro and Müller's note. (Another reason is given in Isid. Orig. 5, 24 *fin.:* sacramentum est pignus sponsionis; vocatum autem sacramentum, quia violare, quod quisque promittit, perfidia est): ea pecunia, quae in judicium venit in litibus, sacramentum a sacro. Qui petebat et qui infitiabatur, de aliis rebus utrique quingenos aeris ad pontem deponebant, de aliis rebus item certo alio legitimo numero assum; qui judicio vicerat, suom sacramentum e sacro auferebat, victi ad aerarium redibat, Varr. L. L. 5, § 180 Müll. *N. cr.:* qui prior vindicaverat, dicebat: quando tu injuria vindicavisti, de aeris sacramento te provoco; adversarius quoque dicebat: similiter ego te; seu L. asses sacramenti nominabant . . . Postea praedes Praetor ab utroque accipiebat sacramenti, quod id in publicum cedebat, Gai. Inst. 4, 16; cf. id. ib. 4, 16, § 13 sq.; 95: sacramenti autem nomine id aes dici coeptum est quod et propter aerarii inopiam et sacrorum publicorum multitudinem consumebatur id in rebus divinis, Fest. p. 344 Müll.: cum in rem aliquam agerent litigatores et poena se sacramenti peterent, poscebant judicem, qui dabatur post trigesimum diem, Pseudo-Ascon. ad. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 26 (p. 164 Orell.): de multae sacramento consules comitiis centuriatis tulerunt, Cic. Rep. 2, 35, 60.—**2.** M e t o n., *a cause, a civil suit* or *process:* decemviri re quaesitâ et deliberatâ sacramentum nostrum justum judicaverunt, Cic. Caecin. 33, 97; cf. transf. in gen.: homines graves, quibuscum tibi justo sacramento contendere, non liceret, *on equal terms, with a fair chance of success*, id. de Or. 1, 10, 42: cetera . . . ἔντεχνα et arguta adparebunt, ut sacramento contendas mea non esse, *lay a wager*, i. e. *confidently assert*, id. Fam. 7, 32, 2: injustis vindiciis ac sacramentis alienos fundos petere, id. Mil. 27, 74: si Xviri

sacramentum in libertatem injustum judicassent, id. Dom 29, 78 —**B.** Milit t t (cf infra, 2, the passage from Cic Off 1, 11, 36), orig *the preliminary engagement* entered into by newly enlisted troops (this was followed by the proper military oath, jusjurandum, which was at first voluntary, but, after the second Punic war, was demanded by the military tribune) milites tum (i e 538 A U C), quod numquam antea factum erat, jurejurando ab tribunis militum adacti milites [jussu consulis conventuros] nam ad eam diem nihil praeter sacramentum fuerat, et ubi ad decuriatum aut centuriatum convenissent, sua voluntate ipsi inter sese decuriati equites, centuriati pedites conjurabant, sese fugae atque formidinis ergo non abituros neque ex ordine recessuros, nisi, etc Id ex voluntario inter ipsos foedere ad tribunos ac legitimam juris jurandi adactionem translatum, Liv 22, 38, 2 sqq Weissenb ad loc , cf Front Strat 4, 1, 4 , and v Becker, Antiq 3, 2, p 292 sq —Hence, since that time, **2.** For jusjurandum, *the military oath of allegiance* (very freq and class) milites Domitianos sacramentum apud se dicere jubet, *to take the oath of allegiance*, Caes B C 1, 23, so, sacramentum dicere, id. ib 1, 86 *fin* quos consulis sacramento rogavisset id. B G 6, 1 sacramentum dicere alicui, Tac A 1, 28, and in a like signif in Livy sacramento (*abl*) dicere, Liv 2, 24 *fin* , 4 53, 25, 5, 41, 5 *fin* sacramento dicere alicui, id. 24, 8 ut omnes minores quinquaginta annis sacramento (*abl*) rogaret, *should administer the oath of allegiance to them, swear them in*, id 40, 26, so, rogare (aliquos) sacramento, id. 32, 26, 35, 2, Quint 12, 2, 26, in a like sense adigere sacramento aliquos, Liv 4, 5, 7, 11, 9, 29, Tac A 1, 37, id. H 1 55 adigere aliquos sacramento Othonis, id ib 1, 76 Vitellii, id ib 2, 55 Vespasiani, id. ib 2, 79 adigere aliquos sacramento in nomen senatûs, Suet Galb 16 sacramento aliquem tenere sacramento tenere, Caes B C 2, 32, cf secundo eum obliget militiae sacramento, quia, priore amisso, jure cum hostibus pugnare non poterat, Cic Off 1, 11, 36 (in which passage the primary jurid signif is alluded to) ex quibus (legionibus) aetate aut valetudine fessi sacramento solvebantur, Tac A 16, 13 *fin* legionibus quae sacramentum mutaverant, in paenitentiam conversis, i e *had revolted*, Suet Claud 13, cf paenitentia mutati sacramenti, id Galb 10 alicujus sacramentum exuere, Tac H 3, 42 hoc sacramento (viz in the service of Bacchus) initiatos juvenes milites faciendos censetis? Liv 39, 15 —**b.** Transf , in gen., *an oath, a solemn obligation* or *engagement* (mostly post Aug) ut sacramento contendas mea non esse, Cic. Fam 7, 32, 2 non ego perfidum Dixi sacramentum ibimus, ibimus, etc , Hor C 2, 17, 10 in verba Eumolpi sacramentum juravimus, Petr 117, 5 amicitiae sacramentum delevi, id 80, 4 sacramento quodam nexi, Just 20, 4 14 se sacramento obstringere ne, etc , Plin. Ep 10, 96 (97), 7 si quod inesset mutis animalibus tacitum ac naturale sacramentum, App M 3 p 140, 31 —**II.** In eccl and late Lat , *something to be kept sacred* **1.** *A secret* sacramentum regis abscondere, Vulg Tob 12 7 — **2.** *The gospel revelation* nolite verba cum sacramentum meum Erit capendum providenter quaerere, Prud στεφ 10 15 —**3.** *A mystery* sacramentum stellarum Vulg Apoc 1, 20 pietatis, id 1 Tim 3, 16, Lact 7 24, Aug de Agone Christi, 24.— **4.** *A sacrament* signa cum ad res divinas pertinent, sacramenta appellantur, Aug Ep 138 baptismi, id. Doctr Christ 3, 13 sanguinis Christi, id. Ep ad Bonif 98, 9 (matrimonii) Vulg Eph. 5, 32 —**5.** *The office of the ministry* Athanasium episcopum coetus in unum quaesitus (synodus ut appellant) removit a sacramento quod obtinebat, Amm 15, 7, 7

Săcrāni, ōrum, *m* , *an ancient people of Latium*, Fest p 321 (a) 18 Müll.—Hence, *adj* **Săcrānus**, a, um, *of the* Sacrani acies, Verg A. 7, 796 SACERDOTES, Inscr Gud p 20, 8.

săcrārium, ii, *n.* [sacer] **I.** *A place for the keeping of holy things* (sometimes, also a place for prayer) *a shrine, sacristy, sanctuary* (cf fanum, sacellum, delubrum), *an oratory, chapel* notandum est aliud esse sacrum locum, aliud sacrarium Sacer locus est locus consecratus, sacrarium est locus, in quo sacra reponuntur quod etiam in aedificio privato esse potest, Dig 1, 8, 9, cf Serv Verg A. 12, 199, Fest s v secespitam, p 348 Müll erat apud Hejum sacrarium magna cum dignitate in aedibus, a majoribus traditum, perantiquum in quo signa pulcherrima quattuor, etc , Cic Verr 2, 4, 2 § 4, 2, 4, 3, § 5 Caere, sacrarium populi Romani, deversorium sacerdotum ac receptaculum Romanorum sacrorum, Liv 7, 20, 7 qui habitat in tuo sacrario, Cic Fam 13, 2 ubi nunc sacrarium est, Suet Aug 5 tensam Jovis e sacrario in domum deducere, id Vesp 5 — In *plur* vetito temerat sacraria probro, Ov M 10, 695 ante ipsum sacrarium Bonae Deae, Cic Mil 31, 86 Fidei, Liv 1, 21, cf in the *plur* Vestae, Mart 7, 73 3 Ditis, Verg A. 12, 199 Mentis bonae, Prop 3 (4), 24, 19 VENERIS, Inscr Orell 1359 CERERIS ANTIATINAE, ib 1494 MITHRAE, ib 1051 al iis juvenibus bacchantibus ex obsceno sacrario eductis arma committenda? Liv 39, 15 *fin* —**II.** Transf , *a secret place*, etc a quo (sc te, Catilina) aquilam illam argenteam cui domi tuae sacrarium scelerum tuorum constitutum fuit, sciam esse praemissam, Cic Cat 1, 9, 24, 2, 6, 13 illa arcana (naturae) in interiore sacrario clausa sunt, Sen Q N 7, 31, 3 (for which, shortly before in sanctiore secessu) testor mentis sacraria, Jovis jusjurandum, Stat Th 3, 246

‡ **săcrārius**, ii, *m* [sacer], *a sacrist, sacristan* IVVONIS, Inscr Orell 1304.

săcrātē, *adv* , v sacro, *P a fin.*

săcrātio, onis, *f* [sacro], *consecration, dedication*, Macr S 3, 7

1. săcrātor, oris, *m* [id], *one who hallows* or *consecrates* (late Lat) justitiae, Aug Ep 140

2. Săcrātor, ōris, *m* , *the name of a warrior*, Verg A 10, 747

săcrātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a* , from sacro

Sacraviĕnses, ium, v via, I A. 2 *fin*

sacres (porci) v sacer *init*

săcrĭcŏla, ae, *comm* [sacer colo], *one who conducted the* sacra, *a sacrificer, sacrificing priest* or *priestess* (post Aug), Tac H 3, 74 (for which, sacrificuli, Suet Dom 1), App Flor 4, p 361, 36, Macr S 5, 19, Amm 22, 14, 3 —In apposition reges sacricolae, i e *sacrificing*, Prud. adv Symm 1, praef 47

* **săcrĭfer**, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj* [sacer fero], *bearing sacred things* rates (Aeneae), Ov F 4, 252

săcrĭfĭcālis, e, *adj* [sacrificium], *of* or *belonging to sacrifices, sacrificial* (post Aug) apparatus, Tac A 2, 69 epulae, App M 9, p 217, 16 ministeria et instrumenta, Tert adv Haer 40, Macr S 3, 2

* **săcrĭfĭcātio**, onis, *f* [sacrifico], *a sacrificing, sacrifice* omnis (with precatio), Cic N D 2, 27, 67

săcrĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m* [id], *a sacrificer* (post class) Tert Spect. 8 *fin.*

* **săcrĭfĭcātus**, ūs, *m* [id] *a sacrificing, sacrifice* nullum uspiam pecus sacrificatui, habemus, App M 7, p 192, 22

săcrĭfĭcĭŏlus, i, *m dim* [sacrificus], *he who sacrifices* rex, *the priest who makes the offerings formerly made by the king* (v rex, I), Varr L L 6 4, 31

săcrĭfĭcium, ii, *n* [id.], *a sacrifice* (class and very freq in *sing* and *plur*) (α) *Sing* M Popilius cum sacrificium publicum cum laenâ faceret, quod erat flamen Carmentalis, Cic Brut 14, 56 epulare sacrificium facere, id. de Or 3, 19, 73, cf sacrificio Apollini facto, Liv 45, 27 sacrificium lustrale parare, id 1, 28 sacrificio rite perpetrato, id. 44, 37 *fin* sollemne et statutum sacrificium, Cic Tusc 1, 47, 113 decem ingenui decem virgines ad id sacrificium adhibiti, Liv 37, 3 sacrifici genus est, Ov P 3, 2, 57 —(β) *Plur* Druides sacrificia publica ac privata procurant, Caes B G 6, 13 sacrificiis studere, id. ib 6, 21 sacrificiis sollemnibus factis, Cic Phil 5 9 24, so, sollemnia Liv 5, 52 anniversaria Cic Verr 2, 4, 57, § 128 publice ejusdem generis habent sacrificia, Caes B G 6, 16, Cic Fragm ap Quint 9, 2, 96 sacrificia laeta, Liv 36, 1 aliquem sacrificiis interdicere, Caes. B G 6 13 sacrificia facere Libero Liberaeque, Col 12, 18, 4 rex sacrificiorum, v rex, A 1

săcrĭfĭco (ante class collat form **săcrŭfico**), avi, atum, 1, *v n* and *a* (*dep* collat form **săcrĭfĭcor**, ari, ante class , Varr L L 6, § 18 Müll. , id R R 2, 8, 1, 2, 11, 5, id ap Non 480, 2 sq , cf. Gell 18, 12 *fin* , and Varr L. L 9, § 105 ib , so, late Lat , sacrificati, *Christians who sacrifice to the gods under persecution*, Cypr Ep 52) [sacer facio], *to make* or *offer a sacrifice, to sacrifice* (freq and class) (α) *Neutr absol.* nunc sacruficabo, Plaut. Rud 4, 7, 37, 1, 2, 44 sq , id. Aul 3, 6, 43, id Mil 3, 1, 117, id Poen 1, 2, 109, Ter Phorm. 4 4, 21 principem in sacrificando Janum esse voluerunt, Cic N D 2, 27, 67, Liv 25, 1 (repeatedly), 44, 14, Quint 1, 10, 33, Ov M 14, 84 al , cf noctu sacruficatum ire, Plaut Poen 1, 2, 107 —With *dat* si sacruficem summo Jovi, etc , Plaut Ps 1, 3, 31 alicui deo, id Am 3, 3, 28, id Truc 2, 4, 69 Herculi sacrificare velle se dixit, Curt 4, 2, 3 —With *abl* summo Jovi argento, Plaut Most. 1, 3, 84 Orco hostiis, id. Ep 2, 1, 7 Junoni reginae majoribus hostiis, Liv 22, 1, 17, 28, 38, 8, 32, 1, 13, 36, 21, 9, and so without a *dat* , id. 37, 47, 5, 40, 2, 4, 42, 20, 3 —With *pro* pro populo, Liv 4 54, 7, 26, 33, 8, Varr R R 2, 8, 1 — *Impers pass* secundum segetes huic deo sacrificatur, Varr L L 6, 3, 16 pure et caste a matronis sacrificatum, Liv 27, 37 cui (Angeronae) sacrificatur a. d. XII Kal Januar , Plin 3, 5, 9, § 65, 16, 6, 8, § 24 —(β) *Act* , Plaut Stich 1, 3, 97 ullum turis granum, id. Poen 2, 3 pecora, Liv 41, 18 ignavam suem, Ov F 4, 414 hoc poculum deis, Varr L L 5, § 122 Müll lustra Apollini pro me exercitibusque et classibus, Liv 45, 41 — *Pass* eo die Junoni mulieres sacrificantur, Varr L L 6, 18 nec duobus nisi certis diis una sacrificari oportere, Val. Max 1, 1, 8 editi dii quibus sacrificaretur, Liv 30, 2 13, 35, 48, 3, 37, 37, 2 in pelliculis sacrificatorum animalium, Plin 36, 21, 39 § 151

săcrĭfĭcŭlus, i, *m* [sacrifico], *one who conducts the sacrifices, a sacrificer, sacrificing priest* sacrificuli ac vates ceperant hominum mentes, Liv 25, 1, Suet Dom 1 (for which, sacricolae, Tac H 3, 74) —In apposition rex, *a high priest*, Liv 2, 2, 1, cf id. 6, 41, 9, v rex, I vates, id 35, 48 *fin*

săcrĭfĭcus, a um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a sacrificing, sacrificial* (poet , not ante Aug) securis, Ov M 12, 249 dies id ib 13, 590 ritus, id ib 15, 483 arae, Val Fl 8, 243 vestis, Sil 3, 27 os, *of those sacrificing, praying*, Ov F 1, 130 Ancus, *mindful of sacrifices* or *of religion in gen* , id ib 6, 803, cf Numa, Luc 9, 478 jugum, *where human sacrifices were offered*, Val Fl. 4, 110 preces, Sen Med 38 rex v rex, I

săcrĭlĕgē, *adv* , v sacrilegus *fin*

săcrĭlĕgium, ii, *n* [sacrilegus] (not ante Aug) **I.** *The robbing of a temple, stealing of sacred things, sacrilege* sacrilegium est, rem sacram de templo surripere, Quint 7, 3, 10, cf id 7, 3, 22, 5, 10, 39, Liv 29, 8, 29, 18, 32, 1, 42, 3 al , Quint. 5, 14 11, 7, 3, 21, Tac. Agr 6 *fin* , Phaedr 4, 11 3 al —In *plur* , Suet Caes. 54 *fin.* (with rapinae) — **II.** *Violation* or *profanation of sacred things, sacrilege* (post Aug) cum in caelum insanitis non dico sacrilegium facitis, sed operam perditis, Sen Vit Beat 27, 1 non sine quodam sacrilegi metu, Flor 2, 17, 12 aliquem sacrilegii damnare, Nep Alcib 6, 4 parum se grate gerere sacrilegium est Sen. Ben. 1, 4, 4, Curt 4, 3, 23

săcrĭlĕgus, a um, *adj* [sacer lego] *that steals sacred things, that robs a temple, sacrilegious* sacrilegas admovere manus, Liv 29, 18 altare sacrilegum, Vulg Jos 22, 16, cf quorum templis et religionibus iste bellum sacrilegum habuit indictum, Cic Verr 2 5 72, § 188 —As *subst* (so usually) **săcrĭlĕgus**, i, *m* , *one who robs* or *steals from a temple, one who commits sacrilege* sacrilego poena est, neque ei soli, qui sacrum abstulerit sed etiam ei qui sacro commendatum, Cic Leg 2, 16, 40 non sacrilegum, sed hostem sacrorum religionumque, id Verr 2 1, 3, § 9 an sacrilegus, qui, ut hostes urbe expelleret, arma

templo affixa detraxit? Quint. 5, 10, 36; cf. id. 3, 6, 38; 3, 6, 41; 4, 2, 68 (v. sacrilegium *init.*): cavendum ne fortiori subjungatur aliquid infirmius, ut sacrilego fur, Quint. 9, 4, 23: punit furta sacrilegus, Sen. Ira, 2, 28, 8; Vulg. Act. 19, 37.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *that violates* or *profanes sacred things, sacrilegious, impious, profane* (freq. since the Aug. per.). **a.** *Adj.:* hominem perditum Miserumque, et illum sacrilegum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 29; Ov. M. 4, 23; cf.: o genera sacrilega! Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 6: quorum civis Romanus nemo erat sed Graeci sacrilegi, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 69: sacrilegos ignes admovere templis, Tib. 3, 5, 11: manus, id. 2, 4, 26; Hor. C. 2, 13, 2; Ov. F. 3, 700; id. Am. 1, 7, 28: dextra, id. M. 14, 539: meretricum artes, id. A. A. 1, 435: nefas (Catilinae), Mart. 9, 70, 2: hami (on account of the preceding sacris piscibus), id. 4, 30, 12.—*Sup.:* exi e fano, sacrilegissime, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 1.—**b.** *Subst., an impious, wicked,* or *profane person:* parricida, sacrilege, perjure, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 129; Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 1; id. Eun. 5, 3, 2; 5, 3, 13; Sall. C. 14, 3; Ov. M. 8, 792; 8, 817.—With *gen.:* nuptiarum, i. e. *a violator of marriage vows, an adulterer,* Cod. Just. 9, 9, 29 *fin.*—In *fem.:* **săcrĭlĕga,** ae, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 13; Ov. M. 11, 41.—*Adv.:* **săcrĭlĕgē,** *sacrilegiously, impiously* (late Lat.), Tert. Apol. 12.

‡ **sacrima,** ōrum, *n., new wine offered to Bacchus:* sacrima appellabant mustum, quod Libero sacrificabant pro vineis et vasis et ipso vino conservandis, sicut praemetium de spicis, quas primum messuissent, sacrificabant Cereri, Fest. pp. 318 and 319 Müll.; cf.: sacrima, ἀπαρχὴ γλεύκους, Gloss. Philox.

Săcrĭ-portus, ūs, *m.* [sacer]. **I.** *A place in Latium, near Præneste, where Sylla conquered the younger Marius* (called in Appian, B. C. 1, 78, Ἱερὸς λιμήν), Liv. Epit. 87; Vell. 2, 26, 1; Flor. 3, 21, 23; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 68 and 75; per tmesin: quot apud Sacri cecidere cadavera portum, Luc. 2, 134.—**II.** *A small town on the Gulf of Tarentum,* Liv. 26, 39.—(**III.** Dub., and resting only on the authority of Sext. Ruf. Region.: Urbis Romanae, *a square in Rome in the fourth region, also called* **Săcrĭportĭcus.**)

†† **sacrĭum,** ii, *n.* [Scyth.], *Scythian amber,* Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 40.

săcro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sacer], *to declare* or *set apart as sacred; to consecrate, dedicate,* or *devote* to a divinity (class.; cf. consecro). **I.** Lit.: ne quis agrum consecrato. Auri, argenti, eboris sacrandi modus esto, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: eum praedam Veientanam publicando sacrandoque ad nihilum redegisse, ferociter increpant, Liv. 5, 25: (agrum) Cypriae, Ov. M. 10, 644: Capitolino Jovi donum ex auro, Suet. Tib. 53 *fin.:* (laurum) Phoebo, Verg. A. 7, 62: aras, id. ib. 5, 48: vigilem ignem, id. ib. 4, 200: votum immortale, id. ib. 8, 715: inter haec auream aquilam pinnis extendenti similem sacraverant, Curt. 3, 3, 16: *templum,* in quo Helena sacravit calicem ex electro, Plin. 33, 4, 23, § 81.—In *part. perf.:* duabus aris ibi Jovi et Soli sacratis cum immolasset, Liv. 40, 22: arae, Suet. Tib. 14: sacratas fide manus, Liv. 23, 9: sacrata Crotonis Ossa tegebat humus, Ov. M. 15, 55: rite pecudes, Verg. A. 12, 213: templum, id. ib. 2, 165 al.—**2.** With a bad accessory signif. (cf. sacer, II.), *to devote* or *doom to destruction, to declare accursed, to condemn:* de sacrando cum bonis capite ejus, qui regni occupandi consilia inisset, gratae in vulgus leges fuere, Liv. 2, 8; cf.: caput Jovi, id. 10, 38.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to set apart, consecrate, devote, give, dedicate* a thing to any one (poet. and rare): quod patriae vocis studiis nobisque sacrasti, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 13, 22: hunc illi honorem Juppiter sacravit, Verg. A. 12, 141: tibi sacratum opus, Ov. Tr. 2, 552.—In a bad sense: injecere manum Parcae, telisque sacrarunt Evandri (Halaesum), Verg. A. 10, 419.—**II.** Meton. **1.** *To render sacred* or *inviolable* by consecration; *to hallow, consecrate:* hoc nemus aeterno cinerum sacravit honore Faenius, Mart. 1, 117, 1: foedus, quod in Capitolio sacratum fuisset, irritum per illos esse, *that had been decreed inviolable,* Liv. 38, 33; cf.: sanctiones sacrandae sunt genere ipso aut obtestatione legis, aut, etc., Cic. Balb. 14, 33: sacrata lex, *a law whose violation was punished by devoting the offender to the infernal gods,* id. Sest. 7, 16; id. Dom. 17, 43; Liv. 2, 33; 3, 17; 7, 41; 9, 39; 36, 38; cf.: sacratae leges sunt, quibus sanctum est, qui quid adversus eas fecerit, sacer alicui deorum sit cum familia pecuniaque, Fest. p. 318 Müll.—**2.** Of a deity, *to hold sacred, to worship* or *honor as sacred:* haud frustra te patrem deum hominumque hac sede sacravimus, Liv. 8, 6: Vesta sacrata, Ov. M. 15, 864.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to render imperishable, to immortalize* (rare): aliquem Lesbio plectro, Hor. C. 1, 26, 11; cf.: miratur nihil, nisi quod Libitina sacravit, id. Ep. 2, 1, 49: vivit vigetque eloquentia ejus (Catonis), sacrata scriptis omnis generis, Liv. 39, 40: avum Sacrārunt carmina tuum, Ov. P. 4, 8, 64.—Hence, **săcrātus,** a, um, *P. a., hallowed, consecrated, holy, sacred:* sacrata jura parentum, Ov. M. 10, 321: jura Graiorum, Verg. A. 2, 157: vittae Sacrati capitis, id. ib. 3, 371: dux, i. e. *Augustus,* Ov. F. 2, 60; cf.: manus (Tiberii), id. ib. 1, 640: dies sacratior, Mart. 4, 1, 1: numen gentibus sacratissimum, Plin. 33, 4, 24, § 82: homines, *devoted to the gods,* Macr. S. 3, 7; Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 26.—At a later per., Sacratissimus, *an epithet of the emperors, Most Worshipful,* Dig. 38, 17, 9; Mamert. Pan. ad Maxim. 1 et saep.—*Adv.:* **săcrātē,** in eccl. Lat., **1.** *Holily, piously:* vivere, Aug. Ep. 22 *fin.*—**2.** *Mysteriously, mystically,* Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 16.

săcrōsanctus (sometimes separately, **săcrō sanctus,** and per tmesin, sacroque sanctum, Plin. 7, 44, 45, § 143; but in Tert. Cor. Mil. 13, the correct read. is sacer sanctusque, not sacer sanctus), a, um, *adj.* [sacer-sancio], orig., *inaugurated* or *consecrated with religious ceremonies* (v. the foll. passage from Liv. 3, 55); hence, **I.** Meton., *fixed* or *decreed as inviolable, sacred, inviolable, sacrosanct:* ipsis quoque tribunis (*plur.*), ut sacrosancti viderentur (cujus rei prope jam memoria aboleverat), relatis quibusdam ex magno intervallo caerimoniis, renovarunt; et cum religione inviolatos eos, tum lege etiam fecerunt, sanciendo: ut qui tribunis plebis aedilibus, judicibus, decemviris nocuisset, ejus caput Jovi sacrum esset, etc. Hac lege juris interpretes negant quemquam sacrosanctum esse, sed cum quid eorum cuiquam nocuerit, id sacrum sanciri: itaque aedilem prehendi ducique a majoribus magistratibus: quod etsi non jure fiat (noceri enim ei, cui hac lege non liceat), tamen argumentum esse, non haberi pro sacro sanctoque aedilem; tribunos vetere jure jurando plebis, cum primum eam potestatem creavit, sacrosanctos esse, Liv. 3, 55, 6 sq.; cf.: sacrosanctum dicitur, quod jurejurando interposito est institutum, si quis id violasset, ut morte poenas penderet. Cujus generis sunt tribuni plebis aedilesque ejusdem ordinis, Fest. p. 318 Müll.: sacrosanctum esse nihil potest, nisi quod populus plebesve sanxisset: deinde sanctiones sacrandae sunt genere ipso aut obtestatione legis aut poenā, cum caput ejus, qui contra fecerit, consecratur, Cic. Balb. 14, 33: agi deinde de concordiā coeptum concessumque in condiciones, ut plebi sui magistratus essent sacrosancti, Liv. 2, 33; so of the tribunes of the people, id. 3, 19; 9, 9 (opp. profani); Plin. 7, 44, 45, § 143; cf.: sacrosancta potestas (tribunorum, *plur.*), Liv. 4, 3; 29, 20 *fin.:* accusator, velut sacrosanctus erat, Tac. A. 4, 36 *fin.:* SI QVID SACROSANCTVM EST, an old formula ap. Cic. Balb. 14, 33: in vastatione omnium tuas possessiones sacrosanctas futuras putas? id. Cat. 2, 8, 18: colonos etiam maritimos, qui sacrosanctam vacationem dicebantur habere, dare milites cogebant, Liv. 37, 38 Drak.: Oedipodis ossa, honore arae decorata, quasi sacrosancta, Val. Max. 5, 3 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., in gen., *most holy, most sacred, venerable* (post-Aug.; freq. in the Christian writers): cujus (Rufi) mihi memoria sacrosancta est, Plin. Ep. 7, 11, 3; so, imago tua, App. M. 5, p. 164, 37: ista civitas (Roma), id. ib. 11, p. 270: contemplatio conspectus tui (sc. episcopi), Sid. Ep. 9, 10: de sacrosanctis ecclesiis, Cod. Just. 1, 2.

Sacrŏvir, i, *m.* Julius Sacrovir, *a nobleman of the Hædui in Gaul,* Tac. A. 3, 40; 3, 44 al.—Hence, **Sacrŏvĭrĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *named from Sacrovir:* bellum, Tac. A. 4, 18.

sacrŭfĭco, āre, v. sacrifico *init.*

sacrum, i, v. sacer.

Sadala, ae, *m.* **I.** *A king of Thrace* (perh. *the father of Cotys*), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63; v. Zumpt *N. cr.;* Luc. 5, 54.—**II.** *A son of Cotys, king of Thrace,* Caes. B. C. 3, 4.

Saddūcaei, ōrum, *m.*, צַדּוּקִים, *the Sadducees, a religious sect among the Jews,* Tert. Praescr. 45; Vulg. Matt. 3, 7.—Hence, **Saddūcaeus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Sadducees:* genus, Arn. 3, p. 134.

saeclum, sync. for saeculum, q. v.

saecŭlāris (sēcŭ-), e, *adj.* [saeculum], *of* or *belonging to a* saeculum: ludi, secular games, celebrated at very long intervals (the interval was fixed, in the time of Augustus, at one hundred and twenty years), and continuing three days and nights, Varr. and Liv. ap. Censor. de Die Nat. 17; Suet. Aug. 31; id. Dom. 4; id. Vit. 2; Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 159; Tac. A. 11, 11: carmen, *a hymn sung at the secular games, a secular hymn;* the best known hymn of this character is that composed by Horace, at the command of Augustus, to be sung at the secular games, A. U. C. 737; cf. Suet. Vit. Hor.—Hence, *subst.* **A. saecŭlāres,** ium, *m.* (sc. ludi), *the secular games,* Suet. Claud. 21.—**B. saecŭlārĭa,** ium, *n.* (sc. sacra), *the secular games,* Val. Max. 2, 4, 4 al.—**II.** *Worldly, temporal, profane, lay, secular; pagan, heathen* (eccl. Lat.): homines (opp. monachi), Hier. Ep. 60, 11: historia, Sedul. in Conc. post Ep. 7, 9: exempla, Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 13 (al. saeculi): feminae quaedam (Dido, Lucretia), id. ib. 13 *fin.*—As *subst.:* **saecŭlārĭa,** ium, *n., worldly matters:* redditur in culpā pastor saecularia servans, Commod. 94, 69.—Hence, *adv.:* **saecŭlārĭter,** *in a worldly manner* (eccl. Lat.): mulierem saeculariter ornari, Cypr. Testim. 3, 36.

saecŭlum (poet., esp. Lucretian, **saeclum;** less correctly **sēcŭlum, sēclum**), i, *n. dim.* [etym. dub.; perh. root si- = sa-; Gr. σάω, to sift; Lat. sero, satus; whence Saturnus, etc.; hence, orig.], *a race, breed, generation* (freq. in Lucr.; very rare in later writers; usu. in *plur.*): saecla propagare, Lucr. 1, 21; cf. id. 2, 173; 5, 850: nec toties possent generatim saecla referre Naturam parentum, id. 1, 597: saecla animantum, i. e. *animals,* id. 2, 78; 5, 855: hominum, id. 1, 467; 5, 339; 6, 722: ferarum, id. 2, 995; 3, 753; 4, 413; 4, 686; cf.: silvestria ferarum, id. 5, 967: serpentia ferarum, id. 6, 766: mortalia, id. 5, 805; 5, 982; 5, 1238: bucera (with lanigerae pecudes), id. 5, 866; 6, 1245; cf.: vetusta cornicum (with corvorum greges), id. 5, 1084: aurea pavonum, id. 2, 503: totisque expectent saecula ripis, i. e. *the shades of the infernal regions,* Stat. Th. 11, 592.—*Sing.:* et muliebre oritur patrio de semine saeclum, *the female sex, women,* Lucr. 4, 1223; so, muliebre, id. 5, 1020; 2, 10 sq.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Like γενεά. **1.** The ordinary lifetime of the human species, *a lifetime, generation, age* (of thirty-three years; class.; esp. freq. in signif. 2. infra; cf. Schoem. ad Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 21): cum ad idem, unde semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint … tum ille vere vertens annus appellari potest: in quo vix dicere audeo, quam multa saecula hominum teneantur, Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24 Mos.: cum ex hac parte saecula plura numerentur, Liv. 9, 18: quorum (Socratis atque Epicuri) aetates non annis sed saeculis scimus esse disjunctas, Hier. Vit. Cler. 4, p. 262; cf. Censor. de Die Nat. 17; Auct. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 508; id. E. 4, 5.—(*β*) Esp., *the lifetime* or *reign* of a ruler: illustrari saeculum suum ejusmodi exemplo arbitrabatur, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 6: digna saeculo tuo, id. ib. 10, 1, 2.—**2.** The human race living in a particular age, *a generation, an age, the times:* serit arbores quae alteri saeculo prosient, Caecil. ap. Cic. Sen. 7, 24: in id saeculum Romuli cecidit aetas, cum jam plena Graecia poëtarum esset, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 18 (for which: quorum aetas cum in eorum tempora incidisset, id. Or. 12, 39): saeculorum reliquorum judicium, id. Div. 1, 19, 36: ipse fortasse in hujus saeculi errore versor, id. Par. 6, 3, 50; cf.: hujus saeculi insolentia, id. Phil. 9, 6, 23; and: o

nostri infamia saecli, Ov M 8, 97, cf also: novi ego hoc saeculum, moribus quibus siet, Plaut Trin 2, 2, 6, so, hujus saecli mores, id. Truc prol 13, and hoccine saeclum! o scelera! o genera sacrilega, o hominem impurum! Ter Ad. 3, 2, 6; cf id Eun 2, 2, 15 nec mutam repertam esse dicunt mulierem ullo in saeculo, Plaut Aul 2, 1, 7· Cato rudi saeculo litteras Graecas didicit, Quint 12, 11, 23; so, rude, id 2, 5, 23 grave ne rediret Saeculum Pyrrhae, Hor C 1, 2, 6 primo statim beatissimi saeculi ortu, Tac Agr 3; so, beatissimum, id ib 44· felix et aureum, id Or 12; Quint 8, 6, 24 aureum, Sen Contr 2, 17; Lact 5, 6, 13; cf. aurea saecula, Verg A. 6, 792; Ov. A A 2, 277· his jungendi sunt Diocletianus aurei parens saeculi, et Maximianus, ut vulgo dicitur, ferrei, Lampr Elag 35: ceteri, qui dii ex hominibus facti esse dicuntur, minus eruditis hominum saeculis fuerunt (with Romuli aetas), Cic Rep 2, 10, 18; cf res publica constituta non unā hominum vitā sed aliquot saeculis et aetatibus, id. ib 2, 1, 2: perpetuā saeculorum admiratione celebrantur, Quint. 11, 1, 13: fecunda culpae saecula, Hor C 3, 6, 17· ferro duravit saecula, id. Epod 16, 65; cf · sic ad ferrum venistis ab auro, Saecula, Ov M 15, 261 — **3.** *The spirit of the age* or *times:* nemo illic vitia ridet, nec corrumpere et corrumpi saeculum vocatur, Tac G 19 — **B.** The utmost lifetime of man, *a period of a hundred years, a century:* saeclum spatium annorum centum vocarunt, Varr L L 6, 2, § 11 Müll, cf Fest s v saeculares, p 328 ib, Censor de Die Nat 17: cum (Numa) illam sapientiam constituendae civitatis duobus prope saeculis ante cognovit, quam eam Graeci natam esse senserunt, Cic de Or 2, 37, 154· saeculo festas referente luces, Hor C 4, 6, 42; cf · multa virum durando saecula vincit, Verg G 2, 295 — **2.** For an indefinitely long period, *an age, plur* (so mostly)· (Saturni stella) nihil immutat sempiternis saeculorum aetatibus, quin eadem iisdem temporibus efficiat, Cic N D 2, 20, 52· aliquot saeculis post, id Verr 2, 4, 35, § 73 cum aliquot saecula in Italia viguisset, id Univ 1; so, tot, id. Verr 2, 4, 55, § 122, id Ac. 2, 5, 15: quot, Quint 12, 11, 22 multa, Cic Rep 2, 10, 20, 6, 26, 29; id de Or 2, 5, 21; id Cat 2, 5, 11, id Fam 11, 14, 3 plurima, id Rep 3, 9, 14 sexcenta, id. Fat 12, 27: omnia, id Lael 4, 15; id Phil 2, 22, 54 ex omni saeculorum memoriā, id ib 4, 1, 3 vir saeculorum memoria dignus, Quint 10, 1, 104; cf ingeniorum monumenta, quae saeculis probarentur, id 3, 7, 18 facto in saecula ituro, *to future ages, to posterity*, Sil 12, 312; so Plin Pan 55, 1· in famam et saecula mitti, Luc 10, 533 tarda gelu saeclis que effeta senectus, *with* (many) *years*, Verg A 8, 508 — *Sing* propemodum saeculi res in unum diem cumulavit, Curt 4, 16, 10 longo putidam (anum) saeculo, Hor Epod. 8, 1 ut videri possit saeculo prior, Quint 10, 1, 113 — Esp (eccl. Lat), the following phrases are used to express *forever, to all eternity, endlessly, without end:* in saeculum, Vulg Exod 21, 6; id. Dan 3, 89· in saeculum saeculi, id. Psa. 36, 27; id 2 Cor. 9, 9 in saecula, id Ps 77, 69; id Rom 1, 25 in saecula saeculorum, Tert ad Uxor 1, 1, Ambros Hexaëm 3, 17, 72; Vulg Tob 9, 11; id. Rom 16, 27; id Apoc 1, 6 et saep — **C.** Like the biblical עוֹלָם, αἰών, *the world, worldliness* (eccl Lat) immaculatus ab hoc saeculo, Vulg Jacob 1, 27: et servientem corpori Absolve vinclis saeculi, Prud στεφ. 2, 583; so id. Cath. 5, 109, Paul. Nol Ep 23, 33 *fin* — **D.** *Heathenism* (eccl Lat) saeculi exempla, Tert Exhort ad Cast 13 (al saecularia)

saepe, *adv* [old *acc. n* of saepis] **I.** *Often, oft, oftentimes, many times, frequently* (at indefinite intervals, while crebro denotes in close succession): aperitur ostium, unde saturitate saepe ego exii ebrius, Plaut Capt 1, 1, 35: multis damno et mihi lucro saepe eris, id Cist 1, 1, 52 audivi saepe hoc vulgo dicier, id. Stich 1, 3, 13· saepe ex te audivi pater, id. Merc. 2, 3, 40, cf. Cic. Rep 1, 30, 46· saepe hoc de majoribus natu audivimus, id ib 2, 15, 28 cum saepe mecum ageres, ut, etc., id. Lael 1, 4· sed . saepe enim redeo ad Scipionem, etc, id. ib 17, 62; cf *comp* · quocirca .. dicendum est enim saepius, etc, id ib 22, 85· licet lascivire, dum nihil metuas, ut in navi ac saepe etiam in morbo levi, id. Rep 1, 40, 63; so, saepe etiam, id. ib 1, 17, 26: in hoc statu rei publicae, quem dixi jam saepe non posse esse diuturnum, id. ib 2, 37· minime saepe, *least frequently*, Caes. B G 1, 1: haud saepe, Plaut Curc 1, 2, 33· non saepe, id Ps 2, 4, 37: solet jocari saepe mecum illo modo, id. Men 2. 2, 42, cf id. ib 5, 2, 18, so (with solere) Cic Rep 3, 5, 9; cf *sup*. de quo (Homero) saepissime vigilans (Ennius) solebat cogitare et loqui, id. ib 6, 10; id Lael. 8, 26: vidi ego multa saepe picta, quae Acherunti fierent cruciamenta, Plaut Capt 5, 4, 1; so (with multus) id ib 2, 2, 78; id Cas. 2, 5, 41; id. Mil 3, 3, 12; id Poen 1, 1, 1; Cic Rep 3, 30, 42; id. Lael. 1, 2, id Off 2, 6, 20; Hor Ep 2, 1, 219; cf. saepe et multum hoc mecum cogitavi, Cic Inv 1, 1, 1: in hac (causa) multum et saepe versatus, id. Quint 1, 3· quorum saepe et diu ad pedes jacuit stratus, id ib 31, 96; Plaut. Cist 2, 1, 28. nullus (piscis) minus saepe ad terram venit, id. Rud. 4, 3, 56. illos (inimicos) saepe verum dicere, hos (amicos) numquam, Cato ap Cic. Lael 24, 90· quod vos nimium saepe dicitis, Cic Fin 2, 13, 41· bene saepe, Enn ap Gell 12, 4, 3 (Ann v. 241 Vahl.): saepe antea (ante), Sall J 107, 1; 112, 2 — (β) *Comp:* ibi eos conspicias quam praetorem saepius, Plaut Poen 3, 2, 8, cf: ego saepius quam vellem, Cic Rep 1, 38, 59 — More usu without *quam*. quod, etsi saepe dictum est, dicendum est tamen saepius, etc, Cic Off 3, 17, 69; cf Caes ap Cic Att 9, 6, A semel atque iterum ac saepius, Cic Font 12, 26 (16)· semel et saepius, id Inv 2, 4, 14. bis ac saepius, Quint 10, 5, 7: iterum et saepius te rogo, Cic Fam 13, 42, 2; id Imp Pomp 11, 30· iterum ac saepius, Quint 12, 8, 8 quo quidem schemate utuntur poëtae saepius, sed ne oratores quidem raro, id 9, 3, 44: quo magis novi, tanto saepius, Ter Phorm 2, 2, 14 propterea saepius te, ut memineris, moneo, Plaut Capt 2, 1, 43: ut verbis, quid sit .. definiam saepius, Cic Rep 1, 24, 38: quasi ipsos induxi loquentes, ne inquam et inquit saepius interponeretur, id Lael 1, 3: quae potestas si mihi saepius sine meo vestroque periculo fiet, utar, id. Phil 1, 15, 38: si saepius decertandum sit, id. ib 2, 17, 43 —(γ) *Sup* · tibi saepissime Cyathisso, Plaut Men 2, 2, 28; id Ps. 2, 4, 56 optare ut quam saepissime peccet amicus, Cic Lael 16, 59. ut vinum aegrotis, qui prodest raro, nocet saepissime, id N D 3, 27, 69: de quo (avo tuo) audisti multa ex me, eaque saepissime, id Phil 1, 14, 34 — **II.** In general propositions stating the results of experience, to denote that which is wont to take place *frequently*, Plaut Capt prol 44 illud saepe fit, tempestas venit, etc, id. Most 1, 2, 27; cf. nam saepe est, quibus in rebus alius ne iratus quidem est, Cum, etc, Ter Hec 3, 1, 28: saepe ex hujusmodi re quāpiam .. magna familiaritas Conflatast, id Eun 5, 2, 34 non licet hominem esse saepe ita ut volt, id Heaut 4, 1, 53 in quo defuit fortasse ratio, sed tamen vincit ipsa rerum publicarum natura saepe rationem, Cic Rep 2, 33, 57; repeated· saepe . saepe, Hor C 1, 8, 11, id Ep 1, 19, 19; Liv 23, 15. saepe, five times in succession, Cic Lael 10, 33 sq; cf · saepe .. persaepe .. saepe . saepe .. saepe . modo ... modo, Hor S 1, 3, 9 modo .. saepe .. modo . interdum, id ib 1, 10, 11: saepe . .. modo, id. ib 2, 7, 8 — *Sup:* bonum consilium subripitur saepissime, si, etc, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 8 — **III.** Sometimes with numero, and also joined in one word with it, saepenumero, to strengthen the main idea, like our *oftentimes, again and again* (perh. not before the class per)· Aeduos fratres consanguineosque saepenumero a senatu appellatos, Caes. B G 1, 33; 1, 39, 1, 40; 6, 8, 7, 62; Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 1; id Sen. 2, 4; id. Rosc Am 24, 67; 41, 119; id Fam 16, 21, 3; Sall C 52, 7; 53, 3, Auct B Afr 35, 4 al — Once also in *comp:* gigni hominem saepe nono, saepiusnumero decimo mense, Gell 3, 16, 1

saepĕnŭmĕrō, *adv*, v. saepe, III

saepes (sēp-), is (*nom* saeps, Cic acc to Aus. Idyll. in Grammaticom 12, 11; Val Fl 6, 537; but, saepes, Varr R. R. 1, 14, 2, Verg E 1, 54; Col. 10, 374, Pall. 1, 34, 6; Claud Nupt Hon et Mar. 56), *f* [root svak-, to make firm; Sanscr sag, to cling, cf σάττω; p for k, as in lupus] **I.** Prop, *a hedge, fence; sing*, besides the passages above cited, Pac. ap Non. 179, 15; Verg G 1, 270; Col 11, 3, 3 sq; Plin 17, 14, 24, § 101; Ov H 20, 144· viva saepis, Varr. R R 1, 14, 1: saepes ex agresti ligno, id ib 1, 14, 2 — *Plur*, Poët ap Cic. N D 1, 42, 119; Caes B G 2, 17; 2, 22, Verg G 2, 371; id. E 8, 37; Ov M. 1, 493 — **II.** Meton, of any *enclosure* (poet)· sepulorum, Cic poet Div. 1, 7, 13: portarum, Ov. Tr 4, 1, 81

saepĭcŭla (sēp-), ae, *f* dim (saepes], *a little fence* or *hedge*, App M 8, p 210

saepĭcŭle, *adv* dim [saepe], *pretty often, pretty frequently, ever and anon* (App pul), App M 2 *init;* 6, p 185, 6; 9, p 231, 63; 9, p 235, 33 al

saepĭmen (sēp-), ĭnis, *n* [saepio], = saepimentum, App Flor 1

saepĭmentum (sēp-), i, *n* [id.], *a hedge, fence, enclosure*, Varr R R 1, 14, 1 sq; Cic Leg 1, 23, 62

Saepīnum (Sēp-), i, *n.*, *a town of the Samnites*, Liv 10, 44, 10, 45 — Hence, **Saepīnātes,** *m*, *the inhabitants of Sæpinum*, Plin 3, 12, 17, § 107.

saepio (sēp-), psi, ptum, īre (*pluperf subj* saepissent, Liv. 44, 39, 3 dub, v Drak. ad loc), 4, v a [saepes] **I.** Prop, *to surround with a hedge, to hedge in, fence in, enclose* (class; cf vallo) **A.** With *abl.:* VTI LOCVS ANTE EAM ARAM . STIPITIBVS ROBVSTIS SAEPIATVR, Cenot. Pisan ap Inscr Orell 642; cf.· saeptum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis indagavi sepulcrum, Cic Tusc. 5, 23, 64; cf id Rep 1, 26, 41 — **B.** In simple constr: dum ne per fundum saeptum facias semitam, Plaut Curc 1, 1, 36 — **C.** With *abl of time* pontifices negant segetem feriis saepiri debere, Col 2, 21, 2 — **II.** Transf **A.** *To enclose, surround, encircle*, etc **1.** With *abl:* urbem moenibus, Cic Sest 42, 91: oppidum operibus, munitionibus, id Phil 13, 9, 20: castris, id. Fam 15, 4, 10; cf Liv. 5, 5, 2; 44, 39, 3: castra tectis parietum pro muro, id 25, 25, 8· oculos membranis tenuissimis, Cic N. D 2, 57, 142 sq · saltum plagis, Lucr. 5, 1251· feram venantum coronā, Verg A 9, 551: restituat legiones in locum, quo saeptae fuerunt, Liv. 9, 11, 3· Agrippam custodiā militum, Suet Aug 65 *fin* · saepsit se tectis, i e *shut himself up in his palace*, Verg A 7, 600 — **2.** With *acc:* saepsit comitium et curiam, Cic Rep 2, 17, 31: omnes fori aditūs, id. Phil 5, 4, 9 — **3.** *Pass* with *ab:* Albana pubes inermis ab armatis saepta, Liv 1, 28, 8 — **B.** *To cover, envelop, wrap, wrap up;* with *abl.*· aliquem veste, Plaut Cas. 5, 2, 40 saeptus squalidā stolā (with vestitus), Enn ap Non 537, 27 sq omnia sic avido complexu cetera saepsit (sc aether), Lucr 5, 470: at Venus obscuro gradientes aere saepsit, Verg A. 1, 411 — **III.** Trop **A.** *To hedge up, check, impede, hinder, stop*, etc: peril, lacrimae linguam saepiunt, Afran ap Non 41, 5 — **B.** *To surround, enclose, encompass*, etc (inventa) vestire atque ornare oratione· post memoriā saepire, *to enclose them in one's memory*, i e *to get them by heart*, Cic de Or. 1, 31, 142; cf: is se circumvestit dictis, saepit sedulo, Poet ap Cic de Or 3, 39, 158, and· domi teneamus eam (orbam eloquentiam) saeptam liberali custodiā, Cic Brut 96, 330; v Jahn ad h l: locum omnem cogitatione (the figure taken from surrounding with toils in hunting; cf. II A.), Cic de Or 2, 34, 147: saeptus legibus et judiciorum metu, *surrounded, sheltered, guarded*, id Phil 12, 10, 25; cf: quibus praesidiis philosophiae saeptus sim, id. Fam 16, 23, so, saeptus praesidiis, id Rep 1, 44, 68; id Off 2, 11, 39; id Mil 1, 2; cf also· postquam omnia pudore saepta animadverterat, Liv 3, 44; and with this cf. (mulieres) saeptae pudicitiā agunt, Tac G 19 (lex) se saepit difficultate abrogationis, Cic Att. 3, 23, 2· ut quibusdam excubiis in ore positis saepiatur, Gell 1, 15, 3

‡ **saepis,** e, *adj*, = συχνός [akin with saepes, q v.], *that happens often, frequent.* —As an *adj* cited only once in the *comp* saepior, by Prisc p 1016 P.; and once in the *sup* · saepissimam discordiam fuisse, Cato Nep ap Prisc p 602 P

* **saepiuscŭle,** *adv dim* [saepius, from saepe], *pretty often, pretty frequently* peccas, Plaut Cas. 3, 5, 59, acc to Prisc p 611 (al saepicule)

saeptātus, a, um [saeptum], *surrounded by a bulwark*. culmen, Mart Cap 2, § 208

saeptio, ōnis, *f* [saepio] **I.** Prop, *a hedging or fencing in, enclosing* (post-Aug) Vitr 5, 12, 5, 6, 11 (8), 5 —**II.** Meton, *an enclosing with a wall*, etc, with *obj gen* urbis, *the erection of a wall around it*, Vop Aur 12

saeptum (sēp-), i, *n* [id.] (class; usu *plur*) **I.** Prop **A.** In gen, *a fence, enclosure, wall*, etc, *plur absol* nunc de saeptis, quae tutandi causâ fundi, aut partis fiant, dicam, Varr R R 1, 14, 1, cf the context quibus enim saeptis tam immanes beluas continebimus? Cic Phil 13, 3, 5 saxea saepta, id. ib 4, 701 saepta candentia, Mart Cap 2, § 108 nisi saeptis revolsis, Cic Phil 5, 4, 9 —With *gen* transit *fulmen caeli per saepta domorum*, Lucr 1, 490, cf id. 6, 228, 6, 860 —*Sing* AEDICVLAM, ARAM, SAEPTVM, CLVSVM, VETVSTATE DIRVTA RESTITVIT, Inscr Orell 1515 —**B.** Esp Saeptum lini, *a hunter's net or toils*, Nemes. Cyneg 308 —**II.** Meton **A.** In gen, *any enclosed place, an enclosure* ut intra saepta (sc villae) habeat aquam, Varr R R 1, 11, 2 —**2.** Esp **a.** *A fold* for cattle quamvis multa meis exiret victima saeptis, Verg E 1, 34 saepta repetit pecus, Col. 6, 23, 3 —**b.** *A fish pond* or *preserve* animadvertimus intra saepta pelagios greges inertis mugilis, Col 8, 17, 8 —**c.** *Plur*, *a large enclosed place in the Campus Martius, where the people assembled to vote, and where were many handsome shops* cum ille in saepta irruisset, Cic Mil 15, 41 est (sc dies) quoque, quo populum jus est includere saeptis, Ov F 1, 53, cf Mart 9, 60, 1 —**d.** Saeptum venationis, *a park, warren, preserve, enclosed hunting ground*, Varr R R 3, 12, 2, cf the context —**B.** Any thing used for enclosing, etc, hence, **1.** *A palisade, stake, pale* inermem tribunum adoriantur fragmentis saeptorum et fustibus, Cic Sest 37, 79 —**2.** *A sluice, flood gate*, Dig 43, 21, 1, § 4 —**3.** Medic t t, *the diaphragm, midriff* jecur ab ipso saepto orsum, Cels 4, 1, cf id. 5, 26, 15, 7, 4, 2, called also transversum saeptum, id. 4, 1.

saeptŭōsus (sēp-), a, um, *adj* [saeptum] *obscure* dictio, Pac or Liv Andron. ap Tert Pall 3 (Trag Rel v 5 Rib) —Hence, *adv* **saeptŭōsē,** *obscurely*, Liv Andron ap Non 170, 17

saeta (sēta), ae, *f* [etym dub] **I.** Prop, *a thick, stiff hair* on an animal, *a bristle* (class, usu in *plur*, cf villus, pilus) **A.** *Plur* **1.** *Absol*, Lucr 5, 786, of a boar, Ov M 8 428, cf 2 B infra, of a porcupine, Claud. Hystr 6, of the fish aper, Ov Hal. 59, of a goat, Verg G 3, 312, of a cow, id. A 7, 790, of a horse, Amm 29, 2, 4, Val. Fl 6, 71 ita quasi saetis labra mihi compungit barba, Plaut Cas 5, 2, 48 —**2.** With *gen* saetae leonis, Prop 4, 9, 44 —**B.** *Sing* saeta equina, Cic Tusc 5, 21, 62 nigrae saetae grex (suum), Col 7, 9, 2, cf Verg A. 7, 667 —**II.** Meton **A.** Of *stiff, bristly*, human *hair*, Verg A 8, 266, id. G 3, 312, Ov M 13, 850, Juv 2, 11, Mart 6, 56 —**B.** Of the *spiny leaves* of coniferous trees, Plin 16, 10, 18, § 41 —**C.** Of any thing made of coarse hair or bristles, e g *the bottom* or *leader* of an angling line, Ov Hal 34 piscem tremula salientem ducere saetâ, Mart 1, 56, 9, so, id 10, 30, 16 —**D.** *A brush made from bristles* parieti siccato cera Punica cum oleo liquefacta candens saetis inducatur, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 122, cf Vitr 7, 9, 3

Saetăbis (Sēt-), is, *f*, *a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, celebrated for its flax* (now *Jativa*), Plin 19, 1, 2, § 9, Sil. 3, 374, Mel 2, 6 — Hence, **A. Saetăbitāni (Sēt-)** orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Saetabis*, Plin 3, 3, 4, § 25 —**B. Saetăbus (Sēt-),** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Saetabis* sudaria, Cat 12, 14

saetĭ-ger (sēt-), gĕra, gĕrum, *adj* [seta gero], *bristle bearing, having coarse hair or bristles, bristly, setaceous* (poet) sus, Lucr 5, 969, 6, 974, Verg A 12, 170, Ov M 10, 549 pecus, id ib 14, 289 vestis, *of goats' hair*, Paul Nol. Ep 49 12.—As *subst* **saetĭger,** gĕri, *m* (sc ferus), *the bristle bearer, bristler*, as a poet designation of the boar, Ov M 8, 376, Mart 13, 93, 1

saetōsus (sēt-), a, um, *adj* [saeta], *full of coarse hairs* or *bristles, bristly, setous* (mostly poet, cf villosus, pilosus) aper, Verg E 7, 29, cf setosa membra (of the sailors of Ulysses, transformed into swine by Circe), Hor Epod. 17, 15 aures tauri, Plin 8, 45, 70, § 181 frons, Hor S 1, 5, 61, cf pectus, Cels 2, 8 verbera, *made of goats' hair*, Prop 4, 1, 25

saetŭla (sēt-), ae, *f dim* [id.], *a little coarse hair of an animal, a small bristle*, Arn. 7, p 226

saevē, *adv*, v saevus *fin* a

***saevidĭcus,** a, um, *adj* [saevus-dico], *spoken furiously* or *angrily* dicta, Ter Phorm 1, 4, 36

saevio, ii, ītum, 4 (old form of the *imperf* saevibat, Lucr 5, 1003, *fut* saevibo, *Mar Vict from Macr 20, p 443*), *v n* [saevus], *to be fierce* or *furious, to rage, to vent one's rage* (very freq since the Aug per, once in Cæs, not in Cic, but saevus and saevitia several times in Cic) **I.** Lit, of animals ubi equus saevit, Lucr 5, 1075 (lupus) rabieque fameque, Ov M 11, 369 anguis, Verg G 3, 434 panthera, Phaedr 3, 2, 14 leo, Val Fl 6, 613 al. aper in pecudes, Ov M 8, 296 accipiter in omnes aves, id ib 11, 345 canes in alios saevientes, Gell 7, 1, 6 —**B.** Esp, of the cries of enraged animals hinc exaudiri gemitus iraeque leonum, . atque in praesepibus ursi Saevire, Verg A. 7, 17 Forbig ad loc (cf Rib ad loc, who conjectures mugire) agni balant, porcelli grunlunt, ursi saeviunt, Spart Get 5 —**II.** Transf, of any strong, passionate excitement, *to rage, rave, to be furious, mad, violent, angry*, etc (cf furo, bacchor) **A.** Of persons here mi, nimium saevis, Plaut Cas 3, 5, 20, id Truc 5, 4, cf id Ps. 5, 1, 4 ah, ne saevi tantopere, Ter And 5, 2, 27 ne saevi, magna sacerdos, Verg A. 6, 544 si quid saeviunt senes, Plaut Ep 5, 1, 51 leniter qui saeviunt sapiunt magis, *who control their anger*, id. Bacch 3, 3, 4 saevire Fortuna ac miscere omnia coepit, Sall C 10, 1 saeviens turba, Liv 8, 24 seditionibus saevire, id 2, 44 in delectibus saevire solitos, id. 2, 44 Drak (paedagogi) imperiosi atque interim saevientes, Quint 1, 1, 8 saevire securibus, Plin Pan 52, 4 saevit animis ignobile vulgus, Verg A 1, 149 animis acerbis (with procedere longius iras), id ib 5, 462 pater ardens Saevit, quod, etc, Hor S 1, 4, 49 saeviat atque novos moveat Fortuna tumultus, id ib 2, 2, 126 saevire in tergum et in cervices, Liv 3, 45 in obsides innoxios, id. 28, 34 in delubra, id 31, 30 in se ipsum, id. 1, 53 in conjuges ac liberos, Tac Agr 38, id A. 3, 31 *fin*, Suet Aug 13, Ov M 4 712 al, cf flagellis in aliquem, Juv 10, 180, and in se (corresp to manus sibi inferre), Dig 29, 5, 1, § 22 —Poet, with *dat* qui mihi nunc saevit, Ov H 4, 148, Tib 1, 2, 88 —Poet, with *inf* (cf saevus, II A.) cum manus impia saevit Sanguine Caesareo Romanum exstinguere nomen, Ov M 1, 200 —*Impers pass* clade saevitum est, Suet Ner 38 constat Troja capta in ceteros saevitum esse Trojanos, Liv 1, 1 in aliquid (aliquem), id 34, 14, 41, 6, Vell. 2, 74, 44, Tac Agr 2, id A 1, 49, 4, 20, id H 2, 62 al —**B.** Of things saevit minaci murmure ventus, Lucr 1, 276, cf frustra mare saepe coortum Saevibat, id. 5, 1003 dum longus inter saeviat Ilion Romamque pontus, Hor C 3, 3, 37 pelagus, Tac A. 15, 46 mare ventis, Sall J 78, 3 ventus, * Caes B G 3, 13 *fin*, cf Aufidus, Hor C 4 14, 27 medius dies solstitio, Sen. Hippol 766 venenum in praecordiis, Hor Epod. 3, 5 gula, Juv 5, 94, cf venter (sc fame), App M 4, p 145 arbor stridoribus Sil 13, 600 cum tibi flagrans amor Saeviet circa jecur ulcerosum, Hor C 1, 25, 15 saevit amor ferri, Verg A. 7, 461, 4, 532 dolor in erepto amore Prop 2, 8, 36 (8 b, 20) dolor in praecordiis, Petr 17, 8 ira in aliquem, Ov M 14, 193 quo fortuna magis saevit, id P 2, 3, 51 fames, Val Fl 4, 499 morbus, Gell 12, 5, 4 acerbus odor, Val Fl. 4, 493 acer hinnitus equorum, Sil 4, 97 oratio ferociens saeviensque (opp demissa jacensque), Gell 1, 11, 15

saevis, e, v saevus

saevitas, ātis, *f* [saevus], *rage, violence, fury* (late Lat), Prud στεφ 10, 483, Firm Math 5, 5, Ambros in Luc 9, § 32, id. de Spirit Sanc 3, 16, 117

saevĭter, *adv*, v saevus *fin* β

saevĭtia, ae (collat form *acc* saevitiem, App M 6, p 181 *med*), *f* [saevus], *a raging, rage, fierceness, ferocity* **I.** Lit, of animals sicut aves ad volatum, equi ad cursum, ad saevitiam ferae gignuntur, Quint 1, 1, 1 canum, Plin 8, 40, 61, § 146 —**II.** Transf, for any violent, passionate excitement, *fierceness, violence, harshness, savageness, cruelty, barbarity, severity*, etc (freq and class) **A.** Of persons num meam saevitiam veritus? Ter Eun 5, 2, 15 in judicio aut saevitiam aut clementiam judicis (sibi proponet), Cic Part 4, 11, so (with immanitas) Plin Ep 2, 11, 2 feneratorum (shortly before violentia atque crudelitas), Sall C 33, 1 *Iasidos, Prop 1, 2 10*, cf creditorum, Tac A 11, 13 ingenii, Suet Calig 27 hostium, Sall J 7, 2, Tac A 1, 67, 2, 11, Liv 2, 58 secandi urendique, Plin 29, 1, 6, § 13, Cic Off 2, 7, 24 saevitiam reprimere, Suet Calig 6 quantum saevitia glisceret, Tac A 6, 19 —In *plur* quibus saevitiis et maxime faenoris onere oppressa plebs Sall H 1, 9 Dietsch, cf. id. id. 2, 40 ib —**B.** Of things maris, Vell 1, 2, 7, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 100 Scyllae, id. 3, 8, 14, § 87 undae, Ov H 19, 23 hiemis Col 8, 17, 11, Plin 19, 8, 51, § 166, for which, temporis, Sall J 37, 4 tempestatum, Plin 2, 47, 47 § 125 caeli, Curt 8, 4, 13 maris, id 4, 3, 7 ignea (i e sacri ignis), Col 7, 5, 16 amoris, id. 6, 37, 1 annonae, i e *dearness*, Tac A. 2, 87

saevĭties, ei, v saevitia

* **saevitūdo,** inis, *f* [saevus], *ferocity, violence* (for the class saevitia) mala, Plaut Fragm ap Non. 172, 32

saevus, a, um (collat form **saevis,** e, in *gen plur* saevium, Amm 15, 9, 29, 5), *adj* [etym dub, perh akin with scaevus, q v], *roused to fierceness* (while ferus signifies naturally fierce), *raging, furious, fell, savage, ferocious, etc* (mostly poet) **I.** Lit, of animals leones, Lucr 3, 306, 4, 1016, cf saecla leonum, id 5, 862 leaena, Tib 3, 4, 90 lea, Ov M 4, 102 saevior leaena, Verg G 3, 246 apri, Lucr 5, 1327 sues, id. 5, 1309 lupi, Tib 1, 5, 54 canes, Prop 4 (5), 4, 40, Ov M 7, 64 ferae, Tib 1 10, 6, Ov M 4 404, 7, 387 belua, Hor C 1, 12, 22 —**II.** Transf, of any vehement, passionate excitement, *fierce, cruel, violent, harsh, severe, fell, dire, barbarous*, etc (syn. crudelis, inmitis, trux, durus). **A.** Of persons nunc truculento mihi atque saevo usus sene est, Plaut Bacch 4, 5, 3, so (with truculentus) id Truc 3, 2, 5, cf agrestis, saevus, tristis, parcus, truculentus, etc, Ter Ad. 5, 4, 12 gens, Cic poet Tusc 2, 8, 20 ex amore saevus Plaut Am 1 3 43 uxor, *cross*, Ter Phorm 5, 1, 17 vir, Hor C 3, 10, 2 custos, id. Ep 1, 16, 77 magister, id ib 1, 18, 13 novercae, Verg G 2, 128 Canidia, Hor Epod. 5, 47 Tisiphone, id. S 1, 8, 33 mater Cupidinum, id C 1 19, 1, 4, 1, 5 Juno, Verg A. 1, 4, cf conjux Jovis, Ov M 9, 199 Proserpina Hor C 1, 28, 20 Necessitas, id. ib 1, 35, 17 tyrannus, Ov M 6, 581, cf cum tyranno saevissimo et violentissimo in suos, Liv 34, 32 saevus metu, Suet Dom 3 aliquanto post civilis belli victoriam saevior, id. ib 10 post cujus interitum vel saevissimus exstitit, id Tib 61 saevorum saevissime Centaurorum, Euryte, Ov M. 12, 219 et saepe saevus in armis Aeneas acuit Martem, *terrible*, δεινός, Verg A 12, 107 Hector, id. ib 1, 99, Ov M 13, 177 Achilles, id ib 12, 582 sed manibus qui saevus erit Tib 1, 10, 67 nimium in pellice saevae deae, Ov M 4, 547 videt Atridas Priamumque et saevum ambobus Achillem, Verg A 1, 458 saevus accusandis reis, Tac A 11, 5 duces, Hor C 3, 16, 16 —Poet, with *inf* (cf saevio, II A.) quaelibet in quemvis opprobria fingere saevus, Hor Ep 1, 15, 30, cf. in *comp* saevior ante alios iras servasse Sil. 11, 7 —**B.** Of things mare, Naev ap Fest s v topper, p 352 Müll, Sall J 17, 5 pelagus, Ov M 14 559 fluctus, Plaut Mil 2, 5, 4 procellae, Lucr 3, 805 undae, id. 5,

222 saevi exsistunt turbines, Poët ap Cic de Or 3, 39, 157 ventus, Cic Att. 5, 12, Liv 28, 18, Ov M 12, 8 tempestates, Lucil. ap Non. 388, 17, Lucr 6, 458, Liv 24, 8, cf. hiems id. 40, 45, Val Fl 7, 52 Orion, Verg A. 7, 719 scopulus, id. ib 5, 270 ignes, Prop 1, 1, 27, Ov M 2, 313, Hor C 1, 16, 11 bipennis, Ov M 8, 766 falx Priapi, Tib 1, 1, 18 catenae, Hor C 3, 11, 45 tympana, *sounding harshly* or *terribly*, id ib 1, 18, 13 et saep saevo ac duro in bello, Lucil ap Non. 388, 15, so, bellum, Lucr 1, 475 saeva et tristia dicta, Lucil ap Non. 388, 23 unde superstitiosa primum saeva evasit vox fera, Poet. ap Cic Div 2, 56, 115 minae, Prop 1, 17, 6 sq verba, Hor Epod 12, 13 jocus, id. Ep 2, 1, 148, id C 1, 33, 12 naves, id ib 1, 37, 30 militia, id Ep 1, 18, 54 cum ex saevis et perditis rebus ad meliorem statum fortuna revocatur, Cic Rep Fragm 6, p 419 Osann (5, p 247 B and K, ap Amm 15, 5, 23) Medea amore saevo saucia, Enn. ap Auct Her 2, 22, 34, and ap Cic Cael. 8, 18 (Trag v 288 Vahl.), so, Amor, Verg E 8, 47 horror, id. A. 12, 406 verbera, id. G 3, 252 ira, Prop 1, 18, 14 damna, Tac. A 2, 26 adulationes, id ib 4, 20 caedes, Ov M 1, 161 dolores, Verg A. 1, 25 ira, Ov M 1, 453 paupertas, Hor C 1, 12, 43 quae sibi belligeranti saeva vel prospera evenissent, Tac A. 2, 5 ut saeva et detestanda Quirinio clamitarent, id. ib 3, 23 multa saevaque questus, id. ib 1, 6 — *Adv*, in three forms, saeve, saeviter (ante class) and saevum (in post Aug poets), *fiercely, furiously, ferociously, cruelly, barbarously*, etc. (α) **saevē:** saeve et atrociter factitavit, Suet Tib 59 facere omnia, Luc. 8, 492 gesturus impia bella, id 7, 171 — (β) **saeviter:** ferro cernunt de victoriā, Enn ap Non 511, 8, Att. and Afran ib 4, 7, Plaut Ps 5, 2, 3, id Poen 1, 2, 122, id Trin 4, 3, 53 — (γ) **saevum:** cui arridens, Sil 1, 398, Stat Th. 3, 589, Claud Rapt. Pros. 1, 285 — **b.** *Comp* · lumina Gorgoneo saevius igne micant, Ov A. A 3, 504, Plin 30, 2, 5, § 15, Hor C 2, 10, 9 — **c.** *Sup* sunt (loca), quae tepent hieme, sed aestate saevissime candent, Col 1, 4, 9, Claud. ap Suet. Claud. 2 saevissime dentiunt, Plin 11, 37, 64, § 170

1. sāga, ae, v sagus

2. sāga, ae, v sāgum *init*

săgācĭtas, ātis, *f* [sagax], *keenness of perception acuteness of the senses, sagacity* **I.** Lit **A.** *Keenness of scent* in dogs canum tam incredibilis ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic N D 2, 63 158, so, canum, Plin 9, 30, 48, § 92 — * **2.** Transf, of hunters ut domitas feras mentita sagacitate colligerent, Plin Pan 81, 3 — * **B.** *Keenness, acuteness* of the other senses sensuum, Sen Ep 95, 58 — **II.** Trop, *intellectual keenness of perception, acuteness, shrewdness, sagacity* (good prose, syn sollertia, acumen) utrum admonitus ac tentatus, an, qua est ipse sagacitate in his rebus, sine duce ullo, sine indice, pervenerit ad hanc improbitatem, nescio, Cic Verr 2, 1, 41, § 105 tuam tantam fuisse sagacitatem, id. ib 2, 4, 12, § 29 erat ea sagacitate, ut decipi non posset, Nep Alc 5, 2 consilii, Val Max 7, 3, 3 Hipparchi sagacitate compertum est, lunae defectum, etc, Plin. 2, 13, 10, § 57

săgācĭter, *adv*, v sagax *fin*

Sagalessos (**Sagalass-**), i, *f*, *an important town of Pisidia*, whose ruins are found near the mod *Aghlasan*, Plin 5, 27, 24, § 94 — Hence, **Sagalassēnus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Sagalessos* ager, Liv 38, 15, 9

săgāna, ae, *f*, acc to Prisc p 622, = saga, *a female diviner* or *soothsayer*, *a wise woman, witch*, but occurs only as a *nom prop* of a witch, Hor Epod 5, 25, id. S 1, 8 25 and 48

Saganos, i, *m*, = Σαγανος, *a small river of Carmania*, Plin 6, 25, 28, § 110 (Jahn, Saccanas), called also **Saganis,** Amm 23, 6, 49

săgāpēnon, i, v sacopenium

1. Săgăris, is, **Săgărius,** ii, **Săgiārius,** ii, and **Sangărius,** ii, *m*, *a river in Phrygia and Bithynia, which empties into the Propontis*, now *the Sacari* or *Sacaria*.—Form Sagaris, Ov P 4, 10 47, Mart. Cap 6, § 687 sq Sagarius, Sol 43, § 1 Sagiarius, v 1 Plin 6, 1, 1, § 4 Sangarius, Liv 38, 18, 8 — Hence, **A. Săgărītis,** idis, *adj f*, *of Sagaris* nympha, *a nymph beloved by Attis*, Ov F 4, 229 — **B. Sangărīus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Sagaris* puer, i e *Attis*, Stat S 3, 4, 41

2. Săgăris, is, *m*, *the name of a Trojan*, Verg A 9, 575

1. săgārĭus, a, um, *adj* [sagum], *of or belonging to a mantle* (sagum, post class) negotiatio, Dig 14, 4, 5, § 15, 17, 2, 52 NEGOCIATOR SAGARIVS, *a dealer in mantles*, Inscr Orell 4251, also *absol* · SAGARIVS, ib 283, 3472, and 4723

2. Săgārĭus, v 1 Sagaris

săgātus, a, um, *adj* [sagum] **I.** Lit, *clothed in* or *having on a* sagum, Cic Font 11, id Phil 14, 1, 2, id Fragm ap Non 538, 27 (opp togati), Mart. 6 11, 8 milites, Capitol Ant Phil 27 — **II.** Transf, *made of thick stuff, such as is proper for mantles* cuculli, Col 11, 1, 21, and perh also id 1, 8, 9

săgax, ācis, *adj* [sagio, cf salax, from salio], *of quick perception, whose senses are acute, sagacious* (class) **I.** Lit. **A.** Chiefly of the acute sense of smelling in dogs, *keen scented* sagax Nasum habet, Plaut. Curc 1, 2, 17 canes, Cic Div 1, 31, 65, Ov M 3, 207 catulus, id. R Am 201 — With *gen* naris sagax, Luc 7, 829 — Poet virtus venandi, Ov Hal 76 — **B.** Of other senses sollicitive canes canibus ve sagacior anser, Ov M 11, 599 palatum in gustu sagacissimum, Plin 8, 37, 35, § 132 — **II.** Trop, *intellectually quick, keen, acute, shrewd, sagacious* (syn. sollers, perspicax, acutus, subtilis) (α) *Absol* (homo) animal hoc providum, sagax, multiplex, acutum, memor, plenum rationis et consilii, Cic Leg 1, 7, 22, cf id. Fin 2, 14, 45 mens, id Tusc. 5, 23, 67, Lucr 5, 420, 1, 1021 animus, id 2, 840, 4, 913 ratio, id 1, 131, 1, 369 homo sagax et astutus, Mart. 12, 87, 4 modo circumspectus et sagax, modo inconsultus ac praeceps, *consid erate*, Suet Claud 15 mire sagaces fallere hospites, Hor C 2, 5, 22 curae, id ib 4, 4, 75 — Of a soothsayer, *knowing the future*, Ov M 8, 316 — (β) Ad aliquid (class) ad suspicandum sagacissimus, Cic Cat 1, 8, 19 ad haec pericula perspicienda, Plancus ap Cic Fam 10, 23, 4 — (γ) With *gen* (poet and in post Aug prose) utilium sagax rerum et divina futuri, Hor A P 218 fibra rum et pennae divinarumque flammarum, *skilled in*, Sil 3, 344, cf in *sup* prodigiorum (Joseph), Just 36, 2, 8, and rerum naturae, Col praef, § 22 (with non ignarus) — (δ) With *in* or simple *abl* (post Aug) vir in conjecturis sagacissimus, Just 1, 9, 14 civitas rimandis offensis sagax, Tac H 4, 11 — (ε) *Inf* sagax quondam ventura videre, Ov M 5, 146 — Hence, *adv* **săgācĭter. a.** *Quickly, sharply, keenly, with quickness of scent, with a fine sense of smell* canes si advenientem sagaciter odorantur, Col 7, 12, 7 — *Comp*, Cic. Att 6, 4, 3 vultures sagacius odorantur, Plin 10, 69, 88, § 191, Hor Epod. 12, 4. — *Sup*, Cic de Or 2 44, 186, Plin 11, 37, 50, § 137 — **b.** Trop, *acutely, shrewdly, accurately, sagaciously* sagaciter pervestigare, Cic de Or 1, 51, 223 intueri, Quint 2, 8, 4, Liv 27, 28 perspicere naturam alicujus, Suet Tib 57 al

sagda, ae, *f*, *a precious stone of a leek green color*, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 181

† **săgēna,** ae, *f*, = σαγηνη, *a large fishing net, a seine* Manil 5, 678 (cf Dig 47, 10, 13, § 7), Vulg Ezech 26, 5, 47, 10, id Matt 13, 47 — **II.** Transf, in gen, *a snare*, Vulg Eccl 7, 27, id. Ezech 12, 13

†† **sagēnon,** i, *n* [Indian], *a kind of opal found in India*, Plin. 37, 9, 46, § 130 (al sangenon)

săgīna, ae, *f* [kindr with σαττω, to stuff full, to cram, v sagmen], *a stuffing, cramming, fattening, feeding, feasting* **I.** Lit **A.** In abstr (class) anserum, Varr R R 3, 10 1, Col. 6, 27, 9, 8, 14, 11 gallinarum, Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 140 cochlearum, id. 9, 56, 82, § 174 vaccarum Vulg Ecclus 38, 27 dies noctesque estur, Bibitur, neque quisquam parsimoniam adhibet sagina plane est, Plaut Most. 1, 3, 79 in saginam se conicere, id. Trin 3, 2, 96 qui multitudinem illam non auctoritate sed sagina tenebat, * Cic. Fl 7, 17, cf Tac. H 2, 71 — **B.** In concr **1.** *Food, nourishment* (post-Aug) **a.** Lit gladiatoria sagina, Tac. H 2, 88, cf, of gladiators' food, Prop 4 (5), 8, 25 temulentus et sagina gravis, Tac. H. 1, 62 stomachum laxare saginae, Juv 4, 67 sagina viva, i e *small fish with which larger ones were fed*, Varr R R 3, 17, 7, cf Plin 9, 6, 5, § 14 ad saginam idonea, Col 8, 9, 4 ferarum, Suet. Calig 27 minuere saginam, Nemes Cyn 166 ad saginam pristinam revocare, *to natural food*, Veg 2, 45, 3 bestiarum, App M p 148, 27 — **b.** Transf herbae viridis coma dulciore sagina roris aut fluminis, *rich nourishment*, Pall 7, 3 Mai quemadmodum forensibus certaminibus exercitatos et quasi militantes reficit ac reparat haec velut sagina dicendi, *nourishment of oratory*, Quint 10, 5, 17 — * **2.** *A fatted animal* este, effercite vos, saginam caedite, *kill the fatted beast*, Plaut Most. 1, 1, 62. — **II.** Meton, *fatness* produced by much eating, *corpulence* (post-Aug) saginam corporis ex nimia luxuria contraxit, Just 21, 2, 1 sagina ventris non homini sed beluae similis, id 38, 8, 9 qui colorem fuco et verum robur inani saginā mentiuntur, Quint 2, 15, 25 nimio tendis mole saginam, Aus. Ephem 1, 8 ursam quae ceteris sagina corporis praevalebat, App M 4, p 149, 7

săgīnārĭum, ii, *n* [sagina], *a place where animals are fatted, a feeding stall*, Varr R R. 3, 10, 7

săgīnātĭo, ōnis, *f* [sagino], *a fattening, feeding, stall feeding* (for the usual sagina), Plin 8, 51, 77, § 207, Tert Pall 4

săgīnātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P a.*, v sagino

săgīno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [sagina] (class., cf educare) **I.** Lit **A.** Of animals, *to fatten, fat* pullos columbinos, Varr R. R 3, 7, 9 boves ad sacrificia, id. ib 2, 1, 20 aves offis, Col 8, 7, 3 equum hordeo ervoque (with roborare largo cibo), id 6, 27, 8 porcum, Prop 4 (5), 1, 23 corpus, Curt 9, 7, 16 glires fagi glande, Plin. 16, 6, 7, § 18 catulos ferarum molliore praedā, Quint 12, 6, 6 et saep — **B.** Of persons, *to cram, stuff, feast* saginare plebem populares suos, ut jugulentur, Liv 6, 17, 3 nuptialibus cenis, id 36, 17 terra, quae copia rerum omnium (illos Gallos) saginaret, id. 38, 17 cum exquisitis cottidie Antonius saginaretur epulis, Plin 9, 35, 58 § 119 convivas, id. 33, 10, 47, § 136 — **II.** Transf, *to feed, nourish*, etc terra multorum annorum frondibus et herbis velut saginata largioribus pabulis, Col 2, 1, 5, Plin 19, 4, 19, § 54 fons umore supero saginatus, Sol 45 qui ab illo pestifero ac perdito cive jampridem rei publicae sanguine saginantur, * Cic Sest 36, 78, Curt 5, 1, 39, Tac H 4, 42. — Hence, **săgīnātus,** a, um, *P a*, *fattened, fat* (late Lat) saginatior bestia, Hier Ep 21, 12, so, Christianus ursis, Tert Jejun. 17 *fin* vitulum, Vulg Luc 15, 23

* **sāgĭo,** ire, *v n* [root sagh, to be sharp, Sanscr saghnomi, kill, Gr σαγαρις, battle axe, cf sagus, sagax, sagitta] *to perceive quickly* or *keenly* by the senses, trop, *to perceive acutely* with the intellect sagire sentire acute est ex quo sagae anus, quia multa scire volunt, et sagaces dicti canes Is igitur, qui ante sagit quam oblata res est, dicitur praesagire, id est futura ante sentire, Cic. Div 1, 31, 65

săgitta, ae *f* [root sagh, v sagio] **I.** *An arrow, shaft, bolt* (freq in prose and poetry, cf telum, jaculum) cum arcum mihi et pharetram et sagittas sumpsero, Plaut Trin 3, 2, 99 configo sagittis fures thesaurarios, id Aul 2, 8, 25, Cic. Ac 2, 28, 89, id. N D 2, 50, 126 al missiles, Hor C 3 6, 16 celeres, id ib 3, 20, 9 et saep sagitta Cupido cor meum transfixit, Plaut Pers. 1, 1, 25, Lucr 4 1278, Tib 2, 1, 81, Hor C 2, 8, 15, 1, 27, 12 sagittam conicere, Verg A 4, 69 nervo aptare sagittas, id. ib 10, 131, Ov M 8, 380 saxii sagittis percussus est, Plaut Trin 2, 1, 16 (but the better reading is ejus saviis perculsus) — **II.** Meton., of things of a like form **A.** *The extreme thin part of a vine branch* or *shoot*, Col 3, 10, 22, 3, 17, 2, Plin 17, 21, 35, § 156 — **B.** *The herb arrow head*, Plin 21, 17, 68, § 111. — **C.** In late Lat, *an instrument for letting blood, a lancet*, Veg. 1, 22, 4, 1, 25,

5; 1, 43, 3; etc.—**D.** Sagitta, *a constellation, the Arrow,* Hyg. Astr. 2, 15; 3, 14; Cic. Arat. 382; Col. 11, 2, 21; Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 131; 18, 31, 74, § 309.

săgittārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sagitta]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to an arrow, arrow-:* calamus, *good for making arrows,* Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 166: certamen, *with arrows,* Dict. Cret. 4, 19.—**II.** *Subst.:* **săgittārĭus,** ii, *m.* **A.** *An archer, bowman,* a sort of light-armed troops, both foot and horse; usually in the *plur.,* Caes. B. G. 2, 7; 2, 10; 2, 19; 7, 31; Sall. J. 46, 7; Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 18; id. Att. 5, 20, 5; id. Fam. 15, 4, 10; Amm. 29, 5, 22.—In *sing.,* collect.: levis armatura cum equite sagittario, Tac. A. 2, 16 *fin.;* 13, 40.—**B. săgittārii,** ōrum, *m., arrow-makers, arrow-smiths,* Dig. 50, 6, 7.—**C.** *The constellation* Sagittarius, or *the Archer* (otherwise called Arcitenens], Cic. Arat. 525; Hyg. Fab. 124; id. Astr. 2, 27; 3, 26; Plin. 17, 24, 36, § 215; 30, 11, 29, § 97.

săgittātus, a, um, v. sagitto, II.

săgittĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [sagittafero]. **I.** *Arrow-bearing* (poet.): pharetra, Ov. M. 1, 468; Stat. Achill. 1, 416: Parthi, *armed with arrows, archers,* Cat. 11, 6; so, Geloni, Verg. A. 8, 725: pecus, i.e. *the porcupine,* Claud. Hystr. 48.—**II.** = Sagittarius, *the constellation of the Archer,* Manil. 2, 266; 2, 500; 2, 560.

Săgittĭger, gĕri, *m.* [sagitta-gero], like Sagittifer (II.), for Sagittarius, *the constellation of the Archer,* Avien. Arat. 482.

Săgittĭ-pŏtens, entis, *m.* [sagitta], for Sagittarius, *the constellation of the Archer,* Cic. Arat. 73.

săgitto, no *perf.,* ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [id.]. **I.** *Neutr., to discharge arrows, to shoot with arrows* (post-Aug. for sagittam jacere, etc.): hos equitare et sagittare docent, Just. 41, 2, 5; Curt. 7, 5, 42; Sol. 19 *med.;* Vulg. Psa. 10, 2; 63, 4.—**II.** *Act.,* in *part. perf.:* **săgittātus,** a, um, *shot* or *wounded with an arrow,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 12 *med.;* Ambros. de Cain et Abel, 1, 5, 15.

***săgittŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little arrow,* App. M. 10, p. 254, 34.

†**sagma,** ae, *f.,* = σάγμα, *a pack-saddle,* Veg. 3, 59, 1; Vulg. Lev. 15, 9; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 5.

sagmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sagma], *of* or *belonging to a pack-saddle* (post-class.): equus, *a pack-horse,* Lampr. Heliog. 4; Aur. ap. Vop. Aur. 7, 7; cf.: caballus, mula, Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 5.

sagmen, inis, *n.* [root sag, to fill, feed; cf. Gr. σεσαγμένος, σάττω; Lat. sagina], *the tuft of sacred herbs plucked within the citadel by the consul* or *prætor; by bearing which the persons of the Roman fetiales and ambassadors became inviolable:* sunt sagmina quaedam herbae, quas legati populi Romani ferre solebant, ne quis eos violaret, sicuti legati Graecorum ferunt ea, quae vocantur cerycia, Dig. 1, 8, 8; cf. Fest. p. 320 Müll.; and Paul. ex Fest. p. 321 ib.; Plin. 22, 2, 3, § 5; Liv. 1, 24; 30, 43.

†**săgochlămys,** ydis, *f.,* = σαγοχλαμύς, *a kind of military cloak,* Val. Imp. ap. Treb. Claud. 14.

Sagra, ae, *f.,* = Σάγρας, *a river of Lower Italy* (*of the Bruttii*), Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6; 3, 5, 11; cf. Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 95.

***săgŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [sagulum], *clothed in* or *wearing a* sagulum: comites, Suet. Vit. 11.

săgŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [sagum], *a small military cloak* (usually the purple-colored one of the general), *Cic. Pis. 23, 55; Caes. B. G. 5, 42; Liv. 7, 34 *fin.;* 21, 4; 27, 19 *fin.;* 30, 17; Tac. H. 2, 20; 5, 23; id. G. 6; Verg. A. 8, 660; Sil. 4, 519; 17, 532; Suet. Vit. 11.

†**săgum,** i, *n.* (ante-class. collat. form **săgus,** i, *m.,* corresp. to the Greek, Enn. and Varr. ap. Non. 223, 30 sq.; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 81 P.; *fem.:* sagas caerulas, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 81 P.; but it would perh. be more correct to read sagos caerulos; cf. Enn. p. 182, 54 Vahl.), = σάγος [acc. to Polybius, a Celtic word, whence the Engl. shag], *a coarse woollen blanket* or *mantle* (cf. laena), e. g. of servants, Cato, R. R. 59; Col. 1, 8, 9; Dig. 34, 2, 23 *fin.;* of the Germans, Tac. G. 17; for horses, Veg. Vet. 1, 42, 4; 3, 15, 16; but most freq. of soldiers, *a military cloak:* valde metuo ne frigeas in hibernis . . . praesertim qui sagis non abundares, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 2; Caes. B. C. 1, 75; Liv. 10, 30 *fin.:* saga fibulatoria, Treb. Pol. Trig. Tyr. 10.—Hence, saga is a sign of war (as toga is a sign of peace) in the phrases: **a.** Saga sumere, *to put on the* saga, i.q. *to take up arms, prepare for battle* (it was the custom for all Romans to do this, in token of preparation for war, even those who were not going to the field, excepting persons of consular rank; cf. Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 32; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 538, 27): tumultum decerni, justitium edici, saga sumi dico oportere, delectum habere, etc., id. Phil. 5, 12, 31; 14, 1, 2; Liv. Epit. 72: terrâ marique victus hostis punico Lugubre mutavit sagum, Hor. Epod. 9, 28; in *sing.,* of an individual: tum iste (Verres) excitatus sagum sumit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 36, § 94.—**b.** In the same signif.: ad saga ire, Cic. Phil. 14, 1, 1; cf. Vell. 2, 16, 3.—**c.** In sagis esse, *to be under arms:* cum est in sagis civitas, Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 32.—**d.** Saga ponere, *to lay down one's arms,* Liv. Epit. 73.—**II.** In gen. (eccl. Lat.), *a covering.* **1.** *A curtain, tent-cover,* Vulg. Exod. 26, 7; 36, 14, etc.—**2.** *A garment,* Vulg. Judic. 3, 16.

Săguntum, i, *n.,* and **Săguntus (-os),** i, *f.,* = Ζάγουντον, *a town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the Mediterranean, beyond the Iberus, the besieging and reduction of which by Hannibal led to the breaking out of the second Punic war; now Murviedro.*—*Neutr.,* Liv. 21, 7; 21, 18; Luc. 3, 350.—*Fem.,* Mel. 2, 6, 6; Liv. 21, 19; Stat. S. 4, 6, 83; Juv. 15, 114; Flor. 2, 6, 3 al.; cf.: Graia Saguntos, Sil. 3, 178.—Doubtful form, Cic. Phil. 5, 10, 27; id. Div. 1, 24, 49; Liv. 21, 10; Plin. 16, 40, 79, § 216 et saep.—Hence, **Săguntīnus (Săguntius,** Sall. H. Fragm. 2, 22), a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Saguntum, Saguntine:* ficus, Cato, R. R. 8, 1; id. ap. Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 72: lutum (from which utensils were made), Mart. 8, 6, 2; 14, 108; cf. lagena, Juv. 5, 29: clades, Liv. 21, 19 *fin.:* rabies, id. 31, 17: ignis, Flor. 2, 6, 9 et saep.—*Subst.,* in *plur.:* **Săguntīni,** ōrum, *m., the people of Saguntum, the Saguntines,* Liv. 21, 2; 21, 6 sq.; Auct. B. Hisp. 8; Front. Strat. 3, 10, 4.

1. săgus, a, um, *adj.* [v. sagio; cf. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 65; Paul. ex Fest. p. 255 Müll.], *presaging, predicting, prophetic* (as *adj.,* only post-Aug.): aves, Stat. Achill. 1, 519: clangores, id. Th. 8, 204: MANVS, i. e. *magical,* Inscr. Orell. 2486.—**II.** *Subst.* (freq. and class.): **săga,** ae, *f., a female diviner, a wise woman, fortune-teller, soothsayer,* Cic. Div. 1, 31, 65 (v. the passage under sagio); Col. 1, 8, 6; 11, 1, 22; Tib. 1, 2, 42; 1, 5, 59; Ov. Am. 3, 7, 29; Hor. C. 1, 27, 21; id. Ep. 2, 2, 208; Prop. 3 (4), 24, 10.—And, because such women often acted as panders, **2.** *A bawd, procuress:* sagae mulieres dicuntur feminae ad libidinem virorum indagatrices, Non. 22, 33: ut saga et bona conciliatrix, Lucil. ap. Non. 23, 4: saga conducta pretio, Turp. ib. 6.

2. săgus, i, *m.,* v. sagum.

Săïs, is, *f.,* = Σάϊς, *the capital of Lower Egypt,* now *Sa el-Hajar,* Mel. 1, 9, 9; Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 64.—Hence, **A. Săïtes,** ae, *adj.,* = Σαΐτης, *of* or *belonging to Sais, Saitic:* (nomos), Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49.—In *plur. subst.:* **Săïtae,** ārum, *m., the inhabitants of Sais,* Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59.—**B. Săïtĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of Sais, Saitic:* (charta), Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 76.

Săïtae, ārum, v. Sais, A.

sal, sălis (*neutr.* collat. form of the *nom.* **sălĕ,** Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 26, or Ann. v. 378 Vahl.; Varr. ap. Non. 223, 17; also, in the regular form sometimes *neutr.* in *sing.,* v. infra, I.; but *plur.* always sales, *m.;* cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, 697 sq.; *dat. plur.:* infusis salis, Fabian. ap. Charis. p. 82 P.), *m.* [root sal-, to stream, flow; cf. ἅλς; perh. also found in insula, salix]. **I.** Lit., *salt.* **a.** *Sing.* (α) *Masc.:* ex sale, qui apud Carthaginienses fit, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 659 P.: salem candidum sic facito, id. R. R. 88; Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 8; Col. 6, 17, 7; 8, 6 Schneid. *N. cr.;* 12, 6, 2; 12, 21, 2 al.; Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 73; Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 95; id. Curc. 4, 4, 6; id. Pers. 3, 3, 25; Sall. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 82 P., and ap. Prisc. p. 644 ib.; Hor. S. 1, 5, 46 et saep.—Prov.: salem cum pane edit, Plin. 31, 8, 41, § 89.—(β) *Neutr.:* nunc vides in conviviis ita poni et sal et mel, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 82 P.; so, aliud, Fabian. ib. p. 82 P.; tritum, Veg. 2, 24, 4 al.; v. also infra, II.—(γ) Doubtful *gen.:* multos modios salis, Cic. Lael. 19, 67: (caseum) parco sale reponunt, Verg. G. 3, 403; Caes. B. C. 2, 37: salis vendendi arbitrium, Liv. 29, 6; 45, 29; Hor. S. 1, 3, 14; 2, 2, 17; 2, 4, 74; Col. 7, 8, 5; Cels. 2, 24; Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 91.—**b.** *Plur.:* quin aspergi solent sales: melior fossilis quam marinus, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 6; Col. 7, 4, 8; 8, 6, 1; Pall. 9, 2 Mai; id. Nov. 19; Fabian. ap. Charis. p. 82 P.; Ov. M. 15, 286.—**B.** Meton. **1.** Poet., *the salt water, brine, sea.* **a.** *Sing.,* Enn. l. l.: supra rorem salis edita pars est remorum, Lucr. 4, 438: et sale tabentes artus in litore ponunt, Verg. A. 1, 173; 1, 35; 3, 385; 5, 848; 5, 866; 6, 697; 10, 214; Ov. P. 1, 1, 70; Val. Fl. 4, 722.—**b.** *Plur.:* sales amari, Ov. M. 15, 286: aequorei, Luc. 10, 257.—**2.** *A speck on precious stones shaped like a grain of salt.*—*Sing.:* sal, Plin. 37, 6, 22, § 83; 37, 8, 37, § 117; 37, 2, 10, § 28.—*Plur.:* sales, Plin. 37, 2, 8, § 22.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Intellectual acuteness, good sense, shrewdness, cunning, wit, facetiousness, sarcasm, a witticism, witty saying* (class. in *sing.* and *plur.;* syn.: lepos, facetiae, festivitas): (sal) adeo necessarium elementum est, ut transierit intellectus ad voluptates animi quoque. Nam ita sales appellantur, omnisque vitae lepos et summa hilaritas laborumque requies non alio magis vocabulo constat, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 88. **a.** *Sing.:* qui habet salem, quod in te est, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 10; cf.: nulla venustas, Nulla in tam magno est corpore mica salis, Cat. 86, 4: Caesar inusitatum nostris oratoribus leporem quendam et salem est consecutus, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 98; cf. id. N. D. 2, 29, 74: sale vero et facetiis Caesar vicit omnis, id. Off. 1, 37, 133: (litterae) tum humanitatis sparsae sale, id. Att. 1, 13, 1: qui (versus) dum denique habent salem ac leporem, Cat. 16, 7: P. Scipio omnes sale facetiisque superabat, Cic. Brut. 34, 128; cf.: argutiae facetissimi salis, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 117: salis satis est, sannionum parum, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 10: in quo mihi videtur specimen fuisse humanitatis, salis, suavitatis, leporis, id. Tusc. 5, 19, 55: (Lucilius) sale multo Urbem defricuit, Hor. S. 1, 10, 3; cf. of the same: acerbitas et abundantia salis, Quint. 10, 1, 94: hic delectatur iambis, Ille Bioneis sermonibus et sale nigro, i. e. *biting wit, sarcasm,* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 60; Cat. 13, 5: qui plurimum in scribendo et salis haberet et fellis nec candoris minus, Plin. Ep. 3, 21, 1.—(β) *Neutr.* (ante-class.): quicquid loquitur, sal merum est, Afran. ap. Prisc. p. 659 P.; so, (puella) Χαρίτων μία, tota merum sal, Lucr. 4, 1162.—**b.** *Plur.:* Romani veteres atque urbani sales, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 2: vestri proavi Plautinos Laudavere sales, Hor. A. P. 271; Sen. Vit. Beat. 27, 2: periculosi sales, id. Tranq. 1, 4: libaboque tuos, scite Menandre, sales, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 28: huic generi orationis aspergentur etiam sales, qui in dicendo minimum quantum valent: quorum duo genera sunt, unum facetiarum, alterum dicacitatis, Cic. Or. 26, 87; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 15; 10, 1, 117: (Ciceronem) in salibus aliquando frigidum, id. 12, 10, 12: a salibus suffusis felle refugi, Ov. Tr. 2, 565: protervi sales, Stat. S. 1, 6, 6: salibus vehemens intra pomoeria natis, Juv. 9, 11.—***B.** (Borrowed from the use of salt as a relish.) *Good taste, elegance:* tectum antiquitus constitutum plus salis quam sumptûs habebat, Nep. Att. 13, 2.—**C.** *Sharpness, pungency, stimulus, incentive:* quae (sc. calor, sanguis) aviditatem naturali sale augent, Plin. 10, 72, 93, § 198.

†**sălăcaccăbĭa,** ōrum, *n.* [ἁλακακκάβια], *salted food boiled in a pot,* Apic. 4, 1, § 116 (al. sala cottabia).

Sălācĭa, ae, *f.* [salum]. **I.** *The goddess of the sea, wife of Neptune,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 72 Müll.; id. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 22; an old form of prayer in Gell. 13, 22, 22; Cic. Univ. 11; Fest. pp. 326 and 327 Müll.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 76; Verg. G. 1, 31; App. M. 4, p. 157, 1 al.—***II.** An appellation for *the sea:* saevitiam Salaciae fugimus, Pac. ap. Fest. l. l. (Trag. Rel. p. 112 Rib.).

sălācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [salax], *lust, salacious-*

ness passeris Plin 9, 17, 26, § 59, 10, 36, 52, § 107, 10, 59, 79, § 161

† **sālăco,** ōnis *m*, = σαλάκων, *a swaggerer, braggart*, Cic Fam. 7, 24, 2 (perh also id. ib 16, 18, 2, acc to the conject. of Manut., v Inscr Orell *N cr*, where others read Halico)

† **sălămandra,** ae, *f*, = σαλαμάνδρα, *a salamander*, Plin 10, 67, 86, § 188 sq, 29, 4, 23, § 74, Mart 2, 66, 7, Petr 107 *fin* al

Sălambo, ōnis, *f*, *the goddess of love among the Babylonians*, Lampr Heliog 7, 3

Sălăminiăcus and **Sălăminius,** v Salamis

Sălămis, înis (a Latinized collat form **Sălamīna,** ae, Just 2 7, 7, 44, 3, 2, and acc to MSS, *acc* Salaminam, Cic Tusc 1, 46, 110, cf Eleusinam, s. v Eleusin), *f*, = Σαλαμίς **I.** *The island of Salamis, in the Saronic Gulf, opposite Eleusis*, now *Kuluri* or *Salamis*, Plin. 4, 12, 20 § 62, *abl* Salamine, Cic. Off 1, 18, 61, Gr *acc* Salamina Pac ap Cic de Or 2, 46, 193 (Trag Rel p 99 Rib), Verg A. 8, 158, Hor C 1, 7, 21 Salaminem, Att ap Non 259, 26 (Trag Rel p 370 Rib) — Hence, **A. Sălăminius,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the island of Salamis* tropaeum, Cic. Tusc 1, 46, 110, cf victoria, Nep Them 6, 3 Teucer, Hor C 1, 15, 23 — In *plur subst* **Sălăminii,** ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Salamis*, Cic Arch 8, 19, Plin 7, 56, 57, § 208 — **B. Sălăminiăcus,** a um, *adj*, *of Salamis* mare, Luc 5, 109 tropaei, Sil 14, 282 — **II.** *The city of Salamis in Cyprus, founded by Teucer of the island of Salamis*, Mel 2, 7, 5, Cic Att. 6, 1, 6, Ov M 14, 760, *acc* Salamina, Hor C 1, 7, 29, Vell 1 1 1, Plin 5, 31, 35, § 130 — Hence, **B. Sălăminius,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Salamis in Cyprus* Juppiter, *worshipped there*, Tac A 3 62 *fin* insulae, *lying opposite to the city of Salamis*, Plin 5, 31, 35, § 130 — In *plur subst* **Sălăminii,** ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of the Cyprian Salamis* Cic Att 5 21, 10, 6, 1, 5, 6, 2, 17

Sălăpia, ae (also contr **Salpia,** Vitr 1, 4 *fin*, cf Σαλπία, App B Civ 1, 52), *f*, *a city in Daunian Apulia*, now *Salpi*, Plin 3, 11 16 § 103, Liv 24, 20, 27, 28 — Hence, **1. Sălăpīnus,** a, um (also **Salpīnus,** Luc 5, 377 Cort *N cr*, and **Salpīni,** Vitr 1 4 *fin*), *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Salapia*, *Salapian* palus, Luc 5, 377 — In *plur* **Sălăpīni,** orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Salapia the Salapians*, Cic Agr 2, 27, 71 — **2. Sălăpitāni,** orum, *m*, = Salapini, *the inhabitants of Salapia*, Liv 27, 28

sălăpitta, ae, *f* [alapa] *a box on the ear*, Arn. 7, p 329, v Oehler ad h l, and cf salapitta ῥαπισμα, Gloss

sălăpūtium, ii, *n*, a humorous appellation for *a little, tiny man, a manikin, Liliputian* di magni, salaputium diserturn! Cat 53 5, cf Sen Contr 3, 19 *med.*

sălar, ăris *m*, *a kind of trout*, Aus Idyll 10, 88, 10, 128, Sid. Ep 2, 2 *med*

Sălāriānus, a, um, *adj* castanea, *a kind of chestnut*, Plin 15, 23, 25, § 94

sălāriārius, ii, *m* [salarium], *one who receives pay or salary, a salaried person*, Dig 17, 1 10, § 9, Inscr Orell 3507, 4074

sălārium, ii, v salarius, II B

sălārius, a, um [sal] **I.** *Adj*, *of* or *belonging to salt, salt* annona *the yearly revenue from the sale of salt*, Liv 29, 37 — **B.** *Adj prop* Salaria Via, *the road beginning at the* Porta Collina, *and leading into the country of the Sabines* so called because the Sabines fetched salt by it from the sea, *the Salt Road*, Plin 31, 7, 41, § 89, Fest s. h v p 326 Müll, Varr R R 1, 14 3, 3 1, 6, 3, 2, 14, Liv 7, 9, Suet Ner 48, id Vesp 12, called Salaria (sc. via), Cic N D 3 5 11, Mart 4, 64 18 — **II.** *Subst* **A. sălārius,** ii, *m*, *a dealer in salted fish* (post Aug), Mart 1, 42 8, 4, 86, 9 CORPVS SALARIORVM, Inscr Orell 1092 — **B. sălārium,** ii, *n.* (sc. argentum, cf calcearium, congiarium vestiarium, etc), orig, *the money given to the soldiers for salt, salt money*, hence, post Aug (v Dio Cass. 52, 23, and 78, 22), in gen., *a pension, stipend allowance, salary* (cf honorarium, annuum, merces, stipendium) (sal) honoribus etiam militiaeque interponitur, salariis inde dictis, magna apud antiquos auctoritate, Plin 31, 7, 41, § 89 non pudet tribunorum militarium salariis emere (candelabra), i e *for as much as the* salarium *of a military tribune amounts to* id. 34, 3, 6, § 11, cf Juv 3, 132 salarii loco, Sen Ep 97, 2 comites salario sustentare, Suet Tib 46 senatorum nobilissimo cuique annua salaria constituit, id. Ner 10, cf salarium proconsulari solitum offerri Agricolae non dedit, Tac Agr 42, Plin Ep 4 12, 2, Dig 34, 1, 16 salarium annuum, ib 2, 15, 8, § 23, hence, *a meal* jam salarium dandum est, Mart 3, 7, 6

Salassi, ōrum, *m*, *an Alpine tribe in the modern Savoy*, Liv 21, 38, Plin 3, 17, 21, § 134, 18, 20, 49, § 182 al

sălax, ācis, *adj* [salio, cf sagax, from sagio] **I.** *Fond of leaping* esp of male animals, *lustful, lecherous, salacious* galli, Varr R R. 3, 9, 5 aries Ov F 4, 771 salaciora animalia, Lact Opif Dei, 14 salacissimi mares, Col 7, 9, 1, 8, 2, 9 cauda, Hor S 1, 2, 45 — Vulgarly applied to Priapus deus Auct Priap 14, 1, 34, 1, and sarcastically salacissimus Juppiter, Sen ap Lact 1, 16, 10 — **II.** Poet transf, *that provokes lust, provocative* erucae, Ov R Am 799 bulbi, Mart 3, 75, 3 herba, i e eruca, Ov A A. 2, 422, Mart 10, 48, 10

1. sălĕ, is, v sal *init*

2. Săle, is, *n*, *a lake in Lydia*, Plin 5, 29, 31, § 117

sălēbra, ae (orig *adj*, sc via), *f* [salio], *a jolting place, roughness* in a road **I.** Lit (poet and in post Aug prose) demonstrant astra salebras Prop 3, 16 (4, 15), 15, Hor Ep 1, 17, 53, Mart 9 58 5 salebris sollicitari, Col 9, 8, 3 — **II.** Transf senile guttur salebris spiritus praegravavit, *irregular breathing, panting* Val Max 9, 12, ext 6 — **III.** Trop **A.** Of speech, *harshness, roughness, ruggedness* (class) proclivi currit oratio venit ad extremum haeret in salebrā, i e *it sticks fast*, Cic Fin 5, 28, 84, *plur* Herodotus sine ullis salebris fluit, id Or 12, 39 numquam in tantas salebras incidisset, id Fin 2 10, 30, Mart 11, 90, 2 — * **B.** Salebra tristitiae, i e *a cloud of sadness*, Val Max 6, 9, ext 5

* **sălēbrātus,** a, um, *adj* [salebra], *rugged* obices saxorum, Sid Ep 2, 2

sălēbrĭtas, ātis, *f* [id.], *ruggedness, salebrosity* inaccessa (saxi), App M 6, p 178 40

sălēbrōsus, a, um, *adj* [id], *full of joltings, rough, rugged, uneven* (not ante Aug, cf confragosus horridus, asper) **I.** Lit semita, App M 8, p 208, 37 fur fures multo lapide, id ib 7, p 194, 38 — **II.** Trop, of speech resistens ac salebrosa oratio, Quint 11, 2, 46 compositio Pollionis Asinii, Sen Ep 100, 7 — Of the writer himself Sanctra, Mart. 11, 2, 7

Săleius i, *m*, a Roman name, e g Saleius Bassus, *an inferior poet* tenuis, Juv 7, 80, Quint 10, 1, 90, Tac Or 519

Sălentīni (Sall-), orum *m* **I.** *A people of Calabria, on the south eastern extremity of Italy*, Mel 2, 4, 2, Plin 3, 5, 10, § 75, Liv 9, 42, 25, 1 — Also used to designate *the country of the Salentines* in Salentinis aut in Bruttiis, Cic Rosc. Am 46, 133, so, in Salentinis Varr R R 2, 3 *fin*, Liv 10, 2 — Hence, **II. Sălentīnus,** a, um, *adj*, *Salentine* campi, Mel 2, 4, 7, Verg A 3, 400 litora, Mel 2, 4, 7 promontorium, *the south eastern point of Italy*, id. 2, 4, 8, Plin 3 23 26, § 145, Sall. Fragm ap Serv Verg l l Neretum, Ov M 15, 51 olea, Cato, R R 6 1, Varr R R 1, 24, 1 cohortes, Sil 8, 575

Sălernum, i, *n*, *a maritime town in the Picentine territory*, now *Salerno*, Plin 3, 5 9, § 70, Liv 32, 29, 34, 45, Vell 1, 15, 3, Hor Ep 1, 15, 1, Luc 2, 425 — Hence, **Sălernitānus,** a, um, *adj*, *Salernian* latebra, Plin 13, 3, 5, § 25 (Jahn, Salurnitanus) regio, Val Max 6, 8, 5 — **B. Sălernus,** i, *m*, *an inhabitant of Salernum* pugnax, Sil. 8, 853

† **salgăma,** ōrum, *n* [ἅλμη], *pickles* preserved in brine, Col 10, 117, 12, 4, 4, 12, 9, 2.

salgămārius, ii, *m* [salgama], *one who makes* or *sells pickles* ἀλμευτής, Col 12, 56, 1 — Hence, Salgamarius, *the title of a treatise by C Matius on pickling fruits*, Col 12, 46, 1

salgămum, i, *n* [salgama] *nourishment, food, sustenance*, Cod Just 12, 42, Cod Th 7, 9, § 1 sq

Salganĕa, ōrum, *n*, *a town of Bœotia, near the Euripus*, Liv 35, 37, 35, 46, 35, 51

1. Săliāris, e, *adj* [1 Salii] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the* Salii (priests of Mars), *Salian* Numae carmen *which Numa directed the Salii to chant*, Hor Ep 2, 1, 86 sacra, Macr S 3, 12 saltus, Sen Ep 15, 4 — **II.** Transf, of banquets (because of the sumptuous feasts which were given at the Salian processions), *splendid sumptuous* quibus (Saliis) per omnes dies ubicumque manent, quia amplae ponuntur cenae si quae aliae magnae fiunt, Saliares appellantur, Fest s v Salios p 326 Müll dapes, Hor C 1, 37, 2 epulae, App M 7, p 192, 25 cenae, id. ib 4 p 152, 30, cf cum epulati essemus Saliarem in modum, Cic. Att. 5, 9 1

2. Săliāris, e, *adj* [2 salio] insulae, *dancing islands*, Plin 2, 95, 96, § 209

Săliātus, ūs *m* [1 Salii] *the office* or *dignity of a* Salius (priest of Mars), Cic Scaur 34, p 265 Orell, Capitol Ant Phil 4 *init*

sălĭcastrum, i, *n* [salictum], *a kind of wild vine found in willow thickets*, Plin 23, 1, 15, § 20

sălictārius, a, um [id] **I.** *Adj*, *of* or *belonging to willows, willow* lupus, *a kind of wild hop that grows in willow grounds*, Plin 21, 15, 50, § 86 — Hence, **II.** *Subst* **sălictārius,** ii, *m*, *one who takes care of willow trees*, Cato, R R 11, 1

sălictum, i, *n* [contr from salicetum, from salix] *a plantation* or *thicket of willows*, Cato, R R 1, 7, 1, 9, 33 5, Enn. ap Cic Div 1, 20, 40 (Ann v 40 Vahl), Plaut Aul 4 6, 9, Cic Agr 2, 14, 36, Verg E 1, 55, id G 2, 13, 2, 415, Hor C 2, 5, 8, Liv 29, 17, Ov M 11, 363, Juv 11, 67, Col 4, 30, 3

sălientes, ium, v 2 salio, *P a*

sāli-fŏdīna, ae, *f* [sal fodina], *a salt pit*, Vitr 8, 3, p 235 Bip

sălignĕus, a, um, v salignus *init*

sălignus (collat form **sălignĕus,** Col 6, 2, 4, 9, 15, 12, 11, 3, 33, Dig 47, 7, 3), a, um, *adj* [salix], *of willow* or *willow wood willow* cunei, Cato, R. R 20, 1 fustis, Hor S 1, 5, 22 verua Ov F 2, 363 lectus, id. M 8, 659, cf pes, id. ib 8, 657 frons, id. ib 9, 99 umbonum crates, Verg A. 7, 632 crates, Petr 135

1. Sălii, orum, *m* [2 salio, hence, prop, the Leapers, Jumpers], *a college of priests at Rome dedicated by Numa to the service of Mars, who, armed and bearing the* ancilia (v ancile), *with songs and dances, made solemn processions every year, in the first half of March, about the city and its sacred places* Their songs, being in an obsolete language, were almost unintelligible in the class per Salii a saltando, quod facere in Comitio in sacris quotannis et solent et debent, Varr L L 5, § 85 Müll, cf Ov F 3, 260 sq, Liv 1, 20, Fest s h v p 326 Müll, id s v axamenta, p 3 ib, Cic Rep 2 14, 26, id. de Or 3, 51, 197 Saliûm, Hor C 1, 36, 12, 4, 1, 28, Verg A. 8, 663, Quint 1, 6, 40, 1, 10, 20, Val. Max. 1, 1, 9, Capitol M Aur 4 — In Tibur such Salii were *priests of Hercules*, Serv Verg A. 8, 285, Macr S 3, 12, cf Inscr Orell 2249, 2761, and v axamenta, hence also in Virg (ubertate doctrinae altioris, Macr l l), introduced as priests of Hercules, Verg A. 8, 285 — There were also in Alba such Salii, Inscr Orell 2247 and 2248. — In *sing* SALIVS, Inscr Orell 2242 sq — Hence, **Sălius,** a, um, *adj* **1.** *Of* or *belonging to the* Salii Salias virgines Cincius ait esse conducticias, quae ad Salios adhibeantur, cum apicibus paludatas, quas Aelius Stilo scripsit sacrificium facere in regia cum pontifice paludatas cum apicibus in modum Saliorum Fest p 329 Müll, cf Marquardt l l. p 374 — **2.** (= Saliaris, II) *Sumptuous* Saliae (sc. epulae), App M 4, 22

2. Sălii, ōrum, *m*, *the Salians, a part of the Franks*, Amm 17, 8, 3 — In *sing*, Claud. Laud. Stil 1, 222

sălillum, i, *n. dim.* [for salinulum, from salinum], *a little salt cellar*, Cat. 23, 19.—In comic lang.: salillum animae, perh. *little measure, brief span of life*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 91.

sălīnae, ārum [sal] (cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 48 Müll.), *f.* (sc. fodinae), *salt-works, salt-pits*, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 81; Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132; Caes. B. C. 2, 37; Liv. 1, 33; Col. 2, 2, 15 sq. al.: Salinae Romanae, *the salt works established by Ancus Martius at Ostia, near Rome*, Liv. 7, 19 *fin.*; cf. id. 1, 33; also called simply Salinae, id. 5, 45; 24, 47: Herculeae, *near Herculaneum*, Col. poët. 10, 135.—In a play upon the meaning of this word and that of sal, II.: quod parum diligenter possessio salinarum mearum a te procuratore defenditur, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 1.—**B.** **Sălīnae**, *nom. prop.* **1.** *The salt-works at Ostia*, v. supra.—**2.** *A square in Rome, near the* Porta Trigemina, Front. Aquaed. 5 *fin.*

* **sălīnārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [salinae], *of* or *belonging to salt-works*: areae, Vitr. 8, 3.

1. sălīnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a dealer in salt, a salter*, Arn. 2, 70; Inscr. Orell. 749: aerarii, *a farmer of the salt-revenue*, Cato ap. Serv. Verg. A. 4, 244.

2. Sălīnātor, ōris, *m.* [1. salinator], *a Roman surname*, Cic. Sen. 3, 7; 4, 11; id. de Or. 2, 67, 273; Liv. 29, 37; 35, 24 al.

sălīnum, i, *n.* [sal] (sc. vas; *masc.* collat. form, *plur.*, **sălīni**, Varr. ap. Non. 546, 14), *a salt cellar*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 15; Hor. C. 2, 16, 14; Pers. 3, 25; 5, 138; also used at sacrifices, Liv. 26, 36; Val. Max. 4, 4, 3; Arn. 2, 91.—P r o v.: salinum cum sale obsignare, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 15.

1. sălĭo (sall-), no *perf.*, ītum, 4 (collat. form **sălo** or **sallo**, no *perf.*, salsum, 3: salunt, Varr. ap. Diom. p. 372 P.: salerent, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 909: salere, Lucil. ib.: salsurus, Mummius ap. Prisc. p. 910 P.; *part.* salsus, v. infra *P. a.*), *v. a.* [id.]. **I.** *To salt down, to salt*: pernas, Cato ap. Varr. R. R. 1, 2 *fin.*: oleas caducas, Cato, R. R. 23, 1: pisces, Sisenn. ap. Prisc. p. 909 P.; Cels. 2, 18: saliturus istaec mittam salem, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 910 P.: saliti pumiliones, Corn. Sev. ib.; so in *part. perf.*: caro salita, Fabian. ap. Diom. p. 372: thynnus, Col. 6, 32, 2 et saep.; Vulg. Ezech. 16, 4.—**II.** *To sprinkle* before sacrifice (eccl. Lat.): omnis victima sale salietur, Vulg. Marc. 9, 48; cf.: igne salietur, id. ib.—Hence, **salsus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *salted, salt*.

A. L i t., Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 6: hoc salsum'st, *is too salt*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 71: caseus, Col. 12, 59, 1: fruges (as a sacrifice), Verg. A. 2, 133; cf. farra, Ov. F. 3, 284 (v. mola). (gravidae) salsioribus cibis usae, Plin. 7, 6, 5, § 42: sal sissimus sal qui siccissimus, id. 31, 7, 41, § 85.—A poet. epithet of the sea, of blood, of tears, etc., *salt, briny*: mare, Enn. ap. Macr. 6, 4 (Ann. v. 453 Vahl.); id. ap. Non. 183, 19 (Trag. v. 145 ib.); cf. aequor, Lucr. 3, 493; 5, 128; 6, 634: vada, Cat. 64, 6; Verg. A. 5, 158: e salso momine ponti, Lucr. 6, 474: fluctus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 2: undae, Lucr. 6, 891; 6, 894: gurges, id. 5, 482; hence, comically, of shipwrecked persons, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 12; 2, 6, 33: sanguis, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Trag. v. 168 Vahl.), Att. ap. Non. 192, 2: heu! qui salsis fluctibus mandet me? id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19 (Trag. v. 562 Rib.): lacrimae, Lucr. 1, 125; 1, 920; cf.: guttae lacrimarum, Att. ap. Non. 503, 29: sputa, Lucr. 6, 1189: sudor, Verg. A. 2, 173: rubigo, id. G. 2, 220.—In *plur. subst.*: **salsa**, ōrum, *n.*, *salted things, salted food*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 32.—*Sup.*: salsissimus, hence, mare salsissimum, *the Dead Sea*, Vulg. Num. 34, 3 et saep.—**B.** T r o p. (acc. to sal, II.), *sharp, acute, witty, facetious* (syn.: facetus, dicax, lepidus, urbanus): accedunt non Attici, sed salsiores quam illi Atticorum, Romani veteres atque urbani sales, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 2: genus est perelegans et cum gravitate salsum, etc., id. de Or. 2, 67, 270 sq.; cf. id. ib. 2, 63, 255; 2, 56, 228; id. Or. 26, 90: salsum in consuetudine pro ridiculo tantum accepimus, Quint. 6, 3, 18 sq.; 6, 3, 39: salso multoque fluenti (sermone) regerit convicia, Hor. S. 1, 7, 28; 1, 9, 65.—In *neutr. plur. subst.*: inveni ridicula et salsa multa Graecorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 217: De Ἡρακλειδείῳ Varronis, negotia salsa, *are humorous, merry stories*, id. Att. 16, 12 *fin.*—Of persons: esse quamvis facetum atque salsum, non nimis est per se ipsum invidendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 56, 228; id. Phil. 2, 17, 42; Cat. 14, 16.—*Adv.*: **salsē**, *wittily, acutely, facetiously* (acc. to B.): dicere aliquid, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 275; Quint. 6, 3, 13; 6, 3, 30; 6, 3, 89; 6, 3, 101.—*Sup.* salsissime, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 221.

2. sălĭo, ŭi (cf. Diom. p. 371 P.; Prisc. p. 906 P.; Serv. Verg. A. 3, 416: salii, Stat. S. 1, 2, 210; id. Th. 9, 132; Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 20, § 31: salivi, Serv. Verg. G. 2, 384), saltum, 4 (*gen. plur. part. pres.* salientum, Lucr. 4, 1200), *v. n.* and *a.* [kindr. with Sanscr. sar-, sal-, to go, and Gr. ἅλλομαι; cf. salax]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to leap, spring, bound, jump* (cf. tripudio), *hop*. **A.** L i t. (class.): ambulant aliquae (aves), ut cornices: saliunt aliae, ut passeres, merulae, etc., Plin. 10, 38, 54, § 111: saliendo sese exercebant, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 25; id. Mil. 2, 3, 8: calamo salientes ducere pisces, Ov. M. 3, 587: vexare uterum pueris salientibus, Juv. 6, 599 et saep.: saxo salire, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 31; cf.: de muro (with praecipitari), Liv. 25, 24: praecipites in puteum, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 725 P.: in aquas, Ov. Ib. 554: super vallum, Liv. 25, 39: super scuta, *on the shields*, Flor. 3, 10, 13: ultra Limites clientium Salis avarus, Hor. C. 2, 18, 26: saliet, tundet pede terram, id. A. P. 430: salias terrae gravis, id. Ep. 1, 14, 26: per praecipitia et praerupta, Liv. 27, 18: per flammas saluisse pecus, saluisse colonos, Ov. F. 4, 805: unctos saluere per utres, Verg. G. 2, 384: medio cum saluere foro, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 52: saliunt in gurgite ranae, Ov. M. 6, 381.—**2.** T r a n s f., of things: ut habeat lacum, ubi aqua saliat, *leaps* or *flows down*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 3: ut in culleum de dolio vinum salire possit, Cato, R. R. 154: personae e quorum rostris aqua salire solet, Dig. 19, 1, 17 *fin.*; so, rivus, Verg. E. 5, 47: aqua, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 25; Suet. Aug. 82: aquae salientes, Front. Aquaed. 9 al.: aqua saliens, *spring water*, Vulg. Johan. 4, 14; v. also infra, *P. a.*: multa in tectis crepitans salit horrida grando, Verg. G. 1, 449; so, grando, Ov. M. 14, 543: farre pio placant et saliente sale, Tib. 3, 4, 10; cf.: farre pio et saliente micā, Hor. C. 3, 23, 20: farra micaeque salientis honorem, Ov. F. 4, 409: cor salit, *leaps, beats, palpitates*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 62; cf. id. Cist. 2, 3, 9; Pers. 3, 111; Sen. Herc. Oet. 708; Verg. G. 3, 460: pectora trepido motu, Ov. M. 8, 606: viscera, id. ib. 6, 390: temptatae pollice venae, id. ib. 10, 289; cf. id. H. 20, 139: supercilium, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 105: e terrāque exorta repente arbusta salirent, Lucr. 1, 187.—* **B.** T r o p.: aliena negotia centum Per caput et circa saliunt latus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 34.—**II.** *Act.*, of the copulation of animals, *to leap, cover*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 14; 2, 4, 8; 2, 7, 8 sq.; 3, 6, 3; 3, 10, 3; Ov. A. A. 2, 485; Lucr. 4, 1196.—Hence, **sălĭens**, entis, *P. a.*; only in *plur. subst.*: **sălĭentes**, ium, *f.* (sc. aquae), *springs, fountains*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2; Vitr. 8, 3, 6; Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 121; Front. Aquaed. 9; 87 *fin.*; 103; 104; Dig. 19, 1, 15 al.

* **sălĭ-pŏtens**, entis, *adj.*, *he that rules the salt sea*: frater Jovis, i. e. *Neptune*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 1 Ritschl *N. cr.*

sălĭsātĭo (salissātĭo), ōnis, *f.* [saliso, whence also salisator], *a leaping*: cordis (with pulsus), *a beating, palpitating*, Marc. Emp. 21 *fin.*; cf.: salisatio, –αλμος, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **sălĭsātōres** vocati sunt, quia dum eis membrorum quaecumque partes salierint, aliquid sibi exinde prosperum seu triste significari praedicunt, Isid. Orig. 8, 9, 26 (v. Theocriti Idyll. 3, 37, and Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 105) [saliso, whence also salisatio].

Sălĭsubsŭli, ōrum, *m.* [Salii subsilio], a word comically formed by Cat., to signify *the dancing priests of Mars* (v. Salii), Cat. 17, 6.

* **sălītĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [2. salio], *a leaping*: equorum, *on horseback*, Veg. Mil. 1, 18.

* **sălīto**, āre, v. salto *init.*

* **sălītūra**, ae, *f.* [1. salio], *a salting down, salting*, Col. 12, 21, 3.

sălītus, a, um, *Part.* of 1. salio.

sălĭunca, ae, *f.*, *an odoriferous plant, the wild* or *Celtic nard*: Valeriana Celtica, Linn.; Plin. 21, 7, 20, § 43; Verg. E. 5, 17; Scrib. Comp. 195; 258; Vulg. Isa. 55, 13.

sălĭuncŭla, ae, *f.* [dim. of saliunca], *an odoriferous plant*, Hier. in Isa. 15, 55; v. 12 and 13.

1. ‡ **Sălĭus**, ii, v. 1. Salii.

2. Sălĭus, ii, v. 2. Salii.

sălīva, ae, *f.* [kindr. with σίαλον], *spittle, saliva* (in gen., while sputum is that already spit out; equally used in *sing.* and *plur.*). **I.** L i t., *sing.*, Cat. 23, 16; 78, 8; 99, 10; Juv. 6, 623; Sen. Ira, 3, 38, 2; Plin. 27, 6, 24, § 41; 28, 12, 53, § 193: in manum ingerere, id. 28, 4, 7, § 37 al.—*Plur.*, Lucr. 4, 638; 4, 1108; Col. 6, 9, 3: unā salivā, *without interruption*, Hier. ad Pam. 61, 4.—**B.** T r a n s f., *a spittle like moisture, slime*: cochlearum, *slime*, Plin. 30, 15, 47, § 136; cf. ostrearum, id. 32, 6, 21, § 60: purpurarum, id. 9, 36, 60, § 128: lacrimationum, id. 11, 37, 54, § 147: siderum (*honey dew*), id. 11, 12, 12, § 30.—**II.** T r o p., *taste, flavor; longing, appetite* (poet., and in post-Aug. prose): Methymnaei Graia saliva meri, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 38; cf.: suo cuique vino saliva, Plin. 23, 1, 22, § 40: mercurialis, *for gain*, Pers. 5, 112: turdarum, id. 6, 24: Aetna tibi salivam movet, *makes your mouth water*, Sen. Ep. 79, 7: quicquid (sc. vinum) ad salivam facit, Petr. 48, 2.

sălīvārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [saliva, I. B.], *slimy, clammy*: lentor (muricum), Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 160.

sălīvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [salivo, II.], in the later med. lang., *salivation*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 2 al.

sălīvātum, i, v. salivo *fin.*

sălīvo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [saliva]. * **I.** *To spit out, discharge, yield*: lentorem cujusdam cerae (purpurae), Plin. 9, 36, 60, § 125.—**II.** In veterinary lang., *to salivate, cure by salivation*: aegrotum pecus, vaccam, admissarium, Col. 6, 5, 2; 6, 7, 3; 5, 24, 5; 6, 37, 9; *pass.*, Pall. Apr. 7.—Hence, **sălīvātum**, i, *n.* (acc. to II.), *a medicine employed to excite the flow of saliva*, Col. 6, 10, 1; Plin. 27, 11, 76, § 101; Veg. 3, 2, 25.

sălīvōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Full of spittle, slavering*: labia, App. Mag. p. 313: aegrotans, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 2 *fin.*—**II.** *Slimy, clammy*: umor (corticis ulmorum), Plin. 16, 38, 72, § 181.

sălix, ĭcis, *f.* **I.** L i t., *a willow tree, willow, sallow*, Cato, R. R. 6, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 4; Col. 4, 30, 4; Plin. 16, 37, 68, § 174; 24, 9, 37, § 56; Lucr. 2, 361; Verg. E. 3, 65; 83; 5, 16 et saep.—* **II.** M e t o n., *a willow-branch, withy, osier*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 703.

Sallentini, v. Salentini.

sallĭo, īre, v. 1. salio.

sallo and **sălo**, ĕre, v. 1. salio.

Sallustĭānus, a, um, v. Sallustius, I. and III.

Sallustĭus or **Salustĭus**, ii, *m.*, *Sallust, a Roman name*. **I.** C. Sallustius Crispus, *the celebrated Roman historian*, Tac. A. 3, 30; Quint. 2, 5, 19; 10, 1, 101.—Hence, **Sallustĭānus (Salust-)**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *like Sallust, Sallustian*: illa brevitas, Quint. 4, 2, 45; 10, 1, 32: lectio, Gell. 18, 4, 1.—*Subst.*: **Sallustĭānus**, i, *m.*, *an imitator of Sallust*, Sen. Ep. 114, 17: Sallustianum illud, *that expression of Sallust*, Gell. 10, 26, 9.—Hence, *adv.*: **Sallustĭānē**, *in the manner of Sallust*, Prisc. 1022 P.—**II.** *A client of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 6; id. Div. 1, 28, 59; id. Att. 1, 3, 3; 11, 17, 1; id. Fam. 14, 11 al.—**III.** Crispus Sallustius, *a grand-nephew of the historian, famed for his great wealth*, Hor. C. 2, 2, 3; id. S. 1, 2, 48. The Sallustiani horti are named after him, Tac. A. 13, 47; Plin. 7, 16, 16, § 75; Inscr. Orell. 1369, and Sallustianum aes, *gained from his mines*, Plin. 34, 2, 2, § 3.—**IV.** Cn. Sallustius, *a friend of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 14, 11; id. Att. 11, 11, 2.

Salluvii (Saluv-), ōrum, or **Salyes**, um, *m.*, *a Celtic* or *Ligurian tribe in Gallia*, Liv. 5, 34, 7; 5, 35, 2; 21, 26, 3; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36.

salmăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from salgama, salma, and acidus], of water, *having a salt and sour taste, salsa acid*: salmacidum ἁλμυρόν, salmacidus ἀλμυρός, ἁλώδης, Gloss. Philox. (post-Aug.): aquae (with nitrosae), Plin. 31, 3, 22, § 36: aqua (opp. dulcis), Plin. Val. 5, 41 *fin.*: fluvii, Flor. 4, 10, 8.

Salmăcis, ĭdis, *f.* **I.** *A very clear*

fountain in Caria, much used, and fabled to render soft and effeminate all who drank of it, Ov. M. 4, 286; Vitr. 2, 8; Stat. S. 1, 5, 21.—Personified, *the nymph of this fountain*, Ov. M. 4, 337; 4, 347; *voc.* Salmaci, id. ib. 4, 306; cf. Fest. p. 329 Müll.—**II.** Transf., *a weak, effeminate person*, Enn. ap Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61 (Trag. v. 36 Vahl.; cf. Trag. Rel. p. 53 Rib.).

salmo, ōnis, *m.*, *a salmon*, Plin. 9, 18, 32, § 68; Aus. Idyll. 10, 97.

Salmōneus (trisyl.), ĕos, *m.*,=Σαλμωνεύς, *a son of Æolus, brother of Sisyphus, who imitated lightning with burning torches, and was on that account hurled into Tartarus by a thunderbolt from Jupiter*, Hyg. Fab. 60; 61; 250; Verg. A. 6, 585 Serv.; Claud. in Rufin. 2, 514; Epigr. ap. Sphaer. Archim. 18.—Hence, **Salmōnis,** ĭdis, *f.*,=Σαλμωνίς, *Tyro, a daughter of Salmoneus, mother of Neleus and Pelias by Neptune, who assumed the form of Enipeus*, Prop. 3, 19 (4, 18), 13; 1, 13, 21; Ov. Am. 3, 6, 43; Hyg. Fab. 157.

1. salo (**sallo**), ĕre, v. 1. salio *init.*

2. Sălo, ōnis, *m.*, *a river of Hispania Tarraconensis, near the town of Bilbilis*, now *the Xalon*, Mart. 10, 103, 2; 10, 104, 6; called also Bilbilis, Just. 44, 3, 8.

Sălŏmon (**Sŏlŏmon**), ōnis, *m.*,=Σαλωμών, Σαλομών, Σολομών [שְׁלֹמֹה], *Solomon, son of David*, Prud. Hamart. 581; Juvenc. 2, 717; Alcim. 6, 387; Lact. 4, 16.—Hence, **A. Sălŏmōnius** (**Sŏlŏm-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Solomon, Solomon's*: templum, Lact. 4, 13 *fin.*; also called saxa, Prud. Apoth. 512.—**B. Sălŏmōnĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.* (poet.), *of Solomon, Solomon's*: templum, Sid. poët. Ep. 4, 18; Ven. Carm. 1, 11, 1.

Sălōnae, ārum (**Sălōna,** ae, Mel. 2, 3, 13; Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 141; Auct. B. Alex. 43), *f.*, *a maritime town in Dalmatia*, still called *Salona*, Caes. B. C. 3, 8 and 9.

sălor, ōris, *m.* [salum], *the color of the sea, sea-green* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 1, § 16.

salpa, ae, *f.*, *a kind of stock-fish*, Plin. 9, 18, 32, § 68; Ov. Hal. 121.

† **salpicta** (collat. form **salpista,** Vop. Carin. 19), ae, *m.*,=σαλπιγκτής (σαλπιστής), *a trumpeter*, Firm. Math. 8, 21; Arn. 7, 239 (v. Orell. *N. cr.* p. 440).

Salpīnātes, um, *m.*, *a people of Etruria*, Liv. 5, 31, 5; 5, 32, 2.—*Sing.* as *adj.*: **Salpīnas,** *belonging to the Salpinates*: ager, Liv. 5, 32, 4.

salpūga, ae, *f.*, v. solipuga.

salsāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [salsus], for salsamentum, *salted food, any thing pickled in brine* (late Lat.), Arn. 7, 230.

salsāmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [salsamentum], *of* or *belonging to salted fish*: vasa, Col. 2, 10, 16: cadi, Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 308: testa, id. 28, 9, 37, § 140: NEGOTIANS, *a dealer in salted fish*, Inscr. Orell. 4249.—As *subst.*: **salsāmentārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a dealer in salted fish*, Auct. Her. 4, 54, 67; Suet. Vit. Hor. *init.*

salsāmentum, i, *n.* [salsus]. ***I.** *Fish-pickle, brine*, *Cic. Div. 2, 57, 117.—**II.** *Salted* or *pickled fish* (usu. in *plur.*): salsamenta Fac macerentur, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 26, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7; Col. 8, 17, 12; Plin. 32, 2, 9, § 18; 32, 7, 26, § 79; 32, 9, 34, § 106 al.—*Sing.*, Col. 12, 55, 4; Gell. 2, 24, 7.

salsē, *adv.*, v. 1. salio, *P. a. fin.*

salsēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [salsus], *a salt taste, saltness*, Pall. Oct. 14, 2.

salsīlāgo, ĭnis, v. salsugo.

(**Salsĭ-pŏtens,** entis, a false reading for salipotenti, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 1.)

salsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [salsus], *saltness* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: liquoris, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 29.—**II.** Trop., *wit*: Sardorum, Hier. adv. Luc. 14.

salsĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.], *saltness, brackishness*, Vitr. 1, 4 *fin.*—*Plur.*, Plin. 20, 14, 54, § 154.

salsĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [salsus, from salsus], *rather salt* (late Lat.): quaedam salsiuscula comedunt ebriosi, Aug. Conf. 8, 3.

salsūgo (collat. form **salsīlāgo,** Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 92; 18, 12, 32, § 124), ĭnis, *f.* [salsus], *saltness, brackishness*, Vitr. 1, 4; Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 176; 19, 5, 26, § 84 al.: terra salsuginis, i. e. *a desert*, Vulg. Job, 39, 6; id. Jer. 17, 6.—**II.** Transf., *salt-water, brine*, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 85; 31, 7, 42, § 92.

Salsŭla, ae, *f.*, *a Roman female name*, Amm. 28, 4, 28; Inscr. Murat. 1456, 6.

Salsŭlae, ārum, *f.* (sc. aquae), *a salt-spring in Gallia Narbonensis*, now *La Fontaine des Salses*, Mel. 2, 5, 7.—**II.** *A city near the salt-spring*, now *Salses*, Itin. Anton. 389, 7.

salsūra, ae, *f.* [salsus]. **I.** Abstr. **A.** *A salting, pickling*: de sucidiā et salsurā faciendā, Col. 12, 55, 1.—***B.** Transf., in comic lang.: ita meae animae salsura evenit, i. e. *I am in such an ill-humor*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 35.—**II.** Concr. **A.** *Brine, pickle*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 18; Col. 12, 48, 5.—**B.** *Pickled* or *salted fish* (syn. salsamentum): pabula salsurae, Col. 8, 17, 13.

salsus, a, um, *P. a.*, from 1. salio.

saltābundus, a, um, *adj.* [salto], *dancing* (post-class.): saltabundi canebant, quae nunc stantes canunt, Gell. 20, 3, 2.

saltātim, *adv.* [id.], *by leaps*: singulis cruribus saltatim currere, Gell. 9, 4, 9.

saltātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a dancing*; concr., *a dance*, Quint. 1, 11, 18 sq.; 2, 18, 1; Scipio Afric. ap. Macr. S. 2, 10: multarum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio, Cic. Mur. 6, 13; id. Brut. 62, 225; id. Fin. 3, 7, 24; Quint. 11, 3, 128; Suet. Tit. 7 al.—*Plur.*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 11.

saltātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [saltatio], *a little dance* (late Lat.), Vop. Aur. 6.

saltātor, ōris, *m.* [salto], *a dancer* (generally among the Romans with an accessory contemptuous signif.), Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150; id. Mur. 6, 13; id. Deiot. 10, 28; id. Fin. 3, 7, 24; Quint. 1, 12, 14; 11, 3, 89; Suet. Calig. 54; id. Ner. 6; Macr. S. 2, 10 al.

saltātōrĭē, *adv.*, v. saltatorius.

saltātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [salto], *of* or *belonging to dancing, dancing-, saltatory* (class.): ludus, *a dancing-school*, Scipio Afric. ap. Macr. S. 2, 10, § 7; cf. Macr. S. 2, 10, 4: orbis, *a dancing in a ring*, Cic. Pis. 10, 30; Arn. 2, 73.—**Adv.*: **saltātōrĭē,** *like a dancer, in a dancing attitude*: procurrens, App. M. 10, p. 253, 36.

saltātrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [saltatrix], *a little dancing-girl* (post-class.), Gell. 1, 5 *fin.*

saltātrix, īcis, *f.* [saltator], *a female dancer, dancing-girl*, Cic. Pis. 8, 18; Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 68; Macr. S. 2, 10, 1; Vulg. Ecclus. 9, 4.

saltātus, ūs, *m.* [salto], *a* (religious) *dance* (not ante-Aug., and very rare): (Numa Salios) per urbem ire canentes carmina cum tripudiis sollennique saltatu jussit, Liv. 1, 20; so Sen. Troad. 786; Lact. 1, 21 *fin.*—*Plur.*: saltatibus apta juventus, Ov. M. 14, 637.

saltem (sometimes in MSS. **saltim**; cf. Aus. Ep. 7, 23; and Prisc. p. 1013 P.), *adv.* [old *acc.* form, from salvus, salus], prop., *saved, reserved* (salvā re; compare Engl. save, except). It serves to point out that which still remains or holds good, in spite of or by way of exception to something opposed to it; and accordingly is used (like certe, II.) as a restrictive particle, *at least, at the least, at all events, anyhow.* **I.** Affirmatively (class.). **A.** With a statement of the opposite: si illud non licet, Saltem hoc licebit, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 12; Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 26: semper tu hoc facito cogites, tute uti sis optimus: Si id nequeas, saltem ut optimis sis proximus, id. Trin. 2, 4, 86; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 127: saltem accurate, ut metui videar, si resciverim, Ter. And. 3, 2, 14: Impetrabo, ut aliquot saltem nuptiis prodat dies, id. ib. 2, 1, 13: si alia membra vino madeant, cor sit saltem sobrium, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 2: etsi istuc mihi acerbum'st ... saltem id volupe est, cum, etc., id. Mil. 4, 5, 12: quo provocati a me venire noluerunt, revocati saltem revertantur, Cic. Agr. 3, 1, 1: attrepidate saltem, nam vos approperare haud postulo, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 41; cf.: vere nihil potes dicere: finge aliquid saltem commode, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 54; id. Fl. 13, 35: eripe mihi hunc dolorem aut minue saltem, id. Att. 9, 6, 5: neque iis (militibus) posse persuaderi, ut eum defendant aut sequantur saltem, *Caes. B. C. 1, 6; Quint. 6, 5, 1; Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 52: utinam quietis temporibus atque aliquo, si non bono, at saltem certo statu civitatis haec inter nos studia exercere possemus! Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 2; id. Pis. 11, 24.—In a question: quis ego sum saltem, si non sum Sosia? *tell me, at least, who I am; then who am I, pray?* Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 282.—**B.** Without mention of the opposite: istuc sapienter saltem fecit filius, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 103: saltem aliquem velim, qui mihi ex his locis viam monstret, id. Rud. 1, 3, 29: saltem Pseudolum mihi dedas, id. Ps. 4, 7, 127: saltem aliquid de pondere detraxisset, Cic. Fin. 4, 20, 57: nunc saltem ad illos calculos revertamur, id. Att. 8, 12, 5: saltem tenet hoc nos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 44: ut opperiare hos sex dies saltem modo, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 87; cf.: triduom hoc saltem, id. Truc. 4, 4, 21: saltem tantisper, dum, etc., id. Rud. 4, 4, 146: antehac quidem sperare saltem licebat: nunc etiam id ereptum est, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 3: at grammatici saltem omnes descendent, Quint. 1, 4, 7. This last mode of enunciation forms the transition to its use, **II.** With the negatives *non, neque*, to indicate that not even a single remaining thing specified holds good; and, consequently,=ne ... quidem, *not at least, not even, nor even* (so perh. only since the Aug. per.): ibi tribuni militum non praemunito vallo, non deorum saltem, si non hominum, memores, nec auspicato, etc. ... instruunt aciem, Liv. 5, 38; 2, 43, 8; 6, 2, 19; Quint. 10, 7, 20; Plin. Pan. 82, 1; App. M. 7, p. 194, 33 al.: neque enim mihi illud saltem placet, quod, etc., Quint. 1, 1, 24; cf.: nec vero saltem iis sufficiat, etc., id. 10, 2, 15: non fratrem, non patruum saltem porta tenus obvium, Tac. A. 3, 5 *fin.*: nec deformitate istā saltem flumina carebant atque amnes, Plin. Pan. 82, 3: ut ipsum iter neque impervium neque saltem durum putent, Quint. 12, 11, 11: nec mihi statuta saltem cibaria praestabantur, App. M. 7, p. 194, 33.—Cf. with *vix*: illud vix saltem praecipiendum videtur, ne, etc., Quint. 6, 4, 15.—After *ne ... quidem*: ut ne a sententiis quidem ac verbis saltem singulis possit separari, Quint. 6, 5, 1.

saltĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [saltus], *dancing* (late Lat.): puella, Tert. adv. Gnost. 8.

saltim, v. saltem *init.*

saltĭto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [salto], *to dance much* or *vigorously* (post-Aug. and very rare), Quint. 9, 4, 142; Macr. S. 2, 4, 14; 2, 10 *fin.*; Arn. 2, 73.

salto (once **salĭto,** Varr. L. L. 5, § 85 Müll., Salii a salitando), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* [2. salio], *to dance* (in the widest signif. of the word, including pantomime and gesticulation; mostly with a contemptuous accessory signif.). **I.** *Neutr.*: vidi in his unum puerum bullatum, non minorem annis duodecim, cum crotalis saltare, quam saltationem impudicus servulus honeste saltare non posset, Scipio Afric. ap. Macr. S. 2, 10 (v. the whole chapter on this subject); cf. Cic. Pis. 10, 22; id. Deiot. 9, 26; id Mur. 6, 13; id. Off. 3, 24, 93: in foro (as an indecorum), id. ib. 3, 19, 75: quin scire velim saltare puellam, Ov. A. A. 3, 349: fac saltet, id. R. Am. 334: *Sa.* Salta, saltabo ego simul. *Ste.* Siquidem mihi saltandum est, tum vos date, bibat, tibicini, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 14; 5, 5, 16; cf.: ad tibicinis modos (ludiones), Liv. 7, 2: tu inter eas restim ductans saltabis, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 34: negarem posse eum (sc. oratorem) satisfacere in gestu, nisi palaestram, nisi saltare didicisset, Cic. de Or. 3, 22, 83: si vox est, canta; si mollia bracchia, salta, Ov. A. A. 1, 595; Vulg. 2 Reg. 6, 14; id. Matt. 14, 6.—Prov.: cecinimus vobis, et non saltastis, Vulg. Matt. 11, 17; cf. Luc. 7, 32.—*Impers. pass.*: cantatur ac saltatur per omnes gentes, Quint. 2, 17, 10.—***B.** Trop., of an orator, *to speak in a jerking manner*, i. e. in little clauses: Hegesias dum imitari Lysiam vult, saltat incidens particulas, Cic. Or. 67, 226.—**II.** *Act.*, *to dance*, i. e. *to represent by dancing and gesticulation, to perform in pantomime* a play or a part (not ante-Aug.): pantomimus Mnester tragoediam saltavit, quam olim Neoptolemus tragoedus egerat, Suet. Calig. 57; so, pyrrhicham, id. Caes. 39: aliquam mimo saltante puellam, Ov. A. A. 1, 501: Cyclopa, Hor. S. 1, 5, 63: Glaucum, Vell. 2, 83, 2: Turnum Vergilii, Suet. Ner. 54: odaria, *to accompany*

with dancing, Petr. 53, 11: laudes alicujus, Plin. Pan. 54, 1. — *Pass.*: ficti saltantur amantes, Ov. R. Am. 755: saltata poëmata, *recited with an accompaniment of dancing*, id. Tr. 2, 519; cf. id. ib. 5, 7, 25: plerique jactant cantari saltarique commentarios suos, Tac. Or. 26: saltatur Venus, saltatur et Magna Mater, Arn. 4, n. 35.

saltŭārĭus, ii, *m.* [2. saltus], *one who has the care of a forest* or *of an estate*, *a forester, ranger; a steward, bailiff* (post-Aug.), Dig. 32, 1, 58 *fin.*; 7, 8, 16; 33, 7, 15; Petr. 53, 9; Inscr. Orell. 6294: VIRTVTIS, *keeper of the grove of Virtue*, ib. 1599.

saltŭātim, *adv.* [1. saltus]. **I.** Lit., *by leaps* or *hops*: currere singulis cruribus, Gell. 9, 4, 9. — **II.** Trop., of a written narrative, *in a skipping* or *desultory manner*: vellicatim ac saltuatim scribere, Sisenn. ap. Gell. 12, 15, 2, and ap. Non. 168, 11: dum ex loco subinde saltuatim redire festinamus, Amm. 26, 5, 15 al.

saltŭensis, e, *adj.* [2. saltus], *of* or *belonging to a forest* (jurid. Lat.): fundi, *forest-pastures*, Cod. Just. 11, 62, 13: coloni, ib. 11, 64, 1.

saltŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of woods* or *forests, well wooded, woody*: loca, Sall. J. 38, 1; Liv. 27, 12; Tac. A. 4, 45; 6, 34: convalles, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 19: per saltuosos tramites, Amm. 19, 9, 5.

1. saltus, ūs, *m.* [2. salio], *a leaping, leap, spring, bound* (class.), Sen. Ep. 15, 4: saltu uti, *Cic. Sen. 6, 19: cum alacribus saltu, cum velocibus cursu certabat, Sall. Fragm. ap. Veg. Mil. 1, 9 *fin.*: saltu pernici tollere corpus, Lucr. 5, 559; cf.: (monocoli) mirae pernicitatis ad saltum, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 23: corpora saltu Subiciunt in equos, Verg. A. 12, 287: saltu Emicat in currum, id. ib. 12, 326; 9, 553: saltu superare viam, id. G. 3, 141: saltum dare, *to make a leap*, Ov. M. 4, 551; so in *plur.*: dare saltus, id. ib. 2, 165; 3, 599, 3, 683; 11, 524; cf.: praeceps saltu sese In fluvium dedit, Verg. A. 9, 815: ut eadem (sc. crura ranarum) sint longis saltibus apta, Ov. M. 15, 377. — **II.** Trop.: ab egestate infimā ad saltum sublati divitiarum ingentium, Amm. 22, 4, 3.

2. saltus, ūs (*gen.* salti, Att. ap. Non. 486, 1), *m.* [etym. dub.; perh. akin to Sanscr. sar, sal, to go; v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 71], *a woody district*, uncultivated but used for pasture, *a forest-pasture, woodland-pasture, woodland* (level or mountainous), freq. and class.; cf.: silva, nemus, lucus). **I.** Lit.: saltus est, ubi silvae et pastiones sunt, quarum causā casae quoque. Si qua particula in eo saltu pastorum aut custodum causā aratur ea res non peremit nomen saltui, non magis quam fundi, qui est in agro culto, et ejus causā habet aedificium, si qua particula in eo habet silvam, Ael. Gall. ap. Fest. p. 302 Müll.; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 6, 10: conductor saltūs, in quo fundus est, Dig. 19, 1, 52: in saltu habente habitationes, ib. 3, 5, 27: saltum pascuum locare, ib. 19, 2, 19: silvestribus saltibus delectantur, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 6: saltibus in vacuis pascunt, Verg. G. 3, 143: floriferis in saltibus, Lucr. 3, 11: de saltu agroque vi detruditur, Cic. Quint. 6, 28: silvis aut saltibus se eripere, Caes. B. G. 6, 43 *fin.*; cf.: montium domina ut fores, Silvarumque virentium Saltuumque reconditorum, Cat. 34, 11; so (with silvae) Verg. G. 3, 40; 4, 53; id. A. 4, 72; Ov. M. 2, 498, (with nemora) Verg. E. 10, 9; cf.: in silvestrem saltum, Curt. 4, 3, 21: unde tot Quinctilianus habet saltus, Juv. 7, 188; 10, 194; Hor. C. 2, 3, 17; 3, 4, 15; Id. E. 2, 2, 178. — In the poets also as the abode of wild animals: saepire plagis saltum canibusque ciere, Lucr. 5, 1251; Verg. G. 1, 140; 2, 471; id. A. 4, 121: saltus venatibus apti, Ov. H. 5, 17; id. M. 2, 498. — **2.** Esp., *a narrow pass, ravine, mountain-valley*: omnia vada ac saltus hujus paludis certis custodiis obtinebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: Pyrenaeos saltus occupari jubet, id. B. C. 1, 37; cf. id. ib. 1, 37 *fin.*, 1, 38, 3, 19: saltu angusto superatis montibus, Liv. 42, 53; cf.: angustiae saltibus crebris inclusae, id. 28, 1: ante saltum Thermopylarum in septentrionem versa Epirus, id. 36, 15: premendo praesidiis angustos saltus inclusit, id. 40, 40; cf.: nemorum jam claudite saltus, Verg. E. 6, 56: saltibus degressi scrupulosis et inviis, Amm. 19, 13, 1. — **3.** In partic., in agriculture, *a portion of the public lands, consisting of four* centuriae, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2. — **B.** Transf., = pudendum muliebre, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 41; id. Curc. 1, 1, 56. — ***II.** Trop.: meumque erum ex hoc saltu damni salvum ut educam foras, *from this forest of danger, this ticklish situation*, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 28; v. Ritschl ad h. l.

salūber, v. salubris.

sălūbris, e (*masc.* collat. form **sălūber**, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8; Ov. R. Am. 704; but salubris, *m.*, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130; Cels. 1, 3; 2, 1; 3, 6; *abl.* salubri, v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 30), *adj.* [salus], *health-giving, promoting health, healthful, wholesome, salubrious; salutary, serviceable, advantageous, beneficial* (v. salutaris *init.*). **I.** Lit. (freq. and class.). (*a*) *Absol.*: saluber locus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8; so Cic. Fat. 4, 7 (opp. pestilens); id. Rep. 2, 6, 11 (opp. pestilens regio); 1, 1, 1; id. de Or. 2, 71, 290; Cels. 1, 3 (opp. gravis), cf.: sunt partes agrorum aliae pestilentes, aliae salubres, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79. — *Comp.*: salubrior ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 3. — *Sup.*: saluberrimae regiones, *Caes. B. C. 3, 2 *fin.*: Apennino saluberrimo montium, Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 2: Esquiliae, Hor. S. 1, 8, 14: silvae, id. Ep. 1, 4, 4: aquae, id. C. S. 31: irriguis ora salubris aquis, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 2: fluvius, Verg. G. 1, 272: aura, Ov. A. A. 3, 693: caelum, Col. 1, 2: si Baiae salubres repente factae sunt, Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 1: salubrisne an pestilens annus futurus sit, id. Div. 1, 57, 130; cf.: saluberrimum (tempus) ver est ... saluberrimi sunt sereni dies ... salubriores septentrionales quam subsolani, etc. ... nam fere ventus ubique a mediterraneis regionibus veniens salubris, a mari gravis est, Cels. 2, 1: aestates, Hor. S. 2, 4, 21: stellae, id. ib. 1, 7, 24: sidus, Luc. 1, 661: afflatus ex Apenninis, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 29: cultus atque victus, *strengthening, nourishing*, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61; id. Or. 26, 90 infra; cf.: suci Ambrosiae, Verg. A. 12, 418: saluberrimum acetum, Plin. 21, 14, 48, § 82: saluberrimi potus, id. 31, 2, 19, § 28: somnus, Verg. G. 3, 530: in medicinā alia salubria alia insalubria, Quint. 3, 2, 3: princeps, i. e. *mindful of the good of others*, Suet. Aug. 42: Phoebe saluber, ades, Ov. R. Am. 704: o salute meā salus salubrior! Plaut. Cist. 3, 13: quicquid est salsum aut salubre in oratione, *sound, solid*, Cic. Or. 26, 90: sententiae exemplo haud salubres, Liv. 2, 30; cf.: (factum) severitate exempli salubre, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 1: consilia, Cic. Att. 8, 12, 5; cf.: hiems saluberrimis consiliis absumpta, Tac. Agr. 21: mendacium, Liv. 2, 64: justitia legesque, Hor. A. P. 198: verba, Ov. F. 6, 753: factum, Ov. R. Am. 316: pretium, *advantageous, profitable*, Col. 7, 3, 22; Mart. 10, 104, 14: exempla, Gell. 6, 10, 1; cf. infra, *adv.* — (*β*) With *dat.*, *ad aliquid*, *contra* (cf. salutaris): (sententiam) dixi rei publicae saluberrimam, Cic. Dom. 7, 16: vinum firmum, corpori salubre, Col. 12, 27; so, et gravi Malvae salubres corpori, Hor. Epod. 2, 58; Cato, R. R. 157, 12; cf.: salubris parum urbs valetudini suae, Suet. Aug. 72: liber salubrior studiis quam dulcior, Quint. 3, 1, 5: leges rem salubriorem inopi quam potenti (esse), Liv. 2, 3, 4: saluberrima Romano imperio juga Alpium, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 31: ad omnes res salubre est, Cato, R. R. 156, 1: icterias existimatur salubris contra regios morbos, Plin. 37, 10, 61, § 470. — **II.** Transf., in a neutr. sense, of the human body, *healthy, sound, well, vigorous* (very rare, and for the most part not till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic.): genus hominum salubri corpore, Sall. J. 17, 6: salubriora etiam credente corpora esse, Liv. 1, 31, 3, 8: (exercitum) mutatione locorum salubriorem esse, id. 10, 28, Tac. H. 5, 6: ut salubri sint corpore pecora, Col. 6, 4, 1; Mart. 10, 47, 6; cf. Liv. 10, 25. — *Sup.*: gentes quae saluberrimis corporibus utuntur, Tac. Or. 41. — Hence, *adv.*: **sălūbrĭter**, *healthfully, wholesomely, salubriously; profitably, advantageously*: ubi potest illa aetas aut calescere ... aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? Cic. Sen. 16, 57; Col. 1, 8, 12, 2, 9, 14: ut salubrius litigantes consisterent, Plin. 19, 1, 6, § 24: nasci, Gell. 3, 10, 8. — *Sup.*: saluberrime, Plin. 22, 12, 14, § 29: bellum trahi salubriter, *beneficially, advantageously*, Liv. 3, 62: leges emendatae utiliter, latae salubriter, Vell. 2, 89, 4; Gell. 2, 29, 1 al.; cf. emere, i. e. *at a cheap rate*, Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 4: ut (laesa) quam saluberrime reficiantur, id. ib. 6, 30, 3.

sălūbrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [salubris]. **I.** *Healthfulness, wholesomeness, salubrity* (class.): hostiarum exta, quorum ex habitu atque ex colore tum salubritatis, tum pestilentiae signa percipi, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131: amoenitatem hanc (sc. hujus loci) et salubritatem sequor, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3; so of places, id. Agr. 2, 35, 95; Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 3 sq.; Suet. Tib. 11; Auct. B. G. 8, 52; cf.: aquarum, Liv. 42, 54 *fin.*; Tac. A. 12, 66; Plin. 5, 16, 15, § 72: nemorum, id. 37, 10, 77, § 201: caeli, Col. 1, 3, 1; Plin. 37, 12, 77, § 201; Plin. Ep. 8, 1, 3: vinorum, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 64 et saep.: salubritatis indicium, id. 31, 3, 22 *init.* — In *plur.*: de salubritatibus in moenium collocationibus, Vitr. 5, 3, 1. — **B.** Transf.: a vobis (jurisconsultis) salubritas quaedam, ab iis qui dicunt, salus ipsa petitur, *healthfulness, ... health* (a *means of safety ... safety itself*), Cic. Mur. 13, 29: salubritas et quasi sanitas Atticae dictionis, *the healthy vigor and soundness, as it were, of Attic speech*, id. Brut. 13, 51 (cf. id. Or. 26, 90). — **II.** (Acc. to salubris, II.) *Health, soundness, vigor* (not ante Aug.): quae ad requiem animi aut salubritatem corporum parentur, Tac. A. 2, 33: veterem illam formam salubritati magis conduxisse, id. ib. 15, 43: sensim toto corpore salubritas percipi potuit, Curt. 3, 6, 16: haec remedia salubritatem faciunt, Col. 6, 4, 2. — In *plur.*: Socrates dicitur salubritates corporis retinuisse, Gell. 2, 1, 5: dicunt morbos salubritatesque circumire, Censor. 18, 7.

sălūbrĭter, *adv.*, v. salubris *fin.*

† **sălum**, i, *n.* (*masc.* collat. form, corresp. to the Gr. *acc.*, undantem salum, Enn. ap. Non. 223, 24, or Trag. v. 226 Vahl.), = σάλος, *the open sea, the high sea, the main, the deep*; opp. to the sea near the coast or in a port (occurring only in *sing.*, and mostly in the *acc.* and *abl.*). **I.** Lit. (rare but class.), Cic. Caecin. 30, 88: in salum nave evectus, Liv. 29, 14: paucas (naves) ante portum in salo habiturum, id. 37, 10: pars (classis) in salo ad ostium portūs in ancoris stetit, id. 37, 13 (cf. the Gr. ἐν σάλῳ στῆναι, to lie at anchor in the open sea); so, in salo stare, id. 37, 16; 44, 12: procul ab insulā in salo navem tenere ancoris, Nep. Them. 8. — **B.** Transf. **1.** In gen., *the sea* (poet.): rapidum salum tulistis truculentaque pelagi, Cat. 63, 16; Prop. 1, 6, 2; 1, 15, 12; 3, 7 (4, 6), 40; Verg. A. 1, 537, 2, 209; Hor. Epod. 17, 55; Ov. Am. 2, 11, 24 al.: rubrum, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 6. — ***2.** Like σάλος, *sea-sickness*: tirones salo nauseâque confecti, Caes. B. C. 3, 28. — ***3.** *The stream, current* of a river: (amnis) saevit majore salo, Stat. Th. 10, 867. — **4.** *The color of the sea*, Mart. Cap. 1, §§ 16 and 17. — **II.** Trop., *a sea of thought, agitation, trouble*, etc.: tam aerumnoso navigare salo, Cic. poet. Tusc. 3, 28, 67: cum in isto cogitationis salo fluctuarem, App. M. 4 *init.*: mentis (with dissensio cogitationum), id. ib. 9, p. 225, 30.

sălūs, ūtis (archaic *gen.* SALVTES, on a clay vessel, v. Ritschl de Fictilibus Litteratis, Berol. 1853, p. 18, n. 5, cf. APOLONES, from Apollo; *dat.* SALVTEI, Corp. Inscr. Lat. 587), *f.* [root sar, to guard, whence servus, servare, salvus, sollus, cf. Gr. ὅλος, entire], *a being safe and sound; a sound* or *whole condition, health, welfare, prosperity, preservation, safety, deliverance*, etc. (very freq. and class.; cf.: valetudo, sanitas). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: Mars pater te precor, pastores pecuaque salva servassis duisque bonam salutem valetudinemque mihi domo familiaeque nostrae, an old form of prayer in Cato, R. R. 141, 3; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 27; so, too, the religious formula for asking protection: quod cum salute ejus fiat, *and may it do him good*, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 3; and in the same sense bona salute, Cato, R. R. 4 *fin.*: adhuc quae assolent quaeque oportet Signa esse ad salutem, omnia huic (puero recens nato) esse video, Ter. And. 3, 2, 2: aegrorum salutem ab Aesculapio datam, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91: qui etiam medicis suis non ad salutem, sed ad necem utatur, id. Har. Resp. 16, 35: me confectum consularibus volneribus consulari medicina ad salutem reduceret, id. Red. Quir. 6, 15: firma potiri salute, Ov. H. 20,

179 salute nostra atque urbe capta Domum reduco integrum omnem exercitum, *in good health, well*, Plaut Bacch 4, 9, 147 mater redit sua salute ac familiae maxumâ, *in excellent health*, id Merc 4, 5, 9 salute nostrum socium, id. Men 1, 2, 25 salute horiae, *uninjured*, id Rud 4, 2, 5 in optimorum consiliis posita est civitatium salus, Cic Rep 1, 34, 51, cf tu eris unus, in quo nitatur civitatis salus, id. ib 6, 12 12, 2, 23 43 juris, libertatis, fortunarum suarum salus in istius damnatione consistit, id Verr 2, 2, 6, § 16 neque enim salus ulla rei publicae major reperiri potest, quam, etc , id ib 2, 1, 2, § 4, Plaut As 3, 3, 127 spem teneo, salutem amisi, id Merc 3, 4, 6 sq , id. Capt 3, 3, 3, cf cujus aures clausae veritati sunt, hujus salus desperanda est, Cic. Lael 24, 90 nisi quae mihi in te'st, haud tibi est in me salus, *a means of safety, help, assistance*, Plaut Ps 1, 1, 69 feramanti ero salutem, id. As 3, 3, 82, cf cum opem indigentibus salutemque ferres, Cic Fin 2, 35, 118, id Mur 13, 29 dicet for tasse Dignitatis αλσ saluti, si me amas, consule, id. Att 2, 19, 1 is est nimirum Soter, qui salutem dedit, *has furnished safety*, id. Verr 2, 2, 63, § 154 dare salutem, liberare periculis, etc., id de Or 1, 8, 32 saluti quod tibi esse censeo, id consuadeo, Plaut Merc 1, 2, 35, so, saluti esse alicui, Cic. Rep 1, 1, 1, id. de Or 2, 49, 200 al , for which nosse omnia haec, salus est adulescentulis, Ter Eun 5, 4, 18 diffisus suae omniumque saluti, Caes. B G 6, 38 nec in fugâ salus ulla ostendebatur, Liv 30, 8 una est salus, id. 7, 35 una salus victis nullam sperare salutem, Verg A 2, 354, cf id ib 5, 174, 6, 96, Ov Tr 3, 3, 4, 5, 7, 3, id P 3, 7, 23, 4, 14, 5, id M 3, 648, Luc 2, 221 —Freq in Plaut as a term of endearment, *my life, my love* quid agis mea salus? Plaut Cas 4, 3, 3 o salute mea salus salubrior, id. Cist 3, 13, id Bacch 4, 8, 38, id Poen 1, 2, 153, 1, 2, 176, id. Rud 3, 3, 17 —**B.** In partic , *a wish for one's welfare* (expressed by word of mouth or in writing), *a greeting, salute, salutation* *Ly* Charmidem Lysiteles salutat *Ca* Non ego sum salutis dignus? *Ly* Immo salve Callicles, Plaut Trin 5, 2, 29 venienti des salutem atque osculum, id Ep 4, 2, 2 quin tu primum salutem reddis quam dedi? id Bacch 2 3, 11 *Sy* Responde, quod rogo *Ba* Eho, an non prius salutas? *Sy* Nulla est mihi salus dataria, id Ps 4, 2, 13 *Pe* Salva sis *Ph.* Salutem accipio mihi et meis, id Ep 4, 1, 21 adventientem peregre herum suum Salva impertit salute servus Epidicus, id Ep 1, 2, 24, cf Ter Eun 2, 2, 39, for which impertit salutem plurimam et plenissimam, Lucil ap Non 472, 16 Terentia impertit tibi multam salutem, Cic. Att 2, 12, 3 salutem dicere alicui, Plaut Capt 2, 3 29 multam, plurimam salutem dicere alicui, id Curc 3, 51, 3, 61 Cicero tibi salutem plurimam dicit, Cic Fam 14, 7, 3 tu Atticae salutem dices, id Att 14 19, 6, and so at the beginning of a letter salutem dicit Toxilo Timarchides Et familiae omni Si valetis gaudeo, etc., Plaut. Pers 4, 3, 32, usually abbreviated S D (salutem dicit), S D M (salutem dicit multam) S D P (salutem dicit plurimam), v the superscriptions of Cicero's letters Freq , also, elliptically, without dicit Anacharsis Hannoni salutem, Cic Tusc. 5, 32, 90 (abbreviated, e g Cicero Attico S , v the letters of Cicero and Pliny) Dionysio plurimam salutem, id Att. 4, 18, 3 Atticae plurimam salutem, id. ib 14, 20, 5 salutem reddere, *to return a greeting*, Plaut Bacch 2, 3 11, Liv 9, 6, 12, Tac A. 4, 60 salutem mittere per aliquem, *to send a greeting* mihi dulcis salus visa est per te missa ab illâ, Cic Att. 16, 3, 6, Ov H 4, 1, 16, 1 —An unusual expression is, salutem dicere alicui, in the sense of *to bid one farewell* ego vero multam salutem et foro dicam et curiae, vivamque tecum multum etc., Cic Fam 7, 32 2 salute accepta redditâque, Liv 7, 5 salute datâ redditaque, id 3, 26 salutem tibi ab sodali nuntio, *I bring, deliver*, Plaut Bacch 2 2, 10, so, nuntiare salutem alicui, id Curc 4 2, 38, id Men. prol 1, cf salutem verbis tuis mihi nuntiarat, Cic. Fam 7, 14, 1 salutem tibi plurimam ascribit et Tulliola, deliciae nostrae, *adds, joins in*, id Att 1 5, 9, 6, 20, 9 — In a humorous equivoque *As* Salve *St* Satis mihi est tuae salutis, nihil moror, sat salveo, Aegrotare malim, quam esse tua salute sanior, Plaut Truc 2, 2, 4 sq , id Ps 1, 1, 41 sq —**C.** *Salvation, deliverance from sin and its penalties* (eccl Lat) verbum salutis Vulg Act 13, 26, id Rom 10, 1, 13, 11 —**II.** Salus, personified, *a Roman divinity, whose temple stood on one of the summits of the* Quirinalis (v Salutaris) ego tibi nunc sum summus Juppiter, Idem ego sum Salus, Fortuna, etc , Plaut Capt 4, 2, 84, id. As 3, 3, 123, 3, 3, 137, id. Cist 4 2, 76, id. Merc 5, 2, 26, Varr L L 5, §§ 51 and 74 Müll , Liv 9, 43 *fin* , 10, 1 *fin* , 40, 37, Val Max 8, 14, 6 augurium Salutis (instituted for the welfare of the State), Cic Div 1, 47, 105, id Leg 2, 11, 28, Suet Aug 31, Tac A 12, 23 —In a lusus verbb , alluding to the literal meaning of the name nec Salus nobis saluti jam esse, si cupiat, potest, Plaut. Most 2, 1, 4 at vos Salus servassit, id Cist 4, 2, 76 neque jam Salus servare, si volt me potest, id Capt 3, 3, 14, Ter Ad. 4, 7, 43, cf Salus ipsa virorum fortium innocentiam tueri non potest, Cic Font 6, 11, § 21

Salustius and **Salustiānus,** v Sallustius

sălūtābundus, a, um, *adj* [saluto], *greeting, saluting* (late Lat) Jovem, Mart Cap 7, § 729

sălūtāris, e, *adj* [salus], *of* or *belonging to well being, healthful, wholesome, salutary, serviceable, beneficial, advantageous* (in the most general sense, while the predominant meaning of salubris, in class lang , is healthy in a medical sense, very freq and class) **I.** In gen (*a*) *Absol* ut quae mala perniciosaque sunt habeantur pro bonis ac salutaribus, Cic Leg 1, 16, 44 pro salutaribus mortifera conscribere, id ib 2, 5, 13 res salutares (opp pestiferae) id. N D 2, 12, 34 res utiles et salutares, id. ib 1, 15, 38 salutaris et vitalis calor, id. ib 2, 10, 27 sine quo nihil nec laudabile nec salutare est, Quint 12, 10, 79 tuta et salutaria capessere (opp praecipitia), Tac. A. 15, 29 salutares litterae, Cic Att 9, 7, 2, cf Apollonides orationem salutarem habuit, Liv 24 28 portus eloquentiae, Quint 12, 7, 4, cf Plin Ep 6, 31, 17 salutaris ars, *of healing*, Hor C S 63 herbae, Ov R Am 45 amurca, Col. 6, 4, 4 —Rarely of persons civis, Cic Mil 8, 20 bonus et salutaris Princeps, Tiber ap Suet Tib 29 —(*β*) With *dat., ad contra aliquid*, etc (the first very freq in Cic) ratio quoniam pestifera sit multis, admodum paucis salutaris, Cic N D 3, 27, 69, Plaut Aul 2, 1, 26 hominum generi universo cultura agrorum est salutaris, Cic Sen 16, 56, id Fam 6, 6, 4, id. Brut 4 15 corporibus tot res, animis nulla, id Tusc 4, 27, 58 vox pe tentibus, Quint 10, 7, 2, cf radicem decoctam bibere, spasticis, etc . salutare est, Plin 21, 19, 77, § 132 —Once also in the *comp* nihil est nobis salutarius, Cic N D 3, 9, 23 stella Jovis aut Veneris conjuncta cum Luna ad ortus puerorum salutaris sit, id Div 1, 39, 85 decoctum ad dentium dolorem, Plin. 24, 9, 42, § 71 herba Britannica non nervis modo salutaris sed contra anginas quoque et contra serpentes id 25, 3, 6, § 20 dicunt radicem et in pestilentia salutarem esse in cibis, id. 24, 16, 92 § 148 —(*γ*) As *subst* **sălūtāre,** is, *n* , *salvation, deliverance, health* (late Lat), Vulg Gen. 49, 18, id Psa. 41, 5 et saep —*Plur* bibere salutaria alicui, *to drink one's health*, App M 2, p 128, 25 —**II.** In partic **A.** As an appellative salutaris littera, i e *the letter A*, written on the voting tablets as an abbreviation for absolvo, Cic Mil 6, 15 (opp littera tristis, i e C, for condemno) digitus, i e *the index finger* (perh as used in greeting) Suet. Aug 80, Mart Cap 1, § 90 —**2.** *Subst* **sălūtāre,** is, *n* , i q salus, *welfare, prosperity*, Vulg Psa. 115, 13 (4) (for the Heb ישׁועות) —*Adj prop* Collis Salutaris, *one of the four summits of the Quirinal* (so called from the temple of Salus, which stood on it), Varr L L 5, § 52 Müll , cf Salus II , and v Becker, Antiq 1, pp 568 and 578 sq Salutaris porta appellata est ab aede Salutis, quae ei proxima fuit, Fest. p 326 Müll Jovem cum Optimum et Maximum dicimus, cum que eundem Salutarem Hospitalem, Statorem hoc intellegi volumus, salutem hominum in ejus esse tutela (corresp to the Gr Ζεὺς Σωτήρ), Cic. Fin 3, 20, 66 qui (Jesus) Latine dicitur salutaris sive salvator, Lact 4, 12, 6 —Hence, *adv* **sălūtārĭter,** *profitably, beneficially, salutarily* uti armis, Cic Brut. 2, 8 se recipere, Plancus ap Cic. Fam 10, 23, 2 cogitare aliquid, id. ib 10, 24, 2 quinque consulatus salutariter rei publicae administrati, Val Max. 5, 2 3 haec salutariter scripsi, Amm 20, 8, 17 —*Comp* and *sup* of the *adv* , and *sup* of the *adj* do not occur

sălūtātĭo, ōnis, *f* [saluto], *a greeting, saluting, salutation* (rare but good prose) **I.** In gen quis te aditu, quis ullo honore, quis denique communi salutatione dignum putet? Cic Pis 40, 96 salutationem facere, Liv 1, 1 *fin* salutationem reddere, Tac A 4, 61 salutatione acceptâ ac redditâ, Macr S 1, 6 mutuâ salutatione facta, Curt 10, 8, 23 —Of performing devotions uti praetereuntes possint respicere (aedificia deorum) et in conspectu salutationes facere, Vitr 4, 5 —Rarely of a written greeting (in a lusus verbb with salus), Cic Brut 3, 13, Vulg 1 Cor 16, 21, id Col 9, 18 —**II.** In partic , of ceremonial visits, *a visit, a waiting upon* mane salutamus domi et bonos viros multos, etc. Ubi salutatio defluxit, litteris me involvo, Cic Fam 9, 20, 3, 7, 28, 2, Sen Brev Vit 14, 6 al — After the time of the emperors, *of paying respects, paying court* to the emperor, Suet Aug 27, id Claud 37, id. Vit 14, id Vesp 4 al , in *plur* , id Aug 53, Gell 4, 1, 1

sălūtātor, ōris, *m* [id], *one who greets, a greeter, saluter* **I.** In gen · salutator regum, Stat S 2, 4, 29 —**II.** In partic. (cf salutatio, II), *one who makes complimentary visits, who pays his respects to* an other, *a visitor*, also (in the time of the emperors), *one who appears at court, a courtier*, Q Cic Petit Cons 9, 34, Col praef § 9, Mart 1, 71, 18, 10, 74, 2, Suet Claud 35 Juv 5, 15

sălūtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [id] (post Aug) **I.** *Of* or *belonging to visiting* or *paying court* cubilia, *an audience chamber*, Plin 15, 11, 10, § 38 — As *subst* **sălūtātōrĭum,** i, *n* , *the audience chamber*, Cassiod Hist Eccl 9, 30 —**II.** In gram salutatorius casus, i e *the vocative*, acc to Prisc p 671 P

sălūtātrix, īcis, *f* [salutator] (post Aug), *she that salutes*, occurring only in apposition **I.** In gen pica, Mart 7, 87, 6 charta, i e *a letter of greeting*, id 9, 99, 2 —**II.** In partic , *she that makes complimentary visits, that pays court* turba, i e *the crowd of clients who come to salute their patron in the morning*, Juv 5, 21

sălūtĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj* [salus fero] (poet for salubris), *health bringing healing, salubrious* totique salutifer orbi Cresce, puer, dicit, Ov M 2, 642, so, anguis Urbi, id ib 15, 744, 15, 632 herbae animantibus, Stat. Achil 1, 117 aquae Mart 5, 1, 6, Ov H 21, 174 salutiferi potione pestem veneni extinguere, App M 10, p 251, 29, Aug in Psa 118, Serm 26, 4 verba, Alcim 4, 225

sălūtĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m* [salus facio], *a bringer of safety, a savior* (eccl Lat), Tert Res Carn 47, id Carn Chr 14 (al salvificator)

sălūtĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj* [salus gero] (post-class) **I.** *Health bringing* Juppiter, Aus. Idyll. 8, 26 (cf salutaris II *fin*) ortus, Prud. στεφ 11, 235 —**II.** *That brings a greeting, salutatory* libelli, Aus Ep 25, 4 — Hence, *subst* **sălūtĭger,** gĕri, *m* , *one who delivers a greeting, a messenger, servant*, App de Deo Socr p 45, 24

* **sălūtĭgĕrŭlus,** a, um, *adj* [id], *that carries salutations* or *messages* pueri, *errand boys, pages*, Plaut Aul 3, 5, 28

Sălūtĭo, or **Salvitto,** ōnis, *m* , *a Roman surname of one Scipio*, Suet Caes 59, Plin 7, 12, 10, § 54, 35, 2, 2, § 8, v Sillig ad h l

sălūto, āvi, ātum (*gen plur* salutantum Lucr 1, 318, Verg G 2, 462, Ov M 5, 295), 1, *v a* [salus] * **I.** (Acc to salus, I A) *To keep safe, to preserve* sequenti anno palmites salutentur pro viribus matris singuli aut gemini, Plin 17 22, 35, § 177 —**II.** (Acc to salus, I B) *To greet, wish*

health to, pay one's respects to, salute any one (freq. in all periods and kinds of composition; cf.: salvere jubeo). **A.** In gen.: Charmidem Lysiteles salutat, *greets, bids good-day*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 29: *Ly.* Di te ament, Agorastocles. *Ag.* Magis me benigne nunc salutas, quam antidhac, id. Poen. 3, 5, 7; cf. Cic. Phil. 13, 2, 4; id. Att. 5, 2, 2; Suet. Aug. 53: equidem te heri advenientem ilico et salutavi et, valuissesne usque, exquisivi simul, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 83 sq.: cum ille eum salutasset, ut fit, dixissetque: Quid agis, Grani? respondit: Immo vero, tu Druse, quid agis? Cic. Planc. 14, 33: aliquem paulo liberius, id. Cael. 16, 38 *fin.*: salutabunt benigne, comiter appellabunt unum quemque nostrum, id. Phil. 13, 2, 4: eo me salutat blandius, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 8: quos postquam salutavi, Quid vos, inquam, Brute et Attice, nunc? Cic. Brut. 3, 10: quem quidem sui Caesarem salutabant, *greeted as Cæsar, saluted by the name of Cæsar*, id. Att. 14, 12, 2; cf. passively: Pompeius eo proelio Imperator est appellatus. Hoc nomen obtinuit, atque ita se postea salutari passus est, * Caes. B. C. 3, 71; so, aliquem imperatorem, Tac. A. 2, 18; id. H. 2, 80: aliquem dominum regemque. Juv. 8, 161: Nero Britannicum nomine, illi Domitium salutavere, Tac. A. 12, 41; Liv. 1, 6; Suet. Aug. 58: bene vale Tironemque meum saluta nostris verbis, *greet in my name, for me*, Curius ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29, 2: Dionysius te omnesque vos salutat, *salutes, sends greeting to*, Cic. Att. 4, 11, 2: esse salutatum vult te, Ov. P. 2, 7, 1.—*Absol.*: ut salutem, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 92; id. Eun. 2, 2, 28.—Of paying reverence to a divinity: deos atque amicos iit salutatum ad forum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 113; Cato, R. R. 2, 1; Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 29; id. Curc. 1, 1, 70; Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 81: Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56 al.—Of wishing one well when sneezing: cur sternumentis salutamus? *why do we say, God bless you?* Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 23.—Of greeting a place: Italiam laeto socii clamore salutant, Verg. A. 3, 524: agros, Ov. M. 3, 25; cf. templa, id. ib. 15, 687; id. Tr. 1, 1, 15.—**2.** *To bid farewell, to take leave* (rare): etiamnunc saluto te, priusquam eo, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 29: notam puppem de rupe salutant, Stat. Th. 4, 31.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To visit out of compliment, to pay one's respects to, to wait upon* a person: Curtius venit salutandi causā, Cic. Att. 13, 9, 1: cum ad me salutandi causā venisset, id. ib. 6, 2, 1: eram continuo Piliam salutaturus, id. ib. 14, 20, 5: salutatum introire, Sall. C. 28, 1; Hor. S. 1, 6, 101; cf. Juv. 10, 90; 3, 184.—**2.** *To greet* one's visitors (rare): mane salutamus domi et bonos viros multos, etc. . . . Veniunt etiam, qui, etc., Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 3.—**3.** Under the emperors, of the morning attendance at court, Suet. Tib. 32; id. Galb. 17; id. Oth. 6; id. Vesp. 12; 21; Tac. H. 2, 92 et saep.

Saluvii, v. Salluvii.

salvāmentum, i, *n.* [salvo], *salvation* (eccl. Lat.), Ven. v. Alb. 9.

salvātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *deliverance, salvation* (late Lat.), Boëth. Duab. Nat. p. 953; Vulg. Joel, 2, 32.—*Plur.*, Vulg. Psa. 27, 8.

salvātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *a saviour, preserver* (late Lat.; class. servator): Cicero Soterem salvatorem noluit nominare, Mart. Cap. 5, § 510; Vulg. Isa. 17, 10: IOVI SALVATORI, Inscr. Grut. 19.—**II.** In partic., in the Vulg. and Christian fathers, as a transl. of σωτήρ and Jesus (Heb. יֵשׁוּעַ), *the Saviour, Redeemer*: Christus Jesus, id est Christus Salvator: hoc est enim Latine Jesus... Salus Latinum nomen est: salvare et salvator non fuerunt haec Latina, antequam veniret Salvator, etc., Aug. Serm. 299, 6; cf. id. Trin. 13, 10 *fin.*; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 18; Lact. 4, 12, 6; Prud. στεφ. 1, 115; Vulg. Luc. 2, 11; Sedul. 2, 155 et saep.

1. salvē, *adv.*, v. salvus *fin.*

2. salvē, *imp.*, v. salveo.

salvĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [salvus]. **I.** *To be well*, or *in good health*; so in the *verb. finit.* only once in a lusus verbb. with the foll.; v. II. 1. *fin.*—**II.** In partic., as a term of salutation. **1.** Salve, salveto, salvete, *God save you; how are you? I hope you are well*; and, salvere jubeo, *I bid you good-day, good-day, welcome*, etc. (very freq. and class.; cf.: haveo, valeo): *Ly.* Charmidem Lysiteles salutat. *Ca.* Non ego sum salutis dignus? *Ly.* Immo salve, Callicles, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 29: *Ph.* Curculio exoptate, salve. *Cu.* Salve. *Ph.* Salvum gaudeo te advenire, id. Curc. 2, 3, 27: *Cr.* O Mysis, salve. *My.* Salvus sis, Crito, Ter. And. 4, 5, 7: *He.* Ergasile, salve. *Er.* Di te bene ament, Hegio, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 35: *Am.* Salve, adulescens. *Sc.* Et tu multum salveto, adulescentula, id. Rud. 2, 4, 3: *Pl.* Pater, salveto, amboque adeo. *Dac.* Salvos sies, id. ib. 1, 2, 15: *Le.* Gymnasium flagri, salveto. *Li.* Quid agis, custos carceris? id. As. 2, 2, 31; cf. id. Curc. 2, 1, 19: accessi ad adulescentes in foro: Salvete, inquam, etc., id. Capt. 3, 1, 19: salvete, Athenae, te video libens, id. Stich. 5, 2, 1: salvete, fures maritimi, id. Rud. 2, 2, 5: ibo advorsum... Jubeo te salvere voce summā, id. As. 2, 2, 30: salvere jussi, id. ib. 2, 4, 4: jusseram salvere te, id. Curc. 4, 4, 4: Dionysium jube salvere, *greet* (for me), Cic. Att. 4, 14, 2; cf.: Alexin salvere jubeas velim, id. ib. 7, 7, 7: *salvere jubet prior*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 66: regem parentemque urbis Romanae salvere omnes jubent, Liv. 1, 16.—Hence, also, once, salvebis, i. e. *you are saluted*: salvebis a meo Cicerone, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 10.—Of a salutation, i. e. adoration of a divinity: salve, vera Jovis proles (sc. Hercules), Verg. A. 8, 301.—Poet., in a solemn address to any revered object: salve, magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus, Verg. G. 2, 173; Hor. C. 1, 32, 15: o salve Lapithaeae gloria gentis, Ov. M. 12, 530: salve, laeta dies, id. F. 1, 87.—Also on one's sneezing, *God bless you!* Giton ter continuo sternutavit... Eumolpus salvere Gitona jubet, Petr. 98, 4.—In a lusus verbb. alluding to the prim. signif.: *Ph.* Salve. *Le.* Egon' salva sim, quae siti sicca sum? Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 26; cf. infra, 2.—With a similar allusion, in the *verb. finit.*: *As.* Salve. *St.* Sat mihi'st tuae salutis, nihil moror, sat salveo; Aegrotare malim, quam esse tuā salute sanior, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 4 sq.—**2.** Sometimes with vale, in taking leave, *farewell, good-by, adieu*: vale atque salve, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 86; cf.: vale, salve, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 4: salveto tu, tu vale, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 17; in reply to salvus sis, id. Stich. 2, 1, 44.—Hence, also, in bidding farewell to the dead: ideo mortuis Salve et Vale dici, non quod aut valere aut salvi esse possunt, sed quod ab his recedimus, eos numquam visuri, Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 97: salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla, Aeternumque vale, Verg. A. 11, 97; cf., in imitation: salve supremum, senior mitissime patrum, Supremumque vale, Stat. S. 3, 3, 208; Inscr. Orell. 4747.—In allusion to the literal signif. (v. supra): *Ar.* Salve. *Ph.* Salvere me jubes, quoi tu abiens affers morbum, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 3.

salvĭa, ae, *f.*, *the herb sage*, Plin. 22, 25, 71, § 147; 26, 6, 17, § 31.

Salvĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *named from one Salvius, Salvian*: interdictum, Dig. 43, 33, 5.

salvĭfĭcātor, ōris, v. salutificator.

salvĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [salvus-facio], *to save, deliver* (late Lat.): pater istā memet ab horā Salvifica, Sedul. 5, 7: me, Vulg. Johan. 12, 27: mundum, id. ib. 12, 47.

salvĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *saving*: corpus Christi, Alcim. Avit. ad Sor. 180.

salvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [salvus], *to save* (late Lat.; opp. perdere; syn.: servo, conservo), Veg. Vet. 3, 23, 3; Lact. de Ira Dei, 5, 7; Hier. Ep. 20, 4; Vulg. Isa. 4, 2; id. Amos, 2, 14; Sedul. 1, 109.

salvus (ante-class. **-vos**), a, um, *adj.* [root sar, sal; v. salus], *saved, preserved, unharmed, safe, unhurt, uninjured, well, sound*, etc. **I.** In gen. (very freq. and class.; syn.: sospes, sanus, incolumis): Mars pater, te precor, pastores pecuaque salva servassis duisque bonam salutem valetudinemque mihi, etc., an ancient form of prayer in Cato, R. R. 141, 3; cf.: si respublica populi Romani Quiritium ad quinquennium proximum salva servata erit hisce duellis, datum donum duit, etc., an ancient formula in making votive offerings, Liv. 22, 10; Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 11; cf. also: di me servant, salva res est; salvum est, si quid non perit, id. ib. 2, 2, 30; id. Trin. 4, 3, 82: ita me gessi, Quirites, ut omnes salvi conservaremini, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25: eos suā stultitiā occidisse, cum tuā prudentiā salvi esse potuissent, id. Fam. 4, 3, 2: salvum atque incolumem exercitum transducere, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: civibus salvis atque incolumibus, id. ib. 1, 72; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 22, 72: non solum ut salvae et incolumes, verum etiam ut amplae atque potentes sint civitates, id. Inv. 2, 56, 169: filium tuom modo in portu vivum, salvom et sospitem vidi, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 93: salvam et sospitem rempublicam, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 28: in re salvā (opp. in re perditā), Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 9; so, salva res (opp. perdita), Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 27; cf. Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 23: *Ch.* Obsecro, num navis periit? *Ac.* Salva est navis, id. Merc. 1, 2, 64; id. Rud. 4, 4, 5: etsi aliquo accepto detrimento, tamen summa exercitus salva, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 67 *fin.*: sana et salva sum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 98; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 88; so with sanus, id. Ep. 4, 1, 36; id. Merc. 1, 2, 65 (al. sarta); id. Ps. 4, 6, 6: res publica sana ac salva, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 3 al.; hence, in inscrr., without a connecting particle: SANVS SALVVS, or SALVVS SANVS, Inscr. Orell. 4360 and 2143: bene factum te advenisse, Pamphile, Atque adeo salvom atque validum... Nam illum vivum et salvom vellem, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 6; 3, 5, 14: cum bene re gestā salvos convortor domum, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 1; so, salvom redire, id. Am. 3, 2, 67; id. Trin. 1, 2, 119; 5, 2, 58 al.: advenire, id. Curc. 4, 4, 5; cf.: tum illum debilem factum... in curiam esse delatum, cumque senatui somnium enarravisset, pedibus suis salvom revertisse, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55: numquam salvis suis exuitur servitus muliebris, *while their friends are living*, Liv. 34, 7; cf.: nec est mendacio locus salvis, qui interfuerunt, Quint. 11, 2, 39: non uxor salvum te vult, non filius, Hor. S. 1, 1, 84: quis te salvo est opus? id. ib. 1, 9, 27: *Am.* Salvom signum est? *So.* Inspice. *Am.* Recte, ita est ut obsignavi, *sound, uninjured*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 142: vasa, id. Poen. 4, 2, 41: epistula (opp. conscissa), Cic. Fam. 7, 25, 1.—Poet.: Penelope, i. e. *chaste, inviolate*, Prop. 2, 9, 3; cf.: quid salvi est mulieri amissā pudicitiā? Liv. 1, 58, 7: utinam salvis rebus colloqui potuissemus, *while matters were still undisturbed, before all was lost*, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 1 et saep.—Rarely with *dat.*: siquidem ager nobis salvus est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 192; Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 21; cf. id. Ad. 3, 1, 11; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 108: minae viginti sanae ac salvae sunt tibi, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 6.—**B.** Freq. with a noun in the *abl. absol.*, *without violation of, saving*: salvā lege, Cic. Rep. 3, 10, 17; cf.: hoc videmur esse consecuti, ut ne quid agi cum populo aut salvis auspiciis aut salvis legibus aut denique sine vi possit, id. Fam. 1, 2, 4: salvis auspiciis, id. Prov. Cons. 19, 45: salvo officio, id. Rosc. Am. 1, 4: salvo jure nostrae veteris amicitiae, id. Fam. 13, 77, 1: cupio tibi aliquā ex parte, quod salvā fide possim, parcere, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 95: quae salvā fide facere possit, id. Off. 3, 10, 44: pietate salvā, Ov. M. 15, 109: salvo pudore, id. P. 1, 2, 68: salvā virginitate, id. H. 16, 160: tuā re salvā, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 95; so, salvā causae ratione, Quint. 4, 2, 75: salvā conscientiā, Sen. Ep. 117, 1: salvā tractatione causae, Quint. 12, 10, 46: salvo poëtae sensu, id. 1, 9, 2: salva innocentia, id. 7, 2, 37: salva gratia, id. 11, 1, 71: salvo ordine, Stat. S. 5, 1, 181: ut salvo jam et composito die possis ibi manere, *an unbroken day*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 2: salvo eo, ut, etc., *with this reservation* or *proviso, that*, etc., Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 40.

II. In partic. **A.** Salvus sum, *I am safe, all is well with me, I am freed from my difficulties*, etc.; and, salva res est, *the affair is all right, all is well* (belonging only to colloquial lang.). **1.** Salvos sum, salva spes est, ut verba audio, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 4: salvos sum, siquidem, etc., id. Merc. 2, 3, 44; cf.: salvos sum, si haec vera sunt, Ter. And. 5, 6, 9: salvos sum, jam philosophatur, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 18; id. Rud. 2, 4, 24: *Pa.* Salva sum. *Di.* At ego perii, id. Stich. 2, 2, 15: si istam firmitudinem animi obtines; salvi sumus, id. As. 2, 2, 54: tace, obsecro; salvae sumus, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 18: *Pl.* Me perisse praedicas. *Dae.* Meā quidem hercle causā salvos sis licet, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 51; cf. id. Ep. 4, 1, 21: ne sim salvus, si aliter scribo ac sentio, *may I die, if*, etc., Cic. Att. 16, 13, a.—**2.** Di me servant, salva

res est, Plaut Aul 2, 2, 30 salva res est! bene promittit! spero servabit fidem, id. Ep 1, 2 21 salva res est, philosophatur quoque jam, id Capt 2, 2, 34 erubuit sal va res est, Ter Ad 4, 5 9 salva res est, nimirum hic homines frigent, id Eun 2, 2 37 euge salva res est! Plaut Rud 4, 3, 98 surrexit, horsum se capessit, salva res id ib 1, 2, 83 —**3.** In eccl Lat, *saved from sin, saved by Christ*, Vulg Act. 2, 21 —Esp salvum facere, *to save, deliver, bring to salvation* Vulg 1 Cor 7, 16, id Act 16, 30 et saep —**B.** Salvus sis, a term of greet ing or welcome, for salve, *how do you do? good day to you! heaven bless you!* also, at parting *farewell* *Ge.* Ibo atque hunc compellabo Salvos sis *Di* Et tu salve, Plaut Stich 2, 1, 44, cf id Bacch 3, 6, 7, Ter And 4, 5 7 *Pl* Pater, salveto *Dae* Salvos sies, Plaut Rud. 1, 2, 15 *Di* Salva sis Phronesium *Ph* Salve, id Truc 2, 4, 8, id Ep 4, 1 22, id Mil 3, 3 28, id. Poen 3, 5, 6 —In a double sense, Plaut Pers. 4, 4, 30 —Hence, *adv* **salvē,** *well, in good health, in good condition* or *circumstances* (only in colloquial lang) *Mu* Salve multum, mi pater *Se* Salva sis salven' advenio? sal ven' arcessi jubes? Plaut Men 5, 2, 26 Thallus ubi sit et quam salve agat App Mag p 302, 34, id. M 1, p 114, 13 —So the ellipt expression, satin' salve? (sc agis? agitur? res se habent? etc) *is all well? all right?* *Le* Satin' salve? dic mihi *Ca* Recte, Plaut Trin 5 2, 53, Ter Eun. 5, 5, 8 Don percontantibus utrimque, Satin' sal ve, Sall Fragm Don ad Ter l l cum pater Satin' salve? et quaenam ea moestitia es set? interrogaret eum, Liv 40 8, 2 (v l satin' salvae?), 3, 26, 9, 6, 34, 8, 10, 18, 11 —Once *absol* salvene? *is all well?* sal vene, amabo? Plaut Stich 1, 1, 10 —In a double sense (Lucretia) quaerenti viro, Satin' salve? Minime, inquit, quid enim salvi est mulieri amissa pudicitia? Liv 1, 58, 7 —*Comp* and *sup* do not occur in the *adj* or *adv*

sam = suam, v suus *init.*

Sămaci, orum, v Same, II *fin*

samara, ae, v samera *init*

Samarabrĭae, ārum, *m*, *a people of India*, Plin 6, 20, 23, § 78

††**sămardăcus,** i *m* [African], *a jug gler* (late Lat), Aug cont Acad 3, 15, cf Schol Cruq ad Hor S 1, 6, 113 (al sarma dacus)

Sămărīa, ae, *f*, = Σαμάρεια (orig Heb שמרון), *the middle district of Pales tine*, Plin 5, 13, 14, § 68 —Hence, **A. Sămărītae,** arum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Samaria the Samaritans*, Tac A 12, 54, Vulg 4 Reg 17, 29 —In *sing* **Sămărītes,** ae, *m*, *a Samaritan*, Hadr ap Vop Sat 8 — **B. Sămărītis,** idis, *f*, *a Sa maritan woman*, Juvenc 2 246, 252, Al cim 3, 405 — **C. Sămărītānus,** a, um, *adj*, *Samaritan* via, Sedul 4 222.— In *plur*, *the Samaritans* Vulg 2 Esd 4, 2 — **D. Sămărītĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *Samari tan* mulier, Juvenc 2, 256 —**E. Sămăreus,** a um, *adj*, *Samaritan* superstitio, Cassiod Var 3, 45

Sămărŏbrīva (SAMARABRIVA, Inscr Orell 5236) ae, *f*, *a town of* Gallia Belgica *in the country of the* Ambiani, now *Amiens*, Caes B G 5, 24, 5, 47, 5, 53, Cic. Fam 7, 11 2 7, 12, 1, 7, 16, 3

Sambracēni, ōrum, *m*, *a people of India*, Plin 6, 20, 23, § 78

Sambrachatē, es *f*, *an island on the Arabian coast*, also *a city upon it*, Plin 6, 28 32, § 151

†**sambūca,** ae *f*, = σαμβύκη **I.** *A triangular stringed instrument of a very sharp, shrill tone* (and hence of slight es teem), Plaut Stich 2, 2, 57, Scipio Afric ap Macr S 2, 10, Pers 5, 95, Spart Hadr 26, cf Fest pp 324 and 325 Müll, Isid 3 20 7, Vulg Dan 3, 5 —**II.** Transf, *a machine of like form used by besiegers*, *a sort of bridge for storming walls*, Veg Mil 4, 21, Vitr 10 22, cf Fest l c

sambūcĕus, a um, *adj* [sambucus] *of elder, elder* arbor, Plin 29, 4 14, § 57 (Jahn, sabuceus) baculum, Aur Vict Vir Ill. 10

***sambūcīna,** ae *f* [sambuca cano] *a female player on the* sambuca (with fidi cina tibicina) Plaut Stich 2, 2, 57, cf sambucistria.

†**sambūcistrĭa (sambȳc-),** ae, *f*, = σαμβυκίστρια, *a woman that plays on the* sambuca (with psaltria), Liv 39, 6, Arn 2, n 42, cf Fest. pp 324 and 325 Müll, and v sambucina

1. sambūcus, i, *m* [sambuca], *he who plays on the* sambuca, Mart Cap 9, § 924.

2. sambūcus (sābūcus, ap Ser Samm), i, *f*, *an elder tree*, Plin 16, 18, 30, § 74, 17, 20, 34, § 151 al, Ser Samm 7, 100, 19, 337, 27, 503 al.—Hence, **sambūcum,** i, *n*, *the fruit of the elder, elder ber ries* Scrib Comp 160

Sămē, es (collat form **Sămŏs,** acc to the Homeric Σάμος, Ov M 13, 711 Jahn and Bach *N cr*, Aus Per Odyss 4), *f*, = Σάμη **I.** *An earlier name for the island of Cephalenia, in the Ionian Sea*, the mod *Cephalonia*, Verg A. 3, 271, Ov Tr 1, 5, 67, Sil 15, 303, Liv 26, 42 (acc to Mel. 2, 7, 10, and Plin. 4, 12 19, § 54, another neighbor ing island) —**II.** *The principal town of the island of Cephalenia*, Liv 38, 29 —Hence, **Sămaei,** orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Same*, Liv 38, 28 and 29

samera (samara, Plin 16, 17, 29, § 72, 17, 11, 15, § 76) ae, *f*, *the seed of the elm*, Col 5, 6, 2, 5, 6, 6, 7, 6 7, 9, 13, 2.

Sămĭa, ōrum, v Samus, I

sămĭātor, oris, *m* [samio] *a polisher, furbisher* (late Lat), Edict Diocl p 20, Gloss Philox

sămĭo, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* [Samius], *to polish* or *furbish with Samian stone* (late Lat) loricas, cataphractas, Veg Mil 2, 14 ferramenta, Aur ap Vop Aur 7

Sămĭŏlus, a, um, *adj dim* [id] *Sa mian* poterium, i e *of Samian clay*, Plaut Stich 5, 4, 12

Sămĭus, a, um, v Samus, I

Sammonium (Samon-) promonto rium, *a promontory of Crete*, Plin 4, 12, 20, § 58, Mel 2, 7

Samnis, Samnītĭcus, Samnītes, v Samnium

Samnĭum, ii, *n* [contr from Sabini um, from Sabini ab Sabinis orti Samnites, Varr L L 7, § 29 Müll] *an ancient coun try of Italy, in the neighborhood of Latium, whose inhabitants were an offshoot from the Sabines*, Liv 7, 32, Cic Clu 69, 197, id Att 14, 20 2, 16 11, 6, id Rep 3, 7 al —Hence, **A. Samnis** (collat form of the *nom* **Samnitis,** Cato ap Prisc p 762, Prud adv Symm 2, 515), itis, *adj*, *of* or *belong ing to Samnium Samnite* ager, Liv 24, 20 exercitus, id 10, 16 *fin* bellum, Plin 34, 6, 12, § 26 ursae, Sil 4, 560 habitator Samnitis (terrae), Prud στεφ 11, 207 —*Subst*, in *plur* **Samnītes,** ium (*gen* Samnitum, Cic de Or 2, 79, but cf Samni tium, id ib 3, 23 Orell. *N cr*, and so usu and very freq in Liv, Plin, and Tac), *m*, *the inhabitants of Samnium, the Samnites*, Varr L L 7, 3, 86 *fin*, Liv 7, 19, 7, 29 sq, 8, 1 sq, 9, 1 sq, Cic Off 1, 12 38, 3, 30, 109, id Sen 16, 55 al —Gr *acc.* Samnitās, Flor 1, 16, 7, Aur Vict Vir Ill 34, § 6 —In *sing* **Samnīs,** itis, *m*, collect, *the Samnites*, Liv 10, 35, Luc 2, 137 —**2.** Transf, the name of Samnites was also given to *a class of gladiators who were armed with Samnite weapons*, Varr L L. 5, § 142 Müll, Plin 7, 20, 19, § 81, Liv 9 40, Cic de Or 2, 80, 325, 3 23, 86, Inscr Orell 2569 —So in *sing* **Samnīs,** Lucil ap Cic Tusc 2 17, 41, and ap de Or 3, 23, 86 —**B. Samnītĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *Samnite* bellum Suet. Vit 1, Flor 1, 16, 2 vasa, Capitol. Pertin. 8

††**samŏlus,** i, *m* [Celtic] *a plant*, sup posed to be *the Anemone pulsatilla* (Linn), but acc to Sprengel the Samolus valeran di, Linn, or *brook weed*, Plin. 24, 11, 63, § 104

Sămos, i, v Samus

Samŏsăta, ōrum, *n*, = τὰ Σαμόσατα, *the capital of Commagene, on the western shore of the Euphrates*, now *Samosat* Plin. 2, 104, 108, § 235, 5, 24, 20, § 85, 5, 24, 21, § 86 —Also **Samŏsăta,** ae, *f*, Amm 14, 8, 7, 18, 4, 7 — Hence **Sămŏsătēnus,** a, um, *of Samosata, a Samosatene* Paulus, Ambros de Fide, 5, 8, § 105, Incarn. Dom Sac. 2, § 8

Sămŏthrācĭa, ae *f*, *Samothrace, an island near the coast of Thrace, famous for the mystic worship of the Cabiri*, now *Samo thraki*, Cic N D 1, 42, 119, 3 37, 87, id. Pis. 36, 89, Varr L. L 5, § 58 Müll., Verg A. 7, 208 —Also called **Sămŏthrācē,** es, *f*, Varr R. R. 2 1, 5, Mel 2 7, 8, Plin 4, 12, 23, § 73, **Sămŏthrāca,** ae, *f*, Liv 42, 25, 44, 45, 44, 46, and **Thrēĭcĭa Sămus** or **Sămos,** after the Gr Θρηικίη Σάμος, Verg A 7, 208, Ov Tr 1, 10, 20 —Hence, **1. Sămŏthrācĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *Samothracian* ferrea (a kind of rings first made there), Lucr 6, 1044 (cf Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 23) caepa, Plin 19, 6, 32, § 101 insula, i e *Samothrace*, and, named from it, gem ma, id 37, 10, 67, § 181 (Jahn, Samothraca) —**2. Sămŏthrāces,** um, *m*, *the inhab itants of Samothrace, the Samothracians*, Varr L L 5, § 58, Liv 45, 5, Curt 8, 1, 25, Stat Achill 2, 157 —Also adject Samo thraces di, *the Cabiri*, Varr l l, Macr S 3, 4, also *absol* jures licet et Samothra cum Et nostrorum aras, Juv 3, 144 —**3. Sămŏthrācēnus,** a, um, *adj*, *Samo thracian* Zocles, *of Samothrace*, Plin 11, 37, 63, § 167 —**4. Sămŏthrācĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *Samothracian* religiones, Macr S 3, 4 —**5. Sămŏthrācus,** a, um, *adj*, *Samothracian* vates, Val Fl 2, 439

sampsa, ae, *f*, *the pulp of olives*, Col. 12 49 *in lemm*, 12, 51, 2, 12, 52, 10

Sampsĭcĕrāmus, i, *m*, *a humorous designation of Pompey in Cicero's letters* (after a petty king of Emesa conquered by him), Cic Att 2, 14, 1, 2, 16, 2, 2, 17, 2

†**sampsūchĭnus,** a um *adj*, = σαμψύχινος, *of marjoram* oleum, Plin 21, 22, 93, § 163

†**sampsūchum (-sūchus,** *m*, Cels 5, 11 **sampsūcum,** Col 10, 171), i, *n*, = σάμψυχον, *marjoram* Origanum majorana, Linn, Plin 21, 11, 35, § 61, 21, 22, 93, § 163, Col 10, 171

Sămus or **Sămos,** i, *f*, = Σάμος **I.** *An island on the coast of Asia Minor op posite Ephesus, famed as the birthplace of Pythagoras as also for its earth and the ves sels made from it*, the mod *Samo*, Mel 2 7, 4, Verg A 1, 16, Hor Ep 1, 11, 2, 1, 11, 21, Ov M 8, 221, acc Samum, Cic Imp Pomp 12, 33, id Q Fr 1, 1, 8, § 25, Liv 37, 10 *fin* sq, Suet Aug 17, Lact 1, 15, 9, cf Threiciam Samon (i e Samothraciam), Verg A 7, 208, Ov M 15, 61, id. F 6, 48, id. Tr 1, 10, 20 —Hence, **Sămĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Samos, Samian* terra, *the district belonging to it on the neighboring main land*, Liv 37, 10 *fin* Juno, *worshipped there*, Cic Verr 2, 1, 19, § 50 vir, i e *Py thagoras*, Ov M 15, 60, also, senex, id. Tr 3, 3, 62, and *absol* **Sămĭus,** i, *m*, i e *Pythagoras*, id. F 3, 153 lapis, used for polishing gold, Plin. 36, 21, 40, § 152 terra, *Samian earth*, id 35, 16 53, § 191, 28, 12, 53, § 194 al testa, *earthen ware made of Samian (or other equally fine) clay*, Lucil ap Non 398 33, Tib 2, 3, 47 vas, Plaut Bacch 2, 2 24, id Capt 2, 2, 41 catinus, Lucil ap Non. 398, 25 capedines, Cic Rep 6, 2, 2 —As *subst* **1. Sămĭa,** ae, *f* (sc placenta) *a kind of cake*, Tert adv Marc 3, 5 —**2.** In *plur* **Sămĭa,** orum, *n*, *Sa mian ware*, Auct Her 4, 51, 64, Plin 35, 12, 46, § 160, Vulg Isa 45, 9 —Its brittle ness was proverbial, hence, in a comical lusus verbb *Pi* (Inveni Bacchidem) Sa miam *Ch* Vide quaeso, ne quis tractet illam indiligens Scis tu, ut confringi vas cito Samium solet, Plaut Bacch. 2, 2, 22, cf id Men 1, 2 65 —*Dim adj* **Sămĭŏlus,** a, um, *Samian* poterium, Plaut Stich 5, 4, 12 —**3. Sămii,** ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Samos, the Samians* Cic Verr 2, 1, 20, § 52, Liv 33 20 *fin* —**II.** *The island of Cephalenia*, v Same

sānābĭlis, e, *adj* [sano] *that can be healed, curable, remediable* (rare but class), of the body vulnus Ov P 2 2 59, id R Am 101 dolor sanabilior, Cels 2 8, of the mind, * Cic Tusc 4, 37, 80, Sen Ep 108 3 —*Sup* and *adv* do not occur

‡**Sanates** dicti sunt, qui supra infra que Romam habitaverunt quod nomen ideo his est inditum quia cum defecissent a Romanis, brevi post in amicitiam quasi

sanatā mente redierunt, Fest p 326 Müll. —The word occurred in the laws of the Twelve Tables, acc to Gell 16, 10, 8, and Fest. l. l

sānātĭo, ōnis, *f* [sano] *a healing cur ing* (Ciceron.). corporum, Cic Tusc 3, 3, 5 malorum, id ib 4, 15, 35, cf certa et pro pria (perturbationis animi), id ib 4, 28, 60 —*Absol*, Tert Fug ap Pers. 3

sānātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *a healer, curer* (late Lat.), Paul Nol. Carm. 26, 294, 27, 272.

sānātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *giving health* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Hist Trip 12, 2

sancaptis, v saucaptis

sanchrōmăton, i, *n*, *a plant, other wise called* dracontea, App Herb 14.

sancĭo, xi, ctum, 4 (*pluperf* sancierat, Pompon. ap Diom p 368 P, id. ap Prisc. p 904 ib sancivi, Prisc 904, Diom 368, *part perf* sancitum, Lucr 1, 587, Cass. Sev ap Diom l l), *v a* [Sanscr root sac, sak, to accompany, honor (cf sequor), whence also sacer, cf Gr 'ΑΓ, ἅγιος, ἁγνός], *to render sacred* or *inviolable* by a religious act, *to appoint as sacred* or *inviolable* **I.** Lit, mostly of legal ordinances or other public proceedings, *to fix unalterably*, *to establish, appoint, decree, ordain*, also, *to make irrevocable* or *unalterable*, *to enact, confirm, ratify, sanction* (freq and class, cf caveo, scisco) **A.** Sancire legem (jus, foedus, etc) legibus istis, quas senatus de ambitu sancire voluerit, etc, Cic. Planc 18, 44 Cretum leges, quas sive Juppiter sive Minos sanxit, id. Tusc 2, 14, 34, cf quas dam leges ex integro sanxit, Suet. Aug 34, and sancire legem, Ne quis etc, Liv 3, 55 tabulas Quas bis quinque viri sanxerunt, Hor Ep 2, 1, 24 quam temere in nosmet legem sancimus iniquam, id. S 1, 3, 67 le gem sanciendo, Liv 3, 55 et saep —*Pass* haec igitur lex sanciatur, ut, etc, Cic Lael. 12, 40, and 13, 44, cf M Valerius consul de provocatione legem tulit diligentius sanctam, Liv 10, 9 sacrosanctum esse ni hil potest, nisi quod populus plebesve san xisset, Cic Balb 14, 33 sanxisset jura no bis, id. Rep 3, 11, 18 jus utile civitati, Pom pon ap Prisc. p 904 in quibus (legibus) illa eadem sancta sunt, Cic Verr 2, 2, 50, § 123 cum aut morte tuā sancienda sint consu lum imperia, aut impunitate in perpetu um abroganda, Liv 8, 7 SENTENTIAM, Inscr. Orell 4405 foedus *to ratify the treaty*, Liv. 1, 24, so Cic Sest 10, 24 foedera sanguine, id. post Red. ad Quir 5, 13, Liv 23, 8 *fin*, 25, 16, Tac. A 12, 46, cf poet. foedera fulmine, Verg A. 12, 200 —**B.** Sancire lege (edicto, etc) aliquid, de aliqua re, ut, ne etc alia moribus confirmarunt, sanxerunt autem alia legibus, Cic Rep 1, 2, 2, cf genus id agrorum certo capite legis confirmari atque sanciri, id. Agr 3, 1, 3 quod aedilis plebis fuisset, contra quam sanctum legibus erat, Liv 30, 19 ne res efferatur jurejurando ac fide sanciatur petunt, Caes B G 7, 2, cf Liv 39, 37 neque enim rogationibus ple bisve scitis sancta sunt ista praecepta, Quint 2, 13, 6 coetibus ac sacrificiis con spirationem civitatum, Tac Agr 27 eadem fuit (causa) nihil de hac re lege sanciendi, Liv 34, 4 nihil lege ulla in alios sanxit, Just 3 2, 8 de jure praediorum sanctum apud nos est jure civili, ut, etc, Cic Off. 3, 16, 65 inhumanissima lege sanxerunt, ut, etc, id Rep 2, 37, 63, cf habeat legibus sanctum, Si quis uti, etc, Caes B G 6, 20 lege naturae, communi jure gentium sanctum est, ut, etc, Cic Har Resp 14, 32 primo duodecim tabulis sanctum, ne quis, etc, Tac A 6 16 Flaccus sanxit edicto, ne, etc, Cic Fl 28 67 in omne tempus gravi documento sancirent, ne, etc, Liv 28 19 nec, quominus id postea liceret, ulla lex sanxit, Cic Ep ad Brut 1, 5, 3 — (β) Without *abl* de quibus confirmandis et sanciendis legem comitiis centuriatis latu rus est, Cic Phil 10, 8, 17, cf acta Caesa ris id Att 14, 21, 2 quae dubia sunt, per vos sancire vult, id. Agr 3, 4 13 augurem Jovis optimi maximi, id. Phil 13, 5, 12 cum de eo nihil sanxerit, quod antea com missum non erat, id Rosc Am 25, 70 quid est, quod tam accurate tamque diligenter caveat et sanciat ut heredes sui, etc, id Fin 2 31, 101 —**C.** With *acc* and *inf* rur sus fide sanxerunt liberos Tarentinos leges suaque omnia habituros, Liv 25, 8 omnes liberos esse sanxit, Suet Claud. 25 —**D.** Lex sancit, *decrees, ordains* (with *acc* or *obj clause*)· at hoc Valeria lex non dicit, Corneliae leges non sanciunt, Cic Agr 3, 2, 8 consularis lex sanxit, ne qui magistratus sine provocatione crearetur, id. Rep 2, 31, 54, cf res et ab natura profectas et ab con suetudine probatas, legum metus et religio sanxit, id. Inv 2, 53, 160 —**E.** Poet, with *relative clause* quid quaeque queant, per foedera naturaī, Quid porro nequeant, san citum quandoquidem exstat, Lucr 1, 587 —**F.** *To render sacred to any one, to devote, consecrate, dedicate* sancire alicui carmi na, Stat S 3, 3, 215, cf id Th 11, 344 tem plum, Coripp 4, 264.—**II.** Transf, *to for bid under pain of punishment, to enact a penalty against* (very rare) incestum pon tifices supplicio sanciunto, Cic Leg 2, 9, 22, cf noxiae poena par esto, ut in suo vitio quisque plectatur vis capite, avaritia multa, honoris cupiditas ignominiā sancia tur, id. ib 3, 20, 46, id. Planc 19, 47 hoc (sc insidiae) quamquam video neque more turpe haberi, neque aut lege sanciri aut jure civili tamen naturae lege sanctum est, id. Off 3, 17, 69 erranti viam non mon strare, quod Athenis exsecrationibus publi cis sanctum est, id. ib 3, 13, 55 Solon ca pite sanxit, si qui in seditione non alterius utrius partis fuisset, *made it a capital of fence*, id. Att 10, 1, 2.—With *abl* of fine injurias factas quinque et viginti assibus sanxerunt, Gell. 20, 1, 31.—Hence, **sanc-tus,** a, um, *P a* **A.** Orig, *rendered sa cred, established as inviolable*, i e *sacred, in violable* (whereas sacer signifies consecrat ed to a deity Thus, e g, a temple, grove, or the like, is sacer locus, but sanctus lo cus is any public place which it is forbid den to injure or disturb A sacer locus is also sanctus, but the converse is not always true) proprie dicimus sancta, quae neque sacra neque profana sunt, sed sanctione quadam confirmata, ut leges sanctae sunt, quia sanctione quadam sunt subnixae Quod enim sanctione quādam subnixum est, id sanctum est, etsi deo non sit conse cratum, Dig 1, 8, 9 sanctum est, quod ab injuria hominum defensum atque muni tum est In municipiis quoque muros esse sanctos, ib 1, 8, 8, cf sanctae res, veluti muri et portae, ib 1, 8, 1 campus, Cic Rab Perd 4, 11 tribuni ejus (plebis) essent sanctique sunto, id Leg 3, 3, 9 (cf sacrosanctus) societas, id. Off. 1, 8, 26, id. Rep 1, 32, 49 fides induciarum, Liv 8, 37 nullum esse officium, nullum jus tam sanc tum atque integrum, quod non ejus scelus atque perfidia violarit et imminuerit, Cic Rosc Am 38, 109, so, officium, id Quint 6, 26 poëtae poëtae nomen, id. Arch 8, 18 sq — Hence, aerarium sanctius, *a special treasure of the State, which was only to be used in cases of extreme necessity* (v. aera rium) — Of persons hospites ab injuria prohibent sanctosque habent, Caes B G 6, 23 ut vestris etiam legionibus sanctus essem, Cic Phil 2, 24, 60 uxor, Phaedr 3, 10, 30 —Because to the idea of inviolability is readily attached that of exalted worth, of sacredness, or divinity (as, on the con trary, our word sacred afterward received the meaning of inviolable, e g sacred rights, a sacred promise, sacred honor, etc.), sanctus denotes, **B.** *Venerable, au gust, divine, sacred, pure, holy* (very freq and class), of a divinity, and of things in any way belonging to one Saturno sancte create, Enn. ap Macr S 6, 1 (Ann. v 607 Vahl.) Juno Saturnia sancta dearum, id. ap Serv ad Verg A. 4, 576 (Ann v 65 ib) teque pater Tiberine (veneror) tuo cum flu mine sancto, id. ap Macr S 6, 1 (Ann. v 55 ib) numen Lucr 5, 309, 6 70 sedes deum, id 5, 147, Cic Rep 5, 5, 7 fana, Lucr 5, 74 delubra, id 6 417, 6, 1272 sanctus au gustusque fons, Cic Tusc. 5, 12, 36 sanctior dies (with sollemnis) Hor C 4, 11, 17 ignes (of a sacrifice), Verg A. 3, 406 et saep — After Augustus, *a title given to the empe rors*, Ov F 2, 127, Val. Fl 1, 11 sanctius et reverentius est visum nomen Augusti, Flor 4, 12, 66 intra limina sanctioris au lae, Mart 5, 6, 8 (al. aevi) amicitiae sanc tum et venerabile nomen, Ov Tr 1, 8, 15 libertas, Liv 3, 52 pudicitia, id. 3, 52 —**2.** Of character, *morally pure, good, innocent, pious, holy, just*, etc (freq and class) cum esset ille vir exemplum innocentiae, cum que illo nemo neque integrior esset in ci vitate neque sanctior, Cic de Or 1, 53, 229, cf sanctissimi viri, id. Lael 11, 39 homi nes frugalissimi, sanctissimi, id Fl 29, 71. sancti et religiosi, id. Rosc Com 15, 44, cf qui sunt sancti, qui religionum colen tes, id Planc 33, 80 vir in publicis religio nibus foederum sanctus et diligens, id. Verr 2, 5, 19, § 49 veteres et sancti viri, Sall Fragm ap Macr S 2, 9 sanctius con silium, Liv 30, 16, cf jura magistratus que legunt sanctumque senatum, Verg A. 1, 426 da (mihi) justo sanctoque videri, Hor Ep 1, 16, 61 Dareus ut erat sanctus et mitis, Curt 3, 8, 5 amores, *pure, chaste*, Cic Fin. 3, 20, 68, cf virgines, Hor C 1, 2, 27 sanctissima conjux, Verg A. 11, 158 pudor, Tib 1, 3, 83 mores (with pudicitia), Juv 10, 298 et saep me quidem id multo magis movet, quod mihi est et sanctius an tiquius, Cic. Att 12, 19, 4 quod apud om nes leve et infirmum est, id apud judicem grave et sanctum esse ducatur? id. Rosc Com 2 6, cf. est et sancta et gravis ora tio (Calvi), Quint 10, 1, 115, so *comp* ora tio, id. 8, 3, 24· genus orationis, id 4, 2, 125. eloquentia, Tac Or 4 manus sanctas ha bere, Val. Max. 2, 2 8 sanctissima discipli na (Stoicorum), Gell. 1, 2, 7, cf Lucr 3, 371. —**C.** In eccl. Lat, *subst* **1. sanctus,** i, *m*, *a saint, holy man* sancti tui, Vulg 2 Par 6, 41 omnes sancti ejus, id Psa 30, 24 —**2. sanctum,** i, *n*, *a holy place*, esp sanctum sanctorum, Vulg Exod. 26, 34 et saep in sancto habitas, id. Psa 21, 4 —Also in *plur* sancta sanctorum, Vulg Exod. 40, 11 et saep violare sancta, id. Judith, 9, 11. —*Adv* **sanctē** (acc to B), *solemnly, con scientiously, scrupulously, religiously, with holy awe*, etc jurare, Plaut Capt 4, 2, 112, Ter Hec 1, 1, 4 adjurare, Plaut Cist 2, 3, 27, Ter Hec. 2, 2, 26 nimis sancte pius, Plaut Rud. 4, 7, 8, cf pie sancteque coli mus naturam excellentem, Cic N D 1, 20, 56 auguste sancteque consecrare, id ib 2, 24, 62 disce verecundo sanctius ore loqui, Mart 8, 1, 2 multa sunt severius scripta quam in antiquis legibus et sanctius, Cic Rab Post 4, 8 se sanctissime gerere, id. Q Fr 1, 2, 4, § 13 te sancte precor, Liv 2, 10 illae (tabulae) servantur sancte, *scrupulous ly, religiously*, Cic Rosc Com 2, 7, cf me ea, quae tibi promitto ac recipio, sanctissi me esse observaturum, id Fam 5, 8, 5 vir gines tam sancte habuit, Curt 3, 12, 21 exempla conservatae sanctissime utrobi que opinionis, Quint 1, 2, 4 apud Sallusti um dicta sancte et antique, *purely, chastely*, id. 8, 3, 44.

sanctē, *adv*, v sancio, *P a fin*

* **sanctesco,** ĕre, *v inch n* [sanctus], *to become sacred* per nos sanctescat genus (Pelopidarum), Att ap Non 143, 23 (Trag Rel p 163 Rib)

sanctĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f* [sanctifico] *sanctification* (eccl. Lat), Tert Exhort ad Cast 1, Sid. Ep 8, 14, Vulg 1 Cor 1, 30 et saep

sanctĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *a sanc tifier* (eccl Lat), Tert ap Prax 2, Aug Conf 10, 34, Vulg Ezech. 37 28

sanctĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n* [id], *sanctifica tion*, meton., *a sanctuary* (eccl Lat), Tert Res Carn 47 (from Paul ad Rom 6, 19), Vulg. Psa 77, 69

sanctĭfĭco, āvi, atum, 1, *v a* [sanctus facio], *to make holy* or *treat as holy, to sanc tify, consecrate, dedicate* (eccl Lat), Tert Or 3, id. Exhort ad Cast 7, Prud. Cath 3, 15, Vulg Gen 2, 3 et saep

sanctĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj* [sanctifico], *sanctifying* (eccl Lat) auctor Spiritus, Juvenc praef 1 *fin*

sanctĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj* [sanctus lo quor], *speaking holily* (eccl Lat) Lucas, Prud. Apoth 1070 propheta, Paul. Nol Carm 23, 228

sanctĭmōnĭa, ae, *f* [sanctus, cf acri monia, parsimonia, etc], *sacredness, sanc tity, moral purity, virtuousness, chastity*, etc (rare but class) ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam demigrasse, Cic Rab Perd. 10, 30 habere domum clausam pu dori et sanctimoniae, patentem cupiditati et voluptatibus, id. Quint 30, 93 summa sanctimonia id ib 17, 55 priscae sancti moniae virgo, Tac A 3, 69 *fin*, cf id ib 2, 86 femina sanctimonia insignis, id. ib 12, 6 nuptiarum, Auct Her 4, 33 44 sine qua nemo videbit Deum, Vulg Heb 12, 14.

sanctĭmōnĭālis, e, *adj* [sanctimonia], *holy*, of Christians, *pious*, *religious* (late Lat): vita, i e *a monastic life*, Cod. Just 1, 3, 56 mulier, i e *a nun*, ib 1, 2, 13 —As *subst.* **sanctĭmōnĭālis**, is, *f*, *a nun* Aug Ep 169, id Retract 2, 22 —*Adv* **sanctimonĭālĭter**, *holily, piously* degere, i e *in a cloister*, Cod. Just 1, 3, 56

sanctio, onis, *f* [sancio], *an establishing, ordaining*, or *decreeing as inviolable* under penalty of a curse, *a decree, ordinance, sanction* sanctiones sacrandae sunt poena, cum caput ejus qui contra fecerit consecratur, Cic Balb 14, 33, 16, 36, cf legis sanctio poenaque, id Verr 2, 4, 66, § 149 sanctio legum, quae novissime certam poenam irrogat iis, qui praeceptis legis non obtemperaverint Dig 48, 19, 41, cf interdum in sanctionibus adicitur, ut qui ibi aliquid commisit, capite puniatur, ib 1, 8, 9 neque vero leges Porciae quicquam praeter sanctionem attulerunt novi, Cic Rep 2, 31, 54 plus valet sanctio permissione, Auct Her 2, 10, 15 jacere irritas sanctiones, Liv 4, 51 pragmatica, Cod Just 1, 2, 10

sanctĭtas, ātis, *f* [sanctus] **I.** *Inviolability, sacredness, sanctity* tribunatūs, Cic Sest 37, 79 regum, Caes ap Suet Caes 6, cf regii nominis, Sall Fragm ap Serv Verg G 4, 211 sanctitas templi insulaeque Liv 44, 29 templo sanctitatem tribuere, Tac A. 3, 62 *fin*, cf augusti atque inviolati soli, Liv 45, 5 fori, Quint 11, 3 58 mecum deorum et hominum sanctitates omnes et religiones afuerunt, Cic Red in Sen 14, 34 propter sanctitatem aliquam, Massur Sabin ap Gell 4, 9, 8 patria sanctitas, Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 4, 2 —**II.** (Acc to sanctus, B) *Moral purity, holiness, sanctity, virtue, piety, integrity honor, purity, chastity*, etc omnes cives sic existimant, quasi lumen aliquod exstinctis ceteris elucere sanctitatem et prudentiam et dignitatem tuam, Cic Fam 4, 3, 2, cf exemplum veteris sanctitatis, id. Phil 3, 6, 15 deos ipsos innocentiā et sanctitate laetari, Plin Pan 3 *fin* si pudor, si modestia, si pudicitia, si temperantia poenae metu coercebuntur, non sanctitate sua se tuebuntur? *virtue*, Cic Fin. 2, 22, 73 deos placatos pietas efficiet et sanctitas, id Off 2, 3, 11, cf sanctitas est scientia colendorum deorum, id N D 1, 41, 116 quae potest esse pietas? quae sanctitas? quae religio? cum qua (pietate) simulet sanctitatem et religionem tolli necesse est, id ib 1, 2, 3, cf id Top 23, 90 —*Plur* deorum cultus religionumque sanctitates, Cic N D 2, 2, 5 matronarum, id Cael 13, 32, cf Inscr Orell 2739, and pudorem sanctitatemque feminarum abrogare, Liv 34, 6, so, dominae, Tac A. 14, 60 docentis, *towards his pupils*, Quint. 2, 2, 3 ducis, Flor 2 6, 40 —Of a man *chastity*, Plin Ep 1, 12, 5, Vell 2, 29, 3, Sid. Ep 6 10 vir summae sanctitatis Treb Pol Trig Tyr 21 sanctitas (orationis) Calvi Quint 12, 10, 11, cf sanctitas et ut sic dicam virilitas ab his (sc veteribus Latinis) petenda, id 1, 8 9 (v sanctus, near the end) —As the title of a bishop, Cassiod Var 3, 37

sanctĭtūdo, inis, *f* [sanctus] **I.** Mostly ante class. for sanctitas, *sacredness, sanctity* Jovis, Att ap Non 173, 33 Apollinis, Turp ib 174, 5 nominis matronae sanctitudinem, Afran ib 174, 9 fani, Quadrig ap Gell 17, 2 19 sq sepulturae, Cic Rep Fragm ap Non 174, 7 (4 8 Mos.) —In *plur*, Att ap Non 174, 2 —**II.** In the post class per, transf, *uprightness, purity*, Capitol. Ver 8 domum tuam decet sanctitudo, Domine, Vulg Psa 92, 5

* **sanctor**, oris, *m* [sancio], *an establisher, ordainer* legum, Tac A 3, 26 *fin*

sanctŭārium, ii, *n* [sanctus] (post Aug for sacrarium) **I.** *A place for keeping sacred things a shrine, sanctuary*, Aggen Limit. p 61 Goes., Vulg Dan 8, 13 et saep —**II.** *The private cabinet* of a prince Mithridatis, Plin. 23 8, 77, § 149, Sicul. Fl p 16 Goes., Inscr Orell 2388

sanctus, a, um, *Part* and *P a.* of sancio

Sancus, i, *m*, *a deity of the Sabines, also worshipped at Rome*, the same as Dius Fidius and Semo, Varr L. L 5, § 66 Müll, Ov F 6, 213 sq, Liv 8, 20, 32, 1, Prop 4 (5), 9, 74 (Müll sanctus), Sil 8, 422, Fest. s. v praedia, p 238 Müll, id s. v propter, p 229 ib, Lact 1, 15, 8, Aug Civ Dei, 18, 19, and v Semo

sandăla, ae, *f*, *a very white kind of corn*, Plin 18, 7, 11 § 62 (v scandala), also called **scandŭla**, Edict Diocl 27, Isid Orig 17, 3, 11

sandălĭārius, a, um, *adj* [sandalium], *of* or *belonging to sandals* Apollo Sandaliarius, *who had a statue in the Sandal street* (in the fourth region of Rome), Suet Aug 57 —*Subst* **Sandălĭārius**, ii, *m* (sc. vicus), *Sandal street, Shoemakers' street* in Sandaliario forte apud librarios fuimus, Gell. 18, 4, 1, cf vicus, Inscr Grut p 79, 5 —Sandaliarius signifies also *a sandal maker* in Inscr Spon Miscell Ant p 114 (perh in Plaut Aul 3, 5 39, sandaliarii sutores should be read instead of sedentarii sutores)

* **sandălĭgĕrŭlae**, ārum, *f* [sandalium gerulus], *maids who carried their mistresses' slippers, sandal-bearers, slipper carriers*, Plaut. Trin 2, 1, 22

Sandălĭos, ii, *f*, *an island near Samos*, Plin 31, 5, 37, § 135

Sandălĭōtis, idis, *f*, = Σανδαλιῶτις, *an ancient name of Sardinia*, acc Sandaliotim, Plin 3, 7, 13, § 85

sandălis, idis, *f*, *a kind of palm tree*, Plin 13, 4, 9, § 43

† **sandălium**, ii, *n* (*plur* scanned sandalia, Albin 2, 65), = σανδάλιον, *a slipper, sandal*, Turp ap Non 427, 28, Ter Eun 5, 7, 4, Vulg Judith, 10, 3

sandăpĭla, ae, *f*, *a common kind of bier* for people of the lower classes (persons of rank were borne on a lectica), Suet Dom 17 *fin*, Mart 8, 75, 14, 2, 81, 2, 9, 3, 12, Juv 8, 175, Suet. Dom. 17, cf Fulg Expos Serm Ant p 558

sandăpĭlārius, ii, *m* [sandapila], *one that carries a* sandapila, *a corpse bearer*, Sid Ep 2 8

‡ **sandăpĭlo**, νεκροθάπτης, Gloss. Lat Gr

† **sandărăca** (**sandĕrăca** and **sandăracha**), ae, *f*, = σανδαράκη (σανδαράχη) **I.** *Sandarach*, a red coloring matter, Plin 34, 18, 56, § 178, 35, 6, 22, § 39, Vitr 7, 12, 12, 8, 3, Paul ex Fest p 324 Müll —**II.** *Bee bread, also called* cerinthus *and* erithace Plin 11, 7, 7, § 17

sandărăcātus, a, um, *adj* [sandaraca, I], *mixed with sandarach* acetum, Plin 35, 15, 50, § 177

sandărăcĕus, a, um, *adj* [id], *of sandarach* color, Labeo ap Fulg 559, 19

† **sandărăcinus** (**sandĕr-**), a, um, *adj*, = σανδαράκινος, *of the color of sandarach* os (merulae), Naev ap Fest p 324 Müll (Com Rel p 24 Rib)

sandarēsus, i, *f*, *a precious stone found in India and Arabia, a kind of onyx*, Plin 37, 7, 28, § 102 (also, sandrastos, sandaresius, sandarestos)

sandix (**sandyx**), icis (long, Prop 2, 25 (3, 20), 45, short, Grat Cyn 86), *f*, = σάνδυξ (σανδύξ), *vermilion* or *a color like vermilion*, Plin 35, 6, 12, § 30, 35, 6, 23, § 40, 35, 6, 26, § 45, Verg E 4, 45, Prop l l, Grat l l, Vop Aur 29

sānē, *adv*, v sanus *fin*

sānesco, ĕre, *v inch. n* [sanus], *to become sound, get well, heal* (post Aug) insanientes sub somno sanescunt, Cels 3, 18 corpus, id 2, 8 ulcera, id. 3, 22, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 214 vulnera, Col 6, 7, 4 cutis, Cels. 8, 4 et saep

Sangărius, ii, v Sagaris

Sanguālis, e, v Sanqualis

sanguen, inis, v sanguis *init*

* **sanguĭcŭlus**, i, *m dim* [sanguis], *a blood pudding, black pudding*, Plin 28, 14, 58, § 209

sanguĭlentus, a, um, v sanguinolentus.

sanguĭnālis, e, v sanguinarius, I

sanguĭnārius, a, um (also late Lat. **sanguĭnāris**, e, Vulg Ecclus. 42, 5), *adj* [sanguis] *of* or *belonging to blood, blood* **I.** Lit herba, *an herb that stanches blood*, the Gr πολύγονον, Col 7, 5, 19, also called sanguinaria alone, Plin 27, 12, 91, § 113, and sanguinalis herba, Col 6, 12 *fin*, Cels 2, 33, 3, 22 *fin* latus sanguinare, covered *with blood*, Vulg Ecclus 42, 5 —**II.** Trop., *blood thirsty, bloody, sanguinary* (rare but class) juventus, Cic. Att 2, 7, 3 Claudius (with saevus), Suet. Claud. 34 belli (with cruenta), Just. 29, 3, 3 sententiae, Plin. Ep 4, 22, 6 illud responsum, Plin 19, 8, 53, § 169

sanguĭnātio, ōnis, *f* [sanguino], *a bleeding* (late Lat.), Cael Aur Tard 4, 6, 87

sanguĭnĕus, a, um, *adj* [sanguis] **I.** Lit., *of blood, consisting of blood bloody, blood* (class., a favorite word of the Aug. poets) imber, * Cic Div 2, 28, 60 guttae, Ov M 2, 360, 14, 408 dapes Tib 1, 5, 49 manus, Ov M 1, 143 lingua, id. ib 3, 57 humus, id. H 16, 334, cf mater, id M 3, 125 hasta, Stat Th 8, 436 pulmo, Sen Agam 760, Plin 11, 37, 72, § 188 caedes, Ov M 13, 85 rixae, Hor C 1, 27, 4 bellum, Val. Fl 5 308, 6, 134 crines, Stat. Th 10, 173. leo, Val Fl 3, 588 —**B.** *Blood thirsty* vir, i e *Hannibal*, Sil 1, 40 Mavors Verg A 12, 332 Mars, Ov R Am 153 —**II.** Transf, *blood colored, blood red* (poet and in post-Aug prose) jubae (anguium), Verg A. 2, 207 cometae, id ib 10, 273 mora, id E 6, 22 Luna, Ov Am 2, 1, 23 sagulum, Sil. 4, 519 color vini, Plin 14, 9, 11, § 80 sucus, id 21, 16, 56, § 95 frutices, id 16, 18, 30, § 74 virgae, Dig 49, 9, 9 cristae, Col. 8, 2, 9 flores, id. 10, 242.

sanguĭno, are, *v n* [id] **I.** Lit, *to be bloody, to bleed, run with blood* (post Aug and very rare) femina sanguinans (in menstruation), Tert adv Marc 4, 20 lacertos sanguinantes porrigere, Quint Decl 10, 8, 10, 18 —**B.** Transf, *to be of a blood-color* unda purpureis profundis, Sol. poet in Anthol Lat II p 384 Burm (234 Meyer) colubrum veneno noxio colla sanguinantem, App M 5, p 160, 20 (cf sanguineae jubae anguium, Verg A 2, 207) —* **II.** Trop, *to be blood thirsty, sanguinary* sanguinans eloquentia (sc delatorum), Tac. Or 12

sanguĭnŏlentia, ae, *f* [sanguinolentus], *a congestion, a blood shot condition* oculorum, Cael Aur Acut 1, 1, 10

sanguĭnŏlentus (collat form **sanguĭlentus**, Scrib Comp 182), a, um, *adj* [sanguis] **I.** Lit., *full of blood, bloody* (class., but, like sanguineus, mostly poet, not in Cic) torques, Quadrig ap Gell. 9, 13 18, so, soror, Tib 2, 6, 40 pectora Ov H 3, 50 ille, id F 4, 844 Erinys, id H 6, 46 (Curetes) inter se armis Ludunt in numerumque exsultant sanguinolenti, Lucr 2, 631, v Lachm ad h l Allia vulneribus Latiis, Ov A A 1, 414 seditiones, Varr ap Non 465, 33 —**B.** Transf, *blood red* color, Ov Am 1, 12, 12 —**II.** Trop, *full of blood, bloody, sanguinary* palma, Auct Her 4, 39, 51 centesimae, qs *blood sucking*, Sen Ben 7, 10, 3 littera, i e *offensive, injurious*, Ov Ib 4

sanguĭnōsus, a, um, *adj* [id], in late medic lang, *sanguineous, plethoric*, Cael Aur Acut 3, 4

sanguis, inis (*acc* SANGVEM, Inscr Fratr Arval tab 41, 22, Inscr Orell 2270 and 5054, cf ex sanguis, *acc* em —*Neutr* collat form sanguen, ante class, Enn ap Non 224, id ap Cic Rep 1, 41, 64, id ap Cic. Fin 5, 11, 31, Cic de Or 3, 58, 218, id ap Prisc p 708 P, Cato ap Gell 3, 7, 19, Att and Varr ap Non l l, Lucr 1, 837, 1, 860, Petr 59, 1, Arn. 1, 36), *m* (etym dub, prob root sak, sag, to drop, flow, cf Angl. Sax sūc an, Germ saugen], *blood* (class only in the *sing*, cf cruor) **I.** Lit. guttam haut habeo sanguinis, Plaut Most 2, 2, 76 quod sanguen defluxerat, Cato ap Gell 3, 7, 19 sine sanguine hoc fieri non posse, *bloodshed*, Ter Eun 4, 7, 9 sanguen creari, Lucr 1, 837 nobis venas et sanguen esse, id 1, 860 in quem (ventriculum cordis) sanguis a jecore per venam illam cavam influit eoque modo ex his partibus sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, Cic N D 2, 55, 138 fluvius Atratus sanguine, id Div 1, 43, 98 flumine sanguinis meum reditum intercludendum putaverunt, id. Red ad Quir 5, 14, id. Red in Sen 3, 6 nuntiatum est, in foro Subertano sanguinis rivos per totum diem fluxisse, Liv 26, 23, 5 cum rivi sanguis flammam orientem restinguere, id. 28, 23, 2 pugnatum ingenti caede utrim-

que, plurimo sanguine, Liv. 2, 64: haurire sanguinem, *to shed* (another's) *blood:* ad meum sanguinem hauriendum advolaverunt, Cic. Sest. 24, 54: tanti sanguinis nostri hauriendi est sitis, Liv. 26, 13, 14: nisi hauriendum sanguinem laniendaque viscera nostra praebuerimus, id. 9, 1, 9: relicum sanguinem jubentes haurire, id. 22, 51, 7: multum sanguinem invicem hausimus, Curt. 4, 14, 17: multorum sanguinem hauserunt, Sen. Ben. 6, 30, 5; Lact. 5, 1, 8: sanguinem dare, *to shed* (one's own) *blood, give* (one's) *life:* in beluas strinximus ferrum, hauriendus aut dandus est sanguis, Liv. 7, 24, 4: dandus invidiae est sanguis, id. 3, 54, 4: quid super sanguinis, qui dari pro re publicâ posset, rogitantes, id. 4, 58, 13; Sen. Ira, 1, 2, 2; 3, 18, 2: sanguinem mittere, *to bleed, let blood,* Cic. Att. 6, 1, 2; so Cels. 2, 10; 4, 13; for which: emittere sanguinem de aure, Col. 6, 14, 3: sub caudâ, id. 7, 5, 19; 6, 6, 4; 6, 9, 1: demere (e capite), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 23: detrahere (ex auriculâ), Col. 6, 14, 3; Cels. 2, 10, 4; 6, 6, 26: ex adversâ parte de auriculâ sanguinem mittere, Col. 7, 10, 2: supprimere sanguinem, *to stanch, stop,* Cels. 2, 10; for which: cohibere, id. 8, 4; Plin. 22, 25, 71, § 147: sistere, id. 20, 7, 25, § 59; 28, 18, 73, § 239.—**2.** *Plur.* (late Lat.): vir sanguinum, i. e. *bloody, violent, cruel,* Vulg. 2 Reg. 16, 7, 8; id. Psa. 5, 6; 25, 9; 54, 23; cf.: libera me de sanguinibus, i. e. *the guilt of shedding blood,* id. ib. 50, 15: vae civitati sanguinum, id. Ezech. 24, 9.—**B.** Transf. (class.; esp. freq. in the poets). **1.** *Blood,* i. e. *consanguinity, descent, race, stock, family.* **a.** Abstr.: sanguine conjuncti, *blood-relations, relatives by blood,* Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 161; Sall. J. 10, 3: alicui materno a sanguine jungi, Ov. M. 2, 368: alicui sanguine cohaerere, Quint. 8, 3, 75: progeniem Trojano a sanguine duci, Verg. A. 1, 19; cf.: genus alto a sanguine Teucri, id. ib. 4, 230: Semiramio Polydaemona sanguine cretum, Ov. M. 5, 85: sanguine cretus Sisyphio, id. ib. 13, 31: nostri quoque sanguinis auctor Juppiter est, id. ib. 13, 142: nec iis tantum quos sanguine attingit amandus, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 2: sanguinem sociare, Liv. 4, 4, 6: Tiridates sanguinis ejusdem, Tac. A. 6, 32.—**b.** Concr., *a descendant, offspring:* o pater, o genitor, o sanguen dis oriundum! Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41, 64; and id. ap. Prisc. p. 708 P. (Ann. v. 117 Vahl.); cf.: non magis in alienis, quam in proximis ac sanguine ipso suo exerceret, Liv. 7, 4, 3: in suum sanguinem saevire, id. 40, 5, 1: Alexandri sanguis et stirps, Curt. 10, 6, 10: suum sanguinem perditum ire, Tac. A. 4, 66; 3, 4: ne secus quam suum sanguinem (eum) foveret ac tolleret, id. ib. 4, 8; Vell. 1, 10, 5; Val. Max. 5, 9, 4: seu deos regesve canit, deorum Sanguinem, etc., Hor. C. 4, 2, 14: clarus Anchisae Venerisque sanguis (i. e. *Æneas*), id. C. S. 50: regius sanguis (i. e. *Europa*), id. C. 3, 27, 65: vos, o Pompilius sanguis (i. e. *the Pisos*), id. A. P. 292: non ego, pauperum Sanguis parentum, id. C. 2, 20, 6: pro sanguine tuo, Ov. M. 5, 515: sanguis meus, Verg. A. 6, 836: tuus, Tib. 1, 6, 66; Stat. Th. 3, 559.—**2.** Of other fluids (rare): et viridis nemori sanguis decedit et herbis, Manil. 5, 212: Baccheus, i. e. *wine,* Stat. Th. 1, 329; cf. Plin. 14, 5, 7, § 58: Pallas amat turgentes sanguine baccas, Nemes. Ecl. 2, 50.—**II.** Trop., *vigor, strength, force, spirit, life* (class.), Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 45: amisimus, mi Pomponi, omnem non modo sucum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis, Cic. Att. 4, 18, 2 (4, 16, 10); cf. Sall. Fragm. Or. Lepidi, § 25: vos o, quibus integer aevi Sanguis, ait, solidaeque suo stant robore vires, Verg. A. 2, 639: quae cum de sanguine detraxisset aerarii, *had bled the treasury* (the figure taken from blood-letting), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 36, § 83; cf.: cum ἐξ ἀφαιρέσεως provinciam curarit, sanguinem miserit, etc., id. Att. 6, 1, 2: missus est sanguis invidiae sine dolore, id. ib. 1, 16, 11: qui ab illo pestifero ac perdito civi jam pridem rei publicae sanguine saginantur, id. Sest. 36, 78; cf.: illa in agendis causis jam detrita: Jugulum petere et Sanguinem mittere . . . nec offendunt tamen, Quint. 8, 6, 51.—Of *vigor, force* of style: sucus ille et sanguis incorruptus usque ad hanc aetatem oratorum fuit, in quâ naturalis inesset, non fucatus nitor, Cic. Brut. 9, 36: orationis subtilitas etsi non plurimi sanguinis est, etc., id. Or. 23, 76: sanguine et viribus niteat, Quint. 8, 3, 6; so (with vires) id. 10, 2, 12: Calvus metuens, ne vitiosum colligeret, etiam verum sanguinem deperdebat, Cic. Brut. 82, 283: dicta plena sanguinis, Quint. 11, 1, 34: sanguinem ipsum ac medullam verborum ejus eruere atque introspicere penitus, Gell. 18, 4, 2.

sanguisūga, ae, *f.* [sanguis-sugo], *a blood-sucker, leech* (called also hirudo), Cels. 5, 27, 16; Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 29; 32, 10, 42, § 123; Vulg. Prov. 30, 15.

sănĭes, em, e, *f.* [a weakened form of sanguis]. **I.** *Diseased* or *corrupted blood, bloody matter, sanies* (cf.: pus, tabes): ex his (vulneribus ulceribusque) exit sanguis, sanies, pus. Sanguis omnibus notus est: sanies est tenuior hoc, varie crassa et glutinosa et colorata: pus crassissimum albidissimumque, glutinosius et sanguine et sanie, etc., Cels. 5, 26, 20: saxa spargens tabo, sanie et sanguine atro, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107, and id. ap. Cic. Pis. 19 (Trag. v. 414 Vahl.); Cato, R. R. 157, 3; Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106 (Trag. Rel. p. 84 Rib.); (with tabo), Verg. A. 8, 487; 3, 618; 3, 625; 3, 632; id. G. 3, 493: saniem conjecto emitti te ferro, Ov. M. 7, 338; Tac. A. 4, 49 al.—**II.** Transf., of similar fluids (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (Laocoon) Perfusus sanie vittas atroque veneno, *venomous slaver* of the serpent, Verg. A. 2, 221; cf.: nullâ sanie polluta veneni, Luc. 6, 457; so, colubrae saniem vomunt, Ov. M. 4, 493: serpentis, Sil. 6, 276; 6, 678; 12, 10.—Of Cerberus, Hor. C. 3, 11, 19.—Of *matter flowing from the ear,* Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 50.—Of *the humor* of spiders, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 138.—Of *the liquor* of the purple-fish, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 134; 35, 6, 26, § 44.—Of *the watery part* of olives, Plin. 15, 3, 3, § 9; cf. amurcae, Col. 1, 6 *fin.*—Of *pickle, brine,* Manil. 5, 671: auri, i. e. chrysocolla, *mountain-green,* Plin. 33, prooem. 2, § 4.

*** sānĭfer,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [sanus-fero], *health-bringing, healing:* virtus (dextrae), Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 218.

*** sănĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [sanies], *full of bloody matter, sanious:* partus, Plin. (perh. Nigid. ap. Plin.) 7, 15, 13, § 66.

sānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sanus], *soundness of body, health* (class., = valetudo bona; opp. valetudo mala, imbecillitas; cf. also salus): est enim corporis temperatio, cum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, sanitas: sic animi dicitur, cum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30; cf. id. ib. 3, 5, 10. **I.** Lit.: Apollo, quaeso te, ut des Salutem et sanitatem nostrae familiae, Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 13 (for which, in the old formula of prayer in Cato, R. R. 141, 3: duis bonam salutem valetudinemque; v. salus, I. A. *init.*): ut alimenta sanis corporibus agricultura, sic sanitatem aegris medicina promittit, Cels. prooem. *init.:* qui incorruptâ sanitate sunt, Cic. Opt. Gen. 3, 8 (for which, shortly before: contenti bonâ valetudine): aegro interim nil ventura sanitas prodest, Sen. Ep. 117, 26; Tac. A. 1, 68 *fin.:* si robur corporibus bonum, non est minus sanitas, Quint. 5, 10, 89 *N. cr.;* so, corporis (with integritas), Gell. 18, 1, 5: pecoris, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 21: hostiae, id. ib. 2, 5, 11: donec sanitate ossis dolor finiatur, *by the healthy condition of the bone,* i. e. *by the bone's being completely healed,* Cels. 8, 8 *fin.:* ad sanitatem dum venit curatio, *while the cure is being perfected,* Phaedr. 5, 7, 12; cf.: folia ligni ad sanitatem gentium, Vulg. Apoc. 22, 2: redire in statum pristinum sanitatis, Ambros. in Psa. 40, 12: restitui sanitati, *to recover,* Vulg. Matt. 12, 13; Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 13 *fin.:* sanitatem reddere, Cels. 2, 8; Arn. 7, 39: pristinae aliquem sanitati restituere, Hier. Ep. 76, 8; Sulp. Sev. Vit. St. Mart. 21: recipere sanitatem, Just. 11, 8, 9; Cels. 6, 15 *fin.:* recuperare sanitatem, Just. 20, 2, 9; 32, 3, 9.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Soundness of mind* (opp. to passionate excitement), *right reason, good sense, discretion, sanity,* etc. (v. Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30 supra): sanitatem enim animorum positam in tranquillitate quâdam constantiâque censebant, . . . quod in perturbato animo, sicut in corpore, sanitas esse non posset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4, 9: sua quemque fraus, suum scelus de sanitate ac mente deturbat, id. Pis. 20, 46: pravarum opinionum conturbatio et ipsarum inter se repugnantia sanitate spoliat animum morbisque perturbat, id. Tusc. 4, 10, 23: plebem ad furorem impellit, ut facinore admisso ad sanitatem pudeat reverti, Caes. B. G. 7, 42; 1, 42: ad sanitatem se convertere, Cic. Sull. 5, 17: ad sanitatem redire, id. Fam. 12, 10, 1: ad sanitatem reducere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 40, § 98: perducere ad sanitatem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 22; Cic. Phil. 11, 14, 37; Liv. 2, 29; 2, 45; Phaedr. 4, 25, 35: est omnino Priscus dubiae sanitatis, Plin. Ep. 6, 15, 3.—**B.** Of style, *soundness* or *correctness of style, propriety, regularity, purity,* etc.: insulsitatem et insolentiam, tamquam insaniam orationis odit, sanitatem autem et integritatem quasi religionem et verecundiam orationis probat, Cic. Brut. 82, 284: summi oratoris vel sanitate vel vitio, id. ib. 80, 278: ut (eloquentia) omnem illam salubritatem Atticae dictionis et quasi sanitatem perderet, *lost all the healthy vigor and soundness, as it were, of Attic speech,* id. ib. 13, 51 (v. salubritas, I. *fin.;* and cf. id. Opt. Gen. 3, 8): qui suae imbecillitati sanitatis appellationem, quae est maxime contraria, obtendunt, Quint. 12, 10, 15; cf. Tac. Or. 23: eloquentiae, id. ib. 25.—**C.** Rarely of other abstract things: victoriae, *solidity, permanence,* Tac. H. 2, 28 *fin.:* metri, *regularity, correctness,* Macr. S. 5, 17 *fin.*

sānĭter, *adv.,* v. sanus, *adv.* A.

† sanna, ae, *f.* [σάννας], *a mimicking grimace, esp. in mockery, derision,* Pers. 1, 62; 5, 91; Juv. 6, 306.

‡ sannat, χλευάζει, Gloss. Philox. (cf.: sanna, sannio, and ‡ sannator).

‡ sannātor, χλευαστής, Gloss. Philox. (cf.: † sannat, sanna, and sannio).

Sanni, ōrum, *m., a people in Pontus,* Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 12; 21, 15, 45, § 77.

Sannigae, ārum, *m., a people in Pontus,* Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 14.

sannĭo, ōnis, *m.* [sanna], *one who makes mimicking grimaces, a buffoon* (cf. scurra), Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 251; id. Fam. 9, 16, 10; Amm. 14, 6, 16.

sāno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sanus], *to make sound, to heal, cure, restore to health* (freq. and class.; syn.: curo, medeor, medico). **I.** Lit.: quam (vomicam) sanare medici non potuerant, Cic. N. D. 3, 28, 70: Ptolemaeum, id. Div. 2, 66, 135; so, aliquem, id. Phil. 2, 39, 101 Orell. *N. cr.:* oculorum tumor sanatur, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 81: tumores, Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 55: volnera, Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 5; id. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 121; id. Fin. 4, 24, 66; id. Att. 5, 17, 6; Ov. M. 14, 23 (with mederi); Quint. 5, 13, 3: Philoctetae crura Machaon, Phoenicis lumina Chiron, Prop. 2, 1, 59: dolorem, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 1: dolores sanat medicina, Prop. 2, 1, 57: nidorem, *to correct, remove,* Plin. 12, 17, 40, § 81: quod ad sanandum me pertineret, Nep. Att. 21; 5: homo sanatus, Ov. R. Am. 113: corpora vix ferro sanantur, id. ib. 527.—**II.** Trop., *to heal, correct, restore, repair, allay, quiet,* etc. (cf.: redintegro, restauro, confirmo): omnes rei publicae partes aegras et labantes sanare et confirmare, Cic. Mil. 25, 68: quae sanari poterunt, quâcumque ratione sanabo, id. Cat. 2, 5, 11: consolatio, quae levare dolorem tuum posset, si minus sanare potuisset, id. Fam. 5, 16, 1: voluntates consceleratas, id. Sull. 9, 28; cf. aliquos (opp. ulcisci), id. Cat. 2, 8, 17: valde me momorderunt epistulae tuae de Atticâ nostrâ, eaedem tamen sanaverunt, id. Att. 13, 12, 1: mentes, Caes. B. C. 1, 35; 2, 30 *fin.;* cf. mentem, Lucr. 3, 510: cujus causa sanari non potest, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6: id (incommodum) se celeriter majoribus commodis sanaturum, Caes. B. G. 7, 29: *domestica mala,* Liv. 6, 18: discordiam, id. 2, 34; Vell. 2, 3, 3: curas salutaribus herbis, Tib. 2, 3, 13; Prop. 1, 10, 17: amara vitae, id. 4 (5), 7, 69: scelus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1261: unius orationis saluberrimâ medicinâ sanatus, Val. Max. 6, 9, ext. 1: adversarios sanatos cupiunt, Gell. 2, 12, 4.

Sanquālis (Sanguālis), e, *adj.* [Sancus; cf. arquatus, from arcus], *of* or *belonging to Sancus:* avis, *a bird sacred to Sancus, the osprey* (ossifragus), Plin. 10, 7, 8, § 20; Liv. 41, 13; cf. Fest. p. 317 Müll.: sanqualis porta appellatur proxima aedi Sanci, Fest. p. 343, 34, and Paul. ex Fest. p. 345, 2 Müll.

santerna ae, *f., borax* or *mountain-*

green, prepared for soldering gold, Plin. 33, 5, 29, § 93, 34, 12 28, § 116

Santŏnes, um, v Santoni *init*

Santŏni, orum (collat form **Santŏnes,** Plin 4, 19, 33 § 108 (Jahn, Santoni), cf in *sing*, Santo, acc to Prob II, p 1450 P), *m*, *a people of Aquitania, about the mouth of the Garumna, opposite to Burdigala*, now *Saintes*, in the Départ Charente Inférieure Santones, Caes B G 1, 11 *fin* Santonis, id ib 3, 11 *fin*, 7, 75, 3, Mel 3, 2 7, Tac A 6, 7, Aus Ep 11 *fin* — *Gen* Santonum Caes B G 1, 10, Plin 9, 5, 4, § 10 Santonorum, Aus Ep 15, 11 — In *sing* **Santŏnus,** Luc 1, 422 Corte, Aus Ep 24, 79 — Hence, **Santŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Santoni, Santonian* Oceanus, Tib 1, 7, 10 (Müll Sanctonicus), cf salum, Aus Ep 9, 31 aestus id. Idyll 10, 463 campi, id Ep 14, 2 tellus, id Parent 21, 7 urbs, i e *their capital*, Mediolanum, id. Ep 8, 3 bardocucullus, Mart 14 128 cucullus, Juv 8, 145 absinthium, Plin 27, 7, 28 § 45, also called virga, Mart 9, 95, 1, and, herba, Scrib Comp 141

Santŏnus, i, v Santoni

Santra, ae, *m*, *a famous grammarian*, Quint 12, 10, 16, Suet Vit Ter 4, Paul ex Fest p 68 Müll

sānus, a, um (sanun', for sanusne, Plaut Bacch 3, 6, 37, id Men. 5, 2, 66, id Merc 2, 2, 21, 2 4, 21, id Rud 3, 2, 19, id Truc 2, 4, 13, cf sanan', id Am 3, 2, 48, id Curc 5, 2, 54, id Cist 4, 1, 14, id Ep 5, 1, 42, id Men 2 3, 43, and sanin', id Ps 4, 7, 83) *adj* [kindr with σάος, σῶς], *sound, whole, healthy*, physically or mentally (cf integer, incolumis, sospes, salvus) **I.** Lit, *sound in body, whole, healthy, well* pars corporis, Cic Sest 65, 135 sensus si sani sunt et valentes, id. Ac 2, 7, 19 sanis modo et integris sensibus, id ib 2, 25, 90 corpora sana Quint 8, prooem § 19 ut alimenta sanis corporibus agri cultura, sic sanitatem aegris medicina promittit, Cels praef 1 homo, id ib 1, 1 sanum recteque valentem, Hor Ep 1, 16, 21 domi meae eccam salvam et sanam, Plaut Ep 4, 1, 36 sana et salva amica, id. Merc 5, 2, 48 (cf infra, B and II A) sanus ac robustus, Quint 2, 10, 6 si noles sanus curres hydropicus, Hor Ep 1, 2 34 sanus utrisque Auribus atque oculis id S 2, 3, 284 ulcera sana facere, Cato, R R 157, 3, cf aliquem sanum facere sanus fieri id ib 157, 8 si eo medicamento sanus factus sit, Cic. Off 3, 24, 92 — Poet volnera ad sanum nunc coiere mea (for ad sanitatem), *are healed*, Prop 3 (4), 24, 18 — *Comp* aegrotare malim quam esse tua salute sanior, Plaut Truc 2, 2, 5 — *Sup* interim licet negotia agere, ambulare, etc perinde atque sanissimo Cels 7, 4, 4 — **B.** Transf, *sound, safe, whole* etc (very rare) *Ac.* Salvast, navis, ne time *Ch* Quid alia armamenta? *Ac* Salva et sana sunt, Plaut Merc 1, 2, 62 sana et salva res publica, Cic Fam 12 23, 3 civitas, Liv 3, 17 nare sagaci Aera non sanum sentire, i e *tainted*, Luc 7 830 — **II.** Trop **A.** *Sound in mind, in one's right mind, rational sane, sober, discreet*, etc eos sanos intellegi necesse est quorum mens motu quasi morbi perturbata nullo sit qui contra affecti sunt, hos insanos appellari necesse est Cic Tusc 3, 5 11 *Am* Delirit uxor *Al* Equidem ecastor sana et salva sum, Plaut Am 2 2, 98 *Am* Haec sola sanam mentem gestat meorum familiarium *Br* Immo omnes sani sunt profecto *Am* At me uxor insanum facit suis foedis factis, id ib 5, 1, 31 sqq, cf Cic. Off 3, 25, 95 quam ego postquam inspexi non ita amo, ut sani solent Homines, sed eodem pacto ut insani solent, Plaut Merc 2 1 38 sanus non est ex amore illius (shortly after insanior ex amore) id ib 2 3, 106 si sis sanus aut sapias satis nisi sis stultior stultissimo, id Am 3, 2 23, cf (opp insipiens) id Bacch 4, 3, 14 hic homo sanus non est, *is out of his senses, is insane*, id Am 1 1, 246, id. Merc 5, 2, 110, id Men 1, 3, 15, 2 2 39 et saep, cf *En* Sanun' es? *Ch* Pol sanus si sim, non te medicum mihi expetam, id. Merc 2, 4, 21, so sanun' es? sanan' es? sanin' estis? v the passages cited *init* satin' sanus es? *are you in your senses?* Ter Heaut 4, 3, 29 (opp sobrius), 5 2 33, id. And. 4, 4 10, id Ad 5, 8, 14, id Phorm 5 3, 19 — With *gen* satin' tu sanus mentis aut animi tui, Qui conditionem hanc repudies? Plaut Trin 2 4, 53 vix sanae mentis estis, Liv 32, 21 mentis bene sanae, Hor S 1, 9, 44 mentis sanae vix compos, Ov M 8, 35, so, sanae mentis, Tib ap Suet Tib 67 ego illum male sanum semper putavi, *a man of not very sound mind*, Cic Att 9, 15, 5 male sana (Dido), i e *raving*, Verg A 4, 8 male sani poetae, i e *inspired*, Hor Ep 1, 19, 4, cf Ov M 3, 474 excludit sanos Helicone poetas, *calculating, sober*, Hor A P 296 bene sanus Ac non incautus, *very prudent, discreet*, id S 1, 3, 61 praecipue sanus, id. Ep 1, 1, 108 rem publicam capessere hominem bene sanum non oportere, Cic Sest 10, 23 sani ut creta an carbone notati? id ib 2, 3, 246 pro sano loqueris cum me appellas nomine, *like a rational being, rationally*, Plaut Men 2, 2, 24, so, pro sano, id ib 5, 5, 42, cf nihil hunc se absente pro sano facturum arbitratus, qui, etc, * Caes B G 5, 7 adeo incredibilis visa res ut non pro vano modo, sed vix pro sano nuncius audiretur, Liv 39, 49 quem in locum nemo sanus hostis subiturus esset, Auct B Alex. 74 *fin* solve senescentem sanus equum, Hor Ep 1, 1, 8 et saep tumultu etiam sanos consternante animos, *discreet well disposed*, Liv 8, 27 sensus, Verg E 8, 66 mores, Dig 27, 10, 1 — With *ab* ego sanus ab illis (vitiis), *sound as respects them*, i e *free from, unaffected by them*, etc, Hor S 1, 4, 129 — *Comp* qui sanior, ac si, etc, Hor S 2, 3, 241, 2, 3, 275 — *Sup* quisquam sanissimus tam certa putat, quae videt, quam? etc, Cic Ac 2, 28, 89 *init* confluentibus ad eum (Sullam) optimo quoque et sanissimo, Vell 2, 25, 2 — **B.** Of style, *sound, correct, sensible, sober, chaste* qui rectum dicendi genus sequi volunt, alii pressa demum et tenuia et quae minimum ab usu cottidiano recedant, sana et vere Attica putant, etc, Quint 10, 1, 44 nihil erat in ejus oratione, nisi sincerum, nihil nisi siccum atque sanum, Cic Brut 55, 202, cf Attici oratores sani et sicci, id Opt Gen 3, 8, and Rhodii (oratores) saniores et Atticorum similiores id Brut 13, 51 orator rectus et sanus Plin Ep 9, 26, 1, Vulg 2 Tim 4, 3, id Tit 2, 8, cf sana ratio Val Max 9, 13, 3, Aug Civ Dei, 1, 22, 2 — Hence, *adv*, in two forms, saniter (ante class) and sane (class) * **A. sānĭter,** *rationally*, Afran ap Non 515, 22. — **B. sanē.** * **1.** (Acc to I) *Soundly, healthily, well* sane sarteque, Porphyrio ap Charis p 195 *fin*, 196 *init.* P — **2.** (Acc to II) *Soberly, sensibly, reasonably, discreetly* (very rare, not in Cic) bonum est, pauxillum amare sane, insane non bonum est, Plaut Curc 1, 3, 20 sane sapio et sentio, *I am in full possession of my reason and senses*, id Am 1, 1 292 non ego sanius Bacchabor Edonis (with furere), Hor C 2, 7, 26 dixit sanius Sen Contr 5, 34 *fin.* — **b.** Ingen, like valde (i e valide) an intensive particle, *well, indeed, doubtless, by all means, truly, certainly, of course, forsooth, right, very*, etc (freq and class.) sane sapis et consilium placet, Plaut Ps. 2, 2, 67 sq, so, sapis sane, id Cas 3, 6, 25 sapit, id Men 5 2, 39 sane haud quicquam'st, magis quod cupiam, id Curc 1, 3, 15, 2, 3, 43 sane ego illum metuo, id Men 5 2, 108 cum illa sane congruost sermo tibi, id. Mil 4, 3, 23 sane ego sum amicus nostris aedibus id As 2, 3, 7 dabant hae feriae tibi opportunam sane facultatem ad explicandas tuas litteras, Cic Rep 1 9, 14 odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium, id Lael 20, 71, id Quint 3 11 humilem sane relinquunt ortum amicitiae, id Lael 9 29, cf tenui sane muro dissepiunt, id Rep 4 4, 4 judicare difficile est sane id Lael 17, 62 explicat orationem sane longam et verbis valde bonis id Agr 2, 5, 13 (narratio) res sane difficilis, id de Or 2, 66 264 sane grandes libros, id. Rep 3, 8, 12 cui sane magna est in mento cicatrix, Auct Her 4, 49, 63 Herennium quendam, sane hominem nequam atque egentem, coepisse, etc, Cic Att 1, 19, 5 Paulus mihi de re publicā alia quaedam sane pessima, id Att 14, 7, 1 sane murteta relinqui, Hor Ep 1, 15, 5 id sane est invisum duobus, id ib 2 2, 64 bonus sane vicinus id ib 2 2, 132 sane populus numerabilis, id A P 206 — In replies *Mi* Te moneri numne vis? *Ha* Sane volo, *by all means, surely, to be sure, certainly*, Plaut Poen 5 2, 119, so, sane volo, id. Cas. 2, 3, 55, id. Rud 5, 3, 51, Ter Heaut 4, 8 31 *Ch* Estne, ut fertur, forma? *Pa* Sane, id. Eun 2, 3 69, 4, 7, 15 sane hoc multo propius ibis id Ad. 4, 2, 41 *Th* Quid taces? *Ph* Sane quia vero hae mihi patent semper fores id Eun. 1, 2, 9, id. And 1, 2, 24 *C F* Visne igitur, etc *C P* Sane placet, Cic Part Or 1, 2 sane et libenter quidem, id Rep 2, 38, 64 — Ironically quam sane magni referat, Plaut Mil 3, 3, 9, cf sane legem Juliam timeo, Ner ap Suet Ner 33 *med* beneficium magnum sane dedit! Phaedr 3, 15, 12. — With other adverbs esse aedificatas has sane bene, *right well, very well*, Plaut Most 3, 2, 74 res rustica sane bene culta, Cic Quint 3, 12, Ter Hec 1, 2, 103 bene sane, as an answer, *very well*, id And 5, 2, 7, id Ad 4, 2, 47 recte sane, id Eun 5, 5, 11, id Heaut 3, 2, 27, 3, 3, 20, id Ad 3, 3, 63, id Phorm 5, 8, 10 sane commode, Plaut Poen 1, 2, 72 sapienter sane, id Pers 3, 3, 42 et saep scite hercle sane, id Trin 3, 3, 53 sane hercle, Ter Eun 3, 5, 59, id Hec 3, 5, 9, id. Phorm 3, 3, 9 sane quidem id. And 1, 2, 24 sane quidem hercle, Cic Leg 2, 4, 8 sane pol, Ter And. 1, 4, 2 — Sane quam, *how very*, i e *very much indeed, uncommonly exceedingly* (cf admodum quam and valde quam) conclusa est a te tam magna lex sane quam brevi, Cic Leg 2, 10, 23 quod de Pompeio Caninius agit, sane quam refrixit, id Q Fr 2, 4 (6), 5, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 1, 2, 8, 4, 2, Brut ib 11, 13, 4 (shortly before suos valde quam paucos habet), Sulp ib 4, 5, 1 — With negatives haud sane diu est, *not very long since*, Plaut Merc 3, 1, 44 edepol commissatorem haud sano commodum, Ter Ad. 5, 2, 8 haud sane intellego quidnam sit, etc, Cic Off 2, 2 5, Sall C 37, 9, 53, 5, id Rep Ord. 2, 11, Cic Sen 1, 3, Curt 3, 1, 14 agellus non sane major jugero uno, Varr R R 3, 16, 10 cum his temporibus non sane in senatum ventitarem, Cic. Fam 13, 77, 1 non sane mirabile hoc quidem, id Div 2, 31, 67 non ita sane vetus, id Brut 10, 41 non sane credere, Hor Ep 1, 7, 61 nihil sane esset quod, etc, *absolutely nothing, nothing at all* Cic Q Fr 1, 2, 2, § 7, so, nihil sane, id de Or 2, 1, 5, Sall C 16, 5, Hor S 2 3, 138, id Ep 2, 1, 206 al — (β) In restrictive concessions, *to be sure, indeed, certainly, however* sane bonum, ut dixi, rei publicae genus, Cic Rep 2 26, 48, cf hoc sane frequentissimum est sed, etc, Quint 4, 2, 130 negant quemquam esse virum bonum nisi sapientem Sit ita sane, sed, etc, Cic Lael 5, 18, cf id Rep 1, 19, 32 haec si vobis non probamus, sint falsa sane, id Ac 2, 32, 105 sint sane quoniam ita mores se habent liberales, Sall C 52, 12, id J 31, 8 sit hoc sane leve, Cic Sest 54, 115 sed fruatur sane hoc solacio, id Prov Cons 7, 16, Ov H 17, 13, Curt 5, 1, 6 repetita narratio sane res declamatoria magis quam forensis, Quint 4, 2, 128 potius permittamus sane ejusmodi exempla, id. 8, 3, 73 non sane recepto in usum nomine, *not indeed*, id 5, 11, 20, cf id. 7, 1, 41 — (γ) With imperatives in colloq lang likewise concessive, like the English *then, pray then, if you will* ubi ego Sosia nolim esse, tu esto sane Sosia, Plaut Am 1, 1, 283 *Al* Num quid vis, quin abeam jam intro? *Ju* I sane, id. ib 3, 3, 16 abi tu sane superior, id Stich 5, 4, 14 i sane, id. As 3, 3, 86, id Aul 2, 5, 7, id Ep 1, 1, 73, id. Pers 4, 4 25, 4 4, 55, id Rud 2 3 55, Ter Ad 4 2, 48 ite sane, Plaut Aul 3, 3, 3 abi sane, id Am 1, 1, 197, id Rud 3, 6, 17, id. Stich 1, 3, 107, Ter Heaut 3 3 27 sequere sane, Plaut Merc 3, 1 2 age sane id Men 1, 2, 44, id. Ps 5, 2 27 da sane id Merc 4, 1, 11 dato sane id Stich 4, 1 47 cedo sane, id Pers 4, 3 30, 5, 1, 20, Ter Heaut 4, 7, 4 nosce sane, Plaut As 2, 4, 58 age sane, omnes, Liv 1 57, 8

Sāōces, is, *m*, *a mountain in Samothrace*, Plin 4, 12, 23, § 73

săpa, ae, *f* [cf Germ Saft, Engl sap], *must* or *new wine boiled thick*, Varr ap Non 551, 23, 551, 18, Col 12, 19, 1, Plin 14 9, 11, § 80, 14 19, 24 § 121, Ov F 4, 780, Mart 7, 53, 6, Fest s v burranica, p 30

Săpaei, orum, *m*, = Σαπαῖοι, *a Thracian people on the Propontis*, Plin 4, 11, 18, § 40, Ov F 1, 389

Sapē, ēs, *f*, *a city in Ethiopia on the Arabian gulf*, Plin 6, 30, 35, § 191.

†† **sapenos,** i, *m* [Indian], *a bright hyacinth colored amethyst found in India*, Plin 37, 9, 40, § 122; v. sacondios

sāperda, ae, *m*, = σαπέρδης, *an inferior kind of salt fish from the Black Sea, a herring* or *sardine*, Pers. 5, 134, cf: saperda genus pessimi piscis, Fest. pp 324 and 325 Müll.—Hence, transf: omnes videmur nobis esse belli, festivi, saperdae cum simus σαπροί, *rotten sardines*, Varr ap Non. 176, 20 sq (Sat Men. 56, 2); cf.: saperdae quasi sapientes, Non 1 1, and Fest p 325 Müll.

saphōn, ōnis, *m*, *a ship's cable*, Isid 19, 4, 5

săpĭdē, *adv*, v sapidus *fin*

săpĭdus, a, um, *adj* [sapio] (post-class.) **I.** Lit., *well-tasted, relishing, savory:* tuccetum perquam sapidissimum, App M. 2, p 117, 32, 10, p 344, 32· avis sapidior, Apic. 6, 6 —* **II.** Trop, *wise, prudent*· puellae, Alcim 6 prooem —* *Adv:* **săpĭdē,** *savorily:* femur sapidissime percoctum, App M 8 *fin*

săpĭens, entis, *Part* and *P. a*, from sapio

săpĭenter, *adv*, v. sapio, *P. a fin*

săpĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [sapiens] **I.** (Acc to sapiens, A.) Prop, *good taste*, i e *good sense, discernment, discretion, prudence, intelligence* (class; syn prudentia): pellitur e medio sapientia, vi geritur res, Enn. ap Gell. 20, 10, 4 (Ann v. 272 Vahl.)· non aetate verum ingenio adipiscitur sapientia, Plaut Trin. 2, 2, 88; id. Mil 4, 6, 36: fac participes nos tuae sapientiae, id. Ep 2, 2, 73; cf: neque habet (crus meus) plus sapientiae quam lapis, id. Mil. 2, 2, 81; id. Capt 2, 3, 63; cf id. ib 2, 3, 50: sedulo Moneo, quae possum, pro meā sapientiā, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 73 quanta mea sapientia est, Plaut Stich 1, 2, 62: erum anteeo sapientiā, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 17: re enim iniquum est, sed tuā sapientia fit aequissimum, Cic. Deiot. 2, 4· numquam enim temeritas cum sapientiā commiscetur, id. Marcell. 2, 7: quid virtus et quid sapientia possit, etc, Hor. Ep 1, 2, 17· sapientia prima (est), stultitiā caruisse, id ib 1, 1, 41; cf id. A. P. 396: insaniens sapientia, id. C 1, 34, 2.—**II.** (Acc. to sapiens, B) *Wisdom*, = σοφία (so predominantly in the class per, e g. in Cic): nec quis quam sophiam, sapientia quae perhibetur, In somnis vidit, etc, Enn. ap Fest p 325 Müll. (Ann v. 227 Vahl); cf: Sophiam vocant me Graii, vos Sapientiam, Afran ap Gell. 13, 8, 3; and. princeps omnium virtutum illa sapientia, quam σοφίαν Graeci vocant, Cic Off 1, 43, 153· ad sapientiam hujus nimius nugator fuit, Plaut. Capt 2, 2, 25: ita fit, ut mater omnium bonarum rerum sit sapientia, a cujus amore Graeco verbo philosophia nomen invenit, Cic Leg 1, 22, 58 sapientia hominis custos, id. Fin. 4, 1, 1; id. Lael. 2, 7; 6, 20; 9, 30. omnem spem salutis ad clementiam victoris et sapientiam contulisse, id. Marcell. 6, 18: quorum vobis pro vestrā sapientiā, Quirites, habenda est ratio diligenter, id. Imp Pomp 7, 17: sapientiae vocem audire, id. Phil 13, 3, 6 studia sapientiae, Tac A. 14, 56· doctores sapientiae, *philosophers*, id. ib 14, 16—With *gen.* admirari soleo cum ceterarum rerum tuam excellentem, M. Cato, perfectamque sapientiam tum, etc, *in other things*, Cic Sen. 2, 4.—In *plur*, sarcastically qui (sapientes) si virtutes ebullire volent et sapientias, nihil aliud dicent, nisi, etc (the *plur.* denoting their perpetual speaking of wisdom), a saying referred to Epicurus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 42 —**B.** In partic, of single departments of knowledge, science, or wisdom, *practical wisdom, knowledge of the world, philosophy*, Lucr 5, 10 sapientia est, ut a veteribus philosophis definitum est, rerum divinarum et humanarum causarumque, quibus eae res continentur, scientia, Cic Off 2, 2, 5: sapientia, quae ars vivendi putanda est, id. Fin. 1, 13, 42 (for which. ars est philosophia vitae, id. ib 3, 2, 4) —Of jurisprudence. istam oscitantem sapientiam Scaevolarum et ceterorum beatorum otio concedamus, Cic de Or 2, 33, 144, cf his temporibus audacia pro sapientiā liceat uti, id. Fam 1, 10 *init*—Of eloquence. hanc cogitandi pronunciandique rationem vimque dicendi veteres Graeci sapientiam nominabant, Cic de Or 3, 15, 56 —Of statesmanship, policy sapientia constituendae civitatis, Cic de Or 2, 37, 154; cf: qui propter ancipitem, quae non potest esse sejuncta, faciendi dicendique sapientiam florerent, id. ib 3, 16, 59 —Of mathematics: sapientiae professor, Suet Tib 14

* **săpĭentĭālis,** e, *adj* [sapientia], *of* or *belonging to wisdom:* summus in anima gradus vitalis et sapientialis, etc, Tert Anim 15

* **săpĭenti-pŏtens,** entis, *adj* [sapiens], *mighty in wisdom:* bellipotentes sunt magis quam sapientipotentes, Enn. ap Cic Div 2, 56, 116 (Ann. v. 188 Vahl.)

1. sapīnĕus (sapp-), a, um, *adj* [sapinus], *of* or *belonging to the* sapinus: nuces, Col. 12, 5, 2.

2. Sāpīnĕus, a, um, v Sapis

sapīnus (sapp-), i, *f.* **I.** Lit, *a kind of fir-* or *pine tree*, Cato ap Plin. 16, 39, 75, § 193; Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 4; Plin 16, 12, 23, § 61; cf id. 15, 10, 9, § 36 (al. sappium) —**II.** Transf, *the lower, smooth part of the fir tree*, Vitr. 1, 2, 8; 1, 2, 9; Plin 16, 39, 76, § 196

săpĭo, ivi or ii (sapui, Aug Civ. Dei, 1, 10; id Ep 102, 10; but sapivi, Nov ap Prisc p 879 P; id. ap Non. 508, 21: sapisti, Mart 9, 6, 7: sapisset, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 8), 3, *v n* and *a* [kindr. with ὀπός, σαφής, and σοφός], *to taste, savor; to taste, smack*, or *savor of, to have a taste* or *flavor of* a thing (cf gusto) **I.** Lit (so only in a few examples) **1.** Of things eaten or drunk: oleum male sapiet, Cato, R. R 66, 1: occisam saepe sapere plus multo suem, Plaut Mil. 2, 6, 104: quin caseus jucundissime sapiat, Col 7, 8, 2· nil rhombus nil dama sapit, Juv. 11, 121.—With an *acc* of that of or like which a thing tastes: quis (piscis) saperet ipsum mare, Sen Q N 3, 18, 2: cum in Hispaniā multa mella herbam eam sapiunt, Plin. 11, 8, 8, § 18: ipsum aprum (ursina), Petr. 66, 6 —Poet.: anas plebeium sapit, *has a vulgar taste*, Petr poët. 93, 2: quaesivit quidnam saperet simius, Phaedr. 3, 4, 3 —***2.** Of that which tastes, *to have a taste* or *a sense of taste* (perh. so used for the sake of the play upon signif. II): nec sequitur, ut, cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, Cic Fin. 2, 8, 24.—**3.** Transf, of smell, *to smell of* or *like* a thing (syn: oleo, redoleo; very rare): Cicero, Meliora, inquit, unguenta sunt, quae terram quam crocum sapiunt Hoc enim maluit dixisse quam redolent Ita est profecto; illa erit optima, quae unguenta sapiat, Plin 17, 5, 3, § 38: invenitur unguenta gratiosiora esse, quae terram, quam quae crocum sapiunt, id. 13, 3, 4, § 21 —In a lusus verbb with signif II: istic servus quid sapit? *Ch* Hircum ab alis, Plaut Ps 2, 4, 47 —**II.** Trop **1.** *To taste* or *smell of, savor of*, i e, **a.** *To resemble* (late Lat): patruos, Pers 1, 11 —**b.** *To suggest, be inspired by:* quia non sapis ea quae Dei sunt, Vulg. Matt 16, 23; id. Marc 8, 33.—**c.** Altum or alta sapere, *to be high minded* or *proud;* noli altum sapere, Vulg Rom 11, 20 non alta sapientes, id. ib 12, 16 —**2.** To have good taste, i.e *to have sense* or *discernment; to be sensible, discreet, prudent, wise*, etc (the predominant signif. in prose and poetry; most freq in the *P a*) (a) *Neutr*, Plaut Ps 2, 3, 14 si aequum siet Me plus sapere quam vos, dederim vobis consilium catum, etc., id. Ep 2, 2, 73 sq: jam diu edepol sapientiam tuam abusa est haec quidem Nunc hinc sapit, hinc sentit, id Poen 5, 4, 30; cf.. populus est moderatior, quoad sentit et sapit tuerique vult per se constitutam rem publicam, Cic Rep 1, 42, 65, so (with sentire), Plaut Am 1, 1, 292; id. Bacch 4, 7, 19; id. Merc 2, 2, 24, id. Trin. 3, 2, 10 sq; cf qui sapere et fari possit quae sentiat, Hor Ep 1, 4, 9; Plaut Bacch 1, 2, 14· magna est admiratio copiose sapienterque dicentis, quem qui audiunt intellegere etiam et sapere plus quam ceteros arbitrantur, Cic Off 2, 14, 48: veluti mater Plus quam se sapere Vult (filium), Hor Ep 1, 18, 27 qui (puer) cum primum sapere coepit, Cic. Fam 14, 1, 1; Poët ap Cic Fam 7, 16, 1 malo, si sapis, cavebis, *if you are prudent, wise*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 17, so, si sapis, id. Eun. 1, 1, 31; id Men. 1, 2, 13; id. Am 1, 1, 155; id Aul 2, 9, 5; id Curc. 1, 1, 28 et saep; Ter Eun. 4, 4, 53; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 138: si sap as, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 39; 4, 4, 61; id Poen 1, 2, 138; Ter. Heaut 3, 3, 33, Ov. H 5, 99, 20, 174· si sapies, Plaut Bacch 4, 9, 78; id. Rud. 5, 3, 35, Ter Heaut 4, 4, 26; Ov M. 14, 675: si sapiam, Plaut Men 4, 2, 38; id Rud 1, 2, 8: si sapiet, id. Bacch 4, 9, 74 si saperet, Cic Quint. 4, 16 hi sapient, * Caes B G. 5, 30: *Ph* Ibo *Pl* Sapis, *you show your good sense*, Plaut Mil 4, 8, 9; id. Merc 5, 2, 40. hic homo sapienter sapit, id. Poen 3, 2, 26: *quae (meretrix) sapit in vino ad rem* suam, id. Truc 4, 4, 1; cf. id Pers 1, 3, 28: ad omnia alia aetate sapimus rectius, Ter Ad. 5, 3, 46: haud stulte sapis, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 82: te aliis consilium dare, Foris sapere, id. ib 5, 1, 50: pectus quoi sapit, Plaut Bacch. 4, 4, 12; id. Mil. 3, 1, 191; id. Trin 1, 2, 53; cf: cui cor sapiat, Cic Fin 2, 8, 24: id (sc animus mensque) sibi solum per se sapit, id sibi gaudet, Lucr. 3, 145 —(β) *Act, to know, understand* a thing (in good prose usually only with general objects): recte ego rem meam sapio, Plaut Ps 1, 5, 81· nullam rem, id. Most 5, 1, 45: qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam, Poet ap Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132; Cic Att 14, 5, 1; Plaut Mil 2, 3, 65; cf: quamquam quis, qui aliquid sapiat, nunc esse beatus potest? Cic Fam 7, 28, 1· quantum ego sapio, Plin Ep 3, 6, 1: jam nihil sapit nec sentit, Plaut Bacch. 4, 7, 22: nihil, Cic Tusc 2, 19, 45: plane nihil, id Div. in Caecil 17, 55· nihil parvum, i e *to occupy one's mind with nothing trivial* (with sublimia cures), Hor. Ep 1, 12, 15; cf: cum sapimus patruos, i e *resemble them, imitate them* in severity, Pers 1, 11 —**3.** Prov.: sero sapiunt Phryges, *are wise behind the time;* or, as the Engl saying is, *are troubled with afterwit:* sero sapiunt Phryges proverbium est natum a Trojanis, qui decimo denique anno velle coeperant Helenam quaeque cum eā erant rapta reddere Achivis, Fest p 343 Müll.: in Equo Trojano (a tragedy of Livius Andronicus or of Naevius) scis esse in extremo, Sero sapiunt Tu tamen, mi vetule, non sero, Cic Fam 7, 16, 1 — Hence, **săpĭens,** entis (*abl. sing* sapiente, Ov. M 10, 622; *gen plur.* sapientum, Lucr. 2, 8; Hor. S 2, 3, 296; but sapientium, id. C 3, 21, 14), *P a* (acc to II), *wise, knowing, sensible, well advised, discreet, judicious* (cf. prudens) **A.** In gen.: ut quisque maxime perspicit, quid in re quaque verissimum sit, quique acutissime et celerrime potest et videre et explicare rationem, is prudentissimus et sapientissimus rite haberi solet, Cic Off 1, 5, 16; cf.: sapientissimum esse dicunt eum, cui quod opus sit ipsi veniat in mentem· proxume accedere illum, qui alterius bene inventis obtemperet, id Clu 31, 84: M Bucculeius, homo neque meo judicio stultus et suo valde sapiens, id. de Or 1, 39, 179. rex aequus ac sapiens, id. Rep 1, 26, 42; cf: Cyrus justissimus sapientissimusque rex, id. ib 1, 27, 43: *bonus et sapiens et peritus utilitatis* civilis, id ib 2, 29, 52 o, Neptune lepide, salve, Neque te aleator ullus est sapientior, Plaut Rud 2, 3, 29: quae tibi mulier videtur multo sapientissima? id. Stich 1, 2 66: (Aurora) ibat ad hunc (Cephalum) sapiens a sene diva viro, *wise, discreet*, Ov H 4, 96 Ruhnk.; so, puella, id. M 10, 622 mus pusillus quam sit sapiens bestia, Plaut Truc 4, 4, 15, id. As 3, 3, 114 et saep —With *gen* (analogous to gnarus, peritus, etc) qui sapiens rerum esse humanarum velit, Gell. 13, 8, 2 —*Subst* **săpĭens,** entis, *m*, *a sensible, shrewd, knowing, discreet*, or *judicious person* semper cavere hoc sapientes aequissimumst, Plaut Rud 4, 7, 20, cf: omnes sapientes suom officium aequom est colere et facere, id. Stich 1, 1, 38; id. Trin 2, 2, 84 dictum sapienti sat est, id. Pers. 4, 7, 19, Ter Phorm 3, 3, 8; Plaut Rud. 2, 4, 15 sq · insani sapiens nomen ferat, aequus iniqui, Hor Ep 1, 6, 15 sapiens causas reddet, id. S 1, 4, 115 quali victu sapiens utetur, id ib 2, 2, 63, 1, 3, 132.—In a lusus verbb with the signif of sapio, I, *a person of nice taste* qui utuntur vino vetere sapientes puto Et qui libenter veteres spectant fabulas, *good judges, connoisseurs*, Plaut Cas prol. 5· fecundae

leporis sapiens sectabitur armos, Hor S 2, 4 44 —As *a surname* of the jurists Atilius, C Fabricius M' Curius, Ti Coruncanius, Cato al, v under B *fin* —**b.** Of abstract things opera Plaut Pers 4 5, 2 excusatio, Cic Att 8, 12, 2 modica et sapiens temperatio, id Leg 3 7, 17 mores, Plaut Rud. 4 7, 25 verba Ter Ad 5, 1, 7 consilium, Ov M 13 433 Ulixes, vir sapienti facundia praeditus, Gell 1, 15, 3 morus, quae novissima urbanarum germinat, nec nisi exacto frigore, ob id dicta sapientissima arborum, Plin 16, 25, 41, § 102 —**B.** After the predominance of Grecian civilization and literature particularly of the Grecian philosophy, like σοφος, *well acquainted with the true value of things wise*, and *subst*, *a wise man*, *a sage* (in Cic. saepiss) ergo hic, quisquis est, qui moderatione et constantia quietus animo est sibique ipse placatus ut nec tabescat molestiis nec frangatur timore nec sitienter quid expetens ardeat desiderio nec alacritate futili gestiens deliquescat, is est sapiens quem quaerimus, is est beatus, Cic Tusc 4, 17, 37 sapientium praecepta, id Rep 3, 4, 7 si quod raro fit, id portentum putandum est sapientem esse portentum est Saepius enim mulam peperisse arbitror, quam sapientem fuisse id Div 2, 28, 61 statuere quid sit sapiens, vel maxime videtur esse sapientis, id Ac 2, 3, 9, cf id Rep 1, 29, 45 —So esp of the seven *wise men* of Greece ut ad Graecos referam orationem septem fuisse dicuntur uno tempore, qui sapientes et haberentur et vocarentur, Cic de Or 3, 34, 137 eos vero septem quos Graeci sapientes nominaverunt, id Rep 1, 7, 12 sapienti assentiri se sapientem profiteri id Fin 2, 3 7.—Ironically sapientum octavus, Hor S 2, 3, 296 —With the Romans, *an appellation of Lælius* te, Laeli, sapientem et appellant et existimant Tribuebatur hoc modo M Catoni scimus L Atilium apud patres nostros appellatum esse sapientem, sed uterque alio quodam modo Atilius, qui prudens esse in jure civili putabatur, Cato quia multarum rerum usum habebat propterea quasi cognomen jam habebat in senectute sapientis Athenis unum accepimus et eum quidem etiam Apollinis oraculo sapientissimum judicatum, Cic Lael 2, 6, cf numquam ego dicam C Fabricium, M' Curium, Ti Coruncanium, quos sapientes nostri majores judicabant, ad istorum normam fuisse sapientes id ib 5 18 ii, qui sapientes sunt habiti, M Cato et C Laelius, id Off 3 4, 16, Val Max. 4, 1, ext 7, Lact 4, 1 —Hence, *adv* **săpienter,** *sensibly, discreetly, prudently, judiciously, wisely* recte et sapienter facere, Plaut Am 1, 1, 133, id Mil 3, 3, 34 consulere, id ib 3, 1, 90 insipienter factum sapienter ferre, id Truc 4, 3, 33 factum, id. Aul 3, 5, 9 dicta, id Rud 4, 7, 24 quam sapienter jam reges hoc nostri viderint, Cic Rep 2, 17, 31 provisa, id ib 4, 3, 3 a majoribus prodita fama, id ib 2, 2, 4 considerate etiam sapienterque fecerunt, id Phil 4, 2 6, 13, 6, 13 vives sapienter Hor Ep 1, 10, 44 agendum, Ov M 13, 377 temporibus uti, Nep Epam 3, 1, Hor C 4 9, 48 —*Comp* facis sapientius Quam pars latronum, etc, Plaut Curc. 4, 3, 15, id Poen prol 7 nemo est, qui tibi sapientius suadere possit te ipso, Cic Fam 2, 7, 1 sapientius fecisse, id Brut 42, 155 — *Sup*, quod majores nostros et probavisse maxime et retinuisse sapientissime judico, Cic Rep 2 37 63

Săpis, is, *m*, *a river in Cisalpine Gaul and Umbria, between Ravenna and Ariminum*, now *the Savio*, Plin 3, 15, 20, § 115, Sil. 8, 450, Luc 2, 406 (al. Isapis) —Hence, **Săpīnĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *of the Sapis, Sapinian* tribus Liv 31, 2, 6, 33, 37, 1

†† **săpo,** ōnis, *m* [Germ], *soap*, Plin 28 12 51, § 191, Mart 14, 26 *in lemm*, Ser Samm 11 157

săpōnātum, i, *n* [sapo], *soap water, suds*, Theod. Prisc 1, 16

săpor, ōris *m* [sapio, I] **I.** Lit, *a taste, relish flavor, savor* (objectively of the taste inherent in a thing, whereas gustatus is used subjectively of the taste experienced by him who eats or drinks, class.), Lucr 2, 679, cf si quem forte inveneritis qui aspernetur oculis pulchritudinem rerum, non odore ullo non tactu, non sapore capiatur excludat auribus omnem suavitatem, Cic Cael 17, 42 ut mel, suo proprio genere saporis, dulce esse sentitur, id Fin 3, 10, 34 in os salsi venit umor saepe saporis, Lucr 4, 222, 2, 401 asper in ore sapor (amelli), Verg G 4, 277 tardus, id ib 2, 126 asper maris, Plin 2, 100, 104, § 222 vini, id 24, 9, 38, § 60 asperrimus, id. 14, 2, 4, § 22 dulcis, Hor C 3, 1, 19 odoratus et jucundus, Plin 26, 8, 50, § 83 austerus, id. 25, 5, 20, § 45 tristi poma sapore, Ov Tr 4, 6, 12 —In *plur*, Lucr 2, 430, 2, 504, Hor S 2, 4, 36, Plin 11, 37, 65, § 174, 8, 51, 77, § 209, 15, 27, 32, § 106 al —**B.** Transf (poet or in post Aug prose) **1.** Subjectively for gustatus, *a sense of taste, a taste* which a person has of any thing an poterunt oculos aures reprehendere? an aures Tactus? an hunc porro tactum sapor arguet oris? Seorsus sapor oris habet vim, Lucr 4, 487 sq aliis alid taetrius esset orisque sapori, id 2, 511 —**2.** Concr (mostly in the *plur*) *that which tastes good, a dainty, delicacy*, Tib 1, 7, 35, Verg G 4, 62, Plin 9, 17, 29, § 63, 12, 1, 2, § 4 —In *sing* et tunsum gallae admiscere saporem, i e *juice*, Verg G 4, 267 —**3.** *A smell, scent, odor*, Plin 32, 10, 39, § 117 —**II.** Trop **1.** Of style vernaculus, i e *taste, elegance*, Cic Brut 46, 172, Arn 3, p 108 Atticus, Quint 12, 10, 75, cf id 6, 4, 107 sermo non publici saporis, *of uncommon elegance*, Petr 3, 1 —**2.** Of conduct homo sine sapore, *without refinement*, Cic post Red in Sen 6, 14

săpōrātus, a, um, *adj* [sapor], *seasoned, savory* (post Aug) offa medicatis frugibus Petr poet Fragm 19 (dub) pulmenta, Tert Spect 27 cibi, Amm 31, 2, 3 —*Comp* sanguis, Arn 5, 164 (dub)

săpōrōsus, a, um, *adj* [id], *of good flavor* (late Lat), Ps Aug ad Fragm Erem Serm 69

săpōrus, a, um, *adj*, *that relishes well, savory* (post class) merces, Lact 3, 16, 15, Prud Cath 4, 94, id Ham 751

Sapphar (perh *n indecl.*), *a city in Arabia Felix*, Plin 6, 23, 26 § 104

Sapphĭcus, a, um, v Sappho

* **sapphīrātus,** a, um, *adj* [sapphirus], *adorned* or *set with sapphires* lapillos, Sid poet Ep 2, 10 *in carm* v 14

† **sapphīrīnus,** a, um, *adj*, = σαπφειρινος, *of sapphire, sapphirine* lapis, i e *a sapphire*, Plin 37, 9, 38, § 119 (Jahn, sappir), Vulg Exod. 24, 10

† **sapphīrus, sapphir, sappir,** i (i short, Ven Carm 6, 2), *f*, = σαπφειρος, *a sapphire*, Plin 37, 9, 39, § 120, Vulg Apoc 21, 19, id Isa 54, 11 —Form sappir, Plin 37, 9, 38, § 119 —Form sapphir, Tert adv Marc 2, 10, Vulg Exod 28 18, Hier in Isa. 15, 54, v 11 (as *m*, Isid 16, 9, 2)

Sapphō, ūs, *f*, = Σαπφω, *a celebrated poetess, born at Mytilene, in the island of Lesbos, who, on account of her hopeless love for Phaon, threw herself from the Leucadian rock into the sea* Under her name Ovid composed the fifteenth epistle of his Heroides, Sappho Phaoni, *nom* Sapphō, Hor Ep 1, 19, 28, Stat S 5, 3, 155, Cic Verr 2, 4, 57, § 125, *gen* Sapphūs, Ov H 15, 3, *acc.* Sappho, Hor C 2, 13, 25, *abl* Sappho, Plin 22, 8, 9, § 20 —Hence, **Sapphĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Sappho, Sapphic* Musa, i e *Sappho* (as a tenth Muse), Cat 35, 16 versus, *in Sapphic measure* Aus Ephem 22, cf hendecasyllabum, Diom p 508 P, and metrum, Serv Centim p 1819 sq P

Sappīnus, i, *f*, v Sapinus

sappīrātus, sappīrus, v sapphiratus, etc

sappĭum, ii, v sapinus

Sapriportus, ūs, *m*, *a harbor between Sybaris and Tarentum*, Liv 26, 39

† **saprŏphăgo,** ĕre, *v n*, = σαπροφαγειν, *to eat putrid meat*, Mart 3, 77, 3 (sometimes written as Greek)

† **sapros,** on, *adj*, = σαπρος, *rotten, putrid* caseus, Plin 28, 9, 34, § 132

sapsa, *pron* [contr from sa, i e sua ipsa, cf sam, sas, v suus *init*] *his (her, its) own* (ante class only in the two foll. passages) quo res sapsa loco sese ostentat que jubetque, Enn. ap Fest s v sas, p 325 Müll, so, sapsa res, Pac ap ib p 325 ib (Trag Rel. p 99 Rib)

Sara, v Sarra *init*

sărăballa, ae, v sarabara

†† **sărăbāra,** ōrum (collat form **sărăballa,** Hier Ep 1, 9), *n*, or ae, *f* [Persian], cf Gesen under סַרְבָּלִין, *wide trousers*, such as are worn in the East, Tert Pall 4, id Res Carn 58, Hier ad Dan. 3, 21, cf Isid Orig 19, 23, 2 —Form sarabala, Vulg Dan 3, 94

Saracēni, ōrum, *m*, *the Saracens, a people of Arabia Felix*, Amm 14, 4, 1, Hier in Isa. 42, 4, 60, 7

† **sarcasmos,** i, *m*, = σαρκασμος, *a keen* or *bitter jest a taunt, gibe, sarcasm*, a figure of speech, Charis. p 247 P (in Quint 8 6, 57, and Diom p 458 P, written as Greek)

sarcīmen, inis, *n* [sarcio], *a seam, suture*, App M 4, p 149, 24

sarcĭna, ae, *f* [d] **I.** Lit, *a package, bundle, burden, load, pack*, more freq in the *plur*, *luggage* (class only in the *plur*, not in Cic), *sing* quid ego nunc agam? nisi uti sarcinam constringam et clipeum ad dorsum accommodem, Plaut. Trin 3, 2, 93, 2, 4, 195 sarcinam inponam seni, id Most 2, 1, 83 essem militiae sarcina fida tuae, Prop 4 (5), 3, 46 gravis, Hor Ep 1, 13, 6, Petr 117, 11 —In *plur* sarcinas colligere, Sall J 97, 4, Varr R. R. 1, 1, 1, Caes B G 3, 24, 7, 18, id B C 1, 59, 3, 76, Tac A 1, 23, Phaedr 2, 7, 1, 4, 2 5 —Esp of the baggage of soldiers on the march Caes B G 1, 24, 2, 17, Liv 44, 38, Hirt B Afr 69 sub sarcinis aggredi, id B G 8, 27 —Poet, of the fruit of the womb Ismenos, qui matri sarcina quondam Prima suae fuerat, Ov M 6, 224 sarcinam effundere, Phaedr 3, 15, 6 —**II.** Trop (Ovid), *a burden, weight* of cares, troubles griefs, Ov H 4, 24, id P 3, 7, 14 —Of government, Ov P 1, 2, 101 sarcina sum (tibi), id. Tr 5, 6, 5

sarcĭnālis, e, *adj* [sarcina] (post class for sarcinarius), *of* or *belonging to burdens* or *baggage, pack*, *baggage* jumenta, Amm 15, 5, 3, 29, 5, 55

sarcĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *belonging to burdens* or *baggage, pack*, *baggage* jumenta, Caes B C 1, 81 *fin*

sarcĭnātor, ōris, *m* [sarcio], *a patcher, botcher, mender* of old garments (ante and post class), Lucil ap Non 175, 33, Plaut Aul 3, 5, 41, Dig 4, 4, 5, 47, 2, 82, 14, 4, 1, cf Serv ad Verg A 12, 13

sarcĭnātrix, īcis, *f* [sarcinator], *she that mends* or *patches* (ante and post class), Varr ap Non 56, 25, Dig 15, 1, 27, Inscr Orell 645

sarcĭnātus, a, um, *adj* [sarcina], *laden, burdened* (ante and post class) homines, Plaut Poen 5, 2, 19, id Nol Carm 21, 911

* **sarcĭnōsus,** a, um, *adj* [id] *heavily burdened, heavy laden* lupi vastis corporibus, App M 8, p 208, 8

sarcĭnŭla, ae, *f dim* [id], *a little pack, bundle*, or *fardel* (mostly post Aug and in *plur*), *sing*, Gell 19, 1, 14 —*Plur* sarcinulas expedire, Cat 28, 2, Petr 10, 4 colligere, id 81, 1 alligare Plin Ep 4, 1, 2, Juv 6, 146, Vulg Judic. 19, 17 al —Poet puellae, i e *the wealth she brings her husband, her marriage portion, dowry*, Juv 3, 160

sarcĭo, sarsi, sartum, 4, *v a* [etym dub, cf Gr ῥαπτω] *to patch, botch, mend, repair, restore*, etc sarcire est integrum facere, Paul ex Fest s v sarte, p 323 Müll (class, cf renovo instauro, redintegro) **I.** Lit funes veteres, centones, cuculiones, Cato, R R 2, 3, cf in vestimento sartum quod comprehensum, Varr L L 6, § 64 Müll corbulas Cato, R R 23, 1, 31, 1 dolia, id ib 39, 1 sq, Plin 18, 26, 64, § 236 aedes Plaut Most 1, 2 68, 1, 2, 34 seminaria, Plin 18, 26, 65, § 243 rupta in testina, id 28, 14 58, § 210 perniones rimasque pedum, id 28, 16, 62, § 221 —Poet generis (apum) lapsi ruinas, Verg G 4, 249 —Transf sartum vulnus, *healed* Scrib Comp 206 —**II.** Trop, *to make good, make amends for, to correct, repair* detrimentum in bello acceptum, Caes B G 6, 1, so, acceptum detrimentum, id. B C

1, 45; 3, 67: acceptum incommodum virtute, id. ib. 3, 73: damna, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 5; Liv. 9, 23; Col. 9, 15, 3; cf.: sarcito in XII. Servius Sulpicius ait significare damnum solvito, praestato, Fest. p. 322 Müll.: injuriam, *Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 8: tantum studium* infamiae sarciendae, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: usuram longi temporis, *to restore*, Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 1: an male sarta Gratia nequicquam coit et rescinditur? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 31.—Hence, **sartus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *mended, repaired, put in order*, only in the phrase sartus tectus, *adj.*; or more freq. *subst.* in the *neutr. plur.* sarta tecta, *buildings in good repair:* sarte ponebant pro integre. Ob quam causam opera publica, quae locantur, ut integra praestentur, sarta tecta vocantur, Fest. p. 322 Müll.; cf. Charis. p. 195 *fin.*, and Inscr. Orell. 2488: cum consules aedes sacras locavissent neque potuissent omnia sarta tecta exigere ... factum est senatus consultum: quibus de sartis tectis cognitum non esset ... Quaesivit quis aedem Castoris sartam tectam deberet tradere ... Monumentum quamvis sartum tectum integrumque esset, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50, § 130 sq.; so, sarta tecta, id. ib. 2, 1, 40, § 103; 2, 1, 49, § 128 Zumpt *N. cr.*; 2, 1, 50, § 130; 2, 1, 51, § 136; Liv. 42, 3; Dig. 1, 16, 7; 7, 1, 7; 7, 8, 18; cf.: sarta tecta aedium sacrarum, Cic. Fam. 13, 11, 1; Vulg. 4 Reg. 12, 5; id. 2 Par. 24, 5.—**2.** Trop.: sarta tecta tua praecepta usque habui mea modestia, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 36: hoc mihi da, ut M'. Curium sartum et tectum, ut aiunt, ab omnique incommodo sincerum integrumque conserves, Cic. Fam. 13, 50, 2.—Hence, *adv.*: **sartē** pro integre ... Porphyrio ex Verrio et Festo in Auguralibus, inquit, libris ita est: sane sarteque, Charis. p. 195 *fin.*; 196 *init.* P.; cf. supra the pass. from Fest.

† **sarcĭon**, ii, *n.*, = σαρκίον, *a fault* or *defect in emeralds*, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 73.

† **sarcītes**, is, *f.*, = σαρκίτης, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 181.

† **sarcŏcolla**, ae, *f.*, = σαρκοκόλλα, *a Persian gum*, Plin. 13, 11, 20, § 67; 24, 14, 78, § 128.

† **sarcŏphăgus**, a, um, *adj.*, = σαρκοφάγος (flesh-devouring, carnivorous): sarcophagus lapis, *a kind of limestone used for coffins* (so called because the corpses were quickly consumed by it), Plin. 2, 96, 98, § 211; 36, 17, 27, § 161.—In medicine, Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 140.—**II.** Transf., *subst.*: **sarcŏphăgus**, i, *m.* (‡ **sarcŏphăgum**, i, *n.*, Inscr. Don. 7, 8), *a grave, sepulchre* (post-Aug.), Juv. 10, 172; Dig. 11, 7, 37; 34, 1, 18 *fin.*; Prud. Cath. 3, 203; Inscr. Orell. 194; 4432; 4554 al.

† **sarcōsis**, is, *f.*, = σάρκωσις, *a swelling in the flesh* of animals, Veg. 5, 25, 1.

sarcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sarculo], *a hoeing*, Plin. 18, 21, 50, § 184; Pall. Febr. 24, 6.

sarcŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sarculum], *to hoe:* frumenta, segetes, etc., Pall. Jan. 9, 1; id. Oct. 11, 2: nata in hortis sarculatis, Prud. στεφ. 10, 264.

sarcŭlum, i, *n.* (*masc.* collat. form, *acc. plur.*, sarculos, Pall. 1, 43, 3) [sario = sarrio], an implement for loosening the soil, weeding, etc., *a light hoe* (cf.: ligo, pastinum), Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 155, 1; Varr. L. L. 5, § 134 Müll.; Col. 2, 11, 10; Plin. 18, 7, 18, § 79 (Jahn, sacculo); 19, 6, 33, § 109; Ov. M. 11, 36; id. F. 1, 699; Hor. C. 1, 1, 11; Vulg. Isa. 7, 25.

sarcŭlus, i, v. sarculum *init.*

1. sarda, ae, *f.* **I.** *A kind of fish* that was pickled or salted, perh. *sardine*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151; 32, 5, 17, § 46.—Also called sardina, Col. 8, 17, 12.—**II.** *A kind of precious stone*, perh. *carnelian*, Plin. 37, 7, 31, § 105.

2. Sarda, ae, *f.*, *a Sardinian woman*, Cic. Scaur. 4, 5.—In a lusus verbb. with 1. sarda: quamvis salsa ista Sarda fuerit, Cic. Scaur. 4, 6.

† **sardăchātes**, ae, *m.*, = σαρδαχάτης, *sardachate, carnelian-agate*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 139 (Jahn, zmaragdachates).

Sardănăpālus (-**pallus**), i, *m.*, = Σαρδανάπαλος, *a celebrated effeminate king of Assyria, who at last burned himself, together with his treasures*, Vell. 1, 6, 2; Just. 1, 3, 1; Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 101; Juv. 10, 362; Ov. Ib. 313; Val. Max. 4, 7 pr.—Poet., as a designation for *a weak, effeminate person*, Mart. 11, 11, 6.—Hence, **Sardănăpălīcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Sardanapalus:* Sardanapalicum in morem prandere, *Sid. Ep.* 2, 13 *med.*

‡ **sardāre**, v. sardo.

Sardes, v. Sardis.

Sardi, ōrum, *m.* [from Σαρδώ, Sardinia], *the inhabitants of the island of Sardinia, the Sardinians*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 19, 63; id. Off. 2, 14, 50; id. Balb. 18, 41; noted for their faithlessness, id. Scaur. 19, 42 sq.; hence, prov.: Sardi venales, alius alio nequior, id. Fam. 7, 24, 2; *Fest.* p. 322 Müll.; Varr. Sat. Men. 78; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 57, 2.—Hence, **A. Sardus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Sardinian:* Tigellius, *of Sardinia*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 3: mel, id. A. P. 375 (Sardum mel pessimi saporis, Schol.): triticum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 66: creta, id. 35, 17, 57, § 196.—**B. Sardōus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Σαρδῷος, *Sardinian:* regna, Ov. F. 4, 289: mare, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 75: insula, i. e. *Sardinia*, Claud. B. Gild. 508: herba, *a poisonous plant, crowfoot*, Nemes. Ecl. 4, 53; Ser. Samm. 23, 431.—**C. Sardŏnĭus**, a, um, *Sardinian:* Sardonia herba, Sol. 4; Verg. E. 7, 41: terra, Sil. 12, 343.—**D. Sardĭnĭa**, ae, *f.* (cf. the Gr. Σαρδόνιος, Sardinian), *the island of Sardinia*, Mel. 2, 7, 19; Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 11; Cic. Scaur. 22, 44; id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1; Liv. 23, 32 sq.; Hor. C. 1, 31, 4; Mel. 2, 7, 19; Mart. 4, 60, 6.—**E. Sardĭnĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Sardinian:* tapetes, Varr. ap. Non. 542, 15.—**F. Sardĭnĭensis**, e, *adj.*, *Sardinian:* triumphus, *upon the subjection of Sardinia*, Nep. Cato, 1 *fin.*: quaestura, Spart. Sever. 2.

Sardĭāni, ōrum, v. Sardis *fin.*

sardina, ae, v. 1. sarda, I.

Sardĭnĭa, ae, v. Sardi, C.

Sardĭnĭānus, *a, um*, v. Sardi, *D.*

Sardĭniensis, e, v. Sardi, E.

sardīnus, a, um, v. sardius *fin.*

Sardis (**Sardes**), ium (cf.: hae Sardis, has Sardis, Prisc. p. 775 P.; Freund, Annott. ad Cic. Mil. p. 14), *f.*, = Σάρδεις, *Sardis* (now *Sart*), *the very ancient capital of Lydia, on the Pactolus, the residence of Crœsus; nom.* Sardis, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 215; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 2.—*Gen.* Sardium, Curt. 5, 1, 45.—*Acc.* Sardis, Just. 14, 1, 7; Cic. Sen. 17, 59; Nep. Milt. 4, 1; id. Ages. 3, 5; Sen. Ben. 6, 31, 9; Curt. 3, 12, 6.—*Dat.* and *abl.* Sardibus, Liv. 33, 19, 10; 37, 18, 6; Ov. M. 11, 137; Plin. 5, 29, 30, § 100; Val. Max. 6, 4, ext. 6.—Hence, **Sardĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sardis, Sardian:* balani, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 93: jurisdictio, id. 5, 29, 30, § 111.—In *plur. subst.*: **Sardĭāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Sardis, the Sardians*, Cic. Fam. 13, 55, 1.

sardĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. 1. sarda, II.], *sardian, carnelian* (late Lat.): lapis, Vulg. Exod. 28, 17.—Hence, *subst.*: **sardĭus**, ii, *m.*, *the carnelian, a precious stone*, Vulg. Exod. 39, 10; id. Apoc. 21, 20; Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10; called lapis sardinus, Vulg. Apoc. 4, 3; cf. Hier. in Isa. 15, 54, v. 11 sq.

* **sardo**, āre, *v. a.*, *to understand:* sardare intellegere. Naevius. Quod bruti nec satis sardare queunt, Fest. p. 322 Müll.

Sardŏnĭa herba, v. Sardi, B. *fin.*

sardŏnўchātus, a, um, *adj.* [sardonyx], *adorned with a sardonyx:* manus, Mart. 2, 29, 2.

† **sardŏnyx**, ўchis, *m.* and *f.*, = σαρδόνυξ, *a precious stone, sardonyx; fem.*, *Plin.* 37, 6, 23, § 85; *Pers.* 1, 16; *Juv.* 7, 144.—*Masc.*, Juv. 6, 382; Mart. 4, 28, 4; 4, 61, 6.—*Gen. plur.* sardonychum, Juv. 13, 139.—Hence, *adj.*: **sardŏnĭchus**, a, um, *of sardonyx:* lapis, Vulg. Job, 28, 16.

Sardŏus, a, um, v. Sardi, B.

Sardus, a, um, v. Sardi, A.

Sarē, ēs, *f.*, *a village in Thrace*, Liv. 38, 41, 8.

† **sargus**, i, *m.*, = σάργος, *a kind of sea-fish* esteemed by the Romans, Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 65; 9, 51, 74, § 162; Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 322 Müll.; Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299; Ov. Hal. 105.

† **sari**, *n.*, = σάρι, or **saripha**, ae, *f.*, *a shrub growing on the banks of the Nile*, Plin. 13, 23, 45, § 128.

sario, ire, v. sarrio *init.*

† **sarīsa** (-**issa**), ae, *f.*, = σάρισα. **I.** *A long Macedonian lance*, Liv. 9, 19; 37, 42; 38, 7 *fin.*; Curt. 7, 4, 36; 9, 7, 19; Ov. M. 12, 466; 12, 479 al.; cf. Fest. pp. 145 and 251.—**II.** Poet., in gen., for *Macedonians*, Luc. 8, 298; 10, 47; cf.: denominatio est ... si quis Macedonas appellarit hoc modo: Non tam cito sarissae Graecia potiti sunt, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 43.

† **sarisŏphŏros** (**sarissŏ-**), i, *m.*, = σαρισοφόρος, *a Macedonian lancer*, Liv. 36, 18; Curt. 4, 15, 13.

sarītōrĭus, sarītūra, etc., v. sarrit-.

sarmadăcus, i, v. samardacus.

Sarmăta, ae, *m.*, = Σαρμάτης, *a Sarmatian*, Luc. 1, 430; Mart. Spect. 3, 4; Juv. 3, 79; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 111.—*Plur.*: **Sarmătae** (Gr. collat. form **Saurŏmătae**, Ov. Tr. 2, 198; 3, 3, 6; 3, 10, 5; 4, 1, 94; 5, 1, 74; Val. Fl. 7, 235; Mel. 1, 2, 6; 2, 1, 2; Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 38; cf. id. 4, 12, 25, § 80; v. also in the foll.), ārum, *m.*, = Σαυρομάται, *the Sarmatians, a great Slavic people, dwelling from the Vistula to the Don*, in the mod. Poland and Russia, Mel. 1, 3, 5; 3, 6, 8; Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 801; 18, 10, 24, § 100; Tac. G. 1; 17; 43; 46; id. H. 1, 2; 1, 79 et saep.—*Sing.*, mostly collect.; Gr. form **Saurŏmătes**, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 30; and **Saurŏmăta**, Plin. Ep. 10, 63 (13).

A. Sarmătĭa, ae, *f.*, *the country of the Sarmatians, Sarmatia*, Mel. 3, 4, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 81.—**B. Sarmătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Sarmatian:* mare, i. e. *the Black Sea*, Ov. P. 4, 10, 38; Val. Fl. 8, 207: loca, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 16: orae, id. ib. 5, 1, 13: sinus, id. ib. 1, 5, 62: gens, *the Sarmatians*, id. ib. 5, 7, 13: boves, id. ib. 3, 10, 34: arcus, id. P. 1, 5, 50: equus, Mart. 7, 30, 6: Ister, id. 9, 102, 17: hiemes, Stat. S. 5, 1, 128: laurus, i. e. *the victory of Domitian over the Sarmatians*, Mart. 7, 6, 10; cf. Suet. Dom. 6: bellum, Luc. 3, 282: braccae, *Val. Fl.* 5, 424: mos loquendi, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 56; for which, *adv.*, **Sarmătĭcē**, *like the Sarmatians:* jam didici Getice Sarmaticeque loqui, id. ib. 5, 12, 58.—**C. Sarmătis**, idis, *adj. f.*, *Sarmatian:* tellus, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 82: ora, id. ib. 4, 10, 110; 5, 3, 8: umbra, id. P. 1, 2, 114.—And in a Gr. form: Sauromatides Amazones, Mel. 3, 5, 4; Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 39.

Sarmătĭa, Sarmătĭcē, Sarmătĭcus, and **Sarmătis**, v. Sarmata.

* **sarmen**, inis, *n.* [sarpo] (for the usu. sarmentum), *twigs, brushwood*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 65.

sarmentĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [sarmentum], *of* or *belonging to twigs, cuttings*, or *brushwood:* cinis, Col. 6, 26, 3.—In *plur. subst.*: **sarmentĭcĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Christians*, who were burned with fagots, Tert. Apol. 50.

* **sarmentōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of twigs* or *little branches:* psyllion, Plin. 25, 11, 90, § 140.

sarmentum, i, *n.* [sarpo], *twigs, light branches, brushwood; a fagot, fascine* (class.; usu. in *plur.*; only so in Cic. and Cæs.; cf.: lignum, materia); *sing.*, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 2; Col. 3, 10, 1; Sil. 7, 314.—*Plur.*, Col. 4, 24, 7; 5, 5, 16; Cic. Sen. 15, 52 and 53; id. de Or. 2, 21, 88; id. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 69; * Caes. B. G. 3, 18 *fin.*; Liv. 22, 16 *fin.*; Quint. 2, 17, 19; Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 118; 22, 25, 72, § 150 al.

Sarnus, i, *m.*, *a river in Campania, near Pompeii*, now *the Sarno*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 62; Verg. A. 7, 738; Sil. 8, 539; Stat. S. 1, 2, 265.

Sărōnĭcus sinus, *the Saronic Gulf; a gulf of the Ægean Sea, between Attica and Peloponnesus*, now *Gulf of Egina*, Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 10; 4, 5, 9, § 18.

Sarpēdōn, ŏnis, *m.*, = Σαρπηδών, *a son of Jupiter and Europa, king of Lycia, who was killed by Patroclus before Troy*, Hyg. Fab. 106; 112; Verg. A. 1, 100; Serv. 9, 697; 10, 471; Ov. M. 13, 255; Cic. Div. 2, 10, 25; Gr. *acc.* Sarpedona, Gell. 15, 21, 1.—**II.** *A promontory in Cilicia*, now *Lissan el Kahpe*, Liv. 38, 38, 9; Mel. 1, 13, 5; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92.

* **sarpo**, no *perf.*, sarptum, 3, *v. a.* [root sarp-; Gr. ἁρπάζω]; in agricult. lang., *to cut off, trim, prune, clean:* sarpta vinea putata, id est pura facta: unde et virgulae

abscisae sarmenta. Sarpere enim antiqui pro purgare ponebant Fest p 322 Mull.

sarptus, a, um, *Part.*, v sarpo

Sarra (Sara, Plaut Truc. 2, 6, 58) ae, *f*, Heb Zor **I.** *The city of Tyre, in Phœnicia, celebrated for its purple dye* Poenos Sarra oriundos Enn. ap Prob Verg G 2, 506, cf Serv ad loc, and Gell 14, 6, 4 purpuram ex Sara tibi Attuli, Plaut. 1 1 — Hence **II. Sarrānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of or belonging to Sarra*, i e, **A.** *Tyrian* gens, Sil 1, 72 Leptis *built by the Tyrians*, id. 3 256 ostrum, Verg G 2, 506, Col. poët. 10 287, cf murex Sil. 15, 205 aulaea, Juv 10 38 violae *purple red*, Col 9, 4, 4 —**B.** Transf., *Carthaginian* Juno (especially honored in Carthage), Sil 6, 468 manus, id. 9, 319 navita, id 7, 432 numina, id 8 46

sarrācīus, a, um, *adj* [serra] *saw shaped, serrate* (late Lat) lactuca, Dynam 2 52

sarrācum (serrā-), i n **I.** *A kind of wagon* or *cart* (acc. to Quint 8 3 21, belonging to vulgar lang), Sisenn. ap Non 195, 29, Cic. Pis. Frgm ap Quint 1 1, Vitr 10 1 *fin*, Juv 3, 255, Capitol M Aurel 13, Amm 31, 2, 18 —**II.** Transf, *the Wain*, a constellation frigida Bootae, Juv 5, 23

Sarrānus, a, um, v Sarra.

Sarrastes, um, *m*, *a people of Campania, near the Sarnus*, Verg A. 7, 738, Sil 8, 538

sarrio (sario), ŭi and ivi (the former in Cato, R. R. 161, 2, the latter in Col 11, 2 10), itum, 4, *v a.*, in agricult. lang, *to hoe* the soil, plants, etc., for the purpose of destroying weeds, *to weed*, Cato, R. R 161, 1 and 2, Varr R. R. 1, 18, 8, 1, 29, 1, Col 2 11, 4, 11, 2, 9 sq, Plaut Capt 3, 5, 5, Plin 18, 21, 50, § 184, 18, 17, 45, § 158, Mart. 3, 93, 20, Vulg Isa. 7, 25

sarrītio (sarītio, sartio), ōnis, *f* [sarrio], *a hoeing, weeding*, Col. 2, 12, 1, 11, 2, 9, Serv Verg G 1, 21

sarrītor (collat. form **sartor**), ōris, *m* [id] **I.** *A hoer, weeder*, Varr R. R 1, 29 2, Col 2, 13, 1 —***II.** Trop sator sartorque scelerum et messor maxime, i e *cultivator*, Plaut. Capt 3, 5, 3

* **sarrītōrius (sarīt-),** a, um, *adj* [id], *of or belonging to hoeing or weeding* opera, Col 2, 13, 2.

sarrītūra (sarīt-), ae *f*, *a hoeing, a weeding*, Col 11 2, 27, also **sartūra,** Plin 18, 27, 67, § 254, cf. sarritor and sarritio

sarrītus, a, um, *Part*, from sarrio

Sarsīna (Sassīna) ae, *f* **I.** *An ancient town in Umbria, the birthplace of Plautus*, still called *Sarsina* Mart. 9, 59, 4, Sil 8, 463 — Hence, **II. Sarsīnātis,** e (collat form **Sassīnas,** Inscr Orell. 4404, v infra), *adj*, *of or belonging to Sarsina* Sassinate de silva, Mart 3, 58 35 — In a lusus verbb, Plaut Most. 3 2, 83 —In *plur subst* **Sarsīnātes (Sass-),** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Sarsina*, Plin 3, 14, 19, § 114

sarsūrius, a, um, *adj* [sartor] *mending patching* (late Lat), Caes. Arch Reg ad Virg 42.

sartāgo, inis *f* **I.** *A frying pan, baking pan* (post-Aug) Plin 16, 11, 22, § 55, Juv 10, 63, Ambros. Ep 100, § 9, Vulg Lev 7, 9 —***II.** Trop sartago loquendi, *a hotchpotch, mixture, medley*, Pers. 1, 80

sartātecta, v sarcio *P a.*

‡ **sarte,** *adv*, v sarcio, *P a init*

‡ **1. sartor,** oris, *m* [sarcio], *a patcher, botcher, mender*, Non 7, 28 sartoris arte se pascere, Aug Civ Dei 22, 8 n 10

2. sartor, v sarritor II

sartrix, icis *f* [sartor], *she who patches or mends*, Cael Aur Acut 3 9, 100

1. sartūra, ae *f* [sarcio] *a patching, mending* Col. 4, 26 2 sarturae veteris lintei Sen. Vit. Beat. 25 2.

2. sartūra, ae *f* v sarritura.

sartus, a, um, *Part* and *P a* of sarcio

sas = suas, v suus *init*

Saserna, ae, *m*, *a friend of Antony*, Cic. Phil 13, 13, 28, id. Att. 15, 2 3 —**II.** Sasernae *father and son, Latin writers on agriculture*, Varr R. R. 1, 16, 5, 1, 18, 2, 5, 2 22, Col. 1 1, 12

Sāso (Sāson) onis *f*, = Σάσων, Σάσω, *a small island near the promontory Acroceraunia, on the coast of Illyria*, now *Saseno* Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 152, Luc. 2, 627, 5, 650, Sil 7, 480

Sassīna and **Sassīnas,** v Sarsina.

Sassius, a, *the name of a Roman gens*

—**Sassia,** ae, *f*, *the name of the mother of Cluentius*, Cic. Clu 5, 12 sq, 62, 175 sq

Sassūla, ae, *f*, *a town of Latium, in the neighborhood of Tibur*, Liv 7, 19

sāt, *adv*, v satis.

sata, ōrum, *n*, v 1 sero, I A

satagīto, are, v satis, II A

* **sātagius,** a, um, *adj* [satago], *that troubles or vexes himself, over anxious* ut istos satagios ac sibi molestos describam tibi Sen. Ep 98, 8.

sātāgo, ĕre, v satis, II B

satanaria herba, *a plant, also called* peucedanos, *sulphurwort, hog's fennel*, App Herb 94

Sātānas, ae, and **Sātan,** *indecl m.*, = Σατανᾶς or Σατᾶν (Heb שָׂטָן), *an adversary Satan, the Devil*, Tert Apol 22 *init*, id. adv Marc. 3, 20, Vulg Matt 4, 10 et saep, form Satan, id 2 Reg 19, 22 et saep

sātellĕs, ĭtis, *comm.*, *an attendant* upon a distinguished person, esp a prince, *a life guard*, in plur, *attendants, escort, train, retinue* (class, syn stipator, apparitor, accensus) **I.** Lit regii satellites, Liv 2, 12, 34, 36 *fin*, cf Quint 7, 2, 54 administri et satellites Sex Naevii, Cic. Quint. 25, 80 (cf infra, II) habet sectatores vel potius satellites, qui, etc, Tac. A 16, 22 contumeliosum foret, si equites Romani satellites Numidae traderentur, Sall. J 65, 2 Sullae, id H 1, 41, 2 Dietsch, cf Liv 34, 41 sequimini satellites, Plaut Mil. 1, 78 aurum per medios ire satellites amat, Hor C 3 16 9 ne posset adire Cursus equi fecit circumfususque satelles, Ov M 14, 354 Caesaris, Tac. A 2, 45 Sejani, id. ib 6, 3 et saep Hannibalis, *followers, satellites*, Liv 23, 12, 25, 28 —**B.** Transf (mostly poet.), of *attendants* analog to the preceding Jovis pinnata satelles, i e *the eagle*, Cic. poet. Div 1, 47, 106, id. Tusc. 2, 10, 24 Noctis, i e *the evening star*, id poet ap Non 65, 10 Orci, i e *Charon*, Hor C 2, 18, 34 Neptuni, *storms*, etc., Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 14 —Of *the attendants* of the queen bee, Plin 11, 17, 17, § 53 —Of *Orion* as Diana's attendant, Ov F 5, 538 —**II.** Trop, *an assistant, attendant* hominem natura non solum celeritate mentis ornavit, sed etiam sensus tamquam satellites attribuit ac nuncios, Cic Leg 1, 9 26 virtutis verae custos rigidusque satelles, Hor Ep 1, 1 17 —In Cicero more freq in a bad sense, *an assistant in crime, an accomplice, partner, abettor*, etc stipatores corporis constituit, eosdem ministros et satellites potestatis Cic Agr 2, 13, 32 satellites scelerum, ministros cupiditatum, id Prov Cons. 3, 5 C Mallium, audaciae satellitem atque administrum tuae, id. Cat 1, 3, 7 voluptatum satellites et ministras id. Fin 2, 12, 37, cf (opp dominatrix), id Inv 1, 2 2

sātellĭtium, ii, *n* [satelles], *an escort, convoy*, Jul Val. Rer Gest. Alex 1, 17 — Trop, *a guard, protection* (eccl Lat) scripturarum, Aug Doctr Chr 3, 18

sātianter, *adv* v satio *fin*

sātias, ātis (collat. form **sātiēs,** Juvenc. 1, 637 ad satiem, id 3, 216, *abl* satie, Plin 8, 51, 77, § 209), *f* [satis], *a sufficiency, abundance, plentifulness* **I.** In gen (mostly ante and post class., not found in Cic or Cæs, commonly used only in *nom sing*, the other cases being taken from satietas) quorum crudelitatem numquam ulla explet satias sanguinis Att ap Non 172 7 (Trag Rel p 133 Rib), cf id. ap Cic N D 3 38, 90 (v Charis p 70 P, and 1 1 p 188 Rib) fessus satiate videndi Lucr 2, 1038 haec juvabant Cum satiate cibi, *along with abundance of food*, i e *after eating sufficiently* id. 5, 1391 ut hodie ad litationem huic suppetat satias Jovi * Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 100 frumenti ex inopiā gravi satias facta, Sall Frgm ap Non 172 13 (Hist 2, 29 Dietsch) fructibus omnium generum ita subnascentibus ut numquam satias voluptatibus desit Plin 5 1, 1, § 6, Macr S 7, 12, 21 ad satiatem terra ferarum Nunc etiam scatit *in abundance, abundantly*, Lucr 5, 39 —**II.** In partic., subject., *satisfied desire, satiety, a loathing disgust* (ante class. and since the Aug period but not in Quint., cf, on the other hand, satietas) satias jam tenet Studiorum istorum, Ter Hec. 4, 2, 18 omnium rerum Lucil ap Non 172, 14 sicubi eum satias Hominum aut negoti si quando odium ceperat, Ter Eun. 3, 1, 14, so (corresp. with odium) id. Eun 5, 5, 3, (with taedium), Tac. A 16, 16 si forte jam satias amoris in uxore ex multa copia cepisset Liv 30, 3 Drak. *N cr* satias capit aliquem, Tac A 3, 30 *fin*, Macr S 7, 12 *med* vini, Liv 25, 23 *fin* Drak *N cr*, Tac. A 3, 54

sātiātē, *adv*, v satio *fin adv* b

Sātīcŭla, ae, *f*, *a town of Samnium, on the frontiers of Campania, now S Agata dei Goti*, Liv 7, 32, 9 21, 23, 39, Vell. 1, 14, 4 —Hence, **1. Sātīcŭlānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of or belonging to Saticula* ager, Liv 23, 14 *fin* —*Plur subst.* **Sātīcŭlāni,** orum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Saticula, the Saticulans*, Liv 27, 10 —**2. Sātīcŭlus,** i, *m*, *a Saticulan* asper (collectively), Verg A 7, 729

sātiēs, ei, *f*, v satias *init*

sātiĕtas, ātis, *f* [satis], *a sufficiency, abundance* (syn. saturitas) **I.** In gen (very rare) neque ulla ornandi satis satietas est, Plaut Poen 1, 2, 6 —*Plur* quercus terrenis principiorum satietatibus abundans, parumque habens umoris et aëris, Vitr 2, 9, 8, 2, 9, 9 —**II.** In partic, subject, *the state of being glutted* or *sated, a loathing, disgust, satiety* (class and very freq, esp in the trop sense and with Cicero, syn fastidium) **A.** Lit cibi satietas et fastidium, Cic. Inv 1, 17, 25 amarum ad satietatem usque oggerit, Plaut Cist. 1, 1, 72, so, ad satietatem, Liv 24, 38, Suet Dom 21, Plin 18, 16, 43, § 148, 34, 17 49, § 165 citra satietatem, id 23, 6, 57, § 106 cum ea, quae leviter sensum voluptate moveant facillime fugiant satietatem, Cic. de Or 3, 25, 99 assidua, Plin 8, 26, 40, § 96 nimia, id 11, 34, 40 § 116 —Hence, ***2.** Concr, the superfluity, refuse of the food eaten i e *excrements*, Sol 2, § 33 (cf saturitas, II C) —**B.** Trop difficile dictu est, quaenam causa sit, cur ea, quae maxime sensus nostros impellunt voluptate et specie primā acerrime commovent, ab iis celerrime fastidio quodam et satietate abalienemur, Cic de Or 3, 25, 98, so (with fastidium) Quint 5, 14, 30, Cic Mur 9, 21, (with taedium), Quint. 9, 4, 143 ab hac hominum satietate nostri discedere, Cic Att 2, 5, 1 mei, id Mur 9, 21 satietas provinciae, id Fam 2, 11, 1 dominationis, Sall J 31, 20 desiderium quietis et satietas gloriae Curt 6, 3, 1 ante inimicos satietas poenarum suarum cepisset quam, etc. (shortly before poenarum ex inimicis satis est), Liv 3, 59 satietatem amoris sumere, Ter Phorm 5, 5, 6 satietatem parere, Auct Her 4, 27, 38 studiorum omnium satietas vitae facit satietatem Cic Sen 20, 76 vincere aurium satietatem, id de Or 3, 44, 174, cf ut varietas satietati occurreret id. Or 52, 174 omnibus in rebus similitudo est satietatis mater, id Inv 1 41 76, so, similitudinis id de Or 2, 41 177 (cf 1 satio II B) te deseret ille aetate et satietate, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 39 adeo usque satietatem dum capiet pater Illius quam amat, Plaut Am 1, 2, 10 usque ad satietatem osculis frui, Petr 131 *fin* —In *plur* non debent esse amicitiarum sicut aliarum rerum satietates, Cic Lael 19 67

sātin' and **sātine** for satisne, v satis *init.*

1. sātio, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* [satis], *to fill, satisfy, to sate, satiate* with food (class, esp freq in the trop sense, syn saturo) **I.** Lit satiat semimodius cibi in diebus singulis vicenos et centenos turtures Col 8, 9, 3 se (orca), Plin 9, 6, 5, § 14 desideria naturae, *to satisfy, appease*, Cic Fin 2 8, 25 sitim, Mart 6, 35, 5 famem Ov M 11, 371 —In *part perf* satiati agni ludunt, Lucr 2, 320 canes sanguine erili, Ov M 3 140 vultur humano cadavere Plin. 30 10 27, § 92 —**B.** Transf, in gen, *to fill sufficiently, to saturate, impregnate, fur-*

nish abundantly with any thing (not ante-Aug.): solum stercore, Col. 2, 10, 23; Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 148: parietem palea, Petr. poët. 135, 8, 8: Tyrium colorem pelagio, *to saturate*, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 135: fretum aquis, Ov. M. 8, 836; so, Nilum, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 51: odoribus ignes, Ov. M. 4, 758: robora Dalmatico lucent satiata metallo, Stat. S. 1, 2, 153: lumine Phoebi, Mart. 8, 36, 9.—**II.** Trop., *to still, satisfy, content; to glut, satiate* a desire (in a good or bad sense): in ejus corpore lacerando ac vexando cum animum satiare non posset, *oculos paverit*, Cic. Phil. 11, 3, 8: explere bonis rebus satiareque, Lucr. 3, 1004: neque enim expletur umquam nec satiatur cupiditatis sitis, Cic. Par. 1, 1, 6; id. Part. 27, 96: libidines, id. Rep. 6, 1, 1; cf. in the foll.: populum libertate, id. ib. 2, 28, 51: funeribus, id. ib. 2, 41, 68: aviditatem legendi, id. Fin. 3, 2, 7; cf. id. Rep. 2, 1, 1: satiari delectatione non possum, id. Sen. 15, 52: nec satiare queunt spectando corpora coram, Lucr. 4, 1098; Quint. 2, 4, 5: cum satiaverit iram, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 19: cor, id. M. 9, 178: oculos amore, Prop. 2, 16, 23: lumina longo visu, Stat. S. 4, 6, 34.—In *part. perf.*: satiatis et expletis jucundius est carere quam frui, Cic. Sen. 14, 47: ait se nequaquam esse satiatum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 28, § 65: satiatus somno, Liv. 2, 65: satiatus poenā, id. 29, 9 *fin.*: suppliciis satiati nocentium, id. 8, 20: libido mentis satiata, Cat. 64, 147: ira satiata caedibus, Luc. 7, 803: patrum cognitionibus, Tac. A. 1, 75: heu nimis longo satiate ludo, Hor. C. 1, 2, 37.—Poet. with *gen.* (on account of satis, or also in analogy with expletus): cum satiata ferinae Dextera caedis erat, Ov. M. 7, 808: satiata sanguinis hasta, Sil. 4, 437: satiatus et aevi Et decoris, id. 16, 605.—**B.** In partic., subject., *to overfill, cloy; to satiate, disgust; pass., to be cloyed, wearied, disgusted* with a thing (rare but class.; cf. satias, II., and satietas, II. B.): secretae (figurae) ut novitate excitant, ita copia satiant, Quint. 9, 3, 5: primum numerus agnoscitur, deinde satiat, Cic. Or. 64, 215: horum vicissitudines efficient, ut neque ii satientur, qui audient, fastidio similitudinis, nec, etc., id. de Or. 3, 50, 193 (cf. id. ib. 2, 41, 177: *similitudinis satietate defatigetur*, v. satietas, II. B.): agricola assiduo satiatus aratro, Tib. 2, 1, 51: senem et prosperis adversisque satiatum, Tac. H. 3, 66: (Domitianus) secreto suo satiatus, id. Agr. 39 *fin.*—Hence, *advv.*: ***a. sătĭanter,** *sufficiently, to satiety* (syn.: ad satietatem, affatim): equi satianter pasti, App. M. 7, p. 195, 6.—**b. sătĭātē,** *sufficiently, to satiety* (post-Aug.): tilia ignis et aëris habendo satiate atque umoris temperate, Vitr. 2, 9 *med.* (cf. satietas, I.): eadem dicere, Arn. 6.—*Sup.*: cetera Hermippus satiatissime exhibebit, Tert. Anim. 46: sentire, Aug. de Mus. 4, 14.

2. sătĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. sero], *a sowing, a planting* (syn. sementis): Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47, § 112; Varr. R. R. 1, 39, 1; Col. 2, 9, 6; 3, 14, 2; 11, 2, 80; Liv. 32, 34; Verg. G. 2, 319 al.—In *plur.*, *sowed fields, cultivated lands*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 15, § 38; Vulg. Ecclus. 40, 22.

sătĭra, ae, v. satur *fin.* B.

sătĭrĭcus (*on account of* the confusion of the Roman Satira with the Greek Satyros, often erroneously written **Sătўrĭcus;** hence in the *neutr.* even with a Greek ending, **Sătўrĭcon;** cf. satirographus), a, um, *adj.* [satira], *of* or *belonging to* (Roman) *satire, satiric, satirical*: satirici carminis scriptor, Lact. 2, 4, 3; so, materia, Sid. Ep. 8, 11; Schol. Juv. 1, 168.—*Substt.* **1. sătĭrĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a writer of satires, a satirist*, Sid. Ep. 1, 11; 4, 1.—**2. Sătĭrĭcon,** i, *n.*, *the title of a work of Petronius.*

sătĭrŏgrăphus (sătўrŏgr-; v. satiricus *init.*), i, *m.*, = σατυρογράφος, *a writer of satires, a satirist*, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

sătis, and abbreviated, **săt** (cf. the letter S.: satin', contr. for satisne; v. the foll.), *adv.* [root in Gr. ἄδην, ἅδην, orig. a comp. form, weakened from satius; cf.: magis, nimis, etc.], *enough, sufficiently* (objectively, so that one needs nothing more; whereas affatim subjectively, so that one wishes nothing more). **I.** Posit. **1.** Adject., *enough, sufficient, satisfactory.* **a.** Form **sătis:** quod (faenum et pabulum) bubus satis siet, qui illic sient, Cato, R. R. 137: cui, si conjuret populus, vix totu' satis sit, *were enough, adequate*, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 193 P.: libram aiebant satis esse ambobus farris Intritae, Titin. ap. Non. 81, 13; Hor. S. 1, 5, 68: duo talenta pro re nostrā ego esse decrevi satis, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 67; id. Ad. 5, 3, 24: dies mihi hic ut sit satis vereor Ad agendum, id. And. 4, 2, 22; cf. Liv. 21, 17: quicquid adjecissent ipsi terroris satis ad perniciem fore rati, id. 21, 33; cf. Quint. 12, 11, 19: animo satis haec vestigia parva sagaci Sunt, per quae possis cognoscere cetera tute, Lucr. 1, 402: satis est tibi in te, satis in legibus, satis in mediocribus amicitiis praesidium, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 84: ut semper vobis auxilium adversus inimicos satis sit, Liv. 6, 18: satis esse Italiae unum consulem censebat, id. 34, 43; Cic. Planc. 38, 92; cf.: ipse Romam venirem, si satis consilium quādam de re haberem, id. Att. 12, 50: id modo si mercedis Datur mihi ... satis Mihi esse ducam, *will content myself*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 16: satis hoc tibi est, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 40: animo istuc satis est, auribus non satis, Cic. Or. 63, 215: dicebant de re publicā quod esset illis viris et consulari dignitati satis, id. Brut. 35, 135; hence, in a play on the word: *Le.* Jam satis est mihi. *Li.* Tum igitur tu dives es factus? Plaut. As. 2, 2, 64: quidvis satis est, dum vivat modo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 28; id. Hec. 5, 2, 17: qui non sentirent, quid esset satis, Cic. Or. 22, 73: sum avidior etiam, quam satis est, gloriae, id. Fam. 9, 14, 2: plus quam satis doleo, id. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 123: semel fugiendi si data est occasio, Satis est, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 9: satis esse deberet, si, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 41, 174: satin' habes, si feminarum nulla'st, quam aeque diligam? Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 11: ars satis praestat, si, etc., Quint. 7, 10, 15: non satis efficit oratio, si, etc., id. 8, 3, 62: satis superque est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 14: poenas dedit usque superque Quam satis est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 66: satis superque habere dicit, quod sibi ab arbitrio tribuatur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4, 11: tanta repente caelo missa vis aquae, ut ea modo exercitui satis superque foret, Sall. J. 75, 7; cf.: satis una excidia, Verg. A. 2, 642 (v. infra, γ and 2. β); cf.: plura quam satis est, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 46: ultra quam satis est, id. ib. 1, 6, 16.—(β) Satis est (habeo, credo, etc.), with *inf.* or a *subject-* (*object-*) *clause*: huic satis illud erit planum facere atque probare, Lucr. 2, 934; Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127: satis erat respondere Magnas: ingentes, inquit, id. Lael. 26, 98: velut satis sit, scire ipsos, Quint. 8, 2, 19: si oratori satis esset docere, id. 10, 1, 78: nunc libertatem repeti satis est, Liv. 3, 53 *fin.*: vos satis habebatis animam retinere, Sall. J. 31, 20: illud satis habeo dicere, Quint. 6, 5, 11: satis habeo with *si*, Nep. Them. 8, 4; id. Timol. 2, 4; Liv. 5, 21, 9; Tac. A. 2, 37; 4, 38.—With *quod*, Liv. 40, 29, 13; Just. 22, 8, 14: satis putant vitio carere, Quint. 2, 4, 9: si res nudas atque inornatas indicare satis videretur, id. 2, 4, 3: Herennium et Numisium legatos vinciri satis visum, Tac. H. 4, 59.—Rarely with *ut*: Fabio satis visum, ut ovans urbem iniret, Liv. 7, 11, 9.—Negatively: quarum (rerum) unam dicere causam Non satis est, verum plures, Lucr. 6, 704: nec vero habere virtutem satis est, nisi utare, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 2: opera exstruentibus satis non est, saxa atque materiam congerere, Quint. 7, prooem. § 1: non satis est, pulchra esse poëmata, Hor. A. P. 99 et saep.—With *inf. perf.* (not freq. till after the Aug. period; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 590): nunc satis est dixisse: ego mira poëmata pango, etc., Hor. A. P. 416: quod hactenus ostendisse satis est, Quint. 6, 3, 62: atque id viro bono satis est, docuisse quod sciret, id. 12, 11, 8: illud notasse satis habeo, id. 9, 4, 15.—Negatively: non ille satis cognosse Sabinae Gentis habet ritus, Ov. M. 15, 4: non satis credunt excepisse quae relicta erant, Quint. 2, 1, 2.—*Absol.*: gaudeo. *Ch.* Satis credo, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 21.—(γ) With *gen.*: *As.* Salve. *St.* Satis mihi est tuae salutis, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 4: satis historiarum est, id. Bacch. 1, 2, 48: verborum, id. Capt. 1, 2, 16: satis mihi id habeam supplicii, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 15: ea amicitia non satis habet firmitatis, Cic. Lael. 5, 19: ad dicendum temporis satis habere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 2; cf. Quint. 10, 2, 15: satis praesidii, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 84 Madv. *N. cr.*: satis poenarum dedisse, Quint. 7, 4, 18: jam satis terris nivis atque dirae Grandinis misit pater, Hor. C. 1, 2, 1: satis superque esse sibi suarum cuique rerum, Cic. Lael. 13, 45; so, satis superque, with *gen.*: vitae, Liv. 2, 42, 6; 63, 67, 3; 25, 32, 6; 28, 29, 7; Hor. Epod. 17, 19.—*Comp.*: satius; v. infra, B.—**b.** Form **săt** (most freq. in the poets): quibus (dis) sat esse non queam? *to be sufficient, equal to*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 27: pol vel legioni sat est (obsonium), id. Aul. 3, 6, 24: in jure causam dicito, hic verbum sat est, id. Rud. 3, 6, 28; cf. id. Bacch. 4, 8, 37; id. Truc. 2, 8, 14: tantum quantum sat est, Cic. Sen. 14, 48: tantum sat habes? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 40: si hoc sat est, Quint. 2, 11, 7: amabo jam sat est, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 117; Ter. And. 1, 1, 143; id. Eun. 4, 4, 38; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 34: paene plus quam sat erat, id. ib. 5, 3, 14: sat habeo, id. And. 2, 1, 35; 4, 2, 22 et saep.—(β) Sat est (habeo, credo, etc.), with *inf.* or a *subject-* (*object-*) *clause*: nonne id sat erat, Accipere ab illo injuriam? Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 3: perdere posse sat est, Ov. H. 12, 75: qui non sat habuit conjugem illexe in stuprum, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 68.—(γ) With *gen.*: sat habet favitorum semper, qui recte facit, Plaut. Am. prol. 79: *Ar.* Mater salve. *Art.* Sat salutis't, id. As. 5, 2, 61: vocis, id. Truc. 2, 3, 29: signi, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 39: poenae, Prop. 1, 17, 10 et saep.—**2.** Adverb., *enough, sufficiently.* **a.** Form **sătis.** (α) With *verbs*: si sis sanus, aut sapias satis, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 23: satis deludere, id. ib. 5, 1, 45: satis jam dolui ex animo et curā me satis Et lacrimis maceravi, id. Capt. 5, 1, 7: satin' me illi hodie scelesti ceperunt dolo? id. ib. 3, 4, 120: ego istuc satis scio, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 37; Cic. Rep. 1, 34, 53: satis ostenderit, reliquos, etc., id. ib. 2, 31, 54 et saep.: quod bruti nec satis sardare queunt, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 322 Müll.: neque audio neque oculis prospicio satis, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 7: contra Epicurum satis superque dictum est, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 2; id. Tusc. 1, 45, 110; Hor. Epod. 1, 31; cf.: quidque furor valeat, Penthea caede satisque Ac super ostendit, Ov. M. 4, 429 (v. in the foll. II. D. 1. α).—(β) With *adjectives*: satis dives, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 44; id. Capt. 2, 2, 74: dotata, id. Aul. 2, 2, 62: dicacula, id. As. 3, 1, 8: satis multa restant, Cic. Rep. 2, 44, 71: video te testimoniis satis instructum, id. ib. 1, 38, 59: rura tibi magna satis, Verg. E. 1, 48 et saep.: satis superque humilis est, qui, etc., Liv. 3, 53 *fin.*—Sometimes, like the Engl. *enough*, it denotes diminution, *tolerably, moderately*: videor mihi nostrum illum consularem exercitum bonorum omnium, etiam satis bonorum, habere firmissimum, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 4: satis litteratus (with nec infacetus), id. Off. 3, 14, 58: satis bonus (locus), Cato, R. R. 136: res satis amplae, Just. 2, 1, 1; cf. the foll. γ and b. β.—(γ) With *adverbs* or *adverbial phrases*: satis audacter, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 208: satis certo scio, id. Ps. 4, 5, 5: satis superbe illuditis me, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 22: satis scite, id. Heaut. 4, 4, 7: non satis honeste, Cic. Lael. 16, 57: satis cum periculo, Ter. And. 1, 1, 104: et quidem hercle formā luculentā (haec meretrix). *Ch.* Sic satis, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 12: satis opportune occidisse, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: satis recte, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 53: satis saepe, Sall. J. 62, 1: satis bene ornatae, *dressed well enough*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 73; hence satis bene sometimes, like the Engl. *well enough*, = *tolerably, moderately*, or *pretty well*: a quo (Catone) cum quaereretur, quid maxime in re familiari expediret? respondit: Bene pascere. Quid secundum? Satis bene pascere. Quid tertium? Male pascere. Quid quartum? Arare, Cic. Off. 2, 25, 89 (for which, in the same narration, mediocriter pascere, Col. 6, praef. § 4; and Plin. 18, 5, 6, § 30); cf. supra, a. β, and infra, b. β.—**b.** Form **săt.** (α) With *verbs*: sat scio, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 25; Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 34; id. Ad. 3, 2, 41; 3, 3, 6; 4, 1, 10; id. Phorm. 4, 3, 31: sat prata biberunt, Verg. E. 3, 111.—(β) With *adjectives*: accusator sat bonus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 89: non sat idoneus Pugnae, Hor. C. 2, 19, 26: sat planum, Liv. 6, 18 *fin.*—Signifying diminution, like the Engl. *enough, tolerably, moderately, passably*: laetantibus omnibus bonis, etiam sat bonis, Cic. Att. 14, 10, 1; so, sat bonus (less than bonus):

si me voltis esse oratorem, si etiam sat bonum, si bonum denique, non repugnabo, id. de Or 3, 22, 84 —(γ) With *adverbs* qui sat diu vixisse sese arbitrabitur, Plaut Capt 4, 2, 12 sat commode, Ter And. 3, 1, 17 sat recte, id Heaut 5, 2, 43 — **B.** *Comp* satius (prop more satisfying, hence), *better, more serviceable fitter, preferable* **1.** Adject, in the phrase satius est, with a *subject clause* (cf supra, 1 a. β, and b β) followed by *quam* scire satius est quam loqui Servum hominem, Plaut Ep 1, 1, 57, id Bacch 3, 2, 11, id Cas 1, 24, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 66, 5, 2, 16, id Ad. 1, 1, 33, Cic. Att 7, 1, 4, id Inv 2, 32, 100, Liv 26, 29, 42, 23 *fin* al, cf nimio satius est, ut opu'st, te ita esse, quam ut animo lubet, Plaut Trin 2 2, 30 quanto satius est, te id dare operam Quam id loqui, etc., Ter And 2, 1, 7, cf also satius multo fuisse, non moveri bellum adversus eum, quam omitti motum, Liv 34, 33 nonne fuit satius tristis Amaryllidis iras pati? Verg E 2, 14 hos te satius est docere, ut, quando agas, quid agant, sciant, Plaut Poen 3,1,49 mori me satius est, Ter Eun 4, 7, 2, id Phorm 5, 7, 63, cf repertus est nemo, qui mori diceret satius esse, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 36, § 88 mortuom hercle me duco satius, Plaut Truc 5, 34 terga impugnare hostium satius visum est, Liv 3, 70, Plaut Ps 1, 5, 34 — In a positive signif, *it serves, benefits, is of use* nihil φλυαρεῖν satius est, miles (perh in reference to the preceding speech of the miles mortuum me duco satius), Plaut Truc 5, 36 satius putare, with an *object clause, to believe it to be better*, Nep Paus 5, 1 —* **2.** Adverb, with a *verb, rather* (syn potius) ego quod magis pertineat ad Fundanii valetudinem, satius dicam, Varr R R 1, 2, 26

II. Particular phrases **A.** Sat agito (also in one word, satagito), and sat agere suarum rerum, *to have enough to do, have one's hands full, to be busy, be troubled* (only in the foll passages) nunc agitas sat tute tuarum rerum, Plaut Bacch 4, 3, 23 is quoque suarum rerum sat agitat, tamen, etc., Ter Heaut 2, 1, 13 Bentl, followed by Umpfenb, and so ap Charis p 193 P (Fleck sat agit, tamen) —**B.** Satis ago or sat ago (also in one word, satago) **1.** T t in business lang, *to satisfy, content, pay* a creditor nunc satagit, Plaut As 2, 4, 34 — **2.** *To have enough to do, have one's hands full, to be in trouble* (the predom signif of the word) (α) Form satis ago (class) jam apud vallum nostri satis agebant, Cato ap Charis p 193 P cum Pyrrhus rex in terra Italia esset satisque agerent Romani Gell 3, 8, 1 ego nocte hac proximâ In somnis egi satis et fui homo exercitus Plaut Merc 2, 1, 4 complorantibus omnibus nostris atque in sentina satis agentibus, Gell 19, 1, 3, 9, 11, 4 satis agentes rerum suarum, App M 8, p 209, 6 —*Impers pass* pugnatur acriter agitur tamen satis, Cic Att 4, 15, 9 —(β) Form sat ago (satago) (very rare) Caesar alteram alam mittit, qui satagentibus celeriter occurrerent, Auct B Afr 78, 7, cf supra, II A — **3.** *To bustle about, make a to do, be full of business,* πολυπραγμονεύω (post Aug and very rare) (Domitius) Afer venuste Mallium Suram multum in agendo discursantem, salientem, manus jactantem, etc non agere dixit sed satagere Est enim dictum per se urbanum satagere, etc, Quint. 6, 3, 54, cf id 11, 3, 126 curris stupes satagis tamquam mus in matella, Petr 58, 9 —Also *act* interea haec satagens, *busily doing* or *performing*, Petr 137, 10 —**C.** Satis accipio caveo, do, exigo peto offero, etc, t. t of business lang, *to take give, ask, offer*, etc, *sufficient bail* or *security* satis accipio, Cic Quint 13, 44 sq, id Rosc. Com 14, 40, id Verr 2, 1, 45, § 115, Plaut. Stich 4, 1, 4, Dig 36, 4, 5, 45, 1, 4, 46, 1, 33 —*Pass*, Cato R R 2, 6 satis acceptum habere, *to be fully assured*, Plaut Most 1, 3, 90, 1, 3, 67 satis caveo, Dig 7, 1, 60 (cf caveo, II 2) satis do (also as one word, satisdo), Cic Quint 13, 44 sq, id Verr 2 1, 56, § 146, 2, 2, 24, § 60, id Rosc Com 12, 35, id Fam 13, 28, a, 2, id. Att 5, 1 2, Dig 1, 2, 8, 1, 2, 7 *fin*, 36, 4, 1, 36, 4, 5, 46, 6, 1 —With *gen* judicatae pecuniae, Val Max 4, 1, 8 damni infecti, Plin 36, 2, 2, § 6 fidei commissi, Dig 36, 4, 5, 46 4 5 satisdato (caveo, promitto, debeo, etc), *by giving bail* or *security*, ib 5, 1, 2 *fin*, 2, 11, 4 *fin*, 40, 5, 4, Cic Att 16, 15, 2 satis exigo, Dig 26, 7, 45 *fin*, 36, 3, 18 satis offero, *to tender security*, ib 26, 10, 5, 36, 4, 3, 48, 17, 1 satis peto, *to demand security*, ib 35, 1, 70 —**D.** Sătis făcio, or, in one word, **sătisfăcio** (pass satis facitur, Varr ap Prisc p 789 P), *to give satisfaction, to satisfy, content* satisfacere dicimur ei, cujus desiderium implemus, Dig 2, 8, 1 (very freq and class) **1.** In gen (α) With *dat* ut illis satis facerem ex disciplina, Plaut Ps 5, 1, 28 Siculis, Cic Verr 2, 5, 53, § 139 alicui petenti, id Or 41, 140 operam dabo ut tibi satisfaciam, id Att 2, 4, 3 deo pie et caste, id Fam 14, 7, 1 domino vel populo (gladiatores), id Tusc 2, 17, 41.—In mal part, Petr 75, 77 —Of things cum aut morte aut victoria se satisfacturum rei publicae spopondisset, Cic Phil 14, 9, 26 cui (vitae meae) satis feci vel aetate vel factis, id Fam 10, 1, 1 me omnibus satis esse facturum id Balb 1, 2 causae atque officio satis facere, id Div in Caecil 14, 47, cf satis officio meo, satis illorum voluntati, qui a me hoc petiverunt factum esse arbitrabor, id. Verr 2, 5, 49, § 130 gravibus seriisque rebus, id Off 1, 29, 103 etsi nullo modo poterit oratio mea satis facere vestrae scientiae, id Phil 2, 23, 57, cf qui et naturae et legibus satis fecit, id. Clu 10, 29 amicitiae nostrae, id Fam 10, 1, 3 me plus satis nostrae conjunctioni amorique facturum, id ib 4, 8, 2 ut omnium vel suspicioni vel malevolentiae vel crudelitati satis fiat, id Rab Post 17, 45 mihi vero satis superque abs te videtur istorum studiis esse factum id de Or 1, 47, 204 se avarissimi hominis cupiditati satis facere posse, id Verr 1, 14 41 odio alicujus, Suet Tib 66 *fin* libidini alicujus Lact 6 11, 23 voluntati voluntate satisfecimus Sen Ben 2, 35, 1 condicioni, Dig 36, 1, 77 —(β) With *in aliquâ re* qui (histriones) in dissimillimis personis satisfaciebant, Cic Or 31, 109, so, in historia, id Leg 1, 2, 5 in jure civili, id de Or 1, 37, 170 in omni genere, id Att 16, 5, 2 —(γ) With *dat* and *obj clause* (rare) quibus quoniam satisfeci me nihil reliqui fecisse, quod ad sanandum me pertineret, reliquum est, ut, etc, Nep Att 21, 5 —(δ) *Absol* quamobrem tandem non satisfacit? Cic Fin 1, 5, 15 — With *de* nos plene et statim de eo satis esse facturos, Quint 4, 5, 18 — **2.** In partic **a.** T t of business lang, *to satisfy, content* (by payment or security), *to pay* or *secure* a creditor pecunia petitur ab Hermippo Hermippus ab Heraclide petit, ipse tamen Fufiis satisfacit absentibus et fidem suam liberat, Cic Fl 20, 47 cum de visceribus tuis et filii tui satis facturus sis quibus debes, id Q Fr 1, 3, 7 ut si mihi in pecunia minus satisfecisset, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 12, 2, Caes B C 3, 60 *fin*, Dig 40, 1, 4 omnis pecunia exsoluta esse debet aut eo nomine satisfactum esse satisfactum autem accipimus, quemadmodum voluit creditor, licet non sit solutum, etc, ib 13 7, 9, so (opp solvere) ib 18, 1, 19 Stichus servus meus heredi meo mille nummos si solverit, satisve fecerit, etc, ib 40, 4, 41, 40, 7, 39, § 1 —With *gen of the thing* cui ususfructus legatus esset, donec ei totius dotis (so nomine) satis fieret, etc, Dig 33, 2, 30 —**b.** *To give satisfaction* (by word or deed), *to make amends* or *reparation*, *to make excuse, to ask pardon, apologize* to a person offended injured, etc (α) With *dat* aut satisfaciat mihi ille, etc, Plaut Am 3, 2, 8 si Aeduis de injuriis item si Allobrogibus satisfaciant, Caes B G 1, 14 deinde reliquae legiones per tribunos militum egerunt, ut Caesari satisfacerent, etc, id ib 1, 41 acceperam jam ante Caesaris litteras, ut mihi satisfieri paterer a te, Cic Phil 2, 20, 49 — (β) With *de* and *abl* omnibus rationibus de injuriis, Caes. B G 5, 1, 7 — (γ) With *gen* injuriarum satisfecisti L Labieno, Auct Her 4, 27, 37 —(δ) *Absol* missis ad Caesarem satisfaciundi causâ legatis, Caes B G 5, 54 in quâ civitate legatus populi Romani aliqua ex parte violatus sit, nisi publice satis factum sit, ei civitati bellum indici atque inferri solere, Cic Verr 2, 1, 31, § 79 satisfacientes aut supplicantes summittimus (manus), Quint 11, 3 115 et saep —**c.** *To give satisfaction by suffering a penalty* saepe satisfecit praedae venator, Mart 12, 14, 3

* **sătisacceptĭo** (or separately, **sătis acceptĭo**), onis, *f* [satis accipio, v satis, II C], *a taking of security, admitting to bail* Dig 45, 1, 5

sătisdătĭo (or separately, **sătis dătĭo**) onis, *f* [satis do, v satis, II C] **I.** *The satisfaction of a creditor*, Dig 46, 3, 49 —**II.** *A giving of bail* or *security*, Dig 2, 8, 1, 4, 6, 28, 46, 5, 1, 50, 16, 61, Cic. Att 5, 1, 2, Gai Inst 1, 200 —Transf capitalis, i e *a pledging of* or *answering with one's life*, Plin 36, 5, 4, § 29

sătisdătō, v satis, II C

sătisdător, ōris, *m* [satis do, v satis, II C], *one who gives security, a surety, bail* (late Lat), Sid Ep 4, 24 *fin*, Ps Ascon Cic Verr 2, 1, 45

sătisdo, v satis, II C

sătisfăcio, v satis, II D

sătisfactio, ōnis, *f* [satisfacio, v satis, II D] ***I.** *A satisfying* of a creditor by security, *a giving security* or *bail* satisfactio pro solutione est, Dig 46, 3, 52 — **II.** *An excuse, apology, plea, explanation* (class.) (Caesar) Ubiorum satisfactionem accepit, Caes B G 6, 9 *fin*, cf id ib 1, 41 hic tu me etiam insimulas, nec satisfactionem meam accipis, Cic Fam 7, 13, 1 ne aliquid satisfactio levitatis habere videatur, id Att 4, 6, 3 satisfactionem ex nulla conscientiâ de culpâ proponere decrevi, Sall C 35, 2 Kritz —**2.** *Satisfaction, reparation, amends*, for an injury, etc (post Aug) luitur homicidium certo pecorum numero, recipitque satisfactionem universa domus, Tac G 21 —Transf, of doves, Plin 10, 34, 52, § 104

sătisfactiōnālis, e, *adj* [satisfactio], *making amends apologetic* (late Lat) liber (with apologeticus), Cassiod Hist Eccl 9, 23

sătĭus, v satis, I B

sătīvus, a, um, *adj* [1 sero] *that is sown* or *planted* (opp agrestis, silvestris, etc, that grows wild, very rare), Varr ap Gell 17, 3, 4 morus, Plin 24, 13, 73, § 120 corna, id 32, 2, 11, § 22 —*Neutr plur* sativa (opp silvestria), Plin 19, 12, 60, § 185

sător, ōris, *m* [id] **I.** Lit, *a sower, planter* Varr R R 1, 45, 3, Lucr 2, 1168, Cic N D 2, 34, Col 3, 15 3, Plin 15, 1, 1, § 3, Vulg Jer 50, 16 — **B.** Poet, transf, *a begetter, father, creator* caelestum sator, i e *Jupiter*, Cic. poet Tusc 2, 9, 21, also termed hominum sator atque deorum, Verg A 1, 254, 11, 725 hominum (with deorum genitor), Phaedr 3, 17, 10 rerum, Sil 4, 432 aevi, id 9, 306 verus Alcidae sator, Sen Herc Fur 357 annorum nitidique mundi, i e *Janus*, Mart 10, 28, 1 qui et sator omnium deorum fuit, Lact 1, 23, 5 — **II.** Trop, *a sower, promoter, author* (very rare, not in Cic) sator sartorque scelerum, Plaut Capt 3, 5, 3 litis, Liv 21, 6, 2 turbarum Sil 8, 260

sătōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [id] *of* or *belonging to sowing* or *planting* quala, Cato, R R 11 *fin* trimodia, Col 2, 9, 9, 12, 52, 8

sătrăpēa, ae, v satrapes *fin*

†† **sătrăpes, sătraps**, is, and **sătrăpa**, ae (*plur* satrapae), *m*, = σατράπης [Persian, cf Gesenius, under אחשדרפנים], *a governor of a province, a viceroy* among the Persians, *a satrap*, *nom* satrapes, Nep Paus 1, 2, id Alcib 10, 3, Curt 8, 4, 21 satrapa Ter Heaut 3, 1, 43, Curt 3, 13, 1, Amm 18, 6, 20 satraps, Sid Carm 2, 78, Alcim 6, 392 — *Gen* satrapis, Nep Lys 4, 1 — *Acc* satrapen, Nep Con. 2, 1 satrapam, Curt 3 13, 1 — *Plur nom* satrapae, Nep Dat 3, 1, id Ages 2 2, Vulg Dan 6, 6 satrapes App Mund 26 —*Gen* satraparum, Plin 6 26, 30, § 119 — *Acc* satrapas, Sid. Carm 9, 50, Vulg Esth 3 12 — *Dat* satrapis, Vulg 1 Reg 29, 6 — *Abl* satrapibus, Jul Val Rer Gest Alex 2, 21 —Hence, gen, *a ruler* satrapae Philistinorum, Vulg Jud 3, 3, id 2 Par 9, 14 —Hence, **satrăpīa** or **satrăpēa**, ae, *f*, = σατραπεία, *the office* or *province of a satrap, a satrapy*, Plin 6, 20, 23, § 78, Curt 5, 1, 44, 6, 2, 5

satraps, pis, v satrapes *init*

Satrĭcum, i, *n*, *an ancient town in Latium, on the Appian Way, near Antium*, now *Casale di Conca*, Cic Q Fr 3, 1 2 § 4,

Liv. 2, 39; 6, 8; 6, 22; 9, 16.—Hence, **Satrĭcāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Satricum*, Liv. 9, 12; 28, 11.

Sătrĭcus, i, *m.*, *the name of a warrior*, Sil. 9, 68 sq.

* **sătullo**, āre, *v. a.* [satullus], *to satisfy, satiate:* cibis corpora, Varr. ap. Non. 171, 16.

* **sătullus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [satur], *filled* with food, *satisfied:* agni satulli lacte, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 15.

satum, i, *n.*, = σάτον, *a Hebrew measure* of corn, etc., containing about a modius and a half (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Gen. 18, 6; id. Matt. 13, 33; id. Luc. 13, 21.

sătur, ŭra, ŭrum, *adj.* [satis], *full* of food, *sated, that has eaten enough* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ubi satur sum (opp. quando esurio), Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 27; so (opp. esurientes) id. Poen. prol. 6 sq.: sopor quem satur aut lassus capias, Lucr. 4, 957: esurientibus pullis res geri poterit; saturis nihil geretur, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77: postquam isti a mensâ surgunt saturi, poti, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 62: cum tu satura atque ebria eris, puer ut satur sit facito, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 3; so (with ebrius and crudus), Quint. 11, 3, 27: et exacto contentus tempore vita Cedat, uti conviva satur, Hor. S. 1, 1, 119: capellae, Verg. E. 10, 77: colonus, Tib. 2, 1, 23: histrio, Mart. 12, 79, 1.—Humorously, of a pregnant woman, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 35.—(β) With *abl.:* qui non edistis, saturi fite fabulis, Plaut. Poen. prol. 8: quadrupedes suco ambrosiae, Ov. M. 2, 120: nepos anseris extis, Pers. 6, 71.—(γ) With *gen.:* postquam intus sum omnium rerum satur, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 3; so, rerum (with plenus), Lucr. 3, 960: altilium, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 35.—*Comp.:* agnus saturior lactis, Col. 7, 4, 3.—**B.** Transf., of things (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **1.** Of color, *full, deep, strong, rich:* color, Plin. 37, 10, 61, § 170: vellera saturo fucata colore, Verg. G. 4, 335: (purpura) quo melior saturiorque est, Sen. Q. N. 1, 5, 12: vestes Tyrio saturae ostro, *richly dyed*, Sen. Thyest. 956.—**2.** In gen., *well filled, full; rich, abundant, fertile:* praesepia, Verg. G. 3, 214: Tarentum, id. ib. 2, 197; cf. rus, Pers. 1, 71: auctumnus, Col. poët. 10, 43: messes, Lucil. Aetn. 12: locis ob umidam caeli naturam saturis et redundantibus, Sen. Q. N. 5, 9, 1.—* **3.** *Fatted, fat:* aves paludis, Mart. 11, 52, 14.—**II.** Trop., *rich, fruitful* (opp. dry, simple; very rare; perh. only in the two foll. passages): nec satura jejune, nec grandia minute (dicet), Cic. Or. 36, 123: gestus, i. e. *various*, Manil. 5, 474.—Hence, **sătŭra**, ae, *f.* (sc. lanx), orig., *a dish filled with various kinds of fruits, a plate of fruit;* hence, also, *food composed of various ingredients, a mixture, medley, olio*, etc. (both significations, however, rest only on the statements of the grammarians); and hence, transf., **A.** Per saturam, *in the gross* or *in the lump*, i. e. *without order* or *distinctness, confusedly:* lanx plena diversis frugibus in templum Cereris infertur, quae saturae nomine appellatur, Acro, Hor. S. 1, 1: satura et cibi genus ex variis rebus conditum et lex multis aliis legibus conferta (this latter signif. has perh. arisen from an erroneous explanation of the foll. expression, per saturam). Itaque in sanctione legum ascribitur: neve per saturam abrogato aut derogato. Ti. Annius Luscus in eâ, quam dixit adversus Ti. Gracchum: Imperium, quod plebes per saturam dederat, id abrogatum est. Et C. Laelius in eâ, quam pro se dixit ... (Sall. J. 29, 5) Dein postero die quasi per saturam sententiis exquisitis in deditionem accipitur, Fest. p. 314 Müll.: satira dicta a saturâ lance, *quae referta variis multisque primitiis in sacro apud priscos diis inferebatur* ... sive a quodam genere farciminis, quod multis rebus refertum, saturam dicit Varro vocitatum. Est autem hoc positum in II. libro Plautinarum Quaestionum: Satura est uva passa et polenta et nuclei pinei mulso conspersi: ad haec alii addunt et de malo Punico grana. Alii autem dictam putant a lege saturâ, quae uno rogatu multa simul comprehendat, quod scilicet et satura carmina multa simul et poëmata comprehenduntur: cujus legis Lucilius meminit in primo: *Per saturam aedilem factum qui legibus solvat* et Sallustius in Jugurtha: Deinde quasi per saturam sententiis exquisitis in deditionem accipitur, Diom. p. 483 P.: hoc opus legentibus tradebatur non secundum edicti perpetui ordinationem sed passim et quasi per saturam collectum et utile cum inutilibus mixtum, Just. praef. Dig. ad Antecess. § 1: Pescennius Festus in libris historiarum per saturam refert, Carthaginienses, etc., Lact. 1, 21, 13.—**B.** **sătŭra**, and after the class. per. **sătira** (erroneously **sătўra**), ae, *f.*, *a satire, a species of poetry, originally dramatic and afterwards didactic, peculiar to the Romans* (not connected with the Greek Satyri); it first received a regular poetic form from Ennius, and after him was cultivated by Lucilius, Horace, Persius, and Juvenal; Liv. 7, 2: sunt quibus in saturâ videar nimis acer, Hor. S. 2, 1, 1; Stat. S. 1, 3, 103; Amm. 16, 6, 3.—Personified: Satura jocabunda, Mart. Cap. 6, § 576.

1. sătŭra, ae, *f.*, v. satur *fin.* B.

2. Săturae pălūs, *a lake in Latium*, otherwise unknown; perh. *a part of the Pontine Marshes*, Verg. A. 7, 801; Sil. 8, 382.

‡ **sătŭrābilis**, χορταστικός, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

sătŭrāmen, inis, *n.* [saturo], *a filling, satisfying* (late Lat.): inopum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 194.

sătŭranter, *adv.* [id.], *sufficiently, to satiety*, Fulg. Virg. Cont. p. 149 Munk.—*Comp.:* saturantius, Fulg. Pathol. 3, 6 *med.*

‡ **sătŭrātim**, κατακόρως, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

* **sătŭrātio**, ōnis, *f.* [saturo], a *filling, satisfying*, Aug. Tract. in Joann. 24.

* **sătŭrātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a filler, satisfier*, Aug. Ep. 120, 25 dub.

sătŭrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of saturo.

sătŭrēia, ae, *f.* (*neutr.* collat. form in *plur.* **sătŭrēia** (quadrisyl.), ōrum, Ov. A. A. 2, 415; Mart. 3, 75, 4; though this is perh. another plant), *the common name for the pot-herb* cunila, *savory*, Col. 9, 4, 2; 9, 4, 6; 9, 10 (poet.), 233; 11, 3, 57; Plin. 19, 8, 50, § 165; Pall. Febr. 24, 2.

Sătŭrēiānus, a, um, *adj.*, *the appellation of a region in Appulia;* hence, poet. for *Appulian:* caballus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 59 (Schol. Porphyr.); Serv. Verg. G. 2, 197; 4, 335.

sătŭrēium, i, v. satureia *init.*

Sătŭrio, ōnis, *m.* [satur]. **I.** *The name of a lost comedy of Plautus*, Gell. 3, 3, 14.—**II.** *The name of a parasite in the Persa of Plautus;* hence, in a lusus verbb.: Essurio venio, non advenio saturio, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 23.

sătŭrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *fulness, repletion, satiety* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug. for the class. satietas; perh. only once in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: aperitur ostium, unde saturitate saepe ego exii ebrius, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 35; 4, 1, 4; 4, 2, 85; Aur. Vict. Epit. 45 *fin.:* quid causae est quin virgis te usque ad saturitatem sauciem? *till you have enough*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 53 (for which usu. ad satietatem; v. satietas); Vulg. Exod. 16, 3.—Humorously personified as *the goddess of a parasite*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 97.—**II.** Transf. * **A.** (Acc. to satur, I. B. 1.) *A fulness* or *depth* of color, Plin. 9, 39, 64, § 138.—**B.** (Acc. to satur, I. B. 2.) *Fulness, plenty, abundance:* saturitas copiaque rerum omnium quae ad victum hominum pertinent, * Cic. Sen. 16, 56; Vulg. Prov. 3, 10.—* **C.** Concr. (superfluity of food which has been eaten, i. e.), *excrements*, Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 92 (cf. satietas, I. A. 2.).

Sāturnālia, ium; **Sāturnālĭcius** or **-tius**, a, um; **Sāturnālis**, e; **Sāturnia**, ae; v. Saturnus.

Sāturnigĕna, ae, *m.* [Saturnus-gigno], *offspring of Saturn* (poet. and late Lat.); of *Jupiter*, Aus. Idyll. 15, 22; Sid. Carm. 9, 131.

Sāturnīnus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname.* So esp. L. Appuleius Saturninus, *a tribune of the people* A.U.C. 654; *who, with* C. Servilius Glaucia, *was pronounced guilty of treason and put to death*, Cic. Rab. Perd. 6, 18; id. Brut. 62, 224; id. Cat. 1, 2, 4; id. Mil. 5, 14; Suet. Aug. 27; id. Calig. 38; Mart. 4, 11, 2.

1. Sāturnĭus, a, um.—**2. Sāturnius**, ii, v. Saturnus, A.

Sāturnus (old collat. form **Sāteurnus**, Fest. pp. 323 and 325 Müll., and SAETVRNVS, on a vase; v. Ritschl, de Fictil. Litteris, and Schweizer, Zeitschr. für vergl. Sprachf. 4, p. 65 sq.), i, *m.* [1. sero; ab satu est dictus Saturnus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 64 Müll.], *Saturn; according to the myth, the most ancient king of Latium, who came to Italy in the reign of Janus; afterwards honored as the god of agriculture and of civilization in general;* hence early identified with the Κρόνος of the Greeks: qui terram colerent, eos solos reliquos esse ex stirpe Saturni regis, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 5; principes (dei) in Latio Saturnus et Ops, id. L. L. 5, § 57 Müll.: primus ab aetherio venit Saturnus Olympo, Arma Jovis fugiens et regnis exsul ademptis. Is genus indocile ac dispersum montibus altis Composuit legesque dedit Latiumque vocari Maluit, etc., Verg. A. 8, 319 sq.; Ov. F. 1, 193; 1, 235 sq.; 6, 29 sq.; Tib. 1, 3, 35; 2, 5, 9 et saep.—As *the god of time*, Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 64; Lact. 1, 12, 9.—As *the sun-god* of the Phœnicians, = Baal, Curt. 4, 3, 15: Saturni sacra dies, i. e. *Saturday*, Tib. 1, 3, 18: Saturni stella, *the planet Saturn*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52; 2, 46, 119; id. Div. 1, 39, 85.—As *subst.:* **Sāturnus**, i, *m.*, *the planet Saturn*, Hor. C. 2, 17, 23.—Hence, **A. Sāturnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Saturn, Saturnian:* stella, i. e. *the planet Saturn*, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17: mons, *an ancient name of the Capitoline Hill*, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 42 Müll., and Fest. p. 322 ib.: terra, i. e. *Latium*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 42 ib. (Ann. v. 25 Vahl.); Ov. F. 5, 625; also, tellus, Verg. A. 8, 329; and arva, id. ib. 1, 569; in a wider sense: tellus, for *Italy*, id. G. 2, 173: regna, i. e. *the golden age*, id. E. 4, 6: proles, i. e. *Picus*, a son of Saturn, Ov. M. 14, 320: gens, i. e. *the Italians*, id. F. 1, 237: Juno, as daughter of Saturn, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 576 (Ann. v. 65 Vahl.); Verg. A. 12, 156; Ov. M. 4, 447: Juppiter, id. ib. 9, 242; also pater (sc. Superum), Verg. A. 4, 372; Ov. M. 1, 163: domitor maris, i. e. *Neptune*, Verg. A. 5, 799: virgo, i. e. *Vesta*, Ov. F. 6, 383: versus, *the Saturnian verse*, the oldest kind of metre among the Romans, in use down to the time of Ennius, Fest. s. v. Saturnus, p. 325 Müll.; cf. of the same, numerus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 158: carmen, Ter. Maur. p. 2439: metrum, Diom. p. 512; v. Herm. Doctr. Metr. III. 9, and Bernhardy, Röm. Lit. p. 70 sq.—**2.** *Subst.* **a. Sāturnĭus**, ii, *m.* (α) *Jupiter*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 1113 P. (Ann. v. 444 Vahl.); Ov. M. 8, 703; Claud. Gigant. 16.—(β) *Pluto*, Ov. M. 5, 420.—(γ) **Sāturnii**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of the old town of Saturnia, on the Capitoline Hill*, acc. to Fest. p. 325 Müll.—**b. Sāturnĭa**, ae, *f.* (α) *Juno*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 1103 P. (Ann. v. 483 Vahl.); Verg. A. 1, 23; Ov. F. 1, 265; 2, 191; 5, 235; id. M. 1, 612 et saep.—(β) *The town built by Saturn on the Capitoline Hill*, the fabled beginning of Rome, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 42 Müll.; Verg. A. 8, 358; Ov. F. 6, 31; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68; Fest. p. 322 Müll.—**B. Sāturnālis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Saturn, Saturnian;* as an *adj.* only with festum, = Saturnalia.—**2.** *Subst.:* **Sāturnālĭa**, iōrum, ibus (cf. on the *gen.:* certum est licito et Saturnalium et Saturnaliorum dici, Macr. S. 1, 4; Ruddim. 1, p. 97; v. also Bacchanalia, Compitalia, Vinalia, and the like), *a general festival in honor of Saturn, beginning on the 17th of December and lasting several days; the Saturnalia*, Macr. S. 1, 7 sq.; Liv. 2, 21 sq.; Varr. L. L. 6, § 22 Müll.; Fest. s. v. ferias, p. 86 ib.; Cato, R. R. 57, 2; Varr. L. L. 5, § 64 Müll.; Cat. 14, 15; Cic. Att. 5, 20, 5; id. Cat. 3, 4, 10; Liv. 22, 1 *fin.;* Hor. S. 2, 3, 5 et saep.: prima, i. e. *the first day of the Saturnalia*, Liv. 30, 36 Drak. *N. cr.:* secunda, tertia, *the second, third day of the Saturnalia*, Cic. Att. 13, 52, 1.—Transf.: vestra Saturnalia, said of the feriae matronales, as the festival of the women, Mart. 5, 84, 11.—Prov.: non semper Saturnalia erunt, *every day cannot be a holiday*, Sen. Apoc. 12, § 2.—Hence, **b. Sāturnālĭcius** or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Saturnalia, Saturnalian* (post-Aug.): tributum, i. e. *a present given on the Saturnalia*, Mart. 10, 17, 1: nuces, id. 5, 30, 8; 7, 91, 2: versus, id. 5, 19, 11.—**C. Sāturnĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Saturn* (late Lat.), Aug. c. Faust. 20, 13.

sătŭro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.* [satur], *to fill, glut, cloy, satiate* (rare but class., syn sa tio) **I.** Lit animalia duce naturā mammas appetunt earumque ubertate saturantur Cic. N D 2, 51, 128 armenta, Verg A. 8 213 nec cytiso saturantur apes id. E. 10, 30 caede leones, Ov M 10, 541, id. Am 2, 16, 25 testudines, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 36 saturabat glebula talis Patrem ipsum, Juv 14 166 famem, i e *to satisfy, appease,* Claud Phoen. 13, Vulg Deut 14 29 et saep — **B.** Transf, in gen, *to fill, furnish abundantly, saturate* with a thing (poet. and in post-Aug prose) nec saturare fimo pingui pudeat sola, Verg G 1, 80 novalia stercore, Col 2, 9, 15 betam multo stercore, Pall. Febr 24 10 jejunia terrae fimo, Col poet 10, 82 culta aquis, i e *to water, irrigate,* Mart. 8, 28, 4, cf pallam Tyrio murice, *to saturate, to dye* or *color richly* Ov M 11, 166, Mart 8, 48, 5, Claud in Ruf 1, 208 capillum multo amomo, *to anoint,* Stat. S 3, 4, 82 tabulas pice, *to smear, cover,* Vitr 10, 11 *fin*, cf aditus murium querno cinere, Pall 1, 35, 11 horrea, *to fill, stuff,* Lucil Aetn. 266 — **II.** Trop **A.** In gen., *to fill, satisfy, content, sate* mens erecta saturataque bonarum cogitationum epulis, Cic Div 1, 29, 61 homines saturati honoribus, id Planc 8, 20 ex eorum agris atque urbibus expleti atque saturati cum hoc cumulo quaestus decederent, id Verr 2, 3, 42, § 100 saturavi perfidiam et scelus proditorum, id Dom 17, 44, Cat 64, 220 saturavit se sanguine civium, Cic Phil 2, 24, 59 crudelitatem, *to satisfy, sate,* id Vatin 3, 6 — In a Gr construction Juno necdum antiquum saturata dolorem, *not yet satisfied* or *assuaged,* Verg A 5, 608 — * **B.** In partic., subject. (for the usu satio), *to cause to loathe, to make weary of* or *disgusted with* a thing hae res vitae me saturant, * Plaut Stich 1, 1, 18 — Hence, **sătŭrātus,** a, um, *P a.* (acc. to I B), of color, *full, rich* color saturatior, Plin 21, 8, 22, § 46

1. sătus, a um, *Part* of 1 sero

2. sătus, ūs *m* [1 sero], *a sowing, planting* (several times in Cic, elsewhere rare) **I.** Lit satui semen dederit nemini, Cato, R. R. 5, 3 herbam asperam, credo (sc exstitisse), avium congestu, non humano satu, Cic. Div 2 32, 68 quid ergo vitium ortus, satus, incrementa commemorem? id Sen 15, 52 — **B.** Transf, *a begetting, producing, origin, stock, race* a primo satu, quo a procreatoribus nati diliguntur, Cic Fin 5, 23, 65, cf genitalis, Lucr 4, 1229 me ut credam ex tuo esse conceptum satu, Att ap Non. 174, 12, cf id. ib 174, 14 Herculi Jovis satu edito, Cic. Off 1, 32, 118 ex hominum pecudumve conceptu et satu, id Div 1, 42, 93 Caeli satu Terraeque conceptu generati, id Univ 11 — * **II.** Trop, *seed* philosophia praeparat animos ad satus accipiendos, Cic Tusc. 2 5, 13

† **sătyrĭăsis,** is, *f*, = σατυρίασις, *excessive sexual excitement, lascivious madness, priapism* Cael Aur Acut 3, 18, Theod Prisc 2, 11

† **1. sătyrĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = σατυρικός **I.** *Of* or *belonging to Satyrs, like Satyrs* signa, i e *misshapen figures resembling Satyrs* Plin 19, 4 19 § 50 — **II.** *Of* or *belonging to* (Greek) *satire, satiric* (cf satiricus, with which the word is often confounded) genus scenarum (with tragicum and comicum), Vitr 5, 6, 9 — **III.** Trop, *heating, exciting* medicamenta, Cael Aur Acut. 2 18

2. sătyrĭcus, a um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to* (Roman) *satire, satiric, satirical*, v peto, ¹çus init.

*take, gi*ŷ**rion,** ii, *n.* (**sătyrios,** ii, *f*, *security* '0, 62, § 96), = σατιριον, *a plant* sq , id. Rosc. *st, ragwort, satyrion,* Plin 26, § 115, Plaut. Sti. also, *a drink prepared* 1, 4, 46 1, 33 — *Pa* 21, 1 acceptum habere, *t* i, *m dim.*, = Σατυρισ Most. 1, 3 90, 1, 3, ic. Div 1, 20, 39 1, 60 (cf caveo 1 's, i, v satirographus. as one word, satisc sq , id Verr 2 1, 56, = σατυρος **I.** *A kind* id Rosc Com 12 35, 1, 5 8, 8, § 44, 10, 72, id Att 5, 1 2, Dig 1, **II.** *A Satyr, one of* 4, 1, 36, 4, 5, 46, 6 1 — *deities resembling* tae pecuniae, Val Max. 4 *and very lascivi* fecti Plin 36, 2, 2, § 6 fidei 383, Hor Ep 36 4, 5, 46 4, 5 satisdato (ca§e 35, Sil 3, 103 — Commonly *plur* capripedes Satyros Lucr 4, 580, Hor C 2, 19, 4, 1, 1 31, id Ep 1, 19 4, id A P 221 sq , Ov F 1, 397, id M 1, 193, 1, 692, 4, 25, Cic. N D 3 17, 43 al — **B.** Like the Gr Σατυροι, *Greek satiric plays* satyrorum scriptor, Hor A. P 235 satyri dicaces, id ib 226 protervi, id ib 233

saucaptis, idis, *f*, *a fictitious spice,* Plaut Ps 3, 2, 43 Ritschl (al sancaptis)

* **sauciātio,** onis, *f* [saucio], *a wounding,* Cic Caecin 15, 43

* **sauciĕtas,** atis, *f* [saucius], *a hurting, hurt,* Cael. Aur Tard 2, 13

saucio, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [id], *to wound, hurt* **I.** Lit (class. but rare, not in Cæs , syn vulnero laedo) Rubrius in turba sauciatur, Cic Verr 2, 1, 26, § 67, id Vatin 5, 13 ut ictu tragulae sauciaretur, Sall Fragm ap Non. 398, 8 (Hist. 2, 19 Dietsch) aliquem virgis, Plaut Rud 3, 4, 53 ungue genas, Ov A A 3, 708 radices, Cato ap Plin 17, 22, 35, § 198 sive quis sauciatus in opere noxam ceperit, Col 11, 1, 18 — * **2.** In partic., pregn , *to kill* meus discipulus valde amat illum, quem Brutus noster sauciavit, *has stabbed, mortally wounded,* Cic Att. 14, 22, 1 — **B.** Transf (acc to saucius, II B 2), of the cultivation of the soil, *to dig into, tear up* the ground sauciet ut duram vomer aduncus humum, Ov R Am 172 terrae summam partem levi vomere, Col 2, 2, 23, cf the words vulnero, vulnus, cicatrix, etc — **2.** *To prune, trim* saucianda ferro est atque exulceranda vitis in eā parte, Col 4, 24, 17 obliquam vitem plerumque sauciat et interdum praecidit id 4, 4, 2 — **3.** Poet, with se (cf vulg Engl , *to get shot*), *to get drunk* haec anus admodum friguttit nimirum sauciavit se flore Liberi, Auct. ap Fulg 562, 25 , cf percutio in the same sense, Plaut Cas. 3, 5, 20 — **II.** Trop (ante and post class , rare), *to wound, hurt, injure, impair* aculeata sunt, facta et famam sauciant, Plaut. Bacch 1, 1 30, cf cor odio id. ib 2, 2, 35 hoc modo sauciabatur salus hostium nesciorum, Amm 24, 1, 14, App M 8, p 205, 35

saucius, a, um, *adj*, *wounded, hurt* **I.** Lit. omnes saucios Convisit, Att ap Non 398, 4 multis civibus sauciis, Varr ib 398, 13 videmus ex acie efferri saepe saucios, Cic Tusc 2, 16 38, so, too, in milit. lang , Caes B G 3, 4 *fin.*, 5, 36, id B C 3, 75, 3 78 al , cf humorously saucius factus sum in Veneris proelio Sagitta Cupido cor meum transfixit, * Plaut Pers. 1, 1, 24 taurus, Verg A. 2, 223 funesto saucia morsu, Ov M 11, 373 bracchia direptā saucia fecit acu, id Am 1, 14, 18 gravissimis vulneribus, Vulg 2 Macc 14, 15 — In a Greek construction Haemon Corruit ipse suo saucius ense latus, Prop 2, 8, 22 (2, 8, b, 6), cf stat saucia pectus, Tib 1, 6, 49 — In the time of Quintilian freq in prose jam vulgatum actis quoque saucius pectus, Quint 9, 3, 17 — **B.** Transf, in gen , *smitten, injured, enfeebled, ill, sick, distempered,* etc (mostly poet and in post Aug prose) **1.** Of living beings gladiatori illi confecto et saucio consules imperatoresque vestros opponite, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 24 — Of sick persons fato saucia (for which previously, affecta), Prop 2, 28 (3, 24), 31, cf mulier diutino situ viscerum, App Mag p 318, 21, cf also infra, 2 — Of hungry persons Belua male saucia, Sil. 15, 789 — Of intoxicated persons quid dicat, nescit saucius Terpsichore, *giddy, reeling,* Mart. 3, 68, 6 Galli hesterno mero saucii, Just 24, 8, 1 saucios per noctem opprimit, id. 1, 8, 8, App M 7, p 195, 16 — **2.** Of things (tellus) rastro intacta nec ullis Saucia vomeribus, *wounded, torn,* Ov M 1, 102 securi Saucia trabs ingens, id. ib 10, 373, cf. (janua) nocturnis potorum saucia rixis, Prop 1, 16, 5 malus celeri saucius Africo, Hor C 1, 14, 5 glacies incerto saucia sole, *weakened, melted,* Ov M 2, 808 alvus lubrico fluxu saucia, *attacked, diseased,* App M 4, p 144, 3, cf supra, 1 incaluit quoties saucia vena mero, *excited,* Mart. 4, 66, 12, cf supra 1 — **II.** Trop, *wounded, smitten* by love (so most freq , as in all languages), cf supra, I , the passage from Plautus Medea animo aegra amore saevo saucia Enn ap Cic. Cael 8, 18 (Trag v 288 Vahl , a transl of Ἔρωτι θυμὸν ἐκπλαγεῖσα, Eurip Med. prol 8) regina gravi jamdudum saucia curā, Vulnus alit venis Verg A. 4, 1 mens amore, Lucr 4, 1044 vir Pieria pellice, Hor C 3, 10, 15 ipse a nostro igne, Ov H 5, 152 a quo tua saucia mater, id R. Am 5, Tib 2 5, 109 — **B.** In gen , *wounded, hurt, offended, injured* in any way subesse nescio quid opinionis incommodae sauciumque ejus animum insedisse quasdam odiosas suspiciones, Cic Att 1, 17, 1 Juno saucia dictis, Stat Th 1, 248 saucius dolore multo, Prud Cath 9, 90 Servilius de repetundis saucius, *injured, sullied* in character, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 8, 3 — (β) Post class with *gen* Psyche aegra corporis, animi saucia, App M 4, p 157 fatigationis hesternae saucius, id ib 2, p 121 clientes famae et salutis saucii Aus Prof 5, 15

Saufēius, i, *m* , **Saufēia,** ae, *f*, *the name of a Roman gens* **1.** C Saufeius, Cic. Rab Perd 7, 20 — **2.** L. Saufeius, Cic Att 1, 3 1, 4, 6, 1

Sāūl, ūlis, or *indecl m.*, *the first king of the Jews,* Alcim ad Sor 435, Paul Nol Carm 13, 601, Vulg 1 Reg 9, 2, id Act 13, 21, *gen* Saulis, id Isa. 10, 29, *dat.* Sauli, id Psa 51, 1, *acc.* Saulem, id 1 Reg 15, 35

Saulus, i, *m* , *Saul, the name of St Paul before his conversion,* Prud Ench 186, Arat A Ap 1, 709, Vulg Act. 9, 1 et saep

saumārius, a late form for **sagmarius,** Ven Fort v Germ 3

Saurea, ae, *m* , *the name of a slave,* Plaut As 2, 1, 16

† **saurion,** i, *n* , = σαυριον, *mustard,* Plin 19, 8, 54, § 171

† **sauritis,** is, *f*, = σαυρῖτις (lizard stone), *a precious stone,* otherwise unknown, Plin 37, 10, 67, § 181

‡ **saurix,** v sorix

† **Saūroctŏnos,** i, *m* , = Σαυροκτονος, *the lizard-killer, an epithet of Apollo,* hence, Apollo Sauroctonos, *a statue by Praxiteles,* Plin 34, 8, 19, § 70, cf Corinthius, Mart 14, 172 *in lemm*

Saurŏmătae, arum, and **Saurŏmātes,** ae, v Sarmatae

Saurŏmătis, idis, v Sarmatae, C

savillum, i, *n* [suavis], *a cheese cake,* Cato, R R 84

sāvio, sāviŏlum, sāvior, sāvium, v suav

Sāvus (Saus), i, *m* , = Σαοῦος, *a river in Pannonia, a tributary of the Danube,* now *the Save,* Claud Laud Stil 2 192, Just 32, 3, 8, Sex Ruf Brev 7 *fin* — Form Saus, Plin 3 25, 28, § 147 — Hence *adj* **Sāvensis,** e, *lying upon* or *adjoining the Save* regis, Sex Ruf Brev 7 *fin*

1. Saxa, ae, *m* *a surname of* L Decidius, *a partisan of Cæsar,* Caes. B C 1, 66, Cic. Phil 10 10 22, 11, 5, 12, 12, 8, 20

2. Saxa Rubra, *the name of a place,* v ruber, II B

saxātilis, e, *adj* [saxum], *that dwells* or *is found among rocks, saxatile* columbae, i e *which inhabit towers,* Varr R R. 3, 7, 1 pisces, *that frequent rocks,* Col 8, 16, 8 piscatus (opp hamatilis), Plaut Rud 2, 1, 10 — As *subst* **saxātiles,** *fishes that frequent rocks,* Cels 2, 18, Plin 9, 15, 20, § 52, 32, 9, 31, § 94, Ov Hal 109

saxētānus, a, um, v Sexitanus.

saxētum, i, *n* [saxum], *a rocky place* (very rare) asperum saxetum, * Cic Agr 2 25, 67 — In *plur* , Col 5, 10, 9 Schneid *N cr* (al saxosa)

saxeus, a, um, *adj* [id] **I.** Lit, *of rock, of stone, rocky, stony* saxea est verruca in summo montis vertice Auct ap Quint. 8, 3, 48 moles, Att. ap Cic N D 2, 35, 89, Ov M 12, 283 scopulus, id ib 14, 73 saepta, Lucr 4, 699 strata viarum, id. 1, 315 tecta, id 5, 984, Ov H 10, 128 crepido, Plin 12 1, 5, § 9 effigies bacchantis, Cat. 64, 61 umbra, *of the rocks,* Verg G 3, 145 et saep mater ad auditas stupuit cou saxea voces, Ov M 5, 509 Niobe saxea facta, id P 1, 2, 32 pons, Luc 4, 15 juga, id 4, 157 imber, Sil 13, 181 ipse Anien, infraque superque Saxeus, *rocky in its shores and bed,* Stat. S 1, 3, 20 vasa, Vulg Exod 7, 19 — **B.** Transf, *as hard as stone* dentes (asini), App M 10, p 249, 10 duritles jecoris, Cael Aur Tard 3, 6, 81 — * **II.** Trop , *stony,* i e *hard unfeeling, obdurate* saxeus ferreusque es, Plin. Ep 2 3, 7

saxĭālis, e, *adj* [id], *of rock* or *stone,*

stone (late Lat) termini, Front Colon. p 132 Goes.

* **saxifer,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj* [saxum fero], *stone-bearing* habenae, i e *that hurl stones*, Val. Fl. 5, 608.

saxificus, a, um, *adj* [saxum facio] *that turns into stone, petrifying* (poet) Medusa, Ov Ib 555, Sil. 10, 178, Luc 9, 670, cf. vultus Medusae, Ov M. 5, 217 os (Medusae), Sen. Herc. Fur 901.

saxifrăgus, a, um, *adj* [saxum frango], *stone breaking, stone crushing* undae maris, Enn. ap Cic de Or 3, 42, 167 (Ann v 564 Vahl.) adiantum, so called because it breaks or dissolves the stone in the bladder, Plin 22, 21, 30, § 64, also, herba Ser Samm. 32, 602, App Herb 67 —*Absol.* (sc. herba), Veg 1, 13, 5, 6, 11, 1 al

* **saxigĕnus,** a, um, *adj* [saxum gigno], *born* or *sprung from stone* semen, Prud. Cath. 5, 7

saxipĕrium, i, *n* [saxum pero], *a bag to hold stones for slinging* (late Lat.), Fulg Serm. 74 (cf. Vulg. 1 Reg 17, 40)

saxitas, ātis, *f* [saxum], *stony nature, stoniness* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur Tard. 3, 4, 3, 8, n. 109, cf. saxositas

Saxo, ŏnis, *m*, *a Saxon*, *acc.* Saxona, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 255, id. Epith. Pallad. et Cel. 89, *abl* Saxone, id. IV Cons. Hon. 31, id. Nupt Hon. et Mar 219, id. in Eutr 1, 392.—Usu *plur* · **Saxŏnes,** *the Saxons*, Amm 27, 8, 5, Salv Gub Dei, 7, 15, Eutr 9, 21.—Hence, **Saxŏnia,** ae, *f*, *the country of the Saxons, Saxony*, Ven. Fort 7, 16, 47

* **saxōsitas,** ātis, *f* [saxosus], *stony nature, stoniness*, Cael. Aur Tard. 3, 6, 82, cf. saxitas

saxōsus (collat form **saxŭōsus,** Sicul. Fl p 11 Goes), a, um, *adj* [saxum] *full of rocks* or *stones, rocky, stony* montes Verg G 2, 111 valles, id. E 5, 84 loca, Col Arb 21, 1 mare, id. ib 8, 16, 8 Hypanis, Verg G 4, 370 Euphrates, Plin. 5, 24, 20, § 84 frutex, *growing among stones*, id. 15 7, 7 Phlegethon saxosa incendia torquet, Sil. 13, 565 —As *subst.* **saxōsa,** orum, *n*, *rocky* or *stony places* piscium genera alia planis gaudent, alia saxosis, Quint 5, 10, 21 (cf saxatiles pisces, under saxatilis) herba in saxosis nascens, Plin. 21, 29, 103, § 175

* **saxŭlum,** i, *n dim* [id.], *a little rock* in asperrimis saxulis, Cic de Or 1, 44, 196

saxum (in inscr also SAKSVM, from collat. form saxus, a vocative SAXE, Inscr Orell. 2982), i, *n* [root sak , Sanscr ska, cf secare] *any large, rough stone, a detached fragment of rock, a rock* (in gen , whereas rupes is a steep rock, crag, cliff) **I.** In gen., Lucr 4, 266 sq , cf. id. 1, 882 non est e saxo sculptus Cic. Ac 2, 31, 100 pars ludicre saxa Jactant, inter se licitantur, Enn. ap Non. 134, 13 (Ann. v 76 Vahl.) (Sisyphum) adverso nixantem trudere monte Saxum, etc , Lucr 3, 1001 miser impendens magnum timet aere saxum Tantalus, id. 3, 980 saxo cere comminuit brum, Enn. ap Serv Verg A. 1, 412 (Ann. v 586 Vahl), cf si glebis aut saxis aut fustibus aliquem de fundo praecipitem egeris, Cic. Caecin.21,60 magni ponderis saxa, in muro collocare, Caes B G 2, 29, cf id. ib 7, 22 *fin* , 7, 23, 7, 46 (Thyestes) summis saxis fixus asperis, Enn. ap Cic Tusc 1, 44, 107 (Trag v 413 Vahl), cf. aspicite religatum asperis Vinctumque saxis (Prometheum), Cic. poët. Tusc 2, 10, 23 speluncas saxis pendentibu' structas, Lucr 6, 195, cf., of the cave of Cacus jam primum saxis suspensam hanc aspice rupem, Verg A. 8, 190 tot congesta manu praeruptis oppida saxis, id. G 2, 156 inter saxa rupesque Liv 21, 40 saxa spargens tabo, Enn. ap Cic Tusc 1, 44, 107 (Trag v 414 Vahl) vesco sale saxa peresa, Lucr 1, 326 nec turbida ponti Aequora fligebant naves ad saxa, id. 5, 1001 si ad saxum quo capessit, Plaut Rud. 1, 2, 89 et saep lapis non saxum est, Plin 36 22, 49, § 169 —In apposition in saxis silicibus uberiores aquae sunt, *in limestone rocks*, Vitr 8, 1 —**2.** Prov **a.** Saxum volvere, i e *to strive* or *endeavor in vain* (alluding to the stone of Sisyphus) satis diu hoc jam saxum volvo, Ter Eun 5, 8, 55 —**b.** Inter sacrum saxumque stare, v sacrum, A. 2. b —**II.** In partic **A.** For Saxum Tarpejum (cf Fest p 343 Müll. and v Tarpejus, II.), *the Tarpeian Rock* horribilis de saxo jactus, Lucr 3, 1016, Plaut Trin. 2, 1, 31, Cic. Att 14, 16, 2, Hor S 1, 6, 39, Tac A. 2, 32, 4, 29, Dig 48, 19, 25, v Tarpeius —**B.** Saxum sacrum, *the sacred rock on the Aventine, at which Remus consulted the auspices*, Cic Dom. 53, 136, called saxum alone, Ov F 5, 150 —**C.** *A superior kind of Cimolian chalk* (creta Cimolia), Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 196 —**D.** Saxa Rubra, v ruber, II. B —**III.** Transf **1.** *Plur* saxa, *stony ground, rocky places* mitis in apricis coquitur vindemia saxis, Verg G 2, 522 Ligurum, Mart 3, 82, 22 —**2.** *A stone wall* Romulus saxo lucum circumdedit alto, Ov F 3, 431.—**3.** *The strong foundation of a building* Capitolium quadrato saxo substructum, Liv 6, 4, 12.

saxŭōsus, a, um, v saxosus *init*

scăbellum (scăbillum), i, *n dim* [scamnum, cf. Quint 1, 4, 12] **I.** *A low stool, footstool, cricket*, Varr L. L. 5, 35, 46 *fin* , Cato, R R. 10, 4, Vulg Psa. 98, 5, id. Isa. 66, 1.—**II.** Transf, *an instrument of the nature of the castanet, played on by the foot*, esp used in dramatic representations, Cic Cael 27, 65, Suet Calig. 54, Arn. 2, 73, Aug Mus. 3 *init*

scăber, bra, brum, *adj* , *rough, scurfy, scabrous* (esp from uncleanness) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. (poet. and in post Aug prose) pectus illuvie scabrum, Poet ap Cic Tusc. 3, 12, 26 manus, Ov F 4, 921 rubigine dentes, id. M 8, 802 scabros nigrae morsu rubiginis enses, Luc 1, 243, Suet Aug. 79 unguis, Ov A. A. 3, 276, Cels. 6, 19 *fin* scaber intonsusque homo, Hor Ep 1, 7, 90 tophus, Verg G 2, 214, Ov H. 15, 141 robigo (pilorum), Verg G 1, 495 (cf. scabies et robigo ferri, id. ib 2, 220) cortex (opp levis), Plin. 16, 31, 55, § 126 folia (opp levia), id. 18, 7, 10, § 58 chartae, Plin. Ep 8, 15, 2 gemma, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 96, 37, 9, 46, § 130 aspectus arboris, id. 12, 25, 54 § 114. —*Comp* arbor myrrhae junipero, Plin 12, 15, 34, § 67 —**B.** In partic , *scabby, mangy, itchy* oves, Cato, R R 96, 2, Plaut Trin. 2, 4, 140, Col. 7, 3, 10, Pall 8, 2 Maigenae, Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 239 —**II.** Trop , *rough*, etc (post class.) versus (sc veterum poëtarum) Macr S 6, 3 *fin*

scăbĭdus, a, um, *adj* [scabies], *scabby, mangy, itchy* (post class) **I.** Lit palpebrae, Marc Emp 8 —**II.** Trop concupiscentia, Tert Anim. 38

scăbĭes, em, ē, *f* [scabo], *a roughness, scurf* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. (very rare) ferri (with robigo), Verg G 2, 220 (cf. scabra robigo pilorum, id. ib 1, 495) mali, Juv 5, 153 vetusta cariosae testae, *filth*, App M. 9, p 220, 11, cf Vulg. Lev 13, 6 —**B.** In partic, as a disease, *the scab, mange, itch*, Cels 5, 28, 16, Lucil. ap Non 160, 21, Cato, R R 5, 7, Col. 6, 13, 1, 6, 31, 2, 7, 5, 5, Verg G 3, 441, Juv 2 80, 8, 34, Hor A. P 453 et saep —Of plants, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 225, 19, 10, 57, § 176, 31, 3, 21, § 33 —Scabies, *the itch*, personified and worshipped as *a divinity*, acc. to Prud. Ham 220 —**II.** Trop (acc. to I B), *an itching, longing, pruriency* (very rare) cujus (voluptatis) blanditiis corrupti, quae natura bona sunt, quia dulcedine hac et scabie carent, non cernunt satis, * Cic Leg 1, 17, 47, so, scabies et contagia lucri, Hor Ep 1, 12, 14 nos hac a scabie (sc rodendi, de trectandi) tenemus ungues, Mart. 5, 60, 11, so of *lust*, id. 6, 37 4, 11, 7, 6

‡ **scăbillārii,** ōrum, *m* [scabillum] *players on the* scabellum, Inscr Orell 2643, so ib 4117

scăbillum, i, v scabellum

* **scăbiŏla,** ae, *f dim* [scabies], *the scab, the itch*, Aug adv Julian. 4, 13

scăbiōsus, a, um, *adj* [id.] (post Aug) **I.** *Rough, scurfy* coralium, Plin. 32, 2, 11, § 22 far, *old, spoiled*, Pers 5, 74. —**II.** *Scabby, mangy* boves, Col. 11, 2, 83 (homo), Pers. 2 13 anguli (oculorum), Plin. 29, 2, 10, § 36 macies mulorum, App M. 9, p 223

* **scăbitūdo,** inis *f* [scabies, II.], *an itching, irritation* —Trop , of anger omnem scabitudinem animi delere, sine cicatrice, Petr 99, 2.

scăbo, scābi (no *sup*), 3, *v a* [root skap , skamp, Gr σκαπτω to dig, καπετος, ditch, Lat. scaber, scabies] *to scratch, to scrape* (syn. rado) caput, Lucil. ap Non. 472, 6, Hor S 1, 10, 71 scaberat ut porcus contritis arbore costis, Lucil. ap Prisc p 884 P aures pedibus posterioribus, Plin. 11, 48, 108, § 260 se, id. 8, 27, 41, § 99, 10, 74, 95, § 204 tellurem, id. 10, 71, 91, § 196 laminas (doliorum), id. 18, 26, 64, § 236 —Prov mutuum scabere, i. e *to praise one another*, Symm. Ep 1, 31 *init* , Ennod. Ep 1, 10

* **scābrātus,** a, um. *adj* [scaber], *made rough, roughened* vitis, i. e *jagged* by pruning it with a dull knife, Col. 4, 24, 22.

scăbrēdo, inis, *f* [scaber, I. B] *a roughness of the skin, scabbiness, itch, mange*, App Herb 73, Coripp 4, 48, Hier Vit Hil. *init*

scăbrĕo, ēre, *v n* [scabo], *to be scurfy, scabby*, Enn ap Non 169, 21 (Trag Rel. p 23 Rib , Vahl. ad Enn. l. l. p 106, reads scaprent), Pac ap Non. 152, 29 (l. l. p 97 Rib)

* **scăbres,** is, *f* [id.], *the scab, the itch*, Varr ap Non 168, 20

* **scăbrĭdus,** a, um, *adj* [scaber], *rough, rugged* lingua robigine, Ven. Carm. 2, 13, 7

scăbrĭtia, ae, and **scăbrĭties,** em, ē (in both forms post Aug , esp freq in Plin), *f* [id.] **I.** In gen., *roughness, ruggedness* digitorum, Plin. 34, 13, 34, § 131 unguium, id 28, 9, 37, § 139 linguae, id. 31, 9, 45, § 100 chartae levigatur dente, id. 13, 12, 25, § 81 corticis, id. 21, 4, 10, § 17 ferramentorum, id. 28, 9, 41, § 148 arteriae, id. 27, 12, 105, § 130 et saep —* **II.** *The scab, the itch*, Col. 7, 5, 8

scăbrōsus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *rough, scabrous* sorde, Prud. Psych. 106

Scaea porta, ae *f*, = Σκαιαι πυλαι, *the Scæan* (western, σκαιος) gate of Troy , Verg A 3, 351, Sil. 13, 73, also, acc to the Greek, in the *plur* Scaeae portae, Verg A. 2, 612 —As *subst* Scaeae, *the Scæan gate* Astyanax Scaeis dejectus ab altis, Aus Epit Her 15, 3

scaena, ae (falsely **scēna,** v Prol. in Verg p 387 Rib), *f*, = σκηνη **I.** Lit , *the stage, boards, scene* of a theatre dum his trio in scaenā siet, Plaut. Poen. prol. 20 in scaena esse Roscium intellegat, Cic Brut 84, 290 foris hic extra scaenam fient proelia, Plaut Capt prol 60 cum scaena croco Cilici perfusa recens est, Lucr 2, 416 scaenaque simul varios splendere decores, id 4, 983 scaenae magnificentia, Cic Mur 19, 38 nec vero scaena solum referta est his sceleribus, id N D 3, 27, 69 vel scaena ut versis discedat frontibus, Verg G 3, 24, Hor Ep 2, 1, 205 et saep —*Plur* columnas excidunt, scaenis decora alta futuris, *a theatre*, Verg A 1, 429 aut Agamemnonius scaenis agitatus Orestes, *on the stage*, i e *in tragedies*, Verg A. 4, 471 aut agitur res in scaenis, Hor A. P 179 —**B.** Transf. **1.** Of a place like *a scene* of a theatre, Verg A. 1, 164.—**2.** (Post Aug) Of the schools of rhetoric, as *scenes* for the display of eloquence at nunc adulescentuli deducuntur in scaenas scholasticorum, qui rhetores vocantur, Tac Or 35 , cf. Plin Ep 7, 17, 9 — **II.** Trop **1.** *The public stage, the public* quia maxima quasi oratori scaena videatur contionis, Cic. de Or 2, 83, 338, id. Planc. 12, 29 ubi se a vulgo et scaena in secreta removerant Virtus Scipiadae et mitis sapientia Laeli, Hor S 2, 1, 71 —Prov scaenae servire, *to show one's self, live in the public eye*, Cic Ep ad Brut. 8, 2.—**2.** *Outward show parade, pretext* scaena rei totius haec Pompeius tamquam Caesarem non impugnet, etc , Cael. ap Cic Fam. 8, 11, 3, cf ne quid scaenae desset, Petr 117, 10, Suet Calig. 15 scaenam ultro criminis parat, Tac A. 14, 7 *fin* —**3.** *Appearance, character* scaenam quam sponte sumpserat cum anima retinens, App M 4, 20, p. 151, 29

scaenālis, e, *adj* [scaena], *of* or *belonging to the stage, scenic, theatrical* (very rare for scaenicus) species, Lucr 4, 77 frondes, Poët ap Anth. Lat 2, p 48 Burm

scaenārius, a, um, *adj* [id.] *of* or *belonging to the stage, scenic, dramatic, theatrical* (late Lat for scaenicus) artifices, i e *players*, Amm. 28, 4 32 PICTOR, i.e *a scene painter*, Inscr Murat. 948, 4.

* **scaenātĭcus,** i, *m* [id.], *a stage player* ut comici, cinaedici, scaenatici, Varr ap Non 176, 19

* **scaenātilis,** e, *adj* [id.], for scenicus, *of* or *belonging to the stage*, Varr ap Non. 176, 18 (an unintelligible passage)

scaenĭcē, *adv*, v scaenicus *fin.*

† **scaenĭcus (scen-)**, a, um, *adj.*, = σκηνικός, *of or belonging to the stage, scenic, dramatic, theatrical* (class.) **I.** Lit. poetae, *dramatic poets*, Varr L. L. 9 § 17 Müll artifices, *players, actors*, Cic. Arch. 5, 10, Suet Caes. 84 actores, Quint 6, 1, 26, 11, 3, 4 ludi, *stage plays, theatrical representations*, in a gen. sense (opp to games of wrestling, racing, etc) Liv 7, 2, 31, 4, 34, 54, Ter Hec. prol. alt 37, Suet. Calig 26, id. Ner 11, cf. operae (with gladiatoriae), id. Aug 43 fabula, *a drama*, Amm. 28, 1, 4 organa, Suet. Ner 44 coronae, id. ib 53 habitus, id. ib 38 gestus, Cic. de Or 3, 59, 220 modulatio, Quint 11, 3, 57 venustas, Cic. de Or 3, 8, 30 decor quidam, Quint 2, 10, 13 dicacitas (with scurrilis), id. 6, 3, 29 fortuna dubia, Ter Hec. prol alt. 8 adulteria, *represented on the stage*, Ov Tr 2, 514.—In the *neutr* quin etiam, quod est inprimis frivolum ac scaenicum verbum petant (declamatores), quo incipiant, Quint 10, 7, 21 nihil scaenicum apud Graecos pudori est, Liv 24, 24, cf, with a *subject clause* complodere manus scaenicum est et pectus caedere, Quint. 11, 3, 123—**B.** *Subst.* **1. scaēnĭcus**, i, *m*, *a player, actor*, Cic. Off 1, 31, 114 orator plurimum aberit a scaenico (with comoedi), Quint 1, 11, 3, Suet. Ner 42 *fin* —*Plur*, Cic. Planc 12, 30, id. Verr 2, 3, 79, § 184, Quint. 11, 3, 158, Suet Tib 34, id. Ner 11, 21 et saep — As a term of reproach applied to Nero (on account of his passion for the stage), *a stage hero*, Tac. A. 15, 59 —**2. scaenĭca**, ae, *f*, *a female player an actress*, Cod Just 5 27, 1, Ambros Obit. Valent § 17 —* **II.** Transf (opp to real, true, actual), *fictitious, pretended* populus Romanus, invictus a veris regibus ab illo imaginario et scaenico rege (sc. Andrisco) superatur, *by that theatrical king* Flor 2, 14, 4 —* *Adv* **scaenĭcē**, *theatrically, after the manner of players* cum aliqua velut scaenice fiunt, Quint 6, 1, 38

† **scaenŏgrăphĭa**, ae, *f*, = σκηνογραφία, *a drawing in perspective* scaenographia est frontis et laterum abscedentium adumbratio ad circinique centrum omnium linearum responsus, Vitr 1, 2, 2 Rode (Others read **sciāgrăphĭa**, σκιάγραφια, in the same signif)

1. scaeva, ae, *f*, v scaevus

2. scaeva, ae, *m* [scaevus], *a left handed person*, Dig 21, 1, 12, cf Scaevola.

3. Scaeva, ae, *m* [2 scaeva] *a Roman surname*, e g D Junius Brutus Scaeva, *consul* A U C 429, Liv 10, 43, 10 47 Cassius Scaeva, *a partisan of Cæsar*, Caes B C 3, 53, Cic. Att 13, 23, 3

scaevĭtas, ātis, *f* [scaevus II] (post-class.) **I.** *Awkwardness, perverseness, unskilfulness*, Gell. praef., § 20, 6, 2, 8 artium, Amm 30, 4, 10 —**II.** *A mischance, misfortune*, App M 3 p 135, 27 fortunae, id. ib 7, p 189, 4 indignae rei id ib 9, p 221, 21

Scaevŏla (in the Fast. Capit. also written **Scaevula**) ae, *m* [prop a dim of 3 Scaeva, the Left handed] **I.** *A surname of C Mucius, who made his way into the camp of Porsenna to kill him, and, on being discovered, burned off his own right hand*, Liv 2 12 sq, Flor 1, 10, Cic Sest. 21, 48, Sil 8 386 al.—**2.** After his time, *a frequent surname in the* gens Mucia, so, P Mucius Scaevola *consul* A. U C 621, *a friend of Tiberius Gracchus* Cic Ac. 2, 5, 13 (cf id. de Or 2, 70 285), id. Planc 36, 88, id Rep 1, 19 31 —**3.** Q Mucius Scaevola, *an augur, the most famous jurist of Cicero's time, son in law of* C Laelius, Cic. Lael 1, id. Leg 1, 4, 13, id. Rep 1, 12, 18, id. Brut 26, 101 sq, 58 212, Liv Epit 86, Vell. 2, 26, Flor 3, 21

† **scaevus**, a, um, *adj* [kindred with Sanscr savya, laevus, sinister, as the Gr σκαιός and the Germ schief, oblique], *left, that is on the left towards the left side* (rare, most freq in Appul, syn laevus, sinister) **I.** Lit. itinera portarum, i e *running from right to left*, Vitr 1, 5, 2 iter, Serv Verg A 3, 351 —**II.** Trop **A.** *Awkward, perverse, stupid, silly* scaevus profecto et caecus animi forem, si etc, Gell. 12 13, 4 mulier, App M 9 p 223, 22 scaevus iste Romulus, Sall H Fragm 1, 41, 5 Dietsch fabula, Paul Nol Carm 11, 44 —**B.** Of fortune *unfavorable, untoward, unlucky* · fortunam scaevam an saevam verius dixerim, App M 2, p 120, 21 praesagium, id. ib 10, p 247, 7, p 194, 39 —*Sup* scaevissimum somnium, App M 4, p 154, 23 —Hence, *subst* **scaeva**, ae, *f*, *a sign or token in the sky* (observed by a Roman on his left, v laevus), *an omen* bonae scaevae causa Ea dicta ab scaeva id est sinistra, quod quae sinistra sunt, bona auspicia existimantur a Graeco est, quod hi sinistram vocant σκαιάν, Varr L. L. 7, § 97 Müll., cf Fest p 325 ib bona scaeva est mihi, Plaut. Ps 4, 7, 39, so, bona, id. Stich. 5 2, 24 canina scaeva, *taken from the barking of a dog*, id. Cas. 5, 4, 4

scāla, ae (acc. to the ancient grammarians, not used in *sing*, cf Varr L. L. 9, §§ 63 and 68, 10, § 54 Müll., Quint 1, 5, 16 Spald, Charis p 20 P p 72 ib, Diom p 315 ib al, but v infra), *f* [for scandla, from scando, cf mala, from mando], most ly *plur* **scālae**, arum, *a flight of steps or stairs, a staircase, a ladder, scaling ladder* **I.** *Plur* **A.** Lit scalas dare alicui utendas, Plaut Rud. 3, 1, 10 scalarum gradus, *the rounds of a ladder*, Caecin ap Cic Fam 6, 7, 3 Romani scalis summa nituntur opum vi, Enn. ap Macr S 6, 1 (Ann v 168 Vahl.), Caes B G 5, 43 scalas ponere, *to fix*, id B C 1, 28, 3, 40 scalas admovere, id ib 3, 63, 3, 80, Cic Mil. 15, 40, id Phil. 2, 9, 121 murum scalis aggredi, Sall J 57, 4, 60, 7, Verg A. 9, 507, Hor Ep 2, 2, 15 et saep scalis habito tribus et altis, *up three flights of stairs*, Mart 1, 118, 7 —**2.** In partic Scalae Gemoniae, v Gemoniae —* **B.** Poet., transf., *steps* haec per ducentas cum domum tulit scalas, Mart. 7, 20, 20 —**II.** *Sing* (post-class.) **A.** In gen, *a ladder* scalam commodare ad ascendendum, Dig 47, 2, 55 (54), § 4, cf Aquil Rom p 181 Ruhnk —**B.** Esp **1.** Scala gallinaria, *a hen roost*, i e *a cross bar of like form*, used for reducing a dislocated shoulder, Cels. 8, 15 *med.*—**2.** Of *Jacob's ladder*, seen in his dream, Vulg Gen 28, 12, Hier Ep 3, § 4, 108, § 13

scālāria, ium, v scalaris.

‡ **scālārii**, orum, *m* [scalae], *stair makers*, Inscr Orell 4071

scālāris, e, *adj* [id], *of or belonging to a flight of steps or a ladder* forma, Vitr 5, 6 *fin*, STRVCTIO, Inscr Orell 4570 —As *subst* **scālāria**, ium, *n*, *a flight of stairs or steps, a staircase*, Vitr 5, 6, 3, also in the *sing* SCALARE, is, Inscr Orell 4750

Scaldis, is, *m*, *the Scheldt, a river of Gallia Belgica*, acc. Scaldem, Caes B G 6, 33 Oud *N cr* Scaldim, Plin 4, 14, 28, § 98, *abl* Scalde, id 4, 17, 31, or Scaldi, ib

† **scălēnus**, a, um, *adj*, = σκαληνός, in mathematics, of a triangle, *of unequal sides, scalene* figura geometrica, Aus. Idyll 13, prooem § 7

† **scalmus**, i, *m*, = σκαλμός, *a peg to which an oar was strapped, a thole, thole pin*, Vitr 10, 8 *med.*, Cic. Brut 53, 197, id de Or 1, 38, 174, Vell. 2, 43 1 venit (Canius) mature scalmum nullum videt, *not even a thole pin*, i e *no trace of a boat*, Cic. Off 3, 14, 59

scalpellum, i, *n* (collat form **scalpellus**, i, *m*, Cels 2, 10 twice), *dim* [scalprum], *a small surgical knife, a scalpel a lancet* scalpellum adhibere, Cic. Sest. 65, 135, id. Div 2, 46 96, Col 6, 32, 3, Plin 28 8 28, § 110, Veg Vet 1 26, 2, Sen. Ira, 2 27, 4 scribae, *a penknife*, Vulg Jer 36, 23

scalper, ri, v scalprum

scalpo, psi, ptum, 3, *v a* [root skalp, Gr σκάλοψ, mole, Lat. talpa, cf scalprum, also Gr γλύφω] **I.** *To cut, carve scrape, scratch, engrave* (class., syn caelo), said of surface work = ξέειν, sculpo, of deeper work, high relief or statuary, = γλύφω · ad pingendum, ad fingendum, ad scalpendum apta manus est, Cic N D 2, 60, 150 Phidiam tradunt scalpsisse marmora Plin 36, 5 4, § 15 marmora ac scyphos, id 35, 11, 40 § 128 (Sillig sculpsit) gemmas id. 37, 10, 65, § 177 flores et acanthi eleganter scalpti, Vitr 2, 7, 4 —Poet sepulcroque relam, *to carve*, Hor C 3 11, 52.—Transf, *to scratch* terram unguibus, *to scratch, dig*, Hor S 1 8, 26, Col 7, 5, 6 exulceratam verrucam Suet Dom 16 nates, Pompon. ap Non. 516, 26 caput uno digito, Juv 9, 133 scalpendo tantum ferreis unguibus, Plin. 13, 7, 14, § 56.—* **II.** Trop, in mal part., *to tickle, titillate* tremulo scalpuntur ubi intima versu, Pers. 1, 21.

* **scalprātus**, a, um, *adj* [scalprum], *having a sharp or cutting edge.* ferramentum, Col 9, 15, 9

scalprum, i, *n* (collat form **scalper**, ri, *m*, Cels. 8, 3) [scalpo] *a sharp cutting instrument, a chisel, knife*, etc., of sculptors, husbandmen, shoemakers surgeons, etc., Liv 27, 49, Col 4, 25, 1, Hor S 2, 3, 106, Cels 8, 3 sq, Sen Ep 65, 13 —*A pen knife*, Tac A 5, 8, Suet. Vit. 2 —*Of a pruning knife*, Plin. 17, 16, 26, § 119

scalptor, oris, *m* [id.], *a cutter, graver* in metal or stone (cf sculptor), Vell 1, 17, 4, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 134, 36, 6, 5, § 44, 37, 4, 15, § 60

scalptōrium, ii, *n.* [id.], *an instrument for scratching one's self*, in the form of a hand, Mart. 14, 83 *in lemm*

scalptūra, ae, *f* [id] **I.** *A cutting, carving*, or *graving* in stone gemmarum, Plin 37, 7, 30, § 104, Suet. Galb 10 —*Plur*, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173 —**II.** Concr, *a graved figure, a sculpture* Zophori scalpturis ornati, Vitr 4 1, 2, 2, 9, 9, 3 3, 10

* **scalptūrigo (scalpūrigo)**, inis, *f* [scalpturio], *a scratching*, Sol 32 *med*

* **scalptūrio (scalpūrio**, Non 171, 32), ire, *v desid n* [scalpo], *to scratch claw* occoepit (gallus) ibi scalpturire unguibus circumcirca, Plaut. Aul 3, 4, 8

Scămander, dri, *m*, = Σκαμανδρος **I.** *A river in Troas, the Scamander*, now *the Bunar bashi Tchai*, Mel. 1, 18, 3, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 124, Enn ap Non 467, 31 (Trag v 214 Vahl), Hor Epod. 13, 14 al., Cat. 64, 357 — Called *Xanthus*, from its red color, Verg A 1, 473, Ov M 2, 245 —Hence, *adj* : **Scămandrius**, a, um, *of or belonging to the river Scamander* unda, Att ap Non p 192, 1 (Trag Frgm v 322 Rib) —**II.** *A freedman of the Fabricii*, Cic Clu 16, 47, Quint. 11, 1, 74 —Hence, **Scămandrĭa**, ae, *f*, *a town on the Scamander*, Plin 5, 30, 33, § 124

† **scambus**, a, um, *adj*, = σκαμβός, *bow legged bandy legged* (pure Lat. varus), Suet Oth 12.

scămellum, i, v scamillus

scămillus, i, *m* (acc. to Prisc p 615 P, **scămellum**, i, *n*) *dim* [scamnum], *a little bench or stool* impares, i e. *unequal projections or steps* on the pedestals of columns, Vitr 3, 4, 5, 5, 9, 4, App 615 P

scamma, ătis, *n*, = σκάμμα, *a wrestling place* in the Palaestra. **I.** Lit (late Lat), Cael Aur Tard 2, 1 *fin*, Hier Joann Hieros. 16, id. Ep 61, 5, Ambros. Off 1, 16 —* **II.** Trop, *a wrestling, a contest*, Tert adv Martyr 3, cf harena, II

† **scammōnĕa**, ae, *f*, = σκαμμωνία, *scammony*, Cic Div 1, 10, 16, Plin 25, 5, 22, § 54.— Also **scammōnĕum**, i, *n*, Cato, R. R. 157, 12 **scammōnia**, ae, *f*, Plin. 26, 8, 58, § 90, 26, 9, 60, § 93, Veg 3, 6, 9, Scrib Comp 140 **scammōnium**, i, *n*, Plin 26, 8, 38, § 59

scammōnĕum, i, v scammonea.

scammōnĭa, ae, v scammonea.

† **scammōnītes**, ae, *m*, = σκαμμωνίτης (sc οἶνος), *wine seasoned with scammony*, Plin 14, 16, 19, § 110

scammōnium, ii, v scammonea.

scamnātus, a, um, *adj* [scamnum, II B], in the agrimensores ager, *a field whose breadth* (or measurement from east to west) *is greater than its length*, Aggen p 46 Goes.

scamnum, i, *n.* [for scap num, root skap, Gr σκήπτω to support, cf scabellum, scapus, scipio] *a bench, stool, step*, etc. **I.** In gen qua simplici scansione scandebant in lectum non altum scabellum, in altiorem, scamnum, Varr L. L. 5, § 168 Müll, Ov A A. 2, 211, 1, 162 longis considere scamnis, id. F 6, 305, Cels. 2, 15 sedere in scamnis equitum, Mart. 5 41, 7 —Of *horizontal branches of trees serving as seats* Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 10 ramorum, id 17, 23 35, § 201 —Poet., *a throne* regni stabilita scamna solumque Enn ap Cic Div 1, 48 *fin* (Ann v 99 Vahl) —**II.** In partic **A.** In agriculture *a bank or ridge of earth* left in ploughing, *a balk* (cf. lira,

porca), Col. 2, 2, 25; 2, 4, 3; 3, 13, 10; id. Arb. 12, 2; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179.—**B.** In the agrimensores, *the breadth of a field* (opp. striga, the length), Auct. Rei Agr. p. 46; 125; 198 Goes.

† **scandălizo**, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, = σκανδαλίζω, *to cause to stumble, tempt to evil* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Virg. Vel. 3; id. Cor. Mil. 14; id. adv. Marc. 15, 18 *fin.*; Vulg. Mal. 2, 8; id. Matt. 5, 30.

† **scandălum**, i, *n.*, = σκάνδαλον, *that which causes one to stumble, a stumbling-block* (eccl. Lat.). * **I.** Lit., Prud. Apoth. 47 praef.—**II.** Trop., *an inducement to sin, a temptation, cause of offence*, Tert. Virg. Vel. 3; id. adv. Jud. 14; id. adv. Marc. 3, 1; Vulg. Psa. 118, 165; id. 1 Johan. 2, 10.

Scandĭa, ae, *f.*, v. Scandinavia.

Scandĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, *named from one Scandius*: mala, Col. 5, 10, 19; Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 50; Cels. 4, 19.

Scandila, ae, or **-ē**, ēs, *f.*, *an island near Eubœa*, now *Skantzoura*, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 72 (al. Scandira); Mel. 2, 7.

Scandĭnāvĭa, ae, *f.*, *a large and fruitful island in Northern Europe*; acc. to some, *Zealand*; acc. to others, *Schonen*, Mel. 3, 6, 7; Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 96; 8, 15, 16, § 39.—Also called **Scandĭa**, Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 104.

† **scandix**, ĭcis, *f.*, = σκάνδιξ, *the herb chervil*: Scandix caerefolium, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 89; 22, 22, 38, § 81.

scando (no *perf.* or *sup.*; cf.: ascendo, descendo, etc.), 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [Sanscr. root skand-, to climb; cf. Gr. σκάνδαλον, σκανδάληθρον]. **I.** *Act.*, *to climb, mount, clamber* or *get up; to ascend.* **A.** Lit. (rare but class.): cum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursent, etc., * Cic. Sen. 6, 17: arcem et Capitolium, Liv. 3, 68, 7; 4, 2 *fin.*; cf.: in curru Capitolium (of a triumphal entry), id. 45, 39: curru Capitolia, Luc. 9, 600: moenia, Liv. 22, 14 Drak. *N. cr.*: muros, id. 5, 21: tectum scalis, Plin. 14, 1, 2, § 9: equum, Verg. A. 2, 401: bracchia longa Theseae viae, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 24: cubile, id. 4 (5), 4, 90: puppim, Val. Fl. 8, 8: cymbam (Charontis), Prop. 3, 18 (4, 17), 24 et saep.—In mal. part., Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 22.—Poet.: scandit fatalis machina muros, Verg. A. 2, 237.—**B.** Trop. (only in the poets and in late prose): paulatim gradus aetatis scandere adultae, Lucr. 2, 1123: scandit aeratas vitiosa naves Cura, Hor. C. 2, 16, 21.—Hence, in the grammarians: scandere versus, qs. to climb up, i. e. *to measure* or *read* by its feet, *to scan*; cf. in a sarcastic double sense, of a gouty person: scandere qui nescis, versiculos laceras, Claud. Epigr. 29, 2.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to mount, rise, arise, ascend* (not freq. till after the Aug. period). **A.** Lit.: cum scandit et instat, *climbs the wall*, Lucr. 3, 651: scandenti circa ima labor est: ceterum quantum processeris, etc., Quint. 12, 10, 78: scandere in aggerem, Liv. 3, 67, 11: in domos superas, Ov. F. 1, 298: in adversum, Quint. 11, 3, 54: ad nidum volucris (feles), Phaedr. 2, 4, 6: per conjuncta aedificia, Tac. H. 3, 71: super iteratam testudinem, id. ib. 3, 28.—**2.** Transf., of things: scandentisque Asisi consurgit vertice murus, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 125: in tecta jam silvae scandunt, Plin. 15, 14, 14, § 47: aquae in sublime, id. 31, 1, 1, § 2: sol ad aquilonem, id. 18, 28, 68, § 264.—**B.** Trop.: timor et minae Scandunt eodem, quo dominus, Hor. C. 3, 1, 38: supra principem scandere, Tac. H. 4, 8.

scandŭla (later form **scindŭla**, as if from scindo), ae, *f. dim.* [scando], *a shingle* for a roof (so named from their rising, like steps, one above the other); mostly *plur.*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 42 *init.*; Plin. 16, 10, 15, § 36; 16, 10, 18, § 42; Col. 8, 3, 6; Vitr. 2, 1; Isid. 19, 19, 7; Pall. 1, 22.

‡ **scandulaca** genus herbae frugibus inimicae, quod eas velut hedera implicando necat, Fest. p. 330.

* **scandŭlāris**, e, *adj.* [scandula], *shingled, shingle-*: tectum, App. M. 3, p. 137, 2.

* **scandŭlārĭus**, ii, *m.* [id.], *a shingler*, Dig 50, 6, 6.

scansĭlis, e, *adj.* [scando], *that may be climbed.* **I.** Lit.: ficus, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 84; gradus superiores scansiles, Schol. Juv. 7, 45; Amm. 16, 10, 14.—* **II.** Trop.: lex annorum, i. e. *the law of critical years* (placed at certain distances or steps from each other) or *climacterics*, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 161.

scansĭo, ōnis, *f.* [scando], *a climbing up* (very rare). * **I.** Lit.: quâ simplici scansione scandebant in lectum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 168 Müll.—**II.** Trop.: sonorum, *a rising* or *elevation of tones* of the voice, Vitr. 6, 1.—In gram., *a metrical reading* or *scanning* of verse, *scansion*, Beda, p. 2368 P.; Diom. 494 sq. P.

* **scansōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *for climbing*: genus machinarum, Vitr. 10, 1.

Scantĭa silva, v. Scantius, *A.*

Scantĭānus, a, um, v. Scantius, B.

Scantinius (Scātinĭus), i, *m.*, *a Roman name.* **a.** P. Scantinius, *a pontifex*, Liv. 23, 21 *fin.*—**b.** C. Scantinius Capitolinus, *a tribune of the people*, Val. Max. 6, 1, 7.—Hence, *adj.*: **Scantinĭus (Scātĭn-)**, a, um, *the* Lex Scantinia (Scātinia) de nefandâ Venere *is named after one Scantinius, a tribune of the people*, otherwise unknown, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 3; 8, 14, 4; Suet. Dom. 8; Juv. 2, 44; Tert. Monog. 12; Prud. στεφ. 10, 203.—Form Scatinia, Aus. Epigr. 89, 4.

Scantĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens. So, Scantia, *a woman abused by Clodius*, Cic. Mil. 27, 75.—Hence, **A. Scantĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Scantian*: silva, *in Campania*, Cic. Agr. 1, 1, 3; 3, 4, 15: aquae, perh. in the same place, Plin. 2, 107, 111, § 240.—**B. Scantĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Scantian*: mala, Cato, R. R. 7, 3; 7, 143 *fin.*; Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 1; Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 50 (Jahn, Scandianus): vitis, Varr. ap. Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 47.

† **scăpha**, ae, *f.* [= σκάφη; cf. scabo], *a light boat, a skiff* (cf.: lembus, cymba): de navi timidae desiluerunt in scapham, Plaut. Rud. prol. 75; 1, 2, 74; 1, 2, 76; 1, 2, 84; 2, 3, 36; 2, 3, 38; Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154; *Auct. Her. 1, 11, 19; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non.* 535, 11; Liv. 44, 42: biremis, * Hor. C. 3, 29, 62: piscatoria, Just. 2, 13, 9 et saep.; Vulg. Act. 27, 16.

† **scăphē**, ēs, *f.*, = σκάφη, *a concave sundial*, Vitr. 9, 9.

† **scăphium (scăpĭum)**, ii, *n.*, = σκάφιον. **I.** In gen., *a concave vessel* or *basin in the form of a boat* (cf. cymbium), Lucr. 6, 1046; Vitr. 8, 1 *med.*—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A drinking-vessel in the form of a boat*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 11; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 37; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37; 2, 4, 24, § 54.—**B.** *A chamber-pot*, Mart. 11, 11, 6; Juv. 6, 264; Dig. 34, 2, 27 *fin.*—**C.** *A concave sundial*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 597.—**D.** *The reservoir of a water-clock*, Vitr. 9, 8, 5.

scăphŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [scapha], *a little boat* or *skiff*, Veg. Mil. 3, 7; Paul. Nol. Ep. 49, 1.—Used as *a bath-tub*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11, 95; 2, 40, 232.

Scaptēsŭla (Scaptensŭla), ae, *f.*, = Σκαπτησύλη, *a town in Thrace, celebrated for its silver mines*, Lucr. 6, 810; cf. Fest. p. 330 Müll.

Scaptĭa, ae, *f.*, *a very ancient town in Latium*, now *Passerano*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68.—Hence, **Scaptĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Scaptia, Scaptian*: tribus, Liv. 8, 17 *fin.*—Hence, **Scaptĭensis**, e, *adj.*, *of the Scaptian tribe*: tribules, Suet. Aug. 40.

1. Scăpŭla, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname.* **I.** *A partisan of Pompey, the main instigator of the Spanish war*, Auct. B. Hisp. 33; Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 1.—**II.** *A usurer in the time of Cicero*, Cic. Quint. 4, 17.—Hence, **Scăpŭlānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *named after one Scapula*: horti, Cic. Att. 12, 40, 4.

2. scăpŭla, ae, *f.*, *a kind of vine*, = vennucula, q. v., Plin. 14, 2, 6, § 34.

3. scăpŭla, ae, *f.*, v. scapulae *fin.*

scăpŭlae, ārum, *f.*, *the shoulder-blades*, in men and animals. **I.** Lit., Cels. 8, 1 *med.*; Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 155; 30, 14, 43, § 125; Ov. A. A. 3, 273; Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5; Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 107 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The shoulders, back*, in gen.: qui saepe ante in nostras scapulas cicatrices indiderunt, *have cut me over the shoulders*, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 7; 2, 2, 49; id. Cas. 5, 3, 14; id. Ep. 1, 2, 22; id. Poen. 1, 1, 25; id. Pers. 1, 1, 32; id. Trin. 4, 3, 2; id. Truc. 4, 3, 19; Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 26; Sen. Ira, 3, 12, 5: pro scapulis cum dicit Cato, significat pro injuriâ verberum. Nam complures leges erant in cives rogatae, quibus sanciebatur poena verberum, etc., Fest. p. 234 Müll.—**B.** Of inanim. things: machinae, *shoulder-pieces, cheeks*, Vitr. 10, 3: montium, *the higher ridges*, Tert. Pall. 2.—**C.** *Sing.*: **scăpŭla**, ae, *the shoulder* (late Lat.): panem imposuit scapulae ejus, Vulg. Gen. 21, 14; id. Zach. 7, 11.

Scăpŭlāni horti, v. Scapula.

† **scāpus**, i, *m.* [root skap-; Gr. σκήπτω, to prop, σκῆπτρον; Doric, σκᾶπος; cf.: scipio, scamnum, scopus; Engl. shaft], *a shaft, stem, stalk, trunk*, etc. **I.** In gen., Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 5; Col. 9, 4, 4; Plin. 18, 10, 21, § 95; Sen. Ep. 86, 17.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A cylinder on which sheets of paper* or *leaves of papyrus were rolled*, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 77.—**B.** *A sheet of paper*: aliquid papyri illinere scapo, Varr. ap. Non. 168, 14.—**C.** *A weaver's yarn-beam*, Lucr. 5, 1353.—**D.** *The shaft* of a column, Vitr. 3, 2 sq.—**E.** *The shank* of a candlestick, Plin. 34, 3, 6, § 11.—**F.** *The post* or *newel* of a circular staircase, Vitr. 9, 2 *fin.*—**G.** *The main stile* of a door on which it hinged, Vitr. 4, 6.—**H.** *The beam* of a balance, Vitr. 10, 8; Fest. s. v. agina, p. 10 Müll.; and s. v. librile, p. 116 ib.—**K.** = membrum virile, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 24 *fin.*; Veg. 5, 14, 17.

† **scărăbaeus**, i, *m.*, = σκαράβειος (σκάραβος), *a beetle, scarab, scarabee*, Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 97; 30, 11, 30, § 99; Aus. Epigr. 70, 10.

scardĭa, ae, *f.*, *a plant, also called* aristolochia, App. Herb. 19.

Scardus (Scordus), i, *m.*, *a mountain in Illyria*, now *Sharradagh* or *Tchardagh*, Liv. 43, 20.

scărīfātĭo (scărīphātĭo; later collat. form **scărīfĭcātĭo**, Veg. 4, 21, 1), ōnis, *f.* [scarifo], *a scratching open*; of the skin, *a scarifying*, Col. 6, 12, 1; 6, 17, 1; 6, 17, 4; Veg. 4, 21, 1.—Of the bark of a tree, Plin. 17, 27, 42, § 251.—Of the ground for planting, *Plin. 18, 16, 39, § 140.*

† **scărīfĭco**, v. scarifo-.

scărīfo (-īpho; later collat. form **scărīfĭco**, Pall. 4, 10, 28; cf. *pass.* scarifio, Scrib. 262 dub.), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, = σκαριφάομαι, *to scratch open, scarify*: gingivas, Plin. 32, 7, 26, § 79: truncum arboris, Pall. Mart. 10, 28: sinapi compressum, Col. 12, 57, 1: dentes, Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 179; cf. id. 30, 3, 8, § 21.

† **scărītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = σκαρῖτις, *a precious stone, resembling in color the fish* scarus, Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

Scarphēa (-ĭa), ae, *f.* **I.** *A town of Locris, near Thermopylæ*, Liv. 32, 3; 36, 20; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 27.—**II.** *An island of the Ægean Sea*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 62.

† **scărus** (scārus, Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299), i, *m.*, = σκάρος, *scar, a kind of seafish much esteemed by the Romans*; acc. to some, *a species of wrasse*: Labrus scarus, Linn.; Plin. 9, 17, 29, § 62; Ov. Hal. 9; 119; Col. 8, 16, 1 and 9; Enn. l. l.; Hor. S. 2, 2, 22; id. Epod. 2, 50; Mart. 13, 84; Fest. s. v. pollucere, p. 253: scarorum jocinora, Suet. Vit. 13.

scătēbra, ae, *f.* [scateo], *a bubbling* or *gushing up* of water (not ante-Aug., and very rare): fontium, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 6: fonticuli, id. 31, 10, 46, § 108.—**2.** Transf.: (unda) scatebris arentia temperat arva, *spring-water, bubbling water*, Verg. G. 1, 110; cf. scaturex and scaturigines.

scăteo, ēre (ante-class. also scatit, Lucr. 5, 40; 6, 891; and scatĕre, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69, or Trag. v. 196 Vahl.; Lucr. 5, 598; 5, 952; 6, 896; *perf.* and *sup.* wanting), *v. n.* [*etym. dub.*; *cf. Lith. skas-, leap*], *to bubble, gush, well, spring*, or *flow forth* (poet.; not before the Aug. period in prose). **I.** Lit.: fontes scatere, Enn. l. l.; cf.: fons dulcis aquaî qui scatit et scatis circum se dimovet undas, Lucr. 6, 891 sq.; and (with erumpere) id. 5, 952; 5, 598.—**II.** Transf., = abundo. **A.** *To be plentiful; to swarm, abound*: cuniculi scatent in Hispaniâ, Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 226; cf. Lucr. 6, 896.—**B.** With *abl.* (once also with *gen.* and with an *acc. of respect*), *to gush forth with*, i. e. *to be full of; to swarm* or *abound with, to be rich in* or *crowded with* any thing, etc. **1.** Lit. (*a*) With *abl.*: vino scatet, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 22: arx (Corinthi) scatens fontibus, Liv. 45, 28: scatentem Beluis pontum, Hor. C. 3, 27, 26; cf.: Nilus scatet piscibus, Mel. 1, 9, 3; so, tota ferme Hispania metallis, Plin. 3, 3, 4,

§ 30 Terracina silvis nucum, id 16, 32, 59, § 138 scatere vermibus, Vulg Exod. 16, 20 gentes tigri fera, Plin 6 20 23 § 73 — (β) With *gen* terra ferarum scatit Lucr 5, 40, cf id 6 891 supra — **2.** Trop qualibus ostentis Aristandri volumen scatet, Plin. 17 25, 38, § 243, cf sic videas quosdam scatere verbis, ut, etc, Gell 1, 15, 2, 17, 8, 4 (urtica) vel plurimis scatet remediis Plin 22, 13, 15, § 31 — With *acc respect* amas pol, misera id tuos scatet animus Plaut Pers 2 1, 9

Scătinius, ii, v Scantinius

scăto, ere, v scateo *init*

* **scătūrex,** igis, *m* [scaturio], *a bubbling or gushing spring,* Varr ap Non. 172, 27, cf scaturigines and scatebra.

scătūrīgines, um, *f* [id.] *gushing or bubbling waters, spring water,* Liv 44 33, Front Aquaed. 10 in nigra (terra) scaturigines perennes, Plin 31, 3, 28, § 47 — **II.** Transf, of other fluids sanguinis, Amm. 19, 1, 9

* **scătūrīgīnōsus,** a, um, *adj* [scaturigines], *full of* or *abounding in springs, springy* terra, i e *boggy, marshy,* Col 5, 8, 6

scătūrio, ire (*imperf* scaturribat, App M 4, p 145, 8), *v n* [scateo] *to stream, flow, or gush out* (not before the Aug period and very rare) **I.** Lit scaturiens aqua, Pall 1, 33 *fin* de summo vertice fons scaturribat (i e fiebat), App M 4 6, p 145, 8 oleum de terrā Ampel Lib Mem 8, § 5 — **II.** Transf, like scateo **A.** *To come forth in great numbers, to swarm, abound* vermiculi Auct Priap 4, 6 *fin.*: vermes Vulg 2 Macc 9, 9 — **B.** *To be full of, filled with, abound in* a thing **1.** Lit solum, quod fontibus non scaturiat, Col 3, 1, 8 — **2.** Trop (Curio) totus, ut nunc est, hoc scaturit, *he is all possessed with it* Cael. ap Cic. Fam 8, 4, 2 aurae scaturientes sermonis, Prud. στεφ 10, 551

Scaurianus, a um, v 2. Scaurus

1. † **scaurus,** a, um, *adj*, = σκαῦρος [cf σκαιός], *with large and swollen ankles, having the ankles bunching out* (cf varus, valgus) Plin 11, 45, 105, § 254 illum Balbutit scaurum pravis fultum male talis, Hor S 1, 3 48

2. Scaurus, i, *m* [1 scaurus], *a frequent surname in the* gens Aemilia *and* Aurelia So M Aemilius Scaurus, *whom Cicero defended in an oration, part of which is still extant* —Hence, **Scauriānus,** a, um *adj*, *relating to Scaurus* oratio, Mart Cap 5, § 441.

† **scāzon,** ontis *m*, = σκάζων (limping), *an iambic trimeter, with a spondee or trochee in the last foot,* Plin Ep 5, 11, 2, cf Mart 1, 97, 1, 7, 25, 1

scĕlĕrātē, *adv*, v scelero, *P a fin*

scelerātor, is *m* [scelero], *an evil doer, a wretch* (late Lat), Adaman Columb 3 7

scĕlĕrātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a* of scelero

scĕlĕrĭtas, atis *f* [scelus] *guilt, wickedness, criminality* (late Lat) facti, Dig 48 21 3

scĕlĕro, no *perf*, ātum, 1, *v a* [id] *to pollute defile, contaminate, desecrate* (in the *verb finit* rare, and only poet ; syn temero, polluo) impia non verita est divos scelerare parentes, Cat 64, 405, cf Stat. Th 2, 663 sanguine fauces, id. ib 8, 761 parce pias scelerare manus, Verg A. 3, 42 Cererem, Juv 9, 25 animum, Sil 16, 122, cf dextram sanguine, Stat Th 9, 666 —Hence **scĕlĕratus,** a, um, *P a*, *polluted profaned* by crime **A.** Lit (appellatively, only in the poets) terra, Verg A 3 60 terrae Ov P 1 6, 29 lumina Thracum, id M 13, 628 — **2.** In partic., as an *adj prop* denoting places where crimes had been committed or criminals punished So **a.** Sceleratus Vicus, *that part of the Vicus Cyprius on the Esquiline in which Tullia daughter of Servius Tullius drove over her father's corpse,* Liv 1, 48, Varr L L 5, § 159 Müll, Ov F 6 609, Fest pp 332 and 333 Müll — **b.** Sceleratus Campus *under the city wall hard by the porta Collina where unchaste Vestals were buried alive,* Liv 8, 15, Fest l l, Serv Verg A. 11, 206 — **c.** Scelerata sedes *the place of punishment for the wicked in Tartarus,* Tib 1, 3, 67, Ov M 4 455, also called Sceleratum limen Verg A. 6, 563 —For Scelerata Porta and Castra, v infra B 2. b — **B.** Transf **1.** Subjectively *bad, impious, wicked, accursed, infamous, vicious, flagitious,* in the *masc subst*, *a bad, impious,* or *vicious person, a wretch, miscreant* (the predom signif, freq with nefarius, impius etc, cf consceleratus), of persons virum sceleratum, facinorosum, nefarium, Cic Rep 3, 17, 27 deliberantium genus totum sceleratum et impium, id. Off 3, 8 37, id Mur 30, 62 (with nefarius), id Att 9, 15 5 (with impurus), Caes B G 6, 13 (with impius), Plaut Pers. 2, 4, 4, Ter And 1, 1, 132, id. Ad 4, 2, 14, Cic. Cat 1, 9, 23, Caes B G. 6, 34, Sall. C 52, 36. facto pius et sceleratus eodem, Ov M 3, 5 puella id R Am 299, Liv 1, 59, 31, 31, Suet Ner 46, Hor S 2, 3, 71, 2, 3, 221 al —*Comp* : homo sceleratior, Ov M 11, 781 — *Sup* refertam esse Graeciam sceleratissimorum hominum, Cic Planc 41, 98, Sall. J 14 2, 31, 12, Liv 4, 32 et saep — Of things scelera tas ejus preces et nefaria vota cognovimus, Cic. Clu 68, 194 contra patriam scelerata arma capere, id. Phil 11, 1, 1 ; Ov M 5, 102 conjuratio, Liv 2 6 insania belli, Verg A. 7, 461 caput, Plaut Ep 3, 2, 33 vox (with inhumana), Cic Fin 3, 19, 64 consilia, Vell 2, 130, 3. amor habendi, Ov M 1 131 munera, id ib 8, 94 ignes, id F 6 439 — *Comp* a sceleratiore hastā, Cic Off 2, 8, 29 causa parricidii, Just 10, 2, 1 — *Sup* res, Quint 3, 8, 45 fraus humani ingenii, Plin 34, 14, 39, § 138 — Poet sub it ira sceleratas sumere poenas, i e *to take satisfaction for her crimes,* Verg A 2, 576. — **2.** (As a result of viciousness or criminality, cf scelus, II C) *Hurtful, harmful, noxious pernicious, unhappy, unfortunate, calamitous,* etc (only poet and in post Aug prose) teritur sinapis scelerata qui terunt oculi ut exstillent, facit, Plaut Ps 3, 2, 28 herba, App Herb 8 — *Sup* sceleratissimis serpentium haemorrhoidi et presteri, Plin 24, 13, 73, § 117: frigus Verg G 2, 256 lues, Mart 1, 102, 6 poemata id. 3, 50, 9 et saep : MATER, Inscr Rein cl. 12, 122, so Inscr Fabr p 237, 631 PARENTES, Inscr Murat. 1187, 2 — **b.** *Made hurtful,* i e. *poisoned* scelerata sucis spicula, Sil 3, 272. — **c.** As an *adj prop* (α) Scelerata Porta, *the gate* (also called Porta Carmenta lis) *through which the three hundred* Fabii *marched on their fatal expedition,* Fest pp 334 and 335 Müll ; Serv Verg A 8, 337, Flor 1, 12, 2 — (β) Scelerata Castra, *the camp in which D Drusus died,* Suet Claud. 1 — Hence, *adv* : **scĕlĕrātē** (acc to B 1), *impiously, wickedly, nefariously* (Ciceronian) : peccavi scelerateque feci, Cic Q. Fr 1, 3, 2 facere (with audacter) id Sull 24, 67 dicere (opp pie), id. Mil 38, 103 : susceptum bellum, id. Cat 1, 10, 27 — *Comp* sceleratius, Vulg Ezech 16 52 — *Sup* sceleratissime machinatus omnes insidias Cic Sest 64, 133

scĕlĕrōsus, a, um, *adj* [scelus], *full of wickedness, vicious, abominable accursed* (ante and post class) ubi ego illum scelerosum et impium inveniam? Ter Eun 4, 3 1 scelerosa et polluta mulier, App M 10 p 253, 2 scelerosa atque impia facta, Lucr 1, 82 o diem scelerosum et indignum Afr ap Non 174, 29 — As *subst*

scĕlĕrōsus, i, *m*, *a wicked* or *vicious person, a wretch,* Lucil ap Non 174, 27

scĕlĕrus, a, um *adj* [id], *wicked, abominable* sinapis, Plaut Ps 3, 2 28 caput, id ib 5, 1, 3, cf Serv Verg A 9, 486

scĕlestē, *adv*, v scelestus *fin*

scelestus, a, um, *adj* [scelus ; like funestus, from funus], *wicked, villanous, infamous, accursed, abominable, knavish, roguish*, and *subst*, *a wicked person, a knave rogue, scoundrel, miscreant* (freq ante class in Plaut and Ter, after the class per sceleratus is more freq, by Cic not used of persons) **I.** Lit of persons ego sum malus, Ego sum sacer, scelestus, Plaut Bacch 4, 6, 14 eheu scelestus galeam in navi perdidi id. Rud 3, 5 22 perjuravisti, sceleste, id. Ps 1 3, 120 sq o scelestum atque audacem hominem ! Ter Eun 4 4, 41, Plaut Most 3, 1, 36, id Merc 1 90, id Ps. 3 2, 103 et saep, Ter Heaut. 5, 2, 17, id. Ad. 2 1, 5, id Eun 1 1, 26 al., Sall. C 51 32, 52, 15, Quint. 2, 16, 2, Hor C 2, 4, 17, 3 2, 31, 3, 11, 39, id. Epod 7, 1 — *Comp*, Plaut. Aul 3, 2, 5, id. Cist. 4, 1, 8, id Bacch. 2, 3, 22 al — *Sup*, Plaut. Am 2 1, 2 — As a term of reproach or abuse sceleste, scelesta etc., *you knave! you wretch!* sceleste Plaut Ps 1, 3, 120, 1, 3, 126, Ter And. 4, 4, 51, id Eun. 4, 4, 1; id Heaut 2, 3, 71 scelesta Plaut. As. 1, 2, 23, id Most 1, 3, 26; Ter Eun 5, 1, 1, 5, 1, 16 scelesti, Plaut Men 5, 7, 28, cf *sup* : scelestissime, audes mihi praedicare id? *you arrant rogue!* id Am 2 1, 11 — Of things scelestum ac nefarium facinus, Cic Rosc. Am 13, 37. res scelesta, atrox, nefaria id. ib 22, 62 numquam quidquam facinus feci pejus neque scelestius, Plaut Men 3, 1, 2 scelesto facinori scelestior sermonem addidit, Liv 5, 27 scelestae hae sunt aedes, impia est habitatio Plaut Most 2, 2, 73. scelestior cena id Rud 2, 6, 24 lingua, id Am 2, 1, 7: facta, id Mil 3, 1, 139 servitus id. Curc 1, 1, 40 : vacuam domum scelestis nuptiis fecisse Sall. C 15 2 : servitium, id H Fragm 3 61, 9 Dietsch malitia, Phaedr 2, 4, 5 — **II.** Transf, in Plaut for sceleratus (B 2), *baleful calamitous, unlucky, unfortunate* : scelestiorem ego annum argento faenori Numquam ullum vidi, Plaut. Most 3, 1, 1 : me (vidisti) adeo scelestum, qui, etc, id. Rud 4, 4, 123, id. Cas. 3, 5, 34 ne ego sum miser, Scelestus, id. Most 3, 1, 36, id. Capt 3, 5, 104, id. As. 5, 2, 6, id. Rud 3, 5, 22; id Men 3, 1, 2; id. Cist 4, 2, 17, cf scelesta vae te! Cat 8, 15 Ellis ad loc — *Adv* : **scĕlestē** (acc to I), *wickedly, viciously, impiously, abominably, detestably* sceleste atque impie facere Liv 24, 25 : parta bona Plaut Rud 2, 6, 22 insimulare, Vell 2 60, 3 exercere arma, Val Max 5, 1, 3 — *Comp* : interit pudor, Aug Ep 202 — Humorously tu sceleste suspicaris ego αφελῶς scripsi, *roguishly,* Cic Att 6, 1, 8

† **scĕlĕtus,** i, *m*, = σκελετός, *a skeleton* eviscerata forma diri cadaveris, App Mag pp 313 35, and 315, 9 sq

* **scĕlio,** onis *m* [scelus] *a wicked man, scoundrel* magnus scelio, Petr 50, 5

scĕlŏtyrbē, ēs, *f*, = σκελοτύρβη, *a lameness in the ankles* or *in the knees,* Plin. 25, 3, 6 § 20

scĕlus, ĕris, *n* [Sanscr root skhal, to fall, akin to khal, to deceive, cf Goth skal, to owe] *an evil deed, a wicked, heinous,* or *impious action, a crime, sin, enormity, wickedness* (the strongest general term for a morally bad act or quality, very freq both in *sing* and *plur*, cf nefas) **I.** Lit **1.** *Absol* : facinus est vincire civem Romanum, scelus verberare, prope parricidium necare, Cic Verr 2, 5, 66, § 170, cf so (opp to flagitia and delicta) Tac. G 12 majus in sese scelus concipere nefariis sceleribus coopertus Cic Verr 2, 1, 4, § 9, id Rosc Am 13, 37 detestabile scelus, id Lael 8, 27 scelus atque perfidia, id. Rosc Am 38, 109, so (with perfidia) id Phil 11 2, 5, id Att 2 22 2, 3, 13, 2, Sall J 107, 2, Liv 40, 39 al, cf (with audacia) Cic. Verr 2, 5, 66, § 170, (with furor) id ib 2, 5, 62 § 161, (with avaritia) id ib 2, 5, 9, § 24, id Clu. 8, 23 documentum Persarum sceleris, id. Rep 3, 9, 15 ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia hinc pietas, illinc scelus, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25 scelus est igitur, nocere bestiae, quod scelus qui velit, etc., id Rep 3, 11, 19 quid mali aut sceleris fingi aut excogitari potest, quod, etc, id. Cat 2, 4, 7 nefario scelere concepto, id. Verr 2, 4 32, § 72 concipere in se, id ib 2, 1, 4, § 9 (v supra) tantum sceleris admittere, id Att 9, 10, 3 scelus nefarium facere id de Or 1, 51, 221, cf id Rosc Am 9, 25 perficere id Clu 68 194 scelus anhelare, id Cat 2 1, 1 moliri, id Att 7, 11, 1 edere, id Phil 13, 9, 21, cf edere in aliquem, id Sest. 27, 58 suscipere, id Phil 11, 1, 2 scelere se alligare, id Fl 17, 41 scelere astringi, id Sest 50, 108 scelere obstringi, id. Verr 2, 4, 32, § 71 obrui, Liv 3, 19 et saep — **2.** With *gen obj* scelus legatorum contra jus gentium interfectorum, *the crime of murdering their deputies,* Liv. 4, 32. — Prov vulgo dicitur Scelera non habere consilium Quint 7, 2, 44 — **II.** Transf **A.** Of animals or inanimate things (post Aug, perh only in Plin), *a bad quality, vicious nature a vice, fault* nec bestiarum solum ad nocendum scelera

sunt, sed interim aquarum quoque et locorum, Plin. 25, 3, 6, § 20: maximum salamandrae, id. 29, 4, 23, § 74: Scythae sagittas tingunt viperinâ sanie . . . inremediabile id scelus, id. 11, 53, 115, § 279. — **B.** Concr., in vulgar lang. as a term of reproach, *rascal, scoundrel, villain, rogue;* and of women, *drab, baggage,* etc.: minime miror, navis si fracta tibi, Scelus te et sceleste parta quae vexit bona, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 22; id. Am. 2, 1, 7; id. Bacch. 5, 1, 9; id. Mil. 3, 2, 14; 3, 2, 27; id. Pers. 4, 9, 6; Ter. And. 2, 1, 17; 4, 1, 42; id. Eun. 5, 4, 19; id. Ad. 5, 1, 6; 5, 1, 12 al.; cf.: scelus viri, *you scoundrel of a man,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 60.— With a *masc. pron.:* is me scelus attondit, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 9: ubi illic est scelus, quid me perdidit? Ter. And. 3, 5, 1; cf.: scelus, quemnam hic laudat? id. ib. 5, 2, 3. — **C.** In Plaut., Ter., and Mart., *a mishap* (qs. arising from wickedness), *a misfortune, calamity* (cf. sceleratus, B. 2., and scelestus, II.): perdidi unum filium puerum quadrimum . . . Major potitus hostium est: quod hoc est scelus! Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 104: *Pa.* Quid hoc est sceleris? *Ch.* Perii, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 34 Ruhnk.; Mart. 7, 14, 1.—**D.** *A natural catastrophe:* scelera naturae, i. e. *earthquakes, inundations,* etc., Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 206.

1. scēna, v. scaena.

‡**2. scēna** ab aliis, a quibusdam sacena appellatur, dolabra pontificalis, Fest. pp. 330 and 319 Müll.

scēnārĭus, scēnĭcus, etc., v. scaenarius, scaenicus, etc.

† **scēnītes,** ae, *m.*, = σκηνίτης, *one who dwells in a tent, one of a nomadic race:* Nomades, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 143: Sabaei, id. 6, 28, 32, § 151: Arabes, id. 5, 24, 21, § 87.

scēnŏfactōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [σκηνοςfacio], *of* or *belonging to the making of tents:* ars, *the business of tent-making,* Vulg. Act. 18, 3.

scēnŏpēgĭa, ae, *f.*, = σκηνοπηγία, *the Jewish Feast of Tabernacles* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. 1 Macc. 10, 21; id. 2 Macc. 1, 18; id. Johan. 7, 2.

Scēpsis, is, *f.*, = Σκῆψις, *a town in Mysia,* Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122. —Hence, **Scēpsĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Scepsis:* Metrodorus, *of Scepsis,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 59; Plin. 34, 7, 16, § 34; also called simply Scepsius, Ov. P. 4, 14, 38.

Sceptĭci, ōrum, *m.*, = Σκεπτικοί, *the Sceptics, the disciples of Pyrrho,* Quint. 10, 1, 124.

† **scēptos,** i, *m.*, = σκηπτός, *a gust, squall, storm,* that rushes from above, App. de Mundo, p. 64, 5.

scēptrĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [sceptrum-fero], *sceptre-bearing* (poet.): manus Servi, Ov. F. 6, 480: Tonantes, i.e. *Jupiter and Juno,* Sen. Med. 59.

scēptrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sceptrum-gero], *sceptre-bearing* (poet. and post-Aug.): Laii, Stat. Th. 11, 636: rex, Sil. 16, 245.

† **scēptrum,** i (less correctly **scaeptrum**), *n.*, = σκῆπτρον, *a royal staff, a sceptre.* **I.** Lit.: (rex Ptolemaeus) sedens cum purpurâ et sceptro et illis insignibus regiis, Cic. Sest. 26, 57; Quint. 9, 3, 57; 11, 3, 158; Suet. Aug. 94: Augusti, id. Galb. 1; Verg. A. 7, 247: dextrâ sceptrum gerebat, id. ib. 12, 206; Ov. M. 7, 103; 1, 178; 2, 847; 5, 422. Also borne by a king's daughter, Verg. A. 1, 653 Heyne: exitiale, Stat. Th. 1, 34; of a triumphant general, Liv. 5, 41; Juv. 10, 43.—Poet., in the *plur.*, by way of amplification, of a single sceptre, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 12, 21; cf.: celsâ sedet Aeolus arce Sceptra tenens, Verg. A. 1, 57; and of Juno, Ov. M. 3, 265; 1, 596; 11, 560; Verg. A. 7, 173; 7, 252 al.—**B.** Transf. ***1.** *A teacher's rod* (humorously): ferulae tristes, sceptra paedagogorum, Mart. 10, 62, 10.—***2.** *A name of the plant* aspalathus, Plin. 12, 24, 52, § 110.—**3.** = membrum virile, Auct. Priap. 25.—**II.** Trop., as a symbol of authority, also used by the poets, in the *plur.*, for *kingdom, rule, dominion, authority:* en impero Argis, sceptra mihi liquit Pelops, Poët. ap. Quint. 9, 4, 140: tu mihi quodcumque hoc regni, tu sceptra Jovemque Concilias, Verg. A. 1, 78: sic nos in sceptra reponis? id. ib. 1, 253; 7, 422; 9, 9: pulsus solio sceptrisque paternis, id. ib. 10, 852: sceptra Asiae tenere, Ov. H. 16, 175: potiri perenni sceptro, id. M. 15, 585; id. F. 4, 198; id. M. 6, 677: Heliconiadum comites, quorum unus Homerus Sceptra potitus, etc., Lucr. 3, 1038.

† **scēptūchus,** i, *m.*, = σκηπτοῦχος, *a sceptre-bearer,* a high officer of state in the East, Tac. A. 6, 33.

schĕda, v. scida.

† **schĕdĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σχέδιος, *made suddenly* or *off-hand; hastily put* or *thrown together;* hence, as in the Greek *subst.*, **I. schĕdĭa,** ae, *f.*, = σχεδία (sc. ναῦς), *a raft, float,* constructed in haste, Dig. 14, 1, 1, § 6; cf. Fest. pp. 334 and 335 Müll.—**II. schĕdĭum,** ii, *n.* (sc. carmen), *an extemporaneous poem:* Lucilianae humilitatis, Petr. 4 *fin.;* App. de Deo Socr. p. 364, 34; Aus. Idyll. 7 praef.; Sid. Ep. 8, 3; cf. Fest. l. l.

schĕdŭla (scĭdŭla), ae, *f. dim.* [scheda or scida], *a small leaf of paper,* Hier. in Ruf. 3, 2.

† **schēma,** ae, *f.* (cf.: *diadema, dogma,* etc., Prisc. p. 679 P.), and (mostly post-Aug.) ătis, *n.* (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* schemasin, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 38; but schematibus, Lampr. Heliog. 19), = σχῆμα. **I.** In gen., *a shape, figure, form, fashion, manner, posture, attitude,* etc. (so mostly ante-class.; not in Cic.). (*a*) *Fem.:* quod processi huc cum servili schemâ, Plaut. Am. prol. 117; cf. Caecil. ap. Prisc. p. 679 P.: Tiara ut lepidam lepide condecorat schemam, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 2 Ritschl; cf. Prisc. l. l.; also Pompon. ap. Non. 225, 1: exemplar imperatae schemae, Suet. Tib. 43.—(*β*) *Neutr.:* pergite thyrsigerae Bacchae modo Bacchico cum schemate, Naev. ap. Non. 225, 2: schema antiquom retinere, Lucil. ib. 225, 3: Aristippus naufragio cum ejectus ad Rhodiensium litus animadvertisset geometrica schemata descripta, Vitr. 6 praef.: vasa schematibus libidinosissimis inquinata, Lampr. Heliog. 19. — **II.** In partic., as in rhet., *a figure of speech, rhetorical figure* (pure Lat. figura; freq. in Quint.; in Cic. written as Greek), Sen. Contr. 1, praef. § 23 sq.; 1, 1, 25; Quint. 9, 1, 1 sq.; and repeatedly in the first three chapters of the ninth book; cf. also id. 1, 5, 52 sq.; 4, 1, 49; 4, 5, 4; 5, 10, 70. — **b.** In geometry, *a figure, outline:* geometrica schemata, Vitr. 6, praef. 1: sphaeroides, id. 8, 6, 3 et saep.

† **schēmătismos,** i, *m.*, = σχηματισμός, *a figurative* or *florid manner of speaking,* Quint. 1, 8, 14.

† **schĭdĭa,** ae, *f.*, = σχίδαι or σχίδια, *a chip, splinter* of wood, Vitr. 2, 1; 7, 10.

schīnus, i, *f.*, = σχῖνος, *the mastic-tree* (pure Lat. lentiscus), Vulg. Dan. 13, 54.

† **schisma,** ătis, *n.*, = σχίσμα, *a split, separation, disunion, schism* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Praescr. 5; Prud. στεφ. 11, 19; 11, 30; Vulg. Johan. 9, 16.

† **schismătĭcus,** i, *m.*, = σχισματικός, *a separatist, seceder, schismatic* (eccl. Lat.): schismaticos non fides diversa facit, sed communionis disrupta societas, Aug. Quaest. in Matt. 11.

schistos, a, on, *adj.*, = σχιστός, *split, cleft, divided;* a t. t. in Pliny the Elder: lapis, *that easily cleaves* or *cracks, fissile, schistose,* a name given to a kind of *red oxide of iron,* Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 124; 33, 4, 25, § 84; 36, 20, 37, § 144: lac, i. e. *curdled,* id. 28, 9, 33, § 126: caepa, a peculiar kind, id. 19, 6, 32, § 101: alumen, id. 31, 7, 39, § 79.

Schoeneus, ei, *m.*, = Σχοινεύς, *a king of Bœotia, father of Atalanta,* Hyg. Fab. 244; 246.—Hence, **A. Schoenēïs,** idis, *f.*, *the daughter of Schœneus, Atalanta,* Ov. H. (15) 16, 263; id. Am. 1, 7, 13.—**B. Schoenēïus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to Schœneus:* virgo, i. e. *Atalanta,* Ov. M. 10, 660; id. Tr. 2, 399; and *absol.:* **Schoenēïa,** ae, *f.*, *Atalanta,* id. M. 10, 609.—**C. Schoenis,** idis, *f.*, *Atalanta,* Sid. Carm. 14, 14.

schoenĭcŭlae, ārum, *f.* [schoenum], *prostitutes anointed with* schoenum, Plaut. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 64 Müll.; id. ap. Fest. pp. 328 and 329 ib.

Schoenis, idis, v. Schoeneus, C.

† **schoenŏbătes,** ae, *m.*, = σχοινοβάτης, *a rope-dancer,* Juv. 3, 77

† **schoenus,** i, *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form **schoenum,** Col. 12, 20, 2 and 5, somewhat dub.), = σχοῖνος, ὁ. **I.** *A rush,* of an aromatic kind (pure Lat. juncus), used by the Romans to season wine, Cato, R. R. 105, 2; 113, 1; Col. 12, 20, 2; 12, 20, 5; 12, 53, 2; low women anointed themselves with a perfume made from it: schoeno delibutae, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 55 (where others read caeno delibutae); cf. also schoeniculae.—**II.** *A measure of distance* among the Persians (=40 stadia), Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 124; 12, 14, 30, § 53.

† **schŏla (scŏla),** ae, *f.*, = σχολή (spare time, leisure; hence, in partic.), **I.** *Leisure given to learning, a learned conversation* or *debate, a disputation, lecture, dissertation,* etc.: in quam exercitationem (disputandi) ita nos studiose operam dedimus, ut jam etiam scholas Graecorum more habere auderemus . . . Itaque dierum quinque scholas, ut Graeci appellant, in totidem libros contuli, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 7; 8: separatim certae scholae sunt de exsilio, de interitu patriae, etc. . . . Haec Graeci in singulas scholas et in singulos libros dispertiunt, id. ib. 3, 34, 81: scholam aliquam explicare, id. Fin. 2, 1, 1: habes scholam Stoicam, id. Fam. 9, 22, 5: vertes te ad alteram scholam: disseres de triumpho, id. Pis. 25, 60: ubi sunt vestrae scholae, id. ib. 27, 65; Quint. 3, 6, 59 Spald. — **B.** Transf. **1.** *A place for learned conversation* or *instruction, a place of learning, a school* (cf. ludus): toto hoc de genere, de quaerendâ, de collocandâ pecuniâ, commodius a quibusdam optimis viris ad Janum medium sedentibus quam ab ullis philosophis ullâ in scholâ disputatur, Cic. Off. 2, 25, 90: qui cum in scholâ assedissent, id. de Or. 1, 22, 102; 1, 13, 56; Suet. Gram. 17; Quint. 3, 11, 26: politus e scholâ, Cic. Pis. 25, 59: e philosophorum scholis tales fere evadunt, id. Or. 27, 95; Quint. 1, prooem. § 17; 12, 3, 12: rhetorum, id. 12, 2, 23: potiorem in scholis eruditionem esse quam domi, id. 2, 3, 10; 5, 13, 45; so (opp. forum) id. 5, 13, 36: ut ab Homero in scholis, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 2. — **b.** *A gallery* where works of art were exhibited: Octaviae scholae, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 29; cf. id. 35, 10, 3, § 114.—**c.** Scholae bestiarum, *a place where animals fight, an amphitheatre,* Tert. Apol. 35. — **2.** *The disciples* or *followers of a teacher, a school, sect:* clamabunt omnia gymnasia atque omnes philosophorum scholae, sua haec esse omnia propria, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 56: ejus (Isocratis) schola principes oratorum dedit, Quint. 12, 10, 22; cf.: Theodori schola, id. 3, 11, 26: scholae Asclepiadis, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 76: dissederunt hae diu scholae, id. 29, 1, 5, § 6: Cassianae scholae princeps, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 8.—**b.** In the time of the later emperors, *a college* or *corporation* of the army or of persons of the same profession: Schola Exceptorum, Chartulariorum, Singulariorum, etc., Cod. Th. 12, 20, 20; 12, 17, 2 et saep.; Cod. Just. 4, 65, 35; Amm. 14, 7, 12.—**c.** *The building of that corporation,* Inscr. in Jahn's Neue Jahrb. vol. 66, p. 338.—* **II.** *A place in a bathing-room where one waited before entering the bath, a waiting-place,* Vitr. 5, 10 *fin.*

schŏlāris, e, *adj.* [schola]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a school* (late Lat.): incohamenta, Mart. Cap. 3, § 326: murmur, Prud. στεφ. 9, 16: declamatio, Hier. Ep. 36, 14.—**II.** (Acc. to schola, I. B. 2. b.) *Subst.:* **schŏlāres,** ium, *m.*, *the imperial guard,* Cod. Th. 11, 18, 1; 7, 4, 34; Cod. Just. 12, 38, 14.

† **schŏlastĭcus,** a, um. **I.** *Adj.* = σχολαστικός, *of* or *belonging to a school, scholastic* (post-Aug., and in gen. referring to the schools of rhetoric): controversiae, Quint. 4, 2, 92; 4, 2, 97; Tac. Or. 14 *fin.:* materia, Quint. 11, 1, 82: declamationes, Gell. 15, 1, 1: scholasticae atque umbraticae litterae, Plin. Ep. 9, 2, 3: lex, id. ib. 2, 20, 9. — As *subst.:* **schŏlastĭca,** ōrum, *n. plur.*, *school-exercises:* in scholasticis nonnumquam evenit, ut pro narratione sit propositio, Quint. 4, 2, 30; 7, 1, 14. — **II.** *Subst.:* **schŏlastĭcus,** i, *m.*, *one who teaches* or *studies rhetoric, a lecturer in the schools, a rhetorician* (opp. to a public orator): (Isaeus rhetor) annum sexagesimum excessit et adhuc scholasticus tantum est, etc., Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 5 sq.; cf.: nunc adulescentuli nostri deducuntur in scenas scholasticorum qui

rhetores vocantur, quos, etc., Tac Or 35; 26 *fin.*, Suet. Rhet. 6, Quint 12, 11, 16, Petr 6 contentis scholasticorum clamoribus, i e *with the applause of the scholars*, Tac. Or 15 — Of rhetoricians who, on account of their knowledge of law, acted as *pleaders* or *advocates* in lawsuits, Cod. Th 8 10, 2, Aug Tract in Joann. 7 — As a term of reproach, *a pedant* heus tu scholastice, App M 2, p 119, 8, Petr 61, 4 — **B.** In gen., *a man of learning, a scholar*, Alex. Aur ap Capit Maxim jun. 3, Veg 4, prooem § 2, Hier Vir Ill 99 al. — Of a *grammarian*, Verg Cat. 7, 4 — Hence, *adv*

schŏlastĭcē, *rhetorically*, Sulp Sev. Dial 1 4.

† **schŏlĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, = σχολικός, *of* or *belonging to a school, school* (ante and post class) dape, Varr ap Non. 452, 1 quaedam nugalia, Gell. 4, 1, 1 axioma, Mart Cap 4, § 327

† **sciădeus**, ĕi, *m*, and **sciaena**, ae, *f*, = σκιαδεύς and σκίαινα, the male and female of *a sea fish*, perh *a kind of gray ling* or *ombre* Salmo thymallus, Linn., Plin 32, 11, 53, § 151

sciaena, ae, v sciadeus.

sciăgrăphia, ae, v scenographia *fin*

Sciăpŏdes (Sciŏpŏdes) um, *m*, = Σκιάποδες, *a fabulous people in Libya, with monstrously large soles to their feet, which they were said to turn up and use as umbrellas*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 23, Tert. Apol. 8, Aug Civ Dei, 16, 8.

Sciăthos (-us) i, *f*, = Σκίαθος, *a small island in the Sinus Thermaicus, with a town of the same name*, now still *Skiatho*, Mel. 2, 7, Plin 4, 12 23, § 72, Liv 31, 28, 31, 45, 44, 13, Val Fl 2, 8

scībĭlis, e, *adj* [scio], *that can be known, knowable, discernible* (post class)· Deus non omnibus scibilis, Tert adv Marc 5, 16 scientia rei, Mart Cap 4, § 375

scĭda or **schĕda**, ae, *f*, = σχίδη, σχέδη *a strip of papyrus bark*, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 77 — Form scheda *a leaf* or *sheet of paper*, Cic. Att 1, 20, 7, id. Fam 15, 16 1, Quint 1, 8, 19, Mart 4, 89, 4 (form scheda, al scida)

sciens, entis, *Part* and *P a.*, from scio

scienter, *adv*, v scio, *P a fin*

scientia, ae, *f* (*plur* only Vitr 1, 1, 18, 3 praef 1) [sciens], *a knowing* or *being skilled in any thing, knowledge, science, skill, expertness*, = cognitio, eruditio (freq and class.) (*a*) *Absol* aut scire istarum rerum nihil, aut, etiamsi maxime sciemus, nec meliores ob eam scientiam nec beatiores esse possumus, Cic. Rep 1, 19, 32 se a scientiae delectatione ad efficiendi utilitatem referre, id ib 5, 3, 5 Antiochus ingenio scientiāque putatur excellere, id. Ac. 2, 2, 4 omnes trahimur ad cognitionis et scientiae cupiditatem . omnis autem cogitatio aut in consiliis capiendis aut in studiis scientiae cognitionisque versabitur id Off 1, 6 18 sq, so (with cognitio) id ib 1, 44, 158, id Fin 5, 12, 34, 5 18, 48 al. exercere altissimam eruditionem ac scientiam, Quint 1, 4, 6 his difficultatibus duae reserant subsidio, scientia atque usus militum, Caes. B G 2, 20, cf so (with usus) infra, *β* nullam rem esse declarant in usu positam militari, quae hujus viri scientiam fugere possit, Cic Imp Pomp 10, 28 non tabo singulas res: etsi nullo modo poterit oratio mea satisfacere vestrae scientiae, id Phil 2 23, 57; id. de Or 1, 20, 92 tuae scientiae excellenti ac singulari non multo plus quam nostri relictum est loci, i e *for jurisprudence* than for *oratory*, id. Fam. 4, 3 4 ars earum rerum est, quae sciuntur oratoris autem omnis actio opinionibus, non scientia continetur, id de Or 2, 7, 30 etsi ars, cum ea non utare, scientia tamen ipsa teneri potest *in theory, theoretically*, id. Rep 1, 2, 2, so (opp ars) id. Fin. 5, 9, 26, id Ac. 2, 47, 146 alter (Cratippus) te scientia augere potest altera (urbs Athenarum) exemplis, id. Off 1, 1, 1, id. de Or 1, 14, 59 jam efficaci do manus scientiae, Hor Epod. 17 1 trivialis scientia, Quint. 1 4, 27 cum tanta sit celeritas animorum . tot artes tantae scientiae tot inventa, *requiring so great knowledge* (scientiae is *gen sing*) Cic. Sen 21 78 (dub, B and K. bracket the words tantae scientiae), cf physica ipsa et mathematica scientiae sunt eorum, qui, etc., id. de Or 1, 14, 61 — *Plur* disciplinarum scientiae, Vitr 3, praef. § 1 — (*β*) With *gen. obj* rerum magnarum atque artium scientiam consequi, Cic. de Or 1, 6, 20, (with cognitio rei) id. ib 3, 29, 112 Veneti scientia atque usu nauticarum rerum reliquos antecedunt, Caes. B G 3, 8 sine regionum terrestrium aut maritimarum scientia, Cic. de Or 1, 14, 60 ignoratio futurorum malorum utilior est quam scientia, id. Div 2, 9, 23, so (opp ignoratio) id Leg 1, 6 18, id. Sull 13, 39, id Rep 1, 6, 11 astrologiae scientia, id. ib 1, 14, 22 dialecticorum, id. Or 32, 113 juris, id Leg 1, 6, 18 rei militaris, id. Imp Pomp 10, 28, Caes B G 3 23, 7, 57 oppugnationis (with artificium), id. ib 7, 29 linguae Gallicae, id. ib 1, 47 colendorum deorum (sanctitas), Cic N D 1, 41 116 verborum aut faciendorum aut deligendorum, id de Or 2, 9, 36 qui in alienis morbis profitentur tenere se medicinae scientiam, Serv ap Cic Fam 4, 5, 5 fundendi aeris, Plin 34 7, 18, § 46, 35, 12, 44, § 153 et saep — (*γ*) With *in* or *de* and *abl* (rare) scientia in legibus interpretandis, Cic Phil 9, 5, 10 in affectibus omnis generis movendis, Quint. 10, 2, 27 cujus scientiam de omnibus constat fuisse, ejus ignoratio de aliquo purgatio debet videri, Cic Sull 13 39

scientĭŏla, ae, *f dim* [scientia], *a little knowledge, a smattering*, Aug Civ Dei, 11, 31 parvas concinnavit scientiolas artium, Arn 2, 56

scīlĭcet, *adv* [contr from sci (root of scire) licet, cf vide licet, i licet], or **scīre lĭcet**, as it is freq written in Lucr and in archaic lang in Liv, and sometimes in Cels, prop., you may understand or know, = Gr δηλονότι, and serving to imply that a statement is in itself obviously true, and is not overlooked by the speaker (cf Madv ad Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 3) **I.** Lit, *it is evident, clear, plain*, or *manifest, of course, naturally, evidently, certainly, undoubtedly*, etc (freq and class, cf · nimirum, nempe) (*a*) With *obj clause* on account of scire (ante class., and several times in Sall, cf videlicet) *Pa* Neque illa ulli homini nubet, nictet, annuat, etc *Di* Optumumst Ita scilicet facturam, *very good, of course she will do so*, Plaut As. 4, 1, 42, id. Curc 2, 2, 13, id. Rud 2, 3, 64, id. Ps 4, 7, 83, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 117, 4, 8, 15, Lucr 2 469, Sall J 4 6, 102, 9, 113, 3, id. Fragm 1, Orat Phil. § 5 — (*β*) As a simple particle *Le* Tam ego homo sum quam tu *Me* Scilicet ita res est, *that is clear enough, no one disputes that*, Plaut As 2, 4, 83 *Co* Utrum amicis hodie an inimicis tuis Daturu's cenam? *Ba* Pol ego amicis scilicet, id Ps 3, 2, 89, id Men 2, 3, 41 nunc vivat necne, id Orcum scire oportet scilicet, id Capt 2, 2 33 pol me haud paenitet Scilicet boni dimidium mihi dividere cum Jove, id Am 5 1, 73 video jam illum virum cui praeficias officio et muneri Huic scilicet, Africanus (inquit), uni paene nam in hoc fere uno sunt cetera, Cic Rep 2 42, 69, cf id. ib 1, 38, 60 qua mente esset Antonius demonstravit pessima scilicet et infidelissima Nam, etc., Brut ap Cic. Fam 11 1, 1 a te litteras exspectabam nondum scilicet, nam has mane rescribebam, *not yet to be sure*, Cic. Att 13, 3, 1 me in dolore . maxime scilicet consolatur spes, etc, id Fam 1, 6 1, id. Q Fr 2, 6, 2 quid ad haec Naevius? ridet scilicet nostram amentiam, qui, etc., id Quint 17, 55 ego valde suspenso animo exspecto primum te scilicet, deinde Marionem, id. Fam 16, 3, 2, id. Att 2, 19, 4 videtis ut senectus sit operosa et semper agens aliquid et moliens tale scilicet, quale cujusque studium in superiore vita fuit, *such, naturally*, id. Sen. 8 26 Brutus terram osculo contigit scilicet, quod ea communis mater omnium mortalium esset *evidently because*, Liv. 1, 56 *fin* — Often followed by *sed, tamen*, etc. cognoscat (orator) rerum gestarum et memoriae veteris ordinem, maxime scilicet nostrae civitatis sed etiam imperiosorum populorum et regum illustrium, Cic Or 34, 120 scilicet nimis hic quidem est progressus sed ex eo ipso est conjectura facilis, id de Or 3, 23, 128, id Q Fr 2, 12, 2 maxime scilicet in homine, sed in omni animali, id Fin 5, 20, 55 me species quaedam commovit inanis scilicet, sed commovit tamen, id. ib 5, 1, 3 nihil scilicet novi, ea tamen quae te ipsum probaturum esse confidam, id ib 1, 8, 28 tuli scilicet moleste, ut debui, sed tamen constitui ad te venire, id. Fam 9, 23 tu interea Romae scilicet amicis praesto fuisti, sed tamen illud cogito, etc., id. Mur 20, 42, id Tusc. 5, 39, 114 Meneclides quidam, satis exercitatus in dicendo, ut Thebanus scilicet, Nep. Epam 5, 2 nota scilicet illa res, cum Decimus quidam Verginius, etc., *that event is surely well known*, etc, id. Rep 2, 37, 63 — In an assertion put in the form of a question: *Ch* Huc cum advenio, nulla erat *Pa* Comites secuti scilicet sunt virginem? *follow ed her of course*, Ter Eun 2, 3, 54 — (*γ*) Elliptically (only ante class.) manifesta palam res indicat, inquis, in auras Aëris e terra res omnes crescere alique, etc. . . . Scilicet et nisi nos, etc, *to be sure, by all means, quite right, certainly*, Lucr 1, 809 — Esp as an answer. *Le* Abi ad meam sororem *St* Ibitur *Le* Et gratulator meae sorori. *St* Scilicet, *of course, certainly*, Plaut Trin. 2, 4, 178, id Ps. 4, 7, 82, id Poen. 3, 2, 23; 3, 4, 25, id Rud. 4, 3, 12, Ter Eun 3, 1, 11; 5, 8, 10, id Ad 4, 7, 11; 4, 7 33, id Hec. 3, 5, 17, id Phorm 5, 3, 9 — **B.** In partic., *of course, to be sure, doubtless, certainly, forsooth*, when an assertion that is obviously false is ironically made or accepted (class.) *Si* Meum gnatum rumor est amare *Da.* Id populus curat scilicet! *of course people trouble themselves a great deal about that!* Ter And. 1, 2, 14 (also cited Cic. Att 13, 34), cf scilicet is superis labor est, ea cura quietos Sollicitat Verg A. 4, 379, Cic. Q Fr 1, 3, 1 et ego id scilicet nesciebam! id Fin 2, 31, 102 et tu scilicet mavis numine deorum id factum quam casu arbitrari? id Div 2, 21, 47, id Verr 2, 1, 54, § 142 scilicet tibi graviorem dolorem patrui tui mors attulit quam C Graccho fratris, et tibi acerbior ejus patrui mors est, quem numquam vidisti quam illi ejus fratris quicum concordissime vixerat, etc, id. Rab Perd 5, 14: scilicet is sum, qui existimem, Cn Pisonem et Catilinam nihil scelerate ipsos per sese sine P. Sulla facere potuisse, id Sull 24, 67, id. Pis. 9, 19; Quint. 8, prooem § 25, cf: unde illa scilicet egregia laudatio. Tanto melior, ne ego quidem intellexi, id 8, 2, 18: scilicet medio triennio defuerat tempus, etc., Tac A 6, 23, 1, 8 *fin*, 3, 59, 11, 24; id. Agr 2 al — **II.** Transf, in the post-Aug. per sometimes, like δηλονότι in later Greek, merely as an expletory or explanatory particle, *namely, to wit, that is to say:* quaedam etiam opera sub nomine alieno, nepotum scilicet et uxoris sororisque, fecit, Suet Aug 29, id. Tib 14: manente villâ qualis fuerit olim, ne quid scilicet oculorum consuetudini deperiret, id Vesp 2; so, ne scilicet, id. Gram 4, Vulg Gen. 2, 25 et saep

† **scilla** (**squilla**), ae, *f.*, = σκίλλα. **I.** *A sea onion, sea leek, squill:* Scilla maritima, Linn, Plin 19, 5, 30, § 93, 20, 9, 39, § 97, 21, 17, 66, § 106, Varr R R 2, 7, 8, Col 12, 33, 12, 34, Pall. Febr 29, 2; id. Mart. 10, 4, id. Jul 8, 1 al — **II.** *A small fish of the lobster kind*, which defends the pinna, *a prawn, shrimp:* Cancer squilla, Linn., in this sense more usually written squilla, Cic. N D 2, 48, 123, Plin 9, 42, 66, § 142, Lucil ap Cic. Fin 2, 8, 24, Hor S. 2, 4, 58, 2, 8, 42, Mart. 13, 83

† **scillīnus,** a, um, *adj*, = σκίλλινος, *of sea onions* or *squills* acetum, *vinegar flavored with squills*, Plin 23 2, 28, § 59; also called acetum scilliticum (σκιλλιτικόν), Cels. 5, 19, 19; Col 12, 34, Plin 32, 10, 47, § 135; Ser Samm 510

† **scillītes,** ae, *m*, = σκιλλίτης (οἶνος), *wine seasoned with squills* Col 12 33, Pall. Jul. 6 — Hence, also acetum scillites, Plin 26, 8, 48 § 77, Aus Ep 4, 69

scillītĭcus, a, um, v scillinus

† **scimpŏdion,** ii, *n*, = σκιμπόδιον, *a small bed* or *couch* (syn. grabatus) Graecense, Gell 19, 10, 1

scin' for **scisne,** v scio *init*

† **scincos** or **-us,** i, *m*, = σκίγκος, *a kind of lizard* common in Asia and Africa, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 91, 28, 8, 30, § 119, 32, 5, 16, § 43.

scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3 (old *perf redupl* sciscidi Enn., Naev., Att., and Afran ap Prisc p 890 P, or Fun p 133 Vahl, Com. Rel pp 19 and 164 Rib, cf also, sciciderat,

Gell 6, 9, 16), *v. a.* [akin to Gr. σχίζω, to split; cf. Germ. scheiden, and Lat. scio], *to cut, tear, rend,* or *break asunder; to split, cleave, divide,* or *separate* by force, etc. (freq. and class.; but in tempp. perf. ante-class. and post-Aug.; syn.: findo, rumpo). **I.** Lit.: quom saxum sciscidérit, Enn. ap. Prisc. l. l.: non ergo aquila sciscíderat pectus, Att. ib. and ap. Gell. l. l.: satis fortiter vestras sciscidistis colus, Afran. ap. Prisc. l. l.: scindens dolore identidem intonsam comam, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62: crines, Verg. A. 12, 870; Ov. M. 11, 683: capillos, id. H. 3, 79; Tib. 1, 10, 55; cf., in a Greek construction: scissaeque capillos matres, Ov. M. 8, 526: vela, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 18: epistulam, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 9: vestem, *to tear open,* Liv. 3, 58; Quint. 2, 15, 7; Prop. 2, 15 (3, 7), 18; Ov. M. 9, 166; Hor. C. 1, 17, 27; cf.: vestem tibi de corpore, Prop. 2, 5, 21: pecora scindunt herbarum radices, Col. 2, 18, 2: asini me mordicibus scindant, *tear, lacerate,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 57: sinus, Ov. M. 10, 386: latus flagello, id. Ib. 185: lacerum corpus ictibus innumeris, Sil. 1, 172: vitiato fistula plumbo Scinditur, *bursts open,* Ov. M. 4, 123; cf.: et faceret scissas languida ruga genas, *wrinkled,* Prop. 3, 10, 6: vallum, *to break through, tear up,* Caes. B. G. 3, 5; 5, 51; Liv. 7, 37; Tac. H. 4, 28: limen portae, *to break in pieces,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 31: pontem, *to break down,* id. ib. 5, 26: cuneis lignum, *to split, cleave,* Verg. G. 1, 144: quercum cuneis, id. A. 7, 510: cuneis fissile robur, id. ib. 6, 182; cf.: ferro aequor (i. e. humum), id. G. 1, 50; cf. solum, id. ib. 2, 399: vomere terram, Ov. A. A. 2, 671: freta ictu (remorum), id. M. 11, 463: puppis aquas, id. Tr. 1, 10, 48: fluvios natatu, Claud. Cons. Hon. 4, 347: tellurem mare scindit, Luc. 3, 61: agmen, Tac. A. 1, 65 et saep.: labra, *to open wide,* Quint. 11, 3, 81: obsonium, *to cut up, carve,* Sen. Vit. Beat. 17; cf. nihil (edulium), Mart. 3, 12, 2: aves in frusta, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12.—**b.** Prov.: penulam alicui, *to tear off one's travelling cloak,* i. e. *to urge, press, solicit one to stay,* Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4.—**B.** Transf., *to part, separate, divide;* of places: dirimit scinditque Sueviam continuum montium jugum, Tac. G. 43: frons Italia in duo se cornua scindit, Mel. 2, 4, 7.—Mid.: omnis Italia scinditur in duo promuntoria, Sall. H. 4, 18 Dietsch.—In gen.: se (lutamenta), Cato, R. R. 128: se (nubes), Verg. A. 1, 587.—Mid.: omnis fumus, vapor, etc. ... scinduntur per iter flexum, Lucr. 4, 91: scinditur in geminas partes circumfluus amnis, Ov. M. 15, 739; Luc. 1, 551.—*Absol.*: sentes quod tetigere, ilico rapiunt: si eas ereptum, ilico scindunt, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 2.—**2.** *To destroy:* scindunt proceres Pergamum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 130.—**II.** Trop., *to tear in pieces, to distract, agitate, disturb,* etc.: aliquem quâvis scindunt cuppedine curae, Lucr. 3, 994: quantae tum scindunt hominem cuppedinis acres Sollicitum curae, id. 5, 46: nolo commemorare, quibus rebus sim spoliatus, ne scindam ipse dolorem meum, *tear open,* i. e. *renew my grief,* Cic. Att. 3, 15, 2: non sine piaculo sanctissimas necessitudines scindi, *to be sundered, separated,* Plin. Pan. 37 *fin.*: ut (actio) noctis interventu scinderetur, *was interrupted,* id. Ep. 2, 11, 16: verba fletu, Ov. P. 3, 1, 157: vox scinditur, *is broken, cracked,* Quint. 11, 3, 20: sic genus ambo rum scindit se sanguine ab uno, *divides, branches off,* Verg. A. 8, 142; cf.: scidit deinde se studium atque inertiâ factum est, ut artes esse plures viderentur, *was separated, divided,* Quint. prooem. § 13; cf.: naturalis pars philosophiae in duo scinditur corporalia et incorporalia, Sen. Ep. 89, 16: scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus, Verg. A. 2, 39; cf. Tac. H. 1, 13: scindebatur in multiplices curas, Amm. 16, 3, 3.—Hence, **scissus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *split, cleft, divided.* **A.** Lit.: folia pluribus divisuris, Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 48: vitis folio, id. 14, 2, 4, § 23: scissae (aures) cervis ac velut divisae, id. 11, 37, 50, § 136. alumen, Col. 6, 13, 1 (for which: scissile alumen, Cels. 5, 2; 6, 11): vestibus, Vulg. Job, 2, 12.—**B.** Trop.: genus vocum, *harsh, grating,* Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216.—No *comp.*, *sup.*, or *adv.*

scindŭla, ae, *f.* [scindo], *a split piece of wood, a shingle;* later form of scandula, q. v.

scīnīfes, v. cinifes.

scintilla, ae, *f. dim.* [kindr. with σπινθήρ], *a spark* (class.). **I.** Lit.; *sing.*: videmus Accedere ex unâ scintillâ incendia passim, Lucr. 5, 609; 4, 606; Verg. A. 1, 174; Ov. M. 7, 80; Liv. 38, 7 al.: parva saepe scintilla contempta excitavit incendium, Curt. 6, 3, 11.—*Plur.*, Lucr. 2, 675; 6, 163, Verg. A. 12, 102; Quint. 8, 5, 29 al.—**B.** Transf., *a bright, sparkling point*: nullis ut in auro lucentibus scintillis, Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 95.—**II.** Trop., *a spark, glimmer, faint trace:* scintilla ingenii, Cic. Rep. 2, 21, 31: belli, id. Fam. 10, 14, 2: isti tantis offusis tenebris ne scintillam quidem ullam nobis ad dispiciendum reliquerunt, id. Ac. 2, 19, 61: ne scintillam quidem relinques, genus qui congliscat tuom, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 52.

* **scintillātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [scintillo], *a sparkling:* oculorum, as a disease, Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 80.

scintillo, āvi, 1, *v. n.* [scintilla], *to sparkle, glitter, glow, gleam, flash* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. fulguro). **I.** Lit.: templa caeli, Lucr. 6, 644: fulgetra, Plin. 2, 43, 43, § 113: clipeus ardens, id. 2, 34, 34, § 100: testâ ardente oleum, Verg. G. 1, 392: oculi, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 77: carbunculi contra radios solis, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 95. cristae, Sil. 7, 593.—**II.** Trop.: scintillavit cruentis Ira genis, Sil. 9, 562: tunc Venus et calidi scintillat fervor amoris, Calp. 5, 22: cupiditatis ardor, qui scintillet in animis audientium, Ambros. Psa. 118, Serm. 18, 22.

scintillŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little spark, sparklet* (rare): eas in pueris virtutum quasi scintillulas videmus, e quibus accendi philosophi ratio debet, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 43: vitae, Tert. Anim. 23: animae, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 91 Fleck.

scĭo, īvi, ītum, 4 (old *imperf.* scibam, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 34; 2, 4, 89; id. Ps. 1, 5, 84; 1, 5, 86; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 68; id. Phorm. 4, 1, 16. scibas, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 24; id. Ps. 1, 5, 85: scibat, id. Am. prol. 22; Lucr. 5, 934: scibatis, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 47: scibant, Lucr. 5, 949; 5, 953; Cat. 68, 85.—*Fut.* scibo, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 13; id. Most. 4, 3, 5; id. Men. 2, 3, 35; 5, 2, 57; id. Ps. 1, 2, 41; 1, 5, 65; id. Truc. 2, 6, 69; Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 58; id. Ad. 3, 3, 7; 5, 2, 5; id. Hec. 2, 2, 4: scibis, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 22; id. Ep. 2, 2, 101; 5, 1, 49; id. Mil. 4, 8, 55; id. Ps. 4, 4, 2; id. Poen. 5, 4, 57; id. Pers. 2, 2, 37; id. Rud. 2, 3, 35; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 35; id. Heaut. 5, 2, 43: scibit, Cato, R. R. 5, 5; Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 69; 1, 2, 51; id. Mil. 3, 2, 46; Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 38: scibimus, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 57: scibunt, id. Poen. 2, 16.—*Perf.* scit, Sen. Contr. 1, 1, 17.—*Pass.* scibitur, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 5: scin' for scisne, id. Am. 1, 1, 200; 2, 2, 39; 5, 1, 30; id. As. 3, 3, 113; id. Aul. 1, 1, 8 et saep.; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 47; 3, 1, 47; 4, 6, 6; 4, 7, 30 et saep.—*Perf. sync.* scisti, Ov. A. A. 1, 131; id. F. 4, 527: scirint, Tac. Dial. 33; so, regularly, *inf.* scisse, e. g. Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 58; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 17), *v. a.* [root sci-; Gr. κείω (for σκείω), κεάζω, to split, divide; cf.: scisco, plebiscitum, etc., prop. to distinguish, discern]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *to know,* in the widest signif. of the word; *to understand, perceive; to have knowledge of* or *skill in* any thing, etc.: plurimâ mutatione figuramus, Scio, Non ignoro, et Non me fugit, et Non me praeterit, et Quis nescit? et Nemini dubium est. Sed etiam ex proximo mutuari licet. Nam et intellego et sentio et video saepe idem valent quod scio, Quint. 10, 1, 13 (freq. in all styles and periods; cf. nosco). (α) With *acc.*: aut scire istarum rerum nihil, aut, etiam si maxime sciemus, nec, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 19, 32: ut vilicus naturam agri novit, dispensator litteras scit, etc., id. ib. 5, 3, 5: quod nec didicerint nec umquam scire curaverint, id. ib. 1, 6, 11: ego omnem rem scio. Quemadmodum est, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 69: id equidem ego certo scio, id. ib. 3, 3, 33: quod pro certo sciam, id. ib. 3, 4, 13: *Mi.* Ubi ipse est? *Ch.* Nescio. Nihil jam me oportet scire .. nescio etiam id quod scio, id. ib. 4, 6, 21: haec scivisti et me celavisti? id. Pers. 5, 2, 19: is omnes linguas scit. sed dissimulat sciens, Se scire, id. Poen. prol. 112 (cf. supra, litteras, Cic. Rep. 5, 3, 5). comoediam, Titin. ap. Non. 277, 26: bene id opus, id. ib. 3, 21: artem, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 44: juventutis mores qui sciam, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 2. remuneremini nos, ac quae scitis, proferatis in medium: nemo enim omnia potest scire, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 2; cf.: nec scire fas est omnia, Hor. C. 4, 4, 22: SENATVSQVE SENTENTIAM VTEI SCIENTES ESETIS, S. C. de Bacch. 23, ap. Wordsw. Fragm. and Spec. p. 173: quod scio, omne ex hoc scio, *I know all from him,* Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 7: aliquid ex aliquo, id. Capt. 2, 2, 45; id. Most. 3, 2, 58; Cic. Fam. 9, 17, 1; id. Att. 5, 2, 3 al. (v. infra, γ and δ, and cf. in the foll., with *de* instead of *ex*): quod sciam, *for aught I know, as far as I know,* Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 70; 2, 2, 15; id. Most. 4, 3, 19; id. Men. 2, 2, 23; 3, 2, 35 al.; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 7; Cic. Att. 16, 2, 4; Quint. 9, 1, 17; 9, 4, 63 al.; cf.: quantum ego quidem sciam, Quint. 3, 1, 19.—*Pass.:* quod quom scibitur, per urbem irridebor, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 5: ars earum rerum est, quae sciuntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 30: an nihil certum sciri possit, id. ib. 1, 51, 222: id de Marcello aut certe de Postumiâ sciri potest, *can be learned from Marcellus,* etc., id. Att. 12, 22, 2.—(β) With *inf.*, or more freq. with *object-clause:* qui uti sciat, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 27: si sciret regibus uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 14: antequam declamare sciat, Quint. 2, 1, 3: si docere sciant et velint, id. 10, 5, 19: digredi a re et redire ad propositum suum scierit, id. 9, 2, 4 et saep.: vincere scis, Hannibal, Liv. 22, 51, 4: qui nec ipse consulere nec alteri parere sciat, id. 22, 29, 8: qui tegere liberos sciat, id. 1, 53, 8; 38, 52, 2; Curt. 4, 2, 14: scio, fortunas secundas neglegentiam prendere solere, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. parsi, p. 210: dii sciunt, culpam meam istanc non esse ullam, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 41: scio, tibi ita placere, Cic. Rep. 1, 30, 46: quas (leges) scitis exstare, id. ib. 5, 2, 3: scimus L. Atilium appellatum esse sapientem, id. Lael. 2, 6: scis, In breve te cogi, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 7. scire licet, nobis venas et sanguen ... alienigenis ex partibus esse, *it is easy to see that,* etc., Lucr. 1, 860 (shortly before and after, scilicet); so, scire licet, id. 1, 894; 2, 930; 2, 967; 3, 873 et saep.; Liv. 1, 39, 3; Cels. 1, 1 *fin.*; 1, 2; 3, 2 al.—So, in familiar style, *imper.* scito, *be assured, I reply that, remember,* etc.: fenestrarum angustias quod reprehendis, scito te Κύρου παιδείαν reprehendere, Cic. Att. 2, 3, 2; 12, 21, 5: scito hoc nos in eo judicio consecutos esse, ut, etc., id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 1; id. Fam. 1, 9, 24; 5, 20, 7; cf.: istis contumelis scitote Q. Lollium coactum, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62; 2, 3, 56, § 129.—Esp., introducing a conclusion, after *si, sin, nisi:* si venturus es, scito necesse esse te venire, Cic. Fam. 9, 4 *init.*: sin ista pax perditum hominem restitutura est, hoc animo scito omnis sanos, etc., id. ib. 10, 27, 1: si vos semel finem legis transieritis, scitote vos nullum ceteris in aestimando finem improbitatis reliquisse, id. Verr. 2, 3, 95, § 220; 2, 4, 30, § 68; id. Cat. 2, 10, 23.—Rarely in *part. pres.* (post-Aug.; cf. *P. a.*, *infra*): interrogant an vir daturus sit beneficium ingrato, sciens ingratum esse, Sen. Ben. 4, 26, 1: Laqueo vitam finiit, sciens et in Maximino multum esse roboris, Capitol. in Max. 19: totam hereditatem sciens ad se non pertinere, Gai. Inst. 4, 144.—*Impers.:* hoc scitis omnes, usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad scitum sit, Sestium vivere, Cic. Sest. 38, 82.—*Pass.*, with *nom.* and *inf.:* Christus scitur vocis simplicis jussione ambulatum dedisse contractis, Arn. 1, 48.—(γ) With a *rel.-clause:* isti jam sciunt, negotii quid sit, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 13: ut sciamus, quid dicamus mox pro testimonio, id. ib. 3, 2, 19. scin' quam iracundus siem? id. Bacch. 4, 2, 12. cuivis facile scitu est, quam fuerim miser, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 15: cum sciatis, quo quaeque res inclinet, Cic. Rep. 2, 25, 46: Sestium quanti faciam, ipse optime scio, id. Fam. 13, 8, 1: ex tribus istis modis rerum publicarum velim scire quod optimum judices, id. ib. 1, 30, 46: ut eum (hostem) non modo esse, sed etiam, quis et unde sit, scire possimus, id. ib. 2, 3, 6: coqua est haec quidem: Scit muriatica ut maceret, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 39; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 18; Cic. Mur. 9, 22; Hor. C. 3, 4, 42 al.: scire velis, mea cur opuscula lector Laudet, id. Ep. 1, 19, 35; 2, 2, 187: quî scis, an, quae jubeam, sine vi faciat? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 20; Hor. C. 4, 7, 17; id. A. P. 462; cf. the phrase haud scio an, under an.—*Pass.:* hinc sciri potuit, Quo studio vitam suam te absente exegerit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 38. scito. nec,

quando futura sint comitia, sciri, Cic Att 1, 11, 2.—With indic in the rel clause (ante class) Ba Scio, quid ago Pi Et pol ego scio, quid metuo, Plaut Bacch 1, 1 45, cf scitin' quid ego vos rogo? id Men 5 9, 92 scis tu, ut confringi vas cito Samium solet, id Bacch 2, 2, 24 jam ego ex hoc, ut factum est, scibo, id Men. 5, 2, 57, instead of which, with subj ex me primo prima scires, rem ut gessissem publicam, id. Am 1, 3, 26 ex hoc scibo quid siet, Ter Eun 4, 4, 59, id Hec. 4 2, 4 —(δ) With de jam vero de legibus, de bello, de pace scisse, Cic de Or 1, 13, 58—(ε) Absol. hi sciunt, qui hic affuerunt, Plaut Ps. 2, 4, 31 quom videbis, tum scies, id. Bacch 1, 2, 37 Pi Qui scire possum? Ch Nullus plus, id ib 2, 2, 13 quem, ut scitis, unice dilexi, Cic Rep 2, 1, 1, so, ut scitis, parenthetically, id ib 1, 14, 21, 2, 31, 54, 6, 9, 9, id. Lael 21, 77, cf scio alone, parenthetically injurato scio plus credet mihi quam jurato tibi, Plaut Am 1, 1, 281 ego abeo tu jam scio patiere, id. As 2, 2, 111 quam tu propediem effigies scio, id. ib 4, 2, 9 et saep scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat alter, Pers 1, 27 nemo ex me scibit, Ter Phorm 5, 1, 38 —*Pass* non opus est dicto at scito huic opus est, Ter Phorm 5, 8, 14 plus, quam opus est scito, sciet, id ib 4, 1, 18, so, with *adv* or *adverb clause* non tam praeclarum est scire Latine, quam turpe nescire, Cic Brut 37, 140, so, Latine, id. Fin 2, 4, 13, Liv 1, 27 luculenter Graece, Cic Fin 2, 5, 15 Graece, id. Fam 9, 22, 3 ubi hanc forma videt honesta virginem, Et fidibus scire, *and that she was skilled in music* Ter Eun. 1, 2, 53 (cf docere aliquem fidibus Cic Fam 9, 22, 3 discere fidibus, id [illegible] 8, 26) —(ζ) With *de* de legibus instituendis, de bello, de pace, etc, Cic de Or 1, 13, 58 cum is, qui de omnibus scierit, de Sulla se scire negavit, id Sull 13, 39 —(η) With *non* (very rare for nescio, cf non scire barbarum jam videtur, nescire dulcius, Cic. Or 47, 157) quis enim erat qui non sciret studiosiorem Mithridatem fuisse, etc, id Fl 25, 59 tam imperitus ut non sciret, etc, Caes B G 1 44 quid? non sciunt ipsi viam, domum qua veniant? Ter Hec 3, 2, 25, Auct Her 4 27, 37, Treb ap Cic Fam 12, 16, 3, Sen Contr 2, 11, 19 —**b.** Ellipt scin' quomodo? *do you know how* (I shall serve you)? a threatening phrase in Plaut Am 1 1 200, id Aul 5 21, id Rud 3, 5, 18 — **B.** In partic, of a woman, *to know carnally* a man (cf of a man, cognosco), Treb xxx Tyr 30 —* **II.** Transf, publicists' t t for the usual scisco (v h v II), of the people, *to ordain, decree, appoint* any thing after knowledge obtained regarding it ut tribunus plebis rogationem ferret sciretque plebs uti, etc, Liv 26, 33, 10 Weissenb ad loc, cf a scire for asciscere, Tac Agr 19, id H 4, 80 — Hence, **sciens,** entis *P a., knowing*, i e **A.** Pregn, *knowingly willingly, purposely, intentionally* etc (freq and class) tu verbis conceptis conjuravisti sciens sciente animo tuo, Scip Afric minor ap Gell 7, 11, 9 ubi verbis conceptis sciens libenter perjuraris Plaut As. 3, 2 16 amore ardeo et prudens sciens Vivus vidensque pereo, Ter Eun 1, 1 27 so (with prudens) Cael ap Cic Att 10, 9 A 5, Suet Ner 2 *fin* equidem plus hodie boni Feci imprudens, quam sciens ante hunc diem umquam, Ter Hec 5, 4, 40, so (opp imprudens) id Phorm 4, 3, 55, Cic Planc. 16, 41, (opp insciens) id. Balb 5 13 habebit igitur te sciente et vidente curia senatorem, etc, id Clu 46, 129 an ille me tentat sciens? Plaut Am 2, 2, 29, id. Bacch. 3 6, 40, id Ps. 1, 1, 90, id Poen prol 112 Ter Eun 4, 2, 13, id Heaut 5, 5 6 al heia vero, inquit, geram morem vobis et me oblinam sciens, Cic Rep 3 5, 8 et saep —So the formula si sciens fallo, v fallo —**B.** *Knowing, understanding, acquainted with, skilled, versed,* or *expert in* any thing (class.) (a) *Absol* id ego jam nunc tibi renuntio, ut sis sciens, Ter And 3 2 28 quod me non scientem feceris, Plaut As. 1, 1, 34, Ter Heaut 4 8 32 vites pampinari sed a sciente, Varr R R 1, 31, 1 quis igitur hoc homine scientior umquam fuit? Cic. Imp Pomp 10, 28 scientior venefica, Hor Epod 5 72 quae (navis) scientissimo gubernatore utitur, Cic Inv 1, 34, 58 —*Sup* sit oportet idem scientissimus, Col. 11, 1 —(β) With *gen* dominum scientem esse oportet earum rerum, quae, etc, Varr R. R 3, 3 1 locorum, Sall J 97, 3 pugnae, Hor C 1, 15, 24 citharae, id. ib 3 9, 10 Latinae linguae, Tac A 2, 13 juris, id ib 3, 70, 6, 26 et saep —*Sup* M Scaurus, vir regendae rei publicae scientissimus, Cic de Or 1, 49, 214, Vulg 2 Par 2, 13 —* (γ) Poet, with *inf* quam v s non alius flectere equum sciens, Hor C 3, 7, 25 —*Adv* **scienter** (acc to B), *knowingly, understandingly, wisely, skilfully, expertly,* etc. scienter et perite et ornate dicere, Cic de Or 2, 2 5 uti (with modice), id ib 1, 29, 132, id Off 2, 5, 18 sese distribuunt in duas partes, Caes. B C 1, 55 —*Comp* neminem in eo genere scientius versatum Isocrate, Cic. Or 52, 176, Caes B G 7, 22 —*Sup* coepit rationem hujus operis (sphaerae) scientissime Gallus exponere, Cic Rep 1, 14, 22, id Div 1, 41, 92

sciŏlus, i, m [scius], *a smatterer, sciolist*, Arn 2, 86 dub, Hier Ep 48, 18, 58, 5, 125, 16

Sciŏpŏdes, v Sciapodes

† **sciŏthērĭcon,** i, n, = σκιοθηρικόν, *a sun dial*, Plin 2, 76, 78, § 187 —Also called **sciŏthērum** (σκιόθηρον), Hyg Limit p 175 Goes

Scīpĭădes, ae, v 2 Scipio, 2

† **1. scīpĭo,** onis, *m* [root skap, Gr σκήπτω, to support, σκίπων, = σκῆπτρον, a staff, cf sc ipus, scopio, scamnum], *a staff* (carried by persons of wealth, rank, high official station, etc) unde ornatu hoc advenis? quid fecisti scipione? Plaut Cas. 5, 4, 6, id Am 1, 3, 22, id As 1, 1, 111, id Men 5, 2, 103, Cat 37, 10, Plin 28, 2, 4, § 15 eburneus, carried by the viri triumphales, Liv 5, 41 *fin*, cf Val Max. 4, 4, 5, in the time of the emperors, also by the consuls, Val Imp ap Vop Aur 13 *fin*, Amm 29, 2, 15, given as a present from the Roman nation to friendly princes, so to Masinissa, Liv 30, 15, 31, 11, to Eumenes, id 42, 14 *fin*

2. Scīpĭo, ōnis, *m* [1 scipio], *the name of a celebrated family in the* gens Cornelia, the most famous members of which were the two conquerors of the Carthaginians, P Cornelius Scipio Africanus major, in the second, and P Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus Africanus minor, in the third Punic war —In hexameter verse scanned *nom* Scipiŏ, Luc 4, 658, Sil 8, 548, 10, 427, 13, 386, 13, 449 al, cf, in the foll, 3 *init* —Hence, **1. Scīpĭōnēus,** a, um, *adj*, *of the Scipios* (late Lat), Fab Cl Gord. Fulg Act Mundi, 11, p 141 —**2. Scīpĭōnārĭus,** a, um, *adj* a Scipione quidam male dicunt Scipionarios nam est Scipionarios, Varr L L. 9, § 71 Müll —**3. Scīpĭădes** or **-as,** ae, *m* (cf Prisc p 582 P), *one of the Scipio family, a Scipio* (poet for Scipio the oblique cases of which could not stand in hexameter verse) Scipiadas, belli fulmen, Carthaginis horror, Lucr 3, 1034, v Lachm ad h l, Lucil ap Fest s v scurrae, p 294 Müll., *nom* Scipiades, Claud III Cons Stil praef 1, *gen, dat.* Scipiadae, Prop 3, 11, 59 (4, 10, 67), Hor S 2, 1, 72, Claud. B Get 141, *acc* Scipiadem, Hor S 2 1, 17, v Heind and Duntz ad h l, *plur nom.* Scipiadae, Manil 2, 790, Claud Laud. Stil 1, 381, *gen* Scipiadum, id. Laud Seren 42, *acc* Scipiadas, Verg G 2, 170, Claud. ap Prob et Olybr 149

Scīpĭōnārĭus, v 2 Scipio, 2.

Scīpĭōnēus, v 2 Scipio, 1

scīrĕrytis, idis, *f*, *a sort of silver dross*, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 108

1. Scīrōn, ōnis, *m*, = Σκίρων (Σκείρων) **I.** *A noted robber on the rocky coast between Megaris and Attica, destroyed by Theseus*, Ov M 7, 444 sq, Stat Th 1, 333, Mel 2, 3, 7, Gell 15, 21, 1, Claud. in Rufin 1, 253 —Hence, **1. Scīrōnĭus,** a um, *adj*, *of Sciron, Scironic* saxa, Mel 2, 3, 7, so Plin 4, 7, 11, § 23, Sen Hippol. 1225, and, rupes, Claud. B Get 188 (cf also infames Scirone petras, Stat Th 1, 333) —**2. Scīrōnis,** idis, *adj f*, *Scironic* petrae, Sen Hippol 1023 — Hence, **II.** *A north west wind blowing from the Scironic rocks*, so called by the Athenians, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120 (Jahn, Sciron), Sen. Q N 5, 17, 4.

2. Scīron, ōnis, *m*, *an Epicurean philosopher in Cicero's time* omnia meminit Sciron Epicuri dogmata, Cic. Ac. 2 33, 106

scirpĕus (sirp-), a, um [scirpus] **I.** *Adj*, *of rushes, rush* ratis, Plaut. Aul 4, 1, 9 clava, Nov ap Fest s. v scirpus, p 330 Müll simulacra, i e. *images of men made of rushes*, which were thrown into the Tiber annually, Ov F 5, 622 (v Argei), also imago, id ib 5, 659 fila, *a rush wick* of wax tapers, Prud. Cath 5, 15 fiscella, Vulg Exod. 2, 3 —**II.** *Subst* **scirpĕa (sirp-),** ae, *f*, *a basket work of rushes to form the body of a wagon* (generally used for carrying manure), Varr L. L. 5, § 139 Müll, Cato, R R 10, 2, 11, 4, Varr R R 1, 23, 5, Ov F. 6, 680, Just 43, 4, 6, Arn. 2, n 38

scirpĭcŭlus (sirp- and **surp-),** a, um [id.] **I.** *Adj*, *of* or *made of rushes* So with falces (their use is unknown) Cato, R R 11, 4, Varr R. R 1, 22, 5, id L. L 5, § 137 Müll fiscella, Vulg Exod 2, 3 —More freq, **II.** *Subst* **scirpĭcŭlus (sirp-, surp-),** i, *m*, *a basket made of rushes, a rush basket* surpiculi olerorum, Lucil ap Non 490, 24, Varr R. R 2, 2, 10, Col poet 10, 305, Prop 4 (5), 2, 40 piscarii, *wears, weels*, Plaut Capt 4, 2, 36

scirpo (sirpo), no *perf*, atum, 1, *v a* [id], *to plait of rushes*, Varr L L. 5, § 137 sq, id ap Non. 83, 24.

scirpŭla vitis, *a kind of vine* otherwise unknown, Plin 14, 3, 4, § 41, so, uva, Col 3, 2, 27, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 81.

scirpus (sometimes **sirpus**), i, *m* **I.** *A rush, bulrush*, Plin 16, 37, 70, § 178, 7, 56, 57, § 206, Fest p 330 Müll., Plaut Rud. 2, 6, 39, Vulg Job, 8, 11 — **b.** Prov nodum in scirpo quaerere, *to seek a knot in a bulrush, to find a difficulty where there is none* quaerunt in scirpo, soliti quod dicere, nodum, Enn ap Fest p 330 (Sat v 46 Vahl), so, in scirpo nodum quaeris, Plaut Men 2, 1, 22, and nodum in scirpo quaeris, Ter And 5, 4, 38 — **II.** Transf, deriving the idea of intricacy from plaited work of rushes, *a riddle, enigma* quae Graeci dicunt aenigmata, hoc genus quidam e nostris veteribus scirpos appellaverunt, Gell 12, 6, 1

scirros, i, *m*, = σκίρρος, *a hard swelling* or *tumor*, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 63

scirrōsis, is, *f*, = σκίρρωσις, *a hardening in the flesh*, = saxitas, Cael. Aur Tard. 3, 4, 49

sciscĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f* [sciscitor], *an asking, inquiry* diligentissima sciscitatio, Petr 24, 5

sciscĭtātor, ōris, *m* [id.] *an inquirer, examiner, investigator* (post-Aug) urinae, Mart 3, 82, 16, Prud Cath 7, 193 minutissimus artium, Amm 22, 16, 16

sciscĭto, are, v sciscitor *fin*

sciscĭtor, atus, 1, *v dep a* [scisco], *to inform one's self, to ask, inquire, question, examine, interrogate*, etc. (class, syn. percontor, interrogo), constr regularly, *ex (ab) aliquo aliquid, de aliquā re,* with a *rel. clause* or *absol*, also (post Aug) with *aliquem quid.* (α) With *acc. rei* Epicuri ex Velleio sciscitabar sententiam, Cic. N D 1, 7, 17 sententiam ex aliquo (with requirere), id de Or 1, 23, 105 id sciscitari, id Or 16, 52 consulis voluntatem, Liv 7, 26 consilium ejus, Tac H 2, 33 imperia ducum sciscitando, id ib 1, 84 diversa, id. ib 2, 34 mores naturasque hominum, Gell. 1, 9, 2 —(β) With *de* de victoriā sciscitantes Cic. Div 1, 34, 76 de unoquoque nostrum sciscitantur omnes id. Phil 14, 7, 19 de Domitio, ut facis sciscitare, ubi sit, id Att. 9, 15, 4 —(γ) With *an indirect question* lubet prius sciscitari quid sit, Ter Eun 3, 4, 10, Liv 1, 9, 1, 54, 1, 56, 2, 12 al, Suet Claud. 10, id Ner 48, id Vit 17 al ab utroque sciscitor, cur, etc, Cic N D 1, 9 21 —(δ) *Absol* elicuit comiter sciscitando, ut fateretur, etc., Liv 6, 34, cf id. 1, 5, Quint. 9, 2, 7 si de vetere jure discendum esset, issem plane sciscitatum ad istos, Gell. 12, 13, 3 —(ε) *Aliquem* sciscitatum deos descendunt, Liv 45, 27 ut mane singulos anne jentassent, sciscitaretur, Suet Vit 7, so id Calig 28, id Dom 15

☞ **a.** *Act* collat form paucula etiam sciscitare prius volo, Plaut Merc 2, 3, 52.

—**b. sciscĭtātus**, a, um, *pass.:* omnium sententiis occultius sciscitatis, Amm. 25, 8, 12.

scisco, scīvi, scītum, 3 (*dep.* collat. form **sciscor**, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.), *v. inch. a.* [scio], *to seek to know; to search, inquire.* **I.** Lit. (ante-class. and very rare; cf., on the other hand, the deriv. sciscitor): praefestinamus, quae sit causa, sciscere, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 186 P.: ibo ad eam, ut sciscam, quid velint, Att. ap. Non. 505, 12; cf. Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 17.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Publicists' t. t., of the people, after inquiry or examination, *to accept, approve, assent to* something proposed; hence, *to appoint, enact, decree, ordain*,= rem cognitam jubere (cf. sancio): nullam illi (majores nostri) vim contionis esse voluerunt: quae sciscerent plebes aut quae populus juberet summotā contione, distributis partibus ... auditis auctoribus, re multos dies promulgatā et cognitā, juberi vetarique voluerunt, Cic. Fl. 7, 15: illa legitima: consules populum *jure rogaverunt populusque jure scivit*, id. Phil. 1, 10, 26; cf.: rogationes plurimas propter vos populus scivit, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 23: rogationem Marciam de Liguribus magno consensu plebes scivit jussitque. Ex eo plebiscito, etc., Liv. 42, 21 *fin.:* adeo id gratum plebi fuit ut id modo sciscerent juberentque, ut senatus decerneret, qui Romae regnaret, id. 1, 17 *fin.:* ad sciscendum plebi, id. 6, 35: si Gaditani scierint nominatim de aliquo cive Romano, ut sit is civis Gaditanus, Cic. Balb. 11, 27; cf.: qui (Athenienses) sciverunt, ut, etc., id. Off. 3, 11, 46.—*Pass.:* multa perniciose sciscuntur in populis (with sancire), Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 13; cf.: illud stultissimum, existimare omnia justa esse, quae scita sint in populorum institutis aut legibus, id. ib. 1, 15, 42 (v. also under *P. a.*).—Poet., with *obj.-clause:* munera Martis Aequent imperio et solem concedere nocti Sciscant, Sil. 7, 545.—**2.** Transf., in gen. (like decerno), of an individual, *to approve, assent to, vote for* any thing: qui ulteriorem (Galliam decernit), ostendit, eam se sciscere legem, quam esse legem neget, Cic. Prov. Cons. 15, 36: quod primus scivit legem de publicanis, etc., id. Planc. 14, 35. — **B.** *To learn, ascertain, know:* ut illi id factum sciscerent, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 68: praefestinamus quae sit causa sciscere, quod, etc., Afran. ap. Charis. 2, p. 186 P. (Com. Rel. v. 396 Rib.). —**III.** Trop., of nature, *to decree, establish:* confirmat autem illud vel maxime quod ipsa natura, ut ait ille, sciscet et probet, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23. — Hence, **scītus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** (Acc. to I.) Mid. (orig., that has informed himself, obtained knowledge, had experience; hence), *knowing, shrewd, wise, acute, experienced, skilful, adroit*, etc. (of persons; mostly poet.; not in Cic., but cf. 2.; syn.: callidus, versatus): doctu', fidelis ... Scitus, etc., Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 4 (Ann. v. 251 Vahl.): hominem astutum, doctum, scitum et callidum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 151: mulier scita atque prudens, Gell. 13, 4 *fin.:* scitus agaso, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 330 Müll. (Ann. v. 217 Vahl.): sycophanta, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 8: homo, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 23: convivator, *a clever, dexterous host*, Liv. 35, 49: scitus bellum (venereum) init, Plaut. Truc. 5, 42: ea mulieris scitae comitas, Gell. 13, 4, 3.—*Comp.:* non sum scitior, quae hos rogem, etc., Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 12.—Poet. and in post-Aug. prose with *gen.:* Nessus scitus vadorum, *acquainted with*, Ov. M. 9, 108: Thalia lyrae, id. F. 5, 54: Sthenelus pugnandi, Quint. 9, 3, 10 Spald. *N. cr.*—With *obj.-clause* (poet.): scitus accendere corda Laudibus, Sil. 17, 293: accendere Martem, id. 15, 594.—**b.** Of things, *fit, suitable, proper, judicious, sensible, witty*, etc.: pulcre scripsti: scitum syngraphum! Plaut. As. 4, 1, 57: scito illa quidem (scripsit) sermone et Attico, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 93; cf. interrogationes, Quint. 5, 7, 28.—*Sup.: oratio optima et scitissima*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 30: si quid (dictum) est, quod mihi scitum esse videatur et homini ingenuo dignum atque docto, non aspernor, Cic. Planc. 14, 35; cf. id. Or. 16, 51: oratoris dictum, Tac. A. 6, 20.—Esp. in the phrase scitum est, *it is a witty* or *acute saying; shrewd, clever:* vetus illud Catonis admodum scitum est, qui mirari se aiebat, quod non rideret haruspex, haruspicem cum vidisset, Cic. Div. 2, 24, 51; cf.: scitum est illud Catonis, ut multa: Melius, etc., id. Lael. 24, 90: Scytharum legati, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 148: scitum est, inter Protogenem et eum (Apellem) quod accidit, *a clever thing*, id. 35, 10, 36, § 81: hoc Scitum est, periculum ex aliis facere, tibi quod ex usu siet, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 36; cf. id. Phorm. 5, 4, 2: scitum est causam conferre in tempus, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 228.—**2.** Transf., *beautiful, elegant, fine*, etc. (mostly ante- and post-class.; syn.: venustus, bellus): satis scitum filum mulieris, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 15; cf. Iphis, Petr. 63, 3: mulierculae formae scitioris, Lampr. Commod. 2 *fin.* (v. perscitus): vox admodum scita et canora, Gell. 18, 5, 2: haec nox scita'st exercendo scorto, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 132; cf. scitamenta.—**B.** (Acc. to II. A.) *Subst.:* **scītum**, i, *n.*, *an ordinance, statute, decree;* esp. in connection with plebis (plebei, v. plebs), or, in one word, plebiscitum, *an ordinance* or *decree of the people* or *of the citizens* (opp. to senatusconsultum, a decree of the Senate): scita plebei appellantur ea, quae plebs suo suffragio sine patribus jussit, plebeio magistratu rogante, Fest. p. 293 Müll.; cf. Lael. Felix ap. Gell. 15, 27, 4: quo plebiscito decreta a senatu est quaestio, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 54: quae (lex) postea plebiscito Canuleio abrogata est, id. Rep. 2, 37, 63: plebiscitis consularem potestatem minuere, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199 et saep. (v. 2. scitus).—In a lusus verbb. with scitus, A.: *Ps.* Ecquid is homo scitus est? *Ch.* Plebiscitum non est scitius, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 58.—In the order scitum plebis: de altero aedile scitum plebis est factum rogantibus tribunis, Liv. 31, 50 *fin.;* 10, 22 *fin.:* scita plebis injuncta patribus, id. 3, 67; 22, 26; Populi is used instead of plebis when the decrees of other nations are spoken of: cum lex esset Athenis, ne quis populi scitum faceret, ut quisquam coronā donaretur, etc., Cic. Opt. Gen. 7, 19: Athenienses quibusdam temporibus sublato Areopago nihil nisi populi scitis ac decretis agebant, id. Rep. 1, 27, 43; so, in one word, populiscitum, Nep. Alcib. 5, 4; id. Epam. 7, 4; id. Phoc. 2, 2: ut nullum de eā re scitum populi fieret aut litteris mandaretur, Liv. 45, 25. Tacitus is the first who has populi scita for *decrees of the Roman people*, Tac. A. 3, 58.—Of Roman *popular decrees* also simply scita: cum scita ac jussa nostra sua sententia comprobat, Cic. Balb. 18, 42.—Rarely of other public or official ordinances (cf.: decreta, edicta, jussa): (Numa) omnia publica privataque sacra Pontificis scitis subjecit, Liv. 1, 20: quo minus ferociter aliorum (decemvirorum) scitis adversarentur, id. 3, 33; Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 146; regis, Vulg. Esth. 3, 8.—**2.** Transf. (with decretum and placitum) as a transl. of the Gr. δόγμα, *a maxim, tenet, dogma*, Sen. Ep. 95, 10.—*Adv.:* **scītē** (acc. to A.), *shrewdly, cleverly, skilfully, adroitly, nicely, tastefully, elegantly* (class.): eho, nimium scite scitus es, Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 8; cf.: tondetur nimium scite, id. Merc. 3, 1, 28: satis scite et probe, id. Trin. 3, 3, 56; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 69; id. Mil. 4, 2, 74; id. Trin. 3, 3, 53; Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 7; Cic. Fam. 11, 16, 1 (with commode): (rationes) ita sunt perscriptae scite et litterate, ut, etc., id. Pis. 25, 61; cf.: scite et venuste facta, id. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 87: illa ex patellis quae evellerat, ita scite in aureis poculis inligabat, etc., id. ib. 2, 4, 24, § 54: non scite (dictum), id. Att. 14, 20, 3; so, dictum, Plin. 36, 22, 48, § 166: scite loqui, Liv. 10, 19: parum scite convivium exornare, Sall. J. 85, 39; cf. Liv. 4, 44 *fin.* —*Comp.:* scitius, Gell. 4, 11, 10.—*Sup.:* scitissime, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 116; Gell. 10, 11, 6; App. M. 9, p. 212, 16.

scissĭlis, e, *adj.* [scindo]. **I.** *That may easily be split, cleft*, or *rent:* alumen, Cels. 5, 2; 6, 11: lapis, id. 6, 6, 30.—**II.** (Post-class.) **scissus**, a, um, *rent, torn:* palliastrum, App. M. 1, p. 104, 27; cf. centunculus, id. 9, p. 222, 27: fasciae, Veg. 3, 47, 3.

scissim, *adv.* [id.], *by rending, cleaving*, or *dividing* (late Lat.), Prud. Enchir. Vet. Test. 9.

scissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a cleaving, dividing, scission* of a number (late Lat.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6; Vulg. Amos. 6, 12.

Scissis, is, *f.*, *a town of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *probably in the territory of the Lacetani*, Liv. 21, 60 *fin.*

scissor, ōris, *m.* [scindo]. **I.** *One who cleaves* or *divides, a carver*, Petr. 36, 6.—**II.** *A kind of gladiator*, Inscr. Orell. 2569.

scissūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a tearing, rending, dividing; a rent, cleft, scissure* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., Sen. Q. N. 6, 2: ad scissuram Nili, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 50; 11, 28, 34, § 100: sal rectis scissuris, id. 31, 7, 39, § 79; Pall. Mai, 12; Vulg. Matt. 9, 16.—**II.** Trop.: domestica turbat rem populi, Prud. Psych. 756: audio scissuras esse inter vos, Vulg. 1 Cor. 11, 18.

1. scissus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of scindo.

‡ **2. scissus** = σχίσμα, *a rent, cleft*, Gloss. Philox.

scītāmenta, ōrum, *n.* [1. scitus, A. 2.]. **I.** *Delicate food, dainties* (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 26: Matius ap. Gell. 20, 9, 3; Macr. S. 7, 14; App. M. 10, p. 245. —* **II.** Trop., of figures of speech, *niceties, prettinesses:* Ὁμοιοτέλευτα ... καὶ ὁμοιόπτωτα ceteraque hujusmodi scitamenta, Gell. 18, 8, 1.

* **scītātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [scitor], *an asking, inquiring:* indefessa scitatio, Amm. 18, 5, 1.

scītē, *adv.*, v. scisco, *P. a. fin.*

scītor, ātus, 1 (old *inf.* scitarier, Ov. M. 2, 741), *v. freq. dep. a.* [scio], *to seek to know; to ask, inquire* (poet. and late Lat.; in Cic. Or. 16, 52, read sciscitari; cf.: interrogo, percunctor): scitari et quaerere causas, Verg. A. 2, 105: causam viae, Ov. M. 2, 511: causam adventūs, id. ib. 2, 741: omnia, id. ib. 2, 548: digna relatu, id. ib. 4, 793: scitanti deus huic de conjuge dixit, id. ib. 10, 564: quid veniat, scitatur, id. ib. 11, 622: Eurypylum scitatum oracula Phoebi Mittimus, *i. e. to consult*, Verg. A. 2, 114: sunt quae ex te solo scitari volo, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 13; so, ex aliquo, *to ask, inquire*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 60: ab aliquo, Ov. M. 1, 775; 10, 357: consulta numinum, Amm. 24, 8, 4: scitari, quid molirentur, id. 18, 2, 2.

scītŭlē, *adv.*, v. scitulus *fin.*

scītŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. scitus, A. 2.], *handsome, pretty, neat, trim, elegant* (ante- and post-class.): facies, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 7: forma atque aetatula, id. ib. 4, 1, 3; App. M. 2, 113, 19: juvenem formulae scitulae, id. ib. 3, 136, 13: caupona, id. ib. 1, p. 105, 23: pusiones, Arn. 5, 179.—*Adv.:* **scītŭlē**, *elegantly, gracefully*, App. M. 2, p. 123, 8; 7, p. 192, 35; 10, p. 253, 38.

scītum, i, *n.*, v. scisco, *P. a.*, A. 1. and B.

1. scītus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of scisco.

2. scītus, ūs, *m.* [scisco], with plebi, for the more usual plebiscitum, *a decree* or *ordinance of the people:* neque populi jussu neque plebi scitu, Vet. Decr. ap. Cic. Att. 4, 2, 3: comitia deinde de senatūs sententiā plebique scitu sunt habita, Liv. 25, 7, 5.

† **sciūrus**, i, *m.*, = σκίουρος, *a squirrel*, Plin. 8, 38, 58, § 138; 11, 43, 99, § 245; Mart. 5, 37, 13.

scĭus, a, um, *adj.* [scio], *knowing, having knowledge* of a thing (mostly ante- and post-class., and rare for sciens, gnarus, peritus). (α) *Absol.:* neque quemquam invenit scium, Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 634: mulieres plus sciae, Petr. 63, 9: puto eos prudentes et scios mendacia defendenda suscipere, *knowingly, wittingly*, Lact. 3, 24 *fin.;* Vulg. Ecclus. 21, 18.—(β) With *gen.:* rerum, Lact. 2, 14, 6: Latinae linguae, Macr. S. 6, 9 *fin.*

scōbīna, ae, *f.* [scobis], *a rasp*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 68; Plaut. Fragm. ib.; Plin. 11, 37, 68, § 180; Tert. Apol. 12.

scōbis (collat. form **scobs**, only acc. to Prisc. p. 751 P.; but scobis is found in Cels. 5, 5; 8, 2; Col. 4, 29, 15; 7, 10, 4; cf. scrobis *init.*), is, *f.* (*m.*, Vitr. 8, 3; Pall. Febr. 17, 6) [scabo], *powder* or *dust produced by sawing, rasping*, etc.; *sawdust, scrapings, filings*, etc., Cels. l. l.; Col. l. l.; Hor. S. 2, 4, 81; Plin. 34, 11, 26, § 111; Juv. 14, 67 al.; citreus, i. e. *grated lemon-peel*, Vitr. 8, 3, 8: cutis, *scurf*, etc., Plin. 30, 4, 10, § 28.

Scodra, ae, *f.*, *a town of Dalmatia*, now *Scutari, on Lake Labeatis*, Liv. 44, 31; 44, 32; 45, 26; Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 144.—Hence, **Scodrenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Scodra*, Liv. 45, 26.

Scodrus, i, v. Scordus.

scōla, v. schola.

† **scōlēcĭa**, v. scolex.

† **scōlēcĭon**, ii, *n*, = σκωλήκιον, *a kind of scarlet berry* (which is apt to be worm eaten), Plin 24, 4, 4, § 8

scōlex, lecis, *m*, = σκώληξ, *a kind of copper rust with the appearance of being worm eaten*, Plin 34, 12, 28, § 116

† **scōlibrōchon**, i, *n*, = σκολίβροχον, *a plant, also called* callitrichos, scolopendrion, *and* Capillus Veneris, App Herb 47

† **scŏlŏpax**, ăcis, *f*, = σκολώπαξ, *a snipe, woodcock*, Nemes Fragm Aucup 2, 3

† **scŏlŏpendra**, ae, *f*, = σκολόπενδρα **I.** *A kind of multipede, a scolopendra*, Plin 8, 29, 43, § 104 —**II.** *A kind of sea fish*, Plin 9, 43, 67, § 143

† **scŏlŏpendrĭon**, ii, *n*, = σκολοπένδριον, *a plant, also called* callitrochon *and* scolibrochon, App Herb 57

Scōlos, i, *f*, = Σκῶλος, *a city of Bœotia*, Plin 4, 7, 12, § 26, Stat Th 7, 266

† **scŏlȳmos**, i, *m*, = σκόλυμος, *an edible kind of thistle, cardoon* Cynara cardunculus, Linn, Plin 20, 23, 99, § 262, 21, 16, 56, § 94, 22, 22, 43, § 86

† **scomber**, bri, *m*, = σκόμβρος, *a kind of tunny, a mackerel* Scomber scomber, Linn, Plin 9, 15, 19, § 49, 31, 8, 43, § 94, 32, 11, 53, § 151, Col 8, 17, 12, Plaut Capt 4, 2, 71, Cat 95, 8, Pers 1, 43, Mart 3, 50, 9, 4, 87, 8, 13, 102, 2

† **scomma**, ătis, *n*, = σκῶμμα, *a teasing, taunting expression, a taunt, jeer, scoff, cavil* (late Lat for convicium, maledictum), Macr S 7, 3

1. scōpa, ae, and *plur* **scōpae**, arum (cf on *plur*, Varr L L 8, § 7 Müll, 10, § 24 ib, Quint 1, 5, 16, Charis p 20 P, 72 ib, Diom p 315 ib, *sing*, v infra, B), *f* [root skap, to support, cf scipio, scamnum] **I.** Lit, *thin branches, twigs, shoots* (rare), Cato, R R 152, Pall 3, 24, 8, 4, 9, 12, Auct B Afr 47, 5, Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 241, 22, 18, 21, § 46 al —**B.** In partic **scōpa rēgia**, *a plant, a species of the goose foot* Chenopodium scoparia, Linn, Plin 21, 6, 15, § 28, 25, 5, 19, § 44 —**II.** Meton, *a broom, besom* made of twigs (class in *plur*) munditias volo fieri efferte huc scopas etc, Plaut Stich 2, 2, 23, 2, 2, 27, 2, 2, 51, Petr 34 3, Hor S 2, 4 81 scopis mundata, *swept*, Vulg Luc 11, 25 in scopa, id Isa 14, 23 —**b.** Prov scopas dissolvere, *to untie a broom*, i e *to throw any thing into disorder* or *confusion*, Cic Or 71, 235, hence, scopae solutae, of a man in utter perplexity, id Att 7, 13, b, 6

2. scōpa, ae, *f*, = σκοπή, *a speculation, theory*, Mart Cap 8, § 812

scōpārĭus, ii, *m* [scopa, II], *a sweeper* (late Lat), Dig 33, 7, 8

Scŏpas, ae, *m*, = Σκόπας **I.** *A famous Grecian sculptor of Paros, who flourished between the 97th and 105th Olympiads*, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 49, Cic Div 1, 13, 23, Hor C 4, 8, 6, Mart 4, 39, 3 —**II.** *A very rich Thessalian in the time of Simonides*, Cic de Or 2 86, 352, Quint 11, 2, 14 (cf Phaedr 4, 24)

† **scŏpĕlismos**, i, *m*, also written as Gr σκοπελισμός, *a crime said to be practised in Arabia, where a man places stones in his enemy's field as a threat that whoever shall dare cultivate it shall be slain* quae res tantum timorem habet, ut nemo ad eum agrum accedere audeat, crudelitatem timens eorum qui scopelismon fecerunt, Dig 47 11, 9

† **scōpes**, um, *f*, = σκῶπες, *a kind of owl*, Plin 10, 49, 70, § 138, from Hom Od 5, 66

scōpĭo, ōnis, *m* [root skap, cf scamnum, scipio] *the stalk* or *pedicle of grapes*, Cato, R. R 112, 3, Col 11, 3, 46, 12, 39, 3, 12 43, 10 —Also called **scōpĭus**, Varr R R 1, 54, 2, 2 4, 17

1. scōpo, ĕre [σκοπέω], *to investigate, test search* spiritum suum, Vulg Psa 76, 7

2. scōpo, are, *v a* [1 scopa, II], *to brush* or *sweep away*, Vulg Isa 14, 23

† **scŏpos**, i, *m*, = σκοπός, *a mark, aim* at which one shoots, Suet Dom 19

scōpŭlae, arum *f* [1 scopa, II], *a little broom*, Cato, R R. 26, Col 12 38, 4, also in *sing* **scōpŭla**, *a broom twig*, id 12, 18, 5

scŏpŭlōsus, a, um, *adj* [scopulus], *full of rocks rocky, shelvy craggy* (rare but class) locus Cic Div in Caecil 11, 35 mare, id de Or 3, 19 69 colles, Sil 7, 274 rupes, Luc 2, 619 Pylene, Stat Th 4, 102 cete, *projecting* like a rock, id Achill 1, 55 arva, Sil 15, 305 — *Neutr plur* as *subst*, *rocky places* Gangem dejectum per scopulosa et abrupta, Plin 6, 18, 22, § 65 —**B.** Transf terga beluae, *projecting like rocks*, Val Fl 2, 518

scŏpŭlus, i, *m*, = σκόπελος, *a projecting point of rock, a rock, cliff, crag*, esp *a rock, shelf, ledge* in the sea **I.** Lit (mostly poet, not in Cic, but v infra, II, cf rupes, cautes), in the sea ut pars (remigum) ad scopulos allisa interficeretur, Caes B C 3, 27 *fin*, id B G 3, 13, Poet ap Cic de Or 3, 41, 166, Verg G 3, 261, id A 1, 145, 5, 270, Ov M 4, 524, 9, 592 frequentes, Juv 13, 246 vomentes aequor, Luc 6, 24 immanes, Ov M 14, 182, cf of a promontory, Hor C 1, 3, 20, Ov F 4, 419 scopuli errantes, of the Symplegades, Val Fl 3, 621, 4, 681 — On land scopuli rupesque cavae, Verg G 3, 253, id A 4, 445, 12, 531, Sil 10, 263, Stat Th 7, 665, Val Fl 6, 632, of the cavern of Cacus, Verg A. 8, 192 scopulus Mavortis of the Areopagus, Ov M 6, 70 his inmobilior scopulis, of a man hard to move, id ib 13, 801 scopulis surdior, Hor C 3, 7, 21, cf ferrum et scopulos gestare in corde, Ov M 7, 33 natus es e scopulis id Tr 3, 11, 3 —**II.** Trop, *a rock*, = *a difficulty, danger, harm, evil*, etc (freq in Cic, also commended by him as a figure) cum neque Musarum scopulos quisquam superarat Enn ap Cic Brut 19, 76 (Ann v 223 Vahl) qui te ad scopulum e tranquillo inferat, Ter Phorm 4, 4, 8 Syrtim patrimonii scopulum libentius dixerim, Cic de Or 3, 41, 163 nec tuas umquam rationes ad eos scopulos, appulisses, ad quos Sex Titii afflictam navem et in quibus C Deciani naufragium fortunarum videres, id Rab Perd 9, 25, id de Or 2, 37, 154, id Rosc Am 29, 79 in scopulos vitae incidere, id Consol Fragm 2, p 489 Orell (Piso et Gabinius) geminae voragines scopulique rei publicae, id Pis 18, 41, cf Flor 4, 9, 1 (Pompeius) Ille tremor Ponti et piratarum scopulus, Petr poet 123, 240 commeatum publicum in scopulos annonae impingere, Quint Decl 12, 22 cujus tribunal scopulus reorum dicebatur, Val Max 3, 7, 9 e scopulo cadere, *to be ruined*, Amm 30, 5, 10

† **scŏpus**, i, *m*, = σκοπός, *a goal, target* in pueri procul stantis, praebentisque pro scopo dispansam dextrae manūs palmam, sagittas direxit, Suet Dom 19 (dub, Roth, scopulo, cf σκοπός, in trop sense, Cic Att 8, 11, 2)

* **scordălĭa**, ae, *f* [scordalus], *a quarrel, wrangling*, Petr 59, 1

scordălus, i, *m*, *a quarrelsome fellow, a wrangler, brawler* (a low post Aug word), Petr 95, 7, Sen Ep 83, 12, 56, 2, id Suas 7, 14

scordĭlon, i, v scordion

† **scordĭon**, ii, *n*, = σκόρδιον, *a plant that smells like garlic, water germander, scordium* Teucrium scordium Linn, Plin 25, 6, 27, § 63 — Also called **scordŏtis**, Plin. 25, 6, 27, § 63, and **scordĭlon**, App Herb 70

Scordisci, ōrum, *m* **I.** *A people on the borders of Illyria*, Liv 40, 57, 41, 19, id Epit 56 —**II.** *A people of Pannonia*, Plin 3, 25, 28 § 148, Just 32, 3, 5

scordŏtis, v scordion

Scordus, i, *m*, *a mountain of Illyria*, Liv 43, 20, 1.—Called also **Scodrus**, Liv 44, 31, 4

† **scōrĭa**, ae, *f*, = σκωρία, *dross, slag, scoria* of metals, Plin 33, 4, 21, § 69, 33, 6, 35, § 105, 34, 11, 24, § 107, 34, 18, 51, § 171, Pall 1, 41, 3, Vulg Isa. 1, 22.

† **scorpaena**, ae, *f*, = σκόρπαινα, *a sea scorpion*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151, 9, 51, 74, § 162

† **scorpĭăcum**, i, *n*, = σκορπιακόν, *a remedy against the sting of a scorpion*, Tert adv Gnost 1 *fin*

scorpĭnāca, ae, *f*, *a plant, also called* proserpinaca, App Herb 17

† **scorpĭo**, ōnis (poet collat forms **scorpĭus** and **-ŏs**, i, corresp to the Greek) *m*, = σκορπίων, σκορπίος *a scorpion* **I.** Lit, Plin 11, 37, 62, § 86, 28, 2, 5, § 24, 29, 4, 29, § 91, Vulg Deut 8, 15 —In the form scorpius, Ov M 15, 371; scorpios, id F 4, 164, *acc* scorpion, id. ib 5, 541 —**II.** Transf **A.** *The Scorpion*, one of the signs of the zodiac —Form Scorpios, Cic poet N D 2, 44, 113, id Arat 208 and 430; Ov M 2, 196, Hyg Astr 2, 26, acc Scorpion, Ov M 2, 83 —Form Scorpio, Petr 39, 11, 35 4 Scorpionis ascensus, Vulg Num 34, 4 —**B.** *A kind of prickly sea fish* Cottus scorpio, Linn, Plin 32, 11, 53, § 151, cf Petr 35, 4, in the form scorpios, Ov Hal 116 —**C.** *A prickly plant, scorpion wort, scorpion grass* Spartium scorpius, Linn, Plin 22, 15, 17, § 39 —**D.** *A shrub, also called* tragos Plin 27, 13, 116, § 142, 13, 21, 37, § 116 —**E.** *A military engine for throwing darts, stones, and other missiles, a scorpion*, Veg Mil 4, 22, Amm 23, 4, 4, Caes B G 7, 25, Sall Fragm ap Non. 553, 24 (Hist 3, 36 Dietsch), Liv 26, 47, 26, 49, Vitr 10, 1, in the form scorpius, Sisenn ap Non 553, 25, Vulg 1 Macc 6, 51 —**F.** In the agrimensores, *a heap of stones terminating in a point, and used as a boundary mark*, Sic Fl pp 4 and 6 Goes —**G.** *An instrument of torture*, Isid 5, 27, 18, cf Vulg 3 Reg 12, 14, id 2 Par 10, 11

† **scorpĭoctŏnon**, i, *n*, = σκορπιοκτόνον, *the scorpion killer, the name of a plant, the heliotrope*, App Herb 49

scorpĭon, ii, *n*, *a plant, also called* the lyphonon, Plin 25, 10, 75, § 122

scorpĭōnĭus, a, um, *adj* [scorpio] *of* or *belonging to a scorpion, scorpion* genus cucumeris, Plin 20, 1, 3, § 8

scorpĭos, ii, v scorpio

† **scorpītis**, ĭdis, *f*, = σκορπῖτις, *a precious stone, resembling the scorpion in color* or *shape*, Plin 37, 11, 72, § 187

† **scorpĭūrus** (**-ūros**, App Herb 72), i, *m*, = σκορπίουρος, *scorpion's tail, a kind of heliotrope*, App Herb 49 — Also called **scorpĭūron**, Plin 22, 21, 29, § 60

scorpĭus, ii, v scorpio

scortātor, ōris, *m* [scortor], *a whoremonger, fornicator*, Plaut Am 1, 1, 131, Hor S 2, 5, 75, Hier ad Ephes 1, 13

* **scortātus**, ūs, *m* [id], *whoredom*, App M 5, p 171, 17

‡ **scortes** id est pelles testium arietinorum a pellibus dicti, Fest pp 330 and 331 Müll [scortum, I]

scortĕus, a, um, *adj* [scortum, I], *made of hides* or *leather, leathern* etiam nunc dicimus scortea ea, quae ex corio ac pellibus sunt facta, Varr L L 7, § 84 Müll, cf Ov F 1, 629, and Fest s v scorta p 330 Müll fascinum, Petr 138, 1 pulvinus, Cels 8, 12 asses, Hier Chron ad annum MCCC —In a lusus verbb scorteum scortum, i e *wrinkled, old*, App M 1, p 105, 36 — *Subst* **scortĕa**, ae, *f* (sc vestis), *a garment of skins* or *leather*, Sen Q N 4, 6, Mart 14, 130, Isid 20, 7, 1

* **scortillum**, i, *n dim* [scortum II], *a little* or *young harlot*, Cat 10, 3, cf ‡scortulum

scortor, ari (old *inf* scortarier, Plaut Merc 5, 4, 58), *v dep n* [id] *to employ* or *associate with harlots* (ante and post class) scortari est saepius meretriculam ducere, Varr L L 7, § 84 Müll, Plaut As 2, 2 4, id Merc 5, 4, 25, 5, 4, 58, id Ps 4, 7, 35, Ter Heaut 1, 2, 32, id. Ad. 1, 2, 22, Vulg 2 Macc 6, 4

‡ **scortŭlum**, πόρνη, Gloss Vet Lat Gr, cf scortillum

scortum, i, *n* [cf Gr χόριον, corium, Lith skurà, skin] **I.** Lit, *a skin, hide* (post class and rare) pellem antiqui dicebant scortum Varr L L. 7, § 84 Müll jam Omphale in Herculis scorto designata descripsit, Tert Pall 4 *med* —**II.** Transf, *a harlot, strumpet, prostitute* (freq and class) scorta appellantur meretrices, quia ut pelliculae subiguntur Omnia namque ex pellibus facta scortea appellantur, Fest pp 330 and 331 Müll —*Sing*, Plaut Am 1, 1, 132, id As 4, 2, 5, 5, 2, 17; 5, 2, 79 et saep, Ter Eun 3, 1, 34, id Ad. 5, 9, 8, Hor C 2, 11, 21, id Ep 1, 18, 34, Tib 4, 10, 4 —*Plur*, Plaut Bacch 4, 4, 91, id Pers 3, 3, 14, id Truc 1, 1, 43 sq et saep, Cic Mil 21, 55, id. Cat 2, 5, 10 al —Of *a male prostitute*, Plaut Curc 4, 1, 12, Cic Sest 17, 39, id Phil 2, 18, 44, Petr 9, 6, 119, 25, so also, virile, Aur Vict Caes 28 — And with a

masc pron scortum exoletum ne quis in proscenio Sedeat, Plaut Poen prol 17 (cf senium, II A.)—Also = pellex, *a mistress, concubine*, Plaut Cas Grex, 5 and 7

Scōti (**Scotti**), ōrum, *m*, *the Scots, a people in the northern part of Britain*, in the mod. *Scotland*, Amm 27, 8, 5, 26, 4, 5, Hier in Jovin 2, 7—In *sing* Scotus, collect, Claud. B Get. 417, id. IV Cons. Hon. 33, id. Laud. Stil 2, 251.—Hence, **A. Scōtĭa**, ae, *f*, *the land of the Scots*, = Hibernia, Isid. 14, 6, 6—**B. Scōtĭcus** (**Scott-**), a um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Scotland, Scottish, Scotch*: tela, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 254.

† **scŏtĭa**, ae, *f*, = σκοτια, in architect **I.** *A hollow moulding in the base of a column, a scotia*, Vitr 3, 5, 2.—**II.** *A gutter at the end of a cornice*, Vitr 4, 3, 6

Scōtĭcus, a, um, v Scoti *fin*

† **Scōtīnus**, i, *m*, = Σκοτεινος (the Obscure), *an epithet of Heraclitus* legati ad Hannibalem missi Heraclitus, cui Scotino *cognomen erat, etc*, Liv 23, 39, 3 (v Munro ad Lucr 1, 639), cf. Heraclitus cui cognomen fecit orationis ob curitas, Sen. Ep 12, 7 (as Greek, Cic Fin. 2, 5, 15)

† **scŏtōma**, ătis, *n*, = σκοτωμα, *dimness of vision*, Isid Orig 4, 7, 3

† **scŏtōmătĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, = σκοτωματικος, *of* or *belonging to dimness of vision* passio, Cael Aur Tard. 1, 2.—Hence, *subst* **scŏtōmătĭcus**, i, *m*, *a dim sighted person*, Scrib Comp 99, Theod. Prisc 2, 3

Scōtus, i, v Scoti

Scŏtūsa or **Scŏtussa**, ae, *f*, = Σκοτουσα, Σκοτοῦσσα **I.** *A town of Macedonia near the Strymon*, Plin 4, 11, 18, § 42.—Hence, **Scŏtussaei**, *the inhabitants of Scotussa*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 36—**II.** *A town of Thessaly, near Larissa*, Liv 38, 5, 36, 7, 36, 9, 36, 14, Plin 31, 2, 14 § 17—Hence, **Scŏtūsaeus** (**Scotuss-**), a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Scotussa in Thessaly* ager, Liv 33, 6 *fin*

scrapta or **scratta** (also **scrătĭa** and **scrattĭa**), ae, *f*, *an epithet of an unchaste woman*, Plaut Fragm ap Gell 3, 3, 6, id ap Non 169, 8, id ap Varr L. L 7, § 65 Mull *N cr*, and Titin. ap Fest p 333 ib (Com Rel. p 124 Rib)

* **scrĕātor**, oris, *m* [screo], *a hawker, hemmer*, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 52

* **scrĕātus**, ūs, *m* [id.], *a hawking, hemming*, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 132

* **scrĕo**, are, *v n*, *to hawk, hem*, Plaut Curc 1, 2, 22

scrība, ae, *m* [scribo] *a public* or *official writer, a clerk, secretary, scribe* (where as librarius or scriba librarius denotes a private secretary or amanuensis, notarius, a short hand writer) scribas proprio nomine antiqui et librarios et poëtas vocabant At nunc dicuntur scribae quidem librarii, qui rationes publicas scribunt in tabulis, etc, Fest p 333 Müll (scribarum) ordo est honestus, quod eorum hominum fidei tabellae publicae periculaque magistratuum committuntur, etc, Cic Verr 2, 3, 79, § 183, cf id. ib 2, 3, 78, § 182, 2, 3, 80, § 184 sq, 2, 3, 80, § 187, id Pis 25, 61, id. Clu 45, 126, id. Agr 2, 13, 32 (distinguished from librarii) meus, id. Fam 5, 20, 2, Liv 2 12, 22, 57, 40, 29, Suet Claud. 1, 38, id. Vesp 3, Hor S 1, 5, 35, 2, 5, 56, id. Ep 1, 8, 2 et saep, cf also SCRIBA AB EPISTOLIS LATINIS, Inscr Orell. 41, 2437, and SCRIBA LIBRARIUS, ib 1621, 2950 al—**2.** (Eccl. Lat) *A doctor of the Jewish law, one whose duty it was to guard and expound the sacred text*, Vulg 2 Reg 8, 17, id. Matt 23 2 et saep

* **scrībātus**, us, *m* [scriba], *the office of a scribe* or *secretary, a clerkship, secretaryship* ad scribatum nominatus, Cod. Just 7 62 4, cf. 2. scriptus

scriblīta (**scribilita**), ae, *f*, *a kind of tart*, Cato, R R 78, Plaut Poen. prol. 43, Petr 35, 4, 66, 3, Mart 3, 17, 1

* **scriblitārĭus**, ii, *m* [scriblita], *a tart baker, pastry cook* (with pistor), Afran ap Non. 131, 27 (Com. Rel p 157 Rib)

scrībo, psi, ptum 3 (*perf* sync scripsti, Plaut As 4, 1, 57 scripstis, Enn. ap Non 153, 28 or Trag v 239 Vahl, *inf* scripse, Aus. Sept Sap Lud. 1, cf. 2 dico *init*), *v a* [root skrabh, to dig, whence, Gr γραφω, Lat scrobis, scrofa, cf Germ schreiben], prop, to scratch, grave, engrave with a sharp point, hence, **I.** In gen **A.** Lit, *to write, draw*, or otherwise *make* lines, letters, figures, etc. (cf. scalpo) in libro cum scribuntur calamo litterae, Plaut Ps 1, 5, 131, cf id. Bacch 4, 4, 76 sq litteras, tabellas, id. Ps 1, 1, 28 (littera M) etiamsi scribitur, tamen parum exprimitur, Quint 9, 4, 40, cf. id. 1, 7, 28 nostri praeceptores cervum servumque u et o litteris scripserunt, id. 1, 7, 26, cf. id. 1, 7, 4, 1, 7, 20, 1, 7, 30, 12, 10, 28, 12, 10, 30 terra in augurum libris scripta cum r uno, Varr L. L 5, § 21 Müll hic carmen media scribe columnā, Prop 4 (5), 7, 83, cf scribitur vestris Cynthia corticibus, id. 1, 18, 22, Ov M 9, 527, Luc 2, 343 in aqua, Cat 68, 4, cf also fac lapis his scriptus stet super ossa notis hic jacet, etc, Tib 1, 3, 54 (but the better reading is inscriptis) scribere decore, *to write a good hand*, Amm 30, 9, 4 erat scriptum ipsius manu, Cic. Cat 3, 5, 10 sua manu scripsit, Liv 37, 10—Of drawing, etc si quis fugitivo stigmata scripserit, *has branded a runaway*, Quint 7, 4, 14, cf charaxat ambas ungulis scribentibus genas, Prud. στεφ 10, 557 totius vobis Frontem tabernae scipionibus scribam, Cat 37, 10 (Diodotus Stoicus) geometriae munus tuebatur, verbis praecipiens discentibus, unde, quo quamque lineam scriberent, Cic. Tusc 5, 39, 113 ut formam (porticus) secundum rationem loci scribas, *draw, design*, Plin. Ep 9, 39, 5, Stat S 1, 3, 9 quae Attalicis variata per artem Aulaeis scribuntur acu, i e *are embroidered*, Sil 14, 660 scripto radiat Germanicus auro, i. e sculpto, Juv 6, 205, cf Mart 11, 5, 3—**B.** Trop memor es-em? etiam nunc mihi Scripta illa dicta sunt in animo Chrysidis De Glycerio, *graven, imprinted* (syn. inscripta, insculpta), Ter And. 1, 5, 48 arva sanguineo scribit rutilantia gyro, Stat Th 11, 514.—**II.** In partic, with the accessory idea of intellectual action, of written composition of every kind, *to write, write down, compose, describe, depict, to draw up, communicate, announce in writing* (syn compono, perscribo) (*a*) With *acc* quoniam de re publica multa quaesierint et scripserint, Cic Rep 1, 7, 12 Cn. Aufidius praetorius (caecus) Graecam scribebat historiam, id Tusc 5, 38, 112, so, historiam, id. de Or 2, 12, 51, id. Brut 75, 262 bellum, Liv 21, 1 res gestas, Hor A P 74, id Ep 1, 3, 7 al librum de rebus rusticis, Cic Sen 15, 54 scripsi etiam versibus tres libros de temporibus meis, id Fam 1, 9, 23 in Catone Majore, qui est scriptus ad te de senectute, id. Lael. 1, 4 carmen in aliquem, id. de Or 2, 86, 352 Furius defensionem causae suae scripsit, id. Verr 2, 5, 43, § 112, cf Quint 2, 15, 29 libellos, Ov Tr 5, 12, 61, id P 4, 13 19 notas, id. ib 3, 2, 90 Diphilus Hanc (fabulam) Graece scripsit, Plaut Cas prol 33, Ter Heaut prol 43, id. Hec prol 6 (cf also infra, δ) versus, Lucr 1, 24, Hor S 1, 9, 23, 1, 10, 60 carmina id. ib 2, 5 74, id Ep 1, 19, 3 poemata, id. ib 2, 2, 66 et saep, cf scripsere alii rem Versibus, Enn. ap Cic Brut 19, 76 (Ann v 221 Vahl) formam et situm agri alicui, *to describe*, Hor Ep 1, 16, 4 et saep—Of written communications, letters, etc epistulis tuis perdiligenter scriptis, Cic Att 1, 11, 1, cf Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 4, 1 haec scripsi properans, Cic Att 2, 19, 5 litteras, quas ad Pompeium scripsi tibi misi, id. ib 3, 9, 3 litterae extemplo Romam scriptae, Liv 41, 16 plura ad te scribam, si, etc, Cic Att 11, 10, 3 scriberem ad te de hoc plura, si Romae esses id. ib 6, 4 11 haec ad te scripsi verbosius, id. Fam 7, 3, 5 scripta jam epistula superiore id. ib 1, 9, 26 non quo haberem, quod tibi scriberem, id Att 4, 4, a epistulam, Plin Ep 7, 9, 8 et saep scribere salutem, *to send a greeting*, Plaut Bacch 4, 9, 77, cf laudes atque gratias populo Romano, Gell 3, 8, 5—With a personal object nullos habeo scriptos (homines), memini tamen *written down*, Plaut Mil 1, 1 48 per eum Marium quem scripsissem, Cic Att 12, 49, 1 quis Martem digne scripserit aut Merionem aut Tydiden? *who could depict, represent*, etc, Hor C 1, 6 14, id S 2, 1, 16, cf in the *pass* scriberis Vario fortis et hostium Victor, id. C 1, 6, 1—With two *acc* cum auctor pugnae se A Cornelium Cossum consulem scripserit, *subscribed himself, declared himself in the inscription to be*, Liv 4, 20, 11—(*β*) With *object clause* in foribus scribat occupatum esse se, Plaut As 4, 1, 15 ut Africanum avum meum scribit Cato solitum esse dicere, Cic Rep 1, 17, 27, id. Att 1, 8, 1, cf Romae quod scribis sileri, ita putabam, id. ib 2, 13, 2 quod ad te scripseram me in Epiro futurum, id. ib 3 13, 1 Graeceius ad me scripsit, C Cassium sibi scripsisse, homines comparari, qui, etc, id. ib 15, 8, 2 Cicero quodam loco scribit id esse optimum, etc, Quint 11, 1, 92 post paulo scribit, sibi millia quinque Esse domi chlamydum, Hor Ep 1, 6, 43 et saep—In *pass*, with *nom* or *acc* eadem haec avis scribitur conchis se solere complere, etc, Cic N D 2, 49, 125 scribitur nobis, magnam veteranorum multitudinem Romam convenisse jam, etc., Brut et Cass ap Cic Fam. 11, 2, 1 scriptum est item, quaesisse (Socratem), quid esset, Cic Div 1 54, 123—(*γ*) With *rel clause* nec scribis, quam ad diem te exspectemus, Cic Att 3, 7, 1 scribe aliquando ad nos, quid agas, id. Fam 7, 12, 2 ad me Valerius scripsit quem ad modum ducta es es, etc, id. ib 14, 2, 2.—(*δ*) *Absol* quo (Platone) nemo in scribendo praestantior fuit, Cic Rep 2, 11, 21, cf id. ib 3, 8, 13 Demophilus scripsit, Marcus vortit barbare, Plaut As prol 11, id Trin. prol 19 poëta quom primum ad scribendum animum appulit, Ter And. prol 1, id. Heaut prol. 7 sumite materiem vestris, qui scribitis, aequam Viribus, Hor A. P 38 sic raro scribis, ut toto non quater anno Membranam poscas, id S 2, 3, 1 et saep Samiae, ut ibi (i e in oratione) scribit Laelius, capedines, Cic Rep 6, 2, 11, cf id ib 1, 16, 25 ut, quemadmodum scribit ille, cottidiano, etc, id. ib 6, 2, 8 denique non video de tot scribentibus unum, Ov Tr 2, 495—So freq of written communications, *letters*, usually with *ad aliquem* (less freq *alicui*) or *de aliquā re* tu si, ut scribis, Kal Jun. Roma profectus es, etc, Cic Att 3, 9, 3 ego te, ut scribis, cito videbo, id. ib 3, 27 nihil habeo, quod ad te scribam, scribo tamen, non ut te delectem, etc, id ib 14, 12, 3 senatusconsultum si erit factum, scribes ad me, id ib 5, 4, 2, cf. scripsi etiam ad Camillum, ad Lamiam, id. ib 5, 8, 3 in quâ (epistula) de agro Campano scribis, id. ib 2, 16 11 ut nuper me scis scripsisse ad te de Varronis erga me officio, etc, id. ib 2, 25, 1, cf Hermae tui Pentelici, de quibus ad me scripsisti, id ib 1, 8, 2, 1, 9, 2 et saep—With *ut, ne*, etc velim domum ad te scribas, ut mihi tui libri pateant Cic Att 4, 14, 1 ad me scriberet, ut in Italiam quam primum venirem, id ib 11, 7, 2, 5, 11 6—With *dat* consules Fulvio, ut ex Falisco, Postumio, ut ex Vaticano exercitum ad Clusium admoveant, scribunt, Liv 10, 27, 42, 27, Tac A. 1, 29—With *ne* Scipioni scribendum, ne bellum remitteret, Liv 30, 23—With simple *subj* scribit Labieno, si rei publicae commodo facere posset cum legione ad fines Nerviorum veniat, Caes B G 5, 46 *fin*—In Tac also, with *inf* scribitur tetrarchis ac regibus jussis Corbulonis obsequi, Tac A 15, 25 *fin*—In eccl Lat as a formula of quotation from the Scriptures scriptum est, i. e *it is said in Holy Writ*, Vulg Matt 4, 4, id Luc 19, 46, id. Rom 11, 8 et saep—**B.** Publicists, milit, jurid, and business t t, of written plans, drafts, and other writings of various import **1.** Publicists t t, *to draw up, draught* a law, decree, treaty, etc quod proditum memoria est, X. viros, qui leges scripserint, etc, Cic Rep 2, 31 54, so, leges, id ib 2, 36 61, 2, 10, 18, id Rosc Am 25, 70, id. de Or 1, 19, 86, id. Inv 1, 38, 68 al., cf in a transf signif cui non apparet, inopiam et miseriam civitatis istam legem scripsisse etc, Liv 34, 6 *fin*, and testamentum, quod pietas, fides, pudor *scripsit*, Plin Ep 8, 18, 7 haec senatus consulta non ignoro ab amicissimis ejus, cujus de honore agitur, scribi solere, Cic Fam 15, 6, 2.—So very freq senatusconsulto scribendo or simply scribendo adesse, or also ad scribendum esse, *to witness the drawing up of a decree of the Senate, to subscribe it* erat nobis dictum te existimare, alicui senatusconsulto, quod contra dignitatem tuam fieret, scribendo La

mnam affuisse qui omnino consulibus illis numquam fuit ad scribendum, Cic Fam 12, 29, 2 Orell *N cr*, cf senatusconsulta scribuntur apud familiarem meum (i e Caesarem) Et quidem cum in mentem venit (Caesari), ponor ad scribendum (i e *he adds my signature to it*), id ib 9, 15, 4 quod me esse ad scribendum vides, id Att 1, 19 9, id. Fam 9, 15, 3 S C auctoritas Pridie Kal Octob in aede Apollinis scrib affuerunt L. Domitius, etc, an official formula ap Cic Fam 8, 8, 5 sq (v assum) Boeotorum gentem numquam ad scribendum amicitiae foedus adduci potuisse, *to make, enter into, conclude*, Liv 42, 12 —**2.** Milit t t scribere milites (legiones, supplementum, etc), *to enlist, enroll, levy* milites, Sall J 43, 3 legiones, id. C 32 1 exercitui supplementum, id J 39, 2 supplementum legionibus Cic Fam 3, 3, 1, Liv 8, 8 exercitum, id 4 43, 9, 8, 9, 19 equites, id 10, 25, 21, 40, 35, 20 socios navales, id 37, 2, so, too sex milia colonorum Albam in Aequos, *to enroll* for the purpose of sending, *to send*, id 10, 1 socios scribere in urbem, id 4, 11, 4 —**b.** Poet, transf scribe tui gregis hunc, *enroll him among your retinue*, Hor Ep 1, 9, 13 —**3.** Jurid and business t t. dicam scribere (alicui), like δικην γραφειν τινι, *to bring an action in writing* against any one (v dica), of a lawyer, *to draw up* legal instruments (complaints or charges, contracts, wills etc) Servius hanc urbanam militiam respondendi, scribendi, cavendi secutus est Cic Mur 9, 19, id Fam 7, 14 Manut, cf id Leg 1, 4, 14 omnia testamenta tu scribes unus, id de Or 2, 6, 24, Dig 28 2, 25 — Hence, transf, with a personal object aliquem heredem, *to appoint* or *designate any one as heir* testamentum palam fecerat et illum heredem et me scripserat, Cic. Mil 18, 48, cf in testamento Ptolemaei patris heredes erant scripti, etc, Caes B C 3, 108 quem Micipsa testamento secundum heredem scripsit, Sall J 65, 1, Auct B Alex 33, Plin Pan 43, 1 sq, Tac A 14, 31, Hor S 2, 5, 48, Juv 3, 161, 9, 87 aliquem coheredem, Tac Agr 43 *fin* aliquem exheredem, *to disinherit any one by will* Dig 37, 4, 8, §§ 1 and 6 aliquem tutorem liberis suis, *to appoint as guardian by will*, Cic. Clu 14, 41 libertatem servo, *to bequeath to a slave his freedom*, Dig 29 2, 71 —Of contracts, notes, drafts, etc pulchre scripsti scitum syngraphum! Plaut. As 4, 1, 57 nummos, usuras etc (alicui) *to give a note* or *bond for* scribit nummos id ib 2, 4, 34 sibi creditam pecuniam, Dig 26, 7, 9, § 7 generó usuras praestandas quasi ex dotis promissione, ib 4 4 17 lecta est cautio hujusmodi Lucius Titius scripsi me accepisse a Publio Maevio quindecim mutua numerata mihi de domo, etc, ib 12, 1, 40 scribe decem (tabulas) a Nerio, *give ten notes* or *bonds drawn up by the usurer Nerius* Hor S 2, 3 69 scriptos expendere nummos, v l ap Hor Ep 2, 1, 105 (Hold cautos), cf rescribo —Hence, **scriptum,** i n, *something written*, viz, **A.** (Acc to I) *A line*, so only duodecim scripta *a game played with colored stones* (calculi) *on a draught board marked into spaces by twelve oblique lines* tibi concedo quod in duodecim scriptis olim, ut calculum reducas si te alicujus dati poenitet, Cic. Fragm ap Non 170, 30, cf in lusu duodecim scriptorum cum prior calculum promovisset essetque victus, etc., Quint 11, 2, 38, v also scriptula and Becker, Gall 3, pp 261 and 264 sq duodecim scriptis ludere, Cic. de Or 1, 50, 217 —**B.** (Acc. to II) *A written composition, writing, treatise, book, work*, etc (most freq in *plur*) ex scripto et sententiā controversia nascitur cum videtur scriptoris voluntas cum scripto ipso dissentire, *the writing, the written expression* Auct. Her 1, 11, 19 incredibile dictu est quam multi Graeci de harum valvarum pulchritudine scriptum reliquerunt, *have left something written concerning it, speak of it in their writings* Cic Verr 2, 4 56, § 124, so Quint 6, 1, 7, cf in *plur*, Cic Rep. 1, 22, 36 quod a Democrito et Platone in scriptis relictum esse dicunt, id de Or 2, 46 194 utinam exstarent illa carmina, quae multis saeculis ante suam aetatem in epulis esse cantata in Originibus scriptum reliquit Cato! id Brut 19, 75 ut ipsis scriptis non ea mandaremus, id Off 2, 1, 3 in quo libro scriptum hoc inveni tur, Quint 1, 1, 15 Hortensius erat memoria tanta, ut quae secum commentatus esset, ea sine scripto verbis eisdem redderet, quibus cogitavisset, *without notes*, Cic. Brut 88, 301, cf on the contrary de scripto dicere *to speak* or *read from a written paper* recitetur oratio, quae propter rei magnitudinem dicta de scripto est, id. Planc 30, 74, id. Phil 10, 2, 5, id Brut. 12, 46, id Att 4, 3 3, id. Fam 10, 13, 1 laudavit pater scripto meo, *in a speech composed by me*, id Q Fr 3, 8, 5 adire aliquem scripto, Tac H 4 39 cum eorum inventis scriptis que se oblectent, *writings*, Cic. Rep 1, 17, 28 ardeo cupiditate nomen ut nostrum scriptis illustretur et celebretur tuis, id Fam 5, 12, 1 scripta recitare, Hor S 1, 4, 75 nosmet Lucili scripta legentes, id ib 1, 10, 56 Graecorum Scripta optima, id Ep 2, 1, 29 si non accipiet scriptum, Ov A A 1, 469 debueram scripto certior esse tuo, id H 6, 4 —**2.** (Acc to II B 1) Scriptum legis, and simply scriptum, *a written ordinance, a law* quam tu mihi ex ordine recita de legis scripto populi Romani auctionem, Cic Agr 2, 18, 48 (Crassus) ita multa tum contra scriptum pro aequo et bono dixit, ut, etc., id Brut 39, 145, cf id Inv 2, 46 135, 2, 47, 138, cf (senatus) scripto illo istius sententiam dicere vetabatur, *rescript*, id. Dom 26, 69

Scrībōnĭus, i, m, *name of a Roman gens* **1.** C Scribonius Curio, *a friend of Cicero*, Cael ap Cic. Fam 8, 8, 5 and 6, to whom are addressed Cic. Ep ad Fam 2, 1-7 —**2.** Scribonius Largus Designatianus, *a physician in the time of the Emperor Tiberius, author of a work* De Compositione medicamentorum —Also, **3.** Scribonia, *wife of Augustus, whom he divorced to marry Livia*, Suet. Aug 62, 69, Tac A 2, 27

‡**scrīnĭārĭus,** ii, m [scrinium], *a keeper of the* scrinium, Inscr Grut 587, 10, 643, 9, 1035, 5, 1111, 10, Cassiod. Var 11, 22, 11, 24

***scrīnĭŏlum,** i, n dim [id], *a little case, box*, or *shrine*, trop pectoris, Hier Ep 77, 7

scrīnĭum, ii, n. [scribo] **I.** Lit, *a case, chest*, or *box for keeping books, papers, letters*, etc, *a book box, letter case, escritoir* (not in Cic, syn capsa, cista) Flaccum praetorem scrinium cum litteris, quas a legatis acceperat, eodem afferre jubet, Sall C 46, 6 epistularum, Sen Ira, 2, 23, 4, Plin 7, 25, 26, § 94 vigil calamum et chartas et scrinia posco, *book boxes*, Hor Ep 2, 1, 113, id S 1, 1, 120, Ov P 1, 1, 24, id Tr 1, 1, 106, Cat 14, 17, Juv 6, 257, Mart 1, 3, 4, 1, 67 6, 4, 33, 1, 6, 64, 10, Val Max 6, 5, 6 al —Under the later emperors there were four kinds of public scrinia, namely, memoriae, epistularum, libellorum, and epistularum Graecarum, Cod Th 6, 26, Cod Just 12 19, cf Salmas Lampr Alex Sev 31 —**II.** Transf, *a case* or *casket*, in gen. unguentorum, Plin 7, 29, 30, § 108, 13, 1, 1, § 3

scriplum, i, v scrupulus, I B

scriptĭlis, e, *adj* [scribo], *that can be written* (post class.) elementa, Amm 17, 4 15 elementorum viginti quattuor scriptiles formae incisae perite, *letters*, id. 29, 1, 30

scriptĭo, ōnis, f [id], *a writing* (almost confined to Cic) ***I.** In gen, *the art of writing* quae (lippitudo) impediat scriptionem meam Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2 —**II.** In partic. **A.** *A composing in writing, composition* nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio Cic Brut. 24, 92 causam scriptione dignam, id Fam 9, 12, 2 instituta scriptio, id. de Or 2, 1, 5 genus scriptionis, id Inv 1, 12, 17, cf id Or 11, 37 ex scriptione interpretari, *according to the letter literally*, id Inv 1, 38, 68 —*Plur* impulsi sumus ad philosophiae scriptiones, Cic. Tusc 5, 41, 121 (also ap Non 174, 19) —***B.** *A note, bond* avarus fenerator spe lucri Rem scriptione duplicarit, Varr ap Non 174, 17

scriptĭōnālis, e, *adj* [scriptio], *of* or *belonging to writing* (late Lat) quaestio, Mart Cap 5, § 463

scriptĭto (-pto, Prisc. 825, 1224 P), āvi, atum, 1, v *freq a* [scribo] ***I.** In gen, *to write often* in palmarum foliis primo scriptitatum est, Plin 13 11, 21, § 69. —**II.** In partic., *to write, compose*, etc. (usually with accessory notion of writing at one's own will, not officially or professionally, cf Ellendt ad Cic de Or 2, p. 220, class) et haec et si quid aliud ad me scribas velim vel potius scriptites, Cic Att 7, 12, 6 M Bibulus scriptitavit accurate, *wrote, composed*, id Brut 77, 267 multum, id de Or 2, 23, 97 nisi diu multumque scriptitarit, id ib 1, 33, 152 Graeci quoque ipsi sic initio scriptitarunt ut noster Cato, *used to write*, id ib 2, 12, 51 (primus Antonius) scriptitasse Othoni credebatur ducem se partibus offerens, Tac H 2, 86 ad Primum et Varum media scriptitabat, id ib 3, 52 talia sanctissimos homines scriptitasse, Plin Ep 5, 3, 3

scriptĭuncŭla, ae, f dim [scriptio], *a little piece of writing, little treatise* (late Lat.), Salv Gub Dei, praef

scriptor, ōris, m [scribo], *one who writes* **I.** In gen (acc to scribo, I), *a writer, scribe, secretary* (syn librarius, very rare) addebat etiam, scriptores illos male multatos exisse cum Galbā, Cic Brut 22, 88, cf scriptor librarius, Hor A P 354 ex ejus (Crassi) scriptore et lectore Diphilo suspicari liceret, Cic. de Or 1, 30, 136 (Seneca) advocatis scriptoribus pleraque tradidit, quae, etc., Tac A 15, 63 *fin*, Vulg Ezech 9, 2 —**II.** In partic (acc to scribo, II) **A.** *One that composes in writing, a writer, composer, author, reporter, narrator*, etc (the ruling signif of the word, syn auctor) (α) With *gen* omnium bonarum artium scriptores atque doctores et legendi et pervolutandi, Cic de Or 1, 34, 158 artis id. ib 1, 20, 91, id Inv 2, 2, 6, Quint 9, 4, 96 artium, id 7, 7, 1, 7, 7, 8, prooem § 3 quam multos scriptores rerum suarum magnus ille Alexander secum habuisse dicitur, Cic. Arch 10, 24, so, rerum scriptor, *an historian*, Liv 21, 1, for which historiarum, Juv 7, 99, Plin 36, 5, 4, § 36 temporum, Treb Poll Tyr Tyr 18 carminum, Quint 1, 5, 11 tragoediarum, id. 1, 5, 21, 10, 1, 97 veteris comoediae id. 10, 1, 9 iamborum, id 10, 1, 9, 10, 1 59 mimorum, id 1, 10, 17 Satyrorum, Hor A P 235 Trojani belli, id Ep 1, 2 1 et saepe tuarum rerum domesticos habes et scriptores et nuntios, *reporters*, Cic Fam 2, 4, 1 — (β) *Absol* omne genus scriptorum, Quint 1, 4, 4 vetustissimus ille scriptor ac politissimus Lysias, Cic Or 9, 29, so of the same, id Brut 9, 35 quia provenere ibi (sc Athenis) scriptorum magna ingenia, etc, Sall C 8, 3 utriusque linguae *in Latin and Greek*, Gell praef § 4, so of an historian in tanta scriptorum turba, Liv praef § 2 sq, Mart 3, 20, 4 al, Quint 3, 4 1 fere scriptores carmine foedo Splendida facta linunt, Hor Ep 2, 1, 236, so of poets, id ib 2 1, 62 scriptorum chorus id ib 2, 2, 77 nobilium scriptorum auditor, id ib 1, 19, 39, id A P 120, 136, Phaedr 5, 1 17 al — **B.** Publicists' and jurid t t (acc to scribo II B), *a drawer up, compiler, draughter* of any thing **1.** Legum (Numa), Cic Rep 5, 2, 3 legis id Inv 2, 47, 139 —**2.** Alieni testamenti, Suet. Ner 17 —*Absol*, Quint 7, 2, 53, 7, 6 11

scriptōrĭus, a um *adj* [id], *of* or *belonging to writing, writing* atramentum, Cels 6, 4 *fin*, 8, 4 calamus, id 5 28, 12 — *Subst* **scriptōrĭum,** ii, n, = γραφεῖον, *a metallic style for writing on wax tablets*, Isid 6, 9, 2

***scriptŭla,** orum, n dim [scriptum, A] *the lines on the draught board in the game of* duodecim scripta Ov A A 3, 364

scriptŭlum, i, v scrupulus, I B

scriptum, i, v scribo *fin*

scriptūra, ae, f [scribo] *a writing, written characters* **I.** In gen (acc to scribo, I, Cic uses scriptio instead) minium in voluminibus quoque scriptura usurpatur clarioresque litteras vel in auro vel in marmore etiam in sepulchris facit, Plin. 33 7, 40, § 122 (meorum librorum) scriptura quanti constet, Mart 1, 67, 3, Suet Aug 80 mendum scripturae, *an error in writing*, Caecin ap Cic Fam 6, 7, 1 —***2.** Concr *a line* (syn scriptum) supercilia usque ad malarum scripturam currentia, *the boundary line between the cheeks and eyelids*, Petr 126, 15 —**II.** In partic. (freq and class.) **A.** (Acc to scribo, II)

A writing, composing, composition (cf. scriptura). **1.** Abstr., = scriptio: stilus optimus dicendi effector . . . Nam si subitam et fortuitam orationem commentatio facile vincit: hanc ipsa profecto assidua ac diligens scriptura superabit, Cic de Or. 1, 33, 150; cf. id. Fam. 15, 21, 4: neminem posse omnis res per scripturam complecti, id Inv. 2, 50, 152: quod si scripturam sprevissem in praesentiā, *writing, composing*, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 16· scriptura levis, id. Phorm. prol. 5; cf.: genus scripturae, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam 6, 7, 3; Liv. 25, 12; Suet Vit. Juven.; Nep praef. § 1; cf also: Naevii Punicum bellum continenti scripturā expositum, Suet Gram 2: C. Furnio legato plura verbo quam scriptura mandata dedimus, *rather orally than in writing*, Planc. ap Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 5; cf.: edebat per libellos scripturā brevi, *written briefly*, Suet. Caes. 41.—**2.** Concr., = scriptum. **a.** *Something written, a writing* (rare, and not in Cic., for scriptum, liber, libellus): ne cum poëtā scriptura evanesceret, Ter Hec. prol. alt. 5; id. Ad. prol. 1: diurna actorum, i. e acta diurna, *the public paper of the State*, Tac. A. 3, 3: nemo annales nostros cum scripturā eorum contenderit, id. ib. 4, 32: in alterā scripturā, Val. Max. 1, 1, 12; Vitr. 5, 4, 1; Vulg. Dan. 5, 17; 25.—*Of an inscription:* statuae aetatem scriptura indicat, Vell. 2, 61, 3 —**b.** In eccl. writers: κατ' ἐξοχὴν Scriptura, or, in the *plur.*, Scripturae, *the Scriptures*, Vulg. Matt. 21, 42; id. Johan. 7, 42.—Esp *sing:* **scriptūra,** ae, *a scripture, a passage of Scripture*, Vulg. Marc 14, 49; id. Johan 19, 24.—**B.** Publicists' and jurid t. t **1.** Public. **a.** *A tax paid on public pastures:* advorsum legem a me ob meam scripturam pecudem acce pit Aeraque, Plaut Truc 1, 2, 42 sq.; Cic. Imp Pomp. 6, 15; id. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 169; id. Att 11, 10, 1; id. Fam 13, 65, 1.—* **b.** *A written law* (syn. lex scripta): cum per ignorantiam scripturae multa commissa fierent, Suet Calig 41.—**2.** Jurid. t. t. **a.** *A testamentary provision:* primum demonstrandum est, non esse ambigue scriptum . . . Deinde ex superiore et ex inferiore scripturā docendum, etc. . . . quae autem ex omni consideratā scripturā perspicua fiant, haec amb gua non oportere existimari, Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 117; cf Quint. 9, 2, 34: dubia, id 7, 9, 6.—**b.** *A will:* suprema, Cod. Th 16, 1, 40

scriptūrārius, a, um, *adj.* [scriptura, II. B 1. a.] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the tax on pastures:* scripturarius ager publicus appellatur, in quo ut pecora pascantur certum aes est: quia publicanus scribendo conficit rationem cum pastore, Fest p 333 Müll.—**II.** *Subst:* **scriptūrārius,** ii, *m*, *one who collected the tax on pasturage*, Lucil. ap Non. 38, 5 (acc. to Non. an ancient name for tabularius)

scriptŭrio, īre, *v desid n.* [scribo], *to desire to write* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 7, 18; 8, 11

1. scriptus, a, um, *Part.*, from scribo.

2. scriptus, ūs, *m.* [scribo], *the office of a scribe* or *secretary, a clerkship, secretaryship* (rare): quem aliquanto ante desisse scriptum facere arguit, etc, Liv. 9, 46, 3: Cn Flavius scriptum faciebat . . . dicitur tabulas posuisse, scriptu sese abdicasse, L. Piso ap Gell 6, 9, 2 sq; Fronto Ep ad Amic. 2, 6: quaestorius, Suet. Vit Hor. p. 44, 8: censorius, Schol Juv 5, 3

scrīpŭlāris (scrūpŭl-), e, *adj* [scrupulus], *of* or *amounting to a scruple* (in weight; post-Aug): differentia, Plin. 33, 8, 43, § 126

scrīpŭlātim (scrūpŭlāt-), *adv* [id.], *by scruples* (in weight, post-Aug), Plin. 22, 24, 56, § 118

scrīpŭlum (scriplum, scriptŭlum, scriptlum), i, *n*, corrupt collat. form of scrupulus, which became the prevailing one in the sense of *a scruple, a small weight;* v scrupulus, I B

scrŏbĭcŭlus, i, *m* [scrobis], *a little ditch* or *trench*, Varr ap Non 225, 9; Col 4, 15, 3; 5, 6, 8; id Arb. 30, 1; Plin. 21, 5, 13, § 26.

scrŏbis (collat. form **scrobs,** only acc. to Prisc. p. 751 P., and by a false read. in some edd. in Col. 4, 4, 1; 5, 5, 1 sq.; 5, 6, 18; 5, 10, 4), is, *m*, less freq *f* [root skrabh, v. scribo]. **I.** Lit., *a ditch, dike, trench* (syn. fossa; class.); *masc*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 225; 7; 8; Varr. Fragm. ib. 11; Cic. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 2, 288; Col. 4, 1, 5; 5, 5, 2; 5, 5, 4; 5, 6, 18 et saep.—*Fem*, Gracchus ap Serv. Verg. G. 2, 288; Ov. M. 7, 243; Luc. 8, 756; Col. 4, 4, 1; 12, 46, 4; Plin. 16, 31, 57. § 131; Tac. A. 15, 67 *fin;* Pall. 1, 5, 3 —**II.** Transf. **1.** *A grave*, Mart. 10, 97, 3; Tac. A. 1, 61 *fin.;* 15, 67 *fin.;* Suet. Ner. 49 —**2.** Virginalis = pudendum muliebre, Arn. 4, 131.

1. scrōfa, ae, *f.* [root skrabh-, v. scribo], *a breeding sow*, Varr R. R. 2, 4, 4; Col. 7, 9, 2; 7, 11, 3; Pall. Febr. 26, 1; Juv. 6, 177; 12, 73.

2. Scrōfa, ae, *m.* [1. scrofa], *a Roman surname*, taken from swine breeding, Varr. R R. 2, 4, 1 sq (a less probable derivation is given by Macr. S 1, 6 *fin*); Cic. Att. 5, 4, 2; 6, 1, 13 al.

scrōfīnus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a sow:* fel, Plin. 28, 11, 46, § 163: perna, Marc. Emp 4; 13

* **scrōfĭpascus,** i, *m.* [1. scrofa pasco], *one who keeps* or *breeds sows*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 27.

* **scrōfŭlae,** ārum, *f.* [1. scrofa], *a swelling of the glands of the neck, scrofula*, Veg. 3, 23, 1.

scrōtum, i, *n.* [perh. for scortum, I.], *the scrotum*, Cels. 7, 19; 7, 20

scrūpĕda or **scrūpĭpĕda,** ae, *f.* [scrupus pes], *hobbling, shambling* (perh. = κρουπέζα, wearing high wooden shoes), Plaut. Fragm. ap Gell. 3, 3, 6; id. ap. Non. 169, 8; Aur. and Juvent. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 65 Müll.; cf. Com. Rel. p. 83 Rib.

scrūpĕus, a, um, *adj.* [scrupus]. **I.** Lit, *consisting of pointed* or *sharp stones; sharp, rough, steep, rugged* (poet. and rare): saxum, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. scrupi, p 333 Müll. (Trag. v. 139 Vahl): spelunca, Verg. A. 6, 238: vada (undae), Sen. Agam. 556; cf. ora (Ismeni), Stat. Th. 9, 411: rupes, Ambros. Ep. 6, 13.—**II.** Trop, *hard, severe:* ille (Achilles) scrupeā scholā eruditus, Tert. Pall. 4: difficultas, Aus. Idyll. 12 praef.—*Subst:* **scrūpĕa,** ae, *f.*, *difficulty:* reicis abs te religionem: scrupeam imponas tibi? Att. ap. Varr. L. L 7, § 65 M. (Trag. Rel. v. 431 Rib).

scrūpĭpĕda, v. scrupeda.

scrūpōsus, a, um, *adj* [scrupus] **I.** Lit., *full of sharp* or *rough stones, jagged, rough, rugged* (poet. and in post-class prose): specus, Att ap Non. 223, 2; cf. saxa, Luc 5, 675; App M. 6, p. 187, 6: Pyrene, Grat. Cyn 514: via, Plaut. Capt 1, 2, 82: ager, App Flor. 2, p. 348, 20: per asperitates scruposas, Amm. 31, 8, 4.—* **II.** Trop, *rough, hard, arduous:* ratio, Lucr. 4, 523.

scrūpŭlāris, scrūpŭlātim, v. scrip.

scrūpŭlōsē, *adv.*, v. scrupulosus *fin.*

scrūpŭlōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [scrupulosus] (very rare), *over-nicety, scrupulosity:* in hac ruris disciplinā non desideratur ejusmodi scrupulositas· sed quod dicitur pingui Minervā, etc, Col. 11, 1, 32; Tert Virg Vel. 11 *med;* Hier. Ep Gal. prol.

scrūpŭlōsus, a, um, *adj* [scrupulus]. **I.** Lit, *full of small sharp* or *pointed stones, rough, rugged, jagged* (rare but class): specus, Pac. ap Prisc. p 713 P.: tamquam e scrupulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 33 ruminatio corticis, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 94: salt bus degressi scrupulosis et inviis, Amm 19, 13, 1: vulnera aurium, *for wearing jewelled drops*, Tert Cult. Fem. 10, 2—**II.** Trop (only post-Aug.), *very nice, exact, precise, anxious, careful, scrupulous.* disputatio, Quint 9, 1, 7: inquisitio, Front Aquaed. 64; Plin Ep 3, 5, 7: scrupulosa quaedam et anxia in his commentariis, Gell praef § 13: locus, Aus Grat Act 24: cura, Val. Max. 1, 1, 8: lector, App M 9, p 230, 37: scrupulosus in deferendis potestatibus celsis, Amm. 30, 9, 3—*Comp:* fides quorundam, Tert Spect. 3: ratio ventorum, Plin. 18, 32, 75, § 325.—*Sup:* cultus deorum, App de Deo Socr. p 43, 2—Hence, *adv:* **scrūpŭlōsē** (acc. to II), *carefully, accurately, diligently, scrupulously:* scrupulose in partes sectā divisionis diligentiā, Quint. 4, 5, 6—*Comp.:* minutius et scrupulosius scrutantur omnia, Quint 5, 14, 28: scrupulosius tractabo ventos, Plin. 2, 46, 45, § 118.—*Sup.:* requirant corporis gesticulatorem, Col. praef § 3.

scrūpŭlum, i, v. scrupulus, I. B.

scrūpŭlus (scrīŭplum, etc., v. infra, B), i, *m. dim* [scrupus]. * **I.** Lit, *a small sharp* or *pointed stone:* ater scrupulus, Sol. 7.—**B.** Transf. **1.** T. t., *the smallest division of weight* (the 24th part of an ounce), *a scruple;* in this sense the *neutr.* collat. form **scrīpŭlum** (less commonly **scrūpŭlum;** also written, because of a fancied derivation from scriptum, **scriptŭlum, scriptlum**) is most freq: scriptulum, quod nunc vulgo sine *t* dicunt, Varro ap. Plautin. dixit. Idem tertio Annali Is (nummus argenteus) quattuor scriptulis major fuit quam nunc est, Charis. p 81: si ibi auri scrupulum imponatur, etc., Vitr. 7, 8 *med.:* scripula octo, Col. 12, 28, 1: picis sex scripula, id 12, 23, 2; Cic Att. 4, 16, 13: quinque marathri scrupula, Ov. Med. Fac. 92: scripulum nostri dixere priores, Rhem. Fan. Pond. 8 sq: ita ut scripulum valeret sestertiis vicenis, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 47: scrupulum, Val. Max. 4, 4, 9: scriptula, Mart. 4, 89, 3; 10, 55, 3—**2.** Of other measures. **a.** *The twenty-fourth part of an* uncia *of land* (the 288th part of a jugerum), Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2; Col. 5, 1, 8.—**b.** *The twenty fourth part of an hour:* QVAE HIC DORMIT VIXIT ANN. XXI. MENS III. HOR. IV. SCRVPVLOS VI, Inscr. Fabr. p. 97, 219 (ap. Orell. 4718, n. 1); M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep ad Caes. 2, 9.—**c.** Of any other very small measure, Front. Aquaed. 26; Plin. 2, 10, 7, § 48.—**II.** Trop, a pricking, stinging, uneasy sensation; hence, **1.** *Uneasiness, difficulty, trouble, anxiety, doubt, scruple* (class): hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum, qui se dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, ut evellat s postulat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: sui scripulus tenuissimus residere aliquis videbitur, id. Har. Resp 5, 11: mihi unus scrupulus restat, Ter. And. 5, 4, 37: qui fuit in re hac scrupulus, id. Phorm. 5, 8, 30: injeci scrupulum homini, id. Ad. 2, 2, 20; id. Phorm. 5, 7, 61; cf.: nummi potius addantur quam ullus sit scrupulus, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 1; App. M. 1, p. 107, 5; cf.: hic tum injectus est hominibus scrupulus et quaedam dubitatio, quidnam esset actum, Cic. Clu. 28, 76; Suet. Claud. 37: exime hunc mihi scrupulum, cui par esse non possum, Plin. Ep 3, 17, 2; cf id. ib. 6, 8, 7: omnis surculus . . . sine scrupulo egregie inser.tur, *without scruple, without hesitation*, Col. 5, 11, 1; Vulg. 1 Reg. 25, 31: scrupulus non mediocris me carpebat, App M 6, p 184, 11.—With *gen:* domesticarum sollicitudinum aculeos omnes et scrupulos occultabo, Cic. Att 1, 18, 2: reus scrupulo quaestionis liberatur, App. Mag p. 305 *med.*—**2.** *A painfully minute examination, a subtlety*, Gell. 5, 15, 9.

scrūpus, i, *m.* **I.** Lit, *a rough* or *sharp stone:* * scrupi dicuntur aspera saxa et difficilia attrectatu, Fest pp 332 and 333 Müll. (very rare): cum horā paene totā per omnes scrupos traxissemus cruentos pedes, Petr. 79, 3· scrupus proprie est lapillus brevis, Serv. Verg. A 6, 238; Avien. Descr. Orb. 503.—**II.** Trop., *anxiety, solicitude, uneasiness* (for the usual scrupulus, q v. II): quod vacua metu, curā, sollicitudine, periculo vita bonorum virorum sit. contra autem improbis semper aliqui scrupus in animis haereat, Cic Rep 3, 16, 26

scrūta, ōrum, *n* [sibilated from γρύτη], *old* or *broken stuff, trash, frippery, trumpery*, Lucil. ap Gell. 3, 14, 10, Hor. Ep 1, 7, 65; Petr. 62, 1; Vulg. 3 Reg 10, 15; id. 2 Esdr. 3, 30.

scrūtanter, v scrutor *fin.*

scrūtārius, a, um [scruta] **I.** *Adj*, *of* or *belonging to trash, frippery*, or *trumpery:* SERVVS, perh. *a dealer in such things*, Inscr. Orell 2954—**II.** *Subst* * **A. scrūtārius,** ii, *m*, *a dealer in second-hand clothes, a broker, ragman*, Lucil ap Gell 3, 14, 10 (v. scruta)—* **B. scrūtāria,** ae, *f.*, *the business of a* scrutarius, App M 4, p 146, 17—* **C.** ‡ **scrūtārium,** γρυτοπωλεῖον, Gloss Gr Lat.

* **scrūtātio,** ōnis, *f.* [scrutor], *a searching, examining, investigating* (post Aug. and very rare) **I.** Lit. domus, *a searching, search*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 23—**II.** Trop: insulsa nimis et odiosa, Gell. 9, 10, 5; Oros. praef p. 5.

scrūtātor, ōris, *m* [scrutor], *a searcher, scrutinizer, examiner, investigator* (post Aug) **I.** Lit salutatoribus scrutatores semper apposuit, Suet Claud 35, Just 38, 1, 9 —Poet profundi pelagi, i e *fishermen*, Stat S 3, 1, 84, 3, 3, 92 auri, Luc 4, 298 —**II.** Trop, *an examiner, investigator* fati, Luc 5, 122 cognitionum, Amm 22, 8, 10 cordis, Vulg Sap 1, 6

scrūtātrix, icis, *f* [scrutator, II] *she that searches, examines,* or *inquires into* malorum (Eva), Alcim 2, 326

scrūtātus, a, um, *Part* of scrutor

* **scrūtillus,** i, *m*, *a pork sausage*, Plaut ap Fest pp 332 and 333 Müll

scrūtinium, ii, *n* [scrutor], *a search, inquiry, investigation, scrutiny* (post class), App M 9, p 237, 5, Vulg Psa. 63 (64), 7

scrūto, are, v scrutor *fin*

scrūtor, ari, atus, *v dep a* [scruta; cf γρυτευει, scrutatur, Gloss Philox], qs to search even to the rags, i e *to search carefully, examine thoroughly, explore* a thing, *to search, examine* a person (syn indago, rimo) **I.** Lit, of things domos, naves, Cic Vatin 5, 12 loca abdita, Sall J 12 5 omnia foramina parietum scrutatur, Petr 98, 1 paleam, id 33, 4 terrai abdita ferro, Lucr 6, 809 ignem gladio, Hor S 2, 3, 276 lumina manibus, Sen Oedip 965 scrutatus sum quae potui et quae vidi omnia inveni duos solos libellos etc, Cic Verr 2, 2, 74 § 182, cf Tac H 4, 1 L Crassus spiculis prope scrutatus est Alpes, Cic Pis 26 62 occulta saltuum, Tac A 1, 61 mare, id Agr 30, id G 45, cf scrutandi orbis gratiâ, Plin 5, 1, 1, § 9 canis scrutatur vestigia (ferarum), id 8, 40, 61, § 147 venantium latibula scrutatus, Curt 6, 5, 17 vias presso ore (canis), Sen Thyest 499 equorum delicta scrutantés, Amm 14 6, 25 —Of personal objects *Eu* Osten de huc manum dexteram .. Nunc laevam ostende Jam scrutari mitto, *to search you*, Plaut Aul 4 4, 24 non excutio te, non scrutor, Cic Rosc Am 34, 97; so of searching Asin ap Cic. Fam 10, 31, 1 consuetudinem salutantes scrutandi, Suet Vesp 12 *fin*, and of a searching for spoil, Tac H 3, 25 —**B.** Transf, *to seek for, search out* a thing (post Aug and very rare) venas melini inter saxa, Plin 35, 6, 19, § 37 iter, Claud Rapt Pros 1, 172, cf infra, II B —**II.** Trop, *to examine thoroughly, to explore, investigate:* quod est ante pedes nemo spectat caeli scrutantur plagas Enn ap Cic Rep 1, 18, 30; Cic Div 2, 13 30 (Trag v 277 Vahl) omnes sordes id Q Fr 1, 1, 3, § 11; cf nomina ac vultus, alacritatem tristitiamque coeuntium Tac A 16, 5 animos ceterorum secretis sermonibus, id H 4, 55 voluntatem, Quint 2, 4, 26 locos ex quibus argumenta eruamus, Cic de Or 2, 34, 146, cf id Part. 3, 8 desinamus aliquando ea scrutari, quae sunt inania, id Rosc. Am 30 83, cf quod non ratione scrutabimur, non poterimus invenire nisi casu, Quint 5, 10, 22 interiores et reconditas litteras, Cic N D 3, 16, 42 origines nominum, Quint 1, 4, 25 omnia minutius et scrupulosius, id 5 14, 28 in feriora quoque, id 7, 1, 27 exoletos auctores id 8, 2, 12 scripturas, Vulg Johan 5, 39 —*Absol* totum diem mecum scrutor, facta ac dicta mea remetior, Sen Ira, 3, 36, 3 —**B.** Transf (cf supra, I B), *to search into, to search out, find out* a thing (so not till after the Aug per) fibras Inspiciunt, mentes deum scrutantur in illis, Ov M 15, 137 finem principis per Chaldaeos, Tac A 12, 52 sua Caesarisque fata, id ib 16, 14 arcanum ullius, Hor Ep 1, 18, 37: ut causas hujus infinitae differentiae scrutetur, Tac. Or 15, cf Plin Ep 4, 30, 11 harenarum numerum et montium pondera scrutari, Amm 14, 11, 34.—*P. a.* **scrūtans,** antis (late Lat), perh only in *sup*, *that most closely examines:* militaris rei ordinum scrutantissimus Amm 30, 9, 4 —Hence, *adv* **scrūtanter,** *searchingly,* Ambros Ep 80

☞ *Act* collat form **scrūto,** āre, acc to Prisc. p 799 P; cf. γρυτευω, scruto, Gloss Philox.—Hence, **b. scrūtor,** ātus, *pass*, Amm 28, 1, 10; 15, 8, 16, Aur Vict Orig 6 3

sculna, ae, *m* [contr from sequlna], in vulg lang = sequester, *a mediator, arbiter, umpire*, Lavin and Varr ap Gell 20, 11, 2, Macr S 2, 13 *fin*

sculpo, psi, ptum, 3, *v a* [cf γλυφω, to hollow out, grave, also scalpo, γλαφω], *to carve, cut, grave, chisel* in stone, brass, wood, etc, *to form, fashion,* or *produce by carving graving,* etc (very rare before class, in the MSS very freq interchanged with scalpere) **I.** Lit non est e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, *Cic Ac 2, 31, 100 niveum mira arte Sculpsit ebur, Ov M 10, 248 quid sculptum infabre, quid fusum durius esset, Hor S 2, 3, 22 denticulos in coronis, Vitr 1, 2; Luc 3 224 in gemma ancoram, Just 15, 4, 4 —**II.** Trop (α) Dicet scripta et, ut Demosthenes ait, si continget, et sculpta, i e *things wrought out, elaborated*, Quint 12, 9 16 —(β) In animo ejus sculptum, App Dogm Plat 2, p 23, 11

sculpōnĕae, ārum, *f* [perh kindred with κρουπαλα], *an inferior kind of wooden shoe*, Cato, R R 59; 135, 1, Plaut Cas 2, 8, 59; Nov ap Fulg 562, 33

* **sculpōnĕātus,** a, um, *adj* [sculponeae], *wearing wooden shoes*, Varr ap Non 164, 23

sculptilis, e, *adj* [sculpo], *formed* or *produced by carving, graving,* etc, *sculptile* (poet) opus dentis Numidae, Ov P 4, 9, 28 forma in aere, Prud στεφ 10, 266 —*Subst* **sculptile,** is, *n*, *a carved image, statue*, Vulg Judic 17, 3 sculptilia de orum, id 1 Macc 5, 68 deos et sculptilia, id Dan 11, 8

sculptor, ōris, *m* [id], *one who cuts, carves,* or *engraves* in stone, wood, etc (cf fictor, plastes), *a stone cutter, graver, sculptor*, Plin 29, 6, 38, § 132, 36, 5, 4, § 11 (Jahn reads throughout scalptor), Plin Ep 1, 10, 4 opere sculptoris, Vulg Exod 28, 11; Cassiod Var 7, 5 (sometimes confounded with scalptor)

sculptūra, ae, *f* [id.], *a cutting out, carving in relief, sculpture* anulus cujus gemmae sculptura erat Proserpinae raptus, Suet Ner 46 anulus ejusdem sculpturae, Just 15, 4, 5, Quint 2, 21, 9 —**2.** Concr, esp in *plur*, *marbles, works of plastic art*, Plin 16, 40, 77, § 209 (Jahn, scalptura), Vitr 2, 9

* **sculptūrātus,** a, um, *adj* [sculptura], *of or belonging to sculpture* ars, i e *the art of sculpture*, Ven Carm 9, 15

sculptus, a, um, *Part*, v sculpo

* **scultātores,** um, *m* [abbrev for auscultatores], *a sort of guards*, Veg Mil 2, 17 dub

Scultenna, ae, *m*, *a river of Upper Italy, near Mutina, flowing into the Po,* now *Panaro*, Liv 41, 12 and 18, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 118

scurra, ae, *m*. **I.** Orig, *an elegant, town bred man, a fine gentleman, gallant, dandy* tu urbanus vero scurra, deliciae popli, Rus mihi tu objectas? Plaut Most 1, 1, 14, cf (opp militaris) id Ep 1, 1, 13, id Curc 2, 3, 17. — Also of *an elegant debauchee*, Cic Sest 17, 39; Auct Har Resp 20, 42 —**II.** Transf **1.** *A city buffoon, droll, jester* (usually in the suite of wealthy persons, and accordingly a kind of parasite; syn: sannio, parasitus): urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Plaut Trin. 1, 2, 165, id Poen. 3, 2, 35, 5, 5, 2, id Truc 2, 6, 10, Cic Quint 3, 11; id de Or 2, 60, 247, id Verr 2, 3 62, § 146, Auct Her 4, 10, 14: Hor S 1, 5 52, 1, 8, 11; id. Ep 1, 15, 28, 1, 18 4, Vulg 2 Reg 6, 20 — Zeno sarcastically called Socrates scurra Atticus, Cic N D 1, 34, 93 Sabinus Asilius, venustissimus inter rhetores scurra, Sen. Suas 2, 12 —Of *the clown in a pantomime*, Juv 13, 111 — Prov vetus est De scurra multo facilius divitem quam patremfamilias fieri posse, Cic Quint 17, 55 —**2.** In the times of the later emperors, *one of the guard, a soldier of the guard, a guardsman* Lampr Alex Sev 61, 62 *fin*, id Heliog 33, Treb Poll Trig Tyr 30

scurrīlis, e, *adj* [scurra, II], *buffoon like, jeering, scurrilous* **I.** Lit (class) jocus (with mimicus) Cic de Or 2, 59, 239 dicacitas id. ib 2, 60, 244, Quint 6 3, 29, Suet Vesp 22 (with sordida), Cic de Or 3, 60 245, Quint. 6 3, 48, Val Max. 7, 8, 9 —***II.** In gen, *jesting, facetious, ludicrous* lusus (opp res seriae), Val Max. 8, 8, 2 —*Adv* **scurrīlĭter** (acc to I), *like a buffoon* ludere, Plin Ep 4, 25, 3 jocari, Just 24, 6, 4

scurrīlĭtas, ātis, *f* [scurrilis] *buffoonery, scurrility* (post-Aug), Quint 11, 1, 30 insulsa, Tac Or 22, Vulg Eph 5, 4

scurrīlĭter, *adv*, v scurrilis *fin*

scurror, ari, *v dep n* [scurra, II], *to act the part of a jester, to play the buffoon* (Horat) scurror ego ipse mihi, populo tu, *I play the buffoon on my own account, to please myself*, Hor Ep 1, 17, 19 scurrantis speciem praebere, *of a buffoonish parasite*, id ib 1, 18, 2

scurrŭla, ae, *m dim* [id.], *a little buffoon* (post class), App M 10, p 246, 29, Arn. 6, 206

scūta, ae, v scutra.

scūtāle, is, *n* [scutum], *the thong of a sling* for throwing stones, etc (corresp with habena), Liv 38, 29, 6 (also cited ap Prisc p 726 P), 42, 65, 10

scūtānĕus, a, um, *adj* [id], *like an oblong shield* (late Lat) termini, Auct Limit p 270 Goes

scūtārius, a, um, *adj* [id] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a shield:* fabricae, *shield-factories*, Veg Mil. 2, 11 —**II.** *Subst* **scūtārius,** ii, *m* **1.** *A shield maker*, Plaut Ep 1, 1, 35 —**2.** In the times of the later emperors, *a sort of guard, armed with the* scutum, Amm 20, 4, 3, 20, 8, 13, Inscr. Orell 3542 sq, cf Vulg 2 Par 12, 10

scūtātus, a, um, *adj* [id] **I.** *Armed with a* scutum (long shield): cohortes, *Caes. B C 1, 39 milites, Liv 8, 8, 33, 14 equites Verg A 9, 370 manus, Sil 6, 211 —**II.** *Subst* **A. scūtāti,** ōrum, *m*, *troops bearing shields* (opp the equites) quattuor milia scutatorum, Liv 28, 2, 4 —**B.** = scutarius, II 2, Inscr Orell 3448 (belonging to A D 256)

scūtella (scutella, Ven Carm 11, 10, 7), ae, *f dim* [scutra, cf 1 scutula], *a salver* or *waiter*, of a nearly square form dulciculae potionis, Cic Tusc 3, 19 46 —Also as a stand for vases, Dig 34, 2, 19, § 10, Ven Fort 3, 13, 4; 11, 10, 7.

scūtĭca, ae, *f*, *a lash, whip* (milder than flagellum) ne scutica secere, Hor S 1, 3, 119, Juv 6, 480, Ov. H 9, 81, Mart 10, 62, 8 (dub) si quis Orbilius ferula scuticaque cecidit, Domit ap Suet Gram 9

* **scūtĭgĕrŭlus,** i, *m* [scutum gero], *a shield bearer* (slave), *armor bearer*, Plaut. Cas 2, 3, 44

‡ **scutilum** tenue et macrum et in quo tantum exilis pellicula cernitur, Fest p 329 Müll.

scūtra, ae, *f*, *a flat tray, dish,* or *platter* of a nearly square form, Cato, R R 157, 11, Plaut Pers 1, 3, 8, Vulg 3 Reg 7, 40, 7, 45 — Collat form **scūta,** ae, Lucil ap Prisc p 618 P.

scutriscum, i, *n dim* [scutra], *a little dish*, Cato, R R 10, 2; 11, 3

1. scŭtŭla, ae, *f dim* [scutra, cf scutella] **I.** Lit, *a little dish* or *platter* of a nearly square form (cf lanx), Cato, R R 68, 1; Mart 11, 31, 19, 8, 71, 7.—**II.** Transf., of figures thus shaped, *a diamond, rhomb*, or *lozenge shaped figure* · (pavimenta) si sectilia sunt, nulli gradus in scutulis aut trigonis aut quadratis seu favis exstent, Vitr 7, 1; so of a tesselated floor, Pall 1, 9, 5, of checkered stuffs, Plin 8, 48, 74, § 196 (cf scutulatus); id. 17, 16, 26, § 118 — Of the shape of a country formam totius Britanniae eloquentissimi auctores oblongae scutulae vel bipenni assimulavere, Tac Agr 10 — Of *a patch on the eye*, for a disguise· scutula ob oculos lanea, Plaut Mil 4, 4, 42

‡**2. scŭtŭla** (in a Greek orthog **scytăla** or **scytălē**; v II and III), ae, *f*, = σκυταλη (a staff, stick) **I.** *A wooden roller* or *cylinder* quattuor biremes, subjectis scutulis, impulsas vectibus in interiorem partem transduxit Caes B C 3, 40, 4 —**II.** *A secret writing, secret letter* among the Lacedaemonians (it being written on a slip of papyrus wrapped round a σκυταλη; pure Lat clava) scytala, Nep Paus 3, 4 scytale, Aus Ep 23 23; cf Gell 17, 9, 15 (written as Greek, Cic Att 10, 10 3, habes σκυταλην Λακωνικην) —**III.** *A cylindrical snake* (of equal thickness throughout), Plin.

32, 5, 19, § 53; Luc. 9, 717; Sol. 27, § 30; cf. Col. 6, 17, 1.

scŭtŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. scutula, II.], *diamond-* or *lozenge-shaped, checkered:* rete (aranearum), Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81: pavimentum, id. 36, 25, 61, § 185; of stuffs, id. 8, 48, 73, § 191: color equi, Pall. Mart. 13, 4; Isid. 12, 1, 48.—As *subst.:* **scŭtŭlāta**, ae, *f.*, *a checked* or *chequered garment:* caerulea, Juv. 2, 97; Cod. Th. 15, 7, 11; also: **scŭtŭlāta**, ōrum, *n.*, Vulg. Ezech. 27, 16.

scūtŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [scutum]. **I.** *A small shield*, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82.—**II.** *Plur.:* scutula operta, *the shoulder-blades*, Cels. 8, 1 *med.*

scūtum, i, *n.* (*masc.* collat. form **scūtus**, Turp. ap. Non. 226, 13) [σκῦτος]. **I.** *An oblong shield*, made of boards fastened together, and covered with leather, *a buckler* (whereas clipeus denotes a round shield, target of metal; cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 18): scutum pro clipeo, Liv. 1, 43: pedestre, *of the infantry*, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 14; 9, 13, 16; Liv. 6, 8; 7, 10: equestria, *of the cavalry*, id. 43, 6: ad galeas induendas scutisque tegimenta detrahenda tempus defuit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: scutis ex cortice factis aut viminibus intextis, id. ib. 2, 33: sublato scuto, id. B. C. 2, 35: abjecto scuto fugere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54: ut non modo non abjecto, sed ne rejecto quidem scuto fugere videar, id. de Or. 2, 72, 294: scutum reliquisse praecipuum flagitium, Tac. G. 6: hastas et scuta reclinant, Verg. A. 12, 130: fulgentia, id. ib. 8, 93: longa, id. ib. 8, 539; Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 73; Liv. 7, 26; 38, 17: erectum altius, Amm. 24, 4, 4.—**B.** Transf., *heavy-armed soldiers, men bearing shields* (late Lat.): oppidum, ordine circumdatum trino scutorum, oppugnabat, Amm. 24, 4, 10: Agilo, scutorum densitate contectus, id. 21, 12, 18 al.—**II.** Trop., *a shield*, i. e. *a defence, protection, shelter, safeguard* (rare): sed ne quod tamen scutum dare in judicio viderentur eis, quos, etc., Cic. Tull. 18, 43: scuto vobis magis quam gladio opus est, Liv. 3, 53 *fin.* (for which, just before: praesidia libertatis non licentiae ad impugnandos alios): Fabius novam de Hannibale victoriam commentus est, non pugnare. Hinc illud ex populo, ut Imperii scutum vocaretur, Flor. 2, 6, 27; cf.: Deus, scutum meum, Vulg. 2 Reg. 22, 3: scutum fidei, id. Eph. 6, 16.

† **scybĭlītes**, ae, *m.*, = σκυβελίτης (οἶνος), *a kind of wine in Galatia*, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80.

Scydra, ae, *f.*, *a city of Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 34.

Scȳlăcē, ēs, *f.*, = Σκυλάκη, *a city of Asia Minor, near Cyzicus*, Mel. 1, 19, 2; Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 142.

Scȳlăcēum (**Scȳlăcīum**), i, *n.*, = Σκυλάκειον, *a town on the coast of Bruttium*, now *Squillace*, Mel. 2, 4, 8; Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 95: navifragum, Verg. A. 3, 553.—Hence, **Scȳlăcēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Scylaceum, Scylacean:* sinus, Mel. l. l.; Plin. l. l.: litora, Ov. M. 15, 702.

Scȳlax, ăcis, *m.*, *a native of Halicarnassus, and friend of Panætius*, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 88.

Scylla, ae, *f.*, = Σκύλλα. **I.** *A celebrated rock between Italy and Sicily, opposite to Charybdis:* Scylla saxum est, Charybdis mare, utrumque noxium appulsis, Mel. 2, 7, 14; cf.: in eo freto est scopulus Scylla item Charybdis mare vorticosum, ambo clara saevitia, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 87; whereas Seneca remarks: indices mihi omnia de Charybdi certiora. Nam Scyllam saxum esse et quidem non terribile navigantibus, optime scio: Charybdis an respondeat fabulis, perscribi mihi desidero, Sen. Ep. 79, 1; Mel. 2, 4, 8; Prop. 3, 12 (4, 11), 28; Verg. A. 3, 420; Ov. M. 13, 730.—Personified, *the daughter of Phorcys, transformed by Circe, through jealousy, into a sea-monster, with dogs about the haunches*, Hyg. Fab. 199; Ov. M. 14, 52 sq.; Verg. A. 3, 424 sq.; Lucr. 4, 732; Tib. 3, 4, 89; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 146; id. N. D. 1, 38, 108; cf. also II.—Hence, **Scyllaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Scylla, Scyllæan:* Scyllaei litoris undas, Sil. 2, 334: undae, Luc. 2, 433: antra, Sil. 2, 306: monstra, Stat. S. 5, 3, 280: rabies, Verg. A. 1, 200.—Transf.: ne Scyllaeo illo aeris alieni in freto ad columnam adhaeresceret, Cic. Sest. 8, 18: obloquiorum, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.—**II.** *Daughter of Nisus of Megara, who, for love of Minos, cut off her father's hair, upon which his life depended, and was transformed in consequence into the bird Ciris*, Hyg. Fab. 198; Ov. M. 8, 8 sq.; 8, 150 sq.; Verg. Cir. 488 sq.; Ov. Tr. 2, 393 al.—The poets (even Ovid) sometimes confound the two Scyllas, Lucr. 5, 893; Prop. 4 (5), 4, 39; Ov. Am. 3, 12, 21; id. F. 4, 500; id. R. Am. 737; Verg. E. 6, 74.—Hence, **Scyllaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Scyllæan* (poet.), = *Megarean:* rura, Stat. Th. 1, 333.

Scyllaeus, a, um, v. Scylla, I. and II.

† **scymnus**, i, *m.*, = σκύμνος, *a young animal, a cub, whelp:* leonum, Lucr. 5, 1036.

* **scȳphŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [scyphus], *a small cup*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 463.

† **scȳphus**, i, *m.*, = σκύφος, *a cup, goblet* (cf.: calix, poculum), Plaut. As. 2, 4, 38; Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 3; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32; Tib. 1, 10, 8; Verg. A. 8, 278; Hor. C. 1, 27, 1; id. Epod. 9, 33 al.; Plin. 34, 14, 40, § 141; 34, 17, 48, § 163: illuseras heri inter scyphos, i. e. *while drinking, over our wine*, Cic. Fam. 7, 22 *init.:* candelabri scyphi, Vulg. Exod. 37, 17.

Scȳrēis, Scȳrētĭcus, Scȳrĭas, and **Scȳrĭus,** v. Scyros.

Scyrītae, ārum, *m.*, *a fabled people of India, with feet like serpents*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 25.

Scȳros or **Scȳrus**, i, *f.*, = Σκῦρος, *an island of the Ægean Sea, opposite Eubœa*, now *Skyro; here Achilles was concealed by Lycomedes, whose daughter Deïdamia became by him the mother of Pyrrhus; nom.* Scyros, Cat. 64, 35; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 69; Stat. Achill. 2, 18; *acc.* Scyron, Mel. 2, 7, 8; Ov. M. 7, 464; 13, 156: Scyrum, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 1; Col. 9, 14, 19.—Hence, **A. Scȳrĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Scyros, Scyrian:* litora, Stat. Achill. 2, 103: lapis, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 233 (Jahn, Syrius): Deïdamia, Prop. 2, 9, 16; also called Scyria virgo, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 16: juvenis, i. e. *Pyrrhus*, Sen. Troad. 976; cf. membra, i. e. *of Pyrrhus*, Ov. H. 8, 112: pubes, *his forces*, Verg. A. 2, 477.—**B. Scȳrētĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Scyros:* metallum, Plin. 31, 2, 20, § 29.—**C. Scȳrĭăs**, ădis, *adj. f.*, *Scyrian:* puella, i. e. *Deïdamia*, Ov. A. A. 1, 682.—*Subst.:* **Scȳrĭădes**, um, *f.*, *Scyrian maidens*, Stat. Achill. 1, 367.—**D. Scȳrēis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *a Scyrian maiden*, Stat. Achill. 2, 147.

Scȳrus, i, v. Scyros.

scytăla, ae, and **scȳtălē**, ēs, v. 2. scutula *init.* and II.

Scȳtălŏsăgittĭpellĭger, ĕri, *m.* [scytale, i. e. clava-sagitta-pellis-gero], *the Club-shaft-and-hide-bearer*, an epithet of Hercules, Poët. ap. Tert. Pall. 4 (Com. Rel. p. 124, n. 61 Rib.).

scytānum, i, *n.*, *a means to facilitate the taking of colors, a mordant*, Plin. 33, 5, 26, § 88; v. Sillig ad h. l. (al. scytatum).

Scȳtha, ae, *m.*, and **Scȳthes**, ae, *m.*, = Σκύθης, *a Scythian; sing.* form Scytha, Phaedr. 3, prol. 52; Luc. 10, 454; Vulg. Col. 3, 11; cf. Lact. 3, 25, 18; Tac. A. 2, 60; form Scythes (class.), Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90; Hor. C. 2, 11, 1; 4, 14, 42; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198; cf. Hor. C. 4, 5, 25; Sen. Hippol. 167.—Mostly in *plur.:* **Scȳthae**, ārum, *m.*, = Σκύθαι. **I.** *The Scythians*, a general designation of the nomadic tribes of the north of Europe and Asia, beyond the Black Sea, Mel. 2, 1, 2; 1, 2, 3 sq.; 3, 7, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 81; 6, 17, 19, § 50; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 150; Hor. C. 1, 35, 9; 3, 8, 23; 3, 24, 9; id. C. S. 55 et saep.—Hence, **II. Scȳthes** or **Scȳtha**, ae, *adj. comm.*, *Scythian:* Taurus, Sen. Hippol. 906: Pontus, Stat. Th. 11, 437; Sen. Herc. Fur. 1210: pellis, Mart. 10, 62, 8: smaragdos, id. 4, 28, 4.—**B. Scȳthĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the country of the Scythians, Scythia*, Mel. 1, 3, 4; 2, 1, 6; 3, 5, 6; Plin. 2, 50, 51, § 135; 4, 13, 27, § 941; Just. 2, 2; Cic. Pis. 8, 18; id. N. D. 2, 34, 88; Ov. M. 1, 64; 2, 224; id. Tr. 1, 3, 61; 3, 2, 1 et saep.—**C. Scȳthĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Scythian:* Oceanus, Mel. 1, 2, 1; Plin. 2, 17, 20, § 53: Ister, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 21: amnis, i. e. *the Tanais*, Hor. C. 3, 4, 36: orae, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 17; id. M. 5, 649: montes, id. ib. 15, 285: sagitta, id. ib. 10, 588: tegimen, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: Diana, i. e. *the Taurian Diana*, Ov. M. 14, 331 et saep.—In partic.: herba, Plin. 27, 1, 1, § 2; more usually called **Scȳthĭcē**, ēs, *f.*, id. 25, 8, 43, § 82; 26, 14, 87, § 146.—**D. Scȳthis**, ĭdis, *f.* **1.** *A Scythian woman*, Ov. M. 15, 360; Val. Fl. 5, 343.—**2.** *The Scythian emerald*, Mart. Cap. 1, §§ 67 and 75.—**E. Scȳthissa**, ae, *f.*, *a Scythian woman*, Nep. Dat. 1, 3.

Scȳthes, ae, v. Scytha.

Scȳthĭcē, ēs, v. Scytha, C. *fin.*

Scȳthŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, = Σκυθόπολις, *a town of Palestine*, now *Bysân*, Plin. 5, 18, 16, § 74; Vulg. 2 Macc. 12, 29.—Hence, **Scȳthŏpŏlītae**, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Scythopolis*, Vulg. 2 Macc. 12, 30.

Scȳthŏtauri, ōrum, *m.*, *a Scythian tribe in the Tauric Chersonesus*, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 85.

scyzinum, i, *n.*, *a kind of wine, called also* itaeomelis, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 111.

1. sē, *pron. reflex.*, v. sui.

2. sē (**sēd**). **1.** *Prep.*, v. sine *init.*—**2.** *Prep. insepar.* **a.** For sine, *without;* e. g. securus (= sine curā).—**b.** *Aside, by itself;* as sepono, *to lay aside.*—**3. sē** = semi, *half;* as selibra, semodius.—**4. sē** = sex; as semestris.

* **sēbācĕus**, i, *m.* [sebum; cf. cereus], *a tallow-candle*, App. M. 4, p. 151, 18.

Sĕbādĭus, ii, *m.*, v. Sabazius.

* **sēbālis**, e, *adj.* [sebum; cf. cereus], *of tallow:* fax, Amm. 18, 6, 15.

Sĕbastē, ēs, *f.*, = Σεβαστή, Augusta, *a city in Samaria*, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 69; Hier. in Epit. Paul. 6.

Sĕbāzĭus, ii, *m.*, v. Sabadius.

Sĕbēthos, i, *m.* **I.** *A small stream in Campania*, now *Maddalona*, on which lay Neapolis, Stat. S. 1, 2, 263.—Hence, **II. Sĕbēthis**, ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *of* or *belonging to Sebethos, Sebethian:* Nympha, Verg. A. 7, 734: lympha, Col. poët. 10, 134.

Sēbinnus (**Sēvīnus**), i, *m.*, *a lake in Upper Italy*, now *Lago d'Iseo*, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224; 3, 19, 23, § 131.

* **sēbo**, āre, *v. a.* [sebum], *to make of tallow:* candelas, *to dip tallow-candles*, Col. 2, 22, 3.

1. sēbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of tallow* or *grease, tallowy, greasy:* medulla, Plin. 11, 37, 86, § 214.

2. Sēbōsus, i, *m.* [1. sebosus], *a Roman surname*, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 2; 2, 15, 3; Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 201; 9, 15, 17, § 46.

sēbum (**sēvum**; cf. the letter B; and Freund ad Cic. Mil. p. 34), i, *n.*, *tallow, suet, grease* (syn.: adeps, pingue), Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 31; Col. 7, 5, 13; Plin. 11, 37, 85, § 212; Pall. 1, 41, 3; Veg. 4, 1, 8; Ser. Samm. 41, 763.

sĕcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [seco], *that may be cut* (post-class.), Lact. de Ira Dei, 10, 8; id. Epit. 36, 5; Hier. in Isa. 5, 18, 4; Aus. Ecl. 1, 7.

sĕcābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [secabilis], *capacity for being cut* or *divided*, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 15.

sĕcāle, is, *n.*, *a kind of grain, rye;* or, acc. to others, *black spelt*, Plin. 18, 16, 40, § 140.

* **sĕcāmenta**, ōrum, *n.* [seco], *carved work*, Plin. 16, 10, 18, § 42.

Secandē, ēs, *f.*, *a city of Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 193.

sē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *v. n.*, *to go apart, go away, separate, withdraw* (class.; not in Cæs.; but cf. secessio). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *absol.:* secedant improbi, secernant se a bonis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32; Ov. M. 6, 490: prosecutus eram viatico secedentem, Plin. Ep. 3, 21, 2: abite et de viâ secedite, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 2: de coetu, Ov. M. 2, 465: a vestro potui secedere lusu, Prop. 1, 10, 9: utinam nostro secedere corpore possem! Ov. M. 3, 467.—**2.** Poet., of inanim. subjects, *to remove, withdraw*, and in the *perf.*, *to be distant:* (luna) quantum solis secedit ab orbe, Lucr. 5, 705: ab imis terra, Ov. F. 6, 279: (villa) decem et septem milibus passuum ab urbe secessit, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 2; Claud. Epith. Pall. et Cel. 63.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To go aside, withdraw,*

retire secede huc nunc jam procul, Plaut Capt 2 1, 23, so, huc, id Am. 2 2, 139, id As. 3, 3, 49, id. Capt 2 2, 13 in abditam partem aedium, Sall C 20, 1 in utraque latera (cohortes), Front Strat 6, 6, 3 ad deliberandum, Liv 45, 36 ad consultandum, Suet. Ner 15 lex Spartana vetat secedere amantes, Prop 3, 14 (4, 13), 21 secedit humumque Effodit, Ov M 11, 185 —**b.** In post Aug authors (esp in Suet), *to retire* from public into private life, *ab sol* integra aetate ac valetudine statuit repente secedere seque e medio quam longissime amovere, Suet Tib 10 illuc e comitatu suo, id Aug 98, so Plin Ep 1, 9, 3 ab Urbe, Suet. Gram 3 in insulam, etc , Quint 3, 1, 17, Suet. Vesp 4, id. Gram 5, cf. Rhodum, id. Caes 4 — **c.** *To seek the exclusive society of* any one, *to retire from the world* ad optimos viros, Sen Ot Sap 1, 1 —**2.** Polit , *to separate one's self* by rebellion, *to revolt, secede* (syn deficio, descisco) ut anno XVI. post reges exactos propter nimiam dominationem potentium secederent, Cic. Corn 1, p 450 Orell. saepe ipsa plebes armata a patribus secessit, Sall. C 33, 3, Suet. Tib 2 injussu consulum in Sacrum Montem secessisse, *to have marched out in rebellion* Liv 2, 32, so, in Sacrum Montem, id. 7, 40, Flor 1, 23 in Janiculum (plebs), Plin 16 10, 15, § 37 —**II.** Trop (very rare, perh only poet and in post Aug prose) antequam ego incipio secedere et aliâ parte considere, *to dissent from the opinion* Sen Ep 117, 4 a fesso corpore sensus, Cat 64, 189 qui solitarius separatusque a communi malo civitatis secesserit, *has withdrawn himself*, Gell 2 12, 1 cum ad stilum secedet, *shall give himself up to writing*, Quint. 1, 12, 12 in te ipse secede, *retire within yourself*, Sen Ep 25, 7

sē-cerno, crēvi, cretum, 3 (old *inf* secernier, Lucr 3, 263), v a **I.** Lit , *to put apart, to sunder, sever, separate* (freq and class , not in Cæs , cf sepono, sejungo, secludo), constr with simple *acc* , or with *ab aliquâ re* , less freq *ex aliquâ re* , poet with *abl* (α) With simple *acc* quae non animalia solum Corpora sejungunt, sed terras ac mare totum Secernunt, Lucr 2, 729 seorsum partem utramque id. 3, 637 arietes, quibus sis usurus ad feturam, bimestri tempore ante secernendum, Varr R. R 2, 2, 13 (cf infra, β) stamen secernit harundo, Ov M 6, 55 sparsos sine ordine flores Secernunt calathis *separate in baskets*, id ib 14, 267 nihil (praedae) in publicum secernendo augenti rem privatam militi favit *setting apart for the public treasury*, Liv 7, 16, cf Juppiter illa piae secrevit litora genti *hath set apart for the pious race*, Hor Epod. 16, 63 inde pares centum denos secrevit in orbes Romulus *separated, divided*, Ov F 3, 127 —(β) With *ab* or (less freq) with *ex*, and poet with *abl* a terris altum secernere caelum, Lucr 5, 446 ab aere caelum Ov M 1, 23 Europen ab Afro (medius liquor) Hor C 3, 3, 47 muro denique secernantur a nobis, Cic. Cat 1, 13, 32 inermes ab armatis Liv 41, 3 militem a populo (in spectaculis), Suet Aug 44 se a bonis, Cic Cat. 1, 13, 32, cf se ab Etruscis, Liv 6, 10 —In the *part perf* antequam incipiat admissura fieri mares a feminis secretos habeant, Varr R. R. 2, 1, 18 (cf supra, α), so, saepta ab aliis, id ib 2, 2 8 manus a nobis, Lucr 2, 912, 3, 552 sphaera ab aetherea conjunctione Cic. N D 2, 21 55 sucus a reliquo cibo id ib 2, 55, 137 bilis ab eo cibo, id. ib al. secreti ab aliis ad tribunos adducuntur, Liv 6, 25, 25, 30 secretis alterius ab altero criminibus, id 40, 8 *fin* , 39, 10 se e grege imperatorum id. 35 14 *fin.* unum e praetextatis compluribus, Suet. Aug 94 *med* mobile ex omni gaza, id Galb 18 *me* gelidum nemus Nympharumque leves chori Secernunt populo *separate, distinguish*, Hor C 1, 1, 32.—**II.** Trop , *to separate, discern, part, dissociate* (syn internosco, distinguo) (α) With simple *acc.* hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, *set apart*, Cic. Cat 4, 7, 15 —(β) With *ab*, or poet with *abl* ut venustas et pulchritudo corporis secerni non potest a valetudine, sic, etc., Cic Off 1 27, 95 animum a corpore, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 75 tertium genus (laudationum) a praeceptis nostris, id de Or 2, 84, 341, cf ipsam pronuntiationem ab oratore, Quint. 1, 11, 17 dicendi facultatem a majore vitae laude id 2, 15, 2 sua a publicis consiliis, Liv 4, 57 haec a probris ac sceleribus ejus, Suet Ner 19 et saep cur me a ceteris clarissimis viris in hoc officio secernas, Cic. Sull. 1, 3 publica privatis, sacra profanis, Hor A P 397 —**B.** *To distinguish, discern* blandum amicum a vero, Cic. Lael 25, 95 non satis acute, quae sunt secernenda, distinguit, id. Top 7, 31 nec natura potest justo secernere iniquum, Dividit ut bona diversis, fugienda petendis, Hor S 1 3, 113 turpi honestum, id. ib 1, 6, 63 —**C.** *To set aside, reject* cum reus frugalissimum quemque secerneret, Cic Att. 1, 16, 3 minus idoneos senatores, Suet Vit 2 —Hence, **sēcrē-tus,** a, um, *P. a* , *severed, separated*, hence, *separate, apart* (as an *adj* not freq till after the Aug period, not in Cic. , syn sejunctus, seclusus) **A.** In gen ne ducem suum, neve secretum imperium propriave signa haberent, miscuit manipulos, etc., Liv 1, 52 electa (uva defertur) in secretum corbulam, Varr R. R 1, 54, 2 arva, Verg A 6, 478, Varr L. L. 9, § 57 Müll —**B.** In partic. **1.** Of places or things pertaining to them, *out of the way, retired, remote, lonely, solitary, secret* (syn solus, remotus, arcanus) secreta petit loca, balnea vitat Hor A P 298 locus (opp celeber), Quint. 11, 1, 47 montes, Ov M 11, 765 silva, id ib 7, 75 litora, id ib 12, 196 pars domus (the gynaeceum), id ib 2, 737, cf in *sup* secretissimus locus (navis), Petr 100, 6 vastum ubique silentium, secreti colles, *solitary*, i e *abandoned deserted by the enemy*, = deserti, Tac. Agr 38 iter (with semita), *solitary*, Hor Ep 1, 18 103, cf quies, Mart 7, 32, 4 —Of persons and transactions, *private, secret* invadit secretissimos tumultus, Sen Ep 91, 5 vacuis porticibus secretis agitat, Tac. A 11, 21 est aliquis ex secretis studiis fructus, *private studies*, Quint 2, 18, 4, so, studia (opp forum), id 12, 6 4 disputationes, id 12, 2, 7 contentio, Plin Ep 7, 9, 4 et saep — Hence, **b.** *Subst* **sēcrētum,** i, n , *retirement, solitude, secrecy, a solitude, solitary place, retreat* (syn. solitudo secessus), *sing* cum stilus secreto gaudeat atque omnes arbitros reformidet Quint. 10 7, 16 secreti longi causa, Ov H 21, 21 altum abditumque secretum, Plin. Ep 2, 17, 22 dulce, id ib 3, 1, 6, Quint. 10, 3, 30, 12, 5, 2, Tac A. 4, 57, 14, 53, id Agr 39 *fin* , Phaedr 3, 10, 11, 4, 23, 6, Luc. 3, 314 —*Plur* se a vulgo et scaenâ in secreta removere, Hor S 2, 1, 71 horrendaeque procul secreta Sibyllae, Verg A 6, 10, Ov M 1, 594, Tac. H. 3, 63, Quint. 1, 2, 18 dulcis secretorum comes (eloquentia) id 1, 4, 5 cameli solitudines aut secreta certe petunt, Plin 10, 63, 83, § 173 —*Comp* haec pars Suevorum in secretiora Germaniae porrigitur, *into the more remote parts*, Tac G 41. —(β) *Absol* in secreto, *in a secret place, secretly* tempus in secreto ibi tereret, Liv 26, 19, 5 reus in secreto agebatur, Curt. 10, 4, 29 —**2.** That is removed from acquaintance (cf abditus), *hidden, concealed secret* secreta ducis pectora Mart 5, 5, 4 secretas advocat artes, Ov M 7, 138 ars, Petr 3 litterae (with familiares) Quint. 1, 1, 29 carmina (the Sibylline odes), Luc 1, 599 libidines, Tac A. 1, 4 *fin* quaedam imperii pignora, Flor 1, 2 3 —With *ab* nec quicquam secretum alter ab altero haberent, Liv 39, 10, 1 —*Comp* libertus ex secretioribus ministeriis, Tac. Agr 40 praemia (opp publica largitio), id H 1, 24 aliud (nomen), Quint. 1 4, 25 vitium stomachi, Mart 3, 77, 9 —Poet for the *adv* secreto tu (Anna) secreta pyram tecto interiore Erige, *in secret, secretly*, Verg A 4, 494, cf stridere secreta divisos aure susurros, *secretly in each one s ear*, Hor, S 2, 8, 78 —Hence, **b.** *Subst.* **sēcrētum,** i, *n* , *something secret, secret conversation, a mystery, secret* secretum petenti non nisi adhibito filio dedit Suet. Tib 25 *fin* , id. Calig 23 illuc me persecutus secretum petit, *a secret interview* Plin. Ep 1, 5, 11 petito secreto futura aperit, Tac. H. 2, 4 —*Plur* crebra cum amicis secreta habere, Tac A 13, 18 animi secreta proferuntur, Plin 14, 22, 28, § 141 nulla lex jubet amicorum secreta non eloqui, Sen Ben. 5 21, 1 omnium secreta rimari Tac. A 6, 3 horribile secretum, Petr 21, 3, Tac. H. 1, 17 *fin* , id. Agr 25, Suet. Aug 66 uxor omnis secreti capacissima, Plin Ep 1, 12, 7, Quint 12, 9, 5 al —Concr lucos ac nemora consecrant deorumque nominibus appellant secretum illud, quod sola reverentia vident, *that mysterious being*, Tac. G 9 *fin.*—*Plur* introitus, aperta, secreta velut in annales referebat, Tac. A 4, 67, cf gens non astuta aperit adhuc secreta pectoris licentia joci, id G 22 oratio animi secreta detegit, Quint. 11, 1, 30, Tac. A 1, 6, 4, 7 *fin* , 6, 3, id. G 19, Plin Pan 68, 6, Suet Tib 52, id. Oth 3 et saep —Concr (Minerva) hanc legem dederat, sua ne secreta viderent, i e *the mysteries*, Ov M 2, 556, 2, 749, cf secretiora quaedam, *magic arts*, Amm 14, 6, 14 in secretis ejus reperti sunt duo libelli, *among his private papers*, Suet Calig 49 —**3.** Pregn , separate from what is common, i e *uncommon, rare, recondite* (perh only in the two foll passages of Quint) (figurae) secretae et extra vulgarem usum positae, etc., Quint. 9, 3, 5 interpretatio linguae secretioris, quas Graeci γλώσσας vocant i e *of the more uncommon words*, id 1, 1, 35 (for which glossemata id est voces minus usitatas, id. 1, 8 15) —**4.** In Lucr , of any thing separated from what belongs to it, i e *wanting, deprived of, without something*, with *abl* or *gen* nec porro secreta cibo natura animantum Propagare genus possit (corresp to sine imbribus), Lucr 1, 194 (corpora) secreta teporis Sunt ac frigoris omnino calidique vaporis (corresp to spoliata colore), id 2, 843 —Hence, *adv* , in three forms secreto (class.) secrete (post class.), and secretim (late Lat. and very rare) ***1.** (Acc to A) *Apart, by itself, separately* de quibus (hortis) suo loco dicam secretius, Col 11, 2, 25 —**2.** (Acc to B 2) *In secret, secretly, without witnesses, in private* (α) **sēcrē-tō:** mirum, quid solus secum secreto ille agat, Plaut. Am 3, 2, 73 secreto illum ad jutabo, id. Truc 2, 7, 7 secreto hoc audi, Cic. Fam 7, 25, 2 nescio quid secreto velle loqui te Aiebas mecum, Hor S 1, 9, 67 secreto te huc seduxi, Plaut. Aul 2, 1, 14. facere, id Bacch 5, 2, 30, 5, 2 35, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 45, § 100, id Att. 7, 8, 4, Cael ap Cic. Fam 8, 1, 4 secreto ab aliis, Liv 3, 36 secreto agere cum aliquo Caes. B G 1, 31, 1, Quint. 5 13, 16, 9, 2 79, Plin Ep 3 20, 8, Curt 7, 2, 13 —(β) **sēcrētē,** Tert. Or 1 *med* , id Pall 4 *fin* —**b.** *Comp* secretius emittitur inflatio, Sen Q N 5, 4, 1 —(γ) **sēcrētim,** Amm 29, 1, 6.

sēcespĭta, ae, *f* [seco], *a long iron sacrificial knife*, Suet Tib 25 *fin* , cf Fest. pp 348 and 349 Müll , Serv. Verg A. 4, 262

sēcessĭo, ōnis, *f* [secedo, I B] **I.** (Acc to secedo, I B 1) *A going aside* to consult, etc , *a withdrawal* seductiones testium, secessio subscriptorum, Cic. Mur 24, 49 milites vesperi secessionem faciunt, Caes B C 1, 20, 1 primores, secessione facta, etc , *having withdrawn* Liv 21, 14, 1 —**II.** (Acc to secedo, I B 2) *A political insurrectionary withdrawal* or *separation* , *a schism secession* (the prevailing signif of the word, syn defectio, seditio) ultima rabies secessio ab suis habebatur, Liv 7, 40, 2 secessionem tu illam existimasti, Caesar, initio, non bellum, Cic. Lig 6, 19 tum demissi populo fasces, tum provocationes omnium rerum, tum secessio (perh secessiones) plebis, etc , Cic Rep 1, 40, 62 Mos *N cr* , cf Liv 2 32 sq , 3, 39, Caes. B C 1, 7 per secessionem armati Aventinum occupavere, Sall J 31, 17 in secessione Crustumerina, Varr L L. 5, § 81 Müll , cf secessio ab decemviris facta est, Liv 3, 51 in Aventinum montem secessionem factam esse, id. 2, 32.

‡ **sēcessĭōnes,** narrationes, Fest. p 336 Müll *N cr* [perh from secere, whence insecere, inseque and insectiones, = narrationes, acc. to Gell 18, 9, 8]

sēcessus, us, *m* [secedo], *a going away, departure, separation* (not ante Aug) **I.** In gen (very rare) avium, Plin 10, 23, 41, § 76 quasi quodam secessu mentis atque animi facto a corpore, Gell 2, 1, 2 —**II.** In partic. **A.** (Acc to secedo, I B 1) *Retirement solitude* (the prevailing signif of the word, syn solitudo) **1.** Lit carmina secessum scribentis et otia quaerunt, Ov Tr 1, 1, 41, cf medium tempus

in otio secessuque egit, Suet Vesp 4: in secessu ruris sui Sabini, id. Fragm Vit Hor *fin* · silentium et secessus non semper possunt contingere, Quint 10, 3, 28, 10, 3, 23, Suet Aug 94; 98, id. Tib 43, 56; 72; id. Galb 8 specie secessus exul, Tac A. 1, 4 *fin:* unus e senatoribus Rhodii secessus comes, id. ib 4, 15. gratum litus amoeni secessus, Juv 3, 5 et saep — **2.** Transf, *a retreat, recess* · est in secessu longo locus, etc, Verg A. 1. 159; 3, 229; Suet Calig 29, cf. id. ib 50, id. Ner 22; 34; id. Dom. 19; Sen. Ben. 4, 12, 3, in *plur*, Suet Aug 72; id. Calig 45, Tac A. 14, 62, Plin. Pan. 49; 83, id. Ep 4, 23 *fin* al.—Of *a privy*, Hier Ep 64, 2.— **3.** Trop (very rare) · ideoque mihi videtur M Tullius tantum intulisse eloquentiae lumen, quod in hos quoque studiorum secessus excurrit, *into these remote departments of study* (i e *remote from forensic debates*), Quint 10, 5, 16: in secessu quam in fronte beatior, *in his own mind, inwardly*, Val. Max. 7, 2, 12 *ext.*—**B.** (Acc to secedo, I B 2.) For the usual secessio (II.), *a political secession* · iratae plebis secessus, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 56 — **C.** *A place of retirement, privy, drain* (late Lat), Vulg. Matt 15, 17; id. Marc 7, 19

sēcius, *adv*, v secus

‡ **sēcīvum** librum est, quod secespitâ secatur, Fest pp 348 and 349 Müll

sē-clūdo, si, sum, 3, *v a* [claudo], *to shut off, shut in a separate place, to shut up, seclude* (rare but class., syn · secerno, sejungo) **I.** Lit. incientes (oves) secludere, *to shut up, confine*, Varr R R. 2, 2, 8; Stat Achill. 1, 359. illuc eum rapiam, ubi non seclusa aliqua aquula teneatur, sed unde universum flumen erumpat, *confined streamlets*, Cic de Or 2, 39, 162 carmina antro seclusa relinquit, Verg A. 3, 446 —Poet mid · ille sub extrema pendens secluditur alā, *shuts himself off, i e protects himself*, Prop 1, 20, 29 —**B.** In gen., *to separate, sunder, shut off* · cur luna queat terram secludere solis Lumine, Lucr 5, 753· dextrum cornu, quod erat a sinistro seclusum, Caes B C 3, 69· cohors seclusa ab reliquis, id. ib 1, 55 *fin* · ab suis interceptum et seclusum, Liv. 29, 9 Caesar munitione flumen a monte seclusit, Caes. B C 3, 97 mare Tyrrhenum a Lucrino molibus seclusum, Plin 36, 15, 24, § 125 stabula ad eam rem seclusa, *set apart*, Varr R. R 2, 2, 15 —**II.** Trop * **A.** *To shut off, seclude:* a libero spiritu atque a communi luce seclusum, Cic Verr 2, 5, 9, § 23 —**B.** *To separate, remove* corpore vitam, * Plaut Rud. 1, 4, 1: secludite curas, *shut out, exclude*, i q excludite, Verg A. 1, 562 Serv —Hence, **sēclūsus,** a, um, *P a, sundered, separated, remote, secluded* his devium quoddam iter esse seclusum a concilio deorum, Cic Tusc 1, 30, 72: seclusum nemus, Verg A. 6, 704 — *Absol* in secluso, *in a remote, secluded place*, Varr R R 3, 5, 6 — *Comp*, *sup*, and *adv* do not occur

sēclum, i, v seculum

* **sēclūsōrium,** ii, *n.* [secludo], *a place for shutting up fowls, a coop*, Varr. R. R 3, 5, 5

sēclūsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P a*, from secludo

sěco, cŭi, ctum (*part fut* secaturus, Col. 5, 9, 2) 1, *v a* [root sak-, to cut, whence securis, sēcula, serra (secra), segmen, sexus, saxum, etc, cf sica, and Gr κειω, κεαζω, σχιζω], *to cut, cut off, cut up* (class., syn caedo, scindo) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen.. leges duodecim tabularum, si plures forent, quibus reus esset judicatus, secare, si vellent, atque partiri corpus addicti sibi hominis permiserunt, Gell. 20, 1, 48 sq, cf. et judicatos in partes secari a creditoribus leges erant, Tert Apol. 4 cape cultrum, seca Digitum vel aurem, Plaut Merc 2, 2, 38 sq omne animal secari ac dividi potest, nullum est eorum individuum, Cic N D 3, 12, 29 pabulum secari non posse, *be cut, mown*, * Caes. B G 7, 14, so, sectae herbae, Hor S 2, 4, 67. gallinam, *to cut to pieces*, Juv. 5, 124 placenta, Mart 3, 77, 3 alicui collum gladio suā dextera, Q. Cic. Petit Cons 3, 10 palatum, *to divide*, Cels. 8, 1 tergora in frusta, Verg A. 1, 212 dona auro gravia sectoque elephanto i e *of carved, wrought ivory* (an imitation of the Homeric πριστος ἐλεφας, Od. 18, 196), Verg A. 3, 464 marmora, Hor C 2, 18, 17· sectis nitebat marmoribus, Luc 10, 114; so *absol:* nec ideo ferrum secandi vim non perdidit, Sen Ben 5, 5, 1: prave sectus unguis, Hor Ep 1, 104 secti lapides, Vulg Exod. 20, 25 —**B.** In partic **1.** Med. t. t, *to cut surgically, to operate on, to cut off* or *out, amputate, excise*, etc · in corpore si quid ejusmodi est, quod reliquo corpori noceat, id uri secarique patimur, Cic Phil. 8, 5, 15; cf.: saevitia secandi, Plin. 29, 1, 6, § 13; so, membra, id. 26, 11, 69, § 112 · vomicam, Plaut Pers 2, 5, 13 varices Mario, Cic. Tusc 2, 15, 35 (for which, exciditur, Cels. 7, 31); cf. of the same· C Marius cum secaretur, ut supra dixi, principio vetuit se alligari; nec quisquam ante Marium solutus dicitur esse sectus, *was cut, operated upon*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 53· servum, Just. Inst 4, 3, 6 —**2.** *To cut, castrate* (very rare): puer avari sectus arte mangonis, Mart 9, 7, 4, so, sectus Gallus (corresp to eviratus), id. 5, 41, 3 —**C.** Transf. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug prose) **1.** *To scratch, tear, wound, hurt, injure* (cf. caedo, II.). ambo (postes) ab infimo tarmes secat, *the worms are gnawing them, they are worm eaten*, Plaut. Most 3, 2, 140 luctantis acuto ne secer ungui, *lest I should be torn*, Hor Ep 1, 19, 47; cf rigido sectas invenit ungue genas, Ov. F. 6, 148· teneras plantas tibi (glacies), Verg E 10, 49: corpora vepres, id. G 3, 444: crura (sentes), Ov. M 1, 509. pete ferro Corpus et intorto verbere terga seca, *cut, lacerate*, Tib 1, 9, 22, so, sectus flagellis, Hor. Epod 4, 11 loris, Mart. 10, 5, 14 al.: si quem podagra secat, *gnaws, torments*, Cat 71, 2, imitated by Martial podagra cheragraque secatur Gaius, Mart. 9, 92, 9 —**2.** Like the Gr. τεμνειν, and our *to cut*, i e, **a.** *To divide, cleave, separate* (poet. and in post Aug prose): quos (populos) secans interluit Allia, Verg A. 7, 717: medios Aethiopas (Nilus), Plin 5, 9, 10, § 53. medios agros (Tiberis), Plin Ep 5, 6, 12. medium agmen (Turnus), Verg A. 10, 440 agrum (limes), Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 331: caelum (zonae), Ov M 1, 46 sectus orbis, Hor C 3, 27, 75, cf: in longas orbem qui secuere vias, Ov Am. 2, 16, 16 — **b.** With the idea of motion, *to cut through*, i e *to run, sail, fly, swim, go*, etc, *through:* delphinum similes, qui per maria umida nando Carpathium Libycumque secant, *cut through, cleave*, Verg A. 5, 595 aequor, id. ib 5, 218· pontum, id. ib 9, 103: aequor Puppe, Ov M 11, 479: fretum puppe, id ib 7, 1, cf. vada nota (amnis), id. ib 1, 370 ales avis ... geminis secat aera pennis, Cic Arat 48: aethera pennis (avis), Verg G 1, 406, 1, 409 auras (cornus), id. A. 12, 268: ventos (Cyllenia proles), id. ib 4, 257 sub nubibus arcum (Iris), id. ib 9, 15 et saep — Secare viam (vias), the Gr τεμνειν οδον, *to take one's way, to travel a road:* ille viam secat ad naves, Verg A. 6, 899 hinc velut diversae secari coeperunt viae, Quint. 3, 1, 14.—**II.** Trop (acc to I C 1. and 2.) * **A.** *To cut up, lash* in speaking, i e *to censure, satirize* secuit Lucilius Urbem, Pers. 1, 114.—**B.** *To divide* (not freq till after the Aug per) cum causas in plura genera secuerunt, Cic de Or 2, 27, 117 haec in plures partes, Quint 8, 6, 13, cf· scrupulose in partes sectā divisionis diligentia, id. 4, 5, 6 quae natura singularia sunt secant (corresp to divido), id. 4, 5, 25 sectae ad tenuitatem suam vires (just before: distinguendo dividendo), id. 12, 2, 13 —Hence, in Hor, like dirimo (II), of disputes, *to cut off*, i e *to decide* them: quo multae magnaeque secantur judice lites, Hor Ep 1, 16, 42 magnas res, *to cure* (as it were, by a light operation), id. S 1, 10, 15 —And once in Verg secare spem (the figure borrowed from the phrases secare mare, auras, viam) quae cuique est fortuna hodie, quam quisque secat spem, *whatever hope each follows*, i e *indulges in, entertains*, Verg A 10, 107 (secat, sequitur, tenet, habet, ut Ille viam secat ad naves, id. ib 6, 899 unde et sectas dicimus, habitus animorum et instituta philosophiae circa disciplinam, Serv)

sēcordia, ae, v socordia *init*

sēcrētārium, ii, *n* [secretus], *a remote, solitary,* or *secret place* (post class.) **I.** In gen. ignes qui terrae secretariis continentur, App de Mundo, p 64, 39; id. Flor p 358, 28 —**II.** In partic, *a sitting place* (set apart) **1.** Of judges, *a council-chamber*, Cod. Th 1, 7, 1, Cod. Just 3, 24, 3; 9, 3, 16; Lact Mort. Pers. 15 — **2.** Of ecclesiastics, *a consistory, conclave*, Sulp. Sev S Mart. 2, 1; Paul. Nol. Ep 32, 16

sēcrētē, *adv*, v. secerno, *P. a. fin*, *adv* 2. β

* **sēcrētim,** *adv*, v. secerno *fin*

* **sēcrētio,** ōnis, *f* [secerno], *a dividing, sundering, separation:* est interitus quasi discessus et secretio ac diremptus earum partium, quae ante interitum junctione aliquā tenebantur, Cic Tusc 1, 29, 71.

sēcrētō, *adv*, v. secerno, *P a fin*

sēcrētus, a, um, *Part* and *P. a*, from secerno

1. secta, ae, *f.* [*part perf* of seco, sc. via, v seco, I C. 2., and II B *fin*]; prop, *a trodden* or *beaten way, a path; footsteps;* hence, trop., *a* (prescribed) *way, mode, manner, method, principles* of conduct or procedure (syn. ratio, via, etc), most freq in the phrase sectam (alicujus) sequi (persequi, etc), *to follow in the footsteps* (of any one); hence, also, sectam (alicujus) secuti, *a party, faction, sect.* **I.** In gen · nos, qui hanc sectam rationemque vitae, re magis quam verbis, secuti sumus, *mode of life*, Cic Cael 17, 40; so, vitae, Quint 3, 8, 38; 12, 2, 6; Plin Pan. 45, 4; cf. id ib 85, 7: horum nos hominum sectam atque instituta persequimur, Cic Verr. 2, 5, 70, § 181; cf cujus sectam sequi, cujus imperio parere potissimum vellet, id. Rab Perd 8, 22: sequi ejus auctoritatem, cujus sectam atque imperium secutus est, id. Fam 13, 4, 2: omnis natura habet quasi viam quandam et sectam quam sequatur, id N D 2, 22, 57. negant se pro Vitruvio sectamque ejus secutis precatum venisse, Liv 8, 19, cf id. 29, 27; 35, 49; 36, 1; 42, 31 juvenes hortatur, ut illam ire viam pergant et eidem incumbere sectae, *Juv. 14, 121 sq* divitioris sectam plerumque secuntur Quamlibet et fortes, *follow, adhere to*, Lucr. 5, 1114· gallae sectam meam executae, mihi comites, etc, Cat 63, 15 et saep —**II.** In partic, *doctrines, school, sect* (not freq until the post-Aug per; syn.: schola, disciplina) **A.** In philosophic lang: quo magis tuum, Brute, judicium probo, qui eorum philosophorum sectam secutus es, Cic Brut. 31, 120, cf · inter Stoicos et Epicuri sectam secutos pugna perpetua est, Quint 5, 7, 35 — *Plur* · ad morem certas in philosophia sectas sequendi, Quint 3, 1, 18 neque me cujusdam sectae velut quādam superstitione imbutus addixi, id. 3, 1, 22 assumptā Stoicorum arrogantia sectāque, Tac A. 14, 57: Demetrio Cynicam sectam professo, id. H. 4, 40 auctoritatem Stoicae sectae praeferebat, id. A 16, 32, 6, 22: inter duos diversarum sectarum velut duces, Quint 5, 13, 59. —**B.** In jurisprudence hi duo primum veluti diversas sectas fecerunt, *schools*, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 47 —**C.** In medicine, *a school* · alia est Hippocratis secta, alia Asclepiadis, Sen Ep 95, 9 —**D.** In religion, *a sect*, Cod. Just 1, 9, 3. plurimae sectae et haereses, Lact 4, 30, 2 Nazarenorum, Vulg Act 24, 5 — **E.** Rarely of *a class* or *guild* of men: sincera et innoxia pastoriae illius sectae integritas, Flor. 3, 12, 2. — **F.** In Appul, *a band* of robbers, App M. 4, pp 150, 29, and 153, 22.

2. secta, ōrum, *n* [1. seco, I B 1], *parts of the body operated upon* · secta recentia, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 126

* **sectācŭla,** ōrum, *n* [1. secta], *a succession* in birth, *descent, lineage:* natalium, *App M 5, p 165*

* **sectārius,** a, um, *adj* [seco], *gelded, castrated* vervex, Plaut Capt 4, 2, 40 (but Fest p 336 Müll sextarius vervex, qui gregem agnorum praecedens ducit, i e *bellwether*, from secta)

sectātio, ōnis, *f* [2. sector], *a pursuing* or *striving after:* malorum, Vulg Prov 11, 19, trop, *emulation* boni, Tert ad Uxor. 1, 6 *fin*

sectātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *a follower, attendant, adherent*, in the *plur*, *a train, retinue, suite* (syn assectator) **I.** In gen. (rare but class.) at sectabantur multi. Quid opus est sectatoribus? (of the train accompanying a candidate) Cic Mur 34, 71 (shortly afterwards, assectatio and assectari), cf. lex Fabia, quae est de numero sectatorum, id. ib 34, 71 num Gabinii co-

tnes vel sectator? id Rab Post 8, 21 pue rorum rixantium, Sen Brev Vit 12, 2, cf. sectator domi, comes in publico, Tac. A 4, 68 habet (Thrasea) sectatores vel potius satellites, id. ib 16, 22 multis sectatorum dilapsis, id ib 5, 10 *fin* sectator quaesto ris, id ib 11, 21 —**II.** In partic **1.** *A follower, adherent* of a leader or sect (only post-Aug) hic non tam discipulos quam sectatores aliquot habuit, Suet. Gram. 24, cf Tac Or 34 cohors sectatorum Aristo telis, Gell 13, 5, 2 eloquentiae aut philoso phiae sectatores, id 19, 5, 1, cf id. 2, 2, 2 —**2.** *One who practises, a follower* (late Lat) bonorum operum, Vulg Tit. 2, 14

sectĭlis, e, *adj* [seco] **I.** *Cut, cleft, divided*, etc. (not ante Aug) ebur, Ov Med. Fac. 10 lamnae, Plin 16, 43, 83, § 226 pa vimenta, *made of small cut stones, mosaic*, Vitr 7, 1, Suet Caes. 46 *fin* —**II.** *That may be cut* porrum, *cut leek, chives*, Juv 3, 293, Mart. 10, 48, 9, Pall Febr 24, 11 (cf secti vus) lapides, Plin. 36, 22, 44, § 159 me dulla, id 16, 39, 76, § 195 tuber, id 16, 43, 84, § 231

sectĭo, ōnis, *f* [id], *a cutting, cutting off, cutting up* **I.** In gen. (so only post Aug) sectio et partitio corporis (humani), Gell 20, 1, 39, so, corporum, Vitr 2, 2 cyma a prima sectione praestat, Plin 19, 8, 41, § 137 —**II.** In partic ***A.** *A cutting* of diseased parts of the body (mandragoras) bibitur ante sectiones punc tionesque ne sentiantur, Plin 25, 13, 94, § 150 —**B.** *A castration*, App M 7, p 199, 31 —**C.** Publicists' t. t, *a dividing, par celling out*, or *distribution by auction* of captured or confiscated goods (the prevail ing and class. signif , syn auctio, licita tio) cujus praedae sectio non venerit, Cic Inv 1, 45, 85 sectionem ejus oppidi uni versam Caesar vendidit * Caes B G 2, 33, Cic Fragm ap Gell 13, 24, 6, id Phil. 2, 26, 64, 2, 29, 71, Varr R. R 2, 10, 4, Tac. H 1, 90, id A 13, 23, Suet Vit 2 —**D.** Hence, of *the confiscation* of property by tax gath erers sectiones publicanorum, Just 39, 7, 8 —**E.** Geometrical t. t , *division, section* ut de ratione dividendi, de sectione in in finitum, etc , Quint 1, 10, 49

sectĭus, v secus *init*

sectīvus, a, um, *adj* [seco], *that may be cut* porrum, *cut leek, chives*, Col 11, 3, 30, 12, 8, 3 (also cited in Pall Febr 24, 11), Plin 19, 6, 33, § 168, cf sectilis, II

1. sector, ōris, *m* [id], *one who cuts* or *cuts off, a cutter* (rare but class) **I.** Lit zonarius, *a cutpurse*, Plaut Trin 4, 2, 20 collorum, *a cutthroat*, Cic Rosc Am 29, 80 (v II), so id. ib 31 *fin* feni, *a hay cutter, mower*, Col 11, 1, 12 —**II.** Publi cists' t t , *a bidder, purchaser at a public sale of goods* captured or confiscated by the State (cf quadruplator) sectores vocantur qui publica bona mercantur, Dig 4, 146 cum de bonis et de caede agatur, testimo nium dicturus est is, qui et sector est et si carius hoc est, qui et illorum ipsorum bonorum, de quibus agitur, emptor atque possessor est et eum hominem occidendum curavit, de cujus morte quaeritur, Cic Rosc Am 36, 103 sector sis, id. Phil 2, 26, 65 Pompeii (sc bonorum), id. ib 13, 14, 30, Crassus ap Cic Fam 15, 19 3 ubique ha sta et sector, Tac H 1, 20 hastae subjecit tabernas, nec sector inventus est Flor 2, 6, 48, Pacat. Pan Theod. 25, 28, Claud. IV Cons. Hon 496, cf Ps. Ascon ap Cic. Verr 2, 1, 20, § 52, p 172, and 2, 1, 23, § 61, p 177 Orell —In a double sense, with the signif I nescimus per ista tempora eosdem fere sec tores fuisse collorum et bonorum ? *cut throats and cutpurses*, Cic Rosc Am 29, 80 —***B.** Trop hinc rapti pretio fasces sectorque favoris Ipse sui populus, *seller of his favor*, Luc. 1, 178 —**III.** Geometrical t. t , *the sector of a circle, that part of a cir cle included between any two radii and an arc*, Boëth Art. Geom p 379, 13

2. sector, ātus, 1 (*inf* sectarier, Plaut. Mil 2, 1, 13, id. Rud 1, 2, 57, Hor S 1, 2, 78), *v dep freq a.* [sequor] *to follow con tinually* or *eagerly*, in a good or bad sense, *to run after, attend, accompany, to follow after, chase, pursue* (freq and class) **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen equidem te jam sec tor quintum hunc annum, Plaut Pers 2, 1, 5 servum misi qui sectari solet meum gnatum, id. Ep 3, 4, 50 Chrysogonum (servi), Cic Rosc. Am 28, 77 praetorem circum omnia fora, id Verr 2, 2, 70, § 169 si mercede conducti obviam candidatis is sent, si conducti sectarentur, id Mur 32, 67 at sectabuntur multi, id ib 33, 70 neque te quisquam stipator Praeter Crispinum secta bitur, Hor S 1, 3, 139 equitum manus quae regem ex more sectatur, Tac A 15, 2, 15, 33 *fin.*, Gell 20, 6, 1 et saep mulieres sec tarier, *to run after*, Plaut. Mil 2, 1, 13, 3, 1, 183, cf desine matronas sectarier, Hor S 1, 2, 78 ipse suas sectatur oves, at filius ag nos, *accompanies, guards*, Tib 1, 10, 41 ara trum, *to follow the plough*, id 2, 3, 7 canes, *to follow the hounds* (that hunt on before), Prop 3, 14 (4, 13), 14 aliquem, *to run after, pursue*, Plaut Cist 2, 2, 1 servum, Cato ap Gell 17, 6, 3 homo ridicule insanus, qui ejusmodi est, ut eum pueri sectentur, Cic Verr 2, 4, 66, § 148 ne scutica dig num horribili sectere flagello, Hor S 1, 3, 119 exagitet nostros Manes sectetur et umbras, etc., Prop 2, 8, 19 (2, 8 b, 19) — *To visit a place gladly, to frequent* gymna sia, Plin Ep 1, 22, 6 —*Absol* homo coepit me obsecrare, Ut sibi liceret discere id de me sectari jussi (alluding to the train of followers who accompanied the ancient philosophers), Ter Eun 2, 2, 31, id Phorm 1, 2, 36 at sectabantur multi Quid opus est sectatoribus? (of the train of a candidate) Cic Mur 34, 71 —**B.** In par tic, *to pursue, chase, hunt* animals sues silvaticos in montibus, Varr ap Non 555, 31 sectaris apros, Verg E 3, 75 gallinam, Plaut Mil 2, 2, 7 simiam, id. ib 2, 2, 24, 2, 2, 106, 2, 3, 13 sq , 2, 6, 25 leporem, Hor S 1, 2, 106, 2, 2, 9 et saep cervam videre fugere, sectari canes, Ter Phorm. prol 7 —**II.** Trop, *to follow* or *strive after, to pursue eagerly* (not freq till after the Aug per , not in Cic) quid vos hanc miseram ac tenuem sectamini praedam? * Caes B G 6, 35, so, praedam, Tac A 1, 65 facinora, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 28 lites, Ter Phorm 2, 3, 61 nomina tironum, Hor S 1, 2, 16 sectantem levia nervi Deficiunt, id A P 26 gymnasia aut porticus, Plin Ep 1, 22, 6 omnes dicendi Veneres, Quint 10, 1, 79, cf quas figuras, id 9, 3, 100 volup tatem, id 10, 1, 28 eminentes virtutes, *to seek out*, Tac A 1, 80 contumaciam sen tentiarum, habitum vultumque ejus, *to seek to imitate*, id ib 16, 22 praecepta salu bria, Suet Aug 89 commoda id ib 25 luxuriosa convivia, Just 11, 10, 2 in ali enis eripiendis vitam sectari, id 27, 2, 8 —(β) With a *rel.* or *subj* clause, *to hunt* or *track out, busy one's self* mitte sectari, rosa quo locorum Sera moretur, Hor C 1, 38, 3 non ut omnia dicerem sectatus, sed ut maxime necessaria, Quint. 1, 10, 1

☞ In a *pass* signif. qui vellet se a cane sectari, Varr R R 2, 9, 6

* **sectōrĭus,** a, um, *adj* [1 sector, II], *of* or *belonging to the purchase of captured* or *confiscated effects* interdictum, Dig 4, 146

* **sectrix,** īcis, *f* [id], *she that pur chases confiscated goods* proscriptionum, Plin 36, 15, 24, § 116

sectūra, ae, *f* [seco], *a cutting* (very rare) **I.** Lit scutum a secturā, Varr L L 5, § 115 Müll callaides sectura forman tur, alias fragiles, Plin 37, 8, 33, § 111 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A cut* ut sectura inferior ponatur semper, Plin 17, 17, 28, § 124 —**B.** *The place where any thing is cut* or *dug, diggings, mines* aerariae secturaeque, Caes B G 3, 21, 3 (al structurae)

1. sectus, a, um, *Part* , from seco

(**2. sectus,** false reading, Mart Cap 1, § 25 Kopp ad loc)

* **sĕcŭbātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [secubo], *a lying* or *sleeping alone*, Sol 26, 4

sĕcŭbĭtus, ūs, *m* [id], *a lying* or *sleeping alone*, Cat 64, 381, Ov Am 3, 10, 16, *plur* , id ib 3, 10, 43

sē-cŭbo, ŭi, 1, *v n* **I.** *To lie alone, sleep by one's self* or *without a bedfellow* (not in Cic), of a man, Cat 61, 105, Liv 39, 10, Quint. 7, 8, 2, Suet. Tib 7 *fin.*, of a woman, Tib 1, 3, 26, Ov Am 3, 10, 2, id. F 2, 328 —**II.** In gen , *to live alone* or *in solitude* miles depositis annosus secubat armis, Prop 2, 25 (3, 20), 5 , App M 2, p 123 31

‡ **sĕcŭla,** ae, *f* [seco], *a sickle*, so called by the Campanians, Varr L. L. 5, § 137 Müll.

sĕcŭlāris, v saecularis

sĕcŭlum, v saeculum

sēcum = cum se, v cum, II *fin* and sui

sĕcundānus, a, um, *adj* [secundus], in gen., *the second in rank* or *order* (post-class.) Juppiter, i e *Neptune*, Mart Cap 1, § 47 Pales id ib 1, § 51 —*Plur* as *subst*

sĕcundāni, ōrum, *m* (sc milites), *sol diers of the second legion* (like primani, ter tiani, decimani, etc) secundani terga ho stium caedunt (preceded by secundae le gionis principes hastatique), Liv 34, 15 *fin* , 34, 46 *fin* , 41, 3, Tac H 5, 16, Plin 3, 4, 5, § 36

sĕcundārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the second class, sort*, or *quality* (mostly technical), *second-rate, middling, inferior* mel, Col 12, 11, 1 pas sum, id 12, 39, 2, Plin 14, 9, 11, § 82 triti cum (v cibarium), id 18, 9, 20, § 87 panis, id 18 10, 20, § 89, Suet Aug 76 et saep — **II.** Of abstr things (Ciceron) in hoc loco caput erit illud accusatori, si demonstrare poterit, etc secundarium, si, etc., Cic. Inv 2, 7, 24 habet statum res publica de tribus secundarium, id Rep 1, 42, 65

sĕcundātus, ūs, *m* [id], *the second place* or *rank* (late Lat) alteri primatum damus, alteri secundatum, Tert Anim 27

sĕcundē, *adv* [id], *favorably, fortu nately* quod haec res tam secunde proces sit, Cato ap Gell 7, 3, 14

sĕcundĭcērĭus, ii, *m* [secundus cera], *a functionary of the second rank*, Cod Just 2, 17, 4, cf ib 2, 17, 2, tit 7 de primicerio et secundicerio et notariis

sĕcundīnae, ārum, *f*, *the after birth* (cf secundae), Vulg Deut 28, 57

1. sĕcundō, *adv* [secundus] **A.** *Sec ondly, in the second place* (rare) equidem primum, ut honore dignus essem, maxime semper laboravi, secundo, ut existimarer, tertium mihi fuit illud quod, etc , Cic. Planc. 20, 50, so, primo secundo, Phaedr 4, 11, 16 sq (acc to Charis p 195 P , also used by Cato) —**B.** *For the second time* Pontica legio cum fossam circumire secun do conata esset, Auct B Alex. 40, Eutr 2, 19 , 4, 17 al , Lact 4, 17, 9 —**C.** *Twice* lavit ad diem septimo aestate vel sexto, hieme secundo vel tertio, Treb Gall 17

2. sĕcundo, āre, *v a* [id] ***I.** *To direct favorably, to adjust, adapt, accommo date* tempus ei rei secundas, Plaut Truc 4, 2, 3 dub —**II.** *To favor, further, second* (poet and in post Aug prose, syn faveo, adjuvo) jam liquidum nautis aura secun dat iter, Prop 3 (4), 21, 14 aura aquas, Ov H 13, 136 — *Absol.* secundante vento, *the wind being favorable*, Tac A 2, 24 cum secundante vento celeriter advolare, Just 26, 3, 4 di nostra incepta secundent, Verg A. 7, 259 votum (deus), Sen Herc Fur 645 cursum (Fortuna), Aus Prof 18, 9 eventus, Verg G 4, 397 rite secundarent visus, *that they would prosper well the tokens*, i e *secure them a favorable issue*, id A. 3, 36, so, visa, Luc 1, 635, Sil 8, 125

sĕcundum, *adv* and *prep* [sequor] **I.** *Adv* **A.** *After, behind* Am Age, i ut secundum *So* Sequor, subsequor te, Plaut Am 2, 1, 1 — **B.** *Afterwards, in the next place, secondly* (so very rare) animadver tendum primum, quibus de causis consti tuerint paces, secundum, qua fide eas co luerint, Varr ap Non 149, 15 (but secundum is a false reading for iterum in Liv 7, 3, 3, 6, 18, 1) —**II.** *Prep* with acc **A.** Prop **1.** In space **a.** *Following after*, i e *after, behind* (ante class) ite hac secundum vos me, Plaut Stich 3, 1 45 nos secundum ferre haec, *after us behind us*, id Mil 4, 8, 39 secundum ipsam aram aurum abscon didi, id Fragm ap Prisc p 890 P —**b.** Fol lowing an extension in space, i e *by, along* (class) cum leno secundum parietem transversus iret Varr L L 7, § 81 Müll quae (legiones) iter secundum mare supe rum faciunt, Cic. Att 16, 8, 2 sex legiones ad oppidum Gergoviam secundum flumen Elaver duxit, Caes B G 7, 34 quid illuc est hominum secundum litus? Plaut Rud. 1, 2, 61 hoc genus saepes fieri secundum vias publicas solent et secundum amnes, Varr R R 1, 14, 3 secundum flumen,

Caes. B G 2, 18 *fin;* cf: castra secundum mare haberet, id. B C 3, 65 *fin* vulnus accepit in capite secundum aurem, Sulp ap Cic. Fam 4, 12, 2. centaurium secundum fontes nascitur, Plin. 25, 6, 31, § 68 —**2.** In time, succession, rank, value, etc., *immediately after, after, next to* (class.). secundum vindemiam, ubi vites ablaqueantur, Cato, R. R. 114, 1: secundum ludos, Plaut Cas. prol 28; cf.: tua ratio est, ut secundum binos ludos mihi respondere incipias mea, ut ante primos ludos comperendinem, Cic. Verr 1, 11, 34, so, comitia, id. Att. 3, 12, 1. hunc diem, id. de Or. 1, 62, 264: aequinoctium vernum, Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 147: proelium, Liv. 8, 10, 9 · quietem, *after going to sleep, while asleep, in a dream,* Cic Div 1, 24, 48; so id. ib 2, 61, 126; Suet Aug. 94; Petr 104: secundum patrem tu es pater proximus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 42; cf. · proxime et secundum deos homines hominibus maxime utiles esse possunt, Cic Off. 2, 3, 11: ille mihi secundum te et liberos nostros ita est, ut sit paene par, id. Q. Fr 3, 1, 5, § 18 · secundum te nihil est mihi amicius solitudine, id. Att 12, 15: qui secundum deos nomen Romanum veneretur, Liv 36, 17 *fin.:* in actione secundum vocem vultus valet, Cic. de Or 3, 59, 223; id. Or 18, 60 secundum ea quaero, servarisne, etc., id. Vatin. 6, 15; so, secundum ea, Caes. B G 1, 33; cf. (with preceding maxime) Sall. J 14, 3 Fabri ad loc.—**B.** Fig **1.** *Agreeably to, in accordance with, according to* (class.) · tigna prona et fastigata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, Caes. B G 4, 17; cf.. secundum naturam vivere, Cic. Fin 5, 9, 26, and: facilius esse secundum naturam, quam contra eam, vivere, Quint 12, 11, 13 collaudavi secundum facta et virtutes tuas, Ter Eun 5, 8, 60 duumviros secundum legem facio, Liv. 1, 26, 5; so, legem, Quint 5, 13, 7; 12, 7, 9 rationem, id. 11, 3, 45 secundum consuetudinem praedatum ire, Front Strat 2, 12, 2.—**2.** Pregn., *according to the will of, in favor of, to the advantage of.* nuntiat populo, pontifices secundum se decrevisse ... multa secundum causam nostram disputavit, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 3 sq. de absente secundum praesentem judicare, id. Verr 2, 2, 17, § 41: secundum eam (partem) litem judices dare, Liv. 23, 4 rei, quae undique secundum nos sit, Quint. 3, 8, 34 · post principia belli secundum Flavianos, Tac. H. 3, 7

1. sĕcundus, a, um, *adj* [sequor], *following* **A.** (Acc to sequor, I. B 2.) **1.** Prop, *the following* in time or order, *the next to the first, the second* (cf. · alter, proximus), *absol* · si te secundo lumine hic offendero, *the next morning,* Enn. ap Cic Att 7, 26, 1 de tribus unum esset optandum. . optimum est facere; secundum, nec facere nec pati; miserrimum digladiari semper, etc., *the next best,* Cic. Rep 3, 14, 23; cf. id secundum erat de tribus, id. Or 15, 50 aliquem obligare secundo sacramento, priore amisso, etc, id. Off 1, 11, 36, cf · prioribus equitum partibus secundis additis, id. Rep 2, 20, 36 Roma condita est secundo anno Olympiadis septimae, id. ib 2, 10, 18 Olympias secunda et sexagesima, id. ib 2, 15, 28 oriens incendium belli Punici secundi, id. ib 1, 1, 1 aliquem secundum heredem instituere, *the second or substituted heir,* if the first-named die or refuse the inheritance, id. Fam 13, 61, so, heres, Hor S 2, 5, 48, Inscr Orell. 3416 mensa, *the second course, dessert,* Cic Att. 14, 6, 2, 14, 21, 4, Cels. 1, 2 *fin;* Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 120, 19, 8, 53, § 167; Verg G 2, 101, Hor S 2, 2, 121 Germania, *Lower Germany,* Amm 15, 8, 19 —*Subst* **sĕcundae,** arum, *f* (sc membranae), *the after birth, secundines* partus, Cels. 7, 29 *fin* · non magis pertinere quam secundas ad editum infantem, Sen Ep 92, 34, Col. 7, 7, 4, Plin. 27, 4, 13, § 30, 30, 14, 43, § 123 secundae partûs, id. 9, 13, 15, § 41, 20, 6, 23, § 51, 20, 11, 44, § 115 — **2.** Trop **a.** *Following, next, second* in rank, value, etc., with *ad* quorum ordo proxime accedit, ut secundus sit ad regium principatum, Cic Fin 3, 16, 52.—With *ab* · potentia secundus a rege, Hirt. B Alex. 66, with which cf.. secundus a Romulo conditor urbis Romanae, Liv 7, 1 *fin*, and Ajax, heros ab Achille secundus, Hor S 2, 3, 193: qui honos secundus a rege erat, Just. 18, 4, 5 —*Absol.* nil majus generatur ipso (Jove), Nec viget quicquam simile aut secundum, Hor C 1, 12, 18 tu (Juppiter) secundo Caesare regnes, id. ib 1, 12, 51; corresp to *maxime* · maxime vellem . . . secundo autem loco, etc, Cic. Phil. 8, 10, 31; cf. · me maxime consolatur spes, etc. . facile secundo loco me consolatur recordatio, etc, id. Fam. 1, 6, 1 sq · cotes Creticae diu maximam laudem habuere, secundam Laconicae, Plin. 36, 22, 47, § 164.—With *dat:* nulli Campanorum secundus vinctus ad mortem rapior, Liv. 23, 10, 7 Weissenb ad loc.: regio spatio locorum nulli earum gentium secunda, Curt. 5, 10, 3; Vell. 2, 76, 1. secundus sibi, non par, Just 11, 12, 14 · secunda nobilitas Falerno agro, id. 14, 6, 8, § 62 · bonitas amomo pallido, id. 12, 13, 28, § 48 —With *abl*, Hirt. B Alex. 66, cf. supra.—**b.** With the prevailing idea of subjection or inferiority, *secondary, subordinate, inferior, absol* · secundae sortis ingenium, *only of the second grade,* Sen. Ep 52, 3 · moneri velle ac posse secunda virtus est, id. Ben. 5, 25, 4; cf.: (servi) quasi secundum hominum genus sunt, Flor 3, 20, 1 · vivit siliquis et pane secundo (i e. secundario), Hor Ep 2, 1, 123 (cf. · secundarius panis, Plin 18, 10, 20, § 89; Suet Aug 76): tenue argentum venaeque secundae, Juv 9, 31: haec fuit altera persona Thebis, sed tamen secunda ita, ut proxima esset Epaminondae, Nep Pel. 4, 3 —With *abl* haud ulli veterum virtute secundus, *inferior,* Verg. A. 11, 441. —With *inf:* nec vertere cuiquam Frena secundus Halys, Stat. Th. 2, 574.—Esp, in phrase partes secundae, *second parts, inferior parts:* in actoribus Graecis, ille qui est secundarum aut tertiarum partium, Cic Div in Caecil. 15, 48. ut credas partis mimum tractare secundas, Hor Ep 1, 18, 14.—With *ab* hic erit a mensis fine secunda dies, *the last day but one of the month,* Ov F 1, 710 —As *subst.:* **sĕcundae,** ārum, *f* (sc partes), *the second* or *inferior parts* · Spinther secundarum tertiarum Pamphilus, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 54, Inscr Orell. 2644 · Q. Arrius, qui fuit M. Crassi quasi secundarum, Cic. Brut. 69, 242; so, secundas sortiri, Sen. Ben. 2, 29, 3. ferre, Hor S 1, 9, 46 · deferre alicui, Quint. 10, 1, 53: agere, Sen. Ira, 3, 8, 6 —**B.** (Acc. to sequor, II.) **1.** Prop, naut. t. t., of currents of water, etc., *favorable, fair* (as following the course of the vessel). secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere coepit, i e *down the stream,* Caes. B G 7, 58; so, Tiberi, Liv. 5, 46 · amni, Verg G 3, 447: fluvio, id. A. 7, 494 · aqua, Liv. 21, 28; cf.. tota rate in secundam aquam labente, *with the current,* id. 21, 47. et ventum et aestum uno tempore nactus secundum, Caes. B G 4, 23 *fin;* so, aestu, Liv. 23, 41. mari, id. 29, 7; and, poet. (Neptunus) curru secundo, *speeding along,* Verg A. 1, 156: secundo amne, Curt. 4, 7, 9 · navigatio, Tac. A. 2, 8 —Esp, of winds · in portum vento secundo, velo passo pervenit, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 45; cf.. cum videam navem secundis ventis cursum tenentem suum, Cic. Planc. 39, 94, so, ventus, Caes. B G 4, 23 *fin;* Hor C 2, 10, 23; id. Ep 2, 1, 102, cf aquilo, id. ib 2, 2, 201 —*Sup:* cum secundissimo vento cursum teneret, Cic. N D 3, 34, 83 —Of sails (trop) des ingenio vela secunda meo, Ov F 3, 790 —**2.** Transf, *with, according to* any thing. austri anniversarii secundo sole flant, i e *according to the course of the sun,* Nigid. ap Gell. 2, 22, 31 squama secunda (opp adversa), as we say, *with the grain,* i e so as to offer no resistance to the hand when it is passed from the head to the tail, id. ap. Macr S 2, 12.—**3.** Trop, *favorable, propitious, fortunate* (opp adversus); *absol:* secundo populo aliquid facere, *with the consent of the people,* Cic Tusc. 2, 1, 4; so, concio, id. Agr 2, 37, 101, cf. voluntas concionis, id. Att. 1, 19, 4 admurmurationes cuncti senatûs, id. Q. Fr 2, 1, 3 · rumor, Enn. ap Non. 385, 17 (Ann. v 260 Vahl.), Hor Ep 1, 10, 9. clamor, Verg A. 5, 491: aures, Liv 6, 40, 33, 46; 42, 28 praesentibus ac secundis diis, id. 7, 26, so, dis auspicibus et Junone secundâ, Verg. A. 4, 45, and secundo Marte ruat, id. ib 10, 21 adi pede sacra secundo, id. ib 8, 302, 10, 255 auspicia, Cic Div 1, 15, 27, cf. avis, Enn. ap Cic. Div 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 82 Vahl.), and in poet. hypallage haruspex, Verg A. 11, 739 scitus. secunda loquens in tempore, Enn. ap Gell. 12. 4, 3 (Ann. v 251 Vahl.) · res (opp adversae), Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90, so, id. Lael. 5, 17; 6, 22; id. Att. 4, 2, 1; Hor S. 2, 8, 74; cf. fortunae (opp adversae), Cic Sull. 23, 66; and tempora (opp adversi casus), Auct. Her 4, 17, 24; so, res, Enn. ap Fest. p 257 Müll. (Ann. v 357 Vahl.), Ter Heaut. 2, 2, 1; Cic N D 3, 36, 88 (with prosperitates), Verg. A. 10, 502; Hor Ep 1, 10, 30 · fortunae, Cato ap Fest. s. v parsi, p 242 Müll.; Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 28 · proelia, Caes. B G 3, 1. motus Galliae, *successful,* id. ib 7, 59; and: belli exitus, Hor C 4, 14, 38: consilium, Caes. B C 3, 42 · labores, Hor C 4, 4, 45 —*Comp* · reliqua militia secundiore fama fuit, Suet. Caes. 2. —*Sup:* secundissima proelia, Caes. B G 7, 62.—With *dat:* secunda (sc. verba) irae, i e *increasing, promoting it,* Liv 2, 38 —*Comp* · secundiore equitum proelio nostris, Caes. B G 2, 9 —*Sup* · tres leges secundissimas plebei, adversas nobilitati tulit, Liv 8, 12 · omnia secundissima nobis, adversissima illis accidisse videntur, Caes. ap Cic Att. 10, 8, B —As *subst* · **sĕcunda,** ōrum, *n*, *favorable circumstances, good fortune* · sperat infestis, metuit secundis Alteram sortem, Hor. C 2 10, 13 age, me in tuis secundis respice, Ter And. 5, 6, 11. omnium secundorum adversorumque causas in deos vertere, Liv 28, 11, 1 in secundis sapere et consulere, id 30, 42, 16 · nimius homo inter secunda, Tac H. 2, 59, 1, 10; Curt. 4, 6, 31: nemo confidat nimium secundis, Sen. Thyest. 615: poscunt fidem secunda, id. Agam 934 · secunda non habent unquam modum, Id. Oedip 694.

2. Sĕcundus, i, *m;* **Sĕcunda,** ae, *f* [1. secundus], *a Roman proper name* **I.** C Plinius Secundus, *the writer on natural history* —**II.** C Plinius Caecilius Secundus, *his nephew:* OCTAVIA Q. F. SECVNDA, Inscr. Grut 445, 2, cf Varr L. L. 9, § 60 Müll.

sĕcūrē, *adv*, v securus *fin*

sĕcūrĭclātus, a, um, *adj* [securicula, II.] **I.** *Shaped like a hatchet head, dovetailed:* cardines, Vitr. 10, 15 —**II.** As *subst* · **sĕcūrĭclāta,** ae, *f* (sc herba), *a weed growing among lentils, hatchet vetch,* Plin 18, 17, 44, § 155 (al. securidaca)

sĕcūrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim* [securis] **I.** *A little axe, a hatchet,* Plaut Rud. 4, 4, 114 sq; Mart. 14, 35 *in lemm* (but Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177, sericulam) —**II.** Transf., in carpentry, *a mortise in the shape of a hatchet-head, a dovetail,* Vitr. 4, 7, 4; 10, 17 (10, 11, 8)

sĕcūrĭdāca, v securiclatus, II

***sĕcūrĭfer,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj* [securis fero], *axe bearing:* Pyracmon, i. e *armed with a battle-axe,* Ov. M. 12, 460, cf. securiger.

sĕcūrĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj* [securis gero], *axe-bearing* (poet). puellae, i e *Amazons armed with battle axes,* Ov H 4, 117: dextra, Sil 16, 48: Nealces, Val. Fl 3, 191 · catervae, id. 5, 138: Lycurgus, Sen. Oedip 470, cf securifer.

sĕcūris, is (*acc* securim, Plaut. Aul 1, 2, 17; id. Men. 5, 2, 105; Cic Mur 24, 48, id. Planc 29, 70, Verg A. 2, 224, 11, 656, 696; Ov M. 8, 397; Liv 1, 40, 7; 3, 36, 4, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 201, cf. Gell. 13, 21, 6 · securem, Liv 3, 36, 4; 8, 7, 20, 9, 16, 17; Cic Verr. 2, 5, 47, § 123; Varr ap Non. p 79, Val. Max. 1, 3, ext 3, 3, 2, ext. 1; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 29, Lact. Mort. Pers. 31, 2; Amm 30, 8, 5; cf. Prisc 758; *abl.* securi, Plaut Ps. 1, 2, 25; Cic. Verr 2, 1, 3, § 7; 2, 1, 5, § 12, 2, 4, 64, § 144; 2, 5, 50, § 133; Verg A 6, 824; 7, 510, Cat. 17, 19; Ov. H. 16, 105, L v 2, 5 8 et saep: secure, App M 8, p 216 1, Tert. Pud. 16), *f.* [seco], *an axe* or *hatchet* with a broad edge (cf. bipennis) **I.** In gen, as a domestic utensil, Cato, R. R. 10, 3; Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 17, id. Bacch. 5, 1, 31: rustica, Cat. 19, 3 al.—For felling trees, Cat. 17, 19; Verg A. 6, 180, Ov F 4, 649, id. M 9, 374; Hor. S 1, 7, 27, Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 188 —For hewing stones in the quarries, Stat S 2, 2, 87. —For fighting, *a battle-axe,* Verg. A. 11, 656; 11, 696, 12, 306, 7, 184, 7, 627, Hor. C 4, 4, 20 al anceps, *a two edged axe,* Ov. M. 8, 397 (just before, bipennifer) —For slaying animals for sacrifice, Hor C 3, 23, 12, Verg A. 2, 224, Ov Tr 4, 2, 5, id. M. 12, 249 —As the *cutting edge* of a vine dresser's bill, Col. 4, 25, 4 et saep —**II.** In partic **A.** Lit., *an executioner's axe,* for beheading crimi-

nals (borne by the lictors in the fasces, v fascis) missi lictores ad sumendum supplicium nudatos virgis caedunt securique feriunt i e *behead them*, Liv 2 5, so, securi ferire, Cic Verr 2, 1, 30 § 75, Hirt. B G 8 38 *fin* percutere, Cic Pis 34, 84, Sen Ira, 2, 5, 5, Flor 1, 9, 5 strictae in principum colla secures id 2, 5, 4 necare, Liv 10, 9 securibus cervices subicere Cic Pis 34 83 (cf infra, B), id. Verr 2 5, 9, § 22 Publicola statim secures de fascibus demi jussit id Rep 2, 31, 55, cf Lucr 3, 996, 5, 1234 nec sumit aut ponit secures Arbitrio popularis aurae, Hor C 3, 2, 20 saevumque securi Aspice Torquatum (as having caused his own son to be executed), Verg A 6 824 —Comically, in a double sense, acc to I te, cum securi, caudicali praeficio provinciae, Plaut Ps 1, 2, 25 securis Tenedia, Cic Q Fr 2, 11, 2, Front ad M Caes 1, 9 *init*, v Tenedos —**B.** Trop **1.** *A blow, death blow*, etc gravиorem rei publicae infligere securim, *to give a death blow*, Cic. Planc. 29, 70, cf quam te securim putas injecisse petitioni tuae, cum? etc (just before plaga est injecta petitioni tuae), id Mur 24, 48 —**2.** With reference to the axe in the fasces *authority, dominion, sovereignty* (*a*) Usu in *plur* Gallia securibus subjecta, perpetua premitur servitute, i e *to Roman supremacy*, *Caes B G 7, 77 *fin*, cf . vacua securibus et tributis, Tac A 12, 34 consulis imperium hic primus saevasque secures Accipiet, Verg A. 6, 819 Medus Albanas timet secures, i e *the Roman authority* or *dominion*, Hor C S 54 ostendam multa securibus recidenda, Sen Ep 88, 38 —(*β*) In *sing* (poet.) Germania colla Romanae praebens animosa securi Ov Tr 4, 2 45

sēcūrĭtas, ātis, *f* [securus], *freedom from care, unconcern, composure* **I.** Lit. **A.** In a good sense (class) Democriti securitas, quae est animi tamquam tranquillitas quam appellavit εὐθυμίαν, eo separanda fuit ab hac disputatione, quia ista animi tranquillitas ea ipsa est beata vita, Cic Fin 5, 8, 23 securitatem nunc appello vacuitatem aegritudinis, in qua vita beata posita est, id Tusc 5, 15, 42 vacandum omni est animi perturbatione, ut tranquillitas animi et securitas assit, quae affert cum constantiam tum etiam dignitatem, id Off 1, 21, 69 beatam vitam in animi securitate et in omnium vacatione munerum ponimus, id N D 1, 20 53, id Lael 15, 45 and 47, id Att 4, 16, 10, Liv 36, 41, Cels 4, 4 *fin*, Quint 5, 13, 52 (opp cura), Plin Ep 6, 16, 12 (opp timor), 7, 6, 14, 7 10, 60, Tac A 3, 44, 11, 3 *fin*, Sen Ep 105, 7 securitas inaffectatae orationis, *quietness*, Quint 11, 1, 93, cf vocis ac vultus, Tac A 15, 55 —*Plur* (opp curae) somno ac securitatibus jam dudum hoc fuit Plin 23, 1, 23, § 41 — With *gen obj* operosissima securitas mortis in M Ofilio Hilaro ab antiquis traditur, Plin 7, 53, 54, § 184 —**B.** In a bad sense, *carelessness, heedlessness, negligence* (not till after the Aug period, syn incuria) neminem celerius opprimi quam qui nihil timeret et frequentissimum initium esse calamitatis securitatem, Vell 2, 118 2 res altera taedium laboris, altera securitatem parit, Quint 2, 2 6, 2, 5, 13, 2, 3, 4, 4, 1, 55, 6, 1, 34, 6, 3 62, Tac H 3, 83, Gell 1, 15, 2, 4, 20, 8 —With *gen obj* memoriae plerumque inhaeret fidelius, quod nullā scribendi securitate laxatur, Quint 10, 6, 2 — **II.** Transf, object, *freedom from danger, safety, security* (not till after the Aug period) cum innumerabilia sint mortis signa, salutis securitatisque nulla sunt, Plin 7, 51, 52, § 171 securitatis urbanae custos, Vell 2, 98, 1 securitas securitate mutua persciscenda est, Sen Clem 1, 19, 5, cf securitati ante quam vindictae consulere Tac A. 11, 31 perpetua Romani imperii, Vell 2, 103, 3 tutela securitatis, id 2, 128, 3 nec spem modo ac votum securitas publica, sed ipsius voti fiduciam assumserit, Tac. Agr 3 itinerum, Plin 28, 2, 4, § 21 annonae, Tac. A 15, 18 somnum a repentina securitate datum, Just 11 13, 3 dextras securitatis, *a safe conduct*, Vulg 2 Macc 11, 30 —Hence, SECVRITAS, personified as *the tutelary goddess of the Roman State*, Inscr Orell 1830 and 1831 — **B.** Mercant t. t, *a guarantee, security* for a debt or obligation (by hypothecation, mortgage, by receipt or acknowledgment, etc) id quod sibi debetur, consequi debet vel ejus securitatem, Dig 27, 4, 1 *fin* —*Plur*, Amm 17, 10, 4, Symm Ep 10, 43 *fin*

sē-cūrus, a, um, *adj* [se = sine and cura], i q non or nihil curans, *free from care, careless, unconcerned, untroubled, fearless, quiet, easy composed* **I.** Lit **A.** In a good sense (class , cf tutus), constr *absol*, with *de, ab, gen*, or a *rel clause* ut, meis ab tergo tutis, securus bellum Nabidi inferam, Liv 31, 25 securus solutusque, id 25, 39, (with otiosus), Quint 5, 13, 59 securus Hermippus Temnum proficiscitur, Cic Fl 20, 46 sine militis usu Mollia securae peragebant otia gentes, Ov M 1, 100, 11, 423, 12 129 non secura quidem, fausto tamen omine laeta Mater abit templo, id ib 9, 784, cf a non securo Eumene, Liv 45, 19 Ceres nata secura recepta, *easy now that she had found*, Ov M 5, 572, cf Tib 1, 1, 77 (v infra, b) de linguā Latina securi es animi, Cic Att 12, 52 *fin* de bello Romano, Liv 36, 41 de facilitate credentis, Tac. A 16, 2 securos vos ab hac parte reddemus, Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 24, 8, Curt. 9, 6, 24, so, ab hac parte, Suet Tib 11 — *Comp* securior ab Samnitibus, Liv 9, 22 Romani securi pro salute de gloria certabant, Tac Agr 26 aut pro vobis sollicitior, aut pro me securior, id H 4, 58.— With *gen* (poet and in post Aug prose) nescius secura futuri Ov M 6, 137, so, suis (*gen* of sus), id ib 7, 435 extremi sepulcri, Stat Th 12, 781 pelagi atque mei, *unconcerned about*, Verg A. 7, 304 amorum germanae, id ib 1, 350, 10, 326 poenae, Hor Ep 2, 2, 17 tam parvae observationis (Cicero), Quint 8, 3, 51 odii, Tac Agr 43 potentiae, id A. 3, 28 nec securam incrementi sui patiebatur esse Italiam, Vell 2, 109, 4 qui (motus) Campaniam numquam securam hujus mali vastavit, Sen Q N 6, 1, 2 quem (rogum) uxoria pietas mortis secura conscendit, Val Max 2, 6, ext 14 his persuadet, ut securo fugae suae Eumeni superveniant, Just 13, 8, 5 periculi, Curt 5, 10, 15 discurrunt securi casus ejus, qui supervenit ignaris, id. 9, 9, 8 (v infra, b) —With *rel clause* gestit nummum in loculos demittere, post hoc Securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor Ep 2, 1, 176, id S 2, 4, 50 (opp laboret), id C 1, 26, 6 — With *ne* and *subj* ne quis etiam errore labatur vestrum quoque, non sum securus, Liv 39, 16, 6 — **b.** Of inanim things (*a*) *Free from care, untroubled, tranquil, serene, cheerful, bright* (poet and in post Aug prose) deos securum agere aevum, Lucr 5, 82, 6, 58, Hor S 1, 5, 101 quies (leti), Lucr 3, 211, 3, 939 otia, Verg G 3, 376 dies, Tib 3, 4 54 merum, id 2, 1, 46 mensa, id 3, 6, 30 convivia, Sen Clem 1, 26 artus (Herculis), Ov M 9, 240 gaudia nato recepto, id. ib 7, 455 summa malorum, *careless*, id ib 14, 490 olus, i e *of the careless idler*, Hor S 2, 7, 30 et saep , Quint 10 5, 8 causae, id 11, 3, 151 vox securae claritatis, id 11, 3, 64 tempus securius, *more free from care*, id 12, 1, 20, cf securior materia, Tac H 1 1 et saep securos ab eo metu somnos, Plin 28, 9 42, § 149 —With *gen* vota secura repulsae, *safe against*, Ov M 12, 199 — (*β*) Poet , *that frees from care* or *anxiety* latices, Verg A 6, 715 (securos ab effectu, Serv ad l l) — **B.** In a bad sense, *careless, reckless, heedless, negligent* (post Aug and very rare) reus, Quint 6, 1, 14 , cf id 4, 2, 55, 11, 3, 3 —Of abstract things castrensis jurisdictio, *easy off hand* (shortly after, opp gravis, intentus), Tac Agr 9 luxus, id A 3, 54 —**II.** Transf, object , of a thing or place *free from danger, safe, secure* (not till after the Aug period, and rare for the class. tutus) hostis levis et velox et repentinus, qui nullum usquam tempus, nullum locum quietum aut securum esse sineret Liv 39, 1 domus, Plin Pan 62, 7 Tripolim securissimam reddidit, Spart Sev 18 securiorem, Tac. Or 3 quorum (hominum) ea natura est, ut secura velint, *safety, security*, id ib 37 *fin* —With *gen* subita inundatione Tiberis non modo jacentia et plana urbis loca sed secura ejusmodi casuum implevit, *secure from such accidents*, Tac. H 1, 86 —*Adv*, in two forms, **A. sē-cūrē.** **1.** (Acc to I) *Carelessly, heedlessly fearlessly, unconcernedly quietly* (not ante Aug) lente ac secure aliquid ferre, Suet. Ner 40, Plin Ep 1, 4, 3 (with neglegenter), Vell 2, 129, 3, Val Max 4, 7, 1 *ext* al —*Comp*, Sen Ep 18, 8.—**2.** (Acc. to II) *Safely, securely*, Plin Ep 2, 17, 6 — **B. sēcūrĭter** (late Lat), Aug in Joan. Ep ad Parth Fr 10, 8

1. sĕcus, *n indecl*, v sexus

2. sĕcus. **I.** *Adj* [root seq or sec of sequor, q v], only *comp* **sĕquĭor,** us, ōris *inferior, lower, worse* (only post class., cf Weissenb ad Liv 2, 37, 3) in sequiorem sexum, App M 7, p 192, 7 sexus sequioris fetus, id ib 10, p 249, 33, 8, p 206, 7 vitae sequioris, Dig 2, 15, 8, § 11 fortuna sequior, Amm 18, 6, 6 — **II.** *Adv* (prop , *following, later* in rank or order, i e *less* than something mentioned before, hence, in gen), *otherwise, differently, not so*, and esp freq with a negative (per litoten), *not otherwise*, i e *even so, just so* (opp always to what is right, correct, or proper, not to what is wrong , cf Krebs, Antibarb p 1056 sq , for *comp* forms, v I B infra) **A.** *Posit* (freq and class ; syn aliter) si illuc, quod volumus, evenіet, gaudebimus Sin secus, patiemur animis aequis, Plaut. Cas 2, 6, 25 si bonus est, obnoxius sum sin secus est, faciam, uti jubes, id Trin 4, 3, 57 oratorum genera esse dicuntur tamquam poëtarum Id secus est, Cic Opt Gen 1, 1, id Rep 1, 19, 32, cf id Att 4, 17, 1 (ille est) quem d_dum dixi Hoc si secus reperies, etc , Plaut Capt. 3, 4, 92 videsne, quod paulo ante secus tibi videbatur, Cic Rep 1, 17, 26 magnum mehercule hominem, nemo dicet secus, sed, etc., id Brut 85, 293 quod si ita esset ad amicitiam esset aptissimus quod longe secus est, id Lael 9, 29 omnia longe secus, id Part 5, 15 videtote, quanto secus ego fecerim, Cato ap Charis p 192 P nobis aliter videtur recte secusne, postea *whether rightly or not, right or wrong* Cic Fin 3 13, 44 recte an secus, id Pis 28, 68, cf honestis an secus amicis uteretur Tac. A 13, 6 *fin* pro bene aut secus consulto, *for good or ill*, Liv 7, 6, cf prout bene ac (al aut) secus cessit Plin. Pan 44, 8 prout opportune proprieque aut secus collocata sunt (verba), Quint 10, 2, 13 (artes) utiles aut secus, id. 2, 20, 1 et saep —(*β*) With *quam* or *atque* secus aetatem agerem, quam illi egissent, Cato ap Charis p 195 P , Ter Phorm 2, 3, 91 ne quid fiat secus quam volumus quamque oportet, Cic Att 6, 2, 2 eadem sunt membra in utriusque disputatione, sed paulo secus a me atque ab illo partita, id de Or 3, 30, 119 —**b.** Non (nec) secus or haud secus (the latter not in Cic), *not otherwise*, i e *even so, just so* educavit (eam) magna industria, Quasi si esset ex se nata, non multo secus, Plaut Cas prol 46, cf . fit obviam Clodio hora fere undecima aut non multo secus, Cic Mil 10, 29 quod non multo secus fieret, id Fam 4, 9, 2 bibitur, estur, quasi in popina, haud secus, Plaut. Poen 4, 2, 13 ita jam quasi canes, haud secus, circumstabant navem, id Trin 4, 1, 16 veluti qui anguem pressit, etc Haud secus Androgeos visu tremefactus abibat, Verg A 2, 382 aequam memento rebus in arduis Servare mentem, non secus in bonis, Hor C 2, 3, 2 qualis in arvis movet arma leo, Haud secus gliscit violentia Turno, Verg A 12, 9 nec secus apud principem ad mortem aguntur, Tac A 6, 10 et saep — With *gen* alaeque et auxilia cohortium neque multo secus in iis virium, Tac A 4, 5 *fin* —In negative questions dedistine ei gladium, qui se occideret? Quid secus est aut quid interest, dare te argentum, etc , Plaut Trin 1, 2, 93 — (*β*) With *ac* or *quam* (the latter not in Cic non secus ac = non aliter ac, but non secus quam = non minus quam, Zumpt ad Cic Mur 4, 10, cf infra) numquam secus Habui illam, ac si ex me esset nata, Ter Hec 2, 3, 5 itaque illud quod dixi, non dixi secus ac sentiebam, Cic. de Or 2, 6, 24 , so, non secus ac, id Mur 4, 10, id Planc 1, 3, id Fam 3, 5, 4, Hor A P 149, Ov M 15, 180 al haud secus ac, Sall J 79, 6, Verg A 3, 236 al accepit ad sese, haud secus quam si ex se simus natae Plaut Rud 2, 3, 79; so, haud secus quam, Liv 5, 36, 5, 41, 8, 8, 8, 9 et saep , Ov M 12, 102 al , Curt 3, 2, 1, 8, 1, 21, 8, 11, 17 non secus quam, Ov M 2, 727, 12, 480 nec secus quam, Plaut. Am 5, 1, 26, id Capt 2, 2, 23, 2, 3, 68, ne

secus quam, Tac A. 4, 8 —In the poets freq non (haud) secus ac, for introducing a comparison: *non secus ac patriis acer Romanus in armis*, etc , Verg G 3, 346 · non secus ac, id. A. 8 243; 10, 272; 12, 856; Ov. M. 8, 162: non secus atque, Verg A. 8, 391: haud secus atque id. ib 11, 456; Ov. M 9, 40; cf. also without *ac*: non secus in jugis stupet Evias, Hor C 3, 25, 8 —**2.** Pregn., otherwise than as it should be, or, than is wished, i. e *not well*, *ill*, *badly* (rare but class): magna consolatio est, cum recordare, etiam si secus acciderit, te, etc , Cic. Fam 6, 21, 2: ea ipsa . . . secus ab eo in me ipsum facta esse, id. Att. 9, 9, 1: cum in alterā re causa nihil esset quin secus judicaret *ipse de se*, id. Quint 9, 32: cadere, Tac. A. 2, 80; 6, 22: prius omnia pati decrevit; quam bellum sumere, quia temptatum antea secus cesserat, Sall. J 20, 5: quod ubi secus procedit, id. ib 25, 10: Quintus frater purgat se multum per litteras et affirmat nihil a se cuiquam de te secus esse dictum, Cic. Att 1, 19, 11: loqui de aliquo (just before, irreligiose), Tac. A. 2, 50: scribere de aliquo, Liv. 8, 33, 15: existimare de aliquo, Cic. Clu. 44, 124; id. Fam. 3, 6, 6 — **B.** *Comp* in four forms, which are often confused in MSS. and edd.; **sĕquius,** but with negatives or quo, eo, nihilo, etc., usu. **sētius,** less correctly **sēcius;** also (ante class.) **sectius,** Plaut ap Gell 18, 9, 4; id. Trin. 1, 2, 93 Ritschl (v. on the authorities for these forms, Neue, Formenl. 2, 691 sq): nisi impediret ingeni inbecillitas Metusque me, quo setius me colligam, *so that I cannot* (syn.: quo minus), Afran ap Charis p 195 (Com Rel. v. 291 Rib): impedimento est, quo setius lex feratur, Auct. Her 1, 12, 21: quoniam in eo consistit, melius an sequius terrae mandaverit pater familias pecuniam, Col. 3, 4, 3: invitus, quod sequius sit, de meis civibus loquor, Liv. 2, 37, 3.—**b.** Non (haud) setius · instat *non setius ac rotat ensem*, *none the less, just as much*, Verg A. 9, 441; so, non setius, id. G 3, 367: nec setius, id. ib 2, 277: haud setius, id. A. 7, 781: si servus meus esses, nihilo setius Mihi obsequiosus semper fuisti, *no less, just as*, Plaut. Capt 2, 3, 57: nihilo setius, *nevertheless*, Ter And. 3, 2, 27; cf. Caes B G. 1, 49; so, nihilo setius, id. ib 4. 17; id B C. 3, 26; Suet. Vesp 6; Nep Con. 2, 4; cf : nihilo tamen setius, Caes. B G 5, 4; 5, 7: tamen nihilo setius, Nep Att 22, 3: nec hoc setius, Lucr. 6, 315: nec eo setius, Suet. Caes 8; id. Ner 24; 42, id. Vit 10; id. Dom 12; id. Gram 20; Nep Milt 2, 3: nec tamen eo setius, Suet Dom 2 —(β) With *quam*: haec nihilo mihi esse videntur sectius quam somnia, Plaut Men. 5, 7, 57 — In negative questions: quid fecimus? quid diximus tibi sequius quam velles? Plaut Aul. 3, 2, 22.— **2.** Pregn. (v. supra, I. A. 2.), *ill, badly*: sed memet moror, cum hoc ago setius, Plaut Cist 4, 2, 24 sin, id quod non spero, ratio talis sequius ceciderit, Afran. ap Charis p 195 P (Com Rel. p 291 Rib): vereor ne homines de me sequius loquantur, Sen Ben. 6, 42, 2 — **III.** *Prep* with *acc* (ante-class and late Lat), *by, beside, along, on*: id quod vulgus usurpat Secus illum sedi, hoc est secundum illum, et novum et sordidum est, Charis p 61 P: dextra sinistra foramina utrimque secus laminas, Cato, R R. 21, 2 ut quae secus mare essent locis regnaret, Enn. ap Lact 1, 11, 34 · SECVS VIAM, Inscr. Orell 3688 (but in Quint 8, 2, 20, Plin 24, 15, 85, § 135, the best MSS have secundum) · SECVS CONIVGEM, Inscr. Grut. 806, 5 · secus viam, Vulg Tob 11, 5; secus mare, id. Matt 13, 1 et saep — **B.** Transf, *according to, in proportion to* SECVS MERITA EIVS, Inscr Orell. 7170 —**3.** Affixed to a *pron*, = *side* altrinsecus, *on the other side* utrinsecus, *on both sides*. circumsecus, *on all sides, round about.*

* **sĕcūtio,** ōnis, *f* [sequor], *a following after, striving after* · dei, Aug Mor. Eccl. 1, 11.

sĕcūtor (sĕquūtor), ōris, *m* [id.], *one that follows another, a follower* **I.** In gen, *an attendant* (post class) acerrimum relinquens uxori secutorem, App M. 9, p 224, 41; 4, p 148, 17. TRIBVNI, Inscr. Orell. 3516 and 3517 — As *an appellation of Mars* (with Comes) App M 7, p 192, 30 — **II.** In partic, *a pursuer*, a kind of light armed gladiator who fought with the retiarii (pursuing them), Juv 8, 210 (et Schol. ad loc.); Inscr. Orell. 2571; 2572; 2583; Suet Calig. 30; cf. Isid. Orig. 18, 55; and Friedlaender in Neues Rhein. Mus. 10, p 585

sĕcūtōrius, a, um, *adj* [sequor], *following*: judicium, Gai. Inst 4, 166; 169.

sĕcūtrix, īcis, *f.* [secutor], *a follower* (late Lat), Inc. Assum. Mar. 7.

* **sĕcūtulēius,** a, um, *adj.* [sequor], *that follows* or *runs after others*: mulier secutuleia, i e *a street walker*, Petr. 81, 5.

1. sĕd or **sĕt,** *conj* [cf. Freund, Cic Mil. p 8 sq ; old and orig form sedum, acc. to Charis p 87 P., and Mar. Vict p 2458 P.; but more prob an ablative from root of the reflexive pron. so for suo , and orig. the same with the insep prep 2. sēd; prop , by itself, apart; hence, but, only, etc ; cf. *Corss. Ausspr 1, p 200 sq*], a particle of limitation, exception, or correction (cf at and autem *init*) **I.** In gen , *but, yet*: ipsum regale genus civitatis reliquis sim plicibus longe anteponendum: sed ita, quo ad statum suum retinet, etc., Cic Rep 2, 23, 43: Neoptolemus apud Ennium Philosophari sibi ait necesse esse, sed paucis: nam omnino haud placere, id. Tusc. 2, 1, 1; cf. id. Rep 1, 18, 33: C Memmius perfectus litteris, sed Graecis, id. Brut 70, 247: nactus es (me otiosum), sed mehercule otiosiorem operā quam animo, id. Rep 1, 9, 14: quae observanda essent, multa constituit (Numa), sed ea sine impensa, id. ib 2, 14, 27; cf. id. ib 1, 31, 47: miser homo est, qui, etc . . . sed ille miserior qui, etc , Plaut Capt 3, 1, 2: vera dico, sed nequicquam, quoniam non vis credere, id. Am 2, 2, 205 · *video te testimoniis satis instructum*: sed apud me argumenta plus quam testes valent, Cic Rep 1, 38, 59: (Platonis civitatem) praeclaram illam quidem fortasse, sed a vita hominum abhorrentem et moribus, id. ib 2, 11, 21; cf. id. ib 1, 40, 63: sed id ubi jam penes sese habent, ex bonis pessumi sunt, Plaut Capt 2, 1, 37: nostri ca sus plus honoris habuerunt quam laboris, etc . . . Sed si aliter ut dixi accidisset: qui possem queri? etc , Cic. Rep 1, 4, 7: istos captivos sinito ambulare, si foris, si intus volent. Sed uti asserventur magnā diligentiā, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 6 · non possum dicere . . . sed neque his contentus sum, Cic. Rep 1, 22, 36: nec sum in ulla re molestus civitatibus; sed fortasse tibi, qui haec praedicem de me, id. Att. 5, 21, 7: non sum tantopere admiratus, sed posteaquam coepit rationem exponere, id. Rep 1, 14, 22: non perfectum illud quidem, sed tolerabile est, id. ib 1, 26, 42: sane bonum rei publicae genus, sed tamen inclinatum et quasi pronum ad perniciosissimum statum, id. ib 2, 26, 48 · scio tibi ita placere: sed tamen velim scire, etc , id. ib 1, 30, 46; cf Plaut As 2, 2, 72 · difficile factu est, sed conabor tamen, Cic Rep 1, 43, 66: in quo defuit fortasse ratio, sed tamen vincit ipsa natura saepe rationem, id. ib 2, 33, 57 · illa quidem tristis, nec adhuc interrita vultu Sed regina tamen, sed opaci maxima mundi; Sed tamen inferni pollens matrona tyranni, Ov M 5, 507 sq , cf. id. ib 7, 718 plerique patriae, sed omnes famā atque fortunis expertes Sall C 33, 1: ipsum quidem regem assecutus non est, sed magnam partem agminis oppresserunt, Liv 36, 19: plus aegri ex abitu viri quam ex adventu voluptatis cepi Sed hoc me beat saltem, quod perduelles vicit. Plaut Am 2, 2, 15 · apponam urnam jam ego hanc in media via. Sed autem, quid si hanc hinc abstulerit quispiam? *but then*, id. Rud. 2, 5, 15 (cf in the foll. II. A. 2.) · statim Luculli . . . eum domum suam receperunt. Sed enim hoc non solum ingenii ac litterarum, verum etiam naturae, etc , *but indeed*, Cic Arch 3, 5 progeniem sed enim Trojano a sanguine duci Audierat, Verg A 1, 19; 2, 164, 5, 395, 6, 28 et saep (cf. also infra, II A. 2) sed enimvero, cum detestabilis altera res sit, quid ad deliberationem dubii superesse? Liv 45, 19, 14.—Very rarely with *non* (for nec tamen), introducing a qualification of a previous word: Academici veteres beatum quidem esse etiam inter hos cruciatus fatentur, sed non ad perfectum, Sen Ep 71, 18

II. In partic **A.** Interrupting the discourse by transition to another subject or by ending the speech. **1.** In a transition to another subject · tristis sit (servus), si eri sint tristes. hilarus sit, si gaudeant Sed age, responde: jam vos redistis in gratiam? Plaut Am. 3, 3, 7; cf. id. ib 5, 1, 20; 5, 1, 26 · non impedio, *praesertim quoniam feriati sumus* Sed possumus audire aliquid, an serius venimus? Cic Rep 1, 13, 20: nunc reliquorum oratorum aetates et gradus persequamur. Curio fuit igitur ejusdem aetatis fere, etc . . . Scripsit etiam alia nonnulla, etc. . . . Sed ecce in manibus vir praestantissimo ingenio . . . C Gracchus, id. Brut. 33, 125; cf., sed eccum Amphitruonem, etc , Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 22; id. Aul 2, 1, 55; 3, 5, 62; id. Capt 5, 3, 20; 5, 4, 8 al : sed quid ego cesso? id. As. 1, 1, 112: sed ista mox; nunc audiamus Philum, quem, etc , Cic Rep 1, 13, 20 *fin* et saep —In recurring to a previous subject: sed ad instituta redeamus, Cic Brut 61, 220 · sed redeamus rursus ad Hortensium, id ib 84, 291: sed jam ad id, unde degressi sumus, revertamur, id. ib 88, 300 sed perge de Caesare et redde quae restant, id. ib 74, 258 et saep —Hence, after parenthetic clauses, *but, now, I say*, etc : equidem cum audio socrum meam Laeliam (facilius enim mulieres incorruptam antiquitatem conservant, quod multorum sermonis expertes ea tenent semper quae prima didicerunt) sed eam sic audio, ut Plautum mihi aut Naevium videar audire, Cic de Or. 3, 12, 45: qui (Pompeius) ut peroravit (nam in eo sane fortis fuit: non est deterritus: dixit omnia, atque interdum etiam silentio, cum auctoritate semper), sed ut peroravit, surrexit Clodius, id. Q Fr. 2, 3, 2 —**2.** In breaking off, discontinuing speech. sed satis verborum est: cura quae jussi atque abi, Plaut Capt. 1, 2, 16: sed, si placet, in hunc diem hactenus, Cic Rep 2. 44, 71: sed haec hactenus, id. Off. 1, 39, 140 al.: sed quid ego haec memoro? Enn. ap Prisc p 724 P (Ann. v. 318 Vahl.): nec requievit enim, donec Calchante ministro—Sed quid ego haec autem nequicquam ingrata revolvo? Quidve moror? Verg A. 2, 101: sed enim, οἰκονομια (epistulae) si perturbatior est, tibi assignato: te enim sequor, σχεδιαζοντα, *but indeed*, Cic Att. 6, 1, 11; so, sed enim, Verg A. 1, 19 — **B.** After negative clauses, to limit the negative statement, i e to indicate either that the assertion does not hold good at all, but something else does instead; or else that it is not exclusively true, but something else holds good in addition, *but, on the contrary*; and in an ascending signif., *but also, but even, but in fact*, etc. **1.** In a simple opposition non cauponantes bellum, sed belligerantes, Ferro, non auro, vitam cernamus utrique, Enn. ap Cic Off 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v 201 Vahl.); cf.: haud doctis dictis certantes, sed maledictis . . Non ex jure manu consertum sed magi' ferro Rem repetunt, id. ap Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v. 274 sq Vahl) non ego erus tibi, sed servus sum, Plaut Capt 2, 1, 44 · quae (hominum vestigia) ille (Aristippus) non ex agri consitura, sed ex doctrinae indiciis interpretabatur, Cic Rep 1, 17, 29 nec leges imponit populo, quibus ipse non pareat, sed suam vitam, ut legem, praefert suis civibus, id. ib 1, 34, 52; 1, 13, 19: neque hac nos patria lege genuit, ut . . . sed ut, etc., id. ib 1, 4, 8 non quod . . . sed quod, etc , id. ib 1, 18, 30 — With *contra*: non liberis servitutem, sed contra servientibus libertatem afferre, Liv 4, 18 *init* — Several times repeated non sibi se soli natum, sed patriae, sed suis Cic Fin. 2, 14, 45 Madv ad loc : quod non naturā exoriatur, sed judicio, sed opinione, id. Tusc. 3, 34, 82: sed publicam, sed ob frumentum decretam, sed a publicanis faenore acceptam, id. Verr 2, 3, 72, § 169; id. Planc 10, 24 : non eros nec dominos appellat eos . . sed patriae custodes, sed patres et deos, id. Rep 1, 41, 64, *Tib* 1, 7, 44 *eq* : quam tibi non Perseus, verum si quaeris, ademit; Sed grave Nereïdum numen, sed corniger Hammon, Sed quae visceribus veniebat belua ponti Exsaturanda meis, Ov M 5, 17 sq.: sed Pompeium, sed Lepidum, Tac. A. 1, 10; Sen Const 13, 4, id. Ben 1, 1, 6; 1, 7, 3: non praefectum ab iis, sed Germanicum ducem, sed Tiberium imperatorem violari, Tac A. 1, 38 et saep —**2.** In a climax.

a. Non modo (solum, tantum, etc.) sed or sed etiam (et, quoque), *not only, not merely but, but also, but even, but indeed* (sed, standing alone, isolates the ascending idea, while an appended *etiam, et,* or *quoque* places it in closer connection with the first statement, and thus permits them to be viewed together) non modo falsum illud esse, sed hoc verissimum, Cic. Rep 2 44, 71 quod non modo singulis hominibus, sed potentissimis populis saepe contingit, id. ib 5, 8 11, 3, 10, 17 id ei perpetua oratione contigit, non modo ut acclamatione, sed ut convitio et maledictis impediretur, id. Q Fr 2, 3, 2 unius viri consilio non solum ortum novum populum, sed adultum jam et paene puberem, id Rep 2, 11, 21, cf. nec vero corpori soli subveniendum est, sed menti atque animo multo magis, id Sen. 11, 36 volo ut in scaenâ, sic in foro non eos modo laudari, qui celeri motu utantur, sed eos etiam quos statarios appellant, id Brut 30, 116, id. Rep 1, 8 13 omnia ejus non facta solum, sed etiam dicta meminisset, id. ib 6, 10, 10 neque solum fictum, sed etiam imperite absurdeque fictum, id. ib 2, 15, 28, 1, 3, 4, 1, 34, 51 neque vero se populo solum sed etiam senatui commisit, neque senatui modo, sed etiam publicis praesidiis et armis, neque his tantum, verum ejus potestati, cui, etc., id. Mil 23 61 haec non delata solum, sed paene credita, id ib 24, 64 nec mihi soli versatur ante oculos, sed etiam posteris erit clara et insignis, id Lael 27, 102 illum non modo favisse sed et tantam illi pecuniam dedisse honoris mei causa, id. Att. 11, 9, 2 omnes civiles dissensiones, neque solum eas quas audistis, sed et has, quas vosmet ipsi meministis et vidistis, id. Cat. 3, 10, 24 multiplicatusque terror non infimis solum sed primoribus patrum, Liv 3, 36, 5 non responsum solum benigne legatis est, sed Philippi quoque filius Demetrius ad patrem reducendus legatis datus est, id. 36, 35 *fin* conciti per haec non modo Cherusci, sed conterminae gentes, Tac A. 1, 60, 3, 44 via non angusta modo, sed plerumque praerupta, Curt. 3, 4, 12, 5, 1, 20 Mützell ad loc —(β) Esp., in passing from the part to the whole, from the particular to the universal (usually followed by omnino, or by omnis, cunctus, totus, universus, etc.) timebat non ea solum quae timenda erant, sed omnia, Cic Mil 24, 66 neglegere, quid de se quisque sentiat, non solum arrogantis est, sed etiam omnino dissoluti, id. Off. 1, 28, 99 nec sibi tantum, sed universis singulisque consulere, Sen Ben 2, 5, 4 non consuli modo, sed omnibus civibus enitendum, Plin Pan 2 1 non initio tantum, sed continuo totius temporis successu, Just. 1, 8, 14 non modo Italia, sed toto orbe terrarum, Flor 1, 16, 3 —Etiam is rarely added quotiens non modo ductores nostri, sed universi etiam exercitus ad mortem concurrerunt, Cic Tusc 1, 37, 89, Curt 5, 1, 24.—**b.** Non modo (solum) non sed, sed etiam, sed ne quidem, *not only not but, but even, but indeed, but not even,* etc ut non modo a mente non deserar, sed id ipsum doleam, me etc., Cic Att. 3, 15, 2, id. Rep 2, 23, 43 judicetur non verbo, sed re non modo non consul, sed etiam hostis Antonius, id Phil 3, 6, 14 hoc non modo non laudari, sed ne concedi quidem potest, id Mur 3, 8 iis non modo non laudi verum etiam vitio dandum puto, id. Off 1, 21, 71 non modo non oppugnator, sed etiam defensor, id. Planc 31 76 ego contra ostendo, non modo nihil eorum fecisse Sex. Roscium, sed ne potuisse quidem facere, id Rosc Am 29, 79 —Also without the second *non* in the first clause, and with *ne quidem* doubly negative (only when both clauses have the same verb, v Zumpt, Gram § 724 b) quod mihi non modo irasci, sed ne dolere quidem impune licet, Cic Att 11, 24, 1 ea est ratio instructarum navium ut non modo plures, sed ne singuli quidem possint accedere, id. Verr 2, 5, 51, § 133 non modo aeternam, sed ne diuturnam quidem gloriam assequi possumus, id. Rep 6, 21, 23 ea sunt demum non ferenda in mendacio, quae non solum facta esse, sed ne fieri quidem potuisse cernimus, id. ib 2 15, 28 quae non modo amico, sed ne libero quidem digna est, id Lael. 24, 89 non modo facere, sed ne cogitare quidem quicquam audebit, id. Off 2, 19, 77, cf. with *vix* verum haec genera virtutum non solum in moribus nostris, sed vix jam in libris reperiuntur, id. Cael 17, 40 non modo ad expeditiones, sed vix ad quietas stationes viribus sufficiebant Liv 3, 6 —After *quisquam* with ellipsis of *non* ut non modo praedandi causa quisquam ex agro Romano exiret, sed ultro Fidenates descenderent, etc., Liv 4, 21, 6 (where Weissenb supplies *non* in brackets before exiret), cf antiqui non solum erant urbes contenti cingere muris, verum etiam loca aspera et confragosa saxis eligebant, Hyg Grom. Limit. p 197 —**C.** As *sed*, after *non modo*, acquires an idea of ascent or climax, from the fact that *non modo* represents a thing as existing (only not existing alone), and thus includes an affirmation, so, too, after purely affirmative clauses, *sed* sometimes serves as an ascending adjunct, *but, but in fact, but also* ego te hodie reddam madidum, sed vino, probe, Plaut Aul 3, 6, 37 odore canibus anum, sed multo, replent, Phaedr 4, 17, 19 *Dae.* Curriculo affer Duas clavas *La.* Clavas? *Dae* Sed probas propera cito, Plaut Rud 3, 5, 19 —In good prose usually joined with *etiam* (or *et*) hic mihi primum meum consilium defuit, sed etiam obfuit, Cic Att. 3 15, 5, cf. id. ib 4, 16, c, 10, 10, 16, 6 Q Volusium, certum hominem, sed mirifice etiam abstinentem, misi in Cyprum, id ib 5, 21, 6 hoc in genere si eum adjuveris, apud ipsum praeclarissime posueris, sed mihi etiam gratissimum feceris, id. Fam. 13, 64, 2 ex testamento Tiberii, sed et Liviae Augustae, Suet Calig 16, 20

2. sēd = sine, v sine *init* and 2. se

3. sēd = se, cf the letter D

* **sēdāmen,** ĭnis, *n* [sedo, II], *a means of allaying, an allayment, sedative* mali (mors), Sen. Hippol 1188

sēdātē, *adv*, v sedo, *P a. fin*

sēdātĭo, ōnis, *f* [sedo, II], *an allaying, assuaging, calming* of the passions (Ciceron) perturbationum animi, Cic. Off 1, 27, 93 maerendi, id Tusc. 3, 27, 65 aegritudinis, id. ib 4, 29, 63 animi, id. Fin 1, 19, 64

* **sēdātor,** ōris, *m* [id], *an allayer, calmer, quieter* militaris insaniae, Arn. 3, 115

sēdātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P a* of sedo

‡ **sedda,** ae, v sella *init*

* **sēdĕcennis,** e, *adj* [sedecim annus] *sixteen years old* matrona, Aus. Epit 32 *in lemm*

* **sē-dĕcĭes,** *num adv* [sex decies], *sixteen times* sedecies ad eorum filios se decies computatos, Dig 38, 10, 10, § 18, Rutil Claud Itin. 1, 135

sēdĕcim (also written **sexdĕcim**), *num adj* [sex decem], *sixteen*, Plaut Rud 5, 3, 66, Ter Eun 3, 3, 20, 4, 4, 26, Caes. B G 1, 8, Liv 33, 3, 37, 40, Plin 10, 33, 51, § 103 al. sexdecim, Liv 33, 30, Col. 2, 10 *fin*, Nep Att. 16, 3 (separately, decem et sex, Liv 10, 31, 7, 37, 40 *init*)

sēdĕcŭla, ae, *f dim* [sedes], *a little seat, a low stool*, Cic. Att. 4, 10, 1 —Collat form sediculum sedile, Fest. p 336 Müll.

sĕdentārĭus, a, um, *adj* [sedeo], *of or belonging to sitting, sitting, sedentary* (very rare) sutores, Plaut Aul. 3, 5, 39, cf opera, Col 12, 3, 8 necessitas assentiendi, *of giving assent while sitting*, i e *without rising to make a speech*, Plin Pan. 73, 3 fatigatio, *fatigue from sitting*, App M 1 *init*

sĕdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2, *v n* [Sanscr root sad, Gr ἙΔ, to sit, cf ἕδος, ἕζομαι, Lat. sedes, insidiae, sedare, sella etc, Engl sit seat] *to sit* **I.** Lit (very freq in prose and poetry), constr *absol.*, with in, the simple *abl* or with other *prepp* and *adv of place* **A.** In gen. (α) *Absol* hi stant ambo, non sedent, Plaut. Capt prol 2, cf id ib 12, id. Mil 2, 1, 4 quid sit quod cum tot summi oratores sedeant, ego potissimum surrexerim, *remain sitting*, Cic Rosc Am 1, 1 sedens iis assensi, id Fam. 5, 2, 9 lumbi sedendo dolent, Plaut Men. 5, 3, 6 supplex ille sedet, Prop 4 (5), 5 37 —(β) With in in subsellis, Plaut. Poen. prol 5 sedilibus in primis eques sedet, Hor Epod. 4, 16 in proscaenio, Plaut Poen prol.18, cf aliquem in xiiii sessum deducere, Asin ap Cic Fam 10, 32, 2, Suet Caes. 39 (v quattuordecim) malo in illa tua sedeculâ sedere quam in istorum sella curuli, Cic Att. 4, 10, 1, cf in sellâ, id. Div 1, 46, 104 in saxo (ejecti), Plaut. Rud. prol. 73, Ov H 10, 49 in ara (mulieres supplices), Plaut. Rud 3, 6, 9 in solio, Cic. Fin 2, 21, 69, Ov M 2, 23 in equo, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 10, § 27 in leone, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 109, and with a *gen specification* of the place where in conclavi, Ter Eun. 3, 5, 35 in hemicyclio domi, Cic Lael. 1, 2 bubo in culmine, Ov M 6, 432 cornix in humo, id. Am 3, 5, 22 musca in temone, Phaedr 3, 6, 1 —(γ) With simple *abl* (not ante Aug) bis sex caelestes, medio Jove, sedibus altis sedent, Ov M 6, 72 solio, id ib 6, 650, 14, 261 sede regia, Liv 1, 41 eburneis sellis, id. 5, 41 sella curuli, id. 30, 19 carpento, id. 1, 34 cymba, Ov M 1, 293 puppe, id. F 6, 471 humo, id M. 4, 261 equo, Mart. 5, 38 4, 11, 104, 14, cf. dorso aselli, Ov F 3, 749 delphine, id. M 11, 237 columbae viridi solo Verg A. 6 192 recessu, Ov M 1, 177, 14, 261 theatro, id A A 1, 497 —(δ) With other *prepp* and *adv of place* inter ancillas, Plaut Men 5, 2, 46 ante fores, Ov M 4, 452, Tib 1, 3, 30 ad tumulum supplex, id. 2, 6 33: sub arbore, Ov M 4, 95 sub Jove, id ib 4, 261 ducis sub pede, id Tr 4, 2, 44 post me gradu uno Hor S 1, 6, 40 apud quem, Cic. Rep 3, 28, 32 (ap Non 522 30) et saep. non sedeo istic, vos sedete, Plaut. Stich 1, 2, 36 illic, Ter Hec. 5, 3, 4, id. Phorm 1, 2, 41 —**2.** Late Lat, *pass*, of animals, *to be ridden* (cf Engl to sit a horse) sederi equos in civitatibus non sivit, Spart Hadr 22, Cod Th 9, 30, 3 cum (Bucephalus) ab equario suo mollius sederetur, Sol. 45 animalia sedentur, Veg 2, 28, 12.—**B.** In particular. **1.** Of magistrates, esp of judges, *to sit in council, in court,* or *on the bench* (Scaevola tribuno) in Rostris sedente suasit Servilium legem Crassus, Cic Brut 43, 161 ejus igitur mortis sedetis ultores, etc, id. Mil. 29, 79, id. Clu 37, 103 sq si idcirco sedetis, ut, etc, id. Rosc Am 53, 153, so, judex, Liv 40, 8 Appius, ne ejus rei causa sedisse videretur, id 3, 46, 9, Phaedr 1, 10, 6 sedissem forsitan unus De centum judex in tua verba viris, Ov P 3, 5, 23, Plin. Ep 6, 33, 3 Minos arbiter, Prop 3, 19 (4, 18), 27, cf sedeo pro tribunali, id. ib 1, 10, 9 a quibus si qui quaereret, sedissentne judices in Q. Fabricium, sedisse se dicerent, Cic Clu 38, 105, cf id Rab Post 5, 10 —Also of the assistants of the judges nobis in tribunali Q Pompeii praetoris urbani sedentibus, Cic. de Or 1, 37, 168, id Rosc. Com 4, 12 — In Quint, also of the advocate, Quint 11, 3, 132 —Of witnesses dicendo contra reum, cum quo sederit, Quint 5, 7, 32 —Of a presiding officer sedente Claudio, Tac. A. 11, 11.—Of augurs sitting to wait for an augurium sed secundum augures sedere est augurium captare, Serv ad Verg A 9, 4, cf id. ib 1, 56, Interp Mai ad Verg A. 10, 241, Fest s. v silentio p 248, a Müll, cf Becker, Antiq 2, 3, p 76 —**2.** *To continue sitting, to sit still, to continue, remain, tarry, wait, abide* in a place, and with an implication of inactivity, *to sit idly, be inactive, to linger, loiter,* etc. isdem consulibus sedentibus atque inspectantibus lata lex est, etc, Cic. Sest. 15, 33 (cf id Pis 9) majores nostri, qui in oppido sederent, quam qui rura colerent, desidiosiores putabant, Varr R R 2, prooem § 1 quasi claudus sutor domi sedet totos dies, Plaut. Aul 1, 1, 34, cf an sedere oportuit Domi, Ter Ad. 4, 5, 38 iis ventis istinc navigatur, qui si essent, nos Corcyrae non sederemus, Cic Fam 16, 7 quor sedebas in foro, si eras coquos Tu solus? Plaut Ps 3 2, 11 in villa totos dies Cic Att 12, 44, 2 circum argentarias cottidie, Plaut Truc 1, 1, 48 sedemus desides domi, Liv 3, 68 statuit congredi quam cum tantis copiis refugere aut tam diu uno loco sedere, Nep Dat 8, 1 non cuivis contingit adire Corinthum Sedit qui timuit, ne non succederet *sat still, stayed at home*, Hor Ep 1, 17, 37 —Esp of waiting on an oracle or a god for an answer or for aid (= Gr θάζειν) ante sacras fores, Tib 1, 3, 30 illius ad tumulum fugiam supplexque sedebo, id 2, 6, 33 custos ad mea busta sedens Prop 3, 16 (4, 15), 24 meliora deos sedet omina poscens, Verg G 3, 456, so of a lover at the door of his mistress me retinent victum formosae vincla puellae, Et sedeo janitor, Tib.

1, 1, 56: et frustra credula turba sedet, id 4, 4, 18 —**b.** Of long, esp of inactive encamping in war, *to sit*, i. e *to remain encamped, to keep the field*, before an enemy's fortress or army: hostium copiae magnae contra me sedebant, Cato ap Charis, p 197 P.: septimum decimum annum Ilico sedent, Naev. 6, 2: dum apud hostes sedimus, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 52: sedendo expugnare urbem, Liv. 2, 12: sedendo et cunctando bellum gerere, id. 22, 24: quieto sedente rege ad Enipeum, id. 44, 27: ad Suessulam, id. 7, 37; 9, 3; 9, 44; 10, 25; 22, 39; 23, 19; 44, 27; Verg A. 5, 440 apud moenia Contrebiae, Val. Max. 7, 4, 5 —Hence, prov.: compressis, quod aiunt, manibus sedere, Liv. 7, 13, 7; and: vetus proverbium est, Romanus sedendo vincit (prob originating with Q. Fabius Cunctator), Varr. R. R 1, 2, 2 —**3.** For desideo (2.), *to sit at stool*, Marc. Emp 29; so, sordido in loco sedere, Val. Max. 9, 13, 2.—**II.** Trop (in prose not freq till after the Aug per.; not in Cic.) **A.** In gen., *to sink* or *settle down, to subside*: cum pondere libra Prona nec hac plus parte sedet nec surgit ab illā, Tib 4, 1, 42: quod neque tam fuerunt gravia, ut depressa sederent, Nec levia, ut possent per summas labier oras, Lucr. 5, 474; cf.: flamma petit altum; propior locus aëra cepit; Sederunt medio terra fretumque solo, Ov. F. 1, 110: sedet nebula densior campo quam montibus, Liv. 22, 4: sedet vox auribus, *sinks into, penetrates*, Quint 11, 3, 40. rupti aliqui montes tumulique sedere, Sall. Fragm ap Isid. Orig 14, 1, 2 (H. 2, 43 Dietsch); cf: sedisse immensos montes, Tac. A 2, 47: memor illius escae, Quae simplex olim sibi sederit, *sat well upon your stomach*, i e *agreed well with you*, Hor. S 2, 2, 73; Quint 9, 4, 94.—**2.** Of feelings, passions, etc: his dictis sedere minae, *subsided*, i. e *were quieted*, = sedatae sunt, Sil 10, 624; cf: nusquam irae: sedit rabies feritasque famesque, Stat Th. 10, 823 —**3.** Of places, *to sink*, i e *to lie low, to be in the valley* or *plain*: campo Nola sedet, Sil. 12, 162· mediisque sedent convallibus arva, Luc. 3, 380; Stat Th 1, 330; cf: lactuca sedens, i. e *lower*, Mart 10, 48, 9 (= sessilis, id. 3, 47, 8) —**B.** In partic, *to sit, sit close* or *tight, to hold* or *hang fast, to be fast, firm, fixed, immovable; be settled, established*, etc.: tempus fuit, quo navit in undis, Nunc sedet Ortygie, Ov. M. 15, 337: in liquido sederunt ossa cerebro, *stuck fast*, id. ib 12, 289; so of weapons, etc., that sink deep: clava (Herculis), adversi sedit in ore viri, id. F. 1, 576: cujus (Scaevae) in scuto centum atque viginti tela sedere, Flor 4, 2, 40. librata cum sederit (glans), Liv. 38, 29; hence, poet. also, of deep seated wounds· plagam sedere Cedendo arcebat, *from sinking* or *penetrating deeply*, Ov. M. 3, 88: alta sedent vulnera, Luc 1, 32 —Of clothes, *to fit* (opp dissidere, v. Hor. Ep 1, 1, 96)· ita et sedet melius et continetur (pars togae), *sits better*, Quint. 11, 3, 140 sq; so, toga umero, id. 11, 3, 161; cf: quam bene umeris tuis sederet imperium, Plin. Pan. 10, 6 —Of vessels: sicco jam litore sedit, Luc. 8, 726 naves super aggerationem, quae fuerat sub aquā, sederent, *stuck fast, grounded*, Vitr 10, 22 *med* et saep· cujus laetissima facies et amabilis vultus in omnium civium ore, oculis, animo sedet, Plin Pan. 55, 10 aliquid fideliter in animo, Sen Ep 2, 2· unum Polynicis amati Nomen in ore sedet, Stat. Th. 12, 114, so, Cressa relicta in ingenio tuo, Ov H. 2, 76· sedere coepit sententia haec, *to be established*, Plin 2, 7, 5, § 23; cf nunc parum mihi sedet judicium, Sen Ep 46, 3; Amm. 14, 1, 5, 15, 2, 5 —Hence, also of any thing *fixed, resolved*, or *determined upon*: si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet, Ne cui, etc., Verg A. 4, 15; cf.· idque pio sedet Aeneae, id. ib 5, 418· bellum, Flor 2, 15, 4: consilium fugae, id. 2, 18, 14· haec, Sil. 15, 352 —With a *subject-clause*: tunc sedet Ferre iter impavidum, Stat Th 1, 324 vacuo petere omina caelo, id ib 3, 459: Aegaei sco pulos habitare profundi, Val. Fl 2, 383

sēdes, is (*gen plur* sedum, Cic. Sest 20, acc. to Prisc p 771 P: sedium, from form sedis, Liv 5, 42 Drak. *N. cr*, Vell. 2, 109, 3), *f* [sedeo, q v], *a seat* (freq and class.) **I.** Lit, *that on which one sits, a bench, chair, throne*, etc. **A.** In gen.: in iis sedibus, quae erant sub platano, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 29: haec sedes honoris, sella curulis, id. Cat. 4, 1, 2: sedes honoris sui, Liv. 9, 46, 9; cf: ceteros (senatores) in sedibus suis trucidatos, id. 5, 41 *fin*: in sedes collocat se regias, Liv. Andron. ap Non. 127, 31; so, regia, Liv. 1, 47: positis sedibus consederunt, id. 42, 39 *fin.*: bis sex caelestes, medio Jove, sedibus altis sedent, Ov. M. 6, 72, cf.: media inter deos sedes, Plin. Pan. 52, 1: in saxo frigida sedi, Quamque lapis sedes, tam lapis ipsa fui Ov. H. 10, 50 —In the *plur* also of the seat of a single person: tibi concedo meas sedes, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104 (cf infra, II. *β*) —Poet.: non si priores Maeonius tenet Sedes Homerus, *the foremost seat, the first rank* (the fig. borrowed from the rows of seats in the theatre), Hor. C 4, 9, 6 —**B.** In partic., in the elder Pliny, *the seat, fundament*, Plin 22, 21, 29, § 61; 22, 25, 70, § 143; 23, 3, 37, § 75; 23, 4, 41, § 83; 26, 8, 58, § 90; 32, 9, 33, § 104.—**II.** Transf, in gen, *of a place where one stays, a seat, dwelling place, residence, habitation, abode, temple*, etc (the prevailing signif.; syn: domicilium, locus, habitatio) (*a*) *Sing* (used alike of the residence of one or more persons): hi coetus (hominum) hac, de qua exposui, causā instituti sedem primum certo loco domiciliorum causā constituerunt, quam cum locis manuque sepsissent, ejusmodi conjunctionem tecto rum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. Rep 1, 26, 41: sentio te sedem etiam nunc hominum ac domum contemplari (i e terram), id. ib 6, 19, 20; so, hanc sedem et aeternam domum contueri, id. ib. 6, 23, 25: in hanc sedem et domum suam, id. ib 6, 25, 29; id. Par 3, 2, 25; cf.: eam sibi domum sedemque delegit, in quā, etc, id. Clu 66, 188: haec domus, haec sedes, haec sunt penetralia magni Amnis (sc Penei), Ov. M. 1, 574: in omni sede ac loco ferrum flammamque metuemus, Cic Mur. 39, 85; so (with locus) id. Agr 2, 17, 46· nec veni, nisi fata locum sedemque dedissent, Verg A. 11, 112: illum actum esse praecipitem in sceleratorum sedem atque regionem, Cic Clu 61, 171: in Italia bellum gerimus, in sede ac solo nostro, Liv 22, 39: ea res Trojanis spem adfirmat tandem stabili certāque sede finiendi erroris, id 1, 1, 10: crematā patria domo profugos sedem quaerere, id. 1, 1, 8; 10, 10, 10, 38, 16. 13, 39, 54, 5; 40, 38, 4. Orestis liberi sedem cepere circa Lesbum insulam, Vell. 1, 3, 1: ultra hos Chatti initium sedis ab Hercynio saltu incohant, Tac G 30; id. A. 3, 73; 13, 54; Curt. 9, 4, 2; Plin. 2, 107, 111, § 246: modo Graecis ultro bellum inferebamus: nunc in sedibus nostris propulsamus illatum, Curt 4, 14, 21: non motam Termini sedem (just before· in Termini fano), Liv. 1, 55; cf.: quod Juppiter O M. suam sedem atque arcem populi Romani in re trepidā tutatus esset, id 5, 50: statim regis praetorium petunt, in ipsius potissimum sede morituri, Just 2, 11, 15: (ul mus) nota quae sedes fuerat columbis, Hor C 1, 2, 10 et saep —Poet: sedes scelerata, for sceleratorum, i e. *the infernal regions*, Ov. M. 4, 456, cf· Tibur Sit meae sedes utinam senectae, Hor C 2, 6, 6· talia diversa nequicquam sede locuti, *place, spot*, Ov. M. 4, 78 —(*β*) *Plur* (in good prose usually only of the dwellings of several)· qui incolunt eas urbes non haerent in suis sedibus, Cic Rep 2, 4, 7: eorum domicilia, sedes, etc, id. Fam 13, 4, 3, cf.· ut (Galli) aliud domicilium, alias sedes petant, Caes B G 1, 31: sedes habere in Galliā, id. ib 1, 44 reverti se in suas sedes regionesque simulaverunt, id. ib 4, 4: quae gens ad hoc tempus iis sedibus se continet, id. ib 6, 24, cf id. ib 4, 4 *fin*· novas ipsi sedes ab se auctae multitudini addiderunt, Liv 2, 1· qui profugi sedibus incertis vagabantur, Sall C 6, 1, cf id. J 18, 2 (deūm) sedes nostris sedibus esse Dissimiles debent, Lucr 5, 153, so, divum, deum sedes, id. 3, 18, 5, 146; 5, 1188, Hor C 3, 3, 34, cf sedes sanctae penatium deorumque larumque familiarium, Cic Rep 5, 5, 7: deos ipsos convulsos ex sedibus suis, Liv 38, 43· dis cretae piorum, Hor C 2, 13, 23· silentum, Ov M 15, 772· animalia ad assuetas sibi sedes revertuntur, Quint. 11, 2, 6 —Of the dwelling of a single person (cf supra, I A.): cur (Juppiter) suas Discutit infesto prae claras fulmine sedes, Lucr. 6, 418· (Demaratus) in eā civitate domicilium et sedes collocavit, Cic. Rep 2, 19, 34: immissum esse ab eo C. Cornelium, qui me in sedibus meis trucidaret, id. Sull. 6, 18; id. Div. in Caecil. 5, 19: patrias age desere sedes, i e patriam, Ov. M. 15, 22; cf.: Aeneam in Siciliam quaerentem sedes delatum, Liv 1, 1, 4.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Of the abode of the dead, *a burial place*. ita Augustum in foro potius quam in Campo Martis sede destinatā cremari vellent, Tac. A. 1, 10: sedibus ut saltem placidis in morte quiescam, Verg A. 6, 371; 6, 152 —**2.** Of the home of the soul, i e *the body*: prior, Ov. M. 15, 159: anima de sede volens Exire, id. ib 11, 788. —**C.** In relation to inanimate subjects, that upon which any thing sits fast or rests, *a seat, place, spot, base, ground, foundation, bottom*, etc. (*a*) *Sing*· hanc urbem (Romam) sedem aliquando et domum summo esse imperio praebituram, Cic. Rep 2, 5, 10; cf id. Prov. Cons. 14, 34· rupes caedun- tur sedemque trabibus cavatae praebere coguntur, Plin 33, 4, 21, § 74; 2, 38, 38, § 102: superbia in superciliis sedem habet, id 11, 37, 51, § 138: num montes moliri sede suā paramus? *to push from their place*, Liv. 9, 3· Athon Pindumve revulsos Sede suā, Ov. M. 11, 555: patriam pulsam sede suā, Liv. 27, 34; cf.: voluptas mentem e suā sede et statu demovet, Cic Par. 1, 3, 15 (v. also in the foll. *β*). ita mihi salvam ac sospitem rempublicam sistere in suā sede liceat, Aug ap Suet. Aug 28; cf: deus haec fortasse benigna Reducet in sedem vice, *to its former state*, Hor Epod. 13, 8: Veios an Fidenas sedem belli caperent, *the seat* or *scene of war*, Liv. 4, 31; so, belli (bello), id. 28, 44, 15; Vell. 2, 74, 3; Tac H. 1, 65; 3, 32; 3, 8; 2, 19; Suet Galb 10 al.· hilaritatis sedes, Plin. 11, 37, 77, § 198: neque verba sedem habere possunt si rem subtraxeris, Cic de Or. 3, 5, 19: affectus quibusdam videntur in prooemio atque in epilogo sedem habere, Quint 6, 1, 51 (cf in the foll. *β*): haec est sedes orationis, etc, id. 9, 4, 62: non ut de sede secundā Cederet aut quartā (iambus), Hor. A. P. 257: ut sola ponatur in summi boni sede (voluptas), Cic Fin. 2, 12, 37: nec mens mihi nec color Certā sede manent, Hor. C 1, 13, 6 —Of the site on which a city formerly stood: vetustissima sedes Assyriae, Tac A. 12, 13; cf.: in eā sede, quam Palaetyron ipsi vocant, Curt 4, 2, 4.—(*β*) *Plur.*· coloni Capuae in sedibus luxuriosis collocati, Cic Agr 2, 35, 97: nonnumquam fracta ossa in suis sedibus remanent, etc ... fragmenta in suas sedes reponenda sunt, Cels 8, 10: rursus in antiquas redeunt primordia sedes Ignis, Lucr 6, 871; 4, 1041: dum solidis etiamnum sedibus astas, *on firm ground*, Ov. M 2, 147: cum mihi ipsa Roma prope convulsa sedibus suis visa est, Cic Pis. 22, 52: turrim convellimus altis Sedibus, Verg A. 2, 465: totamque a sedibus urbem Eruit, id. ib 2, 611· monstrabantur urbium sedes, Lyrnessi et Thebes, Curt. 3, 4, 10: haec tot gentium excita sedibus suis moles, id. 3, 2, 12; cf.: totum (mare) a sedibus imis Eurusque Notusque ruunt, Verg A. 1, 84, Quint 8, 6, 63; so, argumentorum, id. 5, 10, 20 (corresp to loci), 5, 12, 17

sĕdĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [sedeo, q v], *capable of being sat upon* (late Lat), Cassiod. in Psa 1, 1

(†**sĕdĭcŭlum,** sedile, Fest p 336 Müll; acc. to Varr. L. L 8, § 54 ib this word is correctly formed, but not in use)

Sēdĭgĭtus, a [sex digitus, six fingered, having six fingers on one hand, Plin 11, 43, 99, § 244], *a Roman cognomen* given to the poet C Volcatius, Gell. 3, 3, 1; 15, 24, 1; cf. Anth Lat 140 Meyer

sĕdīle, is, *n* [sedeo], *a seat, bench, stool, chair*, etc (mostly poet and in post Aug prose; not in Cic, syn sella, scamnum); *sing*· membra senex posito jussit relevare sedili, Ov M 8, 639, id Med Fac 13; Verg A. 8, 176, Cels 1, 3, 22, cf. id. 1, 8, 66. se in sedili suo tenere, Sen Ep 70, 23; Gell. 2, 2, 8 —*Plur*, of the seats in a theatre: sedilibus magnus in primis eques sedet, Hor Epod 4, 15; so, spissa nimis complere sedilia flatu, id. A. P. 205, cf lignea in Campo Martio, Suet. Aug 43 —Of other seats, Verg G 4, 350; id. A. 1, 167: facta que de vivo pressere sedilia saxo, Ov M. 5,

317 e marmore, Plin Ep 5, 6 40 —Of the rowers' *banks* or *benches* in a vessel, Verg A 5, 837 avium, Varr R R. 3, 5, 13 — **II.** Transf, *a sitting still* post iter primum sedile, deinde unctio, Cels. 1, 3 alvum ad stringit labor, sedile, id. ib

sĕdĭmen, inis, *n* [sedeo] *settlings, sediment* (late Lat) urinae, Cael Aur Tard 5, 4, 64, 5 10, 108, cf sedimentum.

* **sĕdĭmentum,** i, *n* [id] *a settling, sinking down, subsidence* molis (sc obelisci), Plin 36, 10, 15, § 73

sedĭtĭo, onis, *f* [sed, i e sine (v h v), and itio, thus, orig, a going aside, going apart, hence] **I.** Lit, *an insurrectionary separation* (political or military), *dissension, civil discord, insurrection, mutiny, sedition* (very freq and class, syn secessio, defectus) ea dissensio civium, quod seorsum eunt alii ad alios, seditio dicitur, Cic Rep 6, 1, 3 (ap Serv Verg A 1, 149, and Non 25, 6) duobus tribunis plebis per seditionem creatis, id ib 2, 34, 59, cf Liv 2, 31 *fin* sq si qui in seditione non alterius utrius partis fuisset, Cic Att 10, 1, 2, cf Gell 2, 12, 1 ne qua seditio oriretur, Caes B G 7, 28 *fin*, Sall. C 34, 2 seditione factâ, Caes. B C 1, 87, 3 seditionem inter Poenos et Siculos milites esse factam, Cic Div 1, 24, 50, cf seditio inter belli pacisque auctores orta, Liv 2 16 seditionem ac discordiam concitare, Cic Mur 39, 83 commovere id Att 2, 1, 8 movere, Vell 2, 68, 2 coeptare, Tac A 1, 38, 1, 45, 2, 81 et saep componere id H 4, 14 magno in populo cum saepe coorta est Seditio, etc, Verg A 1, 149, Hor Ep 1, 2, 15 seditione potens, Verg A 11, 340 —*Plur* cum hominem seditiosum defenderet, non dubitavit seditiones ipsas ornare Cic de Or 2 28, 124, 2, 48, 199, Sall J 37, 1, Liv 4, 2, 5, 3, Quint 2, 16, 2, Hor C 3, 3, 29, 3, 6, 13, Tac A 4, 68 et saep —Seditio personified as *one of the attendants of Fama*, Ov M 12 61 —**II.** Transf, in gen, *dissension, discord, strife, quarrel* (very rare, mostly poet, in Cic only as a transl of the Greek στάσις) Amphitruo uxori turbas conciet tum meus pater Eam seditionem in tranquillum conferet, Plaut Am 1, 2 16 ut homini adulescentulo Filiam darem in seditionem atque in incertas nuptias, Ter And. 5, 1, 11 Ruhnk cui studeat deus omnis habet, crescitque favore Turbida seditio donec Juppiter etc, Ov M 9, 426, so, domestica (opp fraterna concordia), Liv 45, 19 pantomimorum, Suet Ner 26 non illaudata (with magno certatur amore) Claud in Rufin 2, 226 — **B.** Of inanimate and abstract things seditio maris, *uproar, turbulence*, Stat Th 9, 142 pelagi, Manil 2, 90 siderum, id 2, 196 flammasque rebelles Seditione tori (Eteoclis et Polynicis) Stat Th 1, 36 intestina corporis, Liv 2, 32, 12 —Comically seditionem facit lien, occupat praecordia, *rebels, and takes possession of my stomach*, Plaut Merc 1, 14 Archytas iracundiam, videlicet dissidentem a ratione, seditionem quandam animi vere ducebat, et eam consilio sedari volebat Cic Rep 1, 38, 60

sēdĭtĭōsē, *adv*, v seditiosus *fin*

seditiosus, a, um, *adj* [seditio] **I.** *Full of civil discord, factious, turbulent, mutinous, seditious* (freq and class., syn tumultuosus, turbulentus) adhortari adulescentes, ut turbulenti, ut seditiosi, ut perniciosi cives velint esse, Cic Phil 1, 9 22, so seditiosus et turbulentus civis, id de Or 2, 11, 48, cf id ib 2, 31, 135 qui pro republica seditiosum civem toties compescuisset, Quint 11, 1, 40 seditiosi tribuni plebis, Cic. Leg 3, 19, 44, cf triumviri seditiosissimi, id Rep 1, 19, 31 seditiosissimus quisque, Tac A 1, 44, id H 2, 66, 4, 34, Suet Caes 70 —Esp of language in summam invidiam contionibus cum cottidianis seditiosis et turbulentis adduxerat, Cic Clu 37, 103 seditiosa atque improba oratio Caes. B G 1, 17 seditiosissima oratio, Auct B Afr 28, 2 seditiosae voces, Liv 6, 20, Tac. H 3, 50 seditiosis vocibus regem increpare, Curt 9, 4, 16, 10, 2, 12 seditiosior contio (Q Pompeii) Ascon Cic Mil 17, 45 p 49 Orell tribunatus L. Saturnini, Suet. Caes 12 —**II.** Transf **a.** In gen *quarrelsome* ego illam (Clodiam) odi Ea est enim seditiosa ea cum viro bellum gerit, etc Cic. Att 2, 1, 5 —**b.** *Exposed to discord, troubled* seditiosa ac tumultuosa vita, Cic Inv 1, 3, 4 —*Adv* **sēdĭtĭōsē,** *seditiously* (acc to I), Cic. Clu. 1, 2, id. Mil 3, 8, Liv 4, 6, Tac A 3, 12 —*Comp*, Tac H 5, 12 —*Sup*, Cic. Att 2, 21, 5

sēdo, avi, atum, 1, *v a* and *n* [sedeo] **I.** *Act* (orig to cause to sit, to seat, hence, of inanimate or abstract objects), *to allay, settle, still, calm, assuage, appease, quiet, check, end, stop, stay*, etc (syn. mitigo, mulceo, lenio) cave putes, aut mare ullum aut flammam esse tantam quam non facili us sit sedare quam effrenatam insolentiam multitudinem, Cic Rep 1, 42, 65 pulverem, Phaedr 2, 5, 18 curriculum, Cic Arat 125, cf vela, i e *to furl*, Prop 3 (4) 21, 20 flammam, id 3 (4), 18, 5 incendia, Ov R Am 117 —Mid sedatis fluctibus, *having subsided, abated, lulled*, Cic Inv 2, 51, 154 sedatis ventis, Ov M 15, 349, cf tempestas sedatur, Cic Verr 2 1, 18, § 46 —Of hunger, thirst etc. sitim, *to slake, quench*, Lucr 2, 663, 4, 850, Ov M 3, 415, Phaedr 4, 4, 1, Suet Oth 11 al famem ac sitim, Plin 11, 54, 119, § 284, cf carne jejunia, Ov M 15, 83 lassitudinem, Plaut Bacch 1, 1, 75, Nep Eum 9, 6 pestilentiam, Liv 7, 3, Just 20, 2 8 dolores aurium, Plin 29, 6, 39, § 133 tumorem vulnerum, id 30, 13, 39, § 114, 20, 20, 81, § 211 scabiem, pruritum, id. 30, 13, 41, § 121 et saep (populi impetus) aliquando incenditur, et saepe sedatur, Cic Leg 3, 10, 24 bellum intestinum ac domesticum, id Cat. 2, 13, 28, so, bellum, Nep Dat 8, 6 pugnam, id Cat 3, 3, 6 proelium, Liv 34, 5 seditionem, Cic Rep 1, 38, 60, id Att 5, 14, 1 tumultum, Caes B C 3, 18, 3, 106 *fin*, Liv 3, 15 al discordias, Cic Phil 1, 1, 1 controversiam, id Leg 1, 21, 54 contentionem, Liv 39, 39 invidiam et infamiam, Cic Verr 1, 1, 1, cf sermunculum omnem aut restinxerit aut sedarit id Att 13, 10, 2 miserias, Plaut Poen 5, 4, 107 calamitatem, Ter Hec prol alt 24 mala, Cic Phil 2, 18, 46 —Of feelings, passions, appetites, etc in animis hominum motum dicendo vel excitare vel sedare, Cic de Or 1, 46, 202 mentes (opp excitare) id ib 1, 5, 17, cf appetitus omnes, id Off 1, 29, 103 illâ tertia parte animi, in qua irarum exsistit ardor, sedatâ atque restincta, id Div 1, 29, 61 animos militum, Liv 26, 21 iram, Plaut Merc 5, 4, 1 cupidinem, id Am 2, 2, 210 rabiem, Hor Epod 12, 9 pavorem, Liv 1, 16 lamentationem, id 25, 37 fletus, Prop 2, 16 (3, 8), 31 curas, Stat Th 12, 514 vulnera mentis, Ov P 4, 11, 19 et saep —Rarely with personal objects affert potionem et te sedatum it, Plaut Curc 1, 2, 22 ut vix a magistratibus juventus sedaretur, *was quieted, brought to order*, Liv 21, 20 tumultuantes deinde milites ipse sedavit, Just 12, 15, 2 — * **II.** *Neutr*, *to become quiet, to lull, subside* postquam tempestas sedavit, Auct ap Gell 18, 12, 6 (cf the mid sedatur tempestas, supra) —Hence, **sēdātus,** a, um, *P a*, *composed, moderate, calm quiet, tranquil, sedate* (class) alter (Herodotus) sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus amnis fluit alter (Thucydides) incitatior fertur, Cic Or 12, 39 in ipsis numeris sedatior, id ib 52 176 sedatissima et depressissima voce uti, Auct Her 3, 14, 24, cf Terenti, Latina voce Menandrum sedatis vocibus effers, *in gentle tones* Cic poet ap Suet Vit Ter 5 oderunt Sedatum celeres, agilem gnavum que remissi, Hor Ep 1, 18, 90 scribere sedatiore animo, Cic Att 8 3, 7, cf olli sedato respondit corde Latinus Verg A 12, 18 amnes, id. ib 9, 30 sedato gradu in castra abeunt, Liv 25, 37 sedatius tempus, Cic Clu 37, 103 —*Adv* **sēdātē,** *calmly, tranquilly, sedately*, Plaut. Men 5, 6 17, Cic Tusc. 2, 20, 46, 2, 24, 58, id. Or 27, 92 —*Comp*, Amm 25, 1, 5

sē-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, *v a.* **I.** *To lead aside* or *apart, to draw aside, to lead away, carry off, to set aside, put by*, etc (syn secoco) **A.** Lit (class) te huc foras seduxi, Ut, etc, Plaut Aul 2, 1, 14, cf Pamphilus me solum seducit foras, Ter Hec 1, 2, 69 me rursus seducit, Cic Att 5, 21, 12 aliquem solum seorsum ab aedibus, Plaut As 2, 2, 95 aliquem paululum a turba, Petr 13, 2 singulos separatim, Liv 30, 5 aliquem blanda manu, Ov M 2, 691 aliquem in secretum, Phaedr 3, 10, 11 al — *Absol.* prehendit dextram, seducit, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 60 quod a te seductus est tuo que beneficio adhuc vivit *was withdrawn, taken out of the way*, Cic. Fam 10, 28, 1, cf aliquem a debita peste, id Phil 13, 10, 22 ocellos, *to turn away, avert*, Prop 1, 9, 27 — Of abstract subjects et dum avaritia seducere aliquid cupit atque in suum vertere, omnia fecit aliena, *to lay by*, Sen Ep 90, 38. —**B.** Trop **1.** In gen, *to remove, separate*, etc (not ante Aug and rare) quiddam a corporibus seductum, Sen. Ep 117, 13 non potes (Helvia) ad obtinendum dolorem mu liebre nomen praetendere, ex quo te virtutes tuae seduxerunt, *have removed, separated you*, Sen Cons ad Helv 16 vacuos ocellos, Prop 1, 9, 27 —**2.** In partic, *to lead astray, mislead, seduce* (eccl. Lat), Tert adv Marc 2, 8, Aug Conf 2, 3 *med.*, id Tract in Johan 29, id Civ Dei, 14, 11 *fin*, Vulg Exod. 22, 16 et saep —**II.** *To put asunder, separate, divide* (only poet. and rare, syn secerno, sejungo) seducit terras haec brevis unda duas, Ov H 19, 142, so, immensos recessus (Caspia claustra), Luc 8, 291 quarto seducunt castra volatu, i e *divide into two adverse squadrons*, Ov M 13, 611 plura locuturi subito seducimur imbre, id F 4, 385 —With *abl* cum frigida mors anima seduxerit artus, Verg A 4, 385 — Hence, **sēductus,** a, um, *P a* (acc to I), *remote, distant apart* (poet and in post Aug prose) ex alto seductas aethere longe Despectat terras, Ov M 4 622 recessus gurgitis id. ib 13, 902. —Of distance in an upward direction mons erat audaci seductus in aethera dorso, *far uplifted, lofty*, Stat Th 3, 460 consilia non publica sed in privato seductaque a plurium conscientia, Liv 2, 54, 7 ut illis non minus hos seductos et quasi rusticos, *retired, living in solitude*, Plin Ep 7, 25, 5 seductum vitae genus, *retired*, Sen Cons ad Helv 19, 2, cf quorum (hominum) maxime in seducto actiones sunt, *in retirement, solitude*, id Tranq 3, 2

sēductĭbĭlis, e, *adj* (= seductilis) (late Lat), Aug in Psa 54, 22

sēductĭlis, e, *adj* [seduco, I B 2], *that may be misled* or *seduced, seducible* (eccl Lat) homo, Aug Conf 2, 3 *med*, Alcim 2, 166 al

sēductĭo, onis, *f* [seduco] **I.** (Acc to seduco, I) * **A.** *A leading* or *drawing aside* seductiones testium, Cic Mur 24, 49 —**B.** *A misleading, seduction* (eccl Lat) Adam confessus est seductionem, non occultavit seductricem, Tert adv Marc. 2, 2 *fin*, Ambros in Luc. 7, § 218 cordis, Vulg Jer 23, 26 iniquitatis, id 2 Thess 2, 10 — * **II.** (Acc to seduco, II) *A separation* mors est corporis animaeque seductio, Lact 2, 12, 9

sēductor, ōris, *m* [seduco, I B 2.], *a misleader, seducer* (eccl Lat), Aug Tract in Johan. 29, id in Psa 63, 15, Vulg 2 Johan 7, cf seductor, πλάνος, ἀπατητής, Gloss Phil

sēductōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [seductor], *seductive* (eccl Lat), Aug Conf. 5, 6 *fin*, Ambros de Bon Mor 9, § 4

* **sēductrix,** icis, *f* [id], *she that seduces*, Tert adv Marc 2, 2 *fin* (v seductio)

sēductus, a, um, *Part* and *P a* of seduco

* **sēdŭlārĭa,** ōrum, *n* [sedes], *seats* or *cushions* of a carriage, Dig 33, 10, 4

sēdŭlē, *adv*, v sedulus *fin* B

sēdŭlĭtas, atis, *f* [sedulus] **I.** *Assiduity, application, zeal, earnestness, sedulousness, sedulity* (class, syn diligentia) Balbi quoque Cornelii operam et sedulitatem laudare possum, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 11, 2, cf pro sedulitate ac diligentia, Suet Galb 12 *fin*, of ants qui labor, quae sedulitas, Plin 11, 30, 36, § 109, Cic Caecin 5, 14, id Arch 10, 25 ne mea sedulitas aut insidiosa aut inpudens videretur, id Agr 2 5, 12 al., Col 6, 27, 1, Plin Ep 3, 18, 6 multae sedulitatis anus, Ov F 3, 668 non sentitur sedulitate labor, id ib 4, 434, id P 3, 8, 18 officiosa sedulitas et opella forensis, Hor Ep 1, 7, 8 et al —* **II.** With an invidious implication, *officiousness, obtrusiveness* sedulitas stulte quem diligit urget, Hor Ep 2, 1 260

Sedulĭus, i, *m*, *a proper name* **I.** Caelius Sedulius, *a Latin Christian poet of*

the fifth century, Ven. Fort. Vit. Mart. 1, 15.—**II.** Sedulius, *a general of the Lemovices*, Caes. B. G. 7, 88.

sēdŭlō, *adv.*, v. sedulus *fin.* A.

sēdŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; acc. to Curt. from root ἑδ-, to go; Gr. ὁδός, way; whence Lat. solum, solium; cf. tremulus, from tremo; prop. active, inclined to motion; but perh. better referred to root sed-, sid-, (Sanscr. sad-), of sedeo; Engl. sit; cf. assiduus. The derivation *from sē-dolo*, adopted by Don. Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 59; Serv. Verg. A. 2, 374; Non. 37, 28; and Isid. Orig. 10, 244 and 247; cf. Döderl. Syn. 1, p. 117 sq. al., is an error]; orig. sitting fast, persisting in some course of action; hence, *busy, diligent, industrious, zealous, careful, unremitting, solicitous, assiduous, sedulous* (mostly poet.; syn.: diligens, officiosus, attentus): eloquentes videbare, non sedulos velle conquirere, *orators, not those who labor at oratory*, Cic. Brut. 47, 176: haec a concubitu fit sedula, tardior illa, Ov. A. A. 1, 377: exanimat lentus spectator, sedulus inflat, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 178: tantum venerata virum hunc sedula curet, Tib. 1, 5, 33; cf. puer (minister), Hor. C. 1, 38, 6: agricola, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 101: olitor, Col. poët. 10, 148: apis, Tib. 2, 1, 50; Ov. M. 13, 928: Baucis, id. ib. 8, 640: anus, Tib. 1, 3, 84: nutrix, Ov. H. 21, 95; id. M. 10, 438; Hor. A. P. 116: mater, Phaedr. 4, 5, 13: deducat juvenum sedula turba senem, Tib. 1, 4, 80: sedula fune viri contento bracchia lassant, Ov. F. 4, 297: labor, Sen. Hippol. 1109: opera, App. M. 9, p. 237: industria, id. ib. 2, p. 128: ministerium, id. ib. 11, p. 267: cura, Col. 8, 1, 3 et saep.: velim te arbitrari factum. *R.* Sedulum est, submoventur hostes, removentur lapides, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 194 P.—**II.** With an invidious implication, *officious, obtrusive:* ne studio nostri pecces odiumque libellis Sedulus importes opera vehemente minister, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 5: hospes, id. S. 1, 5, 71: nec quisquam flammae sedulus addat aquam, Tib. 2, 4, 42: luna, Prop. 1, 3, 32; cf.: male sedulus, Ov. A. A. 3, 699; id. M. 10, 438.—Hence, *advv.* **A. sēdŭlō**, *busily, diligently, industriously, eagerly, carefully, zealously, unremittingly, assiduously, solicitously, sedulously.* **1.** In gen. (very freq. and class.; a favorite word of Plaut. and Ter.): nam illo amico suo sodali sedulo rem mandatam exsequitur, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 71 sq.: ut cognorant, dabimus operam sedulo, id. Cas. prol. 16; so, operam dare, id. Pers. 4, 7, 10; id. Men. 5, 7, 20: addere, id. Cist. 1, 1, 54; id. Most. 1, 2, 41: comparare quae opus sunt, Liv. 1, 41: faciam sedulo, Ut, etc., Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 25.—Most freq. with *facere;* cf. Cato, R. R. 2, 2; Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 108; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 30; id. Merc. 2, 3, 126; id. Poen. 1, 2, 144; id. Pers. 1, 1, 47 sq.; Ter. And. 3, 4, 18; 4, 1, 56; id. Eun. 2, 3, 71; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 74; 2, 4, 16; id. Ad. 1, 1, 25; 2, 2, 43; Cic. Clu. 21, 58; id. Fin. 3, 4 *fin.;* Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10 a, 2.—With *fieri*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 31; id. Rud. 1, 4, 22; id. Trin. 1, 2, 155; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 59; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 51; 5, 8, 12; Cic. Fam. 2, 11 *fin.;* cf.: sedulo id ago, Ter. And. 3, 5, 8: agitans mecum, id. Phorm. 4, 3, 10: ad socios nostros sedulo dispertieram, alio frumentum, alio legatos, etc., Cato ap. Charis. p. 197 P.; cf.: salutem impertit studiose et sedulo, Lucil. ap. Non. 37, 30: aliquid conservare, Cato, R. R. 5, 8: servare, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 7; id. Curc. 5, 2, 41; id. Rud. 2, 3, 52: celare, id. Aul. 1, 2, 35: dissimulare, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 2; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 81: animum advertere, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 40; id. Rud. 2, 2, 1; cf.: munditer se habere, id. Poen. 1, 2, 26: *Ge.* Valuistine usque? *Ep.* Sustentatum'st sedulo, id. Stich. 3, 2, 14; 4, 2, 8: sedulo aliquid dicere, *to assert emphatically, protest*, id. Capt. 4, 2, 106; cf.: ego illud sedulo Negare factum; ille instat factum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 119; so, moneo, id. Ad. 3, 3, 72: et moneo, et hortor, id. Hec. 1, 1, 6: credere, i. e. *sincerely*, id. Phorm. 2, 4, 13; cf. argumentari, Cic. Att. 3, 12, 1.—**2.** In partic., with an implication of design, *on purpose, designedly, intentionally* (rare; not in Cic.): aliquid occultare, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 48: fingit causas, ne det, sedulo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 58: nusquam nisi in virtute spes est, milites, et ego sedulo, ne esset, feci, Liv. 34, 14: diem extrahere, id. 28, 15: tempus terere, id. 3, 46: imitari aliquem, Quint. 7, 1, 54.—**B. sēdŭlē**, *busily, diligently, carefully*, etc. (post-Aug. and rare): semper custos sedule circumire debet alvearia, Col. 9, 9, 1: hoc munus implet sedule, Prud. στεφ. 5, 407; Vulg. 4 Reg. 4, 13.

‡ **1. sēdum** = sed; v. sed *init.*

2. sēdum, i, *n.*, *houseleek* (called also aizoon, or digitellum), Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 159; Col. 2, 9, 10; 2, 10, 356; 11, 3, 61 sq.; Pall. Sept. 3, 2.

Sedūni, ōrum, *m.*, *a Helvetian people* in the region of the mod. *Sion* or *Sitten*, Caes. B. G. 3, 1 sq.; Inscr. Orell. 248.

Sedusii, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Germany*, Caes. B. G. 1, 51.

sĕgĕs, ĕtis, *f.* [etym. dub.; perh. root sag-, *to fill, feed;* Gr. σάττω; Lat. sagmen, q. v.], *a cornfield.* **I.** Lit. (freq. and class.): partem dimidiam (stercoris) in segetem, ubi pabulum seras, invehito, Cato, R. R. 29; cf. id. ib. 36: segetes subigere aratris, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 395, 15; Cato, R. R. 37; 155; 5, 4 (v. defrugo); id. Fragm. ap. *Gell. 13, 17, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 5; 1, 29,* 1; 1, 50, 1 sq.; 1, 69, 1; 2, 7, 11 al.; Lucil., Att., and Varr. ap. Non. 395, 24 sq.; Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13; 1, 28, 69: segetes secundae et uberes, Cic. Or. 15, 48; id. Sen. 15, 54, id. Verr. 2, 3, 8, § 20: cohortes frumentatum in proximas segetes misit, Caes. B. G. 6, 36, 2; Tib. 1, 3, 61; Verg. G. 1, 47 Heyne; 2, 267; 4, 129: segetes occat tibi mox frumenta daturas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 161; id. C. 1, 31, 4; Col. 2, 14, 2 et saep.—Comically: stimulorum seges, *a cudgel-field*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 6.—**B.** Transf., *the standing corn, growing corn, crop* in a field (class., but not freq. till after the Aug. per.: est eorum (rusticorum) gemmare vitis, laetas esse segetes, etc., Cic. Or. 24, 81; id. de Or. 3; 38, 155, is cited, merely by way of example, as used by the rustici; syn. messis): seges grandissima atque optima, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 1: culto stat seges alta solo, Ov. A. A. 3, 102: seges prope jam matura, Caes. B. C. 3, 81 *fin.* (cf. infra, Liv. 2, 5): antequam seges in articulum eat, Col. 2, 12, 9: uligo segetem enecat, id. 2, 9, 9: et segetis canae stantes percurrere aristas, Ov. M. 10, 655: producit fruges et segetem imbecillem, Sen. Q. N. 2, 6, 6; id. Ben. 6, 4, 4.—*Plur.:* segetes Collibus et campis habere, Lucr. 5, 1371: quid faciat laetas segetes, Verg. G. 1, 1: adultae segetes, Col. 2, 9, 10: segetes laetas excitare, id. 2, 15, 4: laetas segetes afferre, id. 2, 17, 3.—With *gen.:* seges farris matura messi, Liv. 2, 5: lini et avenae, Verg. G. 1, 77: leguminum, Col. 2, 13, 3.—Poet., of men springing up out of the ground: crescit seges clipeata virorum, Ov. M. 3, 110; 7, 30; id. H. 12, 59 al.—Of a multitude of things crowded together, *a crop*, etc.: confixum ferrea texit Telorum seges, Verg. A. 3, 46; cf. id. ib. 7, 526, and 12, 663; so, ferri, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 391; cf.: Mavortia ferri, id. III. Cons. Hon. 135: hystricis, Aus. Idyll. 2 (Claud. Hystr. 12): aēna (hydraulici organi), Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 316: seges osculationis, Cat. 48, 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** (Acc. to I. A.) *A field, ground, soil* (rare but class.): quod beneficium haud sterili in segete, rex, te obsesse intellegis, Att. ap. Non. 395, 27: fert casiam non culta seges, Tib. 1, 3, 61: ubi prima paretur Arboribus seges, Verg. G. 2, 267: quid odisset Clodium Milo segetem ac materiem suae gloriae? Cic. Mil. 13, 35; cf.: videtur esse criminum seges, maledictorum materia, Arn. 5, 172.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B.) *A crop, fruit, produce, result, profit* (poet. and very rare): fertile pectus habes, interque Helicona colentes Uberius nulli provenit ista seges, Ov. P. 4, 2, 12: quae inde seges, Juv. 7, 103: inde seges scelerum, Prud. Ham. 258.

1. Sĕgesta, ae, *f.* [sibilated, acc. to Fest. p. 340 Müll., on account of the omen, from Ἔγεστα], *an ancient city on the northern coast of Sicily, near Mount Eryx*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 72; 2, 3, 40, § 92; Fest. p. 340 Müll.—Hence, **Sĕgestānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Segesta, Segestan:* civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 13; 2, 5, 32, § 83: Diana, id. Or. 62, 210.—*Subst.* **1. Sĕgestānum**, i, *n.*, *the Segestan territory*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 40, § 93.—**2. Sĕgestāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Segesta, the Segestans*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 72; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91; Tac. A. 4, 43.

2. Sĕgesta, ae, *f.*, v. Segetia.

Sĕgestānus, a, um, v. 1. Segesta.

Segestes, is, *m.*, *a German prince, father-in-law of Arminius, and friend of the Romans*, Tac. A. 1, 55; 1, 57 sq.

Sĕgestĭca, ae, *f.*, *a town of the Celtiberi*, Liv. 34, 17 *fin.*

sĕgestre, is, *n.* (collat. form **sĕgestrĭa**, ae, *f.*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 166 Müll.: **sĕgestra**, ae, *f.*, Edict. Diocl. p. 23), *a covering, wrapper* of straw or hides for shielding goods or persons from the weather: segestre, διφθέρα, διφθέρα πλοίου, Gloss. Vet.—*Sing.:* segestre, Lucil. ap. Non. 537, 10.—*Plur.*, Varr. ap. Non. 11, 16; Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 76; Edict. Diocl. p. 23.—As *a sort of mantle:* segestri vel lodiculā involutus, Suet. Aug. 83.

sĕgĕtālis, e, *adj.* [seges], *of* or *belonging to standing crops:* gladiolus, *a weed that grows among green corn*, App. Herb. 78.

Sĕgĕtia, ae, *f.* [id.], *a goddess that protects the standing crops*, Macr. S. 1, 16; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8; called also **Sĕgesta**, Plin. 18, 2, 2, § 8; cf. Becker, Antiq. vol. 4, p. 15.

segmen, ĭnis, *n.* [seco], *what is cut off, a cutting, shred, little bit* (very rare): unguium et capilli segmina, Fab. Pictor ap. Gell. 10, 15, 15: nulli secabile segmen, i. e. *atom*, Aus. Ecl. 1, 7: cannarum duplex fixa perpetuitas nec segmina, nec rimam ullam fieri patietur, i. e. *will prevent the work from chipping off* or *cracking*, Vitr. 7, 3.

segmentātus, a, um, *adj.* [segmentum], *ornamented with strips of tinsel*, etc.; *trimmed, flounced, purfled* (mostly post-class. and very rare). **I.** Lit.: cunae, Juv. 6, 89: amictus, Symm. Ep. 4, 42: TORALIA, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. 32 and 41.—* **II.** Trop.: paginae Tulliano segmentatae auro, Symm. Ep. 3, 12.

segmentum, i, *n.* [seco], *a cutting, cut; a piece cut off, a slice* (not ante-Aug.; mostly in the *plur.;* syn.: fragmentum, frustum). **I.** In gen.: crassior harena laxioribus segmentis terit et plus erodit marmoris, Plin. 36, 6, 9, § 53; so, segmenta percae, Aus. Idyll. 10, 118.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A strip, zone, segment* of the earth: plura sunt haec segmenta mundi, quae nostri circulos appellavere, Graeci parallelos, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 212: quinto continentur segmento Bactra, Iberia, Armenia, etc., id. 6, 34, 39, § 216.—**B.** In *plur.*, *strips of tinsel, brocade*, etc., sewed around the bottom of a woman's dress; *trimmings, bands, flounces, purfles*, Ov. A. A. 3, 169: segmenta et longos habitus et flammea sumit, Juv. 2, 124: aurea, Val. Max. 5, 2, 1: crepitantia, Sed. Ep. 8, 6 *med.*

segnē, *adv.*, v. segnis *fin.* β.

* **segnesco**, ĕre, *v. n.* [segnis], *to become slow; to abate, decrease*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 18, 110.

Segni, ōrum, *m.*, *a German tribe in Gallia Belgica, between the Eburones and Treviri*, now *Signei, near Condroy*, Caes. B. G. 6, 32.

* **segnĭ-pēs**, pĕdis, *m.* [segnis], *slow-foot*, a poet. designation of a worn-out horse, Juv. 8, 67.

segnis, e, *adj.* [commonly referred to sequor, that follows after, creeps after], *slow, tardy, slack, dilatory, lingering, sluggish, inactive, unenergetic, lazy* (in *posit.* not freq. till after the Aug. per., esp. in the histt.; in Cic. only *comp.*, except in a passage from Non.; in Caes. only once in *comp.;* syn.: deses, ignavus, desidiosus, piger): (servi) quia tardius irent Propter onus segnes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 102; cf.: tardum et segne, Quint. 9, 4, 83: animus (opp. mobilis), Trogus ap. Plin. 11, 52, 114, § 275: puer segnis et jacens, Quint. 1, 3, 2: segnis inersque vocer, Tib. 1, 1, 58: segniores castigat atque incitat, * Caes. B. C. 1, 3; cf.: laudando promptos et castigando segnes, Tac. Agr. 21: segnes et pavidos, id. A. 16, 25: multa quae segnibus ardua videantur, id. ib. 15, 59: segnior esse, Cic. Att. 8, 11, B *fin.:* bonus segnior fit ubi neglegas, Sall. J. 31, 28: ne segniores viris feminas habere viderentur, Just. 2, 4, 27: equus aut morbo gravis aut segnior annis, Verg. G. 3, 95 et saep.: in quo tua me provocavit oratio, mea consecuta est segnis (segnius?), Cic. ap. Non. 33, 23: obsidio, Liv. 5, 46; 10, 10:

bellum, id. 10, 12 pugna, id. 10, 36 navigatio, id. 30, 10 militia id. 26, 21 mora, id. 25, 8 *fin*, 34, 9, Ov M 3, 563 voluptas, id. R. Am 404 otium, Tac A 14, 39 *fin*, id. H 4, 70 ingenium, id. A 12, 26 impe rium, Liv 25, 14 pes (in the race), Hor C 3, 12, 9 Arar, *slowly flowing, sluggish*, Plin 3, 4, 5, § 33, cf aquae Curt 8, 9, 18 stellae (*Ursa Major and Minor and Boötes*), Val Fl 1, 484 campus, i e *unfruitful*, Verg G 1, 72, cf arvum, id. ib 1, 151, Luc 9, 438 metus, id 4, 700 sopor, Sen. Herc Oet. 690 alter (terror) diutinus, sed segnior, *slower, more lingering*, Liv 35, 40, 7 segnior mors (per venenum), id 40, 4 *fin* —*Sup*, App Mag p 310, 21 —With a *neg* non segnior discordia, Liv 2, 43, cf nec Sagunti oppugnatio segnior erat, id. 21, 12 haud illo segnior ibat Aeneas, Verg A 4, 149, 7, 383, 8, 414.—(*β*) *Ad aliquid*, less freq *in aliquā re, in aliquam rem* segniores posthac ad imperandum ceteri sint, Cic Font. 7, 17 (3, 7), so in *comp* ad respondendum, id. Fin 1, 10 34 ad persequendum, Nep Thras 2, 2 ad laetitiam, Ov P 3, 4, 50, 4, 8, 75 ad credendum, Liv 24, 13 *fin* ad alia facta, id 44 12 gnarus gentem segnem ad pericula, Tac A 14 23 senatu segniore in exsequendis conatibus, Suet Claud 10 non in Venerem segnes nocturnaque bella, Verg A. 11, 736, Maxim Eleg 5, 50 —(*γ*) With *gen* (in Tac) occasionum haud segnis, Tac A 16, 14 laeti praedā et alio rum segnes, id. ib 14, 33 —(*δ*) With *inf* (poet) segnes nodum solvere Gratiae, Hor C 3, 21, 22, Ov Tr 5, 7, 19 —Hence, *adv*, *slowly, sluggishly, slothfully, lazily* (*a*) **segniter:** segniter, otiose, neglegenter, contumaciter omnia agere, Liv 2, 58, so id 25, 35, 29, 19, 40, 40, Vell 2, 69, 2, 2, 87, 1, Tac A 11, 26, id H. 2, 71, Stat S 1, 4, 106 al —(*β*) **segne:** haud segne id ipsum tempus consumpserat, Liv 38, 22 nihil agendum segne ratus, Amm 21, 10 —**b.** *Comp* segnius atque timidius pro re publica niti, Cato ap Charis p 196 P segnius socordiusque oppugnare Liv 40, 27, 30, 21, Tac A 11, 15, 13, 29, id H 3, 40, Hor A P 180 al —Esp freq with the negg *non, haud, nihilo* segnius (for which, in the MSS., sequius or secius is freq interchanged), *none the slower, not the less actively, earnestly*, or *zealously, with the same activity* or *earnestness, with undiminished zeal* non ideo tamen segnius precor, Plin Ep 3, 18, 10, so, non segnius Plin 28, 7, 23, § 77 haud segnius, Ov M 11 534, Luc 6, 286 nec segnius, Liv 40, 40 neque segnius, Tac A 6, 13 neque eo segnius, Suet Ner 20 oppidani nihilo segnius bellum parare, Sall J 75, 10, so, nihilo segnius, Liv 2, 47, 6, 38, 7, 18 *fin*, 26, 12, 32, 22, 35, 8, Plin Ep 6, 20, 5, Nep Dat 2, 4 —* **c.** *Sup* nautae torpedinis tactu segnissime torpuerunt, Cassiod Var 1, 35

segnĭtas, atis, *f* [segnis], ante class for the class segnitia, *slowness, tardiness, dilatoriness, sluggishness*, Att ap Non 174, 23, so id. ib 174, 21 (in Cic de Or 1, 41, 185, and Non 251, 23, v segnitia)

segnĭter, *adv*, v segnis *fin*

segnĭtĭa, ae, and (less freq) **segnĭtĭes,** em, ē, *f* [segnis] *slowness, tardiness, dilatoriness, sluggishness, inactivity* (freq and class., syn desidia, ignavia, pigritia, socordia) (*a*) Form segnitia ut quod segnitia erat sapientia vocaretur, Tac H 1, 49 nihil loci'st segnitiae neque socordiae, *Ter And 1, 3, 1 rudem esse omnino in nostris poetis aut inertissimae segnitiae est aut fastidii delicatissimi, Cic Fin 1, 2, 5 aliquem segnitiae accusare, Liv 31, 38, Col 9, 5 2 segnitiae nota, Suet Claud 5 *fin* difficultatis patrocinia praeteximus segnitiae, Quint 1, 12, 16 ob segnitiam non vindicatae fratris injuriae, Vell 1, 1, 1 segnitia in asserenda libertate, Quint 6 5, 8 7umpt *N cr* qui segnitiam juvenis juxta insultet, Tac A 4, 59 sine segnitia verecundus, Cic. Brut 81, 282 ne temere coepta segnitia insuper everteret, Liv 36, 15, Quint 11, 3, 52 segnitia maris, Tac H 3, 42 —(*β*) Form segnities in hujusmodi negotio Diem sermone terere, segnities mera'st, Plaut Trin 3 3, 67 quae tam sera moritur Segnities? *Verg A 2, 374 abs te socordiam omnem reice et segnitiem amove, Plaut. As 2, 1, 6 castigemus etiam segnitiem hominum atque inertiam, Cic. de Or 1, 41, 185 B and K (al. segnitatem acc to Non. 174, 21) ut castigaret segnitiem populi, Liv 31, 6 *fin*, 31, 7 in desidiam segnitiemque conversus, Suet Galb 9 post nimiam ventorum segnitiem, Col 2, 20, 5 in cunctatione ac segnitie perstare, Liv 22, 27, 44, 7

segnĭtĭes, v segnitia

Segŏbrĭga, ae, *f*, = Σηγόβριγα, *the chief town of the Celtiberians* (in Hispania Tarraconensis), near the modern *Priego*, Plin 36, 22, 45, § 160 —Hence, **Sēgobrīgenses,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Segobriga*, Plin 3, 3, 4, § 25, Front 3, 10, 6

Segontĭăci, orum, *m*, *a people in the southern part of Britannia*, in the mod *Hampshire*, Caes B G 5, 21, Inscr Orell 2013

sē-grĕdĭor, grĕdi, 3, *v n* [gradior], *to withdraw, go aside* ab oculis et auribus, Tert Anim 18

sēgrĕgātim, *adv* [segrego], *apart, separately* (late Lat), Prud Ham praef 39

* **sēgrĕgātĭo,** onis, *f* [id], *a parting, separation, segregation* (late Lat), Tert Anim 43

sēgrĕgis, v segrex

sē-grĕgo, avi, atum, 1 (in tmesi se que gregari, Lucr 1, 452), *v a* [grex] **I.** *To set apart or separate from the flock* (very rare) oves segregatas (a capellis), Phaedr 3, 15, 3 mater Segregat egregiam subolem, Nemes Cyn 156 sq, cf Sicut pastor segregat oves ab haedis, Vulg Matt 25, 32 —**II.** In gen (cf congrego, II), *to set apart, lay aside, put away, to separate, remove, segregate* **A.** Lit, Lucr 1, 452 exclusit illum a re publica, distraxit, segregavit scelus ipsius, Cic Phil 5, 11, 29 aliquem ab se, Plaut. Capt 3, 1, 10 non modo non segregandum a numero civium verum etiam adsciscendum, Cic Arch 2, 4 aliquem ab aliquo, Plaut. Mil 4, 6, 17 ne abs te hanc segreges neu deseras, Ter And 1, 5 56 vulgus ab se id Heaut 2, 4, 6, id Hec 3, 5, 30, 5, 1, 26, 5, 2, 23, 5, 2, 30, cf se ab aliquo, Quint 1, 2, 20, Plin 34, 2, 3, § 6, Stat Th. 12, 184 aliquem e senatu, Plaut Most 5, 1, 9 captivis productis segregatisque, *separated* (the allies and the Romans), Liv 22, 58 —**B.** Trop, *to separate, remove away* from; *to divide*, etc (syn sepono, sejungo, removeo). spes, opes auxiliaque ab aliquo, Plaut. Capt 3, 3, 2 ista feritas a communi tamquam humanitatis corpore segreganda est, Cic Off 3, 6, 32, cf haec (eloquendi vis) nos a vita immani et ferā segregavit, Cic N D 2, 59, 148 suspicionem et culpam ab se, Plaut Trin 1, 2, 42, id As 4, 1, 29· virtutem a summo bono, Cic Fin 3, 9, 30 civitatis causam a Polyarato, Liv 45, 22, cf publicam causam a privatorum culpa, id. 45, 23 iambum et trochaeum frequentem segregat ab oratore Aristoteles, Cic de Or 3, 47, 182. (beata vita) a comitatu pulcherrimo segregata, id Tusc 5, 28, 80 cives ore obscena dicta segregent, Att ap Non 357, 16, and 206, 2 sermonem, i e *to be silent*, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 61, id Poen 1, 2 136, cf ore obscena segregent, Att. ap Non 357, 13 (Trag Rel v 511 Rib). ut segregaret pugnam eorum (Curiatiorum), *divide separate*, Liv 1, 25 a peccatoribus, Vulg Heb 7, 26, *to set apart for* a special work, id. Rom 1, 1, cf id Act 13, 2 —*Part* · **sēgrĕgātus,** a, um, *comp* segregatior, *more isolated*, Rufin. Orig Prin 1, 1, 7

sēgrĕgus, a, um, v. segrex

sē-grex, ĕgis (collat form **sēgrĕgus,** Aus Parent 8, 10) *adj* [grex] *apart, separate* (post Aug and mostly poet) agere vitam segregem, Sen Ben 4, 18, 2 segregem, id Hippol 1208 civitates situ segreges, Sid Ep 9, 3, Prud. Cath 7, 28 segrege forma, i e *different*, id Ham 804 segrege regno, *divided*, id ib 66

segullum, v segutilum

Sĕgūsĭāvi, orum, *m*, = Σεγοσιανοί or Σεγουσιανοί, *a people in Gallia Lugdunensis neighbors of the* Allobroges *and Aedui*, in the mod. *Feurs* (Dep de la Loire), Caes B G 1, 10 *fin*, 7, 64, 7, 75, Cic Quint 25 *fin* —*Sing* SEGVSIAVVS, Inscr Orell 5217 They are also called Secusiavi liberi, Plin 4, 18, 32, § 107

segutĭlum (segullum), i, *n*, minig t t, *a kind of earth, which was supposed to indicate the presence of native gold*, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 67

Sēja or **Seia,** ae, *f* [from seg, seges], *the Roman tutelary goddess of sowing* (as Semonia, of the seed, and Segesta or Segetia, of standing crops in gen), Macr S 1, 16, Plin 18, 2, 2, § 8, 36, 22, 46, § 163, Aug Civ Dei, 11, 8, cf Sesia, and Becker, Antiq vol 4, p 15

Sejānĭānus, a, um, and **Sējānus,** a, um, v Sejus.

sējŭgae, arum, v 1 sejugis

sējŭgātus, a, um, *Part.* of sejugo

1. sējŭgis, is, *m* (sc currus) [sex jugum], *a team of six horses, a chariot drawn by six horses* (VICI) SEIVGE (EQVO), Inscr Orell 2593, 6179 —The same more freq and class. in the *plur* sejuges aurati, Liv 38, 35, so, sejuges Plin 34, 5, 10, § 19 —As *adj* sejuges currus, *drawn by six horses*, App Flor p 356 —Collat form **sējŭgae,** ārum, *f* (in analogy with bigae, quadrigae, etc), a *chariot and six*, Isid Orig 13, 36, 1 and 2

* **2. sē-jŭgis,** e, *adj* [jugum], *disjoined, separate* gentes ad unum morem conjugare, Sol 4, 2

sē-jŭgo, avi, atum, 1, *v a.*, *to disjoin, part, separate, divide* (very rare, mostly in *part pass*) quae specialiter antea sejugabantur, Macedonum nomini contributae factae sunt corpus unum, Sol 9, § 1 si spiritus corpore suo semel fuerit sejugatus, App M 6, p 180 (animi partem) non esse ab actione corporis sejugatam, *Cic Div 1, 32, 70 verba ab ordine suo, App Mag p 325, 40 singulis granis rite dispositis atque sejugatis, id M 6 p 177, 15

* **sējunctim,** *adv* [sejungo], *disjunctly, separately*, Tib 4, 1, 103

sējunctĭo, ōnis, *f* [id], *a disjunction, separation, division* (very rare) propositio, quid sis dicturus, et ab eo, quod est dictum, sejunctio (as a rhet fig), Cic de Or 3, 53, 203, cf Quint 9, 1, 28, 9, 2, 2, Flor 1, 23, 2

sējunctus, a, um, *Part* of sejungo

se-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3, *v a*, *to disunite, disjoin* (cf abjungo and disjungo), *to part, sever, separate, divide* (class, syn sepono, secerno, removeo) **I.** Lit se jungi seque gregari, Lucr 1, 452, cf se junge te aliquando ab iis, cum quibus te non tuum judicium, sed temporum vincla conjunxerunt, Cic Fam 10, 6, 2 Alpes quae Italiam a Gallia sejungunt, Nep Hann. 3, 4 sejuncta sint omnia a principiis, Lucr 2, 861, cf id 1, 432 (with secretum) aliquem ex fortissimorum civium numero, Cic Vatin 10, 26 —With *abl* sejungere matrem Jam gelidis nequeo bustis, Stat S 5, 3, 241 (cf. infra, II, and v segrego II B) —With simple *acc* quae (intervalla) non animalia solum Corpora sejungunt, sed terras ac mare totum Secernunt, Lucr 2, 728, cf mid discedere ac sejungi promunturia, quae antea juncta fuerant, arbitrere, *to part, separate*, Just 4, 1, 18 —**II.** Trop, *to separate, part sever*, etc (a favorite word of Cic) quam (Fortunam) nemo ab inconstantia et temeritate sejunget, quae digna certe non sunt deo, Cic N D 3, 24, 61, cf (divum natura) Semota a nostris rebus sejunctaque longe, Lucr 2, 648 defensio sejuncta a voluntate ac sententiā legis, Cic Verr 2, 3, 84, § 193 orator a philosophorum eloquentia, id Or 20, 68 rhetorice a bono viro atque ab ipsā virtute, Quint 2, 17, 31 exercitatio procul a veritate, id 8, 3, 23 fortuna ab eo, Nep Att 10, 5 a spe pariendarum voluptatum sejungi, Cic Fin 1, 20, 66 liberalitatem ac benignitatem ab ambitu atque largitione, id de Or 2, 25, 105 morbum ab aegrotatione, id Tusc 4, 13, 29 istam calamitatem a rei publicae periculis, id Cat 1, 9, 22 se a verborum libertate, id Cael 3, 8 (but in Tac Or 11 the correct read. is dejungere) —With *abl* cui Corpore sejunctus dolor absit Lucr 2, 18 laribus sejuncta potestas Exulat, Claud. VI Cons Hon 407

Sējus or **Sēius,** i, *m*, *a Roman name*, Varr R R 3, 2, 7, 3, 2, 11 sq, Cic Planc 5, 12, id. Off 2, 17, 58, Tac A 2, 20, 4, 1, 6, 7 al. — Hence, **II. Sējānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Sejus, Sejan* aedes, Varr R R 3, 2, 7 *fin* pastiones, id. ib 3,

2, 7, § 12: equus, *the horse of a certain Cn. Sejus*, that brought misfortune to him and to all subsequent possessors: hinc proverbium de hominibus calamitosis ortum dicique solitum: ille homo habet equum Sejanum, Gell. 3, 9, 6. — **B.** *Subst.*: L. Aelius Sejanus, *son of Sejus Strabo, the powerful* praefectus praetorii *of Tiberius*, Tac. A. 4, 1 sq.; Tib. 55 sq.—Hence, **Sējāniānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to L. Ælius Sejanus*: satellites, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 1, 2: Sejanianum jugum, id. ib. 1, 3.

selāgo, ĭnis, *f., a plant resembling the savin-tree*: Lycopodium selago, Linn.; Plin. 24, 11, 62, § 103.

† **sĕlas,** *plur.* sela, *n.*, = σέλας, *a kind of fiery meteor*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 15, 1; App. Mund. p. 64, 20.

sēlectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [seligo], *a choosing out, choice, selection* (Ciceron.): cum virtutis hoc proprium sit, earum rerum, quae secundum naturam sint, habere delectum: qui omnia sic exaequaverunt, ut in utramque partem ita paria redderent, uti nullā selectione uterentur, virtutem ipsam sustulerunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 12; cf.: virtutem rerum selectione exspoliare, id. ib. 2, 13, 43; 3, 6, 20: vitiorum, id. Leg. 3, 10, 23.

* **sēlector,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a chooser, selecter*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 3.

sēlectus, a, um, *Part.* of seligo.

Sĕlēnē, ēs, *f.*, = Σελήνη, *daughter of Ptolemy Physco, and mother of Antiochus and Seleucus of Syria*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 61 Zumpt; Just. 39, 4, 1.

† **sĕlēnĭon,** ii, *n.*, = σελήνιον, *a plant, the peony*, App. Herb. 64; called also selenogonon, id. ib. 64.

† **sĕlēnītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, or **sĕlēnītes,** ae, *m.*, = σεληνίτις, *crystalline gypsum, selenite.* Form selenitis, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 181; form selenites, Sol. 37, 31; Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 5; Isid. 16, 4, 6.

† **sĕlēnītium,** ii, *n., a kind of ivy*, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 146 (al. Silenicis).

sĕlēnŏgŏnon, i, v. selenion.

Sĕleucīa (also written **Sĕleucēa**), ae, *f.*, = Σελεύκεια, *the name of several cities in Asia.* **I.** Pieria, *a city in Syria, on the Orontes*, now *Kepse*, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 67; Cic. Att. 11, 20 *init.* — **II.** *A celebrated city in Babylonia, near the river Tigris*, now *El-Modain*, Sall. Ep. Mithrid. 19; called Seleucia Parthorum, Plin. 10, 48, 67, § 132; form Seleucea, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 1. —**III.** Seleucia Trachēa = Σελεύκεια ἡ τραχεῖα, *a city of Cilicia*, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 93; Amm. 14, 2, 14.

Sĕleucis, ĭdis, *f., a kind of bird on Mount Casius*, Plin. 10, 27, 39, § 75.

Sĕleucus, i, *m.*, = Σέλευκος. **I.** *The name of several kings of Syria*; their ancestor, Seleucus Nicator, a general of Alexander the Great, after the latter's death founded the kingdom of the Seleucidae, Just. 13, 4, 17; 15, 4, 1. — **II.** *Name of a servant of* Q. Lepta, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 1.— **III.** *Name of a player on the cithern*, Juv. 10, 24.

Selgĭtĭcus (**Selgĭcus**), a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the city of Selga, in Pisidia*: (oleum) Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 31; 23, 4, 49, § 95

sē-libra (e short, Mart. 4, 46, 7; 10, 57 1), ae, *f.* [semi], *a half-pound*, Cato, R. R. 84, 1; Varr. L. L. 5, § 171 Müll.; Col. 12, 5; Liv. 5, 47; Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 108; Mart. l. l.

sē-lĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, *v. a.* [se-lego]. **I.** In gen., *to separate by culling out; to choose out, cull, select* (rare but class.; syn.: eligo, deligo): nec vero utetur imprudenter hac copiā (communium locorum), sed omnia expendet et seliget, Cic. Or. 15, 47: exempla, id. ib. 29, 103; id. Fin. 3, 6, 22 Orell. and Otto *N. cr.*: ex quo (commentario) tu, quae digna sunt, selige, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 4; Ov. Am. 3, 11, 49; App. M. 10, p. 245, 10: selectae sententiae, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 85: (Romulus) selecta pectora Patres dixit, Ov. F. 5, 71. — **II.** In partic. **A.** Judices selecti, *the judges in criminal suits selected by the prætor*, Cic. Clu. 43, 121; id. Verr. 2, 2, 13, § 32; Hor. S. 1, 4, 123; Ov. Tr. 2, 132; id. Am. 1, 10, 38: non potest ad haec sumi judex ex turbā selectorum, Sen. Ben. 3, 7, 7; cf. also Plin. 33, 2, 7, § 31.—**B.** Di selecti, acc. to Varro, *the following twenty Roman deities* (twelve male and eight female): Deos selectos esse Janum, Jovem, Saturnum, Genium, Mercurium, Apollinem, Martem, Vulcanum, Neptunum, Solem, Orcum, Liberum patrem, Tellurem, Cererem, Junonem, Lunam, Dianam, Minervam, Venerem, Vestam, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 2 sq.; cf. Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 33. The sixteenth book of Varro's Antiquitates rerum divinarum treats of the di selecti; cf. Becker, Antiq. 4, p. 24 sq.

† **sĕlīnas** (*acc.* Gr. -ada), ădis, *f., a kind of cabbage resembling parsley*, Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 79.

† **sĕlīnon,** i, *n.*, = σέλινον, pure Lat. apium, *parsley*, App. Herb. 8; 116; 118.

Sĕlīnūs, untis, *f.*, = Σελινοῦς. **I.** *A town on the coast of Sicily, near Lilybæum*, now *Pileri*: palmosa, Verg. A. 3, 705; Sil. 14, 201.—Hence, **1. Sĕlīnūsĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Selinus, Selinusian*: creta, Vitr. 7, 14; Plin. 35, 6, 27, § 46; 35, 16, 56, § 194.—**2. Sĕlīnuntĭi,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Selinus*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91. — **II.** *A town on the coast of Cilicia*, now *Selinty*, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92; Liv. 33, 20, 5. — Also, *a river near it of the same name*, Luc. 8, 260.

sĕlĭquastrum, i, *n., a kind of seat* or *stool*: ab sedendo appellatae sedes, sedile, solium, sellae, seliquastrum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 128 Müll.; cf.: seliquastra sedilia antiqui generis appellantur D littera in L conversa, ut etiam in sellā factum est et subsellio et solio, quae non minus a sedendo dicta sunt, Fest. p. 340 ib.; Hyg. Astr. 2, 10; 3, 9.

sella (ancient collat. form **sedd-,** acc. to Scaur. p. 2252 P.), ae, *f. dim.* [for sedla; root sed-; v. sedes], *a seat, settle, chair, stool* (syn.: sedile, scamnum): viden' ut expalluit! datin' isti sellam, ubi assidat cito, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 32; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 28; id. Poen. 1, 2, 56: scabilla, sellas, solia, Cato, R. R. 10, 4; 157, 11: in sellā sedere, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104 (corresp. to sedes): fracta est patris sella, Petr. 136: altā deducere sellā, Juv. 3, 136 al. — **II.** Esp. **A.** Of a mechanic's *work-stool*: ipsum sellae atque operis et quaestus cottidiani locum, Cic. Cat. 4, 8, 17: in foro sellam ponere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 56. — **B.** Of a teacher's *chair*, Cic. Fam. 9, 18 *fin.* — **C.** Of a *portable chair* or *sedan* (different from the lectica, a litter made like a bed): aut sellā, aut lecticā transire, Suet. Claud. 25; so (opp. lectica) Dig. 32, 1, 49; Mart. 10, 10, 7; 11, 98, 12; simply sella, Suet. Aug. 53; Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 15; Juv. 1, 124 al.; called also sella gestatoria, Suet. Ner. 26; id. Vit. 16; Vulg. 2 Macc. 3, 27; cf.: gestamen sellae, Tac. A. 14, 4; 15, 57.—**D.** Of *a seat in a coach* or *wagon*, Phaedr. 3, 6, 5.—**E.** Of *a close-stool*, Scrib. Comp. 193; 227; also called sella familiarica, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 4. —**F.** Of *a saddle*, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 47; Cod. Just. 12, 51, 12; Veg. 6, 6, 2; Vulg. Esth. 6, 8.—**G.** Esp., *a magistrate's seat* or *chair* (very freq.), Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85; id. Div. 1, 52, 119; id. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 119; 2, 1, 47, § 124; 2, 2, 38, § 94; Caes. B. C. 3, 20; Liv. 3, 11; 6, 15; Hor. S. 1, 6, 97 et saep.; also called sella curulis; v. curulis. — Prov.: duabus sellis sedere, *to sit on two stools*, i. e. *to keep in with both parties*, Laber. ap. Sen. Contr. 3, 18 *fin.*; id. ap. Macr. S. 2, 3.

sellārĭa, ae, *f.* [sella], *a room furnished with seats* or *settles*; *a sitting-room, drawing-room*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 84; 36, 15, 24, § 111; used by Tiberius for debauchery, Suet. Tib. 43; cf. sellarius. — **II.** *A public courtesan*, Vet. Schol. Juv. 3, 136.

* **sellārĭŏlus,** a, um, *adj.* [sellaria], *of* or *for sitting*: popinae, as a resort for idlers and debauchees, Mart. 5, 70, 3.

sellāris, e, *adj.* [sella], *of* or *belonging to a seat* (post-class.): gestatio, *in a sedan*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 92: jumenta, *furnished with saddles, used for riding*, Veg. 2, 28, 34; 6, 7, 5.—*Subst.*: **sellāris,** is, *m., a saddle-horse*, Vit. Caes. Arel. 2, 2, 20.

sellārĭus, ii, *m.* [sellaria], *one that practises lewdness upon a settle* (a word invented by the emperor Tiberius), Tac. A. 6, 1; v. sellaria.

Sellasĭa, ae, *f.*, = Σελλασία, *a town of Laconia, on the river Œnus*, now *St. Saranda*, Liv. 34, 28.

sellisternĭa, ōrum, *n.* [sella-sterno; cf. lectisternium], *religious banquets offered to female deities* (because, at table, the women sat upon sellae, while the men reclined upon lecti, whence lectisternium), Tac. A. 15, 44; Fest. s. v. solla, pp. 298 and 299 Müll.; Serv. Verg. A. 8, 176; cf.: Juno et Minerva in sellas ad cenam invitantur, Val. Max. 2, 1, 2: sellisternium = σελλάστρωσις, Gloss. Cyrill.

sellŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sella], *a little seat* or *stool*; also, *a sedan* (post-Aug.; but cf. sellularius), Arn. 2, 23; Tac. H. 3, 84; Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 44.

sellŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sellula], *of* or *belonging to a chair*: quaestus, *sedentary occupations* or *trades*, Gell. 3, 1, 10; so, artes, App. Flor. p. 346, 34: artifex, *a mechanic*, id. ib. p. 351, 21. — As *subst.*: **sellŭlārĭus,** ii, *m., a mechanic*: de plebeiā faece sellulariorum, Cic. ap. Aug. adv. Pelag. 2, 37; cf.: opificum vulgus et sellularii, minime militiae idoneum genus, Liv. 8, 20.

Sēlymbrĭa, ae, *f.*, = Σηλυμβρία, *a town of Thrace, on the Propontis*, Liv. 33, 39; Mel. 2, 3; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 47.

sēmănĭmis, e, v. semianimis.

† **sēmantĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σημαντικός, *designating, having an indicative force*, Mart. Cap. 9, §§ 985, 988.

sembella, ae, *f.* [contr. from semi and libella], *a half-*libella (a coin): sembella quod libellae dimidium, quod semis assis, Varr. L. L. 5, § 174 Müll.: eandem rationem habere assem ad semissem, quam habet in argento libella ad sembellam, id. ib. 10, § 38 ib.

sĕmĕl, *adv. num.* [root sam-, one; Sanscr. sa-, sam-, with, together; Gr. ἅμα, ἅπαξ; cf.: sem-per, sim-ilis, sim-plex, sin-gulus, etc.]. **I.** Lit., *once, a single time*: ter sub armis malim vitam cernere, Quam semel modo parere, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 81 Müll.; and ap. Non. 261, 9 (Trag. v. 298 Vahl.); so, potin' ut semel modo huc respicias? Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 30: satis sum semel deceptus, id. Capt. 3, 5, 99: semel fugiendi si data est occasio, Satis est, id. ib. 1, 2, 8; so, semel si, id. As. 1, 3, 66 (but cf.: si semel, infra, II. B. 2. *fin.*): qui vel semel ita est usus oculis, ut vera cerneret, is, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 52, 107: ut attendant, semel bisne signum canat in castris, Liv. 27, 47, 3: semel in mense sulcos sarrito, Cato, R. R. 43, 2: semel die, Cels. 1, 3 *fin.*: in diebus, Col. 12, 30, 1: semel anno, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 58: in anno, id. 4, 12, 26, § 89: quem (Crassum) semel ait in vitā risisse Lucilius, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92; so, semel in vitā, Plin. 7, 13, 11, § 58: semel adhuc, id. 2, 25, 22, § 90: semel umquam, id. 2, 35, 35, § 100 et saep.: M. Valerius Corvinus sellā curuli semel ac vicies sedit, id. 7, 48, 49, § 157; for which also: vicies et semel, id. 2, 108, 102, § 243: sol omni terrarum ambitu non semel major, *not greater by once*, i. e. *not as large again, not twice as large*, Sen. Q. N. 6, 16: haud semel sed centies, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 148; cf. id. As. 2, 4, 15: non semel, sed bis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 77, § 179; Val. Max. 1, 8, 4: non semel, sed saepe, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 7; id. Tusc. 5, 19, 56: non semel sed saepius, id. Phil. 2, 21, 52; id. N. D. 1, 40, 113; Nep. Epam. 7, 2; Lact. 3, 17, 12; Aug. Ep. 43, 15; 102, 7: non plus quam semel eloqui, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61; Vell. 2, 40, 4; also without *quam*: plus semel, *more than once*, Varr. ap. Plin. 14, 14, 17, § 96: Janum Quirinum semel atque iterum clausum, *once and again*, i. e. *twice*, Suet. Aug. 22 (for which: Janus bis clausus, Liv. 1, 19; Flor. 4, 12, 64; cf. also Plut. Num. 20); Suet. Aug. 27; but also in a more gen. sense: pecuniam semel atque iterum dare coacti sunt, *time and again*, i. e. *repeatedly*, Cic. Font. 12, 26 (8, 16): hoc semel ille iterumque neglexit, id. Div. 1, 25, 54; cf.: cum his Aeduos semel atque iterum armis contendisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; Liv. 27, 16 *fin.*; so too Suet. Claud. 46; for which: semel iterumque, Petr. 34, 9; 115, 12: Piso saepe dicebat, minus saepe Pomponius, raro Carbo, semel aut iterum Philippus, *only once or twice*, Cic. Brut. 90, 308; Sen. Contr. 1, 7, 12: semel et saepius, Cic. Phil. 14, 8, 22; Varr. L. L. 10, § 33 Müll.; cf.: an quod semel jus est, idem et saepius? Quint. 7, 8, 3.—Late Lat.: semel et bis, *repeatedly*, Vulg. Phil. 4, 16; Greg. M. Ep. 5, 18 *fin.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** Pregn., like the Gr. ἅπαξ, of that which occurs *no more than*

once, but once, but a single time, once for all cum facile orari, Caesar, tum semel exorari soles, Cic Deiot 3, 9 quibus semel ignotum a te esse oportet, id ib 14, 39 hostis est datus, cum quo dimicantes aut vitam semel aut ignominiam finirent, Liv 25, 6 totas semel absorbere placentas, *to swallow entire cakes at once*, Hor S 2, 8, 24 procubuit moriens et humum semel ore momordit, *once for all*, Verg A 11, 418, cf nulla reparabilis arte Laesa pudicitia est, deperit illa semel, Ov H 5, 104 semel aeterna nocte premenda fui, id ib 10, 112 nobis vero homicidio semel interdicto, *once for all*, Tert Apol 9 sic et semel Christus oblatus est, Vulg Heb 9, 28, id. 1 Pet 3, 18 quoniam se semel a caeli contemplatione averterunt, Lact 6, 1, 7, hence in Florus semel in perpetuum, Flor 2, 12, 2 semel et in perpetuum, id 3, 6, 7—Of speech, *at once, once for all, in a word, briefly* cum postulasset, ut sibi fundus, cujus emptor erat semel indicaretur, Cic. Off 3, 15, 62 (for which, just before non plus quam semel) interim, quod pluribus collegit adversarius, satis est semel proponere, Quint 5, 13, 14, cf · ut semel, plura complectar, id. 11, 1, 66, 1, 2, 24, 2, 15, 34 ut semel dicam, id 10, 1, 17 ut, quod sentio, semel finiam, id 5, 13, 3, cf quisquam denique, ut semel finiam, in lite cantat? id 11, 3, 59, so (after denique) id. 10, 3, 22 — **B.** In a succession = primum, primo, *the first time first* demonstravimus, L Vibullium Rufum bis in potestatem pervenisse Caesaris semel ad Corfinium, iterum in Hispania, Caes B C 3, 10, so after bis, with *iterum*, Liv 1, 19, 3, Suet Caes 36, id Aug 25, id. Tib 6 Oud, 72, id Claud 6, after ter, with *iterum* and *tertio*, Liv 23, 9, 11 —Without *iterum*, etc. cum ad idem, unde semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint, Cic Rep 6, 22, 24, cf. uti exorta est semel, Plaut Am 1, 1, 118 —**2.** In gen, like primum, to denote the simple antecedence of an occurrence, hence, most freq with the particles ut, ubi, quando, cum, si, etc, *once, ever, at some time, at any time* quod semel dixi, haud mutabo, *what I have once said* Plaut Bacch 5, 2, 85 quod Complacitum est semel id Am prol 106 satis sum semel deceptus, id Capt 3, 5, 99 verebamini ne non id facerem quod recepissem semel? Ter Phorm 5, 7, 9 nec accidere, ut quis quam te timere incipiat eorum, qui semel a te sint liberati timore, Cic Deiot 14 39 in id, quod semel invasit, incumbit, Quint 2, 12, 2 retrahi nequitum, quoquo progressa est semel, Plaut. Fragm ap Fest s. v nequitum, p 162 Müll —So too in the comically formed proper name Quodsemelarripides Plaut Pers 4, 6, 23 —With particles, with *ut* in hasce aedes pedem Nemo intro tetulit, semel ut emigravimus, Plaut Most. 2, 2, 40 ut occepi semel, id Am 3, 1, 13 ut semel eloquentia evecta est, Cic Brut 13, 51 ut semel gloriam consecutus sum, id Att 1, 19, 6, Caes B G 1, 31 denique ut semel finiam, Quint 9, 4, 138 —With *ubi* ubi erit accubitum semel, Plaut Bacch 4, 4, 105 ubi animus semel cupiditate se devinxit mala, Ter Heaut 1, 2, 34, 2, 4, 12, Liv. 22, 2 —With *quandoquidem* perge quandoquidem occepisti semel, Plaut. Merc 3, 4, 34 —With *quando* quando in apertum semel discrimen evasura esset res, Liv 10, 14, 8 —With *cum* quae proclivius ad perniciem, cum semel coepit, labitur, Cic Lael 12, 41 —With *quoniam* (Antonius) quoniam semel induxit animum, sibi licere quod vellet, etc., Cic Att 14, 13, 6, Ov H 12, 11 illum partem, quoniam semel ita vobis placuit, non recusabo quominus perpoliam, Cic de Or 2, 28, 121, id Rosc Am. 11, 31, id Phil 12 7, 18, Liv 40, 13, 7 — With *si* si semel amoris peculum accepit, Extemplo et ipsus perit et res, Plaut Truc. 1, 1, 22, so, si semel, id. Mil 3, 3, 42 si istam semel amiseris libertatem, id. ib 3, 1, 106 Brix ad loc, Ov M 13, 101 si illum semel prehendero Plaut Ep 3, 1, 6 si semel animum tuom perspexerit, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 69 et semel emissum volat inrevocabile verbum, Hor Ep 1, 18, 71 (but, semel si, *if once if ever, whenever*, as an emphatic numeral, Plaut As. 1, 3, 66, id Capt. 1, 2, 8, v supra, I init.) — With participles (several times in Liv and Quint.) ut adversando remorandoque incitato semel militi adderent impe-

tum, Liv 2, 45, 7, so id. 5, 6, 8, 25, 6, 15, Quint. 4, 2, 115, 7, 10, 9, 10, 7, 24 al

Sĕmĕlē, ēs (**Sĕmĕla**, ae, pure Lat collat form in the cass obl), *f*, = Σεμέλη, *a daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus by Jupiter*, *nom* Semele, Ov M 3, 293, id F 6, 485, id Tr 4, 3, 67, id. Am 3, 3, 37, Hyg Fab 167 and 179, *gen* Semelae, Ov F 6, 503 Semeles, Hor C 1, 19, 2, Tib 3, 4, 45, Ov M 3, 274, 3, 278, *dat.* Semelae, Prop 2, 28 (3, 24), 27, *acc* Semelen, Ov M 3, 261, id F 3, 715 Semelam, Macr S 1, 12, *abl* Semela, Cic Tusc. 1, 12, 28, id. N D 2, 24, 62, Prop 2, 30 (3, 28) 29 Semele, Hyg Fab 179 — Hence, **A. Sĕmĕlēius**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Semele* proles, i e *Bacchus*, Ov M 3, 520, 5, 329, 9, 640 Thyoneus, i e *Bacchus*, Hor C 1, 17, 22 — **B. Sĕmĕlēus**, a, um, *adj*, *of Semele* · busta, Stat Th 10, 903

sēmen, inis, *n* [root sa, se, cf sero, sevi, Saturnus, sator, etc] **I.** *Seed* **1.** Of plants, Cato, R R 17, 27, 31 *fin*, 34, Varr R R. 1, 40 sq semen manu spargere, Cic Rosc Am 18, 50· terra semen excepit, id Sen 15, 51, id N D 2, 32, 81, Ov M 1, 108, 7, 623 et saep —**2.** Of men animals, etc, Plaut Am 5, 2, 9, Varr R R. 2, 2, 4, 2, 3, 4, 3, 7, 10 al ; Lucr 4, 1031, 4, 1034 sq, Cels 4, 19, Ov M 1, 748, 15, 760 et saep —**3.** Poet, of the *elements* of other bodies (of fire, water, stones, etc) ignis semina convolvunt e nubibus, Lucr 6, 201 sq, 6, 444, 6, 507, 6, 841 quaerit pars semina flammae in venis silicis, Verg A 6, 6, Ov M 11, 144 et saep · in animis quasi virtutum igniculi et semina, Cic Fin 5, 7, 18, so id Div 1, 3, 6 alicujus quaestionis, Liv 40, 19 — **B.** κατ ἐξοχήν, *spelt seed, spelt*, Plin 18, 8, 19, § 82, 18, 24, 55, § 198, Col 2, 12, 1, cf Isid Orig 17, 3, 6 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A shoot* used for propagating, *a graft, scion, set, slip, cutting*, Varr R R 1, 40, 5, Verg G 2, 354, Col 3, 3, 4, 3, 4, 1, 5, 10, 1 et saep —**2.** *A stock, race* (very rare) genus ac semen, Cic Agr 2, 35, 95, so (with genus) id Phil 4, 5, 13 ipsa regio semine orta, Liv 1, 47· videndum, ut boni seminis pecus habeas, Varr R. R. 2, 2, 4 —**3.** *Posterity, progeny, offspring, child* (poet) non tulit in cineres labi sua Phoebus eosdem Semina, sed natum flammis Eripuit, Ov M 2, 629, so, semina, id ib 10, 470, 15, 216, id. F 2 383, id Tr 2, 415, Sen Herc Fur 987, Vulg Gen 15, 5 et saep —**II.** Trop, as in all languages, *seed*, i e *origin, occasion, ground, cause*, of persons, *an author, prompter, instigator*, etc (class) (*a*) *Sing* (the predom signif in Cic) stirps ac semen malorum omnium, Cic Cat 1, 12, 30 bellorum civilium semen et causa, id Off 2, 8, 29, cf ut in seminibus est causa arborum et stirpium sic hujus belli semen ut fuisti (for which, just before causam belli in persona tua constitisse), id Phil 2, 22, 55 sceleris, Plaut Rud 2, 2, 21 —(*β*) *Plur* in animis, quasi virtutum igniculi atque semina, Cic. Fin 5, 7, 18 quod et Zeno in suis commentariis quasi semina quaedam sparsisset, id Div 1, 3, 6 si virtutes sunt, ad quas nobis initia quaedam ac semina sunt concessa natura, Quint 2, 20, 6 loquaces, seditiosos, semina discordiarum (tribunos plebis) Liv 3, 19, 5 vix tamen illa semina erant futurae luxuriae, *the small beginnings*, id 39, 6, 9, cf id 40, 19, 9 discordiae, Tac H. 1, 53, 4 18 *fin* belli, id A 4, 27; 16, 7 rebellionis, id ib 11, 19 motus, id ib 3, 41 futuri exitii, id. ib 4, 60 ejus facultatis, Quint 2 20 6 quamquam semina ejus (translationis) quaedam apud Aristotelen reperiuntur, id. 3, 6, 60 quaedam probationum, id 4, 2, 54 veteris eloquentiae, Tac Or 33, Sen Ep 90, 29

* **sementātĭo**, onis, *f* [semento], *a sowing, the seed sown*, Tert. Spect 8

* **sēmentĭfer**, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj* [sementis fero], *seed bearing, fruitful* Seriphus, Verg Cir 476

sēmentis, is (*acc* sementim, Cic N D 3 30, 75 B and K, Cato, R. R 17, 2; 17 27, 17, 30, 17, 61 *fin* al, Col 11, 2 81 with the var lect sementem, a form which appears also in Plaut Men 5, 7, 23, Varr L. L. 5, § 37, Cic Att 9, 8, 1, id de Or 2, 65 281, Liv 23, 48, Col 2, 15, 1, 11, 2, 90, *abl* semente, Cic Verr 2, 3, 54 § 125, Ov F 1, 667, Pall Nov 1, 1 sementi, Col 2, 9, 15, 2, 10, 8, 2, 11, 1, 11, 2, 82, *gen plur* semen-

tium, Plaut Poen 5, 5, 33 dub), *f* [semen] **I.** *A seeding sowing* (freq and class, syn. satio) nemo tam sine mente vivit, ut, quid sit sementis ac messis, quid arborum putatio ac vitium, omnino nesciat, Cic de Or 1, 58, 249, so (opp messis) id. Verr 2, 3, 54, § 125 sementim facito, Cato, R R 27, so, facere, id. ib 30, Col 2, 16, 1, 11, 2, 81 sq, Liv 23, 48 sementis tempus Flor 1 11, 13 — *Plur* sementes quam maximas facere, Caes B G 1, 3, Plin 18 25, 59, § 223 — Prov ut sementem feceris ita metes, *as you sow, so will you reap*, Cic. de Or 2, 65, 261 —**B.** Trop, *a sowing* a dis immortalibus malorum sementem esse factam, Cic. N D 3, 30, 75, so, proscriptionis, id Att 9, 8, 1 — Comically hisce ego jam sementem in ore faciam pugnosque obseram, i e *will plant blows*, Plaut. Men 5, 7, 23 — **II.** Transf **A.** *Seed time* agro sicco per sementim, Cato, R R 61 *fin*, 17, 2 media sementi, Col 2, 10, 8, cf prima, novissima, ultima, id 2, 9, 2 —**B.** *Seed corn, seed sown* (very rare) ubi venit imber, multorum dierum sementis uno die surgit Col 2, 8, 4 aqua perfuderit semen tem, Vulg Lev 11, 38, id Marc 4, 26 —Of the *seed* or *semen* of animals, Arn 5, 163 — **C.** Sementes, *the growing crops, the young crops, young corn* vos date perpetuos teneris sementibus auctus, Ov F 1, 679 tempestiviores sementes, Gell 2, 29, 5, Vulg Job, 39, 12

sēmentīvus, a, um, *adj* [sementis], *of* or *belonging to seed* or *sowing* feriae, *that occur at seed time*, Varr R R 1, 2, 1, cf id L L 6, § 26 Müll, Macr S 1, 16, Fest p 337 Müll, called also sementiva dies, Ov F 1, 658 pira, perh, *that are not ripe till late in autumn late pears, frost pears*, Cato, R. R. 7, 3, Varr R R 1, 59, 3, Plin 15, 15, 16 § 56 pirum sementivum serum, Cloat ap Macr S 2, 15 *fin* genera frumenti, *that are sown in autumn* (opp verna) sementiva autem (appellant) triticum, hordeum, fabam, Plin 18 7, 10, § 50 faenum, *proper for sowing*, Tert Jejun 4

* **sēmento**, are, *v n* [id], *to bear seed, to run to seed* herbae sementaturae, Plin 18, 28, 67, § 259

sēmermis, v semiermis

1. sēmestris, e, *adj* [sex mensis] **I.** *Of six months, half yearly, semi annual* dies, nox, *lasting six months* (far in the north), Varr R R 1, 2, 5 regnum, Cic Att. 10, 8, 7 imperium, Caes B C 1 9 dux, Liv 21, 43, 15 consulatus, Suet Ner 14 tribunatus (militaris), Plin Ep 4, 4, 2, hence also, aurum, *the ring of the tribunes* (worn for six months) semestri vatum digitos circumligat auro, Juv 7, 89, cf also, consilia, Suet Aug 35 spatium, Plin 18, 29, 69, § 280 filius, *six months old*, id 11, 51, 112, § 270, so, leones, id 8, 16, 17 § 45, cf vita, id 8, 39, 60, § 141 aves, hirundines, id 10, 25, 36, § 73 —**II.** *Plur subst* **sēmestria**, ium, *n*, *the semi annual collection of imperial ordinances*, Dig 2, 14, 46, 18, 7, 10 *fin* ; 29, 2, 12

2. sēmestris, e, *adj* [semi mensis], *semi monthly* luna, i e *the full moon*, App M 11, p 258, 23 species (lunae), Amm 20, 3, 1, cf semestrium

* **sēmestrĭum**, ii, *n* [id], *a half month, a fortnight*, Col 11, 2, 6

sēmēsus (**sēmiēsus** (trisyl), Verg A 3, 244, and 8, 297, cf Wagn ib 3, 578), a, um, *adj* [semi edo], *half eaten, half devoured, half consumed* (not ante Aug) praeda, Verg A. 3, 244 ossa, id ib 8, 297 pisces, Hor S 1, 3, 81 lardi frusta, id. ib 2, 6, 85 serpentes Ov M 2, 771 lepus, Juv 5, 167 obsonia, Suet Tib 34, id Vit 13 *fin* · corpora liberorum, Petr 141, 11 cibi, Flor 4, 2, 69

sēmet, v sui

* **sē-mētra**, orum *n* [metrum], *irregular, inharmonious* dissona, Prud Psych 826

sēmi- (also, before vowels merely sem, and before libra, mestris from mensis and modius sē), an inseparable particle [Sanscr sami, Gr ἡμι, ἥμισυς, cf semis] *half, demi, semi* as, semestris *semi monthly*, semesus, *half eaten*, semideus, *demigod*, etc, hence, also, for *small, thin, light*, etc, as, semicinctium, semifunium, semipiscina,

semispatha, al.—Only a very few of these compounds are ante-Aug., most of them, indeed, belong only to the post-class. per.

* **sēmĭ-ăcerbus**, a, um, *adj.*, *half sour, half ripe*: uvae, Pall. Aug. 13.

* **sēmĭ-ădăpertus** (quinquesyl.), a, um, *adj.* [adaperio], *half opened*: janua, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 4.

* **sēmĭ-ăd-ŏpertŭlus**, a, um, *adj.* [operio], *half shut, half closed*: oculi, App. M. 3, 135, 34.

* **sēmĭ-ăgrestis**, e, *adj.*, *half rustic, somewhat boorish*: Maximianus, Aur. Vict. Caes. 39 *med.*

sēmĭ-ambustus, a, um, *adj.* [amburo], *half burned, half consumed* (post-Aug.): cadaver, Suet. Calig. 59: turba, Sil. 2, 681: saxa, id. 14, 63.

sēmĭ-ămictus, a, um, *adj.* [amicio], *half clad, half naked* (Appuleian), App. M. 1, p. 104, 28; 7, p. 189, 37.

* **sēmĭ-ampŭtātus**, a, um, *adj.* [amputo], *half cut off, half trimmed, lopped*, or *pruned*: ramuli, App. M. 1, p. 104, 5.

sēmĭ-ănĭmis (in verse, per synizesin, read as a quadrisyl., and in some editions also written **sēmănĭmis**), e [anima], and less freq. **sēmĭ-ănĭmus**, a, um, *adj.* [animus], *half alive, half dead* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. semivivus, seminex): (*α*) Form semianimis: semianimes micant oculi, *Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A.* 10, 396 (Ann. v. 463 Vahl.): semianimesque micant digiti, Verg. A. 10, 396; 10, 404; 4, 686; 11, 635; 12, 356; Luc. 4, 339; Sil. 9, 123 al.; Nep. Paus. 5, 4; Liv. 3, 13, 2; 3, 57, 4; 40, 4, 15; Vell. 2, 27, 3; Sen. Ben. 4, 37, 1; id. Prov. 4, 11; id. Ira, 3, 4, 3; Curt. 4, 8, 8; Suet. Aug. 6; id. Tib. 61; id. Ner. 49 al.—(*β*) Form semanimus (or semian.): semanimo corpore, Lucr. 6, 1268; Cic. poët. Div. 1, 47, 106: lepus, Phaedr. 1, 9, 8; Juv. 4, 37; Stat. Th. 2, 83; Liv. 28, 23, 2: corpus, Sall. H. 3, 67, 16 Dietsch.

* **sēmĭ-annŭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *lasting half a year*: nox (in insula Thule), Mart. Cap. 6, § 595.

* **sēmĭ-ăpertus**, a, um, *adj.* [aperio], *half opened, half open*: fores portarum, Liv. 26, 39 *fin.*

* **sēmĭ-ātrātus**, a, um, *adj.*, *clothed in half black, in half mourning*, Varr. ap. Non. 107, 6.

* **sēmĭ-axĭus**, ii, *m.* [axis], *an appellation of the early Christians derived from the manner of their martyrdom*: licet nunc sarmentitios et semiaxios appelletis, quia ad stipitem dimidii axis revincti, sarmentorum ambitu uriemur, Tert. Apol. 50.

sēmĭ-barbărus, a, um, *adj.*, *semi-barbarous* (post-Aug.): Galli, Suet. Caes. 76: homo, Capitol. Max. 2: urbs Leptis, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 48.

sēmĭ-bōs, bŏvis, *m.*, *a half ox* (Ovidian): vir, i. e. *the Minotaur*, Ov. A. A. 2, 24; id. Tr. 4, 7, 18.

* **sēmĭ-cănālĭcŭlus**, i, *m.*, *the half channel* or *groove on the edge of a triglyph*, Vitr. 4, 3, 5.

sēmĭ-cănis, e, *a half dog*: semicanes dei, *the Egyptian god Anubis*, Luc. 8, 832 Weise.

sēmĭ-cānus, a, um, *adj.*, *half gray, grizzled* (Appuleian): comae, App. M. 9, p. 231, 5: cincinni, id. ib. 8, p. 212, 27.

sēmĭ-căper, pri, *m.*, *a half goat* (Ovidian), an epithet of Pan, Ov. M. 14, 515; of a Faun, id. F. 5, 101.

* **sēmĭ-centēsĭma**, ae, *f.*, *one half per cent.*, as an impost, Cod. Th. 13, 9, 3.

Sēmĭ-christĭānus, i, *m.*, *a half Christian*, Hier. Gal. 3, 14.

sēmĭ-cinctĭum, ii, *n.*, *a semi-girdle, a narrow girdle* or *apron*, Mart. 14, 153 in lemm.; Petr. 94, 8 (al. hemicyclo); Isid. Orig. 19, 33; Vulg. Act. 19, 12; cf. semifunium.

* **sēmĭcircŭlātus**, a, um, *adj.* [semicirculus], *semicircular*: ferramentum, Cels. 7, 26, 2.

sēmĭ-circŭlus, a, um, *adj.*, *semicircular*: ager, Col. 5, 2, 8.—Hence *subst.* **sēmĭ-circŭlus**, i, *m.*, *a half circle, semicircle* (syn. semiorbis): uncus in semicirculi speciem, Cels. 7, 26, 2: ager, i. e. *semicircular*, Col. 5, 2, 8.

sēmĭ-clausus (**-clūsus**), a, um, *adj.* [claudo], *half shut, half closed*: os, App. M. 10, p. 243: postica, Amm. 18, 6, 11: SILVANE SEMICLVSE FRAXINO (because only half was visible), Inscr. Orell. 1613.

sēmĭ-coctus, a, um, *adj.* [coquo], *half cooked, half done*, Col. 8, 5, 2; Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 116; 22, 25, 70, § 145; Pall. 1, 27, 1.

sēmĭ-combustus, a, um, *adj.* [comburo], *half burned, half consumed*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 859; Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

* **sēmĭ-confectus**, a, um, *adj.* [conficio], *half made*: caespes, Sid. Ep. 6, 10.

* **sēmĭ-conspĭcŭus**, a, um, *adj.* [conspicio], *half visible*: nonnulli per fenestras, App. M. 3, p. 130, 14.

* **sēmĭ-corpŏrālis**, e, *adj.* [corpus], *half bodied, having but half its body visible*: signum (Aries), Firm. Math. 2, 12; cf. semicorporeus.

sēmĭ-corpŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *having but half its body visible*: signum (Cancer), Firm. Math. 2, 12; cf. semicorporalis.

sēmĭ-corpŏris, e, *adj.* [id.], *having half a body* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 8, 1.

sēmĭ-correctus, a, um, *adj.* [corrigo], *half corrected* (late Lat.), Aug. c. Mend. 3, 6.

sēmĭ-crĕmātus, a, um, *adj.* [cremo], *half burned*: membra, Ov. Ib. 636: tura, Mart. 11, 54, 2; cf. semicremus.

* **sēmĭ-crĕmus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *half burned*: stipes, Ov. M. 12, 287.

sēmĭ-crūdus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Half raw*: caro, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 13: exta, Suet. Aug. 1: lupinum, Col. 6, 25.—* **II.** *That has but half digested*, Stat. S. 4, 9, 48.

* **sēmĭ-cŭbĭtālis**, e, *adj.* [cubitum], *a half cubit long*: hastile, Liv. 42, 65, 9.

* **sēmĭ-cūpae**, arum, *m.* [cupa], *a half tun*, as a term of reproach, i. q. *pot belly, fat paunch*, Amm. 28, 4, 28.

sēmĭ-dĕus, a, um, *adj.*, *half divine*: heroes, i. e. *the Argonauts*, Stat. Th. 5, 373, called also, reges, id. ib. 3, 518; id. Achill. 2, 363: parentes, id. Th. 9, 376: Manes, Luc. 9, 7: canes, i. e. *Anubis*, id. 8, 832 (al. semicanes dei): Dryades, Ov. H. 4, 49: Nymphae semideumque genus, id. Ib. 82; cf.: Silvanus arbiter umbrae Semideumque pecus, i. e. *the Pans*, Stat. Th. 6, 112.—Hence, *subst.*: **1. sēmĭ-dĕus**, i, *m.*, *a demigod*: semideique deique, Ov. M. 14, 673; 1, 192.—**2. sēmĭ-dĕa**, ae, *f.*, *a demigoddess*: tres volucres, tres semideae, tres semipuellae, i. e. *the Sirens*, Aus. Idyll. 11, 21.

sēmĭ-dies, ei, *m.*, *a half day*, Aus. Ecl. Rat. Dier. 5, and Rat. Solst. 2.

sēmĭ-dĭgĭtālis, e, *adj.*, *of the size of half a finger, half a digit in diameter*: foramen, Vitr. 10, 22.

* **sēmĭ-dīvīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *half divine, semi-divine*: locus ex oratione tua, M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad Caes. 1, 5.

sēmĭ-doctus, a, um, *adj.*, *half taught, half learned*: discipulus, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 74: haec ut et properans et apud doctos et semidoctus ipse percurro, Cic. de Or. 2, 42, 178: grammaticus, Gell. 15, 9, 6: manus villici, Mart. 10, 92, 5.

sēmĭ-ermis (**sēmerm-**, v. Liv. 27, 1, 15 Drak.; cf. semesus), e (in Liv.), and **sēmĭ-ermus** (**sēmerm-**), a, um (in Tac.), *adj.* [arma], *half armed, badly* or *indifferently armed*: mille semermes per agros palati sunt, Liv. 39, 31: multitudo, id. 22, 50; 23, 5: exercitus, id. 25, 19; 27, 1 *fin.*: cum sex milibus semiermium, id. 28, 16; 30, 28; 31, 41; 40, 58: hosti et paucos ac semermos cogitanti, Tac. A. 1, 68; 3, 39 and 45.

sēmĭēsus, a, um, v. semesus.

sēmĭ-factus, a, um, *adj.* [facio], *half made, half finished*: opera, Tac. A. 15, 7: portae valli, Auct. B. Afr. 83, 3.

* **sēmĭ-fastīgĭum**, ii, *n.*, *a half pediment*, Vitr. 7, 5 *med.*

sēmĭ-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [ferus], *half bestial, half man and half beast*. **I.** Lit.: semifer interea divinae stirpis alumno Laetus erat, i. e. *the Centaur Chiron*, Ov. M. 2, 633; so of the Centaurs, id. ib. 12, 406; Stat. Th. 9, 220; Luc. 6, 386: caput Panis, Lucr. 4, 587: pectus (Tritonis), Verg. A. 10, 212: corpus Capricorni (because half goat and half fish), Cic. Arat. 59 Orell. *N. cr.*: species hominum (with portenta), Lucr. 2, 702 et saep.—**II.** Trop., *half wild, half savage* (Cacus), Verg. A. 8, 267 (for which, semihomo, id. ib. 194): glires semiferum animal, Plin. 8, 57, 82, § 224: proles (canis), Grat. Cyn. 253: genus hominum, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 66; Sil. 3, 542.

sēmĭ-formis, e, *adj.* [forma], *half formed*: pulli, Col. 8, 5, 12: luna, *a half moon*, id. 4, 25, 1.

* **sēmĭ-fultus**, a, um, *adj.* [fulcio], *half propped*, Mart. 5, 14, 9.

sēmĭ-fūmans, antis, *adj.* [fumo], *half smoking*; trop.: dignitas praefecturae, i. e. *still warm* or *fresh*, Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

* **sēmĭ-fūnĭum**, ii, *n.* [funis], *a half rope*, i. e. *a slender line* or *cord*, Cato, R. R. 135, 5; cf. semicinctium.

Sēmĭ-gaetŭlus, i, *m.*, *a half Gaetulian, semi-Gaetulian*, App. Mag. p. 289, 11.

Sēmĭ-germānus, a, um, *adj.*, *half German, semi-German*: gentes, Liv. 21, 38 *fin.*

Sēmĭgraece, *adv.*, v. semigraecus *fin.*

Sēmĭgraecŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [semigraecus], *a little half Greek*, Hier. Ep. 50, 2.

Sēmĭ-graecus, a, um, *adj.*, *half Greek, semi-Grecian*: pastores, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 2: poëtae et oratores, Suet. Gram. 1: civitas (Tarentum), Flor. 1, 18, 6.—* *Adv.*: **Sēmĭgraece**, *half in the Greek manner*: quod dicimus, Lucil. ap. Vel. Long. p. 2214 P.

* **sēmĭ-grăvis**, e, *adj.*, *half overcome*: vino, i. e. *half drunken*, Liv. 25, 24, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.

* **sē-mīgro**, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to go away, remove* from any one: a patre, Cic. Cael. 7, 18.

sēmĭ-hians, antis, *adj.* [hio], *half opened, half open*: labellum, Cat. 61, 220; cf. labiae, App. M. 10, p. 252, 32; cf. semihiulcus.

sēmĭ-hĭulcus, a, um, *adj.*, *half-opened, half open*: savium, Poet. ap. Gell. 19, 11, 4; Macr. S. 2, 2, 17; cf. semihians.

sēmĭ-hŏmo, inis, *m.*, *a half man*, i. e. *half man and half beast*. **I.** Lit.: Centauri, Ov. M. 12, 536 (for which, semiferi, id. ib. 12, 406 al.; v. semifer, I.): mandragoras (because formed below like a man), Col. poët. 10, 19.—**II.** Trop., *half human*, i. e. *half wild, half savage*, = semifer, II.: Cacus, Verg. A. 8, 194 (for which, semifer, id. ib. 8, 267): Nasamones, Sil. 11, 180.

sēmĭ-hōra, ae, *f.*, *a half hour, half an hour*, Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 6; Cels. 3, 21; Petr. 69, 4; Auct. B. Afr. 38.

* **sēmĭ-ĭnānis** (**sēmĭn-**), e, *adj.*, *half empty, but half full*: orbis (lunae), Plin. 2, 18, 16, § 80.

* **sēmĭ-intĕger**, gra, grum, *adj.*, *half whole, half uninjured*, Amm. 20, 5, 4.

sēmĭ-jējūnĭa, orum, *n.*, *half fasts*, Tert. adv. Psych. 13.

Sēmĭ-jūdaeus, i, *m.*, *a half Jew, half a Jew*, Hier. in Isa. 1, 2, 20; 15, 54, 12.

sēmĭ-jūgĕrum, i, *n.*, *a half juger, quarter acre*, Col. 4, 18, 1; 5, 1, 6.

* **sēmĭ-lăcer**, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*, *half lacerated, half mangled*, Ov. M. 7, 344.

* **sēmĭ-lăter** (or **sēmĭ-lătĕrĭum**, ii, *n.*), ĕris, *m.*, = ἡμιπλίνθιον, *a half brick*, Vitr. 2, 3, 4.

* **sēmĭ-lautus**, a, um, *adj.*, *half washed*: crura, Cat. 54, 2.

sēmĭ-līber, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*, *half free*: semiliberi saltem simus, Cic. Att. 13, 31, 3; id. ap. Sen. Brev. Vit. 5, 2.

* **sēmĭ-lībra**, ae, *f.*, *a half pound, half a pound*, App. Herb. 99.

sēmĭ-lixa, ae, *m.*, *half a sutler, one little better than a sutler*, as a term of reproach, Liv. 28, 28, 4; 30, 28, 3.

‡ **sēmĭ-lixŭla**, *a half* lixula, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 107 Müll.

* **sēmĭ-lūnātĭcus**, i, *m.*, *half lunatic*, Firm. Math. 7, 3 *fin.*

* **sēmĭ-mădĭdus**, a, um, *adj.*, *half wet, moist, damp*: ager, Col. 2, 4, 5.

sēmĭ-mărīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *half in the sea*: corpora (Scyllarum), Lucr. 5, 892.

sēmĭ-mās, măris, *m.* **I.** Lit., *a half*

male, hermaphrodite, Ov M 4, 381, 12, 506, Liv 31, 12 *fin* — **II.** Transf, *adj*, *unmanned, emasculated* capri, Varr R R 3, 9, 3 semimares capi (appellantur), cum sint castrati, Col 8, 2, 3 ovis Ov F 1, 588 Galli (the priests of Cybele), id ib 4, 183

sēmĭ-mascŭlus, i, *adj* *m*, = semimas, II. Attis, Fulg Myth 3, 5

sēmĭ-mātūrus, a um, *adj*, *half ripe*, Pall Mart 10 22, id. Jun 12

Sēmĭ-mēdus, i, *m*, *a half Mede, half a Mede*, App Mag p 289, 13

sēmĭ-mĕtōpia, ōrum, *n* [metopa], *half metopes*, Vitr 4, 3, 5

sēmĭ-mitra, ae, *f*, *a half turban*, Dig 34, 2, 25, § 10

sēmĭ-mortŭus, a, um, *adj*, *half dead* (cf semivivus, seminecis), Cat 50, 15, App M 6, p 184, 23

sēmĭnālis, e, *adj* [semen], *of* or *belonging to seed, good for seed, seminal* (late Lat) vicia, Col 11, 2, 76 membrum, Auct Priap 26, 2, cf venae, Lact Opif Dei, 12 viae, Cael Aur Acut 3, 18, 180 vascula, Theod. Prisc 4, 2 vita, *vegetable*, Claud. Mam Stat. Anim 1, 21 —*Plur subst* **sēmĭnālia,** *n*, *standing crops*, Tert adv Marc 13 *fin*

sēmĭnānis, e, v seminanis

sēmĭnārium, ii, v seminarius, II

sēmĭnarius, a, um **I.** *Adj* [semen], *of* or *belonging to seed* seminarium pilum, *for bruising seed*, Cato, R R. 10, 5 — **II.** Subst **sēmĭnārium,** ii, *n*, *a nursery, nursery garden, seed plot, seminary* **A.** Lit., Plin 18, 27, 71, § 295, Cato, R. R 46, 48, Varr R R 1, 29, Col 5, 6, 1, 11, 2, 16, 11, 2, 30, id Arb 1, 3, 2, 1 et saep — **B.** Trop (class) seminarium rei publicae, Cic Off 1, 17, 54 fons et seminarium triumphorum, id Pis 40, 97 Catilinarium, id Cat 2, 10, 23, so judicum (veterani), id Phil 13, 2, 3 senatus (equites), Liv 42, 61, 5 exiguum militum, id 6, 12 hostilis exercitus (Hispania), Flor 2, 6, 38 ducum, Curt 8, 6, 6 dulce hilaritatis (vinum), Varr ap Non 28, 22 scelerum omnium (Bacchanalia), Liv 39 epit omnium malorum, App Mag 74, p 321, 30 rixarum, Hier Ep 27, 2 repudii, id in Helv 20

sēmĭnātio, onis *f* [semino], *a breeding, propagation*, Varr R R 2, 6, 3, Ambros de Noe, 29, 107

sēmĭnātor, oris, *m* [id], *an originator, producer, author* (Ciceronian) **I.** Lit seminator et sator et parens omnium rerum (mundus), Cic N D 2, 34, 86 — **II.** Trop omnium malorum, Cic N D 3, 26, 66 tamquam fallaciae seminatores, Lact 5, 2, 17

sēmĭ-nĕcis, is (*nom* does not occur), *adj* [nex] *half dead* (not ante Aug, syn semivivus) alicui semineci rapere arma, Verg A. 10, 462 seminecem eum ad Cannas in acervo caesorum corporum inventum, Liv 23, 15, so seminecem, id 29, 2 *fin*, Verg A 5, 275, Ov Tr 5, 9, 19 vita, Sil 10, 456 semineces, Verg A. 9, 455, 12, 329 artus, Ov M 1, 228 crines, Val Fl 6, 176, Tac Agr 36, id H 3, 28 seminecum, Sil 4, 164, 6, 11

sēmĭnium, ii, *n* [semen] *a begetting* (of animals), *procreation* (ante class), Plaut Mil 4, 2, 68, Varr R R 2, 6, 1 — **II.** Transf, *a race, stock, breed* (of animals), Varr R R 2, 1, 14, 2, 3, 3, 3, 9, 6, Lucr 3, 742, 3 746, 4, 1005

sēmĭnĭverbius, a, um [semino verbum] *scattering words, babbling* (for Gr σπερμολογος), Vulg Act 17, 18

sēmĭno, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [semen] *to sow* (rare, not in Cic, syn sero, planto) **I.** Lit adoreum, triticum hordeum, etc, Col 2 8 1, 2 8, 3, 2, 9, 15, 2 9 16 agrum, id 2, 4 *fin* — **B.** Transf **1.** *To beget, engender, procreate* alter decumo post mense nascetur puer quam seminatus est, Plaut Am 1, 2, 20 armenta, Col 6 24 1, 6, 24, 3, 6, 37, 4 sq —* **2.** Of plants, *to bring forth, produce* viscum quod non sua seminat arbos, Verg A 6, 206.— **II.** Trop cultum dei per terram, *to plant, propagate, disseminate* Lact. 4, 10, 3, 1, 22 26, 4 25, 2

* **sēmĭnōsus,** a um, *adj* [id], *full of seeds* cucurbitae, Auct Priap 51, 17

sēmĭ-nūdus, a, um, *adj*, *half naked* (not ante Aug) **I.** Lit consules, prope seminudi sub jugum missi, Liv 9, 6, 24, 40, Suet Vit 17, Front Princ. Hist p 318 —As *subst* ille seminudus, Sen Ep 6, 2 2 — **B.** Transf, *half unarmed, almost defenceless* pedes vagus et prope seminudus Liv 31, 35, 6 — **II.** Trop sententiae, Front. Ep ad Anton 1, 2

Sēmĭ-nŭmĭda, ae, *m*, *a half-Numidian, half a Numidian*, App Mag p 289, 11

* **sēmĭ-ŏbŏlus,** i, *m*, *a half obolus*, Rhem Fan. Pond 8, Isid. 16, 25, 10

* **sēmĭ-obrŭtus,** a, um *adj* [obruo], *half covered* dolium, App M 9 p 219, 18

* **sēmĭ-ŏnustus,** a, um, *adj*, *half laden* naves, Sisenn ap Prisc p 909 P

semĭ-orbis, is, *m*, *a half circle, semicircle*, Sen Q N 1, 8, 4, Amm 20, 3, 10, 22, 8, 5

* **sēmĭ-pāgānus,** i, *m*, *a half rustic, half a clown*, Pers prol 6

* **sēmĭ-pătens,** entis, *adj* [pateo], *standing half open, half open* vestibula, Sid Ep 7, 6

sēmĭ-pĕdālis, e, *adj*, *a half foot in size, half a foot long, broad*, etc apertura, Vitr 10, 19, Col 11, 3, 21 spatium, id 12, 52, 4 altitudo, Plin 26, 8, 42, § 69 truncus, id 13, 4, 8, § 37 pisciculus, id 32, 1, 1, § 3, cf the foll art

* **sēmĭ-pĕdānĕus,** a, um, *adj*, *a half foot in size, half a foot long, broad*, etc terra, Col 4, 1, 4

* **sēmĭ-pĕractus,** a, um, *adj* [perago] *half finished* homo, Paul Nol Carm 20, 299

* **sēmĭ-pĕremptus,** a um, *adj* [perimo], *half destroyed* jugera, Tert Carm Sodom 133

sēmĭ-perfectus, a, um, *adj* [perficio], *half finished* **I.** Lit opera absolvit, Suet Calig 21, Ambros Spirit Sanc 3, 14, 18 — **II.** Trop virtutes, *half perfect, incomplete*, App Dogm Plat 2, p 17, 24

* **sēmĭ-pĕrītus,** a, um, *adj*, *half skilled* (with semidoctus), Front Ep ad M Caes 4, 3

Semĭ-persa, ae, *m*, *a half Persian, half a Persian*, App Mag p 289, 13

sēmĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *m* **I.** *A half foot, half a foot* **1.** As a measure of length, Cato, R R 123, Varr R R 3, 5, 15 latum semipede, Vitr 2, 3 minimi semipedum mensura, Plin 9, 5, 4, § 11 non altiores quino semipede, id. 17, 11, 16, § 80 inter vallo duum pedum et semipedis, id 17, 20, 33, § 144 — **2.** *A half foot* in verse, Varr ap Gell 18, 15, 2; Aus Ep 4, 86, Aug de Musica, 5, 11 — **II.** *Half lame* crure trunco semipes, Prud στεφ 2, 150

‡ **sēmĭ-phălārica,** ae, *f*, *a small phalarica* Gell 10 25, 2

* **sēmĭ-piscīna,** ae, *f*, *a small fish pond*, Varr R R 1, 13, 3

Sēmĭ-plăcentīnus, i, *m*, *a half Placentine, half a Placentine*, Cic Pis 6, 14

sēmĭplēnē, *adv*, v semiplenus *fin*

sēmĭ-plēnus, a um, *adj*, *half full* (class) naves Cic Verr 2, 5, 25, § 63 scrobes, Col 5, 5, 4 favi, id. 9, 15, 4 vas, Pall Febr 32 stationes, *only half filled, half manned*, Liv 25, 30 *fin*, cf legiones, Vell 2, 80, 1, 2, 112, 2 — * *Adv* **sēmĭplēnē,** *half in full, incompletely, in part* dicuntur praesentia Sid Ep 4, 22 *med.*

‡ **sēmĭplotia,** soleae dimidiatae appellantur, quibus utebantur in venando, quo planius pedem ponerent, Fest s. v ploti, p 238 Müll

* **sēmĭ-pŭella,** ae, *f*, *a half maiden*, as a designation of the Sirens who were half girl and half bird, Aus Idyll 11, 21

* **sēmĭ-pullātus,** a um, *adj*, *clothed in half black* accusatores, Sid Ep 1, 7

sēmĭ-pŭtātus, a um, *adj* [puto], *half pruned* vitis, Verg E 2, 70, Ambros Ep 37, 42

Sĕmĭrămis (Sāmĕrămis, in good MSS and Schol, Juv 2, 108), is or idis, *f*, = Σεμιραμις, *the celebrated queen of Assyria, consort and successor of Ninus*, Just 1, 1, 9, Curt 5, 1, 24, Ov M 4, 58, Juv 2 108 —*Acc* Semiramin, Curt 7, 6 20, Amm 28 4, 9 —*Abl* Semirami, Just 36 2, 1 Semiramide, id 1, 1, 10 — So Cicero sarcastically calls the profligate A Gabinius, Cic Prov Cons. 4, 9 —Hence, **Sĕmīrămius,** a um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Semiramis, Semiramian*. Semiramio sanguine cretus Polydaemon, Ov M 5, 85 acus i e *Babylonian*, Mart 8, 28, 18, so, turres, Claud. Cons Prob et Olybr 162

sēmĭ-rāsus, a, um, *adj* [rado], *half shaven* ustor, Cat 59, 5 homines, App M 9, p 222, 30

* **sēmĭ-rĕductus,** a, um, *adj* [reduco] *half bent back* Venus, Ov A A 2 614

* **sēmĭ-rĕfectus,** a, um, *adj* [reficio], *half repaired* laniata classis Ov H 7, 176

* **sēmĭ-rōsus,** a, um, *adj* [rodo], *half gnawed* panis, Arn 6, 202.

sēmĭ-rŏtundus, a, um, *adj*, *half-round, semicircular* (Appuleian) subterraneum, App M 11, p 260, 2 suggestus, id. ib 5, p 160 2

sēmĭ-rŭtus, a, um, *adj* [ruo], *half-pulled down, half overthrown, half demolished, half destroyed, half ruined* (not ante-Aug, freq in the historians, esp in Liv): murus, Liv 31 26, 32, 17 tecta, id 10, 4; Luc 1, 24 vallum, Tac A 1, 61 castella, Liv 28, 44, Tac A 4, 25 urbs, Liv 5, 49; 31, 24 plus negotii fuit cum semiruta Karthagine quam cum integra, Flor 2, 15, 13. patria, Liv 26, 32 et saep telae confuso stamine, *half torn* Claud Rapt Pros 3, 155 —*Neutr plur* as *subst* **sēmĭrŭta,** orum, *n* partim per semiruta partim scalis integros muros transcendere, *the half demolished parts of the wall*, Liv 36, 24, 6 (dub, Weissenb semirutos) semiruta moenium, App Flor 2, p 350, 30

sēmis, issis (in Vitr, Front, and Pall *indecl*, e g duo semis pedes, Pall Febr 9, 10 duobus semis pedibus, id Jan 10, 3, 13, 7 diametros octo semis, Vitr 4, 1 passuum milium et semis, Front Aquaed 7, cf habere duos et semis cubitos, Vulg Exod 25, 10 al), *m* [cf semi, Gr ἡμι-, ἥμισυ], *a half, half unity, a semi unit* (v as, I) **I.** In gen (very rare for the usual dimidium) sex domini semissem Africae possidebant, Plin 18, 6, 7, § 35 patrimonii, Dig 36, 1, 78, § 7 e libertorum defunctorum bonis, Suet Ner 32 cum alter semissem, alter universa fratre excluso (sibi vindicaret), Quint 7, 1, 62 panem semissem ponebat supra torum, Petr 64, 6 — **II.** In partic (freq and class) **A.** As a coin. **1.** *Half an as, a semi as*, Varr L L 5, § 171 Müll, cf Prisc p 708 P, Plin 33, 3, 13, § 44 lex frumentaria de semissibus et trientibus Auct Her 1, 12, 21, Cic Sest 25, 55, Liv Fpit 60, Ascon ap Cic Pis 4, p 9 Orell, hence, non semissis homo, *not worth a groat* i e *good for nothing, worthless*, Vatin ap Cic Fam 5, 10 a, 1 quid fit? Semis, Hor A P 330 — **2.** In the times of the later emperors, as a gold coin, *a half aureus* (containing 59 8 grains of gold, of the present value of 10s 6¼d sterling), Lampr Alex Sev 39 — **B.** As a rate of interest, *one half per cent a month*, or, acc to our mode of computation, *six per cent a year* (cf bes, triens etc) semissibus magna copia (pecuniae) est, Cic Fam 5, 6, 2 usura multiplicata semissibus, Plin 14, 4, 6 § 56 usura semissium, Col 3, 3, 9 sq; for which also, reversely semisses usurarum, id 3 3, 9, and in apposition semisses usuras promisit Dig 22, 1, 13, 22 45, 134, 46, 3, 102 *fin* — **C.** As a measure of dimension **1.** *Half a juger* of land bina jugera et semisses agri assignati, Liv 6, 16 *fin*, cf Col 5, 1, 11, Plin 18, 19, 49, § 178 — **2.** *A half foot, half a foot* interesse sesquipedes inter bina semina in latitudinem, in longitudinem semisses, Plin 17, 21, 35, § 160 campestris locus alte duos pedes et semissem infodiendus est, Col 3, 13, 8, Vitr 4, 1, Front Aquaed 7, Pall Jan 10, 2, 10, 4, 13, 7, id Febr 9, 10 et saep, Veg 5, 40, 3, 3, 11, 4.— **3.** *Half a cubit* cubitum ac semissem, Vulg Exod. 25, 17 — **D.** Among mathematicians, *the number three*, Vitr 3 1, 6, cf as *fin*

* **sēmĭ-saucius,** a um, *adj*, *half wounded*, trop voluntas, Aug Conf 8, 8

* **sēmĭ-sĕnex,** sĕnis *m*, *an oldish* or *elderly man*, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 53 (dub)

* **sēmĭ-sĕpultus,** a, um, *adj* [sepelio] *half buried* ossa, Ov H 1, 55

* **sēmĭ-sermo,** ōnis, *m*, *a half speech, a jargon* barbarus, Hier Ep 7, 2

* **sēmĭ-siccus,** a um, *adj*, *half dry* thalli, Pall. Febr 24, 4.

sēmĭ-somnus, a, um, and **sēmĭ-somnis**, e, *adj* [somnus], *half asleep, sleepy, drowsy* (class) tibi siccae semisomnae, Plaut Curc 1, 2, 22, Cic Fam 7, 1, 1, id. Verr 2 5, 36, § 95 Zumpt *N cr*, Sall. J 21, 2, Liv 9, 24, 9, 37, 25, 39 Drak., 30, 5 *fin*, 37, 20, 40, 15, Tac A. 1, 51, 4, 25, id H. 5, 22 sopor, Cael. ap Quint 4, 2, 124 cor, Phaedr 4, 14, 13 —Form semisomnis, Sen Brev Vit 14, 4.

sēmĭ-sŏnans, antis, *adj* [sono] *half sounding, semi vocal* littera, i e *a semi vowel*, App de Mundo, 16, 29, Ter Carm Her p 2406 P, Isid. 1, 4, 4.

* **sēmĭ-sōpītus**, a, um, *adj* [sopio], *half asleep, sleepy, drowsy* (for the class semisomnus), App M 1, p 109, 9

* **sēmĭ-sŏpōrus**, a, um *adj* [sopor], *half asleep, sleepy, drowsy* (for the class. semisomnus) Sid. Carm 11, 59

sēmĭ-spătha, ae, *f*, *a little* spatha, Veg. Mil. 2, 15, 2, 16

sēmissālis, e, *adj* [semis], *of* or *belonging to a half* as usurae, i e *a half* as *a month* (six per cent a year), Dig 50, 12, 10

sēmissārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a half* as coheres, i e *who inherits one half*, Dig 30, 1, 116

sēmissis, v semis

sēmisso, āre, *v a* [semis, II C 2], *to fire* or *cauterize one half* of a horse's foot pedes equorum, Veg 1, 26, 4, 2, 10, 9

sēmĭ-sŭpīnus, a, um, *adj*, *half bent backwards, half supine* (poet) jacet in dextrum semisupina latus, Ov A. A. 3, 788, id. Am 1, 14, 20 manus, id H. 10, 10, Mart 6, 35, 4.

sēmĭta, ae, *f* [se (=sed), i e aside, and root mi, to go, cf meo, trames], *a narrow way, a path, foot path, lane, by way*, etc (opp via, a highway, cf callis, trames) qua ibant, ab itu iter appellarunt, qua id anguste, semita ut semiter, dictum, Varr L. L 5, § 35 Müll. **I.** Lit (freq and class) angustissimae semitae, Cic Agr 2, 35, 96, cf Mart 7, 61, 4 aut viam aut semitam monstrare, Plaut Rud. 1, 3, 30 decedam ego illi de viā, de semitā, id Trin 2 4, 80, cf id. Curc 2, 3, 8, Sen. Ep 64, 10 scabras lutosasque semitas spectant, id. Ira, 3, 35, 5 omnibus viis notis semitisque essedarios ex silvis emittebat, Caes B G 5, 19, so (opp via) id. ib 7, 8, Liv 44, 43 semita angusta et ardua id. 9, 24 ut Oresti nuper prandia in semitis decumae nomine magno honori fuerunt, Cic Off 2, 17, 58, Suet Ner 48, Enn. ap Cic Div 1, 20, 40 (Ann v 44 Vahl.) rara per occultos lucebat semita calles, Verg A. 9, 383 qua jacet Herculeis semita litoribus, *the narrow way*, Prop 1, 11, 2 et saep — In mal. part, Plaut Curc 1, 1, 36, cf vulgi, Prop 2, 23 (3, 17), 1 — Prov qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam, Enn ap Cic Div 1, 58, 132 (Trag v 358 Vahl) de via in semitam degredi, Plaut Cas 3, 5, 40 — **B.** Transf, of other ways or paths (poet and in post Aug prose) formicae praedam Convectant calle angusto ope re omnis semita fervet, Verg A 4, 407, so of the same, Plin. 11, 30, 36, § 110 Phryxi quā semita jungi Europamque Asiamque vetat, Stat Achill 1, 409 spumea semita fugientis clavi Val Fl 4, 420 velox Lunae pigraque Saturni, Claud. Laud Stil 2, 438 umida Iridis, id Rapt Pros 2, 99 aratri, id. de Apono, 25 arteriae id est spiritus semitae, Plin 11, 37, 89, § 219 — **II.** Trop (rare but class), *a way, path, road* locuples et speciosa vult esse eloquentia feratur ergo non semitis sed campis non uti fontes angustis fistulis colliguntur, sed ut latissimi amnes totis vallibus fluat ac sibi viam, si quando non acceperit, faciat, Quint 5, 14, 31 illius ego semita feci viam, Phaedr 3, prol 38 jam intellegetis, hanc pecuniam, quae via modo visa est exire ab isto, eandem semita revertisse, Cic Verr 2, 2, 23, § 57 secretum iter et fallentis semita vitae, Hor Ep 1, 18, 103 semita certe Tranquillae per virtutem patet unica vitae, Juv 10 364 novum ad victoriam iter sanguinis sui semita aperire, Flor 1, 14, 4, so in eccl. Lat, freq, of a *way of life, course of conduct*, etc justitiae, Vulg Prov 2, 8 justorum, id. ib 16, 17

* **sēmĭ-tactus**, a, um, *adj* [tango], *half touched*, Mart 6, 74, 2

* **sēmĭtālis**, e, *adj* [semita], *of* or *belonging to foot paths* or *by ways* dei, *whose statues are placed in by ways*, ἐνόδιοι, Verg Cat 8 20

* **sēmĭtārĭus**, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *belonging to lanes* or *by ways* moechi, Cat 37, 16

* **sēmĭtātim**, *adv* [id] *through by ways* semitatim fugere, Titin. ap Charis p 194 P (Com Rel p 117 Rib)

sēmĭ-tectus, a, um, *adj* [tego], *half covered* (post Aug) nudis scapulis aut semitectis, Sen Vit Beat 25, 2 *fin* capuli, App M 4, p 150, 27 femora (Dianae), Arn. 6, 209 exercitus, Amm 19, 11 *fin*

* **sēmĭ-tŏnĭum**, i, *n* [tonus], *a half tone, semitone*, Macr Somn Scip 2, 1 *fin*

* **sēmĭ-tractātus**, a, um, *adj* [tracto], *half treated* materia, Tert Fug in Persec 1

* **sēmĭ-trĕpĭdus**, a, um, *adj*, *half trembling*, App M 7, p 191, 13

sēmĭ-trĭtus, a, um, *adj* [tero], *half thrashed* frumenta, Col. 1, 6, 24, Pall. 1, 36, 2

sēmĭ-ustŭlo, v semustulo

sēmĭ-ustus, v semustus

* **sēmĭ-viētus**, a, um, *adj*, *half shrivelled, half withered* uvae, Col 12, 16, 3

sēmĭ-vĭgil, *adj*, *half awake*, Vict Fur Poen 13

sēmĭ-vir, viri, *m adj*, *a half man*, i q semihomo and semimas (not ante Aug) **I.** Lit **A.** *Half man and half beast*, e g the Centaur Chiron Ov F 5, 380, the Minotaur, id. A. A 2, 24 (cf semibos) Nessus, id H 9, 141.—**B.** *An hermaphrodite*, Ov M 4, 386, Plin 11, 49, 110, § 263 —**II.** Transf, *emasculated* **A.** Lit, of a priest of Cybele (cf semimas), Juv 6, 513 semiviri chori, Sil. 17, 20 formosum adulescentem semivirum reddidit, Lact 1, 17, 7 —**B.** Trop, *unmanly, womanish, effeminate* et nunc ille Paris cum semiviro comitatu, Verg A. 4, 215 Phryx id. ib 12, 99, Lact 1, 10, 9, Stat Achill 2, 363 —So esp of debauchees qui tam atrocem caedem pertinere ad illos semiviros crederent (for which, just before molles and obsceni viri), Liv 33, 28, 7 impure ac semivir, Luc 8, 552

sēmĭ-vīvus, a, um, *adj*, *half alive, half dead, almost dead* (class, syn. semianimis) **I.** Lit ibi hominem fumo excruciatum, semivivum reliquit, Cic Verr 2, 1, 17, § 45 Bibulum semivivum reliquerunt, id. Att 7, 2, 8, id. Pis 14, 31, Sen. Brev Vit 13, Nep Eum 4, 4, Vulg Luc 10, 30 —**II.** Trop cum erat reclamatum semivivis mercenariorum vocibus, *with half expiring words*, Cic Sest 59, 126

sēmĭ-vŏcālis, e, *adj* **I.** *Half sounding, half talking, semi vocal* instrumentum rusticum, i e *cattle* (distinguished from vocale, slaves, and mutum, i e carts), Varr R R 1, 17, 1.—In like manner signum militare, i e *horns, trumpets*, etc (distinguished from vocale, words and mutum, banners), Veg Mil 3, 5 —**II.** In gram, as *subst*, *a semi vowel* (of which there were acc to the old grammarians, the foll seven f, l, m, n, r, s x), Quint 1, 4, 6, 1, 7, 14, Prisc p 540 sq P, 564 ib al.

* **sēmĭ-vŏlucris**, e, *adj*, *half winged* puellae i e *the Sirens*, Symm Ep 1, 41.

sēmĭ-vulsus, a, um, *adj* [vello], *half torn to pieces* vittae, Mart Cap 1, § 10

* **sēmĭ-zōnārĭus**, ii, *m*, *a maker of small girdles*, Plaut Aul. 3, 5, 42, cf semicinctium

semnion, i, *n*, *a plant of great virtue*, = theobrotion, Plin 24, 17, 102, § 162

Semnōnes, um, *m*, = Σέμνωνες, Strab, Σέμνονες, Ptol, *a people of Northern Germany*, in the territory of the mod. *Brandenburg*, Tac G 39, id. A. 2, 45, Vell. 2, 106 2

Sēmo, ōnis, *m* [probably from sēmen], *an ancient god that presided over the crops* SEMVNIS ALTERNEI ADVOCAPIT CONCTOS, song of the Fratres Arvales, Inscr Orell 2270 — As *an epithet of Sancus*, Ov F 6, 214, Liv 8, 20, Inscr Orell 1860, 6999

sēmŏdĭālis, e, *adj* [semodius], *containing a half peck* placenta, Cato, R R. 76, 5 olla, Marc Emp 16 *med*

sē-mŏdĭus, ii, *m* [semi], *a half peck*, Cato, R R 11, 3, Col 2, 10 *fin*, 6, 3, 5, Mart 7, 53, 5, Juv 14, 67

Sēmōnĭa, ae, *f* [semen, cf Semo], *a goddess of the Romans that presided over the crops*, Macr S 1, 16

sēmōtē, *adv*, v semoveo, *P a fin*

sēmōtus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from semoveo

sē-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, *v a*, *to move apart, to put aside, remove, separate* (rare but class, syn sepono, sejungo) **I.** Lit vos semotae, nos soli, Ter And 1, 5, 50 qui ante voce praeconis a liberis semovebantur, Cic Har Resp 12, 26 —**II.** Trop, *to part, separate, remove* Strato ab ea disciplina omnino semovendus est, Cic Ac 1, 9, 34 omnes sententias eorum omnino a philosophia, id. Fin 2, 13, 39 te a curis, Lucr 1, 51, for which also cura metuque, id. 2, 19 egestatem ab dulci vita, id. 3, 66 verba, Cic de Or 3, 5, 19 voluptatem semovendam esse, id Fin. 5, 8 — Hence, **sēmōtus**, a, um, *P a*, *remote, distant, far removed* **A.** Lit colloquium petunt semoto a militibus loco, * Caes B C 1, 84 munitiones semotarum partium, Auct B Alex 2, 3 longe semota tuemur, Lucr 5, 579, 4, 288 terris semota, Hor Ep 2, 1, 21 semoti prius tarda necessitas Leti corripuit gradum, id. C 1, 3, 32 —**B.** Trop omnis divum natura Semota ab nostris rebus sejunctaque longe, *remote, different, distinct*, Lucr 2, 648 cura semotu' metu que, id 2, 19 semota ab dulci vita stabilique, id 3, 66 — *Comp* quo nihil a sapientis ratione semotius, Lact 5, 15 *med* ut eorum disputationes et arcana semotae dictionis peritus exciperem, i e *of their familiar conversation*, Tac Or 2. — * *Adv* **sēmōtē**, *separately, apart*, Marc Emp 20

semper, *adv* [root sam, Gr ἀμ, v semel and per = παρα, cf tantisper] *ever, always, at all times, forever* (cf usque) **I.** In gen nequiter factum illud apud vos semper manebit, Cato ap Gell 16, 1 locus hic apud nos semper liber est, Plaut Bacch 1, 1, 49 semper occant priusquam sarriunt rustici, id Capt 3, 5, 5 sat habet favitorum semper, qui recte facit, Plaut Am prol. 79 quod improbis semper aliqui scrupus in animis haereat semper iis ante oculos judicia et supplicia versentur nullum autem emolumentum esse tantum, semper ut timeas, semper ut adesse, semper ut impendere aliquam poenam putes, Cic Rep 3, 16, 26 quod semper movetur, aeternum est, id ib 6, 25, 27, id Tusc 1, 23, 53 non haerent in suis sedibus, sed volucri semper spe rapiuntur, id. Rep 2, 4, 7 curavit (Servius Tullius), quod semper in re publicā tenendum est, ne, etc, id ib 2, 22, 39, 3, 14, 23 et saep sibi exortam semper florentis Homeri Commemorat speciem (the Gr ἀειθαλής), Lucr 1, 124 hic vertex nobis semper sublimis, Verg G 1, 242, cf quod Graeci aigleucos (ἀείγλευκος) vocant, hoc est semper mustum, Plin 14, 9, 11, § 83 avida ulteriorum semper gens (semper belonging to ulter), Liv 9, 38, 5 si umquam dubitatum est, utrum tribuni plebis vestra an sua causa seditionum semper auctores fuerint, id 5, 3 Drak., for which also, without esse (hence apparently adject) Hasdrubal pacis semper auctor, id 30, 42, cf adversus Sidicinos sumerent arma suos semper hostes, id. 8 1 *fin* —To strengthen the signif, joined with *cottidie, perenne, assidue*, etc (as in Gr ἀεὶ καθ ἡμέραν, συνεχές, etc, v Lidd and Scott's Lex. under ἀεί) ea mihi cottidie Aut ture aut vino aut aliqui semper supplicat Plaut Aul prol 24, cf Ter Ad. 3, 1, 7 lucrum ut perenne vobis semper suppetat, Plaut Am prol. 14 ne semper servus currens, iratus senex, etc assidue agendi sint mihi, Ter Heaut prol 39, so (with assiduus) Cic Rosc Am 18, 51, Ov F 4, 686 ibi semper omne vitae spatium famula fuit, Cat 63, 90 semper et ubique, Quint 1, 1, 29, 3, 9, 5, Petr 99, Suet Aug 90, cf Quint 11, 1, 14.—**II.** Of continuance within a definite time ego illum antehac hominem semper sum frugi ratus, Plaut As 5, 2, 11, cf id. Aul. 2, 2, 39 quod tempus (aestatem) omnes Siciliae semper praetores in itineribus consumere consuerunt, Cic Verr 2, 5, 12, § 29 quibus studiis semper

fueris, tenemus, Cic Rep 1, 23 37 — **2.** Esp, with *comp*, of a progressive change (poet) rem Romanam Alterum in lustrum meliusque semper, Proroget aevum, Hor C S 67 candidior semper candidior que veni, Tib 1, 7, 64 — **B.** Distributively, *always, every time, on each occasion* (ante class and post Aug) rex Creo vigiles nocturnos singulos semper locat, Plaut Am 1, 1 195 horresco semper, ubi pultare hasce (fores) occipio miser, *always, every time*, Ter Ad 4, 4 24 quattuor partus enixa, septumo semper mense, genuit, etc, Plin 7, 5, 4, § 39 bis inter duos exortus lunae adfluunt bisque remeant vicenis quaternisque semper horis, id. 2, 97, 99, § 212 tertio die cibum capere semper, id 7, 2, § 12 cibum capere semper diebus tertiis, Gell 9, 4, 6 — **III.** Transf (poet), *everywhere, in every place* (like Engl *always*) proque toro terrae non semper gramen habenti, Incubat infelix, Ov M 1, 633

***semper-flōrĭum,** ii, *n* [flos], = sempervivum, *evergreen, houseleek*, App Herb 123

semper-vīvus, a, um, *adj*, *ever living* res (Spiritus sanctus), Prud Ham 164 herba, *the plant called also* aizoon, *evergreen, houseleek*, App Herb 123 — Also, *subst* **sempervīva,** ae, *f*, Pall 1, 35, 3 —And in analogy with aizoon (Gr ἀείζωον), **sempervīvum,** i, *n*, Plin 25, 13, 102, § 160 (not in Jahn)

sempĭternē, *adv*, v sempiternus *fin* c

sempĭternĭtas, ātis, *f* [sempiternus], *perpetuity, eternal duration, eternity* (post class) stabilis mundi, App Trism p 94, 30, Claud Mam Stat An 1, 3, 2, 1

sempĭternō, *adv*, v sempiternus *fin* b

sempĭternum, *adv*, v sempiternus *fin* a.

sempĭternus, a, um, *adj* [semper, like hesternus and aeternus, from heri and aevum], *everlasting ever during, perpetual, continual, imperishable, eternal, sempiternal* (cf aeternus *init*, very freq and class) fragile corpus animus sempiternus movet, etc, Cic Rep 6, 24, 26, cf id N D 3, 12, 29 immortalis memoria et sempiterna, Plaut Mil 3, 3, 15 deorum vita sempiterna, Ter And 5, 5, 3, cf aevo sempiterno frui, Cic Rep 6, 13 13 ignes, id ib 6, 15, 15, cf cursus stellarum, id ib 6, 17, 17 gratias agere sempiternas Plaut Poen 5, 4, 84 amicus, id Most 1, 3, 90, id Pers 1, 1, 36, cf verae amicitiae, Cic Lael 9, 32, so, hiemes, Varr R R 1, 2, 4 ignis Vestae, Cic Cat 4, 9 18 documentum Persarum sceleris, id Rep 3, 9, 15 memoria amicitiae nostrae, id Lael 4, 15 odia, id ib 10, 35 consilium senatus, id Sest 65, 137 potentia, Tac A 3 30 et saep nihil umquam nisi sempiternum et divinum animo volutare Cic Rep 1, 17, 28 nihil nisi sempiternum spectare, id Rab Perd 10, 29 in sempiternum, *forever*, Vulg Deut 5, 29 et saep — *Adv*, in three forms (not in Cic), *always, forever, perpetually* ***a. sempĭternum,** Plaut Aul 2, 1, 26 — **b. sempĭternō,** Cato ap Charis p 194 P sempiterno permanet ea materia Vitr 1, 5, 9, 1, 2, Sol 35, 5 — **c. sempĭternē,** Pac ap Non 170, 20, Claud Mam Stat An 1, 3

Semprōnĭus, i, *m*, **Semprōnĭa,** ae *f*, *the name of a Roman* gens Its most celebrated members were Ti and C Sempronius Gracchus, after whom are named the leges Semproniae (v infra A), *fem* Sempronia, *wife of D Junius Brutus, and sharer in Catiline s conspiracy*, Sall C 25 and 40 5 — Hence, **A. Semprōnĭus,** a, um *adj*, *of* or *belonging to a Sempronius* lex frumentaria Cic Brut 62, 222, id Dom 9 24, id Fam 1, 7, 10 leges, id Verr 2, 5 63, § 163, id Phil 1, 8, 18 et saep Sempronia Horrea, *a place where, by a law of C Gracchus, the public corn was stored*, Fest p 290 Müll, Liv Epit. 58 60, Flor 3 14 sq, Vell 2, 3 sqq — **B. Semprōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to a Sempronius, Sempronian* senatusconsultum, *introduced by C Sempronius Rufus*, Cic Fam 12, 29, 2 clades, *suffered by the consul C Sempronius Atratinus*, Liv 4 43, 2

sēm-uncĭa, ae, *f* [semi, semuncia quod dimidia pars unciae, Varr L L 5 § 171 Müll], *a half ounce*, i e *the twenty fourth part of an* as. **I.** In gen, *a twenty fourth part* of any whole facit heredem ex de unce et semuncia Caecinam, Cic Caecin 6, 17 semunciae horarum, Plin 2, 14 11, § 58 — Hence, transf, *a trifle* bona ejus propter alieni aeris magnitudinem semuncia venierunt *for a trifling sum*, qs *for a mere song*, Ascon ad Cic Mil *fin* p 54 Orell — Trop brevis semuncia recti, Pers 5, 121 — **II.** In partic, of weight, *the twenty fourth of a pound* semuncia auri, Liv 34, 1, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 25, § 57 mellis, Col 12 57, 5, 12, 21, 2 —As a measure of dimension, *the twenty fourth of a* jugerum, Col 5, 1, 10, 5, 2, 4 — **B.** *A domestic utensil* of unknown capacity, Cato, R R 10, 3

***sēmuncĭālis,** e, *adj* [semuncia], *amounting to a half ounce* asses, *the twenty fourth part of a pound in weight*, Plin 33, 3, 13, § 46 (Jahn, semunciarius)

sēmuncĭārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id], *amounting to a half ounce* (*one twenty fourth of an* as) semunciarium tantum ex unciario faenus factum, *one twenty fourth of an as upon each as, for a year of ten months*, or, acc to our mode of computation, *five per cent for a full year*, Liv 7, 27, 3, cf id 7, 16, 1 asses, *weighing half an ounce*, Plin 33, 3, 13, § 46 Jahn

Semurĭum, ii, *n*, *a field near Rome, where was a temple of Apollo*, Cic Phil 6, 5, 14, Macr S 1 10

sēmustŭlo (sēmĭ-ustŭlo, -tĭlo, v Beier ad Cic Tull p 33, a., Cod Erf has semiustilo, Cic Mil 13 33), no *perf*, ātum, 1, *v a* (only in *part perf* and *fut*), *to half burn, to burn in part* infelicissimis lignis semustulatus, Cic Mil 13, 33 faces incendisti, quibus semustulatus ille est, id Phil 2, 36, 91 semustulatus effugit, id Tull 18, 33, Varr ap Non 263, 21 pauci semustulati venere in potestatem, Curt 6, 6, 32 corpus in amphitheatro semustulandum Suet Tib 75 *fin*, cf semustus

sēmustus (sēmĭ-ustus), a, um, *adj* [uro] *half burned* (not ante Aug) **I.** Lit. Enceladi semustum fulmine corpus Verg A 3, 578 robora, id ib 5 697 facem Ov F 4, 167, Sil 3, 16, Stat Th 12, 439 al forum, Liv 26, 27 simulacra, id 31, 30, Vell 2 119 6 tectorum vestigia lacera et semusta, Tac A 15, 40, Suet Dom 15 al — **II.** Trop se populare incendium priore consulatu semustum effugisse, Liv 22, 40, 3

Sēna, ae, *f* **I.** *A town on the coast of Umbria, where Hasdrubal was defeated by M Livius Salinator* (547 A U C), now *Sinigaglia* Liv 27, 46 sq, Eutr 3, 10 — Hence, **A. Sēnanus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Sena* aquae, Cael Aur Tard 2, 1, 48 — **B. Sēnensis,** e, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Sena* populus, Liv 27, 38 proelium, *in which Hasdrubal was defeated*, Cic Brut 18, 73 — **II.** *A river near the town of Sena*, now *Cesano*, Sil 8, 455; 15, 555, Luc 2, 407

sĕnācŭlum, i, *n* [senatus] **I.** Orig, *an open place on the Forum, near the Græcostasis, serving for the meetings of the Senate* · senaculum supra Graecostasim, ubi aedis Concordiae et basilica Opimia. Senaculum vocatum, ubi senatus aut ubi seniores consisterent, dictum ut gerusia apud Graecos, Varr L L 5, § 156 Müll, so Val Max 2, 2, 6, Liv 41, 27, 7 — **II.** Later, in gen, for any *council hall of the Senate* (including the curiae) senacula tria fuisse Romae, in quibus senatus haberi solitus sit, memoriae prodidit Nicostratus, etc, Fest p 347 Müll; so Lampr Elag 4, Vop Aurel 49, cf. Becker, Antiq 1, p 286

***sēnārĭŏlus,** i, *m* [senarius], *a little insignificant* senarius, or *verse of six feet*, Cic Tusc 5, 23, 64

sēnārĭus, a, um, *adj* [seni] **I.** In gen, *consisting of six each* fistula, *six quarter digits* (quadrantes) *in diameter*, Front Aquaed 25 numerus *the number six*, Macr Somn Scip 1, 6 — **II.** In partic. versus, *a verse consisting of six feet* (usu iambics), Quint 9, 4, 125, Phaedr 1, prol 2 — More freq as *subst* **sēnārĭus,** ii m, Cic. Or 55, 184, 56, 189, Quint 9, 4, 72, 9, 4 140 al

sĕnātor, oris, *m* [senex], *a senator, a member of the Roman Senate*, a body consisting originally of one hundred eminent citizens, selected by Romulus for their age, wisdom, and experience, out of the noblest families to be his council in the government When the Sabines were incorporated with Rome, the number was doubled, and Tarquin the Elder raised it to three hundred, Sulla to four hundred, Julius Cæsar to nine hundred, while Augustus reduced it to six hundred Originally, patricians alone were eligible to seats in the Senate, but later additions were made from the Knights (v senatus) The senators were nominated by the kings, and, after they were expelled, by the consuls and dictators Later, the censors revised the roll of senators every lustrum, excluding members regarded as unworthy (On the powers of the Senate, the privileges, dress, etc, of its members v Dict of Antiq s v Senatus) —*Sing* huic (senatori) jussa tria sunt ut assit, etc, Cic Leg 3, 18, 40, id de Or 1, 2 *fin*, 1, 49, 215, id Clu 47, 132, 56, 154, Quint 11, 1, 36, 11, 1, 43, Hor S 1, 6, 77, 1, 6, 110 al — *Plur*, Cic. Sen 16, 56, Caes. B C 1, 17, Liv 36 3 al —Out of Rome, of the Nervii, Caes B G 2, 28 — Of the Rhodians, Cic Rep 3, 35, 48 — Of the Macedonians (= σύνεδροι), Liv 45, 32 et saep — Of the Persians, Vulg Dan 6, 7

sĕnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [senator], *of* or *belonging to a senator, senatorial* cujus aetas a senatorio gradu longe abesset, Cic Imp Pomp 21, 61, cf ordo, Caes B C 1, 23, 3, 33, Cic Fl 18, 43, Sall C 17, 3, id J 62, 4, 104, 1 dignitas, Suet Claud 24 locus, Gell 12, 1, 2 subsellia, Cic Corn 1, p 449 Orell consilium, *the deliberations of the Senate*, id Verr 2, 1, 2, § 4 munera, id Tusc 1, 1, 1, Suet Aug 35 litterae, *speeches made in the Senate*, Cic Off 2, 1, 3 album, Tac A 4, 42 *fin* aetas, Gell 14, 8, 1 et saep quid tam civile, tam senatorium, quam illud, etc., Plin Pan 2, 7 — *Subst* **sĕnātōrĭus,** ii, *m*, *a senator* homines nobiles cum paucis senatoriis, Sall Rep Ord 2, 11 *fin* p 277 Gerl

sĕnātrix, tricis, *f* [id], *a female senator*, Prisc 638 P

sĕnātus, ūs (*gen* senati, Plaut Cas 3, 2, 6 id Ep 2, 2, 5, Sisenn ap Non 484, 18, Cic Div in Caecil 5, 19, also cited ap Charis p 116 P, Sall C 30, 3, 36, 5, 53, 1, acc to Non 484, 15, Charis p 10 P, Don Ter Hec 3, 2, 21, Prisc p 712 P, id Fragm ap Don Ter And 2, 2, 28, also Cic Fam 2, 7, 4, acc to the pr man of the Cod Medic., cf Quint 1, 6, 27 —Another form of the *gen* senatuis, C Fann ap Charis p 116 P, Sisenn ap Non 484, 19, also, as it seems, Varr ib 484, 19, yet the passage itself is wanting —In old orthog SENATVOS, S C de Bacch, *dat* senato, Quint 1, 6, 27), *m* [senex, like γερουσία from γέρων, cf Cic Rep 2, 28, 51, id Sen 6, 19], *the council of the elders, the Senate*, the supreme council in Rome, concerning whose origin, constitution, powers, etc, v senator, cf Momms Hist of Rome, 1, 113 sqq, 1 406 sqq Am ed, Becker, Antiq 2, 1, p 339 sq, 2, 2, p 385 sq, 2, 3, p 210 sq, and the authors there cited quae (consilium, ratio, sententia) nisi essent in senibus non summum consilium majores nostri appellassent senatum Apud Lacedaemonios quidem ii, qui amplissimum magistratum gerunt, ut sunt sic etiam nominantur senes, Cic Sen. 6, 19 Romuli senatus, qui constabat ex optimatibus, id Rep 2, 12, 23 (Majores nostri) senatum rei publicae custodem collocaverunt, id Sest 65, 137 senatus rem publicam tenuit, ut pleraque senatūs auctoritate gererentur, id Rep 2, 32, 56 ut potentia senatus atque auctoritas minueretur, id ib 2 34 59 cum potestas in populo, auctoritas in senatu sit, id Leg 3, 12, 28 nec per senatum solvi hac lege possumus, id Rep 3, 22, 33 — Freq in the phrase senatus populusque Romanus (often written S P Q R) *the Senate and people of Rome*, i e *the State, the republic* Cic Planc. 37, 90, id Phil 6, 2, 4, very rarely in reverse order populus et senatus Romanus, Sall J 41, 2 populi Romani senatusque verbis, Liv 7, 31, 10, 24, 37, 7, Vitr praef 1 1 senatus (senati, senatuis, v supra) consultum, *a decree of the Senate* (v consulo, *P a* III) senatūs auctoritas the same (v auctoritas, 4) censuit senatus *the Senate resolved*, v censeo, 3 b (cf also decerno, I A, and decretum, s v decerno *fin*) senatum convocare, Cic Sull 23, 65, id Cat 2, 6, 12 senatus

est continuo convocatus frequensque convenit, id. Fam. 10, 12, 3; cf.: senatus frequens vocatu Drusi in curiam venit, id. de Or. 3, 1, 2: vocare senatum, Liv. 3, 38: cito cogere, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 3; Suet. Caes. 16; id. Tib. 23: habere senatum, Cic. Fam. 1, 4, 1; id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 3; Suet. Aug. 29: agere, id. Caes. 88; id. Aug. 35: eo die non fuit senatus neque postero, *no session of the Senate*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, a, 1: eodem die Tyriis (legatis) est senatus datus frequens, i. e. *gave audience*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 2 sq.; so, dare senatum (legatis), Sall. J. 13, 9; Nep. Hann. 7, 6; Liv. 41, 6 et saep.: senatu dimisso, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: dimittere senatum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65, § 146: mittere, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: multa ejus (Catonis) et in senatu et in foro vel provisa prudenter vel acta constanter ferebantur, *in the meetings of the Senate*, id. Lael. 2, 6; cf.: (Catilina) etiam in senatum venit, id. Cat. 1, 1, 2: ad senatum adduci, in senatu poni, id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 50: ad senatum in Capitolio stare, Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 137: in senatu sedere, *to sit among the senators, on the senatorial seats* (in the theatre), Suet. Claud. 25 *fin.*; cf.: in orchestram senatumque descendit, id. Ner. 12: in senatum venire, *to become a senator*, Cic. Fl. 18, 42: de senatu cooptando, *nominating, electing*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 122; Liv. 23, 3: de senatu movere, Cic. Clu. 43, 122: senatu movere, Sall. C. 23, 1 Dietsch; and: senatu emovere, Liv. 45, 15, 8: ex or de senatu eicere, Cic. Sen. 12, 42; id. Clu. 42, 119; 48, 135; Liv. 40, 51; 41, 27; 43, 15 al. (v. 1. lego and eicio): seminarium senatus, i. e. *the order of Knights*, from which new senators were elected, Liv. 42, 61, 5.—Also of the *Senate* of other nations: senatus (Gaditanus), Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 2: Aeduorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 6: Venetorum, id. ib. 3, 16 *fin.* et saep.: Judaeorum, Vulg. 2 Macc. 11, 27.—**II.** Trop., *a council, i. e. consultation* (mostly ante-class.): de re argentariâ senatum convocare in corde consiliarium, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 56: sibi senatum consili in cor convocare, id. Most. 3, 1, 158; 5, 1, 8; id. Mil. 2, 6, 111: deûm, Mart. Cap. 6, § 582.

sĕnātusconsultum, i, v. consulo, *P. a.* III.

Sĕnĕca, ae, *m.*, *a surname* (cognomen) *in the* gens Annaea. The most famous are, **I.** M. Annaeus Seneca, *a native of Corduba* (in Hispania Baetica), *a celebrated rhetorician in the time of Augustus and Tiberius*, whose writings (Controversiae and Suasoriae) are now extant only in fragments, Quint. 9, 2, 42; 9, 2, 98; v. Teuffel, Röm. Lit. § 264.—**II.** *His son*, L. Annaeus Seneca, *a Stoic philosopher, instructor of Nero*; of whom are extant, in prose, philosophical treatises, letters, and a satire upon the Emperor Claudius (Apocolocyntosis), Quint. 10, 1, 125 sqq.; Lact. 5, 9, 19; Tac. A. 12, 8; and in poetry eight tragedies, mostly founded on Greek originals which are still preserved, besides a few epigrams. The poetical works have been by many scholars referred to a later age, but they are now commonly accepted as authentic, Quint. 9, 2, 8; Sid. Carm. 9, 231; v. Teuffel, Röm. Lit. § 282 sqq.

1. sĕnĕcĭo, ōnis, *m.* [senex], *an old man*, Afran. ap. Prisc. p. 618 P.

2. Sĕnĕcĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.], *a Roman surname*, Tac. Agr. 2; 45; id. A. 13, 12; 15, 50; 15, 56 sq.; Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 3.

3. sĕnĕcĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *a plant, called also* erigeron, *groundsel*, Plin. 25, 13, 106, § 167; App. Herb. 75.

sĕnecta, ae, v. 1. senectus, *II.*

1. sĕnectus, a, um, *adj.* [senex], *aged, very old.* **I.** *Adj.* (rare, and mostly ante-class.): senecta aetas, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 12; id. Trin. 1, 2, 5; id. Aul. 2, 2, 75; id. Cas. 2, 3, 23; 2, 3, 41; id. Merc. 5, 4, 25; Lucr. 5, 886; 5, 896; Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 165: membris exire senectis, Lucr. 3, 772: corpus, Sall. ap. Prisc. p. 869 (H. 4, 63 Dietsch): aetas, id. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 165 (H. inc. lib. 115 Dietsch).—**II.** *Subst.*: **sĕnecta,** ae, *f.*, *old age, extreme age, senility* (freq., though mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; cf. 2. senectus). **A.** In abstr.: prospiciendum ergo in senectâ: nunc adulescentia est, Lucil. ap. Non. 492, 23; Enn. ap. Cic. Or. 55, 184 (Trag. v. 393 Vahl.; v. Vahl. *N. cr.* ad h. l.); Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 60 (opp. aetatula); id. Trin. 2, 3, 7; id. Mil. 3, 1, 29; * Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 31; Caecil. ap. Cic. Sen. 8, 25; Lucr. 4, 1256; Liv. 2, 40, 6; 6, 8, 2; 24, 4, 2; 28, 16, 12; 38, 53, 9; Cat. 64, 217; Tib. 1, 4, 31; 1, 8, 42; 1, 10, 40 al.; Prop. 2, 19, 17; 2, 13 (3, 5), 47; 3, 5 (4, 4), 24; 3, 19 (4, 18), 15; Verg. G. 1, 186; 3, 96; id. A. 6, 114 al.; Hor. C. 1, 31, 19; 2, 6, 6; 2, 14, 3; id. Ep. 2, 2, 211; Ov. M. 3, 347; 6, 37; 6, 500; 6, 675 et saep. al.: in senectâ, Varr. L. L. 5, § 5 Müll.; so in prose, Petr. 132, 10; Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 167; 8, 32, 50, § 116; 16, 27, 51, § 117 et saep.; Tac. A. 3, 23; 3, 55; 4, 41; 4, 58 *fin.*; 13, 33; 14, 65 al.; Suet. Aug. 79; id. Ner. 40; id. Galb. 4, 17; id. Gram. 11; Vulg. Psa. 70, 18 al.—**B.** In the elder Pliny, concr. (= 2. senectus, II.), *the old skin, slough* of a serpent, cast off annually: serpentes senectam exuendo, etc., Plin. 20, 23, 95, § 254; 28, 11, 48, § 174; 30, 8, 22, § 69.—**C.** *An old man*, Sil. 8, 6; cf. id. 7, 178.

2. sĕnectūs, ūtis, *f.* [senex]. **I.** *Old age, extreme age, senility* (freq. and class.; only in *sing.*): adulescentia (tua) senectuti dedecoramentum (fuit), senectus rei publicae flagitium, C. Gracch. ap. Isid. Orig. 2, 21, 4; cf.: quasi qui adulescentiam florem aetatis, senectutem occasum vitae velit definire, Cic. Top. 7, 32: ut in Catone Majore, qui est scriptus ad te de senectute ... ut tum ad senem senex de senectute, sic, etc., id. Lael. 1, 4 sq.; cf. id. Sen. 1 sqq.: T. Aufidius, qui vixit ad summam senectutem, id. Brut. 48, 179: cum esset summâ senectute et perditâ valetudine, id. Phil. 8, 10, 31: confecti homines senectute, id. Fin. 5, 11, 33: ted optestor per senectutem tuam, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 3: ibi fovebo senectutem meam, id. Stich. 4, 1, 62; Ter. And. 5, 3, 16; id. Ad. 5, 3, 47; id. Hec. 1, 2, 44 al.; Caecil. ap. Cic. Sen. 8, 25; Lucr. 1, 414; Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 4; 5, 8, 10; id. Fin. 5, 11, 32; id. de Or. 1, 60, 255 et saep.; Cat. 108, 1; Tib. 2, 2, 19; Verg. G. 3, 67; id. A. 5, 416; 6, 304; 7, 440; Ov. M. 14, 143; Luc. 1, 343; 2, 128; Stat. S. 3, 3, 156; Tac. A. 1, 4; 6, 31; 12, 40; 14, 40: dum virent genua, Et decet, obductâ solvatur fronte senectus, *the moroseness of old age*, Hor. Epod. 13, 5; cf.: quae vos tam foeda senectus corripuit, fregitque animos? Val. Fl. 6, 283.—Of style; only trop., and hence with *quasi*: cum ipsa oratio jam nostra canesceret haberetque suam quandam maturitatem et quasi senectutem, Cic. Brut. 2, 8: plena litteratae senectutis oratio, id. ib. 76, 265.—Of inanim. things (for vetustas; only poet. and very rare): vos (tabellae) cariosa senectus Rodat, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 29: vini veteris, Juv. 5, 34; 13, 214.—Prov.: aquilae senectus, v. aquila.—**II.** Transf. **1.** Personified, *the goddess of old age, Old Age*: tristis Senectus, Verg. A. 6, 275.—**2.** *Old age*, i. e. *old men*: senectus semper agens aliquid, Cic. Sen. 8, 26; cf. id. ib. 14, 48; cf.: aequari adulescentes senectae suae impatienter indoluit, Tac. A. 4, 17.—**3.** *Gray hairs*: temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus, Verg. A. 5, 416.—**4.** *The old skin, slough*, cast off yearly by serpents and other animals: Theophrastus auctor est, anguis modo et stelliones senectutem exuere eamque protinus devorare, Plin. 8, 31, 49, § 111; 9, 30, 50, § 95; 30, 7, 19, § 57; 30, 9, 23, § 81; cf. senecta, supra, II. B.

Sēnensis, e, v. Sena.

sĕneo, ēre, *v. n.* [v. senex]. **I.** Lit., *to be old* (very rare; perh. only in the foll. examples): quamquam aetas senet, Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 887; Cat. 4, 26.—**II.** Transf., *to be weak, feeble*: corpus meum tali maerore, errore, macore senet, Pac. ap. Non. 137, 1; (with languere) Att. ap. Prisc. p. 887 P.

sĕnesco, nŭi, 3 (*gerundive*: senescendi homines, Varr. L. L. 6, § 11 Müll. *N. cr.*), *v. inch. n.* [seneo], *to grow old, become aged; to grow hoary.* **I.** Lit. (rare): ita sensim aetas senescit, Cic. Sen. 11, 38; cf.: tempora labuntur tacitisque senescimus annis, Ov. F. 6, 771: senescente jam Graeciâ, Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58: solve senescentem mature equum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 8: arbores senescunt, Plin. 16, 27, 50, § 116: Solon significat se cottidie aliquid addiscentem senescere, Val. Max. 8, 7, 14.—In *perf.*: avus (Augusti) tranquillissime senuit, Suet. Aug. 2: ego senui et progressioris aetatis sum, Vulg. Josue, 23, 2.—In *gerundive*: longissimum spatium senescendorum hominum id (seclum) putarant, Varr. L. L. 6, § 11 Müll. *N. cr.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** For the usual consenescere, *to grow old* or *gray* in an occupation, etc., i. e. *to linger too long* over it: inani circa voces studio senescunt, Quint. 8, prooem. § 18.—**B.** (Causa pro effectu.) *To decay* or *diminish* in strength; *to grow weak, feeble,* or *powerless; to waste away, fall off, wane, decline*, etc. (the prevailing signif. of the word in prose and poetry; cf. consenesco; while inveterasco is to grow better by age). **1.** Of living subjects (a favorite expression of Livy; perh. not in Cic., but cf. consenesco, II. 2.): Hannibalem jam et famâ senescere et viribus, Liv. 29, 3 *fin.*; cf. of the same, id. 22, 39: otio senescere, id. 25, 7: non esse cum aegro senescendum, id. 21, 53: dis hominibusque accusandis senescere, *to pine away*, id. 5, 43 Drak.; cf.: amore senescit habendi, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 85: socordiâ, Tac. A. 1, 9; Val. Max. 8, 13, 7: ne (agni) desiderio senescant, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 17.—Of doves, Col. 8, 8, 4: quod antiquatur et senescit prope interitum est, Vulg. Heb. 8, 13.—**2.** Of things: quaedam facinda in agris potius crescente lunâ quam senescente, *in the waning of the moon*, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 1; so, luna (opp. crescens), Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95; Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 42: arbores hiemali tempore cum lunâ simul senescentes, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: nunc pleno orbe, nunc senescente (al. senescentem) exiguo cornu fulgere lunam, Liv. 44, 37: continuâ messe senescit ager, *becomes exhausted, worn out*, Ov. A. A. 3, 82: prata, Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 259: uniones, i. e. *grow pale* or *dim*, id. 9, 35, 56, § 115; cf. smaragdi, id. 37, 5, 18, § 70: caseus in salem, *grows salt with age*, id. 11, 42, 97, § 242: coma, *falls out*, Domit. ap. Suet. Dom. 18 *fin.*: monumenta virûm, *decay* (with delapsa), Lucr. 5, 312 et saep.: mensis senescens, *drawing to an end, closing*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 10 Müll.; so, hiems, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49.—Of abstr. things: oratorum laus senescit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5; cf.: ut laus senescens, id. de Or. 2, 2, 7: senescere civitatem otio, Liv. 1, 22, 2: omnia orta occidunt et aucta senescunt, Sall. J. 2, 3; cf. Fabri ad Sall. C. 20, 10; so, somnia, Sall. J. 35, 3: vires, id. H. Fragm. 3, 22, p. 235 Gerl.; Liv. 9, 27: Hannibalis vis, id. 25, 16: bellum, id. 28, 36; 30, 19: pugna, id. 5, 21: fama, id. 27, 20; Tac. H. 2, 24; cf. rumores, id. A. 2, 77: consilia, Liv. 35, 12: vitia (opp. maturescente virtute), id. 3, 12: invidia, id. 29, 22: fortuna (opp. florere), Vell. 2, 11, 3: amor, Ov. A. A. 3, 594.

sĕnex, sĕnis (*nom.* and *acc.* of the *neutr. plur.* in the *posit.* and of the *neutr. sing.* in the *comp.* do not occur; orig. *gen.* sĕnicis, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 724 P.), *adj.* [Sanscr. sana-s, old; Gr. ἕνος, ἕνη, old; cf.: senium, senesco, senatus, senilis, senectus, Seneca] (*comp.* senior), *old, aged, advanced in years*; and *subst.*, *an aged person, an old man, old woman* (from the latter half of the fortieth year onward; v. infra the passages from Gell. 10, 28, 1, and from Liv. 30, 30; cf.: annosus, longaevus, vetulus). **a.** *Adj.*: (paterfamilias) vendat boves vetulos, plostrum vetus, ferramenta vetera, servum senem, etc., Cato, R. R. 2, 7: hic est vetus, victus, veternosus senex, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21: nam vere pusus tu, tua amica senex, Papin. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 28 Müll.: turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 4: cervi, id. A. A. 3, 78: latrans, Phaedr. 5, 10, 7: porci, Juv. 6, 159: cygni, Mart. 5, 37, 1: mulli, id. 10, 30, 24: Bacchus (i. e. vinum), id. 13, 23; cf. of the same, auctumni, id. 3, 58, 7: Damascena (pruna), id. 5, 18, 3 et saep.: admodum senex, Cic. Sen. 4, 10: nemo est tam senex qui se annum non putet posse vivere, id. ib. 7, 24: nomen Nostra tuum senibus loqueretur pagina seclis, *in later ages*, Verg. Cir. 40.—*Comp.*: grandior seniorque, Lucr. 3, 955: Cato, quo erat nemo fere senior temporibus illis, Cic. Lael. 1, 5: quae vis senior est quam, etc., id. Leg. 2, 4, 9: corpora seniora, Cels. 5, 28, 4: anni, Ov. M. 15, 470: dens, Mart. 9, 58, 11: cadus, id. 9, 94, 2.—Rarely with aetate: Sophocles, aetate jam senior, Val. Max. 4, 3, 2 *ext.*: nobis adulescentibus seniores in agendo facti praecipere solebant, ne, etc., Quint. 5, 6, 6: senior ut ita dicam, quam illa aetas ferebat, oratio, *more mature*, Cic. Brut. 43, 160.—**b.** *Subst.*: ut tum ad senem senex de senectute, sic, etc., Cic. Lael. 1, 5: quos ait Caecilius comicos stul-

tos senes, etc ut petulantia magis est adulescentium quam senum sic ista se nilis stultitia senum levium est Appius et caecus et senex, etc senem, in quo est adulescentis aliquid probo, etc., id Sen 11, 36 sq senem in patriam revertentem, unde puer profectus sum (the words of Hannibal, who was not yet fifty years of age), Liv 30, 30 mixta senum ac juvenum densentur funera, Hor C 1, 28, 19, cf · haec recinunt juvenes dictata senes que, id Ep 1, 1, 55 aeque neglectum pueris senibusque nocebit, id ib 1, 1, 26 ter aevo functus senex, i e *Nestor*, id C 2, 9, 14 tun' capite cano amas, senex nequissime? Plaut Merc 2, 2, 34 quo senex ne quior nullus vivit, id. Cas 5, 1, 10 te sene omnium senem neminem esse ignaviorem, id. ib 2, 3, 28 et saep —*Fem* hanc tot mala ferre senem, *this old woman*, Tib 1, 6 82, Val Fl 1, 349, Stat Th 5, 149 —*Comp., an elder, elderly person*, sometimes (esp in the poets) also for senex, *an aged person* facilius senescit puer vel adulescens quam senior, Cels 5, 26, 6 si quis Forte coheredum senior male tussiet, Hor S 2 5, 107 vix ea fatus erat senior (i e Anchises), Verg A 2, 692, so, = senex, Ov M 1, 645, 2, 702, 11, 646, 12, 182, 12, 540, id F 4, 515, Stat S 1, 3, 94, id Achill 2, 383 al (Servius Tullius) seniores a junioribus divisit, Cic Rep 2, 22, 39, cf of the same C Tubero in Historiarum primo scripsit, Servium Tullium eos (milites) ab anno septimo decimo ad annum quadragesimum sextum juniores, supraque eum annum seniores appellasse, Gell 10, 28, 1 centuriae juniorum seniorumque, Liv 1, 43 —Poet. centuriae seniorum simply, for seniores, Hor A P 341 curae fuit consulibus et senioribus Patrum, ut, etc., Liv 2, 30 consulares ac seniores (opp juniores Patrum), id 3, 41 omnium seniorum, matrum familiae, virginum precibus et fletu excitati, Caes B C 2, 4 sapienter, ut senior, suaserat, Flor 1, 16, 10 juniores a senioribus consilium petiverunt, id 2, 6, 26 haec laeti audiere juvenes, ingrata senioribus erant Curt 8, 1, 27 hinc inter juniores senesque orta contentio est, id 8, 1, 31 —In eccl Lat, *an elder in the synagogue* or *church*, Vulg Ezech 7, 26, id 2 Johan 1

sēni, ae, a (*gen plur* senûm, Cic Verr 2, 49, 122, Caes B C 2, 15), *num distrib* [sex] **I.** Lit, *six each* cum in sex partes divisus exercitus Romanus senis horis in orbem succederet proelio, Liv 6, 4 senos viros singuli currus vehebant, Curt 8, 14, 3 ut tribuni militum seni deni (by many written in one word, senideni) in quattuor legiones crearentur, Liv 9, 30, so, sena dena (or senadena) stipendia Tac A 1, 36 *fin* senûm pedum crassitudo, Caes B C 2, 15, cf pueri annorum senûm septenûmque denûm, *sixteen and seventeen years old*, Cic Verr 2, 2 49, § 122 —**II.** Transf, for sex, *six* tradiderat natalibus actis Bis puerum senis, *past his twelfth birthday* Ov M 8, 243 sena vellera, id ib 12, 429 pedes i e *hexameter*, Hor S 1, 10, 59 ictus (of the senarius), id A P 253 latitudo ejus ne minus pedum senûm de nûm (or senumdenum), Vitr 6, 9

Seniae, arum, *f* balneae, *the name of a public bath at Rome*, Cic Cael 25, 62 (this the correct read, not Xeniae)

sĕnica, ae, *m* or *f* [senicus, whence senex], *an aged person, an old man, old woman*, only Pompon ap Non 17, 20, and 21

sĕnĭcŭlus, i, *m dim* [senex], *a little old man* only App M 1, p 113, 32

sēnĭdeni, v seni

Senĭensis (Colonia), *a town of Etruria*, now *Siena*, Plin 3 5, 8, § 51, Tac H 4 45 —Hence **Sēnĭenses,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Sena*, Tac 1 1

sĕnīlis, e, *adj* [senex] *of* or *belonging to old people aged, senile* (freq and class.) Tages puerili specie dicitur visus, sed senili fuisse prudentiā, Cic Div 2, 23, 50, cf partes (opp viriles), Hor A P 176 senile aliquid (opp adulescentis aliquid) Cic. Sen. 11, 38 corpus, id Sest 22, 50 artus, Ov M 7, 250 vultus, id ib 8, 528 genae, id ib 8, 210 guttur, Hor Epod 3, 2 ruga, Ov F 5, 58 statua incurva, *of an old man*, Cic Verr 2 2 35, § 87 anni, Ov M 7 163, 13, 66, and poet hiems (as the last, latest season of the year), id ib 15, 212 animus, Liv 10, 22 stultitia, Cic Sen 11, 36 auctoritas morum, Quint 11, 1, 32 artes, Tac A. 3, 8 adoptio, id ib 1, 7 *fin* senile illud facinus, *that wicked old woman*, App M 4, p 148, 9 —* *Adv* **sĕnīlĭter,** *after the manner of an old person* tremere, Quint 1, 11, 1

sēnĭo, ōnis, *m* [seni], *the number six, a sice* upon dice talis jactatis, ut quisque canem aut senionem miserat, August ap Suet Aug 71, Pers 3, 48, Mart 13, 1, 6

sĕnĭor, oris, v senex

sēnĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *adj*, *six footed, senarian* (late Lat) stilus, Sid Carm 23, 131, 12, 10

sĕnĭum, ii, *n* [seneo, II] **I.** Lit, *the feebleness of age, decline, decay, debility* (cf senectus, class.) tardigemulo senio oppressum, Laev ap Gell 19, 7, 3 opus perfectum, quod omni morbo seniove carreret, Cic Univ 5 *fin*, (with aegritudo) id Tusc 3, 12, 27, cf senio debilis, Phaedr 3, epil 16 senio vel aliqua corporis labe insignes, Suet Aug 38 senio confectos gladiatores, id Calig 26 *fin* senium Galbae et juventa Othonis, Tac H 1, 22 principis, id. ib 2, 1 curvata senio membra, id A 1, 34 fessus senio, id ib 2, 42 fluxa senio mens, id ib 6, 38, cf torpor mentis ac senium, Sen Ben 7, 26, 4, Sil 16, 14 ita se ipse (mundus) consumptione et senio alebat sui, *by its own consumption and decay*, Cic. Univ 6 lunae, i e *waning*, Plin 7, 48, 49, § 155 lentae velut tabis, Liv 7, 22, 5 senium repellere templis, *decay*, Sil 3, 20 senium defendere famae, *the growing old, passing away*, Stat Th 9, 318 passus est leges istas situ atque senio emori, Gell 20, 1, 10 —**II.** Transf **A.** Concr, *an old man, old fellow* (very rare, ante class as an epithet of abuse) senex ad aetatem refertur, senium ad convicium Sic Lucilius ait At quidem te senium atque insulse sophista, Don ad Ter Eun 2, 3, 11 And on account of its personal signif with a *masc pron* ut illum di deaeque senium perdant, qui hodie me remoratus est, Ter 1 1 (cf scortum, II *fin*) —Once in Silius, without an odious access signif, for senex, Sil 8, 467 —**B.** (Effectus pro causa.) *Peevishness, moroseness, vexation, chagrin mortification, grief, trouble, affliction* produced by decay (syn maeror, aegritudo, etc, class) mors amici subigit, quae mihi est senium multo acerrimum, Att ap Non. 2, 23 hae res mihi dividiae et senio sunt, Plaut Stich 1, 1, 19, cf id illi senio est, id Truc. 2, 5, 13 odio ac senio mihi nuptiae, Turp ap Non 2, 33 luget senatus, maeret equester ordo, tota civitas confecta senio est, Cic Mil 8, 20 senio et maerore consumptus, Liv 40, 54, Pers 6, 16 surge et inhumanae senium depone Camenae, *peevishness, moroseness*, Hor Ep 1, 18, 47, cf triste morum, Sen Hippol 917 en pallor seniumque! Pers 1, 26 —*Plur* quot pestes, senia et jurgia emigrarunt, Titin ap Non 2, 18

☞ The words ille senius, in Cic de Or 3, 38, 154, are doubtless corrupt, v Orell and Ellendt ad loc

Sēno, onis, v Senones.

Sĕnŏnes or **Sēnŏnes,** um, *m*, = Σένονες or Σήνωνες **I.** *A people in* Gallia Lugdunensis, *whose chief city was* Agendicum, now *Sens*, Caes B G 5, 54, 5, 56, 6, 2 sq, 6, 44, 7, 4 al, Plin 4, 18, 32, § 107, Juv 8, 234, Sil 4, 160, Eutr 10 7 —In *sing* **Sĕno,** ōnis, *m*, *one of the Senones* Drappeten Senonem, Hirt B G 8, 30 —**II.** *A people in* Gallia Cisalpina, *sprung from the above*, Liv 5, 35, 10 26, Plin 3, 15, 20, § 116 —Hence, **Sĕnŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Senones* bellum, Gell 17, 21, 21

sensa, orum, v sentio *fin*

sensātus, a, um *adj* [2 sensus], *gifted with sense, intelligent* homines (with callidi and astuti) Firm Math 3, 10, 5, 12, Vulg Ecclus 7, 27 —*Adv* **sensātē,** *intelligently, sensibly* loqui, Vulg Ecclus 13, 27

sensĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [id] *that can be perceived by the senses sensible* (post Aug and very rare) vox auditui, *perceptible*, Vitr 5, 3 (voluptatem) sensibile judicant bonum nos contra intellegibile, Sen Ep 124, 2 —**II.** *Act*, *endowed with feeling, capable of perceiving* simulacrum, Lact 2, 10, 3, 2, 8, 33, 7, 4, 12 —*Adv* **sensĭbĭlĭter,** *by the senses, sensibly:* commovere deos ni dore, Arn. 7, 234.

sensĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sensibilis] **I.** *The sense* or *meaning of words*, Non 173, 14, 526, 22. —**II.** *Sensibility*, Fulg Cont Verg p 750 Stav

sensĭbĭlĭter, *adv*, v sensibilis *fin*

* **sensĭcŭlus,** i, *m dim* [2 sensus, II B 2 b], *a little sentence* minuti corruptique sensiculi, Quint 8, 5, 14

sensĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj* [2 sensus fero], *producing sensation* (Lucret.) motus, Lucr 3, 240, 3, 245, 3, 272

* **sensĭfĭcātor,** oris, *m* [sensifico], *that produces sensation*, an explanation of Sentinus, Aug Civ Dei, 7, 3

sensĭfĭco, are, *v a* [2 sensus facio], *to make sensible, endow with sensation* (late Lat) rupes tonis (Musica), Mart. Cap 9, § 908 corpus, Claud Mam Stat An 1, 17, 3, 2

sensĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj* [id], *producing sensation* (late Lat) spiramentum (cerebri), Macr S 7, 9

sensĭlis, e, *adj* [2 sensus], *sensitive, sensible*, i e *endowed with sensation* (Lucret) ex insensilibus ne credas sensile gigni, Lucr 2, 888, so id 2, 893, 2, 895, 2, 902

sensim, *adv* [sentio] (prop sensibly, i e perceptibly, observably, visibly, hence, as opp to what is unforeseen, unexpected, sudden), *slowly, gently, softly, gradually* (freq and class, syn paulatim, pedetemptim, opp repente) sensim tardeve potius quasi nosmet ipsos cognoscimus, Cic Fin 5, 15, 41 sensim et pedetemptim, Lucil ap Non 29, 7, cf sensim et pedetemptim progrediens extenuatur dolor, Cic Tusc 3, 22, 54 sensim pedetemptimque sensim dissuere amicitias, id Off 1, 33, 120 ille sensim dicebat, quod causae prodesset, tu cursim dicis aliena, id Phil 2, 17, 42 sub missius a primo, post sensim incedens, id Or 8, 26, Liv 10, 5 sensim sine sensu aetas senescit (an alliteration), Cic Sen 11, 38 non sensim atque moderate arrepserat, sed brevi tempore totum hominem possederat, id Verr 2, 3, 68, § 158 animos sensim ac leniter accendere, id Cael 11, 25 leniter et sensim, Plin Ep 5, 6, 14, so (with modice) Plin 5, 9 10, § 57, (with placide) Gell 5, 14, 11, (with comiter) id. 13, 4, 3, (with paulatim) Plin Ep 4, 30, 4, Gell 12, 1, 22 sensim super attolle limen pedes, nova nupta, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 1 consuetudo sensim eo deducta est, ut, Cic Off 2, 3, 9 vocem cubantes sensim excitant, id de Or 1, 59, 251 minuere, id Off 2, 8, 27 memoria sensim obscurata est et evanuit, id de Or 2, 23, 95 sed sensim is a nonnullis reprehendebatur, Nep Att 9 sensim temptantium animos sermo, Liv 2, 2, cf mentio sensim illata, id 4, 1 non jam sensim, ut ante, principes, sed passim omnes postulat, id 2, 45 sensim incedere jubet, id 10, 5 sensim et sapienter amare, Ov A A 3, 565 parce gaudere oportet et sensim queri, Phaedr 4, 16, 9

sensōrĭum, ii, *n* [id], *the seat* or *organ of sensation*, Boeth Arist Top 8, 5, p 732

sensŭālis, e, *adj* [2 sensus], *endowed with feeling* or *sensation, sensitive, sensual* (post class), App Trism p 80, 16, Tert. Anim 43, Prud στεφ 10, 346 —*Adv*. **sensŭālĭter,** *in a sensual manner, carnally*, Claud Mam Stat An 2, 12

sensŭālĭtas, ātis, *f* [sensualis], *the capacity for sensation, sensibility* (post class), Tert Anim 17, 38 *fin*

1. sensus, a, um, *Part* of sentio

2. sensus, ūs, *m* [sentio], *the faculty* or *power of perceiving perception, feeling, sensation, sense*, etc **I.** Corporeal, *perception, feeling, sensation* omne animal sensus habet sentit igitur et calida et frigida et dulcia et amara, nec potest ullo sensu jucunda accipere et non accipere contraria si igitur voluptatis sensum capit, doloris etiam capit, etc, Cic N D 3, 13, 32 moriendi sensum celeritas abstulit, id Lael 3, 12 si quis est sensus in morte, id Phil 9, 6 13 (Niobe) posuit sensum saxea facta mali, Ov P 1 2 32 sensum voluptatemque percipere, Plin Ep 1, 10, 12.

—**B.** *A sense, capacity for feeling:* ut idem interitus sit animorum et corporum nec ullus sensus maneat, etc., Cic. Lael. 4, 14: tactus corporis est sensus, Lucr. 2, 435: oculorum, id. 3, 361; so, oculorum, aurium, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 111; id. Fin. 2, 16, 52; id. Div. 2, 52, 107; cf. videndi, id. de Or. 2, 87, 357: audiendi, id. Rep. 6, 18, 19: quod neque oculis neque auribus neque ullo sensu percipi potest, id. Or. 2, 8: quamquam oriretur (tertia philosophiae pars) a sensibus, tamen non esse judicium veritatis in sensibus, id. Ac. 1, 8, 30: res subjectae sensibus, id. ib. 1, 8, 31: gustatus, qui est sensus ex omnibus maxime voluptarius, id. de Or. 3, 25, 99: sensus autem interpretes ac nuntii rerum in capite et facti et conlocati sunt, id. N. D. 2, 56, 140: omne animal sensus habet, id. ib. 3, 13, 32: carent conchae visu, omnique sensu alio quam cibi et periculi, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 90: ab eā parte opus orsus, ut a sensu ejus, averteret, Curt. 4, 6, 9.—**II.** Mental, *feeling, sentiment, emotion, affection; sense, understanding, capacity; humor, inclination, disposition, frame of mind*, etc.: ipse in commovendis judicibus eis ipsis sensibus, ad quos illos adducere vellem, permoverer, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 189: an vos quoque hic innocentium cruciatus pari sensu doloris adficit? id. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 123: vestri sensus ignarus, id. Mil. 27, 72: humanitatis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 18, § 47; id. Rosc. Am. 53, 154: applicatio animi cum quodam sensu amandi .. ut facile earum (bestiarum) sensus appareat ... sensus amoris exsistit, etc., id. Lael. 8, 27; cf.: ipsi intellegamus natura gigni sensum diligendi, id. ib. 9, 32: meus me sensus, quanta vis fraterni sit amoris, admonet, id. Fam. 5, 2, 10: utere argumento ipse sensus tui, id. Rep. 1, 38, 59: nihil est tam molle, tam aut fragile aut flexibile quam voluntas erga nos sensusque civium, id. Mil. 16, 42: quae mihi indigna et intolerabilia videntur, ea pro me ipso et animi mei sensu ac dolore pronuntio, id. Rosc. Am. 44, 129.—**2.** *Opinion, thought, sense, view:* animi, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 148: valde mihi placebat sensus ejus de re publicā, id. Att. 15, 7: (orator) ita peragrat per animos hominum, ita sensus mentesque pertractat, ut, etc., id. de Or. 1, 51, 222 sq.: qui est iste tuus sensus, quae cogitatio? Brutos ut non probes, Antonios probes? id. Phil. 10, 2, 4: dissidenti sensus suos aperire, Nep. Dion, 8, 2: sensus reconditi, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 2.—**3.** Esp., *the common feelings of humanity, the moral sense, taste, discretion, tact* in intercourse with men, often called in full sensus communis (sometimes with hominum), and often in other phrases of similar force: ut in ceteris (artium studiis) id maxime excellat, quod longissime sit ab imperitorum intellegentia sensuque disjunctum, in dicendo autem vitium vel maximum sit a volgari genere orationis atque a consuetudine communis sensus abhorrere, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 12: quae versantur in sensu hominum communi, id. ib. 2, 16, 68; id. Planc. 13, 31: communis ille sensus in aliis fortasse latuit, id. ib. 14, 34; Hor. S. 1, 3, 66: sit in beneficio sensus communis, Sen. Ben. 1, 12, 3; id. Ep. 5, 4; 105, 3; Quint. 1, 2, 20: rarus sensus communis in illā fortuna, Juv. 8, 73.—*Plur.*, Cic. Clu. 6, 17: ea sunt in communibus infixa sensibus, id. de Or. 3, 50, 195; so, vulgaris popularisque sensus, id. ib. 1, 23, 108: haec oratio longe a nostris sensibus abhorrebat, id. ib. 1, 18, 83; cf.: mirari solebam istum in his ipsis rebus aliquem sensum habere, quem scirem nulla in re quicquam simile hominis habere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 33.—**B.** Transf. (in the poets, and also in prose after the Aug. per.), of the thinking faculty, *sense, understanding, mind, reason* (syn. mens, ratio): **1.** In gen. (rare): misero quod omnes Eripit sensus mihi, Cat. 51, 6; cf.: tibi sensibus ereptis mens excidit, id. 66, 25; Ov. M. 3, 631; 14, 178: (quibus fortuna) sensum communem abstulit, *common sense*, Phaedr. 1, 7, 4 (in another signif., v. supra, II. A *fin.*, and infra, 2. *fin.*): eam personam, quae furore detenta est, quia sensum non habet, etc., Dig. 24, 3, 22, § 7: nec potest animal injuriam fecisse, quod sensu caret, ib. 9, 1, 1, § 3.—**2.** In partic., of discourse: **a.** Abstr., *sense, idea, notion, meaning, signification* (syn. sententia, notio, significatio, vis; poet. and post-Aug., freq. in Quint.): nec testamenti potuit sensus colligi, Phaedr. 4, 5, 19: verba, quibus voces sensusque notarent, Hor. S. 1, 3, 103: is verbi sensus, Ov. F. 5, 484: quae verbis aperta occultos sensus habent, Quint. 8, 2, 20: ambiguitas, quae turbare potest sensum, id. 8, 2, 16: verba duos sensus significantia, id. 6, 3, 48: ἀλληγορία aliud verbis, aliud sensu ostendit, id. 8, 6, 44: Pomponium sensibus celebrem, verbis rudem, Vell. 2, 9, 5: horum versuum sensus atque ordo sic, opinor, est, Gell. 7, 2, 10: egregie dicta circa eumdem sensum tria, Sen. Ep. 7, 10.—Introducing a quotation: erat autem litterarum sensus hujusmodi, Amm. 20, 8, 4.—With *gen. person.*: salvo modo poëtae sensu, *the meaning*, Quint. 1, 9, 2.—**b.** Concr., *a thought expressed in words, a sentence, period* (post-Aug.): sensus omnis habet suum finem, poscitque naturale intervallum, quo a sequentis initio dividatur, Quint. 9, 4, 61; 7, 10, 16; cf. id. 11, 2, 20: puer ut sciat, ubi claudatur sensus, id. 1, 8, 1: ridendi, qui velut leges prooemiis omnibus dederunt, *ut intra quattuor sensus terminarentur*, id. 4, 1, 62: verbo sensum cludere multo optimum est, id. 9, 4, 26 et saep.—Hence, communes sensus (corresp. with loci), *commonplaces*, Tac. Or. 31.

Senta, ae, *f.*, *a place in Dalmatia, noted for a curious cavern*, Plin. 2, 45, 44, § 115.

sententĭa, ae, *f.* [for sentientia, from sentio], *a way of thinking, opinion, judgment, sentiment; a purpose, determination, decision, will*, etc. **I.** Lit. (cf.: opinio, voluntas, studium): **A.** In gen.: quoniam sententiae atque opinionis meae voluistis esse participes, nihil occultabo et quoad potero, vobis exponam, quid de quāque re sentiam, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 172: sententia et opinio mea, id. ib. 2, 34, 146: senis sententia de nuptiis, Ter. And. 1, 3, 2: de aliquā re, id. Ad. 3, 5, 5; id. Phorm. 2, 4, 4; cf.: de diis immortalibus habere non errantem et vagam, sed stabilem certamque sententiam, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 2: de hac sententiā Non demovebor, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 45; cf. Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 52: de sententiā deducere, deicere, depellere, deterrere, decedere, desistere, etc., v. h. vv.: nisi quid tua secus sententia est, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 95; cf.: mihi sententia eadem est, id. Trin. 2, 4, 44: adhuc in hac sum sententiā, nihil ut faciamus nisi, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 5: eā omnes stant sententiā, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 35; cf.: perstat in sententiā Saturius, Cic. Rosc. Com. 18, 56; so, in sententiā manere, permanere, etc., v. h. vv.: non prima sed melior vicit sententia, Plin. Pan. 76, 2.—*Plur.*: variis dictis sententiis, quarum pars censebant, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 77: erant sententiae, quae censerent, id. B. C. 2, 30: sententiae numerantur, non ponderantur, Plin. Ep. 2, 12, 5: nos quibus Cotta tantum modo locos ac sententias hujus disputationis tradidisset, *the leading thoughts*, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 16.—Prov.: quot homines, tot sententiae, *many men, many minds*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 14; Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 15.—**2.** In the phrases, (α) Sententia est, with *subj.-clause*, *it is my purpose, will, opinion*, etc., Auct. Her. 3, 24, 40: si honestatem tueri ac retinere sententia est, *if one's purpose be, if one be determined*, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 116; and: stat sententia, with *obj.-clause*, Ov. M. 8, 67; cf., parenthetically: sic stat sententia, id. ib. 1, 243.—(β) De sententia alicujus aliquid facere, Cic. Cael. 29, 68: neque ego haud committam, ut si quid peccatum siet, Fecisse dicas de meā sententiā, *according to my wish, to suit me*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 115: gerere, Cic. Sull. 19 *fin.*; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 53; id. Att. 16, 16, C, § 11; 7, 5 *fin.*; Liv. 38, 45, 5 et saep.—(γ) Meā quidem sententiā, *in my opinion* or *judgment, as I think*: nimis stulte faciunt, mea quidem sententia, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 5: mea quidem sententiā, id. Cas. 3, 3, 1; id. Poen. 5, 6, 1; Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 40; 5, 9, 2; id. Phorm. 2, 2, 21; and simply mea sententia, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 11; id. Merc. 2, 3, 58; Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 42; 1, 45, 69; id. de Or. 2, 23, 95 al.—(δ) Ex mea (tuā, etc.) sententia, *according to my (thy, etc.) wish*: quoniam haec evenerunt nostrā ex sententia, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 89; id. Cist. 1, 2, 7; id. Men. 2, 2, 1; 5, 7, 30; id. Truc. 5, 72; id. Capt. 2, 3, 87; Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 5; Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 3; 2, 15, 1; and more freq., simply ex sententiā, *to one's mind* or *liking*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 18; id. Capt. 2, 2, 97; id. Mil. 4, 1, 1; id. Aul. 4, 1, 3; id. Truc. 5, 69; Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 17; id. Hec. 5, 4, 32; id. Phorm. 2, 1, 26; Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 123; id. Att. 5, 21; id. Fam. 1, 7, 5; 12, 10, 2; Sall. J. 43, 5 et saep. (v. also infra, B. 2).—(ε) Praeter animi sententiam, *against one's inclination*: quam (crapulam) potavi praeter animi mei sententiam, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 29.—**B.** In partic., publicists' and jurid. t. t., *an official determination, a decision, sentence, judgment, vote* (cf. suffragium): SENATVOS SENTENTIAM VTEI SCIENTES ESETIS, EORVM SENTENTIA ITA FVIT, S. C. de Bacch.: (L. Tarquinius) antiquos patres majorum gentium appellavit, quos priores sententiam rogabat, Cic. Rep. 2, 20, 35: non viribus ... res magnae geruntur, sed consilio, auctoritate, sententiā, id. Sen. 6, 17: (Marcellinus) sententiam dixit, ut, etc. .. postea Racilius de privatis me primum sententiam rogavit, etc., id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2: accurate sententiam dixi ... factum est senatusconsultum in meam sententiam, id. Att. 4, 1, 6: DE SENATVOS SENTENTIAD ... DE PR. VRBANI SENATVOSQVE SENTENTIAD, S. C. de Bacch.: ex senatus sententiā, Cic. Fam. 12, 4, 1: victos paucis sententiis, Liv. 22, 61, 8.—Hence, sententiam dare, *to vote*: meae partes exquirendae magis sententiae quam dandae sunt, Liv. 8, 20, 12: omnes in eam sententiam ierunt, id. 23, 10, 4: cum in hanc sententiam pedibus omnes issent, id. 22, 56, 1: aliquem sequor, aliquem jubebo sententiam dividere, *to divide the question*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 3, 2; cf.: quod fieri in senatu solet .. cum censuit aliquis quod ex parte mihi placeat, jubeo illum dividere sententiam et sequor, id. Ep. 21, 9.—Hence, de eventu fortuna judicat, cui de me sententiam non do, *I give no vote*, Sen. Ep. 14, 16.—Of the people in the comitia: de singulis magistratibus sententiam ferre, Cic. Agr. 2, 11, 26: de quo foedere populus Romanus sententiam non tulit, id. Balb. 15, 34.—Of the *votes* of judges: itur in consilium: servus ille innocens omnibus sententiis absolvitur, quo facilius vos hunc omnibus sententiis condemnare possitis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45, § 100; id. Clu. 26, 72: condemnatur enim perpaucis sententiis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 30, § 75: M. Cato (judex) sententiam dixit, *pronounced the decision* or *sentence*, id. Off. 3, 16, 66: sententiis paribus reus absolvitur, Sen. Ep. 81, 26.—**2.** Ex animi mei (tui) sententiā, in the formula of an oath, *to the best of my (your) knowledge and belief, on my (your) conscience*: (majores) jurare ex sui animi sententiā quemque voluerunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 146: quod ex animi tui sententiā juraris, id non facere perjurium est, id. Off. 3, 29, 108; Liv. 22, 53, 10; 43, 15 *fin.*—In a play on this signif. and that of ex sententiā, supra: ridicule illud L. Nasica censori Catoni, cum ille: Ex tui animi sententiā tu uxorem habes? Non hercule, inquit, ex animi mei sententiā, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 260; cf. Quint. 8, 5 *init.*; Gell. 4, 20, 2 sqq.—Transf., as a formula of assurance: me quidem, ex animi mei sententia, nulla oratio laedere potest, *by my faith*, Sall. J. 85, 27.—**II.** Transf., of words, discourse, etc., *sense, meaning, signification, idea, notion*, etc.: sonitum ut possis sentire, neque illam Internoscere, verborum sententiam quae sit, Lucr. 4, 561: cum verbum potest in duas pluresve sententias accipi, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 67: cum continenter verbum non in eadem sententia ponitur, Cic. Or. 39, 136: formantur et verba et sententiae paene innumerabiliter, id. de Or. 3, 52, 201: cognitā sententiā verba subtiliter exquiri noluerunt, id. Caecin. 20, 57: quod summum bonum a Stoicis dicitur convenienter naturae vivere, id habet hanc, ut opinor, sententiam: cum virtute congruere semper, id. Off. 3, 3, 13: haec (philosophia) nos docuit, ut nosmet ipsos nosceremus: cujus praecepti tanta vis, tanta sententia est, ut ea non homini cuipiam, sed Delphico deo tribueretur, *such depth of meaning*, id. Leg. 1, 22, 58: legis (with vis), id. ib. 2, 5, 11: de Domitio dixit versum Graecum eādem sententiā, quā etiam nos habemus Latinum: Pereant amici, etc., id. Deiot. 9, 25: est vitium in sententia, si quid absurdum, aut alienum est, id. Opt. Gen. 3, 7; cf. id. de Or. 3, 52, 200.—**B.** Concr.: **1.** In gen., *a thought* expressed in words, *a sentence, period*: dum de singulis sententiis brevi-

ter disputo, Cic Phil 13, 10, 22. est bre vitate opus ut currat sententia, etc., Hor S 1, 10, 9 initia et clausulae sententiarum, Quint 9, 3, 45, cf id. 9, 3, 36, 11, 3, 135, 8, 4, 26, 9, 4, 18, 9, 4 29, 10, 1, 130 al —**2.** In partic, *a philosophical proposition, an aphorism, apophthegm, maxim, axiom* (cf praeceptum) selectae (Epicuri) brevesque sententiae, quas appellatis κυρίας δόξας, Cic N D 1, 30, 85 quid est tam jucundum cognitu atque auditu, quam sapientibus sententiis gravibusque verbis ornata oratio et perpolita, id de Or 1, 8, 31 acutae, id. ib 2, 8, 34 concinnae acutaeque, id Brut 78, 272, Quint 8, 5, 2 sq, 9, 3, 76, 10, 1, 60, 11, 3, 120 al (Sophocles) sententiis densus, id 10, 1, 68, cf id. 10, 1, 90, 10, 1, 102 subiti ictūs sententiarum, Sen Ep 100, 8

sententĭālis, e, *adj* [sententia], = Gr γνωμικός, *in the form of a sentence, sententious*, Cassiod. Rhet 13, p 499, 22, Isid. 2, 9, 11 —Hence, *adv* **sententĭālĭter**, *in the form of maxims* or *axioms, sententiously* (post class) et alia plurima, quae sententialiter proferuntur nec haec apud Vergilium frustra desideraveris (Ecl 8, 63) Non omnia possumus omnes, etc, Macr S 5, 16, so Tert Carn Chr 18 *med*

sententĭŏla, ae, *f dim* [id.], *a short* or *little sentence, maxim*, or *aphorism* sententiolas edicti cujusdam memoriae mandavi, * Cic Phil 3, 9, 21, Quint 5, 13, 37, 9, 2, 98, 11, 1, 52, 12, 10, 73, Petr 118, 2, Gell 17, 12, 4

sententĭōsē, *adv*, v sententiosus *fin*

sententĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [sententia, II B 2], *full of meaning, pithy, sententious* (rare but Ciceron) sententiosum et argutum genus dictionis, Cic Brut 95, 325 —*Adv* **sententĭōsē**. **A.** *Full of meaning, suggestively* sententiose (dicere) sine verborum et ordine et modo (opp composite) et apte sine sententiis, Cic Or 71, 236 oratione habita graviter et sententiose, id Inv 1, 55, 106 —**B.** *Sententiously* saepe sententiose ridicula dicuntur, Cic de Or 2, 71, 286

sentĭcētum, i, *n* [sentis], *a thicket of briers thorn brake*, Plaut Capt 4, 2, 80, App Flor p 348, 21.

sentĭcōsus, a, um, *adj* [id], *full of briers* or *thorns, thorny, briery* (ante and post class.), trop verba, Afr ap Fest s v sentes, p 339 Müll. merces (with aspera), App Flor p 361, 1

sentĭfĭco, āre, *v a* [sentio facio], *to endow with feeling* or *sensation* (late Lat) corpus, Claud. Mam Stat An 1, 17 oculum, id ib 3, 2

sentīna, ae, *f* **I.** Lit., *the filthy water that collects in the bottom of a ship, bilge water* cum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursent, alii sentinam exhauriant, Cic Sen 6 17, * Caes B C 3, 28 in nave, quae sentinam trahit, Sen Ep 30, 2 pisces sentinae navium odorem procul fugiunt, Plin 10, 70, 90, § 194 al, Gell. 19, 1, 3 mersamque vitiis suis, quasi sentinā, rempublicam pessum dedere, Flor 3, 12, 7 —**II.** Transf, *the bottom of a ship where the bilge water is, the hold* hi Romam sicuti in sentinam confluxerant, Sall. C 37, 5 sedebamus in puppi et clavum tenebamus, nunc autem vix est in sentina locus, Cic Fam 9, 15, 3 —**III.** Trop **1.** *The lowest of the people, the dregs, refuse, rabble* of a state or city (good prose, cf faex) si tu exieris, exhaurietur ex urbe tuorum comitum magna et perniciosa sentina rei publicae Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 12, 2, 4, 7 (cf Quint. 8, 6, 15), id. Att 1, 19, 4, id. Agr 2, 26, 70, Liv 24, 29, 3; Flor 3 1 4 —**2.** *The hangers on of an army, camp followers*, Val Max 2, 7, 1

* **sentīnācŭlum**, i, *n* [sentino], *an instrument for bailing out the bilge water of a ship, a scoop*, Paul Nol Ep 36, 3

Sentīnas, ātis, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Sentinum* (**Sentis** ap Front Colon p 124 Goes, Σεντῖνον in Ptol and Polyb) *a town of Umbria* ager, Liv 10 27, 1, 10 30, 4, 10, 31, 12, for which, *absol* in Sentinate, Front Strat 1, 8 3 Oud. *N cr* —*Plur subst* **Sentīnātes**, um m, *the inhabitants of Sentinum* Plin 3 14 19, § 114.

sentīnātor, oris, m. [sentino] *one who bails out the bilge water from a ship* (late Lat), Paul Nol Ep 36, 12.

sentīno, are, *v n* [sentina] **I.** Lit, *to bail* or *pump out the bilge water from a ship* (late Lat), Paul Nol Ep 36 *init*, Aug Homil 42 —* **II.** Trop, *to be in difficulty* or *danger* sentinare, satagere, dictum a sentina, quia multum aquae navis cum recipit periclitatur, Fest p 339 Müll, Caecil ib

* **sentīnōsus**, a, um, *adj* [id], *full of bilge water* naves, Cato ap Non 152, 25

Sentīnus, i, *m* [sentio], *the deity who gives sensation to new born infants*, Varr in Aug Civ Dei, 7, 2 *fin*, Tert ad Nat 2, 11, cf Becker, Antiq 4, p 10

sentĭo, si, sum, 4 (*perf* sync sensti, Ter And 5, 3, 11), *v a* **I.** Physically **A.** In gen., *to discern by the senses, to feel, hear, see*, etc, *to perceive, be sensible of* (syn percipio) (α) With *acc* calorem et frigus, Lucr 1, 496, cf duritiem saxi, id. 4, 268, 3, 381 sq feram nare sagaci (venatica), Enn ap Fest p 177 Müll (Ann v 346 Vahl) varios rerum odores, Lucr 1, 298 sucum in ore, id 4, 617 sq suavitatem cibi, Cic Phil 2, 45, 115 varios rerum colores, Lucr 4, 492 sonitum, Plaut Curc 1, 2, 69 nil aegri, Lucr 3, 832 utrumque (calorem et frigus) manu, id. 1, 496 famem, Liv 25, 13 morbos articularios, Plin 32, 4, 14, § 39 —In mal part sensit delphina Melantho, Ov M 6, 120 —*Pass* posse prius ad angustias veniri, quam sentirentur, *before they should be observed*, Caes B C 1, 67 —(β) With *inf* or an *object clause* sei movero me seu secari sensero, Plaut Merc 2, 2, 40 sentio aperiri fores, id. Truc 2, 3, 29 nec quisquam moriens sentire videtur, Ire foras animam, Lucr 3, 607 sentire sonare, id. 4, 229 Munro —(γ) *Absol* perpetuo quoniam sentimus, Lucr 4, 228, 6, 935, Plaut Bacch 4, 9, 77 qui (homines) corruant, sed ita, ut ne vicini quidem sentiant, Cic Cat 2, 10, 21 —**b.** Of things pupula cum sentire colorem dicitur album Lucr 2, 811 sq —*Absol* haud igitur aures per se possunt sentire, Lucr 3, 633 si quis corpus sentire refutat id. 3, 350, 3, 354, cf id 3, 552, 3, 625 —**B.** In partic **1.** *To perceive* the effects (esp the ill effects) of any thing, *to feel, experience, suffer, undergo, endure* sentiet, qui vir siem, Ter Eun 1, 1, 21 jam curabo sentiat, Quos attentarit, Phaedr 5, 2 6 quid ipse ad Avaricum sensisset, etc, Caes. B G 7, 52, cf Liv 45, 28, 6 Centuripini etiam ceterarum civitatum damna ac detrimenta senserunt, Cic Verr 2, 3 45, § 108, id. Div in Caecil. 12 38, cf. id Verr 2, 1, 49, § 127 tecum Philippos et celerem fugam Sensi, Hor C 2, 7, 10 (Apollinem) vindicem, id ib 4, 6, 3 caecos motus orientis austri, id ib 3, 27, 22 contracta aequora (pisces), id. ib 3, 1, 33 prima arma nostra (Salyi), Flor 3, 2, 3 sentire paulatim belli mala, Tac H 1, 89 famem, Liv 25, 13, 1, Curt. 9 10, 11 damnum, Liv 2, 64, 6 cladem belli, id 35, 33, 6 inopiam rerum omnium, id. 43, 22 10, 44 7, 6 incommoda belli, id 44, 14, 10 lassitudo jam et sitis sentiebatur, id. 44 36, 2 ubi primum dolorem aliquis sentit, Cels 6, 7 *init*, cf. Lact 7, 20, 7 cujus ulceris dolorem sentire etiam spectantes videntur, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 59 corporis aegri vitia sentire, Curt 8, 10, 29 qui in urbe esse commoverit sentiet, in hac urbe esse consules vigilantes, esse egregios magistratus, etc., Cic. Cat 2, 12, 27, cf id Sest 28 60; Ov M 13, 864 —*Absol* iste tuus ipse sentiet Posterius, Ter Ad. 1 2 59 —Of beasts, etc oves penuriam sentiunt, Col 7, 9, 3 sq frigus aut aestum, id 7 4, 7 praegelidam hiemem omnes pisces sentiunt Plin 9, 16, 24 § 57 —**b.** Of things *to be affected* or *influenced by* meae istuc scapulae sentiunt, Plaut Poen 1, 1, 25, Liv 9, 37 transitum exercitus (ager) id 9 41, 58 pestilentem Africum (Fecunda vitis), Hor C 3 23, 5 lacus et mare amorem Festinantis eri, id Ep 1 1, 84 alnos fluvii cavatas, Verg G 1 136 al; cf Plin Pan 31 5 carbunculi cum ipsi non sentiant ignes, Plin 37, 7, 25 § 92 eadem (gemma) sola nobilium limam sentit, *is affected by* id 37, 8, 32 § 109 cum amnis sentit aestatem, et ad minimum deductus est, Sen Ira, 3, 21, 1 miramur quod accessionem fluminum maria non sentiant, id Q N 3, 4 illa primum saxa auctum fluminis sentiunt, id ib 4, 2, 7 totum mare sentit exortum ejus sideris, Plin 9, 16, 25, § 58 caseus vetustatem, id. 11, 42, 97, § 242 herba cariem, id 12, 7, 14, § 28 ferrum robiginem, id. 34, 14, 41, § 143 —**2.** In the elder Pliny, *to be susceptible of, to be subject* or *liable to* a disease morbos, Plin 9, 49, 73, § 156 rabiem id. 8, 18, 26, § 68 cariem, id 12, 7, 14, § 28 —**II.** Mentally **A.** Lit, *to feel, perceive, observe, notice* (syn. intellego) (α) With *acc* id jam pridem sensi et subolet mihi, Plaut. Ps 1, 5, 7, so, quid, id Truc 1, 1, 39 quando Aesculapi ita sentio sententiam, *I observe, understand*, id. Curc. 2, 1, 2 primus sentio mala nostra, Ter Ad 4, 2, 7 numquam illum ne minima quidem re offendi, quod quidem senserim, *that I have perceived*, Cic Lael 27, 103 ut cui bene quid processerit, multum illum providisse, cui secus, nihil sensisse dicamus, id Rab Post. 1, 1 praesentia numina sentit, Hor Ep 2, 1, 134, cf. id ib 2, 2 162, id. C S 73 et saep de victoria atque exitu rerum sentire, Caes. B G 7, 52 omnia me illa sentire quae dicerem, nec tantum sentire, sed amare, Sen. Ep 75, 3 illum sensisse quae scripsit, id ib 100, 11 —Poet ut vestram sentirent aequora curam, Ov M 5, 557 nec inania Tartara sentit, i e *does not die*, id ib 12, 619 —(β) With *inf* or an *obj clause* quoniam sentio errare (eum), Plaut Men 3, 2, 16 hoc vir excellenti providentia sensit ac vidit, non esse, etc, Cic Rep 2, 3, 5 suspicionem populi sensit moveri, id ib 2, 31, 54 quod quid cogitent, me scire sentiunt, etc, id Cat 2, 3, 5 sq postquam nihil esse pericli Sensimus, Hor S 2, 8, 58 non nisi oppressae senserunt (civitates), etc., Just 8, 1, 2 —(γ) With *rel-* or *interrog clause* ego o ego et sentio ipse, quid agam, Plaut Trin 3, 2, 13 jam dudum equidem sentio, suspicio Quae te sollicitet, id Bacch 4, 8 49 quoniam sentio, Quae res gereretur, id ib 2, 3, 56 si quid est in me ingenii, quod sentio quam sit exiguum, Cic. Arch 1, 1 ex quo fonte hauriam, sentio, id. ib 6, 13 victrices catervae Sensere, quid mens rite, quid indoles Posset, Hor C 4, 4, 25 —With the *indic*, in a *rel-clause*. sentio, quam rem agitis, Plaut Capt 2, 1, 14 —(δ) With *de* hostes postea quam de profectione eorum senserunt, *became aware of their retreat*, Caes B G 5, 32, 7, 52.—(ε) With *nom* of *part* (poet): sensit terrae sola maculans, Cat 63, 6: sensit medios delapsus in hostis, Verg A 2, 377 —(ζ) *Absol* vehementer mihi est irata sentio atque intellego, Plaut Truc 2, 6, 64, cf id Trin 3, 2, 72, id. Mil 2, 6, 97 mentes sapientium cum e corpore excessissent sentire ac vigere (opp carere sensu), Cic Sest 21, 47, cf id Rep 6, 24, 26 (Aristoteles) pacana probat eoque ait uti omnes, sed ipsos non sentire cum utantur, id. Or 57, 193, cf Quint 9, 4, 52 priusquam hostes sentirent, Liv 34, 14, 2, 25, 22, 4 —*Impers pass* non ut dictum est, in eo genere intellegitur, sed ut sensum est, Cic de Or 3, 42, 168 —**B.** *To feel, experience* (with *acc* of the feeling, rare) quidquid est quod sensum habet, id necesse est sentiat et voluptatem et dolorem, Cic N D 3, 14, 36: tenesne memoriā quantum senseris gaudium cum, etc., Sen Ep 4, 2 non sentire amisso amico dolorem, id ib 99, 26, 121, 7 victoriae tantae gaudium sentire, Liv 44, 44, 3, cf segnius homines bona quam mala sentire, id 30, 21, 6 —**III.** Transf (in consequence of mental perception), *to think, deem, judge, opine, imagine, suppose* (syn opinor, arbitror) si ita sensit, ut loquitur, est homo impurus, Cic Rep 3, 21, 32, cf jocansne an ita sentiens, id Ac 2, 19, 63, id Rep 3, 5, 8 fieri potest, ut recte quis sentiat, et id quod sentit polite eloqui non possit, id Tusc 1, 3, 6 humiliter demisseque sentire, id ib 5, 9, 24 tecum aperte, quod sentio, loquar, id Rep 1, 10, 15, cf quod sentio scribere, id Fam 15, 16, 3 causa est haec sola, in qua omnes sentirent unum atque idem, id Cat 4, 7, 14 idemque et unum sentire, Suet Ner 43 sapiens de dis immortalibus sine ullo metu vera sentit, Cic Fin 1, 19, 62.—With *acc* and *inf* idem, quod ego, sentit, te esse huic rei caput, Ter Ad 4, 2, 29, cf nos quidem hoc sentimus si, etc non esse cunctandum, Cic Fam 1, 7, 5 voluptatem hanc esse sentiunt omnes, id. Fin. 2,

3, 6 Madv. ad loc.: sensit in omni disputatione id fieri oportere, id. ib. 2, 2, 4; 5, 8, 23; id. Tusc. 5, 28, 82; id. Att. 7, 6, 2; id. Fam. 1, 7, 5: sic decerno, sic sentio, sic affirmo, nullam rerum publicarum conferendam esse cum eā, quam, etc., id. Rep. 1, 46, 70.—With two *acc.* (very rare): aliquem bonum civem, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 125 (cf. id. Fin. 2, 3, 6, supra, where Orell. omits esse).—With *de* and *abl.:* cum de illo genere rei publicae quae sentio dixero, Cic. Rep. 1, 42, 65; so, quid de re publicā, id. ib. 1, 21, 34; 1, 38, 60: quid de quo, id. ib. 1, 11: quid gravius de vobis, Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 4; Cic. Rep. 1, 13, 19; cf.: qui omnia de re publicā praeclara atque egregia sentirent, *were full of the most noble and generous sentiments,* id. Cat. 3, 2, 5: mirabiliter de te et loquuntur et sentiunt, id. Fam. 4, 13, 5: male de illo, Quint. 2, 2, 12: sentire cum aliquo, *to agree with one in opinion:* tecum sentio, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 24; id. Ps. 4, 2, 3: cum Caesare sentire, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 3; id. Rosc. Am. 49, 142; cf.: nae iste haud mecum sentit, Ter. And. 2, 1, 24: ab aliquo sentire, *to dissent from, disagree with:* abs te seorsum sentio, *judge otherwise, think differently,* Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 52: ut abs te seorsus sentiam De uxoriā re, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 195 P.: *Gr.* Omnia istaec facile patior, dum hic hinc a me sentiat. *Tr.* Atqui nunc abs te stat, *is on my side,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 56 (cf. ab); cf. also: qui aliunde stet semper, aliunde sentiat, Liv. 24, 45, 3.—**B.** In partic., publicists' and jurid. t. t., *to give one's opinion* concerning any thing; *to vote, declare, decide* (syn. censeo): sedens iis assensi, qui mihi lenissime sentire visi sunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 9; 11, 21, 2; 3, 8, 9: quae vult Hortensius omnia dicat et sentiat, id. Verr. 2, 2, 31, § 76: si judices pro causā meā senserint, *decided in my favor,* Gell. 5, 10, 14; cf.: in illam partem ite quā sentitis, Vet. Form. ap. Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 20.—Hence, **sensa,** ōrum, *n.* (acc. to II. B.). **1.** *Thoughts, notions, ideas, conceptions* (class. but very rare): sententiam veteres, quod animo sensissent, vocaverunt . . . Non raro tamen et sic locuti sunt, ut sensa sua dicerent: nam sensus corporis videbantur, etc., Quint. 8, 5, 1: exprimere dicendo sensa, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: sensa mentis et consilia verbis explicare, id. ib. 3, 14, 55.—**2.** *Opinions, doctrines* (late Lat.): sensa et inventa Disarii, Macr. S. 7, 5, 4.

1. sentis, is (*acc.* sentim, Col. 11, 3, 4), *m.* (*fem.:* et rubus et sentes tantummodo natae, Ov. de Nuce, 113: tenerae fruticum sentes, Verg. Cul. 55). **I.** *A thorn, thornbush, brier, bramble* (usually in *plur.*, and mostly poet.; not in Cic.; but. cf. vepris). (*a*) *Plur.:* arbores, vites, vepres, sentes, S. C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 129: *He.* Asper meus victus sane est. *Er.* Sentesne esitas? Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 85; Lucr. 5, 207; Verg. E. 4, 29; id. G. 2, 411; id. A. 2, 379; 9, 382; Ov. M. 1, 509; 2, 799; * Caes. B. G. 2, 17; Col. 6, 3, 1 al.—(*β*) *Sing.:* Graeci vocant κυνόσβατον, nos sentem canis appellamus, *the dogrose, wild-brier,* Col. 11, 3, 4.—* **II.** Transf., in Plaut., of *thievish hands,* Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 1.

2. Sentis, v. Sentinas.

sentisco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [sentio, II.], *to perceive, note, observe* (Lucretian), Lucr. 3, 392; 4, 586.

Sentius, i, *m., the name of a Roman gens.* **1.** Sentius Saturninus, *a proprætor in Macedonia,* A.U.C. 671, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 93, § 217; id. Pis. 34, 84.—**2.** Cn. Sentius, *a governor of Syria,* Tac. A. 2, 74; 3, 7.

sentix, īcis, *m.* [sentis], *the plant* cynosbatos or sentis canis, *dog-rose, wild-brier,* App. Herb. 87; Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 59 sq.

sentōsus (-tŭōsus), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of thorns, thorny* (late Lat.), Paul. Nol. Carm. 6, 310; Fulg. Myth. prol.—**II.** Trop., form sentuosus: stricto et sentuoso brevitatis vinculo, Boëth. in Porphyr. Dial. 1, p. 12.

sentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *thorny, rough, rugged* (poet. and very rare): loca senta situ, * Verg. A. 6, 462; Ov. M. 4, 436: vepres, Prud. in Symm. 2, 1039: rubus, id. Apoth. 123.—* **II.** Transf.: video sentum, squalidum, aegrum, pannis annisque obsitum (hominem), *bristly,* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 5.

sĕorsum, *adv.*, v. seorsus.

sĕorsus, a, um, *adj.* [abbrev. from sevorsus, from se-vorto], *sundered, separate, apart* (syn. separatus). **I.** *Adj.* (so only ante- and post-class.): seorsum atque diversum pretium, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. optionatus, p. 201 Müll.: vocabulum, id. ap. Gell. 7, 10, 2: syllabae, Ter. Maur. p. 2398 P.: seorsa quae (videor tractasse), id. p. 2439 *fin.* ib.; cf. studia, Aus. Idyll. 17, 5.—Hence, **II.** *Adv.:* **sĕorsum** (often erroneously written **sĕorsim;** collat. form **sĕorsus,** Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 27; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 195 P.; Lucr. 4, 494; 5, 448; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 3 Orell. *N. cr.;* Liv. 9, 42, 8 Weissenb.; in both forms in the poets; usu. dissyl.; but trisyl. Lucr. 3, 551; 4, 491.—Another collat. form **sorsum,** Plaut. As. 2, 2, 95; Lucr. 3, 631 sq.; 4, 495; 5, 447; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, 1061), *asunder, separately, apart* (syn. separatim; freq., but mostly ante-class.; not found in Cæs., Verg., or Hor.; and in Cic. only once, in the etymological definition of the word seditio). (*a*) With *ab:* me hodie senex seduxit solum, sorsum ab aedibus, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 95 Fleck.; so, seorsum ab rege exercitum ductare, Sall. J. 70, 2: seorsum tractandum est hoc ab illo, Auct. Her. 3, 4, 7: seorsum a collegā omnia paranda, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 3: abs te seorsum sentio, *otherwise, differently,* Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 52; cf.: ut abs te seorsus sentiam De uxoriā re, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 195 P.—(*β*) With *abl.* (Lucretian): seorsum corpore, Lucr. 3, 564: animā, id. 3, 631 MSS. (Lachm. and Munro, animae).—(*γ*) *Absol.:* quā arte natio sua separata seorsum, Cato ap. Charis. p. 195; Lucr. 5, 447 sq.: in aediculam istanc seorsum concludi volo, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 20: in custodiā habitus, Liv. 9, 42, 8; cf. id. 22, 52, 3: castris positis, Auct. B. Afr. 48, 2: ea dissensio civium, quod seorsum eunt alii ad alios, seditio dicitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 1, 1: omnibus gratiam habeo, et seorsum tibi praeterea, * Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 14: proin, viator, hunc deum vereberis, Manumque seorsum habebis, *will hold afar,* Cat. 20, 17

sē-păr, păris (perh. only in *abl. sing.*), *adj., separate, different* (syn. dispar; post-Aug. and mostly poet.): ossa separe urnā contegere, Val. Fl. 5, 58: separe coetu, Stat. Th. 4, 481: separe ductu, Prud. Apoth. 311: duo flumina naturā separi, Sol. 7 *fin.*

sēpărābĭlis, e, *adj.* [separo], *that may be separated, separable:* nec (eam vim) separabilem a corpore esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 21: a veritate unius Dei, Hilar. Trin. 1, 16 *fin.*

sēpărātē, *adv.*, v. separo, *P. a. fin.*

sēpărātim, *adv.* [separo], *asunder, apart, separately* (freq. and good prose; syn. seorsum). (*a*) With *ab:* (di) separatim ab universis singulos diligunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 165: nihil accidet ei separatim a reliquis civibus, id. Fam. 2, 16, 5: separatim a reliquis consilium capere, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: separatim eos ab illis consulturos, Liv. 40, 47, 4.—(*β*) *Absol.* (so most freq.): hoc sejungi potest separatimque perscribi, Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 50: unā in re separatim elaborare, id. de Or. 1, 3, 9: separatim singularum civitatium copias collocare, Caes. B. G. 7, 36; so (with singuli) Liv. 42, 44, 5; Quint. 4, prooem. § 7; (with quisque) Caes. B. C. 3, 18; Sall. C. 52, 23; Quint. 7, 4, 44; Cic. de Or. 2, 16, 68; 2, 16, 70; id. Inv. 1, 18, 25; id. Brut. 53, 198; id. Fam. 13, 12; id. Att. 7, 3, 5; Caes. B. G. 1, 29; id. B. C. 3, 24; Quint. 5, 7, 6; Suet. Caes. 10; id. Aug. 29; id. Tib. 76 al.: vel separatim dicere de genere universo, vel definite de singulis temporibus, hominibus, causis, i. e. *generally,* Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 118 (cf.: separatum exordium, id. Inv. 1, 18, 26).

sēpărātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a sundering, severing, separation* (rare, but good prose): sui facti ab illā definitione separatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 18, 55: distributione partium ac separatione, id. de Or. 3, 33, 132: congregatio criminum accusantem adjuvat, separatio defendentem, Quint. 7, 1, 31: nominum idem significantium (opp. congregare, and corresp. to disjunctio), id. 9, 3, 45: animi et corporis in morte, Gell. 2, 8, 7: tamquam eā separatione ad caedem destinarentur, Tac. H. 4, 46.—**II.** Esp., rhet. t. t. *division, separation,* when a word is inserted between two like words (as duc, age, duc, etc.), Jul. Ruf. de Schem. Lex. § 11.

sēpărātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [separo], *of or belonging to separation, disjunctive, separative* (late Lat.): conjunctio, Diom. p. 412 P.; Prisc. 1002 P.

sēpărātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he that separates, a separator* (late Lat.), Tert. Praescr. 30 *med.;* Vulg. Zach. 9, 6.

sēpărātrix, īcis, *f.* [separator], *she that separates* (late Lat.): voluntas conjunctrix ac separatrix hujuscemodi rerum, Aug. Trin. 11, 10.

1. sēpărātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of separo.

* **2. sēpărātus,** ūs, *m.* [separo], *a parting, separating:* parili (crinis), App. Flor. p. 350, 40.

sē-păro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [2. paro], *to disjoin, sever, part, divide, separate* (class. and freq., esp. in the trop. sense; cf.: divido, dirimo, disjungo, secludo). **I.** Lit. (*a*) With *ab:* senatoria subsellia a populari consessu, Cic. Corn. Fragm. 12, p. 449 Orell.: separat Aonios Oetaeis Phocis ab arvis, Ov. M. 1, 313: Asiam ab Europā, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 87: separandos a cetero exercitu ratus, Curt. 7, 2, 35.—(*β*) With *abl.* (poet.): Seston Abydenā separat urbe fretum, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 28: separat (spatium) aethere terram, Luc. 4, 75; 9, 524: natura nos ceteris separatos animalibus sola homines fatetur, Diom. 275 P.—(*γ*) With simple *acc.*, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87; cf.: nec nos mare separat ingens, Ov. M. 3, 448: in ipsis Europam Asiamque separantis freti angustiis, Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 50: equitum magno numero ex omni populi summā separato, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39: Thessalorum omnis equitatus separatus erat, *separated, divided,* Liv. 42, 55 *fin.;* Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 2.—*Pass.:* ut corpora gentis illius separata sint in alias civitates, ingenia vera solis Atheniensium muris clausa existimes, Vell. 1, 18, 1.—**II.** Trop., *to treat* or *consider separately; to distinguish, except.* (*a*) With *ab:* multi Graeci a perpetuis suis historiis ea bella separaverunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 2: cogitatione magis a virtute potest quam re separari, id. Off. 1, 27, 95. suum consilium ab reliquis separare, Caes. B. G. 7, 63 *fin.:* ob separata ab se consilia, Liv. 23, 20, 4: nihil est, quod se ab Aetolis separent, id. 38, 43, 12: oratorem, quem a bono viro non separo, Quint. 2, 21, 12: saepe a figuris ea (vitia) separare difficile est, id. 1, 5, 5.—(*β*) With simple *acc.:* separemus officium dantis testes et refellentis, Quint. 5, 7, 9: miscenda sit an separanda narratio, id. 4, 2, 101; cf. id. 12, 2, 13; cf.: virtus ipsa, separatā utilitate, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: oratio ac vis forensis, ut idem separetur Cato, ita universa erupit sub Tullio, ut, etc., i. e. *if Cato again be excepted* (shortly before: praeter Catonem), Vell. 1, 17, 3.—Hence, **sēpărātus,** a, um, *P. a., separated, separate, distinct, particular, different.* (*a*) With *ab:* quaestiones separatae a complexu rerum, Quint. 5, 8, 6.—(*β*) With *abl.:* (animalia) separata alienis, Vell. 1, 16, 2.—(*γ*) *Absol.:* ista aliud quoddam separatum volumen exspectant, Cic. Att. 14, 17, 6; so id. Verr. 2, 1, 17, § 45 Zumpt *N. cr.:* neutrum vitiosum separatum est, sed compositione peccatur, Quint. 1, 5, 35: quid separata, quid conjuncta (verba) exigant, id. 8, 3, 15: eorum nullum ipsum per se separatum probo, Cic. Rep. 1, 35, 54 Mos. *N. cr.:* privati ac separati agri apud eos nihil est, Caes. B. G. 4, 1; cf.: separatae singulis sedes et sua cuique mensa, Tac. G. 22: separati epulis, discreti cubilibus, id. H. 5, 5: (exordium) separatum, quod non ex ipsā causā ductum est, nec, Cic. Inv. 1, 18, 26: tu (Bacchus) separatis uvidus in jugis (i. e. remotis), *distant, remote,* Hor. C. 2, 19, 18.—*Comp.:* intellectus, Tert. Anim. 18 *fin.*—*Sup.* does not occur.—Hence, * *adv.:* **sēpărātē,** *separately, apart:* separatius adjungi, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 156.

* **sĕpĕlībĭlis,** e, *adj.* [sepelio], *that may be buried;* hence, trop., *that may be hidden* or *concealed* (a word formed by Plaut.): stultitia, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 64.

sĕpĕlio, pelīvi or ii, pultum, 4 (*perf.* sepeli, Pers. 3, 97; *part. perf.* sepelitus, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 909 P.; *fut.* sepelibis, Aus. Ep. 25, 61; *perf.* sepelisset, Prop. 1, 17, 19;

Quint 8, 5, 16), *v a.*, *to bury, inter* (class.) sepultus intellegitur quoquo modo conditus, humatus vero humo contectus, Plin 7, 54, 55, § 187 (cf also condo) **I.** Lit hominem mortuum, inquit lex in XII, in urbe ne sepelito neve urito Credo vel propter ignis periculum Quod autem addit, neve urito, indicat, non qui uratur, sepeliri, sed qui humetur *Att* Quid? qui post XII in urbe sepulti sunt clari viri? etc, Cic. Leg 2, 23, 58 Mos quoi (mortuo) auro dentes iuncti escunt, ast im cum illo sepelirei ureive se fraude esto id Fragm 2, 24, 60 mortuus est, sepelitus est, Cato ap Prisc p 909 P surge et sepeli natum, Att ap Cic Tusc 1, 44, 106 aliquem, Sulp ap Cic Fam 4, 12, 3 Tarquinio sepulto, Cic Rep 2, 21, 38 suorum corpora, Liv 27, 42, 7 et sepeli lacrimis perfusa fidelibus ossa, Ov H 14, 127 — Of merging in the sea saevo sepelire profundo exanimos, Sil 13, 480 — **B.** *To burn* (the dead body), *to perform the funeral rites* of a man *by burning* cujus corpus procul ab eo loco infoderunt inde erutus atque eodem loco sepultus est, Nep Paus 5, 5 qui vos trucidatos incendio patriae sepelire conatus est, Cic Fl 38, 95 sepultum Consentiae, quod membrorum reliquum fuit, ossaque Metapontum ad hostes remissa, i e *buried after burning*, Liv 8, 24, cf Nep Eum 13 *fin* sepeliri accuratissime imperavit evenit ut semiustum cadaver discerperent canes, Suet Dom 15 — **II.** Trop **A.** *To bury*, i e *to overwhelm, submerge, destroy, ruin, suppress*, etc cerno animo sepultam patriam, miseros atque insepultos acervos civium Cic Cat 4, 6, 11 patria sepulta, Prop 1, 22, 3 (sepulchra, Müll) cuncta tuus sepelivit amor, id 3, 15 (4 14) 9 haec sunt in gremio sepulta consulatus tui, Cic. Pis 5, 11 somnum sepelire, Plaut Most 5, 2, 1 quod bellum ejus (Pompeii) adventu sublatum ac sepultum, Cic. Imp Pomp 11, 30, so, bellum, Vell 2, 75, 1, 2, 89, 3, 2, 90 al dolorem, *to put an end to*, Cic Tusc 2, 13, 32 tunc, cum mea fama sepulta est, Ov P 1, 5, 85 salutem in aeternum, i e *to destroy*, Lucr 2, 570, cf Vell 2, 126, 2 multa tenens antiqua sepulta, vetustas Quae facit Lucil ap Gell 12, 4, 4 nullus sum sepultus sum, *I'm lost* Ter Phorm 5, 8 (7) 50 — **B.** Poet sepultus, *buried* in deep sleep, *lulled to sleep, slumbering* somno sepulti, Lucr 5, 974, 1, 134 invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam, Verg A 2, 265 custode sepulto, id ib 6, 424, cf assiduo lingua sepulta mero, Prop 3 11 (4, 10), 56 paulum sepultae distat inertiae Celata virtus, *slumbering, idle*, Hor C 4, 9, 29

1. sē-pēs, pĕdis, *adj* [sex], *six footed* populi (formicae) App M 6, p 177, 26

2. sepes, is, v saepes

† **sēpia**, ae, *f*, = σηπία, *the cuttle fish*, having a black, inky liquid, Cic N D 2 50, 127, Plin 9, 29, 45, § 84, Plaut. Rud 3, 2, 45, Col 6, 17, 7 — This liquid was used for ink, Pers. 3 13, hence, transf, *ink* furva, Aus. Ep 4, 76

Sēpĭās, ădis, *f*, = Σηπιὰς ἄκρα, *a promontory of Magnesia*, Plin 4, 9, 16, § 32, Mel 2 3, Val Fl 2, 9

* **sēpĭcŭla**, v saepicula.

sēpimen = **sēpimentum**, v saep

sēpio, v saepio

* **sēpiŏla**, ae, *f dim* [sepia], *a little cuttle fish*, Plaut Cas. 2, 8, 57

Sēplăsia (ă, Aus. Epigr 123, a, Marcell Medic 66), ae, *f* (**Seplăsĭa**, orum, *n* Varr ap Non 226 16), *a street in Capua, where unguents were sold* Seplasia platea Capuae, in qua unguentarii negotiari sunt soliti, Ascon Cic Pis 11, 24, p 10 Orell, so Varr ap Non 226 18, Cic Pis 11, 24, id Agr 2 34, 94, id Sest 8, 19, Plin 16, 10, 18, § 40, 33, 13, 57, § 164 fraus Seplasine, i e *ointments adulterated in the* Seplasia, id 34, 11, 25, § 108, Val Max 9, 1 1 *ext* — In *plur*, Pompon ap Non 226, 20 — Hence, * **A. Sēplasĭum**, ii, *n* (sc. unguentum), *Seplasian unguent*, Petr 76, 6 — **B. sēplasĭārĭus**, ii, *m*, *a dealer in unguents*, Lampr Heliog 30, Inscr Orell 4202, 4417 — **C. sēplasĭārĭum**, μυροπώλιον, Gloss. Lat Gr

sē-pōno, pŏsŭi pŏsitum 3 (*part perf sync.* sepostus Sil 8, 378, 17, 281, but, se positus, Hor S 2, 6, 84), *v a*, *to lay apart* or *aside, to put by, separate, pick out, select*, etc (class, not in Cæs, syn. sejungo, segrego, recondo) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen seponi et occultari, Cic Att. 11, 24, 2, cf aliquid habere sepositum et reconditum, id Verr 2, 4, 10 § 23, so (with conditus) id. Div 2, 54, 112, cf ornamenta seposita (for which, just before, recondita), id de Or 1, 35, 162 id ego ad illud fanum (sc ornandum) sepositum putabam, id Att 15, 15, 3 captivam pecuniam in aedificationem templi, Liv 1, 53, 3 primitias magno Jovi, Ov F 3, 730 nonnullos ex principibus legit ac seposuit ad pompam, Suet Calig 47 se et pecuniam et frumentum in decem annos seposuisse, Liv 42, 52, 12 sors aliquem seponit ac servat, qui cum victore contendat, Plin Ep 8, 14, 21 interesse pugnae imperatorem an seponi melius foret, dubitavere, *to place himself at a distance, withdraw*, Tac H 2, 33 de mille sagittis Unam seposuit, *picked out, selected*, Ov M 5, 381 — **B.** In partic, *to send into banishment, to banish, exile* (post Aug, cf relego) aliquem a domo, Tac A. 3, 12 aliquem in provinciam specie legationis, id H 1, 13 *fin* aliquem in secretum Asiae, id ib 1, 10 in insulam, id ib 1, 46 *fin*, 1, 88, 2, 63, id A 4, 44, Suet Aug 65, id. Tib 15, id Oth 3, id Tit 9 — **II.** Trop, *to lay* or *set aside* mentally id quod primum se obtulerit, Quint 7, 1, 27 — **B.** *To set apart, assign, appropriate, reserve*, for any purpose, etc ut alius aliam sibi partem, in qua elaboraret, seponeret, Cic de Or 3, 33, 132 sibi ad eam rem tempus, *to fix*, id Or 42, 143, cf quod temporis hortorum aut villarum curae seponitur, Tac A 14, 54 materiam senectuti seposui, *have set apart, reserved for my old age*, id H 1, 1 seposuit Aegyptum, *he sequestered Egypt, made it forbidden ground*, id A 2, 59 *fin* sepositus servilibus poenis locus, id ib 15, 60 qua de re sepositus est nobis locus, *made it a special division of the subject*, Quint 1, 10, 26 — **C.** *To remove, take away* from others, *exclude, select*, etc Jovem diffusum nectare curas Seposuisse graves, *had laid aside*, i e *had discarded for a while*, Ov M 3, 319 (Graecos) seposuisse a ceteris dictionibus eam partem dicendi, quae, etc, *to have separated*, Cic de Or 1, 6, 22 ratio suadendi ab honesti quaestione seposita est, Quint 12, 2, 16 — Poet with simple *abl* si modo Scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, *to separate*, i e *distinguish*, Hor A P 273 — Hence, **sē-pŏsĭtus**, a, um, *P a* (only poet and rare) **A.** *Distant, remote*, = remotus fons, Prop 1, 20 24 gens, Mart Spect 3, 1 mare, Sen Med 339 — **B.** *Distinct, special* mea seposita est et ab omni milite dissors Gloria, Ov Am 2, 12, 11 — **C.** *Select, choice* vestis, *sumptuous garments*, Tib 2, 5, 8 se posito de grege, Mart 2, 43, 4

sēpŏsĭtĭo, onis, *f* [sepono], *a laying aside, setting apart hoarding* pecuniae, Veg Mil 2 20 — **II.** *A separation* (post class) si forte qui decimam vovit deceserit ante sepositionem (for which, just before, separata), Dig 50, 12, 2, § 2

sēpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part* and *P a* of sepono

† **1. seps**, sēpis, *comm*, = σήψ **I.** *A venomous serpent, whose bite occasioned putrefaction*, Luc 9, 764 sq, 9, 723 — *Acc sing* sepa, Plin 29, 5, 32 § 102 — *Acc plur* sepas, Plin 23, 2, 29, § 61, Tert Carm adv Marc. 1, 1 *fin*, Aus Idyll Grammat 12, 14 — **II.** *An insect*, perh *the wood louse, milleped*, Plin 20, 2, 6, § 12, 29, 6, 39, § 137

2. seps, v 1 saepes

* **sepse**, *pron reflex fem* [se ipse], *one's self* quae (virtus) omnes magis quam sepse diligit, Cic. Rep 3, 8 (also cited by Sen Ep 108, 32)

septa, ōrum, *n*, v saepio *fin*

septages, ae, *f* [Indian], = ψιττακός, *a parrot*, Plin 10 41, 58, § 117

‡† **septăs**, ădis, *f* [ἑπτάς], *the number seven*, acc. to Macr Somn Scip 1, 6 *med*

‡ **septĕjŭgis**, is, *m* (sc. currus) [septem jugum, cf 1 sejugis], *a team of seven*, Inscr Grut. 337, 8

septem, *num adj indecl* [Sanscr saptan, Gr ἑπτά, Goth sibun, Germ sieben, Engl seven], *seven* septem menses sunt, quom, etc, Plaut Most. 2, 2, 39 septem milia, id. Mil. 1, 1, 46 dis, quibus septem placuere colles, Hor C S 7 septem et decem, Plaut Cist 4, 2 89 decem et septem, Liv 33, 21, 8, Plin Ep 2, 17, 2 decem septemque, Nep Cato, 1, 2 decem septem, Liv 24, 15, 2 Weissenb, cf Prisc p 1170 P, v also septendecim septem et viginti minae, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 94 septem et triginta annos, Cic Rep 2, 10, 17, Liv 1, 21 *fin* sex aut septem loca, Lucr 4, 577, also unconnected illum his mensibus Sex septem non vidisse proximis, Ter Eun 2, 3, 40, so, sex septem, Hor Ep 1, 1, 58 — With numerals VI VII diebus, Cic Att 10, 8, 6 Orell *N cr* septem miracula, *the seven wonders of the world*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 30, Val Max 4, 6, 1 *ext.*, so, septem mira, Lact 3, 24, 2 septem spectacula, Vitr 2, 8, 11, cf Gell 10, 18, 4 — **II.** In partic **A.** As *subst*, *the seven sages* of Greece eos vero septem, quos Graeci sapientes nominavérunt, Cic Rep 1, 7, 12, id. Tusc 5, 3, 7, id Lael 2, 7, id. de Or 3, 34, 137, id Fin 2, 3, 7, id Off 3, 4, 16 qui (Bias) sapiens habitus est unus e septem, id. Lael 16, 59 Thales, qui sapientissimus in septem fuit, Id Leg 2, 11, 26 — **B.** Septem Aquae, *a lake in the Reatine territory*, Cic Att 4, 15, 5 — **C.** Septem Stellae, for septentriones, *the seven stars, the Pleiades*, Sen Troad 443 — **D.** Septem Maria, *the lagunes at the mouth of the Po, where Venice was afterwards founded*, Plin 3, 15, 16, § 119, Tac H 3, 9

September, bris, *m* [septem, as, October, November, December, cf Varr L L 6, § 34 Müll], *the seventh month* of the Roman year, reckoning from March, i e our ninth, *September* (consisting as now, of thirty days), usually with mensis mense Septembri, Cic Att 1, 1, 2, Suet Aug 31, 35, id Tib 26, id Calig 15, id Dom 13 *fin* — Without mensis, Aus Ecl de Mens Monos. 9, so id ib Dist 18, id ib Quot Kal 8 al — As *adj*, with other substantives, *of September, September* Kalendis Septembribus, Cic Fam 14, 22, XIX Kal Septemb (Aug 14), XIII Kal Septemb (Aug 20), etc pridie Kal Septemb (Aug 31) Calendis Septemb quarto Nonas Septemb (Sept 2) Non Septemb (Sept 5) VII Idus Septemb (Sept 7) tertio Idus Septembris (Sept 11) Id Sept (Sept 13), Col 11, 2, 57 sq Idibus Septembribus, Liv 7, 3, so Suet Caes 83 Septembribus horis *in the* (unhealthy) *time of September*, Hor Ep 1, 16, 16 Schneid

septem-chordis (-cordis), e, *adj* [chorda], *with seven strings* cithara, Isid Or 3, 21, 4

septemdĕcim, v septendecim

septemfārĭam, v septifariam

septem-flŭus, a, um, *adj* [fluo], *sevenfold flowing*, an Ovidian epithet of the Nile (as having seven mouths) Nilus, Ov M 1, 422 flumina Nili, id ib 15, 753 (cf the foll art. and septemplex)

septem-gĕmĭnus, a, um *adj*, *sevenfold* (poet) Nilus (as having seven mouths), Cat. 11, 7, Verg A 6, 800 (cf the preced art and septemplex) Roma (the city of seven hills), Stat S 1, 2, 191 septemgemino Roma jugo, id ib 4, 1, 6

septem-mestris (septimestris), e, *adj* [mensis], *of seven months* (late Lat) infans, Censor de Die Nat 8, § 10 septimestris partus, id ib 11, § 2

septem-nerva, ae, *f* [septem nervus], *an herb, called also* plantago, App Herb 1

* **septem-pĕdālis**, e *adj*, *of seven feet, seven feet high* statua, Plaut Curc. 3, 71

septem-plex, plicis, *adj* [plico] *sevenfold* (poet) clipeus (consisting of layers of ox hides, the Homer ἑπταβόειον σάκος, Il 7, 220 sq), Verg A 12, 925, Ov M 13 2 (cf id ib 12, 95) Nilus (as having seven mouths), id. ib 5, 187 (cf septemfluus and septemgeminus), so, Ister, Ov Tr 2, 189 Spiritus, Tert Carm adv Marc 4, 128 Spiritus Sancti gratia, Ambros Jac et Vit Beat 2, 9, 39, Oros 6, 2 oculi, Vulg Ecclus 20, 14

septemplĭcĭter, *adv* [septemplex], *in a sevenfold manner*, Vulg Isa 30, 26

septemtrĭo, v septentriones

septemvir, v. septemviri.

septemvĭrālis, e, *adj.* [septemviri], *of* or *belonging to the septemvirs, septemviral:* auctoritas, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 23.—*Subst.:* **septemvĭrāles,** ium, *m., the septemvirs,* Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 26.

septemvĭrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the office of the septemvirs, the septemvirate,* Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99; Plin. Ep. 10, 8.

septem-vĭri, ōrum (-virûm, Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 14), *m.* [vir], *a board* or *college of seven men, the septemvirs.* **I.** Of the epulones (v. epulo, 2.), Tac. A. 3, 64; *sing.* septemvir, Luc. 1, 602; Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 12; Inscr. Orell. 2365.—**II.** For dividing lands, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 21; 6, 5, 14; *sing.*, id. ib. 5, 12, 33; id. Att. 15, 19, 2.

Septemzōdĭum, v. Septizonium.

septēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [septem], *containing seven, consisting of seven, septenary:* numerus, *the number seven,* Plin. 11, 36, 43, § 120; Gell. 3, 10, 1 sq.; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6: versus, *consisting of seven feet,* Diom. p. 514 P.; also *absol., a verse consisting of seven feet:* cum tam bonos septenarios fundat ad tibiam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: synthesis, *a service of seven goblets,* Mart. 4, 46, 15: fistula, *of seven quadrants* (or *quarter-digits*) *in diameter,* Front. Aquaed. 25; 41.

septendĕcim (less correctly **septemdĕcim;** v. the letter M), *num. adj.* [septem-decem], *seventeen:* septendecim populi, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 47, § 124; id. Phil. 5, 7, 19 (B. and K. XVII.); Liv. 38, 51; Tac. A. 13, 6 al.; so freq. in Liv., acc. to Prisc. p. 1170 P.; cf. Drak. on Liv. 29, 37, and 10, 12; yet in Liv., as well as in other authors, the MSS. have for the most part the numerals XVII. instead of the word.—For septendecim we have septem decem, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 16 (B. and K. XVII.); Liv. 24, 49, 1; 25, 5, 8; 27, 11, 15: septem et decem, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 89: decem et septem, Liv. 28, 4, 6; 33, 21; 40, 40, 11; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 2; Val. Max. 5, 6, 4; Dig. 3, 1, 1, § 3: decem septemque, Nep. Cato, 1, 2: decem septem, Liv. 24, 15, 2, acc. to the best MSS.; cf. also Prisc. l. l.: SEPTEMQVE DECEMQVE, Inscr. Neap. 6587; C. I. L. 5, 958; acc. to Charis. p. 55 P., septendecim was in use only among the antiqui; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 151 sq.

septēni, ae, a (*gen. plur.* only septenûm, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 122; Col. 12, 28, 1), *num. distrib. adj.* [septem]. **I.** *Seven each:* a summo septenis cyathis committe hos ludos, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 19: duo fasces, candelis involuti, septenos habuere libros, Liv. 40, 29; Col. 1, 3, 10; Plin. 7, 25, 25, § 91 (dub.); 17, 10, 11, § 64.—*Gen.:* amphorarum septenum, Col. 12, 28, 1: pueri annorum senum septenumque denum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 122.—**II.** Transf., for septem, *seven:* dispar septenis fistula cannis, Ov. M. 2, 682: fila lyrae, id. F. 5, 105: quâ septenas temperat undâ vias (*the seven mouths of the Nile*), Prop. 3 (4), 22, 16; cf. in the foll.: homo crescit in longitudinem ad annos usque ter septenos, Plin. 11, 37, 87, § 216: bis septenos greges, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1850.—*Sing., sevenfold* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): gurgite septeno rapidus mare submovet amnis (Nilus), Luc. 8, 445: gurges Nili, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 185: Ister (*the seven-mouthed Danube*), Stat. S. 5, 2, 136 (cf. septemplex): non removeri septeno circuitu, Plin. 28, 16, 66, § 228.

septennis, e, v. septuennis.

septennĭum, ii, v. septuennium.

septentrĭo, ōnis, v. septentriones.

septentrĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [septentriones, II.], *of* or *belonging to the north, northern, north-:* pars (terrae), circulus, Varr. R. R. 1. 2, 4; Vitr. 9, 6: plaga, Sen. Q. N. 4, 5, 2: latus, id. ib. 5, 16, 6; Plin. 2, 70, 70, § 177: oceanus, id. 9, 17, 30, § 64: venti, Col. 11, 2, 21.—*Plur. subst.:* **septentrĭōnālĭa,** ium, *n., the northern regions,* Plin. 11, 14, 14, § 33: Africae et Numidiae, id. 6, 34, 39, § 213: Britanniae, Tac. Agr. 10.

* **septentrĭōnārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *northern, north-:* ventus, Gell. 2, 22, 15.

septentrĭōnes (septemptrĭōnes), um (*sing.* and tmesis, v. infra), *m.* [septem-trio; prop. the seven plough-oxen; hence, as a constellation], **I.** Lit., *the seven stars near the north pole* (*called also the Wain, and the Great* or *Little Bear*): neque se septentriones quoquam in caelo commovent, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 117; Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 66; cf. in tmesi: quas nostri septem soliti vocitare Triones, id. Arat. in N. D. 2, 41, 105; so, gurgite caeruleo septem prohibete triones, Ov. M. 2, 528.—*Sing.:* septentrio non cernitur, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 83; so, major, *the Great Bear,* Vitr. 6, 11: minor, *the Little Bear,* Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111; Vitr. 1. 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The northern regions, the north* (as a quarter of the heavens). (α) *Plur.:* satis notum est, limites regionesque esse caeli quattuor: exortum, occasum, meridiem, septentriones, Gell. 2, 22, 3 sq.: inflectens sol cursum tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem, aestates et hiemes efficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4; Caes. B. G. 1, 1; 1, 16; 4, 20; 5, 13; 7, 83; Mel. 2, 6, 3; 3, 1, 9; 3, 2, 1.—(β) *Sing.:* latus oriens spectat: septentrio a Macedoniâ obicitur, Liv. 32, 13; Mel. 1, 1, 1; 2, 6, 3; Sen. Q. N. 5, 16; Tac. A. 2, 23; 13, 53; id. H. 5, 6 al.—In tmesi: Hyperboreo septem subjecta trioni Gens, Verg. G. 3, 381; Ov. M. 1, 64.—**B.** *The north wind.* (α) *Plur.:* ex eâ die fuere septentriones venti, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 3.—(β) *Sing.:* acer septentrio ortus inclinatum stagnum eodem, quo aestus, ferebat, Liv. 26, 45: *a septentrionali latere summus est* aquilo, medius septentrio, imus thrascias, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 6.—**C.** *Sing., northern countries, the north* (as territory; very rare): totum paene Orientem ac Septentrionem ruinâ suâ involvit, Flor. 3, 5, 21.

septēnus, a, um, v. septeni.

Septĭcĭānus (Septĭt-), a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Septicius, Septician:* libra, *a Septician pound,* which, in the second Punic war, was reduced from twelve to eight and a half unciae, Mart. 8, 71, 6; so too, argentum, id. 4, 89, 3.

* **septĭcollis,** e, *adj.* [septem-collis], *seven-hilled, standing on seven hills:* arx, i.e. *Rome,* Prud. στεφ. 10, 412 (cf.: dis, quibus septem placuere colles, Hor. C. S. 7.

† **sēptĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = σηπτικός, *producing a putrefaction, putrefying, septic:* vis, Plin. 30, 4, 10, § 291 (Jahn, smecticus): dos, id. 34, 18, 55, § 177.

septĭes (-tiens), *num. adv.* [septem], *seven times:* septies millies sestertium, *seven thousand times a hundred thousand sesterces,* Cic. Phil. 2, 37, 93; Liv. 28, 6; Plin. 16, 40, 79, § 213; v. sestertius.

* **septĭfārĭam,** *adv.* [septem-for; cf.: ambifariam, multifariam], *sevenfold:* septifariam divisum volumen, Santra ap. Non. 170, 21 (al. septemfariam).

septĭfārĭus, a, um, *adj., sevenfold* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 28.

* **septĭfŏlĭum,** ii, *n.* [septem-folium], *a plant, tormentilla, septfoil,* App. Herb. 116.

septĭfŏris, e, *adj.* [septem-foris], *having seven openings, seven-holed* (late Lat.): fistula, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.:* vultus, Alcim. 1, 63.

septĭformis, e, *adj.* [septem-forma], *sevenfold* (eccl. Lat.): gratia Spiritus Sancti, Aug. Serm. Domin. 1, 4; Ambros. in Luc. 6, 82 al.; Isid. 7, 3, 13; Hilar. in Matt. 12, 23.

septĭgrānĭus, a, um, *adj., having seven grains; subst., a plant, also called* lathyris, Dynam. 2, 86.

septĭmāna, ae, v. septimanus, II. B.

septĭmānus, a, um, *adj.* [septem]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the number seven:* Nonae, *falling on the seventh day of the month* (in March, May, July, and October; opp. quintanae, which fell upon the fifth day), Varr. L. L. 6, § 27 Müll.; Macr. S. 1, 14; Censor. de Die Nat. 20: feturae, *born in the seventh month,* Arn. 3, 105.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. septĭmāni,** ōrum, *m., soldiers of the seventh legion,* Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36; Tac. H. 3, 25.—**B. septĭmāna,** ae, *f.,* late Lat. for hebdomas, *a week,* Cod. Th. 15, 5, 5: die septimanarum, *the Jewish feast of weeks,* Vulg. 2 Macc. 12. 31.—Hence, **septĭmānārii,** = hebdomadarii, Reg. Bened. 35.

‡ **septĭmātrûs,** ūum, *f.* [septimus], *a festival celebrated seven days after the ides,* acc. to Varr. L. L. 6, § 14 Müll.; and Fest. s. v. quinquatrus, pp. 255 and 257 ib.

septĭmestris, v. septemmestris.

Septĭmĭus, i, *m.;* **Septĭmĭa,** ae, *f., the name of a Roman gens.* **I.** C. Septimius, *an augur,* Cic. Att. 12, 13, 2; 12, 14, 1.—**2.** P. Septimius Scaevola, Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 38; id. Clu. 41, 115 sq.—**3.** Porcius Septimius, Tac. H. 3, 5.—**4.** Titius Septimius, *a poet and friend of Horace,* Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 1 (to him was addressed C. 2, 6).—**5.** Septimius Severus, *a Roman emperor,* Spart. Sev.; Eutr. 8, 10.—*Fem.:* Septimia, perh. *the wife of Sicca,* Cic. Att. 16, 11, 1.

septĭmō, *adv.,* v. septimus, I. 3.

Septĭmontĭālis, e, *adj.* [Septimontium, II.], *of* or *belonging to the feast of the Seven Hills:* sacrum, Suet. Dom. 4: satio fabae, Col. 2, 10, 8.

Septĭmontĭum, ii, *n.* [septem-mons]. **I.** *The circuit of the Seven Hills,* the place upon which the city of Rome afterwards stood, Varr. L. L. 5, § 41 Müll.; Fest. s. v. sacrani, p. 321 ib.; and Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 122 sq.—**II.** *The feast of the Seven Hills,* celebrated at Rome in December, in commemoration of the enclosing of all the seven hills within the circuit of the city, Varr. L. L. 6, § 24 Müll.; Fest. pp. 341 and 348 ib.; Tert. Idol. 10; id. ad Nat. 2, 15; Pall. Dec. 1; cf. Plutarch. Q. Rom. 68.

Septĭmŭlēius, i, *m.: Lucius, a native of Anagnia and friend of C. Gracchus,* Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 269; Val. Max. 9, 4, 3.

septĭmum, *adv.,* v. septimus, I. 2.

septĭmus (septŭmus), a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [septem]. **I.** In gen., *the seventh:* mense septumo, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 20: septimas esse aedes a portâ, id. Ps. 2, 2, 3; cf.: isque Septimus a prisci numeratur origine Beli, Ov. M. 4, 213: Roma condita est secundo anno Olympiadis septimae, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 18: septimo die, id. Tusc. 3, 26, 63: sententia septima decima, id. Clu. 27, 74; also in one word, septimodecimo die, Vitr. 9, 1 (4) *fin.* et saep.—Hence, *adv.* **1.** Die septimi, *on the seventh day* (like die crastini, noni, quinti, etc.): ibi mercatum dixit esse die septimi (septimei, Ritschl), Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 8; cf. Gell. 10, 24, 1 sqq.; Macr. S. 1, 4.—* **2. septĭmum,** *for the seventh time:* Marius tam feliciter septimum consul, Cic. N. D. 3, 32, 81.—**3. septĭmō.** * **a.** *For the seventh time:* C. Marium creatum septimo consulem, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 10, 1, 3.—**b.** *Seven times* (post-class.): lavit ad diem septimo aestate vel sexto: hieme secundo vel tertio, Treb. Gall. 17; Vopisc. Flor. 4.—**II.** In partic.: septimus casus, *the instrumental, adverbial,* etc. *case* (distinguished from the casus sextus, with prepositions), Quint. 1, 4, 26; Diom. p. 302 P.; Prisc. p. 673 ib.; Cledon. p. 1863 ib.

septĭmusdĕcĭmus, a, um, v. septimus, I.

* **septingēnārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [septingenti], *of* or *belonging to the number seven hundred, consisting of seven hundred each:* greges, Varr. R. R. 2, 10 *fin.*

septingēni, ae, a, *num. distr. adj.* [septingenti], *seven hundred each:* bracteae, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 61.

* **septingentēsĭmus,** a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [id.], *the seven hundredth:* supra annum, Liv. prooem. § 4.

septingenti, ae, a, *num. adj.* [septem-centum], *seven hundred:* anni, Enn. ap. Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 2 (Ann. v. 493 Vahl.); cf.: annorum septingentorum memoria, Cic. Or. 34, 120: nummi, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 39: milia passuum, Cic. Quint. 25, 78: stadia, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 76: milites, Liv. 23, 20, 1: naves, Curt. 10, 1, 19.—*Absol.:* septingenta Tito debet Lupus (sc. sestertia), *seven hundred thousand sesterces,* Mart. 7, 10, 7.

septingentĭes (-tiens), *adv.* [septingenti], *seven hundred times,* Plin. 28, 12, 50, § 183; 36, 15, 24, § 104.

septĭnŭbus, a, *adj., seven times married,* Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 6, 30.

septio, v. saeptio.

septĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [septem], *seven-foot;* hence, poet., *excessively tall, gigantic* (late Lat.): Burgundio, Sid. Ep. 8, 9 *in carm.;* so id. Carm. 12, 11.

* **septĭrēmis,** e, *adj.* [septem-remus],

having seven ranges of oar banks naves, Curt 10, 1, 3 (§ 19 Foss)

Septitiānus, v Septicianus

Septizōnium (Septemzōdium), ii, n [septem zona] **I.** *A large building in Rome in the twelfth region*, prob seven stories in height, Suet Tit 2 *init* —**II.** *A monument of the emperor Septimius Severus, in the tenth region*, Spart Sev 19, 35 —**III.** *A building of M Aurelius Antoninus*, Amm 15, 7, 3 (others consider II and III to have been the same building) —**IV.** *The seven planets*, Commod. 7 and 19

septŭāgēnārĭus, a, um, *adj* [septuageni] *of* or *belonging to the number seventy, containing seventy, septuagenarian* fistula, *seventy quarter digits broad*, Front Aquaed. 56 homo *a man of seventy, a septuagenarian*, Dig 50, 6, 5, § 7

septŭāgēni, ae, a (*gen plur* septuagenarum, Cod Th 14, 4, 4, § 1), *num distrib adj* [septuaginta] *seventy each* pyramides in imo latae pedum quinum septuagenum, Plin 36, 13, 19, § 92, for which, in one word, fistula septuagenumquinum, Front Aquaed 57; cf sexageni — **II.** *Seventy at a time, seventy:* septuagies septuageni pedes, Col 5, 2, 7 — *Sing*, *each seventieth* coitu, Plin 26, 10 63, § 99

septŭāgēniquīni, v the preced art

septŭāgenus, a, um, v septuageni *fin*

septŭāgēsĭes, v septuagies

septŭāgēsimus, a, um, *num ord adj* [septuaginta], *the seventieth* ad annum, Cic Div 1, 23, 46 castra, Liv 28, 16

septŭāgĭes, *adv* [id], *seventy times*, Col 5, 2, 7 —Collat form **septŭāgēsĭes,** Mart Cap 7, § 737 Kopp (dub), Ps Ascon ap Cic Verr 1, p 152

septŭāginta, *num adj* [for septumaginta, septem decenta], *seventy*, Col Arb 4, 3 centum septuaginta, *a hundred and seventy*, Cic Verr 2, 3 52, § 121 septuaginta et tres, Liv 35, 1 *fin* septem et septuaginta annos, Nep Att 21 1, cf with numerals interficiuntur IV et LXX, Caes B G 4, 12

septŭennis (collat form **septennis,** Capitol M Aurel 21), e, *adj* [septem annus], *of seven years, seven years old* nunc priusquam septuennist (puer), Plaut Bacch 3 3, 36, so, puer, id Men prol 24, 5, 9, 57, id Merc 2 2, 21, id Poen prol. 66, Prud. στεφ 10 656

septŭennĭum, ii, n [septuennis], *a period of seven years*, Fest p 347 Müll — Collat form **septennium,** Prud ap Tertrast 6, Vell 2, 31, 2 Haase

septum, v saeptum, s v saepio

septunx, uncis, *m* [septem uncia, cf Varr L L 5, § 171 Müll] **I.** Lit, *seven twelfths* of a whole (v as, 1) jugeri, Col 5, 1, 11, Liv 5, 24, 4 auri, *seven ounces*, id 23, 19, 16 —**II.** Transf, *seven things of a kind, seven pieces*, etc, hence, in drinking, *seven cups* Mart 8, 51, 25, 3, 82, 29

* **septŭōsē (saep-),** *adv*, v saeptuosus *fin*

* **septŭplum,** i, n [ἑπταπλοῦς], *a septuple* solet pro toto computari, Aug Serm 83 *med*, Vulg Gen 4, 15, id Dan 3, 19

septus (saep-), a, um, *Part* of saepio

sĕpulcrālis, e, *adj* [sepulcrum] *of* or *belonging to a tomb, sepulchral* (Ovidian) fax, *a funeral torch*, Ov H 2, 120 arae, *the funeral pyre* (cf sepulcrum, I B), id M 8, 480

* **sĕpulcrētum,** i, n [id], *a burial place, cemetery* in sepulcretis rapere de rogo cenam, Cat 59, 2

sĕpulcrum (less correctly **sĕpulchrum;** cf Charis p 56 P), i, n [sepelio, cf fulcrum, from fulcio, lavacrum, from lavo, etc] **I.** Lit, *a burial place, grave, tomb, sepulchre* (cf monumentum, tumulus) sepulcri appellatione omnem sepulturae locum contineri existimandum est, Dig 47, 12 (De sepulcro violato), 3, § 2 sepulcrum est ubi corpus ossave hominis condita sunt, ib 11, 7, 2, cf Fest p 339 Müll, Edict Praet ap Dig l. l qui sepulcrum violat facit, quo quis minus sepultus sit, ib 7 siti dicuntur hi qui conditi sunt nec tamen eorum ante sepulcrum est, quam justa facta et corpus ingestum est, Cic Leg 2, 22 57 duae sunt leges de sepulcris, id ib 2 24 61 neque sepulcrum, quo recipiat habeat portum corporis, Ubi corpus requiescat malis Enn ap Cic Tusc 1, 44, 107 (Trag v 415 Vahl) (Ennius) in sepulcro Scipionum putatur esse constitutus ex marmore, Cic. Arch 9, 22, cf cui (Africano) super Carthaginem Virtus sepulcrum condidit, Hor Epod. 9, 26 in summo sepulcro (Archimedis) sphaeram esse positam cum cylindro, etc, Cic Tusc 5, 23 64 sepulcri Mitte supervacuos honores, Hor C 2, 20, 23 monumento sepulcri donatus est, Nep Dion, 10 —So in *sing*, Plaut Ep 2, 1, 7, id Bacch 3, 4, 21, id. Mil 2, 4, 19 terra rerum commune sepulcrum, Lucr 5, 259, Cic Rosc Am 9, 24, id Leg 2, 25, 62, Verg A 2, 542, 2, 646, 3, 67, 4, 29, Hor S 2, 3, 84, 2, 5, 104 —*Plur*, Cic Leg 2 22, 55, id Tusc 1 12, 27, 1, 14, 31, Verg E 8, 98, id G 1, 497, Hor Epod 17, 47 sepulcra legens, *while reading the sepulchres*, i e *the inscriptions on them*, Cic Sen. 7, 21 magnae moles sepulcrorum Sen Brev Vit 20, 5 —**B.** Esp, *a place where a corpse is burned* (cf sepelio) funus interim procedit ad sepulcrum venimus, Ter And 1, 1, 101, cf aram sepulcri (i e rogus), Congerere, Verg A 6, 177 alta sepulcri ara, Sil 15, 387 —Comically clam uxorem ubi sepulcrum habeamus et hunc comburamus diem, etc, *we may dig a grave for the day* (v comburo *fin*), Plaut Men 1, 2, 43 sq — Likewise, jestingly, of an old man ex hoc sepulcro vetere viginti minas Effodiam ego hodie, Plaut Ps 1, 4, 19 —**II.** Transf, *grave, tomb*, etc (poet), of a vulture's maw (vultur) Heu quam crudeli condebat membra (hominis) sepulcro, Enn ap Prisc p 683 P (Ann v 142 Vahl) —Of Troy Troja nefas, commune sepulcrum Europae Asiaeque Cat 68 89 — Of the dead gratum mutis sepulcris, Cat 96, 1 placatis sepulcris, Ov F 2, 33

* **sĕpulto,** āre, *v freq a* [sepelio], *to hold buried* quos cara Ravenna sepultat, Ven Carm 8, 6, 167

sĕpultor, oris, *m* [id], *one who buries, a burier* (post class) **I.** Lit corporis mortui, Aug Trin 4, 3 —**II.** Trop civilium turbinum (Augustus), *the allayer, pacifier*, Tert Anim 46 *med*

sĕpultūra, ae, *f* [id], *a burial, interment, funeral obsequies, sepulture* (freq and class, syn. exsequiae, funus, humatio) mos sepulturae, Lucr 6, 1278 mihi quidem antiquissimum sepulturae genus illud fuisse videtur, quo apud Xenophontem Cyrus utitur Redditur enim terrae corpus, etc, Cic Leg 2, 22, 56 mercedem funeris ac sepulturae constituere, id Verr 2, 5, 51, § 134 is, quem sepultura adfecerat, id Div 1, 27, 56 honore sepulturae carere, id Sen 20, 75 corpus ad sepulturam dare, id Phil 2, 7, 17 locum sepulturae dare Sulp ap Cic Fam 4, 12, 3, so, locus sepulturae, Tac A 2, 73 *fin*, for which locus ad sepulturam, Suet Tib 1 caput periculis pro sepultura objecit, Sen Cons ad Helv 19, 5 sepulturae causa, Dig 11, 7, 2 —*Plur* ab Euhemero et mortes et sepulturae demonstrantur deorum, Cic N D 1, 42, 119 —**II.** Esp, *the burning of the dead body* corpus antequam cremaretur nudatum in foro, qui locus sepulturae destinabatur, Tac A 2, 73 corpora sepulturae reddidit, Just 9, 4, 4

* **sĕpultūrārĭus,** a, um, *adj* [sepultura], *of* or *belonging to burial, funereal* fines, Auct Limit p 296 Goes

sĕpultus, a, um, *Part*, from sepelio

Sepyra, ae, *f*, *a village in Cilicia, on Mount Amanus*, Cic Fam 15, 4, 9

sĕquācĭtas, atis, *f* [sequor], *a facility in following, a disposition to follow, sequaciousness sequacity* (late Lat) saltuosa scribarum, Sid Ep 9, 9 *med* pigra, id ib 4, 11

sĕquācĭter, *adv*, v sequax *fin*

Sequăna, ae, *f*, *one of the principal rivers of* Gallia Celtica, *the Seine*, Caes B G 1, 1, 7, 57, 7, 58, Mel 3, 2, 4, *masc*, Plin 4, 17, 31, § 105 —Hence, **1. Sēquăni,** ōrum, *m*, *the dwellers on the* Sequana, Caes B G 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 9, 1, 10, 1, 31, 1, 35, 1 44, 4, 10, 6, 12, 7, 66, Cic Att 1, 19, 2 —**2. Sēquănus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the* Sequani gens, Luc 1, 425 ager, Plin 14, 1, 3, § 18 —**3. Sēquănĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *of the* Sequani textrix Mart 4, 19, 1

sĕquax, ācis, *adj* [sequor], *following* or *seeking after, pursuing, sequacious* (poet, a favorite word of Vergil) **I.** Lit Medea, Prop 4 (5), 5, 41 (Arcadas) Latio dare terga sequaci, *pursuing*, Verg A 10, 365 cui (frondi) Silvestres uri assidue capreaeque sequaces Illudunt, *hunting after, eager for it*, id. G 2, 374 Wagn. *N cr* (cf cytisum sequitur lasciva capella, id E 2, 64): flammae, *darting, lambent*, id A 8, 432 hederae, *clinging, winding*, Pers. prol 6 fumi, *piercing, penetrating*, Verg G 4, 230 Maleae undae, *pursuing*, id A 5, 193 quae (chelys) saxa sequacia flectens, Sid Carm 16, 3 (for which saxa sequentia, Ov M 11, 2) oculi, *following*, Stat Th 3, 500, so Calp Ecl 1, 31 ensis, *following speedily, rapidly moving*, Val Fl 7, 619 —As *subst* **sĕquax,** ācis, *m*, *an attendant, follower* · Bacchi Venerisque, Manil 5, 143, Cassiod. Hist Eccl 6, 23, 1, 13 — **B.** In partic, of materials in working *yielding, pliable, ductile, flexible* trabes, Val Fl 1, 124 bituminum sequax ac lenta natura, Plin 7, 15, 13, § 65 natura cornus, id 11, 37 45, § 127 lentitia salicis ad vincturas, id. 16, 37, 68, § 174 et saep — *Comp* nec est alia nunc materia sequacior (vitro) Plin 36 26, 67, § 198 flexibiles quamcumque in partem ducimur a principe, atque ut ita dicam, sequaces sumus, Plin Pan 45, 5 —**II.** Trop, *following, pursuing* naturas hominum varias moresque sequaces, *following them*, Lucr 3, 315 metus hominum curaeque sequaces, *pursuing them*, id 2 47 scabies sequax malum, Grat Cyn 411 —**B.** *Following, tractable* imbueret novas artes sensusque sequaces Aus Idyll 5, 3, so, discipuli, Pacat Pan Theod 15 —Hence, *adv* **sĕquācĭter,** *of course, consequently*, Arn 2, 49, 2, 75, Aug Doctr Christ 2, 22, id de Musica, 4, 10

sĕquēla or **sĕquella,** ae *f* [id] (post Aug) **I.** Lit, *that which follows, a follower* lixas calonesque et omnis generis sequelas, Front Strat 2, 4, 8 jumenta, quorum sequela erat equuleus, Dig 47, 2, 4, § 15. petrae aquatilis sequela, i e *the water that followed and flowed from the rock*, Tert Patient 5 *fin* —**II.** Trop, *a result, consequence, sequel* ea (incommoda) non per naturam, sed per sequelas quasdam necessarias facta dicit, Gell 6, 1, 9 immortalitas non sequela naturae sed merces praemiumque virtutis est, Lact 7, 5 *med* morborum (mors), id Opif Dei, 4 abruptae unitatis, Tert Carn. Chr 20

sĕquens, entis, *Part* and *subst*, from sequor

sĕquentĭa, ae, *f* [sequor], *that which follows, the sequence, context*, Boeth Inst Arith 1, 10, *plur*, id ib 1, 23, Front Aquaed 34 (dub, al consequentiae)

sĕquester, tris (orig form sequester, tri, ante and post-class, and in the poets), *m* [id], jurid t t, *a depositary, trustee*, into whose hands the thing contested was placed until the dispute was settled sequester dicitur, apud quem plures eandem rem, de quā controversia est, deposuerunt, Dig 50 16, 110 nunc ut apud sequestrum vidulum posivimus, Plaut Fragm ap Prisc p 898 P, Dig 16, 3, 33 tu istunc hodie non feres, nisi das sequestrum aut arbitrum, Quoius haec res arbitratu fiat, Plaut Rud 4, 3, 65 jam sequestri placebant, Petr 14, 4 cum sequestro recte agetur depositi sequestraria actione, Dig 16, 3, 12, cf in sequestrum depositi actio competit, si tamen cum sequestro convenit, ut, etc, ib 16, 3, 5 —*Subst* **sĕquestrum,** i (rarely **sĕquestre,** is) *n*, *the deposit of a subject of dispute with a third person* vitulum hic apponite ego servabo quasi sequestro detis neutri reddibo, donicum res judicata erit haec, Plaut Fragm ap Prisc. p 692 P sequestro data, id Merc 4, 3, 36 sequestro ponere quod apud sequestrem depositum erat, sequestro positum per adverbium dicebant, Gell 20, 11, 5 aut ad arbitrum redditur aut sequestro ponitur, Plaut Rud 4, 3, 79, and in later jurid Lat in sequestro deponere (aliquid), *to put in sequestration*, Dig 16, 3 6 — Form sequestre pecuniam sequestre

ponere, Dig 16, 3, 33 in sequestri deponere, Ps. Ascon ad Cic Verr 1, 12 — **II.** Transf **A.** In cases of bribery of judges, electors, etc, *an agent* or *go between*, with whom the money promised was deposited (so always in Cic, cf internuntius) aut sequestres aut interpretes corrumpendi judicii, Cic Verr 1, 12, 36, so (with interpres) id. ib 2, 2, 44, § 108, Quint 12, 8, 4 venditor et corruptor et sequester, Cic Planc 16, 38, 19, 48 aliquo sequestre in indice corrumpendo uti, id Clu 8, 25, 26, 72 adulter, impudicus, sequester, convicium est, non accusatio, id. Cael. 13, 30 candidatus per sequestrem agit, Sen Ep 118, 3 gregarii, Amm 15, 5, 31.—**B.** After the Aug period, *a mediator* **1.** Lit Menenius Agrippa, qui inter patres et plebem publicae gratiae sequester fuit, Sen Cons ad Helv 12, 4 pacis, Sil 6, 347, Luc 10, 472 ego sequester et medius fui, Vulg Deut 5, 5 —In this sense also a *fem* form, **sĕquestra,** ae, *a mediatress* ubi nunc fidei pacisque sequestra Mater eras? Stat Th 7, 542 anus quaedam stupri sequestra et adulterorum internuntia, App M 9, p 224, 1, and, in apposition bis senos pepigere dies et pace sequestrâ Per silvas Teucri mixtique impune Latini Erravere jugis, i e *under the protection of the truce*, Verg A. 11, 133, so, pace sequestra, Stat Th 2, 425 —* **2.** Trop, *a means of negotiating*, i e *price*, etc qui suam pudicitiam sequestrem perjurii fieri passi sunt, Val Max 9, 1, 7

sĕquestra, ae, v sequester, II B 1.

sĕquestrārius, a, um, *adj* [sequester, I], *of* or *belonging to sequestration* actio, i e *in which the thing contested is deposited in the hands of a third party*, Dig 16, 3, 12, 4, 3, 9

sĕquestrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [sequestro], *a depositing in the hands of a third party a sequestration*, Cod. Th 2 28, 1 — **II.** In gen, *a separation*, Cassiod. Var 9, 24, id. Complex 1, Alcim Ep 14.

sĕquestrātor, oris, *m* [id.], *one that hinders* or *impedes* (late Lat) officiorum familiarium (dolor), Symm Ep 8, 53

sĕquestrātōrium, ii, *n* [id.] *a depository, a place where any thing is laid up for safe keeping* (late Lat) terra seminibus, Tert Res Carn 52 *fin*

sĕquestro, avi, atum, 1, *v a.* [sequester] (late Lat for sequestro do or pono, v sequester, I) **I.** Lit, *to give up for safekeeping, to surrender* hominis tibi (sc terrae) membra sequestro, Prud. Cath 10, 133 corpora sepulturae, Tert Res Carn 27 *med* —**II.** Transf, *to remove, separate from any thing* causam motūs ab eo, quod movetur, Macr Somn Scip 2, 14 se a rerum publicarum actibus, id. ib 1, 8 *med* omni ab infimia vir sequestrandus, Sid. Ep 1, 11 sequestratum animal, *separated*, Veg 2, 1, 5 sequestrata verecundia, *laid aside*, Macr S 7, 11, Vulg 1 Macc 11, 34.

sĕquĭor, us, *comp adj*, v secus *init*

sĕquĭus, v secus

sĕquor, secutus (also written sequutus, *gen plur part sync* sequentûm, Verg G 3 111), 3, *v dep* (*act* collat form **sĕquo,** acc to Gell 18, 9, 8 sq, and Prisc p 799 P) [Sanscr sak, to follow, sakis, friend, Gr ἕπομαι, ἕπω, cf Lat socius], *to follow, to come* or *go after, to follow after, attend* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen (α) With *acc* i, jam sequor te, mater, Plaut Aul 4 7, 16 neque illa matrem satis honeste tuam sequi poterit comes, id. Merc 2, 3, 69 sq qui ex urbe amicitiae causa Caesarem secuti, etc, Caes. B G 1, 39, 7, 50, Hor S 1, 6, 108 ne sequerer moechas, id. ib 1, 4, 113 vallem, Liv 32 6 5 pars pressa sequuntur Signa pedum, Ov M 8 332 vestigia alicujus, id ib 4 514, 9, 639, 10, 710 et saep —(β) *Absol* (so most freq in Plaut) abi prae, jam ego sequar, Plaut Am 1, 3, 46, Ter Fun 5, 2, 69 *Di* Sequere intro *Pa.* Sequor, Plaut. As 4 1, 64, 5, 2, 90, id Aul 2, 5 23 et saep quisnam est, qui sequitur procul? id. Poen 3, 3 6 funus interim procedit sequimur ad sepulcrum venimus, Ter And 1, 1, 101 curriculo sequi, Plaut Ep 1, 1, 12 Helvetii cum omnibus suis carris secuti, Caes B G 1, 24 si nemo sequatur, tamen etc., id ib 1, 40 *fin* servi sequentes, Hor S 1, 6, 78 hos falcati currus sequebantur, Curt. 4, 12, 6 hos aliae gentes sequebantur, id. 4, 12, 9 — **b.** Of things magna multitudo carrorum sequi Gallos consuevit, Hirt B G 8, 14 neque Ulla (arbor) brevem dominum sequetur, Hor C 2, 14, 24 *zona bene te secuta*, id. ib 3, 27, 59 —**B.** In partic **1.** *To follow* in a hostile manner, *to chase pursue* hostes sequitur, Caes B G 1, 22 *fin*. hostem, Ov M 13, 548 fugacem, Hor S 2, 7, 115 feras, Ov M. 2, 498 nudo genitas Pandione ferro, id ib 6, 666, cf hostem pilo, Tac H 4, 29 *fin* —*Absol* finem sequendi facere, Caes B G 7, 47, 7, 68 Oud *N cr* —**2.** *To follow* in time or order, *to succeed, come after* (esp freq in *part pres*) aestatem auctumnus sequitur, post acer hiems fit, Enn. ap Prisc p 647 P (Ann. v 406 Vahl.) sequens annus, Hirt. B G 8, 50 sequente anno, Plin 10, 62, 82, § 170 secuto die, id. 13, 22, 43, § 126 secuta aetas, id. 6, 23, 26, § 101 sequenti senatu, Plin. Ep 6, 5, 1 secuturo Phoebo, Luc 2, 528 sequitur hunc annum nobilis clade Romanâ Caudina pax, Liv 9, 1 et saep ne secutis quidem diebus Claudius ullius humani affectus signa dedit, Tac A 11, 38 *Africanus sequens*, i e minor, Plin. 7, 59, 59, § 211. —(β) With the notion of cause implied, *to follow, result, ensue* ut male posuimus initia, sic cetera sequentur, Cic. Att. 10, 18 2 increpuit, sequitur clamor, Verg A. 9, 504 tonitrum secuti nimbi, Ov M 14, 542 lacrimae sunt verba secutae, id. ib 9, 780 nisi forte sic loqui paenitet, Qua tempestate Paris Helenam et quae sequuntur, *and so on, and so forth*, Cic Or 49, 164, id. Tusc 3, 18, 42, 3, 19, 44 —**3.** Of a possession or inheritance, *to follow*, i e *to fall to the share of* any one ut belli praeda Romanos, ager urbesque captae Aetolos sequerentur, Liv 33, 13, 10 ut victorem res sequeretur, id. 28, 21, 5 si quis mortuos est Arpinatis, ejus heredem sacra non secuntur, Cato ap Prisc. p 629 P —Abbreviated on monuments, H. M H N S heredem monumentum, Hor S 1, 8, 13 heredem possessio, Plin 9, 35, 60, § 124 *quo minus* gloriam petebat, eo magis illum sequebatur, Sall C 54 *fin*, v Fabri ad h l, and cf. sequi gloria, non appeti debet, Plin Ep 1, 8, 14 —**4.** *To go towards* or *to* a place Formias nunc sequimur, Cic Att. 10, 18, 2 Epirum, Cyzicum, id. ib 3, 16, Caes. B C 3, 49 Italiam, Verg A. 4, 361, 4, 381, 5, 629 Itala regna, Ov H. 7, 10, id. F 6, 109, Val. Fl 1, 3 —**5.** Pregn., *to follow* the hand in plucking or pulling, *to come off* or *away, come out, to come easily, come of itself* herbae dum tenerae sunt vellendae aridae factae celerius rumpuntur quam sequuntur, Varr R R 1, 47, cf. oratio mollis et tenera et ita flexibilis, ut sequatur, quocumque torqueas, Cic. Or 16, 52, and nihil est tam tenerum neque tam flexibile neque quod tam facile sequatur quocumque ducas, quam oratio, id de Or 3, 45, 176 ipse (ramus) volens facilisque sequetur, Si te fata vocant, Verg A. 6, 146 cum scrutantes, quae vellant, telum non sequitur, Liv 38, 21, 11 Weissenb ad loc jamque secuta manum nullo cogente sagitta Excidit, Verg A 12, 423, Anthol Lat 1, 172, 113 trahit ille manu sine custode lignum Id quoque vix sequitur, Ov M 12, 372, cf cera mollis sequensque digitos, *yielding to*, Poet ap Plin Ep 7, 9, 11

II. Trop **A.** In gen, *to follow, succeed, result, ensue* (usu of an immediate consequence, consequor, usu of one more remote) si verbum sequi volumus, hoc intellegamus necesse est, etc, Cic Caecin 17, 49 patrem sequuntur liberi, *succeed to the rank* or *condition of their father*, Liv 4, 4 *fin* quoniam hanc (Caesar) in re publicâ viam quae popularis habetur, secutus est, Cic Cat 4, 5, 9 damnatum poenam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur, *to befall*, Caes B G 1, 4 modo ne summa turpitudo sequatur, *should ensue*, Cic Lael. 17, 61 dispares mores disparia studia sequuntur, id ib 20, 74 post illas datas litteras secuta est summa contentio de domo, id. Att 4, 2, 2 post gloriam invidiam sequi, Sall J 55, 3 an mediocre discrimen opinionis secuturum ex hac re putatis, Liv 5, 6, 7 —**B.** In partic. **1.** *To follow* (as a leader) an authority, a party, an example, a plan, etc, *to follow in the track of, to comply with, accede to, conform to* sequi naturam, optimam bene vivendi ducem, Cic Lael. 5, 19, cf id. ib 12, 42 sequamur potissimum Polybium nostrum, id. Rep 2, 14, 27 eorum sectam sequuntur multi mortales, Naev Bell Pun 1, 16, so, sectam, Cic Fl 41, 104, id. Sest 45, 97; Liv 8, 19, 10 al. (v secta) Ti Gracchus regnum occupare conatus est hunc post mortem secuti amici, etc., Cic Lael 12, 41 amicum vel bellum patriae inferentem sequi, id. ib 12, 43 auctoritatem et consilium alicujus, id. Fam 4, 3, 2, so (with obtemperare voluntati) Caes B C 1, 35 sententiam Scipionis, id ib 1, 2 vos vestrumque factum omnia deinceps municipia sunt secuta, *have followed, imitated*, id ib 2, 32 haec qui dicunt, quam rationem sequantur, vides, Cic Div 2, 6, 17 novum quoddam et subagreste consilium, id Rep 2, 7, 12, cf id. ib 2, 28, 51 Pompeio esse in animo, rei publicae non deesse, si senatus sequatur, Caes B C 1, 1 *fin* arma victricia, Verg A 3, 54 —Of an auditor, *to follow an orator* or *a speech* quos more prisco apud judicem fabulantes non auditores sequuntur, non populus audit, Tac. Or 23 *non lingua valet, non corpore notae Sufficiunt vires, nec vox aut verba sequuntur*, i e *attend* or *obey the will*, Verg A 12, 912, cf si modo verba sequantur, Ov M 1, 647 —Esp milit t t signa sequi, *to march in rank*, Sall J 80, 2, Curt 3, 2, 13 —**2.** *To follow* or *pursue* an end or object, *to strive for, aim at, seek to attain* eam (sc utilitatem), Cic Lael. 27, 100 justitiam, id Rep 3, 11, 18 otium ac tranquillitatem vitae, id. Mur 27, 55 amoenitatem et salubritatem, id. Leg 2, 1, 3 matris commodum, Ter Hec 3, 5, 31 lites, id. And. 4, 5, 16, id. Ad 2, 2, 40 gratiam Caesaris, Caes B C 1, 1 linguam et nomen, Liv 31, 7 mercedes Hor S 1, 6, 87 quae nocuere (opp fugere), id. Ep 1, 8, 11, cf nec sequar aut fugiam, quae diligit ipse vel odit, id ib 1, 1, 72 ferro extrema, Verg A. 6, 457 fidem, Vell 2, 107, 2 —With *inf* plurisque sequor disponere causas, Lucr 5, 529 —**3.** In discourse, *to follow* in order or sequence, *to come next in order, to succeed* sequitur is (rex), qui, etc, Cic Rep 2, 21, 37 sequitur illa divisio, ut, etc, id Fin 3, 16, 55 haec sint dicta de aere Sequitur terra, cui, etc, Plin 2, 63, 63, § 154 ac de primâ quidem parte satis dictum est Sequitur, ut doceam, etc, Cic N D 2, 32, 80 sq —With *inf* sequitur videre de eo, quod, etc, Dig 45, 1, 91, § 3, 41, 3, 4.—**4.** In logical conclusions, *to follow, ensue*, with *subject clause* nec si omne enuntiatum aut verum aut falsum est, sequitur ilico, esse causas immutabiles etc, Cic Fat 12, 28, id. Tusc 5, 8, 21 —With *ut* si haec enuntiatio vera non est, sequitur, ut falsa sit, Cic. Fat. 12, 28, 5, 9, 10, 22, id Fin 2, 8, 24, 3, 7, 26 sequitur igitur ut, etc id. Tusc 5, 18, 53, id. Par 3, 1, 22 sequitur ergo ut, etc, Curt 7, 1, 40, Quint 3, 8 23, 3, 11, 17, 6, 5, 8 al.—**5.** *To follow* or *come naturally* or *easily, to be obtained without effort* tantum hominis valuit exercitatio ut, cum se mente ac voluntate conjecisset in versum, verba sequerentur, Cic de Or 3, 50 194 Sorof ad loc non quaesitum esse numerum, sed secutum, id Or 49, 165 lingua tacet nec vox tentataque verba sequuntur, Ov M 11, 326, 1, 647, Stat Th 11, 602 verbaque provisam rem non invita sequentur, Hor A P 311 sed non omnia nos ducentes e Graeco sequuntur, Quint 2, 14, 1 laus pulcherrima cum sequitur, non cum arcessitur, id. 10 2, 27, 8, prooem § 8, 8, 6, 24 sequi gloria, non appeti debet, Plin Ep 1, 8, 14 —Hence, **sĕquens,** entis, *P a.*, *next, next following* in order (cf proximus, posterior, not in Cic or Cæs) prius illud hoc sequens, Quint 5, 10, 42 reliqua morborum genera sequenti dicemus volumine, Plin 29 6, 39, § 143 —Esp, with designations of time sequenti tempore, Nep Thras 4, 4, Quint 1, 5, 52, Sen. Ben 6, 4, 2, Suet Tib 38 sequenti die, Auct B Hisp 28, 1, Suet Ner 15, Liv 23, 36, 7 sequente anno, id. 3 31, 2 sequenti nocte, Suet Aug 94, so also Curt 4, 7, 10, Tac A. 2, 53, Col. 4, 15, 3, 4, 21, 3, 4, 27, 2, Plin 11, 37, 73, § 189, 30, 8, 21, § 66, 17, 22 35, § 178, Hirt. B G 8 50, Plin. Ep 4, 1, 6, 5, 12, 1, 6 31, 3 Suilium mox sequens aetas vidit praepotentem, *the next generation*, Tac. A 4, 31 qui praesenti potentiâ credunt exstingui

posse etiam sequentis aevi memoriam, Tac. A. 4, 35 —As *subst.*, used by some for ἐπίθετον, *an epithet*, acc to Quintilian, as den tes albi, umida vina o scelus abominandum etc, Quint 8 6, 40

sĕquūtio, sĕquūtor, etc, v sec

Ser, ēris, v Seres

sĕra, ae, *f* [2. sero] *a bar* for fastening doors (not fixed to the door, but put on and taken off) sera, μοχλὸς θύρας, Gloss (mostly poet., not in Cic., cf claustrum, obex) qua (serā) remota fores panduntur, Varr L. L 7, § 108 Müll jam contigerat portam, Saturnia cujus Dempserat opposi tas insidiosa seras, Ov F 1, 266 sera sua sponte delapsa cecidit, remissaeque subito fores admiserunt intrantem, Petr 16, 2 se ris transversis ita clathrare (vacerras), ne, etc, Col 9, 1, 4 —*Sing*, Plaut Pers 4, 4, 23 clauditur et dura janua fulta sera, Tib 1, 2, 6, 1, 6, 76 obducere seram Prop 4 (5), 5, 48 ponere seram, Ov A. A 2, 636, id M 14, 710 demere seram, id F 1, 280 excu tere poste seram, id Am 1, 6, 24 carmine vincitur sera, id ib 2, 1, 28, Juv 6, 347 —*Plur*, Ov M 8, 630, Sen. Ep 90, 8, Petr 16 2

Sĕrāpēum, i, v Serapis A

†† **Sĕrăphīn** or **Sĕrăphīm,** *plur in decl*, = שׂרפים, *the Seraphim*, a higher order of angels among the Hebrews, Vulg Isa 6, 2, Prud Cath 4, 5, Isid. Orig 7, 5, 24 sq

† **sĕrăpiăs,** ădis *f*, = σεραπιάς, *a plant, also called* orchis, Plin 26, 10, 62, § 95 —Called also **sĕrăpion,** ii, *n*, App Herb 15

Sĕrāpĭcus, a, um, v Serapis, B

Sĕrāpio or **-on,** onis, *m*, = Σεραπίων **1.** *The name of an Egyptian ambassador to Rome*, Caes B C 3, 109 —**2.** *A geographer of Antioch*, Cic Att 2, 4, 1, 2, 6, 1 —**3.** In Rome, as a name for slaves, thus, *of a servant of Atticus*, Cic Att 10, 17, 1 —**4.** *A nickname of* P Cornel Scipio Nasica, consul 616 A U C, Liv Epit 55, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 54, Val Max 9, 14, 3, Cic Att 6, 1, 17 —**5.** *A Greek physician*, Cels 5, 28, 17 al —**6.** *A Stoic of Hierapolis*, Sen Ep 40, 2 —**7.** *A Greek painter*, Plin 35, 10, 37, § 113

sĕrăpĭon, ii, v serapias

Sĕrāpis (a short, Prud adv Symm 2, 531, Mart Cap 2, § 191, Paul Nol Carm 26, 100) is and idis *m*, = Σάραπις, *a chief divinity of the Egyptians*, subsequently worshipped also in Greece and Rome, Varr L L 5, § 57 Müll, id ap Aug Civ Dei, 18, 5, Macr S 1, 20 *fin*, Cic Div 2, 59, 123, id. N D 3, 19, 47, id. Verr 2, 2, 66 § 160, Varr ap Charis p 69 P, Plin 37, 5, 19, § 75, Tac H 4, 81, 4, 84, Suet Vesp 7, Spart Sev 17, Mart 9, 30, 6, Inscr Orell 931, 950, 987, 1887 sq —Hence, **A. Sĕrāpēum,** i, *n*, *a temple of Serapis*, the most celebrated in Alexandria, Tert Apol 18 *fin*, id Spect 8 *fin*, Lampr Alex Sev 27 Amm 22, 16, 12, cf. Tac. H. 4, 84 —**B. Sĕrāpĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Serapis*, *Serapian*, transf, *splendid, sumptuous* cenae, Tert Apol 39 *med.*

sĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj* [serum], *living on whey* porcus, Cato, R R 150 2

Serdica, ae, *f*, *a city of Mœsia*, Cassiod Hist. Eccl 4, 21 — Hence, **A. Serdicensis,** e, *adj*, *Serdican*, *of Serdica* concilium, Cassiod Hist Eccl 4, 24 —**B. Serdicēnus,** a, um, *adj*, *Serdican*, *of Serdica*, Cassiod Hist Eccl. 4, 33, 4, 38

Sĕrēna, ae, *f*, *a Roman female name*, esp, *the wife of Stilicho, eulogized by Claudian*, v Claud. Laud Ser

Sĕrēnātor, ōris, *m* [sereno], *he that makes fair weather, the clearer up*, an epithet of Jupiter, App de Mundo, p 75, 7, Inscr Gud p 3, n 8, p 3, n 9, p 4, n 1 sq, cf serenus

sĕrēnē, *adv* [serenus], *clearly brightly*, trop, *comp* serenius videre, Aug Trin. 8 3

sĕrēnĭfer, fĕra fĕrum *adj* [serenus fero], *bringing fair weather, clearing up* (late Lat) aquilo, Avien. Arat 988, id. Prognost 414

‡ **sĕrēnĭfĭcus,** a, um *adj* [serenus facio], *cleared up, clear, serene* COELO, Inscr Orell 855 (of the time of the emperor Antoninus Pius)

sĕrēnĭtas, ātis, *f* [serenus], *clearness, serenity* **I.** Lit, of the weather, *clear, fair*, or *serene weather*, with *gen* cum sit tum serenitas, tum perturbatio caeli, * Cic Div 2, 45, 94 diei solisque, Auct B Hisp 29, 4 auctumni, Plin. 18, 35, 80, § 353 —*Absol* tranquilla serenitas (opp foeda tempestas), Liv 2, 62, 2, 2, 26, 11 serenitatem praesagire, Plin 18, 35, 87, § 362, 10, 67, 86, § 188 —*Plur* (vinea) imbribus magis quam serenitatibus offenditur, Col 3, 1, 10 —**II.** Trop **1.** *Fairness, serenity* of fortune, of disposition, etc (rare, perh not ante Aug) praesentis fortunae, Liv 42, 62, 4 minor es, quam ut serenitatem meam obducas, Sen Ira, 3, 25, 4 quantam tempestatem subitā serenitate discussit (princi pis ortus), Curt 10, 9, 5 —**2.** Serenitas, *a title of the Roman emperors*, = *Serene Highness*, Veg Mil 3 epil, Inscr Grut 286, 2

sĕrēno, āvi, atum, 1, *v a* [id], *to make clear, fair*, or *serene, to clear up* (poet, syn tranquillo) **I.** Lit vultu, quo caelum tempestatesque serenat (Juppiter), Verg A. 1, 255 axem, Sil 12, 637 Olympum, id 12, 665 glauca terga aquae, Claud. de Apono, 36 domum largo igne, *to light up*, Stat Achill 1, 120 —*Absol* luce serenanti, *in bright, clear daylight*, * Cic poet Div 1, 11, 18 —**B.** *Impers* cum serenat, *when it is clear*, Min Fel 32, 4 —**II.** Trop spem fronte serenat, Verg A 4, 477, for which tristia fronte, Sil 11, 368, cf nubila animi, Plin 2, 6, 4, § 13

1. sĕrēnus, a, um, *adj* [Sanscr svar, sky, Gr Σείριος, cf σέλας, Lat sol], *clear, fair, bright, serene* (class., esp freq in the poets, cf sudus) **I.** Lit cum tonuit laevum bene tempestate serenā, Enn ap Cic Div 2 39, 82 (Ann v 517 Vahl) caelo sereno, Lucr 6, 247, Cic Fam 16, 9, 2, Verg G 1, 260, 1, 487, id A 3 518, Hor Epod 15, 1, id S 2, 4, 51, Ov M 1, 168, 2, 321 et saep, cf de parte caeli, Lucr 6, 99 in regione caeli, Verg A. 8, 528 —*Comp* caelo perfruitur sereniore, Mart 4, 64, 6, cf also o nimium caelo et pelago confise sereno, Verg A. 5, 870 postquam ex tam turbido die serena et tranquilla lux rediit, Liv 1, 16, 2 luce, Verg A 5, 104 lumen (solis), Lucr 2, 150 nox, id 1, 142, Cic Rep 1, 15, 23, Verg G 1, 426 sidera, Lucr 4, 212 facies diei, Phaedr 4, 16 5 species mundi, Lucr 4, 134 aër, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 222 ver, Verg G 1, 340 aestas, id A. 6, 707 stella, Ov F 6, 718 et saep color (opp nubilus), *bright, clear*, Plin 9, 35, 54, § 107 aqua (with candida), Mart 6, 42, 19 vox, Pers. 1, 19 —Transf, of a wind *that clears the sky, that brings fair weather* hic Favonius serenu'st, istic Auster imbricus, * Plaut. Merc 5, 2, 35, hence, also poet unde serenas Ventus agat nubes, Verg G 1, 461 —**2.** As *subst* **sĕrēnum,** i, *n*, *a clear, bright*, or *serene sky, fair weather* (not in Cic) ponito pocillum in sereno noctu, *during a fine night*, Cato, R R. 156, 3, more freq simply sereno Priverni sereno per diem totum rubrum solem fuisse Liv 31, 12 5, 37, 3, 2 quare et sereno tonat, Sen Q N 2 18, Plin 11, 24, 28 § 84 (opp nubilo), Pall 1, 30, 3, Luc 1, 530 liquido ac puro sereno, Suet Aug 95 nitido sereno, Sil 5, 58 cottidie serenum cum est, Varr R R 3, 10, 4 laesique fides reditura sereni, Stat S 3, 1, 81 serenum nitidum micat Mart. 6, 42, 8 —*Plur* caeli serena Concutiat sonitu, Lucr 2 1100 soles et aperta serena, Verg G 1, 393 nostra, Val Fl 1, 332 —**II.** Trop **1.** *Cheerful, glad, joyous, tranquil, serene* (syn laetus tranquillus secundus) vita, Lucr 2, 1094 Lachm horae (with albus dies) Sil 15, 53 rebus serenis servare modum, *in propitious* or *favorable circumstances in good fortune*, id. 8, 546 vultus, Lucr 3, 293, Cat 55, 8, Hor C 1, 37, 26, Ov Tr 1 5 27 frons tranquilla et serena, Cic Tusc 3, 15, 31 pectora processu facta serena tuo, Ov Tr 1, 9, 40 animus, id ib 1, 1, 39 oculi, Sil 7, 461 Augustus, Ov P 2 2, 65 laetitia Just 44, 2, 4 imperium, Sil 14, 80 res, id 8, 546 sereno vitae tempore, Auct Her 4, 48, 61 vita Lucr 2, 1094 temperatus (sanguis) medium quoddam serenum efficit, Quint 11, 3 78, cf tandem aliquid pulsā cura rum nube serenum Vidi, Ov P 2, 1, 5 —**2.** SERENUS, *an epithet of Jupiter* (whose brow was always serene), Inscr Murat 1978 5, cf Serenator, hence, Martial calls Domitian Jovem serenum, Mart 5, 6, 9, 9, 25, 3 —**3.** Serenissimus, *a title of the Roman emperors*, Cod Just 5, 4, 23

2. Sĕrēnus, i, *m*, **Sĕrēna,** ae, *f* [1 serenus], *a proper name* **I.** Q Serenus Sammonicus, *a physician under Septimius Severus*, Spart Get. 5, 5, Macr 3, 16, 6 —**II.** Q Serenus Sammonicus, *son of the preceding, author of a poem*, De Medicina, *still extant*, Lampr Alex 30, 2, cf Teuffel's Roem Lit 379, 4 —**III.** Serena *the wife of Stilicho, and mother in law of the emperor Honorius*, celebrated by Claudian in a special poem (Laus Serenae Reginae)

Sērēs, um, *m*, = Σῆρες, *a people of Eastern Asia* (the mod *Chinese*), celebrated for their silken fabrics, Mel 1, 2, 3, 3, 7, 1, Plin 6, 17, 20 § 54, Amm 23, 6, 67 sq, Verg G 2, 121, Hor C 3, 29, 27, 4, 15, 23, Ov Am 1, 14, 6, Luc 1, 19, Juv 6, 403 al —Placed by Lucan at the sources of the Nile, and made neighbors of the Ethiopians, Luc 10, 292 —*Gen* Serum, Sen Ep 90, 13 —*Acc* Seras, Hor C 1, 12, 56, Plin H N 12, prooem § 2 —*Sing* Ser, Aus Idyll Monos Hist 24, Sen Herc Oet 668 —Hence, **Sērĭcus,** a, um, *adj* **1.** Lit, *of* or *belonging to the Seres*, *Seric* regio, Amm 23, 6 Oceanus, Plin 6, 13, 15, § 37 hostis (Müll Neuricus), Prop 4 (5), 3, 8, cf sagittae, Hor C 1, 29, 9 —**2.** Transf, *Seric*, i e *silken* vestis, Plin. 21, 3, 8, § 11, Tac A 2, 33 toga, Quint. 12, 10, 47 pallium, Vulg Esth 8, 15 pulvilli, Hor Epod 8, 15 tentoria, Flor 2, 8, 9 vexilla, id 3, 11, 8 carpenta, *with silken curtains*, Prop 4 (5), 8, 23 frena, Claud. Laud Stil 2, 350 —As *subst* **a. sērica,** ōrum, *n*, *Seric garments, silks*, Prop 1, 14, 22, Mart 9, 38, 3, 11, 27, 11, Claud in Eutr 2 —**b. sērĭcum,** i, *n*, *Seric stuff, silk*, Amm 23, 6, 67, Sol 50, cf Isid. Orig 19, 17, 6, 19, 27, 5, Vulg Apoc 18, 12

* **1. sĕresco,** ĕre, *v inch n* [serenus], *to grow dry* vestes serescunt (opp uvescunt), Lucr 1, 306

* **2. sĕresco,** ĕre, *v inch n* [serum] *to turn to whey* lac frigore serescit, Plin 11, 41, 96, § 238

Sĕrestus, i, *m*, *the name of a Trojan who followed Æneas*, Verg A 1, 611, 4, 288, 5, 487, 9, 171 al

Sergestus, i, *m*, *a steersman among the followers of Æneas*, acc. to Vergil, *the ancestor of the Sergian family*, Verg A 1, 510, 5, 121, 5, 184, 5, 221 et saep

Sergĭus, i, *m*, **Sergĭa,** ae, *f*, *the name of a Roman gens* **I.** L Sergius Catilina, *the famous conspirator* —**II.** C Sergius Orata, *a notorious voluptuary*, Varr R. R 3, 3, 10, Cic Off 3, 16, 67, id de Or 1, 39, 178, id Fin 2, 22, 70, Plin 9, 54, 79, § 168 et saep —**III.** M Sergius, *distinguished for bravery* Plin 7, 28, 29, § 104 —*Fem*, Inscr Murat 3, p 1744 —Hence, **1. Sergĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *Sergian* Sergia tribus, *a tribe consisting of Sabines, Marsi, and Peligni*, Cic. Vatin. 15, 36, Lex ap Front Aquaed. 129, cf Ascon Cic Corn p 81 Orell Sergia olea, Col 5, 8, 4, Plin 15, 5, 6 § 20 (Jahn, Sergiana), Poll Febr 18, 4 —**2. Sergĭānus,** a, um, *adj*, *Sergian* olea (named after a Sergius), Cato, R R. 6, 1, Varr R R. 1, 24, 1, Macr S 2, 16

sĕrĭa, ae *f*, *a cylindrical earthen vessel* for preserving liquids, fruit, salted provisions, etc., *a large jar* relevi omnia dolia, omnes serias, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 51, Cato, R R. 12, Varr R R. 3, 2, 8, Col 12, 52, 14, Plaut Capt 4, 4, 9, Liv 24, 10, Pers. 2, 11, Dig 50 16, 206

sērĭca, ōrum, v Seres *fin*

sērĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj* [Sericus] *of* or *belonging to silks* textor, Firm Math 8 NEGOCIATOR, Inscr Orell 1368, 4252 —As *subst.* **A.** SERICARII, *silk dealers*, Inscr Fabr p 713, 346 —**B.** SERICARIA, ae, *f*, *a slave who took care of silk*, Inscr Orell 2955

* **sērĭcātus,** a, um, *adj* [id], *clothed in Seric stuffs, dressed in silks*, Suet Calig 52

(**sērĭcēus,** a, um, a false read for sericis, Flor 3, 11, 8)

* **sericхātum**, i, *n.*, *an aromatic plant*, Plin. 12, 21, 45, § 99.

sērĭco-blatta, ae, *f.* [Sericus], *a garment of purple silk*, Cod. Just. 11, 8, 10; Cod. Th. 10, 20, 13; 10, 20, 18.

sērĭcum, i, *n.*, v. Seres *fin.*

Sērĭcus, a, um, v. Seres, 1.

sĕrĭes (no *gen.* or *dat.*), em, ē, *f.* [2. sero], *a row, succession, series; a chain of things fastened or holding together* (syn. ordo). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit. (mostly post-class.; not in Cic.); with *gen.:* series vinculorum, Curt. 3, 1, 17: structurae dentium, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 70: sparsa ramorum, id. 11, 37, 69, § 182: longe porrecta viarum, Stat. S. 3, 3, 102: juvenum (in dancing), Tib. 1, 3, 63: omnis nepotum A Belo series, Sil. 1, 88: custodiarum, Suet. Calig. 27: prolixa series capillorum, App. M. 2, p. 118, 36.—*Absol.:* ferreae laminae serie inter se conexae, Curt. 4, 9, 3; 7, 3, 21.— **B.** Trop., *a series, chain, connection, train, sequence, course*, etc. (class., but for the most part only in the *sing.*). (*α*) With *gen.:* continuatio seriesque rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 4, 9: fatum est ordo seriesque causarum, id. Div. 1, 55, 125: fatum est sempiterna quaedam series rerum et catena, etc., Gell. 6, 2, 1: rerum sententiarumque, Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 52: tanta series artis est, id. Part. Or. 39, 137: in complexu loquendi serieque, Quint. 1, 5, 3: disputationum, Cic. de Or. 2, 16, 68: fati, Ov. M. 15, 152: immensa laborum, id. H. 9, 5: malorum, id. M. 4, 563: longissima rerum, Verg. A. 1, 641: fabularum, App. M. 1, p. 114, 19.—Of time (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): innumerabilis annorum, Hor. C. 3, 30, 5: temporis, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 54: per longam saeculorum seriem, Tac. H. 1, 2: in tantā saeculorum serie, Just. 44, 2, 7: per tam longam seriem annorum, Col. 3, 10, 6; 4, 19, 1: cum omnis temporum series ex historiis colligatur, Lact. 4, 5, 8; 4, 10, 3.—*Plur.:* simulantes fictas litium, series, Vell. 2, 118: litium, Suet. Vesp. 10.— (*β*) *Absol.*, Quint. 5, 14, 32: cetera series deinde sequitur, majora nectens, ut haec: Si homo est, animal est, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 21: quae bene composita erunt, memoriam serie sua ducent, Quint. 11, 2, 39: haec erit aeternae series ab origine Romae, Aus. Epigr. 140, 2.—Of the connection of words: tantum series juncturaque pollet, Hor. A. P. 242.—**II.** In partic., *an unbroken line of descent, lineage* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ab Jove tertius Ajax. Nec tamen haec series in causā prosit, Ov. M. 13, 29: digne vir hac serie, id. P. 3, 2, 109: serie fulcite genus, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 69; Val. Max. 2, 7, 5.

sĕrĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [serius], *gravity, seriousness* (late Lat.), Aus. Parent. 2, 6; Sid. Carm. 13, 439.

* **sĕrĭlĭa**, ium, *n.* [2. sero], *ropes, cordage:* spartea, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 262 (Trag. Rel. v. 251 Rib.).

sĕrĭō, *adv.*, v. serius *fin.*

sērĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [seria], *a small jar*, Pers. 4, 29; Pall. Mart. 10, 9.

Sĕrīphus or **-os**, i, *f.*, = Σέριφος, *a small rocky island in the Ægean Sea, reckoned among the Cyclades*, now *Serfo*, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 63; Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 88; Ov. M. 5, 242; 5, 251; 7, 464; Juv. 6, 564; 10, 170 et saep.—Hence, **Sĕrīphĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Seriphian:* absinthium, Plin. 27, 7, 29, § 53 (Jahn, seriphum); 32, 9, 31, § 100 (Jahn, seriphum): saxum, Tac. A. 4, 21.—*Subst.:* **Sĕrīphĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a Seriphian*, Cic. Sen. 3, 8.

sĕrĭs, ĭdis, *f.*, = σέρις, *a kind of endive*, Plin. 20, 8, 32, § 76; Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 5 (in Col. 8, 14, 2, written as Greek).

* **sērĭsăpĭa**, ae, *f.* [serus-sapio], *the name of a dish* invented by Petronius, perh. with allusion to the proverb: sero sapiunt (v. sapio), Petr. 56, 8.

sērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [serus], *late arrival, slowness, tardiness* (late Lat.): epistularum, Symm. Ep. 3, 28.

1. sērĭus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. for sevrius; root sev-, severus; Gr. σέβας, σεμνός], *grave, earnest, serious*, opp. to sportive, jocular (class. only of things; severus, both of persons and things): res (opp. jocosae), Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134: sermo (opp. jocus), Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25: non res potissimum seria, sed quasi ludus ac jocus, Lact. 2, 18, 3: graves seriaeque res, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103; so, res serias omnis extollo in alium diem, Plaut. Poen. 2, 51: ait rem seriam Velle agere mecum, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 7; Liv. 23, 7 *fin.:* dies religiosus ad agendum quicquam rei seriae, id. 26, 17 al.: verba, Tib. 3, 6, 52; cf. Hor. A. P. 107: quaestiones, Suet. Calig. 32: carmina, Plin. Pan. 54, 2: curae, id. ib. 82 *fin.:* partes dierum, id. ib. 49 *fin.:* tempus, id. Ep. 4, 25, 3 et saep.: opinor hercle hodie quod ego dixi per jocum, Id eventurum esse et severum et serium, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 51: si aliquid serium, etc., Quint. 6, 3, 16: nec quicquam grave ac serium, Tac. A. 3, 50 *fin.*—With *sup.:* verba seria dictu, Hor. A. P. 107.—As *subst.:* **sērĭum**, i, and more freq. **sērĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, *earnestness, seriousness; serious matters* or *discourse* (often opp. jocus); *sing.:* si quid per jocum Dixi, nolito in serium convortere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 42: itaque res in serium versa est, Curt. 5, 7, 10: nihil ad serium, Tac. A. 6, 14.—*Plur.:* quicum joca, seria, ut dicitur, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 85: joca atque seria cum humillimis agere, Sall. J. 96, 2: cum his seria ac jocos celebrare, Liv. 1, 4 *fin.:* per seria per jocos, Tac. A. 2, 13: sed tamen amoto quaeramus seria ludo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 27; 2, 2, 125; id. A. P. 226; Ov. F. 5, 341 al.: mala, Hor. A. P. 451: mea (opp. lusus), Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 31: (Marsus) seria partitur in tria genera, Quint. 6, 3, 108: ille seria nostra, ille deliciae, Plin. Ep. 8, 1, 2.—Of persons, for severus (ante- and post-class.): non ego te novi tristem servum, serium? Afran. ap. Non. 33, 33: amicos serios aspernatur, App. Mag. 98, p. 336, 9: Solon, id. ib. 9, p. 278 *fin.;* Amm. 26, 2, 2; 29, 6, 1; Treb. Claud. 12, 5; Mam. Grat. Act. 12, 2; Quint. Decl. 15, 3.—Hence, *adv.* in two forms. **A.** **sērĭō**, *in earnest, seriously* (mostly ante-class.; a favorite word of Plaut.; not in Cic. or Cæs.): nec joco nec serio, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 25: si quid dictum est per jocum, Non aequom est id te serio praevortier, id. ib. 3, 2, 40: an id joco dixisti? equidem serio ac vero ratus, id. ib. 3, 3, 9; so (opp. joco) id. Bacch. 1, 1, 42; Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 30; Liv. 7, 41, 3: vereor serio, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 195; Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 225; id. Cas. 4, 2, 11; id. Ep. 1, 1, 29; id. Merc. 4, 1, 19; id. Ps. 1, 3, 106; 4, 7, 94; id. Poen. 1, 1, 32; 1, 3, 26; 1, 3, 29; id. Rud. 2, 5, 11; 4, 4, 1; id. Truc. 2, 2, 47; 2, 5, 29; Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 3; 3, 3, 22; id. Ad. 5, 9, 18; Liv. 4, 25 *fin.;* Quint. 1, 2, 1; 9, 2, 14; Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 10.—**B.** **sērĭē**, *in earnest, seriously:* (post-class.) vultu serie pulcro, Aur. Vict. Epit. 16.

2. sērĭus, *comp. adv.*, v. 3. sero.

(**seriva**, ae, a false read. for serieve, Plin. 21, 2, 2, § 3; v. Sillig ad h. l.)

sermo, ōnis, *m.* [2. sero, qs. serta, conserta oratio], *a speaking* or *talking* with any one; *talk, conversation, discourse:* sermo est a serie: sermo enim non potest in uno homine esse solo, sed ubi oratio cum altero conjuncta, Varr. L. L. 6, § 64 Müll. (very freq. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (syn. colloquium): quoniam magna vis orationis est eaque duplex, altera contentionis, altera sermonis: contentio disceptationibus tribuatur judiciorum, contionum, senatus: sermo in circulis, disputationibus, congressionibus familiarium versetur; sequatur etiam convivia, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 37, 132: quod mihi servus sermonem serat, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 37: sermones serere, id. Mil. 3, 1, 106: multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, Verg. A. 6, 160: sermonem nobiscum ibi copulat, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 42: dum sermones fabulandi conferant, id. ib. prol. 34: caput et pes sermonis, id. As. 3, 3, 139: cum ea tu sermonem nec joco nec serio Tibi habeas, id. Am. 3, 2, 25; Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 1: ibi illa cum sermonem occipit, id. Eun. 4, 1, 8: dum sermones caedimus, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 1: sermonem cum aliquo conferre, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 136; id. Inv. 2, 4, 14: in nostris sermonibus collocutionibusque, id. Fam. 1, 9, 4: mature veniunt, discumbitur: fit sermo inter eos, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66: dum longior consulto ab Ambiorige instituitur sermo, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: sermonis aditum cum aliquo habere, id. ib. 5, 41: nullum tibi omnino cum Albinovano sermonem ullā de re fuisse, Cic. Vatin. 1, 3; id. de Or. 2, 73, 296: erat in ore, in sermone omnium, id. Phil. 10, 7, 14; cf.: memini in eum sermonem illum incidere, qui tum fere multis erat in ore, id. Lael. 1, 2: aestivam sermone benigno tendere noctem, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 11: referre sermones deorum, id. C. 3, 3, 71 (cf.: consiliantibus divis, id. ib. 3, 3, 18): et euntem multa loquendo Detinuit sermone diem, Ov. M. 1, 683: nunc inter eos tu sermo es, *you are the talk*, Prop. 2, 21 (3, 14), 7: jucundus est mihi sermo litterarum tuarum, *the conversing with you by letter*, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 3; cf.: littera sermonis fida ministra mei, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 2.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Literary conversation, discourse, disputation, discussion* (cf. oratio): tum Furius: Quid vos agitis? num sermonem vestrum aliquem diremit noster interventus? Minime vero, Africanus; soles enim tu haec studiose investigare, quae sunt in hoc genere, de quo instituerat paulo ante Tubero quaerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 11, 17; cf. id. ib. 1, 13, 19: in sermonem ingredi (just before: in disputationem ingredi), id. ib. 1, 24, 38: (Scaevola) exposuit nobis sermonem Laelii de amicitiā habitum ab illo secum ... Ejus disputationis sententias memoriae mandavi, etc. ... ut tamquam a praesentibus haberi sermo videretur, id. Lael. 1, 3: rebus his, de quibus hic sermo est, id. Fin. 3, 12, 40: feci sermonem inter nos habitum in Cumano. Tibi dedi partes Antiochinas, etc., id. Fam. 9, 8, 1: in quo (circulo) de philosophiā sermo haberetur, Nep. Epam. 3, 3: Socratici sermones, Hor. C. 3, 21, 9; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 44; 2, 15, 26: in longum sermonem me vocas, Attice, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13: nunc enim sermo de naturā est, *our subject*, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 67; 3, 1, pr. § 2; 16, 32, 58, § 134; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 17, 15; Capitol. Gord. 3, 3 *init.*—**b.** Concr., *a talk, speech, discourse* (more informal and unpretending than oratio): meos multos et illustres et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habitos, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 2; Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 2; Quint. 11, 2, 24.— **2.** *Ordinary speech, speaking, talking, the language of conversation* (opp. contentio): sermo est oratio remissa et finitima cottidianae locutioni, Auct. Her. 3, 13, 23; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 37, 132: mollis est oratio philosophorum et umbratilis, etc. ... Itaque sermo potius quam oratio dicitur, id. Or. 19, 64: in argumentis Caecilius poscit palmam, in sermonibus Plautus, i. e. *in dialogue*, Varr. ap. Non. 374, 9: soluta oratio, qualis in sermone et epistulis, Quint. 9, 4, 19: C. Piso, statarius et sermonis plenus orator, Cic. Brut. 68, 239: si quis scribat, uti nos, Sermoni propiora, Hor. S. 1, 4, 42: vocem sermoni proximam, Quint. 11, 3, 162: ut litigantes quoque a sermone incipiant, ad vociferationem transeant, Sen. Ep. 15, 6.—Of prose as opposed to poetry: comoedia ... nisi quod pede certo Differt sermoni sermo merus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 48: et tragicus plerumque dolet sermone pedestri Telephus et Peleus, etc., id. A. P. 95.—**b.** Concr., of verses in a conversational style, *a satire:* ille (delectatur) Bioneis sermonibus et sale nigro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 60: Albi, nostrorum sermonum candide judex, id. ib. 1, 4, 1: nec sermones ego mallem Repentes per humum quam res componere gestas, id. ib. 2, 1, 250.—**3.** With reference to some particular object, *common talk* respecting any thing, *report, rumor* (syn.: fama, rumor): vulgi sermo, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 1: nunc per urbem solus sermo est omnibus, Eum, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 4: sermo est totā Asiā dissipatus, Cn. Pompeium, etc., Cic. Fl. 6, 14: mihi venit in mentem multum fore sermonem, me, etc., id. Att. 7, 23, 2: si istiusmodi sermones ad te delati de me sunt, non debuisti credere, id. Fam. 3, 8, 5 sq.: in sermonem hominum venire, id. Verr. 2, 4, 7, § 13: audita et percelebrata sermonibus res est, id. Cael. 29, 69; cf.: vix feram sermones hominum, si, etc., id. Cat. 1, 9, 23: vestrae perigrinantur aures, neque in hoc pervagato civitatis sermone versantur, *this talk of the town*, id. Mil. 12, 33: refrigerato jam levissimo sermone hominum, id. Fam. 3, 8, 1: sermones inimicorum effugere, id. Cael. 16, 38: sermones lacessere, reprimere, id. Fam. 3, 8, 7: retudit sermones, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1: ne putet aliquid oratione meā sermonis in sese aut invidiae esse quaesitum, *of slander, calumny*. Cic. Fl. 5, 13: dabimus sermonem iis, qui, etc., *give them something to talk about*, id. Fam. 9, 3; so, materiam sermonibus praebere, Tac. H. 4, 4: cataplus ille Puteolanus, sermo illius temporis, Cic.

Rab Post. 14, 40 B and K. dub, v Orell *N cr* —**II.** Transf, *a manner of speaking, mode of expression, language, style, diction,* etc (cf lingua) sermone eo debemus uti, qui notus est nobis, ne, ut quidam Graeca verba inculcantes jure optimo rideamur, Cic Off 1, 31, 111 cujus (Terentii) fabellae propter elegantiam sermonis putabantur a C Laelio scribi, id. Att. 7, 3, 10 et sane quid est aliud vetus sermo quam vetus loquendi consuetudo? Quint. 1, 6, 43, 12, 2, 3 —**B.** *A language, the speech* of a nation, etc cui (Catulo) non solum nos Latini sermonis, sed etiam Graeci ipsi solent suae linguae subtilitatem elegantiamque concedere, Cic de Or 2, 7, 28 in Latino sermone, id. ib 3, 11, 42 quae philosophi Graeco sermone tractavissent, ea Latinis litteris mandaremus, id. Fin 1, 1, 1 patrii sermonis egestas, Lucr 1, 832, 3, 260 cum lingua Catonis et Enni Sermonem patrium ditaverit, Hor A P 57 aves, quae sermonem imitantur humanum Agrippina turdum habuit imitantem sermones hominum luscinias Graeco atque Latino sermone dociles, Plin 10, 42, 59, § 120 —**C.** Of a single expression si quis ita legaverit Fructus annuos, etc, perinde accipi debet hic sermo, ac si, etc., Dig 7, 1, 20, 11, 7, 2, § 1, 28, 5, 29 — Hence, of a single word (late Lat) θεος sermo Graecus est Cassiod. in Psa. 21, 1

sermōcĭnanter, *adv*, v sermocinor *fin*

sermōcĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f* [sermocinor] *a conversation, disputation, discussion* (very rare) sermones hominum assimulatos dicere διαλογους malunt, quod Latinorum quidam dixerunt sermocinationem, Quint. 9, 2, 31 sermocinatio alicujus aliqua de re, Gell 19 8, 2 —In rhet sermocinatio est, cum alicui personae sermo attribuitur et is exponitur cum ratione dignitatis, Auct Her 4, 52, 65, cf id 4, 43, 55, Vulg Prov 3, 32

sermōcĭnātor, oris, *m* [id], *a babbler*, Fulg Rasp contra Serm Fastid 17

sermōcĭnātrix, icis, *f* [sermocinator] *that converses, adapted to conversation*, in rhet lang as a part of rhetoric, a transl of the Platonic προσομιλητική, Quint 3, 4, 10 —In gen immodica, i e *a prattler, babbler*, App M 9, p 224, 31

sermocino, are, 1, *v a*, collat form of sermocinor, q v

sermocinor, atus, 1, *v dep n* [sermo] **I.** *To talk with* any one, *to parley, converse, commune, discourse* about any thing (rare but class., syn colloquor) consuetudo sermocinandi, Cic Inv 2, 17, 54 cum aliquo, id Verr 2 1, 52, § 138 psittaci etiam sermocinantes, Plin 10, 41, 58, § 117 —*Act* collat form **sermōcĭno,** Isid Orig 1, 39, 2 —**II.** In partic (acc to sermo, I B 1), *to hold a literary conversation, to dispute, discuss* exquisitius sermocinari, etc., Suet Tib 56 pluria forte quis dixit sermocinans vir apprime doctus Gell 5, 21, 1 — Hence, * **sermōcĭnanter,** *adv*, *in discourse* or *conversation* horas extrahere, Sid Ep 8, 6 *med*

* **sermōnālis,** e, *adj* [id] *of or belonging to speech, speaking* deus, Tert adv Prax 5

‡ **sermōnāri** rusticius videtur, sed rectius, sermocinari crebrius est, sed corruptius, Gell 17 2, 17

sermuncŭlus, i, *m dim* [sermo] **I.** (Acc to sermo I B 3) *Common talk, tittle tattle, report rumor* (rare but class) urbani sermunculi, Cic Deiot 12 33 sermunculis fabellisque duci, Plin Ep 5, 8, 4 sermunculum omnem aut restinxerit aut sedarit, Cic. Att 13, 10 3 non deterreor sermunculis istorum Plin Ep 7 17, 14 —**II.** *A little discourse* (late Lat), Hier Ep 32, 1

serniōsus, a um, *adj* (late Lat) *covered with an eruption, scabby* serniosi quos nos petiginosos dicimus, Theod Prisc 1, 12

1. sēro, sēvi, sătum, 3, *v a* [for seso, root sa, Gr σαω, σηθω, to sift] *to sow, plant* (freq and class, syn planto semino, consero) **I.** Lit with *acc.* either of the plant, seed etc. sown, or of the land cultivated ubi tempus erit, effodito serito quae recte Quae diligentius seri voles, in calicibus seri oportet, Cato, R R 133 2 serendum viciam, lentem, cicerculam, etc, Varr R R 1, 32, 2 oleam et vitem, Cic Rep 3, 9, 16 frumenta, Caes B G 5, 14 ut tantum decumae sit, quantum severis hoc est, ut quot jugera sint sata, totidem medimna decumae debeantur, Cic Verr 2, 3, 47, § 112 agri molliti et oblimati ad serendum, id N D 2, 52, 130 serit arbores, quae alteri saeculo prosint, Caecil ap Cic. Tusc 1, 14, 31, Cic Sen 7, 24, 17, 59 nullam sacra vite prius severis arborem, Hor C 1, 18, 1, cf id ib 3, 10, 6 semina, Verg G 1, 193 surculos, Auct ap Cic de Or 2, 69, 278 aliquid in inculto et derelicto solo, Cic Brut 4, 16 iste serendus ager, Ov A. A. 2, 668 sulcos, Tib 2, 3, 70 vera ratio serendi, Plin 18, 25, 60, § 224 —Freq in *part perf* multa erant inter eum locum manu sata, Caes B C 3, 44 saepe satas alio vidi traducere messes, Verg E 8, 99, id. G 3, 176 —Hence, *subst* **săta,** ōrum, *n*, *standing corn, crops,* Verg E 3, 82, id G 1, 325, id A 2, 306, 12, 454, Ov M 1, 286, Plin 16, 25, 39, § 94, Pall 1, 43 —Prov mihi istic nec seritur nec metitur, i e *I have no benefit from it, it's nothing to me,* Plaut Ep 2, 2, 80 —**B.** Transf, of persons, *to beget, bring forth, produce*, only in *part perf* in *pass* sense, *begotten, sprung forth, born,* etc Tertullae nollem abortum tam enim Cassii sunt jam quam Bruti serendi, Cic Att 14, 20, 2, id Leg 1, 8, 24 non temere nec fortuito sati et creati sumus, id Tusc 1, 49, 118, cf id ib 1, 25, 60, id. Univ 12, 35 hic satus ad pacem, Prop 3, 9, 19 —With *ex* ex *Tantalo ortus Pelops, ex Pelope autem* satus Atreus, Poet ap Quint 9, 3, 57 — With *de* Ilia cum Lauso de Numitore sati, Ov F 4, 54 —With *ab* largo satos Curetas ab imbri, Ov M 4, 282 —With simple *abl* (so most freq) Camertem Magnanimo Volscente satum, Verg A 10, 562 sole satus Phaethon, Ov M 1, 751 sata Tiresiā Manto, id ib 6, 157 et saep sate sanguine divum, *sprung from*, Verg A. 6, 125 non sanguine humano sed stirpe divina satum se esse, Liv 38, 58, 7 o sate gente deum, Verg A 8, 36 matre satos unā, Ov M 5, 141, so, matre, id F 3, 799 Nereide, id M 12, 93, cf Bacchum vocant satumque iterum solumque bimatrem, id ib 4, 12.— Hence, satus (sata) aliquo, for *a son* (or *daughter*) of any one satus Anchisa, i e *Æneas*, Verg A 5, 244, 5, 424, 6, 331, 7, 152 Hammone satus, i e *Iarbas*, id ib 4, 198 satae Peliā, Ov M 7, 322 sati Curibus, *sprung from, natives of Cures*, id ib 14, 778 —**II.** Trop, *to sow the seeds* of any thing, *to found, establish, to scatter, disseminate, propagate, produce, to cause, occasion, excite*, etc leges, instituta, rem publicam, Cic Tusc 1, 14, 31 diuturnam rem publicam, *to found, establish*, id Rep 2, 3, 5 mores, id Leg 1, 6, 20 aere vulnera vasta serebant, *scattered*, Lucr 5, 1290, so, vulnera pugnantis tergo, Sil 5, 235 lites, Plaut Poen 3, 2, 10 negotium, id Most 5, 1, 51, cf (Hamilcar) Romanum sevit puerili in pectore bellum, Sil 1, 80 civiles discordias, Liv 3, 40, 10 causam discordiarum, Suet. Calig 26 crimina in senatum apud infimae plebis homines Liv 24, 23 *fin* in vidiam in alios, Tac H 2, 86 rumores, Verg A. 12, 228, Curt 8 9 1 opinionem, Just 8, 3 8 sibi causas sollicitudinum, Sen Ep 104, 12

2. sēro (ui), tum, 3, *v a* [Sanscr sar at thread, Gr σειρα, rope, cf εἴρω, ἑρμα ορμος; Lat series, servus], *to join* or *bind together, to plait, interweave, entwine,* etc **I.** Lit (so only in *part perf*) accipiunt sertas nardo florente coronas, Luc 10 164, Cypr Ep 4 3 flores, App M 4, p 156 4, 10, p 254, 38 rosa, id ib 2, p 121, 131 loricae, *linked*, Nep Iph 1 *fin*, cf Serv Verg A 1, 421 —**B.** *Subst* **serta,** orum, *n*, *wreaths of flowers, garlands* (freq and class) arae sertis recentibus halant, Verg A 1, 417 coronae, serta, Plaut As 4, 1 58, Lucr 4, 1128, 4 1174, Cic Tusc 3, 18 43, id Cat 2, 5, 10, Cat 6, 8, Verg E 6, 16, Tib 1, 1, 12, 1, 2, 14, 1, 7, 52 et saep al —Rarely in *sing* roseo Venus aurea serto, Aus Idyll 6, 88 —Collat. form **serta,** ae *f* (sc corona) cum tua praependent demissae in pocula sertae, Prop 2, 33 (3, 31), 37, id et Corn Sev ap Charis. p 83 P — **II.** Trop, *to join connect, interweave, to combine, compose, contrive* (class but rare, syn jungo, cieo, instruo) seritote diem concorditer ambo, i e *alternate according to the succession* (in the government), Enn ap Charis p 177 P (Ann v 110 Vahl.) ex aeternitate causa causam serens *joining in order, following*, Cic. Fat. 12, 27 cujus (fati) lege immobilis rerum humanarum ordo seritur, *is arranged, disposed*, Liv 25, 6 bella ex bellis serendo, *by joining war to war*, Sall H 4, 61, 20 Dietsch tumultum ex tumultu, bellum ex bello serunt, id. ib 1, 48, 7 ib, cf Liv 21, 10, cf certamina cum Patribus, *to join, engage in*, id 2, 1, so, certamina, id 27, 12, 27, 41, 40, 48 crebra proelia, Tac H 5, 11 quod mihi servus sermonem serat, *joins speech*, i e *bandies words with me*, Plaut Curc. 1, 3, 37, cf id Mil 3, 1, 106 multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, Verg A 6, 160, Stat Achill 2, 38, id Th 6, 941 aliquid sermonibus occultis, Liv 3, 43, 7, 39, 33, 32 secreta colloquia cum eo, id 34, 61 populares orationes, *to put together, compose*, id. 10, 19, cf (Livius) ab saturis ausus est primus argumento fabulam serere, id 7, 2, 8 quid seris fando moras? *why are you contriving?* Sen Med 281 negotium, *to make, prepare*, Plaut Most 5, 1, 51 crimina belli, Verg A 7, 339

3. sēro, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* [sera] *to fasten with a bolt, to bar* praeda nullo obstaculo serata Ven Fort Vit S Menard 6, cf Prisc p 837 P

4. sērō, *adv*, v serus *fin*

sērōtĭnus, a, um, *adj* [4 sero], eco nom t t of the Aug period, for the class. serus **I.** Lit, *that comes* or *happens late, late ripe, late, backward* sementis (opp festinata), Plin 18, 24, 56, § 204 pira, id. 15, 15, 17, § 58 ficus, id 15, 18, 19, § 71, Pall Mart 10, 31 flos, Plin 21, 10, 32, § 58 pulli, Col 8, 5, 24 hiemes (opp tempestiva frigora), Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 16 aquae (opp tempestivae) id 17, 2, 2, § 17 situs, id 17, 11, 16, § 79 loca (opp praecocia), id 18, 24, 54, § 196 imber serotinus, *the later rainy season*, Vulg Deut 11, 14, id Osee, 6, 3 — **B.** Esp, *in the evening* (cf serus I B) matutinus et serotinus imber, Vulg Joel, 2, 23 —* **II.** Transf, in gen raptor (puellae), *stealing late* Sen Decl 3, 21 *fin*

serpens, entis, v serpo *fin*

serpentārĭa, ae, *f* (sc herba) [serpens], *snakeweed, otherwise called* vepernna, App Herb 5

* **serpentĭgĕna,** ae, *m* [serpens gigno], *serpent born*, i e *sprung from a serpent*, Ov M 7, 212

serpentīnus, a, um, *adj* [serpens], *of* or *belonging to a serpent* (eccl Lat) pectora, Ambros in Luc 2, 2, 51 serpentinos natos, Aug Gen contra Manich 2, 26

* **serpentĭpēs,** pĕdis, *m* [serpens pes], *serpent footed* Gigantes, Ov Tr 4, 7, 17

serpĕrastra (serpĭr-), orum, *n.* [perh from serpo rastrum, creeping splints] *knee splints* or *knee bandages* for straightening the crooked legs of children * **I.** Lit pueris in geniculis alligare Varr L L 9, § 11 Müll.—* **II.** Transf, humorously of officers, who hold the soldiers in check de serperastris cohortis meae nihil est quod doleas, Cic Att 7, 3, 8

serpillum, i v serpyllum

serpo, psi, ptum, 3 (serpsit antiqui pro serpserit usi sunt, Fest p 348 Müll), *v n* [root serp, Kindr with ἑρπω, repo], *to creep, crawl* (freq and class) **I.** Lit (only of animals, while repo is also used of persons who creep or go slowly, v repo, I) serpere anguiculos, nare anaticulas, evolare merulas, etc, Cic Fin 5, 15, 42 alia animalia gradiendo, alia serpendo ad pastum accedunt, id N D 2, 47, 122 serpentes quasdam (bestias), quasdam esse gradientes, id Tusc. 5, 13 38 (anguis) per humum, Ov M 15 689 vipera ima humo, id P 3, 3, 102 draco In platanum, id. M 12, 13 serpentia secla ferarum, i e *the serpents*, Lucr 6, 766 —In late Lat *pass* cum terra nullo serpatur angue, *was crawled over*, Sol 22, 10 —**B.** Transf, of things, *to move slowly* or *imperceptibly, to creep along proceed gradually* etc (mostly poet.) has (stellas) inter, torvus Draco serpit, Cic poet N D 2, 42, 106 sol serpens, Lucr 5, 690 — Of streams ante, Cydne, canam, qui leniter placidis per vada serpis aquis *creepest, windest along*, Tib 1, 7, 14 in freta vicina Numicius, Ov M 14, 598 Ister tectis

in mare serpit aquis, id. Tr. 3, 10, 30: in sicco serpentem pulvere rivum, Luc. 9, 974: lacrimae serpunt per vulnera, Stat. Th. 11, 608: exsistit sacer ignis et urit corpore serpens, *slowly spreading*, Lucr. 6, 660; so, flamma per continua, Liv. 30, 6: aestus aetheris, Lucr. 5, 523; 6, 1120 (with repere): fallacem patriae serpere dixit equum (Trojanum), *was creeping along*, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 64.—Of plants: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic. Sen. 15, 52; cf.: lithospermos (herba) jacet atque serpit humi, Plin. 27, 11, 74, § 99; so, chamaeleon, id. 22, 18, 21, § 45; cf.: liber per colla, Ov. M. 9, 389: caules per terram, Plin. 21, 16, 59, § 99: rami in terram, id. 27, 9, 58, § 82: radices inter se, id. 17, 20, 33, § 144: sine tempora circum Inter victrices hederam tibi serpere lauros, Verg. E. 8, 13; Laber. ap. Macr. S. 2, 7; Col. 10, 119.—Of the growth of the hair: per tua lanugo cum serpere coeperit ora, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 641.—Of fire: dein per continua serpens (flamma) omnia incendio hausit, Liv. 30, 6: sive ipsi (ignes) serpere possunt quo cibus vocat, Lucr. 5, 523; cf. id. 6, 660.—Of disease, etc.: si ulcus latius atque altius serpit, *gradually spreads*, Cels. 6, 18, 2 *med.*: dira contagia per vulgus, Verg. G. 3, 469: cancer, Ov. M. 2, 826: carcinoma, Plin. 29, 2, 10, § 37: atra lues in vultus, Mart. 1, 79, 2 al.: per membra senectus, Lucr. 1, 415: quies, Verg. A. 2, 269: somnus, Plin. 7, 24, 24, § 90.—**II.** Trop.; *to creep, crawl; to extend gradually* or *imperceptibly; to spread abroad, increase, prevail* (a favorite trope of Cic.): neque enim serpit, sed volat in optimum statum res publica, Cic. Rep. 2, 18, 33: serpere occulte coepisti nihil dum aliis suspicantibus, id. de Or. 2, 50, 203: (hoc malum) obscure serpens multas jam provincias occupavit, id. Cat. 4, 3, 6: malum longius, id. Rab. Post. 6, 15; id. Phil. 1, 2, 5; id. Att. 1, 13, 3; id. de Or. 3, 24, 94: serpit deinde res, id. Lael. 12, 41; cf.: ne latius serperet res, Liv. 28, 15 *fin.*; so, latius, id. 40, 19 *fin.*; cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 4, 3: serpit nescio quo modo per omnium vitas amicitia, Cic. Lael. 23, 87: si semel suscipimus genus hoc argumenti, attende quo serpat, id. N. D. 1, 35, 98; 3, 20, 52: quam facile serpat injuria et peccandi consuetudo, id. Verr. 2, 2, 22, § 53; cf. id. Div. in Caecil. 21, 68: serpit hic rumor, id. Mur. 21, 45: fama per coloniam, Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 5: per agmina murmur, Verg. A. 12, 239: murmura plebis, Stat. Th. 1, 168: cura altius, Plin. 14, 11, 13, § 87: serpente latius bello, Flor. 2, 2, 15; 2, 9, 4.—Of a low, grovelling poetic style: (poëta) Serpit humi tutus, *crawls along the earth*, Hor. A. P. 28 (cf.: sermones Repentes per humum, id. Ep. 2, 1, 251).—Hence, **serpens**, entis (*gen. plur.* serpentium, Vitr. 8, 4; 9, 6; Nep. Hann. 11, 5; Hor. Epod. 1, 20; Cels. 5, 27, 3; but also, mostly poet. and later, serpentum, Verg. A. 8, 436; 12, 848; Ov. M. 7, 534; Luc. 9, 608 al.), *f.* (sc. bestia); less freq. and mostly poet. and eccl. Lat., *m.* (sc. draco), *a creeping thing, a creeper, crawler* (cf. reptilis). **A.** Κατ' ἐξοχήν, i. e. *a snake, serpent* (syn.: anguis, coluber); *fem.*: quaedam serpentes ortae extra aquam, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124; Lucr. 4, 60; 4, 638; Ov. M. 1, 447; 1, 454; 2, 652; id. Am. 2, 13, 13; Hor. C. 1, 37, 27; Luc. 9, 397; Nep. Hann. 10, 4 al.—*Masc.*, Lucr. 5, 33; Verg. A. 2, 214; 5, 273; 11, 753; Ov. M. 3, 38; 3, 325; 4, 570; Hor. S. 1, 3, 27; Luc. 9, 324; cf. Sall. J. 89, 5, and Quint. 2, 4, 19: igniti, Vulg. Num. 21, 6.—In apposition with draco, Suet. Tib. 72.—Also *neutr. plur.* serpentia, Vulg. Act. 10, 12.—**2.** Transf., *the Serpent*, as a constellation. **a.** Between the Great and the Little Bear, = anguis and draco, Ov. M. 2, 173; Hyg. Astr. 3, 1.—**b.** In the hand of Ophiuchus (Anguitenens, Anguifer), = anguis, Vitr. 9, 6; Hyg. Astr. 2, 14; 3, 13; cf. Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 93.—**B.** A creeping insect on the human body, *a louse*, Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 172; App. Flor. p. 354, 4.

serpŭla, ae, *f.* [serpo], *a little snake* or *serpent*, Messal. ap. Fest. p. 351, 13 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 350, 2 ib.

serpullum, i, v. serpyllum *init.*

* **serpyllĭfer**, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [serpyllum-fero], *thyme-bearing*: catinae, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *in carm.*

serpyllum or **serpillum** (Varr. L. L. 5, § 103 Müll. p. 30 Bip.; and in MSS. of Cato, R. R. also **serpull-**; v. the letter U), i, *n.* [sibilated from ἕρπυλλον], *thyme, wild-thyme*: Thymus serpyllum, Linn.; Cato, R. R. 73; Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 2; Col. 11, 3, 39; Plin. 20, 22, 90, § 245; Pall. Mart. 9, 17; Verg. E. 2, 11; id. G. 4, 31 al.

serra, ae, *f.* [perh. = sec-ra, seg-ra, from seco]. **I.** *A saw*, the invention of Daedalus, Ov. M. 8, 246; Sen. Ep. 90, 8; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198; Hyg. Fab. 274: stridens, Lucr. 2, 410: stridor serrae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116; Varr. ap. Non. 223, 19; Vitr. 2, 7: arguta, Verg. G. 1, 143 et saep.—Prov.: serram ducere cum aliquo de aliquâ re, *to quarrel with one about something*, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 1; so, too, quamdiu per hanc lineam serram reciprocabimus? Tert. Cor. Mil. 3.—Trop., of the back of a thin person, Mart. 11, 100, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A kind of sawfish*, Plin. 9, 2, 1, § 3; 32, 11, 53, § 145.—**B.** *A serrated order of battle*: serra proeliari dicitur, cum assidue acceditur receditur que neque ullo consistitur tempore. Cato de re militari: Sive opus est cuneo, aut globo, aut forcipe aut turribus aut serrâ uti adoriare, Fest. p. 344 Müll.; cf. Gell. 10, 9, 1; Veg. Mil. 3, 19 *fin.*—**C.** *A threshing-wain*, with serrated wheels, Hier. in Amos, 1; Vulg. Isa. 28, 27.—**D.** Serra, in relig. lang., *the name of the Tiber*, acc. to Serv. Verg. A. 8, 63.

* **serrābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [serra], *that may be sawn*: serrabilia ac sectilia (ligna), Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 227.

serrācŭlum, i, *n.*, *a steering-oar, rudder*: πηδάλιον, clavus navis, Gloss. Philox.; Dig. 9, 2, 29, § 2 dub. (others, servaculum or feraculum).

serrăcum, v. sarracum.

serrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [serra], *sawdust*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14; id. Tard. 4, 8 *med.*

Serrānus (also **Sarānus**, e. g. SEX. ATILIVS M. F. SARANVS, Inscr. Orell. 3110; hence, to be derived from Saranum, an Umbrian city), i, *m.*, *a surname* (agnomen) *of C. Atilius Regulus, who was summoned from the plough to the consulship*, Plin. 18, 3, 4, § 20; Val. Max. 4, 4, 5; Verg. A. 6, 844; Claud. in Ruf. 1, 202; id. IV. Cons. Hon. 414.—Of other Atilii, Cic. Sest. 33, 72; id. Planc. 5, 12; id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 5 al.

Serrapilli, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Pannonia, on the Danube*, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 147.

serrātim, *adv.* [serra], *in the manner of a saw, like a saw*, Vitr. 6, 11: scissa folia, App. Herb. 2.

serrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [serro], *saw-shaped, serrate*; or *belonging to sawing, sawing-* (late Lat.): in modum serratoriae machinae conecti, Amm. 23, 4, 4.

serrātŭla, ae, *f.*, *the Italian name for betony*, Plin. 25, 8, 46, § 84.

serrātūra, ae, *f.* [serro], *a sawing, a sawing up*: arboris, Pall. Febr. 17, 2.

serrātus, a, um, *adj.* [serra], *saw-shaped, serrated* (post-Aug.): dentes, Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 160: folia herbae, id. 25, 8, 46, § 84; cf. ambitus (foliorum), id. 25, 6, 30, § 66: spinae, id. 9, 59, 85, § 182: compages (ossium capitis), id. 11, 37, 48, § 132: morsus (anseris), Petr. 136, 4.—As *subst.*: **serrāti**, ōrum (sc. nummi), *silver coins notched on the edge*, Tac. G. 5 *fin.*; cf. Eckh. Doctr. Num. 5, p. 94 sq.

Serretes, um, *m.*, *a people of Pannonia, on the Danube*, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 147.

Serrhēum (**-rhium**, **-rīum**), i, *n.*, *a promontory in Thrace, with a fortification*: alia castella, Cypsela et Doriscon et Serrheum, Liv. 31, 16, 5; Mel. 2, 2, 8.—Form Serrium, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 43.

serro, āre, *v. a.* [serra], *to saw, to saw up, saw in pieces* (late Lat.): pali serrantur, Veg. Mil. 2, 25; Hier. in Isa. 15, 57, 1; Vulg. Isa. 41, 15; Ambros. in Isa. 4, 10, 15.

serrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small saw*: dentata, Cic. Clu. 64, 180: ferrea, Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 2: aliquid ossis serrulâ praecidere, Cels. 7, 33: vitem serrulâ desecare, Col. Arb. 6, 4: manubriata, Pall. 1, 43, 2.

1. serta, ōrum and ae, v. 2. sero, I. B.

2. serta Campānĭca, or simply **serta**, ae, *f.*, *a plant, called also* melilotos, Cato, R. R. 107; 113.—Also called **sertŭla Campāna**, Plin. 21, 9, 29, § 53.

* **sertātus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. serta; v. 2. sero, I. B.], *wreathed, garlanded*: caput regali majestate, Mart. Cap. 1, § 85; 5, § 426.

‡ **Sertor**, ōris, *m.*, *a Latin prænomen* [of disputed origin; perh. 2. sero], Fest. p. 340, 22 Müll.; cf. Auct. Praenom. post Val. Max. p. 746 Kempf.

Sertōrĭus, ii, *m.*, *a proper name*. So, Q. Sertorius, *a general of Marius, who maintained himself for a long while in Spain against the partisans of Sylla, but was finally assassinated by Perperna*, Liv. Epit. 90; Vell. 2, 25, 3; Flor. 3, 22; Luc. 2, 549; Cic. Brut. 48, 180; id. Imp. Pomp. 4, 9; id. Mur. 15, 32; Sall. H. 1, 54 sqq. Dietsch.—Hence, **Sertōrĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sertorius, Sertorian*: bellum, Cic. Phil. 11, 8, 18; Flor. 3, 22: arma, Sen. Ep. 94, 64: milites, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 72; 2, 5, 56, § 146; 2, 5, 58, § 143: duces, id. Imp. Pomp. 8, 21: tempora, id. Agr. 2, 30, 83.

sertŭla Campāna, v. 2. serta.

sertum, i, v. 2. sero, I. B.

sertus, a, um, *Part.* of 2. sero.

sĕrum, i, *n.* (collat. form **sĕrū**, acc. to Charis. p. 23 P.) [prob. sibilated from ὀρός]. **I.** *The watery part of curdled milk, whey*, Plin. 11, 41, 96, § 239; 28, 9, 33, § 126; Col. 7, 12, 10; Verg. G. 3, 406; Tib. 2, 3, 16; Ov. F. 4, 770.—**II.** Transf., like ὀρός, *of the watery parts, serum*, of other things; of resin, Plin. 16, 12, 23, § 60: seminis genitalis, Cat. 80, 8.

sērus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. series; Sanscr. sărat, thread; that which is long drawn out], *late* (freq. and class.; cf.: tardus, lentus): nescis quid vesper serus vehat (the title of a work by Varro), Varr. ap. Gell. 1, 22, 4; 13, 11, 1: sero a vespere, Ov. M. 4, 415: serâ nocte, Liv. 1, 57, 9; Col. 1 praef.; Prop. 1, 3, 10; Val. Fl. 7, 400: crepuscula, Ov. M. 1, 219: lux, id. ib. 15, 651: dies, Tac. H. 3, 82 (cf. infra, B.): hiems, Liv. 32, 28, 6: anni, i. e. *ripe years, age*, Ov. M. 6, 29; 9, 434; id. F. 5, 63; cf. aetas, id. A. A. 1, 65; Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 4: gratulatio, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 1: portenta deûm Tarda et sera nimis, id. poët. Div. 2, 30, 64: nepotes, Ov. M. 6, 138: posteritas, id. P. 1, 4, 24: sera eruditio, quam Graeci ὀψιμαθίαν appellant, Gell. 11, 7, 3; cf. poet., of persons, with *gen.*: o seri studiorum! *ye late-learned*, ὀψιμαθεῖς (i. e. backward, ignorant), Hor. S. 1, 10, 21 (v. infra, b. α): ulmus, *late-* or *slowly-growing* (acc. to others, *old*), Verg. G. 4, 144; so, ficus, *late in bearing*, Col. 5, 10, 10; cf. serotinus, and v. the foll. under *sup.*—*Comp.* (rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.; cf. *adv.* infra *fin.*): serior mors (opp. maturior), Cels. 2, 6 *med.*: senectus, Mart. 5, 6, 3: spe omnium serius bellum, Liv. 2, 3, 1: serior putatio, Col. 4, 23, 1; 2, 10, 15.—Poet., for posterior: serior aetas, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 7; Tib. 1, 4, 33: hora, Ov. H. 19, 14.—*Sup.*: successores quam serissimi, Vell. 2, 131, 2: serissima omnium (pirorum) Amerina, etc., *ripening the latest*, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 55; cf. supra.—**b.** Poet. (α) For the *adv.* sero, of one who does any thing late: serus in caelum redeas, Hor. C. 1, 2, 45: serus Graecis admovit acumina chartis, id. Ep. 2, 1, 161: jusserit ad se Maecenas serum sub lumina prima venire Convivam, *late in the day*, id. S. 2, 7, 33: nec nisi serus abi, Ov. A. A. 2, 224: poena tamen tacitis sera venit pedibus, Tib. 1, 10, 3: (me) Arguit incepto serum accessisse labori, Ov. M. 13, 297.—So with things as subjects: sera rubens accendit lumina Vesper, Verg. G. 1, 251: imposita est sero tandem manus ultima bello, Ov. M. 13, 403: seros pedes assumere, id. ib. 15, 384: Cantaber serâ domitus catenâ, Hor. C. 3, 8, 22: serum ut veniamus ad amnem Phasidos, Val. Fl. 4, 708.—With *gen.*: o seri studiorum! Hor. S. 1, 10, 21 (v. supra); so, belli serus, Sil. 3, 255.—With *inf.*: cur serus versare boves et plaustra Bootes? Prop. 3, 5 (4, 4), 35.—(β) For adverb. use of sera and serum, v. *adv.* infra.—**B.** *Substt.* ‡ **1. sēra**, ae, *f.* (sc. hora), *a late hour, the evening hour*, ἑσπέρα, sera, vespra, crepusculum, Gloss. Vet.—**2. sērum**, i, *n.*, *late time, late hour* (of the day or night; first in Liv.; esp. in the historians): serum erat diei, Liv. 7, 8, 4: quia serum diei fuerit, id. 26, 3, 1: jamque sero diei subducit ex acie legionem, Tac. A. 2, 21 *fin.*: extrahebatur in quam maxime serum diei certamen, Liv. 10, 28, 2 Drak. *N. cr.*: in serum noctis convivium productum, id. 33, 48; cf.: ad se-

rum usque diem, Tac H 3, 82.—*Absol*, in Sueton, of *a late hour* of the day in serum dimicatione protracta, Suet Aug 17, id Ner 22 in serum usque patente cubiculo, id Oth 11 — **II.** Pregn, *too late* (class) ut magis exoptatae Kalendae Januariae quam serae esse videantur, Cic Phil 5, 1 neque rectae voluntati serum est tempus ullum, etc, Quint 12, 1, 31 tempus cavendi, Sen Thyest 487 bellum, Sall Fragm ap Philarg Verg G 4, 144 Antiates serum auxilium post proelium venerant, Liv 3, 5 *fin*, 31, 24 auxilia, Val Fl 3, 562 improbum consilium serum, ut debuit, fuit et jam profectus Virginius erat, etc, Liv 3, 46 *fin* redit Alcidae jam sera cupido, Val Fl 4, 247 · seras condiciones pacis tentare, Suet Aug 17 cum tandem ex somno surrexissent, in quod serum erat, aliquot horas remis in naves collocandis absumpserunt, *which was too late*, Liv 33, 48, 8 hoc serum est, Mart 8, 44, 1, and with a *subj clause* dum deliberamus, quando incipiendum sit, incipere jam serum est, Quint 12, 6, 3, so, serum est, advocare iis rebus affectum, etc, id. 4, 2, 115 — **b.** Poet for the adverb (cf supra, I b a) tum decuit metuisse tuis nunc sera querelis Haud justis assurgis, *too late*, Verg A 10, 94 ad possessa venis praeceptaque gaudia serus, Ov H 17, 107 Herculeas jam serus opes spretique vocabis Arma viri, Val Fl 3, 713 sera ope vincere fata Nititur, Ov M 2, 617 auxilia ciere, Val Fl 3, 562 — Hence, *adv*, in three forms **1.** **sērā**, *late* (poet and very rare) sera comans Narcissus, *late in flowering*, Verg G 4, 122 — **2.** **sērum**, *late at night* (poet and very rare) quae nocte sedens serum canit, Verg A 12, 864 — **3.** **sērō**. **A.** (Acc to I) *Late* **a.** *Late, at a late hour* of the day or night (rare but class) eo die Lentulus venit sero, Cic. Att 7, 21, 1 (cf infra, B) domum sero redire, id Fam 7, 22 — **b.** *Late, at a late period* of time, in gen (freq and class) res rustica sic est si unam rem sero feceris omnia opera sero facies, Cato, R R 5, 7, Cic Brut 10, 39, Quint 6, 3, 103 doctores artis sero repertos, id 2, 17, 7, 2, 5, 3 — *Comp* modo surgis Eoo Temperius caelo, modo serius incidis undis, Ov M 4 198, Liv 31, 11, 10 serius, quam ratio postulat, Quint 2, 1, 1 scripsi ad Pompeium serius quam oportuit, Cic Fam 14, 10, 15, 1, 4, id Sest 31, 67, Liv. 37, 45, 18, 42, 28, 1 itaque serius aliquanto notatus et cognitus (numerus), Cic Or 56, 186 serius egressus vestigia vidit in alto Pulvere, Ov M 4, 105 ipse salutabo decima vel serius hora, Mart 1, 109, 9 omnium Versatur urna serius ocius Sors exitura *later or earlier* (or, as we say, inverting the order, *sooner or later*), Hor C 2, 3, 26, so serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam, Ov M 10, 33 serius ei triumphandi causa fuit, ne, etc, Liv 39, 6, 4, 38, 27, 4 in acutis morbis serius aeger alendus est, Cels 3 2. — *Sup* ut quam serissime ejus profectio cognosceretur, Caes. B C 3, 75 (Scaliger ex conj), so, legi pira Tarentina, Plin 15, 17, 18, § 61 (al serissima) — **B.** (Acc to II) *Too late* (freq and class.) abi stultus sero post tempus venis, Plaut Capt 4, 2, 90 idem, quando illaec occasio periit post sero cupit, id Aul 2, 2 71, id Ars 2, 34, id Men 5, 6, 31, id. Pers 5, 1, 16 (opp temperi), id Trin 2, 4, 14, 2, 4, 167, 4, 2, 147, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 103, id. Ad 2, 4, 8 (Scipio) factus est consul bis primum ante tempus iterum sibi suo tempore, rei publicae paene sero, Cic Lael 3, 11, id Q Fr 1, 2 3 § 9 sero resistimus ei, quem per annos decem aluimus contra nos, id Att 7, 5, 5, id. Verr 2, 5, 63, § 164 et saep ne nimis sero ad extrema veniamus, *far too late*, id. Phil 2, 19, 47, Liv 21, 3, 5 — Hence, in a double sense, alluding to the signif A. a. cum interrogaret (accusator) quo tempore Clodius occisus esset? respondit (Milo), Sero, Quint 6 3, 49 — Prov sero sapiunt Phryges, *are wise too late, are troubled with after wit*; v sapio — *Comp*, in the same sense possumus audire aliquid, an serius venimus? Cic Rep 1, 13, 20 ad quae (mysteria) biduo serius veneram, id de Or 3, 20 75 doleo me in vitam paulo serius tamquam in viam ingressum, id Brut 96, 330 erit verei dum mihi, ne non hoc potius omnes boni serius a me

quam quisquam crudelius factum esse dicat, id Cat 1, 2, 5 serius a terra provectae naves, Caes. B C 3, 8, Suet Tib 52

serva, ae, v servus

servābĭlis, e, *adj* [servo] * **I.** *That can be kept* or *preserved, preservable* uva sine ullis vasis, Plin 14, 3, 4, § 40 — * **II.** *That can be saved* or *rescued* caput nulli, Ov Tr 4, 5, 21 ·

servăcŭlum, i, v serraculum

servans, *Part* and *P a*, v servo

servatio, ōnis, *f* [servo], *an observance* mea perpetua servatio, Ps Plin Ep 10, 121, 1, Cael Aur Acut 3, 4, 45

servātor, ōris, *m* [id] **I.** *One who gives attention* to any thing, *a watcher, observer*. Olympi, Luc 8, 171 cruentus Bebrycii nemoris, *watcher, prowler*, Stat Th 3, 352 — **II.** Pregn, *a preserver, deliverer, savior* (the prevailing signif of the word, class) *Ba* An tu veneficus? *Co* Immo edepol vero hominum servator magis, Plaut Ps 3, 2, 84. rei publicae (opp perditor), Cic Planc 36, 89 patriae, Liv 6, 17, cf Romulidarum arcis servator, candidus anser, Lucr 4, 683 Müll mei capitis, Cic Planc 42, 102 · mundi Prop 4 (5), 6, 37 salutis, Ov P 4, 15, 41 — *Absol*. servatorem liberatoremque acclamantibus, Liv 34, 50 *fin* si servasti me non ideo servator es, Sen Ben 2, 18, 8 Servator, like the Gr Σωτηρ, *an epithet of Jupiter*, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 74, Inscr Grut 18, 6 — **B.** With abstr objects, *an observer, fulfiller* of any duty (poet) rigidi honesti, Luc 2, 389, cf foederis, Claud B Get 496

‡ **servātōrium**, φυλακτηριον, Gloss Gr Lat, *a conservatory, magazine*

servātrix, icis, *f* [servator] **I.** *She that keeps* or *preserves, a* (female) *savior, deliverer*, Ter Hec 5, 4, 16 sui Cic Fin 5, 9, 26 servatrix celebrabere, Ov M 7, 50 cohortis Inachiae, Stat Th 5, 672 — As *an epithet of goddesses*, Inscr Gud 31, 7, 52, 5, Inscr Fabr 470 109 and 110 pectoris, *protectress, guardian*, Stat Th 12, 606 — * **II.** With an abstr object *an observer, fulfiller* convenientiae, App Doctr Plat p 15, 32

‡ **servĭa**, ae, v serva.

Servianus, a, um, v Servius

* **servĭcŭlus**, i, *m dim* [servus], *a little slave*, Tert Idol 10

Servĭlĭānus, a, um, v Servilius

servīlis, e, *adj* [servus] *of* or *belonging to a slave, slavish, servile* (class) **I.** Lit (syn famularis) tumultus, *the servile war, insurrection of the slaves*, Caes B G 1, 40 imperium, *like that of masters over slaves*, Sall H 1, 9 Dietsch bellum, Flor 3, 19, 2, Cic Imp Pomp 10, 28 terror, *dread of the slaves, of a servile insurrection*, Liv 3, 16 manus, *a band of slaves* (with latrones), Hor Epod 4, 19 capita, Liv 27, 16 caput, Dig 4, 5, 3 de uxoribus in servilem modum quaestionem habent, *like slaves*, Caes B G 6, 19, cf Hor S 1, 8 32 inscriptio (i e triumphi de servis), Flor 3, 19, 8 operae (i e servis dignae), id 2, 18, 10 nil servile habet, Hor S 2, 7, 111 servilia fingere, Tac A 16 caedi discentes, deforme atque servile est, Quint 1, 3, 14, cf verbera, Just 1, 5, 2 causa, Dig 4, 5, 3, § 1 adfinitates, ib 23, 2, 14, § 3 . cognationes, ib 23, 2, 14, § 3 condicio, ib 48, 20, 1 necessitas, ib 3, 8, 19, § 2 — **II.** Trop serviles nuptiae (opp liberales), Plaut Cas prol 68 and 73 schema, id Am prol 117 vestis, Cic Pis. 38, 92 color, id ib 38, 1 indoles, Liv 1, 5 gestus (with humilis), Quint 11, 3, 83 vernilitas, id 1, 11, 2 litterae, i e *the lower branches of learning* (writing, reading, arithmetic, etc, opp liberales, the higher branches), Sen Tranq 9 jugum, Cic Phil 1, 2, 6 munus, id. Sull 19, 55 — Hence, *adv*, *like a slave, slavishly, servilely* * **a.** **servīle**: gemens, Claud B Gild 364 — **b.** **servīlĭter** (class) serviliter ficti dominum consalutamus, Petr 117, 6 ne quid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus, Cic Tusc 2, 23, 55, so Tac H 1, 36 saevire, Flor 1, 23, 1 — *Comp* and *sup* of the *adj* and *adv* do not occur

Servīlĭus, i, *m*, **Servīlĭa**, ae, *f*, *the name of a Roman gens* **I.** *Masc* **A.** C Servilius Ahala Liv 4, 13 sq, v Ahala — **B.** Cn and Q Servilius Caepio, *consuls*, the former A U C 613 the latter the following year, Cic Font 11, 23, cf id Brut 25, 97, 25 43, 25, 161; id Att 12, 5, 3 al — **C.** Another Cn Servilius Caepio, Cic Att 12, 20, 2 — **D.** Q Servilius Caepio, *consul* A U C 648, Vell 2, 1, 3, cf Cic Brut 35, 135, id. de Or 2, 28, 124, id. Inv 1, 49, 92 — **E.** Q Servilius Caepio, *quæstor* A U C 654, Auct Her 1, 12, 21, 2, 12, 17, Cic. Fragm Scaur 1, 2, 45 B and K al — Others of the same name are mentioned, Cic Fin 3, 2, 8, id. Fam 3, 10, 2, 3, 11, 1, id Q Fr 1, 3, 7 — **F.** C Servilius Casca, *an assassin of Cæsar*, Cic Phil 2, 11, 27 — **G.** P Servilius Casca, *an assassin of Cæsar* Cic. Phil 2, 11, 27, id Ep ad Brut 1, 17, 1, id Att 16, 15, 3 al — **H.** C Servilius Glaucia, *prætor, slain by Marius* A U C 654, Cic Brut 62, 224, id. Cat. 3, 6, 15 — **K.** C Servilius Isauricus, *a successful general, a friend of Cicero*, Cic Att 12, 21, 1, id Prov Cons 9, 22 et saep — **L.** Another P Servilius Isauricus, *proconsul in Asia* A U C 708, to whom are addressed the letters, Cic Fam 13, 66-72, cf id Q Fr 2, 3, 2; 3, 4, 6 — **II.** *Fem* Servilia, Cic. Att 14, 21, 3, 15, 11, 1, 15, 12, 1 al — Hence, **A.** **Servīlĭus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to a Servilius, Servilian* familia, Plin 34, 13, 38, § 137 lex, scilicet judiciaria, introduced by Q Servilius Caepio, Cic de Or 2, 55, 223; id Clu 51, 140, id Brut 43, 161, Tac A 12, 60 de pecuniis repetundis, by C Servilius Glaucia, id Rab Post 4, 9, id Balb 24, 54, id Scaur 1, 2; Ascon ap Scaur p 21, single fragments of which, still extant, are collected and explained in C A. Klenze, Fragmenta legis Serviliae Berol 1825 agraria, proposed by P Servilius Rullus, but defeated through the opposition of Cicero (Oratt de lege Agr III) Servilius lacus *a place in Rome in the eighth region*, Cic Rosc Am 32, 89, Sen. Prov 3, 7, cf Fest pp 238 and 139 — **B.** **Servīlĭānus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to a Servilius, Servilian* horti, Suet Ner 47, Tac A. 15, 55, id H 3, 38, cf Plin 36, 5, 4, § 23

servĭo, ivi and ii, ītum, 4 (*imperf* servibas, Plaut Capt 2, 1, 50, *fut* servibo, id. Men 5, 9, 42, id Merc 3, 2, 3, Ter Hec 3, 5, 45 servibit, Plaut Pers 4, 4, 76, id Trin 2, 2, 27), *v n* (once *pass*, v I B infra) [servus], *to be a servant* or *slave, to serve, be in service* (freq and class) **I.** Lit (α) *Absol* *Ha* Quid tu, servusne es, an liber? *Ps* Nunc quidem etiam servio, Plaut Ps 2, 2, 16 nunc qui minus servio, quam si forem serva nata? id Rud 1, 3, 37 in liberata terra liberatores ejus servire, Liv 34, 50 per centum annos, id 39, 37, 5 an addictus, quem lex servire, donec solverit, jubet, servus sit Quint 7, 3, 26 qui Libertate caret, Serviet aeternum, Hor Ep 1, 10, 41 servire liberaliter, Ter And 1, 1, 11 serviet utiliter (captivus), Hor Ep 1, 16, 70 et saep servire juste (opp injuste imperare) Cic Rep 3, 18, 28, id. Phil 6, 7, 19 vincti per centum annos servistis, Liv 39, 37 serviet vetus hostis Cantaber, sera domitus catena, Hor C 3, 8, 21 — (β) With *dat* of the person to whom service is rendered, *to be enslaved to, to serve* justum est, tuos tibi servos tuo arbitratu serviat, Plaut Bacch 4, 9, 71 lenoni, Ter Phorm 1, 2, 33 servitum tibi me abducito, ni fecero, Plaut Ps 1, 5, 105 venire in eum locum ubi parendum alteri et serviendum sit, Cic Rab Post 8, 22, cf sive regi sive optimatibus serviant, id Rep 1, 35, 55 ut hoc populorum intersit, utrum comi domino an aspero serviant, etc, id ib 1, 33, 50 Athenas victis Lacedaemoniis servire pati, Nep Alcib 9, 4 minata, Servitura suo Capitolia nostra Canopo, Ov M 15, 827 — (γ) With *apud* tam ille apud nos servit, quam ego nunc hic apud te servio, Plaut Capt 2, 2, 62 filius meus illi apud vos servit captus in Alide, id ib 2, 2, 80 hoc pacto apud te serviam, id Aul 1, 1, 12. apud lenonem id Poen 4, 2, 87 si quis apud nos servisset, etc, Cic de Or 1, 40, 182 — (δ) With homogeneous object servitutem qui in servitute est eo jure, quo servus, aut ut antiqui dixerunt, qui servitutem servit, Quint 7, 3, 26 tu usque a puero servitutem servivisti in Alide, Plaut. Capt 3, 4, 12 quorum majorum nemo servitutem servivit, Cic Top 6, 29, id Mur 29, 61 qui (cives) servitutem servissent, Liv 40, 18, 7, 45, 15, 5 neque erile negotium plus curat quam si non servitutem

serviat, Plaut Mil. 2, 6, 2, 3, 1, 150 (not servitute, v. Ritschl ad h. l.) —So with *dat* of person: me servitutem servire huic homini optumo, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 31, id. Aul. 4, 1, 6; id. Rud. 3, 4, 42; cf. sed is privatam servitutem servit illi an publicam? id. Capt 2, 2, 84 (v. infra, II): ego haud diu ab ineunte adulescentiā tuis servivi servitutem imperiis, id. Trin. 2, 2, 21; and with *apud*: apud hunc servitutem servio, id. Mil. 2, 1, 17 —**B.** *Pass* (perh only in the foll. passage): adsuescamus .. servis paucioribus serviri, Sen. Tranq 9, 3 —**II.** In gen., with *dat* of object (a person or thing), *to be devoted* or *subject to; to be of use* or *service to; to serve for, be fit* or *useful for; to do a service to, to comply with, gratify, humor, accommodate; to have respect to, to regard* or *care for; to consult, aim at, to accommodate one's self to*, etc (so esp freq in Cic; cf.: pareo, appareo, ministro): tibi servio atque audiens sum imperii, Plaut. Truc 1, 2, 25; Cic Div. in Caecil. 15, 48: quoniam sibi (rei publicae) servissem semper, numquam mihi ... ut jam mihi servirem, consulerem meis, id. Planc. 38, 92; cf.: servire populo, id. ib 4, 11; id. Fin. 5, 9, 27 et saep: cum is, qui imperat aliis, servit ipse nulli cupiditati, id. Rep 1, 34, 52, cf.: cum homines cupiditatibus iis, quibus ceteri serviunt, imperabunt, id. Lael. 22, 82: aetati hujus, id. Fin. 5, 9, 27: mori alicujus, Nep Them 1, 3: semper aut belli aut pacis serviit artibus, Vell. 1, 13, 3: amori aliorum flagitiosissime, Cic. Cat 2, 4, 8: auribus alicujus, Caes B C 2, 27: bello, id. B G 7, 34: brevitati, Cic de Or 2, 80, 327: commodis alicujus, id. Rep 1, 4, 8; id. Q. Fr 1, 1, 8, § 24; id. Inv. 2, 45, 132: rei publicae commodis, id. Div. in Caecil. 20, 64; cf. compendio suo privato, Caes B C. 3, 32: constantiae, Cic Fam 5, 16, 5: dignitati (with consulere rei publicae), id. Sest. 10, 23: dolori meo, id ib 6, 14: existimationi, id. Verr 1, 10, 29; id. Att 5, 11, 5: famae, id ib 5, 10, 2: gloriae, id. Tusc 5, 3, 9: gravitati vocum aut suavitati, id. Or. 54, 182: vel honori multorum vel periculo (with obedire tempori), id. Brut 69, 242: indulgentiae, id Cael. 32, 79: iracundiae (with parere dolori), id. Prov Cons 1, 2: laudi et gloriae, id. Cat 1, 9, 23 laudi existimationique, id. Verr 2, 1, 2, § 5: numeris (orationis), id. Or 52, 176: oculis civium, id. Phil 8, 10, 29 pecuniae, id. Tusc 5, 3, 9. personae, id. Off 3, 29, 106: petitioni, id. Verr. 1, 9, 24 posteritati, id Tusc 1, 15, 35: rei familiari, id. Rosc Am 15, 43, cf. rei, Ter Hec 2, 1, 27: rumori, Plaut Trin. 3, 2, 14; Caes B G 4, 5 *fin*. tempori, Cic Sest. 6, 14; id. Tusc 3, 27, 66; id. Att 8, 3, 6, 10, 7, 1: utilitati salutique, id. Q Fr 1, 1, 9, § 27 valetudini, id. Fam. 16, 18, 1: vectigalibus, id de Or 2, 40, 171: venustati vel maxime, id. ib 2, 78, 316; 2, 80, 327: verbis praecedentibus, Quint 9, 4, 63 —*Pass impers:* ut communi utilitati serviatur, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 31: concisum est ita, ut non brevitati servitum sit, sed magis venustati, id. de Or 2, 80, 327.—(β) With homogeneous object (cf. supra, I δ): ab ineunte adulescentia Tuis servivi servitutem imperiis et praeceptis, pater . Meum animum tibi servitutem servire aequom censui, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 21 sqq —**B.** Transf., of things **1.** In gen, *to help, assist, be serviceable to, be useful for* (post Aug.): ut totus truncus alienigenis surculis serviat, Col. 4, 29, 14, cf. tabularia debent servire gallinis, id. 6, 3, 2: chartis serviunt calami, Plin 16, 36, 64, § 157 candelae luminibus et funeribus serviunt, id. 16, 37, 70, § 178 eademque materia et cibis et probris serviat, id. 33, 12, 54, § 152 laetor quod domus aliquando C Cassi, servit domino non minori, Plin Ep 7, 24, 8 —**2.** Esp, jurid. t t, of buildings, lands, etc, *to be subject to a servitude* praedia, quae serviebant, Cic Agr 3, 2, 9, so, aedes, id. Off 3, 16, 67 neque servire quandam earum aedium partem in mancipi lege dixisset, id. de Or 1, 39, 178 eodem numero (incorporalium) sunt et jura praediorum urbanorum et rusticorum, quae etiam servitutes vocantur, Gai Inst 2, 14 *fin*, Paul Sent 1, 17, cf Dig 8, 2, 20, §§ 3 and 5, 8, 6, 8, § 1 al., and v. servitus, II B, and servus, II

servĭtĭum, ii, *n* [servus] **I.** In abstr., *the condition of a slave* or *servant, slavery, servitude* (not so in Cic, who has servitus) **A.** Lit: hoc tibi pro servitio debeo, *as your servant*, * Ter. And. 4, 1, 52: cum se cum ipse reputaret, quam gravis casus in servitium ex regno foret, Sall. J. 62, 9: neque desistam abstrahere a servitio civitatem nostram, Brut ap Cic Ep ad Brut 1, 16, 9: militibus nostris Jugurthae servitium minari, Sall. J 94, 4. genus servitii insolitum, id. H. 2, 81 Dietsch: servitii pretium, id. ib 3, 61, 20; 3, 61, 1; 4, 61, 11: ductus ab creditore in servitium, Liv. 2, 23, 6: justum pati servitium (just before. regia servitus), id. 41, 6, 9: cum domus Assaraci Phthiam Servitio premet, Verg A. 1, 285: aliquem servitio levare, *to free from slavery*, Hor. S 2, 5, 99: servitio exire, Verg E 1, 41: servitium subire, Ov. Tr 4, 6, 8 —**B.** Transf., in gen., *servitude* or *subjection* of any kind: animi imperio, corporis servitio magis utimur, Sall. C 1, 2: illi etiam tauros primi docuisse feruntur Servitium, Tib 2, 1, 41; 2, 4, 1; Ov A. A. 3, 488; cf Verg. G 3, 168, Col. 8, 8, 4: qui servitium (amoris) ferre fatentur, Ov. Am 1, 2, 18: tanto infensius servitium, Tac. A. 1, 81 *fin* —**II.** In concr., *a body of servants, the class of slaves* (collect.; class in *sing* and *plur*) (*a*) *Sing*: ita nunc servitium'st, *such are servants nowadays*, Plaut Curc 2, 3, 21: Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi, ut servitio, colendos dedit, Cic Rep 3, 9, 16: ut a servitio caveremus (cf just before examina tanta servorum immissa in populum Romanum), id Har Resp 12, 25: nulline motus in Siciliā servorum Verre praetore ... facti esse dicuntur? ... coeptum esse in Siciliā moveri aliquot locis servitium suspicor, id. Verr. 2, 5, 4, § 9: ex omni faece urbis ac servitio, id. Pis 4, 9: calonum servitiique tertia (pars), Vell 2, 82, 3; cf: servitii decem milia offerebat, Tac A 12, 17: qui (gladiatores) e servitio Blaesi erant, id. ib 1, 23 et saep —(β) *Plur:* servitia ad caedem et inflammandam urbem incitavit, Cic Cael. 32, 78: vincula soluta sunt et servitia incitata, id. Leg 3, 11, 25: opera facessant, servitia sileant, id. Fl. 38, 97; Sall C 24, 4; 46, 3; 50, 1; 56, 5; id. J. 66, 1; Liv 2, 10; 6, 12; 28, 11; Col. 11, 1, 3 et al —**B.** Transf., of drones among bees: sunt autem fuci .. quasi servitia verarum apium, Plin. 11, 11, 11, § 27 —**2.** = servi, *servants* as individuals: servitia regum superborum, Liv. 2, 10, 8: inopia servitiorum, id. 28, 11, 9 dilapsis etiam in finis servitiorum, Tac H. 3, 84.

servĭtor, ōris, *m* [servio], *a servant, servitor* (late Lat), Auct Serm ad Fratr ap Aug 43 *med;* Inscr Orell 2363

* **servĭtrītus**, a, um, *adj* [servus tritus, from tero], *galled by slavery* stabulum, as a term of abuse, Plaut Pers. 3, 3, 13 dub (Ritschl ex conj stabulum servitutium)

servĭtūdo, inis, *f* [servus], *slavery, servitude* (perh only in the foll. passages). servitudinis homines expertos, Liv. 24, 22, 2 Drak. *N. cr* dub (Weissenb servitutis): eritudo servitudo, Paul. ex Fest p 83 Müll. servitudo, δουλεια, Gloss. Philox.

servĭtūs, ūtis (*gen plur* servitutium, Dig 8, 2, 32 *fin;* 8, 3, 1 *fin;* and acc. to Ritschl also Plaut Pers 3, 3, 14), *f* [id.], *the condition of a* servus; *slavery, serfdom, service, servitude* (freq and class) **I.** Lit: servitus est constitutio juris gentium, quā quis dominio alieno contra naturam subicitur, Dig 1, 5, 4, Just Inst 1, 3, 2: servitutem servire, Plaut Capt. 2, 3, 31 (v this freq occurring phrase under servio, I δ): quibus nunc aerumna mea libertatem paro, Quibus servitutem mea miseria deprecor? Enn. ap Gell. 6, 16, 9 (Trag v 173 Vahl.) domi fuistis liberi Nunc servitus si evenit, etc, Plaut Capt. 2, 1, 4 qui hodie fuerim liber, eum nunc potivit pater servitutis, id Am 1, 1, 24 Fleck. quis hoc imperium, quis hanc servitutem ferre potest? Cato ap Gell. 10, 3, 17 ipsam (mulierem) in servitutem adjudicare, Cic Div. in Caecil. 17, 56 ista corruptela servi si impunita fuerit fit in dominatu servitus, in servitute dominatus, id. Deiot 11, 30 mors servituti anteponenda, id. Off 1, 23, 81: servitutem perpessi, id. Phil. 8, 11, 32 aliae nationes servitutem pati possunt, populi Romani est propria libertas, id. ib 6, 7, 19 servitutem pati, id. ib 6, 7, 19 similitudo servitutis, id. Rep 1, 27, 43: hunc nimis liberum populum libertas ipsā servitute afficit, etc .. Nimia illa libertas in nimiam servitutem cadit, id. ib 1, 44, 68: socios nostros in servitutem abduxerunt, id. Pis 34, 84: servitutis jugum, id. Rep 2, 25, 47: Themistocles cum servitute Graeciam liberasset, id. Lael 12, 42: conjuges in servitutem abstrahi, Caes. B G. 7, 14: addicere aliquem in servitutem, Liv 3, 56; Caes B. G 7, 77: liberum populum servitute adficere, Cic Rep 1, 44, 68: asserere aliquem in servitutem, Liv. 3, 44, 5, 34, 18, 2; Suet Tib 2 —* (β) As a verbal noun with *dat:* opulento homini hoc servitus dura est, *this serving* or *being servant of a rich man*, Plaut Am 1, 1, 12.—**II.** Transf **A.** In gen. (acc to servio, II.), *servitude, subjection:* numquam salvis suis exuitur servitus muliebris; et ipsae libertatem, quam viduitas et orbitas facit, detestantur, Liv 34, 7 Drak.: silvestres gallinae in servitute non foetant, *in confinement*, Col. 8, 12; so id. 8, 15, 7: hujus tanti officii servitutem astringebam testimonio sempiterno, Cic *Planc. 30, 74:* est enim in illis ipsa merces auctoramentum servitutis, id. Off 1, 42, 150, cf.: ut se homines ad servitutem juris astringerent, Quint. 2, 16, 9; 7, 3, 16 —**B.** *The government, rule, dominion* of a master: tibi Apud me justa et clemens servitus, Ter And. 1, 1, 9 —**C.** (Acc to servio, II. B) Jurid. t t, of buildings, lands, etc, *a liability resting upon them, an easement, servitude*. servitutes praediorum rusticorum sunt hae: iter, actus, via, aquaeductus, Dig 8, 3, 1: jura praediorum urbanorum, quae servitutes vocantur, Gai Inst 2, 14: servitute fundo illi imposita, Cic Q Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3: specus servitutis putat alii quid habituros, id. Att 15, 26, 4 —**D.** Concr (for the class servitium), *slaves, servants* (collect); poet of lovers: adde quod pubes tibi crescit omnis, Servitus crescit nova (= catervae amatorum semper novorum), Hor C 2, 8, 18; cf. Plaut Pers 3, 3, 14 Ritschl

Servĭus, i, *m* **I.** *A Roman proper name*, esp in the Sulpician gens; whence Servii is sometimes used for Sulpicii, Oth ap Tac H. 2, 48 —Esp, Servius Sulpitius Rufus, *an eminent jurist and statesman, contemporary with Cicero*, called Servius, Dig 47, 2, 76, § 1; Gai Inst 2, 244; v Sulpicius —Hence, **Servĭānus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Servius Sulpitius the jurist, Servian:* actio, Dig. 20, 1, 3, for which also simply **Servĭāna**, ae, ib 20, 1, 1; 20, 1, 7; 20, 1, 10 —**II.** Servius Tullius, *the sixth king of Rome;* v Tullius —**III.** Servius Maurus Honoratus, *a grammarian under Valentinian, a commentator on Vergil*

servo, āvi, ātum, 1 (old *fut perf* servasso, Plaut Most 1, 3, 71: servassis, an old formula in Cato, R. R 141, 3: servassit, Plaut Cist 4, 2, 76 servassint, id. As 3, 3, 64; id. Cas 2, 5, 16; id Ps 1, 1, 35; id. Stich 4, 1, 1, id. Trin 2, 2, 103), *v a* [cf. salus] **I.** Lit **A.** In gen., *to save, deliver, keep unharmed, preserve, protect*, etc (very freq and class, syn. salvo): *Ph* Per dis me tuis dictis *Cu* Immo servo et servatum volo, Plaut Curc 2, 3, 56, cf qui ceteros servavi, ut nos periremus, Cic Fam 14, 2, 2 pol me occidistis, amici, Non servastis, Hor Ep 2, 2, 139 aliquem ex periculo, Caes B C 2, 41 *fin* aliquem ex judicio, Cic Verr 2, 3, 57, § 131 vita ex hostium telis servata, id. Rep 1, 3, 5: urbs ex belli ore et faucibus erepta atque servata, id. Arch 9, 21 —With *ab* and *abl* (mostly post-Aug and rare) si tamen servari a furibus possunt, Pall. 5, 8, 7 *fin* super omnia Capitolium summamque rem in eo solus a Gallis servaverat, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 103 —Mars pater, te precor, pastores pecuaque salva servassis duisque bonam salutem mihi, etc, an old formula of prayer, Cato, R. R 141, 3 di te servassint semper, Plaut As 3, 3, 64 di te servassint mihi, id. Cas 2, 5, 16; id. Ps 1, 1, 35, id Stich. 4, 1, 1, id. Trin. 2, 2, 103: ita me servet Juppiter, Ter Phorm 5, 3, 24 serva, quod in te est, filium et me et familiam, id. Heaut 4, 8, 4: tu me amoris magis quam honoris servavisti gratiā Enn. ap Cic Tusc 4, 32, 69 (Trag v 316 Vahl.): invitum qui servat idem facit occidenti, Hor A. P 467 Graeciae portus per se (i e Themistoclem) servatos, Cic Rep 1, 3, 5:

servare rem publicam, id Sest 22, 49 quoniam me una vobiscum servare non possum, vestrae quidem certe vitae prospiciam, etc., Caes. B G 7, 50 impedimenta cohortesque, id B C 1, 70 urbem insulamque Caesari, id ib 2, 20 sua, Cato, R. R. 5, 1 rem suam Hor A P 329 servabit odorem Testa, id Ep 1, 2, 69 Sabinus Vitisator, curvam servans sub imagine falcem, *keeping, retaining*, Verg A 7, 179 et saep urbem et cives integros incolumesque, Cic Cat 3, 10, 25 pudicitiam liberorum ab eorum libidine tutam, id Verr 2, 1, 27, § 68 se integros castosque, id Tusc 1, 30, 72 omnia mihi integra Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 17, 1 —Poet with *inf* infecta sanguine tela Conjugibus servant parvisque ostendere natis, Stat Th 9, 188 —*Absol.* *So* Perii, pugnos ponderat *Me* Quid si ego illum tractim tangam ut dormiat? *So* Servaveris Nam continuas has tres noctes pervigilavi, *you would save me*, Plaut Am. 1, 1, 157 —(β) With *abl* or *ab* or *ex* and *abl* of the danger or evil si respublica populi Romani Quiritium ad quinquennium proximum salva servata erit hisce duellis, datum donum duit, etc, an ancient votive formula, Liv 22, 10, 2 Q SERVILIVS VVLNERE SERVATVS, Inscr Grut. 48, 5 omnes quattuor amissis servatae a peste carinae, Verg A 5, 699 —Usu with *ex* quo ex judicio te ulla salus servare posset, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 57, § 131 urbs ex omni impetu regio servata, id Arch 9, 21 ex eo periculo, Caes B C 2, 41 navem ex hieme marique, Nep Att 10, 6 — **b.** With abstract objects navorum imperium servare est induperantum, Enn ap Fest. p 169 Müll (Trag v 413 Vahl) imperium probe, Plaut Ps 2, 4, 7 ordines, Caes B G 4, 26, id B C 1, 44, 2, 41, cf id B G 7, 23 ordinem laboris quietisque, Liv 26, 51 praesidia indiligentius, Caes B G 2, 33 vigilias, Liv 34, 9 custodias neglegenter, id. 33, 4 discrimina rerum, id 5, 46 concentum (fides), Cic Fin 4, 27, 75 cursus, id Rep 1, 14, 22, id Tusc 1, 28, 68 intervallum, Caes B G 7, 23 tenorem pugnae, Liv 30, 18 modum, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 180 et saep fidem, Plaut Rud 5, 2, 63 fidem cum aliquo, id Curc 1, 2, 49, id. Merc. 3, 1, 33, Ter And 1, 5, 45 fides juris jurandi saepe cum hoste servanda, Cic Off 3, 29, 107, cf fidem de numero dierum, Caes. B G 6, 36 promissum, Plaut Am 5, 3 1 promissa, Cic Off 1 10, 23 officia, id ib 1, 11, 33 justitiam, id ib 1 13, 41, cf aequabilitatem juris, id Rep 1, 34, 53 aequitatem, id Off 1, 19, 64 jura induciarum, Caes. B C 1 85 institutum militare, id ib 3 75, cf id ib 3, 84, 3, 89 rectum animi Hor S 2, 3 201 consulta patrum leges juraque, id. Ep 1, 16, 41 legem, Cic Fam 2 17, 2 consuetudinem, id Clu 32, 89 illud quod deceat, id. Off 1, 28, 97 dignitatem, id de Or 2, 54, 221 fidem cum aliquo id Phil 7, 8, 22 amicitiam summa fide id Lael 7, 25 Platonis verecundiam, id Fam 9, 22, 5 aequam mentem, Hor C 2, 3, 2 nati amorem, Verg A. 2, 789 connubia alicujus, id ib 3 319 foedera, Ov F 2, 159 —**B.** In partic, *to keep, lay up, preserve, reserve* for the future or for some purpose (syn reservare) si voles servare (vinum) in vetustatem, ad alvum movendam servato Cato, R R. 114 2, Col 12, 28, 4 lectum Massicum, Hor C 3, 21, 6, Col 12, 28 4, cf Caecuba centum clavibus, Hor C 2 14, 26 lapis chernites mitior est servandis corporibus nec absumendis, Plin 36, 17, 28 § 132 vermes in melle, id 30 13, 39, § 115 se temporibus aliis, Cic. Planc. 5 13 eo me servavi, id Att. 5, 17, 1 Valerius, in parvis rebus neglegens ultor gravem se ad majora vindicem servabat, Liv 2, 11, 4, 10, 28, 5 —With *dat* placet esse quasdam res servatas judicio voluntatique multitudinis, Cic Rep 1, 45, 69 in aliquod tempus quam integerrimas vires militi servare, Liv 10, 28 Jovis auribus ista (carmina) Servas, Hor Ep 1, 19, 44 causa integra Caesari servaretur, Auct. B Alex. 35 1 durate et vosmet rebus servate secundis, Verg A 1 207 —Poet. with *ad* ad Herculeos servaberis arcus, Ov M 12, 309 —**II.** Transf (from the idea of the attention being turned to any thing) **A.** *To give heed to, pay attention to, to watch, observe* any thing (syn observo) **1.** In gen (a) With *acc* uxor scelesta me omnibus servat modis, Ne etc, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 5 vestimenta sua, id ib 2, 3, 52 iter alicujus, Caes. B G 5, 19 Palinurus dum sidera servat, Verg A. 6, 338 nubem locumque, Ov M 5, 631 nutricis limen servantis alumnae, *keeping watch over, guarding*, id ib 10, 383 pascentes haedos, Verg E 5, 12 vestibulum, id A 6, 556 servaturis vigili Capitolia voce Cederet anseribus, Ov M 2, 538, cf pomaria dederat servanda draconi, id ib 4, 646 —(β) With *rel clause* or final quid servas, quo eam, quid agam? Lucil ap Non 387, 26 tuus servus servet, Venerine eas (coronas) det, an viro, Plaut As 4, 1, 60 cum decemviri servassent, ut unus fasces haberet, Liv 3, 36, 3 servandum in eo ante omnia, ut, etc, Plin 17, 17, 28, § 124 ut (triumviri) servarent, ne qui nocturni coetus fierent, Liv 39, 14 *fin*, Col 8, 5, 13 —(γ) *Absol*, *to stay, keep watch*, or *guard* *Eu* Intus serva *St* Quippini Ego intus servem? an, ne quis aedes auferat? Plaut Aul 1, 2, 3 sq, cf nemo in aedibus Servat, id Most 2, 2 22 solus Sannio servat domi, Ter Eun 4, 7, 10, Ov M 1, 627 —*Imper* serva! *take care! look out! beware!* Plaut Pers. 5, 2, 29, Ter And 2, 5, 5, id. Ad 2, 1, 18, Hor S 2, 3, 59 —**2.** In partic, in relig lang, *to observe* an omen secundam avem servat servat genus altivolantum, Enn ap Cic Div 1, 48, 107 (Ann v 83 and 84 Vahl) de caelo servare, Cic Phil 2, 32, 81, id. Div 2, 35, 74, so of the augurs de caelo, id Vatin 6, 15, id Sest 61, 129, id Prov Cons 19, 45, id Att. 2, 16, 2, 4, 3, 3 caelum servare, Lucr 5, 395 fulgura caeli, id 6, 429 —**B.** *To keep to, remain in* a place (i e to keep watch there), *to dwell in, inhabit* (ante class. and poet) nunc te amabo, ut hanc hoc triduum solum sinas Esse hic et servare apud me, Plaut. Cist 1, 1, 107 tu nidum servas, Hor Ep 1, 10, 6 atria servantem postico falle clientem, id. ib 1, 5, 31 nymphae sorores, Centum quae silvas, centum quae flumina servant, Verg G 4, 383 immanem hydrum Servantem ripas, id ib 4, 459 sola domum et tantas servabat filia sedes, id. A. 7, 52 DOMVM SERVAVIT, LANAM FECIT, Inscr Orell. 3848 —**C.** In late jurid Lat. servare aliquid (pecuniam) ab aliquo, *to get, obtain, receive*, Dig 17, 1, 45 *fin*, so ib 25, 5, 2, 26, 7, 61 —Hence, * **servans,** antis, *P a.*, *keeping, observant*, with *gen* Rhipeus servantissimus aequi, Verg A 2, 427

servŭla (servŏla), ae, *f dim* [serva], *a servant girl, a young female servant*, Cic Att 1, 12, 3

* **servŭlĭcŏla,** ae, *f* [servulus colo], *she that waits upon* or *accommodates slaves, a slave's drab*, Plaut Poen 1, 2, 55

servŭlus (servŏl-), i (*gen plur* servulum, App M 4, 19) *m dim* [servus], *a young slave, servant lad*, Plaut Capt 4, 2, 100, id Men 2, 2, 64, id Poen. 1, 2, 58 al, Ter And 1, 1, 56, id Heaut 1, 2 17, 3, 1, 62 al, Cic Quint 6, 27, Plin Ep 2, 17, 22, 3, 16, 8 al —In apposition homines servolos amare, etc, Plaut Stich 3 1, 37

1. servus, a, um, *adj* [referred by the ancients to servo servi ex eo appellati sunt, quod imperatores servos vendere, ac per hoc servare, nec occidere solent, Just. Inst 1, 3, 3, but prob from root svar, Lith svaras, a weight, cf Gr ἑρμα, O H Germ swari, burdensome, Germ schwer, heavy cf also serius], *slavish, servile, subject*. **I.** In gen **A.** With homo (= 2 servus, mostly ante class) non decet superbum esse hominem servom Plaut As 2, 4, 64, id Mil. 2, 6, 80, id Stich 1, 2, 1, 5, 4, 10, id Ep 1, 1, 58, 3 1 7, Ter Phorm 2 1, 62 —**B.** With other subjects (not freq till after the Aug per) octo milia liberorum servorumque capitum sunt capta, Liv 29, 29 corpori, quod servum fortuna erat, vim fecit, id 38, 24 Graeciae urbes servae et vectigales (opp liberae), id 34, 58 civitas, id 25, 31 Lacedaemon, id. 34 41 serva manus, Ov F 6, 558 o imitatores, servum pecus! Hor Ep 1, 19, 19 serva aqua, i e servorum, Ov Am 1, 6, 26, cf Petr 71 servam operam, linguam liberam herus me jussit habere, Plaut Pers. 2, 4, 9 omnia non serva et maxime regna hostilia ducunt (Romani), Sall H 4, 61, 17 Dietsch reges serva omnia et subjecta imperio suo esse velint, Liv 37 54, 42, 46 statu libera quicquid peperit, hoc servum heredis est, Dig 40, 7, 16 —**II.** Jurid t. t., of buildings, lands, etc., *liable to certain burdens, subject to a servitude* libera (praedia) meliore jure sunt quam serva, Cic. Agr 3, 2, 9 fundus, Dig 8, 6, 6 aedes, ib 8, 2, 35 area, ib 8, 2, 34 al, cf servio, II B, and servitus, II. B —Hence,

2. servus (-ŏs), i, *m*, and **serva,** ae, *f*, *a slave, servant, serf, serving man, a female slave, maid servant* **A.** *Masc.* (syn famulus, mancipium), Enn ap Non. 471, 19 (Com v 5 Vahl), Cato ap Gell 10, 3, 17 servi, ancillae, id. ap Fest s. v prohibere, p 234 Müll, cf Ulixes domi etiam contumelias servorum ancillarumque pertulit, Cic Off 1, 31, 113 servus armiger, Plaut Cas 2, 3, 39 dotalis, id As 1, 1, 72 frugi, id Aul 4, 1, 1 graphicus et quantivis pretii, id. Ep 3, 3, 29 nequam et malus, id Poen 5, 2, 70 scelestus, infidelis, id. Trin. 2, 4, 126 peculiosus, id Rud 1, 2, 24 peculiaris, id. Capt. prol. 20 fallax, Ov Am 1, 15, 17 servus a pedibus Cic Att 8, 5, 1 a manu, Suet Caes. 74 aliquem servum sibi habere ad manum, Cic de Or 3, 60, 225 publici, *public slaves* S C ap Front Aquaed 100, Varr ap Gell 13, 13, 4, Cic Phil. 8, 8, 24, Liv 9, 29 *fin* et saep, cf Dig 1, 5, 5 —Prov quot servi, tot hostes, Sinn Capito ap Fest s v quot, p 261 Müll, cf Sen Ep 47, 3, Macr S 1, 11 *med* —Esp poenae servus, *a slave of punishment*, i e *condemned to servile labor*, Just. Inst 1, 12, 3, Dig 48, 19, 17 —**2.** Trop vidit enim eos, qui se judiciorum dominos dici volebant, harum cupiditatum esse servos, Cic Verr 2, 1, 22, § 58 neque tam servi illi dominorum, quam tu libidinum, id ib 2, 4, 50, § 112 omnium libidinum servi, Plin Ep 8, 22, 1 adulescens libertorum suorum libertus servorumque servus, Vell 2, 73, 1 servus potestatis, Cic. Cael 32, 79, cf also the doubtful reading legum omnes servi sumus ut liberi esse possimus, id Clu 53, 146 (where B and K have omnes servimus) —**B.** *Fem* (mostly ante class. for ancilla) servae sint istae an liberae, Plaut Rud 4, 4, 62 ego serva sum, id Cist 4, 2, 99, id Pers 4, 4, 63, id Poen 5, 4, 31 serva nata, id Rud 1, 3, 37 servum servaque natum regnum occupasse, Liv 1, 47 *fin* serva Briseis, Hor C 2, 4, 3 et saep

sēsăma, v sesamum

† **sēsămĭnus,** a, um, *adj*, = σησάμινος, *of sesame, made from sesame* oleum, Plin 23, 4, 49, § 94, 13, 1, 2, § 11, 28, 11, 47, § 168

† **sēsămŏīdes,** is, *n*, = σησαμοειδές, *a plant resembling sesame*, Plin 22, 25, 64, § 133, 25 5, 21, § 52

† **sēsămum (sīsăm-)**, i, *n*, = σήσαμον **I.** *Sesame* or *sesamum*, an oily plant, a native of the East, Col 2, 10, 18, 11, 2, 50, 11, 2, 56, 12, 15, 3, Pall Sept 7, id Oct 1, 3, Cels. 5, 15, Plaut Poen 1, 2, 113, Petr 1 *fin* —Collat form **sēsĭma** or **sēsăma,** ae, *f*, = σησάμη, Col 2, 7, 1, Plin 15, 7, 7, § 30, 18, 7, 10, § 49, 18, 10, 22, § 96, and 18, 10, 23, § 98 —* **II.** Sesamum silvestre, *another name for* cici, *the palma Christi, castor oil plant*, Plin 15, 7, 7, § 25

* **sescenāris,** e, *adj* [deriv and signif. unknown] bovis sescenaris jecur, Liv 41, 15, 1 (but the conjectural correction to sescennalis or sexennis is improbable) Weissenb ad loc

sescēni, v sescenteni

sescentēni, also **sescēni** (less correctly **sexc-**), ae, a, *num distrib adj* [sescenti], *six hundred each* **A.** Form sescenteni sescenteni malleoli, Col 3, 5, 3 urnae, id 3, 9, 3, cf Suet Claud 32, Mart Cap 6, § 610 —**B.** Form sesceni Varro prodidit, singula jugera vinearum sescenas urnas vini praebuisse, Col 3, 3, 2 nummi, Cic Verr 2, 5 25, § 62 denarii equitibus tributi, Curt. 5, 1, 45 annua, Plin. 29, 1, 5 § 7

sescentēsĭmus (less correctly **sexc-**), a, um, *num ord adj* [id], *the six hundredth* anno sescentesimo Cic Rep 1, 37, 58 Mai *N cr* anno Urbis sescentesimo quinquagesimo quinto, Plin 8, 7, 7, § 19

ses-centi (less correctly **sex-centi;** cf Ritschl Proleg ad Plaut. p 114), ae, a *num card. adj* [sex centum] **I.** Prop, *six hundred* sescenti aurei nummi Philippii,

Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 38: Romuli aetatem minus his sescentis annis fuisse cernimus, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 18: argenti sescentum ac mille, Lucil. ap. Non. 493, 32: curriculum longum sescentos pedes, Gell. 1, 1, 2.—**II.** Meton., like our *hundred* or *thousand*, to signify *an immense number, an innumerable quantity, any amount*, etc. (perh. because the Roman cohorts consisted originally of six hundred men; very freq. in prose and poet.): sescentae ad eam rem causae possunt colligi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 62: sescentas proinde scribito jam mihi dicas: Nihil do, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 63: venio ad epistulas tuas, quas ego sescentas uno tempore accepi, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3: jam sescenti sunt, qui inter sicarios accusabant, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 90: sescentos cives Romanos, id. Verr. 2, 2, 48, § 119.—As *subst.*: **sescenta**, ōrum, *n. plur.*, *an immense number of* things: sescenta sunt, quae memorem, si sit otium, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 41; cf. Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34; id. Att. 2, 19, 1; 6, 4, 1; 14, 12, 1: sescenta tanta reddam, si vivo, tibi, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 111; so id. Ps. 2, 2, 37.

sescentĭes (less correctly **sexc-**), *num. adv.* [sescenti], *six hundred times*: sescenties HS., *six hundred times a hundred thousand, sixty millions of sesterces*, Cic. Att. 4, 16 C, 14; so, sestertium sescenties, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 13: sescenties vicies, Lampr. Commod. 15 (in Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 8, the true read. is sescentos).

Sescentō-plāgus, i, *m.* [sescenti-plaga], *a man of six hundred stripes*, a name coined by Plautus: nisi cottidiano sesquiopus confeceris, Sescentoplago nomen indetur tibi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 68.

Sescŭlixes, v. Sesquiulixes.

sescuncĭa (SESCONCIA, Inscr. Orell. 4563), ae, *f.* [sesqui-uncia], *one and a half unciae*, i. e. *a twelfth and a half*, = *one eighth* of a whole, Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 187; Cels. 5, 18, 28; Col. 12, 59, 4; Scrib. Larg. 50; 60; Front. Aquaed. 26; Dig. 37, 8, 7 *fin.*—As *adj.*: copulae sescunciae, *an inch and a half thick*, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 11; cf. the foll. art.

sescuncĭālis, e, *adj.* [sescuncia], *containing a twelfth and a half*: crassitudo (mensae), *of an inch and a half*, Plin. 13, 15, 29, § 94.

sescuncĭus, a, um, v. sescuncia *fin.*

sescŭplex, plicis, v. sesquiplex.

sescŭplĭcārĭus, v. sesquiplaris *fin.*

sescuplus (sesquiplus, in vett. edd. Plin. 2, 22, 20, § 84, where, however, the best MSS. have sescuplus), a, um, *adj.* [sesqui], *taken once and a half, once and a half as much*: ut tempora tria ad duo relata sescuplum faciant, Quint. 9, 4, 47; so Plin. l. l.: tempus, Ter. Maur. Syll. pp. 2395 and 2412 P.: ratio, Censor. de Die Nat. 1.

sēsē, v. sui.

†**sĕsĕlis**, is, *f.*, = σέσελις, *a plant, meadow saxifrage, hartwort, seseli*, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127; Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 112 sq.; 20, 22, 87, § 238.

Sēsia (Sessia), ae, *f.*, *a goddess that presides over sowing*, Tert. Spect. 8 (perh. i. q. Seia).

Sĕsōsis, ĭdis, v. Sesostris.

Sĕsostris (lengthened **Sĕsōostris**, Paul. Nol. ap. Aus. Ep. 19, 21), is, or **Sĕsōsis**, ĭdis, *m.*, = Σέσωστρις, *a celebrated king of Egypt*, Luc. 10, 276.—*Abl.* Sesostre, Plin. 33, 3, 15, § 52.—*Gen.* Sesosidis, Plin. 36, 11, 15, § 74 (al. Sesothis) Sillig *N. cr.*—*Abl.* Sesoside, Tac. A. 6, 28 Orell. *N. cr.*

Sesōthes, *abl.* Sesothide, *m.*, *the name of an Egyptian king*, Plin. 36, 8, 14, § 65; 36, 9, 14, § 71.

sesquātus, a, um, *adj.* [sesqui], numeri, *two numbers in the ratio of three and two*, Ter. Maur. Ped. p. 2417 P.; Aug. de Musica, 1, 10, 17.

sesquĭ (sesque), *num. adv.* [perh. contr. from semis-qui], *one half more, more by a half*. As a separate word it occurs only once: ut necesse sit partem pedis aut aequalem alteri parti aut altero tanto aut sesqui esse majorem (just after, sesquiplex), Cic. Or. 56, 188. But freq. joined in one word with designations of number or quantity, with the signif. of *once and a half*. Joined with numerals (octavus and tertius), like the Gr. ἐπί (in ἐπόγδοος, ἐπίτριτος, etc.), it denotes an integer and such a fraction over as the numeral designates; v. sesquioctavus, etc.

sesquĭ-alter, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*, *once and a half* (ἐπιδεύτερος), Cic. Univ. 7, 20 sqq.; Vitr. 3, 1 *med.*; App. Mag. p. 330 *med.*

* **sesquĭ-cŭlĕāris**, e, *adj.*, *containing a culeus and a half*: dolia, Col. 12, 18, 7.

‡ **Sesquĭ-cūlus**, i, *m.* (i. e. with buttocks one half too large), a surname of Strabo, Marc. Vict. p. 2456 P.

sesquĭ-cyăthus, i, *m.*, *a* cyathus *and a half*, Cels. 6, 7, 2.

* **sesquĭ-dĭgĭtālis**, e, *adj.*, *of a digit and a half*: foramen, Vitr. 10, 22 *med.*

sesquĭ-dĭgĭtus, i, *m.*, *a digit and a half*, Vitr. 8, 5, 2; 10, 11, 3.

* **sesquĭ-hōra**, ae, *f.*, *an hour and a half*, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 9.

sesquĭ-jūgĕrum, i, *n.*, *a* juger *and a half*, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 31; 18, 19, 49, § 178.

sesquĭ-lĭbra, ae, *f.*, *a pound and a half*, Cato, R. R. 105; Col. 12, 36.

* **sesquĭ-mensis**, is, *m.*, *a month and a half*, Varr. R. R. 1, 27, 1.

sesquĭ-mŏdĭus, ii, *m.*, *a peck and a half*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 3; 1, 42; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 92, § 215; Col. 2, 12, 4.

* **sesquĭ-ŏbŏlus**, i, *m.*, *an* obolus *and a half*, Plin. 26, 8, 46, § 73.

* **sesquĭ-octāvus**, a, um, *num. adj.*, corresp. to the Gr. ἐπόγδοος, *containing nine eighths*, or *one and an eighth*; *bearing the ratio of nine to eight*: intervallum, Cic. Univ. 7, 21; cf. sesquitertius, and v. sesqui.

* **sesquĭ-ŏpĕra**, ae, *f.*, *a day's work and a half*, Col. 2, 12, 2.

* **sesquĭ-ŏpus**, ĕris, *n.*, = sesquiopera, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 67.

sesquĭ-pĕdālis, e, *adj.* **I.** *Of a foot and a half*; *one foot and a half* in length, breadth, or diameter, Cato, R. R. 15, 2: tigna, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: talea, Col. 5, 9, 3: mensura, id. 9, 15, 4; 11, 2, 18; 11, 3, 48; Vitr. 5, 10; 10, 15, 4.—**II.** Poet. transf., to denote excessive length, *half a yard long*: dentes, Cat. 97, 5: verba, Hor. A. P. 97; Mart. 7, 14, 10.

* **sesquĭ-pĕdānĕus**, a, um, *adj.*, *a foot and a half long* (more freq. sesquipedalis): cornua, Plin. 9, 27, 43, § 82.

sesquĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *m.*, *a foot and a half* (in length, breadth, etc.): cytisum in sesquipedem ponere, Varr. R. R. 1, 43: plus quam sesquipedem prohibeat infodere, Col. 3, 13, 8; id. Arb. 1, 5: sesquipede est quam tu longior, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 58; Mart. 8, 60, 2; Pers. 1, 57.

* **sesquĭ-plāga**, ae, *f.*, *a blow and a half, a stroke and a half*, Tac. A. 15, 67 *fin.*

sesquĭplāris, is, and **sesquĭplārĭus**, ii, *m.* [sesquiplex], *a soldier who received a ration and a half* as a reward for his bravery, Veg. Mil. 2, 7; Inscr. Rein. cl. 8, n. 13; Inscr. Orell. 3476; called also SESQVIPLICARIVS, Hyg. Grom. *med.*; Inscr. Fabr. p. 104, n. 245; and SESCVPLICARIVS, Inscr. Orell. 3408; 3416.

sesquĭ-plex, plĭcis, *adj.* [plico], *taken once and a half*; *once and a half as much*: sesquiplex aut duplex aut par, * Cic. Or. 57, 193; also **sescuplex** (cf. sescuplus), Quint. 9, 4, 47.

sesquĭplĭcārĭus, ii, v. sesquiplaris *fin.*

sesquĭplus, a, um, v. sescuplus.

* **sesquĭ-tertĭus**, a, um, *num. adj.*, corresp. to the Gr. ἐπίτριτος, *containing one and a third*, or *four thirds*; *bearing the ratio of four to three*: intervallum, Cic. Univ. 7, 21; cf. sesquioctavus, and v. sesqui.

Sesquĭ-ŭlixes (Sescŭlixes, Plin. H. N. praef. § 24), as the designation of a thoroughly deceitful man (qs. a Ulysses and a half), *name of a satire of Varro* (cited very freq. by Nonius), Non. 28, 12; 31, 30; 45, 2; 48, 31 et saep.

sesquunx, uncis, v. sescuncia.

Sessĭa, ae, v. Sesia.

sessĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [sedeo], *a seat, chair* (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 56; App. M. 1, p. 112, 30.—The same called **sessĭbĭle**, is, *n.*, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, p. 36 Mai.

sessĭlis, e, *adj.* [sedeo]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to sitting, fit for sitting upon* (only in the poets and in post-Aug. prose): tergum (equi), Ov. M. 12, 401: obba, i. e. *with a broad foot*, Pers. 5, 148; so, pira minimo pediculo, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 56.—Hence, **II.** Transf., of plants, *low, dwarf*: genus lactucae, *growing low, spreading*, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 125; Mart. 3, 47, 8 (for which: sedens lactuca, id. 10, 48, 9): folium (brassicae), Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 140: malvae, Pall. Oct. 11, 3.

* **sessĭmōnĭum**, ii, *n.* [id.], *a sitting, session, assembly*: deorum, *the council of the gods*, Vitr. 7 praef. *fin.*

sessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a sitting* (Ciceronian). **I.** In gen.: status, incessus, sessio, accubitio, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128; id. N. D. 1, 34, 94; *plur.*: sessiones quaedam, id. Fin. 5, 12, 35.—**B.** Concr., *a seat, sitting-place*: sessiones gymnasiorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 20: Polemonis, id. Fin. 5, 1, 2.—**2.** *The seat* of the body, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 3, 50.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A sitting idly, a loitering, a tarrying* in a place: sessio Capitolina, Cic. Att. 14, 14, 2: pigra sessio, App. M. 4, p. 148 *fin.*—**B.** *A sitting, session* (syn. consessus): for discussion: pomeridiana sessio, Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 121; of a court: dies sessionum, Dig. 38, 15, 2, § 1.—**C.** *A sitting-bath, sitz-bath*, = ἐγκάθισμα, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 69.

sessĭto, āvi, 1, *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to sit much* or *long* (very rare): quam deam (Suadam) in Pericli labris scripsit Eupolis sessitavisse, * Cic. Brut. 15, 59: sessitandi regio, *of the seat, of the posteriors*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 10, 40.

* **sessĭuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [sessio, II. B.], *a little group, meeting, company*, assembled for amusement: sessiunculas consectari, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56.

sessor, ōris, *m.* [sedeo], *one who sits* in a place, *a sitter* (not ante-Aug. and very rare). **I.** In gen., *a sitter in the theatre*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 130.—**2.** *A sitter upon a horse, a horseman, rider*, Sen. Const. 12 *fin.*; Suet. Caes. 61; Veg. 2, 28, 34.—* **II.** In partic., *one who tarries* or *dwells* in a place, *an inhabitant, resident*: sessores veteres urbis, Nep. Cim. 2, 5.

sessōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a seat*. **I.** *A stool, chair*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11 *med.*—* **II.** *A place of residence, a dwelling, habitation*: viperae hujus sessorium, Petr. 77, 4.

* **sessus**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a sitting*: locum sessui impertiunt, App. Flor. p. 353, 36.

sestertĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sestertius], *worth but a sesterce*; in gen., of a thing of little value: homo, gladiatores, Petr. 45, 8 and 11.

* **sestertĭŏlum**, i, *n.* [id. I.], *a thousand sesterces*: sestertiolûm bis decies, i. e. *two million sesterces*, Mart. 1, 59, 5.

sestertĭum, i, v. sestertius.

sestertĭus, a, um, *num. adj.* [contr. from semis-tertius], *two and a half*; only in the phrases sestertius nummus and milia sestertia; v. I. A. and I. B. 1. infra.—Mostly as *subst.* **I. sestertĭus** (written also with the characters HS.; v. B. 4. infra), ii, *m.* (sc. nummus); also in full: sestertius nummus; *gen. plur.* sestertiûm; rarely sestertiorum or sestertiûm nummûm, *a sesterce*, a small silver coin, originally equal to two and a half asses, or one fourth of a denarius. When the as was reduced in weight, during the Punic wars, the denarius was made equal to sixteen asses, and the sestertius continued to be one fourth of the denarius. Its value, up to the time of Augustus, was twopence and half a farthing sterling, or four and one tenth cents; afterwards about one eighth less. The sestertius was the ordinary coin of the Romans, by which the largest sums were reckoned. The sestertium (1000 sestertii) was equal (up to the time of Augustus, afterwards about one eighth less) to £8 17*s.* 1*d.* sterling, or $42.94 in United States coin (v. Zumpt, Gram. § 842; Dict. of Ant. s. v. as, sestertius). **A.** In gen.: sestertius, quod duobus semis additur (dupondius enim et semis antiquus sestertius est) et veteris consuetudinis, ut retro aere dicerent, ita ut semis tertius, quartus semis pronunciarent, ab semis tertius sestertius dicitur, Varr. L. L. 5, § 173 Müll.: nostri quartam denarii partem, quod efficie-

batur ex duobus assibus et tertio semisse, sestertium nominaverunt, Vitr 3, 1 *med*, Cic. Div in Caecil 10, 30 taxatio in libras sestertii singuli et in penuria bini, Plin 18, 13, 34, § 130 — Freq joined with nummus mille nongentos quinquaginta sestertios nummos, Col. 3, 3, 9 — *Gen plur* sestertium quid verum sit, intellego, sed alias ita loquor, ut concessum est, ut hoc vel pro deum dico vel pro deorum, alias, ut necesse est, cum triumvirum non virorum, cum sestertiûm nummûm non nummorum, quod in his consuetudo varia non est, Cic Or 46, 56 sestertium sexagena milia nummûm, Varr R. R. 3, 6, 1, cited ap Plin. 10, 20, 23, § 45 — Rarely, sestertiorum duo milia sestertiorum, Col 3, 3, 13 — **B.** In partic **1.** As *adj* in *neutr plur*, with milia (in Varr and Col) ut asinus venierit sestertiis milibus LX. (= sexaginta milibus sestertium), Varr R R 2, 1, 14 grex centenarius facile quadragena milia sestertia ut reddat, id. ib 3, 6, 6 hos numquam minus dena milia sestertia ex melle recipere, id. ib 3, 6, 11 Hirrius ex aedificiis duodena milia sestertia capiebat, id ib 3, 17, 3 sestertiis octo milibus, Col. 3, 3, 8, 3, 3, 9, 3 3, 10 — **2.** To express more than two complete thousands sestertia is used as plurale tantum, with *distrib numerals* (rare before the Aug per) si qui vilicus ex eo fundo qui sestertia dena meritasset . domino XX. milia nummum pro X miserit (= decem milia sestertiûm), Cic Verr 2, 3, 50, § 119 candidati apud eum HS quingena deposuerunt (= quindecim milia sestertiûm), id. Att 4, 15, 7 capit ille ex suis praediis sexcena sestertia, ego centena ex meis, id Par 6, 3, 49 bis dena super sestertia nummum, Hor Ep 2, 2, 33 Tiberius Hortalo se respondisse ait, daturum liberis ejus ducena sestertia singulis, Tac A 2, 38 princeps capiendis pecuniis posuit modum usque ad dena sestertia, id. ib 11, 7 — Rarely with *card numerals* sestertia centum, Sall C 30, 6 septem donat sestertia, Hor Ep 1, 7, 80 centum sestertia, Mart 6, 20, 1 sex sestertia, id 6, 30, 1, cf ne cui jus esset nisi qui . HS CCCC census fuisset, Plin. 33, 2, 8, § 32 — **3.** Millions of sesterces were expressed in three ways **a.** By the words centena (or centum) milia sestertium, preceded by a numeral adverb (rare) miliens centena milia sestertium, *a hundred millions*, etc, Plin 12, 18, 41, § 84 — **b.** With ellips of the words centena milia, the *gen plur* sestertiûm being preceded by the numeral adv (rare, once in Cic) HS (i e sestertium) quater decies P Tadio numerata Athenis planum faciam (i e sestertiûm quater decies centena milia = 1,400,000 sesterces), Cic Verr 2, 1, 39, § 100 (where B and K. after Orell read, ex conj, sestertium, v Kühner, Gram § 229 5 b) — **c.** With sestertium declined as *subst. neutr*, and the numeral adverbs from decies upward (also with ellips. of centena or centum milia, sestertium here = centum milia sestertiûm The origin of this usage, which became general, has been much disputed, and it is usual to explain it after Non p 495 (cf Quint 1, 6, 18), as a grammatical blunder, by which the *gen plur* sestertium has been mistaken for a *neutr sing*, Zumpt, Gram § 873, but it more probably grew out of the *adj* use of sestertium with mille, supra, v Fischer, Gram 2 p 269, cf Neue, Formenl 1, p 116, Kuhner, Gram § 299) (*a*) *Nom* and *acc* quom ei testamento sestertium milies relinquatur, Cic Off 3, 24, 93 nonne sestertium centies et octogies Romae in quaestu reliquisti? id. Pis 35, 86 sestertium sexagies, quod advexerat Domitius, Caes B C 1, 23, 4 sestertium quadringenties aerario illatum est, Tac. A. 13, 31 sestertium deciens numeratum esse, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 7, § 20, 2, 3, 70, § 163 quadringenties sestertium, quod debuisti, id Phil 2 37, 93, id Off 3, 24, 93, Nep Att. 14 2 sestertium ducenties ex ea praeda redactum esse, Liv 45, 43, 8, Val Max. 9, 1, 6 sestertium milies in culinam congerere, Sen. Cons ad Helv 10, 3 quater milies sestertium suum vidit, id. Ben 2, 27, 1, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 37, Tac A 6, 45, 12, 22, 12, 53, 13, 31, id H 4, 47, Suet. Calig 37, id Galb 5 — Sometimes with ellips of sestertium dissipatio, per quam Antonius septies miliens avertit, Cic Phil 5, 4, 11 — (*β*) *Gen* syngrapha sestertii centies per legatos facta, Cic. Phil 2, 37, 95 argenti ad summam sestertii decies in aerarium rettulit, Liv 45, 4, 1 sestertii milies servus, Sen Q N 1, 16, 1 liberalitas decies sestertii, Tac A. 2, 37, 2, 86 centies sestertii largitio, id. ib 12, 58, 12, 53, Plin. Ep 10, 3 (5), 2 — (*γ*) *Abl* quadragies sestertio villam venisse, Varr R. R 3, 17, 3 sexagies sestertio, tricies sestertio, Val Max. 9, 1, 4 centies sestertio cenavit uno die, Sen Cons. ad Helv 9, 11 pantomimae decies sestertio nubunt, id ib 12, 5, id Ben 4, 36, 1, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196 accepto quinquagies sestertio, Tac. A 3, 17, 6, 17, 16, 13, id. H 4 42, Plin Ep 3, 19, 7, Suet Caes 50, id Tib 48, id. Calig 38, 4 — The sign HS, i e II and semis, stands for sestertius, sestertia, and sestertium, in all the uses described above, when it is necessary, to avoid ambiguity, its meanings are distinguished thus HS XX. stands for sestertii viginti, HS $\overline{\text{XX}}$., with a line over the numeral = sestertia vicena, or 20,000 sesterces, $\overline{\text{HS}}$ $\overline{\text{XX}}$, with lines over both signs, = sestertium vicies, or 2,000,000 sesterces (Kühner, Gram § 229 Anm 1) But in recent edd. the numerals are usu written in full, when the meaning would otherwise be doubtful. — **C.** Transf, in gen. **a.** Nummo sestertio or sestertio nummo, *for a small sum, for a trifle* (good prose) ecquis est, qui bona C Rabirii Postumi nummo sestertio sibi addici velit? Tua, Postume, nummo sestertio a me addicuntur, Cic. Rab Post 17, 45, Val Max 5, 2, 10 C Matienus damnatus sestertio nummo venit, Liv Epit 55 quae maxima inter vos habentur, divitiae, gratia, potentia, sestertio nummo aestimanda sunt, Sen Ep 95, 59, Val. Max. 8, 2, 3 — * **b.** *Money, a sum of money* sestertio amplo comparare, *for a large sum*, Sol 27 (40) *fin* — **D.** In the times of the emperors, also, *a copper coin, worth four* asses, Plin 34, 2, 2, § 4, cf Eckhel Doctr Num 6, p 283 — * **II. sestertium,** ii, *n*, in econom lang, as a measure of dimension, *two and a half feet deep* ipsum agrum sat erit bipalio vertere quod vocant rustici sestertium, Col Arb 1, 5 (for which siccus ager bipalio subigi debet, quae est altitudo pastinationis, cum in duos pedes et semissem convertitur humus, id ib 3, 5 3)

Sestiăcus, a, um, v Sestos, A

Sestiānus, a, um, v Sestius, B

Sestiăs, ădis, v Sestos, C

Sestius (Sextius), i, *m*, *the name of a Roman gens* **1.** P Sestius L F, *a tribune of the people* 696 A U C, *a friend of Cicero and Milo*, by the former of whom he was defended in an oration still extant. — **2.** C Sextius Calvinus, *an orator*, Cic Brut 34, 130 — **3.** P Sextius Baculus, *a primipili centurio* Caes B G 2, 25, 3, 5, 6, 38 al — Hence **A. Sestius (Sext-),** a, um *adj*, *of or belonging to a Sestius* (*Sextius*), *Sestian* (*Sextian*) Tabula Sestia, *the banking table* or *counter of a Sestius*, otherwise unknown, Cic Quint 6, 25 — Aquae Sextiae, v aqua, 2 e — **B. Sestiānus (Sext-),** a, um, *adj*, *of Sestius, Sestian* dicta, *of the tribune of the people, P Sestius*, Cic Fam 7, 32, 1 conviva, *that dines with a Sestius* Cat 44, 10 mala, *named after a Sestius*, Col 5, 10, 19, 12, 47, 5

Sēstos (-us), i, *f*, = Σηστος, *a city in Thrace, on the Hellespont, opposite Abydos, the residence of Hero* Leandri amore per nobilis, Mel 2, 2, 7, Plin 4, 11, 18, § 49, Liv 32, 33, 37, 9, Ov H 18, 127, Luc 2, 674, 6, 55 — Hence, **A. Sēstiăcus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Sestos, Sestian* sinus, i e *the Hellespont*, Stat. S 1, 3, 27 pelagus, Aus Idyll. 10, 287 — **B. Sēstus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Sestos, Sestian* puella, i e *Hero*, Ov H. 17 (18), 2 dub (the first two lines are probably spurious) — **C. Sēstiăs,** ădis, *f*, *the Sestian*, i e *Hero*, Stat Th 6, 547, Sid. Carm 11, 71

Sēstus, a, um, v Sestos, B

Sesuvii, orum, v Essui

set, v sed *init*

sēta, v saeta

Sētăbis, v Saetabis.

† **sētānia,** ae, *f*, and **sētānium (-on),** i, *n*, = σητανια and σητανιον **I.** *The name of a kind of medlar* setania, Plin 15, 20, 22, § 84 — Also in the *neutr subst.* non possunt militares pueri setanio educier, Plaut. Truc. 5, 16 — **II.** Setania *a kind of onion*, Plin 19, 6, 32, § 102 — **III.** Setanion, *a kind of bulb*, Plin 19, 5, 30, § 95

Sētia, ae, *f*, = Σητια, *an ancient mountain city in Latium, near the Pomptine Marshes, celebrated for its excellent wine*, now *Sezza*, Liv 6, 30 *fin*, 7, 42 *fin*, 26, 8 *fin*, 32, 26, Mart 13, 23, 13, 112, Sil 8, 378 — Poet, for *the wine produced there, Setian wine*, Stat S 2, 6, 90 — Hence, **Sētīnus,** a, um *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Setia, Setian* ager, Titin ap Serv Verg A 11, 457, Cic Agr 2, 25, 66, Liv 32, 26, 7 colonia, i e *Setia*, Vell 1, 14, 2 trientes, Mart. 14, 103, 1 vinum, Plin 14, 6, 8, § 61, 23, 1, 21, § 36, Mart 6, 86, 1, cf de montibus, *from the Setian vine hills*, id. 5, 34 uva clivi Setini, id 10, 74, 11 — As *substt* **a. Sētīni,** orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Setia, the Setians*, Liv 8, 1, 32, 26 — **b. Sētīna,** ae, *f*, *The Setiness*, the title of a comedy of Titinius (v Com Rel p 148 sq Rib) — **c. Sētīnum,** i, *n*, *the wine of Setia*, Juv 10, 2, 7, Mart 6, 86, 1

sētiger, v saetiger

setius, v secus.

sētōsus, v saetosus.

sētŭla, v saetula.

seu, *adv*, v sive

sĕvērē, *adv*, v 1 severus *fin* A

sĕvērĭtas, atis, *f* [1 severus], *seriousness, gravity, sternness, strictness, severity*, in a good and bad sense (class and very freq, syn gravitas) tristis severitas inest in vultu, Ter And 5, 2, 16 severitatem in senectute probo acerbitatem nullo modo Cic Sen 18, 65 (opp lepos), id Off 1, 37, 134 censorum, id Rep 4, 6, 15, cf Val Max 2, 9 — *Plur* censorum severitates, Gell 4, 20, 1 tristitia et in omni re severitas, Cic Lael 18, 66, cf homo ipsa tristitiâ et severitate popularis, id Brut 25, 97 si illius comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatique asperseris, id Mur 31, 66, so (opp comitas) id. Brut 40, 148, (opp mansuetudo et misericordia) Sall C 54, 2, (opp hilaritas risusque) Cic. Brut 93, 322 T Torquatus cum illam severitatem in eo filio adhibuit, quem, etc., id Fin 1, 7, 24 evellere se aculeum severitatis vestrae, id Clu 55 152 laetissimae vir severitatis, Vell 2, 127, 4 Catoni severitas dignitatem addiderat, Sall C 54, 2 commodare magnis peccatis severitatem, Tac Agr 19 summa severitas animadversionis, Cic Fam 9, 14, 7. exempli, id. Verr 2, 5, 3, § 7 judiciorum (opp lenitas ac misericordia), id Sull 33, 92 imperii, Caes. B G 7, 4, cf militarem disciplinam severitatemque minuere, Auct B Alex. 48 *fin*, 65 nimia emendationis severitas, Quint 2, 4, 10 disciplinae, id 2, 2, 4 orationis, Plin Ep 2, 5, 6 hac severitate aurium laetor, *this severity of taste*, id ib 3, 18, 9 — **II.** Transf etiam corruptissimo in genere magis tamen juvat quaedam ipsius viti severitas, *rudeness, crudeness*, Plin 13, 3, 4, § 21

sĕvērĭter, *adv*, v 1 severus *fin* B

sĕvērĭtūdo, inis, *f* [1 severus], *gravity, austerity, severity* (ante and post-class for the class severitas) (frontis) Plaut Ep 5, 1, 3 (also cited Non 173, 10) morum, App M 1, p 113, 41

1. sĕvērus, a, um, *adj* [perh kindr with serius] *serious, grave, strict, austere, stern, severe* in aspect, demeanor, conduct, etc (of persons and things, serius regularly only of things; v serius, class and freq) **I.** Of persons nam te omnes saevom severumque commemorant, Plaut Trin 4, 1, 6 quam severus! Ter Heaut 5, 3, 21, id. Eun 2, 1, 21 civis severus et gravis, Cic Lael 25, 95, cf omnium gravissimus et severissimus, etc, id de Or 2, 56, 228 Tubero (Stoicus) vitâ severus, id Brut 31, 117, cf Stoicorum secta severissima, Quint 1, 10, 15 agricolae *hardened by toil, rugged*, Lucr 5, 1357 Cures, Verg A 8, 638 Zethus, Hor Ep 1, 18, 42, cf in *comp* rumores senum severiorum, Cat 5, 2 — Of those who live a sober and temperate life at vos hinc abite, lymphae, Vini perniciesb et ad severos Migrate, Cat 27, 6 adimam cantare severis, Hor Ep 1, 19, 10, 1, 5, 13 legis custodes, Cic. Div in Caecil 5, 18 neque severus esse (potest) in judicando, qui

alios in se severos esse judices non vult, id. Imp Pomp 13, 38; so, judices severi in eos solos, id. Clu. 20, 56; cf. severissimos atque integerrimos judices, id. Verr 1, 10, 30: ex familia ad judicandum severissima, id. ib.: ubi haec severus te palam laudaverам, Hor Epod. 11, 19: auctor e severissimis, Plin. 11, 52, 114, § 274: Aristolaus e severissimis pictoribus fuit, id. 35, 11, 40, § 137 (for which, just before: austerior colore).— **B.** In a bad sense, *harsh, rough, crabbed, rigid, severe* (rare): Neptunus saevus severusque, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 6: idem acerbe severus in filium, Cic Off. 3, 31, 112 dub. (a passage bracketed by B. and K.): in me severior quam in vos, Liv 7, 40, 7, Plin. Ep 9, 13, 21: Eumenidum turba, Prop 4 (5), 11, 22; cf. II. B.—**II.** Of things, *grave, serious, severe, austere*, etc.: severa fronte curas cogitans, Plaut Mil. 2, 2, 46: vultus severior et tristior, Cic de Or 2, 71, 289; cf. Hor A. P 107: frons, Ov Tr 2, 241: Falernum, *rough, sharp, tart* (syn. austerum), Hor C 1, 27, 9: divaeque (Palladis) severas Fronde ligare comas, Stat Achill 1, 288: animus (opp. mitis), Quint 3, 9, 7: disciplina maxime severa, id. 1, 2, 5: imperia severiora, Cic Tusc. 4, 19, 43: judicia severa, id. Verr 2, 4, 59, § 133: lex, Ov P 3, 3, 57: severiora judicia, Quint 4, 2, 122: severiores leges, id. 12, 1, 40; cf. Lycurgus severissimarum justissimarumque legum auctor, Vell. 1, 6, 3: imperii severissimi vir, Liv 4, 26: quod ego dixi per jocum, Id eventurum esse et severum et serium, Plaut. Poen 5, 3, 51: linque severa, Hor C 3, 8, 28: paulo severior poena, Sall C 51, 15.—Of style: sententiae graves et severae, Cic Brut 95, 325: triste et severum genus dicendi, id. ib. 30, 113; so Quint. 2, 4, 6, 6, 3, 102; 9, 4, 63 sq.; 10, 1, 131 al.; cf.: severae Musa tragoediae, Hor C 2, 1, 9: fidibus voces crevere severis, id. A. P 216.—**B.** *Severe, dreadful, gloomy*: severus Uncus abest, Hor C 1, 35, 19: silentia noctis, Lucr 4, 460: hiems, Quint Decl 4, 14: amnem Cocyti metuet, Verg G 3, 37; cf. *absol*: Si Accurrite, Ne se interimat. *Me* Haut voluisti istuc severum facere? *thus horrible deed*, Plaut. Cist. 3, 15 (but in Lucr 5, 35 the correct read. is pelage sonora, v. Lachm. ad h. l.).—Hence, *adv.*, in three forms, severe (class.), severiter (ante and post-class.), and severum (post-class.).

A. sĕvērē, *gravely, seriously, austerely, rigidly, severely*, Cic Fam 1, 9, 19: graviter et severe voluptatem secernit a bono, id. Fin. 2, 8, 24: vetuit (with graviter), Quint 11, 3, 148: uti judicio, id. 1, 3, 4: ae tumae lites Cic Mur 20, 42; 25, 51: vindicare Hiempsalis mortem, Sall J 15, 3: dicere, Cic Off 1, 37, 134; Quint 6, 3, 101; 8, 3, 40: domesticam disciplinam regere, Suet Caes. 48.—*Comp*: ad aliquem severius scribere, Caes B C 3, 25: adhibere aliquem, Cic. Att 10, 12, 3: coercere matrimonia, Just 3, 3, 8.—*Sup*: sunt qui voluptatem severissime contemnant, Cic. Off 1, 21, 71; so, exacta actas, id. Rosc. Com 15, 44: dicere jus, Suet Caes 43.—**B. sĕvērĭter,** *gravely, seriously, severely*: sermonem cum aliquo conferre, Titin. ap. Non. 509, 33, and in Prisc p 1010 P.; Plaut, acc. to Prisc l. l., App M 2, p 126, 33.—* **C. sĕvērum,** *harshly, austerely*: nunc severum vivitur, Prud. Cath. 2, 33.

2. Sĕvērus, i, *m.* [1. severus], *a proper name*. **A.** Of several men: **1.** Cornelius Severus, *a poet in the Augustan age*, Quint 10, 1, 89, Ov P 4, 2, 2 sqq.; 4, 16, 9.—**2.** Septimius Severus, *a Roman emperor*, A.D. 193-211.—**3.** Alexander Severus, *a Roman emperor*, A.D. 222-235, Eutr 8, 10, Spart Sev 1 sqq.—**4.** T Cassius Severus, *a Roman orator, in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius*, Quint 10, 1, 116, Tac. Or 19.—**5.** Sulpicius Severus, *a bishop in Gaul, author of a* Historia Sacra, *and of the* Vita S. Martini, *and several smaller works*.—**B.** Mons Severus, *a mountain in the country of the Sabines*, Verg A 7, 713.

Sevĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Sevius*: pira, *Sevian pears*, a particular sort so called, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54.

sēvir or **sexvir** (in inscrr., where this word most freq. occurs, commonly written with numerals VI. vir, or IIIIII VIR), viri, *m.* [sex vir], *a member of a board* or *college consisting of six men, a sevir*: **I.** *One of the presidents of the six divisions of Roman knights*, Inscr Orell 732, 1172, 2242, 2258 al.—**II.** Augustalis, *a member of the college of priests dedicated to Augustus*, Petr 30, 2, Inscr Orell t. ii. p. 197 sq.; v. Augustalis.—**III.** *A member of a municipal directory of six men*, Inscr Grut 418, 365, 3.

sēvĭrālis, e, *adj.* [sevir], *of* or *belonging to a sevir*: ludi, *of the equestrian sevirs*, Capitol. M. Aurel 6: cena, *of the Augustan sevirs*.—Hence, *subst.*: **sēvĭrāles,** ium, *the Augustan sevirs*: ORDO SEVIRALIVM, Inscr Orell. 2229, Inscr Murat 1104, 7.

sēvĭrātus or **sexvĭrātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *the dignity of a sevir, the sevirate*, Petr 71, 12; Inscr Grut 400, 7; 150, 4.

Sevo, ōnis, *m.*, *a mountain of northern Germany, in the island of Scandia*, the mod. *Kjölen, between Sweden and Norway*, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 90; Sol. 20.

sē-vŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to call apart* or *aside, to call away* to some particular place (class., a favorite word of Cic.; syn. seduco). **I.** Lit.: sevocare singulos hortarique coepit, Caes. B G 5, 6: erum, Plaut Men. 5, 9, 25: hunc, Ov M 2, 836: maxime placitam (feminam ad stuprum), Suet Calig. 36: aliquem, Cic. Phil 2, 14, 34: plebem in Aventinum, id. Mur 7, 15; cf.: tribuni plebis, ne quis postea populum sevocaret, capite sanxerunt, *should call a meeting of the people out of the city*, Liv 7, 16 *fin.*: quid tu te solus e senatu sevocas? *separate yourself*, Plaut. Aul 3, 6, 13.—Less freq. with inanimate objects: haud mediocriter de communi quicquid poterat ad se in privatam domum sevocabat, *put aside, withdrew, subtracted*, Cic. Quint 3, 13.—**II.** Trop., *to call off, separate, withdraw, remove*: cura me sevocat a doctis virginibus (i. e. Musis), Cat 65, 2: animum a negotio omni, Cic Tusc. 1, 31, 75: animum a societate et a contagione corporis somno, id Div 1, 30, 63; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 30, 72: mentem a sensibus, id. ib. 1, 16, 38: mentem ab oculis, id. N. D. 3, 8, 21: ab his non multo secus quam a poëtis haec eloquentia sevocanda est, id. Or 20, 66: quid illuc est, quod ille solus se in consilium sevocat? *takes counsel with himself alone*, Plaut. Merc 2, 3, 45.

sēvum, i, v. sebum.

sex (also written VI., and in inscrr. SEXS, cf. Inscr Orell. 3745), *num adj.* [cf. Sanscr. shash, Gr. ἕξ, Goth saihs, Germ sechs, Engl. six], *six*: sex minae, Plaut Capt 5, 2, 21: dies, id. Cist. 2, 1, 13: menses, Ter Eun 2, 2, 46; id. Ad. 3, 3, 42: sex aut septem loca, Lucr 4, 577: suffragia, Cic Rep 2, 22, 39: sex et nonaginta, id. ib.: sex et quinquaginta milia passuum, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: decem et sex milia peditum armati, Liv 37, 40: inter Bis sex famulas (= duodecim), Ov M. 4, 220; Verg A. 9, 272: sex septem, *six or seven*, Ter Eun. 2, 3, 41, Hor Ep 1, 1, 58; v. septem, sex primi, sexprimi.

sexāgēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [sexageni], **I.** In gen., *of* or *containing sixty*: fistula, *a pipe sixty quarter-digits* (quadrantes) *in diameter*, Front. Aquaed. 54: PROCVRATIO, i. e. *yielding sixty thousand sesterces*, Inscr Murat 514, 1.—**II.** In partic., *sixty years old, sexagenary*, and *subst.*, *a man of sixty, a sexagenarian*: Cicero objurgantibus, quod sexagenarius Publiliam virginem duxisset, etc., Quint. 6, 3, 75; Suet. Claud. 23: (Hadrianus) obiit major sexagenario, Eutr 8, 3, 8.—Men sixty years of age were no longer admitted to vote in the saepta, and, if they attempted to enter, were thrust back from the bridge leading to them; whence arose the proverb, Sexagenarios de ponte, Varr ap Non. 523, 21 sq.; Fest p 334 Müll.; cf depontani. (Many Romans, at an early period, erroneously referred this expression to a religious usage, and even to original human sacrifices; v. Fest. l. l., and Ov F 5, 621 sq.)—In a sarcastic equivoque, of actually flinging a man into the Tiber, Cic Rosc. Am 35, 100.

sexāgēni, ae, a (*gen plur* sexagenûm, Front Aquaed. 55), *num distrib adj.* [sexaginta], **I.** Lit., *sixty each*: postremo in plures ordines instruebantur: ordo sexagenos milites habebat, Liv 8, 8, 4: SEXAGENOS DENARIOS VIRITIM DEDI, Monum Ancyr ap Grut 231: ibi scrobes effodito duplos sexagenos in die, Plaut Fragm. ap Prisc p. 751 P.; so, pedes, Varr R. R. 2, 3, 3; cf. sexagenos ternos pedes, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 30: propugnatores, id. 8, 7, 7, § 22: gerunt uterum (canes) sexagenis diebus, id. 8, 40, 62, § 151; 10, 17, 19, § 39.—**II.** Transf., for sexaginta, *sixty*: sexagena milia modiûm, Cic Verr 2, 5, 21, § 53; of an indefinitely *large number*, Mart 12, 26, 1.

sexāgēni-quīni, ae, a, *num distrib adj.*, *sixty-five each*: fistula sexagenumquinum, i. e. *sixty-five quarter digits in diameter*, Front. Aquaed. 55.

sexāgēsies, v. sexagies.

sexāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num ord adj.* [sexaginta], *the sixtieth*: intra sexagesimum diem, Flor 2, 2, 7: mensis, Mart 4, 79, 1; 6, 70, 1: anno quinto et sexagesimo, Ter Ad. 5, 8, 15: idem (Hortensius) quarto et sexagesimo anno, perpaucis ante mortem diebus, defendit Appium, Cic Brut 94, 324: celebrasse quartum et sexagesimum natalem meum, August ap Gell 15, 7 *fin.*: post Leuctricam pugnam die septingentesimo sexagesimo quinto, Cic Att 6, 1, 26: intra sexagesimam diem, quam, etc., Flor 2, 2, 7.—*Subst.*: **sexāgēsĭma,** ae, *f.* (sc. pars): denarii, i. e. *the sixtieth part*, Plin 29, 1, 8, § 24.

sexāgies or **sexāgiens** (collat form **sexāgēsies,** Mart Cap 6, § 610), *num adv.* [id.], *sixty times*: sestertium sexagies, i. e. *sixty times a hundred thousand, six millions of sesterces* (v. sestertius), Caes. B C 1, 23, Cic Phil. 2, 18, 45, and, in the same sense, simply sexagies, id. Rosc Am 2, 6.

sexāginta, *num adj.* [kindred with ἑξήκοντα], **I.** *sixty*: minae, Plaut Ep 3, 4, 32: anni, id. Most 2, 2, 63: sexaginta annos natus, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 10: minorem annis sexaginta de ponte dejecerit, Cic. Rosc Am 35, 100 (v. sexagenarius *fin.*): major annis sexaginta, Liv 49, 4; Mart 7, 9, 1: ante annos quinque et sexaginta, quam, etc., Vell. 1, 6, 4: personae sexaginta quattuor, Dig 38, 10, § 17 *med.*—* **II.** Transf., for an indefinitely *large number*: limina, Mart 12, 26, 1.

sex-angŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [angulus], *sexangular, hexagonal* (late Lat.): crystallus, Sol 33, 20.

sex-angŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *sexangular, hexagonal*: cera, Ov M 15, 382: cellae (apium), Plin. 11, 11, 12, § 29: figura, id. 37, 5, 20, § 76: laevor laterum, id. 37, 4, 15, § 56: crystallus, Sol 15, 29 *fin.*

‡ **sexātrus,** uum, *f.* [sex], *the sixth day after the Ides*: sexatrus ab Tusculanis post diem sextum Idus vocatur (die), Varr L. L. 6, § 14 Müll.; cf. Fest s. v. Quinquatrus, p. 254 ib.

* **sexcēnārius,** a, um, *adj.* [sexceni], *consisting of six hundred*: cohortes fundi torum, Caes. B C 3, 4.

sexcēni, v. sesceni.

sexcentēni, ae, a, v. sescenteni.

sexcentēsĭmus, v. sescentesimus.

sexcenti, v. sescenti.

sexcenties, v. sescenties.

Sexcentŏ-plăgus, v. Sescentoplagus.

sexdĕcim, v. sedecim.

sexennis, e, *adj.* [sex annus], *of six years, six years old*: erus, Plaut Poen. 4, 2, 80; 5, 2, 27: cervi, Plin 8, 32, 50, § 116: sexenni die, *after six years, an interval of six years*, Caes. B C 3, 20.

sexennium, ii, *n.* [sexennis], *a period of six years, six years*: puer subripitur Sexennio prius quam moritur pater, Plaut Poen. prol. 67: tribuni plebis tulerunt de provinciis contra acta Caesaris, ille biennium, hi sexennium, Cic Phil 5, 3, 7; so id. Div 1, 44, 100; id. Att 6, 1, 5.

sexies or **-iens,** *num adv.* [sex], **I.** *Six times*: hostis sexies victus, Liv 4, 32: id sexies evenit per annos, Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 146: hoc sexies ducendum est, *is to be taken six times, to be multiplied by six*, Col. 5, 2 *fin.*—* **II.** For sextum, *for the sixth time*: Mario sexies Valerioque Flacco Coss., Vell. 1, 15, 5.

sexis, *n. indecl.* [id.]: * **I.** *The number six*: ut ex duobus, triplo sexis implevit, Mart. Cap 7, § 767.—* **II.** *Six asses*: s littera i praecedente finita neutra monoptota sunt, ut tressis, sexis, Mart. Cap 3, § 305.

Sexitānus (Saxĕtānus), a, um,

adj, *of* or *belonging to Sex* (called Σέξ by Ptolem, Saxetanum in the Itiner), *a town of* Hispania Baetica, *Sextan* colias, Plin 32, 11, 53 § 146, cf lacertus, Mart 7, 78, 1

sexprimi (also separately, **sex primi**; cf. decem primi, under decem), orum, *m* [sex primus] *a board* or *college of magistrates in provincial towns, consisting of six members*, Cic. N D 3, 30, 74, Inscr Orell. 3756 — In *sing*, *a member of such a board*, Inscr Orell 3242.

* **sextā-dĕcĭmāni**, ōrum, *m* [sextus], *the soldiers of the sixteenth legion*, Tac. H 3, 22

sextānĕus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *containing six* (in land measuring) limes, *the sixth*, Auct Limit. pp 239, 258 Goes al

sextāni, orum, *m* [id], *the soldiers of the sixth legion*, Plin 3, 4, 5, § 36, Mel 2, 5, 2

sextans, antis, *m* [sex] **I.** *A sixth part of an* as (v as) sextans ab eo quod sexta pars assis, ut quadrans quod quarta et triens quod tertia pars, Varr L. L 5, § 171 Müll heredes in sextante, Cic. Fam 13, 29, 4 ex sextante heres institutus Dig 44, 2, 30, Cod. Th 9, 42 8 pr — **B.** In partic **1.** As a coin extulit eum plebs sextantibus collatis in capita Liv 2, 33 *fin*, Plin 33, 10, 48, § 138, hence, servus sextantis, i e *of very trifling value, worthless*, Laber ap Gell 16 9, 4 — **2.** In weighing, Plin 26, 11, 74, § 121, Ov Med. Fac 65; Mart 8, 71, 9, (with pondo) Scrib Larg 4, 42 al — **3.** As a measure of land, *the sixth part of a* juger, Varr R R 1, 10, 2, Col 5, 1, 10 — **4.** As a liquid measure, *the sixth part of a* sextarius, or *two* cyathi, Col 12, 23, 1, Mart 5, 64, 1, Suet Aug 77 — **5.** As a lineal measure, Plin. 13, 15, 29, § 94 — **II.** Among mathematicians *the sixth part of the number six*, as of the numerus perfectus (v as), i e *unity, one*, Vitr 3, 1, 6

* **sextantālis**, e, *adj* [sextans], *containing a* sextans fusi, *two inches thick*, Vitr 10, 6, cf the foll art

sextantārius, a, um, *adj* [id], *containing a* sextans asses, i e *worth only the sixth part of the former* asses (put in circulation after the second Punic war), Plin 33, 3, 13, § 44, Fest p 347 Müll

* **sextariŏlus**, i, *m dim* [sextarius, II A], *a small measure*, = *a pint*, Aug ap Suet Vit Hor

sextarius, ii, *m* [sextus] **I.** In gen, *the sixth part* of a measure weight, etc, Rhemn Fann Pond 71, Fest s v publica pondera p 246 Müll — **II.** In partic **A.** As a liquid measure, *the sixth part of a* congius, = *a pint*, Cato, R. R 13, 3, Varr ap Gell 3, 14, 2, Cic Off 2, 16, 56, Hor S 1, 1, 74, Plin 28, 6, 17, § 64 al — **B.** As a dry measure, *the sixteenth part of a* modius, Col 2, 9 *fin*, 2, 10 24, 12 5, 1, Plin 18, 13, 35, § 131, 24, 14, 79, § 129, Dig 47, 2, 21 § 5

Sextiānus, a, um, v Sestianus, under Sestius.

Sextiliānus, i, *m*, *a Roman surname*, Mart. 1, 12, 2 and 4

Sextīlis, e, *adj* [sextus] *sixth*, only with mensis, of the month of August MENSE SEXTILI, S C ap Macr S 1, 12 *fin* Sextili mense caminus, Hor Ep 1, 11, 19 — Hence *subst* **Sextīlis**, is, *m* (sc mensis) *the sixth (month)*, hence, *the month of August* acc to the old Roman reckoning (counting from March), afterwards called Augustus (v h v, and cf Varr L. L. 6 4 *fin*), Cic Fam 10, 26 1 Sextilem totum mendax desideror, Hor Ep 1, 7, 2 Kalendae, *of August* Liv 3, 6, 6, 1 *fin* Nonae, Idus, id 41, 16

Sextĭlius, i, *m*; **Sextĭlia**, ae, *f*, *the name of a Roman gens*. C Sextilius Rufus Cass. ap Cic. Fp Fam 12 13 4, 13, 48 tit Sextilia Suet Vit 3, Tac H 2, 64 — Hence, **Sextiliānus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *named from a Sextilius* pira, Cloat ap Macr S 2 15 *fin*

Sextius, v Sestius.

sextō, *adv*, v 1 sextus, B. 2.

sextŭla, ae *f* (sc. pars) *dim* [sextus], *the sixth part of an* uncia and, accordingly, *the seventy second part of an* as (v as) Varr L. L. 5, § 171 Müll, Rhemn Fann Pond 22 facit heredem ex duabus sextulis M Fulcinium, etc., Cic. Caecin 6, 17 — As a land measure, Col 5, 1, 9, 5, 2, 2.

1. sextus, a, um, *num ord adj* [sex], *the sixth*, Plaut Ps 4, 2, 5 sextus ab urbe lapis Ov F 2, 682 sextus decimus ab Hercule, Vell. 1, 6, 5 hic annus sextus, post quam ei rei operam damus, Plaut Men 2, 1 9, id. Most 4, 2, 41 sexto decimo anno, Cic Rep 2 33, 57 sextus locus est, etc, id Inv 1, 53, 102 sextus decimus (locus), id ib 1, 56, 109, Tac A 1, 17 sexta decima legio, id ib 1, 37 al sexta decima (sc hora), Mart Cap 6, § 696, for which also, in one word post sextumdecimum annum, *the sixteenth*, Liv 30, 19 abdicat die sextodecimo id 4, 34 sextodecimo Calendas Jan, Col 11, 2, 94.—In gram sextus casus, *the ablative case*, Quint 1, 4, 26 — **B.** *Advv* **1. sextum**, *for the sixth time* in M Catonis quartā Origine ita perscriptum est Carthaginienses sextum de foedere decessere Id verbum significat, quin quies ante eos fecisse contra foedus, et tum sextum, Gell. 10 1, 10 sextum consul, Cic Pis 9, 20 — * **2. sextō**, *six times* lavit ad diem septimo aestate vel sexto, Treb Gall 17

2. Sextus (abbrev **Sex**), *m*, *a Roman proper name* — **1.** Sex Roscius Amerinus, Cic Rosc Am 6, 15 — **2.** Sex Pompeius, Cic Att 12, 37, 4.—In a play upon 1 sextus, Quint 6, 3, 86, v annalis *fin*

sextusdĕcĭmus, a, um, v 1 sextus.

* **sexuālis**, e, *adj* [sexus], *of* or *belonging to sex, sexual* · manus, i e *of a woman*, Cael Aur Acut 3, 17

* **sex-ungŭla**, ae, *f*, *six claws*, a Plautinian nickname for a rapacious prostitute, Plaut Truc 2, 2, 57.

sexus, ūs (*abl. plur* sexibus, Spart Hadr 18, 10 al, but sexubus, Jul Val Rer G Alex 1, 36), *m*, or **sĕcus**, *indecl n* [root sec of seco, hence properly, a division, segment] **I.** *A sex*, male or female (of men and beasts) (α) Form sexus hominum genus et in sexu consideratur, virile an muliebre sit, Cic Inv 1, 24, 35, cf · natus ambiguo inter marem ac feminam sexu infans, Liv 27, 11, and mare et femineum sexus, App de Mundo, c. 20, p 66 *med* · feminarum sexus, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 175 virilis sexus, Pac ap Fest p 334 Müll (Trag Rel p 70 Rib), Plin 10, 55, 76, § 154 orbus virili sexu, Afran ap Fest l l (Com Rel p 166 Rib) liberi sexūs virilis, Suet Aug 101, Front Strat 1, 11, 6 puberes virilis sexūs, Liv 26, 34 tres (liberi) sexūs feminini, Suet Calig 7, cf Plin 27, 2, 2, § 4, cf juvenes utriusque sexūs Suet Aug 31 liberi, id. ib 100, id Vit 6, id Tib 43 sine ullo sexūs discrimine, id Calig 8, Tac A 16 10 *fin* et saep — *Plur* (συνεζευγμένον) jungit et diversos sexus, ut cum marem feminamque filios dicimus, Quint 9, 3, 63 lavacra pro sexibus separavit, Spart Hadr 18 *fin*. — (β) Form secus (in the poets and historians, in the latter usually virile or muliebre secus, as an *acc. resp* or limiting accusative, equivalent to the genitive or ablative of quality, v Zumpt, Lat Gram § 428, for the preceding virilis sexūs, *the male sex*) filiolam ego unam habui, Virile secus numquam ullum habui, Plaut Rud 1, 2, 19 virile secus, Asell ap Gell 2, 13, 5 quod ejus virile secus futurum est, Varr ib 3, 10, 7 · secus muliebre, Aus Idyll 11, 8 puerile, id. Epigr 70 6 virile ac muliebre secus populi multitudo, Sisenn ap Non 222 27 concurrentium undique virile et muliebre secus, Sall H Fragm ib 25, and in Macr S 2 9 (p 228 Gerl) ut Philippi statuae item majorum ejus virile ac muliebre secus omnium tollerentur, Liv 31, 44, 4 multitudinem obsessorum omnis aetatis virile ac muliebre secus Tac. H 5, 13 praedas hominum virile et muliebre secus agebant, Amm 29, 6, 8 et saep liberorum capitum virile secus ad decem milia capta, Liv 26, 47, 1 athletarum spectaculo muliebre secus omnes adeo summovit ut etc, Suet Aug 44 *fin* destinatum Lacedaemoniis omnes virile secus interficere Front Strat 1, 11, 6.—Rarely as *nom* affluxere avidi talium . virile ac muliebre secus omnis aetas, Tac A 4, 62 tres ordine partae Vesta, Ceres et Juno, secus muliebre sorores Aus Idyll 11, 7, or as object of a verb cur ex his unum secus virile designet Arn 1, 59, 5 25 promiscue virile et muliebre secus trucidabant, Amm 16, 11, 9, 27, 10, 2 — **II.** Transf. **A.** *A sex*, of plants and minerals, Plin 13, 4, 7, § 31, 12 14, 32, § 61, 36, 16, 25, § 128, 36, 21, 39, § 149 — **B.** *The sexual organs*, Plin 22, 8, 9, § 20, Lact 1, 21, 16

sexvir, v sevir

sī (orig and ante class form **sei**), *conj* [from a pronominal stem = Gr ἑ, Sanscr sva, self, cf Corss Ausspr 1, 778, Curt. Gr Etym 396] a conditional particle, *if* **I.** Prop **a.** With *indic*, so in gen, in conditions which are assumed to be true, with the verb in *pres* or *perf*, less freq in *imperf* or *pluperf*, and in conditions which may probably become true with the verb in *fut* or *fut perf* (Madv Gram. § 332, Zumpt, Gram § 517) (α) *Pres* SI IN IVS VOCAT, Fragm XII Tab ap Gell 20, 1, 25, and ap Porphyr Hor S 1, 9, 65 SI MORBVS AEVITASVE VITIVM ESCIT SI NOLET, etc, id ap Gell l l spero, si speres quicquam prodesse potis sunt, Enn ap Fest p 333 Müll (Ann. v 410 Vahl) si vis, dabo tibi testes, Cic Rep 1, 37, 58 si voltis, id. ib 1, 28, 44 si placet id ib 2, 44, 71, 1, 21, 34 si tuo commodo fieri potest, id ib 1, 9, 14 si studia Graecorum vos tanto opere delectant, id ib 1, 18, 30 si populus plurimum potest, id ib 3, 14, 23 si Massilienses per delectos cives summa justitia reguntur, inest tamen, etc id ib 1, 27, 43, cf id Off 3, 8, 35 quid est, Catilina, quod jam amplius exspectes, si nec privata domus continere voces conjurationis tuae potest? si illustrantur, si erumpunt omnia? id. Cat 1, 3, 6 si pudor quaeritur, si probitas, si fides, Mancinus haec attulit, id Rep 3 18, 28 Si quaerimus cur, etc, id. Brut 95, 325 — Strengthened by *modo* magnifica quidem res, si modo est ulla, Cic Div 1, 1, 1 · deliget populus, si modo salvus esse vult, optimum quemque, id Rep 1, 34, 51 quae (virtus) est una, si modo est, maxime munifica, id ib 3, 8, 12, id Tusc 2, 4, 33, id de Or 2, 43, 182 si quisquam est facilis, hic est, id Att 14, 1, 2 si ulla res est, quam tibi me petente faciendam putes, haec ea sit, id. Q Fr 1, 2, 3, § 11 SI AGNATVS NEC ESCIT, GENTILIS FAMILIAM NANCITOR, Fragm. XII Tab in Collat Leg Mos et Rom 16, 4 quae (libertas) si aequa non est, ne libertas quidem est, Cic Rep 1, 31, 47, 1, 32, 49 id si minus intellegitur, ex dissensionibus percipi potest, id Lael 7, 23 BACANALIA SEI QVA SVNT, EXSTRAD QVAM SEI QVID IBEI SACRI EST. FACIATIS VTEI DISMOTA SIENT, S C de Bacch *fin* · dicito, si quid vis, non nocebo, Plaut Am 1, 1, 235: si qui sunt, qui philosophorum auctoritate moveantur, Cic Rep 1, 7, 12 si quid generis istiusmodi me delectat pictura delectat, id Fam 7, 23, 3 si aliquid dandum est voluptati, id. Sen 13, 44, four times repeated, id. ib 11, 38 — So esp after mirum est or miror, as expressing reality (= quod or cum, cf Gr εἰ) noli mirari si hoc non impetras, Cic Verr 2, 2, 11, § 29 ecquid mirum est, si tam ab amico animo pacem petit? Curt 4, 11, 4 miraris, si superbiam tuam ferre non possumus? id 8, 7, 14 — With a negative conclusion, to denote that, although the condition is true, or is conceded a certain inference does not follow nec, si omne enuntiatum aut verum aut falsum est sequitur ilico esse causas etc, Cic Fat 12, 28 nec, si non obstatur, propterea etiam permittitur, id Phil 13, 6, 19 si veniam meretur qui inprudens nocuit, non meretur praemium qui inprudens profuit Quint 5, 10, 73 nec ideo ignis minus urere potest, si in materiam incidit inviolabilem flammis, Sen Ben 5, 5, 1. — (β) *Imperf* ea si erant magnas habebas omnibus, dis gratias Plaut As 1, 2 17, Cic Rep 1, 27, 43 si quis antea mirabatur, quid esset, quod etc., id. Sest 1 — (γ) *Perf* SI MEMBRVM RVPIT NI CVM EO PACIT TALIO ESTO Fragm XII Tab ap Fest s v talio, p 363 Müll si animum contulisti in istam rationem, etc, Cic Rep 1, 23, 37 si Roma condita est secundo anno Olympiadis septimae, etc id ib 2, 10, 18 quos (tyrannos) si boni oppresserunt recreatur civitas sin audaces, fit illa factio, id ib 1, 44, 68, cf id ib 1, 42, 65 si ita sensit, ut loquitur, id. ib 3 21, 32, 1, 27, 43 si modo hoc in Lycurgi potestate potuit esse, id. ib 2, 12, 24 si modo in philosophia aliquid profecimus, id. Off 3, 8, 37 si quis eorum

(servorum) sub centone crepuit, nullum mihi vitium facit, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. prohibere, p. 234 sq. Müll.: si quid sceleste fecit, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 27: si quam opinionem jam vestris mentibus comprehendistis, etc., Cic. Clu. 2, 6: si quando regi justo vim populus attulit regnove eum spoliavit, etc., id. Rep. 1, 42, 65; cf. id. ib. 1, 38, 59; id. Lael. 7, 24. — After mirum est or miror, to express a reality (cf. *a*, supra): minime mirum, si ista res adhuc nostrā linguā inlustrata non est, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 55; id. Deiot. 4, 12: quid mirum, si haec invitus amisi? Tac. A. 12, 37: miraris, si eo tempore matrona dicere potuit, escende? Sen. Contr. 2, 13, 1: minime est mirandum, si vita ejus fuit secura, Nep. Cim. 4, 4.—Very often followed by certe, profecto, etc., to express a conclusion, as certain as the unquestionable assumption: quod si fuit in re publicā tempus ullum, cum, etc., tum profecto fuit, Cic. Brut. 2, 7: si quisquam fuit umquam remotus ab inani laude, ego profecto is sum, id. Fam. 15, 4, 13: etenim si nulla fuit umquam tam imbecillo mulier animo, quae, etc., certe nos, etc., id. Fam. 5, 16, 6: si umquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, tum profecto, etc., id. Att. 4, 2, 2; id. Mil. 2, 4; 7, 19.—Esp. with a negative conclusion (v. *a fin.* supra, and cf. quia, etsi): non, si tibi ante profuit, semper proderit, Cic. Phil. 8, 4, 12: non, si Opimium defendisti, idcirco te isti bonum civem putabunt, id. de Or. 2, 40, 170: neque enim, si tuae res gestae ceterorum laudibus obscuritatem attulerunt, idcirco Pompeii memoriam amisimus, id. Deiot. 4, 12: nec, si capitis dolorem facit, inutilis hominibus sol est, Quint. 5, 10, 82. — (δ) *Pluperf.:* si improbum Cresphontem existimaveras, etc., Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24, 38: nec mirum, eos si orationes turbaverant, Liv. 32, 20, 2 (Trag. v. 156 Vahl.): si hoc ita fato datum erat, ut, Liv. 30, 30, 3.—So esp. in indef. clauses of repeated action: plausum si quis eorum aliquando acceperat, ne quid peccasset pertimescebat, *whenever*, Cic. Sest. 49, 105: si quando nostri navem religaverant, hostes succurrebant, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: si quando suis fortunis forte desperare coeperant, id. B. G. 3, 12.—(ε) *Fut.:* SI VOLET SVO VIVITO ... SI VOLET PLVS DATO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45; cf.: si voles advortere animum, comiter monstrabitur, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 89 Müll. (Trag. v. 386 Vahl.); and: alte spectare si voles, etc., Cic. Rep. 6, 23, 25: si jam eminebit foras, id. ib. 6, 26, 29: si me audietis, id. ib. 1, 19, 32: si mutuas non potero certum est sumam fenore, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 95: id persequar, si potero, subtilius, Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 42; cf. in the foll. ζ: nihil (offendet) si modo opus exstabit, id. ib. 5, 3, 5: si quid te volam, ubi eris? Plaut. As. 1, 1, 96: si quod aliud οἰκεῖον reperies, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 3.—(ζ) *Fut. perf.:* si te hic offendero, moriere, Enn. ap. Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1 (Trag. v. 301 Vahl.): si nostram rem publicam vobis et nascentem et crescentem ostendero, Cic. Rep. 2, 1, 3: tum magis assentiere, si ad majora pervenero, id. ib. 1, 40, 62: expediri quae restant vix poterunt, si hoc incohatum reliqueris, id. ib. 1, 35, 55; 1, 24, 38: pergratum mihi feceris, si de amicitiā disputaris, id. Lael. 4, 16: accommodabo ad eam (rem publicam), si potuero, omnem illam orationem, etc.... quod si tenere et consequi potuero, etc., id. Rep. 1, 46, 70; so, si potuero, id. ib. 2, 30, 53; id. Brut. 5, 21: si potuerit, id. Off. 3, 23, 89: si modo id exprimere Latine potuero, id. Rep. 1, 43, 66: si modo interpretari potuero, id. Leg. 2, 18, 45: si ne ei caput exoculassitis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 26: si quid vos per laborem recte feceritis ... Sed si quā per voluptatem nequiter feceritis, etc., Cato ap. Gell. 16, 1, 4: de iis te, si qui me forte locus admonuerit, commonebo, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 47.—**b.** With *subj.;* so in gen. of conditions assumed in statement, but implied not to be actual; the verb in *pres.* (rarely *perf.*) implies that the condition is still possible; in the *imperf.* and *pluperf.*, that it is known to be unreal (Madv. Gram. § 347 sqq.; Zumpt, Gram. § 524). (*a*) *Pres.:* si habeat aurum, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 12: abire hinc nullo pacto possim, si velim, id. ib. 2, 2, 2; so, si velim, Cic. Rep. 3, 10, 17: cum ipsi auxilium ferre, si cupiant, non queant, id. ib. 1, 5, 9: si singulos numeremus, id. ib. 3, 4, 7: si jus suum populi teneant, id. ib. 1, 32, 48: si Scipionis desiderio me moveri negem, id. Lael. 3, 10: si ad verba rem deflectere velimus, id. Caecin. 18, 51: si quis varias gentes despicere possit, videat primum, etc., id. Rep. 3, 9, 14. — In expressing a wish (poet. for utinam), usu. with O: O si angulus ille accedat, qui, etc., Hor. S. 2, 6, 8; 2, 6, 10: O mihi praeteritos referat si Juppiter annos, Verg. A. 8, 560; also alone: si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus Ostendat nemore in tanto! *would that, yet if, if however*, id. ib. 6, 187: si quā fata aspera rumpas, Tu Marcellus eris, id. ib. 6, 882; cf. β, infra.—(β) *Imperf.:* qui si unus omnia consequi posset, nihil opus esset pluribus, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 34, 52: quae descriptio si esset ignota vobis, explicaretur a me, id. ib. 2, 22, 39: si ullum probarem simplex rei publicae genus, id. ib. 2, 23, 43: quod non fecissent profecto, si nihil ad eos pertinere arbitrarentur, id. Lael. 4, 13; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 133; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 525: SEI QVES ESENT, QVEI SIBEI DEICERENT, S. C. de Bacch. (twice). —*Also with O, expressing a wish* (*poët.*): O si solitae quicquam virtutis adesset, Verg. A. 11, 415; and without O: si mihi, quae quondam fuerat ... si nunc foret illa juventus, id. ib. 5, 398. — (γ) *Perf.:* SI INIVRIAM FAXIT ALTERI, VIGINTI QVINQVE AERIS POENAE SVNTO, Fragm. XII. Tabularum ap. Gell. 20, 1, 12: si jam data sit frux, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 724 P. (Ann. v. 412 Vahl.): perii, si me aspexerit! Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 164: victus sum, si dixeris, id. ib. 1, 1, 272: Romani si casu intervenerint, Caes. B. G. 7, 20; Cic. Rep. 3, 5, 8.—(δ) *Pluperf.:* si aliter accidisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 4, 7: tum magis id diceres, si nuper in hortis Scipionis affuisses, id. Lael. 7, 25: mansisset eadem voluntas in eorum posteris, si regum similitudo permansisset, id. Rep. 1, 41, 64: si id fecisses, id. Phil. 2, 2, 3; 2, 15, 38; 2, 36, 90: si quis in caelum ascendisset, etc., id. Lael. 23, 88: si aliquid de summā gravitate Pompeius remisisset, id. Phil. 13, 1, 2. — **c.** Ellipt. (*a*) With *pron. indef.:* istae artes, si modo aliquid, valent, ut acuant ingenia, Cic. Rep. 1, 18, 30: aut nemo, aut, si quisquam, ille sapiens fuit, id. Lael. 2, 9; id. Or. 29, 103. — (β) In a negation, usu. si minus, si contra (=sin minus, sin aliter): plures haec tulit una civitas, si minus sapientes, at certe summā laude dignos, Cic. Rep. 3, 4, 7: educ tecum omnes tuos: si minus, quam plurimos, id. Cat. 1, 5, 10; id. de Or. 2, 16, 68; in this sense less freq. si non: utrum cetera nomina digesta habes an non? Si non ... si etiam, id. Rosc. Com. 3, 9: si haec civitas est, civem esse me: si non, exsulem esse, etc., id. Fam. 7, 3, 5; Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 104 sq.; id. Ps. 3, 2, 87; id. Poen. 5, 2, 24; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 66; 1, 6, 68; Liv. 28, 29, 4: hic venit in judicium, si nihil aliud, saltem ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 152; so, si nihil aliud, Liv 22, 29; 30, 35; 45, 37 *fin.;* Curt. 4, 6, 28: si aliud nihil, id. 2, 43.—(γ) With *forte:* intelleges esse nihil a me nisi orationis acerbitatem et, si forte, raro litterarum missarum indiligentiam reprehensam, *perhaps*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7; cf.: vereor, ne nihil sim tui, nisi supplosionem pedis imitatus et pauca quaedam verba et aliquem, si forte, motum, id. de Or. 3, 12, 47. — **2.** With *quod, and if, but if, if however, if:* quod si in philosophiā tantum interest ... quid tandem in causis existimandum est? Cic. Or. 16, 51: quod si fuit in re publicā tempus ullum ... tum profecto fuit, id. Brut. 2, 7: quod si exemeris ex rerum naturā benevolentiae conjunctionem, nec domus ulla nec urbs stare poterit, id. Lael. 7, 23; id. Rep. 3, 4, 7: quod si non hic tantus fructus ostenderetur et si ex his studiis delectatio sola peteretur: tamen, etc., id. Arch. 7, 16; id. Cat. 2, 5, 10; id. Rosc. Com. 18, 54. — **B.** In partic. **1.** In subject or object-clauses, si with *subj.* sometimes takes the place of an *inf.:* apud Graecos opprobrio fuit adulescentibus, si amatores non haberent, Cic. Rep. 4, 3, 3: summa gloria constat ex tribus his: si diligit multitudo, si fidem habet, etc., id. Off. 2, 9, 31: unam esse spem salutis docent, si eruptione factā extremum auxilium experirentur, Caes. B. G. 3, 5: illud ignoscere aequum erit, si ... ne tuam quidem gloriam praeponam, etc., Liv. 28, 41, 1; Nep. Ages. 4, 3: infinitum est, si singulos velim persequi, Sen. Q. N. 5, 17, 5; id. Tranq. 16, 2 (cf. si after mirum est, I. a. *fin.* supra).—**2.** In subst. clauses, to denote a doubtful assumption or future event (cf. quod): dixerunt, in eo verti puellae salutem, si postero die vindex injuriae ad tempus praesto esset, Liv. 3, 46: adjecerunt, Scipionem in eo positam habuisse spem pacis, si Hannibal et Mago ex Italiā non revocarentur, id. 30, 23; 35, 18.—**3.** Si with a relative takes the place of a relative clause, to express a class the existence or extent of which is doubtful: mortem proposuit, non eis solum qui illam rem gesserunt, sed eis etiam si qui non moleste tulerunt, i. e. *if such there were, whether few* or *many*, Cic. Phil. 13, 18, 39; id. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 9: dixit errare, si qui in bello omnis secundos rerum proventus expectent, Caes. B. G. 7, 29: errat, si quis existimat facilem rem esse donare, Sen. Vit. Beat. 24, 1; Cic. Off. 2, 13, 44; Liv. 42, 31. — **4.** In syllogistic reasonings: si oportet velle sapere, dare operam philosophiae convenit. Oportet autem velle sapere, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 36, 65: si *enim est verum, quod ita conectitur:* si quis oriente Caniculā natus est, in mari non morietur, illud quoque verum est: si Fabius oriente Canicula natus est, Fabius in mari non morietur, id. Fat. 6, 12.—**5.** = etiamsi, with foll. *tamen, even if, although, albeit* (class.): quae si exsequi nequirem, tamen, etc., Cic. Sen. 11, 38; cf.: quae si causa non esset, tamen, etc., id. Mur. 4, 8; and: quae si dubia essent, tamen, etc., Sall. J. 85, 48.—**II.** Transf., in dependent clauses expressing an interrogation or doubt, it is nearly = num, but forms a looser connection, *if, whether, if perchance* (class., but very rare in Cic.): ibo et visam huc ad eum, si forte est domi, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 5, 4; Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 7; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 118; cf. id. Phorm. 3, 3, 20: jam sciam, si quid titubatum est, ubi reliquias videro, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 33; cf. id. Merc. 1, 2, 44: fatis incerta feror, si Juppiter unam Esse velit urbem, Verg. A. 4, 110; Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 52: primum ab iis quaesivit, si aquam hominibus in totidem dies, quot frumentum imposuissent, Liv. 29, 25; 39, 50: id modo quaeritur, si (lex) majori parti et in summam prodest, id. 34, 3; cf. id. 40, 49 *fin.:* jam dudum exspecto, si tuom officium scias, Plaut. Poen. prol. 12: hanc (paludem) si nostri transirent, hostes exspectabant, Caes. B. G. 2, 9; id. B. C. 2, 34; cf.: Pompeius eadem spectans, si itinere impeditos deprehendere posset, id. ib. 3, 75: non recusavit quo minus vel extremo spiritu, si quam opem rei publicae ferre posset, experiretur, Cic. Phil. 9, 1, 2; cf. id. de Or. 2, 85, 398: statui expectandum esse si quid certius adferretur, id. Fam. 15, 1, 2: Philopoemen quaesivit si Lycortas incolumis evasisset, Liv. 39, 50: expertique simul, si tela artusque sequantur, Val. Fl. 5, 562: Helvetii nonnumquam interdiu, saepius noctu, si perrumpere possent, conati, Caes. B. G. 1, 8 *fin.;* cf.: temptata res est, si primo impetu capi Ardea posset, Liv. 1, 57.—**B.** With ellipsis of a verb or clause on which the condition depends (cf. I. c. supra): ei rei suam operam dat, si possiet illam invenire (*to see*) *whether he can*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 37: L. Minucium cum omni equitatu praemittit, si quid celeritate itineris proficere possit, *to see, to try*, Caes. B. G. 6, 29 *fin.:* circumfunduntur hostes, si quem aditum reperire possent, id. ib. 6, 37: fame et inopiā adductos clam ex castris exisse, si quid frumenti in agris reperire possent, id. ib. 7, 20, 10; cf. id. ib. 7, 55 *fin.;* 7, 89 *fin.;* id. B. C. 3, 8 *fin.;* 3, 56: pergit ad speluncam, si forte eo vestigia ferrent, Liv. 1, 7: saxa volvebant, si quā Possent tectam aciem perrumpere, Verg. A. 9, 512: ad Gonnum castra movet, si potiri oppido posset, Liv. 42, 67, 6: haud aspernatus Tullius, tamen, si vana adferantur, in aciem educit (*that he might be ready*) *if*, etc., id. 1, 23, 6: milites in praesidio erant, si quo operā eorum opus esset, id. 27, 28, 5: alii offerunt se, si quo usus operae sit, id. 26, 9, 9: ille postea, si comitia sua non fierent, urbi minari, i. e. (*that he would attack it*) *if*, etc., Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3: Carthaginiensibus in Hasdrubale ita, si is movisset Syphacem, spes omnis erat, Liv. 29, 35, 9; 5, 8, 9: consul aedem Fortunae vovit, si eo die hostis fudisset, id. 29, 36, 8: erat Athenis reo damnato, si fraus capitalis non esset, quasi

poenae aestimatio, Cic. de Or 1, 54 232 quattuor legiones Cornelio, si qui ex Etruria novi motus nuntiarentur, relictae, *to meet the case, that, to be ready if*, etc , Liv 6 22 is in armis tenuit militem, si opus foret auxilio, id. 5, 8 ut patricios indigna tio si cum his gerendus esset honos, deterreret, id 4, 6, 10 , 1, 40, 2 , 24, 36 —**B.** Si si for sive sive, *whether .. or* si deus si dea es Cato, R. R 139, cf hostiam si deo, si deae immolabant, Gell 2, 28, 3

† **sĭăgŏnes,** um, *m* , = σιαγόνες, *the muscles which support the jaw, the maxillary muscles*, acc siagonas, Cael Aur Tard 1, 1, 37, 1, 4, 90 —Called also **sĭăgŏnītae,** arum, *m* , = σιαγονῖται, Cael Aur Acut 2, 10, 59, 2, 3, 6, 2, 3, 8

‡ **sĭbē,** for sibi, Quint 1, 7, 24, v sibi, under sui

sībĭlātĭo (collat. form **sīfĭlātĭo,** Non 531, 4), onis, *f* [sibilo] *a sibilation, hissing* (late Lat) serpentium Vulg Sap 17, 9 vel stridor, Cael Aur Tard 2, 14 198

* **sībĭlātrix,** īcis, *adj f* [sibilator], *hissing, whistling* . fistula sibilatrix, Mart Cap 9, § 906

* **sībĭlātus,** us, *m* [sibilo], *a hissing whistling*, Cael Aur Acut 2 27, 144

sībĭlo (collat form **sīfĭlo,** Non 531, 2), are, *v n* and *a* [sibilus] (class but rare) **I.** *Neutr , to hiss, to whistle* imitationis hoc modo, ut majores rudere et vagire et mugire et murmurare et sibilare appellaverunt, Auct Her 4, 31, 42 (serpens) sibilat ore * Verg A 11, 754, so of a serpent, Prop 4 (5), 7, 54, Ov M 4, 588 —Of gossips contemplent, conspiciant omnes, nutent, nictent, sibilent, * Plaut Merc 2, 3, 72 —Of things illud (ferrum igne rubens) Stridet et in trepida submersum sibilat unda, Ov M 12, 279 stridor rudentum sibilat, *whistles*, Sil 17, 258, cf aura, Luc. 2, 698 tempestas, Quint Decl. 12, 16 horrendo fragore sibilantibus armis, Amm 31, 12, 12 —**II.** *Act , to hiss,* i e *to hiss at, hiss down* a person, Cic Att 2 19, 2 populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo Ipse domi, Hor S 1, 1, 66

1. sībĭlus, i (collat form, *abl* , sibilu, Sisenn ap Prisc p 715 P —In *plur* in the poets prob merely for the sake of the metre **sībĭla,** orum, cf 2 sibilus *init* , but in Cic sibili) *m* [cf σιφνος, σιβλος, hollow , Angl S and Engl sipan, sip, O H Germ sip, Germ Sieb a sieve, regarded by the ancients as imitation of a natural sound, cf Quint 8 6 31, Auct. Her 4, 31, 42] *a hissing a whistling* (class) **I.** In g e n (α) *Sing* , of men sibilo dare signum, Liv 25, 8 *fin* —Of cattle (boves) sibilo allectari, Col 2 3 2 —Of things clamor tonitruum et rudentum sibilus, Poet ap Cic Fam 8, 2, 1 (arbor) Loquente saepe sibilum edidit coma, Cat 4 12 venientis sibilus austri, Verg E 5, 82 sibilu significare alicui, Sisenn ap Prisc p 715 P —(β) *Plur* , of wind instruments calamorum sibila, Lucr. 5 1382, cf pastoria Ov M 13, 785, Stat Th 6, 338 —Of snakes etc. serpens horrenda sibila misit, Ov M 3, 38 sibila dant, id ib 4 493 mittere, id. ib 15, 670, 15, 684 sibila torsit draco, Val Fl 7, 726 angues stridula fuderunt vibratis sibila linguis, Luc 9, 631 sibila effundere, id 9, 724 vibrare Sil 3, 185, Corn Sev and Macer ap Charis p 61 P —Of a flying missile stridentis sibila teli, Sil 9, 247, Val Fl 6, 201 —**II.** I n p a r t i c , *a contemptuous hissing, a hissing at* or *off* (usually in *plur*) (α) *Sing* sibilum metuis? Cic Pis 27, 65 —(β) *Plur* e scaenâ sibilis explodi, Cic Rosc Com 11, 30 aliquem sibilis consectari id Att 2, 18, 1 crebris totius contionis sibilis vexatus, Val Max. 7, 3, 6 *ext* , Cic Sest 59, 126, cf gladiatorii sibili, id Fragm ap Charis p 61 P qua dominus, quâ advocati sibilis conscissi, id Att 2, 19 3

2. sībĭlus, a, um, *adj* [1 sibilus] *hissing whistling* (poet , occurring on account of the metre only in the form sibila, cf 1 sibilus *init*) colla (colubrae) Verg G 3 421, id A 5, 277, cf ora (anguium) id ib 2, 211 coma torvae frontis (Panis), Val Fl 3 50

† **sĭbīna** or **sĭbȳna,** ae *f* = σιβύνη, *a kind of hunting spear*, Enn ap Paul ex Fest. p 336 Mull (Ann v 496 Vahl.), Tert adv Marc 1, 1, as a transl. of חֲנִיתוֹת, Isa. 2, 4 (for which the Vulg has lanceae)

* **sĭbōnis,** *m* , = sibina, Gell 10, 25, 2

‡ **sĭbus,** callidus sive acutus, Fest p 336 Vahl , cf persibus

Sĭbuzātes, *a people in Aquitania* (the mod *Sobusse* on the Adour, between Dax and Bayonne), Caes. B G 3, 27

Sĭbylla (in many MSS and edd **Sĭbulla,** e g Tac A. 6, 18 Ritter), ae, *f* , = Σίβυλλα, *a female soothsayer, a prophetess, Sibyl*, Varr ap Lact 1, 6, 7, Aug Civ Dei, 18, 23, Lact 2, 8, 48, Verg A 5, 735 has (litteras), credo, nisi Sibylla legerit, Interpretari alium potesse neminem, Plaut Ps 1, 1, 23 terrae vis Pythiam Delphis incitabat naturae Sibyllam, Cic Div 1, 36, 79, cf id ib 1, 18, 34 —In Roman mythology, the most celebrated is the Sibyl at Cumae, in the service of Apollo, in the time of Æneas, Ov M 14, 104 sq , 14, 154, 15, 712, Verg A 6, 10, 6, 98 —A later Sibyl in the time of Tarquinius Superbus, whose predictions were deposited in the Capitol, and in time of danger were consulted by a college of priests, appointed for that special purpose (at first duumviri, afterwards decemviri and quindecemviri, v h vv), Lact 1, 6, Gell 1, 19, 1 sqq , Plin 13, 13, 27, § 88, Cic N D 3, 2, 5, id Div 1, 43 97 sq , id Rab Post. 2, 4; id Fam 1, 7, 4, Liv 38, 45, Serv ad Verg A 3, 445, Isid Orig 8, 8 —A later Sibyl, burnt by Stilicho, Rutil Itin. 2, 51, cf Becker, Antiq 4, p 49 sq —Hence, **Sĭbyllīnus** (written SIBVLLIN , Inscr Orell 2276, p 394, and Calend Praenest M Apr ib tom ii p 389), a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to the Sibyl, Sibylline* libri, Varr l l , Gell l l , Varr L. L 6, § 15 Müll , Cic Verr 2, 4, 49, § 108, Liv 5, 13, 7, 27, 22 9, 29, 10, 36, 37; 41, 21 al (they are called simply libri in Liv 3, 10, 21, 62, 22, 1, 22, 36, 22, 57, and libri fatales, id 22, 10) vaticinationes, Cic. N D 2, 3 10 versus, id Div 1, 2, 4, Hor C S 5. fata, Cic Cat 3, 4, 9

sĭbȳna, ae, v sibina.

sīc (old form **sīce,** Plaut Rud 2, 4, 12, also **seic,** C I L 818), *adv* [for si ce, si, locat form of pron stem sa = Gr ὁ, ἁ, or ἡ, and demonstr ce, v Corss Ausspr 1, 777], *so, thus, in this* or *that manner, in such a manner, in the same* way or *manner, in like manner, likewise, to this* or *that extent* or *degree, to such a degree, in this* or *that state* or *condition, in such a condition* (syn ita), sic refers, I To a previous fact, description, or assumption —II To a subsequent independent sentence, = *thus, as follows* —III As a local demonstrative (δεικτικῶς), referring to something done or pointed out by the speaker, = *thus, as I do it, thus, as you see*, etc —IV As a correlative preceding or following clauses introduced by conjunctions —V In certain idiomatic connections **I.** Referring to something said before, = hoc modo sic ille annus duo firmamenta rei publicae evertit, *so,* i e *in the manner mentioned*, Cic Att 1, 18, 3 sic et nata et progressa eloquentia videtur, id Inv 1, 2, 3 facinus indignum Sic circumiri, Ter Phorm 4, 3, 9 sic deinceps omne opus contexitur, Caes. B G 7, 23 arare mavelim quam sic amare, Plaut Merc 2, 3, 21 sic se res habet, Cic Brut 18, 71 sic regii constituerant, Liv 42, 58 sic res Romana in antiquum statum redit, id 3, 9, 1 sic ad Alpes perventum est Tac. H 1 84, cf Enn Ann 1, 104, Plaut. Ep 3, 4, 88, Ter Ad. 5 2, 11; Cic Inv 1, 46, 86, 2, 32, 100, id de Or 1, 32, 146, 2, 49, 201, 3, 29, 117, id Brut 40, 149, id Rep 2, 14, 27, 2, 20 35, id Lael 9, 32, Liv 4, 11, 5, 6, 17, 1, Caes B G 3, 19, 6, 30, 7, 62 —Often sic does not qualify the main predicate, but a participle or adjective referring to it sic igitur instructus veniat ad causas, Cic. Or 34, 121 cum sic affectos dimisisset, Liv 21, 43 1 sic omnibus copiis fusis se in castra recipiunt, Caes B G 3, 6 sic milites consolatus eodem die reducit in castra, id ib 7, 19, cf id. ib 7, 62, Ov M 1, 32 —**2.** In a parenthet clause (= ita) quae ut sic dicam, ad corpus pertinent civitatis, *so to speak*, Cic Inv 2, 56, 168 commentabar declamitans —sic enim nunc loquuntur id Brut 90 310, cf id Att 12, 39 2, id Lael 11, 39, Liv. 7, 31, Ov M 4, 660, 13, 597, 13, 866 —**3.** Referring not to the predicate, but to some intermediate term understood (= ita, cf Engl so) sic provolant duo Fabii (= sic loquentes), Liv 2, 46, 7 sic enim nostrae rationes postulabant (sic = ut sic agerem), Cic Att 4, 2 6 tibi enim ipsi sic video placere (sic = sic faciendo), id ib 4, 6, 2 sic enim concedis mihi proximis litteris (= ut sic agam), id. ib 5, 20, 1 sic enim statuerat (= hoc faciendum esse), id Phil 5, 7, 208 Quid igitur? Non sic oportet? Equidem censeo sic (sic = hoc fieri), id. Fam 16, 18, 1 sic soleo (i e bona consilia reddere), Ter Ad 5, 7, 25 sic soleo amicos (i e beare), id Eun 2, 2 48 sic memini tamen (= hoc ita esse), Plaut Mil 1, 1, 48 haec sic audivi (= ita esse), id Ep 3, 1, 79 sic prorsus existimo (= hoc ita esse) Cic. Brut 33, 125 quoniam sic cogitis ipsi (= hoc facere), Ov M 5, 178 —**4.** As completing object, = hoc is litteris respondebo sic enim postulas (= hoc postulas), Cic Att 6, 1, 1 hic adsiste Sic volo (= hoc volo, or hoc te facere volo), Ter Ad. 2, 1, 15 sic fata jubent (= hoc jubent, or hoc facere jubent), Ov M 15, 584 hic apud nos hodie cenes Sic face, Plaut Most 5, 2, 8 sic faciendum est, Cic Att 4, 6, 2 —**5.** Predicatively with *esse* (appellari, videri etc), in the sense of talis sic vita hominum est (= talis), Cic Rosc Am 30, 84 vir acerrimo ingenio—sic enim fuit, id. Or 5, 18 familiaris noster—sic est enim, id Att 1, 18, 6 sic est vulgus id Rosc Com 10, 20 sic, Crito, est hic, Ter And 5, 4, 16 *sic sum, si placeo utere* id Phorm 3, 2, 42 sic sententiest, Plaut Trin 3, 2, 90 sic est (= sic res se habet), *that is so*, Ter Ad 4, 5, 21 qui sic sunt (i e vivunt) haud multum heredem juvant, id. Hec 3, 5, 10 nunc hoc profecto sic est, Plaut Merc 2, 1 42 sic est Non muto sententiam, Sen Ep 10, cf Plaut Mil 2, 3, 35, id Am 2, 1, 60, id Aul 2, 4, 43, id As 5, 2, 12, id Most 4 3, 40, Ter And 1, 1, 35, id Eun 3, 1, 18, id. Ad 3 3, 44, Cic Lael 1, 5, id de Or 1, 19, 86, id Or 14, 46 —**6.** Rarely as subject (mostly representing a subject clause) sic commodius esse arbitror quam manere hanc (sic = abire), Ter Phorm 5, 3, 31 si sic (= hoc) est factum, erus damno auctus est, id Heaut 4, 1, 15 *Pe* Quid? Concidit? *Mi* Sic suspicio est (= eam concidisse), Plaut Ep 3, 4 57 mihi sic est usus (= sic agere) Ter Heaut 1, 1, 28 sic opus est (= hoc facere) Ov M 1, 279, 2, 785 —**B.** To express relations other than manner (rare) **1.** Of consequence, *under these circumstances, accordingly, hence* sic Numitori ad supplicium Remus deditur, Liv 1, 5, 4 sic et habet quod uterque eorum habuit, et explevit quod utrique defuit, Cic Brut 42, 154 sic victam legem esse, nisi caveant, Liv 4, 11 5 suavis mihi ructus est Sic sine modo Plaut Ps 5, 2, 17 —**2.** Of condition, *on this condition, if this be done*, etc reliquas illius anni pestes recordamini, sic enim facillime perspicietis, etc , Cic Sest 25, 55 displiceas aliis, sic ego tutus ero (sic = si displicebis), Tib 4, 13, 6 Scironis mediâ sic licet ire viâ (sic = si amantes eunt), Prop 4, 15 (3, 16) 12 sic demum lucos Stygios Aspicies (= non aspicies nisi hoc facies), Verg A 6, 154 (for sic as antecedent of si, v infra, IV 5) —**3.** Of intensity non latuit scintilla ingenii sic erat in omni sermone sollers (= tam sollers erat ut non lateret ingenium), Cic. Rep 2, 21 37, cf infra, IV 4

II. Referring to a subsequent sentence, *thus, as follows, in the following manner* (= hoc modo, hoc pacto, hujusmodi, ad hunc modum) ingressus est sic loqui Scipio Catonis hoc senis est, etc , Cic Rep 2, 1, 1 (cf tum Varro ita exorsus est Id Ac 1, 4, 15) hunc inter pugnas Servilius sic compellat, etc , Enn ap Gell 12 4, 4 (Ann v 256 Vahl) puero sic dicit pater Noster esto, Plaut Bacch 3, 3, 38 sic faciam ad simulabo quasi quam culpam in sese admiserint, Id Stich 1, 2, 27 dub salem candidum sic facito amphoram puram impleto, etc , Cato, R. R 88 sic enim dixisti Vidi ego tuam lacrimulam, Cic Planc 31, 76 res autem se sic habet composite et apte sine sententiis dicere insania est, *the truth is this*, id Or 71, 236 sic loquere sic vive vide ne te ulla res deprimat, Sen Ep 10, 4, cf id ib 10, 1, Cato, R R 77 sqq , Plaut Poen 1, 2, 177, Ter Phorm prol 13; Auct Her 4, 6, 9, 4, 21, 29, 4, 4, 30, Cic

Inv. 1, 39, 71; id. Or 1, 45, 198; 2, 40, 167; 2, 40, 172; id. Att 2, 22, 1; 5, 1, 3, 6, 1, 3, Verg. A. 1, 521.—**2.** Esp, with ellipsis of predicate: ego sic: diem statuo, etc (so ago), Cic. Att 6, 1, 16 —Sometimes sic introduces detached words· sic loqui nosse, judicasse vetant, novisse jubent et judicavisse (=*they forbid to say* nosse, etc.), Cic Or 47, 157 —**3.** *For instance* (= hoc modo, hoc pacto, ut hoc, verbi gratiâ, ut si; cf. Cic Inv. 1, 49, 91 sq infra): disjunctum est, cum unumquodque certo concluditur verbo, Auct Her 4, 27, 37: mala definitio est . . cum aliquid non grave dicit, sic. Stultitia est immensa gloriae cupiditas, Cic Inv 1, 49, 91.

III. As a local demonstrative, *thus, so,* etc. (δεικτικῶς; colloq; mostly comice). ne hunc ornatum vos meum admiremini, quod ego processi sic cum servili schemâ, *as you see me now,* Plaut Am prol. 117: sed amictus sic hac ludibundus incessi, id. Ps 5, 1, 31: nec sic per totam infamis traducerer urbem, Prop 2, 24 (3, 18), 7· sic ad me, miserande, redis? Ov. M. 11, 728; cf. Plaut Ps 5, 2, 4.—So accompanied with a corresponding gesture: Quid tu igitur sic hoc digitulis duobus sumebas primoribus? Plaut Bacch 4, 4, 25· *Pe* Quid si curram? *Tr* Censeo *Pe.* An sic potius placide? (the speaker imitating the motion), id. Rud. 4, 8, 10: non licet te sic placidule bellam belle tangere? id. ib 2, 4, 12· quod non omnia sic poterant conjuncta manere, Lucr 5, 441 —Here belong the phrases sic dedero, sic dabo, sic datur, expressing a threat of revenge, or satisfaction at another's misfortune· sic dedero! aere militari tetigero lenunculum, *I will give it to him,* Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 6; id. As 2, 4, 33 sic dabo! Ter Phorm 5, 9, 38: doletne? hem, sic datur si quis erum servos spernit, Plaut Ps 1, 2, 21· sic furi datur, id. Stich 5, 5, 25, so id. Men. 4, 2, 46 —Referring to an act just performed by the speaker sic deinde quicunque alius transiliet moenia mea (= sic pereat, quicunque deinde, etc), Liv. 1, 7, 2 · sic eat quaecunque Romana lugebit hostem, *so will every one fare who,* id. 1, 26, 5· sic . . . Cetera sit fortis castrorum turba tuorum (= sic ut interfeci te), Ov. M 12, 285 —So with a *comp clause* expressed: sic stratas legiones Latinorum dabo, quemadmodum legatum jacentem videtis, Liv. 8, 6, 6, cf. id. 1, 24, 8 (v. IV. 1. infra)

IV. As correlative, with, 1 A comparative clause (sic far more frequent than ita); 2 A contrasted clause, mostly with *ut;* 3 A modal clause, with *ut* (ita more freq than sic); 4. A clause expressing intensity, introduced by *ut;* 5 A conditional clause (rare, ita more freq), 6 With a reason, introduced by *quia* (ante class and very rare); 7. With an inf clause, 8 With *ut,* expressing purpose or result **1.** With *comp clauses,* usu introduced by *ut,* but also by *quemadmodum* (very freq), *sicut, velut, tamquam, quasi, quomodo, quam* (rare and poet), *ceu* (rare, poet and post-class.), *quantus* (rare and poet.), *qualis* (ante class and rare) (α) With *ut* ut cibi satietas subamara aliquâ re relevatur, sic animus defessus audiendi admiratione redintegratur, Cic Inv 1, 17, 25 ut non omnem frugem, neque arborem in omni agro reperire possis, sic non omne facinus in omni vita nascitur, id. Rosc. Am 27, 75· ex suo regno sic Mithridates profugit ut ex eodem Ponto Medea quondam profugisse dicitur, id. Imp Pomp 9, 22· ut tu nunc de Coriolano, sic Clitarchus de Themistocle finxit, id. Brut. 11, 42. sic moneo ut filium, sic faveo ut mihi, sic hortor ut et pro patria et amicissimum, id. Fam. 10, 5, 3 ut vitâ, sic oratione durus fuit, id. Brut. 31, 117 de Lentulo sic fero ut debeo, id. Att 4, 6, 1 sic est ut narro tibi, Plaut Most 4, 3, 40; Cic Inv. 2, 8, 28, id. Div 2, 30, 93; id. de Or. 1, 33, 153, 3, 51, 198, Liv 1, 47, 2; 2, 52, 7, Ov M 1, 495; 1, 539, 2, 165 et saep —So in the formula ut quisque . . . sic (more freq ita), rendered by *according as,* or *the more . . . the* .. ut quisque rem accurat suam, sic ei procedunt postprincipia denique, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 3 ut quaeque res est turpissima, sic maxime et maturissime vindicanda est, Cic Caecin 2, 7; v Fischer, Gr II p 751 —(β) With *quemadmodum* quemadmodum tibicen sine tibiis canere, sic orator, nisi multitudine audiente, eloquens esse non potest, Cic. Or 2, 83, 338· quemadmodum se tribuni gessissent in prohibendo dilectu, sic patres in lege prohibenda gerebant, Liv 3, 11, 3 sic vestras hallucinationes fero, quemadmodum Juppiter ineptias poetarum, Sen. Vit. Beat. 26, 6; cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 23, 33; 2, 8, 28; 2, 27, 82, id. Or. 3, 52, 200; id. Lael. 4, 16; id. Rosc Com 1, 2; id. Q. Fr 1, 1, 5; Liv. 2, 13, 8; 5, 3, 8; Sen. Ep 5, 6 (bis); id. Clem 1, 3, 5, id. Vit Beat. 23, 4.—(γ) With *sicut:* tecum simul, sicut ego pro multis, sic ille pro Appio dixit, Cic. Brut 64, 230; 46, 112, id. Or 2, 44, 186; id. Clu. 2; Caes B G 6, 30; Liv. 4, 57, 11; 7, 13, 8, Sen Vit Beat 9, 2 —(δ) With *velut:* velut ipse in re trepida se sit tutatus, sic consulem loca tutiora castris cepisse, Liv. 4, 41, 6, cf. Cic Tusc 1, 10, 20; Verg A. 1, 148; Ov. M. 4, 375; 4, 705 —(ε) With *tamquam* tamquam litteris in cera, sic se ajebat imaginibus quae meminisse vellet, perscribere, Cic Or 2, 88, 360· quid autem ego sic adhuc egi, tamquam integra sit causa patriciorum? Liv. 10, 8· sic Ephesi fui, tamquam domi meae, Cic Fam 13, 69, 1; cf. id. Or. 2, 42, 180; id. Brut 18, 71; 58, 213; 66, 235, 74, 258; id. Q Fr. 1, 1, 16; 2, 14, 1; id. Prov. Cons. 12, 31; Sen Ep 101, 7 —(ζ) With *quasi:* hujus innocentiae sic in hac calamitosâ famâ, quasi in aliqua perniciosissima flamma subvenire, Cic Clu 1, 4 ea sic observabo quasi intercalatum non sit, id. Att 6, 1, 12. Quid tu me sic salutas quasi dudum non videris? Plaut Am 2, 2, 51; cf Cic Or 2, 11, 47; id. Inv 1, 3, 4; id. Sen. 8, 26 ego sic vivam quasi sciam, etc , Sen Vit Beat. 20, 3 —(η) With *quomodo:* quomodo nomen in militiam non daret debilis, sic ad iter quod inhabile sciat, non accedet, Sen Ot Sap 3 (30), 4: sic demus quomodo vellemus accipere, id. Ben 2, 1, 1; id. Ep 9, 17; id. Ot Sap 6, 2 (32 *med*), Cael. ap Cic. Fam 8, 4, 4.—(θ) With *ceu* ceu cetera nusquam Bella forent . . . sic Martem indomitum Cernimus, Verg A. 2, 438 —(ι) With *quam:* non sic incerto mutantur flamine Syrtes, quam cito femineâ non constat foedus in irâ, Prop 2, 9, 33, Claud. IV Cons. Hon 281.—(κ) With *quantus:* nec sic errore laetatus Ulixes . nec sic Electra . . quanta ego collegi gaudia, Prop 2, 14 (3, 6), 5 sqq —(λ) With *qualis* imo sic condignum donum quali'st quoi dono datum est, Plaut Am 1, 3, 40 —(μ) Without a correlative particle, in an independent sentence· Quis potione uti aut cibo dulci diutius potest? sic omnibus in rebus voluptatibus maximis fastidium finitimum est (=ut nemo cibo dulci uti diutius potest, sic, etc.), Cic Or 3, 25, 100; cf. id. ib 19, 63 —**2.** In contrasted clauses, mostly with *ut,* which may generally be rendered *while:* ut ad bella suscipienda Gallorum acer ac promptus est animus, sic mollis ad calamitates perferendas mens eorum est (almost = etsi ad bella suscipienda . . tamen mollis est, etc , *while,* etc), Caes. B G 3, 19· a ceteris oblectationibus ut deseror, sic litteris sustentor et recreor, *while I am deserted, I am sustained,* etc , Cic. Att. 4, 10, 1; cf id. Rosc Am 18, 55; id. Fam 10, 20, 2; Liv 4, 57, 11; Ov. M 4, 131, 11, 76 —So freq two members of the same sentence are co ordinated by *ut . . . sic* (ita) with almost the same force as a co ordination by *cum . . . tum,* or by *sed:* consul, ut fortasse vere, sic parum utiliter in praesens certamen respondit (= vere fortasse, sed parum utiliter), Liv. 4, 6, 2· ut nondum satis claram victoriam, sic prosperae spei pugnam imber diremit, id. 6, 32, 6 · (forma erat) ut non cygnorum, sic albis proxima cygnis, Ov M 14, 509, cf. Liv 1, 27, 2, 5, 38, 2; 6, 6, 10, Ov M 1, 370 —In this use *etiam* or *quoque* is sometimes joined with sic (never by Cic with ita). nostri sensus, ut in pace semper, sic tum etiam in bello congruebant (= cum tum), Cic Marcell. 6, 16 ut sunt, sic etiam nominantur senes, id. Sen 6, 20· utinam ut culpam, sic etiam suspitionem vitare potuisses, id. Phil 1, 13, 33 ut superiorum aetatum studia occidunt, sic occidunt etiam senectutis, id. Sen. 20, 76 ut voce, sic etiam oratione, id Or 25, 85, id. Top 15, 59, id Leg 2, 25, 62, id. Lael 5, 19 — More rarely with *quem ad modum, quomodo* ut, quem ad modum est, sic etiam appelletur tyrannus, Cic Att 10, 4, 2 quo modo ad bene vivendum, sic etiam ad beate, id. Tusc. 3, 17, 37 —**3.** With a clause of *manner* introduced by *ut = so that* · sic fuimus semper comparati ut hominum sermonibus quasi in aliquod judicium vocaremur, Cic Or. 3, 9, 32. eam sic audio ut Plautum mihi aut Naevium videar audire, id. ib 3, 12, 45: sic agam vobiscum ut aliquid de vestris vitiis audiatis, id. ib 3, 12, 46· omnia sic suppetunt ut ei nullam deesse virtutem oratoris putem, id Brut 71, 250· omnis pars orationis esse debet laudabilis, sic ut verbum nullum excidat, id. Or 36, 125: sic tecum agam ut vel respondendi vel interpellandi potestatem faciam, id. Rosc Am 27, 73: nec vero sic erat umquam non paratus Milo contra illum ut non satis fere esset paratus, id. Mil. 21, 56. sic eum eo de re publica disputavit ut sentiret sibi cum viro forti esse pugnandum, id. Fam. 5, 2, 8; cf. Plaut As 2, 4, 49, id. Mil 2, 2 82, Cic de Or 1, 57, 245; 2, 1, 3; 2, 6, 23; id. Brut 22, 88; 40, 148; id. Sest 40, 87; id Planc 10, 25, id. Fam 5, 15, 4, Caes. B G 2, 32; 5, 17; id. B C 3, 56, Prop 1, 21, 5 —Sometimes the correlative clause is restrictive, and sic = *but so, yet so, only so:* mihi sic placuit ut cetera Antisthenis, hominis acuti magis quam eruditi, Cic Att 12, 38, 4 sic conveniet reprehendi, ut demonstretur, etc , id. Inv. 1, 46, 86, id. Brut 79, 274, id. Marcell. 11, 34; id. Att 13, 3, 1 (ita is more freq in this sense) —**4.** With a clause expressing *intensity* (so both with adjj and verbs, but far less freq than ita, tam, adeo), *to such a degree, so, so far,* etc. · sic ego illum in timorem dabo, ipse sese ut neget esse eum qui siet, Plaut Ps 4, 1, 20 sq : conficior lacrimis sic ut ferre non possim, Cic Fam 14, 4, 1: sic rem fuisse apertam ut judicium fieri nihil attinuerit, id. Inv 2, 28, 84: cujus responso judices sic exarserunt ut capitis hominem innocentissimum condemnarent, id. Or 1, 54, 233; cf. id. ib 3, 8, 29, id. Brut. 88, 302; id. Or 53, 177; 55, 184; id. Rep 2, 21, 37; 3, 9, 15, id. Lael. 1, 4; id. Planc 8, 21; id. Verr 1, 36, 91; id. Balb 5, 13, id. Att 1, 8, 2; 1, 16, 1, Caes. B G 6, 41; Hor S 2, 3, 1 —**5.** Rarely *conditional* clauses have the antecedent sic. **a.** Poet. and in post-Aug prose, to represent the result of the condition as sure: sic invidiam effugies, si te non ingesseris oculis, si bona tua non jactaveris, si scieris in sinu gaudere, Sen. Ep 105, 3. sic hodie veniet si qua negavit heri, Prop 2, 14 (3, 6), 20 —**b.** Denoting *with the proviso that, but only if* (usu. ita)· decreverunt ut cum populus regem jussisset, id sic ratum esset si patres auctores fuissent, *that the choice should be valid, but only if the Senate should ratify it,* Liv 1, 17, 9· sic ignovisse putato Me tibi si cenes hodie mecum, Hor Ep 1, 7, 69 —**6.** Sic quia = idcirco quia (very rare)· *Th.* Quid vos? Insanin' estis? *Tr* Quidum? *Th* Sic quia foris ambulatis, Plaut Most 2, 2, 20 —**7.** With *inf clause* (freq) sic igitur sentio, naturam primum atque ingenium ad dicendum vim afferre maximam, Cic Or 1, 25, 113 sic a majoribus nostris accepimus, praetorem quaestori suo parentis loco esse oportere, id Div in Caecil. 19, 61· ego sic existimo, in summo imperatore quattuor res inesse oportere, id. Imp Pomp 10, 38; cf Ter Hec 5, 4, 5; Cic Inv 2, 55, 167; id. de Or 1, 20, 93, 2, 28, 122, id. Brut 36, 138; 41, 152, id. Div in Caecil. 3, 10, id. Verr 1, 7, 20, Liv 5, 15, 11.—Esp , after sic habeto (habe, habeas) = scito (only Cicero) : sic habeto, in eum statum tuum reditum incidere ut, etc , Cic. Fam 2, 3, 1; so id. ib 1, 7, 3, 2, 6, 5, 2, 10, 1; 7, 18, 1, 9, 16, 2; id. Att 2, 25, 1; 5, 1, 5; 5, 20, 1 et saep —**8.** With *ut,* expressing purpose or result nunc sic faciam, sic consilium est, ad erum ut veniam docte atque astu, Plaut Rud. 4, 2, 23. ab Ariobarzane sic contendi ut talenta, quae mihi pollicebatur, illi daret, Cic Att 6, 1, 3 sic accidit ut ex tanto navium numero nulla omnino navis desideraretur, Caes. B G 5, 23, cf. Cato, R R 1, 1; Cic Att. 8, 1, 4, id. Or 2, 67, 271.

V. Idiomatic usages of sic **1.** In a wish, expressed as a conclusion after an imperative (poet) parce· sic bene sub tenerâ parva quiescat humo (= si parces, bene quiescat), Tib 2, 6, 30 annue· sic tibi sint intonsi, Phoebe, capilli, id 2, 5, 121 pone, precor, fastus . Sic tibi nec vernum nascentia frigus adurat Poma, nec excutiant rapidi florentia venti, Ov M 14, 762: dic

mihi de nostra quae sentis vera puella Sic tibi sint dominae, Lygdame, dempta juga, Prop 4, 5, 1, Tib 2, 6, 30 —The imperative may follow the clause with sic sic tua Cyrneas fugiant examina taxos Incipe (sc cantare) si quid habes (=si incipies cantare, opto tibi ut tua examina etc), Verg E 9, 30 sic tibi (Arethusa) Doris amara suam non intermisceat undam Incipe (=si incipies, opto tibi ut Doris, etc), id ib 10, 4 sic mare compositum, sic sit tibi piscis in unda Credulus Dic ubi sit, Ov M 8, 857, Sen. Troad 702, cf sic te Diva potens Cypri Ventorumque regat pater, Navis Reddas incolumem Vergilium (=si tu, navis, reddes Vergilium, prosperum precor tibi cursum), Hor C 1, 3, 1, cf also sic venias hodierne tibi dem turis honores (=si venies, tibi dem), Tib 1, 7, 53, cf Ov H 3, 135, 4, 148 —**2.** Sic (like ita) with *ut* in strong asseveration (poet) sic me di amabunt, ut me tuarum miseritum'st fortunarum (=by the love of the gods, I pity, etc), Ter Heaut 3, 1, 54 Diespiter me sic amabit ut ego hanc familiam interire cupio, Plaut Poen 4, 2, 47 sic has deus aequoris artes Adjuvet ut nemo jamdudum litore in isto constitit, Ov M 8, 866 sic mihi te referas levis, ut non altera nostro limine intulit ulla pedes, Prop 1, 18, 11, cf id 3, 15 (4, 14), 1, cf vera cano, sic usque sacras innoxia laurus vescar, Tib 2 5, 63 —**3.** In a demonstrative temporal force, like the Gr οὕτως, *so, as the matter stands now, as it now is, as it then was*, etc (α) In gen. e Graecis cavendae sunt quaedam familiaritates, praeter hominum perpaucorum, si qui sunt vetere Graecia digni Sic vero fallaces sunt permulti et leves, *but as things now stand*, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 5, § 16 at sic citius qui te expedias his aerumnis reperias, Ter Hec. 3, 1, 8 *Pe.* Pol tibi istuc credo nomen actutum fore *Tr* Dum interea sic sit, istuc actutum sino, *provided it be as it is*, Plaut Most 1, 1, 71 quotiens hoc tibi ego interdixi, meam ne sic volgo pollicitarere operam, *thus, as you are doing now*, id Mil 4, 2, 65 si utrumvis tibi visus essem, Non sic ludibrio tuis factis habitus essem, Ter Hec 4, 1, 11 non sic nudos in flumen deicere (voluerunt), *naked, as they are*, Cic Rosc Am 26, 71 sub altā platano jacentes sic temere Hor C 2, 11, 14 —Esp , with *sine* and *abl* me germanam meam sororem tibi sic sine dote dedisse, *so as she is, without a dowry*, Plaut Trin 3, 2, 65 sic sine malo, id Rud 3, 5, 2 at operam perire meam sic perpeti nequeo, *without result*, id Trin 3, 2, 34 Ritschl, Fleck (Brix omits sic) nec sic de nihilo fulminis ira cadit (=*without cause*), Prop 2, 16 (3, 8), 52 mirabar hoc si sic abiret, *so*, i e *without trouble*, Ter And 1, 2, 4 hoc non poterit sic abire, Cic Fin 5, 3, 7, so, sic abire, id Att 14, 1, 1, Cat 14, 16, Plaut Men 5, 7, 39 —Hence, (β) With imperatives, esp with *sine* Quid ego hoc faciam postea? sic sine eumpse *just let him alone*, i e *leave him as he is*, Plaut Most 1, 4, 32 si non vult (numerare), sic sine adstet, id As 2, 4, 54 sine fores sic, abi *let the door alone*, id Men 2, 3 1, so id Cas 3, 6, 36, id Ps 1, 5, 62 —(γ) Pregn , implying a concession (=καὶ οὕτως), *even as it is now, even without doing so, in spite of it* nolo bis iterare, sat sic longae fiunt fabulae, *narratives are long enough anyhow, as they are, without saying them twice over*, Plaut Ps 1, 3, 154 sed sic quoque erat tamen Acis, *even as it was, in spite of what has been said*, Ov M 13, 896, so sic quoque fallebat, id ib 1, 698 sed sic me et libertatis fructu privas et diligentiae, *anyhow not taking into account what is mentioned*, Cic Fam 5, 20, 4 exhibes molestiam si quid debeam, qui nunc sic tam es molestus, *who art so troublesome even as it is* i e without my owing you any thing Plaut Pers 2, 44 sic quoque parte plebis affecta, fides tamen publica potior senatui fuit, Liv 7, 27, cf Ov F 2, 642, Suet Aug 78 —**4.** Ellipt , referring to something in the mind of the speaker Quod si hoc nunc sic incipiam? Nihil est Quod si sic? Tantumdem egero At sic opinor? Non potest, Ter Heaut 4, 2, 8 illa quae aliis sic, aliis secus videntur, *to some in one way, to others in another* (=aliis aliter), Cic Leg 1, 17, 47 Quid vini absumpsit! Sic hoc dicens asperum hoc est, aliud lenius =*this wine is so* (the speaker not saying what he thinks of it), Ter Heaut 3, 1, 49 deinde quod illa (quae ego dixi) sive faceta sunt, sive sic, fiunt narrante te venustissima, *or so*, i e *or otherwise*, Cic Fam 15, 21, 2 monitorem non desiderabit qui dicat, Sic incede, sic cena sic amico utere, sic cive, sic socio, Sen Ep 114 —**5.** In answers, *yes* =the French, Italian, and Spanish *si* (ante class and rare) *Ph* Phaniam relictam ais? *Ge* Sic, Ter Phorm 2, 2, 2 *De* Illa maneat? *Ch* Sic, id ib 5, 3, 30 *Ch* Sicine est sententia? *Me* Sic, id. Heaut 1, 1, 114

sīca, ae, *f* **I.** *A curved dagger, a poniard*, Enn ap Paul ex Fest p 336 Müll (Ann v 496 Vahl), Cic. Cat 1, 6, 16, 2 10, 23, cf id ib 2, 1, 1, Suet Calig 32, Mart 3, 16, 2, Val Max. 3, 2, 12 al tum haec cotidiana, sicae, veneni, peculatus, i e *for stabbing*, Cic. N D 3, 30, 74 hinc sicae, hinc venena, hinc falsa testamenta nascuntur, id Off 3, 8, 36 —**II.** Transf , *the edge* of a boar's tusk cum arbore et saxo apri exacuant dentium sicas, Plin 18, 1, 1, § 2 —Of *wit* sicam ingenii destrin gentes, Amm 30, 4, 9

Sĭcambri, v Sigambri

Sĭcāni, orum, *m* , =Σικανοί, *a very ancient people of Italy on the Tiber, a portion of whom afterwards migrated to Sicily*, Verg A. 5, 293, 7, 795, 11, 317, Sil 14, 34 —Hence, **A. Sĭcānus** (scanned Sicănŭs, in analogy with the Greek, Sil 10, 314, 14, 258 Sicanŭs, Aus Griph 46), a, um, *adj* , =Σικανός * **1.** *Of* or *belonging to the Sicani, Sicanian* gentes, i q Sicani, Verg A 8, 328 —More freq , **2.** Poet , *Siculian, Sicilian* fluctus Verg E 10, 4 portus, id A 5, 24 fines, id ib 11, 317 montes, Ov H 15, 57 Aetna, Hor Epod 17, 32 pubes, Sil 10, 314 gens, id. 14, 258 medimna, Aus. Griph 46 —**B. Sĭcānius**, a, um, *adj* , =Σικανιος, *Sicanian*, poet for *Siculian, Sicilian* latus, Verg A 8, 416 harena, Ov M 15, 279 fretum, Val Fl 2, 29 urbes, Luc 3, 59 populi, id 3, 179 apes, Mart 2, 46, 2, 11, 9, 8 —**2.** As *subst* **Sĭcănia**, ae, *f*, =Σικανία, *the island of Sicily*, Ov M 5, 464, 5, 495, 13, 724, cf Sicilia, Sicania, a Thucydide dicta, Plin 3, 8, 14, § 86 —* **C. Sĭcănis**, idis, *adj f*, *Sicanian*, for *Siculian, Sicilian* Aetna, Ov Ib 600

sīcārĭus, ii, *m* [sica], *an assassin, murderer* (syn percussor, homicida) per abusionem sicarios etiam omnes vocamus, qui caedem telo quocumque commiserint, Quint. 10, 1, 12 vetus, Cic Rosc Am 14, 39, * Hor S 1, 4, 4, Cic Rosc Am 3, 8, id Verr 2, 1, 3, § 9, Suet Caes 72 jam sexcenti sunt, qui inter sicarios et de veneficiis accusabant, *of assassination*, Cic Rosc Am 32, 90, so, quaestio inter sicarios, id Clu 53, 147; id Fin 2, 16, 54, and inter sicarios defendere, id Phil 2, 4, 8 lex Cornelia (Sullae) de sicariis, Just Inst 4, 18, § 5 lege de sicariis condemnari, Tac A 13, 44 *fin* , cf Orell Ind Legum, in his edit of Cic , vol viii 3, p 162 in exercenda de sicariis quaestione, etc , Suet Caes 11.

Sicca, ae, *f* , *a border town on the east of Numidia*, with a temple of Venus, now *Kef*, Plin 5, 3, 2, § 22, Sall J 56, 3, Val Max 2, 6, 15 —Hence, **Siccenses**, ium, *m* , *the inhabitants of Sicca*, Sall J 56, 4 sq

* **siccābĭlis**, e, *adj* [sicco], *that makes dry, drying*, Cael Aur Tard 3, 8, 138 sq

siccānĕus, a, um, *adj* [siccus] (a technical word of Columella), of soil, *dry, of a dry nature* genus prati (opp riguum), Col 2, 16, 3 locus (opp riguus), id. 4, 30, 5, 11, 2, 71 —*Neutr plur absol* de siccaneis et riguis non comperimus, *dry places*, Col 2, 2, 4

siccānus, a, um, *adj* [id] (a technical word of the elder Pliny), of plants, *dry, of a dry nature* ulmi (opp riguae), Plin 16, 17, 29, § 72 olus, Pelag Vet 7

‡ **siccārĭus**, a um, *adj* [id], *of* or *for drying* or *keeping dry* canistra *stands for wine cups* (used for keeping the table or the clothes from being wet), acc to Serv Verg A. 1, 706

* **siccātĭo**, ōnis, *f* [sicco], *a drying*, Plin. 34, 13, 35, § 129, Vulg Ezech 26, 5

* **siccātīvus**, a um, *adj* [id] *that makes dry, drying, siccative* malagma, Cael Aur Tard 4, 3, 71 aquae, Cassiod. Var 10, 29

* **siccātōrĭus**, a, um, *adj* [sicco] *that makes dry, drying* origanum, Theod. Prisc. Diaet 10

(**1. sicce**, *adv* , a false read for sic, Plaut Rud. 2, 4, 12)

2. siccē, *adv* , v siccus *fin*

Siccenses, ium, v Sicca

siccesco, ĕre, *v inch n* [siccus], *to grow* or *become dry, to dry up* (not ante Aug), Cels 7, 7, 15, Vitr 2, 10, Col 12, 28, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 339

* **siccĭfĭcus**, a, um, *adj* [siccus facio], *that makes dry, drying* vis aeris, Macr S 7, 16 *fin.*

siccĭnē, v sicine

siccĭtas, ātis (*gen plur* siccitatium, Plin 17, 24, 37, § 222), *f* [siccus], *dryness, siccity* (freq and class , used alike in *sing* and *plur*) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen ab lippitudine usque siccitas ut sit tibi, * Plaut Rud. 3, 2, 18 uvae, Plin 18, 31, 74, § 315 palmarum, id 13, 4, 9, § 47 —**B.** In particular **1.** Of places, *dryness* in Sipontina siccitate, Cic Agr 2, 27, 71 siccitates paludum, Caes. B G 4, 38 —**2.** Of the weather, *dryness, drought* siccitate et inopia frugum insignis annus fuit. sex menses numquam pluisse, memoriae proditum est, Liv 40, 29, cf id 4, 30, Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 1, § 1, Plin 31, 4, 28, § 51 —*Plur* frumentum in Galliā propter siccitates angustius provenerat, Caes B G 5, 24, Varr R R 1, 31 *fin* in siccitatibus acutae febres oriuntur, Cels 2, 1 *med* , Quint 11, 3, 27, Col 12, 44, 8, Plin 10, 65, 85, § 186, 31, 4, 28, § 50 —**3.** Of the human body, *dryness, siccity*, as a state of health , *freedom from gross humors* (opp rheum, catarrh, tumefaction, etc), *firmness, solidity* Persae eam sunt consecuti corporis siccitatem, ut neque spuerent neque emungerentur sufflatoque corpore essent, Varr ap Non 395, 7 adde siccitatem, quae consequitur hanc continentiam in victu, adde integritatem valetudinis, Cic Tusc 5, 34, 99 corporis, id. Sen 10, 34 —**II.** Trop , *dryness, jejuneness, want of ornament* (very rare) isti (magistri) cum non modo dominos se fontium, sed se ipsos fontes esse dicant, et omnium rigare debeant ingenia, non putant fore ridiculum, si, cum id polliceantur aliis, arescant ipsi siccitate, Auct Her 4, 6, 9 orationis siccitas, Cic N D 2, 1, 1, cf jejunitatem et siccitatem et inopiam, id. Brut 82, 285

sicco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* and *n* [id] **I.** *Act , to make dry, to dry, to dry up* **A.** In gen (freq and class) venti et sol siccare prius confidunt omnia posse, Lucr 5, 390, cf sol siccaverat herbas Ov M 4, 82 siccabat rorantes capillos, id F 4, 141 sole capillos, id M 11, 770, Plin 27, 9, 55, § 79 aliquid in sole, Col 12, 46, 5, Plin. 12, 13, 27, § 47. aliquid ad lunam, id 21, 11, 36, § 62 lina madentia, Ov M 13, 931 retia litore, id ib 11, 362 vellera, Verg E 3, 95 veste cruores, id. A 4, 687 cruorem, Gell 5, 14, 22 lacrimas, Prop 1, 19, 23, Ov M 8, 469, 9, 395, id F 3, 509 jocis lacrimas siccare, Quint 11, 1, 6 al genas, Ov M 10, 362 frontem sudario, Quint 11, 3, 148 —**B.** Esp **1.** *To dry up, drain* land, marshes, springs, etc paludes, Cic Phil 5, 3, 7, so, paludem, Quint 3, 8, 16, Suet Caes 44 amnes, Ov M. 2, 257 fontes, id ib 13, 690, cf palustria aestate siccantur, Plin. 12, 22, 48, § 104 agri siccati, *drained lands, lands uncovered by draining*, Suet Claud 20 dei Sidereo siccata sitim collegit ab aestu *parched*, Ov M 6, 341 —**2.** *To exhaust, drain dry*, etc (poet) ovis ubera, Verg E 2, 42, so distenta ubera, Hor Epod 2, 46, for which, transf distentas siccant pecudes Luc. 4, 314, so, siccata ovis, i e *milked*, Ov Am 3, 5, 14 calices, i e *to drain, empty*, Hor S 2, 6, 68, so, cadis siccatis, id. C 1, 35, 27, cf cum sicca re sacram largo Permessida posset Ore, *to drink deeply from the fountain of the Muses*, i e *to be a great poet*, Mart 8, 70, 3 —In Gr construction Arethusa virides manu siccata capillos, Ov M 5, 575 —**3.** *To dry up, heal up, remove* an unwholesome humor, or, *to heal up, free* some part of the body from an unwholesome humor (poet. and in the elder Pliny) ad pituitam oris siccandam, Plin 23, 1, 13, § 17 suppurata,

id. 36, 17, 28, § 133: strumas, id. 24, 4, 6, § 11: corpora, id. 31, 6, 33, § 62: os, id. 12, 12, 26, § 43: arterias umidas, id. 20, 14, 53, § 148; cf.: corpus pilā, i. e. *to strengthen, invigorate*, Lucil. ap. Non. 394, 29; v. siccitas, I. B 3: vulnera, Ov. M. 10, 187; cf.: ad fluminis undam Vulnera siccabat lymphis, Verg. A. 10, 834; for which, in a Gr. construction: juvenes siccati vulnera lymphis, Stat. Th. 1, 527.—**II.** *Neutr., to become dry, get dry* (very rare): quotiens flumina et stagna siccaverint, Lact. 7, 3, 8: tundis cuminum et postea infundis in aceto; cum siccaverit, etc., Apic. 3, 18, § 105; 4, 2, § 132 al.—*Impers.:* ubi pluerit et siccaverit, Cato, R. R. 112, 2.

* **siccŏcŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [siccus-oculus], *having dry eyes, dry eyed:* genus nostrum semper siccoculum fuit, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 75.

siccus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. Sanscr. çush, to dry up; Gr. αὔω], *dry.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. aridus): arena, Verg. G. 1, 389: fauces fluminum, id. ib. 4, 427: siccāque in rupe resedit, id. A. 5, 180: litus, id. ib. 6, 162: siccum et sine umore ullo solum, Quint. 2, 4, 8: glebae, Hor. Epod. 16, 55: agri, id. S. 2, 4, 15: lacus, Prop. 2, 14 (3, 6), 11: regio, Curt. 9, 10, 2: via (opp. palustris), Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 32 et saep.—*Sup.:* horreum siccissimum, Col. 12, 15, 2: oculi, *tearless*, Quint. 6, 2, 27; Prop. 1, 17, 11; Hor. C. 1, 3, 18; so, lumina, Tib. 1, 1, 66; Luc. 9, 1044: genae, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 80; Ov. H. 11, 10: decurrere pedibus super aequora siccis, id. M. 14, 50; and, transf.: siccus aerumnas tuli, *tearless*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1270: pocula, Tib. 3, 6, 18: urna, Hor. C. 3, 11, 23: panis, *dry bread*, Sen. Ep. 83, 6; Plin. 22, 25, 68, § 139: agaricum manducatum siccum, id. 26, 7, 18, § 32; Capitol. Anton. 13; Vop. Tac. 11: spolia non sanguine sicca suo, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 12: cuspis, Stat. Th. 8, 383: ensis, Sen. Troad. 50.—With *gen.:* sicci stimulabant sanguinis enses, i. e. *bloodless*, Sil. 7, 213: carinae, *standing dry*, Hor. C. 1, 4, 2: magna minorque ferae (i. e. ursa major et minor), utraque sicca, i. e. *that do not dip into, set beneath the sea*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 2; so, signa, id. ib. 4, 9, 18: aquae, i. e. *snow*, Mart. 4, 3, 7. vox, *dried up with heat, husky*, Ov. M. 2, 278 et saep.—**2.** As *subst.:* **siccum,** i; and *plur.:* **sicca,** ōrum, *n., dry land, a dry place; dry places:* donec rostra tenent siccum, Verg. A. 10, 301: in sicco, *on the dry land, on the shore*, Prop. 3, 10 (9), 6; Verg. G. 1, 363; Liv. 1, 4; Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 27; 26, 7, 22, § 39: ut aqua piscibus, ut sicca terrenis, circumfusus nobis spiritus volucribus convenit, Quint. 12, 11, 13: harundo, quae in siccis provenit, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 165; so, in siccis, id. 17, 22, 35, § 170.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of the weather, *dry, without rain:* sive annus siccus est ... seu pluvius, Col. 3, 20, 1: ver, Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 101: aestivi tempora sicca Canis, Tib. 1, 4, 6; for which: incipit et sicco fervere terra Cane, Prop. 2, 28 (3, 24), 4: sole dies referente siccos, Hor. C. 3, 29, 20: siccis aër fervoribus ustus, Ov. M. 1, 119: caelum, Plin. 18, 12, 31, § 123: ventus, id. 2, 47, 48, § 126; Luc. 4, 50: luna, Prop. 2, 17 (3, 9), 15; Plin. 17, 9, 8, § 57; cf. id. 17, 14, 24, § 112: nubes, i. e. *without rain*, Luc. 4, 331: hiemps, *without snow*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 106.—**2.** Of the human body, *dry*, as a healthy state (opp. rheumy, catarrhal, tumid, etc.), *firm, solid, vigorous.* (mulier) sicca, succida, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 192; Petr. 37: corpora sicciora cornu, Cat. 23, 12: corpora graciliora sicciorаque, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 65: (puella) Nec bello pede ... nec ore sicco, *free from saliva*, Cat. 43, 3; cf. tussis, *without expectoration*, Cels. 4, 6: medicamentum, *causing dryness*, Scrib. Comp. 71.—**3.** *Dry, thirsty:* nimis diu sicci sumus, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 41; cf.: siti sicca sum, id. Curc. 1, 2, 26; 1, 2, 22; id. Ps. 1, 2, 51; Hor. S. 2, 2, 14: faucibus siccis, *fasting*, Verg. A. 2, 358.—**b.** Transf., *abstemious, temperate, sober* (syn. sobrius): *Art.* Ego praeter alios meum virum fui rata Siccum, frugi, continentem, etc. *Pa.* At nunc dehinc scito, illum ante omnes ... Madidum, nihili, incontinentem, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 7; so (opp. vinolentus), Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 88; id. Agr. 1, 1, 1, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 395, 4 (opp. violenti); Sen. Ep. 18, 3; Hor. S. 2, 3, 281; id. C. 4, 5, 39: siccis omnia dura deus proposuit, id. ib. 1, 18, 3; id. Ep. 1, 19, 9; 1, 17, 12.—**II.** Trop. **1.** *Firm, solid* (acc. to I. B 2): (Attici) sani duntaxat et sicci habeantur, Cic. Opt. Gen. 3, 8; cf.: nihil erat in ejus oratione nisi sincerum, nihil nisi siccum atque sanum, id. Brut. 55, 202; Quint. 2, 4, 6.—**2.** Of style, *dry, insipid, jejune* (acc. to I. B 3): siccum et sollicitum et contractum dicendi propositum, Quint. 11, 1, 32: sicca et incondita et propemodum jejuna oratio, Gell. 14, 1, 32: durus et siccus, Tac. Or. 21: ne sicci omnino atque aridi pueri rhetoribus traderentur, *ignorant, unformed, unprepared*, Suet. Gram. 4.—**3.** *Dry, cold:* medullae, i. e. *void of love, cold*, Prop. 2, 12 (3, 3), 17; so, puella, Ov. A. A. 2, 686; Mart. 11, 81, 2; cf. id. 11, 17, 8.—Hence, *adv.:* **siccē,** *dryly, without wet* or *damp* (very rare; perh. only in the two foll. passages). **A.** Lit.: ut bos sicce stabuletur, Col. 6, 12, 2.—**B.** Trop.: eos solos Attice dicere, id est quasi sicce et integre, *firmly, solidly*, Cic. Opt. Gen. 4, 12; v. supra, II.

† **sicĕlĭcon,** i, *n.*, = σικελικόν, *a plant, called also* psyllion, *fleawort, fleabane*, Plin. 25, 11, 90, § 140.

Sĭcĕlis, idis, v. Siculi, D.

sicĕlisso, āre, v. sicilisso.

† **sicĕra,** *n.*, = σίκερα [from the Heb. שֵׁכָר], *a kind of spirituous, intoxicating drink* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Psych. 9, from Vulg. Lev. 10, 9; Hier. Ep. 52, 1; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 3, 16.

Sĭchaeus, v. Sychaeus.

Sĭcĭlia, ae, v. Siculi, B.

* **sīcĭlĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [sicilis], *a little cutting instrument, a small sickle*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 125.

sīcĭlĭcus (**sīcĭlĭquus,** and in inscrr. also designated by Ɔ, Inscr. Orell. 2537), i, *m.* [id.]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *the fourth part of an* uncia, and consequently *the forty eighth part of an* as: cum noverca universae hereditatis habeat dodrantem semunciam et sicilicum, Dig. 33, 1, 21, § 2.—**B.** In partic. **a.** As a measure of length, *a quarter of an inch*, Front. Aquaed. 28; Plin. 13, 15, 29, § 94; 31, 6, 31, § 57.—**b.** As a measure of land, *one forty eighth of a* jugerum, Col. 5, 1, 9; 5, 2, 5.—**c.** As a weight, *two drachms*, Rhem. Fan. Pond. 20.—**d.** As a measure of time, *the forty eighth part of an hour*, Plin. 18, 32, 75, § 325.—**e.** As a copper coin, *two drachms*, Inscr. Orell. 2854.—**II.** Transf. (from the figure of the sicilicus; v. supra, *init.*), in the later grammarians, *a comma*, Mar. Vict. p. 2467 P.—Also as a sign of the doubling of consonants (as, An'ius, Lucul'us, Mem'ius, sel'a, ser'a, as'eres), Mar. Vict. p. 2456 P.; Isid. Orig. 1, 26 *fin.*

Sĭcĭliensis, e, v. Siculi, C.

* **sīcĭlimenta,** ōrum, *n.* [sicilis], *what is cut* or *mown with the sickle* (sc. after the first crop has been taken off), *the aftermath*, Cato, R. R. 5 *fin.*

sīcĭlio, īre, *v. a.* [id.], *to cut* or *mow with the sickle*, after the first crop has been taken off: prata, Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 2; Col. 2, 22, 3; Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 259.

sīcĭlis, is, *f.* [sica], *a cutting instrument, sickle* (cf. falx): incedit veles vulgo sicilibus latis, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 337 Müll. (Ann. v. 499 Vahl.): sicilis similitudo, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 38.

* **sĭcĭlisso** or **sĭcĕlisso,** āre, *v. n.* [Siculi], *to imitate Sicilian manners:* hoc argumentum graecissat: tamen Non atticissat, verum sicelissat, Plaut. Men. prol. 8; v. Ritschl ad h. l.

Sicimina, ae, *a mountain in* Gallia Cisalpina, Liv. 45, 12.

sīcĭnĕ (less correctly, **siccine**), *adv.* [sice, orig. form of sic, q. v., and the interrog. particle ne], *so, thus*, in interrog. and exclamatory sentences always beginning the sentence (once in Cic.; twice in Liv.; not in Cæs. or Sall.; freq. in the comic writers; sometimes in the other poets). Like sic, it refers either to a previous statement, or δεικτικῶς to something pointed out by the speaker (cf. sic, I. and III.). It almost always implies reproach; sometimes self reproach (v. infra, 3). **1.** Referring to a previous statement: Sicine mi abs te refertur gratia? Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 101: Sicine me spernis? id. Rud. 3, 6, 46: Sicine agis? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 19; so id. ib. 4, 7, 34; id. Ad. 1, 2, 48: Sicine hunc decipis? id. Phorm. 3, 2, 43: Sicine tu eum, cui tu in consilio fuisses ... in discrimen vocavisti? Cic. Fl. 33, 82: Sicine vestrum militem ita nitis vexari ab inimicis? Liv. 6, 16, 2.—So in oblique discourse: Rogitansque, sicine pugnaturos milites spopondisset? Liv. 7, 15, 2; cf. Plaut. As. 1, 2, 1; id. Cist. 2, 3, 38; id. Merc. 1, 2, 49; id. Poen. 1, 2, 176; Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 13; Cat. 64, 132; 64, 134; 77, 3; Sil. 9, 25.—Rarely used predicatively: Sicine est sententia? Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 114.—**2.** Referring to something pointed out: Sicine hic cum uvidā veste grassabimur? Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 32: Sicine, lente, jaces? Prop. 3, 7 (2, 15), 8; cf. Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 115; id. Ps. 5, 5, 1; id. Poen. 3, 1, 9; App. M. 9, p. 180.—**3.** Sometimes it introduces exclamatory infinitive clauses: Sicine mi esse os oblitum, *O that my face (eyes) should have been thus covered (blinded)*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 34: Sicine me atque illam operā tuā nunc miseros sollicitarier! Ter. And. 4, 2, 6; cf. Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 44.—**4.** Very rarely without implying reproach: Sicine eam incomptis vidisti flere capillis? *did you see her weep just as she was, with unkempt hair?* Prop. 4, 5 (3, 6), 9 (cf. sic, V. 3).

Sicinius, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* **I.** C. Sicinius, Cic. Brut. 76, 263.—**II.** Cn. Sicinius, Cic. Brut. 60, 216 et saep.

† **sicinnista,** ae, *m.*, = σικιννιστής, *one who performs the* sicinnis (a dance of Satyrs), *a sicinnis dancer*, Att. ap. Gell. 20, 3, 1 sq., where Gellius calls the dance itself sicinnium (Gr. σίκιννις).

sicinnium, v. sicinnista.

†† **siclus,** i, *m.* [Heb. שֶׁקֶל], *a shekel* (a Hebrew coin), Hier. in Ezech. 1, 4, 9; Vulg. Exod. 21, 32 et saep.; cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 25, 18.

Sĭcŏris, is, *m.*, *a tributary of the Iberus, near Ilerda, in* Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Segre*, Caes. B. C. 1, 40; 1, 48; 1, 62; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24; Luc. 4, 14 sq.; 4, 130; 4, 335; Aus. Ep. 25, 58.

sīcŭbi, *adv.* [si ubi; cf. sicunde, from si-unde], *if in any place, if anywhere, wheresoever* (rare but class.), Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 13: sicubi nactus eris, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 103: sicubi inciderit, id. Att. 15, 29, 1: sicubi aderit Gellius, id. Sest. 51, 110: sicubi est certamen, scutis magis quam gladiis geritur res, Liv. 9, 41 *fin.*: sicubi loco cessum, si terga data hosti, tamen, etc., id. 7, 13: sicubi artiora erant, Tac. Agr. 37: ubi est igitur exceptum foedere Gaditano? etc. ... Nusquam. Ac sicubi esset, etc., Cic. Balb. 14, 32: sicubi magna Jovis antiquo robore quercus Ingentes tendat ramos, aut sicubi nigrum Ilicibus crebris sacrā nemus accubet umbrā, Verg. G. 3, 332 sq.: sicubi dimicarent (gladiatores), Suet. Caes. 26: sicubi clarorum virorum sepulcra cognosceret, inferias Manibus dabat, id. Calig. 3: per litora passim Diffugiunt, silvasque, et sicubi concava furtim Saxa, petunt, Verg. A. 5, 677; Stat. Achill. 2, 410.

* **sīcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [sica], *a little dagger;* transf., = membrum virile, Cat. 67, 21.

Sĭcŭli, ōrum, *m.*, = Σικελοί. **I.** *The Siculians* or *Sicilians, an ancient Italian people on the Tiber, a portion of whom, driven thence, migrated to the island of Sicily, which derived its name from them*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 56; 3, 5, 10, § 71, Varr. L. L. 5, § 101 Müll.; Col. 1, 3, 6.—Hence, in the class. per., **II.** *The inhabitants of Sicily*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 95; id. Brut. 12, 46; id. de Or. 2, 54, 217, id. Att. 14, 12, 1 al.—*Gen. plur.* Siculūm, Lucr. 6, 642.—In the *sing.:* **Sĭcŭlus,** i, *m.*, *a Sicilian*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 108; id. Rud. prol. 49; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 13, § 32; id. de Or. 2, 69, 280; id. Rep. 1, 14, 22 et saep.—Hence, **A. Sĭcŭlus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sicily, Sicilian* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tellus, i. e. *Sicily*, Verg. A. 1, 34: mare, Mel. 2, 7, 14; Hor. C. 2, 12, 2: unda, id. ib. 3, 4, 28; 4, 4, 44; Verg. A. 3, 696: fretum, Liv. 1, 2, 5; Front. Strat. 1, 7, 1; Tac. A. 1, 53: montes, Verg. E. 2, 21: mel, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 12; 3, 16, 14: praedo, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 75: oratores, Cic. Or. 69, 230: Epicharmus, Hor. Ep.

2, 1 58 poeta Empedocles, id A P 463 tyrannus i e *Phalaris*, Ov Tr 3, 11, 41, cf Hor Ep 1, 2, 58, hence, juvencus, *the bull of Phalaris*, Pers 3 39, Claud B Gild 187 aula, *the court of Phalaris*, Juv 6, 486 fuga, *the flight of Sex Pompeius before Octavius after the naval battle near the Sicilian coast*, Prop 2, 1, 28, cf Suet Aug 16, Flor 4, 8, hence, pirata, i e *Sex Pompeius*, Luc 6, 422 conjux, i e *Proserpine* (so called because carried off from Sicily), Juv 13, 50 virgo, i e *a Siren*, Stat S 2, 1, 10, hence, cantus, *of the Sirens*, Juv 9, 150 logei, Attici omnes nullum Siculum acceperis, i e *provincial*, Plaut. Pers 3, 1, 67 — **B. Sĭcĭlĭa,** ae, *f*, = Σικελία, *the island of Sicily* fretum Siciliae, Caes B C 2, 3, Mel 2, 7, 14, Plin 3, 8, 14, § 86, 2, 88, 90, § 204, Plaut Rud prol 54, 2, 6, 60, id Men 2, 3, 57, Cic Verr 2 2, 1, § 1, 2, 3, 6, § 12 et saep al — **C. Sĭcĭlĭensis,** e, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Sicily, Sicilian* fretum, Cic N D 3, 10, 24 hospes, *from Sicily*, Plaut Rud 2, 4, 30 quaestura mea, Cic Fam 13, 38 annus, *the quæstorship in Sicily*, id Brut 92 318 fisci, id Verr 1, 9, 24, cf pecunia, id. ib 1, 8, 22 spiritus, id ib 2, 3, 9, § 22 peregrinatio, Suet Calig 51 bellum, id Aug 70 pugna, id. ib 96 — **D. Sĭcĕlis,** idis, *adj f*, = Σικελίς, *Sicilian*, *subst*, *a Sicilian woman* Sicelides puellae Sicelis esse volo, Ov H 15, 51 sq Nymphae, id M 5, 412 Musae, i e *of Theocritus, pastoral*, Verg E 4, 1

Sĭcŭlus, a, um, v Siculi, A

sīcundĕ *adv* [si unde, cf sicubi, from si ubi] *if from anywhere* (rare but class) sicunde potes, erues, qui decem legati Mummio fuerint, Cic Att 13 30, 3 sicunde spes aliqua se ostendisset, Liv 26, 38 sicunde hostis appareat, Suet Calig 51 sicunde discederet, id ib 4

sīc-ut and (far less freq but class)

sīc-ŭtī, *adv*, *so as, just as, as* **I.** Lit **A.** With a separate clause (α) Form sic ut sicut dixi, faciam, Plaut Trin 3, 2, 59 clanculum, sicut praecepi, id ib 3, 3, 76 nempe sicut dicis (shortly after ita ut dicis) id Aul 2, 4, 15, so, sicut dicis, id Bacch 4, 4, 67, id Men prol 74 hae sunt, sicut praedico, id Most 3, 2, 84, cf id. Bacch 3, 6, 20 stultitia magna est, Hominem amatorem ad forum procedere, etc sicut ego feci stultus, id Cas 3, 3, 4 si ille huc redibit, sicut confido affore, id Capt 3 5, 38 sic ut tu huic potes, id ib 5, 1, 16 primum Montem Sacrum, sicut erat in simili causā antea factum, deinde Aventinum (occupasse) Cic Rep 2, 37, 63, 6, 18, 19 sicut ait Ennius, id ib 1, 41, 64, cf sicut sapiens poeta dixit, id Par 5, 1, 34 ut se quoque, sicut socios, dignos existimetis id. Imp Pomp 5, 13 valeant preces apud te meae, sicut pro te hodie valuerunt, Liv 23, 8 consules turpissimi, sic ut hi recentes rerum exitus declararunt, Cic Planc 35, 86 sicut summarum summa est aeterna, Lucr 5, 361 sicut Cicero dicit Quint 9, 3, 83 sicut ostendimus, id 11, 3, 174 al —(β) Form sicuti sicuti dixi prius, Plaut Rud. 4, 4, 67 habuit ille, sicuti meminisse vos arbitror, permulta signa Cic Cael 5, 12 sicuti me quoque erroris mei paenitet, id ib 6, 14 urbem Romam, sicuti ego accepi, condidere atque habuere initio Trojani, Sall C 6, 1 sicuti dignum erat, Quint. 11, 3, 148 —**b.** Corresp to ita, itidem, sic (α) Form sicut sicut tuom vis gnatum tuae Superesse vitae, Ita te obtestor etc, Plaut As 1 1, 1 sicut verbis nuncupavi ita pro republica Quiritium legiones mecum Dis Manibus devoveo, an old formula in Liv 8, 9 sicut coronatus laurea corona oraculum adisset, ita, etc., id. 23 11, 21, 13, Quint 1, 2, 26, 9, 1, 8, 9, 3, 100, 10, 1, 1 sicut medico diligenti natura corporis cognoscenda est, sic equidem, etc, Cic de Or 2, 44, 186 sicut magno accidit casu ut, etc. sic magnae fuit fortunae, etc, Caes. B G 6, 30 sicuti merci pretium statuit Itidem divos dispertisse vitam humanam aequom fuit, Plaut. Mil 3 1, 131 —(β) Form sicuti sicuti ita, Caes B C 3 15, cf infra, B b — **B.** Without a separate verb (so most freq) (α) Form sicut sicut fortunatorum memorant insulas (is est ager) Plaut Trin 2, 4, 148 sicut familiae id Men prol 74, id Cas. 2, 6, 46 te esse sapientem, nec sicut vulgus, sed ut eruditi solent appellare sapientem, Cic. Lael 2, 6 Graeciae, sicut apud nos, delubra magnifica, id Rep 3, 9, 14 non debent esse amicitiarum sicut aliarum rerum satietates, id Lael. 19, 67 ut tuo judicio uteretur, sicut in rebus omnibus, id Ep ad Brut 1, 5, 3, id Tusc 1, 17, 40 provinciam suam hanc esse Galliam, sicut illam nostram, Caes B G 1, 44, 6, 19 nihil me, sicut antea, juvat Scribere versiculos, Hor Epod. 11, 1 et saep hunc, sicut omni vita, tum petentem premebat nobilitas, Liv 39, 41, 34, 9, 10 nec sicut vulnere sanguis, Luc 3, 638 Drak. *N cr* — (β) Form sicuti me amicissime cottidie magis Caesar amplectitur familiares quidem ejus, sicuti neminem, Cic Fam 6, 6, 13 sicuti te, Lucil ap Non p 174, 33 —**b.** Corresp to ita, item, sic, etc (cf supra, A b) praecipuum lumen sicut eloquentiae, ita praeceptis quoque ejus, dedit M Tullius, Quint. 3, 1, 20, so id 8 prooem § 29, 9, 1, 18, 10, 1, 14 sicut in foro non bonos oratores, item in theatro actores malos perpeti, Cic de Or 1, 26, 118 illi, sicut Campani Capuam, sic Rhegium habituri perpetuam sedem erant, Liv 28, 28 sicut in vitā, in causis quoque, Quint 12, 1, 13, cf Liv 9, 17 Drak *N cr* — **II.** In partic **A.** With an accessory idea of cause, *inasmuch as, since* (perh only in the two foll passages) nunc occasio'st faciundi, prius quam in urbem advenerit, sicut cras hic aderit, hodie non venerit Plaut Ep 2, 2, 87 quo lubet, sicut soror Ejus huc gemina advenit Ephesum, id Mil 4, 1, 28 Brix ad loc, cf id Pers 1, 3, 57 — **B.** Pregn sicut est, erat, etc, in confirmation of a former proposition, *as indeed it is (was), as it really is (was), as is (was) the fact* (class, a favorite expression with Cic) sint nobis isti, qui de ratione vivendi disserunt, magni homines, ut sunt, Cic. Rep 3, 3, 4 huc accedit, quod, quamvis ille felix sit, sicut est, tamen, etc, id Rosc Am 8, 22 sit ista res magna, sicut est, id Leg 1, 5, 17, Liv 7, 35 sit licet, sicut est, ab omni ambitione longe remotus, Plin Ep 5, 15, 2 illa, quam vis ridicula essent, sicut erant, mihi tamen risum non moverunt, Cic Fam 7, 32, 3 secundam eam Paulus, sicut erat, victoriam ratus, Liv 45, 7 poteratque viri vox illa videri, sicuti erat, Ov M 12, 205 quamvis scelerati illi fuissent, sicuti fuerunt, pestiferi cives tamen, etc, Cic de Or 1, 53, 230 — Less freq with other verbs quamvis enim multis locis dicat Epicurus, sicut dicit, satis fortiter de dolore, tamen, etc, Cic Off 3, 33, 117 Beier quamquam in consuetudine cottidianā perspexisses, sicuti perspicies, id Fam 3 10, 2 quod fore, sicut accidit, videbat, Caes B G 5, 58 terrendi magis hostes erant quam fallendi, sicut territi sunt, Liv 25 24 — Strengthened by *re verā* apud nos, re vera sicut sunt, mercenarii scribae existimantur, Nep Eum 1, 5 —**C.** For introducing a term of comparison, *as it were, like, as, as if*, = tamquam (class) ut sese splendore animi et vitae suae sicut speculum praebeat civibus, Cic Rep 2, 42, 69 qui, sicut unus paterfamilias, loquor, id Inv 2, 5, 19 quod me sicut alterum parentem et observat et diligit, id Fam 5, 8, 4 (natura) rationem in capite sicut in arce posuit, id. Tusc 1, 10, 20, id de Or 1, 29, 132 ex his duabus diversis sicuti familiis unum quoddam est conflatum genus, id Inv 2, 3, 8 ab ejus (cornus) summo, sicut palmae, rami quam late diffunduntur, Caes. B G 6, 26 *fin* multi mortales vitam sicut peregrinantes transegere, Sall C 2, 8, 31, 5, 38, 3, id J 60, 4, Liv 7, 11 —**D.** For introducing an example, *as, as for instance*, etc (class) quibus in causis omnibus, sicut in ipsā M' Curii fuit summa de jure dissensio, Cic. de Or 1, 56, 238, Nep Dat 9 omnibus periculis, sicut cum Spartam oppugnavit, id Pel 4 sicuti cum, Lucil ap Non p 154, 27 sicuti si, Enn ap Gell. 3, 14, 5 (Ann v 344 Vahl), Quint 9, 3, 89, so id 9, 3, 16, 9, 3, 91, 7, 2, 17, 8, 3, 51, Suet Aug 56, 85 al — **E.** Sicut eram, erat, etc, like the Gr ὡς εἶχον, to denote an unchanged condition of the subject in a new state of action, *just as I (he, etc) was* (poet and in post Aug prose) sicut eram, fugio sine vestibus, Ov M 5, 601, 6 657 sicut erat, rectos defert in Tartara currus, Stat Th 7, 820, so, sicut erat, id ib 3, 680, 4 803, 10, 37, Luc 2, 365 ille, sicut nudatus erat, pervenit ad Graecos, Curt 9, 7, 10, 10, 4, 2 sicut erat togatus, Suet Claud 34, Just 14, 4, 1, 26, 2, 4 al sicut erant, Ov M 3, 178, Suet. Calig 45, id Oth 8 sicut erit, Tib 3, 1, 18 — Less freq with another verb sicut curru eminebat, oculos circumferens, Curt 4, 14, 9 praecipitatum in flumen, sicut vestitus advenerat, Suet Claud 9 —Form sicuti sicuti erat, cruenta veste, in castra pervenit, Curt 8, 3, 10—**F.** A few times in Sallust with an accessory hypothetical signif, *as if, just as if*, = quasi alii sicuti populi jura defenderent, pars, etc, Sall C 38, 3 sicuti jurgio lacessitus foret, in Senatum venit, id ib 31, 5 sicuti audiri a suis aut cerni possent, etc, id J 60, 4 sicuti salutatum introire ad Ciceronem, id C 28, 1 — **G.** Of time, *as soon as, after* (very rare) sicut adulescit, terram inde colligimus, Pall Apr 2, 3

sīcŭti, v sicut.

Sĭcyōn, ōnis (*abl* e, rarely i), *f* (but *masc* Cic Att 1, 13, 1) = Σικυών, *the capital of the territory of Sicyonia in the Peloponnesus* (now *Vasiliko*), *near the isthmus, sometimes considered as belonging to Achaia, abounding in olive trees, the birthplace of Aratus*, Mel 2, 3, 10, Plin 4, 5, 6, § 12, Cic Off 2, 23, 81, id Fam 13 21, id Att 1, 13, 1, Ov Ib 315, id. P 4, 15, 10, Plaut Curc 3, 25, id Merc 3, 4, 62 al — *Abl* Sicyoni, Plaut Cist 1, 3, 8, 1, 3, 42, id Ps 4, 2, 38, and Sicyone, id Cist 1, 2, 11, id Ps 4, 7, 80, Cic Fam 13, 21, 1 and 2 — Hence, **Sĭcyōnĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Sicyon, Sicyonian* ager, Liv 33, 15 magistratus, Cic Verr 2, 1, 17, § 44 Aratus, id Off 2, 23, 81 calcei, *a kind of soft shoes*, id de Or 1, 54, 231 baca, *olives*, Verg G, 2, 519 ager, Liv 43, 15 —As *substt* **1. Sĭcyōnĭi,** ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Sicyon, the Sicyonians*, Cic Tusc 3, 22, 53, id Att 1, 19, 9, 1, 20, 4, 2, 1, 10 al — **2. Sĭcyōnĭa,** orum, *n*, *Sicyonian shoes*, Lucil ap Fest s h v p 337 Müll, Lucr 4, 1125, Verg Cir 168, Auct Her 4, 3, 4

†**sĭcyos agrios,** = σίκυος ἄγριος, *wild cucumber*, App Herb 113

Sīda, ae (collat form **Sīdē,** ēs, Plin 5, 27, 26, § 96), *f*, = Σίδη, *a town in Pamphylia*, now *Eski Adalia*, Mel 1, 14 sq, Cic Fam 3, 6, 1, 3, 12, 4, 12, 15, 5, Liv 35, 13, 37, 23 al — Hence, **Sīdētae,** arum, *m*, = Σιδῆται, *the inhabitants of Sida*, Liv 35, 48, 6 Drak *N cr*

sīdĕrālis, e, *adj* [sidus], *of* or *belonging to the stars, sidereal* (Plinian) scientia, Plin 7, 49, 50, § 160, cf difficultas, *astronomy*, id 18, 24, 56, § 206

sīdĕrātĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj* [sideratio], *planet struck, blasted palsied* (late Lat) jumenta, Veg 5, 34, cf sideror

sīdĕrātĭo, onis, *f* [sideror] ***I.** *A grouping* or *configuration of stars, a constellation*, Firm Math 4, 13 *fin* — **II.** *A disease produced by a constellation, a blast, sideration*, of plants, *a blast, a blight*, Plin 17, 24, 37, § 222 sq, of animals, *a numbness, palsy*, Macr Emp 20 *med*, Scrib Larg 101 *med*

sīdĕrātus, a, um, v sideror

sīdĕrĕus, a, um, *adj* [sidus] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the constellations* or *to the stars, starry* (poet; esp freq in Ov) caelum, Ov M 10, 140, for which arx mundi, id Am 3, 10, 21 sedes, id A A 2, 39, Verg A 10, 3 caput (Noctis), Ov M 15, 31 dea, i e *the moon*, Prop 3 (4), 20, 18 aethra, Verg A 3, 586 ignes, i e *the stars*, Ov M 15, 665, cf Canis id F 4, 941 conjux, i e *Ceyx* (as the son of Lucifer), id M 11, 445 Pedo, *who discoursed of the stars*, id P 4, 16, 6 artes, Stat S 2, 2, 112 sidereā qui temperat omnia luce (sol), id ib 4, 169, so, κατ' ἐξοχήν, of the sun ignes, id ib 1, 779 aestus, id ib 6, 341 deus, i e *the sun*, Mart 12, 60, 2 colossus, *dedicated to the sun*, id. Spect 2, 1 polus, Val Fl 4, 643 —**II.** Transf **A.** *Heavenly, divine* arcus, Col 10, 292 sanguis, *of gods*, Val Fl 7, 166 —**B.** In gen, *bright, glittering shining, excellent*, etc (freq) Venus sidereos diffusa sinus Val Fl 2, 104 artus (Veneris), Stat S 1, 2, 141 ore (Pollux), Val Fl 4, 490 vultus (Bacchi), Sen. Oedip 409 et saep (Aeneas) Sidereo

flagrans clipeo et caelestibus armis, Verg. A. 12, 167: jubae (cassidis), Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 351: ministri, Mart. 10, 66, 7; cf. mares, id. 9, 37, 10: vates Maro, *brilliant, divine*, Col. 10, 434.

† **sīdērion,** ii, *n.*, = σιδήριον, *the plant ironwort, vervain*, Plin. 25, 4, 15, § 34; 26, 14, 87, § 140.

† **sīdērītes,** ae, *m.*, = σιδηρίτης. **I.** *A loadstone, magnet*, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 127 (Jan. sideritis).—**II.** *A kind of diamond*, Plin. 37, 4, 16, § 58.

† **sīdērītēsis,** is, *f.* [σιδηρῖτις], *a plant, also called* heliotropium, App. Herb. 49 (al. sideritis).

† **sīdērītis,** is, *f.*, = σιδηρῖτις. **I.** *Ironwort, vervain*, Plin. 25, 5, 19, § 42; 26, 14, 88, § 148.—**II.** *A precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 182. A variety of it, found in Æthiopia, is called **sīdērŏpoecĭlos,** = σιδηροποίκιλος, id. 37, 10, 67, § 182.—**III.** *The loadstone, magnet*, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 127 Jan.

sīdērŏpoecĭlos, i, *m.*, v. sideritis, II.

sīdĕror, ătus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [sidus, II. E.], *to be blasted* or *palsied by a constellation, to be planet-struck, to be sunstruck*, = sidere afflari, ἀστροβολεῖσθαι: fluviatilium silurus Caniculae exortu sideratur, Plin. 9, 16, 25, § 58: siderati, id. 28, 16, 63, § 226: sideratum jumentum, Veg. 3, 39, 1.

‡ **sīdĕrōsus,** ἀστροπλήξ, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

Sīdētae, ārum, v. Sida.

Sĭdĭcīni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in Campania, whose chief town was* Teanum, *on the north-eastern side of Mount Massicus*, Liv. 7, 29; 8, 1 sq.; 8, 15 sq.; Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 107.—*Sing.*: de Egnatii Sidicini nomine, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 23.—Hence, **Sĭdĭcīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the* Sidicini, *Sidicinian*: ager, Liv. 10, 14; 26, 9: aequora, Verg. A. 7, 727: cohors, Sil. 5, 551: olivae, Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 16.

sīdo, sīdi, 3, *v. n.* [cf. sedeo; Gr. ἵζω], *to seat one's self, sit down; to settle, alight* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; usu. of things) **I.** In gen.: quaesitisque diu terris, ubi sidere detur, Ov. M. 1, 307; cf.: (columbae) super arbore sidunt, Verg. A. 6, 203: canes sidentes, *sitting down*, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 177.—**b.** Of things, *to sink down, settle*: sidebant campi (shortly after: subsidere saxa), Lucr. 5, 493: nec membris incussam sidere cretam, id. 3, 382; cf. Col. 12, 24, 2: in tepidā aquā gutta (balsami) sidens ad ima vasa, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 123: cummi in aquā sidit, id. 12, 25, 54, § 121: cave lecticā sidat, *be set down*, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 78: prius caelum sidet inferius mari, Quam, etc., Hor. Epod. 5, 79.—**II.** In partic., pregn. **A.** *To sit* or *be set fast; to remain sitting, lying*, or *fixed*: mare certis canalibus ita profundum, ut nullae ancorae sidant, *can hold*, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 82: secures sidunt, id. 16, 10, 19, § 47: tum queror, in toto non sidere pallia lecto, *remain lying*, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 31.—**2.** Naut. t. t., of a vessel, *to stick fast* on shallows: veniat mea litore navis Servata, an mediis sidat onusta vadis, Prop. 3, 14 (3, 6), 30; cf.: ubi eae (cymbae) siderent, Liv. 26, 45; Quint. 12, 10, 37; Tac. A. 1, 70; 2, 6; Nep. Chabr. 4, 2.—**B.** *To sink down, to sink out of sight.* **1.** Lit.: non flebo in cineres arcem sidisse paternos Cadmi, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 37: sidentes in tabem spectat acervos, *settling* or *melting down*, Luc. 7, 791; cf. Stat. S. 5, 3, 199.—**2.** Trop.: vitia civitatis pessum suā mole sidentis, *sinking*, Sen. Const. 2; cf.: sidentia imperii fundamenta, Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 78: sidente paulatim metu, Tac. H. 2, 15.

Sīdo, ōnis, *m.*, *a chief of the* Suevi *about the middle of the first century*, Tac. H. 3, 5; 3, 21; id. A. 12, 29 sq.

Sīdon, ōnis (usu. ō, as in Greek; but in the derivatives *common*. A later collat. form **Sīdōnĭa,** ae, Just. 11, 10, 8; cf.: Babylonia, Lacedaemonia, etc.), *f.*, = Σιδών, ῶνος and όνος, Heb. and Phoen. צִדוֹן,צִידוֹן, *a very ancient and celebrated Phœnician city, the mother-city of Tyre*, now *Saida*, Mel. 1, 12, 2; Plin. 5, 19, 17, § 76; Just. 18, 3, 4; Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2; Luc. 3, 217 al.; *abl.* Sidone, Lucr. 6, 585; Ov. M. 4, 571; cf. *acc.* Sīdōna, Verg. A. 1, 619; *abl.* Sidŏne, Sil. 8, 438.—Hence, **A. Sīdōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Of* or *belonging to Sidon, Sidonian*: urbs, i. e. *Sidon*, Verg. A. 4, 545; cf. moenia, Ov. P. 1, 3, 77: amor, i. e. *Jupiter's for Europa* (of Sidon), Mart. 7, 32.—**2.** Poet., *Phœnician*: raptus, i. e. *of Europa*, Stat. Th. 1, 5: rates, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 2: hospes, i. e. *Cadmus*, id. M. 3, 129: Dido, Verg. A. 11, 74: nautae, Hor. Epod. 16, 59: murex, Tib. 3, 3, 18; cf. ostrum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 26; so, vestis, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 55: chlamys, Verg. A. 4, 137: palla, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 47: mitra, id. 2, 29 (3, 27), 15 et saep.—**3.** *Carthaginian*: duces, Sil. 1, 10: miles, id. 17, 213: cuspis, id. 5, 474.—**4.** Because Thebes, in Bœotia, was said to have been founded by Cadmus, *Theban*: Sidoniae comites, i. e. Ismenides, Ov. M. 4, 542: turres, Stat. Th. 7, 443.—*Subst. plur.*: **Sīdōnĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Sidonians*, Sall. J. 78, 1; and poet., *Phœnicians*, Ov. F. 3, 108.—* **B. Sīdōnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sidon, Sidonian*, Sall. J. 78, 4.—**C. Sīdōnis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Sidonian*; poet., *Phœnician*: tellus, i. e. *Phœnicia*, Ov. M. 2, 840: concha, i. e. *purple*, id. ib. 10, 267.—More freq. *subst.*, *a Sidonian* or *Phœnician woman*; of *Europa*, Ov. A. A. 3, 252; id. F. 5, 610; 5, 617; Stat. Th. 9, 334.—Of *Dido*, Ov. M. 14, 80.—Of *Anna*, Ov. F. 3, 649; Sil. 8, 70: Sīdōnĭda, id. 8, 194.

1. Sīdōnĭus, i, *m.*, *a proper name*; so, C. Sollius Sidonius Apollinaris, *a Christian writer in the middle of the fifth century*, whose Carmina and Epistolae are still extant; v. Bähr, Röm. Lit. § 291.

2. Sīdōnĭus, a, um, v. Sidon, A.

sīdus, ĕris, *n.* [cf. Sanscr. svid, to sweat, melt; Gr. σίδηρος (molten) iron; Lat. sudo]. **I.** *Stars united in a figure, a group of stars, a constellation* (and hence mostly *plur.*; *only so ap. Cic., Cæs.*, and Quint.): sunt stellae quidem singulares, ut erraticae quinque et ceterae, quae non admixtae aliis solae feruntur: sidera vero, quae in aliquod signum stellarum plurium compositione formantur, ut Aries, Taurus, Andromeda, Perseus, vel Corona et quaecumque variarum genera formarum in caelum recepta creduntur. Sic et apud Graecos aster et astron diversa significant et aster stella una est, astron signum stellis coactum, quod nos sidus vocamus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14 *med.* (*a*) *Plur.*: illi sempiterni ignes, quae sidera et stellas vocatis, Cic. Rep. 6, 15, 15: signis sideribusque caelestibus, id. N. D. 1, 13, 35: circuitus solis et lunae reliquorumque siderum, id. ib. 2, 62, 155; cf.: solem lunamque praecipua siderum, Quint. 2, 16, 6; and: in sole sidera ipsa desinunt cerni, id. 8, 5, 29: siderum regina bicornis Luna, Hor. C. S. 35: Arcturi sidera, Verg. G. 1, 204: solis, i. e. sol, Ov. M. 14, 172: sidera, quae vocantur errantia, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89; so, errantia, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 32: siderum motus, Cic. Rep. 3, 2, 3; id. Lael. 23, 88: sidera viderit innumerabilia, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 69; id. Fin. 2, 31, 102; id. N. D. 2, 15, 39 et saep.; * Caes. B. G. 6, 14 *fin.*; Quint. 1, 4, 4; 2, 17, 38; 12, 11, 10 al.; Lucr. 1, 231; 1, 788; 1, 1065: candida, id. 5, 1210: alta, Verg. A. 3, 619: surgentia, id. ib. 6, 850: radiantia, Ov. M. 7, 325: turbata, Stat. Th. 12, 406 al.: lucida, Hor. C. 1, 3, 2; 3, 1, 32; id. Epod. 3, 15; 5, 45; 17, 5.—(*β*) *Sing.*, *a heavenly body, a star*; and collect., *a group of stars, a constellation*: clarum Tyndaridae sidus, Hor. C. 4, 8, 31: fervidum, *Sirius*, id. Epod. 1, 27: nivosum sidus Pleiadum, Stat. S. 1, 1, 95: insana Caprae sidera, Hor. C. 3, 7, 6: Baccho placuisse coronam, Ex Ariadnaeo sidere nosse potes, Ov. F. 5, 346; so of the constellation Arcturus, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 311 (for which, in the *plur.*: Arcturi sidera, Verg. G. 1, 204); of *Capella*, Ov. M. 3, 594; of *the Vergiliae*, Liv. 21, 35, 6; Curt. 5, 6, 12; of *Saturn*, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 32 sq.; Juv. 6, 569; of *Venus*, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 36; Luc. 1, 661; of *the Moon*: sidus lunae, Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 41; of *the Sun*: calidi sideris aestu, Tib. 2, 1, 47: aetherium, Ov. M. 1, 424; Plin. 7, 60, 60, § 212: solstitiale, Just. 13, 7 *fin.*; cf.: sidus utrumque, for *the rising and setting sun*, Petr. poët. 119, 2; and also for *the sun and moon*, Plin. 2, 13, 10, §§ 56 and 57.—Poet., collect.: nec sidus fefellit, i. e. *through ignorance*, Verg. A. 7, 215.—**II.** Transf. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** *The sky, the heavens*, = caelum: (Juppiter) terram, mare, sidera movit, Ov. M. 1, 180: (Hercules) flammis ad sidera missus, Juv. 11, 63; cf.: abrupto sidere nimbus It, Verg. A. 12, 451: sidera observare, Curt. 7, 4, 28.—**2.** Like caelum, to denote *a very great height*: Pyramidum sumptus ad sidera ducti, Prop. 3, 2 (4, 1), 17: evertunt actas ad sidera pinus, Verg. A. 11, 136; cf. Juv. 11, 63: ad sidera Erigitur, Verg. A. 9, 239: aves, quas naturalis levitas ageret ad sidera, Curt. 4, 5, 3: domus quae vertice sidera pulsat, Mart. 8, 36, 11; 9, 62, 10; Verg. G. 2, 427; id. A. 3, 243; id. E. 5, 62 al.—**b.** Trop. (also like caelum), as *the summit* or *height* of fame, fortune, success, etc.: quodsi me lyricis vatibus inseris, Sublimi feriam sidera vertice, Hor. C. 1, 1, 36: vertice sidera tangere, Ov. M. 7, 61; cf.: tuum nomen ... Cantantes sublime ferent ad sidera cygni, Verg. E. 9, 29: usque ad sidera notus, id. ib. 5, 43: contingere sidera plantis, *to walk upon the stars* (like the gods) (of one exceedingly fortunate), Prop. 1, 8, 43 (1, 8 b, 17); cf.: celerique fugā sub sidera lapsae, Verg. A. 3, 243.—**B.** For *night*: exactis sideribus, Prop. 1, 3, 38: sidera producere ludo, Stat. Th. 8, 219; cf.: sideribus dubiis, *at dawn*, Juv. 5, 22.—**C.** *A star*, as a comparison for any thing bright, brilliant, shining, beautiful, etc. (syn.: stella, astrum): oculi, geminae, sidera nostra, faces, Prop. 2, 3, 14; so of the eyes, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 44; 3, 3, 9; id. M. 1, 499: sidere pulchrior Ille, Hor. C. 3, 9, 21; cf. id. ib. 1, 12, 47: of form, beauty, Stat. S. 3, 4, 26; Val. Fl. 5, 468.—**2.** Concr., *ornament, pride, glory*: o sidus Fabiae, Maxime, gentis ades, Ov. P. 3, 3, 2; cf. id. ib. 4, 6, 9; Col. poët. 10, 96: puerum egregiae praeclarum sidere formae, Stat. S. 3, 4, 26: Macedoniae columen ac sidus, Curt. 9, 6, 8.—As a term of endearment, *my star*, Suet. Calig. 13 *fin.*; Hor. Epod. 17, 41.—**D.** *Season* of the year: quo sidere terram Vertere Conveniat, Verg. G. 1, 1; cf.: hiberno moliris sidere classem? id. A. 4, 309: sidere aequinoctii quo maxime tumescit Oceanus, Tac. A. 1, 70; cf.: brumale sidus, Ov. P. 2, 4, 25: sidere flagrante brumali, Amm. 27, 12, 12.—**2.** *Climate, weather*, etc.: ut patrios fontes patriumque sidus ferre consuevisti, Plin. Pan. 15, 3; so, sub nostro sidere, Juv. 12, 103: tot inhospita saxa Sideraque emensae, i.e. *regions*, Verg. A. 5, 628: grave sidus et imbrem vitare, *tempest, storm*, Ov. M. 5, 281: triste Minervae (raised by Minerva), Verg. A. 11, 260.—Colloquially, with *confectus*: intellegitur sidus confectum, i. e. *that the weather* (*occasioned by a constellation*) *is ended*, Plin. 16, 23, 36, § 87; 18, 25, 57, § 207: fertur in abruptum casu, non sidere, puppis, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 424.—**E.** With allusion to the influence which the ancients believed the constellations to have upon the health or the destiny of men, *star, destiny*, etc.: pestifero sidere icti, Liv. 8, 9, 12: sidere afflari, *to be blasted* or *palsied by a constellation, to be planet-struck* or *sunstruck*, ἀστροβολεῖσθαι, Plin. 2, 41, 41, § 108; Petr. 2, 7; cf.: sidere percussa lingua, Mart. 11, 85, 1: subito flas ut sidere mutus, id. 7, 92, 9; v. sideror and sideratio: sidera natalicia, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91; cf.: o sidere dextro Edite, Stat. S. 3, 4, 63: adveniet fausto cum sidere conjux, Cat. 64, 330: vivere duro sidere, Prop. 1, 6, 36: grave sidus, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 45 Jahn: per alias civitates ut sidus salutare susciperetur, *as arbiter of their destiny*, Amm. 21, 10, 2.

siem, sies, etc., v. sum *init.*

sīfīlum, i, *n.*, collat. form of sibilum, q. v.

Sīgālion, ōnis, *m.* [σιγάω, to be silent], *the god of Silence among the Egyptians*, Aus. Ep. 25, 27.

Sĭgambri (also **Sĭcambri, Sȳgambri,** and **Sŭgambri**), ōrum, *m.*, = Σύγαμβροι, Ptol. Dio Cass.; Σούγαμβροι, Strabo, *a powerful people of Germany, between the Sieg and the Ruhr, and as far as the Lippe* (the mod. *Cleve, Berg*, and *Recklingshausen*), Caes. B. G. 4, 16; 4, 18 sq.; 6, 35; Hor. C. 4, 2, 36; 4, 14, 51; Tac. A. 2, 26; 12, 39; Suet. Aug. 21; Mart. Spect. 3, 9.—Hence, **A. Sĭgamber,** bra, brum, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the* Sigambri, *Sigambrian*: cohors, Tac. A. 4, 47 *fin.*—*Subst.*: **Sĭgambra,** ae, *f.*, *a Sigambrian*

woman, Ov Am 1, 14, 49 — **B. Sĭgambrĭa**, ae, *f*, *the country of the* Sigambri, *Sigambria*, Claud. in Eutr 1, 383

Sīgēum, i, *n*, = Σίγειον, *a promontory in Troas, and a town of the same name, where Achilles was buried*, now *Yenishehr*, Mel. 1, 18, 3, Plin 5, 30, 33, § 124, Cic Arch. 10, 24, id Fam 5, 12, 7, Liv 44, 28, 6 — Hence, **Sīgēus** (collat form **Sīgēĭa** tellus, Ov H 1, 33 Sigeia litora, id M 13, 3), a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Sigeum*, *Sigean* litora, Mel 2, 7, 4, Ov M 12, 71 freta, Verg A 2, 312 campi, id. ib 7, 294 profundum, Ov M 11,197 **1.** Poet transf, *Trojan*. natum Sigeo in pulvere, i e *in the Trojan war*, Stat Achill. 1, 84 — **2.** *Roman* colonus Sil 9, 203

Siggos, v Singos

sĭgilla, orum (*sing* SIGILLVM VOLKANI, Inscr Marin Fratr Arv p 357, v also infra, II), *n dim* [signum] **I.** *Little figures* or *images* apposuit patellam, in qua sigilla erant egregia, Cic Verr 2, 4, 22, § 48 Tyrrhena sigilla, Hor Ep 2, 2, 180 parva, Lact 2, 4, 19 perparvula, Cic Verr 2, 4, 43, § 85, Plin 36, 24, 59, § 183, Ov A A 1, 407 quattuor certamina brevibus distincta sigillis, *woven* or *wrought in*, id M 6, 86 — Of the figures on seal rings sigilla anulo imprimere, Cic. Ac 2, 26, 86 — **b.** Transf, *a seal*, Hor Ep 1, 20, 3, Vulg Apoc 5, 1, 6, 1 et saep — * **II.** In the *sing* for signum, *a sign, mark, trace*, Ven Vit S Mart 2, 326

Sĭgillārĭa, ōrum, ibus and iis, *n* [sigilla] **I.** *The last days of the Saturnalia, in which people made each other presents, especially of little images*, *the feast of images*, Macr S 1, 10 *fin*, 1, 11, Tiber ap Suet. Claud. 5, Spart Carac 1 *fin* (called by Aus Eclog Fer Rom 52, festa sigillorum, and by Lucil ap Porph Hor S 1, 5, 87, Servorum festus) — **II.** Transf **A.** *The little images presented on the* Sigillaria alicui sigillaria afferre, Sen Ep 12 3 (called sigillaricia, Spart Hadr 17) — **2.** *Images of the gods* adoratis sigillaribus suis, Tert Or 12, Arn 6, 197, 6, 199 — **B.** *A place in Rome where these little images were sold the image market*, Suet. Claud. 16 *fin*, id Ner 28, Gell 5, 4, 1, *abl* Sigillaribus, Dig 32, 1, 102 Sigillariis Gell 2, 3, 5

‡ **sĭgillārĭārĭus**, ii, *m* [Sigillaria, II A], *a maker of images* Inscr Orell 4280 — Also called SIGILLARIVS, Inscr Orell 4279, and SIGILLATOR FIGVLVS, ib 4191

sĭgillārĭcĭus (**-tius**), a, um, *adj* [sigilla] * **I.** *Of* or *belonging to sealing* anulus *a seal ring, signet ring*, Vop Aur 50 — **II.** *Subst* **sĭgillārĭcĭa**, orum, *n*, *little images*, v Sigillaria, II A 1

‡ **sĭgillārĭus** and ‡ **sĭgillātor**, v ‡ sigillariarius

sĭgillātim, v singillatim

sĭgillātus, a, um, *adj* [sigilla], *furnished* or *adorned with little images* or *figures* scyphi, Cic Verr 2, 4, 14, § 32 putealia, id Att 1, 10 3 tentoria Treb XXX Tyr 16 serica, Cod. Th 15, 7, 11 sal, *the pillar of salt into which Lot's wife was changed* Prud Ham 707

sĭgillĭŏla, ōrum, *n dim* [id], *little figures* or *images*, Arn 6 197, 6, 204

‡ **sĭgillo**, σφραγίζω, Gloss Lat. Gr

sĭgillum, i, *n dim*, v sigilla

Sĭgimērus (**Seg-**), i, *m.*, *a prince of the* Cherusci, *the father of Arminius and brother of Segestes*, Vell 2, 118, 2 — Segimerus Tac. A 1 71

sigla, orum, *n* [contr from sigilla], *signs of abbreviation, abbreviations* (late Lat) sigla in libris ponere, Just. Ep ad Antecess. § 8 leges per siglorum obscuritates conscribere, Cod Just 1, 17, 2, § 22

† **sigma**, ătis, *n*, = σίγμα (the Greek letter sigma, hence, from its more ancient form, C) **I.** *A semicircular couch* for reclining at meals, Mart 10, 48, 6, 14, 87, 2, Lampr Heliog 25 — **II.** *A bathing tub* of the same shape, Sid Ep 2, 2 *med*, id Carm 17, 6.

signācŭlum, i, *n* [signo] **I.** In gen., *a mark, a sign* (post-class.) corporis, i e *circumcision*, Tert. Apol 21 frontis inscripta oleo, i e *the sign of the cross*, Prud. Psych 360 — **II.** In partic, *a seal, signet*, App Flor 2 p 346, Dig 16, 3, 1, § 36, Novat. Th 2, tit 16, c. 1, § 5

signanter, *adv*, v signo *fin* A

‡ **signārĭus**, ii, *m* [signum], *a sculptor* ARTIFEX, Inscr Orell 4282

signātē, *adv*, v signo, *P a.* B *fin*

* **signātĭo**, ōnis *f* [signo], *a marking, signing* furtiva (crucis), Tert. ad Uxor 2, 9

signātor, ōris, *m* [id.] **I.** *A sealer, signer* **A.** *One who attests a will by sealing it, a witness to a will* (mostly post Aug, not in Cic) ex illis testes signatoresque falsos commodare, Sall C 16, 2 signator falso, *a forger*, Juv 1, 67, Suet. Aug 33, id Tib 23, Val Max 7, 7, 2, Dig 18, 3, 8, Vulg 2 Esd 10, 1 — **B.** *One who affixes his seal as witness to a marriage contract, a witness to a marriage*, Juv 10, 336 — **II.** *One who stamps money, a coiner*, Inscr Grut 1066, 5, 1070, 1, Inscr Orell 3229

signātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *belonging to sealing* anulus, *a seal ring*, Val. Max 8, 14, 4, Dig 50, 16, 74, 34, 2, 25, § 10 — *Subst* **signātōrĭum**, ii, *n*, *a sealing*, Alcim Ep 78

signātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a* of signo

Signĭa, ae, *f*, *an ancient town in Latium which produced an astringent wine*, now *Segni*, Liv 1, 56, 2, 21 *fin*, 8, 3, 32, 2, Plin 14, 6. 8, § 65, Sil 8, 380 — Hence, **Signīnus**, a, um, *adj*, *of or belonging to Signia, Signian* vinum, Cels 4, 5, 4, 19 *fin*, Mart. 13, 116 pira, Col 5, 10, 18, Plin 15, 15, 16, § 55, Juv 11, 73 al opus, *a kind of plaster for walls and pavements, made of potsherds and lime*, Vitr 2, 4, 7, 11, 8, 7, Col 1, 6, 12, 8, 15, 3, 8, 17, 1 — As *subst* **1. Signīnum**, i, *n*, = Signinum opus, Col 9, 1, 2, Plin 35, 12, 46, § 165 — **2. Signīni**, orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Signia, Signians*, Liv 27, 10, Plin 3, 5, 9, § 64

Signĭas, ae, *m*, = Σιγνίας, *a mountain in Greater Phrygia*, Plin 5, 29, 29, § 106

signĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj* [signum fero] **I.** In gen, *sign bearing, image bearing*, i e *bearing signs, figures*, or *images* (poet) puppis, i e *adorned* or *painted with images*, Luc 3, 558, so, crater, Val Fl 1 337 manus, *giving signals*, Amm 27, 9, 7 — **II.** In partic (class) **A.** *Bearing the heavenly signs* or *constellations, starry* aether, Lucr 6, 481 caelum, Luc 7, 363, 8, 172 orbis, qui Graece ζωδιακὸς dicitur, *the zodiac*, Cic Div 2, 42, 89, so, orbis, Lucr 5 691, Sen Q. N 7, 11, 8, for which also, polus, Luc 3, 254, Amm 26, 1, 1, and *subst* signifer, *the sky, the heavens*, etc, Sen Q N 7, 24 1, 7, 12, 8, Vitr 6, 1, Plin 2 10, 7, § 48, Claud in Rufin 1, 365 al — **B.** In milit lang, *subst* **signĭfer**, fĕri, *m* **1.** Lit, *a standard bearer, ensign* signifero interfecto, signo amisso, etc, Caes B G 2, 25, id B C 3, 74, Cic Div 1, 35, 77, Liv 6, 8, 22, 3, Ov Am 2, 12, 14 — **2.** Transf, *leader, head, chief*, etc nostrae causae duces et quasi signiferi, Cic Planc 30, 74 signifer juventutis, id Sull 12, 34, id Mur 25, 50, id. Att. 2, 1, 7, Suet. Ner 26, id. Vit Luc

signĭfex, ficis, *m* [signum facio], *an image maker, carver, statuary* (post class.), App M 2 p 116, 13, Arn 6, 199, Mart Cap 1, § 36, Sid Ep 6, 12

* **signĭfĭcābĭlis**, e, *adj* [significo], *that has meaning, significative* vox, Varr L. L 6, § 52 Müll

signĭfĭcans, antis, *Part* and *P a.* of significo

signĭfĭcanter, *adv*, v significo, *P a fin*

signĭfĭcantĭa, ae, *f* [significo] (post Aug) * **I.** *Force, energy, significancy* of words verborum, Quint 10, 1, 121 — **II.** In gen, *meaning, import, signification*, Tert Res Carn 21, Arn 7, 230, Lact. 4, 26

signĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f* [id.] **I.** *A pointing out, indicating denoting, signifying, an expression, indication, mark, sign, token*, = indicium, signum, ἐπισημασία, etc (freq and class) (α) *Absol* gestus sententiam non demonstratione sed significatione declarans, Cic de Or 3, 59, 220 aliquem nutu s gnificationeque appellare, id Fam 1, 9, 20 ignibus significatione factâ Caes. B G 2, 33 significatione per castella fumo facta, id. B C 3, 65, id B G 7, 81 — With *subj gen* ex significatione Gallorum, Caes. B G 7, 12 *fin* litterarum, Cic Imp Pomp 3, 7 — (β) With *obj gen* (so most freq) voluntatis, Cic. Clu 11, 31 victoriae, Caes. B G 5, 53 adventus, id ib 6, 29 *fin* virtutis, Cic. Lael 14, 48, cf id Off 1, 15 46 significatio calamitatum, id Div 2, 25, 54 artificii, id. de Or 2, 30, 153 probitatis, id Lael 9, 32, id Fam 5, 7, 2 et saep — *Plur* valetudinis significationes, Cic Div 2, 69, 142 rerum futurarum, id N D 2, 66, 166 — (γ) With *object clause* (very rare) ex qua bus magna significatio fit, non adesse constantiam, Cic Off 1, 36, 131 — *Plur*. multas nec dubias significationes saepe jecit ne reliquis quidem se parsurum senatoribus, Suet Ner 37 — **II.** In partic. **A.** Pregn, like the Gr ἐπισημασία *a sign* or *token of assent, an expression of approbation, applause* populi judiciis atque omni significatione florere, Cic. Sest 49, 105, cf id ib 57, 122, 59, 127 ut ex ipsâ significatione potuit cognosci, Caes B C 1, 86 — *Plur*, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 14, § 42 significationibus acclamationibus multitudinis, Liv 31, 15, 2 (corresp to assentatio) — **B.** Also, like ἐπισημασία, *a sign, token, foretoken, prognostic* of the weather (Plinian) est et aquarum significatio etc caeli quidem murmur non dubiam habet significationem Praesagiunt et animalia, Plin 18, 35, 85, § 359 sq — **C.** In rhet lang, *significance, emphasis* significatio est, quae plus in suspicione relinquit, quam positum est in oratione, Auct Her 4, 53, 67, Cic de Or 3, 53, 203, id Or 40, 139, Quint 9, 2, 3 (as a transl of the Gr ἔμφασις) — **D.** In gram, *meaning, sense, import, signification* of a word or phrase verbi, Varr L L 9, § 40 Müll scripti, Cic. Part Or 31, 108, cf id ib 38, 132 est igitur tropus sermo a naturali et principali significatione translatus ad aliam, Quint. 9, 1, 4 ejusdem verbi contraria significatio, id 9, 3, 68 voces eaedem diversâ in significatione ponuntur, id 9, 3, 69 verborum, id 10, 1, 10 latens, id 10, 1, 90 propriae, Gell 12, 13, 2 — So the titles of the lexical works of Aelius Gallus, Verrius Flaccus, Festus, etc De verborum Significatione or Significationibus — **E.** *Meaning, intent* duas significationes habet propositio vestra, *includes two assertions*, Sen Ep 87, 28

signĭfĭcātīvus, a, um, *adj* [significo] *denoting, signifying, significative* (jurid Lat), with *gen* enuntiatio et quantitatis et aestimationis significativa, Dig 50, 16, 232, 45, 1 75, § 2

signĭfĭcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [id], *denoting, signifying, significatory* (late Lat), with *gen* (like significativus) verbum fictitationis significatorium, Tert adv Herm 32, Ambros. Incarn Dom Sacr § 98

‡ **signĭfĭcātum**, σημασία, δήλωσις, Gloss Lat Gr

signĭfĭcātus, ūs, *m* [significo] (post Aug for significatio, II B and D) **I.** *A sign, token, prognostic* of coming changes of weather tempestatum significatus Vitr 9, 7 *fin*, Plin. 18, 25, 59, § 221, 18, 31, 74, § 310 — **II.** Lit, *meaning, import, signification* of a word (syn vis) ve particula duplicem significatum capit, Gell 5, 12, 9 — **B.** Transf, *a name, appellation* belli significatum dare, Arn 1, 3

signĭfĭco, āvi, atum, 1 (*dep* collat form **signĭfĭcor**, acc to Gell 18, 12, 10, without an example), *v a.* [signum facio] **I.** In gen, *to show by signs, to show, point out, express, publish, make known, indicate, to intimate, notify, signify*, etc (freq and class., syn monstro, declaro, indico) (α) With *acc* aliquid alicui, Plaut Rud 4 1, 5 hoc mihi significasse et annuisse visus est, Cic Verr 2, 3, 91, § 213 quae significari ac declarari volemus id de Or 3, 13, 49 gratulationem, id. Att 4 1, 5 stultitiam id Agr 2 12, 30 deditionem, Caes B G 7, 40 timorem fremitu et concursu, id ib 4, 14 vir, quem ne inimicus quidem satis in appellando significare poterat, Cic. Font 17, 39 (13, 29) all quid per gestum, Ov Tr 5, 10, 36 et saep — With two *acc.* (rare) ut eorum ornatus in his regem neminem significaret Nep Ages 8 2, id Them 2, 7 — (β) With *object clause* hoc tibi non significandum solum sed etiam

declarandum arbitror, nihil mihi esse potuisse tuis litteris gratius, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 2; cf. id. Mil. 2, 4· provocationem a regibus fuisse significant nostri augurales, id. Rep 2, 31, 54: se esse admodum delecta tos, id. ib 3, 30, 42: omnes voce significare coeperunt, sese, etc., Caes. B G. 2, 13; 4, 3; cf: hoc significant, sese ad statuas tuas pecuniam contulisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 60, § 148 —(γ) With *rel* or *interrog -clause*. neque unde, nec quo die datae essent (litterae), aut quo tempore te expectarem, significabant, Cic Fam 2, 19, 1: nutu significat, quid velit, Ov M 3, 643: (anseres et canes) aluntur in Capitolio, ut significent, si fures venerint, etc., Cic Rosc. Am 20, 56: significare coeperunt, ut dimitterentur, Caes B. C 1, 86 —(δ) With *de:* significare de fugā Romanis coeperunt, Caes B G 7, 26: est aliquid de virtute significatum tuā, Cic. Planc. 21, 52 —(ε) *Absol:* diversae state ... Neve inter vos significetis, Plaut. Truc 4, 3, 14: significare inter sese coeperunt, Cic de Or. 1, 26, 122: ut quam maxime significem, id. Tusc. 2, 20, 46. ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, Caes B G 2, 7 *fin.:* ubi major atque illustrior incidit res, clamore per agros regionesque significant, id. ib 7, 3 —**II.** In partic. **A.** *To betoken, prognosticate, foreshow, portend, mean* (syn. praedico): futura posse a quibusdam significari, Cic Div. 1, 1, 2: quid haec tanta celeritas festinatioque significat? id. Rosc. Am 34, 97: quid sibi significent, trepidantia consulit exta, Ov. M 15, 576; cf.: quid mihi significant ergo mea visa? id. ib 9, 495: significet placidos nuntia fibra deos, Tib 2, 1, 25: quae fato manent, quamvis significata, non vitantur, Tac H 1, 18 —**2.** *To betoken* a change of weather (post-Aug.). ventus Africus tempestatem significat, etc., Col. 11, 2, 4 sq: serenos dies (luna), Plin. 18, 35, 79, § 348: imbrem (occasus Librae), id. ib 26, 66, § 246 —*Absol:* terreni ignes proxime significant, Plin. 18, 35, 84, § 357 —**B.** *To call, name:* quod Antoninum filium suum ipse significari voluit, Capitol Gord. 16 —**C.** *To mean, import, signify*, of words: carere hoc significat, egere eo, quod habere velis, etc, Cic Tusc 1, 36, 88: multa verba aliud nunc ostendunt, aliud ante significabant, ut hostis, Varr L L. 5, § 3 Müll.; 9, § 85 ib: videtis hoc uno verbo unde significare res duas, et ex quo et a quo loco, Cic Caecin 30, 88 —Of a fable: haec significat fabula dominum videre plurimum, Phaedr 2, 8, 27; 4, 10, 16 —Hence, **significans,** antis, *P a*, in rhet. lang., of speech, *full of meaning, expressive, significant; graphic, distinct, clear:* locorum dilucida et significans descriptio, Quint. 9, 2, 44: verba, id 11, 1, 2, cf id. 4, 2, 36; 4, 2, 8, prooem § 31: demonstratio, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 147.—Transf, of orators: Atticos esse lucidos et significantes, Quint. 12, 10, 21.—*Comp*. quo nihil inveniri possit significantius, Quint 8, 2, 9; 8, 6, 6 —*Sup*. significantissimum vocabulum, Gell. 1, 15, 17.—*Adv:* **significanter,** *clearly, distinctly, expressly, significantly, graphically*· breviter ac significanter ordinem rei protulisse, Quint 11, 1, 53: rem indicare (with proprie), id 12, 10, 52: dicere (with ornate), id 1, 7, 32 —*Comp*· apertius, significantius dignitatem alicujus defendere, Cic Fam 3, 12, 3: narrare, Quint. 10, 1, 49· disponere, id. 3, 6, 65· appellare aliquid (with consignatius), Gell 1, 25, 8: dicere (with probabilius), id. 17, 2, 11.—*Sup*, Pseudo Quint Decl 247.

Signīnus, a, um, v Signia.

* **signĭtĕnens,** entis, *Part.* [signum-teneo], *constellation bearing, starry:* bigae, Enn. ap Varr. L L. 5, § 19 Müll. (Trag v. 132 Vahl); cf signifer.

signo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.* [signum], *to set a mark upon, to mark, mark out, designate* (syn. noto, designo) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen (mostly poet and in post-Aug. prose): discrimen non facit neque signat linea alba, Lucil. ap Non. 405, 17. signata sanguine pluma est, Ov. M 6, 670. ne signare quidem aut partiri limite campum Fas erat, Verg G 1, 126· humum limite mensor, Ov M. 1, 136, id. Am 3, 8, 42. moenia aratro, id F. 4, 819: pede certo humum, *to print, press*, Hor A P. 159; cf. vestigia summo pulvere, *to mark, imprint*, Verg. G 3, 171: aurata cyclade humum, Prop 4 (5), 7, 40: haec nostro signabitur area curru, Ov. A. A. 1, 39: locum, ubi ea (cistella) excidit, Plaut Cist 4, 2, 28: caeli regionem in cortice signant, *mark, cut*, Verg G 2, 269: nomina saxo, Ov. M 8, 539: rem stilo, Vell 1, 16, 1: rem carmine, Verg. A. 3, 287; for which: carmine saxum, Ov M. 2, 326: cubitum longis litteris, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 7: ceram figuris, *to imprint*, Ov M. 15, 169: cruor signaverat herbam, *had stained*, id. ib 10, 210, cf. id. ib 12, 125: signatum sanguine pectus, id. A. A. 2, 384: dubiā lanugine malas, id. M 13, 754: signata in stirpe cicatrix, Verg G 2, 379: manibus Procne pectus signata cruentis, id. ib 4, 15: vocis infinitos sonos paucis notis, Cic Rep 3, 2, 3: visum objectum imprimet et quasi signabit in animo suam speciem, id. Fat 19, 43 —**B.** In partic. **1.** *To mark with a seal; to seal, seal up, affix a seal to* a thing (usually obsignare): accepi a te signatum libellum, Cic Att. 11, 1, 1: volumina, Hor. Ep 1, 13, 2: locellum tibi signatum remisi, Caes. ap Charis. p 60 P.: epistula, Nep Pel. 3, 2 arcanas tabellas, Ov. Am 2, 15, 15· signatis quicquam mandare tabellis, Tib 4, 7, 7: lagenam (anulus), Mart 9, 88, 7: testamentum, Plin Ep 2, 20, 8 sq; cf. Mart. 5, 39, 2: nec nisi signata venumdabatur (terra), Plin. 35, 4, 14, § 33 —*Absol*, Mart 10, 70, 7; Quint. 5, 7, 32; Suet Ner 17.—**2.** *To mark with a stamp;* hence, **a.** Of money, *to stamp, to coin:* aes argentum aurumve publice signanto, Cic Leg. 3, 3, 6; cf: qui primus ex auro denarium signavit ... Servius rex primus signavit aes ... Signatum est nota pecudum, unde et pecunia appellata ... Argentum signatum est anno, etc, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 44 argentum signatum, Cic Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 63; Quint. 5, 10, 62; 5, 14, 26: pecunia signata Illyriorum signo, Liv 44, 27, 9: denarius signatus Victoria, Plin 33, 3, 13, § 46: sed cur navalis in aere Altera signata est, Ov. F 1, 230: milia talentūm argenti non signati formā, sed rudi pondere, Curt 5, 2, 11.—Hence, **b.** Poet.: signatum memori pectore nomen habe, *imprinted, impressed*, Ov. H 13, 66: (filia) quae patriā signatur imagine vultus, i e *closely resembles her father*, Mart. 6, 27, 3 —**c.** *To stamp*, i e *to license, invest with official authority* (late Lat): quidam per ampla spatia urbis ... equos velut publicos signatis, quod dicitur, calceis agitant, Amm 14, 6, 16 —**3.** Pregn., *to distinguish, adorn, decorate* (poet)· pater ipse suo superūm jam signat honore, Verg. A 6, 781 Heyne: caelum corona, Claud Nupt. Hon. et Mar 273 —**II.** Trop, *to point out, signify, indicate, designate, express* (rare; more usually significo, designo; in Cic only Or. 19, 64, where dignata is given by Non. 281, 10; v Meyer ad loc). translatio plerumque signandis rebus ac sub oculos subiciendis reperta est, Quint 8, 6, 19: quotiens suis verbis signare nostra voluerunt (Graeci), id. 2, 14, 1, cf: appellatione signare, id. 4, 1, 2 utrius differentiam, id. 6, 2, 20; cf. id 9, 1, 4; 12, 10, 16 nomen (Caieta) ossa signat, Verg A. 7, 4· fama signata loco est, Ov. M 14, 433: mira trixque sui signavit nomine terras, *designated*, Luc 4, 655; cf: (Earinus) Nomine qui signat tempora verna suo, Mart 9, 17, 4· Turnus ut videt . Se signari oculis, *singled out, looked to*, Verg A. 12, 3: signare responsum, *to give a definite or distinct answer*, Sen. Ben. 7, 16, 1 —With *rel clause:* memoria signat in quā regione quali adjutore legatoque fratre meo usus sit, Vell. 2, 115 —**B.** *To distinguish, recognize:* primi clipeos mentitaque tela Adgnoscunt, atque ora sono discordia signant, Verg A. 2, 423; cf sonis homines dignoscere, Quint 11, 3, 31: animo signa quodcumque in corpore mendum est, Ov R Am 417.—**C.** *To seal, settle, establish, confirm, prescribe* (mostly poet.) signanda sunt jura, Prop 3 (4), 20, 15. signata jura, Luc 3, 302· jura Suevis, Claud. ap Eutr 1, 380, cf.: precati deos ut velint ea (vota) semper solvi semperque signari, Plin. Ep 10, 35 (44) —**D.** *To close, end:* qui prima novo signat quinquennia lustro, Mart 4, 45, 3 —Hence, **A. signanter,** *adv* (acc to II A), *expressly, clearly, distinctly* (late Lat for the class. significanter)· signanter et breviter omnia indicare, Aug. Grat. Act 4· signanter et pro pr e dixerat, Hier adv Jovin. 1, 13 *fin* —**B. signātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **1.** (Acc. to I. B 1 sealed; hence) *Shut up, guarded, preserved* (mostly ante- and post-class): signata sacra, Varr ap Non 397, 32: limina, Prop 4 (5), 1, 145: Chrysidem negat signatam reddere, i e *unharmed, intact, pure*, Lucil. ap. Non. 171, 6; cf: assume de viduis fide pulchram, aetate signatam, Tert. Exhort 12 —**2.** (Acc to II A.) *Plain, clear, manifest* (post-class. for significans): quid expressius atque signatius in hanc causam? Tert. Res Carn. 13 —*Adv.:* **signātē,** *clearly, distinctly* (post class): qui (veteres) proprie atque signate locuti sunt, Gell. 2, 6, 6; Macr S 6, 7 —*Comp:* signatius explicare aliquid, Amm 23, 6, 1.

signum, i, *n* [perh Sanscr sag-, to cling to, adhere; cf. sigilla] **I.** In gen, *a mark, token, sign, indication* (very frequent in all styles and periods; cf insigne): meo patri torulus inerit aureus Sub petaso· id signum Amph truoni non erit, Plaut Am prol 145 sq· ut eam (nutricem) adducam et signa ostendam haec, i e crepundia, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 38; 5, 3, 5: ut fures earum rerum, quas ceperunt, signa commutant, etc, Cic Fin 5, 25, 74; so (with notae) id de Or 2, 41, 174; id. Lael 17, 62; cf: omne probabile aut signum est aut credibile ... Signum est, quod sub sensum aliquem cadit et quiddam significat, quod ex ipso profectum videtur, etc., id. Inv. 1, 30, 47 sq· aut pecori signum aut numeros inpressit acervis, Verg. G 1, 263; cf. servitii signum cervice gerens, Ov. M 3, 16 jaculo mihi vulnera fecit —Signa vides: apparet adhuc vetus ecce cicatrix, Ov M 12, 444: metam Constituit signum nautis pater, unde reverti Scirent, etc., Verg A 5, 130: scutum signi gratia positum, Quint 6, 3, 38 signa pedum, *tracks, prints*, Ov. M. 4, 543; and simply signa, Verg A 8, 212 al· oculis mihi signum dedit, Ne se appellarem, Plaut Mil. 2, 1, 45: dare, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 11: dicere deos gallis signum dedisse cantandi, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57 al: signa esse ad salutem, Ter And 3, 2, 2· animi pudentis signum, id. Heaut 1, 1, 68· color pudoris signum, id. And. 5, 3, 7· signa doloris ostendere, Cic de Or 2, 45, 190 mortis dare, Lucr 6, 1182. timoris mittere, *to exhibit, display*, Caes B C 1, 71 et saep —With *obj -clause:* magnum hoc quoque signum est, dominam esse extra noxiam, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 57; Nep. Att 17, 2 —In *predic gen* with *neutr pron*· hoc est signi; ubi primum poterit, se illinc subducet, Ter Eun. 4, 1, 14 id erit signi me invitum facere, quod, etc, Cic Rosc Am 30, 83; Auct. Her. 4, 5, 8, Cato, R R. 38, 4; 88, 2· nil tamen est signi, Lucr 5, 918; cf: quid signi? Cic Cael. 16, 38, 2 —Hence, *a surname, epithet* (rare): huic signum exercitus apposuit, Vop Am 6; cf. Capitol Gord. 4 —**II.** In partic **A.** In milit. lang **1.** The distinctive sign of a division of an army. **a.** *A military standard, ensign, banner* (including the aquila): signifero interfecto, signo amisso, Caes B. G 2, 25· ut neque signiferi viam, nec signa milites cernerent, Liv 33, 7· Hasdrubal ut procul signa legionum fulgentia vidit, id. 28, 14; 22, 21; Col 9, 9, 4: inter signa militaria, Hor Epod. 9, 15· cum unius signi militibus pergit ire, Liv 33, 1: signa militaria ex proelio relata, Caes B C 3, 99; so, militaria, id. B G 7, 2, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 58 —Hence the expressions· signa sequi, *to follow the standards, to march in military order*, Sall. J. 80, 2, Liv 24, 48, 11: signa subsequi, *to keep in order of battle*, Caes B G 4, 26 signa observare, Sall. J 51, 1: signa servare, Liv. 8, 34, 10; Veg Mil 1, 9: ab signis discedere, *to desert the standards, leave the ranks*, Caes. B G 5, 16; 5, 33 *fin;* id B C 1, 44, Liv 25, 20 al, cf.. ab ordinibus signisque discedere, Front. Strat 1, 5, 3: signa relinquere, *to desert*, Sall C 9, 4; Liv. 5, 6 al· signa deserere, Liv. 8, 34, 9 signa ferre, i e *to break up* the camp, Caes B G 1, 39 *fin;* 1, 40; Liv 2, 49, 3; 10, 5 al.; for which· movere signa, id 1, 14, 9; 27, 2, 12; Verg. G 3, 236; and: tollere, Vell. 2, 61, 2, Auct B Alex. 57, 1; but: ferte signa in hostem, *attack*, Liv 9, 23, 13· signa constituere, *to halt*, Caes B G 7, 47, cf.· infestis contra hostes signis constiterunt, id ib 7, 51· signa proferre, *to advance*, Liv. 4, 32, 10: signa convertere, *to wheel, turn*, or *face about*, Caes B G 1, 25 *fin;* 2, 26; Liv 8, 11; 2, 14; 4, 29; for which·

vertere signa, id. 9, 35 signa inferre (in aliquem), *to advance to the attack, make an assault* Caes. B G 1 25 *fin.*, 2, 26, 7, 67, id. B C 2, 42, Cic Phil. 5, 8, 23, Sall J 56, 5, Liv 2, 53, 9, 27, 44, 12 al, cf. signa conferre cum aliquo, *to engage with, engage in close fight*, Cic. Att 7, 5, 5, id. Pis. 21, 49, and cf. collatis signis pugnare, superare aliquem, etc, Plaut Cas. 2, 5, 44, Liv 1, 33, 2, 50, Cic. Imp Pomp 23, 66, but conferre signa also means simply *to bring the standards together* (to one place), Caes B G 7, 2, 2, 25, Liv 37, 21 signa in laevum cornu confert, *concentrates his troops*, id. 7, 15, 4 signa transferre, *to desert*, Caes B C 1, 24 signa convellere, *to take up the standards*, which had been fixed in the ground, Liv 3, 7, 3, 3, 54, 10, 5, 37, 4, so, vellere signa, id 3, 50, 11, Verg G 4, 108 revellere signa, Luc 7, 77, cf signa figere, *to encamp*, Amm 27, 10, 9 defigere signa, Sil. 8, 625 sub signis ducere legiones, ire, esse, etc., *together, in order, in rank and file*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 71 (with ordine), Cic Att. 16, 8, 2, Liv 3, 51; Tac H. 2, 14 signa hostium turbare, *to throw into disorder*, Liv 9, 73 ante signa, *before the army*, id. 5, 18, 6, 7, 7, 16 post signa, id. 2, 49 —(β) Transf, in gen infestis prope signis inferuntur Galli in Fonteium, Cic. Font. 20, 44 (16, 34) — **b.** Esp, *the standard* or *ensign* of single cohorts and maniples (opp aquila, the standard of the entire legion) cum fasces, cum tubas, cum signa militaria, cum aquilam illam argenteam . scirem esse praemissam, Cic. Cat 2 6 13, Galb ap Cic Fam 10, 30, 5, Suet Calig 14 *fin* Oud, Tac A. 1, 18, id. H 2, 29 *fin*, Plin 13, 3, 4, § 23, Luc 1, 6, 1, 224 al (cf aquila, 2.) manipulos exercitus minimas manus quae unum sequuntur signum, Varr L L 5, § 88 Mull —(β) Meton, *a cohort, a maniple* octo cohortes in fronte constituit, reliquarum signa in subsidio artius collocat, Sall C 59, 2, Liv 8, 9; 25, 23 *fin*, 33, 1, 27, 14, 28, 14, Auct. B Hisp 18, 3 —**2.** *A sign, signal, a watchword, password*, given by a wind instrument, by the tessera, or otherwise signum tuba dare, Caes B G 2, 20, 7, 81 proelii committendi dare, id. ib 2, 21 recipiendi dare, id ib 7, 52 receptui dare, Liv. 4, 31; 26, 45, 3, 22, cf Cic Rep 1, 2, 3 signum dare ut, etc, Liv 2, 20, 4, 39 proelii exposcere, Caes B G 7, 19 concinere, id. B C 3, 92 *fin*, Liv 30, 5, cf Tac A. 1, 68 canere, Sall C 59, 1, id J 99, 1; Liv 1, 1, 4, 31, 27, 47, Cic Rep 1, 3, 3 al (v cano) —For the chariot race signum mittendis quadrigis dare, Liv 8, 40, 3 signum mittere Enn ap Cic Div 1, 48, 107 signo Felicitatis dato, *the word, watchword*, Felicitas, Auct B Afr 83 signum petere, Suet. Calig 56, id Claud. 42, id Ner 9; cf.: it bello tessera signum, Verg A. 7, 637 —Transf tu illam (virtutem) jubes signum petere i e *to be in subjection*, Sen Ben 4, 2, 2 —**B.** *A sign* or *token* of any thing to come, *a prognostic, symptom* (cf portentum, indicium) ipse et equus ejus repente concidit nec eam rem habuit religioni, objecto signo, ut peritis videbatur, ne committeret proelium, Cic Div 1, 35, 77 med ci signa quaedam habent ex venis et ex spiritu aegroti, id ib 2, 70, 145, cf Verg G 3, 440, 3, 503, 4, 253, Cels 2, 3 prospera signa dare, Ov H 18 (19), 152 —**C.** *An image*, as a work of art, *a figure, statue, picture*, etc. (syn effigies, imago, simulacrum) inerant (classi) signa expressa, Titani quomodo, etc, Naev 2, 13 statuas deorum, exempla earum facierum, signa domi pro supellectile statuere, Cato ap Prisc. p 782 P signum pictum in pariete, Plaut Merc. 2, 2, 44 signum in fano, id. Rud 2, 7, 2 aëna signa, Lucr 1, 318 ante signum Jovis Statoris concidit, Cic Div 1, 35, 77 signum aeneum marmoreum, eburneum, id Verr 2, 4, 1, § 1, cf id Off 1, 41, 147, Hor Ep 2, 1, 248 cratera impressum signis, Verg A. 5, 536, 5, 267, 9 263 (vestis) auro signisque ingentibus apta, Lucr 5, 1428 ex ornatis aedibus per aulaea et signa, Sall H. 2, 23, 2 Dietsch pallam signis auroque rigentem, Verg A 1, 648 e Pario formatum marmore signum, Ov M 3, 419, cf. id ib 5, 183, 12, 398 statuas, signa, picturas commendet, Plin. Ep 1, 20, 5 —**D.** *An image* or *device on a seal ring, a seal, signet* ostendi tabellas Lentulo, et quaesivi, cognosceretne signum

Annuit Est vero, inquam, notum signum, imago avi tui, etc, Cic Cat 3, 5, 10 (patera) in cistula obsignata signo est, Plaut Am 1, 1, 265, cf Cic. Verr 2, 1, 45, § 117 tabulae maximae signis hominum nobilium consignantur, id Quint 6, 25 impressi mat his signa tabellis Hor S 2, 6, 38 litterae integris signis praetoribus traduntur, Cic Cat 3, 3, 6, Sall C 47, 3 signo laeso non insanire lagenae, Hor Ep 2, 2, 134 volumen sub signo habere, *to have under seal*, Cic Att 9, 10, 4, cf sub signo claustrisque rei publicae positum vectigal, id Agr 1, 7, 21 nec pacta conventaque in pressis signis custodirentur, Sen Ben 3, 15, 1 cum sol duodena peregit signa, Ov M 13, 618 —**E.** *A sign in the heavens, a constellation* (cf sidus) caeli subter labentia signa, Lucr 1, 2 loca caeli Omnia, dispositis signis ornata, id 5, 695 signorum ortus et obitus, Cic Inv 1, 34, 59 signis omnibus ad idem principium stellisque revocatis, id. Rep 6, 22, 24 in signo leonis, id. Div 1, 53, 121 signorum obitus speculari et ortus, Verg G 1, 257, id. A 7, 138 signum pluviale Capellae, Ov F 5, 113 ponemusque suos ad vaga signa dies, id. ib 1, 310 nox caelo diffundere signa parabat, Hor S 1, 5, 10, cf id C 2 8, 11 —**F.** *Miraculous works* (eccl Lat), Vulg Dan 3, 99, id. Matt 24, 24, id Joan 2, 11 et saep

1. sil, silis, *n*, *a kind of yellowish earth, yellow ochre*, Plin. 33, 12, 56, § 158, Vitr 7, 11, Veg 5, 26, 5, 39, 6, 28 *fin*, Aus Idyll 12 Gram 8

2. sil or **sili,** = seselis

Sila, ae, *f*, *a large forest in the country of the Bruttii which yielded great quantities of pitch*, Cic Brut 22, 85, Sall Fragm ap Serv Verg A 12, 715 (H 4, 7 Dietsch), Plin 3, 5, 10, § 74, Verg G 3, 219, id. A 12, 715 —Hence, **Silānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the forest of Sila* caseus, Cassiod Var 12, 12.

silācĕus or **silācĭus,** a, um, *adj* [1. sil], *like ochre, of ochre*. color, Plin. 35, 7, 32, § 50 cunei, Vitr 7, 4, 7, 5

Silana, ae, *f*, *a town of Thessaly*, Liv 36, 13

Silanĭo or **Silanĭon,** ōnis, *m*, *a celebrated statuary*, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 57, § 126, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 51, Vitr 7, praef

1. Silānus, i, *m*, *a Roman surname in the Julian gens*, Liv 23, 15; 25, 2 **a.** D Junius Silanus, Cic. Fin 1, 7, 24, id. Off 2, 16, 57, id. Cat 4, 4, 7, Sall. C 50, 4, 51 16 —**b.** M Silanus, Cic. Brut 35, 135, id Fam 10, 30, 1 — Hence, **Silānĭānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *named from one Silanus*: senatusconsultum, Dig 29, 5, 1, §§ 7 and 21.

† **2. silānus,** i, *m*, = σιληνός, Doric σιλανός, *a fountain* or *jet of water* (usually spirting from a head of Silenus) Lucr 6, 1265, Cels. 3, 18 *med*; Fest s v tullios, p 352 Müll, Inscr Orell. 3321; Hyg Fab 169

3. Silānus, v Sila *fin.*

Silărus, i, *m*, = Σίλαρις, *a river forming the boundary between Lucania and Campania*, now *Sele*, Plin 3, 5, 9, § 70 (al Silerus) sq, 2, 103, 106 § 226, Verg G 3, 146, Sil. 8, 582 —Also called **Silerus,** Mel. 2, 4, 9, and **Siler,** Luc. 2, 426, Col poet. 10, 136

‡ **silatum** antiqui pro eo, quod nunc jentaculum dicimus, appellabant, quia jejuni vinum sili conditum ante meridiem absorbebant, Fest p 347 Müll

silaus, i, *m*, *a kind of parsley, small age* Apium graveolens, Linn., Plin 26, 8, 56, § 88

Silēnĭcus, a, um, *adj* [Silenus], *of* or *sacred to Silenus* racemi (hederae), *a species of ivy*, Plin 16 34, 62 § 146.

silens, entis, *Part* and *P a* of sileo

silenter, *adv*, v sileo, *P a fin*

silentĭārĭus, ii, *m* [silentium] **I.** *A confidential domestic servant* (orig watching for the domestic silence, cf Sen Ep 47, 3), Salv Gub Dei, 4, 3, Inscr Orell 2956, 3193, cf Becker, Gallus 2, p 99 (2d ed) —**II.** In the later imperial period, *a certain high officer at court, a privy councillor*, Cod. Just 3, 28, 30 *fin.*, 15, 62, 25, Inscr Orell 3194

silentĭōsē, *adv*, v silentiosus *fin*

silentĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [silentium] *perfectly still* or *silent* nactus opacae noctis silentiosa secreta, App M 11 *init* —*Adv*. **silentĭōsē,** *stilly, silently* silentiose geritur publicum bonum, Cassiod Var 11, 1 *med*

silentĭum, ii, *n* [sileo] **I.** Lit **A.** In gen., *a being still or silent, noiselessness, stillness, silence* (freq and class.; cf. taciturnitas) otium et silentium est, Ter Hec prol alt. 35 et ipse conticuit et ceteris silentium fuit, Cic de Or 3, 35, 143; cf id. ib 1, 35, 160, id Rep 2 38, 64 auditus est magno silentio, id. Q Fr 2, 1, 1 silentio auditus, Caes B C 3, 19, 3 huic facietis Fabulae silentium, Plaut Am prol 15 fac silentium, id Pers. 4, 3, 50, cf Cic Div 1, 28, 59 nec longa silentia feci, *kept silence*, Ov F 1, 183 silentio facto, *silence being obtained*, Quadrig ap Gell. 9, 13, 10, Liv 24, 7 *fin*, Petr 14 *fin*; Quint 2, 5, 6 al, also with the signif *to make* or *procure silence* Fabius cum silentium classico fecisset, Liv 2, 45; Tac H 3, 20, Curt 10, 6, 3; Phaedr 5, 5, 15. facere silentia majestate manūs, Pers. 4, 7 tribuni plebis, cum inviti silentium tenuissent, Liv 5, 9, 4, so, tenere silentium, id 1, 16, 2, 1, 28, 8, 9, 38, 14 silentium obtinere, id. 1, 16, 2, cf obstinatum silentium obtinuit, id. 9, 38, 14 tenuere silentia cuncti, Ov M 1, 206 se silentium fieri jussisse, Cic Div 1 28, 59, Luc. 1, 298 silentium imperare, Sen Vit. Beat 26, 7, Tac. G 11 silentium significare *to give a signal for silence*, Cic Brut 84, 290 cum silentio animadvertite, Ter Eun prol 44 Athenienses cum silentio auditi sunt, Liv 38, 10, 4 cum silentio ad aliquem convenire, id. 7, 35, 1, so, cum silentio, id 25, 9, 15 agere per silentium, Ter Heaut prol 36, cf. id Hec. prol alt 21, id Phorm prol 30 per silentium noctis, Liv 3, 42, 3, Tac. A 4, 53, id. Agr 3 ego illas omnes res egi silentio, Cic Prov Cons 12, 29, cf ut nulla fere pars orationis silentio praeteriretur, *in silence, without applause*, id Brut. 22, 88; more freq praeterire silentio, *to pass over in silence, to say nothing about*, id. Sull 21, 62, id. Part Or 23, 82, id. Phil. 13, 6 Orell *N cr*, Plin Ep 5, 20, 6, for which silentio transire, Cic Att 2, 19, 3, Quint 2, 3, 1; 5, 12, 23 periculosissimum locum silentio sum praetervectus, Cic Phil 7, 3, 8 transmittere aliquem, Tac. A 1 13 *fin* al, cf cum M Tullius de omnibus (oratoribus) aetatis suae silentium egerit, *keeps silence, is silent*, Quint 10, 1, 38 tenere se intra silentium, Plin Ep 4, 17, 8, 7, 6, 6 de Partho silentium est, *nothing is said*, Cic. Att 5, 16, 4 ut laudem eorum a silentio vindicarem, i e *obscurity*, id. de Or 2, 2, 7, Sen Ep 21, 5, Plin. Ep 9, 14, 1 gravissimas plagas ferre silentio, Cic Tusc. 2, 20, 46 quam maximum silentium haberi jubet, Sall J 99, 1 lacrimae omnibus obortae, et diu maestum silentium tenuit, *prevailed*, Liv 40, 8, 20 —Poet. ferre opem furtoque silentia deme, *remove silence from*, i e *tell of, disclose*, Ov M 2, 700 —Of the *stillness, silence, dead* of night silentio noctis Caesar ex castris egressus, Caes B G 7, 36 in silentio noctis, id ib 7, 26, cf. so vocem noctis silentio audisse clariorem humana, Liv 5, 32 paulo ante mediam noctem silentio ex oppido egressi, Caes B G 7, 11, cf id. ib 7, 18, 7, 60, Liv 8, 23, 9, 38 —Poet., in *plur* silentia noctis, Lucr 4, 461, Stat Th. 1, 441 quid me alta silentia cogis Rumpere, Verg A 10, 63, Ov M 7, 184 taciturna silentia, Lucr 4, 585 torquent illum furibunda silentia, Stat Th 10 890 —*The stillness, quietness* of the fields nactus silentia ruris, Ov M 1, 232, cf vidit desolatas agere alta silentia terras, id ib 1, 349 — Of wood that makes no noise, does not snap, Plin 16, 16, 28, § 70 —**B.** In partic, in augural lang, *freedom from disturbance*, hence, *faultlessness, perfectness* in the taking of auspices id silentium dicimus in auspiciis, quod omni vitio caret etc, Cic Div 2, 34, 71, cf Fest p 348 Müll, s v sinistrum, p 351 ib; and v Becker, Antiq vol. 2, pars 3, p 76 sq — **II.** Transf, *a stand still* (opp to motion or activity), *cessation, repose, inaction, tranquillity*, etc (rare but class) mundus caeli vastus constitit silentio, Enn. ap Macr 6, 2 *med*. silentium perpetuum judiciorum ac fori, Cic. Pis 14, 32, cf Tac Agr 39 vitam silentio transire, Sall C 1, 1 silentium otiumque inter armatos, Liv 2, 45 biduum deinde silentium

fuit neutris transgredientibus amnem, id. 37, 38: idem praeturae tenor et silentium, Tac. Agr. 6: quantum distant a morte silentia vitae? Sil. 3, 145.

sĭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [sileo], *silent, quiet:* loca, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 7.

Sīlēnus, i, *m.*, = Σειληνός. **I.** *Silenus, the tutor and constant attendant of Bacchus; represented as baldheaded, with short horns and a flat nose, as drunken, lascivious, and mounted on an ass*, Hor. A. P. 239; Verg. E. 6, 14; Ov. A. A. 1, 543; id. F. 1, 399; 1, 413; 6, 339; id. M. 11, 90; 11, 99; Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 114; Hyg. Fab. 191.—*Plur.:* **Sīlēni**, *gods of the woods, satyrs*, Cat. 64, 252; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 110; cf. Serv. Verg. E. 6, 14.—**II.** *A Greek historian*, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49; Liv. 26, 49; Nep. Hann. 13, 3; Plin. 4, 22, 36, § 120.

sĭlĕo, ŭi (*perf. pass.* silitum est, Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 2), 2, *v. n.* and *a.* [cf. Goth. silan, ana-silan, to be silent; Germ. seltsam, selten], *to be noiseless, still*, or *silent, to keep silence; act., not to speak of, to keep silent respecting* a thing (class.; stronger than tacere). **I.** Lit. (*a*) *Absol.:* silete et tacete atque animum advortite, Plaut. Poen. prol. 3; id. Capt. 3, 1, 20: optimum quemque silere, Liv. 39, 27 *fin.:* muta silet virgo, Ov. M. 10, 389: lingua, sile, id. P. 2, 2, 61: sedentibus ac silentibus cunctis, Suet. Claud. 21: obstrepentes forte ranas silere jussit, id. Aug. 94.—(*β*) With *de:* cum ceteri de nobis silent, Cic. Sull. 29, 80: de dracone silet, id. Div. 2, 30, 65: de re publicā ut sileremus, id. Brut. 42, 157; cf. id. ib. 76, 266; cf. Fabri ad Sall. J. 19, 2.—*Impers. pass.:* de jurgio siletur, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 13; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10, 32; Sall. C. 2, 8: usque ab Abraham de justorum aliquorum commemoratione silitum est, Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 2.—(*γ*) With *acc.:* quae hoc tempore sileret omnia, Cic. Clu. 6, 18: tu hoc silebis, id. Att. 2, 18, 3: neque te silebo, Liber, Hor. C. 1, 12, 21; cf. id. ib. 4, 9, 31: fortia facta, Ov. M. 12, 575: alium silere quod voles, Sen. Hippol. 876: nulla me tellus silet, id. Herc. Oet. 39; cf.: facti culpa silenda mihi, Ov. Tr. 2, 208.—*Pass.:* ea res siletur, Cic. Fl. 3, 6: quod ego praetermitto et facile patior sileri, id. Cat. 1, 6, 14: ne nunc quidem post tot saecula sileantur, Liv. 27, 10, 7: per quem tria verba silentur, Ov. F. 1, 47: mala causa silenda est, id. P. 3, 1, 147: quisquis ille, sileatur, Plin. Ep. 8, 22, 4; cf. Tac. Agr. 41.—*Part. pass.* as *subst.:* **silenda**, ōrum, *mysteries, secrets*, Liv. 39, 10, 5; cf. Curt. 6, 25, 3.—(*δ*) With *rel.-clause:* quā tulerit mercede, silet, Ov. M. 7, 688.—*(*ε*) With *obj.-clause:* ut sileat verbum facere, Auct. B. Hisp. 3, 7.—**2.** Of things (mostly poet.): intempesta silet nox, Verg. G. 1, 247: silet aequor, id. E. 9, 57: mare, Val. Fl. 7, 542: immotae frondes, Ov. M. 7, 187: umidus aër, id. ib.: aura, Col. 2, 21, 5: venti, id. 12, 25, 4: tranquillo silet immotāque attollitur undā Campus, Verg. A. 5, 127; cf.: silent late loca, id. ib. 9, 190: tempus erat quo cuncta silent, Ov. M. 10, 446; cf. also infra *P. a.*—*Act.:* si chartae sileant quod bene feceris, Hor. C. 4, 8, 21.—**II.** Transf., *to be still* or *quiet* (opp. to being in action), *to remain inactive, to rest, cease* (in class. prose, for the most part only of things; cf. quiesco): et cycnea mele Phoebeaque Carmina consimili ratione oppressa silerent, Lucr. 2, 506: silent diutius Musae Varronis quam solebant, Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 2: silent leges inter arma, id. Mil. 4, 10: si quando ambitus sileat, id. Leg. 3, 17, 39: ne sileret sine fabulis hilaritas, Petr. 110, 6.—Of persons: fixaque silet Gradivus in hastā, Val. Fl. 4, 281: nec ceterae nationes silebant (with arma movere), Tac. H. 3, 47.—Hence, **sĭlens**, entis (*abl.* silente; but -ti, Liv. 23, 35, 18 al.; Ov. M. 4, 84; *neutr. plur.* silenta loca, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 7; *gen. plur.* (poet.) silentum, Verg. A. 6, 432; Ov. M. 5, 356 al.), *P. a.*, *still, calm, quiet, silent:* nocte silenti, Ov. M. 4, 84; Verg. A. 4, 527: silenti nocte, Liv. 26, 5, 9; Petr. poet. 89, 2, 32: silente nocte, Tib. 1, 5, 16: silente caelo, Plin. 18, 28, 69, § 279: silenti agmine ducam vos, Liv. 25, 38; so, silenti agmine, id. 31, 38 *fin.;* 35, 4: per lucos silentes, Verg. G. 1, 476: vultu defixus uterque silenti, Val. Fl. 7, 407: umbrae silentes, i. e. *the dead*, Verg. A. 6, 264; called populus silens, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 237; more freq. as *subst.:* **sĭlentes**, um, *comm.*, *the dead:* umbrae silentum, Ov. M. 15, 797; so, rex silentum, id. ib. 5, 356: sedes, id. ib. 15, 772; Val. Fl. 1, 750; cf.: Aeacus jura silentibus illic Reddit, Ov. M. 13, 25.—The Pythagoreans were also called Silentes for the five years during which they were to listen to the instructions of Pythagoras: coetus silentum, Ov. M. 15, 66; hence, silentes anni, these five years of the Pythagoreans, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 157: luna silenti, *not shining*, i. e. *at the end of the month*, Cato, R. R. 29; 40; 50; Col. 2, 10, 11; cf. Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 190: sarmentum, *not yet shooting forth*, Col. 4, 29, 1: vineae, id. 4, 27, 1: surculi, id. 11, 2, 26: flos, id. 12, 7, 1: ova, *in which the chicks do not yet move*, id. 8, 5, 15.—With *ab:* dies silens a ventis, Col. 4, 29, 5.—Hence, *adv.:* **sĭlenter**, *silently*, Juvenc. 3, 462; Vulg. 1 Reg. 24, 5.

1. sĭler, ĕris, *n.*, *a kind of brook-willow*, Plin. 16, 18, 31, § 77; 24, 10, 44, § 73; Verg. G. 2, 12 Serv.

2. Sĭler, v. Silarus.

Sĭlĕrus, i, v. Silarus.

sĭlesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [sileo], *to become still, silent, calm*, or *quiet* (rare; not in Cic.; syn. obmutesco): dum hae silescunt turbae, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 10: deum domus alta silescit, Verg. A. 10, 101: caeli furor aequinoctialis Zephyri silescit auris, Cat. 46, 3: venti silescunt, Ov. Tr. 2, 151.

sĭlex, icis, *m.* (poet. and late Lat.; also *fem.*, Verg. E. 1, 15; id. A. 6, 471; 6, 602; 8, 233; Ov. M. 9, 225; 9, 304; 9, 613; Amm. 14, 6, 16; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 2; *gen. plur.* silicum, Lucr. 6, 683; Luc. 4, 304) [root sar-, to be firm; cf.: solum, solidus]. **I.** *Any hard stone found in fields, a pebble-stone, a flint, flint-stone:* silicem caedere, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 85: silice vias sternere, Liv. 41, 27; cf. id. 41, 27, § 7: silici scintillam excudere, Verg. A. 1, 174: gravem medios silicem jaculatus in hostes, Ov. M. 7, 139 et saep.: per ampla spatia urbis, subversasque silices, *pavements*, Amm. 14, 6, 16; cf.: silicem pedibus quae conteret atrum, Juv. 6, 350.—Freq. joined with lapis: *Ag.* Illa mulier lapidem silicem subigere, ut se amet, potest. *Mi.* Pol id quidem haud mentire: nam tu es lapide silice stultior, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 77 sq.; Cato, R. R. 18, 3; Liv. 30, 43; Fest. s. v. lapidem, p. 115 Müll.; and in inscrr.: II VIRI VIAM LAPID(e) SILIC(e) STERN(endam) CUR(averunt), Inscr. Bull. dell' Inst. 1839, p. 60; so Inscr. Orell. 6617.—With saxum: porcum saxo silice percussit, Liv. 1, 24 *fin.*—To denote *hard-heartedness:* non silice nati sumus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 12: nec in tenero stat tibi corde silex, Tib. 1, 1, 64: nec rigidas silices in pectore gerit, Ov. M. 9, 614: et dicam silices pectus habere tuum, id. Tr. 3, 11, 4: moturaque duras Verba queror silices, id. M. 9, 304.—**II.** In gen., *a rock, crag* (poet.), Lucr. 6, 683: validi silices, id. 1, 571; 2, 449: stabat acuta silex praecisis undique saxis, Verg. A. 8, 233: nudus silex, *bare rock*, Sen. Phoen. 69: excisae rupes durissimi silicis, Suet. Calig. 37: juventus duris silicum lassata metallis, Luc. 4, 304: Lycius Phrygiusque silex, Stat. S. 1, 2, 148.—Of *limestone*, Ov. M. 7, 107; cf. Plin. 36, 23, 53, § 174.

Sĭliānus, a, um, v. Silius.

sĭlĭcārĭus, ii, *m.* [silex], *one that paves roads with pebble-stones, a pavior*, Front. Aquaed. 117; Inscr. Grut. 645.

sĭlĭcernĭum, ii, *n.* **I.** *A funeral feast*, Caecil. ap. Fest. p. 294 Müll.; Varr. ap. Non. 48, 9; Mart. Cap. 8, § 805; cf. Becker, Gallus, vol. 3, p. 296 (2d ed.).—Hence, a term of abuse applied to an old man: te exercebo hodie, silicernium, *drybones*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 48; for which, in *masc.:* **sĭlĭcernĭus**, Cinc. ap. Fulg. 560, 21.—**II.** *A kind of sausage*, Arn. 7, 229.

Sĭlĭces, um, *m.*, *a mountain-tribe in Asia:* montani, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 118.

* **sĭlĭcĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [silex], *of flint* or *limestone, silicious:* saxa, Vitr. 8, 3 *fin.:* lapides, Cato, R. R. 18, 3.—Trop.: cor, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 10.

sĭlĭcĭa, ae, *f.*, *a plant, also called* faenum Graecum, *fenugreek*, Plin. 18, 16, 39, § 140; 24, 19, 120, § 184; called also siliqua, Col. 2, 10, 33; 11, 2, 71.

* **sĭlĭcŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [siliqua], *a little husk* or *pod, a silicle*, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 3.

sĭlīgĭnārĭus, ii, *m.* [siligo], *a baker of wheat-flour*, Dig. 47, 2, 52, § 11; Inscr. Orell. 1810; Inscr. Rein. cl. 1, n. 254; Inscr. Don. cl. 9, n. 11.

sĭlīgĭnĕus (late form **sĭlīgnus**, Dynam. 1, 7), *adj.* [id.], *of wheat, wheaten:* farina, Cato, R. R. 121; Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 88: panis, Varr. ap. Non. 88, 14; Sen. Ep. 123, 2; Vop. Aurel. 35: cunni, i. e. *wheaten loaves* of obscene form, Mart. 9, 3, 3; cf. Priapus, id. 14, 69 *in lemm.*

sĭlīgo, inis, *f.* **I.** *A kind of very white wheat, winter-wheat:* Triticum hibernum, Linn.; Cato, R. R. 35, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 2; Cels. 2, 19; Col. 2, 6, 2; 2, 9, 5; 2, 9, 13; Plin. 18, 8, 20, § 85; 18, 7, 10, § 61.—**II.** Transf., *fine wheaten flour*, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 85; Juv. 5, 70; 6, 472.

sĭlĭqua, ae, *f.* **I.** Lit., *a pod* or *husk* of leguminous plants, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 3; Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 120; Verg. G. 1, 74.—**B.** Transf.: **sĭlĭquae**, ārum, *pulse*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123; Pers. 3, 55; Juv. 11, 58.—**II.** Siliqua Graeca, *the carob-tree, a carob, St. John's bread*, Col. 5, 10, 20; 7, 9, 6; id. Arb. 25, 1; also simply siliqua, Plin. 15, 24, 26, § 95; 23, 8, 79, § 151; Pall. Febr. 25, 27; id. Insit. 117.—A variety of the same is called siliqua Syriaca, Plin. 23, 8, 79, § 151; Scrib. Comp. 121.—**III.** The same as faenum Graecum; v. silicia.—**IV.** *The name of a very small weight* or *measure*, Rhem. Fan. Pond. 10; Veg. 1, 20, 2.—As a coin, *the twenty-fourth part of a* solidus, Cod. Just. 4, 32, 26 *fin.*

sĭlĭquastrum, i, *n.*, *a plant, also called* piperitis, *pepperwort*, Plin. 19, 12, 62, § 187; 20, 17, 66, § 174.

sĭlĭquor, āri, *v. dep.* [siliqua, I.], *to put forth* or *get pods*, Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 54; 18, 7, 10, § 59.

Silis, is, *m.*, *the name of several rivers.* **1.** I. q. Jaxartes, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 49.—**2.** I. q. Tanais, *the Don*, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 20.—**3.** *A river in the Venetian territories*, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126.

Sĭlĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman* gens. **1.** P. Silius Nerva, *a proprætor in Bithynia and Pontus, to whom are addressed the letters* Cic. Fam. 13, 47, and 61 sqq.; cf. id. Att. 10, 13, 3.—**2.** T. Silius, *a military tribune under Cæsar*, Caes. B. G. 3, 7 *fin.*—**3.** C. Silius Italicus, *a celebrated Roman poet in the latter half of the first century of the Christian era*, author of a poem still extant, called Punica, Plin. Ep. 3, 7; Mart. 4, 14, 1; v. Bähr, Röm. Lit. 9, § 63 sq.—Hence, **Sĭlĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Silius, Silian:* villa, negotium, Cic. Att. 12, 27; cf. id. ib. 12, 31.

† **sillŏgrăphus**, i, *m.*, = σιλλογράφος, *a writer of lampoons* or *satires*, Amm. 22, 16, 16.

sillȳbus, i, *m.*, = σίλλυβον, *a kind of thistle*, Plin. 22, 22, 42, § 85; 26, 7, 25, § 40 (but the true reading, Cic. Att. 4, 5, 3; 4, 8, a, 2, is sittybus, q. v.).

1. sīlo, ōnis, v. 1. silus.

2. Sīlo, ōnis, v. 2. Silus.

† **silphĭum**, ii, *n.*, = σίλφιον, *a plant, called in pure Latin* laserpitium, Cato, R. R. 157, 7; Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 38; 22, 23, 48, § 100 (Col. 6, 17, 7; 12, 7, 4, written as Greek).

Silpia, ae, *f.*, *a city of* Hispania Baetica, prob. *Linares*, Liv. 28, 12.

Sĭlūres, um, *m.*, = Σίλυρες, *a warlike people of Britain*, Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 103; Tac. A. 12, 32; id. Agr. 11 and 17; cf. Mannert, Britan. p. 53 sq.

† **sĭlūrus**, i, *m.*, = σίλουρος, *a river-fish*, prob. *the sheat-fish:* Silurus glanis, Linn.; Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 44; 32, 9, 33, § 104; Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 47 Müll.; Juv. 4, 33; 14, 132; Aus. Mos. 135.

1. sīlus, a, um, *adj.*, *having a broad, turned-up nose, pug-nosed, snub-nosed*, σιμός (cf. simus): ecquos (deos arbitramur) silos, flaccos, frontones? etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80; ante-class. collat. form **sīlo**, ōnis, *m.*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 11; Varr. ap. Non. 25, 25.

2. Sīlus, i, or **Sīlo**, ōnis, *m.* [1. silus], *a Roman surname*, esp. of the gens Sergia. **1.** M. Sergius Orata Silus, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285.—**2.** M. Sergius Silus, Liv. 32, 27, 7;

Eckhel. D. N. 5, p. 306.—**3.** Domitius Silus, Tac. A. 15, 59 *fin.* al.—**4.** In the form Silo: Arruntius Silo, Dig. 48, 19, 27; cf. Plin. 11, 37, 59, § 158.

silva (less correctly **sylva**), ae (old *gen.* silvaï; silua as trisyl., Hor. C. 1, 23, 4; id. Epod. 13, 2; cf. Prisc. p. 546 P.), *f.* [cf. Gr. ὕλη],, *a wood, forest, woodland* (syn.: saltus, nemus, lucus). **I.** Lit.: (lupus) Conicit in silvam sese, Enn. ap. Non. 378, 19 (Ann. v. 75 Vahl.): omne sonabat Arbustum fremitu silvaï frondosaï, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 197 ib.): (ignes) Conficerent silvas, Lucr. 1, 906: per silvas profundas, id. 5, 41; so id. 5, 992: densa et aspera, Cic. Att. 12, 15; id. Div. 1, 50, 114: (Ancus Marcius) silvas maritimas omnes publicavit, id. Rep. 2, 18, 33: rursus ex silvâ in nostros impetum facerent, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: Caesar silvas caedere instituit, id. ib. 3, 29: juga coepta movere Silvarum, Verg. A. 6, 257: dea silvarum, i. e. *Diana*, Ov. M. 3, 163; cf.: silvarum numina, Fauni Et Satyri fratres, id. ib. 6, 392: nemorosis abdita silvis, id. ib. 10, 687: stabula silvis obscura vetustis, id. ib. 6, 521: gloria silvarum pinus, Stat. S. 5, 1, 151: formidolosae, Hor. Epod. 5, 55: salubres, id. Ep. 1, 4, 4: virentes, Cat. 34, 10: Silvius, casu quodam in silvis natus, Liv. 1, 3, 6.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A plantation of trees, an orchard, a grove; a growth* or *crop* of other plants, *bush, foliage*, etc. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): signa in silvâ disposita, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19, § 51: domûs amoenitas silvâ constabat, Nep. Att. 13, 2; Sen. Ep. 86, 3; cf.: inter silvas Academi quaerere verum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 45: tristis lupini Sustuleris fragiles calamos silvamque sonantem, Verg. G. 1, 76; 1, 152; 2, 310; 4, 273; Ov. M. 1, 346; 3, 80; 12, 352; Grat. Cyneg. 47; Col. 7, 9, 7 al.: i. q. frondes, *foliage*, Ov. M. 7, 242: congeries silvae, *of wood*, id. ib. 9, 235.—**2.** In *plur.*, *trees* (poet.): nemus omne intendat vertice silvas, Prop. 1, 14, 5: silvarum aliae pressos propaginis arcus Exspectant, Verg. G. 2, 26: fractis obtendunt limina silvis, Stat. Th. 2, 248; cf. Luc. 2, 409; 4, 525: bracchia silvarum, Stat. Th. 1, 362; id. S. 4, 3, 79; 3, 3, 98; Sen. Oedip. 542.—**II.** Trop., *a crowded mass, abundance* or *quantity* (class.; in Cic. sometimes with quasi): omnis ubertas et quasi silva dicendi ducta ab illis (Academicis) est, Cic. Or. 3, 12; cf. id. ib. 41, 139: silvae satis ad rem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 18: silva rerum, sententiarumque, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 103: silva virtutum et vitiorum, id. ib. 3, 30, 118: silva observationum sermonis antiqui, Suet. Gram. 24 *fin.*—Poet.: immanis, *an immense forest* (of darts), Verg. A. 10, 887; cf.: densam ferens in pectore silvam, *a forest* (of darts), Luc. 6, 205 Cort.: horrida siccae Silva comae, *a bristling forest*, Juv. 9, 13: Silva, as *the title of a book*; cf. Gell. Noct. Att. praef. § 6; Quint. 10, 3, 17.—So the Silvae of Statius.

‡ **Silvānae**, ārum (*dat.* Silvanabus), *f.* [silva], *female wood-deities*, Inscr. Orell. 2103.

Silvānus (Sylv-), i, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *Silvanus, a deity presiding over woods and all places planted with trees, the god of woods, the rural Mars*, Cato, R. R. 83; Verg. E. 10, 24; id. A. 8, 600; id. G. 1, 20; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 143; id. C. 3, 29, 23; id. Epod. 2, 22; Ov. M. 14, 639; Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 8; 4, 6, 10; Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89; Inscr. Orell. 276; 328; 333; 882; 1587 sq. al.—**II.** Transf., *plur.*, *the gods of woods and fields, sylvan deities, sylvans*, Ov. M. 1, 193; Luc. 3, 403; Inscr. Orell. 1616.—**III.** *A Roman proper name*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 42.

silvātĭcus (sylv-), a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a wood* or *to trees, wood-*: falces, Cato, R. R. 11, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 5.—**II.** Transf., of plants and animals, *growing* or *running wild, wild*: laurus, mala, pirus, etc., Cato, R. R. 8, 2; 143, 3: pirus, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 5: sus, id. ap. Non. 555, 31; Pall. Aug. 8, 5: mus, Plin. 30, 8, 22, § 70.

silvesco (sylv-), ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.], of the grape-vine, *to grow* or *run wild, to run to wood*: (vitis) ne silvescat sarmentis, Cic. Sen. 15, 52: nec pati vitem silvescere, Col. 4, 11, 2.—**II.** Transf.: capilli silvescentium crinium velleribus involuti, Arn. 3, p. 109.

silvestris (silvester, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 110; Col. 1, praef. 25; Sen. Hippol. 460; also written **sylv-**), e (collat. form, *dat.* SILVANO SILVESTRO, Inscr. Orell. 4990; *gen. plur.* sync. silvestrum, Att. Trag. Rel. v. 256 Rib.), *adj.* [silva]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a wood* or *forest, overgrown with woods, wooded, woody* (class.; syn. saltuosus): collis silvestris, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: mons, Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 1; Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132: locus, id. Lael. 19, 68; Caes. B. G. 5, 19; 6, 34; 7, 35; Liv. 27, 26, 7: saltus, Curt. 4, 3, 21: antra, Ov. M. 13, 47: ager, Col. 11, 2, 52; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 186: via (with inculta), Cic. Brut. 74, 259: silvestris et montuosus situs (opp. campestris), Col. 7, 2, 3: silvestria saecla ferarum, Lucr. 5, 965; cf. id. 5, 1410: belua, i. e. *a she-wolf*, Cic. Rep. 2, 2, 4; hence also: uber, i. e. *of a she-wolf*, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 51: homines, *living in woods, foresters*, Hor. A. P. 391: numen, sphinx, Plin. 36, 12, 17, § 77 (Jahn reads de quâ siluere): bellum, Lucr. 5, 1244: silvestri nata sub umbrâ fraga, Ov. M. 13, 815: silvestria virgulta, i. e. *forest-trees* (opp. prolem olivae), Verg. G. 2, 2.—*Subst.*: **silvestrĭa**, ium, *woodlands, forest*: an culta ex silvestribus facere potui, Liv. 38, 49, 7; Plin. 25, 7, 33, § 70.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of plants and animals, *growing wild, wild*: tauri, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 74: arietes (with feri), Col. 7, 2, 4: gallinae, id. 7, 8, 12: arbor, Verg. E. 3, 70: arbores silvestres ac ferae, Col. 3, 1, 2: pruni, id. 2, 2, 20: faba, Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 121: mel, id. 11, 16, 15, § 41; Vulg. Matt. 3, 4: cicer, Plin. 22, 25, 72, § 148: oliva, Ov. M. 2, 681: corna, Hor. S. 2, 2, 57 et saep.—*Comp.*: silvestriora omnia tardiora, Plin. 16, 27, 50, § 116; 22, 25, 71, § 146.—**B.** In gen., for agrestis, *sylvan, rural, pastoral* (poet.): Musa, Lucr. 4, 589; Verg. E. 1, 2 (for which, agrestis, id. ib. 6, 8): truculentus et silvester, Sen. Hippol. 461.

Silvĭa, v. 1. Rhea.

silvĭcŏla (sylv-), ae, *comm.* [silva-colo], *inhabiting woods, sylvan* (poet.): silvicolae homones, Naev. B. Pun. 2, 17: viri, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 34: Faunus, Verg. A. 10, 551: Pales, Ov. F. 4, 746.

* **silvĭ-cultrix (sylv-)**, īcis, *adj. f.* [silva], *living in the woods*: cerva, Cat. 63, 72.

* **silvĭfrăgus (sylv-)**, a, um, *adj.* [silva-frango], *breaking* or *crushing the forest* or *trees*: flabra venti, Lucr. 1, 275.

silvĭger (sylv-), gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [silva-gero], *bearing woods, wooded, woody* (very rare): montes, Plin. 31, 3, 26, § 43: DEVS, *a sylvan deity*, Inscr. Orell. 1488 (perhaps spurious).

Silvīni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Apulia*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

Silvĭus, ii, *m.*, *the name of several kings of* Alba Longa, Liv. 1, 3; Verg. A. 6, 769; Ov. M. 14, 610.—Hence the *fem.* Silvia; v. 1. Rhea.

silvōsus, a, um, *adj.* [silva], *full of woods* or *trees, woody*: saltus, Liv. 9, 2, 7: rami emicant silvosâ multitudine, *forest-like*, Plin. 12, 5, 11, § 23; so, crebrae arbores et silvosae, Vitr. 8, 1 *fin.*

silvŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little wood, a copse* (very rare), Col. 8, 15, 4; Sid. Carm. 9, 229.

† **silȳbum**, i, *n.*, = sillybus, q. v.

sīma, ae, *f.*; in architecture, *a moulding, the ogee*, Vitr. 3, 3 *fin.*; Inscr. Grut. 207, col. 1.

Simbrŭvĭum, ii, *n.*, *a district in Latium, abounding in hills and springs of water*, Sil. 8, 371.—Hence, **Simbrŭīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Simbruvium*: colles, Tac. A. 11, 13: stagna, id. ib. 14, 22.

sīmĭa, ae, *f.* (rarely *m.*), or **sīmĭus**, ii, *m.* [etym. dub.; perh. akin with similis]. **I.** *An ape*, Plin. 8, 54, 80, § 215; 11, 44, 100, § 246; Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97 (Sat. v. 45 Vahl.); Cic. Div. 1, 34, 76; 2, 32, 69; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 7; 2, 2, 23; 2, 2, 106; id. Rud. 3, 1, 6 sq.; 3, 4, 66; Quint. 5, 11, 30 al.—Form simius, Phaedr. 1, 10, 6; 1, 10, 8; Mart. 14, 202; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 303.—**II.** Esp. **A.** As a term of abuse (hence even simia in the *masc.*): quis hic est simia, qui, etc., Afran. ap. Charis. p. 84; so, simia, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 2: simius, Laber. ap. Charis. l. l.; Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 1.—**B.** Of imitators: vide, ut fastidit simia! Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 4; so, simia, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 2; Capitol. Max. jun. 1; Sid. Ep. 1, 1: simius, Hor. S. 1, 10, 18; Sen. Contr. 4, 26 *fin.*

sĭmĭla, ae, *f.* [root si, to sift; cf. Gr. ἰμαλιά; Germ. Semmel], *the finest wheat flour*, Cels. 2, 18 *med.*; 2, 30; Mart. 13, 10 *in lemm.*; Hier. Ep. 52, 6; 54, 11.—Called also, **sĭmĭlāgo**, Plin. 18, 10, 20, § 89; Ambros. in Luc. 8, § 49; Vulg. Num. 7, 13 et saep.

sĭmĭlāgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [similago], *made of fine wheat flour*: panis, Vulg. Ecclus. 39, 31.

sĭmĭlāgo, inis, v. simila.

* **sĭmĭlĭgĕnus**, a, um, *adj.* [similis-gigno], *of a like kind*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 19.

sĭmĭlis, e, *adj.* [Sanscr. samā, together; Gr. ἅμα, ὁμοῖος; Lat. simul, simulare; cf. simia], *like, resembling, similar* (cf. par); constr. with *gen.* (so usu. in ante-Aug. Lat.), with *dat.* (rare in Cic., except with neuter nouns), with *inter, atque*, and *absol.* (*a*) With *gen.* (mostly ante-Aug.; so always in Plaut. and Ter.; cf. Brix ad Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 7; but in Cic. almost exclusively of living beings; yet always veri simile; v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 12); of persons: similes avorum, Lucr. 4, 1218: nimis simili'st mei, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 286; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 226: ecquid mei similist (puer)? id. Truc. 2, 6, 24 Speng.: omnis inveniri similis tui vis, id. Capt. 3, 4, 50 Brix: ita est istaec (amica) hujus similis nostrae tua, id. Mil. 2, 6, 39: alia ejus similis, id. ib. 2, 5, 38: similis est Sagaristionis, id. Pers. 1, 1, 14: hominis similis, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 78; Val. Max. 9, 14, 2: symbolum ejus similem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 55: sui similem speciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: sui similis res, Lucr. 5, 830: volo me patris mei similem, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 53: patris similem esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 30: non tam potuit patris similis esse, quam ille fuerat sui, id. Off. 1, 33, 121: quaererem ex eo, cujus suorum similis fuisset Africani fratris nepos; facie vel patris, vitâ omnium perditorum ita similis, ut esset facile deterrimus; cujus etiam similis P. Crassi nepos, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 33, 81: tui similis est probe, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 18: est similis majorum suorum, id. Ad. 3, 3, 57: haud similis virgo est virginum nostrarum, id. Eun. 2, 3, 22: haud parasitorum aliorum simil'est, Naev. ap. Non. 224, 26: virum non similem furis hujus, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 91: domini similis es, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 43: in magistratu privatorum similes, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 67: multi Gnathonum similes cum sint, id. Lael. 25, 94: plures Romuli quam Numae similes reges, Liv. 1, 20: ut sis tu similis Coeli Byrrhique latronum, Non ego sim Capri neque Sulci, Hor. S. 1, 4, 69 et saep.: deos esse tui similes putas? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 128; so, tui, id. Rud. 2, 6, 16; Liv. 22, 39: nostri similes, id. 26, 50: sui similis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 7; cf.: alterum similem sui quaerere, Cic. Lael. 22, 82: nihil est appetentius similium sui quam natura, id. ib. 14, 50: quam uterque est similis sui! Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 16: tui similem esse, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 6: sui similis gens, Tac. G. 4.—Of things: tam similem quam lacte lactist (i. e. lactis est, Brix ad loc.), Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 85: haec atque hujus similia alia damna, id. ib. 3, 1, 105: perpulchra credo dona aut nostri similia, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 15 Umpfenb.: quid habet illius carminis simile haec oratio, Cic. Rep. 1, 36, 56: si fabularum similia didicimus, id. ib.: paupertatem, ignominiam, similia horum, id. Fin. 3, 15, 51: similes meorum versus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 3: nonne hoc monstri simile'st? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 43; so, monstri, id. Phorm. 5, 7 (8), 61: prodigii, Cic. Lig. 4, 11: narrationem veri similem, id. de Or. 2, 19, 83; cf. Cels. ap. Quint. 2, 15, 32: simile veri, Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 1: quae similia veri sint, Liv. 5, 21 Drak. *N. cr.*; v. verus, and cf. also in the foll.—In comparing persons with things: hominem quojus rei similem esse arbitrarer simulacrumque habere ... Novarum aedium esse arbitror similem ego hominem, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 6 sq.: amator simil'est oppidi hostilis, id. Truc. 1, 2, 68: meretricem esse similem sentis condecet, id. ib. 2, 1, 16: tu pueri pausilli simili'es, Nov. ap. Non. 224, 28: equi te Esse feri similem dico, Hor. S. 1, 5, 57.—*Comp.*: hominem hominis similiorem numquam vidi ego alterum, Neque aqua aquae, neque lac-

test lactis usquam similius, Plaut Men. 5, 9, 29 sq Brix ad loc.: Rhodii Attico rum similiores, Cic Brut 13, 52 —*Sup* · hic noster quaestus aucupii simillimu'st, Plaut As. 1, 3, 63; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 72: meretrix fortunati oppidi, id. Cist 1, 1, 82: tener et lactens puerique simillimus aevo, Ov M 15, 201. simillima societas he reditatis, Cic Rosc Com. 18, 55· quid esset simillimum veri, id. Tusc 5, 4, 11.—(β) With *dat* (of both persons and things; freq, and in post-Aug writers almost always; not in Plaut. or Ter. acc to Ritschl, Opusc. 2, 570 sq; 579 sq; but contra, v. Ussing ad Plaut Am. v. 595): simia quam similis no bis, Enn. ap Cic N D 1, 35, 97 (Sat v. 45 Vahl.): patri suo, Cat. 61, 221; cf.: similis quidem (genitos) alios avo et ex geminis quoque alterum patri, alterum matri, an noque post genitum majori similem fuisse ut geminum Quasdam sibi similis semper parere, quasdam viro, quasdam nulli, quasdam feminam patri, marem sibi, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 51· similis malo est, Plaut Poen. 3, 2, 36. Terentio non similem dices quempiam, Afran. ap Suet Vit. Ter. *fin* · filius patri similis, Cic Fin. 5, 5, 12 Madv *N. cr*: sit suo similis patri, Cat 61, 217: patri, Ov. M. 6, 622· parentibus ac majoribus suis, Quint 5, 10, 24· par similisque ceteris, Sall C 14, 4: huic in hoc similis, Cic Ac 2, 37, 118: similes Icilio, Liv. 3, 65: hinnuleo, Hor. C 1, 23, 1: puro te similem vespero petit Rhode, id. ib 3, 19, 26: multum similis me tuenti, id. S 2, 5, 92· fluctuanti, Liv. 6, 13 Drak.: flenti, Ov. M. 3, 652: cognoscenti, id. ib 2, 501: roganti, id. ib 3, 240. cogitantibus et dubitantibus, Quint. 11, 2, 47: edi scenti, id. 11, 2, 46: legenti, id. 11, 2, 32 et saep.—Of things: res similis nostris rebus, Lucr. 5, 435: quid simile habet epistula aut judicio aut contioni? Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 1: quid illi simile bello fuit? Caes. B G 7, 77: qui non Fescennino versu (i e versui) similem jaciebant, Liv. 7, 2 Drak. *N. cr.*: argumentum vero simile comoe diae, Quint 2, 4, 2; cf: similia veris erant, Liv. 10, 20, 5: partim vera partim mixta eoque similia veris, id. 29, 20, 1; 8, 20, 5. cui vitio simile sit schema, ut, etc, Quint. 9, 3, 10: primus (iambus) ad extremum similis sibi, Hor A. P. 254: versus sibi, Quint 9, 4, 60. oratio fuit precibus quam jurgio similis, similior, Liv. 3, 40 Drak. *N. cr* —*Comp*. fiunt omnia castris quam urbi similiora, Liv. 4, 31 *fin.*: similius vero facit ipsos in amicitiam redisse, id. 8, 26, 6; 10, 26, 13; Quint 3, 8, 31.—*Sup*: puro simillimus amni, Hor. Ep 2, 2, 120: media simillima veris sunt, Liv. 26, 49: simillimum id vero fecit, id. 44, 30, 4 —(γ) With *gen* and *dat* together. tum similes matrum materno semine fiunt, Ut patribus patrio, Lucr 4, 1211: neque lac lacti magis est simile quam ille ego similis est mei, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 54 Ussing ad loc: deos hominum quam homines deorum, hoc illi, illud huic, Cic N D 1, 32, 90· itaque plectri similem linguam nostri solent dicere, chordarum dentis, naris cornibus iis, qui, etc., id. ib 2, 59, 149, cf under ε —(δ) In a doubtful construction. On account of the form: fugae similis profectio, Caes B G 5, 47; 6, 7; 7, 43 *fin*; id. B C 3, 13 et saep —Because of an unsettled reading· similem Caesaris (or Caesari), Suet. Caes. 52.—(ε) With *in* and *acc.*· in speciem Junonis, App M 10, p 253 *fin* —(ζ) With *inter* homines inter se cum forma tum moribus similes, Cic Clu. 16, 46, so, homines inter se (opp differentes), Quint 12, 10, 22. (catulos) Inter se similes, Ov M 13, 835 quae sunt inter se similia, Cic de Or 3, 54, 206 res inter se similes, Quint. 9, 2, 51.—In a twofold construction. nihil est unum uni tam simile, tam par, quam omnes inter nosmetipsos sumus, Cic Leg 1, 10, 29. sunt inter se similia, sed non etiam prioribus, Quint 9, 3, 49 —(η) With *atque* (ac), *et, ut si, tamquam si* · si quid docere vis, aliquid ab isto simile in aestimatione atque a ceteris esse factum, Cic Verr 2, 3, 83, § 193· ut simili ratione atque ipse fecerit suas injurias persequantur, Caes. B G 7, 38 *fin*. nec similem habeat vultum, et si ampullam perdidisset, Cic Fin. 4, 12, 31, v Madv ad h l.: similes sunt, ut si qui dicant, etc., id Sen 6, 17. similes sunt di, tamquam si Poeni, etc, id. Div 2, 64, 131.—(θ) *Absol* · decet facta moresque hujus habere me similes, Plaut Am. 1, 1, 114 ex uno puteo similior numquam potis Aqua aeque sumi, quam haec est atque ista, id. Mil. 2, 6, 68 Brix ad loc: ita forma simili pueri (gemini), ut, etc, id. Men. prol. 19. meus est (puer), nimium quidem simili'st, id. Truc 2, 6, 26: laudantur simili prole puerperae, i e *that look like their fathers*, Hor C 4, 5, 23. ecce similia omnia, Ter Phorm. 2, 1, 34: par est avaritia, similis improbitas, Cic Rosc. Am. 40, 118; but cf., in a more restricted sense: similia omnia magis quam paria, Liv. 45, 43· ad quam (amicitiam) se similis animus applicet, Cic. Lael. 14, 48. sicut erat in simili causa antea factum, id. Rep 2, 37, 63: quod in simili culpa versabantur, Caes. B C 3, 110: simili ratione, id. B G 7, 4; id. B C 3, 76 al.: similem esse te volo quomodo filium, non quomodo imaginem, Sen. Ep 84, 8. ecce aliud simile, dissimile, Cic Fin. 4, 27, 76 si quis Aristotelem similem emit, *a likeness of Aristotle*, Juv 2, 6; cf.: tabella, in qua tam similem videbis Issam, ut sit tam similis sibi nec ipsa, Mart. 1, 109, 19 sq; 7, 87, 4· te similem, *your likeness*, Stat S 3, 3, 201; 5, 1, 1.—Poet, adverb (=similiter): similis medios Juturna per hostis Fertur, Verg. A. 12, 477 —*Comp*: similiorem mulierem Magisque eandem non reor deos facere posse, Plaut Mil. 2, 6, 48: nihil hoc simile est similius, id. Am 1, 1, 290 —*Sup* · simillimos dicito esse, Plaut Mil. 2, 2, 91.—Hence, *subst.*: **sĭmĭle**, is, *n* **1.** *A comparison, likeness, parallel case*, or *example*: quo facilius res perspici possit hoc simile ponitur, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 54. utuntur simili, id. ib 3, 14, 46· nec improbum sit pro simili accipi, quod plus sit, Quint. 7, 1, 61: qui memoriam ab aliquo simili transferunt ad id, quod, etc, id. 11, 2, 30 et saep: ignavi et erepti et similia, id. 1, 5, 69, 1, 6, 2; 2, 4, 26; 3, 5, 16 et saep; cf.: latitatio, metus, similia, id 7, 2, 46: de philosophia, de republica, similibus, id. 9, 4, 19; 11, 3, 153 —**2.** *Resemblance*, simile et majus est et par et minus, Quint. 7, 8, 7.—*Adv* in two forms, simulter (ante-class) and similiter (class) * **a. sĭmulter,** *in like manner, similarly* · exossabo ego illum simulter itidem ut muraenam coquos, Plaut Ps 1, 3, 148 (cited ap Non. 170, 25: simulter pro similiter); v Ritschl ad Plaut. l. l.—**b. sĭmĭlĭter,** *in like manner, similarly* (syn. pariter) (α) *Absol* (so most freq): ecquid adsimulo similiter? Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 37: similiter atque uno modo, Cic. Brut 66, 233. illa quae similiter desinunt aut quae cadunt similiter, id. de Or 3, 54, 206; id. Tusc 4, 11, 25: si non similiter semper ingrediamur in argumentationem, id. Inv. 1, 41, 76: addunt etiam C Marium . . . Similiter vos, cum, etc, id. Ac 2, 5, 14: quorum non similiter fides est nec justitia laudata, id. Rep 2, 36, 61 et saep—*Comp*: scurram multo similius imitatum, *more perfectly* or *naturally*, Phaedr. 5, 5, 34.—*Sup.*: ut, etc . . . simillime, etc, *just so*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54.—(β) With *atque* (ac), *et, ut si* · neque vero illum similiter, atque ipse eram, commotum esse vidi, Cic Phil. 1, 4, 9, id. Ac. 2, 23, 72; Quint 3, 7, 26: similiter facis, ac si me roges, cur, etc., Cic N D 3, 3, 8: similiter facere eos . . . ut si nautae certarent, etc, id. Off. 1, 25, 87: similiter facit ut si posse putet, id. Tusc. 4, 18, 41: similiter et si dicat, etc, id. Fin. 2, 7, 21; v. Madv. ad h l —*Sup.*: hic excipit Pompeium, simillime atque ut illa lege Glaucippus excipitur, Cic Agr. 1, 4, 13 — * (γ) With *dat.*: similiter his, etc., Plin 11, 25, 30, § 86

sĭmĭlĭtas, ātis, *f* [similis] a rare form for similitudo, *likeness, resemblance, similarity* morum, Caecil. ap Non. 177, 2 (Com Rel. v 216 Rib) —*Plur*: naturae rerum similitates, Vitr 2, 9 *med*

sĭmĭlĭter, *adv*, v similis *fin*

sĭmĭlĭtūdo, inis, *f* [similis] **I.** In gen, *likeness, resemblance, similitude* (class.) (α) With *gen* id ex similitudine floris lilium appellabant, Caes B G 7, 73· id ad similitudinem panis efficiebant, id. B C 3, 48, cf umor ex hordeo aut frumento in quandam similitudinem vini corruptus, Tac. G 23: armorum, Caes B G 7, 50 coronae, Cic. N D 1, 11, 28 similitudo speciesque sapientium, id. Off 3, 4, 16· studiorum societas similitudoque, id Phil. 7, 2, 6: artis imago et similitudo, id. de Or. 2, 87, 356: similitudo servitutis, id. Rep 1, 27, 43· domini, id. ib 3, 34, 46; cf id. ib 1, 28, 44. regum, id. ib 1, 41, 64. quorum (virorum), id. Tusc 1, 46, 110· amoris humani, id. Lael 21, 81: quae (gloria) habet speciem honestatis et similitudinem, id. Fin. 5, 24, 69. si cupis in te conparebit similitudo, Sen Ep 84, 8· exemplum deorum hominisve similitudinis expressae, Plin. 34, 7, 17, § 38 —(β) *Absol*: nec vero ille artifex (Phidias), cum faceret Jovis formam aut Minervae, contemplabatur aliquem, e quo similitudinem duceret, Cic. Or 2, 9. quam intuens ad illius similitudinem artem et manum dirigebat, id. ib; so of *a likeness* in a portrait or image nemo, quamvis paratos habeat colores, similitudinem reddet, Sen. Ep 71, 2, Plin. 34, 7, 17, § 38; 35, 10, 36, § 88, and in the *plur.*, id. 35, 12, 43, § 151. nihil est, quod ad se rem ullam tam alliciat, quam ad amicitiam similitudo, Cic Lael. 14, 50, id. de Or. 2, 23, 96, so of mind or character. est igitur homini cum deo similitudo, id. Leg 1, 8, 25: est nonnulla in his etiam inter ipsos similitudo, id. Brut 16, 63: ad similitudinem deo propius accedebat humana virtus quam, etc, *comes nearer in likeness, bears a nearer resemblance*, id. N D 1, 34, 96. hanc similitudinem qui imitatione adsequi volet, id. de Or 2, 23. 96: genus imperii proximum similitudini regiae, *bearing a very close resemblance to the royal power*, id. Rep 2, 32, 56· contrahit celeriter similitudo eos, Liv. 1, 46, 7 —*Plur*: ut omittam similitudines, Cic. Rep 1, 40, 62. sunt quaedam animi similitudines cum corpore, id. Tusc 2, 23, 54: per rationem similitudines conparare, id. Off 1, 4, 11.—**II.** Transf **A.** *Imitation*: esse multos qui neminem imitentur, et suapte natura, quod velint, sine cujusquam similitudine consequantur, Cic de Or. 2, 23, 98 —**B.** *Analogy, application to similar cases*: deduxisti totam hanc rem in duo genera solum causarum, cetera innumerabilia exercitationi et similitudini reliquisti, Cic. de Or 2, 17, 71 —**C.** *Sameness, uniformity, monotony* · variare autem orationem magno opere oportebit; nam omnibus in rebus similitudo est satietatis mater, Cic Inv. 1, 41, 76 —**D.** In partic, rhetor. t t, *a comparison, simile, similitude*: similitudo est oratio traducens ad rem quampiam aliquid ex re dispari simile, Auct. Her. 4, 45, 59; Cic de Or. 2, 40, 168; id. Top 10, 41: argumentorum et similitudinum copia, id. Brut. 38, 143 *fin.*; Quint. 9, 1, 31; 9, 2, 2; 8, 3, 72 et saep

sĭmĭlo, āre, v. simulo

sīmĭnīnus, a, um, *adj* [simia], *of* or *belonging to apes*: herba, App Herb 86: caput, Jul. Obs Prod. 103

* **sīmĭŏlus**, i, *m dim* [simius], *a little ape*, as a term of abuse, Cic. Fam. 7, 2, 3

sĭmĭtu (collat. form **sĭmĭtur,** Inscr. Orell 2863; Inscr Neap ap Momms 423; v. Corss Krit Beitr p 400), *adv* [Sanscr. sama; Gr. ὁμο; old Lat. semo, together; cf.: semul, semper, similis, etc] (ante class. form of simul), *at once, at the same time, together*: gratia habetur utrisque illisque sibique simitu, Lucil. ap Non. 175, 16: ita opertis oculis simitu manducatur ac molit, Pompon ap Non. 477, 4 (Com Rel. v. 100 Rib): multas res simitu in meo corde vorso, Plaut Trin. 2, 1, 1 Brix ad loc. · ego hic esse et illi simitu hau potero, id. Most 3, 2, 105 Lorenz ad loc: ego te simitu novi cum Porthaone, id. Men 5, 1, 45; so with *cum* · non ego cum vino simitu ebibi inperium tuom, id. Am 2, 1, 84 (where Ritschl would restore the form simitur to avoid the hiatus, so id Most 3, 2, 105 supra, v Ind. Schol. Bonn, 1853, p xii) · ut cum eo simitu mitterer, Plaut Ps 1, 1, 56 cum eo simitu mitti, id. ib 4, 2, 55, cf. id. Stich 1, 3, 94; 2, 2, 66; 5, 5, 2; id. Merc. 1, 2, 8, 5, 2, 6; Att ap Non. p 280, 4 (Trag Rel. v. 79 Rib)

sīmĭus, ii, v simia.

1. sīmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [simus], *to press flat, to flatten* (only in the foll. passages) simavit taxim ad nares, Lucil. ap Non 169, 31 simataeque jacent pando si nuamine nares, Sulp Luperc ap Anthol. Lat 1, p 516 Burm. projecturas simaverunt, Vitr. 4, 2, 3

2. Sīmo, ōnis, *m* [id.], *a proper name*, Plaut. Most., id. Ps.; Ter And.; Hor A. P 238, Plin. 11, 37, 59, § 158; cf. id. 9, 8, 7, § 23

3. Sĭmo, v 1 Simon

si-mŏdo, v modo, B b, and si, I a

Sĭmŏīs, entis, m, = Σιμόεις, *a small river in Troas that falls into the Scamander*, now *Mendere Tchai*, Mel 1, 18, 3, Plin 5, 30, 33, § 124, Verg A. 1, 100, 1, 618, 6, 88, Hor Epod 13, 14, Ov M 13, 324, Prop 2, 9, 12.

1. Sĭmon or **Sĭmo,** onis, m, = Σίμων (Heb שִׁמְעוֹן) **1.** *A chief of the Jews*, Tac H 5, 9, 5, 12 — **2.** Simon Petrus, Vulg Matt 5, 8 al, Juvenc. 4, 584 Simōnem, id. 1, 423 — **3.** Simon Magus, or *the sorcerer*, Vulg Act. 8, 18 sq — **4.** *An Athenian writer on horsemanship*, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 76 (Jan Semonem) — **5.** *A sculptor*, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 90 (scanned Simōn, Prud Sym. 742)

2. Sĭmon, ōnis, m, = Σίμων, *a famous statuary*, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 90

Sĭmōnĭdes, is, m, = Σιμωνίδης, *a celebrated lyric poet of Cos*, Cic. Rep 2, 10, 20, id. Tusc. 1, 42, 101, 1, 24, 59, id. N D 1, 22, 60, id. Div 1, 27, 56, Quint 10, 1, 64, 11, 2, 11 al — Hence, **Sĭmōnĭdēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of or belonging to Simonides* lacrimae, i e *poems of Simonides that moved the reader to tears*, Cat. 38, 8 (cf Hor C 2, 1, 38, Quint 10, 1, 64)

simpla, ae, v simplus, II B

simplāris, e, *adj* [simplus], milit. t t, *that receives a single ration* (cf duplaris) armaturae, Veg Mil 2, 7 candidati, id ib 2, 7

* **simplārĭus,** a, um, *adj* [id], *simple* venditiones, Dig 21, 1, 48, § 8

simplex, icis (*abl.*, regul simplici, simplice, Lucr 1, 1013), *adj* [sim, cf Sanscr sam, Gr ἅμα, with Lat sin guli, semel, sem per, and plico] **I.** In gen, *simple, plain, uncompounded, unmixed*, = ἁπλοῦς (cf sincerus, purus) aut simplex est natura animantis, ut vel terrena sit, vel ignea etc aut concreta est ex pluribus naturis, Cic N D 3, 14, 34 natura (opp mixta, conexa, etc.), Lucr 3, 231, Cic N D 2, 11, 29, id Sen 21, 78 si unum ac simplex (genus imperii) probandum sit regium probem, id. Rep 1, 35, 54, cf id ib 2, 23, 43 finis bonorum, qui simplex esse debet, ex dissimillimis rebus misceri et temperari potest, id. Off 3, 33, 119 (comoedia) Duplex quae ex argumento facta'st simplici, Ter Heaut prol 6 (auditus) iter simplex et directum (opp flexuosum), Cic N D 2, 57, 144 simplex est manere, illud (in Hispaniam ire) anceps *free from risk*, id Att 12, 7, 1 unum est et simplex aurium judicium, *free from complication*, id. Font 10, 22 (6, 12) necessitudines, *unqualified absolute*, id. Inv 2, 57, 171, cf simplex officium atque una est bonorum omnium causa id Sull 3, 9 nihil simplici in genere omnibus ex partibus perfectum natura expolivit, id Inv 2, 1 3 res aperta ac simplex, id. Caecin 2, 5 ratio veritatis, id. de Or 1, 53, 229, Quint. 8, 3, 87 decem regii lembi simplici ordine intrarunt urbem, i e *one by one*, Liv 44, 12 6, Tac H 5, 23, cf simplici directa acie simplicibus ordinibus, *single*, Auct B Alex 37, 3 sq acies, id B Afr 13, 2 simplex acies media, cornibus duplex, id ib 59, 2 simplici caule, Plin 25, 7, 36, § 74 cum in eo ne simplici quidem genere mortis contenti inimici fuissent, i e *not with his simple death*, but must have torture, Liv 40, 24, 8 qui necem suam per venenum inimicis promiserat, non gravius quam simplici morte puniit, Suet. Caes. 74 qui proculcari nepotem, quam simplici morte interfici maluit, Just 44, 4, 4 al nec via mortis erat simplex, *they died in various ways*, Verg G 3, 482, cf ne simplici quidem morte moriebantur, Sall ap Serv ad Verg I 1 (H 3, 25 Dietsch ad loc.) nec modus inserere atque oculos inponere simplex, Verg G 2, 73 vulnus, Ov M 6, 254 (tibia) tenuis simplexque foramine pauco, Hor A. P 203 simplici myrto nihil allabores, id. C 1, 38, 5 esca, id S 2 2, 73 jus, id ib 2, 4, 64 cibus, Plin. 11 53, 117, § 282 aqua, Ov Am 2, 6, 32, Tac. G 23 arces dejecit plus vice simplici, *more than once*, Hor C 4, 14, 13 verba, *uncompounded*, Quint. 1, 5, 3 voces, id 1, 5, 65, but ornatus verborum duplex, unus simplicium, alius conlocatorum, *single*, Cic Or 24, 80, cf quaedam sunt in rebus simplicia, quaedam complicata, id Fat 13, 30 — *Comp* quantitas simplicior, Quint 11, 3, 15 — *Sup* ex simplicissima quāque materia (opp multiplex), Quint 10, 5, 10 res, id. 10, 2, 10 — **II.** In partic, *simple* in a moral sense, *without dissimulation, open, frank, straightforward, direct, guileless, artless, honest, sincere, ingenuous*, etc. (cf candidus) — Of persons cum de viro bono quaeritur, quem apertum et simplicem volumus esse, non sunt in disputando vafri, non veteratores, non malitiosi, Cic Rep 3, 16, 26, id. Off 1, 19, 63 simplicem et communem et consentientem eligi par est (opp multiplex ingenium et tortuosum), id Lael. 18, 65, id Ac 2, 35, 112 tuum hominis simplicis pectus vidimus, id Phil 2, 43, 111, Liv 24, 10, Hor S 1, 3, 52, 2, 2, 68, id C 2, 8 14, Ov H 12, 90, 16, 285 credebant simplices ac religiosi homines Liv 24, 10 6 — Of things fide his et simplex et fautrix suorum regio, Cic. Planc 9, 22 animal sine fraude dolisque, Innocuum, simplex, Ov M 15, 121 animus, Matius ap Cic Fam 11, 28, 8 nihil simplex, nihil sincerum, Cic Att 10, 6, 2 virtus, Vell 2, 129, 1 verba, Suet Tib 61 cogitationes, Tac G 22 — *Comp* simplicior quis, *too straightforward, too blunt*, Hor S 1, 3 63 — *Sup* simplicissimi omnium habentur iracundi, Sen Ira, 2, 16, 3 dux, Vell 2, 116, 4 mens, Petr 101, 3 — Hence, *adv* **simplĭcĭter** (acc to I), *simply, plainly, straightforwardly, naturally, directly, utterly, without reserve*, = ἁπλῶς quorum (verborum) primum nobis ratio simpliciter videnda est, deinde conjuncte, Cic de Or 3, 37, 149 quaedam genera causarum simpliciter ex sua vi considerantur, id Inv 2, 33, 102 ipsa inventa exponentur simpliciter sine ulla exornatione, id. ib 2, 3, 11 locuti sunt simpliciter et splendide, id de Or 2, 16, 68 aut simpliciter quaeritur aut comparate, id Top 22, 84 si est simpliciter breviterque dicendum, id Off 2, 9, 31, so (with breviter) id. Arch 12, 32 illud nomen simpliciter positum, hoc ad aliquid esse, Quint 1, 6, 13 frondes Simpliciter positae, scaena sine arte fuit, Ov A. A 1, 106, Tac G 5, cf *comp* brevius ac simplicius tradi, Quint 8, prooem § 1 ignorare se dixit, quid nam perplexi sua legatio haberet, cum simpliciter ad amicitiam petendam venissent, *simply, purely, only*, Liv 34 57, 6 quidam ludere eum simpliciter, quidam haud dubie insanire, aiebant, *merely, only*, id 41, 20, 4 Cyrenaica philosophia, quam ille et ejus posteri simpliciter defenderunt, Cic de Or 3, 17, 62 in sententia simpliciter e re publicā ferendā, id Red. ad Quir 10, 24 B and K. — *Comp* molluscum simplicius sparsum, Plin. 16, 16, 27, § 68 — **2.** (Acc to II) *Plainly, openly, frankly, artlessly, ingenuously, uprightly, honestly, candidly* simpliciter et candide, Cael. ap Cic. Fam 8, 6, 1 simpliciter scripserat quae sentiebat, Curt. 7, 2, 36 simpliciter et libere (opp dissimulanter et furtim), Plin Ep 1, 13, 2 simpliciter et palam lusit, Suet Aug 71 me amice simpliciterque reprehenderent, Plin Ep 5, 3, 1 qui se simpliciter credunt amicis, id ib 6, 22, 1 — *Comp* simultates simplicius nutrire (opp callide), Tac H 3, 53 *fin* quo simplicius tibi confitebor, Plin Ep 5, 19, 1, Quint. 1, 13, 2, Tac H 3, 53 — *Sup* simplicissime loqui, Tac H 1, 15 *fin* — **3.** *In the singular number* dicere, Hier in Matt. 1, 2 *fin.*

simplĭcābĭlis, e, *adj* [simplico], *simple* (late Lat.), Cassiod. An 12

simplĭcĭtas, ātis, *f* [simplex] **I.** In gen., *simpleness, simplicity* (not freq till after the Aug period, esp in the signif II, not found in Cic, cf candor, sinceritas) sunt solida primordia simplicitate, Lucr 1, 609 sq, so id. 1, 574, 2, 157 indigesta (ligni), i e *plainness, straightness of grain*, Plin. 13 15, 30, § 97 — **II.** In partic, in a moral sense, *plainness, frankness, openness, artlessness, innocence, honesty, candor, simplicity, directness, ingenuousness, naturalness*, etc. juvenis incauti, Liv 40, 23 puerilis, id 40, 8, Vell 2, 10, 3, 2, 43, 3 al, Plin 35, 10, 36, § 70, Ov H 2, 64, id Am 2 4, 18 sermo antiquae simplicitatis Liv 40, 47 vir simplicitatis generosissimae *of the noblest honesty, candor*, Vell 2, 125 *fin* prudens, Mart 10, 47, 7 Romana, id 11, 21, 10 callidissima simplicitatis imitatio, Quint 4, 2, 57 rarissima, Ov A. A. 1, 242 al vitii, Quint 11, 1, 21, 9, 4, 20

simplĭcĭter, *adv*, v simplex *fin.*

* **simplĭco,** are, *v a* [simplex], *to make single* or *simple* radicem, *to strike a single root*, Pall. Jan 15, 15

simplo, are, 1, *v a* [id], *to make simple, simplify* (late Lat), Sedul 1, 281

‡ **simplŭdĭārĕa** funera sunt, quibus adhibentur duntaxat ludi, Fest. p 334, Paul ex Fest. p 335 Müll [contr from simplus ludus]

simplus, a, um **I.** *Adj* (kindr with simplex) *simple*, as *adj* only post-class. mors, Prud. στεφ 10, 878. — More freq, **II.** *Subst.* **A. simplum,** i, *n*, *that which is single* or *simple*, *the simple sum* or *number* (opp to the double) duplum simplum, Cic Top 11, 49 simplum solvere, Plaut Poen 5, 6, 25 (opp duplum, id. ib 5 6, 14) si simplum imperetur, Liv 29, 15, Dig 49, 14, 5 — **B. simpla,** ae, *f* (sc pecunia), *the simple purchase money*, Varr R. R. 2, 10, 5, Dig 21, 2, 60

‡ **simpŭlārĭārĭus,** ii, *m* [simpulum], *a maker of* simpula, Inscr Orell. 4283

‡ **simpŭlātrix,** icis, v simpulum

simpŭlum, i, *n* [sim, root sam, cf simul, simplex, and pul, cf Gr πολύς, plenus, v Corss Ausspr 2, 74], *a small ladle* simpulum vas parvulum non dissimile cyatho, quo vinum in sacrificiis libabatur, unde et mulieres rebus divinis deditae simpulatrices dicuntur, Fest p 337 Müll., cf Varr L. L. 5, § 124 ib, App Mag p 285, and v Becker, Gallus, 2, p 280, 3, p 221 (2d edit) — Prov excitare fluctus in simpulo, i e *to make much ado about nothing, to raise a tempest in a teapot*, Cic. Leg 3, 16, 36

simpŭvĭum, ii, *n.*, *a vessel for offering liquids*, esp wine, in sacrifices, *a sacrificial bowl* (cf patera, poculum), Varr ap Non 544 30, Cic Rep 6, 2, 11, Plin 35, 12, 46, § 158 (Jahn, simpuis), Juv 6, 343, Arn 7, 235, cf Becker, Gallus, 2, p 280 (2d edit)

sĭmŭl (ante class also **sĕmŭl,** Plaut Trin prol p 97 Ritschl, v infra, and **sĕmŏl,** C I L 1175 *fin*, cf Lorenz ad Plaut Most 96, cf also simitu The final *l* of simul was scarcely pronounced in the vulg lang, and in comic poetry does not make position with an initial consonant following, v Corss Ausspr 2, p 643 sq, Lorenz ad Plaut Ps 567), *adv* [Sanscr sama, Gr ἅμα, ὁμός], cf semel, = eodem tempore, unā, *at the same time, together, at once, as soon as* **I.** Referring, as temporal adverb, to plural nouns of the same sentence, and representing persons or things as acting, happening, etc, simultaneously **1.** After a *plural subject* hunc ambo in saxo semul sedent ejecti, Plaut Rud prol 72 multa concurrunt simul, Ter And 3, 2, 31 (duo homines) simul cenare voluerunt, Cic Inv 2, 4, 14 Zmyrnae cum simul essemus compluris dies, id Rep 1, 8, 13 tres simul soles effulserunt, Liv 41, 21 *fin* tria simul agmina populabantur Indos, Curt 9, 10, 7 duo simul hujusmodi personae Ciceroni obstiterunt, Quint 11, 1, 69 Othonem multa simul extimulabant, Tac H 1, 21, Cic Fam 9, 1, 2, id Att. 5, 10, 5, Liv 21, 33, 3, 41, 2 *init*, Curt 4, 15, 22 — Sometimes the logical subject is understood multos modios salis simul (i e amicis) edendos esse, Cic. Lael 19, 67 — Sometimes both the subject and predicate are understood quare si simul (i e nos agere) placebit, Cic Fam 5, 19, 2 — **2.** With a *plur object* (Alcumena) uno partu duos peperit semul, Plaut Am. 5, 2, 8 duas res simul nunc agere decretum'st mihi, Plaut Merc prol 1 si duos consules simul ex Italia ejectos res publica tenere potuisset, Cic Phil 13, 14, 29 ambo cum simul conspicimus, Liv 40, 46 *init* simul omnibus portis erupit, id. 40, 48 *fin.*, cf Auct Her 3, 12, 22, Liv 8 37, 5, 21, 60, 40, 30, 42, 7, Curt 5, 9, 1, Quint. 10, 1, 76, 10, 3, 23, 10, 7, 16 — So with singular implying a plural tota (urbs) simul exsurgere aedificiis coepit, Liv 6, 4, 6 totam simul causam ponit ante oculos, Quint. 6, 1, 1 — After an adverb, implying a plural noun igitur undique simul (i e ex omnibus locis simul) speculatores citi sese ostendunt, Sall. J 101, 1 — **3.** Refer-

ring to plural attributes: omnium simul rerum ... discrimine proposito, Liv. 6, 35, 6: multarum simul civitatium legati Romam convenerunt, id. 43, 6, 1.—**4.** Referring to an attributive participle understood: *multitudo plurium simul gentium* (= *simul* eodem loco versantium), Liv. 44, 45: trium simul bellorum victor (= eodem tempore gestorum), id. 6, 4, 1. inter duo simul bella, id. 7, 27, 7: tot simul malis victi, Curt. 4, 4, 12

II. Referring to nouns, etc., connected by the preposition *cum:* simul cum = unâ cum (v. una, s. v unus), *together with:* novi (illum) cum Calchâ semul, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 48: jube in urbem veniat jam tecum semul, id. Most. 4, 2, 26: qui ipsus equidem nunc primum istanc tecum conspicio semul? id. Am 2, 2, 122. me misisti ad portum cum luci semul, id. Stich. 2, 2, 40: quae (amicitia) incepta a parvis cum aetate adcrevit simul, Ter. And. 3, 3, 7: simul consilium cum re amisti? id. Eun. 2, 2, 10. Critolaum simul cum Diogene venisse commemoras, Cic Or. 2, 38, 100. Hortensius tecum simul pro Appio Claudio dixit, id. Brut. 64, 230: cum corporibus simul animos interire, id. Lael. 4, 13: vobiscum simul considerantis, id. Rep 1, 46, 70. testamentum Cyri simul obsignavi cum Clodio, id. Mil. 18, 48· simul cum lege Aeliâ magistratum iniit, id. Att 1, 16, 13: simul cum lumine pandit, id. Arat. 704 (452): simul cum moribus immutatur fortuna, Sall. C 2, 5· cum anima simul, id. ib 33, 4: simul cum occasu solis, id. J. 91, 2: simul cum dono designavit templi finis, Liv 1, 10, 5: si (dictator) se (Fabium) simul cum gloriâ rei gestae extinxisset, id. 8, 31, 7: ut cresceret simul et neglegentia cum audaciâ hosti, id. 31, 36, 7; cf. Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 136; id. Aul. 4, 4, 28, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 5; id. Cist 4, 2, 105; id. Ep 1, 1, 39; id. Men. prol. 27; 2, 3, 54; 5, 1, 36; id. Merc. 2, 1, 31; id. Most. 1, 2, 17; Cic Ac 1, 1, 13, id. Tusc 3, 18, 40; id. de Or 2, 33, 142; 3, 3, 10; id. Arch 12, 30; id. Sest 22, 50, id. Fam. 15, 4, 8; Liv 1, 31, 3; Nep 3, 2; 11, 3; 18, 3; 23, 6; Quint 11, 3, 65; Hor. Epod. 1, 8; id. S 1, 1, 58 —Strengthened by *una:* quippe omnes semul didicimus tecum una, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 50; cf. id. Most. 4, 3, 43 —With ellipsis of *mecum:* qui scribis morderi te interdum quod non simul sis, Cic Att 6, 2, 8 —Freq cum eo (eis, etc) must be supplied after simul, *likewise, together with* him, them, etc: in vigiliam quando ibat miles, tum tu ibas semul (i. e cum eo)? Plaut Ps. 4, 7, 86: cum simul P. Rutilius venisset, Cic Rep 1, 11, 17: hos qui simul erant missi, fallere, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: prae metu ne simul (i e cum iis) Romanus irrumperet, Liv 5, 13, 13: extra turbam ordinem conloquuntur semul (i. e inter se), Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 69; cf. id. ib 2, 2, 180; Cic. Pis 34, 84; Liv. 6, 11, 5; Curt 8, 13, 3 —Simul with *abl* alone = cum with *abl* (poet. and in post Aug prose; cf Gr. ἅμα with *dat*): simul his, Hor S 1, 10, 86. quippe simul nobis habitat, Ov. Tr 5, 10, 29· his simul, Sil. 3, 268. Magnetibus simul transmissi, Tac. A. 4, 55: quindecimviri septemviris simul, id. ib 3, 64, cf. id. ib 6, 9; Sil. 5, 418, Sen. Troad. 1049

III. Referring to a preceding adverb clause, *at the same time*, i. e as that of the action described juris ubi dicitur dies, simul patronis dicitur, Plaut Men. 4, 2, 17: quamquam ego vinum bibo, at mandata hau consuevi semul bibere una (= bibere quom vinum bibo, una cum vino), id. Pers. 2, 1, 3· quando nihil sit (quod det), semul amare desinat, id. Ps. 1, 3, 73 Fleck.. ubi res pro latae sunt, quom rus homines eunt, semul prolatae res sunt nostris dentibus, id. Capt. 1, 1, 10; id. Ps. 4, 7, 84, cf. domum numquam introibis, nisi feres pallam simul (i. e cum introibis), Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 104.

IV. Referring to two or more co ordinate terms or facts representing these as simultaneous, *and at the same time, and also, both .. and (at once), together.* **1.** Referring to co ordinate terms of the same sentence **a.** Simul preceding all the co-ordinate terms which are connected by et, ac, atque, que, or by et . et (freq in the histt). semul flere sorbereque haud facile est, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 104 Q. Hortensi ingenium simul aspectum et probatum est, Cic. Brut. 64, 228 Bomilcar, simul cupidus incepta patrandi, et timore socii anxius, Sall. J. 70, 5: dicenti lacrimae simul spiritum et vocem intercluserunt, Liv. 40, 16 *init:* quae simul auxilio tribunicio et con sensu plebis impediri coepta, id 6, 27, 9: Lycios sub Rhodiorum simul imperio et tutelâ *esse*, id. 41, 6 *fin* · Priverni qui simul a Fundanis ac Romanis defecerunt, id. 8, 19, 11: simul divinae humanaeque spei pleni pugnam poscunt, id. 10, 40, 1: eximio simul honoribus atque virtutibus, id. 6, 11, 3: obruit animum simul luctus metusque, id. 42, 28; 5, 26, 10; Val. Max. 5, 2, 6: simul ipsum Vitellium contemnebant metuebantque, Tac. H. 2, 92; cf Liv 3, 38, 12; 3, 50, 12; 5, 7, 3; 6, 18, 5; 6, 33, 9; 6, 40, 4; 9, 12, 4; 27, 51, 12; Caes. B G 7, 48; Curt 5, 4, 30; Sen. Q N 2, 54, 2.—So with three or more co ordinate terms, either all connected by et, Caes. B G. 4, 24, 2; Quint 1, 12, 3; 10, 7, 23; or asyndetic: nunc simul res, fides, fama, virtus, decus deseruerunt, Plaut Most. 1, 2, 60 —**b.** Simul after all the co-ordinate terms (mostly ante class.): nunc operam potestis ambo mihi dare et vobis simul, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 40· faxo et operam et vinum perdiderit simul, id. Aul 3, 6, 42· ut si quis sacrilegi et homicidii simul accusetur, Quint. 12, 1, 4; cf. Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 92; id. Men. 3, 3, 16; Mart. 11, 58, 10 —**c.** Simul after the first of the co ordinate terms (so not in Cic.): convenit regnum simul atque locos ut haberet, Naev. Bell. Pun. 1, 6, fr 3: oculis simul ac mente turbatum, Liv. 7, 26, 5: quod ubi auditum simul vi sumque est, id. 8, 39, 7: pulvere simul ac sudore perfusum, Curt. 3, 5, 2: terrestri simul navalique clade, id. 4, 3, 14: vota nuncupabantur simul et solvebantur, Val. Max. 6, 9, ext. 5: qui ima simul ac summa foveret aequaliter, Sen. Ep 90, 25; cf. Liv 4, 32, 12; Curt. 3, 8, 23; 6, 5, 19; 8, 5, 1; Quint 10, 1, 30 —In post-Aug. prose without any temporal idea, = *as well as:* populi Romani facta simul ac dicta memoratu digna ... deligere constitui, Val. Max. 1 prol.; so id. 1, 1, 9.—**d.** Placed before the last term (α) Simul et (= simul etiam), *and at the same time, and also:* Jugurtha, postquam oppidum Capsam aliosque locos munitos, simul et magnam pecuniam amiserat, Sall. J. 97, 1: Marium fatigantem de profectione, simul et invisum et offensum, id. ib 73, 2: Marius hortandi causâ, simul et nobilitatem exagitandi, contionem advocavit, id. ib 84, 5: milites modesto imperio habiti, simul et locupletes, id. ib 92, 2 Perseus cum adventu consulis, simul et veris principio strepere omnia cerneret, Liv. 44, 34 *fin;* cf Hor. C 1, 20, 6 —(β) Simulque (rare)· ut (materia) fragilis incumberet simulque terra umore diluta, Curt 8, 10, 25 —(γ) Simul, without any conjunction (so in Cic., but only poet): Neptuno grates habeo et tempestatibus, semul Mercurio qui, etc., Plaut Stich. 3, 1, 3: Electra Stereopeque, simul sanctissima Maja, Cic Arat 270 (36). inter solis iter, simul inter flamina venti, id. ib 342 (101): ambiguus consilii, num Dyrrhachium pedite atque equite, simul longis navibus mare clauderet, Tac. H. 2, 83. —**e.** Inserted in the last term (poet.): memor Actae non alio rege puertiae, Mutataeque simul togae, Hor C 1, 36, 9 inte rea Maecenas advenit atque Coccejus, Capitoque simul Fontejus, id. S 1, 5, 32.—**2.** Referring to two or more co ordinate clauses or sentences. **a.** Et simul or simulque. contundam facta Talthybi, contemnamque omnes nuntios, semulque cursuram medi tabor ad ludos Olympios, Plaut Stich. 2, 1, 34· eamus, et de istac simul consilium volo capere una tecum, i. *e while going*, Ter Eun. 3, 5, 65. quod . et simul quia, Lucr 5, 1181 ratio Ecquaenam fuerit origo .. et simul ecquae sit finis, etc., id. 5, 1213· sed iidem illi ita mecum loquuntur .. et simul admonent quiddam quod cavebimus, etc, Cic. Phil. 1, 11, 28· ex tuis litteris cog novi festinationem tuam, et simul sum ad miratus cur, etc., id. Fam. 7, 8, 1: emergit Nixi caput, et simul effert sese clara Fides et, etc, id. Arat. 713 (460) postquam Rutilium consedisse accepit, simulque ex Jugurthae proelio clamorem augeri, Sall. J 52, 6 equites ex equis desiliunt, simulque et hosti se opponunt, et animos peditum accendunt, Liv 3, 62, 8· tum rigere omnibus corpora et simul lassitudine et .. fame etiam deficere, id. 21, 54, 9, 41, 3, Cic Arat. 504 (259); 545 (299), Curt. 4, 2, 21; Quint 2, 5, 13 —**b.** Simul with autem or enim, introducing the second sentence: salve! simul autem vale! Plaut Merc. 5, 1, 1: au geamus sane suspicionem tuam; simul enim augebimus diligentiam, Cic. Marc. 7, 22.—**c.** *Simul preceding co ordinate sentences, generally connected by et ... et*, but also by a single copulative conjunction: simul enim et rei publicae consules, et propones ei exempla ad imitandum, Cic. Phil 10, 2, 5. illa autem altera ratio quae simul et opinionem falsam tollit, et aegritudinem detrahit, id. Tusc 4, 28, 60: simul et inopiam frumenti lenire, et ignaris omnibus parare, Sall. J. 91, 1: nullus portus erat qui simul et omnis onerarias caperet, et tecta legionibus praeberet, Liv. 32, 18, 3: simul et cohors invasit, et ex omnibus oppidi partibus ... concurrerunt, id. 32, 24, 3: simul Metelli imagines dereptae, et missi qui Antonio nuntiarent. Tac H. 3, 13; cf. Suet Caes. 57 —**3.** Referring to co ordinate clauses introduced by subordinating conjunctions· Mnesilochum ut requiram atque ut eum mecum ad te adducam semul, Plaut Bacch 3, 5, 2: tantum faciam ut notam apponam ... et simul significem, etc, Cic. Fam. 13, 6, 2· quod eo liberius ad te scribo, quia nostrae laudi favisti, simulque quod video non novitati esse invisum meae, id. ib 1, 7, 8; 7, 10, 3 —If used in connecting dependent clauses, simul often stands for a co ordinating conjunction; v. VI. infra.

V. Introducing an independent sentence, *at the same time, also, likewise* (cf.: itaque, igitur, deinde, tum, etc.) **1.** Simul alone· ego Tiresiam consulam quid faciundum censeat: semul hanc rem ut facta est eloquar, Plaut Am 5, 1, 77: sequimini! simul circumsp cite ne quis adsit arbiter, id. Mil. 4, 4, 1: alterum ipse efficiam ut attente audiatis. Simul illud oro: si, etc, Cic Phil. 2, 5, 10. hoc proprium virtutis existimant . . simul hoc se fore tutiores arbitrantur, Caes. B G 6, 23: Valerio Samnitium legio nes occurrunt ... simul in Campanos stimulabat ira, Liv. 7, 32, 3: tibi (Apollo) decimam partem praedae voveo Te simul, Juno, precor ut, etc, id. 5, 21, 3.—**2.** More freq simul et (= etiam): quia videbitur Magis verisimile id esse ... simul et conficiam facilius ego quod volo, Ter Heaut. 4, 5, 55· nolite committere ut in re tam inveteratâ quidquam novi sentiatis. Simul et illa omnia ante oculos vestros proponite, etc, Cic. Balb 28, 65: demonstravi haec Caecilio Simul et illud ostendi, me ei satisfacturum, id. Att 1, 1, 4· legati jam reverterant ... simul venerant et ab rege Perseo oratores qui, etc, Liv. 41, 19 *med.:* ipse ad Sycurium progressus, opperiri ibi hostium adventum statuit Simul et frumentari passim exercitum jubet, id. 42, 54 *fin;* cf. Plaut Stich. 5, 5, 14; Cic Or. 2, 85, 349, id. Q. Fr 1, 1, 12, § 34; id. Prov. Cons. 15, 36, id. Balb 25, 56; id. Arat 618 (372); 628 (382); 707 (454), 721 (468); Caes B G 1, 19; 6, 8; Sall. C 30, 2; id. J 100, 3; Liv 8, 9, 13; 8, 32, 5; 10, 3, 2; 40, 32; 4, 49, 3; Tac H. 1, 1; 1, 52; 2, 53; 3, 15; 3, 18; 3, 20; 3, 29, 3, 42; 3, 82.

VI. Simul itself stands as co ordinating conjunction, to connect dependent clauses represented as contemporaneous, *and at the same time, and also* (not ante class.; rare in Cic., freq in the histt) ei Verres possessionem negat se daturum, ne posset patronum suum juvare, simul ut esset poena quod, etc, Cic Verr 2, 1, 47, § 124· omnes vocat ad diripiendos Eburones, ut potius *Gallorum vita quam legionarius miles periclitetur*, simul ut pro tali facinore stirps et nomen civitatis tollatur, Caes. B G 6, 34· quippe foedum hominem a republicâ procul esse volebat, simul quia boni complures praesidium in eo putabant, Sall. C 19, 2 cujus de virtute, quia multi dixere, praetereundum puto, simul ne per insolentiam quis existumet memet studium meum laudando extollere, id. J 4, 2· nihil horum ... discere cum cerneret posse, simul et tirocinio et perturbatione juvenis moveretur, etc., Liv 39, 47. a sermone Graeco puerum incipere malo, quia Latinum vel nobis nolentibus perhibet, simul quia disciplinis quoque Graecis prius instruendus est, Quint 1, 1, 12; Sall. J 20, 1, Liv 39, 33, 1; 8, 6, 11; Caes. B C 43, 2; Sall. C 20, 3, 56, 5; Liv 3, 50, 10; 40, 36 *init;* Tac H. 1,

70, 2, 15 —So, connecting participial expressions or adverbial phrases with dependent clauses· his amicis confisus Catilina, simul quod aes alienum ingens erat, et quod . . opprimendae reipublicae consilium cepit, Sall C 16, 4: hi, quod res in invidiā erat, simul et ab Numidis obsecrati, id. J 25, 5: ob eam iram, simul ut praeda militem aleret, duo milia peditum ... populari agrum jussit, Liv. 21, 52, 5; 3, 66, 3: equites praemisit speculatum, simul ut ignem exstinguerent, Curt 4, 10, 11: Otho, quam quam turbidis rebus, etc , simul reputans non posse, etc , Tac H 1, 83 *init :* committere igitur eum (locum) non fidelissimis sociis noluit, simul quod ab illa parte urbis navibus aditus ex alto est, Cic Verr. 2, 5, 32, § 84; Liv. 9, 2, 5; Tac H 1, 70 *fin.;* 2, 28; 2, 30

VII. Simul, as co ordinating conjunction, is frequently placed before each of the co ordinate terms (simul ... simul = ἅμα μὲν ... ἅμα δέ), *partly ... partly; not only ... but at the same time* (not ante Aug) **1.** With independent clauses· simul castra oppugnabantur, simul pars exercitûs ad populandum agrum Romanum missa, Liv. 3, 5, 2· accolas Hannibal simul perlicit ad naves fabricandas, simul et ipsi traici exercitum cupiebant, id 21, 26, 7: ab his simul custodes trucidari coepti, simul datum signum armatis ut ex insidiis concurrerent, id. 9, 25, 8: simul gratias agit, simul gratulatur quod, etc., Curt 6, 7, 15; cf. Verg A 1, 631 sq ; 2, 220 sqq ; 12, 268; Liv. 1, 9, 5 — **2.** With dependent clauses. venit ad quaerendum, simul quod non deducerent praesidia, simul quod in Bithyniam auxilia missi forent, Liv 39, 46 *fin :* Perseus cum audisset, simul Meliboeam a consulis exercitu oppugnari, simul classem Iolci stare, id 44, 13 *init.:* consul ad Phylan ducit, simul ut praesidium firmaret, simul ut militi frumentum divideret, id 44, 8, 1: simul questi ... simul nuntiantes, id 42, 46: plus quam imponebatur oneris recepi, simul ut pleniore obsequio demererer amantissimos mei, simul ne ... alienis vestigiis insisterem, Quint prooem 3 —Rarely connecting a dependent clause with an independent sentence Athenas ierant, simul ut pro legatione praemio esset honos, simul peritos legum peregrinarum ad condenda nova jura usui fore credebant, Liv. 3, 35, 5, cf. Verg A. 12, 758 — **3.** Co ordinating dependent clauses with adverbial phrases· Germani frequenter in castra venerunt, simul sui purgandi causā, simul ut de induciis impetrarent, Caes B G 4, 13: Philippus, simul ne occio miles deterior fieret, simul avertendae suspicionis causā ... in Maedicam ducere pergit, Liv. 40, 21, 1 —**4.** Connecting single nouns or phrases belonging to the same predicate: cum simul fragor rupti pontis, simul clamor Romanorum impetum sustinuit, Liv. 2, 10, 10: ad se simul legatos, simul milites missos, id 42, 52 *med :* et Romae simul dilectu, simul tributo conferendo laboratum est, id 5, 10, 3. increpando simul temeritatem, simul ignaviam, id 2, 65, 4· tum vero simul ab hostibus, simul ab iniquitate loco rum Poeni oppugnabantur, id 21, 33, 5: inter simul comploratiomem feminarum, simul nefandam caedem, id 41, 11: simul a mari, simul a terrā ingredienti, id 44, 12 *med ;* cf Tac A. 1, 49; 14, 40; id. Agr. 25; 36, 41; Verg G 3, 201; id A 1, 513; Hor S 2, 2, 73

VIII. Simul, in connection with *ac, atque* (also written in one word, **sĭmŭlac, sĭmŭlatque**), rarely with *ut*, and very rarely with *et*, is used as subordinating, temporal conjunction, *as soon as* For simulac, etc, simul alone is freq **1.** Simul ac: simul ac lacrimas de ore noegeo (i e candido) detersit, Liv. And ap Fest. p 174 Müll : Demenaetum simul ac conspexero hodie, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 73: non simul ac se ipse commovit, sensit quid intersit, Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 51 si simul ac procul conspexit armatos, recessisset, id Caecil 16, 46: dicebam, simul ac timere desisses, similem te futurum tui, id Phil. 2, 35, 89: Alcibiades, si mul ac se remiserat, dissolutus reperiebatur, Nep. Alcib 1, 4. at mihi plaudo Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arcā, Hor S 1, 1, 67; cf. Cic. N. D 1, 38, 108; id. Fam 15, 16, 2; id. Planc. 41, 98; id. Phil. 4, 1, 1; id Verr 2, 2, 19, § 46; id Or 2, 27, 117; Verg A 4, 90; 12, 222; Ov. M 2, 167; Hor S 1, 2, 33; 1, 4, 119; 1, 8, 21 —Strengthened by *primum* (= ut primum): simul ac primum ei occasio visa est, quaestor consulem deseruit, Cic Verr 2, 1, 13, § 34; so id ib 2, 1, 52, § 138; id Phil. 4, 1, 1; Suet Caes 30; id. Ner 43 — **2.** Simul atque· L Clodius, simul atque introductus est, rem conficit, Cic Clu 14, 40· simul atque increpuit suspicio tumultus, artes ilico nostrae conticescunt, id Mur. 10, 22: simul atque audivit ejus interitum, suo Marte res suas recuperavit, id. Phil. 2, 37, 95: simul atque enim se inflexit hic rex in dominatum injustiorem, fit continuo tyrannus, id. Rep 2, 26, 49· simul atque sibi hic adnuisset, numeraturum se dicebat, id Quint 5, 18: qui, simul atque in oppidum venerat, inmittebantur illi continuo Cibyratici canes, id Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 47: simul atque de Caesaris adventu cognitum est, Caes. B G 5, 3, 3; cf Cic Planc. 41, 98; id. Phil 8, 10, 31; Suet Caes. 29; id. Galb 7 —**3.** Simul ut (v. Madv. ad Cic Fin 2, 11, 33): simul ut experrecti sumus, visa illa contemnimus, Cic Ac 2, 16, 51: simul ut accepi a Seleuco litteras tuas, statim quaesivi, etc , id Fam 6, 18, 1: nostros omnia consequi potuisse, simul ut velle coepissent, id Tusc. 4, 2, 5; id Q Fr 2, 5, 3 (5, 2). simul ut, qui sint professi, videro, dicam, id Planc 6, 14; id Att. 10, 4, 12: nam simul ut supero se totum lumine Cancer extulit, extemplo cedit delapsa Corona, id Arat. 596 (349) — **4.** Simul et· simul et quid erit certi, scribam ad te, Cic. Att 2, 20, 2: ego ad te statim habebo quod scribam, simul et videro Curionem, id ib 10, 4, 12: quam accepi simul et in Cumanum veni, id ib 10, 16, 4; 16, 11, 6; id Q Fr 2, 6, 3 In all these passages the Cod Med. has simul et, which the editors variously changed into simulatque, simulac, simul ut, simul; so, omne animal simul et ortum est, se ipsum diligit, Cic. Fin 2, 11, 33, where the vulg has simul ut, and Madv. reads simul [et] ortum — **5.** Simul ubi: quod simul ubi conspexit, equites emisit, Liv. 4, 18, 7 dub Weissenb. ad loc — **6.** Simul alone, = simul atque: simul herbae inceperint nasci, Cato, R R 48: hic simul argentum repperit, curā sese expedivit, Ter. Phorm 5, 4, 4: simul limen in trabo, illi extrabunt illico, Afran ap Non 104, 21 (Com Rel v. 5 Rib): simul inflavit tibicen, a perito carmen agnoscitur, Cic Ac 2, 27, 86: nostri, simul in arido constiterunt, in hostes impetum fecerunt, Caes B G. 4, 26 *fin :* simul increpuere arma, hostis pedem rettulit, Liv. 6, 24, 1; cf. Cic Tusc. 4, 6, 12; id Fin. 3, 6, 21; id. Arat 594 (349); Caes B C 1, 30, 3; Liv. 3, 62, 6; 4, 18, 6; 4, 31, 5; 4, 32, 6; 5, 25, 11; 8, 32, 2; 21, 55, 9; 44, 8 *med ;* 44, 19; 44, 44 *fin.;* Curt. 3, 11, 4; Phaedr. 3, 16, 16; Hor C 1, 12, 27; 3, 4, 37; Verg G. 4, 232; Ov. F. 1, 567.—Strengthened by *primum :* simul primum magistratio abiit, dicta dies est, Liv. 6, 1, 6: simul primum anni tempus navigabile praebuisset mare, id 35, 44, 5 Weissenb ad loc.; Suet Caes 30

sĭmŭlac, v. simul, VIII

sĭmŭlācrum, i, *n* [simulo], an image formed in the likeness of a thing, *a likeness, image, form, representation, semblance* (class ; syn : imago, effigies, signum) **I.** Lit , of images formed by art, reflected in a mirror, or seen in a dream, of apparitions, visions, etc. (the latter mostly poet and in post-Aug prose) **A.** Of images formed by art, esp of statues of the gods, *an image, figure, portrait, effigy, statue,* etc.: alicujus effigiem simulacrumque servare, Cic Verr. 2, 2, 65, § 159; cf : statuas et imagines, non animorum simulacra sed corporum .. relinquere, id Arch 12, 30· Helenae se pingere simulacrum velle dixit (Zeuxis), id. Inv. 2, 1, 1; cf id Fam 5, 12, 7· delubra magnifica humanis consecrata simulacris, id Rep 3, 9, 14; but cf · simulacrum deae non effigie humanā, Tac H 2, 3· deorum simulacra sanctissima, Cic Div in Caecil 1, 3; so of the images of the gods, id Verr 2, 5, 72, § 185, Caes B G 6, 16, 6, 17; id B C 2, 5; 3, 105; Tac. H 2, 3; id A 12, 22 al · tueri aras simulacraque divom, Lucr 5, 75; 5, 308: et bene facta deum frangit simulacra, id 6, 419; Verg A 2, 172, Ov. M 10, 694, 15, 658 al ; cf : Herculis simulacrum, Liv 9, 44 *fin* · simulacra oppidorum, Cic. Pis. 25, 60; cf pugnarum, Liv 41, 28, 10: Balbum in triumpho omnium gentium urbiumque nomina ac simulacra duxisse, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 36; cf also· simulacrum celebrati diei pingere, Liv 24, 16 *fin :* montium, fluviorum, Tac. A. 2, 41 — Poet , of the Trojan horse, Verg A. 2, 232 (for which, effigies, id. ib 2, 184) —**b.** Adverb: ad or per simulacrum (like ad similitudinem, formam), *in the form of, after the pattern of :* aurata aedes ad simulacrum templi Veneris collocata, Suet. Caes. 84· ad simulacrum ignium ardens Pharus, id. Flor. 4, 2, 88; cf : ad simulacrum caelestium siderum, id ib 1, 2, 3: digiti per litterarum simulacra ducuntur, Sen Ep 94, 51. — **B.** *An image, form, shade, phantom* seen in a mirror, in a dream, etc ; analogous to the Gr εἴδωλον: quaecunque apparent nobis simulacra, Lucr 4, 99; cf : per aquas, quae nunc rerum simulacra videmus, id 1, 1060: quid frustra simulacra fugacia (in aquā visa) captas? Ov. M 3, 432. —Of the *shades* or *ghosts* of the departed: quaedam simulacra modis pallentia miris, Lucr. 1, 123 (cf Verg G 1, 477 infra); cf.: est via declivis (in Tartarum) ... umbrae recentes Descendunt illac simulacraque functa sepulcris, Ov. M. 4, 435; so id. ib 10, 14: simulacra cara parentis, id ib 14, 112; cf Verg A. 2, 772: ut bibere in somnis sitiens cum quaerit ... laticum simulacra petit, etc , Lucr. 4, 1099; cf : (canes) Expergefacti secuntur inania saepe Cervorum simulacra, id 4, 995: simulacra inania somni, Ov H 9, 39: vana (noctis), id. Am 1, 6, 9: simulacra modis pallentia miris Visa sub obscurum noctis, Verg G 1, 477; Sil 3, 650 al ; cf : ne vacua mens audita simulacra et inanes sibi metus fingeret, Plin Ep 7, 27, 7.—**2.** In the philosoph lang of Lucret (like the Gr εἴδωλον and the Lat spectrum), *the form* or *image* of an object of sense or thought presented to the mind; *a representation, idea, conception,* Lucr 2, 112; 4, 130; 4, 149 sq —**3.** Of mnemonic *signs, types,* or *emblems* · ut res ipsas rerum effigies notaret atque ut locis pro cerā, simulacris pro litteris uteremur, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 354 —**4.** *A description, a portraiture* of character: non inseram simulacrum viri copiosi (Catonis), quae dixerit referendo, Liv 45, 25 —**5.** *A likeness* or *similitude :* diu disputavi, Hominem quojus rei Similem esse arbitrarer simulacrumque habere: Id repperi jam exemplum, etc., Plaut Most 1, 2, 6 —**II.** In partic., with the predominant idea of mere imitation (opp to that which is original or real), *a shadow, semblance, appearance,* etc · simulacrum aliquod ac vestigium civitatis, Cic. Fam 10, 1, 1; cf : simulacra virtutis, id Off 1, 15, 46; and: haec simulacra sunt auspiciorum, auspicia nullo modo, id Div. 2, 33, 71: libertatis, Tac. A 1, 77: belli simulacra cientes, i e *mock-fights, sham fights,* Lucr 2, 41; 2, 324: pugnaeque cient simulacra sub armis, Verg A 5, 585; 5, 674; Sil 16, 529; 7, 119; cf : simulacrum navalis pugnae, Liv. 26, 51, 6; 35, 26, 2: quibusdam pugnae simulacris ad verum discrimen aciemque justam consuescimus, Quint. 2, 10, 8; so, ludicrum pugnae, Liv 40, 9: decurrentis exercitûs, id. 44, 9: vindemiae, Tac A 11, 31· civilitatis particulae, Quint 2, 15, 25: inania, id 10, 5, 17

sĭmŭlāmen, inis, *n.* [simulo], *a copy, an imitation* (poet and very rare), Ov M. 10, 727; Aus Idyll. 10, 228

* **sĭmŭlāmentum,** i, *n* [id], *a deception ;* with astu, Gell 15, 22

sĭmŭlans, antis, *Part* and *P. a* of simulo

sĭmŭlanter and **sĭmŭlātē,** *adv.,* v simulo *fin* A and B

* **sĭmŭlātĭlis,** e, *adj* [simulo], *feigned, fictitious* umbra, Ven Vit S Mart 2, 276

sĭmŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f* [simulo, II], *a falsely assumed appearance, a false show, feigning, shamming, pretence, feint insincerity, deceit, hypocrisy, simulation,* etc. (class. and very freq ; cf imitatio) (*a*) With *gen :* simulatio insaniae, Cic Off 3, 26, 97· stultitiae, id Brut 14, 53· imitatio simulatioque virtutis, id Ac 2, 46, 140; id. Att 7, 1, 6: omnium rerum, id. Lael 25, 92 : timoris, Caes B G 5, 50 *fin ;* id B C 2, 40: itineris, id B G 6, 8: deditionis, id B C 3, 28: vulnerum, id ib 2, 35: rei frumentariae, id. B G 1, 40; cf: legis agrariae (with no-

men), Cic Agr 2, 6, 15: rei publicae, Brut ap Cic. Fam 11, 13, 5: Parthici belli, Caes B C 1, 9 —Esp, *abl.* adverb, *under pretext of, under pretence of,* etc: amicitiae, Cic Lael. 8, 26: muliones equitum specie ac simulatione collibus circumvehi jubet, Caes. B G. 7, 45; cf.. gladiatores emtos esse Fausti simulatione ad caedem ac tumultum, *as was pretended for Faustus,* Cic Sull. 19, 54: pro sociis contra hostis exercitum mittere, an hostium simulatione contra socios, id. Imp Pomp 22, 66: provocare arma Romana simulatione numinum ausus est, *under pretence of a divine command,* Tac. H 2, 61. —Similarly: per simulationem, cum simulatione: per simulationem amicitiae me nefarie prodiderunt, Cic Red. Quir. 9, 21: cum simulatione timoris agere, Caes B G 5, 50 —(β) *Absol:* ex omni vitâ simulatio dissimulatioque tollenda est, Cic Off 3, 15, 61: simulatio et inanis ostentatio, id. ib 2, 12, 43: in specie fictae simulationis, pietas inesse non potest, id. N. D. 1, 2, 3: nihil ut opus sit simulatione et fallaciis, id. de Or. 2, 46, 191; so (with perfidia) Caes. B G. 4, 13: non mea'st simulatio, Ter Heaut 4, 5, 34; cf: optima est simulatio contra simulantem, Quint 6, 3, 92: nihil simulatio proficit, Sen Ep 79, 18 —*Plur:* illa simulationum nescia, Tac A. 4, 54: simulationum falsa, id. ib 6, 45; 6, 54; Plin. Pan. 72 *fin.*— **II.** Rhet. t. t: *εἰρωνεία* est simulatio, Mart Cap 5, § 523

sĭmŭlātor, ōris, *m* [simulo] **I.** *A copier, imitator* (poet and very rare): excitat artificem simulatoremque figurae Morphea, Ov. M 11, 634: humani qualis simulator simius oris, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 303 —**II.** *A feigner, pretender, counterfeit, hypocrite, simulator,* etc (the class signif of the word) (α) With *gen:* animus cujus rei libet simulator ac dissimulator, Sall. C. 5, 4: segnitiae, Tac A. 14, 57: belli, Luc. 4, 722.—(β) *Absol:* in omni oratione simulatorem, quem *εἴρωνα* Graeci nominarunt, Socratem accepimus, *Cic Off. 1, 30, 108: benevolus et simulator, Q Cic Pet. Cons 10, 39: callidus et simulator, Tac. A. 13, 47.

sĭmŭlatque, v simul, VIII

* **sĭmŭlātrix**, īcis, *f* [simulator], *a* (female) *transformer;* of Circe, who transformed men into beasts, Stat Th. 5, 551.

sĭmŭlo (less correctly **sĭmĭlo**; v. assimulo *fin*), āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [similis] **I.** In gen., *to make* a thing *like* another; *to imitate, copy, represent* a thing (mostly poet; syn. imitor): corpora igni simulata, *made like, like,* Lucr. 1, 687: nimbos et non imitabile fulmen simulare, Verg A. 6, 591: simulet Catonem, Hor. Ep 1, 19, 13 cum sint crura tibi, simulent quae cornua lunae, Mart 2, 35, 1: furias Bacchi, Ov. M. 6, 596: equam (sonus), id. ib 2, 668: artem (natura), id. ib 3, 158· anum, *to assume the form of,* id. ib 3, 275; 6, 26; 11, 310, id. F. 4, 517; so, Homeri illa Minerva simulata Mentori, Cic Att 9, 8, 2 (cf Hom Od. 3, 22)· simulata Troja, *a counterfeit Troy,* i e *which is copied after, built like Troy,* Ov. M 13, 721: simulata magnis Pergama, Verg A. 3, 349: latices simulatos fontis Averni, id. ib 4, 512. cupressum simulare, *to represent, paint,* Hor. A. P. 20. antrum in ostro, Sil 15, 430 —With *object clause:* Pallas . simulat .. terram Prodere cum baccis fetum canentis olivae, *represents the earth producing,* etc, Ov. M 6, 80, cf also, transf, of a work of art: aera Fortis Alexandri vultum simulantia, *representing, imaging,* Hor Ep 2, 1, 241.—**II.** In partic, *to represent* a thing *as being* which has no existence, *to feign* a thing to be what it is not (while dissimulare is to pretend a thing not to be which really is, to conceal), *to assume the appearance of* a thing, *to feign, pretend, counterfeit, simulate* (class and freq) (α) With *acc.* (in Cic. in the *act* perh. only with a *pron*): nec ut emat melius, nec ut vendat, quicquam simulabit aut dissimulabit vir bonus, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61, cf. Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 8, 4 experiar, quid ames, quid simules, Plaut Ps 1, 1, 71 (oportuit) non simulare mortem verbis, re ipsâ spem vitae dare, i e *to pretend that she was dead,* Ter Heaut 4, 1, 23 studium conjurationis vehementer simulare, Sall C 41, 5: deditionem ac deinde metum, id. J 36, 2: diffidentiam rei, id. ib 60, 5: pacem, id. ib 111, 4, cf.. pacem cum Sc p one Sulla sive faciebat sive simulabat, Cic. Phil. 13, 1, 2· constantiam, Tac. H. 1, 81: obsequium, id. A. 12, 47 et saep: Hannibal aegrum simulabat, *pretended to be sick,* Liv. 25, 8, 12: sanum, Ov. R. Am. 493: furentem, Sen. Herc Oet 429: praegravem aut delumbem sese simulans, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 103: supervacaneos, Just 6, 6, 3 —With *pro:* simulat se pro uxore Nini filium, pro femina puerum, Just 1, 2, 1.—*Pass:* tum pol ego is essem vere, qui simulabar, Ter Eun. 3, 5, 58: non simulatur amor, Ov. H. 17, 36: tecto lumine somnus, id. ib 21, 199: ad simulanda negotia altitudo ingenii incredibilis, Sall. J. 95, 3 et saep —Esp freq in *part perf:* ficto officio simulataque sedulitate conjunctus, Cic. Caecin. 5, 14: officio simulato, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 112: simulatâ amicitiâ, Caes B G 1, 44: hortatur simulata conscientia adeant, Tac A. 2, 40 et saep: cum ex eo quaereretur, quid esset dolus malus? respondebat: cum esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum, Cic Off 3, 14, 60: in amicitiâ nihil fictum est, nihil simulatum, id. Lael 8, 26; so (with fictum) id. ib 18, 65; id. Off. 2, 12, 43; with falsum, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189; id. Phil 11, 2, 5; with fucata (opp vera), id. Lael 25, 95: simulato vecta juvenco, Ov. Am 1, 3, 23: simulatae ordine justo exsequiae, Sil. 16, 305 — (β) With *object clause* (so most freq)· qui omnia se simulant scire, Plaut. Trin 1, 2, 168: ille se Tarentum proficisci cum simulasset, Cic. Clu 9, 27: illi reverti se in suas sedes simulaverunt, Caes B G 4, 4: simulat Jove natus abire, Ov. M. 2, 697; 4, 338 al.; Plaut Aul 3, 4, 4; id. Ep 3, 2, 37; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 42; id. Rud. 5, 3, 43; id. Truc prol. 18; 1, 1, 68 sq al.: id mirari te simulato, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 70; id. Hec. 1, 2, 109; 1, 2, 113; Afran. ap Non. 511, 7; Cic Imp Pomp 4, 9; id. Off 1, 30, 108; id. Lael. 26, 99; id. Q Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 13; Caes. B C 3, 21; Quint 8, 2, 24: simulandum est, quaedam nos dicere, Quint 4, 5, 20; cf: qui per ambitionem probos sese simulavere, Sall. J. 85, 9: adcurrit pedes ejus feta, praegravem, delumbem sese simulans, Plin. 10. 33, 51, § 103; Just. 3, 1, 8: simulans a Dareo se esse praemissum, Curt 4, 1, 29 —*Pass:* schema, quo aliud simulatur dici quam dicitur, Quint 9, 1, 14.—(γ) With *quasi* (mostly Plautin): quasi affuerim simulabo atque audita eloquar, Plaut Am 1, 1, 45; id. As 4, 1, 51: quasi militi animum adjeceris simulare, id. Mil. 3, 3, 35; id. Pers 4, 5, 5; cf.: praefectus, quasi et ipse conterritus, simulans cuncta pavore compleverat, Curt 3, 13, 10 —(δ) *Absol:* cur simulat? Ter And. 2, 3, 1; 1, 1, 21; 3, 4, 9: non in perpetuum ut dares, Verum ut simulares, id. Heaut 4, 5, 34; Cic Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15: simulandi gratiâ, Sall J. 37, 4; Quint 1, 3, 12, 6, 3, 85; Ov. M. 13, 299 al —*Impers pass:* quid est, quod amplius simuletur? Ter Heaut 5, 1, 28 — Hence, **A. sĭmŭlans**, antis, *P. a* * **1.** *Imitating, imitative:* non fuit in terris vocum simulantior ales (psittaco), Ov. Am 2, 6, 23 —**2. Sĭmŭlans,** *The Pretender,* the title of a comedy of Afranius (v. the Fragm. Com Rel. p 172 sq Rib), Cic Sest 55, 118 —*Advv.:* **sĭmŭlanter,** *feignedly, pretendedly, apparently* (for the class simulate): simulanter revictâ Charite, App M 8, p 205, 36. — **B. sĭmŭlātē,** *feignedly, pretendedly, not sincerely.* sive ex animo id fit sive simulate, Cic N D 2, 67, 168: ficte et simulate, id. Q. Fr 1, 1, 4, § 13 —*Comp* · simulatius exit proditionis opus, Petr poët Fragm 28, 4.

sĭmultas, ātis (*gen plur* simultatium, Liv. 1, 60, 2; 3, 66, 4; 9, 38, 12, 28, 18, 12, 39, 5, 2, 39, 44, 9, Val Max. 4, 2, 2, Auct B Alex. 49, 2. simultatum, Cic Fl. 35, 87; Capitol Ver 9, 2), *f* [simul, therefore, orig, a coming together, encounter of two persons or parties], hence, **I.** *A hostile encounter* of two persons or parties, *dissension, enmity, rivalry, jealousy, grudge, hatred, animosity* (class., syn: aemulatio, odium, inimicitia, on account of the idea of reciprocity, most freq in the *plur*) (α) *Sing:* hic id metuit, ne illam vendas ob simultatem suam, *Plaut Ps 1, 3, 50; Ter Phorm 2, 1, 2; cf gero, II A: huic simultas cum Curione intercedebat, Caes B C 2, 25; cf cum quo si simultas tibi non fuisset, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 6, 1· sibi privatam simultatem cum Campanis nullam esse, publicas inimicitias esse, Liv. 26, 27, 11, cf: simultas cum familiâ Barcinâ, id. 23, 13, 6: se numquam cum sorore fuisse in simultate, Nep Att 17, 1: simultate cum Fulviâ socru exorta, Suet Aug 62: simultatem deponere, Cic Att 3, 24, 2; so (opp gerere) Suet. Vesp 6: multis simultatem indixerit, id. Ner. 25 dehinc ad simultatem usque processit, id. Tib 51: ubi nulla simultas incidit, Ov R. Am 661: inter finitimos vetus, Juv. 15, 33 — (β) *Plur.:* qui simultates, quas mecum habebat, deposuisset, Cic Planc. 31, 76· exercere cum aliquo, id. Fl. 35, 88: gerere cum aliquo, Quint 4, 1, 18: hi (centuriones) de loco summis simultatibus contendebant, Caes B. G 5, 44: simultates partim obscuras partim apertas suscepisse, Cic. Imp Pomp 24, 71; cf. id Q Fr 1, 1, 6, § 19: simultates graves excipere, deponere, Suet Caes 73· simultates exercere ... alienarum simultatium cognitorem fieri, Liv. 39, 5, 2: simultates provocare, Quint 12, 7, 3: facere, Tac A. 3, 54: nutrire, id. H. 3, 53: subire pro aliquo, Plin. Ep 2, 18· simultatibus alicujus dare aliquem, Tac A. 16, 20 simultates finire, Liv. 40, 8, 9; 40, 46, 9; cf dirimere, id. 28, 18, 2: paternas oblitterare, id. 41, 24, 11: saepe simultates ira morata facit, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 82: nihil est simultatibus gravius, Sen. Ira, 3, 5, 6: erant inter Athenienses et Dorienses simultatium veteres offensae, Just 2, 6, 16 —**II.** In Hyg, in gen., *a strife, contest* for a prize (syn. certamen): cum complures eam peterent in conjugium, simultatem constituit, se ei daturum, qui secum quadrigis certasset victorque exisset, Hyg Fab 84; 185: simultatem constituit, id. ib. 22 and 67.

sĭmulter, *adv*, v. similis *fin* A.

* **1. sīmŭlus**, a, um, *dim adj* [simus], *flat-nosed, pug nosed,* Lucr 4, 1169

2. Sīmŭlus, i, *m* [1. simulus], *a proper name,* Ter Ad. 3, 4, 19

† **sīmus**, a, um, *adj*, = *σιμός, flat nosed, snub nosed* (cf silus). **I.** Lit: avibus, serpentibus, piscibus, foramina tantum ad olfactus sine naribus, et hinc cognomina Simorum, Plin. 11, 37, 59, § 158: pecus Nerei, i e *dolphins,* Liv Andron. ap Non. 335, 22 (Trag Rel p 1 Rib); cf: rostrum delphini, Plin. 9, 8, 7, § 23: capellae, Verg E. 10, 7: puer sima nare, Mart 6, 39, 8; Cels. 8, 10, 7.—**2.** Trop, Verg M. 107.

sin, *conj* [apocop from si ne], an adversative conditional particle, *if however, if on the contrary, but if* (good prose) **I.** With a preceding *si, nisi, quando, dum.* **A.** After *si* **1.** In gen.: si domi sum, foris est animus: sin foris sum, animus domi est, Plaut Merc 3, 4, 2; cf. id. ib 3, 4, 7: hunc mihi timorem eripe: si est verus, ne opprimar; sin falsus, ut, etc, Cic Cat 1, 7, 18 *fin:* si optimates ... sin populus, etc, id. Rep 1, 42, 65: quos si boni oppresserunt ... sin audaces, id. ib 1, 44, 68; 1, 37, 58: si nostri oblitus es ... sin aestivorum timor te debilitat, id. Fam 7, 14, 1: qui si improbasset ... sin' probasset, etc, Caes B C 1, 32: si sine vi velint rapta tradere, redderent ... Sin aliter sient animati, etc, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 54: sin aliter es, id. Trin 1, 2, 9; Ter Ad. 3, 5, 5; and simply sin aliter, with a verb understood, *but if not, in the contrary case,* Ter Phorm 1, 2, 66; Cic Caecin. 24, 69; id Fam 11, 14, 3, Quint 8, 6, 74 al.: sin secus, Plaut Cas 2, 6, 25. accusator illum defendet, si poterit sin minus poterit, negabit, Cic Inv 2, 29, 88; so simply sin minus, id. Att 9, 15, 1; id. Q. Fr. 2, 8, 2. —**2.** In the epistolary style also, ellipt, *sin (for sin aliter or sin minus):* si pares aeque inter se, quiescendum· sin, latius manabit, Cic Att 16, 13, b, 2.—**3.** Strengthened, (a) By *autem:* si malus est.. sin autem frugi'st, etc, Plaut Pers 4, 1, 6; cf· id si ita est, etc .. sin autem illa veriora, Cic Lael 4, 14; Ter Hec 4, 1, 44; 5, 2, 14; Cic. Rosc Am 49, 142; id. Att 3, 8, 6 and 7; Just 16, 4, 14; 31, 5, 7 al.; cf: si sunt viri boni, me adjuvant sin autem minus idonei, me non laedunt, Cic Caecin 1, 3; so id. Div in Caecil 11, 34; and in epistolary style, ellipt: si vir esse volet, praeclara *συνοδία*· sin autem erimus nos, qui solemus id. Att. 10, 7, 2.—So freq in Vulg · si est tibi intellectus, responde proximo· sin autem, sit manus tua super os tuum, Vulg. Ecclus 5, 14; 29, 8, id. Luc 10, 6; id. Apoc 2, 5 —(β) Less freq by *vero:* si sit ovis ma-

tura… sin vero feta, Col. 7, 3, 11 —* **B.** *After nisi*: nisi molestum est, nomen dare vobis volo Comoediai: sin odio est—dicam tamen, Plaut. Poen. prol. 51.—* **C.** After *quando:* quando abiit rete pessum, adducit lineam: sin jecit recte, etc., Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 16 (Speng si injecit)—* **D.** After *dum:* dum illi agunt suam rem agunt, ceteri cleptae: sin vident quempiam se adservare, oblu dunt, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 10 — **II.** Without a preceding *si, nisi*, etc. (where the foregoing particle is usu clearly implied by the context) **A.** In gen: qui ero servire servos postulat, etc.… Sin dormitat, ita dormitet, ut, etc., Plaut Aul 4, 1, 5; cf. Cic Rep 3, 3, 6: *Pae* Ne me attrecta. *So* Sin te amo? Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 45; cf. id Ps. 1, 3, 22; id. Mil 4, 8, 27: primum danda opera est, ne quâ amicorum discidia fiant: sin tale ali quid evenerit, ut, etc, Cic. Lael 21, 78; cf. id. Off. 2, 21, 74: adhuc nostri nulli fuerunt, sin quando exstiterint, etc., id de Or 3, 24, 95: orat ac postulat, rem publicam suscipiant. Sin timore defugiant, etc, Caes. B C 1, 32; Nep Ages. 1, 3. haec ut fiant, deos quaeso, ut vobis decet. Sin aliter animus voster est, etc., Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 46 — **B.** In epistolary style, ellipt.: ego, ut constitui, adero: atque utinam tu quoque eodem diei Sin quid—multa enim—utique postridie, Cic. Att 13, 22, 4 — **C.** Strengthened, **1.** By *autem:* summi puerorum amores saepe unâ cum praetextâ togâ ponerentur: sin autem ad adulescentiam perduxissent, etc., Cic. Lael. 10, 34; 21, 77; id. Rep 1, 6, 11; 2, 39, 66; id. Off. 1, 34, 123; id. Tusc. 3, 9, 19; id. Rosc Am 47, 137; Caes. B G 5, 35 al — **2.** Rarely by *vero:* quidam saepe in parvâ pecuniâ cognoscuntur quam sint leves, quidam, etc, sin vero erunt aliqui, etc., Cic. Lael. 17, 63

† **sĭnāpi (sĭnāpe,** Apic. 6, 4; 8, 7), is, *n* (collat form **sĭnāpis,** is, *f.*, Plaut. Ps 3, 2, 28; Col poet. 10, 122, *acc.* sinapim, Pall. Oct. 11, 2), = σίναπι, *mustard*, Col. 11, 3, 29; Plin 19, 8, 54, § 170; 20, 22, 87, § 236; Enn. ap Macr. S 6, 5; Cels. 2, 21; 2, 22; 2, 31; Petr. 66, 7 — *Gen* sinapis, Col 11, 3, 29; Plin. 21, 12, 41, § 71 — *Abl.* sinapi, Plaut Truc. 2, 2, 60: sinape, Varr R R. 1, 59, 4

† **sĭnāpismus,** i, *m*, = σιναπισμός, *a mustard-plaster* or *poultice, a sinapism*, Cael. Aur Tard. 3, 8, 112.

† **sĭnāpĭzo,** āre, *v a.*, = σιναπίζω, *to poultice with mustard, to cover with a mustard-plaster*. partem corporis, Veg 3, 6, 11; 3, 5, 33; Cael Aur Tard. 5, 2

sincērasco, rāvi, 1, *v inch. n* [sincerus], *to begin to clear, grow clear* (late Lat): aer sinceravit, mundumque efficitur caelum, Fulg Serm 16

sincērē, *adv*, v sincerus *fin.* a.

sincērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sincerus], *cleanness, purity, soundness, wholeness* (not ante-Aug) **I.** Lit: pura (olei), Plin 15, 6, 6, § 22: firma capitis, Pall 1, 3 corporis, Val. Max. 2, 6, 8. alia convertenda, quae sinceritatem habent, Col. 4, 26. — **II.** Trop: nec summum bonum habebit sinceritatem suam, si, etc., Sen. Vit. Beat. 15: summa vitae, *moral purity*, Val. Max. 5, 3, 2 *ext.* ad perniciem solet agi sinceritas, *uprightness, honesty, integrity, sincerity* (with recte loqui), Phaedr 4, 13, 3; so (with probitas) Gell. 14, 2, 5. verborum (with veritas), id. 2, 23, 21.— **B.** Esp: sinceritas tua, a form of complimentary address to certain inferior dignitaries, Cod. Just. 7, 62, 26; Cod. Theod 2, 1, 8; 10, 15, 4, 7, 1, 9

sincērĭter, *adv*, v sincerus *fin.* b

sincēro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.* [sincerus], *to make clean* or *pure*, Diom 361 P.

sincērus, a, um, *adj* [sin = sim, v simplex; root in Sanscr sama, whole, together, and root skir, Sanscr kir-, pour out], *clean, pure, sound, not spoiled, uninjured, whole, entire, real, natural, genuine, sincere* (class., esp freq in the trop sense; cf.: simplex, verus, incorruptus) **I.** Lit: omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris (internoscere), Cic. Lael. 25, 95: aliquem ab omni incommodo, detrimento, molestiâ sincerum integrumque conservare, *unharmed, unhurt*, id. Fam 13, 50, 2 corpus (with sine vulnere), Ov M 12, 100, cf. pars, id. ib 1, 191: membra, Lucr. 3, 717: porci sacres, *sound*, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 16; cf in *comp:* cum jam me sinceriore corpusculo factum diceret (medicus), Gell 18, 10, 4: sincerum tergum… corium sincerissimum, *clear* (of weals), Plaut. Rud 3, 4, 51 sq; cf so, corium, id Most. 4, 1, 13: vas, *clean*, Hor S 1, 3, 56; id. Ep 1, 2, 54: ex amphorâ primum quod est sincerissimum effluit, Sen. Ep 108, 26: lac, Col 7, 8, 1; so, Ammeum, id. 12, 47, 6: crocus, Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 32: axungia, id. 28, 9, 37, § 135: gemma (opp sordium plena), id. 37, 8, 33, § 110: propria et sincera et tantum sui similis gens, *unmixed, pure*, Tac. G 4; so, populus, id. H 4, 64 *fin*; Suet Aug 40: nobilitas, Liv. 4, 4, 7: nitor. Sen. Ep 66, 46 — *Comp:* lux sincerior, App de Mundo, p 58, 29—* **b.** Sincerum, adverb: non sincerum sonēre, *that it does not ring clearly, is not genuine*, Lucr 3, 873 — **II.** Trop: Atheniensium semper fuit prudens sincerum que judicium, *sound, uncorrupted*, Cic. Or 8, 25: nihil erat in ejus (Cottae) oratione nisi sincerum, id. Brut 55, 202; cf. esse videtur Homeri (versus) simplicior et sincerior, Gell. 13, 26, 3, so, sincera gratia sermonis Attici, Quint 10, 1, 65: sincera et integra natura, Tac Or 28 *fin:* animus, Sen Cons Helv. 11, 6: vir, id. Ep. 73, 4: opinio nes, id. ib 94, 68: Minerva, *pure, chaste*, Ov. M. 8, 664: sincerum equestre proelium, *unmixed, pure*, Liv. 30, 11: non sincerum gaudium praebere, *not unmixed, not undisturbed*, id. 34, 41; so, gaudium, id 44, 44: gaudium sincerius, Just. 10, 1, 3 voluptas, Ov M. 7, 453. fama, *unblemished*, Gell. 6, 8, 5: Thucydides rerum gestarum pronunciator sincerus, *honest, candid, upright*, Cic. Brut 83, 287; cf: Fabii Annales, bonae atque sincerae vetustatis libri, Gell. 5, 4, 1.— *Sup:* Q Claudius optimus et sincerissimus scriptor, Gell 15, 1, 4: verus atque sincerus Stoicus, id. 1, 2, 7 et saep: mirabilia multa, nihil simplex, nihil sincerum, *natural, genuine*, Cic Att. 10, 6, 2: nihil est jam sanctum neque sincerum in civitate, id. Quint 1, 5: aliquid non sinceri, id Div 2, 57, 118: fides, Liv 39, 2, 1: concordia, Tac. A. 3, 64: caritas, id. ib 2, 42 — Hence, *adv.* **a. sincērē,** *uprightly, honestly, well, frankly, sincerely*: sincere dicere, *Ter Eun. 1, 2, 97: satin' ego oculis utilitatem obtineo sincere ex an parum, Plaut Ep 5, 1, 28: sincere et ex animo dicere, Cat 109, 4. pronunciare, *Caes. B G 7, 20: agere, Att. ap Cic Att. 9, 10, 9: administrare pro vincias, Val. Max 2, 2, 8 — *Comp*, Gell. 6 (7), 3, 55 —*Sup*, Aug Ep ad Volus. 3 *fin* — * **b. sincērĭter,** *sincerely:* aliquid cupere, Gell 13, 16, 1; Cod Just. 8, 28, 10

sincĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [sin = sim- (cf. simplex) and cano], *the song of a single person, a solo*, = μονῳδία (late Lat), Isid. Orig 6, 19, 6

sincĭpĭtāmentum, i, *n* [sinciput], = ἡμικεφάλαιον, *a half head:* sincipitamenta porcina, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 28 Ritschl, Brix.

sincĭput, pĭtis, *n.* [semi-caput; cf: sinciput ἡμικεφάλιον, ἡμικρανον, ἡμικέφαλον, Gloss. Philox.] **I.** *Half a head;* of the smoked *cheek, jowl* of a hog, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 28 (Ritschl, sincipitamenta); Plin 8, 51, 77, § 209; Pers 6, 70; Juv. 13, 85 — **II.** Transf **A.** *The brain* non tibi Sanum est, adulescens, sinciput, Plaut Men. 3, 2, 41: sanum, id. ib 4, 2, 69 —* **B.** *The head*, in gen: miserabile sinciput, Sid. Carm 5, 419

Sindenses, ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Sinda* (Σινδα), *a town of Pisidia, near Cibyra and the river Caularis*, Liv 38, 15

Sindes, is, *m;* acc. sinden, *a river in Asia*, Tac. A. 11, 10 Ritter (al. Gyndes)

Sindica, ae, *f*, *a part of Scythia on the Black Sea*, Plin 4, 12, 26, § 84.

† **sindon,** ŏnis, *f*, = σινδών, *a kind of fine cotton stuff, muslin*, Mart. 4, 19, 12; 11, 1, 2; Aus. Ephem in Parecb 2; Vulg Matt. 27, 59; id. Marc. 14, 52; id. Luc. 23, 53

Sindŏs, i, *f*, *a city of Scythia, on the Cimmerian Bosporus*, Mel. 1, 19 — Hence, **Sindŏnes,** um, *m*, *the inhabitants of Sindos*, Mel. 1, 19, cf. Sindica.

Sindus, i, *m.*, *an Indian name of the river Indus*, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 71.

sĭne (old form **sē** or **sed;** v the foll.), *prep* with *abl* [si and ne; si, the demonstrative instrumental, and the negative ne, hence, nesi was also found, Fest p 165; cf. Rib Beiträge, p 15; Corss. Ausspr 1, 201; 1, 778] **I.** *Without.* **A.** Form se (sed): socordia compositum videtur ex se, quod est sine, et corde, Fest. pp 292 and 293 Müll: sed pro sine inveniuntur posuisse antiqui, id. p 336 ib: SI PLVS MINVSVE SECVERVNT SE FRAVDE ESTO, Fragm XII. Tab ap Gell 20, 1, 49: IM CVM ILLO SEPELIREI VRIVE SE FRAVDE ESTO, id. ap Cic. Leg 2, 24, 60: EAM PECVNIAM EIS SED FRAVDE SVA SOLVITO, Inscr Grut. 509, 20 — **B.** Form sine: tu sine pennis vola, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 180: ne quoquam pedem Efferat sine custode, id Capt 2, 3, 97: ut (urbs) sine regibus sit, Cic. Rep 1, 37, 58: sine ullo domino, id. ib 1, 43, 67: sine ullo certo exemplari formâque rei publicae, id. ib 2, 11, 22: sine ullius populi exemplo, id. ib 2, 39, 66: sine ullâ dubitatione; v. dubitatio; for which, less freq: sine omni, etc., Plaut Aul 2, 2, 38; 4, 1, 20: sine omni malitiâ, id Bacch. 5, 2, 13; Ter. And. 2, 3, 17; Cic. de Or 2, 1, 5; Ov Tr 4, 8, 33; sine dubio; v. dubius: pol si istuc faxis, haud sine poenâ feceris, Plaut Capt. 3, 5, 37; cf.: non sine magnâ spe, Caes B G 1, 44: non sine con scio Surgit marito, Hor C 3, 6, 29; cf.: non sine floribus, id. ib 3, 13, 2: non sine multis lacrimis, id ib 3, 7, 7: non sine fistulâ, id. ib 4, 1, 24 —In poets often with a noun instead of an adjective or adverb; as, sine sanguine, *bloodless;* sine pondere, *weightless;* sine fine, *endless;* sine nomine, *nameless*, sine sidere, *starless;* sine viribus, *powerless, feeble*, etc.: ignea vis et sine pondere caeli, Ov. M 1, 26; so id. ib 2, 537; 3, 417; 5, 249; 7, 306; 7, 275; 7, 830; 8, 518; 11, 429; 15, 120; Verg A 3, 204; 5, 694; 6, 534; Hor C 4, 14, 32 al — Hence, poet., sine pondere, like a noun in *dat*, for rebus sine pondere: pugnabant mollia cum duris, sine pondere habentia pondus, Ov. M. 1, 20 — Several times repeated si sine vi et sine bello velint rapta tradere, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 51; cf: sine praesidio et sine pecuniâ, Cic. Att 8, 3, 5; and more freq without *et* eam confeci sine molestiâ, Sine sumptu, sine dispendio, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 6 and 7: hominem sine re, sine fide, sine spe, sine sede, sine fortunis, ore, linguâ, manu, vitâ omni inquinatum, Cic. Cael. 32, 78: se solos sine vulnere, sine ferro, sine acie victos, Liv. 9, 5; v. Drak. ad Liv. 7, 2, 4.— With *part* and *subst.* (rare): sine causâ antecedente, Cic. Fat 19, 43: sine externâ et antecedente causa, id. ib. 11, 24: sine viso antecedente, id ib 19, 44: sine inpensâ operâ, Liv 5, 4, 4; 7, 12, 11; 45, 25, 7; cf: sine restitutâ potestate, id. 3, 52, 2 MSS et Madv. (Weissenb ex conj: quâ sibi non restitutâ) —In epistolary style once *without a case*, referring to a preceding noun: age jam, cum fratre an sine? Cic. Att 8, 3, 5 — With *gerund* (very rare): nec sine canendo tibicines dicti, Varr. L L. 6, § 75 Müll —Taking the place of a clause: armantur senes aut pueri, et numerus militum sine exercitûs robore expletur, i e *without acquiring*, Just 5, 6, 3 exercitus ejus sine noxâ discurrit, id 12, 7, 8 —By the poets sometimes put after its case: flammâ sine thura liquescere, Hor S 1, 5, 99: vitiis nemo sine nascitur, id ib 1, 3, 68 — **II.** In composition, se, or before a vowel, sed, denotes *a going* or *taking aside, a departing, separating*, etc.: secedo, secerno, segrego, seditio

Singanĭa, ae, *m*, *a river of Pontus*, Plin 6, 4, 4, § 14

Singăra, ōrum, *n*, *a city of Mesopotamia, the capital of the* Arabes Praetavi, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 86 — Hence, *adj* **Singărēnus,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to Singara:* congressiones, Sext. Ruf Brev 27.

Singentiāna rādix, *a plant*, = acoros App Herb 6

Singidonensis, e, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the town Singido in Pannonia*, Aur. Vict Epit. 44

Singĭli, ōrum, *m*, *a city in* Hispania Baetica, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 10

* **singilio,** ōnis, *m*, perh *a plain, short garment*, Gallien. ap Treb Claud. 17 dub

singillārĭter, *adv*, v singulariter.

singillārius, a, um, *adj* [singularis], *single, simple* (post-class.): motus, Tert. Anim 6: ductus, id. adv. Valent 18

singillātim or **singŭlātim** (in many MSS also **sigillātim;** contr collat form **singultim**), *adv* [singuli], *one*

by one, singly (class.): sic singillatim nostrum unusquisque movetur, Lucil. ap. Non. 176, 11: singillatim potius quam generatim atque universe loqui, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 143: singillatim de uno quoque genere dicere, id. Inv. 1, 30, 49; Ter. Phorm. 5, 8 (9), 43; Lucr. 2, 153; 4, 105; Caecil. and Cael. ap. Non. 176, 8 sq.; Cic. Mil. 1, 52, 98 and 99; 1, 55, 107; id. Tusc. 5, 33, 94; id. Phil. 2, 36, 92; id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 50; 22, 72; Caes. B. G. 3, 2 Oud. *N. cr.*; 5, 4; 5, 52; Sall. C. 49, 4; Suet. Aug. 9; id. Claud. 29.

singlārĭter, *adv.*, v. singularis *fin.*

Singos or **Siggos**, i, *f.*, = Σίγγος, *a city of Chalcidice, on the Ægean Sea*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 37.

singŭlārĭē, *adv.*, v. singularius *fin.*

singŭlāris, e, *adj.* [singuli]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *one by one, one at a time, alone, single, solitary; alone of its kind, singular* (class.; syn.: unus, unicus): non singulare nec solivagum genus (sc. homines), i. e. *solitary*, Cic. Rep. 1, 25, 39: hostes ubi ex litore aliquos singulares ex navi egredientes conspexerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: homo, id. ib. 7, 8, 3; so, homo (with privatus, and opp. isti conquisiti coloni), Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97: singularis mundus atque unigena, id. Univ. 4 *med.*: praeconium Dei singularis facere, Lact. 4, 4, 8; cf. Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 26: natus, Plin. 28, 10, 42, § 153: herba (opp. fruticosa), id. 27, 9, 55, § 78: singularis ferus, *a wild boar* (hence, Fr. *sanglier*), Vulg. Psa. 79, 14: hominem dominandi cupidum aut imperii singularis, *sole command, exclusive dominion*, Cic. Rep. 1, 33, 50; so, singulare imperium et potestas regia, id. ib. 2, 9, 15: sunt quaedam in te singularia... quaedam tibi cum multis communia, id. Verr. 2, 3, 88, § 206: singulare beneficium (opp. commune officium civium), id. Fam. 1, 9, 4: odium (opp. communis invidia), id. Sull. 1, 1: quam invisa sit singularis potentia et miseranda vita, Nep. Dion, 9, 5: pugna, Macr. S. 5, 2: si quando quid secreto agere proposuisset, erat illi locus in edito singularis, *particular, separate*, Suet. Aug. 72.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In gram., *of* or *belonging to unity, singular*: singularis casus, Varr. L. L. 7, § 33 Müll.; 10, § 54 ib.: numerus, Quint. 1, 5, 42; 1, 6, 25; 8, 3, 20; Gell. 19, 8, 13: nominativus, Quint. 1, 6, 14: genitivus, id. 1, 6, 26 et saep.—Also *absol.*, *the singular number*: alii dicunt in singulari hac ŏvi et avi, alii hac ove et ave, Varr. L. L. 8, § 66 Müll.; Quint. 8, 6, 28; 4, 5, 25 al.—**2.** In milit. lang., *subst.*: **singŭlāris**, is, *m.* **a.** In gen., *an orderly man* (ordonance), *assigned to officers of all kinds and ranks for executing their orders* (called apparitor, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 52): SINGVLARIS COS (consulis), Inscr. Orell. 2003; cf. ib. 3529 sq.; 3591; 6771 al.—**b.** Esp., under the emperors, equites singulares Augusti, or only equites singulares, *a select horse body-guard* (selected from barbarous nations, as Bessi, Thraces, Bæti, etc.), Tac. H. 4, 70; Hyg. m. c. §§ 23 and 30; Inscr. Grut. 1041, 12 al.; cf. on the Singulares, Henzen, Sugli Equiti Singolari, Roma, 1850; Becker, Antiq. tom. 3, pass. 2, p. 387 sq.—**3.** In the time of the later emperors, singulares, *a kind of imperial clerks, sent into the provinces*, Cod. Just. 1, 27, 1, § 8; cf. Lyd. Meg. 3, 7.—**II.** Trop., *singular, unique, matchless, unparalleled, extraordinary, remarkable* (syn.: unicus, eximius, praestans; very freq. both in a good and in a bad sense): Aristoteles meo judicio in philosophiā prope singularis, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132: Cato, summus et singularis vir, id. Brut. 85, 293: vir ingenii naturā praestans, singularis perfectusque undique, Quint. 12, 1, 25; so, homines ingenio atque animo, Cic. Div. 2, 47, 97: adulescens, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 2.—Of things: Antonii incredibilis quaedam et prope singularis et divina vis ingenii videtur, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 172: singularis eximiaque virtus, id. Imp. Pomp. 1, 3; so, singularis et incredibilis virtus, id. Att. 14, 15, 3; cf. id. Fam. 1, 9, 4: integritas atque innocentia singularis, id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 27: Treviri, quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: Pompeius gratias tibi agit singulares, Cic. Fam. 13, 41, 1; cf.: mihi gratias egistis singularibus verbis, id. Cat. 4, 3: fides, Nep. Att. 4: singulare omnium saeculorum exemplum, Just. 2, 4, 6.—In a bad sense: nequitia ac turpitudo singularis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 106; so, nequitia, id. ib. 2, 2, 54, § 134; id. Fin. 5, 20, 56: impudentia, id. Verr. 2, 2, 7, § 18: audacia (with scelus incredibile), id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 105: singularis et nefaria crudelitas, Caes. B. G. 7, 77.—Hence, *adv.*: **singŭlārĭter** (**singlārĭter**, Lucr. 6, 1067). **1.** *One by one, singly, separately.* **a.** In gen. (ante- and post-class.): quae memorare queam inter se singlariter apta, Lucr. l. l. Munro (Lachm. singillariter): a juventā singulariter sedens, *apart, separately*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 727.—**b.** In partic. (acc. to I. B. 1.), *in the singular number*: quod pluralia singulariter et singularia pluraliter efferuntur, Quint. 1, 5, 16; 1, 7, 18; 9, 3, 20: dici, Gell. 19, 8, 12; Dig. 27, 6, 1 al.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) *Particularly, exceedingly*: aliquem diligere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 117: et miror et diligo, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 1: amo, id. ib. 4, 15, 1.

singŭlārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [singularis]. **I.** In gen., *a being alone* or *single, singleness* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Valent. 37; id. Anim. 13; id. Exhort. ad Cast. 1; Salv. Cont. Avar. 7, p. 70.—**II.** *In partic., in gram., the singular number*, Charis. p. 72 P.—**III.** In arithmetic, *unity, the number one*: singularitas omnibus mensura communis, Mart. Cap. 7, §§ 750 and 774.

singŭlārĭter, *adv.*, v. singularis *fin.*

singŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [singularis]. **I.** Lit., *single, separate, alone of its kind, peculiar* (ante- and post-class. for the class. singularis; but cf. infra, *adv.*): homo unicā est naturā ac singulariā, Turp. ap. Non. 491, 2: litterae, i. e. *abbreviations* (syn. sigla), Gell. 17, 9, 2: catenae, perh. *of a single ply*, = simplices (or *of a pound weight*, i. e. *light*; opp. istas majores, v. 4; cf.: centenariae ballistae), Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 3.—* **II.** *Remarkable, extraordinary, singular*: homines singulariae velocitatis, Gell. 9, 4, 6.—* *Adv.*: **singŭlārĭē** = singulariter: singularie pro singulariter quasi unice, Cicero, ut Maximus notat, Charis. p. 195 P.

singŭlātim, *adv.*, v. singillatim.

singŭli, ae, a (in *sing.* only ante- and post-class.; v. infra), *num. distr. adj.* [cf. simul, v. simplex]. **I.** *One to each, separate, single* (opp. universi; for syn. cf.: privus, unusquisque): vini in culleos singulos quadragenae et singulae urnae dabuntur, Cato, R. R. 148, 1: ut ad denas capras singulos parent hircos, Varr. R. R. 2, 3 *fin.*: binae singulis quae datae nobis ancillae, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 12: describebat censores binos in singulas civitates, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 133: duŏdena describit in singulos homines jugera, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85: filiae singulos filios parvos habentes, *each one a boy*, Liv. 40, 4, 2: croci, myrrhae, singulorum (tantum), etc., *of each*, Cels. 6, 11: singuli singulorum deorum sacerdotes, *a priest to each god*, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29: quos ex omni copiā singuli singulos delegerant, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; 2, 20: si singuli singulos aggressuri fueritis, Liv. 6, 18, 6 et saep.—*Sing.*: nummo singulo multabatur (for which, shortly before: poena erat nummus unus sestertius), Gell. 18, 13, 6.—**b.** In dies singulos, adverb., *from day to day, every day, daily*: cottidie vel potius in dies singulos breviores litteras ad te mitto, Cic. Att. 5, 7, 1: crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus, id. Cat. 1, 2, 5; id. Att. 2, 22, 3.—**II.** In gen., *single, separate, individual*: populus rationi (obtemperare debet), nos singuli populo, Varr. L. L. 9, § 6 Müll.: honestius eum (agrum) vos universi quam singuli possideretis, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 85: antepono singulis (generibus rei publicae) illud, quod conflatum fuerit ex omnibus, id. Rep. 1, 35, 54: refert, qui audiant... frequentes an pauci an singuli, id. de Or. 3, 55, 211: ut conquisitores singuli in subsellia Eant, Plaut. Am. prol. 65: singulorum dominatus, Cic. Rep. 1, 39, 61; 1, 40, 63; 2, 1, 2 et saep.: proderit per se ipsum secedere: meliores erimus singuli, *alone*, Sen. Ot. Sap. 1, 1 (id. Vit. Beat. 28, 2): quod est miserrimum, numquam sumus singuli, id. Q. N. 4, § 2 praef.—*Sing.* (for the class. unus or singularis): attat singulum video vestigium, *a single trace*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 34: de caelo et tritico non infitias eo, quin singulo semper numero dicenda sint, *in the singular number*, Gell. 19, 8, 5: semel unum singulum est, Varr. ap. Non. p. 171, 20 al.; cf. Mart. Cap. 3, § 325.

singultim, *adv.* [from singultus; cf.: furtim, partim, etc.], *sobbingly*: μετὰ λυγμοῦ, Hor. S. 1, 6, 56 (others less correctly make it = singulatim, singillatim, *singly*): lamentabiles questus singultim instrepebat, App. M. p. 127, 36.

singultĭo, īre, *v. n.* [singultus]. **I.** *To hiccup*: aut bilem vomunt aut singultiunt, Cels. 5, 26, 19; Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 48; *to sob*, App. M. 3, p. 133, 40.—* **B.** Transf., of a hen, *to cluck*, Col. 8, 11, 15.—* **II.** Transf., *to throb* with pleasure: vena, Pers. 6, 72.

singulto, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [id.]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to hiccup; to sob*: singultantium modo, Quint. 10, 7, 10.—**B.** Transf., poet., of persons dying, *to rattle* in the throat, Verg. A. 9, 333; Sil. 2, 362; 1, 388; Val. Fl. 2, 211.—Of speech *interrupted with sobs*: verba singultantia, Stat. S. 5, 5, 26; Calp. Ecl. 6, 22.—Of water flowing from an orifice, *to gurgle*, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*—**II.** *Act.*: animam, *to breathe out with sobs, to gasp away* with short sobs or rattling in the throat, Ov. M. 5, 134: in limine vitae animas, Stat. Th. 5, 261: et singultatis oscula mixta sonis, *Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 16.*

singultus, ūs, *m.* [singuli, and hence, an uttering of single sounds]. **I.** Lit., *a sobbing, speech interrupted by sobs* (class.); *sing.*: multas lacrimas et fletum cum singultu videre potuisti, Cic. Planc. 31, 76; Lucr. 6, 1160; Ov. M. 11, 420; id. Tr. 1, 3, 42; Tac. H. 3, 10 al.—*Plur.*, Cat. 64, 131; Ov. M. 6, 509; Hor. C. 3, 27, 74.—As a disease, *hiccups*, Sen. Ep. 47, 3; Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 189; 21, 18, 72, § 120; 23, 1, 27, § 54 al.—**II.** Transf., *a rattling in the throat* of dying persons, Verg. A. 9, 415; id. G. 3, 507; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 11, 4.—Of the *clucking* of a hen, Col. 8, 5, 3; 8, 11, 15; Pall. 1, 28, 6.—Of the *croaking* of a raven, Plin. 18, 35, 87, § 362.—Of the *gurgling* of water, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 6.

singŭlus, a, um, v. singuli.

Sĭnis, is, *m.*, = Σίνις, *a mythical robber on the Isthmus of Corinth, who bound travellers to the tops of pine-trees which he had bent to the ground, and then, by letting go his hold, hurled them into the air; he was killed at last by Theseus*, Prop. 3 (4), 22, 37; Ov. M. 7, 440; id. H. 2, 70; Stat. Th. 12, 576.

sĭnister, tra, trum (*comp.* sinisterior; *sup.* sinistimus, Prisc. pp. 605 and 607 P.; Fest. s. v. dextimum, p. 74; and s. v. sinistrae, p. 339 Müll.), *adj.* [etym. dub.; perh. from sinus (i. e. togae); cf. Pott, Etym. Forsch. 2, 555; the ending is a double comp. -is and -ter; cf.: magister, minister]. **I.** *Left, on the left, on the left hand* or *side* (syn.: laevus, scaevus): manus sinistra (opp. dextra), Quint. 11, 3, 114: manus, Nep. Dat. 3; Quint. 11, 3, 159: bracchium, id. 11, 3, 141: latus, id. 11, 3, 99: numerus, id. 11, 3, 93; 11, 3, 113; 11, 3, 140: pes, id. 11, 3, 125; 11, 3, 159: cornu (opp. dextrum), Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 5; Caes. B. G. 7, 62; id. B. C. 2, 34; 3, 67 al.: pars, id. B. G. 2, 23; id. B. C. 2, 4 *fin.*: angulus castrorum, id. ib. 3, 66: ripa, Hor. C. 1, 2, 18: calceus, Suet. Aug. 92: tibia, Phaedr. 5, 7, 7 et saep.—As *subst.*

1. sĭnistrum, i, *n.* (sc. latus), *the left side*: reicere a sinistro togam, Quint. 11, 3, 144; so, in sinistrum, id. 11, 3, 109; 11, 3, 113; 11, 3, 114; 11, 3, 135.—**2. sĭnistra**, ae, *f.* (sc. manus), *the left hand, the left*: sinistrā impeditā satis commode pugnare non poterant, Caes. B. G. 1, 25; id. B. C. 1, 75 *fin.*; Quint. 11, 3, 131; 11, 3, 160; Suet. Claud. 21; Ov. M. 12, 89 et saep.—Used in stealing: natae ad furta sinistrae, Ov. M. 13, 111; cf. Cat. 12, 1; hence, of a thief's accomplices: Porci et Socration, duae sinistrae Pisonis, id. 47, 1.—As bearing the shield and defending: idem (Afer) per allegoriam M. Caelium melius obicientem crimina quam defendentem, Bonam dextram, malam sinistram habere dicebat, Quint. 6, 3, 69.—**B.** Transf., *the left side*: cur a dextrā corvus, a sinistrā cornix faciat ratum? Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85: aspicite a sinistrā, id. Phil. 6, 5, 12: aspice nunc ad sinistram, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 38: sub sinistrā Britanniam relictam conspexit, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: miles dexterā ac sinistrā muro tectus, id. B. C. 2, 15; cf.: innumerabiles supra infra, dextrā sinistrā, ante post ejusmodi mundos esse, Cic. Ac. 2, 40, 125.—Rarely in *plur.*: sinistris repentino consilio Poetelii consulis additae vires (opp. lextra

pars), Liv. 9, 27, 9.—*Comp.:* in sinisteriore parte (= sinistrā), Varr. L. L. 9, § 34 Müll.; so, cornu (opp. dexterius), Galb. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 4: bracchium, Suet. Dom. 17: mamma, Cels. 4, 1 *med.:* equus funalis, Suet. Tib. 6 *fin.:* rota, Ov. M. 2, 139.—*Sup.*, v. supra *init.*—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Awkward, wrong, perverse, improper* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): mores, Verg. A. 11, 347: liberalitas, Cat. 29, 16: instituta (Judaeorum), Tac. H. 5, 5: natura (with prava), Curt. 7, 4, 10.—**B.** *Unlucky, injurious, adverse, unfavorable, ill, bad,* etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): arboribus satisque Notus pecorique sinister, Verg. G. 1, 444: interpretatio, Tac. Agr. 5 *fin.;* cf.: sermones de Tiberio, id. A. 1, 74; so, sermones, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 5: fama eo de homine, Tac. A. 6, 32; 11, 19; id. H. 1, 51 *fin.:* rumor lenti itineris, id. ib. 2, 93 *fin.:* diligentia, Plin. Ep. 7, 28, 3 et saep.: pugna Cannensis, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 9: studii signa sinistra mei, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 64; v. also infra, C. *fin.* — With *gen.:* (Hannibal) fidei sinister, *faithless,* Sil. 1, 56 (cf.: pravos fidei, id. 3, 253). — *Subst.:* **sĭnistrum,** i, *n., evil:* (matrona) studiosa sinistri, Ov. Tr. 2, 257.—**C.** With respect to auspices and divination, acc. to the Roman notions, *lucky, favorable, auspicious* (because the Romans on these occasions turned the face towards the south, and so had the eastern or fortunate side on the left; while the Greeks, turning to the north, had it on their right; cf. dexter, II. 2.): ita nobis sinistra videntur, Graiis et barbaris dextra, meliora. Quamquam haud ignoro, quae bona sint, sinistra nos dicere, etiam si dextra sint, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82; cf.: fulmen sinistrum auspicium optimum habemus ad omnes res praeterquam ad comitia, id. ib. 2, 35, 74 (with this cf. id. Phil. 2, 38, 99): liquido exeo foras Auspicio, avi sinistra, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 2; so, avi sinistra, id. Ps. 2, 4, 72; cf. cornix, Verg. E. 9, 15: volatus avium, Plin. Pan. 5, 3: tonitrus, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 49.—Sometimes in the Greek sense (or in direct reference to the signif. B.), *unlucky, unfavorable, inauspicious:* di, precor, a nobis omen removete sinistrum, Ov. H. 13, 49: avibus sinistris, id. ib. 2, 115: sinistris auspiciis, Val. Max. 4, 7, 2 *fin.:* fulmen, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99: sinistram approbationem (opp. dextram), Cat. 45, 8 and 17; cf: sinistro pede proficisci, App. M. 1, p. 104, 23.—Hence, *adv.:* **sĭnistrē,** *badly, wrongly, perversely:* derisum semel exceptumque sinistre, Hor. A. P. 452: accipere, Tac. H. 1, 7; 3, 52 *fin.:* non tam sinistre constitutum est, Plin. Pan. 45, 5.

sĭnistĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sinister, II. A.], *awkwardness, untowardness, perversity* (cf. the opp. dexteritas); perh. only in Plin. Ep. 6, 17, 3; 9, 5, 2.

‡ **sĭnistimus,** v. sinister *init.*

sĭnistra, ae, v. sinister, I. 2.

sĭnistrē, *adv.*, v. sinister, II. C. *fin.*

sĭnistrorsus (collat. form **sĭnistrorsum,** Hor. Epod. 9, 20; id. S. 2, 3, 50; and not contr. **sĭnistrōversus,** Lact. 3, 6, 4), *adv.* [contr. from sinistrovorsus, from sinister-vorto], *towards the left side, to the left:* hinc (Hercynia silva) se flectit sinistrorsus, Caes. B. G. 6, 25; Suet. Galb. 4; Front. Aquaed. 5: portu latent Puppes sinistrorsum citae, Hor. Epod. 9, 20: ille sinistrorsum, hic dextrorsum abit, id. S. 2, 3, 50: dextro aut sinistroversus, Lact. 3, 6, 4.

sĭnistrōversus, v. sinistrorsus *init.*

Sinnius, ia, *the name of a Roman gens,* e. g. Sinnius Capito, *a Roman grammarian,* Gell. 5, 21, 9.—Hence, **Sinniānus,** a, um, *adj., of Sinnius:* opinio, Gell. 5, 21, 14.

sĭno, sīvi, sĭtum, 3 (sinit, as archaic *subj. pres.* formerly stood, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 27; Verg. Cir. 239; but in the former passage has been corrected to sierit, Fleck.; and in the latter the clause is spurious.—*Perf.* sii, Varr. ap. Diom. p. 371 P.: siit, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 24, acc. to Diom. l. l.; another old form of the *perf.* sint, Scaur. ap. Diom. l. l.; so, too, *pluperf.* sinisset, Rutil. ib.—Sync. *perf.* sisti, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 80: sistis, Att. ap. Cic. Sest. 57, 122.—*Subj.* sieris or siris, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106; cf. Trag. Rel. p. 84 Rib.; Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 18; id. Ep. 3, 3, 19; id. Trin. 2, 4, 120; an old formula, Liv. 1, 32: sirit, id. 28, 28, 11; 28, 34, 24: siritis, Plaut. Poen. 5, 1, 20: sirint, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 64; id. Merc. 3, 4, 28.—*Pluperf.* sisset, Liv. 27, 6: sissent, Cic. Sest. 19, 44; Liv. 3, 18; 35, 5, 11), *v. a.* [etym. dub.], orig., *to let, put, lay,* or *set down;* found so only in the *P. a.* situs (v. infra, *P. a.*), and in the compound pono (for posino, v. pono); cf. also 2. situs, I.—Hence, transf., and freq. in all styles and periods. **I.** In gen., *to let, suffer, allow, permit, give leave* (syn.: permitto, patior, tolero, fero); constr. usually with an *obj.-clause,* the *subj.*, or *absol.*, rarely with *ut* or an *acc.* (α) With *obj.-clause:* exsulare sinitis, sistis pelli, pulsum patimini, Att. ap. Cic. Sest. 57, 122: neu reliquias sic meas sieris denudatis ossibus foede divexarier, Pac. ap Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: quin tu itiner exsequi meum me sinis? Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 88: nos Transalpinas gentes oleam et vitem serere non sinimus, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 16: non sinam tum nobis denique responderi, id. Verr. 1, 17, 54 B. and K.: praecipitem amicum ferri sinere, id. Lael. 24, 89: latrocinium in Syriam penetrare, id. Phil. 11, 13, 32: vinum ad se importari, *Caes. B. G. 4, 2 *fin.:* Medos equitare inultos, Hor. C. 1, 2, 51: magnum corpus Crescere sinito, Verg. G. 3, 206; Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 11; cf.: Cato contionatus est, se comitia haberi non siturum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6: sine sis loqui me, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 50: sine me dum istuc judicare, id. Most. 5, 2, 22; so, sine dum petere, id. Truc. 2, 7, 67 et saep.—*Pass.:* vinum in dolium conditur et ibi sinitur fermentari, Col. 12, 17, 1: neque is tamen inire sinitur, id. 6, 37, 9: vitis suci gratiā exire sinitur, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 16: hic accusare eum moderate, per senatus auctoritatem non est situs, Cic. Sest. 44, 95: sine te exorari, Plin. Ep. 9, 21, 3.—(β) With *subj.* (so for the most part only in the *imper.*): sine te exorem, sine te prendam auriculis, sine dem savium, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 163: sine me expurgem, Ter. And. 5, 3, 29: *Ch.* At tandem dicat sine. *Si.* Age dicat; sino, id. ib. 5, 3, 24: ne duit, si non vult: sic sine astet, *let him stand,* Plaut. As. 2, 4, 54: sine pascat durus (captivus) aretque, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 70: sine vivat ineptus, id. ib. 1, 17, 32: sine sciam, *let me know,* Liv. 2, 40, 5: sinite abeam viva a vobis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 92: sinite instaurata revisam Proelia, Verg. A. 2, 669 et saep.—Poet. in the *verb. finit.:* natura repugnat; Nec sinit incipiat, Ov. M. 3, 377. — (γ) *Absol.* (syn.: pati, ferre): suspende, vinci, verbera: auctor sum, sino, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 18: nobiscum versari jam diutius non potes: non feram, non patiar, non sinam, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 10: domum ire cupio: at uxor non sinit, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 60: *Ba.* Ego nolo dare te quicquam. *Pi.* Sine. *Ba.* Sino equidem, si lubet, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 66: nate, cave; dum resque sinit, tua corrige vota, Ov. M. 2, 89: moretur ergo in libertate sinentibus nobis, Plin. Ep. 4, 10 *fin.*—(δ) With *ut:* sivi, animum ut expleret suom, Ter. And. 1, 2, 17: sinite, exorator ut sim, id. Hec. prol. alt. 2: neque sinam, ut, id. ib. 4, 2, 14: nec dii siverint, ut hoc decus demere mihi quisquam possit, Curt. 5, 8, 13: neque di sinant ut Belgarum decus istud sit, Tac. A. 1, 43.—(ε) With *acc.:* sinite arma viris et cedite ferro, *leave arms to men,* Verg. A. 9, 620: per te, vir Trojane, sine hanc animam et miserere precantis, id. ib. 10, 598: neu propius tectis taxum sine, id. G. 4, 47: serpentium multitudo nisi hieme transitum non sinit, Plin. 6, 14, 17, § 43: at id nos non sinemus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 7; cf.: non sinat hoc Ajax, Ov. M. 13, 219; 7, 174.—Sometimes the *acc.* is used elliptically, as in Engl., and an *inf.* (to be, remain, do, go, etc.) is to be supplied: *Sy.* Sineres vero tu illum tuum Facere haec? *De.* Sinerem illum! Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 42: dum interea sic sit, istuc actutum sino, *I'll let that by and by go, I don't care for it,* Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 68: me in tabernā usque adhuc sineret Syrus, id. Ps. 4, 7, 14: *Ch.* Ne labora. *Me.* Sine me, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 38: quisquis es, sine me, *let me (go),* id. Ad. 3, 2, 23.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In colloquial language. **1.** Sine, *let:* sine veniat! *let him come!* Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 1: insani feriant sine litora fluctus, Verg. E. 9, 43. — So simply sine! *be it so! granted! very well! agreed,* etc.: pulchre ludificor. Sine! Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 6; id. As. 5, 2, 48; id. Aul. 3, 2, 11; id. Bacch. 4, 7, 13; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 90 al.: sic sine, Plaut. Truc. 5, 4.—**2.** Sine modo, *only let,* i. e. *if only:* cur me verberas? . . . Patiar. Sine modo adveniat senex! Sino modo venire salvum, etc., Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 10.—So with *subj.:* sine modo venias domum, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 50 Fleck.—**B.** Rarely like the Greek ἐᾶν, *to give up, cease, leave* a thing *undone: Al.* Vin vocem? *Cl.* Sine: nolo, si occupata est, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 14: tum certare odiis, tum res rapuisse licebit. Nunc sinite (sc. certare, etc.), *forbear,* Verg. A. 10, 15.—**C.** Ne di sirint (sinant), ne Juppiter sirit, etc., *God forbid! Heaven forefend! Ch.* Hoc capital facis . . . aequalem et sodalem liberum civem enicas. *Eu.* Ne di sirint, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 28; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 64; for which: ne di siverint, id. Merc. 2, 2, 51: illud nec di sinant, Plin. Ep. 2, 2, 3: ne istuc Juppiter O. M. sirit, urbem, etc., Liv. 28, 28, 11: nec me ille sierit Juppiter, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 27.—Hence, **sĭtus,** a, um, *P. a., placed, set, lying, situate* (syn. positus; freq. and class.). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: (gallinis) meridie bibere dato nec plus aqua sita siet horam unam, *nor let the water be set before them more than an hour,* Cato, R. R. 89: pluma Quae sita cervices circum collumque coronat, Lucr. 2, 802: (aurum) probe in latebris situm, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 2; 4, 2, 8: proba merx facile emptorem reperit, tametsi in abstruso sita est, id. Poen. 1, 2, 129: Romuli lituus, cum situs esset in curiā Saliorum, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 17, 30: in ore sita lingua est finita dentibus, id. N. D. 2, 59, 149: inter duo genua naribus sitis, Plin. 10, 64, 84, § 183: ara sub dio, id. 2, 107, 111, § 240: sitae fuere et Thespiades (statuae) ad aedem Felicitatis, id. 36, 5, 4, § 39 et saep.—Rarely of persons: quin socios, amicos procul juxtaque sitos trahunt exciduntque, Sall. H. 4, 61, 17 Dietsch; cf.: jam fratres, jam propinquos, jam longius sitos caedibus exhaustos, Tac. A. 12, 10: nobilissimi totius Britanniae eoque in ipsis penetralibus siti, id. Agr. 30: cis Rhenum sitarum gentium animos confirmavit, Vell. 2, 120, 1; cf.: gens in convallibus sita, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 28.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Of places, *lying, situate:* locus in mediā insulā situs, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 106: in quo (sinu) sita Carthago est, Liv. 30, 24, 9: urbes in orā Graeciae, Nep. Alcib. 5: urbs ex adverso (Carthaginis), Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 4: insulae ante promunturium, id. 9, 59, 85, § 180: regio contra Parthiae tractum, id. 6, 16, 18, § 46 et saep.—**b.** Of the dead, *lying, laid, buried, interred* (syn. conditus): declarat Ennius de Africano, hic est ille situs. Vere: nam siti dicuntur hi, qui conditi sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57; cf.: redditur terrae corpus et ita locatum ac situm quasi operimento matris obducitur, id. ib. 2, 22, 56: siticines appellati qui apud sitos canere soliti essent, hoc est vitā functos et sepultos, Atei. Capito ap. Gell. 20, 2: C. Marii sitae reliquiae, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 56: (Aeneas) situs est . . . super Numicium flumen, Liv. 1, 2 Drak.: Cn. Terentium offendisse arcam, in quā Numa situs fuisset, Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 84.—Hence the common phrase in epitaphs: HIC SITVS EST, HIC SITI SVNT, etc., Inscr. Orell. 654; 4639 sq.; Tib. 3, 2, 29.—Comically: noli minitari: scio crucem futuram mihi sepulcrum: Ibi mei sunt majores siti, pater, avus, etc., Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 20.—**c.** A few times in Tacitus for conditus, *built, founded:* urbem Philippopolim, a Macedone Philippo sitam circumsidunt, Tac. A. 3, 38 *fin.;* 6, 41: veterem aram Druso sitam disjecerant, id. ib. 2, 7 *fin.:* vallum duabus legionibus situm, id. H. 4, 22.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *placed, situated, present, ready:* hoc erit tibi argumentum semper in promptu situm, Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 29, 20 (Sat. v. 37 Vahl.): in melle sunt linguae sitae vostrae, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 76: quae ceteris in artibus aut studiis sita sunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 15, 65: quas (artes) semper in te intellexi sitas, Ter. And. 1, 1, 6: (voluptates) in medio sitas esse dicunt, *within the reach of all,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 33, 94.—**2.** In partic.: situm esse in aliquo or in aliquā re, *to rest with, depend upon some one* or *something* (a favorite figure with Cic., and found not unfreq. in other writers): in patris potestate est situm, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 52; cf.: assensio quae est in nostrā potestate sita, Cic. Ac. 2, 12, 37: hujusce rei potestas omnis in vobis sita est, judices, id. Mur. 39, 83; cf.: huic ipsi (Archiae), quantum est situm in nobis, opem ferre debemus, id. Arch. 1,

1: est situm in nobis, ut, etc., id. Fin. 1, 17, 57; cf. also: si causa appetitus non est sita in nobis, ne ipse quidem appetitus est in nostrā potestate, etc., id. Fat. 17, 40: summam eruditionem Graeci sitam censebant in nervorum vocumque cantibus, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4: in officio colendo sita vitae est honestas omnis et in neglegendo turpitudo, id. Off. 1, 2, 4: qui omnem vim divinam in naturā sitam esse censet, id. N. D. 1, 13, 35: cui spes omnis in fugā sita erat, Sall. J. 54, 8: in armis omnia sita, id. ib. 51, 4: in unius pernicie ejus patriae sitam putabant salutem, Nep. Epam. 9 et saep.: res omnis in incerto sita est, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 4: tu in eo sitam vitam beatam putas? Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 35: jam si pugnandum est, quo consilio in temporibus situm est, id. Att. 7, 9, 4: laus in medio, Tac. Or. 18.

1. sinon, *an unknown herb*, Plin. 27, 13, 109, § 136.

2. Sĭnon, ōnis, *m.*, *son of Æsimus, through whose perfidy the Trojans were induced to take the wooden horse within their city*, Verg. A. 2, 79 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 108; Dict. Cret. 5, 12; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202.

Sĭnōnia, ae, *f.*, *an island in the Tyrrhenian Sea*, now *Sanone*, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 81.

Sĭnōpē, ēs (or **-a,** ae; cf. Zumpt ad Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34, § 87, p. 166), *f.*, = Σινώπη. **I.** *A famous Greek colony in Paphlagonia, on the Euxine, the birthplace of Diogenes the Cynic and residence of Mithridates*, now *Sinoub*, Mel. 1, 19, 9; Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 6; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34, § 87; id. Imp. Pomp. 8, 21; Tac. H. 4, 83 sq. al.: Sinopae, Cic. Agr. 2, 20, 53.—Hence, **1. Sĭnōpensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sinope:* colonia, Dig. 50, 15, 1 *fin.*—*Plur. subst.:* **Sĭnōpenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Sinope*, Liv. 40, 2; Tac. H. 4, 83 *fin.*—**2. Sĭnōpeus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Σινωπεύς, *of Sinope*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 72: Cynicus, i. e. *Diogenes*, Ov. P. 1, 3, 67.—**3. Sĭnōpĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Sinope:* minium, Cels. 5, 6; 6, 6, 19.—**4. Sĭnōpis,** idis, *f.* (sc. terra), *a kind of red ochre found in Sinope, and used for coloring*, Plin. 35, 6, 13, § 31; Vitr. 7, 7; Veg. 2, 16, 3 and 5.—**II.** *An earlier name for the town of* Sinuessa, Liv. 10, 21, 8.

Sinti or **Sintii,** ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Macedonia:* Heraclea ex Sintiis, Liv. 42, 51, 7.—Hence, **Sintĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the* Sintii, *Sintian:* Heraclea Sintica, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35; or, Sintice Heraclea, Liv. 45, 29, 6 and 7.

sĭnŭāmen, inis, *n.* [sinuo], *a bending, turning, winding* (post-class.), Prud. Psych. 870; Juvenc. 1, 87; 3, 56; Sid. Carm. 22, 151.

sĭnŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a bending, bend, curve:* corniculata lunae, Fulg. Myth. praef.

Sĭnŭessa, ae, *f.*, *a colony of the Latins, formerly called Sinope, in Campania*, now ruins near *Monte Dragone*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59; Liv. 10, 21, 8; Cic. Att. 9, 15, A, 6; 9, 16, 1; Ov. M. 15, 715.—Hence, **Sĭnŭessānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sinuessa:* deversoriolum, Cic. Fam. 12, 20; id. Att. 14, 8, 1.—*Absol.:* mansi in Sinuessano, *the Sinuessan estate*, Cic. Att. 15, 1, B, 1: aquae, Plin. 31, 2, 4, § 8: ager, id. 2, 93, 94, § 208; cf. lacus, Mart. 11, 7, 12; 13, 11, 1: Petrinum, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 5.

sīnum, i, *n.* (*masc.* collat. form **sīnus,** Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 82; id. Rud. 5, 2, 31; for the form of the *abl.*, sinu, Varr. ap. Non. 547, 23, we should perh. substitute sino; cf. Prisc. p. 714 P.) [1. sinus], *a large, round drinking-vessel with swelling sides* (like our *bowls*), esp. for wine (cf. Cic. Fragm. ap. Schol. Veron. ad Verg. E. 7, 33), Varr. L. L. 5, § 123 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 547, 23; Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 75; 1, 1, 82; id. Rud. 5, 2, 32; Atta ap. Serv. Verg. E. 7, 33; Valgius ap. Philarg. Verg. G. 3, 177; Col. 7, 8, 2 al.; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 225 (2d edit.).

sĭnŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *to bend, wind, curve; to bow, to swell out in curves* (perh. not ante-Aug.; most freq. in the poets; syn.: curvo, flecto): (anguis) sinuat immensa volumine terga, Verg. A. 2, 208; cf.: flexos corpus in orbes (anguis), Ov. M. 9, 64: (equus) sinuet alterna volumina crurum, Verg. G. 3, 192: imposito patulos calamo sinuaverat arcus, i. e. *had bent, stretched*, Ov. M. 8, 30; so, arcum, id. ib. 8, 381: nervum, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1198: Euphraten immensum attolli et in modum diadematis sinuare orbes, Tac. A. 6, 37: (anguis) immensos saltu sinuatur in arcus, Ov. M. 3, 42; cf.: gurges curvos sinuatus in arcus, id. ib. 14, 51: cornua Lunae sinuantur, id. ib. 3, 682; 14, 501; Cels. 8, 1 *med.:* muri per artem obliqui aut introrsus sinuati, *bent inwards*, i. e. *with retreating angles*, Tac. H. 5, 11; cf.: exercitus in cornua, sinuatā mediā parte, curvatur, Sen. Vit. Beat. 4: (Chaucorum gens) donec in Chattos usque sinuetur, *extends in a curve*, Tac. G. 35: Ionia se ambagibus sinuat, Mel. 1, 17: oceanum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 271.—***II.** Transf., *to hollow out, excavate:* adhuc sana rodendo, Cels. 7, 2, § 21.

sĭnŭōsē, *adv.*, v. sinuosus *fin.*

sĭnŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. sinus], *full of bendings, windings*, or *curves; full of folds, bent, winding, sinuous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. tortuosus). **I.** Lit.: flexus anguis, Verg. G. 1, 244: volumina (serpentis), id. A. 11, 753: Maeander flexibus, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 113: arcus, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 23: vela, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 15; Ov. H. 8, 23: vestis, id. M. 5, 68: folia lateribus, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 19 et saep.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of style, *full of digressions, diffuse:* ratio narrandi, *Quint. 2, 4, 3: quaestio, Gell. 14, 2, 13.—**B.** Sinuoso in pectore, *in the recesses of my heart*, Pers. 5, 27.—**Adv.:* **sĭnŭōsē,** *intricately, in a roundabout manner:* dicere sinuosius atque sollertius, Gell. 12, 5, 6.

1. sĭnus, ūs, *m.* **I.** In gen., *a bent surface* (raised or depressed), *a curve, fold, a hollow*, etc. (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): draco ... conficiens sinus e corpore flexos, *folds, coils*, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 106; so Ov. M. 15, 689; 15, 721: sinu ex togā facto, Liv. 21, 18 *fin.*—Of *the bag* of a fishing-net: quando abiit rete pessum, tum adducit sinum (piscator), Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 15; so Juv. 4, 41; and of a hunter's net, Mart. 13, 100; Grat. Cyn. 29; also of a spider's web, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 82.—Of *the bend* or *belly* of a sail swollen by the wind: velorum plenos subtrahis ipse sinus, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 30; and so with or without velum, Tib. 1, 3, 38; Verg. A. 3, 455; 5, 831; Ov. A. A. 3, 500; Luc. 6, 472; Sil. 7, 242; Quint. 10, 7, 23; 12, 10, 37 al.—Of hair, *a curl, ringlet:* ut fieret torto flexilis orbe sinus, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 26; id. A. A. 3, 148.—Of *the curve* of a reaping-hook: falcis ea pars, quae flectitur, sinus nominatur, Col. 4, 25, 1 sq.—Of bones, *a sinus:* umeri, Cels. 8, 1 *med.;* cf. ulceris, id. 7, 2 *med.:* suppurationis ferro recisae, Col. 6, 11, 1; Veg. 4, 9, 3.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *The hanging fold of the upper part of the toga*, about the breast, *the bosom* of a garment; also *the bosom* of a person; sometimes also *the lap* (= gremium, the predom. class. signif.; esp. freq. in a trop. sense). **1.** Lit.: est aliquid in amictu: quod ipsum aliquatenus temporum condicione mutatum est. Nam veteribus nulli sinus, perquam breves post illos fuerunt, Quint. 11, 3, 137; cf. decentissimus, id. 11, 3, 140 sq.: (Caesar moriens) sinistrā manu sinum ad ima crura deduxit, quo honestius caderet, Suet. Caes. 82 (for which, of the same: togam manu demisit, Val. Max. 4, 5, 6); Tib. 1, 6, 18: praetextae sinus, Suet. Vesp. 5: ne admissum quidem quemquam senatorum nisi solum et praetentato sinu, id. Aug. 35: ut conchas legerent galeasque et sinus replerent, id. Calig. 46: cedo mihi ex ipsius sinu litteras Syracusanorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 57, § 147: aurum in sinu ejus invenerunt, Quint. 7, 1, 30: paternos In sinu ferens deos, Hor. C. 2, 18, 27: nuda genu, nodoque sinus collecta fluentis, Verg. A. 1, 320: et fluit effuso cui toga laxa sinu, Tib. 1, 6, 14; cf.: micat igneus ostro, Undantemque sinum nodis irrugat Iberis, Stat. Th. 4, 265: ad haec, quae a fortunā sparguntur, sinum expandit, *eagerly embraces, grasps*, Sen. Ep. 74, 6: aliquid velut magnum bonum intra sinum continere, id. Vit. Beat. 23, 3; cf.: sinum subducere alicui rei, *to reject*, id. Thyest. 430.—Prov.: sinu laxo (i. e. soluto) ferre aliquid, i. e. *to be careless about a thing*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 172.—**b.** Transf. (α) *The purse, money*, which was carried in the bosom of the toga (cf. supra, the passage, Quint. 7, 1, 30, and v. crumena; poet. and in post-Aug. prose): semper amatorum ponderat illa sinus, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 12: quo pretium condat, non habet ille sinum, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 18: aere sinus plenos urbe reportare, Col. poët. 10, 310: plurium sinum ac domum inplere, Sen. Ben. 6, 43, 1: qui etiam condemnationes in sinum vertisse dicuntur ... praedam omnem in sinum contulit, *into his purse*, Lampr. Commod. 14 *fin.:* avaritiae, Juv. 1, 88.—Hence, M. Scaurus Marianis sodaliciis rapinarum provincialium sinus, *the pocketer*, i. e. *the receiver*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 116; cf. Tac. H. 2, 92 *fin.;* 4, 14.—(β) Poet., *a garment*, in gen.: Tyrio prodeat apta sinu, Tib. 1, 9, 72; 1, 6, 18: auratus, Ov. F. 2, 310: purpureus, id. ib. 5, 28: regalis, id. H. 13, 36; 5, 71; Stat. S. 2, 1, 133.—(γ) *The bosom* of a person: manum in sinum alicui Inserere, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 2: gelu rigentem colubram sinu fovit, Phaedr. 4, 17, 3: opposuit sinum Antonius stricto ferro, Tac. H. 3, 10: scortum in sinu consulis recubans, Liv. 39, 43: tangitur, et tacto concipit illa sinu, i. e. utero, Ov. F. 5, 256: usque metu micuere sinus, dum, etc., id. H. 1, 45: horum in sinum omnia congerebant, Plin. Pan. 45.—**2.** Trop. **a.** *The bosom*, as in most other languages, for *love, protection, asylum*, etc. (usu. in the phrases in sinu esse, habere, etc.; syn. gremium): hic non amandus? hiccine non gestandus in sinu est? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 75: iste vero sit in sinu semper et complexu meo, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 3; cf.: postremum genus proprium est Catilinae, de ejus delectu, immo vero de complexu ejus ac sinu, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22: suo sinu complexuque aliquem recipere, id. Phil. 13, 4, 9; so (with complexus) id. ib. 2, 25, 61: (Pompeius), mihi crede, in sinu est, *is very dear to me*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 1: Bibulum noli dimittere e sinu tuo, *from your intimacy*, id. ad Brut. 1, 7, 2: praesertim si in amici sinu defleas, *on the bosom*, Plin. Ep. 8, 16, 5: in hujus sinu indulgentiāque educatus, Tac. Agr. 4; so id. Or. 28; cf.: etsi commotus ingenio, simulationum tamen falsa in sinu avi perdidicerat, i. e. *under the care* or *tuition*, id. A. 6, 45 *fin.:* confugit in sinum tuum concussa respublica, i. e. *into your arms*, Plin. Pan. 6, 3; id. Ep. 8, 12, 1: optatum negotium sibi in sinum delatum esse dicebat, *committed to his guardianship, care*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50, § 131; cf. Plin. Pan. 45, 2: respublica in Vespasiani sinum cessisset, Tac. H. 3, 69; 3, 19; Dig. 22, 3, 27: sinum praebere tam alte cadenti, *protection*, Sen. Ira, 3, 23, 6.—**b.** *The interior, the inmost part* of a thing: alii intra moenia atque in sinu urbis sunt hostes, *in the midst, in the heart of the city*, Sall. C. 52, 35: in urbe ac sinu cavendum hostem, Tac. H. 3, 38; Sil. 4, 34; 6, 652; Claud. Eutr. 2, 575: ut (hostis) fronte simul et sinu exciperetur, *in the centre*, Tac. A. 13, 40: in intimo sinu pacis, i. e. *in the midst of a profound peace*, Plin. Pan. 56, 4.—**c.** In sinu alicujus, *in the power* or *possession of* (post-Aug. and rare): opes Cremonensium in sinu praefectorum fore, Tac. H. 3, 19: omnem fortunam in sinu meo habui, Dig. 22, 3, 27.—**d.** *A hiding-place, place of concealment:* ut in sinu gaudeant, gloriose loqui desinunt, qs. *in their bosoms* (or, as we say, *in their sleeve*), i. e. *in secret*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 21, 51; so of secret joy, Tib. 4, 13, 8: in tacito cohibe gaudia clausa sinu, Prop. 2, 25 (3, 20), 30; Sen. Ep. 105, 3; cf. also: plaudere in sinum, Tert. Pudic. 6: suum potius cubiculum ac sinum offerre contegendis quae, etc., *the secrecy* or *concealment of her bed-chamber*, Tac. A. 13, 13: abditis pecuniis per occultos aut ambitiosos sinus, i. e. *in hiding-places offered by obscurity or by high rank*, id. H. 2, 92.—**e.** Sinus Abrahae, *the place of the spirits of the just* (eccl. Lat.): sinum Abrahae, regionem non caelestem, sublimiorem tamen Inferis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34.—**B.** *A bay, bight, gulf:* ut primum ex alto sinus ab litore ad urbem inflectitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 30; cf.: portus infusi in sinus oppidi, id. Rep. 3, 31, 43; 1, 3, 5; id. Imp. Pomp. 11, 31; id. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 145; id. Att. 16, 6, 1; *Caes. B. C. 2, 32; Sall. J. 78, 2; Liv. 8, 24; Plin. 2, 43, 44, § 114 (Jahn, nivibus); Suet. Aug. 98; id. Tib. 16; Verg. A. 1, 243; 6, 132; Hor. C. 1, 33, 16; id. Epod. 10, 19.—**2.** Transf. (α) *The land lying on a gulf, a point of land* that helps to form it (perh. not ante-Aug.): segetibus in sinu Aenianum vastatis, Liv. 28, 5 Drak.: jam in sinum Maliacum venerat (with an army), id. 37, 6; Tac. A. 14, 9; id. H. 3, 66; id. Agr. 23; Plin. 6, 8, 8, § 23; Just.

2, 4 26, 24 4 3.—(β) *A curve or fold in land, a basin hollow valley* Arpini terra campestri agro in ingentem sinum consedit. Liv 30, 2, 12 subito dehiscit terra, et immenso sinu laxata patuit Sen. Oedip 582, id. Herc. Fur 679, Plin. 2, 44, 44, § 115 jugum montis velut sinu quodam flexu que curvatum, Curt. 3, 4 6 montium, id. 3, 9 12.

2. sīnus, i *m*, v sinum.

1. sion, ii, *n.*, = σίον, *water parsley* Sium latifolium, Linn., Plin. 26, 8, 56, § 88, 22 22, 41, § 84.

2. Sīon, onis (or *indecl.*), *m.*, *f*, or *n*, *a hill of Jerusalem* and, by meton, *Jerusalem*, Prud. Ham 459, Vulg Matt 21, 5 facta est deserta Sion, id. Isa. 64, 10

sīpărium, ii, *n.* [kindr with supparum from σίφαρος, orig. a little sail, hence, transf.] **I.** *The smaller curtain in a theatre* (drawn up between the scenes of a comedy, cf. aulaeum, the main curtain) aulaeo subducto et complicitis sipariis, scena disponitur App M 10 p 253 23, 1. p. 106, 4 post siparium, i. e. *behind the scenes*, Cic. Prov Cons. 6, 14, Juv 8, 186.—**2.** Meton., *comedy* (opp cothurnus tragedy) (verba) cothurno, non tantum sipario fortiora, Sen. Tranq 11, 6.—**II.** *A curtain or screen over the judges' seats* to keep off the sun, Quint 6, 1 32 Spald., 6, 3 72.

sipărum or **-us**, i, v supparum.

Siphae, arum, *f*, *a city of Bœotia, on the borders of Phocis* Plin. 4. 3, 4, § 8.

Siphnius, v Siphnus *fin*

Siphnus (-os), i *f*, *one of the Cyclades*, now *Sifano*, Mel. 2, 7, Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 66, 36, 22, 44, § 159 — Hence, **Siphnius**, a, um *adj*, *Siphnian* lapis, Plin. 36, 22, 44, § 159

† **sīpho (-on;** in many MSS also written **sifo)**, onis, *m*, = σίφων (a small pipe) **I.** *A siphon* (called also diabetes) sipho, quem diabeten vocant mechanici, Col. 3, 10 2, 9, 14 15, Lucil. ap Cic. Fin. 2 8, 23, Sen. Q N 2, 16, Plin 2, 65 66, § 166, 32, 10, 42, § 124, Luc. 7, 156, Juv 6, 310 —**2.** *A little pipe to suck drinks through, a drinking tube* Cels. 1, 8 *fin.*—**II.** *A kind of fire engine*, Dig 33 7, 12, § 18, Plin. Ep 10, 42, 2, Isid. 20 6 9

sīphuncŭlus, i, *m. dim* [sipho] *a little pipe from which water springs forth*, Plin. Ep 5 6 23, 5, 6 36.—Also written without the aspirate, **sīpuncŭlus**, Fronto, Or 1 *med*

sipo, āre, v supo

sipolindrum, i, v cepolindrum

Sīpontum, i, *n.*, = Σιποῦς (cf Cic. Att 6, 2 3) *an important maritime town in Apulia* now *S Maria di Siponto*, Mel. 2, 4, 7, Plin 3 11, 16 § 103, Cic Att. 9 15, 1, 10, 7, 1, Liv 34 45 3, 39, 23 3 al. (in Liv 8, 24, 4 dub, v Weissenb ad h. l.).—In a Greek form, **Sīpūs**, Sil. 8, 635, Luc. 5, 377 Sipontum aut ut Grati dixere, Sipus, Mel. 2 4, 7 — Hence **Sīpontīnus**, a um, *adj*, *of or belonging to Sipontum, Sipontian* siccitas Cic. Agr 2, 27, 71 POPVLVS, Inscr Murat. p 1081, 6.

†† **siptachōra**, ae, *f* [Indian] *a tree in India that yields amber*, in Ctesias, σιπταχόρα Plin. 37, 2, 11 § 39

sīpunculus, v siphunculus.

Sīpūs, untis, v Sipontum.

Sīpўlēius and **Sīpўlēus**, a, um, and **Sipylensis**, e, v Sipylus.

Sīpўlus, i, *m*, = Σίπυλος **I.** *A mountain on the frontiers of Lydia and Phrygia, on which Niobe was changed into stone*, the modern *Manisa Dagh* Prop 2, 20 (3, 13) 8, Ov M 6, 149, Cic. Q Fr 2, 11 3, Sen Herc. Oet. 184, id. Agam 374.—Hence, **Sīpўlēus**, a, um *adj*, *of Sipylus* genitrix Sipylea i e *Niobe*, Stat. S 5 1 33, also called Sipyleia caute Aus. Epit. 27 —**Sīpўlensis**, e mater deorum, Ulp. Fragm 22, 6.—**II.** *A son of Niobe* Ov M 6, 231

sīquandō (better separate **sī quandō**) *adv*, *if ever* Cic. Lael 15, 52, id. Verr 2, 4 64 § 142, id. Rep 1 38 59, Liv 8 4, Verg G 3, 98, id. A 12. 851 al.—*Absol*, Ov A A 2, 15, Stat. Achill. 1 509 al

sīquĭdem (or separate **sī quĭdem**; in poets, **sīquĭdem**, Ov M. 10, 104, 11, 219, id. Am. 3 7, 17) *adv* = εἴπερ **I.** *If only, if indeed* (class) actumst, siquidem haec vera praedicat, Ter And. 3, 1, 7; cf. gratulor Baiis nostris, si quidem ut scribis salubres repente factae sunt, Cic. Fam 9 12. 1 robur et suboles militum interiit, si quidem quae nuntiantur ulla ea parte vera sunt Asin. ap Cic. Fam 10 33, 1 *Sy* Quid aliud tibi vis? *Cl* Siquidem hoc fit *Sy* Siquidem? experiundo scies. Ter Heaut. 2, 3 90 o fortunatam rem publicam, si quidem hanc sentinam urbis ejecerit! Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7 O morem praeclarum, si quidem teneremus! id. Fl. 7 —**II.** Like quandoquidem, *since indeed, since, since that* si quidem mihi saltandumst, jam vos date bibat tibicini, Plaut. Stich. 5 5, 16 siquidem ille ipse non volt, Ter Hec. 4, 1, 45 siquidem Homerus fuit ante Romam conditam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 3, id. Brut. 10, 39, id. Or 24, 81, Quint. 1, 1, 9, 1, 6 15 al. (pinus) grata deum matri, siquidem Attis Exuit hac hominem, Ov M. 10, 104.

sī-quis or **sī-qui**, siqua, siquid or si quod, or separately, **si quis**, etc., *indef pron.* (v Zumpt, Gr § 740), *if any if any one* si quis recte Tractaret, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 100 si qui (filius) natus esset, Cic. Clu 12, 33 si qua tui Corydonis habet te cura. Verg E. 7, 40 — Adverb si qui and si qua, *if in any way, if by any means* si qui, Liv 3, 64 *fin*, Plaut Trin. 1, 2, 83 si qua id Cist. 1, 3, 35, Verg A. 1, 18, Hor C 3, 14, 19 si quo, *if any whither*, Cic. Att. 8, 2, 1, also *if for any purpose*, Liv 37 28 si quid, *if at all*, Verg A 5, 688, cf. 2. quis.

Siraci, ōrum, *m*, *a people of Asiatic Sarmatia*, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 83, Tac. 12, 15 and 16.

Sirae, ārum, *f*, *a town of the Odomantic region in Thrace*, Liv 45, 4.

† **siraeum**, i, *n.*, = σίραιον *new wine boiled down* (pure Lat. sapa), Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80

† **sirbēnus**, a, um, *adj*, = σιρβηνός, *speaking confusedly* virgo, Fronto Or 3

Sirbitum, i, *n*, *a city in Ethiopia*, Plin. 6 30, 35, § 194 al.

Sirbonis lacus, *a lake on the borders of Palestine* Plin. 5, 13, 14 § 68.

* **sircitŭla**, ae, *f*, *a kind of grape*, Col 12, 45, 1.

sircŭla, ae, *f*, *a kind of grape*, Plin 14 2 4, § 34

Sīrēdŏnes, um, *f*, = Sirenes, *the Sirens*, Aus. Idyll. 11 20

sīremps (sīrempse, Plaut. Am prol. 73), *adj* [acc. to Fest pp 344 and 345 Müll, contr from similis re ipsa, qs. simrepsa, simrepse, and by transposition, sirempse, but prob from si, loc. form from pronom. stem sa, cf. sic, rem is acc. of reference, cf. prope diem, pri dem, pe is the intens part., as in nem pe, etc. and becomes pse, with encht. se, as in ip e, etc., v Corss Ausspr 2, 846 sq], publicists' t. t, of a like application of laws *like, the same* si rempse legem jussit esse Juppiter, Plaut. Am. prol 73 siremps lex, S. C. ap. Front Aquaed 129, so Tab Bantina, C I L. 197, 13, cf. id. 198, 73, 200, 27, 202, 1, 202, 38, 205, 2 al., Lex ap Grut. 508, 21, 628 *fin.*, 629, 1, Cato ap Fest. l. l. omnium quae terram premunt, siremp, lex esto, Sen. Ep 91, 16, cf. Marin. Fratr Arval p 568.

Sīrēn, ēnis, *f*, = Σειρήν, *a Siren* **I.** Lit., usu *plur* **Sīrēnes**, um, = Σειρῆνες, *the Sirens*, who according to the myth, were birds with the faces of virgins. They dwelt on the southern coast of Italy, where, with their sweet voices, they enticed ashore those who were sailing by, and then killed them Ov M 5 555, Hyg. Fab 125, 141, Serv Verg A. 5 864, Cic. Fin. 5, 18 49 Prop 3 12 (4 11) 34, Hor Ep 1, 2, 23, Mart 3 64 1, Ov R. Am 789, Plin 10 49, 70 § 136 al.—*Sing* Siren, Sil. 14, 473, cf. infra, 2 scopuli Sirenum *three small islands of rock on the south west coast of Campania, between Surrentum and Capreæ*, in Gr Σειρηνοῦσσαι now *Galli*, Verg A 5, 864 Heyne, Ov M 14, 88, also called Sirenum petrae, Mel 2, 4 9 —Hence *strange birds* Sirenes in delubris voluptatum, *owls or ostriches*, Vulg Isa. 13, 22.—**2.** Transf (α) Of *the drones* in a hive fuci (vocantur) sirenes aut cephenes, Plin 11 16 16 § 48. —(β) Poet Cato Grammaticus, Latina Siren *the Latin Siren* (as master of song), Poet. ap Suet Gram. 11 qui gaudet acerbo Plagarum strepitu et nullam Sirena flagellis Comparat, i. e. *thinks no Siren's song equal to the sound of the whip*, Juv 14, 19 vitanda est improba Siren Desidia, *allurer, seducer*, Hor S. 2, 3, 14.—Hence, **A. Sīrēnius**, a um, *adj*, *of or belonging to the Sirens, Siren* scopuli, i q Sirenum scopuli (v supra, I), Gell. 16, 8, 17; Amm. 29, 2, 14 —**B. Sīrēnaeus**, a, um, *adj*, *Siren* cantus, *Siren song*, Hier Ep 82, 5 —**C. Sīrēnis**, idis *adj f*, *of the Sirens*, Prisc. Perieg 354.—**II.** *A kind of drones*, Plin. 11, 16 16, § 48

Sīrēna, ae, *f*, later collat form of Siren, q v, *abl.* Sirena Phil. ad Verg G 4, 564, *plur*, Hier Ep 22 (18), 6, 18, Schol. Juv 9, 150 mortifera Sirenarum carmina, Hier Ep 54 (47) 13 cantus Sirenarum, Ambros de Jac. et Vit Beat 2 12. 56 scopuli Sirenarum, Mart Cap 6, § 641 Cyclopum et Sirenarum ora. Tert Apol. 7 (Oehl. Sirenum)

Sīrēnaeus, a, um, v Sirenes I B

Siria, ae, v Syria.

† **sīriăcus**, a, um, *adj*, = σειριακός, *of or belonging to the dog-star* calor, Avien. Arat. 285

† **sīriăsis**, is, *f*, = σειρίασις, *an inflammatory disease of children siriasis*, occasioned by excessive heat of the sun Plin. 30 15, 47, § 135, 32, 10, 48, § 138, 22, 21, 29, § 59

1. siris, sirit, etc., v sino *init*

2. Sīris, is *m*, = Σῖρις **I.** *The name of a branch of the Nile in Ethiopia*, Plin. 5, 9 10, § 54, Prisc. Perieg 212.—**II.** *A river in Italy*, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 97 —**III.** *A name for Heraclea in* Magna Graecia, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 97

sīrium, ii, *n*, *a plant, called also* artemisia and serpyllum majus, *mugwort*, App Herb 10

† **Sīrius**, ii, *m.*, = σείριος *the dog star Sirius*, Hyg Astr 3 34, 2, 35, Verg G 4 425, id. A. 3, 141, Tib 1, 7, 21, Luc. 10 211 al.—*Adj* ardor, *of Sirius* Verg A 10 273, Col poet. 10, 289 vapor, Prud Cath. 12, 22.

Sirmio, ōnis, *m*, *a peninsula on the shores of the* Lacus Benacus, *in Upper Italy*, now *Sermione*, Cat. 32, 1

Sirmium, ii, *n.*, *an important city of* Pannonia Inferior, now *Mitrowitz*, Sid. Pan. 774, Aus. Ep 26, 1

† **sīromastes**, ae, *m*, = σειρομάστης, *a pit searcher, an instrument used by tax gatherers in probing corn pits*, etc. (late Lat.), Hier Ep 109, 3, 147, 9

‡ **Sīrōna**, ae, *f*, *name of a goddess among the Gauls*, coupled with APOLLO, Inscr Orell. 2001, 2047 sq

† **sirpe**, is, *n.* [σίλφιον], *a plant, called also* silphium *and* laser, *asafœtida*, Plaut Rud. 3, 2, 16, Sol 27, § 48

sirpēa, ae, v scirpeus.

sirpīcŭlus, v scirpiculus.

* **sirpīcus**, a, um, *adj* [sirpe] *of or belonging to the plant* sirpe lac, Sol. 27, § 49

sirpo, are, v scirpo

sirpus, i, v scirpus

† **sīrus**, i, *m*, = σιρός, *a pit* to keep corn in *an underground granary* (cf. camera), Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 306, Col 1 6, 15, Curt. 7, 4 24, cf. Auct B. Afr 65, Vitr 6 8 (Varr R. R. 1, 57 and 63, written as Greek)

sīs. I. *Subj* of sum —**II.** Contr from si vis, v volo *init* —**III.** I. q suis, v suus *init*

Sisăpo, ōnis, *f*, *a small town in Hispania Bætica, rich in mines of cinnabar*, now *Almaden in the Sierra Morena* Plin. 3 1, 3 § 14, Cic. Phil. 2, 19, 48 — Hence, **Sisăpōnensis**, e, *adj*, *of or belonging to Sisapo Sisaponian* regio, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 121 minium, id. 33, 7 40 § 121.

sisăra, ae *f*, *a name among the Eubœans for the plant* erice, *heath sweet broom*, Plin 11, 16, 15, § 42, Varr R. R. 3, 16 26.

Siscia, ae, *f*, *a city of Pannonia*, now *Sissek*, Vell. 2 113, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 147, Prud στεφ 7, 3.

Sisenna, ae, *m*, *a Roman surname* **I.** L. Cornelius *a celebrated Roman historian born about* A U C 635, *author of a Roman history* (Historiae). He preceded

Sallust, who took him as a model, Cic Brut 64, 228, id. Leg 1, 2, 7; Sall J 95, 2; Ov Tr 2, 443, v the fragments, Krause, Vit et Fragm. Hist Rom p 303 sq —**II.** *The name of a notorious slanderer in Rome*, Hor S 1, 7, 8

† **siser**, ĕris, *n* (*masc* in *plur.* siseres, Plin. 20, 5, 17, § 35) [σίσαρον], *a plant with an esculent root, skirwort* or *skirret* · Sium sisarum, Linn.; Plin. 19, 5, 28, § 90; 20, 5, 17, § 35, Col. 11, 3, 18; 11, 3, 35; 12, 58, 3; 10, 114

† **Sisichthon**, ŏnis, *m*, = Σεισίχθων, *Earth shaker*, an epithet of Neptune, Amm 17, 7, 12.

sison agrion, i, *n*, *a plant, also called* peucedanos *and* pinastellus, App Herb 94.

‡ **sispēs**, itis, v sospes *init.*

sisto, stiti (Charis p 220, and Diom. p 369, give steti for both sisto and sto, confining stiti to the compounds of both But steti, as perfect of sisto, is late jurid. Lat, and perh dub; for steterant, Verg A. 3, 110, steterint, id. ib 3, 403; Liv. 8, 32, 12, belong to stare, cf also Gell. 2, 14, 1 sqq; and v Neue, Formenl 2, 461 sq), stătum [root stă, strengthened by reduplication, cf ἵστημι], used in two general senses, I *To cause to stand, place*, = colloco, pono, II. *To stand, be placed*, = sto **I.** Sistere, in gen., = collocare (in class. prose only in the partic uses, v A. 4. C and D, infra) **A.** Causative, with *acc* **1.** *To place* = facere ut stet, constr with *in* and *abl*, with *abl* alone, and with *ad*, *super*, etc, and *acc*: O qui me gelidis in vallibus Haemi Sistat Verg G 2, 489 tertia lux classem Cretaeis sistet in oris, id. A. 3, 117 (classis stat; v. sto) · inque tuo celerem litore siste gradum, Ov. H. 13, 102 (cf. infra, III 2 A.) · jaculum clamanti (al. clamantis) sistit in ore, *plants the dart in his face*, Verg A. 10, 323 · disponit quas in fronte manus, medio quas robore sistat, Stat Th 7, 393 · (equum ligneum) sacratā sistimus arā, Verg A. 2, 245: aeternis potius me pruinis siste, Stat Th 4, 395 · ut stata (est) lux pelago, *as soon as light was set (shone) on the sea*, id. ib 5, 476: victima Sistitur ante aras, Ov M 15, 132. quam (suem) Aeneas ubi .. sistit ad aram, Verg A. 8, 85: post haec Sistitur crater, Ov M 8, 669. vestigia in altero (monte) sisti (non posse), *that no footprints can be placed (made) on the other mountain*, Plin. 2, 96, 98, § 211 · cohortes expeditas super caput hostium sistit, Tac. H. 3, 77; cf. id. A. 12, 13, Stat Th 4, 445; Sil. 4, 612. —**2.** *To place*, as the result of guidance or conveyance, hence, *to convey, to send, lead, take, conduct to*, = facere ut veniat, constr with *in* and *abl*, with *abl* alone, and with *adv of place*: officio meo ripā sistetur in illa Haec, *will be carried by me to*, etc, Ov. M. 9, 109. terrā sistēre petitā, id. ib 3, 635: (vos) facili jam tramite sistam, Verg A. 6, 676 · ut eum in Syriā aut Aegypto sisterent orabat, *to convey him to*, Tac. H. 2, 9. —So with *hic* (= *in* with *abl*) or *huc* (= *in* with *acc*). hic siste patrem, Sen. Phoen. 121 Annam huc siste sororem, Verg A. 4, 634.—**3.** *To place an army in order of battle, draw up*, = instruere aciem in litore sistit, Verg A 10, 309; cf. sistere tertiam decimam legionem in ipso aggere jubet, Tac H. 3, 21 —**4.** Se sistere = *to betake one's self, to present one's self, to come* (so twice in Cicero's letters) des operam, id quod mihi affirmasti, ut te ante Kal Jan., ubicumque erimus, sistas, Cic Att. 3, 25 te vegetum nobis in Graeciā sistas, id. ib 10, 16, 6 (cf. infra, E) hic dea se primum rapido pulcherrima nisu Sistit, Verg A. 11, 853 —**5.** With two *acc.* (cf praesto, reddo) = *to cause to be in a certain condition, to place*, etc., often with *dat of interest* (ante and post-class, and poet, cf supra, 4.). ego vos salvos sistam, *I will place you in safety, see you to a safe place*, Plaut Rud. 4, 4, 5. omnia salva sistentur tibi, *all will be returned to you in good order*, id. ib 5, 3, 3; so, suam rem sibi salvam sistam, id Poen. 5, 2, 123, cf rectius tacitas tibi res sistam, quam quod dictum est mutae mulieri, *will keep your secrets*, id. ib 4, 2, 54 neque (dotem) incolumem sistere illi, et detraxe autument, *that you deliver it entire to her*, id. Trin. 3, 3, 15 cum te reducem aetas prospera sistet, Cat 64, 238: tu modo servitio vacuum me siste (= praesta) superbo, *set me free from*, Prop 4, 16 (3, 17), 42: tutum patrio te limine sistam, *will see you safe home*, Verg A. 2, 620 · praedā onustos triumphantesque mecum domos reduces sistatis, Liv 29, 27, 3 Weissenb ad loc.: Pelasgis siste levem campum, Stat Th. 8, 328: modo se isdem in terris victorem sisterent, Tac A. 2, 14 · operā tuā sistas hunc nobis sanum atque validum, *give him back to us, safe and sound*, Gell. 18, 10, 7 · ita mihi salvam ac sospitem rempublicam sistere in suā sede liceat, Aug ap Suet Aug. 28 —**b.** *Neutr.*, with double *nom.*, = exsistere, *to be, to become*: judex extremae sistet vitaeque necisque, *he will become a judge*, etc., Manil. 4, 548 (dub) · tempora quod sistant propriis parentia signis, id. 3, 529 (dub, al. sic stant; cf infra, II) —**B.** As *neuter verb, to stand, rest, be placed, lie* (poet); constr like sto: ne quis mihi obstiterit obviam, nam qui obstiterit, ore sistet, *will lie on his face*, Plaut Capt 4, 2, 13 Brix ad loc. (nemo sit) tanta gloriā ... quin cadat, quin capite sistat, *will be placed* or *stand on his head*, id. Curc 2, 3, 8 ibi crebro, credo, capite sistebant cadi, id. Mil. 3, 2, 36 Lorenz (Brix, hoc illi crebro capite). ipsum si quicquam posse in se sistere credis, *to rest upon itself*, Lucr. 1, 1057 · neque posse in terrā sistere terram, *nor can the earth rest upon itself*, id. 2, 603: at conlectus aquae . . qui lapides inter sistit per strata viarum, id. 4, 415 incerti quo fata ferant, ubi sistere detur, *to rest, to stay*, Verg A. 3, 7; cf: quaesitisque diu terris, ubi sistere detur, Ov M 1, 307 —**C.** As jurid. term. **1.** In both a causative and neuter sense = *to produce in court, or to appear in court after being bound over by the judge or by promise to the adversary* (vadimonium), constr either *absol* or with the *dat* of the adversary to whom the promise is made (alicui sisti), *to appear upon somebody's demand*; also, in judicio sisti The present active is either used reflexively (se sistere = *to appear*), or with a transitive object (sistere aliquem = *to produce* in court one in whose behalf the promise has been made) The present passive, sisti, sistendus, sistitur, = *to appear* or *to be produced* The perfect act, stiti, stitisse, rarely the perfect passive, status sum, = *to have appeared, I appeared* So in all periods of the language: cum autem in jus vocatus fuerit adversarius, ni eo die finitum fuerit negotium, vadimonium ei faciendum est, id est ut promittat se certo die sisti, Gai 4, 184 · fit ut Alfenus promittat, Naevio sisti Quinctium, *that Quinctius would be forthcoming upon Naevius's complaint*, Cic Quint 21, 67; cf. id. ib 8, 30 (v infra, B): testificatur, P. Quinctium non stitisse, et se stitisse, id. ib 6, 25: quin puellam sistendam promittat (= fore ut puella sistatur in judicio), Liv. 3, 45, 3: interrogavit quisquam, in quem diem locumque vadimonium promitti juberet, et Scipio manum ad ipsam oppidi, quod obsidebatur, arcem protendens: Perendie sese sistant illo in loco, Gell. 7, 1, 10: si quis quendam in judicio sisti promiserit, in eādem causā eum debet sistere, Dig. 2, 11, 11: si servum in eādem causā sistere promiserit, et liber factus sistatur, . . . non recte sistitur, ib 2, 9, 5 sed si statu liberum sisti promissum sit, in eādem causā sisti videtur, quamvis liber sistatur, ib 2, 9, 6 cum quis in judicio sisti promiserit, neque adjecerit poenam si status non esset, ib 2, 6, 4 · si quis in judicio secundum suam promissionem non stitit, ib 2, 11, 2, § 1; cf. ib 2, 5, 1; 2, 8, 2, 2, 11, 2 § 3 —**2.** Vadimonium sistere, *to present one's self in court, thus keeping the solemn engagement* (vadimonium) *made to that effect*, lit, *to make the vadimonium stand*, i e *effective*, opp deserere vadimonium = *not to appear, to forfeit the vadimonium* The phrase does not occur in the jurists of the Pandects, the institution of the vadimonium being abolished by Marcus Aurelius It is found in the following three places only quid si vadimonium capite obvoluto stitisses? Cat ap Gell 2, 14, 1 ut Quinctium sisti Alfenus promitteret. Venit Romam Quinctius, vadimonium sistit, Cic Quint 8, 30 ut nullum illa stiterit vadimonium sine Attico, Nep Att 9, Gai. 4, 185; cf. diem sistere under status, *P a* infra —**D.** Transf., out of judicial usage, in gen., = *to appear* or *present one's self*, quasi ex vadimonio; constr. *absol* or with *dat* of the person entitled to demand the appearance: ubi tu es qui me vadatus's Veneriis vadimoniis? Sisto ego tibi me, et mihi contra itidem ted ut sistas suadeo (of a lover's appointment), Plaut Curc 1, 3, 5; so, tibi amatorem illum alacrem vadimonio sistam, *produce*, App M 9, p 227, 14: nam promisimus carnufici aut talentum magnum, aut hunc hodie sistere, Plaut Rud. 3, 4, 73 · vas factus est alter ejus sistendi, ut si ille non revertisset, moriendum esset sibi, Cic Off 3, 10, 45. —**E.** Fana sistere, acc to Festus anciently used, either = *to place* (*secure and fix places for*) temples in founding a city, or *to place* the couches in the lectisternia · sistere fana, cum in urbe condendā dicitur, significat loca in oppido futurorum fanorum constituere: quamquam Antistius Labeo, in commentario XV juris pontificii ait fana sistere esse lectisternia certis locis et diebus habere, Fest p 267 Lind. To this usage Plaut. perh. alludes: apud illas aedis sistendae mihi sunt sycophantiae, *the place about that house I must make the scene of my tricks*, Plaut Trin. 4, 2, 25 —**F.** Sistere monumenta, etc, or sistere alone, *to erect* statues, etc (= statuere; post-class. and rare; mostly in Tac): ut apud Palatium effigies eorum sisteret, Tac A. 15, 72: cum Augustus sibi templum sisti non prohibuisset, id. ib 4 37 at Romae tropaea de Parthis arcusque sistebantur, id. ib 15, 18: monuere ut ... templum iisdem vestigiis sisteretur, id. H 4, 53. sistere monumenta, Aug. Ep 24, 55 Ast ego te ... Carthaginis arce Marmoreis sistam templis (cf. ἱστάναι τινά), Sil. 8, 231; v statuo

II. Sistere = *to cause* what is tottering or loose *to stand firm, to support* or *fasten*; and *neutr.*, *to stand firm* **A.** Causative (rare, perh. not in class prose) = stabilire. sucus ... mobilis (dentes) sistit, Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 15; and trop hic (Marcellus) rem Romanam magno turbante tumultu Sistet (cf: respublica stat; v sto), Verg A. 6, 858; cf: non ita civitatem aegram esse, ut consuetis remediis sisti posset, Liv 3, 20, 8 (where sisti may be *impers*; v infra, III. C) —**B.** *Neutr*, *to stand firm, to last*, = stare nec mortale genus, nec divum corpora sancta Exiguom possent horai sistere tempus, Lucr 1, 1016 qui rem publicam sistere negat posse, nisi ad equestrem ordinem judicia referantur, Cotta ap Cic Verr. 2, 3, 96, § 223 —**2.** *Neutr*, *to stand firm, to resist* · nec quicquam Teucros Sustentare valet telis, aut sistere contra, Verg A. 11, 873, so with *dat* = resistere donec Galba, irruenti turbae neque aetate neque corpore sistens, sella levaretur, Tac H. 1, 35; cf. sisti = resistere, III. B 1. f. infra

III. Sistere = *to stand still*, and *to cause to stand still* **A.** *Neutr.* = stare (rare; in Varr., Tac, and the poets) **a.** *To stand still* solstitium dictum est quod sol eo die sistere videatur, Varr L. L. 5, p 53 (Bip): sistunt amnes, Verg G 1, 479. incurrit, errat, sistit, Sen. Herc Oet 248 —**b.** *To remain, stop*: Siste! Quo praeceps ruis? Sen. Thyest 77; id. Oedip 1050 vis tu quidem istum intra locum sistere? *will you remain in that position?* Tac A. 4, 40 —**c.** Trop, *to stop, not to go any farther*. depunge, ubi sistam, Pers 6, 79 nec in Hectore tracto sistere, *to stop at the dragging of Hector*, Stat Achill 1, 7 —**d.** *To cease* (dub) · hactenus sistat nefas: pius est, *if his crime ceases here, he will be pious*, Sen Thyest. 744 (perh *act*, *to stop, end*) —**B.** Causative (not ante Aug; freq in Tac, Plin., and the poets) **1.** *To arrest, stop, check* an advancing motion **a.** With *gradum* · plano sistit uterque gradum, *arrest their steps*, Prop 5 (4), 10, 36; Verg A. 6, 465 · siste properantem gradum, Sen. Herc Fur 772: repente sistunt gradum, Curt 4, 6, 14. —With *pedem*, Ov R Am 80 —**b.** With *fugam, to stop, stay, check, stem, arrest the flight* fugam foedam siste, Liv 1, 12, 5: si periculo suo fugam sistere posset, id. 30, 12, 1; so Curt 8, 14, 37; 4, 16, 2, 8, 3, 2; Tac A. 12, 39 —**c.** Of vehicles, horses, etc: esseda siste, Prop 2, 1, 76 equos, Verg A. 12, 355 quadrijugos, Stat Achill 2, 429, so id Th. 5, 364 —**d.** With *iter, to arrest the advance of an army, to halt* · exercitus iter sistit, Tac H. 3, 50 —**e.** With *bellum, to halt* (cf infra, D) · Aquilejae sisti bellum expectarique Mucianum jubebat, Tac H. 3,

8.—**f.** Of living objects, in gen. (α) *To arrest their course, make them halt:* aegre co-ercitam legionem Bedriaci sistit, Tac. H. 2, 23: festinantia sistens Fata, *staying the hurrying Fates*, Stat. S. 3, 4, 24.—So, se sistere with *ab, to desist from:* non prius se ab effuso cursu sistunt, Liv. 6, 29, 3; hence, *to arrest by wounding*, i. e. *to wound* or *kill:* aliquem cuspide, Sil. 1, 382; 1, 163; so, cervum vulnere sistere, id. 2, 78.—(β) *To stop a hostile attack of persons, to resist them, ward them off:* ut non sisterent modo Sabinas legiones, sed in fugam averterent, Liv. 1, 37, 3: ibi integrae vires sistunt invehentem se jam Samnitem, id. 10, 14, 18: nec sisti vis hostium poterat, Curt. 5, 3, 11: nec sisti poterant scandentes, Tac. H. 3, 71; 5, 21.—**g.** Trop., *to stop the advance of prices:* pretia augeri in dies, nec mediocribus remediis sisti posse, Tac. A. 3, 52.—**2.** *To arrest the motion* of fluids. **a.** Of water: sistere aquam fluviis, Verg. A. 4, 489: amnis, siste parumper aquas, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 2: quae concita flumina sistunt, id. M. 7, 154: sistito infestum mare, *calm*, Sen. Agam. 523; cf. Ov. M. 7, 200; id. H. 6, 87; Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 118.—**b.** Of blood and secretions: (ea) quibus sistitur sanguis parari jubet, Tac. A. 15, 54: sanguinem, Plin. 20, 7, 25, § 59; 28, 18, 73, § 239; 27, 4, 5, § 18: haemorrhoidum abundantiam, id. 27, 4, 5, § 19: fluctiones, id. 20, 8, 27, § 71; 34, 10, 23, § 105; 35, 17, 57, § 195: nomas, id. 30, 13, 39, § 116; 24, 16, 94, § 151: mensis, id. 23, 6, 60, § 112: vomitiones, id. 20, 20, 81, § 213: alvum bubus, id. 18, 16, 42, § 143: alvum, *stop the bowels*, id. 23, 6, 60, § 113; 22, 25, 59, § 126; 20, 5, 18, § 37: ventrem, id. 20, 23, 96, § 256; Mart. 13, 116.—**3.** *To arrest the motion of life, make rigid:* ille oculos sistit, Stat. Th. 2, 539.—**4.** *To end, put an end to* (= finem facere alicui rei); *pass., to cease:* querelas, Ov. M. 7, 711: fletus, id. ib. 14, 835: lacrimas, id. F. 1, 367; 480; 6, 154: minas, id. Tr. 1, 2, 60: opus, id. H. 16 (17), 266; id. M. 3, 153: labores, 'd. ib. 5, 490: furorem, Stat. Th. 5, 663: furialem impetum, Sen. Med. 157; id. Agam. 203: pace tamen sisti bellum placet, Ov. M. 14, 803: antequam summa dies spectacula sistat, id. F. 4, 387: sitim sistere, *to allay*, id. P. 3, 1, 18: nec primo in limine sistit conatus scelerum, *suppresses*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 86: ruinas, *to stop destruction*, Plin. Pan. 50, 4: ventum, *to ward off, turn the wind*, id. Ep. 2, 17, 17: (motus terrae) non ante quadraginta dies sistuntur, = desinunt, Plin. 2, 82, 84, § 198.—**5.** Sistere with *intra* = *to confine, keep within:* transgresso jam Alpes Caecina, quem sisti intra Gallias posse speraverant, Tac. H. 2, 11: dum populatio lucem intra sisteretur, *provided the raids were confined to day-time*, id. A. 4, 48.—**C.** *Impers.* and trop., *to arrest* or *avoid an impending misfortune*, or *to stand*, i. e. *to endure;* generally in the form sisti non potest (more rarely: sisti potest) = *it cannot be endured, a disaster cannot be avoided* or *met* (once in Plaut.; freq. in Liv.; sometimes in Tac.; cf., in gen., Brix ad Plaut. Trin. 720; Drak. ad Liv. 3, 16, 4; Weissenb. ad Liv. 2, 29, 8; Gronov. ad Liv. 4, 12, 6; Benecke ad Just. 11, 1, 6). **1.** Without a subject, res or a noun of general import being understood: quid ego nunc agam, nisi ut clipeum ad dorsum accommodem, etc.? Non sisti potest, *it is intolerable*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 94: totam plebem aere alieno demersam esse, nec sisti posse nisi omnibus consulatur, Liv. 2, 29, 8: si domestica seditio adiciatur, sisti non posse, *the situation will be desperate*, id. 45, 19, 3: si quem similem priore anno dedissent, non potuisse sisti, id. 3, 9, 8: vixque concordiâ sisti videbatur, *that the crisis could scarcely be met, even by harmonious action*, id. 3, 16, 4: qualicunque urbis statu, manente disciplinâ militari sisti potuisse, *these evils were endurable*, id. 2, 44, 10: exercitum gravi morbo affectari, nec sisti potuisse ni, etc., *it would have ended in disaster, if not*, etc., id. 29, 10, 1: qui omnes populi si pariter deficiant, sisti nullo modo posse, Just. 11, 1, 6 Gronov. ad loc.; cf. Liv. 3, 20, 8 supra, II. A. 1.—Rarely with a subject-clause understood: nec jam sisti poterat, *and it was no longer tolerable*, i. e. *that Nero should disgrace himself*, etc., Tac. A. 14, 14.—**2.** Rarely with quin, *to prevent* etc. (pregn., implying also the stopping of something; cf. supra, III. B. 1.): neque sisti potuit quin et palatium et domus et cuncta circum haurirentur (igni), Tac. A. 15, 39.—Hence, **stătus**, a, um, *P. a.*, as attribute of nouns, occurs in several conventional phrases, as relics of archaic usage. **A.** Status (condictusve) dies cum hoste, in the XII. Tables, = *a day of trial* fixed by the judge or agreed upon with the adversary; esp., a peregrinus (= hostis), Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37. It presupposes a phrase, diem sistere, prob. = vadimonium sistere (v. supra, I. C. 2.). Such an appointment was an excuse from the most important public duties, even for soldiers from joining the army, Cinc. ap. Gell. 16, 4, 4.—Hence, transf.: si status condictus cum hoste intercedit dies, tamen est eundum quo imperant, i. e. *under all circumstances we must go*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 5.—**B.** In certain phrases, *appointed, fixed, regular* (cf. statutus, with which it is often confounded in MSS.): status dies: tres in anno statos dies habere quibus, etc., Liv. 39, 13, 8: stato loco statisque diebus, id. 42, 32, 2; so id. 5, 52, 2; 27, 23 *fin.*: stato lustri die, Sen. Troad. 781: status sacrificii dies, Flor. 1, 3, 16: statum tempus, statâ vice, etc.: lunae defectio statis temporibus fit, Liv. 44, 37 *init.*; so id. 28, 6, 10: stato tempore, Tac. A. 12, 13; id. H. 4, 81; Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 173: stata tempora (partus), Stat. Achill. 2, 673: adeo in illâ plagâ mundus statas vices temporum mutat, Curt. 8, 19, 13; so id. 9, 9, 9; 5, 1, 23; so, feriae, etc.: feriae statae appellabantur quod certo statutoque die observarentur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 69 Lind.: stata quinquennia, Stat. S. 5, 3, 113: stata sacra or sacrificia: stata sacrificia sunt quae certis diebus fieri debent, Fest. p. 264 Lind.: proficiscuntur Aeniam ad statum sacrificium, Liv. 40, 4, 9; 23, 35, 3; 5, 46, 2; 39, 13, 8; Cic. Mil. 17, 45: sollemne et statum sacrificium (al. statutum), id. Tusc. 1, 47, 113; so Liv. 23, 35, 3: stata sacra, Ov. F. 2, 528; Stat. Th. 1, 666: stata foedera, id. ib. 11, 380: status flatus, Sen. Ben. 4, 28: stati cursus siderum, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 291 (different: statae stellae = *fixed stars*, Censor. D. N. 8, belonging to II. 2. supra): statae febres, *intermittent fevers*, returning regularly, Plin. 28, 27, 28, § 107.—**C.** *Moderate, average, normal:* inter enim pulcherrimam feminam et deformissimam media forma quaedam est, quae et a nimio pulcritudinis periculo et a summo deformitatis odio vacat, qualis a Q. Ennio perquam eleganti vocabulo stata dicitur … Ennius autem eas fere feminas ait incolumi pudicitia esse quae statâ formâ forent, Gell. 5, 11, 12–14 (v. Enn. Trag. p. 133 Vahl.).

* **sistrātus**, a, um, *adj.* [sistrum], *having* or *bearing a* sistrum: turba, i.e. *priests of Isis*, Mart. 12, 29, 19.

† **sistrum**, i, *n.*, = σεῖστρον, *a metallic rattle which was used by the Egyptians in celebrating the rites of Isis*, and in other lascivious festivals, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 11; id. P. 1, 1, 38; id. M. 9, 692; 9, 777; 9, 783; id. A. A. 3, 635; Mart. 14, 54, 2; Juv. 13, 93; Stat. S. 3, 2, 102; App. M. 2, p. 127; 11, p. 258; 11, p. 261 al.—By the Jews, Vulg. 1 Reg. 18, 6.—Hence sarcastically, as if used for a war-trumpet by the wanton Cleopatra, Verg. A. 8, 696; Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 43; Luc. 10, 63; Isid. Orig. 3, 4; 18, 4.

† **sīsura** or **sīsurna**, ae, *f.*, = σίσυρα, σίσυρνα, *a shaggy outer garment, a coverlet of skins*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 17; Amm. 16, 5, 5.

Sisygambis, is, *f.*, *a Persian female name;* esp., *the mother of Darius*, Curt. 3, 3, 22; 5, 2, 18.

† **sisymbrĭum**, ii, *n.*, = σισύμβριον, *a fragrant herb sacred to Venus*, perh. *wild-thyme* or *mint*, Plin. 20, 22, 91, § 247; 19, 8, 55, § 172; 19, 10, 57, § 176; Ov. F. 4, 869.

Sīsy̆phus (anciently **Sīsŭpus** and **Sīsĭpus**; the last in Inscr. R. N. 4472 Momms.; cf. Ritschl, Monum. Epigr. Tria, p. 26), i, *m.*, = Σίσυφος. **I.** *Son of Æolus, king of Corinth, famous for his cunning and robberies. He was killed by Theseus. His punishment in the infernal regions was to roll a stone up hill which constantly rolled back again*, Hyg. Fab. 60; Serv. Verg. A. 6, 616; Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10; Ov. M. 4, 459; 4, 465; 13, 26; Prop. 4 (5), 11, 23; Hor. C. 2, 14, 20; id. Epod. 17, 68 al.: Ulixi Sisyphique prudentia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; cf. vafer, Hor. S. 2, 3, 21.—Hence, **1. Sīsy̆phius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sisyphus:* labores, Prop. 2, 17 (3, 9), 7; 2, 20 (3, 13), 32: cervix, Sen. Herc. Oet. 942: portus, i.e. *Corinth*, Stat. Th. 2, 380: Isthmus, *of Corinth*, Sil. 14, 51: opes, i. e. *of Creusa* (as daughter of Creon, king of Corinth), Ov. H. 12, 204: Ulixes sanguine cretus Sisyphio (because Sisyphus seduced Anticlea, the mother of Ulysses, before her marriage with Laertes), id. M. 13, 32; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 529.—* **2. Sīsy̆phēius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Sisyphus:* vincla, i. e. *the marriage with Sisyphus* (of his wife Merope), Avien. Arat. 597.—**3. Sīsy̆phĭdes**, ae, *m.*, *offspring of Sisyphus:* Ulysses (v. supra, 1.), Ov. A. A. 3, 313.—**II.** *A dwarf of M. Antony*, so named by him because of his shrewdness, Hor. S. 1, 3, 47 Schol.

† **sisyrinchĭon**, ii, *n.*, = σισυρίγχιον, *a kind of bulbous plant*, Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 95.

sisyrus, i, *m.*, *a plant, also called* erice, Plin. 11, 16, 15, § 42.

† **sĭtānius**, a, um, *adj.*, = σητάνιος, *of this year, this year's:* panis, *of summer wheat*, Plin. 22, 25, 68, § 139.

† **sitarchĭa**, ae, *f.*, = σιταρχία. **I.** *Provisions for a journey*, App. M. 2, p. 119, 29; Hier. Comment. in Matt. *med.*; Vit. Malch. 10; Schol. Juv. 12, 61.—**II.** Meton., *a receptacle for such provisions, a scrip*, Vulg. 1 Reg. 9, 7; Isid. 20, 9, 6.

sĭtella, ae, *f. dim.* [situla], *a kind of urn used in drawing lots.* It was made narrow at the top, so that but one lot at a time could be on the surface of the water with which it was partly filled, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 17; 2, 5, 34; 2, 5, 43; 2, 6, 11; 2, 6, 44: sitellam detulit, Auct. Her. 1, 12, 21: de M. Octavio deferre sitellam, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 106: sitella lata est, ut sortirentur, Liv. 25, 3, 16 Weissenb. ad loc.; 41, 18, 8.

Sĭtellĭtergus, i, *m.* [situla-tergo, the cleaner of buckets], *the title of a comedy by Plautus*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 66 Müll. *N. cr.*; cf. Ritschl, Parerga Plaut. p. 15; corrupted into Silitergo, Fest. p. 375 Müll.; and (from the writing siti litergus) into Lipargus ap. Prisc. p. 893 P.; cf. Freund, Rhein. Mus. Neue Folge 10, p. 445 sq.

Sīthŏnē, ēs, *f.*, *a city of Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38.

Sīthŏnĭi, ōrum, *m.*, = Σιθόνιοι, *a Thracian people;* hence, poet., in gen., *the Thracians*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41; Hor. C. 1, 18, 9.—Hence, **A. Sīthŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Sithonian, Thracian:* agri, Ov. M. 13, 571: nives, Verg. E. 10, 66; Hor. C. 3, 26, 10: Aquilo, Ov. H. 11, 13: nurus, id. M. 6, 588: rex, id. P. 4, 7, 25.—**B. Sīthon**, ŏnis, *adj.*, *Sithonian, Thracian:* Sithones et Scythici triumphi, Ov. F. 3, 719.—**C. Sīthŏnis**, idis, *adj. f.*, *Sithonian, Thracian:* unda, Ov. H. 2, 6.—*Subst.*, *a Thracian woman*, Ov. R. Am. 605.

sĭtĭbundus, a, um, *adj.*, *thirsty* (late Lat.), Ven. Fort. Vit. Rhadeg. 21.

* **sĭtĭcines**, um, *m.* [1. situs-cano], *musicians at funerals*, Cato ap. Gell. 20, 2; Non. 54, 26 sq.

sĭtĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sitis] (not ante-Aug.). **I.** *Thirsty.* **A.** Lit.: quidam, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*: corvus, Auct. Priap. 61, 12.—**B.** Transf., of things, *very dry, parched, arid:* Appulia, Hor. Epod. 3, 16: siticulosum et pararidum solum, Col. 3, 11 *fin.*; Pall. Jan. 13, 4: calx, Vitr. 7, 2: aestas, Auct. Priap. 64, 3.—**II.** *Act.*, *producing thirst:* melimela, Plin. 23, 6, 55, § 104.

sĭtiens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. sitio.

sĭtienter, *adv.*, v. sitio, *P. a. fin.*

sĭtĭo, ivi or ii, 4, *v. n.* and *a.* [sitis]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to thirst, be thirsty* (class.). **A.** Lit.: ego esurio et sitio, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 6; 4, 3, 4: sitit haec anus, id. Curc. 1, 2, 14: in medio sitit flumine potans, Lucr. 4, 1100: ne homines sitirent, Suet. Aug. 42.—With *gen.*: cocleae cum sitiunt aëris, Symm. Ep. 1, 27.—Prov.: sitire mediis in undis, i.e. *to be poor in the midst of wealth*, Ov. M. 9, 760.—**B.** Transf. (esp. in the lang. of country people), of things (the earth, plants, etc.), *to be dried up* or *parched, to want moisture:* siquidem est eorum (rusticorum) gemmare vites, sitire agros, laetas esse segetes, etc., Cic. Or. 24, 81; cf.: sitire segetes, Quint. 8, 6, 6: tosta sitit tellus, Ov.

F. 4, 940: colles, Front. Aquaed. 87; cf. infra, *P. a.:* aret ager; vitio moriens sitit aëris herba, Verg. E. 7, 57: cum sitiunt herbae, id. G. 4, 402: arbores, Plin. 17, 26, 40, § 249: cacumina oleae, id. 17, 14, 24, § 103 et saep.: ipsi fontes jam sitiunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 11: nec pati sitire salgama, *to be dry*, Col. 12, 9, 2.—**II.** *Act., to thirst after* a thing (rare, but in the trop. signif. class.; cf.: cupio, desidero). **A.** Lit.: auriferum Tagum sitiam patriumque Salonem, Mart. 10, 96, 3.—*Pass.:* quo plus sunt potae, plus sitiuntur aquae, *are thirsted for*, Ov. F. 1, 216: umor quomodo sititur destillans, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 15.—**B.** Trop., as in all langg., *to long for, thirst for, desire eagerly, covet:* sanguinem nostrum sitiebat, Cic. Phil. 2, 7, 20; cf. Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 148: sanguinem, Just. 1, 8 *fin.* (opp. satiare); Sen. Thyest. 103: cruorem, Poët. ap. Suet. Tib. 59; cf.: sitit hasta cruores, Stat. Th. 12, 595: honores, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 3: populus libertatem sitiens, id. Rep. 1, 43, 66: ultionem, Val. Max. 7, 3 ext. 6; Vulg. Psa. 41, 3.—With *gen.:* non quidem fallacis undae sitit, sed verae beatitudinis esurit et sitit, App. de Deo Socr. 54, 27.—Hence, **sitiens,** entis, *P. a., thirsting, thirsty, athirst.* **A.** Lit.: ut ipse ad portam sitiens pervenerim, Cic. Pis. 25, 61: quae (pocula) arenti sitientes hausimus ore, Ov. M. 14, 277: Tantalus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 68: viator, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 97: saecla ferarum, Lucr. 5, 947: sitienti aqua datur, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 23.—**2.** Transf. (acc. to L. B.), of places, plants, etc., *dry, parched, arid, without moisture* (syn. aridus): hortus, Ov. P. 1, 8, 60.—By metonymy also, Afri, Verg. E. 1, 65: olea, Plin. 15, 3, 3, § 9: luna, i. e. *cloudless, bright*, id. 17, 9, 8, § 57; 17, 14, 24, § 112: Canicula, *arid, parching*, Ov. A. A. 2, 231.—*Neutr. plur. absol.:* lonchitis nascitur in sitientibus, *in dry, arid places*, Plin. 25, 11, 88, § 137; so, in sitientibus aut siccis asperis, id. 12, 28, 61, § 132.—With *gen.:* sitientia Africae, Plin. 10, 73, 94, § 201.—**B.** Trop., *thirsting for, desiring eagerly, greedy:* gravius ardentiusque sitiens, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: (amator) avidus sitiensque, Ov. R. Am. 247: regna Ditis, Petr. poët. 121, 116: aures, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 1.—Poet.: modice sitiens lagena, *of moderate capacity*, Pers. 3, 92.—With *gen.:* virtutis, Cic. Planc. 5, 13: famae, Sil. 3, 578: pecuniae (with avarus et avidus), Gell. 12, 2, 13: sermonis, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 251.—Hence, *adv.:* **sitienter,** *thirstily, eagerly, greedily* (acc. to B.): sitienter quid expetens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37; so, incumbere hauriendis voluptatibus, Lact. 2, 1, 3: haurire salutares illas aquas, App. M. 9, p. 218 *fin.;* 3, p. 135, 35.

Sitiogagus, i, *m., a river of Asia,* Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 99.

sĭtis, is (*abl.* site, Ven. Carm. 2, 13, 3; *acc.* sitem, Prud. στεφ. 2, 250), *f.* [etym. dub.; perh. akin with siccus], *thirst* (class.; used only in *sing.*). **I.** Lit.: demum fodere puteum, ubi sitis fauces tenet, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 33; cf.: tibi cum fauces urit sitis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 114: siti sicca sum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 26: anum interfecero siti fameque atque algu, id. Most. 1, 3, 36; id. Rud. 2, 2, 7; cf.: cum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: explere diuturnam sitim, id. Sen. 8, 26; cf.: ut sitim nostro possis explere cruore, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 57: ubi quarta sitim caeli collegerit hora, *excited*, Verg. G. 3, 327: fessa labore sitim collegerat, *had become thirsty*, Ov. M. 5, 446: sitim tolerare, Tac. G. 4: exstinguere sitim, Ov. M. 7, 569: restinguere, Verg. E. 5, 47: pellere, Hor. C. 2, 2, 14; Stat. Th. 5, 1: finire, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 146: sedare, Lucr. 2, 663; 4, 850; 5, 945; Ov. M. 3, 415: famem ac sitim sedare, Plin. 11, 53, 119, § 284; Tac. H. 2, 49: levare, Ov. M. 12, 156; 15, 322: relevare, id. ib. 6, 354 al.: compescere, id. ib. 4, 102: deponere, id. ib. 4, 98: defendere fonte, Sil. 7, 170: avertere, id. 8, 572: reprimere, Curt. 7, 5, 7: pomi sitim faciunt, *provoke*, Plin. 23, 7, 70, § 135: sucus, qui sitim stimulet, id. 23, 7, 67, § 132: sitim adferunt (fici), id. 23, 7, 63, § 121: accendit, id. 11, 2, 1, § 3; Curt. 7, 5, 2: in lassitudine et in siti, Plin. 22, 24, 51, § 111: excessit sitim potio, *was more than enough for*, Cels. 1, 2: ardere siti, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 104: sitis arida guttur Urit, Ov. M. 11, 129.—**B.** Transf., of things (places, plants, etc.), *dryness, drought, aridity* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): et Canis arenti torreat arva siti, Tib. 1, 4, 42; Verg. G. 2, 353: deserta siti regio, id. A. 4, 42: haurit sitis ignea campos, Stat. Th. 4, 699: sitis aestatis restinguitur fontibus, i. e. of plants, Col. 11, 3, 9; Plin. 19, 2, 8, § 29 al.—**II.** Trop., *strong* or *ardent desire, greediness, thirst:* cupiditatis sitis, Cic. Par. 1, 1, 6.—With *gen. obj.:* libertatis, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 66: cruoris, Ov. M. 13, 768: argenti sitis importuna famesque, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23: sitis major famae quam virtutis, Juv. 10, 140: audiendi, Quint. 6, 3, 19.

† **sītistus,** a, um, *adj.,* = σιτιστός, *fed, fattened* (pure Lat. altilis), Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 45.

† **sītītes,** ae, *m.,* = σιτίτης, *a kind of precious stone*, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 43 (Jahn, syrtites).

sĭtītor, ōris, *m.* [sitio], *a thirster* after any thing (post-Aug.). ***I.** Lit.: aquae, Mart. 12, 3, 12.—**II.** Trop.: sanguinis, Mart. Cap. 1, § 82: novitatis, App. M. 1, p. 103, 17.

† **sītōna,** ae, *m.,* = σιτώνης, *a purchaser of grain, a commissary, purveyor*, Dig. 50, 8, 9, § 6.

Sitones, um, *m., a people of northern Germany, in the neighborhood of the Suiones*, Tac. G. 45 *fin.*

† **sītōnĭa,** ae, *f.,* = σιτωνία, *the office of a* sitona, *commissariat, purveyance*, Dig. 50, 5, 2 *init.*

†† **sittăcē,** ēs, *f.* [Indian], *a parrot*, Plin. 10, 42, 58, § 117 dub. (Jan. septages).

Sittius, a, *the name of a Roman gens*, e. g. P. Sittius, *a friend of Cicero*, Cic. Sull. 56; Sall. C. 21, 3; Auct. B. Afr. 25; 30. To him is addressed the letter, Cic. Fam. 5, 17; cf. id. ib. 15, 17, 1.—Hence, **Sittĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of Sittius:* syngrapha, Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 2; 8, 4, 5: negotium, id. ib. 8, 11, 4.—After him was named Sittianorum colonia = Cirta, Mel. 1, 6, 1; Plin. 5, 2, 3, § 22.

sittybus, i, *m., a strip of parchment, attached to a roll or book, bearing the title and the author's name*, Cic. Att. 4, 5, 3; 4, 8, a, 2 B. and K. (in some editions sillybus; cf. σιλλύβους, id. ib. 4, 4, b, 1).

sĭtŭātus, a, um, *adj., situated* (late Lat.), Aug. ad Fr. Erem. Serm. 37.

sĭtŭla, ae, *f.* (*masc.* collat. form **sĭtŭlus,** Cato, R. R. 10, 2; 11, 3; Vitr. 10, 9 *fin.;* Fest. s. v. nanum, pp. 176 and 177 Müll.; Paul. Sent. 3, 7 *fin.*). **1.** *A bucket* for drawing water, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 39; Dig. 18, 1, 40 *fin.;* Poët. ap. Anthol. Burm. 1, p. 493; Non. s. v. creterra, p. 375, 6 Gerl.; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 268 (2d edit.).—**2.** *An urn*, used in drawing lots (instead of the usual sitella), Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 7.

sĭtŭlus, i, v. situla *init.*

1. sĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of sino.

2. sĭtus, ūs, *m.* [sino]. **I.** (Sino, 1. situs, A.; prop. a being laid or placed, a lying; hence, by meton.) **A.** *The manner of lying, the situation, local position, site* of a thing (class. in *sing.* and *plur.;* mostly of localities; syn. positus). (*a*) *Sing.:* terrae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: urbem Syracusas elegerat, cujus hic situs esse dicitur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 26: loci, id. Ac. 2, 19, 61: urbis, id. Rep. 2, 11, 22; Caes. B. G. 7, 68; 7, 36; Liv. 9, 24, 2: locorum, Curt. 3, 4, 11; 7, 6, 12: Messana, quae situ moenibus portuque ornata est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 3; cf.: urbes naturali situ inexpugnabiles, Liv. 5, 6; Curt. 3, 4, 2: agri (with forma), Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4: Africae, Sall. J. 17, 1: castrorum, Caes. B. G. 5, 57; id. B. C. 3, 66: montis, Curt. 8, 10, 3: loca naturae situ invia, id. 7, 4, 4; opp. opus: turrem et situ et opere multum editum, id. 3, 1, 7; 8, 10, 23; cf. Front. Strat. 3, 2, 1: figura situsque membrorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 61, 153; cf.: passeres a rhombis situ tantum corporum differunt, Plin. 9, 20, 36, § 72: Aquilonis, *towards the north*, id. 16, 12, 23, § 59.—Poet.: exegi monumentum aere perennius Regalique situ pyramidum altius, i. e. *the structure* (prop. the manner of construction), Hor. C. 3, 30, 2 (cf. the *Part.* situs, in Tac., = conditus, built; v. sino, *P. a.* A. 2. c.).—(*β*) *Plur.:* opportunissimi situs urbibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 3, 5; so, oppidorum; Caes. B. G. 3, 12: terrarum, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 97; cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 252: locorum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 4: castrorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 83: situs partium corporis, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 122: revocare situs (foliorum), *position, arrangement*, Verg. A. 3, 451.—**B.** Transf. (= regio), *a quarter of the world, region* (Plinian): a meridiano situ ad septentriones, Plin. 2, 108, 112, § 245; 2, 47, 48, § 127; 3, 12, 17, § 108; cf. Sill. ad Plin. 16, § 2.—*Plur.:* (pantherae) repleturae illos situs, Plin. 27, 2, 2, § 7.—**2.** *Soil* (late Lat.): quae loca pingui situ et cultu, Amm. 24, 5, 3.—**3.** *Description* (late Lat.): cujus originem in Africae situ digessimus plene, Amm. 29, 5, 18.—**II.** Lit. **1.** *Rust, mould, mustiness, dust, dirt*, etc., that a thing acquires from lying too long in one place (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Cæs.; syn.: squalor, sordes): corrumpor situ, Plaut. Truc. 5, 23; cf.: quae in usu sunt et manum cottidie tactumque patiuntur, numquam periculum situs adeunt, Sen. Ben. 3, 2, 2: tristia duri Militis in tenebris occupat arma situs, Tib. 1, 10, 50: arma squalere situ ac rubigine, Quint. 10, 1, 30: immundo pallida mitra situ, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 70: ne aut supellex vestisve condita situ dilabatur, Col. 12, 3, 5: per loca senta situ, Verg. A. 6, 462: araneosus situs, Cat. 23, 3: immundus, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 30; cf. id. ib. 1, 8, 52; id. Tr. 3, 10, 70: detergere situm ferro, Sil. 7, 534: deterso situ, Plin. Pan. 50: prata situ vetustatis obducta, Col. 2, 18, 2.—**2.** *Filthiness* of the body: genas situ liventes, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Com. Rel. p. 225 Rib.: situm inter oris et barba, etc.): en ego victa situ, Verg. A. 7, 452; Ov. M. 7, 290; 7, 303; 8, 802; Luc. 6, 516; Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 33.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Neglect, idleness, absence of use:* indigna est pigro forma perire situ, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 14: et segnem patiere situ durescere campum, Verg. G. 1, 72; Col. 2, 2, 6: gladius usu splendescit, situ rubiginat, App. Flor. 3, p. 351, 32.—**2.** Of the mind, *a rusting, moulding, a wasting away, dulness, inactivity:* senectus victa situ, Verg. A. 7, 440: marcescere otio situque civitatem, Liv. 33, 45 *fin.:* situ obsitae justitia, aequitas, Vell. 2, 126, 2: quae (mens) in hujusmodi secretis languescit et quendam velut in opaco situm ducit, Quint. 1, 2, 18; cf. id. 12, 5, 2: ne pereant turpi pectora nostra situ, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 2: depellere situm curis, Stat. S. 5, 3, 34: flebis in aeterno surda jacere situ (carmina), i. e. *oblivion*, Prop. 1, 7, 18: (verba) priscis memorata Catonibus Nunc situs informis premit et deserta vetustas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 118; cf.: verborum situs, Sen. Ep. 58, 3: nec umquam passure situm, Stat. Th. 3, 100: passus est leges istas situ atque senio emori, Gell. 20, 1, 10.

sive (old orthog. SEIVE, Tab. Bantin. l. 6; and hence, by apocope, like neu, from neve, NEIVE), **seu** (the latter form very rare in Cic.; more freq. in Cæs.; as freq. as sive in the poets), *conj.* [si-ve], a disjunctive conditional particle, *or if* = vel si. **I.** Put once, preserving the conditional signif. of the *si* (cf., on the other hand, infra, II. B. 2.). **A.** After a preceding *si* (mostly ante-class.): si vivimus sive morimur, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 880 P. (Ann. v. 384 Vahl.): si media nox est, sive est prima vespera, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 4: si ista uxor sive amica est, Ter. And. 1, 3, 11: si nocte sive luce, si servus sive liber faxit, Rogat. ap. Liv. 22, 10: si arborum trunci, sive naves essent a barbaris missae, Caes. B. G. 4, 17 *fin.:* si ego volo seu nolo, Plaut. Cist. 3, 14: si movero me, seu secari sensero, id. Merc. 2, 2, 40: si speras . . . seu tibi confidis, etc., id. Rud. 3, 2, 19; Val. Fl. 1, 837: si te, etc. . . . sive haec, etc. . . . seu, etc., Ter. And. 1, 5, 58.—**B.** Without a preceding *si* (rare): dehinc postulo, sive aequom'st, te oro, ut, etc., Ter. And. 1, 2, 19 (for which: peto a te, vel si pateris, oro, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 3): bis denas Italo texamus robore naves, Seu plures complere valent, etc., Verg. A. 11, 327: me seu corpus spoliatum lumine mavis, Redde meis, id. ib. 12, 935; cf.: haec pars dialectica, sive illam dicere malumus disputatricem, Quint. 12, 2, 13: turdus, Sive aliud privum dabitur tibi, devolet illuc, Hor. S. 2, 5, 11; cf. id. C. 1, 6, 19.—**II.** Repeated, with a disjunctive sense predominant. **A.** Connecting words or phrases in the same construction, or conditional clauses which have the same predicate: sive (seu) . . . sive (seu) (in good prose, esp. in Cic., usually sive . . . sive; in Cæs. often seu . . . seu; after the Aug. period often sive . . . seu, or seu . . .

sive); prop if this or if that be the case, placing the counter propositions on an equality, *be it that .. or that; if ... or if; whether .. or*, i e in either case (the predominant use and signif in prose and poetry) **1.** In gen.: qui improbus est, sive subbibit, sive adeo caret temeto, tamen ab ingenio est improbus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 59; so, sive . sive etiam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 3, 6; Caes. B C 1, 27: sive quid mecum ipse cogito, sive quid aut scribo aut lego, Cic. Leg 2, 1, 1. sive eum ex paludibus elicere sive obsidione premere posset, Caes B G 7, 32 sive regi sive optimatibus serviant, Cic. Rep 1, 35, 55: ex quo exardescit sive amor sive amicitia, id. Lael. 27, 100. sive tu me dicum adhibueris, sive non adhibueris, id Fat 12 *fin.*; cf id Fam 12, 2, 3 sive sub incertas Zephyris mutantibus umbras, Sive antro potius succedimus, Verg E 5, 5· seu recte, seu perverse facta sunt, Egomet fecisse confiteor, Plaut Trin 1, 2, 146; Caes. B C. 3, 61· facilem esse rem, seu maneant, seu proficiscantur, id B G 5, 31; 5, 51; 7, 36; 7, 89; id B C 3, 79; Sall. C 49, 4; id. J. 103, 2, Verg G 3, 49; 4, 25, 4, 33; id A 2, 62, 6, 881 al: quantitas plerumque eidem subjacet, seu modi est seu numeri, Quint 7, 4, 41. sive dolo, seu jam Trojae sic fata ferebant, Verg A 2, 34. sive deae seu sint dirae volucres, id. ib 3, 262; 4, 240; 7, 199; Liv. 10, 14; Quint 1, 5, 18; 1, 5, 35; 1, 5, 41; 2, 1, 11; 12, 10, 26· seu magni superas jam saxa Timavi, Sive oram Illyrici legis aequoris, Verg E 8, 6; so, seu . . sive, id. A. 1, 218; 10, 109; 11, 528; Ov. M 4, 321, 4, 639; 15, 324 al. (In Cæs B C 2, 27, the MSS vary between seu ... sive and sive. sive)—**2.** Repeated several times: sive ancillam sive servum sive uxorem sive adulterum, Seu patrem sive avum video, Plaut Am. 4, 5, 15 sq , cf id. ib prol 69 sq; and id Merc 2, 2, 35 quibus (Cimmeriis) aspectum solis sive deus aliquis sive natura ademerat, sive loci situs, Cic Ac 2, 19, 61: seu furor est: habeo, quae carmine sanet et herbis; Sive aliquis nocuit: magico lustrabere ritu; Ira deum sive est· sacris placabimus iram, Ov M 10, 397 et saep —**3.** With a corresp *si:* sive tu vatem, sive tu omen audieris; sive immolaris, sive avem aspexeris, si Chaldaeum, si haruspicem videris, si fulserit, etc, Cic Div 2, 72, 149 —**B.** Connecting complete conditional sentences, each with its own conclusion, but always implying that the alternative conclusions are alike steps in the general argument, *if, on the one hand ... if, on the other, if .. but if*· nam sive timuit, quid ignavius? sive meliorem suam causam fore putavit, quid injustius? Cic Att 8, 9, 3. sive enim ad sapientiam perveniri potest, non paranda nobis solum ea, sed fruenda etiam est, sive hoc difficile est, tamen nec modus est ullus investigandi, etc, id Fin 1, 1, 3. eis sive creditur, creditur hoc ipsum quod nos arguimus, sive fides non habetur, de adversarii testium fide derogatur, id Caec. 1, 3, id Tusc 1, 18, 42: ut sive abstinuisset Epiro, integra sibi omnia essent sive venisset, sic quoque spes veniae foret, Liv 36, 6, 6 sq , 36, 16, 10, 38, 3, 10; 37, 15, 2 eos seu dedi placeat, dedere se paratos esse, seu supplicio adfici, daturos poenas, id 7, 20, 7; 27, 14, 1, 30, 40, 7 —**2.** Instead of *sive* as a correl, *sin* or *si vero* is sometimes found sive sensus exstinguitur... quis me beatior? sin vera sunt quae dicuntur, migrationem esse, etc, Cic Tusc. 1, 41, 97 sq sive enim Zenonem sequare, magnum est efficere ... si vero Academiam veterem persequamur, etc, id. Ac. 1, 2, 7: sive enim abscedant, cui dubium esse quin, etc; sin autem manendum ibi nihilo minus sit, Liv. 37, 15, 2 —**3.** In this use * si ... sive is found once: si omnes atomi declinabunt, nullae umquam cohaerescent, sive aliae declinabunt, aliae suo nutu recte ferentur, primum, etc, Cic Fin 1, 6, 20 B and K., cf: si sive in one sentence, I A. supra; and v Madv ad Cic Fin p 45—**C.** On account of the predominant disjunctive sense, **1.** In the poets and in post Aug prose, instead of one *sive*, sometimes *aut, vel*, or one of the interrogative particles *ne* or *an* is used: (saxum) seu turbidus imber Proluit, aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas, Verg A. 12, 685· sive ... sive ... vel, etc., Flor. 4, 2, 79: misero conjux, fatone erepta Creusa Substitit, erravitne via, seu lassa resedit, incer tum, Verg A. 2, 739: sive fatali vecordiā an, etc., Tac. A. 11, 26, so, sive ... seu ... an, id. ib 14, 59 —**2.** Sometimes also *sive* stands alone in a purely disjunctive sense, = vel (in Cicero only in the phrases sive quis, sive potius, sive etiam): ut mihi Platonis illud, seu quis dixit alius, perelegans esse videatur, *or whoever else said it*, Cic. Rep 1, 17, 29: quid perturbatius hoc ab urbe discessu, sive potius turpissimā fugā? id. Att 8, 3, 3: te primum rogo, ut (animum) erigas ac resistas, sive etiam ultro occurras negotiis, id Q Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 4· Aristarchus et aetate nostrā Palaemon vocabulum, sive appellationem, nomini subjecerunt, Quint 1, 4, 20. delectandi sive conciliandi officium, id 12, 10, 59: miracula visa sive ex metu credita, Tac A 2, 24: proelium sive naufragium, Just 2, 9, 20. Romana bella sive Asiana, id 38, 3, 10

† **smărăgdĭnus (zmăr-;** smar- with long a, Prud. Psych 862), a, um, *adj* , = σμαράγδινος, *of* or *belonging to the emerald, smaragdine:* emplastrum (on account of its green color), Cels 5, 19, 4; cf prata, Prud. I. 1.: lapis, Vulg Esth 1, 6 —Post-class collat form **smărăgdĭnĕus,** a, um, *adj* · viriditas, Mart Cap 1, § 66: postis, Ven Carm 8, 8, 18

† **Smărăgdītes (Zmăr-),** ae, *m* (sc mons), *a mountain on which the smaragdus was found*, Plin 37, 5, 18, § 74

† **smărăgdus** (in many MSS written also **zmăr-:** smărăgdus, Mart 5, 11, 1), i, *comm* (*m* , Plin 37, 5, 16, § 62; Luc 10, 121; *f*, Mart 4, 28, 4; Claud. VI Cons Hon. 563), = σμάραγδος, *a transparent precious stone of a bright green color;* including not only our *emerald*, but also the *beryl, jasper, malachite*, etc, Plin 37, 5. 16, § 62; 37, 5, 18, § 73; Lucr 2, 805; 4, 1126; Tib 1, 1, 51; 2, 4, 27; Ov. M 2, 24, Stat Th 2, 276 al

† **smăris (zmăris)** idis, *f*, = σμαρίς, *a small sea fish of inferior quality*, Ov Hal 120; Plin 32, 9, 34, § 106, 32, 10, 45, § 128; 32, 11, 53, § 151

† **smectĭcus,** a, um, *adj* , = σμηκτικός, *cleansing, abstersive* vis, Plin. 30, 4, 10, § 29

† **smegma (smigma** and **zmegma),** ătis (*dat plur.* smegmatis, Plin 31, 7, 42, § 92), *n* , = σμῆγμα, *a cleansing medicine, a detergent*, Plin 22, 25, 74, § 156; 34, 13, 36, § 134 —For making the skin smooth, Plin 24, 7, 28, § 43, cf Becker, Gallus, 3, p 64 (2d edit). afferte mihi smigmata, Vulg Dan 13, 17.

† **smerdălĕos,** a, um, *adj* , = σμερδαλέος, *terrible*, Auct Priap 69 sq

Smerdis, is, *m* **I.** *A brother of Cambyses, king of Persia, by whom he was put to death*, Just 1, 9, 4 —**II.** *An impostor named Oropastes, who assumed the name of Smerdis after the death of Cambyses*, Just 1, 9, §§ 9, 10

smigma, v smegma *fin*

† **smīla,** ae, *f*, = σμίλη, *a knife* (syn scalprum), Arn. 5, 172 Orell. *N. cr.*

† **smīlax,** ăcis, *f*, = σμῖλαξ **I.** *Bindweed, withwind, rough smilax*. Smilax aspera, Linn.; Plin. 16, 35, 63, § 153; 24, 10, 49, § 82.—Hence Smilax personified, *a maiden who was changed into this herb*, Ov. M 4, 283 —**II.** *The yew tree*, Plin. 16, 10, 20, § 51 —**III.** *A kind of oak*, Plin 16, 6, 8, § 19

† **smīlĭon,** ii, *n* , = σμιλίον, *a kind of medicinal salve*, Marc. Emp 35 *fin.*

Smintheus or **Zmin-** (dissyl), ĕi, *m* , = Σμινθεύς, *an epithet of Apollo* (from the Cretan σμίνθος, *mouse*, i e *the mouse-killer;* or, as Aristarchus asserts, from Smintha (Σμίνθη), a town in the Troad, *the Sminthean*, Lact 1, 7, 9; Ov F. 6, 425; *acc.* Sminthea, id. M 12, 585 —Hence, **1.** **Sminthēus,** a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to Smintheus*. spolia, i e *Astynome, daughter of Chryses, priest of Apollo*, Sen Agam 176 —**2.** **Sminthius (Zmin-),** a, um, *adj* , *of Smintheus*· mures (acc to the myth, killed by Apollo), Arn 3, 119; Dict Cret 14; 47· templum, Plin 5, 30, 32, § 123

1. smyrna, ae, *f*, = σμύρνα, *myrrh*, Lucr 2, 504; Dig 39, 4, 16, § 7.

2. Smyrna (in the best MSS **Zmyrna),** ae, *f*, = Σμύρνα, *a celebrated maritime city of Ionia;* according to some, *the birthplace of Homer*, still called *Smyrna*, Cic. Fl. 29, 71, id Agr 2, 15, 39; id Att 9, 9, 2; Liv. 33, 36, 37, 35; Stat S 4, 2, 9 al.—Hence, **Smyrnaeus (Zmyr-),** a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to Smyrna, Smyrnean:* sinus, Mel. 1, 17, 3. conventus, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 120: vates, i e *Homer*, Luc. 9, 984; cf. of the same, plectra, Sil 8, 595; and, tubae, Sid Carm 23, 131.—*Plur subst :* **Smyrnaei (Zmyr-),** ōrum, *m* , *the inhabitants of Smyrna*, Cic. Arch 8, 19; Liv. 37, 16, 8 —**II.** *An ancient name of Ephesus*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 115

† **smyrnĭon** or **zmyrnĭum,** ii, *n* , = σμύρνιον, *a kind of herb like myrrh, common Alexanders* Smyrnium olus atrum, Linn; Plin 27, 13, 109, § 133; 19, 8, 48, § 162.

† **smyrrhīza.** ae, *f*, = σμυρρίζα, *a plant, called also* myrrha *and* myrrhis, Plin. 24, 16, 97, § 154 (Jahn, myrrhiza)

† **smyrus** or **zmyr-,** i, *m* , = σμῦρος, *a kind of fish*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151

sŏbōles, sŏbōlesco, v. subol-

sōbrĕus, v. sobrius

sōbrĭē, *adv* , v. sobrius *fin*

* **sōbrĭĕfactus,** a, um, *Part* [sobrius, II , -facio], *made reasonable, sobered:* sobriefactus sermone, App M 8, p 205, 34

sōbrĭĕtas, ātis, *f* [sobrius], *sobriety* (post Aug) **I.** Lit , *temperance in drinking*, Sen Tranq 15, 16, Val Max 6, 3, 9 —Hence Sobrietas personified, *the enemy of Venus*, App M 5, p 172, 20; Prud Psych 450 —**II.** In gen , *moderation, temperance, continence* (cf: modestas, temperantia): vitae, Dig 1, 7, 17 *fin* ; Vulg 1 Tim 2, 9 —**B.** Trop , *reasonableness, prudence:* consiliorum, Amm 31, 10, 19

sōbrīnus, i, *m* , and **sōbrīna,** ae, *f* [contr for sororinus from soror, and therefore prop an appellation for the children of sisters; hence, in gen.], *a cousin german, cousin* by the mother's side, Fest p 297 Müll; Dig 38, 10, 3; Just Inst 3, 6 (a) *Masc* , Ter And 4, 5, 6; id Phorm 2, 3, 37; Cic Off 1, 17, 54, Dig 38, 10, 1; 38, 10, 10 —(β) *Fem* , Plaut Poen 5, 2, 108; Tac A. 12, 6 and 64; Dig 38, 10, 10

sōbrĭo, āre, *v a* [sobrius], *to sober, make sober* (late Lat), Paul Nol Carm 21, 685; 24, 106

sōbrĭus (sōbrĕus), a, um (*comp* sobrior, Laber ap Charis p 64; elsewhere not compared), *adj* [cf. Gr σώφρων, σάος; Lat sanus], *not drunk, sober* (freq and class.) **I.** Lit , opp vinolentus, Cic Ac 2, 17, 52; so id. Or. 28, 99; opp vino madens, Plaut Truc 4, 4, 2, opp madidus, id. Am 3, 4, 18; cf Hor S 2, 3, 5; Cato Utic. ap Suet Caes 53; and ap Quint 8, 2, 9; opp ebrius, Sen Ep 18, 4 (with siccus); Mart 3, 16, 3; opp temulentus, Tac A 13, 15 et saep · male sobrius, i e ebrius, Tib 1, 10, 51; Ov. F. 6, 785 —**B.** Transf , of things (poet and post Aug prose, cf ebrius): pocula, Tib 1, 6, 28 (24): lympha mixta mero, id 2, 1, 46: nox, *in which there was no drinking*, Prop 3, 17 (4, 16), 11; cf convictus, Tac A. 13, 15: uva, *not intoxicating*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 31: rura, *that furnish no wine*, Stat S 4, 2, 37; cf Suet Dom 7 sobrium vicum Romae dictum putant, vel quod in eo nulla taberna fuerit, vel quod in eo Mercurio lacte, non vino supplicabatur, Fest pp 296 and 297 Müll: non sobria verba, i e *of a drunken person*, Mart. 1, 28, 5: paupertas, Claud. IV. Cons Hon. 411. lares pauperes nostros, sed plane sobrios revisamus, App M 5, p 163, 31 —**II.** In gen, *sober, moderate, temperate, continent:* parcus ac sobrius, Ter Ad. 1, 2, 15: vigilans ac sollers, sicca, sana, sobria, Afran. ap Non 21, 33 (Com Rel p 148 Rib) homines frugi ac sobrii, Cic Verr 2, 3, 27, § 67: auream quisquis mediocritatem Diligit ... caret invidendā Sobrius aulā, Hor. C 2, 10, 8; Vell. 2, 63, 1· non aestimatur voluptas illa Epicuri, quam sobria et sicca sit, Sen Vit Beat. 12, 4: corda, Stat S 5, 1, 78: vetus illa Romana virtus et sobria, Amm. 15, 4, 3; opp libidinosus, Lact 3, 26, 7 —**B.** Trop , of the mind, *sober, even minded, clever, sensible, prudent, reasonable, cautious* (syn: mentis compos, sanus): satin' sanus es aut sobrius? Ter Heaut 4, 3, 29; cf: satis credis sobriam esse, id. Eun 4, 4, 36: tu homo non es sobrius, id And 4, 4, 39· vigilantes homines, sobrii, industrii, Cic Cael 31, 74:

diligentes et memores et sobrii oratores, id. de Or 2, 32, 140; opp iracundus, Vell. 2, 41, 1: alte sobria ferre pedem, *prudently*, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 6 —Of things: opera Proba et sapiens et sobria, Plaut Pers. 4, 5, 2: ingenium siccum ac sobrium, Sen Ep 114, 3: violenta et rapida Carneades dicebat, modesta Diogenes et sobria, Gell. 7, 14, 10 —Hence, *adv* : **sōbrĭē** (acc to II. A. and B) **1.** *Moderately, temperately, frugally:* vivere (with parce, continenter, severe; opp diffluere luxuria), Cic Off. 1, 30, 106 —**2.** *Prudently, sensibly, circumspectly*, = prudenter: ut hoc sobrie agatur, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 29: curare aliquid, id. Mil. 3, 1, 215: hanc rem accurare, id. Ps 4, 1, 29; id. Pers. 4, 1, 1.

soccātus, a, um, *adj* [soccus], *furnished with* or *wearing* socci, Sen. Ben. 2, 12, 2.

soccĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj* [soccus-fero], *sock-wearing:* Menander, Sid. Carm. 9, 215; v. soccus.

soccŭlus, i, *m dim* [soccus], *a small* soccus, Sen. Ben. 2, 12, 1; Suet Vit 2 *fin*; Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 114.—Of *the sock* worn by comic actors (v. soccus, II.), Plin. Ep 9, 7, 3; Quint 10, 2, 22.

soccus, i, *m* **I.** *A kind of low heeled, light shoe*, worn by the Greeks; *a slipper, sock*, Plaut Trin. 3, 2, 94; id. Ep 5, 2, 60; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 98; id. Pers. 1, 3, 44; id. Cist. 4, 2, 29. soccos, quibus indutus esset, Cic de Or 3, 32, 127; id. Rab Post 10, 27; Cat 61, 10 et saep —When worn by Romans they were a sign of effeminacy, Suet. Calig. 52; Sen. Ben. 2, 12, 1; Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 17 —The soccus was worn especially by comic actors (the cothurnus, on the contrary, by tragic actors)—Hence, **II.** Transf., *comedy* (as cothurnus, tragedy), Hor. Ep 2, 1, 174; id. A. P. 80; 90; Ov. R. Am. 376; Mart 8, 3, 13: comicus soccus, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 111; cf.: nec tragoedia socco ingreditur, Quint 10, 2, 22: risus socci; opp luctus cothurni, Claud. in Eutr 1, 299

sŏcer (*nom* socerus, Plaut Cas 4, 2, 18; id. Men. 5, 5, 54; with socer, id. ib 5, 7, 56), ĕri, *m* [Gr ἑκυρός] **I.** *A father in law*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 22; id. Trin. 5, 2, 27; Cic. Off 1, 35, 129; id. Lael. 1, 1 and 5; Caes B G 1, 12 *fin*; Ov. M 1, 145; Hor C 3, 11, 39; id. Ep 1, 19, 30 al.; v. also socrus —*Plur* soceri, *parents in law*, Verg A. 2, 457; 10, 79; Ov. M 3, 132.—**II.** Transf., for consocer, *a son's father in law*, Ter Hec. 5, 2, 4· magnus, *grandfather-in-law*, i. e *one's husband's* or *wife's grandfather*, Dig 38, 10, 4, § 6, called simply socer, ib 50, 16, 146, cf. ib 3, 1, 3; 23, 2, 14 *fin*: socer major, *a great grandfather in law*, Paul. Diac. p 136, 10

‡ **sŏcĕra**, ae, v. socrus

sŏcĕrus, i, v socer *init*

sŏcia, ae, v socius

sŏcĭābĭlis, e, *adj* [socio], *that may be easily united* or *joined together, sociable* (not ante Aug., and very rare)· natura nos sociabiles fecit, Sen. Ep 95, 52: consortio inter reges, Liv 40, 8 abies maxime sociabilis glutino, Plin 16, 42, 82, § 225.—Hence, *adv*: **sŏcĭābĭlĭter**, *connectedly*, Aug Mus. 5, 15

sŏcĭālis, e, *adj* [socius], *of* or *belonging to companionship* **I.** In gen., *companionable, sociable, social* (so not ante Aug.)· homo sociale animal, Sen Ben. 7, 1, 8: beneficium dare socialis res est, id. ib 5, 11, 4· amicitiae, App M. 5, p 171, 20 —**II.** In partic **A.** *Of* or *belonging to allies* or *confederates, allied, confederate* (the class signif. of the word): lex, Cic Div in Caecil. 5, 18 lex judiciumque, id. Verr 2, 2, 6, § 15: foedus, Liv 34, 57. exercitus, i. e *of the allies*, id. 31, 21. coetus, id. 7, 25 equitatus, id. 26, 5; so, turmae, Tac A. 4, 73· copiae (opp legiones), i. e *auxiliaries*, id. ib 12, 31 bellum, *the war of the allies*, Liv. Epit 71 *fin*; Flor. 3, 18, 1; Juv 5, 31: cuncta socialia prospere composita, *the affairs of the allies*, Tac A. 2, 57 —**B.** In Ovid several times like conjugialis, *of marriage, conjugal, nuptial*: amor socialis, Ov M. 7, 800, (with foedus maritum), id. P 3, 1, 73: Livia sic tecum sociales compleat annos, id. Tr 2, 161. foedera, id. M 14, 380; id. H. 4, 17. torus, id. F. 2, 729: jura, id. Am 3, 11, 45. sacra, id. H. 21, 155. carmina, i e epithalamium, id. ib 12, 139 —Hence, *adv* · **sŏcĭālĭter**, *socially* non ut de sede secundā Cederet aut quartā socialiter (iambus), *for the sake of company* (perh. ἅπ. εἰρημ.), Hor. A. P. 258

sŏcĭālĭtas, ātis, *f* [socialis], *fellowship, sociableness, sociality* (very rare), Plin. Pan. 49, 4.

sŏcĭālĭter, *adv.*, v. socialis *fin.*

sŏcĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [socio], *union:* rata inter eos (post-class), Mart Cap 2, § 109.

sŏcĭātrix, īcis, *f* [id.], *she who associates* or *unites*, Val. Fl. 5, 500

* **sŏcĭennus**, i, *m* [socius], *a fellow, comrade:* tuos, Plaut Aul. 4, 4, 32.

sŏcĭĕtas, ātis, *f* [id.], *fellowship, association, union, community, society* (implying union for a common purpose; cf.: conjunctio, consociatio, and not a mere assembly; cf.: circulus, coetus; conventus, sodalitas; freq and class) **I.** In gen.: hominum inter ipsos societas conjunctioque, Cic Leg. 1, 10, 28: (nos) natos esse ad societatem communitatemque generis humani, id. Fin. 4, 2, 4: societas generis humani, quam conciliavit ipsa natura, id. Lael. 5, 20: fides et societas generis humani, id. N. D 1, 2, 4: societas et communicatio utilitatum, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65: nulla societas nobis cum tyrannis, sed potius summa distractio est, id. Off 3, 6, 32: societatem cum aliquo coire . . . dirimere, id. Phil. 2, 10, 24: societatem coire de municipis cognitique fortunis cum alienissimo, id. Rosc. Am 31, 87: quasi societatem coit comparandi cibi, id. N D 2, 48, 123: societatem confirmare, id. Phil. 2, 35, 89: nefarias pactiones societatesque conflare, id. Har Resp 20, 42: consiliorum omnium societas, id. Brut. 1, 2; Hirt B G 8, 3: juris, Cic. Rep 1, 32, 49· humanitatis, id. ib 2, 26, 48: beate et honeste vivendi, id. ib 4, 3, 3· gravitatis cum humanitate, id Leg 3, 1, 1: belli, Sall. C 40, 1: omnium facinorum sibi cum Dolabellā societatem initam confiteri, Cic. Phil. 13, 17, 36· nominum, *names in common*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 218 et saep; cf.: nulla sancta societas nec fides regni est, Enn. ap Cic Off. 1, 8, 26, and id. Rep 1, 32 (Trag v 411 Vahl.). neque naturae est societas ulla cum somniis, Cic Div. 2, 71, 147.—**II.** In partic **A.** *A copartnership, association* for trading purposes. **1.** In abstr: qui societatem cum Sex. Naevio fecerit, etc . . . fecit societatem earum rerum, quae in Galliā comparabantur, Cic. Quint 3, 11: qui magnā fide societatem gererent, etc., id. ib 3, 13. cum annos jam compluris societas esset, id. ib 4, 14. quae (pecunia) tibi ex societate debeatur, id. Rosc Com. 6, 16. societatem contrahere, Dig 17, 2, 5; 17, 2, 74: coire, ib 17, 2, 1 sq; 17, 2, 5 —*Plur*: societates contrahuntur sive universorum bonorum, sive negotiationis alicujus, sive vectigalis, sive etiam rei unius, Dig 17, 2, 5 —**2.** In concr, *a company* or *society* of the farmers of the public revenue: nulla Romae societas vectigalium, nullum collegium aut concilium, etc, Cic Sest 14, 32; cf id. Fam 13, 9, 2: si omnes societates venerunt, quarum ex numero multi sedent judices, id. Mur 33, 69: provinciarum, Caes B C 3, 3 *fin* · maximarum societatum auctor, Cic Planc 13, 32; Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 118 —**B.** *A political league, an alliance, confederacy* · cum Ptolemaeo societas erat facta, Caes B C 3, 107 *fin.*: Ambiorigem sibi societate et foedere adjungunt, id. B G 6, 2: Leptitani Romam miserant amicitiam societatemque rogatum, Sall. J. 77, 2; so with amicitia id. ib 83, 1 impellere ad societatem belli, id. C 40, 1 cum Lacedaemonii in societate non manerent, Nep Con. 2, 2· Ioniam a societate averterunt Athenienisum, id. Alcib 4, 7: societatem alicujus induere, Tac A. 12, 13

sŏcĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [id.], *to join* or *unite together, to associate; to do* or *hold in common, to share* a thing with another, etc (freq. and class; in Cic mostly with inanimate objects, syn. jungo) coetus utilitatis communione sociatus, Cic Rep 1, 25, 39: concilia coetusque hominum jure sociati, id. ib 6, 13, 13 omne genus hominum sociatum inter se esse, id. Leg 1, 11, 32. (Romulus) regnum suum cum illorum (Sabinorum) rege sociavit, id. Rep 2, 7, 13; cf· quae nos domo socias, Verg. A. 1, 600: quid si tecum studium cum accusatore sociatum est? Cic Fl. 10, 21 cum vel periculum vitae tuae mecum sociare voluisses, *to risk your life for me*, id. Planc 30, 73; cf.: tecum ut longae sociarem gaudia vitae, Tib 3, 3, 7: qui vim rerum cognitionemque cum scientia atque exercitatione sociaris, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 131: diligentiam cum scientiā, Col. 3, 3, 7: ne societur sanguis, Liv. 4, 4, 6; cf of union by marriage· se alicui vinclo jugali, Verg A. 4, 16: cubilia cum aliquo, Ov. M. 10, 635: corpus, id. Am. 2, 8, 5: conjugia, Vulg Deut 7, 3; Ov. H. 3, 109: perpetuoque mihi sociatam foedere lecti, id. Ib 15: juvencos aratro imposito, Stat Th. 1, 132· dextras, Sil. 11, 149; cf.: manus alicui, Val. Fl. 5, 290: se participem in omnis casus, Sil. 1, 75: vitem ulmis, Stat S 5, 1, 48: curas, *to share*, Val. Fl. 5, 282: verba loquor socianda chordis, *to be accompanied*, Hor C 4, 9, 4; so, carmina nervis, Ov. M. 11, 5: homo simili sui sociabitur, Vulg Ecclus. 13, 20: Theseus sociati parte laboris Functus, *undertaken in company with another, common*, Ov. M. 8, 546· parricidium (shortly before: societas facinoris), Just. 10, 1, 6 —Mid.: sociari facinoribus, *to take part in deeds of villany*, Liv. 39, 13 *fin*

* **sŏcĭŏfraudus**, i, *m* [socius-fraudo], *one that deceives his comrades*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 128

sŏcĭus, a, um, *adj* [root sec- of sequor], *sharing, joining in, partaking, united, associated, kindred, allied, fellow* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose; cf. *subst* infra): hic (Augustus) socium cum Jove nomen habet, Ov F. 1, 608· aurea possedit socio Capitolia templo Mater, i e *in common with Jupiter*, id. ib 6, 73: regnum, id. M 5, 378: classis, id. ib 13, 352: sepulcrum, id. H. 11, 123: lectus, id. A. A. 2, 377: ignes, id. M. 9, 795· anni, id. H. 2, 33: linguae, id. Tr. 5, 10, 35: dei, id. F. 2, 618: spes, id. M. 13, 375: sociis quid noctibus uxor anxia, Stat S 3, 5, 1: platanus clara in Lyciā gelidi fontis sociā amoenitate, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 9: potestas, Amm 26, 2, 8 —**II.** Esp, *leagued, allied, confederate:* cura sociae retinendae urbis, Liv. 27, 1; so, urbs, id. 31, 24: civitates, id. 41, 6 *fin*; Quint 3, 8, 12; cf.: civitas nobis, Tac A. 13, 57: agmina, Verg A. 2, 371· manus, i e *of the allies* (in the Bellum Sociale), Ov Am 3, 15, 10: classis, id. M. 13, 352: arma, Sil. 7, 635 —Hence, *substt*

A. **sŏcĭus**, i, *m* (*gen plur* socium, Liv. 43, 6, 12, 44, 21, 10; v. II. B infra; also in the poets, Verg A. 5, 174; Prop 3, 7, 41; Neue, Formenl. 1, 112 sq) **1.** In gen., *fellow, sharer, partner, comrade, companion, associate* (very freq and class.; syn.: consors, particeps): belli particeps et socius et adjutor, Cic Att. 9, 10, 5; cf.: consiliorum omnium particeps et socius paene regni, id. Rep 2, 20, 35; cf: regni socius, Luc 1, 92: hereditatis, Plin. Pan. 38: tuorum consiliorum (with particeps), Plaut. Mil 4, 2, 22: fortunarum omnium (with particeps), Cic Font. 17, 37 (21, 47). me quidem certe tuarum actionum, sententiarum, rerum denique omnium socium comitemque habebis, id. Fam 1, 9, 22 praeter Laelium neminem habeo culpae socium, id. Att 11, 14, 1· Agusius, omnium laborum, periculorum meorum socius, id. Fam. 13, 71: socius et consors gloriosi laboris, id. Brut 1, 2; Sall. J 29, 2· Romuli socius in Sabino proelio, Cic Rep 2, 8, 14; for which, with *dat* alicui socius, Plaut Rud. 1, 2, 72· hunc cape consiliis socium, Verg A. 5, 712: hos castris adhibe socios, id. 8, 56. socium esse in negotiis, Ter. Heaut 3, 1, 9 quia sine sociis nemo quicquam tale conatur, Cic Lael. 12, 42 socium ad malam rem quaerere, Plaut As 2, 2, 22 cum sociis operum, Hor Ep 2, 1, 142 ante alios Infert se socium Aeneas, Verg A. 4, 142. amissa sociorum parte, Ov M. 14, 242.—Poet: generis socii, i e *relatives*, Ov M. 3, 259; cf. sanguinis, id. Tr 4, 5, 29· tori, i e *a spouse, consort*, id. M. 14, 678 —**2.** In partic **a.** In mercant lang, *a copartner, partner* in business socii putandi sunt, quos inter res communicata est, etc, Cic Verr 2, 3, 20, § 50; id. Rosc. Am 40, 116; id. Quint 3, 12 nefarium est socium fallere qui se in negotio conjunxit, id. Rosc. Com 6, 16 —So, socii, of *the company* of farmers of the public revenue, Cic. Fam 13, 9, 3, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 120; cf. societas, II A. 2 —Hence, (β) Jurid. t t: pro socio (agere, damnari, etc), *for defrauding a partner*, Cic Fl. 18, 43, id. Quint 3, 13; cf. Dig 17,

tit. 2 Pro socio —**b.** In publicists' lang., *an ally, confederate* (cf. foederatus), *plur.*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 25 servate vestros socios, id. Cist. 1, 3, 51 Boios receptos ad se socios sibi asciscunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 5 *fin.*, 1, 11 *fin.*, 1, 14, 1, 15, 1, 36 Cyprius rex, cujus majores huic populo socii atque amici semper fuerunt, Cic. Dom. 20, 52, Liv. 29, 17, 44, 1 et saep al., opp. hostes, Sall. C. 51, 38, id. J. 92, 2 —*Sing.* socius et amicus populi Romani, Sall. J. 24, 3 —In the connection, socii et Latini, or, more freq., socii et nomen Latinum, the term socii denotes the Italian people dwelling out of Latium who were under the protection of and allied with Rome, *the Italian allies*, Cic. Lael. 3, 12, id. Rep. 6, 12, 12, id. Sest. 13, 30, id. Rep. 1, 19, 31, 3, 29, 41, Sall. J. 39, 2, 42, 1 socii nomenque Latinum, id. ib. 43, 4 Kritz *N. cr.*, Liv. 29, 27, for which, also socii ac nominis Latini, id. 41, 8, and without ellipsis per homines nominis Latini et socios Italicos impedimenta parabant, Sall. J. 40, 2, cf. also quos (milites) uti ex Latio et a sociis cogeret, id. ib. 95, 1 —The socii Latini nominis, on the other hand, are simply *the Latin allies, the Latins*, Liv. 40, 36, 32, 8, 41, 12 socii ab nomine Latino, id. 22, 38 —In this sense the *gen. plur.* is usually socium, Liv. 21, 17, 2, 22, 27, 11 et saep. socii navales, id. 21, 50, v. navalis.—**B. sŏcia**, ae, *f.* eos qui nos socias sumpserunt sibi, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 45 (eloquentia) pacis est comes otiique socia, Cic. Brut. 12, 45 vitae socia virtus, mortis comes gloria, id. Font. 17, 39 (21, 49), cf. est socia mortis homini vita in gloria, Publ. Syr. App. 213 Rib. nox socia, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 45 quam plurimas uxores habent. nulla pro socia obtinet, Sall. J. 80, 7 addit se sociam, Verg. E. 6, 20 socias sorores Impietatis habet, Ov. M. 4, 3 hic socias tu quoque junge moras, id. A. A. 1, 492 sociae doloris casusque tui, App. M. 5, p. 166, 18 —Poet. socia generisque torique, *related by blood and marriage, relative and wife* (Juno), Ov. M. 1, 620, so, tori, id. ib. 8, 521, 10, 268 ulmus cum socia vite, id. ib. 14, 662

sōcordĭa (o short, Prud. Apoth. 194, cf. socors, sometimes, on account of the etymology, written also **sēcordĭa**), ae, *f.* [socors], *dulness of mind*, i. e., **I.** *Weak-mindedness, silliness, folly, stupidity* (very rare, syn. insipientia, stoliditas) socordiam quidam pro ignaviā posuerunt (v. II), Cato pro stultitia posuit, Fest. pp. 292 and 293 Müll. si quem socordiae argueret stultiorem aiebat filio suo Claudio, Suet. Claud. 3, Tac. A. 4, 35 —**II.** *Carelessness, negligence, sloth, laziness, indolence, inactivity* (the predominant signif. of the word, used only in the *sing.*, cf. Diom. p. 314 P., perh. only once in Cic., syn. ignavia, desidia, segnities) tu ad hoc diei tempus dormitasti in otio. Quin tu abs te socordiam omnem reicis segnitiem amoves, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 6 nisi somnum socordiamque ex pectore oculisque amovetis, id. Ps. 1, 2, 11 nihil loci'st segnitiae neque socordiae, Ter. And. 1, 3, 1 socordia atque desidia, Auct. Her. 2, 23, 35, so (with desidia) Sall. C. 4, 1, (with ignavia) id. ib. 58, 4, (with incultus) id. J. 2, 4, (opp. industria) Tac. A. 2, 38 nostra cunctatione et socordia jam huc progressus, Liv. 22, 14, 5 Cyrenenses tardius iere. Id socordiāne an casu accideret, parum cognovi, Sall. J. 79, 5 socordiane an violentia, Tac. A. 12, 67 fortuna per socordiam non uti, Liv. 7, 35 nisi felicitas in socordiam vertisset, exuere jugum potuere, Tac. Agr. 31 *fin.* caeca ac sopita socordia, Quint. 1, 2, 5 Darei, Curt. 7, 4, 3

sōcordĭter, *adv.*, v. socors *fin.*

socors (o short, Prud. Cath. 1, 33, cf. socordia), cordis, *adj.* [se, = sine, and cor(d)s] *mentally dull*, i. e., **I.** *Narrow-minded, silly, foolish, blockish, stupid, thoughtless, senseless*, etc. (rare but class., syn. stultus, stolidus, ineptus, insipiens, insulsus) socors natura neglegensque, Cic. Brut. 68, 239 homines non socordes ad veri investigandi cupiditatem excitare, id. N. D. 1, 2, 4 stolidi ac socordes, Liv. 9, 34 socors ingenium Tac. A. 13, 47 animus, id. H. 3, 36 Tiberius callidior, Claudius socordior, Sid. Ep. 5, 7 *fin.* (cf. under socordia, I, the passage ap. Suet. Claud. 3) apud socordissimos Scythas Anacharsis sapiens natus est, App. Mag. p. 289, 25 —**II.** *Careless, negligent, sluggish, slothful, lazy, inactive*, etc. (not in Cic., syn. ignavus, segnis), Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 5 languidus et socors, Sall. H. Fragm. 3, 61, 8 Dietsch neque victoria socors aut insolens factus id. J. 100, 1 Sejanus nimia fortuna socors, Tac. A. 4, 39 vulgus sine rectore praeceps, pavidum, socors, id. H. 4, 37 —With *gen.* nolim ceterarum rerum te socordem eodem modo, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 61 gregarius miles futuri socors, Tac. H. 3, 31 —Hence, *adv.* **sōcordĭter** (acc. to II), *carelessly, negligently, slothfully* (not used in *posit.*), *comp.* socordius ire milites occepere, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Non. 235, 15, so, res acta, Liv. 1, 22 agere, Tac. H. 2, 15

‡ **socra**, v. socrus.

Sōcrătes, is, *m.*, = Σωκράτης **I.** *The celebrated Greek philosopher* parens philosophiae, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 1 fons et caput philosophiae, id. de Or. 1, 10, 42 ab Apolline omnium sapientissimus dictus, id. Ac. 1, 4, 16, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 50 —*Voc.* Socrate, bis, Cic. Fragm. p. 477 Orell. —As an appellative, in the *plur.* ut exsistant . Socratae simul et Antisthenae et Platones multi, Gell. 14, 1, 29, cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 50 —Hence, **Sōcrătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Σωκρατικός, *of* or *belonging to Socrates, Socratic* philosophi, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104 viri, id. Att. 14, 9, 1 domus, Hor. C. 1, 29, 14 sermones, Cic. de Or. 3, 18, 67, Hor. C. 3, 21, 9 lepor subtilitasque, Cic. Rep. 1, 10, 16 chartae, Hor. A. P. 310 sinus, i. e. *devoted to philosophy*, Pers. 5, 37 Xenophon, Nep. Ages. 1 cinaedi (in reference to Alcibiades, the favorite of Socrates), Juv. 2, 10 —As *subst.* **Sōcrătĭci**, orum, *m.*, *the followers* or *disciples of Socrates*, Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 61 sq., id. Off. 1, 1, 2 et saep. —**II.** *A Greek painter*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 137 —**III.** *A Greek sculptor*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 32

socrŭālis, e, *adj.* [socrus], *of* or *belonging to a mother-in-law* munificentia, Sid. Ep. 7, 2 *med.* hereditas id. ib. 8, 9

socrus, ūs (orig. *comm.*, v. infra), *f.* [a collat. form of socer, Gr. ἑκυρός], orig. also *m.*, either *a father-in-law* or *a mother-in-law*, but of the first signif. we have only two examples in ancient poets praemia erepta a socru suo, Att. ap. Prisc. p. 698 P. (Trag. Rel. p. 136 Rib.), and a socru, Oenomao rege, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Rib. 1, 1 p. 213) —The signif. *mother-in-law* was the prevailing one through all periods of the language uno animo omnes socrus oderunt nurus, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 4, 5, 1, 22, cf. Ov. F. 2, 626, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 4, 4, 83, Cic. Clu. 12, 23, Juv. 6, 231, Dig. 23, 2, 14, § 4 —Collat. form SOCRA, ae (acc. to socer), Inscr. Orell. 289, and contr. SOCRA, ib. 4221 magna, *grandmother-in-law* i. e. *one's husband's* or *wife's grandmother* major, *the great-grandmother* of either party, Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6, Fest. p. 126 Müll.

‡ **sŏdālĭcĭārĭus** (**sŏdālīt-**), a, um, *adj.* [sodalicium] *of* or *belonging to an association* or *fellowship*, only as *subst.* **1.** **sŏdālĭcĭārĭus**, ii, *m.*, one who is bound to another by fellowship, *a comrade, bosom friend*, Inscr. Orell. 4794 —**2. sŏdālĭcĭārĭa**, ae, *f.* SODALICIARIA CONSILII BONI, *a companion*, Inscr. Orell. 4644

sŏdālĭcium (**-tium**), ii, v. the foll. art., II

sŏdālĭcĭus (**-tius**), a, um, *adj.* [sodalis] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a* sodalis, *of* or *belonging to fellowship* or *companionship* (as *adj.* very rare) jure sodalicio mihi junctus, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 46 (al. sodalicii), Just. 20, 4, 14 Druidae sodaliciis astricti consortiis, Amm. 15, 9, 8 —**B.** In a bad sense, *secret* collegia sodalicia, *pertaining to an unlawful secret association*, Dig. 47, 22, 1 —**II.** *Subst.* **sŏdālĭcium** (**-tium**), ii, *n.* **A.** Lit., *a fellowship, friendly intercourse* or *intimacy, brotherhood, companionship*, etc. (syn. sodalitas) fraternum vere dulce sodalicium, Cat. 100, 4, cf. Val. Max. 4, 7, 1 *ext.* —**B.** Transf. **1.** *An association, company, society*, or *college* of any kind CVLTORVM HERCVLIS, Inscr. Orell. 2404, cf. ib. 2402 FVLLONVM, ib. 4056 —***2.** *A company assembled for feasting, a banqueting club*, Auct. Her. 4, 51, 64 —**3.** In a bad sense, *an unlawful secret society* (for buying votes, plotting against the State, etc., cf. hetaeriae) lex Licinia, quae est de sodaliciis, Cic. Planc. 15, 36 in hoc sodaliciorum tribuario crimine, id. ib. 19, 47 Mariana sodalicia, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 116

sŏdālis, is (*abl.*, regularly, sodali, sodale, Mart. 1, 86, 5, Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 6), *comm.* [cf. Sanscr. svadha, will, power, Gr. ἔθος, custom, v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 251] **I.** In gen., *a mate, fellow, intimate, comrade, crony, boon companion*, etc. (freq. and class., a favorite word with Plautus, cf. socius, familiaris) tuos amicus et sodalis, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 7 hic sodalis tuos amicus optimus, id. Cas. 3, 3, 18, so (with amicus) id. Bacch. 3, 3, 71 sodalem me esse scis gnato tuo, id. Most. 5, 2, 32 sex sodales repperi, Vitam, amicitiam, etc., id. Merc. 5, 2, 4 quid enim aut illo fidelius amico aut sodale jucundius? Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 6 si frater aut sodalis esset, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 74 sodalis et familiarissimus Dolabellae, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 7 primum habui semper sodales. Sodalitates autem me quaestore constitutae sunt sacris Idaeis . epulabar igitur cum sodalibus omnino modice, etc. (shortly after coetu amicorum), Cic. Sen. 13, 45 popularis et sodalis, id. Ac. 2, 37, 118 meus sodalis, id. de Or. 2, 49, 200 adulescentes aliquot, aequales sodalesque adulescentium Tarquiniorum, Liv. 2, 3 in urbem reversus sodalibus legi, Plin. Ep. 7, 4, 7 Pompei meorum prime sodalium, Hor. C. 2, 7, 5 gaudentem parvisque sodalibus et lare certo Et ludis, id. Ep. 1, 7, 58 sodalis istius (Verris) in hoc morbo et cupiditate, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 91 veterem tutare sodalem, Ov. P. 2, 4, 33 O jucunde sodalis, id. ib. 1, 8, 25 dilectos inter sors prima sodalis, id. Tr. 4, 5, 1 —**b.** In the poets, adject. turba sodalis, *the band of friends*, Ov. R. Am. 586 —Of things Hebrus, Hor. C. 1, 25, 19 cratera, id. ib. 3, 18, 6 —**II.** In partic. **A.** *A fellow* or *member* of a corporation, society, fraternity, college, etc. sodales sunt, qui ejusdem collegii sunt, quam Graeci ἑταιρίαν vocant, Dig. 47, 12, 4 —Of *the members* of a college of priests sodales in Lupercis, Cic. Cael. 11, 26 Sodales Titii, Tac. A. 1, 54 Augustales, id. ib. 3, 64, Suet. Claud. 6, id. Galb. 8, Inscr. Orell. 2364 sq., 1588, 1593, 1611 et saep. —**B.** In a bad sense, *a participator, accomplice* in unlawful secret associations (esp. for buying votes, plotting against the State, etc.) quos tu si sodales vocas, officiosam amicitiam nomine inquinas criminoso, Cic. Planc. 19, 46 tu in illis es decem sodalibus. Te in exsilium ire hinc oportet, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 12 —**2.** *A gallant*, Mart. 9, 3, 8, Hier. adv. Jov. 1, 48

sŏdālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sodalis] **I.** Lit., *fellowship, companionship, brotherhood, friendship, intimacy*, abstr. and concr. (class., cf. societas) sodalitas familiaritasque, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37, § 94 summā nobilitate homo, cognatione, sodalitate, collegio, id. Brut. 45, 166 intima sodalitas, Tac. A. 15, 68 —Concr. nunc ego de sodalitate solus sum orator datus, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 5 —*Plur.* aliquem a sodalitatibus abducere, Gell. 20, 4, 3 —**II.** Transf. **A.** *A society, association* of any kind, esp. for religious purposes (syn. sodalicium) fera quaedam sodalitas et plane pastoricia germanorum Lupercorum, Cic. Cael. 11, 26 SODALITAS PVDICITIAE SERVANDAE, Inscr. Orell. 2401 —**B.** *A company assembled for feasting, a banqueting club* sodalitates autem me quaestore constitutae sunt sacris Idaeis epulabar igitur cum sodalibus modice, etc., Cic. Sen. 13, 45 —**C.** In a bad sense, *an unlawful secret society* eodem die senatus consultum factum est ut sodalitates decuriatique discederent, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5, id. Planc. 15, 37

‡ **sŏdālĭtĭārĭus**, v. ‡ sodaliciarius

sŏdālĭtium and **sŏdālĭtĭus**, a, um, v. sodalicius.

Sodanus, i, *m.*, *a river of Gedrosia*, Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 94

sōdes [contr. from si audes for audies, Cic. Or. 45, 154, cf. dic mihi si audes, quis ea est, etc., Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 960], in colloq. lang. (esp. freq. with an *imper.*), *if you will, if you please, with your leave, prithee, pray* (a) With *imper.* dic sodes mihi, Bellan' videtur specie mulier? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 39, so, dic sodes (mihi), id. Trin. 2, 4, 161, Ter. And. 1, 1, 58, id. Heaut. 4, 5, 22, id. Ad. 4, 5, 9, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 62, 1, 16, 31 emitte sodes, ne enices fame, sine ire pastum, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 17 mitte ad

nos sodes Adelphasium tuam, id. Poen. 3, 5, 12: da sodes, id. Men. 3, 3, 21; cf.: da mihi hoc sodes, id. Trin. 2, 1, 17: i sodes intro, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 23: tace sodes, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 19: jube sodes nummos curari, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 11: vescere sodes, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 15: corrige sodes, id. A. P. 438: sodes, dic, Juv. 6, 279: inspice, sodes, Pers. 3, 89 et saep.: mane dum sodes, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 4: vide etiam sodes, id. ib. 5, 4, 1: aliud (vinum) lenius sodes vide, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 50: aut sodes mihi redde decem sestertia, aut, etc., Cat. 103, 1.—(β) In other connections: at scin' quid, sodes? Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 16; id. Hec. 5, 1, 27: tene relinquam an rem. Me, sodes, Hor. S. 1, 9, 41: jam cedo tu sodes, qui occeperas, fabulam remetire, App. M. 1, p. 104, 7: o sodes, quoties tibi loquenti Byzantina sophos dedere regna, Sid. Carm. 23, 233.

Sodii, ōrum, *m.*, *an Iberian people in Asia*, Plin. 6, 10, 11, § 29.

Sŏdŏma, ōrum, *n.*, = Σόδομα (Heb. סדם), *the city of Sodom in Palestine*, Tert. Apol. 40; Vulg. Gen. 14, 2.— Called also **Sŏdŏma**, ae, *f.*, Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 1, 6; Sedul. 1, 105; Vulg. Gen. 10, 19; also **Sŏdŏmum**, i, *n.*, Sol. 35; and **Sŏdŏmi**, ōrum, *m.*, Tert. Carm. Sodom. 127 and 163. —Hence, **A. Sŏdŏmītae**, ārum, *m.*, = Σοδομῖται, *the inhabitants of Sodom, the Sodomites*, Prud. Apoth. 384.—In the *sing.*, adject.: Sodomita libido, *of Sodom*, Prud. Psych. 42; so, cinis, id. στεφ. 5, 195.—**B. Sŏdŏmĭtĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sodom*: peccatum, Hier. in Ezech. 5, 16, 49; Alcim. 3, 51.

Sogdiāna rĕgĭo, *a district in Asia between the Jaxartes and the Oxus*, Curt. 7, 10, 1 sqq.—Hence, **Sogdiāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Sogdiana*, Curt. 7, 4, 5; 9, 2, 24; Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 49; called also **Sugdiāni**, Mel. 1, 2, 5; 3, 5, 6.

Sogĭonti, ōrum, *m.*, *an Alpine people*, whose name appeared upon a triumphal arch in honor of Augustus, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 136.

sōl, sōlis, *m.* [Sanscr. svar, shine; cf. Gr. Σείριος, σείρ, σέλας, Ἑλένη; and Lat. serenus]. **I.** *Sing., the sun*, as a heavenly body. **A.** In gen.: tempora duorum generum sunt, unum annale, quod sol circuitu suo finit, Varr. R. R. 1, 27: solis cursus lunaeque meatus, Lucr. 5, 77: annum ad cursum solis accommodavit, Suet. Caes. 40: liquidi fons luminis aetherius sol, Lucr. 5, 282: quid potest esse sole majus? Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 82: illud dubium esse nulli potest quin arcus imago solis sit, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3, 11.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Sol oriens or solis ortus, *the east*, as a quarter of the heavens: spectant in septemtrionem et orientem solem, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; 5, 13; 7, 69; cf.: a sole exoriente supra Maeotis paludes, Cic. poët. Tusc. 5, 17, 49: si illud signum solis ortum conspiceret, id. Cat. 3, 8, 20: facem stellae ab ortu solis ad occidentem porrigi visam, Liv. 29, 14, 3: ab ortu solis flare venti, id. 25, 27, 6.—**2.** Sol occidens or solis occasus, *the west*: alterum (litus) vergit ad solem occidentem, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: laborant ut spectent sua triclinaria ad solem occidentem, Varr. R. R. 1, 13 *fin.*: spectat inter occasum solis et septemtriones, *north-west*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: quae (pars insulae) est propius solis occasum, id. ib. 4, 28.—Cf. poet.: sub sole cadente, Manil. 4, 791.—In phrases, sol is often omitted by ellipsis: unde sol oritur oriens nuncupatur aut ortus; quo demergitur occidens vel occasus, Mel. 1, 1 *init.*; v. orior, ortus, occido.—**3.** Sol oriens or sol (solis) ortus = *sunrise*; sol occidens or solis (sol) occasus = *sunset*: qui solem nec occidentem umquam viderint, nec orientem, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23: sole orto Gracchus copias educit, Liv. 24, 15, 1: *prius orto Sole*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 113: certi solis lunaeque et ortus et occasus sunt, Liv. 44, 37, 7: numquam ab orto sole ad occidentem ... a curiā abscessit, id. 27, 50, 4: ut, equis insidentes, solis ortu cursum in quemdam locum dirigerent, Val. Max. 7, 3, 2 *ext.*: solis occasu, Caes. B. G. 1, 50; Liv. 24, 17, 7: ad (sub) solis occasum, *towards sunset*, Caes. B. G. 5, 8; 2, 11: in occasum declivi sole, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 203.—Poet.: surgente a sole, Hor. S. 1, 4, 29.—For sol occasus, v. occidere, and Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 87 (ante solem occasum); id. ib. 5, 7, 35 (ad solem occasum); cf.: ab exortu ad occasum perstare contuentis solem, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 22.—**4.** To designate *a clime, country*, etc., as eastern or southern (post-Aug.): ille Liberi currus triumphantem usque ad Thebas a solis ortu vehat, Sen. Vit. Beat. 25, 4: terminos civitatis nostrae cum sole metimur, id. Ot. Sap. 4 (31), 1: it tamen ultra oceanum solemque, id. Ep. 94, 63: sub alio sole, *in another clime*, Manil. 4, 171; cf.: ut sua orientis occidentisque terminis finiat (sc. solis), Sen. Ep. 92, 32.—**5.** Trop., of a great good or a great man: sol excidisse mihi e mundo videtur, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3: solem e mundo tollere videntur qui, etc., id. Lael. 13, 47: P. Africanus, sol alter (with sole geminato), id. N. D. 2, 5, 14; cf. Hor. S. 1, 7, 24: neque mundum posse duobus solibus regi, neque orbem, etc., Just. 11, 12.—**6.** Prov.: et sceleratis sol oritur, Sen. Ben. 4, 26, 1; cf.: qui solem suum oriri facit super bonos et malos, Vulg. Matt. 5, 45: nondum omnium dierum sol occidit (Germ. *Es ist noch nicht aller Tage Abend*) = *there are more days yet to come*, sc. *when the tables may be turned*, Liv. 39, 26, 9.—**C.** The poets reckon time in many ways by the movement, etc., of the sun: bis me sol adiit gelidae post frigora brumae, *two years*, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 1: donec sol annuus omnes conficeret metas, *within a year*, Stat. Achill. 1, 455; cf. Nemes. Cyn. 122: octavo lumine solis, *on the eighth day*, Lucr. 6, 1195: sol septimus, Juv. 15, 44: cum sol Herculei terga leonis adit, *in midsummer*, Ov. A. A. 1, 68: O sol Pulcher, O laudande (= dies; sc. Augusti reditus), Hor. C. 4, 2, 46; cf. id. S. 1, 9, 72: supremo sole, *at noon*, id. Ep. 1, 5, 3: sub medium solem, Manil. 4, 651; cf. id. 4, 593: sol abit, *it is growing late*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 32; cf.: a primo ad ultimum solem, *all day long*, Amm. 14, 6, 10.—**D.** Transf., *the sun, sunlight, sunshine, heat of the sun*: ager soli ostentus, *exposed to the sun*, Cato, R. R. 6: sarmenta imponito quae frigus defendant et solem, id. ib. 48 (49): uvas ponite in sole biduum, id. ib. 112 (113): sol semper hic est a mani ad vesperum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 80: quin exta inspicere in sole etiam vivo licet, id. Aul. 3, 6, 29: nec res posse in sole videri, ni, etc., Lucr. 5, 292: nunc quidem paululum a sole, *out of the sun*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92: cum in sole ambulem, id. de Or. 2, 14, 60: apricatio in illo Lucretino tuo sole, id. Att. 7, 11, 1; cf. id. ib. 12, 6, 1: iter in calescente sole factum erat, Liv. 44, 36 *init.*: torrente meridiano sole, id. 44, 38: ex vehementi sole, id. 28, 15, 11: urente assiduo sole, id. 44, 33 *fin.*: ut veniens dextrum latus aspiciat sol, *light of the morning sun*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 6: reformidant insuetum lumina solem, Ov. P. 3, 4, 49; cf.: nam et solem lumina aegra formidant, Sen. Vit. Beat. 20, 6: adversi solis ab ictu, *sunstroke*, Ov. M. 3, 183: altera (spelunca) solem non recipit, Sen. Ep. 55, 6: sole correptis, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 119: pisces, quos sole torreant, id. 7, 2, 2, § 30: siccatur in sole, id. 19, 1, 3, § 16: in agmine (Caesar) anteibat capite detecto, seu sol seu imber esset, Suet. Caes. 57: patiens pulveris atque solis, Hor. C. 1, 8, 4.—And trop.: in solem ac pulverem procedere, or producere, *into heat and dust*, i. e. *into practical life* (opp. umbra eruditorum), Cic. Brut. 9, 37; id. Leg. 3, 6, 14.—In a similar sense: cedat stilus gladio, umbra soli, Cic. Mur. 14, 30.—Prov.: clarior quam solis radii, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 2: sole ipso est clarius, Arn. 1, n. 47; cf. the class. luce clarius, and: cum id solis luce videatur clarius, Cic. Div. 1, 3, 6.

II. *Plur.* **A.** *Suns, images of the sun* (class.): neque pauci neque leves sunt qui se duo soles vidisse dicant, Cic. Rep. 1, 10, 15: Albae duos soles visos ferebant, Liv. 28, 11, 3: et rursus plures soles simul cernuntur, Plin. 2, 31, 31, § 99: quid eas vocem? imagines solis? Historici soles vocant, et binos ternosque adparuisse memoriae tradunt, Sen. Q. N. 1, 11, 2.—**B.** Poet. = *days* (v. I. C.): nec tamen illis solibus ulla comparebat avis, Lucr. 6, 1219: saepe ego longos Cantando puerum memini me condere soles, *to spend the long summer days in singing*, Verg. E. 9, 52: tres soles ... Erramus, id. A. 3, 203; cf. Sil. 3, 554: Bajani soles, *the sunny days of Bajæ*, Mart. 6, 43, 5: O soles! id. 10, 51, 6: soles fulsere quondam tibi candidi, Cat. 8, 3, 8: soles occidere et redire possunt, id. 5, 4: longis solibus, Stat. Th. 5, 460: solibus arctis, *short winter days*, id. S. 1, 3, 88.—So, to describe certain seasons: solibus hibernis ... gratior, *than the sun in winter*, Ov. M. 13, 793: si numeres anno soles et nubila toto, *the sunny and cloudy days*, id. Tr. 5, 8, 31.—**C.** *Light* or *heat of the sun* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. D. supra): pars terrai perusta solibus assiduis, Lucr. 5, 253; cf. Ov. H. 5, 112: pluviis et solibus icta, Lucr. 6, 1101: quae carent ventis et solibus, i. e. *are buried*, Hor. Epod. 16, 13; 2, 41: et soles melius nitent, id. C. 4, 5, 8; cf. id. Ep. 1, 10, 17: ex imbri soles Prospicere ... poteris, Verg. G. 1, 393: inque novos soles audent se gramina tuto Credere, id. ib. 2, 332; similarly, Ov. F. 4, 404; Stat. Th. 1, 363; 4, 421; 4, 831: tum blandi soles, Ov. F. 1, 157: frigore soles juvant, id. R. Am. 405; so Mart. 10, 42: Romulus et frater ... Solibus et campo corpora nuda dabant, Ov. F. 2, 366: aequora semper solibus orba tument, id. P. 1, 3, 54: solibus rupta glacies, Juv. 4, 43: geminā pereunt caligine soles, Stat. Th. 5, 154: aestivos quo decipis aere soles? id. S. 4, 4, 19: tacent exhausti solibus amnes, id. Th. 3, 2, 59; 4, 56; Mart. 10, 12, 7; 8, 14, 4; 14, 28; Ov. M. 1, 435: cura soles assiduo quaerendi, Plin. 26, 3, 8, § 16: perpeti soles, id. 36, 22, 45, § 162: evitatis solibus, id. 28, 12, 50, § 186: (sal) siccatur aestivis solibus, id. 31, 7, 39, § 73: merguntur in aquam solibus tepefactam, id. 19, 1, 3, § 17: nec campi minus soles accipiunt, id. 17, 4, 3, § 29: sarculatio novos soles admittit, id. 18, 21, 50, § 184; cf. id. 12, 5, 11, § 23; 12, 7, 14, § 26: aurea pellebant tepidos umbracula soles, Ov. F. 2, 311: dum patula defendimus arbore soles, Stat. S. 3, 1, 70.—Very rarely of the sun's revolution, without reference to light or heat: quae via soles praecipitet, Stat. Th. 6, 362.—In class. prose sometimes solis ardores, with the force of the poet. soles: et nimios solis defendit ardores, Cic. Sen. 15, 53; cf.: propter nimios solis ardores, Sen. Ep. 90, 17.

III. Sol, *the Sun-god*. **A.** Lit. **a.** *The ancient Italian deity Sol, represented as driving the four-horse sun-chariot from east to west; later identified with the Greek Helios, and hence often called Titan or Phœbus by the poets*: signi dic quid est? Cum quadrigis Sol exoriens, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 269: Sol ... aeternam suscepit lampada mundi, Lucr. 5, 402: rapax vis Solis equorum, id. 5, 402: quod magni filia Solis eram, Ov. R. Am. 276; id. M. 14, 346: Solis currus, id. P. 4, 6, 48: secundum (invocabis) Solem et Lunam, Varr. R. R. 1, 1 *med.*: grates tibi ago, summe Sol, Cic. Rep. 6, 9, 9: Sol Phaëthonti filio facturum se esse dixit quidquid optasset, id. Off. 3, 25, 94: Quid? illum filium Solis nonne patris ipsius luce indignum putas? id. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: qui Solem aurigando aequiperare existimaretur, Suet. Ner. 53: Solis colossus Rhodi, Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 41; 34, 8, 19, § 63.—Comic.: credo edepol equidem dormire Solem atque adpotum probe, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 129.—**b.** *The Phœnician sun-god Heliogabalus* (Elagabal), *whose worship was introduced by the later emperors* (Aurelianus, Heliogabalus): ad templum Heliogabali tetendit ... et Romae Soli templum posuit, Vop. Aur. 25; cf. id. ib. 4; 14; 35; 39; Lampr. Heliog. 1; 3; afterwards called Sol Invictus, whose birthday, acc. to the Calendar. Const., was celebrated December 25th; cf. Julian. Or. 4, p. 156.—**c.** *Of the sun-worship of other nations*: (Germani) deorum numero ducunt Solem et Vulcanum et Lunam, Caes. B. G. 6, 21; cf.: rex regum, frater Solis et Lunae, *of the king of Persia*, Amm. 17, 5, 3.—**B.** The sun-god as emblem of omniscience: non potuit reperire, si ipsi Soli quaerundas dares, lepidiores ad hanc rem quam ego dabo, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 206: meliorem neque tu reperis, neque Sol videt, id. Stich. 1, 2, 53: at vigiles mundi ... Sol et Luna, Lucr. 5, 1435: si hoc uno quicquam Sol vidisset iniquius, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28: O Solem ipsum beatissimum, qui antequam se abderet fugientem vidit Antonium, id. Phil. 14, 10, 27: Solem consule, qui late facta diurna videt, Ov. F. 4, 582: quis Solem fallere possit? id. A. A. 2, 573; cf. Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 21; Sen. Herc. Fur. 595.—Hence represented as betrayer of conspiracies: propiusque honos

Soli, qui occulta conjurationis retexisset, Tac. A. 15, 74; to him was commended the detection of murderers, in inscriptions over the slain: SOL, TIBI COMMENDO QVI MANVS INTVLIT EI, Inscr. Orell. 4791: SOL, TV INDICES EIVS MORTEM, ib. 4792.—**C.** Poet., to describe the times of the day: solverat flagrantes Sol pronus equos, = *it was night*, Stat. Th. 3, 408: Sol operum medius summo librabat Olympo Lucentes, ceu staret, equos, = *it was mid-day*, id. ib. 5, 85.

IV. In gen., solis as an appellation. **A.** DIES SOLIS, *Sunday* (late Lat.), Inscr. Orell. 508.—**B.** Solis gemma, *a precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 181.—**C.** Solis insula, *off the coast of Gedrosia*, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 86; 6, 23, 26, § 97.—**D.** Solis fons, *in Marmorica*, Curt. 4, 7, 22; Mela, 1, 8, 1; Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 31.—**E.** Solis promunturium, *in Africa*, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 9.—**F.** Solis oppidum, *a town in Ægina*, Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 61.

sōlācĭŏlum (sōlāt-), i, *n. dim.* [solacium], *a little comfort* or *solace:* sui doloris, Cat. 2, 7.

sōlācĭum (sōlāt-), ii, *n.* [solor], *a soothing, assuaging; a comfort, relief, consolation, solace* (class.; used equally in *sing.* and *plur.*): et vigilantibus hinc aderant solacia somni, Lucr. 5, 1405: permulcent animos solacia vitae, id. 5, 21; 6, 4: haec sunt solacia, haec fomenta summorum dolorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 59: oblectamenta et solacia servitutis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 134: perfugium ac solacium praebere, id. Arch. 7, 16: praebere solacia, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 117: id solacio est, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 13; Caes. B. C. 1, 22 *fin.:* vacare culpâ magnum est solacium, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 4: me ipse consolor et maxime illo solacio, quod, etc., id. Lael. 3, 10: frui solacio, id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16 (corresp. to consolari): uti solacio, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 26: nosque malo solacio, sed non nullo tamen, consolamur, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 1: alicui solacia dare, id. Brut. 3, 11: magnum afferret mihi aetas ipsa solacium, id. Lael. 27, 104: surdae adhibere menti, Ov. M. 9, 654: dicere, id. ib. 10, 132; 11, 329; id. P. 4, 11, 17: hoc sibi solacii proponebant, quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 15: cujus luctus nullo solacio levari potest, Cic. Phil. 9, 5, 12: solacia luctus Exigua ingentis, Verg. A. 11, 62: egregium solacium suae morti invenire, Liv. 25, 16, 20: afficere aliquem solacio, Tac. A. 3, 24: adulescentulos sacerdotiis in solacium recolere, id. H. 1, 77: cineri atque ossibus alicujus solacium reportare, i.e. *an atonement*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 120; cf.: tumulo solacia posco, Ov. M. 7, 483: vos et liberos Germanici et nos parentes justis solaciis afficite, Tac. A. 3, 12; Phaedr. 1, 9, 8; Luc. 2, 91; 8, 469; Stat. Th. 1, 596; Just. 1, 8, 9: solacium annonae, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80; Val. Max. 4, 8, 2 *ext.;* Spart. Hadr. 9 *fin.;* Tac. A. 15, 39.—Poet.: aves, solacia ruris, *consolers* (because they cheer the laborers with their singing), Ov. F. 1, 441; cf.: (musae) solacia frigida, id. P. 4, 2, 45: dicta, duri solacia casus, Verg. A. 6, 377.—**II.** In jurid. Lat., *a compensation, indemnification:* solacium pro aliquâ re alicui praestare, Dig. 8, 4, 13: solacium certum ei constitutum est, ib. 26, 7, 33 *fin.*

sōlāgo, inis, *f.* [sol], *a plant, called also* heliotropium, App. Herb. 49 and 63.

sōlāmen, inis [solor], *a comfort, relief, solace, consolation* (poet. for the class. solacium): solamen mali, Verg. A. 3, 661; 10, 493; 10, 859; Luc. 7, 181; Val. Fl. 3, 319; 4, 443; Sen. Med. 539; id. Herc. Fur. 1090.

sōlāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a relief, consolation, mitigation* (late Lat.), Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 343.

sōlānum, i, *n.*, *a plant, called also* strychnos, *nightshade*, Plin. 27, 13, 108, § 132; Cels. 2, 33; 3, 18; 5, 26.

Sōlānus, i (sc. ventus), *m.* [sol]. *the east wind*, Vitr. 1, 6 *med.;* usually called Subsolanus, q. v.

sōlāris, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the sun, sun-, solar* (not ante-Aug.): lumen, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 37: arcus solares lunaresque sunt, Sen. Q. N. 1, 10 *fin.:* circulus, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 86: pars piceae, *sunny, towards the sun*, id. 16, 12, 23, § 57: herba, i.e. *a plant, called also* heliotropium, Cels. 5, 27, 5.

1. sōlārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.]. **I.** (Sc. horologium, which is expressed in Plin. 7, 60, 60, § 213.) *A sundial:* solarium dictum id, in quo horae in sole inspiciebantur, etc., Varr. L. L. 6, § 4 Müll.: ut illum Di perdant, primus qui horas repperit, Quique adeo primus statuit hic solarium, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 5; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 301 sq. (2d ed.): venter erat solarium, Aquil. ib. 3, 3, 4.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Ad solarium, *a much-frequented place in the Forum where the sundial stood*, Cic. Quint. 18, 59; Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14.—**2.** *A clock* in gen. (even *a water-clock*): cum solarium aut descriptum aut ex aquâ contemplere, Cic. N. D. 2, 34, 87; cf. Censor. de Die Nat. 23 *fin.*—**II.** A part of the house exposed to the sun, *a flat house-top, a terrace, balcony*, or the like, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 69; 2, 4, 25; Aug. ap. Macr. S. 2, 4; Suet. Ner. 16; id. Claud. 10; Pall. Mai, 11, 1; Vulg. 2 Reg. 16, 22; id. Jos. 2, 6; Dig. 8, 2, 17; Inscr. Orell. 3303; 4240; Isid. Orig. 15, 3 al.; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 200 sq. (2d ed.).—Also on sepulchral monuments, Inscr. Orell. 4536.

2. sōlārĭum, ii (sc. vectigal), *n.* [solum], *a ground-rent*, Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 17; 7, 1, 7, § 2; 13, 7, 17; 30, 1, 39, § 5; Inscr. Orell. 39; cf. Becker, Antiq. 3, 2, p. 121, n. 614.

sōlārĭus, a, um, *adj.*, v. 1. solarium *init.*

sōlātĭŏlum, v. solaciolum.

sōlātĭum, v. solacium.

sōlātor, ōris, *m.* [solor], *a comforter, consoler* (poet. and very rare): ipse ego solator, Tib. 1, 3, 15: mitis lugentum, Stat. S. 5, 5, 40.

sōlātus, a, um, *adj.* [sol], *sunburned, sunstruck; subst. masc.:* solatis, id est sole correptis, prosunt, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 118; cf. *neutr.:* solatum, genus morbi maxime a rusticantibus dicitur, cujus meminit etiam Afranius, *a sunstroke*, Fest. pp. 300 and 301 Müll.

††**soldūrĭi**, ōrum, *m.* [Celtic], *retainers* or *vassals* of a chieftain: devoti, Caes. B. G. 3, 22.

soldus, a, um, v. solidus *init.*

sŏlĕa, ae, *f.* [solum]. **I.** A slipper consisting of *a sole* fastened on by a strap across the instep, *a sandal:* omnia ferme id genus, quibus plantarum calces tantum infimae teguntur, cetera prope nuda et teretibus habenis vincta sunt, soleas dixerunt, nonnumquam voce Graecâ crepidulas, Gell. 13, 21, 5 (worn by men in the house only: considered as a mark of effeminacy if worn out of doors): NEIVE QVIS IN POPLICO LVCI PRAETEXTAM NEIVE SOLEAS HABETO, Lex in Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 569; cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 128; and v. soleatus: ut vendat soleam dimidiatam, Lucil. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 10; cf. Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 63; id. Truc. 2, 5, 26; Prop. 2, 29 (3, 27), 40; Ov. A. A. 2, 212; Plin. 34, 6, 14, § 31; Pers. 5, 169; Juv. 6, 612; Mart. 14, 65, 1.—These sandals were taken off on reclining at table, and resumed after the meal: deme soleas: cedo, bibam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 16: cedo soleas mihi: auferte mensam, id. ib. 2, 4, 12: deponere soleas, Mart. 3, 50, 3: poscere soleas, Hor. S. 2, 8, 77; Sen. Contr. 4, 25 *med.:* soleas festinare, *to put on in haste*, Sall. H. 1, 105 Dietsch; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 130 sq.—**II.** Transf., of things of a like shape. **A.** *A kind of fetter:* ligneae, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149; Auct. Her. 1, 13, 23.—**B.** *A kind of shoe* for animals (not nailed on, like our horseshoes, which were unknown to the ancients, but drawn on and taken off again when not needed), Cat. 17, 26; Col. 6, 12, 2; Veg. 4, 9, 2 and 4; Suet. Ner. 30 *fin.;* Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 140.—***C.** *A kind of oil-press*, Col. 12, 50, 6.—**D.** *A kind of fish, a sole:* Pleuronectes solea, Linn.; Ov. Hal. 124; Col. 8, 16, 7; Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 52; 32, 9, 32, § 102.—In a lusus verbb. with signif. I., Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 59.—**E.** *A sill:* solea, ut ait Verrius, est non solum ea, quae solo pedis subicitur sed etiam pro materiâ robusteâ, super quam paries craticius exstruitur, Fest. pp. 300 and 301 Müll.—***F.** *The sole of the foot* of animals, Veg. 1, 56, 31.

* **sŏlĕāris**, e, *adj.* [solea], *like a sole* or *sandal, sandal-shaped:* cella, Spart. Car. 9.

sŏlĕārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.], *a sandal-maker*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 40; Inscr. Orell. 4085.

sŏlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *wearing sandals, having sandals on* (if of a man and in public, a mark of effeminacy; v. solea): stetit soleatus praetor populi Romani cum pallio purpureo tunicâque talari, muliercula nixus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 86; cf. id. Pis. 6, 13; Castric. ap. Gell. 13, 21, 1; Afran. ap. Non. 207, 32; Sen. Ira, 3, 18, 3; Petr. 27, 2; Mart. 12, 83, 6.

sōlemnis (sōlennis), **sōlemnĭtas**, **sōlemnĭtus**, v. sollenn-.

†**sōlēn**, ēnis, *m.*, = σωλήν, *a kind of sea-mussel, the razor-fish:* Solen, Linn.; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151; 10, 69, 88, § 192; 11, 37, 52, § 139.

sōlennis, **sōlennĭtas**, **sōlennĭtus**, v. sollenn-.

sŏlĕo, itus, 2 (*pres.* solinunt, for solent, acc. to Fest. s. v. nequinunt, p. 162 Müll.; *perf.* solui, Cato and Enn. acc. to Varr. L. L. 9, § 107: soluerint, Cael. ap. Non. 509, 2: soluerat, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 872 P.; or H. 2, 55 Dietsch; no *fut.*, v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 591; 609), *v. n.* [cf. suesco]. **I.** In gen., *to use, be wont, be accustomed* (cf. assuesco). (*a*) With *inf.* (so most freq.); *act.:* qui mentiri solet, pejerare consuevit, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: ruri crebro esse soleo, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 18: nihil ego in occulto agere soleo, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 86: hi (servi) solent esse eris utibiles, id. Most. 4, 1, 2; id. Capt. 3, 1, 23: nam vi depugnare sues stolidi soliti sunt, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 317 Müll. (Ann. v. 109 Vahl.): quaerunt in scirpo, soliti quod dicere, nodum, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 330 Müll. (Sat. v. 46 Vahl.): qui (paterâ) Pterela potitare rex solitus est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 105; 1, 1, 263: quâ (consuetudine) solitus sum uti, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 135: soliti prandere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 245: (cum Thucydides), id quod optimo cuique Athenis accidere solitum est, in exsilium pulsus esset, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56 et saep.; often solitus eram = solebam, Sall. C. 50, 1; id. J. 4, 7; Liv. 38, 1, 7 al.—(*β*) With *inf. pass.:* majore operâ ibi serviles nuptiae, quam liberales etiam, curari solent, Plaut. Cas. prol. 74: verum illud verbum est, vulgo quod dici solet, Ter. And. 2, 5, 15; cf. id. Heaut. 3, 2, 9: unde videri Danaum solitae naves, Verg. A. 2, 462: ad haec illa dici solent, Cic. Rep. 3, 16, 26: permirum mihi videri solet, id. ib. 5, 5, 7: si (domus) alio domino solita est frequentari, id. Off. 1, 39, 139: quod spernerentur ab iis a quibus essent coli soliti, id. Sen. 3, 7: ut solet fieri, Curt. 3, 8, 20; 4, 3, 7: ut fieri solet, Lact. 1, 15, 2 et saep.—(*γ*) Without *inf.:* cave tu idem faxis, alii quod servi solent, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 8: me dico ire, quo saturi solent, id. Curc. 2, 3, 83: artior, quam solebat, somnus complexus est, Cic. Rep. 6, 10, 10: *Pl.* Nugas garris. *Cu.* Soleo, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 6: ita ego soleo, id. Men. 1, 2, 31: sic soleo, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 25; cf. id. Eun. 2, 2, 48: eodem pacto ut comici servi solent, Coniciam in collum pallium, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 11: credo jam, ut solet, Jurgabit, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 54: agedum, ut soles, id. Phorm. 5, 3, 1; cf.: ut solitus es, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 25: cum audissem Antiochum, ut solebam, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 1: quod plerumque in atroci negotio solet, Sall. C. 29, 2: quod prava ambitio solet, id. J. 96, 3: ut solebat, Amm. 16, 11, 15: cum quaedam in collibus, ut solet, controversia pastorum esset orta, Cic. Clu. 59, 161; Sall. J. 15, 5; 25, 3; Curt. 4, 1, 24.—So often with Plautus in the *part. pres.:* *Di.* Mala femina es. *As.* Solens sum: ea est disciplina, *that's my way*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 29; cf. id. Am. 1, 1, 43: lubens fecero et solens, id. Cas. 5, 1, 14: ego abscessi solens Paulum ab illis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 53.—**II.** In partic., *to have intercourse* with, in mal. part. (rare): viris cum suis praedicant nos solere; Suas pellices esse aiunt, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 38; Cat. 113, 1.—Hence, **sŏlĭtus**, a, um, *P. a.*, in a passive sense (which one is used to, or which usually happens), *wonted, accustomed, usual, habitual, ordinary* (freq. since the Aug. per.; not in Cic. or Cæs.; cf. consuetus); *absol.:* solito membra levare toro, Tib. 1, 1, 44: ad solitum rusticus ibit opus, Ov. F. 4, 168: cunctantibus solita insolitaque alimenta deerant, Tac. H. 4, 60: chori, Prop. 1, 20, 46: locus, Ov. M. 4, 83: torus, Tib. 1, 1, 44: ars, id. 1, 9, 66: artes, Ov. M. 11, 242: virtus, Verg. A. 11, 415: mos, Ov. H. 21, 127; id. P. 3, 1, 165: honores, Tac. A. 3, 5: inertia Germanorum, id. G. 45: exercitationes, Suet. Tib. 13 et saep.—With *dat.:* armamenta Liburnicis solita, Tac. H. 5, 23; cf. in the foll.—Hence, *subst.:* **sŏlĭtum**, i, *n.*, *the customary, what is usual:* hostibus gratiam ha-

bendam, quod solitum quicquam liberae civitatis fieret (opp. res desueta), *a usual thing in a free state*, Liv. 3, 38, 9: proinde tona eloquio, solitum tibi! *according to your custom*, Verg. A. 11, 383: ultra solitum, Tac. A. 4, 64, 1.—In *plur.*: parentum neces aliaque solita regibus ausi, Tac. H. 5, 8 *fin.*; cf.: praeter solita vitiosis magistratibus, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 314, 23: si quando aliquid ex solito variaret, Vell. 2, 41, 3: nescio quā praeter solitum dulcedine laeti, Verg. G. 1, 412; so, praeter solitum, Hor. C. 1, 6, 20: supra solitum, Sen. Ben. 6, 36, 1; and esp. freq. with a comparative in the *abl. comp.* solito: solito formosior Aesone natus, *more than usually handsome*, Ov. M. 7, 84; so, solito uberior, id. ib. 9, 105: blandior, id. A. A. 2, 411: exactior, Suet. Tib. 18: frequentiores, id. ib. 37: velocius, Ov. M. 14, 388: citius, id. F. 5, 547: plus, id. H. 15, 47; Liv. 24, 9: magis, id. 25, 7.

sōlers, sōlerter, and **sōlertĭa,** v. sollers, etc.

Soletum, i, *n.*, *a town in Calabria*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 101.

Sŏli (collat. form **Soloe,** Mel. 1, 13, 2; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92), ōrum, *m.*, = Σόλοι. **I.** *A town of Cilicia, afterwards called* Pompeiopolis, now *Mezetli*, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 41; Liv. 33, 20, 4; 37, 56, 8.—Hence, **Sŏleus,** ei, *m.*, = Σολεύς, *of Soli*: Milon, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 146.—**II.** *A town of Cyprus*, now *Solia*, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 130 (Jan. Soloe).

sŏlĭar, āris, *n.* [solium], *a covering for the feet*, Varr. ap. Non. 3, 25; Fest. s. v. solla, pp. 298 and 299 Müll.

* **sōlĭcănus,** a, um, *adj.* [solus-cano], *singing alone*: Musae, Mart. Cap. 2, § 127.

sōlĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sol], *a sunning*, a transl. of the Gr. ἡλίωσις (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 2, 18.

sŏlĭcĭtātio, sŏlĭcĭto, sŏlĭcĭtus, etc., v. soll-.

sŏlĭdāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [solido], *that which makes firm* or *solid, a strengthener* (late Lat.), Ven. Carm. 6, 2, 115.

sŏlĭdāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *that which makes firm* or *solid, a strengthener* (late Lat.): corporis (ossa), Lact. Opif. Dei, 7 *init.*

sŏlĭdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a making firm* or *solid; a fastening, strengthening*, Vitr. 5, 3, 3; 7, 1, 7.

* **sŏlĭdātrix,** īcis, *f.* [solidator], *she that makes firm* or *solid, a strengthener*: ossium, Arn. 4, 131.

sŏlĭdē, *adv.*, v. solidus *fin.*

sŏlĭdesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [solidus], *to become firm, solid, whole* (post-Aug. and very rare): moles sub aquā, Vitr. 2, 6, 1: rupta cartilago, *to unite, grow together*, Plin. 11, 37, 87, § 216.

sŏlĭdĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [id.]; of animals whose feet are not cloven, *solid-footed, whole-hoofed*, Plin. 10, 65, 84, § 184; 10, 73, 93, § 199; 11, 37, 45, § 128.

sŏlĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *solidness, solidity* (good prose), Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 17; id. N. D. 1, 19, 49; 1, 38, 105; id. Univ. 5, 13; Pall. Mai, 9, 1.—**II.** Transf. (post-Aug.). **A.** *Thickness*, Pall. 1, 6, 9; id. Febr. 17, 5.—**B.** *Solidity, firmness*, Vitr. 2, 6; 2, 8.—Hence, *plur.* concr.: soliditates, *firm* or *solid masses*, Vitr. 7, 3, 7.—**C.** In jurid. Lat., *the whole, entirety* (opp. a share, part): possessionis, etc., Cod. Just. 4, 52, 2; 11, 35, 2; App. Trism. p. 288 Bip.: hereditas universorum soliditas singulorum, Ambros. Psa. 118, Serm. 14, 41.

sŏlĭdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make firm, dense,* or *solid; to make whole* or *sound; to strengthen, fasten together* (not ante-Aug., and for the most part only in the *pass.*; cf.: compono, reficio, stabilio). **I.** Lit.: (area) cretā solidanda, Verg. G. 1, 179: locus fluctuationibus solidetur, Vitr. 7, 1: terra aëre, id. 2, 3 *fin.*: aedificia sine trabibus, Tac. A. 15, 43; cf. muri, id. H. 2, 19: ossa fracta, Plin. 28, 16, 65, § 227; Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 4; cf.: hi (nervi) incisi solidantur, Plin. 11, 37, 88, § 218; 24, 16, 95, § 152: cartilago, Cels. 8, 6: fistulae stanno, Plin. 34, 17, 48, § 160 et saep.—Poet.: facies solidata veneno, i. e. *against decay*, Luc. 8, 691.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To confirm, establish*: rem Romanam, Aur. Vict. Caes. 33, 11: imperium Romanum ex diuturnā convulsione solidatum, Auct. Pan. ad Const. 1: illud etiam constitutione solidamus, ut, etc., *establish, ordain*, Cod. Th. 15, 9, 1.—**B.** *To unite*: viro uxorem unius corporis compage, Lact. Epit. 6.—**C.** *To correct*: rationes, Ps.-Ascon. ap. Cic. Verr. 1, 36.

sŏlĭdus, a, um (contr. collat. form **soldus,** a, um, Hor. S. 1, 2, 113; 2, 5, 65), *adj.* [Sanscr. sarvas, *all*; Gr. ὅλος, *whole*; old Lat. sollus; cf. sollistimus], *firm, dense, compact, not hollow, solid* (class.). **I.** Lit.: individua et solida corpora (sc. ἄτομοι), Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 18; cf. id. Div. 2, 67, 98: terra solida et globosa, id. N. D. 2, 39, 137: columna aurea (opp. extrinsecus inaurata), id. Div. 1, 24, 48; cf. cornua (opp. cava), Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 127: lapides, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 6: corpus, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 27: paries vel solidus vel fornicatus, Cic. Top. 4, 22: sphaera solida atque plena, id. Rep. 1, 14, 22; cf.: crateres auro solidi, Verg. A. 2, 765: ex solido elephanto, id. G. 3, 26; id. A. 6, 69; 6, 552: aera, id. ib. 9, 809: telum solidum nodis, id. ib. 11, 553: vasa auro solida, Tac. A. 2, 33; 13, 10: solidum ex auro signum, Just. 39, 2, 5: nunc solida est tellus, quae lacus ante fuit, Ov. F. 6, 404; so, ripa, id. ib. 14, 49: sedes (opp. aër), id. ib. 2, 147: navis ad ferendum incursum maris solida, Sen. Ep. 76, 13: sit solidum quodcumque subest, Aus. Ed. 16, 12: solidus cibus, *solid food*, as opposed to fluid, Vulg. Heb. 5, 12.—*Comp.*: solidior caseus factus, Col. 7, 8, 4.—*Sup.*: solidissima materiai corpora (opp. mollia), Lucr. 1, 565; 1, 951: tellus, Ov. M. 15, 262.—*Subst.*: **sŏlĭdum,** i, *n.*, *a solid substance, solidity*: cum duae formae praestantes sint, ex solidis globus, ex planis autem circulus aut orbis, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: nihil tangi potest, quod careat solido, id. Univ. 4, 11; cf.: quae (species deorum) nihil concreti habeat, nihil solidi, nihil expressi, id. N. D. 1, 27, 75: inane abscindere soldo, Hor. S. 1, 2, 113; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 78: fossa fit ad solidum, *to the solid ground, to the bottom*, Ov. F. 4, 821: finditur in solidum cuneis via, *into the hard wood*, Verg. G. 2, 79; 2, 231: neque fundamenta (amphitheatri) per solidum subdidit, Tac. A. 4, 62: solido procedebat elephas in pontem, *on solid ground*, Liv. 44, 5.—**B.** Transf. (opp. to that which is divided, scattered, or in parts), *whole, complete, entire* (= integer, totus): usurā, nec eā solidā, contentus est, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3: militia semestri solidum stipendium accipere, Liv. 5, 4: solida taurorum viscera, Verg. A. 6, 253: ut solidos hauriant (serpentes) cervos taurosque, Plin. 8, 14, 14, § 36: quibus solida ungula, id. 10, 63, 83, § 173: motus terrae quasdam (civitates) solidas absorbuit, Just. 30, 4, 3: ut decies solidum exsorberet, i. e. *at once, in one draught*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 240: decem annos solidos errasse, Varr. ap. Non. 405, 21; cf.: partem solido demere de die, Hor. C. 1, 1, 20: annus, Liv. 1, 19: hora, Juv. 11, 205: parum solidum consulatum explere, *incomplete*, Liv. 4, 8 *fin.*: vos, quibus ... solidae suo stant robore vires, Verg. A. 2, 639.—As *subst.* **1.** In gen.: **sŏlĭdum,** i, *n.*, *the whole sum*: ita bona veneant, ut solidum suum cuique solvatur, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 46; Hor. S. 2, 5, 65; Quint. 5, 10, 105; Tac. A. 6, 17; Dig. 45, 2, 2 sq.—**2.** In partic.: **sŏlĭdus,** i, *m.* (sc. nummus), in the time of the emperors *a gold coin*, at first called aureus, and worth about twenty-five denarii, afterwards reduced nearly one half in value, Dig. 9, 3, 5; 11, 4, 1; 21, 1, 42; Cod. Just. 10, 70, 5; App. M. 10, p. 242, 34; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39; Vulg. 1 Par. 29, 7; id. 1 Esd. 2, 69; id. Ecclus. 29, 7.—**II.** Trop., *sound, solid, substantial, genuine, true, real* (in this sense a favorite word with Cic.; syn.: firmus, constans, stabilis; opp. inanis, levis, vanus, mobilis, etc.): solida et perpetua fides, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 44; so, fides, Tac. H. 2, 7: solida et robusta et assidua frequentia, Cic. Planc. 8, 21: solida atque robusta eloquentia, Quint. 10, 1, 2: solida ac virilis ingenii vis, id. 2, 5, 23: est enim gloria solida quaedam res et expressa, non adumbrata, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: judicia solida et expressa, id. Planc. 12, 29: justitiae effigies, id. Off. 3, 17, 69: quod appellant honestum, non tam solido quam splendido nomine, id. Fin. 1, 18, 61: suavitas austera et solida, id. de Or. 3, 26, 103: solida veraque laus, id. Sest. 43, 93; cf.: solida laus ac vera dignitas, id. Vatin. 3, 8: gloria (with vera), id. Phil. 5, 18, 50: nostra gloria, cum sit ex solido, Curt. 9, 2, 14: nulla utilitas (with puerilis delectatio), Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 72: salus, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 10: gratia, id. Curc. 3, 35; Ov. M. 12, 576: beneficium, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 32: gaudium, id. And. 4, 1, 24: libertas, Liv. 2, 2, 6; Tac. Or. 9: fides, id. H. 2, 79: mens, *firm, determined*, Hor. C. 3, 3, 4: solidum opus doctrinae, Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 1: in solidiore aliquo scripti genere, Sen. Contr. 1, 8, 16: gravior solidiorque sententia, Gell. 11, 13, 8: virtus, Val. Max. 2, 8, 5; 5, 4, ext. 5: vinum, Pall. 11, 14 *fin.*—*Neutr. absol.*: quibus ex rebus nihil est, quod solidum tenere possis, Cic. Pis. 25, 60: multos in solido rursus Fortuna locavit, *in safety*, Verg. A. 11, 427; cf.: praesentia bona nondum tota in solido sunt, Sen. Ben. 3, 4, 2: nostra gloria, cum sit ex solido, Curt. 9, 2, 14: ut salus ejus locetur in solido, Amm. 17, 5, 11.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms. **A. sŏlĭdum** (very rare), *soundly, thoroughly*: dinoscere cautus Quid solidum crepet, Pers. 5, 25: Venus irata solidum, App. M. 5, p. 171, 24.—**B. sŏlĭdē** (not in Cic.). **1.** (Acc. to I.) *Densely, closely, solidly*: solide et crassis viminibus contexta cista, Col. 12, 56, 2: solide natus est, i. e. *without a hollow place, without wind in one's inside*, Petr. 47, 4.—*Comp.*: concreta aqua, Gell. 19, 5, 5.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) *Surely, wholly, fully, truly*: neque, natus necne is fuerit, id solide scio, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 8; 4, 2, 47; Ter. And. 5, 5, 8; App. M. 3, p. 135, 41; Spart. Ael. Ver. 8.

* **sōlĭfĕr,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [sol-fero], *sun-bringing*, of the east: plaga, Sen. Herc. Oet. 159.

* **sōlĭferrĕum,** i, v. solliferreum.

sōlĭfūga, v. solipuga.

* **sōlĭfundĭum,** ii, *n.* [solum-fundus], perh. *landed property*, Front. Princ. Hist. Fragm. 7 Mai.

* **sōlĭgĕna,** ae, *comm.* [sol-gigno], *a child of the Sun*: Aeetes, Val. Fl. 5, 317.

sōlĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [solus-loquor], *a talking to one's self, a soliloquy*, a word formed by Augustin, Aug. Solil. 2, 7 *fin.*

‡ **solino** = consulo, acc. to Fest. pp. 350 and 351 Müll. [prob. the lengthened form from solo, the ground form to con-sul and con-sulo; different from solinunt = solent; v. soleo *init.*].

Sōlīnus, i, *m.* C. Julius, *a Roman writer of the third century of the Christian era, author of a work entitled* Polyhistor, *mostly taken from Pliny's* Historia Naturalis.

sōlĭpūga, ae, *f.*, *a kind of venomous ant* (or, acc. to Solinus, *a kind of venomous spider*), Plin. 29, 4, 29, § 92; 22, 25, 81, § 163.—Called also **solpūga,** Luc. 9, 837; **solipugna,** acc. to Fest. pp. 300 and 301 Müll.; **sōlĭfūga,** Sol. 4, 3 and 6; and **salpūga,** Plin. 29, 4, 29, § 92.

sōlistimum, v. sollistimus.

* **1. sōlĭtānĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [solitus, from soleo], *usual, customary, ordinary*: dolores, Marc. Emp. 20 *med.*

* **2. sōlĭtānĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [solus], *separate, distinct*: libellum confeci, Theod. Prisc. 3 praef.

* **sōlĭtānus,** a, um, *adj.* [sol], *the appellation of a species of African snail*, perh. named from the Promunturium Solis (Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 9); Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 4; Plin. 9, 56, 82, § 174.

sōlĭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [solus], *alone, by itself, lonely, solitary* (class.; syn. singularis): natura solitarium nihil amat, Cic. Lael. 23, 88: quoniam solitaria non posset virtus ad ea, quae summa sunt, pervenire, conjuncta et consociata cum alterā perveniret, id. ib. 22, 83: quae (natura) non solitaria sit neque simplex, sed cum alio juncta atque conexa, id. N. D. 2, 11, 29: deus desertus ac solitarius, Lact. 1, 7, 4; Min. Fel. 10, 3: hae apes non sunt solitaria natura, ut aquilae, sed ut homines, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 4: solitarius homo atque in agro vitam agens, *living by himself*, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 39: solitaria et velut umbratilis vita, Quint. 1, 2, 18: solitarium aliquod aut rarum judicatum afferre, Cic. Inv. 1, 44, 83: distentus solitariā cenā, i. e. *with a dinner which he has taken by himself*, Plin. Pan. 49: modo id egit, i. e. *nothing else*, Nazar. 33: imperium, *absolute*, Mamert. Grat. Act. 13: hominem solitarium tres tam validos

evitasse juvenes, App M 3, p 132, 2. — Pleon. solus ac solitarius, App M 4, p 146 30

sōlĭtas, ātis, *f* [solus], *a being alone, loneliness, solitude* (ante and post class for solitudo) tuam solitatem memorans, Att ap Non 173, 28 (Trag Rel p 153 Rib), App M 9, p 225, 14, id Mag p 288, 5, Tert adv Val 37

* **sōlĭtātim,** *adv* [solitas] *solitarily*, Front Eloqu p 235 Mai

sōlitaurīlia, v suovetaurilia.

* **sōlĭto,** avi, 1, *v freq n* [soleo], *to be much accustomed* or *wont* Scipionem Africanum solitavisse in Capitolium ventitare, Gell 7, 1, 6

sōlĭtūdo, inis, *f* [solus], *a being alone* or *solitary, loneliness, solitariness, solitude* (of a person or place), *a lonely place, desert, wilderness* (class. in *sing* and *plur*, cf secretum, secessus) **I.** In gen am pla domus dedecori saepe domino fit, si est in ea solitudo, Cic Off 1, 39, 139 si aliquis nos deus ex hac hominum frequentia tolleret et in solitudine uspiam collocaret, id. Lael 23, 87, so (opp frequentia) id Pis 22, 53, opp celebritas, id. Inv 1, 26, 38, Plin Pan 49, 2 audistis, quae solitudo in agris esset, quae vastitas, quae fuga aratorum, quam deserta, quam relicta omnia, Cic Verr 2, 4, 51, § 114, cf quacumque venis, fuga est et ingens Circa te solitudo, Mart 3, 44, 3 solitudo ante ostium, Ter And 2, 2, 25 ubi postquam solitudinem intellexit, Sall J 93, 3 erat ab oratoribus quaedam in foro solitudo, Cic Brut 63, 227 neque vero hic non contemptus est a tyrannis atque ejus solitudo, Nep Thras 2, 2 mihi solitudo et recessus provincia est, Cic Att 12, 26 2 in aliquâ desertissimâ solitudine, id. Verr 2, 5, 67, § 171 Sigambri se in solitudinem ac silvas abdiderant, Caes B G 4, 18 *fin* an malitis hanc solitudinem vestram quam urbem hostium esse? *solitary, desert place* (Rome), Liv 5, 53, 7 delere omne Latium, vastas inde solitudines facere, id 8 13, 15, cf id 39, 18 nec umquam ex solitudine suâ prodeuntem, nisi ut solitudinem faceret, Plin. Pan 48 *fin* ubi solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant, Tac Agr 30 *fin*, Curt 8, 8, 10, 9, 2, 24, Liv 39, 18, 2 nivosae solitudini cohaerentes, *bordering on*, Amm 23, 6, 64 — With *gen* in hac omnis humani cultūs solitudine Curt 7, 3, 12 — *Plur*, Cic Rep 6, 19, 20, id Fam 2, 16, 6, Caes B G 6, 23 solitudines renuntiavere missi milites ad explorandum, Plin 6, 29, 35, § 181, Vell 2, 55 4, Plin 6, 13, 14, § 33, 6, 17, 20, § 53 — **II.** In partic., analog to the Gr ἐρημία, in respect of something wanting, *a being left alone* or *deserted, a state of want, destitution, deprivation* per hujus (orbae) solitudinem Te obtestor, Ter And 1, 5, 55, cf liberorum solitudo, Cic Verr 2, 1, 58, § 153 liberorum ac parentum solitudo, Quint 6, 1, 18 Caesenniae viduitas ac solitudo, Cic. Caecin 5, 13, id Q Fr 1, 4, 5 solitudo atque inopia id Quint 1, 5, cf id Q Fr 1, 1, 8, § 25 Messalina tribus omnino comitantibus (id repente solitudinis erat) spatium urbis pedibus emensa, Tac A 11, 32 magistratuum, Liv 6, 35 *fin*

sŏlĭtus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from soleo

sŏlĭum, ii, *n* [from the root sol, kindr with sed, sedeo], *a seat* **I.** Most usu of gods, kings, or other distinguished person ages **A.** Lit, *a seat, chair of state, throne* (cf thronus, tribunal) regali in solio sedens, Cic. Fin 2, 21, 69 domus regia et in domo regale solium, Liv 1, 47, 4, cf solio rex infit ab alto, Verg A 11, 301 solio tum Juppiter aureo Surgit, id ib 10, 116, so Jovis Hor Ep 1, 17, 34, Suet Calig 57 divinum Cic Rep 3, 8, 12 deorum solia, id Har Resp 27, 57 regale (Jovis), Ov F 6, 353 sedens in solio consulantibus respondere (of solicitors), Cic Leg 1, 3, 10, id de Or 2 33, 143 sedet Sollemni solio, Ov M 14, 262 acernum, Verg A 8, 178 eburnum, i e sella curulis, Claud. Laud Stil 3, 199, id. VI Cons. Hon 588 — **B.** Meton, like our *throne*, for *rule, sway, dominion* (mostly poet) pristina majestas soliorum et sceptra superba, Lucr 5, 1137, cf solio sceptroque potitur, Ov H 14, 113, cf Val Fl 2, 309, 6, 742, Hor C 2, 2, 17 solio avorum aliquem depellere, Luc 4 690, Claud IV. Cons Hon 213 Demetrium in paterno solio locaturi, Liv 39, 53, 4 Pacorum avito Arsacidarum solio depulsuri, Tac H 1, 40 paternum solium per vim, per arma capere, Lact 1, 10 10 — **II.** *A tub*, esp for bathing Lucr 6, 800, Cato, R R 10, 4, Cels 1, 3, 1, 4, 7, 26, 5, Liv 44, 6, Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 152, Suet Aug 82 *fin*, Pall 1, 40 3, 1, 41, 1 — For other purposes, Plin 19, 2, 8, § 28 — **III.** *A stone coffin* for persons of distinction, *a sarcophagus* solium Porphyretici marmoris, Suet Ner 50, cf Curt 10, 10, 9, Flor 4, 11 *fin*, Inscr Marin. Fratr Arv p 343 al

sōlĭvăgus, a, um, *adj* [solus vagor] (Ciceron) **I.** Lit, *wandering* or *roving alone*, of animals that lead a solitary life earum (bestiarum) partim solivagas, partim congregatas, Cic Tusc 5, 13, 38 — Of persons non est enim singulare nec solivagum genus hoc (hominum), id Rep 1, 25, 39 (elephanti) minime ex omnibus solivagi, Plin 8, 7, 7, § 23, v solitarius — **II.** Transf, *alone, by itself, single, solitary* (rare) caelo solivago et volubili et in orbem incitato, Cic. Univ 6, 18 solivaga, cognitio et jejuna, *contracted*, id Off 1, 44, 157 virginitas, *standing alone, incomparable*, Mart Cap 1, § 40

sollemnis (less correctly **sōlemnis, sollennis, sōlennis, sollempnis**), e, *adj* [sollus, i e totus annus], prop that takes place every year, in relig lang of solemnities, *yearly, annual*, hence, in gen, **I.** Lit, *stated, established, appointed* sollemne, quod omnibus annis praestari debet, Fest p 298 Müll (cf anniversarius) sollemnia sacra dicuntur, quae certis temporibus annisque fieri solent, id p 344 ib sacra stata, sollemnia, Cato ap Fest s v stata, p 344 ib, so, ad sollemne et statum sacrificium curru vehi, Cic Tusc 1, 47, 113 (v sisto, *P a*) sacra, id. Leg 2, 8, 19 sacrificia, id N D 1, 6, 14, id Leg 2, 14, 35, Liv 1, 31 dies festi atque sollemnes, Cic Pis 22, 51 ab Aequis statum jam ac prope sollemne in singulos annos bellum timebatur, Liv 3, 15 Idus Maiae sollemnes ineundis magistratibus erant, id 3, 36 sollemnis dapes Libare, Verg A 3, 301 caerimoniae, Val Max 1, 1, 1 — **II.** Transf, according as the idea of the *religious* or that of the *established, stated* nature of the thing qualified predominates **A.** With the idea of its religious character predominating, *religious, festive, solemn* suscipiendaque curarit sollemnia sacra, Lucr 5, 1162 sollemni more sacrorum, id 1, 96 religiones, Cic Mil 27, 73 iter ad flaminem, id. ib 10, 27 epulae, id de Or 3, 61, 197 ludi, id Leg 3, 3, 7, cf coetus ludorum, id. Verr 2, 5, 72, § 186 precatio comitiorum, id Mur 1, 1 omnia sollemnibus verbis dicere, id Dom 47, 122 sicuti in sollemnibus sacris fieri consuevit, Sall C 22, 2 sollemnia vota Reddere, Verg E 5, 74 ferre sollemnia dona, id A 9, 626 sollemnis ducere pompas id G 3, 22 sollemnis mactare ad aras, id A 2, 202 dies jure sollemnis mihi, sanctiorque natali, Hor C 4, 11, 17 fax, Ov M 7, 49 sollemni voce movere preces, id F 6, 622 ignis, id Tr 3, 13, 16 festum sollemne parare, id. F 2, 247 sollemnes ludos celebrare, id ib 5, 597 habitus, Liv 37, 9 carmen, id 33, 31 epulae, Tac A 1, 50 sacramentum, id H 1, 55 nullum esse officium tam sanctum atque sollemne quod, etc, Cic Quint 6, 26 — *Comp* dies baptismo sollemnior, Tert Bapt 19 — *Sup* die tibi sollemnissimo natali meo, Front Ep ad Anton 1, 2 preces, App M 11, p 264 — **b.** As *subst* **sollemne,** is, *n*, *a religious* or *solemn rite, ceremony, feast, sacrifice, solemn games, a festival, solemnity*, etc. (so perh not in Cic), *sing* inter publicum sollemne sponsalibus rite factis Liv 38, 57 sollemne clavi figendi, id 7, 3 *fin* soli Fidei sollemne instituit, id 1, 21, cf id 9, 34 sollemne allatum ex Arcadia, *festal games*, id. 1, 5, cf id 1 9 Claudio funeris sollemne perinde ac divo Augusto celebratur, Tac A 12, 69, cf *plur* infra per sollemne nuptiarum, Suet Ner 28, cf infra. — *Plur* sollemnia (Isidis), Prop 2 33 (3, 31) 1 ejus sacri, Liv 9, 29, cf id 2 27 Quinquatruum, Suet. Ner 34 triumphi, id ib 2 nuptiarum, Tac A. 11, 26 *fin* funerum, id. ib 3, 6 tumulo sollemnia mittent Verg A 6, 380 referunt, id. ib 5, 605, cf. Stat Th. 8, 208, Juv 10 259 — **B.** With the idea of stated regular character predominant, *wonted, common, usual, customary, ordinary* (syn · consuetus, solitus, freq only after the Aug period) prope sollemnis militum lascivia, Liv 4, 53, 13 socer arma Latinus habeto, Imperium sollemne socer, Verg A 12, 193 arma, Stat Th 8, 174 cursus bigarum, Suet Dom 4 Romanis sollemne viris opus (venatio), Hor Ep 1, 18, 49 mihi sollemnis debetur gloria, Phaedr 3, prol 61 sufficit sollemnem numerum (testium) exaudire, Dig 28, 1, 21 viâ sollemni egressi, *the public way*, Amm 20, 4, 9 Romae dulce diu fuit et sollemne, reclusa Mane domo vigilare, Hor Ep 2, 1, 103· spectari sollemne olim erat, Suet Aug 44; Gell 15, 2, 3 annua complere sollemnia, *tribute*, Amm 22, 7, 10 — As *subst* **sollemne,** is, *n*, *usage, custom, practice*, etc. nostrum illud sollemne servemus, ut, etc, *usual custom, practice*, Cic Att 7, 6, 1· novae nuptae intrantes etiamnum sollemne habent postes adipe attingere, Plin 28, 9, 37, § 135 — *Plur* mos traditus ab antiquis inter cetera sollemnia manet, etc, Liv 2, 14 proin repeterent sollemnia *their customary avocations*, Tac A 3, 6 *fin* testamentum non jure factum dicitur, ubi sollemnia juris defuerunt, *usages, customary formalities*, Dig 28, 3, 1 testamenti, ib 28, 1, 20 — Adverb mutat quadrata rotundis Insanire putas sollemnia me neque rides, *in the common way*, Hor Ep 1, 1, 101 — Hence, *adv* **sollemnĭter (sollenn-, sōlemn-;** very rare, not in Cic.) **1.** (Acc to II A supra) *In a religious* or *solemn manner, solemnly*, = rite omnibus (sacris) sollemniter peractis, Liv 5, 46 intermissum convivium sollemniter instituit, *with pomp* or *splendor*, Just 12, 13, 6 lusus, quem sollemniter celebramus, App M 3, p 134, 13 — **2.** (Acc to II B supra) *According to custom, in the usual* or *customary manner, regularly, formally* (greges elephantorum) se purificantes sollemniter aquâ circumspergi, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 2 praebere hordeum pullis, Pall 1, 28 *fin* jurare, Dig 12, 2, 3 cavere, ib 26, 7, 27 acta omnia, ib 45, 1, 30 nullo sollemniter inquirente, Amm 14, 7, 21 transmisso sollemniter Tigride, id 20, 6, 1 — *Comp* and *sup* of *adj* (late Lat), v supra, II A No *comp* and *sup* of *adv*

sollemnĭtas (sollenn-, solenn-, and **solemn-**), ātis, *f* [sollemnis] (post class, cf sollemne, celebratio) **I.** *A solemnity, festival, celebration* of a day. dierum variae sollemnitates, Gell. 2, 24, 15 pristina (ludorum Isthmiorum) Sol 7 condendi honoris, Aus Grat Act 36 sacrorum sollemnitate prisco more completa, Amm 23, 3, 7, Vulg Deut 16, 16 et saep — **II.** *A usage, formality* juris, Dig 26, 8, 19, 1, 7, 25

sollemnĭter, *adv*, v sollemnis *fin*

* **sollemnĭtus (sollenn-, sōlenn-, sōlemn-)** *adv* [sollemnis] *solemnly*, Liv Andron ap Non 176, 14

sollers (sōlers), tis (*abl* regularly sollerti, sollerte, Ov P 4, 14, 35), *adj* [sollus, i e totus ars, and therefore qs all art, hence, in gen], *skilled, skilful, clever, dexterous adroit, expert* (class, syn sagax, subtilis, expertus) **I.** Of persons quae liberum Scire aequom est adulescentem, solertem dabo, *to make ready, accomplished*, Ter Eun 3, 2, 25 vigilans ac sollers, sicca, sana, sobria sum, Afran ap Non 21, 33 in omni vel officio vel sermone sollers, Cic Rep 2, 21, 37 pictor sollers in arte, Plin 35, 11, 40, § 142 sollertem tu me facis, Ov H 20 26 ancilla id Am 1, 8, 87 vir, id Ib 279 Ulixes, id P 4, 14, 35 agricola, Nep Cat 3, 1 — *Comp* sollertior et ingeniosior, Cic Rosc Com 11, 31 — *Sup* Sulla rudis antea et ignarus belli, sollertissimus omnium factus est, Sall J 96 1 hostis, Suet Caes 35 — Poet, with *inf* coloribus Sollers nunc hominem ponere nunc deum, Hor C 4 8 8, Ov Am 2, 7, 17, Sil 1, 79, 8, 260 — With *gen* · Musa lyrae sollers, Hor A. P 407 sollers cunctandi Fabius, Sil 7, 126 — With *ad* and *acc* cum esset deus ad excogitandum providentissimus, ad faciendum sollertissimus, Lact 2, 8, 3 — **II.** Transf, of things, *ingenious, sagacious, intelligent, inventive* opera providae sollertisque naturae, Cic N D 2, 51, 128 ani-

mus, Liv. 7, 14; cf.: sollerti corde Prometheus, Cat. 64, 295: sollerti astu, Ov. M. 4, 776: sollers subtilisque descriptio partium, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: frugum et pecudum custodia sollers, Verg. G. 4, 327: genus acuminis in reprehendendis verbis versutum et sollers, Cic. Brut. 67, 236: ingenium, Ov. F. 3, 840: hominum natura, id. Am. 3, 8, 45: manus, Tib. 1, 8, 29.—*Comp.:* nihil sollertius, Cic. Sen. 15, 54: sollertius est multo genus virile, Lucr. 5, 1356.—*Sup.:* fundus sollertissimus, qs. *most creative*, i. e. *most productive, fruitful*, Cato, R. R. 8 *fin.*—Hence, *adv.:* **sollerter (sōlert-)**, *skilfully, dexterously, shrewdly, sagaciously, ingeniously:* aliquid consequi, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 26: patefacere futura, Tac. A. 6, 21: explorans, Spart. Hadr. 10.—*Comp.:* simulata sollertius, Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 88: exprimere incessus, vultum, etc., Ov. M. 11, 635: colere hortos, id. ib. 14, 624: imperare, Treb. Poll. Gall. 13.—*Sup.:* aliquid sollertissime perspicere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 98: tempora persequi, Vop. Car. 4.

sollertia (sōlert-), ae, *f.* [sollers], *skill, shrewdness, quickness of mind, ingenuity, dexterity, adroitness, expertness*, etc. (class.; syn.: acumen, subtilitas, scientia): data est quibusdam bestiis machinatio quaedam atque sollertia, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123: nulla ars imitari sollertiam naturae potest, id. ib. 1, 33, 92: Chaldaei sollertiâ ingeniorum antecellunt, id. Div. 1, 41, 91; cf.: est genus (Gallorum) summae sollertiae, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: hominum adhibita sollertia, id. B. C. 2, 8 *fin.:* ingenii sollertia, *shrewdness*, Sall. J. 7, 7: in hac re tanta inest ratio atque sollertia, *knowledge and skill*, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; so (with ratio) Tac. G. 30: ut artis pariat sollertia, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 33: in omni re fugienda est talis sollertia, *such subtlety*, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: mirari non modo diligentiam sed enim sollertiam ejus, id. Sen. 17, 59: quae tua formosos cepit sollertia? Tib. 1, 4, 3: omnia conando docilis sollertia vicit, Manil. 1, 95; Luc. 8, 283: placuit sollertia tempore etiam adjuta, *the ingenious plan*, Tac. A. 14, 4.—*Plur.:* egregiis ingeniorum sollertiis ex aevo collocatis, Vitr. 7 praef. *med.*—(β) With *gen. obj.:* (honestum) aut in perspicientiâ veri sollertiâque versatur, aut, etc. (shortly after: perspicere et explicare rationem), *the perception and intelligent development of the true*, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 14: agendi cogitandique sollertia, *adroitness, quickness*, id. ib. 1, 44, 157: judicandi, id. Opt. Gen. 4, 11: belli, Sil. 6, 309.

sollĭcĭtātĭo (sōlĭc-), ōnis, *f.* [sollicito]. **I.** *Vexation, anxiety:* nuptiarum, i. e. *on account of*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 26.—**II.** *An inciting, instigating, instigation* (good prose): omnium, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 2: Allobrogum, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22: Diogenis, id. Clu. 19, 53.—*Plur.:* sollicitationibus expugnari, *seductions, allurements*, Sen. Contr. 2, 15 *med.:* sollicitationibus periclitari, *to find by trial*, Caes. B. G. 2, 8 (dub.).

sollĭcĭtātor (sōlĭc-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a tempter, seducer* (post-Aug.): alienarum nuptiarum, Dig. 47, 11, 1; 11, 3, 14 *fin.;* Sen. Contr. 2, 15 *med.:* servi, Dig. 11, 3, 11; 11, 3, 14.

sollĭcĭtē, *adv.*, v. sollicitus *fin.*

sollĭcĭto (sōlĭ-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sollicitus], *to disturb, stir, agitate, move; to distress, harass, make uneasy, vex, solicit, tempt, seduce, attract, induce.* **I.** Lit., *to stir, put in lively motion, move violently, disturb, shake, exercise* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Histri tela manu jacientes sollicitabant, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 438 Vahl.): myropolas omnes sollicito; ubicumque unguentum est, ungor, *keep them busy*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 10: nec fas esse, quod sit fundatum perpetuo aevo, sollicitare suis ... ex sedibus, Lucr. 5, 162: pinnisque repente sollicitant divum nocturno tempore lucos, id. 4, 1003; 2, 965: teneram ferro sollicitavit humum, *stirred*, i. e. *by the plough*, Tib. 1, 7, 30; so, tellurem, Verg. G. 2, 418: herbae, Quas tellus, nullo sollicitante (i. e. eam) dabat, Ov. F. 4, 396: remis freta, Verg. G. 2, 503: spicula dextrâ, id. A. 12, 404: totum tremoribus orbem, Ov. M. 6, 699: stamina docto Pollice, pregn., *excite by handling*, id. ib. 11, 169 (v. II. B. 1. infra): stomachum vomitu, alvum purgatione, *to move*, Cels. 1 praef. *fin.:* mox, velut aurâ sollicitante, provecti longius, *as if a breeze were moving us on*, Quint. 12, prooem. 2: hic (spiritus naturae), quamdiu non ... pellitur, jacet innoxius ... ubi illum extrinsecus superveniens causa sollicitat, compellitque et in artum agit, etc., *stirs up*, Sen. Q. N. 6, 18, 2: sollicitavit aquas remis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 2: lucus, qui primus anhelis sollicitatur equis, id. Idyll. 1, 3: seu remige Medo sollicitatur Athos, id. Ruf. 1, 336: Maenalias feras, *to hunt*, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 14: ne salebris sollicitentur apes, Col. 9, 8, 3.—Of a river: cum Danubius non jam radices nec media montium stringit, sed juga ipsa sollicitat, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27, 9.—In mal. part., Ov. Am. 3, 7, 74; Mart. 11, 22, 4; 11, 46, 4; Petr. 20, 2.—**B.** *To produce by stirring, excite, cause to come forth, to arouse, draw out* (rare): radices in ipsâ arbore sollicitando, *by starting roots from the tree* (cf. the context), Plin. 17, 13, 21, § 98; cf.: sollicitatur id in nobis quod diximus ante semen, Lucr. 4, 1037.—**II.** Trop., = sollicitum facere. **A.** With the notion of distress, *to cause distress, anxiety, uneasiness, to distress, disturb.* **1.** Of the body (very rare and poet.): mala copia Aegrum sollicitat stomachum, *distresses*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 43.—**2.** Of the mind; constr. with *acc. of person*, with *animum*, etc. (α) *To fill with apprehension, cause fear, suspense of the mind, and anxiety for the future;* and *pass.*, = sollicitum esse, *to be distressed, to torment one's self:* nunc ibo ut visam, estne id aurum ut condidi, quod me sollicitat miserum plurimis modis, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 26: certo scio, non ut Flamininum sollicitari te, Tite, sic noctesque diesque, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 1, 1: jamdudum equidem sentio, suspicio quae te sollicitet, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 50: sicine me atque illam operâ tuâ nunc miseros sollicitarier? Ter. And. 4, 2, 6: egon' id timeo? *Ph.* Quid te ergo aliud sollicitat? id. Eun. 1, 2, 82; so id. Heaut. 2, 3, 10: aut quid sit id quod sollicitere ad hunc modum? id. Hec. 4, 4, 54: me autem jam et mare istuc et terra sollicitat, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1: an dubitas quin ea me cura (pro genero et filio) vehementissime sollicitet? id. Fam. 2, 16, 5: multa sunt quae me sollicitant anguntque, id. Att. 1, 18, 1: ne cujus metu sollicitaret animos sociorum, Liv. 45, 28 *med.:* cum Scipionem exspectatio successoris sollicitaret, id. 30, 36 *fin.:* desiderantem quod satis est neque Tumultuosum sollicitat mare, Nec, etc., Hor. C. 3, 1, 26; cf. Mart. 7, 54, 2.—With *de:* de posteris nostris et de illâ immortalitate rei publicae sollicitor, quae, etc., Cic. Rep. 3, 29, 41.—Hence, like verbs of fearing, with *ne, that* (*lest*): et Quibus nunc sollicitor rebus! ne aut ille alserit, Aut uspiam ceciderit, etc., Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 11: sollicitari se simulans, ne in ejus perniciem conspirarent, Amm. 14, 7, 9.—Also with *quod*, like verbs of emotion: me illa cura sollicitat angitque vehementer, quod ... nihil a te, nihil ex istis locis ... affluxit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1.—(β) More rarely, *to grieve, afflict, make wretched:* istuc facinus quod tuom sollicitat animum, id ego feci, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 8: sed erile scelus me sollicitat, id. Rud. 1, 3, 19: cur meam senectutem hujus sollicito amentiâ? *why do I make my old age miserable by*, etc., Ter. And. 5, 3, 16: haec cura (ob miserum statum rei publicae) sollicitat et hunc meum socium, Cic. Brut. 97, 331.—With *subject-clause:* nihil me magis sollicitat quam ... non me ridere tecum, Cic. Fam. 2, 12, 1.—(γ) *To disturb the rest* or *repose* of a person or community, *to trouble, harass*, = perturbare: quid me quaeris? quid laboras? quid hunc sollicitas? Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 15; so, quae roget, ne se sollicitare velis, Ov. A. A. 1, 484: temeritas et libido et ignavia semper animum excruciant, et semper sollicitant, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50: anxitudo, prona ad luctum et maerens, semperque ipsa se sollicitans, id. Rep. Fragm. 2, 41, 68: quoniam rebellando saepius nos sollicitant, Liv. 8, 13, 13: finitimi populi, qui castra, non urbem positam in medio ad sollicitandam omnium pacem crediderant, *to disturb the peace*, id. 1, 21, 2: unde neque ille sollicitare quietae civitatis statum possit, id. 21, 10, 12; so, pacem, id. 34, 16 *fin.:* ira Jovis sollicitati prava religione, id. 1, 31, 8: ea cura quietos (deos) sollicitat, Verg. A. 4, 380: alium ambitio numquam quieta sollicitat, Sen. Cons. Polyb. 4 (23), 2: eum non metus sollicitabit, id. ib. 9 (28), 4: (voluptas) licet alia ex aliis admoveat, quibus totos partesque nostri sollicitet, id. Vit. Beat. 5, 4: et magnum bello sollicitare Jovem, Ov. F. 5, 40: sollicitatque feros non aequis viribus hostes, Luc. 4, 665: ut me nutricibus, me aviae educanti, me omnibus qui sollicitare illas aetates solent, praeferret, Quint. 6, prooem. § 8: sollicitare manes, *to disturb the dead by mentioning their names:* parce, precor, manes sollicitare meos, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 32; cf.: cur ad mentionem defunctorum testamur, memoriam eorum a nobis non sollicitari? Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 23.—Hence, pregn.: sollicito manes, *I disturb the dead*, Ov. M. 6, 699: sollicitare umbras = ciere, citare, in necromancy, Manil. 1, 93.—**B.** Without the idea of distress or uneasiness. **1.** *To stir, rouse, excite, incite* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): unicus est de quo sollicitamur honor, Ov. F. 6, 10, 76: sollicitatque deas, id. M. 4, 473: vanis maritum sollicitat precibus, id. ib. 9, 683: quoque Musarum studium a nocte silenti Sollicitare solet, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. praef. 12: cupidinem lentum sollicitas, Hor. C. 4, 13, 6: labris quae poterant ipsum sollicitare Jovem, Mart. 66, 16: me nova sollicitat, me tangit serior aetas, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 45: deinde (luxuria) frugalitatem professos sollicitat, Sen. Ep. 56, 10.—Hence, **2.** *To attract, to tempt, to invite* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): si quis dotatam uxorem habet, eum hominem sollicitat sopor, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 15 Lorenz: nullum sollicitant haec, Flacce, toreumata canem, Mart. 12, 74, 5: cum, mira specie, feminarum sollicitaret oculos, Val. Max. 4, 5, 1 *ext.:* non deest forma quae sollicitet oculos, Sen. Ep. 88, 7: in his (praediis venalibus) me multa sollicitant, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 1: quibuscum delinimentis potest animos omnium sollicitat, Just. 21, 1, 5: omni studio sollicitatum spe regni, id. 8, 3, 8: in Graeciam Philippus cum venisset, sollicitatus paucarum civitatum direptione (i. e. spe diripiendi), id. 9, 1: sollicitati praeda, id. 23, 1, 10; 2, 13 *fin.:* te plaga lucida caeli ... sollicitet, Stat. Th. 1, 27: magno praemio sollicitatus, *bribed*, Front. Strat. 3, 6, 4.—So, *to attract the attention, occupy the mind:* ut vix umquam ita sollicitari partibus earum debeamus ut non et summae meminerimus, Quint. 11, 3, 151.—**III.** Transf., *to incite one to do something.* **A.** *To urge to wrong-doing, to inveigle, seduce, incite, stimulate, provoke, tempt, abet* (class.). **1.** *Absol.:* servum sollicitare verbis, spe promissisque corrumpere, contra dominum armare, Cic. Deiot. 11, 30: non sollicitabit rursus agrarios? id. Phil. 7, 6, 18: sollicitant homines imperitos Saxo et Cafo, id. ib. 10, 10, 22: necare eandem voluit: quaesivit venenum; sollicitavit quos potuit, id. Cael. 13, 31: Milo ... quos ex aere alieno laborare arbitrabatur, sollicitabat, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: quos ingenti pecuniae spe sollicitaverant vestri (sc. *to murder Philip*), Curt. 4, 1, 12: ipsam ingentibus sollicitare datis, Ov. M. 6, 463: pretio sperare sollicitari animos egentium, Cic. Cat. 4, 8, 17; Liv. 2, 42, 6; Nep. Paus. 3, 6.—So esp. milit. t. t., = temptare (freq. in the historians), *to strive to win over, tempt, instigate, incite* to defection, attack, etc.: ad sollicitandas civitates, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: Germanos Transrhenanos sollicitare dicebantur, id. ib. 5, 2; so id. B. C. 3, 21; id. B. G. 5, 55; 6, 2; 7, 53; 7, 54: servitia urbana sollicitare, Sall. C. 24 *fin.:* nobilissimos Hispanos in Italiam ad sollicitandos populares ... miserunt, Liv. 24, 49, 8: vicinos populos haud ambigue sollicitari, id. 8, 23, 2: ad continendas urbes, quas illinc Eumenes, hinc Romani sollicitabant, id. 37, 8, 5: num sollicitati animi sociorum ab rege Perseo essent, id. 42, 19 *fin.:* omnes sollicitatos legationibus Persei, sed egregie in fide permanere, id. 42, 26 *fin.;* so, diu, id. 31, 5, 8; 40, 57, 2; 41, 23, 7; 45, 35, 8: interim qui Persas sollicitarent mittuntur, Curt. 5, 10, 9; Suet. Oth. 5; id. Ner. 13; id. Tit. 9; Nep. Paus. 3, 6.—**2.** With *ad* and *acc.:* in servis ad hospitem necandum sollicitatis, Cic. Cael. 21, 51: servum ad venenum dandum, id. Clu. 16, 47: opifices et servitia ad Lentulum eripiendum, Sall. C. 50, 1: qui ultro ad transeundum hostes vocabant sollicitabantque, Liv. 25, 15, 5.—After *in:* cum milites ad proditionem, amicos ad perniciem meam pecunia sollicitet, Curt. 4, 11, 1.—**3.** With *ut:* civitates sollicitant

ut in libertate permanere vellent, Caes. B G 3, 8 se sollicitatum esse ut regnare vellet, Cic. Fam 15, 2, 6 missis ad accolas Histri, ut in Italiam irrumperent sollicitandos Liv 39, 35 Darei litterae quibus Graeci milites sollicitabantur ut regem interficerent, Curt. 4, 10, 16 — **4.** With *gen*, *gerund.*, and *causa* comperi legatos Allobrogum tumultus Gallici excitandi causa a P Lentulo esse sollicitatos, Cic Cat 3 2, 4.— **5.** With *in* and *acc.* (post class., the prevailing constr in Just) amicum in adulterium uxoris sollicitatum, Just 1, 7, 18 Alexander in Italiam sollicitatus, *urgently invited*, id. 12, 2, 1 Iones sollicitare in partes suas statuit, id. 2, 12, 1 qui Peloponnenses in societatem armorum sollicitaret, id 13, 5, so id. 13, 5, 10, 32, 4, 1, 29, 4, 5 — **6.** With acc. of abstract objects (poet.) nuptae sollicitare fidem (= nuptam sollicitare ad fidem violandam), *to make attempts against*, Ov H 16 (17), 4, cf id Am 3, 1, 50, id. M 6, 463, 7, 721, id. P 3, 3, 50.—**B.** In gen, without implying an evil purpose, *to induce, incite, stimulate, solicit, urge, invite, exhort, move* (poet and in post Aug prose) antequam est ad hoc opus (historiam scribendi) sollicitatus, *induced to undertake this work*, Quint. 10, 1, 74 quae Hecubae maritum posset ad Hectoreos sollicitare rogos, Mart 6, 7, 4 cum, sollicitatus ex urbe Roma (a Mithridate), praecepta pro se mitteret, Plin 25, 2, 3, § 6 sollicitandi (parentes) ad hunc laborem erant, *it was necessary to give inducements to the parents to undertake this labor*, Sen. Ben 3, 11, 1 cum juventutem ad imitationem sui sollicitaret, id. Cons Helv 10, 10 alios Orientis regis ut idem postularent sollicitare temptavit, Suet. Dom 2 juvenum . corpora nunc pretio, nunc ille hortantibus ardens sollicitat dictis, Stat. Th 2, 485 sollicitat tunc ampla viros ad praemia cursu celeres id. ib 6, 550 ut per praecones susceptores sollicitarent, Just 8, 3, 8 Alexander in Italiam a Tarentinis sollicitatus, id 12 2, 1 avaritia sollicitatus (= permotus), id 32, 2, 1 sollicitatoque juvene ad colloquium, *allured him to the conference*, id. 38, 1, 9 hoc maxime sollicitatus ad amicitiam, Plin 6, 22, 24, § 85 serpentes sollicitant ad se avis, id. 8, 23, 35, § 85 hyaena ad sollicitandos canes, id 8, 30, 44, § 106 velut vacua possessione sollicitatus, Just. 31, 3, 2 remansit in caelibatu, neque sollicitari ulla condicione amplius potuit (i e. ad uxorem ducendam) Suet. Galb 5 quod me, tamquam tirunculum sollicitavit ad emendum (signum), Plin. Ep 3, 6, 4 ut ex copia studiosorum circumspicias praeceptores quos sollicitare possimus (sc. ut huc veniant), id 4, 13, 11 — With *inf* (poet.) finemque exprimere rerum sollicitat superos, *urgently implores to disclose the issue*, Luc 5, 69 cum rapiant mala facta bonos . sollicitor nullos esse putare deos Ov Am 3, 8, 36, cf sollicitat spatium decurrere amoris Lucr 4, 1196 — With *ne* maritum sollicitat precibus, ne spem sibi ponat in arte Ov M 9, 683

sollĭcĭtūdo (sōlic-), inis *f* [sollicitus II], *uneasiness of mind, care, disquiet, anxiety, solicitude* (class, used equally in *sing* and *plur*, syn. aegritudo, dolor, anxietas) sollicitudo aegritudo cum cogitatione, Cic. Tusc 4, 8, 18 quibus nunc me esse experior summae sollicitudini, Plaut Mil 3 1, 77 istaec mihi res sollicitudini est Ter Phorm 4, 1, 22 aliquem afficere cura et sollicitudine, id. ib 2, 4, 1 vita vacua metu, cura sollicitudine, Cic Rep 3, 16, 26, id Tusc. 1, 40 96 sollicitudo animi, id. Clu 18, 51 sollicitudinem falsam mittere, Ter Heaut. 1, 2 3 sed dices, me ipsum mihi sollicitudinem struere Cic. Att 5, 21, 3 ne tu me sollicitudine magna liberaris, id. ib 6, 1 11 duplex nos afficit sollicitudo, id. Brut. 97, 332 tibi sollicitudinem adferre, id. Fam 9, 17, 3 sollicitudinem sustineo, id. ib 10, 4 4 quaenam sollicitudo vexaret impios sublato suppliciorum metu, id Leg 1, 14, 40 sollicitudine provinciae urgeri mur, id Att 6, 5, 3 te torquerier omni Sollicitudine districtum, Hor S. 2, 8, 68, cf Sen. Cons. Polyb 4 (23) 2 et saep — *Plur*, Ter And 4, 1 27, Cic. Off 3, 21, 84, id Fin 1, 16, 51, id Div 2, 72 150, id Att. 1, 18, 2, Hor C 1, 18, 4, id Epod. 13 10 — Prov amor otiosae causa est sollicitudinis Publ Syr v 34 Rib — (*β*) With *gen obj* nuptiarum, Ter And. 1, 5, 26 gemmarum, i e *care lest they be broken to pieces*, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 25 — **II.** Transf., *care, forethought, duty, responsibility* (late Lat.) cursus vehicularis, Dig 50, 4, 18 sollicitudinem curialem agere, Cod Th. 6, 29, 7 castella quae sollicitudo pervigil veterum per opportunos saltus erexit, Amm 14, 8, 13

sollĭcĭtus (sōlĭcĭtus), a, um, *adj* [sollus cieo, cf sollicito] *thoroughly moved, agitated, disturbed.* **I.** Of physical motion (poet. and rare) **1.** As attrib of motus, *restless, unceasing* quae sollicito motu carerent, referring to the elements in constant motion, as air, water, etc, Lucr 1, 343 sic igitur penitus qui in ferro'st abditus aer Sollicito motu semper jactatur, i e *an unceasing air current within the iron*, to explain its attraction by the magnet, id. 6, 1038 — **2.** Of the sea agitated by storms ut mare sollicitum stridet, Verg G 4, 262 —**3.** Pregn, with the idea of distress (v II B) utile sollicitae sidus utrumque rati, *to a ship in distress*, Ov F 5, 720 sollicitae porro plenaeque sonoribus aures, *agitated, vibrating (by disease)*, Lucr 6, 1185 corpus, Sen Herc. Fur 1299 —**4.** Sollicitum habere (cf II A and B infra) = sollicitare omnes sollicitos habui, *kept them busy on the move*, Ter Heaut. 3, 1, 52 Donat ad loc.

II. Of mental affections, *full of anxiety, excitement, distracted by cares, engaged, troubled, disturbed* (opp quietus) **A.** Of cares of business, esp sollicitum habere, *to keep busy, engaged* (Plaut and Ter) (clientes) qui neque leges colunt, neque, etc, sollicitos patronos habent, Plaut Men 4, 2, 12 Brix ad loc., 4, 2, 21 quorum negotiis nos absentum sollicitae noctes et dies sumus semper, id. Stich 1, 1, 6 hem, tot mea Solius sollicitii sunt cura, of servants busy in attending their master, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 77 numquid vis? *Py* Ne magis sim pulcer quam sum ita me mea forma habet sollicitum, Plaut Mil 4, 2, 95, cf. Hispaniae armis sollicitae, Sall H 1, 48 Dietsch. —**B.** Of restlessness from fear, suspense, etc., *full of anxiety, agitated, alarmed, solicitous, anxious* (opp securus, freq and class) sollicitum habere, *to fill with apprehension and fear, keep in anxiety*, constr, **1.** *Absol* in quibus si non erunt insidiae animus tamen erit sollicitus, Cic Phil 12 11, 36 diutius videtur velle eos habere sollicitos a quibus se putat diuturnioribus esse molestiis conflictatum, id. Fam 6, 13, 3 quae maxime angere atque sollicitum habere vestram aetatem videtur, id. Sen 19 66 sollicitum te habebat cogitatio periculi mei, id Fam 7, 3, 1, so id Att 2, 18, 1, id. Sest 11, 25 initia rerum quae sollicitam Italiam habebant, Caes B C. 3, 22 cum satis per se ipsum Samnitium bellum et, sollicitos haberet patres, Liv 8, 29, 1 sollicitii et incerti rerum suarum Megaram referre signa jubent, id. 24, 23, 5 sollicitae ac suspensae civitati, id 27, 50 *med.* qu d illis nos sollicitis ac pendentibus animi renuntiare jubetis id 7, 30, 22 sollicitae mentes Ov F 3, 362 pectus, id. M 2, 125 mens, Curt. 4, 13, 2 animi, Hor Ep 1, 5 18 ego percussorem meum securum ambulare patiar, me sollicito? Sen Clem 1, 9, 4 sollicitus est et incertus sui quem spes aliqua proritat, id Ep 23, 2 ut sollicitus sim cum Saturnus et Mars ex contrario stabunt, *alarmed*, id ib 88, 14 fertur sollicitas tenuisse deas, *kept them in anxious suspense*, Stat Achill. 2 338 nunc sollicitam timor anxius angit, Verg A. 9, 89 — And opposed to securus and securitas quid est turpius quam in ipso limine securitatis esse sollicitum? Sen Ep 22, 5 securo nihil est te pejus, eodem Sollicito nihil est te melius, Mart 4 83, 1, so id 5, 31, 8, Sen. Ep 124 19, Quint 11, 3, 151, Tac. H 4, 58 — **2.** With *abl* sollicitam mihi civitatem suspitione, suspensam metu tradidistis, Cic Agr 1, 8, 23 Sophocles, ancipiti sententiarum eventu diu sollicitus Val Max. 9, 12 5 *ext* —**3.** With *de* sollicitus eram de rebus urbanis, Cic. Fam 2 12, 1 de tua valetudine, id. ib 16, 7, 1 sollicita civitas de Etruriae defectione fuit, Liv 27, 21 *med* sollicitum te esse scribis de judicii eventu, Sen Ep 24, 1 desii jam de te esse sollicitus, id. ib 82 1 —**4.** With *pro* ne necesse sit unum sollicitum esse pro pluribus, Cic. Lael. 13, 45 — **5.** With *propter* sollicitus propter iniquitatem locorum, Liv 38, 40 9, 44, 3, 5 infra. — **6.** With *adverb acc. vicem, for the fate of* sollicito consuli et propter itineris difficultatem et eorum vicem, . nuntius occurrit, Liv 44, 3, 5 ut meam quoque, non solum reipublicae vicem videretur sollicitus, id 28, 43, 9 clamor undique ab sollicitis vicem imperatoris militibus sublatus, id. 28, 19, 17 — **7.** With *gen* non sollicitus futuri, pendet (filius tuus mortuus), Sen Cons. Marc 19, 6.—**8.** With *dat.* (late Lat.) ne sollicitii sitis animae vestrae, neque corpori vestro, Vulg Matt. 6, 25 — **9.** With *ex* ex hoc misera sollicita'st, diem Quia olim in hunc, etc, Ter And 1, 5, 33 haec turba sollicita ex temeraria regis fiducia Curt 3, 1, 17 —**10.** With *ne*, like verbs of fearing (mater) sollicita est ne eundem conspiciat, etc., Cic Mur 41, 88 legati Romanorum circuire urbes, sollicitii ne Aetoli partis alicujus animos ad Antiochum avertissent, *apprehensive*, Liv 35, 31, 1 sollicitis populis ne suas operiant terras, Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 104 sollicitus Solon, ne tacendo parum reipublicae consuleret, Just 2, 7, 9, Front Strat 1, 1 6 —**11.** With *interrog clause* sollicitii erant quo eventura esset res, Liv 30, 21 *init* · quam sim sollicitus, quidnam futurum sit, Cic Att 8, 6 3 — **C.** In gen., *troubled, disturbed, afflicted, grieved*, constr *absol*, with *abl* alone, or with *de* sollicitus mihi nescio qua re videtur, Plaut Merc 2, 3, 30 neque est consentaneum ullam honestam rem, ne sollicitus sis deponere, *lest you be troubled by cares*, Cic Lael 13, 47 vehementer te esse sollicitum et praecipuo quodam dolore angi, id Fam 4, 3, 1 vehementer populum sollicitum fuisse de P Sullae morte, id ib 9, 10, 3 num eum postea censes anxio animo aut sollicito fuisse, *afflicted by remorse*, id Fin 2, 17, 55 hoc genus omne Maestum ac sollicitum est cantoris morte Tigelli, Hor S 1, 2, 3 — **D.** *Excited, passionate* (rare) qui, ut sint pudici, sollicitii tamen et anxii sunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 70 atqui sollicitae nuntius hospitae, Suspirare Chloen. Dicens, etc, Hor C 3, 7, 9, so, = avidus, with *gen* or *de* (poet and post class) hominem cuppedinis sollicitum, Lucr 5, 46 de regno sollicitus (= avidus regni potiundi), Just 1, 10, 6 —**E.** *Very careful for, concerned in, punctilious, particular about* (post Aug, freq), constr *absol*, with *de, circa, in*, or *obj inf* ne decet quidem, ubi maxima rerum monumenta versantur, de verbis esse sollicitum, Quint 8, 3, 13 de quorum sumus judicio sollicitii, *for whose judgment we care*, id 10, 7, 24 dixit Cicero, non se de ingenii famā, sed de fide esse sollicitum, id 11, 1, 74 nec sum in hoc sollicitus, dum res ipsa appareat, id. 8, 4 15 eloquentia non in verba sollicita, Sen Ben. 7, 8 2 si tamen contingere eloquentia non sollicito potest, id. Ep 75, 5 cur abis, non sollicitus prodesse bonis, nocere malis? id. Hippol 976, cf in double sense, Mart 4, 83, 2 and 5 — **F.** = sollicitatus (v sollicito, poet.) sollicitii jaceant terraque premantur iniquā qui, etc., *without repose*, Ov Am 2, 16 15

III. Of abstr and inanim things **1.** In gen, *solicitous, mournful, full of or connected with cares and anxiety, anxious, disturbed* (class, often approaching the signif II) scio quam timida sit ambitio, et quam sollicita sit cupiditas consulatūs, *how full of cares is the desire for the consulship*, Cic Mil 16, 42 id est proprium civitatis ut sit libera et non sollicita rei cujusque custodia, i e *that nobody be disturbed in the quiet possession of his property*, id. Off 2, 22, 78 est enim metus futurae aegritudinis sollicita exspectatio, id Tusc 5, 18, 52 quam sit omnis amor sollicitus et anxius, *fraught with solicitude*, id. Att. 2, 24, 1 assentior, sollicitam et periculosam justitiam non esse sapientis id. Fragm. Rep ap Prisc p 801 P (Rep 3, 27, 39) sollicitam lucem rapuisti Ciceroni, *the mournful light, i e life*, Vell 2, 66 in sollicito civitatis statu, Quint. 6, 1, 16 Hermagoras, vir diligentiae nimium sollicitae *ever careful*, id. 3, 11, 22 sollicitum dicendi propositum, *anxiously accurate*, id. 11, 1, 32 sollicita parentis diligentia, *earnest care*, id. 6, prooem 1, so id 6, 12, 16 sollicitae actiones, *carefully elaborated*, id 4, 1, 57 causae sollicitae (opp securae),

very doubtful cases, i. e. in which there is anxious suspense about the issue, id. 11, 3, 151: captarum (ferarum) sollicita possessio; saepe enim laniant dominos, Sen. Vit. Beat. 14, 2: maxima quaeque bona sollicita sunt, id. ib. 17, 4; id. Ep. 14, 18: noctes, id. Ira, 2, 20, 1: tutela, id. Cons. Marc. 11, 3: sollicitos fecisti, Romule, ludos, Ov. A. A. 1, 101: quisque, sibi quid sit Utile, sollicitis supputat articulis, id. P. 2, 3, 18: sollicito carcere dignus eras, *a prison carefully guarded*, id. Am. 1, 6, 64: Cressa... sollicito revocavit Theseа filo, Stat. S. 2, 6, 26: pudor, Mart. 11, 45, 7: amor, Ov. H. 19 (18), 196: os, id. P. 4, 9, 130: frons, Hor. C. 3, 29, 16: manus, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 2: preces, id. P. 3, 1, 148: prex, Hor. C. 1, 35, 5: vita, id. S. 2, 6, 62: lux, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 116: senecta, id. M. 6, 500: libelli, Mart. 9, 58, 5: saccus, id. 12, 60 b, 3: fuga, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 50: sedes, id. ib. 4, 1, 85: via, id. ib. 1, 11, 2: terrae, id. M. 15, 786.—Hence, **2.** = sollicitum habens, *that causes distress, distressing, trying*: quid magis sollicitum dici potest, *what more distressing fact can be mentioned?* Cic. Mil. 2, 5: in quâ (tyrannorum) vitâ nulla... potest esse fiducia, omnia semper suspecta atque sollicita, *causing alarm*, id. Lael. 15, 52: sollicitumque aliquid laetis intervenit, Ov. M. 7, 454: o mihi sollicitum decus ac suprema voluptas, Stat. Th. 7, 363: so, opes, Hor. S. 2, 6, 79: aurum, Sen. Hippol. 519: pretia, id. Herc. Fur. 461: timor or metus, Ov. H. 1, 12; 8, 76; 13, 124; id. P. 3, 2, 12; id. Tr. 3, 11, 10: cura, id. P. 1, 5, 61; Sen. Thyest. 922: dolor, Ov. A. A. 3, 374: taedium, Hor. C. 1, 14, 17: fatum, Ov. P. 4, 10, 11.

IV. Of animals (rare): sollicitum animal (canis) ad nocturnos strepitus, *very attentive to*, i. e. *watchful*, Liv. 5, 47, 3; so Ov. M. 11, 599: solliciti terrentur equi, id. F. 6, 741: lepus, *timid*, id. ib. 5, 372.

V. *Comp.*: sollicitior (mostly post-Aug.; for which Cic. has magis sollicitus; v. III. 2. supra) homo, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3: nos circa lites raras sollicitiores, *too particular about*, Quint. 7, 1, 43: sollicitior rei familiaris diligentia, id. 12, 1, 6: innocentiam sollicitiore habituri loco, Sen. Ben. 3, 13, 1: (pauperes) sollicitiores divitibus, id. Cons. Helv. 12, 1: quod est sollicitius, id. Tranq. 1, 15: qui non sollicitior de capitis sui decore sit quam de salute, id. Brev. Vit. 12, 3: pro vobis sollicitior, Tac. H. 4, 58.—*Sup.* (post-Aug. and rare): illorum brevissima ac sollicitissima aetas est, Sen. Brev. Vit. 16, 1.—*Adv.*: **sollĭcĭtē** (post-Aug.). **I.** *Carefully, punctiliously, anxiously*: vestis nec servata, nec sumenda sollicite, Ser. Samm. ap. Sen. Tranq. 1, 5: in conviviis lingua sollicite etiam ebriis custodienda est, Sen. Clem. 1, 26, 2: recitare, Plin. Ep. 6, 15, 4: exspectatus, Front. Strat. 3, 12, 1; id. Aquaed. 103: sollicitius et intentius, Plin. Ep. 1, 4, 2: custodiendus est honor, id. ib. 1, 19, 4: cavere, App. Mag. p. 274, 35.—*Sup.*: urbis curam sollicitissime agere, Suet. Claud. 18.—**2.** *With grief, solicitude* (class.: sollicito animo): sollicite possidentur, *their possession is connected with solicitude*, Sen. Ep. 76, 30: laetus, Sil. 6, 572.—*Sup.*, Sen. Ep. 93, 12.

‡ **sollĭcūrĭa** in omni re curiosa, Fest. s. v. sollo, p. 298 Müll.

sollĭferreum (**sōlĭf-**), i, *n.* (sc. telum) [sollus-, i. e. totus-ferrum], *a missile weapon made wholly of iron, an iron javelin*, Liv. 34, 14 *fin.*; Gell. 10, 25, 2; cf. Fest. s. v. sollo, p. 298 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 299 ib.; and s. v. solitaurilia, p. 293 ib.

sollistĭmus (**sōlist-**), a, um, *adj.* [old *sup.* form of sollus = salvus; v. Corss. Krit. Beitr. p. 313 sq.], *most perfect*, only in the expression tripudium sollistimum, in augural lang.; *the most favorable omen, when the chickens ate so greedily that the corn fell from their bills to the ground*, Fest. p. 298 Müll.; Cic. Div. 1, 15, 28; 2, 34, 72; Liv. 10, 40; cf. Becker, Antiq. II. pt. 3, p. 79; and Lange, Antiq. I. p. 257.

‡ **sollus**, a, um, *adj.* [cf. Sanscr. sarva, entire; Gr. ὅλος; Lat. salvus; v. Corss. Krit. Beitr. p. 313], *whole, entire, unbroken*: vasa quoque omnino redimit non solla dupundi, Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 298 (Sat. v. 38 Gerl.): sollum Osce totum et solitum significat, unde tela quaedam solliferrea vocantur tota ferrea, et homo bonarum artium sollers, etc., Fest. s. v. solitaurilia, p. 293 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. sollo, p. 298 ib. (v. also the compounds sollennis, sollers, sollistimus, and sollicitus).

1. sōlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [solus], *to make lonely* or *desolate; to lay waste, desolate* (only a few times in the post-Aug. poets): urbes populis, Stat. Th. 4, 36: domos, id. ib. 5, 149; Sen. Oedip. 4.

2. Sŏlo, v. 1. Solon.

Sŏloe (dissyl.), v. Soli, I. and II.

† **sŏloecismus** (**sŏlĭcismus**, Aus. Epigr. 138), i, *m.*, = σολοικισμός. **I.** Lit., *a grammatical fault in the construction of a sentence, a solecism* (cf. stribligo): vitia in sermone, quo minus is Latinus sit, duo possunt esse: soloecismus et barbarismus. Soloecismus est, cum in verbis pluribus consequens verbum superiori non accommodatur. Barbarismus est, cum verbum aliquod vitiose effertur, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 17; cf. Sinn. Capito ap. Gell. 5, 20, 1 (who called it, in pure Latin, imparilitas); Quint. 1, 5, 16; 1, 5, 36 sq.; Sen. Suas. 2, § 13; Gell. 1, 7, 3; Juv. 6, 452; Aus. Epigr. 138; Tert. adv. Nat. 1, 3.—**II.** Transf., *a fault*, in gen., Mart. 11, 19, 2: apud Christianos soloecismus est magnus et vitium, turpe quid vel narrare vel facere, Hier. in Helv. 16.

† **sŏloecista**, ae, *m.*, = σολοικιστής, *one that speaks faultily, that commits solecisms*, Hier. in Ruf. 3, 6.

† **sŏloecŏphănēs**, is, *n.*, = σολοικοφανές, *that which appears to be a solecism*, Cassiod. Or. 6.

† **sŏloecum**, i, *n.*, = σόλοικον, = soloecismus, Auct. ap. Gell. 5, 20, 6; Gell. 17, 2, 11.

1. Sŏlon or **Sŏlo** (the latter in Cic. Rep. 2, 1, 2), ōnis, *m.*, = Σόλων. **I.** *A famous legislator of the Athenians, one of the seven sages of Greece*, Cic. Brut. 7, 27; 10, 39; id. de Or. 1, 44, 197; id. Leg. 2, 23, 59; 2, 25, 64; Liv. 3, 31 *fin.*; Juv. 10, 274.—*Plur.*: aerumnosi Solones, i. e. *philosophers*, Pers. 3, 79 al.—**II.** *A commander in Pydna*, Liv. 44, 45.

2. Sŏlōn, ōnis, *m.*, = Σολώνιον, *a city of the Allobroges*, in Gallia Narbonensis, *north-west of the Rhodanus, perh. near the modern Sortie*, Liv. Epit. 103.

Sŏlonātes, ium, *m.*, *a Gallic tribe in* Gallia Cisalpina, *south-west of Forum Julii*, now probably *Torre di Sole*, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 116; Inscr. Orell. 5124.

Solonium, ii, *n.*, *a district near Lanuvium, on the Via Ostiensis*, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; 2, 31, 66; id. Att. 2, 3, 3.—Called also Solonius ager, Liv. 8, 12; Fest. s. v. pomonal, p. 250, b. Müll.

sōlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* **I.** *To comfort, console, solace* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; while consolor is class.): diffidentem verbis solatur suis, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 9: lenire dolentem Solando cupit, Verg. A. 4, 394: quos bonus Aeneas dictis solatur amicis, id. ib. 5, 770; Ov. F. 5, 237: inopem et aegrum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 131; Verg. A. 9, 290; Cat. 38, 5: solantia tollite verba! *your words of comfort*, Ov. M. 11, 685: solandus cum simul ipse fores, id. Tr. 5, 4, 42: et Caesar quamvis posthabitam deciens sestertii dote solatus est, Tac. A. 2, 86.—**II.** With inanim. and abstr. objects, *to soothe, ease, lighten, lessen, relieve, assuage, mitigate*: famem concussâ quercu, Verg. G. 1, 159: fluviis gravem aestum, Hor. C. 2, 5, 7: laborem cantu, Verg. G. 1, 293: aegrum testudine amorem, id. ib. 4, 464: curas, id. A. 9, 489: metum, id. ib. 12, 110: lacrimas, Ov. F. 2, 821: singulorum fatigatio quamlibet se rudi modulatione solatur, Quint. 1, 10, 16: desiderium fratris amissi aut nepote ejus aut nepte, Plin. Ep. 8, 11, 3: cladem Lugdunensem, Tac. A. 16, 13 *fin.*: quamvis repulsam propinqua spes soletur, id. ib. 2, 36.

Solorius, ii, *m.*, *a mountain in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 1, 2, § 6.

sōlox, ōcis, *adj.* (cf.: salvus, solidus; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 486; ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit., of raw, unwrought wool, *of a coarse staple, coarse, harsh, bristly*: solox, lana crassa, et pecus, quod passim pascitur non tectum, Fest. p. 301 Müll.: lana, Titin. ap. Fest. l. l.: pecore hirto atque soloce, Lucil. ap. Fest. l. l.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 300 Müll.: solox, ἔριον παχύ, Gloss. Philox.: pallium philosophorum soloci lana, Fronto Eloq. p. 228 Mai.—* **B.** Transf., *subst.*: **solox**, ōcis, *f.* (sc. vestis), *a dress of coarse woollen stuff*, Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*—* **II.** Trop.: elaboratam filo soloci accipe cantilenam, *coarse*, Symm. Ep. 1, 1 *med.* (cf.: munusculum levidense crasso filo, Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 2).

solpūga, v. solipuga.

solsĕquium, ii, *n.*, *a plant, also called* heliotropium, App. Herb. 49.

solstĭtĭālis, e, *adj.* [solstitium]. **I.** Lit., *of* or *belonging to the summer solstice, solstitial* (opp. brumalis): (sol) Brumales adeat flexus, atque inde revortens Cancri se ut vortat metas ad solstitiales, Lucr. 5, 617: dies, *the day on which the sun enters Cancer, the longest day*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: tempus, Ov. F. 6, 790; Vitr. 9, 5: nox, i. e. *the shortest*, Ov. P. 2, 4, 26: ortus sideris, Just. 13, 7, 10: circulus, *the tropic of Cancer*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 24 Müll.; Plin. 2, 11, 8, § 50.—Called also orbis, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 37: exortus, *the point where the sun rises at the summer solstice*, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 333.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Of* or *belonging to midsummer* or *summer heat*: herba, i. e. *a summer plant* or *one that quickly withers*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 36; Aus. Prof. 6, 35; Plin. 26, 5, 14, § 26: spinae, Col. 2, 17, 1: acini, Plin. 14, 16, 18, § 99: tempus, Liv. 35, 49 Drak.: caput Leonis, Luc. 6, 338: morbus, *the midsummer fever*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 143.—**B.** *Of* or *belonging to the sun, solar* (for solaris): annus, qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, *in a solar revolution*, Liv. 1, 19, 6; for which, annus, Serv. A. 4, 653: plaga, i. e. *the south*, Sol. 25.

solstĭtium, ii, *n.* [sol-sisto]. **I.** In gen., *the time when the sun seems to stand still*, either in Cancer or in Capricorn, *the* (summer or winter) *solstice* (so in gen. not till after the Aug. period): solstitium aestivum ... hibernum, Col. 7, 3, 11: aestivum, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 229: brumale, Col. 11, 2, 94: solstitia et aequinoctia, id. 9, 14, 12.—**II.** In partic., *the summer solstice, the longest day of the year* (opp. bruma, the prevalent signif. of the word): alter motus solis est ... a brumâ ad solstitium. Solstitium quod sol eo die sistere videbatur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 8 Müll.; Cato, R. R. 104; Varr. R. R. 1, 28, 2; 1, 1, 46; Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19; 2, 19, 50; id. Div. 2, 44, 93; Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 167; 18, 28, 68, § 264 al.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *summer time, the heat of summer* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. bruma, 2.): paenula solstitio, campestre nivalibus auris, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 18; Verg. G. 1, 100; Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 7; Sen. Ben. 1, 12, 3: solstitium pecori defendite, Verg. E. 7, 47.

sŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [solvo] (post-class.). **I.** *Pass.*, *that may be loosed* or *taken apart, dissolvable*: pons, Amm. 16, 8, 10: mundus, Min. Oct. 34: caro, Prud. στεφ. 10, 506.—* **II.** *Act.*, *loosening, relaxing*: aër, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 192.

1. sŏlum, i (collat. form **sŏlus**, ūs, *m.*, acc. to Varr. L. L. 6, 1, 2), *n.* [root sar-, to guard, make whole; Sanscr. sarva, entire; cf.: solea, solidus, sollus], *the lowest part* of a thing, *the bottom, ground, base, foundation*. **I.** Lit., *the floor* or *pavement* of a room; *the bottom* of a ditch or trench; *the foundation* of a building or *the ground, site*, on which it stands, etc.; *ground, earth, land, soil; the sole* of the foot or of a shoe, etc.: aurata tecta in villis et sola marmorea, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49: (templi) Marmoreum solum, Ov. M. 15, 672; Tib. 3, 3, 16: ut ejus (fossae) solum tantundem pateret, quantum summa labra distabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: imum stagni, Ov. M. 4, 298: maris, Sen. Agam. 475.—Of a river-bed: puro solo excipitur, Curt. 3, 4, 8; 5, 3, 2; cf.: ubi mollius solum reperit, stagnat insulasque molitur, id. 8, 9, 7: trabes in solo collocantur, Caes. B. C. 7, 23: super pilas lapide quadrato solum stratum est, Curt. 5, 1, 33: tecta (porticus) solo jungens, Lucr. 4, 430: solo aequata omnia, Liv. 24, 47 *fin.*: clivus Publicius ad solum exustus est, id. 30, 26, 5: urbem ad solum diruere, Curt. 3, 10, 7; Eutr. 4, 17: solo exaequare, Flor. 1, 13, 4: solo aequare, Vell. 2, 4, 2: aedificia cuncta solo cohaerentia, Amm. 22, 11, 6: ISIDI TEMPLVM A SOLO POSVIT, Inscr. Orell. 457; cf. ib. 467; Inscr. Fabr. 10, 47: domo pignori data et area ejus tenebitur: est enim pars ejus; et contra jus soli sequitur aedificium, Dig. 13, 7, 21: solum proscindere terrae, Lucr. 5, 1295; so, terrae, id. 1, 212; 5, 211; 5, 1289.—*Plur.*: recente terrae

sola sanguine maculans, Cat. 63, 7 sola dura, id. 63, 40, Verg G 1, 80, Tib 1, 5, 3, Stat S 1, 1, 56, id Th 4, 445 sibi praeter agri solum nihil esse reliqui, Caes. B G 1, 11 solum exile et macrum, Cic Agr 2, 25, 67 incultum et derelictum, id Brut 4, 16 densum, siccum, macrum etc Col 2, 2, 5 sq duratae solo nives, Hor C 3, 24, 39 putre Verg G 2, 204 cruentum, Ov M 4, 134 foecundum, id ib 7, 417 pulvereum, id ib 7, 113 triste, id ib 8, 789 vivax, id ib 1, 420 pingue, Verg G 1, 64 praepingue, id A 3, 698 mite, Hor C 1, 18, 2 exiguum, Tib 1, 1, 22 cultum, id 1, 1, 2· nudum, Curt 3, 4, 3, 7, 5, 17 viride, Verg A 6 192 presso exercere solum sub vomere, id G 2, 356 solo inmobilis haeret, id A 7, 250 ingreditur solo, id ib 4, 177 solo recubans, id ib 3, 392 reptans solo Stat S 5, 5, 83 —*Plur* saturare fimo pingui sola, Verg G 1, 80 ardent sola terrae, Lucr 2, 592, Cat 61, 7, 61, 40, Tib 1, 5, 3, Stat S 1, 1, 56, id Th 4, 445, cf Cic Balb 5, 13, B 1 infra solum hominis exitium herbae, *the sole* of the foot, Varr R R 1, 47 *fin* mihi calciamentum solorum (est) callum, Cic Tusc. 5, 32, 90 loca nullius ante Trita solo, Lucr 1, 927, 4, 2 (canes) unguibus duris, solo nec ut corneo nec nimium duro, Varr R R. 2, 9, 4 qui auro soccis habeat suppactum solum, *the sole* of a shoe, Plaut Bacch 2, 3, 98, of a dog solum corneum, Varr R R 2, 9, 4 cereale solum pomis agrestibus augent, *their wheaten board*, Verg A 7, 111 vastis tremit ictibus aerea puppis, Subtrahiturque solum, i e *the sea under the vessel*, id. ib 5, 199 omne ponti, Val Fl 4, 712 astra tenent caeleste solum, i e *the vault of heaven*, Ov M 1, 73 manibusque cruentis Pulsat inane solum, i e *the sockets* of the eyes, Stat Th 1, 55 — Prov quodcumque or quod in solum venit, *whatever falls to the ground* i e *what ever comes uppermost* or *occurs to the mind*, = quod in buccam venit, Varr ap Non 500, 11, Cic N D 1, 23, 65, Afran ap Non 124, 18 sq (Com Fragm v 41 Rib) — Also el lipt (cf bucca) convivio delector ibi loquor, quod in solum ut dicitur, Cic Fam 9, 26, 2 — **B.** Transf, in gen **1.** *Soil*, i e *land, country, region, place* (cf terra, tellus, humus) sola terrarum, Enn ap Fest. p 301 Müll (Ann v 443 Vahl) solum, in quo tu ortus et procreatus, Cic Leg 2, 2, 4, cf patriae, id Cat 4, 7, 16, Liv 5, 49 pro solo, in quo nati essent, id 5, 30, 1 patrium, id 21, 53 natale, i e *native country, natal soil*, Ov M 7, 52, 8, 184, id. P 1, 3, 35, Sen Med 334, cf in gremio regni solique genitalis, Amm 17, 12 21 Miletus, genitale solum, Vell 2, 7, 5 (7), Vop Aur 3, 2 —*Plur* vos, mutae regiones, imploro, et sola terrarum ultimarum, etc., Cic Balb 5, 13 sola Romana, Capitol Max 13 vile solum Sparte est, Ov M 15, 428 Romani numen utrumque soli, id F 3, 292 maxima Fundani gloria soli, id P 2, 11, 28 — Hence, solum vertere, *to leave one's country* (generally said of going into exile) qui volunt poenam aliquam subterfugere, eo solum vertunt, hoc est, sedem ac locum mutant, Cic Caecin 34, 100, cf. neque ex sibi causa solum vertisse diceretur, id Quint 28, 26, id Phil 5, 5, 14, Liv 3, 13, 43, 2 al , so, solum civitatis mutatione vertere, Cic Balb 11, 28—Rarely, in this sense solum mutare exsules sunt, etiam si solum non mutarint, Cic Par 4 2, 31, cf quo vertendi, hoc est mutandi, soli causa venerant, id Dom 30, 78 —**2.** In jurid lang res soli, *land*, and all that stands upon it, *real estate* (opp res mobiles, personal or movable property) omnes res, sive mobiles sint, sive soli, Dig 13, 3, 1, so, res soli, ib 43, 16, 1, § 32 tertia pars de agris, terris arbustis, satis quaerit, et, ut jurisconsultorum verbo utar, de omnibus quae solo continentur, Sen Q N 2, 1, 2, Plin Ep 6, 19, 4 ut feneratores duas patrimonii partes in solo collocarent, *lay out in land*, Suet Tib 48 in solo proprio Vop Flor 2.—**II.** Trop , *a base basis, foundation* (very rare) auspicio regni stabilita scamna solumque, i e *throne* Enn. ap Cic Div 1 48 *fin* (Ann v 99 Vahl), cf Tarquinio dedit imperium simul et sola regni Enn ap Fest p 298 Müll (Ann v 151 Vahl) solum quidem et quasi fundamentum oratoris vides locutionem emendatam et Latinam, Cic Brut. 74, 258 solum quoddam atque fundamentum, id de Or 3, 37, 151 solo aequandae sunt dictaturae consulatusque, *to be levelled with the ground*, i e *to be utterly abolished*, Liv 6, 18, 14, so, ad solum dirutum, Vulg Nah. 2, 6

2. sōlum, *adv* , v 1 solus *fin*

sōlummŏdo, v 1 solus, *adv* , A 2

Sŏluntīnus, a, um, v 2 Solus

1. sōlus, a, um (*gen* regular solius, *dat* soli, *gen m* soli, Cato ap Prisc. p 694 P , *dat m* solo, Inscr Orell 2627, *f* solae, Plaut Mil. 4, 2, 28, Ter Eun 5, 6, 3), *adj* [orig the same with sollus, q v , cf salus By Pott referred to sui, Kühn Zeitschr 5, 242] **I.** Lit **A.** In gen , *alone, only, single, sole* (syn unus, unicus, singularis) quod egomet solus feci, nec quisquam alius affuit, Plaut Am 1, 1, 269 cum omnibus potius quam soli perire voluerunt, Cic Cat 4, 7, 14· cum visum esset utilius solum quam cum altero regnare, id. Off 3, 10, 41 licebit eum solus ames, id Att. 6, 3, 7 tot mea Solius solliciti sint causa, ut, etc , Ter Heaut 1, 1, 77 nec mihi soli versantur ante oculos sed, etc , Cic Lael 27, 102 non sibi se soli natum meminerit, id Fin 2, 14, 45 *fin* extra Peloponnesum Aenianes, etc. soli absunt a mari, id Rep 2, 4, 8 quae sola divina sunt, id Tusc 1, 27, 66 ita sola errare videbar, Enn Ann 1, 45, cf Plaut Am 1, 1, 2 Africanum solitum esse dicere, se numquam minus solum esse, quam cum solus esset, Cic Rep 1, 17, 27 rem narrabit sola soli, Ter Hec 3 2 15, 4, 1, 42, id Eun 3, 5, 31, Cato ap Prisc p 694 P de viginti Restabam solus, Ov M 3, 688 solus ex plurimis servis, Plaut Most 4, 1, 23 solus ex toto illo collegio, Cic Prov Cons 8, 18 Stoici soli ex omnibus, id de Or 3, 18, 65 tu ex omnibus, id Fam 2, 17, 6 ego meorum solus sum meus, Ter Phorm 4, 1, 21 coturnices solae animalium, Plin 10, 23, 33, § 69 solus inter omnes, Mart. 4, 2, 1 quae (actio) sola per se ipsa quanta sit, histrionum ars declarat, Cic de Or 1, 5, 18, so, per se, id Top 15, 59, Liv 1, 49, 10, 1 al —With *subj inf* nam solum habere velle summa dementia est, Cic. Tusc 4, 26, 56 —Strengthened by *unus* *Ch* Quid, duasne is uxores habet? *So* Obsecro unam ille quidem hanc solam, Ter Phorm 5, 1, 27 solum unum hoc vitium affert senectus hominibus, id Ad 5, 3, 47 furta praetoris quae essent HS duodecies, ex uno oppido solo exportata sunt, Cic Verr 2, 2, 75, § 185 unam solam scitote esse civitatem, quae, etc , id. ib 2, 2, 5, § 13. te unum solum suum depeculatorem venisse, id Pis 40, 96—With other numerals (freq and class), Plaut Bacch 4, 9, 51, Cic. Ac 2, 45, 138, id Att 2, 1, 5, id Phil 11, 8, 18, id Verr 2, 2, 74, § 182 *Ge* Quantum tibi opus est argenti? *Ph* Solae triginta minae, Ter Phorm 3, 3, 24, Caes B G 1, 40 qui solos novem menses Asiae praefuit, Cic. Att 5, 17, 5, Liv 1, 55, 8, 6, 36, 8, 37, 23, 10, and Suet Aug 97 —In *voc.* felix lectule talibus sole amoribus, Attic ap Prisc p 673 P.—**B.** In partic., *alone, lonely, solitary forsaken, deserted*, without relatives, friends, etc (rare, syn solitarius) sola sum habeo hic neminem, Neque amicum neque cognatum, Ter Eun. 1, 2, 67, cf id. Ad 3, 1, 4, id And 2, 3, 7 solus atque omnium honesta rum rerum egens, Sall J 14, 17, id H 3, 61, 3 Dietsch gaudet me vacuo solam tabescere lecto, Prop 3, 5 (4, 6), 23 — **II.** Transf , of places, *lonely, solitary, unfrequented, desert*, = desertus (class.) hic solis locis composita sum, Hic saxa sunt, hic mare sonat, nec quisquam Homo mihi obviam venit, Plaut Rud 1, 3, 22, cf cum in locis solis moestus errares, Cic Div 1, 28, 59 loca, Lucr 6, 396, Cic. Fragm ap Quint 5, 13, 28, Nep Eum 8, 6 (for which shortly before loca deserta), Sall J 103, 1 locus, Plaut Aul. 4, 6, 7, Ter And 2, 4, 3 terrae, Plaut Rud 1, 4, 8, id Most 4, 3, 3, Ter Phorm 5, 7 (8), 86 Libyae agri, Verg G 3, 249 insula, Cat. 64, 184 in harena, id 64, 57 solā sub rupe, Verg E 10, 14, Cat 64, 154 in monte, Tib 1, 2, 72 (Müll solito) et saep—Hence, *adv* **sōlum,** *alone, only, merely, barely* **A.** Affirmatively (rare but class., syn tantum, but never with numerals, except unus, cf solus, A supra) de re unā solum dissident, de ceteris mirifice congruunt Ain' tandem? unā de re solum est dissensio? Cic. Leg 1, 20, 53 nos nunciationem solum habemus consules etiam spectionem, id Phil 2, 32, 81, id. Or 48, 160 quasi vero atra bili solum mens ac non saepe vel iracundia graviore vel timore moveatur, id Tusc 3, 5, 11 quae hominum solum auribus judicantur, id N D 2, 58, 146 quasi vero perpetua oratio rhetorum solum, non etiam philosophorum sit, id Fin 2, 6 17—**2.** Strengthened by *modo*, and joined with it in one word, **sōlummŏdo** (only late Lat , for the true reading, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 92, is unam tantum, Jan Detlef, whereas tantummodo is class) de exercitore solum modo Praetor sentit, Dig 4, 9, 1, § 2 pretii solummodo fieri aestimationem, ib 9, 2, 23, § 1, 11, 5, 1, § 3, 28, 5, 1, § 1, Quint Decl 247, Tert. Res Carn 26, Hier Ep 12 —**B.** Negatively non solum, nec (neque) solum . sed (verum) etiam (et), etc., *not only (not merely, not barely) but also*, etc. (class and freq) non solum publicas, sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, Caes. B G 1, 12 *fin.* urbes non solum multis periculis oppositae, sed etiam caecis, Cic Rep 2, 3, 6 importantur non merces solum adventiciae, sed etiam mores, id ib 2, 4, 7 neque solum fictum, sed etiam imperite absurdeque fictum, id ib 2, 15, 28 to non solum naturā et moribus, verum etiam studio et doctrinā esse sapientem, id Lael 2, 6 non nobis solum nati sumus, id Off 1, 7, 22 ut sapiens solum contentus possit vivere, id Fin 1, 13, 44 Madvig ad loc bestiae sibi solum natae sunt, id ib 3, 19, 63 nec vero solum hanc libidinem laudant id Tusc 4, 19, 44 servavit ab omni Non solum facto verum opprobrio quoque turpi, Hor S 1, 6, 84 non enim jus illud solum superbius populo, sed violentius videri necesse erat, Cic Leg 3, 7, 17, id Cat 3, 10, 24 non solum naturā ortum novum populum, sed adultum jam, etc , id Rep 2 11, 21 quibus opibus ac nervis non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem suam uteretur, Caes B G 1, 20 quae non solum facta esse, sed ne fieri quidem potuisse cernimus, Cic Rep 2, 15, 28 bene meriti de rebus communibus, ut genere etiam putarentur non solum ingenio esse divino, id ib 2, 2, 4 neque solum civis, set cujus modi genus hominum, Sall C 39, 6, v non and sed

2. Sŏlūs, untis, *f*, = Σολοῦς, *a town on the northern coast of Sicily*, now *Castello di Solanto*, Plin 3, 8, 14, § 90 — Hence, **Sŏluntīni,** orum, *m* , *the inhabitants of Solus*, Cic Verr 2, 3, 43, § 103, *sing* , id ib 2, 2, 42, § 102

3. sŏlus, ūs, *m* , v, solum *init*

sŏlūtē, *adv* , v solvo, *P a. fin*

*** sŏlūtĭlis,** e, *adj* [solvo], *that is easily loosed or taken apart* navis, Suet Ner 34.

*** sŏlūtim,** *adv* [id] *loosely*, = solute, Tert. Pall 5

sŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f* [id.] *a loosing, unloosing, dissolution* (rare but class) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen linguae, Cic. de Or 1, 25, 114· totius hominis, id Tusc 3, 25, 61 —*Plur* · ventris et stomachi solutiones, *looseness, weakness*, Plin 23, 6, 60, § 112, cf stomachi solutio, Cels 4, 5 — **B.** In partic, *payment* solutio rerum creditarum, Cic Off 2, 24, 84 legatorum, id Clu 12 34 justi crediti, Liv 42, 5 nummorum, Dig 46, 3, 54 Romae solutione impedita fides concidit, Cic. Imp Pomp 7, 19 solutionem in procuratorem factam, Dig 46, 8, 12· nominis Caerelliani Cic. Att 12, 51, 3 explicata solutione, id ib 15, 20, 4 —*Plur* , Caes B C 3, 20, cf Dig 46, tit. 3 De solutionibus et liberationibus.—**II.** Trop , *a solution, explanation* non est quod expectes, ut solutionem tibi ostendam, Sen Ben. 2, 34, 1 argumentorum, id. ib 2, 34, 1 somnii, Vulg Dan 4, 3, Sen Ben 5, 12, 2 captionis sophisticae, Gell. 18, 2, 6 (for which sophismatis resolutio, id 18, 2, 6, § 10)

sŏlūtor, ōris, *m* [id] (post class) **I.** *A looser, an opener* signaculi, Aug Mor Manich 2 13 *fin* —**II.** *A payer*, Tert adv Marc 4 17

*** sŏlūtrix,** īcis, *f* [solutor], *she that looses or sets free* malorum, Diom p 484 P

sŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P a* of solvo

Solva, ae, *f* , *a city of Noricum*, Inscr Grut 537, 1.—Hence, **Solvensis,** e, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to Solva* Flavium Solvense (sc oppidum), Plin. 3, 24, 27, § 146

solvo, solvi, solūtum, 3, *v a* (*perf* solŭit, trisyll, Cat. 2, 13: soluisse, Tib. 4, 5, 16) [for se luo; cf socors for se cords], *to loosen an object* from any thing, *to release* or *to loose, remove* any thing which binds or restrains another. **I.** *To loose* an object bound, *to release, set free, disengage, dissolve, take apart* **A.** In a corporeal sense. **1.** Outwardly, *to release.* **a.** From fetters or custody, *to free, set free, release; absol:* solvite istas, i e. *from fetters,* Plaut Truc. 4, 3, 64: solvite istum, id. Mil. 5, 32: numquam, nisi me orassis, solves, id. Ep 5, 2, 62: jube solvi (eum), Ter. And 5, 4, 52: ad palum adligati repente soluti sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 5, § 11: ut vincti solvantur, id ib 2, 5, 6, § 12: qui in compedibus corporis semper fuerunt, etiam cum soluti sunt, tardius ingrediuntur, id. Tusc 1, 31, 75: ita nexi soluti (sunt), Liv. 8, 28, 9: solvite me, pueri, Verg. E. 6, 24: fore ut brevi solveretur, Suet. Vesp 5; id. Tib 65; id. Vit 12 —With *abl.:* canis solutus catenā, Phaedr 3, 7, 20 —Transf., from the fetter of frost: solutis amnibus (i e. frigoris vinculo), Stat Th. 5, 15: terrae quem (florem) ferunt solutae, Hor. C. 1, 4, 10 — **b.** From reins, ties, bands, etc.: solve senescentem equum, *from the rein,* i e *dismiss him from service,* Hor. Ep 1, 1, 8: solverat sol equos, *unhitched,* Stat Th. 3, 407: currum solvere (i. e ab equis, poet. for equos a curru), Sen. Thyest. 794: solvere epistulam, i. e. *from the string by which it was tied* (= *to open*), Nep Hann. 11, 3 et tibi sollicita solvitur illa (epistula) manu, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 2: et jacet in gremio charta soluta meo, id. H. 11, 4: praecepit suis ne sarcinas solverent, aut onera deponerent, Front Strat. 1, 5, 3 —So of garments and sails, *to unfurl, unfold:* cum tunicā solutā inambularet, Asin ap. Cic Fam. 10, 32, 3; Front Strat 4, 1, 26: solutā togā, Quint. 11, 3, 147: vela solvere, Verg A. 4, 574.— **c.** From any fastening (mostly poet and post-Aug prose), *to detach* from, constr *absol*, or with *ab* or *de*, and *abl:* Caucasiā solvet de rupe Promethei bracchia, Prop 2, 1, 69: fraxinus solvitur, *from the ground,* Stat. Th 9, 498: ceciditque soluta pinus, id ib. 9, 409; cf: pinus radice soluta, deficit, id. S. 5, 1, 152: solutis radicibus arbusta procumbunt, Sen Q. N 3, 27, 5: accepi epistulam quam, ut scribis, ancorā solutā de phaselo dedisti, i e a litore, *detached,* Cic. Att 1, 13, 1 B and K. (al. sublatā; but soluta is perh. an error of Cic. in the use of a technical term, v Orell. ad loc.) —In the same sense: solvere retinacula classis, Ov. M. 15, 696; 8, 102: querno solvunt de stipite funem, id. F. 4, 333. fune soluto Currit in immensum carina, id Am 2, 11, 23: curvo solves viscera cultro (i. e. de corpore ferarum), Sen. Hippol. 53 — Of rain disengaged from the clouds: imber caelesti nube solutus, Ov. A. A. 2, 237: (Lunam) imperfectā vi solvere tantum umorem, *disengage only the moisture,* i. e. *from the earth:* cum solis radii absumant, Plin 2, 9, 6, § 45: solutum a latere pugionem, *detached from his side,* Suet. Vit 15 — **d.** Esp, of ships: navem solvere, *to free a ship from the land,* i e. *to set sail, weigh anchor, leave land, depart.* (α) With *acc* alone: eisce confectis navem solvimus, Plaut Merc. 1, 1, 91: navim cupimus solvere, id. Mil. 4, 7, 17 naves solvit, Caes B G. 4, 36; 5, 8; id. B C. 1, 28; 3, 14; 3, 26; 3, 102. primis tenebris solvit navem, Liv. 45, 6: postero die solvere naves (jussi), id 29, 25 *fin;* Nep Hann 8, 2: classem solvere, Liv. 45, 41; Prop. 3, 7 (4, 6), 23.— (β) With *ab* and *abl.:* navis a terra solverunt, Caes B C 3, 101. quinto inde die quam ab Corintho solverit naves, Liv. 31, 7 *med.:* solvunt a litore puppes, Luc 2, 649 —(γ) With *ex* and *abl*. nam noctu hac soluta est navis nostra e portu Persico, Plaut Am 1, 1, 259: interea e portu nostra navis solvitur, id. Bacch 2, 3, 54 —(δ) With *abl*. complures mercatores Alexandriā solvisse, Cic Off 3, 12, 50. portu solventibus, id Mur. 2, 4 — (ε) *Absol* (sc navem or naves): tertia fere vigiliā solvit, Caes B G 4, 23: nos eo die cenati solvimus, Cic Fam 16, 9, 2: altero die quam a Brundusio solvit, Liv. 31, 14 *init*. qui inde solverant, Val Max 1, 7, 3: solvi mare languido, Sen Ep 53, 1: fortasse etiam ventis minantibus solves, id Ben. 2, 35, 5: non eadem est his et illis causa solvendi, *making sea-voyages,* id Q N 5, 18, 16 —(ζ) With navis, etc, as *subj*, *to leave the land* (sc se a litore): naves XVIII. ex superiore portu solverunt, Caes B.G 4, 28; and by another change of construction: solvimus oram, *we freed the shore,* i e from the ship, Quint. 4, 2, 41; id. Ep ad Tryph 3 —(η) Poet usages: de litore puppis solvit iter, *clears the voyage,* Stat. S. 5, 1, 243: nec tibi Tyrrhenā solvatur funis harenā, Prop 1, 8, 11 (cf.: retinacula solvere, c. supra) —**e.** Of secretions from the body (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tempore eo quo menstrua solvit, Lucr. 6, 706: cruor solvitur, Stat. Th 9, 530: lacrimas solvere, id Achill. 2, 256: solutis lacrimis, Claud. Ruf. 2, 258; so, partūs solvere, *to bear, bring forth, be delivered of offspring,* Ov. F. 3, 258; Stat Th. 5, 461; Plin. 28, 3, 6, § 33; 32, 1, 1, § 6 — **2.** *To loosen* an object from that which holds it together, *to break up, part, dissolve, disperse, divide, take apart, scatter.* **a.** In gen: omne colligatum solvi potest, Cic. Fin. 11.— **b.** Of structures (poet and in post-Aug. prose): solvere naves et rursus conjungere, Curt 8, 10, 3: solvere quassatae parcite membra ratis, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 2: dubitavit an solveret pontem, Curt 4, 16, 8: solvere pontem, Tac A. 1, 69: si pons solutus sit, Dig. 2, 11, 2, § 7: solutus pons tempestatibus, Just. 2, 13, 9: currum (solis) solutum, Manil 1, 740.— **c.** Of woven stuff: solvens texta, Prop 2, 9, 6 — **d.** Of mountains: utrimque montes solvit (Hercules), Sen Herc. Fur. 237: tridente Neptunus montem solvit, id. Agam 553 — **e.** Of the neck: soluta cervix silicis impulsu, *broken,* Sen Troad. 1119 — **f.** Of a comet: momentum quo cometes solutus et in duas partes redactus est, Sen Q. N. 7, 16, 3 — **g.** Of the hair, *to loosen, untie, let fall:* solve capillos, Ov. Am 3, 9, 3: crinem, id. A A. 3, 784; id. M. 11, 682; 13, 584; Prop. 2, 15 (3, 7), 46: comas casside, Ov. F. 3, 2; cf. id. ib 4, 854 — **h.** Of the earth (so mostly *P. a*, q v. infra; post-Aug): ita in terrae corpore evenit ut partes ejus vetustate solvantur, solutae cadant, Sen. Q N. 6, 10, 2: ubi montis latus nova ventis solvit hiems, Stat Th. 7, 745. — **3.** *To dissolve; pass*, *to be dissolved, changed, to pass over into* (poet and post-class for dissolvere, or transire in); constr. *absol*, or with *in* and *acc* (α) Of a change into air or gas: calor mobiliter solvens, differt primordia vini, *dissolving, parts the molecules of the wine,* Lucr. 6, 235: nam materiai copia ferretur per inane soluta, id 1, 1018; so id. 1, 1103: ita fatus in acra rursus solvitur, Stat Th 5, 285: nec in acra solvi Passa, recentem animam caelestibus intulit astris, Ov. M. 15, 845 — (β) Into a liquid, *to melt:* saepe terra in tabem solvitur, Sen Q. N. 3, 15, 7: terram quam diximus esse mutabilem et solvi in umorem, id. ib 3, 29, 4: nullum tellus se solvit in amnem, Luc. 2, 408: ipsum in conubia terrae Aethera, cum pluviis rarescunt nubila, solvo, *dissolve into the embrace of the earth,* i e *change into rain,* Stat S 1, 2, 186: ex Aethiopiae jugis solutas nives ad Nilum decurrere, Sen. Q N. 4, 2, 17; so, nivem solvere, id. ib 4, 5, 2; Ov. Am 3, 6, 93; Sen. Herc. Oet. 729: rigor auri solvitur aestu, Lucr. 1, 493: ferrum calidi solvant camini, Manil 4, 250: cerae igne solutae, Ov A A. 2, 47: Iris cum vino triduo non solvitur, Plin. 21, 20, 83, § 142: (herba) quinto die solvitur, id. 26, 14, 88, § 148 —(γ) Of putrefaction: (vitulo) per integram solvuntur viscera pellem, Verg G. 4, 302. — (δ) Of change in general: inque novas abiit massa soluta domos, Ov F. 1, 108: repentino crementur incendio, atque ex tanta varietate solvantur atque eant in unum omnia (sc all the heavenly bodies), Sen. Ben 6, 22 — (ε) Of expansion by heat. (uva) cum modo frigoribus premitur, modo solvitur aestu, Ov. A. A. 2, 317.—(ζ) Hence, solvere, *absol*, *to rarefy:* gravitas aeris solvitur, Sen Q. N. 5, 5, 1. — (η) Solvi in, *to pass into, become:* in cacumine (herbae) capitula purpurea quae solvantur in lanugines, Plin. 27, 8, 39, § 61.— Of a wave: donec in planitiem immotarum aquarum solvatur, *disappears in,* Sen. Q. N. 1, 2, 2. postremi (equi) solvuntur in aequora pisces (= solvuntur in pisces), Stat Th 2, 47: lumina in lacrimas solventur, *stream with tears* —Hence, solvere, causative, *to make pass over, to make vanish in:* circulum in pulverem, in quo descriptus est, solvere, Sen. Ep 74, 27: soluti agri, *the boundaries of which are effaced,* Sic. Fl. Cond. Agr. p 3 Goes —**4.** *To consume, to destroy, dissolve:* solvere orbes, Manil 1, 497. ni calor et ventus... interemant sensum diductaque solvant (i e sensum), Lucr. 3, 287. (Cato) ferrei prope corporis animique, quem ne senectus quidem, quae solvit omnia, fregerit, Liv. 39, 40, 11: si (cometae) sunt purus ignis... nec illos conversio mundi solvit, Sen. Q. N. 7, 2, 2: (turbo) ab eo motu, qui universum trahit, solveretur, id ib 7, 9, 4: tabes solvit corpora, Luc 6, 18; 7, 809: nec solum silvas, sed saxa ingentia solvit (ignis), id. 3, 506: ne tegat functos humus, ne solvat ignis, Sen. Thyest 750 —So, vitam solvere, *to extinguish life,* esp of gradual or easy death: solvas potius (vitam), quam abrumpas, dummodo, si alia solvendi ratio non erit, vel abrumpas, Sen. Ep 22, 3: hanc mihi solvite vitam, Prop 2, 9, 39 — **B.** Trop **1.** *To free, release, loose, emancipate, set free;* constr *absol*, with *abl* or *ab* and *abl;* rarely with *gen* **a.** From the body, etc: teque isto corpore solvo, Verg A. 4, 703: solutā corpore animā, Quint 5, 14, 13: qui solutas vinculis animas recipit, Sen. Cons 28, 8: si animus somno relaxatus solute (i. e *free from the shackles of the body*) moveatur ac libere, Cic. Div. 2, 48, 100: vocem solvere, *to set free the voice, to speak,* Stat S 3, 1; Sen Thyest 682, so, responsa solve (pregn. = *utter and disclose*), Sen. Oedip. 292: suspiria solvit, Stat Th. 11, 604: solvat turba jocos, Sen Med 114: solutos Qui captat risus hominum (= quem juvat risus hominum solvere), Hor. S 1, 4, 83: Ausonii... versibus incomptis ludunt risuque soluto, *unrestrained, free,* Verg G. 2, 386 — **b.** Of members or parts of the body: linguam solvere, *to unfetter the tongue* (sc vinculis oris), *to give flow to words:* linguam (Juno) ad jurgia solvit, Ov. M 3, 261: lingua devincta nec in motus varios soluta, Sen Ira, 1, 3, 7: ut quisque contemptissimus est, ita linguae solutissimae est, id. Const 11, 3: (fama) innumeras solvit in praeconia linguas, Luc 1, 472. —Solvere bracchia, poet, *to unfetter the arms,* i e *to move them:* magna difficili solventem bracchia motu, Stat. Achill 1, 604; cf. of the free motions of animals: columbae soluto volatu multum velociores, *unrestrained flight,* Plin. 10, 36, 52, § 108 — **c.** From obligations and debts: solvit me debito, Sen Ben 6, 4, 1: an nos debito solverit, id. Ep 81, 3: ut religione civitas solvatur, Cic. Caecin 34, 98; Liv 7, 3, 9. te decem tauri... Me tener solvet vitulus (sc religione), Hor. C 4, 2, 54.—So from a military oath hoc si impetro, solvo vos jurejurando, Just. 14, 4, 7.— Sacramento or militiā solvere, *to dismiss a soldier from service:* sacramento solvi, Tac A 16, 13. cum quis propter delictum sacramento solvitur, Dig. 49, 16, 13: militiā solvere, Tac. A. 1, 44 — Munere (publico) solvere, *to exempt from public duties:* ut Ilienses publico munere solverentur, Tac A. 12, 58 — With *obj inf:* ut manere solveretur, *that he should be excused from the duty of remaining,* Tac A. 3, 29 — **d.** From guilt and sin, *to acquit, absolve, cleanse* (cf absolvere, to acquit of crime): si ille huic (insidias fecerit), ut scelere solvamur, *be held guiltless,* Cic Mil. 12, 31: atque hunc ille summus vir scelere solutum periculo liberavit, id ib 4, 9 sit capitis damno Roma soluta mei, Ov F. 6, 452: ipsum quoque Pelea Phoci Caede per Haemonias solvit Acastus aquas, id ib 2, 40. Helenen ego crimine solvo, id A. A. 2, 371: quid crimine solvis Germanum? Stat. Th 11, 379: solutam caede Gradivus manum restituit armis, Sen Herc Fur 1342. —**e.** From feelings, etc: quae eos qui quaesissent curā et negotio solverent, Cic Rep. 1, 18, 30: cum ego vos solvi curis ceteris, Ter. Hec 2, 1, 33. senatus curā belli solutus, Plin 22, 3, 4, § 7: pectus linquunt curā solutum, Lucr. 2, 45: his terroribus ab Epicuro soluti et in libertatem vindicati, Cic. N. D 1, 20, 56 soluti metu, Liv 41, 14 *init;* 27, 51: solvent formidine terras, Verg E. 4, 14: solve metu patriam, Prop 4 (5), 6, 41: metu belli Scythas solvit, Just 9, 2, 2; so id. 14, 2, 5 haec est Vita solutorum miserā ambitione, Hor S 1, 6, 129. soluti a cupiditatibus, Cic Agr 1, 9, 27 his concitationibus quem vacuum, solutum, liberum videris, id. Tusc 5, 15, 43: et tu solve me de-

mentis Hor Epod 17,43 longo luctu, Verg A. 2, 26 tristem juventam solve (i e juventam tristitia), Sen Hippol. 450 solvite tantis animum monstris, solvite, superi, id Herc Fur 1063 Quis te solvere Thessalis Magus venenis poterit? Hor C 1 27, 21 — Poet solvit animis miracula (for animos miraculis), *the soul from superstition*, Manil 1, 103 — And of animals rabie tigrim, Manil 5, 707 — *Absol.* ut ad praecepta quae damus possit ire animus, solvendus est (i e perturbationibus), Sen Ep 95, 38 calices, quem non fecere contracta in paupertate solutum? i e. *from cares* Hor Ep 1, 5, 20 solvite animos, Manil. 4, 12. — With *in* vix haec in munera solvo animum, i e *free it from passions and so make it fit for these duties*, Stat S 5, 3, 33 — **f.** From sleep, very rare ego somno solutus sum, *awoke*, Cic Rep 6, 26, 29 (cf somno solvi, *to be overwhelmed by sleep*, 2 β, γ infra) — **g.** From labor, business, etc volucres videmus solutas opere volitare, Cic Or 2, 6, 23 solutus onere regio, regni bonis fruor, Sen Oedip 685 — Poet. Romulus excubias decrevit in otia solvi, *to be relieved from guard and enjoy leisure*, Prop 4 (5), 4, 79 — **h.** From rigidity, austerity, stiffness, etc, *to relax, smooth, unbend, quiet, soothe* (poet and in post Aug prose) frontem solvere disce, Mart 14 183 saltem ora trucesque solve genas, Stat Th 11, 373 solvit feros tunc ipse rictus, Sen. Herc Fur 797 — Poet solvatur fronte senectus = frons senectute (i e rugis), solvatur, *be cleared*, Hor Epod. 13, 5 vultum risu solvit, *relieves*, Val Max. 4, 3 5 risum judicis movendo, et illos tristes affectus solvit et animum renovat, Quint 6, 3, 1, so, solvere judicem, *unbend, excite his laughter*, id 11 3, 8 solvere qui (potui) Curios Fabriciosque graves (sc risu), Mart 9, 28 (29), 4 ut tamen arctum Solveret hospitis animum, Hor S 2, 6, 83 cujus non contractum sollicitudine animum illius argutiae solvant? Sen Cons Helv 18, 5 — Transf, pregn solventur risu tabulae, i e *the austerity of the judge will be relaxed by laughter, and the complaint dismissed*, Hor S 2, 1, 86 — Imitated quia si aliquid omiserimus cum risu quoque tota res solvitur, Quint 5, 10, 67 — **k.** From any cause of restraint (α) *To release from siege* Bassanitas obsidione solvere, Liv 44, 30 patriam obsidione solvere, Val Max. 3, 2, 2 — (β) *From moral restraints* hic palam cupiditates suas solvit, *gave vent to*, Curt 6, 6, 1, v also P α, B 7 infra. — **l.** From laws and rules legibus solvere (α) *To exempt from laws* i e by privilege Vopiscus, qui ex aedilitate consulatum petit, solvatur legibus, Cic Phil 11, 5 11 cur M Brutus legibus est solutus, si, etc., id. ib 2, 13, 31 ut interea magistratus reliquos, legibus omnibus soluti petere possetis, id Agr 2, 36, 99 Lurco, tribunus plebis, solutus est (et lege Aelia et Furiā) id. Att 1 16, 13 solvatne legibus Scipionem, Auct Her 3, 2, 2 petente Flacco ut legibus solverentur, Liv 31, 50, 8 Scipio legibus solutus est, id Epit 56 Licet enim, inquiunt, legibus soluti sumus, at tamen legibus vivimus, Just Inst 2, 17, 8, cf. ut munere vigintiviratūs solveretur, Tac A 3, 29 — Transf, of the laws of nature etc (aestus) illo tempore, solutus legibus sine modo fertur, Sen. Q N 3, 28 6 solus (sapiens) generis humani legibus solvitur, id Brev Vit 15, 5 nec leti lege solutas Lucr 3 687 nec solvo Rutulos (i e legibus fati), Verg A. 10, 111. — With *gen* (cf libero) perh only in phrase testamenti solvere, *to release from a testamentary disposition* et is per aes et libram heredes testamenti solveret, Cic. Leg 2, 20, 51, 2, 21, 53 (less prop testamenti is taken as attribute of heredes), cf Gai Inst 3 175, and Hor C 3, 17, 16, P α, B 5 *fin* infra. — (β) Legibus solutus, *not subject to, released from* reus Postumus est eā lege solutus ac liber, i e *the law does not apply to him*, Cic. Rab Post. 5, 12 soluti (lege Julia) huc convenistis, ne constricti discedatis cavete, id. ib 7, 18 — Of other laws solutus Legibus insanis Hor S 2 6 68 quae sedes expectent animam solutam legibus servitutis humanae, Sen Ep 65, 20 — Transf, of things soluta legibus scelera sunt, *unrestrained by the laws*, i e *crimes are committed with impunity* Sen Ben. 7, 27, 1 — Of the laws of versification numerisque fertur Lege solutis, referring to dithyrambic measures, Hor C 4, 2, 12 (cf P α, B 11. infra) — **2.** *To dissolve, separate* objects which are united, *to break up, dismiss* (α) Of troops ranks, etc ubi ordines procursando solvissent, Liv 42, 65, 8 in composito agmine, solutis ordinibus, Curt 8, 1, 5, so id. 8, 4, 6 agmina Diductis solvere choris, Verg A. 5, 581 solvit manipulos Juv 8, 154 solvuntur laudata cohors Stat. Achill. 2, 167 — Hence, *to separate armies engaged in battle* commissas acies ego possum solvere, Prop 4 (5), 4, 59 — (β) Of banquets assemblies, etc convivio soluto, Liv 40, 14 *fin* convivium solvit, Curt 8, 5, 24, 8, 6, 16 Quid cessas convivia solvere? Ov F 6, 675 coetuque soluto Discedunt, id M 13, 898 — Hence, urbem (Capuam) solutam ac debilitatam reliquerunt, *disfranchised*, Cic Agr 2, 33, 91 — (γ) Of the words in discourse, orationem or versum solvere, *to break up a sentence* or *verse* (discant) versus primo solvere, mox mutatis verbis interpretari, Quint 1, 9, 2 quod cuique visum erit vehementer, dulciter, speciose dictum, solvat ac turbet, id. 9, 4, 14 ut partes orationis sibi soluto versu desideret et pedum proprietates, id. 1, 8, 13 non, ut si solvas Postquam discordia tetra, etc., invenias etiam disjecti membra poëtae, Hor S 1, 4, 60 — **3.** Implying a change for the worse **a.** *To relax, make effeminate, weaken*, by ease luxury, dissipation, etc. (post Aug) Hannibalem hiberna solverunt, Sen. Ep 51, 5 usque eo nimio delicati animi languore solvuntur, Sen Brev Vit 12, 6 infantiam statim deliciis solvimus, Quint 1, 2 6 solutus luxu, id. 3, 8, 28, so Tac A 11, 31 — With *in* and *acc* soluti in luxum Tac. H. 2, 99 in lasciviam, id ib 3, 38 — Transf. versum solvere *to deprive a verse of its proper rhythm* si quinque continuos dactylos confundas sol veris versum, Quint 9, 4, 49 — **b.** *To make torpid by removing sensation* (α) *To relax, benumb* the limbs or body, as by narcotics, terror, sickness, exhaustion multaque praeterea languentia membra per artus solvunt, Lucr 6, 798 ima Solvuntur latera, Verg G 3, 523 solvi debilitate corporis *paralyzed*, Val Max 1, 7, 4 ut soluto labitur moriens gradu, Sen. Hippol. 368 — In mal part, Hor Epod. 12 8, cf Verg G 3, 523 — Poet illum aget, penna metuente solvi, Fama superstes, Hor C 2, 2, 7 — Of the mind segnitia (oratoris) solvit animos, *wearies*, Quint 11, 3, 52 mentes solvere, *to make insane*, Plin 25, 3, 7, § 25 — (β) By frost (poet) solvuntur illi frigore membra, Verg A 12, 951, 1, 92 — (γ) By sleep (poet for sopio) homines volucresque ferasque Solverat alta quies Ov M 7, 186 corpora somnus Solverat, id. ib 10, 369 molli languore solutus, id. ib 11, 648, 11, 612 altoque sopore solutum id. ib 8, 817 somno vinoque solutos, id F 2, 333, Verg A 9 236 ut membra solvit sopor, id. ib 12, 867 non solvit pectora somnus, Sen Agam 76 — With *in* solvitur in somnos, Verg A 4, 530 — Transf, of the sea aequor longa ventorum pace solutum, *lulled to sleep*, Stat Th 3, 255 — (δ) By death solvi, *to die* (poet and in post Aug prose) ipse deus simulatque volam, me solvet, Hor Ep 1, 16, 78 corporibus quae senectus solvit, Curt 89, 32 (cf A. 4 supra) (corpus) quam nullo negotio solvitur, Sen Q N 3, 27, 2 alius inter cenandum solutus est, id Ep 66, 43 ubicumque arietaveris, solveris, id Cons Marc 11, 3 me fata maturo exitu facilique solvant, Sen Troad. 605 solvi mediā, Petr 111 sic morte quasi somno soluta est, Flor 2, 21, 11 — Hence, **4.** Of logical dissolution, *to refute* non tradit Epicurus quomodo captiosa solvantur, *how fallacies are refuted*, Cic Fin 1, 7, 22 argumentum solvere, Quint 2, 17, 34 solutum scies quod nobis opponitur, Sen. Const 12, 3 — **b.** *To disperse, dispel* as of a cloud deorum beneficia tempestiva ingentes minas interventu suo solventia, Sen Ben. 4, 4, 2

II. *To loose, remove cancel* that which binds any thing **A.** In a corporeal sense **1.** In gen, *to loose* (weaker than rumpo, post Aug) effringere quam aperire, rumpere quam solvere putant robustius, Quint 2, 12 1 qua convulsā tota operis colligatio solveretur, Val. Max. 8, 14 6 superā compage solutā Stat. Th 8, 31 — **2.** *To remove* a fetter, bridle etc nullo solvente catenas, Ov M 3, 700 vincla jugis boum, Tib 2, 1, 7 solvere frenum, Phaedr 1, 2, 3 loris solutis, Ov A. A. 1, 41 — Transf, of prisons qui, solutis ergastulis, exercitus numerum implevit, Liv Ep 56, Brut. ap Cic Fam 11, 10, 13, 11, 13, 2. — Of frost gelu solvitur, *it thaws*, Tac. H. 1, 79 solvitur acris hiems, Hor C 1, 4, 1 — Of clouds facit igitur ventum resoluta nubes, quae plurimis modis solvitur, Sen. Q N 5, 12, 5, 5, 12, 1 — Of the grasp of hands, fingers, etc Aeacides a corpore bracchia solvit, *looses his hold*, Ov M 11, 246 indigno non solvit bracchia collo, Stat. Th 5, 217 digitis solutis abjecit jaculum, id. ib 8, 585 — **3.** *To untie* a string, cord, necklace, etc., *slacken* or *unlock* an enclosure, *open* a box, trunk, etc solve vidulum ergo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 98 eam solve cistulam, id Am 2, 2, 151 solve zonam, *untie*, id. Truc. 5 62 solvisse jugalem ceston fertur, Stat Th. 5, 62 animai nodos a corpore solvit, Lucr 2, 950 nihil interest quomodo (nodi) solvantur, Curt 3, 1, 18 quid boni est, nodos operose solvere, quos ipse ut solveres feceris? Sen. Ben 5, 12, 2 solvere nodum, Stat Th 11, 646 laqueum quem nec solvere possis, nec abrumpere, Sen Tranq 10, 1 vix solvi duros a pectore nexus, Ov M 9, 58 fasciam solve, Sen Ep 80, 10 solutis fasciis, Curt. 7, 6, 5 solvi fasciculum, Cic Att. 11, 9, 2 crinales vittas, Verg A 7, 403 Parmenion vinculum epistulae solvens, Curt. 7, 2, 25 equum empturus solvi jubes stratum, Sen. Ep 80, 9 redimicula solvite collo, Ov F 4, 135 corollas de fronte, Prop 1, 3, 21 solvere portas, Stat Th 3, 492 munimina valli id. ib 12, 10 ille pharetram Solvit, Ov M 5, 380 — Transf, of the veins as enclosures of the blood solutis ac patefactis venis, Sen. Q N 3, 15, 5 venam cultello solvere, Col 6, 14, cf also lychnis alvum solvit, *looses the bowels*, Plin 21, 26, 98, § 171, 21, 20, 83, § 140, Suet Vesp 24, Tac A. 12, 67 ventrem, Plin 20 8, 30, § 74 — *Absol* (sc. alvum), Mart 13, 29 stomachus solutus = venter solutus, *loose bowels*, Petr 117, Scrib Comp 92 — **B.** Trop, *to slacken* or *remove* a bond. **1.** Solvere aliquid (aliquod vinculum, cf I B 1 supra) **a.** Of the mouth, etc, *to open* talibus ora solvit verbis, Ov M 15 74, so id ib 1, 181, Tib 4 5, 14 ternis ululatibus ora Solvit, Ov M 7, 191, 9, 427, id Tr 3, 11, 20, Stat Achill 1, 525 vix ora solvi patitur etiamnum timor, Sen. Herc. Oet 725, so, os promptius ac solutius, Val Max. 8, 7, ext 1 — Transf, of an abyss hic ora solvit Ditis invisi domus, Sen. Herc Fur 664 — **b.** *To remove, cancel, to destroy the force of a legal* or *moral obligation* by expiration, death etc si mors alterutrius interveniat, solvitur mandatum, Gai Inst 3, 160 cum aliquis renunciaverit societati, societas solvitur, id. ib 3, 151, so id. ib 3, 152 morte solvetur compromissum, Dig 4, 8, 27 soluto matrimonio ib 24, 3, 2 solutum conjugium, Juv 9, 79 qui conjugalia solvit, Sen. Med. 144 nec conjugiale solutum Foedus in alitibus Ov M 11, 743 (sapiens) invitus beneficium per compensationem injuriae solvet, *cancel the obligation of a favor by the set off of a wrong*, Sen. Ep 81, 17 — **c.** *To efface* guilt or wrong magnis injuria poenis Solvitur, Ov F 5, 304 solve nefas, dixit solvit et ille nefas, id. ib 2, 44 culpa soluta mea est, id. Tr 4, 4, 10 neque tu verbis solves unquam quod mi re male feceris (i e injuriam), Ter Ad. 2, 1, 10 — **d.** Poenam solvere, *to suffer punishment*, i e *to cancel the obligation of suffering*, etc (cf 3 infra, less freq than poenam persolvere, exsolvere) serae sed justae tamen et debitae poenae solutae sunt, Cic Mil. 31, 85 capite poenas solvit, Sall J 69, 4 meritas poenas solventem, Curt 6, 3, 14 poenarum solvendi tempus, Lucr 5, 1224 nunc solvo poenas, Sen. Phoen 172 hac manu poenas tibi solvam, id Hippol 1177 — **e.** *To remove, relieve, soothe* affections, passions, etc. atque animi curas e pectore solvat, Lucr 4, 908 curam metumque juvat Dulci Lyaeo solvere, Hor Epod. 9, 38 patrimonii cura solvatur, Sen. Q N 3, praef. § 2 Pyrrhus impetus sui terrore soluto, Val Max. 4, 3, 14 solvite corde metum, Verg A. 1, 562, so id. ib 9, 90 solve metus animo, Stat Th 2, 356 solvi periculа et metus narrant Plin. 11, 37, 52, § 140 neque adhuc Stheneleius iras Solverat Eu-

rystheus, Ov. M. 9, 274: hoc uno solvitur ira modo, id. A. A. 2, 460: solvitque pudorem, Verg A. 4, 55 —**f.** Of sleep: quasi clamore solutus Sit sopor, Ov. M. 3, 6, 30: nec verba, nec herbae audebunt longae somnum tibi solvere Lethes, Luc 6, 768; cf.: lassitudinem solvere, Plin 37, 10, 54, § 143 —**g.** Of any checks and barriers to motion, *to remove.* (α) *To raise* a siege: solutam cernebat obsidionem, Liv. 36, 10, 14: solutā obsidione, id. 36, 31, 7: ad Locrorum solvendam obsidionem, id. 27, 28, 17; cf id. 37, 7, 7; 38, 5, 6; 42, 56 *init*; 44, 13, 7; Curt 4, 4, 1; Tac. A. 4, 24; 4, 73; Just. 9, 2, 10 —(β) Of passions, etc., *to remove restraint:* cujus si talis animus est, solvamus nos ejus vincula, et claustra (i. e. irae) refringamus, Liv. 36, 7, 13 —(γ) *To overthrow, subvert* a higher authority, etc.: quos (milites), soluto imperio, licentia corruperat, Sall J. 39, 5: imperia solvit qui tacet, jussus loqui, Sen. Oedip 525: sonipedes imperia solvunt, id. Hippol. 1084; cf.: sanctitas fori ludis solvitur, Quint 11, 3, 58 —**h.** Of laws and customs, *to abolish, violate:* solvendarum legum id principium esse censebant (post-Aug for dissolvendarum), Curt 10, 2, 5: solutae a se legis monitus, Val Max. 6, 5, ext 4: cum plus quam ducentorum annorum morem solveremus, Liv. 8, 4, 7: (Tarquinius) morem de omnibus senatum consulendi solvit, id 1, 49, 7: oportebat istum morem solvi, Curt 8, 8, 18 —**2.** Esp with *acc.* of the bond, etc (taking the place of the constr. I. B 1 2. 3 supra, when the *abl of separation* is not admissible). **a.** *To subvert discipline:* disciplinam militarem solvisti, Liv. 8, 7, 16: luxuria solutam disciplinam militarem esse, id. 40, 1, 4: quod cum, ne disciplina solveretur, fecisset, Front Strat. 2, 12, 2 —**b.** Of strength, energy, attention, etc, *to loosen, impair, weaken, scatter, disperse:* nobilitas factione magis pollebat, plebis vis soluta atque dispersa, Sall J. 41, 6: patrios nervos externarum deliciarum contagione solvi et hebetari noluerunt, Val Max 2, 6, 1: vires solvere, Quint 9, 4, 7: vis illa dicendi solvitur, et frigescit affectus, Quint 11, 3, 133 —**c.** Of affection, etc, *to sever, dissolve, destroy:* segnes nodum (amicitiae) solvere Gratiae, Hor. C 3, 21, 22; similarly: solvit (ille deus) amicos, Prop 2, 34 (3, 32), 5; so id. 2, 15 (3, 7), 26: hoc firmos solvit amores, Ov A. A. 2, 385; amores cantibus et herbis solvere, Tib 1, 2, 60 —**d.** Of sickness and hunger, *to end, remove* · vitex dicitur febres solvere, Plin 24, 9, 38, § 60: solvit jejunia granis, Ov. F. 4, 607: quoniam jejunia virgo Solverat, id. M. 5, 535; cf Luc 3, 282; so, famem, Sen. Thyest 64 —**e.** *To delay:* hi classis moras hac morte solvi rentur, Sen. Troad. 1131.— **f.** Of darkness, *to dispel:* lux solverat umbras, Stat Th 10, 390 —**g.** Of war, strife, etc, *to compose, settle:* aut solve bellum, mater, aut prima excipe, Sen. Phoen. 406: electus formae certamina solvere pastor, Stat Achill. 2, 337: jurgia solvere, Manil 3, 115. contradictiones solvere, Quint 7, 1, 38 —**h.** Of difficulties, riddles, questions, ambiguities, etc, *to solve, explain, remove:* quia quaestionem solvere non posset, Val. Max. 9, 12, ext 3: aenigmata, Quint 8, 6, 53 · omnes solvere posse quaestiones, Suet Gram 11: haec ipsa, quae volvuntur ab illis, solvere malim et expandere, Sen. Ep 82, 20; id. Q. N. 7, 14, 1. unum tantum hoc solvendum est, *that one question,* id ib 1, 7, 3: puta nunc me istuc non posse solvere, id. Ep 48, 6 · carmina non intellecta Solverat, Ov. M 7, 760 · triste carmen alitis solvi ferae, Sen. Oedip 102: nodos juris, Juv 8, 50 · proponere aliquid quod solvat quaestionem, Quint 5, 10, 96 · plurimas quaestiones illis probationibus solvi sole re, id. 1, 10, 49: *quo* solvitur quaestio supra tractata, id. 3, 7, 3: ambiguitatem or amphiboliam, id. 7, 2, 49; 7, 9, 10 —**3.** I n p a r t i c, of obligations, *to fulfil* **a.** *To pay* (α) Originally, rem solvere, *to free one's property and person* (rem familiarem) *from debts* (solutio per aes et libram), according to the ancient formula: quod ego tibi tot millibus condemnatus sum, me eo nomine . . . a te solvo liberoque hoc aere aeneâque librâ, Gai Inst 3, 174 Huschke; cf.: inde rem creditori palam populo solvit (i e per aes et libram), Liv 6, 14, 5: quas res dari, fieri, solvi oportuit, id. 1, 32, 11.

—Hence, rem solvere, *to pay;* often with *dat of person:* pro vecturā rem solvit? *paid the freight,* Plaut As 2, 4, 27: ubi nugivendis res soluta'st omnibus, id. Aul 3, 5, 51: tibi res soluta est recte, id. Curc 4, 3, 21: ego quidem pro istac rem solvo ab tarpessita meo, id. ib 5, 2, 20: rem solvo omnibus quibus debibeo, id. ib 5, 3, 45: dum te strenuas, res erit soluta, id. Ps 2, 2, 35: res soluta'st, Gripe, ego habeo, id. Rud. 5, 3, 67.—T r o p.: saepe edunt (aves); semel si captae sunt, rem solvont aucupi, *they repay him, pay for his expenses,* Plaut As. 1, 3, 66 —And *to pay* by other things than money: si tergo res solvonda'st, *by a whipping,* Plaut As 2, 2, 54: habent hunc morem ut pugnis rem solvant si quis poscat clarius, id. Curc. 3, 9: tibi quidem copia'st, dum lingua vivet, qui rem solvas omnibus, id Rud. 2, 6, 74.—Hence, (β) *Absol* (sc. rem), *to pay;* with or without *dat. of person:* cujus bona, quod populo non solvebat, publice venierunt, Cic Fl. 18, 43: ei cum solveret, sumpsit a C M. Fufiis, id. ib. 20, 46: misimus qui pro vecturā solveret, id. Att 1, 3, 2: qui nimis cito cupit solvere, invitus debet, Sen. Ben 4, 40, 5: ut creditori solvat, Dig 30, 1, 49, § 7.—*Pass impers:* si dare vis mihi, Magis solutum erit quam ipsi dederis, *it will be a more valid payment,* Plaut Ps 2, 2, 46: numquam vehementius actum est quam me consule, ne solveretur, *to stop payments,* Cic Off 2, 24, 84: fraudandi spe sublatā solvendi necessitas consecuta est, id. ib 2, 24, 84: cum eo ipso quod necesse erat solvi, facultas solvendi impediretur, Liv. 6, 34, 1.—Cf. in the two senses, *to free from debt,* and *to pay,* in the same sentence: non succurrere vis illi, sed solvere Qui sic properat, ipse solvi vult, non solvere, Sen. Ben. 6, 27, 1 —(γ) With *acc* of the debt, *to discharge, to pay:* postquam Fundanio debitum solutum esset, Cic. Q Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10 · hoc quod debeo peto a te ut . . . solutum relinquas, *settled,* id. Att 16, 6, 3: solverat Castricio pecuniam jam diu debitam, id Fl. 23, 54: ex quā (pensione) major pars est ei soluta, id. Att 16, 2, 1: solvi aes alienum Pompejus ex suo fisco jussit, Val. Max. 6, 2, 11: aes alienum solvere, Sen. Ep 36, 5: quae jactatio est, solvisse quod debebas? id. Ben. 4, 17, 1; so, debitum solvere, id. ib 6, 30, 2: ne pecunias creditas solverent, Cic Pis 35, 86: ut creditae pecuniae solvantur, Caes. B C 3, 20; 3, 1: ex thensauris Gallicis creditum solvi posse, Liv. 6, 15, 5: ita bona veneant ut solidum suum cuique solvatur, Cic. Rab Post 17, 46 —And of moral debts: cum patriae quod debes solveris, Cic Marcell. 9, 27: debet vero, solvitque praeclare, id. Phil. 13, 11, 25: aliter beneficium, aliter creditum solvitur, Sen. Ben. 2, 34, 1: qui grate beneficium accipit, primam ejus pensionem solvit, id. ib 2, 22 *fin* —(δ) By a confusion of construction, solvere pecuniam, etc, *to pay money,* etc (for pecuniā rem or debitum solvere); constr. with *dat.* or *absol:* emi: pecuniam solvi, Cic Verr 2, 4, 20, § 43 · pro frumento nihil solvit, id ib 2, 3, 72, § 169: legatis pecuniam pro frumento solvit, Liv. 44, 16 · hanc pecuniam cum solvere in praesenti non posset, Nep Milt 7, 6: nisi pecuniam solvisset, id. Cim. 1, 1: condiciones pacis dictae ut decem millia talentum argenti . . . solverent, Liv 30, 37 *med:* pro quo (frumento) pretium solveret populus Romanus, id 36, 3, 1 · pretium servorum ex aerario solutum est dominis, id. 32, 26, 14: pretium pro libris domino esse solvendum, id. 40, 39 *fin:* meritam mercedem, id. 8, 22, 3; so id. 8, 11, 4: sorte creditum solvere, *by paying the principal* (i e *without interest*), id. 6, 36, 12: quae praemia senatus militibus ante constituit, ea solvantur, Cic. Phil 14, 14, 38: stipendium, Liv. 28, 32, 1 · dotem mulieri, Dig 24, 3, 2: litem aestimatam, *the amount of a fine,* Nep Cim 5, 18 *fin* · arbitria funeris, *the expenses of the funeral,* Cic Red. Sen 7, 18: solvere dodrantem, *to pay seventy five per cent,* Mart. 8, 9, 1: dona puer solvit, *paid the promised gifts,* Ov. M 9, 794; so, munera, id. ib 11, 104.—T r a n s f, of the dedication of a book, in return for favors: et exspectabo ea (munera) quae pol liceris, et erunt mihi pergrata si solveris . . . Non solvam nisi prius a te cavero, etc, Cic Brut. 4, 17 sq —Of the delivery

of slaves: si quis duos homines promiserit et Stichum solverit, Dig 46, 3, 67; 46, 3, 38, § 3.—T r a n s f., poet: dolorem solvisti, *you have paid your grief,* i e *have duly mourned,* Stat S 2, 6, 98.—*Pass* with personal subject: si (actor) solutus fuisset, Dig 12, 1, 31 (cf.: solvere militem, β supra) —(ε) E s p, in certain phrases, *to pay:* aliquid praesens solvere, *to pay in cash,* Cic Att 16, 2, 1; so, aliquid de praesentibus solvere, Sen. Ep 97, 16: solvere grates (= referre gratiam muneribus): Sulla solvit grates Dianae, Vell. 2, 25: quas solvere grates sufficiam? Stat S 4, 2, 7: cum homo avarus, ut ea (beneficia) solveret sibi imperare non posset, etc, Cael. ap Cic Fam. 8, 12, 1; cf: non dicimus reposuit beneficium aut solvit; nullum nobis placuit quod aeri alieno convenit verbum, Sen. Ep 81, 9; but v. id. Ben. 2, 18, 5: in debitum solvere, *to make a partial payment:* unum haec epistula in debitum solvet, id Ep 7, 10: aliquid solvere ab aliquo (de aliquā re), *to pay out of funds supplied by any one (out of any fund):* Quintus laborat ut tibi quod debet ab Egnatio solvat, Cic *Att* 7, 18, 4: homines dicere, se a me solvere, id ib 5, 21, 11: (summa) erat solvenda de meo, Plin. Ep 2, 4, 2: operas solvere alicui, *to work for somebody,* Dig 40, 7, 39: solvo operam Dianae, *I work for Diana,* i e *offer a sacrifice to her,* Afran ap. Non 12, 21: judicatum solvere, *to pay the amount adjudged by the court,* for which security (satisdatio) was required: stipulatio quae appellatur judicatum solvi, Gai. Inst 4, 90: iste postulat ut procurator judicatum solvi satisdaret, Cic Quint 7, 29; so Dig 3, 2, 28; 3, 3, 15; 2, 8, 8; 2, 8, 14 et saep: auctio solvendis nummis, *a cash auction,* Mart 14, 35 —*Gerund:* solvendo esse, *to be solvent;* jurid. t t, to be able to pay, i e one's debts; cf in full: nec tamen solvendo aeri alieno respublica esset, Liv. 31, 13: nemo dubitat solvendo esse eum qui defenditur, Dig 50, 17, 105: qui modo solvendo sint, Gai Inst 1, 3, 121: si solvendo sint, Paul. Sent 1, 20, 1. nec interest, solvendo sit, necne, Dig 30, 1, 49, § 5; so ib 46, 1, 10; 46, 1, 27, § 2; 46, 1, 51, §§ 1 and 4; 46, 1, 52, § 1; 46, 1, 28; 50, 17, 198 et saep: non solvendo esse, *to be insolvent:* solvendo non erat, Cic Att. 13, 10, 3: cum solvendo civitates non essent, id. Fam 3, 8, 2: tu nec solvendo eras, nec, etc, id Phil 2, 2, 4: ne videatur non fuisse solvendo, id. Off 2, 22, 79; and very freq in the jurists —So, trop: quid matri, quid flebili patriae dabis? Solvendo non es, Sen. Oedip 941; cf: * non esse ad solvendum (i.e able to pay), Vitr 10, 6 *fin* —**b.** *To fulfil the duty* of burial (α) Justa solvere; with *dat of the person.* qui nondum omnia paterno funeri justa solvisset, *who had not yet finished the burial ceremonies of his father,* Cic Rosc Am 8, 23: justis defuncto rum corporibus solutis, Curt 3, 12, 15: pro inde corpori quam primum justa solvamus, id 10, 6, 7: ut justa soluta Remo, Ov. F. 5, 452: nunc justa nato solve, Sen. Hippol 1245 —(β) Exsequias, inferias or supre ma solvere: exsequiis rite solutis, Verg A. 7, 5: cruor sancto solvit inferias viro, Sen Hippol. 1198. solvere suprema militibus, Tac. A. 1, 61 —**c.** Votum solvere, *to fulfil a vow* to the gods (α) Alone: vota ea quae numquam solveret nuncupavit, Cic Phil 3, 4, 11. quod si factum esset, votum rite solvi non posse, Liv. 31, 9 *fin:* liberare et se et rempublicam religione votis solvendis, id. 40, 44, 8 · placatis diis votis rite solvendis, id 36, 37 *fin* petiit ut votum sibi solvere liceret, id. 45, 44: animosius a mercatore quam a vectore solvitur votum, Sen Ep 73, 5: vota pro incolumitate solvebantur, Tac A 2, 69: vota pater solvit, Ov. M 9, 707: ne votum solvat, Mart 12, 91, 6, 8, 4, 2; Val Max. 6, 9, 5 *ext;* 1, 1, 8 *ext* —P o e t: voti debita solvere, Ov. F. 5, 596; cf. the abbrev. formula V. S L M (VOTUM SOLVIT LIBENS MERITO), Inscr Orelli 186, 1296 sq: V. S. A. L. (ANIMO LIBENTI), ib 2022 et saep sacra solvere (=votum solvere), Manil 1, 427 —(β) With *dat:* ait sese Veneri velle votum solvere, Plaut Rud. prol 60. vota Jovi solvo, Ov. M. 7, 652; 8, 153: sunt vota soluta deae, id. F. 6, 248: dis vota solvis, Sen. Ben 5, 19, 4: libamenta Veneri solvere (=votum per libamenta), Just. 18, 5, 4.—**d.** Fidem solvere, *to fulfil a promise* (post class. for fidem praestare,

exsolvere, cf fidem obligatam liberare, Suet. Claud 9) illi, ut fidem solverent, cli peis obruere, Flor 1, 1, 12, similarly et voti solverat ille fidem (= votum solverat), Ov F 1, 642, but cf itane imprudens? tandem inventa'st causa solvisti fidem, *you have found a pretext to evade your promise* (cf II A 3), Ter And. 4 1, 18 esset, quam dederas, morte soluta fides, *by my death your promise to marry me would have been cancelled* (cf II B 1 6) Ov H 10, 78, similarly suam fidem (i e quam Lepido habuerit) solutam esse, *that his faith in Lepidus was broken*, Planc. ap Cic Fam 10, 21, 3 —With a different construction se depositi fide solvere *to acquit one's self of the duty to return property intrusted to him* (cf. I B 1 c.), Val Max 7, 3, 5 *ext* factique fide data munera solvit *he freed the gift already given from the obligation of an accomplished fact*, i e. *he revoked the gifts, although already made*, Ov M 11, 135 —**c.** Promissum solvere, *to fulfil a promise* (very rare) perinde quasi promissum solvens, Val Max 9, 6, 1 solvitur quod cuique promissum est, Sen Cons Marc 20 *fin.*, similarly solutum, quod juraverant, rebantur, *what they had promised under oath*, Liv 24, 18, 5.—Hence, **sŏlūtus,** a, um, *P a*, *free, loose, at large, unfettered, unbandaged* **A.** Lit **1.** (Acc to I A 1 supra.) Pige at nostrum erum si eximat aut solutos sinat, Plaut Capt 2, 1, 11 tibi moram facis quom ego solutus sto, id Ep 5, 2, 25 reus solutus causam dicis, testes vinctos attines, id Truc. 4, 3 63 cum eos vinciret quos secum habebat, te solutum Romam mittebat? Cic Deiot 7, 22 nec quisquam ante Marium solutus dicitur esse sectus, *unbandaged*, id Tusc 2 22, 53 duos (captivos) solutos ire ad Hannibalem jussit, Liv 27, 51 eum interdiu solutum custodes sequebantur nocte clausum asservabant, id 24 45, 10 non efficiatis ut solutos verear quos alligatos adduxit, Val Max 6, 2, 3 —**2.** (Acc to I A 2) Of texture, etc, esp of soil, *loose, friable* (opp spissus, post Aug) quo solutior terra facilius pateat radicibus, Sen. Ep 90, 21 ordeum nisi solutum et siccum locum non patitur, Col 2, 9 soluta et facilis terra, id 3, 14 solum solutum vel spissum, id. 2, 2 *init* seri vult raphanus terra soluta, umida, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 83 hordeum seri non vult, nisi in sicca et soluta terra, id 18, 7, 18, § 79 solutiores ripae, Front Aquaed 15 —Of plants mas spissior, femina solutior Plin 25, 9, 57, § 103 —Hence *subst* **sŏlūtum,** i, *n*, *a state of looseness* dum vult describere, quem ad modum alia torqueantur fila, alia ex molli solutoque ducantur, Sen Ep 90, 20 —**3.** (Acc to I A 3) *Rarefied, thin, diffused* turbo quo celsior eo solutior laxior que est et ob hoc diffunditur Sen Q N 7, 9 3 aer agitatus a sole calefactusque solutior est, id ib 1, 2, 10 debet aer nec tam spissus esse, nec tam tenuis et solutus ut etc id ib 1, 2, 11 —**B.** Trop **1.** (Acc to I B 1) Of speech, *unfettered fluent ready* (orator) solutus in explicandis sententiis, Cic Or 47, 173 verbis solutus satis id ib 47, 174 solutissimus in dicendo id ib 48 180 —**2.** *Exempt free* from duties obligations, etc quam ob rem vide rer maximis beneficii vinculis obstrictus, cum liber essem et solutus? Cic Planc 30 72 soluta (praedia) meliore in causa sunt quam obligata, *unmortgaged*, id. Agr 3, 2, 9 si reddidi (debitum), solutus sum ac liber, Sen Ben 2 18 5 non ut gratus, sed ut solutus sim, id ib 4, 21, 3 solutus omni fenore, Hor Epod 2, 4 nam ea (religione) magister equitum solutus ac liber potuerit esse, Liv 8 32, 5 Mamertini soli in omni orbe terrarum vacui, expertes soluti ac liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, molestiā, munere, Cic Verr 2, 4, 10, § 23 —**3.** *Free from punishment not punishable not liable*, etc. qui mancipia vendunt certiores faciunt emptores quis fugitivus sit, noxave solutus, Edict Aedil ap Dig 21, 1, 1, § 1, Gell. 4, 2, 1, cf quod aiunt aediles noxae solutus non sit sic intellegendum est noxali judicio subjectum non esse, Dig 21, 1, 17, § 17 apud quos libido etiam permissam habet et solutam licentiam, Cic. Rep 4, 4, 4 omne illud tempus habeat per me solutum ac liberum i e *let the crimes then committed be unpunished*, id Verr 2, 1, 12 § 33 antea vacuum id solutumque poena fuerat, Tac A 14 28 — With *subj inf* maxime solutum fuit, prodere de iis, etc., Tac A 4, 35 solutum existimatur esse alteri male dicere, Caecil. ap Cic. Fam 6, 7, 3 —**4.** *Free from cares, undistracted* animo soluto liberoque, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 75 § 185 sed paulo solutiore tamen animo, id. ib 2, 5, 31, § 82 —**5.** *At leisure free from labor, business*, etc te rogo ut eum solutum, liberum, confectis ejus negotiis a te, quam primum ad me remittas, Cic Fam 13, 63, 2 quo mea ratio facilior et solutior esse posset, id ib 3 5 1 — With *gen* Genium Curabis Cum famulis operum solutis, Hor C 3, 17, 16 —**6.** *Unbound, relaxed, merry, jovial* quam homines soluti ridere non desinant, tristiores autem, etc, Cic. Dom 39, 104 an tu existimas quemquam soluto vultu et hilari oculo mortem contemnere? Sen Ep 23, 4 vultus, Stat Th 5, 355 (mores) naturam sequentium faciles sunt, soluti sunt, *unembarrassed*, Sen Ep 122, 17 —**7.** *Free* from the rule of others, *uncontrolled, independent* cum videas civitatis voluntatem solutam, virtutem alligatam, Cic Att 2, 18, 1 ab omni imperio externo soluta in perpetuum Hispania, Liv 29 1 *fin* Masinissae ab imperio Romano solutam libertatem tribuit, Val Max 7, 2, 6 incerti, solutique, et magis sine domino quam in libertate, Vononem in regnum accipiunt, Tac. A 2, 4 quorum (militum) libertas solutior erat, Just 13, 2, 2 —Of animals rectore solutos (solis) equos, Stat Th 1, 219 —**8.** *Free* from influence or restraint, hence, *independent, unbiassed, unprejudiced* nec vero deus ipse alio modo intellegi potest, nisi mens soluta quaedam et libera, Cic. Tusc 1, 27, 66 cum animi sine ratione motu ipsi suo soluto ac libero incitarentur, id Div 1, 2, 4 judicio senatus soluto et libero, id Phil 5, 15, 41 sum enim ad dignitatem in re publicā solutus, id Att 1, 13 2 libero tempore cum soluta vobis est eligendi optio, id Fin 1, 10, 33 si omnia mihi essent solutissima, tamen in re publica non alius essem atque nunc sum, id Fam 1, 9, 21 liberi enim ad causas solutique veniebant, *uncommitted*, id Verr 2 2, 78, § 192 —**9.** *Free* from moral restraint, hence, *unbridled, insolent, loose* amores soluti et liberi, Cic Rep 4, 4, 4 licentia, id ib 4, 4 4 populi quamvis soluti ecfrenatique sint, id ib 1, 34, 53 quis erat qui sibi solutam P Clodii praeturam sine maximo metu proponeret? Solutam autem fore videbatis, nisi esset is consul qui eam auderet possetque constringere, id Mil 13, 34 quominus conspectus, eo solutior erat, Liv 27, 31 *fin* adulescentes aliquot quorum, in regno, libido solutior fuerat, id 2, 1, 2 solutioris vitae primos adulescentiae annos egisse fertur, *a licentious life*, Val Max 2, 6, 1 spectandi solutissimum morem corrigere Suet Aug 44 mores soluti, *licentious habits*, Just. 3, 3, 10 —**10.** *Regardless of rules careless, loose* orator tam solutus et mollis in gestu Cic Brut 62 225 dicta factaque ejus solutiora, et quandam sui neglegentiam praeferentia, Tac A 16, 18 —**11.** Esp, of style, etc, *free from rules of composition* (α) Oratio soluta, verba soluta *a free style, conversational or epistolary style* est oratio aliqua vincta atque contexta, soluta alia, qualis in sermone et epistulis, Quint. 9, 4, 19, 9, 4, 20, 9, 4, 69, 9, 4 77 —(β) More freq verba soluta, oratio soluta *prose* (opp to verse), in full scribere conabar verba soluta modis, Ov Tr 4, 10, 24 quod (Isocrates) verbis solutis numeros primus adjunxerit, Cic Or 52 174 mollis est enim oratio philosophorum nec vincta numeris, sed soluta liberius, id ib 19, 64, 71, 234, 68, 228 si omnes soluta oratione scripserunt Varr R. R 4 1 de hiesce rebus treis libros ad te mittere institui de oratione soluta duos, de poetica unum, id L L. 6 11 *fin* ut in solutā oratione, sic in poemateis id ib 7, 1 primus (Isocrates) intellexit, etiam in soluta oratione, dum versum effugeres modum et numerum quemdam debere servari, Cic Brut 8, 32 Aristoteles judicat heroum numerum grandiorem quam desideret soluta oratio, id Or 57, 192 et creticus et paeon quam commodissime putatur in solutam oratio nem illigari, id ib 64, 215 a modis quibusdam, cantu remoto soluta esse videatur oratio id. ib 55, 183, 55, 184, id de Or 3, 48, 184 historia est quodammodo carmen solutum, Quint 10, 1, 31 —(γ) Also in reference to a prose rhythm, *loose, unrhythmical, inharmonious* ut verba neque illigata sint, quasi versus, neque ita soluta ut vagentur, Cic. de Or 3 44 176, 3, 48, 186 nec vero haec (Callidii verba) soluta nec diffluentia, sed astricta numeris, id Brut 79, 274 orator sic illigat sententiam verbis ut eam numero quodam complectatur et astricto et soluto, id de Or 3, 44, 175, but verba soluta suis figuris, *words freed from their proper meaning*, i e *metaphors*, Manil. 1, 24.—(δ) Rarely with reference to the thought soluta oratio *a fragmentary, disconnected style* soluta oratio, et e singulis non membris, sed frustis, collata, structurā caret, Quint. 8, 5, 27, cf id 9, 4, 69 solutiora componere, id. 10, 4, 1, 9, 4 15 —**12.** *Effeminate luxurious* (acc. to I B 3) sinum togae in dextrum umerum reicere, solutum ac delicatum est, Quint 11, 3, 146 —**13.** *Undisciplined, disorderly* omnia soluta apud hostes esse, Liv 8, 30, 3 nihil temeritate solutum, Tac A 13, 40 apud Achaeos neglecta omnia ac soluta fuere, Just. 34, 2, 2 —**14.** *Lax, remiss, weak* mea lenitas adhuc si cui solutior visa erat, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27 Ciceronem male audivisse, tamquam solutum et enervem, Tac Or 18 soluti ac fluentes, Quint 1, 2, 8 —Hence solutum genus orationis, *a lifeless, dull style*, Val Max 8, 10 3 quanto longius abscederent, eo solutiore cura, *laxer attention*, Liv 3, 8, 8 —**C.** (Acc to II B 3 *e* supra.) *Paid, discharged*, only as *subst* **sŏlūtum,** i, *n*, *that which is paid, a discharged debt*, in certain phrases aliquid in solutum dare, *to give something in payment* Dig 46, 3, 45, 46, 3 46, 46, 3, 60 in solutum accipere, *to accept in payment* qui voluntatem bonam in solutum accipit, Sen Ben 7, 16, 4 qui rem in solutum accipit, Dig 42, 4, 15, 12, 1, 19 in solutum imputare, *to charge as payment*, Sen Ep 8, 10 aliquid pro soluto est, *is considered as paid* or *cancelled* pro soluto id in quo creditor accipiendo moram fecit, oportet esse, Dig 46, 3, 72 pro soluto usucapere, *to acquire by prescription something given in payment by the debtor, but not belonging to him* pro soluto usucapit qui rem debiti causā recepit, Dig 41, 3, 46 — *Adv* **sŏlūtē.** **1.** *Thinly* corpora diffusa solute, Lucr 4, 53 —**2.** Of speech, *fluently* non refert videre quid dicendum est nisi id queas solute ac suaviter dicere, Cic Brut 29, 110 ita facile soluteque volvebat sententias id. ib 81, 280 quid ipse compositus alias, et velut eluctantium verborum, solutius prompti usque eloquebatur, Tac A 4, 31 —**3.** *Irregularly, loosely* a fabris neglegentius solutiusque composita, Sen Q N 6 30, 4 —**4.** *Freely, without restraint* generaliter puto judicem justum solutius aequitatem sequi, i e *without strictly regarding the letter of the law*, Dig 11, 7, 14, § 13 —**5.** Of style *without connection, loosely* enuntiare, Quint 11, 2, 47 —**6.** Of manners and discipline *disorderly, negligently* praecipue sub imperio Cn Manlii solute ac neglegenter habiti sunt (exercitus) Liv 39, 1, 4 in stationibus solute ac neglegenter agentes, id 23, 37, 6 —**7.** *Weakly tamely, without vigor* quod ille tam solute egisset, tam leniter tam oscitanter, Cic Brut 80, 277 —**8.** Of morals, *loosely, without restraint* ventitabat illuc Nero, quo solutius urbem extra lasciviret, Tac A 13, 47

Sŏlȳma, ōrum and no **Sŏlȳmi,** ōrum, and **Sŏlȳmus,** a, um, v Hierosolyma.

Sŏlȳmus or **Sŏlimus (-os)** i, *m*, *a Trojan, the founder of Sulmo*, Ov F 4, 79, Sil 9, 72

‡ **somnĭālis,** is, *adj* [somnium], *dream bringing*, an epithet of Hercules, Inscr Fabr p 692, 130, Inscr Rein cl 10, 4 — Hence, *adv* **somnĭālĭter,** *in a dream* (late Lat), Fulg Myth 2, 17 dub

somnĭātor, ōris, *m* [somnio] *one who has faith in dreams, a dreamer*, Sen Contr 3, 22 15 —Of Joseph, Tert adv Gnost 2 *med*, Vulg Gen 37, 19, id Zech 10 2

somnĭcŭlōsē, *adv*, v somniculosus *fin*

somnĭcŭlōsus, a, um *adj* [somnus] *full of sleep* i e **I.** *Pass*, *inclined to sleep, drowsy, dozy, sleepy, sluggish, slothful* (rare

but class.; cf. sopitus): quae vitia non sunt senectutis, sed inertis, ignavae, somniculosae senectutis, Cic. Sen. 11, 36: villicus, Col. 11, 1, 13: genus mancipiorum (with socors), id. 1, 8, 2: glires, Mart. 3, 58, 36: Etesiae, Sen. Q. N. 5, 11, 1.—**II.** *Act.*, *making sleepy, drowsy*, or *sluggish:* aspis, i. e. *causing torpor* or *numbness, palsying, deadly* (cf. somnifer and somnificus), Cinna ap. Gell. 9, 12, 12; Laber. ap. Non. 172, 30 (Com. Fragm. 86 Rib.).—*Adv.:* **somnĭcŭlōsē** (acc. to I.), *sleepily, lazily, sluggishly:* persequi eri imperia, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 75: agere aliquid, id. Capt. 2, 1, 31.

somnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [somnus-fero], *sleep-bringing, soporific, somniferous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): vis papaveris, Plin. 18, 25, 61, § 229: virga (Mercurii), Ov. M. 1, 672: aspis, *causing torpidity, deadly*, Luc. 9, 701; so, venenum (aspidis), Ov. M. 9, 693: strychnos, App. Flor. 74; cf. somniculosus, II., and somnificus.

somnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [somnus-facio], *causing sleep, narcotic* (Plinian): crater, Mart. Cap. 1, § 82: medicamentum, Plin. 37, 10, 57, § 158: vis aspidum, id. 24, 4, 17, § 63.

somnĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [somnus-gero], *sleep-bringing* (very rare for somnifer): cornua Lunae, Dracont. 1, 212.

somnĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (*dep.* collat. form: hic aedes non somniatur, Petr. 74, 14) [somnium], *to dream; to dream of* or *see in a dream* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: mirum atque inscitum somniavi somnium, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 5; so, somnium, id. Mil. 2, 4, 28; 2, 4, 47: aliquid (in somnis), id. Rud. 3, 4, 68; id. Curc. 2, 1, 32; 2, 2, 4; Ter. And. 5, 6, 7; Cic. Div. 2, 59, 121 al.; cf. aurum, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 18: ovum, Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134: speciem fortunae querentis, Suet. Galb. 18 al.; cf.: me somnies, me exspectes, de me cogites, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 114.—With *obj.-clause:* videbar somniare med ego esse mortuum, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 51 (Epich. v. 1, p. 167 Vahl.); Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 39; Cic. Div. 1, 20, 39; 2, 65, 134 *init.;* Suet. Aug. 91; 94; id. Claud. 37 al.—With *de:* hanc credo causam de illo somniandi fuisse, Cic. Div. 2, 67, 140: puer, de quo somniasset, Suet. Aug. 94.—*Absol.:* totas noctes somniamus, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 121; id. Ac. 2, 16, 51; Plin. 10, 75, 98, § 211; Suet. Ner. 46 al.—*Impers. pass.:* Aristoteles et Fabianus plurimum somniari circa ver et auctumnum tradunt, Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 54.—**II.** Transf., as in Engl. *to dream*, i. e. *to think idly* or *vainly, to talk foolishly:* eho, quae tu somnias! Hic homo non sanus est, *what are you dreaming about?* Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 109: quos Summanos somnias? id. Curc. 4, 3, 14: de Lanuvino Phameae erravi; Trojanum somniabam, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 6: ineptias, Col. 1, 8, 2: ah stulte! tu de Psaltriā me somnias Agere, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 6; Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 5.—*Absol.:* vigilans somniat, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 65; id. Capt. 4, 2, 68: portenta non disserentium philosophorum sed somniantium, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 18.

somnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [somnus], *sleepy, overcome by sleep*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5, 51.

somnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a dream*, Cic. Div. 1, 20, 39; 2, 58, 119; Plin. 10, 75, 98, § 211; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 3; Lact. Opif. Dei, 18: rex Priamus somnio perculsus, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42 (Trag. v. 59 Vahl.): dum huic conicio somnium, *interpret*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 3; cf. id. Rud. 3, 1, 19: interpretes somniorum, Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132: jucundissima somnia, id. Fin. 5, 20, 55: per somnia loquentes, *talking in their sleep*, Lucr. 5, 1158; cf.: quae somnio visa fuerant, Liv. 8, 6, 11 Weissenb.—**B.** Personified: Somnia, *dreams*, as divinities, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44; Ov. M. 11, 588; 11, 614 sq.—**II.** Transf. **A.** For any thing idle, silly, or without foundation (cf. somnio, II.), *a dream, an idle whim* or *fancy, stuff, nonsense:* tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es: Ille somnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 41: de argento, somnium, id. ib. 2, 1, 50; id. Phorm. 5, 6, 34.—*Plur.:* fabulae! ... logi! ... somnia! Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 9: et vigilans stertis nec somnia cernere cessas, *visions*, Lucr. 3, 1048; cf. id. 1, 105: spes inanes et velut somnia quaedam vigilantium, Quint. 6, 2, 30: exposui fere non philosophorum judicia, sed delirantium somnia, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 42: Chrysippus Stoicorum somniorum vaferrimus interpres, id. ib. 1, 15, 39: leviter curare videtur, Quo promissa cadant et somnia Pythagorea, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 52.—**B.** Poet.: Somnus, tibi somnia tristia portans, i. e. *fatal sleep*, Verg. A. 5, 840.

somnŭlentĭa (**somnŏl-**), ae, *f.*, [somnulentus], *sleepiness, drowsiness, somnolence* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

somnŭlentus (**somnŏl-**), a, um, *adj.* [somnus], *full of sleep*, i. e. *sleepy, drowsy, dozy, somnolent* (post-Aug.), App. M. 1 *fin.;* 10, p. 251, 37.—Hence, *adv.:* **somnŏlenter,** *sleepily*, Hier. in Psa. 118; Sol. 20, 7.

* **somnurnus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.; in analogy with nocturnus, diurnus], *of* or *belonging to sleep:* imagines, *seen in sleep*, Varr. ap. Non. 172, 3.

somnus, i, *m.* [Sanscr. svap-nas; Gr. ὕπνος; som-nus for sop-nus; cf.: sopor, sopio]. **I.** Lit., *sleep:* hostes vino domiti somnoque sepulti, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6 (Ann. v. 291 Vahl.); Lucr. 1, 133: vix aegro cum corde meo me somnus reliquit, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 52 Vahl.); cf., on the contrary: pandite sulti' genas et corde relinquite somnum, id. ap. Fest. p. 343 Müll. (Ann. v. 521 Vahl.): somnum capere, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 115; cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: somnum videre, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 82: Caninius suo toto consulatu somnum non vidit, Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 1: somnum tenere, id. Brut. 80, 278: somno se dare, id. Tusc. 1, 47, 113: me artior quam solebat somnus complexus est, id. Rep. 6, 10, 10: puella somno fessa, Tib. 1, 3, 88: somno vincta, Ov. M. 11, 238; Liv. 5, 44; Suet. Aug. 16: hos oppressos somno, Caes. B. C. 2, 38 *fin.:* ne me e somno excitetis, Cic. Rep. 6, 12, 12: so, ex somno excitare aliquem, id. Sull. 8, 24: e somno suscitari, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: somno solutus sum, id. Rep. 6, 26, 29: cum ergo est somno sevocatus animus a societate, id. Div. 1, 30, 63: palpebrae somno coniventes, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: somno languidus, Quint. 4, 2, 106: in somnis aliquid videre, *in sleep, in dreams*, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 325 Müll. (Ann. v. 228 Vahl.); cf. Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 10; Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 44; Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82; id. Div. 1, 24, 49; 1, 25, 44; 1, 53, 121; 2, 70, 144; Verg. A. 2, 270; 4, 466; 4, 557 al.; so, less freq.: per somnum, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 27; Liv. 2, 36, 4; Verg. A. 5, 636; and: per somnos, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 49; cf.: ea si cui in somno accidant, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: datur in somnum euntibus, Plin. 26, 8, 47, § 74: somnum petiere, Ov. M. 13, 676; Quint. 9, 4, 12: ducere somnos, i. e. *protract slumber, continue to sleep*, Verg. A. 4, 560 (cf.: trahere quietem, Prop. 1, 14, 9); so, educere somnos, Sil. 11, 405; but: pocula ducentia somnos, *causing sleep*, Hor. Epod. 14, 3: verba placidos facientia somnos, Ov. M. 7, 153: nuces somnum faciunt, Plin. 23, 8, 75, § 144: odor somnum gignit, id. 21, 19, 77, § 132: somnum parere, id. 19, 8, 38, § 126: adferre, id. 32, 2, 11, § 24: conciliare (opp. fugare), id. 14, 18, 22, § 117: concitare, id. 20, 17, 73, § 189: adlicere, id. 26, 3, 8, § 14: somnos invitare, Hor. Epod. 2, 28: adimere, id. C. 1, 25, 3: avertere, id. S. 1, 5, 15: rumpere, Sil. 3, 167: perturbare, Quint. 12, 1, 6.—Poet.: conditque natantia lumina somnus, Verg. G. 4, 496: labi ut somnum sensit in artus, Ov. M. 11, 631: serpens, Plin. 7, 24, 24, § 90: graviore somno premi, id. 9, 13, 15, § 42: voltus in somnum cadit, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1044: somno cedere, Val. Fl. 2, 71: lumina mergere somno, id. 8, 65: somnus altus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 8: somni faciles, Ov. H. 11, 29; cf.: somno mollior herba, Verg. E. 7, 45: somni pingues, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 7; Luc. 10, 354: plenus, Cels. 1, 3: intermissus, Quint. 10, 6, 1: lenis et placidus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1075: gravis, id. ib. 1051: servus ad somnum, *who keeps watch during one's sleep*, Curt. 6, 11, 3.—Personified: Somnus, as *a divinity, son of Erebus and Nox*, Hyg. Fab. praef.; Verg. A. 5, 838; 6, 390; Ov. M. 11, 586; 11, 593; 11, 623 sq.; Stat. Th. 10, 87; Tib. 2, 1, 90 al.—**B.** Esp., in reproachful sense, *sleep, sloth, drowsiness, inactivity, slumber, idleness*, etc.: corde relinquite somnum, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 343 Müll. (Ann. v. 521 Vahl.): dediti ventri ac somno, Sall. C. 2, 8: somno et conviviis et delectationi nati, Cic. Sest. 66, 138: somno et luxu pudendus, Tac. H. 2, 90: somno indulsit, id. A. 16, 19: dediti somno ciboque, id. G. 15; Vell. 2, 1, 1.—**II.** Poet., transf. **A.** *Night:* Libra die somnique pares ubi fecerit horas, Verg. G. 1, 208; cf. Sil. 3, 200.—**B.** *Death* (mostly with *adjj.*): longus, Hor. C. 3, 11, 38: componit lumina somno, Sil. 5, 529: niger, id. 7, 633: frigidus, Val. Fl. 3, 178; so, SOMNO AETERNO SACRVM, Inscr. Orell. 4428: REQVIESCIT IN SOMNO PACIS, ib. 1121.—**C.** Of a calm at sea: pigro torpebant aequora somno, Stat. S. 3, 2, 73: imbelli recubant litora somno, id. Th. 3, 256.—**D.** *A dream:* exterrita somno, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 37 Vahl.): promissa somni, Sil. 3, 216.

* **sŏnābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [sono], *sounding, noisy:* sistrum, Ov. M. 9, 784.

sŏnans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of sono.

sŏnax, ācis, *adj.* [sono], *sounding, noisy* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): concha, App. M. 4, p. 157, 3: dentium attritus, id. ib. 8, p. 202, 30.

† **sonchus,** i, *m.*, = σόγχος, *the herb sow-thistle:* Sonchus oleraceus, Linn.; Plin. 22, 22, 44, § 88.

sŏnĭ-pēs (**sŏnŭpēs**), pĕdis, *adj.* [sonus], *with sounding feet, noisy-footed* (poet.): turba (in Isidis sacris), Grat. Cyn. 43.—As *subst.*, *noisy-foot*, i. e. *a horse, a prancer, steed:* fremit aequore toto Insultans sonipes et pressis pugnat habenis, Verg. A. 11, 600; Cat. 63, 41; Sil. 1, 222; Val. Fl. 3, 334; Stat. Th. 5, 3 al. (in Cic., sonipedes is cited as an example of a fourth pæon, de Or. 3, 47, 183).

* **sŏnĭto,** āre, *v. freq. n.* [sono], *to make a noise:* cicadae, Sol. 2, § 40 dub. (al. sonant).

sŏnĭtus, ūs (*gen.* soniti, Pac. and Caecil. ap. Non. 491, 24 sq.), *m.* [id.], *a noise, sound, din*, etc. (class.; in *sing.* and *plur.*): at tuba terribili sonitu taratantara dixit, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 842 P. (Ann. v. 452 Vahl.); cf.: lituus sonitus effudit acutos, id. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll. (Ann. v. 522 Vahl.): summo sonitu quatit ungula terram, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 281 Vahl.); imitated by Virg. A. 8, 596: ungularum, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 113: tumultuosus, id. Trin. 5, 2, 52; cf. id. Bacch. 5, 2, 1: forum, id. Curc. 1, 3, 1; id. Mil. 4, 8, 67; id. Trin. 5, 1, 7: armorum, Lucr. 2, 49; Verg. G. 1, 474: vocis, id. A. 3, 669: tubae, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21: tubarum, Verg. G. 4, 72: ventorum, Lucr. 6, 131: remorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 60: pedum, Ov. M. 5, 616: convivarum, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 24: stertentium, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 36: Olympi, i. e. *the thunder*, Verg. A. 6, 586: (ignis) ingentem caelo sonitum dedit, id. G. 2, 306: utero sonitum quater arma dedere, id. A. 2, 243; 9, 667: sonitum (veneni e poculo ejecti) reddere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: fragor et sonitus, id. Rep. 2, 3, 6: verborum sonitus inanis, id. de Or. 1, 12, 51.—*Plur.:* nosti jam in hac materiā sonitus nostros, i. e. *my thundering speech*, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4; innumeros aeris sonitus, Stat. S. 1, 1, 68: sonituum discrimina, Vitr. 1, 1; Petr. 89.—Of an abstract subject: quae (eloquentia) cursu magno sonituque ferretur, Cic. Or. 28, 97.

sŏnĭvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sonus], *noisy* (cf. solistimum), only in the phrase sonivium tripudium, of the rattling of the corn upon the ground as it fell from the mouths of the sacred chickens, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 7; Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 86; cf. Fest. pp. 290, 291, and 297 Müll.

sŏno, ŭi, ĭtum, 1 (ante class. collat. form acc. to the 3d conj., sonit, Enn. and Att. ap. Non. 504, 32 sq.; sonunt, Enn. and Att. ib. 505, 11 sq.; Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 863 P.; *inf.* sonĕre, Att. ap. Non. 505; Lucr. 3, 156; *part. fut.* sonaturum, Hor. S. 1, 4, 44; *perf.* sonaverint, Tert. ad Scap. 3; *gen. plur.* sonantum, Cat. 34, 12), *v. n.* and *a.* [Sanscr. svan-, to sound; cf. O. H. Germ. svana; Engl. swan]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to make a noise, to sound, resound:* aes sonit, *the trumpet sounds*, Enn. ap. Non. 504, 33 (Trag. v. 213 Vahl.): plectra, Prop 4 (5), 7, 62: tympana, * Caes. B. C. 3, 105, 4 et saep.: cujanam vox prope me sonat? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 55; id. Ps. 2, 4, 11; id. Rud. 1, 4, 10; id. Trin. 1, 2, 7: hic mare sonat, id. Rud. 1, 3, 23; cf.: mare, silvae Aquilone, Hor. Epod. 13, 3: omne sonabat arbustum fremitu silvaï

frondosai, Enn ap Macr S 6, 2 (Ann. v 196 Vahl.) clamore virı, stridore rudentes, Ov M 11, 495 omnia passim mulierum puerorumque ploratibus Liv 29, 17 et saep (hirundo) circum Stagna sonat, Verg A. 12, 477, cf Mart 14, 223 saeva sonare Verbera, Verg A 6, 557 classica sonant, id ib 7, 637 displosa sonat vesica, Hor S 1, 8, 46 fletus rixaeque sonant, Tib 2, 4, 37 natura fert, ut extrema ex altera parte graviter, ex altera autem acute sonent, Cic Rep 6, 18, 18 dicta non sonant, *do not chink* (*i e are not money*), Plaut Ps 1, 3, 74.—*Impers pass* jubet tibias agere so natur, App M 5, p 165—**II.** *Act to sound, utter, give utterance to, speak, call, cry out, sing, pour forth* (syn edo, eloquor, cano) homines inconditis vocibus inchoatum quiddam et confusum sonantes, *uttering, pronouncing*, Cic Rep 3, 2, 3 sonare sub agreste quiddam, *to speak*, id Brut 74, 259 pingue quiddam id Arch 10, 26, cf (Sibyl la) nec mortale sonans, Verg A 6, 50 illa so nat raucum, Ov A A 3, 289, cf nec vox ho minem sonat, *does not sound like that of a human being*, Verg A 1, 328 tale sonat po pulus, *calls, cries out*, Ov M 15, 606 exulu latque Evoeque sonat, id ib 6, 597, 4, 523 atavos et avorum antiqua sonans Nomina, *boasting of, vaunting* (syn crepans, jac tans), Verg A 12, 529, cf sonant te voce minores, Sil 2, 491 ut haec duo (honestas et utilitas) verbo inter se discrepare, re unum sonare videantur, *to signify* (syn significare, indicare), Cic Off 3, 21, 83, cf qua deterius nec Ille sonat, Juv 3, 91 Epi curum non intellegere interdum, quid so net haec vox voluptatis, id est, quae res huic voci subiciatur, Cic Fin 2, 2, 6 fu rem sonuere juvenci, i e *they betrayed him by their lowings*, Prop 4 (5), 9, 13 Pythius in longa carmina veste sonat, *sings, pours forth, accompanies on the lyre*, id. 2, 31 (3, 29), 16, cf sonante mixtum tibiis carmen lyra, Hor Epod 9, 5 te sonantem dura fugae mala id C 2 13, 26 te carmina no stra sonabunt, *shall sing of*, i e *shall cele brate, praise, extol*, Ov M 10, 205, so, Ger manas acies, Daca proelia, Stat S 4, 2, 66 acta viri laudesque, Nemes Ecl 1, 26 — *Pass* sive mendaci lyra Voles sonari, Hor Epod 17, 40, cf magno nobis ore so nandus eris, Ov A A 1, 206 —Hence, **sŏ-nans,** antis, *P a, noisy, sounding, sono rous* (very rare) meatus animae gravior et sonantior, Plin Ep 6, 16, 13 quod est so nantius et elatius, id ib 7, 12, 4

sŏnor, oris, *m* [sono] *a noise, sound, din* (poet and in post Aug prose for soni tus and sonus), *sing*, Lucr 1, 644; 4, 567, 4 570, Verg G 3, 199, id A 7, 462, Tac A 1, 65, 4, 48, App M 11 p 258 *fin* — *Plur*, Lucr 5, 334, 6, 1185, Verg A 9, 651, Val Fl 5, 306, Tac A 14, 36, App Dogm Plat 1, p 9, 28, id Flor 3, p 357, 4

sŏnōrē, *adv*, v sonorus *fin*

sŏnōrĭtas, ātis, *f* [sonorus], = εὐφωνία, *fulness of sound, melodiousness*, Prisc 541, 1220 P, Sarisb 1, 16

sŏnōrus, a, um (collat form **sŏnōris,** e Diom 497 and 498), *adj* [sonor], *noisy, loud, sounding, resounding, sonorous* (poet and in post Aug prose for the class so nans) cithara, Tib 3, 4, 69 aes, Claud IV Cons Hon 149 arcus, id. in Ruf 2, 80 tempestates sonoras, Verg A 1, 53 toni tru Claud Laud Stil 2, 26 pelage Lucr 5, 35 Lachm flumina Verg A 12, 139 nemus Stat Th 4, 34 Phoebus (on account of the Delphic oracle), id ib 11, 281 insu la fluctibus, Claud. B Gild 512 versus qui crepitant pronuntiatione fragosa et exsul tantem informant dictionem, ut (Verg A. 9, 503) at tuba terribilem, etc, Diom p 498 P —**Adv* **sŏnōrē,** *loudly* osci tavit (with clare), Gell 4, 20, 8

sons, sontis, *adj* (*nom sing*, Fest p 297, Aus Idyll 12) [*Part* from root as, es, Sanscr as mi, Gr εἰμι, Lat esum, sum, cf Gr ἐτεός, ἐτήτυμος, prop he who has it, the real person, the guilty one] **I.** *guilty, criminal, subst, a guilty person, the offender, malefactor, criminal* (freq and in sing, esp as *subst*, syn reus, nocens) anima, Verg A. 10, 854, Ov M 6, 618 ulni, 4 ib 7, 847 di, Stat Th 5, 610 manus imedata sanguine sonti (poet for sontis), Ov M 13, 563 morae ab igne supremo, Stat. Th 4, 641.—*Subst* sontes condem nant reos, *Plaut Capt 3, 1, 16 (minores magistratus) vincla sontium servanto, Cic. Leg 3, 3, 6 punire sontes, id. Off 1, 24, 82 insontes, sicuti sontes, Sall C 16, 3 ma nes Virginiae nullo relicto sonte tandem quieverunt, Liv 3, 58 *fin*, Cic Phil 2, 8, 18, id. Fam. 4, 13, 3, Ov M 2, 522, 10, 697, 11, 268—*Gen plur* sontum, Stat Th 4, 475 —**II.** *Hurtful, noxious*, acc to Fest. p 297, 22 (but no example is preserved) — **III.** *Neutr sing, sin, offence* (eccl Lat.), Aldh. Ep 3

Sontĭātes, um, *m*, *a powerful tribe in Aquitania*, Caes B G 3, 20 sq

sontĭcus, a, um, *adj* [sons] **I.** Lit, *dangerous, serious, critical*, in the connec tion morbus sonticus, of *a serious disorder* that excuses one from duty, etc, Fragm XII Tab ap Fest p 290 Müll, cf Gell 20 1, 27, Dig 21, 1, 65, 42, 1, 60, 2 11, 2, 5, 1, 46, Plin 36, 19, 34, § 142, Cincius ap Gell 16, 4 4 —**II.** Transf sontica causa, arising from a morbus sonticus, hence in gen, *serious, weighty, important*, Cato ap Fest p 344 Müll, Naev ib p 290, Tib 1, 8, 51

Sontīni, ōrum, *m*, *a people of Luca nia*, Plin 3, 11, 15, § 98

Sontĭus, ii, *m*, *a river in Carinthia*, now *the Lisonzo*, Cassiod. Ep 1, 18, Jor nand Get 57

sŏnŭpēs, v sonipes

1. sŏnus, i (collat form **sŏnus,** ūs, in *gen*, Amm 20, 4, 14, *abl* sonu, Sisenn ap Non. p 491, 27, App M 8, p 216, 7, *nom plur*, Amm 22, 9, 15), *m* [sono] *a noise, sound* (syn. fragor) et pereunte viro raucum sonus aere cucurrit, Enn ap Lact ap Stat Th 11, 56 (Ann v 509 Vahl) tympana raucis Obstrepuere sonis, Ov M 4, 392 non exaudito tubae sono, Caes B G 7, 47 sig norum sonus, id B C 3, 105, cf cum in genti sono fluminis, Liv 21, 28 olli respon dit suavis sonus Egeriai, Enn ap Varr L L 7, § 42 Müll (Ann v 122 Vahl) tantus et tam dulcis sonus, Cic Rep 6, 18, 18 di stinctus, id ib 2, 42, 69 ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum, *from the highest treble to the lowest bass*, id de Or 1, 59, 251 in tibiarum cantibus varie tas sonorum, id N D 2, 58, 146 (lingua) sonos vocis distinctos efficit, id. ib 2, 59, 149 ad nervorum eliciendos sonos, id ib 2, 60, 150, Hor A P 348 inpulit aures Confu sae sonus urbis, Verg A 12, 619, Ov F 1, 434, Liv 1, 28, 2, Cic Or 17, 57 inanes so nos fundere, *to utter empty sounds* id Tusc 5, 26, 73 Kühn —**II.** Fig, *tone, character, style* et in tragoedia comicum vitiosum est, et in comoedia turpe tragicum et in ceteris suus est cuique certus sonus, Cic Opt Gen 1, 1 unus enim sonus est totius orationis id Brut 26, 100, id de Or 2, 12, 54 —**B.** Of language, *sonorousness* gravitas et cothur nus et sonus Sophocli, Quint 10, 1, 68

2. sŏnus, a, um, *adj* [id], *sounding, re sounding* Isid Orig 1, 4, 4

3. Sŏnus, i, *m*, = Σῶνος, *a river of India, a branch of the Ganges*, Plin 6, 18, 22, § 65

Sōpăter, tri, *m*, = Σώπατρος, *a Greek proper name*, e g *a victim of Verres* Ha licyensis, Cic Verr 2, 2, 28, § 68 —Anoth er, *a witness against Verres*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 39, § 85

Sŏphēnē, ēs, *f*, = Σωφηνή, *a district in Armenia*, Mel 1, 11, Luc 2, 592, Plin. 5, 12, 13 § 66

Sŏphēni, ōrum, *m*, *a people of Asia*, Plin 6, 9, 10, § 28

† **sŏphĭa** (i long, Prud Sym 122, id Cath 1613, Fortun Suppl 2, 62), ae, *f*, = σοφία, *wisdom* (pure Lat sapientia) so phiam, sapientia quae perhibetur, Enn ap Fest p 325 Müll (Ann v 227 Vahl), Afran ap Gell 13, 8, 3, Mart 1, 112, 1, cf Sen Ep 89, 6, Lact 3, 16, 10 (in Cic Off 1, 43, 153 written as Greek)

† **sŏphisma,** ătis, *n*, = σόφισμα, *a false conclusion, fallacy, sophism* (pure Lat cap tio), Sen Ep 45, 8, Gell 18, 13 2 (in Cic Ac 2, 24, 75, written as Greek, and ex plained by fallaces conclusiunculae, cf also Sen Ep 111, 1)

sŏphismătĭus, a, um, *adj* [sophis ma] *sophistical* dialecticus, Gell 18, 13 in lemm

† **sŏphistes** or **sŏphista,** ae, *m*, = σοφιστής, *a sophist* quis hic est? num so phistes? sic enim appellabantur hi, qui ostentationis aut quaestus causa philoso phabantur, Cic. Ac 2, 23, 72, cf id Fin. 2, 1, 1, id. Or 11, 37 Protagoras, sophistes maximus, id N D 1, 23, 63 —Form sophi sta, Gell 17, 5, 3, *voc.* insulse sophista, Lucil ap Don Ter Eun. 2, 3, 10

1. sŏphistĭcē, *adv*, v sophisticus *fin*

2. sŏphistĭcē, ēs, *f*, = σοφιστική (τέχνη), *false reasoning, sophistry*, App Dogm. Plat 2, p 17, 10

† **sŏphistĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = σοφιστικός, *sophistic, sophistical*, res admodum insidiosa et sophistica, neque ad veritates magis quam ad captiones reperta, Tiro Tul lius ap Gell 7, 3, 35 captio, Gell 18, 2, 6: ostentatio, Arn 1, 36 ut concidant sophi stica, Prud Apoth 2, 41 —*Adv* **sŏphi-stĭcē,** *sophistically* interpretari legem et cavillari, Cod Just 8, 10, 12, § 3, Vulg Ec clus 37, 23

Sŏphŏcles, is and i, *m.*, = Σοφοκλῆς, *a celebrated Greek tragic poet*, Cic Fin 5, 1, 3, id Sen 7, 22, 14, 47, id Div 1, 25, 54, id Off 1, 40, 144, Hor Ep 2, 1, 163, Quint 10, 1, 67 sq, Sen Q N 4, 2, 17, Vell 1, 16, 3, *gen* Sophocli, Gell 12, 11, 6, 13, 18, 3, *voc* Sophocle (like Socrate), Cic Off 1, 40, 144 — Hence **Sŏphŏclēus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *in the manner of Sophocles* an pingis aliquid Sophocleum? Cic Fam 16, 18, 3 cothurnus, Verg E 8, 10, Ov Am 1, 15, 15

Sŏphŏclīdisca, ae, *f*, *the name of a woman*, Plaut Pers 2, 2, 23

Sŏphŏnība, ae, *f*, *wife of Syphax and daughter of Hasdrubal*, Liv 30, 12, 11, 30, 15, 4

† **1. sŏphos** or **sŏphus,** i, *m*, = σοφός, *a wise man, sage* te sophos omnis amat, Mart 7, 32, 4 —Adjectively, *wise, shrewd* victor sophus, Phaedr 3, 14, 9 factus periclo tum gubernator sophus, id. 4, 15, 8

† **2. sŏphōs,** *adv*, = σοφῶς, an excla mation of applause, *well done! well said! bravo!* (not ante Aug, Cic. has, instead of it, bene!) at tibi tergeminum mugiet ille sophos, Mart 3, 46, 8, 1, 50, 37, 1, 67, 4, 1, 77, 10, Petr 40, 1, Sid Ep 9, 13 in carm

Sōphron, ŏnis, *m*, = Σώφρων, *a Greek composer of mimes*, Varr L. L. 5, § 179 Müll, Quint 1, 10, 17

Sōphrŏna, ae, *f*, *the name of a wom an, nurse of Pamphila*, Ter Eun. 4, 7, 37

Sōphroniscus, i, *m*, = Σωφρονίσκος, *a statuary, the father of Socrates*, Val Max 3, 4, ext 1, Sen Ben 3, 32, 2

1. sŏphus, i, v 1 sophos

2. Sŏphus, i, *m* [1 sophos], *a surname of the consul P Sempronius*, Liv 9, 45, 1, 10, 9, 2

sōpio, īvi or ii, ītum, 4, *v a* [sopor], *to deprive of feeling* or *sense*, esp by sleep, *to put* or *lull to sleep* **I.** Lit (class, most freq in *part perf*, in Cic only so, cf sedo) impactus ita est saxo, ut sopiretur, *became unconscious* or *senseless, was stunned*, Liv 8, 6, 1, 41, Plin 9 16, 25, § 58 vino onerátos sopire, Liv 9, 30, 24, 46 *fin*, Tib 3, 4, 19, Ov M 7, 149, 7, 213 —In *part perf* casto reo gravi mulier sopita recumbit, Lucr 6, 794, so, sopitum vulnere ac nihil sentien tem, Liv 42, 16 quem vigilantem sic elu seritis, sopitum oportet fallatis, id 7, 35, 6 delphinus sopitus odoris novitate, Plin 9, 8, 8 § 26 ut sopito corpore ipse (animus) vigilet, Cic Div 1, 51, 115, 1, 29, 60 ho stes, Liv 8, 16, 25, 9 (opp vigiles), 31, 23, Petr 87, 7, Lucr 3, 431, 3, 920, Ov M 9, 471, 12, 317 sensus, Verg A 10, 642, Col 10, 367. sopitae quietis tempus, *of deep* or *sound sleep*, Liv 9, 37 —**B.** In the poets, pregn, *to lay to rest*, i e *to kill* aliquem funda, Sil 10, 153 —*Pass*, *to be laid to rest, to die* (Homerus) sceptra potitus, eadem aliis sopitu' quiete est, Lucr 3, 1038, cf id ib 3, 904 —**II.** Transf, of things concr and abstr, *to lull to sleep, set*, or *lay at rest, to calm, settle, still, quiet* venti sopiuntur, Plin 2, 47, 48, § 129 sopito mari, id 2 79, 81 § 192 sopitos suscitat ignes, Verg A. 5, 743, 8, 410, cf aras excitat, id ib 8, 542 draconis saevi sopivi impe tum Enn ap Charis p 252 P (Trag v 314 Vahl) haec omnia veteris imperatoris ma

turitas brevi sopiit ac sustulit, Vell. 2, 125, 3.—*Part. perf.:* quibus (blandimentis) sopita virtus coniveret, *lulled to sleep*, Cic. Cael. 17, 41: munera militiai, Lucr. 1, 29: furor armorum ubique, Vell. 2, 89, 3: ingenium pecudis, Col. 6, 37, 2: gloria vitiis, Val. Max. 9, 1, *ext.* 1: artes, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 264.

Sopolis, idis, *m.*, *a celebrated painter in the time of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 4, 16; *acc.* Sopolin, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 148.

sŏpor, ōris, *m.* [Sanscr. root svap-, sleep; cf. somnus; Gr. ὕπνος], *a deep sleep.* **I.** Lit., in gen., *sleep* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; cf. somnus): lucrum praeposivi sopori et quieti, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 11: cum eum cibo vinoque gravatum sopor oppressisset, Liv. 1, 7, 5: sopore discusso, Curt. 6, 8, 22; 6, 10, 13; 7, 11, 18; 8, 6, 26; but also opp. somnus: hujus (junci) semine somnum allici, sed modum servandum, ne sopor fiat, Plin. 21, 18, 71, § 119: sopore placans artus languidos, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: cum suavi devinxit membra sopore Somnus, Lucr. 4, 453; 4, 765; 4, 996: nox erat et placidum carpebant fessa soporem Corpora, Verg. A. 4, 522: piger his labante languore oculos sopor operit, Cat. 63, 37: fessos sopor inrigat artus, Verg. A. 3, 511: placidum petivit soporem, id. ib. 8, 406: occupet ut fessi lumina victa sopor, Tib. 1, 2, 2.—Personified, Sopor = Somnus, Verg. A. 6, 278; Prop. 1, 3, 45; Stat. Th. 12, 308.—In *plur.*, Tib. 4, 4, 9 (Müll. sapores).—**2.** Pregn., *the sleep of death, death:* in soporem conlocastis nudos, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 148; 1, 1, 150: aeternus, Lucr. 3, 466: perpetuus, Hor. C. 1, 24, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Stupefaction, lethargy, stupor:* neque dormire excitatus, neque vigilare ebrius poterat, sed semisomno sopore . . . jactabatur, Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 124: temulento sopore profligatus, id. ib. § 123.—**B.** *Drowsiness, laziness, indifference:* sopor et ignavia, Tac. H. 2, 76; Mart. 7, 42, 4.—**C.** *Poppy-juice, opium:* e nigro papavere sopor gignitur scapo inciso, Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 198.—**D.** *A sleeping-draught, sleeping-potion:* sopore sumpto dormiturus, Sen. Ep. 83, 25; so (opp. venenum) id. Ben. 5, 13, 5; Front. Strat. 2, 5, 12; Nep. Dion, 2, 5.—**E.** *The temple* (of the head; cf. Germ. Schläfe): laevus, Stat. S. 2, 3, 29.

sŏpōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *lethargy* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 3, 4.

sŏpōrātus, a, um, v. soporo.

sŏpōrĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [sopor-fero], *sleep-bringing, inducing sleep, sleepy, drowsy* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): papaver, Verg. A. 4, 486: lac, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 126: potio, Spart. Hadr. 26 *fin.*: vis pinnae, Plin. 9, 13, 15, § 42: genus (trychni), id. 21, 31, 105, § 180: somnus, Luc. 3, 8; cf.: aula Somni, Ov. M. 11, 586: nox, Sil. 7, 287; Petr. poët. 128, 6, 1: Lethe, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 47: vices, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 404.

sŏpōro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sopor], *to put* or *lay asleep, cast into sleep; to deprive of sense* or *feeling, to stupefy* (not ante-Aug.; usu. in *part. perf.*). **A.** Lit.: si saepius expergiscitur aliquis quam assuevit, deinde iterum soporatur, *falls asleep*, Cels. 2, 2 *med.*: opium mentem soporat sensusque abalienat, Scrib. Comp. 180: serpentes soporari, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 118: ut soporetur illa sopore enecans vis earum, id. 21, 31, 105, § 182.—In *part. perf.*: soporatos hostes, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 21: aquatilia quiete placida ceu soporata, Plin. 10, 75, 97, § 209: soporatos artus premit alta quies, Val. Fl. 5, 334: vellera, id. 5, 238; Vulg. Psa. 3, 6.—**B.** Transf., with an inanim. or abstr. object, *to lay at rest, to still, quiet, allay* (syn. sopire): multo Imbre rogum, Stat. Th. 6, 235: soporatus dolor, Curt. 7, 1, 7.—**II.** *To render soporific:* ramus Vi soporatus Stygia, Verg. A. 5, 855; 6, 420; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 284.

sŏpōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (poet.), *of* or *belonging to sleep*, i. e., **I.** *Sleep-bringing, causing sleep:* Nox, Verg. A. 6, 390; Luc. 2, 236; Stat. Th. 1, 403: soporae pennae (Somni), Sil. 10, 354: amnis, i. e. Lethe, id. 13, 856.—**II.** *Heavy with sleep, drowsy, dozy:* dapibus vinoque soporus, Val. Fl. 2, 222.

Sōra, ae, *f.*, *the northernmost city of the Volsci in Latium, near Arpinum, on the Liris*, still called *Sora*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; Liv. 7, 28; 9, 23 sq.; 10, 1; Vell. 1, 14, 5; Sil. 8, 396; Juv. 3, 223.—Hence, **Sōrānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sora, Soran:* ager, Liv. 10, 14: transfuga, *from Sora*, id. 9, 24: Q. Valerius Soranus, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 43; id. Brut. 46, 169: augur (jestingly, on account of the superstitious character of the Sorans), id. Div. 1, 47: COLONIA, i. e. *Sora (as a Roman colony)*, Inscr. Orell. 3681.

Sōracte (Sauracte), is, *n.* [Sanscr. svar, heaven; cf.: serenus, 2. Soranus], *a high mountain in Etruria, on which was a temple of Apollo*, now *Monte S. Oreste*, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 3; Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 207; Hor. C. 1, 9, 2; Verg. A. 7, 696; 11, 785; Sil. 7, 662; 8, 494 al.—*Masc.* collat. form: ad montem Soractem, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 19.

Soractĭa, ae, *f.*, *a city of Syria, founded by Semiramis*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 145.

† **sōrăcum,** i, *n.*, = σώρακος, *a pannier, hamper*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 64; cf. Fest. p. 297 Müll.

1. Sōrānus, a, um, v. Sora.

‡ **2. Soranus,** i, *m.*, *an epithet of* Dis, acc. to Serv. Verg. A. 11, 785.

sorbĕo, ŭi, 2 (collat. forms: *pres. subj.* sorbamus, App. M. 2, p. 119; *perf.* sorpsi, acc. to Charis. p. 217, and Diom. p. 363; cf. the compounds), *v. a.* [akin with Gr. ῥοφέω; cf. O. H. Germ. swarb, swirbil, whirlpool], *to sup up, suck in, drink down, swallow* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. haurio): hominum sanguinem, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 5: calidum sanguinem ex homine, Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 4: crudum ovum, id. 29, 3, 11, § 42; Luc. 7, 843: margaritas aceto liquefactas, Suet. Calig. 37 et saep.—*Absol.:* sorbet dormiens, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 6 sq.—Prov.: simul flare sorbereque haud facile, *to drink and whistle at the same time*, i. e. *to do two things at once*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 104.—**B.** Transf., *to suck in, draw in, swallow up, absorb* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Lucr. 6, 1130: (Charybdis vastos) Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, Verg. A. 3, 422: fretum, Ov. M. 7, 64: flumina, id. ib. 1, 40: sorbent avidae praecordia flammae, id. ib. 9, 172: (quae sorbuit terrae hiatus), Plin. 2, 80, 82, § 194: minus sorbet politura charta, id. 13, 12, 25, § 81: quā sorbeat aëra sannā Tullia, Juv. 6, 306.—**II.** Trop., *to swallow down, endure, bear, brook*, etc.: quid eum non sorbere animo, quid non haurire cogitatione, cuius sanguinem non bibere censetis? Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 10: odia (corresp. to concoquere), id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 5.

sorbĭlis, e, *adj.* [sorbeo], *that may be sucked* or *supped up* (not ante-Aug.): ovum, Cels. 2, 18 *med.*; Petr. 33, 5: cibi, ut recens caseus, Col. 8, 17, 13.

sorbillo, āre, *v. dim. a.* [id.], *to sip* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: cyathos, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 52: vinum dulciter, App. M. 2, p. 121, 36.—* **II.** Transf.: sorbillantibus saviis, App. M. 3, p. 135, 35.

sorbĭlō, *adv.* [id.], *sippingly;* hence, transf., *drop by drop, bit by bit* (ante-class.): victitare, i. e. *poorly, sparely*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 185: senectutem ducat usque ad senium sorbilo, Caecil. ap. Fest. p. 339 Müll. (Com. Rel. v. 73 Rib.).

sorbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sorbeo; a supping up, swallowing, drinking; hence, concr.], *a drink, draught, potion, broth*, etc. (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.), Cato, R. R. 157, 13; Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 79; Col. 6, 10, 1; Cels. 2, 30; Plin. 20, 16, 62, § 170; 24, 19, 120, § 188; Phaedr. 1, 26, 5; Sen. Ep. 78, 25: sorbitio quem tollit dira cicutae, i. e. *Socrates*, Pers. 4, 2.

* **sorbĭtĭum,** ii, *n.* [id.], = sorbitio, *a drink, draught*, Ser. Samm. 21, 360 dub. (al. sorbitio).

sorbĭtĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sorbitio], *a small draught* (post-class.), Marc. Emp. 10 *med.*; Hier. Vit. Hilar. 11; Vulg. 2 Reg. 13, 6.

sorbum, i, *n.* [sorbus], *the fruit of the* sorbus, *a sorb-apple, sorb, service-berry*, Plin. 15, 21, 23, § 85; Cato, R. R. 7, 5; Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 3; Col. 12, 16, 4; Verg. G. 3, 380.

sorbus, i, *f.*, *the true sorb-* or *service-tree:* Sorbus domestica, Linn.; Col. 5, 10, 19; Plin. 16, 18, 30, § 74; Pall. Jan. 15, 1 al.

sordĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [cf. Goth. svarts; Germ. schwarz, black], *to be dirty, filthy, foul* (rare; not in Cic.; syn. squaleo). **I.** Lit.: *Di.* Jam lavisti? *Ph.* Num tibi sordere videor? Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 28: cui manus materno sordet sparsa sanguine, Att. ap. Non. 170, 6: non splendeat toga: ne sordeat quidem, Sen. Ep. 5, 2: nullā teneri lanugine vultus, Mart. 1, 32, 5: Albanoque cadum sordentem promere fumo, Stat. S. 4, 8, 39: incola sordentium ganearum, Gell. 9, 2, 6.—**II.** Trop., *to be mean, base, low*, or *sordid:* haud sordere visus est Festus dies, i. e. *had nothing mean* or *sordid in its appearance*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 6: convivium inopiā, Favor. ap. Gell. 15, 8, 20: ignobilia et sordentia (verba), *low, vulgar*, Gell. 19, 13, 3 (shortly before, sordidum verbum).—**B.** Transf., *to seem base* or *paltry; to be despised, slighted*, or *held of no account:* suis sordere (with contemni), Liv. 4, 25, 11; Quint. 8, prooem. § 26: sordent tibi munera nostra, Verg. E. 2, 44; Stat. S. 1, 3, 98: cunctane prae campo sordent? Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 4: pretium aetas altera sordet, *a renewal of youth seems too small a price*, id. ib. 1, 18, 18: quippe sordent prima quaeque, cum majora sperantur, Curt. 10, 10, 8: si conferas et componas Graeca ipsa, oppido quam jacere atque sordere incipiunt, quae Latina sunt, *to seem paltry, of small account*, Gell. 2, 23, 3.

sordes, is (*abl.* sordi, Lucr. 6, 1271; usu. sorde), *f.* [sordeo], *dirt, filth, uncleanness, squalor* (class.; esp. freq. in a trop. sense, and in *plur.*; syn.: situs, squalor, caenum, illuvies). **I.** Lit. (*a*) *Plur.:* pleni sordium, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 104 sq.: in sordibus aurium inhaerescere, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: sint sine sordibus ungues, Ov. A. A. 1, 519: caret obsoleti Sordibus tecti, Hor. C. 2, 10, 7; Plin. 36, 26, 65, § 191.—(β) *Sing.:* etiam in medio oculo paulum sordi'st, Plaut. Poen 1, 2, 102: auriculae collectā sorde dolentes, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 53: (pellis) Ulceribus tetris prope jam sordique sepultā, Lucr. 6, 1271.—**B.** Transf., *plur.*, *a mourning garment* (because usu. soiled or dirty); and hence, *mourning* in gen. (syn. squalor): jacere in lacrimis et sordibus, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 2; cf.: in sordibus, lamentis, luctuque jacuisti, id. Pis. 36, 89: mater squalore hujus et sordibus laetatur, id. Clu. 6, 18; 67, 192; id. Mur. 40, 86: sordes lugubres vobis erant jucundae, id. Dom. 23, 59; Liv. 6, 16 *fin.*; Quint. 6, 1, 33; Suet. Vit. 8: suscipere sordes, Tac. A. 4, 52; id. Or. 12; Val. Max. 7, 8, 7.—**II.** Trop., *lowness* or *meanness of rank, a low condition; meanness, baseness* of behavior or disposition (syn. illiberalitas). **A.** In gen.: sordes fortunae et vitae, Cic. Brut. 62, 224: obscuritas et sordes tuae, id. Vatin. 5, 11; id. Sest. 28, 60: ut quisque sordidissimus videbitur, ita libentissime severitate judicandi sordes suas eluet, id. Phil. 1, 8, 20: nulla nota, nullus color, nullae sordes videbantur his sententiis allini posse, id. Verr. 1, 6, 17: in infamiā relinqui ac sordibus, id. Att. 1, 16, 2; Liv. 4, 56: sordes illae verborum, *low, vulgar expressions*, Tac. Or. 21: propter maternas sordes, *low origin*, Just. 13, 2, 11: pristinarum sordium oblitus, id. 25, 1, 9; cf. id. 18, 7, 11.—**2.** Concr., *the dregs of the people, the mob, rabble* (syn. faex): apud sordem urbis et faecem, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11; so (with caenum) Plin. Ep. 7, 29, 3: sordes et obscuritatem Vitellianarum partium, Tac. H. 1, 84.—Hence, as a term of abuse: o lutum, o sordes! *low-minded creature*, Cic. Pis. 26, 62.—**B.** In partic., *meanness, stinginess, niggardliness, sordidness* (cf.: parcimonia, avaritia). (*a*) *Plur.:* (populus Romanus) non amat profusas epulas, sordes et inhumanitatem multo minus, Cic. Mur. 36, 76; so (opp. luxuria) Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 7: damnatus sordium, id. ib. 2, 12, 4: incusare alicujus sordes, Quint. 6, 3, 74: sordes obicere alicui, Hor. S. 1, 6, 68 and 107: sepulcrum sine sordibus extrue, id. ib. 2, 5, 105: cogit minimas ediscere sordes, *the meanest tricks*, Juv. 14, 124; 1, 140.—(β) *Sing.:* nullum hujus in privatis rebus factum avarum, nullam in re familiari sordem posse proferri, Cic. Fl. 3, 7; so (with avaritia) Tac. H. 1, 52; 1, 60: extremae avaritiae et sordis infimae infamis, App. M. 1, p. 112, 2.

sordesco, dŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [sordeo], *to become dirty, grow filthy* (not ante-Aug., and very rare): contrectatus ubi manibus sordescere vulgi Coeperis (liber), * Hor. Ep. 1,

20, 11: mel, Plin. 11, 12, 12, § 31: manus, id. 33, 3, 19, § 60: ager, i. e. *to become wild, lie untilled*, Gell. 4, 12, 1.—**II.** Trop., *to be mean, vile*, Amm. 15, 13, 2.

sordĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sordes], *a little dirt* or *filth* (late Lat.), Marc. Emp. 8, 6.

sordĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [sordidus; cf.: albatus, atratus, from albus, ater, etc.], *in dirty clothes, meanly* or *shabbily dressed.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: quamquam ego sum sordidatus, frugi tamen sum, * Plaut. As. 2, 4, 90: sordidata et sordida, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 56 (shortly before: pannis obsita): servi, Cic. Pis. 27, 67: mancipia, id. Phil. 2, 29, 73.—**B.** Esp., as a sign of mourning (when a person had lost friends by death, was under accusation, or in distress from any cause): sensi magno opere moveri judices, cum excitavi maestum ac sordidatum senem, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 195; cf. id. Pis. 41, 99: reus, Liv. 6, 20; 27, 34: Virginius sordidatus filiam suam obsoletâ veste in forum deducit, id. 3, 47: expulsi bonis omnibus Romam venerunt, sordidati, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 62: turba Aetolorum, Liv. 45, 28: primo diluculo sordidatus descendit ad rostra, Suet. Vit. 15.—* **II.** Trop., *foul, polluted:* sordidatissima conscientia, Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

sordĭdē, *adv.*, v. sordidus *fin.*

sordĭdo, āre, *v. a.* [sordidus], *to dirty, foul, defile, pollute* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: terram moto pulvere, Sid. Carm. 23, 347.—**II.** Trop.: templum cordis malis cogitationibus, Lact. de Ira Dei, 23, 28; 5, 19, 34; cf. Prisc. 800 P.

sordĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.]. * **I.** Lit, *soiled, smutched:* toga, Juv. 3, 149. —* **II.** Trop., *low, mean, vile:* servuli, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 58.

sordĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [sordeo], *dirty, unclean, foul, filthy, squalid, sordid* (class.). **I.** Lit. (syn.: squalidus, obscenus): vestem squalam et sordidam, Enn. ap. Non. 504, 6 (Trag. v. 370 Vahl.): amictus, Verg. A. 6, 301; cf.: sordidior toga, Mart. 1, 104, 5: mappa, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22; Mart. 7, 20, 8: lana, Ov. A. A. 3, 222: fumus, Hor. C. 4, 11, 11: at pol nitent, haud sordidae videntur ambae, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 6: servolicolae, id. Poen. 1, 2, 55: nati, Hor. C. 2, 18, 28; cf.: magnos duces Non indecoro pulvere sordidos, id. ib. 2, 1, 22: puer sordidissimus dentibus, Petr. 64, 6 et saep.—Esp.: sordido in loco sedere, Val. Max. 9, 13, 2.—Transf., of mourners, *clad in mourning*, Cic. Mur. 40, 86.—Poet.: Auctumnus calcatis sordidus uvis, Ov. M. 2, 29; id. F. 4, 897; Col. poët. 10, 44: terga suis, *sooty, dingy*, Ov. M. 8, 648.—Prov.: saepe est etiam sub palliolo sordido sapientia, *wisdom is often hid under a ragged cloak*, Caecil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 56.—**B.** Transf., *low, base, mean*, as to birth, rank, or condition; *poor, humble, small, paltry* (syn.: illiberalis, infimus): causam commisisse homini egenti, sordido, sine honore, sine censu, Cic. Fl. 22, 52; id. Att. 8, 4, 2; id. Leg. 3, 16, 35; Hor. C. 1, 28, 14.—*Sup.*: sordidissimus quisque, Liv. 1, 47, 11: familiae sordidissima pars, Petr. 132, 3; cf.: loco non humili solum sed etiam sordido ortus, Liv. 22, 25, 18: a sordidis initiis ad summa crevere, Just. 2, 6, 2: sordidum et obscurum Macedonum nomen, id. 6, 9, 7: genus alicujus, id. 22, 1, 1: panis, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 16; Sen. Ep. 18, 5: villula, Cic. Att. 12, 27, 1; cf. tecta, Luc. 4, 396: sedes, id. 5, 9: lar villae, Mart. 12, 57, 2: rura (with humiles casae), Verg. E. 2, 28: aratra, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 414; hence also, otia, i. e. ruris, Mart. 1, 56, 4.—**II.** Trop., *low, mean, base, abject, vile, despicable, disgraceful* (syn. turpis). **A.** In gen., Cic. Phil. 1, 8, 20: iste omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, id. Att. 9, 9, 3: multo homo sordidissimus, id. Scaur. 2, § 23: homo furiosus ac sordidus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 19: nec minus lactabor, cum te semper sordidum, quam si paulisper sordidatum viderem, id. Pis. 41, 99: illiberales et sordidi quaestus mercenariorum omnium, quorum operae, non quorum artes emuntur . . . Sordidi etiam putandi, qui mercantur a mercatoribus, quod statim vendant, etc. . . . Opifices omnes in sordidâ arte versantur, etc. . . . mercatura autem, si tenuis est, sordida putanda est, etc., id. Off. 1, 42, 150: lucrum, Quint. 1, 2, 16 sq.; cf.: sordidissima ratio et inquinatissima, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 21: qui (oratores) ne sordidiores quidem (artis) repudiarint (opp. praeclarissimas), id. de Or. 3, 32, 128: virtus repulsae nescia sordidae, Hor. C. 3, 2, 17: adulterium, Liv. 1, 58: nomen, Quint. 8, 3, 21: verba, id. 8, 3, 17; 8, 3, 49; 2, 5, 10: multa, id. 2, 12, 7: omnia, id. 10, 1, 9: homines nullâ re bonâ dignos, cum quibus comparari sordidum, confligere autem miserum et periculosum sit, Cic. Rep. 1, 5, 9; id. Off. 2, 14, 50; cf.: qui pecuniam praeferre amicitiae sordidum existiment, id. Lael. 17, 63.—**B.** In partic., *mean, niggardly, penurious, sordid* (cf. parcus): ita sordidus, ut se Non umquam servo melius vestiret, Hor. S. 1, 1, 96; 1, 1, 65; 1, 2, 10; 2, 3, 164; Quint. 5, 13, 26; Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 1 (opp. sumptuosus): perjurium, Phaedr. 4, 19, 23: cupido, Hor. C. 2, 16, 16; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150 supra.—Hence, *adv.*: **sordĭdē.** **1.** Lit., *dirtily, foully:* per plateas tractus est sordidissime, *through the deepest mire*, Lampr. Heliog. 33 *med.*—**2.** Transf., *meanly, basely:* quo sordidius et abjectius nati sunt, Tac. Or. 8.—**3.** Trop. **a.** *Vulgarly, unbecomingly, poorly:* loquitur laute et minime sordide, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 11: dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 339: contionari, id. Att. 15, 2, 2: declamare (opp. splendide atque ornate), Suet. Rhet. 6; Gell. 15, 4, 3.—**b.** *Meanly, stingily, penuriously, sordidly:* nimis illum sordide Simonidi dixisse, se dimidium ejus ei, quod pactus esset, pro illo carmine daturum, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 352: facere aliquid (opp. largissime), Suet. Dom. 9: gerere proconsulatum, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 2.

sordĭtĭes, ēi, *f.* [sordes], *filth*, Fulg. Myth. 2, 16.

* **sordĭtūdo,** inis, *f.* [id.], *dirt, filth*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 10.

Sordones, um, *m.*, *a people of Gaul, towards the Pyrenees*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32 Jan. (al. Sardones); Mel. 2, 5 *fin.*

* **sordŭlentus,** a, um, *adj.* [sordes], *wearing dirty clothes*, Tert. Poen. 11 *init.*

sōrex (o long, Ser. Samm. 4, 57; Poët. in Anthol. Burm. 2, p. 452; o short, Auct. Carm. Phil. 62; Poët. in Anthol. Burm. 2, p. 453), icis, *m.* (Gr. ὕραξ; root svar-; cf. susurrus), *a shrew-mouse*, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 23; Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 12; Col. Arb. 15; Plin. 2, 41, 41, § 109; its noise was of ill omen, id. 8, 57, 82, § 223; Val. Max. 1, 1, 5.

Sōrĭcārĭa, ae, *f.*, *a town of* Hispania Baetica, Auct. B. Hisp. 27.

* **sōrĭcīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [sorex], *of* or *belonging to the shrew-mouse:* nenia, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 48.

† **sōrītes,** ae (*acc. sing.* soritam, Cic. ap. Non. p. 329, 20 dub.), *m.*, = σωρείτης, *a logical sophism formed by an accumulation of arguments*, *a* sorites (pure Lat. acervus), Cic. Div. 2, 4, 11; id. Ac. 2, 16, 49; 2, 33, 107; Sen. Ben. 5, 19, 9.

‡ **sorix** or **savrix,** avis tributa Saturno ab auguribus, etc., Marc. Vict. p. 2470 P.

sŏror, ōris, *f.* [Sanscr. svasar; Goth. svister; Germ. Schwester; Engl. sister]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *a sister:* *Th.* Salve, mea soror. *Pl.* Frater mi, salve, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 57; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 68 sq.: germana soror, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 42 Vahl.); cf.: mea soror gemina germana, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 30 sq.; so, germana, Cic. Mil. 27, 73: Jovis, i. e. *Juno*, Verg. A. 1, 47; Hor. C. 3, 3, 64; Ov. M. 3, 266; id. F. 6, 27 al.: Phoebi, i. e. *Luna*, id. H. 11, 45; cf. id. F. 3, 110: agnam Aeneas matri Eumenidum magnaeque sorori ferit, i. e. *to Nox and Terra*, Verg. A. 6, 250: doctae, i. e. *the Muses*, Tib. 3, 4, 45; Ov. M. 5, 255; called also sorores novem, id. Tr. 5, 12, 45: genitae Nocte, i. e. *the Furies*, id. M. 4, 451; called also crinitae angue sorores, id. ib. 10, 349; and, vipereae, id. ib. 6, 662: tristes, i. e. *the Fates*, Tib. 3, 3, 35; called also sorores tres, Prop. 2, 13, 44 (3, 5, 28); Hor. C. 2, 3, 15; Ov. M. 15, 808.—Of beasts: in grege prioris anni sororem equa comitatur, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 156.—Prov.: bonae mentis soror est paupertas, Petr. 84, 4.—**B.** In partic., poet.: sorores, *the Muses*, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 17; *the Fates*, Cat. 64, 326; Ov. H. 12, 3; 15, 81; Mart. 4, 54, 9; 4, 73, 3; *the Danaides*, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 67; Ov. H. 14, 15.—**II.** Transf. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** *A cousin, the daughter of a father's brother*, Ov. M. 1, 351.—**B.** *A female friend, playmate*, or *companion*, Verg. A. 1, 321; 11, 823; Tib. 3, 1, 26; Sen. Hippol. 611; Petr. 127; Mart. 2, 4, 3; 12, 20, 2; Inscr. Marin. Iscriz. Alb. p. 60.—In eccl. Lat., *female Christians*, Vulg. 1 Tim. 5, 2.—**C.** Of things in pairs, connected together, or alike: obsecro te hanc per dexteram Perque hanc sororem laevam, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 9; so of the hand, Verg. M. 28: abjunctae comae mea fata sorores Lugebant, Cat. 66, 51: sapore caryotarum sorores, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 45; Mart. 14, 128, 2.—**D.** Of the word soror: scripta soror fuerat: visum est delere sororem, Ov. M. 9, 528.

* **sŏrorcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [soror], *a little sister:* germana mea, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 612 P.

* **sŏrōrĭ-cīda,** ae, *m.* [soror-caedo], *the murderer of his sister*, Cic. Dom. 10, 26.

‡ **sŏrōrĭcīdĭum,** ἀδελφοκτονία, Gloss. Philox.

* **sŏrōrĭcŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.*: vestis, acc. to Böttig. Vasengemälde, 3, 191: orbiculata, *with circle-shaped spots*, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195.

sŏrōrĭo, āre, *v. n.* [soror], of the female breasts, *to grow up* or *swell together*, like two sisters: papillae sororiabant, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. p. 297 Müll.: mammae sororiantes, Plin. 31, 6, 33, § 66.

sŏrōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *of* or *belonging to a sister, sisterly:* cena, *made because a sister was found*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 60: stupra, *with a sister*, Cic. Sest. 7, 16: moenia, i. e. *of Dido*, Ov. F. 3, 559: oscula, *as a sister gives to a brother, sisterly*, id. M. 4, 334; 9, 539.—**II.** In partic.: Sororium Tigillum, *the Sister's beam*, a place in Rome sacred to Juno, where Horatius was obliged to creep under a beam laid across the way as a punishment for having killed his sister, Liv. 1, 26, 13; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 4; Fest. pp. 297 and 307 Müll.

sors, tis (*nom.* sortis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 28; *abl.* sorti, C. I. L. 198, 54; 200, 16; Plaut. Cas. 2, 7, 5; Liv. 4, 37, 6; 28, 45, 11; 29, 20, 4; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, 241; but sorti is *dat.*, Verg. G. 4, 165 Forbig. ad loc.; Sil. 7, 3, 65), *f.* [2. sero; cf.: fors, fero], any thing used to determine chances. **I.** Lit., *a lot:* aut populna sors aut abiegna, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 32: coniciam sortes in sitellam, id. ib. 2, 5, 34 sq.: tot in hydriam sortes concerentur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 127: ponere in sitellam, Liv. 41, 18, 8; and simply conicere, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 34 sq.; Cic. Lig. 7, 21: deicere, Caes. B. C. 1, 6 *fin.*; Verg. A. 5, 490; cf.: cum dejecta in id sors esset, *lots were cast for it*, Liv. 21, 42: miscere, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: ducere, id. ib. 2, 41, 86; id. Verr. 2, 4, 64, § 143: cum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset, id. Att. 1, 19, 3: ut cujusque sors exciderat, Liv. 21, 42, 3: sortem in sitellam latam, id. 41, 18, 8 Weissenb.: et Caere sortes extenuatas (creditum est), as an omen of ill, id. 21, 62, 5 and 8: sortes suâ sponte adtenuatas, id. 22, 1, 11.—Of *chances* or *tickets* in a lottery, Suet. Aug. 75 *fin.*; Lampr. Heliog. 21 *fin.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** Abstr., *a casting* or *drawing of lots, decision by lot, lot:* quaestor quem sors dedit, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3, § 11: res revocatur ad sortem, id. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 127: sorti sum victus, Plaut. Cas. 2, 7, 5: ei sorte provincia Sicilia obvenit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 17; cf.: cui Sicilia provincia sorte evenisset, Liv. 29, 20; for which: cui ea provincia sorti evenit, id. 4, 37, 6: Q. Caecilio sorte evenit, ut in Bruttiis adversum Hannibalem bellum gereret, id. 28, 45, 11: sorte ductus, Cic. Rep. 1, 34, 51; Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 2, 201: sorte ducti e primoribus civitatis unus et viginti, Tac. A. 1, 54; 13, 29: sorte in provinciam proficisci, S. C. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 8: sorte agros legionibus assignare, Brut. ib. 11, 20, 3 et saep.: de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 53 *fin.*: jubet extra sortem Theomnastum renuntiari, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 127: extra sortem agrum Campanum dividere, Suet. Caes. 20. —**B.** *A lot, share, the duty assigned by lot*, esp. of the prætors, who divided by lot the duties of their office: praetores, Q. Fulvius Flaccus urbanam, M. Valerius Laevinus peregrinam sortem in juris dictione habuit, Liv. 23, 30, 18; 22, 35, 5; cf.: urbana, peregrina (sc. sors), id. 27, 36, 10; 28, 10, 9 al.: urbana et peregrina (provinciae), quae duorum ante sors fuerat, id. 25, 3, 2; 24, 44, 2;

cf. id. 35, 41, 6: comitia suae sortis esse, i.e. *had by lot been assigned to him*, id. 35, 6, 2; hence, numquam ex urbe afuit nisi sorte, i.e. *on official duty*, Cic. Planc. 27, 67.—**C.** In gen., *an oracular response* (which was often written on a little tablet or lot), *a prophecy* (cf. responsum): cum (Spartiatae) oraculum ab Jove Dodonaeo petivissent legatique illud, in quo inerant sortes, collocavissent: simia et sortis ipsas et cetera quae erant ad sortem parata, disturbavit, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 76: ut interpres egeat interprete et sors ipsa ad sortis referenda sit, id. ib. 2, 56, 115: Italiam Lyciae jussere capessere sortes, i.e. *the oracles of the Lycian Apollo*, Verg. A. 4, 346; 4, 377; so, Phoebeae, Ov. M. 3, 130: faticinae, id. ib. 15, 436: sacrae, id. ib. 1, 368; 11, 412: edita oraculo, Curt. 3, 1, 16; 5, 4, 11; 6, 9, 18; Val. Max. 1, 6, 3: neque responsa sortium ulli alii committere ausus, Liv. 1, 56: conjecturam postulat, ut se edoceret, Quo sese vertant tantae sortes somniûm, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42 (Trag. v. 64 Vahl.).—**2.** In partic., *oracular sayings, verses*, or *sentences* at the opening of a book, selected for the purpose: sortes Vergilii or Vergilianae, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 14, 5; Spart. Had. 2, 8: sacrae, Tib. 1, 3, 11: sanctorum, Isid. Orig. 8, 9, 28: sortes tollere, Tib. 1. 1.: ducere, Juv. 6, 583: de paginis poëtae cujusdam sortem consulere, Aug. Conf. 4, 3: de paginis evangelicis sortes legere, id. Ep. 119.—**D.** In gen., like the Engl. *lot*, for *fate, destiny, chance, fortune, condition, share, part* (esp. freq. after the Aug. per.; cf. fors, casus, fortuna): nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae, Verg. A. 10, 501: ferrea sors vitae, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 28: vires ultra sortemque senectae, Verg. A. 6, 114: iniqua, id. ib. 6, 332; Liv. 38, 23: qui fit, ut nemo, quam sibi sortem Seu ratio dederit seu fors objecerit, illa Contentus vivat, Hor. S. 1, 1, 1: sperat infestis, metuit secundis Alteram sortem, id. C. 2, 10, 14: sors mea fuit irrequieta, Ov. M. 2, 386: sors querenda, Non celanda foret, id. ib. 3, 551: aliena, Liv. 21, 43, 2: sunt quibus ad portas cecidit custodia sorti, *to whose lot*, Verg. G. 4, 165; Sil. 7, 368: homines ultimae sortis, Suet. Aug. 19; cf.: non tuae sortis juvenem, *of your rank* or *condition*, Hor. C. 4, 11, 22: sors tua mortalis, Ov. M. 2, 56: nec cedit nisi sorte mihi, id. ib. 5, 529: dilectos inter sors prima sodales, id. Tr. 4, 5, 1: huic sortem concede priorem, id. A. A. 1, 581: quattuor ille quidem juvenes totidemque crearat Femineae sortis, i. e. *of the female sex*, id. M. 6, 680; so, feminea, id. ib. 13, 651: altera, id. ib. 9, 676; cf. id. ib. 3, 329: Saturni sors ego prima fui, i. e. *the first child*, id. F. 6, 30: suae sortis oblitus, Curt. 3, 2, 11: ultima, id. 9, 2, 6: nec pars nec sors in sermone isto, Vulg. Act. 8, 21.—With *gen.*: cujus mali sors incidit Remis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 12, 3: incommodi, id. ib. 8, 1 *fin.*: nobis quoniam prima animi ingeniique negata sors est, secundam ac mediam teneamus, Liv. 22, 29, 9: puer post avi mortem in nullam sortem bonorum natus (opp. omnium heredi bonorum), *to no share of the property*, id. 1, 34, 3: praedae mala sors, Ov. M. 13, 485: utrius vitae sortem legant, Just. 1, 6, 6: servitutis, id. 6, 5, 1.—**2.** In partic., in mercant. lang. (prop. fortune, money; hence), *capital bearing interest, principal*: et sors et fenus, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 122; 5, 2, 38; 3, 1, 34; 3, 1, 64; 3, 1, 70; 3, 1, 84; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 35; Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3; Liv. 6, 14; 6, 15; Plin. praef. § 23; Mart. 5, 42, 3; Dig. 33, 2, 24; Inscr. Orell. 4405; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 65, and id. ib. 5, § 183 Müll.—**E.** *A rank, class, order* (late Lat.): ex turbâ imae sortis, Amm. 14, 6, 25.

sorsum, v. seorsum.

sortĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sors], *a little lot, a small tablet* or *ticket*, Suet. Ner. 21; Inscr. Grut. 590, 7; 510 *fin.*

Sortientes, ium, *m.*, v. sortior, I.

* **sortĭfer**, fĕri, *adj. m.* [sors-fero], *giving out oracles, oracular*, an epithet of Jupiter Hammon, Luc. 9, 512 (al. sortiger).

sortĭger, gĕri, v. sortifer.

sortĭlĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [sors lego], *foretelling, prophetic*. **I.** *Adj.*: Delphi, Hor. A. P. 219.—**II.** *Subst.*: **sortĭlĕgus**, i, *m.*, *a fortune-teller, soothsayer, diviner* by lots or from oracles, Varr. L. L. 6, § 65 Müll.; Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132; 2, 53, 109; Luc. 9, 581.

sortĭo, īre, *to draw lots* (ante-class.; collat. form of sortior): tute sorti, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 43; 2, 6, 61: inter se sortiant, Varr. ap. Non. 471, 5.—With *acc.*: inter se sortiunt urbem atque agros, Enn. ap. Non. 471, 10 (Trag. v. 153 Vahl.).—**b. sortītus**, a, um, *Part.*, in *pass.* signif., *drawn by lot, assigned* or *obtained by lot* (class.): consilia, quae erant sortita in singulos candidatos, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 6; Prop. 4 (5), 11, 20: gemina est sedes sortita per amnem, id. 4 (5), 7, 55: mille urbes Asiae sortito rexerit anno, Stat. S. 5, 2, 57: conjux, Amm. 18, 6, 14.

sortĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [sors]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to cast* or *draw lots*: coniciam sortes in sitellam et sortiar Tibi et Chalino, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 34: cum praetores designati sortirentur et M. Metello obtigisset, ut is de pecuniis repetundis quaereret, *drew lots for the judges, appointed the judges by lot*, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 21; Quint. 3, 10, 1: consules comparare inter se aut sortiri jussi, *to draw lots* for the provinces, Liv. 38, 35, 9: sortiti nocte singuli per ordinem intrârunt, Quint. 4, 2, 72: dum legiones de ordine agminis sortiuntur, Tac. H. 2, 41: de altero consulatu, Suet. Claud. 7.—Hence, **Sortientes**, *The Lot-drawers* (a transl. of the Gr. Κληρούμενοι), the name of a comedy by Diphilus, Plaut. Cas. prol. 32.—**II.** *Act.*, *to draw* or *cast lots for, to fix, assign*, or *appoint by lot, to allot*; also esp. in the perfect tenses, *to obtain* or *receive by lot* (freq. and class.). (α) With *acc.*: tribus, Cic. Agr. 2, 8, 21: provinciam, id. Fam. 1, 9, 25: provincias, id. Att. 1, 13, 5: duas Gallias, id. ib. 1, 19, 2: ut consules inter se provincias compararent sortirenturve, Liv. 42, 31: judices, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 42; 2, 2, 18, § 44: judices per praetorem urbanum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2: aliquos ad ignominiam, id. Clu. 46, 129: dicas, id. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 42 *fin.*: nec regna vini sortiere talis, Hor. C. 1, 4, 18: aequâ lege Necessitas Sortitur insignes et imos, *decides the fate of*, etc., id. ib. 3, 1, 15: peregrinam (provinciam) sortitus est, Liv. 39, 45: ex praeturâ ulteriorem sortitus Hispaniam, Suet. Caes. 18; Plin. Ep. 6, 22 *fin.*—(β) With *rel.-clause*: ut P. Furius et Cn. Servilius inter se sortirentur, uter citeriorem Hispaniam obtineret, Liv. 42, 4, 2: consules sortiti, uter dedicaret, id. 2, 8, 6; 24, 10, 2: uter patriâ decederet, Vell. 1, 1, 4: sortiri, quid loquare, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98: num sortiuntur, inter se, quae declinet, quae non? id. Fat. 20, 46.—**B.** Transf. (mostly poet. and not ante-Aug.). **1.** *To share, divide, distribute*: pariter laborem Sortiti, *shared the labor*, Verg. A. 8, 445: vices, id. ib. 3, 634: periculum, id. ib. 9, 174.—**2.** *To choose, select*: subolem armento sortire quot annis, Verg. G. 3, 71: fortunam (i.e. locum) oculis, id. A. 12, 920: matrimonium, Just. 26, 3, 8.—**3.** In gen., *to obtain, receive* a thing (mostly in the *tempp. perff.*; not ante Aug.): Tectosagi mediterranea Asiae sortiti sunt, Liv. 38, 16: si emancipatus uxore ducta filium fuerit sortitus, Dig. 37, 4, 3, § 5: gens Claudia regnum in plebem sortita, Liv. 3, 58: amicum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 53; 2, 6, 94; id. A. P. 92: si Maeonium vatem sortita fuisses, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 21; id. M. 2, 241; 3, 124; 11, 758; Suet Aug. 99 al.: quidam sortiti metuentem sabbata patrem, Juv. 14, 96: venerabile ingenium, id. 15, 144: fata tam tristia, Sen. Phoen. 245: reliqua rerum tuarum post te alium atque alium dominum sortientur, Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 4 Döring ad loc.—*Pass. part.* sortitus, v. sortio *fin.*—*Adv.*: **sortītō**, *by lot*: sacerdotem sortito capere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 126; S. C. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 8; Suet. Aug. 30; 47.—Transf., *by fate, by destiny* (= sorte, or lege naturae): tibi sortito id obtigit, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 25; Hor. Epod. 4, 1.

sortis, is, v. sors *init.*

sortītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sortior], *a casting* or *drawing of lots, a choosing* or *determining by lot, sortition* (class.): deos quaeso, mihi ut sortitio eveniat, * Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 38: dum aequantur sortes, dum sortitio fit, Cic. Cornel. Fragm. 1, 13, p. 449 Orell.; Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 1: aedilicia, Cic. Planc. 22, 53: praerogativa, id. Phil. 2, 33, 82: provinciarum, id. ib. 3, 10, 24; id. Clu. 46, 128; id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2; Suet. Tib. 35 al.; *plur.*, id. Aug. 29.

sortītō, *adv.*, v. sortior *fin.*

* **sortītor**, ōris, *m.* [sortior], *one who casts* or *draws lots*: urnae, Sen. Troad. 982.

1. sortītus, a, um, *Part.* of sortior.

2. sortītus, ūs, *m.* [sortior]. **I.** Lit., *a casting* or *drawing of lots* (rare for the class. sortitio): specula in sortitu'st mihi, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 27: si pluribus de rebus uno sortitu retulisti, Cic. Dom. 19, 50; *plur.*: quae sortitus non pertulit ullos, i.e. *for whom no lots were cast*, Verg. A. 3, 323.—**II.** Transf. ***A.** Concr., *a lot*: jam sortitus versarat ahenâ Casside, Stat. Th. 6, 389.—* **B.** (Like sors, II. C.) *Lot, fate, destiny*, Stat. Th. 12, 557.

† **sōry**, ĕos, *n.*, = σῶρυ, *a kind of ore, ink-stone, sory*, Plin. 34, 12, 29, § 117; 34, 12, 30, § 120; Cels. 6, 9, 23.

sos, arch. contr. form. **1.** For eos; v. is *init.*—**2.** For suos; v. suus *init.*

Sōsăgŏras, ae, *m.*, = Σωσαγόρας, *a Greek physician*, Cels. 5, 18, 29.

Sōsia, ae, *m.*, *the name of a servant*, in Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 209, and Ter. And. 1, 1, 1; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63.—The same, called **Sōsias**, Aus. Ephem. Egress. 9.

Sōsiānus, a, um, v. Sosius.

Sōsigĕnes, is, *m.*, = Σωσιγένης, *a famous astronomer employed by Julius Cæsar in reforming the calendar*, Plin. 3, 8, 6, § 39; 18, 25, 57, § 211 sqq.

Sōsĭlus, i, *m.*, *a Lacedæmonian who instructed Hannibal in Greek literature and recorded his exploits*, Nep. Hann. 13, 3.

Sōsippus, i, *m.*, *a Greek proper name*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 9, § 25.

Sōsis, is, *m.*, *a Greek proper name*, e.g. L. Manlius Sosis Catinensis, Cic. Fam. 13, 30, 1.

Sōsĭthĕus, i, *m.*, = Σωσίθεος, *a Greek proper name*. **1.** *A slave whose death grieved Cicero*, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 4.—**2.** Sositheus Entellinus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 87, § 200.

Sōsius, i, *m.*, *name of a Roman* gens. **1.** C. Sosius, *a quæstor under* M'. Lepidus, Cic. Att. 8, 6, 1.—**2.** Another C. Sosius, *consul* 722 A.U.C., Cic. Att. 9, 1, 2; Suet. Aug 17.—**3.** Q. Sosius, *a knight of Picenum*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74.—**4.** Sosii, *famous booksellers in Rome in the time of Horace*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 2; id. A. P. 345.—Hence, **Sōsiānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Sosius, Sosian*: Apollo, *an image of Apollo brought from Seleucia to Rome by the quæstor* C. Sosius, Plin. 13, 5, 11, § 53; 36, 5, 4, § 28.

sospĕs, ĭtis (*fem.* collat. form **sospĭta**, ae, and arch. SISPITA, ae, and SEISPES, itis; v. infra), *adj.* [for sos-pets; root σάος, σῶς; and pa-, to nourish, protect; cf. pasco]. **I.** *Act.*, *saving, delivering*; *subst.*, *a savior, deliverer, preserver* (so only in the foll. examples): Ennius sospitem pro servatore posuit, Fest. pp. 300 and 301 Müll.: templum Junonis Sospitae, Cic. Div. 1, 2, 4; so, Sospita, *an epithet of Juno* (the Gr. Hygieia), id. N. D. 1, 29, 82; id. Mur. 41, 90; Ov. F. 2, 56; in the form SISPITA, Inscr. Orell. 1309; Num. ap. Eckh. D. N. V. 7, pp. 14 and 107; cf.: sispitem Junonem, quam vulgo sospitem appellant, antiqui usurpabant, Fest. p. 343 Müll.: IVNONE SEISPITEI MATRI REGINAE, Inscr. Orell. 5659 a; the same abbreviated I. S. M. R. (IVNO SISPITA MATER REGINA), ib. 1308; 2503; 3324; 4014.—**II.** *Pass.*, *saved*, i.e. *safe and sound, safe, unhurt, unharmed, uninjured; happy, lucky, fortunate* (syn: salvus, incolumis, sanus, salvus; mostly poet. and in post-Aug prose; not in Cic.): filium tuum modo in portu vivum, salvum et sospitem vidi, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 93: exagoga (with salva), id. Rud. 3, 2, 17: ita mihi salvam ac sospitem rempublicam sistere in sede suâ liceat August. ap. Suet. Aug 28: sospes et superstes gnatus, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 2: sospes incolumisque (Caesar), Plin. Pan. 67, 5: sospes Iter incipe hoc, Plaut. Cas 4, 4, 1: sospites in patriam restituere, Liv. 2, 49, 7; 5, 28, 4: virginum matres juvenumque nuper Sospitum, Hor. C. 3, 14, 10: Hesperiâ sospes ab ultima, id. ib. 1, 36, 4: vix una sospes navis ab ignibus, id. ib. 1, 37, 13: fortuna domusque Sospes ab incursu est, Ov. M. 10, 401: Juppiter, da diem hunc sospitem Rebus meis agundis, *favorable, auspicious*,

Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 15: mutare lares et urbem Sospite cursu, Hor. C. S. 40.

Sospita, ae, v. sospes, I.

sospĭtālis, e, *adj.* [sospes], *giving health* or *safety, salutary* (ante- and post-class.): qui tibi sospitalis fuit, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 18; sol, Macr. S. 1, 17: deus, id. ib. 1, 17.

sospĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *safety, health, welfare* (late Lat.; opp. pestis), Macr. S. 1, 17 *med.*: sospitatem significantia cognomina, id. ib. 1, 17 *med.*: indicium sospitatis meae, Symm. Ep. 3, 71; 4, 8; Vulg. Job, 5, 11.

sospĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [sospito], *a savior, preserver, deliverer, redeemer* (post-class.), App. M. 4, p. 185; 9, p. 218; id. Mag. p. 315, 38.—Of Christ: nostri generis, Arn. 2, 96.

* **sospĭtātrix,** īcis, *f.* [sospitator], *she that saves* or *delivers*: dea, App. M. 11, p. 261, 7.

sospĭto, āre, *v. a.* [sospes], *to save, keep safe, preserve, protect, prosper* (syn.: salvum servare; an old word, belonging mostly to relig. lang.): regnum nostrum ut sospitent superstitentque, Enn. ap. Non. 176, 4 (Trag. v. 330 Vahl.); so Pac. ap. Non. 176, 6; Lucil. ib. 472, 15; Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 10; Cat. 34, 24: progeniem, Liv. 1, 16, 3; and ex conject.: quin sospitabo plus sescentos in dio, Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 6 Ritschl ad h. l.: aliquem sospitari, id. As 3, 3, 93.

Sostrătus, i, *m.*, = Σώστρατος, *a Greek proper name*, esp. **1.** *A sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 51 al.—**2.** *An architect of Cnidus, who built the tower of Pharos*, Plin. 36, 12, 18, § 83.—**3.** *A surgeon*, Cels. 4, 3, 14; 7 praef.

1. Sosus, i, *m.*, *a proper name*, Plin. 36, 25, 60, § 184.

2. Sosus, i, *m.*, *the title of a book written by Antiochus against Philo*, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 12.

Sōtădes, is, *m.*, = Σωτάδης, *an obscene Greek poet*, Mart. 2, 86, 2.—Hence, **A. Sōtădēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *in the manner of Sotades*: versus, Quint. 9, 4, 90; cf. id. 9, 4, 6; 1, 8, 6; Ter. Maur. pp. 2415 and 2446 P.; Aus. Ep. 14, 29.—**B. Sōtădĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Sotadic*: versus, Plin. Ep. 5, 3, 2. —*Absol.*: L. Attius in Sotadicorum libro, *Sotadic verses*, Gell. 7, 9, 16.

† **Sōter,** ēris, *m.*, = Σωτήρ. **I.** *A savior, deliverer, preserver, a giver of health* or *safety*: is est nimirum soter, qui salutem dedit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 63, § 154.—*Acc.*: sotera, Cic. l. l.: hodieque ara in Capitolio est Jovis Soteris, Serv. Verg. A. 8, 652; cf. servator.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Soter, *of Jesus the Saviour*, Tert. adv. Valent. 16 sq. al.—**B.** *An epithet of Ptolemæus I., king of Egypt*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208.

sōtēria, ōrum, *n.*, = σωτήρια, *a festive entertainment given on a person's recovery from illness* or *escape from danger; presents given on such an occasion*, Mart. 12, 56, 3.—Hence, Soteria, *a congratulatory poem on such an occasion*, Stat. S. 1, 4 *in lemm.*

Sōtērĭciānus, a, um [Soter], *belonging to the Saviour*: substantia, Tert. adv. Valent. 27.

Sōtērĭcus, i, *m.*, = Σωτηρικός, *a Greek proper name*, esp. **1.** Sotericus Marcius, *a freedman in Rome*, Cic. Balb. 25, 56.—**2.** *A maker of furniture*, Sen. ap. Gell. 12, 2, 11.

Sotiates (Sott-, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108), um, *m.*, *a people in Gallia Aquitania, now Sôs, Départ. du Gers*, Caes. B. G. 3, 20 and 21.

† **sōzūsa,** ae, *f.*, = σώζουσα, *a plant, called also* artemisia *and* serpyllum majus, App. Herb. 10.

Spăco, cūs, *f.*, = Σπακώ, *the nurse of Cyrus*, Just. 1, 4 *fin.*

* **spădīcārius,** ii, *m.* [spadix], *one that dyes a chestnut-brown color*, Firm. Math. 3, 7 *med.*

spādīcum, i, v. spadix.

† **spādix,** īcis, *comm.*, = σπάδιξ. **I.** Lit., *a palm-branch broken off, together with its fruit*: spadica Dorici vocant avulsum e palmā termitem cum fructu, Gell. 2, 26, 10; 3, 9, 9.—In the collat. form **spādīcum:** termites et spadica cernit assidua, Amm. 24, 3, 12.—**II.** Transf. (as in Greek). **A.** *Date-brown, nut-brown, chestnut-brown*: rutilus et spadix phoeniceI συνώνυμοι, Gell. 2, 26, 9 sq.: honesti (equi) Spadices glauci que, Verg. G. 3, 82.—**B.** *A kind of stringed instrument*, condemned as effeminate by Quint. 1, 10, 31.

† **spădo,** ōnis, *m.*, = σπάδων. **I.** Lit., *one who has no generative power, an impotent person* (whether by nature or by castration; hence more gen. than castratus), Dig. 50, 16, 128; 23, 3, 39; 28, 2, 6; 1, 7, 2; 40, 2, 14; opp. castratus, Just. Inst. 1, 11, 9. —Of horses, Veg. 6, 7, 2.—**B.** In partic., *a castrated person, a eunuch*, Liv. 9, 17, 16; Quint. 11, 3, 19; Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 41; Hor. Epod. 9, 13; Juv. 14, 91 al.—**II.** Transf., of *unfruitful* or *seedless plants*, Col. 3, 10, 15; Plin. 13, 4, 8, § 38; of *a reed without down*, id. 16, 36, 66, § 170.

* **spădōnātus,** ūs, *m.* [spado], *the state of a spado, impotency*, Tert. Cult. Fem. 9.

spădōnīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *seedless* (Plinian): laurus, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 130.

spădōnius, a, um, *adj.* [spado, II.], *unfruitful, barren, seedless* (Plinian): mala, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51.

† **spaerīta,** ae, *f.*, = σφαιρίτης, *a kind of round cake*, Cato, R. R. 82.

†† **spagas,** *a kind of pitch found in Asia*, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 123.

Spalăthra, ae, *f.*, = Σπάλαθρα, *a city on the Thessalian coast*, Plin. 4, 9, 16, § 32.

spălax, ăcis, *f.*, = σπάλαξ, *a plant*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 19, 6, 31, § 99.

Spalei, ōrum, *m.*, *a people on the Tanais*, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 22.

Spărax, *m.*, *the name of a slave*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 43.

† **sparganion,** ii, *n.*, = σπαργάνιον, *the plant bur-weed*, Plin. 25, 9, 63, § 109.

1. spargo, si, sum, 3 (old *inf.* spargier, Hor. C. 4, 11, 8), *v. a.* [Sanscr. root sparç, to touch, sprinkle; M. H. Germ. sprengen; cf. Gr. σπείρω], *to strew, throw here and there, cast, hurl,* or *throw about, scatter; to bestrew; to sprinkle, spatter, wet; to bespatter, bedew, moisten*, etc. (freq. and class.; syn. sero). **I.** Lit., in gen.: semen, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50: semina, id. Div. 1, 3, 6; Quint. 1, 3, 5; 2, 9, 3; Ov. M. 5, 647: humi, mortalia semina, dentes, id. ib. 3, 105: per humum, nova semina, dentes, id. ib. 4, 573: vipereos dentes in agros, id. ib. 7, 122: nummos populo de Rostris, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16: venena, id. Cat. 2, 10, 23: nuces, Verg. E. 8, 30: flores, id. A. 6, 884; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 14: rosas, id. C. 3, 19, 22: frondes, id. ib. 3, 18, 14: hastati spargunt hastas, *cast* or *hurl about*, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 287 Vahl.): hastas, id. ap. Macr. 6, 4: tela, Verg. A. 12, 51; Ov. M. 12, 600: harenam pedibus, Verg. E. 3, 87; id. A. 9, 629 et saep.—*Absol.*: sagittarius cum funditore utrimque spargunt, *hurl*, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 1, 1.—**B.** Esp., of liquids, *to sprinkle, scatter*: umorem passim toto terrarum in orbi, Lucr. 6, 629: cruorem, id. 2, 195: per totam domum aquas, Hor. Epod. 5, 26 et saep.—**II.** Transf., *to bestrew, strew, scatter upon*: spargite humum foliis, *bestrew, strew*, Verg. E. 5, 40; so, virgulta fimo pingui, id. G. 2, 347: molā caput salsā, Hor. S. 2, 3, 200: gruem sale multo, id. ib. 2, 8, 87: (jus) croco, id. ib. 2, 4, 68: umerum capillis, id. C. 3, 20, 14: tempora canis, Ov. M. 8, 567 al.—**2.** *To besprinkle, sprinkle, moisten, wet*, etc.: saxa spargens tabo, sanie et sanguine atro, *sprinkling, wetting*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107; id. Pis. 19, 43 (Trag. v. 414 Vahl.): aras sanguine multo quadrupedum, Lucr. 5, 1202: aram immolato agno, Hor. C. 4, 11, 8: ora genasque lacrimis, Lucr. 2, 977: debitā lacrimā favillam amici, Hor. C. 2, 6, 23: corpus fluviali lymphā, Verg. A. 4, 635: proximos umore oris, Quint. 11, 3, 56 et saep.: anguis aureis maculis sparsus, *sprinkled over, spotted, flecked*, Liv. 41, 21, 13: sparsā, non convolutā canitie, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 55: capreoli sparsis etiam nunc pellibus albo, Verg. E. 2, 41: tectum nitidius, auro aut coloribus sparsum, *covered over*, Sen. Ben. 4, 6, 2; cf.: prisciis sparsa tabellis Livia Porticus, Ov. A. A. 1, 71: sparso ore, adunco naso, *with a spotty* or *freckled face*, *Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18.—*Absol.*: exi, Dave, Age, spargo: mundum esse hoc vestibulum volo, *sprinkle*, * Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 18, 12, 4: verrite aedes, spargite, Titin. ap. Charis. p. 183 P. (Com. Rel. p. 130 Rib.): qui verrunt, qui spargunt, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 37.—**B.** *To scatter, separate, disperse, divide, spread out* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the class. dispergere, dissipare): omnibus a rebus ... Perpetuo fluere ac mitti spargique necesse est Corpora, Lucr. 6, 922: res sparsas et vage disjectas diligenter eligere, Auct. Her. 4, 2, 3: (aper) spargit canes, Ov. M. 8, 343: corpora, id. ib. 7, 442: sparsus silebo, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1394: sparsam tempestate classem vidit, Liv. 37, 13: sparsi per vias speculatores, id. 9, 23: exercitum spargi per provincias, Tac. H. 3, 46 *fin.*: (natura) sparsit haec (cornua) in ramos, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 123: fulgentes radios in orbem (gemma), id. 37, 10, 67, § 181: (Sicoris) Spargitur in sulcos, Luc. 4, 142: spargas tua prodigus, *you dissipate, squander, waste*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 195: stare et spargere sese hastis, *scatter, disperse*, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 154 Vahl.): se in fugam passim spargere, Liv 33, 15, 15: saepe solet scintilla suos se spargere in ignes (shortly before, dissilire and dividi), Lucr. 4, 606: Rhenus ab septentrione in lacus, ab occidente in amnem Mosam se spargit, Plin. 4, 15, 29, § 101: magnum ab Argis Alciden, *to separate, part*, Val. Fl. 5, 488: sparsis consumptisque fratribus bello intestinae discordiae, Just. 27, 3, 1.—**III.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to distribute, spread abroad, spread, extend*: animos in corpora humana, Cic. Sen. 21, 77: omnia spargere ac disseminare, id. Arch. 12, 30: sparserat Argolicas nomen vaga Fama per urbes Theseos, Ov. M. 8, 267: genera enim tractamus in species multas sese spargentia, Plin. 21, 8, 22, § 45: spargit legiones, nova cottidie bello semina ministrat, Tac. H. 2, 76: vestigia fugae, Curt. 5, 13, 18.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of speech, *to intersperse, interpose, insert* a word or words; of a report or rumor, *to spread* or *noise abroad, to circulate, report* (so perh. not ante-Aug.; syn. dissemino): cum vigilans Quartae esto partis Ulixes Audieris heres: Ergo nunc Dama sodalis Nusquam est? etc.... Sparge subinde, *break in with*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 103; cf.: libris actorum spargere gaudes Argumenta viri, Juv. 9, 84; Quint. 8, 3, 53: spargere voces In vulgum ambiguas, Verg. A. 2, 98: suspitiones, Quint. 7, 2, 12: in parentes crimina, id. 9, 2, 80: fama spargitur, Stat. Th. 9, 33.—*Pass. impers.*, with *obj.-clause*: spargebatur insuper, Albinum insigne regis et Jubae nomen usurpare, Tac. H. 2, 58 *fin.* —**2.** Pregn., of time: satis multum temporis sparsimus, *wasted, consumed aimlessly*, Sen. Ep. 19, 1.—Hence, **sparsus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *spread open* or *out*: sparsior racemus, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 146: uberior Nilo, generoso sparsior Istro, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 129.

* **2. spargo,** inis, *f.* [1. spargo], *a sprinkling, spray*: salis, Ven. Ep. ad Felic. 3.

* **sparsilis,** e, *adj.* [id.], *that may be scattered* or *dispersed*: tanta sparsilia eorum, qui Deo adulantur, Tert. Pud. 2.

sparsim, *adv.* [sparsus, from 1. spargo], *scatteredly, dispersedly, here and there* (post-class. and very rare): defluere, App. M. 10, p. 255, 39: commeminisse haec, Gell. 11, 2, 5: dicere, Lact. 1, 2, 6.

sparsio, ōnis, *f.* [1. spargo]. **I.** *A sprinkling* of perfumes in the theatres (post-Aug.): quis feret hominem de sparsionibus dicentem odoratos imbres? Sen. Contr. 5, praef. § 9; id. Q. N. 2, 9, 1; Inscr. Orell. 6166.—* **II.** *A scattering* of presents in the theatre, Stat. S. 1, 6, 66.

* **sparsīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *for hurling*: pila, Petr. 27 dub. (al. prasina).

sparsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 1. spargo.

Sparta, ae (Gr. acc. Sparten, Ov. M. 10, 170), *f.*, = Σπάρτη. **I.** *The famous capital of Laconia*, more usually called Lacedaemon, near the mod. *Mistra*, Plin. 4, 5, 8, § 16; Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 50; 3, 3, 53; Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 43; 2, 33, 58; id. Tusc. 2, 14, 34; id. Off. 2, 22, 77; Verg. A. 2, 577 al.—Poet. collat. form **Spartē,** ēs, *f.*, Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 1; Ov. M. 6, 414; 10, 170; 10, 217 al.—In Greek form, Cicero, in allusion to Euripides, has the word twice proverbially: Σπάρταν ἔλαχες, ταύταν κόσμει, i. e. *Sparta is your country, make the most of it*, Cic. Att. 4, 6, 2; cf. id. ib. 1, 20, 3.—Hence,

A. Spartānus, a, um, *adj.*, *Spartan* (mostly poet. for the class. Lacedaemonius): Hermione, Prop. 1, 4, 6: virgo, Verg. A. 1, 316: gens, Ov. M. 3, 208: lex, Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 21: disciplina, Liv. 38, 17: canes, Luc. 4, 441: discus, Mart. 14, 164: saxum, *marble*, id. 1, 56, 5; Curt. 10, 10, 14; Petr. 105; Val. Max. 2, 6, 1; 4, 6, ext. 3; Sen. Suas. 2, 16.—*Subst.*: **Spartānus**, i, *m.*, *a Spartan* (mostly poet. and post-Aug.), Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 25; Val. Max. 3, 2, ext. 3 al. — *Plur.*, Nep. Pelop. 2, 4; Tac. A. 2, 60; 3, 26; Curt. 7, 19, 39; Just. 2, 11; Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 153. — * **B. Spartiātĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Spartan*: res, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 9. —* **C. Spartĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Spartan*: Taenaros, App. M. 1, p. 102, 25.—* **D. Sparticus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Spartan*: myrtus, Verg. Cul. 398 Sill. *N. cr.*—**E. Spartĭātes**, ae, *m.*, *a Spartan*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 35; Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102; 2, 15, 36; 2, 16, 37; 5, 27, 77; id. Div. 1, 34, 76.—**II.** Transf., *Greece*, Naev. B. Pun. 1, 9.

Spartăcus, i, *m.* **I.** *A celebrated Thracian gladiator, who carried on the war of the gladiators against the Romans*, Cic. Har. Resp. 12, 26; Liv. Epit. 95; Sall. H. 3, 67, 12 sq. Dietsch; Flor. 3, 20, 2; Vell. 2, 30, 4; Hor. C. 3, 14, 19; id. Epod. 16, 5 al. — **II.** Meton., *an epithet of Mark Antony*: certamen cum percussore, cum latrone, cum Spartaco, Cic. Phil. 4, 6, 15.

Spartānus, a, um, v. Sparta, A.

spartārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [spartum], *of* or *belonging to broom*, *bearing broom*: Carthago, *New Carthage, in Spain*, Plin. 31, 8, 43, § 94.—*Plur. subst.*: **spartārĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, *places where broom grows*, Plin. 11, 8, 8, § 18.

spartĕŏlus, i, *m.* [sparteus], *a watchman against fire* (so called from the ropes made of broom that were used at fires), Schol. Juv. 14, 305; Tert. Apol. 39 *med.*

spartĕus, a, um, *adj.* [spartum], *of broom*, *made* or *consisting of broom*: funes, Cato, R. R. 3 *fin.*; Col. 12, 52, 8: spirae, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 330 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 107 Rib.): serilia, id. ap. Fest. p. 343 (Rib. l. l. p. 91): urnae, amphorae, Cato, R. R. 11, 2: solea, Col. 6, 12, 2: helcium, App. M. 9, p. 220, 20. — As *subst.*: **spartĕa**, ae, *f.*, *a shoe made of broom*, Col. 6, 12, 3; 6, 15, 1; Pall. 1, 24, 2; id. Nov. 7, 6; Veg. 1, 26, 3 al.

Sparti and **Spartoe** (dissyl.), ōrum, *m.*, = Σπαρτοί (the Sown, from σπείρω), *the armed men who sprang up from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus*, Hyg. Fab. 178; Amm. 19, 8, 11; Varr. ap. Gell. 17, 3, 4; Lact. 3, 4, 9.

Spartĭăcus, a, um, v. Sparta, C.

Spartiānus, i, *m.*: Aelius, *a Roman historian of the time of Diocletian, one of the* scriptores Historiae Augustae; v. Teuffel, Röm. Lit. p. 887 sqq.

Spartĭātes, ae, v. Sparta, E.

Spartiātĭcus, a, um, v. Sparta, B.

Sparticus, a, um, v. Sparta, D.

† **spartŏpŏlĭos**, i, *f.*, = σπαρτοπόλιος, *an unknown kind of precious stone*, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191 (Jan. dub.; al. spartopolia).

† **spartum** (**-ton**), i, *n.*, = σπάρτον, *a plant originally growing in Spain, of which ropes, mats, nets, etc., were made* (*still called in Spain esparto*), *Spanish broom*: Stipa tenacissima, Linn.; Plin. 19, 2, 7, § 26; 24, 9, 40, § 65; Varr. ap. Gell. 17, 3, 4; id. R. R. 1, 23, 6; Liv. 22, 20.—**II.** Transf., *a rope made of broom*, Plin. 28, 4, 11, § 46; 35, 11, 40, § 137.

spărŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [2. sparus], *a kind of fish, a bream*, Ov. Hal. 106; Mart. 3, 60, 6.

1. spărus, i, *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form, *plur.* spara, Lucil. ap. Fest. pp. 330 and 331 Müll.; and id. ap. Non. 224, 2), *a small missile weapon with a curved blade, a hunting-spear* (syn. venabulum), Varr. and Sisenn. ap. Non. 555, 20 sq.; Sall. C. 56, 3; Liv. 34, 15; Verg. A. 11, 682 Serv.; Sil. 3, 388; 8, 523; Isid. 12, 6, 31.

2. spărus, i, *m.*, *a kind of fish, the gilt-head, gilt-bream*: Sparus aurata, Linn.; Cels. 2, 18 *med.*

† **spasmus**, i, *m.*, = σπασμός, *a cramp, convulsion, spasm* (post-Aug. for convulsio), Plin. 22, 8, 9, § 21; 24, 7, 24, § 40; 30, 12, 36, § 110; Scrib. Comp. 171; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 3, 18. — Collat. form **spasma**, ătis, *n.*, = σπάσμα, Plin. 28, 17, 72, § 237.

† **spastĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = σπαστικός, *afflicted with the cramp* or *spasms*, *spastic*, Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 243; 21, 19, 17, § 132; 25, 5, 24, § 60.

Spătălē, ēs, *f.*, = σπατάλη, deliciae, *the name of a nymph*, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 167; Mart. 2, 52, 2.

spătălium, v. spathalium.

spatalō-cinaedus, i, *m.* [σπαταλός], *a lewd person*, Petr. 23, 3.

† **spătangius**, ii, *m.*, = σπάταγγος, *a kind of sea-urchin*, Cod. Th. 14, 20, 1.

† **spătha**, ae, *f.*, = σπάθη. **I.** *A broad, flat, wooden instrument* for stirring any liquid, *a spattle, spatula*, Col. 12, 42, 3; Plin. 34, 11, 26, § 111; Scrib. Comp. 45; Cels. 7, 12 *fin.*; 8, 15. — * **II.** *A batten*, or broad piece of wood, used by the early weavers for driving home the threads of the woof or tram, Sen. Ep. 90, 20.—**III.** *A broad, two-edged sword without a point* (the Italian *spada*), Veg. Mil. 2, 15; Tac. A. 12, 35 *fin.*; App. M. 1, p. 103, 39; 9, p. 236, 28; Spart. Hadr. 10; Capitol. Max. jun. 3; Tert. Cult. Fem. 13. — **IV.** *A spathe* of a palm-tree, Plin. 16, 26, 48, § 112. —**V.** *A kind of tree, called also* elate, Plin. 23, 5, 53, § 99; Scrib. Comp. 269 (called also spathe, Plin. 12, 28, 62, § 134 al.).

† **spăthălium** (**spătăl-**) or **-ĭon**, ii, *n.*, = σπαθάλιον and σπατάλιον, *a kind of bracelet*, Plin. 13, 25, 52, § 142; Inscr. Orell. 2510; Tert. Cult. Fem. 13.

spăthē, ēs, v. spatha, V.

spăthŭla, ae, v. 1. spatula.

spătĭātor, ōris, *m.* [spatior], *one who walks about, a promenader*, Cato ap. Fest. p. 344 Müll.; and id. ap. Macr. S. 2, 10 *med.*

spătĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [spatium], *a small space* (post-class.), Pall. 1, 38; Arn. 4 *fin.*

spătĭor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [id.]. **I.** *To take a walk, to walk about, promenade* (class.; cf.: ambulo, deambulo): cum resideret, deinde spatiaretur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 21, 59: in xysto, id. Opt. Gen. 3, 8: aggere in aprico, Hor. S. 1, 8, 15: Pompeiā in umbrā (i. e. porticu), Prop. 4 (5), 8, 75: Pompeiā sub umbrā, Ov. A. A. 1, 67: in porticibus, Petr. 90: summā harenā, Ov. M. 2, 573 et saep.—**II.** In gen., *to walk about* or *along*, *to go, proceed*, = incedere (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (Dido) ante ora deum pingues spatiatur ad aras, Verg. A. 4, 62: lato arvo, Ov. M. 4, 87; cf. id. ib. 11, 64; Quint. 11, 3, 131; cf. id. 11, 3, 135: cornix sola in siccā secum spatiatur harena, Verg. G. 1, 389: pompa spatietur, *will move along*, Prop. 2, 13, 19 (3, 5, 3): lato spatiata campo, Sil. 4, 71.—**B.** Transf., of things, *to spread out, expand*: spatiantia passim Bracchia compescit, Ov. M. 14, 629: spatiantes alae, *his spreading wings*, id. ib. 4, 364: radices in summā tellure spatiantur, Plin. 17, 10, 12, § 65: intus, ut in metallis, spatiante venā, id. 17, 8, 4, § 45: morbum nosse, et vires ejus, antequam spatientur, opprimere, Sen. Ira, 3, 10, 4.

spătĭōsē, *adv.*, v. spatiosus *fin.*

spătĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [spatiosus], *wideness, spaciousness*: exactissima, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

spătĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [spatium], *roomy, of great extent, ample, spacious*; poet., *large, long, broad*, etc. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; syn.: latus, amplus, laxus). **I.** Lit.: stabulum, Col. 6, 2, 2: insula, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 82: loca, Quint. 11, 2, 18: aequor, Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 4: amnis, id. 4, 20, 34, § 112: colles, Luc. 6, 106: volumina fumi, id. 3, 505: taurus (opp. parva vipera), Ov. R. Am. 421: corpus, id. M. 3, 56: ossa pectoris (with ingentes umeri), Val. Fl. 4, 244: mergus in guttura, Ov. M. 11, 754: limes, id. ib. 15, 849: ulmus, id. ib. 14, 661: frons cornibus, id. ib. 3, 20 (Merkel, speciosa): voces, i. e. *of many syllables* (corresp. to amplitudo dactyli), Quint. 9, 4, 136 et saep.—*Comp.*: spatiosiora quam decem pedum, Col. 5, 5, 3 (opp. contractiora): Andromache spatiosior aequo, Ov. A. A. 2, 645; id. Am. 1, 14, 3: quo non spatiosior alter innumeras cepisse rates, Sil. 8, 481 al.—*Sup.*: spatiosissima sedes hominum deorumque, Plin. Pan. 63 *fin.*—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of time, *long, long-continuing, prolonged*: nox, Ov. H. 1, 9: tempus, id. Am. 1, 8, 81: aevum, id. M. 8, 529: senectus, id. ib. 12, 186: vetustas, id. ib. 15, 623: bellum, id. ib. 13, 206. — **B.** Of other things, *great, comprehensive*: magna et spatiosa res est sapientia: vacuo illi loco opus est, Sen. Ep. 88, 33. — *Adv.*: **spătĭōsē. 1.** *Widely, greatly, extensively*, Plin. 19, 5, 29, § 92; 31, 11, 47, § 129.—*Comp.*, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 1; Ov. Am. 3, 6, 85.—**2.** *Long; comp.*, *at a later time*, Prop. 3, 20, 11 (4, 20, 3).

spătĭum, ii, *n.* [root spa-, to draw; Gr. σπάω; span-, to stretch; Gr. σπάνις, want; cf.: πένομαι, πένης; Germ. spannen; Dor. σπάδιον (= στάδιον), race-course; cf. Lat. penuria], *room, a space* (very freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: est natura loci spatiumque profundi, Quod neque percurrere flumina possint, Nec, etc.... Usque adeo passim patet ingens copia rebus; Finibus exemptis, Lucr. 1, 1002; 5, 370; 1, 389: locus ac spatium, quod inane vocamus, id. 1, 426; cf. id. 1, 523: per totum caeli spatium diffundere sese (solis lux), id. 4, 202; cf.: tres pateat caeli spatium non amplius ulnas, Verg. E. 3, 105: flumen Dubis paene totum oppidum cingit: reliquum spatium, quā flumen intermittit, mons continet, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: temporibus rerum et spatiis locorum animadversis, id. B. C. 3, 61 *fin.*: quod spatium non esset agitandi, Nep. Eum. 5, 4: spatium loci, Quint. 8, 3, 84: spatio distante, Ov. M. 11, 715.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A* (limited) *space, distance, interval* (syn. intervallum): siderum genus spatiis immutabilibus ab ortu ad occasum commeans, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: magno spatio paucis diebus confecto, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: itineris spatium, id. B. C. 1, 24 *fin.*: viae spatium, *the distance, length*, Ov. M. 8, 794: trabes paribus intermissae spatiis (shortly before: paribus intervallis), Caes. B. G. 7, 23; cf.: alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursus Adversi spatiis, Verg. A. 5, 584 Coningt. ad loc.: hic locus aequo fere spatio ab castris utrisque aberat, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: inter duas acies tantum erat relictum spatii, ut, etc., id. B. C. 3, 92: cum Viridorix contra eum duum milium spatio consedisset, id. B. G. 3, 17: magnum spatium abesse, id. ib. 2, 17: quo tanta machinatio ab tanto spatio institueretur? id. ib. 2, 30: tormentorum usum spatio propinquitatis interire, id. B. C. 2, 16 *fin.*: jamque tenebat Nox medium caeli spatium, Hor. S. 2, 6, 101: illi medio in spatio chorus Occurrit, Verg. A. 10, 219: dimidium fere spatium confecerat, cum, etc., Nep. Eum. 9, 1: spatium discrimina fallit, *the distance*, Ov. M. 8, 577.—**b.** *Size, bulk, extent*: dum spatium victi considerat hostis (serpentis), Ov. M. 3, 95: elephantis, Luc. 9, 732: oris Et colli, Ov. M. 2, 672: dat spatium collo, id. ib. 3, 195: breve lateris, Juv. 6, 503; cf.: quod sit homini spatium a vestigio ad verticem, Plin. 7, 17, 17, § 77: spatia montis, id. 35, 1, 1, § 2: spatium admirabile rhombi, *very large*, Juv. 4, 39: vasti corporis, Sen. Hippol. 806: plantae Herculis, Gell. 1, 1, 2: trahit aures in spatium, *in length*, i. e. *lengthens them out*, Ov. M. 11, 176; so, in spatium, id. ib. 2, 197; 7, 783; Sil. 13, 562.—**2.** An open space for walking, racing, etc., in. **a.** *A walk, promenade; a public place* or *square*, etc. (cf. ambulatio): urbs delubris distincta spatiisque communibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 41: templaque et innumeris spatia interstincta columnis, i. e. *colonnades, porticos*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 90: quin igitur ad illa spatia nostra sedesque pergimus, ubi cum satis erit deambulatum, requiescemus, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14: spatia silvestria, id. ib. 1, 5, 15: orator ex Academiae spatiis, id. Or. 3, 12 (quoted by Quint. 12, 2, 23, and by Tac. Or. 32): Academiae non sine causā nobilitata spatia, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 1: locus planis Porrectus spatiis, *in level spaces*, i. e. *plains*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 42: ille actus habenā Curvatis fertur spatiis, Verg. A. 7, 381.—**b.** *A race-course, track*: sicut fortis equus, spatio qui saepe supremo Vicit Olympia, Enn. Ann. 18, 22: nec vero velim quasi decurso spatio a calce ad carceres revocari, Cic. Sen. 23, 83: amat spatiis obstantia rumpere claustra, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 9: cum carceribus sese effudere quadrigae, Addunt in spatia, Verg. G. 1, 513 Forbig. ad loc.: hic ad Elei metas et maxuma campi Sudabit spatia, id. ib. 3, 202: signoque repente Corripiunt spatia

audito, id. A. 5, 316 tritumque relinquunt Quadrijugi spatium, Ov M 2, 168, cf equi Pulsabant pedibus spatium declivis Olym pi, id. ib 6, 487 abstulere me velut de spa tio Graeciae res immixtae Romanis, Liv 35, 40 1 nobilis equos cursus et spatia pro bant, Tac. Or 39 — **c.** Poet, in gen, *room or space in a building* Phocus in interius spatium pulchrosque recessus Cecropidas ducit, *the inner space, the interior*, Ov M 7, 670 — **3.** Transf, *the action of walking, a walk, promenade, a turn, course* cum in ambulationem ventum esset, Scaevolam, duobus spatiis tribusve factis dixisse, etc., Cic de Or 1, 7, 28, cf id Rep 1, 12, 18, Suet Aug 83 si interdum ad forum dedu cimur, si uno basilicae spatio honestamur, Cic Mur 34, 70 septem spatiis circo me ruere coronam Ov Hal 68 (agitatores) septimo spatio palmae appropinquant, Sen. Ep 30, 13 — **II.** Trop **A.** Of time **1.** In gen., *a space of time, interval, period* spatia omnis temporis non numero dierum sed noctium finiunt, Caes B G 6, 18 spa tium praeteriti temporis Cic Arch 1, 1 quantum fuit diei spatium, *as the portion of the day allowed* Caes B G 2, 11 *fin* annuum spatium, id. B C 3, 3 annuum, menstruum, diurnum, nocturnum, Cic. Inv 1, 26, 39 dierum triginta id. Verr 2, 2, 39, § 96 parvo dilexit spatio Minoida Theseus, Prop 2, 24, 43 (3, 19 27) spatio brevi, Hor C 1, 11, 6 in brevi spatio mutantur secla animantum, Lucr 2, 77, so in brevi spatio, Ter Heaut 5, 2, 2 aliquid longo spatio te nere, Cic Off 2 23, 81 me ex comparato et constituto spatio defensionis in semihorae curriculum coegisti id Rab Perd 2 6 hoc interim spatio conclave illud concidisse, id. de Or 2, 86, 353 spatia annorum, Prop 3 (4) 21, 31 spatium juventae Transire, Ov M 15, 225 illa dies incerti spatium mihi finiat aevi, id ib 15, 874 post sexa gesimum vitae spatium, i e *after the sixti eth year*, Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 170 — **2.** In par tic **a.** *Of a portion of time in which to do any thing, space, time, leisure, opportu nity* neque, ut celari posset, tempus spa tium ullum dabat, Ter Hec 3 3, 14 nisi tempus et spatium datum sit, Cic Quint 1, 4 irae suae spatium et consilio tempus dare, Liv 8, 32 ubicumque datum erat spa tium solitudinis, Ter Hec 1, 2, 55 quan tum spatii nobis datur, Cic de Or 1, 59, 252 tempus inane peto requiem spatium que furori, Verg A. 4, 433 ne properes, oro, spatium pro munere posco, Ov R Am 277 proin quicquid est, da tempus ac spatium tibi Quod ratio non quit, saepe sanavit mora, Sen Agam 2, 129 — Esp spatium (aliquid, nihil spatii, etc.) alicui faciendi or ad faciendum aliquid *time to do a thing* breve spatium'st perferundi quae minitas mihi, Plaut. Capt 3 5, 85 ut Ne esset spa tium cogitandi ad disturbandas nuptias, Ter And. 1, 2, 11 quam longum spatium amandi amicam tibi dedi' id. Hec. 4 4 62 dare ali cui spatium ad se colligendum Cic Caecin 2, 6 ad scribendum id. Fam 15, 17, 1 pila in hostes coniciendi, Caes. B G 1, 52, 4, 13, Ov M 10 163 nec fuit spatium ad contra henda castra Caes B G 7, 40 cum erit spatium, utrumque praestabo, Cic Att. 5, 14 1 si spatium ad dicendum habuisse mus, id Verr 1, 18, 56 spatium sumamus ad cogitandum, id Fin 4, 1, 1, id de Or 1, 33 150 sex dies ad eam rem conficiendam spatii postulant, Caes B C 1, 3 *fin.* vix explicandi ordines spatium Etruscis fuit, Liv 2, 46, 3 spatium Vitellianis datum re fugiendi, Tac H. 2, 25 — Rarely with *dat.* spatium quidem tandem adparandis nup tiis, vocandi, sacruficandi dabitur paulu lum, Ter Phorm 4, 4, 20 — **b.** *A year* of life quosdam (morbos) post sexagesimum vitae spatium non accidere, Plin 7, 50, 51 § 170 — **c.** *Metrical time measure, quantity* tro chaeus qui est eodem spatio quo choreus, Cic Or 57, 193, cf. Quint 1, 5 18 neu ser mo subsultet imparibus spatiis ac sonis miscens longa brevibus, etc., id. 11, 3, 43, cf id. 11, 3 40, 11, 3, 17 al. — **B.** (Acc to I. B) *A path, course, race, track* ut ea dem spatia quinque stellae dispari motu cursuque conficiant, Cic de Or 3, 45, 178 quid mihi opu'st, decurso aetatis spatio, cum meis gerere bellum? Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 14 prope jam excurso spatio, Ter Ad. 5, 4 6 te vero, mea quem spatiis propiori bus aetas Insequitur, Verg A 9, 275 de flexit jam aliquantulum de spatio curricu loque consuetudo majorum, Cic Lael 12, 40, cf. quemadmodum simus in spatio Q Hortensium ipsius vestigiis persecuti, id. Brut 90, 307 currenti spatium praemon stra, Lucr 6, 93 pede inoffenso spatium decurrere vitae, Ov Tr 3, 4, 33, Sen. Troad 398

spătŭla (spăth-), ae, *f dim* [spatha] * **I.** *A broad piece* porcina, *a leg of pork*, Apic 4, 3, § 174 sqq — * **II.** *A little palm branch*, Vulg Lev 23, 40

† **spătŭlē**, ēs, *f*, = σπατάλη, *lewdness, voluptuousness* spatula eviravit omnes Ve neriraga pueros, Varr ap Non 46, 12.

spĕcĭālis, e, *adj* [species], *not general, individual, particular, special* (post Aug for singularis, proprius) genera specialia, Sen. Ep 58, 9 illud generale hoc spe ciale, Quint 5, 10, 43 quaestiones, id 3 5, 9 status id 3, 6, 22 tractatus, id 5, 7, 35 nomen speciale cognationis, Dig 38, 20, 10 quod speciale semper habuerunt, *proper, peculiar*, Treb XXX Tyr 14 — *Adv* **spĕ-cĭālĭter,** *particularly, specially, specifi cally* (cf singillatim, nominatim, proprie) generatim atque specialiter aliquid dispo nere, Col 12, 2, 3 distinctae, id. 3, 19, opp generaliter, Quint 5, 10, 43, Cels 5, 24, 4 exprimere, Dig 44, 4, 2 facere, ib 45, 1, 58

spĕcĭālĭtas, atis, *f* [specialis], *partic ularity, peculiarity*, Anton. Gramm ap Front Diff Verb p 2197 P, Tert adv Marc. 5, 8, Isid. 2, 25, 6

spĕcĭālĭter, *adv*, v specialis *fin*

‡ **spĕcĭārĭa,** ae, *f* [species], perh *a female spice-dealer*, Inscr Orell 4302.

(**spĕcĭārĭus,** a, um, a false read, Caes B C 3, 53 *fin*)

spĕcĭātim, *adv* [species], *in particu lar, specially* (post class), opp generatim, Mart. Cap 9, § 939

* **spĕcĭātus,** a, um, *adj* [id.], *shaped, formed*, Tert adv Herm 40

spĕcĭes, ēi (*gen sing* specie or specii, Matius ap Gell 9, 14, 15, *gen* and *dat plur* were not in use in Cicero's time, but for marum, formis were used instead, cf. Cic. Top 7, 30 — At a later period were intro duced specierum, Pall. Oct 14, 15, Cod Just 1, 2, 10, Cael Aur Tard. 1, 5, § 151, cf Charis. p 18 P, and Diom p 281 P speciebus, App ad Asclep p 92, 25, Cod. Just. 11, 9, 1 al, Dig 28, 2, 29, § 10), *f* [spe cio] **I.** *Act, a seeing, sight, look, view* (rare, cf aspectus) speciem quo vortimus, Lucr 4, 242, so id. 4, 236 (for which, a little before, visus), 5, 707, 5, 724, Vitr 3, 2 *fin*, 5, 9 si tantis intervallis nostra species pot est id animadvertere, id 9, 4 qui sensus nostros specie prima acerrime commovent, Cic de Or 3, 25, 98 qui doloris speciem ferre non possunt, id. Tusc 2, 23, 54 — **II.** *Pass*, prop that which is seen in a thing, i e *the outward appearance, outside, exte rior, shape, form, figure, mien*, etc (freq and class, syn. forma) **A.** Lit praeter speciem stultus, Plaut. Most 4, 2, 49 quod speciem ac formam similem gerit ejus ima go, Lucr 4, 52, cf quae species formaque pugnae, qui motus hominum non ita expic tus est, ut, etc, *outlines, contours*, Cic Tusc. 5, 39, 114 esse aliquem humanā specie et figurā, id. Rosc. Am 22, 63 hominis esse specie deos confitendum est, id N D 1, 18, 48 edepol specie lepida mulier' Plaut Rud. 2, 4, 2, cf bellan' videtur specie mu lier? id. Bacch. 4, 7, 40, id Most 1 3, 23, id. Mil 4, 2, 10, 4, 6, 20 urbis speciem vidi, id Pers 4 4, 2, so, species praeclara oppi di, Cic Rep 3, 32, 44, id. Verr 2, 4, 58, § 129 sphaerae (Archimedeae), etc, id Rep 1, 14, 21 navium, Caes. B G 4, 25, cf nova atque inusitata, id. ib 2, 31 hor ribilis, id ib 7, 36 agro bene culto nihil potest esse specie ornatius Cic Sen 16 57 horum hominum species est honestissima, id Cat. 2, 8, 18 ad speciem magnifico or natu, *as to outward appearance*, id Verr 2, 1 22, § 58 populi, id Rep 3, 33, 45 nec ulla deformior species est civitatis, quam illa, in quā opulentissimi optimi putantur, id. Rep 1, 34, 51 speciem honesti habere, *the look or semblance of what is right*, id. Off 3, 2, 7 turba majorem quam pro nu mero speciem ferens Curt 3, 2, 3, cf fal laces sunt rerum species, quibus credimus, Sen Ben 4, 34, 1 — **2.** *Something seen, a spectacle, sight, appearance:* ponite itaque ante oculos miseram quidem illam ac fle bilem speciem, Cic. Phil 11, 3 non tulit hanc speciem furiata mente Coroebus, Verg A 2, 407 (cf. I supra) — **3.** Trop, that which is seen by the mind, *an idea, notion* hanc illi ἰδέαν appellabant nos recte spe ciem possumus dicere, Cic. Ac. 1, 8, 30, cf id Top 7, 30 insidebat in ejus mente spe cies eloquentiae, id Or 5, 18 excellentis eloquentiae speciem et formam adumbra bimus, id. ib 14 43 species, forma et notio viri boni, id. Off 3, 20, 81, cf prima sit haec forma et species et origo tyranni, id. Rep 2, 29, 51 qui species alias veri scele risque capiet, Hor S 2, 3, 208 utinam non inanes species anxio animo figuraret, Curt. 7, 1, 36 — **B.** In partic **1.** *A look, show, seeming appearance, semblance, pre tence, cloak, color, pretext*, etc (opp that which is real, actual, etc) **a.** In gen obiciuntur saepe formae, quae reapse nul lae sunt, speciem autem offerunt, Cic Div 1, 37, 81 ista securitas specie quidem blan da sed reapse, etc, id Lael 13, 47 cujus rei species erat acceptio frumenti, Sall J 29, 4 fraudi imponere aliquam speciem juris, Liv 9, 11 specie libera re vera, etc., id. 35, 31, cf litteras inanis vana specie libertatis adumbratas esse, id 33, 31, 2 Weissenb ad loc. plurimi ibi a falla ci equitum specie agasonibusque excepti sunt, id 7, 15, 7 si dux primam speciem adpropinquantis terroris sustinuisset, id 44, 6, 6 Weissenb ad loc. quae (nomina) prima specie admirationem, re explicata risum movent, Cic Fin 4, 22, 61 quaedam humanitatis habent primam speciem ut misericordia, id. Tusc 4, 14, 32 similitudi nem quandam speciemque sapientium ge rere, id Off 3, 4, 16 si speciem utilitatis vo luptas habere dicetur, id ib 3, 33, 120 — Hence, **b.** Esp with *gen* of that which is assumed or pretended, *under pretext of, un der pretence of*, etc (α) With *abl.* fortis viros specie quadam virtutis adsimulatae tenebat, Cic. Cael 6, 14 — (β) With *sub* sub specie tutelae liberūm ejus invasisse reg num, Curt. 9, 2, 7, 10, 6, 21, Liv 44, 24, 4 — (γ) With *per* per speciem celebrandarum cantu epularum, Liv 9, 30, 8 per speciem auxilii Byzantiis ferendi, re ipsā etc, id. 39, 35, 4, 40, 13, 8, 42, 52, 8 — (δ) With in si quis in speciem refectionis (viae) deteriorem viam facit, Dig 43, 11, 1, § 2. — Adverb in speciem, *for a show, as a pretence* haud dubio in speciem consensu fit ad Poenos de ditio, Liv 24, 1, 8 dilata in speciem actio ne, re ipsa sublata, id 3, 9, 13, so, ad spe ciem tabernaculis relictis, Caes. B C 2, 35 *fin*, id B G 1, 51, Quint Cic Pet Cons. 5, 18 al — **2.** Also with *gen* in speciem, *after the manner, in the fashion, like* (cf tamquam, poet.) inque chori ludunt spe ciem, Ov M 3, 685 in montis speciem cur vari, id. ib 15, 509, cf scorpiones vermi culos ovorum specie pariunt, Plin 11, 25, 30, § 86 — **3.** Pregn., like the Engl *show, for ornament, display, splendor, beauty* (cf dignitas, venustas) ut in usum boni sint et in speciem populo, Plaut Most 1, 2, 42 fuit pompa, fuit species, fuit incessus sal tem Seplasia dignus et Capuā, Cic Pis 11, 24 adhibere quandam in dicendo speciem atque pompam, id de Or 2, 72, 294 spe ciem candoremque caeli, id Tusc 1, 28, 68, cf id. N D 2, 37, 2, 39 specie et motu ca pere homines id Brut. 62, 224 triumpho praebere speciem, Liv 34, 52, 10 addere speciem, id. 37, 40, 9, 40 si fortunatum species et gratia praestat, Hor Ep 1 6, 49, cf id ib 2, 2, 203 ducit te species, id S 2, 2 35 speciem Saturnia vaccae probat, Ov M 1, 612 juvenis, Juv 10, 310 corporis, Curt 7, 9, 19, Vitr 3, 2 — **C.** Transf **1.** Concr (for simulacrum, i q εἴδωλον) **a.** *An appearance in sleep, a vision, apparition* (mostly poet), Lucr 1, 125 repetit quietis ipsa suae speciem, Ov M 9, 473 voce sua specieque viri turbata soporem Excutit, id ib 11, 677 in quiete utrique consuli eadem dicitur visa species viri, etc, Liv 8, 6 per nocturnas species, id. 26, 19, cf mirabundi velut ad somni vanam speciem, id 33, 32, 7, Sil. 13, 394, Curt. 3, 6, 7 — **b.** *A likeness, image, statue* tum species ex aere vetus concidit Et divum simulacra peremit fulminis ardor Sancta Jovis species Haec tardata diu species tan dem celsā in sede locata, Cic poët Div 1,

12, 21.—**2.** *Reputation, honor:* o speciem dignitatemque populi Romani, quam reges pertimescant, Cic Dom 33, 89 —**3.** The particular thing among many to which the looks are turned; hence, *a particular sort, kind,* or *quality, a species:* species pars est generis, App Asclep p 78, 26: harum singula genera minimum in binas species dividi possunt, etc , Varr R R 3, 3, 3; cf : genus est id, quod sui similes communione quādam, speciē autem differentes, duas aut plures complectitur partes, Cic. de Or 1, 42, 189: primum illud genus quaerimus, ex quo ceterae species suspensae sunt . . . Homo species est, ut Aristoteles ait, canis species· commune his vinculum animal, Sen Ep 58, 7; Varr. R. R 1, 9, 4; id L. L. 10, § 18; Cic Inv. 1, 27, 40; id. Or. 10, 33; id. Top. 18, 68; Quint. 3, 6, 26; 3, 10, 2; 5, 10, 90 al.: codicillis multas species vestis, argenti specialiter reliquit, *many kinds* or *sorts,* Dig. 34, 2, 19; cf. ib 41, 1, 7.—**b.** In later jurid lang , *a special case:* proponitur apud eum species talis· Sutor puero discenti cervicem percussit, etc , Dig 9, 2, 5 *fin ;* 31, 1, 85 —**c.** In late Lat , *goods, wares* (that are classed together; cf assortment): publicae, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 10: annonariae, ib 11, 73, 3: vendenda sit species, i e *wine,* Pall Oct 14, 3 —Esp , *spices, drugs,* etc , Macr. S 7, 8 *med ;* Dig 39, 4, 16, § 7; Pall. Oct 14 *fin*

* **spĕcillātus,** a, um, *adj* [specillum, *dim.* of speculum], *furnished with little mirrors:* patina argentea, Vop Prob 4, § 5

spĕcillum, i, *n* [specio], *a surgical instrument for examining diseased parts of the body, a probe,* Cic. N. D 3, 22, 57; Cels 5, 28, 12; 7, 8; 6, 9 *med ;* Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 183; 32, 7, 24, § 75

spĕcĭmen, inis, *n* [id.], that by which a thing is seen, known, or recognized. **I.** Lit., *a mark, token, proof, example, indication, evidence, sign* (class ; used only in *sing ;* cf.: exemplum, exemplar): nunc specimen specitur, nunc certamen cernitur, Plaut Cas 3, 1, 2; cf id Bacch 3, 2, 15: tum Specimen cernitur, quo eveniat aedificatio, id Most 1, 2, 52: hoc specimen verum esse videtur, Quam celeri motu rerum simulacra ferantur, Lucr. 4, 209: ingenii specimen est quoddam transilire ante pedes posita, Cic de Or 3, 40, 160: ingenii, ingenui hominis, id. Fragm Pis 1, 2: popularis judicii, id. Brut 50, 188: eximium consilii specimen, Liv. 8, 7, 18· anticum specimen animorum, id. 38, 17, 20: securitatis, Plin. 7, 55, 56, § 196: Solis avi, Verg A. 12, 164: tellus Tale dabit specimen, id G. 2, 241: matris Horae, Val Fl. 6, 57· specimen dare alicui in aliquā re, *to furnish proof,* Cic Div. in Caecil 8, 27; cf.: Romanae fidei specimen gentibus dare, Liv 38, 58, 6; 25, 36, 16: virtutis, id 5, 26, 10 Weissenb ad loc.· ad specimen virtutis ostendendum, id. 28, 21, 3 —**II.** Transf, *a pattern, model, example, ideal* (so a favorite word with Cic): specimen sationis et insitionis origo Ipsa fuit Natura, Lucr 5, 1361; cf id. 5, 186: specimen humanitatis, salis, suavitatis, leporis, Cic. Tusc 5, 19, 55: temperantiae prudentiaeque specimen est Q. Scaevola, id. N. D 3, 32, 80. innocentiae, id. Pis 39, 95: is ordo ceteris specimen esto, id Leg 3, 3, 10 num dubitas, quin specimen naturae capi deceat ex optumā quaque naturā? id. Tusc 1, 14, 32: unicum antiquitatis specimen, Tac A 3, 4.—**B.** *An ornament, honor:* antiquum imperii, Sen Thyest 223· egregium, id. Phoen. 80· summum, Amm 23, 6, 23: tibi specimen gloriosum arrogaris, App M 1, p 112 *fin*

spĕcio (**spĭcio,** v infra), spexi, 3, *v a* [Sanscr spaç, see, Gr σκέπτομαι, σκοπός, Lat specto, speculum, etc], *to look, look at, behold* (ante class.): quod nos cum praepositione dicimus aspicio apud veteres sine praepositione spicio dicebatur, Fest. s v auspicium, p 2 Müll · spectare dictum ab specio antiquo, quo etiam Ennius usus. vos epulo postquam spexit, et quod in auspiciis distributum est, qui habent spectionem, qui non habeant, et quod in auguriis etiam nunc augures dicunt avem specere . . Speculum, quod in eo specimus imaginem, etc , Varr L L. 6, § 82 Müll (Vahl has restored the verse of Ennius, Ann. 402, in this way quos ubi rex populos spexit de cantibus celsis, cf infra, Fest p 330 Müll); cf.· posteaquam avim de templo Anchisa spexit, Naev. B Pun. 1, 10: spicit quoque sine praepositione dixerunt antiqui Plautus (Mil 3, 1, 100): flagitium est, si nihil mittetur, quo supercilio spicit. Et spexit, Ennius, l VI.: quos ubi rex . . . spexit de montibu' celsis, Fest p. 330 Müll ; cf. Cato ib s. v. spiciunt, p 344: nunc specimen specitur, nunc certamen cernitur, Plaut Cas 3, 1, 2; id. Bacch. 3, 2, 15: nisi mihi credis, spece, id. Truc 5, 8

spĕcĭōsē, *adv* , v. speciosus *fin.*

spĕcĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f* [speciosus], *good looks, beauty* (eccl. Lat): naturalis, Tert Cult Fem 2 *fin ;* Ambros. de Isaac, 7, § 60 al ; Vulg 1 Macc. 1, 27.

spĕcĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [species] (acc to species, II. B 3), *good looking, showy, handsome, beautiful, splendid, brilliant* (not freq till after the Aug period; syn : venustus, pulcher, formosus, spectabilis) **A.** Lit (not so in Cic): hunc speciosum pelle decorā, Hor. Ep 1, 16, 45: femina, Quint 5, 10, 47: puer, Petr 41, 6: corpora, Quint 11, 3, 26: nec id speciosum fieri putabo, id. 5, 12, 19: in certaminibus speciosa atque robusta, id 11, 3, 26: ministerium, Vell 2, 111, 3: familia, id. 2, 59, 2.—*Comp :* familiam nemo speciosiorem producit, Sen Ep 87, 6: si plenior aliquis et speciosior et coloratior factus est, Cels. 2, 2.—*Sup :* homo (Alcibiades), Quint. 8, 4, 23: corpus, id. 2, 15, 9: filia, Petr 140, 2 —**B.** Trop : reversionis has speciosas causas habes, *well sounding, plausible, specious,* Cic Att 16, 7, 6; cf : specioso titulo uti vos, Romani, Graecarum civitatium liberandarum video, Liv 35, 16: dictu speciosa, id. 1, 23· gerentis bellum Romanos speciosum Graeciae liberandae tulisse titulum, id. 42, 52, 15; 36, 17, 13; cf Quint. 8, 6, 8· magis necessarium quam speciosum, ministerium, Liv 4, 8, 6: dicere aliquod speciosum, Quint 1, 5, 3: speciosum dicendi genus, id. 10, 1, 127: vocabula rerum, Hor Ep 2, 2, 116: miracula, id. A. P. 144: speciosa locis morataque recte Fabula, id. ib 319: speciosa nomina culpae Imponis, Ov. M. 7, 69: specioso eripe damno, *from this splendid misery,* id. ib 11, 133 —*Comp* · cum speciosius quid dicendum est, Quint. 11, 3, 84· speciosior rhetorice quam dialectice, id. 2, 20, 7: speciosiore stili genere, id. 7, 1, 54: gestarum rerum ordinem sequi speciosius fuit, id. 3, 7, 15.—*Sup :* longe speciosissimum genus orationis, Quint. 8, 6, 49 —*Adv.:* **spĕcĭōsē,** *showily, handsomely, splendidly.* **1.** Lit : vehi, i e *in a painted or ornamented vessel,* Plin 35, 7, 31, § 49. —*Comp :* speciosius instratus equus quam uxor vestita, Liv 34, 7: tractet arma, Hor Ep 1, 18, 52: quo speciosius ingrediantur sublimes, Col. 2, 2, 22.—*Sup :* contorta hasta (with optime emissa), Quint 9, 4, 8 —**2.** Trop : dictum, Quint. 9, 4, 14: translatum, id. 2, 5, 9.—*Sup .* usus est, Quint 8, 6, 18

spectābĭlis, e, *adj* [specto] **I.** In gen., *that may be seen, visible* · corpus caeli, Cic Univ. 8 (al aspectabile), so, corpus, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 35 : purus ab arboribus, spectabilis undique campus, i e *open,* id M 3, 709 —**II.** Pregn., *that is worth seeing, notable, admirable, remarkable* (only poet and in post-Aug prose)· Niobe Vestibus intexto Phrygiis spectabilis auro, Ov M 6, 166. quod sit roseo spectabilis ore, id. ib 7, 705· heros, id ib 7, 496 mons topiario naturae opere, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29: flumen portu, id. 5, 1, 1, § 13· texenda spectabili subtilitate, id. 16, 37, 68, § 174 pulchra et spectabilis victoria, Tac Agr 34 *fin* · mater spectabile tela duxit opus, Val. Fl 1, 429 —**B.** Under the emperors· Spectabilis, *a title of high officers* · apud virum Spectabilem proconsulem Cod. Just. 2, 7, 11 *fin.* · judices, ib 7, 62, 32· praefectus vigilum, Dig 1, 15, 3

spectābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f* [spectabilis, II. B], *the office* or *dignity of a* Spectabilis (late Lat), Cod Just 9, 27, 5, 12, 26, 1 al.

spectācŭlum (contr **spectāclum,** Prop 4 (5), 8, 21 and 56), i, *n* [specto], *a show, sight, spectacle* (class) **I.** In gen : lepidum spectaculum, Plaut Poen. 1, 1, 81: superarum rerum atque caelestium, Cic N D 2, 56, 140 bis terque mutatae dapis, Hor Epod. 5, 34 potius quam hoc spectaculum viderem, Cic Mil 38, 103: capere oblatae spectacula praedae, Ov. M. 3, 246; cf. id. ib 7, 780 scorti procacis, Liv 39, 43: Euripi, id. 45, 27: non hoc ista sibi tempus spectacula poscit, Verg. A. 6, 37: spectaclum ipsa sedens, i e *exposed to public view, in the sight of all,* Prop 4 (5), 8, 21: neque hoc parentes Effugerit spectaculum, Hor. Epod. 5, 102 —Esp in the phrases: spectaculum (alicui) praebere, spectaculum (spectaculo) esse alicui: circuitus solis et lunae spectaculum hominibus praebent, Cic N. D 2, 62, 155; so, praebere, Liv. 45, 28: praebent spectacula capti, Ov A. A 2, 581: o spectaculum illud hominibus luctuosum, cedere e patriā servatorem ejus, manere in patriā perditores! Cic Phil 10, 4, 8, cf. id. Corn. 1, § 19· homini non amico nostra incommoda spectaculo esse nolim, id. Att 10, 2, 2· insequitur acies ornata armataque, ut hostium quoque magnifi cum spectaculum esset, Liv. 10, 40 *fin* —**II.** In partic **A.** Lit , in the theatre, circus, etc , *a public sight* or *show, a stage-play, spectacle* (cf : munus, ludi, fabula): spectacula sunt tributim data, Cic Mur 34, 72. apparatissimum, id. Phil. 1, 15, 36: gladiatorium, Liv 39, 42: gladiatorum, id 28, 21 *fin ;* Plin 2, 26, 25, § 96· circi, Liv 7, 2: scenae, Ov A. A. 3, 351 : ludorum, Suet Aug 14· athletarum, id. ib 44; id. Ner. 12: naumachiae, id Caes 44: nondum commisso spectaculo, Liv. 2, 36, 1 : interesse spectaculo, id. 2, 38, 4: inter matutina harenae spectacula, Sen Ira, 3, 43, 2: meridianum, id. Ep 7, 3 —**B.** Transf , the place whence plays are witnessed, *the seats of the spectators, seats, places* in the theatre, *the amphitheatre :* spectacula ruunt, Plaut. Curc 5, 2, 47: ex omnibus spectaculis plausus est excitatus, Cic. Sest 58, 124: resonant spectacula plausu, Ov. M 10, 668: loca divisa patribus equitibusque, ubi spectacula sibi quisque facerent, Liv. 1, 35, 8: spectaculorum gradus, Tac A. 14, 13. spectaculis detractus et in harenam deductus, Suet. Calig 35; id. Dom 10 —**2.** In gen , *the theatre :* ingressum spectacula, Suet Calig 35 · in caelum trabibus spectacula textis surgere, Calp Ecl 7, 23 —**3.** *The spectators :* spectacula tantum este, viri, Sil. 2, 230: virtutis, id. 8, 556 —**C.** *A wonder, miracle :* spectacula septem, *the seven wonders of the world :* in septem spectaculis nominari, Vitr. 2, 8, 11· numerari inter septem omnium terrarum spectacula, Gell. 10, 18, 4.

spectāmen, inis, *n* [specto] ***I.** = specimen, *a mark, sign, proof:* spectamen bono servo id est, Ut absente ero rem sui eri diligenter Tutetur, Plaut Men. 5, 6, 1.—**II.** = spectaculum, *a sight, scene, spectacle* (Appuleian) miserum funestumque spectamen aspexi, App M. 4, p 151, 35· novum et memorandum, id ib 7, p 193, 23

‡**spectāmenta** sunt quae spectantur, Front Diff Voc p 2203 P.

spectātē, *adv* , v specto *fin*

spectātĭo, ōnis, *f* [specto], *a looking, beholding, contemplation* of a thing, *a sight, view* (rare but class) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen , *absol* homo ad artificem suum (deum) spectat· quam spectationem Trismegistus θεωρίαν rectissime nominavit, Lact 7, 9 *med* · apparatūs spectatio, Cic Fam 7, 1, 2. animum levare spectatione, id. Att 13, 44, 2 —*Plur :* quae scenicis moribus ad spectationes populo comparantur, Vitr 10 praef.—***B.** In partic , *an examining, proving, testing* of money· pecuniae, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 78, § 181 —***II.** Trop , *respect, regard, consideration :* Macedonicum bellum nomine amplius quam spectatione gentis fuit, Flor 2, 7, 3

spectātīvus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *contemplative, speculative* · thesin a causā sic distinguunt, ut illa sit spectativae partis, haec activae, Quint 3, 5, 11; opp actualis, Isid. 2, 24, 9

spectātor, ōris, *m* [id], *a looker on, beholder, observer, spectator* (class) **I.** In gen. · sunt homines quasi spectatores superarum rerum atque caelestium, Cic. N. D 2, 56, 140 unicus caeli siderumque (Archimedes), Liv 24, 34, 2 testis et spectator, Cic de Or 1, 24, 112 spectator laudum tuarum, id. Fam 2, 7, 2 Leuctricae calamitatis, id. Off 2, 7, 26 certaminis, Liv 1, 28; Quint. 10, 5, 19; Mart 10, 51, 9 —**II.** In partic **A.** *A spectator* in a theatre, at games, etc · nunc, spectatores, clare plau-

dite, Plaut. Am. 5, 3, 3, so id. ib prol. 66, id. Cas. grex 1, id. Cist 4, 2, 9, id. Ps. 2, 4, 30, id. Stich. 5, 3, 1, Cic. Har Resp 11, 22 —**B.** *An examiner, judge, critic* spectator probator, ut pecuniae spectatores dicuntur, Don. Ter Eun. 3, 5, 18 (cf specto, I. B 3, and spectatio I B) elegans formarum spectator, *critic, connoisseur*, Ter Eun. 3, 5, 18: proprii ponderis, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 147 acrior virtutis, Liv 42, 34, 7

spectātrix, icis, *f* [spectator] **I.** *She that looks at* or *observes* a thing, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 12, 5, 2, 1, Sen. Cons. ad Marc 18 *med.*, Ov Am 2, 12, 26 scelerum, Luc. 3, 129 —**II.** *She that judges* or *tries* in corrupta praeteritorum (posteritas), Amm 30, 8, 1 humanorum, id. 22, 3, 12 spectatrix dijudicatrixque omnium rerum, App Dogm. Plat 2, p 15, 23

spectātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a* of specto

spectile, v spetile

spectio, onis, *f* [specio], in the lang of augurs, *an observing of the auspices*, hence, also, *the right of observing them* (which belonged to the magistrates), Varr L L. 6, § 82 Mull., Cic Phil 2, 32, 81, Fest. s. h. v p 333

specto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v freq a* [id.], *to look at, behold, to gaze at, watch, observe*, etc. (freq and class., syn. adspicio, speculor, conspicor, contueor) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen (α) With acc speculum a specien do, quod ibi se spectant, Varr L. L. 5, § 129 Mull, cf id ib 6, § 82 ib si vis videre ludos jucundissimos amores tuos si vis spectare, Plaut. Poen 1, 1, 81 spectare aliquid et visere Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44 taceas, me spectes, Plaut. As 3, 3, 90 quid illas spectas? id Rud 3, 4, 54, id Am 1, 1, 268 ere, ne me spectes, Ter Eun 5, 5, 18 corpora, Lucr 4, 1102 ingentes acervos, Hor C 2, 2, 24 gaude quod spectant oculi te mille loquentem, id Ep 1, 6, 19 cum modo me spectas oculis protervis, Ov H. 16 (17), 77 spectari tergo, id A A 3, 774 Zoroaster primus siderum motus diligentissime spectasse dicitur, Just 1, 1, 9 —(β) With *rel clause* tacitus te sequor, Spectans quas tu res hoc ornatu geras, Plaut. Bacch 1, 2, 2 specta quam arcte dormiunt, id. Most 3 2, 144, cf saepe tui, specto, si sint in litore passus Ov H 18 (19), 27 —(γ) *Absol* vise, specta tuo arbitratu, Plaut. Most 3, 2, 106 *Am* Sosia, age me huc aspice *So* Specto, id. Am 2, 2, 119 quam magis specto, minus placet mihi hominis facies, id Trin 4, 2, 19 alte spectare, Cic Rep 6, 23, 25 populo spectante, Hor Ep 1, 6, 60 —(δ) With *ad, in per*, or *adv of place* spectare ad carceris oras, Enn Ann 1, 102 quaeso huc ad me specta, Plaut Most 3, 2, 149, so, ad me, Afran ap Isid. Orig 12, 8, 16 ad dexteram Plaut Poen 3, 4 1 tota domus quae spectat in nos solos, Cic Off 1, 17, 58 ego limis specto Sic per flabellum clanculum, Ter Eun 3, 5, 53 quoquo hic spectabit, eo tu spectato simul, Plaut Ps. 3, 2, 69 —(ε) *Impers pass* with *subj* or *final clause* cum plausu congregari feros (pisces) ad cibum assuetudine, in quibusdam vivariis spectetur Plin 10 70 89 § 193 spectandum ne quoi anulum det, Plaut As 4, 1, 33 —(ζ) With *inf* spectet currere Gangem, Sen Herc Oet. 629 minaces ire per caelum faces specta, id ib 325 —**B.** In partic **1.** *To look at* or *see* (a play or an actor) as a spectator, *to look on* fabulam, Plaut Bacch 2 2, 37 Megalesia, Cic. Har Resp 11, 22, Hor A P 190 ludos id. S 2, 6, 48, 2, 8, 79, id. Ep 2 1 203, Suet. Aug 40, 53 al Circenses id. ib 45, id Claud 4 pugiles, id Aug 45 artifices saltationis, id. Tit 7 al —With *inf* spectavi ego pridem Comicos ad istum modum Sapienter dicta dicere atque is plaudier, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 23 matronae tacitae spectent tacitae rideant, id Poen prol 32 jam hic deludetur (Amphitruo) spectatores, vobis spectantibus, id Am 3, 4, 15, cf id. ib prol. 151 —Hence, very often in inscrr and tesseris GLADIATORIIS SP i e. spectatus of a gladiator *who had stood the first public fight*, Inscr Orell 2561 sq, cf Morcelli delle tessere degli spettacoli Roma, Becker, Antiq 4 p 562.—**2.** Of localities, *to look face, lie, be situated* towards any quarter (syn. prospicio, vergo; constr usu. with *ad in, inter*, etc., or an *adv of place*, less freq with *acc.* (hujus insulae) alter angulus ad orientem solem, inferior ad meridiem spectat, Caes. B G 5, 13, so, ad orientem solem, id. ib 7, 69 ad fretum, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 66, § 169 ager, qui in ventum Favonium spectet, Varr R. R. 1, 24, 1 in urbem in Etruriam, Liv 5, 5, v also infra Aquitania spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones, *is situated to the north west*, Caes B G 1 1 *fin* quare fit, ut introversus et ad te Spectent atque ferant vestigia se omnia prorsus, Lucil ap Non 402, 7, cf. ut ora eorum deorsum spectent, Col 12, 16, 4 vestigia Omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla retrorsum, Hor Ep 1, 1, 75 quo (villae) spectent porticibus, Varr R R. 1, 4, 4 Creta altior est, qua spectat orientem, Sall ap Serv Verg A 6, 23 (H. 3, 58 Dietsch) Acarnania solem occidentem et mare Siculum spectat, Liv 33, 17, 5 mediterranea regio est, orientem spectat, id 25, 9, 10, 30, 25, 11 quae et Tanaim et Bactra spectant, Curt 7, 7, 4, Plin. Ep 5, 6, 15, Vell. 1, 11, 3 ab eo latere, quo (Gadis) Hispaniam spectat Plin 4, 21, 36, § 120, 6, 17, 20, § 53 —Transf., of nations Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, *Caes B G 1, 1, 6* Masaesyli in regionem Hispaniae spectant, Liv 28, 17 —**3.** *To examine, try, test* (argentum) dare spectandum, Plaut Pers 3, 3, 35 ut fulvum spectatur in ignibus aurum, Tempore sic duro est inspicienda fides, Ov Tr 1, 5, 25, cf qui pecuniā non movetur hunc igni spectatum arbitrantur, *as having stood the test of fire*, Cic. Off 2, 11, 38, cf spectatio, I B, and spectator, I B —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen., *to look at, behold, see, regard, consider* (very rare) specta rem modo! Plaut Bacch 4 6, 14 audaciam meretricum specta Ter Eun 5, 5, 24 importunitatem spectate aniculae, id And 1, 4, 4 suave, E terra magnum alterius spectare laborem, Lucr 2, 2 caeli signorum admirabilem ordinem spectat, Cic Fragm ap Non 402, 17 ad te unum omnis mea spectat oratio, Cic Deiot 2 5 —**B.** In partic **1.** *To look to* a thing, as to an end or guide of action, hence, *to have in view, bear in mind, to aim, strive*, or *endeavor after, to meditate, to tend, incline, refer, pertain*, or *have regard to* a thing (freq and class., syn. contendo, pertineo, tendo) juvenes magna spectare et ad ea rectis studiis debent contendere, Cic Off. 2, 13, 45 nec commune bonum poterant spectare, Lucr 5, 958 rem, non hominem, spectari oportere, Auct Her 1, 6, 9 nihil spectat nisi fugam, Cic. Att 8, 7, 1 Pompeius statuisse videtur, quid vos in judicando spectare oporteret, id. Mil 6, 15 nos ea, quae sunt in usu vitāque communi, non ea quae finguntur aut optantur spectare debemus, id. Lael 5, 18 ingenti consensu defectionem omnes spectare, Liv 22, 22, 21 arma et bellum, id. 3, 69, 2 Romani, desperata ope humanā, fata et deos spectabant, id. 5, 16, 8, Curt 9, 7, 2, Just 13, 1, 8 tota domus quae spectat in nos solos *relies on*, Cic. Off 1, 17, 58 in philosophiā res spectatur, non verba penduntur, id Or 16, 51 mores, id. Off 2, 20, 69, so (with sequ) id de Or 2, 50, 204 quem locum probandae virtutis tuae spectas? *do you seek?* Caes B G 5, 44 noli spectare, quanti homo sit, Cic Q Fr 1, 2, 4, § 14 me spectasse semper, ut tibi possem quam maxime esse conjunctus, id. Fam 5, 8 3 ad imperatorias laudes, id Vatin 10, 24 ad suam magis gloriam quam ad salutem rei publicae, id. Sest. 16 37 ad vitulam, Verg E 3, 48 cum plebes Nolana de integro ad defectionem spectaret Liv 23, 16, 2, so id 23, 6 4 ab scelere ad aliud spectare mulier scelus, id 1, 47, 1, 34, 56, 10 —Of subjects not personal et prima et media verba spectare debent ad ultimum Cic. Or 59, 200 ad arma rem spectare, id. Fam 14, 5, 1, cf rem ad seditionem spectare, Liv 25, 3, 19 ad vim spectare res coepit, id 1, 9 6, cf si ad perniciem patriae res spectabit, Cic Off 2, 23, 90 aliquid anquirunt, quod spectet et valeat ad bene beateque vivendum id ib 2, 2 6 ea non tam ad religionem spectant, quam ad jus sepulcrorum *belong to, concern*, id. Leg 2, 23, 58 quoniam de eo genere beneficiorum dictum est, quae ad singulos spectant deinceps de iis, quae ad universos pertinent, disputandum est, id. Off 2, 21 72, cf id. ib 1, 3, 7 artem negabat esse ullam, nisi quae cognitis et in unum exitum spectantibus, Cic. de Or 1, 20, 92 nostra consilia sempiternum tempus spectare debent, id. ib 2, 40, 169 solvendi necessitas debitorem spectat, Dig 2, 14, 42 res eo spectat, ut ea poenā non videamini esse contenti, Cic. Lig 5, 13 hoc eo spectabat, ut eam (Pythiam) a Philippo corruptam diceret, id de Div 2, 57, 118 summa judicii mei spectat huc, ut meorum injurias ferre possim, Anton ap Cic. Phil 13, 20, 46 quo igitur haec spectat oratio? Cic. Att. 8, 2, 4, cf id Phil 13, 20, 46 quorsum haec omnis spectat oratio? id. ib 7, 9, 26 et saep quia quicquid ad corpus spectat, et immortalitatis est expers vanum sit, Lact 3, 12, 33 —**2.** (Acc. to I B 3) *To judge of, to try, test* (syn probo) nemo illum ex trunco corporis spectabat, sed ex artificio comico aestimabat, Cic Rosc Com 10, 28 alicujus animum ex animo suo, Ter And 4, 1, 22 non igitur ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantiā, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 31 ex meo otium tuum specto, id. Att 12, 39: quod ego non tam fastidiose in nobis quam in histrionibus spectari puto, id de Or 1, 61, 258 ubi facillime spectatur mulier, *quae ingenio'st bono? Plaut. Stich 1, 2, 59*, cf hominem in dubiis periclis, Lucr 3, 55 beneficium a deteriore parte, Sen Ben 2, 28, 2 —Hence, **spectātus**, a, um, *P a* (acc. to II B 2) **A.** *Tried, tested, proved* (syn probatus, cognitus) tuam probatam et spectatam maxime adulescentiam, Lucil ap Non 437, 14 homines spectati et probati, Cic. de Or 1, 27, 124 fides spectata et diu cognita, id. Div in Caecil. 4, 11, Ov P 2, 7, 82 pietas spectata per ignes, id F 4, 37 integritas, Liv 26, 49, 16, cf homo in rebus judicandis spectatus et cognitus, Cic Verr 1, 10, 29 spectata ac nobilitata virtus, id Fl 26 63 spectata multis magnis que rebus singularis integritas, id Phil 3, 10, 26 rebus spectata juventus, Verg A 8, 151 utebatur medico ignobili, sed spectato homine, Cleophanto, id. Clu 16, 47 mores, Plaut. Pers 2, 1 4 ni virtus fidesque vestra spectata mihi forent, Sall C 20, 2 —*Sup*. id cuique spectatissimum sit, quod occurrerit, etc., *let that be the best test of each*, Liv 1, 57, 7 —With *subject clause* mihi satis spectatum est, Pompeium malle principem volentibus vobis esse quam, etc., Sall H 3, 61, 23 Dietsch —**B.** In gen, *looked up to, respected, esteemed, worthy, excellent* fecere tale ante alii spectati viri, Plaut. Merc 2, 2, 47 in perfecto et spectato viro, Cic. Lael 2, 9 homines, id. Div in Caecil 7, 24 castitas, Liv 1, 57, 10 —*Comp* quo non spectatior alter, Sil 1, 440 —*Sup* auctoritas clarissimi et spectatissimi viri atque in primis probati, Cic. Fam 5, 12, 7 spectatissima femina, id Rosc. Am 50, 147 —Of things (Plinian) paeninsula spectatior (with flumen clarum), Plin 4, 18, 32, § 107 spectatius artificium, id 11, 1, 1, § 1 spectatissima laurus, id 15, 30, 40, § 134 —Hence, *adv* **spectātē**, *splendidly, excellently* spectatissime florere, Plin 21, 1, 1, § 2 spectatissime ministrare, Amm 28, 3, 9

spectrum, i, *n* [specio], *an appearance, form, image* of a thing, *an apparition, spectre*, the Gr εἴδωλον (much less freq than simulacrum and species) spectra Catiana nam quae Democritus εἴδωλα, Catius Insuber Epicureus spectra nominat, Cic. Fam 15, 16, 1 sq spectra Catiana, Cass ap Cic. Fam 15, 19, 1

***spectus**, ūs, *m.* [id], *look, appearance, aspect* spectu sine praepositione Pacuvius in Duloreste usus est, cum ait spectu protervo ferox, Fest. s. h v p 330 Müll, Pac. Fragm Trag v 147 Rib

1. spĕcŭla, ae, *f* [id] **I.** A high place from which to look out, *a look out, watch tower* specula de quo prospicimus, Varr L. L. 6, § 82 Müll. praedonum adventum significabat ignis e speculā sublatus, Cic Verr 2 5, 35, § 93 dat signum speculā ab altā, Verg A 3, 239, Luc 6, 279 tamquam ex aliquā speculā prospexi tempestatem futuram, Cic. Fam 4 3 1, id Phil 7, 7, 19, Col 7, 3 *fin* al —*Plur*, Liv 29, 23 specularum significationem Sinon invenit, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202, Stat Th 6, 547, App de Mundo p 69, 40 —***B.** Trop, *a watch tower* stetit Caesar in illa amicitiae spe-

culâ, Plin. Pan. 86, 4.—**II.** In gen. **A.** In speculis esse, *to be on the watch* or *look-out:* nunc homines in speculis sunt, observant, quemadmodum sese unusquisque vestrum gerat, Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 46; cf. id. Deiot. 8, 22: in speculis omnis Abydos erat, Ov. H. (17), 18, 12: in speculis atque insidiis relicti, Cic. Mur. 37, 79: diem unum in speculis fuit, Liv. 34, 26: gentis paratas pendere in speculis, Claud. B. Get. 569.—**B.** Poet., like σκοπιά, *a high place, height, eminence:* in speculis summoque in vertice montis Planities ignota jacet, Verg. A. 11, 526; so of the *summits* of mountains, id. E. 8, 59; id. A. 10, 454; of the *high walls* of a city, id. ib. 11, 877; 4, 586.

2. spēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [spes; cf. recula, from res], *a slight hope* (rare but class.): estne quid in te speculae? Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 9; id. Cas. 2, 4, 27: ulla nec specula est, id. Rud. 3, 3, 3; Cic. Clu. 26, 72: oblectabar speculâ, id. Fam. 2, 16, 5: cassae speculae renuntias fortiter, App. M. 6, p. 175, 17: tenui speculâ solabar clades ultimas, id. ib. 10, p. 253, 5.

* **spĕcŭlābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [speculor], *that may be seen, visible:* Sunion, Stat. Th. 12, 624.

spĕcŭlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *on the look-out, on the watch; watching for* any thing (post-Aug.): Festus Hadrumeto, ubi speculabundus substiterat, etc., Tac. H. 4, 50: ab ostio speculabunda, Mart. Cap. 2, § 112.—With *acc.:* speculabundus ex altissimâ rupe identidem signa, Suet. Tib. 65.

* **spĕcŭlāmen,** inis, *n.* [id.], *a looking at, observing:* glaucum, Prud. Apoth. 88.

spĕcŭlar, āris, v. specularis, II. *fin.*

spĕcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [speculum]. **I.** In gen., *of* or *belonging to a mirror, like a mirror* (post-Aug.): speculari ratione, *in the manner of a mirror,* Sen. Q. N. 1, 5, 9.—**II.** In partic.: specularis lapis, *a kind of transparent stone, muscovy-glass, isinglass-stone, mica,* Plin. 36, 22, 45, § 160 sqq.; 9, 35, 56, § 113; Petr. 68; Lact. Opif. Dei, 8 *med.*—Hence, **spĕcŭlārĭa,** ōrum, *n., window panes, a window,* Sen. Ep. 90, 25; 86, 11; id. Prov. 4, 9; id. Q. N. 4, 13, 7; Plin. 19, 5, 23, § 64; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 4 and 21; Mart. 8, 14; Juv. 4, 21; Col. 11, 3, 52; Pall. 1, 20, 1 al.—In *sing.:* per corneum specular, Tert. Anim. 53 *med.*

spĕcŭlārĭus (contr. collat. form SPECLARIVS, Inscr. Orell. 4284), ii, *m.* [id.], *a mirror-maker,* Dig. 50, 6, 6; Cod. Th. 13, 4, 2; Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1; Inscr. Orell. 6296.—Called also ‡ SPECVLARIARIVS (or contr. SPECLARIA), Inscr. Orell. 6351 sq.

spĕcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [speculor]. **I.** *A spying out, exploration, observation* (late Lat.): speculationibus fidis doctus, Amm. 26, 10, 4; 27, 2, 4: turris speculationis, Greg. Mag. in Job, 31, 85.—**II.** *A contemplation, speculation,* Boëth. Consol. Phil. 4, 1; 5, 2; Aus. Mos. 326.

spĕcŭlātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *speculative* (late Lat.): philosophia, Boëth. ap. Porphyr. Dial. 1, p. 2. — Hence, *subst.:* **spĕcŭlātīva,** ae, *f.,* = contemplativa (sc. philosophia), Cassiod. Var. 1, 45.

spĕcŭlātor (also written **spĭcŭl-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], in milit. lang., *a looker-out, spy, scout, explorer, éclaireur* (syn. explorator). **I.** Lit.: speculator, quem mittimus ante, ut respiciat quae volumus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 82 Müll.: repentinus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 164; Caes. B. G. 2, 11; 5, 49 *fin.;* Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 140; Sall. J. 101, 1; 106, 2; Liv. 3, 40, 13; 22, 33, 1; 28, 2, 2 al.—These scouts formed a special division in each legion, Auct. B. Hisp. 13; Tac. H. 1, 25; Inscr. Orell. 1222; 3518 al.—Under the emperors they were employed as special adjutants, messengers, and body-guards of a general, Suet. Calig. 44; Tac. H. 2, 73; Suet. Aug. 74; id. Claud. 35; id. Galb. 18; id. Oth. 5; Tac. H. 1, 24 Lips.; 2, 11; 2, 33; Sen. Ira, 1, 16, 15; id. Ben. 3, 25; Vulg. Marc. 6, 27 (where the Greek has also σπεκουλάτωρ) al.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a searcher, explorer, investigator, examiner:* physicus, id est speculator venatorque naturae, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83; id. Div. in Caecil. 16, 51: ad has excipiendas voces speculator ex convivis Persei missus, Liv. 40, 7: Cleonis fuisse publice praepositos χαλαζοφύλακας, speculatores futurae grandinis, Sen. Q. N. 4, 6, 1: quo tu matutinus speculator amicae? Prop. 2, 29 (3, 27), 31: apes consumptis in proximo floribus speculatores ad pabula ulteriora mittunt, Plin. 11, 8, 8, § 19: Fabius cautâ speculator mente futuri, Sil. 1, 679.

spĕcŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [speculator], *of* or *belonging to spies* or *scouts:* navigia, *spy-boats, vessels of observation,* Caes. B. G. 4, 26; also called speculatoriae naves, Liv. 30, 10, 14; 35, 26, 9; 36, 42, 8; and caliga, *worn by spies* or *scouts,* Suet. Calig. 52.—Hence, *subst.:* **spĕcŭlātōrĭa,** ae, *f.* **A.** (Sc. navis.) *A spy-boat,* Liv. 22, 19, 5; 22, 36, 42.—**B.** (Sc. caliga.) *A boot worn by spies* or *scouts,* Tert. Cor. Mil. 1.

spĕcŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [speculor], *she that spies* or *watches, a* (female) *spy, watcher.* **I.** Lit.: furiae deae sunt speculatrices, credo, et vindices facinorum et scelerum, * Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46; Sen. Contr. 1, 6 *med.:* mens boni speculatrix consiliorum suorum est, Ambros. Ep. 67, 5; App. Doctr. Plat. 2, p. 16, 1: Caucasiis speculatrix Juno resedit rupibus, Val. Fl. 7, 190: SPECVLATRIX ET PROPVGNATRIX MEORVM PERICVLORVM, Inscr. Orell. 4859.—**II.** Transf.: speculatrix villa profundi, i. e. *that looks towards the sea,* Stat. S. 2, 2, 3: aestuosi maris alto e tumulo speculatrix statua, Val. Max. 9, 8, ext. 1.

1. spĕcŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* of speculor.

* **2. spĕcŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [speculum], *furnished* or *adorned with mirrors:* cubiculum, Gloss. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor.

spĕcŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [1. specula], *to spy out, watch, observe, examine, explore* (class.; cf.: specto, conspicio): quo mox furatum veniat, speculatur loca, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 22: *St.* Quid hic speculare? *Pa.* Nihil equidem speculor, id. Cas. 4, 2, 12: omnia speculari et perscrutari ante, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: multorum te oculi et aures speculabuntur atque custodient, id. Cat. 1, 2, 6: Rostra, id. Fl. 24, 57: jam vacuo laetam (avem) caelo speculatus, *having caught sight of, descried,* Verg. A. 5, 515: praemissus speculatum Bocchi consilia, Sall. J. 108, 1; so, consilia, Liv. 42, 17: dicta factaque alicujus, id. 42, 25, 8: abditos ejus sensus, id. 40, 21, 11: eventum Bellovacorum, *to look for,* i. e. *await,* Hirt. B. G. 8, 23: regni eventus, Just. 25, 3, 7: opportunitatem, *to watch for,* Tac. H. 3, 38; Vell. 2, 120, 4; cf.: noctem incustoditam, Tac. A. 2, 40: obitus et ortus signorum, Verg. G. 1, 257: aquas et nubila caeli (apes), id. ib. 4, 166: locum, id. A. 7, 477.—With *interrog.-clause:* nunc speculabor, quid ibi agatur, Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 10: ut specularetur, quae in laevâ parte suorum fortuna esset, Liv. 33, 10: huc hinc speculabor procul, Unde advenienti sarcinam imponam seni, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 82.—*Absol.:* speculabor, ne quis hinc venator assit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 13: quid ad se venirent? an speculandi causâ? Caes. B. G. 1, 47 *fin.:* speculandi gratiâ remissi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 7: imprudenter speculatus, Vell. 2, 118, 2: montis sublime cacumen Occupat, unde sedens partes speculetur in omnes, *he can look around,* Ov. M. 1, 667.

spĕcŭlum, i, *n.* [specio; hence, that in which one sees himself]. **I.** Lit., *a looking-glass, mirror* (usually made of polished metal): speculum a speciendo, quod ibi se spectant, Varr. L. L. 5, § 129 Müll.; cf.: speculum, quod in eo specimus imaginem, id. ib. 6, § 82: homines sibi habere speculum, ubi os contemplarent suom, etc., Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 2: quid opu'st speculo tibi, quae tute speculo speculum es maximum? id. Most. 1, 3, 94; cf. id. Men. 5, 9, 3: speculi imago, Lucr. 4, 279; cf. id. 4, 331: speculis apparent simulacra, id. 4, 98: speculorum levitas, Cic. Univ. 14: quotiens te in speculo videris alterum, Hor. C. 4, 10, 6: ut in speculo rugas aspexit aniles, Ov. M. 15, 232: se in speculo contemplari, App. Mag. p. 283, 4: cava specula, id. ib. p. 284. 2 et saep.—On the material and use of mirrors, v. Plin. 33, 9, 45, § 128; 34, 17, 48, § 160; 37, 5, 16, § 64; 37, 7, 25, § 97; Stat. S. 3, 4, 94; Sen. Q. N. 1, 17.—With *tanquam, ut, etc.:* inspicere, tamquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61; 3, 3, 74; Cic. Pis. 29, 71; id. Fin. 5, 22, 61; id. Rep. 2, 42, 69.—**B.** Poet., transf., of the mirror-like smoothness of water: lympharum in speculo, Phaedr. 1, 4, 3.—**II.** Trop., *a mirror, copy, imitation* (rare; more freq. connected with tamquam or ut, etc.; v. supra, I.): futuri temporis, Lucr. 3, 974; 4, 166: infantes et bestias putat specula esse naturae, Cic. Fin. 2, 10, 32; cf. corresp. with imago, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 3: omne opus Vergilianum de quodam Homerici operis speculo formatum est, Macr. S. 5, 2 *med.*

spĕcus, ūs (*abl. plur.* specibus, Sen. Cons. ap. Front. Aquaed. 125; on the various forms found only in the grammarians, v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 569 sq.), *m.* (*f.* and *n.* v. infra) [perh. root spec-; v. specio, and so orig. a hole, aperture; but cf. σπέος]. **I.** Lit., *a cave, cavern, grot, den; a cavity, chasm,* natural or artificial; of the latter kind, *a ditch, drain, canal, channel, covered water-course, a pit* in mines, etc. (cf. spelunca). (*a*) *Masc.* (class. and freq.): inferum vastos specus, Enn. ap. Non. 222, 32 (Trag. v. 218 Vahl.): specus tenebricosus, Varr. ib. 222, 31: fons ex opaco specu, Liv. 1, 21; so *abl. sing.,* id. 1, 56, 10; 10, 10, 1: forum medium ferme specu vasto collapsum dicitur, id. 7, 6; so *sing.,* Ov. M. 3, 29; 7, 409; 11, 235; id. F. 4, 495; Liv. 10, 1, 5; Tac. A. 16, 1, 3; 16, 4, 59.—*Plur.:* quos agor in specus? Hor. C. 3, 25, 2: paucos specus in extremo fundo, et eos quidem subterraneos, * Cic. Att. 15, 26, 4; so of *drains, ditches,* Varr. R. R. 3, 17 *fin.;* Cat. 61, 28; Liv. 39, 13, 13; Tac. A. 12, 57; id. G. 16; Sen. Med. 741 al.—(*β*) *Fem.* (ante- and post-class.): concava specus, Enn. ap. Non. 222, 23 (Ann. v. 420 Vahl.); cf. Serv. Verg. A. 7, 568; Pac. ap. Non. 223, 2 Müll. (Trag. p. 91 Rib.); id. ap. Fest. p. 343 Müll. (l. l. p. 73 Rib.): specum quandam nactus remotam latebrosamque, in eam me penetro et recondo, Gell. 5, 14, 18; Sil. 6, 276.—(*γ*) *Neutr.* (ante-class. and poet.): hic specus horrendum, Verg. A. 7, 568; Serv. ad loc.: invisum caelo specus, Sil. 13, 425; Ps.-Quint. Decl. 10, 19.—(*δ*) Acc. to the second declension: speca apposita, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 713 P.: altis claudere specis, Att. ap. Non. 487, 25 (Fragm. Trag. v. 63 Rib.).—**II.** Transf., *a hollow, cavity* of any kind (poet.): specus atri vulneris, Verg. A. 9, 700 Serv.: quos Capacis alvi mersit tartareo specu, Phaedr. 4, 6, 10; of a snake's belly, Sil. 6, 276; cf. of the belly of the Trojan horse, Petr. poët. 89, 2, 7.—In mal. part., Auct. Priap. 83, 34.

spegma, ătis, v. psegma.

† **spēlaeum (spēlēum),** i, *n.,* = σπήλαιον, *a cave, cavern, den* (poet. and in post-class. prose; syn. antrum): in silvis, inter spelaea ferarum, * Verg. E. 10, 52; so, spelaea metuenda ferarum, Claud. B. Get. 354: emptum millibus (ab Abraham), Prud. Tetr. Vet. Test. 5: cum initiatur in spelaeo, Tert. Cor. Mil. *fin.:* HOC SPELEVM CONSTITVIT, Inscr. Grut. 34, 5; 34, 7; 34, 9.

spelta, ae, *f., spelt:* totidem speltas, i. e. *grains of spelt,* Rhemn. Fann. Pond. 10; Hier. in Ezech. 1, 4, 9.

† **spēlunca,** ae, *f.,* = σπῆλυγξ, *gen.* γγος. **I.** *A cave, cavern, den* (class.; syn. specus): Philocteta jam decimum annum in speluncâ jacet, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94; id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107; id. Fat. 3, 6; id. Fl. 17, 39; Verg. G. 2, 469; 3, 145; 4, 364; id. A. 1, 60: viridis, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 27: pumice pendens, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 3; Val. Fl. 4, 177 al.—**II.** Spelunca, *name of a country-seat of Tiberius, near Terracina,* Tac. A. 4, 59; Suet. Tib. 39; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59.

* **spēluncōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [spelunca], *full of caves* or *caverns:* loca, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 191.

spēra, ae, v. sphaera *init.*

* **spērābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [spero], *that may be hoped for:* cum nulla vitae meae salus sperabilis't, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 3.

spērātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of spero.

Sperchēos (-ēus) or **Sperchīus (-īos,** v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 127 sq.), i, *m.,* = Σπερχειός, *a river of Thessaly, rising on Mount Pindus,* now *the Ellada;* form -eos, Verg. G. 2, 487; Rib., Forb. (al. Sperchius); form -eus, Liv. 36, 14, 15 Weissenb.; 37, 4, 10; form -ios, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Plin. 4, 7, 23, § 28 (v. C. infra), Ov. M. 1, 579; form -ius, Stat. Th. 4, 838. — Hence, **A. Sperchēis,** ĭdis, *adj. f., of* or *belonging to the Spercheos:* undae, Ov. M. 7, 230: ripae, id. ib. 2, 250.—**B. Sperchīonĭdes,** ae, *m., a dweller by the Spercheos,* Ov. M. 5, 86.

—**C. Sperchiae**, ārum *f* (Sperchios, Plin 4, 7, 13, § 28 dub , Jahn, Sparthos) *a town of Thessaly, on the Spercheos*, Liv 32, 13, 10

spēres, v spes init

† **sperma**, ătis, *n* , = σπέρμα, *seed, semen, sperm*, Sulp Sev Hist. Sacr 1, 11

† **spermătĭcus**, a, um, *adj* , = σπερματικός, *of* or *relating to seed, seminal, spermatic* · pori, Cael Aur Acut. 3, 18, 180

spernax, acis, *adj* [sperno], *despising, showing contempt, contemptuous* (post Aug and very rare) viri spernaces mortis, Sil 8,465 in admittendo consilio spernax, Sid. Ep 4, 9

sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, 3 (*perf* sync. sprerunt, Prud Dittoch 31), *v a.* [root spar , to part, Sanscr spar itar, enemy, cf Lat parcus, Germ sperren], *to sever, separate, remove* (syn segrego, separo, perh only in the foll passages) jus atque aequom se a malis spernit procul, Enn ap Non 399, 10 (Trag v 224 Vahl) nunc spes, opes auxiliaque a me segregant spernuntque se, Plaut Capt. 3, 3, 2 Brix ad loc. ille illas spernit segregatque ab se omnis extra te unam, id. Mil 4, 6, 17 Lorenz ad loc.—**II.** Transf, subject , *to despise, contemn, reject, scorn, spurn* (the class. signif , esp freq after the Aug period, syn. contemnere, despicere, pro nihilo putare, etc , opp colere) meam speciem spernat (a little later se contemnit), Plaut. Mil 4, 6, 20 spernitur orator bonus, horridus miles amatur, Enn. ap Gell 20, 10 (Ann v 273 Vahl) non repudiat, nos sprevit et pro nihilo putavit, Cic Phil. 13, 9, 21, id Rep 1, 43, 67 cum spernerentur ab iis, a quibus essent coli soliti, id Sen 3, 7 sperni ab iis veteres amicitias, indulgeri novis, id Lael 15, 54, Hor Ep 1, 1, 98. me animo non spernis, Verg E 3, 74 comitemne sororem Sprevisti moriens, id. A 4, 678 quis tam inimicus nomini Romano est, qui Ennii Medeam spernat, Cic. Fin 1, 2, 4 veritas auspiciorum spreta est, id N D 2, 3 9 aliorum judicia, id. Or 13, 41 prodigus et stultus donat quae spernit et odit, Hor Ep 1, 7, 20 et saep doctrina deos spernens, Liv 10, 40, 10 conscientia spretorum (deorum), id. 21, 63, 7, 30, 40, 5 ab eo quoque spretum consulis imperium est, id. 41, 10, 9, so, imperium, id 8 30,11 litteras praetoris, id 30, 24 3 consilium, Ov M 6, 30, Curt 3, 2, 18 voluptates Hor Ep 1, 2, 55 dulces amores, id C 1, 9, 16 cibum vilem, id. S 2, 2, 15 (genus orationis) spretum et pulsum foro, Cic Or 13, 42 haudquaquam spernendus auctor Liv 30, 45, 5, cf Col 1, 1, 4 haud spernendos falsi tituli testes Liv 4, 20, 11 neque morum spernendus, Tac A. 14, 40 spernens dotis, App Mag p 332. —Poet with *inf* nec partem solido demere de die Spernit, Hor C 1, 1, 21 obsequio deferri spernit aquarum, Ov M 9, 117

* **spernor**, ari, *v dep a.* [sperno, cf aspernor], *to despise* · pietatem, Front. Eloq p 227 Mai

spēro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.* **I.** *To hope* (something desirable), *to look for, trust, expect, to promise* or *flatter one's self* (the predom signif of the word, syn confido, exspecto) (α) *Absol* spero, si speres quicquam prodesse potes sunt, Enn ap Fest p 333 Müll (Ann v 410 Vahl) quoad Pompeius in Italia fuit, sperare non destiti, Cic. Att 9, 10, 3 sperat animus, Plaut Bacch 1, 2, 36 ut neque accusator timere neque reus sperare debuerit, Cic Clu. 7, 20 jubes bene sperare et bono esse animo, id Deiot 14, 38 Attica nostra quid agat, scire cupio etsi tuae litterae recte sperare jubent, id Att 13, 17 tu jam, ut spero et ut promittis, aderis, id ib 16, 3, 4 omnia experiar et, ut spero, assequar Sed, ut spero, valebis, id ib 7, 2, 6 ut mihi detis hanc veniam accommodatam huic reo, vobis, quemadmodum spero, non molestam, id. Arch 2, 3 Argyrippus exorari spero poterit, ut sinat, etc , Plaut As 5, 2, 67, cf *Ch* Non usus veniet, spero *Sy* Spero hercle ego quoque, Ter Heaut 3, 2, 42 interea fiet aliquid, spero, id And. 2, 1, 14 salvus sit, spero, id Ad 3, 3, 57 —(β) With *acc.* his omnibus victoriam sperantibus pacis nomen adferemus Cic. Phil 12, 5, 10 consulatum, id ib 12, 6, 14 gloriam sperabit a latronum gregibus id. ib 12 10, 26 magis adversos rerum exitus metuens quam sperans secundos, id Fam 6, 14, 1 id ego et speraram prudentiā tua fretus, et, ut confiderem, fecerunt tuae litterae, id. ib 12, 18 a quo nihil speres boni rei publicae, quia non vult, nihil metuas mali, quia non audet, id. Att. 1, 13, 2 a quo genere hominum victoriam sperasset, Caes. B C 3, 96 *fin* omnia ex victoria et ex suā liberalitate sperarent, id. ib 3, 6, cf id. ib 3, 60 quibus (tormentis) ipsi magna speravissent, id. ib 2, 16 *fin* . spero meliora, Cic. Att. 14, 16, 3 aliquid sibi, id. Tusc. 1, 36, 86, Sall C 37, 6 bona alicuius, Cic. Phil 11, 6, 13 hoc sperans ut, etc , Caes B C 3, 85 sperare victoriam ab aliquo, id. B C 3, 96 quod sapienter speravimus, perseveranter consectari, *have expected*, Col praef. § 29 sperata gloria (opp parta), Cic. Q Fr 1, 1, 15, Liv 28, 41, 6 sperata praeda, Caes. B G 6, 8 spem speratam quom optulisti, Plaut Merc 5, 2, 2 civitatem optandam magis quam sperandam quam minimam posuit, Cic. Rep 2, 30, 52, Liv 4, 15, 5 est tum malis sperare, Sall C 40, 2 amicitiam, regnum, id. J 24, 5 mortem honestam, id H. 2, 41, 2 Dietsch salutem, id C 58, 16 spes, Curt 5, 10, 1 mali poenam, Lact de Ira, 16, 8 perpetuam felicitatem, Suet. Aug 94, id. Vesp 12, Sen Ira, 3, 31, 2, Just 21, 2, 5 sperat infestis, metuit secundis Alteram sortem bene praeparatum Pectus, Hor C 2, 10, 13 grata superveniat, quae non sperabitur hora, id Ep 1, 4, 14 et saep dis sum fretus, deos sperabimus, *we will hope* or *trust in the gods*, Plaut Cas 2, 5, 38, cf id Mil 4, 5, 10, id Cist. 2, 3, 52.—(γ) With *obj clause* (so most freq , usually with *inf fut* , less freq but class with *inf pres* or *perf*) —With *inf fut* ego me confido liberum fore, tu te numquam speras, Plaut Pers 2, 4, 15, Cic Rep 1, 20, 33 ex quibus sperant se maximum fructum esse capturos, id. Lael 21, 79 quod amicitiae nostrae memoriam spero sempiternam fore, etc , id ib 4, 15· tu fac animo forti magnoque sis, speresque fore, ut, etc , id Fam 1, 5, 6 *fin* , cf spero fore, ut contingat id nobis, id Tusc 1, 34, 82 et saep — With *inf pres* · qui istoc te speras modo Potesse dissimulando infectum hoc reddere, Plaut Most 4, 3, 22 spero me habere, qui hunc excruciem, Ter Eun. 5, 3, 11 sperat se a me avellere, id. ib 3, 3, 14 totius Galliae sese potiri posse sperant, Caes. B G 1, 3 spero, quae tua prudentia est, et hercule, ut me jubet Acastus, confido te jam, ut volumus, valere, Cic Att. 6, 9, 1· sperabam tuum adventum appropinquare, id Fam 4, 6, 3 speremus, nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, id. Rep 1, 17, 26 spero te mihi ignoscere si, etc , id Fam 1, 6, 2 spero esse, ut volumus, id. Att 12, 6 b, 4 ita quiddam spero nobis profici, cum, etc , id ib 1, 1, Sall H 4, 61, 2 Dietsch speramus carmina fingi posse, Hor A P 331 neque ego hanc abscondere furto Speravi, ne finge, fugam, *I did not hope* or *expect*, Verg A 4, 338 —So esp when used like Engl *hope*, in the sense *trust, believe* spero nostram amicitiam non egere testibus, Cic Fam 2, 2· id enim deos immortalis spero aequissimum judicare, id Phil 11, 15, 39, cf infra, II *fin* —With *inf perf.:* speravi miser Ex servitute me exemisse filium, Plaut Capt. 3, 5, 99 me ejus spero fratrem propemodum Jam repperisse, Ter Eun 1, 2, 123 sperabam jam defervisse adulescentiam, id Ad. 1, 2, 72 spero tibi me causam probasse, cupio quidem certe, Cic Att 1, 1, 4 spero cum Crassipede nos confecisse, id. Q Fr 2, 4, 2 et tum mirifice sperabat se esse locutum, Cat. 84, 3 sperasse libertatem se civium suorum emisse, Liv. 4, 15, 6 sperabam ita notata me reliquisse genera, etc , Cic. Fam 7, 32, 1, id Att 2, 21, 2, 10, 7, 3 —Ellipt qui semper vacuam, semper amabilem Sperat (sc te fore), Hor C 1, 5, 11 —(δ) With *ut* and *subj* quoniam, ut salvum vellent tyrannum, sperare non poterat, Liv 34, 27, 3 ut patiatur nec sperandum ulli nec concupiscendum est, Sen ad Polyb 18, 6, Just 5, 3, 3 —(ε) In a Greek construction, with *fut part* visura et quamvis numquam speraret Ulixen etc (for se visuram esse) Prop 2, 9, 7 Paley ad loc.—(ζ) With *de* (very rare) neque de otio nostro spero jam, Cic Att 9, 7, 5, id Verr 2, 1, 2, § 6 de eo bene sperare (with *obj . clause*, cf γ supra), Nep Milt. 1, 1 —**II.** *To look for, expect, apprehend* that which is undesired, ἐλπίζω (rare, and mostly poet. ; in Cic. only with non, and ironically) nam quod tu speres, propulsabo facile, Ter And. 2, 3, 21: mihi non hoc miserae sperare jubebas, Sed conubia laeta, Cat. 64, 140 haec merui sperare? dabis mihi, perfida, poenas, Prop 2, 5, 3 hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem, Et perferre, soror, potero Verg A. 4, 419 (cf Quint. 8 2, 3), cf Flor 3, 1, 1. haec adeo ex illo mihi jam speranda fuerunt Tempore, cum, etc., Verg A 11, 275: mene efferre pedem, genitor, te posse relicto Sperasti? id. ib 2, 658, cf Suet. Caes. 60 si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma, At sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, *expect, fear*, Verg A. 1, 543 exstinguine mei Speravi te posse manu, Val Fl. 3, 295 aliquod in Africa bellum, Flor 3, 1, 1 jam quartanam sperantibus aegris, Juv 4, 57 —With a negative particle *Sc* Moneo ego te te deseret ille aetate et satietate *Ph* Non spero *Sc* Insperata accidunt magis saepe quam quae speres, Plaut Most 1, 3, 40 id quod non spero, Afran ap Charis p 195 P sin a vobis, id quod non spero, deserar, Cic. Rosc. Am 4, 10 te tam mobili in me meosque esse animo non sperabam, Q Metell ap Cic. Fam 5, 1, 2 non speravi te sequi, Stat. Th 6, 139 —Ironically quoniam haec satis spero vobis molesta videri, Cic. de Or 3, 13, 51 —Hence,

spērātus, a, um, *P a* , *that is hoped* or *longed for*, as *subst* **spērātus**, i, *m* , **spērāta**, ae, *f* , *a betrothed, intended, a lover, a bride* (ante and post class.) curre et nuntia Venire me et mecum speratum adducere, Afran ap Non. 174, 31· sperata, salve, Plaut. Poen 5, 4, 97, so, sperata, id Fragm ap Varr L. L. 6, 7, 71, Afran ap Non. 174, 33, Arn 4, 140, Hyg Fab 31, 33 —Once also of a wife not seen for a long time Amphitruo uxorem salutat laetus speratam suam, Plaut Am 2, 2, 53

spes, spĕi (*gen* spe, Liv 1, 40, 7 dub ; Weissenb spei , *plur nom.* and *acc.* speres, Enn. ap Fest. p 333 Müll., or Ann v 410 and 132 Vahl., *gen.* sperum, Eum Paneg Const 15, *abl* speribus, Varr ap Non 171, 27 and 30 spebus, Sid. Apollin. Ep 3, 6, Sulp Sev Dial 3, 10, Paul. Nol Carm 18, 243, Hilar in Psa. 119, cf. Neue, Formenl 1, 570), *f* [perh root spa , to draw out, Gr σπάω, cf prosper, spondeo; v. spatium] **I.** Lit **A.** In gen , the expectation of something desired, *hope* (the predom signif of the word, syn exspectatio) (α) *Absol :* si spes est exspectatio boni, mali exspectationem esse necesse est metum, Cic. Tusc 4, 37, 80 bona spes cum omnium rerum desperatione confligit, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25 ut aegroto, dum anima est, spes esse dicitur, sic, etc., id. Att. 9, 10, 3 nolite nimiam spem habere, Cat ap Gell 13, 17, 1 spem habere in fide alicujus, Cic Inv 1, 39, 71, cf nostros tantum spei habere ad vivendum, quantum accepissent ab Antonio, id Att 15, 20, 2 miserum est nec habere ne spei quidem extremum, id N D 3, 6, 14 in quis plurimum habebat spei, Curt 3, 3, 1 spem sibi aliquam proponere, Cic Verr 2, 5, 16, § 41 spem reliquorum in vestra potestate positam esse, id Fl 1, 3 spem ponere in armis, Verg A 2, 676 spem deponere, *abandon*, Hor S 2, 5 26, but spem salutis in alicujus morte deponere, *to place*, Curt 10, 9, 7 spem alicujus alere, Cic. Cat 1, 12, 30, cf auxerat meam spem quod, etc., id Phil 12, 1, 2 aliquem in spem adducere, id Att 3, 19, 2 quae (salus nostra) spe exigua extremaque pendet id Fl 2, 4 ut eos homines spes falleret, id Div in Caecil 2, 4 quanta de spe decidi, Ter Heaut. 2, 3, 9 hac spe lapsus Indutiomarus, Caes B G 5, 55 nostris militibus spem minuit, id ib 5 33 Helvetii ea spe dejecti, id ib 1, 8· ab hac spe repulsi Nervii, id ib 5, 42, cf.: de spe conatuque depulsus Cic Cat 2, 7, 14 pro re certā spem falsam domum retulerunt, id Rosc Am 38, 110 non solum spe, sed certa re jam et possessione deturbatus est, id Fam 12, 25 2 spei nostrae finem inponere, Liv 5, 4, 10 morando spem destituere, id 1, 51, 5 dolor tantae ad interitum cadentis spei, id 2, 6, 1 spes ad interitum redacta, id. 28, 31, 1 Philippus, magnā spe depulsus, id 31, 25, 11 Tyrii ab ingenti spe destituti erant Curt 4, 3, 20 tanta spe destituti, id 8, 6, 20 spem pro re

ferentes, Liv. 36, 40, 7: hominem sine re, sine fide, sine spe, etc., Cic. Cael. 32, 78: sunt omnia, sicut adulescentis, non tam re et maturitate quam spe et exspectatione laudata, id. Or. 30, 107: ego jam aut rem aut ne spem quidem exspecto, id. Att. 3, 22, 4: nemo umquam animo aut spe majora suscipiet, qui, etc., id. Lael. 27, 102: multa praeter spem scio multis bona evenisse, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 69; so, praeter spem evenit! Ter. And. 2, 6, 5; 4, 1, 55; id. Heaut. 4, 1, 51: repente praeter spem dixit, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 3: cetera contra spem salva invenit, Liv. 9, 23, 17: omnia bona in spe habere, Sall. C. 31, 7.—*Plur.:* ubi sunt spes meae? Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 28: si mihi mulierculae essent salvae, spes aliquae forent, id. Rud. 2, 6, 69; id. Capt. 2, 3, 85: in quo nostrae spes omnesque opes sitae Erant, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 33; id. Phorm. 3, 1, 6; cf.: omnes Catilinae spes atque opes concidisse, Cic. Cat. 3, 7, 16; so often: spes opesque, Sall. J. 107, 4: (cadus) Spes donare novas largus, Hor. C. 4, 12, 19 al.—(β) With *gen. obj.:* spem istoc pacto nuptiarum omnem eripis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 35: spe mercedis adducti, Cic. Lael. 9, 31: spes dignitatis suae, id. de Or. 1, 7, 25: spes diuturnitatis atque imperii, id. Rep. 2, 3, 5: nec in praemiis humanis spem posueris rerum tuarum, id. ib. 6, 23, 25; cf. id. de Or. 1, 7, 25: quoniam me tui spem das, id. Rep. 1, 10, 15: ni mihi esset spes ostensa Hujusce habendae, Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 7: spes amplificandae fortunae fractior, Cic. Lael. 16, 59: ut reo audaci spem judicii corrumpendi praeciderem, id. Verr. 2, 1, 7, § 20: Antiochus a spe societatis Prusiae decidit, Liv. 37, 26, 1: hoc conloquium abstulit spem Hannibali recipiendae Nolae, id. 33, 44, 3: exulanti Amyandro spes recuperandi regni facta est, id. 38, 1, 3; Tac. Or. 14 *fin.:* spe templi capiendi, Liv. 31, 25, 2: spem suae mortis conceperat, Ov. M. 6, 554.—(γ) With *obj.-clause:* spes est, eum melius facturum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 22; id. Ep. 3, 1, 11; Auct. Her. 2, 17, 25: magna me spes tenet, explicare, etc., Cic. Clu. 3, 7: in spem maximam adducti, hunc ipsum annum salutarem civitati fore, id. Mil. 28, 78: ne spes quidem ulla ostenditur, fore melius, id. Att. 11, 11, 1: magnam in spem veniebat, fore, uti, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 42: magnam se habere spem, Ariovistum finem injuriis facturum, id. ib. 1, 33: injecta est spes patri, Posse illam extrudi, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 11: si qui vestrum spe ducitur, se posse, etc., Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 27: in spem venio, appropinquare tuum adventum, id. Fam. 9, 1, 1: magna me spes tenet, bene mihi evenire, quod mittar ad mortem, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: ad Aetolos legatum misit, magis ut nudaret animos, quam spe impetrari posse, Liv. 34, 24, 7: a spe scalis capi urbem posse, id. 6, 9, 9: spe castra eo die se oppugnaturos, id. 40, 31, 6.—(δ) With *ut:* quae te ratio in istam spem induxit, ut eos tibi fidelis putaris fore? Cic. Off. 2, 15, 53: si spem afferunt, ut . . . fructus appareat, id. Lael. 19, 68: spes mihi certa fuit ut, etc., Aus. Idyll. 2, 46: irritā spe agitari, ut, etc., Tac. A. 16, 26.—(ε) With *de:* spes est de argento, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 40; Cic. Lael. 3, 11: de flumine transeundo spem se fefellisse, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: quam spem tunc ille de me concepit, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 3: nato filio pater spem de illo quam optimam capiat, Quint. 1, 1, 1.—(ζ) With *ad* and *gerund.:* postea vero quam vidi nostros tantum spei habere ad vivendum, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 2: spem habere ad ejus salutem exstinguendam, id. Mil. 2, 5: Gallis ad temptanda ea defuit spes, Liv. 21, 25, 10 Weissenb. ad loc.: cum spei ad resistendum nihil esset, id. 43, 18, 10; 43, 19, 9.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *The hope of being appointed heir* (rare): leniter in spem Arrepe officiosus, ut et scribare secundus Heres, Hor. S. 2, 5, 47: in spem secundam nepotes pronepotesque (assumebantur), Tac. A. 1, 8.—**b.** Spes, *a Roman divinity who had several temples in Rome,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 52; id. Ps. 2, 4, 19; id. Cist. 4, 1, 18; Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28; id. N. D. 2, 23, 61; 3, 18, 47; Liv. 2, 51, 2; 25, 7, 6; 40, 51, 6; Tac. A. 2, 49; Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 14; Tib. 1, 1, 9 (19); Ov. A. A. 1, 445; Aus. Idyll. 12, 9; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 264.—**B.** Transf., concr., like the Engl. *hope,* of that in which hope is placed, or which is hoped for (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **1.** In gen.: puppes, Spes vestr reditus, Ov. M. 13, 94; cf.: vestras spes uritis, Verg. A. 5, 672: spes o fidissima Teucrum (of Aeneas), id. ib. 2, 281: spem suam (i. e. exta) circumvolat alis (milvus), Ov. M. 2, 719; cf.: spe (i. e. re speratā) potitur, id. ib. 11, 527.—**2.** In partic., of hopeful children, and, by analogy, of the young of animals, or of the fruits of the earth: devovit nati spemque caputque parens, Ov. H. 3, 94 Ruhnk.; cf. also in *plur.,* of one child: per spes surgentis Iuli, Verg. A. 6, 364; 10, 524; 4, 274; cf.: tuosne ego, o meae spes inanes, labentis oculis vidi, Quint. 6, prooem. § 12: (capella) gemellos, Spem gregis, silice in nudā connixa reliquit, Verg. E. 1, 15; cf. id. G. 4, 162: (sus) quia semina pando Eruerit rostro spemque interceperit anni, Ov. M. 15, 113.—**b.** In gen., as a term of endearment, *hope:* spes mea, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 27: o spes mea, o mea vita, o mea voluptas, salve, id. Stich. 4, 2, 5: o salutis meae spes, id. Rud. 3, 3, 17: et mea carissima filiola, et spes reliqua nostra, Cicero, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 6.—**II.** *An anticipation* or *apprehension* of something not desired, ἐλπίς (very rare): si meam spem vis improborum fefellerit atque superaverit, Cic. Cat. 4, 11, 23: mala res, spes multo asperior, Sall. C. 20, 13: Metellus contra spem suam laetissimis animis excipitur, id. J. 88, 1: id (bellum) quidem spe omnium serius fuit, Liv. 2, 3, 1: omnium spe celerius, id. 21, 6, 5: in malā jam spe, id. 22, 48: in spe Hannibali fuit defectio Tarentinorum, id. 25, 7: dum spes nulla necis, Stat. Th. 9, 129; cf.: naufragii spes omnis abit, Luc. 5, 455.

‡ **spētile** (or **spectile**) vocatur infra umbilicum suis, quod est carnis, proprii cujusdam habitus, exos, quā etiam antiqui per se utebantur. Plautus enumerandis suillis obsoniis in Carbonaria sic: ego pernam, sumen sueris, spectile, etc., Fest. p. 330 Müll.

Speusippus, i, *m.,* = Σπεύσιππος, *a nephew of Plato, and his successor in the Academy,* Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17; id. N. D. 1, 13, 32; id. de Or. 3, 18, 67 al.

† **speustĭcus**, a, um, *adj.,* = σπευστικός, *hastily made:* panes, a kind of bread, Plin. 18, 11, 27, § 105.

† **sphăcos**, i, *m.,* = σφάκος. **I.** = sphagnos, *a kind of fragrant moss,* Plin. 24, 6, 17, § 27.—**II.** = elelisphacos, *a kind of sage,* Plin. 22, 25, 71, § 146.

† **sphaera** (post-class. **sphēra**; once **sphēra**, Prud. Apoth. 278), ae, *f.,* = σφαῖρα, *a ball, globe, sphere* (pure Lat. globus, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47). **I.** In gen.: sphaeras pugnum altas facito, Cato, R. R. 82; Cic. Fat. 8, 15: habent suam sphaeram stellae inerrantes, id. N. D. 2, 21, 55.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A globe* or *sphere* made to represent the heavenly bodies, Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 21 sq.; 1, 17, 28; id. Tusc. 1, 25, 63; 5, 23, 64; id. N. D. 2, 35, 88; id. de Or. 3, 40, 162.—**B.** *A globe, one of the great bodies of the universe,* Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 4, 8; Mart. Cap. 7, § 741.—**C.** *A ball* for playing with (syn. follis), Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 6, 88; 5, 11, 134; Amm. 21, 14, 1; in the hand of a statue, id. 25, 10, 2.

sphaerālis, e, *adj.* [sphaera], *of* or *belonging to a ball, globular, spherical* (post-class.): forma, Macr. S. 7, 16: motus, id. ib. 7, 9: extremitas, id. Somn. Scip. 1, 22, 7.

† **sphaerĭcus**, a, um, *adj.,* = σφαιρικός, *of* or *belonging to a ball, spherical:* motus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14, 31: numeri, Boëth. Inst. Arith. 2, 4.—Hence, *subst.:* **sphaerĭca**, ae, *f., spherics, the science of heavenly motions,* Boëth. Inst. Arith. 1, 1, p. 11.

† **sphaerĭon**, ii, *n.,* = σφαιρίον, *a little ball, a pill* in medicine, Cels. 6, 6, 21.

† **sphaerista**, ae, *m.,* = σφαιριστής, *a ball-player,* Sid. Ep. 2, 9 *med.;* 5, 17.

† **sphaeristērium**, ii, *n.,* = σφαιριστήριον. **I.** Lit., *a place for playing ball, a ball-court, tennis-court,* Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 12; 5, 6, 27; Suet. Vesp. 20; Inscr. Orell. 57.—**II.** Transf., *a game at ball,* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 30; Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

† **sphaerŏīdes**, is, *adj.,* = σφαιροειδής, *round, globular, spherical:* schema, Vitr. 8, 6 *med.*

† **sphaerŏmăchĭa**, ae, *f.,* = σφαιρομαχία, *a kind of boxing in which the combatants had iron balls strapped to their hands,* Sen. Ep. 80, 1; Stat. S. 4, praef. *fin.*

sphaerŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sphaera], *a small ball* or *sphere,* Vulg. Exod. 37, 17; Aug. Gen. Lit. 2, 15.

Sphaerus, i, *m.,* = Σφαῖρος. **I.** *A Stoic, a pupil of Zeno,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 24, 53.—**II.** *A freedman of Augustus,* Suet. Aug. 89.

Sphăgīae, ārum, *f., three rocky islands near Pylos,* Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 55.

† **sphagnos**, i, *m.,* = σφάγνος, *a kind of fragrant moss,* Plin. 12, 23, 50, § 108; 24, 6, 17, § 27.

† **sphincter**, ēris, *m.,* = σφιγκτήρ, *the sphincter, the muscle of the anus,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

Sphinga (Spin-), ae, *f.,* = Sphinx (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 13.—*Plur.,* Hyg. Fab. 67; Sid. Ep. 5, 7; Isid. 12, 2, 32.

sphingātus, a, um, *adj.* [Sphinga], *in the form of a sphinx,* Isid. Orig. 20, 11.

† **sphingion**, ii, *n.,* = σφιγγίον, *a kind of ape,* perh. *the dog-headed ape:* Simia cynocephalus, Linn.; Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 173; 10, 72, 93, § 199.

sphinthrĭa or **spintrĭa**, ae, *m.* [from σφιγκτήρ, the contractile muscle of the anus], *a male prostitute,* Tac. A. 6, 1; Suet. Tib. 43; id. Calig. 16; id. Vit. 3 *fin.;* cf. Aus. Epigr. 119.

Sphinx, ngis (Gr. *gen.* Sphingos, Stat. Th. 1, 66), *f.,* = Σφίγξ. **I.** *A fabulous monster near Thebes that used to propose riddles to travellers, and tear in pieces those who could not solve them;* usually represented with the head of a woman and the body of a lion, afterwards also with the wings of a bird; or, also, with the head of a man and the body of a lion, Plin. 36, 12, 17, § 77 sqq.; Aus. Idyll. 11, 40; Sen. Phoen. 119; id. Oedip. 92; Stat. Th. 1, 66; Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 35; Hyg. Fab. 67 al.—Augustus had the figure of a sphinx upon his seal, as a symbol of silence, Suet. Aug. 50; Plin. 37, 1, 4, § 10.—*Plur.:* pedes formati in speciem sphingum, Fest. s. v. picati, p. 206.—In a lusus verbb., Quint. 6, 3, 98.—**II.** *A species of ape,* perh. *the chimpanzee,* Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 72; Mel. 3, 9; Sol. 27 *fin.*

sphondўlē, **sphondўlus**, i, and **sphondўlion (-um)**, i, v. spond-.

† **sphrāgis**, idis, *f.,* = σφραγίς (a seal). **I.** *A kind of stone used for seals,* Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 117.—**II.** Another name for *Lemnian earth,* so called because sold in sealed packets, Plin. 35, 6, 14, § 33.—**III.** *A little ball of plaster* in medicine, Cels. 5, 26, 23 (5, 20, 2, written as Greek).

† **sphrāgītis**, idis, *f.,* = σφραγῖτις, *the impression of a seal,* Prud. στεφ. 10, 1076.

† **sphўraena**, ae, *f.,* = σφύραινα, *a kind of sea-fish, otherwise called* sudis, Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 154.

spīca, ae (vulg. **spēca**: rustici, ut acceperunt antiquitus, vocant specam, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 2.—*Neutr.* collat. form **spīcum**, Varr. ap. Non. 225, 30; Cic. Sen. 15, 51, acc. to Non. 225, 29; Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 110.—*Masc.* collat. form **spīcus**, Poët. ap. Fest. s. v. spicum, p. 333 Müll.), *f.* [root spi-, to be sharp; Gr. σπίλος, rock; σπινός, lean]. **I.** Prop., *a point;* hence, in partic., of grain, *an ear, spike* (syn. arista), Varr. R. R. 1, 48; 1, 63, 2; Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91; 4, 14, 37; Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 56; Cat. 19, 11: Cererem in spicis intercipit, Ov. M. 8, 292; 9, 689: distendet spicis horrea plena Ceres, Tib. 2, 5, 84: spicas hordaceas gerenti, App. M. 7, p. 191.—Prov.: his qui contentus non est, in litus harenas, In segetem spicas, in mare fundat aquas, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 44.—**II.** Transf., of things of a similar shape. **A.** *A top, tuft, head* of other plants, Cato, R. R. 70, 1; Col. 8, 5, 21; Plin. 21, 8, 23, § 47; 22, 25, 79, § 161; Prop. 4 (5), 6, 74; Ov. F. 1, 76.—**B.** *The brightest star in the constellation* Virgo, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 110; German. Arat. 97; Col. 11, 2, 65; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 311; Manil. 5, 269.—**C.** Spica testacea, *a kind of brick for pavements,* laid so as to imitate the setting of the grains in an ear of corn, Vitr. 7, 1 *fin.;* cf. spicatus, under spico.—**D.** Spicus crinalis, *a hair-pin,* Mart. Cap. 9, § 903 (al. spicum crinale, al. crinale spicium; but in Lucr. 3, 198, the better reading is spiritus acer, v. Lachm. ad h. l.).

spīcātus, a, um, *Part*, v spico

spīcĕus, a, um, *adj* [spica], *consisting of ears of corn* (poet and in post Aug prose) corona, Tib 1, 1, 16 (24), Hor C S 30, Plin 18, 2 2, § 6, Sabin Massur ap Gell 6, 7, 8, cf. serta, Tib 1, 10, 22, Ov M 2 28, 10, 433, id Am 3, 10, 36, Claud B Gild. 136 messis i e *of grain*, Verg G 1, 314 frux, Aus Monos de Cibis coma, i e *the ears* Prop 4 (5), 2, 14

spīcĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj* [spica fero], *ear bearing*, a poet epithet of Ceres Ma nil. 2 442, Sen Herc Oet 598 — Of the Nile, Mart 10 74, 9, Sil 3, 403

spīcĭlĕgĭum, ii, *n* [spica lego] *a gleaning, leasing* of ears of corn after gath ering (very rare) messi facta spicilegium venire oportet, Varr R R. 1, 53, id. L. L 7, § 109 Mull

spīcĭo, ĕre, v specio

spīclum, i, v spiculum

spīco, no *perf*, atum, 1 *v a* [spica] *to furnish with spikes* or *ears* (post Aug , and usually in the *part perf*) grana in stipu lâ crinito textu spicantur, *shoot out* or *put forth ears*, Plin 18, 7, 10, § 60 chamaecis *sos spicata est tritici modo*, id. 24, 15, 84, § 135 herbarum spicatarum genus, id. 21, 17, 61, § 101 testacea spicata, *a pavement of bricks, laid in the shape of ears of corn*, Vitr 7, 1 *med*, Plin 36, 25 62, § 187 quam longa exigui spicant hastilia dentes, *sharp en to a point*, Grat Cyn 118 spicatae fa ces, id. ib 484 animantes spicatae aculeis, Min Octav 17 *fin*

spīcŭla, ae, *f dim* [id], *a plant, called also* chamaepitys, *ground pine*, App Herb 26

spīcŭlātor, v speculator

spīcŭlo, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* [spiculum], *to sharpen to a point, to point* (post Aug and very rare) telum, Plin 11, 2, 1, § 3 mantichorae cauda spiculata, Sol 52, § 37

spīcŭlum (contr **spīclum,** perh Mart. Cap 9, § 903, or p 306 Grot, where, however, Kopp and others read spicum, v spica, II D), i, *n dim* [spicum] *a little sharp point* or *sting* (syn mucro, acus, aculeus) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen, of bees, Verg G 4, 237, 4 74.— Of a scorpion, Ov F 5, 542 (scorpio) solus (insectorum) ha bet in cauda spiculum Plin 11, 28 34, § 100 — Of hornets Ov M 11, 335 rosarum spi cula, *thorns*, Mart Cap 2, § 132 — **B.** In partic, *the point* of a missile weapon (as a dart, arrow, etc) Epaminondas tum de nique sibi avelli jubet spiculum, postea quam, etc , Cic Fam 5, 12, 5, cf Quint 5, 10, 51, 5, 12, 2 hastarum spicula, Ov M 8, 375 bipalme spiculum Liv 42, 65, 9 ca lami spicula Gnosii Vitabis Hor C 1, 15, 17 L Crassus spiculis prope scrutatus est Alpes Cic Pis 26, 62 spicula sagittae, *barbs*, Cels 7, 5, n 2 — **II.** Meton (pars pro toto), *a dart, arrow* (syn jaculum) Lacedaemonii suos omnes agros esse dic titarunt, quos spiculo possent attingere, Cic Rep 3, 9, 15, so of *a javelin*, Verg A. 7, 165, 7, 687, of *an arrow*, id E 10, 60, id A 7, 497, Ov M 12, 601, 12 606, 13, 54, Sil 17, 133, 3, 273, cf Plin 27, 13, 115, § 141, of Cupid's *arrow*, Prop 2 13 (3 4), 2, Ov Am 1, 1, 22, id A A 2, 708 al —Also *a later name for the* pilum quod pilum vo cabant, nunc spiculum dicitur, Veg Mil 2, 15 —Poet solis, *a ray* or *beam of the sun*, Prud Cath 2, 6

* **spīcŭlus,** a, um, *adj* [spiculum], *pointed* non lucernae spiculo lumine opus est, Tert Pudic 7 *fin*

spīcum and **spīcus,** i, v spica *init*

spīna, ae, *f* [root spi, whence also spic na spica, spinus] *a thorn* **I.** Lit cum lubrica serpens Exuit in spinis vestem, Lucr 4, 61, cf Prop 4 (5) 5, 1, Verg E 5, 39, Col 3, 11, 5, Plin 21, 15 54, § 91 al consertum tegumen spinis Verg. A 3, 594, cf Ov M 14, 166, id P 2, 2 36, Tac G 17 —Of particular kinds of thorny plants or shrubs solstitialis Col 2 18, 1 alba, *white thorn, hawthorn* id 7, 7, 2, 7, 9, 6, 3 11, 5, Plin 21, 11, 39, § 68, 24, 12, 66, § 108 Ae gyptia, *the Egyptian blackthorn* or *sloe*, id 13 11, 20, § 60, 24 12, 65 § 107 Arabica *Arabian acacia* id. 24 12, 65 § 107 — **B.** Transf, of things of a like shape **1.** *A prickle* or *spine* of certain animals (as the hedgehog, sea urchin, etc) animantium aliae coriis tectae sunt, aliae villis vesti tae, aliae spinis hirsutae, Cic. N D 2, 47, 121 hystrices spina contectae (with acu lei), Plin 8, 35, 53 § 125, 9 59, 85, § 182 spinâ nocuus, Ov Hal 130.—**2.** *A fish bone* humus spinis cooperta piscium, Quint 8, 3, 66, Ov M 8, 244 —**3.** *The backbone, spine* caput spina excipit ea constat ex verte bris quattuor et viginti, etc , Cels 8, 1, 8, 9, 2, 8, 14, Plin 11, 37, 68, § 179, Varr R. R 2, 7, 5, Col 6, 29, 2, Verg G 3, 87, Ov M 8, 806 dorsi spina, Aug Civ Dei, 19 4, n. 2 spina quae est in dorso, Gell 3, 10, 7 — Hence, poet , *the back*, Ov M 6, 380, 3, 66, 3, 672 —**4.** Spina, *a low wall dividing the circus lengthwise, around which was the race course, the barrier*, Cassiod Var 3, 51, Schol Juv 6, 588 —**5.** *A toothpick* argentea, Petr 32 *fin* —**II.** Trop , in *plur* **1.** *Thorns*, i e *difficulties, subtleties per plexities* in speaking and debating (class) disserendi spinae, Cic Fin 4, 28, 79, cf partiendi et definiendi *subtleties, intrica cies*, id Tusc 4, 5 9, cf hominum more non spinas vellentium, ut Stoici, id. Fin. 4, 3, 6 —**2.** *Cares* certemus, spinas animo ne ego fortius an tu Evellas agro, Hor Ep 1, 14, 4 —**3.** *Errors* quid te exemta ju vat spinis de pluribus una, Hor Ep 2, 2, 212

spīnālis, e, *adj* [spina, I B 3] *of* or *belonging to the spine, spinal* (late Lat) medulla, Macr S 7, 9, §§ 22, 24

spīnĕa, ae, *f* (another name for spio nia), *a kind of vine*, Plin 14, 2, 4, § 34

spīnĕŏla, ae, *f dim* [spina], *a kind of small leaved rose*, Plin 21, 4, 10, § 16

* **spīnesco,** ĕre, *v n inch* [id.], *to grow thorny*, Mart Cap 6, § 704

spīnētum, i, *n* [id], *a thorn hedge, a thicket of thorns* **I.** Lit, Verg E 2, 9, Plin 10, 74, 95, § 204 spineta sentesque, Sen Ira 2, 10, 4 —**II.** Trop Aristotelis spineta, Hier in Helv 2

spīnĕus, a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *made of thorns, thorny* (very rare) vincula, Ov M 2, 789 frutices, Sol 7 *fin*

Spīnĭensis, is, *m* [id] *a deity that guarded the fields against thorns*, Aug Civ Dei 4, 21 *fin*

spīnĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj* [spina fero], *thorn bearing, thorny, prickly* pruni, Pall Insit 81 rubus, Prud Cath 5, 31 cauda Pistricis Cic Arat 178 (al spinigera)

* **spīnĭger,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [spina gero], *thorn bearing, thorny* stirpes, Prud στεφ 11, 119

Spīno, onis, *m*, *a small stream near Rome, to which divine honors were paid*, Cic N D 3, 20, 52

spīnōsĭtas, atis, *f*, *thorniness* (late Lat), Jul ap Aug c Sec Resp Jul 6, 29

spīnōsŭlus, a, um, *adj dim* [spino sus] *somewhat thorny*; hence, trop , in dis putation, *obscure, confused* (late Lat), Hier Ep 69, 2

spīnōsus, a, um, *adj* [spina] *full of thorns* or *prickles thorny, prickly* **I.** Lit caprae in spinosis locis pascuntur, Varr R R 2, 3, 8 herbae, Ov M 2 810 frutecta, Plin 30 11, 30, § 101 caulis, id 19, 3, 17, § 47 folia, id 20, 23, 99, § 262 cortex, id 12, 15, 34, § 67 spinosior arbor, id 24, 12 67, § 109 fragmenta vertebrae, Cels. 8, 9 *fin* —**II.** Trop , *thorny* **1.** Of style, *harsh, crabbed, obscure, confused, perplexed* Stoi corum spinosum disserendi genus, Cic Fin 3, 1, 3 oratio, id de Or 1, 18, 83 —*Comp* haec enim spinosiora prius ut confitear me cogunt, Cic Tusc 1, 8 16, id Or 32, 114, Varr L L. 8, § 51 Müll —*Sup* praecepto rum nodosissimae et spinosissimae disci plinae, Aug Doctr Chr 2, 37 — **2.** Of cares *stinging, galling irritating* curae, Cat 64, 72, cf spina, II

spinter (spinther), ĕris, *n* [prob from σφιγκτήρ] *a kind of bracelet* which kept its place on the arm by its own elas ticity spinter, genus armillae quod mu lieres antiquae gerere solebant bracchio summo sinistro, Fest p 333 Müll jubeas spinter novom reconcinnarier, Plaut Men 3 3 4 sq , 4, 3, 8 sq , 5, 2, 56; cf. Prisc p 646 P

Spinthărus, i, *m* **I.** *A slave and amanuensis of Cicero*, Cic Att 13, 25, 3 *fin* —**II.** *An athlete*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 68

1. spinther, v spinter

2. Spinther, ĕris, *m*, *a Roman sur name*, e g P Cornelius Spinther, Val. Max 9, 14, 4, Plin 7, 12 10, § 54, Quint. 6, 3, 57

spintrĭa, v sphintria

Spintum, i, *n*, *a town of Ethiopia*, Plin 6, 29, 35, § 180

* **spinturnĭcĭum,** ii, *n dim* [spin turnix], *a little bird of ill omen*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 42

spinturnix, icis, *f* [σπινθαρίς] *an un sightly bird*, otherwise unknown, Poët ap Fest p 330 sq Müll , Plin. 10, 13, 17, § 36

spīnŭla, ae, *f dim* [spina] (post class) **I.** *A little thorn*, Arn 2, 49 —* **II.** (Acc to spina I B 3) *A little backbone* or *spine*, App M 10, p 255, 2

spīnus, i (*abl.* spinu, Varr ap Charis p 117 P), *f* [id], *a blackthorn, sloe tree* Prunus spinosa, Linn , Verg G 4, 145, Pall. Febr 25, 6, id Insit. 63

Spīo, ûs, *f*, = Σπειώ, *a sea nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris*, Verg G 4, 338, id A 5, 826

spīōnĭa, ae, *f*, *a kind of grape vine*, Col 3, 2, 27, 3, 7, 1, 3, 21, 3 vitis, Plin 14, 2, 4, § 34

spīōnĭcus, a, um, *adj* [spionia], *of* or *belonging to the* spionia gustus, Col 3, 21, 10

† **spīra,** ae, *f*, = σπεῖρα **I.** *That which is wound, wreathed, coiled,* or *twisted, a coil, fold, twist, spire* (cf orbis), of a ser pent, Verg G 2, 154, id A. 2, 217, Ov M 3 77 —Of the grain of wood, Plin 16, 39, 76, § 198 —Of the intestines, Lact Opif Dei, 11, § 16 —**II.** Concr spira dicitur et basis columnae unius tori aut duorum, et genus operis pistorii, et funis nauticus in orbem convolutus, ab eâdem omnes si militudine Pacuvius Quid cessatis, socii, ejicere spiras sparteas? Ennius quidem hominum multitudinem ita appellat, cum ait spiras legionibus nexunt, Fest p 300 Müll (Ann v 501 Vahl , where the read is nexit) —So, **A.** *The base of a column*, Vitr 3, 3, 4, 1, Plin 36, 23, 56, § 179 —**B.** *A kind of twisted cake, a twist, cracknel*, Cato, R R 77 —**C.** *A coil of rope*, Pac ap Fest l l —**D.** *A braid of hair*, Plin 9, 35, 58, § 117, Val Fl 6 396 —**E.** *A twisted tie* for fastening the hat under the chin, Juv 8, 208 —**F.** *A confused crowd of men*, Enn ap Fest l l

spīrābĭlis, e, *adj* [spiro], *that may be breathed, good to breathe, breathable, respir able* **I.** Lit terra circumfusa undique est hac animali spirabilique natura cui no men est aër, Cic N D 2, 36, 91, cf id ib 2 6, 18, id Tusc 1, 17, 40, 1, 29, 70 —**II.** Transf * **A.** Pass, *that serves to sustain life, vital* per sidera testor, caeli spirabile lumen, Verg A 3, 600 —* **B.** Act, *that can breathe, fitted for breathing, respiratory.* viscera, Plin 9, 7, 6, § 17

spīrācŭlum, i, *n* [id] *a breathing hole, air hole, vent, spiracle* (poet and in post Aug prose), Lucr 6, 493, Verg A 7, 568, Plin 2, 93, 95, § 208, Val Fl 3, 553, Pall Jun 7, 8, id Oct 14, 16 —Also *breath* vitae, Vulg Gen 2, 7, 7, 22

spīraea, ae, *f*, = σπειραία, *the herb meadowsweet* Spiraea, Linn , Plin 21, 9, 29, § 53

Spīraeum, i, *n*, *a promontory of Ar golis on the Saronic Gulf*, Plin 4, 5, 9, § 18, 4, 12, 19, § 57

spīrāmen, inis *n* [spiro] **I.** *A breath ing hole, passage for the breath, air hole, thrill, vent* (poet and very rare) spirami na Naris, Enn ap Prisc. p 691 P (Ann v 265 Vahl), Luc 2, 183 sunt qui spiramina terris Esse putant, id. 10, 247, cf spira mina laxanda, Plin 32, 10, 42, § 123 —**II.** Abstr, *a breathing, blowing* (poet and in post class prose) Luc 6, 90 ventorum spi ramina, Amm 17, 7, 11 reficit spiramina fessi ignis, Stat Th 12, 268 lacessitus lon go spiraminis actu, Claud Magn 36 inter clusis spiraminibus interire, Arn. 2 133 — Of the Holy Ghost, Rust Help Carm 77

spīrāmentum, i, *n* [id] (poet and in post Aug prose) **I.** *A breathing hole, air hole, vent pore, spiracle* **A.** Lit caeca relaxat Spiramenta Verg G 1, 90 (apes) in tectis certatim tenuia cera Spiramenta linunt, id ib 4, 39 cavernarum (Aetnae),

Just. 4, 1, 6; cf. Ov. M. 15, 343 (for which, shortly after: spirandi viae): talparum, Pall. 1, 35, 10: animae, i. e. *the lungs*, Verg. A. 9, 580: dato per cavernas radicibus spiramento, Plin. 12, 3, 7, § 16.—**B.** Trop., *a breathing space*, i. e. *a brief pause* or *interval, an instant:* intervalla ac spiramenta temporum, Tac. Agr. 44 *fin.:* sine spiramento vel morâ, Amm. 29, 1, 40; 14, 7, 15. —**II.** *A breathing, blowing, exhaling*, Vitr. 7, 12; Macr. S. praef. 1 *med.:* venti, *a draught*, Vitr. 4, 7.

spīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [spiro]. **I.** Lit., *a breathing* (post-class.), Scrib. Comp. 47; 180.—**II.** Transf., *the breath:* odor spirationis, Scrib. Comp. 185; 197.

* **spīrātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a breathing, breath*, Plin. 11, 3, 2, § 6.

Spīrĭdĭon, ōnis, *m.*, = Σπειριδίων, *a surname of the rhetorician Glycon*, Quint. 6, 1, 41 Spald.; Sen. Contr. 35 *fin.*

spīrĭtālis or **spīrĭtŭālis** (the MSS. vary between the two forms), e, *adj.* [spiritus]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to breathing, to wind*, or *to air* (post-Aug.): machinarum genus spiritale, quod apud eos (Graecos) πνευματικὸν appellatur, *a kind of wind-instrument*, Vitr. 10, 1: partes pulmonis, Veg. 5, 75, 1: fistula, *an air-passage*, Lact. Opif. Dei, 11: arteriae, Arn. 3, 108.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to spirit, spiritual* (eccl. Lat.): substantiae quaedam, Tert. Apol. 22: bellum, id. adv. Marc. 4, 20: si spiritali lacte pectus irriges, Prud. στεφ. 10, 13; Vulg. Gal. 6, 1; id. 1 Cor. 15, 44.—Hence, *adv.:* **spīrĭtālĭter** (**spīrĭtŭāl-**), *spiritually:* caro spiritaliter mundatur, Tert. Baptism. 4 *fin.*, Vulg. 1 Cor. 2, 14; id. Apoc. 11, 8.

spīrĭtālĭtas (**spīrĭtŭāl-**), ātis, *f.* [spiritalis, II.], *spirituality* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 8 *med.;* Alcim. Ep. 12.

spīrĭtālĭter, *adv.*, v. spiritalis *fin.*

spīrĭtŭālis, spīrĭtŭālĭter, and **spīrĭtŭālĭtas**, v. spirital-.

spīrĭtus, ūs (scanned spīrĭtus, Sedul. Hymn. 1 *fin.; dat.* SPIRITO, Inscr. Orell. 3030; *gen.*, *dat.*, and *abl. plur.* only eccl. and late Lat., e. g. spirituum, Vulg. Marc. 6, 7: spiritibus, Aug. Serm. 216, 11 *fin.;* Vulg. Luc. 8, 2), *m.* [spiro], *a breathing* or *gentle blowing* of air, *a breath, breeze* (syn.: aura, flatus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: spiritum a vento modus separat: vehementior enim spiritus ventus est, invicem spiritus leviter fluens aër, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13, 4; cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 5: spiritus Austri Imbricitor, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 423 Vahl.), Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 44, 114: Boreae, Verg. A. 12, 365: quo spiritus non pervenit, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 2; cf.: silentis vel placidi spiritus dies, Col. 3, 19 *fin.:* alvus cum multo spiritu redditur, Cels. 2, 7 *med.*—**B.** In partic. **1.** *The air:* imber et ignis, spiritus et gravis terra, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 37 Müll. (Ann. v. 511 Vahl.): proximum (igni) spiritus, quem Graeci nostrique eodem vocabulo aëra appellant, Plin. 2, 5, 4, § 10: quid tam est commune quam spiritus vivis? Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 72; cf. Quint. 12, 11, 13: potestne tibi haec lux, Catilina, aut hujus caeli spiritus esse jucundus? Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15.—**2.** *An exhalation, smell, odor:* spiritus unguenti suavis, Lucr. 3, 222: foedi odoris, Cels. 5, 26, 31 *fin.:* florum, Gell. 9, 4, 10: sulfuris, Pall. Aug. 9, 1; cf. Hor. C. 3, 11, 19.—**3.** *Breathed air, a breath:* quojus tu legiones difflavisti spiritu, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 17.—*Absol.:* (equus) saepe jubam quassit simul altam: Spiritus ex animâ calida spumas agit albas, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 507 Vahl.): creber spiritus, Lucr. 6, 1186: ardentes oculi atque attractus ab alto Spiritus, Verg. G. 3, 505: petitus imo spiritus, Hor. Epod. 11, 10: in pulmonibus inest raritas . . . ad hauriendum spiritum aptissima, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136: diffunditur spiritus per arterias, id. ib. 2, 55, 138: animantium vita tenetur, cibo, potione, spiritu, id. ib. 2, 54, 134: si spiritum ducit, vivit, id. Inv. 1, 46, 86: tranquillum atque otiosum spiritum ducere, id. Arch. 12, 30: longissima est complexio verborum, quae volvi uno spiritu potest, id. de Or. 3, 47, 182: versus multos uno spiritu pronuntiare, id. ib. 1, 61, 261: spiritus nec crebro receptus concidat sententiam, nec eo usque trahatur, donec deficiat, Quint. 11, 3, 53: lusit vir egregius (Socrates) extremo spiritu, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96; cf. id. Sest. 37, 79: quorum usque ad extremum spiritum est provecta prudentia, id. Sen. 9, 27: quos idem Deus de suis spiritibus figuravit, Lact. Epit. 42, 3.—With *gen.:* ut filiorum suorum postremum spiritum ore excipere liceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 118; Cels. 4, 4; 3, 27; Col. 6, 9, 3; Quint. 9, 4, 68; 11, 3, 32; 11, 3, 53 sq.—**C.** Transf. **1.** In abstr., *a breathing:* aspera arteria excipiat animam eam, quae ducta sit spiritu, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136; cf. id. ib. 2, 55, 138: aër spiritu ductus alit et sustentat animantes, id. ib. 2, 39, 101: crevit onus neque habet quas ducat spiritus auras, Ov. M. 12, 517.—Esp.: spiritum intercludere (includere), *to stop the breath, suffocate, choke*, etc.: lacrimae spiritum et vocem intercluserunt, Liv. 40, 16, 1; 40, 24, 7; so, includere, id. 21, 58, 4.—**2.** *The breath of a god, inspiration:* haec fieri non possent, nisi ea uno divino et continuato spiritu continerentur, *by a divine inspiration*, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19; 3, 11, 28; cf.: poëtam quasi divino quodam spiritu inflari, id. Arch. 8, 18.—**3.** *The breath of life, life:* eum spiritum, quem naturae debeat, *patriae reddere*, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20: vos vero qui extremum spiritum in victoriâ effudistis, id. ib. 14, 12, 32: dum spiritus hos regit artus, Verg. A. 4, 336; cf. Hor. C. 4, 8, 14: ne cum sensu doloris aliquo spiritus auferatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 118: aliquem spiritu privare, Vell. 2, 87, 2: merula spiritum reddidit, *to expire, die*, id. 2, 22, 2: spiritus tenues vanescat in auras, Ov. H. 12, 85: non effundere mihi spiritum videbar, sed tradere, Sen. Ep. 78, 4: novissimum spiritum per ludibrium effundere, Tac. H. 3, 66 *fin.;* cf. supra, I. B.—**4.** Poet., = suspirium, *a sigh*, Prop. 1, 16, 32; 2, 29 (3, 27), 38.—**5.** In gram., *a breathing* or *aspiration* (asper and lenis), Prisc. p. 572 P.; Aus. Idyll. 12 de Monos. Graec. et Lat. 19. —**6.** *The hiss of a snake*, Verg. Cul. 180.—**II.** Trop. **A.** (Class.) *A haughty spirit, haughtiness, pride, arrogance;* also, *spirit, high spirit, energy, courage* (esp. freq. in the *plur.;* syn. animi). (*a*) *Sing.* (in the best prose only in *gen.* and *abl.*, which are wanting in *plur.*): regio spiritu, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93: quem hominem! quâ irâ! quo spiritu! id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6: illos ejus spiritus Siciliensis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 9, § 22: tantum fiduciae ac spiritûs, Caes. B. C. 3, 72: filia Hieronis, inflata adhuc regiis animis ac muliebri spiritu, Liv. 24, 22: patricii spiritûs animus, id. 4, 42, 5: ex magnitudine rerum spiritum ducat, Quint. 1, 8, 5: corpore majorem rides Turbonis in armis Spiritum et incessum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 311: cecidit spiritus ille tuus, Prop. 2, 3, 2: spiritu divino tactus, Liv. 5, 22, 5: non negaverim fuisse alti spiritûs viros, Sen. Ep. 90, 14.—(*β*) *Plur.:* res gestae, credo, meae me nimis extulerunt ac mihi nescio quos spiritus attulerunt, Cic. Sull. 9, 27: noratis animos ejus ac spiritus tribunicios, etc., id. Clu. 39, 109; cf.: unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus, id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 66: tantos sibi spiritus, sumpserat, ut ferendus non videretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 33 *fin.* in re militari sumere, id. ib. 2, 4: nam Dion regios spiritus repressit, Nep. Dion, 5, 5: cum spiritus plebes sumpsisset, Liv. 4, 54: si cui honores subdere spiritus potuerunt, id. 7, 40: remittant spiritus, comprimant animos suos, sedent arrogantiam, etc., Cic. Fl. 22, 53: spiritus feroces, Liv. 1, 31: quorum se vim ac spiritus fregisse, id. 26, 24: cohibuit spiritus ejus Thrasea, Tac. A. 16, 26: Antipater, qui probe nosset spiritus ejus, Curt. 6, 1, 19.—**B.** (Mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose.) *Spirit, soul, mind.* (*a*) *Sing.:* quoslibet occupat artus Spiritus, Ov. M. 15, 167; Tac. A. 16, 34: spiritum Phoebus mihi, Phoebus artem Carminis dedit, *poetic spirit* or *inspiration*, Hor. C. 4, 6, 29; cf.: mihi Spiritum Graiae tenuem Camenae Parca non mendax dedit, id. ib. 2, 16, 38: qualis Pindarico spiritus ore tonat, Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 40: imperator generosi spiritûs, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 149: avidus (i. e. τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν, *the desiring, coveting soul*), Hor. C. 2, 2, 10: quidam comoedia necne poëma Esset, quaesivere: quod acer spiritus ac vis Nec verbis nec rebus inest, Hor. S. 1, 4, 46: majoris operis ac spiritûs, Quint. 1, 9, 15: alti spiritûs plena, id. 10, 1, 44: virtus magni spiritus est et recti, Sen. Ep. 74, 29: qui spiritus illi, Quis vultus vocisque sonus, Verg. A. 5, 648.—(*β*) *Plur.:* Coriolanus hostiles jam tum spiritus gerens, Liv. 2, 35; Curt. 5, 8, 17.—* **b.** Transf. (like anima, and the Engl. *soul*), *a beloved object*, Vell. 2, 123 *fin.*—**2.** Spiritus, personified, *a spirit* (late Lat.); so, esp., Spiritus Sanctus or simply Spiritus, *the Holy Ghost, Holy Spirit*, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 1; Aus. Ephem. 2, 18: jurare per Deum et per Christum et per Spiritum Sanctum, Veg. 2, 5: nocens ille Spiritus, *an evil spirit*, Lact. 4, 27, 12: Spiritus nigri, *evil spirits*, Sedul. Carm. 3, 41.

spīro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to breathe, blow*, etc. (cf. flo). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): freta circum Fervescunt graviter spirantibus incita flabris, Lucr. 6, 428; Ov. M. 7, 532: obturatis, quâ spiraturus est ventus, cavernis, Plin. 8, 38, 58, § 138: emicat ex oculis, spiratque e pectore flamma, *breathes forth, bursts forth*, Ov. M. 8, 356: aequatae spirant aurae, Verg. A. 5, 844: graviter spirantis copia thymbrae, *strong-scented*, Verg. G. 4, 31; cf.: semper odoratis spirabunt floribus arae, Stat. S. 3, 3, 211: seu spirent cinnama surdum, *emit a slight fragrance*, Pers. 6, 35: quâ vada non spirant, nec fracta remurmurat unda, *roar, rage*, Verg. A. 10, 291; cf.: fervet fretis spirantibus aequor, *boiling up, foaming*, id. G. 1, 327.—**2.** In partic., *to breathe, draw breath, respire* (the class. signif. of the word; cf. anhelo): cum spirantes mixtas hinc ducimus auras, Lucr. 6, 1129: quae deseri a me, dum quidem spirare potero, nefas judico, Cic. N. D. 3, 40, 94: ne spirare quidem sine metu possunt, id. Rosc. Am. 23, 65; id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1: vehementer et crebro spirare, Cels. 2, 4: querulum spirat, *breathes plaintively*, Mart. 2, 26, 1.—**b.** Transf. (*a*) Like the Engl. *to breathe*, = *to live, be alive* (usu. in the *part. pres.*): sunt qui ab eo (Clodio) spirante forum putent potuisse defendi, cujus non restiterit cadaveri curia (corresp. to vivus), Cic. Mil. 33, 91: ut in vivi etiam et spirantis capite bustum imponeret, id. Dom. 52, 134; cf.: margarita viva ac spirantia saxis avelli, Tac. Agr. 12 *fin.:* Catilina inter hostium cadavera repertus est, paululum etiam spirans, Sall. C. 61, 4: spirantia consulit exta, *still panting*, Verg. A. 4, 64: artus, Luc. 3, 732: corpora, id. 1, 363: non sunt ausi admovere (corpori), velut spiranti, manus, Curt. 10, 10, 13; Sil. 2, 430; cf. in *verb. finit.:* spirant venae corque adhuc pavidum salit, Sen. Thyest. 756.—* (*β*) Of aspirated letters: quibus (litteris) nullae apud eos dulcius spirant, *sound*, Quint. 12, 10, 27.—**B.** Trop. **1.** (Acc. to I. A. 1.) *To be favorable, to favor* (the fig. taken from a favorable wind): quod si tam facilis spiraret Cynthia nobis, Prop. 2, 24 (3, 18), 5: di maris et terrae . . . spirate secundi, Verg. A. 3, 529.—**2.** (Acc. to I. A. 2.) *To breathe, live, be alive:* videtur Laelii mens spirare etiam in scriptis, Galbae autem vis occidisse, Cic. Brut. 24, 94; cf.: spirat adhuc amor Vivuntque calores Aeoliae puellae, Hor. C. 4, 9, 10.—Of life-like representations by painting, sculpture, etc.: excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, Verg. A. 6, 847: Parii lapidis spirantia signa, id. G. 3, 34: spirat et arguta picta tabella manu, Mart. 7, 84, 2; 11, 10, 7.—**3.** *To be poetically inspired, to have the lyric spirit:* quod spiro, et placeo, si placeo, tuum est, Hor. C. 4, 3, 24 (Orell. ad loc.).—**4.** Spirare alte, altius, *to be puffed up, proud*, or *arrogant*, Flor. 2, 2, 27: Eusebium alte spirantem addixere poenae, Amm. 22, 3, 12.—**II.** *Act.*, *to breathe out, exhale, emit* (mostly poët. and post-Aug.; not in Cic.; syn. exhalo). **A.** Lit.: Diomedis equi spirantes naribus ignem, Lucr. 5, 29: flammam spirantes ore Chimaerae, id. 2, 705; so, flammas spirantes boves, Liv. 22, 17: flamina, Ov. F. 4, 18: Zephyros spirare secundos, Verg. A. 4, 562: tenuem animam, *to breathe feebly*, Val. Fl. 4, 436: ambrosiaeque comae divinum vertice odorem Spiravere, *exhaled*, Verg. A. 1, 404; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 81.—**B.** Trop., *to breathe forth, exhale:* pinguia Poppaeana, Juv. 6, 466: mendacia, id. 7, 111: ut vidit vastos telluris hiatus Divinam spirare fidem (i. e. oracula), Luc. 5, 83.—**2.** *To breathe into:* ficto Corpori animam, Lact. 2, 11, 3.—**3.** Transf., like the Engl. *to breathe*, i. e. *to be full of; to show, express, manifest; to design, intend* a thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tantum spirantes aequo certamine bellum,

Lucr 5, 392: mollem spirare quietem, Prop 1, 3, 7: quae spirabat amores, Hor C 4, 13, 19: inquietum hominem et tribu natum etiam nunc spirans, imitating, Liv 3, 46· fratris facta spirans, imitating, Sil 15, 411; cf: fratrem spirat in armis, id 3, 740· spirantes proelia dira effigies, id. 17, 398 — Often with *neutr adj* used adverb: magnum, Prop 2, 15 (3, 7), 53· majora, Curt. 6, 9, 11: immane, Verg A 7, 510: tragicum satis, Hor Ep 2, 1, 166; cf. id C 4, 3, 24: quiddam indomitum, Flor 1, 22, 1: cruenta, Amm 16, 1, 5.

spīrŭla, ae, *f dim* [spira, II B], *a small twisted cake* or *cracknel* (post-class.), Arn 2, 73; Serv. Verg A 2, 217.

spissāmentum, i, *n* [spisso], that which is used to compress or stop up any thing, *a stopple, plug* (post-Aug)· firmiori (quam cera) spissamento opus est, Sen Ep 31, 1: spissamento facto de harundinum foliis, Col. 12, 49, 4: faeniculi, id 12, 49, 4, § 6; 12, 7, 3; 12, 9, 2

spissātio, ōnis, *f* [id.], *condensation, packing:* terram calcavit et pressit: negat quicquam esse hac spissatione efficacius, Sen Ep 86, 18

spissē, *adv*, v spissus *fin*

spissesco, ĕre, *v inch n* [spissus], *to become thick, to thicken, condense* (very rare), * Lucr 6, 176, Cels 5, 27, 4

* **spissĭgrădus,** a, um, *adj* [spissegradior], *slow paced:* hos duco homines spissigradissimos, Plaut. Poen 3, 1, 3

spissĭtas, ātis, *f* [spissus], *compactness, density* (post Aug and very rare). quercus (opp raritas), Vitr 2, 9 *med:* tritici, Plin 18, 30, 73, § 304

spissĭtūdo, inis, *f* [id], *thickness, density, consistency* (post Aug and very rare)· aeris crassi, Sen Q N 2, 30, 4 mellis, Scrib Comp 4; 5: emplastri, id ib. 81· non nimis liquida, id ib 37· spissitudinem ejus absolvere, Pall 12, 17, 2

spisso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [id] **I.** Lit, *to thicken, make thick, condense* (poet and in post-Aug prose; esp freq in Pliny the elder; cf denso) omne lac igne spissatur, Plin 11, 41, 96, § 238; so, spissatum lac, id. 20, 7, 24, § 58. farinae modo spissatur in panem, id 13, 4, 9, § 47: ignis densum spissatus in aera transit, Ov M. 15, 250; cf Luc. 4, 77: (aquilo) sanum corpus spissat, Cels 2, 1 *med.*; cf Plin 26, 13, 83, § 134; Sen. Ep 90, 10 —* **II.** Trop, *to urge on, hasten* an action, i e *to perform* it *more rapidly:* spissare officium, Petr 140

spissus, a, um, *adj* [root spi-, to press; cf. Lith spitu] **I.** Lit, *thick, crowded, close, compact, dense* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose; syn: crassus, densus): durata ac spissa, Lucr. 2, 444. corpus, id 6, 127: liquor, Ov. M. 12, 438: sanguis, id. ib 11, 367: aer, id ib 1, 23· grando, id. ib 9, 222 et saep: corona Non tam spissa viris, Verg. A. 9, 509; so, coronae, Hor A. P 381 sedilia, id ib 205 theatra, id Ep 1, 19, 41· coma, id. C 3, 19, 25; cf: nemorum comae, id. ib 4, 3, 11: ramis laurea, id ib 2, 15, 9: harena, Verg A 5, 336; cf litus, Ov. M 15, 718· tunica, *of a close texture,* Plaut. Ep 2, 2, 46· navis juncturis aquam excludentibus, Sen. Ep 76. caligo, Ov. M. 7, 528: noctis umbrae, Verg A 2, 621: tenebrae, Petr 114, 3. nubes, Ov. Am 1, 13, 30; id. M. 5, 621; Curt 4, 3, 16; 8, 13, 24 — *Comp:* semen, Col 4, 33, 3. ignis, Luc. 9, 604 — *Sup* · spississima arbor (ebenus et buxus), Plin 16, 40, 76, § 204 minimum ex nequitiā levis simumque ad alios redundat; quod pessimum ex illā est et, ut ita dicam, spississimum, domi remanet et premit habentem, Sen. Ep 81, 21 — **B.** Transf, of time **1.** *Slow, tardy, late* (rare but class)· omnia tarda et spissa, Cic Att. 16, 18, 2; cf. in utroque genere dicendi exitus spissi et producti esse debent, id de Or 2, 53, 213 — **2.** Spissum illud amanti est verbum, Veniet nisi venit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 77· nihil ego spei credo, omnes res spissas facit, Caecil. ap Non 392, 15; Pac., Titin, and Turp ib sq: haruspices si quid boni promittunt, pro spisso evenit, id quod mali promittunt, praesentiarum est, *slowly, late,* Plaut Poen 3, 5, 47. — **3.** *Thick,* i e *in quick succession, rapid, frequent, fast,* = continuus, creber (very rare) spississima basia, Petr 31, 1 — **II.** Trop, *hard, difficult* (rare but class.): spissum sane opus et operosum, Cic Q Fr 2, 14, 1· si id erit spissius, id Fam 2, 10, 4: si est aliquanto spissius, id. de Or 3, 36, 145 — Hence, *adv.* **spissē. 1.** *Thickly, closely:* calcare carbones, Plin 36, 25, 63, § 188 — *Comp,* Col. 2, 9, 2; Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 31 — **2.** Transf **a.** *Slowly:* tu nimis spisse atque tarde incedis, Naev ap Non. 392, 25: habet hoc senectus, cum pigra est ipsa, ut spisse omnia videantur confieri, Pac ib 393, 4: cum spisse atque vix ad Antonium pervenimus, Cic Brut 36, 138. — *Comp:* nascimur spissius quam emorimur, Varr. ap Non 392, 29 — * **b.** *Rapidly:* basiavit me spissius, Petr 18, 4

† **spīthăma,** ae, *f*, = σπιθαμή, *a span* (syn palmus), Plin 7, 2, 2, § 26

† **splanchnoptes,** ae, *m*, = σπλαγχνοπτης, *the roaster of entrails; a bronze statue by Styppax,* Plin 22, 17, 20, § 44; 34, 8, 19, § 81.

† **splēn,** ēnis, *m*, = σπλήν, *the milt* or *spleen,* Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 25; 24, 16, 80, § 131; 24, 19, 120, § 185; Col. 7, 10, 8; Vitr. 1, 4 *med* al: sum petulanti splene cachinno, Pers. 1, 12

splendentia, ae, *f.* [splendeo], *brilliancy* (late Lat), Hier Ep 57, 11

splendĕo, ēre (*perf* splendui, Aug Conf 10, 27), *v n*, *to shine, be bright; to gleam, glitter, glisten* (mostly poet.; in Cic only once in the trop sense; syn: luceo, fulgeo, niteo) **I.** Lit: sparsis hastis longis campus splendet et horret, Enn ap Macr S 6, 4 (Sat. v. 15 Vahl.): oculi splendent, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 101: splendens stella candida, id Rud. prol 3: scenai simul varios splendere decores, Lucr 4, 984: claro splendere colore, id 5, 1258· splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus, Verg A 7, 9: labra splendentia, id. ib 12, 417: sedes fulgenti splendent auro, Cat 64, 44: splendet focus, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 7; cf: paternum Splendet salinum, id C 2, 16, 14: (cubiculum) marmore splendet, Plin Ep 5, 6, 38: Glycera splendens, Hor C. 1, 19, 6: jam nec Lacaenae splendet adulterae Famosus hospes, id. ib 3, 3, 25: quid fuco splendente genas ornare, Tib 1, 8, 11; Mart 4, 79, 2: splendebat hilare poculis convivium, Phaedr 2, 24, 20 — **II.** Trop, *to shine, to be bright* or *illustrious:* virtus lucet in tenebris splendetque per sese semper, * Cic Sest 28, 60· splendere alienā invidiā, Liv. 38, 53; cf. id 22, 34, 10, 24, 11: auctores in equestri ordine splendentes, Plin 8, 5, 4, § 10 — Hence, *P. a.:* **splendens,** entis, *brilliant:* splendentior igne clipeus, Claud Gigantom 77.

splendesco (*perf* dŭi, Aug Conf 10, 27), 3, *v inch n* [splendeo], *to become bright* or *shining, to derive lustre* from a thing (rare; in Cic only in a trop sense) **I.** Lit.: incipiat sulco attritus splendescere vomer, Verg G 1, 46: vidimus Aetnaeā caelum splendescere flammā, Ov P. 2, 10, 23· corpora. . succo pinguis olivi Splendescunt, id. M 10, 177· gladius usu splendescit, App Flor 3, p 357. largo splendescat ignis ture, Sen Herc Oet. 691. — **II.** Trop· nihil est tam incultum, quod non splendescat oratione, Cic Par. prooem § 3: canorum illud in voce splendescit etiam in senectute, id Sen 9, 28· nec jam splendescit (opus) lima, sed atteritur, Plin Ep 5, 11, 3

splendĭco, āre, *v n* [id], *to shine, glitter, sparkle* (Appuleian) gemmae, App M 5, p 162, 37: depiles genae levi pueritia, id ib 7, p 191, 12

splendĭdē, *adv*, v. splendidus *fin*

splendĭdo, āre, *v a.* [splendidus], *to make shining* or *bright, to brighten, polish* (post-class)· dentes, App Mag *fin.*

splendĭdus, a, um, *adj* [splendeo], *bright, shining, glittering, brilliant,* etc. (class.; syn: nitidus, lucidus, coruscus) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen: o magna templa caelitum, commixta stellis splendidis, Enn ap Varr. L L. 7, § 6 Müll (Trag v. 227 Vahl), so, signa caeli, Lucr 4, 444: lumina solis, id 2, 108: caelum cum aequaliter totum erit splendidum, Plin 18, 35, 80, § 351; cf *comp:* quanto splendidior quam cetera sidera fulget Lucifer, Ov M 2, 722: sol splendidior, Tib 4, 1, 123 — *Sup:* splendidissimus candor, Cic. Rep 6, 16, 16. color (with flammeus), Lucr. 6, 208: ostro crinis, Ov. M 8, 8: venabula, id ib 8, 419: fons splendidior vitro, Hor C 3, 13, 1; cf: Galatea Splendidior vitro, Ov M 13, 791: umor sudoris, Lucr. 6, 1187: bilis, *bright yellow,* χολὴ ξανθή, Hor S 2, 3, 141 (cf: vitrea bilis, Pers. 3, 8). — **B.** In partic., of style of living, dress, etc., *brilliant, splendid, magnificent, sumptuous* (syn magnificus): quorum in villā ac domo nihil splendidum fuit praeter ipsos, Cic Par. 5, 2, 38: splendida domus gaudet regali gaza, Cat. 64, 46; Verg A 1, 637: vestis, Petr. 12; cf: splendidus et virilis cultus, Quint. 11, 3, 137: homo (opp. luxuriosus), Vell 2, 105, 2: secundas res splendidiores facit amicitia, Cic. Lael 6, 22 — **II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *brilliant, illustrious, distinguished, noble* (cf.. egregius, amplus): C Plotius, eques Romanus splendidus, Cic. Fin. 2, 18, 58, cf.: vir splendidissimus atque ornatissimus civitatis suae, id Fl 20, 48: homo propter virtutem splendidus, id Verr 2, 4, 18, § 38; Plin. Ep 4, 4, 2: splendidissima ingenia, Cic. Off 1, 8, 26; 1, 18, 61: causa splendidior, id. Rosc. Am. 49, 142; cf: splendida facta, Hor Ep 2, 1, 237. ratio dicendi, Cic. Brut. 75, 261; so, splendida et grandis oratio, id ib 79, 273; cf: splendidius et magnificentius (genus dicendi), id ib 55, 201; cf: figurarum commentis splendida loca attentare, *brilliant passages* of a speech, Amm 29, 2, 8: splendidis nominibus illuminatus est versus, Cic. Or. 49, 163: splendidioribus verbis uti, id Brut. 58: vox suavis et splendida, *clear,* id ib 55, 203: cum de te splendida Minos Fecerit arbitria, Hor C 4, 7, 21. — **B.** In partic. (with the accessory idea of mere appearance, opp to what is real or actual), *showy, fine, specious,* = speciosus· non tam solido quam splendido nomine, Cic Fin 1, 18, 61: praetendens culpae splendida verba tuae, Ov. R. Am 240 — **C.** *Clear, distinct:* vox, Cic Brut. 55, 203 — Hence, *adv:* **splendĭdē,** *brightly, brilliantly.* **1.** Lit: ornare magnifice splendideque convivium, Cic Quint 30, 93; cf: apparatus splendidissime expositus, Petr 21 — **2.** Trop, *brilliantly, splendidly, nobly:* acta aetas honeste ac splendide, *honorably, with distinction,* Cic. Tusc 3, 25, 61; cf id Sen 18, 64: splendidius contra regem quam, etc, bellum gerere, Auct. B Alex 24, 2: ornate splendideque facere, Cic. Off 1, 1, 4: dicta, id Fin 1, 2, 6: in parentem Splendide mendax, Hor. C 3, 11, 35: splendidissime natus, *of very high birth,* Sen Ep 47, 8; cf Plin Ep 6, 33, 2 — (β) *Clearly, intelligibly:* loqui, Cic de Or. 2, 16, 68 — (γ) *Ostentatiously:* invitare, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63; cf: parum se splendide gerere, *with too little show, meanly,* Nep Att. 14, 2.

* **splendĭfĭcē,** *adv* [splendeo facio], *brightly, splendidly:* intermicans, Fulg Myth. 1, praef *med*

* **splendĭfĭco,** āre, *v a.* [id], *to make bright, to brighten, illumine:* diem, Mart. Cap 9, § 912

splendĭtĕnens, entis, *adj*, *resplendent* (late Lat.), Aug c Faust 15, 6

splendor, ōris, *m* [splendeo], *sheen, brightness, brilliance, lustre, splendor* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen (mostly poet and in post-Aug prose; syn: fulgor, nitor). splendor acer adurit saepe oculos, Lucr. 4, 304: splendor clipeo clarior, Plaut Mil 1, 1, 1: caelum splendore plenum, id Merc 5, 2, 39: flammae, Ov. F. 5, 366: auri (with nitor gemmae), Auct Her 4, 50, 63: argenti, Hor S 1, 4, 28: jussine in splendorem dare bullas has foribus nostris? *to be polished,* Plaut As. 2, 4, 20; cf id. Aul 4, 1, 16. clarus vestis purpureai, Lucr. 2, 52; cf: magnificus Babylonicorum, id 4, 1029: aquai, *clearness,* id. 4, 211: aquarum, Front. Aqued. 89: minii, Plin 33, 7, 40, § 121. lapidis phengitae, Suet. Dom 14 et saep — *Plur.:* nitores et splendores auri, Gell 2, 6, 4: tremuli splendores, Claud Cons Prob et Olyb 123 — **B.** In partic., of style of living, etc., *splendor, magnificence, sumptuousness* (class; syn magnificentia): (majores nostri) in publicā dignitate omnia ad gloriam splendoremque revocarunt, Cic. Fl 12, 28: si quem horum aliquid offendit, si amicorum catervae, si splendor, si nitor, id Cael 31, 77: splendor domūs atque victūs, Gell 1, 14, 1 — **II.** Trop, *lustre, splendor, honor, dignity, excellence,* etc. (so most freq in Cic.): honesti homines et summo splendore praediti, Cic. Clu 69, 198: summorum hominum splendor, id de Or 1, 45, 200. se-

nator populi Romani, splendor ordinis, id. Caecin. 10, 28: equester, id. Rosc. Am. 48, 140; cf. id. Fam. 1, 3, 1; 1, 12, 27: imperii, id. Imp. Pomp. 14, 41: animi et vitae, id. Rep. 2, 42, 69: vitae, Liv. 3, 35, 1: dignitatis, Cic. Sull. 1: M. Catonis splendorem maculare, id. Sest. 28, 60: harum rerum splendor omnis et amplitudo, id. Off. 1, 20, 67: splendore nominis capti, id. Fin. 1, 13, 42: verborum Graecorum, id. Or. 49, 164; cf. id. ib. 31, 110; Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 2; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 111: actio ejus habebat in voce magnum splendorem, *clearness*, Cic. Brut. 68, 239; so, vocis, id. ib. 71, 250; Plin. 20, 6, 21, § 47.

splendōrĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [splendor-fero], *bringing brightness* or *splendor* (late Lat.): lumen, Tert. Judic. Dom. 131.

splēnētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [splen], *affected with spleen, splenetic*, App. Herb. 34; Pall. 8, 6, 2 (al. splenici).

* **splēnĭātus**, a, um, *adj.* [splenium], *plastered, having a plaster* or *patch on*: mentum, Mart. 10, 22, 1.

† **splēnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = σπληνικός, *splenetic; subst., a person affected with spleen, a splenetic*, Plin. 20, 9, 34, § 87; 24, 10, 47, § 79; 31, 11, 47, § 128; Pall. Jul. 6, 2.

† **splēnītes**, ae, *m.*, = σπληνίτης, *a splenetic person*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.

† **splēnĭum**, ii, *n.*, = σπλήνιον. **I.** *Milt-waste, spleenwort*, Plin. 25, 5, 20, § 45. —**II.** (Because of its likeness to the spleen in form and color.) *A plaster, patch*, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 126; 30, 11, 30, § 104 (Jahn, spleniolum); Mart. 2, 29, 9; 8, 33, 22; Plin. Ep. 6, 2, 2.

† **spŏdĭum**, ii, *n.*, = σπόδιον. **I.** Lit., *the dross of metals, slag, scoria*, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 170; 34, 18, 52, § 172.—**II.** Transf., *ashes* of vegetable matter, Plin. 23, 4, 38, § 76.

† **spŏdos**, i, *f.*, = σποδός, *dross, slag, scoria*, Plin. 34, 13, 33, § 128 sqq.

Spŏlētium (afterwards called also **Spŏlētum**; cf. Prisc. p. 592 P.; but whether so as early as the class. period is doubtful, owing to the uncertainty of the readings in the MSS. of Livy, Suetonius, and Florus; cf. Duk. ad Flor. 3, 21, 27), ii, *n., a city of Umbria*, now *Spoleto*, Liv. 22, 9; 24, 10; 45, 43; id. Epit. 20; Vell. 1, 14 *fin.*; Flor. 3, 21, 27; Suet. Vesp. 1; id. Gram. 21; Aur. Vict. Ep. 31.—Hence, **A. Spŏlētīnus**, a um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Spoletium*: populus, Cic. Balb. 21, 48: Spoletinus T. Matrinius, id. ib. 21, 48; so, P. Cominius Spoletinus, id. Brut. 78, 271: lagenae, i. e. *wine of Spoletium* (of excellent quality), Mart. 13, 120; cf. *absol.*: Spoletina bibis, *Spoletian wine*, id. 14, 116.—*Subst.*: **Spŏlētīni**, ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Spoletium*, Liv. 27, 10; 45, 43 *fin.*; Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.—‡ **B. Spŏlētānus**, a, um, *adj., of Spoletium*, acc. to Prisc. p. 592 P.

spŏlĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [spolio], *that can be stripped off* (late Lat.), Mar. Mercat. Nestor Serm. 12, 2.

spŏlĭārĭum, ii, *n.* [spolium] (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., *a place in the amphitheatre where the clothes were stripped from the slain gladiators who were dragged thither*, Sen. Ep. 93, 10; Lampr. Commod. 18, 3; 19, 3.—**II.** Transf., *a den of robbers* or *murderers, a cutthroat place*, Sen. Prov. 3, 7; id. Contr. 5, 33; Plin. Pan. 36, 1.

spŏlĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [spolio], *a pillaging, robbing, plundering, spoliation* (class.). **I.** Lit.: in tantā spoliatione omnium rerum, Cic. Sest. 21, 47: sacrorum, Liv. 29, 8, 9.—*Plur.*: spoliationes fanorum atque oppidorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 59, § 132; id. Agr. 1, 3, 9. —**II.** Trop.: consulatūs, Cic. Mur. 40, 87: dignitatis, id. Phil. 2, 11, 27.

spŏlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a robber, pillager, plunderer, spoiler* (rare but class.): eorum (monumentorum), * Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 36, § 80: templi, Liv. 29, 18, 15: pupilli, Juv. 1, 46.

spŏlĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [spoliator], *she that robs, pillages*, or *spoils*: Venus spoliatrix, * Cic. Cael. 21, 52: amica, Mart. 4, 29, 5.

spŏlĭātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of spolio.

spŏlĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [spolium], *to strip, to deprive of covering, rob of clothing*. **I.** In gen. (rare but class.; syn. exuo): Phalarim vestitu spoliare, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 29: consules spoliari hominem et virgas expediri jubent, Liv. 2, 55 Drak.; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 86: Papirius spoliari magistrum equitum ac virgas et secures expediri jussit, Liv. 8, 32; cf. also, Val. Max. 2, 7, 8: corpus caesi hostis, Liv. 7, 26: cadaver, Luc. 7, 627: Gallum caesum torque, Liv. 6, 42: corpus jacentis uno torque, id. 7, 10: jacentem veste, Nep. Thras. 2, 6: folliculos leguminum, *to strip off*, Petr. 135.—**II.** Pregn., *to rob, plunder, pillage, spoil; to deprive, despoil*; usually: aliquem (aliquid) aliquā re, *to deprive* or *rob one of something* (the predominant signif. of the word; syn. praedor). (α) With *acc.*: Chrysalus me miserum spoliavit, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 8: meos perduelles, id. Ps. 2, 1, 8: spoliatis effossisque domibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 42 *fin.*: fana sociorum, Cic. Sull. 25, 71: delubra, Sall. C. 11, 6: templa, Luc. 3, 167; 5, 305: pars spoliant aras, Verg. A. 5, 661: deos, Luc. 1, 379; Quint. 6, 1, 3: spoliare et nudare monumenta antiquissima, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 14: pudicitiam, id. Cael. 18, 42: dignitatem, id. ib. 2, 3: spoliata fortuna, id. Pis. 16, 38.—(β) Aliquem (aliquid) aliquā re: spoliatur lumine terra, Lucr. 4, 377: caput, i. e. *of hair*, Petr. 108: spoliari fortunis, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: Apollonium omni argento spoliasti ac depeculatus es, id. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37: ut Gallia omni nobilitate spoliaretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: provinciam vetere exercitu, Liv. 40, 35: spoliata armis navis, Verg. A. 6, 353: magistro, id. ib. 5, 224: corpus spoliatum lumine, id. ib. 12, 935: Scylla sociis spoliavit Ulixen, Ov. M. 14, 71: penetralia donis, id. ib. 12, 246; 11, 514: te spoliare pudicā Conjuge, id. P. 4, 11, 8: ea philosophia, quae spoliat nos judicio, privat approbatione, omnibus orbat sensibus, Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 61: regem regno, id. Rep. 1, 42, 65: aliquem dignitate, id. Mur. 41, 88; Caes. B. G. 7, 66: probatum hominem famā, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77: aliquem ornamento quodam, id. de Or. 2, 33, 144: aliquem vitā, Verg. A. 6, 168: spoliare atque orbare forum voce eruditā, Cic. Brut. 2, 6 et saep.: juris civilis scientiam, ornatu suo spoliare atque denudare, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 235.—* (γ) In a Greek construction: hiems spoliata capillos, *stripped of his locks*, Ov. M. 15, 213.—(δ) *Absol.*: si spoliorum causā vis hominem occidere, spoliasti, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 145. — Hence, * **spŏlĭātus**, a, um, *P. a., plundered, despoiled*: nihil illo regno spoliatius, *more impoverished*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4.

spŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [root spal- (skal-); cf.: populor, calamitas, calvus]. **I.** Lit., *the spoil* of an animal, i. e. *the skin* or *hide* of an animal stripped off (so only poet. and very rare): pelles et spolia ferarum, Lucr. 5, 954: serpentum, id. 4, 62: leonis, Ov. M. 9, 113; 3, 81: apri, id. ib. 8, 426; id. H. 4, 100: pecudis (i. e. arietis Phrixei), id. ib. 6, 13; cf. id. M. 7, 156: viperei monstri (i. e. Medusae), id. ib. 4, 615.—**II.** Transf., *the arms* or *armor stripped from a defeated enemy*; hence, in gen., any thing taken from the enemy, *booty, prey, spoil* (the predom. signif. of the word; usu. in *plur.*; cf.: exuviae, praeda): Salmacida spolia sine sudore et sanguine, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61 (Trag. v. 36 Vahl.): spolia ducis hostium caesi suspenso ferculo gerens in Capitolium ascendit ibique, Juppiter Feretri, inquit, haec tibi victor Romulus rex regia arma fero templumque dedico, sedem opimis spoliis, etc., Liv. 1, 10, 6 (v. opimus): spoliis decorata est regia fixis, Ov. M. 8, 154: spoliorum causā hominem occidere . . . cruenta spolia detrahere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 145 sq.: multa spolia praeferebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 39: ad ejus spolia detrahenda, Cic. Sest. 24, 54: indutus spoliis, Verg. A. 10, 775: victores praedā Rutuli spoliisque potiti, id. ib. 9, 450; 4, 93: virtutis honor spoliis quaeratur in istis, Ov. M. 13, 153: insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis Ingreditur, Verg. A. 6, 855: spolia jacentis hostium exercitus peditibus concessit, Liv. 44, 45: Q. Fabius spolia ducis Gallorum legens, id. 5, 36; so, legere, id. 5, 39; 8, 7; 27, 2 al.: spolia et praedas ad procuratores referre, Tac. A. 12, 54 et saep.: (forum) exuviis nauticis et classium spoliis (i. e. rostris) ornatum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 18, 55; cf. Flor. 1, 11, 10: navalia, Suet. Aug. 18 *fin.*: illud natura non patitur, ut aliorum spoliis nostras facultates, copias, opes augeamus, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 22; id. Rosc. Am. 3, 8: spoliis civium exstructa domus, Tac. A. 15, 52: (delatores) sacerdotia et consulatus et spolia adepti, id. H. 1, 2.—(β) *Sing.*: quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio, Verg. A. 10, 500: Actoris Aurunci spolium, id. ib. 12, 94: Asiam, spolium regis Antiochi, recepi, Sall. H. 4, 61, 11 Dietsch; Suet. Caes. 64; Just. 19, 3: fert secum spolium sceleris, Ov. M. 8, 87: mendici spolium, *a beggar's rags*, Petr. 13, 1.—Poet., in gen., = arma, *arms*, Ov. M. 13, 153.

sponda, ae, *f.* **I.** Lit., *the frame* of a bedstead, sofa, etc., Ov. M. 8, 657; Petr. 97, 4; 94, 8.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A bed, couch, sofa* (syn. lectus), Verg. A. 1, 698; Hor. Epod. 3, 22; Ov. F. 2, 345; Mart. 3, 91, 9; Suet. Caes. 49.—**B.** *A bier*, Mart. 10, 5, 9.

spondaeus, i, v. spondeus.

† **spondăĭcus**, v. spondiacus.

spondālĭum or **spondaulĭum** (the form is uncertain), ii, *n., a sacrificial hymn, accompanied by the flute*: spondalium canere, Diom. p. 472 *fin.* P.: spondalia dicens, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193 Orell. *N. cr.*

spondĕo, spŏpondi, sponsum, 2 (*perf.* spepondi, Cic., Caes., and Val. Antias ap. Gell. 7, 9, 12 sq.; Inscr. Orell. 4358; without redup. sponderat, Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 3, 135; *subj.* sponsis = spoponderis, an ancient formula of prayer in Fest. p. 351 Müll.), *v. a.* [akin with σπένδω, to pour out, = libare; cf. σπονδαί, league]. **I.** Jurid. and publicists' t. t. **A.** In bargains, covenants, treaties, etc., *to promise solemnly, to bind, engage*, or *pledge one's self* (class.; syn.: recipio, stipulor, promitto; cf.: vadimonium obire, vadari); according to the civil law in its original form, it was essential to a binding contract verbally made (verbis) that a proposition and its acceptance should be expressed by the question spondes? and the answer spondeo; and only at a later period was the use of promitto, etc., valid (v. Sandars, Introd. ad Just. Inst. p. LV): verbis obligatio fit ex interrogatione et responsione, velut, Dari spondes? Spondeo. Dabis? Dabo. Promittis? Promitto; sed haec quidem verborum obligatio: dari spondes? spondeo, propria civium Romanorum est, cetera vero juris gentium sunt, Gai. Inst. 3, 91 sq.; Dig. 45, 1, 126; 45, 1, 133; cf. the whole title, ib. 45, 1: De verborum obligationibus: *He.* Aeternum tibi dapinabo victum, si vera autumas . . . *Er.* Sponden' tu istut? *He.* Spondeo, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 118: qui stulte spondet, Cato ap. Rufin. 18, p. 210: quis stipulatus est? Ubi? Quo die? Quis spopondisse me dicit? Nemo, Cic. Rosc. Com. 5, 13: ut aliquando spondere se diceret, id. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142: si quis quod spopondit, quā in re verbo se obligavit uno, si id non facit, etc., id. Caecin. 3, 7: faeneris, quod stipulanti spoponderam tibi, reliquam pensiunculam percipe, Col. 10 praef.: ego meā fide spondeo futurum ut omnia invenias, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 10.—**B.** *To promise* for another, *to become security* for a person, *to enter bail*, etc.: quod multis benigne fecerit, pro multis spoponderit, *has become security*, Cic. Planc. 19, 47: sed tamen scire velim quando dicar spopondisse et pro patre anne pro filio, id. Att. 12, 14, 2: quod pro Cornificio me abhinc annis XXV. spopondisse dicit Flavius, id. ib. 12, 17: et se quisque paratum ad spondendum Icilio ostendere, Liv. 3, 46, 7: sponsum diceres advocasse, Cic. Fragm. Clod. et Cur. 3, 4, p. 29 B. and K.: hic sponsum vocat, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 67: sponsum descendam, quia promisi, Sen. Ben. 4, 39, 2. —**2.** Transf., of promises or pledges made in behalf of a government, etc.: non foedere pax Caudina, sed per sponsionem facta est . . . Spoponderunt consules, legati, quaestores, tribuni militum, Liv. 9, 5, 4: quod spondendo pacem servassent exercitum, id. 9, 8, 15: quid tandem si spopondissemus urbem hanc relictorum populum Romanum? id. 9, 9, 6: ea demum sponsio esset, quam populi jussu spopondissemus, id. 9, 9, 13: hosti nihil spopondistis, civem neminem spondere pro vobis jussistis, id. 9, 9, 16.—**C.** Esp., *to promise* or *engage in marriage, betroth*: qui uxorem ducturus erat ab eo unde ducenda erat, stipulabatur eam in matrimonium ductam iri;

qui daturus erat itidem spondebat Tum quae promissa erat sponsa appellabatur, qui spoponderat ducturum, sponsus, Sulp Dot ap Gell 4, 4, 2 *Ly* Istac lege filiam tuam sponden' mihi uxorem dari? *Ch* Spondeo *Ca* Et ego spondeo idem hoc, Plaut Trin 5, 2, 38 sq , 2, 4, 172 *Me* Eti am mihi despondes filiam? *Eu* Illis legi bus, Cum illa dote quam tibi dixi *Me* Sponden' ergo? *Eu* Spondeo, id. Aul 2, 2, 78 *Ph* Spondesne, miles, mi hanc uxo rem? *Th* Spondeo *Ph* Et ego huic vic tum spondeo, id Curc 5, 2, 73 sq sponden tu ergo tuam gnatam uxorem mihi? *Ch* Spondeo et mille auri Philippum dotis, id Trin. 5, 2, 34.—Hence, of women, alicui spon sam esse, *to be betrothed, engaged* to a man si volt Demipho Dare quantum ab hac acci pio, quae sponsa est mihi, Ter Phorm 4 3, 52 scis sponsam mihi (esse)? id Eun 5, 9 (8), 6, Plaut Trin 2, 4, 101 sq , 2, 4, 172, 2, 4, 174, id Poen. 5, 3, 43 — **D.** = sponsio nem facere (v sponsio, II.), *to lay a judi cial wager, to enter into an agreement to pay contingent on the truth or falsity of an assertion* si hoc ita est, qui spondet mille nummûm? P Afric. ap Gell 6 (7), 11, 9 — So, *absol* cum illi jacenti latera tunde rentur, ut aliquando spondere se diceret, *should declare that he made the required wager*, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 54, § 142 (cf spon sum, *P a fin* infra), Dig 11, 5, 3 — **II.** In gen , *to promise sacredly, to warrant, vow* (class) **1.** With *fut inf* promitto, reci pio, spondeo, C Caesarem talem semper fore civem, qualis hodie sit, Cic Phil 5, 18, 51 ut (eum) inimicissimum huic conjura tioni futurum esse, promittam et sponde am, id. Mur 41, 90 et ipse spondeo et om nes hoc tibi tui pro me recipient, te fruc tum esse capturum, etc , id Fam 13 50, 2 quis est qui spondeat eundum, si differtur bellum, animum postea fore, Liv 5 5, 9 quae si perpetua concordia sit, quis non spondere ausit, maximum hoc imperium brevi futurum esse? id 5, 3, 10 sponde bant animis id (bellum) P Cornelium fini turum, *with full conviction*, id 28, 38 9, cf id. 3, 59 3 sponde affore reges, Val Fl 3, 504 — **2** With *inf pres , to warrant, give assurance of* an existing fact spondebo enim tibi, vel potius spondeo in meque re cipio, eos esse M' Curii mores, Cic Fam 13, 17, 2 — **3.** With *acc of thing* (and often *dat pers*) quibus cum consulem suum re liquissent honores et praemia spopondistis, Cic Phil 5, 11, 28 mihi sex menses sati' sunt vitae, septimum Orco spondeo, Poet ap Cic Fin 2, 7, 22 ea spondent, confir mant quae, quidem mihi exploratiora es sent, si remansissem, Cic Att 11, 6, 3 quod ego non modo de me tibi spondere possum, sed de te etiam mihi, id Fam 15, 21, 1 ac de infante (Tiberio) Scribonius mathemati cus praeclara spopondit Suet Tib 14 tan tum sibi vel de viribus suis, vel de fortunâ spondentes Just 3, 4, 1, Amm 24, 1, 8 illius et dites monitis spondentibus Indi, Val. Fl 6, 117 non si mihi Juppiter auctor Spondeat, hoc sperem Italiam contingere caelo Verg A 5, 18 spondere fidem, Ov M 10, 395 officium Amori, id. ib 10, 418 — **4.** Transf , of inanim or abstract subjects (mostly poet and post Aug) nec quicquam placidum spondentia Martis Sidera presse runt, Ov Ib 217 quod prope diem futu rum spondet et virtus et fortuna vestra Liv 7, 30, 8 eorum hominum erat, qui, quantum spes spopondisset, cuperent, ni, etc., id. 45, 19, 7 magna de illo (Philippo) spes fuit propter ipsius ingenium, quod magnum spondebat virum, Just 7, 6, 1 — Hence, **sponsus,** a, um, *P a , promised, engaged, betrothed, affianced , substt* **A. sponsus,** i, m., *a betrothed man, a bride groom* virgo Sponso superba Titin ap Non 305 5 accede ad sponsum audacter, id. ib 227, 15, Cic Inv 2, 26, 78 sponsus regius, Hor C 3, 2 10 — Poet , of Penel ope's *suitors*, Hor Ep 1, 2, 28 — **B. sponsa,** ae, *f , a betrothed woman, a bride* scio equidem sponsam tibi esse et filium ex sponsa tua, Plaut Truc 4, 4, 12, Ter And 2, 1, 24 flebilis sponsa, Hor C 4, 2, 21 et saep — Prov suam cuique sponsam, mihi meam, i e *every one to his taste*, Atil ap Cic. Att 14, 20, 3 — **C. sponsum,** i, *n , a covenant, agreement engagement* sponsum negare, *to break* or *disown one's pledge*, Hor S 1, 3, 95 sponsus contra sponsum rogatus, Varr L L 7, § 107 Müll — (β) Esp , *a judicial wager* (cf sponsio, II) ex sponso egit, Cic Quint 9, 32

† **spondēus (spondīus;** sometimes incorrectly written **spondaeus),** i, *m* , = σπονδεῖος, of or belonging to libations, hence, *substt.* **A. spondēum,** i, *n., a vessel used in making libations*, App M 11, p 266, 26 — **B.** (Because of its prolonged, solemn character) *A spondee* (metrical foot), Cic Or 64, 216, Quint 9, 4, 80 sq , Hor A P 256, Aus. Ep 21, 42

spondīăcus (less correctly **spondăĭcus**), a, um, *adj* , = σπονδειακός, *consist ing of spondees, spondaic* versus, Diom p 494 P tractus, Terentian. ap Prisc Metr p 1321 P

† **spondȳlē (sphond-),** es, *f*, = σπονδύλη, *an insect that lives in the ground, and gnaws the roots of trees*, Plin. 27, 13, 118, § 143

† **spondȳlĭon (sphond-)** or **-ĭum,** ii, *n* , = σπονδύλιον (σφονδύλιον) *the herb bear's foot, bear's wort, spicknel* Heracleum sphondylium, Linn , Plin 12, 26, 58, § 128, 24, 6, 16, § 25, Scrib Comp 2 and 5

† **spondȳlus (sphond-),** i, *m* , = σπόνδυλος (σφόνδυλος) **I.** *A joint of the spine, a vertebra, spondyle*, Plin 29, 4, 20, § 67, 32, 10, 38, § 116, Veg Vet 6, 1, 1 — **II.** *The hard white* or *muscle* of an oyster or other bivalve, Plin 32, 6, 21, § 60, 32, 11, 54, § 154 — **III.** *A kind of muscle* Spondylus gaederopus, Linn , Metell ap Macr S 2 9, Mart 7, 20, 14, Sen Ep 95, 26 and 28, Col 8, 16, 7, Plin 32, 11, 53, § 151

† **1. spongĭa** or **spongĕa,** ae, *f* , = σπογγιά **I.** Lit , *a sponge* Plin 9, 45, 69, § 148, 31, 11, 47, § 123, Lucr 4, 618, Cic N D 2, 55, 136, id Sest 35, 77, Varr ap Non 96, 14, Mart 12, 48, 7, 14, 144 1, Sen Ep 70, 20, id Ira, 3, 19, 3, Suet. Vesp 16 — **II.** Transf , of things resembling a sponge **A.** *An open worked coat of mail*, Liv 9, 40 3 retiariorum, Tert Spect 25 — In a double sense, with the signif I Ajax in spongeam incubuit, Aug ap Macr S 2, 4, cf Suet Aug 85 — **B.** *The root* of some plants, of asparagus Col 11, 3, 43, Plin. 19, 8, 42 § 146, Pall Febr 24 8, id Mart. 9, 11, of mint, Plin 19, 8, 47, § 159 — **C.** *A kind of porous stone, pumice stone*, Vitr 2, 6, Pall 1, 10, 3 — **D.** *A kind of moss*, Plin 19 4 22, § 63 — **E.** *Fragments of iron melted*, Plin 34, 14, 41, § 146

2. Spongĭa, ae, *m* , *a proper name*, perh fictitious, in contempt, Cic Att 1, 16 6

spongĭo, are, *v a* [spongia], *to wipe off with a sponge, to sponge* (late Lat), perh only Apic 1, 26, and 8, 1

spongĭŏla, ae, *f dim* [id] **I.** *A rose gall*, a spongy substance growing upon the wild rose bush Plin 25, 2, 6, § 18 — **II.** *The small roots* of the asparagus Col 11, 3, 44

spongĭŏlus, i, *m dim* [id] *a kind of small fungus* or *mushroom*, Apic 2, 1, 5, 1, 3, 20

spongĭōsus or **spongĕōsus,** a, um, *adj* [id], *spongy porous* (post Aug) pul mo, Cels 4, 1, Plin 11, 37, 72, § 188 pumi ces, id 36, 21, 42, § 155 panis, id 18, 11, 27, § 105

† **spongītis,** idis, *f* , = σπογγῖτις [id] (sponge stone) *a kind of precious stone*, Plin 37, 10, 67, § 182

spongĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.] *spongy* (late Lat) lignum, Cassiod Var 11, 38

† **spongĭzo,** āre, *v a* , = σπογγίζω, *to wipe off with a sponge, to sponge*, Apic 7, 16, 8, 7

spongos, i, *m* , *a sponge* (late Lat), Juvenc 4, 696

spons, v sponte

sponsa, ae, v spondeo, *P a* , *B.*

sponsālĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj* [sponsalia], *of* or *belonging to betrothal, spousal* (post class) arrha, Cod. Just 5, 1, 5, 5, 2, 1 donatio, Sid. Ep 7, 2 *med*

sponsālis, e, *adj* [3 sponsus] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to betrothal* or *espousal, spousal, sponsal* (class) quo die sponsum erat, sponsalis, Varr L L 6, § 70 Müll tabulae, Hier Ep 54, 15 largitas, Cod Th 3, 16, 2 — **II.** *Substt* **A. sponsālia,** ium (*gen* sponsaliorum, Sen. Ben 1, 9, 4, Suet Aug 53), *n* **1.** *A betrothal, espousal* sponsa lia dicta sunt a spondendo Nam moris fuit veteribus stipulari et spondere sibi uxores futuras, Dig 23, 1, 2, where v the whole section De sponsalibus, and cf Sulp ap Gell 4, 4, 2 qui (homines missi) Romam venerant factis sponsalibus, Cic. Att 6, 6 1, Liv 38, 57, Ov H 19 (20) 29 parare, Juv 6 25 decentissimum sponsalio rum genus, Sen Ben 1, 9, 4 dies sponsa liorum, Suet Aug 53, Plin 9, 35, 58, § 117 — * **2.** *A betrothal feast* A d. VIII Id Apr sponsalia Crassipedi praebui, Cic Q Fr 2, 6, 1 — **3.** *A betrothal gift* (post class.), Cod. Just 5, 3, 3, 5, 71, 8 — * **B. sponsāle,** is, *n* , *a bridal bed*, Tert adv Val 31

sponsĭo, onis, *f* [spondeo], jurid and publicists' t t , *a solemn promise* or *engage ment* to some performance (in bargains, covenants, treaties, etc), *a promise, guar antee, security, sponsion* for any one (freq and class , cf pactio, foedus) **I.** In gen sponsio appellatur omnis stipulatio promissioque, Dig 50, 16, 7 voti sponsio, quâ obligamur deo, Cic Leg 2, 16, 41 Scan dilium cogis sponsionem acceptam facere, id Verr 2, 3, 60, § 139 per indueias spon sionem faciunt, uti, etc , *made an agree ment*, Sall. J 79, 4 non foedere pax Cau dina sed per sponsionem facta est, *by giv ing surety*, Liv 9, 5, 2 sponsione se obstrin gere, id 9, 8, 4 sponsionem interponere, id. 9, 9, 4, and tunc sponsio et pax repudie tur nec populus Romanus consulum sponsionem nec nos fidem populi Romani accusemus, id 9, 11, 5 Ocriculani sponsione in amicitiam accepti, id 9, 41, 20, 39, 43, 5 (but Plaut Trin. 2 4, 26, is spurious, v Ritschl ad h l) — **II.** In partic , in civil suits, *a mutual agreement* or *stipulation of the parties, that he who loses should pay a certain sum to him who gains the cause, a sort of wager at law* per sponsionem hoc modo agimus, provocamus adversarium tali sponsione si homo quo de agitur ex jure Quiritium meus est, sestertios XXV. nummos dare spondes? Gai Inst 4, 93 condicio Quintio fertur, ut si id factum ne garet ceteraque, quae objecisset, sponsione defenderet sese, Liv 39, 43, 5 in probrum suum sponsionem factam, id 40, 46 14, hence, sponsio (sponsionem facere) si non (ni), *a wager that, to agree to make a pay ment if not* ut sponsionem facere possent, ni adversus edictum praetoris vis facta es set, Cic. Caecin 16, 45 sponsio est, ni te Apronius socium in decumis esse dicat, id Verr 2, 3, 59, § 135 sponsionem milium nummûm facere cum lictore suo ni furtis quaestum faceret, id ib 2, 5, 54, § 131, cf. jubet Quinctium sponsionem cum Sex Naevio facere, si bona sua ex edicto dies XXX possessa non essent, id Quint 8, 30, id Fam 7, 21 *init* , id Pis 23, 55 sponsi one optime facere posse, id. Caecin 16, 45, id Off 3, 19, 77 Apronium sponsione la cessivit, id Verr 2, 3, 57, § 132 sponsione vincere, id Quint 27, 84 — Post class , with *quod* de sponsione quam is cum adversa rio, quod vir bonus esset, fecerat, Val Max. 7, 2, 4 sponsionem provocare, quod, etc , id 2, 8, 2, 6, 1, 10 — With *acc* and *inf* Cleopatra sponsione revocavit insumere se posse, etc , Macr S 2, 13 — **2.** Hence, in gen , *a bet, betting* audax, Juv 11, 202 — **B.** Meton , *a sum of money deposited ac cording to agreement, a stake*, acc to Varr L L 6 § 70 Müll

* **sponsĭuncŭla,** ae *f dim* [sponsio] *a little engagement* or *stipulation*, Petr 58, 8

sponso, āre, *v a* [sponsus] *to betroth, affiance, espouse* (post class) **I.** Lit ali quam, Dig 23, 2, 38, Tert Vel Virg 11 — **II.** Trop animam, Paul Nol Carm 18, 43 et sponsabo te mihi in sempiternum, Vulg Osee, 2, 19, 2, 20

sponsor, ōris, *m* [spondeo], one who be comes answerable for another **I.** Lit , *a bondsman, surety* (cf vas, *gen* vadis, praes, vindex) de tuo negotio, quod sponsor es pro Pompeio, si Galba consponsor tuus red ierit, non desinam cum illo communicare, Cic. Fam 6, 18, 3 sponsores et creditores L. Trebellii, id. Phil 6, 4, 11 , cf id. Quint 23, 73 sponsor promissorum alicujus id Att 15, 15, 2, 1, 10, 6, cf id. ib 1, 8, 2 si Pompeius mihi testis de voluntate Caesaris et sponsor est illi de meis, id Prov Cons.

18, 43; cf · vel testis opinionis meae vel sponsor humanitatis tuae, id Fam 7, 5, 2 · quem, inquis, deorum sponsorem accepi sti? Sen. Ep 82, 1; cf · (Hymenaeus) mihi conjugii sponsor et obses erat, Ov H. 2, 34. — Poet., of a goddess: sponsor conjugii stat Dea picta sui, Ov. H. 16, 114. — **II.** Transf. (eccl Lat), *a godfather, godmother, sponsor*, Tert Bapt 18 *med*

sponsum, i, v. spondeo, *P a.*, C

1. sponsus, a, um, *Part* and *P. a* of spondeo

2. sponsus, i, v spondeo, *P. a*, A.

3. sponsus, ūs, *m* [spondeo], *an engagement, betrothal; bail, suretyship* (rare but class.): quod sponsu erat alligatus, Varr L. L. 6, § 71 sq Müll.: de sponsu si quid perspexeris, Cic Att 12, 19, 2 agere cum aliquo ex sponsu, Varr L. L.: sponsu locare, Phaedr 1, 16, 1; Sulp ap Gell 4, 4, 2. lex Furia de sponsu adversus eum, qui, etc, Gai. Inst 4, 22.

spontālis, e, *adj* [sponte], *voluntary* (post-class): parricidium, App M. 4, p 147, 25: sobrietas, id. ib 11, p 272, 30 — * *Adv:*

spontālĭter, *voluntarily:* facere (opp coactus), Sid. Ep 8, 9

spontānĕē, *adv*, v spontaneus *fin*

spontānĕus, a, um, *adj* [sponte], *of one's free will, voluntary, spontaneous* (late Lat) · mors, Macr. Somn. Scip 2, 22: voluntas, *free will*, Cod Just 2, 3, 2: benignitates numinum, Arn. 3, p 114. — *Adv* ·

spontānĕē, *voluntarily, willingly, of one's own mind:* apparere tumores, Theod. Prisc 1, 8; Vulg 1 Pet 5, 2; Hier Ep 52, n 7.

sponte, *abl*, and **spontis,** *gen* (perh the only cases in use of a noun spons, assumed by Charis p 34 P, and Aus. Idyll. 12, 8, 11, as *nom* But ad spontem is Müller's reading, Varr L. L 6, 7, 72, for a sponte), *f* [spondeo; prop a pledging of one's self to a thing; hence, opp to external necessity or inducement, of free will, of one's own accord] **I.** Sponte, in good prose always joined with meā, tuā, suā (poet and in post-Aug prose, also *absol* or with *gen*), *of free will, of one's own accord, of one's self, freely, willingly, voluntarily, spontaneously* (syn ultro) · sponte valet a voluntate, Varr L. L. 6, § 69 Müll.. si imprudenter aut necessitate aut casu quippiam fecerit, quod non concede retur iis, qui suā sponte et voluntate fecis sent, Cic. Part Or 37, 131: tuo judicio et tua sponte facere, id Fam 9, 14, 2; cf: Galliam totam hortatur ad bellum, ipsam suā sponte suoque judicio excitatam, id. Phil 4, 3, 8 · potius consuefacere filium, Suā sponte recte facere quam alieno metu, Ter Ad. 1, 1, 50. si hic non insanit satis suā sponte, instiga, id. And. 4, 2, 9 · ut id suā sponte facerent, quod cogerentur facere legibus, Cic Rep 1, 2, 3: meā sponte (opp invitatu tuo), id Fam 7, 5, 2: meā sponte (opp monente et denuntiante te), id. ib 4, 3, 1: non solum a me provocatus, sed etiam suā sponte, id ib 1, 7, 3 transisse Rhenum sese non suā sponte, sed rogatum et arcessitum a Gallis, Caes B G 1, 44 · et suā sponte multi in disciplinam conveniunt et a parentibus propinquisque mittuntur, id. ib 6, 14 · sive ipse sponte sua, sive senatusconsulto accitus, Liv 10, 25, 12 · quaesitum est, praecipitata esset ab eo uxor, an se ipsa suā sponte jecisset, Quint 7, 2, 24: gaudeo id te mihi suadere, quod ego meā sponte pridie feceram, Cic Att 15, 27 sponte ipsam suapte adductam, Lucil. ap Varr L. L. 6, § 69 Müll me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam Auspiciis et sponte meā componere curas, Verg A. 4, 341 · interim sponte nostra velut donantes, Quint 3, 6, 8 — Sometimes propriā for suā (late Lat): sponte se propria dederunt, Amm. 17, 2, 3 Richomeres se sponte obtulit propriā, id. 31, 12, 15 —(β) *Absol* Italiam non sponte sequor, Verg. A. 4, 361 · sponte properant, Ov. M 11, 486 · odio tyrannidis exsul Sponte erat, id. ib 15, 62 · sponte en ultroque peremptus, Stat Th 10, 809; cf: multitudo sponte et ultro confluens, Suet Caes 16: nec illum sponte exstinctum, Tac. A. 3, 16: sponte judicioque plaudere, Quint 8, 3, 4: opto ut ea potissimum jubear, quae me deceat vel sponte fecisse, Plin. Ep 6, 29, 11 · equites Romani natalem ejus sponte atque consensu biduo semper celebrarunt, Suet Aug 57. — (γ) With *gen:* sponte deûm, *according to the will of the gods*, Luc 1, 234 Cort sponte ducum, id. 1, 99: sponte deorum, id 5, 136; Val. Fl. 4, 358 · naturae, Plin. 7, prooem 1, § 4; 9, 51, 74, § 160; 11, 49, 110, § 263; 14, 4, 6, § 53; Sil. 14, 153: principis, Tac A. 2, 59 · Caesaris, id. ib 6, 31: praefecti, id. ib 4, 7 · incolarum, id. ib 4, 51 · litigatoris, id. ib 13, 42; 7, 51; id. H 4, 19; Curt 4, 1, 16 —(δ) Very rarely with a *prep:* de tuā sponte, Cotta ap Charis. p 195 P. a sponte Varr L. L. 6, § 69 Müll.; cf. § 71 sqq ib —**B.** Transf., of one's own will or agency (opp to foreign participation or assistance), *by one's self, without the aid of others, alone* (rare but class): nequeo Pedibus meā sponte ambulare, Plaut Truc. 2, 6, 46 · nec suā sponte, sed eorum auxilio, Cic Fam. 7, 2, 3: cum oppidani autem etiam suā sponte Caesarem recipere conarentur, Caes B C 3, 11 *fin:* his cum sua sponte persuadere non possent, legatos ad Dumnorigem mittunt, ut eo deprecatore a Sequanis impetrarent, id. B G 1, 9: civitatem ignobilem atque humilem Eburonum suā sponte populo Romano bellum facere ausam, vix erat credendum, id. ib 5, 28; cf. id. ib 7, 65: judicium quod Verres suā sponte instituisset, Cic Verr 2, 1, 43, § 111: cum illa civitas cum Poenis suo nomine ac suā sponte bellaret, id. ib 2, 4, 33, § 72: ecquis Volcatio si suā sponte venisset, unam libellam dedisset? id. ib 2, 2, 10, § 26 —**2.** Of things concr. and abstr, *of itself, spontaneously:* is autem ardor non alieno impulsu sed suā sponte movetur, etc, Cic. N D 2, 12, 32 ut cum suā sponte nullā adhibitā vi, consumptus ignis exstinguitur, id Sen. 19, 71: natura videtur Ipsa suā per se sponte omnia dis agere expers, Lucr 2, 1092. aliae (arbores) nullis hominum cogentibus ipsae Sponte suā veniunt, Verg. G 2, 11; cf.: stellae sponte suā jussaene vagentur et errent, Hor Ep 1, 12, 17: sapientem suā sponte ac per se bonitas et justitia delectat, Cic Rep 3, 16, 26: res quae suā sponte scelerata est, id Verr 2, 1, 42, § 108, id Or 32, 115: justitium in foro suā sponte coeptum prius quam indictum, Liv 9, 7, 8: clamor suā sponte ortus, id. 9, 41, 17. id suā sponte apparebat, id. 22, 38, 13 de capite signum in manum sponte suā delapsum, id. 27, 11, 3. ex loco superiore, qui prope suā sponte in hostem inferebat. id. 5, 43, 3: quod terra crearat Sponte sua, Lucr 5, 938: sponte sua quae fiunt aere in ipso, id. 4, 738: ut vera et falsa suā sponte, non alienā judicantur, Cic Leg 1, 17, 45 te Sponte suā probitas officiumque juvat, Ov. P 2, 3, 34: sponte deae munus promeritumque patet (i e sine indice), id. F. 4, 394.—Very rarely with *quādam:* litterae syllabaeque . . . orationem sponte quādam sequantur, Quint 5, 10, 125 —(β) *Absol.:* ut numeri sponte fluxisse videantur, Quint 9, 4, 147 —**II. spontis,** only in the phrase suae spontis (esse) **A.** *To be one's own master, at one's own disposal* (very rare and mostly post-Aug; not in Cic or Cæs): quod suae spontis statuerant finem, Varr L. L. 6, § 71 Müll.: sanus homo, qui suae spontis est, nullis obligare se legibus debet, Cels 1, 1 —**B.** In Columella, of things, = suā sponte, *of itself, spontaneously:* altera (cytisus est) suae spontis, *springs up spontaneously*, Col. 9, 4, 2 · ubi loci natura neque manu illatam neque suae spontis aquam ministrari patitur, id. 11, 3, 10

spontis, v. sponte, II

Spŏrădes, um, *f*, = Σποράδες, *islands in the Ægean Sea, between the Cyclades and Crete*, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 63 —*Acc* Sporadas, Prisc Perieg 550

sporta, ae, *f* [cf. Gr σπυρίς, basket; σπάρτον, σπεῖρα], *a plaited basket* or *hamper*, Cato, R R 11, 4, Varr and Sall ap Non. 177, 22 sq; Col. 8, 7, 1; 12, 6, 1. — **2.** *A sieve*, Plin. 18, 7, 17, § 77, Mart 10, 37, 17, Dig 33, 9, 3, Vulg Matt 15, 37; Inscr Grut 440, 8

sportella, ae, *f dim* [sporta], *a little basket, a fruit basket*, Cic Fam 9, 20, 2; Petr. 40, 3, Suet Dom 4.

sportŭla, ae, *f dim* [id.] **I.** Lit, *a little basket*. sportulam cape atque argentum, Plaut Men. 1, 4, 1; id. Curc 2, 3, 10; id. Stich 2, 1, 17, App M. 1, p 113, 39; Ascon. ad Cic Verr 1, 8 — In such little baskets it was customary for a great man to distribute presents of food or money to the mass of his clients, Juv 1, 95; 3, 249; Suet Ner 16; Mart 3, 14, 3; 14, 125, 2; 10, 27, 3 — Hence, the emperor Claudius called the brief games which he gave to the people sportulae, acc. to Suet Claud 21 — Prov. · sportulam furunculus captat, i e *snatches at others' little property*, Tert adv. Marc. 3, 16 —**II.** Transf., *a gift, present*, in gen., Plin. Ep 2, 14, 4; 2, 10, 118; Dig 30, 1, 117; ib 50, 2, 6; Cod. Just 12, 21, 2.

sportŭlo, āvi, 1, *v n*, *to take the dole of a patron* (late Lat), Cypr Ep 6, 6

Spŏrus, i, *m*, *a eunuch, a favorite of Nero*, Suet. Ner. 28; 46 al.

* **sprētio,** ōnis, *f.* [sperno], *a despising, disdain, scorn, contempt:* Romanorum, Liv. 40, 5 dub; Ambros Enarr in Psa. 43, § 54.

sprētor, ōris, *m* [id.], *a despiser, disdainer, scorner, contemner* (poet and very rare): deorum, Ov. M 8, 613: morarum, Nemes. Cyn 79: matronalium amplexuum, App M 3, p 137, 39

1. sprētus, a, um, *Part* of sperno

2. sprētus, ūs, *m* [sperno], *a despising, disdain, scorn, contempt* (post-class and very rare): insolentissimo spretu deos neglegit, App de Deo Socr p 43, 3: spretui maxime est judiciis, Sid. Ep 3, 14 *fin*

spūma, ae, *f* [spuo] **I.** In gen., *foam, froth, scum, spume* from the mouth; of the sea; in boiling, etc (class.; used alike in *sing* and *plur*). spiritus (equi) ex animā calidā spumas agit albas, *foams*, Enn ap Macr 6, 3 (Ann v. 507 Vahl.): vi morbi coactus Concidit et spumas agit, Lucr 3, 489; cf: cum spumas ageret in ore, Cic Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 148; Ov M 3, 74: per armos Spuma (apri) fluit, id. ib 8, 288: Venus altera spuma procreata, Cic N D 3, 23, 59; cf Ov. M. 4, 538: spumas salis aere ruebant, Verg A. 1, 35: lac spumis stridentibus albet, Ov Am. 3, 5, 13 sanguinis, id. M 8, 417; 7, 263 · equi, Plin 28, 11, 48, § 174: cochleae, id. 29, 6, 37, § 116; Col. 7, 5, 19; of men, Lucr. 6, 793 —**II.** In partic., *silver spume, litharge of silver:* argenti, Plin. 33, 6, 34, § 102 sq; 34, 18, 54, § 176 spuma caustica, *a pomade* used by the Teutones for dyeing the hair red, Mart. 14, 26; called also spuma Batava, id. 8, 33, 20: nitri, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 112.

* **spūmābundus,** a, um, *adj* [spumo], *foaming, frothing*, App Mag p 303, 1.

spūmātio, ōnis, *f* [id.], *a foaming*, Cael Aur. Acut 3, 2, 8.

* **spūmātus,** ūs, *m* [id.], *a foaming, frothing, foam, froth* · anguis abundat spumatu, Stat S 1, 4, 103

* **spūmesco,** ĕre, *v inch n* [spuma], *to grow foamy* or *frothy, to begin to foam* or *froth:* aequora remo, Ov. H 2, 87

spūmĕus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *foaming, frothy* (poet and in post-Aug prose): Nereus, Verg A 2, 419: amnis, id. ib 2, 496 unda, id. ib 10, 212 torrens, Ov M 3, 571 aper, Mart 14, 221, 2. cumulus undarum, Luc 9, 798: Rhodanus, Amm 15, 11, 18 rabies per ora effluit, Luc 5, 190; cf: salivae hominis, Prud. στεφ. 1, 101 · sucus malorum, Plin. 15, 28, 33, § 109 semen heraclii, id. 20, 19, 79, § 207: color equorum, *foamlike*, i e *dappled*, Pall. Mart 13, 4.

spūmĭdus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *foaming, frothy* (Appuleian): umor, App Mag p 306 · tabes, id. ib p 306

spūmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [spuma fero], *foam-bearing, foaming* (poet) amnis, Ov. Am 3, 6, 46: fons, id. M 11, 140 fluctus, Stat Achill. 1, 59

* **spūmĭgĕna,** ae, *f* [spuma gigno], *foam-born*, an epithet of Venus, Mart Cap 9, § 915

spūmĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj* [spuma-gero], *making foam, foaming:* sus, Lucr 5, 985. lupi, Manil 5, 74.

spūmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v n* and *a* [spuma] **I.** *Neutr*, *to foam, froth* (poet. and in post Aug prose). caeruleum spumat sale, Enn. ap Gell 2, 26 (Ann. v. 378 Vahl.): maria salsa spumant sanguine, id. Non 183, 19 (Trag v 145 ib): fluctu spumabant caerula cano, Verg A. 8, 672 · adductis spumant freta versa lacertis, id. ib 5, 141; cf Lucr 3, 493 · spumans aper, Verg A. 4, 158; Claud. Rapt Pros 2, 243: Amasenus spu-

mabat, Verg A 11, 548 equus spumat ha benis Luc 6, 399 pocula bina novo spu mantia lacte, Verg E 5, 67 patera, id A. 1, 739, cf spumat plenis vindemia labris, id G 2, 6 spumans bilis, Cels. 7, 23, Plin. 32, 7, 25, § 78 terra respersa aceto spumat, *foams up, boils up, effervesces* Cels 5, 27, 4 frena spumantia, *covered with foam*, Verg A 4, 135, 5, 817 mella, id G 4, 140 san guis, id A 9, 456 — Of an angry person spumantibus ardens visceribus, Juv 13, 14 —**II.** *Act., to cause to foam, to foam forth, cover with foam* (very rare) ***A.** Lit saxa salis niveo spumata liquore, Cic poët Div 1 7, 13 —**B.** Trop · ex ore scelus, Auct Her 4, 55, 68, Claud Rapt Pros 1, 282.

spūmōsus, a, um, *adj* [spuma] **I.** Lit, *full of foam, foaming* (poet and in post Aug prose) unda Verg A 6 174 litora, Cat 64, 121 undae, Ov M 1, 570 aequor, Luc 2, 627 morsus equi, Claud IV Cons. Hon. 548 spumosus nec sanguineus (pul mo), Plin 11, 37, 72, § 188 —*Comp* Addua, Claud. VI Cons Hon 458 —***II.** Trop. carmen, *frothy, bombastic* Pers 1, 96

spŭo, ui, utum, 3, *v n* and *a* [Sanscr shtiv, Gr πτύω, Germ speien, Engl spit], *to spit, to spit out, spew* (very rare, not in Cic.) **I.** *Neutr* Antoniam Drusi non spu isse percelebre est, Sol 1 § 74 ex toto spue re desisse, Cels 2, 8, § 77 in faciem alicu jus, Vulg Num 12, 14 —Esp, as a charm against fascination, etc. (cf conspuo, I *fin*) veniam a deis petimus spuendo in sinum, Plin 28, 4, 7, § 35, cf qui sputatur morbus, Plaut Capt 3, 4, 18 sqq Brix ad loc, Schol Juv 7, 112 Mayor ad loc. —**II.** *Act* · sicco terram (i e pulverem) spuit ore viator Ari dus, Verg G 4, 97 —Hence, **spūtum,** i, *n* (acc to II) **A.** Lit, *spit, spittle, sing*, Cels 2, 8 *med*, Plin 28, 4, 7, § 38, *plur*, Lucr 6, 1188, Prop 4 (5), 5, 66, Mart 2, 26 2, Petr 131, 4, Sen Const. 1, 3 —**B.** Transf, of *a light, thin plate*, Mart. 8, 33, 11

spurcālĭa, ium, *n plur* [spurco] *pollutions* (late Lat), Aldh Laud Virg 25

***spurcāmen,** inis, *n* [id.], *dirt, filth*, Prud Cath 9, 56

spurcē, *adv*, v spurcus *fin*

***spurcĭdĭcus,** a, um, *adj* [spurcus dico] *using filthy language smutty, obscene* versus, Plaut Capt. prol 56

***spurcĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj* [spurcus facio], *making filthy, smutty, obscene*, Plaut Trin 4, 1, 7

***spurcĭlŏquĭum,** ii, *n* [spurcus loquor] *filthy* or *smutty language, obscenity*, Tert. Res Carn 4 *fin*

spurcĭtĭa, ae (*nom* collat form **spurcĭtĭes,** Lucr 6, 977, *abl* spurcitie, App M 8, p 214, 33), *f* [spurcus] *filth, dirt, smut, dung* (rare, not in Cic) **I.** Lit, Col 1 5 8, 12, 17, 2, Plin 33, 4, 21, § 69, *plur*, Varr R R 3, 16, 17 spurcitias suum lau dant, Plin 17, 9, 6 § 52 —**II.** Trop ali cujus, Afran ap Non 393, 33 patris, Id ib 394, 4

spurco, no *perf*, atum, 1, *v a.* [id.], *to make filthy to befoul, defile* (rare, syn polluo contamino) **I.** Lit si quis fimo aliquem pertuderit, luto oblinierit, aquā spurcaverit, Dig 47, 11, 1 vinum, ib 9, 2 27 ex istoc loco spurcatur nasum odore inlutili, Plaut Men 1, 2, 57 —***II.** Trop senectus Spurcata impuris mori bus, Cat. 108, 2 — *P a* **spurcātus,** a, um, *sup* helluo spurcatissimus, *most foul*, Cic Dom 10, 25 B and K

spurcus, a, um, *adj* [cf spargo], *dirty, unclean, impure* (class, syn immundus, impurus, obscenus) **I.** Lit res, Lucr 6, 782, cf rem spurcissimam gustare, Varr ap Non. 394, 11 quaeque aspectu sunt spurca et odore, Lucil ib 394, 25 saliva, Cat. 78, 8, 99, 10 ager, Col 1, praef § 25 spur cum atque pollutum vas, Gell 17, 19, 4, App M 1, p 108, 21 si quid est urinā spurcius, Gell 17, 19, 4 tempestas spurcis sima Cic Fragm ap Non 394, 9 spurca tis imis tempestatibus, Suet Caes. 60 spurcum vinum est, quod sacris adhiberi non licet, ut ait Labeo Antistius, cui aqua admixta est defrutumve aut igne tactum est mustumve antequam defervescat, Fest. p 348 Mull, cf Isid. Orig 20, 3 — Of ob scene defilement noctes, Plaut As 4, 1 62, cf lupae Mart 1, 35, 8 —**II.** Trop of character or condition, *foul, base, low, mean, common* Samnis, spurcus homo, Lucil. ap Cic. Tusc 2, 17, 41 lictor, Varr ap Non 394 5 Dama, Hor S 2, 5, 18 QVAESTVS i e lenocinium, Inscr Murat 1773, 8 —*Comp* nihil est te spurcius uno, Mart 4, 56, 3 —*Sup* capita taeterrima et spurcissima, Cic Phil. 11, 1, 1 homo ava rissime et spurcissime, id Verr 2, 1, 37, § 94 homo spurcissimae vitae ac defamatissi mae, Gell. 14, 2, 10 praeferendam esse spurcissimam mortem servituti mundissi mae Sen Ep 70, 21 spurca ingenii vesti gia, Afran. ap Non. 393, 27 — Hence, *adv*

spurcē, *dirtily, impurely* **1.** Lit sus in pabulatione spurce versatur, Col 7, 9, 14.—**2.** Trop, *basely, meanly villanously* spurce factum, Auct. Her 1, 5, 8 qui in illam miseram tam spurce, tam impie dixe ris, i e *hast charged her with unchastity*, Cic Phil. 2, 38, 99 *fin* —*Comp* spurcius nos quam alios opicos appellatione foedant, Cato ap Plin 29, 1, 7, § 14 —*Sup* perscri bere spurcissime, Cic Att 11, 13, 2

Spūrinna, ae, *m* [Etruscan], *the sur name of several Romans* **I.** *The haruspex who warned Cæsar to beware of the Ides of March*, Cic Div 1, 52, 119, id. Fam 9, 24, 2, Suet Caes 81, Val. Max. 1, 6, 13, 8, 11, 2 — **II.** Vestricius Spurinna, *a lyric poet, the leader of the Othonian party*, Tac H 2, 11, 2, 18, 2, 36, Plin Ep 2, 7, 1, 3, 1, 1.

spŭrĭum, ii, *n.* [σπορά, generation] **I.** = pudendum muliebre, acc to Isid Orig 9, 5, 24, cf Plut Quaest Rom 103 — **II.** Transf, *a marine animal of a similar shape*, App Mag p 297, 11.

1. spŭrĭus, i, *m* [root spar, cf σπεί ρω, σπορά, and sperno], *adj* **I.** Lit, *of illegitimate birth, subst, an illegitimate* or *spurious child, a bastard* (only post class, esp among jurists) si quis nefarias atque incestas nuptias contraxerit, neque uxorem habere videtur neque liberos Hi enim, qui ex eo coitu nascuntur, matrem quidem habere videntur, patrem vero non utique, etc Unde solent spurii filii appellari, vel a Graeca voce, quasi σποράδην concepti vel quasi sine patre filii, Gai Inst 1, 64, cf Dig 1, 5, 23, ib 49, 15, 26, Cod Just 1, 10, 12, 6, 55, 6, App M 6, p 177, 6 —Thus the Parthenians (v Partheniae) were also called Spurii, acc to Just 20, 1 15 —**II.** Trop, *false, spurious* versus (in Homeri carmi nibus) Aus Ep 18 *fin* vates, id ap Sept Sap 13 prooem

2. Spŭrĭus (abbrev **Sp.**), *a Roman prænomen*, e g Spurius Cassius, Spurius Maelius, Cic Rep 2, 27, 50, Liv 2, 41, 4, 13

spūtāmen, inis, *n* [sputo], *spittle* (late Lat), Prud Apoth 744, Tert adv Gnost. 10, *plur*, Cael Aur Tard. 2, 14, 199

spūtāmentum, i, *n.* [id], *spittle* (late Lat) Jul Val Rer Gest Alex 1, 2, Tert Spect 30

spūtātĭlĭcus, a, um, *adj* [id.] *that de serves to be spit at, abominable, detestable* (a word coined by Sisenna) crimina ejus, Sisenn ap Cic Brut. 75, 260 (= καταπτυστα)

***spūtātor,** oris, *m* [id], *one who spits much, a spitter*, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 52

spūto, are, *v freq a* [spuo], *to spit, spit out* (mostly ante class.) sanguinem, Plaut Merc 1, 2, 30 morbus, qui sputatur, *that disease before which one spits* i e *the epilepsy*, id. Capt. 3, 4, 18 (cf Plin 10, 23, 33, § 69, 28 4, 7, § 35) mixtos sputantem san guine dentes, Ov M 12, 256

spūtum, i, *n*, v spuo *fin*

spūtus, ūs, *m* [spuo], *a spitting* (late Lat), Cael Aur Tard 4, 4, 80 3, 2, 18, Auct ap Lact. 4, 18, Aug Civ Dei, 18 23

squālĕfăcĭo, ere, 3, *v a.* [squalidus facio], *to make squalid* (late Lat.), Petr Chrysol Serm 164

squālentĭa, ae, *f* [squaleo], *dirt, filth*, Tert Exh ad Cast 10

squālĕo, ŭi, 2, *v n* [squalor], *to be stiff* or *rough* with any thing, etc. (mostly poet and in post Aug prose, cf sordeo) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. squalentes infode conchas i e *rough*, Verg G 2, 348 per tunicam squa lentem auro, id. A 10, 314, cf auro squa lens lorica, id ib 12, 87 maculis auro squa lentibus, id G 4, 91, Sil 2, 585 picti squa lentia terga lacerti, Verg G 4, 13 squalen tia tela venenis Ov F 5, 397 —**B.** In partic. **1.** *To be stiff* or *rough from dry ness or drought, to be dry, parched* squa lebant pulvere fauces, Luc. 9, 503 oraque projecta squalent arentia linguā, id. 4, 755 · tellus squalet, Sil. 14 592. — Hence, (β) Of lands, etc., *to be desert, untilled, waste* squalentes campi, Sil. 3, 655, 4, 376 squa lens litus, Tac. A 15, 42 squalentia arva Libyes, Luc 1, 205, 5 39 sterilis profundi vastitas squalet soli, Sen Herc. Fur 697 — **2.** *To be stiff* or *rough* from slovenliness or want of care, *to be filthy, neglected, squalid* · squalenti Dido coma, Ov F 3, 640 squa lens barba, Verg A 2, 277 crines squalent a pulvere effuso, Sil 2, 452 barba cruore, id 10 512 vestes squalentes atro pulvere, Luc 8, 37 neque ego arma squalere situ ac rubigine velim, sed fulgorem inesse, Quint 10, 1, 30, Gell 9, 4, 2 mihi supellex squalet atque aedes meae, Plaut. Pers 4, 8, 2 invidiae nigro squalentia tabo Tecta pe tit, Ov M 2, 760, cf id ib 15, 627 squa lent abductis arva colonis, *lie untilled* Verg G 1, 507, cf 1 β, supra.—**II.** Transf, *to mourn in filthy* or *squalid garments* (cf sordes and sordidatus, in Cic only so) · erat in luctu senatus squalebat civitas publico consilio mutata veste, Cic. Sest. 14, 32 luget senatus maeret equester ordo, tota civitas confecta senio est, squalent mu nicipia, afflictantur coloniae, id Mil 8, 20 —*P a.* as *subst* **squālentĭa,** ōrum, *n*, *deserts*, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 52

squāles, is, *f* [squaleo, II] *filth, dirt* ager periret squale, Varr ap Non 226, 5, 125, 33, 168, 20 squale scabieque, Pac ib 152, 29 (Trag Rel v 314 Rib)

squālĭdē, *adv*, v squalidus *fin*

squālĭdĭtas, atis, *f* [squalidus], *filth, dirt, squalidity*, trop, *neglect, disorder* (late Lat) omnia confundentes squalidi tate, Amm 26, 5, 15

squālĭdus, a, um, *adj* [squaleo] **I.** (Acc. to squaleo, I) In gen, *stiff, rough* (ante class) corpora Lucr 2, 469 mem bra id 5, 956 serpentis squamae squalido auro et purpura praetextae, Att ap Gell 2, 6, 23, id ap Non 452, 28 (Trag Fragm v 517 Rib) —**II.** (Acc to squaleo, II) In par tic **A.** *Stiff* with dirt, *dirty, foul filthy, neglected, squalid* (poet and in post Aug prose) stola, Enn ap Non 537, 26 (Trag v 373 Vahl) homo horridus et squalidus, Plaut Truc 5, 41 sq, Ter Eun 2, 2, 5 squalida et prope efferata corpora, Liv 21, 39, 2 carcer, Ov Am 2, 2, 42 sudor, Stat. Th 3, 127 cultus, Sen Troad. 883 squali da siccitate regio, Curt 7, 4, 27 rubigo, Cat 64 42 humus Ov F 1, 558 Hispa nia, *uncultivated*, Plin 37, 13, 77, § 203 — Esp, of persons in mourning reus, Ov M 15, 38, Quint 6, 1, 30, Tac H 2, 60, cf senectus, Plin Ep 4, 9, 22 — **B.** *Gloomy, obscure* (late Lat.) nocte squalida et inter luni, Amm 19, 6, 7 squalidi Solis exortus hebetabant matutinos diei candores, id 31, 1, 2 —**C.** Trop **1.** Of speech, *rude, un adorned* sua sponte (haec) squalidiora sunt, Cic. Or 32, 115 — **2.** *Wretched, in curable* scientiam omnem squalida diver sitate confundere, Amm 26, 1, 10 —**Adv* **squālĭdē,** *without ornament, rudely* squalidius dicere, Cic Fin 4, 3, 5, Amm 25, 2, 3

squālĭtas, atis, *f* [id], *dirt, filth*, Att and Lucil ap Non 226, 4 sq (Att Trag Fragm v 617 Rib)

***squālĭtūdo,** inis, *f* [squalidus], *dirt, filth*, Att ap Non 226, 2 (Trag Rel v 340 Rib)

squālor, ōris, *m* [Sanscr kalas black, Gr κελαινός, κηλίς] **I.** In gen., *stiffness, roughness* quaecumque (res) aspera con stat, Non aliquo sine materiae squalore re perta est (opp levor) Lucr 2, 425 —**II.** In partic., *stiffness* from dirt, *dirtiness, filthi ness foulness, squalor* (the predom signif of the word, syn sordes, illuvies) **A.** Lit **1.** In gen immundas fortunas aequum est squalorem sequi, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 115 squaloris plenus ac pulveris (opp unguentis oblitus), Cic. Verr 2, 3, 12, § 31 · obsita erat squalore vestis, Liv 2, 23, 3 illu vie, squalore enecti, id 21, 40, 9 ignavis et imbellibus manet squalor (corresp to cri nem barbamque submittere), Tac G 31 · senex macie et squalore confectus Plin Ep 7, 27, 5 vitis squalore deciso, Plin 34

14, 39, § 138: squalore situque posito, Calp. Ecl. 1, 43. — **2.** Esp., of places: locorum squalor et solitudines inviae militem terrebant, *desolation*, Curt. 5, 6, 13; cf.: silva squalore tenebrarum horrenda, Amm. 17, 1, 8.—**3.** So esp. freq. of *filthy garments*, as a sign of mourning: decesserat ex Asiā frater meus magno squalore, sed multo majore maerore, Cic. Sest. 31, 68: aspicite, judices, squalorem sordesque sociorum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 48, § 128; so (with sordes and luctus) id. Clu. 6, 18; 67, 192; id. Mur. 40, 86; id. Planc. 8, 21; id. Att. 3, 10, 2; Metell. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 1, 2; Liv. 29, 16, 6; Quint. 6, 1, 33; with maestitia, Tac. H. 1, 54.—**B.** Trop.: deterso rudis saeculi squalore, i. e. *in language*, Quint. 2, 5, 23: Gallus, ex squalore nimio miseriarum, ad principale culmen provectus, i. e. *from the very lowest rank*, Amm. 14, 1, 1.

* **1. squālus**, a, um, *adj.* [squales], *dirty, filthy, squalid*, = squalidus: lavere lacrimis vestem squalam et sordidam, Enn. ap. Non. 172, 20 (Trag. v. 370 Vahl.).

2. squălus, i, *m.*, *a kind of sea-fish*, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 9 Schneid. *N. cr.*; Plin. 9, 24, 40, § 78; 9, 51, 74, § 162; Ov. Hal. 123.

squāma, ae, *f.*, *a scale* (of a fish, serpent, etc.). **I.** Lit.: alias (animantes) squamis obductas, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121.—Of a serpent: tractu squamae crepitantis harenam Sulcat, Ov. M. 15, 725: hydri, Verg. G. 3, 545; id. A. 5, 88; 11, 754; Ov. M. 3, 63; 4, 577.—Of a fish: alia integuntur squamis ut pisces, Plin. 9, 12, 14, § 114; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 295.—Of bees: rutilis clarus squamis, Verg. G. 4, 93. — **B.** Transf. ***1.** Poet., *a fish*, Juv. 4, 25. — **2.** Of scale-shaped things (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). (α) *Scale-armor*, Verg. A. 9, 707; 11, 488.—(β) *A cataract* in the eye, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 21. —(γ) *Hulls* or *husks*: milii, Plin. 34, 11, 24, § 107.—(δ) *Scales of metal struck off by the hammer*: ferri, Plin. 34, 15, 46, § 154; Cels. 5, 1: aeris, Plin. 34, 11, 24, § 107; Cels. 2, 12: plumbi, Plin. 30, 12, 33, § 107.—***II.** Trop., *roughness, rudeness*: sermonis, Sid. Ep. 3, 3.

* **squāmātim**, *adv.* [squama], *like scales*: compacta nucamenta, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 49.

* **squāmātus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *scaly*, Tert. Apol. 21: lorica squamata, Vulg. 1 Reg. 17, 5.

squāmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *scaly* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: anguis, Verg. G. 2, 154: terga (anguium), id. A. 2, 218: membrana chelydri, Ov. M. 7, 272. — ***II.** Transf.: clipeatus et auro Squameus, *in golden scales* (of a coat of mail), Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 522.

squāmĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [squamafero], *scale-bearing, scaly* (poet.): orbes, Luc. 9, 709: turba (anguium), Sen. Med. 685.

squāmĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [squamagero], *scale-bearing, scaly* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): pisces, Cic. Arat. 328 (574): cervices (anguis), Ov. M. 4, 717. — *Subst.*: **squāmĭgĕri**, ōrum, *m.*, *fishes*, Lucr. 1, 162; 1, 370 sq.; 2, 343; 2, 1083; Plin. 11, 37, 50, § 137.

squāmōsus (**-mossus**), a, um, *adj.* [squama], *full of* or *covered with scales, scaly, squamous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: pecus (i. e. pisces), Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 5: soleamne esse avis squamossas? id. Men. 5, 5, 19: draco, Verg. G. 4, 408; cf.: venter cerastae, Prop. 3 (4), 22, 27: orbes (anguis), Ov. M. 3, 41: greges (piscium), Col. 8, 17, 2: agmina, Prud. στεφ. 5, 144: belua, Sen. Hippol. 1048: pellis, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 263.—**II.** Transf.: thorax, Prud. Ham. 423: smaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 72.—Poet.: lingua, *stiff, rough*, Luc. 4, 325.

squāmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little scale*, Cels. 7, 26, 3; 5, 28, 17; 5, 6, 2.

squarrōsus, a, um, *adj.* (perh. *scurfy, scabby, scalled*): squarrosi a squamarum similitudine dicti, quorum cutis exsurgit ob assiduam illuviem, Fest. pp. 328 and 329 Müll.; Lucil. ap. Fest. l. l.

squātĭna, ae, *f.* [cf. Gr. κῆτος], *a species of shark, the angel-fish, skate*: Squalus squatina, Linn.; Plin. 9, 12, 14, § 40; 9, 51, 74, § 162. — Called also **squātus**; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 6, 37; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 150; and: squatus ῥίνα, εἶδος ἰχθύος, Gloss. Philox.

squilla, ae, v. scilla.

1. st, *interj.*, *hist! whist! hush!* st, tale verbum cave faxis, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 214 P.: st, st, tacete, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 1: st, tacete, quid hoc clamoris? Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 257: st, litteras tuas exspecto, Cic. Fam. 16, 24, 2; Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 37; id. Most. 2, 2, 58; 2, 2, 74; 3, 2, 163 sq. al.; Ter. And. 4, 1, 59; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 36; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 3; 5, 1, 16.

2. 'st, abbrev. for est, v. sum *init.*

Stăbĕrĭus, ii, *m.*, *the name of a Latin grammarian*, Suet. Gram. 13; Plin. 35, 7, 58, § 199.

Stăbĭae, ārum, *f.*, *a small town on the coast of Campania near Pompeii, celebrated for its medicinal springs. It was partially destroyed by Sylla during the Social War, and was finally overwhelmed at the same time with Herculaneum and Pompeii*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 70; Ov. M. 15, 711; Col. poët. 10, 133; Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 12.—Hence, **Stăbĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Stabiæ, Stabian*: litus, Sen. Q. N. 6, 1, 1.—*Subst.*: **Stăbĭānum**, i, *n.* **1.** *The Stabian territory*: in Stabiano, Plin. 31, 2, 5, § 9.—**2.** *A villa of M. Marius near Stabiæ*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1.

* **stăbĭlīmen**, inis, *n.* [stabilio], *a stay, support, stabiliment*: regni stabilimen, Att. ap. Cic. poët. N. D. 3, 26, 68 (Fragm. Trag. v. 210 Rib.).

stăbĭlīmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a stay, support, stabiliment* (very rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: haec sunt ventris stabilimenta, pane et assa bubula, Poclum grande, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 88: favorum, Plin. 11, 7, 6, § 16. —***II.** Trop.: Sicilia et Sardinia stabilimenta bellorum, Val. Max. 7, 6, 1 *fin.*

stăbĭlĭo, ivi, itum (sync. *imperf.* stabilibat, Enn. Ann. 44), 4, *v. a.* [stabilis], *to make firm, steadfast*, or *stable; to fix, stay, establish* (class.; esp. in the trop. sense). **I.** Lit.: semita nulla pedem stabilibat, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 44 Vahl.): eo stabilita magis sunt, Lucr. 3, 202; cf.: confirmandi et stabiliendi causā singuli ab infimo solo pedes terrā exculcabantur, *Caes. B. G. 7, 73: vineas, Col. 4, 33, 1: loligini pedes duo, quibus se velut ancoris stabiliunt, Plin. 9, 28, 44, § 83.—**II.** Trop.: regni stabilita scamna solumque, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48 *fin.* (Ann. v. 99 Vahl.): alicui regnum suom, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 39; cf.: libertatem civibus, Att. ap. Cic. Sest. 58, 123: rem publicam (opp. evertere), Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 65; so, rem publicam, id. Sest. 68, 143: leges, id. Leg. 1, 23, 62: nisi haec urbs stabilita tuis consiliis erit, id. Marcell. 9, 29: matrimonia firmiter, id. Rep. 6, 2, 2: pacem, concordiam, Pseud.-Sall. Rep. Ordin. 1 *fin.* (p. 267 Gerl.): res Capuae stabilitas Romana disciplina, Liv. 9, 20: nomen equestre in consulatu (Cicero), Plin. 33, 2, 8, § 34: (aegrum) ad retinendam patientiam, *to strengthen, fortify him*, Gell. 12, 5, 3.

stăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [sto, prop. where one can stand; hence, pregn.], *that stands firm; firm, steadfast, steady, stable* (class.; esp. in the trop. sense; syn.: firmus, constans). **I.** Lit.: via plana et stabilis (opp. praeceps et lubrica), Cic. Fl. 42, 105: locus ad insistendum, Liv. 44, 5, 10: solum, id. 44, 9, 7: stabulum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 56: domus, id. Merc. 3, 4, 68: medio sedet insula ponto, Ov. F. 4, 303: per stabilem ratem tamquam viam, Liv. 21, 28, 8: elephanti pondere ipso stabiles, id. 21, 28, 12: stabilior Romanus erat, *was more firm, stood his ground better*, id. 44, 35, 19; cf.: stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, id. 6, 12, 8; Tac. H. 2, 35; cf.: Romani stabili pugnae assueti, Liv. 28, 2, 7: pugna, id. 31, 35, 6: acies, id. 30, 11, 9: proelium, Tac. A. 2, 21: quae domus tam stabilis, quae tam firma civitas est, quae? etc., Cic. Lael. 7, 23: stabilis pulsus, *a steady pulse*, Plin. 11, 37, 89, § 219: venae aquarum, *steadily flowing*, id. 30, 3, 28, § 48. — **II.** Trop., *firm, enduring, durable, stable; immutable, unwavering; steadfast, intrepid* (syn.: firmus, constans, certus): fundamentum, Lucr. 5, 1121: amici firmi et stabiles et constantes, Cic. Lael. 17, 62: stabilem se in amicitiā praestare, id. ib. 17, 64: stabile et fixum et permanens bonum, id. Tusc. 5, 14, 40: decretum stabile, fixum, ratum, id. Ac. 2, 9, 27: stabilis certaque sententia (opp. errans et vaga), id. N. D. 2, 1, 2: urbs sedem stabilem non habebit, id. Marcell. 9, 29: matrimonium stabile et certum, id. Phil. 2, 18, 44: stabilis et certa possessio, id. Lael. 15, 55: praecepta firma, stabilia, id. Off. 1, 2, 6: opinio, id. N. D. 2, 2, 5: oratio stabilis ac non mutata, id. Mil. 34, 92: nihil est tam ad diuturnitatem memoriae stabile quam, etc., id. de Or. 1, 28, 129: animus stabilis amicis, id. Inv. 1, 30, 47: virtus, Quae maneat stabili cum fugit illa (Fortuna) pede, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 30.—Of springs: aquae certae, stabilesque et salubres, *unfailing, perennial*, Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 48: eam (summam voluptatem) tum adesse, cum dolor omnis absit: eam stabilem appellas (opp. in motu), i. e. *a fixed state* or *condition*, Cic. Fin. 2, 23, 75. — Of feet, syllables, etc., in verse: spondei, Hor. A. P. 256; so, pedes, dochmius, syllabae, etc., Quint. 9, 4, 97 sq.: stabilia probant, i. e. *consisting of such feet*, etc., id. 9, 4, 116.—*Comp.*: imperium stabilius, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 41.—*Sup.*: quaestus stabilissimus, Cato, R. R. praef. *fin.*—***b.** Stabile est, with *subject-clause*, like certum est, *it is settled, it is decided*: profecto stabile'st, me patri aurum reddere, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 25.—Hence, *adv.*: **stăbĭlĭter** (acc. to I.), *firmly, durably, permanently* (very rare): includatur tympanum, Vitr. 10, 14.—*Comp.*: fundare molem, Suet. Claud. 20.

stăbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [stabilis], *a standing fast* or *firm, steadfastness, firmness, durability, immovability, stability* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ita mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem peditum in proeliis praestant, *Caes. B. G. 4, 33: stirpes stabilitatem dant iis, quae sustinent, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: dentium, Plin. 23, 3, 37, § 74.—**II.** Trop.: qui poterit aut corporis firmitate aut fortunae stabilitate confidere? Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 40: benevolentiam non stabilitate et constantiā judicare, id. Off. 1, 15, 47; so (with constantia) id. Lael. 18, 65: stabilitas amicitiae confirmari potest, cum, etc., id. ib. 22, 82; cf. id. Fin. 1, 20, 66: hae sunt sententiae, quae stabilitatis aliquid habeant, id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85.

stăbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. stabilis *fin.*

stăbĭlītor, ōris, *m.* [stabilio], *an establisher* (post-Aug.): Deus, quod stant beneficio ejus omnia, stator stabilitorque est, Sen. Ben. 4, 7, 2.

stăbŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [stabulum], *of* or *belonging to a stopping-place* or *stable* (post-Aug.): stabularia mulier, *a hostess, landlady*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 18.—As *subst.*: **stăbŭlārĭus**, i, *m.* ***A.** *A stable-boy, hostler*, Col. 6, 23 *fin.*—**B.** *A host, landlord* of the lowest kind of inn; *a tavern-keeper, stable-keeper*, Sen. Ben. 1, 14, 1; Dig. 4, 9, 5; 47, 5, 1; App. M. 1, p. 110, 9; Vulg. Luc. 10, 35.

* **stăbŭlātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [stabulor], *a place where cattle stand* or *are housed*: hiberna, Col. 6, 3, 1.

stăbŭlo, āre, v. stabulor, I. β, and II.

stăbŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* (collat. form **stăbŭlo**, āre; v. in the foll.) [stabulum] (mostly poet. and post-Aug.; not in Cic.). **I.** *Neutr.*, *to have an abode* anywhere; *to stable, kennel, harbor, roost*, etc. (mostly of animals). (α) *Dep.* form: aviaria, in quibus stabulentur turdi ac pavones, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 7: bos sicce, Col. 6, 12, 2: pecudes multae in antris, Ov. M. 13, 822: pisces in petris, Col. 8, 16, 8: serpens in illis locis, Gell. 6, 3, 1: ut permittat jumenta apud eum stabulari, Dig. 4, 9, 5. — Poet.: Tartessos stabulanti conscia Phoebo, i. e. *setting* (qs. returning to his lodging-place), Sil. 3, 399. —(β) *Act.* form: centauri in foribus stabulant, Verg. A. 6, 286: una stabulare, id. G. 3, 224: pecus sub Haemo, Stat. Th. 1, 275: pariter stabulare bimembres Centauros, id. ib. 1, 457.—***II.** *Act.*, *to stable* or *house cattle*: ut alienum pecus in suo fundo pascat ac stabulet, Varr. R. R. 1, 21.

stăbŭlum, i, *n.* [sto], *a standing-place, abode, habitation, dwelling*. **I.** In gen. (very rare; perh. only in the foll. passages): stabile stabulum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 56; cf.: nusquam stabulum est confidentiae, id. Most. 2, 1, 3: DOMESTICORVM ET STABVLI SACRI, Inscr. Orell. 1134.—**II.** A stopping-place or abode for animals or persons of the lower class (freq. and class.). **A.** For animals, *a stall, stable, enclosure* of any kind (cf. praesepe): ovium, Varr. R. R. 2, 2,

19 pecudum, boum, etc., Col 1, 6, 4, 6, 23, 2, Verg G 3, 295, 3, 302, Hor C 1, 4, 3 al, cf pastorum stabula, Cic Sest 5, 12 avium cohortalium, Col. 8, 1, 3 pavonum, i e *an aviary*, id. 8, 11, 3 piscium, i e *a fish pond*, id 8, 17 7: apium, i e *a beehive*, Verg G 4, 14, 4, 191, Col 9, 6, 4 stabula ferarum, *lairs, haunts*, Verg A. 6, 179, cf id. ib 10, 723 a stabulis tauros avertit, *pasture*, id. ib 8, 207, 8, 213 —**2.** Poet, transf, *herds, flocks droves*, etc stabuli nutritor Iberi, i e *Spanish sheep*, Mart 8, 28, 5 mansueta, Grat Cyn 154.—**B.** Of humble houses **1.** *A dwelling like a stable, cottage, hut* pastorum, Cic. Sest 5, 12 ardua tecta stabuli, Verg A. 7, 512, Liv 1, 4, 7, Just 1, 4, 11 —**2.** Esp, *a public house, pothouse, tavern, hostelry*, etc cauponam vel stabulum exercere, Dig 4 9, 1, Petr 6, 3, 8, 2, 16, 4, 79, 5, 97, 1, Plin Ep 6, 19, 4, Mart 6, 94, 3, App M 1, p 104, 9, Spart Sev 1 al —Such pothouses were also the usual abode of prostitutes, Plaut Poen. 1, 2, 56 — Hence, **3.** Stabulum = lupanar, *a brothel, house of ill fame* pro cubiculis stabula, Cic Phil 2, 28, 69 —**4.** As a term of abuse stabulum flagitii, Plaut Truc 2, 7, 31 nequitiae, id Cas 2, 1, 13 servitricium, id Pers 3, 3, 13 —On account of his intercourse with king Nicomedes, the nickname of stabulum Nicomedis was given to Cæsar, acc to Suet Caes 49

† **stăchys**, yos, *f*, = σταχυς, *a plant, horsemint*, Plin 24, 15, 86, § 136

† **stacta**, ae, or **stactē**, es, *f*, = στακτη, *myrrh oil* (α) Stacta, Lucr 2, 847, Plaut Truc 2, 5, 23, id. Most 1, 3, 151, Plin 12, 15, 35, § 70 —(β) Stacte, Plaut Curc 1, 2, 5, Plin 13, 1, 2, § 17 —Also, myrrha stacta (stacte), Scrib Comp 125, 145, Plin 12, 15, 35, § 68 —*Plur*, Col poet. 10, 173

† **stacton**, i, *n*, = στακτον, *a kind of eye salve*, Scrib Comp 34

stacŭla, ae, *f.*, *a kind of vine, also called* sircula, Plin 14, 2, 4, § 34 (Jahn, scapula)

Stadia, ae, *f*, *an ancient name of the town of Cnidus in Caria*, Plin 5, 28, 29, § 104

* **stădĭālis**, e, *adj* [stadium], *of* or *containing a* stadium ager, Auct Grom ap Goes p 321

* **stădĭātus**, a, um, *adj* [id], *furnished with a race course* porticus, Vitr 5, 11 *med.*

† **stădĭŏdrŏmos**, i, *m*, = σταδιοδρομος, *a runner in a foot race*, Firm Math 8, 8 —*A statue of Astylon*, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 59, Censor 14, 5

Stadĭos, i, *m*, *a Greek painter*, Plin 35, 11, 42, § 146

Stadisis, is *f*, *a town in Ethiopia*, Plin 6, 29, 35, § 81

† **stădĭum**, ii, *n* (*masc* collat form, *acc plur* stadios, Macr Somn Scip 1, 15 *med*, *gen plur* usu stadium, but stadiorum, Plin. 2, 108, 112, § 247, 4, 1, 2, § 5, 4, 12, 24, § 75), = σταδιον **I.** In gen, *a stade, stadium*, a distance of 125 paces, or 625 Roman feet, equal to 606 feet 9 inches English, it was an eighth part of a milliarium, or somewhat less than an eighth of an English mile, Plin 2, 23, 21, § 85, Col. 5, 1, 6, Censor de Die Nat 13, Cic Fin 5, 1, 1, id Ac 2, 31, 100, id Fam 16, 2, Sall Fragm ap Non 496 1, Plin 2, 21, 19, § 83, 2, 108, 112, § 247 —**II.** In partic, *a race course* for foot racing, of a stadium in length (among the Greeks) qui stadium currit, Cic. Off 3, 10 42 ut in stadio cursores exclamant, id Tusc 2 23, 56, cf Suet. Dom 5, Eutr 7, 15 —**B.** Trop, *a contest*, = contentio (perh only in the foll passages) in stadium artis rhetoricae prodire, Auct Her 4 3, 4 in stadio laudis versari, Rutil. Lup 2 p 77 (p 139 Frotscher, but in Cic. Brut 64, 230, the correct read is in studio laudis)

Stadius, ii, *m*, *the name of a man*, Pers. 6, 65

Stăgīra, ōrum, *n*, = Στάγειρα, *a town in Macedonia, the birthplace of Aristotle*, Plin 4, 10, 17, § 38, Amm 27, 4, 8 —Hence, **Stăgīrītes**, ae, *m*, = Σταγειριτης, *the Stagirite*, i e. *Aristotle*, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17, also written **Stăgērites**, Varr R. R. 2, 1, 3

* **stagnātĭlis**, e, *adj* [stagnum], *of* or *belonging to ponds* or *pools* pisces, Plin. Val 5, 42

* **stagnensis**, e, *adj* [stagnum], *of* or *belonging to ponds* or *pools* aves, Aug in Psa. 1, 103

stagnĕus, a, um, v stanneus.

* **stagnīnus**, a, um, *adj* [stagnum], *resembling stagnant water* color perviridis, Front Aquaed. 7 dub

1. stagno, avi, atum, 1, *v n* and *a* [id] **I.** *Neutr* **A.** Lit, *to form a pool of standing water, to stagnate, be stagnant* (mostly poet. and in post Aug prose, not in Cic., cf redundo) stagnans Nilus Verg G 4, 288 ubi mollius solum reperit (Indus) stagnat insulasque molitur, Curt 8, 9, 7 nam flumen, quo latius fusum est, hoc placidius stagnat, id 9, 2, 17 aquae stagnantes, id 8, 13, 9 stagnantibus undis, Sil 5, 95 Nili aquae, ubi evagatae stagnant, Plin 13, 11, 22, § 71, 31, 3 21 § 31 stagnante Pado, Luc 4, 134 —**B.** Transf, of places which lie under water, *to be overflowed* or *inundated* moenia oppidi stagnabant redundantibus cloacis, Sall Fragm ap Non 138, 7 paludibus orbis, Ov M 1, 324 ripae, Sil 10, 89 terra caede, id 6, 36 solum, Plin. 17, 26, 40, § 249 regna sanguine, Sil. 12, 43 —*Subst* **stagnantĭa**, ium, *n*, *inundated places* terrae motus fervens in umidis, fluctuans in stagnantibus, Plin 2, 80, 82, § 193 —**II.** *Act* **A.** Lit, *to cause to stand, to make stagnant* quo (bitumine) aqua omnis (Maris Mortui) stagnatur, Just 36, 3, 7 Cecropio stagnata luto, Stat S 3, 20, 110 —**B.** Transf, *to cover with water, to overflow, inundate* a place Tiberis plana Urbis stagnaverat, Tac. A 1, 76 (loca) stagnata paludibus ument, Ov M 15, 269, Col poet 10, 11

2. stagno, āvi, atum, 1, *v a* [stagnum = stannum, cf stagneus, s v stanneus] **I.** Lit, *to overlay* or *plate with* stannum (post class), Plin Val 1, 31 *med*; 3, 4 *med* —**II.** Trop, *to make fast, strengthen, fortify* se adversus insidias, Just 37, 2, 6 potionibus stagnata animalia, *strengthened, invigorated*, Veg 1, 18 *fin*, 3, 2, 5

stagnōsus, a, um, *adj* [stagnum], *full of standing waters* or *pools* (post Aug) Liternum, Sil 6, 653 loca, App Herb 8 —*Absol* stagnosa et referta salicibus, *places full of pools*, Amm 17, 13, 4

1. stagnum, i, *n* [cf Gr τεναγος = vadum] **I.** Lit., *a piece of standing water* (whether permanent or formed by the overflowing of a stream], *a pool, pond swamp, fen*, etc (cf lacus, palus) propter stagna, ubi lanigerum pecus piscibus pascit, Enn ap Paul ex Fest p 59 Müll (Sat v 42 Vahl) super ripas Tiberis effusus lenibus stagnis, Liv 1, 4, 4, cf Varr ap Non 217, 2 (as an example for stativae aquae), Cic poet Div 1, 9, Auct ap Cic. Agr 3, 2, 7, Tib 1, 3, 77, Verg A 6, 323 undique latius Extenta Lucrino Stagna lacu, Hor C 2, 15, 4 immensa stagna lacusque, Ov M 1, 38, Liv 26, 48, 4 al.—**II.** Poet, transf, *waters* in gen. hiemem sensit Neptunus et imis Stagna refusa vadis Verg A 1, 126 Nerei Stagna, id ib 10, 764 rubri stagna profundi, Luc 8, 853, cf Sil 7, 282 stagna tepentis aquae, Prop 3, 18 (4, 17), 2 Phrixeae stagna sororis, i e *the Hellespont*, Ov F 4, 278 Euripi, id P 1, 8, 38 stagnum ignis, *a lake of fire*, Vulg Apoc 19, 20, 20, 10

‡ **2. stagnum**, = stannum, whence 2 stagno, and the orthog stagneus, for stanneus

† **stăgŏnĭas**, ae, *m*, = σταγονιας (dropping), *a kind of frankincense*, Plin 12, 14, 32, § 62

† **stăgŏnītis**, idis, *f*, = σταγονῖτις, *gum galbanum*, Plin 12, 25, 56, § 126

Staiēnus, i, *m*, *a Roman surname*, e g C Aelius Paetus Staienus, *a judge* Cic Clu 20, 55, 24, 64, cf as a proverb of bad oratory Staieni et Autronii, id Brut 69, 244, 72, 251

† **stălagmĭas**, ae, *m*, = σταλαγμιας, *a natural vitriol*, which distils in drops, Plin 34, 12, 32, § 124

† **stălagmĭum**, ii, *n*, = σταλάγμιοι, *an ear drop, pendant*, Plaut. Men 3, 3, 18, Caecil ap Fest. p 317 Müll (Com Rel p 45 Rib)

Stălagmus, i, *m*, *the name of a slave*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 95

stāmen, inis, *n* [sto], *the warp* in the upright loom of the ancients (cf. trama, subtemen) **I.** Lit., Varr L. L. 5, § 113 Müll, Tib 1, 3, 86, Ov M 6, 54 sq, 6, 576, 4, 275, 4, 397 al. —**II.** Transf, in gen **A.** *A thread* hanging from the distaff aut ducunt lanas aut stamina pollice versant, Ov M 4, 34, 4, 179, 4, 221, 12, 475 operoso stamine, id A A 1, 695 et minuent plenas stamina nostra colos, id. H. 3, 76 deducere plena stamina longa colu, Tib 1, 3, 86, 1, 6, 78 digitis dum torques stamina duris, Ov H. 9, 79 —Of *the threads* of the Parcae, Tib 1, 7, 2, 3, 3, 36, Ov M 8, 453; id. Tr 5, 13, 24, 4, 1, 63, Luc 3, 19, 6, 777 —Hence, de legibus queri Fatorum et nimio de stamine, *too long a thread of life*, Juv 10, 252 —Poet. fallebam stamine somnum, i e *by spinning*, Prop 1, 3, 41 — **B.** Of *threads* of other sorts, thus, of the thread of Ariadne, Prop 4 (5), 4 42, of the spider, Ov M 6, 145, Plin 11, 24, 28, § 80, of a net, id 19, 1, 2, § 11, of the *stamina* of the lily, id 21, 5, 11 § 23, the *fibres* of wood, id 16, 38, 73, § 186, the *strings* of an instrument, Ov M 11, 169 —**C.** (Pars pro toto) *A cloth* made of threads, so *the fillets* of priests Prop 4 (5), 9, 52, Sil 3, 25 —*A garment*, Claud in Eutr 1, 304, id Laud Stil 2 346, id Rapt Pros. 2, 34

* **stāmĭnātus**, a, um, *adj* [stamen], *consisting of threads*, Petr 41 *fin* dub

stāmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj* [id], *consisting of threads, full of threads, thready* rota rhombi, Prop 3, 6 (4, 5), 26 vena ligni, i e. *fibrous*, Plin 16, 43, 83, § 226

stannātĭo, onis, *f*, *a trowel* (late Lat): stannatio sive trulla caementarii, Hier in Amos, 3, 7

stannātūra, ae, *f*, *plastering, varnishing* (late Lat), Hier in Amos, 3, 7

stannĕus (stagnĕus), a, um, *adj.* [stannum], *made of* stannum vasa, Plaut. Fragm ap Fest. s v narica, p 166 Müll, Plin 30, 7, 19, § 38 cribus, Col 12, 42, 1. pyxis, Plin 29, 2, 10, § 35, 30, 5, 12, § 38: nummi, Dig 48, 10, 9

stannum (perh also **stagnum**; hence 2 stagno and stagneus, v stanneus), i, *n*, *an alloy of silver and lead*, Plin 34, 16, 47, § 159, 33, 9, 45, § 130, Suet Vit. 5 *fin* —**II.** *Tin* (late Lat for plumbum album or candidum), Hier in Zach 1, 4, 10; Isid Orig 16, 22

† **stăphis**, idis, *f*, = σταφις, *a plant*, perh *licebane staves acre*, Plin 23, 1, 13, § 17, Pall 1, 27, 2

Stăphўla, ae, and **Stăphўlē**, es, *f*, = σταφυλη, *the name of a woman*, Plaut. Aul 2, 3, 2

† **staphўlīnus** or **-os**, i, *f*, = σταφυλῖνος, *a kind of parsnip*, Plin 19, 5, 27, § 88; 25, 9, 64, § 112, Col 10, 168

† **stăphўlŏdendron**, i, *n*, = σταφυλοδενδρον, *the pistachio tree* Staphylea pinnata, Linn, Plin 16, 16, 27, § 69

† **staphўlōma**, ătis, *n*, = σταφυλωμα, *a blemish in the eye* shaped like a grape stone, Veg 3, 19, 1

Staphўlus, i, *m*, *a son of Silenus, who taught the art of mixing wine with water*, Sall H 1, 87 Dietsch, Plin 7, 56, 57, § 199

Stasĕas, ae, *m*, *a Peripatetic philosopher of Neapolis*, Cic Or 1, 22, 104, id Fin 5, 3, 8, 5, 25, 75

Stăsiastae, arum, *m*, = Στασιασται, *the name of a tragedy of Attius*, v the Fragments, Non 20, 25 al, Trag Rel p 214 sqq Rib

† **stăsĭmum**, i, *n*, = στασιμον, *that part of a poem which was sung standing*, Mar Vict 2, p 2522 P

Stăsĭmus, i, *m*, *the name of a slave*, Plaut Trin 2, 4, 3 al

‡ **statae mātris** simulacrum in foro colebatur, identical with that of *Vesta* Fest. p 317 Müll, Cic Leg 2, 11, 28, Inscr Orell 1386 sq

stătānum vinum, *an excellent kind of wine* in Campania, Plin 14, 6, 8, § 65, 23, 1, 21, § 36

Stătānus and **Stătŭlīnus**, i, *m* [sto], *the deity who presided over the standing of children*, Varr ap Non 532, 24 sq; Aug Civ Dei, 4, 21 —As *a female deity*, called **Stătīna**, Tert Anim 39

stătārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sto], *of* or *belonging to standing fast, standing, standing firm, stationary, steady* (very rare; usually stabilis). **I.** In gen.: statarius miles, Liv. 9, 19: hostis, id. 22, 18: retia, i. e. *that remain long in the water*, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*: prandium, *eaten standing*, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 11 *fin.*: congressio, i. e. *a battle in the open field*, Amm. 14, 2, 8.—**B.** Transf., *calm, tranquil;* of an orator: C. Piso, statarius et sermonis plenus orator, Cic. Brut. 68, 239.—**II.** In partic., *subst.*: **stătārĭa** (sc. comoedia), *a kind of comedy, so called from the quiet acting of the performers* (opp. motoria, bustling, noisy), Ter. Heaut. prol. 36 sq. Don. ad loc. and ad; id. Ad. prol. 24.—Hence, *subst.*: **stătārĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the actors in the* comoedia stataria, Cic. Brut. 30, 116.

Statelli, v. Statielli.

† **stătēr**, ēris, *m.*, = στατήρ, *a small silver coin of the Jews*, of the value of four drachmae, Hier. in Matt. 3, 17, 26; Vulg. 1 Reg. 9, 8; id. Matt. 17, 27.

stătēra, ae, *f.* [perhaps kindred with σταθμη, a rule], *a steelyard;* also, *a balance* (syn.: libra, trutina). **I.** Lit., Vitr. 10, 8; Petr. 35; Suet. Vesp. 25; Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 38; Stat. S. 4, 9, 46: auraria, *a goldsmith's scales*, Varr. ap. Non. 455, 20; called also aurificis, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159.—**B.** Transf., of any thing of a similar shape. ***1.** *The pole-bar* of a chariot, Stat. S. 4, 3, 35.—***2.** *A kind of platter*, so called from its resemblance to the scale of a steelyard or balance, Nep. ap. Plin. 33, 11, 52, § 146.—***II.** Trop., *the value* of a thing, Plin. 12, 26, 57, § 127.

Stătĭānus, i, *m.*, *the name of a lieutenant of Antony*, Vell. 2, 82, 2.

† **stătĭcē**, ēs, *f.*, = στατική, *an herb of an astringent quality:* Statice armeria, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 33, § 51.

stătĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [statua]. **I.** *A little statue* or *image, a statuette*, Plin. 34, 17, 48, § 163; 37, 10, 54, § 140.—**II.** Of *images of the gods, idols*, as a transl. of the Heb. מַצֵּבָה, Tert. adv. Gnost. 2 ex Deut. 12, 3; id. ib. *fin.* ex Lev. 26, 1.

stătĭcŭlus, i, *m.*, *a kind of gentle dance*, Cato ap. Macr. S. 2, 10 *med.;* Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 43.

Statielli (Statelli), ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Liguria*, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 47; Liv. 42, 21.—*Their chief town* was called Aquae Statiellorum, Plin. l. l.; or **Statĭellae**, ārum, *f.*, id. 31, 2, 2, § 4.—Hence, **A. Statiellas**, ātis, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Statielli:* ager, Liv. 42, 7.—*Subst.*: **Statiellātes**, ium, *m.*, Liv. 42, 8; 42, 21.—**B. Statiellenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of* Aquae Statiellorum, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 11, 2.

Stătĭlĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman name.* **I.** L. Statilius, *a fellow-conspirator with Catiline*, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 6; Sall. C. 17, 4; 43, 2; 46, 3; 55, 6.—**II.** L. Statilius, *an augur*, Cic. Att. 12, 13 and 14.—**III.** *An indifferent actor*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 30.—**IV.** Statilius Taurus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 10; cf. Inscr. Orell. 2725 sq.

stătim (a scanned long, Avien. Arat. 397; Alcim. 2, 180), *adv.* [sto]. **I.** *Firmly, steadily, steadfastly, unyieldingly* (so only ante-class.): nemo recedit loco, quin statim rem gerat, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 84; so, qui rem cum Achivis gesserunt statim, Enn. ap. Non. 393, 14 (Trag. v. 39 Vahl.); cf.: statim stant signa, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 120: vectigalia legerunt vestra et servantur statim, *steadily, regularly*, Att. ap. Charis. p. 195 P. (statute et ordinate, Charis.); cf.: ex his praediis talenta argenti bina capiebat statim, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 7: delaborat cum statim puer, *constantly*, Afran. ap. Non. 393, 16.—**II.** Like our *on the spot*, i. q. *forthwith, straightway, at once, immediately, instantly* (the predom. signif. of the word; syn.: continuo, confestim, extemplo), Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 40: Publicola lege illā perlatā statim secures de fascibus demi jussit, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 55: de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, utrum igni statim necaretur, an in alium tempus reservaretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 53 *fin.*: statim dimittere, Cic. Or. 59, 200: qui discedere animum censent, alii statim dissipari, alii diu permanere, id. Tusc. 1, 9, 18: ut statim alienatio disjunctioque facienda sit, id. Lael. 21, 76: postremos in agmine temptare ac statim in collis regredi, Sall. J. 55, 8: principio anni statim res turbulentae, Liv. 3, 22, 2; cf. id. 4, 53, 9: statim ac sine morā, Flor. 2, 2; Tac. A. 6, 3; Suet. Calig. 1.—(β) With *ut, simul ac, atque, quam*, or *cum, immediately after, as soon as*, etc.: litteras scripsi horā decimā, statim, ut tuas legeram, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 3: statim, ut dici (res) coepta est, id. de Or. 2, 77, 313: ut heri me salutavit, statim Romam profectus est, id. Att. 12, 18, 1; id. Fam. 2, 13, 2: dicebat, statim se iturum, simul ac ludorum apparatum iis tradidisset, id. Att. 15, 12, 1: proconsul ubique proconsularia insignia habet statim atque Urbem egressus est, Dig. 1, 16, 1: proconsules, statim quam Urbem egressi fuerint, habent jurisdictionem, ib. 1, 16, 2: semen statim cum spargitur, obruendum est, Pall. Apr. 3, 3.—(γ) With *abl. absol.*: hoc sum aggressus statim Catone absoluto, Cic. Or. 10, 35: hostium navibus captis statim ex classe copias suas eduxit, Nep. Cim. 2, 3.—(δ) With *ab* and *abl.*: *statim a primā luce, Col. 11, 1, 17:* a primā statim maturitate, Plin. 18, 7, 18, § 80: rami paene statim ab radice modici, id. 16, 10, 18, § 41.—(ε) With *post:* exercitationes campestres statim post civilia bella omisit, Suet. Aug. 83: statim post putationem, Pall. Febr. 15 *fin.*—***B.** Rarely for *recenter, modo, recently, newly, just:* ventriculus vervecis statim occisi, Pall. 1, 35, 13.

Stătīna, ae, v. Statanus.

stătĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sto], *a standing, a standing still.* **I.** Lit. (so very rare; not in Cic.): navis, quae manet in statione, *remains standing, stands still, does not move*, Lucr. 4, 388; so, manere in statione, id. 4, 396; 5, 478; 5, 518: in statione locata nubila, id. 6, 193: varas in statione manus et pugnae membra paravi, *in a firm posture* (for fighting), Ov. M. 9, 34: numquam id (sidus) stationem facere, *stands still*, Plin. 2, 17, 15, § 77: stationes matutinas facere, id. 2, 15, 12, § 59: solus immobilem stationis gradum retinens, Val. Max. 3, 2, 23: terrae, Manil. 2, 70.—***B.** Trop., *that which is established* by custom or prescription, a transl. of the Gr. θεματισμός, Vitr. 1, 2, 5.—**II.** Transf., in concr., a place where persons or things stay or abide, *a station, post, an abode, residence.* **A.** In gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Athenis statio mea nunc placet, Cic. Att. 6, 9, 5: quā positus fueris in statione, mane, Ov. F. 2, 674; cf. id. ib. 5, 719: principio sedes apibus statioque petenda, Verg. G. 4, 8: apricis statio gratissima mergis, id. A. 5, 128: equorum, i. e. *a stall*, Pall. 1, 21, 2; so, jumentorum, Dig. 7, 1, 13 *fin.*: plerique in stationibus sedent tempusque audiendis fabulis conterunt, *in public places*, Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 2: stationes circumeo, id. ib. 2, 9, 5: quod tabernas tris de domo suo circa forum civitatibus ad stationem locasset, Suet. Ner. 37: thermae, stationes, omne theatrum, Juv. 11, 4; Gell. 13, 13, 1: stationes municipiorum, Plin. 16, 44, 86, § 236: si ad stationem vel tabernam ventum sit, Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 7: stationes hibernae, *winter-quarters*, Amm. 14, 1, 1.—**b.** Poet., of things, *place, position:* pone recompositas in statione comas, *in their place*, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 68; id. A. A. 3, 434: permutata rerum statione, Petr. poët. 120, 99: umoris, Pall. 1, 43.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In milit. lang., *a post, station* (v. custodiae, vigilia): cohortes ex statione et praesidio emissae, Caes. B. G. 6, 42: ii, qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant ... Cohortes quae in stationibus erant, etc., id. ib. 4, 32; 5, 15; 6, 37; 6, 38: in stationem succedere, *to relieve*, id. ib. 4, 32: stationem inire, Tac. A. 13, 35: relinquere, Verg. A. 9, 222: deserere, Suet. Aug. 24: habere, Liv. 35, 29: quique primi transierant, in statione erant, dum trajcerent ceteri, *on guard*, Curt. 7, 5, 18.—Transf.: suis vicibus capiebant bina (lumina Argi) quietem; Cetera servabant atque in statione manebant, *kept at their posts*, Ov. M. 1, 627; 2, 115.—Trop.: de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic. Sen. 20, 73: functo longissimā statione mortali, Vell. 2, 131, 2: imperii statione relictā, Ov. Tr. 2, 219; Vell. 2, 124, 2; Tac. Or. 17; Suet. Claud. 38.—**b.** Transf., like our *post, watch, guard*, for those who are stationed to watch, who stand guard, *sentries, sentinels, outposts, pickets:* ut stationes dispositas haberent, Caes. B. G. 5, 16; 7, 69 *fin.*: ut minus intentae diurnae stationes ac nocturnae vigiliae essent, Liv. 9, 24, 5; 25, 38, 16; cf. in *sing.*: ad stationem Romanam in portā segniter agentem vigilias perveniunt, id. 10, 32, 7: dispositā statione per ripas Tiberis, Suet. Tib. 72: crebrae, Caes. B. C. 1, 73: custodiae stationesque equitum, id. ib. 1, 59: statione militum assumptā, i. e. *body-guard, lifeguard*, Suet. Tib. 24; so, militum, id. Ner. 21; 34; 47.—**2.** Transf., in gen., *a station, office, position*, in government, etc. (post-class.): in hac statione, i. e. the imperial office, Spart. Ael. Verr. 4: statio imperatoria, Lampr. Comm. 1: Augusta, Capitol. Clod. Alb. 2: regia, Vulc. 7; Capitol. Verr. 8.—**3.** Naut. t. t., *an anchorage, roadstead, road, bay, inlet* (syn. portus), Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2: quietam nactus stationem, Caes. B. C. 3, 6; 3, 8; 1, 56 *fin.;* Liv. 10, 2, 6; 28, 6, 9; 31, 33, 3; Verg. G. 4, 421; id. A. 2, 23 al.—**4.** *A place of residence, a post, station* of the fiscal officers of a province; also, for the *officers* themselves, Cod. Th. 12, 6, 19; Cod. Just. 4, 31, 1; 10, 5, 1; Inscr. Orell. 3207; 4107.—**5.** *A post-station, post-house*, Inscr. Murat. 1015; Morcell. Stil. Inscr. Lat. 1, p. 421.—**6.** *A religious meeting, assembly* of the Christians: die stationis, nocte vigiliae meminerimus, Tert. Or. 29: stationes in vesperam producere, id. adv. Psych. 1; so id. ib. 10; id. ad Ux. 2, 4.

* **stătĭōnālis**, e, *adj.* [statio, I.], *standing still, stationary, fixed:* stella, Plin. 2, 15, 12, § 60.

stătĭōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [statio, II.], *of* or *belonging to a post* or *station* (jurid. Lat.): stationarii milites, *soldiers stationed at a post, a kind of gendarmery instituted by Augustus for suppressing the* grassatores, Suet. Aug. 32; Dig. 11, 4, 1; 11, 4, 4; 1, 12, 1 *fin.*—As *subst.*: **stătĭōnārĭus**, i, *m.* **A.** *A postman, postmaster* at a post-station, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 1.—**B.** *A police-officer*, Cod. 12, 23, 1; 12, 58, 1; Cod. Th. 6, 29, 1; 8, 4, 2.

Stātĭus, ii, *m.* **I.** Orig., *a name for slaves*, acc. to Gell. 4, 20, 12.—*A slave of Cicero* was thus named, Cic. Fam. 16, 16, 2; id. Att. 6, 2, 1; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1, § 1.—Also *a prænomen of freemen*, e. g. Statius Albius Oppianicus, Cic. Clu. 4, 9.—**II.** *A surname* (cognomen or agnomen). **A.** Caecilius Statius, *of Insubria, a comic poet, a younger contemporary of Ennius, who died* A. U. C. 586, Cic. Opt. Gen. 1, 2; id. Att. 7, 3, 10; Vell. 1, 17, 1.—**B.** P. Papinius Statius, *a poet under Domitian, author of the* Silvae, *of the* Thebais, *and of an unfinished poem entitled* Achilleis, Juv. 7, 82 sqq.—**C.** L. Statius Murcus, *a lieutenant and proconsul*, Caes. B. C. 3, 15; Cic. Phil. 11, 12, 30; Vell. 2, 69, 2; 2, 77, 4.

stătīvus, a, um, *adj.* [sto], *standing still, stationary.* **I.** In gen. (very rare): de stativis aquis, ut sunt lacus et stagna et putea et maria, *standing waters*, Varr. ap. Non. 217, 2: tarditas, Firm. Math. 1, 2 *fin.*—Of a light (transl. of Gr. στηριγμός), App. de Mundo, 16, p. 64, 24.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In milit. lang., *of* or *belonging to posts, stations*, or *quarters* (the predom. signif. of the word): praesidium stativum, *appointed post* or *station* = statio, Cic. Phil. 12, 10, 24; Liv. 41, 1, 6; 44, 40, 6: castra, *a stationary camp, a camp where an army halts for a long while*, Caes. B. C. 3, 30; 3, 37; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 29; Sall. J. 44, 4; Tac. A. 3, 21 *fin.* al.—Hence, *substt.* **1. stătīva**, ōrum, *n.*, *a stationary camp.* (α) Lit., Liv. 1, 57, 4; 29, 34, 3; 31, 33, 6; 37, 37, 1 and 5; Tac. H. 1, 66 al.—* (β) Transf., of travellers: stativa, *a resting-place, stopping-place, quarters:* stativis dies absumuntur, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 103; Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 8.—***2. stătīvae**, ārum, *f.*: mansiones, deinde stativae, deinde ubi annona esset accipienda, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 45.—**B.** In relig. lang.: stativae feriae, *fixed* or *stated feasts* (usually statae feriae), Macr. S. 1, 16, § 5.

Statones, um, *m.*, *the people of Statonia in Southern Etruria, celebrated for its vines and stone-quarries*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.—Hence, **Statoniensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Statonia:* ager, Plin. 2, 95, 96,

§ 209 vina, id 14, 6, 8, § 67 lacus, Sen. Q N 3, 25, 8 — As *subst* **Statoniensis,** is, *m* (sc ager), Plin 36, 22, 49, § 168, Varr R. R 3, 12, 1.

1. stător, ōris, *m* [sto], *a magistrate's attendant, servant, messenger, orderly man* (since Augustus there were centuriae sta torum Augusti) statores mittere, Cic Fam 2, 19, 2, Planc ib 10 21, 2, Dig 4, 6, 10, 1, 16, 4, Inscr Orell 2780, 3422, 3524, cf Kellerm Vigil App 40, 199 sq; Jahn, Spec Epigr p 28, n 1, p 49

2. Stător, ōris, *m* [sisto], one who causes any thing to stand fast, *a stayer, supporter*, an epithet of Jupiter, Liv 1, 12, 6, Cic Cat 1, 5, 11, 1, 13, 31, id Fin 3 20, 66, Sen Ben 4, 7, 1, Ov F 6, 793, Vell. 2, 131 —*Plur*, Plin 2, 53, 54, § 140 —Also, of Mars, Vell 2, 131, 1

Statorius, i, *m*, *the name of a Roman gens* Q Statorius, Liv 24, 48

stătŭa, ae *f* [statuo], *an image, statue* (syn signum, effigies, imago) (commonly made of metal, Quint 2, 21, 10), rarely of the gods statuae deorum, Cato ap Prisc p 782 P, Plin 34, 7, 18, § 47, Sen Q N 2, 42, 1.—But freq and class of men statu am dare auream Solidam faciundam, Plaut Curc 3, 80 statuae et imagines, non ani morum simulacra sed corporum, Cic Arch 12 30 statua istius persimilis id. Pis 38, 93 statua equestris inaurata, id. Phil 5, 15, 41, cf id ib 9, 7, 16, id Sest 38, 83, id Verr 2, 2, 20, § 48 ea statua quae ad Opis per te posita in excelso est, id Att 6, 1, 17 si quaeret Pater urbium Subscribi statuis, Hor C 3, 24, 28 —As a designation of immovability, taciturnity, etc ex hac statua volo Erogitare, etc, Plaut Capt 5, 1, 31, id Ps 4, 1, 7, cf statuā taciturnius exit, Hor Ep 2, 2, 83 iste statua pallidior, Cat 80, 4 statuarum ritu patiemur pan nos et vincula? Petr 102, 12 — **II.** *A pil lar* marmorei, Vop Aur 37, 2 salis, Se dul Pasch 1, 106

‡ **stătŭālis,** is, *m* [statua], = STATVA RIVS, *a sculptor*, Inscr Murat 937, 1

stătŭārius, a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *be longing to statues* (post Aug) ars *the art of making statues, statuary*, Plin 34, 7, 16, § 33, 36, 5, 4, § 37 temperatura (aeris), id 34, 9, 20, § 97 — As *subst* **1. stătŭ-ārĭa,** ae, *f*, *the art of statuary*, Plin 35, 12, 45, § 156, 36 5, 4, § 15 (= ars fingendi) —**2. stătŭārius,** ii, *m*, *a maker of stat ues a statuary* (syn sculptor), Quint 2, 21, 1, Sen Ep 88, 15, Plin 35 8, 34, § 54

stătŭlīber (also separate, **stătŭ lī-ber**) bĕri *m* [prob instead of statuto liber, v infra], *a slave to whom liberty is grant ed under a certain condition* or *from a cer tain time, generally by testament* statuli ber est qui statutam et destinatam in tem pus vel condicionem libertatem habet, Dig 40, 7, 1 qui sub condicione testamento li ber esse jussus est statu liber appellatur, Ulp Fragm 2, 1, cf Titin. 2 passim statu liber est qui testamento certā condicione proposita jubetur esse liber, Fest s v sta tuliber, p 249 L statuliberi id est ejus servi quo testamento sub aliqua condici one liber esse jussus est, quem constat in terea heredis servum esse, Gai Inst 2, 200 cum statuliber sub condicione legatus est, et pendente condicione legati condicio sta tutae libertatis deficit, legatum utile fit, nam, sicut statuta libertas tunc perimit le gatum cum vires accipit, ita, etc, Dig 30, 1, 81 § 9, cf ib 33, 5, 9, 30, 1, 44, § 8, and the whole title of the Dig 40, 7, De sta tuliberis —The word perhaps occurred in the XII Tables sub hac condicione liber esse jussus ad libertatem perveniet id que lex duodecim tabularum jubet, Ulp Fragm 2 4

Statulinus, i, v Statanus

stătŭmarĭa, ae, *f*, *a plant, also call ed* proserpinaca App Herb 18

stătūmen, inis, *n* [statuo], *that upon which any thing rests, a support, stay prop*, Col 4, 2, 1, 4, 16, 2, 5 6, 18, Vitr 7, 1, 1, Plin 13, 12, 24, § 79 —**II.** Esp, *a rib* of a ship, Caes B C 1, 54

* **stătūmĭnātĭo,** onis, *f* [statumino] *an underpropping, foundation*, Vitr 7, 1 *med*.

stătūmĭno, āre, v *a* [statumen], *to prop up, to underprop, support* (post Aug)

oras ro*sarum, Plin 18, 6, 8, § 47 aliquid saxo, Vitr 7, 1

* **stătuncŭlum,** i, *n dim* [statua], *a little statue, statuette*, Petr 50, 6

stătŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v a* [stătum, sup of sto], *to cause to stand* (cf colloco, pono)

I. Corporeally **A.** *To cause to stand, set up, set, station, fix in an upright posi tion* **1.** *To set up, set in the ground, erect* ibi arbores pedicino in lapide statuito, Cato, R R. 18 inter parietes arbores ubi statues, id ib stipites statuito, id ib palis sta tutis crebris, Varr R R. 1, 14 init peda menta jacentia statuenda, *are to be raised*, Col 4, 26 pedamentum inter duas vitis, Plin 17, 22, 21, § 194 hic statui volo pri mum aquilam, *the standard of the troops*, Plaut Pers 5, 1, 7 signifer, statue signum, *plant the ensign*, Liv 5, 55, 1, Val Max 1, 5, 1 —**2.** *To plant* (rare) eodem modo vine am statuito, alligato, flexatoque uti fuerit, Plin 17, 22, 35, § 198 agro qui statuit meo Te, triste lignum (i e arborem), Hor C 2, 13, 10 —**3.** In gen, *to place, set* or *fix, set up, set forth* things or persons **a.** Without specifying the place ollam statuito cum aqua, *let a jar stand with water*, Cato, R R 156 (157) crateras magnos statuunt, i e on the table, Verg A 1, 724, so, crateras laeti statuunt, id ib 7, 147 haec carina sa tis probe fundata et bene statuta est, *well placed*, i e *so that the hull stands* perpen dicularly (cf bene lineatam carinam col locavit, v 42), Plaut Mil 3, 3, 44 nec quid quam explicare, nec statuere poterant, nec quod statutum esset, manebat, omnia perscindente vento, Liv 21, 58, 7 eo die tabernacula statui passus non est, *to pitch*, Caes B C 1, 81, so, aciem statuere, *to draw up an army* aciem quam arte statuerat, latius porrigit, Sall J 52, 6 — **b.** With designation of the place by *in* and *abl*, by *adv of place*, by *ante, apud, ad, circa, su per, and acc*, by *pro* and *abl*, by *abl* alone (very rare), or by *in* and *acc* (very rare) signa domi pro supellectile statuere, Cato ap Prisc 7, 19, 95 (p 782 P) statuite hic lectulos, Plaut Pers 5, 1, 7 etiamsi in caelo Capitolium statueretur, Cic Or 3, 46, 180 statuitur Sollius in illo gladiatorum convivio statuitur, ut dico, eques Ro manus in Apronii convivio, *is taken to the banquet* id Verr 2 3, 25, § 61 sq tabernacula in foro statuere, Liv 39 46, 3 in principiis statuit tabernaculum, Nep Eum 7, 1 in no stris castris tibi tabernaculum statue, Curt 5, 11, 6, 8, 13, 20 statui in medium undique conspicuum tabernaculum jussit, id 9, 6, 1 (sagittae) longae, nisi prius in terra statu erent arcum, haud satis apte imponuntur, id 8, 14, 19 sedes curules sacerdotum Au gustalium locis superque eas querceae co ronae statuerentur, Tac A 2, 83 donum deae apud Antium statuitur, id ib 3, 71 pro rigidis calamos columnis, Ov F 3, 529 jamque ratem Scythicis auster statuisset in oris, Val Fl 3, 653 statuere vas in loco frigido, Pall Oct 22 — Of living beings capite in terram statuerem, Ut cerebro di spergat viam, Ter Ad 3, 2 18 qui capite ipse sua in statuit vestigia sese (= qui sese ipse capite in sua vestigia statuit), i e *stands on his head*, Lucr 4 472 patrem ejus a mortuis excitasses, statuisses ante oculos, Cic Or 1, 57, 245 captivos vinctos in me dio statuit, Liv 21, 42, 1 ubi primum equus Curtium in vado statuit, id 1, 13, 5 quat tuor cohortes in fronte statuit, id 28, 33, 12 ante se statuit funditores id 42, 58, 10 puerum ad canendum ante tibicinem cum statuisset, id. 7, 2, 9 procul in conspectu eum (Philopoemenem) statuerunt, id 39, 49, 11 media porta robora legionum, du abus circa portis milites levemque armatu ram statuit, id 23, 16, 8 bovem ad fanum Dianae et ante aram statuit, id. 1, 45 6 cum Calchanta circa aram statuisset, Val Max 8, 11, ext 6 marium si qui eo loci statuisset id 3, 1, 2 *fin* adulescentes ante Caesarem statuunt, Tac A. 4 8 in fronte statuerat ferratos, in cornibus cohortes, id ib 3, 45 puer quis Ad cyathum statuetur? Hor C 1, 29, 8 tu cum pro vitula statuis dulcem Aulide natam Ante aras id. S 2, 3, 199 et statuam ante aras aurata fronte ju vencum, Verg A 9, 627 clara regione pro fundi Aetheros innumeri statuerunt agmi na cygni, Stat Th. 3, 525 —**4.** Pregn., *to construct and place, to set up after construc ting to erect make* **a.** Of statues, temples columns, altars, trophies, etc, constr with *acc* alone, or *acc of the structure* and *dat of the person* for whom or in whose honor it is erected siquidem mihi aram et statu am statuis, Plaut As 3, 3, 122 huic statu am statui decet ex auro, id Bacch 4 4, 1 ne ego aureā pro statua vincam tibi statu am, id Curc. 1, 2, 52 eique statuam eque strem in rostris statui placere, Cic Phil 5, 15, 41, so id. ib 9, 5, 10, 9, 7, 16, id Verr 2, 2, 62, § 151, 2, 2, 20, § 48, so, simula crum alicui statuere, Val Max 1, 1, 8 ef figiem, Verg A 2, 184 Mancinus eo habitu sibi statuit quo, etc. (effigiem), Plin 34, 5, 10, § 18 simulacrum in curia, Tac. A. 14, 12 quanam in civitate templum statuere-tur, id. ib 4, 55 se primos templum urbis Romae statuisse, id ib 4, 56, so id ib 4, 15 nec tibi de Pario statuam, Germanice, templum, Ov P 4, 8, 31 templa tibi sta tuam, tribuam tibi turis honorem, id M 14, 128 super terrae tumulum noluit quid statui nisi columellam Cic Leg 2, 26, 66 victimas atque aras diis Manibus statu entes, Tac A 3, 2 statuitque aras e ce spite, Ov M 7, 240 statuantur arae, Sen Med 579 aeneum statuerunt tropaeum, Cic Inv 2, 23, 69 monumentum, id ib § 70, so, in alio orbe tropaea statuere, Curt 7, 7, 14; so, Plin 3, 3, 4, § 18 ut illum di perdant qui primus statuit hic solarium, Plaut Fragm ap Gell 3, 3, 5 princeps Romanis solarium horologium statuisse L. Papirius Cursor proditur, Plin 7, 60, 60, § 213 a miliario in capite Romani fori statuto, id 3, 5, 9, § 66 carceres eo anno in Circo primum statuti, Liv 8, 20, 1 quo molem hanc immanis equi statuere? Verg A 2, 150 multo altiorem statui crucem jussit, Suet Galb 9 obeliscum, Plin 36, 9, 14, § 71 at nunc disturba quas statuisti machinas, Plaut Ps 1, 5, 137 incensis ope ribus quae statuerat, Nep Milt 7, 4 si val lum statuitur procul urbis illecebris, Tac A 4 2 castra in quinto lapide a Cartha gine statuit, Just 22, 6, 9 —**b.** Poet and in post class prose (rare) aliquem statuere = alicui statuam statuere inter et Aegi dis media statuaris in urbe, Ov H 2, 67 statuarque tumulo hilaris et coronatus, *my statue will be erected*, Tac Dial 13, so with two *acc.* custodem medio statuit quam vilicus horto, *whose statue he placed as pro tectress*, etc Mart 3, 68, 9, cf in double sense nudam te statuet, i e nudam faciet (= nudabit fortunis), and statuam tibi nu dam faciet, Mart 4, 28, 8 — **5.** Of cities, etc, *to establish, found, build* (in class prose usu condo) Agamemnon tres ibi urbes statuit, Vell 1, 1, 2 urbem quam statuo vestra est, Verg A 1, 573 urbem prae claram, id ib 4, 655 Persarum statuit Ba bylona Semiramis urbem, Prop 3 11 (4, 10), 21 ibi civitatem statuerunt, Just 23, 1, so, licentia et impunitas asyla statuendi (= aperiendi), Tac. A 3, 60 —Hence, transf carmen statuere = carmen condere, *to compose devise a song* nunc volucrum inexpertum carmen, quod tacitā statuere brumā, Stat S 4, 5, 12 — **B.** *To cause to stand still to stop* (rare, cf sisto, III B) navem extemplo statuimus, Plaut Bacch 2, 3 57 et statuit fessos, fessus et ipse, bo ves, Prop 4 (5), 9, 4 famuli hoc modo sta tuerunt aquas, Arn 1, p 30 sanguinem, Oct Hor 4 — **C.** *To cause to stand firm, strengthen, support* (rare, = stabilire), only transf qui rem publicam certo animo ad juverit, statuerit, Att ap Cic. Sest 56, 120 (Trag Rel v 357 Rib)

II. Trop **A.** *To establish, constitute* (= constituo) **1.** Esp exemplum or docu mentum (v edo *fin*, and cf Sen Phoen 320), *to set forth an example or precedent* for warning or imitation statuite exem plum impudenti, date pudori praemium, Plaut Rud 3, 2, 6 exemplum statuite in me ut adulescentuli vobis placere stude ant potius quam sibi, Ter Heaut prol 51, Auct Her 4, 35, 47 ut illi intellegere pos sint in quo homine statueris exemplum hujus modi, Cic Verr 2, 2, 45, § 111 in quos aliquid exempli populus Romanus statui putat oportere, id. ib 2, 3, 90, § 210 statuam in te exemplum, ne quis posthac infelicibus miseriis patriae illudat, Just 8, 7, 14 documentum autem statui oportere, si quis resipiscat et antiquam societatem respiciat, Liv 24, 45, 5 statueretur immo

documentum, quo uxorem imperator acciperet, *a precedent*, Tac A. 12, 6 —**2.** Jus statuere, *to establish a principle* or *relation of law:* ut (majores nostri) omnia omnium rerum jura statuerint, Cic Caecin 12, 34: qui magistratum potestatemve habebit, si quid in aliquem novi juris statuerit, ipse quoque, adversario postulante, eodem jure uti debebit, *if he has established any new principle of law*, Edict Praet in Dig. 2, 2, 1, § 1: si quid injungere inferiori velis, id prius in te ac tuos si ipse juris statueris, facilius omnes oboedientes habeas, *if you first admit it against yourself*, Liv. 26, 36, 3: si dicemus in omnibus aequabile jus statui convenire, *equal principles of law should be applied to all*, Auct. Her. 3, 3, 4. —**3.** In gen., *to establish* by authority (of relations, institutions, rights, duties, etc.): (Numa) omnis partis religionis statuit sanctissime, Cic. Rep 2, 14, 26: hoc judicium sic exspectatur ut non unae rei statui, sed omnibus constitui putetur, id Tull. 15, 36: ad formandos animos statuendasque vitae leges, Quint. prooem 14: sic hujus (virtutis) ut caelestium statuta magnitudo est, Sen Ep 79, 10. vectigal etiam novum ex salariā annonā statuerunt, Liv. 29, 37, 2: novos statuere fines, id. 42, 24, 8: neque eos quos statuit terminos observat, id. 21, 44, 5· quibus rebus cum pax statuta esset, Just 5, 10, 8; so id. 25, 1, 1: sedesque ibi statuentibus, id. 18, 5, 11.—**4.** With double *acc., to constitute, appoint, create:* Hirtius arbitrum me statuebat non modo hujus rei, sed totius consulatus sui, Cic Att. 14, 1, a, 2· telluris erum natura nec illum, nec quemquam constituit, Hor. S 2, 2, 130: de principatu (vinorum) se quisque judicem statuet, Plin 14, 6, 8, § 59· praefectus his statuitur Andragoras, Just 21, 4, 5 —**B.** *To determine, fix*, etc. (of temporal or local relations); constr. usually with *acc* and *dat* or *acc.* and *gen* **1.** Modum statuere alicui or alicujus rei, *to determine the manner, mode*, or *measure of, assign limits, restrictions* or *restraints* to a thing or person, *to impose restraints upon.* (α) With *dat.:* diuturnitati imperii modum statuendum putavistis, *that a limit should be assigned to the duration of his power*, Cic. Imp Pomp 9, 26· statui mihi tum modum et orationi meae, *imposed restraints upon myself and my words*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163: non statuendo felicitati modum, nec cohibendo fortunam, *by not assigning any limits to his success*, Liv. 30, 30, 23 (Pompeium) affirmabant, libertati publicae statuturum modum, Vell. 2, 40: cupidinibus statuat natura modum, Hor S 1, 2, 111: quem modum sibi ipsa statuit (crudelitas)? Val. Max. 9, 2 pr.: modum ipsae res statuunt (i e sibi), Plin 28, 15, 61, § 216: modum nuptiarum sumptibus statuerunt, Just 21, 4, 5: timori quem meo statuam modum? Sen. Thyest. 483; and with finem: jam statui aerumnis modum et finem cladi, id. Herc Fur 206 —(β) With *gen:* honestius te inimicitiarum modum statuere potuisse quam me humanitatis, Cic Sull. 17, 48: ipse modum statuam carminis, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 44· errorisque sui sic statuisse modum, Prop 3, 12 (4, 11), 36 modum statuunt fellis pondere denarii, *they limit the quantity of the gall to the weight of a denarius*, Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 254.—**2.** Condicionem or legem alicui, *to impose a condition* or *law upon one, to dictate, assign a condition to:* hanc tu condicionem statuis Gaditanis, Cic Balb 10, 25: providete ne duriorem vobis condicionem statuatis ordinique vestro quam ferre possit, id. Rab Post 6, 15· alter eam sibi legem statuerat ut, etc , id. Phil. 10, 6, 12: pretio statutā lege ne modum excederet, etc , *the law being assigned to the price that not*, etc , i e. *the price being limited by the law*, etc, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 118. pacis legem universae Graeciae statuit, Just 9, 5, 2.—So with ellipsis of *dat* , *to agree upon, stipulate*. statutis condicionibus, Just. 6, 1, 3 omnibus consentientibus Carthago conditur, statuto annuo vectigali pro solo urbis, id. 18, 5, 14. —**3.** Finem, *to assign* or *put an end to, make an end of:* haud opinor commode Finem statuisse orationi militem, Ter Hec 1, 2, 21· et finem statuit cuppedinis atque timoris. Lucr 6, 25· cum Fulvius Flaccus finem poenae eorum statuere cogeretur, Val. Max 3, 2, ext 1· majores vestri omnium magnarum rerum et principia exorsi ab dis sunt, et finem statuerunt, *finished*, Liv. 45, 39, 10; so, terminum: nam templis numquam statuetur terminus aevi, Stat. S 3, 1, 180: cum consilii tui bene fortiterque suscepti eum tibi finem statueris, quem ipsa fortuna terminum nostrarum contentionum esse voluisset, *since you have assigned that end*, Cic. Fam 6, 22, 2.—**4.** Pretium alicui rei, *to assign a price to something; fix, determine the price of something:* quae probast mers, pretium ei statuit, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 132: numquam avare pretium statui arti meae, Ter. Heaut. prol. 48: statuit frumento pretium, Tac A. 2, 87; so with *dat* understood: ut eos (obsides) pretio quantum ipsi statuissent patres redimi paterentur, Liv. 45, 42, 7: pretium statuit (i e vecturae et sali), id 45, 29, 13; so with *in* and *acc.:* ut in singulas amphoras (vini) centeni nummi statuantur, *that the price may be set down at 100 sesterces for an amphora*, Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 56—**5.** Statuere diem, horam, tempus, locum alicui rei, or alicui, or with *dat. gerund., to assign* or *appoint a day, time, place*, etc. (for the more usual diem dicere): statutus est comitiis dies, Liv. 24, 27, 1· diem patrando facinori statuerat, id. 35, 35, 15: multitudini diem statuit ante quam sine fraude liceret ab armis discedere, Sall C 36, 2· dies insidiis statutur, id. J. 70, 3: ad tempus locumque colloquio statuendum, Liv. 28, 35, 4· subverti leges quae sua spatia (= tempora) quaerendis aut potiundis honoribus statuerint, Tac. A. 2, 36 —With ellipsis of *dat:* observans quem statuere diem, Mart 4, 54, 6: noctem unam poscit: statuitur nox, Tac. A. 13, 44. — Esp in the *part* statutus, *fixed, appointed* (in MSS and edd. often confounded with status; v. sisto *fin*). institutum ut quotannis . . . libri diebus statutis (statis) recitarentur, Suet Claud. 42: ut die statutā omnes equos ante regiam producerent, Just 1, 10, 1: quaedam (genera) statutum tempus anni habent, Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 135: fruges quoque maturitatem statuto tempore expectant, Curt 6, 3, 7: sacrificium non esse redditum statuto tempore, id. 8, 2, 6: statuto tempore quo urbem Mithridati traderet, Just 16, 4, 9· cum ad statutam horam omnes convenissent, id 1, 10, 8: intra tempus statutum, *fixed by the law*, Dig 4, 4, 19 and 20 —**6.** *To recount, count up, state* (very rare): statue sex et quinquaginta annos, quibus mox divus Augustus rempublicam rexit: adice Tiberii tres et viginti . . . centum et viginti anni colliguntur, *count, fix* the number *at*, Tac. Or 17· Cinyphiae segetis citius numerabis aristas . . . quam tibi nostrorum statuatur summa laborum, Ov P. 2, 7, 29 —**C.** *To decide, determine*, with reference to a result, *to settle, fix, bring about, choose, make a decision* **1.** Of disputes, differences, questions, etc , between others. (α) With *interrog -clause:* ut statuatis hoc judicio utrum posthac amicitias clarorum virorum calamitati hominibus an ornamento esse malitis, Cic Balb 28, 65: eam potestatem habetis ut statuatis utrum nos . . . semper miseri lugeamus, an, etc , id. Mil 2, 4: in hoc homine statuatis, possitne senatoribus judicantibus homo nocentissimus pecuniosissimusque damnari, id Verr. 1, 16, 47: vos statuite, recuperatores, utra (sententia) utilior esse videatur, id. Caecin. 27, 77 decidis tu statuisque quid iis ad denarium solveretur, id Quint 4, 17: magni esse judicis statuere quid quemque cuique praestare oporteret, id Off 3, 17, 70· mihi vero Pompeius statuisse videtur quid vos in judicando spectare oporteret, id Mil 6, 15: semel (senatus) statueret quid donatum Masinissae vellent, Liv 42, 23· nec quid faciendum modo sit statuunt, sed, etc., *decide, dictate*, id. 44, 22 nondum statuerat conservaret eum necne, Nep Eum 11, 2· statutumque (est) quantum curules, quantum plebei pignoris caperent, Tac A 13, 28· semel nobis esse statuendum quod consilium in illo sequamur, August ap Suet Claud. 4 —(β) With *de* ut consules de Caesaris actis cognoscerent, statuerent, judicarent, Cic Att 16, 16, B, 8 et collegas suos de religione statuisse, in senatu de lege statuturos, id ib 4, 2, 4 ut de absente eo C Licinius statueret ac judicaret, Liv 42, 22. si de summā rerum liberum senatui permittat rex statuendi jus, id. 42, 62. qui ab exercitu ab imperatore eove cui de eā re statuendi potestas fuerit, dimissus erit, Edict Praet. in Dig 3, 2, 1.—Often with reference to punishment · cum de P. Lentulo ceterisque statuetis, pro certo habetote, vos simul de exercitu Catilinae decernere, Sall. C 52, 17: satis visum de Vestiliā statuere, *to pass sentence against*, Tac. A. 2, 85: jus statuendi de procuratoribus, id. ib 12, 54· facta patribus potestāte statuendi de Caeciliano, id. ib 6, 7; so id. ib 13, 28; cf. id. ib 15, 14; 2, 85; Suet Tib 61 *fin* —In partic · de se statuere, *to decide on*, or *dispose of one's self*, i e *of one's life*, = *to commit suicide:* eorum qui de se statuebant humabantur corpora, Tac A. 6, 29 —(γ) With *de* and *abl* and *interrog -clause:* si quibusdam populis permittendum esse videatur ut statuant ipsi de suis rebus quo jure uti velint, Cic Balb 8, 22 —(δ) With *contra:* consequeris tamen ut eos ipsos quos contra statuas aequos placatosque dimittas, Cic Or. 10, 34. —(ε) With *indef obj* , usu a *neutr pron* · utrum igitur hoc Graeci statuent . . . an nostri praetores? Cic Fl 12, 27: dixisti quippiam: fixum (i e id) et statutum est, id. Mur 30, 62 eoque utrique quod statuit contenti sunt, Caes B C 1, 87· senatus, ne quid absente rege statueret, Liv. 39, 24, 13: maturato opus est, quidquid statuere placet (senatui), id. 8, 13, 17: id ubi in P Licinio ita statutum est, id 41, 15, 10. interrogatus quid ipse victorem statuere debere censeret, Curt 8, 14, 43: quid in futurum statuerim, aperiam, Tac A 4, 37: utque rata essent quae procuratores sui in judicando statuerent, Suet. Claud. 12· qui statuit aliquid parte inauditā alterā, aequum licet statuerit, haud aequus fuit, Sen Med. 2, 199: non ergo quod libet statuere arbiter potest, Dig 4, 8, 32, § 15; cf : earum rerum quas Caesar statuisset, decrevisset, egisset, Cic. Att 16, 16, C, 11 —(ζ) With *de* or *super* and *abl.:* vos de crudelissimis parricidis quid statuatis cunctamini? Sall. C 52, 31· nihil super eā re nisi ex voluntate filii statuere, Suet Tib 13: ne quid super tantā re absente principe statueretur, Tac H 4, 9 —(η) *Absol* , mostly *pass impers:* ita expediri posse consilium ut pro merito cujusque statueretur, Liv 8, 14, 1: tunc ut quaeque causa erit statuetis, id 3, 53, 10: non ex rumore statuendum, *decisions should not be founded on rumors*, Tac A. 3, 69 —(θ) With *cognoscere, to examine (officially) and decide:* petit ut vel ipse de eo causa cognitā statuat, vel civitatem statuere jubeat, Caes B G 1, 19: consuli ut cognosceret statueretque senatus permiserat, Liv 39, 3, 2: missuros qui de eorum controversiis cognoscerent statuerentque, id. 40, 20, 1; 45, 13, 11· quod causā cognitā erit statuendum, Dig 2, 11, 2, § 8 —**2.** With reference to the mind of the subject, *to decide, to make up one's mind, conclude, determine, be convinced*, usu with *interrog -clause:* numquam intellegis, statuendum tibi esse, utrum illi homicidae sint an vindices libertatis, Cic Phil. 2, 12, 30 illud mirum videri solet, tot homines . . . statuere non potuisse, utrum judicem an arbitrum, rem an litem dici oporteret, id. Mur 12, 27: neque tamen possum statuere, utrum magis mirer, etc , id. de Or 3, 22, 82 ipsi statuerent, quo tempore possent suo jure arma capere, id. Tull. 5, 12· ut statuerem quid esset faciendum, id. Att 7, 26, 3· statuere enim qui sit sapiens, vel maxime videtur esse sapientis, id Ac 2, 3, 9· si habes jam statutum quid tibi agendum putes, id. Fam. 4, 2, 4· tu quantum tribuendum nobis putes statuas ipse, et, ut spero, statues ex nostrā dignitate, id. ib 5, 8, 4· vix statui posse utrum quae pro se, an quae contra fratrem petiturus esset ab senatu magis impetrabilia forent, Liv 45, 19, 6· quam satis statuerat, utram foveret partem, id. 42, 29, 11 posse ipsam Liviam statuere, nubendum post Drusum, an, etc , Tac A 4, 40 statue quem poenae extrahas, Sen. Troad. 661 —So with apud animum, *to make up one's mind* · vix statuere apud animum meum possum utrum pejor ipsa res an pejore exemplo agatur, Liv. 34, 2, 4. pro inde ipsi primum statuerent apud animos quid vellent, id. 6, 39, 11 — Rarely with *neutr pron* as object: quidquid nos de communi sententiā statuerimus, Cic Fam. 4, 1, 2· sic statue, quidquid statuis, ut causam famamque tuam in arto stare scias, Sen Herc Fur 1306 —**D.** *To decree, order, prescribe* **1.** With *ut* or *ne* · statuunt ut decem milia hominum in oppidum submit-

tantur, Caes. B G 7, 21 eos (Siculos) statuisse ut hoc quod dico postularet, Cic Verr 2, 2, 42, § 103 statuunt illi atque decernunt ut eae litterae removerentur, id. ib 2, 2, 71, § 173 statuit iste ut arator vadimonium promitteret, id. ib 2, 3, 15, § 38 orare patres ut statuerent ne absentium nomina reciperentur, id. ib 2, 2, 42, § 103 statuitur ne post M Brutum pro consulem sit Creta provincia, id Phil 2, 38, 97 (Tiberius) auxit patrum honorem statuendo ut qui ad senatum provocavissent, etc , Tac A. 14, 28 statuiturque (a senatu) ut in servitute haberentur, id. ib 12, 53 —So of a decree, determination, or agreement by several persons or parties to be carried out by each of them statutum esse (inter plebem et Poenos) ut impedimenta diriperent, Liv 23 16, 6 Atheniensis cum statuerent, ut urbe relicta naves conscenderent, Cic. Off 3, 11, 48 statuunt ut fallere custodes tentent, Ov M 4, 84 —**2.** With *acc* (post Aug) remedium statuere, *to prescribe a remedy against public abuses*, Tac A. 3, 28, 6, 4 Caesar ducentesimam (vectigalis) in posterum statuit, *decreed that one half of one per cent be the tax*, id. ib 2, 42.—So with *sic* (= hoc) sic, di, statuistis, Ov M 4, 661 —**3.** With *dat* and *acc* (not ante Aug) eis (Vestalibus) stipendium de publico statuit, *decreed, allowed a salary*, Liv 1, 20, 3 Aurelio quoque annuam pecuniam statuit princeps, *decreed, granted*, Tac A 13, 34 biduum criminibus obiciendis statuitur, *are allowed*, id ib 3, 13 itaque et alimenta pueris statuta et patribus praemia statuta, Just 12, 4, 8 ceu Aeolus insanis statuat certamina ventis Stat Th 6, 300 non hoc statui sub tempore rebus occasum Aeoniis, id ib 7, 219 statuere alicui munera, Val Fl 2, 566 —**4.** With *dat* and *interrog clause* cur his quoque statuisti quantum ex hoc genere frumenti darent, Cic Verr 2, 5, 21, § 53 ordo iis quo quisque die supplicarent, statutus, Liv 7, 28, 8 — **5.** In partic, of punishment, etc , *to decree, measure out, inflict* (α) With poenam, etc , with or without *in* and *acc pers* (mostly post Aug) considerando in utra (lege) major poena statuatur, Cic Inv 2, 49, 145 poenam statui par fuisse, Tac A 14, 49 qui non judicium, sed poenam statui videbant, id ib 11 6 eadem poena in Catum Firmium statuitur, id ib 6 31 senatu universo in socios facinoris ultimam statuente poenam, Suet Caes. 14, so with mercedem (= poenam) debuisse gravissimam temeritatis mercedem statui Liv 39, 55, 3, cf also Thrasea, non quidquid nocens reus pati mereretur, id egregio sub principe statuendum disseruit, Tac A 14, 48 —*Absol* non debere eripi patribus vim statuendi (sc poenas) Tac A. 3, 70 —(β) With *in def obj* , generally with *in* and *acc* aliquid gravius in aliquem *to proceed severely against* obsecrare coepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret Caes B G 1, 20 fac aliquid gravius in Hejum statuisse Mamertinos Cic Verr 2, 4, 9, § 19 res monet cavere ab illis magis quam quid in illos statuamus consultare, Sall C 52, 3 qui cum triste aliquid statuit, fit tristis et ipse, Ov P 2, 2, 119 si quid ob eam rem de se crudelius statuerent, Just 2 15 10 —(γ) With a word expressing the kind of punishment (post Aug) in Pompeiam Sabinam exilium statuitur, Tac A. 6, 24 (18) —(δ) De capite, *to pass sentence of death* legem illam praeclaram quae de capite civis Romani nisi comitiis centuriatis statui vetaret Cic Rep 2, 36, 61 — **E.** Referring to one's own acts, *to resolve, determine, purpose, to propose*, with *inf* (first in Cic , freq and class.) statuit ab initio et in eo perseveravit, jus publicano non dicere, Cic. Prov Cons. 5 10 P Clodius cum statuisset omni scelere in praetura vexare rem publicam, id. Mil 9, 24 statuerat excusare, *to decline the office*, id. Lig 7, 21 cum statuissem scribere ad te aliquid, id Off 1, 2, 4 quod iste certe statuerat et deliberaverat non adesse, id. Verr 2, 1, 1, § 1 se statuisse animum advertere in omnes nauarchos id. ib 2, 5, 40 § 105 nam statueram in perpetuum tacere, id Fam 4, 4, 4 statueram nihil de illo dicere, id. Fragm Clod 1, 1 statueram rectâ Appiâ Romam (i e venire) id Att. 16 10, 1 Pompeius statuerat bello decertare, Caes. B C. 3, 86 si cedere hinc statuisset, Liv 44, 39 7 triumphare mense Januario statuerat, id 39, 15 immemor sim propositi quo statui non ultra attingere externa nisi qua Romanis cohaererent rebus, id. 39, 48 rex quamquam dissimulare statuerat, id. 42, 21 opperiri ibi hostium adventum statuit, id. 42 54, 9 ut statuisse non pugnare consules cognitum est, id. 2, 45, 9 exaugurare fana statuit, id 1, 55, 2 Delphos mittere statuit, id 1, 56, 5 eos deducere in agros statuerunt, id. 40, 38, 2 tradere se, ait, moenia statuisse id. 8 25, 10 Samnitium exercitus certamine ultimo fortunam experiri statuit, id 7, 37, 4 statuit sic adfectos hosti non obicere, id 44, 36, 2 sub idem tempus statuit senatus Carthaginem excidere, Vell 1, 12, 2 statui pauca disserere, Tac H 4, 73 amoliri juvenem specie honoris statuit, id. A 2 42 statuerat urbem novam condere, Curt 4, 8, 1 statuerat parcere urbi conditae a Cyro, id. 7, 6, 20 rex statuerat inde abire, id. 7, 11, 4 Alexander statuerat ex Syria petere Africam, id. 10, 1, 17, 10, 5, 24, 5, 27 (9), 13, so, statutum habere cum animo ac deliberatum, *to have firmly and deliberately resolved*, Cic Verr 2, 3, 41, § 95 —With *sic* caedis initium fecisset a me, sic enim statuerat, id. Phil 3, 7, 29 —**F.** *To judge, declare as a judgment, be of opinion, hold* (especially of legal opinions), *think, consider* (always implying the establishment of a principle, or a decided conviction, cf existimo, puto, etc) **1.** With *acc* and *inf* **a.** In gen senatus consulta falsa delata ab eo judicavimus leges statuimus per vim et contra auspicia latas, Cic Phil 12, 5, 12 statuit senatus hoc ne illi quidem esse licitum cui concessērat omnia, id Verr 2, 3 35, § 81 quin is tamen (judex) statuat fieri non posse ut de isto non severissime judicetur, id ib 2, 3, 62, § 144 hujusce rei vos (recuperatores) statuetis nullam esse actionem qui obstiterit armatis hominibus? id Caecin. 13, 39, ut quisquam juris numeretur peritus, qui id statuit esse jus quod non oporteat judicari, *who holds that to be the law*, id ib 24 68 is (Pompeius) se in publico statuit esse non posse id P s 13, 29 tu unquam tantam plagam tacitus accipere potuisses, nisi hoc ita statuisses, quidquid dixisses te deterius esse factu rum? id. Verr 2, 3, 58, § 133 si causa cum causâ contenderet, nos nostram perfacile cunctis probaturos statuebamus, *we were sure*, id Quint 30, 92 non statuit sibi quid quam licere quod non patrem suum facere vidisset id Verr 2, 3, 90, § 211 hi sibi nullam societatem communis utilitatis causa statuunt esse cum civibus, *assume* id Off 3, 6, 28 cum igitur statuisset opus esse ad eam rem constituendam pecunia, *had become convinced*, id. ib 2, 23, 82 quo cive neminem ego statuo in hac re publicâ esse fortiorem, id. Planc 21, 51 quam quidem laudem sapientiae statuo esse maximam, id. Fam 5, 13, 1 hoc anno statuit temporis esse satis, Ov F 1, 34 nolim statuas me mente malignâ id facere, Cat 67, 37 — So with *sic* velim sic statuas tuas mihi litteras longissimas quasque gratissimas fore, Cic Fam 7, 33 *fin* ego sic statuo a me in hac causâ pietatis potius quam defensionis partes esse susceptas, *I hold, lay down as the principle of my defence*, id Sest 2, 3 quod sic statuit omnino consularem legem nullam putare, id ib 64, 135 sic statuo et judico, neminem tot et tanta habuisse ornamenta dicendi, id. Or 2, 28, 122 —Hence, statui, *I have judged*, i e *I know*, and statueram, *I had judged*, i e *I knew* ut ego qui in te satis consilii statuerim esse, mallem Peducaeum tibi consilium dare quam me, ironically, Cic Att 1, 5, 4 qui saepe audissent, nihil esse pulchrius quam Syracusarum moenia, statuerant se, si ea Verre praetore non vidissent, numquam esse visuros, id. Verr 2, 5, 36, § 95 —With *neutr pron* si dicam non recte aliquid statuere eos qui consulantur, *that they hold an erroneous opinion*, Cic. Caecin. 24 68, cf. quis hoc statuit umquam, aut cui concedi potest ut eum jure potuerit occidere a quo, etc. id Tull 24, 56, Quint. 5, 13 21 —**b.** Particularly of a conclusion drawn from circumstances *to judge, infer, conclude*, *declare* (as an inference) cum tuto senatum haberi non posse judicavistis, tum statuistis, etiam intra muros Antonii scelus versari, Cic. Phil 3, 5, 13 quod si aliter statuetis, videte ne hoc vos statuatis, qui virus decesserit, ei vim non esse factam id. Caecin 16, 46 quid? si tu ipse statuisti, bona P Quinctii ex edicto possessa non esse? id. Quint. 24, 76 ergo ad fidem bonam statuit pertinere notum esse emptori vitium quod nosset venditor, id Off 3, 16, 67 Juppiter esse pium statuit quodcumque juvaret, Ov H. 4, 133 —With *neutr pron.* hoc (i e. litteris Gabinii credendum non esse) statuit senatus cum frequens supplicationem Gabinio denegavit, Cic. Prov Cons. 6, 14 quod si tum statuit opus esse, quid cum ille decessisset, Flacco existimatis statuendum et faciendum fuisse? id Fl 12, 29, cf id. Caecin. 16, 46, supra, so, hoc si ita statuetis, id. ib 16, 47 —**c.** Esp with *gerund clause.* (α) *To hold, judge, think, consider, acknowledge, that something must be done*, or *should have been done* tu cum tuos amicos in provinciam quasi in praedam invitabas non statuebas tibi de illorum factis rationem esse reddendam? *did you not consider, did it not strike you?* Cic. Verr 2, 2, 11, § 29. statuit, si hoc crimen extenuari vellet nauarchos omnes vita esse privandos *he thought it necessary to deprive*, etc., id ib 2, 5, 40, § 103 ut statuas mihi non modo non cedendum, sed etiam tuo auxilio utendum fuisse, id. Fam. 5, 2, 10 statuebam sic, boni nihil ab illis nugis expectandum, id Sest. 10 24 Antigonus statuit aliquid sibi consilii novi esse capiendum, Nep Eum 8, 4 —So with opus fuisse ut hoc statuatis oratione longâ nihil opus fuisse, *acknowledge*, Cic. Verr 1, 18, 56 causam sibi dicendam esse statuerat jam ante quam hoc usu venit, *knew* (cf a. supra), id. ib 2, 5, 39, § 101. —(β) *To think that one must do something, to resolve, propose*, usu with *dat pers* manendum mihi statuebam quasi in vigilia quadam consulari ac senatoria, Cic Phil. 1, 1, 1 quae vobis fit injuria si statuimus, vestro nobis judicio standum esse, *if we conclude, purpose, to abide*, etc , id Fl 27, 65 ut ea quae statuisses tibi in senatu dicenda, reticeres, id Fam 5, 2, 1 statuit tamen nihil sibi in tantis injuriis gravius faciendum, id Clu 6, 16 Caesar statuit exspectandam classem, Caes B G 3, 14 non exspectandum sibi statuit dum, etc , id ib 1, 11 quod eo tempore statuerat non esse faciendum, id B C 3, 44 statuit sibi nihil agitandum, Sall J 39, 5 Metellus statuit alio more bellum gerendum, id. ib 54, 5 Laco statuit accuratius sibi agendum cum Pharnabazo, Nep Alcib 10, 2 sororis filios tollendos statuit, Just. 38, 1 —**2.** With *ut* si, ut Manlius statuebat sic est judicatum (= ut judicandum esse statuebat), Cic Caecin 24, 69 ut veteres statuerunt poetae (ut = quod ita esse), id Arat. 267 (33) quae majora auribus accepta sunt quam oculis noscuntur, ut statuit, *as he thought*, i e *that those things were greater*, etc , Liv 45, 27 cum esset, ut ego mihi statuo, talis qualem te esse video, Cic Mur 14 32 —**3.** With two acc (= duco, existimo) omnes qui libere de re publicâ sensimus, statuit ille quidem non inimicos, sed hostes *regarded not as adversaries, but as foes*, Cic. Phil 11, 1, 3 Anaximenes aëra deum statuit, id N D 10, 26 voluptatem summum bonum statuens, id Off 1, 2, 5 video Lentulum cujus ego parentem deum ac patronum statuo fortunae ac nominis mei, id Sest 69, 144 si rectum statuerimus concedere amicis quidquid velint id Lael 11, 38 Hieronymus summum bonum statuit non dolere, id. Fin 2 6, 19 noster vero Plato Titanum e genere statuit eos qui adversentur magistratibus, id. Leg 3, 2 5 decretum postulat, quo justae inter patruos fratrumque filias nuptiae statuerentur, Tac A. 12, 7 optimum in praesentiâ statuit reponere odium, id. Agr 39 —*P a*

stătūtus, a, um, i e baculo, *propped, leaning* on a stick (dub v I C supra) vidistis senem statutum, ventriosum? Plaut Rud. 2, 2, 11 —Hence, *subst* **stătūtum**, i, *n* , *a law, decision, determination statute* (late Lat) Dei Lact 2 16, 14 Parcarum leges ac statuta, id 1, 11, 14 statuta Dei et placita id 7, 25 8

stătūra, ae, *f* [status, from sto, prop a standing upright, an upright posture; hence], *height* or *size* of the body, *stature* **I.** Lit (class.) (vir) commodâ staturâ, Plaut. As 2, 3, 21 staturâ haud magnâ, id.

Poen. 5, 2, 152: pro facie, pro staturâ, Lucil. ap. Non. 226, 25: velim mihi dicas, L. Turselius quâ facie fuerit, quâ staturâ, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 41: corporis nostri partes totaque figura et forma et statura, quam apta ad naturam sit, apparet, id. Fin. 5, 12, 35; so, corporis (corresp. to figura), id. Inv. 1, 28, 41: ipse (citharoedus) formâ et specie sit et staturâ appositâ ad dignitatem, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: parva statura (hominis), ib. 4, 33, 45: homines tantulae staturae, *of so small a stature*, Caes. B. G. 2, 30 *fin.*: hoc ali staturam, ali hoc vires, id. ib. 6, 21.—**II.** Transf., of animals or plants, *size, growth* (post-Aug. and rare): Altinae vaccae sunt humilis staturae, Col. 6, 24, 5: producere vitem in tantam staturam, quantam permittit agricola, id. 5, 5, 8.

stătūrōsus, a, um [statura], *of great stature, gigantic*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 23 *fin.*

1. stătus, a, um, v. sisto.

2. stătus, ūs, *m.* [sto and sisto]. **I.** In a corporeal sense. **A.** *Mode* or *way of standing, of holding one's body* (at rest), *posture, position, attitude, station, carriage; sing.* and *plur.*: *Ps.* Statur hic ad hunc modum. *Si.* Statum vide hominis, Callipho, quasi basilicum, *look at the way he stands*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 41: stat in statu senex ut adoriatur moechum, *in an attitude of attack, ready*, id. Mil. 4, 9, 12: concrepuit digitis, laborat; crebro commutat status, *his posture*, id. ib. 2, 2, 51: qui esset status (videre vellem) flabellulum tenere te asinum tantum, *what your attitude was, what figure you cut, in holding the fan*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 50: in gestu status (oratoris erit) erectus et celsus, rarus incessus, *attitude*, Cic. Or. 18, 59: status quidem rectus sit, sed diducti paulum pedes, Quint. 11, 3, 159: abesse plurimum a saltatore debet orator ... non effingere status quosdam, et quidquid dicet ostendere, id. 11, 3, 89: ut recta sint bracchia, ne indoctae rusticaeve manus, ne status indecorus, id. 1, 11, 16: stare solitus Socrates dicitur ... immobilis, iisdem in vestigiis, Gell. 2, 1, 2: dumque silens astat, status est vultusque diserti, Ov. P. 2, 5, 51: statum proeliantis componit, Petr. 95 *fin.*—So of the pose of statues: non solum numerum signorum, sed etiam uniuscujusque magnitudinem, figuram, statum litteris definiri vides, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21, § 57: expedit saepe, ut in statuis atque picturis videmus, variari habitus, vultus, status, Quint. 2, 13, 8: ut illo statu Chabrias sibi statuam fieri voluerit. Ex quo factum est ut postea athletae his statibus in statuis ponendis uterentur, Nep. Chabr. 1, 3.—And of images in a dream: ubi prima (imago somni) perit, alioque est altera nata inde statu, prior hic gestum mutasse videtur, Lucr. 4, 772: (opp. motus, incessus) quorum (iratorum) vultus, voces, motus statusque mutantur, *motions and postures*, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102: decorum istud in corporis motu et statu cernitur, id. ib. 1, 35, 126: habitus oris et vultûs, status, motus, id. Fin. 3, 17, 56; 5, 17, 47: in quibus si peccetur ... motu statuve deformi, id. ib. 5, 12, 35: eo erant vultu, oratione, omni reliquo motu et statu, ut, etc., id. Tusc. 3, 22, 53: status, incessus, sessio, accubatio ... teneat illud decorum, id. Off. 1, 35, 129: in pedibus observentur status et incessus, *the posture and gait*, Quint. 11, 3, 124.—**B.** Of external appearance, *manners, dress*, and *apparel*: quoniam formam hujus cepi in me et statum, decet et facta moresque hujus habere me similis item, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 111: redegitque se ad pallium et crepidas, atque in tali statu biennio fere permansit, Suet. Tib. 13.—**C.** *Size, height, stature* of living and inanimate beings (cf. statura; post-Aug.): pumilionem, quos natura brevi statu peractos, etc., Stat. S. 1, 6, 58: longissimum ... aratorem faciemus; mediastenus qualiscunque status potest esse, Col. 1, 9, 3: in gallinaceis maribus status altior quaeritur, id. 8, 2, 9; so id. 7, 9, 2; 7, 12 *med.*: plantae majoris statûs, Pall. Febr. 25, 20.—**D.** *A position, place*, in the phrase de statu movere, deicere, or statum conturbare, *to displace, drive out, eject, expel, throw* from a position (esp. of battle and combat): equestrem procellam excitemus oportet, si turbare ac statu movere (hostes) volumus, Liv. 30, 18, 14: nihil statu motus, cum projecto prae se clipeo staret, in praesidio urbis moriturum se ... respondit, id. 38, 25: Manlius scutum scuto percussit atque statum Galli conturbavit (cf. the next sentence: atque de loco hominem iterum dejecit), Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 16.—So, out of the military sphere, in order to avoid an attack: ea vis est ... quae, periculo mortis injecto, formidine animum perterritum loco saepe et certo de statu demovet, Cic. Caecin. 15, 42.—Transf., of mental position, *conviction, argument*, etc.: saepe adversarios de statu omni dejecimus, Cic. Or. 37, 129: voluptas quo est major, eo magis mentem e suâ sede et statu demovet, *throws the mind off its balance*, id. Par. 1, 3, 15.—Similarly: de statu deducere, recedere, *from one's position* or *principles*: fecerunt etiam ut me prope de vitae meae statu deducerent, ut ego istum accusarem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 10: neque de statu nobis nostrae dignitatis est recedendum, neque sine nostris copiis in alterius praesidia veniendum, id. Att. 1, 20, 2.—So, de statu suo declinare = moveri: neque dubito quin, suspitione aliquâ perculsi repentinâ, de statu suo declinarint, i. e. *became unsettled*, Cic. Clu. 38, 106: qui cum me firmissimis opibus ... munire possim, quamvis excipere fortunam malui quam ... de meo statu declinare, *than abandon my position*, id. Prov. Cons. 17, 41; cf. of the position of heavenly bodies: qui eodem statu caeli et stellarum nati sunt, *aspect*, id. Div. 2, 44, 92.

II. Trop., *condition, state, position, situation, circumstances.* **A.** Of persons, *condition in regard to public rights, political* or *civil status*, any loss of which was a capitis deminutio (v. caput): capitis minutio est statûs permutatio, Gai. Dig. 4, 5, 1; id. Inst. 1, 159; cf. Dig. 4, 5, 11: quo quisque loco nostrum est natus ... hunc vitae statum usque ad senectutem obtinere debet, Cic. Balb. 7, 18: ad quem proscripti confluebant. Quippe nullum habentibus statum quilibet dux erat idoneus, *with regard to the civil death of the proscribed*, Vell. 2, 72, 5: illorum salus omnibus accepta fuit ... quia tam grati exoptatum libertatis statum recuperaverint, Val. Max. 5, 26: si statu periclitari litigator videtur, *if his civil status seems in peril*, Quint. 6, 1, 36: nec ulla tam familiaris est infelicibus patria quam solitudo et prioris statûs oblivio, i. e. *the status of full citizenship, lost by banishment*, Curt. 5, 5, 11: permanent tamen in statu servitutis, Suet. Gram. 21: vetuit quaeri de cujusquam defunctorum statu, id. Tit. 8 *fin.*: multorum excisi status, Tac. A. 3, 28: qui illegitime concipiuntur, statum sumunt ex eo tempore quo nascuntur, i. e. *whether freemen or slaves*, etc., Gai. Inst. 1, 89: cum servus manumittitur: eo die enim incipit statum habere, *a civil status*, Dig. 4, 5, 4: homo liber qui se vendidit, manumissus non ad suum statum revertitur, sed efficitur libertinae condicionis, i. e. that of an ingenuus, ib. 1, 5, 21: primo de personarum statu dicemus, *civil status*, ib. 1, 5, 2; so Tit. 5: de statu hominum (sometimes status used in the jurists absolutely with reference to freedom and slavery): si status controversiam cui faciat procurator, sive ex servitute in libertatem, etc., Dig. 3, 3, 39, § 5; so ib. 3, 3, 33, § 1.—Similarly in the later jurists: status suus = aetas XXV. annorum, *years of discretion*: cum ad statum suum frater pervenisset, Dig. 31, 1, 77, § 19.—**2.** *Condition* and *position* with reference to rank, profession, trade, occupation, social standing, reputation, and character: an tibi vis inter istas vorsarier prosedas ... quae tibi olant stabulum statumque? *their trade*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 59: quod in civitatibus agnationibus familiarum distinguuntur status, *the ranks of the families*, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 23: regum status decemviris donabantur, *the rank of kings was assigned to the decemvirs*, id. Agr. 1, 1, 2: cum alii rem ipsam publicam atque hunc bonorum statum odissent, *the social position of the higher classes*, id. Sest. 20, 46: non ut aliquid ex pristino statu nostro retineamus, id. Fam. 4, 4, 1: ecquis umquam tam ex amplo statu concidit? id. Att. 3, 10, 2: non enim jam quam dignitatem, quos honores, quem vitae statum amiserim cogito, id. ib. 10, 4, 1: quam (statuam) esse ejusdem status amictus, anulus, imago ipsa declarat, id. ib. 1, 1, 17: praesidium petebamus ex potentissimi viri benevolentiâ ad omnem statum nostrae dignitatis, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 1: noster autem status est hic: apud bonos iidem sumus quos reliquisti, apud sordem, etc., id. Att. 1, 16, 11: ego me non putem tueri meum statum ut neque offendam animum cujusquam, nec frangam dignitatem meam? *maintain my character*, id. Fam. 9, 16, 6: quos fortuna in amplissimo statu (i. e. regum) collocarat, Auct. Her. 4, 16, 23: tantam in eodem homine varietatem status, *high and low position in life, ups and downs*, Val. Max. 6, 9, 4: cum classiarios quos Nero ex remigibus justos milites fecerat, redire ad pristinum statum cogeret, Suet. Galb. 12: quaedam circa omnium ordinum statum correxit, id. Claud. 22: cum redieritis in Graeciam, praestabo ne quis statum suum vestro credat esse meliorem, *social position*, Curt. 5, 5, 22: omnis Aristippum decuit color et status et res, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 23.—**3.** *Condition* in reference to prosperity, happiness or unhappiness, and health (mostly poet. and post-Aug.): at iste non dolendi status non vocatur voluptas, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 28: neque hic est Nunc status Aurorae meritos ut poscat honores, Ov. M. 13, 594: flebilis ut noster status est, ita flebile carmen, id. Tr. 5, 1, 5: quid enim status hic a funere differt? id. P. 2, 3, 3: pejor ab admonitu fit status iste boni, id. ib. 1, 2, 54: his enim quorum felicior in domo status fuerat, Val. Max. 6, 8, 7: sin nostros status sive proximorum ingenia contemplemur, id. 6, 9 pr.: caelum contemplare: vix tamen ibi talem statum (i. e. felicitatis deorum) reperias, id. 7, 1, 1: haec quidem (vox) animi magnifici et prosperi status (*fuit*), id. 6, 5, ext. 4: obliti statûs ejus quem beneficio exuistis meo, Curt. 10, 2, 22: sumus in hoc tuo statu iidem qui florente te fuimus, i. e. *distress*, id. 5, 11, 5: res magna et ex beatissimo animi statu profecta, Sen. Ep. 81, 21: voverat, si sibi incolumis status (of *health*) permisisset, proditurum se ... hydraulam, Suet. Ner. 54.—**4.** *Condition, circumstances*, in gen., of life or of the mind: homines hoc uno plurimum a bestiis differunt quod rationem habent, mentemque quae ... omnem complectatur vitae consequentis statum, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45: facias me certiorem et simul de toto statu tuo consiliisque omnibus, id. Fam. 7, 10, 3: tibi declaravi adventus noster qualis fuisset, et quis esset status, id. Att. 4, 2, 1: quid enim ego laboravi, si ... nihil consecutus sum ut in eo statu essem quem neque fortunae temeritas, neque, etc., labefactaret, id. Par. 2, 17: sed hoc videant ii qui nulla sibi subsidia ad omnes vitae status paraverunt, id. Fam. 9, 6, 4: atque is quidem qui cuncta composuit constanter in suo manebat statu (transl. of ἔμενεν ἐν τῷ ἑαυτοῦ κατὰ τρόπον ἤθει, Plat. Tim. p. 42, c. Steph.), *in his own state, being*, Cic. Tim. 13: vitae statum commutatum ferre non potuit, Nep. Dion, 4, 4: id suis rebus tali in statu saluti fore, Curt. 5, 1, 5: haec sunt fulmina quae prima accepto patrimonio et in novi hominis aut urbis statu fiunt, *in any new condition* (when a stroke of lightning was considered an omen), Sen. Q. N. 2, 47.—Rarely of a state: libere hercle hoc quidem. Sed vide statum (i. e. ebrietatis), Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 4.—Esp., in augury: fulmen status, *a thunderbolt sent to one who is not expecting a sign, as a warning or suggestion*, = fulmen monitorium: status est, ubi quietis nec agitantibus quidquam nec cogitantibus fulmen intervenit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 39, 2.—**B.** Of countries, communities, etc., *the condition of society*, or *the state, the public order, public affairs.* **1.** In gen.: Siciliam ita vexavit ac perdidit ut ea restitui in antiquum statum nullo modo possit, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 12: nunc in eo statu civitas est ut omnes idem de re publicâ sensuri esse videantur, id. Sest. 50, 106: omnem condicionem imperii tui statumque provinciae mihi demonstravit Tratorius, id. Fam. 12, 23, 1; so id. ib. 13, 68, 1: mihi rei publicae statum per te notum esse voluisti, id. ib. 3, 11, 4; so, status ipse nostrae civitatis, id. ib. 5, 16, 2: non erat desperandum fore aliquem tolerabilem statum civitatis, id. Phil. 13, 1, 2: sane bonum rei publicae genus, sed tamen inclinatum et quasi pronum ad perniciosissimum statum, id. Rep. 2, 26, 48: aliquo, si non bono, at saltem certo statu civitatis, id. Fam. 9, 8, 2: ex hoc qui sit status totius rei publicae videre potes, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 15: ex eodem de toto statu rerum com-

munium cognosces, id Fam 1, 8, 1 tamen illa, quae requiris, suum statum tenent, nec melius, si tu adesses, tenerent, id. ib 6, 1, 1 · non illi nos de unius municipis fortunis arbitrantur, sed de totius municipii statu, dignitate, etc, sententias esse laturos, id. Clu 69, 196 ego vitam omnium civium, statum orbis terrae redemi, id. Sull. 11, 33 Ti Gracchum mediocriter labefactantem statum rei publicae, id. Cat 1, 1, 3 eo tum statu res erat ut longe principes haberentur Aedui, Caes. B G 6, 12, 9 cum hoc in statu res esset, Liv 26, 5, 1, so id. 32, 11, 1 eam regiam servitutem (civitatis) collatam cum praesenti statu praeclaram libertatem visam, id. 41, 6, 9 statum quoque civitatis ea victoria firmavit ut jam inde res inter se contrahere auderent, i e *commercial prosperity*, id 27, 51 ut delibe rare de statu rerum suarum posset, id. 44, 31 ut taedio praesentium consules duo et status pristinus rerum in desiderium veniant, id. 3 37, 3 jam Latio is status erat rerum ut neque bellum neque pacem pati possent, id 8, 13, 2 · qui se moverit ad sollicitandum statum civitatis, *internal peace*, id 3, 20, 8 omni praesenti statu spem cuique novandi res suas blandiorem esse, *more attractive than any condition of public affairs*, id 35, 17 tranquillitatis status, Val Max 7, 2, 1 in sollicito civitatis statu, Quint 6, 1, 16 principes regesque et quocumque alio nomine sunt tutores status publici, *guardians of public order*, Sen Clem 1, 4, 3 cu ris omnium ad formandum publicum statum a tam sollemni munere aversis, Curt 10, 10, 9, so, ad formandum rerum praesentium statum, Just 9, 5, 1 populo jam praesenti statu laeto, Suet Caes 50 ad componendum Orientis statum, id Calig 1 deploravit temporum statum, id Galb 10 ad explorandum statum Galliarum, id Caes 24 delegatus pacandae Germaniae status id. Tib 16 et omnia habet rerum status iste mearum (poet, = reipublicae meae), Ov M 7, 509 —**2.** Esp, of the political sentiments of the citizens a Maronitis certiora de statu civitatium sciturus, Liv 39, 27 ad visendum statum regionis ejus, id 42, 17, 1 suas quoque in eodem statu mansuras res esse, id 42, 29, 9 cum hic status in Boeotia esset id 42, 56, 8 —**3.** *Of the constitution, institutions, form of government*, etc Scipionem rogemus ut explicet quem existimet esse optimum statum civitatis, Cic Rep 1, 20, 33, 1, 21, 34, 1, 46, 70, 1, 47, 71 ob hanc causam praestare nostrae civitatis statum ceteris civitatibus, id ib 2, 1, 2 itaque cum patres rerum potirentur, numquam constitisse statum civitatis, *the form of the government had never been permanent*, id ib 1, 32, 49 in hoc statu rei publicae (decemvirali) quem dixi non posse esse diuturnum, id ib 2, 37, 62 providete ne rei publicae status commutetur, id. Har Resp 27, 60 eademque oritur etiam ex illo saepe optimatium praeclaro statu, *aristocratic form of government*, id Rep 1, 44, 68 ut totum statum civitatis in hoc uno judicio positam esse putetis, id Fl 1, 3 ut rei publicae statum convulsuri viderentur, id. Pis 2, 4 pro mea salute pro vestra auctoritate, pro statu civitatis nullum vitae discrimen vitandum umquam putavit, id Red in Sen 8, 20 cum hoc coire ausus es, ut consularem dignitatem, ut rei publicae statum addiceres? id. ib 7 16 omnia quae sunt in imperio et in statu civitatis ab iis defendi putantur, id Mur 11, 24 intelleges (te habere) nihil quod aut hoc aut aliquo rei publicae statu timeas, id Fam 6, 2 3 quod ad statum Macedoniae pertinebat, Liv 45, 32, 2 ex commutatione status publici, Vell 2, 35, 4 · haec oblivio concussum et labentem civitatis statum in pristinum habitum revocavit Val Max 4, 1, ext 4 Gracchi civitatis statum conati erant convellere, id. 6, 3, 1 *fin* · Cicero ita legibus Sullae cohaerere statum civitatis affirmat ut his solutis stare ipsa non possit, Quint 11 1, 85 qui eloquentia turbaverant civitatium status vel everterant id 2, 16, 4 id biduum quod de mutando reipublicae statu haesitatum erat, Suet Claud 11 nec dissimulasse unquam pristinum se reipublicae statum restituturum, id. ib 1 conversus hieme ad ordinandum reipublicae statum, fastos correxit, etc, id. Caes 40 tu civitatem quis deceat status Curas *what institutions*, Hor C 3, 29, 25 — Hence, **4.** *Existence of the republic* quae lex ad imperium, ad majestatem, ad statum patriae, ad salutem omnium pertinet, Cic. Cael. 29, 70 (= eo, ut stet patria, *the country's existence*) si enim status erit aliquis civitatis, quicunque erit, id Fam 4, 14, 4 status enim rei publicae maxime judicatis rebus continetur, *the existence of the republic depends on the decisions of the courts*, i e *their sacredness*, id Sull 22, 63 — **C.** In nature, *state, condition*, etc inco lumitatis ac salutis omnium causa videmus hunc statum esse hujus totius mundi atque naturae, Cic. Or 3, 45, 178 ex alio alius status (i e mundi) excipere omnia debet, Lucr 5, 829 ex alio terram status excipit alter, id 5, 835 est etiam quoque pacatus status aeris ille, id. 3, 292 · non ex pectato solis ortu, ex quo statum caeli notare gubernatores possent, Liv 37, 12, 11. idem (mare) alio caeli statu recipit in se fretum, Curt 6, 4, 19 incertus status caeli, Col 11, 2 pluvius caeli status, id. 2, 10 mitior caeli status, Sen Oedip 1054 —**D.** *The characteristic, mark, character, essential feature* of a thing **1.** In gen. atque hoc loquor de tribus his generibus rerum publicarum non perturbatis atque permixtis, sed suum statum tenentibus, *preserving their essential features*, Cic Rep 1, 28, 44 —Hence, **2.** Esp in rhet jurisp (*a*) *The answer to the action* (acc to Cic, because the defence primum insistit in eo = the Gr στασις) refutatio accusationis appellatur Latine status, in quo primum insistit quasi ad repugnandum congressa defensio, Cic. Top 25, 93, so, statu (sic enim appellamus controversiarum genera), id Tusc 3, 33, 79 statum quidam dixerunt primam causarum conflictionem, Quint 3, 6, 4, cf Cic Part Or 29, 102 —(*β*) *The main question, the essential point* quod nos statum id quidam constitutionem vocant, alii quaestionem, alii quod ex quaestione appareat Theodorus caput, ad quod referantur omnia, Quint 3, 6, 2 non est status prima conflictio, sed quod ex prima conflictione nascitur, id est genus quaestionis *the kind, nature of the question*, id 3, 6, 5, cf the whole chapter —**E.** In gram *the mood of the verb*, instead of modus, because it distinguishes the conceptions of the speaker et tempora et status, *tenses and moods*, Quint 9, 3, 11 fiunt soloecismi per modos, sive cui status eos dici placet, id 1, 5, 41

☞ For **statu liber,** v statuliber

* **stătūtio,** onis, *f* [statuo], *a placing, setting up, erecting* tigni, Vitr 10, 5 *med*

stătūtum, v statuo *fin*

stătūtus, a, um, *Part* and *P a.*, from statuo

Staures, um, *m*, *a people on the Caspian Sea*, Plin 6, 16, 18, § 46

† **stĕātītis,** idis, *f*, = στεατῖτις, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, perhaps *soapstone, steatite*, Plin 37, 11, 71, § 186

† **stĕātōma,** ătis, *n*, = στεατωμα, *a kind of fatty tumor*, Plin. 26, 14, 87, § 144, Veg 3, 30, 1 (in Cels 7, 6, written in Greek)

† **stĕga,** ae, *f*, = στεγη, *the deck* of a ship, Plaut Bacch 2, 3, 44, id Stich 3, 1, 12

Stĕgănos, i, *m*, = Στεγανος, *one of the channels by which the city of Alexandria had access to the sea*, Plin 5, 31, 34, § 128

† **stegnus,** a, um, *adj*, = στεγνος, *making close, drawing together, costive* febres, Plin 23, 7, 63, § 120

† **stēla,** ae, *f*, = στήλη, *a pillar, column, stele*, Plin 6, 28, 32, § 150, 6, 29, 34, § 174, Mart. Cap 2 § 137

† **stēlĕphūros,** i, *f*, = στελεφοῦρος, *a plant*, perh *Ravenna sugar cane* Saccharum Ravennae, Linn, Plin. 21, 17, 61, § 101

† **stēlis,** idis, *f*, = στελις, *a mistletoe that grows upon firs and larches*, Plin 16, 44, 93, § 245

stella, ae, *f* [for sterula, cf Sanscr staras, cf Gr αστηρ, Germ Stern; Engl star, perh root ster of sterno, Gr στορέννυμι] **I.** Lit, *a star* (whereas sidus denotes a group of stars, a constellation, v sidus, cf also astrum) ignes, quae sidera et stellas vocatis, Cic Rep 6, 15, 15 sunt stellae natura flammeae, id. N D 2 46, 118 o magna templa caelitum commixta stellis splendidis, Enn ap. Varr L L 7, § 6 Müll (Trag v 227 Vahl), cf · caelum stellis fulgentibus aptum, id. ap Macr S 6, 1 (Ann. v 30 Vahl), Lucr 6, 357 · stellae in radiis solis (non cernuntur), Cic. Fin 5, 24, 71 maxime sunt admirabiles motus earum quinque stellarum, quae falso vocantur errantes, i e *planets*, id. N D 2, 20, 51, so, errantes, id Rep 1, 14, 22, id. Tusc 1, 25, 62, id N D 1, 13, 34 (but cf inerrantes, *fixed stars*, id. ib 3, 20, 51) stella comans, i e *a comet*, Ov M 15, 749, cf id ib 15, 850 dum caelum stellas vehat, Tib 1, 4, 66 simul alba nautis Stella refulsit, Hor C 1, 12, 28 jam stellarum sublime coëgerat agmen Lucifer, Ov M 11, 97. usque ad diurnam stellam, *Lucifer*, i e *till daybreak*, Plaut Men 1, 2, 64 —Prov, of an impossibility. Terra feret stellas, Ov Tr 1, 8, 3 —Poet, sometimes for sidus, *a constellation* Saturni, Verg G 1, 336 Coronae, id. ib 1, 222 · vesani Leonis, Hor C 3, 29, 19 Icarii stella proterva canis, Ov Am 2, 16 4, stella miluus, id F 3, 793, 5, 112.—*Of the sun* · stella serena, Ov F 6, 718 —**B.** Esp, *a meteor, shooting star* saepe stellas videbis Praecipites caelo labi, Verg G 1, 365 · de caelo lapsa per umbras Stella, id A. 2, 694, Lucr 2, 208 discursus stellarum, Plin 2, 36, 36, § 100, cf · discurrere eae (stellae) videntur, id 18, 35, 80, § 351 videmus ergo stellarum longos a tergo albescere tractus Hae velut stellae exsiliunt, etc, Sen. Q N 1, 14, 2 sq —**II.** Transf., of things resembling a star **A.** *A figure of a star* vitis in stellam dividatur refert jugum in stellam decussari, etc, Col 4, 17, 4 sq ; 4 26, 3, cf id 3, 13, 13 Plin 18, 10, 23, § 97 chlamys distincta aureis stellis, Suet Ner 25 —**B.** *A bright point* on a precious stone, Plin 37, 7, 25, § 96, 37, 9, 51, § 134, 37, 10, 67, § 182 —**C.** *A starfish*, Plin 9, 60, 86, § 183, 32, 11, 53, § 151 marina, Veg Vet 4 (6), 12, 3 —**D.** *A glowworm*, Plin 18, 27, 67, § 251 —* **E.** *The pupil* of the eye, Claud. Idyll 1, 36

stellans, antis, v stello, I

stellāris, e, *adj* [stella], *of* or *belonging to a star, starry* (post class) essentia, Macr Somn Scip 1, 14 *med*

Stellātīnus, a, um, v Stellatis

Stellātis ăger or **campus,** *a district in Southern Campania, near Cales*, Cic Agr 2, 31, 85, 1, 7, 20, Liv 9, 44, 5, 10, 31, 5, 22, 13, 6, Suet Caes 20, Sil 11, 268 —Hence, **Stellātīnus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the* ager Stellatis tribus, Liv 6 5, 8, cf Fest p 343, Inscr Grut 35, 3, 484, 3

stellātūra, ae, *f*, *a deduction from the soldiers' rations granted to the military tribunes* (late Lat) Spart Pescenn 3, Lampr. Alex Sev 15 *med*, Cod. Th 7, 4, 28, § 1 al.

stellātus, a, um, v stello, II

stellĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj* [stella fero], *star bearing, starry* (very rare) caeli stellifer cursus, * Cic Rep 6 18, 18 polus, Sen Hippol 785 sphaera, Macr Somn Scip 2, 1, § 1

stellĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj* [stella gero], *star bearing, starry* (mostly poet) viae stelligerae aetheris, Varr ap Non 299, 32 orbes Cic Arat 238 (482) polus, Stat Th 12, 565 axis id S 3, 3, 77 Olympus, Sen. Herc Oet 1907 apex, Sil 13, 863

* **stellĭmĭcans,** antis, *adj* [stella mico], *glittering with stars* signa, Varr ap Prob Verg E 6, 31

1. stellĭo (stēlĭo), ōnis, *m* [stella] **A.** *A newt, stellion* (having star like spots on its back) Lacerto gecko, Linn, Plin 29 4, 28, § 90, 11, 26 31, § 91, Verg G 4, 243, Col 9, 7, 5 —**B.** Transf, *a crafty, knavish person*, Plin 30 10, 27, § 89, App M 5, p 172 19, cf stellionatus

2. Stellio, ōnis, *m* [1 stellio] *a Roman surname*, e g C Afranius Stellio, Liv 39, 23, 2

stellĭōnātus, ūs, *m* [1 stellio, B], *cozenage, trickery, cheating, stellionate* (jurid Lat) stellionatum obici posse his, qui dolo quid fecerunt sciendum est scilicet si aliud crimen non sit, quod obiciatur, quod enim in privatis judiciis est de dolo actio, hoc in criminibus stellionatus persecutio Ubicumque igitur titulus criminis deficit, illic stellionatum obiciemus, etc, Dig 47, 20, 3 sq, 13, 7, 36, 17, 1, 29 *fin*, 40, 7, 9

stello, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [stella]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to be set* or *covered with stars.* So only in the *part. pres.* stellans, antis, *bestarred*, *starry* (poet.): caelo stellante, Lucr. 4, 212; so, caelum, Verg. A. 7, 210: tecta summi patris, Val. Fl. 5, 623: Olympus, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 12, 19: nox, id. ib. 1, 11, 18: ora Tauri, Ov. F. 5, 603.—**B.** Transf.: gemmis caudam (pavonis) stellantibus implet, *glittering*, *shining*, Ov. M. 1, 723: tegmina (i. e. vestes), *gleaming*, Val. Fl. 3, 98: lumina (i. e. oculi), id. ib. 2, 499: volatus (cicindelarum), Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 250: frons, *covered as it were with stars*, Mart. 2, 29, 9: universa armis stellantibus coruscabant, Amm. 19, 1, 2.—**II.** *Act.*, *to set* or *cover with stars;* in the *verb. finit.* only post-Aug. and very rare (cf. *part.* infra): quis caelum stellet fomes, Mart. Cap. poët. 2, § 118 (al. qui caelum stellet formis, Gron. p. 29): (gemmae) stellarum Hyadum et numero et dispositione stellantur, *are set with stars*, Plin. 37, 7, 28, § 100.—Trop.: ipsa vero pars materiae digna laudari quanto verborum stellatur auro, Symm. Ep. 3, 11.—*Part.* and *P. a.:* **stellātus**, a, um, *set with stars*, *starry*, *stellate*, *starred* (class.): stellatus Cepheus, i. e. *placed in the heavens as a constellation*, * Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 8: aether, Val. Fl. 2, 42: domus (deorum), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 8; cf. id. Cons. Hon. 4, 209.—**B.** Transf.: stellatus Argus, i. e. *many-eyed*, Ov. M. 1, 664; Stat. Th. 6, 277: jaspide fulvā Ensis, *sparkling*, *glittering*, Verg. A. 4, 261: variis stellatus corpora guttis, *thickly set*, Ov. M. 5, 461: gemma auratis guttis, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 179: animal stellatum, id. 10, 67, 86, § 188: vela, id. 19, 1, 6, § 24: stellatis axibus agger, *star-shaped*, Sil. 13, 109; Luc. 3, 455.

stellŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little star*, *asterisk*, as a mark in writing; the Lat. word for asteriscus (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 112, 19.

† **stemma**, ătis, *n.*, = στέμμα. **I.** In gen., *a garland*, *wreath* (post-class.), Prud. στεφ. 10, 908; Firm. Math. 3, 8.—**II.** In partic., *a garland* hung upon an ancestral image (post-Aug.), Sen. Ben. 3, 28, 1; Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 6.—**B.** Transf., *a pedigree*, *genealogical table*, *genealogical tree*, Sen. Ep. 44, 1; Suet. Ner. 37; id. Galb. 2; Stat. S. 3, 3, 43; Pers. 3, 28; Juv. 8, 1; Mart. 5, 35, 4.—**2.** Trop., *nobility*, *high value:* argenti fumosa sui stemmata narrare, Mart. 8, 6, 3: referre prisci jejunii, *the great antiquity*, Prud. Cath. 7, 81.

Stēna, ōrum, *n.*, = Στενά, *a narrow defile near Antigonea, in Chaonia*, Liv. 32, 5.

† **stēnŏcŏrĭăsis**, is, *f.*, = στενοκορίασις, *a contraction of the pupil*, a disease of the eyes of horses, Veg. 3, 16.

Stentor, ŏris, *m.*, = Στέντωρ, *a Greek warrior in the army before Troy, celebrated for the strength of his lungs*, Juv. 13, 112.—Hence, **Stentŏrĕus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Stentorian*, i. e. *loud-sounding:* vagitus, Arn. 2, 97.

1. Stĕphănē, ēs, *f.*, = Στεφάνη. **I.** *Ancient name of the island of Samos*, Plin. 5, 31, 37, § 135.—**II.** *Another name of the city of Prœneste*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.

2. Stĕphănē, ēs, *m.*, = Στεφάνη, *a mountain in Thessaly*, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29.

Stĕphănēplŏcos, i, *f.*, = Στεφανηπλόκος, *the Chaplet-wreather*, a picture by Pausias, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 125; 21, 2, 3, § 4.—Called also, **Stĕphănŏpōlis**, is, *f.*, = Στεφανόπωλις, *the Chaplet-seller*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 125.

Stĕphănĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *a mime of the time of Augustus*, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 159.

† **stĕphănītis**, ĭdis, *f.* = στεφανῖτις, *a kind of vine, which winds about in the shape of garlands*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42; Macr. S. 2, 16 *fin.*—Called also, **stĕphănītes**, ae, *m.*, = στεφανίτης, Col. 3, 2, 2; Isid. Orig. 17, 5.

Stĕphănĭum, ii, *f. dim.* of Stephane, *a character in the Stichus of Plautus*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 54 al.—Called also, **Stĕphăniscĭdĭum**, ii, *f.*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 57.

† **stĕphănŏmĕlis**, is, *f.*, *a plant which checks bleeding at the nose*, Plin. 26, 13, 84, § 136.

Stĕphănŏpolis, v. Stephaneplocos.

† **stĕphănos**, i, *m.*, = στέφανος (garland), *the name of several plants:* Alexandri, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 132: Aphrodites, App. Herb. 105.

Stĕphănus, i, *m.*, = Στέφανος, *a Grecian sculptor*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 33.

Stephănūsa, ae, *f.*, = Στεφανοῦσα, *the female Chaplet-wreather*, a little statue of Praxiteles, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 70 Jan. and Sillig. (al. Stephusa, of the same meaning).

stercēia, ae, *f.* [stercus], *a maid-servant who cleans the excrements from children*, Tert. adv. Val. 8.—*As a nickname*, Petr. 75, 9 (al. sterteja).

stercŏrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of or belonging to dung:* crates, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 3: porta, *a gate in the temple of Vesta* (v. stercus), Fest. p. 344 Müll.; cf. Bunsen's Rome, 3, p. 12.

stercŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [stercoro], *a dunging*, *manuring*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 12; Col. 2, 1 *fin.;* 2, 16, 2; Plin. 18, 23, 53, § 192.

stercŏrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. stercoro.

* **stercŏrĕus**, a, um, *adj* [stercus], *dungy*, *stinking:* miles, as a term of abuse, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 12.

stercŏro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.]. **I.** *To dung*, *manure with dung*, *to muck:* loca, Varr. R. R. 1, 38; Cic. Sen. 15, 54: agrum, Mart. Cap. 3, § 305; Col. 2, 16, 2; Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 50.—**II.** *To cleanse from dung:* latrinas, Dig. 7, 1, 15: stercorata colluvies, *dungheap*, Col. 1, 6, 24.—Hence, **stercŏrātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *dunged*, *mucked*, *manured:* locus stercoratissimus, Col. 11, 2, 85; 2, 11, 8.

stercŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of excrements* or *dung*, *well manured:* aqua, *full of filth*, *impure*, Col. 8, 3, 8; cf. Sen. Q. N. 3, 26, 6: solum, Col. 11, 3, 43: herbae, id. 9, 4, 7.—*Sup.:* locus, Cato, R. R. 46.

stercŭlīnium, i, v. sterquilinium.

Stercŭlius, ii, *m.* [stercus], *the deity that presides over manuring*, Tert. Apol. 25; Macr. S. 1, 7; Lact. 1, 20 *fin.;* 1, 36; Serv. Verg. G. 1, 21.—Called also, **Stercŭlus**, Prud. στεφ. 2, 450; **Stercūtus** or **Stercūtius**, Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 50; Lact. 1, 20, 36; and, **Sterceniūs**, Serv. Verg. A. 11, 850; cf. Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 15; and Becker, Ant. 4, p. 16.

stercus, ŏris, *n.* [Gr. σκώρ; *gen.* σκατός, dung; Sanscr. çakrt = sakart]. **I.** Lit., *dung*, *excrements*, *ordure* (syn.: fimus, merda), Varr. R. R. 1, 38; Col. 2, 15; Cato, R. R. 29; 37; Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57; Hor. Epod. 12, 11 al.; Fest. p. 344 Müll.; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 32 ib., and Fest. s. v. Quando stercus, pp. 258 and 259 ib.; Juv. 14, 64.—Prov.: aurum in stercore quaerere, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Lit. 1, p. 510.—**b.** As a term of abuse: nolo stercus curiae dici Glauciam, Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 164.—**II.** Transf.: ferri, i. e. *dross*, *slag*, Scrib. Comp. 188.

Stercūtius or **Stercūtus**, v. Sterculius.

† **sterelȳtis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *a sort of scum* or *litharge of silver*, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 108.

† **stĕrĕŏbăta**, ae, *f.*, = στερεοβάτης, *a pedestal* of a column or row of columns, Vitr. 3, 3.

† **stergēthron**, i, *n.*, = στέργηθρον, *a plant*, *great houseleek*, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160; App. Herb. 123.

Stēria, ae, *f.*, = Στειρία, *a town in Attica*, Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24.

* **stērĭcŭla**, ae. *f. dim.*, *the uterus of a sow that has not yet farrowed*, Petr. 35, 3.

† **stērigmos**, i, *m.*, = στηριγμός, *the standing-still of a planet* (pure Lat. stativa lux), App. de Mundo, p. 64, 25.

* **stērĭlĕfīo**, fĭeri, *v. n.* [sterilis-facio], *to become unfruitful*, *barren*, or *sterile:* leaenae sterilefiunt in aeternum, Sol. 27 *med.* dub. (al. steriles fiunt).

stĕrĭlesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [sterilis], *to grow unfruitful*, *barren*, or *sterile.* **I.** Lit.: leaenae, Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 45: caprae pinguitudine, id. 8, 50, 76, § 200: amygdalae, id. 17, 10, 11, § 63: mamma (suis), id. 11, 40, 95, § 234.—* **II.** Trop.: gaudia, Val. Cato, Dir. 9.

stĕrĭlĭcŭla, ae, *f.*, = vulva sterilis, *the womb of a sow that has never borne young*, Petr. 35, 3.

stĕrĭlis, e (collat. form, *acc. sing. fem.* sterilam sterilem, Fest. p. 316 Müll.; *neutr. plur.* sterila, Lucr. 2, 845; *abl.* sterile, Apic. 7, 1, § 258), *adj.* [Gr. στερεός, hard; στερίφη, στεῖρα, barren; Sanscr. stari, vacca sterilis], *unfruitful*, *barren*, *sterile*, of plants and animals (class. and very freq.; syn. infecundus): steriles nascuntur avenae, Verg. E. 5, 37; so, ulvae, Ov. M. 4, 299: herba, id. Am. 3, 7, 31; Curt. 4, 1, 21: platani, Verg. G. 2, 70: agri, id. ib. 1, 84; id. A. 3, 141: tellus, Ov. M. 8, 789: palus, Hor. A. P. 65: harena, Verg. G. 1, 70: humus, Prop. 3, 2 (2, 11), 2; Curt. 7, 5, 34: solum, id. 3, 4, 3: steriles nimium crasso sunt semine, Lucr. 4, 1240; Cat. 67, 26: galli Tanagrici ad partus sunt steriliores, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 6: vacca, Verg. A. 6, 251: multae (mulieres), Lucr. 4, 1251: viri, i. e. *eunuchs*, Cat. 63, 69; Plin. 24, 10, 47, § 78; Mart. 9, 9, 8: ova, Plin. 10, 60, 80, § 166.—**B.** Transf. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.). **1.** Of things, *causing unfruitfulness* or *sterility:* rubigo, Hor. C. 3, 23, 6: frigus, Luc. 4, 108: hiems, Mart. 8, 68, 10: serere pampinariis sterile est, *produces sterility*, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 157.—**2.** In gen., *barren*, *bare*, *empty:* manus, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 3: sterilis amator a datis, *bare of gifts*, id. ib. 2, 1, 30: amicus, Juv. 12, 97; Mart. 10, 18, 3: epistulae, Plin. Ep. 5, 2, 2: saeculum, id. ib. 5, 17, 6: civitas ad aquas, App. M. 1, p. 106 *fin.:* vadum, Sen. Thyest. 173: corpora sonitu (with jejuna succo), *that yield no sound*, Lucr. 2, 845: prospectus, *without human beings*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 15: domus, *without children*, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 62: nummi, *that do not bear interest*, Dig. 22, 1, 7.—With *gen.:* sterilis laurus baccarum, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 130: lapides plumbi, id. 33, 7, 40, § 119.—**II.** Trop., *unproductive*, *unprofitable*, *fruitless*, *useless*, *vain:* Februarius, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 2: quod monumentum, quod immo temporis punctum, aut beneficio sterile, aut vacuum laude? Plin. Pan. 56, 2: ne sit sterile et effetum (saeculum), id. Ep. 5, 17, 6: fama (with cassa), Stat. Th. 6, 70: labor, Mart. 10, 58, 8: pax, Tac. A. 1, 17: amor, i. e. *unreturned*, *unrequited*, Ov. M. 1, 496; Stat. S. 3, 4, 42: cathedrae, *unprofitable*, Mart. 1, 76, 14; Juv. 7, 203: litus sterili versamus aratro, id. 7, 49.—With *gen.*, *destitute*, *deprived of*, *unacquainted with:* urbes talium studiorum fuere steriles, Vell. 1, 18 *fin.:* non adeo virtutum sterile saeculum, Tac. H. 1, 3: heu steriles veri! Pers. 5, 75.

stĕrĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sterilis], *unfruitfulness*, *barrenness*, *sterility* (class.). **I.** Lit.: quae sit vel sterilitas agrorum vel fertilitas futura, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131; id. Agr. 2, 26, 70: frugum, Vell. 1, 1 *fin.:* arborum, Plin. 16, 26, 47, § 111: annonae, Col. 2, 10, 1: vitium, id. 3, 10, 15: terrae, Vulg. Thren. 4, 9: fetus exstitit in sterilitate naturae, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 36: mulierum, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 97: in sterilitatem castrare, id. 18, 14, 36, § 136.—*Plur.*, Suet. Claud. 18: continuae, Plin. Ep. 10, 8 (24), 5.—* **B.** Transf.: caelestis sterilitas, *weather that causes unfruitfulness*, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 290: sterilitas fortunae, *poverty*, *insufficiency*, id. 14, prooem. § 4.—* **II.** Trop.: in sterilitatem emarcuit (auctoritas), Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 121.

stĕrĭlus, a, um, v. sterilis *init.*

sternax, ācis, *adj.* [sterno], *that throws to the ground* (poet.): equus, *that throws his rider*, Verg. A. 12, 364; Sil. 1, 261: cives, *that fall prostrate*, Sid. Ep. 5, 14 *fin.;* so of a suppliant, id. ib. 4, 12 *fin.*

sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3 (*pluperf.* sync. strarat, Manil. 1, 774: strasset, Varr. ap. Non. 86, 8), *v. a.* [Gr. root ΣΤΟΡ, στορέννυμι, to spread; στρατός, camp; Sanscr. star- strnāmi = sterno; cf.: strages, struo, torus, and lātus, *adj.*, old Lat. stlatus], *to spread out*, *spread abroad; to stretch out*, *extend.* **I.** Lit. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; in Cic. only in the *part. perf.;* cf.: effundo, extendo, subicio, subdo): vestes, Ov. M. 8, 658: in duro vellus solo, id. F. 4, 654: bubulos utres ponte, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 176: hic glarea dura Sternitur, Tib. 1, 7, 60: natas sub aequore virgas Sternit, i. e. *scatters*, *strews*, Ov. M. 4, 743: harenam, id. F. 3, 813; id. Am. 2, 14, 8: herbas, id. M. 7, 254: poma passim, Verg. E. 7, 54: spongeas ad lunam et pruinas, Plin. 31, 11,

47, § 123 arma per flores, Grat Cyneg 487 fessi sternunt corpora, *stretch out their bodies, lie down*, Liv 27, 47, 9, cf sternunt se somno diversae in litore phocae, Verg G 4, 432.—Mid. sternimur optatae gremio telluris, Verg A. 3, 509, and in Capitolinas certatim scanditur arces Sternunturque Jovi, Sil. 12, 340 —*Part perf* **strātus,** a, um, *stretched out, lying down, prostrate* (syn. prostratus) strata terrae, Enn. ap Non. 172, 20 (Trag v 370 Vahl.) nos humi strati, Cic. de Or 3, 6, 22 quidam somno etiam strati, Liv 37, 20, 5 ad pedes strati, Cic Att 10 4, 3 stratum jacere et genua complecti, Quint 6, 1, 34 nunc viridi membra sub arbuto Stratus, Hor C 1, 1, 21.—**2.** Of places, *to extend* insulae Frisiorum, Chaucorum, etc sternuntur inter Helium ac Flevum, *stretch out, extend*, Plin 4, 15, 29, § 101, 3, 5, 9, § 60, hence, vites stratae, *spreading*, Col 5 4, 2 (for Nep Milt. 5, 3, v under rarus, II A)—**B.** In partic, *to spread* a thing *out flat*, i e *to smooth, level* (mostly poet) sternere aequor aquis, Verg A 8, 89, cf. placidi straverunt aequora venti, id ib 5, 763 nunc omne tibi stratum silet aequor, id. E. 9, 57 pontum, Ov M 11, 501 mare, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 125 stratoque super discumbitur ostro, Verg A 1,700 viam per mare, *smoothed, levelled*, Lucr 3, 1030 (acc to the Gr ὁδὸν στορεννυμι) stratum militari labore iter, Quint 2, 13, 16, so, hoc iter Alpes, Hoc Cannae stravere tibi, Sil 12, 514, and trop praesens tibi fama benignum Stravit iter, Stat Th 12, 813 —* **2.** Trop (the figure borrowed from the sea), *to calm, still, moderate* odia militum, Tac H 1, 58 (cf. constrata ira, Stat S 2, 5, 1)—**II.** Transf **A.** *To cover, cover over* (by spreading some thing out, the predom class signif of the word, cf obtendo) **1.** Of a couch, bed, etc, *to spread, prepare, arrange, make* lectus vestimentis stratus est, Ter Heaut 5, 1, 30, cf strata cubilia sunt herbis, Lucr 5, 1417 rogatus est a Maximo, ut triclinium sterneret Atque ille stravit pelliculis haedinis lectulos Punicanos, Cic Mur 36, 75, so, lectum, lectos, biclinium, triclinia, etc, Plaut Stich 2, 2, 33, id. Most 1, 4, 14, id Men 2, 3, 3, id Bacch 4, 4, 70, id. Ps 1, 2, 31, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 73, id Ad 2 4, 21, Cic Clu 5, 14, id Tusc 5, 21, 61, Hirt. B G 8, 51 his foliis cubitus sternere, Plin 24, 9, 38, § 59 torum frondibus Juv 6, 5 strata cathedra, *cushioned*, id 9, 52, cf also, ARCERAM NE STERNITO, Fragm XII Tab ap Gell 20, 1, 25, and *absol* jubet sterni sibi in prima domus parte (sc lectum), Plin Ep 7, 27, 7 —**2.** Esp, places, *to cover*, of a way, road, path, etc, *to pave* aspreta erant strata saxis, Liv 9, 35, 2 via strata, id. 8, 15, 8 semitam saxo quadrato straverunt, id 10, 23 *fin*, so, vias silice clivum Capitolinum silice emporium lapide, id 41, 27, 5 sq, and *absol* locum illum sternendum locare, Cic Att 14, 15, 2 pavimentum stratum lapide, Vulg Ezech 40, 17 viam lapide, Dig 43, 11, 1 —**3.** *To saddle* equos, Liv 37, 20, 12, 37, 20, 4, Veg 5, 77 asinum, Vulg Gen. 22, 3 —**4.** In gen, *to cover, spread* argento sternunt iter omne viarum, Lucr 2, 626 foliis nemus Multis et algâ litus inutili tempestas Sternet, *will strew over, bestrew*, Hor C 3, 17, 12 congeriem silvae vellere summam, Ov M 9, 236 litora nive, Val Fl 5, 175. harenam Circi chrysocolla, Plin 33, 5, 27, § 90 solum telis, Verg A. 9, 666 Tyrrhenas valles caedibus, Sil 6, 602 strati bacis silvestribus agri Verg G 2, 183 ante aras terram caesi stravere juvenci, *covered*, id. A 8, 719 —**B.** *To stretch out by flinging down, to throw down, stretch on the ground, throw to the ground, overthrow, prostrate* (mostly poet, esp in Verg, in prose not before the Aug. period, in Cic only once in the trop sense, v the foll, cf profligo) cujus casus prolapsi cum proximos sterneret, Liv 5, 47 circa jacentem ducem sterne Gallorum catervas, id 7, 26, 8 turbam invadite ac sternite omnia ferro id. 24, 38, 7 alius sit fortis in armis, Sternat et adversos Marte favente duces, Tib 1, 10, 30 caede viros, Verg A. 10, 119 aliquem leto, id ib 8, 566 morte, id. ib 11, 796, Liv 31 21, 15, Ov M 12, 604 adversi prensis a fronte capillis Stravit humi pronam, id ib 2, 477 primosque et extremos Stravit humum, Hor C 4, 14, 32 sternitur volnere, Verg A. 10, 781 impetus per stratos caede hostes, Liv 4, 29, 1 aliquem morti, Verg A 12, 464 irae Thyesten exitio gravi Stravere Hor C 1, 16, 18 corpore toto Sternitur in vultus, Stat Th 12, 318 sternitur, et toto projectus corpore terrae, Verg A 11, 87 toto praecipitem sternit, Sil 4, 182 hostes, Just 2, 11, 13 Ajax stravit ferro pecus, Hor S 2, 3, 202 sternitur et procumbit humi bos, Verg A 5, 481 strata belua texit humum, Ov H. 10, 106 rapidus torrens Sternit agros, sternit sata laeta, Verg A. 2, 306 moenia, *to overthrow, demolish*, Ov M 12, 550, cf. stratis ariete muris, Liv 1, 29, 2 sternit a culmine Trojam, Verg A 2, 603, so, (elephanti) stabula Indorum dentibus sternunt, Plin 8, 9, 9, § 27 —**2.** Trop (rare) deorum plaga perculsi, afflictos se et stratos esse fatentur, *cast down, prostrated*, Cic Tusc 3, 29, 72 mortalia corda Per gentes humiles stravit pavor, Verg G 1, 331 virtus populi Romani haec omnia strata humi erexit ac sustulit, Liv 26, 41, 12 strata Germania, *subdued*, Amm 16, 1, 5—Hence, **strātus,** a, um, *P a*, as *subst* **A. strāta,** ae, *f* (sc. via), *a paved road* or *way* (post class.), Eutr 9, 15 amplas sternite jam stratas, Juvenc 1, 315 in margine stratae, id. 3, 656 —**B. strātum,** i, *n* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose, not in Cic., acc. to II A)—**1.** *A bed covering, a coverlet, quilt, blanket, a pillow, bolster* lecti mollia strata, Lucr 4, 849 proripere se e strato, Suet Calig 51, Ov M 5, 34, 10, 267 —**b.** Meton. (pars pro toto) *a bed, couch* haud segnis strato surgit Palinurus, Verg A 3, 513, cf id ib 8, 415, 3 176 tale, Nep Ages 8 quies neque molli strato neque silentio arcessita, Liv 21, 4, 7 —*Plur* strataque quae membris intepuere tuis, Ov H. 10, 54 dura, id Am 1, 2, 2, Luc. 1, 239 —Once also (sc. lectus) in the *masc.*, Favorin. ap Gell 15, 8, 2—**2.** *A horse cloth, housing a saddle*, Ov M 8, 33, Liv 7, 14, 7, Sen Ep 80, 9, Plin 7, 56, 57, § 202 —Prov qui asinum non potest, stratum caedit (v asinum), Petr 45, 8 —**3.** *A pavement* saxea viarum, Lucr 1, 315, 4, 415 extraneum, Petr poet 55, 6, 11

sternūmentum, i, *n* [sternuo] *a sneezing* (class, but cf sternutamentum) **I.** Lit, Cic Div 2, 40, 84, Plin 2, 7, 5, § 24, 21, 22, 93, § 163, 25, 5, 21, § 52, 28, 6, 15, § 57, Gell 12, 5, 11, Cels 3, 20, 8, 4, 8, 9 —**II.** Transf, *a means of provoking sneezing, sneezing-powder*, Cels 6, 7, 9, Plin. 25, 11, 86, § 135, 25, 13, 109, § 173

sternŭo, ŭi, 3, *v n* and *a* [cf Gr πτάρνυσθαι, v Curt Griech Etym p 696] **I.** *Neutr*, *to sneeze* adorare aliquem, cum sternuerit, Plin 2, 40, 40, § 107, 28, 6, 15, § 57, 19, 3, 15, § 40 (al sternuto), Col 7, 5, 18 Schneid *N cr* —* **B.** Transf, of a light, *to sputter, crackle* sternuit et lumen sternuit, et nobis prospera signa dedit, Ov H 19, 151 sq —**II.** Act, *to sneeze out, give by sneezing* omen, Prop 2, 3, 24, so, approbationem, Cat 45, 9 and 18

sternūtāmentum, i, *n* [sternuto] *a sneezing* (post Aug) sternutamenta erunt observanda, Sen Ira, 2, 25, 4, Scrib 10 (in Cic. Div 2, 40, 84, the better reading is sternumenta)

sternūtātĭo, ōnis, *f* [id.], *a sneezing, sternutation* (post class. and rare for sternumentum) App M 9 p 228, 24, Scrib Comp 10 *fin*, Front Ep ad M Caes 4, 5 *fin*

sternūto, āvi, 1, *v freq n* [sternuo], *to sneeze*, Petr 98, 4, 102, 10, Plin. 19, 3, 15 § 40

Stĕrŏpē, es, *f*, = Στεροπη **I.** *One of the Pleiades*, Att ap Serv Verg A 8 130 (Trag Rel. p 135 Rib), Ov F 4, 172, id Tr 1, 11, 14 —**II.** *One of the horses of the sun*, Hyg Fab 183

Stĕrŏpes, is, *m*, = Στεροπης, *one of the Cyclops in Vulcan's smithy*, Verg A 8, 425, Ov F 4, 288, Claud III Cons Hon 193, id Rapt Pros 1, 239, acc Steropem, Stat. S 1, 1, 4

sterquilīnium (in MSS also written **stercŭl-** and **stercĭl-**, Plaut Pers. 3, 3, 3, Ter Phorm 3, 2, 41, Dig 19, 1, 17, § 2), ii, *n* (collat form **sterquilīnum,** i, Phaedr 3, 12, 1) [stercus], *a dung pit, lay stall, mixen* Cato, R. R. 2 3, Varr 1 13 4; 1, 38, 3, Col 1, 6, 21, 7, 5, 8, Phaedr 1. 1 —As a term of reproach, Plaut Pers. 3, 3, 3, id Cas 1, 26, Ter Phorm 3, 2, 41.

Stertīnĭus, ii, *m*, *a Stoic philosopher*, Hor S 2, 3, 33, 2, 3, 296 —*Adj* **Stertīnĭus,** a, um, *of Stertinius* acumen, Hor Ep 1, 12, 20

sterto, ŭi (acc. to Prisc p 903 P, cf desterto), 3, *v n* [cf δερθω, δαρθανω] *to snore* noctem totam stertere, Plaut As 5, 2, 22, id. Mil. 3, 2, 7 stertit noctes et dies, Ter Eun 5, 8, 49, Hor Ep 2, 2, 27 Marcellus ita stertebat, ut ego vicinus audirem, Cic 4, 3, 5, id Ac. 2, 29, 93 diem totum stertebat, Hor S 1, 3, 18 qui vigilans stertis, Lucr 3, 1048, Pers 3 3, 5, 132 vigilanti stertere naso, Juv 1, 57 altiore stertitur somno, Amm 27, 12, 8 —**II.** Trop qui stertit aestate, Vulg Prov 10, 5 —*P a* as *subst* **stertens,** entis, *a snorer* prodi stertentium sonitu, Plin 9, 10, 12 § 36

Stēsĭchŏrus, i, *m*, = Στησιχορος, *a Greek lyric poet of Himera* Stesichori graves Camenae, Hor C 4, 9, 8, cf Quint. 10, 1, 62, Cic. Sen. 7, 23, id Verr 2, 2, 35, § 87, Stat S 5, 3, 154

Sthĕnĕboea or **Sthĕnŏboea,** ae, *f*, = Σθενεβοια, Σθενοβοια, *daughter of Iobates, king of Lycia*, Juv 10, 327, Hyg Fab 57 and 243 —Hence, *adj* **Sthĕnĕbocius,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to Sthenebœa* heros, i e *Bellerophon, whom Sthenebœa loved*, Sid. Carm 11, 74

Sthĕnĕlus, i, *m*, = Σθενελος **I.** *King of Mycenæ, son of Perseus, and father of Eurystheus*, Hyg Fab 244 —**II.** *King of the Ligurians, father of Cycnus, who was changed into a swan, and who, from his father, is called* proles Sthenelela Ov M 2, 367, cf sqq —**III.** *One of the Epigoni, charioteer of Diomede at the siege of Troy, and one of those shut up in the wooden horse*, Verg A 2 261, Hor C 1, 15 24, 4, 9, 20 —**IV.** *A Rutulian, slain by Pallas*, Verg A. 10, 388 —Hence, **A. Sthĕnĕlēĭus,** a um, *adj*, *Sthenelean* (α) (Acc to I.) Eurystheus, Ov M 9, 273 hostis, i e *Eurystheus*, id. H 9, 25 —(β) (Acc. to II) Proles i e *Cycnus*, Ov M 2, 367 —**B. Sthĕnĕlēis,** idis, *adj f*, *Sthenelean* volucris, i e *Cycnus*, Ov M 12, 581.

Sthĕnĭus, ii, *m*, *a Thermitan*, Cic Verr 2, 2, 34, § 83 sqq

Sthennis, ĭdis, *m*, = Σθεννις, *a sculptor of Olynthus*, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 90

Sthĕno, ūs *f*, = Σθεννω, *a daughter of Phorcus and Ceto, sister of Medusa*, Hyg Fab praef

† **stĭbădĭum,** ii, *n*, = στιβαδιον, *a semicircular seat* or *couch*, Plin Ep 5, 6 36, Serv Verg A. 1, 698, Sid Ep 1, 11 *med*, 2, 2 *med*, Mart 14, 87 *in lemm*, Inscr Orell 2358

stĭbīnus, a, um, *adj* [stibium] *antimonial, of antimony* lapides, Vulg 1 Par 29, 2

† **stĭbĭum,** ii, *n*, also called **stĭbi,** is, and **stimmi** = στιβι, στιμμι, *antimony, a sulphuret of antimony, stibium*, used by women, in the form of powder, to color their eyebrows and eyelashes black, and in medicine, as an eye salve, Plin 33, 6 33, § 101, 29, 6, 37, § 115, Cels 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 8, 6, 6, 12 sq, Scrib Comp 27, 34 al., Vulg 4 Reg 9, 30

* **stĭcha,** ae, *f*, = στιχη, *a kind of vine* (pure Lat apiana), Plin 14, 9, 11, § 81

Stĭchus, i, *m*, *the name of a slave*, Gai Inst 2 193, 2 199, 4, 55, Dig 2, 14, 27, § 7 al —Hence, **II.** *Title of a comedy of Plautus*

Stictē, ēs, *f*, *one of Actæon's hounds*, Ov M 3, 217, Hyg Fab 181.

* **stĭcŭla,** ae, *f dim*, *a kind of grape*, Col 3 2 27

† **stigma,** ătis, *n* (*fem* collat form, acc. stigmam, Petr 45, 9, 69, 1), = στιγμα, a prick, puncture (post Aug) **I.** *A mark burned in, a brand* impressed upon slaves or others, as a mark of disgrace **A.** Lit, Petr 103, 2, 105, 11 inscribere, Sen. Ben. 4, 37, 4 stigmata fugitivo scribere Quint 7, 4, 14, Suet Calig 27, Plin 30 4, 10, § 30 stigmate dignus, Juv 10, 183, Mart 10, 56, 6 al, or as a mark of ownership, Vulg Gal. 6, 17 —**B.** Trop, *a mark of disgrace, a*

stigma, Suet. Caes. 73; Mart. 6, 64, 26; 12, 61, 11.—**II.** *A cut* on the face, made by an unskilful barber, Mart. 11, 84, 13.

† **stigmătĭas**, ae, *m.*, = στιγματίας. **I.** *One who is branded*, of a slave, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25.—**II.** *Title of a comedy of Nævius*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 107 Müll.; v. Com. Rel. p. 19 Rib.

stigmo, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [stigma], *to brand, stigmatize* (late Lat.), Prud. στεφ. 10, 1079.

stigmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of brand-marks, branded*, Petr. 109, 8; Regul. ap. Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 2.

Stilbon, ōnis, *m.*,=Στίλβων (the shining, glittering), *a name of the planet Mercury*, Aus. Idyll. 18, 11; Mart. Cap. 8, § 851; Hyg. Astr. 2, 42 *fin.* (as Greek, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53).—**II.** *One of Actæon's hounds*, Hyg. Fab. 181.

Stilicho (written STELICHO, Inscr. Orell. 4999), ōnis, *m.*, *the famous general and father-in-law of the emperor Honorius*, celebrated by Claudian in his poem De laudibus Stilichonis; cf. also Oros. 7, 37 sq.—Hence, *adj.*: **Stilĭchōnīus**, a, um, *of* or *belonging to Stilicho*: virgo, i. e. *Maria, daughter of Stilicho and wife of Honorius*, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 177.

stilla, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of stiria; cf. Fest. s. v. stiricipium, p. 345 Müll.; Corss. 1, p. 518], *a drop* (a dense, viscous, gummy, fatty *drop*; whereas *gutta is a natural, liquid* drop: gutta imbrium est, stilla olei vel aceti, Suet. Fragm. p. 319, 27 Roth). **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): stilla muriae, * Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 45; Plin. 29, 4, 21, § 70: sicca et sine stillis arbor, Vitr. 2, 9, 3; Serv. Verg. A. 3, 366: olei, App. M. 5, p. 169: stilla saeva (arborum), Plin. 17, 12, 19, § 92.—**II.** Transf., *a drop*, i. e. *a small quantity* (post-Aug.): olei, Mart. 12, 70, 3.—Trop.: pauculae temporum, *a very little, a moment* Aug. Ep. 140.—**III.** In later Lat. = gutta, *stillae pluviae*, Vulg. Job, 36, 27: roris, id. ib. 38, 28: pluviarum, id. Jer. 3, 3.

stillanter, *adv.* [stillo], *drop by drop*, Ambros. Ep. 41, 14.

stillārĭum, ii, *n.* [stilla], *an added drop, a trifling addition*, Sen. Ep. 97, 2.

* **stillātīcĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [stillo], *dropping, dripping, stillatitious*: resina, Plin. 16, 11, 22, § 54.

* **stillātim**, *adv.* [stilla], *by drops, drop by drop*: stillatim cadere, Varr. L. L. 5, § 27 Müll.

stillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [stillo], *a dropping down, falling in drops* (late Lat.): pluviae, Hier. in Mich. 1, 2, 6.

stillātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *dropping, dripping* (late Lat.): mel, Plin. Val. 1, 18.

stillĭcĭdĭum (also written **stilicid-**; v. Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 33), ii, *n.* [stilla-cado], *a liquid which falls drop by drop, a dripping moisture, stillicide*: stillicidium eo quod stillatim cadat, Varr. L. L. 5, § 27 Müll. **I.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): stillicidi casus lapidem cavat, Lucr. 1, 313: grandinis, Sen. Q. N. 4, 3, 2: urinae, Plin. 30, 8, 21, § 66; cf. vesicae, id. 28, 8, 32, § 122: arborum, id. 17, 12, 18, § 89: mellis, Tert. Spect. 27 *fin.*: raritas nubium stillicidia dispergit, App. de Mundo, p. 61.—**B.** Trop.: per stillicidia emittere animam quam semel exhalare, *little by little*, Sen. Ep. 101, 14.—**II.** In partic., *falling rain, rain-water falling from the eaves of houses* (class.): jura parietum, luminum, stillicidiorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173; id. Or. 21, 79; id. Top. 5, 27; Vitr. 2, 1; Dig. 8, 6, 8; 8, 2, 20; Pall. Aug. 8, 2.

stillo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [stilla]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to drop, drip, trickle, distil* (mostly poet.; syn. roro). **A.** Lit.: vas, unde stillet lente aqua, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 2: gutta (dulcedinis) in cor, Lucr. 4, 1060: umorem, quasi igni cera super calido tabescens multa liquescat, id. 6, 515: cruor ferro, Prop. 2, 8, 26 (2, 8 b, 26 (10)): unguenta capillo, Tib. 1, 7, 51: de viridi ilice mella, Ov. M. 1, 112: ros, id. ib. 11, 57: hammoniaci lacrima stillat in harenis, Plin. 12, 23, 49, § 107.—**B.** Transf., of things which *drop* or *drip with* a liquid: saxa guttis manantibu' stillent, Lucr. 6, 943: paenula multo nimbo, Juv. 5, 79: coma Syrio rore, Tib. 3, 4, 28: sanguine sidera, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 11; cf.: arbor sanguineis roribus, Luc. 7, 837; Sen. Thyest. 1061.—Without *abl.*: umida saxa, super viridi stillantia musco, Lucr. 5, 951: ille, qui stillantem prae se pugionem tulit, * Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30: uva, Mart. 10, 56, 5; Vulg. Job, 16, 21.—**C.** Trop.: stillantes voces, *words that ooze out drop by drop*, Calp. Ecl. 6, 23; cf.: orationem stillare, Sen. Ep. 40, 3: plumis stillare diem, *to be full, to abound in*, Stat. Th. 3, 537.—**II.** *Act.*, *to cause to drop, let fall in drops, to drop, distil*: stillabit amicis Ex oculis rorem, * Hor. A. P. 429: coctam caepam cum adipe anserino, Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 40: stillata de ramis electra, *dropped, distilled*, Ov. M. 2, 364: stillata cortice myrrha, id. ib. 10, 501: acre malum stillans ocellus, Juv. 6, 109.—**B.** Trop., *to drop, instil*: cum facilem stillavit in aurem Exiguum de veneno, Juv. 3, 123.

* **1. stilo**, āvi, 1, *v. n.* [stilus, I.], *to get stalks*, Col. 4, 33, 3.

2. Stilo, ōnis, *m.*, *a surname of* L. Aelius Praeconinus, Plin. 33, 1, 7, § 29; Suet. Gram. 3; cf. v. Hensde, Disquis. de L. Aelio Stilone; and Ritschl, Parerga, p. 239.

Stilpo or **Stilpon**, ōnis, *m.*, = Στίλπων. **I.** *A proper name*, Ter. ap. Cic. Or. 47, 157.—**II.** Esp., *a philosopher of Megara*, Cic. Fat. 5, 10; id. Ac. 2, 24, 75; Sen. Ep. 9, 1.

† **stilus** (not **stȳlus**), i, *m.* [for stiglus; Gr. στίζω, to stick, puncture; στίγμα, *mark, point*; Sanscr. *tig, to be sharp*; tigmas, sharp; cf. Engl. stick, sting; Lat. stimulus; not connected with στῦλος]. **I.** In gen., *a stake, pale*: extra vallum stili caeci, *concealed stakes*, Auct. B. Afr. 31, 5; cf. Sil. 10, 415 (for which stimuli, Caes. B. G. 7, 73 *fin.*): ligneus, Amm. 23, 4, 5; 15, 10, 5.—In agriculture, *a pointed instrument for freeing plants from worms or from shoots which grow too rankly*, etc., Col. 11, 3, 53; Pall. Mart. 10, 20.—Of *the stem* or *stalk* of many plants (e. g. of the *asparagus*), Col. 11, 3, 46; 11, 3, 58; 5, 10, 13; 5, 10, 21.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A style* used by the Romans for writing on waxen tablets (pointed, and usually made of iron): effer cito stilum, ceram et tabellas et linum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 64; cf. id. ib. 4, 4, 76; 4, 9, 73; Quint. 1, 1, 27: cum otiosus stilum prehenderat, flaccebat oratio, Cic. Brut. 24, 93: orationes paene Attico stilo scriptae, *with an Attic pen*, id. ib. 45, 167; so, (comoediae quaedam) resipiant stilum Plautinum, Gell. 3, 3, 13.—And with reference to the economical use, in a double sense, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 96.—Writing on wax was erased with the broad upper end of the style; hence the phrase stilum vertere, for *to erase what one has written*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 41, § 101: saepe stilum vertas, iterum quae digna legi sint, Scripturus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 73.—But cf.: et mihi vertenti stilum in Gallias, i. e. *turning to write of*, Amm. 29, 3, 1.—Comically: stilis me totum usque ulmeis conscribito, i. e. *with elm switches*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 131 (cf. conscribo).—**B.** Transf. **1.** = scriptio and scriptura, *a setting down in writing, composing, composition; the practice of composing; manner of writing, mode of composition*: stilus optimus et praestantissimus dicendi effector ac magister, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150; 1, 60, 257; cf. id. ib. 3, 49, 190; Quint. 1, 9, 2; cf.: multus stilus et assidua lectio, id. 10, 7, 4: stilus exercitatus, i. e. *a practised pen*, Cic. Or. 44, 150: tardior stilus cogitationem moratur, Quint. 1, 1, 28: neglegens, id. 2, 4, 13: multus, id. 10, 1, 1: tardus, id. 10, 3, 5: rudis et confusus, id. 1, 1, 28: fidelis, id. 10, 7, 7: stilo incumbere, Plin. Ep. 7, 29, 9: aliquid stilo prosequi, id. ib. 1, 8, 8; 2, 3, 3: signare stilo, Vell. 1, 16, 1: non ita dissimili sunt argumento, sed tamen Dissimili oratione sunt factae ac stilo, *in speech and writing*, Ter. And. prol. 12 (for which: oratione et scripturā, id. Phorm. prol. 5); cf.: unus sonus est totius orationis et idem stilus, *the same tone and the same style of composition run through the whole speech*, Cic. Brut. 26, 100: artifex stilus, *an artistic style*, id. ib. 25, 96: familiares opes velut supremo distribuens stilo, i. e. *by his last will*, Amm. 25, 3, 21.—**2.** *A manner of speaking, mode of expression, style* in speaking (post-Aug. and very rare; not as early as Quint.; in class. Lat. sermo, oratio, dictio, dicendi modus, ars, genus or forma): stilus pressus demissusque, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 5: pugnax et quasi bellatorius, id. ib. 7, 9, 7: laetior, id. ib. 3, 18, 10; cf.: diligentis stili anxietas, Tac. Or. 39: (Octavius) tragoediam magno impetu exorsus, non succedente stilo, abolevit, Suet. Aug. 85: affectatione obscurabat stilum, id. Tib. 70: stili dicendi duo sunt: unus est maturus et gravis, alter ardens erectus et infensus, etc., Macr. S. 5, 1; 6, 3.—* **3.** *A decision, verdict, opinion*, App. M. 10, p. 242, 20.

stimmi, v. stibium.

Stĭmŭla (**Sĭmĭla**, Liv. 39, 12), ae, *f.* [stimulus], *the goddess who pricks on, excites, stimulates* to action or pleasure, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 11; 4, 16; perh. for Semele, Ov. F. 6, 503; Schol. Juv. 2, 3; cf. Müller, Etrusk. 2, 77.

stĭmŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [stimulo], *a pricking on, incitement, stimulation* (post-Aug.): ingens, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 7: privata cuique, Tac. H. 1, 90 *fin.*

stĭmŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a pricker-on, instigator, stimulator*, Claud. ap. Ruf. 2, 501; Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Iul. 5 (in Cic. Dom. 5, 11, Orell. and B. and K. read instimulator); Vulg. Jer. 46, 20.

stĭmŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [stimulator], *she that pricks on, instigates*, or *stimulates*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 46; 1, 3, 62.

* **stĭmŭlĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [stimulus], *consisting of prickles* or *goads*: supplicium, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 31.

stĭmŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to prick with a goad, to prick* or *goad on, to urge on* (syn. pungo). **I.** Lit. (post-Aug. and rare): quadrijugos flagello, Sil. 4, 439: equos calcaribus, Val. Max. 3, 2, 9; for which, poet. transf.: turbatos currus, Luc. 7, 570; Sil. 16, 367: aries stimulatus, Col. 7, 3, 5.—**II.** Trop., *to goad, torment, vex, trouble, disquiet, disturb* (class. and freq.; syn. agito): jactor, crucior, agitor, stimulor, vorsor in amoris rota miser, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 4: hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum, qui se dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, ut evellatis, postulat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: larvae stimulant virum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 66: te conscientiae stimulant maleficiorum tuorum, Cic. Par. 2, 18: me nunc et congressus hujus (Caesaris) stimulat, id. Att. 9, 15, 2: me haec solitudo minus stimulat quam ista celebritas, id. ib. 12, 13, 1: consulem cura de minore filio stimulabat, Liv. 44, 44: stimulatus furenti rabie, Cat. 63, 4: curis animum stimulantibus, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 326.—**B.** In gen., *to rouse up, set in motion; to spur on, incite, stimulate* to any action (syn. cieo, excio). (*a*) With simple *acc.*: Phrygio stimulat numero cava tibia mentes, Lucr. 2, 620: aliquem, Liv. 3, 68, 10: avita gloria animum stimulabat, id. 1, 22, 2: irā stimulante animos, id. 1, 12, 1; 30, 11: cupido animum stimulabat, Curt. 4, 7, 8; 6, 5, 19: stimulata pellicis irā, Ov. M. 4, 235.—With inanim. objects: jurgia praecipue vino stimulata, Ov. A. A. 1, 591: Persicorum sucus sitim stimulat, Plin. 23, 7, 67, § 132; so, venerem, id. 20, 5, 15, § 32; cf. conceptus, id. 2, 8, 6, § 38. fugam hostium, id. 9, 8, 9, § 32: iras functas, *to revive, arouse*, Stat. Th. 12, 437.—(β) With *ad*: ad alicujus salutem defendendam stimulari atque excitari, Cic. Planc. 28, 69: ad perturbandam rempublicam, Sall. C. 18, 4: ad arma, Liv. 1, 23, 7: ad iram, Tac. H. 2, 44.—(γ) With *in*: injuriae dolor in Tarquinium eos stimulabat, Liv. 1, 40, 4: animos eorum irā in hostes stimulando, id. 21, 11, 3; cf. in a mixed construction: ad iram saepius quam in formidinem stimulabantur, Tac. H. 2, 44 *fin.*—(δ) With *ut* or *ne*: vetus nostra simultas antea stimulabat me, ut caverem, etc., Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 4: rubore stimulabantur, ne clientulorum loco numerarentur, Tac. Or. 37; Curt. 7, 7, 26.—(ε) Poet., with *inf.*: festinare fugam ... iterum stimulat, Verg. A. 4, 576: stimulante metu fati praenoscere cursus, Luc. 6, 423: juvencos jactare accensis stimulavi cornibus ignes, Sil. 12, 504.—(ζ) *Absol.*: stimulante fame, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 9: stimulante conscientiā, Curt. 5, 11, 7: metu stimulante, id. 7, 7, 26.

stĭmŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of incentives, stimulative* (post-class.): desiderium Venereae voluptatis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 9; id. Acut. 2, 14; 3, 18.

stĭmŭlus, i, *m.* [for stig-mulus, from the root stig; Gr. στίζω; v. stilus]. **I.** *A goad* for driving cattle, slaves, etc. (class.,

esp in the trop sense) **A.** Lit jam lora teneo, jam stimulum in manu Agite equi, etc, Plaut Men. 5, 2, 112 parce, puer, stimulis, et fortius utere loris, Ov M 2, 127 aut stimulo tardos increpuisse boves, Tib 1, 1, 30 (12), cf Ov M 14, 647 ita te fora bunt patibulatum per vias Stimulis Plaut Ps. 1, 1, 54 aliquem stimulo fodere, id Curc. 1, 2, 40 dum te stimulis fodiam, Cic. Phil 2, 34, 86 numquam stimulo lacessat juvencum, Col 2, 2, 26 —As a term of abuse of slaves stimulorum seges, Plaut. Aul 1, 1 6, cf id. Cas. 2, 8 11 stimulorum tritor, id Pers. 5, 2, 17 —Prov si stimulos pugnis caedis, manibus plus dolet i e *an evil is aggravated by foolish opposition* Plaut Truc. 4, 2, 55, cf adversum stimulum calces, *kick against the pricks*, Ter Phorm 1, 2, 28 — **B.** Trop, *a goad* (as in Engl, either that which vexes, irritates, torments, or, more freq, that which spurs on, incites, stimulates) **1.** *A sting, torment, pang* mens sibi conscia factis adhibet stimulos torretque flagellis, Lucr 3, 1019, cf subesse caecum aliquem cordi stimulum, id. 3, 874 ne illa stimulum longum habet, quae usque illinc cor pungit meum, Plaut Truc 4 3, 79 stimulos doloris contemnere, Cic Tusc 2, 27, 66, cf (res malae) lacerant, vexant, stimulos admovent, etc, id ib 3, 16, 35 stimulos in pectore caecos Condidit, Ov M 1 726 — **2.** *A spur, incentive, incitement, stimulus* animum gloriae stimulis concitare, Cic Arch 11, 29 quidam industriae ac laboris (with illecebrae libidinum), id Cael. 5, 12 quot stimulos admoverit homini victoriae studioso, id Sest. 5, 12, cf defendendi Vatinii, id. Fam 1, 9, 19 omnia pro stimulis facibusque ciboque furoris Accipit, Ov M 6, 480 ardet, et in justi stimulis agitatur amoris, id. F 2, 779 non hostili modo odio sed amoris etiam stimulis, Liv 30, 14, 1 ad hanc voluntatem ipsius naturae stimulis incitamur, Cic Rep 1, 2 3 ad dicendum etiam pudor stimulos habet, Quint. 10 7, 16 agrariae legis tribuniciis stimulis plebs furebat, Liv 2, 54, cf acriores quippe aeris alieni stimulos esse, id. 6, 11 subdere stimulos animo, id 6, 34 in aliquem stimulis accendi, Tac H 3, 45, cf suis stimulis excitos Moesiae duces, id ib 3, 53 secundae res acrioribus stimulis animos explorant id ib 1, 15 acres Subjectat lasso stimulos, Hor S 2 7, 94 stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo, Verg A 6, 101 movere acres stimulos ira rum Luc 2 324 accensae stimulis majoribus irae, Stat Th 11, 497 dare stimulos laudum, id Achill 1, 203 — **II.** In milit lang, *a pointed stake* concealed beneath the surface of the ground, to repel hostile troops (syn. sudes stipes), Caes. B G 7, 73 *fin* se stimulis induere, id ib 7, 82

stinguo, ĕre, *v a* [cf stig, Gr στίζω, cf also Germ ersticken] *to quench, extinguish* (poet. and very rare, for the usu exstinguo) ut cernere possis Evanescere paulatim stinguique colorem Lucr 2 828 ignes stingui, id 1, 666, so, stinguuntur radii (solis), Cic poet Frgm ap Prisc p 882 stinguens praeclara insignia caeli, id ib ardorem membris, Lucr 4, 1098

stipa, v stuppa.

stipātio, onis *f* [stipo] *a crowd* pressing around any one, *a suite retinue, train* **I.** Lit latrones dicti ab latere, qui circum latera erant regi quos postea a stipatione stipatores appellarunt, Varr L L. 7, § 52 Mull *fin* concursatio stipatio greges hominum perditorum, *Cic Sull 23, 66, cf Sen Q N 5 3, 3, Plin. Ep 4, 16, 1, Auct. Pan ad Maxim et Const. 8 *fin* — Of geese swarming together, Plin. 10, 22, 27, § 53 — ***II.** Trop, *a crowd, throng* aggressio num et enthymematum stipatio, Quint. 5, 14, 27

stipātor, ōris, *m.* [stipo, prop one that presses upon crowds about another, hence] *an attendant* of a nobleman, in *plur., attendants, train suite retinue, body guard*, etc. (class, used by the Romans in a bad sense, cf satelles) latrones dicti ab latere, qui circum latera erant regi, quos postea a stipatione stipatores appellarunt, Varr L L. 7, § 52 Mull Alexander Pheraeus praemittebat de stipatoribus suis, qui scrutarentur arculas muliebres Cic. Off 2, 7, 25, of a royal train, Hor S. 1, 3, 138, Sen Clem 1, 13, 1, Tac A. 4, 25, 11, 16, Just 13, 4 al stipatores corporis, Cic. Agr 2 13 32 Veneris, id Verr 2, 3, 26, § 65, cf Catilina omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum circum se, tamquam stipatorum, catervas habebat, Sall C 14, 1

stipātrix, tricis, *adj f* [stipator] *attendant upon, thronging in attendance* turmae stipatrices, Ambros Hexaem 5 16, 53

stipātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a* of stipo

* **stipendiālis,** e, *adj* [stipendium], *of* or *belonging to tribute* foedere stipendiali *by which one engages to pay tribute*, Sid. Ep 8, 9

stipendiārius, a, um, *adj* [id] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to tribute, liable to impost* or *contribution, tributary* (of imposts payable in money, whereas vectigalis denotes those payable in kind, the former was held to be the most humiliating, cf Liv 37, 55 *fin*) civitas Caes B G 1, 30, Liv 38, 39, 28, 25, 9 Aedui, Caes. B G 1 36 oppidum, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 29 provincia, Flor 2, 17 vectigal, i e *a fixed yearly impost* or *contribution in money*, Cic Verr 2, 3 6, § 12 praedia, Gai Inst 2, 21 —*Plur subst* **stipendiārii,** orum, *m*, *tributaries* (in money, whereas vectigales in kind) socii stipendiariique populi Romani, Cic Div in Caecil 3, 7, id Balb 9, 24, id Leg 3 18 41, Caes B G 7, 10, (opp vectigales) Cic Verr 2, 4, 60, § 134, id Prov Cons 5, 10, cf Liv 24, 47, 37, 55 *fin* —*Sing* vectigalis stipendiariusque et servus populi Romani (Hannibal), Liv 21, 41, 7 — **II.** In milit. lang, *receiving pay serving for pay, stipendiary* (Romani) postquam stipendiarii facti sunt, Liv 8, 8, 3 cohortes, Auct B Afr 43

stipendior, atus, 1, *v dep n* [id], *to receive pay, to serve for pay* (very rare) regi eorum peditum sexcenta M stipendiantur, Plin 6, 19, 22, § 68 —Transf (in fantes Pontici) butyro stipendiati, *serving for butter, getting butter for pay*, i e *for their maintenance*, Tert adv Marc 3, 13

***stipendiōsus,** a, um, *adj* [id.], *belonging to military service* milites (opp tirones), *soldiers in the very service*, Veg 1, 18

stipendium, ii, *n* [contr from stipipendium, from stips pendo] **I.** In publicists' lang, *a tax, impost, tribute, contribution* (payable in money, whereas vectigal in kind, the former being regarded as the more humiliating, v stipendiarius, I) Poeni stipendia pendunt, Enn ap Varr L L. 5, § 182 Müll (Ann v 269 Vahl), so, pendere, Caes B G 1, 44, 5, 27, Sall C 20, 7, Liv 2, 9, 21, 10 conferre, id 33, 42 solvere, id. 39, 7 imponere victis, Caes. B G 1, 44, 7, 54 stipendio liberare aliquem, id 5, 27 de stipendio recusare id ib 1, 44 stipendi spem facere, Liv 28, 25, 9 — **B.** Transf **1.** In gen, *tribute, dues* (poet. and in post Aug prose) indomito nec dira ferens stipendia tauro (sc Minotauro), Cat. 64, 173 quae finis aut quod me manet stipendium? *penalty*, Hor Epod 17, 36 alii tamen obscuriores (scriptores) aliquod stipendium nostro studio contulerunt, *contribution*, Col 1, 1, 10 — **2.** *Income subsistence, salary* ius, ut adsiduae templi antistites essent, stipendium de publico statuit Liv 1, 20 3 — **II.** In milit lang, *pay, stipend* in full stipendium militare, Liv 4, 60 5, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 45, commonly stipendium alone militis stipendia ideo, quod eam stipem pendebant Varr L. L. 5, § 182 Müll, cf Plin 33, 3, 13, § 43, Liv 4, 59 and 60 cum stipendium ab legionibus flagitaretur, Caes B C 1, 87 numerare militibus Cic. Pis. 36 88 persolvere, id Att. 5, 14, 1 dare, Brut ap Cic. Fam 11, 26, Liv 2, 12, 5, 12, cf dare pecuniam in stipendium, Caes. B C 1, 23, Liv 27, 9 *fin.* accipere, id 5, 4 stipendio afficere exercitum, Cic. Balb 27, 61 augere, Caes. B C 3 110 fraudare, id ib 3, 59 stipendium duum mensium, Curt 5, 1 45 dum in calamitosis stipendiis versaretur, *might get pay by the misfortunes of others*, Amm 19, 12, 2 — **B.** Transf, *military service* (mostly in *plur*) merere stipendia, Cic Mur 5, 12 stipendia merere (mereri), *to perform military service, to serve*, id Cael 5, 11, id de Or 2, 64, 258, also facere, Sall. J 63, 3, Liv 3, 27, 5, 7, 42 34 al., cf opulenta ac ditia facere, id. 21, 43 emereri *to complete the time of service, to serve out one's time*, id. 25, 6, Cic. Sen 14, 49, Sall J 84, 2, Liv 3 57, Val. Max. 6, 1, 10, v emereo, II auxiliaria stipendia mereri, Tac A. 2, 52 numerare, Liv 4, 58 enumerare, id. 3, 58 qui (milites) jam stipendiis confecti erant, Cic Imp Pomp 9, 26, cf. stipendiis exhausti, Liv 27, 9 adulescentuli statim castrensibus stipendiis imbuebantur, Plin Ep 8, 14, 5 — *Sing* homo nullius stipendii, Sall J 85, 10 exercitui dare, id H 2, 96, 6 Dietsch. sextus decimus stipendii annus, Tac. A. 1, 17 — **2.** In partic., *military service of a year, a year's service, a campaign* si in singulis stipendiis is ad hostes exuvias dabit, Plaut Ep 1, 1 36 quod tricena aut quadragena stipendia senes tolerent, Tac. A 1, 17 vicena stipendia meritis, id ib 1, 36 stipendia sua numerari jubebant, Just. 12 11, 4 qui eorum minime multa stipendia haberet, Liv 31, 8 *fin* —*Sing* (juventus) octavo jam stipendio functa, Hirt. B G 8, 8, 2, cf with both numbers together secundo stipendio dextram manum perdidit, stipendiis duobus ter et vicies vulneratus est, Plin 7, 28, 29 § 104 — **C.** Trop, in gen., *service* (very rare) functus omnibus humanae vitae stipendiis, i e *duties*, Sen Ep 93 4 tamquam emeritis stipendiis libidinis, Cic Sen 14, 49 plurium velut emeritis annorum stipendiis, Col 3, 6, 4 rex cui (Hercules) duodecim stipendia debebat, *services, labors*, Just. 2, 4, 18

stipes, itis (collat form **stips,** stipis, Petr 43, 5), *m* [root stip, = Gr στεφ, v stipo, Sanscr sthapa jami, to cause to stand, to fix, place, cf stipula] **I.** Lit, *a log, stock, post, trunk of a tree*, etc. (class; syn palus, sudes), Cat 64, 289, Caes B G 7, 73, id B C 1, 27, Tib 1, 1, 11 (21), Prop 4 (5), 2, 18, Ov M 8, 451, id F 2, 642, 5, 506, Verg A 7, 524, Curt 8, 10, 30, 4, 3 10 deligare ad stipitem, *to a stake*, Suet Ner 29 —As a term of contempt, like our *log, stock, post*, of a stupid person in me quid vis harum rerum convenit, Quae sunt dicta in stultum, caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus, Ter Heaut 5, 1, 4 qui, tamquam truncus atque stipes, si stetisset modo, posset sustinere tamen titulum consulatus, Cic Pis 9, 19, cf id Har Resp 3, 5, id ap Senat 6 14, Claud. in Eutr 1 126 — **II.** Transf, poet **1.** *A tree*, Ov F 3 37, id de Nuce, 32, Verg A 4, 444, Claud Cons Prob et Olybr 179 — **2.** *A branch of a tree*, Luc 9, 820, Mart 13, 19, 2 candelabri, *the main stem* of the candlestick, Vulg Exod. 37, 19

stipidōsus, a, um, *adj* [stipes], *woody, ligneous* radix, App Herb 67, 74

stipo, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* [στείβω, to surround, crowd upon, στέμμα, στέφανος, cf stipator, stipulor] *to crowd* or *press together, to compress* (class, esp of personal objects, and in *part perf*, cf comprimo compono) **I.** Lit qui acceperant majorem numerum (assium), non in arca ponebant, sed in aliqua cellā stipabant, id est componebant, quo minus loci occuparet Varr L L 5, § 182 Müll ingens argentum, Verg A 3, 465 apes mella stipant id G 4 164, id A 1 433 materies stipata, Lucr 1, 345 nec tamen undique corporea stipata tenentur omnia natura, id 1, 329, cf id 2, 294, 1, 611, 1, 664 Graeci stipati, quini in lectulis saepe plures Cic Pis. 27, 67 · velut stipata phalanx, Liv 33, 18 ita in arto stipatae erant naves, ut, etc, id 26 39 frāctrum stipata cohors, Verg A. 10, 328 — Poet. stipare Platona Menandro, i e *to pack up together the works of Plato Menander*, etc., Hor S 2, 3, 11 custodum gregibus circa seu stipat euntem, *closely surrounds her with*, Prop 3, 8 (4 7), 13, cf mid cuncta praecipiti stipantur saecula cursu *throng, crowd*, Claud Rapt Pros 2, 311 — **II.** Transf, *to press, cram, stuff*, or *fill full* of any thing ut pontes calonibus et impedimentis stipatos reperit Suet Calig 51 hos (poetas) edicit et hos arcto stipata theatro Spectat Roma, Hor Ep 2 1, 60, cf curia cum patribus fuerit stipata, Ov P 3, 1, 143 multo Patrum stipatur curia coetu, Sil. 11, 503 recessus equi Petr 89 tribunal Plin Ep 6, 33, 4 calathos prunis, Col 10, 405 nucem sulfure, Flor 3, 19 calceum Tert. Virg Vel 12 tectum omne, App M 3, p 130, 13 — **B.** With a personal object, of a dense crowd, *to surround, encompass, environ, attend, accom*

pany, etc (syn comitor, prosequor) Catilina stipatus choro juventutis, vallatus indicibus atque sicariis, Cic. Mur 24, 49 qui stipatus semper sicariis, saeptus armatis, munitus indicibus fuit, id Sest 44, 95 stipati gregibus amicorum, id. Att 1, 18, 1, cf. id Mil. 1, 1 telis stipati, id. Phil. 5, 6, 17 qui senatum stiparit armatis, id. ib 3, 12, 31 stipatus lictoribus, id. Verr 2, 4, 40, § 86 senectus stipata studiis juventutis, id. Sen. 9 28 comitum turba est stipata suarum, Ov M 3, 186 juventus stipat ducem, Val. Fl 7, 557, Plin. Pan. 23, Capitol. Max. et Balb 13 — *Absol* magnâ stipante catervâ, Verg A. 4, 136, Liv 42, 39 huc coetus ministrûm stipantur, Stat. S 3, 1, 87 — Hence, * **stipātus,** a, um, *P a*, *begirt, surrounded* ab omni ordine, sexu, aetate stipatissimus, Sid. Ep 3, 2

1. stips, stĭpis (*nom* does not occur, although stips is assumed by Varr L. L. 5, § 182 Müll, Charis 85 P, cf. Gloss. stips, ἔρανος), *f* [kindr with stipo, and therefore, orig, small coin in heaps, hence, in partic], *a gift, donation, alms, contribution*, given in small coin etiam nunc dis cum thesauris asses dant, stipem dicunt, Varr L. L 5, § 182 Müll. stipem esse nummum signatum testimonio est, quod datur in stipendium militi et cum spondetur pecunia, quod stipulari dicitur, Fest pp 296 and 297 Müll., cf. stipendium a stipe appellatum est, quod per stipes, id est modica aera colligatur, Dig 50, 16, 27 stipem Apollini conferre, Liv 25, 12, so of religious *donations*, id. 27, 37, 5, 25, Cic Leg 2, 9, 21, 2, 16, 40, Suet Aug. 57 quis beneficium dicat quadram panis aut stipem aeris abjecti, Sen Ben 4, 29, 2, so of *alms*, id Vit Beat 25, Dig. 47, 22, 1, cf Liv 38, 45, Suet Aug. 91 *fin* ad captandas stipes, id Calig 42, Ov F 1, 189 pastiones non minimam colono stipem conferunt, *bring in no small profit*, Col. 8, 1, 2 suburbanum hortum exiguâ colere stipe, Curt. 4, 1, 19 parvâ cur stipe quaerat opes, Ov F 4, 350, cf. Quint. 1, 12, 18 e prostitutis ancilla mercenariae stipis, *living by the wages of prostitution*, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 172 nodosam exsolvite stipem, *penalty*, Val Max. 2, 9, 1

2. stips, ĭpis, v stipes *init*

stĭpŭla, ae, *f dim* [stipes], *a stalk, stem, blade, halm*, of grain (syn. culmus) frumenta in viridi stipulâ lactentia turgent, Verg G 1, 315, Plin 14, 16, 19, § 101, 17, 27, 47, § 260, 18, 18, 47, § 169 e segete ad spicilegium stipulam relinquere, Varr L. L 7, § 109 Müll — Of the stalks of grain left behind in reaping, *straw, stubble*, Varr R. R. 1, 53, Ter Ad 5, 3, 62, Verg G 1, 321, Ov Am 1, 8, 90, id. F 4, 781 in stipulâ placidi carpebat munera somni, id. ib 3, 185, cf. Dig 50, 16, 30 — Of *hay*, Varr R. R. 1, 49, 1. — Of a *reed*, Verg E 3, 27, Plin. 37, 10 67, § 182 — Of *bean stalks*, Ov F 4, 725 — Prov flammaque de stipulâ nostra brevisque fuit, *of a quickly extinguished fire*, Ov Tr 5, 8, 20 postmodo de stipulâ magnus acervus erit, id. Am 1, 8, 90

stĭpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f* [stipulor], jurid. t t, *a promise given on demand, an engagement, agreement, bargain, covenant, stipulation, obligation* (syn. pactum), Gai Inst. 2, 31 stipulatio est verborum conceptio, quibus is qui interrogatur, daturum facturumve se, quod interrogatus e t, respondet, Dig 45, 1, 5 stipulatio non potest confici, nisi utroque loquente, etc, ib 45 1, 1 sq pacta, conventa, stipulationes Cic de Or 2, 24, 100 ut ea pecunia ex stipulatione debeatur, id. Leg 2, 21, 53 aliquem stipulatione alligare, id Rosc Com. 12, 36 nondum stipulationes legeram, id. Att 16, 11, 7 stipulationum et judiciorum formulas conponere, id. Leg 1, 4, 14, Nep Att. 9, 5, Just Inst 3, 19 pr, Paul Sent 5, 7, 1 is contractus stipulationum sponsionum sponsalia, Serv Sulp ap Gell. 4, 4, 2, Vulg Jer 32, 11

* **stĭpŭlātiuncŭla,** ae, *f dim* [stipulatio], *a little, insignificant promise* or *stipulation* Cic. de Or 1, 38, 174

stĭpŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [stipulor], jurid. t. t, *one who demands a formal promise* or *covenant* (opp promissor, the one who gives the promise), *a bargainer, stipulator*, Dig. 2, 10, 3, 45, 1, 41 sq, 45, 38, 5, Suet Vit 14, Isid Orig. 10, 5

stĭpŭlātus, ūs, *m* [id.], jurid t. t, *a promise formally demanded; a bargain, stipulation* Quint Decl 12, 21 si quid ad versus pactionem fiat, non ex stipulatu agitur, etc, Gai Inst 3, 94, 4, 116, Dig 45, 1, 1, 45, 1, 4 sq, 45, 1 103 sq, Paul Sent. 5, 7, 2 sq al.

stĭpŭlo, āre, 1, *v a* (collat form of stipulor), *to exact, bargain for, stipulate*, Symm Ep 1, 11 ἐπερωτῶ, stipulo, Gloss.; mostly *pass* Suetonius autem passivo protulit in IIII. Pratorum, Laetoria, quae vetat minorem annis viginti quinque stipulari (ἐπερωτᾶσθαι), Prisc 8, 4, 21, p 794 P, cf id. 18, 19 149, p 1164 ib — *Part pass* pecunia stipulata (for promissa), Cic Rosc Com 5, 14

stĭpŭlor, ātus, 1 (*inf* paragog stipularier, Plaut Ps 4, 6, 14), *v dep* [acc. to Varr L. L. 5, § 182 Müll., kindr with stips qui pecuniam alligat, stipulari et restipulari, cf also cum spondetur pecunia, stipulari dicitur, Fest. p 297 Müll.—More prob from unused *adj* stipulus, firm, from root stip, v stipo], jurid. t t, *to demand a formal promise, to bargain, covenant, stipulate*. **I.** Lit stipularier, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 14 sq, cf id. ib 1, 1, 115, Gai Inst 3, 92 sq ita que stipulantur sic, Illas capras hodie recte esse et bibere posse habereque recte licere, haec spondesne? Varr R R 2, 3, 5, cf id ib 2, 5, 11 si is, cui legatum est, stipulatus est id ipsum, quod legatum est, ut ea pecunia ex stipulatione debeatur, Cic Leg 2, 21, 53 reliquum est, ut stipulatum se esse dicat Stipulatus es? ubi? quo praesente? quis spopondisse me dicit? id Rosc. Com 5, 13 quantumvis stipulare et protinus accipe quod do, i e *ask, demand* Juv 7, 165 quod stipulanti spoponderam, Col 10 praef, Dig 45, 1, 4, 46, 7, 3 — **II.** Sometimes transf., of him who gives the promise or pledges himself (for the usu. promittere), *to promise, engage, pledge one's self* si quis usuras solverit, quas non erat stipulatus, Dig. 46, 3 5, so ib 12, 6, 26 *fin*, 13, 4, 7

stĭpŭlus, a, um, *adj* (old Lat), *firm* stipulum apud veteres firmum appellabatur, Just Inst 3, 15, Paul. Sent 5, 7, § 1

1. stīria, ae, *f* [cf stilla, Engl tear], *a frozen drop, an ice drop, icicle* (poet and in post-Aug prose), Verg G 3, 366, so too Plin. 34, 12, 32, § 124, Mart. 7, 37, 5, Claud B Get. 327, Tert. Pall 4

2. Stīria, ae, *f*, *an island near the coast of Cilicia*, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 129

* **stīrĭăcus,** a, um, *adj* [stiria], *frozen* gutta, Sol. 27 *med*

stīrĭcĭdĭum, ii, *n* [stiria cado], *a falling of snow flakes, a snowing* stiricidium quasi stillicidium, cum stillae concretae frigore cadunt Stiria enim principale est, stilla deminutivum, Fest p 345 Müll, so Cato ib p 344.

stirpes, v stirps *init*

* **stirpesco,** ĕre, *v inch n* [stirps], *to run to stalk* asparagus, Plin 19, 8, 42, § 149

stirpĭtus, *adv* [id., cf radicitus from radix], *by the stalk, by the roots, root and branch, stock and stump* (very rare) * **I.** Lit arborem transferre Dig 47, 7, 3, § 4 —* **B.** Transf barbam forcipibus evellere, Sid Ep 1, 2. — * **II.** Trop (for the usu radicitus), *utterly* hunc errorem quasi radicem malorum omnium, stirpitus extrahere, Cic Tusc 4, 38, 83

stirps (collat form of the *nom* **stirpes** or **stirpis,** in the best MSS, Liv 1, 1 *fin*, 41, 8 10, 26, 13, 16, v Drak. ad locc), pis *f* (poet. and post Aug, also *m*, Enn. ap Fest p 313 Müll, and ap Non 226, 32 (Ann. 184), Pac. ap Non. 227, 2 (Trag Fragm 421), and ap Charis. p 85 P, Cato, R. R. 40, 2, Verg. G 2, 379, id. A. 12, 208, 12, 770, 12, 781, Col. 5, 9, 13, Plin. 8, 26, 40, § 96, cf. Quint. 1, 6, 2) [root star, cf sternere, Gr στορέννυμι, prop that which extends or spreads] **I.** Lit, *the lower part of the trunk* of plants, including the roots, *a stock, stem, stalk, a root* (class and very freq, cf radix) arborum altitudo nos delectat, radices stirpesque non item, Cic. Or 43, 147 terra stirpes amplexa alat, id. N D 2, 33, 83, cf id ib 2, 10, 26, 2, 47, 120, 2, 51, 127 ut tantum modo per stirpis alantur suas, id. ib 2, 32, 81 sceptrum in silvis imo de stirpe recisum, Verg. A. 12 208 harundo omnis ex una stirpe numerosa, Plin. 16, 36, 65, § 163 palmarum stirpibus ali, Cic Verr 2, 5, 38, § 99, so, palmarum, id. ib 2, 5, 50, § 131 (for which radices palmarum, id. ib 2, 5, 33, § 87), cf. lento in stirpe moratus, Verg A. 12, 781 (for which, just before lenta in radice) stirpes raptas volvere, Hor C 3, 29, 37 validis amplexae stirpibus ulmos, Verg G 2, 367 hic stirpes obruit arvo, id. ib 2, 24 domos avium cum stirp bus imis Eruit, id. ib 2, 209, cf of hair vellere albos ab stirpe capillos, Prop 3 (4), 25, 13, Tib 1 8, 45 ex hac nimia licentiâ, ut ex stirpe quadam, exsistere, etc., Cic Rep 1, 44, 68 — **B.** Transf. **1.** Of vegetables **a.** *A plant, shrub* (esp freq in *plur*) stirpium naturae, Cic Fin 5, 4, 10, cf cum arborum et stirpium eadem paene natura sit, id. ib 5, 11, 33, so (with arbores) id Phil 2, 22, 55, (with herbae) id N D 2, 64, 161. pati (terram) stirpium asperitate vastari, id. ib 2, 39, 99 stirpes tenent Luc. 4, 42 internatas saxis stirpes et herbas vellentes, Tac H. 4, 60 — **b.** *A shoot, sprout* rami stirpesque, Lucr 5, 1100 stirpem praecisum circumligato, etc, Cato, R. R. 40, 2 probatissimum genus stirpis deponere, i e malleolos, Col. 3, 5, 4· stirpem po t annum praecidi, id 5, 6, 13· stirpis committere ramis, *engraft*, Lucr 5, 1365 — **2.** Of persons. **a.** *A stem, stock, race, family, lineage* (cf. genus, familia)· ignoratio stirpis et generis, Cic Lael 19,70· stirpis ac gentilitatis jus, id. de Or 1, 39, 176 qui sunt ejusdem stirpis, id. Rab Post 1, 2 a stirpe supremo, Enn ap Non 226, 32 (Ann. v 184 Vahl.) divinae stirpis Acestes, Verg A. 5, 711 Priami de stirpe, id. ib 5, 297 Herculis stirpe generatus, Cic Rep 2, 12, 24 hinc orti stirpe antiquissimâ sumus, id. Leg 2, 1, 3 hominum sceleratorum, Caes B G 6, 34 ab stirpe socius et amicus populi Romani, Sall J 14, 2 et saep unum relictum, stirpem genti Fabiae futurum, Liv 2, 50 *fin.*—**b.** Like Engl. *scion*, = *offspring, descendant, progeny* (mostly poet, not in Cic) stirps liberum, Enn ap Varr L. L. 7, § 16 Müll. (Trag v 317 Vahl), so, liberum, Liv 45, 11, cf aliquis magnâ de stirpe nepotum, Verg A. 6, 864 stirps et genus omne futurum id. ib 4, 622, cf en stirps et progenies tot consulum, tot dictatorum, Tac A 2, 37 *fin* stirpis virilis, Liv 1, 1, 11, cf qui stirpem ex sese domi relinquerent, id. 41, 8, 9.—**II.** Trop, *source, origin, foundation, first beginning, cause*, etc. altae stirpes stultitiae, Cic Tusc 3, 6, 13 superstitionis stirpes, id. Div 2, 72, 149 virtutis, id Cael. 32, 79 qua ex stirpe oriretur amicitiae cognationum, id. Fin. 4, 7, 17 quodsi exquiratur usque ab stirpe auctoritas, Plaut. Trin 1, 2, 180 populum a stirpe repetere, Cic. Rep 3, 12, 21 Mos re petam stirpem juris a natura, id. Leg 1, 6, 20 stirps ac semen malorum omnium, id Cat. 1, 12, 30, cf ea pars, quae quasi stirps est hujus quaestionis, id. Fin. 4 2, 5 non ingenerantur hominibus mores tam a stirpe generis ac seminis, quam, etc, *original nature*, id. Agr 2, 35, 95, cf exoleta stirpe gentis, Liv 37, 8, 4.—So esp in phrase ab stirpe, *utterly* Karthago ab stirpe interiit, Sall C 10, 1 gens ab stirpe exstincta est, Liv 9, 34, 19 omne genus ab stirpe sublatum esse, id. 34, 2, 3, cf omnis intra annum cum stirpe exstinctos, id. 9, 29, 10 velut ab stirpibus renata urbs id 6, 1, 3

stīva, ae, *f*, *a plough-handle*, Varr L. L. 5, § 135 Müll, Verg. G 1, 174, Ov M 8, 218, id F 4 825, Col 1, 9, 3, Amm 15, 4, 3

stīvārius, ii, *m* [stiva], *a ploughman* (late Lat), Aldhel. Laud Virg 28

stlāta, ae, *f* [l. latus, q v *init*], *a kind of ship* stlata genus navigii latum magis quam altum, et a latitudine sic appellatum, sed ea consuetudine, quâ stlocum pro locum et stlitem pro litem dicebant, Fest p 312 Müll., cf. Aus. Ep 22, 31, Gell. 10, 25, 5 — Acc. to Caper, Orth p 2246 P, and Gloss Philox s. h. v, *a kind of piratical vessel* or *corsair* · stlatta, πειρατικοῦ σκάφους εἶδος

stlātārius (stlatt-), a, um, *adj* [stlata], *of* or *belonging to a ship* (very rare), Enn ap Schol. Juv 7, 134 (Ann. v 469 Vahl). —Poet, transf. · stlataria purpura, *brought by ship*, i e *costly*, Juv. 7, 134 Schol. (al. *deceitful*, cf. Mayor ad Juv 1 l.)

stlembus, gravis tardus, sicut Lucilius pedibus stlembum dixit equum pigrum et tardum, Fest. pp 312 and 313 Müll.

stlis, v. lis *init.*

stlŏcus, v. locus *init.*

***stloppus,** i, *m.*, *a slap* (the sound produced by striking upon the inflated cheek), Pers. 5, 13.

sto, stĕti, stătum, 1 (scanned stĕtĕrunt, Verg. A. 2, 774; 3, 48; Ov. H. 7, 166; Prop. 2, 8, 10), *v. n.* [root sta-; Sanscr. stha, sthalam, locus; Gr. στα-, ἵστημι, to set, place, στατήρ, weight; O. H. Germ. stâm; Goth. standa; Engl. stand], *to stand*, in opposition to sitting, walking, or lying prostrate, *to stand still, remain standing, stand upright.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: hos quos videtis stare hic captivos duos, Illi qui astant, hi stant ambo, non sedent, Plaut. Capt. prol. 1 sq.; cf.: cum virgo staret et Caecilia in sellā sederet, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: si iste ibit, ito: stabit, astato simul, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 74: abi intro, noli stare, id. Mil. 4, 3, 36; so (opp. ire) id. Merc. 3, 3, 21; id. Mil. 4, 2, 95; 4, 9, 10; id. Pers. 3, 3, 43; 4, 4, 50; Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 6; 3, 2, 12: quid stas, lapis? id. Heaut. 4, 7, 3: ante aedes, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 56; 1, 1, 250; 2, 2, 35; id. Truc. 2, 3, 14: ante ostium, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 4; id. And. 3, 1, 17; id. Hec. 3, 4, 14; 5, 4, 14: ante oculos, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 17: ad januam, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353: ad undam, Verg. G. 4, 356: orantem juxta, Stat. Th. 11, 618: hic foris, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 12: hinc procul, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 1: propter in occulto, Cic. Clu. 28, 78; cf.: qui proximi steterant, Caes. B. G. 5, 35, 3: propius, Hor. A. P. 361: sta ilico, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 18: qui frequentissimi in gradibus concordiae steterunt, Cic. Phil. 7, 8, 21: stans pede in uno, Hor. S. 1, 4, 10 et saep.—Of things: ita statim stant signa, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 120: quorum statuae steterunt in Rostris, Cic. Phil. 9, 2, 4: statua, id. Div. 1, 34, 75: signa ad impluvium, ad valvas Junonis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 23, § 61: stabat acuta silex, Verg. A. 8, 233: columna, Hor. C. 1, 35, 14: cerea effigies, id. S. 1, 8, 32; cf. poet.: aeneus ut stes, id. ib. 2, 3, 183.—*Pass. impers.*: *Ps.* Statur hic ad hunc modum. *Sim.* Statum vide hominis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 44: *Gn.* Quid agitur? *Pa.* Statur, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 40: confecto munerum cursu moriar stando, Amm. 24, 3, 7.—Prov.: inter sacrum saxumque sto, nec quid faciam scio, i. e. *I am in a pinch*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 84; v. sacrum.—**B.** In partic.: **1.** Pregn., *to stand firm* or *immovable, to last, remain, continue*: cui nec arae patriae domi stant, fractae et disjectae jacent, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 115 Vahl.): nec domus ulla nec urbs stare poterit, Cic. Lael. 7, 23: stantibus Hierosolymis, id. Fl. 28, 69: ut praeter spem stare muros viderunt, Liv. 38, 5: urbem in noxiam stare incolumem pati, id. 31, 31, 15: hasta, quae radice novā, non ferro stabat adacto, *stuck fast, remained fixed*, Ov. M. 15, 562: missum stetit inguine ferrum, id. ib. 5, 132; cf. id. ib. 5, 34; 8, 415: stat glacies iners, Hor. C. 2, 9, 5: aquae, Ov. M. 4, 732: longa stare senecta, Sil. 3, 94: cornus stetit inter tempora frontis, id. 4, 142.—**2.** *To remain, tarry, linger* anywhere (cf. moror): paulisper stetimus in illa ganearum tuarum nidore atque fumo, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: hos quos video volitare in foro, quos stare ad curiam, id. Cat. 2, 3, 5: cur non aut stantem comprehenderint, aut fugientem consecuti sint, *remaining in the city*, id. Cael. 28, 67; so (opp. fugio) id. Tusc. 2, 23, 54: cum gladiis in conspectu senatus, id. Phil. 2, 4, 8: qui domi stare non poterant, id. Fl. 6, 13: (meretrix) olente in fornice stans, Hor. S. 1, 2, 30; cf. Ov. Am. 1, 10, 21; Juv. 10, 239; cf. of minerals not attracted by the magnet: pondere enim fretae partim stant, quod genus aurum, Lucr. 6, 1058.—**3.** In milit. lang.: **a.** *To stand in the ranks* or *under arms, to fight*: quisque ubi steterat, jacet obtinetque ordinem, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 86: ut sustinere corpora plerique nequeuntes arma sua quisque stantes incumberet, Sall. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 229 (H. 3, 72 Dietsch): cum milites a mane diei jejuni sub armis stetissent defatigati, Auct. B. Afr. 42, 3: primo haud impari stetere acie, Liv. 26, 44: in Asia totius Asiae steterunt vires, id. 37, 58: in acie, Auct. B. Hisp. 28 *fin.*: pars acie stabat, Auct. B. Afr. 51, 6: stetit acies in armis, Sen. Phoen. 389; cf.: stetit ordine certo Infelix acies, Luc. 7, 2, 16.—**b.** Pregn., *to stand firm in fight, stand one's ground, maintain the contest* (opp. abjecto scuto fugere), Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54; cf.: in acie stare ac pugnare (opp. in castra refugere), Liv. 22, 60, 25: Tarquiniensis novus hostis non stetit solum sed etiam ab suā parte Romanum pepulit, id. 2, 6, 11: comminus, Caes. B. C. 1, 47: inque gradu stetimus, certi non cedere, Ov. M. 9, 43; cf.: contra leonem, Spart. Carac. 5.—**c.** Transf., of a battle, *to last, hold out, continue* (a favorite expression of Livy): ibi aliquamdiu atrox pugna stetit, Liv. 29, 2: diu pugna neutro inclinata stetit, id. 27, 2: ita anceps dicitur certamen stetisse, id. 8, 38: primo stetit ambiguā spe pugna, id. 7, 7.—**4.** Nautical t. t., *to lie, to lie* or *ride at anchor*: ante hostium portus in salo stare, Liv. 37, 16; Auct. B. Afr. 62: naves regiae in sinu Maliaco, Liv. 36, 20: classis instructa in portu, id. 37, 11: classis in salo ad Leptim, Auct. B. Afr. 62, 4: litore puppes, Verg. A. 6, 901.—**5.** Of servants, *to stand, wait, attend* (very rare): neque pueri eximiā facie stabant, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 15, 12, 2: sto exspectans si quid mihi imperent, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 46: ad cyathum et vinum, Suet. Caes. 49; cf.: ad pedes, id. Galb. 22.—**6.** Of buildings, cities, etc., *to stand finished, be erected* (mostly poet.): intra annum nova urbs stetit, Liv. 6, 4, 6: jam stabant Thebae, Ov. M. 3, 131: moenia jam stabant, id. F. 3, 181: stet Capitolium Fulgens, Hor. C. 3, 3, 42: aedificant muros: Stabat opus, Ov. M. 11, 205: jam stare ratem, Val. Fl. 1, 96.—**7.** Of the countenance, *to be unmoved, to be at rest* (poet.): stat numquam facies, Luc. 5, 214: stant ora metu, *are rigid*, Val. Fl. 4, 639; cf.: cur ad patrios non stant tua lumina vultus, Stat. Th. 10, 693.—**8.** *To stand up, stand upright, stand on end, to bristle up, stiffen*, etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): papillae, Lucil. ap. Non. 391, 26: mammae, Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 249: steterunt comae, Verg. A. 2, 774; 3, 48; Ov. M. 7, 631; cf. id. ib. 10, 425: crines fulvi pulvere, Stat. Th. 3, 326: setae, Ov. M. 8, 286: in vertice cristae, id. ib. 6, 672: aristae, id. ib. 10, 655: stantes oculi, *prominent*, Ov. F. 6, 133: oculis rigentibus et genis stantibus *fixed*, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 49.—In mal. part., Mart. 3, 73, 2; App. M. 2, p. 117, 39; Auct. Priap. 75, 2.—Rarely of fluids, *to coagulate, stiffen*: sanguis stetit, Sen. Oedip. 585.—**9.** With *abl.*, *to stand out with, be thick with, full of* any thing (mostly poet.): stant pulvere campi, Enn. ap. Porphyr. ad Hor. C. 1, 9, 1 (Ann. v. 592 Vahl.): cupressi Stant rectis foliis, id. ap. Philarg. ad Verg. G. 2, 444 (Ann. v. 268 ib.): stat sentibu' fundus, Lucil. ap. Don. Ter. And. 4, 2, 16; Titin. ap. Non. 391, 21; so, ager sentibus, Caecil. ib. 391, 23: vides ut alta stet nive candidum Soracte, Hor. C. 1, 9, 1: caelum caligine stat, Sisenn. ap. Non. 392, 8: pulvere caelum, Verg. A. 12, 408: pulvereo globo astra, Stat. Th. 7, 124: stant lumina (Charontis) flammā, Verg. A. 6, 300: stant pulvere Syrtes, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 257.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *to stand*: mentes, rectae quae stare solebant, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 6, 16 (Ann. v. 208 Vahl.): stetisse ipsum in fastigio eloquentiae, Quint. 12, 1, 20.—**B.** In partic.: **1.** Pregn., *to stand one's ground, stand firm* or *unshaken, to endure, persevere, persist, abide, continue*: moribus antiquis res stat Romana virisque, Enn. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 21 (Ann. v. 492 Vahl.): disciplinam militarem, qua stetit ad hanc diem Romana res, solvisti, Liv. 8, 7: res publica staret, Cic. Phil. 2, 10, 24; cf. id. Cat. 2, 10, 21: stante urbe et curia, id. Planc. 29, 71: ut eo neglecto civitas stare non possit, id. Cael. 1, 1: utinam res publica stetisset, quo coeperat statu, id. Off. 2, 1, 3: qui illam (rem publicam) cadere posse stante me non putārant, id. Fam. 6, 6, 2: ut stante re publica facere solebamus, id. Off. 2, 1, 3: neque enim aliter stare possemus, id. Sest. 45, 97: per quos homines ordinesque steterim, quibusque munitus fuerim, non ignoras, id. Fam. 13, 29, 7; cf.: eorum auxilio qui me stante stare non poterant, id. ib. 7, 2, 3: respublica stetit virtute tua, Liv. 4, 40: stetit regnum puero, id. 1, 3: dum stetimus, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 17: stamus animis, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 2: stas animo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 213: Gabinium sine provinciā stare non posse, *could not hold out, subsist*, Cic. Pis. 6, 12; cf. id. Fl. 6, 14; Suet. Oth. 5: nedum sermonum stet honos, Hor. A. P. 69.—Hence, nearly = esse, tantā stat praedita culpa (natura), Lucr. 5, 199: pausam stare fragori, id. 1, 747.—**b.** (Acc. to its use as a milit. t. t., v. supra, I. B. 3.) *To maintain the contest*: cum in senatu pulcherrime staremus, Cic. Fam. 1, 4, 1.—**c.** Stare *in aliquā re*, simply *aliquā re*, and post-class. also *alicui rei*, *to stand firm, persist, persevere, to rest, abide, adhere to, continue* in a thing: (α) *In aliquā re*: si in fide non stetit, Cic. Rab. Perd. 10, 28: sin in eo non stat, id. Att. 2, 4, 1: stare oportet in eo, quod sit judicatum, id. Fin. 1, 14, 47: in sententiā, Liv. 4, 44.—(β) With *abl.*: ea omnes stant sententia, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 35: suis stare judiciis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81: censoris opinione, id. Clu. 47, 132: alicujus decreto, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: stare conditionibus, Cic. Att. 7, 15, 2: stare conventis, id. Off. 3, 25, 95: stare jurejurando, Quint. 5, 6, 4: nihil quo stat loco stabit, omnia sternet abducetque vetustas, Sen. ad Marc. 26, 4.—*Pass. impers.*: stabitur consilio, Liv. 7, 35: etsi priore foedere staretur, id. 21, 19: fama rerum standum est, id. 7, 6.—(γ) With *dat.*: arbitri sententiae stare, Dig. 4, 7, 23 *fin.*: voluntati patris, ib. 26, 7, 3; 36, 3, 6: rei judicatae, ib. 42, 1, 32: emptioni, ib. 19, 1, 13; ib. 4, 8, 27 (five times) et saep.—(δ) Stat sententia, *aliquid*, or, impersonally, stat (*alicui*), *the determination stands* or *holds good, I* (*thou, he*, etc.) *am determined*: *Pa.* Vide quid agas. *Ph.* Stat sententia, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 18: Hannibal, postquam ipsi sententia stetit, pergere ire, Liv. 21, 30: stat sententia tradere mecum Dotalem patriam, Ov. M. 8, 67: modo nobis stet illud, unā vivere in studiis nostris, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 5: stat pectore fixum, Aeetae sociare manus, Val. Fl. 5, 289: nos in Asiam convertemus: neque adhuc stabat, quo potissimum, Cic. Att. 3, 14, 2: mihi stat alere morbum, Nep. Att. 21, 6: quos ut seponi stetit, Sil. 3, 68: stat, casus renovare omnes, Verg. A. 2, 750.—**d.** *In aliquā re*, or simply *aliquā re*, *to rest on, be fixed on, depend upon*, etc.: omnis in Ascanio stat cura parentis, Verg. A. 1, 646: regnum fraterna stare concordiā, Liv. 45, 19: qua (disciplina) stetit Romana res, id. 8, 7: hac arte (i. e. bello) in patriā steti, id. 5, 44, 2; Val. Fl. 3, 673; Verg. A. 2, 163: magis fama quam vi stare res suas, Tac. A. 6, 30: apud quos virtute quam pecuniā res Romana melius stetit, id. H. 2, 69 *fin.*: fama bella stare, Curt. 3, 8, 7.—**2.** In theatr. lang., of plays and actors, *to stand*, i. e. *to please, take, succeed*: quod si intellegeret, cum stetit olim nova (fabula), Actoris opera magis stetisse quam suā, Ter. Phorm. prol. 9 sq.: partim vix steti, id. Hec. prol. alt. 7: securus, cadat an recto stat fabula talo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176: illi scripta quibus comoedia prisca viris est, Hoc stabant, hoc sunt imitati, id. S. 1, 10, 17.—**3.** Stare, *ab, cum*, or *pro aliquo*, or *aliquā re*, or with *adv. loci*, *to stand by, on the side of, adhere to* a person or thing, *take the part of*: ut nemo contra civium perditorum dementiam a senatu et a bonorum causa steterit constantius, Cic. Brut. 79, 273: a se potius quam ab adversariis, id. Inv. 1, 43, 81: a mendacio contra verum, id. ib. 1, 3, 4: a contrariā ratione, Auct. Her. 4, 2, 4: cum di prope ipsi cum Hannibale starent, Liv. 26, 41, 17; 5, 38: stabat cum eo senatus majestas, id. 8, 34, 1: nobiscum adversus barbaros, Nep. Ages. 5, 4: si pro meā patriā ista virtus staret, Liv. 2, 12: pro jure gentium, id. 38, 25: pro vobis adversus reges stetimus, id. 45, 22, 10; 23, 8, 3: Fabri ad loc.: pro Juba atque Afris, Quint. 11, 1, 80: pro signis, Ov. A. A. 1, 200: quamvis duces non essent praesentes, staret tamen pro partibus invicta fortuna ultoris, Flor. 4, 7, 10: hic primo pro Pompei partibus, mox simulatione contra Pompeium stetit, Vell. 2, 48, 4: voluptas pro iisdem partibus standi, Sen. Vit. Beat. 4, 1; cf.: et dii quoque pro meliore stant causa, Curt. 4, 1, 13: hinc stas, illinc causam dicis, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 48: unde stetisset, eo se victoria transferret, Just. 5, 4, 12: non semper vostra evortet: nunc Juppiter hac stat, *stands at your side, stands by you*, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 263 Vahl.), imitated by Verg. A. 12, 565.—So with *in*: Graeci, qui in Darei partibus steterant, Curt. 3, 11, 18.—**4.** Stare *per aliquem*, *to stand to one's account, be chargeable* or *owing to one, to lie at one's door, be one's fault*, followed by a negative consequence or effect, expressed by *quin*,

quominus, or ne. (a) With quin quoniam per eum non stetisset, quin praestaretur, etc, Liv 2, 31, 11 Weis enb ad loc —(β) With quominus (freq) si poterit fieri, ut ne pater per me stetisse credat Quominus haec fierent nuptiae, volo sed si id non poterit, id faciam in proclivi quod est, per me stetisse, ut credat, Ter And 4, 2, 16 sq Caesar ubi cognovit per Afranium stare, quominus proelio dimicaretur, Caes. B C 1, 41 graviter eam rem tulerunt, quod stetis e per Trebonium, quominus oppido potirentur, videbatur, id. ib 2, 13, so, nec, quominus per petua cum eis amicitia esset, per populum Romanum stetisse, Liv 8, 2, 2, 9, 14, 1, 6, 33, 2, 44, 14, 12.—(γ) With ne ne praestaremus per vos stetit qui, etc, Liv 45, 23, 6 non per milites stetisse, ne vincerent, id. 3, 61, 2 quasi per ipsum staret ne redderetur Suet Aug 28 —Rarely without the negation, so with ut per quam (ignorantiam) stetit ut tibi obligarer, Plin Ep 10, 6 (22), 2, cf. Ter And. 4, 2, 17 supra, absol id est, non per me stetit, sed per illud, Quint 3, 6, 78, with subj clause si per eum non stetit, parere defuncti voluntati, Dig 32, 1, 36 —**5.** Of price, *to stand one in, to come to, to cost* (mostly post-Aug) Periclum vitae meae tuo stat periculo, Plaut Capt 3, 5, 82 Polybius scribit, centum talentis eam rem Achaeis stetisse, Liv 34, 50, cf sit argumento tibi gratis stare navem, Cic Verr 2, 5, 19, § 48 haud illi stabunt Aeneia parvo Hospitia, Verg A. 10, 494 quae neque magno Stet pretio, Hor S 1, 2, 122 multo sanguine ac vulneribus ea Poenis victoria stetit Liv 23, 30 haud scio an magno detrimento certamen staturum fuerit id 3, 60 utrique vindicta libertatis morte stetit Vell. 2, 64, 3 heu quanto regnis nox stetit una tuis? Ov F 2, 812 et saep nulla pestis humano generi pluris stetit, Sen. Ira, 1, 2, 1

Stŏbi, ōrum, m *an ancient and important city of Paeonia in Northern Macedonia*, Liv 33, 19, 3 Weissenb ad loc, 39, 53, 15, 40, 21, 1 oppidum Stobi civium Romanorum, Plin 4 10, 17, § 34.—The inhabitants are called **Stŏbenses**, ium, m, Dig. 50, 15, 8, § 8

stobrus, i f, *a tree in Carmania yielding an odorous gum*, Plin. 12, 17, 40, § 79

† **stoebē**, ēs, f, = στοιβή, *a plant, called also* pheos, Plin. 21, 15, 54, § 91, 22, 11, 13, § 28

Stoechădĕs insulae, = Στοιχάδες, *a group of islands on the southern coast of Gaul, near Massilia now Isles d'Hyeres*, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 79, Schol Cic Sest p 293 Orell — Hence, **stoechās**, ădis, f (sc herba), *French lavender, sticados* Lavandula Stoechas Linn., Plin. 27, 12, 107, § 131, 26, 7, 27, § 42.

Stoĭcē, adv, v Stoicus

Stōĭcĭda, ae, m [Stoicus], *a nickname of a voluptuary who gave himself out for a Stoic*, Juv 2, 65

Stōĭcus, a, um, adj, = Στωικός, *of or belonging to the Stoic philosophy* or *to the Stoics, Stoic* schola, Cic Fam 9, 22 fin secta, Sen Ep 123, 14 sententia, id. ib 22, 7 libelli, Hor Epod 8, 15 turba Mart 7, 69, 4 dogmata, Juv 13, 121 disciplina, Gell. 19, 1, 1 Stoicum est *it is a saying of the Stoics*, Cic Ac 2, 26, 85 non loquor te cum Stoica lingua, sed hac submisse ore, Sen. Ep 13, 4 est aliquid in illo Stoici dei nec cor nec caput habet, Sen Apoc 8 — Subst **Stōĭcus**, i, m, *a Stoic philosopher, a Stoic*, Cic Par praef § 2, Hor S 2, 3, 160, 2, 3, 300, plur, Cic Mur 29, 61, and in philosophical writings saepissime —**2.** **Stōĭca**, ōrum, n plur, *the Stoic philosophy*, Cic N D 1, 6, 15 — Adv **Stōĭcē**, *like a Stoic, Stoically* agere austere et Stoice, Cic Mur 35, 74 dicere, id Par praef § 3

Stoĭdis (-des) is f, *an island off the Indian coast, famous for pearls* Stoades quaestuosa margaritis, Plin. 6, 25, 28, § 110 Stoadis id. 9, 34 54, § 106

† **stŏla**, ae, f, = στολή *a long upper garment.* **I.** Orig, as with the Greeks, worn by any one squalida saeptus stola, Enn ap Non 537, 27 (Trag v 373 Vahl.), Ov F 6, 654 saeptus mendici stola Enn. ap Non 537, 28 (Trag v 372 Vahl) lugubri stolā succincta id. ib 198, 4 (Trag v 134 id.), so, muliebris, Varr ib 537, 29 sq —**II.** Later, with the Romans, in particular, **A.** Lit, *a long female upper garment*, worn by the Roman matrons, and reaching from the neck to the ankles, *a robe, gown, stole* (cf palla) vestimenta muliebria veluti stolae pallia, tunicae, etc, Dig 34, 2, 23, cf vir fortis stolam indutus, Sen. Vit Beat 13, 3 (Dianae) erat admodum amplum signum cum stola, Cic Verr 2 4, 34, § 74 ad talos stola demissa, Hor S 1, 2, 99, Ov P 3, 3, 52, cf. id Tr 2, 252, Mart 3, 93, 4, 10, 5, 1, Auct Priap 12, 11 tam quam stolam dedisset, in matrimonio conlocavit, Cic Phil 2, 18, 44. — Hence, also, of *the dress* of a voluptuary, Hor S 1, 2, 71, of a cithern player, Varr R R 3, 13, 3, Ov F 6, 654, of the priests of Isis, App M 11, p 269, 5 — **B.** Transf, *a noble woman, lady, dame, matron* hic eques, hic juvenum coetu stola mixta laborat, Stat S 1 2, 235, Plin. 33, 3, 12, § 140, Val. Max. 2, 1, 5 —**III.** In eccl Lat., *a royal robe*, Vulg 1 Par 15, 27 —**2.** *Of the Jewish priests*, Vulg 2 Macc 3, 15 —**3.** *A dress of ceremony*, Vulg. Luc 20, 46

stŏlātus, a, um, adj [stola] **I.** Lit, *dressed in or wearing a* stola mulieres, Vitr 1, 1 med.—Subst **stŏlātae**, arum, f, = matronae, *noble dames, matrons*, Petr 44, 18 — **II.** Transf pudor, i e *befitting a matron*, Mart 1, 36, 8 Ulixes, *Ulysses in petticoats*, a jocose appellation of Livia on account of her cunning, Calig ap Suet. Calig 23

stŏlĭdē, adv, v stolidus fin

stŏlĭdĭtas, atis, f [stolidus], *dulness, obtuseness, stupidity, stolidity* (post class), Flor 3, 3, 12, 4, 12, 16, Gell. 18, 4, 6, Arn. 2, 80 al.

stŏlĭdus, a, um, adj [root star, Gr στερεός, firm, cf stultus, v Corss Ausspr 2, 155 sq] **I.** *Unmovable*, and hence, *slow, coarse, uncultivated, rude* (class, cf fatuus, insipiens, stupidus, stultus, insulsus) —**B.** Lit. stolidum genus Aeacidarum Bellipotentes sunt magi' quam sapientipotentes, Enn. ap Cic Div 2, 56, 116 (Ann v 187 Vahl) nam vi depugnare sues stolidi soliti sunt, id. ib 2, 56, 116 (Ann v 109 id) —**II.** *Dull, senseless, slow of mind, obtuse, stupid, stolid* mi stolido, Plaut Capt 3 4, 123 stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Plaut Bacch 5, 1, 2 quid, stolide, clamas? id Aul 3, 2, 1, id. Ep 3, 3, 40, id. Bacch 3, 6, 19 vix tandem sensi stolidus, Ter And 3, 1, 12 indocti stolidique, * Hor Ep 2, 1, 184 Lentulus per incertum stolidior an vanior, Sall ap Gell. 18, 4, 4 (H 4, 35 Dietsch) dux ipse inter stolidissimos, Liv 22, 28, 9 o vatum stolidissime, falleris, Ov M 13, 774.— Of the Stoics, Lucr 1, 641, 1, 1068 —**B.** Transf, of things nihil est stultius neque stolidius, Plaut Trin 1, 2, 162, cf nullum est hoc stolidius saxum, id. Mil 4, 2, 33 aures (Midae), Ov M 11, 175, cf. barba (Jovis), Pers 2, 28 vires, Liv 28, 21, 10 hujus generis causarum alia sunt quieta, nihil agentia, stolida quodammodo, i e, *inert, inoperative*, * Cic Top 15, 59 stolida impudensque postulatio, Liv 21, 20 fiducia, id. 34, 46, 8 superbia, id 45, 3 audacia, Tac H. 4, 15 procacitas, Mart 1, 42, 19 — Hence, adv **stŏlĭdē**, *stupidly, stolidly* **I.** Lit id non promissum magis stolide quam stolide creditum, Liv 25, 19, 7, 5 laetus, id. 7, 10, 27, 17, cf Tac A. 1, 3, Just 2, 3 stolide castra subgressus, Sall H 4, 67 Dietsch.— Comp, Amm 19, 5, 2 — **II.** Transf, of things stolide tument pulmonea (mala), Plin 15 14, 15, § 52.

1. stŏlo, ōnis, m, *a shoot, branch, twig, or scion springing from the stock* or *root of a tree, a useless sucker, water shoot* qui (Licinius Stolo) propter diligentiam culturae Stolonum confirmavit cognomen, quod nullus in ejus fundo reperiri poterat stolo, quod effodiebat circum arbores, e radicibus, quae nascerentur e solo, quos stolones appellabant, Varr R R. 1, 2, 9, cf Stolonum Liciniae genti (cognomen) ita appellatur in ipsis arboribus fruticatio inutilis, unde et pampinatio inventa primo Stoloni dedit nomen, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 7, 17, 20, 34, § 150, 17, 13, 20, § 95, 17, 26, 39, § 248, 27, 13 109, § 133

2. Stŏlo, ōnis m, *a cognomen in the* gens Licinia, v 1 stolo

† **stŏmăcăcē**, ēs, f, = στομακάκη *a disease of the gums, scurvy of the mouth*, Plin 25, 3, 6, § 20

* **stŏmăchăbundus**, a, um, adj [stomachor], *pettish, angry, stomachy* puer, Gell 17, 8, 6

stŏmăchanter, adv, v stomachor

stŏmăchātio, ōnis, f, *anger* (late Lat), Cassiod. in Psa 33, 2.

† **stŏmăchĭcus**, a, um, adj., = στομαχικός, *disordered in the stomach, having a disease of the stomach*, Sen Ep 24, 14, Plin. 20, 9, 39, § 100, 24, 14, 75, § 123, 25, 5, 24, § 60

stŏmăchor, ātus, 1, v dep n and a [stomachus, II], *to be irritated, peevish, pettish, vexed, angry*, or *out of humor, to fume, fret* (class., esp freq in Cic, syn irascor, succenseo) **I.** *Neutr* si stomachabere et moleste feres, plura dicemus, Cic Fam 15, 16, 3, so (with irasci) id. Brut 95, 326 — With *abl* jucundissimis tuis litteris stomachatus sum in extremo, Cic. Fam 10, 26, 1 proximam stomachandi occasionem adripio, Sen Ep 12, 2.—With *quod* non dubito, quin mirere atque etiam stomachere, quod tecum de eadem re agam saepius, Cic. Att 16, 16, F, § 17 — With *si* stomachabatur senex, si quid asperius dixeram, Cic N D 1, 33, 93 —With *cum* and *abl* stomachari cum aliquo, i e *to quarrel with him*, Cic de Or 2, 66, 267 —With *ob* and *acc* cum prave sectum stomacheris ob unguem, Hor Ep 1, 1, 104. —**II.** *Act*, *to be angry* or *vexed at* any thing (very rare, and only with the general objects aliquid or omnia) stomachor omnia, Cic Att 14, 21, 3 si quid stomachor, August ap Suet Tib 21, cf id equidem adveniens mecum stomachabar modo, Ter Fun 2, 3, 32 Venus stomachata biles Venereas, *nursing*, App M 5, p 172, 31 —Hence, * **stŏmăchanter**, adv, *irritably, peevishly, pettishly* arridens, Aug Vit Beat med

stŏmăchōsē, adv, v stomachosus

stŏmăchōsus, a, um, adj [stomachus, II], *wrathful angry, irritable, ill humored, peevish, pettish, choleric* (rare but class., syn. iracundus) eques, Hor Ep 1, 15, 12 stomachosa et quasi submorosa ridicula, Cic de Or 2, 69, 279 genus acuminis saepe stomachosum, id. Brut 67, 236 genus irarum, Sen. Ira, 1, 4, 2.—Comp stomachosiores litteras meas, quas dicas esse, non intellego, Cic Fam 3, 11, 5 — * Adv **stŏmăchōsē**, *angrily, peevishly*, comp rescripsi ei stomachosius, Cic Att 10, 5, 3 (cf. id. ib 10 11, 5 θυμικώτερον eram jocatus, id ap Charis. 193 P)

† **stŏmăchus**, i, m, = στόμαχος **I.** *The gullet, the alimentary canal, œsophagus* linguam ad radices ejus (oris) haerens excipit stomachus, Cic N D 2, 54, 135, Cels 4, 1, § 6, 5, 26, n 2, § 15 —**II.** Transf, *the stomach* (freq and class) eas cum stomachi calore concoxerit, Cic N D 2, 49, Cels 4, 5, Plin 23, 1, 26, § 53 summum gulae fauces vocantur, extremum stomachus, id. 11, 37, 68 § 179 tendit (gula) ad stomachum, id. 11, 37, 66, § 176, Lucr 4, 632, Hor S 2, 2, 18 stomachum fovere, Cels 4, 5 movere, Plin 13, 23, 44, § 127 comprimere, Cels 4, 5 fin stomacho laborare, id. 1, 8 aestuans, id. 1, 3 aeger, Hor S 2, 2, 43 dissolutus, Plin 23, 1, 26, § 53 fortiores stomachi, id. 32, 7, 26 § 80 marcens, Suet Calig 58 corpora, quae stomacho praebent incendia nostro, Lucr 4, 872 qualia lassum Pervellunt stomachum Hor S 2, 8, 9, Juv 6, 100 —**III.** Trop **1.** *Taste, liking* (class) ludi non tui stomachi, Cic Fam 7, 1, 2 nosti stomachi mei fastidium, id ib 2, 16, 2 stomacho esse languenti, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 13, 2 in hoc agello stomachum multa sollicitant, vicinitas urbis, opportunitas viae, modus ruris, Plin. Ep 1, 24, 3 —**2.** Bonus stomachus, *good digestion*, hence, *peace, rest, quiet, good humor* bono sane stomacho contenti, Quint 2, 3, 3, cf id. 6 3, 93 adversus quos difficile cottidie habere bonum stomachum, Mart 12, praef.—**3.** *Distaste, dislike* to any thing, hence, *displeasure, irritation, vexation, chagrin* concerning any thing (freq, esp in Cic) locus ille animi nostri, stomachus ubi habitat, Cic Att 4, 16, 10, cf id ib 15, 15, 2.

consuetudo diurna callum jam obduxit stomacho meo, id Fam 9, 2, 3 bile et stomacho aliquid fingere, Suet Tib 59 *fin* clamore ac stomacho non queo labori suppeditare, Plaut As. 2, 4, 17 homo exarsit iracundia ac stomacho, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 20, § 48 epistula plena stomachi et querelarum, id. Q Fr 3, 8, 1 ne in me stomachum erumpant, cum sint tibi irati, id. Att 16, 3, 1 in stomacho ridere, id. Fam 2, 16, 7 risum magis quam stomachum movere, id Att 6, 3, 7 stomachum movere alicui id. Mur 13 28, for which stomachum facere alicui, id Att 5, 11, 2, id Fam 1, 9, 10 quae tum mihi majori stomacho, quam ipsi Quinto, fuerunt, id Att 5, 1, 4, id Q Fr 3, 5, 2 intelleges eam (fortitudinem) stomacho non egere id Tusc. 4, 24, 53 summo cum labore, stomacho miseriâque erudit, id. Rosc. Com 11, 31 nec gravem Pelidae stomachum cedere nescii Conamur (scribere), Hor C 1, 6, 6 — In jest, for the contrary affection Cicero reddens ratio nem cur illa C Caesaris tempora tam patienter toleraret, Haec aut animo Catonis ferenda sunt, aut Ciceronis stomacho, i e *with his patience, endurance*, Cic Fragm ap Quint 6, 3, 102

† **stŏmătĭcē,** ēs, *f*, = στοματική, *a medicine for diseases of the mouth*, Plin 22, 9, 11, § 26, 23, 7, 71, § 136 efficacior, id 24, 13, 73, § 120, Scrib Comp 64

stŏmis, midis, *f*, = στομίς, *the mouth piece of a flute player*, Lucil Sat Fragm 15, 12

† **stŏmōma,** ătis, *n*, = στόμωμα, *a kind of fine scales which fly off in hammering*, Plin. 34, 11, 25, § 108 (in Cels 6, 6, 5, written as Greek)

stŏrax, ăcis, v styrax.

storbus, v strobus.

stŏrĕa (in good MSS also **stŏrĭa**; cf. Caes B C. 2, 9), ae, *f* [from the root ster, sterno, Gr στορέννυμι, to spread out], *a mat* or *covering* made of plaited straw, rushes, rope, etc, *a straw mat, rush mat, rope mat*, Caes B C 2, 9, Liv 30, 3, Plin 15, 16, 18, § 59

1. stŏrĭa, ae, *f* (late Lat), = historia, Schol. Juv 7, 99

2. stŏrĭa, v storea

strāba, v strava

† **1. străbo,** ōnis, *m* (collat. form **străbōnus,** i, Petr 68, 8, v also strabus), = στραβών **I.** Lit, that has oblique, distorted eyes i e *one who squints strongly, a squinter* (class) ecquos (deos) si non tam strabones, at paetulos esse arbitramur? * Cic. N D 1, 29, 80, Hor S 1, 3, 44, Petr 39, 11, Dig 21, 1, 12.—**II.** Trop, one who looks askance, i e *an envious, jealous person* (ante class) Lucil ap Non 27, 7 (Sat Fragm 27, 8), Varr ib 4 (opp integris oculis)

2. Străbo, ōnis, *m* [1 strabo] *a Roman surname*, Cic. Att 12 17, 14, 1, id Ac 2, 25, 81 al., cf Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150

străbōnus, v 1 strabo *init*

străbus, a um, *adj* [1 strabo] *squinting* de Venere paetâ strabam facit, Varr ap Prisc p 684 *fin* P, cf strabones sunt strabi quos nunc dicimus Non 27, 2 strabo foeditas, Cassiod Orthogr praef p 2278

strāges, is *f* [sterno, II B], *a throwing down, throwing to the ground, overthrowing, an overthrow, confusion, confused heap* or *mass* (cf acervus, strues, not freq till after the Aug per, esp in Liv, not in Caes.) **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen (α) With *gen* strage armorum saepta via est, Liv 35, 30 nemorum, Sil 3, 205 ruinae, Liv 42, 63 minarum, id 37, 32 aedificiorum et hominum, Tac. A 1, 76 obstantis molis, id. H 1, 86 rerum in trepidatione nocturna passim relictarum, Liv 10, 34 boum hominumque, id 41, 21 canum volucrumque aviumque boumque, Ov M 7, 536 exercituum, Val Max 6, 6, ext 1 — (β) *Absol* dabit ille (nimbus) ruinas Arboribus stragemque satis, Verg A 12 454 atrox tempestas multis locis stragem fecit, Liv 40, 2 strage ac ruina fudere Gallos, id 5, 43, cf id. 4, 33 —**B.** Pregn, *a mortal overthrow, a defeat, slaughter, massacre, butchery, carnage* (syn caedes, clades) stragem horribilem caedemque vereri Cic. poët Div 1, 12, 20, so (with caedes) Tac. A 14, 36, Just 10, 3, 1, Val Max 5, 6, 5, cf quantas acies stragemque ciebunt! Verg A. 6, 829 confusae stragis acervus, id ib 6, 504 complere strage campos, Liv 7, 24 — In *plur* strages facere, Cic Phil. 3, 12, 31 strages edere, id Leg 3, 9, 22, id. Att. 1, 16 1, Verg A 9, 526, 9, 784, Just 33, 2, 2, cf also II cruentae, Claud. Laud Stil. 1, 132 —* **II.** Trop, *overthrow, ruin, destruction* quas ego pugnas et quantas strages edidi! Cic. Att 1, 16, 1

strāgŭlātus, a, um, *adj*, = stragulatas vestes Vulg Prov 31, 22

strāgŭlum, i, v stragulus, II

strāgŭlus, a, um, *adj* [sterno, I, v the passages from Varr L. L. 5, § 167 Müll under II], *that serves for spreading* or *covering* over any thing (viz., over a bed) **I.** *Adj* · vestis, *a covering, bedspread, coverlet, blanket, rug, carpet*, etc., Cic. Rosc Am 46, 133, 2, 4, 26, 2, 1, 10, 2, 2, 7; 2, 2, 72, Liv 39, 6, 34, 7, Hor S 2, 3, 118 al, Plin 7, 51, 52, § 171, cf in strato omne vestimentum contineri, quod iniciatur, Labeo ait, neque enim dubium est, quin stragula vestis sit omne pallium, quod Graeci περίστρωμα vocant. In victu ergo vestem accipiemus, non stragula, in stratu omnem stragulam vestem, Dig 50, 16, 45 —**II.** As *subst* freq **1. strāgŭla,** ae, *f* **a.** *A pall, a covering for a corpse*, Petr 78, 1 —**b.** *A horse cloth*, Dig 34, 2, 25, § 3 — **2. strāgŭlum,** i, *n*, *a spread, covering, rug carpet mattress*, etc (cf tapes, tapetum) hac (culcita) quicquid insternebant, a sternendo stragulum appellabant, Varr L L. 5, § 167 Müll, cf Sen Ep 87, 2 —Of *a bed covering, bedspread*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61, Plin 8, 58, 83, § 226, Tib 1, 2, 79, Mart 14, 147 al — Of *a covering for a corpse*, Petr 42, 6, Suet. Ner 50 —Of *a horse cloth, blanket, housing*. veredi, Mart 14, 86, 1 — Of any thing soft put under brooding fowls, Plin 10, 33, 51, § 100, Sol. 7, § 29

strāmen, inis, *n*. [sterno, I], *straw, litter* spread under any thing (poet. and in post Aug prose), *sing* tectam stramine vidit Forte casam, Ov M 5, 447, id H 5, 15, Verg A 11, 67, Sil 10, 562, Plin 10, 54, 75, § 152 al — *Plur*, Ov M 8, 701, id. F 3, 184, Stat. Th 6, 56 straminum mollities, of a bed, Cael Aur Acut 3, 8

* **strāmentārĭus,** a, um, *adj* [stramentum], *of* or *belonging to straw* falces, i e *for cutting straw*, Cato, R R 10, 3

strāmentĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj* [id] *of straw* strаw casae, Auct B Hisp 16, 2, Petr 63 8

* **strāmentor,** ări, *dep n* [id], *to fetch straw* Idmon cum stramentatum exisset, Hyg Fab 14

strāmentum, i, *n* [sterno, I], *that which serves for spreading* or *littering* **I.** *Straw, litter* (syn palea) fasces stramentorum ac virgultorum incenderunt, *bundles of straw*, Hirt B G 8 15 desectam cum stramento segetem, Liv 2, 5, 3, Cato, R R 5, 7 —Of *a straw bed* in stramentis pernoctare, Plaut Truc 2, 2, 23, Varr R R 1, 50, Col 6, 3, 1, Plin 18, 7, 18 § 79, Phaedr 2, 8, 23 si et stramentis incubet Hor S 2, 3, 117 al, cf antiquis enim torus e stramento erat, Plin 8, 48, 73, § 193 stramentum ab stratu, quod id substernatur pecori, Varr R R 1, 50, 3.—Of *a thatched roof* casae, quae more Gallico stramentis erant tectae, Caes B G 5, 43, Liv 25, 39 —**II.** *A covering rug, coverlet, housing*, etc. (very rare) mulorum, Caes B G 7, 45 his verbis et vestimenta et stramenta contineri, sine his enim vivere neminem posse, *bedclothes*, Dig 50, 16, 234 cameli, Vulg Gen 31, 34

strāmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj* [stramen], *made of straw, straw* Quirites, Ov F 5, 631 casa, *covered with straw*, Prop 2, 16, 20, Ov Am 2, 9, 18

† **strangĭas,** ae, *m*, = στραγγίας, *a kind of Grecian wheat*, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 64

* **strangŭlābĭlis,** e, *adj* [strangulo], *that can be choked* or *strangled* anima submersu, Tert. Anim 32

strangŭlātĭo, ōnis *f* [id], *a choking, suffocating, strangulation* (post Aug), Plin 23, 1, 13, § 59 vulvae *suffocation of the womb*, id. 20, 15, 57, § 162, cf strangulatus.

* **strangŭlātor,** ōris, *m* [id], *a choker, strangler* Commodi, Spart Sev 14.

* **strangŭlātrix,** īcis, *f* [strangulator], *she that chokes* or *strangles* faucium (manus), Prud. στεφ 10, 1103

strangŭlātus, ūs, *m* [strangulo], *a choking, strangling* vulvae, *suffocation of the womb*, Plin. 20, 18, 75, § 197, 26, 15, 90, § 155, cf strangulatio

† **strangŭlo,** āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.*, = στραγγαλάω (cf Varr L L. 6, § 96 Müll), *to throttle, choke*, and, in gen, *to stifle, suffocate, strangle* (syn suffoco) **I.** Lit (class.) Domitium strangulavit, Cael ap Cic. Fam 8, 15 *fin* strangulata laqueo, Tac. A 6, 25 strangulatus in carcere, Plin Ep 2, 11, 8, Flor 4, 1, 10 venena quae strangulando necant, Plin 20, 7, 26, § 63 · obesi difficultate spirandi strangulantur, Cels 2, 1 *fin.* piro strangulatus, Suet. Claud. 27 strangulatae in oleo ranae, Plin. 32, 10, 38, § 114 cuniculos vapore, id. 33, 4, 21, § 71 ne nimio sanguine strangulетur pecus, Col 6, 38, 4, Cels 4, 4 volvam strangulati, Plin 22, 13, 15, § 32 sinus (togae) nec strangulet nec fluat, *too closely drawn together*, Quint. 11, 3, 140 — In an obscene double sense si dicimus, Ille patrem strangulavit, honorem non praefamur Sin de Aureliа aliquid aut Lolliâ, honos praefandus est, * Cic. Fam 9, 22, 4 —**2.** Transf, of things hedera arbores sugit et strangulat, *chokes*, i e *kills, makes unfruitful*, Plin 16, 34, 62, § 152 truncum, Col 4, 26, 2 sata, Quint. 8, prooem § 23. solum, Plin 17, 8, 4, § 46 fauces tumentes strangulant vocem, *choke, stifle, constrain*, Quint. 11, 3, 20, so, sonitum, Plin 2, 43, 43, § 113 — Poet non tibi sepositas infelix strangulat arca Divitias, i e *contains*, Stat S 2, 2, 150 —**II.** Trop, *to torment, torture* (poet and in post class prose) strangulat inclusus dolor atque exaestuat intus, Ov Tr 5, 1, 63 voluptates in hoc nos amplectuntur, ut strangulent, Sen Ep 51, 13 plures nimiâ congesta pecunia cura Strangulat, Juv 10, 12 venditor omnes causas, quibus strangulatur, exponat, i e. *is forced to the sale*, Cod. Th 12, 3, 1

† **strangūrĭa,** ae, *f*, = στραγγουρία, *a painful discharge of urine, strangury*, Cato, R R 127, Cic Tusc. 2, 19, 45, Plin 27, 11, 74, § 99 (in Cels 2, 1 *med* written as Greek, and transl by urinae difficultas)

* **strangūrĭōsus,** i, *m* [strangurіa], *one who is afflicted with strangury*, Marc Emp 26 *med*

Straor, v Stratos, II

strāta, ae, v sterno *fin.*

† **strătēgēma,** ătis (*dat* and *abl plur* strategematibus Front. 4 praef), *n.*, = στρατήγημα **I.** Lit., *a piece of generalship, a stratagem* consilium illud imperatorium fuit, quod Graeci στρατήγημα appellant, Cic N D 3, 6, 15, Val Max 7, 4, De strategematis, Flor 1, 13, 6, 2, 6, 12 sq, 3, 10, 2 et saep, and cf the work of Frontinus, Strategematicôn libri quattuor — **II.** Transf, in gen, *any stratagem, artifice, trick* interim Rufio noster strategemate hominem percussit, Cic Att 5, 2, 2.

† **strătēgēmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = στρατηγηματικός, *of* or *relating to military stratagems, stratagemical*, hence, *subst* **Strătēgēmătĭca** (*gen* ôn), the title of a work of S Julius Frontinus

† **strătēgēum (-ium),** i, *n*, = στρατηγεῖον, *the general's tent, the name of a public building in Smyrna*, Vitr 5, 9, cf Cassiod Hist. Eccl 2, 18

† **strătēgĭa,** ae, *f*, = στρατηγία, *a government*, i e *a district, province* Thracia in strategias quinquaginta divisa, Plin 4, 11, 18, § 40, cf id 6, 9, 10, § 27

† **strătēgĭca,** ôn, *n*, = στρατηγικά, *the deeds of a general*, Front. Strat. 4 praef

† **strătēgus,** i, *m*, = στρατηγός *I. Lit, *a military leader, general, commander* nec strategus, nec tyrannus quisquam, Plaut Curc. 2, 3 6 —* **II.** Transf, *the president, president* at a banquet strategum te facio huic convivio, Plaut Stich 5, 4, 20, 5, 4 23

Strătĭē, ēs, *f*, *a town of Arcadia*, Stat Th 4, 285

Stratii, v Stratos, I

‡ **strātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [sterno], *the laying of cloths and coverings, the preparation of a*

room for a feast, Inscr Fabr 404, 306, In scr Att Ac Rom Archaeol. 2 462.

† **strătĭōtes**, ae, *m*, = στρατιώτης, *a water plant*, either *the aloe leaved water soldier* Stratiotes aloides, Linn., or *the great duck weed* Pistia stratiotes, Linn., Plin 24, 18, 105, § 169 —Called also **strătĭōtĭcē**, App Herb 88

† **strătĭōtĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, = στρατιωτικός, *of* or *belonging to a soldier*, *soldier like*, *military* homo, Plaut. Ps 4, 1, 12 nuntius, id. ib 2, 2 9 mores, id. Mil 4, 8, 49 —*Subst* **strătĭōtĭcum**, i, *n*, *a kind of eye salve*, Scrib Comp 33, Inscr Spon. Misc. Ant p 237

Strătĭōton, i, *n*, *a promontory in Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 173

Strătippŏcles, is, *m*, *the name of a man* Plaut Ep 1, 2, 3

Strătius, i, *m*, *the physician of king Eumenes*, Liv 45, 19, 8

Strătō or **Străton**, ōnis, *m*, = Στράτων **I.** *A philosopher of Lampsacus*, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 34, 1, 2, 38, id. Fin 5, 5, 13 —**II.** *A slave and physician*, Cic Clu. 63, 176, 64, 179 —**III.** Stratonis turris, *a town of Palestine otherwise called Cæsarea*, now *Kaisariyeh*, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 69

Strătŏcles, is, *m*, = Στρατοκλῆς, *a celebrated comedian*, Quint. 11, 3, 178, Juv 3, 99

Strătŏclīa (-clēa), ae, *f*, = Στρατόκλεια, *a town on the Cimmerian Bosporus*, Plin. 6, 6, 6, § 18

Străton, ōnis, *m*, *a Peripatetic philosopher*, Sen. Q. N 6, 13, 2.

Strătŏnīcē, es, *f*, *daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes and wife of Seleucus Nicator*, Val. Max. 5, 7, ext. 1, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 139 sq

Strătŏnīcēa, ae, *f*, *a considerable town of Caria*, now *Eski hissar*, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 109, Liv 33, 18, 7 and 10 —Hence, **A. Strătŏnīcēus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Stratonicea* Menippus, i e *of Stratonicea*, Cic. Brut. 91, 315, id. Ac 2, 6, 16 —**B. Strătŏnīcensis**, e, *adj*, *of Stratonicea* ager, Liv 33, 18, 4 and 7 —In *plur* **Strătŏnīcenses**, ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Stratonicea*, Tac A. 3, 62.

Strătŏnīcis, idis, *f*, = Στρατονικίς, *an appellation of Venus among the Smyrneans*, Tac A. 3, 63 —Hence, **Strătŏnīcēum**, i, *n*., *the temple of Venus Stratonicis*, Vitr 5, 9

Strătŏnīcus, i, *m*, = Στρατόνικος **I.** *A Greek sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8 19, § 84.—**II.** *The name of a man*, Plaut Rud. 4, 2, 27

† **strătŏpĕdon**, i, *n*, = στρατόπεδον, *a camp*, Jul. Obs Prodig 116

Strătŏphănes, is, *m*, *the name of a soldier*, Plaut Truc 2, 6, 22.

strātor, ōris, *m* [sterno, II. A.], *one who saddles a horse a groom*, *equerry* (post class.) Dig 1, 16, 4, Spart. Carac 7, Amm 30, 5, 19, 29, 3, 5, Cod. Th. 6 31, Cod. Just 1, 27, 1 *med*, Inscr Orell. 798, 1584, 3250 al.—**II.** From sterno, II. B, *a thrower down*, Vulg Jer 48, 12.

strātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [stratum, from sterno] *used for covering*, = stragulus vestes Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 67 —*Subst plur* **strātōrĭa**, ōrum, *n*, *bedding*, Vulg. 2 Reg 17, 28

Stratos or **Stratus**, i, *f*, = Στράτος. **I.** *A town of Acarnania, on the Achelous*, Mel. 2, 3, Plin 4 1, 2, § 5, Liv 36, 11, 38, 4, 43, 22, 1.—Hence, **Stratii**, ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Stratos* Liv 43, 22, 7 —**II.** *A river of Hyrcania*, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 46 (al. Straor)

strātum, i, v sterno *fin*

strātūra, ae *f* [sterno] (post Aug) **I.** *A paving pavement* viarum, Suet. Claud. 24, Pall. 1, 40, 2, Inscr Orell. 3286, 4130 —* **II.** *A layer of manure*, Paul. Nov 7, 11.

1. strātus, a, um, *Part* of sterno

2. strātus, i, *m*, v stratum, under sterno *fin*

3. strātus, ūs, *m* [sterno] **I.** *A spreading strewing*, Varr R. R 1, 50 3 —**II.** Transf., for the usual stratum, *a cover*, *spread* in stratu omnem stragulam vestem, Dig 50, 16 45, Favorin. ap Gell 15, 8, 2.—Of *a horse-cloth*, Sol 45 *med*

strāva (-ba) ae, *f*, *a monument of victory, built of captured arms*, Lact ad Stat. Th. 12, 62, Jornand. Get. 49

strebŭla, ae, *f*, and **strebŭla (stribŭla)**, ōrum, *n*, *the flesh about the haunches* strebula Umbrico nomine Plautus appellat coxendices ho tiarum, etc., Fest p 313, cf. id. p 312 Müll. stribula, ut Opilius scribit, circum coxendices sunt bovis, Varr L. L. 7, § 67 ib non placet carnem strebulam appellare, quae taurorum e coxendicibus demitur, Arn. 7, 230

† **stremma**, ătis, *n*, = στρέμμα, *a dislocation*, Pelag. Vet. 16

strēna, ae, *f* [Sabine] **I.** Lit., *a sign, prognostic, omen* (Plautin.), Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 8, 5, 2, 24.—**II.** Transf., *a new year's present* given for the sake of the omen (syn xenium, cf. the Fr *etrennes*), Suet. Calig. 42, id. Aug 57, id. Tib 34, Pompon. ap Non. 17, 1 al., cf. strenam vocamus, quae datur die religioso, ominis boni gratia, Fest. s. h. v p 313 Müll, Aus. Ep 18, 4.

Strēnia (Strēnŭa), ae, *f* [strena], *the goddess that presides over new year's gifts*, Varr L. L. 5, § 47 Müll, Aug. Civ Dei, 4, 16

Strēnŭa, v Strenia.

strēnŭē, *adv*, v strenuus *fin*.

strēnŭĭtas, ātis, *f* [strenuus], *nimbleness, briskness, vivacity, activity* (very rare, perh. only in the two foll. passages) · ab strenuitate et nobilitate strenui et nobiles, Varr L. L. 8, § 15 Müll. strenuitas antiqua manet, Ov M. 9, 320

* **strēnŭo**, āre, *v a.* [id.] *to make brisk, lively, busy* dum te strenuas, Plaut Ps. 2, 2, 34 dub

strēnuus, a, um, *adj* [root in Gr στερεός, firm, hard, cf. sterilis, and Germ starren], *brisk, nimble, quick, prompt, active, vigorous, strenuous* **I.** Of persons (freq and class., syn. fortis alacer, agilis) mercator strenuus, Cato, R R praef. § 3, cf. vilicus strenuior, Lucil. ap Prisc. p 601 P (Sat 16, 5) strenui nimio plus prosunt populi quam argutı et catı, Plaut Truc. 2, 6, 12 homo, Ter Phorm 3, 1, 12 multi alii ex Troja strenui viri, Naev 1, 17 strenuior (opp deterior), Plaut. Ep 3, 4, 10 viri fortissimi et milites strenuissimi, Cato, R. R. praef. § 4, cf. Cic Phil. 2, 32, 78 strenuus et fortis, Hor Ep 1, 7, 46, Liv 21, 4, 4 imperator in proeliis strenuus et fortis, Quint. 12, 3 5 strenui ignavique in victoria idem audent, Tac H. 2, 14 *fin*; so (opp ignavus) id. ib 4, 69, (opp iners) id. ib 1, 46; Sall. C 61, 7, 51, 16 noli me tam strenuum putare, ut ad Nonas recurram, Hirt ap Cic. Att. 15, 6, 2 Graeci, gens lingua magis strenua quam factis, Liv 8, 22, 8, Tac. H. 3, 57 quodsi cessas aut strenuus anteis, Hor Ep 1, 2, 70 et saep.—With *gen* strenuus militiae, Tac. H. 3, 42.—**B.** *Restless, turbulent* (post-Aug) multi in utroque exercitu, sicut modesti quietique, ita mali et strenui, Tac. H. 1, 52 strenuus in perfidia, id. ib 3, 57 —**II.** Transf., of things (not in class. prose) operam reipublicae fortem atque strenuam perhibere, Cato ap Gell. 3, 7, 19, cf. Plaut ib 7, 7, 3 adulescens strenuā facie id. Rud. 2, 2, 8 manus (chirurgi), *nimble, quick dexterous*, Cels. 7 praef. *med* corpus, Gell. 3, 1, 12 navis, Ov Tr 1, 10, 34 strenua nos exercet inertia *busy idleness*, Hor Ep 1, 11, 28 transiliebant in vehicula strenuo saltu, Curt. 9, 3, 15 toxica, *quick*, *speedy*, Col. 10, 18 remedium, Curt 3, 6, 2 causa tam strenuae mortis, id. 9, 8, 20 —Hence, *adv* **strēnuē**, *briskly, quickly, promptly, actively, strenuously* strenue quod volumus ostendere factum, celeriuscule dicemus at aliud otiose, retardabimus, Auct Her 3, 14, 24 aliquid facere, Plaut Mil. 2, 5, 48 converrite scopis, agite strenue id. Fragm ap Charis p 195 P · abi prae strenue ac aperi fores Ter Ad. 2, 1, 13 arma capere, Cic Rab Perd. 10, 30 aedificare domum, id. Q Fr 2, 4, 2 praesto fuit sane strenue, id. Fam 14, 5, 1.—Without a verb *Da.* Jam hercle ego illum nominabo *Tr* Euge strenue, Plaut. Most 3, 1, 59, id. Ps 1, 5, 94.—*Sup* per hos strenuissime omnia bella confecta, Veg. Mil. 1, 17 —*Comp* seems not to occur

strĕpĭto, āre, *v freq a.* [strepo], *to make a great noise, rustling, rattling* etc. (poet. and very rare) (corvi) inter se foliis strepitant, Verg. G 1, 413 viden ut strepitantibus advolet alis Amor, Tib 2, 2, 17 · arma strepitantia, id. 2, 5, 73 pulsis strepitant incudibus urbes, Val. Fl. 4, 288 (lugentes) strepitant per urbem, Albin. 1, 183

strĕpĭtus, ūs (*gen.* strepiti, Enn. ap Non 490, 8, or Trag. v 205 Vahl.), *m* [strepo]. **I.** Lit., *a* (wild, confused) *noise, din of any kind*, *a clashing crashing, rustling, rattling clattering, clanking, rumbling*, etc. (class. and very freq, cf. crepitus, stridor, fragor) strepitus, fremitus, clamor tonitruum, Poët ap Cic. Fam. 8 2, 1, cf. strepitus, crepitus, sonitus, tonitrus, Plaut. Am 5 1, 10 molarum strepitus, Enn. ap Non. 505, 3 (Com v 7 Vahl.) fluminum, Cic. Leg 1, 7, 21 strepitu nullo clam reserare fores, Tib 1. 8, 60, so, ingens valvarum, Hor S 2, 6, 112 audis quo strepitu janua remugiat, id. C 3, 10, 5 rotarum, Caes B G 4, 33, Hor Ep 1, 17, 7 obscenus, i. e ventris, Petr 117 et saep comitum conventus, strepitus, clamor mulierum Fecere, ut, etc., Ter Hec. prol. alt. 27 non strepitu, sed maximo clamore, Cic. Verr 1, 15, 45 (cf. id. Agr 3, 1, 2) inde fragore gravi strepitus loca terret, Ov M. 11, 365 prae strepitu et clamore, Liv 2, 27, 8 magno cum strepitu ac tumultu castris egressi, Caes B G 2, 11, so (with tumultu·) id. ib 6 7, 8, Cic. Att. 13, 48, 1 concursus hominum forique strepitus, id. Brut. 92, 317 Romae, Hor C 3, 29, 12 inter strepitum tot bellorum, Liv 4 1, 5, cf. sententiarum variarum strepitus, Petr 1, 2.—In *plur* canis, sollicitum animal ad nocturnos strepitus, Liv 5, 47, 3 vino, strepitibus clamoribus que nocturnis attoniti, id. 39, 15, 9 —**II.** Poet, transf., *a* (measured, regular) *sound* citharae, Hor Ep 1, 2, 31 testudinis aureae, id. C 4, 3, 18 tibicinae, id. Ep 1, 14, 26

strĕpo, ui, 3, *v n* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr* **A.** Lit., *to make a noise*, *to rattle, rustle, rumble, murmur, hum, roar*, etc (mostly poet. and in post Aug prose, syn. fremo strideo) cum Achivi coepissent Inter se strepere, * Cic poët Div 1, 16, 29 vocibus truculentis, Tac A. 1, 25 apes in alvo strepunt, Plin. 11, 10 10, § 26, cf id. 11, 17, 17, § 54 —Of musical instruments (poet) raucos strepuerunt cornua cantu Verg A. 8, 2, so litui, Hor C 2, 1, 18 fluvii strepunt Hiberna nive turgidi, id. ib 4, 12, 3 —Of arms, etc. strepit assiduo cava tempora circum Tinnitu galea, Verg. A. 9, 808 lancea, Val. Fl. 6 302 tonitrua, Sil. 15, 145 —Of the place in which the sound is heard · strepit omnis murmure campus, Verg A. 6, 709 omnia terrore ac tumultu, Liv 25, 25, 9, cf. id. 21, 11, 6 urbs apparatu belli, id. 26 51, 7, cf. Tac. H. 2, 84 aures clamoribus plorantium, Liv 22, 14, 8 placidum aequor mille navium remis, Tac A. 2, 23 armorum paratu provinciae, id. H. 2, 84 mons tibiarum cantu tympanorumque sonitu, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 7.—**B.** Trop Scythici equitatūs equorum gloria strepunt, *ring, resound with the glory*, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 156 intra Albanam arcem sententia Messalini strepebat i. e *was not heard beyond*, Tac Agr 45 —**II.** *Act* (very rare) haec cum sub ipso vallo portisque streperent, *bawled out, vociferated*, Liv 2. 45, 5 strepens immania. *making strenuous accusations*, Amm. 16, 6, 1 qui (lucus) Capitolium montem strepit, *fills with rustling*, Front Ep ad M Caes. 3, 9

† **strepsĭcĕros**, ōtis, *m*, = στρεψικέρως, *a kind of animal with twisted horns, called by the Africans* adax, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 124, 8, 53, 79, § 214.

† **streptos**, on, *adj*, = στρεπτός, *twisted* uva, a kind of grape, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39

strĭa, ae, *f*, *a furrow, channel, hollow* qua aratrum vomere striam facit, sulcus vocatur, Varr R. R 1, 29, 3, *the flute* of a column, Vitr 3, 4, 14, 4, 1, 7 al., 4, 1 *med*, 4, 4 *med.*, Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 92.

strĭāta, ae, *f* [stria], *a species of shell fish*, perh. *a scallop*, Plaut Rud. 2, 1, 9

strĭātūra, ae, *f* [id.] *a being channelled* or *fluted, a fluting, striature*, Vitr 4, 3, 9, Sid. Ep 4, 8

striblīgo and **stribīlīgo**, inis, *f* [perh kindr with στρεβλός, twisted, awry] *an impropriety in language, a solecism* (ante and post class.) soloecismus Lati

no vocabulo a Sinnio Capitone ejusdemque aetatis aliis imparilitas appellatus, vetustioribus Latinis striblīgo dicebatur, a versura videlicet et pravitate tortuosae orationis, tamquam strobiligo quaedam, Gell. 5, 20, 1, Arn 1, 36

stribŭla, ae, v strebula

strictē, *adv*, v stringo, *P a. fin*

strictim, *adv* [strictus, from stringo], *straitly, closely* **I.** Lit (ante and post class., and very rare) strictim attondere, i e *close to the skin*, Plaut Capt 2, 2, 18 juncta crates, Pall 1, 13 cithara balteo caelato aptata strictim sustinetur, App Flor 2, p 351, 7 —**II.** Trop, *slightly, superficially* **A.** In gen (Ciceronian but very rare) aspicere, Cic de Or 1, 35, 162 videre, id Rosc Am 34, 95 —**B.** In partic, of speech, *briefly, cursorily, summarily* (freq and class) haec nunc strictim dicta, apertiora fient infra, Varr L L 9, § 39 Müll breviter strictimque dicere (opp copiosissime), Cic Clu 10, 29 strictim dicere (opp multa), id N D 3, 8, 19 subjungere de ceteris artibus, Quint 1, 10, 1 scribere de aliqua re, Suet Tib 73 saep

strictĭo, onis, *f* [stringo], *a drawing or pressing together*, Cael. Aur. Acut 2, 9, 79, 3, 9, 100 al

strictĭvilla, ae, *f* [stringo villus, that plucks off her hair], *an appellation of a vile woman*, Plaut ap Gell 3, 3, 6, id ap Non 169 8 (in Varr L L 7, § 65 Müll. written strittabillae)

* **strictīvus**, a, um, *adj* [stringo], *that is stripped* or *plucked off* oleae, Cato, R R. 146, 1

* **strictor**, ōris, *m* [id], *one who strips* or *plucks off* olearum, Cato, R R 144, 3

strictōrĭa, ae, *f* [id], *a shirt with long sleeves*, Edict Diocl 7, 56 al.

strictūra, ae, *f* [id] **I.** In abstr, *a contraction, compression stricture* (late Lat) stomachi (opp solutio), Plin Val. 4 2, Cael Aur Acut 1, 7, 9 sq, *plur*, id Tard 4, 8, 115, 5, 4, 64 —**2.** *Pressure, suffering, torment* dura Juvenc 2, 789 vehementior est virtutis strictura quam poenae, Ambros Spir Sanc 1, 9, § 108 —**II.** In concr, *a mass of wrought iron, a bar of iron*, Lucil ap Non 21, 11, Varr ap Serv A 10, 173, Plin 34, 14, 41 § 143, Verg A 8, 421

strictus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, from stringo

strīdeo, di, 2, and **strīdo**, di, 3 (both forms equally in use, v in the foll) (perh root star, to resound, cf Gr τρίζω, τοργός, also Lat turdus, sterto trisso), *v n.*, *to make or utter any harsh, shrill, hissing, whistling, grating, or creaking sound, to creak, hiss, whizz, whistle, rattle, buzz* (mostly poet, cf strepo fremo) ferri stridit acumen, Enn ap Prisc. p 838 P (Ann v 364 Vahl) stridebat hasta id ib p 817 P (Ann v 365 Vahl) candens ferrum e fornacibus Stridit Lucr 6, 149, cf Verg A 8, 450, Ov M 9 171, 12 279 striduntque cavernis Strictutae chalybum Verg A 8, 420 serpentum Cerberus ore Stridet, Tib 1, 3, 72, cf Verg A 6, 288 striges Ov F 6, 140 gryllus, Plin 29, 6, 39, § 138 barbaraque horribili stridebat tibia cantu, Cat 64 264 serrae stridentis acerbus Horror, Lucr 2, 410 foribus cardo aënis, Verg A 1, 449 plaustra, id G 3 536 mare refluentibus undis, id. ib 4, 262 alae cygnorum, id A. 1, 397 sagitta, id ib 12, 319, cf id. ib 5, 502 silvae id ib 2, 418 rudentes aquilone, Ov Tr 1, 11, 19 aeger dentibus stridet, Cels 2, 6 *med* jecur in verubus, Sen Thyest 770 funes, Plin Ep 9, 26, 4 —With human subjects, of any loud or inharmonious sound quidnam hoc soniti est quod stridunt foris? Pac. ap Non. 491 24 (Trag Rel v 133 Rib) cum striderat (Alcestis) retracta rursus inferis Att ap Prisc 9, p 867 P (Trag. Rel v 57 Rib) Troglodytae strident magis quam loquuntur, Mel 1, 8 strident animae currumque sequuntur, Stat. Th 7, 770 pressoque diu stridere molari, *gnash*, Juv 5, 160

strīdo, ĕre, v strideo

strīdor, ōris, *m* [strideo], *any harsh, shrill, hissing, grating, or creaking sound, a creaking, hissing, rattling, buzzing, whizzing, whistling*, etc. (class, esp freq in the poets, cf strepitus, clangor) serpentis, Ov M 9, 65; cf id. ib 8, 287 elephantorum, Hirt. B Afr 72, 5, 84, 1, Liv 30, 18, 44, 5 stellions, id 29, 4 simiae, Ov M 14, 100 volant pinnarum stridore (locustae), Plin 11, 29 35, § 104 Troglodytis stridor, non vox Plin 5, 8, 8, § 45 horrifer Aquilonis stridor, Att ap Cic. Tusc 1, 28, 68 (Trag Rel v 567 Rib) ne stridorem quidem serrae, cum acuitur (audiunt), Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116, id poet. Div 1, 7, 13 procellae, Prop 3, 7 (4, 6), 47 rudentum, Verg A 1, 87, Ov M 11, 495 januae, id ib 11, 608 dentium, Cels. 2, 7, Plin 11, 51, 112, § 267 pinnarum, id 11, 29, 35, § 104 lituum, Luc. 1, 237 catenae, Juv 14, 23 harena, quae manu confricata fecerit stridorem Vitr 2, 4 et saep tribuni plebis stridor, Cic Agr 2, 26, 70 stridor acutus, Hor C 1, 34, 15, Sil 6, 179, Petr 122 consonantium tristi or stridor, Quint 9 4, 37 —*Plur* stridores aurium Plin 20, 6, 21, § 45

strīdŭlus, a, um, *adj* [strideo], *creaking, rattling, hissing, whizzing, buzzing stridulous* (poet and in post Aug prose) stridula cornus (i e hasta) Verg A 12, 267 fraxinus, Claud. in Ruf 3, 218 plaustra Ov Tr 3, 12, 30 fax lacrimoso stridula fumo fuit, id M 10, 6 manus monstri (i e elephanti), Sil 9, 627 stridula et tenuis vox, Sen. Ep 56, 2 examina apum, Claud Cons Hon 4, 380

1. strĭga, ae, *f* [stringo] **I.** *A row of grain or hay cut down, a swath, windrow*, Col 2, 18, 2, cf Fest s h v pp 314 and 315 —**II.** *A furrow drawn lengthwise of the field*, Jul Front Agr p 38 —In a camp, *the spaces between the squadrons*, Charis 1, p 85 P

2. strĭga, ae, *f* [1 strix], a woman that brings harm to children, *a hag, witch*, Petr 63, cf Fest s v strigem, p 314 Müll striga, γυνὴ φαρμακίς, Gloss Philox

***strĭgātus**, a, um, *adj* [2 strix], among surveyors ager, *a field whose length* (or measurement from north to south) *is greater than its breadth* (opp scamnatus), Ag gen p 46 Goes

* **strĭgĭlēcŭla**, ae, *f dim* [strigilis], *a small strigil*, App Flor p 346 27, cf strigilecula, στλεγγίδιον, Gloss Philox

strĭgĭlis, is (*gen plur* strigilium, Vitr 4, 4, 3, *abl* striglibus, Juv 3, 263) *f* [stringo] **I.** Lit, *a scraper* (made of horn or metal) used by bathers for removing the impurities of the skin, *a strigil*, = στλεγγίς, Plaut. Stich 1, 3, 77, id Pers 1, 3, 44, Varr ap Non 223, 7, Cic Fin 4, 12, 30, Hor S 2, 7, 110, Pers. 5, 126, Suet Aug 80, Sen Ep 97, 47, Juv 3, 263; Pers 5, 126, cf Becker, Gallus, 3, p 86 (2d ed) —**II.** Transf **A.** *A surgical instrument of a similar shape, for dropping a liquid into the ear*, Cels 6, 7, Plin. 25, 13, 103, § 164 —**B.** Among the Spaniards, *a small bit of native gold*, Plin 33, 3, 19, § 62 —**C.** = stria, *the flute* of a column, Vitr 4, 4, 3

strigmentum, i, *n* [id] **I.** In gen, *that which is scratched or scraped off, a scraping* (post Aug), Plin 20, 3, 8, § 17 —**II.** In partic., *filth or dirt scraped off*, Cels. 2, 6 *med*, 5, 2, 4, Plin 9, 51, 74 § 160, 28, 4, 13, § 51, Val Max 9, 14, ext 2 al

strĭgo, āre, *v n* [2 strix] **I.** Lit, *to hold up, halt, stop in ploughing* Plin 18, 19, 49, § 177 —**II.** Transf **1.** In gen, Sen Ep 31, 4 —**2.** Poet., *to give out, give way, lose strength, sink*, Verg Cat 8, 19

strĭgōsus, a, um, *adj* [stringo], *lean, lank, thin, meagre* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose) **I.** Lit. equum nimis strigosum et male habitum, sed equitem ejus uberrimum et habitissimum viderunt, Massur Sabin ap Gell 4, 20, 11, and ap Non 168, 26 canis (opp obesus) Col 7, 12, 8 hic strigosus bovinatorque Lucil ap Gell 11, 7, 10 —*Comp* equi, Liv 27, 47 hinno strigosior, Maecen. ap Suet Vit Hor —*Sup* (capella) strigosissimi corporis, Col 7, 6, 9 —***II.** Trop, of an orator, *meagre, dry, tasteless*, Cic Brut. 16, 64

strĭgŭla, ae, *f*, = strigilis, I, Schol Juv 3, 263

stringo, inxi, ictum, 3, *v a* [root strig, Gr στραγγ, to squeeze, στραγξ, a drop, cf O H Germ streng, Engl strong] *to draw tight, to bind or tie tight, to draw, bind, or press together*, etc (syn ligo) **I.** Lit te stringam ad carnarium, Plaut Ps. 1, 1, 66 stringit vitta comas, Luc 5 143 caesariem crinali cultu, Claud Cons Prob et Olybr 85 stricta matutino frigore vulnera, Liv 22, 51 pectora p gro gelu, Luc. 4, 652 strictos insedimus amnes, Val. Fl 1, 414 mare gelu stringi et consistere, Gell. 17, 8, 16 quercus in duas partes diducta, stricta denuo et cohaesa, *having closed together*, id 15, 16 4 habenam *to draw tight* Stat Th 11, 513 ferrum, Plin Ep 3, 16, 6 —**B.** Transf (through the intermediate idea of drawing close), *to touch, touch upon, touch lightly* or *slightly, to graze* (syn tango) litus ama, et laevas stringat sine palmula cautes, Verg A 5, 163, cf stringebat summas ales miserabilis undas, Ov M 11, 733 aequor (aura), id ib 4, 136 metas interiore rota, id Am 3, 2, 12 latus, Prop 3, 11 (4, 10), 24 vestigia canis rostro Ov M 1, 536 et saep equos, *to stroke*, Charis. 84 P tela stringentia corpus i e *slightly touching*, Verg A 10, 331, cf Sen Ben 2, 6 1 coluber Dente pedem strinxit Ov M 11, 776 strictus ac recreatus ex vulnere in tempus, Flor 4, 12, 44 —**2.** *To pull or strip off, to pluck off, cut off, clip off, prune*, etc (cf destringo) oleam ubi nigra erit, stringito, Cato, R R. 65, 1, so, oleam, Plin 15, 2 3, § 12 bacam, Varr R. R 1, 55, 2 quernas glandes, Verg G 1, 305 folia ex arboribus, Caes B C 3, 58, Liv 23 30, 3 frondes, Verg E 9, 61, Hor Ep 1, 14, 28 hordea, Verg G 1, 317 arbores, Col 6, 3, 7 celeriter gladios strinxerunt *drew from the sheath, unsheathed*, Caes B C 3, 93 strictam aciem offerre, Verg A 6, 291 ensem, id ib 10, 577, so, gladios, id ib 12, 278, Ov M 7, 333 ensem, id ib 8, 207, 14, 296: ferrum, Liv 7, 40 al cultrum, id 7, 5, 5; 3, 50, 3, and poet transf manum *to bare*, Ov Am 1, 6, 14, id Tr 5, 2, 30 al —**II.** Trop **A.** Of speech *to touch upon, treat briefly*, Sil 8, 48 —Hence, *to compress, abridge* narrationis loco rem stringat, Quint 4, 2, 128 Spald —**B.** *To hold in check, to rule, sway* (syn coerceo) quaecumque meo gens barbara nutu Stringitur, adveniat, Claud B Get 371 —**C.** *To waste, consume, reduce* praeclaram stringat malus ingluvie rem, Hor S 1, 2, 8 —**D.** (Acc to I B) *To touch, move, affect, esp to affect painfully, to wound, pain* atque animum patriae strinxit pietatis imago, Verg A 9, 294 quam tua delicto stringantur pectora nostro, Ov. Tr 5, 6, 21 nomen alicujus, id ib 2, 350 —**E.** *To draw* in hostility, *attack with* in hostes stringatur iambus, Ov R Am 377 bellum, Flor 3, 21, 1 —Hence, **strictus**, a, um, *P a* (acc to I), *drawn together, close, strait tight*, etc **A.** Lit laxaret pedem a stricto nodo, Liv 24 7, 5 duriora genti corpora, stricti artus, Tac G 30 str ctissima janua, Ov R Am 233 si str ctior fuerit pedatura, Hyg Grom 3, 1 emplastrum, *thick*, Scrib Comp 45 *fin.* venter, i e *bound up, costive*, Veg 3, 16 strictior aura, *more severe colder*, Aus Idyll 14, 3 —**B.** Trop **1.** Of language, *brief, concise* quo minus (Aeschines) strictus est, Quint. 10 1, 77 qui (Demosthenes) est strictior multo (quam Cicero), id 12, 10, 52 —**2.** Of character, *severe, strict* Catones Manil 5, 106 mentes, id. 1, 769 lex, Stat. S 3, 5, 87 —**3.** *Rigid, exact* (law Lat) restitutio stricto jure non competebat, Dig 29, 2, 85, 39 3, 3 al —*Adv* **strictē** and **strictim**, *closely, tightly* in foramen conicies, Pall Mart 8, 2 —*Comp*, Pall 1, 6 —*Sup*, Gell 16, 3, 4 —**2.** Fig, *accurately* strictius interpretari, Dig 8, 2, 20

* **stringor**, oris, *m* [stringo], *a touching, touch, shock* gelidae aquai, Lucr 3, 693

1. strĭo, no *perf*, atum, 1, *v a* [stria], *to furnish with furrows* or *channels, to hollow out, groove, flute, striate* columnas viginti striis, Vitr 4, 3 *fin.* asparagum in toros, Plin 19, 8, 42, § 146, cf concham, id 9, 33, 52, § 102 lilium, id 21, 5, 11, § 23. virgula, Sen Q N 1, 7, 1 conchula, App Mag p 297, 3 frons striata, *wrinkled*, id M 10, p 239, 18

2. strĭo, onis, *m*, raro collat form of histrio, Schol Juv 1, 1

‡ **strītāvus**, v tritavus *init*

strittabillae, v strictivilla.

‡ **strittāre**, *to be weak in the feet* strittare ab eo, qui sistit aegre, Varr L L. 7, § 65 Müll

† **1. strix**, strigis (on the I cf Lachm.

Lucr II p 36), *f*, = στριγξ [from στριζω, τριζω, the screecher], *a screech owl*, which, according to the belief of the ancients, sucked the blood of young children, Plaut. Ps 3, 2, 31, Ov F 6, 133 sq , Plin. 11, 39, 95, § 232, Tib 1, 5, 52, Ov M 7, 269, Prop 4 (5), 5, 17, 3 (4, 5), 6, 29, Petr 134, 1, cf Fest p 314, 33

2. strix, īgis, *f*, *a furrow, channel, groove, flute*, Vitr 3, 3 *fin* strigium circuitus, id. 4, 1 *med* , 4, 3, 4, 4 (al. striae, but cf. strigatus and strigo)

† **1. strŏbīlus,** i, *m* , = στροβιλος, *a pine nut, pine cone*, Dig 32, 1 55, § 10

2. Strŏbīlus, i, *m* , *the name of a slave*, Plaut Aul. 2, 6, 2, 4, 7, 17

strŏbus or **storbus,** i, *m* **I.** *A tree in Carmania, yielding an odoriferous gum*, Plin. 12, 17, 40 § 79 —**II.** *Another name of the* ladanum, Plin 12, 17, 37, § 74.

† **strōma,** ătis, *n* , = στρῶμα, *a bed covering coverlet*, Capitol Ver 4, § 9 —**II.** Transf **strōmăta,** um, *plur n* , *miscellaneous writings*, Hier Prol in Ep Gal

Strŏmăteus, ei, *m* , = στρωματευς **I.** Prop , *the writer of miscellanies* (στρωματα), *a surname of Clemens of Alexandria*, Cassiod. Inst Div I itt 1, 8 —**II.** = stromata (v stroma, II), Prisc 6, p 696 P

† **strombus,** i, *m* , = στρομβος, *a kind of spiral snail*, Plin. 32, 10, 39, § 117, 32, 11, 53, § 151

† **strongўla,** ae *f*, = στρογγιλη, *a bust*, Tert Pall. 4 *med*

† **1. strongўlē,** ēs, *f*, = στρογγυλη, *a kind of alum*, Plin 35, 15, 52, § 187

2. Strongўlē, es, *f*, = Στρογγιλη, *one of the Lipari islands*, now *Stromboli*, Avien. Or Mar 453, Mel 2, 7, Plin 3, 9, 14, § 93, cf Sil. 14, 259

Strongўlion, ōnis, *m* , = Στρογγυλιων, *a Grecian sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 18, § 21

† **strŏpha,** ae, *f*, = στροφη **I.** *A strophe* in the chorus of the Greek and Roman dramas, Macr Somn Scip 2, 3 *med* , Victor p 2501 P —**II.** *A trick, artifice* (not ante Aug , and, as in Greek, mostly *plur*) verbosae, Phaedr 1, 14, 4, Sen Ep 26, 5, Prud. Apoth 37 prooem., Hier in Ruf 3, 14 al.—*Sing* ego aliquam stropham inveniam, Plin Ep 1, 18, 6, Mart 11, 7, 4

Strŏphădes, um, *f*, = Στροφαδες, *two islands lying off the coast of Messenia, at first called Plotœ celebrated as the fabled residence of the Harpies*, now *Strofahia*, Mel. 2, 7, 10, Plin 4, 12, 19, § 55, Verg. A 3, 210, Ov M 13, 709, Val. Fl 4, 513

* **strŏphiārius,** ii, *m* [strophium] *a maker of* or *dealer in* strophia, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 42.

strŏphiŏlum, i, *n dim* [id], *a small wreath* or *chaplet*, Plin 21, 2, 2, § 3, Tert Cor Mil 15

† **strŏphium,** ii, *n* , = στροφιον (a band) **I.** *A band breast-band, stay* worn by females under the breasts, Plaut , Turp , Varr and Cic ap Non. 538, 7 sq tereti strophio vincta papillas, Cat 64, 65 a strophio, a psalterio a flagitio, est factus repente popularis, Cic. Har Resp 21, 44, cf strophium est fascia brevis quae virginalem tumorem cohibet papillarum, Non 1 l —**II.** *A head band, chaplet*, Verg Copa, 32, Prud Cath 3, 26, esp of priests, cf Fest s v stroppus, p 313 Müll.—**III.** *A rope* ancoralia, *cables*, App M 11, p 265, 5

Strŏphius, ii, *m* , = Στροφιος, *a king of Phocis, father of Pylades*, Ov P 2, 6, 25

† **strŏphōma,** ătis, *n* , = στροφωμα, *the bellyache, gripes, colic*, Hier in Isa. 13, 8

strŏphōsus, a, um, *adj* [strophus], *that has the gripes*, Veg 3, 57, Ven. Carm 8, 9, 17 (scanned strŏphosus)

† **strŏphus,** i, *m* , = στροφος, *i e belly ache, gripes colic*, Veg 1, 43, 1, 57, App Herb 26 (in Cels 2, 7, Scrib Comp 121, and Fest. s v vermina, p 375 Müll., written as *Greek.*)

stroppus, i, v struppus

structe, *adv* , v struo *fin*

structĭlis, e, *adj* [struo], *of* or *belonging to building*, *that is built or constructed*, *that is designed* or *used for building* (post-Aug) canales, *walled*, Vitr 8, 7, so, cloacae, id. 5, 9 *med.* columnae Dig 8 5 8 bases, ib 50, 16, 245 opus, ib 50, 16, 241 gemellar, Col 12, 52, 10 caementum, *building cement*, i e *that is used in building*, Mart 9, 76, 1.

structĭo, ōnis, *f* [struo], *a joining together, building erecting, construction* (post-class) **I.** Lit SCALAPIS, Inscr Orell. 4570 petrosolinum sternes inter spatia struction s (olivarum), *between the layers of the heap*, Pall. Nov 22, 5 —**II.** Trop arma venatoribus parabunt, ut retia, venabula, sagittas et quicquid ad structionem ejus studii pertinet, *apparatus*, Firm Math 8, 9 ratio et structio fidei, Tert. Pat 3

structor, ōris, *m* [id] **I.** *One who erects a building, a builder, mason, carpenter* res agebatur multis structoribus, Cic Q Fr 2 6, 2, id. Att 14, 3, 1, Cod. Just 10, 64, 1, Dig. 50, 6, 6, Capitol Ver 5, Lampr Heliog. 27 al —**II.** *One who spreads the table* or *serves up food and carves, a server, carver* (post Aug) ferculorum compositor, Serv ap Verg. A. 1, 703, Petr 35, 2, Mart 10, 48, 15, Juv 5, 120, 11, 136 —**B.** Trop orationis, App Flor p 365, 18

* **structōrius,** a, um, *adj* [structor], *of* or *belonging to building, architectural* operae, Tert Apol 14

structūra, ae, *f* [struo], *a fitting together, adaptation, adjustment* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen (post-Aug and very rare) ossa in manu oblonga omnia et triangula, structura quādam inter se conectuntur Cels 8, 1 *med* membranarum, Plin 13 19, 34, § 112 togae, Macr S 2, 9 —**B.** In partic., *an architectural fitting together, a building* or *erecting* **1.** In abstr (class) parietum, *the mode of building, construction*, * Caes B C 2, 9, cf structurae antiquae genus, Liv 21, 11, and reticulata structura, Plin 36, 22, 51, § 172 (silex) globosus sed structurae infidelis, *for building*, id. 36, 22, 49, § 169 in structura saxorum rudium, Quint 9, 4, 27.—*Plur* in structuris lapidum impolitorum, Quint. 8, 6, 63 —**2.** In concr , *a building, erection, edifice, structure*, Front Aquaed 123, Vitr 5, 12 sub terraneae, Plin. 36, 22, 50, § 170 aerariae structurae, i e *mining works, mines*, Caes. B G 3, 21 *fin* (al structuraeque) —**II.** Trop , of language, *an arrangement, order, structure* (in Cic only as a figure of speech, with quasi or quaedam , later in gen) verborum quasi structura, Cic Brut 8, 33 quasi structura quaedam, id. Or 44, 149 et verborum est structura quaedam, id. Opt Gen 2, 5 proprietates verborum exigit et structuram et argumentationes, Sen. Ep 89, 9 mei carminis, Ov P 4, 13, 4, Quint 1, 10, 23 , 8, 5, 27, 8, 6, 67, 9, 4, 45, Tac. Or 22 *fin*

1. structus, a, um, *Part* , v struo

2. structus, ūs, *m* [struo], *a heap, pile* lignorum structibus incensis, Arn 7, 15 Hildeb

strŭes, is, *f* [id], *a heap, pile* of things put together **I.** In gen (class , syn acervus, cumulus, congeries) laterum, Cic Att 5, 12, 3 corporum, Liv 23, 5, Tac H 2, 70, 3, 83 lignorum, Liv 21, 37, Plin. 16, 11, 22, § 53 arma cum telis in strue mixta, Ov P 2, 1, 40 rogi, *a funeral pile, pyre*, Tac G 27, Luc 8, 757, Sen Phoen. 112, id. Oedip 33 uvarum Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 51 et saep (milites Macedones) confusa strue implicantur, *a heap, mass phalanx* Liv 44, 41, 7 —Collect , with a verb in the *plur* LOCVS QVO EA STRVES CONGERANTVR, i. e *piles of wood*, Cenot Pis I (in Inscr Orell 642) —**II.** In partic , in relig lang , *a heap of little offering cakes* strues genera liborum sunt, digitorum conjunctorum non dissimilia, qui superjecta panicula in transversum continentur, Fest p 310 Müll , cf. id. s. v ferctum, p 85, cf. Cato, R. R 134, 2, 141, 4, Ov F 1, 276, Inscr Fratr Arv ap Marin p 403

‡ **strufertārii,** ōrum, *m*, *they who make offerings near a tree that has been struck by lightning* strufertarios dicebant, qui quaedam sacrificia ad arbores fulguritas faciebant, a ferto scilicet quodam sacrificii genere, Fest p 295 Müll , cf. id s v ferctum, p 85

strŭix, Icis *f* [struo] *a heap, pile* of things put together (ante and post-class. for the class. strues) **I.** Lit struices antiqui dicebant exstructiones omnium rerum Fest p 310 Müll. tantas struices concinnat patinar as, Plaut Men 1, 1, 26 et Livius per struices saxeas lapsu accidit, Livius ap Fest l l lignorum struicibus incensis, Arn 7, 222 caementiciae Sol 28 —* **II.** Trop struix malorum, Naev ap Serv Verg A. 4, 267 (Trag Rel. v 64 Rib)

1. strūma, ae, *f* [struo], *a scrofulous tumor, struma*, Cels. 5, 28, 7, 1, 9 *fin* , Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 206, 22, 14, 16, § 38, 26, 5, 14, § 26 al qui exsecant pestem aliquam, tamquam strumam civitatis, Cic Sest 65, 135; cf sarcastically Vatinii strumam sacerdotii διβαφῳ vestiant, id. Att 2, 9, 2

2. Strūma, ae, *m* [1 struma], *a Roman surname* Cat. 52, 2, Plin 37, 6, 21, § 81

* **strūmātĭcus,** a, um, *adj* [id] *having a struma, scrofulous, strumous*, Firm Math. 8, 19 *fin*

strūmĕa, ae *f* (sc herba) [id], *an herb that cures the struma*, Plin. 25 13, 109, § 174, App Herb 8

* **strūmella,** ae, *f dim* [id.], *a small struma* Marc Emp 15 *med*

strūmentum, i, *n* , = instrumentum, aeternitatis, Tert ad Uxor 1, 7

strūmōsus, *a, um, adj* [1 *struma*], *having a struma scrofulous, strumous* Col 7, 10, 3 homo, Juv 10, 309 facies, Schol. Bob ad Cic Sest 65

strūmus, i, *m* [id], *a plant that cures the struma*, called also strychnos and cuculus, Plin 27, 8, 44, § 68, App Herb 74.

strŭo, xi, ctum 3, *v a* [root στορ, Gr στρωννυμι, to spread, cf Sanscr upa star, to make ready, and v sterno], *to place by* or *upon each other* , *to pile up, arrange*, etc **I.** Lit **A.** In gen (rare but class , cf condo, compono) quasi structa et nexa verbis, etc , Cic Or 41, 140 lateres, qui super musculo struantur, Caes B C 2, 10 altaque congestos struxisse ad sidera montes, Ov M. 1, 153 arbores in pyram, id. ib 9, 231 frugem ordine, Cic Sen 15, 51 avenas, Ov M 1, 677 ordine longo penum, Verg. A. 1, 704, Sil 11, 279, hence, poet , transf altaria donis, Verg A 5, 54 acervum, Hor S 1, 1, 35 congeriem armorum, Tac. A 2, 22 opes, rem, *to heap up, accumulate*, Petr 120, 85, Pers 2, 44 PEDEM, *to heap up steps*, i e *to flee* SI CALVITVR PEDEMVE STRVIT MANVM ENDOIACITO, Fragm XII Tab ap Fest 313 Müll —*Absol* aliae (apes) struunt, aliae poliunt, aliae suggerunt, *pile up* (the comb), Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 22 —**B.** In partic **1.** *To make by joining together* , *to build, erect fabricate, make, form, construct* (syn aedifico) fornacem bene struito lateribus summam (fornacem) struito, Cato, R. R 38, 1 and 3 per speluncas saxis structas, Poet. ap Cic Tusc 1, 16, 37 (Trag Rel p 208 Rib), imitated by Lucr 6, 195, cf templa saxo structa vetusto, Verg A. 3, 84 moenia saxo Ov M 6, 573 moenia, Verg A 5, 811 domos, Hor C 2, 18, 19 pyras, Verg A. 11, 204 ingentem pyram, id ib 6, 215, Luc 3, 240 navem, Val. Fl. 5 295 tubas, *to make*, Prop 4 (5) 3, 20 cubilia, Luc 9, 841 convivia, *to get ready, prepare*, Tac A. 15, 37 et saep —*Absol* reticulata structura, quā frequentissime Romae struunt, Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 172 —*Part perf* , *subst* saxorum structa, *masonry*, Lucr 4, 361 —**2.** With the idea of order predominating, *to set in order, arrange* copias ante frontem castrorum struit, *arranges, draws up in rank and file*, Caes B C 3, 37, so, aciem, Liv 9, 31, 8, 8, Verg A 9, 42 omnes armatos in campo, Liv 42, 51.—**II.** Trop **A.** In gen , *to join together, compound, compose* ex praepositione et duobus vocabulis dure videtur struxisse Pacuvius Nerei repandirostrum, Quint 1, 5, 67 —**B.** In partic **1.** *To prepare* something detrimental, *to cause, occasion, to devise, contrive, instigate*, etc (very freq , esp in Cic) struunt sorores Atticae dirum nefas, Poet ap Mar Vict p 2596 P (Trag Rel. p 272 Rib) aliquid calamitatis struere et moliri, Cic Clu 64, 178 sycophantias Plaut As. 1, 1, 57 num me fefellit hosce id struere? Ter Heaut 3, 2, 3 sollicitudinem sibi, Cic Att 5, 21, 3 odium in alios, id. de Or 2 51, 208 insidias alicui, Liv 23, 17 consilia recuperandi regni, id 2, 3, Tac A. 2 65 *fin* , Ov M 1 198 periculum ruinae Caecin ap Cic Fam 6, 7, 3 pericula alicui, Sen. Ep 10, 2 mortem alicui, Tac. A 4, 10 *fin* crimina et accusatores, id. ib 11, 12, cf ultroque struebantur qui monerent perfugere ad Germaniae exerci

ius, id ib 4, 67 controversiam de nomine Auct. Her 2, 28, 45 causas, Tac A 2, 42 quid struit? Verg A 4, 235 quid struis? id ib 4, 271, Hor Ep 1, 3, 6 —**2.** *To order, arrange, dispose, regulate* rem domi, Plaut Aul 3, 6, 8 verba, Cic de Or 3, 43, 171 bene structa collocatio, id Or 70 232 oratio nem, Quint 7, 10, 7 orationem solutam, Prob ap Gell 13, 20, 1 dum proxima dici mus, struere ulteriora possimus, Quint 10, 7, 8 quid parum structum (in oratione), Sen. Ep 100, 5 cum varios struerem per saecula reges, *ordained*, Val Fl. 1, 535 —**3.** *To fit out, provide with* (late Lat) quot ste riles utriusque naturae infructuosis geni talibus structi, Tert Res Carn 61 sermo autem spiritu structus est, id. adv Prax 8, id. Verg Vel 9 —Hence, **structē,** *adv*, *orderly, regularly, methodically* (very rare) historiam scripsere Sallustius structe, Pic tor incondite, Front Ep ad Ver 1 quae nobis causa est structius prodeundi? *with more embellishment, more ornately*, Tert Cult Fem 11

‡ **struppĕārĭa,** ōrum, v struppus.

struppus (**stroppus;** v the foll), i, *m* [στρόφιον], *a band, thong, strap* (ante class) remos jussit religare struppis, Liv And. ap Isid Orig 19, 4, 9, Vitr 10, 3, 6 struppis verberari, Gracch ap Gell 10, 3, 5 stroppus est, ut Ateius Philologus existi mat, quod Graece στρόφιον vocatur, et quod sacerdotes pro insigni habent in capite Quidam coronam esse dicunt, aut quod pro corona insigne in caput imponatur, quale sit strophium Itaque apud Faliscos diem festum esse, qui vocetur struppearia, quia coronati ambulent, et a Tusculanis, quod in pulvinari imponatur Castoris, strup pum vocari, Fest p 313 Müll, cf tenuio ribus (coronis) utebantur antiqui, stroppos appellantes unde nata strophiola, Plin. 21, 2, 2, § 3

† **strūthĕus** (**strūthĭus**), a, um, *adj*, = στρούθιος, *of* or *belonging to spar rows* mala (*sparrow apples*), a particular kind of apples, Plin. 15, 11, 10, § 38, Cato, R R 7, 3, Plaut Pers 1, 3, 7, Col 5, 10, 19 strutheum in mimis praecipue vocant ob scenam partem virilem, a salacitate vide licet passeris, qui Graece struthos dicitur, Fest p 313 Müll

strūthĭo, onis, v struthiocamelus

† **strūthĭŏcămēlīnus,** a, um, *adj*, = στρουθιοκαμήλινος, *of* or *belonging to an ostrich* sevum, Plin 29, 5, 30, § 96

† **strūthĭŏcămēlus,** i, *m* (*f*, Plin 11, 37, 56 § 155), = στρουθιοκάμηλος, *an os trich*, Plin 10, 1, 1, § 1, 10, 22, 29 § 56, 11, 37, 47, § 130 (Jahn, struthocamelus), Petr 137, 5 al —By later writers also called sim ply **strūthĭo,** onis, *m*, = στρουθίων, Capi tol Gord 3 *fin*, Lampr Heliog 30, Vopisc. Firm 6, Vulg Lev 11, 16 et saep

† **struthĭon,** ii, *n*, = στρούθιον, *a plant, soapwort* Saponaria officinalis Linn, Plin 19, 3, 18, § 48, 24, 11, 58, § 96 al

strūthŏpūs, pŏdis, *adj* = στρουθόπους, *sparrow footed*, i e *having small feet*, Plin 7, 2, 2, § 24

† **strychnos,** i, *m*, = στρύχνος, *a kind of nightshade*, Plin 27, 8, 44, § 68 —Called also **trychnos,** Plin 21, 31, 105, § 177, App Herb 74

Strȳmon (*nom* Strymo, Sen Q N 1 praef *med*, Plin 4, 10 17, § 38), ŏnis and ŏnos (*acc* Strymona, Nep Cim 2, 2, Plin 22, 10, 12, § 27 Strymonem Liv 44, 44, 8, 45, 29), *m* = Στρυμών **I.** *The river Stry mon in Macedonia, on the borders of Thrace*, now *Struma* or *Kara su* Mel 2 2, 2 and 9, Plin 4 10, 17, § 38, 22, 10, 12 § 27, Verg G 4 508, Ov M 2, 257, Liv 44, 44 8, Prop 4 (5) 4, 72 al —Many cranes lived upon its banks, Luc. 3, 199, Claud B Gild 476 —**II.** Poet, *Thrace* Stat Th 5, 188 —Hence, **A.** **Strȳmŏnĭus,** a um, *adj*, *of* or *belong ing to Strymon*, *Strymonian* grues Verg G 1, 120, id A 10 265, also called grex, Mart. 9, 30 8 —Poet for *Thracian* or *north ern* matres, Ov Ib 602 Arctos Stat Th 3, 526 Aquilo, Sen. Agam 479 —**B. Strȳ-mŏnis,** idis, *adj* *f*, *of* or *belonging to Thrace*, *subst*, *a Thracian woman* qua lis Strymonis abscisso fertur aperta sinu, i e *Amazon*, Prop 4 (5), 4 72.

Stubera, ae *f*, *a city in Macedonia*, Liv 31, 39, 43 18, 43, 19

stŭdĕo, ŭi, 2 (*perf* studivi, M Aur ap Front Ep ad M Caes 5), *v a* and *n* [perh kindr with σπεύδω σπουδή, to speed, haste], *to be eager* or *zealous, to take pains about, be diligent in, anxious about, busy one's self with, strive after, to apply one's self to* or *pursue* some course of action, etc, *to de sire, wish*, etc (very freq and class, cf operam do) **I.** In gen (*a*) *Absol* (very rare), Enn ap Gell 19 10, 12 ut aequum fuerat atque ut studui, Ter Eun 5, 2, 31 si qui in ea re studebat, etc, Cato ap Gell 11, 2, 5 —(β) With *acc* (rare, mostly with *neutr pronn* and *adjj*) horum ille nihil egregie Studebat, et tamen omnia haec mediocri ter, Ter And. 1, 1, 32 eadem, id Hec 2, 1, 2 illud ipsum, quod studet, Cic Fin 5, 2, 6 perspexi ex tuis litteris quod semper stu dui, me a te plurimi fieri, id Fam 7, 31, 1 lenonem perjurum ut perdas id studes, Plaut Poen 3, 1 72, so, id, ut, etc, Ter Heaut 2, 4, 2 id, ne, etc, Liv 40, 56, 2 unum studetis Antonii conatum avertere a re publica, Cic Phil 6, 7, 18 hoc unum, Hor Ep 2, 1, 120 —With a *defin obj* (very rare) minus has res, Plaut Mil 5, 44 res Graecas, Titin ap Prisc p 629 P —(γ) With *inf* or *acc* with *inf* (freq) si merito meo referre studeant gratias, Plaut Am 1, 1, 27 verum audire ex te studeo, id Bacch 5, 2 42, cf de quo studeo ex te audire quod sentias, Cic Rep 1, 11, 17 scire studeo, quid egeris id. Att 13, 20, 3 studemus, no stris consiliis tutiorem vitam hominum reddere, id Rep 1, 2, 3 fieri studebam ejus prudentia doctior, id. Lael 1, 1 hanc acer bitate opprimere studuit, Nep Dion, 6 5 portum intrare, id. Chabr 4, 2 ego me id fa cere studeo, Plaut As 1, 1, 52 si quisquam est, qui placere se studeat bonis Quam plu rimis, Ter Eun prol. 1 illis gratum se vi deri studet, Cic. Off 2, 20, 70 te sociam stu deo scribendis versibus esse, Lucr 1, 24 omnes homines, qui sese student praestare ceteris animalibus, Sall C 1, 1 neque est, cur nunc studeam, has nuptias mutarier, Plaut Stich 1, 1, 51, cf rem ad arma de duci, Caes B C 1, 4, Matt ap Cic Fam 11, 28, 2 —(δ) With *dat* (so most freq in prose and poetry) somno, Plaut Ps 1, 2, 42 illi rei studet, id As. 1, 3, 30, cf huic rei stu dendum, ut etc, Caes B G 7, 14 iisdem rebus, Cic Rep 1, 1, 1 frustra aut pecu niae, aut imperiis, aut opibus, aut gloriae, id Fin. 1, 18 60 praeturae, id Cael 11, 26 virtuti, laudi, dignitati, id Fin 4, 24, 65 novis rebus, id Cat 1, 1, 3, Caes B G 3, 10, 4 5 agriculturae, id ib 6, 22, 6, 29 sacri ficiis, id ib 6, 21 litteris Cic Brut 93, 322, cf alicui scientiae, id de Or 1, 3, 10 ali cui arti, id Fam 4, 3, 4 medicinae, Quint 7, 2, 17 commodis communibus Plin Ep 1, 8, 13 nomini, Flor 3, 10, 19 lectis ster nendis studuimus munditiisque apparan dis, Plaut Stich 5, 3, 5 armamentis com plicandis et componendis, id Merc 1, 2 83 patrimonio augendo, Cic de Or 2, 55, 225 juri et legibus cognoscendis id Rep 5, 3 5 revocandis regibus, Flor 1, 9, 5 —* (ε) With *gen* parens, qui te nec amet nec studeat tui, *troubles himself about you* Caecil ap Cic. N D 3, 29, 72 (Com Rel v 201 Rib) —(ζ) With *ut* (rare) Caesar maxime stude bat, ut partem oppidi excluderet, Auct B Alex 1, 4 ut habeas Cato, R R 5, Dig 43, 10, 1, cf with *ne* ne solus esset, studui, Phaedr 2, epil 6 ne sint, Dig 43, 10, 1 —(η) *In aliquid* (rare) in quam rem studen dum sit Quint 12, 6, 6 quidam pictores in id solum student ut sciant, id. 10 2, 6 —**II.** In partic **A.** *To be zealous* for any one, i e *to be friendly, attached*, or *favor able* to one, *to favor* him (syn faveo) (*a*) With *dat* ut studeat tibi, ut te adjuvet, Cic Mur 36, 76 homini nequam atque im probo id Cael 4, 10 Catilinae id ib 5, 12 cui (with faveo), Ov Am 3, 2, 67 quibus (partibus) illi student, Auct Her 2, 27, 43 nonnullae civitates rebus Cassii studebant, Auct B Alex. 62, 2 rebus Atheniensium Nep Lys 1 *med* petitioni alicujus, Quint 11, 1, 69 —(β) *Absol* neque studere neque odisse, Sall C 51, 13 —**B.** *To apply one's self to learning, to study, be diligent* in study (only post Aug, for which in Cic litteris, arti, etc, v supra, I A δ) computamus annos non quibus studuimus, sed quibus viximus, Quint 12, 11, 19, 2 7, 1 Demosthenes dili genter apud Andronicum studuit id 11, 3, 7 aliquem a proposito studendi fugare, id. 2, 2, 7 non est, quod post cibum studeas Sen Ep 94, 20 duo, qui apud Chaldaeos studuisse se dicunt, id Q N 7, 4, 1 negat enim te studere Plin Ep 7, 13, 2 studes an piscaris? id ib 2, 8, 1, 2 13, 5, 5, 5, 18 solacium studendi, Suet Tib 61 videtur mihi inter Menenios et Appios studuisse, Tac Or 21, so id. ib 32, 34 —*Subst* **stŭ-dens,** entis, *m*, *a diligent student* in ha bitu studentis, Plin Ep 5, 5, 5

stŭdĭŏlum, i, *n* *dim* [studium] ***I.** *A little study, a little piece of composition*, M Aurel ap Front. Ep ad M Caes 5 —**II.** *A little study*, i e *a little room* or *closet to study in*, Inscr Murat 937, 13

stŭdĭōsē, *adv*, v studiosus *fin*

stŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [studium], *ea ger, zealous, assiduous, anxious* after any thing, *fond* or *studious* of any thing **I.** In gen (*a*) With *gen* (most freq) ve nandi aut pilae studiosi, Cic Lael 20, 74 nemorum caedisque ferinae, Ov M 7, 675 placendi, id A A 3, 423 culinae aut Ve neris, Hor S 2, 5, 80 florum, id C 3, 27, 29 dicendi, Cic de Or 1, 59, 251, Quint 2, 13, 1 eloquentiae, id. 5, 10, 122 summe omnium doctrinarum, Cic. Fam 4, 3, 3 musices, Quint 1, 10, 12 sapientiae, id 3, prooem § 2, 12, 1, 19 sermonis, id 10, 1, 114 juris, *occupied with, studious of, the law*, Suet Ner 32 —*Comp* ille restituendi mei quam retinendi studiosior, Cic Att 8, 3, 3 —*Sup* munditiarum lautitiarumque studiosissimus, Suet Caes 46 aleae, Aur Vict Epit 1 —(β) With *dat* nisi adulterio, studiosus rei nulli aliae, Plaut Mil 3, 1, 206 armorum quam conviviorum appara tibus studiosior, Just 9, 8 4 —* (γ) With *ad* studiosiores ad opus, Varr R R 1, 17, 7 —(δ) With *in* in argento, Petr 52, 1 —(ε) *Absol* homo valde studiosus ac dili gens, Cic Ac 2, 31, 98 putavi mihi susci piendum laborem utilem studiosis, id Opt Gen 5 13 aliquid studioso animo incho are, Plin Ep 6, 16, 9 —**II.** In partic **A.** *Zealous* for any one, i e *partial, friend ly, attached, devoted* to him (class, esp freq in Cic) omnem omnibus studiosis ac fautoribus illius victoriae παρρησίαν eri pui, Cic Att 1, 16, 8 mei studiosos habeo Dyrrhachinos, id. ib 3, 22, 4 sui, id Brut 16, 64 nobilitatis, id Ac 2, 40, 125 studi osa Pectora, Ov Tr 4, 10, 91 —*Comp* stu diosior alterius partis, Suet Tib 11 *med* te studiosiorem in me colendo fore, Cic Fam 5, 19, 1 —*Sup* hunc cum ejus studiosis simo Pammene, Cic Or 30, 105 existima tionis meae studiosissimus id Verr 2 2, 47, § 117 studiosissimum Platonis audito rem fuisse, Tac Or 32 —**B.** *Devoted to study* or *learning, learned, studious* (not ante Aug, in Cic always with *gen* litterarum doctrinarum, etc, v supra, I. *a*, and cf studeo, II B) quid studiosa cohors ope rum struit? Hor Ep 1, 3 6 ipse est stu diosus, litteratus etiam disertus, Plin Ep 6, 26, 1 juvenis studiosus alioquin, Quint 10, 3, 32 —Transf, of things studiosa disputatio, *a learned disputation*, Quint 11, 1, 70 otium, Plin Ep 1, 22, 11 —*Plur subst* **stŭdĭōsi,** ōrum, *m*, *studious men, the learned, students*, Cic Opt Gen 5, 13, Quint 2, 10 5, 10, 1, 45, Plin Ep 4, 13, 11, 4, 28 2 —Also, *sing* **Stŭdĭōsus,** i, *m*, *The Student*, the title of a work of the elder Pliny, Plin Ep 3, 5, 5 —Hence, *adv* **stŭ-dĭōsē,** *eagerly, zealously, anxiously, care fully, studiously* (freq and class) texen tem telam studiose offendimus Ter Heaut 2 3 44 cum studiose pila luderet, Cic de Or 2 62, 253 libenter studioseque audire, id Div in Caecil 12, 39, cf Tac Or 2 aliquid studiose diligenterque curare, Cic Att 16, 16, A, § 7 studiose discunt, dili genter docentur, id Q Fr 3, 3, 1 aliquid investigare, id Rep 1, 11, 17 studiose ca vendum est, id. Lael 26, 99 —*Comp* ego cum antea studiose commendabam Marci lium, tum multo nunc studiosius, quod, etc, Cic Fam 13, 54, Quint 3, 1, 15, 3, 6, 61, Ov M 5, 578, Nep Ages 3 2, Col 8, 11, 2, Just 43, 3 5 al —*Sup* aliquid studi osissime quaerere Cic Rep 1, 10 15, id Off 3, 28, 101, Plin Ep 4, 26, 1, Suet Calig 54, id Aug 45

stŭdĭum, ii, *n* [studeo], *a busying one's self about* or *application to* a thing, *assiduity zeal, eagerness, fondness, inclina tion, desire, exertion, endeavor, study* stu

dium est animi assidua et vehemens ad aliquam rem applicata magnâ cum volun tate occupatio, ut philosophiae, poëticae, geometriae, litterarum, Cic Inv 1, 25, 36 — **I.** In gen. (*a*) *Absol*, Enn ap Prisc p 900 P (Praecepta, v 4 *abl.*) tantum studium tamque multam operam in aliqua re ponere, Cic Fin 1 1, 1 aliquid curare studio maximo, Plaut Stich. 1, 3, 45 ali quem retrahere ab studio, Ter Phorm prol 2, cf id. ib 18 studium semper as sit, cunctatio absit, Cic Lael 13, 44 ali quid summo studio curaque discere, id. Fam 4, 3, 3, so (with cura, industria, la bor, diligentia, etc) id. ib 2, 6, 3, 10, 1, 3 alacritate ac studio uti, Caes B G 4, 24 studio incendi, Cic Rosc Am 17, 48, id. Verr 2, 4, 1, § 1 · suo quisque studio maxi me ducitur, id Fin 5, 2, 5, cf quot capi tum vivunt, totidem studiorum Milia, Hor S 2, 1, 27, Sall. C 3, 3 sunt pueritiae cer ta studia, sunt ineuntis adulescentiae sunt extrema quaedam studia senectutis, Cic Sen 20, 76 et saep · non studio ac cusare sed officio defendere, *with zeal, from inclination*, id Rosc Am 32, 91, cf lae dere gestis et hoc studio pravus facis, Hor S 1, 5, 79 —In late Lat studio often means simply *voluntarily, on purpose, in tentionally* non studio sed fortuitu, Dig 40, 5, 13 —(*β*) With *gen* studiumque iteris reprime, Att ap Non. 485, 8 (Trag Rel v 627 Rib) in pugnae studio quod dedita mens est, Lucr 3, 647 Carthaginienses ad studium fallendi studio quaestus vocaban tur, Cic Agr 2, 35, 95 efferor studio pa tres vestros videndi, id Sen 23, 83 quid ego de studiis dicam cognoscendi semper aliquid atque discendi? id. Lael. 27, 104, so, discendi, id. Rep 1, 8, 13, 1, 22, 36 al. doctrinae, id. Rosc Am 16, 46, id. Balb 1, 3 dicendi, id. de Or 2, 1, 1 scribendi, id. Arch. 3, 4 nandi, Tac H 4, 12 scribendi, Plin Ep 1, 13, 5 vitae studium, *way of life*, Afran. ap Non 498, 15 studium ar morum a manibus ad oculos translatum, Plin Pan 13, 5 —(*γ*) With *ad* (usu. to avoid multiplying genitives) ea res studia homi num adcendit ad consulatum mandandum Ciceroni, Sall C 23, 5 studium ad frugali tatem multitudines provocavit Just 20, 4, 7 —**II.** In partic **A.** *Zeal* for any one, *good will, affection, attachment, devotion, favor, kindness*, etc (cf officium, favor) tibi profiteor atque polliceor eximium et singulare meum studium in omni genere offici, Cic Fam 5, 8, 4 studium et favor, id Rosc Com 10, 29, Suet Vit 15 studio ac suffragio suo viam sibi ad beneficium impetrandum munire, Cic Agr 2, 7, 17 Pompeius significat studium erga me non mediocre id. Att 2, 19, 4 suum infelix erga populum Romanum studium, Liv 3, 56, 9, cf. omne suum erga meam dignita tem studium, Cic Dom 56, 142 studium in aliquem habere, id. Inv 2, 34, 104 Ga ditani ab omni studio sensuque Poenorum mentes suas ad nostrum imperium nomen que flexerunt, id. Balb 17, 39. *studium* suum in rempublicam, Sall C 49, 5 studi um in populum Romanum, Tac A. 4, 55 studiis odiisque carens, Luc 2, 377 putaba tur et Marius studia volgi amissurus, Sall J 84, 3 aliquid studio partium facere, *party spirit partisanship*, Cic Verr 2, 1, 13, § 35 for which simply studium quo minus cu piditatis ac studii visa est oratio habere, eo plus auctoritatis habuit, Liv 24, 28 senatus in quo ipso erant studia, *party efforts*, Tac A 14, 42 ultio senatum in stu dia diduxerat, id H 4, 6 —**B.** *Application to learning* or *studying, study*, in the *plur.*, *studies* (very freq, also in Cic, cf stu deo and studiosus) pabulum studii atque doctrinae, Cic Sen. 14, 49 (eum) non so lum naturâ et moribus, verum etiam stu dio et doctrinâ esse sapientem id Lael 2, 6 semper mihi et doctrina et eruditi homi nes et tua ista studia placuerunt, id Rep 1, 17, 29 studia exercere, id Fam 9, 8, 2 studia Graecorum id Pep 1, 18 30 illum se et hominibus Pythagoreis et studiis illis dedisse, id ib 1, 10 16 relinque te studiis Plin Ep 1, 9, 7 studia ad voluptatem ex ercere, id. ib 6, 8, 6 famam ex studiis pe tere id ib 6, 11, 3, Tac A. 16 4, Sen Cons ad Polyb 18 (36), 1 studia graviora iracun dis omittenda sunt, id. Ira 3 9 1, cf stu diis annos septem dedit, Hor Ep 2, 2, 82 si non Intendes animum studiis, id. ib 1, 2, 36 o seri studiorum! i e ὀψιμαθεῖς, id. S 1, 10, 21 — Hence, **2.** Transf (*a*) *The fruits of study, works* (post class) flagi tante vulgo ut omnia sua studia publicaret, Tac A 16, 4.—(*β*) *A place for study, a study, school* (late Lat) philosophum (se egit) in omnibus studiis, templis, locis, Capitol. M Aurel 26, Cod. Th. 14, 9, 3

stultē, *adv*, v stultus *fin*

stultĭfĭco, āre, *v a* [stultus facio], *to turn into foolishness* (eccl Lat), Hier Orig in Jer Hom 5 *fin*

* **stultĭlŏquentĭa,** ae, *f* [stultilo quus], *silly talk, babbling, stultiloquence*, Plaut Trin 1, 2, 185

* **stultĭlŏquĭum,** ii, *n* [id], *silly talk, babbling, stultiloquy*, Plaut Mil. 2, 3, 25, Hier Eph 5, 3, Vulg. Eph. 5, 4.

stultĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj* [stultus loquor], *talking foolishly, babbling* (ante and post class. and very rare) tace stul tiloque, Plaut Pers 4, 3, 45 ignoratio, Hilar Trin 10, 65

stultĭtĭa, ae, *f* [stultus] *folly, foolish ness, simplicity, silliness, fatuity*, etc de lirationem incredibilem! Non enim omnis error stultitia dicenda est, Cic Div 2, 43, 90 stultitia atque insipientia, Plaut Mil 3, 3, 5 inscitiae meae et stultitiae ignoscas, id ib 2, 6, 62 utrum stultitia facere ego hunc an malitiâ Dicam, Ter Phorm 4, 3, 54 stultitia ac temeritate vestrâ Galliam pro sternere, Caes B C 7, 77 stultitia loquax, Cic de Or 3, 35, 142 num tibi aut stulti tia accessit aut superat superbia? Plaut Am 2, 2, 77 stultitia atque arrogantia, Hirt B G 8, prooem § 3 stultitia est, ei te esse tristem, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 4, 3, 3, 1, id. Ep 3, 3, 50, id. Stich. 1, 2, 82 al, cf esse enim stultitiam nolle sumere, etc, Cic N D 3, 34, 84 est proprium stultitiae aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum, etc, id. Tusc 3, 30, 73 hujus istius facti stultitiam alia jam superior stultitia defen dit, id Rab Post 9, 24 stultitiae pecca tum, id de Or 1, 37, 124 sq stultitiamque meum crimen debere vocari, Ov Tr 3, 6, 35 meae Stultitiam patiuntur opes, *ex travagance*, Hor Ep 1, 18, 29 —Esp of *folly, weakness*, etc, in love supplicatum venio ob stultitiam meam, Plaut Aul. 4, 10, 22 stultitiae adulescentiae ejus ignoscas, id Most 5, 2, 35, id. Trin. 2, 4, 106, Ter Heaut 5, 2, 8 —*Plur* hominum ineptias ac stultitias, quae devorandae nobis sunt, non ferebat, Cic Brut 67, 236

* **stultĭvĭdus,** a, um, *adj* [stultus-video] *simple sighted, that sees things in a foolish light*, Plaut. Mil 2, 3, 64

stultus, a, um, *adj* [root star, v sto lidus], *foolish, simple, silly, fatuous*, etc (cf. insulsus, ineptus, insipiens, brutus) **I.** Lit stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Plaut Bacch. 5, 1, 2, cf. Ter Heaut 5, 1, 4 inepte stultus es, Plaut Most 2, 2, 64 mulier stulta atque inscita, id Men 2, 3, 85 ex stultis insanos facere, Ter Eun 2, 2, 23 deum qui non summum putet, stultum (existumat), Caecil ap Cic Tusc. 4, 32, 68 ego vero te non stultum ut saepe, non improbum, ut semper, sed de mentem et insanum, rebus vincam neces sariis, Cic Par 4, 1, 27 o stultos Camillos, Curios, Fabricios! id. Pis 24, 58 auditor, id. Font 6, 13 stultus est, qui cupida cu piens cupienter cupit, Enn. ap Non. 91, 8 sicut ego feci stultus! contrivi diem, Plaut Cas 3, 3, 4 ut vel non stultus quasi stulte cum sale dicat aliquid, Cic de Or 2, 68, 274 quos ait Caecilius comicos stultos senes hos significat credulos, obliviosos, dissolutos, id. Sen. 11, 36, cf id. Lael 26, 100 nisi sis stultior stultissimo, Plaut Am 3, 2, 26 stultior stulto fuisti, id. Curc 4, 3, 19 —As *subst* **stultus,** i, *m*, *a fool* stulto intellegens quid interest! Ter Eun. 2, 2, 1, id. Ad. 4, 7, 6 stultorum plena sunt omnia, Cic Fam 9, 22, 4 lux stultorum festa Ov F 2, 513, cf stultorum feriae appellabantur Quirinalia, quod eo die sacri ficabant hi, qui solenni die aut non potu erunt rem divinam facere aut ignoraverunt, Fest p 316 Müll —**II.** Transf, of things concrete and abstract nulla est tam stulta civitas etc Cic Rep 3, 18, 28 stulta ac barbara arrogantia elati, Caes B C 3, 59 cogitationes, Hirt B G 8, 10, 4 laetitia, Sall C 51, 31 levitas, Phaedr 5, 7, 3 gloria, id. 3, 17, 12 dies, i e *foolishly spent*, Tib 1, 4, 34, cf vita, Sen. Ep 15, 10 ignes, Ov M 9, 746 consilium stultissimum, Liv 45, 23, 11 opes, Mart 2, 16, 4 labor, id. 2, 86, 10 quod cavere possis, stultum admit tere est, Ter Eun. 4, 6, 23 quid autem stultius quam, etc, Cic Lael. 15, 55, cf id. Rab Post 8, 22 (v in the foll.) —Hence, *adv* **stultē,** *foolishly, sillily* stulte fa cere, Plaut Most 1, 3, 30 dupliciter stulte dicunt, Varr L. L. 9, § 45 Müll — *Comp* quid stultius, quam, etc, Cic Rab Post 8, 22 stultius atque intemperantius, Liv 30, 13, 14.—*Sup* haec et dicuntur et cred in tur stultissime, Cic N D 2, 28, 70

stūpa, ae, v stuppa.

stŭpĕ-făcĭo, feci, factum, 3, *v a* [stupeo], *to make stupid* or *senseless, to be numb, deaden, stun, stupefy* (rare, usu in the *part perf*) (*a*) In *verb fin* privatos luctus stupefecit publicus pavor, Liv 5, 39, Sil. 9, 122.—*Pass* ut nostro stupefiat Cyn thia versu, Prop 2, 13 (3, 4), 7 —(*β*) In *part perf*, *stupefied, stunned* quem stupefacti dicentem intuentur? * Cic de Or 3, 14, 53 spectas tuam stupefacta figuram, Ov H 14, 97 ingenti motu stupefactus aquarum, Verg G 4, 365, Sen Thyest 547, Luc 4, 633, Val Fl 6, 228

stŭpĕfīo, factus, v stupefacio

stŭpeo, ui, ēre, *v n* and *a* [Sanscr stupas, cumulus, Gr στύπος, Lat stipes, a block, stump, cf. στείβω] **I.** *Neutr*, *to be struck senseless, to be stunned, benumbed, to be struck aghast, to be astonished, as tounded, amazed, confounded, stupefied*, etc (freq and class, syn. torpeo) animus las sus cura confectus stupet, Ter And. 2, 1, 4 cum hic etiam tum semisomnus, stupri plenus stuperet, Cic Verr 2, 5, 36, § 95 torpescunt scorpiones aconiti tactu stu pentque pallentes, Plin. 27, 2, 2, § 6 haec cum loqueris, nos barones stupemus, Cic Fin 2, 23, 77, cf quae cum intuerer stu pens id Rep 6, 18, 18 dum stupet obtutu que haeret defixus in uno, Verg A 1, 495 admiror, stupeo, Mart 5, 63, 3 adhuc in oppidis coartatus et stupens, Cic Att 7, 10 vigiles attoniti et stupentibus similes Curt. 8, 2, 3 —With *gen* tribuni capti et stupen tes animi, Liv 6, 38 —(*β*) With *abl* or *in* with *abl* stupere gaudio Graecus, Cael ap Quint 9, 3, 58 exspectatione stupere, Liv 8, 13, 17 novitate, Quint 12, 6, 5 carminibus stupens, Hor C 2, 13, 33 stu pet Albius aere, id. S 1, 4, 28 laetitia, Sen. Herc Fur 621 rex subito malo, Flor 2, 12 qui stupet in titulis et imaginibus, Hor S 1, 6, 17 stupet in Turno, Verg A. 10, 446 —(*γ*) With *ad* mater ad auditas stupuit voces, Ov M 5, 509 et stupet ad raptus Tyndaris ipsa tuos, Mart 12, 52, 6 ad su pervacua, Sen Ep 87, 5 ad tam saevam dominationem, Just 26, 1, 8 —**B.** Transf, of inanimate or abstract things, *to be be numbed* or *stiffened, to be brought to a stand still, to stop* (mostly poet, not in Cic) multum refert, a fonte b batur Qui fluit an pigro quae stupet unda lacu, Mart 9, 100, 10 flumina bruma, Val Fl 5, 603 undae, Sen Herc Fur 763, cf ad frigus stupet (vinum), opp gelascit, Plin 14, 21, 27, § 132 stupuitque Ixionis orbis, Ov M 10, 42 ignavo stupuerunt verba palato, id. Am 2, 6 47 stupente ita seditione, Liv 28, 25 —**II.** *Act*, *to be astonished* or *amazed at, to wonder at* any thing (poet, cf. admi ror) pars stupet innuptae donum exitiale Minervae Verg A. 2, 31 omnia dum stu pet, Val. Fl 5, 96 regis delicias, Mart 12, 15, 4 dum omnia stupeo Petr 29 al — Hence, *part fut pass* **stŭpendus,** a, um, *wonderful, astonishing, amazing, stu pendous* virtutibus stupendus, Val. Max. 5, 7, 1 virtutum stupenda penetralia, Nazar Pan. Const 6, § 1

stŭpesco, ĕre, *v inch n* [stupeo] *to grow astonished, become amazed*, Cic de Or 3, 26, 102, Vulg Ezech 32, 10

stŭpĕus, a, um, v stuppeus

stŭpĭdĭtas, atis, *f* [stupidus], *sense lessness, dulness, stupidity* (very rare), Att. ap Non 226, 22 (Trag Rel v 287 Rib) in credibilis, * Cic Phil 2, 32, 80

stŭpĭdo, are, *v a* [id.] *to confound, amaze, astonish* (post-class) pavidum vul gus, Mart. Cap 6, § 572, 7, § 725

stŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj* [stupeo], *struck*

senseless, confounded, amazed I. Lit (rare but class) stupida sine animo asto, Plaut Poen 5, 4, 79 quid stas stupida? quid taces? id Ep 4, 2, 13 stupidi timore obmutuerunt, Auct. Her 4, 52, 65 Echio nis tabula te stupidum detinet Cic Par 5, 2, 37, cf populus studio stupidus, Ter Hec prol 4 —II. Transf A. Senseless, dull, stupid, foolish, stolid Zopyrus physiognomon stupidum esse Socratem dixit et bardum, Cic. Fat 5, 10 maritus, Mart 11, 7, 1, cf Capitol M Aur 29, Juv 8, 197, Arn 7, 239 — Sup homo, Varr ap Non 400, 12, Tert adv Marc. 1, 26 — B. Of things colles, i e not susceptible of tillage, Ven Carm 3, 12, 39 — Adv seems not to occur

stŭpor, oris, m [stupeo], numbness, dulness, insensibility, stupidity, stupor, stupefaction; astonishment, wonder, amazement (class, syn torpor) stupor in corpore, Cic Tusc 3, 6, 12 sensûs stupor, id Phil 2, 45, 115 stupor obstitit lacrimis, Ov P 1, 2, 29, cf stupor omnium animos tenet Liv 9, 2 oculos stupor urget inertes Verg G 3, 523 stupor cordis, Cic Phil 3, 6, 16 stupor debilitasque linguae, id Pis 1 1 tantus te stupor oppressit, ut, etc, id Phil 2, 26, 65, cf cum stupor silentiumque ceteros patrum defixisset, Liv 6, 40 stupor omnes et admiratio incessit, unde tam subitum bellum, Just 22, 6 fin, 12, 7, Arn 1, 28, Claud II Cons Stil 344 —II. Esp, dulness, stupidity, stolidity quae mandata! quâ adrogantiâ! Quo stupore! Cic Phil 8, 8 24 stuporem hominis, vel dicam pecudis, attendite Sit in verbis tuis hic stupor quanto in rebus sententiisque major, id ib 2, 12, 30 Quis stupor hic, Menelae, fuit? Ov A A 2, 361 —Poet, for stupidus, a fool, simpleton talis iste meus stupor nil videt nihil audit Cat 17, 21, cf tum demum ingemuit corvi deceptus stupor, Phaedr 1, 13, 12

* **stŭpōrātus**, a, um, adj [stupor], regarded with amazement or wonder gloria, Tert Cult Fem 3

† **stuppa** (less correctly **stūpa, stīpa**), ae, f, = στυππη (στυπη), the coarse part of flax, tow, hards, oakum, Plin 19, 1, 3, § 17, Varr ap Gell 17, 3, 4, Lucr 6, 880, Caes B C 3, 101, Liv 21 8, 10, Verg A 5, 682, Pers 5, 135, cf Fest p 317 Müll

* **stuppārĭus (stūpār-)**, a, um, adj [stuppa], of or belonging to tow, tow malleus, Plin 19, 1, 3, § 17

stuppĕus (stūpĕus), a, um adj [id], made or consisting of tow vincula, Verg A 2, 236 retinacula, Ov M 14, 547 verbera fundae, Verg G 1, 309 flamma, burning tow, id. A 8, 694 messis, i e flax, Grat Cyn 36

stŭprātor, ōris, m [stupro], a defiler, debaucher, ravisher (post Aug), Quint 4, 2, 69, 7, 4, 42, Suet Dom 8, Sen Hippol 896, App M 9, p 229, 11

* **stŭprē**, adv [stuprum], shamefully foede stupreque castigor cottidie, Neleus ap Fest s v stuprum, p 317 Müll

stŭpro, avi, atum, 1, v a [id], to defile I. In gen (very rare) pulvinar Cic Har Resp 15 33 stuprandis moribus Tert Apol 6 — II. In partic to dishonor by unchastity, to debauch, deflour, ravish, stuprate (class) qui illam stupravit noctu, Plaut. Aul prol 36 ne stupraretur (filia), Cic Fin. 5, 22, 64, Plaut. Truc 4 3, 47 Lucretia vi stuprata, Cic. Fin 2, 20, 66, Liv 8, 22 3 simillimi feminis mares stuprati et constupratores, Liv 39, 15, 9, cf ingenuum stupravit et stupratus se suspendit, Quint 4, 2, 69

* **stŭprōsus**, a, um, adj [id], unchaste, debauched, corrupt mens, Val Max 6, 1, n 8

stŭprum, i, n, defilement, dishonor, disgrace I. In gen (so only ante class) stuprum pro turpitudine antiquos dixisse apparet in Appii sententiis qui animi compotem esse, ne quid fraudis stuprique ferocia pariat Naevius seseque ii perire mavolunt ibidem, quam cum stupro redire ad suos populares Fest p 317 Müll — II. In partic., dishonor, disgrace by unchastity of any sort debauchery, lewdness violation, always implying the infliction of dishonor on the subject whether male or female, not used of dealings with prostitutes, etc (opp pudicitia, cf adulterium, incestum, class) conjugem inlexe in stuprum, Att ap Cic N D 3, 26, 68 (Trag Rel v 205 Rib) ubi quis pudenda queritur, ut stuprum, Quint 11, 1, 84 probri, stupri, dedecoris argutam, Plaut Am 3, 2, 2, 3, 2, 17 stupra et corruptelae et adulteria incesta denique, Cic Tusc 4, 35, 75 quod nefarium stuprum non per illum (factum)? id Cat 2, 4, 7 stupri plenus, id Red in Sen 6 13 cum stuprum Bonae Deae pulvinaribus intulisset, id Pis. 39, 95, cf stuprum reginae intulit, id Off 3, 9, 38, and quamcumque in domum stuprum intulerint, id Par 3, 2, 23 (eum) cum germana sorore nefarium stuprum fecisse, id. Mil 27, 73 erat ei cum Fulviâ stupri vetus consuetudo, Sall. C 23, 3 qui primo ingentis sumptus stupro corporis toleraverant, id. ib 24, 3 rapere ad stuprum virgines matronasque, id. ap Non 456, 15 filiae stupro violatae, Tac A 14, 31, 14 2, id H 4, 44 nullis polluitur casta domus stupris, Hor C 4, 5, 21 stupri mercede, Ov M 2, 529 auctor stupri tui, id A A 1, 704 matronas ad populum stupri damnatas pecunia multavit, Liv 10 31, 9 Weissenb ad loc, 32, 21, 39, 19, Quint 11, 1, 84, Suet Calig 24, Val Max 6, 1, 10 stuprum saevi pati tyranni, Sen Herc Oet 302 Lacedaemonii ipsi omnia concedunt in amore juvenum, praeter stuprum, Cic Rep 4, 4, 4, Just 8, 6, 6 — Of animals, Col 7, 6, 3 — Poet, transf, for the person committing it una Clytemnestrae stuprum vehit, i e the paramour, Prop 4 (5), 7, 57

Stura, ae, m, a river of Cisalpine Gaul, that flows into the Po near Turin, Plin 3, 16, 20, § 118

Sturii, ōrum, m, a German tribe, who held an island in the Rhine, Plin 4, 15, 29, § 101

Sturium, ii, n, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Gaul, Plin. 3, 5, 11 § 79

Sturnīni, orum, m, a people of Calabria, Plin 3, 11, 16, § 105

sturnīnus, a, um, adj [sturnus], speckled, like a starling equi, Hier in Isa 66, 20

sturnus, i, m [Gr ψαρ, mod Gr ψαρονι, Germ star, Engl starling], a starling or stare Sturnus vulgaris, Linn, Plin 10, 24, 35, § 72, 18, 17, 45 § 160, 10, 42, 59, § 120, Mart 9, 55, 7, Stat S 2, 4, 18, Dig 19, 2, 15

Stўgiălis, e, v Styx, II 2

Stўgius, a, um, v Styx, II 1

† **stўlŏbătes**, is, or **stўlŏbăta**, ae, m, = στυλοβατης, the pedestal of a column or row of columns, a stylobate, Vitr 3, 3, Varr R R. 3, 5, 11 sq, 1, 13, 3

stўlus, i, v stilus

† **stymma**, ătis, n, = στυμμα, the chief ingredient or foundation of an unguent, Plin 13, 1, 2, § 7, Cael Aur Acut 3 3 17

Stymphālus, i, m, or **Stymphālum**, i, n, = Στυμφαλος, a district in Arcadia, with a town, mountain, and lake of the same name, celebrated in fable as the haunt of a species of odious birds of prey, very vexatious to the inhabitants, but which were finally destroyed by Hercules, Plin 4, 6, 10, § 20, Suet. Vit Ter 5, Stat S 4, 6, 100, id Th 4 298, Claud Idyll 2, 1 — Plur Stymphala, Lucr 5, 30 — Hence, A. **Stymphālĭcus**, a, um, adj, of or belonging to Stymphalus, Stymphalian aves Plaut Pers 1, 1, 4 — B. **Stymphālĭus**, a, um, adj, Stymphalian monstra, Cat 68, 113 — C. **Stymphālis** (scanned Stymphălis, Aus Idyll 19 5), idis adj f, of Stymphalus Stymphalian undae, Ov M 9, 187, id F 2, 273, cf Plin 2, 103, 106, § 227 silva Ov M 5, 585 aves, Hyg Fab 20, 30, cf Serv Verg A 8, 300 —Called, absol Stymphalides, Mart 9 102, 7, Claud Rapt Pros. 2, prooem 37 —Sing, Sen Phoen 422, id Agam 849 al

Stўphĕlus, i, m, a Centaur, Ov M 12, 459

stypsis (stipsis), is, f, = στυψις, the contracting power, tendency vini, astringency, Cass od Var 12, 4 (in Cael Aur Tard 4, 1, 1, as Greek)

† **styptērĭa**, ae, f, = στυπτηρια, alum, Dig 27, 9, 3, § 6, Plin. Val 1. 14 med

† **styptĭcus**, a, um, adj, = στυπτικος, astringent, styptic medicamenta, Plin. 24, 13 73, § 120 natura herbae, id 32, 9, 36, § 111 vis, Macr S 7, 16 fin vinum, of an acid taste, Pall Jan 17, id. Oct 14, 1

† **stўrax (stŏrax**, Sol 33 med, Isid. Orig 17, 8, 5), ăcis, m, = στυραξ, a tree, and also the resinous gum of that tree storax, Plin 12, 25, 55, § 125, 24, 6, 15, § 24, Verg. Cir 167 — Hence, **stўrăcĭnus**, a, um, of or made from storax oleum, Cael Aur Tard 2 7

Styx, ўgis and ўgos, f, = Στυξ I. A fountain in Arcadia the icy cold water of which caused death, Plin 2, 103 106 § 231, Sen Q N 3 25, 1, Vitr 8 3 16, Just 12, 14, 7, Curt 10, 10, 17 — II. In mythology, a river in the infernal regions by which the gods swore, Cic N D 3, 17, 43, Verg G 4, 480, Ov M 12, 322, id A A 1, 635, Sil 13, 570, Stat. Th 8, 30, id Achill 1 269 al — Hence, poet, the infernal regions the lower world, Verg G 1, 243, Ov M 10, 13, id. P 4, 8, 60, id Tr 5, 2, 74, Mart 4, 60, 4, and for poison miscuit undis Stygа Sidonis Sen Oedip 163 —Hence, 1. **Stўgius**, a, um, adj, of or belonging to the Styx, Stygian, and poet, of or belonging to the lower world, infernal palus, Verg A 6 323 aquae, id ib 6, 374 torrens, Ov M 3, 290 cymba, i e of Charon, Verg G 4, 506, so, carina, id A 6, 391 Juppiter, i e Pluto, id ib 4 638, cf id ib 6, 252 frater, id ib 9, 104 Juno i e Proserpine, Stat Th 4 526 canes Luc 6, 733 manes, Val Fl 1 730 umbrae, Ov M 1, 139 — Hence, poet, deadly, fatal, pernicious, awful, etc vis Verg A 5, 855, cf nox, i e death, Ov M 3 695 bubo, id ib 15, 791 et saep —*2. **Stўgiălis**, e, adj, Stygian sacra, Verg Cir 373

‡ **suad ted** idem ait esse sic te, Fest p 351 Müll

Suāda, ae, v suadus

suādēla (less correctly **suādella**), ae, f [suadeo] I. Exhortation, suasion, persuasion (ante and post class) jam perducebam illam ad me suadela mea, Plaut Cist 2, 3, 24 suadela depravata, App Dogm Plat 2, p 28, 15 — Plur his et hujusmodi suadelis etc, App M 9, p 225, 20 — II. Suadela, personified the goddess of Persuasion, the Gr Πειθω, Hor Ep 1, 6, 38

suādenter, adv, v suadeo fin

suādĕo, si, sum 2 (scanned as a trisyl, suădent, Lucr 4, 1157 suavis, Key, § 972), v n and a [Sanscr svad, to taste, please, Gr αδ, ἁνδανω, to please, Lat suavis suadela, etc, Germ susz, Engl sweet] to advise, recommend exhort, urge, persuade (freq and class, cf hortor, moneo) I. In gen, constr absol, with dat of pers, and with acc rei an obj clause, ut or ne, or the simple subj, rarely with acc pers (α) Absol non jubeo sed, si me consulis suadeo Cic Cat 1, 5, 13 instare, Suadere, orare, Ter And 4, 1, 37, Plaut. Rud 3, 6, 37 recte suadere, Ter Heaut 5, 2, 43 pulchre, id Phorm 3, 3, 9 itane suades? id Eun 1, 1, 31 ita faciam ut suades, Cic Att 11, 16, 1 male suadendo lacerant homines, Plaut Curc 4, 2, 22 bene suadere, Cic Lael 13, 44 — (β) With dat pers an C Trebonio persuasi? cui ne suadere quidem ausus essem, Cic Phil 2, 11, 27 alicui sapientius suadere, id Fam 2, 7, 1 — (γ) With acc rei modo quod suasit, dissuadet, Plaut Cist 2, 1 10 pacem, Cic. Fam 7, 3 2 digito silentia, Ov M 9, 692 longe diversa, Vell 2, 52, 2 asperiora, Suet Caes 14 quietem et concordiam, id Oth 8 — So with dat pers quod tibi suadeam, suadeam meo patri, Plaut Capt. 2, 1, 40 multa multis saepe suasit perperam, id ib 2, 2, 78 tu quod ipse tibi suaseris, idem mihi persuasum putato, Cic Att 13, 38, 2 quid mi igitur suades? Hor S 1, 1, 101 — Pass minus placet, magis quod suadetur quod dissuadetur placet Plaut Trin 3, 2, 44 — (δ) With inf or obj clause (mostly poet) vide ne facinus facias, cum mori suadeas, Cic. Fin 2, 29, 95 nemo suaserit studiosis dicendi adulescentibus in genere discendo elaborare, id. de Or 1, 59, 251 Juturnam misero fateor succurrere fratri Suasi, Verg A 12, 814, Aus Idyll 2, 53 ne hoc quidem suaserim, uni se alicui proprie addicere, Quint 10, 2, 24 praesidibus one-

randas tributo provincias suadentibus, Suet. Tib. 32.—With *dat. pers.*: nisi mihi ab adulescentiā suasissem, nihil esse in vitā magnopere expetendum nisi laudem, *persuaded, convinced*, Cic. Arch. 6, 14: suadebant amici nullam esse rationem, etc., id. Caecin. 5, 15; Quint. 2, 5, 23.—Cf. *pass.*: nec potest aliquid suaderi perdere, Arn. 2, n. 26: Megadorus a sorore suasus ducere uxorem, Plaut. Aul. Arg. 1, v. 6.—(ε) With *ut* or *ne*: interea, ut decumbamus, suadebo, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 64; Cic. Att. 11, 16, 4: suadebimus, ut laudem humanitatis potius concupiscat, Quint. 5, 13, 6: orat, ut suadeam Philolacheti, Ut istas remittat sibi, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 110; id. Ep. 3, 2, 19: postea me, ut sibi essem legatus non solum suasit, verum etiam rogavit, Cic. Prov. Cons. 17, 42; cf. in the foll. ζ: qui suadet, ne praecipitetur editio, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 1: cum acerrime suasisset Lepido, ne se cum Antonio jungeret, Vell. 2, 63, 2: suadere Prisco, ne supra principem scanderet, Tac. H. 4, 8 *fin.*—(ζ) With simple *subj.*: proinde istud facias ipse, quod faciamus, nobis suades, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 54: suadeo cenemus, Petr. 35 *fin.*: se suadere, Pharnabazo id negotii daret, Nep. Con. 4, 1.—(η) With *acc. pers.* (very rare): ego neque te jubeo, neque veto neque suadeo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 120: uxorem ejus tacite suasi ac denique persuasi, secederet paululum, App. M. 9, p. 228, 37; so, aliquem, Tert. Hab. Mul. 1; cf. also supra, ε, the pass. Cic. Prov. Cons. 17, 42.—Hence, *part. pass.*: paucorum asseverationibus suasi, Arn. 1, 64.—(θ) With *de* and *abl.*: suasuri de pace, Quint. 3, 8, 14.—**B.** Transf., of things (mostly poet.), *to urge, induce, impel*: autumno suadente, Lucr. 1, 175: fames, Verg. A. 9, 340; 10, 724: suadente pavore, Sil. 7, 668; 12, 12: ita suadentibus annis, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 6: verba suadentia, Stat. Th. 11, 435: tantum religio potuit suadere malorum! Lucr. 1, 101: suadent cadentia sidera somnos, Verg. A. 2, 9: cui nulla malum sententia suadet, Ut faceret facinus, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. v. 248 Vahl.): me pietas matris potius commodum suadet sequi, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 31: tua me virtus quemvis sufferre laborem Suadet, Lucr. 1, 142; 1, 175: saepe levi somnum suadebit inire susurro, Verg. E. 1, 56.—**II.** In partic., in publicists' lang.: suadere legem, rogationem, etc., *to recommend, advocate, speak in favor of* a proposed law or bill: legem Voconiam magnā voce et bonis lateribus suasi, Cic. Sen. 5, 14; so, legem, id. Brut. 23, 89; Liv. 45, 21 (opp. dissuadere): rogationem, Cic. Rep. 3, 18, 28; id. Off. 3, 30, 109; cf.: in hac rogatione suadendā, id. Mil. 18, 47: suadere de pace, bello, etc., Quint. 3, 8, 14.—*Absol.*: in suadendo et dissuadendo tria primum spectanda, Quint. 3, 8, 15.—Hence, *P. a.* as *subst.*: **suāsum**, i, *n.*, *a persuasion, persuasive saying* (late Lat.): serpentis suasa loquentis accepi, Tert. Gen. 103; cf. id. ad Uxor. 2, 1.—**suādenter**, *adv.*, *persuasively*: loqui in litibus, Arn. 2, p. 71.

suādĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [suadeo], *that may be persuaded* (late Lat.), Vulg. Jacob. 3, 17.—**II.** *Persuasive*: doctrina, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 51.

suādus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *persuading, persuasive* (poet.): delenifica et suada facundia, Symm. Ep. 3, 6: cruor, Stat. Th. 4, 453: majestas, App. M. 11, 272, 26: conjux, Mart. Cap. 1, § 3.—Hence, **Suāda**, ae, *f.*, personified, *the goddess of Persuasion*, the Greek Πειθώ: Suadae medulla (Cethegus), Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 15, 59; id. Sen. 14, 50; Gell. 12, 2, 3; cf. Quint. 2, 15, 4 (Ann. v. 309 Vahl.).

sualiternĭcum, i, *n.*, *a kind of reddish amber*, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 33.

suāmet, v. suus and met.

Suanenses, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Suana, in Etruria*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

Suanetes, ium, *m.*, *an Alpine people*, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 137.

Suani, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Pontus*, Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 13; 33, 3, 15, § 52.

Suardōnes, um, *m.*, *a German tribe between the Oder and the Elbe*, Tac. G. 40.

Suāri, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of India, north of the Ganges*, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 69; 6, 23, 25, § 94.

sŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sus], *of* or *belonging to swine, swine-*. **I.** *Adj.*: negotiator, Plin. 21, 3, 7, § 10: forum, Dig. 1, 12, 1.—**II.** *Subst.* **A.** **sŭārĭus**, ii, *m.* **1.** *A swine-herd*, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 208.—**2.** *A swine-dealer*, Cod. Th. 14, 4, 3; Symm. Ep. 10, 27; Inscr. Orell. 3672.—**B.** **sŭārĭa**, ae, *f.*, *traffic in swine*, Edict. ap. Inscr. Grut. 647, 7.

Suasani, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Umbria*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.

suāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suadeo], *a counselling, advice, exhortation, suasion, persuasion.* **I.** In gen., Sen. Ep. 95, 65.—*Plur.*: omni suasionum admonitionumque genere utens, Gell. 10, 19, 4.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In publicists' lang., *a recommending, advocacy* of a proposed law: suasio legis Serviliae, Cic. Clu. 51, 140.—**B.** In rhetoric, *the suasory species of eloquence*, Cic. Or. 11, 37: praecepta dare de suasionibus, id. de Or. 2, 81, 333.

suāsor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *one who exhorts, advises,* or *persuades, an adviser, counsellor, persuader* (class.): esse suasorem summum et studiosum robore belli, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 2 (Ann. v. 375 Vahl.): me suasore et impulsore id factum, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 13: suasor et impulsor profectionis, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 2: quid interest inter suasorem facti et probatorem? id. Phil. 2, 12, 29: suasoris finis est utilitas, Quint. 3, 8, 42: pacis, Ov. F. 4, 75.—**II.** In partic., in publicists' lang., *one who recommends* or *advocates a proposed law*: Caesar legem tulit ut, etc.... suasore legis Pompeio, Vell. 2, 44, 4: epistola non suasoris sed rogatoris, Cic. Att. 16, 16, B, § 9.

suāsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to counselling* or *persuading, suasory, persuasive* (post-Aug.). ***I.** In gen.: oscula, App. M. 5, p. 161, 29.—**II.** In partic., in rhet., *of* or *belonging to the suasory species of discourse, hortatory, suasory.* **A.** *Adj.*: pars deliberativa, quae eadem suasoria dicitur, Quint. 3, 8, 6: materiae, id. 2, 10, 1; 11, 1, 48.—**B.** *Subst.*: **suāsōrĭa**, ae, *f.* (sc. oratio), *a hortatory* or *suasory speech*, Quint. 2, 4, 25; 3, 5, 8; 3, 8, 10; 3, 8, 20; 3, 8, 34; Petr. 6.—Hence, *adv.*: **suāsōrĭē**, *advisorily*, Prisc. 1150 P.

1. suāsum, i, v. suadeo *fin.*

‡ **2. suasum** colos appellatur, qui fit ex stillicidio fumoso in vestimento albo. Plautus (Truc. 2, 2, 16): quia tibi suaso infecisti, propudiosa, pallulam: quidam autem legunt in suaso (or insuaso). Nec desunt, qui dicant, omnem colorem, qui fiat inficiendo, suasum vocari, etc., Fest. p. 302 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. insuasum, p. 111; cf. Salmas. Exerc. Plin. p. 245, 2 c.

1. suāsus, a, um, *Part.* of suadeo.

2. suāsus, ūs, *m.* [suadeo], *an advising, persuading* (ante- and post-class.): ob meum suasum, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 3: per vim, vel per suasum, Dig. 9, 2, 9: jussu et increpitu ea expellens, non suasu, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8 (but not Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 48; v. Ritschl ad loc.).

‡ **suātim**, *adv.* [sus], *after the manner of swine, swinishly*, Nigid. ap. Non. 40, 26.

suāve, adverb., v. suavis, I. *fin.*

suāvĕ-ŏlens (also written separately), entis, *adj.* [suavis-oleo], *sweet-smelling, fragrant*: amaracus, Cat. 61, 7: mala, id. 19, 13.

suāvĕŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [suave-olens], *a sweet odor, fragrance* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 8, 14; Aug. Conf. 8, 6.

suāvĭātĭo (**sāv-**), ōnis, *f.* [suavior], *a kissing* (ante- and post-class.): suavis, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 8; 1, 2, 12; id. Ps. 1, 1, 63.—*Plur.*, Gell. 18, 2, 8.

* **suāvĭdĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [suavis-dico], *sweet-spoken, pleasant*: versus, Lucr. 4, 180.

suāvĭfĭco, ātus sum, 1, *v. sem. dep.* [suavis-facio], *to make acceptable* or *dear*, Isid. 17, 8, 11; Arn. in Psa. 103.

suāvĭfrāgrantĭa, ae, *f.*, *fragrance* (late Lat.), Aug. Serm. ad Neoph. *fin.*

suāvillum (**sāv-**), i, *n.* [suavis], *a kind of sweet cake*, Cato, R. R. 84, 1.

suāvĭlŏquens, entis, *adj.* [suavis-loquor], *sweet-spoken, pleasant-speaking* (poet.): suaviloquenti ore Cetegus, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 15, 58 (Ann. v. 304 Vahl.); cf. Quint. 11, 3, 31; and v. suaviloquentia; so perh. in imitation of Ennius: jucunditas, Cic. Fragm. ap. Gell. 12, 2, 7 (hence, expressly censured by Seneca as Ennian): carmen, Lucr. 1, 945.

* **suāvĭlŏquentĭa**, ae, *f.* [suaviloquens], *sweetness of speech, suaviloquence*: et oratorem appellat (Ennius Cethegum) et suaviloquentiam tribuit, Cic. Brut. 15, 58; cf. suaviloquens.

suāvĭlŏquĭum, i, *n.*, *the speaking pleasant things* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Mendac. 11.

‡ **suāvĭlŏquus**, a, um, *adj.* [suavis-loquor], *sweet-spoken, pleasant*, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. ap. Marin. p. 560: senectus, Mart. Cap. 1, § 3.

suāvĭlūdĭus, ii, *m.* [suavis-ludus], *one that delights in plays, a lover of plays* (Tertullian): defensio suaviludii, propter suaviludios nostros, Tert. Spect. 20; Cor. Mil. 6.

suāvĭo (**sāvĭo**), āre, v. suavior.

suāvĭŏlum (**sāv-**), i, *n. dim.* [suavium], *a little kiss*, perh. only in Cat. 99, 2 and 14.

suāvĭor (**sāvĭor**), ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [id.], *to kiss* (class.): Atticam nostram cupio absentem suaviari, etc., Cic. Att. 16, 3, 6: aliquem, id. Brut. 14, 53; Gell. 3, 15, 3: os oculosque, Cat. 9, 9.

☞ **a.** *Act.* collat. form **suāvĭo**, āre, Pompon. and Novat. ap. Non. 474, 13.—**b.** **suāvĭātus**, a, um, in a pass. signif., Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 5.

suāvis, e (sŭāves, trisyl., Sedul. 1, 274), *adj.* [Gr. root ἁδ-, ἁνδάνω, to please; ἡδύς, sweet; Sanscr. svad-, taste; cf. suadeo], *sweet, pleasant, agreeable, grateful, delightful* (freq. and class.; cf.: dulcis, jucundus). **I.** As affecting the senses: quod suave est aliis, aliis fit amarum, Lucr. 4, 658: odor suavis et jucundus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9, § 23: elixus esse quam assus soleo suavior, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 66: vidimus et merulas poni et sine clune palumbes, Suaves res, si, etc., Hor. S. 2, 8, 92: suaviores aquae, Plin. 20, 11, 44, § 114: radix suavissimi gustūs et odoris, id. 25, 9, 64, § 110: spiritus unguenti, Lucr. 3, 223: tibi suavis daedala tellus Summittit flores, id. 1, 7: anima, Phaedr. 3, 1, 5: suavior et lenior color, Plin. 9, 41, 65, § 140: sonus Egeriai, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 42 Müll.: cantus, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 2: cantatio, id. Stich. 5, 5, 19: sermo, id. As. 5, 1, 8: accentus, Quint. 12, 10, 33: appellatio litterarum, id. 11, 3, 35: vox, Gell. 19, 9, 10: sopor, Lucr. 4, 453.—Poet., suave, *adv.*, *sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly*: suave locus voci resonat conclusus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 76: suave rubens hyacinthus, Verg. E. 3, 63: rubenti Murice, id. ib. 4, 43.—**II.** As affecting the mind or feelings (cf.: gratus, jucundus): doctus, fidelis, Suavis homo, facundus, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. v. 250 Vahl.); so, homo, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 64: mea suavis, amabilis, amoena Stephanium, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 54: comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur, qui erranti comiter monstrant viam, benigne, non gravate, Cic. Balb. 16, 36; cf.: suavis, sicut fuit, videri maluit quam gravis, id. Brut. 9, 38: amor suavissimus, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 45: amicitia, Lucr. 1, 141: inter nos conjunctio, Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 1: suavis suaviatio, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 12; id. Ps. 1, 1, 63: hunc diem suavem Meum natalem agitemus amoenum, id. Pers. 5, 1, 16: modus, id. Cist. 1, 1, 17.—Suave est with *subj.-clause*: ut rei servire suave est! Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 21: tibi porro ut non sit suave vivere, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 73: suave, mari magno ... E terrā magnum alterius spectare laborem, Lucr. 2, 1: non quin mihi suavissimum sit ... tuae memoriae dare operam, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 1.—Hence, *adv.*: **suāvĭter**, *sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully* (class.). **1.** To the senses: video quam suaviter voluptas sensibus nostris blandiatur, Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 139: nec tam bene quam suaviter loquendo, id. de Or. 3, 11, 43; cf. dicere, id. Brut. 29, 110.—*Sup.*: suavissime legere, Plin. Ep. 3, 15, 3: peucedanum odore suaviter gravi, Plin. 25, 9, 70, § 118.—**2.** To the mind, etc.: secunda jucunde ac suaviter meminerimus, Cic. Fin. 1, 17, 57: epistula copiose et suaviter scripta, id. Fam. 15, 21, 4; cf. *sup.*: litterae suavissime scriptae, id. ib. 13, 18, 1: quid agis, dulcissime rerum? Suaviter, ut nunc est, inquam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 5; Petr. 71, 10; 75, 8; sicut tu amicissime et suavissime optas, Cic. Fam. 3, 12.

suāvisŏnus, a um, *adj* [suavis sono], *sweet sounding* echo, Att Fragm Tr v 572 Melos, Naev Fragm Trag v 25

suāvĭtas, ātis, *f* [suavis], *sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness* (class and freq) **I.** To the senses is (piscis) habet suavitatem, Plaut As 1, 3, 27 quid suavitatem piscium dicam? Cic N D 2, 64 160 (muriatica) Sine omni lepore et sine suavitate, Plaut Poen 1, 2, 33 cibi, Cic Phil 2, 45, 115 odorum, id. Sen 17, 59 coloris id. Opt Gen 3, 8 me tuus sonus et suavitas ista delectat omitto verborum sed hanc dico suavitatem quae erit ex ore, id de Or 3, 11, 42 villa mirifica suavitate, id. Q Fr 3, 1, 2 § 3 et saep —*Plur* ut conquirat undique suavitates Cic Off 3, 33, 117, Lact 7, 5, 23 al —**II.** To the mind or feelings mira quaedam in cognoscendo suavitas et delectatio Cic de Or 1, 43, 193 humanitatis, id Cael. 11, 25 quem omnes amare meritissimo pro ejus eximia suavitate debemus, id de Or 1 55, 234 sermonum atque morum, id Lael 18 66 studiorum, id Rep 1, 4, 7 mira carminibus dulcedo, mira suavitas, mira hilaritas, Plin. Ep 3, 1, 7 —*Plur* propter multas suavitates ingenii, officii, humanitatis tuae, Cic Fam 3, 1, 1

suāvĭter, *adv*, v suavis *fin*

suāvĭtūdo, inis *f* [suavis], *sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness, delight* (very rare for the class. suavitas) cor meum, spes mea, mel meum, suavitudo, cibus, gaudium, *my sweet*, Plaut Fragm ap Non 173 3, id Stich 5, 5, 14, Turp ap Non 173, 5 (Com Fragm v 110) pronuntiationis, Auct Her 3, 12, 22.—*Plur* suavitudinum mollitie capti, Lact 6 22, 5

suāvĭum (sāvĭum), ii, *n* [id.] **I.** *A mouth* puckered up to be kissed (ante class and very rare, syn osculum) dum semihiulco savio meo puellum savior, Poët ap Gell 19, 11, 4, Plaut. Mil 2, 1 16, cf id As 4, 1, 53, App M 3, p 135, 35 —**II.** Transf, *a kiss, a love kiss*, φίλημα (mostly ante class, esp freq in Plaut, syn osculum basium, cf sciendum osculum religionis esse savium voluptatis, quamvis quidam osculum filiis dari, uxori basium, scorto savium dicant Serv Verg A 1 260) qui tuae non des amicae suavium, Plaut Truc 2 4, 5, id As 5, 2, 41 da savium priusquam abis, id ib 5 2, 91 savium posco, id Cas 5, 2, 14 saliendo sese exercebant magis quam scorto aut saviis, id. Bacch 3 3, 25 savia suavia, App M 6, p 176 15 et saep Atticae quoniam hilarula est meis verbis suavium des, Cic Att 16 11 8 —As a term of endearment meus ocellus, meum labellum, mea salus, meum savium, Plaut Poen 1, 2 153, 1, 2, 170, 1, 2 175, 1, 2, 178 mea salus, meum savium, Ter Eun 3, 2, 3

sŭb (on the form sus from subs v infra, III) *prep* with *acc* and *abl* [perh for es ub, ens ub, = ὑπ (ε ν) and ὑπο, Sanscr upa, cf Curt Gr Etym p 290] *under* **I.** With *abl*, to point out the object under which a thing is situated or takes place (Gr ὑπο, with *dat* or *gen*) *under, below, beneath, underneath* **A.** Of space si essent, qui sub terra semper habitavissent nec tamen exissent umquam supra terram, Cic N D 2 37, 95, Plaut Capt 3, 5, 72 sub aqua id Cas 2, 6, 28 sub vestimentis, id Ep 2, 2 32, Liv 1, 58, cf saepe est sub palliolo sordido sapientia, Caecil ap Cic Tusc 3 23, 56 ingenium ingens Inculto latet hoc sub corpore Hor S 1, 3, 34 sub pellibus hiemare, Caes B C 3, 13, 5, cf Liv 23 18, 15 manet sub Jove frigido Venator, Hor C 1, 1 25 sub divo moreris id ib 2, 3, 23 vitam sub divo agat id ib 3 2 5 (v divus, II) sub terra vivi demissi sunt, Liv 22, 57 sub hoc jugo dictator Aequos misit id 3 28, 11 pone (me) sub curru nimium propinqui Solis Hor C 1, 22, 21 et saep —Trop non parvum sub hoc verbo furtum latet, Cic Agr 3 3, 12 —**2.** Transf, of lofty objects, at the foot of which, or in whose immediate neighborhood, any thing is situated, *under, below, beneath, at the foot of, at, by near, before* sub monte consedit, Caes B G 1, 48, so sub monte considere, id ib 1, 21 sub colle constituere, id ib 7, 49 sub montis radicibus esse, id ib 7, 36 al sub ipsis Numantiae moenibus Cic Rep 1 11, 17 est ager sub urbe Plaut Trin 2, 4, 107, so, sub urbe, Ter Ad. 5, 8, 26, Varr R R 1, 50, 2, Hor C 3 19, 4 sub Veteribus, Plaut Curc 4, 1, 19 sub Novis Cic de Or 2, 66, 266 Orell *N cr*, id Ac. 2 22, 70 Goer *N cr*; cf Varr L. L. 6, § 59 Müll sub basilicā, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 11 et saep —Trop sub oculis domini suam probare operam studebant, Caes B C 1, 57 *fin* omnia sub oculis erant, Liv 4, 28, cf Vell 2 21, 3 classem sub ipso ore urbis incendit, Flor 2, 15 —**B.** Of time, *in, within, during, at, by* ne sub ipsa profectione milites oppidum irrumperent, Caes B C 1, 27 sub decessu suo, Hirt B G 8, 49 sub luce, Ov M 1, 494, Hor A P 363, Liv 25, 24 sub eodem tempore, Ov F 5 491 sub somno, Cels. 3, 18 *med.* al —**C.** In other relations, where existence under or in the immediate vicinity of any thing may be conceived **1.** *Under*, in rank or order, hence, *next to, immediately after* Euryalumque Helymus sequitur, quo deinde sub ipso Ecce volat calcemque terit jam calce Diores, Verg A. 5, 322 —**2.** In gen, of subjection, domination, stipulation, influence, effect, reason, etc, *under, beneath, with* omnes ordine sub signis ducam legiones meas, *under my standards*, Plaut Ps. 2, 4, 71 sub armis vitam cernere, Enn ap Varr L. L. 6, § 81 Müll (Trag v 297 Vahl), so, sub armis Caes B C 1, 41, 1, 42 sub sarcinis, id. B G 2, 17, 3, 24 sub onere, id B C 1, 66 et saep —**3.** Trop, *under, subject to, in the power of, during, in the time of, upon*, etc sub Veneris regno vapulo, non sub Jovis, Plaut Ps 1, 1, 13 sub regno esse, Cic Rep 1, 38, 60 sub imperio alicujus esse, Ter Heaut 2, 2, 4 sub dicione atque imperio alicujus esse, Caes B G 1, 31, Auct B Alex 66, 6, Sall J 13 1, Nep Con 4, 4, id. Eum 7, 1, cf sub Corbulone Armenios pellere, Tac. H 3, 24 sub manu alicujus esse, Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 23, 2 sub rege, Cic Rep 2, 23, 43, Hor C 3 5, 9 sub Hannibale, Liv 25, 40 sub domina meretrice, Hor Ep 1 2, 25 sub nutrice, id ib 2, 1, 99 sub judice lis est, id A P 78 praecipua sub Domitiano miseriarum pars erat, *during the reign of*, Tac Agr 45 scripsit sub Nerone novissimis annis, Plin Ep 3, 5, 5 gnarus sub Nerone temporum, Tac Agr 6, Suet Tit 8 et saep sub vulnere, *from the effects of the wound* Ov M 5 62, cf sub judice, *under*, id. ib 13, 190 nullo sub indice, *forced by no betrayer*, id ib 13, 34 —So in certain phrases where the simple *abl* is more freq sub pacto abolitionis dominationem deponere, Quint 9, 2, 97 sub condicione, Liv 6, 40, 8 Weissenb ad loc sub condicionibus id. 21, 12, 4 sub ea condicione, ne cui fidem meam obstringam, Plin Ep 4, 13 11 sub ea condicione, si esset, etc., id ib 8, 18, 4, so, sub condicione, ut (ne, si, etc), Suet Tib 44, 13, id Caes 68, id Claud 24, id Vit. 6 sub specie (= specie, or per speciem) sub specie infidae pacis quieti, Liv 9, 45, 5, 36, 7, 12, 44, 24 4 sub tutelae specie, Curt 10, 6, 21, Sen Ben 1, 4, 2, cf sub nomine pacis bellum latet, Cic Phil 12 7, 17 sub alienis auspiciis rem gerere, Val Max. 3 2, 6 sub lege, ne, Suet Aug 21 sub exceptione, si, id Caes 78 sub poena mortis, id Calig 48 servitutis, id Tib 36 et saep sub frigido sudore mori, Cels 5, 26, 31 *fin* —**II.** With *acc*, to point out the object under which a thing comes, goes, extends, etc (Gr ὑπο, with *acc*), *under below, beneath* **A.** Of space, usually with verbs of motion et datores et factores omnes subdam sub solum, Plaut Curc 2 3, 18 manum sub vestimenta deferre, id Bacch 3, 3, 78 cum tota se luna sub orbem solis subjecisset, Cic Rep 1, 16 25 exercitum sub jugum mittere, Caes. B G 1, 7, 1, 12, Sall J 38, 9 Dietsch ad loc sub furcam ire Hor S 2, 7, 66 sub divum rapere, id C 1, 18, 13 sub terras ire, Verg A 4, 654 —Trop sub judicium sapientis et delectum cadunt, Cic Fin 3, 18, 61 quae sub sensus subjecta sunt, id Ac 2, 23, 74 quod sub aurium mensuram aliquam cadat, id. Or 20 67 columbae Ipsa sub ora viri venere, Verg A 6, 191 quod sub oculos venit, Sen Ben 1, 5, 6 —Rarely with verb of rest quidquid sub Noton et Borean hominum sumus, Luc 7, 364 —**2.** Transf (cf supra I A 2) of lofty objects to the foot of which or into whose immediate neighborhood any thing comes, or near to which it extends, *under, below, beneath, to, near to, close to, up to, towards* etc sub montem succedunt milites, Caes. B C 1, 45 sub ipsum murum fons aquae prorumpebat, Hirt. B G 8, 41 missi sunt sub muros, Liv 44, 45 Judaei sub ipsos muros struxere aciem, Tac. H. 5 11, 3, 21 aedes suas detulit sub Veliam, Cic. Rep 2 31 54 arat finem sub utrumque colonus, Hor S 2, 1, 35 jactatus amnis Ostia sub Tusci, id. ib 2, 2, 33 (hostem) mediam ferit ense sub alvum, Ov M 12, 389 sub orientem secutus Armenios, Flor 3, 5 —**B.** Of time, denoting a close approximation **1.** Before, *towards, about, shortly before, up to, until* Pompeius sub noctem naves solvit, Caes. B C 1, 28, so, sub noctem, Verg A. 1, 662, Hor C 1, 9, 19, id S 2, 1, 9, 2, 7, 109, id. Ep 2, 2 169 sub vesperum, Caes. B G 2, 33, id B C 1, 42 sub lucem, id. B G 7, 83; Verg G 1, 445 sub lumina prima, Hor S 2, 7, 33 sub tempus edendi, id Ep 1, 16, 22 sub dies festos, Cic. Q Fr 2, 1, 1 sub galli cantum, Hor S 1, 1, 10 usque sub extremum brumae intractabilis imbrem, Verg G 1, 211 simulacra Visa sub obscurum noctis, id ib 1, 478 prima vel autumni sub frigora, id ib 2, 321 quod (bellum) fuit sub recentem pacem, Liv 21, 2, 1 —**2.** After, *immediately after, just after, immediately upon* sub eas (litteras) statim recitatae sunt tuae, Cic. Fam. 10, 16, 1, cf Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 4, 4 sub haec dicta omnes procubuerunt, Liv 7, 31 sub adventum praetoris, id. 23, 15, 1, 23, 16, 3, 45, 10, 10 sub hanc vocem fremitus variantis multitudinis fuit, id 35, 31 sub hoc erus inquit, *hereupon*, Hor S 2, 8, 43 —**C.** In other relations, in which a coming under any thing may be conceived lepide hoc succedit sub manus negotium, *comes to hand, convenient*, Plaut Mil 3, 2, 59 sub manus succedere, id ib 4, 4, 7, id Pers 4, 1, 2 sub manum submittere, *at hand, convenient*, Auct B Afr 36, 1 sub ictum venire, Liv 27, 18 sub manum annuntiari, Suet Aug 49 (al sub manu, cf supra, I C) sub legum et judiciorum potestatem cadere, Cic Verr 2, 5, 55, § 144 sub populi Romani imperium dicionemque cadere, id Font 5, 12 (1, 2) incolas sub potestatem Atheniensium redigere, Nep Milt 1 matrimonium vos sub legis superbissimae vincula conicitis, Liv 4, 4 sub unum fortunae ictum totas vires regni cadere pati, Curt 3, 8, 2 —**III.** In composition, the *b* remains unchanged before vowels and before *b, d, j, l, n, s t, v* Before *m* and *r* it is frequently, and before the remaining consonants, *c f, g, p*, it is regularly assimilated Yet here the MSS vary, as in *ob, ad, in*, etc. Before some words commencing with *c, p, t*, it assumes the form *sus*, by the rejection of the *b* from a collateral form subs (analog to abs), e g suscipio suscito, suspendo sustineo, sustuli, sustollo Before *s*, with a following consonant, there remains merely *su* in the words suspicio, suspicor, suspiro, cf, however substerno, substituo, substo, substruo al, v esp Neue, Formenl 2, 775 sqq —**B.** In composition, sub denotes, **1.** Lit, a being situated or contained under, a putting or bringing under, or a going in under any thing subaeratus subcavus, subdo, subigo, subicio, subhaereo, subaperio, subedo —**2.** Hence also, a concealing or being concealed behind something, a secret action subnoto, surripio, suffuror, subausculto, suborno —**3.** Transf, a being placed or ranked under subcenturio, subcurator, subcustos, etc, or a being or doing any thing in a lower or inferior degree, *a little, somewhat, rather, slightly* subabsurdus, subagrestis, subalbus etc, subaccusare, subirascor, etc

sŭbabsurdē, *adv*, v subabsurdus *fin*

sŭb-absurdus, a, um, *adj*, *somewhat* or *rather absurd* (Ciceronian) sunt illa sub absurda Cic de Or 2, 67, 274 subabsurda dicere, id ib 2, 71, 289 tempus discessūs Id Att 16, 3, 4 incompositus, reconditus et, quo Cicero utitur, subabsurdus, Quint. 1, 5, 65, cf id. 6, 3, 23, 6, 3, 99 —*Adv* **sŭbabsurdē,** *somewhat absurdly* aliquid subabsurde dicere, Cic. de Or 2, 68, 275

sŭb-accūso, āre, *v a*, *to blame* or *accuse somewhat* (Ciceronian) alicujus discessum, Cic Planc 35, 86, id. Att 16, 7, 1 sub accusa quaeso Vestorium id. ib 13, 46, 2.

sŭb-ăcĕr, acris, acre, *adj.*, *somewhat sharp* (late Lat.): gustus, Isid. 17, 10, 8.

sŭb-ăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat sour, sourish:* vinum, Cato, R. R. 108, 2: sucus, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 120.

sŭbactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subigo]. **I.** Lit., *a working through, working up, preparing* (rare): harena fluviatica bacillorum subactionibus in tectorio recipit soliditatem, Vitr. 2, 4 *fin.*: subactiones ciborum, Arn. 3, 107.—* **II.** Trop., *preparation, discipline:* subacto mihi ingenio opus est ... subactio autem est usus, auditio, lectio, litterae, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131.

sŭbactor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a debaucher, polluter* (syn. paedico; post-class.), Lampr. Heliog. 31; 5; id. Commod. 3.

1. sŭbactus, a, um, *Part.* of subigo.

* **2. sŭbactus,** ūs, *m.* [subigo], *a working up, kneading,* Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 67.

sŭb-adjŭva, ae, *m.* [adjuvo], *an assistant* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 6, 27, 3 *fin.*; Cod. Just. 12, 20, 4.

sŭb-admīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *admiration* (late Lat.), Dion. Exeg. Greg. Nyss. Creat. Hom. 10.

sŭb-admŏvĕo, ēre, 2, *v. a.*, *to bring close,* Col. 6, 36, 4 (dub.).

sŭb-ădūno, are, 1, *v. a.*, *to unite* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 134, 4.

sŭb-aemŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subaemulor], *secret rivalry,* Ambros. in Psa. 36, § 10.

sŭb-aemŭlor, āri, 1, *v. dep.*, *to accumulate secretly,* Ambros. in Psa. 36, § 10.

* **sŭb-aerātus,** a, um, *adj.*, *that has copper underneath,* i. e. *inside:* aurum, Pers. 5, 106.

sŭbăgĭtātĭo, sŭbăgĭtātrix, sŭbăgito, v. subigitatio, etc.

sŭb-ăgrestis, e, *adj.*, *somewhat rustic, rather boorish* (Ciceronian): subagreste quiddam planeque subrusticum, Cic. Brut. 74, 259: consilium, id. Rep. 2, 7, 12: ingenium, Amm. 14, 11, 11.

sŭb-ālāris, e, *adj.*, *that is under the arms, placed* or *carried under the arms:* telum, Nep. Alcib. 10, 5: culcitae, Lampr. Heliog. 19 *fin.*—As *subst.* **1. sŭbālāres,** ium, *f. plur.*, *the feathers under the wing,* Vulg. 4 Esd. 11, 25.—**2. sŭbālāre,** is, *n.*, *an under-girdle,* Edict. Diocl. p. 25; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 33.

* **sŭb-albens,** entis, *adj.*, *somewhat white, whitish:* prasinus, Cassiod. Var. 5, 34.

* **sŭb-albĭcans,** antis, *adj.*, *somewhat white, whitish:* palea rubra, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5.

sŭb-albĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *rather whitish:* pars corrupta, Cels. 5, 28, 8: folia, Plin. 21, 25, 96, § 168; Isid. 12, 1, 50.

* **sŭb-albus,** a, um, *adj.*, *rather white, whitish:* sabulo, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5.

sŭb-alpīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *lying near the Alps, sub-Alpine:* montes, Plin. 25, 7, 34, § 71: Italia, Plin. 16, 11, 22, § 55.

* **sŭbalternĭcum,** i, *n.*, *a kind of reddish amber,* Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 33.

sŭb-āmārus, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat bitter, bitterish* (Ciceronian), Cic. Fat. 4, 8.—Adverb.: subamarum arridens, *somewhat bitterly,* Amm. 27, 11, 5.

sŭb-ăpĕrĭo, ire, *v. a.*, *to open from within* (post-class.): nivem, Arn. 2, 84: auriculam sub cutem, Apic. 8, 7, § 372.

* **sŭb-ăquānĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [aqua], *that is* or *belongs under water, sub-aqueous:* subterraneum et subaquaneum viventia carent haustu aëris, Tert. Anim. 32.

sŭb-ăquĭlus, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat dusky, brownish, tawny* (ante- and post-class.): corpus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 9: vultus, Trebell. XXX. Tyr. 30.

* **sŭb-ărātor,** ōris, *m.*, *one who ploughs close to* any thing, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227.

* **sŭb-ārescens,** entis, *adj.* [aresco], *growing somewhat dry:* trullissatio, Vitr. 7, 3 *med.*

* **sŭb-argūtŭlus,** a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat subtle, tolerably keen,* Gell. 15, 30, 1.

sŭb-armālis, e, *adj.* [armus], *passing under the arms* (post-class.): vestis (perh. thrown back under the arm), Mart. Cap. 5, § 426.—As *subst.*: **sŭbarmāle,** is, *n.*, = subarmalis vestis, Valer. ap. Treb. Claud. 14; Spart. Sever. 6 *fin.*; Vop. Aur. 13; cf. subalaris.

sŭb-āro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to plough close to* any thing (Plinian), Plin. 16, 27, 50, § 116: subarata ocius senescunt, id. 16, 29, 51, § 119.

* **sŭb-arrŏganter,** *adv.*, *somewhat proudly* or *arrogantly:* facere, Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 114.

* **sŭb-asper,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*, *rather rough, roughish:* ἀλφός, Cels. 5, 28, 19.

* **sŭb-assentiens,** a, um, *P. a.* [assentio], *assenting* or *yielding a little:* manus subassentientibus umeris movetur, Quint. 11, 3, 100.

sŭb-asso, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to roast a little,* Apic. 4, 2; 7, 2; 7, 5; 8, 8: squilla, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 6.

sŭbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subo], *the heat, brimming* of swine, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 205; Fulg. Prisc. Serm. 46.

sŭb-audĭo, ii, ītum, 4, *v. n.* (post-class.). **I.** *To understand, supply* a word omitted: subaudito jubeo, Dig. 28, 5, 1; Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 7; 17, 11; Greg. M. in Job, 33, 17.—**II.** *To hear a little:* nocturnis subaudiens vocibus, App. M. 5, p. 167, 4.

sŭbaudītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subaudio], *an understanding, supplying* a word omitted (post-class.), Serv. Verg. A. 10, 80; Hier. Quaest. Hebr. in Reg. 2, 3, 13.

sŭb-aurātus, a, um, *adj.*, *slightly gilt:* anulus, Petr. 32, 3: tabellae, Schol. Juv. 7, 23: STATVA, Inscr. Orell. 1126.

sŭb-ausculto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to listen secretly, to eavesdrop* (rare but class.): subauscultando excipere voces, Cic. de Or. 2, 36, 153: opprime os: is est, etiam subauscultemus, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 40: tace, subauscultemus, ecquid de me fiat mentio, id. Mil. 4, 2, 3: videntur subauscultare quae loquor, Cic. Att. 10, 18, 1: viris subauscultantibus pariete interposito, id. Top. 20, 75.

sŭb-austērus, a, um, *adj.*, *rather harsh:* vinum austerum vel certe subausterum, Cels 3, 6, § 61; 6, 6, 8, § 68.

* **sub-balbē,** *adv.* [balbus], *somewhat stammeringly:* canorus, Spart. Get. 5, § 1.

Sub-ballĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *Under-Ballio, Sub-Ballio;* a comically-formed name: *Ha.* Tune es Ballio? *Ps.* Immo vero ego ejus sum Subballio, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 13.

* **sub-băsĭlĭcānus,** i, *m.* [basilica], *one who lounges around the basilicas, a lounger:* quorum odos subbasilicanos omnes abigit, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 35 Brix ad loc.

sub-bĭbo, bibi, 3, *v. a.*, *to drink a little, to tipple* (very rare), * Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 58 (dub.; Speng. si urnas bibit): si paulum subbibisset, * Suet. Ner. 20.

sub-blandĭor, īri (*fut.* subblandibitur, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 19; *inf.* subblandirier, id. Cas. 3, 3, 22), *v. dep. n.*, *to caress* or *fondle a little* (ante-class.): subblanditur, palpatur, Lucil. ap. Non. 472, 6; Plaut. As. 1, 3, 33: viris alienis, id. Cas. 3, 3, 22: mihi inani atque inopi, id. Bacch. 3, 4, 19; 4, 8, 35; id. Most. 1, 3, 64.

* **sub-brĕvis,** e, *adj.*, *rather short:* folium (saliuncae), Plin. 21, 7, 20, § 43.

sub-bullĭo, ire, 4, *v. n.*, *to foam* or *bubble slightly,* Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 2; Plin. Val. 1, 11.

subc-, v. succ-.

* **sub-dēalbo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to whiten a little, make whitish,* Varr. ap. Non. 72, 11.

* **sub-dēbĭlis,** e, *adj.*, *somewhat weak* or *enfeebled:* femur, Suet. Vit. 17.

* **sub-dēbĭlĭtātus,** a, um, *adj.* [debilito], *somewhat enfeebled* or *debilitated;* trop., *somewhat discouraged, rather spiritless,* Cic. Att. 11, 5, 1 (dub.; better: subitā re quasi debilitatum, B. and K.).

subdēfectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sub-deficio], *a slight failure:* fidei, Aug. Quaest. in Heptat. 6, 30.

sub-dēfĭcĭo, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to become more and more feeble, to fail somewhat* (post-Aug.), Curt. 7, 7, 10: in labore, Aug. Serm. 343 *fin.*

subdēlĭgo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.* [sub deligo], *to choose* (late Lat.), Aug. Categ. 6.

subdescendo, ĕre, 3, *v. n.* [sub-descendo], *to descend lower* (late Lat.), Mar. Merc. Commonit. 4, 6.

sub-dĭācŏnus, i, *m.*, *a sub-deacon,* Cod. Just. 1, 3, 6; Aug. Ep. 53; 63; Isid. 7, 12, 23.

sub-dĭālis (**subdīvālis,** Amm. 19, 11, 4), e, *adj.* [dius], *that is in the open air* (post-Aug.): inambulationes, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 11: petrae, id. 34, 12, 29, § 117.—As *subst.*: **subdĭālĭa,** ium, *n.*, *open galleries* or *terraces;* a transl. of the Gr. ὑπαίθρια, ὕπαιθρα, Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 186.—Also in *sing.*: subdival domus, Tert. adv. Jud. 11.

* **sub-diffĭcĭlis,** e, *adj.*, *somewhat difficult:* quaestio, Cic. Lael. 19, 67.

* **sub-diffīdo,** ĕre, *v. n.*, *to be somewhat distrustful,* Cic. Att. 15, 20, 2.

* **sub-dīmĭdĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, of a number, *half as much less, less by one half of itself* (i. e. that bears to another the ratio of 2 to 3): numerus (opp. superdimidius), Mart. Cap. 7, § 761.

sub-disjunctĭo, ōnis, gram. t. t., *a minor stop, colon,* Diom. p. 432 P.

sub-disjunctīvus, a, um, *adj.*, *subdisjunctive;* said of two statements opposed to each other in such a way that *neither of them may hold good* (post-class.): haec verba: ille aut ille, non solum disjunctiva sed etiam subdisjunctivae orationis sunt, etc., Dig. 50, 16, 124: conjunctiones, Prisc. p. 1029 P.

sub-distinguo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to make a smaller interpunction* (perh. *a colon*), Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 13 *fin.*

subdĭtīcĭus (later **-tius**), a, um, *adj.* [subdo], *substituted, supposititious, spurious, counterfeit* (perh. only ante- and post-class., since the correct read. in Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 69, is subditivum; and in Quint. 1, 4, 3, subditos): servus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 62: Antonius, Lampr. Heliog. 17; Amm. 14, 6, 15.

subdĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *substituted, supposititious, spurious, counterfeit* (rare but class.): de illo subditivo Sosia mirum nimis est, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 198; 1, 2, 35: archipirata, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 69: fratrem ut subditivum arguere, Suet. Ner. 7.—*Subst.*: **Subdĭtīvus,** i, *m.*, *the title of a comedy of Cæcilius,* Gell. 15, 9, 1 (Com. Rel. p. 39 sq. Rib.).

(**subdĭto,** āre, a false read., Lucr. 6, 604; v. Lachm. ad h. l.)

subdĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from subdo.

sub-dĭū, *adv.*, *by day,* Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 78.

subdīval, ālis, v. subdialis.

subdīvālis, e, v. subdialis.

sub-dīvĭdo, isi, īsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to subdivide* (late Lat.): libros, Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 3 *med.*: deinde subdivisimus, id. Trin. 3 prooem.: hebdomades, Tert. adv. Jud. 11 *fin.*

subdīvīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subdivido], *a subdivision* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 3, 28, 37; 6, 2, 22; Hier. Ep. 58, 8 al.

subdīvīsus, a, um, *Part.* of subdivido.

sub-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To put, place, set,* or *lay under* (syn.: suppono, sterno). **A.** Lit. (class.). **1.** In gen.: ego puerum interead ancillae subdam lactantem meae, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. p. 153, 26 (Trag. Rel. v. 26 Rib.): ignem subdito, Cato, R. R. 105, 1; so, ignem, id. ib. 38, 4; Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27; Liv. 8, 30 al.: faces, Lucr. 6, 1285: lapidem magnetem, id. 6, 1046: manum oculo uni, id. 4, 447; cf.: rem oculorum visu, id. 5, 101: furcas vitibus, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32: pugionem pulvino, Suet. Oth. 11; id. Dom. 17: calcaria equo, Liv. 2, 20; 4, 19; 22, 6; cf.: risus stimulos animo subdidit, id. 6, 34, 7: id genus animalium (tauros) aratro, Tac. A. 12, 24: se aquis, *to plunge under,* Ov. M. 4, 722: colla vinclis, Tib. 1, 2, 90 et saep.: versus, *to append, add,* Gell. 18, 4, 11; 19, 11, 3; cf.: hic tu paulisper haesisti, deinde ilico subdidisti: quid de duobus consulibus, etc., *subjoined,* Aus. Grat. Act. 23.—Esp., of places, in *part. perf.*: Celaletae (populi) majores Haemo, minores Rhodopae subditi, *that dwell at the foot of Mount Hæmus,* etc., Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41; cf.: Libye subdita Cancro, *lying under,* Sil. 1, 194.—**2.** In partic., *to bring under, subject, subdue,* = subicere (very rare): Plutonis subdita regno Magna deum proles, Tib. 4, 1, 67: tot subdite rebus! Pers. 5, 124: subdidit Oceanum sceptris, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 42: Hispanum Oceanum legibus, id.

III Cons Stil praef 8 rem tam magnam iisdem tempestatibus, iisdem casibus sub dere, *to expose*, Plin Ep 3, 19, 4 imperio feminae, Tac A. 12, 40 — *Part* **subdĭtus,** a, um, *subject* (late Lat) subditas vi ris, Vulg Tit 2, 5 tibi, id Jud. 3 2 justum est, subditum esse Deo id 2 Macc 9, 12 subditi estote in omni timore id 1 Pet 2, 18 —**B.** Trop, *to bring on, furnish, supply, to yield, afford* (so not in Cic) irai fax subdita Lucr 3, 303 id nobis acriores ad studia dicendi faces subdidisse, Quint 1, 2 25 irritatis militum animis subdere ig nem Liv 8, 32 ingenio stimulos Ov Tr 5, 1 76, Liv 6, 34 alicui spiritus id 7, 40 — **II.** *To put in the place of* another person or thing *to substitute* (rare but class) **A.** In gen te rogo, in Hirtii locum me sub das Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 21, 7 quos in eorum locum subditos domi suae reserva vit? Cic Verr 2 1, 5, § 12 judicem in meum locum, id Dom 32, 85, Plin Pan 25, 3, cf Quint 3, 6, 54 immutavit et subdidit verbum ei verbo, quod omiserat, finitimum, Gell 1, 4, 8 —**B.** In partic, *to put some thing spurious in the place of* another per son or thing, *to substitute falsely, to forge, counterfeit, make up* (not in Cic, syn sub stituo) subditum se suspicatur, *that he is a spurious child a changeling* Ter Heaut 5, 3, 12 me subditum et pellice genitum appellant Liv 40, 9 partum, Dig 4 10 19, cf liberos tamquam subditos summovere familia Quint 1 4, 3 Zumpt *N cr* (al sub diticios) abolendo rumori Nero subdidit reos Tac A 15, 44 reum, id ib 1, 6, cf subditis qui accusatorum nomina sustine rent, *suborned*, id ib 4, 59 testamentum, id ib 14, 40 crimina majestatis, id ib 3, 67 rumorem, id ib 6, 36 et saep

sub-dŏcĕo, ēre, *v a* and *n*, *to teach as an assistant to act as an assistant teacher* for a person (very rare) aliquem, Cic Att 8 4, 1 subdocere grammatico, Aug Conf 8 6

* **sub-doctor,** ōris, *m*, *an under teacher, assistant instructor*, Aus Prof 22

subdŏle, *adv*, v subdolus *fin.*

sub-dŏlens, entis, *adj* [sub doleo] *somewhat painful* faucium sensus, Cael Aur Acut. 3, 2 7

subdŏlosĭtas, atis, *f* [sub dolosus], *craft cunning*, Isid 10, n 229

subdŏlosus, a, um, *adj* [id], *crafty* (late Lat), Cassiod in Psa 106, 34

sub-dŏlus, a, um, *adj*, *somewhat crafty cunning, sly, subtle, deceptive*, or *deceitful* (mostly ante class and post Aug, syn fallax, astutus) homo et sycophanta et subdolus, Plaut Poen 5, 2, 72, id Mil 2, 4 2, id Men 3, 2, 24, id Aul 2, 5, 8, id Poen 5, 2, 129 ut viro subdola sies, me mento id Cas 4, 4 5 subdola adversus se nem, id Ep 2, 3, 13 Jugurtha, cognita va nitate legati, subdolus ejus augere amen tiam, Sall J 38, 1 occultus ac subdolus fin gendis virtutibus, Tac A 6, 51 — Transf, of things animus audax, subdolus, varius, Sall C 5, 4 subdolus ac versutus animus, Vell 2 102, 1 mendacia, Plaut Capt 3, 3, 5 perfidia, id Mil 3, 3, 68 oratio, *Caes B G 7, 31 lingua, Ov A A 1, 598 mode stia Tac A 6, 20 et saep pellacia ponti, Lucr 2 560, 5 1003, cf ea loci forma in certis vadis subdola et nobis adversa Tac H 5 14 tendit rete subdolum turdis, Mart 3, 58, 26 — *Adv* **subdŏle,** *somewhat craftily cunningly*, or *deceitfully* subdole blanditur, Plaut Trin 2, 1, 12 nihil sub dole nihil versute, Cic Brut 9, 35

* **sub-dŏmo,** are, *v a*, *to subject by taming, to tame subdue*, Plaut As 3, 3, 112

sub-dŭbĭto, āre, *v n*, *to be a little doubtful* or *undecided, to have some hesitation* (Ciceron) antea subdubitabam, Cic Att 14, 15, 2 significabant tuae litterae, te subdubitare, qua essem erga illum volun tate, id Fam 2, 13, 2

sub-dūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*perf* sync sub duxti, Ter Eun 4, 7, 25, *inf* subduxe, Poët ap Varr R R. 2, 1, 6), *v a*, *to draw from under* or *from below* **I.** Without the idea of removal **A.** In gen, *to draw* or *pull up, to lift up, raise* (rare) brassicam ad nasum admoveto ita subducito susum animam, quam plurimum poteris Cato, R R. 157, 15 aliquid sursum, Plaut Aul 2, 7, 4 cataractam funibus, Liv 27 28 10 subductis (tunicis) usque ad inguen, *pulled up* (opp demissis), Hor S 1, 2, 26 supercilia, Turp ap Non 399, 30, Varr ib 399, 33, Sen Ep 48, 5, id Ben 1, 1, 6 al, cf sub ducto voltu, Prop 2, 10 (3, 1) 9 —**B.** In partic, naut t t, *to draw* or *haul up* on land (a ship out of the water, class and freq) navim in pulvinarium, Plaut Cas 3, 2, 27 longas naves in aridum, Caes B G 4, 29 navis subducta in terra, Plaut Most 3 2 50 naves regiae in campo Mar tio subductae sunt, Liv 45, 42 ab classe, quae Corcyrae subducta erat, id 31, 22 classis, quae subducta esset ad Gytheum, Cic Off 3, 11, 49, so, naves, Caes B G 5, 11, id B C 2, 23, 3, 23 *fin*, Liv 27, 17 6, 37, 10, 42, 27 classem, id 45, 2 al, Vulg Luc 5, 11 —**II.** With the idea of removal implied, *to draw away from among, to take away lead away, carry off, to withdraw, remove*, etc (class, syn subtraho) **A.** In gen ubi bullabit vinum, ignem subdu cito, Cato, R R 105, 1 lapides ex turri, Caes B C 2, 11 rerum fundamenta, Cic Fin 4, 15, 42 conjux fidum capiti subdu xerat ensem, Verg A 6 524 subduc cibum unum diem athletae, Cic Tusc 2, 17, 40 et sucus pecori et lac subducitur agnis, Verg E 3, 6 pugnae Turnum, id A 10 615, so, id ib 10, 50 aliquem manibus Graium id ib 10, 81 aliquem praesenti periculo Vell 2, 72, 5 se pedibus (terra), Lucr 1 1106 se ab ipso Vulnere (fera), Ov M 7 781 et saep —**2.** Esp (*a*) *To purge, evacuate* quo niam is cibus subduceret sensim alvum, Gell 4, 11, 4, so alvum, Cels 3, 4 —(*β*) Vela celeriter *to take in, furl*, Auct B Alex 45, 3 rem de judicio, Dig 10, 2 14 —**B.** Milit t t, *to draw off* forces from one position to another (class) cohortes aliquot subduc tas ex dextro cornu post aciem circumdu cit, Liv 27, 48 Numidas ex media acie, id 22 48 triarios ex postremā acie, id 44, 37 subductis ordinibus, id 36, 18, cf id 40, 30 ab his centuriones omnes lectos et evoca tos in primam aciem subducit, Sall C 59, 3 copias in proximum collem subdu cit, Caes B G 1, 24, 1, 22 milites pleno gradu in collem, Sall J 98, 4 agmen in aequiorem locum, Liv 7, 34 —**C.** With the idea of stealth or secrecy **1.** *To take away secretly* or *by stealth, to steal, hide* Atreus quam (pecudem auream) sibi Thyestem subduxe queritur, Poet ap Varr R R 2, 1, 6 alicui anulum, Plaut Curc 2, 3, 81 sub ducta viatica plorat Hor Ep 1, 17, 54 post ignem aetherea domo Subductum, id C 1, 3, 30 nec mihi rivalis subducit certos amo res, Prop 1 8, 45 saecularii partem subdu cunt, partem subtrahunt, Dig 47, 11, 7 ob sides furto Liv 9, 11 cubiculum subduc tum omnibus ventis, *secured against*, Plin Ep 2, 17, 10 —**2.** Esp, with *se, me*, etc, *to take one's self away by stealth, withdraw, steal away* tempus est subducere hinc me, Plaut As 5, 2, 62 clam te subduxti mihi, Ter Fun 4 7, 25 de circulo se subduxit, Cic Q Fr 3, 4, 1 modo se subducere ab ipso Vulnere visa fera est, Ov M 7, 781 se clam Nep Alcib 4 4, Auct B Afr 93, 1 at nos quaerimus illa (verba), tamquam la teant semper seseque subducant Quint 8, prooem § 21 — Poet neve terra se pedi bus subducat, Lucr 1, 1106 qua se subdu cere colles Incipiunt i e *to slope down gradually*, Verg E 9, 7, cf mid fons subduci tur, i e *loses itself*, Plin Ep 5, 6, 39 — **III.** Trop **1.** Rationem, *to draw up, cast up, reckon, compute, calculate*, or *balance* an ac count (by subtracting one set of items from another, class., esp freq in Cic) subduxi ratiunculam Quantum aeris mihi sit, quan tumque alieni siet, Plaut Curc 3, 1, cf in tus subducam ratiunculam, quantillum ar genti mi siet id Capt 1, 2 89 subducamus summam Cic. Att 5 21, 11, cf assidunt, subducunt ad numum conveniť, id ib 5, 21, 12 —**2.** In gen rationem, *to deliberate, calculate* rationibus subductis sum mam feci cogitationum mearum, Cic Fam 1, 9, 10 Medea et Atreus inita subduc tāque ratione nefaria scelera meditantes, id N D 3, 29 71, cf ineundis subducendis que rationibus, id Fragm ap Non 399, 16, for which also, calculis subductis, id Fin 2, 19, 60 bene subducta ratione, Ter Ad 5 4, 1 hoc quid intersit si tuos digitos novi certe habes subductum, Cic Att 5, 21, 31 — Hence, **subductus,** a, um, *P a* **A.** (Acc to I A) *Raised, elevated, upturned* quod vituperones suos subducti supercilii carptores appellavit (Laevius) Gell 19, 7, 16 —**B.** (Acc to II A 1) *Withdrawn, removed, remote*, = remotus (post Aug and very rare) terra subductior, Mart Cap 6, § 591

subductārĭus, a, um, *adj* [subduco, I] *that serves for drawing up* funes, *hoisting ropes, lifts*, Cato, R R. 12, 68, 135, 3

subductĭo, onis, *f* [id] **I.** (Acc. to subduco, I B 1) Naut t t, *a hauling ashore* of a ship ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque paulo facit humiliores (naves), * Caes B G 5 1 navium, Vitr 10, 2, 10 — * **II.** (Acc to subduco, II B) *A reckoning*, Cic Or 2, 30 132

sub-ductus, a, um, *Part* and *P a*, v subduco

sub-dulcis, e, *adj*, *somewhat sweet, sweetish* (Plinian) radix, Plin 26, 8, 37 § 58, 26 10, 63, § 98

sub-dūrus, a, um, *adj*, *somewhat hard, hardish* ***I.** Lit (genus verrucae) sub durum, Cels 5, 28, 14 —***II.** Trop, Q Cic. Petit Cons 12, 46

sŭb-ĕdo, edi, 3, *v a*, *to eat, waste*, or *wear away below* e scopulo, quem rauca subederat unda, Ov M 11, 783, Hier in Jer 1, 2, 37

sŭbēlectĭo, ōnis, *f* [sub eligo] *a further selection* (late Lat) subelectio est quando de bonis electis eliguntur meliores, Ps Aug ad Frater Erem Serm 39

sŭbēlĭgo, ĕre, 3, *v a*, *to choose further* (late Lat), Ps Aug ad Fratr Serm 39

sŭb-ēnarro, are, 1, *v a*, *to relate* (late Lat), Anon [Hilar] in Job, 2, p 174

sŭb-ĕo, ii, itum, ire (*perf* subivit Ov F 1, 314, Stat S 2, 1, 155 subivimus, Claud ap Tac A 11, 24 dub), *v n* and *a*, *to come* or *go under* any thing, *to come* or *go up to, to approach, draw near, advance* or *proceed to* a place, *to come* or *go on, to follow, succeed, to go down, sink, to come up, spring up* (cf succedo) **I.** *Neutr* **A.** Lit **1.** In gen subire sub falas, Plaut Most 2, 1, 10 in nemoris latebras, Ov M 4, 601, cf in aliquem locum, *to enter*, Auct B Alex 74, 4 in adversum Romani subiere Liv 1, 12, 1 in adversos montes id 41, 18, 11 testudine factā subeunt, *advance*, Caes B G 7, 85, 7 Albani subiere ad mon tes, Liv 1, 28 5 subire ad portam castro rum, id 34 16 2, cf ad urbem subeunt, id 31, 45, 4, 39, 27, 10, 36, 19, 1, and subeun dum erat ad hostes, id 2, 31, 4 ad tecta subibant, Verg A 8 359 —With *dat* muro subibant, Verg A 7, 161, so, muro, id ib 9, 371 portu Chaonio (with accedere ur bem) id ib 3, 292 luco id ib 8, 125 du mis, Sil 5, 283 ingenti feretro, Verg A 6, 222 age cervici imponere nostrae Ipse sub ibo umeris id ib 2 708 per vices subeunt elephanti, Plin 8, 7, 7, § 23 pone subit con jux, *follows*, Verg A 2, 725, so Val Fl 4, 197, cf dexterae alae sinistra subiit, Liv 27, 2, 7 subeuntis alii aliis in custodiam, id 25 37, 6, and subit argentea proles, Ov M 1, 114 subit ipse meumque Explet opus, *succeeds me, takes my place*, id ib 3, 648 Volscus saxa objacentia pedibus inge rit in subeuntes, *climbing*, Liv 2 65, 4 vel eodem amne vel Euphrate subire eos posse, i e *sail up stream*, Curt 9, 10, 3, cf ad verso amne Babylona subituros, id 10, 1, 16 —**b.** Of things stamen a stando sub temen, quod subit stamini, Varr L L 5, § 113 Müll cum luna sub orbem solis sub isset Liv 37, 4, 4 tertio die mixtum flu mini subibat mare, Curt 9, 9, 7 venae non numquam incipiente febre subeunt, *the pulse sinks* Cels 3, 6 *med* subeunt herbae, *come up, spring up*, Verg G 1, 180, so, bar ba i e *sprouts grows*, Mart 7, 83, 2 subisse aquam in caelum, Plin 31, 3, 21, § 32 —**2.** In partic, *to come on secretly, to advance* or *approach stealthily, to steal upon, steal into* (poet), Prop 1, 9, 26, Ov Am 1, 2, 6, id A A 1, 742 —**B.** Trop **1.** In gen, *to come in, succeed, take place, to enter stealthily, come secretly* or *by degrees* in quarum locum subierunt inquilinae impie tas, perfidia impudentia, Varr ap Non 403 2. fugere pudor verumque fidesque In quorum subiere locum fraudesque dolique, Ov M 1, 130 pulchra subit facies, id ib 14, 827 subit ecce priori Causa recens, id ib 3, 259 an subit (amor) et tacita callidus arte nocet? id Am 1, 2, 6 subeunt morbi

tristisque senectus, Verg G 3, 67 namque graves morbi subeunt segnisque senectus, Nemes Cyn. 117, cf duo pariter subie runt incommoda, *arise, come up*, Quint 5, 10, 100 ne subeant animo taedia justa tuo, Ov P 4, 15, 30 regio, qua vero ipsa subit ad Medos, *approaches*, Plin 6, 26, 29, § 115 —**2.** In partic, *to come into the mind, to occur, suggest itself* omnes sententiae verbaque omnia sub acumen stili subeant et succedant necesse est, Cic de Or 1, 34, 151 cum in loca aliqua post tempus re versi sumus, quae in his fecerimus, re miniscimur personaeque subeunt, Quint 11, 2, 17 cum subeant audita aut cognita nobis Ov M 15, 307 subit umbra, id. ib 12, 591 subeunt illi fratresque parensque, id. ib 11, 542 subiit cari genitoris imago subiit deserta Creusa Et direpta domus et parvi casus Iuli, Verg A 2, 560 sq, Tac A 1, 13 subeant animo Latmia saxa tuo, Ov H. 18, 62 ne subeant animo taedia, id P 4, 15, 30 quantum subire animo susti nueris, tantum tecum auferas, *to grasp with the mind*, Val Max. 3, 3, ext 7 —(β) Subit, with *subj* or *rel clause* (poet and in post Aug prose), Ov M 2, 755 quo magis ac magis admirari subit, Plin. 12, prooem § 2, 35, 7, 31, § 49 misereri sortis humanae sub t, id 25 3, 7, § 23 quid sim, quid fue rimque subit Ov Tr 3, 8, 38

II. *Act* **A.** Lit **1.** In gen, *to come or go under, to enter, to submit to, to ap proach, etc.* exercitatissimi in armis, qui inter annos XIV tectum non subissent, *had not come under a roof*, Caes B G 1, 36 tecta Quint 2, 16, 6, Ov M 6 669 jam subeunt Triviae lucos atque aurea tecta, Verg. A. 6 13 limina victor Alcides sub it, id. ib 8, 363 domos, Ov M 1, 121 pena tes, id. ib 5, 650 macra cavum repetes ar tum, quem macra subisti, Hor Ep 1, 7, 33 cum novies subiere paludem, *had plunged under*, Ov M 15, 358, id. F 1, 314 et junc ti currum dominae subiere leones, Verg A. 3, 113 leones jugum subeant, Plin 10, 45, 62, § 128 asellus gravius dorso subiit onus, i e *submits to, receives*, Hor S 1, 9, 21 sub ire iniquissimum locum, Caes. B G 2, 27 iniquum locum, Auct. B Alex. 76, 2, id. B Hisp 24, 3 collem, *to go up, mount, climb, scale*, Hirt B G 8, 15 consules utrimque aciem subeuntium jam muros adgredien tur, Liv 7, 12, 3 muros, id 27, 18 impo situm saxis Anxur, Hor S 1, 5, 25 si sube untur prospera castra Juv 16, 2 et saep perfurit, Fadumque Herbesumque subit, *comes up to, attacks assails*, Verg A. 9, 344, cf interim fallendus est judex et variis artibus subeundus, Quint 4, 5, 5 precibus commota Tonantem Juno subit, *approach es* Stat Th. 9, 510 subit ille minantem, id. ib 8, 84 Aeneae mucronem, Verg A. 10, 798 qui procul hostium conspectu subi bant aquam, Curt 4, 13, 10 Hispo subit juvenes, i e paedicat, Juv 2 50 — **b.** Of things umbra subit terras, Ov M 11, 61 quos (lucos) aquae subeunt et aurae, *enter*, Hor C 3 4, 8 montes Trasimenus, Liv 22, 4, 2 litora pelagus, Mel praef 2 mare quod Ciliciam subit Curt 7, 3, 19 radices (petrae) Indus amnis subit, id. 8, 11, 7 cla rus sub t Alba Latinum, *succeeds*, Ov M 14, 612 (al clarus subit ecce Latinum Epytus), cf id. ib 1, 114 furcas subiere columnae, *come into the place of, succeed* id. ib 8, 700 aqua subit altitudinem exortus sui, *rises to, reaches*, Plin 31, 6 31, § 57 lunamque deficere cum aut terram subiret aut sole premeretur, Curt. 4 10, 5 —**2.** In partic, *to approach secretly, to steal upon* or *into* (cf supra, I A. 2.) multi Nomine divorum thalamos sub ere pudicos, Ov M 3, 282 subit furtim lumina fessa sopor, id. H. 19, 56 — **B.** Trop **1.** In gen. (very rare) sera deinde poenitentia subiit regem, *came upon, overtook*, Curt 3, 2, 19 —**2.** In par tic **a.** *To come into, enter, occur to* one's mind (cf supra, I B 2) deinde cogitatio animum subiit, indignum esse, etc, Liv 36, 20 ut beneficiorum memoria subiret animos patrum, id. 37, 49, 3 spes animum subibat deflagrare iras vestras posse, id 40, 8, 9 otiosum animum aliae cogitatio nes, Quint 11, 2, 33 majora intellectu ani mos non subibunt, id. 1, 2, 28 mentem subit, quo praemia facto etc, Ov M 12, 472, 7, 170 subit ergo regem verecundia, Curt. 5, 2, 15 me recordantem miseratio Plin Ep 3, 7, 10 feminas voluptas, id. Pan. 22 3 horum cogitatio subibat exer citum, Curt 7, 1, 4.—**b.** *To follow* in speech, *interrupt, answer* (post class and rare) dicturum plura parentem Voce subis, Claud. IV Cons Hon 352 subit ille loquentem talibus, id. Cons Mall. Theod. 173, id Rapt Pros 3 133 —**c.** (The figure taken from stoop ng under a load, under blows etc) *To subject one's self to, take upon one's self* an evil, *to undergo, submit to, sustain, endure, suffer* it (class, a favorite expres sion of Cic.) omnes terrores periculaque omnia succurram atque subibo, Cic Ro c Am 11, 31 omnia tela intenta in patriam subire atque excipere, id Prov Cons 9, 23, cf. quis est non ultro appetendus, subeun dus, excipiendus dolor? id Tusc 2, 5, 14 subire vim atque injuriam, id. Prov Cons 17, 41 inimicitiae sunt subeantur, id Verr 2, 5, 71, § 182 maximas rei publicae tempestates, id Mur 2, 4 invidiam, peri cula, tempestates, id. Fam 15, 4, 12 nefa rias libidinum contumelias turpitudines que id. Pis 35, 86 potentiam, victoriam, id Fam 6, 1, 6 contumeliarum verbera, id Rep 1, 5, 9 majora verbera, Hor S 1, 3, 120 non praecipuam, sed parem cum ceteris fortunae condicionem, Cic Rep 1, 4, 7 fortunam, id. Fam 14, 5, 1 judicium multitudinis imperitae, id. Fl 1, 2 odium eorum, id. Att 11, 17, 2 usum omnium, id. de Or 1, 34, 157 aliquid invidiae aut cri minis, id. N D 3, 1, 3 quemque casum, id. Att 8, 1, 3 quamvis carnificinam, id. Tusc. 5, 27, 78 dupli poenam, id Off 3, 16, 65 legis vim, id. Caecin 34, 100 summae cru delitatis famam, id. Cat 4, 6, 12, cf minus sermonis, id. Att. 11, 6, 2 poenam exsilii, Val Max. 6, 5, 3 simultates, Plin Ep 2, 18, 5 offensas, id ib 13, 9, 26 periculum, Vulg 2 Macc 11, 7 jam tum peregrinos ritus nova subeunte fortunâ Curt 4, 6, 29 —With *inf*, *to attempt, try, undertake* ad versa tela pellere, Stat S 5, 2, 105 clavum torquere, Claud Cons Mall Theod 46 — Hence, **sŭbĭtus,** a, um, *P a*, *that has come on suddenly* or *unexpectedly*, i e *sud den, unexpected* (freq and class, cf re pens, improvisus) res subita, Plaut Curc 2, 3, 23 in rebus tam subitis, Cic Fam 10, 16, 2 maris subita tempestas id Tusc 3, 22 52 subita et improvisa formido id Prov Cons 18 43 laetitia etc, Auct Her 1, 8, 13 subita pugna, non praeparata, Quint. 7, 1, 35 ut sunt Gallorum subita et repentina consilia, Caes B G 3, 8 novae rei ac subitae admiratio, Liv 2, 2 bellum, Caes B G 3, 7 incursiones hostium, Hirt B G 8, 11 ministeria belli, Liv 4, 27 im bres, Lucr 5, 216 vis, id. 1, 286, 4, 1210 res id. 6, 1282 mors, Quint 7, 2, 14 casus, id. 10 3, 3, Suet Aug 73 tristia, Val Max. 1, 6, 12 silentium, Quint 12, 5, 3 miles, *hastily collected* (opp vetus expertusque, syn. subitarius), Tac H 4, 76, cf aqua mulsa subita ac recens (opp inveterata), Plin 22, 24, 51, § 110 imagines non sub tae, *not newly sprung up*, i e *old, ancient*, Plin Ep 8, 10, 3 homo, *rash*, Cic Pis Fragm 5 clivi, *sudden*, i e *steep*, Stat Th 6, 258 — Esp, = subito (post-Aug) non percussor ille subitus erumpet? Quint 6, 2, 31, so, manûs dux Trapezuntem subitus irrupit, Tac H 3 47 subitum inopina tumque venisse Plin Ep 1, 13 3 evadere Flor 4, 2, 59 —**2.** As *subst* **sŭbĭtum,** i, *n*, *a sudden* or *unexpected thing, a sudden occurrence*, etc Lesbonicum foras evoca te ita subitum'st, propere cum conven tum volo, Plaut. Trin 5, 2, 51, cf subitum est ei remigrare, Cic Fam 13, 2 si tibi subiti nihil est, Plaut Pers 4, 4, 36 in subito, Plin. 7, 44, 45, § 143 — In *plur* ut subitis ex tempore occurrant, Quint 10, 7, 30, cf etiam fortes viros subitis terreri, Tac A 15, 59 quamvis non deficeretur ad subita extemporali facultate, Suet Aug 84 si repentina ac subita dominantur, Sen. Ep 16, 6 sive meditata sive subita pro ferret *whether he spoke after deliberation* or *off hand*, Plin Ep 1, 16, 2 —With *gen* ad subita rerum, Liv 9, 43 ad subita belli, id. 6, 32, 25, 15 20, Flor 1, 1, 11 —**b.** Ad verb, *suddenly, unexpectedly* per subi tum erumpit clamor, Sil 10, 505, so, per subitum, id 7, 594, 8, 628, 12, 654, 14 330, 15, 145, 15 404 in subitum, id. 7, 527 ad subitum, Cassiod Var praef *med* —Hence, *adv* **sŭbĭtō,** *suddenly, unexpectedly* (freq and class, cf repente, extemplo, ilico) ut subito, ut propere, ut valide tonuit! Plaut. Am 5, 1, 10, cf. id. Curc 2, 3, 4 nova res subito mihi haec objecta est, id. Ps 2, 2, 7 ita abripuit repente sese subito, id Mil. 2, 2, 21 subito tanta te impendent mala, Ter Phorm 1, 4, 2 cum tot bella subito atque improviso nascantur, Cic Font 19 42 ex oculis sub to fugit, Verg G 4, 499 cum subito ecce, Cic Caecin 10, 30 ut subito nostras Hymen cantatus ad aures Venit, Ov H 12, 137, Curt 9, 9, 19 subito defice re, Quint 7, 2, 14 quod serena nocte sub ito candens et plena luna defecisset, Cic. Rep 1, 15, 23 tantus subito timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes B G 1, 39 sub ito opprimi, Liv 41, 3 si vespertinus sub ito te oppresserit hospes, Hor S 2, 4, 17 et saep subito dicere, *without preparation, extempore*, Cic. de Or 1, 33, 150 quod vox et gestus subito sumi non potest, id. ib 1, 59, 252 neque potest quisquam nostrum subito fingi, id. Sull. 25, 69 aliquid subito ex tempore conjectura explicare, id. Div 1, 33, 72, so, dicere, Quint 10, 3, 30, 11, 3, 12 inventa (opp domo allata), id 4, 5, 4 cum subito evaserunt, Col 9, 9, 3 tam subito copias contrahere non potuit, *so quickly*, Nep Dat 7, 3

sūber, ĕris, *n*, *the cork oak, cork tree* Quercus suber, Linn., Plin. 16, 8, 13 § 34, 16, 25, 41, § 98, Col. 4, 26, 1, 9, 6, 1, Verg A. 7, 742 —**II.** Transf., *cork* silvestre, Verg A. 11, 554, cf. ut ramale vetus ve grandi subere coctum, i e *a thick bark*, like that of the cork tree, Pers 1, 97 —The tree is called **sūbĕries,** ei, *f*, Lucil ap Fest p 294 Müll., cf Isid. Orig 17, 7, 27

sŭbērectus, a, um, *Part* of suberigo

sūbĕrĕus, a, um, *adj* [suber], *of the cork tree, cork* cortex, Ser Samm 34, 649 robur, Col. 9, 1, 3 Schneid. *N cr*

sūbĕries, ei, v suber

sub-ērigo, no *perf*, ectum, 3, *v a*, *to raise up from below* (post Aug) Isthmon curvata sublime suberigit unda Sil 15, 155 effultus in cubitum suberectusque, App M 2, p 123 *fin*, Marc Emp 20

1. sūbĕrīnus, a, um, *adj* [suber], *of the cork tree, cork* (syn subereus) corti ces Sid. Ep 2, 2 *med*

2. Sūbĕrīnus, i, *m* [1 suberinus] *a Roman surname*, Plin. Ep 6, 33, 6

* **sŭb-erro,** āre, *v n*, *to wander about under* any thing fluvii Ital s suberrant Montibus, Claud. Cons Prob et Olybr 254.

Subertāni, orum, *m*, *a people of Etru ria, the inhabitants of Subertum, the mod ern Sovretto in Tuscany*, Plin 3, 5, 8, § 52 — Hence, **Subertānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Subertani* forum, Liv 26, 23, 5

sŭbex, icis, v subices

sŭb-excūso, are, 1, *v a*, *to excuse in part*, Salv Gub Dei, 4, 3

* **sŭb-exhĭbĕo,** ēre, *v a*, *to exhibit under* any thing, Arn 6, 195

sŭb-explĭcans, antis *Part* [explico] *unfolding below* (late Lat) non pedibus se ferens neque suas subexplicans itiones, Arn 7, 251

subf-, v suff

subg-, v sugg

* **sŭb-haerĕo,** ēre, *v n*, *to stick un der* or *behind*, *to cleave, adhere to* a thing, Val. Max 6, 3, 10

sŭbhastārĭus, a, um, *adj* [sub hasta] *that is sold by public auction* (jurid. Lat) possessiones, Cod Th 13, 6, 9

sŭbhastātĭo, ōnis, *f* [subhasto] *a sale by public auction* (late Lat for venditio pa lam habita), Cod. Just 4, 44, 16, Cod. Th 10, 17, 3

sŭb-hasto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [sub ha sta] *to sell by public auction* (jurid Lat for bastae subicio, palam vendo) res pignori datas, Cod Just 7, 53, 3, Sol 10, 4

‡ **sŭb-hēres (-haeres),** edis, *m*, *the next* or *second heir* (syn heres secundus), Inscr Orell 3612.

* **sŭb-horresco,** ĕre, *v inch n*, *to be come rough* or *stormy* from below, *to boil up* subito mare subhorrescere, Sisenn ap Non. 423, 9

* **sŭb-horrĭdus,** a um, *adj*, *somewhat rough, roughish* subhorridus atque incul tus Cic Sest 9, 21

sŭb-hūmĭdus, v subumidus.

Subi, *m indecl*, *a river of Spain*, Plin 3, 3 4, § 21 — Called also **Subis,** is, *m*, Mel 2, 6

sŭbīces, um, *f* [sub cio], *underlayers, supports* Ennius in tragoedia, quae Achilles inscribitur, pro aere alto ponit, qui caelo subjectus est, in his versibus per ego deum sublimas subices umidas, Unde oritur imber, sonitu saevo et strepitu, Gell 4, 17, 14, cf Fest p 305 Mull, and Non 168, 33 (Trag v 5 Vahl)

sŭb-ĭcĭo (less correctly **subjĭcĭo;** post Aug sometimes **sŭb-**), jēci, jectum, 3, *v a* [sub jacio]. **I.** Lit, *to throw, lay, place*, or *bring under* or *near* (cf subdo), in all senses construed with *acc* and *dat*, or with *acc*. and *sub* and *acc*, not with *sub* and *abl*. (v Madvig ad Cic Fin 2, 15, 48, cf II B 2 infra) **A.** In gen si parum habet lactis mater, ut subiciat (agnum) sub alterius mammam Varr R R 2, 1, 20 manum ventri et sub femina (boum), Col. 6, 2, 6 nonnulli inter carros rotasque mataras ac tragulas subiciebant, *discharged their javelins and darts below*, i e between the wagons and the wheels, Caes. B G 1, 26 biremes, subjectis scutulis, subduxit, id B C 3, 40 ligna et sarmenta circumdare ignemque circum subicere coeperunt, Cic. Verr 2 1, 27, § 69, cf ignes tectis ac moenibus, id Cat 3, 1, 2 ignem, id Rab Post 6, 13, Auct B Afr 87, 1, 91, 3, Ov M 1, 229 al faces, Cic Mil 35, 98, Vell 2, 48, 3, Val Max 5, 5, 4 bracchia pallae, Ov M 3, 167 eburnea collo Bracchia, id Am 3, 7, 7 scuto sinistram, Canitiem galeae, id. Tr 4, 1, 74 laxiorem sinum sinistro bracchio, Quint 11, 3, 146 umeros lecto, Val Max 4, 1, 12 pallium togae, id 2, 2, 2 ova gallinis, Plin 18 26 62, § 231, 10, 59, 79, § 161 cum toti se luna sub orbem solis subjecisset, Cic Rep 1, 16 ossa subjecta corpori, id N D 2, 55, 139 et saep sub aspectum omnium rem subicit, Auct. Her 4, 47, 60 res sub oculos, Quint 8, 6, 19 aliquid oculis, Cic Or 40 139, Liv 3, 69, Quint 2, 18, 2 oves sub umbriferas rupes, *to place near, close to*, Varr R. R. 2, 2, 11 castris legiones, Caes B C 3, 56 aciem suam castris Scipionis, id ib 3, 37 se iniquis locis, id ib 3, 85 terram ferro, *to throw up with the share, to plough up*, Cic Leg 2 18, 45 Moser *N cr* corpora saltu Subiciunt in equos, *throw up*, i e *mount*, Verg A 12, 288 pavidum regem in equum, *to set*, Liv 31, 37 me e postremo in tertium locum esse subjectum, *have been brought*, Cic Toga Cand Fragm p 522 Orell copias integras vulneratis defessisque subiciebat, i e *put in the place of, substituted*, Auct B Alex 26, 2 —Hence (poet.) se subicere, *to mount, grow* quantum vere novo viridis se subicit alnus, *shoots up*, Verg E 10, 74 laurus Parva sub ingenti matris se subicit umbra, id G 2, 19 Forbig ad loc — **B.** In partic **1.** *To hand to, supply* cum ei libellum malus poeta de populo subjecisset, Cic Arch 10, 25 ipse manu subicit gladios ac tela ministrat, Luc 7, 574 — **2.** *To substitute* false for true, *to forge, counterfeit* (syn suppono, substituo) testamenta, Cic Phil 14 3, 7 testamentum mariti, Quint. 9, 2, 73 locupleti falsum testamentum, Val Max 9 4, 1 partum, Dig 25, 4, 1 *fin* falsum aliquid Quint 12, 3 3 aes pro auro in pignore dando Dig 13, 7, 36 fratrem suum, Just 1 9 — **3.** *To suborn* subicitur L Metellus ab inimicis Caesaris, qui hanc rem distrahat, Caes B C 1, 33 testes frequenter subici ab adversario solent, Quint 5, 7, 12 suspitione subjecti petitoris non carebit id 4, 2 96

II. Trop **A.** In gen **1.** *To submit, subject* ea quae sub sensus subjecta sunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 74 res quae subjectae sunt sensibus, id Fin 5, 12 36; id Ac 1 8, 31 cogitationi aliquid subicere, *submit*, id Clu 2, 6, Quint 5, 12, 13 alt (Epicurus) eos neque intellegere neque videre, sub hanc vocem honestatis quae sit subicienda sententia i e *what meaning is to be attributed to it*, Cic. Fin 2, 15, 48 B and K, Madvig ad loc, cf huic verbo (voluptas) omnes qui Latine sciunt duas res subiciunt, laetitiam in animo, commotionem suavem jucunditatis in corpore, id ib 2, 4, 13 dico cum non intellegere interdum, quid sonet haec vox voluptatis, id est, quae res huic voci subiciatur, id ib 2, 2, 6, cf quaeritur, quae res ei (nomini) subicienda sit, Quint 7, 3, 4 — **2.** *To substitute* mutata, in quibus pro verbo proprio subicitur aliud, quod idem significet, Cic. Or 27, 92, so Quint. 3, 6, 28 aliud pro eo, quod neges id. 6, 3, 74 et saep — **B.** In partic **1.** Pregn, *to place under, to make subject, to subject* subiciunt se homines imperio alterius et potestati, i e *submit*, Cic. Off 2, 6, 22, cf Caes B G 7, 1 exteras gentes servitio, Liv 26, 49 Albius et Atrius quibus vos subjecistis, id. 28 28, 9 ut alter alterius imperio subiceretur, id 28, 21, 9 gentem suam dicioni nostrae, Tac. A 13, 55, Curt 8, 1, 37, cf Gallia securibus subjecta, Caes B G 7, 77 omnia praeter eam (virtutem) subjecta, sunt sub fortunae dominationem, Auct Her 4 17, 24 nos sub eorum potestatem, id. 2, 31, 50 matribus familias sub hostilem libidinem subjectis, id 4, 8, 12 sub aspectus omnium rem subjecit, id 4, 47, 60, cf deos penatis subjectos esse libidini tribuniciae, Cic Dom 40, 106 populum senatui, Val Max 8, 9, 1 si virtus subjecta sub varios incertosque casus famula fortunae est Cic. Tusc 5, 1, 2 id quod sub eam vim subjectum est, id. Top 15, 58 cujus victus vestitusque necessarius sub praeconem subjectus est, id. Quint 15, 49 B and K bona civium voci praeconis id Off 2, 23 83, for which, simply reliquias spectaculorum, *to expose for sale*, Suet Calig 38, so, delatores, id. Tit 8 hiemi navigationem, *to subject, expose*, Caes. B G 4, 36 domum periculo, Quint 7, 1, 53 scelus fraudemque nocentis odio civium, Cic. de Or 1, 46, 202 fortunas innocentium fictis auditionibus, id Planc. 23, 56 aliquid calumniae, Liv 38, 48 — **2.** *To subject* or *subordinate* a particular to a general, *to range* or *treat* it *under, append it to*, etc, in the *pass*, *to be ranged under* or *comprised in* any thing quattuor partes, quae subiciuntur sub vocabulum recti, Auct. Her 3, 4, 7 B and K unum quodque genus exemplorum sub singulos artis locos subicere, id 4, 2, 3, cf with *dat* formarum certus est numerus, quae cuique generi subiciantur, Cic Top 8, 33 qui vocabulum sive appellationem nomini subjecerunt tamquam speciem ejus, Quint 1, 4, 20, cf sub metum subjecta sunt pigritia, pudor, terror, etc, Cic Tusc 4, 7, 16, 4 8, 19, Quint 3, 5, 1 fas, justum, etc subici possunt honestati, id. 3, 8, 26 dicere apte plerique ornatui subiciunt, id 1, 5, 1 et saep — **3.** *To place under* in succession or order, in speaking or writing, i e *to place after, let follow, affix, annex, append, subjoin* (cf addo, adicio) post orationis figuras tertium quendam subjecit locum, Quint 9, 1, 36 longis (litteris) breves subicere, id 9 4, 34 B litterae absonam et ipsam S subiciendo, id. 12, 10, 32 narrationem prooemio, id. 4, 2, 24, cf id 5, 13, 59 cur sic opinetur, rationem subicit, *adds, subjoins*, Cic Div 2, 50, 104 quod subicit, Pompeianos esse a Sulla impulsos, etc, id Sull 21, 60 a quibusdam senatoribus subjectum est, Liv 29, 15, 1 subicit Scrofa De formâ culturae hoc dico, etc, Varr R. R 1, 7, 2 non exspectare responsum et statim subicere, etc, Quint 9, 2, 15 edicto subjecisti, quid in utrumque vestrum esset impensum, Plin. Pan. 20, 5 et saep vix pauca furenti Subicio, i e *answer, reply*, Verg A. 3, 314 — **4.** *To comprehend under, collect* or *embrace in* per quam res disperse et diffuse dictae unum sub aspectum subiciuntur, Cic Inv 1, 52, 98 — **5.** *To bring forward, propose, adduce, to bring to mind, prompt, suggest*, etc. si meministi id, quod olim dictum est, subice Ter Phorm 2, 3, 40 Ruhnk, cf cupio mihi ab illo subici, si quid forte praetereo Cic Verr 2 5, 10, § 25 subiciens, quid dicerem, id. Fl 22, 53 quae dolor querentibus subicit, Liv 3, 48, 45, 18 nec tibi subiciet carmina serus amor, Prop 1, 7, 20 spes est Pelliâ subjecta creatis, Ov M 7, 304 —Hence, **subjectus,** a, um, *P a* **A.** Of places *lying under* or *near, bordering upon, neighboring, adjacent* alter (cingulus terrae) subjectus aquiloni, Cic Rep. 6, 20 Heraclea, quae est subjecta Candaviae, Caes. B C 3, 79 Ossa, Ov M 1, 155 rivus castris Scipionis subjectus Caes B C 3, 37 subjectus viae campus, Liv 2, 38 Armenia subjecta suo regno (opp Cappadocia longius remota), Auct B Alex 35, 2, 28 3 genae deinde ab inferiore parte tutantur subjectae, Cic N D 2, 57, 143 — **B.** (Acc. to II B 1) *Subjected, subject* Ea quidem Ea (natura deorum) subjecta est ei necessitati, Cic. N D 2, 30, 77 servitio Liv 26 49, 8 subjectior in diem et horam Invidiae, *exposed*, Hor S 2 6, 47 ancipiti fortunae, Val Max 7, 2 ext 2 species, quae sunt generi subjectae, *subordinate*, Quint 5, 10, 57 tum neque subjectus solito nec blandior esto, *submissive*, Ov A. A 2, 411, cf parcere subjectis et debellare superbos, Verg A. 6, 853 — *Subst.* **subjectus,** i, *m*, *an inferior, subject* (vilicus), qui, quid aut qualiter faciendum sit, ab subjecto discit, Col 1, 2 4, 11, 1, 25 Mithridates ab omnibus subjectis singula exquirens, etc, Plin 25, 2, 3, § 7 — **C.** In the later philos and gram lang **subjectum,** i, *n*. (sc verbum), *that which is spoken of, the foundation* or *subject* of a proposition omne quicquid dicimus aut subjectum est aut de subjecto aut in subjecto est. Subjectum est prima substantia quod ipsum nulli accidit alii inseparabiliter, etc, Mart Cap 4, § 361, App Dogm Plat 3, p 34, 4 et saep — * *Adv* **subjecte** (cf B supra), *humbly, submissively* haec quam potest demississime et subjectissime exponit, Caes B C 1, 84 *fin*

sŭbĭcĭtāre, v subigito, I

(**sŭbĭcŭlum,** a false read, Plaut Pers 3, 3, 14, v Ritschl ad h l)

* **sŭbĭdus,** a, um, *adj*, *knowing, sensible*, Poet ap Gell 19, 9, 11 (dub, Hertz, subitus)

* **sŭbĭgĭtātĭo** (**sŭbăgĭt-**), ōnis *f* [subigito], *illicit intercourse*, Plaut Capt. cat 2

* **sŭbĭgĭtātrix** (**sŭbăgĭt-**), īcis, *f* [id], *she that indulges in illicit intercourse, a lascivious woman*, Plaut Pers 2, 2, 45

sŭbĭgĭto (**sŭbăgĭto**), āre, *v freq a*. [sub agito] **I.** Lit, *to lie with illicitly* (ante class) scortum, Plaut Mil 3 1, 53 (649 Ritschl) aliquam, id ib 5, 9, id Cas. 5, 4 2 (al subicitare), id Merc 1, 2, 91, Ter Heaut 3, 3, 6 — **II.** Trop, *to work upon, incite* to any thing (post class) aliquem, M Aurel ap Front. Ep ad M Caes 4 5. mulierem blanditiis, App Mag p 329, 3

sŭbĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (subigit, scanned with u long, Cic poet Div 1, 47, 106), *v a* [sub ago], *to bring under, get under, bring* or *get up*, or *up to* any place **I.** Lit (mostly poet) sues antequam aestus incipiat subigunt in umbrosum locum, Varr R R 2, 4, 6 qui adverso flumine lembum Remigiis subigit, i e *rows up stream*, Verg G 1, 202 naves ad castellum Liv 26, 7 classem ad moenia Sil 15, 218 saxum contra ardua montis, id 13 610 frondosum apicem ad sidera, id 17, 641 et saep celsos sonipedes ocius subigit jugo, *brings under the yoke*, Sen Hippol 1002 —In mal part. ancillam i e *to lie with* Aus Epigr 142, cf Suet Caes 49 — **B.** In gen, *to turn up from beneath, to break up, dig up, plough, cultivate, to work, knead, to rub down, sharpen, whet, to tame, break* (class, syn domo) terram ferro Cic Leg 2, 18, 45 *fin* locum subigere oportet bene ubi erit subactus, areas facito, *to turn over and over, turn up*, Cato, R R 161 1 segetes aratris, Cic Fragm ap Non 401, 9 agrum bipalio Col 3, 5, 3 glebas Cic Agr 2, 31, 84 vomere terram, Ov M 11, 31 arva, Verg G 1, 125 — Poet ratem conto, *to work, move*, Verg A 6, 302 pontum remis, i e *to plough, furrow*, Val Fl 1, 471 farinam in mortarium indito, aquae paulatim addito subigitoque pulchre ubi bene subegeris defingito, *knead it thoroughly*, Cato, R R 74, so, corium pilis, id ib 18, 7 harenam argillae usque ad lentorem, id ap Plin 17 14, 24, § 111 panem, Plin 18 11, 27 § 105 aliquid oleo, id 32 10, 44, § 126 digitis opus Ov M 6, 20 subigunt in cote secures, i e. *sharpen*, Verg A 7, 627 pressa manu (pecudum) terga, *to rub down* Col 6 30, 1 (beluam) faciem ad subigendum fremit, *easy to be tamed*, Cic Rep 2, 40, 67, cf vitulos Col 6, 2, 1 ubera, Vulg Ezech 23, 3 — **II.** Trop **A.** *To put down, overcome, conquer, subjugate, subject subdue*, etc (freq in prose and poetry) plerique omnes subiguntur sub suum judicium Naev Bell Pan. Fr Inc 7 (p 18 Vahl) Persas, Paphlagonas subegit solus, Plaut Curc 3, 78 tertiam partem orbis terrarum, Cic

Rosc. Am. 36, 103: quos armis subegimus, id. Balb. 10, 25: Gallia devicta et subacta, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46: urbes atque nationes, Sall. C. 2, 2: totam inter Alpes fretumque Italiam armis, Flor. 1, 26, 9: Africam, Val. Max. 6, 9, 14; Just. 30, 3, 9: poëtae consuetudine subigere aures populi debent, Varr. L. L. 9, 11, 120: nos in deditionem, Curt. 7, 7, 38: vitulos, *to break in*, Col. 6, 2: bos subactus, id. 6, 3.—*Plur. subst.*: victi ac subacti, Cic. Font. 16, 36.—*Absol.*: mors amici subigit, Att. ap. Non. 2, 22.—In mal. part. (cf. signif. I.): Gallias Caesar subegit, Nicomedes Caesarem, Poët. ap. Suet. Caes. 49.—**2.** *To bring, incite, impel; to force, compel, constrain* to any thing; constr. with *ut*, *ad*, or *in aliquid*; rarely with *inf.*: subegi, fenore argentum ab danistā ut sumeret, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 14: tu me numquam subiges, redditum ut reddam tibi, id. Curc. 4, 3, 8: subigor, ut, etc., id. Trin. 4, 2, 6; cf.: nec subigi queantur, ut, etc., id. Pers. 2, 2, 12: ut ederet socios, subigi non potuit, Tac. A. 2, 40: egestate stipendii ad deditionem subigi, id. H. 3, 8: ad deditionem Volscos, Liv. 6, 2: hostes ad deditionem, id. 9, 41; 9, 1: urbes metu subactae in dicionem, id. 28, 43: hostes fame in deditionem, Curt. 7, 7, 18: vis subegit verum fateri, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 9: Tarquiniensem metu subegerat frumentum exercitui praebere, Liv. 9, 41: subegit socios ignotae linquere terrae, Verg. A. 5, 794: ambitio multos mortalis falsos fieri subegit, Sall. C. 10, 5: injuria te subegit decernere, etc., id. ib. 51, 18; cf. Tac. A. 1, 39: insidiis subactus, Verg. A. 12, 494.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B.) *To cultivate*, of the mind; *to train, discipline* (very rare): subacto mihi ingenio opus est, ut agro non semel arato sed novato et iterato, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131: subacti atque durati bellis, Liv. 42, 52.

Sŭbĭgus, i, *m.* [subigo, I.], *the tutelary god of the wedding-night*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 9.

sŭbimplĕo, ēre, 2, *v. a.* [sub-impleo], *to fill up*, Aug. c. Epist. Manich. 22, 24.

* **sŭb-impŭdens**, entis, *adj.*, *somewhat shameless* or *impudent*: saepe, Cic. Fam. 7, 17, 1.

* **sŭb-ĭnānis**, e, *adj.*, *somewhat empty* or *vain*: quod est subinane in nobis, Cic. Att. 2, 17, 2.

sŭb-inde, *adv.*, a particle of time. **I.** In gen., *immediately after, just after, presently, forthwith, thereupon* (not ante-Aug.): primum gaudere, subinde Praeceptum auriculis hoc instillare memento, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 15: ager primum aretur ultimā parte mensis Augusti, subinde Septembri sit iteratus, Col. 2, 4, 11: primo auctumno arandi et subinde conserendi, id. 11, 2, 8; Tac. Agr. 14: sparge subinde, Hor. S. 2, 5, 103: aliud subinde bellum cum alterius orae Graecis ortum, Liv. 8, 27; cf. id. 28, 25, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.: semperne eosdem an subinde alios? Tac. A. 6, 2; Liv. 7, 10: duae subinde urbes captae direptaeque, id. 30, 7: legem suis liberis subinde dare, Quint. 11, 1, 83; Suet. Aug. 95.—**II.** In partic., of repeated actions, *one after the other, from time to time, now and then, repeatedly, frequently, continually* (cf. interdum): praedae minus inventum est, quod subinde spolia agrorum capta domos mittebant, Liv. 35, 21; 10, 17: subinde exsecuntur legati, id. 9, 16, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.: quae subinde nuntiata sunt regi, continuae felicitati rerum ejus imposuerant labem, Curt. 7, 7, 30: si diligenter subinde emundata fuerit humus, Col. 6, 30, 2: tragicum illud subinde jactabat: Oderint dum metuant, Suet. Calig. 30: erit pergratum mihi hanc effigiem ejus subinde intueri, subinde respicere, Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 6: mentitur tua subinde tussis, Mart. 5, 39, 6.

sŭb-indĭco, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to indicate slightly, to hint at* (late Lat.), Mar. Marc. Cyril. Incarn. Unigen. 31.

sŭb-indo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to subjoin, add*, Aur. Vict. Orig. Rom. 3, § 7.

sŭb-infĕro, tŭli, ferre, *irreg. v. a.*, *to subjoin, add*, Aug. Genes. Litt. 3, 24; Rutil. Lup. 1, 1; Vulg. 2 Pet. 1, 5.

sŭb-inflo, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to puff up somewhat*; *pass.* subinflari, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 4, 71.—Rare, except in *part.*, *somewhat puffed up* or *inflated* (late Lat.): vultus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 2 sq.: pulsus, id. ib. 1, 6: pectus, Arn. 2, 46.

(**sŭb-inflŭo**, a false read. for subterfluant, Sen. Q. N. 3, 30, 4.)

* **sŭb-injectus**, a, um, *Part.* [inicio], *laid down upon*: subinjectā manu, Sen. Contr. 3, 13 *init.*

sŭb-inscrībo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, = παρεγγράφω, *to subjoin*, Rustic. c. Aceph. p. 1208 B.

* **sŭb-insulsus**, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat tasteless* or *insipid*: si quid absurdum ... aut subinsulsum est, Cic. Opt. Gen. 3, 7.

sŭb-intellĕgo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to understand* or *perceive a little* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3; Hier. Ep. 145 *med.*—**II.** *To supply* in thought, *understand* in addition, Aug. Trin. 6, 4; id. Serm. 104, 3 *fin.*; Greg. M. in Job, 33, 7 al.

sŭb-intro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to go into secretly, to enter by stealth, steal into* (late Lat.); trop.: populo bellicoso ludorum scenicorum subintravit insania, Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 32; so Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3 al.

sŭb-intrōdūco, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to introduce in secret* (late Lat.): eum, Aug. Ep. 137: fratres, Vulg. Gal. 2, 4.

sŭb-intrŏĕo, īre, *v. a.*, *to go into, enter*: subintroire speciem alicujus, Arn. 6, 198; Vulg. Gal. 2, 4.

sŭbintrŏmitto, ĕre, 3, *v. a.* [sub-intromitto], *introduced temporarily*, Facund. Defens. 9, 1 (probably an error for subintermitto).

sŭb-invĭdĕo, no *perf.*, sum, 2, *v. a.* **I.** *To envy a little* or *slightly, to be somewhat envious of* (Ciceronian): subinvideo tibi, ultro te etiam arcessitum ab eo, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 1.—* **II.** *Part. perf.*, *a little disliked, somewhat odious*: subinvisum apud malevolos Postumi nomen, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40.

* **sŭb-invīto**, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to invite slightly*: aliquem, ut ad se scriberet, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 6.

sŭb-īrascor, ātus, 3, *v. dep. n.*, *to be somewhat angry* (Ciceronian): interdum soleo subirasci, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 12: brevitati litterarum, id. Fam. 11, 24, 1: in Epirum quod me non invitas, subirascor, id. Att. 9, 7, 7.—Hence, **sŭbīrātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *somewhat angry*: tibi, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 72; id. Fam. 3, 9, 1: anus subiratior, App. M. 4, p. 154 (dub. al. iratior).

1. sŭbis, is, *f.*, *a kind of bird that breaks eagles' eggs*, otherwise unknown, Nigid. ap. Plin. 10, 14, 17, § 37.

2. Subis, is, *m.*, v. Subi.

sŭbĭtānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [subitus], *sudden*: imber, Col. 1, 6, 24; 2, 4, 4; Sen. Q. N. 7, 22, 1; Vulg. Sap. 17, 6; 17, 14; 19, 16.

sŭbĭtārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *done suddenly* or *in haste, sudden, hasty*: ad eum exercitum explendum Latini Hernicique dare Quintio subitarios milites (ita tum repentina auxilia appellabant) jussi, Liv. 3, 4, 11; so, milites (corresp. to tumultuarii), id. 40, 26, 6: exercitus, id. 3, 30, 3; 31, 2, 6; 41, 17, 9: res, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 70: aedificia, Tac. A. 15, 39: gradus theatri (with scena in tempus structa), id. ib. 14, 20: dictio, *a speaking extempore*, Gell. 9, 15, 5: consilium, App. M. 9, p. 228, 17.—*Plur. subst. n.*: subitaria ista nostra, *off-hand sayings*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 104.

sŭbĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *suddenness* (late Lat.), Vulg. Sap. 5, 2.

sŭbĭtō, *adv.*, v. subeo, *P. a. fin.*

sŭbĭtum, i, *n.*, v. subitus, 2. a. v. subeo *fin.*

sŭbĭtus, a, um, v. subeo, *P. a.*

subjăcentia, ae, *f.* [sub-jaceo], *the being a subject* (philos. t. t., = τὸ ὑποκεῖσθαι): omni qualitate remotā ipsum subjacentiae solius punctum contuetur, *absolute objectiveness*, Rufin. Orig. Princ. 4, 1.

sub-jăcĕo, cŭi, 2, *v. n.*, *to lie under* or *near* any thing (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: feles coeunt mare stante, feminā subjacente, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 174: frumentum si tegulis subjaceat, id. 18, 30, 73, § 301: fenestris subjacet vestibulum villae, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 15; cf.: subjacentes petrae, Curt. 5, 3, 18: campus aedificio subjacet, *adjoins, lies close to the building*, Col. 1, 2, 3; so, monti, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 2: fenestra subjacens, id. ib. 2, 17, 6.—**II.** Trop., *to be under, subject to* any thing; *to belong to* or *be connected with*, etc.: causa, cui plurimae subjacent lites, Quint. 3, 6, 27; cf. id. 3, 6, 41: subjacet utilitati etiam illa defensio, id. 7, 4, 12: quantitas plerumque eidem (qualitati) subjacet, id. 7, 4, 41: quaestiones velut subjacentes, id. 3, 6, 91 et saep.: vita, quae multis casibus subjacet, App. M. 11, p. 266, 10: inopes divitum impotentiae subjacentes, id. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 28, 31: viliores personae capitali supplicio subjaceant, Cod. Just. 4, 40, 4: delicto, Vulg. Lev. 5, 3: ditioni regis, id. Esth. 9, 16: ex materiā subjacente (deo) ac paratā, *within his power*, Lact. 2, 8.

subjacto, āre, v. subjecto *init.*

subjectē, *adv.*, v. subicio, *P. a. fin.*

subjectĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [subicio], *submissive*, Vulg. Baruch, 1, 18.

subjectio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a laying, putting*, or *placing under*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: rerum sub aspectum paene subjectio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202: totius rei sub oculos subjectio, Gell. 10, 3, 7; Quint. 9, 2, 40.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A representation*, Vitr. 9, 8; 9, 9.—**2.** *A substituting, forging*: testamentorum, Liv. 39, 18.—**II.** *A subjugation, reduction to obedience*: provinciarum, Oros. 3, 14 *fin.*: mentium, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 12, § 27: in omni subjectione, *in all submissiveness*, Vulg. 1 Tim. 2, 11; *the state of slavery*, Jornand. Get. 32.—**III.** Trop., *an annexing, subjoining*. **A.** In gen.: rationis, Auct. Her. 4, 17, 24.—*Plur.*, Vitr. 9, 7, 7; 9, 8, 1.—**B.** In partic., rhet. t. t. (α) *An answer subjoined* by an orator to a question which he has just asked, Auct. Her. 4, 23, 33; Quint. 9, 3, 98.—(β) *An added explanation*, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28.

subjectīvē, *adv.*, v. subjectivus.

subjectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [subjectus], *of* or *belonging to the subject* of a proposition, *subjective*: pars, i. e. *the subject*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30, 30; Mart. Cap. 4, § 393; Tert. Virg. Vel. 4 *fin.*—*Adv.*: **subjectīvē**, *subjectively*, Mart. Cap. 4, § 393.

subjecto (also written **subjacto**, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2), āre, *v. freq. a.* [subicio], *to lay, place*, or *put under*; *to throw out from below* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): manus, Ov. M. 4, 359: acres Subjectat lasso stimulos, Hor. S. 2, 7, 94: saxa, Lucr. 6, 700: nigram alte harenam, *to cast up from its depths*, Verg. G. 3, 241; so, grana e terrā, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2.

* **subjector**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who substitutes, a substitutor, forger*: testamentorum, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7.

subjectum, i, v. subicio, II. C.

1. subjectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from subicio.

2. subjectus, ūs, *m.* [subicio], *a laying under* (post-Aug. and very rare), Plin. 26, 15, 90, § 154.

subjĭcio, v. subicio.

* **sub-jŭgālis**, e, *adj.*, *accustomed to the yoke*: subjugales beluae, Prud. στεφ. 10, 333.—*Subst.*, *a beast of burden*, Vulg. Matt. 21, 5.

subjŭgātor, ōris, *m.* [subjugo], *one who brings under the yoke, a conqueror, subjugator* (post-Aug.): ORBIS TERRARVM, Inscr. Orell. 833: malorum, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, pp. 16, 17.

subjŭgius, a, um, *adj.* [sub-jugum], *of* or *belonging to the yoke, that is attached to the yoke*: lora, Cato, R. R. 135, 5; Vitr. 10, 3, 3 Schneid. *N. cr.*—*Subst.*: **subjŭgia**, ōrum, *n. plur.* (sc. lora), *yoke-straps*, Cato, R. R. 63.

subjŭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.] (post-class.). **I.** *To bring under the yoke*: decus publicum, Arn. 4, p. 129: exercitum, Eutr. 4, 17.—**II.** In gen., *to subject, subjugate*: ORBEM TERRAE ROMANO NOMINI, Inscr. Grut. 281, 2: hostes, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 249: provinciam, Ps.-Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 21: multi periculo subjugati sunt, Lact. Mort. Pers. 34.—With *dat.*: aliquem poenae, Dig. 4, 8, 43: aliquem personali muneri, ib. 50, 4, 18, § 9: ingratum populum legi, Lact. 4, 10, 10: totum hominem alienae dicioni, id. 3, 8, 19: gentes servituti, id. 7, 24, 4.

subjŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] * **I.** *That is attached to the yoke, yoked*: molae machinariae subjugum aliquem dare, App. M. 7, p. 194, 29.—**II. subjŭgum**, i, *n.*, *the name of an unknown animal*: eidem auctores subjugum, quod nec quale esset animal, nec ubi nasceretur, tradiderunt, Plin. 30, 15, 52, § 146.

subjunctivus, a, um, *adj* [subjungo], *of or belonging to binding together, connecting*, in the later gram lang, modus, *the subjunctive mood*, Diom p 331 P, Prisc. p 820 ib al conjunctiones, e. g si, cum, antequam, etc, Charis p 200 sq P voca les Prisc 561 ib

subjunctōrium, ii, *n* [id] *a carriage drawn by animals*, Cod Th 8, 5, 10 —**II.** = ὑποζύγιον, *a beast used for draught*, Ambros Interp Job et Dav 2, 5, § 20

subjunctus, a, um, *Part.* of subjungo

sub-jungo, xi, ctum, 3 (*inf pass* subjungier, Prud ap Symm 2 586) *v a*, *to yoke, harness* (rare) curru subjungere tigres, Verg E 5, 29 (juvencos) plostro, Col. 6 2, 8 carpento suo equas, Plin. 11, 49, 109, § 262 —**II.** Transf, in gen. **A.** *To join or add to, to annex, affix, subjoin* * **1.** Lit Aeneia puppis rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones, *having affixed*, Verg A 10, 157 —**2.** Trop, *to bring under, make subject, subordinate, subjoin* (class) aliquid sub suom judicium, Naev 1, 5 tu fac utrum que uno subjungas nomine eorum, Lucr 3, 421 omnes artes oratori, Cic de Or 1, 50, 218 Aristoteles translationi haec ipsa subjungit, id Or 27, 94 Calliope haec per cussis subjungit carmina nervis, Ov M 5, 340 quod memoriam quidam inventioni, quidam dispositioni subjunxerunt, *have associated*, Quint 3, 3, 10 —Poet and post Aug, of speech, *to add, subjoin* verbo idem verbum, Quint 9, 3, 67 nunc quae sit narrandi ratio subjungam, id 4, 2, 31 subjunxit egregiam causam, Plin Ep 1, 5, 14 quid praeterea novi? Nihil, alioqui subjungerem, id ib 3 14, 6, 5, 7, 4, 5, 14, 3, 7, 33, 7 at ille subjunxit, Vulg Gen 27, 36 —**B.** *To bring under, subdue, subject, subjugate* (class) urbes multas sub imperium populi Romani, Cic Verr 2, 1, 21, § 55 urbes sub vestrum jus, id Agr 2, 36 98 nulli fas Italo tantam subjungere gentem, Verg A 8 502 novas provincias imperio nostro, Vell 2, 39, 3 et mihi res, non me rebus subjungere conor, Hor Ep 1, 1, 19 —**C.** *To lay under* (very rare) immortalia fundamenta rebus, Lucr 2, 862 —**D.** *To put in the place of, to substitute* exempta una littera sonitus vastioris et subjuncta levioris, Gell 1 25 8

* **sublăbium,** ii, *n* [sub labium] *a plant, dog's tongue*, App Herb 96

sub-lābor, lapsus, 3, *v dep n*, *to fall, glide, or sink under or down, to sink* (poet and in post Aug prose) **I.** Lit imperfecta necesse est labent et modo prodeant, modo sublabantur aut succidant, Sen Ep 71, § 34 aedificia vetustate sublapsa, Plin Ep 10, 75, 1, cf poet transf annis sublapsa vetustas, Verg A 12, 686 —* **B.** In partic, *to slip down, glide away* luendo sublapsa veneno Pertentat sensus, Verg A. 7, 354 —**II.** Trop retro sublapsa Spes, Verg A 2, 169 memoria senum, Sen. Oedip 817

* **sub-lăbro,** āre, *v a* [labrum] *to put into the mouth*, Nov ap Non. 170, 8

Sublăcensis, e, v Sublaqueum

sub-lacrimans, antis, *P a* [lacrimo], *weeping a little* oculi, Veg Vet 1, 30

* **sub-lāmĭna,** ae, *f an under plate*, Cato R R 21 3

sublapsus, a, um, *P a* of sublabor

Sublăquēum, i, *n*, *a little town of the Æqui, in Latium, near which Nero had a country seat*, now *Subiaco*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 109, Tac A 14, 22 —Hence, **Sublăcensis,** e, *adj*, *of or belonging to Sublaqueum* villa, *that of Nero, near Sublaqueum*, Front Aquaed. 93 viae, *constructed there by him*, id ib 7, 14, 15

sublātē, *adv*, v tollo, *P a fin*

sublātĭo, ōnis, *f* (tollo), *a lifting up, raising, elevation* **I.** Lit a sublatione (soni) ad positionem, *an upward beat* in marking time, Quint 9 4, 48, so (opp positio) id ib 9, 4, 48, § 55 —**II.** Trop * **A.** In gen., *an elevation, exaltation* animi, Cic. Fin 2, 4, 13 —**B.** In partic, *a removal* furtiva, Ambros in Luc 5, § 112 —**2.** *An abrogation, annulling* judicii, Quint 7, 1, 60

sublātus, a, um, *Part.* of tollo, as *P a*, v tollo *fin.*

sub-lăvo, āre, *v a.*, *to wash from beneath* (post Aug and rare) os vulvae vino, Cels 6, 18, 10 se, Capitol M. Aur 19, App Herb 79

sublectĭo, ōnis, *f* [sublego] *a gleaning, leasing* (post class), Tert adv Marc 4, 31 *med*

* **sublecto,** āre, *v freq a* [sub lacio], *to wheedle, cajole* os, Plaut. Mil 4, 2 74.

sublectus, a, um, *Part* of sublego

sub-lēgo, legi, lectum, 3, *v a* **I.** *To gather from below to gather or search for underneath, to gather up* (puer) sublegit quodcumque jaceret inutile quodque Posset cenantes offendere, Hor S 2, 8, 12 baca tempestatibus in terram decidit et necesse est eam sublegere, Col 12, 52, 1 ficum vi ridem, id. 12, 17, 1 —**B.** In partic, *to catch up secretly or by stealth.* **1.** Lit liberos, *to kidnap*, Plaut. Rud 3, 4, 44 —**2.** Trop clam alicujus sermonem, *to over hear*, Plaut Mil 4, 2, 98, so, sermonem hinc, Turp ap Non. 332, 30 (Com Fragm 5 Rib) carmina, Verg E 9, 21 —**II.** *To choose or elect in the place of another, to substitute* collegae, qui una lecti et qui in eorum locum suppositi, sublecti additi, allecti, Varr L L 6, § 66 Müll, Plebisc. Viator tab 1, line 41, tab 2, line 4, 10 in demortuorum locum, Liv 23, 23 in numerum patriciorum, Tac A 11, 25 senatum, Just 3, 3, 2 principes Latinorum in ordinem suum, Val. Max 6, 4, 1

sublestus, a, um, *adj* [acc to Döderl Synon 2, p 101 sq, perh from sublevo, and hence, light], *slight, trifling, trivial* (ante class) sublesta antiqui dicebant infirma et tenuia, Plaut Pers 3, 1, 20 fides sublestior, id est, infirmior Idem in Nervolaria vinum ait sublestissimum, quia infirmos faciat vel corpore vel animo, Fest. pp 294 and 295 Müll, cf sublestum est leve, frivolum Non 177, 11 sublestus infirmus, tristis, Gloss. Isid fides, Plaut Bacch 3, 6, 13

sublĕvātĭo, ōnis, *f* [sublevo, II B], *a lightening, alleviation*, trop sublevatio et medicina, Cic Rep 2, 34, 59

sub-lĕvo, avi, atum, 1, *v a.*, *to lift up from beneath, to raise up, hold up, support* (class esp freq in the trop sense, syn extollo, erigo) **I.** Lit qui nos sibi quondam ad pedes stratos ne sublevabat quidem, Cic Att 10, 4, 3 in ascensu sublevati, Caes B C 2, 34, id B G 7, 47 alterni innixi sublevantesque invicem et trahentes alii alios, Liv 5, 47, 2, 28 20, 5, cf jubis equorum sublevati, Caes B G 1, 48 erige re se aut sublevare, id ib 6, 27 terra sublevat ipsum, Verg A 10, 831 apes regem fessum umeris sublevant, Plin 11, 17, 17, § 54 inter manus sublevantium exstinctus est, Suet Vesp 34 et saep mentum sinistra, Auct Her 4, 50 63 retia furcis Plin 9, 8, 9, § 31 oculos, Vulg Joan 6, 5 —**II.** Trop, *to sustain, support, assist encourage console* any one in misfortune (syn auxilior, subvenio, lenio, sedo) aratores (opp everte re), Cic. Verr 2, 3, 92, § 215 homines defendere et sublevare, id. Div in Caecil 2, 5 aliquem (opp deridere) id Tusc 4, 37, 80 aliquem (opp laedere), id Caecin 9, 23 graviter cos accusat, quod tam necessario tempore ab iis non sublevetur, Caes. B G 1, 16 oppidanos re frumentaria Hirt B G 8, 34 provincias liberalitate, Suet Tib 48 ad sublevandos alios, Nep Epam 3, 4 —Of things hic est status, qui unā voce omnium gemitur neque verbo cujusquam sublevatur, Cic Att 2, 18, 1 —**B.** *To lighten qualify, alleviate, mitigate, lessen* an evil, *to assuage* non denique aliquo mediocri vitio tot tantaque ejus vitia sublevata esse videbuntur, Cic. Verr 1, 16, 47 res adversae sublevantur, id Sull. 27, 75 fortunam inopiam industria, Caes B C 3, 73 omnium rerum inopiam, id ib 3, 80 militum laborem, id B G 6, 32 hominum pericula Cic Mur 4, 8 calamitates hominum id. Tusc 4 20, 46 una illa sublevanda offensio est, id Lael 24, 88 fugam pecunia, Nep Att 2 odia, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 3, 1 blandimentum sublevavit metum, Tac. A. 14, 4 nominis novitatem dicendi gloriā maxime sublevabis, *will compensate for*, Q Cic Pet Cons 1 2

sublĭca, ae, *f*, *a stake or pile driven into the ground, a palisade* (cf palus sudes, stipes), Caes B C 3, 49, Liv 23, 37, Vitr 3 3 —Esp, of *the piles for a bridge*, Caes. B G 4, 17, 7, 35, Liv 1, 37 —In the form sublices, Sall. H Fragm 4, 77, cf Gloss Labb

sublĭcius, a, um, *adj* [sublica] *consisting of or resting upon piles* Pons Sublicius, *the pile bridge*, a wooden bridge across the Tiber, built by Ancus Marcius, Liv 1, 33, 2, 10, Sen. Vit. Beat. 25, 1, Plin 36, 15, 23 § 100, Tac. H 1 86, Varr L L. 5, § 83, and 6, § 44 Müll, Fest p 293 ib, cf Becker, Antiq 1, p 693 sq —As the place where beggars sat, Sen Vit Beat 25

sublīdo, ĕre, *v a.* [sub laedo] *to press out* murmur voce, Prud Apoth 915 —**II.** *To injure by degrees*, Vitr 6, 8 (12), 2 dub

sublĭgăcŭlum, i, *n* [subligo], *a waist band, breech cloth*, Cic. Off 1, 35, 129, cf Non 19, 21 —Called subsequently **subligar,** aris, *n*, Mart 3, 87, 4, Juv 6, 70, Plin 12, 14, 32, § 59, and **subligātūra,** ae, *f*, Theod Prisc 1, 26

* **sublĭgātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [id] *a binding or tying below* uvarum, Pall. 1, 6, 10

sub-lĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to bind or tie below, to bind on* (mostly poet, not in Cic, syn subnecto) vites, Cato, R. R. 33, 4, Plin 17, 22, 35, § 197 lateri atque umeris ensem, Verg A 8, 459 clipeum sinistrae, id. ib 11, 11 arma, Val Fl 5, 445, cf poet, transf quem (virum) balteus asper Subligat, *girds*, id 5, 579 tiaram extrema cervice, id 6, 700 et saep subligata ludit, *trussed up, tucked up*, Mart 7, 67, 4.

sublīmātĭo, ōnis, *f* [sublimo] *a lifting up, deliverance*, Alcim Ep 2

sublīmātor, oris, *m* [id] *an elevator, exalter* (late Lat) Deus est Abrahami sublimator, Salv Gub Dei, 1, 8

sublīme, *adv*, v sublimis *fin.*

sub-līmen, *adv* [acc to Ritschl, Opusc. 2, p 464, = sublimen superum, referring to the hanging up of slaves for punishment, but acc. to Ussing ad Plaut As. v 859 from sublimis], *on high, upwards* (mostly ante class) facite illic homo jam in medicinam ablatus sublimen siet, Plaut Men 5, 7, 3 Ritschl jam sublimen raptum oportuit, id ib 5, 7, 6 ib sublimen ferre, id ib 5, 7, 13 ib, 5, 8, 3 ib (in all these passages Brix reads sublimis, sublimem), cf illum jubes ancillas rapere sublimen domum, id As 5, 2, 18 (Fleck sublimem, cf Ussing ad loc.) sublimen intro hunc rape, Ter And 5, 2, 20 Fleck (Umpfenb sublimem) sublimen medium arriperem, id Ad 3, 2, 18 ib aspice hoc sublimen candens, Enn ap Cic. N D 2, 2, 4, 2, 25, 65, 3, 4, 10, 3, 16, 40 B and K (al sublime), cf Liv 1, 16, 2 Weissenb ad loc, and Rib writes sublimen (for sublimis, etc), Verg G 1 242, 1, 404, id A 1, 259, 10, 144, 11, 67, 11, 722 —(For a full discussion of these passages and the word, v Ritschl, Opusc 2, p 462 sqq, Rib in Fleck Jahrb 77, p 184 sqq, and contra, R Klotz ad Ter And p 197 sqq)

sublīmis, e (collat form **sublīmus,** a, um ex sublimo vertice, Cic poet Tusc. 2, 7, 19, Enn ap Non 169, Att and Sall ib 489, 8 sq, Lucr 1, 340), *adj* (etym dub, perh sub limen, up to the lintel, cf sublimen) (sublimem est in altitudinem elatum, Fest p 306 Müll), *uplifted, high lofty, exalted, elevated* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose, not in Cic or Cæs, syn editus, arduus, celsus altus) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen., *high, lofty* hic vertex nobis semper sublimis Verg G 1, 242, cf Hor C 1, 1, 36 montis cacumen, Ov M 1, 666 tectum, id ib 14, 752 columna id ib 2 1 atrium, Hor C 3, 1 46 arcus (Iridis) Plin 2, 59, 60, § 151 portae, Verg A 12, 133 nemus, Luc. 3, 86 et saep os, *directed upwards* (opp to pronus), Ov M 1, 85, cf id ib 15, 673, Hor A P 457 flagellum *up lifted*, id C 3, 26, 11 armenta Col 3, 8 currus, Liv 28, 9 —*Comp* quanto sublimior Atlas Omnibus in Libya sit montibus, Juv 11, 24. —*Sup* triumphans in illo sublimissimo curru Tert Apol 33 —**B.** Esp., *borne aloft, uplifted, elevated raised* rapite sublimem foras Plaut Mil 5 1 sublimem aliquem rapere (arripere, auferre, ferre), id As. 5, 2, 18, id Men 5, 7, 3, 5 7, 6, 5, 7, 13, 5, 8, 3, Ter And 5, 2, 20, id Ad 3, 2, 18, Verg A 5, 255, 11, 722 (in all these passages others read sublimen, q v), Ov M 4, 363 al campi armis sublimibus ardent, *borne aloft, lofty*, Verg A 11, 602 sublimes in

equis redeunt, id. ib. 7, 285: apparet liquido sublimis in aëre Nisus, id. G. 1, 404; cf.: ipsa (Venus) Paphum sublimis abit, *on high through the air*, id. A. 1, 415: sublimis abit, Liv. 1, 16; 1, 34: vehitur, Ov. M. 5, 648 al.— **C.** *On high, lofty, in a high position:* tenuem texens sublimis aranea telum, Cat. 68, 49: juvenem sublimem stramine ponunt, Verg. A. 11, 67: sedens solio sublimis avito, Ov. M. 6, 650: Tyrio jaceat sublimis in ostro, id. H. 12, 179.—**D.** *Subst.:* **sublīme,** is, *n.*, *height;* sometimes to be rendered *the air:* piro per lusum in sublime jactato, Suet. Claud. 27; so, in sublime, Auct. B. Afr. 84, 1; Plin. 10, 38, 54, § 112; 31, 6, 31, § 57: per sublime volantes grues, id. 18, 35, 87, § 362: in sublimi posita facies Dianae, id. 36, 5, 4, § 13: ex sublimi devoluti, id. 27, 12, 105, § 129.—*Plur.:* antiquique memor metuit sublimia casus, Ov. M. 8, 259: per maria ac terras sublimaque caeli, Lucr. 1, 340.— **II.** Trop., *lofty, exalted, eminent, distinguished.* **A.** In gen.: antiqui reges ac sublimes viri, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 9; cf. Luc. 10, 378: mens, Ov. P. 3, 3, 103: pectora, id. F. 1, 301: nomen, id. Tr. 4, 10, 121: sublimis, cupidusque et amata relinquere pernix, *aspiring*, Hor. A. P. 165; cf.: nil parvum sapias et adhuc sublimia cures, id. Ep. 1, 12, 15.—*Comp.:* quâ claritate nihil in rebus humanis sublimius duco, Plin. 22, 5, 5, § 10; Juv. 8, 232.—*Sup.:* sancimus supponi duos sublimissimos judices, Cod. Just. 7, 62, 39.— **B.** In partic., of language, *lofty, elevated, sublime* (freq. in Quint.): sublimia carmina, Juv. 7, 28: verbum, Quint. 8, 3, 18: clara et sublimia verba, id. ib.: oratio, id. 8, 3, 74: genus dicendi, id. 11, 1, 3: actio (opp. causae summissae), id. 11, 3, 153: si quis sublimia humilibus misceat, id. 8, 3, 60 et saep.—Transf., of orators, poets, etc.: natura sublimis et acer, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 165: sublimis et gravis et grandiloquus (Aeschylus), Quint. 10, 1, 66: Trachalus plerumque sublimis, id. 10, 1, 119.—*Comp.:* sublimior gravitas Sophoclis, Quint. 10, 1, 68: sublimius aliquid, id. 8, 3, 14: jam sublimius illud pro Archiâ, Saxa atque solitudines voci respondent, id. 8, 3, 75.—Hence, *advv.* **I.** Lit., *aloft, loftily, on high.* (*a*) Form **sublīmĭter** (rare): stare, *upright*, Cato, R. R. 70, 2; so id. ib. 71: volitare, Col. 8, 11, 1: munitur locus, id. 8, 15, 1.—(*β*) Form **sublīme** (class.): Theodori nihil interest, humine an sublime putescat, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102; cf.: scuta, quae fuerant sublime fixa, sunt humi inventa, id. Div. 2, 31, 67: volare, Lucr. 2, 206; 6, 97: ferri, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40; id. N. D. 2, 39, 101; 2, 56, 141 Orell. *N. cr.:* elati, Liv. 21, 30: expulsa, Verg. G. 1, 320 et saep.—**b.** *Comp.:* sublimius altum Attollit caput, Ov. Hal. 69.—**2.** Trop., of speech, *in a lofty manner, loftily* (very rare): alia sublimius, alia gravius esse dicenda, Quint. 9, 4, 130.

sublīmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sublimis], *height, loftiness* (post-Aug.; cf. altitudo). **I.** Lit.: corporis, Quint. 12, 5, 5: cellarum, Col. 8, 3, 3: cucurbitarum, Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 69.—In *plur.:* lunae, Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 68.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: sublimitas incomparabilis invicti animi, Plin. 7, 25, 26, § 94: in picturâ, id. 35, 10, 36, § 67.—**B.** In partic., of language, *loftiness, elevation, sublimity* (while elevatio means disparagement): heroici carminis, Quint. 1, 8, 5; cf.: ab his (poëtis) in verbis sublimitas petitur, id. 10, 1, 27: sublimitas et magnificentia et nitor, id. 8, 3, 3: narrandi (with splendor), Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 4: Platonica illa sublimitas, id. ib. 1, 10, 5.

sublīmĭter, *adv.*, v. sublimis *fin.*

* **sublīmĭtus,** *adv.* [sublimis], *up high, high:* pauci militum equum sublimitus insilire, Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 1 *med.* Mai.

sublīmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to lift up on high, to raise, elevate* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: facem (sol), Enn. ap. Non. 170, 11 (Trag. v. 319 Vahl.): se nubium tenus, App. Flor. p. 340, 38; cf. mid.: sublimata in altum, id. M. 3, p. 138, 34; Vitr. 6, 6, 4; Vulg. 1 Reg. 2, 10.—**II.** Trop.: sublimavit dixit (Cato), id est in altum extulit, Originum, l. II.: in maximum decus atque in excelsissimam claritudinem sublimavit, Fest. p. 306 Müll.: aliquem, Macr. S. 1, 24 *med.:* Pallas praetoriis ornamentis sublimatus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 4 *med.*

sublīmus, a, um, v. sublimis *init.*

* **sublingĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [sub-lingo], *a lick-dish, under-scullion:* coqui, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 103.

sublinguĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *the epiglottis*, Isid. 11, 1, 59.

sub-lĭno, lēvi, lĭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to besmear* or *anoint beneath, to lay on as a ground-color, to prime with* any thing (ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: chrysocollam atramento, Plin. 33, 5, 27, § 90: caeruleum, id. 35, 6, 26, § 45: argentum vivum, id. 33, 6, 32, § 100: sanguinem lacertae, id. 30, 9, 23, § 80.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To put underneath, underlay* (syn. substerno): maceriam calce, Cato, R. R. 15, 1: tertium (genus sardonychis) argenteis bracteis sublinitur, etc., Plin. 37, 7, 31, § 105.—**B.** Sublinere os alicui, *to befool, cheat, bamboozle* (the allusion being to the practice of smearing the face of a sleeping person; cf. Non. 45, 21) (Plautinian): pulchre os sublevit patri, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 19; id. Mil. 2, 1, 32; 2, 1, 75; 2, 5, 57; id. Aul. 4, 6, 2; id. Capt. 3, 4, 123; id. Merc. 2, 4, 17; 3, 4, 46; id. Ps. 2, 4, 29; id. Trin. 2, 4, 157; id. Ep. 3, 3, 48; 3, 4, 55.

sublĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of sublino.

sub-līvĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat blue, bluish* (very rare): pustulae, Cels. 5, 28, 1 and 11 *med.*

* **sub-lūcānus,** a, um, *adj.* [lux], *towards day, towards morning:* temporibus, Plin. 11, 12, 12, § 30.

sub-lūcĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to shine a little, to gleam faintly, to glimmer* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aries sublucet corpore totus, Cic. Arat. 289: crepuscula sublucent, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 5: si fragmenta (picis) sublucеant, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 127: (liquor) nigrantis rosae colore sublucens, id. 9, 36, 60, § 126: violae sublucet purpura nigrae, Verg. G. 4, 275; cf.: candida nec mixto sublucent ora rubore, Ov. H. 21, 217.

* **sub-lūcĭdus,** a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat light, lightish:* lucus, App. M. 6, p. 174, 24.

sub-lūco, āre, 1, *v. a.* [lux], *to trim, cut away, thin out* the branches of a tree, to admit light: sublucare arbores est ramos earum supputare, et veluti subtus lucem mittere, Fest. p. 348 Müll.: arbor ... nisi a domino sublucari non potest, isque conveniendus est ut eam sublucet, Paul. Sent. 5, 6, 13; cf. colluco.

‡ **sub-lūgĕo,** ēre, *v. n.*, *to lament a little*, Inscr. Cenot. Pis. ap. Orell. 643.

sub-lŭo, no *perf.*, lūtum, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to wash* or *bathe underneath* (very rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: aliquid aquâ calidâ, Cels. 4, 15; Col. 6, 32, 1: inguina, Mart. 6, 81, 2: subluto podice, id. 2, 42, 1.—**II.** Transf., of rivers, *to flow along the base of, to wash the foot of:* hunc montem flumen subluebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 97: radices collis (flumina), id. B. G. 7, 69.—*Pass.:* Asia, quâ Hellesponto, quâ rubro mari subluitur, Curt. 9, 6, 20.

sublustris, e, *adj.* [sub-lux], *giving some light, having a faint light, glimmering* (not ante-Aug., and very rare). **I.** Lit.: nox, Hor. C. 3, 27, 31; Liv. 5, 47: umbra (noctis), Verg. A. 9, 373; Val. Fl. 3, 141.— ***II.** Trop.: eloquentiae Latinae lumina, Gell. 13, 24, 12.

sub-lūtĕus, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat yellow, yellowish* (post-class.): color, App. Flor. p. 348, 29: color purpurei luminis suffectione subluteus, Arn. 5, 164.

sublūtus, a, um, *Part.* of subluo.

sublŭvies, em, e, *f.* [subluo, that which is washed off], *filth, dirt* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: via subluvie caenosâ lubrica, App. M. 9, p. 221, 2: limosa, Amm. 15, 4.—**II.** In partic., *a disease in the feet of sheep, the foul*, Col. 7, 5, 11; so in the feet of men, Plin. 30, 9, 23, § 80.—Called also **sublŭvĭum,** ii, *n.*, Marc. Emp. 18 *fin.*

subm-, v. summ-.

sub-nascor, nātus, 3, *v. dep. n.*, *to grow up under, out of,* or *after; to follow after, succeed* (not ante-Aug.): num vada subnatis imo viridentur ab herbis, Ov. Hal. 90: qui (cortex) subnascente alio expellitur, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 234; so, folia, id. 16, 22, 34, § 84: poma, id. 12, 3, 7, § 15: castaneae, id. 17, 20, 34, § 148: pilus, id. 11, 39, 94, § 230: plumae, id. 11, 23, 27, § 78: ulcera, Sen. Brev. Vit. 5, 5: aqua, id. Ira, 2, 10, 5: ignis, Sil. 14, 65.

sub-năto, āre, *v. n.*, *to swim beneath* (post-Aug. and very rare): pars subnatat unda Membrorum, pars exstat aquis, Sil. 14, 482: currus bijuges alii subnatant, App. M. 4, p. 157, 6.

subnātus, a, um, *Part.* of subnascor.

sub-năvĭgo, āvi, āre, *v. a.*, *to sail under the lee:* Cyprum, Vulg. Act. 27, 4 (transl. of the Gr. ὑπεπλεύσαμεν).

sub-necto, nexui, xum, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to bind* or *tie under, bind on beneath* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. subligo). **I.** Lit.: antennis velum, Ov. M. 11, 483: cingula mammae, Verg. A. 1, 492: tenui de vimine circlos Cervici, id. G. 3, 167: subnectit fibula vestem, id. A. 4, 139: fragmentum clavi collo, Plin. 28, 4, 11, § 46: specieque comam subnexus utrâque, *wreathed, garlanded*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 113 et saep.—**II.** Trop., *to add, subjoin* in speaking: ut inventioni judicium subnecterent, Quint. 3, 3, 5 Spald.: deinde proxima subnectens, id. 7, 10, 7: subnectit et hanc fabulam, Just. 43, 4, 4; so, dedecus, Val. Max. 2, 6, 15: callide subnectit, confictas a se epistulas esse, Just. 14, 1, 11.

* **sub-nĕgo,** āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to half deny* or *refuse:* quod praesenti tibi prope subnegâram, Cic. Fam. 7, 19 *init.*

Subnĕro, ōnis, *m.* [sub-Nero], *the second Nero*, an appellation given to the emperor Domitian, on account of his crimes, Tert. Pall. 4 (cf. of the same: calvus Nero, Juv. 4, 37).

subnervo, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [sub-nervus, to cut the sinew beneath], *to hamstring, hough* (post-class.). **I.** Taurum, Tert. adv. Jud. 10 *med.:* equos, Vulg. Jos. 11, 6: jugales, id. 2 Reg. 8, 4.—* **II.** Trop., *to invalidate, refute:* calumnias, App. Mag. p. 327.

subnexus, a, um, *Part.* of subnecto.

sub-nĭger, gra, grum, *adj.*, *somewhat black, blackish:* ventriosus, subniger, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 120: oculis, id. Merc. 3, 4, 55: labris (canum), Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3: color (cutis), Cels. 5, 28, 4.

sub-nīsus, a, um, v. subnixus.

sub-nixus (**-nīsus**), a, um, *Part.* [nitor], *supported from beneath, under-propped, propped up, supported by, resting* or *leaning upon* any thing, etc. (class., esp. in the trop. sense; cf. suffultus). **I.** Lit.: (duos circulos) caeli verticibus ipsis ex utrâque parte subnixos vides, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 21: solioque alte subnixa resedit, Verg. A. 1, 506: parva Philoctetae subnixa Petelia muro, *supported*, i. e. *defended by*, id. ib. 3, 402: subnixae nubibus altis, id. Cir. 195: cubito subnixa, id. ib. 348: Caesariem tunc forte Venus subnixa corusco Fingebat solio, Claud. Epith. Hon. et Mar. 99; Aus. Cent. Nupt. 48: subnixas jugis immanibus aedes, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 49: galea coruscis subnixa cristis, Sil. 2, 398: subnixis alis me inferam, i. e. *with my arms a-kimbo*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Relying* or *depending upon* any thing. (*a*) With *abl.:* victoriis divitiisque subnixus, Cic. Rep. 2, 25, 46: cum Bastarnas cernerent subnixos Thracum auxiliis, Liv. 41, 19: Hannibal subnixus victoriâ Cannensi, id. 25, 41; cf. id. 26, 13: validis propinquitatibus subnixus, Tac. A. 11, 1: civitas tot illustribus viris subnixa, id. ib. 1, 11: arrogantiâ subnixi, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246: robore mentis, Mart. 1, 40, 7: manu servorum, Ascon. ad Cic. Mil. 8.—(*β*) With *ex:* Latini subnixo animo ex victoriâ inerti, consilium ineunt, Cael. (or Quadrig.) ap. Non. 405, 29; cf. Gell. 17, 2, 4.—(*γ*) *Absol.:* subnixus et fidens innocentiae animus, Liv. 4, 42, 5.—**B.** *Subject to:* servitute, Tert. Patient. 4.

subnŏtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subnoto], *a signing underneath, subscription* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 1, 23, 6; Cod. Th. 8, 5, 22; Hier. Ep. 123.

sub-nŏto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (post-Aug). **I.** *To mark, note,* or *write underneath* (cf. subscribo): in inferiori lineâ particulares propositiones subnotentur, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31, 27: nomina palam, *to write down*, Suet. Calig. 41.—Transf.: libellos, *to subscribe*, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 9.—**II.** *To note secretly, to mark, watch, observe:* et non sobria verba subnotasti, Mart. 1, 28, 5: aliquem vultu digitoque, id. 6, 82, 3.

* **subnŭba,** ae, *f.* [sub nubo], *a rival:* lecti subnuba nostri, Ov. H. 6, 153.

sub-nūbĭlus, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat*

cloudy or *overcast, rather gloomy:* nox, * Caes. B. C. 3, 54: limes, Ov. R. Am. 599.

sŭbo, āre, *v. n., to be in heat.* **I.** Prop. of sows, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 181.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of other animals, Lucr. 4, 1199; App. Mag. p. 298, 22.—**B.** Of women, Hor. Epod. 12, 11; Tert. Apol. 46; 14; Hier. ap. Jovin. 1, 38; 2, 36.

* **sŭb-obscēnus (-caenus)**, a, um, *adj., somewhat smutty* or *obscene:* ridiculum, Cic. Or. 26, 88.

sŭbobscūrē, *adv.*, v. subobscurus.

sŭb-obscūrus, a, um, *adj., somewhat obscure;* trop., of language: breves et ob eam ipsam causam interdum subobscuri, Cic. Brut. 7, 29: ingressio, id. Or. 3, 11: cicatrix, Vulg. Lev. 13, 21.—*Adv.:* **sŭbobscūrē**, *somewhat obscurely:* dixit, Gell. 10, 1, 7: explicat, id. 3, 14, 6.

Sub-ocrīni, ōrum, *m., an Alpine people*, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 133.

* **sŭb-ŏcŭlāris**, e, *adj., that is beneath the eye, subocular:* venae, Veg. Vet. 4, 4.

* **sŭb-ŏdiōsus**, a, um, *adj., somewhat vexatious* or *odious*, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 4.

* **sub-offendo**, ĕre, *v. n., to give some offence:* apud faecem populi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5.

sŭb-ŏlĕo (-ŏlo, *pres. subj.* subolat, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 26; cf oleo *init.*), ēre, *v. n.* (prop. to emit a smell; only trop. and in *third pers. sing.*): hoc subolet alicui, or *impers.* subolet (alicui), *to smell, scent, perceive* any thing; *I* (*thou*, etc.), *perceive, detect*, etc. (ante-class.): id jam pridem sensi et subolet mihi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 7; id. Cas. 2, 3, 59; 3, 2, 24; Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 10: propemodum quod illic festinet, sentio et subolet mihi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 14 Brix ad loc.: scio equidem te, animatus ut sis: video, subolet, sentio, id. ib. 3, 2, 72; id. Cas. 2, 3, 48.

sŭbŏles (less correctly **sŏbŏles**), is, *f.* [sub- 2. oleo, olesco], *a sprout, shoot, offshoot, twig, spray:* suboles ab olescendo, id est crescendo, ut adulescentes quoque et adultae et indoles dicitur, Fest. p. 309 Müll. **I.** Lit. (very rare; syn. surculus), of plants: ulmum serere ex subolibus, Col. 5, 6, 2: caepa, quae non habuit suboles adhaerentes, id. 12, 10; Plin. 17, 10, 12, § 65 et saep. —Of the hair: ex subolibus parvuli (capilli) demittebantur, Varr. ap. Non. 456, 7: cum capillus frequenti subole cumulat verticem, App. M. 2, p. 218, 36.—**II.** Transf., of men and beasts, *offspring, progeny, posterity, issue, stock, race, lineage* (class.; mostly poet.; cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153; syn.: proles, progenies): censores populi aevitates, suboles, familias pecuniasque censento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: propagatio et suboles, id. Off. 1, 17, 54; Lucr. 4, 1232; cf.: (rex Superum) subolem priori Dissimilem populo promittit origine mirā, Ov. M. 1, 251: cara deum suboles, magnum Jovis incrementum, Verg. E. 4, 49: hem subolem sis vide! Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 102: suboles juventutis, Cic. Phil. 2, 22, 54: robur et suboles militum interiit, Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 1: milites, favete nomini Scipionum, suboli imperatorum vestrorum, Liv. 26, 41, 22: fortunati patris matura suboles, id. 40, 6: stirpis, id. 39, 24: si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset Ante fugam suboles, Verg. A. 4, 328: diva (Lucina), producas subolem, Hor. C. S. 17: Romae suboles, *the race of Rome*, id. C. 4, 3, 14: Archytae, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 77: Sarmatae, Medorum suboles, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 19: haec suboles nomen habuit Epigoni, Just. 12, 4, 11: stirpem regiae subolis delere, id. 16, 1, 15. —Of the gods: per suboles subolum multiplicata semper innumerabilitas ampliatur, Arn. 3, 9 Hildebr.—Of beasts: lascivi suboles gregis, Hor. C. 3, 13, 8: capellae, Col. 7, 6, 8: armentorum, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 31.

sŭb-ŏlesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n., to grow up* (very rare): juventus subolescens, Liv. 29, 3: subolescere imperio adultos ejus filios, Amm. 14, 11, 3.

* **sŭb-olfăcio**, cĕre, *v. a., to smell out, perceive by the scent:* subolfacio, quod nobis epulum daturus est Mammea, Petr. 45, 10.

sŭb-ŏrior, īri, *v. dep. n., to spring up, arise, proceed* (very rare), Lucr. 1, 1036; 1, 1049; 2, 1138: metallorum opulentia tot saeculis suboriens, Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 207; Arn. 3, 9.

sŭbornātor, ōris, *m.* [suborno], *an instigator, abettor, suborner* (post-class.): subornatores ac delatores puniuntur, Paul. Sent. 5, 13: servorum, Lampr. Commod. 19 *fin.:* subornatore et conscio praefecto praetorio, Amm. 15, 5 *med.*

sŭb-orno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** With the idea of the verb predominating, *to fit out, furnish, provide, equip, adorn* (class.; syn. instruo): aliquem pecuniā, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 16, 32: vigilanter nervoseque nos, qui stamus in acie, subornes, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 6: paenulati isti in militum cultum subornati, Sen. Ben. 3, 28, 4: praeturae insignia invasit, praecedentibus in modum lictorum subornatis, Val. Max. 7, 3, 10: qui se ipse norit, intelliget, quemadmodum a naturā subornatus in vitam venerit, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 59; cf.: homo non eruditus nec ullis praeceptis contra mortem aut dolorem subornatus, Sen. Ep. 24, 5: leporem pinnis, Petr. 36.—**II.** With the idea of the preposition predom., *to incite secretly, to instigate, suborn* (class.; cf.: seduco, suppono): fictus testis subornari solet, Cic. Caecin. 35, 71: falsum testem, id. Rosc. Com. 17, 51: testem, Quint. 5, 7, 32; cf.: accusatores esse instructos et subornatos, Cic. Vatin. 1, 3: medicum indicem subornabit, id. Deiot. 6, 17: hominem subornatis, qui sibi manus adlatas esse dicat, id. Clu. 59, 163: militem, ut perferret nuntium, Liv. 34, 31: Macedonas tres ad caedem regis subornat, id. 42, 15, 3: percussorem, Suet. Ner. 34; Liv. 44, 44, 4: fratrem, Curt. 6, 10, 16: ab eo subornati falsis criminibus occupant aures, id. 10, 1, 36: parentes interfectorum, Just. 14, 6, 6: ceterosque, ejusdem amentiae, in corpus meum subornavit, Curt. 6, 9, 5: regem in bellum, Just. 9, 7, 7: ad occupandum regnum filium, id. 12, 14, 6; 11, 11, 6.

* **sŭbortus**, ūs, *m.* [suborior], *a rising* or *springing up*, Lucr. 5, 303.

sŭb-ostendo, di, sum, 3, *v. a., to point out secretly, to show indirectly* (post-class.): aliquid, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 38 *med.;* id. adv. Valent. 1: spes adventus Domini subostensa, id. Bapt. 19; id. Anim. 12.

subostensus, a, um, *Part.* of subostendo.

Subota, ōrum, *n., an island of the Ægean Sea*, Liv. 44, 28, 6.

subp-, v. supp-.

sub-quartus, a, um, *adj.*, = ὑποτέταρτος, *one fourth less* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 7, § 761.

subr-, v. surr-.

sub-salsus, a, um, *adj., somewhat salt, brackish:* aqua, Cels. 5, 12: herba, Plin. 21, 29, 103, § 175.

sub-sannātio, ōnis, *f.* [subsanno], *mockery by gestures, derision in pantomime*, Vulg. Psa. 34, 16; 43, 14.

subsannātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who insults* or *mocks by gestures*, Vulg. Ecclus. 33, 6.

sub-sanno, āre, *v. a.* [sanna], *to insult by derisive gestures, to deride, mock* (late Lat.): ecce ipsi quasi subsannantes, Tert. adv. Jud. 11 *med.;* Hier. Ep. 40, 2; Vulg. Psa. 34, 16; id. Isa. 37, 22.

subsarcīno, āre, 1, *v. a., to repair, heal* (late Lat.), Victor Funon. Poenit. 29.

* **sub-scalpo**, ĕre, *v. a., to scratch* or *rub underneath*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 7.

sub-scrībendārius, ii, *m.* [scribo], *an under-secretary* (late Lat.), Cod. Th. 7, 4, 1; 7, 84, 8 al.

sub-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To write underneath* or *below* (class.; cf. subnoto). **A.** In gen.: statuis inauratis . . . subscripsit, Reges ab se in gratiam esse reductos, Cic. Clu. 36, 101; cf.: subscripsere quidam L. Bruti statuae: utinam viveres, etc., Suet. Caes. 80: si quaeret Pater Urbium Subscribi statuis, Hor. C. 3, 24, 28; cf.: meo subscribi causa sepulcro, Ov. M. 9, 563: quarum (litterarum) exemplum subscripsi, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 13, A, § 1; Treb. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 3; cf.: seminaria ulmorum parentur eā ratione, quam deinceps subscripsimus, Col. 5, 6, 5.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Jurid. t. t., *to write down, sign,* or *subscribe one's name* to an accusation (either as principal prosecutor or as seconding others), together with the ground of the charge; hence, in gen., *to charge, accuse, prosecute:* in L. Popillium subscripsit L. Gellius, quod is pecuniam accepisset, quo innocentem condemnaret, Cic. Clu. 47, 131; cf.: quia parricidii causa subscripta esset, id. Inv. 2, 19, 58: Gabinium de ambitu reum fecit P. Sulla, subscribente privigno Memmio, fratre Caecilio, etc., id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 2; cf.: Capito Agrippae subscripsit in C. Cassium, Vell. 2, 69, 5; and: accusanti patrono subscripsit, Suet. Rhet. 3; Nep. Att. 6, 3: cras subscribam homini dicam, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 5: in crimen, Dig. 47, 1, 3; 47, 2, 92: in crimine, ib. 48, 10, 24.—**2.** Publicists' t. t., of the censor, *to write down, set down, note down* the reason of his official censure under or against the name of the person censured: video animadvertisse censores in judices quosdam illius consilii Juniani, cum istam ipsam causam subscriberent, Cic. Clu. 42, 119: censor C. Ateium notavit, quod ementitum auspicia subscripsit, id. Div. 1, 16, 29: haec quae de judicio corrupto subscripserint, etc., id. Clu. 45, 127: ac primum illud statuamus, utrum quia censores subscripserint, ita sit; an quia ita fuerit, illi subscripserint, id. ib. 44, 123: quod censores de ceteris subscripserunt, Quint. 5, 13, 33.—**3.** *To sign, subscribe* a document (by appending one's name or a formula of greeting; perh. not ante-Aug.): omnes (tutores) debent unius editioni subscribere, Dig. 2, 13, 6: rationibus, testamento, ib. 40, 7, 40; for which, also, rationes, ib. 35, 1, 80 *fin.;* 34, 3, 12: si subscripserit in tabulis emptionis, concessisse videtur, ib. 20, 6, 8 *fin.:* cum de supplicio cujusdam capite damnati, ut ex more subscriberet, admoneretur, Suet. Ner. 10; id. Calig. 29: ipse Commodus in subscribendo tardus et neglegens, ita ut libellis una forma multis subscriberet, in epistolis autem plurimis Vale tantum scriberet, Lampr. Commod. 13; Suet. Tib. 32 Wolf (cf. Dio, 57, 11).—**b.** Transf. (α) *To assent to, agree to, approve of* any thing: nec quicquam prius pro potestate subscripsit, quam quingenties sestertium ad peragendam Auream domum, Suet. Oth. 7: Caesaris irae, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 3: aut gratiae aut odio suo, Phaedr. 3, 10, 57: odiis accusationibusque Hannibalis, Liv. 33, 47: orationi alicujus, id. 10, 22: luxuriae, Cels. 3, 4: si fortuna voto subscripserit, Col. 1, 2, 3: tuo desiderio, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 95 (96): amoribus alicujus, Val. Max. 4, 7, 4.—(β) *To grant, allow, accord* a thing to any one (post-class.), Tert. Virg. Vel. 10; id. Idol. 13; id. Anim. 40.—**II.** (With the idea of the verb predom.) *To write* or *note down* (= notare; very rare): numerum aratorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 51, § 120: audita, Quint. 12, 8, 8: quaedam, Suet. Aug. 27; cf.: suspiria nostra (a delatoribus), Tac. Agr. 45 (acc. to others this passage belongs to B. 1.).

subscriptio, ōnis, *f.* [subscribo]. **I.** *Any thing written underneath, a subscription* (class.). **A.** In gen.: Serapionis subscriptio, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 17.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Jurid. t. t., *a subscription* to an accusation: si cui crimen obiciatur, praecedere debet in crimen subscriptio, quae res ad id inventa est, ne facile quis prosiliat ad accusationem, cum sciat inultam sibi non futuram, Dig. 48, 2, 7: componere, Sen. Ben. 3, 26, 2: consecratur subscriptio, id. Cons. ad Marc. 22, 5: edere, id. Lud. Mort. Claud. 14, 1; id. Apoc. 14, 1; Gell. 2, 4, 1: tanti sceleris, Quint. Decl. 15, 6.—Also of a *joint subscription*, by one who seconds the accusation (cf. subscribo, I. B. 1.): subscriptionem sibi postularunt, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 49.—**2.** Publicists' t. t., of the censor, *a noting down, note* of the offence censured: subscriptio censoria, Cic. Clu. 44, 123: censoriae, id. ib. 44, 123; cf. id. ib. 42, 118.—**3.** *A signature* of a document (consisting of the subscription of one's name or the appending of a formula of greeting; v. subscribo, I. B. 3.): si testator specialiter subscriptione suā declaraverit, dictasse, etc., Dig. 48, 10, 15: quodcumque imperator per epistolam et subscriptionem statuit, legem esse constat, ib. 1, 4, 1: cum Rhodiorum magistratus, quod litteras publicas sine subscriptione ad se dederant, evocasset, etc., Suet. Tib. 32 Wolf (cf. Dio, 57, 11).—**4.** Hence, *a warrant* of the emperor (late Lat.), Amm. 15, 7, 9.—* **II.** *A list, register:* jugerum subscriptio ac professio, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47, § 113.

subscriptor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** (Acc. to subscribo, I. B. 1.) *A signer* or *joint-signer*

of an accusation, Cic Div in Caecil. 15, 47; 16, 51: venalis scriptor et subscriptor tuus, id. Dom. 19, 49: accusatore Lentulo sub scriptoribusque ejus, id. Q. Fr 3, 4, 1: sine ullo subscriptore descendit, Cael ap Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 1.—**II.** (Acc to subscribo, I B 3 b) *One who subscribes or assents to any thing, a favorer, approver* (post-class.): sententiae legisque fundus subscriptorque, Gell. 19, 8, 12: subscriptores approbatoresque verbi, id. 5, 21, 6

subscriptus, a, um, *Part* of subscribo

sub-scrūpōsus, a, um, *adj* (late Lat), *somewhat sharp* or *critical:* examinator meritorum, Amm. 21, 16, 3

subscūs, ūdis, *f* [sub cudo], *the tongue* or *tenon of a dovetail:* subscudes appellantur cuneatae tabellae, quibus tabulae in ter se configuntur, quia, quo eae immittuntur, succuditur, Fest p 306 Müll.: nec ulla subscus cohibet compagem alvei, Pac. ap Fest l l. (Trag. Rel v 250 Rib): terebratus multum sit et subscudes additae, Plaut ib; Cato, R. R. 18, 9; Vitr. 4, 7; 10, 6; 10, 10 —*Plur:* subscudibus et catenis uncis retentari, Arn. 6, 16 —Collat. form of *plur.* subscudines, Aug. Civ Dei, 15, 27.

subsĕcīvus, v. subsicivus

sub-sĕco, cui, ctum, 1, *v a*, *to cut under, cut away below; to clip, pare* (rare; not in Cic.): stramentum et manipulum falce, Varr R. R 1, 50, 1: herbam, id. ib 1, 49, 1: legumina, id. ib 1, 23, 3: radices, Col. 2 9, 10· partes, unde creatus erat (Saturnus), Ov. Ib 276: ungues ferro, id. F 6, 230· papavereas ungue comas, id. ib 4, 438; Cels 7, 33

subsectus, a, um, *Part* of subseco

* **sub-sĕcundārius**, a, um, *adj*, *that comes afterwards, additional:* tempora, *spare time, leisure moments* (with subsecīva), Gell. N A. praef. § 23

subsellium, ii, *n* [sub sella] *a low bench* (quod non plane erat sella, subsellium, Varr L. L. 5, § 128 Müll.); hence transf., *a bench* for sitting upon, *a seat* of any kind (in a house, the theatre, the curia, a court, etc; syn: scamnum, sedile) **I.** In gen., Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 21; 1, 2, 36; id. Capt 3, 1, 11; Suet Ter 2, cf. Cels. 7, 26, 1.—Of places in the theatre: ut conquisitores singuli in subsellia Eant per totam caveam, etc., Plaut. Am. prol. 65; id. Poen. prol. 5; Cic Corn Fragm *med.* (ap Orell. V. 2, p 68); Suet Aug 43, 44; id. Ner 26, id. Claud. 41 al.—Of the seats of senators in the curia· volo, hoc oratori contingat, . . . ut locus in subselliis occupetur, etc, Cic Brut 84, 290 subsellia senatūs, id. Phil. 5, 7, 18, cf id. ib 2, 8, 19; id. Cat 1, 7, 16; Suet. Claud. 23 al.—In the courts, Cic. Vatin 14, 34: sedere in accusatorum subselliis, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: advocato adversis subselliis sedenti, Quint 11, 3, 132; cf. id. 6, 1, 39; 12, 3, 2.—P r o v: vir imi subselli, *a man of no account*, Plaut. Stich 3, 2, 33 —**II.** In p a r t i c **A.** Lit, *a judge's seat, the bench* accusabat tribunus plebis idem in contionibus, idem ad subsellia, Cic Clu 34, 93 rem ab subselliis in rostra detulit, id. ib 40, 111.—**B.** T r a n s f. **1.** *The bench*, i e *the occupants of a bench:* bibis quantum subsellia quinque solus, Mart 1, 27, 1 —**2.** *A court, tribunal*. age vero ne semper forum, subsellia, rostra, curiamque meditere, Cic de Or 1, 8, 32. subsellia grandiorem et pleniorem vocem desiderant, id. Brut 84, 289 longi subsellii judicatio et mora, id. Fam 3, 9, 2. qui habitaret in subselliis, id de Or 1, 62, 264; cf. id. Div in Caecil. 15, 48 versatus in utrisque subselliis, i e *as judge and advocate*, id. Fam 13, 10 2

* **subsentātor**, ōris, *m* [sub sentio, formed after the analogy of assentator] *a flatterer, fawner* subdoli, Plaut Fragm ap Front Ep ad M. Caes 2, 13, p 62 Nieb

* **sub-sentio**, si, 4, *v a*, *to notice* or *perceive secretly, to smell out:* etsi subsensi id quoque, Illos ibi esse, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 62.

subsĕquenter, *adv*, v subsequor *fin*

subsĕquium, i, *n* [sub sequor], *the sequel, what follows after* (late Lat), Cassiod. in Psa. 9, 5

sub-sĕquor, cūtus, 3, *v n* and *a*, *to follow close after* or *immediately; to follow, succeed, ensue* (class.) **I.** Lit (*a*) With *acc* · subsequor te, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 1; cf. id. ib 1, 3, 52; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 72: has (cohortes) subsidiariae ternae subsequebantur, Caes B C 1, 83· signa, id. B G 4, 26. ancillam, Ov. H. 20, 131 senem, id. F. 4, 528 —(β) *Absol:* quom verba facis, subseque re, Plaut Most. 3, 2, 116: Caesar equitatu praemisso sequebatur omnibus copiis, Caes B G 2, 19; cf. id. ib 2, 11; 5, 18; Liv. 27, 31 al.: subsequitur, pressoque legit vestigia gressu, Ov M. 3, 17: subsequiturque manus, id. F. 2, 336 —**B.** T r a n s f., of inanim or abstr subjects: (Hesperus) tum antecedens, tum subsequens, Cic N D 2, 20, 53; cf.. minorem Septentrionem Cepheus a tergo subsequitur, id. ib 2, 43, 111. digitis subsequens verba, id. de Or 3, 59, 220, cf.: hos motus subsequi debet gestus, id ib 3, 59, 220 totidem subsecuti libri Tusculanarum disputationum, id. Div. 2, 1, 2; Lucr. 2, 496. si ducis consilia favor subsecutus militum foret, Liv 8, 36· subsequenti tempore, Vell. 1, 4, 3; so, subsequenti anno, *the following, next year*, Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 101: proxima subsequitur, quid agas, audire voluptas, Ov. P. 2, 7, 3 —**II.** T r o p, *to follow after*, mentally or in opinion, *to follow, adhere to, comply with, conform to, imitate* a person or thing; with *acc.:* Speusippus Platonem avunculum subsequens, Cic N. D 1, 13, 32; cf. id. Div 1, 3, 6: ut locupletes omnes summum ordinem subsequantur, id. Phil 13, 10, 23: te imitari, te subsequi student, Plin. Pan. 84, 5 —With *abl:* mirifice ipse suo sermone subsecutus est humanitatem litterarum tuarum, Cic Fam 3, 1, 2; Liv. 8, 35; Dig. 42, 2, 6: (orationis) vim ac varietatem, Cic Part Or 7, 25 — Hence, *adv* · **subsĕquenter**, *in succession, one after another*, Mess Corv. Prog Aug 23; Aug Enarr in Psa. 87.

subsĕquus or **subsicuus**, a, um, *adj* [subsequor], *following, succeeding* (late Lat); form subsequus: probatio, Oros 1, 1; form subsicuus: metus, Jul. Val Rer. Gest Alex. 2, 21 *fin.*

sub-sēricus, a, um, *adj*, *half silken:* vestis, Lampr. Heliog 26; Gall. ap Treb Claud. 17; Vop Aur. 15, 4.

1. sub-sĕro, ĕre, *v a*, *to sow* or *plant after*, Col. 4, 15, 1; Dig 7, 1, 13 —**II.** Trop., *to plant* or *distribute secretly:* nutrimenta fictis criminibus, Amm. 14, 11, 3

2. sub-sĕro, no *perf*, sertum, 3, *v a.*, *to put* or *insert under* (late Lat) * **I.** Lit.: subsertis manibus, App M. 7, p 200, 23 —**II.** Trop: res monuit super Eutherio pauca subserere, *to add, subjoin*, Amm. 16, 7, 4; 14, 11, 3

subsertus, a, um. *Part.* of 2. subsero

sub-servio, īre, *v n*, *to be subject to, to serve* (ante class.) **I.** Lit: istaec, quae viros subservire Sibi postulant, Plaut Men. 5, 2, 14; Naev. ap Front Ep 2, 13, p 62 Nieb (Com Rel. p 22 Rib) —***II.** T r o p, *to comply with, humor, accommodate one's self to:* orationi, Ter. And. 4, 3, 20

subsessa, ae, *f* [subsido], *an ambush, ambuscade* (post-class)· subsessas occultius collocare, Veg Mil. 3, 6 *med:* in subsessā esse, id. ib 3, 22; cf: hostium dolos subsessas vocamus, Serv. Verg A. 11, 268

subsessor, ōris, *m* [id.], *a waylayer, lier in-wait* (post-Aug) **I.** Lit: subsessores vocantur, qui occisuri aliquem delitescunt, Serv Verg A. 11, 268; cf. id. ib 5, 498 subsessores cum venabulis, Petr 40, 1.—**II.** T r o p. alieni matrimonii, Val. Max 2, 1, 5; 7, 2, ext 1; cf. subsessoris et adulteri persona, Arn. 4, p 142.

subsĭcīvus, less correctly **subsĕcīvus** (also transp **subcīsīvus** or **succīsīvus**), a, um, *adj* [sub seco] **I.** L i t, as t t of the agrimensores, *that is cut off and left remaining*, in surveying lands —*Subst* · **subsĭcīvum**, i, *n*, *a remainder* or *small patch of land*, etc.· subsiciva, quae divisis per veteranos agris carptim super fuerunt, etc., Suet Dom 9 *fin;* Auct Rei Agr ap Goes. p 17; 23; 39· mensores non numquam dicunt in subsicivum esse unciam agri, etc, Varr R. R 1, 10, 2.—**II.** T r a n s f., of time, *that remains over and above* the principal occupation, etc; *over-, odd, extra* (class): subsiciva quaedam tempora incurrunt, quae ego perire non patior, *spare time, leisure hours, odd hours*, Cic Leg 1, 3, 9, cf. Plin. H. N praef. § 18 Sillig· aliquid subsicivi temporis, Plin Ep 3, 15, 1: tempora (with subsecundaria), Gell N. A. praef. § 23: tempus, id. 18 10, 8. haec temporum velut subsiciva, Quint 1, 12, 13 —**B.** Of that which is done in extra time, etc, *accessory work, over-work:* opera, Lucil. ap Non. 175, 22; so in *plur.:* subsicivis operis, ut aiunt, Cic de Or. 2, 89, 364· operae, id Phil 2, 8, 20: (philosophia) non est res subsiciva, ordinaria est, i e *a thing to be attended to at odd times*, Sen. Ep 53, 10 —**C.** I n g e n., *remaining over, occasional, incidental:* una tantum subsiciva sollicitudo nobis relicta est, App M. 3, p 132, 41; 8, p 212, 9: quam (Italiam) subsicivam Graeciam fecit, id. Mag p 294, 23: succisiva proles, Lact Opif Dei, 12, 15 Bunem.; Arn. 5, 30. vivacitas illic aeterna est, hic caduca et subsiciva, App de Deo Socr. 4, p. 44, 7.

subsĭcuus, a, um, v. subsequus.

* **subsīdentia**, ae, *f* [subsido], *a sinking down, subsidence;* concr., *a settling, sediment* · aquarum, Vitr. 8, 3 *med.*

subsĭdĕo, ēre, v. subsido

subsĭdĭālis, e, *adj* [subsidium], *of* or *belonging to a reserve, subsidiary* (late Lat. for the class subsidiarius)· acies, Amm 14, 6, 17: manus, id. 27, 10, 15.

subsĭdĭārius, a, um, *adj* [id.]; in milit lang., *of* or *belonging to a reserve, reserve, subsidiary* **I.** Lit **A.** *Adj* (class.): cohortes, Caes B C 1, 83; Liv 9, 27; Tac A. 1, 63. acies, Auct. B Afr 59, 2: naves, Auct. B Alex. 14, 3 —**B.** *Subst.:* **subsĭdĭārii**, ōrum, *m*, *the reserve, body of reserve*, Liv 6, 38; 6, 8; 9, 32.— **II.** T r a n s f., in gen., out of the military sphere, *serving for support, subsidiary:* palmes, = resex, Col. 4, 24, 13 and 16 —**B.** E s p: actio, jurid. t t, *a form of action by which the ward seeks compensation from the magistrate who has given him an improper guardian*, Dig 27, 8, 1 pr; cf Cod. Just. 5, 75, 1 and 5 — Hence, adverb: subsidiaria agere, *to institute such an action*, Dig. 27, 8, 1, § 4.

* **subsĭdĭor**, āri, *v dep n* [id.], *to act as a reserve, stand in reserve*, Hirt B G 8, 13, 2.

subsĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [subsideo]. **I.** Milit. t t **A.** O r i g, *the troops stationed in reserve* in the third line of battle (behind the principes), *the line of reserve, reserve-ranks, triarii:* subsidium dicebatur, quando milites subsidebant in extrema acie labentique aciei succurrebant Quod genus militum constabat ex iis, qui emeruerant stipendia, locum tamen retinebant in exercitu: quae erat tertia acies triariorum, Fest. p 306 Müll.; cf: subsidium, quod postpositum est ad subveniendum laborantibus, id. p 223 ib: triarii quoque dicti, quod in acie tertio ordine extremis subsidio deponebantur: quod hi subsidebant, ab eo subsidium dictum, Varr L. L. 5, § 89 ib (very rare) subsidia et secundam aciem adortus, Liv 4, 28· jaculatores fugerunt inter subsidia ad secundam aciem, id. 21, 46: impulsa frons prima et trepidatio subsidiis illata, id. 6, 13: in subsidiis pugnacissimas locaverunt gentes, Curt 3, 9, 3· in subsidiis positi, id. 4, 13, 28 —**B.** *A body of reserve, an auxiliary corps, auxiliary forces*, etc (class; syn: suppetiae, auxilium). duae cohortes de subsidio procedunt, Sisenn. ap Non. 363, 18· rem esse in angusto vidit, neque ullum esse subsidium, quod submitti posset, Caes B G 2, 25· neque certa subsidia collocari poterant, id. ib 2, 22. cohortes veteranas in fronte, post eas ceterum exercitum in subsidiis locat, *stationed as a reserve*, Sall. C 59, 5 —**C.** A b s t r, *support* in battle, *aid, help, relief, succor, assistance* cum alius alii subsidium ferrent, Caes B G 2, 26· funditores Baleares subsidio oppidanis mittit, id. ib 2, 7: missi in subsidium equites, Tac A. 12, 55. Italiae subsidio proficisci, Caes B C 3, 78; cf. Cic Phil 5, 17, 46· integros subsidio adducit, Caes. B G 7, 87· subsidio venire, Cic Att 8, 7, 1: commune in Germanos Gallosque subsidium, octo legiones erant, Tac A. 4, 5 —**II.** T r a n s f., in gen., *support, assistance, aid, help, protection*, etc. (syn. adjumentum) (*a*) *Sing* abi quaerere, ubi jurando tuo satis sit subsidii, Plaut Cist 2, 1, 26· mihi hoc subsidium (sc juris interpretationem) jam inde ab adulescentia comparavi, Cic de Or 1, 45 199, cf.. ut illud subsidium (sc bibliothe-

cam) senectuti parem, id. Att 12, 3, 52 subsidium bellissimum existimo senectuti otium, id. de Or 1, 60, 255, cf id Quint 1, 4 sine talium virorum subsidio resistere, id. Clu 1, 3 his difficultatibus duae res erant subsidio, Caes B G 2, 20 fidissimum annonae subsidium, Liv 27, 5 aurum ad subsidium fortunae relictum, id 22, 32 non aliud subsidium quam misericordia Caesaris fuit, Tac. A. 2, 63 nec tibi subsidio sit praesens numen, Ov Ib 285 —(β) *Plur* industriae subsidia, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 9 frumentaria subsidia rei publicae, id. Imp Pomp 12, 34 sibi subsidia ad omnes vitae status parare, id. Fam 9, 6 4 his ego subsidiis ea sum consecutus, id. ib 15, 4, 14, Suet Calig 12 ad omnes casus subsidia comparare, *to prepare resources, make provision*, Caes B G 4, 31 mare circa Capreas importuosum et vix modicis navigiis pauca subsidia, Tac. A. 4, 67

sub-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3 (collat. form acc to 2d conj, subsident, Luc 1, 646, Amm 28, 4, 22), *v n.* and *a* **I.** *Neutr*, *to sit down, crouch down, squat, to set one's self down, settle down, sink down* (class) **A.** Lit **1.** In gen agite nunc, subsidite omnes quasi solent triarii, Plaut ap Varr L L 5, § 89 Müll, and ap Fest p 306 ib, cf subsidunt Hispani adversus emissa tela ab hoste, inde ad mittenda ipsi consurgunt, Liv 28, 2 partem militum subsidere in subsidiis jussit, id. 1, 14, cf poplite subsidens, Verg A. 12, 492 alii elephanti clunibus subsidentes, Liv 44, 5 subsedit in illâ Ante fores ara, Ov M 9, 297 — **b.** Of things, *to sink, settle, subside* sidebant campi, crescebant montibus altis Ascensus neque enim poterant subsidere saxa, Lucr 5, 493 valles, Ov M 1, 43, Curt 9, 9, 19 limus mundi ut faex, Lucr 5, 497, cf faeces in fundis vasorum, Col 12 50, 14, Sen. Ep 108, 26 in urina quod subsidit si album est, etc, Plin. 28, 6, 19, § 68 aqua subsidit, *settles becomes clear*, Auct B Alex 5 flumina, *fall, subside* (opp surgit humus), Ov M 1, 344 undae, *subside, abate*, Verg A 5, 820, hence, transf., venti, Prop 1, 8, 13 (15), Ov Tr 2, 151 — Poet extremus galeaque ima subsidit Acestes, *remains at the bottom*, Verg A 5, 498 ebur posito rigore Subsidit digitis ceditque, *gives way, yields*, Ov M 10, 284 multae per mare pessum Subsedere suis pariter cum civibus urbes, *are sunk*, Lucr 6, 590 terraene dehiscent Subsidentque urbes, Luc 1, 646 subsidere fata videbat, *sink*, like the heavier weight on the scales, Sil 6, 28 — **2.** In partic **a.** Pregn, *to settle down, establish one's self* in a place, *to remain sitting, remain, abide, stay* si (apes) ex alvo minus frequentes evadunt ac subsidit pars aliqua, Varr R. R. 3, 16, 36 subsedi in ipsa via, Cic. Att 5, 16, 1 in Sicilia, id Fam 6, 8, 2 multitudo quae in castris subsederat, * Caes B G 6, 36 quosdam ex Vitelliis subsedisse Nuceriae, Suet Vit 1 *fin* in oppido Reatino, id Vesp 1 commixti corpore tantum Subsident Teucri Verg A 12, 836, Quint. 2, 1, 3 —(β) Of things in Nilo navicula subsedit, *ran aground*, Liv. Epit 112 — **b.** *To crouch down on the watch, to lie in wait, lie in ambush* cur neque ante occurrit, ne ille in villâ resideret nec eo in loco subsedit, quo ille noctu venturus esset? Cic. Mil 19, 51 si illum ad urbem noctu accessurum sciebat, subsidendum atque exspectandum fuit, id ib 19, 49 partem militum subsidere in insidiis jussit, Liv 1, 14, 7, v II infra — **c.** Of female animals, *to yield, submit to* the male (poet. and very rare) maribus subsidere (pecudes et equae) Lucr 4, 1198 juvet ut tigres subsidere cervis, Hor Epod 16, 31 — **B.** Trop, *to subside, decrease, abate* (rare) in controversiis subsidit impetus dicendi, Quint 3, 8, 60 nec silentio subsidat sed firmetur consuetudine (vox) id 11, 3, 24 vitia subsidunt, Sen Ep 94, 69 formidata subsidunt et sperata decipiunt id ib 13, 12 — **2.** *To settle down* hinc accidit ut aetas jam altioribus disciplinis debita in scholâ minore subsidat, i e *is held back*, Quint. 2, 1, 3 — **II.** *Act* (acc. to I A. 2 b), *to lie in wait for, to waylay* any one (poet and in post class. prose) devictam Asiam (i e Agamemnonem) subsedit adulter, Verg A 11, 268 leonem, Sil. 13, 221 copiosos homines, Amm 28, 4, 22 insontem, id 16, 8, 3 serpens foramen, *to watch*, id 16, 2, 4 regnum, Luc. 5, 226 Heyne and Mart (dub Lag regno)

* **subsĭdŭus,** a, um, *adj* [subsideo], *sinking down, settling* fraces, Grat Cyn 474.

subsignānus, a, um, *adj* [sub signum] *that is* or *serves under the standard* miles, *a kind of legionary soldiers kept in reserve to strengthen the centre*, Tac H 1, 70 *fin*, 4, 33, Amm 29, 5, 23

subsignātio, onis, *f* [subsigno], *a subscription, signature* * **I.** Lit. veteres subsignationis verbo pro subscriptione uti solebant, Dig 50, 16, 39 — * **II.** Trop, *a firm promise, assurance* poenitentiae, Tert Poen 2 *med*

sub-signo, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to mark* or *write beneath, to undersign, subscribe* (mostly post Aug, syn subscribo) **I.** Lit traditas notas subsignabimus Cato nis maxime verbis, Plin 18, 6, 7, § 33 Ciceronis sententiam ipsius verbis, id 18, 25, 61, § 228 subsignatum dicitur quod ab aliquo subscriptum est Dig 50, 16, 39, cf ad huc subsignare dicimus pro subscribere, Fest p 281 Müll — **II.** Transf * **A.** *To set down, enter, register* on a list subsignari apud aerarium (praedia), Cic Fl 32, 80 — **B.** *To pledge* by signing PRAEDIA, Inscr Grut 207 1 and 3 res pro cautela litis, Cod Just. 5, 37, 28 *med* facultates eorum, quae subsignatae sunt fisco, Dig 50, 6, 5 — **III.** Trop, *to pledge, to engage, warrant* aliquid apud aliquem, Plin Ep 10, 3, 4 id jam nunc apud te subsigno, id. ib 3, 1, 12.

sub-sĭlio, lui, 4, *v n* [salio], *to spring upwards, leap up* (mostly poet, not in Cic) **I.** Lit decido de lecto praeceps subsilui, Plaut Cas 5 2, 50, cf id Curc 1, 2, 64 non subsilis ac plaudis? Varr ap Non. 135, 28 semper damnosi subsiluere canes, Prop 4 (5), 8, 46 Pegasus adusque caelum subsilit ac resultat, App M 8, p 208, 33 subsiliunt ignes ad tecta domorum, Lucr 2, 191.— * **B.** Trop subsiluisti et acrior constitisti, Sen Ep 13, 3 — **II.** *To leap into* jamdudum flammis dexteram objecimus aut voluntariam subsiluimus, Sen Clem 1, 3, 5

‡ **subsilles** dicebantur quaedam lamellae sacrificiis necessariae, Paul ex Fest. p 307 Müll, cf Fest p 306 ib

sub-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj*, *somewhat like, partly similar* (very rare) Μελίκηρα melli albo subsimilis, Cels 5, 26, 20 subsimile aliquid Dig 35, 3, 1 *med*

* **sub-sīmus,** a, um, *adj*, *with a nose slightly turned up, somewhat snub nosed* or *pug nosed* boves, Varr R R 2, 5, 7

‡ **subsĭpĕre** quod non plane sapit, Varr L. L 5, § 128 Müll

subsistentia, ae, *f* [subsisto], = ὑπόστασις, *the substance, reality*, Cassiod. Hist Eccl 5, 38, 9, 3, 12, 4 *fin*, Boeth. Duab Nat. p 950

sub-sisto, stiti, 3, *v n* and *a* **I.** *Neutr*, *to take a stand* or *position, to stand still, remain standing, to stop, halt* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. reliqui in itinere substiterant, Caes B C 2, 41 in locis campestribus, id ib 1, 79 in eodem loco, Hirt B G 8, 16 ad insulam Tauridem, Auct B Alex. 45, 1 circa ima (opp ad summa niti) Quint procem § 20 — *Absol* quo proelio sublati Helvetii audacius subsistere coeperunt, Caes B G 1, 15 substitit Aeneas et se collegit in arma, Verg A. 12, 491, 12, 622, Petr 111, 8, 115, 8, Plin. 8, 4, 5, § 9 in aliquo flexu viae occultus subsistebat, *stationed himself in ambush*, Liv 22, 12, so, occultus, id 9, 23 — **b.** Of things substitit unda, Verg A. 8, 87 amnis, Plin Pan 30 4 lacrimae, Quint 11, 1, 54 ros salsus in alarum sinu, Plin. 27, 9, 47, § 71 subsistit radius cubiti, *remains in its place*, Cels 8, 16 substitit auspicii lingua timore mali Ov H 13, 86 — **2.** In partic **a.** *To stay, tarry, abide, remain* in a place locus ubi nationum subsisterent legati, Varr L. L. 5, § 155 Müll erimus ibi die dedicationis subsistemus fortasse et sequenti, Plin Ep 4, 1, 6 intra tecta (opp in aperto vagari), id ib 6, 16, 15 ut eâ die domi subsisteret, orabat Vell 2, 57, 2 — **b.** Esp (late Lat) *to remain alive*, Dig 34, 4, 30 § 3, Vulg Job, 32, 22 — **c.** *To make a stand, i e to stand firm, hold out, to withstand, oppose, resist* nisi suffulcis firmiter, Non potes subsistere, Plaut Ep 1, 1, 78 Hannibali atque ejus armis, Liv 27, 7 clipeo juvenis, Verg A 9, 806 —(β) Of things quod neque ancorae funesque subsisterent, neque, etc., *stood, held out* Caes B G 5, 10 — **B.** Trop **1.** In gen, *to stop, halt, pause, to stay, continue, remain, subsist* subsistere (in dicendo) Quint. 4, 5, 20, Ov M 12, 147 subsistit omnis sententia, Quint 8, 5, 27 altius ibunt qui ad summa nitentur, quam qui circa ima substiterint, id. 1, prooem 20 intra priorem paupertatem subsistere, Tac A 12, 53 equitum nomen subsistebat in turmis equorum publicorum, *still remains* or *subsists only in*, etc., Plin 33, 1, 7, § 30 servum quoque et filium familias procuratorem posse habere aiunt et quantum ad filium familias, verum est in servo subsistimus, *we pause, hesitate, are in doubt*, Dig 3, 3, 33, 12, 1, 32 — **2.** In partic **a.** *To stand still* permanently, i e *to come to a stop, to cease* substitit ut clamor pressus gravitate regentis, Ov M. 1, 207 ingeniumque meis substitit omne malis, id H 15, 196 si nihil refert, brevis an longa sit ultima, idem pes erit, verum nescio quo modo sedebit hoc, illud subsistet, Quint. 9, 4, 94 — **b.** (Acc to A 2 c) *To stand, withstand, be adequate to, sustain, support* a thing non si Varronis thesauros haberem, subsistere sumptui possem, Brut ap Cic Fam 11, 10, 5 tantis periclis, Claud ap Eutr 2, 368 liti, Dig 21, 2, 62, § 1 — **c.** *To stand by, support* any one (Apuleian) meis extremis aerumnis subsiste, App M 11, p 257, 39, so id ib 2, p 126, 23, 3, p 139, 28, 5, p 167, 9, 6, p 174, 14 — **d.** *To stand* or *hold good, to subsist* (late Lat.) non eo minus sententia adversus te latâ juris ratione subsistit, Cod Just 2, 13, 14, 7, 2, 11 — **e.** *To withstand, make resistance* aut hanc esse veram religionem, cui ad vincendum tanta vis inest, aut illam falsam, quae subsistere non potest, Lact 4, 27, 6 — **II.** *Act* (acc to I A 2 c), *to make a stand against, withstand, encounter* any one (very rare) praepotentem armis Romanum subsistere, Liv 9, 31 feras, id 1, 4.

* **sub-sĭtus,** a, um, *adj*, *lying* or *situated below* convallis, App M 6, p 174, 24.

‡ **subsōlānĕus,** a, um, *adj* [sub solum], *underground, from under the earth* subsolaneae res, Fest p 306 Müll.

sub-sōlānus, a, um, *adj*, *lying beneath the sun, eastern, oriental* (post Aug) montes, Plin 7, 2, 2, § 24 — As *subst* **subsōlānus,** i, m (sc ventus), *the east wind*, Sen Q N 5, 16, 4, Plin 2, 47, 46, § 119, Gell 2, 22, 8; *plur*. salubriores septentrionales quam subsolani vel austri sunt, Cels 2, 1

* **sub-sŏno,** are, *v a*, *to express secretly, to hint, intimate* quanti pretii (dentur), Sisenn ap Charis p 175 P.

sub-sortior, titus, 4, *v a*, jurid t t, *to choose by lot as a substitute*, sc a judge in place of one rejected by the parties judicem, Cic Clu 35, 96 — *Absol* subsortiemur etiam in M Metelli locum, Cic Verr 1, 10, 30 — *Part* in *pass* sense si ex lege subsortitus non erat Junius, Cic Clu 34, 92.

subsortītio, onis, *f* [subsortior] *a choosing of substitutes by lot*, sc. of other judges in place of those rejected by the parties, Cic Verr 2, 1, 61, § 157, id Clu 33, 91, a selection of citizens to receive corn in place of those who had died subsortitio a praetore fieret, Suet Caes 41 *fin*

* **sub-spargo,** ĕre *v n*, *to scatter under* semina versutiis haereticorum, Tert Res Carn. 63 *fin*

subspissus, a, um, *adj* [sub spissus], *thickish*, medic t t. pleureticorum pulsus, Ps. Soran Puls. p 279

sub-stāmen, inis, *n*, *the woof* or *weft* in weaving (late Lat), Vet Schol. Juv 2, 66

substantĭa, ae, *f* [substo], *that of which a thing consists, the being, essence, contents, material, substance* (post Aug) hominis, Quint 7, 2, 5 rerum, id 2, 21, 1 placidae et altae mentis, id. 6, prooem § 7 rhetorices id 2, 15, 34 de substantia aut de qualitate, id 3 6, 38 singula animalia singulas habere debent substantias, Sen Ep 113, 4 esse diversae substantiae, Front Strat 4 praef earum rerum pretium non in substantia sed in arte positum est, *in the material*, Dig 50 16, 14 delebo omnem substantiam, *every thing that exists*, Vulg.

Gen. 7, 4.—**II.** Esp., *fortune, substance, property*: sine substantia facultatum, *without store of riches, without fortune*, Tac. Or. 8: substantia omnis paternorum bonorum, Aur. Vict. Or. 19: rei familiaris, Paul. Sent. 2, 29; Dig. 36, 1, 16 al.—Also abrol., *worldly goods*, Vulg. Gen. 36, 6; id. 1 Esd. 1, 6.

substantĭālis, e, *adj.* [substantia]. **I.** Lit., *of or belonging to the essence* or *substance, essential, substantial* (post class.): differentia, Tert. Res. Carn. 45 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *substantial, substantive*: potestates, i. e. *spirits*, Amm. 21, 1, 8.—*Adv.*: **substantĭālĭter**, *essentially, substantially*, Tert. adv. Valent. 7, 4; id. adv. Marc. 35 *fin.*

substantĭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [substantialis], *the quality of being substantial* or *essential*, Hier. in Didym. Spir. Sanc. 15; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 14.

substantĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [substantia], *a little substance, a small property* (late Lat.): paterna et materna, Hier. Ep. 108, 26: tenuis, id. ib. 125, 16.

substantīvālis, e, *adj.* [substantivus], *substantive, substantial*: forma, Tert. adv. Val. 27 *fin.*

substantīvus, a, um, *adj.* [substantia], *self-existent, substantive* (post class.). **I.** In gen.: res, Tert. adv. Prax. 26; id. adv. Hermog. 26.—**II.** In gram.: substantivum verbum, *the substantive verb*, i. e. sum (a transl. of the Gr. ὑπαρκτικόν), Prisc. p. 812 *fin.* P.

sub-sterno, strāvi, stratum, 3, *v. a.*, *to strew, scatter, spread*, or *lay under* or *beneath* (class.; cf. subicio). **I.** Lit.: segetem ovibus, Cato, R. R. 37, 2: verbenas, Ter. And. 4, 3, 12: casias et nardi lenis aristas, Ov. M. 15, 398; Plin. 20, 14, 56, § 158: folia, id. 20, 21, 84, § 226: semina hordei, Col. 5, 9, 9: fucum marinum, *to spread underneath, lay as a ground-color*, Plin. 26, 10, 66, § 103 (syn. sublino): se (mulier), *to submit*, in mal. part., Cat. 64, 403: substratus Numida mortuo Romano, *stretched out under, lying under*, Liv. 22, 51, 9: pelage late substrata, *spread out* or *extended beneath*, Lucr. 6, 619; 4, 411: si forte lacus substratus Averni'st, id. 6, 746; cf.: natura insidians pontum substravit avaris, Prop. 3 (4), 7, 37: pullos, i. e. *to furnish them with a couch*, Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 93.—*Absol.*: male substravisse pecori, Plin. 18, 23, 53, § 194.—*Impers. pass.*: pecori diligenter substernatur, Cato, R. R. 37, 2.—**B.** Transf., *to bestrew, spread over, cover* any thing: solum paleis, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 2: gallinae nidos mollissime substernunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129: fundamenta carbonibus, Plin. 36, 14, 21, § 95.—**II.** Trop., *to spread out, submit* for examination, acceptance, etc.; *to give up, surrender, prostitute*: omne concretum atque corporeum animo, Cic. Univ. 8: delicias, Lucr. 2, 22; cf.: pudicitiam alicui, Suet. Aug. 68; Val. Max. 2, 7, 14.

substillus, a, um, *adj.* [sub-stillo] (ante and post-class.), *slightly dropping, dribbling*. **I.** *Adj.*: lotium, i. e. *strangury*, Cato, R. R. 156, 6.—**II.** *Subst.*: **substillum**, i, *n.*, *a slight dropping, a sprinkling*: substillum tempus ante pluviam jam paene uvidum et post pluviam non persiccum, quod jam stillaret, aut nondum desisset, Fest. pp. 306 and 307 Müll.: dehinc substillum et denuo sudum, Tert. Pall. 2.

sub-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* [statuo]. **I.** *To set, put, place*, or *lay under, to set* or *place next to* any thing (so rare and mostly post-Aug.). **A.** Lit.: lapides plantae, Pall. Mart. 10, 22: post elephantos armaturas leves, Hirt. B. Afr. 59, 3.—**B.** Trop.: substituerat animo speciem corporis amplam ac magnificam, *had presented to his imagination, figured to himself*, Liv. 28, 35; cf.: funera fratrum Debueras oculis substituisse tuis, Ov. R. Am. 574: substituebantur crimini, *were subjected to the charge, were accused*, Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 8: aliquem arbitrio, Dig. 38, 1, 30.—**II.** *To put instead* or *in the place of another, to substitute* (class.; syn. suppono, subrogo). **A.** In gen.: in eorum locum cives Romanos, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 72: pontificem in locum Scipionis, Suet. Tib. 4; Nep. Alcib. 7, 3; cf. Col. 5, 6, 1: nunc pro te Verrem substituisti alterum civitati, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69, § 161; cf. Liv. 38, 42: aliam tabulam pro eā, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 91: substituta fili persona, id. 18, 3, 4, § 17: philosophiam nobis pro rei publicae procuratione, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 7.—With *dat.*: consulem alicui, Vell. 2, 58, 3; cf. Suet. Caes. 76: equites Siculis, Liv. 29, 1: alia semina de mortuis, Col. 4, 17, 3: libros de oratore his, Quint. 3, 6, 60: fortunam culpae, id. 7, 4, 15: personas, id. 3, 8, 54: defuncto altero e consulibus, neminem substituit, Suet. Ner. 15: substituitur mutua accusatio, Quint. 7, 2, 9.—With *in* and *abl.* (late Lat.): in locis suis secunda, Amm. 15, 5, 23.—**B.** In partic., in jurid. lang.: substituere heredem (alicui), *to make second* or *alternate heir*, in case the first should die: heredes aut instituti dicuntur aut substituti: instituti primo gradu, substituti secundo vel tertio, Dig. 28, 6, 1 sq.: heredes invicem, Suet. Tib. 76; so, heredem (alicui), id. Galb. 9; Quint. 7, 6, 9 al.—So with ellipsis of *heredem*: impuberi filio, Dig. 28, 6, 1 sq.

substĭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [substituo, II.]. **I.** In gen., *a putting in the place of another, substitution*, Arn. 3, p. 104.—**II.** In partic., in jurid. lang., *the appointment of a second* or *alternate heir*, Gai. Inst. 2, § 174 sq.; Dig. 28, tit. 6.

***substĭtūtīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [substituo], *conditional*: propositio, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 29, 36.

substĭtūtus, a, um, *Part.* of substituo.

sub-sto, āre, *v. n.* **I.** *To stand* or *be under* or *among, to be present* (very rare; not in Cic.): si pure substante non rumpuntur hi tumores, Cels. 6, 10 *med.*: nullo dolore substante, id. 2, 7 *med.*, 2, 12, 2.—***II.** *To stand firm, hold out*, = subsisto: metuo, ut substet hospes, Ter. And. 5, 4, 11.

***sub-stŏmăchans**, antis, *Part.* [stomachor], *somewhat angry* or *vexed*: taedio, Aug. Conf. 3, 12.

substrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [substerno], *what is strewn under, litter*: molle, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 4; 3, 6, 5; 3, 9, 8.—**II.** Transf., *supports*: lubrica roboreis aderant substramina plaustris, i. e. *rollers*, Sil. 12, 444.

substrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *litter*, = substramen, Cato, R. R. 161, 2 (al. sub stramentis).

1. substrātus, a, um, *Part.* of substerno.

2. substrātus, ūs, *m.* [substerno], *a spreading* or *laying under*; only in *abl. sing.*, Plin. 24, 9, 38, § 61.

***sub-strĕpens**, entis, *Part.* [strepo], *just sounding, just uttering, gasping*: verba, App. M. 5, p. 166 *fin.*

sub-strictus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of substringo.

***sub-strīdens**, entis, *Part.* [strido], *grating* or *gnashing somewhat*, Amm. 16, 4, 2.

sub-stringo, nxi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to bind beneath; to bind, tie*, or *draw up* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. subligo). **I.** Lit.: crinem nodo, Tac. G. 38: ligatas auro comas, Luc. 3, 281: sinus, Sen. Troad. 88: lintea malo, Sil. 1, 689: caput equi loro, Nep. Eum. 5, 5: carnem fasciā, Suet. Galb. 21.—**II.** Transf., *to bind* or *draw together; to draw up, contract, check*: aurem, i. e. *to point* or *prick the ear*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 95: lacrimas, Marc. Emp. 8: bilem, Juv. 6, 433.—**B.** Trop., *to check, restrain*, etc.: effusa, Quint. 10, 5, 4.—Hence, **substrictus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II.), *drawn together, contracted*; hence, *small, narrow, tight, close*: ilia, Ov. M. 3, 216: crura, id. ib. 11, 752: testes castorum, Plin. 32, 3, 13, § 26: tunica, Gell. 7, 12, 3.—*Comp.*: venter substrictior, Col. 6, 20.

substructĭo, ōnis, *f.* [substruo], *an under-building, foundation, substructure*, Vitr. 1, 5: maxima debet esse cura substructionum, id. 6, 11: maximae, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: insanae, Cic. Mil. 20, 53; 31, 85; Liv. 38, 28; Front. Aquaed. 3, 5 sq.; Col. 1, 5, 9; v. substruo *fin.*

substructus, a, um, *Part.* of substruo.

sub-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to build beneath, to underbuild, lay*; lit.: fundamentum, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 40: intervalla montium, Vitr. 8, 7 *med.*; cf.: intervalla substructis canalibus junguntur, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 74: locus substructus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 155 Müll.: Capitolium saxo quadrato, Liv. 6, 4: substruendo iter facere, Dig. 8, 1, 10: vias glarea, i. e. *to lay, to pave*, Liv. 41, 27.—*Absol.*: non alte substruitur, *the foundation is not laid deeply*, Vitr. 8, 6, 5.—*P. a.* as *subst.*: **substructum**, i, *n.*, = substructio, Vitr. 8, 7 *med.*

***subsultim**, *adv.* [subsilio], *with leaps* or *jumps*: decurrere, Suet. Aug. 83.

subsulto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to spring up, to leap, jump, hop* (rare, not in Cic.). **I.** Lit., Plaut. Cas. 2, 7, 10: tu subsultas, ego miser vix asto, id. Capt. 3, 4, 104.—**II.** Trop.: ne sermo subsultet imparibus spatiis, Quint. 11, 3, 43: compositio multis clausulis concisa, id. 9, 4, 42.

sub-sum, no *perf.*, esse, *v. n.*, *to be under, among*, or *behind; to be near, close*, or *at hand* (class.): ubi non subest, quo praecipitet ac decidat, *there is nothing underneath*, Cic. Rep. 1, 45, 69; Lucr. 3, 873; cf. id. 4, 1082: si quid intra cutem subest ulceris, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3: subucula subest tunicae, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 96: nigra subest lingua palato, Verg. G. 3, 388: suberat Pan ilicis umbrae, Tib. 2, 5, 27: cum sol Oceano subest, Hor. C. 4, 5, 40.—**B.** *To be near, to be at hand*, of places and persons: mons suberat, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: montes, id. B. C. 1, 65: vallis, id. ib. 1, 79: planities, Liv. 27, 18: vicina taberna, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 24: templa mari, Ov. M. 11, 359; cf.: regnum Ariobarzanis illi, Sall. Ep. Mithrid. ad Arsac. *med.*: me subesse propinquis locis, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 2.—**2.** Transf., of time, *to be near* or *at hand, to approach*: nox jam suberat, *was near*, Caes. B. C. 3, 97; so, hiems, id. B. G. 3, 27: dies comitiorum, Cic. Mil. 16, 42.—**II.** Trop., *to be underneath, be at the bottom, be* or *exist under, lie concealed in*: in quā (legatione) periculi suspitio non subesset, Cic. Phil. 9, 2, 4: in quā re nulla subesset suspitio, id. Rosc. Am. 10, 28, and simply suspitio, id. Quint. 21, 66: eadem causa subest, id. Off. 1, 12, 38: causa aliqua, id. Fin. 5, 10, 29; cf.: si his vitiis ratio non subesset, id. N. D. 3, 28, 71: ratio, Auct. Her. 1, 17, 27; Quint. 9, 3, 6: si negabimus temere famam Naxi solere, quin subsit aliquid, Auct. Her. 2, 8, 12: si ulla spes salutis nostrae subesset, Cic. Att. 3, 25: nam illi regi amabili, Cyro, subest ad immutandi animi licentiam crudelissimus ille Phalaris, id. Rep. 1, 28, 44; Quint. 3, 5, 9: saepe solent auro multa subesse mala, *are hid under, exist under*, Tib. 1, 9, 18: subest silentio facinus, Curt. 6, 9, 11 et saep.—Poet.: notitiae suberit amica tuae, *will be subject to your cognizance*, Ov. A. A. 1, 398.

sub-summo, āre, 1, *v. a.* [sub summa], *to sum up, to multiply* (late Lat.), Primas in Apoc. V. 21.

sub-surdus, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat deaf*: vox, *indistinct*, Quint. 11, 3, 32 Halm (al. surda).

subsūtūra, ae, *f.* [sub suo], *the hem* of a garment, Edict. Diocl. 7, n. c. 49.

***sub-sūtus**, a, um, *Part.* [suo] *sewn beneath* or *at the lower part*: vestis, *trimmed, edged*, or *fringed at the bottom*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 29.

***sub-tābĭdus**, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat shrunken*: stetit subtabidus, Amm. 26, 6, 15.

***sub-tăcĭtus**, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat still, silent*: secta, Prud. Ham. 174.

sub-tālāris, e, *adj.* [sub talus], *lying under the heel*: calcei, Isid. Orig. 19, 34, 7.

subtectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sub tego], *a covering* (late Lat.), Aug. Quaest. in Heptat. 2, 177, 15.

subtegmen, ĭnis, v. subtemen.

sub-tĕgo, xi, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to cover underneath*: caelum, Amm. 19, 7, 3 (al. sub texunt), Vitr. 9, 9: aëra ipsum subtexisse jaculis, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 2, 4: sub avis caudā pedes equi sunt subtecti, Vitr. 9, 9: subtecto nubibus caelo, Hilar. in Psa. 146, 7; Aug. Quaest. in Heptat. 2, 177, 14.

***sub-tēgŭlānĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [tegula], *that is under the roof*, = *in doors*: pavimenta, Plin. 36, 25, 61, § 185.

‡**subtel**, τὸ κοῖλον τοῦ ποδός, *the hollow of the foot*, Prisc. p. 644 P. [sub talus].

subtēmen (**subtegmen**), ĭnis, *n.* [contr. from subteximen, subtecmen, from sub texo], *that which is wrought* or *woven in, the woof, weft* of a web: inseritur medium radiis subtemen acutis, etc., Ov. M. 6, 56; Varr. L. L. 5, § 113 Müll.; Verg. A. 3, 483; Vitr. 10, 1 *med.*; Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81;

13 12, 24, § 79 —**II.** Meton. (pars pro toto), *any thing spun, thread, yarn* (rare, and mostly poet) subtemen tenue nere, Plaut Merc. 3, 1, 20 nere, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 52, Front Nep Am 2 *med* · Tyrium, Tib 4, 1, 121, Stat Th 7, 656. picto bracae, Val. Fl 6, 227: croceo vestes, id. 8, 234 — Of the *threads* of the Fates · unde tibi reditum certo subtemine Parcae Rupere, Hor Epod 13, 15 ducere subtemina, Cat. 64, 328 rubrum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 260: auratum, Nemes. Cyg 91

sub-tendo, no *perf*, tum, 3, *v a* and *n* **I.** *Act*, *to stretch underneath:* lectos loris, Cato, R R. 10, 5; 10, 25 —* **II.** *Neutr.*, *to extend underneath:* linea, Front. Expos. Form p 32 Goes.

* **sub-tĕnĕo,** ēre, *v a.*, *to hold underneath:* vinaceos lectos cestibus subtento (contr. for subteneto), Cato, R R. 25 Schneid *N cr.*

subtentus, a, um, *Part*, from subtendo

* **sub-tĕnŭis,** e, *adj*, *rather thin, thinnish:* setae, Varr R. R 2, 7, 5

subter (also **supter**), *adv* and *prep* [sub] **I.** *Adv*, *below, beneath, underneath:* nivem in fugam transdunt subter saxa. Att ap Non 155, 8 (Trag Rel v. 630 Rib): terram fac ut esse rearis Subter item, ut supera, Lucr 6, 537: partim quod supter per terras diditur omnis, id. 5, 268. aliam naturam supter habere, id. 5, 536: omnia haec, quae supra et subter, unum esse, Cic de Or 3, 5, 20; id. poet N D 2, 42, 106. anulus subter adhaerens, Lucr 6, 914. oculum subter premere, id. 4, 447: subter mediam fere regionem sol obtinet, Cic Rep 6, 17, 17 —*Comp* subterius (opp superius), Isid. 16, 8, 4 —**II.** *Prep* with *acc.* and *abl*, *below, beneath, underneath, under* (rare but class.) (*a*) With *acc:* cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20; cf id ib 5, 1, 4: subter pineta, Prop 2, 34 (3, 32), 67: subter fastigia tecti, Verg A. 8, 366. agere vias subter mare, id ib 3, 695 subter imas cavernas, Ov. M 5, 502: manu subter togam exserta, Liv 8, 9. super subterque terram pugnare, id. 39, 4· subter murum hostium ad cohortes advehitur, *under neath*, i e *close to the walls*, id 34, 20: latitudo Italiae subter radices (Alpium), Plin 3, 19, 23, § 132; Stat. Th 12, 711; Petr 98 —(*β*) With *abl* Rhoeteo subter litore, Cat 65, 7 subter densā testudine, Verg A. 9, 514 —**III.** In composition, subter, like sub, denotes *underneath, beneath* · subteractus, subterfluo, etc., and also, transf, *secretly, privately, clandestinely* · subterduco, subterfugio It is sometimes doubtful whether subter forms a compound with a verb, or is an adverb qualifying it

* **subtĕr-actus,** a, um, *Part* [ago], *driven below* or *underneath:* subteractis quasi radicibus, Cels. 5, 28, 1.

* **subter-ănhēlo,** āre, *v n.*, *to pant* or *gasp beneath*, Stat S 1, 1, 56

* **subter-căvātus,** a, um, *Part* [cavo], *hollowed out underneath*, Sol 2 *fin*

* **subter-currens,** entis, *Part*, *moving underneath*. basim Vergiliarum, Vitr 9 6

subter-cŭtānĕus, a, um, *adj* [cutis], *that is beneath the skin, subcutaneous* (post class) morbus *the dropsy*, Aur Vict Epit. 14 *fin* umor, Veg Vet 3, 2, 18

subter-dūco, xi, 3, *v a.*, *to carry off secretly, to steal away* any thing (Plautin)· ne tibi clam se subterducat istinc, Plaut Mil 2, 3, 72 si huic occasioni tempus sese subterduxerit, id As 2, 2, 12.

subter-flŭo, ĕre, *v n*, *to flow beneath* (post Aug and very rare) **I.** Lit am nis sub montes subterfluens, Vitr 8, 2 *med.:* torrente subterfluente, Plin 8, 50, 76, § 201· aquae, Sen. Q N 3, 30, 4, acc. to Fickert and Haase (not subinfluo) —**II.** Trop: eos felicitas ingrata subterfluit, Eum Pan Const 15

subter-fŭgio, fūgi, 3, *v n* and *a* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to flee secretly* or *by stealth, to get off* (so very rare) subterfugisse sic mihi hodie Chrysalum, Plaut Bacch. 4, 6, 2; Dig 42, 6, 20 —**II.** *Act*, *to escape, evade, avoid, shun* (class ; a favorite word of Cic) mare, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 83: vim criminum, Cic. Verr 1, 3, 8. imprudentiam, id ib 1, 4, 13: militiam, id Off 3, 26, 97: poenam aut calamitatem, id. Caecin 34, 100: periculum, id Fam 15, 1, 4· omnia quasi fata, id. Lael 10, 35: tempestatem Punici belli, Liv 31, 10 jus fisci, Suet Vesp 23.—With *inf:* dicere, Quint Decl 6, 12.

subterfŭgĭum, ii, *n* [subterfugio], *a subterfuge:* Nestorianorum, Facund. Defens 1, 3

* **subter-fundo,** āre, *v a*, *to found* or *establish beneath* · terram, Lact 2, 8, 52

subtĕr-insĕro, ĕre, 3, *v a*, *to insert*, Aldh Sept col 219, t 89 *med.*

subtĕr-intendo, ĕre, 3. *v a.*, *to look askance*, = ὑποβλέπειν (Appul), Polem. Physiogn p 126

subtĕrĭor, us, *comp* [subter], *that is farther beneath, lower*, = inferior (late Lat): termini, Innoc. Cas. Lit. p 232 Goes · per subteriora, Aem Mac 2, 13 —Hence, *adv:* **subtĕrĭus,** *lower, farther down:* subterius nigro, superius mineo, Isid. Orig 16, 8, 4

* **subter-jăcĕo,** ēre, *v n*, *to lie under* any thing · hic gens ardentem caeli subterjacet axem, Alcim 1, 196

* **subter-jăcio,** cĕre, *v a*, *to throw under* any thing hordei grana, Pall. Febr 18, 1

subter-lābor, lābi, *v dep n.* **I.** Lit., *to glide* or *flow under* (mostly poet) fluctus Sicanos, Verg E 10, 4. flumina subter labentia muros, *flowing close by*, id G 2, 157· subterlabens Mosella, Aus Idyll 10, 21 —**II.** Transf, *to slip away, escape* · celeritate subterlabentem, Liv. 30, 25 (dub)

* **subter-līno,** ĕre, *v a*, *to anoint underneath* plantas aegri, Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 83

* **subter-lŭo,** ĕre, *v a*, *to wash beneath, flow underneath:* gurgite sidereo subterluit Oriona, Claud VI Cons Hon 177

* **subterlŭvĭo,** onis, *f.* [subterluo], *a washing beneath, washing away* · loca umoris assidui subterluvione cadentia, Claud. Mam Stat An 1, 2

* **subter-mĕo,** āre, *v n*, *to pass beneath:* pontes rapido aestu, Claud. Idyll 6, 61.

subter-mitto, ĕre, *v. a*, *to place underneath*, Aug Quaest in Heptat 2, 177, 14.

subter-mŏvĕo, ēre, *v. a.*, *to push under*, Isid 16, 4, 2

* **subter-nătans,** antis, *Part* [nato], *swimming under* any thing, Sol 32, 26

subternus, a, um, *adj.* [subter], *that is underneath, lower*, = infernus (post class): antra, Prud. adv. Symm 1, 392: nox, id. Hamart 930

sub-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3, *v a*, *to rub off* or *wear away underneath; to rub, bruise*, or *grind to pieces* (rare; not in Cic)· boves ne pedes subterant, Cato, R. R 72; so, pedes, Col 6, 15, 2, Plin 28, 16, 62, § 221: ungulas, Plaut As 2, 2, 73 jumenta cito subteruntur, Sen Ep 51, 9: salis sextarium subtertito, et subtritum, etc, *pound, triturate*, Col 12, 5, 1· caepam aridam, id 12, 5, 56, 2, 10, 25, Plin 20, 20, 82, § 218; 30, 9, 23, § 80

* **subter-pendens,** entis, *Part* [pendeo], *hanging down*. mala, Pall Mart 10, 8

sub-terrānĕus, a, um, *adj* [terra], *underground, subterranean* (class): specus, Cic Att 15, 26, 4; cf supterraneos specus aperire, Tac. G 16 ergastulum, Col 1, 6, 3: structura, Plin 36, 22, 50, § 170 regna, Juv 2, 149· animalia, Pall Sept 3, 2· mures, Sen Q N. 3, 16, 3· subterraneis venis in mare defluunt, Plin 9, 15, 20, § 53: domus, id 36, 13, 19, § 88 cubiculum, Plin Ep 4, 11, 9· subterraneis dolis peractum urbis excidium, Flor 1, 12 *fin* —*Subst.:* **subterrānĕum,** i, *n*, *a subterranean place:* in ipso subterraneo semirotundo, App M 11, p 260, 2

* **sub-terrēnus,** a, um, *adj* [id.], *underground, subterrene*, = subterraneus plagae orbis, App M 9, p 227, 27.

* **sub-terrĕus,** a, um, *adj* [id.], *underground, subterranean*, = subterraneus divi, Arn 7, 226

* **subter-sĕco,** āre, *v a*, *to cut, divide, separate underneath:* medium Capricornum, Cic Arat 273

subter-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3, *v a*, *to spread under, strew under:* atra jaculis et sagittis, Jul Val Rer. Gest Alex. 2, 17.

* **subter-tĕnŭo,** āre, *v a*, *to make thin below* or *at the lower part* · anulum, Lucr 1, 312 (Lachm subter tenuatur)

* **sub-tertĭus,** a, um, *adj*, of a number, *less by a third of itself* (i e. that bears to another the ratio of 3 to 4), a transl of the Gr ὑποτριτος: numerus, Mart Cap 7, § 761

* **subter-văcans,** antis, *Part* [vaco], *empty below:* locus, Sen Q N 6, 25, 1.

* **subter-vŏlo,** āre, *v n.*, *to fly beneath*. fragor subtervolat astra, Stat. Th. 3, 669 (al subter volat)

sub-texo, xui, xtum, 3, *v a.*, *to weave under* or *below* any thing; hence, *to join on, fasten, affix* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose; not in Cic.) **I.** Lit. (very rare): lunam alutae, Juv 7, 192. — Poet: patrio capiti nubes, i e soli, *to draw before, veil*, Ov. M 14, 368; cf: nox subtexta polo, Luc. 4, 104. sol diem subtexit Olympo, *spreads around Olympus*, Val. Fl 5, 414 —*To cover, hide, darken, obscure, conceal*, with *acc* of thing concealed. subtexunt nubila caelum, Lucr. 5, 466· caerula nimbis, id. 6, 482· caelum fumo, Verg A. 3, 582· diem atrā nube, Sen Phoen 422: aethera ferro, Luc 7, 519 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To add, annex, append, subjoin*, Nep Att. 18, 2: subtexit fabulae huic, legatos interrogatos esse, etc., Liv. 37, 48; cf Quint 4, 2, 13· non ab re fuerit subtexere, quae . . . evenerint, Suet Aug 94 *init;* Vell 1, 14, 1: curam officiis, Col. 11, 1, 2 —**B.** In gen, *to put together, compose, prepare, contrive*, etc: carmina, Tib 4, 1, 211: originem familiarum, Nep Att. 18, 2. impedimenta Romanis, Amm 16, 20 —**C.** *To mix:* subtexta malis bona sunt, Manil 3, 526

subtextus, a, um, *Part* of subtexo

* **subtīlĭlŏquentĭa,** ae, *f.* [subtililoquus], *fine* or *elegant language*, Tert adv. Marc 5, 19 *med*

* **subtīlĭlŏquus,** a, um, *adj* [subtilis loquor], *speaking finely* or *elegantly*, Tert. adv Marc. 5, 19 *med*

subtīlis, e, *adj* [sub tela; and therefore, prop, woven fine; hence], *fine, not thick* or *coarse, thin, slender, minute* (syn tenuis) **I.** Lit (mostly poet. and in post-Aug prose; not in Cic.) quae vulgo volitant subtili praedita filo, Lucr 4, 88: ventus subtili corpore tenuis, id 4, 901; cf id. 3, 195; Cat 54, 3. acies gladii, Sen Ep 76, 14; farina, Plin 18, 7, 14, § 74· mitra, Cat 64, 63: ignis, Lucr. 6, 225: subtilia et minuta primordia rerum, id. 4, 122, 4, 114 —*Subst:* **subtīlĭa,** ium, *n plur*, *fine goods* or *stuffs*, Vulg Isa. 19, 9: indui te subtilibus, id Ezech 16, 10 —*Comp:* harundo, Plin 16, 36, 66, § 168. semen raporum, id 18, 13, 34, § 129 —*Sup:* sucus subtilissimus, Plin 11, 5, 4, § 11 —**B.** Transf, of the senses, *fine, nice, acute, delicate, exquisite* (rare). palatum, Hor S 2, 8, 38. subtilior gula, Col 8, 16, 4 —**II.** Trop, *fine, nice, precise, exact, accurate, keen, subtle* (class ; syn · elegans, concinnus) **A.** In gen · sollers subtilisque descriptio, Cic. N D 2, 47, 121: definitio, id de Or 1, 23, 109. observatio, Plin 18, 13, 35, § 132 sententia, id 18, 17, 46, § 165. argumentatio, id 2, 108, 112, § 247 quaestio, id 11, 16, 16, § 46. Graecia, Manil. 4, 718 —*Comp.* reliquae (epistulae) subtiliores erunt, *more particular*, Cic. Att 5, 14, 3 —*Sup* · quae (cu ratio manus) inter subtilissimas haberi potest, Cels. 7, 7, 13: inventum, Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 40: Democritus, subtilissimus antiquorum, Sen Q N 7, 3, 2. —**2.** Transf, of taste or judgment, *fine, keen, delicate, exquisite* (syn . sagax, acutus) judicium, Cic Fam 15, 6, 1, Hor Ep 2, 1, 242; cf. subtilis veterum judex, id S 2, 7, 101· sapiens subtilisque lector, Plin Ep 4, 14, 7· vir subtilis, dispositus acer, disertus, id ib 2, 11, 17; 4, 17, 4.—**B.** In partic., in rhet, of speech or of the speaker, *plain, simple, unadorned* (syn simplex): genus dicendi, Cic Or 21, 69, cf· acutissimum et subtilissimum dicendi genus, id de Or 2, 23, 98: oratio, id Or 5, 20; cf id ib 23, 78: Stoicorum non ignoras, quam sit subtile vel spinosum potius dicendi genus, id Fin 3, 1, 3 subtile quod ἰσχνὸν vocant, Quint 12, 10, 58 disputator, Cic Off 1, 1, 3: quis illo (Catone) in docendo edisserendoque subtilior? id. Brut 17, 65: oratione limatus atque subtilis, id de Or 1, 39, 180; cf id. de Or 3, 8, 31. Lysias subtilis scriptor atque

elegans, id. Brut 9, 35; Quint 10, 1, 78: praeceptor, id. 1, 4, 25; 12, 10, 51 — Hence, *adv*: **subtīlĭter,** *finely, minutely* **1.** Lit subtiliter insinuatus ad parvas partes aër, Lucr 6, 1031: conexae res, *closely, intimately*, id 3, 739: dividere aliquid, Plin 5, 12, 13, § 67. fodere, *lightly, superficially*, Pall Febr 21 *fin* — **2.** Trop, *finely, acutely, minutely, accurately, subtly* **a.** In gen.: subtiliter judicare, *finely, acutely*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 57, § 127: de re publicā quid ego tibi subtiliter? tota periit, *minutely, particularly*, id. Att 2, 21, 1; cf. haec ad te scribam alias subtilius, id ib 1, 13, 4: subtiliter exsequi numerum, Liv. 3, 5. de aliquā re subtiliter disserere, Cic Fl 17, 41: aliquid persequi, id. de Or 1, 21, 98; cf: id persequar subtilius, id. Rep 2, 23, 42: subtilius haec disserunt, id. Lael. 5, 18: subtilius ista quaerunt, id ib 2, 7 et saep — **b.** In partic, in rhet, *plainly, simply, without ornament:* humilia subtiliter et magna graviter et mediocria temperate dicere, Cic Or 29, 100: versute et subtiliter dicere, id ib 7, 22: privatas causas agere subtilius: capitis aut famae ornatius, id Fam 9, 21, 1: magnifice an subtiliter dicere, Quint 8, 3, 40

subtīlĭtas (supt-), ātis, *f.* [subtilis], *fineness, thinness, slenderness, minuteness* (syn. tenuitas) **I.** Lit (mostly post Aug; not in Cic): linearum, Plin 35, 10, 36, § 82: ferramentorum, *the keen edge, sharpness*, id. 28, 9, 41, § 148. inenarrabilis florum, id. 21, 1, 1, § 1: muliebris, Vitr. 4, 1 *med*: immensa animalium, Plin. 11, prooem 1, § 1. caelandi fingendique ac tingendi, id 35, prooem § 1: umoris, id 2, 65, 65, § 163 — **II.** Trop **A.** In gen., *keenness, acuteness, penetration, definiteness, exactness, subtlety*, etc (class; syn. acumen, sollertia): sententiarum, Cic N.D 2, 1, 1: disputandi, id. Tusc 3, 23, 56: ea subtilitas, quam Atticam appellant, id. Brut 17, 67: subtilitas sermonis, id Rep 1, 10, 16: credunt plerique militaribus ingeniis subtilitatem deesse, Tac Agr 9: ingens, Petr 31: tanta, id 38; Sen. Ep 113, 1: Aristoteles, vir immensae subtilitatis, Plin 18, 34, 77, § 335; cf: litterarum, id 2, 108, 112, § 247: geometrica, id 2, 65, 65, § 164: perversa grammaticorum, id 35, 3, 4, § 13: subtilitas parcimoniae compendia invenit, id. 17, 22, 35, § 171: picturae summa suptilitas, id. 35, 9, 36, § 67: inutilis, Sen Ep 65, 16: quaedam inutilia et inefficacia ipsa subtilitas reddit, id. ib 82, 24: nimia, id ib 88, 43.— **B.** In partic, in rhet, *plainness, simplicity, absence of ornament*. orationis subtilitas imitabilis quidem illa videtur esse existimanti, sed nihil est experienti minus, Cic Or 23, 76, id. Brut 84, 291: suavitatem Isocrates, subtilitatem Lysias, vim Demosthenes habuit, id. de Or 3, 7, 28: subtilitas et elegantia scriptorum, id. Fam 4, 4, 1

subtīlĭter, *adv*, v subtilis *fin*

* **sub-tĭmĕo,** ēre, *v n*, *to be somewhat afraid, to fear a little:* numquid subtimes, ne? etc, Cic Phil 2, 14, 36

* **sub-tinnĭo,** īre, *v. n*, *to sound a little, to tinkle*, Tert Pall 4 *med*

sub-tĭtŭbo, āre, *v. n*, *to stagger, totter*, or *waver a little* (late Lat) **I.** Lit: pede subtitubo, Ven Vit S Mart 2, 475 — **II.** Trop., subtitubante fide, Prud Apoth 651

subtractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subtraho], *a drawing back*, Vulg Ep ad Hebr. 10, 39 (transl. of the Gr ὑποστολή)

subtractus, a, um, *Part* of subtraho

sub-trăho, xi, ctum, 3, *v a*, *to draw away from underneath* or *by stealth*; also, in gen, *to draw off, carry off, withdraw, take away, remove*, etc (class; syn subduco) **I.** Lit subtractus Numida mortuo superincubanti Romano vivus, Liv 22, 51, 9 (Weissenb substratus) pedibus raptim tellus subtracta, Lucr 6, 605 effracto colla jugo, Ov. Tr 5, 2, 40 viro (peculium), Plaut Cas 2, 2, 28 (impedimenta) clandestinā fugā, Hirt B G 8, 33 aggerem cuniculis, Caes B G 7, 22 si dediticii subtrahantur, id ib 1, 44, Cic Mur 37, 80 hastatos primae legionis ex acie, Liv 10, 14 milites ab dextro cornu, id. 44, 37 cibum alicui, Cic. Fragm ap Non 105, 10 materiam, quae laedere videtur, Cels 3, 4 oculos, *to turn away, avert*, Tac A. 3, 53; id. Agr 45. se a curiā et ab omni parte rei publicae, *to withdraw, retire*, Cic Q Fr. 2, 6, 5, so, se, Liv. 44, 16: teque adspectu ne subtrahe nostro, Verg A. 6, 465: Armeniam ad Parthos se subtrahentem, Flor. 4, 12, 43: servus domino se, Dig 21, 1, 17. — Also without *se*: repente interdiu vel noctu subtrahebat, *he would withdraw*, Suet Caes 65: praefectum praetorio non ex ingerentibus sed ex subtrahentibus legere, Plin. Pan 86, 2 — Mid: vastis tremit ictibus puppis Subtrahiturque solum, *withdraws itself, gives way under it*, Verg A. 5, 199: subtracto solo, Tac A. 1, 70: subtractus fugā, Plin 8, 37, 56, § 134.— **II.** Trop: neque verba sedem habere possunt, si rem subtraxeris, neque, etc, Cic de Or. 3, 5, 19: necessaria cum periculo subtrahuntur, Quint 4, 2, 44: verba pudoris gratiā, id. 9, 3, 59: verbum, id. 9, 3, 58: S litteram, id. 9, 4, 38: narrationem, id. 4, 2, 8: nomina candidatorum, Tac A. 1, 81; for which: aliis nominatis, me unum subtrahebat, *to omit, not mention*, Curt 6, 10, 7; id. ib § 9: aliquem bello, Liv. 8, 29; cf. cui judicio eum mors subtraxit, id. 6, 1: aliquem judicio, id. 9, 26: aliquem irae militum, Tac H. 3, 7: aliquem minis populi, Just 16, 4, 20 — *Reflex:* me a curiā, Cic Q Fr. 2, 6, 5 se legum actionibus, Quint 7, 4, 39: se oneri, id. 12, 9, 21: se labori, Col 1, 9, 6: se discrimini alicujus, Vell 2, 86 *fin* Ruhnk et saep: subtrahente se, *withdrawing himself* (as surety), Liv. 28, 25.

sub-trĕmŭlus, a, um, *adj*, *somewhat tremulous*, Ps Soran. 280

sub-triplus, a, um, *adj*, *contained three times in* a larger number, Boeth Inst Arith 1, 23

sub-trīstis, e, *adj*, *somewhat sad* or *sorrowful* (ante and post class.): subtristis visus est mihi, Ter. And 2, 6, 16; Hier. Ep 107, 9 — *Comp:* cera subtristior, Hier Ep 60, 1

subtrītus, a, um, *Part.* of subtero

subtŭnĭcālis, is, *f.* [sub tunica], = ὑποδύτης, *the under garment of a Jewish priest*, Hier. Ep 29, 4.

* **sub-turpĭcŭlus,** a, um, *adj*, *somewhat mean* or *disgraceful*, Cic Att 4, 5, 1

* **sub-turpis,** e, *adj*, *somewhat mean* or *disgraceful:* quae sint, quod ridiculi proprium est, subturpia, Cic de Or. 2, 66, 264

subtus, *adv.* [from sub; like intus, from in], *below, beneath, underneath* (mostly ante class; not in Cic or Cæs): subtus ambulare, Cato, R R 48, 2: labra subtus pendula, Varr R R 2, 9, 3: Romani aggere et vineis et omnibus supra terram operibus, subtus Macedones cuniculis oppugnabant, Liv 36, 25; cf Plaut Cas 5, 2, 26; Varr. L L 5, § 131 Müll.

* **sub-tussĭo,** īre, *v n*, *to cough slightly*, Veg Vet 3, 25 dub

sub-tūsus, a, um, *Part* [tundo], *somewhat bruised:* flet teneras subtusa genas, Tib 1, 10, 55: angulus, *an obtuse angle*, Boeth Geom. 1, p 1180

sub-tūtus, a, um, *adj*, *moderately safe*, Commod Instr 30, 18

sŭbŭcŭla, ae, *f* [sub UO; whence exuo] **I.** *A man's under-garment, a shirt:* postea quam binas tunicas habere coeperunt, instituerunt vocare subuculam et indusium, Varr ap Non. 542, 24, id L. L 5, § 131 Müll; Hor Ep 1, 1, 95, Suet Aug 82 — Of the priest's dress, Vulg Lev 8, 7 — **II.** Subuculam Aelius Stilo et Cloatius iisdem fere verbis demonstrant vocari, quod dis detur ex alicā et oleo et melle Nam de tunicae genere notum est omnibus, Fest pp 308 and 309 Müll

sūbŭla, ae, *f* **I.** Lit, *an awl*, Mart 3, 16, 2: aënea, Col 6, 5, 4, Pall Jun 14, 3: perforabit aurem ejus subulā, Vulg Exod. 21, 6; id. Deut 15, 17 — **II.** Transf, *a very small weapon* subula armatus, Sen Ep 85, 1, cf prov. subula leonem excipis, id ib 82, 25

sŭbulcus, i, *m* [from sus; formed in analogy with bubulcus], *a swine-herd*, Varr R R 2, 4, 14 and 20, Mart 10, 98, 10; Verg E 10, 19 Wagn. (al bubulci)

1. sūbŭlo, ōnis, *m* **I.** *A flute player*, the Tuscan name for tibicen subulo Tusce tibicen dicitur Itaque Ennius: Subulo quondam marinas propter astabat plagas, Fest p 309 Müll., cf. Varr. L L. 7, § 35 ib (Sat v 41 Vahl) — **II.** *A kind of hart with pointed horns*, Plin 11, 37, 45, § 213; 28, 17, 67, § 231 — **III.** Perh. i q paedico, Aus Epigr 70

2. Sŭbŭlo, ōnis, *m* [1 subulo], *a Roman surname*; e g P. Decius Subulo, Liv 43, 17.

sŭb-umbĭlīcus, i, *n*, *the parts below the navel*, Hier. in Zach 1 ad 2, 18

* **sŭb-ūmĭdus,** a, um, *adj*, *somewhat moist:* oculi, Cels. 3, 6, 23

sŭb-unctĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *a rubbing in:* faucium, Cael Aur. Acut 3, 3, 22

Sŭbur, *f.*, *a town in Spain, on the river Rubricatus*, perh the mod. Villa Nuova, in Castile, Mel 2, 6; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 21 — Hence, **Sŭbŭrĭtāni,** ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Subur*, Inscr. Grut. 414, 3

Sŭbūra, ae (abbrev. SVG; v. infra), *f*, *a quarter in Rome, in the second region, between the Esquiline, Viminal, and Quirinal, where provisions were sold, and where many prostitutes dwelt:* Subura Junius scribit ab eo, quod fuerit sub antiquā Urbe: quoi testimonium potest esse, quod subest ei loco, qui Terreus murus vocatur. Sed ego a pago potius Succusano dictam puto Succusam, quod in notā etiam nunc scribitur tertia littera C, non B, Varr. L. L. 5, § 48 Müll.; cf.: Subura cum tribus litteris notatur, C litteram ostendit, Quint. 1, 7, 29; cf Fest p 309 Müll.; Liv 3, 13; Mart 6, 66, 2; 7, 31, 12; 10, 94, 5: clamosa, id. 12, 18, 2; Pers 5, 32; Juv. 11, 141 (v. Subura, Becker, Antiq vol. 1, p 521 sq; and cf id Gall vol 3, p 44, 2d ed.) — Hence, **A. Sŭbūrānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Subura, Suburan:* regio, Varr. L L. 5, § 46 Müll: tribus, id ib 5, § 56 ib; Cic Agr. 2, 29, 79; Plin 18, 3, 3, § 13; cf Fest p 302 Müll.: clivus, i e *the Esquiline*, Mart 5, 22, 5. canes, Hor. Epod 5, 58 magistra, i e *a prostitute*, Mart 11, 78, 11; cf id. 11, 61, 3 — **B.** **Sŭbūrānenses,** ium, *m.*, *the dwellers in the Subura*, Fest s v. October, p 178 Müll.

sŭburbānĭtas, ātis, *f* [suburbanus], *nearness to the city of Rome:* suburbanitas hujusce provinciae (Siciliae), * Cic Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 7; Symm Ep 2, 22; Sid. Ep 7, 2 *med.*

sŭb-urbānus, a, um, *adj*, *situated near the city of Rome, suburban.* **I.** *Adj:* rus suburbanum, Cic Rosc Am 46, 133: fundus, id. Q Fr 3, 1, 3, § 9: ager, id. Div. 2, 32, 69: gymnasium, id de Or 1, 21, 98: regio Italiae, Col 11, 2, 61; cf Italia, Plin. 26, 4, 9, § 19: caulis, Hor. S 2, 4, 15: peregrinatio, Tac A 3, 47: crimina, id ib 13, 43 et saep — **II.** *Subst* **A. sŭburbānum,** i, *n* (sc praedium), *an estate near Rome, a suburban villa*. malo esse in Tusculano aut uspiam in suburbano, Cic. Att 16, 13, 6, § 1 suburbana amicorum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 20, § 54; id. Rab Post 10, 26; id. Q Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 23 sq; id Att 12, 34, 1; 16, 13, b, 1; Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 144, 31, 3, 25, § 42; Suet Tib 11; id Ner. 48; Mart 5, 35, 3 al.; Vulg Lev 25, 34 — **B. sŭburbāni,** ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of the towns near Rome*, Ov F. 6, 58

sŭb-urbĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj*, late jurid. Lat for suburbanus, *situated near Rome, suburban*. regiones, Cod Th 11, 1, 9; 11, 28, 12; 11, 16, 12. mare, Schol Juv. 5, 94.

* **sub-urbĭum,** ii, *n* [urbs], *a suburb:* in suburbium ire, Cic Phil. 12, 10, 24

* **sŭb-urgĕo** (also written **sŭburgueo**), ēre, *v a*, *to drive* or *urge close to:* proram ad saxa, Verg A 5, 202.

Sŭbūrĭtāni, v Subur

sŭb-ūro, *no perf*, ustum, *v a*, *to burn slightly, to singe, scorch:* crura nuce ardenti, Suet Aug 68: subustum corpus, Paul Nol. Carm 7, 37

* **sŭbustĭo,** ōnis, *f* [suburo], *a heating from below:* thermarum, Cod. Th 15, 1, 32

sŭbustus, a, um, *Part* from suburo

‡ **subvădes,** um, *m* [sub vas], *sub sureties*, i e *those who give surety for the bail*, Auct ap Gell. 16, 10, 8

subvectĭo, ōnis, *f* [subveho], *a carrying, transporting, conveying, conveyance:* frumenti, Liv 44, 8; Tac. A. 13, 51 *fin* — *Plur:* durae subvectiones, Caes B G 7, 10 marinae, Vitr 1, 5, 1.

subvecto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v freq a* [id.], *to bring up* from below (on the shoulder,

Am 624 successu rerum ferocior, Tac H 4, 28, Ov M 6, 130, 8 384, 8, 495 al successus improborum plures allicit, Phaedr 2, 3, 7, Quint. 1, 2, 24, 10, 7, 13, Plin 7, 7, 5, § 44 petitionum, id 28, 8, 27, § 106 artis, id 35, 9, 36, § 67 nec successum victoriae moderatus est, Suet. Aug 13 tantusque rerum succe su haberi coeptus est, Just 17, 3, 22 successu rerum florentes opes, id 18, 6, 1, 21, 6, 1 — *Plur* pleni successibus anni, Ov M 8, 273 successus prosperos dare, Liv prooem § 13 ne successibus de esset auctoritas, Just 2, 4, 13 — **2.** Concr, *posterity, issue* (post class) ferunt Graeco rum commenta feminam sua manu suos exstinxisse successus, i e Medea, Cael Aur Tard 1, 5

Succi, orum, *m*, *a people of Thrace*, Amm 26, 7, 12

succīdānĕus, a, um, v succedaneus, *init*

succīdĭa, ae, *f* [2 succido] **I.** *A leg* or *side of meat cut off*, esp of pork; *a leg of pork, flitch of bacon*, Varr L. L. 5, § 110 Müll, id R R. 2, 4, 3 jam hortum ipsi agricolae succidiam alteram appellant, *their second flitch*, Cic Sen 16, 56 — * **II.** Transf, *a slaughtering* succidias humanas facere, Cato ap Gell 13, 24, 12

1. suc-cĭdo, idi, 3, *v n* [sub cado], *to fall under* any thing * **I.** In gen lorica quod e loris de corio crudo pectoralia facie bant postea succidit Gallica e ferro sub id vocabulum, i e *were comprehended under the word*, Varr L L 5, § 116 Müll — **II.** Pregn, *to sink under one's self, sink down, sink* (poet and in post Aug prose) **A.** Lit genua inedia succidunt, Plaut. Curc 2, 3, 30, so, artus, Lucr 3, 156 omnia fragore, id 5, 109 terra repente, id 5, 482 in mediis conatibus aegri Succidimus, Verg A 12, 911 imperfecta sublabantur aut succidant, Sen Ep 71, 35 continuo labore gravia genua succiderant, Curt 9, 5, 7 — **B.** Trop mens succidit, Sen Ep 71, 24 mendax Dardania domus, id Agam 863

2. suc-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3, *v a* [sub caedo], *to cut off* or *away below, cut from below, to cut through, cut off, cut down, fell* (rare but class, not in Cic) is pernas succidit iniqua superbia Poeni, Enn ap Fest pp 304 and 305 Müll (Ann v 279 Vahl), cf vivos Succisis feminibus poplitibusque invenerunt, Liv 22, 51, 7 poplitem, Verg A 10, 700 crura equis (with suffodere ilia), Liv 42, 59, 3 nervos equorum, id 44, 28, 14 arbores, Caes B G 5, 9, Liv 23, 24, Col 2, 2, 11, 11, 2, 11, Plin 16, 12, 23, § 58 al. asseres, Liv 44, 5, 6 florem aratro, Verg A 9, 435 frumentis succisis, *cut down, mown down*, Caes B G 4, 38, 4, 19 Cererem, Verg G 1, 297 (herbas) curvamine falcis aenae, Ov M 7, 227 segetem, Sil 15, 536 al cf ita gregem metite imbellem ac succidite ferro, *mow down*, Sil 14, 134 serpens succisa manu Herculeā, Sen Med 702 — Poet succisa libido, *emasculated, made powerless*, Claud. in Eutr 1, 190

succĭdus, a, um, v sucidus.

succĭdŭus, a, um, *adj* [1 succido], *sinking down, sinking, failing* (poet) **I.** Lit genu, Ov H 13, 24 poples, id M 10, 458 gradus, Stat Th 4, 661 flammae, id ib 10, 116 et saep — **II.** Trop benedictio, *faltering, trembling*, Sid Ep 7, 6 *fin* — **III.** = succidaneus (late Lat), Ven. Misc 4, 25, 10

succinctē, *adv*, v succingo, *P a fin*

* **succinctim,** *adv* [succingo], *briefly, succinctly* denotare, Claud. Mam Stat Anim praef

succinctĭo, ōnis, *f* [id], *a girding about* (late Lat.), Aug c Jul 2, 6

succinctōrĭum, ii, *n* [id.], *an apron* (late Lat) Aug Gen adv Manich 2 15 *fin*, id Serm Verb Dom 10 *fin*, id. Civ Dei, 14, 17 al

* **succinctŭlus,** a, um, *adj dim* [succinctus], *girded, girt* fasciola, App M 2, p 117, 34

succinctus, a, um, *Part and P a* of succingo

suc-cĭnĕrārĭus (subc-), a, um, *adj* [sub cinis], = succinericius, panis, Hier in Hos. 2, 8, 7 al

suc-cĭnĕrĭcius (subc-), a, um, *adj* [id], *prepared under the ashes* (late Lat) panis, *baked under the ashes*, Vulg Gen. 18, 6, id. Exod. 12, 39, id Osee, 7, 8 al, cf Isid. Orig 20, 21

succinĕus, a, um, v sucineus.

suc-cingo (subc-), nxi, nctum, 3, *v a*, *to gird below* or *from below, to tuck up, gird, gird about, girdle* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose, cf. subligo) **I.** Lit crure tenus medio tunicas, Juv 6, 455 astricti succingant ilia ventres, Grat Cyn 271, cf Virginem et Leonem Anguis intortus succingit, Vitr 9, 5 (7), 1 illa (Scylla) feris atram canibus succingitur alvum, Ov M 13, 732, cf Lucr 5, 892, Tib 3, 4, 89 eāpse sic succincta, *tucked up*, Plaut Rud 2, 3, 80 amicus, Mart 2, 46, 7 popa, Prop 4 (5), 3, 62 cursor, Mart 12, 24, 7 anus, Ov M 8, 661 Diana, id ib 3, 156; cf vestem ritu succincta Dianae, id ib 10, 536, 9, 89 — Poet succincta comas pinus, *with its bare trunk*, Ov M 10, 103, 15, 603 quis illaec est, quae lugubri Succincta est stolā, *girt about*, Enn ap Non 198, 2 (Trag v 134 Vahl) succincti gladiis mediā regione cra centes, *girt about, armed*, id ap Fest s v cracentes, p 53 (Ann v 497 ib) gladio succinctus, Auct Her 4, 52, 65 succinctam pharetra, Verg A 1, 323 pallā succincta cruenta, id ib 6, 555, cf amictu, id ib 12, 401 succincti corda machaeris, Enn ap Serv Verg A 9, 678 (Ann v 392 ib) pugione succinctus, Anton ap Cic Phil 13, 16, 33 cultro succinctus, Liv 7, 5, 3 ferro, id 40, 9, 12, 40, 7, 7 — **II.** Transf., *to surround, furnish, provide, equip, fit out* with any thing (syn sae pio, circumdo) quod multo se pluribus et majoribus canibus succinxerat, Cic Verr 2, 5 56, § 146 frustra se terrore succinxerit, Plin Pan 49, 3 his animum succinge bonis Petr 5 *fin* succinctam latrantibus inguina monstris, Verg E 6, 75 Scylla rapax canibus succincta Molossis, id Cul 330 virgineam canibus succincta figuram, Tib 3, 4, 89 Carthago succincta portubus, Cic Agr 2, 32, 87 succinctus armis legionibus que, Liv 21, 10, 4 maximarum gentium viribus, Just 6, 1, 2 totius ferme Orientis viribus, id 35, 1, 9 horum scientia debet esse succinctus, Quint 12, 5, 1 patriā pa pyro, Juv 4, 24 — Hence, **succinctus,** a, um, *P a* (very rare and post Aug) **A.** *Prepared, ready* for any thing proni atque succincti ad omnem clausulam, Quint 2, 2, 12 — **B.** *Contracted, short, concise, succinct* (poet and post Aug, cf brevis, circumscriptus) libelli, Mart 2, 1, 3 arbores succinctiores, Plin 16, 10, 17, § 39 succincti or brevitas, Aug Ep 157 *med* — *Adv* **succinctē,** *briefly, concisely, succinctly* (late Lat, cf breviter, strictim) docere, Amm 28, 1, 2 — *Comp* fari, Sid Ep 1, 9 dimicare, Amm 20 11, 20

* **succingŭlum (subc-),** i, *n* [succingo], *an under girdle, lower girdle*, Plaut. Men 1, 3, 17, cf Fest p 302 Müll

suc-cĭno (subc-; also **succăno,** Varr L L 6, § 75 Müll), ĕre, *v a* and *n* [cano], *to sing to, accompany* (rare) **I.** Lit tubicines imitatus est succinente Habinnā, Petr 69, 4 cantibus iste tuis alterno succinet ore, Calp Ecl 4, 79 — **II.** Transf, *to accord, agree* (agricultura) succinit pastorali, Varr R R 1, 2, 16 clamat Victum date Succinit alter Et mihi, etc, *another chimes in*, Hor Ep 1, 17, 48

succĭnum, i, v sucinum

succĭnus, a, um, v sucinus

succĭpĭo, ĕre, v suscipio *init*

* **succīsĭo,** ōnis, *f* [2 succido] *a cutting off* or *away*. cottidiana pilorum, Sid. Ep 1, 2

succīsīvus, a, um, v subsecivus

succīsor, oris, *m* [2 succido] *one who cuts* or *prunes* (late Lat) quam (silvam) nec si serā succisor falce repurget, Alcim Ep 4, 48

succīsus, a, um, *Part* of 2. succido

succlāmātĭo, ōnis, *f* [succlamo] *a calling* or *crying out, a shouting, acclamation* after any thing (rare, perh not ante Aug), only *plur* ultro territuri succlamationibus, Liv 28, 26, 12, 40, 36, 4, 42, 28, 2, Suet Ner 24

suc-clāmo (subc-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to call* or *cry out, to shout exclaim* after or in reply to any thing (not in Cic or Cæs.); with *obj clause* haec Virginio vociferanti succlamabat multitudo, nec illius dolori nec suae libertati se defuturos, Liv 3, 50, 10 quidam ausi sunt media ex contione succlamare Abite hinc, ne, etc., id. 44, 45, cf si esset libera haec civitas, non tibi succlamassent, id. 6, 40 cum centuria fre quens succlamasset, nihil se mutare sen tentiae, etc, id 26, 22, 8 cui dicto, Val Max. 6, 2, 3 — *Impers pass* · succlamatum est, et frequenter a militibus Ventidianis, Brut. ap Cic. Fam 11, 13, 3 ad hoc cum succlamatum est Liv 10, 25, 21, 18, 42, 53 — (β) *Pass* publica succlamatus invidiā, *cried out against*, Quint Decl 18, 9 omnium maledictis succlamatus, id. ib 19, 3

succlausus, a, um, *adj* [sub claudo], *half closed* [Appul], Polem Physiogn p 128

succlīno, āre, 1, *v n* [sub clino], *to bend* or *incline somewhat*, Ven Fort Ep Praem Carm 5, lib 6

succo, ōnis, v suco

suc-coelestis, v succaelestis

* **suc-coeno,** v succeno

succoerŭlĕus, a, um, v succaer.

suc-collo (subc-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v a*. [collum], *to take upon the neck* or *shoulder, to shoulder* (very rare) apes fessum (regem) sublevant, et si nequit volare, succollant, Varr R R 3, 16, 8 (for which attollunt umeris, Verg G 4, 217) vicissim succollantibus (lecticam), Suet Claud 10 *med.*: succollatus et a praesente comitatu imperator consalutatus, id. Oth 6 *med.*; Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 117.

‡ **suc-condĭtor (subc-),** ōris, *m*, *an inferior officer in the Circensian games*, Inscr Grut 339, 5, and 340, 3

* **suc-contŭmēlĭōsē (subc-),** *adv*, *somewhat insolently* or *contumeliously* tractari, Cic Att 2, 7, 3

* **suc-cŏquo (subc-),** ĕre, *v a*, *to cook a little* omnia igni, Marc. Emp 36 *med*

succŏrĭātĭo, ōnis, *f* [sub corium], med t t, *an operating beneath the skin* (late Lat), Ps. Soran Quaest Medic 245

‡ **suc-cornĭcŭlārĭus (subc-),** ii, *m*, *a sub adjutant, second adjutant*, Inscr Orell 3490

* **suc-cortex (subc-),** icis, *m*, *the under* or *inner bark*, Veg 4, 28

succōsus, a, um, v sucosus

* **suc-crassŭlus (subc-)** a, um, *adj dim* [crassus], *somewhat thick, thickish* corporis qualitate succrassulus, Capitol Gord 6

suc-crĕpo (subc-), āre, 1, *v n*, *to crackle beneath* (late Lat), Aug Vit Beat 3

suc-cresco (subc-), ĕre, *v inch n*, *to grow under* or *from under* any thing, *to grow up* (very rare) **I.** Lit sub ordine naturali pilorum (in palpebris) alius ordo succrescit, Cels 7, 7, 8 succrescit ab imo, Ov M 9, 352 ne patiantur herbam succrescere, Col 4, 14, 2, cf. mores mali, Quasi herba irrigua, succrevere uberrime, Plaut Trin 1, 1, 9 — **B.** Transf, *to grow up* to any thing toties haustum cratera repleri Sponte suā, per seque vident succrescere vina, *to spring up*, or *be supplied anew*, Ov M 8 680 — **II.** Trop non enim ille mediocris orator vestrae quasi succrescit aetati, *grows up after, succeeds*, * Cic de Or 3, 61, 230 se gloriae seniorum succrevisse, Liv 10, 13, 17

succrētus, a, um, *Part* of succerno

suc-crispus (subc-), a, um, *adj*, *somewhat curled, frizzled*, or *crisped* capillus, Cic Verr 2, 2, 44, § 108 juba equi, Varr R R 2, 7, 5. pars inferior caudae, id. ib 2, 5, 8

suc-crotillus (subc-), a um, *adj*, *thin, slender, delicate* (ante class) succrotilla vox tenuis et alta. Titinnius femina fabulare succrotillā vocula. Afranius in epistula loquebatur succrotilla voce serio Plautus in describendis mulierum cruribus gracilibus in Syro cum extortis talis cum succrotillis crusculis, Fest. p 301 Müll

suc-crūdus (subc-), a, um, *adj*, *somewhat raw, half raw* brassica, *par boiled*, Cato, R. R 156 7 succrudum inci dendum ne, etc, *not fully ripe*, Cels 6, 13, 7, 2

suc-crŭentus (subc-), a, um, *adj*, *somewhat bloody* livor facie contusā, Cels 5, 18, 24, 4, 18

succŭba (subc-), ae, *comm* [1 succubo] **I.** *One who lies under*, hence, in malam part, *a lecher* or *strumpet* (post class.) flo

rulentus, Prud. στεφ. 10, 192; cf. 2. succubo.—**II.** Transf., *a supplanter, rival:* formae, App. M. 5, p. 171, 31: tori, id. ib. 10, p. 250, 18.

1. suc-cŭbo (subc-), āre, *v. n., to lie under* (very rare): grabatulo succubans, App. M. 1, p. 107, 39: alveum, id. ib. 9, p. 229, 30.

2. suc-cŭbo (subc-), ōnis, *m.* [cubo], *one who lies under;* hence, *a lecher*, Titin. ap. Non. 224, 22 (but Com. Fragm. v. 92 Rib. reads: quam arbitrer Illarum subcuboneam esse, i. e. succubam).

succŭbōnĕus, a, um, v. 2 succubo.

succŭlentus, a, um, v. suculentus.

suc-cultro (subc-), no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [culter], *to cut up with a knife, to chop up, mince* (late Lat.): pulpas, Apic. 4, 2: thymum, id. 8, 8 *med.*

suc-cumbo (subc-), cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3, *v. n., to lay* or *put one's self under* any thing; *to fall down, lie,* or *sink down.* **I.** Lit. (rare; not in Cic.; cf. subsido). **A.** In gen.: ancipiti succumbens victima ferro, Cat. 64, 370: vidit Cyllenius omnes Succubuisse oculos, *had sunk in sleep*, i. e. *had closed*, Ov. M. 1, 714: (Augustus) Nolae succubuit, *took to his bed*, Suet. Aug. 98 *fin.:* non succumbentibus causis operis, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 106; Arn. 6, 16 Hildebr.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of a woman, *to lie down* to a man, *to cohabit* with him (cf. substerno): alicui, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 9; Cat. 111, 3; Ov. F. 2, 810; Petr. 126; Inscr. Grut. 502, 1; Mart. 13, 64, 1; 14, 201.—**2.** With *dat.*, of a woman, *to be a rival to:* alumnae Tethyos, Hyg. Fab. 177; id. Astr. 2, 1.—**II.** Trop., *to yield, be overcome; to submit, surrender, succumb* (the predom. and class. signif.; cf.: cedo, me summitto). (*a*) With *dat.* (so most freq.): philosopho succubuit orator, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 129: qui Cannensi ruinae non succubuissent, Liv. 23, 25: arrogantiae divitum, Cic. Rep. 1, 32, 48: cur succumbis cedisque fortunae? id. Tusc. 3, 17, 36; id. Sull. 25, 71; cf.: nulli neque homini neque perturbationi animi nec fortunae, id. Off. 1, 20, 66: magno animo et erecto est, nec umquam succumbet inimicis, ne fortunae quidem, id. Deiot. 13, 36: mihi, Nep. Eum. 11, 5: labori, Caes. B. G. 7, 86: oneri, Liv. 6, 32: doloribus, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49: senectuti, id. Sen. 11, 37: crimini, id. Planc. 33, 82: malis, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 103; Sil. 14, 609: culpae, Verg. A. 4, 19; Ov. M. 7, 749: tempori, *to yield*, Liv. 3, 59, 5: pugnae, id. 22, 54: precibus, Ov. H. 3, 91: voluntati alicujus, App. M. 9, p. 228, 9.—(*β*) *Absol.:* non esse viri debilitari dolore, frangi, succumbere, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 95: huic (socero) subvenire volt succumbenti jam et oppresso, id. Agr. 2, 26, 69: succubuit famae victa puella metu, Ov. F. 2, 810: hac ille perculsus plagā non succubuit, Nep. Eum. 5, 1: succumbe, virtus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1315: labefacta mens succubuit, id. Troad. 950; App. M. 5, p. 161, 33.—* (*γ*) With *inf.:* nec ipsam perpeti succubuisset, Arn. 1, 38.

succumbus (subc-), i, *m., a boundary-stone*, Auct. Limit. pp. 265 and 302 Goes.

* **suc-cŭnĕātus (subc-),** a, um, *Part.* [cuneo], *wedged underneath, supported with wedges:* postes, Vitr. 6, 2.

suc-cūrātor (subc-), ōris, *m., a subcurator* (post-class.), Dig. 3, 5, 29.

suc-curro (subc-), curri, cursum, 3, *v. n., to run under.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: tempore eodem aliud nequeat succurrere lunae Corpus, * Lucr. 5, 763; cf.: pagus Succusanus, quod succurrit Carinis, *runs*, i. e. *lies under* or *behind*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 48 Müll.—**B.** In partic., *to run* or *hasten to the aid* or *assistance of* one; *to help, aid, assist, succor* (the predom. and class. signif.; syn.: subvenio, adjuvo, sublevo): ut laborantibus succurrat, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 169: saluti fortunisque communibus, id. Rab. Perd. 1, 3: succurrit illi Varenus et laboranti subvenit, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: laborantibus, id. B. C. 2, 6; Sall. C. 60, 4: afflictis semper, Nep. Att. 11: suis cedentibus auxilio, Caes. B. G. 7, 80: domino, Cic. Mil. 10, 29: oppido, Auct. B. Afr. 5, 1.—**2.** Of things, *to be useful for, good against:* tantis malis, Caes. B. C. 3, 70.—Esp., of medicines: cannabis succurrit alvo jumentorum, *helps, relieves*, Plin. 20, 23, 97, § 259: strangulationibus (crethmos), id. 26, 15, 90, § 158: venenis fungorum (nitrum), id. 31, 10, 46, § 119: dum succurrere humanis erroribus cupiunt, ipsi se in errores maximos induxerunt, Lact. 1, 3, 8.—*Impers. pass.:* se confidere munitionibus oppidi, si celeriter succurratur, Caes. B. C. 3, 80; 3, 52; Liv. 3, 58; Cels. 8, 4; Plin. 23, 1, 27, § 56; Quint. 10, 7, 2: paratae lites: succurrendum'st, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 6.—**II.** Trop. * **A.** In gen.: licet undique omnes in me terrores periculaque impendeant omnia, succurram atque subibo, *I will encounter and undergo them*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31.—**B.** In partic., *to come into the mind, occur to* one (class.; esp. freq. after the Aug. period; syn. subit): ut quidque succurrit, libet scribere, Cic. Att. 14, 1, 2: illud etiam mihi succurrebat, grave esse, etc., id. fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 6: alicui, Liv. 6, 12; Quint. 3, 4, 6; 8, 3, 81 et saep.: succurrit versus ille Homericus, etc., Aug. ap. Suet. Tib. 21 *fin.*—*Impers.:* non succurrit tibi, quamdiu circum Bactra haereas, Curt. 7, 8, 21: neque cuiquam facile succurrat, Suet. Tit. 10.—With *inf.:* et illud annotare succurrit, unum omnino, etc., Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 157: mirari succurrit, id. 17, 1, 1, § 1; 34, 18, 51, § 171.

‡ **succursor (subc-),** ōris, *m.* [succurro], perh. *a helper, succorer*, who comes to the aid of the bestiarius, in the combats with beasts in the circus, Inscr. Orell. 2530.

* **suc-curvus (subc-),** a, um, *adj., somewhat curved*, Amm. 26, 9, 11.

succus, i, v. sucus.

Succusānus pagus, v. succurro *init.*

* **succussātor,** ōris, *m.* [succusso], *a jolter:* caballus, *a jolting horse*, Lucil. ap. Non. 16, 30; cf. succussor.

* **succussātūra (subc-),** ae, *f.* [id.], *the jolting* of a hard-going horse, Non. 17, 23.

* **succussĭo (subc-),** ōnis, *f.* [succutio], *a shaking, quaking:* succussio est, cum terra quatitur et sursum ac deorsum movetur, Sen. Q. N. 6, 21, 2.

* **succusso (subc-),** āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to shake* or *jerk up and down, to jolt* (as a hard-going horse does his rider), Att. ap. Non. 16, 29 (Trag. Rel. 568 Rib.).

* **succussor (subc-),** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a jolter*, said of a horse: sonipes, Lucil. ap. Non. 16, 31; cf. succussator.

* **succussūra (subc-),** ae, *f.*, = succussatura, Non. 17, 24.

1. succussus, a, um, *Part.* of succutio.

2. succussus (subc-), ūs, *m.* [succutio], *a shaking, jolting*, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48 (Trag. Rel. 257 Rib.): membra tremulo succussu quatit, App. M. 3, p. 138, 29.—*Plur.*, Tert. Anim. 49 *init.*

* **suc-custos (subc-),** ōdis, *m., an under-keeper, assistant-overseer*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 54.

suc-cŭtĭo (subc-), ussi, ussum, 3, *v. a.* [sub quatio], *to fling up from below, fling aloft, toss up* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: orbes rotarum, Lucr. 6, 551: currus alte, Ov. M. 2, 166: mare, Sen. Q. N. 5, 1, 1: vasculum, App. M. 2, p. 166: caput, id. Mag. p. 333 et saep.—* **II.** Trop.: vultūs succussus, Val. Max. 6, 9 ext. 5.

sucerda, ae, *f.* [sus and root skar-; Gr. σκώρ; cf. stercus], *the dung of swine*, Lucil. ap. Non. 175, 14; Titin. ap. Fest. p. 302 Müll. (Com. Rel. v. 178 Rib.; cf. excerno, 2).

Suchē, ēs, *f., a town in Egypt*, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 172.

sūcĭdo, āre, 1, *v. a.* [sucus], *to make fresh* or *juicy:* cyminum, Plin. Val. 2, 9.

sūcĭdus (succ-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *juicy, sappy; fresh* (very rare; not in Cic.): solum, App. Mag. p. 289: tonsurae tempus inter aequinoctium vernum et solstitium, cum sudare inceperunt oves; a quo sudore recens lana tonsa sucida appellata est, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 6: lana, Mart. 11, 27, 8; Juv. 5, 24; Fest. p. 118 Müll.; such wool was much used in medicine, Cels. 8, 3 *fin.;* Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 30; and was called sucidae sordes, id. 29, 2, 10, § 35: (puella) *fresh, plump*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 192.

sūcĭnācĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sucinum], *amber-colored*, Isid. 20, 3, 5.

* **sūcĭnĕus (succ-),** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of amber:* novaculae, *with amber handles*, Plin. 22, 23, 47, § 99 (al. sucinas).

sūcĭnum (succ-), i, *n.* [sucus], *amber*, usu. called electrum, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 30; Mart. 3, 65, 5; 5, 37, 11; Juv. 6, 573 al.

sūcĭnus (succ-), a, um, *adj.* [sucinum], *of amber:* gutta, Mart. 6, 15, 2: gemma, id. 4, 59, 2: novacula, Plin. 22, 23, 47, § 99.

* **sūco (succ-),** ōnis, *m.* [sugo], *a sucker;* of a usurer, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 7, 13, b, § 5.

sūcŏphanta, v. sycophanta.

* **sūcōsĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [sucosus], *juiciness*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 29, 151.

sūcōsus (succ-), a, um, *adj.* [sucus], *full of juice* or *moisture, juicy, sappy, succulent.* **I.** Lit. (post-Aug.): poma, Cels. 2, 18: solum, Col. 2, 16, 3: resina, Plin. 24, 6, 22, § 33: radix, id. 25, 9, 70, § 117: folia, id. 25, 13, 102, § 161: vinum, id. 14, 6, 8, § 68: lana, i. e. sucida, Ser. Samm. 60, 1054.—*Comp.:* liber (stirpium), Col. 4, 29, 1.—* **II.** Transf., *rich* in money, Petr. 38, 6.

Sucro, ōnis, *m.* **I.** *A river of* Hispania Tarraconensis, now the *Xucar*, Mel. 2, 6; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 20.—**II.** *A town at the mouth of this river*, now *Sueca*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 20; Liv. 28, 24; 28, 26; 28, 29; Sen. Ben. 5, 24, 1; Flor. 3, 22, 7.—Hence, **Sucrōnensis,** e, *adj., of* or *pertaining to Sucro:* proelium, Cic. Balb. 2: sinus, Mel. 2, 6, 7; 2, 7, 21.—**III.** *An island near the coast of Spain*, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 76.—**IV.** *The name of a Rutulian*, Verg. A. 12, 505.

1. suctus, a, um, *Part.* of sugo.

2. suctus, ūs, *m.* [sugo], *a sucking*, Varr. ap. Non. 169, 15; Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 91; 10, 46, 63, § 129; 10, 75, 98, § 211.

1. sūcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [perh. root σεύω, to drive], *a kind of machine for drawing* or *lifting, a winch, windlass, capstan*, Cato, R. R. 19, 2; Vitr. 10, 2; Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 126; *of a wine-* or *oil-press*, Cato, R. R. 12; 18, 2; Dig. 19, 2, 19.

* **2. sūcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [sus], *a little pig*, only in paronom. with 1. sucula, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 126.

3. sūcŭla, ae, *f.* [cf. ὕω, to rain], mostly *plur.* suculae, *the constellation Hyades*, a transl. of the Gr. ὑάδες, Tiro ap. Gell. 13, 9, 4; Plin. 2, 39, 39, § 106: nostri a similitudine cognominis Graeci propter sues impositum arbitrantes imperitiā appellavere suculas, id. 18, 26, 66, § 247; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111; Col. 2, 2, 4; 2, 2, 34; 2, 2, 36; 2, 2, 89.

sūcŭlentus (succ-), a, um, *adj.* [sucus], *full of juice* or *sap, sappy, succulent* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: gracilitas, App. M. 2, p. 115, 22: arvina, id. ib. 10, 245: corpus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 631.—* **II.** Trop., *vigorous:* furores, Prud. Ham. 57 praef.

* **sūcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [sus], *a little boar*, Just. Inst. 2, 1, 37.

sūcus (succus), i (collat. form, *gen. sing.* sucūs, Isid. 17, 9, 28; *gen. plur.* sucuum, App. M. 10, p. 244, 32), *m.* [sugo], *juice, moisture, sap* (class.; cf.: liquor, latex). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: stirpes ex terrā sucum trahunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: sucus ex intestinis et alvo secretus a reliquo cibo, id. ib. 2, 55, 137: cochleae suo sibi suco vivunt, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 13: ambrosiae suco saturi (equi Solis), Ov. M. 2, 120; so, ambrosiae, Verg. A. 12, 419: uvae, Tib. 1, 10, 47; 4, 2, 16: sucus nuci expressus, Plin. 12, 28, 63, § 135 et saep.: corpus suci plenum, i. e. *plump*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 27: facies suci palaestrici plena, App. Mag. p. 315, 14.—Of other liquids: garo (mixtum) de sucis piscis Hiberi, Hor. S. 2, 8, 46: corpora suco pinguis olivi Splendescunt, *oil*, Ov. M. 10, 176: aluntur bubuli lactis suco, Plin. 8, 14, 14, § 37: inbui lactis sucos, id. 8, 32, 50, § 112: ratio faciendi (unguenti) duplex, sucus et corpus: ille olei generibus fere constat, hoc odorum, id. 13, 1, 2, § 7: vini, id. 23, praef. 2, § 2: candidus ovi, Ser. Samm. 1052.—**B.** In partic., *a medicinal liquor, a drink, draught, potion* (poet.): purgantes pectora suci, Ov. P. 4, 3, 53; id. A. A. 2, 335; 2, 491; id. H. 12, 181; id. M. 14, 403; Tib. 1, 6, 13; Luc. 6, 581.—**C.** Transf., *the taste* of any thing, *flavor:* sucum sentimus in ore, cibum cum Mandendo exprimimus, Lucr. 4, 615 sq. (cf. χυμός): ova suci melioris, Hor. S. 2, 4, 13: Picenis cedunt pomis Tiburtia suco, id. ib. 2, 4, 70: celantia sucum, id. ib. 2, 8, 28: cantharus ingratus sucum, Ov. Hal. 103.—**II.** Trop., *strength, vigor, energy, spirit:* sucus ac sanguis (civitatis), Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10: ingenii, Quint. prooem. § 24.—**2.** Esp., of the *vigor* of

a discourse *spirit, life* ornatur oratio suco suo Cic de Or 3, 25, 96 sucus ille et sanguis incorruptus usque ad hanc aetatem oratorum fuit, id. Brut 9, 36 orationis subtilitas etsi non plurimi sanguinis est, habeat tamen sucum aliquem oportet id Or 23, 76 omnes etiam tum retinebant illum Pericli sucum, id de Or 2, 22, 93 historia quoque alere orationem quodam uberi jucundoque suco potest, Quint 10, 1, 31

* **sūdābundus,** a, um, *adj* [sudo], *sweating* turba, Auct Carm ad Pis 176

sūdārĭŏlum, i, *n dim* [sudarium], *a little handkerchief*, Hier Ep 52, 5, App Mag p 307, 37 al

sūdārium, ii, *n* [sudor], *a cloth for wiping off perspiration, a handkerchief*, Cat 12, 14, 25, 7, Mart 11, 39, 3, Petr 67 sudario candido tergere frontem, Quint 6, 3, 60, 11, 3, 148, Suet Ner 25, 48, 51, Val Max 9, 12, 7, App Mag p 309, 28

sūdātĭlis, e, *adj* [sudo] *flowing like sweat, fluid* (late Lat) metallum, Cassiod. Var 5 2

sūdātĭo, ōnis, *f* [id] **I.** Lit, *a sweating perspiration, sudation* (post Aug) multa Sen Ep 86, 6.—*Plur*, Cels 3, 2 *med*. —* **II.** Transf, in concr, *a sweating room, sudatory* concamerata, Vitr 5, 11 *med*

* **sūdātor,** ōris, *m* [id], *one that perspires easily or copiously*, Plin 23, 1, 23, § 43

sūdātōrium, ii, v sudatorius, II

sūdātōrius, a, um, *adj* [sudo], *belonging to or serving for sweating, sudatory* **I.** *Adj* unctiones, Plaut Stich 1, 3, 73 qualitas, Cassiod Var 2, 39 *med* — **II.** *Subst* **sūdātōrium,** ii, *n*, *a sweating bath, sweating room a sudatory* circa balinea ac sudatoria, Sen Vit Beat 7, 2, id. Ep 51, 6

* **sūdātrix,** icis *f* [sudator], *she that sweats* or *causes sweating* toga, Mart 12, 18, 5

* **sūdĭcŭlum (sūdŭc-),** i, *n* [sudor, producing sweat] *a kind of whip* or *scourge*, Plaut Pers 3, 3, 14, cf Fest p 336 Mull

Sudīnes, is, *m*, *a writer on precious stones*, Plin 9, 35, 56, § 115, 36, 7, 12, § 59, 37, 8 35, § 114 al

sŭdis (*nom sing* only, Plin 32, 10, 54, § 154 infra), is, *f*, *a stake, pile* (syn palus, sublica) **I.** Lit, *plur* sudes stipitesque, Caes B C 1, 27, id B G 5, 18, 5, 40, Verg A 7, 524 quadrifidae, id. G 2, 25 fraxineae, id ib 2, 359, Sil 6, 559 quorum nus putrescerent sudes, Plin 17, 14, 2o § 101 al — In *sing*, Ov M 12, 299 sq, Luc 6, 174 —As a weapon multa vulnera sudibus facta, Liv 40, 6, 6, Tib 1, 10, 65, cf sudes in terga erectae, *bristles, spines*, Juv 4, 128 densae, *thorns*, Prud Apoth 127 saxeae, i e *rocky peaks, crags*, App M 7, p 195, 26 —**II.** Transf, *a kind of pike* (a fish), perh Esox sphyraena, Linn; Plin 32, 10, 54 § 154

sūdo, avi, atum, 1, *v n* and *a* [Gr root ἰδ, ἰδος, ἱδρος, sweat, Germ Schweisz] **I.** *Neutr* (class), *to sweat, perspire* **A.** Lit (α) *Absol* qui sudat, Plaut As 2, 2, 23 sine causa sudare, Cic de Or 2, 55, 223 sudavit et alsit, Hor A P 413 juvenum sudantibus lacertis, Ov M 4, 707 quid cum Cumis Apollo sudavit Cic. Div, 1, 43, 98, cf deorum sudasse simulacra, nuntiatum est id ib 2, 27, 58 bibere et sudare vita cardiaci est, Sen Ep 15, 3 ut montes sudantes conscendimus, Petr 116 —(β) With *abl*, *to sweat* or *perspire with, to be wet with, moist with, drenched* in any thing fit ut in speluncis saxa superne Sudent umore, Lucr 6, 943, cf cavae tepido sudant umore lacunae, Verg G 1, 117 sudabant fauces sanguine, Lucr 6, 1147 scuta duo sanguine sudasse Liv 22, 1 quattuor signa sanguine multo, id 27, 4 arma sudore, Sil 2, 455 umore Cumanus Apollo, Flor 2, 8, 3 —Poet. terra sudat sanguine, Enn ap Non 504, 33 (Trag v 213 Vahl) sanguine litus, Verg A 2 582 —**b.** Poet, transf, of the moisture itself, *to sweat, drip, distil* from any thing quid tibi odorato referam sudantia ligno Balsama? Verg G 2, 118 dulcis odoratis umor sudavit ab uvis, Sil 7, 191 — **B.** Trop, qs to sweat or perspire from exertion, i e *to toil, labor hard, exert* or *fatigue one's self, tire one's self out*, etc. (rare but class, cf Ritschl in Rhein Mus Neue Folge, 12, p 458 sq, syn contendo, luctor) sudabis satis, Si cum illo inceptas homine, Ter Phorm 4, 3, 23, cf in cassum defessi sanguine sudent, Augustum per iter luctantes ambitionis, Lucr 5, 1129 vides sudare me jamdudum laborantem, quomodo, etc, Cic Fam 3, 12, 3 sudandum est his pro communibus commodis, id. Sest 66, 139 in mancipii redhibitione sudare, Quint. 8, 3, 14 Spald. *N cr* has meus ad metas equus, Prop 4 (5), 1, 70 sub ingenti pharetra, Stat Th 6 443 — Poet, with *inf* et ferrea sudant Claustra remoliri, Stat Th 10, 526 — *Impers pass* parabile est, quod natura desiderat ad supervacua sudatur, Sen Ep 4, 8 —**II.** *Act* (only poet and in post Aug prose) **A.** *To throw off* or *emit by sweating, to sweat out, exude* (cf destillo) **1.** Lit et durae quercus sudabunt roscida mella, Verg F 4, 30 pinguia electra, id ib 8, 54 balsamum, Just 36, 3, 4 nemora Orientis, ubi tura et balsama sudantur, Tac G 45 sudata ligno Tura, Ov M 10, 308 oleum baca Venafri, Mart 13 101, 1 mella, Nemes Ecl 1, 76 sanguinem, Val Max 1, 6, 5, Aug in Psa 93, 19 mella, Lact 7, 24, 7 — **2.** Trop (acc to I B), *to sweat out* a thing, i e *to make, perform*, or *carry on laboriously* multo labore Cyclopum Sudatum thoraca capit Sil 4, 436 fibulam, Claud Rapt Pros 2, 16 vomere messes, id Laud Stil 2, 94 zonam id Epigr 23, 12 deunces, Pers 5, 149 bella, Prud Cath 2, 76 laborem, Sil 3, 92, Stat Th 5, 189 —**B.** Pregn **1.** *To saturate with sweat, to sweat through* (very rare) vestes sudatae, Quint 11, 3, 23 —**2.** Of time, *to sweat through, pass* or *spend in sweating* actae sub pellibus hiemes aestatesque inter bella sudatae, Pac Pan Theod 8

sūdor, oris, *m* [sudo] **I.** Lit, *sweat, perspiration* manat ex omni corpore sudor, Enn ap Macr S 6, 1 (Ann v 399 Vahl), Lucr 6, 944 sudor e corpore, Cic Div 2, 27, 58, cf totum sudor habet corpus, Enn ap Macr S 6, 3 (Ann v 436 Vahl) sudorem multum consecutum esse audiebamus, Cic de Or 3, 2, 6 Herculis simulacrum multo sudore manavit, id Div 1, 34, 74 sudor fluit undique rivis, Verg A 5, 200 salsusque per artus Sudor iit, id ib 2, 174 gelidus toto manabat corpore sudor, id ib 3, 175 equos Fumantis sudore quatit, id ib 12, 338 cum sudor ad imos Manaret talos, Hor S 1, 9, 10 occupat obsessos sudor mihi frigidus artus Ov M 5, 632 sudore fluentia multo Bracchia, id ib 9, 57, Sen Oedip 923, id Troad. 487 quibusdam in conspectu populi sudor erumpit, id Ep 2, 2, 122, 6 —As *obj* of verbs sudorem emittere, Plin 7, 18, 18 § 78 sudores evocare, id 27, 9, 48, § 72 ciere, id 37, 10, 46, § 115 facere, id 24, 6, 20, § 30 movere id 24, 11, 60, § 101, Cels 2, 17 elicere, id 2 17 excutere, Nep Eum 5, 5 ducere, Scrib Comp 217 detergere, Suet Ner 24 *init* sistere, Plin 35, 17, 57, § 196 sudorem coercere, id 23, 1, 25, § 50 reprimere id 20, 13, 51, § 142 sudores sedare, id 35, 15 52, § 185 inhibere, id 28, 19, 79, § 260 —*Plur* sudoribus corpus exinanire, Sen Ep 108, 16 sudores exsistere toto corpore, Lucr 3, 154 caeli, *honey dew*, Plin 11, 12, 12 § 30 —**B.** Transf, of any *liquid* or *moisture* (poet and in post Aug prose, syn umor) maris, Lucr 2, 465 smyrnae, id. 2, 504 veneni, Ov M 2, 198 picis (with liquor), Plin 16, 11, 21, § 52 lapidis, id 35, 15, 52, § 186 argentum quod exit a fornace sudorem vocant, id 33, 4, 21, § 69, cf Sen Q N 3, 15 *fin*, Vitr 8, 1 *med*, Dig 43, 19, 1 *med* —**II.** Trop (cf sudo, I B), *sweat*, i e *toil, severe labor, weariness, fatigue* (class, syn labor, contentio) Salmacida spolia sine sudore et sanguine, Enn ap Cic Off 1, 18, 61 (Trag v 36 Vahl) victor exercitus, qui suo sudore ac sanguine inde (a Capua) Samnites depulisset, Liv 7, 38, cf multo ejus sudore ac labore, Cic. Font 5, 12 (1, 2), Plaut Merc 4, 1, 8 stilus ille tuus multi sudoris est, Cic de Or 1, 60, 257 sudor circa testimonia, Quint 5, 7, 1, 6, 4, 6 summo cum sudore consequi, Vell 2, 128, 3 phalerae multo sudore receptae, Verg A. 9, 458 creditur Sudoris minimum habere comoedia, Hor Ep 2, 1, 169 non est viri timere sudorem, Sen. Ep 31, 7 sudore acquirere quod possis sanguine parare Tac G 14 et bellicos sudores nostros barbaricae gentes cognoscunt Just Inst prooem § 1.

sūdōrĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum [sudor fero], *sudorific* vapores, Cael Aur Acut 3, 21, 206

* **sūdōrus,** a, um, *adj* [sudor], *dripping with sweat, sweaty* corpus, App Flor p 354, 27

* **sūdŭcŭlum,** i, *n dim* [sudes] *a kind of whip, scourge* flagri, Plaut Pers 3, 3, 14 Ritschl *N cr* (cf sudiculum)

sūdus, a, um, *adj* [se udus, cf sudum siccum quasi seudum id est sine udo, Fest pp 294 and 295 Müll], *without moisture, dry*, and of the weather, *cloudless, bright, clear* (class, cf serenus) **I.** *Adj* ventorum flamina suda, Lucil ap Non 31, 19 flamen venti, Varr ib 234, 7 ver, Verg G 4, 77 tempestas, App de Deo Socr p 42, 27 splendor luminis, id. M 11, p 260, 30 cuncta specula vel uda vel suda videre, id Mag p 283, 37 —Adverb sudum, *brightly*, Prud Cath 7, 79 —**B.** *Subst* **sūdum,** i, *n*, *bright, clear weather* cum sudum est, Plaut Mil 1, 1, 2 horologium mittam et libros, si erit sudum, Cic. Fam 16, 18, 3 dum sudum est, Plaut Rud 1, 2, 35 arma Per sudum rutilare vident, Verg A 8, 529, Val Fl. 2, 115 —**II.** *Somewhat moist*=subudus, ardentia viscera adhuc suda de sanguine, Arn 7, 3

Suē, ēs, *f*, *a town in Assyria*, Plin 6, 26, 30, § 118

Suēbi, v Suevi

Suebri, ōrum, *m*, *a people of Gaul*, Plin 3, 4, 5, § 35

Suel, *f*, *a town in Spain*, Plin 3, 1, 3, § 8, Mel 2, 6

Suellēni, ōrum, *m*, *a people of Arabia* Plin 6, 28, 32, § 157

Suelteri, orum, *m*, *a people of* Gallia Narbonensis, Plin 3, 4, 5, § 35

sŭēo, ere [assumed as a stem for the form suēmus, which is probably a contracted *perf*, = suevimus from suesco, cf consuesco and the Gr εἰωθαμεν], *to be wont, used*, or *accustomed* appellare suemus, Lucr 1, 60 cernere suemus (dissyl), id 1, 301 perhibere suemus, id 4, 369

sŭesco, suēvi, suētum (dissyl suēvi, suetum, sync forms, suesti, suerunt, suesse, etc, v in the foll, and cf also the preced art), 3, *v inch n* and *a* [Sanscr svadha, will, might, custom, Gr ἔθος, ἦθος] **I.** *Neutr*, *to become used* or *accustomed*, in the *tempp perf*, *to have accustomed one's self*, hence, *to be wont, used*, or *accustomed* (rare) **a.** *Tempp press* Drusus in Illyricum missus est, ut suesceret militiae, Tac A 2, 44, 2, 52, Aus Ep 16, 91 — **b.** *Tempp perf* has Graeci stellas Hyadas vocitare suerunt, Cic poet N D 2, 43, 111 a te id, quod suesti, peto, etc, id Fam 15, 8 mittere suevit, Lucr 6, 793 de divis dare dicta suerit, id 5, 53 gemmis florere arbusta suesse, id 5, 912 vincere suevit, Prop 4 (5), 10 17 sueverat claustra remoliri, Claud in Eutr 1, 194 — **II.** *Act*, *to accustom, habituate, train* (very rare in finite verb) ut lectos viros disciplinae et imperiis suesceret, Tac A 2, 52 —Esp, *P* and *P a* **suētus,** a, um **1.** *Accustomed, wont, used, habituated*, with *inf* ex aliis sentire sueti, Lucr 2, 903 mala secundis rebus oriri sueta Sall Fragm ap Aug Civ Dei, 2, 18 suetus abstinere, Liv 5 43 curru succedere sueti Quadrupedes, Verg A 3, 541 vexare suetae, Hor S 1, 8, 17 comitialem propter morbum despui suetum, Plin 10, 23, 34, § 69 —With *dat* his (armis) ego suetus, Verg A 5, 414 neque conjugiis suscipiendis neque alendis liberis sueti, Tac A 14, 27 suetae aquis volucres, Tac. H 5, 6 sueti latrociniis, id A 2, 52 suetus civilibus armis Luc 1, 325 — **2.** Transf., of things, *customary, usual* (mostly post class) contra Cheruscis sueta apud paludes proelia, Tac. A 1, 64 sueto militum contubernio gaudere, id. H 2, 80 *fin*. vestigium, App M 6, p 198, 21 cibaria, id ib 9, p 232, 13 —Hence, *subst* **suētum,** i, *n*, *a custom, usage* sc ad sectae sueta conferunt, App M 4, p 153, 22

Suessa, ae, *f*, = Συεσσα **I.** *A city of Latium, five miles south of the Liris and eight from the sea, founded* B C 337 *by the*

Aurunci, and afterwards made their capital It was often called Suessa Aurunca, now *Sessa*, Liv 8, 15, 9, 28, Vell. 1, 14, Liv 27, 9, 29, 15, Cic Phil. 3, 4, 10, 4, 2 4, 13, 8, 18, *it was the birthplace of the satiric poet Lucilius*, cf Juv 1, 20, Aus Ep 15, 9 — **II.** *A very ancient city of Latium, a colony of Alba, conquered by Tarquinius Superbus, usually called Suessa Pometia It was destroyed by Spurius Cassius*, B C 502, *and its site is unknown*, Liv 1. 41, 1, 53, 2, 16 sq , cf. Verg A. 6, 775, Cic. Rep 2, 24, 44, Sil 8, 400, Aus Ep 15, 9, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63, 7, 16, 15, § 69 — Hence, **Suessānus**, a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to Suessa Suessan* in Suessano, *in the Suessan territories*, Cato, R. R 22, 3 — *Plur* **Suessāni**, orum, *m* , *the inhabitants of Suessa* (Aurunca), Inscr Grut 151, 3, 262, 7

Suessetani, ōrum, *m* , *a people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv 25, 34, 34, 20, 39, 42.— Hence, *adj* **Suessetānus**, a, um ager, Liv 28, 24.

Sŭessĭōnes (**Sŭessōnes**, trisyl , Luc. 1, 423), um, *m* , *a people in Gaul*, in the neighborhood of the modern *Soissons*, Caes B G 2, 3, 2, 12, 2, 13, Hirt B G 8, 6, Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106

Suessŭla, ae, *f* , *a town of Campania*, now *Castel di Sessola*, Liv 7, 37, 8, 14, 23, 14, 23, 17, 23, 32, 24, 46 — Hence, **Suessŭlāni**, ōrum, *m* , *the inhabitants of Suessula*, Liv 8, 14, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64, Inscr Orell 130, 2369

Suētōnĭus, ii, *m*, *the name of a Roman gens* So, **I.** C Suetonius Paulinus (Lenis), *father of the foll* , Tac A. 14, 29, id. H 2, 23, 2, 31, id. Agr 5, 14, 16, Suet Oth 10 — **II.** C Suetonius Tranquillus, *a contemporary and friend of the younger Pliny, author of the biographies of the first twelve Roman emperors*, Plin Ep 1, 24, 1 sq , Spart Hadr 11, 3 See, concerning him, Bähr's Röm Lit. Gesch § 216 sq

Suetri, ōrum, *m* , *an Alpine people*, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 137

suētūdo, inis, *f* [sueco], *custom, habit* (late Lat) blanda, Paul. Pell. Euchar 179, 271

suētus, a, um, *Part* of suesco

Suēvi or **Suēbi** (in inscrr always, but most MSS have Suevi), orum, *m* , *the Suevi, a powerful people in the north eastern part of Germany* Caes. B G 4, 1, Tac G 38, Luc 2, 51 — Hence, **A. Suēvus** or **Suēbus**, a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to the Suevi*, *Suevan* natio, Caes B G 1, 53 crinis, *worn in the manner of the Suevi*, Sil 5, 134. — *Subst* **Suēvus**, i, *m* , *one of the Suevi* (poet), Claud. Cons Hon. 4, 655 — **B. Suēvĭa** or **Suēbĭa**, ae, *f* , *the country of the Suevi*, Tac. G 43 *init* and 45 *fin* — **C. Suēvĭcus** or **Suēbĭcus**, a, um, *adj* , *Suevic* mare, Tac G 45 *init*

Suēvĭus, ii, *m* , *a poet*, otherwise unknown, Macr S 2 14.

†† **sūfes** (**suffes**), ĕtis, *m* [Phoen. שפט, a judge], *the chief magistrate of the Carthaginians*, corresponding to the Roman consul, *a sufet*, Liv 28, 37, 30, 7, 34, 61, Sen Tranq 4, 5, Inscr Orell. 3056 sq — *Plur* , Liv 34, 61, cf. Fest p 309 Müll , and Gesen. Script Phoenic. Monum p 394.

Sufetŭla, ae, *f* , *a town in Africa*, Aug c Donat 6, 26

suf-farcīno (**subf-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* , *to stuff full, to cram* (ante and post-class.) **I.** Lit incedunt suffarcinati cum libris Plaut Curc. 2 3, 10 vidi Cantharam Suffarcinatam, *stuffed out*, i e *with a bundle under her dress*, Ter And 4, 4, 31 bellule suffarcinatus, *crammed full, gorged with food*, App M 10 p 246, 23 aliquem multis muneribus, id ib 9, p 230, 26 — **II.** Transf., *to deck, adorn, enrich* auro et argento et veste, Cas iod. Inst Div Litt 28

(* **suffarrānĕus** or **suffarrānĭus**, a false read. for furnariae, Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 135 Sillig ad h. l)

suffectĭo (**subf-**), onis, *f* [sufficio] (post class.) **I.** *An adding* unguentorum, Arn. 5, 166 macularum, id. 7, 251.— **II.** *A supplying, substituting* animarum alterna mortuorum atque viventium suffectio Tert. Anim. 28, cf suffectura.

suffectūra (**subf-**), ae, *f* [id.] *a supplying, supplement* (post class) suffectura est quodammodo spiritus animae, Tert adv Marc. 1, 28 *med*

suffectus, a, um, *Part* of sufficio

Suffēnātes, ium, *m* , *the inhabitants of Nebula Suffena a town in the Sabine territory*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107

Suffēnus, i, *m* , *a bad poet, ridiculed by Catullus*, Cat. 14, 19, 22, 1 sqq

sufferctus, a, um, v suffertus.

suffĕrentĭa (**subf-**), ae, *f* [suffero] *a bearing, enduring toleration, sufferance* (post-class), Tert adv Marc. 4, 15, id. Or 4 *med.*, Vulg Jacob 5, 11, id. Ecclus. 16, 14.

suf-fermentātus (**subf-**), a, um, *Part.* [fermento], *somewhat fermented* (post-class.), Tert. adv Valent. 17

suf-fĕro (**subf-**), sustŭli, sublātum, sufferre, *v a* **I.** *To carry under, to put* or *lay under* (very rare, syn subicio) cornum, Plaut Poen 4, 2 33 tergum, id. Fragm ap Non. 397, 1 — **II.** In gen. **A.** *To offer, proffer* neque mater potest sufferre lac, Varr R. R 2, 4, 19 — Transf in jurid. Lat litis aestimationem, *to tender*, Dig 30, 1, 69 *fin* , 21, 2, 21 — **B.** *To hold up, bear, support, sustain* (very rare, syn. sustineo) an axis eum (mundum) sustineat an ipse se potius vi propria sufferat, Arn. 2, 83 comitiali morbo vexatus, ut stare, colligere semet ac sufferre vix posset, *hold himself upright*, Suet Calig 50 — **2.** Trop , *to take upon one's self, undergo, bear, endure, suffer* an evil or grievance (class., syn. patior, tolero) plagas, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 11 vulnera, Lucr 5, 1304 poenas, Att. ap Non 396, 33 poenam sui sceleris, Cic Cat. 2, 13, 28 at Apollodorus poenas sustulit, id. N D 3, 33, 82 imperii poenas sufferre, id Font 21, 49 quam multam si sufferre voluissent, id. Caecin 33, 98, cf. pro alicujus peccatis supplicium sufferre, Ter And 5, 3, 17, in Plautus (like dare poenas alicui) with *dat* deinde illi actutum sufferet suos servos poenas Sosia, Plaut Am 3, 4, 19 ut vobis victi Poeni poenas sufferant, id. Cist 1, 3 54 sumptus, Ter Heaut. 3, 1, 44 laborem, solem, sitim, Plaut Merc 5, 2, 20 labores, Varr R. R 2 8, 5 (vites) valenter sufferunt ventos et imbres Col 3, 2, 15 nisi hoc pejus sit, haec sufferre et perpeti, Sulp in Cic Fam 4. 5, 3 nec claustra nec ipsi Custodes sufferre valent, Verg A 2 492 quod (iter) superest, sufferte pedes, Prop 3 (4), 21, 21 et saep — *Absol* Syre, vix suffero, Ter Heaut 2, 4, 20 — Ellipt si magis me instabunt, ad praetorem sufferam (sc. me rapi), Plaut. Curc 3, 6

suffertus (**sufferctus**, Lucil. ap Gell 4, 17, 3), a, um, *adj* [sub farcio] *crammed full, full* (very rare) subicit suffectus posteriorem, Lucil l. l. aliquid se sufferti tinniturum, *something full-sounding, sonorous*, Suet Ner 20

suf-fervēfăcĭo (**subf-**), no *perf.*, factum, 3, *v a* , *to heat* or *warm from below* (Plinian), Plin. 18, 11, 26, § 104 affirmant, lapillos, qui suffervefiant, rumpi, id 27, 9, 51, § 75 aceti heminis quinque sufferve factis, id 14, 17, 21, § 114 semuncia amyli cum ovo, id. 22, 25, 67, § 137, 37, 10, 54, § 142.

suffervēfīo, fieri, v suffervefacio

* **suf-fervĕo** (**subf-**), ere, *v n* , *to boil* or *seethe gently*, App Herb 115

suffes, etis v sufes.

suffībŭlum, i, *n* [sub fibula], *a white four cornered veil*, worn on the head by priests and priestesses, Varr L. L. 6, § 21 Müll , cf Fest pp 348 and 349 ib

suffĭcĭens, entis *Part* of sufficio

suffĭcĭenter, *adv* [sufficio] *sufficiently, enough*, Dig 7, 1, 15, Vulg Nah. 2, 12, Plin Ep 10, 18 (29), 3 dub

suffĭcĭentĭa, ae, *f* [id.], *a sufficiency* (post class.), Tert ad Uxor 1, 4 *fin.*, Sid. Ep 6, 12 *fin* , Vulg 2 Cor 3, 5, 9, 8

suf-fĭcĭo (**subf-**), fēci, fectum, 3, *v a* and *n* [facio] **I.** *Act* **A.** *To put under* or *among* **1.** Of a building *to lay the foundation for* opus, Curt 5, 1, 29 Zumpt — **2.** Esp , *to put into, dip in, dye, impregnate, imbue, tinge* lanam medicamentis, *to impregnate, imbue, tinge*, Cic ap Non. 386, 10, and 521, 19 (angues) ardentes oculos suffecti sanguine et igni, *suffused, colored*, Verg. A 2, 210 maculis suffecta genas, Val. Fl. 2, 105 suffecta leto lumina, id. 1, 822, cf. nubes sole suffecta, i e *shone through, irradiated*, Sen. Q N 1, 5, 11 — **3.** *To give, afford, furnish, supply*=suppeditare, ὑπέχειν (mostly poet) (nebulae) sufficiunt nubes, Lucr 6, 480 ut cibus aliam naturam sufficit ex se, id. 3, 704 haec aëra rarum Sufficiunt nobis, id 2, 108 tellus Sufficit umorem Verg G 2, 424 aut illae (salices) pecori frondem aut pastoribus umbras Sufficiunt saepemque satis et pabula melli, id. ib 2, 435 ut (Hispania) Italiae cunctarum rerum abundantiam sufficiat, Just. 44, 1, 4 dux agmina sufficit unus turbanti terras, Sil. 1 36, cf. Horatius eos excursionibus sufficiendo adsuefecerat sibi fidere, *by permitting to take part in* Liv 3, 61, 12 Weissenb ad loc , Petr 27 — Trop , ipse pater Danais animos viresque secundas Sufficit *gives courage and strength*, Verg A. 2, 618, 9, 803 — **4.** *To occupy with, employ in* Horatius eos (milites) excursionibus (*dat.*) sufficiendo proeliisque levibus experiundo adsuefecerat sibi fidere, *by employing them in sallies*, etc , Liv 3, 61 — **B.** *To put in the place of, to substitute* for another, and esp , *to choose* or *elect in the place of* any one (class , esp freq of magistrates, e g of consuls, syn. subrogo) suffectus in Lucretii locum M Horatius Pulvillus, Liv 2, 8, 4 in Appii locum suffectus Vatin ap Cic Fam 5, 10, 2 consul in sufficiendo collega occupatus, Cic. Mur 39, 85, cf. ne consul sufficiatur, id. ib 38, 82 censorem in demortui locum, Liv 5, 31, 7 suffectis in loca eorum novis regibus, Just 11, 10, 7 ipsae (apes) regem parvosque Quirites Sufficiunt, Verg G 4 202 seu tribunos modo seu tribunis suffectos consules quoque habuit, Liv 4, 8, 1 quia collegam suffici censori religio erat, id. 6, 27, 4, 6, 38, 10 quibus vitio creatis suffecti, id. 9, 7, 14, 10, 47, 1 filius patri suffectus, Tac A. 4, 16 Conon Alcibiadi suffectus, Just 5, 6, 1 sperante heredem suffici se proximum, Phaedr 3, 10, 12.— Esp in the phrase suffectus consul, *a consul elected after* the regular time, *a vice consul* quando duo ordinarii consules ejus anni alter morbo, alter ferro periisset, suffectum consulem negabant recte comitia habere posse, Liv 41, 18, 16 Weissenb ad loc ; Lampr Alex. Sev 43, 2, Tac A 3, 37 *fin* , cf consulatus suffectus, Aus. Grat Act 14, 2, § 32 — **2.** Transf , *to cause to take the place of, to supply instead of, to furnish as a substitute* (poet and in post Aug prose) atque aliam ex alia generando suffice prolem, Verg G 3, 65 septimo eosdem (dentes) decidere anno, aliosque suffici, Plin 7, 16 15, § 68 quattuor caeli partes in ternas dividunt et singulis ventos binos suffectos dant, Sen. Q. N 5, 16, 2.— **II.** *Neutr* , *to be sufficient, to suffice, avail for, meet the need of, satisfy* (freq and class , syn. suppeto), constr *absol* , with *dat* , *ad*, *adversus*, *in*, with *inf* , *ut* or *ne*, rarely with *si* (α) *Absol* quamquam nec scribae sufficere nec tabulae nomina illorum capere potuerunt, Cic Phil. 2, 7, 16 nec jam sufficiunt, Verg A. 9, 515 idque (ferrum) diu Sufficit, id. ib 12, 739 Romani quoad sufficere remiges potuerunt, satis pertinaciter secuti sunt, Liv 36, 45, 2 non sufficiebant oppidani, id. 21, 8, 4 haec exempli gratia sufficient, Quint. 9, 2, 56 non videntur tempora suffectura, id. 2, 5, 3 pro magistratibus qui non sufficerent, Suet Aug 43 quis non sufficientibus, Curt 9, 4, 33 — With *subject clause* sufficit dicere, E portu navigavi, Quint 4, 2, 41 non, quia sufficiat non esse sacrilegium, sed quia, etc., id. 7, 3, 9 sufficerit haec retulisse, Suet Ner 31, Mart 9, 1, 8 — (β) With *dat* nec jam vires sufficere cuiquam, * Caes. B G 7, 20, cf vires concipit suffecturas oneri, Plin 17, 22, 35, § 173 nec iis sufficiat imaginem virtutis effingere Quint 10, 2 15 ac mihi quidem sufficeret hoc genus, id. 5, 10, 90 paucorum cupiditati cum obsistere non poterant, tamen sufficere aliquo modo poterant, Cic Verr 2, 5, 48, § 127 mons, hominum lacte et carne vescentium abunde sufficiebat alimentis, Liv 29, 31 9 haec manus suffecere desiderio meo, Curt. 4, 1, 25, 3, 6, 19 vires quae sufficiant labori certaminum, Quint 10, 3, 3, cf summis operibus suffecturi vires, id. 2, 4, 33 pronuntiatio vel scenis suffectura, id. 10, 1, 119 quod opus cuicumque discendo sufficiet, id. 1, 9, 3 dominis sufficit tantum soli, ut relevare caput possint, Plin Ep 1, 24, 4 — Poet nec sufficit umbo Ictibus, Verg A. 9, 810 — (γ) With *ad* terra ingenito umore egens vix ad

perennes sufficit amnes, Liv 4, 30 inopiae rario nec plebe ad tributum sufficiente, id 29, 16 annus vix ad solacium unius anni, id. 10, 47 oppidani ad omnia tuenda non sufficiebant, id. 21, 8, 4 quomodo nos ad patiendum sufficiamus, id. 29, 17, 17, 21, 8, 4, 33, 10 ad quod si vires non suffecerint, *Quint.* 12, 1, 32 — (δ) With *adversus* non suffecturum ducem unum et exercitum unum adversus quattuor populos, Liv 10, 25 — (ε) With *in* nec locus in tumulos nec sufficit arbor in ignes, Ov M 7, 613 ergo ego sufficiam reus in nova crimina sem per? id Am 2, 7, 1 — (ζ) With *inf* nec nos obniti contra nec tendere tantum Suffi cimus, Verg A 5, 22 — (η) With *ut* or *ne* interim sufficit, ut exorari te sinas, Plin Ep 9, 21, 3 sufficit, ne ea, quae sunt vera, minuantur, id. ib 9, 33, 11 — (θ) With *si* sufficere tibi debet, si, etc , Plin Ep 5, 1, 9 sufficere his credis, si probi existimentur, id Pan 88, 2 —Hence, *P a* **sufficiens,** entis, *sufficient, adequate* aetas vix tantis matura rebus, sed abunde sufficiens, Curt 3, 6, 19 testes, Dig 29, 7, 8 — *Sup* unica et sufficientissima definitio, Tert adv Marc. 5, 2

suf-fīgo (subf-), xi, xum, 3, *v a , to fasten beneath* or *below, to fasten* or *fix on, to affix* (rare but class) ecce aedificat columnam mento suffigit suo, Plaut Mil 2, 2, 54 Ritschl *N cr* antennae suffixit lin tea, Luc 9, 328 aureis clavis crepidas, Plin 33, 3, 14, § 50 janua suffixa tigillo, Cat 67, 39 trabes multo auro, Sen. Hippol. 497 cruci suffixus, * Cic. Pis 18, 42 aliquem cruci, Vell 2, 42 *fin* , Suet. Caes 74, Paul Sent 5, 23, 15 patibulo, Just 22, 7, 8 pati bulis, id 30, 2, 7, App M 10, p 244, 18 ali quem in cruce, Cat 99, 4, Hor S 1, 3, 82, Auct B Afr 66 aliquem in crucem, Just 18, 7, 15 caput Galbae hasta suffixum, *stuck upon a spear*, Suet. Galb 20, cf Tac H 1, 49 spolia in suggestu fori, Flor 1, 11 dona postibus, App M 6, p 174 — Trop novos stimulos dolori, Sen. Phoen. 206

* **suffīmen,** inis, *n* [suffio], *fumiga tion, incense* (poet for suffimentum), Ov F 4, 731 sq

* **suffīmento,** āre, *v a* [suffimentum], *to fumigate* totum bovem, Veg 3, 2 *fin.*

suffīmentum, i, *n.* [suffio], *fumiga tion, incense* (cf odor, fragrantia) in iis sine illius suffimentis expiati sumus, Cic Leg 1, 14, 40 quia suffimentum sit (laurus) caedis hostium et purgatio, Plin 15, 30, 40, § 135, cf Fest pp 348 and 349 Müll — *Plur* , Veg Vet 1, 19 sq , 4, 12

suf-fĭo (subf-), ivi or ii, itum, 4, *v a* [fio = θύω], *to fumigate, perfume, scent* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose, not in Cic., but cf suffimentum, cf vaporo, fumigo) (testam) suffito serta et schoeno et palma, Cato, R R 113, 1 thymo, Verg G 4, 241 bonis odoribus, Col 12, 18 3 locum, Prop 4 (5), 8, 84 suffire et purgare domos, Plin 25, 5, 21, § 49 tecta, id 12, 17, 40, § 81 se taetris odoribus, Lucr 4, 1175 oculos jocinore decocto, Plin 28, 11, 47, § 171 urna suffitā haurit aquam, Ov F 5, 676 apes, Col 9, 14, 7 carnem recentem haedorum pilo, *to burn for the purpose of fumigation*, Plin 28, 10, 42, § 154 rutam, id 20, 13, 51, § 139 suffitum anisum, id 20, 17, 73, § 187 — Poet. ignibus aetheriis terras suffire, i e. *to warm*, Lucr 2, 1098

‡ **suffiscus** dicebatur folliculus testium arietinorum, quo utebantur pro marsupio, forsitan dictus a fisci similitudine, Fest. pp 308 and 309 Müll

suffītio, ōnis, *f* [suffio] *a fumigating, fumigation perfuming* nimia Col 1, 6, 20 suffitionem doliorum facere, id 12, 50, 16 suffitiones commendavere, Plin 25, 2, 5, § 12 verbenarum, Arn 5, 3 funus prose cuti redeuntes ignem supergradiebantur aqua aspersi quod purgationis genus vo cabant suffitionem, Fest p 3 Müll , cf id s. v laureati, p 117

* **suffītor,** ōris *m.* [id.], *a fumigator* · puerum suffitorem fecit, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 79

1. suffītus, a, um, *Part* of suffio

2. suffītus, ūs, *m* [suffio] **I.** *A fu migating, fumigation* (Plinian) suffitu ne care cimices, Plin 32, 10 42 § 142, 37, 10, 54 § 142 · crebrior, id. 22, 23 48, § 100 — *Plur* , Plin 24, 11, 61, § 102 — **II.** In concr , *the smoke produced by fumigation* herbae, Plin 21, 18, 69, § 116.

suffixus, a, um, *Part* of suffigo

sufflābĭlis, e, *adj* [sufflo], *that can be breathed, breathable* (post class) animae, Prud. Apoth 906

sufflāmen, inis, *n* [id], *a clog, break, drag chain*, to check the motion of a wheel **I.** Lit rotam astringit multo sufflamine, Juv 8, 148 tardat sufflamine currum, Prud Psych 417 — **II.** Trop , *a clog, hinderance, impediment* (post class.) nec res atteritur longo sufflamine litis, Juv 16, 50, Inscr Grut. 180, 3

sufflāmĭno, āre, *v a* [sufflamen], *to hold back by a clog, to clog, check.* * **I.** Lit rotam Ixionis, Sen Lud Mort Claud. (Apo col) 14, 3 — * **II.** Trop , *to stay, check, re press* in speaking tanta illi erat velocitas orationis, ut vitium fieret Itaque D Au gustus optime dixit, Aterius noster suffla minandus est, Sen Exc Contr 4, praef § 7

* **suf-flammo (subfl-),** āre, *v a , to kindle, inflame* calumniam invidia, Sid Ep 5, 6 *fin*

sufflātio (subfl-), ōnis, *f* [sufflo], *a blowing* or *puffing up, inflation* (Plinian) bullantium aquarum, Plin 9, 7, 6, § 18 prae durum est sufflatione viventibus, id 9, 29, 46, § 86

sufflātōrium, i, *n* [id], *the bellows*, Vulg Jer 6, 29

(**1. sufflātus (subfl-),** ūs, a false read for si afflavit, Sen Clem 1, 25, 4)

2. sufflātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a.*, v sufflo

* **suf-flāvus (subfl-),** a, um, *adj* , *yel lowish, light blonde* capillus, Suet Aug 79

suf-flo (subflo), avi, atum, 1, *v a* and *n* (rare, not in Cic or Cæs) **I.** *Act* , *to blow forth from below* , *to blow up, puff out, inflate.* **A.** Lit age, tibicen, refer ad la beas tibias, Suffla celeriter tibi buccas, qua si proserpens bestia, Plaut Stich 5, 4, 42 venae ubi sufflatae sunt ex cibo, Cato, R R 157, 7 sufflata cutis, Plin 8, 38, 57, § 138 — **2.** *To blow upon* ignes, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 79 gladiatores decrepiti, quos si sufflasses, ce cidissent, Petr 45, 11 prunas, Vulg Isa. 54, 16 — * **B.** Trop nescio quid se sufflavit uxori suae, i e *got enraged*, Plaut Cas 3, 3, 19 — **II.** *Neutr* , *to blow, puff* at or upon any thing **A.** Lit sufflavit buccis suis, Mart. 3, 17, 4 rubetae arrepentes foribus (alveorum) per eas sufflant, Plin 11, 18, 19, § 62 — * **B.** Trop suffla sum candidus, *puff yourself up*, Pers. 4, 20 — Hence, **sufflātus,** a, um, *P a* **A.** Lit , *puffed up, bloated* sufflato corpore esse, Varr ap Non 395, 8 — **B.** Trop , *blown out, puffed up, bloated, inflated* with anger or pride, of language, *inflated, tumid, pompous, bombas tic* sufflatus ille huc veniet, Plaut Bacch 4, 2, 21 neque auro aut genere aut multi plici scientia Sufflatus, Varr ap Non 46, 31 (figura) recte videbitur appellari, si suf flata nominabitur, Auct Her 4, 10, 15, cf sufflati atque tumidi (in dicendo), Gell 7, 14, 5 — *Comp* , *sup* , and *adv* do not occur

* **suffōcābĭlis (subf-),** e, *adj* [suffo co] *suffocating* parvus locus, Cael Aur Acut 1 9

suffōcātio (subf-), onis, *f* [id], *a choking, stifling, suffocating*, Sen Ep 54, 2, hence, mulierum, *suffocation of the womb, hysterical passion*, Plin 20, 5, 15, § 30, 26, 15, 90, § 158, v suffoco, I

suf-fōco (subf-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [faux], *to choke, stifle, strangle, suffocate* by compressing the throat (rare but class. , syn strangulo, elido) **I.** Lit patrem, Cic Mur 29, 61 quem crassior saliva suf focat, Sen Q N 6, 2, 4 in melle situm suf focari, *to be suffocated*, Lucr 3, 891 vox suffocatur saepe, Quint. 11, 3, 51 suffocatae (mulieres), *hysterical*, Plin 20, 22, 87, § 238, cf suffocatio — **II.** Transf injuriā suf focante vitem, *that chokes, kills*, Plin 17, 23, 35, § 209 urbem et Italiam fame, i e *to starve*, Cic Att 9, 7, 4.

suf-fŏdio (subf-), fodi, fossum, 3, *v a* , *to dig* or *pierce underneath* , *to pierce* or *bore through* , *to dig under, sap, undermine* (class. , not in Cic) ilia equis suffodere, Liv 42, 59 inguina, Suet. Dom 17 equos, *to stab in the belly*, Caes. B G 4, 12, Tac. A 1, 65, 2, 11 suffosso equo, Verg A 11, 671, Liv 42, 59, Curt. 4, 13, 33 radices frumenti, Plin 18, 21, 50, § 184 · montes, Vell 2, 33, 4, Plin 36, 15, 24, § 104, cf vineas expediunt suffodiendis muris, Tac. H 2, 21 Alexan dria est fere tota suffossa, *undermined*, Auct. B Alex 5, 1 a cuniculis subfossum in Hispania oppidum, Plin 8, 29, 43, § 104 quercus subfossae fluctibus, id. 16, 1, 2, § 5 sacella suffossa, incensa, *sapped, overthrown*, Cic. Har Resp 15 rupes suffossa, Sen Ep 90, 6 montes, Vell 2, 33

suffossio (subf-), onis, *f* [suffodio] *a digging under, undermining*, Vulg Jer 51, 58 — Transf , in *plur* , concr , *mines*, Vitr 1, 5, 5 (dub) cum ipsum solum subfossio nibus tremeret, Sen Ep 49, 8

suffossus (subf-), a, um, *Part* of suf fodio

suffraenātio, ōnis, v suffrenatio

suffrāgātio (subf-), onis, *f* [suffra gor], *a voting for one* or *in one's favor, interest, favor, support, suffrage* (class) suffragationem, observantiam, et gratiam tollere, Cic. Planc 18, 44, cf sublata sunt studia, exstinctae suffragationes, id ib 6, 15 in consule declarando multum etiam apud universum populum Romanum auc toritatis habet suffragatio militaris, id Mur 18, 38 urbana id ib 19, 38, cf Planc. ap Cic Fam 10, 9, 2 justa, Liv 10, 13, 13 nec potestas nec suffragatio ho rum valuit, id 4, 44, 2, Suet Claud 11 materna, Sen Cons ad Marc. 24, 3 divina, Val Max 4, 7, 1 credula, id 9, 15, ext 2 —With *gen obj* suffragationem consula tus perdere, *the recommendation to the con sulship*, Cic. Mil 13, 34 consulatūs, Sall J. 65, 5

suffrāgātor (subf-), ōris, *m* [id], *one who votes for another, a supporter, par tisan, suffragator* (class.) suffragatorum comparatio, Cic Mur 21, 44 historicis no tior, suffragatoribus obscurior, id ib 7, 16 ex fucosis firmi suffragatores evadunt Q Cic Pet. Cons. 9 35 meus in petendis ho noribus, Plin. Ep 4, 17, 6 , id. Pan 92 3 competitoris sui suffragatorem agere, Val Max 4, 5, 3 candidati laborare desinimus suffragatores incipimus, Sen. Brev Vit. 17, 5 —With *gen obj* quaesturae *for the office of quæstor*, Sen Ben 7, 28, 2 — **II.** Transf , in gen , *a favorer, supporter* te et suffra gatores tuos ulciscar, Plaut Cas 2, 4 20 propter studia suffragatorum, Varr R R 3, 5, 18 cum suffragatore suo, Suet Vesp 23, Plin Ep 3, 20, 5, App Dogm Plat 2, p 16, 56

* **suffrāgātōrius,** a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *belonging to the support of a candi date, recommendatory, suffragatory* non brevis et suffragatoria, sed firma et perpe tua amicitia, Q C c Pet Cons 7, 26

suffrāgātrix, icis, *f* [suffragator], *a* (female) *favorer, supporter* (late Lat) nec adfuit (Minerva) suffragatricibus suis, Aug Civ Dei, 18, 9 *fin* , 18, 10 *fin*

* **suffrāgĭnōsus,** a, um, *adj* [suffra go] *diseased in the hough* or *pastern* mula, Col 6 38, 2

suffrāgium, ii, *n* [perh kindr with suffrago, and therefore, prop , the pastern bone, cf Wunder, Var Lect p 169, hence, transf] publicists' and jurid t t , *a voting tablet, a ballot* (syn tabella), and in gen , *a vote, voice, suffrage* (freq and class.) **I.** Lit dicam et versabor in re difficili, suf fragia magistratu mandando aut reo judi cando clam an palam ferre melius esset . Ego in istā sum sententia, qua te fuisse semper scio, nihil ut fuerit in suffragiis voce melius Cic Leg 3, 15 33 comitiis aedilicis suffragium ferre, Varr R R 3, 2, 1, cf de ejus capite, liberis fortunis om nibus, conductos et s carios suffragium ferre et eam legem putare, Cic Dom 18, 46 ferunt suffragia, id Rep 1, 31, 47 te suffragium tulisse in illā lege, id Fam 11, 27, 7 dum diribentur suffragia, Varr R R 3, 2, 1 suffragia aut scita multitudinis, Cic Leg 1, 16, 43 sine suffragio populi aedili tatem gerere, Plaut Stich 2, 2, 28 suffra giis tres ex tribus generibus creati sunt, Cic Verr 2, 2, 51, § 127 alii suffragium ineunt, Liv 3, 17 centurias in suffragium mittere, id. 31, 7 vobismet ipsis per suffra gia uti praesides olim nunc dominos desti natis, Sall. H 3, 61, 6 Dietsch ut suffragii non in multitudinis, sed in locupletium pot estate esset, Cic Rep 2, 22, 39, cf Fest p 334 Müll · libera, Juv 8, 211 · tacita, i e *secret voting*, Plin Ep 3, 20, 7, 4 25, 1 et saep — **II.** Transf **A.** *The right of vot ing right of suffrage* populi esse, non se-

natus, suffragium, quibus velit, impartiri, Liv 38, 36, 8: si suffragium detur, id. 4, 49 *fin:* ut populus Romanus suffragio priva retur, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 17: quod interrogem, quem nemo congressu, nemo suffragio, nemo luce dignum putet, id. Vatin 1, 2 suffragia populo reddere, *the elections*, Suet Calig 16 —**B.** In gen., *a decision, judgment, opinion:* rhetor suffragio tuo et compotorum tuorum, Cic Phil. 2, 17, 42: (apes) concorde suffragio deterrimos (reges) necant, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 51.—**2.** In partic., *a favorable decision, assent, approbation, applause* (post-Aug.): ventosae plebis suffragia, Hor Ep 1, 19, 37; 2, 2, 103: voto et suffragio prosequor, Plin. Ep 10, 18, 1; Dig 24, 1, 24 al.: Dentatus vel numerosissima suffragia habet, i.e *very many authors who award to him the palm of bravery*, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 101.

1. suffrāgo, inis, *f.* [sub frag, frango] **I.** Lit., *the ham* or *hough, hock* of a quadruped's hind leg (opp armus): articulum suffraginis contingere (cf. poples), Plin. 8 45, 70, § 183: suffraginum artus in aversum flectunt, id. 11, 45, 101, § 248; Col. 6, 15, 2. —Rarely of birds aves ut quadrupedes alas in priora curvant, suffraginem in posteriora, Plin. 11, 45, 102, § 249: aquilae pedes evellunt in aversum a suffragine, id. 30, 6, 18, § 54.—**II.** Transf, *a shoot, spray* of a vine: suboles, quam rustici suffraginem vocant, Col. 4, 24. 4.

2. suffrāgo, āvi, 1, *v a.*, = suffragor **I.** In gen., *to favor, support, vote for,* Sisenn. ap Non. 468, 12.—**II.** *Absol* **1.** *To agree with,* Pomp ap Non. 468, 7 (Com Fragm. 106 Rib)—**2.** *To proceed favorably:* opera, Vulg 3 Esd. 6, 10

suffrāgor, ātus, 1, *v dep n* [suffragium]. publicists' t t, *to vote for, to support with one's vote and interest.* **I.** Lit: si nihil erit praeter ipsorum suffragium, tenue est; si, ut suffragantur, nihil valent gratiā, Cic. Mur. 34, 71: suffragandi libido, id. Leg 3, 15, 34 convenerant undique, non suffragandi modo sed etiam spectandi causā P. Scipionis, Liv. 28, 38, 8 —**II.** Transf., in gen., *to be favorable, to favor, recommend, support* (class., syn. faveo, studeo) (*a*) With *dat:* domus suffragata domino, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138; id Planc 1, 1: tibi Hortensius suffragatur, me oppugnat, id. Div in Caecil. 7, 23: mihi videris fratrem laudando suffragari tibi, id. Leg. 1, 1, 1: cui legi istius spes falsa et insignis impudentia maxime suffragatur, id. Verr 2, 5, 69, § 178: a te peto, ut dignitati meae suffrageris, Planc. ap Cic. Fam 10, 7, 2: laudi nostrae, Lentul. ib 12, 14, 4: huic consilio suffragabatur etiam illa res, quod, etc, *Caes. B C 1, 61; cf: voluntas defuncti ei sententiae, Dig 32, 1, 95. pronuntiatio, cui suffragatur vox facilis, Quint. 11, 3, 40 —(*β*) *Absol.* fortunā suffragante videris res maximas consecutus, Cic Fam 10, 5, 3: eximiam gloriam et dignitatem esse oportet in eo, quem homines ignoti nullis suffragantibus honore afficiant, Q Cic Pet. Cons. 7, 28: suffragante Theramene, Nep Alcib 5, 4; Val. Max. 4, 7, 6: si memoria suffragatur, tempus non defuit, Quint 11, 2, 45; so, tempus, id. 11, 2, 48 cogitatio, id. 11, 3, 121: satius est se excutere et non suffragari, Sen. Ep 118, 2

suf-frēnātĭo (subf-, also **suffraen-),** ōnis, *f* [freno], *a binding down fast, cementing:* lapidis, Plin. 36, 22, 49, § 169: globus multā suffrenatione devinctus, Isid. Orig 19, 10

***suf-frendens (subf-),** entis, *Part* [frendo], *gnashing a little:* uxor inflata cervice, Amm 15, 12, 1

suf-frĭco (subf-), āre, *v a.*, *to rub underneath, to rub down, rub* or *wipe off,* Col. 12, 23, 2: vasa, id. 12, 25, 4; 12, 30, 2 seriam, id. 12, 38, 4: palpebras medicamentis, Cels. 6, 6, 26

suffrīgĭdē (subf-), *adv*, v suffrigidus.

suf-frīgĭdus (subf-), a, um, *adj*, *rather cold* or *frigid* (post-class. and very rare), trop: argumentum, Amm 17, 11, 4. —*Adv*: **suffrīgĭdē,** *rather coldly* or *frigidly* nimis minute ac prope etiam suffrigide, Gell. 2, 9, 4.

suf-fringo (subf-), ĕre, *v a* [frango], *to break below, to break* (rare but class.): talos alicui, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 15; id. Truc. 2, 8, 8 crura alicui, *Cic Rosc Am. 20, 56: ossa ejus, Lact. 4, 26, 32.

suf-frondĕo (subf-), ēre, 2, *v n*, *to put forth leaves* (late Lat), Aug Serm Mai, 3

suf-fŭgĭo (subf-), fūgi, 3, *v n* and *a.*, *to flee away* (rare, not in Cic.) (*a*) *Neutr:* custodes vigilesque suffugere in tecta coēgit (imber), Liv. 24, 46 —(*β*) *Act., to flee from, to shun, avoid, escape* a person or thing: manuum tactum et ictum, Lucr. 5, 150. sensum, id. 4, 360: consularem orare conantem, Suet. Tib 27

suffŭgĭum (subf-), ii, *n* [suffugio], *a place beneath which one flies* for shelter from rain, etc, *a shelter, covert* (not ante-Aug) **I.** Lit: quid nisi suffugium nimbos vitantibus essem? Ov. de Nuce, 119: subterranei specus suffugium hiemi, Tac G 16: propinqua suffugia, id. A. 4, 47; 3, 74: suffugia adversus perpetuum caeli rigorem, Sen. Ira, 1, 11, 3. suffugium nullum aut imbris aut solis, Plin. Ep 9, 39, 2: ferarum imbriumque, Tac G 46 —**II.** Trop., *a refuge, remedy:* haec deverticula suffugia sunt infirmitatis, Quint 9, 2, 78: urgentium malorum, Tac A. 4, 66; 14, 58: pestis, App M. 7, p 196, 30

suf-fulcĭo (subf-), fulsi, fultum, 4, *v a.*, *to prop underneath, to underprop, prop up, support* (mostly ante- and post class.; not in Cic.) **I.** Lit: porticus paribus suffulta columnis, Lucr 4, 427: maxillas et cervices pulvillis, App M 10, p 248, 26: lectica Syris suffulta, i e *borne, carried,* Mart. 9, 3, 11 —*Absol*: nisi suffulcis firmiter, Non potes subsistere, Plaut. Ep 1, 1, 77: vestis imum tegat suffulta latus, *lying on it*, Sen Troad. 105 —**II.** Trop: propterea capitur cibus, ut suffulciat artus, Lucr 4, 868; so, artus, id. 4, 951. (In Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 54, the correct read. is suffigit; v Ritschl ad h. l)

suf-fulgĕo (subf-), ēre, 2, *v n.*, *to gleam* or *shine beneath*: tum fit ut umor aquae suffulgeat, Poët. in Anthol. Lat. 2. p 311 Burm.

suffultūra, ae, *f.* [suffulcio], *a propping, support* (late Lat.): columnae suffulturae solacio nudatae, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 34

suffultus, a, um, *Part* of suffulcio

*** suf-fūmĭgātĭo (subf-),** ōnis, *f* [suffumigo], *a fumigating from below,* Veg. Vet. 3, 23 *fin*

suf-fūmĭgo (subf-), āre, *v a.*, *to fumigate from below, to suffumigate:* si ex alvo apes minus frequentes evadunt, suffumigandum, Varr R. R. 3, 16, 6. vulvam sulphure, Cels. 4, 20 *med* vulnus, id. 5, 27, 5 vasa rore marino vel lauro vel myrto, Col 12, 25, 4 dolia albā cerā, id. 12. 52, 16 —*Absol.*: suffumigare expedit, Cels. 6, 6, 35

*** suf-fūmo (subf-),** āre, *v n*, *to smoke* or *reek a little;* trop, Hier. Ep 29, 1.

*** suf-fundātus (subf-),** a, um, *Part* [2 fundo], *built under, laid as a foundation:* lapidibus suffundatis, Varr. ap Non. 48, 15

suf-fundo (subf-), fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v a.*, *to pour below* or *underneath; to pour into* or *among; to pour over* or *upon; to overspread, suffuse* (mostly ante class. and post-Aug) **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen animum esse cordi suffusum sanguinem, Cic Tusc 1, 9, 19 aqua suffunditur, *flows underneath, diffuses itself,* Sen. Q. N 3, 26, 1 (al. adfunditur). intumuit suffusā venter ab undā, i e *from dropsy,* Ov F 1, 215: mane suffundam aquolam, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 3: mare (i.e aquam marinam) vinis, id. Rud. 2, 7, 30 jus, Col. 12, 9, 2: acetum, Vitr. 7, 12: merum in os mulae, Col. 6, 38, 4.—**B.** Esp **1.** Of tears, etc, *to suffuse, fill,* etc: lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes, Verg A. 1, 228: tepido suffundit lumina rore (i e lacrimis), Ov M 10, 360, cf.. lupus suffusus lumina flammā, id. ib 11, 368: oculi, qui ad alienam lippitudinem et ipsi suffunduntur, *become suffused* (with tears), Sen. Clem 2, 6 *med.;* cf. ad quas ille voces lacrimis et multo pudore suffunditur, Plin. Pan. 2, 8 —**2.** Of other fluids, etc, *to tinge, imbue, to stain, color:* agricola et minio suffusus rubenti, *stained,* Tib 2, 1, 55: si cruore suffunduntur oculi, *become bloodshot,* Plin. 23 1, 24, § 49, so, suffusi cruore oculi, id. 29, 6, 38, § 126, and in a reverse construction sanguis oculis suffusus, id. 20, 13, 51, § 142: prodest felle suffusis, *for those affected with jaundice,* id. 22, 21, 30, § 65: ulcera alte suffusa medullis, Claud. in Eutr 2, 13; cf. suffusa bilis *jaundice,* Plin. 22, 21, 26, § 54:

lingua est suffusa veneno, Ov M 2, 777: sales suffusi felle, id. Tr. 2, 565: (nebulae) suffundunt suā caelum caligine, Lucr. 6, 479: calore suffusus aether, *suffused, intermingled,* Cic N D 2, 21, 54: Hyperionis orbem Suffundi maculis, Stat. Th. 11, 121.—**3.** Of blushes, etc., *to redden, suffuse, color, blush,* etc; cf.: littera suffusas quod habet maculosa lituras, *blurred,* Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 15 —Of a blush: (Luna) si virgineum suffuderit ore ruborem, Verg. G 1, 430: suffunditur ora rubore, Ov. M 1, 484. roseo suffusa rubore, id. Am. 3, 3, 5: Masinissae rubore suffusus, Liv. 30, 15, 1. vultum rubore suffundere, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 4, 4.—*Absol*: sancti viri est suffundi, si virginem viderit, Tert Virg. Vel. 2; Hier adv. Jovin. 1, 48 —**4.** Prov.: aquam frigidam suffundere, *to throw cold water upon,* i e. *to calumniate, inveigh against,* Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 36 —**II.** Trop: (metus) omnia suffundens mortis nigrore, *covering, overspreading,* Lucr 3, 39: cibo vires ad feturam, *to supply,* Varr R. R. 2, 8, 4: animus in aliquem malevolentia suffusus, *overspread filled,* Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 22.—Hence, ***suffūsus,** a, um, *P a*, *blushing, bashful, modest*. suffusior sexus, Tert. Anim. 38 *med*

***suf-fūror (subf-),** āri, *v dep n*, *to steal secretly, to steal away, filch:* sufforor, suppilo, Plaut Truc 2, 7, 15

(**suffuscens,** false read. for suffundens, Lucr 3, 39)

suffuscŭlus (subf-), a, um, *adj. dim* [suffuscus], *somewhat brown, brownish* (post-class) homines Aegyptii, Amm. 22, 16, 23; so App M 2, p 120, 18

*** suf-fuscus (subf-),** a, um, *adj*, *somewhat brown, brownish, dusky:* margarita, Tac Agr 12 *fin*

suff-ūsĭo (subf-), ōnis, *f* [suffundo], *a pouring* or *spreading into* or *among, a pouring over, a suffusion* (post-Aug.) **I.** In gen.: vini, *an infusion,* Apic 1, 1; so, cucumeris, Pall. 1, 35, 9 —**II.** Esp, of diseases **1.** *A spreading:* fellis, i e *the jaundice,* Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 104.—**2.** Suffusio oculorum (oculi), and often *absol.* suffusio, *opacity of the cornea, cataract,* Cels. 7, 7, 14; 6, 6, 35, Plin. 28. 1, 2, § 7; 32, 4, 14, § 33; 34, 11, 27, § 114. —**3.** Suffusio pedis, *a disease of the feet of animals,* Veg. Vet. 1, 38 *med.*: oculorum, *inflammation,* Vulg. Prov 23, 29

*** suffūsōrĭum,** ii, *n* [id.], *a vessel for pouring, a pitcher,* Hier. in Isa. 2, 4, 1; Vulg. Zach. 4, 12; cf.: suffusorium ἐπιχυσις, Gloss. Philox.

suffūsus (subf-), a, um, *Part.* and *P a*, from suffundo

Sŭgambri, ōrum, v Sigambri.

Sugdiāni, v Sogdiani

sug-gĕro (subg-), gessi, gestum, 3, *v a*, *to carry, bring, put* or *lay under,* etc. (class, esp in the trop sense) **I.** Lit.: flammam costis aēni, Verg A 7, 463: ignem fornace succensā, Pall. 1, 20, 2 —**B.** *To heap up, raise, erect, build:* humo, Prop 4 (5), 4, 8; cf: celsis suggesta theatra columnis, Sil 14, 644.—**C.** *To furnish, afford, supply* (= praebeo, suppedito, ministro): cur tu his rebus sumptum suggeris? Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 37: tela mihi, Verg. A. 10, 333: omnium rerum apparatus, Auct. B Alex. 3, 1 cibum animalibus, Tac H. 3, 36: divitias alimentaque (tellus), Ov M 15, 82 feras silvae affatim suggerunt, Plin. Ep 2, 8, 1 ructanti pinnas rubentes, Mart 3, 82, 8 —*Absol:* aliae (apes) struunt, aliae suggerunt, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 22 —**II.** Trop, *to afford, furnish, supply* invidiae flammam ac materiam criminibus suis suggerere, Liv 3, 11 suggeram quae vendatis, id. 10, 17, 5 materiam interrogationi, Quint 5, 7, 8 —**B.** *To excite, produce:* sincipitamenta porcina, quae anteposita in mensa mihi bulimum suggerant, Plaut Men 1, 3, 29 Ritschl (MSS milvina, cf. Brix ad loc.): aut Druso ludus est suggerendus aut, etc, *is to be put upon, imposed upon,* Cic Att. 12, 44, 2 —**C.** *To suggest, advise, prompt, offer, bring to mind.* quoties aequitas restitutionem suggerit, Dig 4, 6, 26 *fin;* cf: quae (res) suggerit, ut Italicarum rerum esse credantur eae res, *reminds, admonishes,* ib 28, 5, 35 *fin* quaedam de republicā, Aur Vict. Vir Ill. 66, 2 —*Absol*: suggerente conjuge, *at the instigation of,* Aur Vict. Epit. 41, 11; cf.: suggerente ira, id. ib 12, 10 —**D.** *To assign, add, subjoin:* huic in

credibili sententiae ratiunculas suggerit, Cic. N D 3, 29, 73 copiam argumentorum singulis generibus, id. de Or 2, 27, 117 firmamenta causae, id. ib 2, 81, 331 verba, quae desunt, id ib 2, 26, 110 apud quosdam veteres auctores non invenio Lucretium consulem, Bruto statim Horatium suggerunt, *place next in order*, Liv 2, 8, 9, 44 ut quidam annales nihil praeter nomina consulum suggerant, id 4, 20 suggerebantur damna aleatoria, *were added*, Cic Phil. 2, 27, 67

suggestĭo (subg-), ōnis, *f* [suggero] ***I.** Lit, *an adding to, addition* potus suggestione auctus, Cael Aur Tard 2, 13, 182 —**II.** Trop ***A.** A rhet fig, where the orator puts a question and answers it himself, *a suggestion* quod schema quidam per suggestionem vocant, i e per subjectionem, Quint 9, 2, 15 —**B.** *A hint, intimation, suggestion* (late Lat), Vop Aur 14, 19, Symm Ep 9, 20, Inscr Orell 2

suggestum, i, *n* [id] *a raised place, height, mound* ex suggesto faleris prodeunt anates in stagnum, Varr R R 3, 5, 16 —**II.** Esp, *a platform, stage, tribune* for a speaker cum in communibus suggestis consistere non auderet, Cic Tusc. 5, 20, 59 illud suggestum, in quo causam dixerat, ascendens, id Div 1, 54, 124

1. suggestus, a, um, *Part*, from suggero

2. suggestus (subg-), ūs, *m*, and **suggestum,** i, *n* [suggero] **I.** (Acc to suggero, I) An elevated place made of materials poured out, hence, *a raised place, a height, elevation* (cf pulpitum) **1.** Lit **a.** In gen labrum in suggestu inter dolia positum, Cato, R R 154 lapideus, Col 9, 7 insulae, Plin 12, 10, 21, § 38 suggestus in orchestra, *a raised seat*, Suet Caes 76, Flor 4, 2, 91 Duk, cf Plin Pan 51, 4 comae, i e *a lofty head dress*, Stat S 1, 2, 113 montium, Amm 15, 10, 1 —**b.** In partic, a raised place to speak from to the people, to the troops, etc, *a platform, stage, tribune* (the class signif of the word) suggestum in foro exstructum adornari placuit, Liv 8, 14 C Maenius in suggestu rostra, devictis Antiatibus, fixerat, Plin 34, 5, 11, § 20 hac re pro suggestu pronuntiatā, Caes B G 6, 3, so in milit sense de suggestu inquit, Auct B Afr 54, 2 praemia pro suggestu tribuit, id. ib 86, 4 in suggestu, in quo Galbae statua fuerat, Tac H 1, 36 non in modum contionis, aut suggestu locutus, id ib 1, 55, of the prætor's tribunal in excelso suggestu, Liv 31, 29, 9 altior, Amm 15, 8, 4, of the emperor's seat in curia, Flor 4, 2, cf in orchestra, Suet Caes 76, Plin Pan 51 —**2.** Trop, *height* neve se de tanto fortunarum suggestu pessum deiciat, App M 5, p 161, 22 —**B.** *A providing preparation* (post class and very rare) Circensium, Tert Spect. 7 honorum, id ib 12. —***II.** (Acc to suggero, II) *A hint, intimation, suggestion* (syn suggestio) si ex suggestu eorum praeses dederit, Dig 27, 8, 1, § 5

***sug-glūtĭo (subg-),** ire, *v n*, *to hiccup a little*, Veg Vet 3, 60

***sug-grandis (subg-),** e, *adj*, *rather large* cubiculum, Cic. Q Fr 3, 1, 1, § 2

sug-grĕdĭor (subg-), gressus, 3, *v dep n.* and *a* [gradior], *to go or come up to, to approach* (Tacitean) **I.** *Neutr* caesis qui barbarorum propius suggrediebantur, Tac A 15, 11 suggressi propius speculatores, id ib 2, 12, so, propius, id. ib 13, 57, 14, 37 —**II.** *Act, to attack* quos dux Romanus acie suggressus, Tac A 4, 47, Sall H Fragm 4, 68

sug-grunda (subg-), ae, *f* [cf grando, Sanscr hrāduni, storm, Gr χάλαζα, hail] *the lower border of a roof, the eaves*, Varr R R 3, 3 5, Vitr 10, 21, Dig 9, 3, 5, § 6, 50, 16, 242, § 1 —Called also **suggrundium,** Vitr 2, 9, 16, Plin 25, 13, 102, § 160, and **suggrundātio,** Vitr 4, 2.

***suggrundārium (subg-),** ii, *n* [suggrunda], *the grave of a child less than forty days old* (which was a niche in a wall covered by a projecting roof or eaves, cf columbarium, 2 d) suggrundaria antiqui dicebant sepulcra infantium, qui nec dum XL dies implessent, quia nec busta dici poterant quia ossa quae comburerentur non erant, nec tanta cadaveris immanitas, qua locus tumesceret Unde Rutilius Geminus Astyanacte ait Melius suggrundarium misero quaereres quam sepulcrum, Fulg Expos. Serm Ant p 560

suggrundātio (subg-), onis, and **suggrundium,** i, v suggrunda.

***sug-grunnio (subgr-),** ire, *v n*, *to grunt a little* sus, Paul Nol Carm 27, 345

sūgillātio, ōnis, *f* [sugillo] *a black and blue mark, a livid spot* (made by a blow, bruise, etc, not ante Aug) **I.** Lit sugillationem rapere, Plin 32, 7, 24, § 74 —**II.** Trop, *an affronting, insulting* consulum, Liv 43, 14, 5 domini, Dig 47, 10, 15 foeda majestatis ejus, Plin 7, 45, 46, § 150 ipsius gloriae, Val Max 2, 3, 1 amara, id 6, 9, 12 admonitionis, Sen Ben 5, 22, 3

***sūgillātiuncŭla,** ae, *f dim* [sugillatio], *a small livid spot*, Claud Mam Stat Anim 2, 9 dub

***sūgillātus,** ūs, *m* [sugillo] post class. for sugillatio, Tert adv Marc 4, 34

sūgillo (suggillo, cited ap Victorin p 2465 P), āvi ātum, 1, *v a* [etym dub, perh akin with sugo], *to beat black and blue* (mostly post Aug) **I.** Lit oculi ex ictu suffusi cruore et sugillati, Plin 31, 9, 45, § 100 athleta, qui numquam sugillatus est, Sen Ep 13, 2 oculos patri, perh *to knock out*, Varr ap Non 171, 13 —*Part. perf* as *subst* **sūgillāta,** ōrum, *n* (sc loca), *black and blue spots, bruises* allium sugillata aut liventia ad colorem reducit, *black and blue spots*, Plin 20, 6, 23, § 55 caseus recens cum melle sugillata emendat, id 28, 9, 34, § 132 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To flout, jeer, taunt, scoff at, insult, revile* viros sugillatos, repulsos, Liv 4, 35, 10 Sulla repulsa praeturae sugillatus est, Val Max 7, 5, 5 crudelitatem alicujus id 3, 2, 1, 5, 3, 4 noli sugillare miserias, Petr 128 pudorem, Dig 2, 4, 10, § 12 opinionem alicujus, ib 44, 4, 4, § 16, *to annoy*, Vulg Luc 18, 5 —***B.** = to beat into one, i e *to suggest* verba alicui, Prud στεφ 10, 999

sūgo, xi, ctum, 3, *v a* [root svag, cf sucus], *to suck* (class) **I.** Lit (animalium) alia sugunt, alia carpunt, Cic N D 2, 47, 122 (agni) matris sugunt mammam, Varr R R. 2, 1, 20 porca frequentiore numero sucta deficiet, *exhausted*, Pall Febr 26, 5 terram, *to exhaust*, Varr R R 1, 44, 3 —**II.** Trop cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse, *to have sucked, imbibed*, Cic Tusc 3, 1, 2

sŭi (*gen.*), *dat* sĭbĭ, *acc* and *abl* sē or sēsē, *sing* and *plur* (old *dat* sibei, C I L 1, 38, 1, 1056, 1, 1180 et saep sibe, ib 1, 1267, 5, 300, cf Quint 1, 7, 24, and v Neue, Formenl 2, p 180 sq, on the quantity of the final i, v Ritschl, Opusc 2, p 632 sqq, old *acc* sed, C I L. 1, 196, 13 sq, 1, 197, 21, strengthened *acc* sepse = se ipse, Cic Rep 3, 8, 12, cf Sen Ep 108, 32 semet, Hor S 1, 6, 78, Liv 2, 12, 7, 2, 44, 8 al), *pron* of 3d *pers* in recipr and reflex sense [Sanscr sva, svajam, self, Gr ἑ, Fε, σφε (οὗ, οἷ, ἑ), cf suus, old Lat sovos, v Curt Gr Etym p 396, Corss Ausspr 2, p 54] *of himself, of herself, of itself, of themselves one another, each other*, etc; *him, her, it, them*, and, as *subj* of *inf*, *he, she, it, they* (on the use of se or sese in *acc*, cf ut se dicamus, cum aliquem quid in alium fecisse ostendimus, ut puta ille dicit se hoc illi fecisse, cum autem in se ipsum, tunc dicamus sese, velut dixit sese hoc sibi fecisse, Charis 1, 15, p 86 P, but the distinction is not commonly observed, the two forms being used indifferently, except that sese is preferred where there is emphasis especially at the beginning or end of a clause, or in reference to a preceding ipse, v infra; and cf Neue, Formenl 2, p 182 sqq) **I.** Prop, as *pron reflex*, of an object considered as receiving or affected by its own act, *himself, herself, itself, themselves* **A.** In all clauses, referring to the grammatical subject of the clause **1.** As direct *obj* of *verb* dedistine gladium, qui se occideret? Plaut. Trin 1, 2, 92 artis eloquar quem ad modum se expediant, id ib 2, 1, 10 se in plagas conicere, id. ib 2 1, 12 numquam erit alienis gravis qui suis se concinnat levem, id ib 3, 2, 58 se applicant, Ter And. 4, 1, 8 applicat ad Chrysidis patrem se, id. ib 5, 4, 22 si is posset ab ea sese avellere, id. Hec. 4, 1, 39 hi se ad nos applicant, id. Heaut. 2, 4, 13 per eos, ne causam diceret, se eripuit, Caes B G 1, 4 cum ferrum se inflexisset, id ib 1, 25 praecipites fugae sese mandabant, id. ib 2, 24 si se telo defenderet fur, Cic Mil 3, 9 Catoni licuit Tusculi se in otio delectare, id Rep 1, 1, 1 solum igitur quod se ipsum movet, numquam ne moveri quidem desinit, id. ib 6, 25, 27 statim homo se erexit, id. Rosc Am 22, 60 majores acceperamus se a Gallis auro redemisse, Liv 22, 59, 7. in montem sese recipere, Caes. B G 1, 25, 1, 26, Cic. Fin 3, 19, 63 ad inpedimenta se conferre, Caes. B G 1, 26 sese alicui ad pedes proicere, id ib 1, 31 se gerere, *to behave*, Cic Agr 2, 19, 53 sic se res habet, ut, etc, id de Or 2, 67, 271, id Fin 1, 7, 25, 5, 10, 27 sq quod uxor sua ex fico se suspendisset, Quint 6, 3, 88 — Strengthened by *ipse*, *nom* hic se ipsus fallit, Ter And 3, 2, 15 ut se ipse diliget, Cic Fin 2, 11, 33 ipse enim se quisque diligit, id. Lael 21, 80 ita non modo superiores, sed etiam se ipse correxerat, id Or 52, 176 omne animal se ipsum diligit, id Fin 5, 9, 24 neque prius vim adhibendam putaverunt, quam se ipse indicasset, Nep Paus. 4, 3 miles se ipse interfecit, Tac H 3, 51, 4, 11 ne, ignorando regem, semet ipse aperiret quis esset, Liv 2, 12, 7 nec sese ipsi gravant, Quint 1, 12, 10 —Sometimes *acc* imperator qui se ipsum non continet, Cic Imp Pomp 13, 38 quid est enim se ipsum colligere, nisi, etc, id. Tusc 4, 36, 78, 1, 23, 53 ut quidam imperatores se ipsos dis immortalibus devoverent, id N D 2, 3, 10 quod si se ipsos illi nostri liberatores e conspectu nostro abstulerunt, id. Phil 2, 44, 114 admovisse semet ipsos lateri suo, Curt 7, 1, 14 gladio se ipsam transfixit, Vell 2, 26, 3 —In *gerund* construction ne sui in perpetuum liberandi occasionem dimittant, Caes B G 5, 38, 3, 6, 4, 34 principes sui conservandi causa profugerunt, Cic Cat 1, 3, 7 maximam causam ad se inundandam terra praestabit, Sen Q N 3, 29, 4 —**2.** As indirect *obj* animo servit, non sibi, Plaut Trin 2, 2, 27 sapiens ipsus fingit fortunam sibi, id ib 2, 2, 84 ne ibi diffregisset crura aut cervices sibi, id Mil 3, 1, 126 nil aliud nisi quod sibi soli placet consulit, id Trin 2, 3, 4 quaerunt sibi liberos id Ps 1, 1, 21 aurum habeat sibi, id Mil 4, 2, 108 illum multae sibi expetessunt, id ib 4, 6, 16 tum me convivam solum abducebat sibi, Ter Eun 3, 1, 17 non sibi soli postulat, etc, id ib 3, 2, 27 nunc sibi uxorem expetit, id And 3, 2, 40 is sibi legationem ad civitates suscepit, Caes B G 1, 3 neque sibi homines feros temperaturos existimabat, quin exirent, etc, id ib 1, 33 hoc sibi nomen adrogare, Cic Rep 1, 33, 50, 1, 5, 9 alia sunt tam quam sibi nata id Fin 3, 19, 63 proposita sibi morte, id Sest 21, 48, id Fin 5, 11, 31 ne, illo cunctante, Numidae sibi consulant, Sall J 62, 1 ut populum Romanum sibi desumerent hostem, Liv 7, 20, 5 Turnus, praelatum sibi advenam aegre patiens, id 1, 2 petebant ut regis sui filiam matrimonio sibi jungeret, Curt 8, 1, 9 nemo sibi tantummodo errat, Sen Vit Beat 1, 4 locum sibi ad formam sui exsculpsit, id Q N 4, 3, 4 —With *ipse* ipse tantos sibi spiritus sumpserat, Caes B G 1, 33 *fin* nec ipsi sibi exemplo sunt, Cic Lael 21, 80 iste, quasi praeda sibi advectā, ducit, id Verr 2, 5, 25, § 64 Junius necem sibi ipse conscivit, id. N D 2, 3, 7 voluntarium non sibimet ipse solum, sed etiam funeri suo exilium indixit, Liv 39, 52, 9 proinde consulant sibi ipsi, Just. 16, 4, 15 avaritia, quae quicquid omnibus abstulit sibi ipsi neget, Sen Q N 1, prol 6, cf Cic Marc 5, 13 —**3.** After *subst.*, *adj*, etc omnino est amans sui virtus Cic Lael 26, 98 ut sit sui similis, Plaut Trin 2, 2 7 omnem naturam esse servatricem sui, Cic. Fin 5, 9, 26 cum videret, si non paruisset dissimilem se futurum sui, id Phil 9, 3, 6, id Tusc 1, 19, 43 nihil malo quam et me mei similem esse et illos sui, Caes ap Cic. Att 9, 16, A, 2 habetis ducem memorem vestri, oblitum sui, Cic Cat 4, 9, 19 potens sui, Hor C 3, 29, 41 nihil est tam incontinens sui, Sen. Q N 3, 30 6 quod sibi obsit, quia sit sibi inimicus, Cic Fin. 5, 10, 28 inimicus ipse

sibi putandus est, id. ib.: cum ipsi homines sibi sint per se cari, id. ib. 5, 13, 38: Medus infestus sibi, Hor. C. 3, 8, 19: crescit indulgens sibi hydrops, id. ib. 2, 2, 13; cf.: nec enim utilius quicquam est quam sibi utilem fieri, Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 5: Campanus se digna probra in insontem jacere, Liv. 25, 18, 8: (mundus) se ipse consumptione alebat sui, Cic. Univ. 6: cum multa adsoleat veritas praebere vestigia sui, Liv. 40, 54, 8: caecus amor sui, Hor. C. 1, 18, 14: sui contemptor, Quint. 12, 1, 20: in spem sui bonam adducitur, Sen. Ira, 2, 21, 3: (aër) imâ sui parte maxime varius est, id. Q. N. 2, 11, 1: ipsa (virtus) pretium sui, id. Vit. Beat. 9, 4: neque est quod existimes illum vilem sibi fuisse: pretium se sui fecit, id. Ben. 1, 9, 1: saepe taedio laboris ad vilitatem sui compelluntur ignavi, Curt. 5, 9, 7: nemo non benignus est sui judex, Sen. Ben. 2, 26, 1: Romanus in ipso fine vitae vindex sui exstitit, Val. Max. 3, 2, 11: equestris ordinis juventus omnibus annis bis urbem spectaculo sui celebrabat, id. 2, 2, 9; cf. with *ipse:* utpote ipsâ sui appellatione virorum majestati debitum a feminis reddens honorem, id. 2, 1, 7. —**4.** With *prepp.:* qui admisit in se culpam, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 6: culpam ut ab se segregent, id. ib. 1, 2, 42: segregat ab se omnis, id. Mil. 4, 6, 17; 4, 6, 62: me ad se deduxit, id. ib. 2, 1, 121; 3, 1, 118; id. Ps. 3, 2, 6: quae me non excludit ab se, sed apud se occludet domi, id. Men. 4, 2, 108: habet aliud (negotium) magis ex se et majus, Ter. And. 5, 4, 51: et fingunt quandam inter se nunc fallaciam, id. ib. 1, 3, 15: duxit secum virginem, id. Eun. 2, 1, 23; Cic. Att. 5, 17, 3; Liv. 35, 30; 43, 18: ex se generare, Quint. 1, 1, 36: —pro se quisque = unusquisque, *every one, each one singly*, etc., freq. in Livy (cf. suus, II. D. 2.): Pro se quisque id quod quisque potest ... Edit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 76: pro se quisque alius agnum inmolabat, alius pullum, Sen. Q. N. 4, 6, 2: pro se quisque sedulo Faciebant, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 74: cum pro se quisque tenderet ad portas, Liv. 6, 3; 6, 8; 1, 9; 1, 59; 2, 6: —Boiosque receptos ad se socios sibi adsciscunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 5 *fin.:* exercitum ante se mittit, id. ib. 1, 21: supra se collocare, id. ib. 1, 24: ex materiâ in se omnia recipiente mundum factum esse, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 118: litteras ad se ab amico missas protulit, id. Phil. 2, 4, 7: praedam prae se agentes, Liv. 5, 45; 38, 21: quam (rem publicam) exercitus, quantum in se fuit, prodebat, id. 2, 43; 9, 40; Nep. Iphic. 3, 4; cf. id. Hann. 12, 2 (v. infra, II. B. 2.): quibus poterat sauciis ductis secum, Liv. 4, 39.—Rarely referring to *subj. inf.:* nam dicere apud eum de facinore ... cum per se ipsum consideres, grave est, Cic. Deiot. 2, 4: non quia per se beatum est malo caruisse, Sen. Q. N. 1, prol. 6. — **5.** With *inf. pass.* in *obj.-clause:* ne quis se aut suorum aliquem praetermissum queratur, Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1: quibus (nominibus) illae res publicae sese appellari velint, id. ib. 1, 33, 50: qui se minus timidos existimari volebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 6.—**6.** As predicate (= suus, II. B. 2. *b;* very rare): quisquis est deus, si modo est alius ... totus est sensuus, totus visuus, totus audituus, totus animae, totus animi, totus sui, *in his own power, independent*, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 14. —**B.** Referring to a *logical subject*, other than the grammatical subj. of the clause. **1.** To a *definite subj.:* neque praeter se umquam ei servos fuit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 48: hunc aiebant indignum civitate ac sese vivere, id. Trin. 1, 2, 176: exercitum consumptum videtis; quem turpiter se ex fugâ recipientem ne qua civitas recipiat, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 20 *fin.:* reliquos sese convertere cogunt, id. B. C. 1, 46: multis illi in urbibus reficiendi se et curandi potestas fuit, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 6: cur his persequendi juris sui adimis potestatem, id. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21: cum nihil sit periculosius quam spatium confirmandi sese Antonio dari, id. Fam. 10, 33, 5: tantam ingenuit animantibus conservandi sui natura custodiam, id. N. D. 2, 48, 124: neque sui colligendi hostibus facultatem relinquunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 6: ut quam minimum spatii ad se colligendos Romanis daretur, id. ib. 3, 19; 3, 4; 4, 34; Hirt. B. G. 8, 16: Gallica acies nullum spatium respirandi recipiendique se dedit, Liv. 10, 28, 11: nec raptis aut spes de se melior aut indignatio est minor, id. 1, 9, 14: Faustulo spes fuerat regiam stirpem apud se educari, id. 1, 5, 5: proelium cum fiduciâ sui commissum est, id. 7, 33, 5; 10, 14, 17: detecta fraus cautiores Thyreensis fecit: dato responso, nullam se novam societatem accepturos, etc., id. 36, 12, 8: patres censuerunt, qui honorem, quem sibi capere per leges liceret, peteret, etc., id. 32, 7, 11: jusso magistro equitum abdicare se magistratu, id. 4, 35; 22, 33, 12: haec cum apud timentes sibimet ipsos increpuissent, id. 6, 37, 1: ab ipso, quaerenti sibi commendationem ad gentem monitus, id. 36, 8, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.: signa peditum, prae se habentium scuta, id. 38, 21, 3: invenere oppidanos vim hostium ab se arcentes, id. 6, 9, 7: exire enim sua secum efferentibus jussis primum arma ademit, id. 43, 18, 11; cf. § 10: quos in numerum pecorum redegit ignoratio sui, Sen. Vit. Beat. 5, 2: quia nullum illis sui regimen est, id. Ep. 94, 67: inter se nihil inlicitum, Tac. H. 5, 5; 1, 64: quasi objurgatio sui est, Quint. 11, 3, 49.—**2.** To *indefinite subj.:* deforme est de se ipsum praedicare, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137: posse enim liberalitate uti non spoliantem se patrimonio nimirum est pecuniae fructus maximus, id. ib. 2, 18, 64: non arbitrari sese scire quod nesciat, id. Ac. 1, 4, 16: cui proposita sit conservatio sui, id. Fin. 5, 13, 37: sic amicitiae ... effectrices sunt voluptatum tam amicis quam sibi, id. ib. 1, 20, 67: amare ... etiam si ad se ex iis nihil redeat, id. ib. 2, 24, 78: (judicatio) quae aut sui laudem aut adversarii vituperationem contineat, id. Inv. 1, 51, 97; id. Or. 36, 124; id. Off. 1, 39, 139: ut, quanti quisque se faciat, tanti fiat ab amicis, id. Lael. 16, 59; id. Off. 1, 28, 99; id. Rosc. Com. 17, 52 *fin.:* si nullus ex se metus aut spes, Tac. A. 2, 38: ceterum et interrogandi se ipsum et respondendi sibi solent esse non ingratae vices, Quint. 9, 2, 14: sibi servire gravissima est servitus, Sen. Q. N. 3, praef. 17: quam multa sunt vota, quae etiam sibi fateri pudet, id. Ben. 6, 38, 5: nec haec vilitas sui est, id. Clem. 1, 3, 4: culpa est, immiscere se rei ad se non pertinenti, Dig. 50, 17, 36: profecto est supplicio se liberare tam facile quam supplicium perpeti, Val. Max. 3, 2, 6.

II. Hence, in dependent clauses, transf., as *pers. pron.* 3d *pers.*, with reflex. reference, *him, her, it, them; he, she, they*, etc. **A.** In gen., of an obj. indentified with, **1.** The *gram. subj.* of the principal clause: qui omnis se amare credit, quemque aspexerit, Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 14: illa mulier lapidem silicem subigere ut se amet, potest, id. Poen. 1, 2, 77; id. Cas. prol. 46: orare jussit, si se ames, jam ut ad sese venias, Ter. And. 4, 2, 4: ait, si ... non id metuat, ne, ubi acceperim, Sese relinquam, id. Eun. 1, 2, 61: timet animum amicae se erga ut sit suae, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 15: utrumque jussit interfici, alterum, quia viam demonstravisset interimendi sui, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 60: qui precabantur, ut sibi sui liberi superstites essent, id. N. D. 2, 28, 72; id. Prov. Cons. 17, 42: ne ipse quidem suâ tantâ eloquentiâ mihi persuasisset, ut se dimitterem, id. Or. 28, 100: impetrat a senatu, ut dies sibi prorogaretur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 38, § 98: hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum, qui se dies noctisque stimulat, ut evellatis, postulat, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: Iccius nuntios ad eum mittit, nisi subsidium sibi submittatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 6 *fin.:* quos cum apud se conspexisset ... quid ad se venirent, id. ib. 1, 47: mittit, qui petant atque orent, ut sibi subveniat, id. B. C. 1, 17: Scipionem Hannibal eo ipso, quod adversus se dux lectus esset, praestantem virum credebat, Liv. 21, 39, 8: Pausanias orare coepit, ne se prodiret, Nep. Paus. 8, 6: cum ejus principes animadvertisset timere, ne propter se bellum eis Lacedaemonii indicerent, id. Them. 8, 3: Ubii legatos mittunt, qui doceant ... neque ab se fidem laesam, Caes. B. G. 6, 9: tum Volero, ubi indignantium pro se acerrimus erat clamor, etc., Liv. 2, 55, 6: transfugit, patris in se saevitiam conquerens, id. 1, 53, 5: praesidia imposuit in urbibus, quae ad se defecerant, Sall. J. 61, 1: navigia sarcina depressa parum ostendunt non aquam sibi resistere? Sen. Q. N. 2, 9, 3.—So in phrases incorporated with a principal clause: Nicias vehementer tuâ sui memoriâ delectatur, Cic. Att. 13, 1, 3: nihil est appetentius similium sui, id. Lael. 14, 50: Pompeius facultatem sui insequendi ademerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 29: praefectum in se ruentem transfixit, Curt. 4, 16, 23: rediere cum legatis ad redimendos sese missis, Liv. 22, 59, 18: potestatem omnibus adeundi sui fecit, Suet. Tib. 40: Germanicus legiones universas sibi summam reipublicae deferentes compescuit, id. Calig. 1: quam si di inmortales potestatem visendi sui faciant, Sen. Clem. 1, 19, 9: (terra) non potest tam multa tantoque se ipsâ majora nutrire, nisi, etc., id. Q. N. 6, 16, 3.—**2.** Of an obj. indentified with a logical subj., other than the gram. subj. of the leading clause: a Caesare valde liberaliter invitor, sibi ut sim legatus, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 3: horum unum quidque ... a se potius quam ab adversariis stare demonstrabitur, id. Inv. 1, 43, 81; id. Mil. 16, 44: nam mihi scito jam a regibus adlatas esse litteras, quibus mihi gratias agant, quod se meâ sententiâ reges appellaverim, id. Fam. 9, 15, 4: testem rei publicae relinquere, meae perpetuae erga se voluntatis, id. ib. 1, 4, 10: quos non tam ulcisci studeo quam sanare sibi ipsos, id. Cat. 2, 8, 17: quo ex oppido cum legati ad eum venissent oratum, ut sibi ignosceret, Caes. B. G. 7, 12; Liv. 6, 42; 1, 5: cum ei in suspitionem venisset, aliquid in epistulâ de se esse scriptum, Nep. Paus. 4, 1: cohortem octavam decimam Lugduni, solitis sibi hibernis, relinqui placuit, Tac. H. 1, 64.—**B.** In partic., in reported words or thoughts (orat. obliqua) referring to the person to whom they are ascribed. **1.** As *subj.* or *obj.*, direct or indirect, with *inf.:* quos Hannibal misit astrictos jure jurando se redituros esse, nisi, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 13, 40: Postumius mihi nuntiavit ... se a Marcello ad me missum esse, id. Fam. 4, 12, 2: qui dixisse fertur a se visum esse Romulum ... eum sibi mandasse ut populum rogaret ut sibi eo in colle delubrum fieret: se deum esse, id. Rep. 2, 10, 20; id. Mil. 35, 95 sqq.: nuntium mittit ... sese diutius sustinere non posse, Caes. B. G. 2, 6 *fin.:* Divitiacus Caesarem obsecrare coepit ... scire se illa esse vera, nec quemquam ex eo plus quam se doloris capere ... sese tamen amore fraterno commoveri, id. ib. 1, 20: unum se esse, qui, etc. ... ob eam rem se ex civitate profugisse, id. ib. 1, 31: haec sibi esse curae, id. ib. 1, 40: non sese Gallis, sed Gallos sibi bellum intulisse, id. ib. 1, 44: ipsos se inter multitudinem militum occultasse, id. ib. 7, 38: sensit Themistocles, si eo pervenisset, sibi esse pereundum, Nep. Them. 8, 6: dato responso (sc. a Thyreensibus), nullam se novam societatem accepturos, Liv. 36, 12, 8.—**2.** In subordinate clauses, questions, exhortations, etc., with *subj.* **a.** In gen.: qui abs te taciti requirunt, cur sibi hoc oneris imposueris, cur se potissimum delegeris, Cic. Planc. 18, 46; 2, 6; id. Marc. 10, 30: conclamavit, quid ad se venirent? Caes. B. G. 1, 47: unum petere ac deprecari ... ne se armis despoliaret, id. ib. 2, 31: ad quos cum Caesar nuntios misisset, qui postularent, eos qui sibi bellum intulissent, sibi dederent, id. ib. 4, 16: cur sui quicquam esse imperii trans Rhenum postularet? id. ib.: Cicero respondit, si ab armis discedere velint, se adjutore utantur, id. ib. 5, 41: Veneti legationem ad Crassum mittunt, si velit suos recipere, obsides sibi remittat, id. ib. 7, 4: rex ignarus quae legati ejus (Hannibalis) ad se adlaturi fuissent, Liv. 23, 39: hac necessitate coactus, domino navis, qui sit, aperit, multa pollicens, si se conservasset, Nep. Them. 8, 6: legatos in Bithyniam miserunt, qui ab rege peterent, ne inimicissimum suum secum haberent sibique dederet (for secum, v. I. A. 4. supra), id. Hann. 12, 2.—**b.** Esp., in subordinate clauses (sub-oblique), with *subj.* expressing the assertion or view of the person reported as speaking: magnam Caesarem injuriam facere, qui vectigalia sibi deteriora faceret, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: quod sibi Caesar denuntiaret, id. ib.: sed eo deceptum, quod neque commissum a se intellegeret, quâre timeret, id. ib. 1, 14: quod nec paratus ... obsecutus esset, credidissetque, cum se vidissent Aetoli, omnia, etc., Liv. 35, 44, 3: Ambiorix locutus est, ... sua esse ejusmodi imperia, ut non minus haberet juris in se multitudo, quam ipse in multitudinem, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: Divitiacus ait, ... nec quemquam ex eo plus quam se doloris capere, propterea quod per se crevisset, id. ib. 1, 20: eos incusavit, quod sibi

quaerendum aut cogitandum putarent, etc., id. ib 1, 40 decima legio Caesari gratias egit, quod de se optimum judicium fecisset, id. ib 1, 41: doluisse se, quod populi Romani beneficium sibi extorqueretur, id B C 1, 9· tum ei dormienti eundem visum esse rogare ut, quoniam sibi vivo non sub venisset, etc., Cic Div 1, 27, 57: Scipionem Hannibal eo ipso, quod adversus se dux potissimum lectus esset, praestantem virum credebat, Liv 21, 39, 8. Pausanias orare coepit . quod si eam veniam sibi dedisset, magno ei praemio futurum, Nep Paus 4, 6. neque prius vim adhibendam putaverunt, quam se ipse indicasset, id ib 4, 3: Caesar legatos cum his mandatis mittit, Quoniam . hanc sibi populoque Romano gratiam referret, Caes B G 1, 35· nos esse iniquos, quod in suo jure se interpellaremus, id. ib 1, 44: neque ipsos in his contentionibus, quas Aedui secum habuissent, usos esse, etc., id. ib : maximae sibi laetitiae esse praedicavit, quod aliquos patria sua se meliores viros haberet, Val Max. 6, 4, ext 5 —Rarely with *indic* when the author asserts the action as a fact: Volero, ubi indignantium pro se acerrimus erat clamor, etc (=eo; cf infra, C), Liv 2, 55, 6 —**C.** Without reflex reference, =an oblique case of is or ipse (in the best prose rare, and mostly where the conception of the orat obliq is suggested by the context; cf B 2 b supra)· i, seis, jube transire huc quantum possit, se ut videant domi Familiares (=eam), Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 26; 1, 1, 6: me misit miles ad Eam . . ut hinc in Elatiam hodie eat secum semul, id Bacch 4, 2, 9: ut eum, qui se hic vidit, verbis vincat, ne is se viderit, id. Mil 2, 2, 31; cf v 35; 3, 2, 54: ut eam in se dignam condicionem conlocem, id. Trin 1, 2, 122. ipsi hi mihi dant viam, quo pacto ab se argentum auferam, id Ep 2, 2, 9; id Poen. 5, 2, 123: dicit capram, quam dederam servandam sibi, etc , id Merc 2, 1, 15: unum hoc scio, esse meritam, ut memor esses sui, Ter And 1, 5, 46· cum Epaminondas accusatur, quod ei, qui sibi ex lege praetor successerat, exercitum non tradiderit, Cic Inv 1, 33, 55: et se ipsum nobis, et eos, qui ante se fuerunt, in medio posuit, id ib 2, 2, 7 (but B. and K bracket se) Dexo hic, quem videtis, non quae privatim sibi eripuisti, sed unicum abs te filium flagitat, id Verr 2, 5, 49, § 128. postea quam exposuit quae sibi videbantur, id. Div. 1, 54, 122 (dub ; B and K. ipsi): et cum ad illum scribas, nihil te recordari de se, id. Q Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 23 (B and K bracket de se): quem Caesar, ut erat de se meritus, donatum pronuntiavit, Caes. B C 3, 53· Caesar Rhenum transire constituit .. quod auxilia contra se Treveris miserant, id. B G 6, 9 *init :* Metellus in eis urbibus, quae ad se defecerant . praesidia imponit, Sall J. 61, 1; 66, 1: Bocchus flectitur, reputando quae sibi duobus proeliis venerant, id. ib 103, 2: statuit urbis, quae .. adversum se opportunissimae erant, circumvenire, id ib 88, 4: ipse . . ex perfugis cognitis . . . qui cum eo (Scipione) bellum contra se gerebant, Hirt. B Afr. 8 *fin :* vel quia nil rectum, nisi quod placuit sibi, ducunt, Hor Ep 2, 1, 83; id S. 2, 8, 82: centum boves militibus dono dedit, qui secum fuerant, Liv 7, 37, 3; 8, 35: Hannibalem angebat, quod Capua pertinacius oppugnata ab Romanis quam defensa ab se. . animos averterat, id 26, 38, 1: alter victus fratrum ante se strage, id. 1, 25, 11 Weissenb ad loc.; 7, 6, 12· Caesar .. omnibus qui contra se arma tulerant, ignovit, Vell 2, 56, 1: quamquam obsidione Massiliae, quae sibi in itinere portas clauserat retardante . . . tamen omnia subegit, Suet Caes 34: cujus rector circa se dimicans occubuerat, id. Tib 4· quod eos cogit superare Lacedaemonios, quos ante se nemo ausus fuit aspicere, Nep Epam 8, 3 (cf. ante illum, id. Iphic. 1, 3): quae nox sibi proxima venit, insomnis, Luc 5, 805.

III. *Pron recipr , each other, one another:* nam cum esset Praenestinis nuntiatum . . patres ac plebem in semet ipsos versos, Liv. 6, 28, 1; so very rare, except in phrase: inter se, *one another*, *each other*, *mutually*, *reciprocally*, =ἀλλήλους (prop *between* or *among them*, *among themselves*, hence no ellips. of another se is to be assumed; cf. Krebs, Antibarb p 609 ; Hand, Turs 3, p 397 sqq): nil cessarunt ilico Osculari atque amplexari inter se, Plaut. Mil. 5, 39; 2, 1, 61; 3, 1, 120. video eos inter se amare, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 42· neque solum colent inter se ac diligent (cf ante: alter ab altero postulabit), Cic Lael 22, 82: Cicerones pueri amant inter se, id. Att. 6, 1, 12; id. Q Fr 3, 3, 1; id Cat 3, 5, 13; id. N. D 1, 44, 122: inter se adspicere, id Cat. 3, 5, 13: inter se congruere, id. Rosc Am. 22, 62: complecti inter se milites coepisse, Liv. 7, 42, 6· ut neque inter se contingant trabes, Caes B G 7, 23; id. B C 1, 21. inter se nondum satis noti, Liv 21, 39, 7: populus et senatus Romanus placide modesteque inter se rempublicam tractabant, Sall J 41, 2: bellum summâ inter se contentione gerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25: cum inter se timerent, Nep Dion, 4, 1, id. Eum. 4, 2: haec inter se quam repugnent, *contradict* one another, Cic. Tusc 3, 29, 72 ; id. N D 1, 12, 30 (cf : sibi repugnare, *to be inconsistent* with itself, v. Krebs, Antibarb p. 1018): inter se differre, Caes B G 1, 1: cur legendi sint, nisi ipsi inter se, qui idem sentiunt, non intellego, *by one another*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 8: quosdam inter se similis, id Ac. 2, 17, 55: res inter se similes, Quint. 9, 2, 51; 9, 4, 17. — With *subst :* adhaesitationes atomorum inter se, Cic Fin 1, 6, 19: quae res eos in bello inter se habuit, Sall. J 79, 3; cf : auxerant inter se opinionem, *their mutual regard*, Liv. 21, 39, 9 —Pleon : vitam inter se utriusque conferte, Cic Rosc Com 7, 20: compositis inter se rebus, Sall J 66, 2: vitatur duriorum inter se congressus, Quint. 11, 3, 35 —Of local relation· duas insulas propinquas inter se, Sall H 1, 61 Dietsch; id. J 98, 3· postquam haud procul inter se erant, id ib 53, 7 haud longe inter se castra facere, id ib 55, 6 (inter se, without recipr reference, v supra, I A 4)

IV. Idiomatic uses **A.** Se, with *prepp*, *one's house*, *home ;* mostly ad se, apud se, *to* or *at one's house*, *home*, *at home :* quae me non excludet ab se, sed apud se occludet domi, Plaut Men 4, 2, 108: postquam in aedis me ad se deduxit domum, id. Mil 2, 1, 43: me ad se ad prandium, ad cenam vocant, id ib 3, 1, 118 intro nos vocat ad sese, tenet intus apud se, Lucil ap Charis p 86 P : L. Caesar, ut veniam ad se, rogat, Cic Att 15, 4, 5: qui a me petierit ut secum et apud se essem cottidie, id ib 5, 6, 1 —**2.** Trop : num tibi videtur esse apud sese? *in his senses*, Ter Hec 4, 4, 85 — **B.** Sibi pleonast as *dat* of the interested person: ipse autem Ariovistus tantus sibi spiritus sumpserat, Caes B G 1, 33 *fin :* tum sibi M Pisonis domum ubi habitaret elegerat, Cic Phil 2, 25, 61; cf I A 2 supra. So esp freq in expressions of surprise or abrupt questions (commonly, but loosely called a *dat ethic*): quid sibi vult pater? cur simulat? Ter. And. 2, 3, 1: quid sibi hic vestitus quaerit? id Eun. 3, 5, 10: hostes admiratio cepit, quidnam sibi repentinus clamor vellet, Liv. 44, 12, 1: quid ergo sibi vult pars altera orationis? id. 40, 12, 14: mirantes, quid sibi vellet, id. 3, 35, 5; 3, 50, 15 , 4, 13, 12; 32, 25, 10 : pro deum fidem quid vobis vultis? id 3, 67, 7. — **C.** Sibi with *suus*, emphasizing the idea of possession, *his own*, etc (ante- and post class.) cocleae . . . Suo sibi suco vivont, Plaut Capt. 1, 1, 13· sed is quo pacto serviat suo sibi patri, id ib prol 5; 46· si ille huc salvos revenit, reddam suom sibi, id Trin 1, 2, 119 Brix. ad loc : suam sibi rem salvam sistam, id. Poen 5, 2, 123: locus argumento'st suom sibi proscaenium, id ib prol 57; 97: omnem rem inveni, ut sua sibi pecunia hodie illam faciat leno libertam suam, id. Pers 1, 3, 1· suo sibi gnato, id. As. 4, 2, 16: hunc telo suo sibi a foribus pellere, id Am 1, 1, 113: sua sibi ingenua indoles, id. Mil. 3, 1, 38: suo sibi gladio hunc jugulo, Ter Ad. 5, 8, 35: uvas suo sibi pampino tegito, Col Arb 11: suo sibi jure abluí, id R R 12, 7; 12, 41· suo sibi argumento refutatus, Gell 5, 10, 16: suo sibi lacte aleret, id 12, 1, 6; a suis sibi parentibus, App M 1, p 104, 35: in suis sibi domibus, id. ib 1, p 106, 31; 4, p 157, 7; 6, p 186, 24: qui Deo . . . sua sibi opera praetulerunt, Lact 2, 5, 6; 3, 28, 20: in suo sibi pervoluta sanguine, App M 8, p. 207, 22; Vitr 8, 7: cum sua sibi natione captivus, Min Fel. 10, 4: IN SVO SIBI POSITVS, Inscr Orell. 4495: AEDEM CVM SVO SIBI HYPOGAEO, Inscr. Rein p 646, 109 —In many passages in class. prose sibi occurs with suus, but retains its pronom. force: factus consul est bis, primum ante tempus, iterum sibi suo tempore, rei publicae paene sero, *in good time for himself*, Cic. Lael. 3, 11· satis superque esse sibi suarum cuique rerum, id ib 13, 45: priusquam tu suum sibi venderes, ipse possedit, id Phil 2, 37, 96: vult ille imbecillitatis sibi suae conscius timere pituitam? Sen Q N. 6, 2, 4 (v. suus II. D 3 *a*)

sŭĭfĭco, āre, 1, *v a* , *to make his own* (eccl Lat.), Rustic. c Aceph p 1245

sŭīle, is, *n.* [sus], *a hog sty*, Col 7, 9, 14

Sŭillātes, ium, *m* , *a people of Umbria*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.

sŭillus, a, um, *adj* [sus], *of* or *belonging to swine* **I.** *Adj :* pecus, Varr R. R. 2, 4, 1, Col 7, 9, 14 grex, Liv. 22, 10: genus, Plin 8, 52, 78, § 212: rostrum, id 8, 33, 51, § 121: caro, *swine's flesh*, *pork*, Varr. R R. 2, 4, 8: lac, Plin 28, 8, 29, § 116· fungi, an inferior kind of mushroom, *black hog-mushrooms*, id 22, 23, 47, § 96; Mart 3, 60, 5 — **II.** *Subst.:* **sŭilla,** ae, *f.* (sc. caro), *pork*, Cels 3, 9; 5, 26, 30; Plin. 30, 5, 12, § 38

sŭīnus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *belonging to swine*, *swine* , Prisc 594 P : caro, Varr. R R. 2, 4, 8 (MSS ; Gesn and Schneid suilla)· sevum, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1

Suiōnes, um, *m.*, *a northern Germanic people of Scandinavia*, in the mod. *Sweden*, Tac. G 44 and 45

Suismontium, i, *n* , *a mountain of Liguria*, Liv 39, 2; 40, 41

Sulca, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname:* Q Baebius Sulca, Liv. 42, 6

***sulcāmen,** inis, *n.* [sulco], *a furrow*, =sulcus, App M. 6, p 174, 9

sulcātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *one who draws furrows*, *a furrower*, *plougher* (in post-Aug poets) **I.** Lit.: Leontini campi, Prud adv Symm 2, 939 patuli agri, Avien. Perieg 587 —**II.** Transf , *one who sails over*, *traverses*, etc.: sulcator navita ponti, Sil 7, 363: pigri Averni, i e *Charon*, Stat. Th 11, 588; cf undae, id ib 8, 18: Bagrada sulcator harenae, Luc. 4, 588—**B.** *A render*, *tearer*, *lacerator :* lateris sulcator (vultur), Claud Rapt. Pros 2, 340

sulcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* , *sailing over;* only in *subst :* **sulcātōrĭa,** ae, *f* (late Lat.), *a ship*, *a barge*, Cassiod Var 2, 20

Sulci, ōrum, *m.*, *an ancient maritime city on the southern coast of Sardinia*, *founded by Carthage*, now the ruins of *Palma de Solo* near *Sulci*, Mel 2, 7, 19 — Hence, **A. Sulcensis,** e, *of Sulci :* promuntorium, Plin 3, 7, 13, § 84, Mart. Cap 6, § 645 —**B. Sulcitāni,** ōrum, *m* , *the inhabitants of Sulci*, Auct. B Afr. 98, 1; Plin 3, 7, 13, § 85

sulco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [sulcus], *to furrow*, *cut furrows through*, *to plough* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug prose; not in Cic. or Cæs) **I.** Lit., in agriculture agros, Tib 2, 3, 85 : (rura) sulcata Camilli Vomere, Luc 1, 168: vomere humum, Ov. Tr 3, 10, 68: campos vomere, Sil 9, 191 —*Absol* · recto plenoque sulcare, Col 2, 2, 25 —**II.** Transf (*a*) In gen , *to furrow*, *plough ;* poet., *to sail over*, *traverse*, *pass through*, etc · sulcant fossas, quo pluvia aqua delabatur, Varr. R R 1, 29, 2· (anguis) harenam Sulcat, Ov. M 15, 726: iter cauda, Luc 9, 721· longā sulcant vada salsa carinā, Verg. A. 5, 158: rate undas, Ov. P. 2, 10, 33; id M 4, 707: maria arbore, Plin 12, 1, 2, § 5: regna volatu, Luc 9, 668. sulcavitque cutem rugis, *furrowed her skin with wrinkles*, Ov M. 3, 276: gressus, App M 5, p 167, 22: sulcatis lateribus, i e *by lashes*, Amm 14, 9, 5 —(*β*) *To elaborate*, *to work out* (cf exaro), Ven Fort. Vita Mart

1. sulcus, a, um, *adj* , only ficus sulca, *an unknown species of fig tree*, Col 5, 10, 11

2. sulcus, i, *m* [Gr ὁλκός, from ἕλκω], *a furrow made by the plough* (cf : lira, porca): sulci appellantur, qua aratrum ducitur, vel sationis faciendae causā vel urbis condendae, vel fossura rectis lateribus, ubi arbores serantur: quod vocabulum quidam ex Graeco fictum, quia illi dicant ὁλκόν, Fest p 302 Müll : quā aratrum vomere lacunam striam facit, sulcus vocatur: quod est inter duos sulcos elata terra, dicitur

porca, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 3: sulco vario ne ares, Cato, R. R. 61, 1: cum sulcus altius esset impressus, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50: ducere ... infodere sulcum, Col. 2, 2, 27; Juv. 7, 48: duci sarculo sulcum, Plin. 18, 33, 76, § 327: proscindere jugerum sulco, id. 18, 19, 49, § 178: sulco tenui arare, id. 18, 18, 47, § 170: sulcum patefacere aratro, Ov. M. 3, 104: sulcis committere semina, Verg. G. 1, 223: mandare hordea sulcis, id. E. 5, 36: telluri infindere sulcos, id. ib. 4, 33: semina longis Cerealia sulcis Obruere, Ov. M. 1, 123: herba Cerealibus obruta sulcis, id. Tr. 3, 12, 11.—**II.** Transf. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** *A ploughing:* hordeum altero sulco seminari debet, Col. 2, 9, 15: quarto, id. 2, 12, 8: quinto, Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 181: nono, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 10.—**B.** Of things resembling a furrow. **1.** *A long, narrow trench, a ditch,* Cato, R. R. 33, 4; 43, 1; Col. 2, 8, 3; Plin. 19, 4, 20, § 60; Verg. G. 2, 24; 2, 289; id. A. 1, 425 et saep.—**2.** *A rut, track,* in gen.: cursu rotarum saucia clarescunt nubila sulco, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olymp. 102.—Esp., of the furrow cut by a vessel: infindunt sulcos, Verg. A. 5, 142: delere sulcos, Stat. Th. 6, 415: canebant aequora sulco, Val. Fl. 3, 32.—Of *a wrinkle* of the skin, Mart. 3, 72, 4: genarum, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 110.—Of *the trail* of a meteor, Verg. A. 2, 697; Luc. 5, 562.—Of wounds: in pectore, Claud. Rapt. Prov. 3, 425.—Of *the private parts* of a woman, Lucr. 4, 1272; Verg. G. 3, 136; App. Ἀνεχ. 16.

sulfur (in MSS. also **sulphur** and **sulpur**), ŭris, *n.* (*masc.*, Tert. adv. Prax. 16; Veg. Vet. 1, 38 *med.*), *brimstone, sulphur.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 174; Cato, R. R. 39, 1; Col. 8, 5, 11: vivum, Liv. 39, 13, 12; Ov. F. 4, 739; Lucr. 6, 221; 6, 748; 6, 807; Tib. 1, 5, 11; Prop. 4 (5), 8, 86; Ov. M. 5, 405 et saep.—*Plur.:* viva, Verg. G. 3, 449: vivacia, Ov. M. 3, 374: lurida, id. ib. 14, 791; 15, 351; Quint. 12, 10, 76 Spald. *N. cr.;* used as a cement, Juv. 5, 48.—**II.** Transf., poet., *lightning* (so called from its sulphureous smell): aethereum, Luc. 7, 160: sacrum, Pers. 2, 24.

***sulfŭrans (sulph-)**, antis, *adj.* [sulfur; cf. sulfuratus], *containing sulphur, sulphurous:* aquae, Tert. adv. Val. 15.

sulfŭrārĭa (sulph-), ae, *f.* [sulfur], *a sulphur pit* or *mine:* in calcariam vel sulfurariam damnari, Dig. 48, 19, 8, § 10; 47, 2, 53, § 10.

***sulfŭrātĭo (sulph-)**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a vein of sulphur* in the earth, Sen. Q. N. 3, 15, 5.

sulfŭrātus (sulph-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *impregnated with sulphur, sulphurated.* **I.** *Adj.:* fontes, Vitr. 8, 3: aqua, Plin. 31, 6, 32, § 59: ramentum, Mart. 10, 3, 3: merx, id. 12, 57, 14: lana, Cels. 4, 5.—*Comp.:* gehenna, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 28.—**II.** *Subst.:* **sulfŭrāta**, ōrum, *n.* **A.** (Sc. fila.) *Brimstone-matches,* Mart. 1, 42, 4.—**B.** (Sc. loca.) *Veins of sulphur,* Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 49.

sulfŭrĕus (sulph-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *like sulphur, sulphurous, sulphureous:* fornaces, Ov. M. 15, 340: aqua, Verg. A. 7, 517: lux fulminum, Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 177: color, id. 35, 6, 25, § 41: odor, id. 36, 19, 34, § 141.

sulfŭrōsus (sulph-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of sulphur, sulphureous:* fontes, Vitr. 8, 3 *med.:* plurima sulfurosa, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7.

‡**Sūlīvĭae**, ārum, *f.* [a lengthened form for Silviae], *a kind of wood-goddesses,* Inscr. Orell. 2051. — Also in the form SVLEVIAE, Inscr. Orell. 2099 sq.

Sulla (less correctly **Sylla**), ae, *m.*, *a surname in the* gens Cornelia. So, esp., **I.** L. Cornelius Sulla Felix, *the celebrated Roman dictator,* Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72; Sall. J. 100, 2; Flor. 3, 21, 5; Vell. 2, 17, 1.—Hence, **Sullānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sulla:* tempus, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 46: ager, id. Agr. 2, 26, 70: assignationes, id. ib. 3, 1, 3: proscriptio, Sen. Ira, 2, 34, 3: saeculum, id. ib. 1, 20, 4: partes, Nep. Att. 2: tempora, Plin. 9, 35, 59, § 123. — *Subst.:* **Sullāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *partisans of Sulla,* Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 7.—**II.** L. Cornelius Sulla Faustus, usually called Faustus Sulla, *a son of the dictator,* Cic. Clu. 34, 94; id. Agr. 1, 4, 12; id. Att. 8, 3, 7 al.—**III.** P. Cornelius Sulla, *a relation of the dictator, accused of* ambitus, *and defended by Cicero in an oration still extant.*—**IV.** Publius and Servius Sulla, *conspirators with Catiline,* Sall. C. 17, 3; cf. Cic. Sull. 2, 4.—**V.** *An astrologer of the time of Caligula,* Suet. Calig. 57.

sullātŭrĭo, īre, *v. desid. n.* [Sulla], *to imitate* or *play the part of Sulla:* ita sullaturit animus ejus et proscripturit, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 6; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 32; 8, 6, 32.

Sulmo, ōnis, *m.* **I.** *A town in the territory of the* Peligni, *near* Corfinium, *the birthplace of Ovid,* now *Sulmona:* aquosus, Ov. Am. 3, 15, 11: gelidus, id. F. 4, 81; Sil. 9, 76; 8, 511; Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 3; Cic. Att. 8, 4, 3; 8, 12, A, 1; Flor. 3, 21, 28.—Hence, **1. Sulmōnensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sulmo:* ager, Plin. 17, 26, 41, § 250.—*Plur.:* **Sulmōnenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Sulmo,* Caes. B. C. 1, 18, 1; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106.—*Sing. fem.*, Juv. 6, 187.—***2. Sulmontīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Sulmo:* colonia, Front. Colon. p. 145 Goes.—**II.** *A town of the* Volsci *in* Latium, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68; 34, 14, 41, § 145.—**III.** *The name of a hero,* Verg. A. 9, 412; 10, 517.

sulphur, and its derivv., v. sulfur.

Sulpĭcilla, ae, *f. dim.* [Sulpicia], i. e. *the poetess Sulpicia,* Fulg. Myth. praef. 1 pr.; v. Sulpicius, VII.

Sulpĭcĭus, i, *m.;* **Sulpĭcĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman* gens; e. g. **I.** Ser. Sulpicius Galba, *consul* 610 A.U.C., *and an able orator,* Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 39; id. Brut. 22, 86.—**II.** C. Sulpicius Gallus, *a connoisseur in Greek literature, and a good orator,* Cic. Brut. 20, 78; id. Off. 1, 6, 19; id. Lael. 27, 101.—**III.** Ser. Sulpicius Rufus, *a very celebrated jurist, a contemporary and correspondent of Cicero;* v. Cic. Fam. 4, 1 sqq.; Gell. 2, 10, 1; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 42 sq.—**IV.** C. Sulpicius Apollinaris, *a grammarian, teacher of the emperor Pertinax,* Gell. 2, 16, 8; 4, 17, 11.—**V.** *A tribune of the people, author of the* lex Sulpicia, Nep. Att. 2, 1; Vell. 2, 18.—**VI.** Sulpicia, *a Roman poetess in the time of Domitian,* Mart. 10, 35, 1; Sid. Carm. 9, 262.—Hence, **A. Sulpĭcĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Sulpicius:* horrea, Hor. C. 4, 12, 18: lex, *proposed by the people's tribune* P. Sulpicius, Flor. 3, 21.—**B. Sulpĭcĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Sulpicius:* classis, *commanded by the prætor* P. Sulpicius, Caes. B. C. 3, 101: seditio, *raised by* P. Sulpicius, Quint. 6, 3, 75.

sultis = si vultis, v. volo *init.*

1. sum, fŭi, esse (2d *pers.* ĕs, but usu. ēs in Plaut. and Ter.; old forms, *indic. pres.* esum for sum, acc. to Varr. L. L. 9, § 100 Müll.: essis for es, Att. ap. Non. 200, 30, or Trag. Rel. p. 283 Rib.: simus for sumus, used by Augustus, acc. to Suet. Aug. 87; *fut.* escit for erit, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 25: esit, XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. nec, p. 162 Müll.: escunt for erunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60, 3, 3, 9; Lucr. 1, 619; *perf.* fūvimus for fuimus, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 168: FVVEIT, C. I. L. 1, 1051: fūit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 23; id. Mil. 3, 1, 159: fūerim, id. ib. 4, 8, 54: fūerit, id. As. 4, 1, 37; *subj. pres.* siem, sies, siet, etc., very freq., esp. in Plaut.; e. g. siem, Am. prol. 57; Ter. And. 3, 4, 7: sies, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 43; Ter. And. 2, 5, 13: siet, Plaut. Am. prol. 58; Ter. And. 1, 4, 7; Lucr. 3, 101: sient, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 54; Ter. And. 2, 3, 16; cf. Cic. Or. 47, 157; also, fuam, fuas, etc., regarded by G. Curtius, de Aorist. Lat. Rel. in Studien zur Gr. u. Lat. Gram. 1, 431 sqq., as an aorist: fuam, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 48; id. Mil. 2, 6, 112: fuas, Liv. Andron. ap. Non 111, 13; Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 71; 2, 3, 83; id. Pers. 1, 1, 52; id. Trin. 2, 1, 32: fuat, Pac. ap. Non. 111, 8; Carm. ap. Liv. 25, 12; Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 2; id. Aul. 2, 2, 56; id. Capt. 2, 2, 10 et saep.; Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 4; Lucr. 4, 639; Verg. A. 10, 108: fuant, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 110; id. Ep. 5, 1, 13; id. Ps. 4, 3, 12: fuvisset, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 4; *part. pres.* ens, used by Cæsar, acc. to Prisc. p. 1140 P.; and by Sergius Flavius, acc. to Quint. 8, 3, 33; *fut. inf.* fore for futurum esse, very freq., and so always with *partt.;* cf. Madv. Gram. § 108; whence, *subj. imperf.* forem fores, etc., for essem; esp. in conditional sentences and in the histt., but very rare in Cic.; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 597 sqq.), *v. n.* [root es; Sanscr. as-mi, and the Greek ἐσ-μι, whence εἰμί; *perf.* fui; root in Sanscr. bhū, to become; bhāvas, condition; Gr. φύω, to beget; cf.: fetus, futuo, etc.], *to be,* as a verb substantive or a copula. **I.** As a verb substantive, *to be.* **A.** In gen. **1.** Asserting existence, *to be, exist, live:* definitionum duo sunt genera prima: unum earum rerum quae sunt: alterum earum quae intelleguntur. Esse ea dico, quae cerni tangive possunt, ut fundum, aedes, parietem, cetera. Non esse rursus ea dico, quae tangi demonstrarive non possunt, cerni tamen animo atque intellegi possunt, ut si usucapionem, si tutelam, etc.... definias, Cic. Top. 5, 26 sq.: si abest, nullus est, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 16: nunc illut est, quom me fuisse quam esse nimio mavelim, id. Capt. 3, 3, 1: ita paene nulla sibi fuit Phronesium (= paene mortuus est), id. Truc. 1, 2, 95: omne quod eloquimur sic, ut id aut esse dicamus aut non esse, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 157: non statim, quod esse manifestum est, etiam quid sit apparet, Quint. 3, 6, 81: est locus, Hesperiam quam mortales perhibebant, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 23 Vahl.): flumen est Arar, quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 12: homo nequissimus omnium qui sunt, qui fuerunt, qui futuri sunt! Cic. Fam. 11, 21, 1; cf. id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, § 43: si quos inter societas aut est aut fuit aut futura est, id. Lael. 22, 83: nec enim, dum ero, angar ullā re, cum omni vacem culpā: et, si non ero, sensu omnino carebo, id. Fam. 6, 3, 4: si modo futuri sumus, erit mihi res opportuna, id. Att. 11, 4, 1: si quando erit civitas, erit profecto nobis locus: sin autem non erit, etc., id. Fam. 2, 16, 6: nolite arbitrari, me cum a vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore, id. Sen. 22, 79: si erit ulla res publica . . . sin autem nulla erit, id. Fam. 2, 16, 5: fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium, Verg. A. 2, 325: sive erimus seu nos fata fuisse volunt, Tib. 3, 5, 32: per quinquennia decem fuimus, Prud. Cath. praef. 2.—**2.** Of events, *to be, happen, occur, befall, take place:* illa (solis defectio) quae fuit regnante Romulo, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25: neque enim est periculum, ne, etc., id. ib. 1, 23, 37: amabo, quid tibi est? Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 24: quid se futurum esset, Liv. 33, 27. — **3.** Of location, *to be present, to be* at a place. (*a*) With *adv.*, or other expressions of place: cum non liceret quemquam Romae esse, qui, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 41, § 100: cum Athenis decem ipsos dies fuissem, id. Fam. 2, 8, 3; id. de Or. 2, 7, 27: cum Africanus constituisset in hortis esse, id. Rep. 1, 9, 14: cum essemus in castris, id. ib. 1, 15: nonne mavis sine periculo tuae domi esse quam cum periculo alienae? id. Fam. 4, 7, 4: vos istic commodissime sperem esse, id. ib. 14, 7, 2: te hic tutissime puto fore, Pompon. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 11, A.—(*β*) Of passages in a book or writing, with *in* and *abl.*, *to be, stand, be written,* etc.: deinceps in lege est, ut, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 40: quid enim in illis (litteris) fuit praeter querelam temporum, id. Fam. 2, 16, 1.—(*γ*) Of personal relations, with *ad* or *apud* and *acc.*, or *cum* and *abl. of person:* cum esset (Sulpicius Gallus) casu apud M. Marcellum, Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 21: eram cum Stoico Diodoto: qui cum habitavisset apud me mecumque vixisset, etc., id. Brut. 90, 309: erat nemo, quicum essem libentius quam tecum et pauci, quibuscum essem aeque libenter, id. Fam. 5, 21, 1: qui me admodum diligunt multumque mecum sunt, id. ib. 4, 13, 6; cf. with *simul:* Smyrnae cum simul essemus complures dies, id. Rep. 1, 8, 13.—Hence, esp.: esse cum aliquo (aliquā), *to be with,* i. e. *live with, associate with,* as husband or wife: cujus soror est cum P. Quintio, Cic. Quint. 24, 77: eā nocte mecum illa hospitis jussu fuit, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 101; Ov. A. A. 3, 664: cum hac (meretrice) si qui adulescens forte fuerit, Cic. Cael. 20, 49; Ov. Am. 2, 8, 27: tum ad me fuerunt, qui, etc., Varr. ap. Non. 133, 28: Curio fuit ad me sane diu, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 8: cum ad me bene mane Dionysius fuit, id. ib. 10, 16, 1; cf.: esse sub uno tecto atque ad eosdem Penates, Liv. 28, 18.—**4.** Of relations analogous to place, of dress, condition, position, office, etc., *to be, live, be found,* etc., with *in* and *abl.:* cum est in sagis civitas, Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 32: in laxā togā, Tib. 2, 3, 78: sive erit in Tyriis, Tyrios laudabis amictus; Sive erit in Cois, Coa decere puta, Ov. A. A. 2, 297: hominem non modo in aere alieno nullo, sed in suis nummis multis esse et semper fuisse, Cic. Verr.

2, 4, 6, § 11: in servitute, id. Clu. 7, 21: in illâ opinione populari, id. ib. 51, 142: in magno nomine et gloriâ, id. Div. 1, 17, 31: in spe, id. Fam. 14, 3, 2: in tantâ moestitiâ, id. Phil. 2, 15, 37: in odio, id. Att. 2, 22, 1: in probris, in laudibus, id. Off. 1, 18, 61: in officio, id. ib. 1, 15, 49: in injustitiâ, id. ib. 1, 14, 42: in vitio, id. ib. 1, 19, 62; id. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: ne in morâ quom opus sit, sies, Ter. And. 2, 5, 13: ne in morâ illi sis, id. ib. 3, 1, 9: hic in noxia'st, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 36: quae (civitas) una in amore atque in deliciis fuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 3: in ingenti periculo, Liv. 5, 47: in pace, id. 31, 29.—So with *abl.* without *in*, when qualified by an *adj.:* (statua) est et fuit totâ Graeciâ summo propter ingenium honore et nomine, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 87: si quis asperitate eâ est et immanitate naturae, id. Lael. 23, 87: ne quo periculo proprio existimares esse, id. Fam. 4, 15, 2 (B. and K. ex conj.: in periculo): ego sum spe bonâ, id. ib. 12, 28, 3: res nunc difficili loco mihi videtur esse, id. ib. 12, 28, 3: incredibili sum sollicitudine de tuâ valetudine, id. ib. 16, 15, 1; esp. in phrase periculo alicujus esse, *to be at the risk of* any one: rem illam suo periculo esse, id. Att. 6, 1, 6: ut quae in naves inposuissent, ab hostium tempestatisque vi publico periculo essent, Liv. 23, 49, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.: dare nummos meo periculo, Dig. 46, 1, 24: communi periculo, ib. 13, 6, 21, § 1 (cf. II. B. 1. β. infra).—**5.** *To depend upon, rest with*, with *in* and *abl.:* res erat non in opinione dubiâ, Cic. Dom. 5, 11: sed totum est in eo, si, etc., id. Att. 2, 22, 5: omnem reliquam spem in impetu esse equitum, Liv. 10, 14, 12: quoniam totum in eo sit, ne contrectentur pocula, Col. 12, 4, 3.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Esse (est, sunt, etc.) often stands without a *subject* expressed, or with an *indef. subj.*, as antecedent of a *rel.-clause*, whose verb may be in the *indic.* or *subj.;* the former only when the subject is conceived as particular or limited, and actually existing; the latter always when it is conceived as indefinite; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 562 sq.; Roby, Gram. § 1686 sq.; Madv. Gram. § 365; but the distinctions usually drawn by grammarians are not always observed by the best writers; and the subjunctive is always admissible, being the prevailing construction after sunt qui in class. prose, and nearly universal in post-Aug. writers: sunt, qui (quae), *there are those* (*people* or *things*) *who* (*that*), or simply *some*. **a.** With *indic.* (α) Without subject expressed: mulier mane: sunt Qui volunt te conventam, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 37: sunt hic quos credo inter se dicere, id. Cas. prol. 67: sunt quae te volumus percontari, id. Ps. 1, 5, 47: quid est, quod tu gestas tabellas? id. ib. 1, 1, 10: quid est, quod tu me nunc optuere? id. Most. 1, 1, 69; cf.: quid hoc est, quod foris concrepuit? id. ib. 5, 1, 15: tun' is es, Qui in me aerumnam obsevisti? id. Ep. 4, 1, 34: quid est, quod tuo animo aegre est? id. Cas. 2, 2, 9; id. Cist. 4, 1, 3: at ego est quod volo loqui, id. As. 1, 3, 79: est quod te volo secreto, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 30: sunt quos scio amicos esse, sunt quos suspicor, id. Trin. 1, 2, 54: ita subitum'st, quod eum conventum volo, id. ib. 5, 2, 51: sunt quae ego ex te scitari volo, id. Capt. 2, 2, 13: sed est quod suscenset tibi, Ter. And. 2, 6, 17: est quod me transire oportet, id. Hec. 2, 2, 31: quid sit quapropter te jussi, etc., id. ib. 5, 1, 7: sunt item quae appellantur alces, Caes. B. G. 6, 27 *init.:* (nationes) ex quibus sunt qui ovis vivere existimantur, id. ib. 4, 10 *fin.:* sunt qui putant posse te non decedere, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 25: sunt autem, qui putant non numquam complexione oportere supersederi, id. Inv. 1, 40, 72: quamquam sunt, qui propter utilitatem modo petendas putant amicitias, id. ib. 2, 55, 167: sunt autem quae praeterii, id. Att. 10, 4, 11: sunt, qui abducunt a malis ad bona, ut Epicurus. Sunt, qui satis putant ostendere, nihil inopinati accidisse . . . Sunt etiam qui haec omnia genera consolandi colligunt, id. Tusc. 3, 31, 76 Kühn. *N. cr.:* sunt, qui, quod sentiunt, non audent dicere, id. Off. 1, 24, 84: Argiletum sunt qui scripserunt ab Argolâ, etc., Varr. L. L. 5, § 157 Müll.: sunt qui ita dicunt, Sall. C. 19, 4: sunt qui spiritum non recipiunt sed resorbent, Quint. 11, 3, 55: sunt, quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum Collegisse juvat, Hor. C. 1, 1, 3; cf. id. S. 1, 4, 24: sunt quibus unum opus est, etc., id. C. 1, 7, 5: sunt quibus in satirâ videor nimis acer, id. S. 2, 1, 1: sunt quorum ingenium nova tantum crustula promit, id. ib. 2, 4, 47.—(β) With a subject expressed by an indefinite word or clause: sunt alii qui te volturium vocant, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 64: est genus hominum qui se primos omnium esse volunt, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 17: multae sunt causae, quam ob rem cupio abducere, id. ib. 1, 2, 65 Fleck. (Ussing, cupiam): erat quidam eunuchus, quem mercatus fuerat, id. ib. 3, 5, 21: multaeque res sunt in quibus de suis commodis viri boni multa detrahunt, Cic. Lael. 16, 57: sunt ejus aliquot orationes, ex quibus lenitas ejus perspici potest, id. Brut. 48, 177: fuerunt alia genera philosophorum, qui se omnes Socraticos esse dicebant, id. de Or. 3, 17, 62: nonnulli sunt, qui aluerunt, etc., id. Cat. 1, 12, 301: sunt quidam, qui molestas amicitias faciunt, cum ipsi se contemni putant, id. Lael. 20, 72: sunt vestrum, judices, aliquam multi, qui L. Pisonem cognoverunt, id. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 56: multae et pecudes et stirpes sunt, quae sine procuratione hominum salvae esse non possunt, id. N. D. 2, 52, 130: sunt bestiae quaedam, in quibus inest aliquid simile virtutis, etc., id. Fin. 5, 14, 38: permulta sunt, quae dici possunt, quare intellegatur, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 33, 94; cf. id. Div. in Caecil. 7, 22; id. Off. 1, 14, 43; 1, 20, 69; id. Div. 1, 54, 123: fuere complures, qui ad Catilinam initio profecti sunt, Sall. C. 39, 5: haec sunt, quae clamores et admirationes in bonis oratoribus efficiunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 152: alia fuere, quae illos magnos fecere, Sall. C. 52, 21.—**b.** With. *subj.:* sunt, qui discessum animi a corpore putent esse mortem; sunt qui nullum censeant fieri discessum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18: sunt qui in rebus contrariis parum sibi constent, id. Off. 1, 21, 71: de impudentiâ singulari sunt qui mirentur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 6: est eisdem de rebus quod dici potest subtilius, id. Tusc. 3, 15, 32: praesto est qui neget rem ullam percipi esse sensibus, id. Ac. 2, 32, 101: quicquid est quod deceat, id, etc., id. Off. 1, 27, 94: sunt qui nolint tetigisse nisi illas, etc., Hor. S. 1, 2, 28: sunt qui Crustis et pomis viduas venentur avaras, id. Ep. 1, 1, 78: vestes Gaetulo murice tinctas Sunt qui non habeant, est qui non curet habere, id. ib. 2, 2, 182 et saep.—(β) With a more or less indefinite expression of the subject: sunt quidam e nostris, qui haec subtilius velint tradere et negent satis esse, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 31: rarum est quoddam genus eorum, qui se a corpore avocent, id. Div. 1, 49, 111: quotus igitur est quisque qui somniis pareat? id. ib. 2, 60, 125; id. de Or. 2, 50, 196: solus est hic, qui numquam rationes ad aerarium referat, id. Verr. 2, 1, 38, § 98: quae quibusdam admirabilia videntur, permulti sunt, qui pro nihilo putent, id. Lael. 23, 86: erat nemo in quem ea suspicio conveniret, id. Rosc. Am. 23, 65; cf.: quis enim miles fuit, qui Brundisii illam non viderit? quis, qui nescierit, etc., id. Phil. 2, 25, 61: sit aliquis, qui nihil mali habeat, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: sunt nonnullae disciplinae, quae officium omne pervertant, id. Off. 1, 2, 5: est quaedam animi sanitas quae in insipientem quoque cadat, id. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: Syracusis lex est de religione, quae jubeat, id. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 126: unus est qui curet constantiâ magis quam consilio, id. Att. 1, 18, 7: si est una ex omnibus quae sese moveat, id. Rep. 6, 26, 28: multi sunt, qui non acerbum judicent vivere, sed supervacuum, Sen. Ep. 24, 26: erant sententiae quae castra Vari oppugnanda censerent, Caes. B. C. 2, 30: fuere cives qui seque remque publicam obstinatis animis perditum irent, Sall. C. 36, 4: sunt verba et voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem Possis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 34: sunt delicta tamen, quibus ignovisse velimus, id. A. P. 347.—* **c.** Poet.: est, quibus (acc. to the Gr. ἔστιν οἷς): est quibus Eleae concurrit palma quadrigae: est quibus in celeres gloria nata pedes, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 17.—**2.** With *dat.*, *to belong* or *pertain to;* or, rendering the dative as the subject of the verb, *to have* (*possess*, = the Fr. *être à;* used of property, and of permanent conditions or characteristics, not of temporary states, feelings, etc.; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 417 sq.): aliquid reperiret, fingeret fallacias, Unde esset adulescenti, amicae quod daret, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 23: nomen Mercurio'st mihi, Plaut. Am. prol. 19: nisi jam tum esset honos eloquentiae, Cic. Brut. 10, 40: est igitur homini cum deo similitudo, id. Leg. 1, 8, 25: familiaritas, quae mihi cum eo est, id. Att. 8, 3, 2: privatus illis census erat brevis, Hor. C. 2, 15, 13; cf.: Trojae et huic loco nomen est, Liv. 1, 1, 5: Hecyra est huic nomen fabulae, Ter. Hec. prol. 1: cui saltationi Titius nomen esset, Cic. Brut. 62, 225: cui (fonti) nomen Arethusa est, id. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 118: Scipio, cui post Africano fuit cognomen, Liv. 25, 2, 6.—With ellips. of *dat.* (poet.): nec rubor est emisse palam (sc. ei), *nor is she ashamed*, Ov. A. A. 3, 167: neque testimonii dictio est (sc. servo), *has no right to be a witness*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 63.—**b.** Esse alicui cum aliquo, *to have to do with, to be connected with* a person: tecum nihil rei nobis, Demipho, est, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 74: sibi cum illâ mimâ posthac nihil futurum, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77: jussit bona proscribi ejus, quicum familiaritas fuerat, societas erat, id. Quint. 6, 25: si mihi tecum minus esset, quam est cum tuis omnibus, id. Fam. 15, 10, 2.—**3.** Esse with certain *prepp.* and their cases (cf. also I. A. 2. 3. 4. supra). (α) Esse ab aliquo, *to be of* a person, *to be the servant, disciple, adherent, partisan*, etc., *of:* es ne tu an non es ab illo milite e Macedoniâ? *do you belong to?* Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 21: ab Andriâ est ancilla haec, Ter. And. 3, 1, 3; 4, 4, 17: erat enim ab isto Aristotele, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 160: sed vide ne hoc, Scaevola, totum sit a me, *makes for me*, id. de Or. 1, 13, 55 (cf. ab, I. B. 3., II. B. 2. o.).—(β) Esse pro aliquo, *to be in favor of, make for:* (judicia) partim nihil contra Habitum valere, partim etiam pro hoc esse, Cic. Clu. 32, 88.—(γ) Esse ex aliquâ re, *to consist of, be made up of:* (creticus) qui est ex longâ et brevi et longâ, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 183; cf.: duo extremi chorei sunt, id est, e singulis longis et brevibus, id. Or. 63, 212: etsi temeritas ex tribus brevibus et longâ est, id. ib. 63, 214; 64, 215 (v. also 6. infra).—**4.** Euphem., in *perf. tempp.*, of one who has died or a thing that has perished, *to be no more, to be gone, departed, dead* (poet.): horresco misera, mentio quoties fit partionis: Ita paene tibi fuit Phronesium, i. e. *had almost died*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 92: nunc illud est, cum me fuisse quam esse nimio mavelim, id. Capt. 3, 3, 1: sive erimus, seu nos fata fuisse velint, Tib. 3, 5, 32: fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium et ingens Gloria Teucrorum, Verg. A. 2, 325: certus in hospitibus non est amor: errat ut ipsi, Cumque nihil speres firmius esse, fuit, Ov. H. 16, (17), 192.—**5.** Pregn., *to be real* or *a fact, to be the case;* so esp.: est, esto, *it is even so, be it so, such is* or *let such be the case, granted, well*, etc.: quid tibi vis dicam, nisi quod est? Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 17: sunt ista, Laeli, Cic. Lael. 2, 6: ista esse credere, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 10: est vero, inquit, Africane, id. Fragm. ap. Lact. 1, 18: est ut dicis, inquam, id. Fin. 3, 5, 19: sit quidem ut sex milia seminum intereant, Col. 3, 3, 13: esto: ipse nihil est, nihil potest, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 47; cf.: verum esto, id. Fin. 2, 23, 75: esto, Verg. A. 7, 313; 10, 67; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 81; 1, 17, 37 al.—Hence, **b.** The connections est ut, ubi, cum, quod, or with a *subject-clause*, *it happens* or *chances that, it is the case that, there is cause* or *reason why, there is a time when, it is allowed* or *permissible that, one may*, etc. (α) Est ut, *it is the case* or *fact, that*, etc.: sin est, ut velis Manere illam apud te, dos hic maneat, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7 (8), 32: si est, ut dicat velle se, Redde, id. Hec. 4, 1, 43: si est, culpam ut Antipho in se admiserit, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 40: est, ut id maxime deceat, Cic. Or. 59, 199: quando fuit, ut, quod licet, non liceret? id. Cael. 20, 48: non est igitur, ut mirandum sit, ea praesentiri, etc., id. Div 1, 56, 128: non erat, ut fieri posset, mirarier umquam, Lucr. 5, 979: futurum esse ut omnes pellerentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: non est, ut copia major Ab Jove donari possit tibi, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 2: est ut viro vir latius ordinet Arbusta sulcis, id. C. 3, 1, 9; Dig. 38, 7, 2.—Cf. esse after a neg., with *quin:* numquam est enim, quin aliquid memoriae tradere velimus, Auct. Her. 3, 24, 40.—Also, est ut, *there is reason, that*, etc.: magis est ut ipse moleste ferat errasse se, quam ut, etc., Cic. Cael. 6, 14 *fin.:* ille erat ut odisset primum defensorem salutis meae, *he had good reason for hating*,

id. Mil. 13, 35; cf.: quid erat cur Milo optaret, id. ib. 13, 34: neque est ut putemus ignorari ea ab animalibus, Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 3.—(β) Est ubi, *sometime* or *another, sometimes:* erit, ubi te ulciscar, si vivo, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 26: est, ubi id isto modo valeat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 23.—(γ) Est cum, *sometimes:* est cum non est satius, si, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 26, 36.—(δ) Est quod, *there is reason to, I have occasion:* est quod visam domum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 26: etsi magis est, quod gratuler tibi quam quod te rogem, *I have more reason to,* Cic. Att. 16, 5, 2: est quod referam ad consilium: sin, etc., Liv. 30, 31, 9: quod timeas non est, Ov. H. 19, 159: nil est illic quod moremur diutius, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 6: non est quod multa loquamur, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 30.—Cf. with *cur:* non est cur eorum spes infragatur, Cic. Or. 2, 6: nihil est cur, id. Fam. 6, 20, 1.—(ε) Est, sit, etc., with *infin.* in Gr. constr., *it is possible, is allowed, permitted, one may,* etc. (mostly poet. and post-class.): est quādam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32; Cato, R. R. prooem. § 1: scire est liberum ingenium atque animum, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 42: nec non et Tityon terrae omniparentis alumnum Cernere erat, Verg. A. 6, 596; 8, 676; Sil. 2, 413: neque est te fallere quicquam, Verg. G. 4, 447: unde Plus haurire est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 79: est Gaudia prodentem vultum celare, id. ib. 2, 5, 103: quod versu dicere non est, id. ib. 1, 5, 87: quod tangere non est, Ov. M. 3, 478: quae verbo objecta, verbo negare sit, Liv. 42, 41, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.: ut conjectare erat intentione vultus, Tac. A. 16, 34: est videre argentea vasa, id. G. 5; Val. Max. 2, 6, 8; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 227.—With *dat.:* ne tibi sit frigida saxa adire, Prop. 1, 20, 13; Tib. 1, 6, 24 (32): tu procul a patriā (nec sit mihi credere tantum!) Alpinas nives Me sine vides, Verg. E. 10, 46: fuerit mihi eguisse aliquando amicitiae tuae, Sall. J. 110, 3; Dig. 46, 3, 72, § 4.—(ζ) In eo esse ut, etc., *to be in a condition to reach the point that, to be possible,* etc., *to be about to, on the point of,* etc. (*impers.* or with res, etc., as *subj.*): cum jam in eo esset, ut in muros evaderet miles, Liv. 2, 17, 5: si viderent in eo jam esse ut urbs caperetur, id. 28, 22, 8: jamque in eo rem fore, ut Romani aut hostes aut domini habendi sint, id. 8, 27, 3: cum res non in eo essent ut, etc., id. 33, 41, 9: non in eo esse Carthaginiensium res, ut, etc., id. 30, 19, 3; 34, 41.—With *person. subj.* (late Lat.): cum ab Ulixe adducta Iphigenia in eo esset, ut immolaretur, Hyg. Fab. 261.—**6.** Like the Engl. *to be,* for *to come, fall, reach, to have arrived,* etc. (hence also with *in* and *acc.*): ecquid in mentem est tibi, Patrem tibi esse? Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 54: nam numero mi in mentem fuit, id. Am. 1, 1, 26: ex eo tempore res esse in vadimonium coepit, Cic. Quint. 5, 22: portus in praedonum fuisse potestatem sciatis, id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33: ut certior fieret, quo die in Tusculanum essem futurus, id. Att. 15, 4, 2: qui neque in provinciam cum imperio fuerunt, id. Fam. 8, 8, 8: quae ne in potestatem quidem populi Romani esset, Liv. 2, 14, 4: nec prius militibus in conspectum fuisse, Suet. Aug. 16: esse in amicitiam populi Romani dicionemque, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 20, 66; cf.: in eorum potestatem portum futurum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 38, § 98; v. Gell. 1, 7, 16 sq.; Zumpt, Gram. § 316.—**7.** Of time, *to pass, elapse* (rare but class.): diem scito nullum esse, quo, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1.

II. As a copula, *to be* any thing or in any manner. **A.** In gen. **1.** With an *adj., subst.,* or *pron.:* et praeclara res est et sumus otiosi, Cic. Lael. 5, 17: quod in homine multo est evidentius, id. ib. 8, 27: sperare videor Scipionis et Laelii amicitiam notam posteritati fore, id. ib. 4, 15: non sum ita hebes, ut istud dicam, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: cum, ignorante rege, uter esset Orestes, Pylades Orestem se esse diceret, Orestes autem ita ut erat, Orestem se esse perseveraret, id. Lael. 7, 24: consul autem esse qui potui? etc., id. Rep. 1, 6, 10: nos numerus sumus et fruges consumere nati, *are a mere number,* Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 27: pars non minima triumphi est victimae praecedentes, Liv. 45, 49: nobile erit Romae pascua vestra forum, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 20: sanguis erant lacrimae, Luc. 9, 811: ego tu sum, tu es ego: unanimi sumus, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 49: tuos sum, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 60: domus non ea est, quam parietes nostri cingunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 13, 19: is enim fueram, cui, etc., id. ib. 1, 4, 7.—**2.** Less freq. with *adv.* (esp. in colloq. language): *Am.* Satin' tu sanus es? *Sos.* Sic sum ut vides, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 57: sic, inquit, est, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 60: est, inquit, ut dicis, id. ib. 1, 40, 63: quod ita cum sit, id. ib. 1, 45, 69: quia sunt haud procul ab hujus aetatis memoriā, id. ib. 1, 1 B. and K.: nec vero habere virtutem satis est, id. ib. 1, 2, 2: frustra id inceptum Volscis fuit, Liv. 2, 25: dato qui bene sit: ego, ubi bene sit, tibi locum lepidum dabo, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 51: apud matrem recte est, Cic. Att. 1, 7: cum in convivio comiter et jucunde fuisses, id. Deiot. 7, 19: omnes hanc quaestionem haud remissius sperant futuram, id. Rosc. Am. 5, 11: dicta impune erant, Tac. A. 1, 72.—Esp.: facile alicubi (in aliquā re) esse, *with pleasure, glad to be:* quod in maritimis facillime sum, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2: locum habeo nullum ubi facilius esse possum, id. Att. 13, 26, 2 (on esse with an adverb, v. Haase ap. Reisig, Vorles. p. 394; cf. also bene under bonus *fin.*).—**B.** In partic. **1.** With *gen. part., to be of, belong to* a class, party, etc.: in republicā ita est versatus, ut semper optimarum partium et esset et existimaretur, Nep. Att. 6, 1: qui ejusdem civitatis fuit, id. Them. 9, 1: qui Romanae partis erant, urbe excesserunt, Liv. 35, 51, 7: ut aut amicorum aut inimicorum Campani simus; si defenditis, vestri, si deseritis, Samnitium erimus, id. 7, 30, 9 sq.—**2.** With *gen.* or *abl.* denoting quality. (α) With *gen.:* nimium me timidum, nullius animi, nullius consilii fuisse confiteor, Cic. Sest. 16, 36: disputatio non mediocris contentionis est, id. de Or. 1, 60, 257: magni judicii, summae etiam facultatis esse debebit, id. Or. 21, 70: (virtus) nec tantarum virium est, ut se ipsa tueatur, id. Tusc. 5, 1, 2; id. Fin. 5, 12, 36: Sulla gentis patriciae nobilis fuit, Sall. J. 95, 3: summi ut sint laboris, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: civitas magnae auctoritatis, id. ib. 5, 54: refer, Cujus fortunae (sit), Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 54: se nullius momenti apud exercitum futurum, Nep. Alcib. 8, 4: qui ejusdem aetatis fuit, id. ib. 11, 1: invicti ad laborem corporis erat, Liv. 9, 16: nec magni certaminis ea dimicatio fuit, id. 21, 60: somni brevissimi erat, Suet. Claud. 33.—So of extent, number, etc.: classis centum navium, Nep. Them. 2, 2; 2, 5: annus trecentarum sexaginta quinque dierum, Suet. Caes. 40.—(β) With *abl.:* bono animo es, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 4: jam aetate eā sum, ut, etc., id. Hec. 5, 1, 11: bellum variā victoriā fuit, Sall. J. 5, 1: L. Catilina nobili genere natus fuit magna vi et animi et corporis, set ingenio malo, id. C. 5, 1: Sulla animo ingenti, id. J. 95, 3: esse magnā gratiā, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: tenuissimā valetudine esse, id. ib. 5, 40: si fuerit is injustus, timidus, hebeti ingenio atque nullo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: mirā sum alacritate ad litigandum, id. Att. 2, 7, 2: bono animo sint et tui et mei familiares, id. Fam. 6, 18, 1: ut bono essent animo, id. Rep. 1, 17, 29: ut uxores eodem jure sint quo viri, id. ib. 1, 43, 67: qui capite et superciliis semper est rasis, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: abi, quaere, unde domo quis, Cujus fortunae, quo sit patre quove patrono, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 54 (cf. I. A. 4. supra).—**3.** With *gen.* or *abl. of price* or *value.* (α) With *gen.:* pluris est oculatus testis quam auriti decem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 8: videtur esse quantivis pretii, Ter. And. 5, 2, 15: a me argentum, quanti (servus) est, sumito, id. Ad. 5, 9, 20: si ullo in loco frumentum tanti fuit, quanti iste aestimavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 194: ager nunc multo pluris est, quam tunc fuit, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: ut quisque, quod plurimi sit, possideat, ita, etc., id. Par. 6. 2, 48: magni erunt mihi tuae litterae, id. Fam. 15, 15, 4: parvi sunt foris arma, nisi, etc., id. Off. 1, 22, 76: an emat denario quod sit mille denariūm, id. ib. 3, 23, 92: parvi pretii est quod nihili est, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, *is worth more to me, weighs more with me,* id. Att. 12, 28, 2: neque pluris pretii cocum quam vilicum habeo, Sall. J. 85, 39: erat (agellus) centum milium nummūm, Plin. Ep. 6, 3, 1.—(β) With *abl.:* sextante sal et Romae et per totam Italiam erat, *was worth, stood at,* Liv. 29, 37.—**4.** With *gen. of possession,* etc., *it belongs, pertains to;* or *it is the part, property, nature, mark, sign, custom,* or *duty of,* etc. (α) In gen.: audiant eos, quorum summa est auctoritas apud, etc., *who possess,* Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12: ea ut civitatis Rhodiorum essent, Liv. 37, 55, 5: teneamus eum cursum, qui semper fuit optimi cujusque, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3: quamobrem neque sapientis esse accipere habenas, id. ib. 1, 5, 9; id. de Or. 2, 20, 86: sapientis est consilium explicare suum, etc., id. ib. 2, 81, 333: temeritas est florentis aetatis, prudentia senescentis, id. Sen. 6, 20: est adulescentis majores natu vereri, id. Off. 1, 34, 122: Aemilius, cujus tum fasces erant, Liv. 8, 12, 13: tota tribuniciae potestatis erat, id. 3, 48: alterius morientis prope totus exercitus fuit, id. 22, 50: jam me Pompeii totum esse scis, Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 2: hominum, non causarum, toti erant, Liv. 3, 36: plebs novarum, ut solet, rerum atque Hannibalis tota esse, *were devoted to, favored,* id. 23, 14: Dolopes numquam Aetolorum fuerant: Philippi erant, id. 38, 3: Ptolemaeus propter aetatem alieni arbitrii erat, id. 42, 29: est miserorum ut malevolentes sint, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 51: quod alterum divinitatis mihi cujusdam videtur, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 86: negavit moris esse Graecorum, ut, etc., id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66: non est gravitatis ac sapientiae tuae, ferre immoderatius casum incommodorum tuorum, id. Fam. 5, 16, 5: est hoc Gallicae consuetudinis, uti, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 5.—Rarely with *pronom. posses.:* est tuum, Cato, videre quid agatur, Cic. Mur. 38, 83: fuit meum quidem jam pridem rem publicam lugere, id. Att. 12, 28, 2.—(β) Esp., with *gerundive,* to denote tendency, effect, etc.: quae res evertendae rei publicae solerent esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 132: regium imperium, quod initio conservandae libertatis fuerat, Sall. C. 6, 7: qui utilia ferrent, quaeque aequandae libertatis essent, Liv. 3, 31, 7: ea prodendi imperii Romani, tradendae Hannibali victoriae esse, id. 27, 9, 12: nihil tam aequandae libertatis esse quam potentissimum quemque posse dicere causam, id. 38, 51, 8: frustrationem eam legis tollendae esse, id. 3, 24, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.; 3, 39, 8; 5, 3, 5; 40, 29, 11.—**5.** With *dat.* of the end, object, purpose, etc.: vitam hanc rusticam tu probro et crimini putas esse oportere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 48: etiam quae esui potuique non sunt, contineri legato, Dig. 33, 9, 3; Gell. 4, 1, 20: ut divites conferrent, qui essent oneri ferendo, Liv. 2, 9: magis vis morbi curae esset, maxime quod, etc., id. 4, 21, 5: cum solvendo aere (i. e. aeri) alieno res publica non esset, id. 31, 13: iniciuntur ea, quae umori extrahendo sunt, Cels. 4, 10 *fin.*—Esp. in phrase solvendo esse, *to be solvent, able to pay:* tu nec solvendo eras, Cic. Phil. 2, 2, 4: cum solvendo civitates non essent, id. Fam. 3, 8, 2 (v. solvo).—**6.** With *predicative dat. sing.,* denoting that which the subject is, becomes, appears to be, etc. (α) Without second *dat. of pers.:* auxilio is fuit, Plaut. Am. prol. 94: magis curae'st, id. Bacch. 4, 10, 3; id. Curc. 4, 2, 15; id. As. 1, 3, 23; id. Capt. 5, 2, 13 sq.: cui bono fuerit, Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 35: eo natus sum ut Jugurthae scelerum ostentui essem, Sall. J. 24, 10: cupis me esse nequam; tamen ero frugi bonae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 51: magnoque esse argumento, homines scire pleraque antequam nati sint, quod, etc., Cic. Sen. 21, 78: multi Indicioque sui facti persaepe fuere, Lucr. 4, 1019: ejus rei ipsa verba formulae testimonio sunt, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4, 11: haec res ad levandam annonam impedimento fuit, Liv. 4, 13: cujus rei Demosthenes atque Aeschines possunt esse documento, Quint. 7, 1, 2.—(β) With second *dat. of pers.:* obsecro vos ego mi auxilio sitis, Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 5; id. Ep. 5, 2, 11; id. Most. 1, 2, 68: ne quid Captioni mihi sit, id. ib. 3, 3, 19: mihi cordi est, id. Cist. 1, 1, 110: ubi eris damno molestiae et dedecori saepe fueris, id. As. 3, 2, 25: metuo illaec mihi res ne malo magno fuat, id. Mil. 2, 6, 12: nec Salus nobis saluti jam esse potest, id. Most. 2, 1, 4: bono usui estis nulli, id. Curc. 4, 2, 15: quae sint nobis morbo mortique, Lucr. 6, 1095: quo magis quae agis curae sunt mihi, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 46: omitto innumerabiles viros, quorum singuli saluti huic civitati fuerunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1: ut mihi magnae curae tuam vitam ac dignitatem esse scires, Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8, A *fin.:* accusant ei, quibus occidi patrem Sex. Roscii bono fuit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5, 13: haec tam parva

civitas praedae tibi et quaestui fuit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 37, § 85: ea dictitare, quae detrimento, maculae, invidiae, infamiae nobis omnibus esse possint, id. ib. 2, 3, 62, § 144: minus ea bella curae patribus erant, quam, etc., Liv. 35, 23, 1: sciant patribus aeque curae fuisse, ne, etc., id. 4, 7, 6: si hoc perinde curae est tibi quam illud mihi, Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 9: quantaeque curae tibi fuit, ne quis, etc., id. Pan. 25, 3: quantae sit mihi curae, id. Ep. 6, 8, 2: si judicibus ipsis aut gloriae damnatio rei aut deformitati futura absolutio, Quint. 6, 1, 12.—Rarely with *dat. gerund*: nec tamen impedimento id rebus gerundis fuit, Liv. 26, 24 (for a full account of this dative, v. Roby, Gram. 2, praef. pp. xxv.-lvi., and § 1158 sq.)—**7.** Esse ad aliquid, *to be of use for, to serve for*: vinum murteum est ad alvum crudam, Cato, R. R. 125: completae naves taedâ et pice reliquisque rebus quae sunt ad incendia, Caes. B. C. 3, 101: valvae, quae olim ad ornandum templum erant maxime, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56, § 124.—**8.** Id est or hoc est, with *predic.-clause* by way of explanatory addition, *that is, that is to say*; sometimes also with a climax in the sense, *which is as much as to say*, or *which is the same thing*: sed domum redeamus, id est ad nostros revertamur, Cic. Brut. 46, 172: quodsi in scenâ, id est in contione verum valet, etc., id. Lael. 26, 97: meos amicos, in quibus est studium, in Graeciam mitto, id est ad Graecos ire jubeo, id. Ac. 1, 2, 8: si Epicurum, id est si Democritum probarem, id. ib. 1, 2, 6: ut (sapiens) aegritudine opprimatur, id est miseriâ, id. Tusc. 3, 13, 27: a parte negotiali, hoc est πραγματικῇ, Quint. 3, 7, 1: cum in bona tua invasero, hoc est, cum te docuero, id. 8, 3, 89.—**9.** Poet., with Greek *inf.* pleonastically: esse dederat monumentum, Verg. A. 5, 572 (cf.: δῶκε ξεινήϊον εἶναι, Hom. Il. 10, 269).

2. sum = eum, Enn. ap. Fest., v. is.

3. sum- in composition, for sub before m; v. sub *fin.*

sūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [contr. from sugimen, sugmen, from sugo], *a breast*, of women (syn.: uber, mamma). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: manus lactanti in sumine sidat, Lucil. ap. Non. 468, 7.—**B.** In partic., *a sow's udder, the paps of a sow* (esteemed a delicacy by the Romans): pernam, abdomen, sumen, suis glandium, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 44; id. Ps. 1, 2, 33; id. Capt. 4, 3, 4; Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 211; Mart. 13, 44, 1.—* **2.** Meton., *a sow, a hog*, Juv. 12, 73.—**II.** Transf., *the fat part, the richest portion*: (Caesar Vopiscus) campos Roseae Italiae dixit esse sumen, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 10; Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 32.

sūmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [sumen], *of* or *belonging to a sow's udder, that has the paps on* (post-class.): caro, i. e. *the paps* or *udder of a sow*, Arn. 2, 73: sus, i. e. *a sow*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 22.

summa, ae, *f.* (sc. res; old *gen.* summaī, Lucr. 1, 984; 6, 679) [summus, v. superus]. **I.** Lit., that which is highest in any thing, *the top, summit, surface* (post-Aug. and very rare): testudines evectae in summâ pelagi, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 35 (cf. summus, I. s. v. superus).—**II.** Transf., that which is most important or prominent in any thing, *the main thing, chief point, principal matter; the sum, height, substance, summit, completion, perfection.* **A.** In gen.: leges a me edentur non perfectae ... sed ipsae summae rerum atque sententiae, *the main points, chief particulars*, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 18: cujus rei satis erit summam dixisse, id. Inv. 1, 20, 28: ex hac infinitâ licentiâ haec summa cogitur, ut, etc., id. Rep. 1, 43, 67: lectis rerum summis, Liv. 40, 29, 11: haec summa est; hic nostri nuntius esto, Verg. A. 4, 237: summa est, si curaveris, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 75, 2: in hoc summa judicii causaque tota consistit, id. Quint. 9, 32: eam ignominiam ad summam universi belli pertinere ratus, *to the issue of the whole war*, Liv. 32, 17, 3; cf.: haec belli summa nefandi, Verg. A. 12, 572: solus summam habet hic apud nos, *the first place, pre-eminence*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 15: qui vobis summam ordinis consiliique concedunt, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15: summam alicui rei dare, *perfection, culmination*, Quint. 3, 2, 1; 5, 10, 72; 11, 2, 41; 12, 1, 20: remittendo de summâ quisque juris, *strict* or *extreme right*, Liv. 4, 43, 11.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of a reckoning of numbers, *the amount, the sum, sum total*, including each of the single items, as if counted: quid, tu, inquam, soles, cum rationem a dispensatore accipis, si aera singula probasti, summam, quae ex his confecta sit, non probare? Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 193, 11: addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fiat, id. Off. 1, 18, 59: *Py.* Quanta istaec hominum summa est? *Ar.* Septem milia, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 46: equitum magno numero ex omni populi summa separato, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39: subducamus summam, id. Att. 5, 21, 11: summam facere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 131.—**2.** Of money, *a sum, amount.* (α) With *pecuniae*: pecuniae summam quantam imperaverit, parum convenit, Liv. 30, 16, 12: pecuniae etiam par prope summa fuit, id. 33, 23, 9: summa pecuniae signatae fuit talentûm duo milia et sexcenta, Curt. 3, 13, 16: accessit ad hanc pecuniae summam sex milia talantum, id. 5, 6, 10: pecuniae summa homines movit, Liv. 22, 61, 1; 38, 11, 8; 40, 46, 16; 42, 62, 14; cf.: census equestrem Summam nummorum, Hor. A. P. 384: ob parvam pecuniae summam erogatam, Val. Max. 4, 8, 1.—(β) Without *pecuniae*: de summâ nihil decedet, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 30: hac summâ redempti, Liv. 32, 17, 2; 22, 61, 2: Marcellus decem pondo auri et argenti ad summam sestertii decies in aerarium rettulit, id. 45, 4, 1: quâcumque summâ tradet luxuriae domum, Phaedr. 4, 4, 44: creditor totius summae, Quint. 5, 10, 117: actor summarum, Suet. Dom. 11.—**3.** Without reference to a count, *the sum, the whole*: de summâ mali detrahere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 55: summa cogitationum mearum omnium, id. Fam. 1, 9, 10: meorum maerorum atque amorum summam edictavi tibi, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 2: ergo ex hac infinita licentiâ haec summa cogitur, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 67: proposita vitae ejus velut summa, Suet. Aug. 9: vitae summa brevis spem nos vetat incohare longam, Hor. C. 1, 4, 15: summarum summa est aeterna, *the sum of all sums, the sum of all things*, i. e. *the universe*, Lucr. 5, 361; so, summa summarum, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 4; Sen. Ep. 40, 13; and: summa summaī, Lucr. 6, 679.—**4.** Adverb. (α) Ad summam, *on the whole, generally, in short, in a word*: ille affirmabat ... ad summam: non posse istaec sic abire, Cic. Att. 14, 1, 1; so, ad summam, id. ib. 7, 7, 7; id. Off. 1, 42, 149; id. Fam. 14, 14, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 106; Juv. 3, 79.—(β) In summâ, *in all*: Drusus erat de praevaricatione a tribunis aerariis absolutus, in summâ quattuor sententiis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 3; Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 6; 2, 11, 25: in omni summâ, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 5.—(γ) In summâ, *at last, finally* (post-Aug.): diu colluctatus est: in summâ victus occubuit, Just. 13, 8, 8; 22, 1, 8; 37, 1, 8.—**C.** Transf., *the whole* (opp. a part): magnam res diligentiam requirebat, non in summâ exercitus tuenda, sed in singulis militibus conservandis, Caes. B. G. 6, 34; cf.: summa exercitus salva, *the main body of the army*, id. B. C. 1, 67: solet quaedam esse partium brevitas, quae longam tamen efficit summam, Quint. 4, 2, 41: quaedam partibus blandiuntur, sed in summam non consentiunt, id. 4, 2, 90.—**2.** That which relates to the whole, as opp. to a part; with *gen.*, *the general, supreme*: (Remi dicebant) ad hunc (regem) totius belli summam omnium voluntate deferri, *the command in chief*, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: neque de summâ belli suum judicium sed imperatoris esse, id. ib. 1, 41: cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, *authority over all affairs, the supreme power*, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 42: is, qui summam rerum administrabat, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: ad te summa solum, Phormio, rerum redit, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 3: ad summam rerum consulere, *for the general interest*, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: ad discrimen summa rerum adducta, *to a general engagement*, Liv. 10, 27: discrimen summae rerum, id. 10, 14: quos penes summam consilii voluit esse, cum imperii summam rex teneret, *the sole command*, Cic. Rep. 2, 28, 51; cf.: qui vobis summam ordinis consiliique concedunt, id. Cat. 4, 7, 15: imperii, Caes. B. G. 2, 23; id. B. C. 3, 5: quod penes eos (Bituriges), si id oppidum retinuissent, summam victoriae constare intellegebant, *the whole credit of the victory*, id. B. G. 7, 21; so, victoriae, id. B. C. 1, 82.—Poet.: summa ducum, Atrides, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 37.

* **sum-maestus (subm-)**, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat sorrowful*, Amm. 30, 1, 2.

summālis, e, *adj.* [summa], *containing a sum, whole* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Herm. 31.—Hence, **summālĭter**, *adv.*, *wholly, perfectly*, Primas. in Coloss. 1.

‡ **Summānālĭa**, ium, v. Summanus.

* **sum-mānans (subm-)**, antis, *Part.* [mano], *flowing beneath*: aqua sub terrâ, Vitr. 3, 1 *med.*

Summānes (Subm-), ium, *m.*, *a kind of inferior deities*, Mart. Cap. 2, § 164.

summāno (subm-), āre, *v. a.* and *n.* [sub-mano]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to glide* or *trickle under*, Vitr. 8, 1, 2.—**II.** *Act.*, *to wet somewhat*: vestimenta mea, ubi obdormivi ebrius, Summano (with a play on the name Summanus, i. e. Pluto), Plaut. Curc. 3, 46 (v. the passage in connection).

Summānus (Subm-), i, *m.*, *a Roman deity to whom nocturnal lightnings were ascribed*, but whose precise nature was unknown even to Ovid; acc. to Mart. Cap. i. q. *Pluto*, Ov. F. 6, 731; Mart. Cap. 2, § 161; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 54; id. Curc. 3, 43; Liv. 32, 29; Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16; Plin. 2, 52, 53, § 138; 29, 4, 14, § 57; Arn. 3, 44; 5, 37; 6, 3 Orell.; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 23; Inscr. Orell. 1466; v. Merkel ad Ov. F. p. ccviii.—Hence: Summanalia liba farinacea in modum rotae ficta, Fest. pp. 348 and 349 Müll. (*offered in sacrifice to Summanus*).

Summara, ae, *f.*, *a town in Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 193.

‡ **summārĭum**, ĭi, *n.* [summa], *a summary, epitome, abstract*: oratio, quae nunc vulgo breviarium dicitur, olim, cum Latine loqueremur, summarium, vocabatur, Sen. Ep. 39, 1.

summas, ātis, *comm.* [id.], *of high* or *noble birth, high-born, noble, eminent, distinguished* (ante- and post-class.): vir, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 90; id. Stich. 3, 2, 36; Amm. 14, 6, 12; Sid. Ep. 3, 11: matronae, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 27: dea, App. M. 11, p. 267, 38: virgo, id. ib. 4, p. 153, 9: puella, Sid. Ep. 9, 6.

summātim, *adv.* [id.], *on the surface, on the outside, slightly.* **I.** Lit. (post-Aug. and very rare): radicem summatim eradere, Col. 12, 48, 1: eruere radices, id. Arb. 6, 2: ablaqueare vitem, id. ib. 10, 5.—**II.** Trop., *slightly, summarily, cursorily, briefly, compendiously*, etc. (class.): summatim rescribere paucis, Lucil. ap. Non. 296, 5: de re pecuariâ breviter ac summatim percurram, Varr. R. R. 2, praef. § 7: aliquid summatim perscribere, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 1: aliquid cognoscere, id. Fam. 10, 28, 3: summatim breviterque componere, Suet. Tib. 61: summatim et uno tantummodo versiculo leviter attingit Vergilius, Col. 9, 2, 3: (animal) constitutionem suam crasse intellegit et summatim et obscure, Sen. Ep. 121, 12: aliquid attingere, Quint. 10, 1, 44: poëticam summatim attigit, *slightly*, Suet. Aug. 85; id. Tib. 61: summatim aestimandum judici, an bonâ fide imploretur judicium, Dig. 5, 3, 7 *med.*

* **summātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *chief rule, supremacy, sovereignty*, = principatus: imperium ac summatum petere, Lucr. 5, 1142.

summē, *adv.*, v. superus *fin.*

* **sum-mĕdĭus (subm-)**, a, um, *adj.*, *middle, mean*: positura, Diom. p. 432 P.

* **sum-mējo (subm-)**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to make water under* a thing: so, Marc. Emp. 8, 5 *med.*

* **summējŭlus (subm-)**, i, *m.* [summejo], *one who makes water under himself, who wets his bed*, Marc. Emp. 26 *fin.*

sum-mergo (subm-), si, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to dip* or *plunge under, to sink, overwhelm, submerge, submerse.* **I.** Lit. (class.; most freq. *pass.*): summersus equus voraginibus, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73: genera summersarum beluarum, id. N. D. 2, 39, 100: salgama semper jure summersa, Col. 12, 4, 5: navis summersa, * Caes. B. C. 3, 39: ferrum summersum in undâ, Ov. M. 12, 279: ipsos potuit summergere ponto, Verg. A. 1, 40: quod (saxum) tumidis submersum tunditur olim Fluctibus, id. ib. 5, 125: aliquot procellis summersi paene sumus, Liv. 24, 8, 13: summersas obrue puppes, Verg. A. 1, 69: navem, Tac. A. 14, 5: omnes quondam terrae

submersae profundo fuerunt, Just. 2, 1, 17. —**II.** Trop. (post-class. and very rare): virtus summersa tenebris, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 221: publicatam summergere lectionem, *to suppress*, Arn. 3, 104.

summersĭo (subm-), ōnis, *f.* [summergo], *a sinking, drowning, submersion* (late Lat.), Arn. 5, 182; Firm. Math. 1, 2 *fin.*

summerso, āre, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to plunge repeatedly* or *thoroughly*, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 26.

1. summersus (subm-), a, um, *Part.* of summergo.

2. summersus (subm-), ūs, *m.* [summergo], *a plunging under water, sinking* (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 32 *med.*

* **sum-mĕrus (subm-)**, a, um, *adj.*, *rather pure:* vinum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 116.

sum-mĭgrātĭo (subm-), ōnis, *f.*, *an emigration* (late Lat.): e patriā, Amm. 25, 9, 1.

* **summĭnĭa (subm-)**, ae, *f.* [sub-minium], *a kind of garment for women*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 50.

summĭnistrātĭo (subm-), ōnis, *f.* [sumministro], *a giving, furnishing, supplying, subministration* (post-class.): divina incorruptibilitatis, Tert. Apol. 48 *fin.*

summĭnistrātor (subm-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who aids* or *assists; trop., an abettor, promoter* (post-Aug.): libidinum testisque, Sen. Ep. 114, 23.

* **summĭnistrātus (subm-)**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a furnishing, supplying:* exiguus cibi, Macr. S. 7, 12, § 20.

sum-mĭnistro (subm-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to aid by giving; to give, furnish, afford, supply* (class.). **I.** Lit.: pecuniam alicui, Cic. Deiot. 9, 25: tela clam, id. Cael. 9, 20: tela ad manum, Quint. 5, 7, 8: tela agentibus, id. 12, 3, 4: lapides telaque, Caes. B. G. 3, 25: frumentum, id. ib. 1, 40: auxilia hostibus nostris, id. ib. 4, 20: sauciis ac defatigatis integros equites, Auct. B. Afr. 78: puteus, qui CCC. pondo argenti Hannibali sumministravit in dies, Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 97: aquam radicibus, Col. 5, 10: pabulum, id. 6, 3, 2: tabellarios, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 4: cibum, Lact. 5, 14, 17.—**II.** Trop.: Aristoteles huic arti plurima adjumenta atque ornamenta sumministravit, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 7: occasiones alicui, Suet. Tib. 61: timores, Sen. Ep. 104, 10: materiam eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 37: tantum animorum viriumque patriae et penatium conspectus sumministrat, Just. 6, 7, 5: spem salutis licet tardam, App. M. 11 *init.*

summissē, *adv.*, v. summitto, *P. a. fin.*

summissim (subm-), *adv.* [summissus], *in a low voice, gently, softly* (post-Aug. and very rare): fabulantes, Suet. Aug. 74: ridere (with sensim), Gell. 17, 8, 7.

summissĭo (subm-), ōnis, *f.* [summitto], *a letting down, lowering, dropping, sinking* (Ciceron.): ex contentione vocis et summissione, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146: (iterationes) erunt ab hac summissione orationis alienae, id. Or. 25, 85: nec elatio nec summissio, i. e. *depression*, id. Top. 18, 71.

1. summissus (subm-), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of summitto.

2. summissus (subm-), ūs, *m.* [summitto], *a sending to* or *in, introduction:* ex summissu erroris ulciscitur, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16 *med.*

summĭtas, ātis, *f.* [summus], *the highest part, height, top, summit* (post-class.): placidioribus locis septem pedibus summitas vitis insurgit, Pall. 1, 6, 10; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6 *med.:* terrae, Censor. de Die Nat. 13: deum summitatem omnium summorum obtinentem, Arn. 1, 13; App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15, 7; Amm. 15, 10, 6 (not Plin. 37, 9, 37, § 118, where Jan. reads imitata).

sum-mitto (subm-), mīsi, missum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** With the force of *sub* predominating (mostly poet. and post-Aug. prose; cf. subicio). **1.** In gen. **a.** *To set, put,* or *place under* or *below:* singuli agni binis nutricibus submittuntur: nec quicquam subtrahi submissis expedit, Col. 7, 4, 3: vaccas tauris (for breeding), Pall. Jul. 4: vaccas in feturam, id. ib. 4, 1: equas alternis annis, id. Mart. 13, 6: canterium vitibus, Col. 4, 14, 1.—**b.** *To send* or *put forth below,* or *from below, to cause to spring forth, to send up, produce, raise:* tellus submittit flores, *puts forth, produces*, Lucr. 1, 8: fetus (tellus), id. 1, 193: pabula pascendis equis (tellus), Luc. 4, 411: quo colores (humus formosa), Prop. 1, 2, 9; cf. poet.: non monstrum summisere Colchi Majus, *did not produce* (from the sowing of the dragon's teeth), Hor. C. 4, 4, 63: summissas tendunt alta ad Capitolia dextras, *upraised*, Sil. 12, 640; so, palmas, id. 4, 411: manus, Sen. Oedip. 226; cf. in a Gr. construction: summissi palmas, Sil. 1, 673.—**2.** In partic., an econom. t. t., of animals or plants, *to bring up, rear, raise; to let grow, not kill* or *cut off* (cf. alo): arietes, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 18; 2, 3, 4; 2, 3, 8: tauros, Verg. E. 1, 46: pullos equorum, id. G. 3, 73: vitulos, id. ib. 3, 159; Col. 7, 9, 4; Dig. 7, 1, 70: materiam vitis constituendae causā, Col. Arb. 5, 1: frutices in semen, id. ib. 11, 3, 36; 4, 31, 2; 4, 14, 3; 3, 10, 15: prata in faenum, *to let grow for hay*, Cato, R. R. 8, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 1; Col. 11, 2, 27.—**3.** Trop. (*a*) *To put in the place of, substitute for, supersede* (rare): huic vos non summittetis? hunc diutius manere patiemini? Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 8: interim tamen, quamdiu summittantur et suppleantur capita quae demortua sunt, Dig. 7, 1, 70, § 1: necesse habebit alios fetus summittere, ib. 7, 1, 70, §§ 2 and 5.—(*β*) *To cherish, court:* aetatem omnem in stipite conteres submittendo, Amm. 14, 6, 13.—**B.** *To let down, lower, sink, drop,* = demittere (class. and freq., esp. in the trop. sense). **1.** Lit.: se ad pedes, Liv. 45, 7: se patri ad genua, Suet. Tib. 20: latus in herbā, Ov. M. 3, 23: caput in herbā, id. ib. 3, 502; cf. verticem, id. ib. 8, 638: genu, id. ib. 4, 340; Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 3; cf.: poplitem in terrā, Ov. M. 7, 191: aures (opp. surrigere), Plin. 10, 48, 67, § 132: oculos, Ov. F. 3, 372: faciem, Suet. Calig. 36; cf. id. Aug. 79: fasces, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 112; cf. Cic. Brut. 6, 22: capillum, *to let grow*, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 14; Sen. Cons. ad Pol. 36, 5: crinem barbamque, Tac. G. 31; Suet. Caes. 67; id. Aug. 23; id. Calig. 47.—Mid.: Tiberis aestate summittitur, *sinks, falls*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 12.—**2.** Trop., *to lower, let down, make lower, reduce, moderate*, etc.: ut ii, qui superiores sunt, summittere se debent in amicitiā: sic quodammodo inferiores extollere, *condescend*, Cic. Lael. 20, 72: tributim summisi me et supplicavi, id. Planc. 10, 24: summittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium, Liv. 38, 52, 2: summittere se in privatum fastigium, id. 27, 31, 6: ut in actoribus Graecis fieri videmus, saepe illum, qui est secundarum aut tertiarum partium, cum possit aliquanto clarius dicere, quam ipse primarium, multum summittere, ut ille princeps quam maxime excellat, *to moderate his efforts, restrain himself*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48: inceptum frustra submitte furorem, Verg. A. 12, 832: orationem tam summittere quam attollere decet, *to sink*, i. e. *speak in a plain style*, Plin. Ep. 3, 13, 4: ut illud lene aut ascendit ad fortiora aut ad tenuiora summittitur, Quint. 12, 10, 67; cf.: quando attollenda vel summittenda sit vox, id. 1, 8, 1: (soni) cum intentione summittendā sunt temperandi, id. 11, 3, 42: (praeceptorem) summittentem se ad mensuram discentis, *accommodating his instructions to the capacity*, etc., id. 2, 3, 7: ad calamitates animos, *to submit, bow*, Liv. 23, 25: animum periculo, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 3, 3: animos amori, *to surrender*, Verg. A. 4, 414: se temporibus, Sen. Tranq. An. 4, 1: verba summittere, *to speak humbly*, id. Ep. 11, 7; id. Vit. Beat. 17, 1: alicui se, *to yield precedence*, Just. 13, 2, 3: se culpae, i. e. *to commit*, Ov. H. 4, 151: furorem, *to put down, quell*, Verg. A. 12, 832: neque enim pudor sed aemuli pretia submittunt, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 21: proinde ne submiseris te, *be not disheartened*, Sen. Cons. Marc. 5, 6.—With *dat.:* nimis videtur submisisse temporibus se Athenodorus, *yielded*, Sen. Tranq. An. 4, 1: neutri fortunae se submittere, id. Ep. 66, 6: animum saevienti fortunae, Tac. A. 2, 72: ut ei aliquis se submitteret, *accept his sovereignty*, Just. 13, 2, 3.

II. The signif. of the verb predominating, *to send* or *despatch secretly, provide secretly:* summittebat iste Timarchidem, qui moneret eos, si, etc., *secretly despatched*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 69.—*Absol.:* iste ad pupillae matrem summittebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 105: summissis consularibus viris, qui pejerarent, *suborned*, Suet. Ner. 28 *init.*—**B.** In gen., *to send, send off, despatch, supply* (class.): summittit cohortes equitibus praesidio, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: subsidium alicui, id. ib. 2, 6; so, subsidium, id. ib. 2, 25; 4, 26; id. B. C. 1, 43: auxilium laborantibus, id. ib. 7, 85: quoad exercitus huc summittatis, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 6; Juv. 1, 36: sibi destinatum in animo esse, imperium alicui, *to transfer, resign*, Liv. 6, 6, 7: vinea summittit capreas non semper edules, *furnishes, supplies*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 43.—Hence, **summissus (subm-)**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B.). **A.** Lit., *let down, lowered, low* (very rare): scutis super capita densatis, stantibus primis, secundis submissioribus, *stooping lower*, Liv. 44, 9, 6: Caelicolae Summisso humiles intrarunt vertice postes, Ov. M. 8, 638: bracchia, id. P. 3, 1, 150; Col. 6, 30, 5: capillo summissiore, *hanging lower down*, Suet. Tib. 68: purpura, Quint. 11, 3, 159: oculi, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 145.—**B.** Trop. (class. and freq.). **1.** Of the voice or of speech in gen., *low, soft, gentle, calm, not vehement* (syn.: lenis, suppressus): et contentā voce atrociter dicere et summissa leniter, Cic. Or. 17, 56: vox (with lenis), Quint. 11, 3, 63; Ov. M. 7, 90 al.: murmur, Quint. 11, 3, 45: oratio placida, summissa, lenis, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183; so, oratio, Caes. B. C. 3, 19; Quint. 11, 1, 9.—*Comp.:* lenior atque summissior oratio, Quint. 11, 1, 64: (sermo) miscens elata summissis, id. 11, 3, 43: actio, id. 7, 4, 27.—Transf., of an orator: forma summissi oratoris, Cic. Or. 26, 90; so (with humilis) id. ib. 23, 76: in prooemiis plerumque summissi, Quint. 9, 4, 138.—**2.** Of character or disposition. **a.** In a bad sense, *low, mean, grovelling, abject* (syn. abjectus): videndum est, ne quid humile, summissum, molle, effeminatum, fractum abjectumque faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 30, 64: vivere neque summissum et abjectum, neque se efferentem, id. Off. 1, 34, 124: adulatio, Quint. 11, 1, 30.—**b.** In a good sense, *humble, submissive* (syn.: humilis, supplex): submissi petimus terram, Verg. A. 3, 93: causae reorum, Quint. 11, 3, 154: civitates calamitate summissiores, Hirt. B. G. 8, 31, 2: preces, Luc. 8, 594; cf.: summissa precatur, Val. Fl. 7, 476: tristem viro summissus honorem Largitur vitae, *yielding, overcome*, Stat. Th. 1, 662.—The *sup.* seems not to occur.—Hence, *subst.:* **summissa**, ōrum, *n.* (acc. to I. A. 3. supra), *substitutes* (sc. capita), Dig. 7, 1, 70, § 5.—**2.** (Sc. verba.) *Calm passages, quiet sayings:* summissa, qualia in epilogis sunt, Quint. 9, 4, 137.—*Adv.:* **summissē (subm-)**. **1.** Of speech, *softly, gently, calmly, not loudly* or *harshly:* dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 215.—*Comp.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 212 (opp. contentius): sciscitari, Petr. 105 *fin.*—**2.** Of character, *calmly, quietly, modestly, humbly, submissively:* alicui summisse supplicare, Cic. Planc. 5, 12: scribere alicui, Tac. H. 3, 9 *fin.:* loqui (opp. aspere), Quint. 6, 5, 5: agere (opp. minanter), Ov. A. A. 3, 582.—*Comp.:* summissius se gerere, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: dolere, Claud. B. Gild. 247.—No *sup.*

Summoenĭum (Subm-), ii, *n.* [sub-moenia], *a place in Rome, probably near the walls, the resort of vile characters*, Mart. 1, 35, 6.—Hence, **Summoenĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Summœnium:* uxores, Mart. 3, 82, 2; cf. buccae, id. 11, 61, 2.

summŏlestē (subm-), *adv.*, v. summolestus.

sum-mŏlestus (subm-), a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat troublesome* or *vexatious* (very rare): illud est mihi submolestum, quod, etc., Cic. Att. 16, 4, 4.—*Adv.:* **summŏlestē**, *with some vexation:* aliquid ferre, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 1.

sum-mŏnĕo (subm-), ŭi, 2, *v. n.*, *to remind privily, give a hint* (very rare): summonuit me Parmeno, quod, etc., Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 22: patres salutavit nominatim singulos, nullo summonente, Suet. Aug. 53.

* **sum-monstro (subm-)**, āre, *v. a.*, *to show privately:* responsa, Arn. 3, 143 (al. subministrat).

summŏpĕre, v. summus, under superus.

* **sum-mōrōsus (subm-)**, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat peevish* or *morose:* me illa valde movent stomachosa et quasi summorosa ridicula, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 279.

* **summō-tĕnus,** *adv*, *up to the top* summotenus florescentibus floribus, App Herb 75

* **summōtor (subm-),** ōris, *m* [sum moveo], *one who puts aside* or *removes* (in order to make room), *a clearer* of a space summotor aditūs, praeco, accensus, i e *the lictor*, Liv 45, 29, 2

summōtus (subm-), a, um, *Part* of summoveo

sum-mŏvĕo (subm-), movi, mōtum, 2 (sync. form of the *pluperf subj* sum mosses, Hor S 1, 9, 48), *v a*, *to send* or *drive off* or *away*, *to remove* (freq and class, cf. repello, amolior) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. hostes a porta, Caes B G 7, 50 hostes ex muro ac turribus, id. B C 2, 11 hostes ex agro Romano trans Anienem, Liv 4, 17, 11 hostium lembos statione, id. 45, 10, 2 recusantes advocatos, Cic Quint 8, 31 quam (Academiam) summo vere non audeo, id Leg 1, 13, 39 summotâ contione, id. Fl. 7, 15, cf summoto popu lo, Liv 26, 38, 8 submotis velut in aliam in sulam hostibus, Tac. Agr 23 maris litora, *to remove, extend* (by moles), Hor C 2, 18, 21 informes hiemes, id. ib 2, 10, 17 reg num ipsum, Plin Pan 55, 7 piratas mari, Flor 4, 6 ut legati juberentur, summoto eo (Caesare) milites alloqui, Vell 2, 62, 5 —Poet. hic spelunca fuit vasto submota recessu (sc ex oculis), Verg A 8, 193 —Of things ubi Alpes Germaniam ab Italia summovent, *separate*, Plin 3, 19, 23, § 132 silva Phoebeos summovet ictus, *wards off*, Ov M 5, 389 —**B.** In partic **1.** Of a lictor, *to clear away*, *remove* people stand ing in the way, *to make room* i, lictor, summove turbam, Liv 3, 48, 3, 2, 56, 10, 4, 50, 5, 25, 3, 16, 45, 7, 4 nemo submove batur, Plin Pan 76, 8 —*Impers pass* cui summovetur, Sen Ep 94, 60 sederunt in tribunali, lictor apparuit, summoto inces serunt, *after room had been made*, Liv 28, 27, 15 incedit (bos) submoto, Plin. 8, 46 71, § 185 summoto aditus, *access after the lictors had made room*, id 45, 29, 2 Weissenb ad loc, 45, 7, 4, Inscr Fratr Arv ap Ma rin. 25, 32, 35 —**b.** Transf, *to remove*, *dispel*, etc. non gazae neque consularis Summovet lictor miseros tumultus Mentis et curas, Hor C 2 16, 10, cf submove vi tia, Sen. Ep 94, 60 —**2.** In econom lang, *to clear off*, *sell off* stock oves, Col. 7, 3, 14 agnos, id. 7, 4, 3 —**II.** Trop, *to put* or *keep away*, *to withdraw*, *withhold*, *remove* (syn sepono) aliquem a re publicâ *from civil affairs*, Cic Fragm ap Quint 11 1, 85 ali quem administratione reipublicae, Suet Caes 16, cf id. ib 28 reges a bello, Liv 45, 23 sermonem a prooemio, Quint. 4, 1, 63 magnitudine poenae maleficio summoveri, Cic. Rosc Am 25, 70 summotus pudor, Hor Epod. 11, 16 scrupulum, Col 4, 29, 3 summovendum est utrumque ambitionis genus, Quint 12, 7, 6 hiemem tecto, Luc 2, 385 —**B.** Esp, *to banish* ad Histrum, Ov P 3 4, 91 patriâ, id ib 4, 16 47 ali quem urbe et Italiâ, Suet Aug 45 *fin* sum motum defendis amicum, Ov Tr 3, 4, 41

summŭla, ae *f dim* [summa], *a small sum* summulas minutas distribuit servis, Sen. Ep 77, 8, App M 11, p 271, 32, Prud στεφ 2, 131

sum-multĭplex (subm-), plicis, *adj*, *contained many times in another number*, Boëth Inst Arithm 1, 22

sum-murmŭro (subm-), āvi, 1, *v a*, *to murmur a little* or *in secret* (late Lat), Aug Conf 6, 9, 8, 11

summus, a, um, *adj*, v superus.

summussi = murmuratores (*murmur ers*) Naevius odi, inquit, summussos, proinde aperte dice, quid sit, Fest pp 298 and 299 Müll (Trag Rel p 12 Rib) [sub musso]

* **sum-mūto (subm-),** āre, *v a*, *to change*, *interchange*, *substitute* one thing for another hanc υπαλλαγην rhetores quia quasi summutantur verba pro verbis μετω νυμιαν grammatici vocant quod nomina transferuntur, Cic Or 27, 93

sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3 (sync form of the *inf perf* sumpse, Naev ap Gell 2, 19, 6 (Com Rel v 97 Rib, suremit for sumpsit, surempsit for sumpserit Paul. Diac. 299 2, Fest 298 9), *v a.* [contr for subimo from sub emo] *to take*, *take up*, *lay hold of*, *assume* (syn. capio) **I.** In gen. auferere, non abibis, si ego fustem sumpse ro, Plaut Am 1, 1, 202 laciniam, id. Merc. 1, 2, 16 si hoc digitulis duobus sumebas primoribus, id. Bacch 4, 4, 24 si mutuas non potero, certum'st sumam foenore, id As. 1, 3, 95 postremo a me argentum quan ti est sumito, Ter Ad. 5, 9, 20 locum (= capere), Plaut. Aul 4, 6, 9 legem in ma nus, Cic Agr 2, 6, 15 unum quodque vas in manus, id. Verr 2, 4, 27, § 63 Epicurum et Metrodorum non fere praeter suos quis quam in manus sumit, id. Tusc 2, 3, 8 ora tiones in manus, Quint 10, 1, 22 litteras ad te a M. Lepido consule quasi commen daticias sumpsimus, *have taken, provided ourselves with*, Cic Fam 13, 26, 3 spatium ad vehicula comportanda, Liv 2, 4 spa tium ad colloquendum, id 8, 18 ferrum ad aliquem interficiendum, id. 40, 11, 10 Tusculi ante quam Romae sumpta sunt arma, id. 3, 19, 8 pro conjuge ferrum, Ov H. 15 (16), 371 arma, Quint 5, 10, 71 sume venenum, id. 8, 5, 23, Nep Them 10, 3, id Hann 12, 5 partem Falerni, Hor C 1, 27, 9 cyathos, id. ib 3, 8, 13 panem perfusam aqua frigida, Suet. Aug 77 potiunculam, id Dom 21 antidotum, id Calig 23 po mum de lance, Ov P 3, 5, 20 cibum, Nep Att 21, Petr 111 soporem, Nep Dion, 2, 5 sumpta virili toga, *put on*, Cic Lael 1, 1 virilem togam, Suet Aug 8, 94 *med*, id. Tib 7, id. Galb 4, Val Max. 5, 4, 4 cal ceos et vestimenta, Cic Rep 1, 12, 18 regi um ornatum, Nep Eum 13, 3 latum cla vum (opp deponere bracas), Poet ap Suet Caes 80 diadema, Suet Calig 22 annu los ferreos (opp deponere), id. Aug 100 gausapa, Ov A A. 2, 300 alas pedibus vir gamque manu tegumenque capillis, id. M 1, 672 perventum est eo, quo sumpta navis est, Cic. Off 3, 23, 89 pecuniam mutuam, id Fl. 20, 46, Sall C 24, 2 aurum mutu um, Suet Caes 51 —Of time diem ad de liberandum, Caes. B G 1, 7 tempus cibi quietisque, Liv 32, 11 —**B.** Trop **1.** In gen. calorem animo, Lucr 3, 288 obse quium animo, i e animo obsequi, Plaut Bacch. 4, 10, 8 Ariovistus tantos sibi spi ritus, tantam arrogantiam sumpserat, ut etc., *assumed*, Caes B G 1, 33, cf sumpsi animum, *I took courage*, Ov F 1, 147 ani mos serpentis, id. M 3, 545 vigorem, id P 3, 4, 31 cum spiritus plebs sumpsisset, Liv 4, 54, 8 certamine animi adversus eum sumpto, id. 37, 10, 2 exempla, Cic Lael 11, 38 sumptis inimicitiis, suscepta causa, etc, *taken upon one's self, assumed*, id. Vatin. 11, 28 omne bellum sumi faci le ceterum aegerrime desinere, *to be under taken, entered upon, begun*, Sall. J 83, 1, so, bellum cum aliquo Liv 1, 42, 2, 36, 2, 3 —**2.** Esp supplicium sumere, *to exact satisfaction, inflict punishment*, rarely *ab sol.* supplici sibi sumat, quod volt ipse, ob hanc injuriam, Plaut Merc. 5, 4, 31 sa tis sumpsimus jam supplici, id Pers. 5, 2, 72 graviore sententiâ pronuntiatâ more majorum supplicium sumpsit, Caes. B G 6, 44.—Usu *de aliquo* potuisse hunc de illa supplicium sumere, Cic. Inv 2, 27, 82 tum homo nefarius de homine nobili virgis sup plicium crudelissime sumeret, id. Verr 2, 2, 37, § 91 supplicium de matre sumpsisse, Cic Rosc. Am 24, 66, Liv 39, 29, cf sup plicium —Rarely *ex aliquo*, Liv 23, 3, 1 — Post class. also *ab aliquo*, Val Max. 4, 1, ext 1, 5, 1, ext. 2 —Rarely poenam sumere (= capere) pro maleficio poenam sumi opor tere, Cic Inv 2, 36, 108 merentis poenas, Verg A 2, 586 poenam scelerato ex san guine, id. ib 12, 949, cf id ib 6, 501 —**II.** In partic. **A.** *To take* (by choice), *to choose*, *select* philosophiae studium, Cic Ac 1, 2 8 hoc sumo (= suscipio), hoc mihi deposco, id Verr 1, 12 36 nos Capuam sumpsimus, id Fam 16, 11 3 sumat ali quem ex populo monitorem officii sui, Sall J 85, 10 emitimini, ne ego meliores libe ros sumpsisse videar quam genuisse, i e *to have adopted*, id ib 10, 8 sumite ma teriam vestris qui scribitis, aequam Viri bus Hor A P 38 quis te mali sumere co git? Aut quis deceptum ponere sumpta ve lit? Ov Tr 5, 1, 69 sq disceptatorem, Liv 1 50 quod tres patricios magistratus nobi litas sibi sumpsisset, id. 7, 1 Miltiadem sibi imperatorem, Nep Milt 1, 3 —Poet, with *inf* quem virum aut heroa lyra vel acri Tibia sumis celebrare, Clio? Hor C 1, 12, 2 quis sibi res gestas Augusti scribere sumit? id. Ep 1, 3, 7 —**B.** *To take* as one's own, *to assume*, *claim*, *arrogate*, *appropri ate* to one's self (syn. ascisco, assumo, ar rogo) quamquam mihi non sumo tantum neque arrogo, ut, etc., Cic. Planc. 1, 3 sed mihi non sumo, ut meum consilium valere debuerit, id Att 8, 11 D, § 6 sumpsi hoc mihi pro tua in me observantia, ut, etc., id. Fam 13, 50, 1 tantum tibi sumito pro Ca pitone apud Caesarem, quantum, etc., id. ib 13, 29, 6 sibi imperitorias partes, Caes B C 3 51 nec sumit aut ponit secures Ar bitrio popularis aurae, Hor C 3 2, 19 vul tus modo sumit acerbos, Ov Tr 5, 8, 17 mores antiquos, Liv 3, 68 proelio sumpta Thessalia est, *conquered*, Flor 4, 2, 43 —**C.** *To take get, acquire, receive* distat sumas ne pudenter an rapias, Hor Ep 1, 17, 44 laudemque a crimine sumit, Ov M 6, 474 sumpto rigore, id ib 10, 139 vel tua me Sestus vel te mea sumit Abydos, id. H 17 (18), 127 —**D.** To take for some purpose, i e *to use, apply, employ, spend, consume* (syn insumo) in mala uxore atque inimi co si quid sumas, sumptus est In bono ho spite atque amico quaestus est, quod sumi tur, Plaut Mil. 3, 1, 79 sq minus hercle in hisce rebus sumptum est sex minis, id Trin 2, 4, 9 and 12 frustra operam, opi nor, sumo, Ter Heaut 4, 3, 15 frustra la borem, Caes B G 3, 14 cui rei opus est, ei hilarem hunc sumamus diem, Ter Ad. 5, 3, 68 videtis hos quasi sumptos dies ad labefactandam illius dignitatem, Cic. Rab Post 16, 44 sumpseris tibi familiaritatem nostram ad ornamentum, Plin Ep 6, 18, 2 —Poet. curis sumptus, *consumed, worn out*, Poet ap Cic Div 1, 21, 42 (Trag Fr Inc 8 Rib) —**E.** *To undertake, begin, enter upon* bellum, Liv 1, 42, Flor 4, 12, 24 bellis ponendis sumendisque, Liv 8 4 haec maxime belli ratio sumendi fuerat, id. 38, 19 duellum cum aliquo, id 36, 2 proelia, Suet Caes. 60, Tac H. 2, 45 in hos expe ditionem, Flor 4, 12, 6 non mandata ex peditio, sed sumpta est, id. 4, 12, 48 —Poet prima fide vocisque ratae temptamina sump sit Liriope, Ov M 3, 341 —**F.** In an ora tion, disputation, etc **1.** *To take for cer tain* or *for granted, to assume, maintain, suppose, affirm* alterutrum fatearis enim sumasque necesse'st, Lucr 1, 974 nec so lum ea sumitis ad concludendum, quae ab omnibus concedantur, sed ea sumitis, qui bus concessis, etc., Cic Div 2, 50, 104 ali quid pro certo, id. ib —With *inf clause* beatos esse deos sumpsisti, Cic. N D 1, 31, 89 pro non dubio legati sumebant, quae Antiochi fuerunt, Eumenem aequius esse quam me habere, Liv 39, 28 5 —**2.** *To make, take* a beginning, etc. (late Lat) ab uno signo sumamus exordium, Macr Somn Scip 18 ab illa quaestione principium su mere, Lact 1, 2 quin fictio a capite sumat exordium, id Opif Dei, 12, 7 —**3.** *To take, bring forward cite, mention* as a proof, an instance, etc (cf profero) homines notos sumere odiosum est, Cic Rosc Am 16, 47 unum hoc sumo, id. ib 34, 97 sumam an num tertium, id. Verr 2, 3, 44, § 104 ex istis tuis sumam aliquem, id Cael 15, 36 quid quisquam potest ex omni memoria sumere illustrius? id Sest 12, 27 ab ora tore aut poeta probato sumptum ponere ex emplum, Auct Her 4, 1, 1 —**G.** *To take* as a purchase, *to buy, purchase* quanti ego genus omnino signorum non aestimo, tanti ista quattuor aut quinque sumpsisti, Cic Fam 7, 23, 2 decumas agri Leontini, id Verr 2, 3, 64 § 149 quae parvo sumi neque unt, obsonia captas, Hor S 2 7, 106 —**H.** Ali quam, *to use enjoy* etc, in mal part, Mart 10, 81, 2 mille licet sumant, Ov A A 3 90, Auct Priap 5, cf gaudia Nemes Ecl 4, 59 aliquid, Petr 100 —**K.** *To take, fas cinate, charm* simul conspexerit juvenem, venustate ejus sumitur, App M 2, p 116, 40

sumpsio, ōnis, v sumptio

* **sumptĭ-făcĭo,** fēci, 3, *v a* [2 sump tus] *to lay out, spend, expend* restim. Plaut Cas. 2, 7, 2.

sumptio (collat. form **sumpsio,** Cato R R. 145, 2) onis, *f* [sumo] *a taking* **I.** Lit, Vitr 1, 2, 2 —**II.** Trop, in logic *a premise taken for granted, an assumption* demus tibi istas duas sumptiones ea quae λημματα appellant dialectici, sed nos La tine loqui malumus, Cic Div 2, 53, 108

* **sumptĭto,** āvi, 1, *v freq a* [id], *to*

take much of or *in strong doses:* saepius belleborum, Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 51.

sumptŭārĭus, a, um, *adj* [2 sumptus], *of* or *relating to expense, sumptuary:* rationes nostrae, Cic Att. 13, 47, 1: lex, id. ib 13, 7, 1; cf. id. Fam. 7, 26, 2; Suet Caes. 43; id. Aug. 34; Gell. 2, 24.

sumptŭātus, a, um, *Part*, *well furnished* (late Lat), cf. Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M 2, 18.

sumptŭōsē, *adv*, v. sumptuosus *fin*

* **sumptŭōsĭtas,** ātis, *f* [sumptuosus], *great expense, costliness, expensiveness,* Sid. Ep. 9, 6.

sumptŭōsus, a, um, *adj* [2. sumptus], *very expensive* or *costly* **I.** Of things, *that costs much, dear, expensive, sumptuous:* ager, Cato, R. R. 1, 6: cenae, Cic Fam 9, 23 *fin:* hostia, Hor C 3, 23, 18: bellum, Liv. 45, 3: tutela, Plin. Ep 2, 17, 4: dignitas, id ib 2, 4, 3· substructiones, id. ib —*Comp:* ludi sumptuosiores, Cic Q. Fr 3, 8, 6· ci cercula, Col. 7, 3, 22.—*Sup:* portum operis sumptuosissimi fecit, Suet Ner 9 *fin* —**II.** Of persons, *spending much, lavish, wasteful, extravagant,* Plaut. Merc. 4, 2, 2. mulier, Ter. Heaut 2, 1, 15· domus, id. Ad. 4, 7, 42: aliquis, Varr R R 2, 4, 3. homo, Cic de Or. 2, 31, 135; id. Par 6, 3, 49; Quint. 5, 10, 48: in libidines, Suet. Caes. 50: non ego sumptuosus sum, sed urbs ipsa magnas impensas exigit, Sen. Ep 50, 3 —*Adv:* **sumptŭōsē,** *expensively, sumptuously* · convivia lauta sumptuose facere, Cat 47, 5; Suet. Claud. 16 *fin.*—*Comp*, Varr. R R 3, 17, 6: se sump tuosius jactare, Cic Cat 2, 9, 20· equos et canes emere sumptuosius, id. ib 10, 39 (48), 2, Plin Ep 9, 12.

1. sumptus, a, um, *Part* of sumo

2. sumptus, ūs (*gen* sumpti, Cato, R R 22, 3; Lucil., Turp , Caecil , and Varr ap Non. 484, 30 sq ; Turp ib 132, 16; Plaut Trin. 2, 1, 21, id. Cas 2, 7, 2), *m* [sumo, II D], *expense, cost, charge* (class ; used alike in *sing* and *plur.;* cf. impendium). at tibi tanto sumptui esse mihi molestum'st, Plaut Mil. 3, 1, 78: quor tu his rebus sumptum suggeris, Ter Ad. 1, 1, 37, 3, 3, 16; 5, 3, 21: sine sumptu tuo, id. Eun 5, 8, 46· perpetuos sumptus suppeditare, nec solum necessarios, sed etiam liberales, Cic. Off 2, 12, 42 illud te rogo, sumptu ne parcas, id. Fam 16, 4, 2 extra modum sumptu et magnificentiā prodire, id. Off 1, 39, 140; cf.· sumptus epularum, id Tusc 5, 34, 97: quid sumptūs in eam rem aut laboris insumpserit, id. Inv. 2, 38, 113· ad incertum casum et eventum certus quotannis labor et certus sumptus impenditur, id. Verr 2, 3, 98, § 227· sumptum in rem militarem facere, id. Fam 12, 30, 4: omnino nullus in imperio meo sumptus factus est, id. Att 6, 2, 4· nulli sumptūs, nulla jactura, id. Cael. 16, 38; cf. id. Att 5, 21, 5: adventus noster nemini ne minimo quidem fuit sumptui, id. ib 5, 14, 2 sumptum nusquam melius posse poni, id. Q Fr 3, 1, 2, § 3: exiguus sumptus aedilitatis fuit, id. Off 2, 17, 59: quaestores sumptum, quem oportebat dari, non dederunt, id. Inv 2, 29, 87: si qui suo sumptu functus esset officio, id. Fam 3, 8, 3: magnum numerum equitatūs suo sumptu alere, Caes B G 1, 18· publico sumptu, Liv. 40, 38, 6; oppida publico Sumptu decorare, Hor. C 2, 15, 19 quom tolerare hujus sumptus non queat, Ter Heaut 3, 2, 33 ubi videbit tantos sibi sumptus domi Cottidianos fieri, id. ib 5, 4, 5; 5, 1, 57: unde in eos sumptus pecunia erogaretur, Liv. 1, 20, 5· in his immanibus jacturis infinitisque sumptibus, Cic Off 2, 16, 56 minuendi sunt sumptus, id. Leg. 2, 23, 59· sumptus, quos in cultum praetorum socii facere soliti erant, circumcisi aut sublati, Liv 32, 27, 4 servi qui opere rustico Faciundo facile sumptum exercerent suum, *could pay their expenses,* i e *the cost of keeping them,* Ter Heaut. 1, 1, 91. non amplius in singulas cenas sumptus esse facturos, Gell 2, 24, 2. cenarum, id. 2, 24, 12, 2, 24, 15

sumtĭfăcio, sumtĭo, etc , v sumpt-

Sunamītis, idis, *f*, *a Shunamite* · puella, Hier Ep 52, 2

Sūnĭum or **Sūnĭon,** ii, *n*, = Σούνιον, *a promontory and town of Attica,* now *Capo Colonna,* Mel. 2, 2, 8; 2, 3, 6; Cic Att. 13, 10, 3, 7, 3, 10, Plin 4, 7, 11, § 24; Ter Phorm. 5, 5, 9, id. Eun 3, 3, 13; Liv. 28, 8, 31, 22, 32, 17.—Form Sunion, Ov. F. 4, 563; Stat Th. 12, 625

Sunuci, ōrum, *m*, *a Belgic people,* Tac. H. 4, 66; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106

sŭo, sŭi, sūtum, 3, *v. a.* [Sanscr. siv-, sivjami, sew; Gr. κασσύω, to stitch, cobble], *to sew* or *stitch, to sew, join,* or *tack together* (rare but class.) **I.** Lit.: quod (foramen) nisi permagnā vi sui non potest, Cels 7, 4, 3· tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic N D 2, 60, 150: unius os sutum, Flor. 4, 12, 36 pellibus et sutis arcent male frigora bracis, Ov. Tr 3, 10, 19: hi plerasque naves loris suebant, Varr. ap Gell. 17, 3, 4· navis suta lino et sparteis serilibus, Pac. ap Fest s. v serilla, p 340 *fin* Müll. (Trag Rel. v. 251 Rib): corticibus suta cavatis alvearia, Verg. G 4, 33: pilea suta de caesis lacernis, Stat S. 4, 9, 24.—* **II.** Trop: metue lenonem, ne quid suo suat capiti, *devise,* Ter. Phorm 3, 2, 6; cf. consuo, II. —Hence, *P. a* as *subst.:* **sūta,** ōrum, *n*, *that which is made of plates fastened together, mail, a coat of mail:* huic gladio perque aerea suta Per tunicam squalentem auro latus haurit apertum, Verg A 10, 313. magnorum aerea suta Thoracum, Stat Th. 3, 585: latus omne sub armis Ferrea suta terunt, id ib 4, 131.

sŭōmet and **sŭopte,** v. suus

sŭŏvĕtaurīlĭa, or **sōlĭtaurīlĭa,** ium, *n* [sus-ovis-taurus; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 67 Spald.; Fest. p 293 Müll., or sollus taurus], *a sacrifice consisting of a swine, a sheep, and a bull,* offered esp at lustrations: solitaurilia hostiarum trium diversi generis immolationem significant, tauri, arietis, verris, quod omnes eae solidi integrique sint corporis, etc., Fest p 293: Mars pater lustri faciendi ergo macte hisce suovetaurilibus lactentibus esto, an old formula of prayer, Cato, R R. 141, 3 sq ; cf. id. ib 144, 1; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 10; Liv. 1, 44, 2; 8, 10, 14; Tac A. 6, 37; id H 4, 53; Fest. s. v *opima,* p 189 Müll.; Inscr Fr Arv ap Marin. 32; 41; 43 —Form solitaurilia, Ps -Ascon. ap Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, cf Fest p 293 Müll.

* **sŭpellectĭcārĭus,** a, um, *adj* [supellex], *of* or *relating to household stuff* or *furniture:* servi, *that have the care of it,* Dig 33, 7, 12, § 31.

sŭpellex (*nom* supellectilis, Eutr 3, 23; Salv. Gub Dei, 3, 2), lectilis (*abl.* -li or le; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 240), *f.* [super lego], *household utensils, stuff, furniture,* or *goods* (class.; only in *sing;* cf · vasa, utensilia, instrumenta), Dig 33, 10 (De supellectile legata), 1; 33, 10, 3; 33, 10, 7; Cato ap Prisc p 782 P.; Varr R R. 1, 22, 6, Plaut Aul. 2, 5, 17; id. Pers 4, 8, 2; Ter Phorm 4, 3, 61; Cic. Verr 2, 2, 34, § 83; 2, 4, 17, § 37; id. Agr. 2, 13, 32; 2, 15, 38; id. Par. 1, 2, 10; Prop 4 (5), 8, 37; Hor. S 1, 6, 118; Curt 5, 2, 10; Juv 3, 14. ad ornanda colla, *ornaments,* Vulg. Jud. 5, 30 —*Plur.* supellectiles (late Lat), Amm 22, 8, 42; for which, class : plurima Deliaca supellex, Cic Verr. 2, 2, 72, § 176 —**II.** Trop, *apparatus, furniture, outfit, qualification* amicos parare, optimam et pulcherrimam vitae, ut ita dicam, supellectilem, Cic Lael 15, 55: usus oratoriae quasi supellectilis, id. Or 24, 80; cf. in oratoris instrumento tam lauta supellex, id. de Or 1, 36, 165. qui occupatus est in supervacuā litterarum supellectile, Sen. Ep 88, 36 medicorum, id. ib 95, 18· copiosa verborum supellex, *stock, store,* Quint. 8, prooem § 28· tecum habita, et noris, quam sit tibi curta supellex, i e *what an ill furnished mind you have,* Pers 4, 52: scientiae, Macr S 1, 1 *init*

1. sŭper, *adj*, v superus

2. sŭper, *adv* and *prep* [Sanscr upari, Gr ὑπέρ; Goth ufar], *above, over* (often confounded in MSS and edd. with supra, q v) **I.** *Adv*, *above, on top, thereupon, upon,* etc (rare but class.) **A.** Lit., of place Anien infraque superque Saxeus, Stat S 1, 3, 20. eo super tigna bipedalia, iniciunt, Caes. B C 2, 10 haec super e vallo prospectant Troes, Verg. A. 9, 168: impleruntque super puppes, *from above,* i e *by rain,* id. ib 5, 697· purpureas super vestes . Conciunt, id. ib 6, 221; cf. id. ib 6, 217· renes tunicis super conteguntur, Cels 3, 1 *med* imponendum super medicamentum, id. 6, 19 *med* —**B.** Transf **1.** Of that which is over and above in number or quantity, *over, moreover, besides:* satis superque esse sibi suarum cuique rerum, *enough and to spare, more than enough,* Cic. Lael. 13, 45: satis superque prudentes, id. Har Resp 9, 18· contra Epicurum satis superque dictum est, id. N D 2, 1, 2: ut satis superque vixisse videamur, id. Tusc 1, 45, 110; Hor. Epod. 1, 31; Liv. 3, 53: quidque furor valeat, satisque Ac super ostendit, Ov. M. 4, 430: poenas dedit usque superque Quam satis est, Hor. S 1, 2, 65: cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus; et super ipsi Dardanidae infensi, etc , *and moreover, and besides,* Verg. A. 2, 71: saevit amor ferri . . . Ira super, id. ib 7, 462: super talis effundit pectore voces, id. ib 5, 482; 11, 670: voto deus aequoris alti Annuerat; dederatque super, ne saucius ullis Vulneribus fieri posset, Ov. M 12, 206; 4, 751; 15, 308; Hor. S 2, 7, 78; id Ep 2, 2, 33; Phaedr 4, 24, 18: annum agens aetatis sexagensimum ac nonum, superque mensem ac diem septimum, Suet Vesp 24.—With *gen part:* non operae est satis superque oneris sustinenti res a populo Romano gestas scribere, Liv. 41, 25, 8: primoribus, super quam quod dissenserant a consilio, territis etiam duplici prodigio, *besides that,* Liv. 22, 3, 14; so, super quam quod, id. 27, 20, 10 —**2.** Less freq of that which is left over, *over, left, remaining:* Atheniensibus exhaustis praeter arma et naves nihil erat super, Nep Alcib 8, 1; cf: nec spes ulla super, Val Fl. 8, 435: quid super sanguinis, qui dari pro republica possit? rogitantes, Liv 4, 58, 13: super tibi erunt, qui dicere laudes tuas cupiant, Verg. E 6, 6: o mihi sola mei super Astyanactis imago, id. A. 3, 489

II. *Prep* with *acc* and *abl*, *over, above, on the top of, upon, on* **A.** With *acc* **1.** Lit., of place or situation. super terrae tumulum noluit quid statui, nisi columellam, Cic Leg. 2, 26, 66: super lateres coria inducuntur, Caes B C 2, 10; cf. id. ib 2, 10, § 4· super quas (naves) turrim ad introitum op posuit, id. ib 3, 39 Dinter (al. qua) super vallum praecipitari, Sall. J 58, 6, cf.: cum alii super aliorum capita ruerent, Liv 24, 39, 5: super caput hostium pervenire, id. 32, 11, 8: aqua super montium juga concreta, id 21, 58, 8: domos super se ipsos concremaverunt, id. 21, 14, 4: cenaculum super aedes datum est, id. 39, 14, 2: ad se naculum ac super id curiam, id. 41, 27, 7. equi super eum ruentis, id. 39, 49, 3· super eam (aspidem) assidere, Cic Fin. 2, 18, 59: super theatrum consistere, Liv. 24, 39, 1: aquila super carpentum volitans, id. 1, 34, 8: illa super terram defecto poplite labens, Ov. M 13, 477: collis erat, collemque super planissima Area, id ib 10, 86: ut scopulum super duram illidat corticem, Phaedr 2, 6, 11: clatri super aquam emineant, Col. 8, 17, 10. super arcem pensiles horti sunt, Curt 5, 1, 32· vestis super genua est, id. 5, 6, 18: super pulpitum consulares conlocare, Suet Calig 54.—**b.** Of position or distance, *above, beyond:* Nomentanus erat super ipsum, Porcius infra, *was above him* (at table), Hor S 2, 8, 23: Polypercon, qui cubabat super regem, Curt 8, 5, 22· super se collocavit, Suet Aug 43 —Of geographical situation super Numidiam Gaetulos accepimus, *beyond Numidia,* Sall. J 19, 5· super et Garamantas et Indos Proferet imperium, Verg A 6, 795: super Sunium navigans, Liv 28, 8, 11 sita est super Ambracium sinum, id. 43, 21, 6 super Demetriadem promunturium, id 31, 46, 7, 43, 21, 6 qui super Bosporum colunt, Curt. 6, 2, 13; 7, 6, 12, 8, 1, 7 Lydia super Ioniam procedit, *extends beyond,* Plin 5, 29, 30, § 110 —Of official position (= supra): super armamentarium positus, Curt. 6, 7, 22, Scrib Comp 162 —**2.** Transf **a.** Of time, *during, at* (post-Aug.)· de hujus nequitiā omnes super cenam loquebantur, Plin. Ep 4, 22, 6; 3, 5, 11; 9, 33, 1, cf super vinum et epulas, Curt 8, 4, 30; 8, 12, 17; Suet Aug 77, id Caes 87: super mensam, Curt 7, 4, 7· super hos divum honores, i e *during the sacrifice,* Stat Th 1, 676, Flor 4, 2, 69 —**b.** Of that which is over and above a certain number or quantity, *over, above, beyond, upon, besides, in addition to* (not freq till after the Aug period)· quod alii super alios legati venirent speculaturi, i e *in rapid succession, constantly,* Liv 42, 25, 8 vox non paene tragoedorum sed super omnes tragoedos,

Quint 12, 5, 5 super modum ac paene na turam, id. 11, 3, 169 super necessitatem, id 9, 3, 46 famosissima super ceteras fuit cena ei data adventicia, Suet Vit. 13 super veteres amicos, id. Tib 55 — With numer als super tris modios, Liv 23, 12, 1 super LX milia, Tac G 33 super octingentos an nos, id. A 13, 58 super quadraginta reos, Suet Calig 38 super HS millies, id Caes 26, id Ner 30 senioribus super sexaginta annos in Epirum missis, Liv 26, 25, 11, cf super triginta ducibus triumphos decer nendos curavit, Suet Aug 38 Punicum ex ercitum super morbum etiam fames affecit, Liv 28, 46, 15 super tam evidentem tristis omnis eventum, etiam, etc, id 41, 18, 14 super dotem haec tibi dona accedent, id 26, 50, 12, 2, 51, 2 super solitos honores, id 2, 31, 3 super vota fluere, *beyond all wishes*, Tac H 3, 48 super obscena dicta et petu lans jurgium, Phaedr 3, 11, 2 dare savia super savia, *kisses upon kisses*, Plaut Ps 4, 1, 38 alii super alios trucidentur, Liv 1, 50, 6 vulnus super vulnus, id 22, 54, 9 ut habitationes super pretium libertatis prae starentur, Dig 18, 6, 19 — **Esp freq** super omnia, *above all*, *before all* (in Plin the elder, super omnia and super omnes always at the beginning of the phrase, v Sillig ad Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 62) talia carminibus cele brant super omnia Caci Speluncam adi ciunt, Verg A 8, 303 aetas et forma et su per omnia Romanum nomen, Liv 31, 18, 3, Plin 36, 15, 24, § 118, Quint 12, 9, 12, Ov M 6, 526, 8, 677, so, tu super omnes bea tus, Plin Ep 7, 13, 2, Suet Vit 13, Quint 12, 5, 5 — **c.** Hence, transf, in gen, for plus quam, amplius quam, *more than* (late Lat) qui amat filium aut filiam super me, Vulg Matt 10, 37, cf dulciora sunt super mel et favum, id Psa. 18, 11 — **B.** With *abl* **1.** Lit, of place or situation (rare and mostly poet) regulae, quae lateres, qui super mu sculo struantur, contineant, Caes B C 2, 10 ensis cui super Cervice pendet, Hor C 3, 1, 17 ligna super foco Large reponens, id ib 1, 9, 5 parumne campis atque Nep tuno super Fusum est Latini sanguinis, id Epod 7, 3 super Pindo, id C 1, 12, 6 re quiescere Fronde super viridi, Verg E 1, 81 — **2.** Transf **a.** Of time (cf supra, A 2 a.), *during*, *in* nocte super media, Verg A 9, 61, cf Centaurea cum Lapithis rixa super mero Debellata, Hor C 1, 18, 8 — **b.** For the usual *de*, to indicate respect, ref erence, *upon*, *about*, *concerning*, *respecting* (freq in the ante class and after the Aug period, in Cic only a few times in his let ters, not in Cæs) nemo antea fecit super tali re cum hoc magistratu utique rem, Cato ap Fest s v superescit, p 305 Müll, so Pac ib, Plaut Am prol 58, id Most 3, 2, 39 hac super re scribam ad te Rhegio, Cic. Att 16, 6, 1 sed hac super re nimis (sc dixi), id ib 10 8, 10 litteras super tanta re exspectare, Liv 26, 15, 5 cura super tali re principum laudata est, id 40, 46, 15 mul tus ea super re rumor, Tac A 11, 23 quid nuntias super anu? Plaut Cist 4, 1, 8 su per Euchionis filia, id Aul 4, 7, 2 super an cilla, id Cas 2, 3, 36 super amica, id Bacch 2, 3, 133, 3, 6, 33, 4, 2, 25 quid agendum nobis sit super legatione votiva, Cic Att. 14, 22, 2 super tali causa missi, Nep Paus 4 legare super familia pecuniave sua, Auct Her 1, 13, 23 super tali causa, Nep Paus 4, 1 multa super Priamo rogitans, super Hectore multa, Verg A 1, 750, 4, 233 su per arvorum cultu, id G 4, 559 mitte civi les super Urbe curas, Hor C 3, 8, 17 pu blicus ludus super impetrato Augusti redi tu, id. ib 4, 2, 42 decreta super jugandis Feminis id C S 18 consultant bello super, Sil 2, 271, 5, 615 ne super tali scelere su spectum sese haberet, Sall J 71, 5 super adimenda vitâ Amm 14 7, 12. — **c.** *Over and above*, *besides*, *beyond* (very rare) mo dus agri hortus fons Et paulum silvae super his, Hor S 2, 6, 3 excogitatum est super his, ut, etc., Amm 14, 1, 6, Sil 1, 60

☞ In composition, super denotes, **1.** *Above*, *over*, of place supercerno supercre sco, superdo, supereminco superemorior, superfero, superfluo, superfugio, superfun do, supergredior, superjacio, superimpono, superincumbo, superinduco, supernato, su perpono supersedeo, supersterno, supersto, supervehor, supervenio, etc. — **2.** Less freq., *over and above besides*, *in addition* super

sŭpĕrā, v supra *init*

sŭpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj* [supero], *that may be got over or surmounted* * **I.** Lit mu rus, Liv 25, 23, 12 — **II.** Trop, *that may be overcome or subdued*, *conquerable*, *supera ble* (very rare) non est per vim supera bilis ulli, Ov Tr 5, 8, 27 invictos et nullis casibus superabiles Romanos praedicabant, Tac. A. 2, 25 an talis caecitas ac debilitas ope humana superabiles forent, i e *cura ble*, id H 4, 81

sŭpĕr-ablŭo, ĕre, 3, *v a*, *to wash off above*, Avien Perieg 881

sŭpĕrăbundanter, *adv*, v supera bundo *fin*

sŭpĕrăbundantĭa, ae, *f* [supera bundo], *superabundance* (late Lat), Hier in Ezech 6, 18, 6, Vulg Lev 25, 37

sŭpĕr-ăbundo, avi, 1, *v n*, *to be very abundant*, *to superabound* (post class) ubi delictum abundaverit, illic gratiam supera bundasse, Tert Res Carn 34, 47, Macr Somn Scip 1, 14, Lact Ep 6, 13, Dig 27, 1, 6 — Hence, **sŭpĕrăbundanter**, *adv*, *very abundantly* facere omnia, Vulg Eph 3, 20

* **sŭpĕr-accommŏdo**, āre, *v a*, *to fit on above*, *put on* ferulas, Cels 8, 10, 1 *fin*

sŭpĕr-ăcervo, āre, *v a*, *to heap on*, *pile up*, Tert ad Nat 1, 15

sŭpĕr-addo, no *perf*, ditum, 3, *v a*, *to add over and above*, *to superadd* (poet, now usu written separately) tumulo su peraddite carmen Verg E 5, 42 laurus su peraddita busto, Prop 2, 13, 33 (3, 5, 17) vitis Verg E 3, 38

sŭpĕr-ădĭcĭo, jēci, 3, *v a*, *to put in or add besides*, *to superadd* (post class) quar tam partem vini, Pall Oct 14, 15 piper his, Apic 7, 4 decem dies observationi ve teri, Macr S 1, 14

sŭpĕradmīro, āre, 1, *v a*, *to admire or wonder at exceedingly* (late Lat.), Facund Defens 2, 2

* **sŭpĕr-ădornātus**, a, um, *Part* [adorno], *further adorned*, *additionally or namented* materia, Sen Q N 4, 2, 18

sŭpĕr-ădultus, a, um, *Part* [adule sco], *fully mature*, *past the first period of maturity* virgo, Vulg 1 Cor 7, 36

sŭpĕraedĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f* [superae difico], *a building upon*, Tert adv Marc 5, 6 *fin*

sŭpĕr-aedĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n*, *the upper building*, Ambros in Ep ad Cor 1, 3

sŭpĕr-aedĭfĭco, are, *v a*, *to build upon or over*, Vulg 1 Cor 3, 12 operatio nem, Paul Nol Ep 28, Ennod. Dict 2, Aug Civ Dei, 21, 21, 21, 26 — *Absol* alius superaedificat, Vulg 1 Cor 3, 10

sŭpĕr-aggĕro, āre, *v a*, *to heap over* with any thing scrobem, Col 12, 46, 4

sŭpĕr-allŭo (-adl-), ĕre, 3, *v a*, *to wash over*, *flow over*, Prisc Perieg 881

sŭpĕr-ambŭlo, are, *v a.*, *to walk upon or over* calcatas undas (Dominus), Sedul Carm 3, 226

sŭpĕrāmentum, i, *n* [supero], *a re mainder*, *remnant* superamenta materia rum, Dig 32, 1, 55, § 4

sŭpĕrans, antis, *Part* and *P a*, v su pero

sŭpĕrantĭa, ae, *f* [supero], *excess pre dominance* (late Lat), Cael Aur Signif Diaet Pass 9

sŭpĕr-appārĕo, ēre, 2, *v n*, *to ap pear above*, Fulg Myth. 2, 16

sŭpĕrappārĭtĭo, ōnis, *f* [superappa reo] *an appearance above*, Fulg Myth 2, 16

sŭpĕr-argūmentans, antis, *Part* [argumentor] *arguing over and above*, *prov ing besides*, Tert adv Herm 37

sŭpĕr-aspergo, ĕre, *v a*, *to scatter upon or over* (late Lat) farinam, Veg Vet 3, 3 *med* piperis pulverem, Apic 4, 2, Cael Aur Tard 5, 1, 14 pardus albis ma culis superadspersus, Isid 12, 2, 19

sŭpĕr-asto (-adsto), āre, 1, *v n*, *to stand over* superadstantium manibus ad tollitur, Sall H Fragm 1, 74 Dietsch

sŭpĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [supero], *an over coming*, *conquering*, Vitr 3 praef. *med* — **II.** *An excess* fervoris, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2.

sŭpĕrātor, ōris, *m* [supero], *an over comer*, *conqueror* (Ovidian) populi Etrusci, Ov F 1, 641 Gorgonis (Perseus), id. M 4, 699

‡ **sŭpĕrātrix**, īcis, *f* [superator], *she that conquers* CASTARVM, Inscr Fabr p 383

sŭpĕr-augmentum, i, *n*, *an addi tional or further increase*, Isid Orig 6, 17, 23

sŭperbē, *adv*, v superbus *fin*

sŭperbĭa, ae, *f* [superbus] **I.** In a bad sense, *loftiness*, *haughtiness*, *pride*, *ar rogance* (syn arrogantia, insolentia, fasti dium, fastus) num sibi aut stultitia acces sit aut superat superbia? Plaut Am 2, 2, 77 magnitudinem animi superbia (imita tur) in animis extollendis, Cic Part. Or 23, 81 divitiae dedecoris plenae sunt et inso lentis superbiae, id Rep 1, 34, 51 abicio superbiam, Plaut Merc 5, 2, 10 in rebus prosperis superbiam magno opere, fastidi um arrogantiamque fugiamus, id. Off 1, 26, 90, so (with fastidium) id Rep 1, 32, 48, (with arrogantia) id Inv 1, 54, 105, Caes Fragm ap Gell 4, 16, 8, (with avaritia) Liv 43, 2, 2, (with insolentia, contumacia) Cic Verr 2, 4, 41, § 89, (with importuni tas), id Rep 1, 40, 62, id. Lael 15, 54, (with inhumanitas) id de Or 1, 22, 99, (with crudelitas) Liv 8, 33, 11; (opp moderatio) id 8, 33 13 domicilium superbiae, id Agr 2, 35, 97 pone superbiam, Hor C 3, 10, 9 superbiam alicujus retundere, Phaedr 4, 23, 21 in vultu damnosa superbia vestro, Ov A. A. 3, 509 silentium ipsius in superbiam accipiebatur, *was interpreted as pride*, Tac A 6, 19 (13) *fin* absit superbia, asperitas, Plin Ep 8, 24, 5 nec tanta superbia victis, Verg A 1, 529 — *Plur* secundas fortunas decent superbiae, Plaut Stich 2, 1, 28 — **2.** *Conceit*, *vanity* legatos, velut ad ludibri um stolidae superbiae in senatum vocatos esse, Liv 45, 3, 3 — **3.** *Rudeness*, *discourte sy* superbiam tuam accusant, quod negent te percontantibus respondere, Cic Fam 7, 16, 3 — * **B.** Transf, of things album opus propter superbiam candoris concipit fumum, *the delicacy of white* (as a color), Vitr 7, 3, 4 — **II.** In a good sense, *lofty spir it*, *honorable pride* (poet and in post Aug prose) sume superbiam Quaesitam meri tis, Hor C 3, 30, 14 nec tantam Vespesia no superbiam, Tac. H 3, 66 — **B.** Transf, of things eadem causa in piris taxatur su perbiae cognomine, Plin 15, 15, 16, § 53, cf superbus, II B 1

sŭper-bĭbo, ĕre, *v n*, *to drink upon or after*, Plin 23, 1, 23, § 42, Cael Aur Acut 1, 14, 110

* **sŭperbĭfĭcus**, a, um, *adj* [superbus facio] *proud making*, *that renders proud* manus, Sen Herc Fur 58

* **sŭperbĭlŏquentĭa**, ae, *f* [superbus loquor], *haughty or proud speaking*, Poët ap Cic Tusc 4, 16, 35

sŭperbĭo, ire, 4, *v n* [superbus], *to be haughty or proud*, *to take pride in a thing* (mostly poet. and in post Aug prose) **I.** Lit si habes quod liqueat, neque respon des superbis, * Cic Ac 2, 29, 94 Orell (dub, B and K and Halm, superbe) ut nostris tumefacta superbiat Umbria libris, Prop 4 (5), 1, 63 avi nomine, Ov M 11, 218 pa tris actis id H 8, 43 forma multa super bit avis id Med Fac 34 formâ, id. A A 3, 103 nimis triumviratu suo, Plin 9, 35, 59, § 122 honore, Phaedr 5, 7, 38 super bire miles, quod, etc, Tac A 1, 19 *fin* — Poet with *inf* spoliare superbit Oenides, *disdains*, Stat Th 8, 588 — *Absol*, Vulg Deut 17, 12 al — **II.** Transf, of things and in a good sense, *to be superb*, *splendid*, *magnificent* et quae sub Tyriâ concha su perbit aqua, Prop 4 (5), 5, 22 torus radiis auri, Claud Laud Stil 1, 79 silva Phle graeis exuviis, id Rapt Pros 3, 337 hac (gemma) apud Menandrum et Philemonem fabulae superbiunt, Plin 37, 7, 33, § 106

sŭperbĭter, *adv*, v superbus *fin*

sŭperbus, a, um, *adj* [super, cf Gr ὑπέρβιος] **I.** In a bad sense, that thinks himself above others, *haughty*, *proud*, *ar rogant*, *insolent*, *discourteous*, *uncivil*, *rude*, *supercilious*, *domineering* (cf arrogans, insolens, fastidiosus, vanus elatus) reges odisse superbos, Poët ap Cic. Att 6, 3, 7 reges, Lucr 5, 1222 domini, id 2, 1091, Verg A 12, 236 juvenis, id. ib 3, 326, 10,

514: victor, id. G. 3, 226: non decet superbum esse hominem servom, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 64: freti virtute et viribus superbi, id. Am. 1, 1, 58: superbum se praebuit in fortunâ, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 1: vide ne superbi (animi) sit aspernari ejusdem liberalitatem, id. Fam. 4, 9, 4: atque meo nunc Superbus incedis malo, Hor. Epod. 15, 18: licet superbus ambules pecuniâ, id. ib. 4, 5: opibus superbi, Verg. A. 5, 268: utrum superbiorem te pecunia facit, an quod te imperator consulit, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 1: laudato pavone superbior, Ov. M. 13, 802: homines superbissimi, Sall. J. 31, 12; Auct. B. Afr. 57, 6: eum, qui de suâ unius sententiâ omnia gerat, superbum judico magis quam sapientem, Liv. 44, 22, 11: non respondere vereor, ne superbum sit, id. 42, 40, 2.—In a pun on the literal meaning of super: *Merc.* Faciam ego te superbum, nisi hinc abis. *So.* Quonam modo? *Merc.* Auferere, non abibis, si ego fustem sumpsero, *I will make you,* i. e. *one who rides* or *is carried,* rather than walks, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 201.—**b.** Transf., of things concr. or abstr.: aures, Liv. 34, 5, 13: oculi, Ov. M. 6, 169: arces, Hor. Epod. 7, 5: postisque superbos Unguit amaracino, Lucr. 4, 1179: sceptra, id. 5, 1137: voces, id. 5, 1173: dens, *delicate, fastidious, squeamish,* Hor. S. 2, 6, 87: corpus, id. ib. 2, 2, 109: inguen, id. Epod. 8, 19: manus, Sen. Med. 205: vultus, id. Herc. Fur. 721: non est inhumana virtus neque immanis neque superba, Cic. Lael. 14, 50: victoria, quae naturâ insolens et superba est, id. Marcell. 3, 9: pax, Liv. 9, 12, 1: jura, id. 31, 29, 9; cf.: superbissima lex, id. 4, 4, 10: mutatio vestis, id. 9, 18, 4: vita, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 48: aures quarum est judicium superbissimum, i. e. *very severe, utterly impartial,* Cic. Or. 44, 150: scilicet aspera mea natura, difficilis aditus, superba responsa, *uncivil, arrogant,* id. Vatin. 3, 8: cujus tu superbissima decreta et preces repudiasti, id. Pis. 27, 64: ipsum dicendi genus nihil superbum, nihil elatum saltem ac sublime desideret, Quint. 6, 2, 19; cf. id. 11, 1, 37.—With foll. *inf.*, Sil. 3, 374; 12, 433; 14, 646.—*Neutr. absol.*: reliqua multo major multitudo neque excluderetur suffragiis, ne superbum esset, nec valeret nimis, ne esset periculosum, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39: superba loqui, Prop. 1, 10, 22.—Superbum est, with a *subject-clause,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 45; Ov. M. 13, 17.—**B.** **Sŭperbus,** i, *m., surname of the younger Tarquin,* the last king of Rome, Cic. Rep. 2, 15, 28; id. Tusc. 1, 16, 38; Liv. 1, 49, 1; Ov. F. 2, 718 al.; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58.—**II.** In a good sense, *proud, superior, excellent, distinguished; splendid, magnificent, superb* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quae (virtus) inter hanc fortunam et illam superba incedit cum magno utriusque contemptu, Sen. Ep. 76, 21: populum late regem belloque superbum, Verg. A. 1, 21: animae virtute et factis, Sil. 10, 573: triumphus, Hor. C. 1, 35, 3; 1, 37, 31: merum, id. ib. 2, 14, 27; cf.: limina civium potentiorum, id. Epod. 2, 7: postes, id. C. 4, 15, 7: Tibur, Verg. A. 7, 630: Phoebe superbe lyrâ, Tib. 4, 2, 22: sedes Dolopum, Verg. A. 2, 785; Cat. 64, 85: domus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 509: dapes, Mart. 3, 45, 3.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Superba pira, an excellent kind of pear, perh. *the muscatel,* Col. 5, 10, 18; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54; cf. superbia, II. B.—**2.** Olivae, of a very large and plump kind, Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 17.—**3.** Herba = chamaemeli, App. Herb. 23.—Hence, *adv.* (acc. to I.), *haughtily, proudly, superciliously.* (*a*) Form **sŭperbē,** Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 38; Ter. Phorm. 5, 7 (8), 22; Lucr. 5, 1224: imperare, Caes. B. G. 1, 31 (with crudeliter); Liv. 2, 45, 6 (with insolenter); 37, 10, 2 (with contemptim); 24, 25, 8 (opp. humiliter); 9, 14; 10, 10: Rhodii, superbe commemoratis meritis suis, etc., id. 44, 14, 8.—(*β*) Form **sŭperbĭter** (ante-class.), Naev. and Afran. ap. Non. 515, 10 sq.; 516, 1; Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P. (Enn. p. 180, 40 Vahl.).—**b.** *Comp.*: superbius, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11: preces alicujus superbius accipere, Tac. A. 2, 37.—**c.** *Sup.*: superbissime, Cic. Pis. 27, 64.

sŭper-cădo, cĕcĭdi, 3, *v. n., to fall upon* or *over,* Vulg. Psa. 57, 9; Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 3, 70.

sŭper-caelestis, e, *adj., that is above the heavens, super-celestial* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 23; id. Res. Carn. 49.

* **sŭper-calco,** āre, *v. a., to tread* or *stand upon*: tabulatum, Col. 12, 39, 3.

* **sŭper-cerno,** ĕre, *v. n., to sift upon* or *over*: terram cribris, Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 74 (better superincerno).

sŭper-certo, āre, 1, *v. n., to fight over, to fight therefor,* Vulg. Ep. Jud. 1, 3.

sŭpercĭlĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [supercilium], *haughty, disdainful, supercilious; censorious, severe* (post-Aug. and very rare), Sen. Ep. 123, 11; Arn. 1, 8; Mart. Cap. 8, § 809.

sŭper-cĭlĭum, ii, *n.* [super and root kal-; Gr. καλύπτω; Lat. celāre, to hide, cover; cf. Gr. κύλον, ἐπικύλιον, eyelid; cf. also, Ang.-Sax. hlid; Engl. lid; Germ. Augenlid]: cilium est folliculus, quo oculus tegitur, unde fit supercilium, Fest. p. 43 Müll.; Plin. 11, 37, 57, § 157. **I.** Lit., *the eye-brow* (good prose; more freq. in the *plur.*). (*a*) *Plur.*: ex superciliorum aut remissione aut contractione facile judicabimus, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146: supercilia abrasa, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: superiora superciliis obducta sudorem a capite defluentem depellunt, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: nec sedeo duris torva superciliis, Ov. H. 16 (17), 16: constricta, Quint. 1, 11, 10: torta, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 12: conjuncta, Suet. Aug. 79: usque ad malarum scripturam currentia, Petr. 126; Plin. 11, 37, 51, § 138: balenae, id. 9, 62, 88, § 186; Quint. 11, 3, 78; 11, 3, 79; 11, 3, 160: mulieres potissimum supercilia sua attribuerunt ei deae (Junoni Lucinae), Varr. L. L. 5, § 69 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 305 ib.—(*β*) *Sing.*: altero ad frontem sublato, altero ad mentum depresso supercilio, Cic. Pis. 6, 14: triste, Lucr. 6, 1184: altero erecto, altero composito supercilio, Quint. 11, 3, 74: quo supercilio spicit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 100: hirsutum, Verg. E. 8, 34; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 94; Ov. A. A. 3, 201; Juv. 2, 93 al.: supercilium salit (as a favorable omen), Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 105.—**B.** Transf., the prominent part of a thing, *the brow, ridge, summit* (not ante-Aug.): clivosi tramitis, Verg. G. 1, 108: tumuli, Liv. 34, 29, 11: infimo stare supercilio, *at the bottom of the projection,* id. 27, 18, 10; cf. Stat. Th. 6, 63: supercilium quoddam excelsum nacti, Auct. B. Afr. 58, 1; Plin. 6, 5, 5, § 17.—In archit., *a projecting moulding over the scotia of a column* or *cornice,* Vitr. 3, 3 *med.*; *a threshold,* id. 4, 6, 5.—Of *the coast* of the sea: supercilia ejus sinistra, Amm. 22, 8, 8; *the shore* of a river: Nili, id. 14, 8, 5: Rheni, id. 14, 10, 6: fluminis, id. 17, 9, 1: amnis, App. M. 5, p. 169, 34.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *The nod, the will*: cuncta supercilio movens, Hor. C. 3, 1, 8; Claud. Ep. ad Ser. 2, 58.—**B.** *Pride, haughtiness, arrogance, sternness, superciliousness* (class.; mostly *sing.*): supercilium ac regius spiritus, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93; id. Sest. 8, 19; id. Red. in Sen. 7, 14; Sen. Ben. 2, 4, 1; Juv. 6, 169; 5, 62: triste Catonis, Mart. 11, 2, 1: pone supercilium, id. 1, 5, 2: supercilii matrona severi, Ov. Tr. 2, 309; cf.: contegere libidines fronte et supercilio, non pudore et temperantiâ, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 8.

* **sŭper-cingo,** ĕre, 3, *v. a., to cover over* or *in addition* (late Lat.), Aug. Quaest. in Heptat. 2, 177, 3.

sŭper-claudo, ĕre, 3, *v. a., to cover* or *close up* (late Lat.), Adaman. Locc. Sanct. 1, 15.

* **sŭper-compōno,** ĕre, *v. a., to place together upon* or *on the top*: pisces, Apic. 4, 2 *med.*

* **sŭper-concīdo,** ĕre, *v. a., to cut in pieces over*: coliculorum minutias, Apic. 5, 5 *fin.*

sŭper-contĕgo, xi, 3, *v. a., to cover over*: lapsos (herbida pondera), Sil. 16, 42: renes tunicis, Cels. 4, 1, 19.

* **sŭper-corrŭo,** ĕre, *v. n., to fall down thereon,* Val. Max. 5, 6, 5.

sŭper-crĕātus, a, um, *Part.* [creo], *grown on, adventitious*: infusio umoris, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 125; Hilar. Trin. 6, 5.

sŭper-cresco, crēvi, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** Lit., *To grow up, over,* or *upon*: carcinoma, Cels 5, 28, 2 *fin.*: caro, id. 5, 28, 22 *init.*—With *dat.*, Serv. Verg. A. 3, 15.—**B.** Trop.: fortuna quod supercresceret caritati, i. e., *might join, be added to,* Quint. Decl. 5 14 *fin.*—**II.** *Act., to excel, outdo*: municipalem habitum, August. c. Acad. 1, 2.

sŭper-cŭbo, āvi, 1, *v. n., to lie* or *sleep upon,* Col. 7, 4, 5; App. M. 6, p. 185, 34.

sŭper-curro, ĕre, *v. n.* **I.** Lit., *to run over* or *beyond*: baltei, Sid. Ep. 4, 20.—**II.** Trop., *to surpass, exceed*: large vectigali (ager), Plin. Ep. 7, 18, 3; Alcim. Ep. 18.

sŭperdătus, a, um, *Part.*, v. superdo.

* **sŭper-dēlĭgo** (also separate, **sŭper dēl-**), āre, *v. a., to bind upon* or *over*: spongiam, Cels. 7, 7, 8 *fin.*

sŭper-destillo, āre, 1, *v. n., to drop* or *trickle upon,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 18.

sŭper-dīco, ĕre, 3, *v. n., to say in addition,* Dig. 12, 2, 13 *fin.*

sŭper-dīmĭdĭus, a, um, *adj.*; of a number, *half as much more* (i. e. that bears to another the ratio of 3 to 2), Mart. Cap. 7, § 761 sqq.

sŭper-do, dĕdi, dătum, 1, *v. a., to put* or *lay over* (post-Aug.), Cels. 5, 28, 3 *fin.*; 5, 8, 7; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 7 *med.*

sŭper-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* (post-class.), *to lead* or *draw over*: pampinum, Sid. Ep. 5, 17 *med.*: novercam tot liberis, *to bring* or *put over,* Capitol. M. Aur. *fin.*: novercam filio, Quint. Decl. 38.—**II.** *To add, subjoin,* Tert. Anim. 36; id. Cor. Mil. 11.

sŭper-ductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [super-duco], *a drawing over, erasure,* Dig. 28, 4, 1, § 1.

* **sŭpĕr-ĕdo,** ĕre, *v. a., to eat besides* or *after* a thing: betae radicem, Plin. 19, 6, 34, § 113.

sŭpĕr-effĕro, ef-ferre, *v. irreg. a., to exalt, extol* (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 49, 30.

sŭpĕr-efflŭo, ĕre, *v. n., to superabound, be superfluous* (late Lat.), Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 14, § 9: mensura, Vulg. Luc. 6, 38: quicquid, Paul. Nol. Carm. 35, 511: PECVNIA, Inscr. Murat. 1772, 8.—**II.** *To be abundantly exalted above*: legi supereffluit doctrina Christi, Ambros. in Luc. 5, 34.

sŭpĕr-effulgĕo, ĕre, 2, *v. n., to be more than effulgent* (late Lat.), Rustic. c. Aceph. p. 1250.

sŭpĕr-ēgrĕdĭor, ĕdi, 3, *v. a., to surmount* (late Lat.): plebeias opiniones, Ambros. Ep. 6.

sŭpĕr-ēlĕvo, āre, *v. a., to raise above* (late Lat.): se (iniquitates), Vulg. Esd. 4, 16, 77.

sŭpĕr-ēmĭco, āre, *v. a., to spring* or *burst forth over* a thing: terram (unda), Sid. Carm. 15, 75.

sŭpĕrēmĭnentĭa, ae, *f.* [super-emineo], *supereminence* (late Lat.): dei, Aug. Serm. 40; id. Gest. Pelag. 30, 55; Ambros. Parad. 2, 8: laudis, Hilar. Trin. 11, 4.

sŭpĕr-ēmĭnĕo, ĕre, *v. a.* and *n., to overtop, to appear* or *be above, to rise above* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). (*a*) *Act.*: victor viros supereminet omnes, Verg. A. 6, 857: umero undas, id. ib. 10, 765: fluctus omnes, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 49: quas omnes aspis supereminens, Amm. 22, 15, 27.—(*β*) *Neutr.*: ut olivae premantur et jus superemineat, Col. 12, 49, 1; Sen. Q. N. 5, 15, 1: herba paulum supereminens extra aquam, Plin. 26, 8, 33, § 50 (al. semper eminens).—Hence, **sŭpĕrēmĭnens,** entis, *P. a., rising above, prominent*; *comp.*, Fulg. Cont. Virg. p. 146.—*Sup.*, Aug. Spir. et Lit. 65.

* **sŭpĕr-ēmŏrĭor,** mŏri, *v. dep. n., to die upon,* Plin. 10, 2, 2, § 4.

sŭpĕr-ēnăto, āre, *v. a., to swim over*: amnem, Luc. 4, 133 Cort.: fluctus omnes, Alcim. Diluv. 4, 240.

* **sŭpĕr-ērectus,** a, um, *Part.* [erigo], *standing overhead*: sol, *vertical,* Amm. 20, 3, 10 dub.

sŭpĕr-ērŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f., a payment in addition* (late Lat.), Ps.-Quint. Decl. 3; 6.

* **sŭpĕr-ērŏgo,** āvi, 1, *v. a., to spend* or *pay out over and above*: si quid forte supererogasti, Cod. Just. 2, 19, 14; Vulg. Luc. 10, 35.

sŭpĕrescit, v. supersum.

sŭpĕr-ēvŏlo, āre, 1, *v. a., to fly away over*: Alpem, Luc. 3, 299.

sŭpĕrexactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superexigo], *a demanding over and above, an excessive demand,* Cod. Just. 10, 20, De superexactionibus.

sŭpĕr-exalto, āre, 1, *v. n., to exalt*

above others, Vulg. Jacob. 2, 13.—*Part.*: superexaltatus deus, Aug. Conf. 3, 2.

sŭpĕr-excēdo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to surpass* (late Lat.), Aug Specul. 6.

* **sŭpĕr-excellens,** entis, *adj.*, *very excellent, superexcellent*, Salv. adv. Avar. 3, 18.

* **sŭpĕr-excurro,** ĕre, *v. n.*, *to run* or *stretch over, to spread over*, Dig. 43, 27, 1, § 2.

* **sŭpĕr-exĕo,** īre, *v. n.*, *to extend over*, Aus. Idyll. 18, 1.

* **sŭpĕr-exigo,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to demand* or *exact over and above*, i. e. *to excess*: damna, Cod. Just. 1, 55, 4.

sŭpĕr-exsulto, āre, 1, *v. n.*, *to leap up, exult greatly*, Symm. Ep. 5, 92; Cassiod. Complex. ad Ep. Jacob. 5.

sŭpĕr-extendo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to stretch over, cause to cover*: in aliquo cutem, Vulg. Ezek. 37, 6.—**II.** *To stretch excessively*: nos, Vulg. 2 Cor. 10, 14.

sŭpĕr-extollo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to raise* or *exalt above* others, Tert. Res. Carn. 24; Vulg. Psa. 71, 16.

sŭper-fĕro, ferre, *v. a.* **I.** *To carry over* or *beyond, to place* or *put over* (post-Aug.): pedem parturienti, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 103.—*Pass., to go, ride, fly, swim*, etc., *over*: pisces, Plin. 9, 16, 25, § 58; App. de Mundo *fin.*; Tert. Bapt. 4; Mart. Cap. 8, § 882.—**II.** *To carry over* or *beyond the time*: periclitari partus, si superferatur, Plin. 32, 10, 46, § 133.—**B.** *To raise high, carry over the head*: aurum, Plin. 33, 4, 25, § 84.—Hence, **sŭperlātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *extravagant, excessive, exaggerated*: verba (with translata), Cic. Part. Or. 15, 53; Quint. 8, 3, 43.

* **sŭper-fēto,** āre, *v. n.*, *to conceive anew while still with young, to superfetate*, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 179; 7, 11, 9, § 48; 8, 55, 81, § 219.

sŭperfĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [superficies], *of* or *belonging to the surface, superficial* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: numerus, *denoting the superficial contents*, Cassiod. Arithm. p. 555; Isid. 3, 7, 4.—**II.** Trop., *superficial*: officia, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 28.

sŭperfĭcĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *situated on another man's land, superficiary* (jurid. Lat.). **I.** *Adj.*: praedia, Dig. 10, 2, 10: aedes, ib. 43, 18, 2: mathematice, ut ita dicam, superficiaria est: in alieno aedificat, Sen. Ep. 88, 28.—**II.** *Subst.*: **sŭperfĭcĭārius,** ii, *m.*, *one who has a house on another man's land, a superficiary*, Dig 6, 1, 74; 39, 2, 18; 43, 17, 3 *med.* al.

sŭper-fĭciens, entis, *P. a.* [super-facio], *superfluous*, Dig. 39, 3, 1, § 11.

sŭperfĭcĭes, ēi, *f.* [super-facies], *the upper side* of a thing, *the top, surface.* **I.** In gen. (post-Aug.): testudinum, *the upper shell*, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 91; 6, 24, 28, § 109; 9, 10, 12, § 35: sardonychum, id. 37, 6, 23, § 89: aquae, *the surface*, Col. 8, 15, 3: arborum, *the part that grows above ground*, id. 4, 11, 1; Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 130; 19, 4, 19, § 56; Col. 11, 3, 21: vitis, id. Arb. 10, 2; 4, 29, 13; 4, 11, 2: aedis, *the roof*, Plin. 34, 3, 7, § 13: Ὑπερῷον superficies, cenaculum, percula, Gloss. Philox.: candelabri, *the upper part, in which the light is placed*, Plin. 34, 3, 6, § 11: terrae, Vulg. Gen. 2, 6 et saep.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Jurid. Lat., *a building*, as standing above the ground: cum aedes ex duabus rebus constent ex solo et superficie, Dig. 41, 3, 23: De superficiebus, ib. 43, 18: superficiem consules ex senatusconsulto aestimabunt, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 7; 4, 2, 5; Liv. 5, 54, 2; Dig. 23, 3, 32; 43, 17, 3, § 5; Col. 1, 5, 9; Inscr. Orell. 3286 al.—Also in the collat. form SVPERFICIVM, Inscr. Grut. 608, 8; Dig. 31, 3, 39; Kalend. Farnes. ap. Grut. 137, 2; 138, 2.—**B.** In math., *a superficies* (only length and breadth), Plin. 11, 48, 108, § 260; Rhem. Fann. Pond. 107; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 2, 6.

sŭperfĭcium, ii, v. superficies, II. A.

sŭper-fīgo, ĕre, fixus, 3, *v. n.*, *to fasten up, fasten thereupon*: superfixa capita hostium portantes redierunt, Liv. 42, 60, 2; Treb. Pol. Claud 3, 5.

sŭper-fīo, fĭeri, *v. n.*, *to be over and above, to be left, to remain* (very rare; not in Cic.): edepol te vocem (ad cenam) libenter, si superfiat locus, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 10; id. Mil. 2, 4, 3; id. Stich. 4, 2, 12; id. Trin. 2, 4, 108: quae superfieri possunt, Col. 12, 1, 5.

sŭper-fixus, v. superfigo.

* **sŭper-flexus,** a, um, *Part.* [flecto], *bent over*: crates, Sid. Ep. 8, 12 *med.*

* **sŭper-flōrescens,** entis, *Part.* [floresco], *blossoming all over*: sibi cucumis, Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 70.

sŭperflŭē, *adv.*, v. superfluus *fin.*

1. sŭper-flŭo, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to run over, overflow* (mostly post-Aug.; only once in Cic.; syn. redundo). **A.** Lit.: in aeneo vase leniter coquuntur, ne superfluant, Cels. 6, 18, 2: fons superfluit, Plin. 31, 4, 28, § 51: superfluentis Nili receptacula, Tac. A. 2, 61: si (Nilus) immodicus superfluxit, Sen. Ben. 6, 7, 3.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To be superabundant, to superabound*: pecunia non superfluens, Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 5: virgines, id. Contr. 1, 3, 4: populus, id. ad Helv. 6, 11: claritas, Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24.—**b.** Transf., *to be superfluous*: nihil neque desit, neque superfluat, Quint. 8, 2, 22; so (opp. deesse) id. 12, 10, 16; cf. id. 10, 7, 13; Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 115.—**2.** *To have a superabundance* of a thing: cum Venetis Aquileia superfluit armis, Sil. 8, 606: redundantes nos et superfluentes juvenili quādam dicendi impunitate et licentiā, etc., Cic. Brut. 91, 316; cf.: orator non satis pressus sed supra modum exsultans et superfluens, *extravagant*, Tac. Or. 18.—*Absol.*: superbus et superfluens (sc. divitiis), Cat. 29, 7.—* **II.** *Act.*, *to flow by* or *past*: nec quae dicentur, superfluent aures, Quint. 2, 5, 13 Spald.

2. sŭperflŭō, *adv.*, v. superfluus *fin.*

sŭperflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [superfluo], *running over, overflowing* (post-Aug.). ***I.** Lit.: flumina campis, Plin. Pan. 82, 5.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Superfluous, unnecessary*: invenissent forsitan necessaria, nisi et superflua quaesissent, Sen Ep. 45, 4; Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 30: leges, Eutr. 10, 8: cura, Vulg. Eccl. 2, 26: superfluum et vanum orare pro mortuis, id. 2 Macc. 12, 44: multa superflua legisse memini, Vop. Aur. 5: species, Capitol. Ant. 8, 7.—**B.** *That is left over, remaining*: fructus superfluos restituere, Dig. 36, 1, 58, § 7: bonorum superfluum restituere, ib. 36, 1, 58, § 1.—*Plur. subst.*: **sŭperflŭa,** ōrum, *n.*: corporis, i. e. *excrements*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 67.—*Adv.*, *superfluously.* (*a*) Form **sŭperflŭē,** Mart. Cap. 3, § 310; Imp. Hon. ad Symm. Ep. 10, 72 *med.*; Aug. Gen. adv. Manich. 2, 7; Hier. Ep. 27, 1.—(*β*) **sŭperflŭō,** Cod. Just. 5, 51, 6; 7, 34, 2; Aug Ep. 28.

sŭperfŏrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [superforum], *superfluous, unnecessary* (late Lat.): labor, Symm. Ep. 3, 48 (al. supervacaneus): super his plura replicare, superforaneum puto, Sid. Ep. 4, 11 *med.*

sŭper-fŏro, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to bore from above* (late Lat.), Scrib. Comp 84.

* **sŭper-frūtico,** āre, *v. n.*, *to sprout forth again*; trop.: talia ingenia, Tert. adv. Valent. 39.

* **sŭper-fŭgio,** gĕre, *v. a.*, *to flee away over* a thing: intactas levis ipse superfugit undas, Val. Fl. 3, 654.

* **sŭper-fulgeo,** ēre, *v. a.*, *to shine over* a thing, *to shine forth*: templa superfulgens, Stat. S. 1, 1, 33.

sŭper-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To pour over* or *upon* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Cæs.). **A.** Lit.: hanc misturam cum composueris, oleum superfundito, Col. 12, 57, 1; 4, 8, 3: unguentum, Plin. Ep 9, 33, 9: magnam vim telorum, Tac. Agr. 36.—*Absol.*: potius mare superfunderet adversus terrarum ereptores, Tac. A. 13, 55 *fin.*—Mid., *to pour itself out, overflow; to spread out, scatter, extend*: Tiberis ripis superfunditur, Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 1: Circus Tiberi superfuso irrigatus, Liv. 7, 3, 2: nuda superfusis tingamus corpora lymphis, Ov. M. 2, 459; cf.: superfusa umoris copia, Quint. 1, 2, 28: jacentem hostes superfusi oppresserunt, *rushing upon him in numbers*, Liv. 39, 49, 5: Albani gens superfusa montibus Caucasiis, *spreading* or *scattered over*, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 39: Callias hanc habuisse causam superfundendi se Italiae, id 12, 1, 2, § 5: superfusis undis, Sen. Thyest. 584; Luc. 7, 365: instar fluminis hostibus superfusi, Amm. 15, 4, 11; 25, 6, 12.—**B.** Trop.: sed nondum fortuna se animo ejus superfuderat, i. e. *become too great for*, Curt. 3, 12, 20: superfundens laetitia, *overflowing, extravagant*, Liv. 5, 7, 8: (Macedonum fama, i. e. nomen, regnum) superfudit se in Asiam, *spread abroad, extended*, id. 45, 9, 5.—**II.** *To pour* or *spread* one thing *over* another (very rare): compositum oleo superfundito, Col. 12, 57, 3: terra superfusa scamnis, id. 2, 4, 3: sedecim alarum conjuncta signa nube ipsā operient ac superfundent equites equosque, Tac. H. 3, 2 *fin.*; Scrib. Comp. 73; 257.

sŭperfūsio, ōnis, *f.* [superfundo], *a pouring* or *spreading over* or *upon* (late Lat.): aquarum caelestium, Amm. 17, 7, 12: pavimenti, Pall. 1, 17, 1.—**II.** *An overflowing*: haec, Ambros. Hexaëm. 3, 3, 14: aquarum, id. ib. 3, 2, 7.

sŭperfūsus, a, um, *Part.* of superfundo.

sŭper-gaudĕo, ēre, 2, *v. n.*, *to rejoice over* (late Lat.): alicui, Vulg. Psa. 34, 19; Ambros. Ep. 70, 20 *fin.*

sŭper-gĕnĕro, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to produce more and more* (late Lat.): generatur et supergeneratur usura, *increases by compound interest*, Ambros. Tob. 13, 43.

sŭper-gestus, a, um, *Part.* [gero]. ***I.** *Carried* or *heaped upon* or *over*: terra, Col. 11, 3, 6.—* **II.** *Covered over, covered up*: orificium, App. M. 9, p. 237.

sŭper-glōrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *exceedingly glorious*, Vulg. Dan. 3, 53.

sŭpergrădior, di, v. supergredior.

sŭpergrĕdio, dĕre, v. supergredior *fin.*

sŭper-grĕdior (**sŭpergrădior,** Plin. 27, 12, 68, § 110), gressus, 3, *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [gradior], *to step, walk*, or *go over* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: limen, Col. 7, 9, 13; Plin. 32, 10, 46, § 133: capram alteram decubusse atque ita alteram proculcatae supergressam, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 201.—**II.** Trop., *to pass over, get over, surmount; to surpass, exceed, excel*: aetatis suae feminas pulchritudine, Tac. A. 13, 45: omnem laudem supergressa, Quint. 6, prooem. § 8: claritatem parentum animi magnitudine, Just. 42, 2, 3: alicujus res gestas, id. 44, 5: crudele praeceptum, supergressum omnia diritatis exempla, Amm. 28, 1, 25.—**B.** *To live through, survive* a period of time: sexaginta annos, Sen. Suas. 6, 6.—**C.** *To be superior to, elevated above*: necessitates, Sen. Ep. 32, 5.

☞ * **a.** *Act.* collat. form **sŭpergrĕdio,** dĕre, *to go over, pass*: duodecimum aetatis annum supergresserat, App. M. 10, p. 238, 34 (dub.).—* **b.** **sŭpergressus,** a, um, in *pass.* signif., Pall. Nov. 4, 2.

1. sŭpergressus, a, um, *Part.* of supergredior and supergredio.

***2. sŭpergressus,** ūs, *m.* [supergredior], *a surpassing, exceeding*: per supergressum, *beyond measure, exceedingly*, Tert. Res. Carn. 40.

* **sŭpĕr-hăbĕo,** ēre, *v. a.*, *to have over* or *upon* a thing: superhabendum cataplasma, Cels. 7, 20, § 7 (perhaps it should be written separate, super habendum).

sŭpĕr-hŭmĕrāle, v. super-umerale.

sŭpĕri, ōrum, v. superus.

sŭpĕr-illĭgo, āre, *v. a.*, *to bind over* or *upon*, Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 40; 30, 6, 17, § 51.

sŭper-illino (**-inl-**), no *perf.*, litum (collat. form superillinitum, App. Herb. 74), 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To smear over, besmear, anoint* with a thing: totum corpus bulbis contritis, Cels. 3, 19, 19.—**II.** *To smear* or *spread* a thing *over* another: idque superillitum panniculo imponendum est, Cels. 6, 18, 9: superinlito butyro ovillo cum melle, Plin. 30, 12, 37, § 111: sucus, App. Herb. 74.

sŭperillĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of superillino.

sŭper-immĭnĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to hang over, overhang* (very rare): pastorem Ense sequens nudo superimminet, Verg. A. 12, 306: terrā superimminente, Sen. Q. N. 5, 15, 1: virgineusque pudor zonae superimminet artus, Avien Arat. 962: mons superimminens, Hilar. in Psa. 124, 3.

* **sŭper-immitto,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to throw over* or *upon*: jecur, Apic. 2, 1.

*** sŭper-impendens,** entis, *Part.* [impendeo], *overhanging:* silvae, Cat. 64, 287.

sŭpĕr-impendo, ĕre, 3, *v. n., to spend* or *exhaust* upon any thing, Vulg. 2 Cor. 12, 15 (transl. of ἐκδαπανάω).

(**sŭpĕr-implĕo,** ēre, *falsely assumed* as *v. a.:* implenturque super puppes, Verg. A. 5, 697; v. super, I. A.)

sŭpĕr-impōno (-inpōno), no *perf.*, pŏsitum, 3, *v. a., to put, place,* or *lay upon* (not ante-Aug.): saxum ingens, Liv. 39, 50, 3: statua superimposita, id. 38, 56, 3: manum, Quint. 1, 1, 27: allium, Cels. 5, 27, 6: cataplasmata, id. 3, 10: radicem arundinis, id. 5, 26, 35: superinposito linteolo, Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 103; Stat. S. 1, 1.

sŭpĕrimpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of superimpono.

***super-incendo,** ĕre, *v. n., to inflame more* or *greatly:* hanc (Venus), Val. Fl. 2, 124.

sŭpĕrincerno, ĕre, 3, *v. a.* [super-incerno], *to sift upon,* Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 74.

sŭpĕr-incĭdens, entis, *Part.* [incido], *falling from above, falling down:* tela, Liv. 2, 10, 11: viri, id. 23, 15, 13: caelestis aqua, Col. 4, 9, 1.

*** sŭpĕr-incīdo,** ĕre, *v. a., to cut into above:* cutem, Cels. 7, 31, 7.

*** sŭpĕr-incresco,** ĕre, *v. n., to grow over* or *upon:* nimius callus, Cels. 8, 19 *fin.*

sŭpĕr-incŭbans, antis, *Part.* [incubo], *lying over* or *upon:* Romanus, Liv. 22, 51.

sŭpĕr-incumbo, cŭbŭi, 3, *v. n., to lay* or *cast one's self upon,* Ov. H. 11, 57; 11, 117.

*** sŭpĕr-incurvātus,** a, um, *adj., bent* or *stooping over,* App. M. 9, p. 220, 13.

sŭpĕr-indictum, i, *n., an extraordinary impost* (jurid. Lat.): de superindicto, Cod. Just. 10, 18; 10, 17, 1; 11, 74, 1.

sŭpĕr-indūco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to draw over, cover over* (post-Aug.): corpus, Quint. 5, 8, 2 *N. cr.:* terram, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 61: tabellas cerā delitā, Just. 2, 10, 14.—**II.** *To cause to come upon, to bring upon:* eis principes, Vulg. 2 Par. 33, 11: in nos magnum malum, id. Dan. 9, 12.—**III.** Trop., *to mention afterwards, to add:* dispositionem caeli, Tert. adv. Herm. 26.

***sŭpĕrinductīcĭus** or **-tīus,** a, um, *adj.* [superinduco], *supposititious:* fratres (with falsi), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3.

sŭpĕrinductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an erasing* any thing written, Dig. 28, 4, 1, § 1.

sŭpĕrinductus, a, um, *Part.* of superinduco.

sŭpĕrindūmentum, i, *n.* [superinduo], *an outer garment* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 42; id. adv. Marc. 5, 12 al.

sŭpĕr-indŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a., to put on over* other clothes (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: paenulam, Suet. Ner. 48; Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 12.—**II.** Trop.: superinduti substantiā aeternitatis, *clothed with,* Tert. Apol 48 *fin.:* in hac carne domicilium indui solet, id. Res. Carn. 42.

sŭpĕrindūtus, a, um, *Part.* of superinduo.

sŭpĕr-infundo, no *perf.*, fūsum, 3, *v. a., to pour over* or *upon:* aquam, Cels. 5, 25, 4; 3, 20: mel, id. 8, 4 *fin.*

sŭpĕrinfūsus, a, um, *Part.* of superinfundo.

sŭpĕr-ingĕro, no *perf.*, gestum, 3, *v. a., to bring upon, to cast* or *heap upon:* acervos leguminum, Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 308: montem, Stat. S. 1, 1, 59: illapsae superingeruntur escae, Prud. Cath. 4, 87.—Poet.: ubi non umquam Titan superingerit ortus, i. e. *does not pour down his morning beams, does not shine,* Tib. 4 (5), 1, 157 (al. super egerit).

sŭpĕringestus, a, um, *Part.* of superingero.

sŭpĕr-inĭcĭo, no *perf.*, jectum, 3, *v. a., to throw on* or *above, to cast over* or *upon* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): raras frondes, Verg. G. 4, 46: textum rude, Ov. M. 8, 640: terram, id. F. 5, 533: togas, id. ib. 6, 570: folia contrita et illita, Cels. 5, 26, 33: fimum, Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 53.

sŭpĕrinjectus, a, um, *Part.* of superinicio.

sŭpĕr-inspĭcĭo, cĕre, *v. a., to oversee, to superintend* (eccl. Lat.): sacra ecclesiae, Sid. Ep. 9, 3 *med.;* 6, 1.

sŭpĕr-insterno, strāvi, 3, *v. a., to spread* or *lay over:* tabulas, Liv. 30, 10, 5; Sil. 7, 28; cf. Verg. A. 2, 722.

*** sŭpĕr-instillo,** āre, *v. a., to drop upon:* olei modicum, Apic. 4, 2 *fin.*

*** sŭpĕr-instrĕpo,** ĕre, *v. n., to sound above:* axis perfractis ossibus, Sil. 2, 186.

sŭpĕrinstructus, a, um, *Part.* of superinstruo.

sŭpĕr-instrŭo, no *perf.*, ctum, 3, *v. a., to build over* or *upon; to arrange over one another:* ut concameratis superinstruas, Cod. Just. 8, 10, 1: ordines vasorum in altitudinem, Col. 9, 7, 3.

sŭpĕr-insultans, antis, *Part.* [insulto], *leaping about upon,* Claud. Gigant. 83.

*** sŭpĕr-intĕgo,** ĕre, *v. a., to cover over:* ora fossarum, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 47.

sŭpĕr-intendo, ĕre, *v. n., to have the oversight of, to superintend* (eccl. Lat.): ut ipsi superintendant et quasi custodiant populum, Aug. in Psa. 126, n. 3; id. Civ. Dei, 19, 19; Hier. Ep. 146, 1.

sŭpĕrintentor, ōris, *m.* [superintendo], *an overseer, superintendent,* Aug. in Psa. 126, n. 3.

*** sŭpĕr-ĭnundo,** āre, *v. a., to overflow;* trop.: ejusmodi eloquiis, Tert. Res. Carn. *fin.*

sŭpĕr-ĭnungo, ĕre, *v. a., to smear over, to besmear, anoint* with any thing: oculos collyrio, Cels. 7, 7, 1; 7, 7, 2; 7, 7, 8; 6, 6, 1.

*** sŭpĕr-invĕho,** ĕre, *v. a., to carry above* or *over:* speciem monstri, Avien. Arat. 1157.

sŭpĕrĭor, ōris, v. superus.

sŭpĕr-irrŭo, ĕre, 3, *v. n., to fall in upon* or *over:* igni, Mar. Vict. Fratr. Machab. 263.

sŭpĕrĭus, *comp.* **1.** *Neutr.* of superior, v. superus.—**2.** From supra, *adv.*, q. v.

*** sŭper-jăcĕo,** ēre, *v. n., to lie over* or *upon:* cataplasma, Cels. 8, 9, 18.

sŭper-jăcĭo, jēci, jectum (superjactus, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non 503, 33; Tac. H. 5, 6), 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To cast* or *throw over* or *upon* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Cæs.). **A.** Lit.: membra superjectā cum tua veste fovet, Ov. H. 16, 222: semina de tabulato, Col. 2, 17, 2: folia, id. 2, 1, 6: aggerem, Suet. Calig. 19: se rogo, Val. Max. 1, 8, 10; 6, 6, 1 *fin.:* ut ille ardentibus tectis superjaceretur, id. 3, 2, ext. 7: et superjecto pavidae natarunt Aequore damae, i. e. *spread over* the earth, *overwhelming,* Hor. C. 1, 2, 11: Phrygia Troadi superjecta, *situated above Troas,* Plin. 5, 32, 41, § 145.—*** B.** Trop., *to overdo, exaggerate:* superjecere quidam augendo fidem, Liv. 10, 30, 4: beneficia (= superare), Sen. Ben. 3, 32 *fin.;* cf. id. ib. 7, 9, 4.—**II.** *To overtop* with any thing (very rare): pontus scopulos superjacit unda, Verg. A. 11, 625: arbores tantae proceritatis, ut sagittis superjaci nequeant, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 21.

sŭper-jacto, āre, *v. a.* ***I.** *To fling* or *toss up:* infantes, Val. Max. 9, 2, 4.—*** II.** *To spring over* a thing: mugiles transversa navigia superjactant, Plin. 9, 15, 21, § 54.

sŭperjactus, a, um, v. superjacio *init.*

sŭperjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superjacio]. ***I.** Lit., *a throwing over* or *on:* vestium, Arn. 3, 108.—**II.** Trop., in rhet., *an exaggeration, hyperbole,* Quint. 8, 6, 67.

1. sŭperjectus, a, um, *Part.* of superjacio.

***2. sŭperjectus,** ūs *m.* [superjacio], *a leaping upon, covering,* Col. 6, 36, 4.

*** sŭper-jūmentārĭus,** ii, *m., a superintendent of the drivers of beasts of burden,* Suet. Claud. 2.

sŭper-jungo, ĕre, 3, *v. a., to subjoin, add* (late Lat.), Inc. Quaest. ex. Nov. Fest. 95.

sŭper-lābor, bi, *v. n. dep., to glide* or *run over* (very rare): in aperto jacentes sidera superlabebantur, Sen. Ep. 90, 42; Sid. Ep. 1, 2 *med.;* Liv. 30, 25, 6 (dub.).

*** sŭper-lăcrimo,** āre, *v. n., to weep* or *drop upon:* vitis, Col. 4, 24, 16.

sŭperlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superfero]. **I.** In rhet., *an exaggerating, hyperbole:* veritatis superlatio atque trajectio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44; Quint. 9, 2, 3; 9, 1, 29; 12, 10, 62: malignitatis, *the highest degree,* App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 20, 40.—**II.** In gram., *the superlative:* (soloecismus) per comparationes et superlationes, Quint. 1, 5, 45; Charis. p. 88 sq. P.

sŭperlātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [superlatus]; in gram.: nomen, *superlative, in the superlative degree,* Charis. p. 87 P.; Prisc. p. 605 ib.—**II.** *Hyperbolic, exaggerated:* sententiae, Isid. 2, 21, 16.—Hence, *adv.:* **sŭperlātīvē,** *superlatively, in the superlative,* Charis. p. 87 P.

sŭperlātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of superfero.

sŭper-laudābĭlis, e, *adj., extremely to be praised,* Vulg. Dan. 3, 53; 3, 54.

‡ sŭperlīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [super-limen], *a lintel,* Plin. 29, 4, 26, § 83: LAPIDEVM, Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 324.

sŭperlīmĭnāre, is, *n.* [superlimen], *a lintel,* Vulg. Exod. 12, 23.—*Plur.*, Vulg. Amos, 9, 1 (transl. of the Heb. הַסִּפִּים); id. Exod. 12, 7.

sŭper-līno, no *perf.*, lĭtum, 3, *v. a., to daub* or *smear over* (post-Aug.). **I.** *To daub* or *smear* a thing *over* something: radicem in vino decoctam, Plin. 27, 6, 24, § 42.—**II.** *To smear over, besmear* with something: laser visco, ut haereat, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 103: dolium, Pall. Oct. 14, 5.

sŭperlĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superlino], *a smearing over,* Marc. Emp. 8 *med.*

sŭper-lūcĕo, ēre, 2, *v. n., to shine* (late Lat.), Hier. in Psa. 89.

sŭper-lucror, āri, 1, *v. a., to gain in addition:* talenta, Vulg. Matt. 25, 20.

sŭper-lūgĕo, ēre, 2, *v. n., to mourn over in addition* (late Lat.), Aug. in Job, 27.

sŭper-mando, ĕre, *v. a., to chew* or *eat after* something else: raphanos, Plin. 31, 6, 33, § 65.

sŭper-mĕo, āre, *v. n.* and *a., to go, glide,* or *flow over:* aquae, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224; Amm. 24, 1, 7; Sol. 37 *med.*

sŭper-mētior, mensus, 4, *v. dep. a., to mete out abundantly:* alimenta, Tert. Anim. 38.

sŭper-mĭco, āre, *v. a., to leap over* or *beyond:* austrum, Avien. 845.

sŭper-mitto, mīsi, 3, *v. a., to throw* or *pour over* or *upon; to put in afterwards, add,* etc. (post-class.): aquam, Just. 12, 14, 9; Curt. 10, 4, 20; Apic. 5, 3, § 194; 2, 1, § 40.

*** sŭper-mŏlāris,** e, *adj.:* lapis, *the upper millstone,* Ambros. Tob. 21, 83.

*** sŭper-mundĭālis,** e, *adj., that is above the world, supermundane:* substantiae, Tert. Anim. 18.

*** sŭper-mūnĭo,** īre, *v. a., to fortify* or *protect above:* alvearia porticibus, Col. 9, 7, 4.

sŭper-nans, nantis, *Part.* [no], *swimming above* or *at top,* Macr. S. 7, 12.

sŭpernas, ātis, *adj.* [supernus], *of* or *belonging to the upper country, upper* or *northern,* as regards Rome (post-Aug.): Caretini (opp. infernates), Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106: abies, i. e. *growing on the Upper* or *Adriatic Sea* (opp. infernas, of the Tyrrhene Sea), id. 16, 39, 76, § 197: persica e Sabinis, id. 15, 12, 11, § 40: VINVM, Inscr. Rein. cl. 3, n. 88; cf. Inscr. Orell. 995: ventus, *the northeast-by-north wind,* Vitr. 1, 6.—Augustus jestingly called Maecenas adamas supernas (as the Adriatic produced no diamonds), Macr. S. 2, 4.

sŭper-năto, āre, *v. n., to swim above* or *on top, to float* (post-Aug.), Col. 12, 9, 2; Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 65; 28, 9, 35, § 134; App. M. 6, p. 180, 36; Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 179.—With *dat.:* arieti (Phryxum), App. M. 6, p. 185, 33.

sŭper-nātus, a, um, *Part.* [nascor], *growing over* or *above:* gravia ulcera, Cels. 8, 2: caule, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 45.

sŭpernē, *adv.*, v. supernus *fin.*

sŭpernĭtas, ātis, *f.* [supernus], *highness, height:* supernitatum, Tert. adv. Val. 7

sŭper-nōmĭno, āre, *v. a., to surname:* quem Philadelphum, Tert. Apol. 18.

sŭper-nŭmĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj., supernumerary* (post-class.): accensi, hoc est

postea additi, quam fuisset leg o completa, quos nunc supernumerarios vocant, Veg Mil 2, 19 *fin*, Aug. in Psa. 146, 9

sŭper-nŭmĕro, are, 1, *v a*, *to count in over and above* (late Lat), Primas ad Apoc. 3, ad 9, 16

sŭpernus, a, um, *adj* [super], *that is above on high, upper, celestial, supernal* (mostly post Aug , not in Cic or Cæs.) pars oris, Plin 7, 16, 15, § 69 vulnera, id 2, 56, 57, § 147 Tusculum, *lofty*, i e. *standing on high ground*, Hor Epod 1, 29, cf ballistae in humiliora ex supernis valentes, Amm 19, 7, 5 superna (opp inferna), Lucr 5, 647 jactus ex supernis in infima, Gell. 9, 1, 2 album mutor in alitem Superna, *above*, Hor C 2, 20, 11 Muret (al super ne) aquilones, qui alti superni que sunt, Gell 2, 30, 9 partes, id 12, 1, 13 numen, *celestial*, Ov M 15 128 dei, Luc 6, 430 lux, *of the sun*, id 6, 733 leges, id. 9, 556 superna litora, *the upper*, i e. *northern shore*, Mel 2, 4 —*Adv* **sŭpernē** (with short e, Lucr 6, 544, 6, 597, Hor C 2, 20, 11), *from above, above, upwards* neve ruant caeli penetralia templa superne, Lucr 1, 1105 superne in statione locata, id 6, 192 desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne, Hor A P 4 non peccat superne, id. S 2, 7, 64 volvitur amnis, Verg A 6, 659 gladium superne jugulo defigit, Liv 1, 25, 12, cf id. 1, 51, 9, 7, 10, 9 hoc genus superne tendit, *up, upwards*, Plin 19, 5, 25, § 76

sŭpĕro, avi, atum, 1, *v n* and *a* [id] **I.** *Neutr*, *to go over, to rise above, over top, surmount* **A.** Lit. (very rare, syn. transcendo) maximo saltu superabit gravidus armatis equus, *surmounted, leaped the wall*, Enn ap Macr S 6, 2 (Trag v 97 Vahl) sol superabat ex mari, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 41 ripis superat mihi atque abundat pectus laetitia meum, id. ib 2, 1, 6 jugo superans, *passing over the summit*, Verg A 11, 514 superat agger ad auras, Stat Th 4 458 (angues) superant capite et cervicibus altis, Verg A. 2, 219 —**B.** Trop (freq and class) **1.** *To have the upper hand* or *superiority, to be superior, to overcome, surpass* (syn vinco) denique nostra superat manus, Plaut Am 1, 1, 80 quâ (sc. virtute) nostri milites facile superabant, Caes B G 3, 14, 1, 40 numero militum, Liv 29, 30 8, cf numero hostis, virtute Romanus superat, id 9, 32, 7 tantum superantibus malis, id 3, 16, 4 sorte, id 38, 36, 10 victor, superans animis Verg A 5, 473 hostes equitatu superare, Nep Ages 3, 6 unde salo superant venti, Prop 3, 5 (4, 4), 29 superat sententia Sabini, Caes B G 5, 31 si superaverit morbus, Plin. Ep 7, 1, 3 —**2.** *To exceed, be in excess, be superfluous, to be abundant, to abound* (syn supersum) in quo et deesse aliquam partem et superare mendosum est, Cic de Or 2, 19, 83 pecunia superabat? at egebas, id Or 67, 224 uter igitur est divitior? cui deest an cui superat? id. Par 6, 3, 49 quis tolerare potest, illis divitias superare, nobis rem familiarem etiam ad necessaria deesse? Sall C 20, 11 cui quamquam virtus, gloria superabant, id J 64, 1 quae Jugurthae fesso superaverant, *had been too much for*, id. ib 70, 2 de eo quod ipsis superat, Cic. Fin 5, 15, 42 Quinto delegabo, si quid aeri meo alieno superabit et emptionibus, id Att 13, 46, 3 superabat umor in arvis, Lucr 5, 804 superante multitudine, Liv 3, 5 cum otium superat, id. 3, 17 num tibi superat superbia? Plaut. Am 2, 2, 86 gentis superant tibi laudes, Tib 4, 1, 28 dum superat gregibus juventas, Verg G 3, 63 si superant fetus, id ib 1, 189 quam facile tunc sit omnia impedire et quam hoc Caesari superet, non te fallit, perh *how exceedingly easy it would have been*, Cael ap Cic. Fam 8, 5, 3 dub —**3.** *To be left over, to remain, survive* (syn. supersum) quae superaverint animalia capta, immolant, Caes B G 6, 17 quod superaret pecuniae, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 84, § 195 quae arma superabunt, Pompon. ap Cic Att 8, 12, A, § 4, Plaut Truc. 5, 49 nihil ex raptis commeatibus superabat, Liv 22, 40, 8 pepulerunt jam paucos superantes, id 22 49, 5 si de quincunce remota est Uncia quid superat? Hor A P 328 sex superant versus, Prop 4 (5), 2, 57 pars quae sola mei superabit corporis, ossa, Tib 3 2, 17, Plaut Truc. prol 20 superet modo Mantua nobis, Verg E. 9, 27 uter eorum vita superarit, *whichever survives*, Caes. B G 6, 19 quae superaverint animalia, id ib 6, 17 quid puer Ascanius? superatne et vescitur aura? Verg A 3, 339 captae superavimus urbi, id. ib 2, 643, Liv 29, 7, 7 quid igitur superat, quod purgemus? id. 45, 24, 1 —**II.** *Act*, *to go over* or *pass over, rise above, to mount, ascend, to surmount, over top* **A.** Lit **1.** In gen in altisono Caeli clipeo temo superat Stellas, Enn. ap Varr L L. 7, § 73 Mull (Vahl Enn. p 119, om stellas) superavit, Caes B C 1, 48 vento sum aequor, Ov Ib 591 fluvium, Luc. 4, 150 mare, Sen. Oet 128 pedibus salsas lacunas, Lucr 3, 1031 munitiones, Liv 5, 8, 10 quas (Alpes) nulla dum viâ superatas, id. 5, 34, 6, 21, 26, 4, 21, 30, 5, 21, 38, 1, 23, 45, 3 Tauro monte superato, id. 35, 13, 4 montes, Verg G 3, 270 Alpes cursu, Luc 1, 183 immensa montium juga, Plin Pan 81, 1 Caucasum, Curt 7, 3, 22 hoc jugum, Verg A 6, 676 fossas, id ib 9, 314 summi fastigia tecti Ascensu, id ib 2, 303, cf caprae gravido superant vix ubere limen, id. G 3, 317 retia saltu (vulpes), Ov M 7, 767 tantum itineris, *to traverse, pass over*, Tac Agr 33 regionem castrorum, *to go past* or *beyond*, Caes. B C 1, 69, cf Cic Tusc 1, 19, 43 insidias circa ipsum iter locatas, Liv 2, 50, 6 collocatur in eo turris tabulatorum quae superaret fontis fastigium, *but so as to overtop, command*, Hirt B G 8, 41 superat (Parnassus) cacumine nubes, Ov M 1, 317 —**2.** In partic **a.** Naut. t t, *to sail by* or *past* a place, a promontory, etc , *to double* or *weather* a point, etc promontorium, Lucil ap Serv Verg A 1, 244, Auct. B Afr 62, 3, Liv 26, 26, 1, 30, 25, 6, 31, 23, 3, Tac A. 15, 46 et saep Euboeam, Nep Them 3, 3 cursu Isthmon, Ov Tr 1, 11, 5 intima Regna Liburnorum et fontem Timavi, Verg A 1, 244 Serv — Poet, transf musarum scopulos, Enn ap Cic Brut 19, 76 (Ann v 223 Vahl) — **b.** *To rise above, exceed* in height ut alibi umbilico tenus aqua esset, alibi genua vix superaret, Liv 36, 45, 9, cf posterior partes superat mensura priores, i e. *exceeds in size*, Ov M 15, 378 —**B.** Trop, *to surpass, excel, exceed, outdo, outstrip* in any quality, in value, etc **1.** In gen non potest quaestus consistere, si eum sumptus superat, Plaut Poen 1, 2, 74 ne sumptus fructum superet, Varr R R 1, 53 qui omnes homines supero atque antideo cruciabilitatibus animi, Plaut Cist 2, 1, 3 virtute, laude, dignitate, Cic Planc 2, 6 sq aut ingenio aut fortuna aut dignitate superari, id Lael 3, 11 omnes homines constantiâ et gravitate, id Fam 1, 9, 16 doctrinâ Graecia nos et omni litterarum genere superabat, id Tusc 1, 1, 3 auctoritatis pondere et utilitatis ubertate, id. de Or 1, 44, 195, Hirt B G 8, prooem § 4 aliquem nobilitate, Ov P 3, 2 56 Phoebum superare canendo, Verg E 5, 9 omnes scelere, Liv 29, 8 aliquem dignitate vitae, Nep Alcib 11, 2 aliquem ingenio, id. Dion, 4, 1 duritia ferrum, Ov H 2, 137 vel cursu superare canem vel viribus aprum, Hor Ep 1, 18, 51 omnes in ceteris artibus, Nep Epam 2, 2 summam spem civium incredibili virtute, Cic Lael 3, 11 non dubitabam, quin hanc epistulam multi nuntii, fama denique esset ipsa tua celeritate superatura, *will outstrip*, id Q Fr 1, 1, 1 — **2.** In partic, in milit lang, *to overcome, subdue, conquer, vanquish* (syn debello) victis hostibus, quos nemo posse superari ratu'st Plaut Am 2, 2, 24 armatos ac victores, Caes B G 1, 40 maximas nationes, id ib 3, 28, 2, 24 quos integros superavissent, id B C 2 5 bello superatos esse Arvernos et Rutenos a Q Fabio Maximo id B G 1, 45 si Helvetios superaverint Romani id. ib 1, 17 Massilienses bis proelio navali superati, id. B C 2, 22 clam ferro incautum superat, Verg A. 1, 350 bello superatus Ov M 12, 364 Asiam bello, Nep Ages. 4 3 tota insula in unâ urbe superata est, Flor 2, 6 —**b.** Transf, in gen quem (C Curium) nemo ferro potuit superare nec auro, Enn ap Cic Rep 3, 3, 6 (Ann v 220 Vahl) in quo (genere officii) etiam si multi mecum contendent, omnes facile superabo, Cic. Fam 5, 8 4 si erum videt superare amorem, Plaut Aul. 4, 1, 7 hanc (orationem) assidua ac diligens scriptura superabit, Cic de Or 1, 33, 150 si meam spem vis improborum fefellerit atque superaverit, id. Cat. 4, 11, 23 injurias fortunae facile veterum philosophorum praeceptis superabat, id. Fin. 4, 7, 17 pareatur necessitati, quam ne dii quidem superant, *which even the gods are not above, not superior to*, Liv 9, 4, 16 casus omnes, Verg A 11, 244 superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est, id ib 5, 710 labores, id ib 3, 368 difficultates omnes, Vell 2, 120, 4 cum incedendi nimietate jam superarer, Amm 19, 8, 6 —Hence, **sŭpĕrans,** antis, *P a* ***A.** *Rising high, prominent, high, lofty* mons superantissimus, Sol. 2 *med* —***B.** *Prevailing, predominant* superantior ignis, Lucr 5, 394

sŭpĕr-obductus, a, um, *Part* [obduco], *drawn over* pallium, Paul Nol Carm 22, 110

sŭpĕr-obrŭo (usually separate, **sŭper obrŭo**), ŭi, ŭtum, 3, *v a.*, *to cover over, overwhelm* (very rare) Tarpeiam in gestis armis, Prop 4 (5), 4, 91 Hecubam injectis saxis, Aus Epit. 25

sŭpĕrobrŭtus, a, um, *Part* of super obruo

sŭpĕr-ŏbumbro, are, 1, *v a*, *to over shadow* (late Lat.), Mar Merc. Cyrill Incarn Unigen 14

* **sŭpĕr-occĭdens,** entis, *Part* [occido] *setting just after* luna soli antecedenti, Macr Somn Scip 1, 18 *med.*

sŭpĕr-ŏpĕrĭo, ire, 4, *v n*, *to cover over* (late Lat), S S Psa. 105, 17, ap Aug ad loc

sŭpĕr-ordĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f*, *the choice of a bishop's successor*, Ambros. Ep 12, 5

sŭpĕr-ordĭno, are, 1, *v a*, *to appoint in addition, to add something to* testamentum, Vulg Gal 3 15, Tert. adv Marc 5, 4

sŭper-partĭcŭlāris, e, *adj* numerus, *containing a number and an aliquot part of it besides, superparticular*, Mart Cap 7, § 761

sŭper-partĭens, entis, *Part* [partio] numerus, *containing a number and several aliquot parts of it besides*, Mart Cap 7, § 762

* **sŭper-pendens,** entis, *Part* [pendeo] *overhanging* saxa, Liv 37, 27, 7

sŭpĕr-perspĭcĭo, cĕre, 3, *v n*, *to look away over*, Sol 6

sŭper-pĕto, ĕre, 3, *v a*, *to ask further* (late Lat), Ven Fort Vit Leob 6

sŭperpictus, a, um, *Part* of super pingo

sŭper-pingo, no *perf*, pictus, 3, *v a*, *to paint above* or *over* (late Lat), Sol 17, Avien Arat 906

* **sŭper-plaudo,** ĕre, *v n*, *to clap* or *flap over* or *at* a thing pinnulis, Sol 2 *fin*

* **sŭper-pollŭo,** ŭi, 3, *v a*, *to cover with pollution* omnem terram (iniquitas), Vulg Esd 4, 15, 6

* **sŭperpondĭum,** ii, *n* [super pondus] *an overweight*, App M 7, p 196, 2.

sŭper-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsitum, 3, *v a.*, *to put* or *place over* or *upon, to set up* (perh not ante Aug) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen superpositum capiti decus (i e pileus), Liv 1, 34 altissimam turrim congestis pilis, Suet Claud 20 *fin* statuam marmoream Jano, id Aug 31 villam profluenti, Col. 1, 5, 4, cf villa colli superposita, Suet. Galb. 4 ut omnis materia jugo superponatur, Col 4, 25, 4 vitis, quae uno jugo superponatur, id. 5, 5, 15 aegra superposita membra fovere manu, Ov H 21, 190 desertis Africae duas Aethiopias superponunt, *place above* or *beyond*, Plin 5 8, 8, § 43, cf Galatia superposita, *situated above*, id 5, 32, 42, § 146 hominis collo superpositum, Capitol Max et Balb 9, Plin Ep 5, 6, 27 —With *abl* arx asperi montis interrupta planitie superposita Amm 24, 2, 12 —**B.** In partic, medic t. t., *to lay on, apply* a plaster or the like, Cels 5, 26, 35, Plin 29, 6, 38, § 126, 32, 7, 24, § 75 emplastrum loco dolenti, Scrib Comp 206 —**II.** Trop, *to place over* or *above* **A.** *To place* or *set over*, of official station, etc. Perperna in maritimam regionem superpositus, Liv Fragm Libr 91 ut unus de presbyteris superponeretur ceteris, Hier in Ep ad Tit 1, 5 puer super hoc positus officium, Petr 56 T FLAVIO SVPERPOSITO MEDICORVM *president*, Inscr Grut. 581, 7 —***B.** *To place before, prefer* Stoici volunt superponere

huic etiam aliud genus magis principale, Sen Ep. 58, 13 — **C.** *To place after, postpone:* (ante gesta) levioribus superponenda sunt, Quint 9, 4, 25: summum est enim . . . huic deinde aliquid superpositum, id. 8, 4, 6; Col 3, 10, 7.

sŭperpŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superpono], *a paroxysm* in disease, Cael Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 179 al

sŭperpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of superpono

sŭper-postŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f*, *an additional demand*, Cod. Th. 7, 4, 28

sŭper-quartus, a, um, *adj*; of a number, *one fourth as much more* (i e. that bears to another the ratio of 5 to 4): numerus, Mart Cap. 7, § 761 sq

sŭper-quătĭo, ĕre, *v a*, *to shake above, or over and above*, Avien. Arat. 1205

sŭper-quintus, a, um, *adj*; of a number, *one fifth as much more* (i e. which bears to another the ratio of 6 to 5): numerus, Boëth. Arithm. 1, 24; Mart Cap 7, § 761 sq

sŭper-rāsus, a, um, *Part.* [rado], *scraped over:* clavi pedum, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 104.

sŭperrĭmus, v. superus, III. A.

sŭper-rŭo, ĕre, *v a* and *n*, *to fall* or *rush upon; act.:* Socratem, App M. 1, p 109, 31. — *Neutr.:* corpori, App M. 2, p 126 —*Absol*, Amm 16, 12, 53.

* **sŭper-săpĭo,** ĕre, *v n*, *to possess very good taste*, Tert. Anim. 18.

sŭper-scando (**sŭperscendo**), ĕre, *v. a., to climb* or *step over* (rare; not ante-Aug): somno strata corpora, Liv. 7, 36, 2: sentes, Col 11, 3, 7: ubi prostrato superscenditur, Tert. Poen. 10

sŭperscendo, ĕre, v. the preced. art.

sŭper-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3, *v a.*, *to write upon* or *over, to superscribe* (post-Aug), Dig 28, 4, 1; 50, 10, 4; Schol. Juv. 6, 123 —**II.** Esp, *to write over* as a correction, Suet. Ner. 52 *fin*; Gell 20, 6, 14.

sŭperscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superscribo], *an inscription, superscription*, Vulg Matt. 22, 20; id. Luc 23, 38; Schol. Juv. 5, 34; Hilar in Psa 63, 1.

sŭper-sĕdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2, *v. n* and *a*, *to sit upon* or *above.* **I.** Lit (very rare; not in Cic or Cæs): eques Romanus elephanto supersedens, Suet Ner. 11: tentorio (aquila), id. Aug 96: corio (damnati), Amm 23, 6, 82: utribus, id. 25, 8, 2.—With *acc*: ansam (aspis), App M. 11, p 262, 29. —**II.** Trop ***A.** *To preside over:* vilicus litibus familiae supersedeat, i e *decide them*, Cato, R R. 5, 1 — **B.** *To be above* or *superior to, to forbear, to refrain* or *desist from, to pass, omit* (the predom. and class. signif.); constr. usu with *abl*, less freq with *dat*, *acc*, or *inf.* (α) With *abl:* ita censeo facias, ut supersedeas hoc labore itineris, Cic Fam 4, 2, 4: proelio, Caes. B G 2, 8 istis rebus, Plaut Ep. 1, 1, 37: istis verbis, id. Poen 1, 3, 5: nuptiis, Turp. ap. Non 40, 8 (Com Rel v. 163 Rib)· commo de principio, Auct Her. 3, 9, 17 et saep — *Impers pass:* posse complexione supersederi, Cic Inv. 1, 40, 72: supersederi litibus et jurgiis, Liv 38, 51, 8: divinis rebus, id. 6, 1, 12 tributo ac delectu supersessum est, id. 7, 27, 4: quod cum acciderit, omnino oratione supersedendum est, Cic Inv. 1, 21, 30: supersedendum multitudine verborum, id. ib 1, 20, 28 complexione, Auct Her 2, 19, 30 — (β) With *dat* pugnae, Auct. B Afr 75, 2· maledicto, App Mag p 285, 19 — (γ) With *acc:* operam, Gell. 2, 29, 13 —*Pass* haec causa non visa est supersedenda, Auct. Her 2, 17, 26: istis omnibus supersessis, App Flor p 359, 9 —(δ) With *inf:* de virtute eorum accusanda proloqui supersede runt, Sisenn. ap Non 40, 11 supersedissem loqui apud vos, Liv. 21, 40, 1: certare, id. 4, 7, 8; 34, 59, 2 quae in vulgus edita ejus verbis invertere supersedeo, Tac. A. 15, 63 *fin:* scribere, Plin Ep 5, 7, 5: castigare territos, Curt 5, 6, 14 spectare supersedit, Suet. Tit. 7· deflectere ad visendum Apin supersedit, id. Aug 93· ut venire supersedeant, Val Max. 2, 8, 6

sŭpersellĭum, i, *n*, *a shabrack:* quod sellam tegebat, Vita Caes 2, 2, 20

sŭpersēmĭnātor, ōris, *m* [supersemino], *one who sows upon* or *in addition*, Tert Anim 16 *fin*

sŭper-sēmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a*, *to sow upon* or *over* (eccl. Lat), Tert. adv. Prax. 1 *med*; Hier. Ep 30, 14

sŭper-sĕro, sēvi, 3, *v a*, *to sow over* or *upon, to sow in addition*, Hilar. in Psa. 127, 11; Arn. ib 55

sŭpersessus, a, um, *Part* of supersedeo

* **sŭper-sĭlĭens,** entis, *Part* [salio], *leaping* or *alighting upon:* volucris, Col. 8, 3, 7.

sŭper-sisto, stiti, 3, *v. a*, *to place one's self upon* or *over, to stand upon* or *over* (post-class): tribunal ligneum, App M. 11, p 269, 9: sicarium, id. ib 8, p 206, 20: caeremoniali scientiae, Amm. 29, 1, 31.

sŭper-spēro, āvi, 1, *v n*, *to hope exceedingly*, Vulg. Psa. 118, 43; 118, 74.

sŭper-spersus, a, um, *Part.* [spargo], *strewn* or *sprinkled over* (late Lat.): gemma stellis puniceis, Sol. 27 *med.:* camelopardalis candidis maculis, id. 30 *med*; Arn. 7, p 280

sŭper-stagno, āvi, 1, *v n*, *to spread out into a lake.* si amnis Nar in rivos deductus superstagnavisset, Tac A. 1, 79.

* **sŭper-stātūmĭno,** āre, *v a.*, *to place above as a foundation:* rudus, Pall. 1, 9, 4.

sŭper-sterno, no *perf.*, strātum, 3, *v a*, *to strew* or *spread upon, to spread over, cover over* (very rare): pavimenta te stacea, Col. 1, 6, 13: superstrati cumuli, Liv 10, 29, 19: fossam ponte solubili, Amm. 16, 8, 10.

superstĕs, itis, *adj.* [super sto] **I.** *One who stands by* or *is present at* any thing, *a by stander, witness* (only in the foll. passages): superstites testes praesentes significat, cujus rei testimonium est, quod superstitibus praesentibus ei, inter quos controversia est, vindicias sumere jubentur. Plautus in Artemone: nunc mihi licet quidvis loqui, nemo hic adest superstes, Fest. p 305 Müll.; cf Serv. Verg. A. 3, 339: suis utrisque superstitibus praesentibus istam viam dico: inite viam, an old legal formula in Cic Mur 12, 26 — **B.** Poet, pregn., *standing over* as in triumph: spoliisque animosa superstes, Unda, velut victrix, sinuataque despicit undas, Ov. M 11, 552, Stat. Th 8, 471.—**II.** *That remains alive after another's death, outliving, surviving* (the predom signif); constr. usually with *dat*; less freq with *gen* or *absol* (α) With *dat:* sicut tuum vis unicum gnatum tuae Superesse vitae sospitem et superstitem, Plaut As. 1, 1, 2: ut vitae tuae superstes suppetat, id Trin. 1, 2, 19: ut tibi superstes uxor aetatem siet, id As. 1, 1, 6: ita mihi atque huic sies superstes, Ter. Heaut 5, 4, 7: ut viro tuo semper sis superstes, Plaut. Cas 4, 4, 2: ut sui sibi liberi superstites essent, Cic N. D 2, 28, 72: superstes filio pater, Liv. 1, 34, 3. rei publicae, Cic Fam 6, 2, 3; 9, 17, 1: ubi privatus superstes regno suo consenescat, Liv. 42, 50, 8. patriae (Aeneas) Hor C S 42: gloriae suae, Liv. 2, 7, 8: priscis illa superstes avis, Ov. A. A. 3, 128: ceteri (liberi) superstites patri fuerunt, Suet. Calig 7: cenis tribus perna superstes, Mart. 10, 48, 17· Tiberio, Tac A. 5, 8 — (β) With *gen* (mostly post-Aug): utinam te non solum vitae, sed etiam dig nitatis meae superstitem reliquissem! Cic. Q. Fr 1, 3, 1 alterius vestrum superstes, Liv 40, 8, 18: omnium, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 156: superstes omnium meorum, Quint. 6, prooem § 4, cf· omnium suorum, Suet Tib 62 *fin.*. iniquorum, Tac A. 3, 4 *fin:* non modo aliorum sed etiam nostri superstites sumus, id Agr 3· multique superstites bellorum infamiam laqueo finierunt, id G 6 *fin* —(γ) *Absol:* quod superstitem Augustum reliquisset, Suet. Aug 59· mortem obiit repentinam superstitibus liberis, etc, id. ib 4· liberis superstitibus, Quint. 6, prooem § 6: per ecastor scitus puer est natus Pamphilo Deos quaeso, ut sit superstes, *that he may live*, Ter And. 3, 2, 7· superstes hereditatem regni accipiam (sc patri), Liv 40, 11, 6· illum aget pennâ metuente solvi Fama superstes, Hor C 2, 2, 8· me tamen exstincto fama superstes erit, Ov Tr 3, 7, 50· dimidia parte superstes ero, id. ib 1, 2, 44. post mea mansurum fata superstes opus, id Am 3, 15, 20· superstite Româ, Luc 7, 660· (silva fertur) Nymphas etiam mutasse superstes, i e *survived their transformations*, Stat Th 6, 95

sŭper-stillo, āre, *v. a.*, *to drop upon, pour on drop by drop:* oleum, Apic. 8, 7 *fin*; 9, 13; Cael. Aur Tard. 5, 1, 18

sŭperstĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [super-sto; orig a standing still over or by a thing; hence, amazement, wonder, dread, esp of the divine or supernatural] **I.** *Excessive fear of the gods, unreasonable religious belief, superstition* (different from religio, a proper, reasonable awe of the gods; cf.: religio veri dei cultus est, superstitio falsi, Lact 4, 28, 11): horum sententiae omnium non modo superstitionem tollunt, in quâ inest timor inanis deorum, sed etiam religionem, quae deorum cultu pio continetur, Cic N. D 1, 42, 117. majores nostri superstitionem a religione separaverunt, id. ib 2, 28, 71; cf: contaminata superstitio, id. Clu. 68, 194: nec vero superstitione tollenda religio tollitur, id. Div. 2, 72, 148: superstitio error insanus est, Sen Ep 123, 16: superstitiones aniles, Cic. N. D 2, 28, 70: sagarum superstitio, id. Div. 2, 63, 129· tristis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 79: vana, Sil. 5, 125: magicas superstitiones objectabat, Tac A. 12, 59: exitialis, id. ib 15, 44: quam multi, qui contemnant (somnia) eamque superstitionem imbecilli animi atque anilis putent! Cic Div. 2, 60, 125: barbara superstitio, id. Fl 28, 67; id. Div. 1, 4, 7: quâ (superstitione) qui est imbutus, id. Fin. 1, 18, 60; Quint 3, 1, 22: victi superstitione animi, Liv. 7, 2, 3. captus quâdam superstitione animus, id. 26, 19, 4: magna superstitio natalis amicae, Ov. A. A. 1, 417: quod novas superstitiones introduceret, Quint 4, 4, 5: superstitio est timor superfluus et delirus, Serv. Verg A. 8, 187: superstitionem mihi excute, Sen. Ep 121, 4 —**2.** Transf., in gen: superstitio praeceptorum, *an excessive regard, scrupulous observance*, Quint 4, 2, 85.— * **B.** Objectively, *an object that inspires dread:* adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, Una superstitio superis quae reddita divis, Verg. A. 12, 817.— **II.** In post-Aug. prose sometimes for religio, *religious awe, sanctity; a religious rite:* hujus (virtutis) quâdam superstitione teneantur, hanc ament, Sen Ep. 95, 35: templi, Just. 39, 3, 9: superstitiones atque cura deorum, id. 41, 3, 6

sŭperstĭtĭōsē, *adv*, v. superstitiosus *fin.*

sŭperstĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [superstitio], *full of superstition, superstitious* **I.** Lit: ita factum est in superstitioso et religioso alterum vitii nomen alterum laudis, Cic N. D 2, 28, 72: nimium esse superstitiosum non oportere, id. Dom 40, 105: isti philosophi superstitiosi et paene fanatici, id. Div. 2, 57, 118· principes, Liv. 6, 5, 6· nimiâ et superstitiosâ religione sese alligaverat, Nigid. ap Gell. 4, 9, 2· sollicitudo, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: in omni divinatione imbecilli animi facile superstitiosa ista concipiunt, id. ib 2, 39, 81.— *Comp:* per omnia quasi superstitiosiores vos video, Vulg Act 17, 22 —*Sup:* saeculum, Tert adv. Gnost. 2 —**II.** Transf, *soothsaying, prophetic, prophetical* (ante-class): superstitiosus quidem est; vera praedicat, Plaut Curc 3, 27; id Am 1, 1, 167: quid si ista aut superstitiosa aut hariola est? id. Rud 4, 4, 95. hariolationes, Enn. ap Cic Div. 1, 31, 66 (Trag v 79 Vahl): unde superstitiosa primum saeva evasit vox fera, Poet ib 2, 56, 115 (Trag Rel. Inc v 19 Rib) —*Adv:* **sŭperstĭtĭōsē. 1.** (Acc to I.) *Superstitiously:* neque id dicitis superstitiose aut aniliter, Cic N. D 3, 39, 92; id. Div. 1, 55, 126; Suet. Dom 15.—**2.** Transf, in gen. (cf superstitio, I A 2), *too scrupulously, too nicely* or *exactly* (only in Quint.): inhaerere cogitatis, Quint 10, 6, 5: fieri, id. 1, 1, 13

sŭperstĭto, āre, *v a* and *n* [superstes] * **I.** *Act*, *to keep alive, preserve.* regnumque nostrum ut sospitent superstitentque, Enn. ap Non 170, 14; 176, 3 (Trag v 331 Vahl) —* **II.** *Neutr*, *to be over* or *remaining* ut mihi supersit, suppetat, superstitet, Plaut Pers 3, 1, 3

sŭper-sto, āre, *v n* and *a*, *to stand upon* or *over* (perh not ante-Aug)· signa cum columnis, quibus superstabant, Liv. 40, 2, 2 columnae (statua), Suet Galb 23 essedis carrisque (hostis), Liv 10, 28, 9 ruinis (armati), id. 38, 7, 5: corporibus hostium, id. 7, 24, 5. cumulus caesorum, id. 22, 59, 3 rupibus, id. 37, 27, 8. superstantes propugna-

culis celsis, Amm 20 6, 4 (quem) lapsum superstans Immolat, Verg A 10, 540 ossa inhumata (volucres), Ov H. 10, 123 corpora atque arma simul cumulata, Stat Th 2, 713 —*Absol* agger pondere superstantium in fossam procubuit, Liv 10 5, 11 cum armati superstantes subissent, id. 44, 9, 8 —**II.** *To survive* (=superstitem esse, eccl Lat), Ennod Epigr 6, 1

sŭperstrātus, a, um, *Part* of supersterno

sŭperstrictus, a, um, *Part* of superstringo

sŭper-stringo, xi, strictum, 3, *v a*, *to bind* or *draw together above* or *over* (post class and very rare) manus accurate, App M 11, p 263, 31 latera, Sid Ep 4, 20

sŭperstructus, a, um, *Part* of superstruo

sŭper-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3, *v a*, *to build upon* or *over*, *to superstruct* (post Aug and very rare) ligneam compagem, Tac A 4, 62 moles, Sen Contr 1 prooem *fin* quidquid his (fundamentis) superstruxeris, corruet, Quint 1, 4, 5 desuper pulvillis superstruunt, App M 10, p 248, 27

sŭpersubstantĭālis, e, *adj* [super substantia], *necessary to support life* panis, Vulg Matt 6, 11

sŭpersubstantīvus, a, um, *adj*, *supermaterial* (eccl Lat) Christus nec substantiva nec insubstantiva, sed super substantiva res est, Rustic c Aceph p 1184

sŭper-sum, fui, esse (old collat form of the *pres* superescit, Enn and Att ap Fest p 302 Müll, per tmesin jamque adeo super unus eram, Verg A 2, 567 nihil erat super, Nep Alcib 8, 1), *v n* **I.** *To be over and above*, either as a remainder or as a superfluity (class and very freq, cf supero, B 3) **A.** As a remainder, *to be left, to remain, to exist still* **1.** In gen dum qui dem unus homo Romanus toga superescit, Enn ap Fest p 302 Müll (Ann. v 486 Vahl) inde sibi memorat, unum superesse laborem, id. ap Gell 1, 22, 16 (Ann v 159 ib) duae partes, quae mihi supersunt illustrandae orationis etc, Cic de Or 3, 24, 91 ut nulli supersint de inimicis, id Marcell 7, 21 omnes qui supersint de Hirtii exercitu, Pollio ap Cic Fam 10, 33, 5 quid superest de corporibus, Juv 3, 259, 1, 35 ex eo proelio circiter milia hominum CXXX superfuerunt, Caes B G 1, 26 per exigua pars illius exercitûs superest, id. B C 3, 87 quod Morini Menapiique supererant, id B G 3, 28 cum hostes vestri tantum civium superfuturum putassent, quantum, etc, Cic Cat 3, 10, 25 quantum satietati superfuit, id Verr 1, 4, 13, cf quantum ipsi superesse potest, id Rep 1, 4, 8 biduum supererat, Caes B G 1, 23 non multum ad solis occasum temporis supererat, id B C 3, 51 non multum aestatis superesset, id B G 5, 22 fessis tantum superesse maris, Verg A. 5, 616 spatia si plura supersint, id ib 5, 325 deos Ambraciensibus non superesse, Liv 38, 43 nemo superesse quemquam praeter eos credebat, id. 5, 39 quod superest, scribe quaeso quam accuratissime, quid placeat, *as for the rest, as to what remains*, Cic Att 9, 19, 3, Verg A 5, 691 quod superfuit, Phaedr 2, epil 6 nunc mihi cur cantent, superest Dicere, *it still remains to tell*, Ov F 3, 675 superest tercentum messes videre, id M 14, 145, Lact 1, 6, 6 —With *ut* and *subj*, Plin Ep 1, 1, 2, Lact 1, 23, 1 —**2.** In partic, *to live after, outlive, to be still alive, to survive* (rare) sicut tuum vis unicum gnatum tuae Superesse vitae sospitem et superstitem, Plaut As 1, 1, 2 neque deesse neque superesse rei publicae volo, Pollio ap Cic. Fam 10 33 5 Lucumo superfuit patri, Liv 1, 34 fugae, id 28, 28 ne superesset tanto exercitui suum nomen secuto, id 27, 49 dolori Ov M 11, 703 cum superessent adhuc qui spectaverant, etc, Suet Claud. 21 —**B.** *To be in abundance, to abound* (syn abundo) cui tanta erat res et supererat, Ter Phorm 1, 2, 19 tibi, quia superest, dolet, id ib 1, 3, 10 vereor ne jam superesse mihi verba putes, quae dixeram defutura, Cic Fam 13, 63 2 adeo supererunt animi ad sustinendam invidiam, Liv 2 27, 12 tantum illi ingenii superfuit, Suet Tit 1 —Poet modo vita supersit, *if life be long enough, suffice*, Verg G 3, 10 ne blando nequeant superesse labori, i e *to be sufficient for, equal to*, id ib 3, 127, so, Veneri, Col 4, 27, 8 —**2.** In a bad sense, *to be in excess, to be superabundant* or *superfluous* ut vis ejus rei, quam definias, sic exprimatur, ut neque absit quicquam neque supersit, Cic de Or 2, 25, 108, cf Varr ap Gell 1, 22, 5 and 6 —**II.** For adesse, *to be present, to serve by being present, to assist* si superes set (opp sin deesset), Aug ap Suet Aug 56 —Esp, *to serve as an advocate* falsa atque aliena verbi significatio, quod dicitur, hic illi superest, cum dicendum est, advocatum esse etc, Gell 1, 22, 1 —**III.** *To be over* or *beyond, to be prominent, project*, Val Fl 6, 760

sŭpertectus, a, um, *Part* of supertego

sŭper-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3, *v a*, *to cover above, cover over* candidaque ossa super nigra favilla tegit (per tmesin), Tib 3, 2, 10 vasa congestu culmorum et frondium, Col 9, 14, 14 aliquid testa, Pall Mart 9, 3 me tunica, App M 11, p 263, 34 plures frondibus, Just 43, 4, 6, Veg Mil 2, 25

sŭpĕr-tendo, ĕre, 3, *v n*, *to stretch* or *strain above* (late Lat) in augmento tumores supertendunt, Cael Aur Acut 2, 9

***sŭper-terrēnus,** a, um, *adj*, *that is above the earth, superterrene*, Tert Res Carn 49

sŭper-tertĭus, a, um, *adj*, of a number, *one third as much more* (i e that bears to another the ratio of 4 to 3) numerus, a transl of the Gr ἐπίτριτον, Censor de Die Nat 10, 8, 10, 11, Mart Cap 7, § 761 sq

sŭper-textor, ōris, *m*, *a chief weaver* (late Lat), Mar Merc Procli Hom Sect 3

sŭpĕr-tollo, ĕre, 3, *v a*, *to raise above* Commod Instr 61, 2

***sŭper-trăho,** ĕre, *v a*, *to draw over* crates dentatas, Plin 18, 18, 48, § 173

sŭper-transĕo, ire, *v n*, *to pass over* (late Lat), Ambros in Psa 37, 29

sŭpĕr-umerale (-humer-), is, *n* [umerus], *the upper garment of a Jewish priest*, a transl of Heb אפוד *an ephod*, Vulg Exod 28, 4, Hier Ep 29, 4, 64, 15

***sŭpĕrunctĭo,** ōnis, *f* [superungo], *a smearing* or *anointing over*, Cael Aur Acut 3, 4, 34

sŭpĕrunctus, a, um, *Part* of superungo

***sŭpĕr-undo,** āre, *v n*, *to overflow*, trop gratia, Paul Nol Carm 18, 183

sŭpĕr-ungo, xi, ctum, 3, *v a*, *to smear* or *anoint over* (medical), Cels 7, 7, 1, Scrib Comp 29, Ambros Ep 80, 4

***sŭpĕr-urgens,** entis, *Part* [urgeo], *pressing from above* fluctu superurgente, Tac A 2, 23 *fin*

sŭpĕrus, a, um (ante class collat form of the *nom sing* **sŭpĕr** in two passages super inferque vicinus, Cato, R R 149, 1 totus super ignis, Lucr 1, 649, *gen plur* in signif I B 1 infra, superûm, Verg A 1, 4, Ov M 1, 251 et saep), *adj* [super] **I.** *Posit* **A.** *Adj* **1.** In gen, *that is above, upper, higher* inferus an superus tibi fert deus funera, Liv And ap Prisc p 606 P at ita me di deaeque superi atque inferi et mediox umi, Plaut Cist 2, 1, 36 omnes di deaeque superi, inferi, Ter Phorm 4, 4, 6 ad superos deos potius quam ad inferos pervenisse, Cic Lael 3, 12 limen superum inferumque salve, Plaut Merc 5, 1, 1 portae Phrygiae limen, id Bacch 4, 9, 31, 4, 9, 63, Novat ap Non p 336, 13 (Com Rel v 49 Rib) carmine di superi placantur, carmine manes, Hor Ep 2, 1, 138 di, id C 1, 1, 30, 4 7, 18 superis deorum Gratus et imis, id. ib 1, 10, 19 ut omnia supera, infera, prima ultima, media videremus, Cic Tusc 1, 26, 64 spectatores superarum rerum atque caelestium, id N D 2 56, 140 omnes caelicolas omnes supera alta tenentes, Verg A 6, 788 supera ad convexa *to heaven*, id ib 6, 241 (Rib super), 6, 750, 10 251 cum superum lumen nox intempesta teneret, Enn ap Macr S 6, 1, 14 (Ann v 106 Vahl) lumen, Lucr 6 856 templum superi Jovis, i e *of the Capitoline Jupiter* (opp Juppiter inferus i e Pluto), Cat 55, 5, Sen Herc Fur 48 domus deorum, Ov M 4, 735 mare superum, *the upper*, i e *the Adriatic and Ionian Sea* (opp mare inferum, the lower or Etruscan Sea) Plaut. Men 2, 1, 11, Cic de Or 3, 19, 69, id Att 9, 3, 1, Liv 41, 1, 3, Mel 2, 4, 1, Plin 3, 5, 10, § 44, Suet Caes 34, 44, so without mare (colloq) iter ad superum, Cic. Att 9, 5, 1 —Adverb de supero, quom huc accesserit, *from above*, Plaut Am 3, 4, 18, so, ex supero, Lucr 2, 227, 2, 241, 2, 248 —**2.** In partic., *upper*, i e *of the upper regions* or *upper world* (opp the lower regions) supera de parte, i e *of the earth*, Lucr 6, 855 superas evadere ad auras, Verg A. 6, 128 superum ad lumen ire, id ib 6, 680 aurae, Ov M 5, 641 orae, Verg A 2 91 limen, id ib 6, 680 —**B.** *Substt.* **1. Sŭpĕri,** ōrum, *m* (*a*) *They who are above* (opp inferi, those in the dungeon), Plaut Aul 2, 7, 6 multum fleti ad superos, i e *those living on earth*, Verg A 6, 481 (Pompeius) Quam apud superos habuerat magnitudinem, illibatam detulisset ad Inferos, *the inhabitants of the upper world*, Vell 2, 48, 2, cf ut oblitos superum paterere dolores, Val Fl 1, 792 si nunc redire posset ad superos pater, Poët ap Charis 5 p 252 epistula ad superos scripta, i e *to the survivors*, Plin 2, 109, 112, § 248 —(*β*) (Sc di) *The gods above, the celestial deities* quae Superi Manesque dabant, Verg A 10, 34 aspiciunt Superi mortalia, Ov M 13, 70 o Superi! id ib 1, 196, 14, 729, pro Superi, id Tr 1, 2, 59 terris jactatus et alto Vi Superum, Verg A 1, 4 illa propago Contemptrix Superum, Ov M 1, 161 exemplo Superorum, id Tr 4, 4, 19, so, Superorum, id P 1, 1, 43 postquam res Asiae Priamique evertere gentem Immeritam visum Superis, Verg A 3, 2 scilicet is Superis labor est, id ib 4, 379, Hor C 1, 6, 16 superis deorum Gratus et imis id. ib 1, 10, 19 flectere Superos, Verg A 7, 312 te per Superos oro, id ib 2, 141 et saep —**2.** **sŭpĕra,** ōrum, *n* (*a*) *The heavenly bodies* Hicetas caelum, solem, lunam, stellas, supera denique omnia stare censet, Cic Ac 2, 39 123, cf cogitantes supera atque caelestia haec nostra contemnimus, id ib 2, 41, 127 di, quibus est potestas motûs superûm atque inferûm, Enn ap Auct Her 2, 25, 38 (Trag Rel v 163 Vahl) —(*β*) *Higher places* (sc loca) supera semper petunt, *tend upwards*, Cic Tusc 1, 18, 42 (Alecto) Cocyti petit sedem, supera ardua relinquens, *the upper world*, Verg A 7, 562

II. *Comp* **sŭpĕrior,** ius **A.** Lit, of place, *higher upper* inferiore omni spatio vacuo relicto, superiorem partem collis castris compleverant, Caes B G 7, 46 dejectus qui potest esse quisquam, nisi in inferiorem locum de superiore motus? Cic Caecin 18, 50 in superiore qui habito cenaculo, Plaut Am 3, 1, 3 tota domus superior vacat, *the upper part of*, Cic Att 12, 10 superior accumbere, Plaut Most 1, 1, 42 de loco superiore dicere, i e *from the tribunal*, Cic Verr 2, 2, 42, § 102 agere, i e *from the rostra*, id ib 2, 1, 5, § 14, and in gen of the position of the speaker multos et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habitos, id Fam 3, 8, 2 sive ex inferiore loco sive ex aequo sive ex superiore loquitur, id de Or 3 6, 23 ex loco superiore in ipsis fluminis ripis praeliabantur, *from a height* or *eminence*, Caes B G 2, 23, so, ex loco superiore, id ib 3, 4 loca, id ib 1, 10, 4, 3, 3, 2 ex superioribus locis in planitiem descendere, id B C 3, 98 qui in superiore acie constiterant, id B G 1, 24 ex superiore et ex inferiore scripturâ docendum, i e *what goes before and after, the context*, Cic Inv 2, 40, 117, cf posteriori superius non jungitur, id Ac 2, 14, 44 —**B.** Trop **1.** Of time or order of succession, *former, past, previous, preceding* superiores solis defectiones, Cic Rep 1, 16, 25 quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, id Cat 1, 1, 1 refecto ponte, quem superioribus diebus hostes resciderant Caes B G 7, 58 superioribus aestivis, Hirt B G 8, 46 superioribus temporibus, Cic Fam 5, 17, 1 tempus (opp posterius), id. Dom 37, 99 tempora (opp inferiora), Suet Claud 41 annus Cic Verr 2 3, 18, § 47 anno superiore, id. Har Resp 8, 15 superioris anni acta, Suet Caes 23 in superiore vitâ, Cic Sen 8, 26 milites superioribus proeliis exercitati,

Caes. B G 2, 20· testimonium conveniens superiori facto, Hirt B G 8, 53· superius facinus novo scelere vincere, Cic Verr 2, 5, 44, § 116: superioris more crudelitatis uti, Nep Thras 3, 1: superius genus, *mentioned previously*, Plin. 13, 25, 48, § 146: nuptiae, *former marriage*, Cic Clu. 6, 15: vir, *first husband*, id. Caecin. 6, 17.—**b.** Esp, of age, time of life, etc, *older, elder, senior, more advanced, former*: omnis juventus omnesque superioris aetatis, Caes B C 2, 5: aetate superiores, Varr R R 2, 10, 1: superior Africanus, *the Elder*, Cic Verr 2, 5, 10, § 25; id. Off. 1, 33, 121: Dionysius, id ib 2, 7, 25; Nep Dion, 1, 1; cf.: quid est aetas hominis, nisi memoria rerum veterum cum superiorum aetate contexitur, Cic Or 34, 120 —**2.** Of strength or success in battle or any contest, *victorious, conquering, stronger, superior*: Caesar quod hostes equitatu superiores esse intellegebat, Caes B G 7, 65: numero superiores, Hirt B G 8, 12: hoc ipso fiunt superiores, quod nullum acceperant detrimentum, id. ib 8, 19: se quo impudentius egerit, hoc superiorem discessurum, Cic. Caecin. 1, 2: semper discessit superior, Nep Hann. 1, 2. si primo proelio Catilina superior discessisset, Sall. C 39, 4· ut nostri omnibus partibus superiores fuerint, Caes B G 5, 15: multo superiores bello esse, Nep Alcib 4, 7: superiorem Appium in causa fecit, Liv. 5, 7, 1 —**3.** Of quality, condition, number, etc, *higher, more distinguished, greater, superior.* (*a*) With *abl. respect.*: pecuniis superiores, Cic Rep 2, 34, 59: loco, fortunâ, famâ superiores, id. Lael. 25, 94: habes neminem honoris gradu superiorem, id Fam 2, 18, 2· ordine, id. ib 13, 5, 2· facilitate et humanitate superior, id. Off 1, 26, 90: si superior ceteris rebus esses, id Div in Caecil. 19, 61.—(*β*) *Absol*. ut ii, qui superiores sunt, submittere se debent in amicitiâ, sic quodam modo inferiores extollere, Cic Lael. 20, 72; cf id. ib 20, 71: ut quanto superiores sumus, tanto nos geramus summissius, id. Off 1, 26, 90· invident homines maxime paribus aut inferioribus . . . sed etiam superioribus invidetur, id. de Or 2, 52, 209 premendoque superiorem sese extollebat, Liv 22, 12, 12 cui omnem honorem, ut superiori habuit, Vell 2, 101, 1.

III. *Sup*, in three forms, ‡ superrimus, supremus, and summus **A.** ‡ **sŭperrĭmus,** assumed as orig form of supremus by Varr. L. L. 7, § 51 Müll., Charis p 130 P.—**B. sŭprēmus,** a, um, *highest, loftiest, topmost* **1.** Lit (only poet; cf. summus, C 1): montesque sūpremos Silvifragis vexat flabris, *the highest points, the tops, summits*, Lucr. 1, 274; so, montes, Verg G 4, 460; Hor Epod. 17, 68: rupes, Sen. Oedip 95· arx, Claud. III. Cons Hon 167, cf: supremae Tethyos unda, Mart Spect. 3, 6 —**2.** Trop **a.** Of time or order of succession, *last, latest, extreme, final*, = ultimus (class) (*a*) In gen.: SOL OCCASUS SVPREMA TEMPESTAS ESTO, XII. Tab ap Gell. 17, 2, 10 —Hence, as *subst*: **suprēma,** ae, *f* (sc tempestas), *the last part of the day, the hour of sunset* · suprema summum diei, hoc tempus duodecim Tabulae dicunt occasum esse solis; sed postea lex praetoria id quoque tempus jubet esse supremum, quo praeco in comitio supremam pronuntiavit populo, Varr L. L. 6, § 5 Müll.; cf Censor de Die Nat. 24; Plin 7, 60, 60, § 212: quae (urbs), quia postrema coaedificata est, Neapolis nominatur, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 53, § 119: supremo te sole domi manebo, *at sunset*, Hor Ep 1, 5, 3. jubare exorto jam nocte supremâ, Col. poet 10, 294. in te suprema salus, *last hope*, Verg A. 12, 653. supremam bellis imposuisse manum, *the last* or *finishing hand*, Ov R Am 114.—**suprēmum,** adverb, *for the last time*: quae mihi tunc primum, tunc est conspecta supremum, Ov M 12, 526 —(*β*) In partic, with regard to the close of life, *last, closing, dying* · supremo vitae die, Cic Tusc 1, 29, 71; id. Sen. 21, 78; id. Mur 36, 75· dies, id. Phil 1, 14, 34; Hor C 1, 13, 20; id Ep 1, 4, 13. hora, Tib 1, 1, 59 tempus, Hor. S 1, 1, 98; Cat 64, 151: incestum pontifices supremo supplicio sanciunto, i e *the penalty of death*, Cic. Leg 2, 9, 22 mors, Hor Ep 2, 2, 173· finis, id. ib 2, 1, 12 iter, id. C 2, 17, 11· lumen, Verg A. 6, 735: sociamque tori vocat ore supremo, *with his dying mouth*, *dying breath*, Ov M 8, 521; so, ore, id. Tr. 3, 3, 87: haec digressu dicta supremo Fundebat, Verg. A. 8, 583· Nero in supremâ irâ duos calices crystallinos fregit, *in his last agony*, Plin. 37, 2, 10, § 29; supremis suis annis, *in his last years*, id. 23, 1, 27, § 58: suprema ejus cura, id 7, 45, 46, § 150· spoliatus illius supremi diei celebritate, Cic Mil. 32, 86· honor, *the last honors*, i e *funeral rites* or *ceremonies*, Verg A. 11, 61: funera, Ov. M 3, 137: oscula, id. ib 6, 278: tori, i e *biers*, id. F. 6, 668. ignis, id. Am. 1, 15, 41: ignes, id. M. 2, 620; 13, 583: officia, Tac A. 5, 2; Petr. 112, 1: judicia hominum, *a last will* or *testament*, Quint. 6, 3, 92; Plin. Ep 7, 20, 7; 7, 31, 5; so, tabulae, Mart 5, 33, 1; 5, 41, 1: tituli, i e *an epitaph*, id. ib 9, 19, 3 —So of cities, etc: Troiae sorte supremâ, Verg A 5, 190. dies regnis, Ov. F. 2, 852. —**suprēmum** and **suprēmō,** adverb: animam sepulcro Condimus, et magnâ supremum voce ciemus, *for the last time, for a last farewell*, Verg. A. 3, 68; Plin 11, 37, 55, § 150; Tac H 4, 14; Ov. M 12, 526: anima exitura supremo, Plin 11, 53, 115, § 277.—*Substt.* **1. sŭprēmum,** i, *n*, *the last moment, end* (very rare)· ventum ad supremum est, Verg A. 12, 803 —**2. suprēma,** ōrum, *n* (*a*) *The last moments, the close of life, death*: ut me in supremis consolatus est! Quint 6, prooem § 11; Tac A. 6, 50; 12, 66; cf.: statua Herculis sentiens suprema tunicae, *the last agonies caused by it*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 93· circa suprema Neronis, *the time of his death*, id. 16, 44, 86, § 236; 7, 3, 3, § 33 —(*β*) *The last honors* paid to the dead, *funeral rites* or *ceremonies*, *a funeral* · supremis divi Augusti, Plin 7, 3, 3, § 33; 16, 44, 86, § 236; Tac A. 1, 61, 3, 49, 4, 44; id. H. 4, 59; 4, 45: suprema ferre (sc munera), Verg A 6, 213; cf id. ib 11, 25 al.—(*γ*) *A last will, testament*: nihil primo senatus die agi passus, nisi de supremis Augusti, Tac A. 1, 8: miles in supremis ordinandis ignarus uxorem esse praegnantem, etc., Dig 29, 1, 36, § 2.—(*δ*) *The relics, remains* of a burned corpse, *the ashes*, = reliquiae, Amm 25, 9, 12; Sol 1 *med* —**b.** Of degree or rank, *the highest, greatest, most exalted, supreme*: multa, quae appellatur suprema, instituta in singulos duarum ovium, triginta boum . . . ultra quam (numerum) multam dicere in singulos jus non est, et propterea suprema appellatur, id est, summa et maxima, Gell 11, 1, 2 sq · macies, Verg A. 3, 590. Juppiter supreme, Plaut Men. 5, 9, 55; id. Capt 2, 3, 66; 5, 2, 23; id. Ps 2, 2, 33; Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 42· Juno nis supremus conjunx, Poët ap Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 115: med antidhac Supremum habuisti comitem consilus tuis, *most intimate*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 15 —**C. summus,** a, um [from sup Imus, sup mus], *uppermost, highest, topmost*; *the top of, highest part of* (cf Roby, Gram 2, § 1295) **1.** Lit (class, while supremus is mostly poet)· summum oportet olfactare vestimentum muliebre, *the top, outside of*, Plaut Men 1, 2, 56 Galli summa arcis adorti Moenia, Enn. ap Macr S 1, 4 (Ann v 169 Vahl) Thyestes summis saxis fixus, id. ap Cic Tusc 1, 44, 107 (Trag v 413 ib): montibus summis, id. ap Varr L. L. 7, 71 Müll (Epigr v 43 ib) summum jugum montis, Caes B G 1, 21: summus mons, *the top of*, id ib 1, 22 feriunt summos fulmina montes, *the mountain tops*, Hor C 2, 10, 11, cf in summo montis vertice, Poët ap Quint 8, 3, 48· locus castrorum, Caes B G 2, 23· in summâ sacrâ viâ, *on the highest part of*, Cic Planc 7, 17; cf id. Verr 2, 4, 53, § 119· in summâ columnâ conlocare, id. Div 1, 24, 48· quam (urbem) ad summum theatrum, id. Verr 2, 4, 53, § 119 Janus summus ab imo, Hor Ep 1, 1, 54· ad aquam summam appropinquare, Cic Fin. 4, 23, 64: mento summam aquam attingens enectus siti, Poët. ap Cic. Tusc 1, 5, 10· in aquâ summâ natare, *the top, surface of*, Plaut Cas 2, 6, 33 apud summum puteum, id. Mil. 4, 4, 16 per summa volare aequora, Verg A. 5, 819· summa cacumina linquunt, id ib 6, 678· mari summo, id. ib 1, 110 prospexi Italiam summâ ab unda, id. ib 6, 357 summaque per galeam delibans oscula, id ib 12, 434: amphoras complures complet plumbo, summas operit auro, Nep Hann. 9, 3. summa procul villarum culmina fumant, Verg E. 1, 83: summam cutem novaculâ decerpito, Col. 12, 56, 1.—Of position, place, at table: summus ego (in triclinio) et prope me Viscus Thurinus et infra Varius, etc., *I was highest, I reclined at the top*, Hor S 2, 8, 20 —Hence, *subst*: **summus,** i, *m*, *he who sits in the highest place, at the head of the table*: standum est in lecto, si quid de summo petas, Plaut Men 1, 1, 27: is sermo, qui more majorum a summo adhibetur in poculis, *by the head of the table*, i. e *by the president of the feast*, Cic Sen. 14, 46; so, a summo dare (bibere), Plaut As. 5, 2, 41; Pers 5, 1, 19.—**b. summum,** i, *n*, *the top, surface; the highest place, the head of the table*, etc: ab ejus (frontis) summo, sicut palmae, rami quam late diffunduntur, Caes B G. 6, 26: qui demersi sunt in aquâ . . . si non longe absunt a summo, Cic Fin. 3, 14, 48: leviter a summo inflexum bacillum, id. Div. 1, 17, 30: igitur discubuere . . . in summo Antonius, Sall. H 3, 4 Dietsch: puteos ac potius fontes habet: sunt enim in summo, Plin Ep 2, 17, 25: nuces mersit in vinum et sive in summum redierant, sive subsederant, etc, Petr. 137 *fin*: oratori summa riguerunt, *the extremities* of his body, Sen. Ira, 2, 3, 3 —In mal. part: summa petere, Mart 11, 46, 6; Auct Priap 76 —**2.** Transf, of the voice jubeo te salvere voce summâ, Plaut As 2, 2, 30; cf.: citaret Io Bacche! modo summâ Voce, modo, etc, *at the top of his voice*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 7: vox (opp ima), Quint 11, 3, 15: summâ voce versus multos uno spiritu pronuntiare, Cic de Or. 1, 61, 261, cf: summo haec clamore, Plaut Merc prol 59 —Adverb: **summum,** *at the utmost* or *farthest*: expectabam hodie, aut summum cras, Cic. Att 13, 21, 2· bis, terve summum, id. Fam 2, 1, 1: triduo aut summum quatriduo, id Mil 9, 26; cf Liv. 21, 35, and 31, 42 Drak —**2.** Trop **a.** Of time or order of succession, *last, latest, final* (rare but class): haec est praestituta summa argento dies, Plaut. Ps 1, 3, 140; so, venit summa dies, Verg A. 2, 324: ad summam senectutem jactari, quam, etc, Cic Rep 1, 1, 1: vixit ad summam senectutem, *to extreme old age*, id Fragm ap Non 401, 31: cum esset summâ senectute, id. Phil. 8, 10, 31: in fluvium primi cecidere, in corpora summi, Luc. 2, 211. summo carmine, *at the end*, Hor C 3, 28, 13: eadem in argumentis ratio est, ut potentissima prima et summa ponantur, *the first and the last, at the beginning and the end*, Quint 6, 4, 22, cf *neutr absol*. Celsus putat, primo firmum aliquod (argumentum) esse ponendum, summo firmissimum, imbecilliora medio; quia et initio movendus sit judex et summo impellendus, *at the last, at the close*, id 7, 1, 10 —Adverb: **summum,** *for the last time*: nunc ego te infelix summum teneo que tuorque, Albin 1, 137 —**b.** Of rank, etc, *highest, greatest, first, supreme, best, utmost, extreme; most distinguished, excellent*, or *noble; most important, weighty*, or *critical*, etc (so most freq in prose and poetry)· summâ nituntur vi, Enn ap Macr S 6, 1 (Ann v 168 Vahl) bellum gerentes summum summâ industriâ, id. ap Non p 402, 3 (Trag v 104 ib) summi puerorum amores, Cic Lael 10, 33 spes civium, id. ib 3, 11 fides, constantia justitiaque, id ib 7, 25 in amore summo summaque inopiâ, Caec ap Cic. N D 3, 29, 72 qui in virtute summum bonum ponunt, id. ib 6, 20· non agam summo jure tecum, id. Verr 2, 5, 2, § 4· tres fratres summo loco nati, id. Fam 2, 18, 2· qui summo magistratui praeerat, Caes B G 1, 16: concedunt in uno Cn. Pompeio summa esse omnia, Cic Imp Pomp 17, 51· quae (vitia) summo opere vitare oportebit, id. Inv. 1, 18, 26· turpitudo, id. Lael 17, 61 summum in cruciatum se venire, Caes B G 1, 31· scelus, Sall C 12, 5 hiems, *the depth of winter*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 40, § 86, id Fam 13, 60, 2· cum aestas summa esse coeperat, id. Verr 2, 5, 12, § 29; 2, 5, 31, § 80 ut summi virtute et animo praeessent imbecillioribus, id. Rep 1, 34, 51· summi ex Graeciâ sapientissimique homines, id ib 1, 22, 36, cf. summi homines ac summis ingeniis praediti, id. de Or 1, 2, 6· optimi et summi viri diligentia, id. Rep 1, 35, 54 cum par habetur honos summis et infimis,

id ib 1, 34, 53: *He.* Quo honore'st illic? *Ph* Summo atque ab summis viris, Plaut Capt 2, 2, 29: summus Juppiter, id Cist. 2, 1, 40: ubi summus imperator non adest ad exercitum, id. Am 1, 2, 6: miles summi imperatoris, Cic. Imp Pomp 10, 28: deum qui non summum putet (amorem), Caecil ap Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 68 amicus summus, *the best friend*, Ter Phorm 5, 8 (9), 60, 1, 1, 1; id. And 5, 6, 6; cf *absol :* nam is nostro Simulo fuit summus, id Ad. 3, 2, 54; so id. Eun 2, 2, 40 —Poet. in *neutr plur :* summa ducum Atrides, *the chief*, Ov. Am 1, 9, 37, cf Lucr 1, 86: summo rei publicae tempore, *at a most important period, most critical juncture*, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 46: in summo et periculosissimo rei publicae tempore, id Fl. 3, 6; cf : summa salus rei publicae, id. Cat. 1, 5, 11: quod summa res publica in hujus periculo tentatur, *the highest welfare of the State, the common welfare, the good of the State, the whole State* or *commonwealth*, id. Rosc. Am 51, 148; so, res publica, id. Planc 27, 66; id. Verr 2, 2, 10, § 28; id Cat. 1, 6, 14; 3, 6, 13; id. Inv 1, 16, 23; Cael ap Cic. Fam 8, 14, 2: ad summam rem publicam, Liv 33, 45, 4 al . quo res summa loco, Panthu? *the general cause*, Verg A. 2, 322: mene igitur socium summis adjungere rebus, Nise, fugis? *in these enterprises of highest moment*, etc , id. ib 9, 199, esp : summum jus, *a right pushed to an extreme:* non agam summo jure tecum, *deal exactingly*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 2, § 4; cf : existunt etiam saepe injuriae calumniā quādam et nimis callidā juris interpretatione; ex quo illud summum jus summa injuria factum est, jam tritum sermone proverbium, id Off 1, 10, 33 — Hence, **summē,** *adv , in the highest degree, most highly* or *greatly, extremely* : quod me sollicitare summe solet, Cic de Or 2, 72, 295 cupere aliquid, id. Quint. 21, 69; Caes B C 3, 15 contendere, Cic Quint. 24, 77 studere, Mat ap Cic. Fam 11, 28, 2: diffidere, Cic Fam 4, 7, 2: admirari, Quint. 10, 1, 70 summe jucundum, Cic Fam 13, 18, 2. officiosi, id Verr 2, 1, 24, § 63: summe disertus vir, Quint. 12, 1, 23: summe munitus locus, Hor Ep 2, 2, 31. summe haec omnia mihi videntur esse laudanda, Cic Div in Caecil. 17, 57: mei summe observantissimus, Plin. Ep 10, 26 (11), 1

sŭper-văcānĕus, a, um, *adj* [vacuus], *over and above what is necessary, needless, unnecessary, superfluous, supervacaneous* (class.) vasa, *supernumerary, extra*, Cato, R R 12: opus, i e *done at leisure hours*, Cic Sen. 16, 56. litterae, id. Att 16, 2, 5: commemoratio officiorum, id Fam 3, 5, 1: oratio, Liv 22, 39: defensio Pauli, id 45, 37: iter, id. 21, 13. actio, Just 11, 12 *fin* instituta (opp necessaria), Suet Rhet 1 quicquid supervacaneum sit, aut usum non habeat, obstare, Cic. N D 1, 35, 99; cf omnia ita nata atque ita locata sunt, ut nihil eorum supervacaneum sit, id ib 2, 47, 121: descriptio omnium corporis partium, in quā nihil inane, nihil sine causā, nihil supervacaneum, id ib 1, 33, 92 de timore supervacaneum est disserere, Sall C 51, 19; 58, 11: quin alter consul pro supervacaneo atque inutili habeatur, Liv 10, 24 —* *Adv* . **sŭper-văcānĕō,** *uselessly, superfluously* Front Ep ad Caes 4, 3 *med*

* **sŭper-văco,** āre, *v n* , *to be superfluous*, Gell 1, 22, 3

sŭpĕrvăcŭē, *adv* , v. supervacuus, *fin.* b

sŭpervăcŭĭtas, ātis, *f* [supervacuus], *vainglory*, Vulg Sap 14, 14.

sŭpervăcŭō, *adv* , v. supervacuus, *fin* a.

sŭper-văcŭus, a, um, *adj* , *useless, needless, unnecessary, superfluous, redundant* (not ante Aug ; while supervacaneus is class.): omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat, Hor A P. 337: non tam obest audire supervacua quam ignorare necessaria, Quint. 12, 8, 7: carnes, Plin 32, 7, 24, § 69 coma, id. 16, 36, 64, § 158: radix, id 25, 9, 64, § 111 frondes, Col 5, 5, 19 mihi Baias Musa supervacuas Antonius facit, *of no benefit*, Hor. Ep 1, 15, 3: se pulchri honores, id. C 2, 20, 24: metus, Ov. P 2, 7, 6: cultus lupini, Col. 2, 11, 5: doctrina, Quint. 2, 8, 8: labor, id 3, 6, 65: facta, Suet Tib 52: pugna, Just 3, 7, 4. multa, Plin Pan. 50: littera, Quint 12, 10, 3. dolium, App M 9, p 219, 19: quod monere supervacuum fuerat Quint. 1, 4, 22; 11, 2, 45, Col Arb 26, 9; Plin. 25, 10, 74, § 121: qui dicit: tu occidisti, supervacuum habet postea dicere: ego non occidi, Quint. 7, 2, 21: quale sit describere supervacuum habeo, Plin 27, 12, 99, § 125: diligentiam in supervacuis adfectare, id. 17, 1, 1, § 9 — *Adv* with *prepp :* res ad praecavendum vel ex supervacuo movit, Liv. 2, 37, 8: quid est iracundia in supervacuum tumultuante frigidius? *to no purpose, uselessly*, Sen Ira, 2, 11, 2; id. Cons. ad Marc 1, 6; id. Ep 70, 15: adjectio vicini pro supervacuo habenda est, Dig 8, 4, 5 —*Adv* , *superfluously, uselessly* **a.** Form **sŭpervăcŭō,** Plin. 11, 25, 30, § 87; Dig 11, 7, 14 *med* , 18, 1, 64 — **b.** Form **sŭpervăcŭē,** Paul Sent 3, 5, 20; Tert ad Mart 1, Vulg Psa 24, 4; 34, 7.

sŭper-vādo, ĕre, *v a.*, *to go* or *climb over, to surmount* (very rare): omnes asperitates, Sall J 75, 2: ruinas muri, Liv. 32, 24, 5: munimenta, id 31, 38, 4

‡ **sŭpervăgānĕa** dicebatur ab auguribus avis quae ex summo cacumine vocem emisisset, dicta ita, quia super omnia vagatur aut canit, Fest. pp 304 and 305 Müll.

sŭper-văgor, ātus, 1, *v dep n* , *to wander too far, spread too much*, of vine creepers, Col 4, 21, 1; 4, 22, 4

sŭper-vălĕo, ēre, 2, *v n.*, *to surpass greatly* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg Ecclus 43, 32

* **sŭper-vector,** āri, *v dep n.*, *to pass* or *hover over :* spiritus ab initio, Tert. Bapt. 4.

sŭper-vĕho, vexi, 3, *v a.*, *to carry over*. cumulis montibusque harenarum supervectis (i e by the wind), Gell 16, 11, 7

sŭper-vĕhor, vectus, 3, *v dep n* , *to go, ride, sail*, etc , *over* or *past* (very rare): montem, Cat 66, 43. promontorium Calabriae, Liv 42, 48, 7 arma tua, Aus. Epigr 24, 2. eos universos montibus harenarum supervectis operuisse, Gell 16, 11, 8 —**II.** *To ride, ride upon :* pullo asinae, Ambros in Luc 8, 59

sŭper-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4, *v n* and *a* , *to come over* or *upon, to come to* or *in addition to, to overtake, to come up, arrive, come upon, fall upon* (not ante Aug)

I. Lit **A.** In gen (α) *Act* : et heres Heredem alterius, velut unda supervenit undam, *follows after, presses upon*, Hor. Ep 2, 2, 176 crura loquentis Terra supervenit, *closed over, covered*, Ov M 10, 490: vineae superveniunt jugum, Col 4, 22, 1: plantitiem supervenit umor, id. 2, 17 *fin* . si festinaret sequi, palantes superventurum, Curt 5, 13, 11 hostes, Grat Cyn. 185 —(β) *Neutr* : addit se sociam timidisque supervenit Aegle, Verg E 6, 20 semianimi lapsoque supervenit, id A 12, 356: parantibus jam oppugnare supervenit a Creusā praetor, Liv. 42, 56, 5 munientibus supervenit Marcellus, id 24, 35, 9, 28, 7, 7, 34, 29, 4; cf id. 2, 3, 3 huic laetitiae Quintius supervenit, id. 34, 40, 7 ulcus ulceri supervenit, Cels. 5, 28, 5 quae (febris) vel levi vulneri supervenit, id 5, 26, 26. quotiens imbres superveniunt, Front. Aquaed. 15. dum nox occasionem daret, securis et laetis superveniendum, Just 2, 11, 12: inopinantibus, id 8, 3, 15 quibusdam (insectorum) pinnarum tutelae crusta supervenit, Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 97 — Without *dat.:* Laelius Fulviusque ab Romā supervenerunt, Liv. 30, 25, 9; 2, 6, 10, 27, 28, 17 nuntii ab Urbe, Suet. Galb 11: nulla auxilia, Tac H 4, 25: superveniunt deinde legati, Curt. 3, 1, 9; 4, 15, 18: tandem signa legionum, Liv 34, 28, 4. tertia aquila, Suet. Vesp 5 imbres superveniunt, Front Aquaed 15: grata superveniet quae non sperabitur hora, Hor Ep 1, 4, 14 —**B.** In partic , of animals, *to leap, cover*, Col 6, 24, 3; 7, 6, 3, Plin 10, 63, 83, § 174 —**II.** Trop , *to come upon, be added to ; to go beyond, surpass, exceed, excel* ne tempus opimandi quintam et vigesimam lunam superveniat, *go beyond, exceed*, Col 8, 7, 5: vis teneros supervenit annos, *attacks suddenly*, Stat. Achill 1, 147 aliud majus alio supervenit, *is added to, follows*, Quint 9, 4, 23: tunc donis Argia nitet, vilesque sororis Ornatus sacro praeculta supervenit auro, *surpasses, exceeds*, Stat Th. 2, 298

sŭperventio, ōnis, *f* [supervenio], *a coming up* (late Lat.), Petr Chrysol. Serm. 12

* **sŭperventōres,** um, *m* [supervenio], *a kind of soldiers* (perh employed in sudden attacks), Amm. 18, 9, 3

sŭperventus, ūs, *m* [id.], *a coming up* or *upon, an arrival* (post-Aug) **I.** In gen , Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 64, Tac. H 2, 54 — **II.** In partic., in milit. lang , *an attack*, Veg Mil 3, 8; 3, 22

sŭper-vestĭo, ītus, 4, *v a* , *to clothe upon, clothe*, Aug Civ. Dei, 14, 3; Vulg 2 Cor 5, 4: maleficos homines taedā et papyro, Schol Juv. 1, 156; Arn. in Psa. 38

sŭper-vinco, ĕre, *v a* , *to overcome, conquer* (eccl Lat.), Tert. adv Gnost. 13; Cassiod. Hist Eccl 6, 46.

sŭper-vīvo, xi, ĕre, *v n.*, *to outlive, survive* (post-Aug ; cf supersum); with *dat.:* Olympias non diu filiis supervixit, Just 28, 3, 3: gloriae suae triginta annis, Plin. Ep 2, 1, 2: expeditioni superfuit et supervixit, Flor. 2, 2, 14; Spart. Had 15; App M 1, p 108, 27; 4, p 147, 22 —*Absol* , Suet Caes 89; Vulg Exod 21, 21; Amm 18, 3, 5

* **sŭper-vŏlĭto,** āvi, 1, *v a.*, *to fly over often, to fly about over* . sua tecta alis, Verg. E 6, 81, Tac. H 3, 56 *init*

sŭper-vŏlo, āre, *v a* and *n* , *to fly over* (poet. and in post Aug prose): totum supervolat orbem, Ov M 4, 624: supervolantes alte alites, Plin 8, 14, 14, § 36; Mel 1, 19, Val Max 4, 8, 5: tremebunda supervolat hasta, Verg A 10, 522

sŭper-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3, *v a.*, *to roll over* (very rare): cylindrum, Col 11, 3, 34 se quinque partibus, Avien Arat. 970

Sŭpīnālis, e, *adj* [supinus], *an epithet of Jupiter*, as he who overthrows, i e destroys, Aug Civ. Dei, 7, 11

sŭpīnātĭo, ōnis, *f* [supino]; in medic. lang , of the stomach, *a casting back, rejection* of food, Cael Aur Tard 4, 3, 64

sŭpīnē, *adv* , v supinus *fin.*

sŭpīnĭtas, ātis, *f* [supinus], *a bending backwards* (very rare) **I.** Lit . est odiosa omnis supinitas, Quint 11, 3, 122 — **II.** Transf . Planasia (insula) de supinitate sic vocata, *its lying flat, flatness*, Sol. 3, 2

sŭpīno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a* [id], *to bend* or *lay backwards, to place, put*, or *throw* a person or thing *on the back* (poet and in post-Aug prose): manus modice supinata, Quint 11, 3, 100; 11, 3, 119: supinata testudo, Sen Ep 121, 9: miles supinatus humi, App M. 9, p 236, 8, p 211, 7: aliquem in terga, Stat Th 6, 789: equi equitem supinant, id. ib 8, 394: corpora prona supinat (regina), id ib 12, 290 currum temone erecto, id ib 3, 414: ante supinatas Aquiloni ostendere glebas, *turned over, ploughed up*, Verg G 2, 261: Parnason tauris, Stat Th 7, 347: nasum nidore supinor, *I turn up my nose*, Hor S 2, 7, 38 supinari, *to lie along, extend*, Stat. Th. 12, 243: arcus supinatus, *bent*, Manil 2, 852 (but in Sen Ben. 2, 13, 2, the correct read is resupinet)

sŭpīnus, a, um, *adj* [from sub; cf ὕπτιος, from ὑπό, ὑπαί], *backwards, bent backwards, thrown backwards, lying on the back, supine* (opp pronus, cernuus) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen (freq and class.), of persons: stertitque supinus, Hor S 1, 5, 19; Suet Aug 16, id Claud 33: pater excitat supinum juvenem, i e *in bed*, Juv. 14, 190 —Of animals, parts of the body, etc.: animal omne, ut vult, ita utitur motu sui corporis, prono, obliquo, supino, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120 refracta videntur omnia converti sursumque supina reverti, Lucr 4, 441: quid nunc supina sursum in caelum conspicis? Plaut. Cist 2, 3, 78: cubitus, *a lying on the back*, Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 54 caput, *thrown back*, Quint 11, 3, 69. cervix, id 11, 3, 82. vultus, id. 1, 11, 9: ora, Cic Univ 14: venter, Hor S 1, 5, 85: testudines, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 41: apes, id 11, 8, 8, § 19 pugnans falce supinā, Juv 8, 201: tendoque supinas Ad caelum cum voce manus, i e *with the open palms turned upwards* (a gesture of one praying), Verg A. 3, 176, so, manus, Ov M 8, 681; Liv 3, 50; 26, 9; Curt. 6, 6, 34; Suet Vit. 7; Hor C 3, 23, 1, Quint. 11, 3, 99: cornua aliis adunca, aliis redunca, supina, convexa, Plin 11, 37, 45, § 125: cathedra, *an easy chair with an inclined back*, id. 16, 37, 68, § 174: jactus, *a*

throwing up, Liv. 30, 10, 13: signis supinis, *lowered* (opp. erectis), Spart. Sev. 7.—*Comp.*: in arborum tonsurā supiniore, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 214. — **B.** In partic. **1.** Of motion, *backwards, going back, retrograde* (poet.): nec redit in fontes unda supina suos, Ov. Med. Fac. 40: cursus fluminum, id. P. 4, 5, 43: carmen, i. e. *that can be read backwards in the same metre*, Mart. 2, 86, 1.—**2.** Of localities. **a.** *Sloping, inclined* (not in Cic.; syn. declivis): tabulae scheda, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 77: scandenti circa ima labor est ... si haec jam lenius supina evaseris, Quint. 12, 10, 79: per supinam vallem fusi, Liv. 4, 46, 5; 6, 24, 3; 7, 24, 5: sin tumulis adclive solum collisque supinos (metabere), Verg. G. 2, 276: per supina camporum, *undulating*, Amm. 22, 15, 7.—**b.** *Stretched out, extended*: Tibur, Hor. C. 3, 4, 23: solum, Plin. Pan. 30, 4: mare, Plin. 9, 2, 1, § 2: vindemia, id. 17, 22, 35, § 185. —**II.** Trop. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Of the mind. **1.** *Careless, thoughtless, heedless, negligent, indolent, supine*: otiosi et supini (oratores), Quint. 10, 2, 17 Spald.: supini securique, id. 11, 3, 3; Dig. 18, 1, 15: animus, Cat. 17, 25: Maecenas, Juv. 1, 66: auris, Mart. 6, 42, 22: compositio (with tarda), Quint. 9, 4, 137: ignorantia, Dig. 22, 6, 6; Quint. 12, 10, 79. — *Comp.*: deliciae supiniores, Mart. 2, 6, 13. — **2.** *With head thrown back, haughty, proud*: haec et talia dum refert supinus, Mart. 5, 8, 10; Pers. 1, 129.—**B.** In later gram. lang. **sŭpīnum** (sc. verbum). **1.** *The verbal form in* um *and* u, *the supine* (perh. because, although furnished with substantive case-endings, it rests or falls back on the verb), Charis. p. 153 P.; Prisc. p. 811 ib. (called in Quint. 1, 4, 29, verba participialia).—**2.** *The verbal form in* andum *and* endum, *the gerund*, Charis. p. 153 P.; Prisc. p. 823 ib. — Hence, * *adv.*: **sŭpīnē** (acc. to II. A. 1.), *carelessly, negligently*: beneficium accipere, Sen. Ben. 2, 24, 3.

sūpo (also **sīpo** and **suppo**), āre, *v. a.*, *to throw, throw about, scatter*: supat jacit, unde dissipat disicit et obsipat obicit, et insipat, hoc est inicit, Fest. p. 311 Müll.; cf.: supare significat jacere et disicere, id. s. v. prosapia, p. 225: obtorque prorim ac suppa tortas copulas, Att. ap. Non. 200, 33 (Trag. Rel. p. 180 Rib.).

suppactus, a, um, *Part.* of suppingo.

‡ **sup-paedăgōgus (subp-)**, i, *m.*, *an under-teacher*, Inscr. Donat. 311, 1.

* **sup-pactŭlus (subp-)**, a, um, *adj.*, *squinting somewhat, having a little cast* or *squint*: oculi, Varr. ap. Non. 456, 8.

sup-pallĭdus (subp-), a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat pale, palish*, Cels. 5, 26, 20, § 84; 2, 4, § 23.

sup-palpor (subp-), āri, *v. dep. n.*, *to caress, fondle*, or *wheedle a little* (very rare): occepit ejus matri suppalparier Vino, etc., Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 28: suppalpandi nescius, Symm. Ep. 1, 84.

sup-par (subpar), păris, *adj.*, *nearly equal* (rare but class.): huic aetati suppares Alcibiades, Critias, *Cic. Brut. 7, 29: aetas, Vell. 1, 17, 1: aevum, Aus. Ep. 1, 13: musicae suppari gressu, App. M. 6, p. 183, 12: fratres, nec similes ejus nec suppares, Amm. 26, 10, 9. — In logic: propositiones suppares, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31 sq.

sup-părăsītor (subp-), āri, *v. dep. n.*, *to flatter* or *fawn a little*, like a parasite (Plautin.): amanti, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 10: patri, id. ib. 1, 3, 17: illi semper, id. Mil. 2, 3, 77.

suppărātūra (subp-), ae, *f.* [2. suparo], *a restoration* (late Lat.): generis, Tert. Res. Carn. 61.

* **1. sup-păro (subp-)**, āre, *v. a.* [par], *to make somewhat like* or *similar*: formam lupae feminae, Tert. adv. Valent. 4.

2. sup-păro (subp-), āre, *v. a.*, *to fit, adjust* (eccl. Lat.): exuvias capiti, Tert. Cult. Fem. 7: labem corpori, id. Anim. 25 *fin.*

suppărum (sīpărium, sīpărum, sīphărum), i, *n.*, and **suppărus (sīphărus)** i, *m.* [Oscan; orig., perh., linen stuff in gen.; hence], **I.** *A linen garment worn by women*: indutui alterum, quod subtus, a quo subucula: alterum quod supra, a quo supparus: nisi id, quod item dicunt Osce, Varr. L. L. 5, § 131 Müll.: supparus vestimentum puellare lineum, quod et subucula, id est camisia, dicitur: Afranius: puella non sum, supparo si induta sum, Fest. p. 311 ib.; cf. Non. 540, 14: quid istae, quae vesti quotannis nomina inveniunt nova ... Indusiatam, patagiatam ... Supparum aut subminiam, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 48: suppura angusta, Luc. 2, 364.—(β) *A linen garment worn by men*: hic indutus supparum, Varr. ap. Non. 540, 15; cf. Non. 540, 8.—**II.** = σίφαρος, *a small sail on the foremast, a topsail*: supparum appellant dolonem, velum minus in navi, ut acation majus, Fest. p. 340 Müll.: pandens Suppara velorum, Luc. 5, 428; Stat. S. 3, 2, 27; Sen. Ep. 77, 1; id. Herc. Oet. 698; id. Med. 327 al. —Collat. form **sippărum** or **sippărus**, Sen. Ep. 77, 1 Haase.

sup-pătĕo (subp-), ēre, *v. n.*, *to lie open beneath, spread out beneath* (Appul.): quae (fovea) fruticibus imis suppatet, *was spread over at the bottom*, App. M. 8, p. 210, 28: campi suppatentes, id. ib. 7, p. 198, 31.

sup-pĕdānĕum (subp-), i, *n.* [pedaneus], *a footstool* (eccl. Lat.): pedum, Lact. 4, 12, 17 (from Psa. 109, 1, where Vulg. has scabellum).

* **suppĕdĭtātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [suppedito], *a full supply, abundance, exuberance*: suppeditatio bonorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 111 Mos.

suppĕdĭto (subp-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* [perh. for suppetito, from suppeto]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to be fully supplied* or *in abundance, to be at hand, be in store*: unde Flumina suppeditant? Lucr. 1, 231: omnis apparatus ornatusque dicendi facile suppeditat, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 124: P. Cethegus, cui de re publicā satis suppeditabat oratio, id. Brut. 48, 178: undique mihi suppeditat quod pro M. Scauro dicam, id. Scaur. 23, 46: innumerabilitas suppeditat atomorum, id. N. D. 1, 39, 109: quod multitudo suppeditabat, Liv. 6, 24, 2: quoad tela suppeditarunt, id. 30, 25, 7: ne chartam quidem tibi suppeditare, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 2: cui (Torquato) si vita suppeditavisset, *if he had lived*, id. Brut. 70, 245; 27, 105; 32, 124; id. Phil. 3, 6, 15; cf. suppeto, I.: nec consilium, nec oratio suppeditat, i. e. *I have neither sentiments nor terms*, Liv. 28, 27, 3.—Poet., with *subj.-clause*: dicere suppeditat, *it is easy to say*, Lucr. 3, 731. — **B.** Transf. **1.** Like abundare, *to have in abundance, to abound* or *be rich in* (very rare): omissis his rebus omnibus, quibus nos suppeditamus, eget ille, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: ita gaudiis gaudium suppeditat, *is increased by other joys*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 3. — **2.** *To be enough* or *sufficient, to suffice*: parare ea, quae suppeditent et ad cultum et ad victum, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: Pometinae manubiae, quae perducendo ad culmen operi destinatae erant, vix in fundamenta suppeditavere, Liv. 1, 55, 7: labori suppeditare, *to be fit for* or *equal to, to be a match for*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 17; cf.: ut (Thais) tuo amori suppeditare possit sine sumpto suo, *devote herself to you*, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 46. — **II.** *Act.*, *to give, furnish, afford, supply*, or *procure in abundance* (freq. in Cic.; syn.: praebeo, suggero, ministro). (α) With *acc.*: luxuriae sumptus suppeditare ut possies, Plaut. As. 4, 2, 10: sumptum, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 32: tributo sumptus suppeditari, Liv. 23, 48, 7: cibos, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 67: quibus (fistulis) aqua suppeditabatur templis, id. Rab. Perd. 11, 31: pecunias, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 3: merces, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 6: frumentum, id. ib. 2, 3, 74, § 172: rem frumentariam alicui ex provinciis, id. Att. 8, 1, 2: res eas, quibus ager Campanus coleretur, id. Agr. 2, 32, 88: tutum perfugium otio et tranquillum ad quietem locum, id. Rep. 1, 4, 8: multa ad luxuriam invitamenta, id. ib. 2, 4, 8: fabulas poëtis, id. N. D. 2, 24, 63: ipsis pecuniam, Nep. Alcib. 8, 1: tela, Sil. 10, 137: suppeditabit nobis Atticus noster e thesauris suis quos et quantos viros! Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 67. —With an abstr. object: aliquis deus suppeditans omnium rerum abundantiam et copiam, Cic. Lael. 23, 87: oratoribus et poëtis mirabilem copiam dicendi, id. Top. 18, 67: praecepta nobis (patria), Lucr. 3, 10: varietatem tibi in scribendo, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 4: hortorum amoenitatem mihi (domus), id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 14: ut, quocumque haec (voluptas) loco suppeditetur, ibi beate queant vivere, id. Tusc. 5, 37, 108.—(β) With *obj.-clause*: Ciceroni meo suppeditabis quantum videbitur, Cic. Att. 14, 17, 5. — (γ) *Absol.*: alicui sumptibus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 57: quod Ciceroni suppeditas, gratum, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 3. — (δ) *Impers. pass.*: quod res curae tibi est, ut ei (Ciceroni) suppeditetur ad usum et cultum copiose, Cic. Att. 14, 11, 2.

‡ **sup-pēdo (subp-)**, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to break wind softly*, cited ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4.

sup-pernātus (subp-), a, um, *adj.* [perna], *lamed in the hip*: suppernati dicuntur, quibus femina sunt succisa, in modum suillarum pernarum. Ennius in Annalibus: is pernas succidit iniquā superbiā Poeni. Et Catullus (17, 19) alnus suppernata securi, *cut down*, Fest. p. 305 Müll.; cf. p. 304 ib.

suppēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [sub-pes], *having feet turned under, with twisted feet*, Petr. 13.

sup-pĕtiae (subp-), ārum, *f.* [suppeto], *that which comes to aid one, aid, assistance, succor* (ante-class. and post-Aug.; used only in *nom.* and *acc.*; syn.: auxilium, subsidium): auxilia mihi et suppetiae sunt domi, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 12: non metuo meae quin uxori latae suppetiae sient, id. Am. 5, 1, 54; id. Ep. 5, 1, 52; id. Mil. 4, 2, 62; id. Rud. 3, 2, 10; 4, 4, 39; id. Men. 5, 7, 14; Suet. Vesp. 4: piscibus ad suppetias uti, App. Mag. p. 299, 33: suppetias ferre, Amm. 16, 4, 3; App. M. 6, p. 184, 39.—The *acc.* suppetias sometimes occurs with verbs of motion for ad suppetias (to go, come, send, etc.), *to any one's assistance*: nae tibi, suppetias tempore adveni modo, Plaut. Men 5, 7, 31: venire, Auct. B. Afr. 5: proficisci, id. ib. 25: ire, id. ib. 39: occurrere, id. ib. 66; 68: accurrere, App. M. 9, p. 234.

suppĕtĭor (subp-), ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [suppetiae], *to come to the aid of, to assist, succor* (very rare; most freq. in App.): quod mihi suppetiatus es, gratissimum est, Cic. Att. 14, 18, 2: miserrimo seni, App. M. 8, p. 210, 32.—*Absol.*: suppetiatum decurrunt anxii, *run to aid*, App. M. 4, p. 147, 9: proclamare suppetiatum, id. ib. 1, p. 108, 30; 8, p. 209, 35.

sup-pĕto (subp-), īvi or ĭi, ītum, 3, *v. n.* **I.** To go or come to one, i. e., **A.** Lit., *to be at hand* or *in store, to be present* (class.): ut mihi supersit, suppetat, superstitet, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 3: si cui haec suppetunt, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 31: cui res non suppetat, id. de Or. 3, 35, 142: vererer, ne mihi crimina non suppeterent, id. Verr. 2, 1, 11, § 31: ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: copia frumenti, id. ib. 1, 3: frumentum copiaeque, Liv. 5, 26, 9: quibus rebus numquam tanta suppeteret victoriae fiducia, Auct. B. Afr. 31: ut mihi ad remunerandum nihil suppetat praeter voluntatem, Cic. Fam. 15, 13, 2: quibuscumque vires suppetebant ad arma ferenda, praesto fuere, Liv. 4, 22, 1; Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 46: neque quo manus porrigeret suppetebat, Nep. Dion, 7, 2: nondum suppetente ad hauriendum ultra justa vi, Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 46: si vita suppetet, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 11; so, vita, Plin. Ep. 5, 5, 8: vita longior, Liv. 40, 56, 7: quoad vita suppetet, Auct. B. Afr. 92; Vop. Aur. 24.—With pers. subject: deos oro, ut vitae tuae superstes suppetat (uxor), *that she may survive you*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 19: nec consilium sibi suppetere diceret, Liv. 4, 48, 13.—**B.** Transf., *to be equal to* or *sufficient for; to suffice, to agree with, correspond to* any thing; =sufficere: ut amori, ut ambitioni, ut cottidianis sumptibus copiae suppetant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 89: pauper enim non est, cui rerum suppetit usus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 4: utinam quae dicis, dictis facta suppetant, i. e. *I wish you may be as good as your word*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 106: rudis lingua non suppetebat libertati, Liv. 2, 56, 8: ut plagae possint suppetere ipsae, Lucr. 1, 1050.—Poet., with pers. subject: novis ut usque suppetas doloribus, *you may be exposed to*, Hor. Epod. 17, 64. — **II.** *To ask in place of another, to personate another* in asking: si siligniario quis dixerit, ut quisquis nomine ejus siliginem petisset, ei daret ... furti actionem adversus eum qui suppetet, etc., Dig. 47, 2, 52, § 11.

sup-pīlo (subp-), no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [pilus], *to steal underhand, to filch, pilfer, purloin*; with pers. object, *to rob, strip, pluck, fleece* (ante-class.): suffuror,

suppilo, Plaut Truc 2, 7, 15 pallam alicui, id Men 5, 1, 40 mihi aurum et pallam ex arcis, id. ib 5, 2, 52 suppiles clam domi uxorem tuam? id As 4, 2, 6 aliquem, id ib 5, 2, 38, Pompon. ap Non. 13, 2, Caecil. ib 12, 33

1. sup-pingo (subp-), no *perf*, pactum, 3, *v a* [pango] *to fasten underneath, to clout* fulmentas soccis, Plaut Trin 3, 2, 94 calcar alicui, Symm Ep 1, 62 qui auro habeat soccis suppactum solum, Plaut Bacch 2, 3, 98 crepidas aureis clavis, Plin 33, 3, 14, § 50 (dub, al. suffigo)

***2. sup-pingo (subp-)**, ĕre, *v a*, *to paint over, suffuse* ora ignito rubore, Avien. Arat 1454

*** sup-pinguis (subp-)**, e, *adj*, *somewhat fat, fatty* cutis, Cels 6, 4.

supplantātĭo, onis, *f* [supplanto], *hypocritical deceit*, Vulg Psa. 40, 10, id. Prov 11, 3, Hilar in Psa. 139, 5

sup-plantātor (subpl-), ōris, *m* [id], *one who trips up another's heels, a supplanter* (eccl. Lat), Hier Ep 69, 6 (of Jacob), Ambros Ep 60

sup-planto (subpl-), avi, atum, 1, *v a* [planta], *to trip up one's heels, to throw down*, ὑποσκελίζω **I.** Lit supplantare dictum est pedem supponere, Lucilius supplantare aiunt Graeci, Non 36, 3 qui stadium currit supplantare eum, quicum certet nullo modo debet, * Cic Off 3, 10, 42 athleta supplantatus, Sen Ep 13, 2 —**II.** Transf, in gen, *to throw down, throw to the ground, overthrow* vitem, Col Arb 7, 4 vites in terram, Plin 17, 23, 35, § 212 uvas, id 17, 22, 35, § 192 fulturas (vehemens aquae vis), Vitr 10, 22 — Poet tenero supplantat verba palato, *trips up*, i e *distorts, minces*, Pers 1, 35 judicium, *to overturn*, Quint Decl 7

supplaudo (subpl-), ĕre, v supplodo

supplausĭo (subpl-), onis, v supplosio

supplēmentum (subpl-), i, *n* [suppleo], *that with which any thing is made full* or *whole*, *a filling up, supply, supplement* **I.** In gen (so rare, perh only post Aug) ex geminis singula capita in supplementum gregis reservantur, Col 7, 6, 7 nec ullis juventutis supplementis frequentatae, id. 9, 13, 13 adjectum supplementum Campaniae coloniae, Vell 2, 81, 2 quosdam bello captos in supplementum urbium dividit, Just 8, 6, 1 digitum torpentem cornei circuli supplemento scripturae admovere, *with the help, aid* Suet Aug 80 supplementum operi postulabant, App M p 231, 12 sordentia supplementa et dapes gratuitas conquirere, *broken victuals*, id. ib 4, p 149, 5 artis magicae, *apparatus*, id. ib 2, p 124, 16 —**II.** In partic, in milit lang, *a making up, filling up* a body of troops, *recruiting*, concr, *supplies, reinforcements* (the class. signif of the word) supplementum legionibus scribere, Cic Fam 3, 3, 1, cf Liv 42, 10, 12 legiones veteres supplemento explere, id 1, 30 per causam supplementi ab exercitu discedit, Caes. B G 7, 9 supplementi nomine, id. B C 3, 4 in supplementum classis juventus armaque data, Liv 28, 37, 4 servos ad suplpementum remigum dedit, id. 26, 47, 3 in supplementum scribere, id 37, 2, 2, 42, 1, 2 distribuere, Curt 4, 5, 18 legere, id 5, 1, 13 milites, qui in supplementum venerant, Just 3, 4, 5

sup-plĕo (subpl)-, ēvi, ētum, 2, *v a*, *to fill up, make full* or *whole to make good, to complete, supply* (class, cf reficio, suppedito) **I.** In gen. fiscellam, Cato, R R. 88, 1 dum suppleri summa queatur, Lucr 1, 1044 bibliothecam, Cic. Q. Fr 3, 4 5 usum provinciae, id Verr 2, 4, 5, § 9 Hirtius, qui Gallici belli novissimum librum supplevit, Suet. Caes. 56 adjectoque cavae suppleutur corpore rugae, Ov M 7, 291 vulnera supplevit lacrimis, id ib 4, 140 tu mihi da cives et inania moenia (i e urbem) supple, *fill up*, i e *people*, id ib 7, 628, cf si fetura gregem suppleverit, Verg E 7, 36 ad supplenda exercitūs damna, Tac. A 1, 71 damna incendiorum multis, *to make good, repair*, Suet Calig 16, cf id Aug 41 colos consumptas, Sen Herc Oet 1084 aerarium, Tac. A. 2 38 ut referendis praeteritis verbis id scriptum suppleatur, Cic. de Or 2, 26, 110 hypocauston si dies nubilus, immisso vapore solis vicem supplet, *supplies the place of*, Plin. Ep 5, 6, 24, so, locum parentis tibi, Sen Hipp 633 remis Zephyros, Stat. Achill 2, 20 ponite ante oculos M Antonium consularem, sperantem consulatum Lucium adjungite supplete ceteros, etc, Cic Phil 12, 6, 14 praemia, *to furnish*, Aus. Idyll 10, 412 suppletis lucernis, i e *with oil*, Prop 4 (5), 8, 43 simili mixtura vas suppleatur, Col 12 10, 2 — *Absol* supplet iste nescio qui, Cic Fl 17, 40 —**II.** In partic, in milit lang, *to fill up, make complete* or *full in number, furnish with a complement, recruit* cum sex legionibus iisque suppletis ex Bruti exercitu, M Anton. ap Cic Phil. 8, 9, 27 legiones, Liv 29, 24, 14 exercitum junioribus, Just 12, 11, 4 legiones subito delectu, Tac H 4, 19 decurias equitum, Suet Tib 41 naves remigio, Liv 26, 39, 7, cf remigium, Verg A. 3, 471

supplētōrĭum, i, *n* [suppleo], *a supplement* (late Lat), Jul ap Aug c Sec Resp Jul 5, 42

supplētus (subpl-), a, um, *Part.* of suppleo

supplex (subpl-), icis (*abl* supplici, but also ice freq in dactyl and snap verse, Hor C 3, 14, 8, Tib 1, 2, 14, Ov M 2, 396 al., and always when used subst, Verg A 3, 667, Ov M 8, 261, Curt 5, 3, 14, or to denote a temporary attitude or relation, not a permanent characteristic, Cic Scaur 2, 35, Luc 8, 287, 8, 346, cf Neue, Formenl 2, 46, *gen plur* supplicium, Liv 24, 30, 29, 16, 35, 34), *adj* [sup plico, bending the knees, kneeling down, hence], *humbly begging* or *entreating*, *humble, submissive, beseeching, suppliant, supplicant* (class, syn humilis, submissus) (α) *Absol* supplex te ad pedes abiciebas, Cic Phil 2, 34, 86, cf id Lig 5, 13 ad alios se reges supplicem contulisse, id. Imp Pomp 8, 21 et genua amplectens effatur talia supplex, Verg A. 10, 523 vobis supplex manus tendit patria communis, Cic Cat 4, 9, 18, cf infra II se supplicem pro aliquo profiteri, id Pis 32, 80 supplex ad aliquem venire, id. Att 16, 16, C, § 10 ad opem judicum supplices confugere, id Font 15, 33 (11, 23) do manus Supplex, Hor Epod 17, 2 supplex populi suffragia capto, id Ep 2, 2, 103 tibi quo die Portus Alexandrea supplex patefecit, id C 4, 14, 35 supplex rogabo, Stat Achill 1, 50 —(β) With *dat* ut tibi fierem supplex, Plaut Ps 5, 2, 20 judicibus supplex, Cic Tusc 1, 29, 71, id de Or 1, 53, 229 ego me plurimis pro te supplicem abjeci, id Mil 36, 100, Plaut Bacch 4, 9, 101, id. Cist 1, 1, 34, id Pers 2, 3, 18, id Stich 2, 1, 18, Ter Phorm 5, 6, 47, Cic Planc 8, 21, Ov H 12, 185 al. cum Alcibiades Socrati supplex esset, ut, etc, Cic Tusc 3, 32, 77 — (γ) As *subst* **supplex**, icis *m*, *a suppliant, humble petitioner* in miseros ac supplices misericordiā uti, Caes B G 2, 28 et nos jacentis ad pedes supplicum voce prohibebis? Cic. Lig 5, 13 tu supplice digno dignior, Val Fl 7, 290 paternus, Sen Troad 315, so with a *pron possess* or *gen* vester est supplex, judices, Cic Mur 40, 86, so, vester, id Clu 70, 200 tuus, Hor C 3, 10, 16 supplex vestrae misericordiae, Cic Cael 32, 79 dei, Nep Paus 4, 5, id. Ages. 4, 8 tui numinis, Sen Agam 343 domus inimicae, Quint Decl 9, 1 —**II.** Transf, of things manus supplices, Cic Font 21, 48 (17, 38) manu supplice, Ov M 11, 279 dextra, Val Fl 4, 11 vitta, Hor C 3, 14, 8 dona, Verg A. 3, 439 libelli, Mart 8, 31, 3 vota, Verg A. 8, 61 verba, Cic. Att 12 32, 1 vox, Sall C 31, 7, Ov M 2, 396, Liv 30, 12, Curt. 4, 6, 28 voce supplex, Tac A. 1, 57 oliva, Val Fl 3, 424 querelae, Tib 1, 4, 72 lacrimae, Prop 1, 16, 4 causa, Quint 11, 1, 3 —Hence, *adv* **supplĭcĭter**, *humbly, submissively, suppliantly* suppliciter demisseque respondere, Cic. Fl 10, 21, id. de Or 1, 20, 90, Caes B G 1, 27, Suet Aug 13, id. Tib 10, Verg A 1, 481, 12, 220, Hor S 1, 8, 32, Ov. F 2, 438, id P 1, 10, 44

supplĭcāmentum (subpl-), i, *n.* [supplico], *a public prayer, religious ceremony* (syn supplicatio, post class.), App M 11, p 266, 25, 11, p 267, 34, Arn. 7, 285 (7, 21 Orell)

supplĭcātĭo (subpl-), ōnis, *f* [id], in relig lang, *a public prayer* or *supplication, a religious solemnity* in consequence of certain (fortunate or unfortunate) public events, *a day set apart for prayer*, either by way of thanksgiving or of religious humiliation, genuflection (cf obsecratio) atque etiam supplicatio diis immortalibus pro singulari eorum merito meo nomine decreta est, etc, Cic Cat 3, 6, 15 praetor urbanus supplicationes per dies quinquaginta ad omnia pulvinaria constituat, id Phil 14, 14, 37, so, decreta ad omnia pulvinaria, id Cat 3, 10, 23 quorum (prodigiorum) averruncandorum causa supplicationes in biduum senatus decrevit, Liv 10, 23, 1, 5, 23, 4 supplicationem habere, id. 10, 47, 7, 31, 9, 6 fuit, id. 37, 3, 5 —Sometimes such a supplicatio was decreed in honor of a victorious general to precede his triumph cui uni togato supplicationem senatus decreverit, Cic Sull. 30, 85 ex litteris Caesaris dierum viginti supplicatio a senatu decreta est, Caes B G 4, 38 *fin.*, 7, 90 *fin*, Cic Prov. Cons. 11, 27, id Pis 3, 6, Cato ap Cic. Fam 15, 5, 2 dies quindecim supplicatio decreta est, Caes B G 2, 35 supplicatio diem unum Romae, alterum in Capenati agro indicta est, Liv 27, 4, 15 diem unum supplicatio fuit ob, etc, id. 41, 28, 1 in quatriduum supplicationes decernere, id 5, 23, 3, 37, 47, 4, Suet Caes 24 *fin* al

supplĭcātor (subpl-), ōris, *m* [supplico], *one that prays humbly, a suppliant* (eccl Lat), Prud. στεφ 1, 14, Aug Civ Dei, 5, 23 *fin*

supplĭcĭālis, e, *adj* [supplicium], *penal* (late Lat), Jul Val 2, 18

supplĭcĭter, *adv*, v supplex *fin*

supplĭcĭum (subpl-), ii, *n* [supplex, prop a kneeling down, either as a suppliant or to receive punishment] **I.** As a suppliant **A.** In relig lang, *humiliation, a public prayer* or *supplication, an act of worship* (mostly ante Aug and in prose after the Aug period, not in Cic or Cæs; syn. supplicatio, obsecratio) nunc pergam, ut suppliciis placans caelitum aras expleam, Att ap Non 398, 19, cf deos suppliciis, sumptu, votis, donis, Precibus plorans, obsecrans, Afran ib 398, 22 suppliciis votisque fatigare deos, Liv 27, 50, 5 non votis neque suppliciis muliebribus auxilia deorum parantur, Sall C 52, 29 — **2.** Esp, *a sacrificing, offering* nihil ei (Jovi) acceptum est a perjuris supplicii, *offering, sacrifice*, Plaut. Rud prol 25 in suppliciis deorum magnifici, Sall C 9, 2, id J 55, 1 precibus suppliciisque deos placare, Liv 22, 57, 5, cf quos (boves) ad deorum servant supplicia, Varr R R 2, 5 10 tum supplicia dis ludique magni ab senatu decernuntur, Tac A 3, 64 Nipperd ad loc: vannos onustas aromatis et hujuscemodi suppliciis congerunt App M 11, p 265, 3; id Dogm Plat 2, p 16, 5 supplicia veteres quaedam sacrificia a supplicando vocabant, Fest pp 308 and 309 Müll. —**B.** Transf, out of the relig sphere, *an humble entreaty* or *petition, a supplication* in gen (very rare) Vagenses fatigati regis suppliciis, Sall J 66, 2 igitur legatos ad consulem cum suppliciis mittit, qui tantummodo ipsi liberisque vitam peterent, id ib 46, 2 —**II.** To receive punishment, hence, *punishment, penalty, torture, torment, pain, distress, suffering* (class and freq, usu of the penalty of death, syn poena) (α) *Sing* dabitur pol supplicium mihi de tergo vestro, Plaut As 2, 4, 75 sq, cf illi de me supplicium dabo, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 86, id. Eun 1, 1, 24, Cat 116, 8, Nep Paus 5, 5 de homine nobili virgis supplicium crudelissime sumere, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 37, § 91, 2, 5, 45, § 117 sumere (de aliquo), Plaut Pers 5, 2 72, id. Merc 5, 4, 31, Ter And 3, 5, 17, Cic Inv 2, 28, 84, id Rep 3, 33, 45; Caes B G 1, 39, Liv 2 5, 5, 3, 18, 10 aliquem hostibus ad supplicium dedere, Caes. B G 7, 26 aliquem tradi ad supplicium jubere, Tac A 11, 35 rapi, Cic de Or 2, 59, 138 supplicio affici, *to be put to death*, Caes B G 1, 27 ne ad ultimum supplicium progredi necesse habeant, *to take their own lives*, id B C 1, 84 aliquem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio excruciatum necare, Cic. Imp Pomp 5, 11 summo cruciatu supplicioque perire, id N D 3, 33, 81 gravissimum ei rei supplicium cum cruciatu constitutum est, Caes B G 6, 17:

talis improborum consensio supplicio omni vindicanda (est), Cic. Lael. 12, 43: satis supplicii tulisse, Caes. B. C. 1, 84: supplicio culpa reciditur, Hor. C. 3, 24, 34: suā manu supplicium persolvere, Tac. A. 6, 32 (26): luere, Just. 2, 5, 6; Tac. A. 15, 60: supplicium *redimere opimā mercede*, Amm. 26, 3, 4.—(β) *Plur.:* ad exquisita supplicia proficisci, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100: semper iis (improbis) ante oculos judicia et supplicia versentur, id. Rep. 3, 16, 26: ad innocentum supplicia descendunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: supplicia annua pendere, Plin. 29, 4, 14, § 57: subire, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 12, 1: suppliciis delicta coërcere, Hor. S. 1, 3, 79: subplicia in post futuros conposuit, Sall. H. 1, 41, 6 Dietsch: domant impios saeva supplicia, Sen. Herc. Fur. 749: supplicia haurire, Verg. A. 4, 383.

supplĭco (subpl-), āvi, ātum, 1 (*perf. subj.* supplicassis, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 61; in tmesi: sub vos placo, Auct. ap. Fest. s. v. sub, p. 309, and s. v. ob, p. 190 Müll.), *v. n.* and *a.* [supplex], *to kneel down* or *humble one's self, to pray* or *beg humbly, to beseech, implore, supplicate* (class.; cf.: oro, adoro, precor). **I.** In gen. (α) With *dat.:* cui irato supplicet, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 24: nec quoiquam supplico, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 47: ipsum hunc orabo: huic supplicabo, Ter. And. 2, 1, 12: is sibi me supplicaturum putat, id. Hec. 3, 5, 50: *populo Romano supplicare*, Cic. Planc. 20, 50: alicui summisse, id. ib. 5, 12: neque Caesari solum, sed etiam amicis ejus omnibus pro te libentissime supplicabo, id. Fam. 6, 14, 3; cf. id. ib. 6, 13, 2; id. Font. 15, 35 (11, 25): cum tot res sint, quae vestris animis supplicent, id. ib. 14, 31: supplicare indignis, Ov. M. 6, 367.—*Pass. impers.:* ut, si tui nobis potestas saepius fieret, non multum Graecis supplicandum putarem, Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 75.—(β) *Absol.:* supplicabo, exobsecrabo, ut quemque amicum videro, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 93: venire domum ad eum, precari, denique supplicare, Cic. Par. 5, 3, 40: precari ab indigno, supplicare, etc., id. Lael. 16, 57: nemo rem publicam imploravit, nemo supplicavit, id. de Or. 1, 53, 230: missitare supplicantes legatos, Sall. J. 38, 1: Pompeiani querentes supplicavere, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21; Suet. Claud. 1.—(γ) With *acc.* (ante- and post-class.): quod domi'st, numquam ulli supplicabo, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 48: sub vos placo, Auct. ap. Fest. l. l.: imperatores nostros, Dig. 28, 5, 92: contrarios, Amm. 30, 8, 10.—**II.** In partic., *to pray to* or *supplicate* as a god; *to pray, worship:* vilica Lari familiari pro copia supplicet, Cato, R. R. 143, 2; cf. Plaut. Aul. prol. 24: in fano supplicare, id. Curc. 4, 2, 41: a dis supplicans invenire veniam sibi, id. Rud. prol. 26: per hostias diis supplicare, Sall. J. 63, 1: populus frequens iit supplicatum, Liv. 3, 63, 5; 10, 23, 2: circa fana deorum, id. 24, 23, 1: molā salsā supplicare, Plin. 12, 18, 41, § 83: sacrificio supplicari, Capitol. Max. 24.—*Impers. pass.:* Metello venienti ture, quasi deo, supplicabatur, Sall. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9: ut, cujus sepulcrum usquam exstet ... ei publice supplicetur, Cic. Phil. 1, 6, 13: supplicatum totā urbe est, Liv. 27, 23, 7: ture nec supplicabatur, Plin. 13, 1, 1, § 2.

supplĭcĭē (subpl-), *adv.* [id.], *humbly, submissively* (Appuleian): respondit, App. M. 9, p. 236, 2: gratiis persolutis, id. ib. 11, p. 269, 27.

sup-plōdo (subpl-), or **sup-plaudo (subpl-)**, si, 3, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to stamp* the foot: pedem nemo in illo judicio supplosit, * Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 230; so, pedem, Sen. Ep. 75, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To clap* in token of applause, *to applaud* (eccl. Lat.): male nobis supplaudimus, Tert. Idol. 12: diversae parti, id. Pud. 19.—* **B.** *To tread under foot, to destroy:* calumniam, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 2, § 3.

supplōsĭo (subpl-), and **supplausĭo (subpl-)**, ōnis, *f.* [supplodo], *a stamping* with the feet: pedis, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 47; 3, 59, 220; id. Brut. 38, 141; 80, 278; Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27; Quint. 10, 7, 26; 11, 3, 128.

suppo (sūpo, sīpo), āre, *v. a.* [suppus], = supino, *to lay back, to lay on the back*, Att. ap. Non. 200, 33 (Trag. Fragm. v. 575 Rib); cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 225, 14; 311, 6.

* **sup-pœnĭtet (subp-)**, ēre, *v. n. impers., to be somewhat sorry, to repent a little:* nam et illum furoris et hunc nostrum copiarum suppoenitet, Cic. Att. 7, 14, 1.

* **sup-pōlĭtor (subp-)**, ōris, *m.*, *a rubber up, polisher*, in mal. part., Laber. ap. Non. 490, 21 (dub.; Rib. Com. Fragm. v. 139, *subolitor*).

sup-pōno (subp-), pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 (*perf.* supposivi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 9: supposivit, id. ib. 4, 3, 30; *part. sync.* supposta, Verg. A. 6, 24; Sil. 3, 90), *v. a.*, *to put, place*, or *set under* (freq. and class.; cf.: submitto, subicio). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: anatum ova gallinis saepe supponimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124; Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 9; Col. 8, 5, 4: (orat) sub cratim uti jubeas sese supponi, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 65: caput et stomachum supponere fontibus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 8: cervicem polo, Ov. F. 5, 180: colla oneri, id. R. Am. 171: tauros jugo, *to yoke*, id. M. 7, 118: olivam prelo, Col. 12, 49, 9: tectis agrestibus ignem, Ov. F. 4, 803: Massica caelo vina sereno, Hor. S. 2, 4, 51: agresti fano pecus, *to place under, to drive under cover of*, Ov. F. 4, 756: aliquem tumulo (terrae, humo, etc.), i. e. *to bury*, id. Tr. 3, 3, 68; id. Ib. 153; id. Am. 3, 9, 48: terrae dentes, i. e. *to sow*, id. M. 3, 102: falcem maturis aristis, *to apply*, Verg. G. 1, 348: cultros, *to apply* (to the throat of cattle to be slaughtered), id. A. 6, 248; id. G. 3, 492: incedis per ignes Suppositos cineri doloso, *hidden under*, Hor. C. 2, 1, 8: his igitur rebus subjectis suppositisque, i. e. *under the earth*, Lucr. 6, 543: nil ita sublime est ... Non sit ut inferius suppositumque deo, *subjected, subject*, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 48.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To put in the place of* another, *to substitute* for another person or thing (syn. substituo): meliorem, quam ego sum, suppono tibi, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 6: aliquem in alicujus locum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 72; 2, 5, 30, § 78: in quarum (mulierum) locum juvenes, Just. 7, 3, 6: se reum criminibus illis pro rege, Cic. Deiot. 15, 42: stannum et aurichalcum pro auro et argento, Suet. Vit. 5 *fin.:* operae nostrae vicaria fides amicorum supponitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111.—**2.** *To substitute falsely* or *fraudulently, to falsify, forge, counterfeit:* (puella) herae meae supposita est parva, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 49; so, puerum, puellam, id. ib. 2, 3, 11; id. Truc. 1, 1, 71; 2, 4, 50; 4, 3, 30; Ter. Eun. prol. 39; 5, 3, 3; Liv. 3, 44, 9 al.: qui suppositā personā falsum testamentum obsignandum curaverit, Cic. Clu. 44, 125: testamenta falsa supponere, id. Leg. 1, 16, 43; so, testamenta, id. Par. 6, 1, 43: quos (equos) daedala Circe Suppositā de matre nothos furata creavit, *substituted deceptively, spurious* (because mortal), Verg. A. 7, 283: trepidat, ne suppositus venias, ac falso nomine poscas, Juv. 1, 98.—**3.** *To place as a pledge, hypothecate*, Dig. 27, 9 *lemm.*—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to add, annex, subjoin* (syn. subjungo): huic generi Hermagoras partes quattuor supposuit, Cic. Inv. 1, 9, 12; 1, 6, 8: exemplum epistolae, id. Att. 8, 6, 3: rationem, id. Inv. 2, 23, 70; 2, 21, 63.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn., *to make subject, to subject, submit:* aethera ingenio suo, Ov. F. 1, 306: me tibi supposui, Pers. 5, 36.—* **2.** *To set beneath, to esteem less:* Latio supposuisse Samon, Ov. F. 6, 48.

supportātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [supporto], *endurance; bearing* (late Lat.), Anon. (Hilar.) in Job, 1, p. 107.

supportātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a prop, support*, Ambros. de Noë et Arca, 7, § 1.

sup-porto (subp-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to carry, bring*, or *convey* to a place (class.; perh. not in Cic.; syn. subveho): operi quaecumque usui sunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: rem frumentariam, id. B. G. 1, 39: frumentum commeatumque ex Sequanis, id. ib. 1, 48; 3, 3; cf.: commeatus terrestri itinere, navibus, Liv. 44, 18, 4: frumentum (ligna, auxilia), etc., navibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 44; 3, 15; 3, 112; Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 4: frumentum inde in oppidum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 35: omnia hinc in castra, Liv. 41, 1, 5.

suppŏsītīcĭus (subpŏs-) or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [suppono, I. B.], *put in the place of* another, *substituted.* * **I.** In gen.: Hermes supposititius sibi ipsi, *is his own substitute*, i. e. *he needs no one to replace him in combat*, Mart. 5, 24, 8.—**II.** In partic., *not genuine, false, supposititious:* mater, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 2: explorator, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 71.

suppŏsĭtĭo (subp-), ōnis, *f.* [suppono], *a putting* or *setting under.* * **I.** In gen.: ovorum, Col. 8, 5, 9.—**II.** In partic., *a putting in the place of* another, *substitution* (of a child): pueri, Plaut. Capt. grex 3: puellae, id. Cist. 1, 3, 4: suppositionem facere, id. ib. 1, 2, 25; id. Truc. 2, 4, 83.

* **suppŏsĭtōrĭus (subp-)**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that is placed underneath:* cellae (in balneis), i. e. tepidariae (because they are under the frigidariae), Vop. Car. 17 Casaub.

suppŏsĭtus (subp-), a, um, *Part.* of suppono.

* **suppostrix (subp-)**, īcis, *f.* [suppono, I. B. 2.], *she that fraudulently exchanges* or *substitutes:* puerorum, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 50.

suppraefectus (subp-), i, *m.* [subpraefectus], *an under-prefect*, Inscr. Grut. 359, 3.—**II.** Transf.: singulis ventis binos subpraefectos dant, *subsidiary winds*, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 2.

suppressē (subp-), *adv.*, v. supprimo.

suppressĭo (subp-), ōnis, *f.* [supprimo], *a pressing down* or *under, suppression*, i. e., * **I.** *A keeping back, retaining* of money, *embezzlement:* praedae ac suppressiones judiciales, Cic. Clu. 25, 68.— * **II.** In medic. lang., *a sense of oppression:* nocturnae, i. e. *the nightmare*, Plin. 27, 10, 60, § 87.

* **suppressor (subp-)**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a hider, concealer:* alieni servi, Dig. 48, 15, 6, § 1.

suppressus (subp-), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of supprimo.

sup-prĭmo (subp-), pressi, pressum, 3, *v. a.* [premo], *to press down* or *under.* **I.** In gen., so rarely and only as a naut. t. t., *to sink, send to the bottom* a vessel: quattuor (naves) suppressae, Liv. 22, 19, 12; so, naves, id. 28, 30, 11; 37, 11, 11; Just. 2, 9, 13.—**II.** In partic. (class.). **A.** *To hold* or *keep back; to check, stop, put a stop to; to detain, restrain, suppress* (syn.: reprimo, repello, sisto). **1.** Lit.: hostem nostros insequentem, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: iter, id. ib. 1, 66: aerii cursūs habenas, Ov. M. 6, 709: lora manu, id. Am. 1, 13, 10: fugam, id. M. 11, 777: sanguinem, Cels. 2, 10 *fin.*; 5, 26, 22; Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113: alvum, i. e. *to close, make costive*, Cels. 2, 12, 2: ventrem, id. 4, 19: fontes, Ov. M. 15, 280; id. P. 4, 2, 18: lacrimas, Prop. 3, 10 (4, 9), 8; Albin. 1, 427: vocem, *let fall*, Ov. M. 1, 715: partem ultimam vocis in medio sono, id. ib. 5, 193: si jam deficiam, subpressaque lingua palato Vix instillato restituenda mero, etc., id. Tr. 3, 3, 21.—**2.** Trop.: aegritudinem supprimere nec pati manare longius, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75: stultiloquium, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 24: impetum militum, Liv. 31, 18, 7; 7, 24, 3: iram, id. 2, 35, 2; Ov. P. 1, 8, 69: querelas, id. F. 4, 83; Petr. 91: furorem, id. 71: fletum, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 113: dolorem altā mente, Luc. 6, 228.—**B.** *To keep from publicity, keep to one's self; to keep back, conceal, suppress* (syn.: abscondo, celo). **1.** Lit.: quae (HS DC) reticuit atque suppressit, Cic. Clu. 36, 99: pecuniam, id. ib. 25, 68; 26, 71: nummos, id. ib. 27, 75: elaborata abscondere atque supprimere, Plin. 25, 1, 1, § 1: quae (senatusconsulta) ante arbitrio consulum supprimebantur vitiabanturque, Liv. 3, 55, 13: testamentum, Suet. Calig. 16: libros, id. Gram. 8 *fin.:* alienam ancillam, *to harbor secretly*, Dig. 47, 2, 84: adulterii foeditate suppressā, Amm. 16, 8, 6.—**2.** Trop.: ejus decreti suppressa fama est, Liv. 5, 1, 7: famam coërcitam, Tac. H. 1, 17 *fin.:* indicium conjurationis, Curt. 6, 8, 8: nomen Vespasiani, Tac. H. 2, 96.—Hence, **suppressus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *held back, kept in*, i. e., * **A.** *Short:* mentum, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3.—**B.** Of the voice, *subdued, low:* suppressā voce dicere (opp. magnā voce dicere), Cic. Sull. 10, 30: murmur, Val. Fl. 5, 470.—*Comp.:* erit ut voce sic etiam oratione suppressior, Cic. Or. 25, 85.—Hence, **suppressē**, *adv.*; in *comp.:* suppressius, *in a subdued voice*, Aug. Ord. 1, 23.

sup-princĭpālis (subp-), e, *adj.*, *next after the first:* sonus supprincipalis principalium, = παρυπάτη ὑπατῶν, Mart. Cap. 9, §§ 931, 941 sq.

sup-prōmus (subp-), i, *m.*, *an under-butler*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 24; 3, 2, 12; 3, 2, 32.

sup-pŭdet (subp-), ēre, *v impers.*, *to be somewhat ashamed* (Ciceronian): eorum me suppudebat, Cic. Fam 9, 1, 2: puto te jam suppudere, id. ib 15, 16, 1.

suppūrāta, orum, *n*, v suppuro, II. A.

suppūrātĭo (subp-), ōnis, *f* [suppuro], *a purulent gathering, an imposthume* or *abscess, a suppuration*, Cels. 2, 8; 3, 27 *fin.*; 7, 2 *fin.* al.; Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 16; 23, 1, 16, § 24; 24, 4, 7, § 13; Col. 6, 12, 4; 6, 38, 2; Sen. Ep 14, 1, 5.

* **suppūrātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj* [id.], *suppurating, suppurative*: medicamenta, Plin. 28, 4, 13, § 51.

sup-pūro (subp-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [pus]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to gather matter, form pus, come to a head, suppurate*. **A.** Lit.: (cancer) fistulosus subtus suppurat sub carne, Cato, R. R. 157, 3; Col. 6, 12, 2; Plin. 22, 14, 16, § 38; 22, 25, 70, § 142; 22, 25, 73, § 152.—Also *part.* as *subst.*: **suppūrantĭa,** ĭum, *n.*, *gatherings, suppurating sores*, Plin. 22, 24, 58, § 122.—**B.** Trop. (post-Aug.): cum voluptates angusto corpori ingestae suppurare coeperunt, Sen. Ep 59, 17: quos hasta praetoris infami lucro et quandoque suppuraturo exercet, i. e. *to become noxious*, id. Brev. Vit. 12, 1.—**II.** *Act.*, *to bring to a head, cause to suppurate* (post-Aug.). **A.** Lit. (only in *part. perf.*), *suppurated, full of matter* or *sores*: aures, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 33.—*Subst.*: **suppūrāta,** ōrum, *n.*, *matter, pus*, Plin. 21, 19, 76, § 131; 23, 3, 35, § 72; 20, 4, 14, § 29; 22, 25, 58, § 124.—**B.** Trop.: magnum de modico malum, scorpium terra suppurat, i. e. *brings forth, produces*, as if by suppuration, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1: aestum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 261: gravis et suppurata tristitia, *deep-seated, festering*, Sen. Ep 80, 6.

suppus, a, um, *adj.* (of uncertain signif., acc. to Fest., = supinus): suppum antiqui dicebant, quem nunc supinum dicimus, ex Graeco, videlicet pro aspiratione ponentes S litteram. . . Ejus vocabuli meminit etiam Lucilius: si vero das, quod rogat, et si suggeri suppus, Fest. p. 290 Müll.: (jactum) unionem canem, trinionem suppum, quaternionem planum vocabant, Isid. Orig. 65: vagari animalia suppa, *walk inverted, head downwards*, Lucr. 1, 1061.

* **suppŭtārĭus,** a, um, *adj* [supputo], *of* or *belonging to reckoning* or *computation*: gesticuli digitorum, Tert. Apol. 19 (al. supputatorii, in the same sense).

suppŭtātĭo (subp-), ōnis, *f* [id.], *a reckoning up, computation*, Vitr. 3, 1 *med.*; Arn. 2, 93: temporum, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 36: stadiorum, Mart. Cap. 6, § 609.

suppŭtātor (subp-) ōris, *m* [id.], *a reckoner, computer*, Firm. Math. 5, 8 *med.*; 6, 26 *fin.*

suppŭtātōrĭus (subp-), a, um, v. supputarius.

sup-pŭto (subp-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To cut off below, to prune, lop, trim*: oleas teneras, Cato, R. R. 27: castaneam bimam, Col. 4, 33, 5: semina fruticantia, Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 70.—**II.** *To count up, reckon, compute* (syn. numero): sollicitis supputat articulis, Ov. P. 2, 3, 18 (al. computat): numeros mensurasque, Sen. Ep 88, 26; Pall. Jan. 12.

sūprā (orig. form **sŭpĕrā,** Lucr. 1, 429; 4, 672; 5, 1407; Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 106; cf. Prisc. pp. 980 and 1001 P.), *adv.* and *prep.* [superus]. **I.** *Adv.*, *on the upper side, on the top, above.* **A.** Lit., of place: omnia haec, quae supra et subter, unum esse dixerunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 20: partes eae, quae sunt infra quam id quod devoratur, dilatantur, quae autem supra, contrahuntur, id. N. D. 2, 54, 135: magno numero jumentorum in flumine supra atque infra constituto, Caes. B. C. 1, 64: and et mare, quod supra, tenent, quodque alluit infra, Verg. A. 8, 149: oleum supra siet, Cato, R. R. 119, 101: cotem illam et novaculam defossam in comitio supraque impositum puteal accepimus, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: toto vertice supra est, i. e. *is taller*, Verg. A. 11, 683: ut letata corpora vidit Victoremque supra hostem, i. e. *lying* or *stretched over them*, Ov. M. 3, 56; cf.: stupet inscia supra, Verg. A. 7, 381.—*Comp.*: alia superius rapiuntur, *upward, on high*, Sen. Q. N. 5, 8, 3: piscina superius construenda, Pall. 1, 34, 2 (opp. subterius, Isid. 16, 8, 4).—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of time, *before, formerly, previously* (esp. of any thing previously said or written): quae supra scripta est, Cato, R. R. 157, 2: quod jam supra tibi ostendimus, Lucr. 1, 429: quae supra dixi, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 208: quae supra scripsi, id. Fam. 6, 10, 2: quem supra deformavi, id. Caecin. 5, 14: uti supra demonstravimus, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: ut supra dixi, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 9; id. Lael. 4, 15; 14, 48: ut supra scripsi, Plin. Ep. 6, 27, 5: de quo (filio) commemoravi supra, Nep. Dion, 6, 2: supra repetere, *farther back, from past times*, Sall. C. 5, 9; id. J. 5, 3; Tac. A. 16, 18.—*Comp.*: quantum valerent inter homines litterae, Dixi superius, *before, farther back*, Phaedr. 4, 23, 2: ut superius demonstravimus, Auct. B. Hisp. 28, 4; 34, 5.—**2.** Of number or measure, *beyond, over, more*: supra adjecit Aeschrio, *offered higher, more*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 77: amor tantus ut nihil supra possit, id. Fam. 14, 1, 4: ita accurate, ut nihil posset supra, id. Att. 13, 19, 3: nihil pote supra, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 11: voltu Adeo modesto, ut nihil supra, id. And. 1, 1, 93; id. Eun. 3, 1, 37: nihil supra Deos lacesso, Hor. C. 2, 18, 11.—After *et* or *aut* (poet. and post-class.): agrum for tasse trecentis Aut etiam supra nummorum milibus emptum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 165: quot illum putas annos secum tulisse? Septuaginta et supra, Petr. 43 *fin.*: tricena aut supra stipendia numerantes, Tac. A. 1, 35: a triginta annis et supra, Vulg. Num. 4, 23; 4, 30; 4, 35 (cf. II. B. 2. infra).—**b.** With *quam*, less freq. *quod*, *above* or *beyond what, more than*: saepe supra feret, quam fieri possit, Cic. Or. 40, 139: corpus patiens inediae, algoris, vigiliae, supra quam cuiquam credibile est, Sall. C. 5, 3; id. J. 24, 5: dominandi supra quam aestimari potest avidissimus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 1 *med.*: supra quam optari potuit, Amm. 17, 1, 12: supra quod capere possum, Dig. 32, 1, 28.—**II.** *Prep.* with *acc.*, *above, over*. **A.** Lit., of place: si essent, qui sub terra semper habitavissent . . . nec exissent umquam supra terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: ille qui supra nos habitat, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 38: supra tribunal et supra praetoris caput, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 77: supra eum locum, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: supra se in summo jugo, id. B. G. 1, 24: accubueram hora nona . . . et quidem supra me Atticus, infra Verrius, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 1: saltu supra venabula fertur, Verg. A. 9, 553: supra segetes Navigat, *over the corn fields*, Ov. M. 1, 295: attolli supra ceteros mortales, Plin. 34, 6, 12, § 27 (dub.; Jahn, super): supra lignum turba insilit, Phaedr. 1, 2, 20: ecce supra caput homo levis ac sordidus, i. e. *burdensome, annoying*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6; so, supra caput esse, *to be close at hand*, Sall. C. 52, 24; cf. Verg. A. 3, 194; Liv. 3, 17, 4; 4, 22, 6; Tac. H. 4, 69; Sen. Ep. 108; rarely supra capita, Liv. 42, 42, 6.—**2.** In partic., of geographical position, *above, beyond*: supra Maeotis paludes, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 49 (Epigr. v. 7, p. 163 Vahl.): supra Suessulam, Liv. 23, 32, 2: Syene oppidum, quod est supra Alexandriam quinque millibus stadiorum, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 183: supra Britanniam, id. 2, 97, 99, § 217.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of time, *before*: paulo supra hanc memoriam, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: supra septingentesimum annum, Liv. praef. § 4.—**2.** Of number, degree, or quantity. (*a*) With *numbers*, = plus, amplius (not in Cic. or Caes.), *over, above, beyond, more than*: supra quattuor milia hominum orabunt ut, etc., Liv. 43, 3, 2: caesa eo die supra milia viginti, id. 30, 35, 3; 3, 31, 4: supra septem milia hominum domos remisit, id. 21, 23, 6; 23, 17, 2; 23, 37, 11 sq.; 23, 49, 13; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 17; 3, 6, 1; 3, 7, 11: supra duos menses sapor ejus non permanet integer, Col. 12, 49, 3: tres (cyathos), Hor. C. 3, 19, 15.—(*β*) In gen.: quibus solida ungula, nec supra geminos fetus, Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 233; cf.: de floribus supra dictus scripsit Theophrastus, *besides*, id. 21, 3, 9, § 13: hominis fortunam, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 41: ratio supra hominem putanda est deoque tribuenda, id. N. D. 2, 13, 34: potentia, quae supra leges se esse velit, id. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 17, 6: humanam supra fortunam, Phaedr. 4, 24, 24: supra Coclites Muciosque id facinus esse, Liv. 2, 13, 8: modum, id. 21, 7, 7; Col. 4, 27, 4: vires, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 22: humanam fidem, Plin. 34, 7, 17, § 38: morem, Verg. G. 2, 227; Sall. C. 3, 2: supra belli Latini metum id quoque accesserat, quod, *besides*, Liv. 2, 18, 3.—Prov.: supra homines supra ire deos pietate, i. e. *to attain the highest degree*, Verg. A. 12, 839, Heyne ad loc.—**3.** Sometimes to indicate that *over* which one is placed as superintendent (mostly post-class.): dispositi, quos supra somnum habebat, *watchers*, Curt. 6, 11, 3: qui supra bibliothecam fuerunt, Vitr. 7, praef. § 5: servus supra rationes positus, Pseudo Quint. Decl. 353: SVPRA INSVLAS, Inscr. Orell. 721 and 2927: SVPRA IVMENTA, ib. 2870: SVPRA VELARIOS, ib. 2967: SVPRA COCOS, ib. 2827; Inscr. Grut. p. 1111, 1.—**III.** Compounds formed with supra are extremely rare. In late Lat. supradictus, suprafatus, supra fundo, suprajacio supranatans, suprasedeo, etc., are found, but here supra is properly written separately as an *adv.*, only suprascando (v. h. v.), on account of its signif., is to be written as one word.

* **sŭpra-scando,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to climb over, surmount*: haec cum fines suprascandit, Liv. 1, 32, 8.

suprā-sĕdĕo, v. supra, III.

sūprēmĭtas, ātis, *f* [supremus], *the highest extreme* (late Lat.). **I.** *The last of life, death*: sepultura, qui supremitatis honor est, Amm. 31, 13, 17.—**II.** *The highest honor*: supremitates et praeeminentias adire, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 13.

sūprēmō, sūprēmum, and **sūprēmus,** v. superus.

1. sūra, ae, *f*, *the calf of the leg*. **I.** In gen., Plin. 11, 45, 105, § 253; Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 120; Cic. Arat. 256 (501), 399 (646); Turp. ap. Non. 236, 16; Ov. A. A. 3, 623; Juv. 16, 14: teretes, Hor. C. 2, 4, 21: tumentes, id. Epod. 8, 10; Lact. Opif. Dei, 13, 6; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 342: Puniceo suras evincta cothurno, Verg. E. 7, 32; id. A. 1, 337; Anthol. Lat. 6, 89, 18 Burm.; Grat. Cyn. 338.—**II.** In partic., in anatomy, *the smaller bone of the leg*, Cels. 8, 1, 110; 8, 11, 3.

2. Sura, ae, *m.*, *a river of Germany*, now *the Saur*, Aus. Mos. 355.

3. Sura, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 55.

Surae, arum, *m.*, *a people of India*, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 73.

surclo, āre, v. surculo, II.

* **surcŭlācĕus,** a, um, *adj* [surculus], *woody, like wood*: durities seminum, Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 119.

surcŭlāris, e, *adj* [id.], *producing young shoots* or *sprouts*: terra, Col. 3, 11, 5.

surcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *belonging to shoots* or *twigs*: ager, *planted with young trees*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 17: cicada, *living among the twigs* or *branches*, Plin. 11, 26, 32, § 94.

surcŭlo, āre, *v. a.* [id.]. * **I.** *To clear of shoots* or *sprouts, to prune, trim*: surculate plantas, Col. 5, 9, 11.—**II.** *To bind together with twigs*, Apic. 4, 5, § 183; 7, 2, § 261 al.

surcŭlōsē, *adv.*, v. surculosus *fin.*

surcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj* [surculus], *woody, like wood, ligneous*: radices, Plin. 19, 6, 31, § 98: herba, id. 24, 15, 87, § 137: ramuli, id. 27, 11, 74, § 98.—* *Adv.*: **surcŭlōsē,** *like wood*: arescit herba, Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 148.

surcŭlus, i, *m.*, *a young twig* or *branch, a shoot, sprout, sprig* (syn. malleolus). **I.** In gen., Verg. G. 2, 87; Col. 6, 15, 1; Plin. 29, 6, 36, § 113; Cels. 5, 26, 35; 8, 10, 6 al.: surculum defringere, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110.—**II.** In partic., *a scion, graft, a sucker, slip, set* of a plant for growth: da mihi ex ista arbore quos seram surculos, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 278; Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 6; 1, 41, 2; Col. 3, 1, 1; Plin. 17, 10, 13, § 68.—**B.** *A small tree*, Col. 3, 28; 7, 4, 4; 7, 12, 10; 9, 4, 2; App. Flor. 2, p. 350, 27: fructus surculorum, Cels. 2, 18.

Surdaones, um, *m.*, *a people of Spain*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24.

* **surdaster,** tra, trum, *adj dim.* [surdus], *somewhat deaf, hard of hearing*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116; cf. Prisc. pp. 618 and 628 P.

surdē, *adv.*, v. surdus *fin.*

* **surdesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [surdus], *to become deaf*: aures, Aug. Ep. 157, 4.

surdĭgo, ĭnis, *f* [id.], *deafness* (post-class.), Marc. Emp. 9 al.

surdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [surdus], *deafness* (rare but class.), Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116; Cels. 6, 7, 7 *fin.*

surdĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *deafness* (late Lat.), Gargil. Mart. Pon. 25, p. 424 Mai.

surdus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. svar, heavy; svaras, weight; *cf. O. H. Germ. swārida*, weight], *deaf.* **I.** Lit.: ne mi ut surdo verbera auris, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 204; id. Cas. 3, 3, 12: si surdus sit, varietates vocum noscere possit? Cic. Div. 2, 3, 9: utinam aut hic surdus aut haec muta facta sit, Ter. And. 3, 1, 5.—*Sup.*, *stone-deaf*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 926; Aug. Ep. 39.—Prov.: surdo narrare, canere, etc., *preach to deaf ears, talk to the wind:* nae ille haud scit, quam mihi nunc surdo narret fabulam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 10: cantabant surdo, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 47; cf.: non canimus surdis, Verg. E. 10, 8; and: quae (praecepta) vereor, ne vana surdis auribus cecinerim, Liv. 40, 8, 10; 3, 70, 7; Tib. 4, 14, 2: narrare asello Fabellam surdo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 200; cf.: suadere surdis, quid sit opus facto, Lucr. 5, 1050.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Deaf* to any thing, i. e. *not listening, unwilling to hear, inattentive, regardless, insensible, inexorable;* also, *not understanding, not apprehending:* orando surdas jam aures reddideras mihi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 89; so, aures, Liv. 24, 32, 6; cf. Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 48; id. 2, 20 (3, 13), 13: non surdus judex, Cic. Font. 11, 25 (7, 15): ad mea munera surdus, Ov. H. 7, 27: per numquam surdos in tua vota deos, id. P. 2, 8, 28: surdae ad omnia solacia aures, Liv. 9, 7, 3: surdae ad fortia consilia Vitellio aures, Tac. H. 3, 67 *init.:* surdus adversus aliquid, Aug. Serm. 50, 13: surdus sum, *I will not hear*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 24: surdas clamare ad undas, Ov. A. A. 1, 531: litora, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 6.—Hence, poet. transf.: vota, i. e. *to which the gods are deaf, to which they will not hearken*, Pers. 6, 28: surdaeque adhibent solatia menti, Ov. M. 9, 654: tuas lacrimas litora surda bibent, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 6: leges rem surdam, inexorabilem esse, Liv. 2, 3: surda tellus, *not susceptible of cultivation*, Plin. 18, 3, 4, § 21: surdus timori, *not capable of fear*, Sil. 11, 354: tuis lacrimis, Mart. 10, 13, 8: in alicujus sermone, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116.—*Comp.:* scopulis surdior Icari Voces audit adhuc integer (i. e. castus), Hor. C. 3, 7, 21: surdior illa freto surgente, Ov. M. 14, 711: surdior aequoribus, id. ib. 13, 804: non saxa surdiora navitis, Hor. Epod. 17, 54.—(β) With *gen.:* Mars genitor, votorum haud surde meorum, Sil. 10, 554: pactorum, id. 1, 692: veritatis, Col. 3, 10, 18.—**B.** Of things that give out a dull, indistinct sound, *dull-sounding* (very rare): theatrum, Varr. L. L. 9, § 58 Müll.: locus, Vitr. 3, 3: loca, Sen. Herc. Fur. 576: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 32: surdum quiddam et barbarum, id. 12, 10, 28.—**C.** *Pass.*, *that is not heard, noiseless, silent, still, mute, dumb* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): lyra, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 58: buccina, Juv. 7, 71: plectra, Stat. S. 1, 4, 19: non erit officii gratia surda tui, *unsung*, Ov. P. 2, 6, 31; cf. fama, Sil. 6, 75: surdum et ignobile opus, Stat. Th. 4, 359: nomen parentum, Sil. 8, 248: herbae, Plin. 22, 2, 3, § 5: quos diri conscia facti mens surdo verbere caedit, *secret*, Juv. 13, 194: ictus, Plin. 19, 1, 4, § 20.—**D.** Of odor, appearance, meaning, etc., *faint, dim, dull, indistinct, stupid:* spirant cinnama surdum, Pers. 6, 35: colos, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 67: hebes unitate surdā color, id. 37, 5, 20, § 76: discrimen figurarum, id. 35, 2, 2, § 4: materia, id. 13, 15, 30, § 98: res surdae ac sensu carentes, id. 20, prooem. § 1; so id. 24, 1, 1, § 3; 27, 13, 120, § 146.—Hence, * *adv.:* **surdē**, *faintly, imperfectly, indistinctly:* surde audire, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 194 P. (Com. Fragm. v. 348 Rib.).

1. surēna, ae, *f.*, *a kind of fish*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 77 Müll.

2. surēna, ae, *m.*, among the Parthians, the name of the highest dignitary in the State next to that of the king, *the grand vizier*, Tac. A. 6, 42 *fin.;* Amm. 24, 2, 4; 24, 3, 1.

surgo and **surrĭgo (subr-)**: surrexi and subrexi, surrectum and subrectum, 3 (*perf.* surregit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 296 Müll.; orig. forms: surrigit, Verg A. 4, 183; Sen. Q. N. 6, 4: surriguntur, id. Ira, 1, 1 *med.:* surrigebant, Hier. Vit. Hil. *fin.:* subrigens, Plin. 9, 29, 47, § 88; 10, 29, 44, § 86: subrigere, id. 18, 35, 89, § 365.—Sync. forms: surrexti, Mart. 5, 79, 1: surrexe, Hor. S. 1, 9, 73), *v. a.* and *n.* [contr. from surrigo, from sub-rego]. **I.** *Act.*, *to lift* or *raise up, to raise, erect, elevate* (very rare; after the Aug. per., the original uncontracted forms were chiefly used in this sense, to distinguish it from the class. signif., II.): plaudite, valete: lumbos surgite atque extollite, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 68: caput, Sen. Herc. Fur. 329: omnes capitum hiatus (= capita hiantia), Stat. Th. 2, 27: surgit caput Apenninus, Avien. Perieg. 484: tot surrigit aures, Verg. A. 4, 183: terrae motus defert montes, surrigit plana, valles extuberat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 4, 2: paulatim subrigens se, Plin. 9, 29, 47, § 88: cristam, id. 10, 29, 44, § 86: cornua, Col. 7, 3, 3; cf. mid.: horrent et surriguntur capilli, *rise, stand erect*, Sen. Ira, 1, 1, 4: hastae surrectā cuspide in terrā fixae, Liv. 8, 8: mucrone surrecto, id. 7, 10, 10: calcar equo, Front. ad M. Caes. 2, 12: aures subrectae furentibus, Plin. 11, 37, 50, § 137: turres subrectae, Sen. Ep. 86, 4: surrecta moles, Sil. 2, 599.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to rise, arise, to get up, stand up* (the predominant and class. signif. of the word; syn.: exsurgo, exorior). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: a mensā surgunt saturi, poti, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 62: a cenā, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 13: e lecto, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 4: e lectulo, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112: de sellā, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65, § 147: ex subselliis, id. Fl. 10, 22: solio, Ov. M. 3, 273: humo, id. ib. 2, 771; id. F. 6, 735: toro, id. M. 9, 702: toris, id. ib. 12, 579: ab umbris ad lumina vitae, Verg. A. 7, 771.—Esp., of an orator: cur, cum tot summi oratores sedeant, ego potissimum surrexerim, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 1: ad dicendum, id. de Or. 2, 78, 316; Quint. 2, 6, 2: ad respondendum, Cic. Clu. 18, 51: surgit ad hos Ajax, Ov. M. 13, 2.—*Absol.:* nolo eum, qui dicturus est, sollicitum surgere, Quint. 12, 5, 4: secundā vigiliā surgit, *breaks up the camp, marches*, Curt. 5, 4, 23.—**b.** Of things, *to rise, mount up, ascend* (mostly poet.; syn. ascendo): surgat pius ignis ab arā, Ov. P. 4, 9, 53: jussit subsidere valles ... lapidosos surgere montes, id. M. 1, 44: mons Rhipaeus, Mel. 1, 19 *fin.:* Atlas, id. 3, 10.—Of the sea: fretum, Ov. M. 14, 711: mare, id. ib. 15, 508: aequora, Verg. A. 3, 196: undae, id. ib. 6, 354: amoeni fontes, Quint. 8, 3, 8: cacumina oleae in altum, id. 8, 3, 10: fistula disparibus avenis, Ov. M. 8, 192; cf. poet.: surgens in cornua cervus (= ferens cornua ardua), i.e. *towering*, Verg. A. 10, 725: umeri surgunt, id. ib. 10, 476: lux Praecipitatur aquis et aquis nox surgit ab isdem, Ov. M. 4, 92; id. F. 4, 629: sol, Hor. S. 1, 9, 73: dies, Verg. G. 3, 400: luna, id. A. 6, 453: tenebrae, Sen. Thyest. 822: austri, Verg. A. 3, 481: ventus, id. ib. 5, 777: quae (aedes) proxima surgit ovili, *stands*, Juv. 6, 529.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To rise, arise, get up* from bed, from sleep: ille multo ante lucem surrexit, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: ante lucem, id. Att. 16, 13, a: cum die, Ov. M. 13, 677: mane ad invisas rotas, id. Am. 1, 13, 38: ad lites novas, id. ib. 1, 13, 22: ad praescripta munia, Hor. S. 2, 2, 81.—**b.** *To rise* in growth, *to spring up, grow up; to rise* in building, *be built*, etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): venerata Ceres culmo surgeret alto, Hor. S. 2, 2, 124: nec potuere surgere messes, Verg. G. 1, 161: harundo, Ov. M. 13, 891: sementis, Col. 2, 8, 5: surgens arx, Verg. A. 1, 366; cf.: nunc aggere multo Surgit opus, Luc. 2, 679: area cinere mixtisque pumicibus oppleta surrexerat, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 14: Ascanius surgens, *growing*, Verg. A. 4, 274.—**c.** *To ascend, go up:* ad auras Aetherias, i. e. *into life*, Verg. A. 6, 762.—**B.** Trop., *to rise, arise, occur*, etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): multum supra prosam orationem surgit, Quint. 10, 1, 81: quae nunc animo sententia surgit? Verg. A. 1, 582: pugna aspera surgit, id. ib. 9, 667: discordia, id. ib. 12, 313: rumor, Tac. H. 2, 42: honor, Ov. F. 5, 228: ingenium suis velocius annis, id. A. A. 1, 186: non ulla laborum nova mi facies surgit, Verg. A. 6, 104.—Of the swell of a verse: sex mihi surgat opus numeris; in quinque residat (cf.: "in the hexameter rises the fountain's silvery column," Coleridge), Ov. Am. 1, 1, 27.—**2.** With *in* or *ad* and *acc.*, *to rise to* or *against, to attempt, assume, attack*, etc. (poet. and late Lat.): in Teucros Aetolis surgit ab Arpis Tydides, Verg. A. 10, 28: surrecturus in vires, si ipse quoque lacesseretur, Amm. 31, 3, 4: Procopius in res surrexerat novas, id. 26, 5, 8: ad motum certaminum civilium avide surrecturus, id. 21, 15, 1: ad insontium pericula surrexerunt, id. 21, 13, 14; App. M. 7, p. 198, 3.

surio, īre, *v. n.*, *to be in heat* (cf. subare), Fest. s. v. *suillum, p.* 310 *Müll.; App. Mag.* p. 298, 23; Arn. 5, 177.

Surium, ii, *n.* **I.** *A town in Colchis*, Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 13.—**II.** *A town in Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 152.

Surius, ii, *m.*, *a river of Colchis*, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 226.

surpĭcŭlus, v. scirpiculus.

* **sur-rădio (subr-)**, āre, *v. a.*, *to cause to beam forth, to indicate:* resurrectionem, Tert. Res. Carn. 29.

sur-rādo (subr-), si, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to scrape below.* **I.** Lit. (ante- and post-class.): ficos, Cato, R. R. 50: arborem, Pall. Apr. 4.—* **II.** Transf., of a river, *to run close under, to flow along* or *past:* barbaros fines, Amm. 28, 2, 1.

sur-rancĭdus (subr-), a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat rank, slightly tainted:* caro, Cic. Pis. 27, 67.

surrāsus, a, um, *Part.* of surrado.

sur-raucus (subr-), a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat hoarse, hoarsish:* vox, Cic. Brut. 38, 141.—*Neutr.* adverb.: subraucum strepens, Amm. 31, 16, 6.

surrectio (subr-), ōnis, *f.* [surrigo, surgo]. **I.** *A raising up, erection:* phallorum fascinorumque, Arn. 5, 184.—* **II.** *A rising again, resurrection:* Christi, Arat 1, 314.

* **surrectĭto (subr-)**, āvi, 1, *v. freq. n.* [surgo], *to rise up, arise:* e convivio, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 13, 2.

1. surrectus (subr-), a, um, *Part.* of surgo, I.

2. sur-rectus (subr-), a, um, *adj.*, *rather straight, nearly straight:* locus, Auct. Rei Agr. p. 240; 252; 260 Goes.—*Comp.:* surrectior vallis, Auct. Rei Agr. p. 240; 252; 260 Goes.

* **sur-rĕfectus (subr-)**, a, um, *Part.*, *somewhat restored*, Vell. 2, 123, 3.

sur-rēgŭlus (subr-), i, *m.*, *a petty prince, a feudatory vassal*, Amm. 17, 12, 21; Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 2, 10, 1.

sur-rĕmănĕo (subr-), ēre, *v. n.*, *to remain behind*, Tert. Anim. 18 *med.;* Jul. Rom. ap. Charis. 172 P.

sur-rēmĭgo (subr-), āre, *v. n.*, *to row underneath, to row along* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: laeva tacitis surremigat undis, Verg. A. 10, 227: bracchiis surremigans, Plin. 9, 29, 47, § 88.—**II.** Trop.: surremigante seu potius velificante nequitiā, Calp. Fl. Decl. 20.

sur-rēnālis (subr-), e, *adj.*, *that is under the kidneys:* morbus, Veg. Vet. 1, 8; 1, 15.

Surrentum, i, *n.*, *a maritime town of Campania*, now *Sorrento*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Sil. 8, 544; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 62.—Hence, **Surrentīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Surrentum, Surrentine:* montes, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60: litus, Sen. Q. N. 6, 1, 1: vina (of excellent quality), Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 64; 23, 1, 20, § 35; 23, 1, 21, § 36: palmes, Ov. M. 15, 710.—*Plur. absol.:* Surrentina bibis, *Surrentine wine*, Mart. 13, 110, 1.—**Surrentīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Surrentum*, Liv. 22, 61, 12.

sur-rēpente, *adv.*, *rather suddenly*, Hier. in Ep. ad Galat. prol.

sur-rēpo (subr-), psi, ptum, 3 (sync. form of *perf.* surrepsti, Cat. 77, 3), *v. n.* and *a.*, *to creep under, to creep* or *steal along, creep softly on, steal upon, to come on unawares, insensibly*, or *by degrees*, etc. (not freq. till after the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit.: sub tabulas, * Cic. Sest. 59, 126: clathris facile, Col. 9, 1, 9: urbis moenia, Hor. S. 2, 6, 100: surrepens lacerta, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 70: in aulam, Claud. ap. Ruf. 1, 177.—Poet., of inanim. subjects: mediis surrepit vinea muris, *advances slowly*, Luc. 2, 506: surrepit crinibus umor, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 251: ars mea cogit, Insita praecoquibus surrepere persica prunis, *to grow out*, Calp. Ecl. 2, 43.—**II.** Trop.: alicui, Cat. 77, 3: vide, quam non subrepam tibi, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 1, 5: blanda quies furtim surrepit ocellis, Ov. F. 3, 19: surrepsit fratribus horror, Stat. Th. 11, 476: surrepet iners aetas,

Tib 1, 1, 71 insinuatio surrepat animis, Quint. 4, 1, 42 dissimulata actio, id 4, 1, 60 oblivio cibi huic, Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 84 paulatimque et Romae subrepsit appellatio, id. 21, 2, 3, § 5 vitia, Sen Ep 90, 5 terror pectora, Sil. 15, 136 nullosque Catonis in actus surrepsit voluptas, Luc 2, 391 — *Im pers pass* ita surrepetur animo judicis, Quint. 4, 5, 20 — Hence, *P a* as *subst*

subreptum, i, *n*, only adverb scan dentes in subreptum felium modo, *stealth ily*, Plin. 10, 18, 20, § 40

surrepticius (subr-) or **-tius,** a, um, *adj* [surripio], *stolen surreptitious* (Plautin) **I.** Lit puer, Plaut Men prol 60 puellae ingenuae, id. Poen. 5, 2, 2 — * **II.** Trop, *concealed, clandestine* amor, Plaut Curc 1, 3, 49

surreptio (subr-), ōnis, *f* [id.], *a stealing, purloining, theft* surreptionem factitasse, App M 10, p 245, 32 per sur reptionem elicere, i e *by deception* or *sub reption*, Cod Just 1, 14, 2

surreptitius (subr-), a, um, v sur repticius.

surreptivus (subr-), a, um, *adj* [sur ripio], *false, fraudulent* defensio, Cod Th 12, 16, 1 impetratio, ib 10, 20, 11, 6, 28, 5

surreptum (subr-), i, *n*, v surrepo *fin*

surreptus (subr-), a, um **1.** *Part* of surrepo — **2.** *Part* of surripio

sur-rīdĕo (subr-), si, 2, *v n*, *to smile* (rare but class.) surridet Saturius vetera tor, * Cic Rosc Com 8, 22 limis surrisit ocellis, Ov Am 3, 1, 33 surridens Mezen tius, Verg A 10, 742 modice, Mart 6, 82, 7 molle, Pers 3, 110, Varr R R 3, 2, 2, Claud in Eutr 2, 108

* **sur-rīdĭcŭlē (subr-),** *adv* [ridicu lus] *somewhat laughably, rather humorous ly*, Cic. de Or 2, 61, 249

surrĭgo, ĕre, v surgo

* **sur-rĭgŭus (subr-),** a, um, *adj*, *watered* ager, Plin 17, 18, 30, § 128

* **sur-ringor (subr-),** gi, *v dep n*, *to make a somewhat wry face, to be a little vexed*, Cic Att 4, 5, 2

sur-rĭpĭo (subr-), ripŭi (rŭpŭi, Plaut Trin 1, 2, 46, id Men 5, 5, 38, v Ritschl, Proleg p xcv), reptum, 3 (sync forms surpite, Hor S 2, 3, 283 surpere, Lucr 2, 314 surpuit, Plaut Capt prol 8, id ib 3, 5, 102, 5, 4, 14 surpuerit, id. Trin. 4, 3, 16 surpuerat, Hor C 4, 13, 20, *perf subj* sur repsit for surripuerit, Plaut Mil 2, 3, 62), *v a* and *n* [rapio], *to snatch* or *take away secretly, to withdraw privily, to steal, pilfer, purloin* (class) **I.** Lit qui vasa ex pri vato sacro surripuerit, Cic Inv 2, 18, 55 ex ejus custodia filium, id. Dom 25, 66 libros servus id Fam 13, 77, 3 puerum (servos), Plaut Capt prol 8, cf surreptus (puer), id Poen. 4, 2, 80, 5, 2, 98 filius ex patria, id ib 5, 4, 77 sacram coronam Jovis, id. Men 5, 5, 38 de mille fabae modiis unum, Hor Ep 1, 16, 55 mappam praetori surpuit, Mart 12, 29, 10 — Of literary theft qui a Naevio vel sumpsisti multa, si fateris, vel, si negas, surripuisti, Cic Brut 19, 76 En nium hoc ait Homero surripuisse, Ennio Vergilium, Sen Ep 108, 34 non surripiendi causa, sed palam imitandi, id Suas 3, 7 surrupuisti te mihi dudum de foro, i e *you have stolen away from me*, Plaut Men. 3, 2, 26, cf id Mil 2, 3, 62 quae (puella) se surpuerat mihi, Hor C 4, 13, 20 unum me surpite morti, id S 2, 3, 283 — *Absol* qua re, Si quidvis satis est, perjuras, surripis, aufers Undique? Hor S 2, 3, 127 — **II.** Trop virtus, quae nec eripi nec surripi potest, Cic Par 6, 3, 51 aut occulte surripi aut impune eripi, id. Verr 2, 1, 4, § 10 sur ripiendum aliquid putavi spatii, id. Att. 5, 16 1 motus quoque surpere debent Lucr 2, 314 crimina oculis patris, Ov H 11, 66 diem, id. P 4, 2, 40 tempus quod adhuc sub ripiebatur, collige et serva, Sen Ep 1, 1

sur-rŏgo (subr-), avi, ātum, 1, *v a*, publicists' t t **I.** Of the presider in the comitia, *to cause to be chosen in place of an other, to put in another's place, to substitute* (class.) cum eidem essent (decemviri) nec alios surrogare voluissent Cic. Rep 2, 37, 62, 2, 36, 61; 2, 31, 55 collegam in locum Bruti, Liv 2, 7, 6 collegam sibi, id 3, 19, 1 praetorem in locum alicujus, id 39, 39, 7 consules, id. 23, 24, 1 magistratibus non surrogatis, Val. Max 6, 3, 2 ad magistratus subrogandos, Liv 35, 6, 6 — * **II.** Lex sub rogatur, i e id est adicitur aliquid primae legi, Ulp Reg tit 1, 3

* **sur-rostrāni (subr-),** ōrum, *m* [ro strum], *people who hang about the forum near the rostra, loungers, idlers*, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 1, 4

* **sur-rŏtātus (subr-),** a, um, *Part* [roto] *mounted on wheels* aries, Vitr 10, 19 *med.*

* **sur-rŏtundus (subr-),** a, um, *adj*, *somewhat round, roundish* radicula, Cels. 5, 28, 14

sur-rŭbĕo (subr-), ēre, *v n*, *to be somewhat red* or *reddish, to blush* quale coloratum Tithoni conjuge caelum Subru bet, aut sponso visa puella novo, Ov Am 2, 5, 36 uva purpureo mero, id. A A 2, 316 grossi, Pall Mart. 10, 31

* **sur-rŭber (subr-),** bra, brum, *adj*, *somewhat red, reddish* caro, Cels 5, 28, 8

* **sur-rŭbĕus (subr-),** a, um, *adj*, *somewhat red, reddish* color ostri, Non 549, 9

sur-rŭbĭcundus (subr-), a, um, *adj*, *somewhat red* or *ruddy, reddish* (post Aug) vultus, Sen Ira, 3, 4 1 ulcus, Cels. 5, 28, 4, 5, 26, 20 cauliculi, Plin 25, 13, 106, § 167

sur-rūfus (subr-), a, um, *adj*, *some what reddish* color, Plin 37, 10, 61, § 170 surrufus aliquantum, *red haired*, Plaut Capt. 3, 4, 115

sur-rūmo (subr-), are, *v a.* [rumis], *to put to the udder, to let suck* fetus ovium, Col 12, 3, 9 agnos, id. 7, 4, 3, cf Fest pp 306 and 307

* **sur-rumpo (subr-),** ĕre, *v a*, *to break off below*, trop, *to destroy* aliorum surrumpant et labefaciant scita, Arn 2, 82

sur-rūmus (subr-), a, um, *adj* [ru mis], *under the udder, sucking, suckling* agni, Varr 2, 1, 20, 2, 11, 5, cf Fest p 270 Müll et v rumis.

sur-runcīvus (subr-), a, um, *adj* [runco], *that is grubbed up* limites, Hyg Limit p 152, 177 and 209 Goes

sur-rŭo (subr-), ŭi, ŭtum, 3, *v a*, *to tear down below, to undermine, to dig un der, dig out, to break down, overthrow, de molish*, etc (class, perh not in Cic) **I.** Lit arbores a radicibus, Caes B G 6, 27 robora, Ov M 15, 228 ubi ingentes spelun cas surruit aetas, Lucr 6, 545 murum sur ruunt, Caes B G 2, 6 multis simul locis aut surruti aut ariete decussi ruebant muri, Liv 33, 17, 9 moenia cuniculo, id. 5, 21, 6 muri partem ariete incusso, id 31, 46, 15, 21, 11, 8, 34, 29, 6 muros (with perfringere), Tac H 3, 28 turrim, Caes B C 2, 12 val lum, Tac. H 3, 28 arces et stantia moenia Ov Tr 3, 11, 23 arces mundi, Prop 3, 5 (4, 4), 31 claustra Pelusi Romano ferro, id 3, 9, 55 montes, Plin. Ep 8, 17, 3 harena fluctibus subruta, Vitr 5, 12 — Poet hae rens Subruta fallaci servat vestigia limo, Stat. Th 9, 475 — **II.** Trop, *to undermine, subvert, corrupt* omnis surruitur natura, Lucr 4, 866 nostram libertatem, Liv 41, 23, 8 animum laudis avarum, Hor Ep 2, 1, 180 animos militum variis artibus, Tac H 2, 101 aemulos Reges muneribus, Hor C 3, 16, 14 ne multorum securitas subru atur, Traj ap Plin Ep 10, 111 (112)

surrustĭcē (subr-), *adv*, v surrusti cus *fin*

sur-rustĭcus (subr-), a, um, *adj*, *somewhat clownish* or *rustic* sonare sub agreste quiddam planeque surrusticum, Cic. Brut 74, 259, id. Or 48, 161 pudor qui dam paene surrusticus, id. Fam 5, 12, 1 — * *Adv* **surrustĭcē,** *somewhat clownish ly*, Gell praef § 10

sur-rŭtĭlo (subr-), are, *v n*, *to glow slightly, to glimmer forth* (late Lat) **I.** Lit jaspis surrutilans, Hier in Isa. 15 54, 12. — **II.** Trop surrutilare tibi jam debet, quid sit anima, Claud. Mam Stat Anim 1, 25

sur-rŭtĭlus (subr-), a, um, *adj*, *somewhat reddish* or *ruddy* color, Plin 10, 3 3 § 8 frutex, id 24, 11, 54, § 91 aētites, id. 36, 21, 39, § 149

surrŭtus (subr-), a, um, *Part.* of surruo

sursum (collat form **sursus,** Lucr 2, 188 **susum,** Cato, R. R 157, 15, Aug Tract 8, Ep 1, Joan 2, Tract. 10, 5, Lact. Mort Pers 19, 4 SVRVORSVM, Inscr Grut. 204), *adv* [contr from sub vorsum], *from below, i e up, upwards, on high* (opp deor sum, class. and very freq) **I.** Denot ing motion cum ex alto puteo sursum ad summum escenderis, Plaut. Mil 4, 4, 14 ascendere in tectum, id. Am 3, 4, 25 illuc, id ib 3, 4, 17 quid nunc supina sursum in caelum conspicis? id. Cist 2, 3, 78 subdu cere susum animam, Cato, R R 157, 15, cf infra, II flammae expressae sursum (opp deorsum ferri), Lucr 2, 204 adspicit nil sursum, Mart 1, 97, 11 sursum ac deor sum diducere, Tubero ap Gell 7 (6), 4, 3; Quint 11, 3, 105 — **b.** Pleon joined with *versus* (versum, vorsum), Plaut Capt 3, 4, 123 vineam sursum vorsum semper duci to, Cato, R. R 33, 1, 32, 1 sursus enim vor sus gignuntur et augmina sumunt Et sur sum nitidae fruges arbustaque crescunt, Lucr 2, 189 cum gradatim sursum versus reditur, Cic Or 39, 135, so, sursum versus, id. Part Or 7, 24, Lact 3, 24, 1, Gell 2, 1, 2, Varr R R 1, 32 *fin* — **c.** Sursum deor sum, *up and down, to and fro* sursum deor sum ultro citroque commeantibus, Cic. N D 2, 33, 84 ne sursum deorsum cursites, Ter Eun 2, 2, 47 — Prov omnia ista sur sum deorsum fortuna versavit, *topsy turvy*, Sen Ep 44, 4, cf quod sursum est, deor sum faciunt, i e *they turn every thing up side down*, Petr 65 *fin* — **II.** Denoting situ ation or locality, *high up, above* (very rare) qui colunt deorsum, magis aestate labo rant, qui sursum, magis hieme nec non sursum quam deorsum tardius seruntur ac metuntur, Varr R R 1, 6, 3 praeterito hac recta platea sursum, Ter Ad 4, 2, 35 na res, quod omnis odor ad supera fertur, recte sursum sunt, Cic N D 2, 56, 141

1. sūrus, i, *m*, *a branch, a stake*, Varr L. L 10, § 73 Müll surum dicebant ex quo per deminutionem fit surculus Ennius unus surus surum ferret, tamen defendere possent Fest. p 299 ib (cf Enn Ann v. 516 Vahl), cf crebrisuro

2. Surus, i, *m*, *a celebrated elephant in the Carthaginian army*, mentioned by Cato, Plin 8, 5, 5, § 12 (v Syrus)

sūs, suis (*nom* suis, Prud adv Symm 2, 813, *gen* sueris, Plaut ap Fest s v spec tile, p 330 Müll, cf Varr L L 5, § 110 ib, *dat. plur* subus, Lucr 5, 969, 6, 974; 6, 977, Plin 29, 4, 23, § 75 suibus, Varr R R 2 1, 5), *comm* [Gr ὗς, O H Germ sû; Engl sow, swine] **I.** *A swine, hog, pig, boar, sow*, Varr R R 2, 1, 5 ferus et fera, id ib 8, 78, Cic N D 2, 64, 160, id Div 1, 13, 23, 1, 17, 31, Ov F 4, 414, Hor Ep 1, 2, 26, 2, 2, 75 al — Prov sus Minervam (sc docet) in proverbio est, ubi quis id do cet alterum, cujus ipse inscius est, Fest p 310 Müll. etsi non sus Minervam, ut aiunt, tamen inepte, quisquis Minervam docet, Cic Ac 1, 5, 18 etsi sus Minervam, id Fam 9, 18, 3 docebo sus, ut aiunt, ora torem eum, quem, etc, id de Or 2, 57, 233, cf sus artium repertricem (docet), Hier Ep 46, 1 — **II.** *A kind of fish*, Ov Hal 132

Sūsa, orum, *n*, = Σοῦσα, τα, *the ancient capital of Persia*, now prob *Soos*, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 133, Prop 2, 13 (3, 4), 1, Curt 5, 1, 7 — Hence, **A. Sūsiānē,** ēs, *f*, *the prov ince of Susiana* or *Susiane*, in which Susa was situated, now *Khuzistan*, Plin 6 27, 31, § 133 — **B. Sūsiāni,** orum, *m*, *the inhab itants of Susa* or *of Susiana*, Plin 6, 27, 31, § 133, Curt 5, 3, 3 — **C. Sūsis,** idis, *adj f*, *of* or *belonging to Susa, Susian, Persian* ora, Sid poet Ep 7, 17 aula, id ib 8, 9

suscensĕo, v succenseo

susceptio, onis, *f* [suscipio], *a taking in hand, undertaking* (good prose) quae proficiscuntur a virtute, susceptione pri ma, non perfectione, recta sunt judicanda, Cic Fin 3, 9, 32 laborum dolorumque, id Ac. 1, 6, 23 causae, id Mur 1, 2 rerum istarum, Gell 9, 3, 5 — **II.** *An acceptance: fidelium*, Ambros. in Luc 6, 6

* **suscepto,** avi, 1, *v freq a* [id], *to undertake*, App M 2, p 128, 22

susceptor, ōris, *m* [id] (post class) **I.** *One who undertakes any thing an un dertaker, contractor* (syn. conductor, red emptor) susceptores sollicitare, Just 8, 3, 8 nemo militantium fiat susceptor de fensorve causarum, Cod. Th 2, 12, 6 — **II.** *A receiver, collector* of taxes, etc., Cod. Th.

12, tit. 6; Cod. Just. 10, tit. 70; Amm. 17, 10, 4.—**III.** *One who takes into his house* or *harbors thieves, gamesters,* etc., *a receiver, gaming-house keeper,* Dig. 11, 5, 1; Paul. Sent. 5, 3, 3.—**IV.** *A guardian, protector,* Vulg. Psa. 3, 4; 41, 10; 90, 2 al.

susceptum, i, *n.,* v. suscipio *fin.*

susceptus, a, um, *Part.* of suscipio.

suscĭpĭo (sometimes **succĭpĭo**; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 175 and 144; Vel. Long. p. 2226 P.), cēpi, ceptum, 3, *v. a.* [sus, a contraction of subs, for sub; v. sub *fin.*, and capio], qs. to take hold of in order to support, i. e. *to take* or *catch up, to take upon* one. **I.** *To support, hold up, sustain.* **A.** Lit.: quid loquar lapideas moles, quibus porticus suscipimus, Sen. Ep. 90, 26: theatrum fulturis ab substructionibus, Plin. Ep. 10, 38, 2: latera puteorum structurâ, Pall. Aug. 9, 2: labentem domum, Sen. Ben. 6, 15, 5: balnea suscepta crepidine, *supported, resting on,* etc., Stat. S. 1, 3, 43: habenas, Sen. Troad. 728.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To support, defend:* famam defuncti pudoremque, Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 2: qui temere nocentis reos susciperet, Quint. 11, 1, 74: cum periculo suscepti litigatoris, id. 2, 12, 4.—**2.** *To take upon* one, *undertake, assume, begin, incur, enter upon* (esp. when done voluntarily and as a favor; recipio, when done as a duty, or under an obligation). (α) Of actions, obligations, etc. (class. and freq.): aut inimicitias aut laborem aut sumptus suscipere nolunt, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28: inimicitias, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 34; Nep. Pelop. 1, 3; cf. Cic. Lael. 21, 77: personâ susceptâ viri boni, id. Clu. 36, 101: honestam rem actionemve, id. Lael. 13, 47: bellum, id. Leg. 2, 14, 34; id. Rep. 3, 23, 35; id. Off. 1, 11, 35; Caes. B. G. 1, 16; 7, 37 al.: rei publicae partem, Cic. Rep. 1, 6, 10; id. Mil. 15, 40: causam populi, id. Rep. 4, 8, 27: patrocinium improbitatis, etc., id. ib. 3, 5, 8; id. de Or. 3, 17, 63: negotium, id. Cat. 3, 2, 5: iter Asiaticum, id. Att. 4, 15, 2: omnia alter pro altero suscipiet, id. Lael. 22, 82: aes alienum amicorum, id. Off. 2, 16, 56: cum inaudita ac nefaria sacra susceperis, id. Vatin. 6, 14: porcam praecidaneam, Varr. ap. Non. 163, 21: pulvinar, Liv. 5, 52, 6: prodigia (with curare), id. 1, 20: votum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 75; Liv. 27, 45, 8; Ov. F. 6, 246: disputationem de re publicâ, Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12; cf. id. Off. 1, 2, 7: nec enim hoc suscepi, ut, etc., tamquam magister persequerer omnia, id. Rep. 1, 24, 38: permagnum quiddam, id. de Or. 1, 22, 103: quae si suscipiamus, *undertake to prove,* id. Div. 2, 40, 84; so with *obj.-clause:* qui suscipiant, posse animum manere corpore vacantem, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 32, 78.—Rarely with *dat. of reflex. pron.:* legationem ad civitates sibi, Caes. B. G. 1, 3; cf.: tantum sibi auctoritatis in re publicâ suscepit, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 152: mihi auctoritatem patriam severitatemque suscipio, id. Cael. 16, 37.—(β) Of feelings, experiences, etc., *to undergo, submit to, bear, accept:* morbos durumque dolorem, Lucr. 3, 460; so, dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 111: dolorem gemitumque, id. Vatin. 8, 19: invidiam atque offensionem apud populos, id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, § 137: odium, id. Att. 6, 1, 25: molestiam, id. Caecin. 6, 17.—With *in* and *acc.:* miserius qui suscipit in se scelus quam si qui alterius facinus subire cogitur, i. e. *wilfully incurs guilt,* Cic. Phil. 11, 4, 9; cf.: si esset inventus, qui in se suscipere istius culpam crimenque cuperet, id. Verr. 2, 4, 42, § 91: negotiatoribus Claudius certa lucra proposuit, suscepto in se damno, si cui, etc., Suet. Claud. 18.—**II.** *To take, catch, take up, receive.* **A.** In gen. (so only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sol aeternam suscepit lampada mundi, *to catch up,* Lucr. 5, 402: dominam ruentem, Verg. A. 11, 806: suscipiunt famulae, id. ib. 4, 391: cruorem pateris, id. ib. 6, 249; cf.: cava suscepto flumine palma sat est, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 36 (al. succepto): ignem foliis, Verg. A. 1, 175.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To take up* a new-born child from the ground; hence, *to acknowledge, recognize, bring up as one's own* (class.; cf. tollo): simul atque editi in lucem et suscepti sumus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: puerum, Ter. And. 2, 3, 27: haec ad te die natali meo scripsi, quo utinam susceptus non essem! Cic. Att. 11, 9, 3.—**b.** In gen., *to get, beget,* or *bear* children: filia, quam ex te suscepi, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 34: filiam ex uxore, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7 (8), 50: liberos ex libertini filiâ, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 17; cf. Ter. Phorm. 5, 7 (8), 74: inde filiam, id. ib. 5, 8 (9), 18: susceperas liberos non solum tibi, sed etiam patriae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69, § 161: si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset Ante fugam suboles, Verg. A. 4, 327; Vulg. Judic. 11, 2.—**2.** *To take, receive,* as a citizen, under one's protection, as a pupil, etc. (rare but class.): Cato cum esset Tusculi natus, in populi Romani civitatem susceptus est, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 5: suscipe me totum, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 1: suscepi candidatum, Plin. Ep. 6, 6, 9: susceptos a se discipulos, Quint. 2, 5, 1; 11, 1, 55: pancratiasten docendum, id. 2, 8, 13: aliquos erudiendos, id. 2, 8, 1.—**3.** *To receive, get:* pecuniam, Dig. 22, 3, 25: pretio, quod dominus suscepit, App. M. 8, p. 213, 20.—**C.** Trop.: suscepit vita hominum consuetudoque communis, ut, etc., *has allowed, admitted,* Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 62.—**2.** *To take up, resume, continue* a speech, *answer:* suscipit Stolo: Tu, inquit, invides, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 24; cf.: ad quod . . . sermonem suscipit Polus, Quint. 2, 15, 28; Verg. A. 6, 723; App. M. 4, p. 150, 8; 9, p. 227, 12.—Hence, *P. a.* as *subst.:* **susceptum,** i, *n., an undertaking:* susceptaque magna labore Crescere difficili, Ov. M. 11, 200.

* **suscĭtābŭlum,** i, *n.* [suscito], *a stimulant, incitement:* vocis, Varr. ap. Non. 176, 31.

suscĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an awakening, resuscitation* from death (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Carn. Chr. 23; Ambros. de Bono Mort. 4, 15.

suscĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an awakener, resuscitator* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit., Tert. adv. Prax. 28 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: litterarum quodammodo jam sepultarum, Sid. Ep. 8, 2.

suscĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sub-cito], *to lift up, raise, elevate* (syn.: erigo, elevo). **I.** In gen. (only poet.): terga (i. e. humum), *to throw up, cast up,* Verg. G. 1, 97: undas (Nilus), Luc. 10, 225: aura lintea Suscitat, *swells, fills,* Ov. H. 5, 54: aures, *to erect, prick up,* Val. Fl. 2, 125: vulturium a cano capite, *to scare away,* Cat. 68, 124: pulverem pede, Val. Max. 9, 3, ext. 3.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To build, erect* (ante- and post-class.): delubra deum, Lucr. 5, 1166: basilicas et forum in tantam altitudinem, ut, etc., Eum. Pan. ad Const. 22 *med.*—**B.** Of persons sleeping, at rest, or quiet; of things at rest, etc., *to stir up, rouse up, arouse, awaken; to set in motion, encourage, incite* (the predom. signif. of the word; syn. expergefacio): aliquem e somno, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: aliquem e molli quiete, Cat. 80, 4: quae me somno suscitet, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 96: hic deposuit caput et dormit: suscita, id. Most. 2, 1, 35: se ad suom officium, id. Rud. 4, 2, 17: in arma viros, Verg. A. 9, 463; 2, 618: te ab tuis subselliis contra te testem suscitabo, Cic. Rosc. Com. 13, 37: tacentem musam, Hor. C. 2, 10, 19: oscinem corvum prece suscitabo Solis ab ortu, *will invoke,* id. ib. 3, 27, 11: ut te (aegrotum) Suscitet, *would restore, revive,* id. S. 1, 1, 83: mortuos, *to awaken, resuscitate,* Aug. Serm. Verb. Dom. 44, 2; 44, 1; 44, 3 sq.: Cupido Suscitat affixam maestis Aeetida curis, Val. Fl. 8, 233: Vesbius attonitas acer cum suscitat urbes, *startles,* id. 3, 209: si te suscitat Oceanus, Mart. 6, 9, 2: quâ te suscitat, id. 3, 95, 10; 5, 36, 5: suscitatus, *raised from the dead,* Aug. Serm. Verb. Dom. 44.—**b.** Of things concr. or abstr.: cinerem et sopitos suscitat ignes, *stirs up, rekindles,* Verg. A. 5, 743: ignes hesternos, Ov. M. 8, 642; cf.: exstinctos ignes (i. e. amoris), id. A. A. 3, 597: crepitum, *to raise, excite,* Prop. 2, 4, 14: clamores, Phaedr. 5, 5, 28: fictas sententias, *to bring forth, produce, invent,* Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 40, 88 (Trag. v. 447 Vahl.): bellum civile, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 3, 3: vim suscitat ira, Verg. A. 5, 454: saevam caedem, id. ib. 12, 498: sensus tuos, Sen. Agam. 789: ne sopitam memoriam malorum oratio mea suscitet, Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 8: ensis ad tympana, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 281.

Sūsĭānē, ēs, v. Susa, A.

Sūsĭāni, ōrum, v. Susa, B.

sūsĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [susinus], *of* or *made from lilies:* oleum, Marc. Emp. 7 *fin.*

† **sūsĭnus,** a, um, *adj.,* = σούσινος, *of* or *made of lilies:* unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 11; Cels. 5, 21, 1.

Sūsis, idis, v. Susa, C.

suspectātĭo, ōnis, v. 2. suspicio.

suspectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. suspicio], *a looking up to* any one; trop., *an esteeming highly* (very rare), Arn. 7, p. 221 (7, 13 *fin.* Orell.).

1. suspecto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* and *n.* [id.], *to look up at; to look up, to watch, observe,* etc. (ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: tabulam pictam, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 36.—*Absol.:* leo suspectans, Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 57: sollicitis suspectantibus populis, ne, etc., id. 11, 29, 35, § 104.—**II.** In partic., *to mistrust, suspect, apprehend:* Agrippinam magis magisque suspectans, Tac. A. 12, 65: omnem prolationem, ut inimicam victoriae, suspectabant, id. H. 3, 82: perfidiam, id. ib. 2, 27 *fin.;* id. A. 11, 16; 13, 39: magiam, App. Mag. p. 292 *fin.:* dolum ab aliquo, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 9, 4: suspectante Nerone, haud falsa esse, quae vera non probabantur, Tac. A. 15, 51 *fin.*—*Pass.:* ne pellici suspectaretur, Tac. A. 4, 3: (vidua) jam ob unum divortium suspectanda, App. Mag. p. 332, 29: cum externi motus suspectarentur, Aur. Vict. Caes. 4, 2, 9.

☞ *Dep.* collat. form (in analogy with suspicor): hi, quos suspectati sunt, Amm. 28, 1, 8.

2. suspectō, *adv.* [suspectus], *in a manner to excite suspicion, suspiciously:* qui mortem liberorum suspecto decedentium non defenderunt, Dig. 34, 9, 11.

1. suspector, āri, v. suspecto *fin.*

2. suspector, ōris, *m.* [1. suspicio], *one who looks up to* or *respects* a thing, *a respecter:* morum vestrorum suspector admiratorque, Sid. Ep. 3, 5.

1. suspectus, a, um, *Part.* of 1. suspicio.

2. suspectus, ūs, *m.* [1. suspicio], *a looking up* or *upwards* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: color nigricans aspectu idemque suspectu refulgens, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 135: in suspectu esse, id. 37, 9, 40, § 123; 21, 8, 22, § 45.—**B.** Poet., transf., *a height:* Tartarus ipse Bis patet in praeceps tantum . . . Quantus ad aetherium caeli suspectus Olympum, Verg. A. 6, 579: turris erat vasto suspectu, id. ib. 9, 530.—**II.** Trop., *high regard* or *esteem, respect:* honorum, Ov. F. 5, 31: nimius sui suspectus, Sen. Ben. 2, 26: facta ejus dictaque quanto meruit suspectu celebramus, id. Cons. ad Marc. 5, 2.—*Plur.,* Vitr. 7 praef. *fin.*

suspendĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [suspendium], *of* or *belonging to hanging:* fames, *suffered while hanging,* Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 134 Jan.—Hence, *subst.:* **suspendĭōsus,** i, *m., one that has hanged himself,* Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 12, 603; Plin. 28, 4, 12, § 49; Dig. 3, 2, 11.

suspendĭum, ii, *n.* [suspendo], *a hanging of one's self, a hanging* (class.), Plaut. Cas. 1, 23: utinam me Divi adaxint ad suspendium, id. Aul. 1, 1, 11: injuriae remedium morte ac suspendio quaerere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 56, § 129: suspendio vitam finire, Suet. Aug. 65: suspendio interemptus, Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 71 et saep.—*Plur.:* praebuit illa arbor misero suspendia collo, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 17: proscriptiones miserorumque suspendia, Amm. 19, 11, 3.

suspendo, di, sum, 3, *v. a.* [sus, from subs, for sub; v. sub, III., and pendo], *to hang up, hang, suspend* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: pernas suspendito in vento biduum . . . suspendito in fumo biduum . . . suspendito in carnario, Cato, R. R. 162, 3: aliquid in fumo, Plin. 30, 4, 11, § 31: suspensae in litore vestes, Lucr. 1, 305: religata ad pinnam muri reste suspensus, Liv. 8, 16, 9: oscilla ex altâ pinu, Verg. G. 2, 389: columbam malo ab alto, id. A. 5, 489: tignis nidum suspendat hirundo, id. G. 4, 307: habilem arcum umeris, id. A. 1, 318: stamina telâ, Ov. M. 6, 576: aliquid collo, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 124: (ranae) suspensae pedibus, id. 32, 8, 29, § 92; Col. 7, 10, 3: aliquid e collo, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 125: allium super prunas, id. 19, 6, 34, § 115: vitem sub ramo, id. 17, 23, 35, § 209: cocleam in fumo, id. 30, 4, 11, § 31: aliquid lance, *to weigh,* Pert. 4, 10; cf.: in trutinâ Homerum, Juv. 6, 438: suspendi a jugulis suis gladios obsecrantes, Amm. 17, 12, 16: se suspendit fenestrâ, i. e. *to look out,* App. M. p. 148, 6.—Poet.: nec sua credulitas piscem suspenderat hamo, *had hung, caught,* Ov. M. 15, 101.—In a Greek construction:

(pueri) laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, *with their satchels hanging on their arms*, Hor. S 1, 6, 74; id. Ep 1, 1, 56 —**B.** In partic **1.** Pregn., of persons **a.** *To choke to death by hanging, to hang* (cf : suffoco, strangulo): capias restim ac te suspendas, Plaut. Poen 1, 2, 184; cf id. Pers 5, 2, 34· nisi me suspendo, occidi, id. Rud. 5, 3 59: se suspendere, id. Trin 2, 4, 135; Cic Verr 2, 3, 56, § 129; id Att 13, 40, 1: caput obnubito: arbori infelici suspendito, Lex ap Cic Rab Perd. 4, 13; Liv. 1, 26, 6· uxorem suam suspendisse se de ficu, Cic de Or. 2, 69, 278: se e ficu, Quint 6, 3, 88: hominem in oleastro, Cic Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 57: *more vel intereas capti suspensus Achaei*, Ov. Ib 297: aliquem in furcâ, Dig 48, 13, 6; cf.: virgines, quae corpori bus suspensis demortuae forent, Gell 15, 10, 2 —**b.** *To hang at the whipping post; pass , to be flogged*, Amm 15, 7, 4 —**2.** Of offerings in a temple, *to hang up, dedicate, consecrate*: votas vestes, Verg A 12, 769; cf id. ib 9, 408: arma capta patri Quirino, id ib 6, 859: vestimenta maris deo, Hor. C 1, 5, 15: insignia, Tib 2, 4, 23 —**3.** Esp , of buildings, *to build upon arches* or *vaults, to arch* or *vault*: primus balneola suspendit, Cic Fragm ap Non 194, 14; cf id Top 4, 22: pavimenta, Pall. 1, 20, 2: cameras harundinibus, *to arch over*, Plin 16, 36, 64, § 156. castra saxis praeruptis, *to build on*, Sil 3, 556: velabra, Amm 14, 6, 25: duo tigna . . . suspenderent eam contignationem, *propped up, supported*, Caes B C 2, 9, 2; cf. id ib § 5 —**b.** Transf (with esp reference to the thing beneath), *to prop up, hold up, support*: muro suspenso furculis, Liv 38, 7, 9. agentem ex imo rimas insulam, Sen Ben 6, 15, 5: tellus ligneis columnis suspenditur, Plin 33, 4, 21, § 68: dolia subjectis parvis tribus lapidibus suspenduntur, Col 12, 18, 6; cf. id. 2, 15, 6; 3, 13, 8: orbis Libycos Indis dentibus, *tables with ivory feet*, Mart 2, 43, 9 cum terra levis virgultaque molem suspendant, Luc 3, 397; Petr 135· pes summis digitis suspenditur, *is raised on tiptoe*, Quint 11, 3, 125 —**c.** Esp , of ploughing, etc , *to lift up, raise*: si non fuerit tellus fecunda . . . tenui sat erit suspendere sulco, Verg G. 1, 68: ripas . . litora multo vomere suspendere, Stat. Th 4, 181; cf vineam in summâ terrâ suspendere, Col 3, 13 —**II.** Trop ; *pass* suspendi, *to depend, rest*, etc **A.** In gen. (very rare)· extrinsecus aut bene aut male vivendi suspensas habere rationes, *dependent upon externals*, Cic Fam 5, 13, 1: cui viro ex se ipso apta sunt omnia, nec sus pensa aliorum aut bono casu aut contrario pendere, etc , id. Tusc 5, 12, 36. genus, ex quo ceterae species suspensae sunt, Sen Ep 58, 7: numquam crediderim felicem ex felicitate suspensum, id ib 98, 1 —**B.** In partic , *to cause to be suspended*, i e , **1.** *To make uncertain* or *doubtful, to keep in suspense*: medio responso rem suspenderunt, Liv 39, 29, 1: illa Suspendit animos fictâ gravitate rogantum, Ov. M. 7, 308 ea res omnium animos exspectatione suspenderat, Curt 9, 7, 20: aliquem exspectatione, Plin Ep 2, 20, 3: diu judicum animos, Quint 9, 2, 22; cf . senatum ambiguis responsis, Suet Tib 24· suspensa ac velut dubitans oratio, Quint 10, 7, 22: exspectationem, Curt 7, 4, 14; cf infra, in the *P. a.* —**2.** *To stay, stop, check, interrupt, suspend* (syn supprimo): nec jam suspendere fletum Sustinet, Ov F. 4, 849· lacrimas, id Am 1, 7, 57: spiritum, Quint 1, 8, 1: sermonem, Quint 11, 3, 35 sq : fluxiones oculorum, Plin 28, 7, 21, § 73: epiphoras, id 25, 12, 91, § 143: causas morbi, Veg Vet 3, 65, 5· gressum, id ib 2, 55, 3: manum tuam, id ib 2, 40, 3; cf *P. a* 2 infra. —***3.** *To hang* or *fix upon* something: suspendit pictâ vultum mentemque tabella, Hor Ep 2, 1, 97.—**4.** Aliquem or aliquid naso (adunco), *to turn up one's nose at, to sneer at* a person or thing (Horatian)· naso suspendis adunco Ignotos, Hor. S 1, 6, 5: Balatro suspendens omnia naso, id ib 2, 8, 64 —**5.** Of a temporary removal from office, *to suspend* duobus hunc (episcopum) mensibus, Greg M Ep 3, 46: ab officio suspensus, id ib —Hence, **suspensus,** a, um, *P. a* **A.** Lit (mostly poet and in post-Aug prose) **1.** *Raised, elevated, suspended*: Roma cenaculis sublata atque suspensa, Cic Agr 2, 35, 96; so, saxis suspensam hanc aspice rupem, Verg A 8, 190 equi illi Neptunii, qui per undas currus suspensos rapuisse dicuntur, Poet. ap Cic. Tusc 2, 27, 67; cf.: vel mare per medium fluctu suspensa tumenti Ferret iter, *skimming lightly over the waters*, Verg A. 7, 810: (corus) suspensum in terras portat mare, *raised on high*, Sil 1, 470: suspensis auribus, Prop. 3, 6 (4, 5), 8. aura suspensa levisque, Lucr. 3, 196: terra, *loosened, loose*, Col. 11, 3, 54. suspensissimum pastinatum, id 3, 13, 7: (oliva) incitur quam mundissimis molis suspensis ne nucleus frangatur, id. 12, 51, 2, and 54, 2: radix suspensa pariter et mersa, Plin. Ep 8, 20, 6: suspensum inter nubila corpus, Sil. 12, 94; 1, 470: loco ab umore suspenso, Pall 1, 40, 1: altuum suspensa cohors, Sen Phoen. 77.—**2.** Transf, *suspended*, i e. *pressing* or *touching lightly, light*: suspenso gradu placide ire perrexi, *on tiptoe*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 28; so, gradu, Ov. F. 1, 426; 6, 338; cf.. evagata noctu suspenso pede, Phaedr. 2, 4, 18: pedes, Sen Contr. 1 praef *fin* · suspensa levans digitis vestigia primis, Verg. Cir. 212: vestigia, Sil. 15, 617: suspensâ manu commendare aliquem, *slightly*, Plin Ep 6, 12, 1: suspensis dentibus, Lucr 5, 1069: suspensis passibus, Amm 14, 2, 31: molis suspensis, Col. 12, 51, 2; 12, 54, 2 —**B.** Trop. **1.** *Uncertain, hovering, doubtful, wavering, hesitating, in suspense, undetermined, anxious* (the predom and class signif ; syn : incertus, dubius): nolo suspensam et incertam plebem Romanam obscurâ spe et caecâ exspectatione pendere. Cic Agr 2, 25, 66; cf · civitas suspensa metu, id. ib 1, 8, 23: suspensum me tenes, id Att 10, 1, 2: maneo Thessalonicae suspensus, id ib 3, 8, 2; Hirt B G 8, 43: tot populos inter spem metumque suspensos animi habetis, Liv. 8, 13: suspensus animus et sollicitus, Cic Att 2, 18, 1: suspenso animo exspectare, quod quis agat, id ib 4, 15, 10· animus, id de Or. 1, 56, 239; id Fam 16, 3, 2; id Verr. 2, 5, 6, § 14· animus suspensus curis majoribus, id. Phil 7, 1, 1: auditâ inspectâque re, omnia suspensa neutro inclinatis sententiis reliquere, Liv 34, 62, 16: dimissis suspensâ re legatis, id 31, 32, 5 —*Comp :* exercitus suspensiore animo, Auct B Afr 48, 3· suspensus incertusque vultus, coloris mutatio, Cic Clu. 19, 54; 3, 8; cf.: hominum exspectationem et spem rei publicae suspensam tenere, Planc ap Cic. Fam 10, 8, 1; Cic Fam 11, 8, 1: suspensam dubiamque noctem spe ac metu exegimus, Plin Ep 6, 20, 19. pro homine amicissimo, id ib 8, 5, 3: munera suspensi plena timoris, Ov H. 16, 84 Ruhnk : suspensa et obscura verba, Tac A. 1, 11 —*Neutr. absol.:* quare non semper illam (nequitiam) in suspenso relinquam? Sen Ep 97, 14. est suspensum et anxium, de eo, quem ardentissime diligas, interdum nihil scire, Plin Ep 6, 4, 3: rem totam in suspenso reliqui, id ib 10, 31 (40), 4: ipse in suspenso tenuit, Tac H. 1, 78 *fin :* si adhuc in suspenso sit statuta libertas, Dig 9, 4, 15, Just Inst 1, 12, 5 —**2.** Of goods held under a lien or judgment· suspensis amici bonis libellum deicio creditoribus ejus me obligaturus, Sen Ben 4, 12, 3 —**3.** *Dependent* · qui fideles nobis socii, qui dubii suspensaeque ex fortunâ fidei, Liv. 44, 18, 4: animos ex tam levibus momentis fortunae suspensos, id 4, 32, 2

suspensē, *adv* [suspensus], *hesitatingly, in suspense; comp :* suspensius, Aug Conf 10, 34 *fin.*

suspensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suspendo, I B 3], *an arching* or *vaulting, arched work*, Vitr 5, 10; cf the foll art —**II.** *The imperfect pronunciation* of a letter: litterae m, Isid 1, 31, 6

suspensūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *an arching* or *vaulting, arched work, an arch ;* balneorum, Sen Ep 90, 25; cf caldariorum, Vitr. 5, 10. cellarum, Pall 1, 40, 2

suspensus, a, um, *Part* of suspendo

suspĭcābĭlis, e, *adj* [suspicor], *conjectural* (late Lat): ars (medicina), Arn 1, 28

suspĭcax, ācis, *adj* [id], *apt to suspect, distrustful, suspicious* **I.** Lit (very rare). populus suspicax ob eamque rem mobilis, Nep Timoth 3, 5: frater, Liv. 40, 14. animus alicujus, Tac A 1, 13 —**II.** Transf, *that excites mistrust, suspicious* silentium, Tac A 3, 11 *fin.;* Sen. Ira, 2, 29, 2 (dub.; bracketed by Haase)

1. suspĭcĭo, spexi, ctum, 3, *v a.* and *n.* [sub specio] **I.** *To look up* or *upwards, to look up at* a thing **A.** Lit.: cum caelum suspeximus, Cic N. D. 2, 2, 4; cf. id. ib 2, 18, 49: caelum, Suet Tit. 10: summum de gurgite caelum, Ov. M. 11, 506: astra, Cic Tusc. 1, 25, 62: ramos, Ov M 14, 660: pisces qui neque videntur a nobis neque ipsi nos suspicere possunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 81 —Poet.: nubes suspexit Olympus, *looked up at*, i. e. *rose into the clouds*, Luc. 6, 477: quae tuam matrem (i e Pleiadem) tellus a parte sinistrâ Suspicit, *which looks*, i e. *is situated towards*, Ov. M 2, 840: suspexit in caelum, Cic. Rep 6, 9, 9; 3, 2, 3 —*Absol :* nec suspicit nec circumspicit, Cic. Div. 2, 34, 72: formare vultus, respicientes, suspicientesque et despicientes, Plin 35, 8, 34, § 56 —**B.** Trop ***1.** In gen , *to look up to* a thing with the mind, *to raise the thoughts up to*: nihil altum, nihil magnificum ac divinum suspicere possunt, qui, etc , Cic Lael 9, 32 —**2.** In partic , *to look up to* with admiration, *to admire, respect, regard, esteem, honor*, etc. (opp despicere, Sen Vit. Beat 25; syn stupeo): eos viros suspiciunt maximisque efferunt laudibus, in quibus, etc., Cic. Off 2, 10, 36: suspicit potentem humilis, Vell. 2, 126, 2; Suet. Claud 28: eloquentiam, Cic Or. 28, 97: naturam (with admirari), id Div. 2, 72, 148: honores praemiaque vestra, Planc ap Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 2: argentum et marmor vetus aeraque et artes, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 18 —**II.** *To look at secretly* or *askance ;* hence, by meton (effectus pro causâ), *to mistrust, suspect* (perh only in participles; and most freq in the *part perf.*): Bomilcar suspectus regi et ipse eum suspiciens, Sall. J 70, 1.—Hence, **suspectus,** a, um, *P. a* (acc. to suspicio, II), *mistrusted, suspected ; that excites suspicion.* **a.** Of persons, Plaut Bacch. 4, 9, 81; habere aliquem falso suspectum, id ib 3, 6, 43: quo quis versutior et callidior est hoc invisior et suspectior detractâ opinione probitatis, Cic Off 2, 9, 34: provincia de morbis, Pall. 1, 16: ne super tali scelere suspectum se haberet, Sall J. 71, 5: in quâdam causâ suspectus, Quint. 6, 3, 96: in morte matris, Suet Vit. 14: in eâ (filiâ), id Gram 16; Tac. H. 1, 13: suspectus societate consilii, Vell 2, 35, 3: suspecti *capitalium criminum*, Tac A. 3, 60: nimiae spei, id. ib 3, 29 *fin.:* Licinius Proculus intimâ familiaritate Othonis suspectus, id H. 1, 46: aemulationis, id. A. 13, 9: proditionis, Just 5, 9, 12· sceleris, Curt 6, 8, 3 —With *dat :* non clam me est, tibi me esse suspectam, Ter. Hec 4, 2, 1: meis civibus suspectus, Cic Cat 1, 7, 17; id. Quint 4, 14· cum filius jamjam patri suspectus esset de novercâ, id Off 3, 25, 94. nomine neglegentiae suspectum esse alicui, id Fam 2, 1, 1: suspectissimum quemque sibi haud cunctanter oppressit, Suet Tit 6 —With *inf.:* suspectus consilia ejus fovisse, Tac H. 1, 46 —**b.** Of things, concr and abstr.: (in tyrannorum vitâ) omnia semper suspecta atque sollicita, Cic. Lael 15, 52: (voluptas) invidiosum nomen est, infame, suspectum, id. Fin 2, 4, 12: res, Liv 41, 24, 17: ut quae suspecta erant, certa videantur, Quint. 5, 9, 10: in suspecto loco, i e *uncertain, critical, dangerous*, Liv. 21, 7, 7. in eâ parte consedit, quae suspecta maxime erat, Suet Aug 43: lacus Ambiguis suspectus aquis, Ov. M 15, 333. metuit accipiter Suspectos laqueos, Hor Ep 1, 16, 51: periculum, Suet Dom 14: suspectae horae (quartanae), Sen. Ben 6, 8, 1· tumores, Plin 20, 6, 23, § 55. aqua frigida, id 31, 6, 37, § 71: promissum suspectius, Quint 5, 7, 14 —With *dat* animi medicina pluribus suspecta et invisa, Cic. Tusc 3, 1, 1. suspectam facit judici causam, Quint 5, 13, 51 —*Neutr*, with *subject clause :* crudele, suos addicere amores. Non dare, suspectum, Ov. M. 1, 618 —**2.** *Act* , *suspicious, distrustful :* timidi et suspecti, Cato, Dist. 4, 44; Amm 29, 4, 5

2. suspĭcĭo (in good MSS and edd also **suspītĭo;** v. Brambach s v.; Fleckeis. in Rhein Mus. viii p 225 sqq ; and so always in Plaut and Ter. acc. to Fleck , and in Cic acc. to B and K.; but cf contra Corss Ausspr 2, 359 sq), ōnis, *f.* [1 suspicio], *mistrust, distrust, suspicion* **I.** Lit ; improborum facta primo suspitio insequi

tur, deinde sermo atque fama, tum accusator, tum judex, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50: suspitionem et culpam ut ab se segregent, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 42: tanta nunc suspitio de me incidit, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 7: redeunti ex ipsā re mi incidit suspitio; hem, etc., id. And. 2, 2, 22: in quā re nulla subest suspitio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28: erat porro nemo, in quem ea suspitio conveniret, id. ib. 23, 65: in quem ne si insidiis quidem interfectus esset, ulla caderet suspitio, id. Att. 13, 10, 3: suspitionem populi sensit moveri, id. Rep. 2, 31, 54; cf. id. Fam. 2, 16, 2: in suspitionem alicui venire, id. Verr. 2, 5, 7, § 15; id. Fl. 33, 81; cf. Suet. Tib. 12: in suspitionem cadere, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24: augetur Gallis suspicio, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: suspitionem levare atque ab se removere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59, § 136: aliquem suspitione exsolvere, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 26: omnem offensionem suspitionis de aliquo deponere, Cic. Fam. 13, 24, 2: suspitionem falsam saeviter ferre, Enn. ap. Non. 511, 5 (Trag. v. 349 Vahl.): maligna insontem deprimit suspicio, Phaedr. 3, 10, 36: suspicione si quis errabit suā, id. 3, prol. 45: audimus eum venisse in suspitionem Torquato de morte Pansae, Brut. ap. Cic. ad Brut. 1, 6, 2.—*Plur.:* in amore haec omnia insunt vitia: injuriae, Suspitiones, inimicitiae, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 15: multae causae suspitionum offensionumque dantur, Cic. Lael. 24, 88: cum ad has suspiciones certissimae res accederent, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: si minus honestas suspitiones injectas diluemus, Cic. Inv. 1, 16, 22.—(β) With *gen. obj.:* ne in suspitione ponatur stupri, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 27 (Ussing, suspicione): in aliquem suspitionem amoris transferre, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 52: alicui suspitionem ficte reconciliatae gratiae dare, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 4: in suspitionem avaritiae venire, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 14: in suspitionem conjurationis vocari, id. Verr. 2, 5, 4, § 10: qui in suspitionem incidit regni appetendi, id. Mil. 27, 72: belli subita suspitio, id. Verr. 2, 5, 7, § 15: expellere aliquem suspitione cognationis, id. Rep. 2, 31, 54: belli suspicione interpositā, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: dare timoris aliquam suspicionem, id. ib. 7, 54: habebit enim suspicionem adulterii, Nep. Epam. 5, 5: ea res minime firmam suspitionem veneni habet, *excites*, Cic. Clu. 62, 174.—(γ) With *subject-clause:* suspitio est mihi, nunc vos suspicarier, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 149: jam tum erat suspitio, Dolo malo haec fieri omnia, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 8: addit fuisse suspitionem, veneno sibi conscivisse mortem, Cic. Brut. 11, 43; cf. with *quasi:* unde nata suspicio est, quasi desciscere a patre temptasset, Suet. Tit. 5.—**II.** Transf., in gen. **1.** *A notion, idea, suggestion* (very rare; cf.: opinio, conjectura): deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 62: suspitione attingere intellegentiam aut maris aut terrae, id. ib. 3, 25, 64: suspitionem nullam habebam te rei publicae causā mare transiturum, id. Att. 8, 11, D, 1.—**2.** Objectively, *an appearance, indication:* ne quam suspicionem infirmitatis daret, Suet. Tib. 72: nullā suspicione vulneris laesus, Petr. 94 *fin.:* mulsa quae suspicionem tantum possit habere dulcedinis, Pall. Jan. 15, 8.

suspīcĭōsē (suspīt-, v. suspicio *init.*), *adv.* [suspiciosus], *in a way to raise mistrust* or *suspicion, suspiciously:* criminose ac suspitiose dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55; id. Deiot. 6, 17; Quint. 4, 2, 81; Sen. Contr. 3 prooem.—*Comp.:* suspitiosius aut criminosius dicere, Cic. Brut. 34, 131.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.

suspīcĭōsus (suspīt-), a, um, *adj.* [2. suspicio], *full of suspicion* (class.). **I.** *Mistrustful, ready to suspect, suspicious:* omnes quibus res sunt minus secundae, magis sunt nescio quomodo Suspitiosi, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 15: an te conscientia timidum suspitiosumque faciebat? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 29, § 74: suspitiosus esse in aliquem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 14; id. Lael. 18, 65: suspitiosa ac maledica civitas, id. Fl. 28, 68: vita anxia, suspiciosa, trepida, Sen. Vit. Beat. 15, 2.—*Sup.*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 64.—**II.** *That excites mistrust* or *suspicion, suspicious:* si suspiciosus fuisset, Cato ap. Gell. 9, 12, 7; cf.: suspiciosum Cato hoc in loco suspectum significat, non suspicantem, Gell. ib.: timor, perturbatio, etc. . . . quae erant ante suspitiosa, haec aperta ac manifesta faciebant, Cic. Clu. 19, 54: id quod adhuc est suspitiosum, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 18: quia id est suspitiosum, id. ib. 20, 56; Auct. Her. 2, 7, 11; Cic. Clu. 62, 174: haec sunt, quae suspitiosum crimen efficiant, id. Part. Or. 33, 114: sententiae, Sen. Ep. 114, 1: joci, Suet. Dom. 10.—*Sup.:* suspitiosissimum negotium, Cic. Fl. 3, 7: tempus, id. Fam. 1, 7, 3.—*Comp.* seems not to occur.

* **suspīcĭter,** *adv.* [suspicio], *mistrustfully, suspiciously:* suspiciter circum aspicere, Non. 360, 5.

suspīco, āre, v. suspicor *fin.*

suspīcor, ātus (*inf.* suspicarier, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 149; id. Trin. 1, 2, 49), 1, *v. dep. a.* [1. suspicio, II.], *to mistrust, suspect* (class.). (α) With *acc.* (rare): id est, quod suspicabar, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 24: quid nunc suspicare aut invenis De illā? Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 44: quid homines suspicentur, videtis, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: quod velim temere atque injuriose de illo suspicati sint homines, id. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 13, 1: nihil mali suspicans, id. Clu. 9, 27: res nefarias, id. Mil. 23, 63: summum nefas suspicatus de uxore, Quint. 9, 2, 80.—Rarely with a personal object: ancillas meas, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 39: puellam, App. M. 10, p. 250, 18.—(β) With *obj.-clause* (so most usually): suspitio est mihi, nunc vos suspicarier, Me idcirco haec promittere, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 149: omnes ilico Me suspicentur, credo, habere aurum domi, id. Aul. 1, 2, 32: debere se suspicari, simulatā Caesarem amicitiā, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 44: id consilium cum fugae causā initum suspicaretur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16: venturos, Qui, etc., Ov. H. 10, 83.—(γ) *Absol.:* fuge suspicari (sc. me), Hor. C. 2, 4, 22.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to suspect, apprehend, surmise, suppose, believe, conjecture* (class.; cf.: opinor, reor). (α) With *acc.:* di inmortales, spem insperatam date mihi, quam suspicor, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 22 Brix: si quidem hic lenonis ejus't vidulus, quem suspicor, id. Rud. 4, 4, 47: nisi me animus fallit, hic profecto'st anulus, quem ego suspicor, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 1: qui, quae vix conjectura, qualia sint, possumus suspicari, sic affirmat, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 10, 15: figuram divinam, id. N. D. 1, 11, 28: quiddam de L. Crasso, id. de Or. 3, 4, 15; cf.: aliquid de M. Popilii ingenio, id. Brut. 14, 56.—(β) With *rel.-clause:* quare, quā sint illae dignitate, potes ex his suspicari, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 2: ne suspicari quidem, quanta sit admirabilitas caelestium rerum, id. N. D. 2, 36, 90.—(γ) With *object-clause:* navalis hostis ante adesse potest, quam quisquam venturum esse suspicari queat, Cic. Rep. 2, 3, 6: quas (magnitudines stellarum) esse numquam suspicati sumus, id. ib. 6, 16, 16: placiturum tibi esse librum meum suspicabar, id. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 1: valde suspicor fore, ut infringatur hominum improbitas, id. Fam. 1, 6, 1: suspicor ingenuas erubuisse genas, Ov. H. 19 (20), 6: ex loco tumuli suspicari, non esse monumentum, Quint. 7, 3, 34.—*Absol.:* ut suspicor, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 22 Ritschl.

☞ *Act.* collat. form **suspīco,** āre: ne suspices, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 42.

suspīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suspiro], *a fetching a deep breath, a sighing, sigh* (post-Aug.): suspiratione sollicitudinem fateri, Quint. 11, 3, 158: inde illa nobilis M. Ciceronis suspiratio: O te felicem, M. Porci, etc., Plin. H. N. praef. § 9.

suspīrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a sighing, sigh* (poet. and very rare); in *plur.:* suspiratibus haustis, * Ov. M. 14, 129 (but in Cic. Att. 1, 18, 3, the correct read. is suspiritu).

suspīrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [suspirium], *breathing deeply* or *with difficulty, breathing short, asthmatic:* mula, Col. 6, 38, 1: anhelatores et suspiriosi, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 121; 20, 2, 5, § 9; 32, 8, 29, § 91; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 28, 148; Veg. Vet. 1, 11, 1.

suspīrĭtus, ūs, *m.* [suspiro], *a breathing deeply* or *with difficulty, a deep breath, a sigh* (rare but class.): enicat suspiritus, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 4 (14 Ritschl): quem nemo aspicere sine suspiritu posset, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 3 Orell. *N. cr.:* suspiritus et gemitus, Liv. 30, 15, 3: longos trahens suspiritus, App. M. 8, p. 207.

suspīrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a deep breath, a sighing, sigh.* **I.** Lit. (class.): suspirium alte petere, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 58: traxit ex intimo ventre, id. Truc. 2, 7, 41: crebrum suspirium, Col. 6, 14, 2: si quis est in rerum naturā sine sollicitudine, sine suspirio, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 72: idque ab exercitu cum suspirio videretur, Spart. Pers. 11.—*Plur.:* quos numquam pungunt suspiria, Prop. 3, 8 (4, 7), 27: repetere, Tib. 3, 6, 61: ducere, Ov. M. 1, 656: ducere ab imo Pectore, id. ib. 10, 402; 2, 125; 2, 774; 9, 537: cessant, Mart. 10, 13, 19.—Of animals, Mart. 1, 110, 9.—**B.** As a disease, *shortness of breath, asthma* (post-Aug. and very rare): morbus, qui satis apte dici suspirium potest, Sen. Ep. 54, 1: suspirio laborare, Col. 7, 5 *fin.;* Veg. Vet. 1, 10 *fin.;* 1, 38, 4.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a breathing, breath, respiration* (in post-Aug. poetry): nec dat suspiria cursus Vulneris, Luc. 9, 928; 4, 328; Sil. 11, 221.

suspīro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [sub-spiro]. **I.** *Neutr., to draw a deep breath, heave a sigh, to sigh* (class.): occulte, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 2: familiariter, id. ib. 1, 13, 1: suspirat ab imis Pectoribus, Ov. M. 2, 655: dumque ibi suspirat, id. ib. 1, 707: suspirat sacerdos, Claud. Cons. Hon. 4, 572: flebile, id. in Eutr. 1, 269.—Poet.: puella in flavo hospite suspirans, *sighing after, longing for*, Cat. 64, 98: solā suspirat in illā, Ov. F. 1, 417; v. also infra, II.—Transf., of things: tellus atro exundante vapore Suspirans, *breathing out*, Sil. 12, 136: relicto brevi foramine, quo aestuantia vina suspirent, *may exhale, evaporate*, Pall. Oct. 14, 16: curae suspirantes, *sighing*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42 (Trag. v. 60 Vahl.).—With *ne* and *subj.*, Hor. C. 3, 2, 9.—**II.** *Act.* (poet.). **A.** *To breathe out, exhale:* umentes nebulas (Anauros), Luc. 6, 370: inclusum pectore, Bacchum, Sil. 4, 779; 12, 136.—**B.** *To sigh for, long for:* suspirat longo non visam tempore matrem, Juv. 11, 152: amores, Tib. 4, 5, 11: Chloen, Hor. C. 3, 7, 10: lucra, Prud. Cath. 2, 44.—**C.** *To sigh out, exclaim with a sigh:* grandis suspirat arator, incassum manuum cecidisse labores, Lucr. 2, 1164.—With *ne:* matrona et adulta virgo Suspiret, eheu! ne, etc. (= sollicita est, ne), Hor. C. 3, 2, 9.

suspītĭo, ōnis, *f.*, v. suspicio *init.*

susque dēque, *adv.* [subs for subque, and de-que], *both up and down*, to express indifference: susque deque fero aut susque deque habeo (his enim omnibus modis dicitur) . . . significat autem susque deque ferre animo aequo esse, et quod accidit non magni pendere, atque interdum neglegere et contemnere: et propemodum id valet, quod dicitur Graece ἀδιαφορεῖν. Laberius in Compitalibus: nunc tu lentus es: nunc tu susque deque fers . . . M. Varro in Sisenna vel de historiā: quod si non horum omnium similia essent principia ac postprincipia, susque deque esset. Lucilius in tertio: verum haec ludus ibi susque omnia deque fuerunt: susque et deque fuere, inquam, etc., Gell. 16, 9, 1 sqq.; cf. Fest. p. 290 Müll.: quae neque sunt facta, neque ego in me admisi, arguit: atque id me susque deque esse habituram putat. Non edepol faciam: neque me perpetiar probri Falso insimulatam, *that I shall bear it with indifference*, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 5: de Octavio susque deque, *it is of no consequence*, Cic. Att. 14, 6, 1.

sustentācŭlum, i, *n.* [sustento], *a prop, stay, support.* **I.** Lit. (post-Aug. and very rare): sustentaculum, columen, Tac. H. 2, 28.—**II.** Transf., *sustenance, nourishment:* sustentaculum sumptuosum corporis, Aug. Mor. Eccl. Cath. 33.

sustentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A deferring, delay; forbearance* (very rare). **A.** In gen.: habere aliquam moram et sustentationem, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 146: quae sustentatio sui recte patientia nominatur, Lact. 6, 18, 32.—**B.** In partic., in rhetoric, *a figure of speech where the orator defers the mention of something*, keeping the hearer in doubt, *a suspension*, Cels. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 22.—**II.** *Sustenance, maintenance:* mulieris, Dig. 2, 3, 22 *med.*

sustentātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a holding up* or *upright, a sustaining, support* (post-class.): levia sustentatui, gravia demersui, App. Mag. p. 287, 34: cujus ille sustentatu, Aus. Per. 5.

sustento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [sustineo], *to hold up* or *upright, to uphold, support, prop, sustain* (syn. sustineo). **I.** Lit. (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): multos per annos Sustentata ruet moles et machina mundi, Lucr. 5, 96: Hercule quon-

dam Sustentante polum, Claud. Laud Stil 2 143 Alcanor fratrem ruentem Sustentat dextra Verg A 10, 339 in Tiberim abjectum, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 145 naufraga sustentant vela (i e navem) Lacones, Claud. B Gild. 222, cf aegre seque et arma sustentans, Curt. 8, 4, 15 —**B.** *To bear, wear* catenas, Vop Aur 34 —**II.** Trop, *to keep up, uphold, sustain, maintain, support, bear, uplift, preserve* (class and freq) **A.** In gen. exsanguem jam et jacentem (civitatem), Cic Rep 2 1, 2, cf rem publicam, id. Mur 2, 3 imbecillitatem valetudinis tuae sustenta et tuere, id Fam 7, 1, 5 valetudo sustentatur notitia sui corporis, id. Off 2, 24, 86, Vell 2, 114, 1 Terentiam, unam omnium aerumnosissimam, sustentes tuis officiis, Cic Att 3, 23, 5 tu velim tete tuā virtute sustentes, id Fam 6, 4, 5 me una consolatio sustentat, quod, etc , id. Mil 36, 100 per omnis difficultates animo me sustentavi, Quint 12, prooem § 1 litteris sustentor et recreor, Cic. Att 4, 10, 1, cf praeclara conscientia sustentor, cum cogito, etc , id ib 10, 4, 5 Pompeius intellegit, C Catonem a Crasso sustentari, id. Q Fr 2, 3 4 jurisconsultus, non suo artificio sed alieno sustentatus, id de Or 1, 56, 239 amicos suos fide, id. Rab Post 2, 4 si qua spes reliqua est, quae fortium civium mentes cogitationesque sustentet, id Fl 2, 3 spes inopiam sustentabat Caes B C 3, 49 res publica magnis meis laboribus sustentata, Cic Mur 2, 3 Venus Trojanas sustentat opes, Verg A 10 609 multa virum meritis sustentat fama tropaeis, *up holds*, id ib 11, 224 Arminius manu, voce, vulnere sustentabat pugnam *kept up, maintained* Tac A 2 17 aciem, id ib 1, 65 *fin* , id H 2, 15 —**B.** In partic **1.** *To support, sustain, maintain, preserve* by food, money, or other means familiam, Ter Ad 3, 4, 36 cum esset silvestris beluae sustentatus uberibus, Cic Rep 2, 2, 4 idem (aer) spiritu ductus alit et sustentat animantis, id. N D 2 39, 101 qui se subsidiis patrimonii aut amicorum liberalitate sustentant, id Prov Cons 5, 12 eo (frumento) sustentata est plebs, Liv 2, 34, 5 sustentans fovensque, Plin Ep 9, 30, 3 saucios largitione et cura, Tac A 4, 63 *fin* animus nulla re egens aletur et sustentabitur isdem rebus, quibus astra sustentantur et aluntur, Cic Tusc 1 19, 43, cf furtim rapta sustentat pectora terra *refreshes*, Stat Th 6, 875 parsimoniam patrum suis sumptibus Cic Cael. 16, 38 tenuitatem alicujus, id Fam 16 21, 4 egestatem et luxuriem domestico lenocinio sustentavit, id. Red Sen 5, 11 Glycera venditando coronas sustentaverat paupertatem, Plin 35, 11, 40, § 125, cf ut milites pecore ex longinquioribus vicis adacto extremam famem sustentarent, Caes B G 7, 17 —Mid mutundo sordidas merces sustentabatur, *supported himself, got a living*, Tac A 4, 13, for which in the *act* form *Ge* Valuistin' bene? *Pa* Sustentavi sedulo, *I have taken good care of myself have kept myself in good case*, Plaut Stich 4, 2, 8, cf *impers pass* *Ge.* Valuistin' usque? *Ep* Sustentatum'st sedulo, id ib 3, 2, 14. —**2.** *To keep in check, hold back, restrain* milites, paulisper ab rege sustentati, paucis amissis profugi discedunt, Sall J 56, 6, cf aciem, Auct B Afr 82 aquas, Auct. Cons Liv 221 —**3.** *To bear, hold out, endure suffer* (rare but class , syn fero, patior) miserias plurimas, Plaut Capt 5, 1, 3 moerorem doloremque, Cic Pis 36, 89 —*Absol* (sc morbum), Suet Tib 72 procellas invidiae, Claud. in Eutr 1, 265 aegre is dies sustentatur, Caes B G 5, 39 quorum auxiliis atque opibus, si qua bella inciderint, sustentare consuerint id. ib 2, 14 *fin* —*Impers pass* aegre eo die sustentatum est, *a defence was made*, Caes B G 2, 6 hostem Tac A 15, 10 *fin* bellum, Vell 2 104, 2 impetus legionum, Auct B Hisp 17, 3 — *Absol* nec, nisi in tempore subventum foret, ultra sustentaturi fuerint, Liv 34, 18, 2 —**4.** *To put off, defer, delay* (Ciceron., syn prolato) rem, dum, etc , Cic Fam 13, 64 1 aedificationem ad tuum adventum, id Q Fr 2, 7 id (malum) opprimi sustentando ac prolatando nullo pacto potest celeriter vobis vindicandum est id Cat 4, 3, 6, cf Ov R. Am 405

sustĭnentĭa, ae, *f* [sustineo], *an endurance* malorum, Lact Epit. 34, 7 spei, Vulg 1 Thess 1, 3 —*Absol* , *patience, endurance*, Vulg Eccllus 2, 16

sustĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, 2, *v. a.* [subs for sub, and teneo], *to hold up hold upright, uphold, to bear up, keep up, support, sustain* (syn. fulcio) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. onus alicui, Plaut As 3, 3, 68 quantum hominum terra sustinet, id. Poen prol 90, id Men 1, 1, 13 cum Milo umeris sustineret bovem vivum, Cic Sen 10, 33 arma membraque, Liv 23, 45, 3, Curt 6, 1, 11, 7, 5, 8 infirmos baculo artus, *to support*, Ov M 6, 27 furcis spectacula, Liv 1, 35, 9 ingenua speculum manu, Ov A A. 2, 216 fornice exstructo, quo pons sustinebatur, Auct B Alex. 19, 4 manibus clipeos et hastam Et galeam, Ov H 3, 119 vix populum tellus sustinet illa suum, id ib 15 (16), 182 lapis albus Pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet, Hor S 1, 6, 117 vas ad sustinenda opsonia, Plin 33, 11, 49 § 140 aer volatus alitum sustinet, Cic N D 2, 39, 101 lacus omnia illata pondera sustinens, *bearing* on its surface, Plin 6, 27, 31, § 127 ecce populus Romanus universus veluti duobus navigiis impositus binis cardinibus sustinetur, id 36, 15, 24, § 119 domum pluribus adminiculis fulcit ac sustinet, Plin Ep 4, 21, 3 se, *to support one's self, hold one's self up, stand*, etc , Caes B G 2, 25, so, se a lapsu, Liv 21, 35 se alis, Ov M 4, 411 —**B.** In partic, *to hold* or *keep back, to keep in, stay check, restrain, control*, etc (syn refreno, supprimo moror) currum equosque, Lucil ap Cic Att 13, 21, 3 currum, id Lael. 17, 63 (v infra, II B 3) equos, Caes B G 4, 33 remos, Cic Att 13, 21, 3 manum, Ov F 5, 302 sustinet a jugulo dextram, Verg A 11, 750 a jugulo nitentem sustinet hastam, Stat Th 2, 648 flumina Threiciā lyra, Prop 3, 2, 2 (4, 1, 42) nunc agendo, nunc sustinendo agmen, Liv 25, 36, 1 aliud simile miraculum eos sustinuit, id 5 39, 2 signa, id. 31, 24, 8 gradum, Ov F 6, 398 perterritum exercitum, Caes B C 1, 71 se, Cic Tusc 4, 18, 41, Val Fl 3 100 se ab omni assensu, i e *to refrain*, Cic Ac 2, 15, 48 se a respondendo, id ib 2, 32, 104 — Poet celeres vias, i e *to halt*, Sen Hippol 794 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *to uphold, sustain, maintain, preserve* dignitatem et decus civitatis, Cic Off 1, 34, 124 causam rei publicae, id Fam 9 8, 2, cf causam publicam, id Div in Caecil 8, 27 exspectationem, id Off 3, 2, 6 tris personas unus sustineo, *characters*, id de Or 2, 24, 102 personam magistri, *to personate*, Suet Gram 24 quid muneris in rem publicam fungi ac sustinere velitis, Cic Verr 2, 3, 86, § 199 historiam veterem atque antiquam haec mea senectus sustinet, Plaut Trin 2, 2, 100 vitam, Maecen ap Sen Ep 101, 11 —Poet (arbor) ingentem sustinet umbram Verg G 2, 297 —**B.** In partic **1.** *To sustain, support, maintain*, by food, money, or other means hac (sc re frumentaria) alimur et sustinemur, Cic Verr 2, 3, 5, § 11 veterem amicum suum labentem excepit, fulsit et sustinuit re fortuna, fide, id Rab Post 16, 43 qui ager non amplius hominum quinque milia potest sustinere, id. Att 2, 16, 1 alicujus munificentiā sustineri, Liv 39, 9, 6 hinc patriam parvosque nepotes Sustinet, Verg G 2 515 necessitates aliorum, Liv 6, 15, 9 plebem, id. 3, 65, 6 penuriam temporum, Col. 9, 14, 17 —**2.** *To bear, undergo, endure , to hold out against, withstand* (so most freq , syn fero, tolero, patior) mala ferre sustinereque, Cic Tusc 5, 6, 16 non tu scis quantum malarum rerum sustineam Plaut Merc 2, 4, 8 innocens suspitionem hanc sustinet causa meā, id Bacch 3 3, 32 labores, Cic. Rep 1, 3 aestatem, Hirt B G 8, 39 3 dolorem pedum, Plin Ep 1, 12, 5 dolores id ib 1, 12, 8 certamen, Liv 33, 36, 12 vim hostium, Nep Hann 11 4 periculum, Dig 18, 6, 1 o dii, quis hujus potentiam poterit sustinere? Cic Phil 7, 6 17 alicujus imperia, Caes B G 1, 31 vulnera, id ib 1, 45 Philo ea sustinere vix poterat, quae contra Academicorum pertinaciam dicebantur, Cic Ac 2, 6, 18, Vatin ap Cic Fam 5, 10, 2 Peloponnesum, Cic. Att 10, 12, 7 eos (rogantes), Brut ap Cic Fam 11, 13, 3, Liv 31, 13 senatus querentes eos non sustinuit, id 31, 13, 4 justa petentem deam, Ov M 14, 788 ferrum ignemque Jovemque, id. ib 13, 385 et saep —*Absol* expectes et sustineas necesse est, Mart 9 3 13 neque jam sustineri poterat, Caes B G 2, 6, cf Cic. Fam 12, 6, 4, Liv 29, 6, 17 —(β) With *obj clause* (mostly with a negative non sustinet, *he cannot bear, cannot endure, he does not take upon himself, does not venture*) non sustineo esse conscius mihi dissimulati judicii mei, Quint 3, 6, 64 non impositos supremis ignibus artus Sustinuit spectare parens, Ov M 13, 584, so negatively, id ib 1, 530, 6, 367, 6, 606, 9, 439, 10, 47, id F 4, 850, Vell 2, 86, 2 — In a negative interrog sustinebant tales viri se tot senatoribus, etc., non credidisse? tantae populi Romani voluntati restitisse? Sustineant Reperiemus, etc., Cic Verr 2, 1, 4, § 10 hoc quidem quis hominum sustineat petulans esse ad alterius arbitrium? Quint 12, 9, 10, 3, 6, 64 deserere officii sui partes, Plin Ep 9, 13, 16, 9, 13, 6 Parmenionem rursus castigare non sustinebat, Curt. 4, 13, 8, 6, 1, 15 nec solus bibere sustineo, id. 7, 5, 12, 7, 6, 15, 8, 5, 7, Vell 2, 86, 2, Suet Caes. 75 —Affirmatively quem in vinculis habituri erant, sustinuere venerari, Curt. 5, 10, 13 colloqui cum eo, quem damnaverat, sustinuit, id. 6, 8, 16, 7, 5, 38, 10, 5, 25 quae se praeferre Dianae Sustinuit, *took upon herself, presumed*, Ov M 11, 322, so, sustinet ire illuc, id. ib 4, 447, 6, 563, id. H 5, 32, Phaedr 4, 16, 8 aliquem videre, Auct Cons Liv 135 si quis aquam haurire sustineat, Plin 30, 7, 20, § 64 mentiri, Petr 116 —**3.** (Acc to I B) *To hold in, stop, stay, check, restrain, to keep back, put off, defer, delay* est igitur prudentis sustinere ut currum sic impetum benevolentiae, Cic Lael 17, 63, so, impetum hostis, Caes B G 1, 24, 1, 26, 2, 11, 3, 2 et saep subitas hostium incursiones, Hirt B G 8, 11, cf Curio praemittit equites, qui primum impetum sustineant ac morentur, Caes B C 2, 26 bellum consilio, Liv 3, 60 1 assensus lubricos, Cic Ac 2, 34, 108 sustinenda solutio est nominis Caerelliani, id Att 12, 51, 3 oppugnationem ad noctem, Caes B G 5, 37, 6 rem in noctem, Liv 5, 35, 7 iram, id. 2, 19, 4

sustollo, ĕre, *v a* [subs for sub (v sub, III), and tollo], *to lift* or *take up, to raise up, raise* (ante and post class , cf erigo, effero) **I.** In gen amiculum, Plaut Cist 1, 1, 117, id Poen. 1, 2, 136 Graecae sunt hae columnae, sustolli solent, i e *to be set upon a high pedestal*, id ib 5, 3, 49 torvos ad aethera vultus, Ov M 13, 542 (navem) levi sustollit machina nisu, Lucr 4, 906 vela, Cat 64, 210, 64, 235 papulas alte, Ser Samm 38, 716 — **II.** In partic ***A.** *To build, erect* novum opus in qualibet civitate, Cod Th 15, 1, 28 —**B.** *To take away, remove, destroy* erilem filiam, Plaut Cist 2, 3 8 has aedes totas, id. Mil 2, 3, 39 sustolli ab his locis, Arn. 2, 60

sustŭli, v suffero and tollo

susum, v sursum

sŭsurrāmen, ĭnis, *n* [1 susurro], *a muttering, murmuring* (post class) magicum, App M 1, p 103, 23, Mart Cap 7, § 726

sŭsurrātim, *adv* [id] *in a low voice, softly* (late Lat) decenter arrisit, Mart Cap 6, § 705

sŭsurrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [id], *a whispering*, Ambros Laps Virg Cons. 6 25, *plur* crebrae, Cassiod Var 9, 18 *init* , Vulg 2 Cor 12, 20

sŭsurrātor, ōris, *m* [id] *a mutterer, whisperer, tale bearer*, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 1, 4, Vulg Eccllus 5, 17

sŭsurrātrix, īcis, *f* [susurrator], *a whisperer* (late Lat), Petr Chrysolog Serm 118

1. sŭsurro, āre, *v n* and *a.* [1 susurrus, root sur] *to make a low, continued sound, to hum, buzz, murmur, to mutter, whisper* (poet and in post class prose) **I.** *Neutr* susurrant (apes), Verg G 4, 260 aura susurrantis venti, id Cul 154 aut ego cum carā de te nutrice susurro, Ov H. 19, 19 fama susurrat, id ib 21, 233 lympha susurrans, Verg Cul 104 susurravit obscurior fama Amm 26 6, 2 leve Mincius susurret, Claud. Nupt Hon et Mar Fesc 2 11 —**II.** *Act* cantica qui Nili, qui Gaditana susurrat, Mart 3, 63, 5 versum Persii, Lampr Alex. Sev 44 *fin* te (silvestris platanus), Nemes Ecl 1, 72 susurrans quae

dam, Amm. 25, 8, 18: pars, quid velit, aure susurrat, Ov. M. 3, 643.—*Impers. pass.:* jam susurrari audio, Civem Atticam esse hanc, Ter. And. 4, 4, 40.

2. sŭsurro, ōnis, *m.* [1. susurro], *a mutterer, whisperer, tale-bearer* (post-class.): aures mariti susurronum faece completae, Sid. Ep. 5, 7 *fin.;* Vulg. Lev. 19, 16; Hier. Ep. 11, 1.

1. sŭsurrus, i (collat. form of the *abl. sing.* susurru, App. Flor. p. 357, 39), *m.* [redupl. from root sur, sar, to speak, Fest. p. 322 Müll.; cf. absurdus], *a low, gentle noise, a humming, murmuring, a muttering, whispering*, etc. (class.): aquam ferentis mulierculae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 103: palam age: nolo murmur ullum, neque susurrum fieri, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 48: (saepes) levi somnum suadebit inire susurro (apum), Verg. E. 1, 56: tacito mala vota susurro Concipiunt, i. e. *in a low, muttered prayer*, Luc. 5, 104: rauco susurro, Calp. Ecl. 1, 3: tenui jugulos aperire susurro, Juv. 4, 110. — In *plur.:* blandos audire susurros, Prop. 1, 11, 13; Hor. C. 1, 9, 19; id. S. 2, 8, 78; Pers. 2, 6; Plin. Pan. 62 *fin.*—Personified: Susurri, *Whispers, the attendants of Fame*, Ov. M. 12, 61.

* **2. sŭsurrus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. susurrus], *muttering, whispering:* lingua, Ov. M. 7, 825.

sūta, ōrum, v. suo *fin.*

sūtēla, ae, *f.* [suo], prop. a sewing together; hence, trop., *a cunning device* or *contrivance, an artifice, trick, wile* (Plautin.): sutelae dolosae astutiae a similitudine suentium dictae, Fest. pp. 310 and 311 Müll.: ob sutelas tuas, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 34; id. Cas. 1, 7.

Suthul, ŭlis, *n., a fortress in Numidia*, Sall. J. 37, 3; 38, 2.

sūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [suo], *sewed together, bound* or *fastened together* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): balteus, Verg. A. 12, 273: cymba, id. ib. 6, 414: naves, Plin. 24, 9, 40, § 65: domus, *made of skins sewed together*, Val. Fl. 6, 81: coronae, i. e. *sewed on the philyrae*, Ov. F. 5, 335; Mart. 9, 91, 6: folium, Plin. 21, 3, 8, § 11; cf. rosa, Mart. 9, 91, 6; 9, 94, 5: lapilli, *set in a wreath*, Prud. Cath. 7, 158: hyacinthi, id. Ham. 269.

sūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a shoemaker, cobbler.* **I.** Lit.: Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 34; 3, 5, 39; Asell. ap. Gell. 13, 21, 8; Varr. L. L. 5, § 93 Müll.: crepidarius, Asell. ap. Gell. 13, 21, 8: SVTORVM COLLEGIVM, Inscr. Donat. 1, 131; Mart. 3, 16, 1; 9, 75 *in lemm.* al.—To denote people of the lower class: id sutores et zonarii conclamarunt, Cic. Fl. 7, 17; Juv. 3, 294. — Prov.: sutor, ne supra crepidam (judicaret), *let the cobbler stick to his last*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 85; cf. Val. Max. 8, 12, ext 3.—* **II.** Transf., *a cobbler, patcher up* of things: fabularum, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

sūtōrĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [sutor], *of* or *belonging to a shoemaker* (for the class. sutorius): atramentum, *shoemakers' blacking*, Marc. Emp. 8, 2 *med.*

sūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a shoemaker* or *cobbler* (class.): atramentum, *shoemakers' blacking*, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 3; Plin. 20, 12, 48, § 123; 34, 12, 32, § 123; Cels. 5, 8: fistula, *a shoemaker's punch*, Plin. 17, 14, 23, § 100: MERX, Inscr. Orell. 4168: Turpio sutorius, *formerly a shoemaker*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 15: Atrium Sutorium, *Shoemakers' Hall*, a place in Rome, Varr. L. L. 6, § 14 Müll.; Calend. Praenest. m. Mart. (ap. Inscr. Orell. II., p. 386); v. atrium *fin.*

sūtrīballus, i, *m.* [id.], *a cobbler*, Schol. Juv. 3, 150.

sūtrīna, ae, and **sūtrīnum**, i, v. 1. sutrinus, II.

1. sūtrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. for sutorinus, from sutor], *of* or *belonging to a shoemaker* or *cobbler, shoemaker's-* (mostly post-Aug. for sutorius). **I.** *Adj.:* taberna, Tac. A. 15, 34: ars, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 196; Varr. L. L. 5, § 93 Müll. — **II.** *Substt.* **A. sūtrīna**, ae, *f.* **1.** (Sc. officina.) *A shoemaker's shop, cobbler's stall:* sutrinae manceps, Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 122; 35, 10, 37, § 112; Tert. Pall. 5. — **2.** (Sc. ars.) *The shoemaker's trade*, Varr. ap. Non. 160, 17; Vitr. 6, praef. *fin.;* Lact. 1, 18, 21; App. Flor. p. 346, 35. — * **B. sūtrīnum**, i, *n.* (sc. artificium), *a shoemaker's work* or *trade*, Sen. Ep. 90, 23.

2. Sūtrīnus, a, um, v. Sutrium, I.

Sūtrium, ii, *n., an ancient town in Etruria*, now *Sutri*, Liv. 6, 3, 2; 6, 9; 6, 32; Vell. 1, 14. — Prov.: quasi eant Sutrium, i. e. *to set about any thing well prepared* (as Camillus, when he marched to the conquest of Sutrium), Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 10; cf. Fest. p. 310 Müll. — Hence, **A. Sūtrīnus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Sutrium:* ager, Liv. 26, 34: colonia, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51. — *Subst.:* **Sūtrīni**, ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Sutrium*, Liv. 6, 3. — **B. Sūtrīus**, a, um, *adj., of Sutrium:* tecta, Sil. 8, 493.

‡ **sūtrix**, īcis, *f.* [sutor], *a sewing-woman*, Inscr. Gud. p. 199, 2; 220, 1.

sūtūra, ae, *f.* [suo], *a sewing together, a seam, suture:* scutale crebris suturis duratum, Liv. 38, 29, 6; Cels. 7, 4, 3; 7, 4, 11 *fin.;* Petr. 13: calvariae, *a suture of the skull*, Cels. 8, 1 and 4.

sūtus, a, um, *Part.* of suo.

sŭus, a, um (old form sos, sa, sum; *dat. plur.* sis, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 301 Müll.; *acc.* sas, id. ib. p. 325 ib.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 47; Schol. Pers. 1, 108; *sing.* sam for suam, Fest. p. 47 Müll.; so for suo, C. I. L. 5, 2007. In ante-class. verse su- with the following vowel freq. forms one syllable, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 48; id. Ps. 1, 3, 5; Ter. And. 1, 1, 68; Lucr. 1, 1022; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 189 sqq.), *pron. poss.*, 3d *pers.* [root SVA-; Sanscr. svá, own; cf. sui; Gr. σϝϝο-, whence σφε, etc., and ἑ; cf. ἑόϛ], *of* or *belonging to himself, herself*, etc.; *his own, her own*, etc.; *his, her, its, their; one's; hers, theirs.* **I.** Ordinary possessive use *his*, etc. (cf. the similar use of the *pers. pron.* sui, q. v.). **A.** With antecedent in the same sentence. **1.** The antecedent a *subject-nominative*, expressed or understood. (α) *His:* Caesar copias suas divisit, Caes. B. C. 3, 97: ille in suā sententiā perseverat, id. ib. 1, 72: tantam habebat suarum rerum fiduciam, id. ib. 2, 37: cum sceleris sui socios Romae reliquisset, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 3: cur ego non ignoscam si anteposuit suam salutem meae? id. Pis. 32, 79; id. Phil. 2, 18, 45; id. Mil. 10, 27; id. Fam. 15, 14, 1: Hanno praefecturam ejus (i. e. Muttinis) filio suo (Hannonis) dedit, Liv. 26, 40, 7: imperat princeps civibus suis, Sen. Clem. 1, 16, 2: nemo rem suam emit, id. Ben. 7, 4, 8.—(β) *Her:* mea Glycerium suos parentes repperit, Ter. And. 5, 6, 5: utinam haec ignoraret suum patrem, id. Phorm. 5, 6, 34: si nunc facere volt era officium suom, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 72: ne eadem mulier cum suo conjuge honestissimum adulescentem oppressisse videatur, Cic. Cael. 32, 78: si omnibus suis copiis excellentem virum res publica armasset, id. Phil. 13, 16, 32.—(γ) *Its:* omne animal, simul et ortum est, et se ipsum et omnes partes suas diligit, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33: cum mea domus ardore suo deflagrationem Italiae toti minaretur, id. Planc. 40, 95.—(δ) *Their:* (legiones) si consulem suum reliquerunt, vituperandae sunt Cic. Phil. 5, 2, 4: mittent aliquem de suo numero, id. ib. 11, 10, 25: rationem illi sententiae suae non fere reddebant, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 38: qui agellos suos redimere a piratis solebant, id. Verr. 2, 3, 37, § 85: edicunt ut ad suum vestitum senatores redirent, id. Sest. 14, 32: suis finibus eos prohibent, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: Allobrogibus sese persuasuros existimabant ut per suos (Allobrogum) fines eos (Helvetios) ire paterentur, id. id. 1, 6; and distributively: ac naves onerariae LXIII. in portu expugnatae, quaedam cum suis oneribus, frumento, armis, aere, etc., *some with their several cargoes*, Liv. 26, 47, 9.—**2.** With a *subject-clause* as antecedent: id suā sponte apparebat tuta celeribus consiliis praepositurum, *was self-evident*, Liv. 22, 38, 13: ad id quod suā sponte satis collectum animorum erat, indignitate etiam Romani accendebantur, id. 3, 62, 1: secutum tamen suā sponte est ut vilior ob ea regi Hannibal et suspectior fieret, id. 35, 14, 4. — **3.** With *subject-acc.* as antecedent: hanc dicam Athenis advenisse cum aliquo amatore suo, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 86: doceo gratissimum esse in suā tribu Plancium, Cic. Planc. 19, 47: cupio eum suae causae confidere, id. Sest. 64, 135: suspicari debuit (Milo), eum (Clodium) ad villam suam (Clodii) deversurum, id. Mil. 19, 51: Medeam praedicant in fugā fratris sui membra dissipavisse, id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 22: (dixit) Caesarem pro suā dignitate debere et studium et iracundiam suam reipublicae dimittere, Caes. B. C. 1, 8.—**4.** With *object-acc.* as antecedent. (α) Suus being an adjunct of the subject (generally rendered in Engl. by a pass. constr.): hunc pater suus de templo deduxit, *he was taken from the temple by his father*, Cic. Inv. 2, 17, 52: hunc sui cives e civitate ejecerunt, id. Sest. 68, 142: Alexandrum uxor sua ... occidit, id. Inv. 2, 49, 144: illum ulciscentur mores sui, id. Att. 9, 12, 2: quodsi quem natura sua ... forte deficiet, id. Or. 1, 14: utrumque regem sua multitudo consalutaverat, Liv. 1, 7, 1: quas (urbes) sua virtus ac dii juvent, magnas sibi opes facere, id. 1, 9, 3; 1, 7, 15; 6, 33, 5: quos nec sua conscientia impulerit, nec, etc., id. 26, 33, 3; 25, 14, 7: consulem C. Marium servus suus interemit, Val. Max. 6, 8, 2: quis non Vedium Pollionem pejus oderat quam servi sui? Sen. Clem. 1, 18, 2: sera dies sit quā illum gens sua caelo adserat, id. Cons. Poll. 12 (31), 5.—With the antecedent understood from the principal sentence: ita forma simili pueri ut mater sua internoscere (sc. eos) non posset, Plaut. Men. prol. 19; and with suus as adjunct both of the subject and of the antecedent: jubet salvere suos vir uxorem suam, id. Merc. 4, 3, 11. — (β) With *impers. verbs:* sunt homines, quos libidinis infamiaeque suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 35: video fore ut inimicos tuos poeniteat intemperantiae suae, id. Fam. 3, 10, 1: si Caesarem beneficii sui poeniteret, id. Lig. 10, 29; so id. Agr. 2, 11, 26: jam ne nobilitatis quidem suae plebejos poenitere, Liv. 10, 7, 8: militem jam minus virtutis poenitere suae, id. 22, 12, 10.—(γ) As adjunct of other members of the sentence: ad parentes suos ducas Silenium, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 86: nam is illius filiam conicit in navem clam matrem suam (i. e. filiae), id. Mil. 2, 1, 34: eosdem ad quaestoris sui aut imperatoris, aut commilitonum suorum pericula impulistis, Cic. Phil. 13, 17, 34: totum enim ex suā patriā sustulisti, id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 127; id. Or. 3, 32, 126: quem (Hammonium) tibi etiam suo nomine (*on his own account*) commendo ... itaque peto a te ut *ejus procuratorem et ipsum suo nomine* diligas, id. Fam. 13, 21, 2: Caesar Fabium in sua remittit hiberna, Caes. B. G. 5, 33; id. B. C. 3, 24: introire ad Ciceronem, et domi suae imparatum confodere, Sall. C. 28, 1: suis flammis delete Fidenas, i. e. *the flames kindled by the Fidenates*, Liv. 4, 33, 5: suo igni involvit hostes, Tac. A. 14, 30: quid Caesarem in sua fata inmisit? Sen. Ep. 94, 65; id. Q. N. 1, praef. 7; cf. with antecedent supplied from preceding sentence: non destiti rogare et petere (sc. Brutum) meā causā, suadere et hortari suā, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 7.—**5.** With *dat.* as antecedent. (α) As adjunct of subject (cf. 4. supra): suus rex reginae placet, *a queen likes her own king*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 76: ei nunc alia ducenda'st domum, sua cognata Lemniensis, id. Cist. 1, 1, 101: Autronio nonne sodales, non collegae sui ... defuerunt? Cic. Sull. 2, 7: si ceteris facta sua recte prosunt, id. Cat. 3, 12, 27: cui non magistri sui atque doctores, cui non ... locus ipse ... in mente versetur? id. Planc. 33, 81: haec omnia plane ... Siculis erepta sunt: primum suae leges, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 13, § 33: Romanis multitudo sua auxit animum, Liv. 21, 50, 4: sicuti populo Romano sua fortuna labet, id. 42, 50, 7: Lanuvinis sacra sua reddita, id. 8, 14, 2: vilitas sua illis detrahit pretium, Sen. Ben. 4, 29, 2: nemo est cui felicitas sua satisfaciat, id. Ep. 115, 17: labor illi suus restitutus est, id. Brev. Vit. 20, 3: magnitudo sua singulis constat, id. Q. N. 1, 1, 10: tantum sapienti sua, quantum Deo omnis aetas patet, id. Ep. 53, 11. — With antecedent supplied from principal sentence: mater quod suasit sua Adulescens mulier fecit, i. e. ei, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 38.—(β) Of other words: regique Thebano regnum stabilivit suum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 40: mittam hodie huic suo die natali malam rem magnam, id. Ps. 1, 3, 5: ego Metello non irascor, neque ei suam vacationem eripio, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 68, § 164: desinant insidiari domui suae consuli, id. Cat. 1, 13, 32: quibus ea res honori fuerit a suis civibus, id. Mil. 35, 96: Scipio suas res Syracusanis restituit, Liv.

29 1, 17 nos non suas (leges Lacedaemonis arbitror) ademisse, sed nostras leges dedisse, id. 39, 37, 6 Graccho et Tuditano provinciae Lucani et Galliae cum suis exercitibus prorogatae, id 25, 3, 5 — **6.** With *gen*, *abl*, or *object of a prep* as antecedent nec illius animi aciem praestringit splendor sui nominis, Cic Rab Post 16, 43 nolite a sacris patriis Junonis Sospitae domesticum et suum consulem avellere, id Mur 41, 90 quamvis tu magna mihi scripseris de Bruti adventu ad suas legiones, id Att 14, 13, 12 suae legis ad scriptum ipsam quoque sententiam adjungere, *the meaning of their law to which they refer*, id Inv 2, 49, 147 cum ambitio alterius suam primum apud eos majestatem solvisset, Liv 22, 42, 12 nunc causam instituendorum ludorum ab origine suâ repetam, Val Max 2, 4, 4 Jubam in regno suo non locorum notitia adjuvet, non popularium pro rege suo virtus Sen Ep 71, 10, id Ben 7, 6, 3, id Clem 1, 3, 4.— Esp with cujusque as antecedent in qua deliberatione ad suam cujusque naturam consilium est omne revocandum, Cic Off 1, 33, 119 (v II D 2 infra) — *Abl.* operam dare ut sua lex ipso scripto videatur niti, Cic Inv 2, 49, 147 (cf supra) (Caesar reperiebat) ad Galbam propter justitiam prudentiamque suam totius belli summam deferri, Caes B G 2, 4 credere, ad suum concilium a Jove deos advocari, Sen Q N 2, 42, 1 — **7.** With *predic. nom* as antecedent sapientissimi artis suae professores sunt a quibus et propria studia verecunde et aliena callide administrantur, Val. Max 8, 12, 1 — **8.** With *appositive noun* (α) With gram subject as antecedent hoc Anaximandro, populari ac sodali suo non persuasit, Cic Ac 2, 37, 118 vidit fortissimum virum, inimicissimum suum, id Mil 9, 25 (hic) fuit in Creta contubernalis Saturnini, propinqui sui, id Planc 11, 27 ut non per L Crassum, adfinem suum causam illam defenderit, id Balb 21, 49 ne cum hoc T Broccho, avunculo, ne cum ejus filio, consobrino suo, ne nobiscum vivat id Lig 4, 11 Caesar mittit ad eum A Clodium, suum atque illius familiarem, Caes B C 3, 57 — (β) With object as antecedent Dicaearchum cum Aristoxeno, aequali et condiscipulo suo, omittamus, Cic Tusc 1, 18, 41 tres fratres optimos, non solum sibi ipsos, neque nobis necessarios suis, sed etiam rei publicae condonavit, id. Lig 12, 36 Varroni, quem, sui generis hominem vulgus extrahere ad consulatum nitebatur, Liv 22, 34, 2.— (γ) With *appositive noun* as antecedent si P Scipionem, clarissimum virum, majorumque suorum simillimum res publica tenere potuisset, Cic Phil 13, 14, 29 M Fabi Ambusti potentis viri cum inter sui corporis homines tum ad plebem, etc, Liv 6, 34, 5 C vero Fabricii, et Q Aemilii Papi, principum saeculi sui, domibus argentum fuisse confitear oportet, Val Max 4, 4, 3 — **9.** In participial clauses (α) The antecedent being the logical subject of the participle, and other than the principal subject credamus igitur Panaetio, a Platone suo dissentienti (= qui dissentiebat), Cic Tusc 1, 32 79 ea Sex. Roscium, expulsum ex suis bonis, recepit domum, id Rosc Am 10 27 diffidentemque rebus suis confirmavit id Imp Pomp 9, 23 Dejotarum ad me venientem cum omnibus copiis suis, certiorem feci, etc, id Fam 15, 4, 7, id Cat 4 9 18 si hominis et suis et populi Romani ornamentis amplissimi (*being greatly distinguished*) causam repudiassem, id Mur 4, 8 stupentes tribunos et suam jam vicem magis anxios quam, etc, liberavit consensus populi Romani, Liv 8, 35, 1, 22, 42, 8 manet in folio scripta querela suo (= quam scripsit), Ov F 5, 224, cf in *abl absol* et ipsis (hostibus) regressis in castra sua, Liv 22, 60, 9 quibus (speculis) si unum ostenderis hominem populus adparet, unaquaque parte faciem exprimente sua, Sen Q N 1 5, 5 — (β) The logical subject of the participle, being also the principal subject sic a suis legionibus condemnatus irrupit in Galliam, Cic Phil 10, 10, 21 hunc agrum patres nostri, acceptum a majoribus suis (= quem acceperant), perdiderunt, id. Agr 2, 31, 84 ut in suis ordinibus dispositi dispersos adorirentur, Caes. B C 3, 92 Appius, odium in se aliorum suo in eos metiens odio haud ignaro, inquit, imminet fortuna, Liv 3, 54, 3 ipsa capit Condita in pharetra (= quae condiderat) tela minora sua, Ov F 2, 326, cf in *abl. absol* Sopater, ex positis suis difficultatibus (= cum exposuisset, etc.) Timarchidem perducit, Cic Verr 2, 2, 28, § 69 Caesar, primum suo deinde omnium ex conspectu remotis equis, etc, Caes. B G 1, 25 Campani, auditâ suâ pariter sociorumque clade, legatos ad Hannibalem miserunt, Liv 25, 15, 1 (Appius) deposito suo magistratu domum est reductus, id 4, 24, 7, 3, 35, 9, 9, 10, 13, 9, 41, 9 — (γ) The antecedent being the principal subject, not the logical subject of the participle M Papirius dicitur Gallo, barbam suam (i e Papirii) permulcenti, iram movisse, Liv 5, 41, 9 cum Gracchus, verecundia deserendi socios, implorantis fidem suam populique Romani, substitisset id 23, 36, 8, cf in *abl absol.* si sine maximo dedecore, tam impeditis suis rebus, potuisset emori, Cic. Rab Post. 10, 29, id Mil 14, 38, id Planc 21, 51, id Clu 14, 42 ita (consul) proelio uno accidit Vestinorum res, haudquaquam tamen incruento milite suo (consulis), Liv 8, 29, 12, cf with antecedent to be supplied Campani, cum, robore juventutis suae acciso, nulla (sc. eis) propinqua spes esset, etc., id 7, 29, 7 — **10.** In gerund construction (α) With subject as antecedent mihi ipsa Roma ad complectendum conservatorem suum progredi visa est, Cic Pis 22, 52 — (β) With object, the logical subjects of the *gerund* as antecedent cur iis persequendi juris sui adimis potestatem? Cic Div in Caecil 6, 21 si senatui doloris sui de me declarandi potestas esset erepta, id. Sest 23, 51 nec tribunis plebis (spatium datur) sui periculi deprecandi, Caes. B C 1, 5 — (γ) With antecedent dependent on the *gerund* eam que rem illi putant a suum cuique tribuendo appellatam, Cic Leg 1, 6, 19 — **11.** As adjunct of a *noun* dependent on a *subject inf*, with its logical subject as antecedent magnum Miloni fuit, conficere illam pestem nulla sua invidia? Cic Mil. 15 40 neque enim fuit Gabinii, remittere tantum de suo nec regis, imponere tantum plus suis *his claim*, id Rab Post 11, 31 Piso, cui fructum pietatis suae neque ex me neque a populo Romano ferre licuit, id Sest 31, 68 ei cujus magis intersit, vel suâ, vel rei publicae causa vivere, id Off 3, 23, 90 sapientis est consilium explicare suum de maximis rebus, id Or 2, 81, 333, id Mil 15, 41 — With logical subject understood totam Italiam suis colonis ut complere (sc eis) liceat, permittitur, Cic Agr 2, 13, 34 maximum (sc eis) solacium erit, propinquorum eodem monumento declarari et virtutem suorum et populi Romani pietatem, id Phil 14, 13, 35

B. Without gram antec, *one's*, *one's own* **1.** Dependent on *subject inf* ejusdem animi est, posteris suis amplitudinem nobis quam non acceperit tradere, et memoriam prope intermortuam generis sui, virtute renovare, Cic Mur 7, 16 siquidem atrocius est, patriae parentem quam suum occidere, id Phil 2, 13, 31 miliens perire est melius quam in suâ civitate sine armorum praesidio non posse vivere, id ib 2, 44, 112 quanto est honestius alienis injuriis quam suis commoveri, *one's own*, id Verr 2, 3, 72 § 169 contentum suis rebus esse maximae sunt certissimaeque divitiae, id Par 6, 51 ut non liceat sui commodi causa nocere alteri, id Off 3, 5, 23 detrahere de altero sui commodi causa, id ib 3, 5, 24 suis exemplis melius est uti, Auct Her 4, 1 2 levius est sua decreta tollere quam aliorum, Liv 3, 21 5, 39, 5, 2, 29, 37, 11 satius est vitae suae rationes quam frumenti publici nosse, Sen. Brev Vit 18, 3 quanto satius est sua mala exstinguere quam aliena posteris tradere? id Q N 3, praef 5 cum initia beneficiorum suorum spectare, tum etiam exitus decet, id Ben 2, 14, 2, 3, 1, 5 Romani nominis gloriae, non suae, composuisse illa decuit, Plin 1, prooem § 16 — With *1st pers plur*, as indef antecedent cum possimus ab Ennio sumere exemplum, videtur esse arrogantis illa relinquere, et ad sua devenire, *to one's own* = *to our own*, Auct Her 4 1, 2 — **2.** Without a *subject-inf* omnia torquenda sunt ad commodum suae causae sua diligenter narrando, Cic Inv 1, 21, 30 ut in ceteris habenda ratio non suâ (al sui) solum, sed etiam aliorum, id Off. 1, 39, 139 erat Dareo mite ac tractabile ingenium, nisi suam naturam plerumque fortuna corrumperet (suam not referring to Dareo), Curt. 3, 2, 17 MSS (Foss, mansuetam) — With *1st pers plur*, as indef antecedent (cf 1 supra) non erit ista amicitia sed mercatura quaedam utilitatum suarum, Cic N D 1, 44, 122, cf pro suo possidere, II A 2 a. γ, and Cic. Off 2 21, 73, II A. 2 b α, cf. also II B 1 α, II B 5 c., II B 7 b, II C 8 b β infra.

C. With antec. in a previous sentence Here ejus, eorum earum are used for *his*, *her*, *their*, unless the clause is oblique in regard to the antecedent i e the antecedent is conceived as the author of the statement **1.** In clauses dependent on a verbum sentiendi or dicendi, expressed or understood, referring to the grammatical or logical subject of the verb **a.** In infinitive clauses (Clodius) Caesaris potentiam suam potentiam esse dicebat, Cic Mil 32, 88 (Caelius) a suâ (causâ) putat ejus (i e Ascitii) esse sejunctam, id Cael 10, 24 ipsos certo scio non negare ad haec bona Chrysogonum accessisse impulsu suo (referring to ipsos), id Rosc Am 37, 107 hostes viderunt, . suorum tormentorum usum spatio propinquitatis interire, Caes. B C 2, 16 docent sui judicii rem non esse, id ib 1, 13 — The reference of suus may be ambiguous esp if an infinitive is dependent on another hoc Verrem dicere ajebant, te opera sua consulem factum, i e Verris though grammatically it might refer to the subj of aiebant, Cic Verr 1, 10, 29 (Ariovistus) dixit neminem secum sine sua pernicie contendisse, Caes B G 1, 36, cf the context with, in all, eleven reflexive pronouns referring to four different antecedents (populus Romanus, Ariovistus, Caesar, nemo), cf also occurrebat ei, mancam praeturam suam futuram consule Milone, Cic Mil 9, 25, 32 88, Liv 3, 42, 2 — **b.** Suus in a clause dependent on *inf* scio equidem, ut, qui argentum afferret atque expressam imaginem suam (i e militis) huc ad nos, cum eo ajebat velle mitti mulierem, Plaut Ps 2, 2, 55 isti bonorum emptores arbitrantur, vos hic sedere qui excipiatis eos qui de suis (i e emptorum) manibus effugerint, Cic Rosc Am 52, 151 Siculi venisse tempus ajebant ut commoda sua defenderem, id Div in Caecil 1, 3 ut tunc tandem sentiret recuperanda esse quae prius sua culpâ amissa forent, Liv 44, 8, 4 — Ambiguous velle Pompejum se Caesari purgatum ne ea quae reipublicae causa egerit (Pompejus) in suam (i e Caesaris) contumeliam vertat (where suam might be referred to Pompejus), Caes B C 1 8 — **c.** In oblique clauses introduced by *ut* or *ne*, or clauses subordinate to such Cassius constituit ut ludi absente te fierent suo nomine, Cic Att 15, 11, 2 postulat ut ad hanc suam praedam tam nefariam adjutores vos profiteamini, id Rosc Am 2, 6 Nasidius eos magnopere hortatur ut rursus cum Bruti classe additis suis (i e Nasidii) auxiliis confligant, Caes B C 2 3 (regem) denuntiasse sibi ut triduo regni sui decederent finibus, Liv 42 25, 12 Sabinae mulieres, hinc patres, hinc viros orantes, ne parricidio macularent partus suos (i e mulierum), id 1, 13, 2 Patron praecepit suis ut arma induerent, ad omne imperium suum parati, Curt 5, 11 1 — With *reflex pron*, referring to a different antecedent ad hanc (Laidem) Demosthenes clanculum adit et ut sibi copiam sui faceret, petit, Gell 1, 8, 5 — **d.** In subordinate clauses introduced by *quin* or *quod* (Dejotarus) non recusat quin id suum facinus judices, Cic Deiot. 15, 43, so id ib 4, 15, 16, 45 parietes hujus curiae tibi gratias agere gestiunt, quod futura sit illa auctoritas in his majorum suorum et suis sedibus, id Marcell 3, 10 quidni gauderet quod iram suam nemo sentiret? Sen Troad 3 13 querenti quod uxor sua e fico se suspendisset Quint 6, 3, 88, and with intentional ambiguity cum Proculejus quereretur de filio quod is mortem suam expectaret, id 9 3 68 — **e.** In interrogative clauses si, quod officii sui sit, non occurrit animo, nihil umquam omnino aget Cic Ac 2 8 25 ut non auderet iterum dicere quot milia fundus suus abesset ab urbe, id Caecin 10,

28· donec sciat unisquisque quid sui, quid alieni sit, Liv. 6, 27, 8: rex ignarus, quae cum Hannibale legatis suis convenisset, quaeque legati ejus ad se allaturi fuissent, id. 23, 39, 2: postquam animadvertit quantus agminis sui terror esset, id. 43, 19, 5 —**2.** In a virtually oblique clause **a.** In final clause, introduced by *ut*, *ne*, or *rel*, referring to the subject of the purpose: me a portu praemisit domum, ut haec nuntiem uxori suae, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 41: quasi Appius ille Caecus viam munivertt, non quâ populus uteretur, sed ubi impune sui posteri latrocinarentur, i e Appii, Cic. Mil 7, 17: quae gens ad Caesarem legatos miserat, ut suis omnibus facultatibus uteretur, Caes. B C 3, 80: inde castra movent, ne qua vis sociis suis ab Romano exercitu inferri possit, Liv. 43, 23, 5: (Romani) Albam a fundamentis proruerunt, ne memoria originum suarum exstaret, id 26, 13, 16: oppidani nuntios Romam, qui certiorem de suo casu senatum facerent, misere, id. 6, 33, 7; cf.: tanto intervallo ab hostibus consedit, ut nec adventus suus propinquitate nimia nosci posset, et, etc., Liv 10, 20, 7· Datames locum delegit talem ut non multum obesse multitudo hostium suae paucitati posset, Nep Dat 7, 3· quid si gubernator a diis procellas petat ut gratior ars sua periculo fiat? Sen Ben. 6, 25, 4.—**b.** In other dependent clauses represented as conceived by an antecedent in the principal sentence· Sulla, si sibi suus pudor ac dignitas non prodesset, nullum auxilium requisivit (=negavit se defendi velle, si, etc), Cic Sull. 5, 15: Paetus omnes libros quos frater suus reliquisset mihi donavit (=dixit se donare libros quos, etc.), id Att. 2, 1, 12: non enim a te emit, sed, priusquam tu suum sibi venderes, ipse possedit (=potitus est, ne, etc.), id. Phil 2, 37, 96: Africanus, si sua res ageretur, testimonium non diceret, id. Rosc. Am 36, 3: ille ipse (Pompejus) proposuit epistulam illam, in quâ est Pro tuis rebus gestis amplissimis Amplioribusne quam suis, quam Africani? id Att. 8, 9, 2: spiritus dabat (Manlio) quod ... vinculorum suorum invidiam dictator fugisset, Liv. 6, 18, 4. (Numa) Camenis eum lucum sacravit, quod earum ibi concilia cum conjuge suâ Egeriâ essent, id. 1, 21, 3: adulescens deos omnis invocare ad gratiam illi pro se referendam, quoniam sibi nequaquam satis facultatis pro suo animo atque illius erga se esset, id 26, 50, 4 (cf. D. 1 a. infra)

D. In the place of ejus **1.** In clauses virtually oblique, but with indicative, being conceived by the antecedent (hence suus, not ejus), but asserted as fact by the author (hence indicative, not subjunctive)· Cicero tibi mandat ut Aristodemo idem respondeas, quod de fratre suo (Ciceronis) respondisti, Cic Att 2, 7, 4· oriundi ab Sabinis, ne, quia post Tatii mortem ab suâ parte non erat regnatum, imperium amitterent, sui corporis creari regem volebant, Liv. 1, 17, 2: C Caesar villam pulcherrimam, quia mater sua aliquando in illa custodita erat, diruit, Sen. Ira, 3, 21, 5· Philemonem, a manu servum, qui necem suam per venenum inimicis promiserat, non gravius quam simplici morte punivit, Suet. Caes. 74; cf.: quomodo excandescunt si quid e jubâ sua decisum est, Sen Brev Vit 12, 3 —**2.** To avoid ambiguity. petunt rationes illius (Catilinae) ut orbetur consilio res publica, ut minuatur contra suum (i e. Catilinae) furorem imperatorum copia (instead of ejus, which might be referred to res publica), Cic Mur 39, 83: equites a cornibus positos, cum jam pelleretur media peditum suorum acies, incurrisse ab lateribus ferunt, Liv. 1, 37, 3 —**3.** Colloquially and in epistolary style suus is used emphatically instead of ejus, with the meaning *own, peculiar*: deinde ille actutum sub ferret suus servus poenas Sosia, *his own slave* (opp Mercury, who personates Sosias), Plaut Am. 3, 4, 19 mira erant in civitatibus ipsorum furta Graecorum quae magistratus sui fecerant, *their own magistrates* (=ipsorum), Cic Att. 6, 2, 5· in quibus (litteris Bruti) unum alienum summâ suâ prudentiâ (est), ut spectem ludos suos, *his peculiar prudence*, id ib 15, 26, 1; so, quod quidem ille (Nero) decernebat, quorumdam dolo ad omina sui exitus verteba tur, Tac. A. 16, 24, cf. II A. 1 β and γ, II A. 2 a. β; II. B 3 —**4.** Without particular emphasis (mostly ante and post class and poet.): tum erit tempestiva cum semen suum maturum erit, Cato, R R. 31: vitis si macra erit, sarmenta sua concidito minute, id. ib 37: qui sic purgatus erit, diuturnâ valetudine utatur, neque ullus morbus veniet, nisi sua culpa, id. ib 157: Cimon in eandem invidiam incidit quam pater suus, Nep. Cim 3, 1: id quâ ratione consecutus sit (Lysander) latet. Non enim virtute sui exercitus factum est, etc., id. Lys. 1, 2: ipse sub Esquiliis, ubi erat regia sua, Concidit, Ov. F. 6, 601: quodque suus conjux riguo collegerat horto, Truncat olus foliis, id. M 8, 646; so id. ib 15, 819

II. In partic **A.** As *subst.* **1. sui,** suorum, *m*, *his, their* (etc) *friends, soldiers, fellow beings, equals, adherents, followers, partisans, posterity, slaves, family*, etc., of persons in any near connection with the antecedent. (α) (Corresp to the regular usage, I A. B C) Cupio abducere ut reddam (i e. eam) suis, *to her family, friends*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 77; cf. id. ib 1, 2, 66: cum animus societatem caritatis coierit cum suis, omnesque naturâ conjunctos suos duxerit, *fellow beings*, Cic Leg 1, 23, 60· mulier ingeniosa praecepit suis omnia Caelio pollicerentur, *her slaves*, id. Cael. 25, 62 quo facilius et nostras domos obire, et ipse a suis coli possit, *his friends*, id. ib 7, 18: qua gratiam beneficii vestri cum suorum laude conjungant, *their family*, id. Agr 2, 1, 1: vellem hanc contemptionem pecuniae suis reliquisset, *to his posterity*, id. Phil 3, 6, 16: cum divisurum se urbem palam suis polliceretur, *his partisans*, id. ib 13, 9, 19: Caesar, cohortatus suos, proelium commisit, Caes. B G. 1, 25; so, Curio exercitum reduxit, suis omnibus praeter Fabium incolumibus, id B C 2, 35: Caesar receptui suorum timens, id. ib 3, 46: certior ab suis factus est, praeclusas esse portas, id. ib 2, 20: omnium suorum consensu, Curio bellum ducere parabat, id ib 2, 37: so, Pompejus suorum omnium hortatu statuerat proelio decertare, id. ib 3, 86. Caesar Brundisium ad suos severius scripsit, *to his officers*, id. ib 3, 25: naviculam conscendit cum paucis suis, *a few of his followers*, id. ib 3, 104: multum cum suis consiliandi causâ secreto praeter consuetudinem loqueretur, id. ib 1, 19: nupsit Melino, adulescenti inprimis inter suos et honesto et nobili, *his equals, associates*, Cic. Clu. 5, 11: rex raptim a suis in equum impositus fugit, *his suite*, Liv 41, 4, 7: subsidio suorum proelium restituere, *comrades*, id. 21, 52, 10. feras bestias ... ad opem suis ferendam avertas, *their young*, id. 26, 13, 12: abstulit sibi in suos potestatem, *his slaves*, Sen. Ira, 3, 12, 6: Besso et Nabarzani nuntiaverant sui regem ... interemptum esse, *their fellow-conspirators*, Curt 5, 12, 14. —Very rarely *sing*: ut bona mens suis omnibus fuerit Si quem libido abripuit, illorum eum, cum quibus conjuravit, non suum judicet esse, Liv. 39, 16, 5 —(β) Irregular use (acc to I D)· sui = ejus amici, etc (freq, the absolute use of ejus in this sense being inadmissible): quasi vero quisquam dormiat? ne sui quidem hoc velint, non modo ipse (sui = ejus amici, liberi), Cic Tusc. 1, 38, 92: is (annus) ejus omnem spem ... morte pervertit Fuit hoc luctuosum suis, acerbum patriae, etc., id. Or 3, 2, 8: quadrigas, quia per suos (= ipsius milites) agendae erant, in prima acie locaverat rex, Liv 37, 41, 8: auctoritatem Pisistrati qui inter suos (=ejus cives) maxima erat, id. 37, 12· quo cum multitudine adversariorum sui superarentur, ipse fuit superior, etc, Nep Hann 8, 4, v γ —(γ) Without antecedent (cf I B supra): quoties necesse est fallere aut falli a suis, *by one's friends*, Sen Phoen. 493 —(δ) *Sing*: **sŭa,** suae, *f*, *a sweetheart, mistress* (rare)· illam suam suas res sibi habere jussit, Cic Phil. 2, 28 69. cedo quid hic faciet sua? Ter. Heaut 2, 3, 92.—**2. sŭum,** i, *n*, and more freq **sŭa,** suōrum, *n plur*, = *one's property* **a.** *Sing* (α) Lit: nec suom adimerem alteri, *his property, his own*, Plaut Trin. 2, 2, 38 (34) nunc si ille salvos revenit, reddam suom sibi (v. D 3 a. infra), id. ib 1, 2, 119: illum studeo quam facillime ad suum pervenire, Cic Fam 13, 26, 4: populi Romani hanc esse consuetudinem ut socios sui nihil de perdere velit, Caes. B G 1, 43, cf. Cic Rab Post. 11, 3, I. A. 11 supra: nec donare illi de suo dicimur, Sen Ben 7, 4, 2; so esp. with quisque; v. infra.—Hence, de suo = per se, or suâ sponte; (stellae) quae per igneos tractus labentia inde splendorem trahant caloremque, non de suo clara, Sen. Q N. 7, 1, 6 —(β) Trop: meum mihi placebat, illi suum (of a literary essay), Cic. Att. 14, 20, 3· suom quemque decet, *his own manners*, etc., Plaut Stich. 5, 4, 11; so, expendere oportet quid quisque habeat sui (*what peculiarities*) nec velle experiri quam se aliena deceant; id enim maxime quemque decet quod est cujusque maxime suum, Cic Off. 1, 31, 113 —(γ) Jurid. term: aliquid pro suo possidere, *to possess in the belief of one's legal right*: pro suo possessio tale est, cum dominium nobis acquiri putamus. Et eâ causâ possidemus ex quâ acquiritur, et praeterea pro suo, Dig 41, 10, 1; so without an antecedent, and referring to a first person: item re donatâ, pro donato et pro suo possideo, ib 41, 10, 1; v the whole tit ib 42, 10 (Pro suo); cf. ib 23, 3, 67; cf C, infra *fin*; similarly: usucapere pro suo = acquire dominion by a possession pro suo, Fragm. Vat 111: res pro suo, quod justam causam possidendi habet, usucapit, id. ib 260; Dig 41, 3, 27 —**b.** *Plur.* (α) *One's property*: Roscius tibi omnia sua praeter animam tradidit, Cic Rosc. Am 50, 146: qui etiam hostibus externis victis sua saepissime reddiderunt, id Agr 1, 6, 19: tu autem vicinis tuis Massiliensibus sua reddis, id Att 14, 14, 6: Remi legatos miserunt qui dicerent se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi Romani permitterre, Caes B G 2, 3, 2; 1, 11, 2; 2, 13, 2: ipsi milites alveos informes quibus se suaque transveherent, faciebant, *their baggage*, Liv. 21, 26, 9: docere eos qui sua permisere fortunae, Sen. Q N. 3, praef 7; so without an antecedent, *one's own property* (cf I. B 2 supra): hanc ob causam maxime ut sua tenerentur res publicae constitutae sunt, Cic. Off 2, 21, 73; rarely = eorum res. quod vero etiam sua reddiderint (i e Gallis), Liv. 39, 55, 3 —(β) *One's own affairs*: aliena ut melius videant et dijudicent Quam sua, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 96: cognoscunt .. immobile agmen et sua quemque molientem, Liv. 10, 20, 8: omnia ei hostium non secus quam sua nota erant, id. 22, 41, 5: aliena cum suis perdidit, Sen Ben. 7, 16, 3 —*Absol*, referring to a *noun fem*: sua (finxit) C Cassius (=suas persuasiones; cf. the context), Quint 6, 3, 90

B. Predicative uses: suum esse, facere, fieri, putare, etc, like a *gen poss*, *to be, etc.*, *the property*, or *under the dominion, control, power of* the antecedent **1.** Of property in things. (α) Corporeal. scripsit causam dicere Prius aurum quare sit suum, Ter. Eun prol 11· nihil erat cujusquam quod non hoc anno suum fore putabat (Clodius), Cic. Mil 32, 87: quia suum cujusque fit, eorum quae naturâ fuerant communia quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat, id. Off 1, 7, 21: Juba suam esse praedicans praedam, Caes. B C 3, 84: gratum sibi populum facturum, si omnes res Neapolitanorum suas duxissent, Liv. 22, 32, 8· libros esse dicimus Ciceronis, eosdem Dorus librarius suos vocat, Sen. Ben. 7, 6, 1: cum enim istarum personarum nihil suum esse posit, *since these persons can own nothing*, Gai Inst 2, 96; cf Dig 1, 7, 15 pr —Virtually predicative referas ad eos qui suam rem nullam habent (= rem quae sua sit), *nothing of their own*, Cic Phil 2, 6, 15· qui in potestate nostrâ est, nihil suum habere potest, Gai Inst. 2, 84 — (β) Of literary works· quae convenere in Andriam ex Perinthi, Fatetur transtulisse, atque usum pro suis (=quasi sua essent), Ter And. prol. 14 potest autem . quae tum audiet . ingenue pro suis dicere, *his own thoughts*, Quint 12, 3, 3 —(γ) Of a country or people: suum facere = suae dicionis facere commemorat ut (Caesar) magnam partem Italiae beneficio atque auctoritate eorum suam fecerit, Caes. B C 2, 32. in quam (Asiam) jam ex parte suam fecerit, Liv. 44, 24, 4· crudelissima ac superbissima gens sua omnia suique arbitrii facit, id 21, 44, 5 —(δ) Trop: omnia sua putavit quae vos vestra esse velletis, Cic. Phil 11, 12, 27: non me minit, illum exercitum senatûs populique Romani esse, non suum, id ib 13, 6, 4

quietis, dimidio quisque spatio vitae suae vivit, id. 7, 50, 51, § 167.—(γ) Poets adopt the order quisque suus when the metre requires it, Verg. A. 6, 743: oscula quisque suae matri tulerunt, Ov. F. 2, 715.—(δ) When suus and quisque belong to different clauses: atque earum quaeque, suum tenens munus . . . manet in lege naturae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38.—**d.** Suus uterque, or uterque suus, distributively of two subjects: suas uterque legiones reducit in castra, Caes. B. C. 1, 40; 2, 28: ideo quod uterque suam legem confirmare debebit, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 142: cum sui utrosque adhortarentur, Liv. 1, 25, 1: ad utrumque ducem sui redierunt, id. 21, 29, 5: utraque (lex) suā viā it, Sen. Ben. 6, 6, 1; cf. uterque, in apposit.: nec ipsi tam inter se acriter contenderunt, quam studia excitaverant uterque sui corporis hominum, Liv. 26, 48, 6.—**3.** With *sibi*. (α) Sibi with pronom. force (cf. sui, IV. C. *fin.*): reddam suum sibi, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 119 (= ei; but referred to β, infra, by Brix ad loc.); cf.: suam rem sibi salvam sistam, id. Poen. 5, 2, 123: idem lege sibi suā curationem petet, *for himself*, Cic. Agr. 2, 9, 22 (cf. id. Phil. 2, 37, 96; I. B. 2. b. supra): ut vindicare sibi suum fulgorem possint, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1, 11; cf. the formula of divorce: tuas res tibi habeto, Dig. 24, 2, 2.—Hence, illam suam suas res sibi habere jussit, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69.—(β) With sibi redundant, to strengthen suus (ante- and post-class. and colloq.): quo pacto serviat suo sibi patri, Plaut. Capt. prol. 5: eum necabam ilico per cerebrum pinnā suā sibi, quasi turturem, id. Poen. 2, 40; v. sui, IV. C. and the passages there cited.—**4.** With *gen.* agreeing with the subject of suus: quas cum solus pertulisset ut sua unius in his gratia esset, *that the credit of it should belong to him alone*, Liv. 2, 8, 3: qui de suā unius sententiā omnia gerat, id. 44, 22, 11; cf.: unam Aegyptus in hoc spem habet suam, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 2.—For suus ipsius, etc., v. D. 1. b. supra.—**5.** With *demonstr.*, *rel.*, or *indef. pronn.* and *adjj.*, *of his, hers*, etc.: postulat ut ad hanc suam praedam adjutores vos profiteamini, *to this booty of his*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: Sestius cum illo exercitu suo, id. Sest. 5, 12: quā gravitate suā, id. ib. 61, 129: suam rem publicam illam defenderunt, *that republic of theirs*, id. ib. 67, 141: in istum civem suum, *against this citizen of theirs*, id. Balb. 18, 41: cum illo suo pari, id. Pis. 8, 18: te nullā suā calamitate civitas satiare potest? id. Phil. 8, 6, 19: dubitatis igitur, quin vos M. Laterensis ad suam spem aliquam delegerit, *for some hope of his*, id. Planc. 16, 39: non tam suā ullā spe quam militum impetu tractus, *by any hope of his*, Liv. 25, 21, 5: nullo suo merito, *from no fault of theirs*, id. 26, 29, 4: ipse arcano cum paucis familiaribus suis colloquitur, *with a few of his friends*, Caes. B. C. 1, 19.—**6.** With descriptive *adjj.* (α) Standing before the *adj.* and *noun* (so most freq.): suorum improbissimorum sermonum domicilium, Cic. Pis. 31, 76: causam sui dementissimi consilii, id. Phil. 2, 22, 53: suam insatiabilem crudelitatem, id. ib. 11, 3, 8: suis amplissimis fortunis, id. ib. 13, 8, 16: suum pristinum morem, id. Pis. 12, 27: suis lenissimis postulatis, Caes. B. C. 1, 5: simili ratione Pompeius in suis veteribus castris consedit (suis emphatic; cf. β, infra), id. ib. 3, 76.—(β) Between the *adj.* and *noun* (less emphatic): pro eximiis suis beneficiis, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 7: propter summam suam humanitatem, id. Fam. 15, 14, 1: ex praeteritis suis officiis, Caes. B. C. 3, 60: Caesar in veteribus suis castris consedit, id. ib. 3, 76.—(γ) After *adj.* and *noun*: veterem amicum suum excepit, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43: in illo ardenti tribunatu suo, id. Sest. 54, 116.—**7.** Objectively for the *pers. pron.* (rare): neque cuiquam mortalium injuriae suae parvae videntur (= sibi illatae), Sall. C. 51, 11; so, neglectam ab Scipione et nimis leviter latam suam injuriam ratus, Liv. 29, 9, 9: ipsae enim leges te a cognitione suā judicio publico reppulerunt (= a se cognoscendo), Cic. Balb. 14, 32: suam invidiam tali morte quaesitam (= quaesitum esse ab eo ut homines se inviderent), Tac. A. 3, 16; so, nulla sua invidia, Cic. Mil. 15, 40.—**8.** *Abl. fem.* suā, with *refert* or *interest*, for *gen.* of the *pers. pron.*: neminem esse qui quomodo se habeat nihil suā censeat interesse, Cic. Fin. 5, 10, 30: si scit suā nihil interesse utrum anima per os, an per jugulum exeat, Sen. Ep. 76, 33; v. intersum, III.—**9.** Strengthened by the suffix *-pte* or *-met*. (α) By *-pte* (not used with ipse) affixed to the forms suā, suo, and (ante-class.) suum: quom illa osculata esset suumpte amicum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 38: ut terrena suopte nutu et suo pondere in terram ferantur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: ferri suopte pondere, id. N. D. 1, 25, 69: suāpte naturā, id. Fat. 18, 42: suāpte vi et natura, id. ib. 19, 43; id. Fin. 1, 16, 54; 5, 22, 61: suopte ingenio, Liv. 25, 18; so id. 1, 25, 1; 1, 18, 4: suāpte manu, Cic. Or. 3, 3, 10: locus suāpte naturā infestus, Liv. 44, 6, 9; so, suāpte naturā, id. 4, 22, 4: flumina suāpte naturā vasta, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27, 8; so id. Ben. 4, 17, 2: sponte suāpte, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 70.—(β) With *-met*, almost always followed by ipse (in all forms of suus except suus, suum, suae, and suorum): suomet ipsi more, Sall. J. 31, 6: suomet ipsi instrumento, Liv. 22, 14, 13: suomet ipsi metu, Tac. H. 3, 16 *fin.*: suāmet ipsum pecuniā, Sall. J. 8, 2: suamet ipsae fraude, Liv. 8, 18, 9: intra suamet ipsum moenia, id. 6, 36, 4: suismet ipsi praesidiis, id. 8, 25, 6: suismet ipsis corporibus, id. 2, 19, 5: suosmet ipsi cives, id. 2, 9, 5: suasmet ipso spes, Tac. A. 3, 66 *fin.*—Without ipse: populum suimet sanguinis mercede, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 41, 25 Dietsch: magna pars suismet aut proximorum telis obtruncabantur, id. ib. 2, 52 ib.

† **sȳăgrus**, i, *f.*, = σύαγρος, *a kind of palm-tree*, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 41.

Sȳbăris, is, *f.*, = Σύβαρις. **I.** *A town in Magna Græcia, noted for the effeminacy and debauchery of its inhabitants*, afterwards called Thurii, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 6; Cic. Rep. 2, 15, 28; Liv. 26, 39, 7; Plin. 7, 22, 22, § 86; 3, 11, 15, § 97; Ov. M. 15, 51.—Hence, **1. Sȳbărīta**, ae, *m.*, *an inhabitant of Sybaris, a Sybarite*, Sen. Ira, 2, 25, 2; Quint. 3, 7, 24.—**2. Sȳbărītānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sybaris, Sybaritan*: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 2: exercitus, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 157.—**3. Sȳbărītĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Sybaris, Sybaritan*: libelli, *Sybaritan*, i. e. *lewd, obscene*, Mart. 12, 96, 2; Lampr. Elag. 30.—**4. Sȳbărītis**, idis, *f.*, *the name of a lascivious poem*, Ov. Tr. 2, 417.—**II.** *Masc.* **A.** *The river on which Sybaris was situated*, now *Coscile*, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 97; Ov. M. 15, 315.—**B.** *The name of a young man; acc.* Sybarin, Hor. C. 1, 8, 2.

* **Sȳbŏta**, ōrum, *n.*, = Σύβοτα, *islands between Epirus and Corfu*, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 53.

sȳbōtes, ae, *m.*, = συβώτης, *a swineherd*, Hyg. Fab. 126; Manil. 5, 126.

† **sȳcămīnus** or **-os**, i, *f.*, = συκάμινος, *a mulberry-tree*, Cels. 3, 18 *med.*; 5, 18, 7; cf. Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 184.—Called **sȳcămīnon**, ōnis, Dig. 47, 11, 10; and **sȳcŏmŏrus**, Cels. 5, 18, 7; Isid. 17, 7, 20.

† **sȳcē**, ēs, *f.*, = συκῆ. **I.** *A plant, called also* peplis, Plin. 27, 12, 93, § 119.—**II.** *The resin* or *rosin of the torch-tree*, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 44.—**III.** *A constantly running sore in the corner of the eye*, Plin. 20, 6, 21, § 44.

Sȳchaeus (Sych-, Verg. A. 1, 343; also **Sĭchaeus**), i, *m.*, *Sychæus, husband of Dido*, Verg. A. 1, 343; 1, 720; 4, 20; 4, 502; 4, 632; 6, 474; Ov. H. 7, 97 sq.—Hence, **Sȳchaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Sychæus*, Verg. A. 4, 552.

sȳcion agron, *a plant, called also* cucumis anguinus, App. Herb. 113.

† **sȳcītes**, ae, *m.*, = συκίτης, *fig-wine*, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 102.

† **sȳcītis**, is, *f.*, = συκῖτις, *a precious stone of the color of figs*, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191.

sȳcŏmŏrus, v. sycaminus.

† **sȳcŏphanta** (sūc-), ae, *m.*, = συκοφάντης (orig. a fig-informer, i. e. one who informed against those who exported figs from Attica contrary to law; hence, in gen.), *an informer, tale-bearer, backbiter, slanderer; a deceiver, trickster, cheat* (ante- and post-class.; cf.: calumniator, quadruplator). **I.** Lit.: sucophanta et subdolus, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 72; id. Curc. 4, 1, 2; id. Men. 2, 2, 10; 5, 9, 28 al.; Ter. And. 4, 5, 20; 5, 4, 16; Gell. 14, 1, 32.—**II.** Transf., *a cunning flatterer, parasite, sycophant* (syn.: planus, scurra), Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 8; id. Men. 2, 1, 35; Prud. Apoth. 35.

† **sȳcŏphantĭa** (sūc-), ae, *f.*, = συκοφαντία, *craft, cunning, deceit*; *sing.*: sucophantia atque doli, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 70; id. Poen. 3, 3, 41; id. Mil. 3, 1, 172.—*Plur.*, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 56; 3, 2, 2; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 88; id. Ps. 1, 5, 159; id. Pers. 2, 5, 24.

* **sȳcŏphantĭōsē** (sūc-), *adv.* [sycophanta], *craftily, knavishly, deceitfully*: agere quicquam (with malefice), Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 113.

sȳcŏphantor (sūc-), āri, *v. dep. n.* [id.], *to play the rogue, to deceive, trick, cheat* (Plautinian): ego nunc sucophantae huic sucophantari volo, *I have a mind to trick this trickster*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 116: hoc me sucophantari pudet, id. ib. 3, 3, 58.

† **sȳcŏphyllon**, i, *n.*, = συκόφυλλον, *marsh-mallows*, App. Herb. 58.

Sycurium, i, *n.*, *a town of Thessaly*, Liv. 42, 54; 42, 56 sq. al.

Sycussa, ae, *f.*, *an island in the Ægean Sea*, Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 137.

Sydraci, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of India*, Plin. 12, 6, 12, § 24.

Sȳēnē, ēs, *f.*, = Συήνη, *a town at the southern extremity of Upper Egypt*, now *Essouan*, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 183 sqq.; Ov. P. 1, 5, 79; Mel. 1, 9, 9; Luc. 2, 587; 10, 234; Mart. 9, 36, 7.—Meton., *the granite of Syene, Syenite*, Stat. S. 4, 2, 27.—Hence, **Sȳēnītes**, ae, *adj. m.*, *of* or *belonging to Syene, Syenite*: Phorbas, Ov. M. 5, 74: lapis, *a kind of red granite, Syenite*, Plin. 36, 8, 13, § 63.—As *subst.*: **Sȳēnītae**, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Syene, the Syenites*, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 178.

Sȳgambri, ōrum, v. Sigambri.

Sygaros, i, *f.*, *an island of Arabia*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 155.

Sȳlēum (**Syllēum**), i, *n.*, = Σύλλειον, *a stronghold in Pamphylia*, Liv. 38, 14, 10.

Sylla, ae, v. Sulla.

† **syllăba** (sul-), ae, *f.*, = συλλαβή, *a syllable*. **I.** Lit., Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 29: syllaba brevior aut longior, Cic. Par. 3, 2, 26: syllabarum numerus, id. de Or. 3, 47, 183: syllaba longa brevi subjecta, Hor. A. P. 251: syllaba prima brevis, Ov. P. 4, 12, 12; Quint. 1, 5, 62; 7, 9, 13; Sen. Ep. 117, 5; 88, 42 et saep.; jurisconsultus, auceps syllabarum, *a word-catcher, captious critic, caviller*, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 236.—* **II.** Transf., in *plur.*, *verses, poems*: Verona docti syllabas amat vatis (i. e. Catulli), Mart. 1, 62, 1.

syllăbātim, *adv.* [syllaba], *syllable by syllable, by syllables* (Ciceronian): alicui dictare, Cic. Att. 13, 25, 3: aliquid alicui dicere, id. Ac. 2, 38, 119.

syllăbĭcē, *adv.* [id.], *in respect to syllables*, i. e. *in increasing the number of them*: praepositiones abundant syllabice, Prisc. 14, p. 983 P.

† **syllăbus**, i, *m.*, = σύλλαβος, *a list, register, syllabus*, Aug. Conf. 13, 15.

† **syllepsis**, is, *f.*, = σύλληψις, *a grammatical figure, by which one word is referred to another in the sentence to which it does not grammatically belong, a syllepsis* (e. g. hic arma, Hic currus fuit, Verg. A. 1, 16; Ter. And. prol. 3), Charis. p. 250 P.; Diom. p. 440 ib.

Syllēum, v. Syleum.

† **syllŏgismătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = συλλογισματικός, *consisting of syllogisms, syllogistic*: breviloquium Aristotelis, Fulg. Myth. 1 praef. *fin.*

† **syllŏgismus** or **-os** (syllogismus, Sid. Pan. 205), i, *m.*, = συλλογισμός, *a form of reasoning in which a conclusion is drawn from two premises, a syllogism* (post-Aug.), Gell. 2, 8, 7; Sen. Ep. 108, 12; 113, 26; Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 3; Quint. 3, 6, 43; 3, 6, 77; 3, 6, 88; 3, 6, 103; 5, 10, 88; 5, 14, 14 al.

† **syllŏgistĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = συλλογιστικός, *of* or *belonging to a syllogism, syllogistic*: (Cicero) statum syllogisticum ratiocinativum appellat, Quint. 3, 10, 6.—Hence, *adv.*: **syllŏgistĭcē**, *syllogistically, in syllogisms*, Boëth. Arist. Anal. Post. 1, 9, p. 530.

Syllus, i, *m.*, *the name of a general*, Liv. 42, 51, 7.

sylva, sylvānus, etc., v. silva, etc.

Sȳmaethum, i, *n.*, or **Sȳmaethus**

i, *m.*, = Σύμαιθος, *a river and town situated upon it on the east coast of Sicily, near Catina*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89; Sil. 14, 231; 9, 410; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 584.—Hence, **A. Sўmaethĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Symæthus, Symæthian:* flumina, Verg. A. 9, 584: heros, i. e. *Acis*, son of the nymph of the Symæthus, Ov. M. 13, 879.—As *subst.*: **Sўmaethĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the dwellers on the Symæthus*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.—**B. Sўmaethēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Symæthian:* aquae, Ov. F. 4, 472.—**C. Sўmaethis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *Symæthian:* nympha, Ov. M. 13, 750.

† **symbŏla (sumb-),** ae, *f.*, = συμβολή, *a contribution* of money to a feast, *a share* of a reckoning, one's *scot, shot*, = collecta (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: sumbolarum collatores, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 13; id. Stich. 3, 1, 28: sumbolam dare, id. ib. 3, 1, 34; so Ter. And. 1, 1, 61: aliquot adulescentuli coimus in Piraeeo In hunc diem, ut de sumbolis essemus, id. Eun. 3, 4, 2; cf. id. ib. 3, 5, 59.—**II.** Transf., of blows: sine meo sumptu paratae jam sunt scapulis sumbolae, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 22; and of entertaining topics of conversation, Gell. 6, 13, 12.

symbŏlĭcē, *adv.* [symbolum], *figuratively, symbolically* (post-class.): appellare, Gell. 4, 11, 10.

† **symbŏlus,** i, *m.* (**symbŏlum,** i, *n.*, v. infra), = σύμβολος or -ον, *a sign* or *mark* by which one gives another to understand any thing, *a token, symbol* (mostly ante- and post-class.): per symbolos pecunias capere, Cato ap. Front. Ep. ad Antonin. 1, 2 *fin.*: anulum Graeci a digitis appellavere: apud nos prisci ungulum vocabant: postea et Graeci et nostri symbolum, i. e. *a signet*, Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 10: miles hic reliquit symbolum, Expressam in cerā ex anulo suo imaginem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 53 sq.; 2, 4, 26 sq.; 2, 2, 4; 4, 7, 15; 4, 7, 106; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 29; 2, 3, 51; Just. 2, 12, 1.—*Neutr.*: eorum quae pacta sunt symbola, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 16, 9: istic symbolum'st, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 53.—**II.** = symbola, q. v.: vacantes potibus et dantes symbola, Vulg. Prov. 23, 21.

* **Symē,** ēs, *f.*, = Σύμη, *an island of the Ægean Sea, between Rhodes and Cnidos*, Plin. 5, 31, 36, § 133; Mel. 2, 7.

Symmăchus, i, *m.*, Q. Aurelius, *a consul and prefect of Rome towards the end of the fourth century, distinguished as an orator and author of* Epistulae *in ten books, still extant;* cf. Macr. S. 5, 1, § 7; Sid. Ep. 1, 1; Amm. 21, 12, 24; Aus. Ep. 17.—Hence, **Symmăchĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Symmachus:* illud dictum, Sid. Ep. 8, 10.

† **symmĕtrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = συμμετρία, *proportion, symmetry* (cf. congruentia), Vitr. 1, 2; Plin. 34, 8, 19, §§ 58 and 65; 35, 10, 36, § 67.—*Plur.*, Vitr. 1, 3 *fin.*

† **symmĕtros,** on, *adj.*, = σύμμετρος, *symmetrical:* qualitas eurythmiae, Vitr. 1, 2.

† **symmysta,** ae, *m.*, = συμμύστης, *a fellow-priest, colleague in the priesthood*, App. Mag. p. 310; Hier. Ep. 58, 11; 66, 9; Schol. Juv. 6, 533.

† **sympasma,** ătis, *n.*, = σύμπασμα; in medicine, *a powder for sprinkling over the body*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 38, 218 al.

† **sympăthīa,** ae, *f.*, = συμπάθεια, *a feeling in common, sympathy*, Varr. ap. Non. 458, 24; Vitr. 1, 1 *fin.*; Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 84; 28, 9, 41, § 147; 37, 4, 15, § 59 (by Cic. written as Greek).

† **symphōnĭa,** ae, *f.*, = συμφωνία, *an agreement of sounds, concord, harmony, symphony.* **I.** Lit., *sing.*: cum symphonia caneret, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 105; 2, 5, 13, § 31; id. Fam. 16, 9, 3; Liv. 39, 10, 7; Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 24; 10, 29, 43, § 84; Sen. Ep. 12, 8; Hor. A. P. 374.—*Plur.*, Cic. Cael. 15, 35; Cels 3, 18 al.—Of *a signal* in war, Prud. ad Symm. 2, 527.—**II.** Transf., in late Lat., *a kind of musical instrument*, Isid. Orig. 3, 22 *fin.*; cf. Hier. Ep. 21, 29.

symphōnĭăcus, a, um, *adj.*, = συμφωνιακός. **I.** In gen., *of* or *belonging to concerts* or *to music:* pueri, i. e. *singing-boys, choristers*, Cic. Mil. 21, 55: servi, id. Div. in Caecil. 17, 55: homines, id. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 64: artes, Arn. 2, 73.—**II.** Herba, *a plant, called also* hyoscyamos, *henbane*, Pall. 3, 12, 8; Veg 3, 68; App. Herb. 4.

† **symphўton,** i, *n.*, = σύμφυτον. **I.** *Wallwort, comfrey, boneset*, Plin. 27, 6, 24, § 41.—**II.** *A plant, called also* helenion, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 108.

Symplēgădes, um, *f.*, = Συμπληγάδες (that strike together). **I.** *Two rocky islands in the Euxine that, according to the fable, floated about dashing against and rebounding from each other, until at length they became fixed on the passage of the Argo between them*, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 92; 6, 12, 13, § 32; Ov. M. 15, 338; Hyg. Fab. 19.—In *sing.* Symplegas, Val. Fl. 4, 221; Luc. 2, 718; *gen.* Symplegados, Val. Fl. 5, 300; *acc.* Symplegada, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 30.—**II.** Transf.: **symplēgas,** ădis, *f.*; as an appellative, *a joining together, cohesion:* praebente algam densi symplegade limi, Rutil. Itin. 1, 461.—Of the buttocks, Mart. 11, 99, 5; Aus. Epigr. 108, 8.

† **symplegma,** ătis, *n.*, = σύμπλεγμα (a twining together), *a group* of persons embracing or wrestling, Plin. 36, 5, 4, §§ 24 and 35.—In mal. part., Mart. 12, 43, 8; Arn. 7, 239.

† **symplŏcē,** ēs, *f.*, = συμπλοκή (an interweaving); gram. t. t., *a figure of speech where the same word is often repeated* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 5, § 534.

† **sympŏsĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = συμποσιακός, *of* or *belonging to a banquet, convivial, symposiac:* quaestiunculae, Gell. 6, 13 tit. (al. sympoticae).—*Subst.*: **Sympŏsĭăca,** ōrum, *n.*, *the writings of Plutarch entitled* Symposium, Gell. 4, 11, 13; 17, 11, 6.

† **Sympŏsĭum,** ii, *n.*, = Συμπόσιον (The Banquet), *the title of one of Plato's dialogues*, Gell. 1, 9, 9; Quint. 8, 4, 23; Nep. Alcib. 2, 2.—*A dialogue of Xenophon*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.

sympŏtĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, = συμποτικός, *convivial:* quaestiunculae, Gell. 6, 13 tit.

† **sympsalma,** ătis, *n.*, = σύμψαλμα, *a playing together* of music, Aug. in Psa. 4, 4; Isid. Orig. 6, 19.

† **sўnăgōga,** ae, *f.*, = συναγωγή, *a congregation, synagogue* of Jews, Tert. adv. Jud. 8; id. adv. Marc. 3, 22; Schol. Juv. 6, 159.

† **sўnăloephē (-liphē, -loepha),** ēs, *f.*, = συναλοιφή, *the contraction of two syllables into one*, either by synæresis or by crasis; in later gram. applied esp. to elision, = collisio, elisio, Quint. 9, 4, 109; Charis. p. 249 P.; Diom. p. 437 ib.; Mart. Cap. 3, § 267; Serv. Verg. A. 2, 16.

† **sўnanchē,** ēs, *f.*, = συνάγχη, *an inflammation of the throat, a sore-throat, quinsy*, Gell. 11, 9, 1; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 3; Veg. Vet. 1, 38, 3; cf. Cels. 4, 4, 1.

† **sўnanchĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = συναγχικός, *of* or *belonging to a soreness of the throat:* passio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 25, 140.

Sўnăpothnescontes = συναποθνήσκοντες (who die together), *the title of a comedy by Diphilus*, Ter. Ad. prol. 6 Fleck.

† **Synăristōsae,** ārum, *f.*, = Συναριστῶσαι, *the women breakfasting together*, the title of a comedy by Menander, Plin. 23, 9, 81, § 159; Gell. 15, 15, 2; Non. 370, 14.

† **sўnaxis,** is, *f.*, = σύναξις, *a gathering, collecting*, Ven. Carm. 8, 17.

† **syncĕrastum,** i, *n.*, = συγκεραστόν, *a dish composed of a variety of ingredients, a hash, hotch-potch:* Plautus in Phagone: honos syncerasto perit, pernis, glandio; syncerastum est omnimodum edulium, antiquo vocabulo Graeco, Varr. L. L. 7, § 61 Müll.

† **synchrisma,** ătis (*gen.* -mae, Veg. 4, 18), *n.*, = σύγχρισμα, *an anointing*, Veg. 2, 45; Pelag. Vet. 4 *med.*

synchrŏnus, a, um, *adj.*, = σύγχρονος, *synchronic, contemporary*, Hier. Com. in XII. Proph praef.

† **syncŏpē,** ēs, or **syncŏpa,** ae, *f.*, = συγκοπή. **I.** *A fainting away, swooning, syncope*, Veg. 1, 35.—**II.** In gram., *the omission of a letter* or *syllable in the middle of a word, syncope*, Charis. p. 248 P.; Diom. p. 436 ib.

syncŏpo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [syncope, I.], *to faint away, to swoon*, Veg. 1, 35.

† **syncrăsis,** is, *f.*, = σύγκρασις, *a mingling, blending*, one of the Æons, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

† **syndĭcus,** i, *m.*, = σύνδικος, *a representative of a corporation, a syndic*, Dig. 3, 4, 1, § 1; 50, 4, 1; 50, 4, 18, § 13.

† **sўnecdŏchē,** ēs, *f.*, = συνεκδοχή, *a figure of speech by which a part is put for the whole, the cause for the effect, or the contrary, a proper for a common noun*, etc., *synecdoche*, Quint. 8, 6, 18 sq.; 8, 6, 28; Charis. p. 245 P.; Diom. p. 453 ib. (Quint. 9, 3, 58, written as Greek).

sўnecdŏchĭcē, *adv.* [synecdoche], *by synecdoche:* synecdochice intellegitur totum ex parte, Hier. 2 in Matt. 12, 40.

† **sўnectĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = συνεκτικός, *fit for maintaining:* causa, i. e. *efficient*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14; 3, 15.

† **sўnĕdrus,** i, *m.*, = σύνεδρος, *a counsellor, senator*, among the Macedonians (Lat. senator), Liv. 45, 32, 1.

† **sўnēmmĕnon,** i, *n.*, = συνημμένον (conjoined), *the name of a certain series of musical sounds*, Vitr. 5, 4.

† **Sўnēphēbi,** ōrum, *m.*, = Συνέφηβοι, *The Fellow-youths*, the title of a comedy by Statius Caecilius, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; id. Sen. 7, 24; id. Opt. Gen. 6, 18.

† **sўnĕsis,** is, *f.*, = σύνεσις, *understanding*, one of the Æons, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

† **syngĕnĭcos,** on, *adj.*, = συγγενικός, *belonging to one's family* or *race*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 134.

† **syngrăpha,** ae, *f.*, = συγγραφή, *a written agreement to pay, a promissory note, bond* (cf. chirographum), Cic. Fam. 7, 17, 1; id. Att. 5, 21, 11 sq.; id. Phil. 2, 37, 95; id. Verr. 2, 4, 13, § 30: ex syngraphā agere, id. Mur. 17, 35; Amm. 26, 3, 4.

† **syngrăphus (sungr-),** i, *m.*, = σύγγραφος. **I.** *A written contract*, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 1; 4, 1, 57.—**II.** *A passport, pass*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 90; 3, 2, 6.

Synhiētae, ārum, *m.*, *a people of Asia*, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 22.

Synicense Castellum, *a fortress in Numidia*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8.

† **sўnīzēsis,** is, *f.*, = συνίζησις, *a contraction of two vowels into one syllable*, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 698.

Synnăda, ōrum, *n.*, *a town in Phrygia Major, famous for its marble*, now *Afioum Karahissar*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 3 sq.; 15, 4, 2; id. Att. 5, 20, 1.—Also called **Synnăda,** ae, *f.*, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 273; and **Synnas,** ădis, Mart. 9, 76, 8; Stat. S. 1, 5, 37; 2, 2, 87; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 105.—Hence, **A. Synnădensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to* Synnada: forum, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 9.—**B. Synnădĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Synnadic:* lapis, Plin. 35, 1, 1, § 3.—**C. Synnas,** ădis, *adj. f.*, *Synnadic:* columnae, *of Synnadic marble*, Capitol. Gord. III. 32.

synnĕphītis, ĭdis, *f.*, *another name for the gem* galactitis, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 162 (al. synophites).

† **synŏchītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = συνοχῖτις, *a kind of precious stone now unknown*, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 192.

sўnŏdālis, e, *adj.* [synodus], *of* or *belonging to a synod, synodal:* Nemausum, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 415.—*Subst.*: **sўnŏdālĭa,** ium, *n.*, *constitutions of a synod, synodals*, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 423.

† **sўnŏdĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = συνοδικός, *going* or *coming together, synodical:* luna, i. e. *when in conjunction with the sun*, Firm. Math. 3, 6; 4 praef. *fin.*—**II.** *According to the decrees of the synod*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 4, 21; 9, 13.—Hence, *adv.*: **sўnŏdĭcē,** *in accordance with the synod's decrees*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 4, 25.

† **sўnŏdītae,** ārum, *m.*, = συνοδῖται, *fellow-travellers, companions*, a kind of monks, Cod. Just. 1, 4, 6; Cod. Th. 11, 30, 57.

† **sўnŏdontītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = συνοδοντῖτις, *a precious stone found in the brain of the fish* synodus, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 182.

† **1. sўnŏdus** (in inscrr. written also SYNHODVS; v. Inscr. Orell. 2160; 2627), i, *f.*, = σύνοδος. **I.** *A college of priests:* ARCHIEREVS SYNHODI, Inscr. Orell. l. l.—**II.** *An ecclesiastical assembly* or *council, a synod*, Cod. Just 1, 3, 23; Amm. 15, 7, 7.

† **2. sўnŏdūs,** ontis, *m.*, = συνόδους, *a fish of the bream genus:* Sparus, Linn.; Ov. Hal. 107; Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 182.

† **sȳnoccium**, ii, *n.*, = συνοίκιον, *a room where several persons dwell together*, Petr. 93.

† **sȳnōnēton**, i, *n.*, = συνώνητον, *a buying up, a collecting by purchase*, Cod. Th. 11, 15, 1.

† **sȳnōnȳmia**, ae, *f.*, = συνωνυμία, *a sameness of meaning* in words, *synonymy*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 535 (Quint. 8, 3, 16, written as Greek).

sȳnōnȳmum, i, *n.*, = συνώνυμον, *a word having the same meaning* with another, *a synonym*, Front. Eloqu. p. 237; Prisc. 579 P.; Serv. Verg. A. 2, 128.

(† **sȳnŏphites**, ae, *m.*, a read. in Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 162 for synnephitis.)

† **sȳnopsis**, is, *f.*, = σύνοψις, *a general view, a list, synopsis*: pupillarium bonorum, Dig. 27, 9, 5, § 11.

† **sȳnōris**, idis, *f.*, = συνωρίς, *a yoke, pair*, Hier. Ep. 130, n. 7.

† **syntaxis**, is, *f.*, = σύνταξις, *the connection of words*, Prisc. 17, 1, 1.

† **syntēctĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = συντηκτικός, *ill of consumption, consumptive, syntectic*, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 105; 28, 8, 24, § 88; 28, 9, 33, § 125; Veg. 1, 38.

† **syntēxis**, is, *f.*, = σύντηξις (a melting away of strength), *a decline, consumption*, Plin. 22, 25, 61, § 120; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 7, 90; Theod. Prisc. 2, 1.

† **synthĕma**, ătis, *n.*, = σύνθημα or σύνθεμα (a token agreed upon), *a passport*, Hier. Ep. 118, 1.

† **synthĕsĭnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = συνθέσινος, *pertaining to a dressing-gown*: vestis, i. e. *a dressing-gown*, Suet. Ner. 51 (v. the commentators ad loc.).

† **synthĕsis**, is, *f.*, = σύνθεσις (a putting together). **I.** In medicine, *a mixture, compound*, Ser. Samm. 30, 578; 61, 1069. —**II.** *A set* or *service of plate*, Mart. 4, 46, 15; Stat. S. 4, 9, 44.—**III.** Lit., *a set of wearing-apparel, suit of clothes*, Dig. 34, 2, 39; Mart. 2, 46, 4.—**B.** Transf., *a kind of loose, easy garment* worn at table, *a loose gown, dressing-gown*, Mart. 5, 79, 2; 1, 1, 1 (Suet. Ner. 52: synthesina vestis); cf. Becker, Antiq. vol. 3, p. 124 sq.

† **syntŏnum (-non)**, i, *n.*, = σύντονον (accordant, harmonious), *a kind of musical instrument*: syntonorum modis saltitantes, Quint. 9, 4, 142 Spald.

† **syntrŏphium**, ii, *n.*, = συντρόφιον, *a bramble-bush*, App. Herb. 87.

† **syntrŏphus**, i, *m.*, = σύντροφος, *that has been brought up with another*, Tert. adv. Valent. 8.

Sȳphax, ācis (*acc.* scanned Sȳphăcēn, Claud. B. Gild. 90), *m.*, = Σύφαξ, *a king of Numidia at the time of the second Punic war*, Sall. J. 5, 4; Liv. 24, 48 sq.; 29, 23 sq.; 30, 5 sq.; Sil. 17, 62 sq.; Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 59; Ov. F. 6, 769; Juv. 6, 169 al.

Sȳphēum, i, *n.*, *a town of the Bruttii*, now *Montalto*, Liv. 30, 19.

Syra, ae, *f.*, *the name of a slave*, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 18; 2, 3, 79.

Sȳrācūsae, ārum (scanned Sȳrăcūsae, Aus. Clar. Urb. 10, 1), *f.*, = Συράκουσαι, *the city of Syracuse in Sicily*, now *Siragossa*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52, § 115 sqq; Liv. 24, 3 sq.; Ov. F. 4, 873; Sil. 14, 277; Nep. Timol. 3; Vell. 2, 15; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89.—Hence, **A. Sȳrācūsānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Syracuse, Syracusan*: lautumiae, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 68; conventus, id. ib. 2, 3, 13, § 32: mensae, id. Fin. 2, 28, 92: esne tu Syracusanus? *from Syracuse*, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 50.—*Subst.*: **Sȳrācūsāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Syracuse, the Syracusans*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 71 sq. al.—**B. Sȳrācūsius**, a, um, *adj.*, acc. to the Gr. Συρακούσιος, *Syracusan* (very rare): mensae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 100: Philistus, id. de Or. 2, 13, 57.—*Subst.*: **Sȳrācūsii**, ōrum, *the Syracusans*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208. —Collat. form **Sȳrācŏsius**, a, um, acc. to the Gr. Συρακόσιος, *Syracusan*: Dio, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 155: versus, Verg. E. 6, 1: ars, Ov. F. 6, 277: urbs, id. P. 4, 3, 39: poëta, id. Ib. 551: senex, i. e. *Archimedes*, Claud. Epigr. 18.—*Subst.*: **Sȳrăcŏsii**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Syracusans*, Cic. Div. 1, 20, 39.

Syrbotae, ārum, *m.*, *a people of Ethiopia remarkable for stature*, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 190; 7, 2, 2, § 31.

† **syrĕon**, i, *n.*, = σύρεον, *a plant, called also tordylion*, Plin. 24, 19, 117, § 177.

Sȳria (also written **Sīria** and **Sūria**), ae, *f.*, = Συρία, *a country in Asia, on the Mediterranean Sea*, Mel. 1, 11; Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 67; Cic. Div. 1, 41, 91; id. Agr. 2, 29, 80; id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 64; Manil. 4, 622. —Transf., for *Assyria*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 101; Suet. Caes. 22 Oud.—*Plur.*, Cat. 45, 22; Dig. 48, 22, 7, § 7; 50, 15, 3 prooem.—Hence, **A. Sȳrius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Syria, Syrian*: triticum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 63: oleum, id. 23, 4, 49, § 95: pira, Verg. G. 2, 88: ros, i. e. *nard*, Tib. 3, 4, 28; cf. id. 3, 6, 63; Prop. 2, 13, 30 (3, 5, 14): dea, perh. *Cybele*, Suet. Non. 56; App. M. 8, p. 213, 9; Inscr. Orell. 1946 sq.—*Subst.*: **Sȳrii**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Syrians*, Just. 26, 2. —**B. Sȳrus** (also written **Sūrus**), a, um, *adj.*, *Syrian*: vina, Hor. C. 1, 31, 12: lagena, Mart. 4, 46, 9: Orontes, Juv. 3, 62 et saep.—As *subst.*: **Sȳri**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Syrians*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 73; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 192; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 76; id. N. D. 1, 29, 81; id. Prov. Cons. 5, 10; id. de Or. 2, 66, 265; id. Div. 2, 46, 96 al.—**C. Sȳrĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Syrian*: boves, Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 179: praetor, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7: publicani, *doing business in Syria*, id. ib. 2, 13, 2: legiones, Suet. Tib. 48: bellum, Flor. 2, 9; 2, 11; 2, 12.—Hence, *adv.*: **Sȳrĭăcē**, *in the Syrian tongue*, Vulg. 4 Reg. 18, 26 — **D. Sȳrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Syrian*: mala, Col. 5, 10, 19; Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51.—**E. Sȳrĭātĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Syrian*: calami, Pelag. Vet. 27.—**F. Sȳrĭscus**, a, um, *adj. dim.*, *of* or *from Syria, Syrian*: servus, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 1; id. Eun. 4, 7, 2: Copa, Verg. Cop. 1.

Sȳrĭarcha, ae, *m.*, = Συριάρχης, *the chief priest* in Syria, Cod. Th. 15, 9, 2; called **Sȳrĭarchus**, Just. Nov. 89, 15.—*His office* is called **Sȳrĭarchĭa**, ae, *f.*, = Συριαρχία, Cod. Th. 12, 1, 103.

Sȳrĭātĭcus, a, um, v. Syria, E.

Sȳrĭcus, a, um, v. Syria, D.

Sȳriē, ēs, *f.*, *an island near Ephesus*, Plin. 2, 89, 91, § 204; cf. id. 5, 29, 31, § 115.

† **sȳringias**, ae, *m.*, = συριγγίας, *a kind of reed* or *cane good for pipes*, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 164.

† **sȳringītis**, idis, *f.*, = συριγγῖτις, *an unknown kind of precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 182.

* **sȳringnātus (sȳringiānus)**, a, um, *adj.* [syrinx], *hollowed out like a pipe*: haedus, Apic. 8, 6.

† **sȳringŏtŏmium**, ii, *n.*, = συριγγοτόμιον, *a surgical instrument for cutting fistulas*, Veg. Vet. 2, 27, 2.

† **Sȳrinx**, ingis (also **Sȳringa**, ae, Serv. Verg. E. 2, 31; 10, 26), *f.*, = Σύριγξ. **I.** *A nymph changed into a reed*, Ov. M. 1, 691 sq.—**II. sȳringes**, um, *f.*, *caverns* or *subterraneous passages*, Amm. 22, 15, 30; 17, 7, 11 al.

Sȳriscus, a, um, v. Syria, F.

† **sȳrītes**, ae, *m.*, = συρίτης, *a stone found in the bladder of the wolf*, Plin. 11, 37, 83, § 208.

1. Sȳrius, a, um, v. Syria, A.

2. Sȳrius, a, um, v. Syros.

† **syrma**, ae, *f.* (*neutr.*, Juv. 8, 229; Sen. Herc. Fur. 474), = σύρμα. **I.** *A robe with a train*, Sen. Oed. 423; Prud. Psych. 362; worn esp. by trag. actors, Juv. 8, 229; Val. ap. Prisc. p. 679 P.; Sid. poët. Ep. 8, 11.—**II.** Transf., *tragedy*, Mart. 12, 95, 4; 4, 49, 8; Juv. 15, 30.

Syrmătae, ārum, *m.*, *a people of Asia*, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 48.

† **syrmătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = συρματικός, *dragging* or *trailing along*: jumentum, *limping*, Veg. Vet. 3, 22.

Syrnos, i, *f.*, *an island in the Ægean Sea, one of the Sporades*, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 69.

syron, i, *n.*, *another name for the plant molon*, Plin. 26, 7, 19, § 33.

Sȳrŏphoenix, icis, *m.*, = Συροφοίνιξ, *a Syrophœnician* (on the borders of Syria and Phœnicia), Lucil. ap. Non. 337, 27; Juv. 8, 159 sq.—Hence, **Sȳrŏphoenissa**, ae, *f.*, Hier. in Isa. 5, 23, 12.

Sȳros, i, *f.*, = Σύρος, *one of the Cyclades, between Delos and Paros*, now *Syra*, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 14, 12, 22, § 67; Ov. M. 13, 175.—Hence, **Sȳrius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Syros*, Plin. 33, 12, 56, § 158.

Syrtis, is (*gen.* Syrtidos, Luc. 9, 710), *f.*, = Σύρτις, *a sand-bank* in the sea; esp. on the northern coast of Africa, Syrtis Major, *near Cyrenaica*, now *Gulf of Sidra*; and Syrtis minor, *near Byzacene*, now *Gulf of Cabes*, Sall. J. 78, 2; Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 26; Liv. 29, 33; 34, 62; Tib. 3, 4, 91; Prop. 2, 9, 33; Ov. M. 8, 120; Verg. A. 1, 111; 1, 146; 4, 41; Luc. 9, 303; 9, 861; Hor. C. 1, 22, 5; 2, 6, 3; 2, 20, 15; id. Epod. 9, 31; Prud. Apoth. 511.—**B.** Trop.: videndum est, ne longe simile sit ductum. Syrtim patrimonii, scopulum libentius dixerim, Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 163.—Hence, **A. Syrtĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Syrtis, Syrtian*: mare, Sen. Vit. Beat. 14: solitudines, Plin. 8, 11, 11, § 32: ager, Sid. Ep. 8, 12: gentes, Sen. Ep. 90, 17.—**B. Syrtis**, idis, *adj. f.*, *Syrtian*: gemmae, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 183.

* **1. syrus**, i, *m.*, *a broom, besom*, Varr. ap. Non. 46, 10.

2. Syrus, a, um, v. Syria, B.

3. Sȳrus, i, *m.*, *the name of a slave*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 41; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 69.—Of a *dog of Actæon*, Hyg. Fab. 187.

† **systaltĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = συσταλτικός, *drawing together*: tropi in rhythmopoeia, Mart. Cap. 9, § 994.

† **systēma**, ătis, *n.*, = σύστημα, *a whole consisting of several parts, a complex whole, a system*, Mart. Cap. 9, §§ 947, 953; Fulg. Myth. 3, 9.

† **systȳlos**, i, *m.*, = σύστυλος (close-columned); in architecture, *an arrangement of columns at a distance from each other of twice their thickness, a systyle*, Vitr. 3, 2.

† **sȳzȳgia**, ae, *f.*, = συζυγία (pure Lat. conjugatio), *a joining together* or *conjunction, a syzygy*, Tert. Praescr. 46.

T.

T, t, *indecl. n.* or (to agree with littera) *f.*, the nineteenth letter of the Lat. alphabet (*i* and *j* being counted as one), = Gr. T (ταῦ). It is very freq. as a final letter, esp. in verbal endings of the third person. **I.** As an initial, it is, in pure Lat. words, followed by no consonant except *r*: traho, tremo, tribuo, etc.; the combinations *tl* and *tm* are found only in words borrowed from the Greek: Tlepolemus, tmesis, Tmolus. Hence an initial *t* occurring in the ancient language before *l* (like an initial *d* before *v*, v. letter D) is rejected in classical Lat.: lātus (*Part.* of fero) for tlatus, from root tol- of tollo, tuli; cf. with ΤΛΑΩ, τλητός; even when softened by a sibilant, the combination of *t* and *l* in stlata (genus navigii), stlembus (gravis, tardus), stlis, stlocus, was avoided, and, except in the formal lang. of law, which retained stlitibus judicandis, the forms lis, locus remained the only ones in use, though the transitional form slis occurs twice in very old inscriptions. Before a vowel or *r*, the original Indo-European *t* always retained its place and character. Between two vowels *t* and *tt* were freq. confounded, and in some words the double letter became established, although the original form had but one *t*; thus, quattuor, cottidie, littera, stand in the best MSS. and inscriptions; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 174 sqq.—**II.** The sibilant pronunciation of a medial *t* before *i* and a following vowel, is a peculiarity of a late period. Isidorus (at the commencement of the seventh century after Christ) is the first who expresses himself definitely on this point: cum justitia sonum *z* litterae exprimat, tamen quia Latinum est, per *t* scribendum est, sicut militia, malitia, nequitia et cetera similia (Orig. 1, 26, 28); but the commutation of *ci* and *ti*, which occurs not unfrequently in older inscriptions, shows the origin of this change in pronunciation to have been earlier. In the golden age of the language, however, it was certainly

unknown.—**III.** The aspiration of *t* did not come into general use till the golden age, hence, CARTACINIENSIS, on the Columna Rostrata, whereas in Cicero we have Carthago, like Cethegus, etc, v Cic Or 48, 160, and cf letter C —**IV.** T is interchanged with *d*, *c*, and *s*, v these letters —**V.** T is assimilated to *s* in passus from patior, quassus from quatio, fassus from fateor, missus from mitto, equestris from eques (equit), etc It is wholly suppressed before *s* in usus, from utor, in many nominatives of the third declension ending in *s* civitas (root civitat, *gen* civitatis), quies (quiet, quietis), lis (lit, litis), dos (dot, dotis), salus (salut, salutis), amans (amant, amantis), mens (ment, mentis), etc., and like wise in flexi, flexus, from flecto, and before other letters, in remus, cf ratis, Gr ἐρετμός, in penna, root pat-, to fly, Gr πέτομαι, etc. In late Lat the vulgar language often dropped *t* before *r* and before vowels, hence such forms as mari, quaraginta, donaus, are found for matri, quatriginta (quad), donatus, in inscriptions, cf the French mère, quarante, donne —**VI.** As an abbreviation, T stands for Titus, Ti Tiberius, TR Tribunus, T F Testamenti formula, T F C Titulum faciendum curavit, T P Tribunicia potestas, etc

Tabae, ārum, *f* **I.** *A town of Caria, on the boundaries of Phrygia*, now *Damas*, Liv 38, 13, 11 —**II.** *A city in the inner part of Sicily*, Sil 14, 272 —**III.** *A city of Paraetacene, between Persis and Media*, Curt 5, 1, 13

tăbānus, i, *m*, *a gad fly, horse fly, ox fly, breeze, called also* asilus, Varr R R. 2, 5, 14, Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 100, 11, 33, 38, § 113, 30, 11, 30, § 101

tābĕfăcio, fēci, 3, *v a* [tabes facio], *to melt, dissolve* —T r o p tabefac audaciam virtutis eorum, Vulg 1 Macc 4, 32 vigilia honestatis tabefaciet carnes, *subdue*, id. Ecclus 31, 1.—Hence, *Part* **tābĕfactus,** a, um, *melted, dissolved* (post-class.) tabefactis nivibus, Sol 2 *med* cadaver in suo sanguine, Vulg Jud. 14, 14.

tābĕfīo, factus sum, *v n irr dep*, *to be melted* or *dissolved* (late Lat), Cassiod. in Psa 38, 13

tăbella, ae (*nom plur* TABELAI, S C de Bacch Corp I R 196) *f dim* [tabula]. **I.** I n g e n., *a small board, a little table* or *tablet* (rare and mostly poet and in post-Aug. prose) liminis, i e *the door sill*, Cat 32, 5 tabella aerea, *a brass plate*, Plin 33, 1, 6, § 19 hos (libellos) eme, quos artat brevibus membrana tabellis, *little tablets*, i e *small pages*, Mart 1, 3, 3 parva tabella capit ternos utrimque lapillos, *small gaming boards*, Ov A. A. 3, 365, id Tr 2, 481 pistor multiplices struit tabellas, i e *thin cakes*, Mart 11, 31, 9 —Of the basket or cradle in which Romulus and Remus were exposed heu quantum fati parva tabella vehit, *the little bark*, Ov F 2, 408 —**II.** In p a r t i c (class) **A.** *A writing tablet* tabellis pro chartis utebantur antiqui, quibus ultro citro, sive privatim sive publice opus erat, certiores absentes faciebant, unde adhuc tabellarii dicuntur et tabellae missae ab imperatoribus, Fest p 359 Müll tabellae Imponere manus, Ov P 4, 2, 27 abiegnae, id. A. A. 3, 469 litteras tabellae insculpere, Quint 1, 1, 27 fecit et Libyn puerum tenentem tabellam, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 59 —**2.** Hence, transf, in *plur*, *a writing, written composition, letter, contract, will*, etc tabellas proferri jussimus Recitatae sunt tabellae in eandem fere sententiam, Cic Cat 3, 5, 10 allatae sunt tabellae ad eam a Stratippocle, eum argentum sumpsisse, Plaut Ep 2, 2, 68 ex tabellis jam faxo scies, id. 1 s 1 1, 47 tabellas consignare, id. Curc 2, 3, 86 tu quidem tabellis obsignatis agis mecum, *with sealed writings*, Cic Tusc 5 11, 33 publicae Heracleensium, *public records*, id. Arch 4, 9, cf Liv 43, 16, 13 tabellae quaestionis plures proferuntur, *minutes of evidence*, Cic. Clu 65, 184 cur totiens video mitti recipique tabellas? Ov Am 3, 14 31 rasae, id. A A. 1, 437 nuptiis tabellas dotis ipse consignavit, *the marriage contract*, Suet Claud. 29 falsas signare tabellas, *forged wills*, Juv 8, 142 laureatae, *a letter announcing a victory*, Liv 45, 1, 8 —*Sing* (rare) testimonium per tabellam dare, *in writing*, Tac Or 36 ex tabella pronuntiare sententiam, Suet Claud. 15 —**B.** *A tablet for voting, a ballot* **1.** In the comitia, used in electing a magistrate or deciding upon the acceptance of a proposed law in the former case the elector wrote down the name of a candidate, in the latter, each voter received two tablets, on one of which were the letters U R i e uti rogas, denoting approval, on the other, A., i e antiquo (for the old law), denoting rejection me universa civitas non prius tabella quam voce priorem consulem declaravit, Cic Pis. 1, 3 an ego exspectem, dum de te quinque et septuaginta tabellae dirimantur? id. ib 40, 96 tabella modo detur nobis, sicut populo data est, id. Phil. 11, 8, 19, cf. si populo grata est tabella, quae frontis aperit hominum, id. Planc. 6, 16 —**2.** In courts of justice, here each judge usually received three tablets, one of which, inscribed A., i e absolvo, denoted acquittal, another, with C, i e condemno, written on it, denoted condemnation, and the third, with N L, i e non liquet (it is not clear), left the case undecided cum tabella vobis dabitur, judices, non de Flacco dabitur solum dabitur de bonis omnibus, Cic Fl. 39, 99 huic judicialis tabella committetur? id. Verr 2, 2, 32 § 79 de quibus dam etiam imperitus judex dimittere tabellam potest, *give his vote*, Sen Ben 3, 7, 5 quamlibet austeras de me ferat urna tabellas, Prop 4 (5), 11, 49, Caes. B C 3, 83, cf Suet Aug 33 —**C.** *A painted tablet, a small picture* or *painting* ea (exhedra) volebam tabellis ornare, Cic Fam 7, 23, 3 priscis sparsa tabellis Porticus, Ov A. A 1, 71 inveniat plures nulla tabella modos, id ib 2, 680 comicae tabellae, Plin 35, 10, 37, § 114, cf cubicula tabellis adornavit, Suet Tib 43 Tyrrhena sigilla, tabellas, Sunt qui non habeant, Hor Ep 2, 2, 180 Pausiaca, id. S 2, 7, 95 —**D.** *A votive tablet*, hung up in a temple, and on which one acknowledged by writing or painting the favor or aid he had received from a deity nunc, dea, nunc succurre mihi, nam posse mederi, Picta docet templis multa tabella tuis, Tib 1, 3, 28 et posita est meritae multa tabella deae, Ov F 3, 268 votiva, Hor S 2, 1, 33, so Juv 12, 27 memores, Ov M 8, 744. —**E.** *A fan* quos (ventos) faciet nostra mota tabella manu, Ov Am 3, 2, 38

tăbellārĭus, a, um, *adj* [tabella], *of* or *belonging to tablets*, i e, **I.** (Acc to tabella, II A) *Of* or *pertaining to writing* or *to letters* **A.** *Adj* naves, *vessels to carry letters, packet-boats*, Sen Ep 77, 1 — Hence, **B.** *Subst* **tăbellārĭus,** ii, *m*, *a letter carrier, courier* epistulam, quam attulerat Phileros tabellarius, Cic Fam 9, 15, 1, 10, 31, 4, 15, 18, 2, id. Phil 2, 31, 77, id Prov Cons 7, 15, Cass ap Cic Fam 12, 12, 1, Liv 45, 1, 6 al.—**II.** (Acc to tabella, II B) *Of* or *relating to voting tablets* lex, *regulating voting* sunt enim quattuor leges tabellariae, quarum prima de magistratibus mandandis, ea est tabellaria Gabinia, etc, Cic Leg. 3, 16, 35, id. Sest 48, 103, Plin. Ep 3, 20, 1.

tăbellĭo, onis, *m* [tabella, II A.] *one who draws up written instruments*, such as contracts, wills, etc, *a notary, scrivener*, Dig 48, 19, 9, Capitol. Macr 4, Firm Math 4, 5, Cod. Th. 9, 19, 1

tābĕo, ēre, *v n* [tabes], *to melt, melt down* or *away, to waste away, consume* (poet) **I.** L i t aliis rebus concrescunt femina membris Atque aliis extenuantur tabentque vicissim, Lucr 4, 1262 corpora tabent, Ov M 7, 541 tabentes genae, Verg. A 12, 221 tabens sanies, Stat Th. 4, 364 sale tabentes artus in litore ponunt, *dripping*, Verg A. 1, 173 —**II.** T r o p, *to waste away, vanish* seditio tabetne an numeros augificat suos? Enn ap Non 76, 2 (Trag v 105 Vahl)

tăberna, ae, *f* [root ta (tan), Gr τείνω, perf τέτακα, cf tabula, tenus] *a hut, shed booth stall, shop* constructed of boards **I.** Hence, in gen., *any slight structure used for a dwelling a hut* or *cottage* (very rare) tabernae appellatio declarat omne utile ad habitandum aedificium, non ex eo, quod tabulis cluditur, Dig 50, 16, 183 pauperum tabernae, Hor C 1 4, 13, so, obscurae id A. P 229 — Of stalls in the circus qui in circo totas tabernas tribulium causa compararunt, Cic Mur 35, 73 —**II.** I n p a r t i c **A.** Of a merchant, mechanic, taverner, etc, *a booth, shop, workshop, stall, inn, tavern* (class.) instructam ei medicinae exercendae causa tabernam dedit, Cic Clu 63, 178, cf instructam tabernam sic accipiemus, quae et rebus et hominibus ad negotiationem paratis constat, Dig 50, 16, 185 taberna libraria, i e *a bookseller's shop*, Cic Phil. 2, 9, 21, so simply taberna, Hor S 1, 4, 71, Mart 1, 118, 10 vinaria, Varr L. L. 8, § 55 Müll., cf Hor Ep 1, 14, 24 cretaria, unguentaria, Varr l. l. casearia, Dig 8, 5, 8, § 5 argentaria, ib 18, 1, 32, Liv 26, 11, 7 purpuraria, Dig 32, 1, 91 sutrina, Tac A. 15, 34, cf ut Alfenus vafer omni Abjecto instrumento artis clausaque taberna Sutor erat, Hor S 1, 3, 131 Liparea, *Vulcan's shop*, Juv 13, 45 deversoria, *an inn, tavern*, Plaut Men 2, 3, 81, id. Truc 3, 2, 29, Varr R R. 1, 2, 23 cauponia, Dig 33, 7, 13, cf cum in eandem tabernam devertissent, Cic Inv 2, 4, 14 occlusis tabernis, id. Cat 4, 8, 17 concursare circum tabernas, id. ib occludere tabernas, id Ac 2, 47, 144 salax, Cat 37, 1, cf. Prop 4 (5), 8, 19 prope Cloacinae ad tabernas, Liv 3, 48, 5 tabernam exercere Dig 33, 7, 15, Suet Aug 4 tabernam vel officinam conductam habuit, Dig 5, 1, 19 —**B.** Tres Tabernae, *the Three Taverns*, a place on the Appian Way, near Ulubrae and Forum Appii Cic Att 1, 13, 1, 2, 10, 2, 12, 2, 2, 13, 1, Vulg Act 28, 15 —**C.** *A passage, archway* in the circus, Cic Mur 35, 73 —**D.** P o e t quae colis Durrachium Adriae tabernam *the market*, Cat 36 15

‡ **tăbernācŭlārĭus,** ii, *m* [tabernaculum], *a tent-maker*, Inscr Grut p 642, 8

tăbernācŭlum, i, *n* [taberna], *a tent* (syn tentorium) tabernacula dicuntur a similitudine tabernarum, quae ipsae, quod ex tabulis olim fiebant, dictae sunt, non, ut quidam putant, quod tabulis cludantur, Fest p 356 Müll, cf unde (sc a tabernis) et tabernacula sunt dicta, licet ex tentoriis pellibus fiant, id s v contubernales, p 38 ib **I.** I n g e n tabernaculo in litore posito, Cic Verr 2, 5, 33, § 87 in ipso aditu portus tabernacula carbaseis intenta velis collocabat, id. ib 2, 5, 12, § 30 collocassem mihi in campo Martio, id. Pis 25 61 militare, id. Brut 9, 37 Caesar eo die tabernacula statui passus non est Caes B C 1, 81, Nep Eum 7, 1 tabernaculis stantibus castra reliquerunt, Liv 22, 42, 2 tabernaculis detensis, Caes B C 3, 85, Liv 41, 3, 1 militare, Cic Brut 9, 37 regium, Liv 24, 40, 11 regis, Curt 3, 3, 8, 7, 10, 14 ducis, Tac A 1, 29. qui in unā philosophiā quasi tabernaculum vitae suae collocarunt, *as it were, have pitched their tent, settled down*, Cic de Or 3, 20, 77 —**II.** I n p a r t i c, in relig lang tabernaculum capere, *to choose a place for a tent without the city, wherein to observe the auspices* previous to holding the comitia tabernaculum recte captum, *in the proper manner, with due ceremonies*, Cic Div 2, 35, 75, cf parum recte tabernaculum capere, Liv 4, 7, 3 cum tabernaculum vitio cepisset imprudens, *improperly*, Cic Div 1, 17, 33 tabernaculum vitio captum, id. N D 2, 4, 11, Val Max. 1, 1, 3 —**III.** *The Jewish tabernacle*, Vulg Num 7, 1 et saep

tăbernārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *belonging to booths* or *shops*, used to denote any thing *low, common* blanditiae, App Mag p 229, 3 fabulae, *a low kind of comedy*, Diom p 487 P, Fest s v togatarum, p 352 Müll —**II.** Hence, *subst* **1. tăbernārii,** orum, *m*, *shopkeepers, small dealers*, Inscr Orell 1368 opifices et tabernarios atque illam omnem faecem civitatum quid est negotii concitare? Cic Fl 8, 18 concitator tabernariorum, id. Dom 5, 13, (with aquarii) Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 6, 4. —**2. tăbernāria,** ae, *the hostess of a tavern*, Novell. Martian, § 4, cf Schol Juv 8, 162, Isid. 15, 2, 43

tăbernŭla (tăbernŏla, Varr L. L. 5, §§ 47 and 50 Müll), ae, *f dim* [id.], *a small booth* or *shop, a little tavern*, Suet Ner 26, Dig 5, 1, 19, App M 7, p 190 30, 9 p 236 40, id. Mag p 314, 27 —**II. Tăbernŏla,** ae, *f*, *a place in Rome*, Varr l l.

tābes, is, *f* [root in Gr τήκω, ἐτάκην, to melt, suffix as in plebes, pubes], *a wasting away, melting, dwindling, consumption*

corruption, putrefaction; a wasting disease, consumption, decline; plague, pestilence. **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. lues)· aegritudo (habet) tabem, cruciatum, afflictationem, foeditatem, Cic. Tusc 3, 13, 27· fames lenta nos consumit tabe, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 156· atrox hiems seu parum provisi commeatus et orta ex utro que tabes, Tac. A. 12, 50. orta per Aegyptum, id H. 5, 3. per tabem tot annorum omnibus consumptis, Liv. 40, 29, 5· cadaveris, Suet. Vit. 10, Luc. 2, 166; 7, 809. corpora ... seu tabe vetustas Abstulerit, Ov M 15, 156: multorum tabe mensum mortuum, Liv. 3, 24, 4: arborum, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 225: soli, *barrenness*, id. 8, 21, 33, § 79: tanta vis morbi, uti tabes, plerosque civium animos invaserat, *like a consuming fever*, Sall. C. 36, 5; cf.: tanta vis avaritiae, velut tabes, inva serat, etc., id. J 32, 4; id. Fragm. ap Fest. p 359, Liv. 2, 23, 6; cf id. 7, 22, 5 —Trop: tabes crescentis fenoris, Liv 7, 38, 7: infecit ea tabes legionum quoque motas jam men tes, Tac. H. 1, 26, 5, 3: oculorum, id. ib 4, 81; Ov. M. 2, 807: quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit, Verg A. 6, 442; Cels. 3, 22 — **II.** Transf., concr., *the moisture of a melting* or *decaying substance, corruption* (rare, and perh not ante Aug)· tabes liquentis nivis, Liv. 21, 36, 6; cf Sen. Q N 4, 2; so, sanguinis, Liv. 30, 34, 10: funesta veneni, Ov. M. 3, 49: tinctaque mortiferā tabe sagitta madet, *poison*, id. P 3, 1, 26· pituitae, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 70· putri arboris, id 15, 19, 21, § 80. cujus aceti asperitas visque in tabem margaritas resolvit, id. 9, 35, 58, § 120

tābesco, bŭi, 3, *v inch n* [tabes], *to melt gradually, to be dissolved* or *consumed; to waste, pine*, or *dwindle away; to decay, decline, languish* (class.) **I.** Lit: frigoribus durescit umor: et idem vicissim mollitur tepefactus et tabescit calore, Cic N D 2, 10, 26; cf Lucr 6, 516; so, nives radiis (solis), id. 6, 964; 3, 581: cerae, Ov A. A. 2, 89· sal, Cato, R. R. 88, 1; Plin 31, 8, 44, § 95. calore Corpora, Ov M 15, 363 —**II.** Trop: crescere itemque dies licet et tabescere noctes, Lucr 5, 680; so, senex dies, Plaut. Stich 5, 1, 8; Lucr 5, 680. lumina, Cat 68, 55. tuo maerore maceror, Macesco, consenesco et tabesco miser, Ossa atque pellis sum miser macritudine, id Capt 1, 2, 31. aeterno luctu, Lucr 3, 911: molestiis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: desiderio alicujus, id. Cat. 2, 4, 6. dolore ac miseriā, Ter. Ad 4, 3, 12: otio, Cic. Att 2, 14, 1: assiduis curis, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 77: ut semel (Hypsipyle) Aemonio tabuit hospitio, Prop 1, 15, 20 (18): amore, Ov. M 3, 445; 4, 259: quodque aliena capella gerat distentius uber, Tabescat, i e *is consumed with envy*, Hor S 1, 1, 111· ex quibus (litteris) perspicio, nobis in hac calamitate tabescendum esse, Cic. Att 3, 25 *init*

tābĭdōsus, a, um, *adj* [tabidus], *corrupting, putrefying, decaying*, Tert. Apol. 13 *fin*; id Pudic 14 *med.* (al tabiosus)

* **tābĭdŭlus**, a, um, *adj dim.* [id], *consuming*· mors, Verg Cir 182

tābĭdus, a, um, *adj* [tabeo], *melting* or *wasting away, dissolving, decaying, consuming, putrefying, pining away, languishing* (perh not ante Aug) **I.** Lit: nix, Liv. 21, 36 corruptum et tabidum corpus, Suet. Tib 51 ferae, id. Calig 26: juvenci, Sen. Oedip 147: jecur, id. ib 358· mens, Ov. P 1, 1, 67 tabidus erro, i e *pining for love*, Calp Ecl 3, 50 — **II.** Transf, *act*, *wasting, consuming, corrupting, infectious*: venenum, Tac A. 12, 66: vetustas, Ov. P. 4, 8, 49 pestis, Mart. 1, 79, 1: lues, Verg A. 3, 137 Hecate, Luc 6, 737: victus, i e *starvation*, Sen Herc Fur 691. — *Comp*, *sup*, and *adv* seem not to occur

* **tābĭfĭcābĭlis**, e, *adj* [tabificus], *wasting, consuming*: letum liberorum, Att ap Non. 179, 27 (Trag Rel v 421 Rib)

tābĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tabifico], *decay* (late Lat), Aug in Psa. 122, 6

tābĭfĭco, āre, 1, *v a.* [tabes facio], *to waste, consume* (late Lat), Cassiod. in Psa. 37, 5, Aug c Jul. 5, 15, 54

tābĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *melting, dissolving, wasting, infectious, corroding*: radii (solis), Lucr 6, 737 venenum lentum atque tabificum, Suet Tib 73; so, seps, Luc 9, 723· aer, id. 5, 911, urina, Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 134. sanies, Sil. 6, 276: caeli vitia, Sen. Oedip. 79 terram edisso his tabificum est, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 29· tabificae mentis perturbationes, * Cic Tusc 4, 16, 36

tābĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [tabes fluo] (late Lat) * **I.** *Neutr*, *wasting away, decaying*: corpus, Prud. Apoth. 958 —* **II.** *Act*, *consuming*: morbus, Ven. Vit S Mart 4, 430

tābĭōsus, a, um, v. tabidosus

Tabis, is, *m*, *a mountain of Eastern Asia*, Plin 17, 17, 29, § 53; Mel. 3, 7, 1.

* **tābĭtūdo**, inis, *f* [tabidus], *consumption, decline*: morbo ad tabitudinem redactus, Plin. 22, 25, 61, § 129; Vulg Ecclus. 28, 7.

tablīnum, i, v. tabulinum

‡ † **tablisso**, āre, *v. n*, = ταβλίζω, *to play dice*, acc to Diom pp 417 and 421 P

Tābrăca (Thābrăca), ae, *f., a town of Numidia, on the Mediterranean Sea*, now *Tabarkah*, Mel. 1, 7; Plin. 5, 3, 2, § 22; Juv. 10, 194; Sil. 3, 256.

tăbŭla, ae, *f.* [root ta, tab; whence also taberna, q v], *a board, plank* **I.** In gen.: si tabulam de naufragio stultus arripuerit, Cic. Off 3, 23, 89; cf id. Att 4, 18, 3, Verg A. 1, 119· laceras tabulas in litore vidi, Ov M 11, 428: tabula navis, Juv. 14, 289, Verg A 9, 537: inauratae, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 114· latera (fossarum) cluduntur tabulis, id. 33, 4, 21, § 76: perforatae, Col. 7, 4, 5 —Esp, *a board to play on*, Ov de Nuce, 77; Sen Tranq An. 14, 7; Juv. 1, 90 —**II.** In partic. **A.** *A writing tablet*; also, *a tablet written upon, a writing*, as a letter, contract, account, list, will, etc. (cf tabella): tabulae litteris Graecis confectae, Caes. B G 1, 29: cerata, Plaut. As 4, 1, 18: litteraria, *a writing tablet* for children, Varr R R. 3, 5, 10; cf: laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, Hor S 1, 6, 74; id. Ep 1, 1, 56: ponatur calculus assint Cum tabula pueri, Juv. 9, 41: tabula calculatoria, Schol. Juv. 7, 73 — **B.** *Plur.*, *a book of account*: pro tabulis, Ubi aera perscribuntur usuraria, Plaut Truc 1, 1, 52; cf: multum differt, in arcane positum sit argentum, an in tabulis debeatur, Cic Top 3, 16: litterae lituraeque omnes assimulatae, expressae, de tabulis in libros transferuntur, id. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 189· aliquid in tabulas referre, id. Fl. 9, 20. tabulas conficere, id. de Or 2, 23, 97; id. Verr. 2, 1, 23, § 60; id. Rosc Com 2, 5: unae tabulae proferantur, in quibus vestigium sit aliquod, quod, etc., id. Font 5, 12 (1, 2). novae, *new account books* (by substituting which for the old ones debts were abolished in whole or in part), id. Phil 6, 4, 11; id. Att 5, 21, 13; 14, 21, 4; id Off 2, 23, 84; Caes B C 3, 1, 3, 21; cf Sall. C 21, 2 — **C.** *A counter, office* where records are kept: sus necessarios conrogat, ut ad tabulam Sextiam sibi adsint horā secundā, Cic Quint 6, 25 — **D.** Adest ad tabulam: licetur Aebutius (a tablet on which an auction was advertised); hence, *an auction*, Cic Caecin 6, 16; cf: sin ad tabulam venimus, vincemus facultates Othonis, id. Att 12, 40, 4.— **E.** Of public records, etc· tabula praerogativae, *a list of votes*, Cic Pis. 5, 11; cf. Varr. R. R 3, 5, 18; 3, 17, 1; Q Cic. Pet. Cons. 2, 8: qui de tabulis publicis recitat, *public records, State papers*, Cic Fl 17, 40; so, publicae, id Arch 4, 8, Liv. 26, 36, 11 —Esp, *the censor's lists*: tabularum cura, Liv. 4, 8, 4: memoria publica recensionis tabulis publicis impressa, Cic. Mil 27, 74; Flor 1, 6, 3; cf.: tabulae aereae, in quibus publicae constitutiones inciduntur, Plin 34, 9, 21, § 99: XII tabulae, *the Twelve Tables*, Cic Rep 2, 31, 54; so of *the tables of the laws*: decem tabulas conscripsisse, id. ib 2, 36, 61: duabus tabulis additis, id. ib 2, 37, 63; id de Or 1, 43, 193; 1, 44, 195 al; v. duodecim; cf: nequa tabula ullius decreti Caesaris aut beneficii figeretur, id Phil. 1, 1, 3: tabula Sullae, *the list of proscribed persons*, Juv. 2, 28; Mart. 5, 69, 2; Cic Rosc Am 8, 21; 9, 26.—**F.** Of any formal or solemn writing: in tabulas multis haec via fecit iter, i e *a will, testament*, Ov. A. A 2, 332; Plin. Ep 2, 20, 11; Juv. 2, 58; 4, 19; 12, 123; 14, 55; Mart 5, 39, 2: Dicaearchi tabulae, *maps*, Cic Att 6, 2, 3 lapideae, Vulg Exod. 24, 12, id. 2 Cor. 3, 3 —**G.** *A painted tablet* or *panel, a painting, picture*: tabula picta, Plaut Men 1, 2, 34; Ter Eun 3, 5, 36; Cic Brut 75, 261· imago in tabulis, id. Fin 5, 1, 3; id. de Or 1, 35, 161, id Par 5, 2, 37; Prop 1, 2, 22; 2, 3, 41, Plin 35, 9, 36, § 64 —Prov.: manum de tabulā, *take your hand from the picture! enough! it is finished!* sed heus tu, manum de tabula, Cic. Fam 7, 25, 1; cf. dixit (Apelles) ... uno se praestare, quod manum de tabulā sciret tollere, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 80 — **H.** *A votive tablet* (on which a shipwreck was painted): me tabula sacer Votiva paries indicat, etc., Hor. C 1, 5, 13. largire inopi, ne pictus oberret Caeruleā in tabula, Pers. 6, 32 (cf. mersā rate naufragus assem Dum rogat et pictā se tempestate tuetur, Juv. 14, 301) — **K.** *A bed* or *plot* of ground in a vineyard, Pall. Jan 11; id Febr 10, 1; 9, 9; Auct. Limit p 311 Goes.—**L.** *A fold* in a garment, Tert. Pall 1 and 5

tăbŭlāmentum, i, *n* [tabula], *a boarding, flooring*, Front. Strat 1, 7; Inscr. Murat 587, 1.

tăbŭlārĭa, ae, v. tabularius, II.

tăbŭlāris, e, *adj* [tabula], *of* or *relating to boards* of wood or *plates* of metal. **I.** *Adj* (post-Aug and very rare): aeris temperatura statuaria eademque tabularia, Plin 34, 9, 20, § 97: clavus, Petr. 75 —**II.** *Subst.* * **A.** **tăbŭlārĭa**, ium, *n*, *plates*, Sen Ira, 3, 19, 1 —* **B.** Tabulare palati, *the roof of the mouth*, Veg Vet 2, 11 *fin*

tăbŭlārĭum, ii, v tabularius, III

1. tăbŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj* [tabula, II. A], *of* or *belonging to written documents*; used only *substt.* **I.** **tăbŭlārĭus**, ii, *m*, *a keeper of archives, a registrar, a public notary, scrivener*, etc., Sen Ep 88, 9, Dig 11, 1, 6 *fin*; 50, 4, 18; 50, 13, 1 *med.*; 43, 5, 3; Inscr Orell 2348; 2962; 3246 sq al — **II.** **tăbŭlārĭa**, ae, *f* **A.** *A place where records were kept, a record office* (for the more usual tabularium), Claud. Aug ap Non 208, 29 —**B.** *The office of a registrar* or *public notary*, Cod. Just. 7, 9, 3 — **III.** **tăbŭlārĭum**, ii, *n*, *archives*, Cic. N D 3, 30, 74; id Rab Perd 3, 8; id Arch 4, 8; Liv 43, 16; Verg G. 2, 502; Ov M 15, 810; Tac Or 39; Dig 32, 1, 90; Inscr. Orell 155; 3207 al

2. tăbŭlārĭus, ii, v. 1 tabularius, I

* **tăbŭlātim**, *adv* [tabula, II K.], *in rows* or *divisions*: disponere genera vitium, Pall Febr 9, 11

tăbŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f* [tabula], *a planking* or *flooring over; a floor* or *story*: ne tela tabulationem perfringerent, Caes B C 2, 9· complures theatrorum ligneorum, Vitr. 5, 5 *fin*

tăbŭlātum, i, v tabulatus.

tăbŭlātus, a, um [tabula], *boarded, floored.* **I.** *Adj*. transitus, Plin Ep 2, 17, 9: gentes quae tabulatis habitant aedificiis, Fest s v. adtubernalis, p 12 Müll.—More freq, **II.** *Subst.* **A.** **tăbŭlātum**, i, *n*, *board work, a flooring, floor, story* (cf contignatio). turris tabulatorum quattuor, Caes B G 6, 29; cf Verg A. 2, 464; 12, 672; Liv 28, 6, 2 summa tabulata conceperant, ignem, Curt 4, 3, 4; 8, 10, 26: exstruere, Caes. B C. 2, 9: fiunt tabulata falaeque, Enn ap Non 114, 7 (Ann v 389 Vahl): si in terrā et tabulato olea nimium diu erit, putescet, i e *on the floor*, Cato, R R. 3, 4; so id. ib 3, 55; 3, 64; Mart 9, 6, 5; Col 2, 21, 3; 1, 6, 9 — **B.** Transf, of branches of trees, grapes, etc, *a layer, row*, Col 12, 39, 3; 12, 44, 3; 5, 6, 11; Verg G 2, 361; Plin 14, 1, 3, § 12, 12, 1, 5, § 10

tăbŭlīnum (also contr **tablīnum**), i, *n* [id] **I.** *A balcony, terrace*, or other floored place in the open air. (cenitabant) rure in corte, in urbe in tabulino, Varr ap Non 83, 21 —**II.** *A place where family records were kept, archives* (for the usual tabularium), Vitr 6, 4; 6, 8, Plin 35, 2, 2, § 7; cf Fest p 356 Müll; cf Becker, Gallus, 2, p 178 sq — **III.** *A picture-gallery*, App. Flor p 364, 14

tābum, i, o, um, *n* (*masc.*: tabum fluentem, Sen Herc. Oet 520; cf Charis. p. 19 P) [tabes] **I.** Lit., *corrupt moisture, matter, corruption, putrid gore*, etc. (poet. and in post Aug prose): saxa spargens tabo, sanie et sanguine atro, Enn. ap Cic Pis. 19, 43, id. Tusc 1, 44, 107 (Trag v. 414 Vahl); Verg A 3, 29; 3, 626; 8, 487; Ov. M 2, 760; 6, 646, 14, 190; Hor Epod 5, 65; Tac. H. 2, 70 — *Gen* tabi, Luc. 6, 547 —* **B.** Poet, like sanies, of *the liquor of the purple-fish*,

Stat. S. 1, 2, 125.—**II.** Transf., abstr., *an infectious disease, a plague, pest, pestilence* (very rare): turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo, Verg. G. 3, 557; cf.: corpora affecta tabo, Liv. 4, 30, 4: pallidaque exsangui squalebant corpora tabo, Ov. M. 15, 627: infecit pabula tabo, Verg. G. 3, 481.

Tăburnus, i, *m.*, *a small mountain-chain south of Caudium, between Samnium and Campania, abounding in olives,* now *Monte Taburno*, Verg. G. 2, 38; Grat. Cyn. 509.

tăcĕo, cŭi, cĭtum, 2, *v. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.; perh. root tak-, tvak-, to be or make quiet, content; Sanscr. tucyati, to satisfy; v. Fick, Vergl. Wört. s. v. § 73; 362]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to be silent,* i. e. *not to speak, to say nothing, hold one's peace* (therefore more limited in signif. than silere, to be still, to make no noise): qui dicta loquive tacereve possit, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. v. 255 Vahl.); so, tacere ac fabulari, id. ap. Non. 475, 2 (Trag. v. 182 ib.): *Ag.* Ne obturba ac tace. *Mil.* Taceo. *Ag.* Si tacuisses, jam istuc taceo non natum foret, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 49 sq.: silete et tacete, id. ib. prol. 3; cf. id. Capt. 3, 1, 19: taceamne an praedicem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 54; 5, 2, 60; id. And. 2, 3, 25: ea lingulaca est nobis, nam numquam tacet, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 62: ad loquendum atque ad tacendum tute habeas portisculum, id. As. 3, 1, 15: *tacendo loqui videbantur*, Cic. Sest. 18, 40: hic Abdera, non tacente me, id. Att. 4, 17, 3 B. and K.: nobis tacentibus, id. Ac. 2, 32, 101: an me taciturum tantis de rebus existimavistis? id. Verr. 1, 9, 27: taceamus, Liv. 40, 9, 5: tacere nondum volumus, Sid. Ep. 8, 16.—*Impers. pass.:* taceri si vis, vera dicito, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 26: ut doceam Rullum posthac in iis saltem tacere rebus, in quibus de se et de suis factis taceri velit, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 4.—**B.** Transf., for silere, of animals and things, concr. and abstr., *to be still, noiseless, quiet, at rest* (mostly poet.): canis ipse tacet, Tib. 2, 4, 34; cf.: vere prius volucres taceant, aestate cicadae, Ov. A. A. 1, 271: nox erat... Cum tacet omnis ager pecudes pictaeque volucres, Verg. A. 4, 525; cf. nox, Cat. 7, 7: nec diu taceat procax locutio, id. 61, 126: non oculi tacuere tui, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 17: plectra dolore tacent; muta dolore lyra est, id. H. 15, 198: tacet stridor litui, Sen. Thyest. 575: essedo tacente, *noiseless*, Mart. 4, 64, 19: Ister tacens, i. e. *standing still, frozen*, id. 7, 84, 3: solitudo et tacentes loci, *hushed, still*, Tac. H. 3, 85: loca tacentia, *the under world, the silent land*, Verg. A. 6, 265: aquae tacentes, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 49: tacere indolem illam Romanam, i. e. *did not show itself, had disappeared*, Liv. 9, 6, 12: blanditiae taceant, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 66.—**II.** *Act.*, *to pass over in silence, be silent respecting* a thing (rare but class.): et tu hoc taceto, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 64: quae vera audivi, taceo et contineo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 23; Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 44: enuntiabo... quod adhuc semper tacui et tacendum putavi, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 119: quid dixit aut quid tacuit? Hor. Epod. 5, 49: commissa tacere Qui nequit, id. S. 1, 4, 84: ut alios taceam, *not to speak of others*, Ov. M. 13, 177; so, Narcissum, Verg. G. 4, 123: novercas, Sen. Hippol. 558 et saep.: tacebimus, quid in ipso homine prosit homini? Plin. 28, 1, 1, § 1.—*Pass.:* ignotumst, tacitumst, creditumst, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 28: aureus in medio Marte tacetur Amor, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 36: vir Celtiberis non tacende gentibus, Mart. 1, 50, 1.—Hence, *subst.:* **tăcenda,** ōrum, *n.*, *things not to be uttered:* dicenda tacenda locutus, ῥητὰ καὶ ἄρρητα, *things fit and unfit to be spoken*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 72; cf.: gravis est culpa tacenda loqui, Ov. A. A. 2, 604.—Hence, **tăcĭtus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Pass.*, *that is passed over in silence, not spoken of, kept secret, unmentioned:* prima duo capita epistulae tuae tacita mihi quodammodo relinquenda sunt, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 2: aliquid tacitum tenere, id. de Or. 3, 17, 64; cf.: quod cum ab antiquis tacitum praetermissumque sit, Liv. 6, 12, 3; Verg. A. 6, 841: tacitum erit, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 64: suspendas potius me, quam tacita tu haec auferas, i. e. *without my speaking of it, uncontradicted by me*, id. As. 4, 2, 7; cf.: cetera si reprehenderis, non feres tacitum, Cic. Att. 2, 3, 2: ne id quidem ab Turno tulisse tacitum ferunt: dixisse enim, etc., Liv. 1, 50, 9; so, too, tacitum ferre, id. 3, 45, 6: non patientibus tacitum tribunis, quod, etc., id. 7, 1, 5: tacere nequeo misera, quod tacito usus est, *silence*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 7.—**2.** Transf. **a.** In jurid. lang., *that is done without words, assumed as a matter of course, silent, implied, tacit:* non omnia scriptis, sed quaedam, quae perspicua sint, tacitis exceptionibus caveri, Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 140: conventio, Dig. 20, 2, 3: condicio, ib. 23, 3, 68: jus, ib. 29, 2, 66: substitutio, ib. 28, 5, 25: indutiae, Liv. 2, 18; 2, 64; 23, 46: fideicommissum, Quint. 9, 2, 74.—**b.** *That is done or exists in silence; silent, secret, hidden, concealed:* senatus decrevit, ut tacitum judicium ante comitia fierit, Cic. Att. 4, 17, 3 Bait.: aures ipsae tacito eum (modum) sensu sine arte definiunt, id. Or. 60, 203: omnes enim tacito quodam sensu sine ullā arte aut ratione quae sint... recta ac prava dijudicant, id. de Or. 3, 50, 195: ob tacitas cum Marcello offensiones, Vell. 2, 93, 2: tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Verg. A. 4, 67; so, affectus, Ov. M. 7, 147: pudor, id. ib. 7, 743: ira, id. ib. 6, 623: dissimulare sperasti, tacitusque meā decedere terrā, *secretly, unobserved*, Verg. A. 4, 306.—*Subst.:* **tăcĭtum,** i, *n.*, *a secret:* taciti vulgator, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 51.—**B.** *Act.* or *neutr.*, *that does not speak, not uttering a sound, silent, still, quiet, noiseless, mute:* quod boni est, id tacitus taceas tute tecum et gaudeas, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 44: tacitus tace modo, id. Poen. 4, 2, 84: mulier, id. Rud. 4, 4, 70; cf.: lacrumans tacitus auscultabat, quae ego loquebar, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 59: quid exspectas auctoritatem loquentium, quorum voluntatem tacitorum perspicis? Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 20; 3, 11, 26: vos me jam hoc tacito intellegetis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 73, § 180: quae (patria) tecum tacita loquitur, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18: voluntas; quae si tacitis nobis intellegi posset, verbis omnino non uteremur, id. Caecin. 18, 53; id. Verr. 2, 3, 16, § 41: nihil me mutum delectare potest, nihil tacitum, id. Cat. 3, 11, 26: si quam conjecturam adfert hominibus tacita corporis figura, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: tacita vestra exspectatio, id. Clu. 23, 63: assensiones nec tacitae nec occultae, *implied, tacit*, id. Mil. 5, 12: si mori tacitum oportet, taceamus, i. e. *without making a defence*, Liv. 40, 9, 5: contumeliam tacitus tulit, id. 35, 19, 1: ut forte legentem Aut tacitum impellat, i. e. *meditating*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 65: pro sollicitis non tacitus reis, *eloquent, outspoken*, id. C. 4, 1, 14: tacitus pasci si posset corvus, id. Ep. 1, 17, 50: tacitā fistula cum lyrā, id. C. 3, 19, 20: totum pererrat Luminibus tacitis, *with silent glances*, Verg. A. 4, 364: fulmen, i. e. *without thunder*, Luc. 1, 533 et saep.: per tacitum nemus ire, *still, silent, quiet*, Verg. A. 6, 386; so, unda, id. ib. 8, 87: caelum, id. ib. 3, 515: aër, Mart. 8, 32, 1: domus, id. 9, 62, 12: limen, Verg. A. 7, 343: nox, Ov. H. 18, 78; id. F. 2, 552.—*Subst.:* **tăcĭtum,** i, *n.*, *silence:* septem surgens sedatis amnibus altus Per tacitum Ganges, *in its silent course, flowing silently*, Verg. A. 9, 31; cf.: trahitur Gangesque Padusque Per tacitum mundi, i. e. *through subterranean passages*, Luc. 10, 253: somnus per tacitum allapsus, *silently, in silence*, Sil. 10, 354: erumpunt sub casside fusae Per tacitum lacrimae, id. 12, 554; 17, 216.—**C.** As *proper name:* **Tăcĭta,** ae, *f.*, = Muta, *the goddess of Silence:* ecce anus in mediis residens annosa puellis Sacra facit Tacitae, Ov. F. 2, 572; v. also 2. Tacitus.—*Adv.:* **tăcĭtē,** *silently, in silence, secretly* (class.): auscultemus, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 42: tacite rogare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 13: tacite dat ipsa lex potestatem defendendi, id. Mil. 4, 11: perire tacite obscureque, id. Quint. 15, 50: non tulit verecundiam senatus, Liv. 5, 28, 1: exsecrari praetereuntem, id. 2, 58, 8: annus labens, Ov. F. 1, 65; Just. 15, 2; Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 2; Val. Max. 6, 5, 2.

Tăcĭta, ae, v. taceo, C.

tăcĭtē, *adv.*, v. 1. taceo, *P. a. fin.*

tăcĭtō = tacite, *adv.* (very rare): Elissa fugam tacito molitur, Just. 18, 4.

tăcĭtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. tacitus], *silent, without speaking* (only in the two foll. passages), Varr. ap. Non. 47, 27; 550, 18.

* **tăcĭtŭrio,** īre, *v. desid. n.* [taceo], *to desire* or *try to keep silence:* taciturire jam deliberavimus, Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

tăcĭturnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [taciturnus], *a being* or *keeping silent, silence, taciturnity* (class.; opp. oratio), Cic. Sest. 18: taciturnitatem alicujus experiri, id. Brut. 65, 231: curiae taciturnitas annua, id. Pis. 14, 32: vocis exspectas contumeliam, cum sis gravissimo judicio taciturnitatis oppressus? id. Cat. 1, 7, 16: taciturnitas testium, id. Rosc. Com. 5, 14: taciturnitas imitatur confessionem, id. Inv. 1, 32, 54: suspitionem mihi majorem tua taciturnitas attulerat, id. Att. 7, 8, 1: taciturnitas pudorque, Suet. Ner. 23: quid foret Iliae Mavortisque puer, si taciturnitas Obstaret meritis invida Romuli, i. e. *silence on the part of poets*, Hor. C. 4, 8, 23 et saep.: opus est Fide et taciturnitate, Ter. And. 1, 1, 7: nosti hominis tarditatem et taciturnitatem, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, b, 2; Aur. Vict. Epit. 1 *med.*; cf.: desideravit Maecenatis taciturnitatem, Suet. Aug. 66.—*Plur.:* sed paucorum taciturnitatibus tradidisse sacrorum ritus, Arn. 5, 168.

tăcĭturnus, a, um, *adj.* [1. tacitus], *not talkative, of few words, quiet, still, taciturn, silent, noiseless* (mostly poet., but cf. taciturnitas): quia tristem semper, quia taciturnum videbant, *Cic. Sest. 9, 21: silentia, Lucr. 4, 583; Ov. A. A. 2, 505; id. M. 8, 84: obstinatio, Nep. Att. 22: deserta loca et taciturna, Prop. 1, 18, 1: ripa, Hor. C. 3, 29, 24: tineas pasces (liber) taciturnus inertes, *silent*, i. e. *unread*, id. Ep. 1, 20, 12: Liris taciturnus amnis, id. C. 1, 31, 8: vestigia, Ov. F. 1, 426.—*Comp.:* (ingenium) statuā taciturnius, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 83.—*Sup.:* *Pa.* Valetne ostium? *Ph.* Bellissimum hercle vidi et taciturnissimum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 20.—No *adv.*

1. tăcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of taceo.

2. Tăcĭtus, i, *m.* [v. taceo, *P. a.*, C.], *a Roman proper name;* esp.: **I.** Cornelius Tacitus, *the greatest Roman historian of the imperial epoch*, born between A.D. 50 and A.D. 60; flourished under Trajan, and was a friend of the younger Pliny, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 6; 2, 11, 2; Sid. Ep. 4, 14; 4, 22.—**II.** M. Claudius Tacitus, *Roman emperor* A.D. 275, Vop. Tac. 1 sqq.; Eutr. 9, 16; Aur. Vict. Caes. 36.

Tacompsos (-on), i, *f.*, *a town of Ethiopia, upon an island of the Nile*, Plin. 6, 29, 35, §§ 178 and 180.

tactĭlis, e, *adj.* [tango], *that may be touched, tangible*, Lucr. 5, 151.

tactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a touching, touch* (Plautin.), as a verbal noun with *acc.:* quid tibi hanc digito tactio est? Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 29; id. Aul. 3, 2, 9; 4, 10, 14; id. Cas. 2, 6, 56; id. Curc. 5, 2, 27.—* **II.** Transf., *the sense of touch, feeling:* oculorum et tactionum et odorationum et saporum (voluptates), Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 20.

tactor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a toucher* (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 95, 6.

1. tactus, a, um, *Part.* of tango.

2. tactus, ūs, *m.* [tango], *a touching, touch, handling* (class.). **I.** Lit.: salutantum tactu praeterque meantum, Lucr. 1, 318: quae (chordae) ad quemque tactum respondeant, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: leo asper tactu, Hor. C. 3, 2, 11; Verg. A. 2, 683; 7, 618; id. G. 3, 416; 3, 502: tactus Assilientis aquae, Ov. M. 6, 106: tactuque viriles Virgineo removete manus, id. ib. 13, 466; so, viriles, id. ib. 10, 434.—Prov.: membra reformidant mollem quoque saucia tactum, Ov. P. 2, 7, 13.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Influence, effect, operation:* solis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: lunae, id. Div. 2, 46, 97: caeli, Verg. A. 3, 138: sentio illorum tactu orationem meam *quasi colorari*, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 60.—**B.** *The sense of feeling, feeling, touch:* tactus corporis est sensus, Lucr. 2, 434 sq.: tactus toto corpore aequabiliter fusus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: ut caelum sub aspectum et tactum cadat, id. Univ. 5: habere tactum atque gustatum, Plin. 11, 4, 3, § 10: Cyrenaei (dicunt) ea se sola percipere, quae tactu *intimo* sentiant, ut dolorem, ut voluptatem, Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 76; cf. id. ib. 2, 7, 20: qui... non odore ullo, non tactu, non sapore capiatur, id. Cael. 17, 42 (Lucr. 1, 454 is an interpolation; v. Lachm. and Munro ad loc.).

Tader, eris, *m.*, *a river in Spain*, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 9; 3, 3, 4, § 19.

Tadiātes, um, *m.*, *an extinct tribe of Central Italy*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 108.

Tadinātes, um, *m.*, *a people of Umbria*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.

Tadius, ii, *m*, *a painter of the Age of Augustus*, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 116

Tadu, *f*, *an island near Meroë in Ethiopia*, Plin 6, 29, 33, § 185 Jan. (al Tado)

taeda (teda), ae (*gen* taedaī, Lucr 6, 897), *f* [etym dub, cf taedet], *a resinous species of pine tree, the pitch pine tree* (syn. fax) Pinus combra, Linn **I.** Lit, Plin 16, 10, 19, § 44, 16, 11, 21, § 52, 37, 3, 11, § 43, 35, 6, 25, § 41 ceu flamma per taedas equitavit, Hor C 4, 4, 43 — **II.** Transf **A.** *Resinous fir* or *pine wood, pitch pine* cupas taedā ac pice refertas incendunt, Caes B C 2, 11, 3 101 pyra erecta taedis atque ilice sectā, Verg A 4, 505 schedias taeda comburere, Vitr 7, 10 — **2.** *A pitch pine torch, a torch* circumstant cum ardentibus taedis, Enn. ap Cic Ac 2, 28, 89 (Trag v 51 Vahl), cf taedae ardentes Furiarum, Cic Pis 20, 46, id Rosc Am 24, 67 Ceres dicitur inflammasse taedas eis ignibus, etc, id Verr 2, 4, 48 § 106, cf Ov F 4, 494 accensis currere taedis, Prop 2, 32, 9 taedas Hymenaeus Amorque praecutiunt, Ov M 4, 758, so of *a nuptial torch*, id H 4, 121, Verg A 4, 18 al, hence, poet, *a wedding marriage*, id ib 4, 339, 7, 388, 9, 76, Ov M 9, 721, 9, 768, 4, 326, 14, 677, 15, 826 copulari taedis, Sen Herc Fur 493 jungere taedas Stat S 3 4, 53 teque mihi taeda pudica dedit Ov H 6, 134 sacra conubia fallere taedae, Mart 6, 2, 1, and for *love*, in gen, Prop 1, 8, 21 taedaeque ad funera versae, *torches reversed*, in sign of mourning Sil 2, 184, 13, 547 — As an instrument of torture verbera, carnifices, robur, pix, lamina, taedae, Lucr 3, 1017, Juv 1, 155 — **3.** *A pine board, a sawn plank* dolato confisus ligno, digitis a morte remotus Quattuor, aut septem, si sit latissima taeda Juv 12, 59 — * **B.** *A small piece of pork* or *fat*, used for religious purposes, Arn 7, 230

taedeo, ēre, v taedet II

* **taedescit**, ĕre, *v impers inch* [taedet], *it disgusts* quos prius taedescit impudicitiae suae quam pudescit, *who are disgusted*, Min Oct 28 *fin*

taedet, duit or sum est, 2, *v impers* [perh root tau, Sanscr tu, to be strong, tiv, to grow fat, cf tumeo] **I.** *It disgusts, offends wearies* one, *I (thou, he, etc) am disgusted, offended, tired, weary of, I loathe*, etc, with *acc* of the person and *gen* of the thing, or with *inf* (cf piget) sunt homines, quos libidinis infamiaeque suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, Cic Verr 1, 12, 35 eos vitae id Att 5, 16, 2 vos tallium civium, id Fl 42, 105, cf ita me ibi male convivii sermonisque Taesum est, Plaut Most 1, 4 5, Sall J 4, 9 taedet ipsum Pompeium vehementerque paenitet Cic Att 2, 22, 6 me, Ter Eun 3, 2, 11, id Fam 7, 1, 4 abeo intro, taedet sermonis tui, Plaut Cas 1, 54 cottidianarum harum formarum, Ter Eun 2, 3, 6 omnium id Ad 1, 2, 71 mentionis, Caecil ap Gell 2, 23, 13 taedet jam audire eadem miliens, Ter Phorm 3, 2, 2 taedet caeli convexa tueri, Verg A 4, 451, 5, 617, 10 888 taeduit in cohasse, Sid Ep 8, 15 — **II.** In late Lat, sometimes as a personal verb, *to be disgusted with, be weary of* etc coepi taedere captivitatis, Hier Vit Malch n 7 exterrita est quae parit et taeduit animam, Lact 4, 19, 4, Vulg Marc 14 33

* **taedifer**, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj* [taeda fero], *torch bearing* dea, i e *Ceres*, who kindled a pine torch on Mount Ætna, in order to search for Proserpine, Ov H 2, 42

taedio, avi, atum, 1, *v n* [taedium], *to feel loathing* or *disgust, to be weary* (post class.) neque umquam taediavit, Lampr Alex Sev 29 cor taedians, Tert adv Jud 11 *med* animal taedians, *loathing its food*, Veg Vet 1, 17, 3 2, 3, 68

taediōsē, *adv* [taediosus], *wearily, tediously, irksomely*, App de Deo Socr p 51, 4, cf Gram ap. Mai Auct Class. 8, p 3

taediōsus, a, um, *adj* [taedium], *wearisome, irksome tedious* sarcina lucis, Firm Math 1, 3 *fin*

taedium, ii, *n* [taedet] *weariness, irksomeness, tediousness, loathing, disgust* (not freq till after the Aug period, perh not at all in Cic. or Cæs) **I.** Subject (*a*) With *gen* rerum adversarum, Sall J 62, 9 belli Liv 8 2, 2 confectus taedio puellae, Auct B Alex 23 taedio curarum fessus, Tac. A. 12, 39 taedium movere sui, id. ib 13, 2 laboris, Quint 2, 2, 6, 12, 3, 11 lucis, id 1, 3, 16 capere taedium vitae, Gell 7, 18, 11. educationis taedium suscipere libenter, Plin. Ep 1, 8, 11 — In *plur*, Verg G 4, 332 longi belli, Ov M 13, 213 coepti mei, id. ib 9, 615 tui, id A A. 1, 718 — (*β*) *Absol* cum oppugnatio obsidentibus prius saepe quam obsessis taedium afferat, Liv 34, 34, 2, so, afferre, Quint 5, 12, 8 evitare, id 10, 1, 31 cum virtutes etiam ipsae taedium pariant, nisi, etc, id 9, 4, 43 supervacua cum taedio dicuntur, id 4, 2, 44 esse taedio alicui, Plin. Ep 8, 18, 8 sollicitum taedium, Hor C 1, 14, 17 ne te capiant taedia, Tib 1, 4, 16 taedium facere, Plin 31, 3, 21, § 34 taedio aliquem afficere, Tac A 6, 7 taedia subeunt animos, Juv 7, 34 — **II.** Transf, object, *loathsomeness, a disgusting, loathsome*, or *irksome thing, a nuisance* (Plinian) vetustas oleo taedium affert, *a loathsome, rancid taste, smell*, etc, Plin 15, 2, 3, § 7, 19, 6, 34, § 111, 29, 6, 39, § 141 — In *plur* non sunt ea taedia (sc muscae et culices) in metallis, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 167

‡ **taedŭlum** antiqui interdum pro fastidioso, interdum, quod omnibus taedio esset, ponere soliti sunt, Fest p 360 Müll

Taenărus (-os), i, *comm*, and **Taenărum (-on)**, i, *n*, = Ταίναρος and Ταίναρον, *a promontory and town in Laconia, on the promontory* (now *Cape Matapan*) *was a temple of Neptune, and near it a cavern, the fabled entrance to the infernal regions, it was also famous for its black marble*, Mel 2, 3, 8, Plin 4, 5, 8 § 16, Liv Andron ap Fest p 181 Müll (Trag Rel p 4 Rib), Sen Herc Fur 662, Luc 9, 36, Stat Th 2, 32 sq, Tib 3, 3, 14, Serv Verg G 4, 467 — Poet, for *the infernal regions* invisi horrida Taenari Sedes, Hor C 1 34 10, Sen Troad 402 — Hence, **A. Taenărius**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Tænarus, Tænarian*, poet also = *Laconian, Spartan* litus, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 28 (Jahn Taenarum in litus) humus, Ov H 15 (16), 274 columnae, *of Tænarian marble*, Prop 3 (4), 1, 49, so, lapis, Plin 36, 18, 29, § 135 deus, i e *Neptune*, Prop 1, 13, 22 Taenariae fauces, alta ostia Ditis, i e *the entrance of the infernal regions*, Verg G 4, 467, so, fauces, Luc 6, 648 porta, Ov M 10, 13, cf vallis, *the infernal regions*, id F 4, 612 currus, i e *of Pluto*, Claud Rapt Pros 1, 2 Eurotas, *Laconian, Spartan*, Ov M 2, 247 marita i e *Helen*, id H 13, 45 — **B. Taenărides**, ae, *m*, *the Tænarian*, poet for *the Laconian*, i e *Hyacinthus*, Ov M 10, 183 — **C. Taenăris**, idis, *adj f*, *Tænarian; poet* for *Laconian, Spartan* ora, Ov H 17, 6 terra, id ib 16, 30

† **taenĭa**, ae (*abl plur* taeniis, dissyl, Verg A 5, 269), *f*, = ταινία, *a band, ribbon, fillet, a head band, hair band, bandeau* (syn vitta) **I.** Lit (only poet) taenias Graecam vocem sic interpretatur Verrius, ut dicat ornamentum esse laneum capitis honorati, ut sit apud Caecilium in Androgyno sepulcrum plenum taeniarum, ita ut solet, et alias dum taeniam, qui volnus vinciret, petit Ennius in Alexandro volans de caelo cum corona et taeniis (Trag Rel v 33 Rib) Attius in Neoptolemo (tumulum) decorare est satius quam urbem taeniis, Fest. p 360 Müll (cf Trag Rel v 472 Rib) puniceis ibant evincti tempora taeniis, Verg A 5, 269, 7, 352 taenia ne madidos violet bombycina crines, Mart 14, 24, 1 — **II.** Transf, of things of a like shape **A.** *A tape worm* Taenia solium and vulgaris, Linn, Cato, R R 126, Plin 11, 33, 39 § 113, 31, 9, 45 § 102, Ser Samm 30, 563 — **B.** *A kind of fish, the ribbon fish* Cepola taenia, Linn, Plin 32, 7, 24, § 76 (Jahn thynnus) — **C.** In archit., *the fillet* which separates the Doric frieze from the architrave Vitr 4, 3 *med* — **D.** *A streak* in paper, Plin 13, 12, 25, § 81 (Sillig) — **E.** *A row of projecting rocks* in the sea, *a reef*, Plin 3, prooem § 4 — Hence the *purple fish* found on these rocks are called taeniense genus purpurarum, Plin 9, 37, 61, § 131

taeniensis, e, v taenia, II E

taeniŏla, ae, *f dim* [taenia], *a little band* or *ribbon*, Col 11, 3, 23

taesum est, v taedet

taeter (less correctly **tēter**), tra, trum *adj* [perh from taedet] **I.** Physically, *offensive, foul, noisome, shocking, hideous, loathsome* (class., syn foedus, putidus) **A.** *Absol* taetra et immanis belua, Cic. Tusc 4, 20, 45 odor ex multitudine cadaverum, Caes. B C 3, 49 cadavera, Lucr 2, 415 aut foeda specie taetri turpesque videntur, id 2, 421 sapor, id. 6, 22 absinthia, id 1, 936 ulcera, id 5, 995, 5, 1126, 4, 172, 6, 976 cruor, Verg A 10, 727 spiritus, Hor C 3, 11, 19, Luc 1, 618 loca taetra, inculta, foeda atque formidolosa, Sall C 52, 13, cf taetris tenebris et caligine, Cic. Agr 2, 17, 44 alter, o dii boni, quam taeter incedebat, quam truculentus, quam terribilis aspectu! id Sest 8 19, cf vultus naturā horridus ac taeter, Suet Calig 50, Juv 10, 191 hanc tam taetram, tam horribilem tamque infestam rei publicae pestem toties jam effugimus, Cic Cat 1, 5, 11 — *Comp* alius aliud retro quoque taetrius esset Naribus, etc, Lucr 2, 510 — *Sup* taeterrima hiems, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 15, 1 — **B.** With *abl* foeda specie taetri, Lucr 2, 421, cf mulier taeterrima vultu, Juv 6, 418 — As *subst* **taetrum**, i, *n*, *offensiveness* quae profluentia necessario taetri essent aliquid habitura, Cic. N D 2, 56, 141 — **II.** Mentally or morally **A.** In gen **1.** Of persons, *horrid, hideous, repulsive, shameful, disgraceful, abominable*, etc (syn immanis, turpis) taeter et ferus homo, Cic Q Fr 2, 13, 2 — *Sup* quid ais tu, hominum omnium taeterrume? Plaut Most 3, 1, 65 quamquam es omni diritate atque immanitate taeterrimus, Cic. Vatin 3, 9 quis taetrior hostis huic civitati, id Cael 6, 13 qui in eum fuerat taeter rimus, id Tusc. 1, 40, 96 — **2.** Of things postquam discordia taetra Belli ferratos postes portasque refregit, Enn ap Serv Verg A 7, 622 (Ann v 270 Vahl) libido, Hor S 1, 2, 33 facinus, Cic Off 3, 29, 95 prodigia, Liv 22, 9 — *Comp* quibus (sc cupiditatibus) nihil taetrius nec foedius excogitari potest, Cic. Off 3, 8, 36 nullum vitium taetrius est, quam avaritia, id ib 2, 22, 77. — *Sup* taeterrimum bellum, Cic Fam 10, 14, 2 — **B.** Esp, *neutr* as *adv*, *horridly, horribly*, etc taetrum flagrat Horror conscius, Prud. Cath 4, 22 — Hence, *adv*

taetrē, *foully, shockingly, hideously*, Cato ap Charis p 196 P, Cic. Div 1, 9 — *Sup*, Cic Att 7, 12, 2

taetrĭcĭtas (tētr-), ātis, *f* [taetricus], *a grave or serious expression, gravity, seriousness* habitus oris taetricitate decorus, Auct Pan ad Pis 90

taetrĭcus (tētr-), a, um, *adj* [taeter], *forbidding, harsh, crabbed, gloomy, sour, stern, severe* (perh not ante Aug, cf tristis, severus) puella, Ov A A 1 721 Sabinae, id Am 3, 8, 61 taetricus et asper censor udorum, Mart 12, 70, 4 lector, id 11, 2, 7 deae, i e *the Fates*, id 4, 73, 6, 7, 96, 4 taetrica ac tristis disciplina Sabinorum, Liv 1, 18, 4 animus (coupled with horridus), Sen Ep 36, 3 febres, Mart 6, 70, 8 tubae, *fierce, warlike*, id 7, 80, 2

taetrĭtūdo (tētr-), inis, *f* [teter, I], *loathsomeness, hideousness*, Att ap Non 179, 33 (Trag Rel v 556 Rib)

taetro (tētr-) (*perf* and *sup* perh not found), are, 1, *v a* [id.], *to render foul*, Pac ap Non 178, 7 (Trag Rel v 303 Rib)

Tagastē, ēs, *f*, *a city in Numidia, south east of* Hippo Regius, the birthplace of St Augustine, now the ruins of Tagilt, Itin Anton p 44, 6 — Hence, **Tagastensis**, e, *adj*, *of Tagaste* oppidum, Plin 5, 4, 4, § 30 municeps, Aug Conf 2, 3

tăgax, acis, *adj* [tago], *that is apt to touch* any thing, pregn, *light fingered, thievish* (very rare) tagax furunculus a tangendo, Fest p 359 Müll, cf Non 408, 33 manus, Lucil ap Fest l l (Sat Fragm 30, 86) levis, libidinosus, tagax, * Cic Att. 6, 3 1

Tăges, is, *m*, *an Etrurian divinity, grandson of Jupiter, he sprang from the ploughed earth in the form of a boy, and taught the Etrurians the art of divination*, Cic Div 2, 23, 50, Ov M 15, 558, Amm 21, 1, 10, Stat S 5, 2, 1, Luc 1, 637, Col 10, 345, Serv ad Verg A 8, 398, Censor de Die Nat 4 — Hence, **Tăgētĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, *of or belonging to Tages* sacra, Carmin ap Macr S 5, 19 *med*

tăgo, ere, v tango *init*

Tagrus, i, *m*, *a mountain in Lusitania*, Varr R R. 2, 1, 19

Tāgus, i, *m*, *a river in Lusitania, celebrated for its golden sands*, now *Tajo* or *Tagus*, Liv 21, 5, 8, Mel. 3, 1, 6, Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 115, Ov Am 1, 15, 34, id. M 2, 251, Luc. 7, 755, Sil. 1, 155, 16, 559, Mart 1, 50, 15, 10, 96, 3

talabarrĭo, ōnis, and **talabarrĭunculus,** i, *dim*, collat form used by Laberius, words of unknown meaning, Gell. 16 7, 6

Tălăĭŏnĭdes, ae, v Talaus

tālārĭa, ium, v talaris, I. B

tālāris, e, *adj* [talus] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the ankles* **A.** *Adj* tunica, i e *reaching to the ankles, long*, Cic Verr 2, 5, 13, § 31, 2, 5, 33, § 86, id. Cat 2, 10, 22, Lact. 4, 14, 8, Vulg. Gen. 37, 23 —**B.** *Subst.* **tālārĭa,** ium, *n* * **1.** *The ankles* or *parts about the ankles*, Sen. Ep 53, 7 —**2.** (Sc calceamenta.) *Winged shoes* or *sandals fastened to the ankles* — Of Mercury, Verg A. 4, 239, Ov M 2, 736 —Of Perseus, Ov M 4, 667, 4, 730 —Of the fifth Minerva cui pinnarum talaria adfigunt, Cic N D 3, 23, 59 —Prov talaria videamus, *let us think of flight, let us fly*, Cic Att 14, 21, 4.—**3.** (Sc vestimenta.) *A long garment reaching down to the ankles*, Ov M 10, 591.—* **II.** *Of* or *belonging to dice* (in this sense talarius is more usual, v h. v) ludorum talarium licentia, *of dicing*, Quint 11, 3, 58

tālārĭus, a, um, *adj* [talus, II.], *of* or *belonging to dice* ludus, Cic Off 1, 42, 150 consessus in ludo talario, *a gaming house for dice playing*, id. Att 1, 16, 3 lex, *relating to dice playing*, Plaut Mil. 2, 2, 9 (dub , Ritschl, alearia)

Tălasĭo (Tălassĭo), ōnis, or **Tălassĭus (Thăl-),** ii, *m*, *a congratulatory exclamation to a bride*, in use from the time of Romulus, like the Gr Ὑμὴν ὦ ὑμέναιε Its meaning was unknown to the ancient writers themselves, but it was probably the name of the god of marriage, Liv 1, 9, 12, Serv Verg A. 1, 651, Fest pp 351 and 350 Müll., Cat 61, 134, Mart 1, 36, 6, 12, 42, 4, cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p 17 (2d ed.) — In mal part , Mart 12, 96, 5

Tălăus, i, *m*, = Ταλαός, *an Argonaut, the father of Adrastus and Eriphyle*, Ov Ib 356 — Hence, **Tălăĭŏnĭdes,** ae, *m*, *one sprung from Talaus, the offspring of Talaus*, of *Adrastus*, Stat Th 5, 18, 2, 140, of *Eriphyle*, Ov A A. 3, 13

tălĕa, ae, *f*, *a slender staff, a rod, stick, stake, bar* (syn. virga, stipes) **I.** In gen taleae pedem longae ferreis hamis infixis totae in terram infodiebantur, Caes B G 7, 73 ferreae *iron rods*, used as money by the Britons, id. ib 5, 12, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 23 —**II.** In partic **A.** In agricult , **1.** *A cutting, set, layer* for planting, Cato, R R. 45, Varr R R 1, 40, 4, Col. 4, 31, 2, 4, 33, 4, Pall. Mart 10, 11, Plin. 17, 10, 11, § 61. —* **2.** Transf., *a scion, twig, sprig* Ser Samm 12, 167.—**B.** In archit., *a small beam used for binding together the joints of a wall*, Vitr 1, 5

* **tălentārĭus,** a, um, *adj* [talentum], *of* or *belonging to a talent* (in weight) ballistae, *throwing stones of a talent in weight*, Sisenn. ap Non. 555, 27

tălentum, i (*gen plur* talentum, Cic Rab Post 8, 21, Liv 30, 16, 12 et saep , rarely talentorum Suet. Caes. 54), *n* [τάλαντον, a thing weighed a weight, hence], *a talent*, i e , **I.** *A Grecian weight, varying in different states, usually about half a hundred weight* (very rare) auri eborisque talenta, Verg A. 11, 333 thynni, Plin. 9 15, 17, § 44 turis, id 12, 17, 40, § 80 —**II.** *A sum of money, likewise varying in amount* **a.** *The Attic talent, which is most usually meant, contained sixty minæ*, i e £243 15s sterling ($1182 19 in American gold) cum legati ab Alexandro quinquaginta ei talenta attulissent, quae erat pecunia temporibus illis, Athenis praesertim, maxima, Cic Tusc. 5, 32, 91 decem milia talantum, id. Rab Post. 8, 21, Plaut Most 3 1, 114, 4, 2, 10, id. Truc 5 60, Varr ap Plin 35, 11, 40, § 136 argenti, Verg A. 5, 112, Hor Ep 1, 6, 34, id. S 2, 3, 226, 2 7, 89 al , cf. Rhem Fan Pond 37 sq , Fest p 359 —Sometimes called also magnum, C Gracch. ap Gell 11, 10, 6, Plaut Truc 4, 3, 71, id. Most 3, 1, 110, id. Cist 2, 3, 19 —**b.** *Another talent of eighty minæ*, Liv 38, 38 —**c.** *The Egyptian talent*, Varr ap Plin. 33, 3, 15, § 52.

tālĕŏla, ae, *f dim* [talea], *a small slip, shoot*, or *set* for planting, Col 3, 17, 1, 12, 33 1, 12, 48, 2.

Talgē, ēs, *f*, *a small island in the Caspian Sea*, Mel. 3, 6, 10

tālĭo, onis, *f* (*masc.*, Tert adv Marc 4, 16) [talis], in jurid. lang , *a punishment similar and equal to the injury sustained, like for like, retaliation in kind* talionis mentionem fieri in XII. ait Verrius hoc modo si membrum rupit, ni cum eo pacit, talio esto, neque id, quid significet, indicat, puto, quia notum est Permittit enim lex parem vindictam, Fest. p 363 Müll , Cato ap Prisc p 710 P , Gell. 20, 1, 33 sq , 20, 1, 38, Cic ap Aug Civ Dei, 21, 11, Plin. 7, 54, 55, § 187, Tert. adv Marc 4, 16 corrumpit sine talione caelebs, i. e *with impunity*, Mart. 12, 63, 10

'‡ **tālĭpĕdo,** are (prop to walk on the ankles), *to be weak in the feet, to totter* talipedare antiqui dicebant pro vacillare pedibus lassitudine, quasi qui trahit pedes, ut talis videatur insistere aut identidem tollere pedes, Fest p 359 Müll.

tālis, e, *adj* [demonstr stem to , cf Gr τηλίκος], *such, of such a kind, nature*, or *quality, such like*, with a corresp *qualis, atque, ut, qui*, or *absol* **I.** In gen. **A.** With correlatives. **1.** With *qualis* talis est quaeque res publica, qualis ejus aut natura aut voluntas, qui illam regit, Cic Rep 1, 31, 47 ut facillime, quales simus, tales esse videamur, id. Off. 2, 13, 44 cum esset talis, qualem te esse video, id. Mur 14, 32, id. Rep 1, 26, 41 quale solet viscum virere Talis erat species Verg A. 6, 208, cf. Cic Rep 1, 31, 47 —**2.** With *atque* faxo tali eum mactatum, atque hic est, infortunio, Ter Phorm 5, 8 (9), 39 honos tali populi Romani voluntate paucis est delatus ac mihi, Cic Vatin. 4, 10 —**3.** With *ut* tales nos esse putamus, ut jure laudemur, Cic Off 1, 26, 91 nunc rationem videtis esse talem, ut, etc , id. Rep 2, 22, 39 talia esse scio, ut, etc , Liv 42, 42, 7 —**4.** With *qui* talem te esse oportet, qui primum te ab impiorum civium societate sejungas, Cic Fam 10, 6, 3 ultima talis erit, quae mea prima fides, Prop 2, 20 (3, 13), 34, Stat Th. 2 170 —**B.** *Absol* **1.** In gen., *such, the like* sin est probus (Cresphontes maritus meus), Cur talem invitam invitum cogis linquere? Enn. ap Auct Her 2, 24, 38 (Trag v 158 Vahl.) quoi in re tali jam subvenisti antidhac, Plaut Aul 2, 8, 26 aliquid tale putavi fore, Cic. Att 16, 8, 2 tantum abest ut et ipsi tale quicquam facturi fueritis, Liv 26, 31, 5 a quo tale quid dictum referretur, id 5, 1, 7 quod erit ejusmodi, nihil ut tale ulla in re publica reperiatur, Cic. Rep 2, 23, 42 omnem legem esse laudabilem, quibusdam talibus argumentis docent, id. Leg 2, 5, 11, cf id. Univ 7 haec taliaque vociferantes, Liv 5, 2, 13, cf. Tac A. 11, 24 nil metuens tale, Ov Tr 5, 12, 67 —**2.** Esp , in discourse, etc., referring to something that follows, *the following, as follows, such as this*, etc. talia commemorat lacrimans, exterrita somno Eurydica, etc., Enn ap Cic Div 1, 20, 40 (Ann v 37 Vahl.) talia fatur Salve, etc , Verg A. 5, 79, 1, 559, 6, 372 talia tum placido Saturnius edidit ore dicite, etc , Ov M 8, 703 id tale est occidisti hominem, etc , Quint 7, 1, 6, cf id 5, 10, 82, 9, 2, 41 quae talia, Verg A. 7, 21, 10, 298 tali modo liberatus est, *as follows*, Nep Cim 2, 1.—**II.** In partic, pregn., like the Gr τοιόσδε or τοιοῦτος, *of such an especial kind* or *nature* (both in a good and a bad sense), *so distinguished, great, excellent, good, beautiful, fine*, etc., *so great, extreme, bad*, etc , *such* emphatically, = tantus ubi tu, talis vir, falsum autumas, Plaut Capt 5, 2, 2 oculos corrumpis talis, id. Merc 3, 1, 3 talem, tali genere atque animo natum ex tanta familiā, Ter Ad. 3, 1, 10 istam times, ne illum talem praeripiat tibi, id. Eun. 1, 2, 81, cf. quibus rebus tantis, talibus gestis, quid fuit causae, cur, etc ? Cic Phil. 2, 29, 71 quae tua sponte faceres in hominem tantum et talem, calamitosum, id Fam 13, 66, 1 urbes tantas atque tales, id N D 3, 38, 92, id. Fam 15, 4, 14 quid negotii geritur, in quo ille tot et tales viros defatigat? id Quint 13, 42 judices tali dignitate praedit , id. Clu 53, 147, Caes. B C 1, 53 pro tali facinore, id. B G 6, 34 *fin* ; Sall. J 10, 8 tamen is ad id locorum talis vir consulatum petere non audebat, id. ib 63, 6 tali tempore, *at so critical a time*, Balb ap Cic. Att 8, 15, A, 1, Liv 22, 35, 7, 30, 37, 8, Verg A. 11, 303 al.—Hence, *adv* **tālĭter,** *in such wise, in such sort, so* (post-Aug) qualiter taliter, Mart 5, 7, 3, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 124, Pall. 9, 8, 1

* **tālis-cumque,** talecumque, *adj*, *of about such a nature, about such, nearly so* quale fuit malum taliacumque, etc., Auct. Priap 16

tālĭter, *adv*, v talis *fin*

* **tālitrum,** i, *n* [perh from talus], *a rap* or *fillip with the finger* caput talitro vulnerare, Suet Tib 68 *init*

talla, ae, *f*, *a peel* or *coat of an onion*, Lucil ap Non 201, 2, cf. talla κρομμύου λέπυρον, Gloss. Philox.

talpa, ae, *f* (*masc*, Verg G 1, 183) [root scalp , Gr σκάλοψ; cf. Lat scalpo, scalprum] *a mole*, Cic Ac. 2, 25, 81, Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 17, *10, 69, 88*, § 191, *30, 5, 12*, § 38, Sen. Q N 3, 16, 5, Isid. Orig. 12, 3

* **talpīnus,** a, um, *adj* [talpa], *like a mole, mole-like* animal, Cassiod. Var 9, 3

talpōna, ae, *f*, *a kind of grape-vine*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 36

Talthȳbĭus, i, *m*, = Ταλθύβιος, *a herald of Agamemnon*, Plaut Stich 2, 1, 33, Ov H 3, 9

tālus, i, *m* [from tax lus, root tak , tvak , cf Gr τάσσω, whence taxus, cf taxillus], *the ankle, ankle bone*, of animals, *the pastern bone, knuckle-bone* (syn. calx) **I.** Lit , Ov M 4, 343, Cels 8, 1 *fin* , 8 7 *fin.*, 8, 22, Plin. 11, 46, 106, § 253, Ov M 8, 808 talum expellere, *to dislocate*, Mart. 8, 75, 3 extorsisse, Sen Ben 5, 24, 1 —**II.** Transf **A.** *The heel* purpura ad talos demissa, Cic Clu 40, 111, Hor S 1, 2, 29 and 99, cf. id. ib 1, 9, 11 talos a vertice pulcher ad imos, id. Ep 2, 2, 4 summaque vix talos contigit unda meos, Ov Am 3, 6, 6 nudus, Juv 7, 16 —Poet securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, *whether it stands or falls*, i e *whether it succeeds or fails*, Hor Ep 2, 1, 176, cf. tibi recto vivere talo Ars dedit, i e *to act well, conduct one's self well*, Pers 5, 104.—**B.** *A die* (orig made from the knuckle bones of certain animals) *of an oblong shape, rounded at the ends, and marked only on the other four sides* (cf. alea), while the tesserae were cubes, and marked on all six sides Four tali were used in playing, but only three tesserae ad pilam se aut ad talos se aut ad tesseras conferunt, Cic. de Or 3, 15, 58, id Sen 16, 58, Plaut. Curc 2, 3, 75, 2, 3, 79, id. Capt 1, 1, 5, Cic Div 1, 13, 23, 2, 21, 48, id. Fin 3, 16, 54, Aug ap Suet Aug 71, Prop 4 (5), 8, 45, Hor C 1, 4, 18, id S 2 3, 171, 2, 7, 17, cf Becker, Gallus, 3, p 253 sq

talutatium, ii, *n*, mining t t , *the superficial indication of the presence of gold under the earth* cum ita inventum est in summo caespite, talutatium vocant si et aurosa tellus subest, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 67 (Sil lig, talutium)

tam, *adv* [orig *acc fem* of the demonstrative root ta , cf. tum, tamen] correlative of quam, *so, so much, as* **I.** As comparative adverb, demonstrative with correlative quam, introducing comparative clauses of like intensity **A.** As adjunct of adjectives or participles the intensity of which is expressed by a comparative clause, tam quam = *as as*, negatively, non (neque, nihil, etc) tam quam = *not so as* **1.** In comparison between two *adj* tam esse clemens tyrannus quam rex importunus potest, *a tyrant may be as mild as a king may be harsh*, Cic Rep 1, 33 50 (B and K. bracket rex) non tam solido quam splendido nomine, id. Fin 1, 18 61 tam culpae hostium justus existimator quam gloriosus victor, Val. Max. 3, 8, 1 ad juro, tam me tibi vera referre Quam veri majora fide, *things as true as they are beyond belief* Ov M 3, 659 quorum vires quam repentinae tam breves, Sen. Q. N 6, 7, 2.—Negatively non enim tam praeclarum est scire Latine quam turpe nescire, Cic Brut 37, 140 ut illa non tam mirabilia sunt, quam conjecta belle, id Div 2, 31, 66, 2, 36, 76 nec tam Turpe fuit vinci

quam contendisse decorum est, Ov. M. 9, 5. —Tam preceded by *comp. clause:* maximeque eam pestilentiam insignem mors quam matura tam acerba M. Furi fecit, Liv. 7, 1, 8: quam magni nominis bellum est, tam difficilem existimaritis victoriam fore, id. 21, 43, 11: donec quam felices seditiones, tam honorati seditionum auctores essent, id. 4, 2, 4.—**2.** In a comparison between degrees of intensity, etc., of the same adjective. **a.** As in relative clauses, the adjective repeated (so esp. in Plaut.; not repeated in English): tam liquidus est quam liquida tempestas esse solet, *as serene as the weather is wont to be*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 64: quam placida'st aqua, id. ib. 3, 2, 165: tam frictum ego illum reddam quam frictum est cicer, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 7.—Negatively: nemo orator tam multa scripsit quam multa sunt nostra, Cic. Or. 30, 108: tametsi non tam multum in istis rebus intellego quam multa vidi, id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94.—**b.** The adjective not repeated. (α) The terms of comparison being nouns or pronouns: tam ego fui ante liber quam gnatus tuus (= quam liber gnatus tuus est), Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 60: fieret corium tam maculosum quam est nutricis pallium, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 30: tam mihi mea vita quam tua Tibi cara est, id. Cas. 3, 6, 43: ni illam mihi tam tranquillam facis quam mare est, id. Poen. 1, 2, 145: tam crebri ad terram decidebant quam pira, id. ib. 2, 38: tam excoctam reddam atque atram quam carbo'st, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 63: quom fervit maxume, tam placidum (eum) quam ovem reddo, id. ib. 4, 1, 18: tam sum misericors quam vos, tam mitis quam qui lenissimus, Cic. Sull. 31, 87: tam gratum mihi id erit quam quod gratissimum, id. Fam. 13, 3: nulla ingenia tam prona ad invidiam sunt quam eorum qui genus ac fortunam suam animis non aequant, Liv. 45, 22: nihil est tam violentum quam magna vis aquae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 30, 6: (cum sit) tam aurum et argentum quam aes Corinthium (= cum aurum et argentum tam sit Corinthium quam aes), Quint. 8, 2, 8: (ira) tam inutilis animi minister est quam miles qui signum receptui neglegit, Sen. Ira, 1, 9, 2.—Negatively: neque opes nostrae tam sunt validae quam tuae, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 20: nihil esse tam detestabile tamque pestiferum quam voluptatem, Cic. Sen. 12, 41: neque tam condenso corpore nubes esse queunt quam sunt lapides, neque autem tam tenues quam nebulae, Lucr. 6, 101.—Virtually negative: quod enim tam infidum mare quam blanditiae principum? (= nullum tam infidum mare, etc.), Plin. Pan. 66.—With *comp.* pregn. (very rare): istam dextram non tam in bellis et proeliis quam in promissis et fide firmiorem, i. e. *whose superior trustworthiness is not so much in wars*, etc., Cic. Deiot. 3, 8: vectigal ex agro eorum capimus, quod nobis non tam fructu jucundius est, quam ultione, Liv. 28, 39, 13. —(β) With *quam* in *subst.-clause:* quicquid mali hic Pisistratus non fecerit, tam gratum est quam si alium facere prohibuerit, Cic. Att. 8, 16, 2.—Negatively: juris interpretatio, quae non tam mihi molesta sit propter laborem quam quod dicendi cogitationem auferat, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 12.—Virtually negative: quid autem tam exiguum quam est munus hoc eorum qui consuluntur? Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14.—(γ) With *quam* in *adverb.-clause:* cupam facito tam crassam quam modioli postulant, Cato, R. R. 21, 1: si era mea sciat tam socordem esse quam sum, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 5: tua est imago: tam consimili'st quam potest, id. Men. 5, 9, 4: sororem tam similem quam lacte lacti est, id. Mil. 2, 2, 87.—**B.** Tam with *adv.:* tam . . . quam = *as (so) . . . as;* negatively = *not so . . . as.* **1.** Comparing an *adv.* with another *adv.* or *adverb. clause:* satin' istuc mihi exquisitum est . . . ? *Ar.* Tam satis quam numquam hoc invenies secus, *with as full certainty as that you will never find this otherwise*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 106.—Virtually negative: quis umquam obeundi negotii studio tam brevi tempore tot loca adire potuit, quam celeriter Cn. Pompejo duce tanti belli impetus navigavit? Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 34. —After *quam:* nam dictaturam quam pertinaciter ei deferebat populus, tam constanter repulit, Vell 2, 89, 5 (the repetition of the adverb is especially frequent in tam diu . . . quam diu; v. tamdiu).—**2.** The adverb understood after *quam:* sed tu novisti fidicinam? *Tr.* Tam facile quam me (quam facile me novi), Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 72: tam facile vinces quam pirum volpes comest, id. Most. 3, 1, 26: tam hercle certe quam ego ted, ac tu me vides, id. Merc. 1, 2, 77: tam audacter (ibis intro) quam domum ad te, id. Truc. 1, 2, 109: tam facile quam tu arbitraris, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 10: tam cito evertetur quam navis, etc., id. Rep. 1, 34, 51: nihil tam cito redditur quam a speculo imago, Sen. Q. N. 1, 4, 2.—Negatively: (ira) quia non tam cito in alium quam vult erumpit, Sen. Ira, 1, 19, 4.—Virtually negative (very freq.): quasi vero quidquam sit tam valde, quam nihil sapere, vulgare, Cic. Div. 2, 39, 81.—With *sup. adv.:* quam potes tam verba confer maxime ad compendium = *as much as you can* (hence the idiomatic expression: quam maxime = *as much as possible*), Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 184.—**C.** With *verbs:* tam . . . quam = *as much . . . as, as well . . . as;* negatively: non tam . . . quam, *not so much . . . as.* **1.** One verb compared with another: nam quod edit tam duim quam perduim, *for what he can eat I would give as much as lose*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 6: vellem tam domestica ferre possem quam ista contemnere, Cic. Att. 13, 20, 4: utinam tam non pigeat ista facere quam non displicebit, Quint. 2, 5, 17: Tyrus et ipsa tam movetur quam diluitur, Sen. Q. N. 6, 26, 5.—Negatively: fit quoque enim interdum ut non tam concurrere nubes frontibus adversis possint quam de latere ire, Lucr. 6, 115.—**2.** The same verb repeated or understood after *quam;* the compared terms being, (α) Nouns or pronouns: tam mihi quam illi libertatem hostilis eripuit manus; tam ille apud nos servit quam ego hic apud te servio, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 61: tam hic scit me habere (pecuniam) quam egomet (i. e. scio), id. Aul. 3, 6, 12: quam tu filium tuum, tam me pater me meus desiderat, id. Capt. 2, 2, 6: tam huic loqui licere oportet quam isti, id. Cas. 2, 6, 58: tam tibi istuc credo quam mihi, id. Ep. 1, 2, 25: haec tibi tam sunt defendenda quam moenia, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 137: tam moveor quam tu, Luculle, id. ib. 2, 46, 141: tamque id . . . tuendum conservandumque nobis est quam illud, etc., id. Off. 3, 4, 17: amurcam periti agricolae tam in doliis condunt quam oleum aut vinum (*as well as*), Varr. R. R. 1, 61: tam naturā putarem vitam hominis sustentari quam vitis, quam arboris, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 56: sicut pueris, qui tam parentibus amissis flebunt quam nucibus, Sen. Ira, 1, 12, 4: meliorque tam sibi quam aliis faciendus (est), id. ib. 1, 15, 1: tam solstitium quam aequinoctium suos dies rettulit (i. e. solstitium tam rettulit dies quam rettulit aequinoctium), id. Q. N. 3, 16, 3: quoniam orationis tam ornatus quam perspicuitas aut in singulis verbis est aut in pluribus positus (i. e. ornatus tam positus est quam perspicuitas), Quint. 8, 3, 15.—This construction passes into mere co-ordination: tam vera quam falsa cernimus, *as well . . . as*, almost = *both . . . and*, Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 111: repentina res, quia quam causam nullam tam ne fidem quidem habebat (= ut causam nullam, sic ne fidem quidem; cf. sic), Liv. 8, 27, 10; so Sall. J. 31, 16; id. H. 1, 41, 24 Dietsch; cf. Liv. 33, 17, 9; Sen. Q. N. 4, 13, 4.—Negatively: non tam meāpte causā Laetor quam illius, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 8: nihil est quod tam obtundat elevetque aegritudinem . . . quam meditatio condicionis humanae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 16, 34: quae compararat non tam suae delectationis causā quam ad invitationes adventusque nostrorum hominum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 83: cujus me facti paenituit non tam propter periculum meum quam propter vitia multa quae, id. Fam. 7, 3, 2: quā nullā in re tam utor quam in hac civili et publicā, id. Att. 2, 17, 2: neque eos tam istius hominis perditi subita laetitia quam hominis amplissimi nova gratulatio movebat, id. Verr. 1, 8, 21: Iliensibus Rhoeteum addiderunt, non tam ob recentia ulla merita quam originum memoriā, Liv. 38, 39, 10.—(β) *Object-inff.:* qualis est istorum oratio qui omnia non tam esse quam videri volunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 14, 44: quid enim tam pugnat, quam non modo miserum, sed omnino quidquam esse qui non sit, id. Tusc. 1, 7, 13: virtute ipsā non tam multi praediti esse quam videri volunt, id. Lael. 26, 98.—(γ) *Subject-inff.* or *dependent clauses:* ego illud argentum tam paratum filio Scio esse, quam me hunc scipionem contui (= tam scio, argentum paratum esse, quam scio me, etc.), Plaut. As. 1, 1, 109: Parmenonis tam scio esse hanc techinam quam me vivere, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 51: tam teneor dono quam si dimittar onustus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 18: Acrisium Tam violasse deum quam non agnosse nepotem Paenitet, Ov. M. 4, 613: tam perdis operam cum illi irasceris, quam cum illum alteri precaris iratum, Sen. Ira, 2, 30, 2.—Negatively (so most freq.): nihil est quod tam deceat quam in omni re gerendā servare constantiam, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 125: eundum igitur est, nec tam ut belli quam ut fugae socii simus, id. Att. 9, 2, a, 3: nec tam quaerendum est, dolor malumne sit, quam firmandus animus ad dolorem ferendum, id. Tusc. 2, 12, 28: non tam ut prosim causis elaborare soleo, quam ut ne quid obsim, id. Or. 2, 72, 295: cum ego te non tam vitandi laboris mei causā quam quia tuā id interesse arbitrarer, hortatus essem, id. Top. 1, 2: auxilia convenerant non tam Vejentium gratiā concitata, quam quod in spem ventum erat, etc., Liv. 2, 44, 7: Boji defecerunt, nec tam ob veteres in populum Romanum iras, quam quod, etc., id. 21, 25, 2.—So with *causal clauses*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24; id. Or. 3, 30, 119; id. Sest. 64, 135; Liv. 8, 19, 3.—(δ) With *quam* in *adverb.-clause:* tam confido quam poti'st, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 1; and in Cicero's epistolary style, tam esse with predicative force (like ita esse, sic esse; v. sic): atque ego haec tam esse quam audio non puto (= tam male esse), Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 9.—(ε) Tam with a *neg.* is sometimes followed by *sed* with an independent clause, instead of a comp. clause: quidam autem non tam id reprehendunt, si remissius agatur, sed tantum studium tamque multam operam ponendam in eo non arbitrantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 1 Madv. ad loc.; cf.: quae (suaviloquentia) quidem non tam est in plerisque . . . sed est ea laus eloquentiae certe maxima, id. Brut. 15, 58.—**D.** With *esse* and *predic. noun:* tam ea est quam poti'st nostra erilis concubina, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 47: equidem tam sum servos quam tu, id. Capt. 3, 4, 11: tam ego homo sum quam tu, id. As. 2, 4, 83: nam id nobis tam flagitium'st quam illa Non facere, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 68: tam es tu judex quam ego senator, Cic. Rab. Post. 7, 17: tam sum amicus rei publicae quam qui maxime, id. Fam. 5, 2, 6.—With *prep.* and its case as predicate: tam hoc quidem tibi in proclivi quam imber quando pluit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 86: qui non defendit, nec obsistit, si potest, injuriae, tam est in vitio quam si parentes, etc., deserat, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 23.—Negatively: nihil est tam contra naturam quam turpitudo, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 35. —**E.** With *quasi* in place of *quam:* tam a me pudica est quasi soror mea sit, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 51.—**F.** Quam . . . tam with *compp.* = quanto . . . tanto or quo . . . eo (ante-class. and poet.): quam magis aerumna urget, tam magis ad malefaciendum viget, Enn. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 15 (Trag. Rel. v. 303 Vahl.): quam magis adspecto, tam magis est nimbata, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 138: magis quam id reputo, tam magis uror quae meus filius turbavit, id. Bacch. 5, 1, 5: quam magis te in altum capessis, tam aestus te in portum refert, id. As. 1, 3, 6: quo quaeque magis sunt aspera semina eorum, Tam magis in somnis eadem saevire necessust, Lucr. 4, 999: quae quanto magis inter se perplexa coibant, Tam magis expressa ea quae mare . . . efficerent, id. 5, 453: tam magis illa fremens et tristibus effera flammis, Quam magis effuso crudescunt sanguine pugnae, Verg. A. 7, 787.—With *quanto* for *quam:* quanto magis aetheris aestus cogebant terram, Tam magis, etc., Lucr. 5, 484. —With *rel. adv.* for *quam:* verum ubicumque magis denso sunt agmine nubes, tam magis hinc . . . fremitus fit, Lucr. 6, 99.—Ellips of *tam:* quam magis specto, minus placet mihi hominis facies, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 19.—**G.** Quam . . . tam with *superll.* = quanto . . . tanto or quo . . . eo (mostly ante-class; cf. the class: ut quisque maxime . . . ita maxime): quam citissime conficies, tam maxime expediet, Cato, R. R. 64 (65): oleum quam diutissime in amurcā erit, tam deterrimum erit, id. ib. 64 (65): quam acerbissima olea oleum facies, tam oleum optumum erit, id. ib. 65 (66): quam plurimum

erit, tam citissime canus fiet, id. ib 157 (158) *med.:* quam ad probos propinquitate proxume te adjunxeris, tam optumum est, Plaut Aul. 2, 2, 59· quam maxime huic vana haec suspicio erit, tam facillime patris pa cem in leges conficiet suas, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 44: quam vos facillime agitis, quam estis maxume Potentes, dites, fortunati, nobiles: tam maxime vos aequo animo aequa no scere Oportet, id Ad. 3, 4, 56: quam paucis simos reliqueris, tam optimi fiunt in alien do, Varr. R. R. 2, 9: quam quisque pessume fecit, tam maxume tutus est, Sall J. 31, 14. —**H.** With *quam* in immediate succession (to be distinguished from the *conj* tamquam, *as if*) nam, si a mare abstinuissem, tam quam hoc uterer (= tam illo uterer quam hoc), Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 26: tam quam proserpens bestia (iste) est bilinguis et sce lestus (= tam bilinguis quam, etc.), id. Pers. 2, 4, 28· esne tu huic amicus? *To* Tam quam di omnes qui caelum colunt, id. ib 4, 4, 32 vide, homo ut hominem noveris. *Sy* Tam quam me, id. Trin. 4, 2, 68· nostine? *Da* Tam quam te, Ter Phorm. 1. 2, 15 (for tam diu, with or without quam, quam diu, etc., v. tamdiu)

II. With a *comp clause* understood. **A.** With a *comp clause* to be supplied from a preceding sentence: quae faciliora sunt philosophis . . . quia tam graviter cadere non possunt (sc. quam alii), Cic. Off 1, 21, 73: cur corporis curandi causâ quaesita sit ars, animi autem medicina nec tam de siderata sit. . , nec tam culta (i. e quam corporis medicina), id. Tusc. 3, 1, 1: nihil umquam tam eleganter explicabunt (i. e quam Plato), id. ib 1, 23, 55 non conturbat me expectatio tua, etsi nihil est eis, qui placere volunt, tam adversarium, id. Ac. 2, 4, 10: sed ea (plebs) nequaquam tam laeta Quinctium vidit (i e quam ejus amici), Liv 3, 26, 12. nec minora consequi potuit (Maecenas); sed non tam concupivit (sc quam Agrippa), Vell. 2, 88, 2: nec tibi tam longis opus est ambagibus usquam, nec me tam multam hic operam consu mere par est (i e quam consumere opus sit, si haec tractare velim), Lucr. 6, 1079; so, tam gratia est (colloq) = non accipio, sed tam gratia est quam esset si acciperem, *I thank you just as much; no, thank you* · bene vocas (ad prandium): tam gratia'st, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 36· cenabis apud me *Ep* Locata'st opera nunc quidem: tam gratia'st, id. Stich. 3, 2, 18 quin tu, quidquid opus'st, audacter imperas? *Ps* Tam gratia'st Bene est tibi; nolo tibi molestos esse nos, id. Ps. 2, 4, 23 (in this formula, however, tam is explained by some as a shortened form for tamen; cf. Brix ad Plaut. Men. 386, and v. IV. infra) —**B.** With a general *comp clause* understood (= sic, ita), *so (so much) as I do, as you do, as he did, as I said before, as he is, as you are,* etc **1.** With *adjj* · ut vos servem sedulo, quos tam grandi sim mercatus pecunia, *have bought you at so high a price,* i e *as I have,* Plaut Capt. 2, 2, 8 qui nummi exciderunt quod terram sic obtuere? quid vos maestos tam tristisque conspicor? (sc *as I do, as you are*), id. Bacch. 4, 4, 17: equi dem miror, tam catam, tam doctam te et bene eductam, non scire stulte facere, id. Most 1, 3, 29 ordine cum videas tam certo multa creari, Lucr 5, 735· deus ille fuit qui ista in tam tranquillo et tam clarâ luce lo cavit, id. 5, 12· quorsum igitur tam mul ta de voluptate? Cic Sen. 12, 44 ut mihi quidem, qui tam magno animo fuerit innocens damnatus esse videatur, id. Tusc. 1, 42, 100 inter ista tam magnifica verba tamque praeclara, id. Fin. 2, 23, 77: quis est qui complet aures meas tantus et tam dulcis sonus? *as I hear,* id. Rep 6, 18, 18 tollite hanc: nullam tam pravae sententiae causam reperietis, id. Phil. 14, 1, 3. et tamen veremur ut hoc quod a tam mul tis perferatur natura patiatur? (*as it is,* sc. *suffered*), id. Tusc. 2, 20, 46. ut tam in praecipitem locum non debeat se sapiens com mittere, id. Ac 2, 21, 68· tam necessario tempore, tam propinquis hostibus, *at so urgent a time as this,* Caes. B G 1, 16, 6 supra triginta quinque milia hostium fue rant, ex quibus tam exigua pars pugnae su perfuit, Liv. 39, 31, 14 tam constantem defensionem Scipionis universus senatus comprobavit, Val. Max. 3, 7, 1· ceterum . . . ne tam praeclara lex . . . oblitteraretur, id. 2, 8, 1· qui tam crudelem tyrannum occideret, id 3, 1, 2. ne illo quidem tam misero tamque luctuoso tempore civitas nostra virtutis suae oblita est, id. 3, 2, 7: tam contraria est pestis, Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 136· tam parvo distat ibi tanta rerum naturae diversitas, id. 5, 11, 12, § 65; so, *tamne* (cf. sicine): tamne indignus videar? Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 77 —And with *sup* · nondum erat vestris tam gravissimis tamque multis judiciis concisus, *of so great weight,* Cic Phil 12, 5, 11 —**2.** With *adv* · alienus quom ejus incommodum tam aegre feras, quid me patrem par facere est? Plaut Capt. 1, 2. 37: quid est negotii quod tu tam subito domo abeas? id. Am 1, 3, 4. unde ego nunc tam subito huic argentum inveniam mi ser? Ter. Phorm 3, 3, 1: quia (anima cum corpore) tam conjuncta atque leniter apta'st, Lucr 5, 559: jam mallem Cerberum metueres quam ista tam inconsiderata diceres, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: ista tam aperte et per versa et falsa, id. Ac. 2, 18, 60: cum ex eo quaereretur cur tam diu vellet esse in vitâ, id. Sen. 5, 13. me pudet tam cito de sen tentiâ esse dejectum, id. Tusc. 2, 5, 14: etsi hoc quidem est in vitio, dissolutionem na turae tam valde perhorrescere, id. Fin. 5, 11, 31: an melius fuerit rationem non dari omnino, quam tam munifice et tam largi ter, *as I have shown,* id. N D 3, 27, 69· nam quod jus civile tam vehementer amplexus es, id. Or 1, 55, 274: quid tu, inquit, tam mane? id. Rep 1, 9, 14: cur hunc tam temere (*as mentioned before*) quisquam ab officio discessurum judicaret? Caes. B G 1, 40: quod suâ victoriâ tam insolenter gloriarentur, id ib 1, 14· cum tam procul a finibus Macedoniae absint, Liv. 39, 27, 6. non digna exempla quae tam breviter (*as I am going to do*) nisi majoribus urgerer, referrentur, Val. Max. 2, 7, 5: qualis esset quem tam diu tamque valde timuissent, Nep Eum. 11, 2, and with *sup:* tam maturrime comparavisse, Cato ap Charis. p 184 P —With *adverb abl.:* tam crepu sculo fere ut amant, Plaut. Fragm. ap Varr. L. L. 7, 77; cf.: tam vesperi, Ter. Heaut 1, 1, 15; v. III. B 3 infra.—**3.** With *verbs* · ut, ni meum gnatum tam amem, tua jam virgis latera lacerentur probe, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 10 quid, cedo, te, obsecro, tam abhorret hilaritudo? id. Cist. 1, 1, 55: quid tam properas? id. Pers. 4, 6, 11: cum te vi deo nostrae familiae Tam ex animo factum velle (= te tam velle nostrae familiae ex animo factum), Ter Ad. 5, 7, 21: age, quae so, ne tam obfirma te, Chreme, id. Heaut. 5, 5, 8: non pol temere'st quod tu tam times, id. Phorm 5, 8 (9), 9: *Sy* Eamus, namque hic properat in Cyprum *Sa* Ne tam quidem, implying a corresponding gesture, id. Ad. 2, 4, 14: quam si explica visset, non tam haesitaret, i. e *as he does,* Cic Fin. 2, 6, 18 —Sometimes with an *adv* to be supplied: quid ergo hanc, quaeso, tractas tam (= tam male, or implying a corresponding gesture), Plaut Cas. 4, 4, 31: Graecos in eo reprehendit quod mare tam secuti sunt (= tam vulgo or tam temere), Cic Att 6, 2, 3; cf. id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 9; v I. C 2 *b,* supra. — With *esse* and *predic noun:* numquam ego te tam esse matulam credidi, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 72 —**4.** Preceded and strengthened by a demonstrative adjective (order 1. demonstr, 2 tam, 3 ad jective, 4. noun; or, 1. demonstr, 2. noun, 3 tam, 4 adjective) (*α*) After hic· etiamne haec tam parva civitas, tam procul a manibus tuis remota, praedae tibi et quae stui fuit? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 37, § 85: hunc hominem tam crudelem, tam sceleratum, tam nefarium nolunt judicare, id. ib 2, 2, 31, § 77· hunc tamen hominem tam audacem, tam nefarium, tam nocentem, id. Clu. 14, 42 haec mea oratio tam longa aut tam alte repetita, id. Sest. 13, 31: in hoc tam exiguo vitae curriculo, id. Arch 11, 28: hanc tam taetram, tam horribilem tamque infestam rei publicae pestem, id. Cat. 1, 5, 11: in hac *tam clarâ re publicâ natus,* id. Rep 1, 19, 31: hanc rem publicam tam praeclare fun datam, id. Par 1, 2, 10: haec tam crebra Etruriae concilia, Liv 5, 5, 8: in his tam parvis atque tam nullis, Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 2 quorsum haec tam putida tendant, Hor S 2, 7, 21 hac tam prosperâ pugnâ nuntiatâ, Curt. 3, 11, 16 —(*β*) After ille· ille homo tam locuples, tam honestus, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 6, § 11· illud argentum tam praeclarum ac tam nobile, id. ib 2, 4. 20, § 44· illud tam grave bellum, Val. Max. 5, 6, ext 1: ne illo quidem tam misero tamque luctuoso tempore, id. 3, 2, 7 —(*γ*) After iste. tamenne ista tam absurda defendes? Cic. N. D 1, 29, 81: ista admonitio tua tam accurata, id. Att. 6, 1, 20: quae est ista tam infesta ira? Liv. 7, 30, 15: iste tam justus hostis, tam misericors victor, Curt. 4, 10, 34.—(*δ*) After id ipsum· id ipsum tam mite ac tam moderatum imperium, Liv. 1, 48, 9 —(*ε*) After tot· jacere necesse sit tot tam nobiles disciplinas, Cic. Ac. 2, 48, 147: tot tam valida oppida, Liv. 5, 54, 5· tot tam opulenti tyranni regesque, id. 25, 24, 13: inter tot tam effrenatarum gentium arma, id. 21, 9, 3. tot tam praeclaris imperatoribus uno bello absumptis, id. 28, 28, 12; 25, 27, 13; 26, 13, 17; cf.: cum tot ac tam validae eluctandae manus essent, id. 24, 26, 13; 8, 12, 4.—(*ζ*) After hic talis: da operam ut hunc talem, tam jucundum, tam excellentem virum videas, Cic. Fam 16, 21, 3

III. As demonstr *adv* of intensity, correlative with *ut, that,* and its equivalents (qui, quin); so only with *adjj* and *advv* (not with verbs) **A.** Without a negation (= ita, adeo; rare before the Aug period): ni erit tam sincerum (tergum), ut quivis dicat ampullarius Optumum esse operi faciundo corium et sincerissimum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 51: quae (maturitas) mihi tam jucunda est ut, quo propius ad mortem accedam, quasi terram videre videar, Cic Sen. 19, 71. de qua tam variae sunt doctissimorum hominum sententiae, ut magno argumento esse debeat, etc., id. N. D 1, 1, 1. ad eum pervenit tam opportuno tempore, ut simul Domitiani exercitus pulvis cerneretur, et primi antecursores Scipionis viderentur, Caes. B C 3, 36: tam parandus ad dimicandum animus, ut, etc, id. B G 2, 21· tamen tam evidens numen rebus adfuit Romanis, ut putem, etc., Liv 5, 51, 4· infimam plebem natura ipsa tam abjecto tamque imo loco collocavit ut nulla ratione erigi aut sublevari possit, Ps. Cic Cons 6, 22: tam multa sunt, tamque misera quae perferunt ut nemo sit quin mori saepis sime cupiat, id. ib 16, 59· quem constat tam certâ acie luminum usum esse ut a Lilybaeo portu Carthaginienses egredientes classes intueretur, Val. Max. 1, 8, ext 14: tam alacri animo suos ad id proelium cohortatus est ut diceret· Sic prandete, etc, id. 3, 2, ext 3: in Theophrasto tam est lo quendi nitor ille divinus (= tam divinus est) ut ex eo nomen quoque traxisse videatur, Quint. 10, 1, 83. (Scipio) bellum in Africam transtulit, tam lentus ut opinionem luxuriae segnitiaeque malignis da ret, Sen. Ira, 1, 11, 6; id Q N. 1, 15, 5; 3, 21, 1· tam parvulis in faucibus . . . ut non sit dubium, etc, Plin 10, 29, 43, § 82: ipsum Macedonem tam graviter pal ma percussit ut paene concideret, Plin. Ep 3, 14, 7 —**B.** With a negation, or in a ques tion implying a negation **1.** Before *ut* (very freq in the class. period; cf. adeo, poet., e g Hor Ep 1, 1, 39) numquam tam dices commode ut tergum meum Tuam in fidem committam, Ter Hec 1, 2, 33 non tam viva tamen, calidus queat ut fieri fons, Lucr 6, 887· quis umquam praedo fuit tam nefarius, quis pirata tam barbarus ut, etc, Cic Rosc Am 50, 146 non sum tam stul tus, ut te usurâ falsi gaudii frui velim, id. Fam 6, 12, 1· nec, cum id faciebamus tam eramus amentes ut explorata nobis esset victoria, id. ib 6, 1, 3 non essem tam in urbanus ac paene inhumanus uti in eo gravarer quod vos cupere sentirem, id. Or. 2, 90, 365. non puto tam expeditum negotium futurum ut non habeat aliquid morae, id. Att 13, 31, 1 nec vero eram tam indoctus ignarusque rerum ut frangerer animo propter, etc, id. Phil. 2, 15, 37 quis tam demens ut sui voluntate maereat? id. Tusc 3, 29, 71, so id. Off 3, 20, 82, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 2; id. Phil. 3, 4, 10: non enim proferremus vino oppressos . . tam absurde, ut tum dicere mus, etc, id. Ac 2, 17, 53· non se tam barbarum ut non sciret, etc., Caes. B G 1, 44, 17: nulli sunt tam feri et sui juris affectus ut non disciplinâ perdomentur, Sen Ira, 2, 12, 3: nemo tam divos habuit faventes, crastinum ut posset sibi polliceri, id. Thyest 619 —**2.** With a negation (esp nemo), followed by qui (= ut is, class and freq); nec quisquam sit tam opulentus qui mihi obsistat in viâ,

Plaut Curc 2 3, 5 generi lenonio Num quam deus ullus tam benignus fuit, qui fuerit propitius, id. Pers 4, 4 34 an ille tam esset stultus qui mihi mille nummum crederet? id Trin 4, 2 42 nemo inventus est tam amens, qui illud argentum tam praeclarum ac tam nobile eriperet, nemo tam audax qui posceret, nemo tam impudens qui postularet ut venderet, Cic Verr 2, 4, 20, § 44 nemo Agrigenti neque aetate tam affecta neque viribus tam infirmis fuit, qui non illa nocte surrexerit, id. ib 2, 4, 43, § 95 nemo est tam senex qui se annum non putet posse vivere, id. Sen 7, 24 nihil tam absurde dici potest, quod non dicatur ab aliquo philosophorum, id Div 2, 58, 119 nulla gens tam immanis umquam fuit in qua tam crudelis hostis patriae sit inventus, id Sull 27, 76 quae est anus tam delira quae timeat ista? id. Tusc 1, 21, 48 ecquem tam amentem esse putas qui illud quo vescatur deum esse credat? id N D 3, 16, 41 sed neque tam docti tum erant, ad quorum judicium elaboraret, et sunt, etc, id Fin 1,3,7, so id Sen 19,67, id Lael 7,23, id.Tusc 1,6,11, 1,15,33, 2,17,41, id Sest 14 32, id Fin. 2, 20, 63, id Fam 9, 2, 2, id. Off 2,6,16 neque tam remisso animo quis quam fuit qui ea nocte conquierit, Caes. B C 1, 21 in bello nihil tam leve est quod non magnae interdum rei momentum faciat, Liv 25, 18, 3 ut nemo tam humilis esset cui non aditus ad eum pateret, Nep Milt 8, 4 ecquid esse tam saevum potest quod superet illum? Sen Thyest 196 — **3.** With a negation, followed by *quin* (=ut is non, class and freq) nec sacrum nec tam profanum quidquam est quin ibi ilico adsit, Plaut Merc 2, 3, 27 nihil mihi tam parvi est quin me id pigeat perdere, id Pers 4, 6, 8 nec quisquam est tam ingenio duro, neque tam firmo pectore quin sibi faciat bene, id As 5, 2, 94 numquam tam mane egredior, neque tam vesperi Domum revortor, quin te conspicer Fodere, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 15 nil tam difficile'st quin quaerendo investigari possiet, id ib 4, 2, 8 ut nullus umquam dies tam magna tempestate fuerit, quin solem homines viderint, Cic Verr 2, 5, 10, § 26 numquam tam male est Siculis quin aliquid facete et commode dicant, id ib 2, 4, 43, § 95 nemo est tam afflictus quin possit navare aliquid et efficere, id. Fam. 6, 1, 7 ut nemo tam ferus fuerit, quin ejus causam lacrimarit, Nep Alcib 6 4

IV. Tam, ante class, sometimes = tamen antiqui tam etiam pro tamen usi sunt, Fest. p 360 bene cum facimus, tam male cupimus , quamquam estis nihili, tam ecastor simul vobis consului, Titin ap Fest l l, so, etsi illi aliter nos faciant quam aequom sit, tam pol noxiae nequid magis sit nostrum officium meminisse decet, Plaut Stich 1, 1, 44 Fleck, Ritschl tam si nihil usus esset, jam non dicerem, id Merc 4, 3, 32 Ritschl, v Prol Trin p 14 ib, Brix ad Plaut Men 2, 3, 36, Curt in Rhein Mus 6, 84, 6, 93, but cf contra, Corss. Beitr p 272 sqq

V. In the dialect of Praeneste tam modo, *just now* (= modo) ilico hic ante ostium, Tam modo, inquit Praenestinus Plaut Trin 3, 1, 8 Brix ad loc, cf Fest s v tammodo, p 359, Ritschl, opusc 2, 372

* **tăma,** ae, *f*, *a kind of swelling of the feet and legs* tama dicitur, cum labore viae sanguis in crura descendit et tumorem facit, Fest p 360 Müll, Lucil ap Fest l l

Tamarici, ōrum, *m*, *a people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the river Tamaris*, Plin 4, 20, 34, § 111, Mel 3, 1, 8, cf Plin 31, 2, 18, § 23

tămărix, icis, *f*, *a tamarisk, tamarisk shrub*, Col 8, 15, 4, Luc. 9, 916 — Called also **tămărīcē,** Plin 13, 21, 37, § 116, 24, 9, 41, § 67, and **tămăriscus,** Pall Nov 8, 1

Tămăsŏs, i, *f*, = Ταμασος, *an ancient city of Cyprus*, Plin 5, 31, 35, § 130 — Hence, **Tămăsēus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Tamasus* ager, Ov M 10, 644

tam-dĭū (also separately, **tam diu;** and less correctly, **tandiu**), *adv*, *so long, for so long a time* **I.** With *comp clause* understood (cf tam, II B) quid illaec nunc tam diu intus Remoratur? *as long as she does*, Plaut Cas 4, 3, 10 haud quid quam est quod cupiam tam diu, id. Curc 1, 3, 15 quid tam intus fuisse te dicam diu? id. Mil. 4, 5, 2 quid illic tam diu restitisti? id Most 3, 2, 100 credo ego miseram fuisse Penelopam quae tam diu viro suo caruit, id Stich 1, 1 2 sed quid haec hic autem tam diu ante aedes stetit? id Truc 2, 3, 14 in ludo qui fuisti tam diu, id As 1, 3, 73 ubi te oblectasti tam diu? Ter Hec 1, 2, 9 quae tam permansit diu, id. ib 3, 1, 25 abs te tam diu nihil litterarum? Cic Att 1, 2, 1 te abfuisse tam diu a nobis dolui, id Fam 2, 1, 2 ducenti ferme et decem anni colliguntur tam diu Germania vincitur, *for so long a time as this has Germany been defeated*, Tac G 37 — **II.** As antecedent of a temporal clause, introduced by quam diu (diu repeated, cf tam, I B 2), quam, dum, quoad tam diu quam diu, etc, *as long as* **A.** By *quam diu* (both clauses take the same tense, and if in past time, the *perf indic*) ego tam diu requiesco quam diu aut ad te scribo aut tuas litteras lego, Cic Att 9, 4, 1 ratio tam diu potens est, quam diu deducta est ab affectibus, Sen Ira, 1, 7, 3 (Verres) tam diu in imperio suo classem vidit quam diu convivium ejus praetervecta est, Cic Verr 2, 5, 33, § 86 (Bibulus) se oppido munitissimo tam diu tenuit quam diu in provincia Parthi fuerunt, id Fam 12 19, 2 quorum (oratorum) quam diu mansit imitatio, tam diu genus illud dicendi vixit, id. Or 2, 23, 94 cur ea (signa) quam diu alium praetorem de te in judicium iturum putasti, tam diu domi fuerunt? id Verr 2, 1, 19, § 51 ignominia illa tam diu in illo homine fuit, quam diu iste in provinciā mansit, id ib 2, 2, 27, § 67 manebit ergo amicitia tam diu, quam diu sequetur utilitas, id Fin 2, 24, 78 qui urcus, cum recipit salem tam diu jam torretur, quam diu stipitum edit, Col 12, 21, 2 — With *subj* tam diu discendum est, quam diu nescias, Sen Ep 76, 3, cf Cic Tusc 3, 31, 75, id Verr 2, 1, 9, § 25 — **B.** By *quam* Hortensius vix it tam diu quam licuit in civitate bene beateque vivere, Cic Brut 1, 4 M Piso tenuit locum tam diu quam ferre potuit laborem, id ib 67, 236 — **C.** By *dum* Claudius usus est hoc Cupidine tam diu dum forum dis immortalibus habuit ornatum, *only so long*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 3, § 6 Gracchus tam diu laudabitur dum memoria rerum Romanarum manebit, id. Off 2, 12, 43 eas litteras cum lego, minus mihi turpis videor, sed tam diu dum lego, id Att 9, 6, 5 (Bajae nostrae) tam diu dum tu ades sunt oblitae sui, id Fam 9, 12, 1 — With *subj* ne tam diu quidem dominus erit, dum ex eis (servis) de patris morte quaeratur? Cic Rosc Am 28, 78, id Sen 12, 41, id. Tusc 5, 33, 96 — **D.** By *quoad* (very rare) tam diu autem velle debebis quoad te, quantum proficias, non poenitebit, Cic Off 1, 1, 2 — **E.** By *donec* (very rare) tam diu incenditur, donec, etc, Col 12, 18, 6 tam diu deferuntur atque incerta sunt, donec in solido resederunt, Sen Q N 6, 9 3, 3, 15, 5 — **F.** By *ut* (very rare) (Antiochus) didicit apud Philonem tam diu, ut constaret diutius didicisse neminem, Cic Ac 2, 22, 69 quae inductio ante tam diu subigenda est, ut rutrum mundum levemus, Pall. 1, 15

tămĕ, v tam *init*

tămen, *adv* [perh from tam and en, Corss Ausspr 1, 842, but cf Rib Lat Part p 27 sqq] *notwithstanding, nevertheless, for all that, however, yet, still*, etc **I.** In gen **A.** With a corresp concessive or conditional particle (*quamquam, quamvis, etsi, etiamsi, tametsi licet, si, ut, cum*, etc, tamen stands at the beginning of the clause or after a prominent word, cf certe, nihilo minus) **1.** With *quamquam* verumtamen quamquam abest a culpā, suspitione tamen non caret, Cic Rosc Am 20, 55. quamquam me vester honos vigilare jubet, tamen, etc, id. Agr 2, 28, 77, id Imp Pomp 1, 1, 12, 34, id Cat 2, 9, 19, 3, 12, 29 — **2.** With *quamvis* quamvis sit magna (exspectatio) tamen eam vinces, Cic Rep 1, 23, 37 — **3.** With *etsi* etsi abest maturitas aetatis jam tamen, etc, Cic Fam 6, 18, 4, cf sed tamen etsi omnium causā, quos commendo, velle debeo, tamen, etc, id ib 13, 71 — **4.** With *tametsi* tametsi miserum est, tamen, etc, Cic Rosc Am 20, 55 tam etsi ille venerit, tamen, id Imp Pomp 5, 13, 17, 51, Sall. C 3, 2, Caes B G 1, 30, 7, 43, and v tametsi, II — **5.** With *etiam si* etiamsi natura abripuit, virtus tamen, etc., Cic. Rep 1, 16, 25, id. Caecin 21, 59, id. Div 2, 64, 131 etiam si ab hoste defendant, tamen, id. Imp Pomp 5, 13 — **6.** With *licet* licet tibi significarim, ut ad me venires tamen intellego, etc, Cic Att 3 12, 3 — **7.** With *ut* equidem, ut verum esset tamen arbitrarer, etc., Cic. Rep 1, 6, 11 — **8.** With *si* si taceo, interi tamen, Plaut Mil 2, 3, 36 si Massilienses per delectos cives reguntur, inest tamen in ea conditione, etc, Cic Rep 1, 27, 43 si ipsa minus honestas, contumelia tamen, etc., id Part Or 26, 92 si omnes deos hominesque celare possimus, nihil tamen, etc, id Off 3, 8 *fin*, id. Imp Pomp 17, 50, id Cat. 3, 3, 7 si nullus erit pulvis, tamen excute nullum, Ov A A. 1, 151, Curt 5, 8, 15, 7, 5, 42 — **9.** With *cum* cum ea consecutus nondum eram tamen, etc, Cic. Fam 3, 7, 5, id Rep 1, 10, 16 cui (senatus auctoritati) cum Cato et Canini us intercessissent, tamen est perscripta, id Fam 1, 2, 4 — **B.** Without correl particle retraham ad me illud argentum tamen, Ter Heaut 4, 2, 11 Divitiacus dixit, scire se illa esse vera, sese tamen amore fraterno commoveri, Caes B G 1 20 expellitur ex oppido Gergovia, non destitit tamen, id ib 7, 4 equites conflixerunt, tamen ut nostri superiores fuerint, id ib 5, 15 propterea quod reliquis tamen fugae facultas daretur, Sequanis vero, etc, *at least*, id ib 1, 32, so, neque recordatur illi ipsi tam infelici imperatori patuisse tamen portus Africae, Liv 28, 43, 17 quo, defendente nullo, tamen armatis adscendere esset difficile, Hirt B G 8, 33, Sall C 20, 12, Curt 4, 4, 21, 4, 6, 28 semper Ajax fortis, fortissimus tamen in furore, Cic. Tusc 4, 23, 52 qui plusque fore dicant in pluribus consilii quam in uno, et eandem tamen aequitatem, id Rep 1, 35, 55 id ipsum tam mite ac tam moderatum imperium tamen, quia unius esset, deponere eum in animo habuisse quidam auctores sunt Liv 1 48, 9 et Philippus minime, quin rebellandum esset, dubius, quia tamen immaturae ad id vires erant, ad moram, etc, id 39, 35, 2 Weissenb (dub) haec e pectoribus altis et eruditis orta sunt, illud tamen non minus admirabile, quod servilis animus cepit, Val Max 3, 3, 7 — Emphat, beginning a sentence tamen contemptus abs te, haec habui in memoriā, Ter Eun 1, 2, 90 tamen aliquid nullius est tanta copia quae enarrare tuas res gestas possit Tamen adfirmo, etc, Cic Marcell 2, 4, Liv 21, 55, 10 — **II.** Esp **A.** With *sed*, in transitions, in resuming the thought after a parenthesis, or in limiting or correcting something already said, or some inference from it, *but yet, but nevertheless, but still* hi non sunt permolesti sed tamen insident et urgent, Cic Att 1, 18, 2 sed tamen velim scire, etc, id Rep 1, 30, 46 difficile factu est, sed conabor tamen, id. ib 1, 43, 66 ipse ad me non venisset sed tamen, id Fam 4, 3, 1 quicquid arte fieri potuerit — non enim jam satis est consilio pugnare — sed tamen quicquid elaborari aut effici potuerit, id ib 9, 16, 2 non perfectum illud quidem, sed tolerabile tamen, id Rep 1, 26 42, id Imp Pomp 4, 10, 17, 52, id Cat 2, 9, 20, 4, 5, 9 gravi morbo est inplicitus Sed animo tamen aegrum magis quam corpore, etc, Liv 40, 56, 9, Curt 4, 4, 12, Sen Q N 6, 16, 3, cf also verumtamen. — **B.** Si tamen, *if at least, if only*, = si modo aliqua et mihi gratia ponto est Si tamen in medio quondam concreta profundo Spuma fui, Ov M 4, 537, so id Tr 3, 14 24 si tamen illi (amici) non gravantur, Plin Ep 3, 1, 4, 6, 21, 6 et saep — **2.** Ellipt (very rare) utilissimo quidem exemplo, si tamen acta excellentissimorum virorum humiliter aestimare permittitur (= ita tamen utilissimo, si, etc), Val Max. 2, 7, 14 — **C.** In an interrogation si quinque hominum milibus ad vim, facinus caedemque delectis locus quaeritur, tamenne patiemini vestro nomine contra vos firmari opes? *in spite of this, notwithstanding this*, Cic. Agr 2, 28, 77, so, si tamenne? id. Fl 10, 21, id. Font 7, 16 (3, 6), id Dom 19, 50 — Without *ne* cur nolint, etiam si tacerent, satis dicunt Verum non tacent Tamen his invitissimis te offers? Cic Div in Caecil 6, 21 — Quare tamen per plures dies motus

fuit? *yet why*, etc., Sen. Q. N. 6, 31, 1; so even at the beginning of a letter: tamen a malitiā non discedis? *and yet*, Cic. Fam. 9, 19, 1.—**D.** Ac tamen, *and yet, and that although:* admirabile est quantum inter omnis unus excellat; ac tamen, cum esset Demosthenes, multi oratores fuerunt, etc., Cic. Or. 2, 6; 8, 26; id. Sest. 54, 115: quantus iste est hominum error! Ac tamen facile patior, etc., id. Rep. 2, 15, 29; cf.: atque is tamen aliquis Ligarius non fuit, *yet not even*, id. Lig. 7, 22.—**E.** Neque... nec tamen, *nor, on the other hand, and yet not:* Cyri vitam legunt, praeclaram illam quidem, sed neque tam nostris rebus aptam nec tamen Scauri laudibus anteponendam, Cic. Brut. 29, 112.—**F.** Ne tamen, *that by no means:* veni igitur, quaeso, ne tamen semen urbanitatis unā cum re publicā intereat, Cic. Fam. 7, 31, 2.—**G.** With *rel. pron.:* qui tamen, etc., *who however, although he (she, it, they*, etc.): L. Lucullus, qui tamen eis incommodis mederi fortasse potuisset, ... partem militum Glabrioni tradidit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 26: ut possint eam vitam, quae tamen esset reddenda naturae, pro patriā potissimum reddere, id. Rep. 1, 3, 5: perturbat me etiam illud interdum, quod tamen, cum te penitus recognovi, timere desino, id. Deiot. 2, 4; id. Cat. 4, 11, 23: fuit mirificus in Crasso pudor, qui tamen non modo obesset ejus orationi, sed etiam prodesset, *and yet its effect was*, etc., id. de Or. 1, 26, 122: si vetustum verbum sit, quod tamen consuetudo ferre possit, id. ib. 3, 43, 170.—Qui tamen sometimes introduces a paranthetical concession: alter, qui tamen se continuerat, senserat tantum aliud atque homines exspectabant, Cic. Sest. 53, 114 (v. Fischer, Gram. p. 573, 5).—**H.** Strengthened by *nihilominus:* etsi verum judicabant, tamen nihilominus, etc., Cic. Clu. 28, 76: tamen nihilominus Αἰὲν ἀριστεύειν, etc., id. Fam. 13, 15, 2.

☞ For tam = tamen, v. tam, IV.

tāmĕnetsi, v. tametsi.

Tămēsis, is, *m.*, *a river in Britain*, now the *Thames*, Caes. B. G. 5, 11; 5, 18.—Called also **Tămēsa**, ae, Tac. A. 14, 32.

tămetsi, *conj.* [contr. from tamen etsi, which is freq. written in full, tamenetsi, as Plaut. Mil. 4, 5, 10 sq.; Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 168, or Ann. v. 512 Vahl.; Pac. ap. Non. 378, 6, or ap. Trag. Rel. p. 68 Rib.; Cic. Fam. 13, 71; Caes. B. G. 5, 34; Cat. 68, 135], *notwithstanding that, although, though* (class. and freq.). **I.** In gen. (α) With *indic.* (so most freq.): *Ca.* Da mihi igitur operam. *Co.* Tametsi non novi, dabo, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 9: age, loquere, quid vis, tametsi tibi succenseo, id. Ps. 1, 5, 56: tametsi fur mihi es, molestus non ero, id. Aul. 4, 10, 38: numquam edepol fugiet, tametsi capital fecerit, id. Men. 1, 1, 16: obtundis, tametsi intellego? Ter. And. 2, 2, 11; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 81: non mehercule haec quae loquor crederem, tametsi vulgo audieram, nisi, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62; id. Fam. 3, 7, 3.—(β) With *subj.* (very rare): memini, tametsi nullus moneas, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 10.—**II.** With *tamen* (esp. freq. in class. prose, partic. in Sall.), Cic. Fam. 3, 4, 1: tametsi causa postulat, tamen quia postulat, non flagitat, praeteribo, id. Quint. 3, 13: quae tametsi Caesar intellegebat, tamen, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 43; cf. Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55; 27, 73; id. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 23; id. Fam. 1, 5, a, 1; Caes. B. G. 1, 30; 7, 50; id. B. C. 3, 67; Hirt. B. G. 8, 20; Sall. C. 3, 4; 48, 5; Quint. prooem. § 11; 9, 3, 2 al.—**III.** Without a correl. clause, *and yet:* tametsi jam dudum ego erro, qui, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 16, § 35: tametsi quae est ista laudatio? id. ib. 2, 4, 9, § 19: utinam tibi istam mentem di immortales duint! Tametsi video, etc., id. Cat. 1, 9, 22: tametsi non mediocris haesitatio est, Quint. 12, 1, 40; cf.: tamen etsi hoc verum'st? *Si.* Tamen, Ter. And. 5, 2, 23.

Tamfana, ae, *f.*, *the name of a deity worshipped by the Marsi*, Tac. A. 1, 51.

† **tămĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ταμιακός, *of* or *belonging to the imperial treasury* or *fisc.* **I.** *Adj.:* praedia, *crown-lands, imperial domains*, Cod. Just. 11, 68: fundi tamiaci juris, ib. 1, 2.—**II.** *Subst.:* **tămĭăcus**, i, *m.*, *an occupant of crown-lands*, Cod. Just. 11, 68, 1.

‡ **tămĭnāre** violare: hinc contaminare dictum, Fest. p. 363 Müll.

taminia uva, *a kind of wild grape*, Cels. 3, 21; Plin. 23, 1, 13, § 17; cf. Fest. p. 359 Müll.—*The vine on which it grew* was called **tamnus**, Col. 10, 373; Plin. 21, 15, 50, § 86.

tammŏdo (or in two words, **tam mŏdo**), *adv.*, *a Prænestine provincial form for* modo, *just now, a moment since*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 8 Brix ad loc.; cf.: tammodo antiqui ponebant pro modo, ut Attius, tammodo inquit Praenestinus, Fest. p. 359 Müll.; v. Ritschl ad Plaut. l. l.

tamnus, i, v. taminia.

Tamphilus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname.* **1.** Cn. Baebius Tamphilus, Liv. 31, 49 *fin.*; Nep. Hann. 13, 1.—**2.** Baebius Tamphilus, Liv. 21, 6.—Hence, **Tamphĭlĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *belonging to Tamphilus:* domus, Nep. Att. 13, 2.

tam-quam and **tanquam**, *adv.*, *as much as, so as, just as, like as, as if, as it were, so to speak*, etc. **I.** In gen.: *Sa.* Esne tu huic amicus? *To.* Tamquam di omnes, qui caelum colunt, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 32: *Cu.* Serva me. *Ph.* Tamquam me et genium meum, id. Curc. 5, 2, 29: *Ge.* Nostin' ejus natum Phaedriam? *Da.* Tamquam te, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 14: quod video tibi etiam novum accidisse tamquam mihi, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 5: tenebrae ibi erant tamquam nox, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 8: *Si.* Quālibet perambula aedes oppido tamquam tuas. *Th.* Tamquam? id. Most. 3, 2, 122: inspicere tamquam in speculum in vitas omnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61: repente te tamquam serpens e latibulis intulisti, Cic. Vatin. 2, 4: ficta omnia celeriter tamquam flosculi decidunt, id. Off. 2, 12, 43: sensus in capite tamquam in arce mirifice conlocati sunt, nam oculi tamquam speculatores altissimum locum obtinent, id. N. D. 2, 56, 140: sic tamquam pilam rapiunt inter se rei publicae statum tyranni ab regibus, id. Rep. 1, 44, 68; 1, 24, 38; id. Sen. 23, 83; id. Lael. 16, 59: commenti sunt, se de terrā tamquam hos ex arvis musculos exstitisse, id. Rep. 3, 15, 25.—**II.** Esp. **A.** With a corresp. *sic* or *ita:* apud eum ego sic Ephesi fui, quotienscumque fui, tamquam domi meae, Cic. Fam. 13, 69, 1: neve te obrui tamquam fluctu, sic magnitudine negotii sinas, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 4: ut, tamquam poetae boni solent, sic tu diligentissimus sis, id. ib. 1, 1, 16, § 46: tamquam levia quaedam vina nihil valent in aquā, sic Stoicorum ista magis gustata quam potata delectant, id. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: sic ex corporis totius naturā et figurā varios motus cieri tamquam in cantu sonos, id. ib. 1, 10, 19: sic tamquam, id. Brut. 18, 71 Orell. *N. cr.:* si potis est, tamquam philosophorum habent disciplinae Vocabula, parasiti ita ut Gnathonici vocentur, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 32: ex vitā ita discedo, tamquam ex hospitio, non tamquam e domo, Cic. Sen. 23, 84; cf. also: tamquam, ita, in the foll.—**B.** With *si*, in a hypothetical comparison, *as if, just as if*, etc. (always with *subj.*): tamquam si claudus sim, cum fusti est ambulandum, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 21: curabitur, Tamquam si intus nemo natus in aedibus habitet, id. Most. 2, 1, 55: tamquam si emeris me argento, liber servibo tibi, id. Men. 5, 9, 42: qui tamquam si offusa rei publicae sempiterna nox esset, ita ruebant in tenebris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 91; id. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: qui, tamquam si arma militis inspiciunda sunt, ita probet armatum, id. Caecin. 21, 61: ut istum, tamquam si esset consul, salutarent, id. Phil. 2, 41, 106; id. Div. 2, 64, 131: ita me audias, tamquam si mihi quiritanti intervenisses, Liv. 40, 9, 7: tamquam si tua res agatur, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 7: Plancum ... sic condemnit, tamquam si illi aqua et igni interdictum sit, id. Phil. 6, 4, 10.—Without verb: id cum dixerat, universi, tamquam si deo, libentes parebant, Gell. 15, 22, 6.—**C.** Sometimes tamquam alone, without si, is joined immediately to a conditional clause of comparison, *as if, just as if:* tamquam clausa sit Asia, sic nihil perfertur ad nos, Cic. Fam. 12, 9, 1: tamquam ceteris non sit habitura quod largiatur, id. Inv. 2, 1, 3: M. Atilium Captum in Africa commemorat, tamquam M. Atilius ad Africam offenderit, etc., Liv. 28, 43, 17; 45, 23, 12; 10, 34, 5; 29, 22, 1: quod a quibusdam sic accipi potest, tamquam haec sententia priori diversa sit, Quint. 2, 3, 10; 2, 1, 12: qui ita dicunt, tamquam inter duas leges quaeratur, id. 7, 4, 42; Cic. Brut. 1, 5: tamquam regum arcanis interesset, omnia scit, Liv. 41, 24, 3: tamquam de regno dimicaretur, ita concurrerunt, id. 40, 6, 6: tamquam non idem ubique di immortales sint, sed, etc., id. 42, 3, 9: ceteri, tamquam ita necesse sit, sequuntur, Quint. 12, 10, 5: tamquam nesciamus, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 154; Petr. 106.—**D.** *For instance, for example* (post-Aug.): quaedam secunda ... tamquam tormentorum patientia, etc., Sen. Ep. 66, 5; 65, 8; id. Contr. 1, praef. § 23; 1, 8, 14: ut non aliquos progeneret, tamquam piros silvestres et prunos, Col. 3, 11, 5; Front. Aquaed. 87.

Tana or **Tanas**, ae, *m.*, *a river of Numidia, between Lares and Capsa*, Sall. J. 90 *fin.*

Tănăger, gri, *m.*, *a small river in Lucania*, now *Negro* or *Tangro*, Verg. G. 3, 151.

Tănăgra, ae, *f.*, = Τάναγρα, *a town of Bœotia*, now *Grimadha*, Cic. Dom. 43, 111; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26; Liv. 33, 28; 35, 51.—Hence, **A. Tănăgraeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tanagra:* meretrix, Cic. Dom. 43, 111: Choroebus, Stat. Th. 9, 745.—**B. Tănăgrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tanagra:* galli, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 6; Col. 8, 2, 4 and 13.

Tănăis, is, *m.*, = Τάναϊς. **I.** *The river Tanais*, now *the Don*, Mel. 1, 1, 6; 1, 2, 1; 1, 2, 6 al.; Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 78; 6, 7, 7, § 19; Hor. C. 3, 10, 1; 3, 29, 28; 4, 15, 24 et saep.: Tanaimque nivalem, Verg. G. 4, 517; Liv. 38, 38.—Hence, **1. Tănăītae**, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of the country near the Don*, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 22; Amm. 31, 3, 1.—**2. Tănăītis**, idis, *f.*, *she that lives by the Don*, i. e. *an Amazon*, Sen. Hippol. 399.—**b.** *A river in Numidia*, Sall. J. 90, 2.—**3. Tănăītĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Don:* potor Scythicae undae, Sid. Carm. 5, 479: crusta, id. ib. 11, 96.—**II.** *A proper name of a man*, Verg. A. 12, 513; Hor. S. 1, 1, 105.

Tănăquil, ilis, *f.*, *the proud, imperious wife of the elder Tarquin*, Liv. 1, 34; Plin. 36, 27, 70, § 204.—Hence, as an appellative, *for a domineering, ambitious woman*, Juv. 6, 566; Aus. Ep. 23, 31.

tandem, *adv.* [tam and the demonstr. termination dem; prop. just so far; hence, transf. to time, after so long, after a long time], implying the end of long delay or expectation, *at length, at last, in the end, finally* (cf.: denique, postremo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. **1.** Alone: Juppiter tibi summe tandem male re gestā gratulor, Enn. ap. Non. 116, 29 (Trag. v. 242 Vahl.): ne navigarem tandem hoc aetatis senex, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 109: haec illic est pugnata pugna usque a mane ad vesperum ... Sed proelium id tandem diremit nox interventu suo, id. Am. 1, 1, 99: tandem cognosti, qui siem, Ter. And. 3, 4, 7: tandem reprime iracundiam, id. Ad. 5, 3, 8: quod si animi vis in capite esse posset ... soleret tandem in eodem homine manere, *in the end, after all*, Lucr. 5, 137: tandem vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: tandem milites conscendere in naves jubet, id. ib. 5, 7; 7, 67: tandem desine sequi, Hor. C. 1, 23, 11; 3, 15, 2; id. S. 2, 5, 68: finiat ut poenas tandem rogat, Ov. M. 1, 735; Curt. 6, 7, 12.—**2.** Strengthened, (α) By *jam:* jam tandem aedes igitur, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 39 Brix; cf. Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 103: jam tandem Italiae fugientis prendimus oras, Verg. A. 6, 61; so id. ib. 10, 890; 12, 497 (cf.: jam denique, id. ib. 2, 70.—(β) By *aliquando:* aliquando tandem huc animum ut adjungas tuum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 61; cf.: tandem aliquando L. Catilinam ... ex urbe ejecimus, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1; so, tandem aliquando, id. ib. 1, 7, 18; id. Quint. 30, 94; id. Fam. 11, 27, 5; 16, 9, 4; v. aliquando.—(γ) Pleon., with *denique:* tandem denique asinali verecundiā ductus, App. M. 4, p. 153, 3; so, tandem denique, id. ib. 3, p. 138, 39; 10, p. 245, 16; cf.: recreatus denique tandem, Amm. 17, 12, 10.—**B.** In partic., in interrogative clauses, *pray, pray now, now, then:* quid tandem, *what in the world*, etc. (very freq. in class. prose): quid tandem admisi in me, ut loqui non audeam? Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 12: quid tandem agebatis,

Cic Rep 1, 13, 19: quae res tandem inciderat? id. ib 1, 11, 17: quod genus tandem est istud ostentationis et gloriae? id. Rab Post. 14, 38; id. Leg 1, 1, 1; cf: quonam tandem modo? id. Tusc 3, 4, 8; id Part. Or. 4, 12; id Fin. 2, 19, 60: (id) quo tandem animo tibi ferendum putas? id Cat. 1, 7, 16: hoc, per ipsos deos, quale tandem est? id N D 1, 38, 105: quanto tandem illum moerore afflictum esse putatis? id Cat 2, 1, 2: quorsum tandem? aut cur ista quaeris? id Leg 1, 1, 4: quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientiâ nostrâ? id Cat 1, 1, 1: quae quo usque tandem patiemini? Sall. C 20, 9; Cic Caecin 17, 48; so, utrum tandem ... an, id Fl 10, 24: ecis Quo tandem pacto deceat, etc., Hor Ep 1, 17, 2: ain' tandem ita esse ut dicis? Plaut Aul 2, 4, 19; so, ain' tandem? id Trin 4, 2, 145; id. Truc 2, 7, 47; Ter. And 5, 3, 4; id Phorm 2, 3, 26; Cic. Rep 1, 15, 23; id. Att 9, 21, 1: itane aiebat tandem? Plaut. Mil 1, 66; so, itane tandem? id. Trin 3, 2, 16; Ter. And. 3, 2, 12; id. Heaut 5, 2, 1; id Phorm 2, 1, 1; 3, 2, 42. — **II.** Transf, for denique, *finally*, to mark the final clause of a series (very rare), Quint 12, 1, 25

Tanētum or **Tannētum**, i, *n*, *a village of Upper Italy*, now *Taneto*, Liv 21, 25; 21, 26; 30, 19 — Hence, **Tannētāni (Tanē-)**, ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Tanetum*, Plin 3, 15, 20, § 116

(**Tanfana**, a false read for Tamfana)

tangibĭlis, e, *adj* [tango], *that may be touched, tangible* (post-class) quae tangibilia sunt manu, Lact. 7, 11, 9; 7, 12, 3; Hier. Ep 61, 9

tango, tĕtĭgi, tactum, 3 (old collat. form **tago**, xi, 3. tagit Pacuvius in Teucro: ut ego, si quisquam me tagit Et tagam idem in Hermiona: aut non cernam, nisi tagam: sine dubio antiquâ consuetudine usurpavit Nam nunc ea sine praepositionibus non dicuntur, ut contigit, attigit, Fest p 356 Müll PELLEX ARAM IVNONIS NE TANGITO, Lex Numae ap Fest p. 222 ib: sed o Petruelle, ne meum taxis librum, Varr ap Non. 176, 18, and 180, 8), *v a* [root tag; Gr. τε ταγ ών, grasping; τῆ, take; Lat tago, tagax; Goth têkan, to touch, Engl take; cf: inter, contages], *to touch* (syn tracto) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. tangere enim et tangi, nisi corpus, nulla potest res, Lucr 1, 304 tange utramvis digitulo minimo modo, Plaut Rud 3, 4, 15 genu terram tangere, Cic Tusc. 2, 24, 57: virgâ Virginis os, Ov. M 11, 308: aliquem cubito, Hor S 2, 5, 42 — **B.** In partic **1.** *To touch*, i e, **a.** *To take, take away, carry off:* Sa Tetigin' tui quidquam? *Aes.* Si attigisses, ferres infortunium, Ter Ad 2, 1, 24 de praedâ meâ teruncium nec attigit nec tacturus est quisquam, Cic Fam 2, 17, 4 quia tangam nullum ab invito, id Agr 2, 25, 67, Liv. 29, 20 — **b.** *To taste, to eat, to drink* salsa sunt, tangere ut non velis, Plaut. Poen 1, 2, 35: illa (corpora) Non cani tetigere lupi, Ov M 7, 550: saporem, id F 3, 745. cupiens varia fastidia cenâ Vincere tangentis male singula dente superbo, Hor S 2, 6, 87: Superorum tangere mensas, Ov M 6, 173: tetigit calicem clanculum, *has emptied*, Plaut. Mil 3, 2, 10 — **2.** Of places **a.** *To reach, arrive at, come to* a place (syn pervenio). Verres simul ac tetigit provinciam, statim, etc, Cic Verr 2, 1, 10, § 27; cf id. Att. 6, 1, 6: portus, Verg A 4, 612: terminum mundi armis, Hor C 3, 3, 54: vada, id ib 1, 3, 24. lucum gradu, Ov M 3, 36: domos, id ib 4, 779; 6, 601 quem (Nilum) simul ac tetigit, id ib 1, 729: ut tellus est mihi tacta, id Tr 3, 2, 18: limina, id. M. 10, 456; Juv 14, 44: nocturno castra dolo, Ov H 1, 42 et saep — **b.** *To border on, be contiguous to:* qui (fundi) Tiberim fere omnes tangunt, Cic. Rosc Am 7, 20: haec civitas Rhenum tangit, Caes B G 5, 3: quae (villa) viam tangeret, Cic. Mil 19, 51 vertice sidera, Ov. M. 7, 61 — **3.** *To touch*, i e., **a.** *To strike, hit, beat* (mostly poet.): chordas, Ov R. Am 336: flagello Chloen, Hor C 3, 26, 12: quem tetigit jactu, Prop 2, 34 (3, 32), 60: loca tangere funda, Tib 4, 1, 97: te hora Caniculae Nescit tangere, *to touch, affect*, Hor. C 3, 13, 10 — Euphem, *to put to death:* quemquam praeterea oportuisse tangi, Cic. Att. 15, 11, 2: statua aut aera legum de caelo tacta, i e *struck by lightning*, id. Div. 2, 21, 47; so, de caelo tactus, Liv. 25, 7, 7; 29, 14, 3; Verg E. 1, 17: e caelo tactum, Plin. 36, 4, 4, § 10; cf: ulmus fulmine tacta, Ov Tr. 2, 144: tacta aedes Junonis, Plin 2, 54, 55, § 144 — Prov.: tetigisti acu (rem), *you have hit the nail on the head*, Plaut Rud. 5, 2, 19; cf: tangis en ipsos metus, *the thing you fear*, Sen. Oedip 795 — **b.** *To take hold of, to touch, handle*, etc.; esp in mal. part.: virginem, Ter Ad 4, 5, 52: cur id ausus's facere ut id quod non tuom esset tangeres? Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 14; Ter. Heaut 4, 6, 15; id Eun. 4, 7, 27 sq; Cat 21, 8; Hor. S 1, 2, 28; 1, 2, 54. — *Absol:* cibum una capias, assis, tangas, ludas, propter dormias, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 81 (82): si non tangendi copia'st, id ib 4, 2, 10; id. Phorm 5, 8 (9), 5 — **4.** *To besprinkle, moisten, wash, smear, anoint* (poet and in post-Aug prose; syn tingo): corpus aquâ, Ov. F. 4, 790: comas tristi medicamine, id M. 6, 140: oculos olivo, Pers 3, 44: superiorem palpebram salivâ, Plin 28, 4, 7, § 38: caput igne sulfuris, Prop 4 (5), 8, 86; cf: voluit tangi lucerna mero, id. 4 (5), 3, 60: luto corpora tangit amor, Tib 1, 8, 52 — **5.** *To color, dye:* supercilium madidâ fuligine, Juvenc 2, 93. — **II.** Trop **A.** Of the mind or feelings, *to touch, move, affect, impress:* minae Clodii contentionesque modice me tangunt, Cic Att 2, 19, 1: si vos urbis, si vestri nulla cura tangit, Liv 3, 17, 3. Numitori tetigerat animum memoria nepotum, id 1, 5: mentem mortalia tangunt, Verg A 1, 462: si curat cor spectantis tetigisse querela, Hor A P 98. nec formâ tangor, poteram tamen hac quoque tangi, Ov M. 10, 614: vota tamen tetigere deos, tetigere parentes, id ib 4, 164 nymphas tetigit nova res, id ib 15, 552: nec amor nos tangit habendi, id A. A 3, 541: exemplo tangi, id H. 15 (16), 326, id F. 5, 489; Prop 1, 9, 17: religione tactus hospes, Liv 1, 45, 7. tetigerat animum memoria nepotum, id 1, 5, 6: si quem gloria tangit, Sen Hippol 27 — **B.** Qs to prick or stick one, i e, **1.** *To take in, trick, dupe, to cozen* or *cheat out of* any thing (ante class): tuom tangam patrem, Plaut Ps. 1, 1, 118; cf: probe tactus Ballio est, id ib 5, 2, 13: tangere hominem volt bolo, id Poen prol 101: istis adeo te tetigi triginta minis, id. Ep 5, 2, 40: senem triginta minis, Poet ap. Cic de Or. 2, 64, 257: lenunculum aere militari, Plaut Poen. 5, 5, 7: patrem talento argenti, Turp ap Non 408, 28 tactus sum vehementer visco, *I am limed, caught*, Plaut. Bacch 5, 2, 39: volucres harundinibus, Petr 109 — **2.** *To sting* or *nettle* any one by something said: quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim in convivio, Ter Eun 3, 1, 30; cf maledictis, Fest p 356 Müll — **C.** Of speech, *to touch upon, mention, speak of, refer to, cite* non tango, quod avarus homo est, quodque improbu' mitto, Lucil. ap Rufin Schem Lex § 12 (p 274 Frotsch): leviter unum quodque tangam, Cic Rosc Am 30, 83: ubi Aristoteles ista tetigit? id Ac 2, 44, 136: illud tertium, quod a Crasso tactum est, id. de Or 2, 10, 43: ne tangantur rationes ad Opis, *be discussed, examined*, Anton ap Cic. Phil 8, 9, 26: si tacta loquar, Manil 3, 21; cf: quid minus utibile fuit quam hoc ulcus tangere Aut nominare uxorem? Ter. Phorm 4, 4, 9 — **D.** *To take in hand, undertake* (rare): carmina, Ov. Am 3, 12, 17: quis te Carminis heroi tangere jussit opus? Prop 4, 2 (3, 3), 16

taniăcae, ārum, *f*, *long strips of pork*, Varr R R 2, 4, 10

tanos, i, *m*, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 5, 19, § 74

tanquam, *adv*, v. tamquam

Tantălēus, Tantălĭdes, Tantălis, v. Tantalus

Tantălus (-los), i (Greek collat form of *dat* Tantaleo, after the form Ταντάλευς), *m*, = Τάνταλος, *a king of Phrygia, son of Jupiter, and father of Pelops and Niobe.* He was admitted by Jupiter to the feasts of the gods; but, having disclosed their secrets, he was sent for punishment to the infernal regions, where he stood up to his chin in water under an overhanging fruit tree, both of which retreated whenever he attempted to satisfy the hunger and thirst that tormented him A rock also hung over him ever threatening to fall, Hyg Fab 82; Ov Am 2, 2, 44; id M. 4, 457; 6, 172; 10, 41, Poet. ap Cic Tusc. 1, 5, 10; Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35; id. Fin 1, 18, 60; Hor Epod. 17, 66, id S 1, 1, 68; Tib 1, 3, 77 al — Hence, **A. Tantălēus**, a, um, *adj*, *of or belonging to Tantalus:* sors, Prop 2, 17 (3, 9), 5: manus, id. 2, 1, 66: mensa, Stat. Th 11, 128 — **B. Tantălĭdes**, ae, *m*, *a male descendant of Tantalus;* of *Pelops*, Ov Tr. 2, 385; of *the grandsons of Tantalus* (*Atreus and Thyestes*). Tantalidarum internecio, Poet. ap Cic. N. D 3, 38, 90; so, Tantalidae fratres, Ov. F. 2, 627; of *his great grandson, Agamemnon*, id. M 12, 626, id H 8, 45; id Am 2, 8, 13; id F. 5, 307 al — **C. Tantălis**, idis, *f*, *a female descendant of Tantalus*, of *Niobe*, Ov. M 6, 211; Stat Th. 3, 193; Sen. Herc. Oet 197; of *Hermione, daughter of Menelaus*, Ov. H. 8, 122: matres, *descended from Tantalus*, id. ib 8, 66

tantillus, a, um, *adj dim* [tantulus], *so little, so small;* in *neutr. subst*, *so little a thing, such a little thing* (mostly ante-class.; not in Cic) **A.** With *correl.-clause:* febrem tantillam esse, ut, etc., Cels 2, 8: tantillum loci, ubi catellus cubet, id mihi sat est loci, Plaut. Stich 4, 2, 40: si hercle tantillum peccassis, etc., id Rud 4, 4, 106 — **B.** *Absol.:* quem ego modo puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi meis, *Ter Ad 4, 2, 24: monstrum mulieris! tantilla tanta verba funditat, Plaut Poen 1, 2, 61: donum, id. Truc. 2, 7, 59 — **II.** *Subst:* **tantillum**, i, *n.*, *so little, such a trifle:* hoccine mihi ob labores tantos tantillum dari? Plaut. Truc 2, 6, 56: haud tantillo minus, id Most 2, 1, 47.

tantis-per, *adv* [tantus], *for so long a time, so long; in the mean time, meanwhile.* (*a*) With *dum* (class): ego hic tantisper, dum exis, te opperiar foris, Plaut Most 3, 1, 153: meretrix tantisper blanditur, dum illud, quod rapiat, videt, id Men 1, 3, 11: tantisper volo, Dum facies, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 54: ut ibi esset tantisper, dum culeus compararetur, Cic Inv. 2, 50, 149. latendum tantisper ibidem, dum defervescat haec gratulatio, id. Fam 9, 2, 4 — (*β*) With *quoad* (post class): ut viveret tantisper, quoad fieret permutatio, Gell 6, 4, 1: agere tantisper, quoad de servitute constet, Dig 43, 18, 3 *fin* — (*γ*) *Absol.* (class): ego hic astabo tantisper, Plaut Mil 4, 2, 30: tantisper hic ego ad januam concessero, id Aul. 4, 5, 6: totos dies scribo, non quo proficiam quid, sed tantisper impedior, Cic Att 12, 14, 3; id Caecin 10, 30: sed videro, quid efficiat: tantisper hoc ipsum magni aestimo, quod pollicetur, id Tusc. 5, 7, 19: tantisper tutela muliebri res Latina puero stetit, Liv. 1, 3, 1; 1, 22, 5

tantŏpĕre, v tantus, I.

tantŭlus, a, um, *adj dim* [tantus], *so little, so small*, in *neutr subst*, *so little, such a trifle, ever so little* (class; a favorite word with Cic): non tantulum Usquam intermittit tempus, quin eum nominet, Plaut Bacch 2, 2, 31. omitto vim, quae ex fici tantulo grano ... tantos truncos ramosque procreet, Cic. Sen 15, 52: homines tantulae staturae, Caes B G 2, 30 *fin:* tantularum rerum occupationes, id ib 4, 22: tantulo spatio interjecto, id ib 7, 19: tantula causa, Cic Att 4, 8, b, 3. epistula, id ib 1, 14, 1: dolorem tantulum malum esse, ut, etc, id Tusc 2, 27, 66: dos, App Mag p 332, 10: cibus, Cels 2, 8 — *Subst.* **tantŭlum**, i, *n*, *so little, such a trifle:* quod si interesse quippiam tantulum modo potuerit, amicitiae nomen occiderit, Cic Leg 1, 12, 34; cf. non modo tantum, sed ne tantulum quidem praeterieris, id Att. 15, 27, 3: si ex eo ne gotio tantulum in rem suam convertisset, id Rosc. Am 39, 114: tantulum de arte concedere, id ib 40, 118: quorum oratione iste ne tantulum quidem commotus est, id Verr. 2, 2, 50, § 124: deinde, cur tantulo venierint, *for such a trifle*, id. Rosc Am 45, 130: qui tantuli eget, quantum est opus, Hor. S 1, 1, 59 — With *gen:* tantulum morae, Cic Verr 2, 2, 38, § 93

tantum, *adv*, v tantus *fin*

tantummŏdo, v tantus, II B b

tantundem, v. tantusdem

tantus, a, um, *adj* [perh for tavantus; cf Sanscr tâvant, so great; Gr. τέως, i e τεϝως] **I.** *Of such size or measure, so great* in amount, extent, value, degree, etc. (as some standard expressed or understood); usually with a foll *quantus, ut, qui*, or *absol;* rarely *quam* **1.** With

quantus: nullam (contionem) umquam vidi tantam, quanta nunc vestrum est, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18: quae tanta sunt in hoc uno, quanta in omnibus reliquis imperatoribus, id. Imp. Pomp. 11, 29: est alienum tanto viro, quantus es tu, non posse, etc., id. ad Brut. 1, 9, 1: tantam eorum multitudinem nostri interfecerunt, quantum fuit diei spatium, Caes. B. G. 2, 11; cf.: quamquam Demaden continua dicendi exercitatio potuerit tantum, quantuluscumque postea fuit, fecisse, Quint. 2, 17, 12; Cic. Lael. 20, 74; Sall. C. 58, 2.—**2.** With *ut.* **a.** Denoting result or consequence; with *subj.:* tanta erat operis firmitudo, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 17: non fuit tantus homo Sex. Roscius in civitate, ut, etc.; Cic. Rosc. Am. 43, 125: unum hoc definio, tantam esse necessitatem virtutis ... ut, etc., id. Rep. 1, 1, 1: quod ego tantum nefas commisi, ut hanc vicem saevitiae meae redderes? Curt. 4, 10, 29: quod tantum cogitavi nefas, ut dignior Philotas me videretur? id. 6, 7, 30.—**b.** Denoting comparison: tantâ modestiâ dicto audiens fuit, ut si privatus esset, Nep. Ages. 4, 2.—**3.** With *rel. qui,* etc.: cave putes aut mare ullum aut flammam esse tantam, quam non facilius sit sedare quam, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 42, 65: statuerunt, tantum illud esse maleficium, quod, etc., id. Sull. 2, 7: nulla est tanta vis, quae non ferro frangi possit, id. Marcell. 3, 8.—**4.** Without correlation (esp. freq. in exclamations, etc.): ita tanta mira in aedibus sunt facta, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 5: tanta factis modo mira miris modis, etc., id. Cas. 3, 5, 5: qui tantus natu deorum nescis nomina, id. Bacch. 1, 2, 15: neque solum in tantis rebus, sed etiam in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, id. Rep. 1, 3, 4: tantilla tanta verba funditat, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 61: hocine mihi ob labores tantos tantillum dari, id. Truc. 2, 6, 56: ne tantae nationes conjungantur, Caes. B. G. 3, 11: onus, id. ib. 2, 30: in tantis motionibus tantisque vicissitudinibus, tam multarum rerum atque tantarum ordinibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 15: non idem sentio tanta hac in re tamque immensa posse fieri, id. de Or. 2, 20, 84: qui tantas et tam infinitas pecunias repudiarit, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: tot tantaque vitia, id. Verr. 1, 16, 47: quae faceres in hominem tantum et talem, id. Fam. 13, 66, 1; cf.: conservare urbes tantas atque tales, id. N. D. 3, 38, 92; so too, with talis, id. Fam. 15, 4, 14; id. Phil. 2, 29, 71: tanta ista mala, Sall. C. 40, 2; Liv. 31, 9: neque tanto tractu se colligit anguis, Verg. G. 2, 154: tantorum ingentia septem Terga boum, id. A. 5, 404; Curt. 3, 1, 10; 3, 3, 28; 4, 1, 1: sexcenta tanta reddam, si vivo, tibi, *six hundred times as much,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 111; so, sexcenta tanta, id. Ps. 2, 2, 37: tribus tantis illi minus redit quam obseveris, *three times as much less,* id. Trin. 2, 4, 129: jam non quaero, unde tantam Melitensem vestem habueris, *such a great quantity of,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 183: si in uno corpore tantarum rerum gubernationem mens humana possidet, Lact. 1, 3, 21.—**5.** With *quam:* maria aspera juro, Non ullum pro me tantum cepisse timorem, Quam, etc., Verg. A. 6, 352 (cf. infra, B. 2.).—With a *partit. gen.:* tantus ille ventorum, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 121 (dub.; Jahn, ventus).—**6.** Esp. in phrase **tantō ŏpĕre;** freq. as one word, **tantŏpĕre,** *so greatly, in so high a degree, so very,* etc. (class. and freq.): cur tanto opere extimueras? Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 92; cf.: si studia Graecorum vos tanto opere delectant, Cic. Rep. 1, 18, 30; Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 2; id. Ep. 1, 2, 31; Ter. And. 5, 2, 27; id. Heaut. 4, 5, 38; Caes. B. G. 7, 52; Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 21; id. Mur. 10, 23; id. de Or. 1, 35, 164 al.—In an inverted order: mirum est, me, ut redeam, te opere tanto quaesere, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 1.—**B.** Transf., *so many* (= tot; mostly poet.): tantae Coëunt in proelia gentes, Val. Fl. 5, 636: lamentabile tantis urbibus, Stat. Th. 11, 160: legatum valet in tantos quanti inveniantur, Dig. 30, 1, 65.—*Sing.:* numquam tanto se vulture caelum Induit, Luc. 7, 834. —**C.** *Neutr. absol.* **1. tantum,** *so much, so many:* habere tantum molestiae quantum gloriae ... ut tantum nobis, quantum ipsi superesse posset, remitteret, Cic. Rep. 1, 4, 7: decutio argenti tantum, quantum mihi lubet, Plaut. Ep. 2, 3, 4: iis adposuit tantum, quod satis esset, nullo adparatu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91: tantum complectitur, quod satis sit modicae palaestrae, id. Leg. 2, 3, 6: eo indito cumini fricti tantum, quod oleat, Cato, R. R. 156, 3 (cf.: tantum quod, s. v. tantum, *adv.* B. 2. b.): *Ch.* Coactus reddidit ducentos et mille Philippum. *Ni.* Tantum debuit, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 38: nec tantum Karthago habuisset opum, Cic. Rep. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 526 (1, 48, 3 B. and K.): cum tantum belli in manibus esset, Liv. 4, 57, 1: sed quid hic tantum hominum incedunt? Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 5: tantum hostium intra muros est, Liv. 3, 17, 4 et saep.: sexies tantum, quam quantum satum sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 102; cf.: etiamsi alterum tantum perdundum est, perdam, etc., Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 81 (v. alter): tantum ... dum, Liv. 27, 42, 12; cf.: tantum modo ... dum, Sall. J. 53, 3: tantum abest, ut, etc. (v. absum). —**b.** In colloquial lang.: tantum est, *that is all, nothing more,* etc.: vos rogat, ut, etc. Tantum est. Valete, Plaut. Trin. prol. 22; so id. Cas. prol. 87: *Lo.* Numquid amplius? *Ly.* Tantum est, id. Merc. 2, 2, 12; Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 26; id. Hec. 5, 3, 15.—**2.** *Gen.* (of price) **tanti:** tanti, quanti poscit, vin' tanti illam emi? Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 22; cf.: tanti est, quanti est fungus putidus, *it is worth as much as, is worth no more than,* id. Bacch. 4, 7, 23: frumentum tanti fuit, quanti iste aestimavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 194: ubi me dixero dare tanti, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 49: graviter increpuit, tanti habitare censorem, *in so costly a house,* Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 3.—**b.** Trop.: est tanti (alicui), *to be worth so much; to be valued, prized,* or *esteemed so highly; to be of such consequence* or *importance:* tanti ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit, uti, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 20: tanti non fuit Arsacen capere, ut, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 1: hoc tanti fuit vertere, ut, etc., Quint. 1, 6, 38: est mihi tanti, Quirites, hujus invidiae tempestatem subire, dummodo a vobis hujus belli periculum depellatur, *it is worth this price to me,* i. e. *I esteem it a light thing,* Cic. Cat. 2, 7, 15; cf.: sed est tanti (sc.: invidiam istam mihi impendere), dummodo, id. ib. 1, 9, 22: etsi id quidem non tanti est, quam quod propter eosdem, etc., id. Mil. 22, 58: juratus tibi possum dicere, nihil esse tanti, etc., id. Att. 2, 13, 2: cum dicturis tanti suae non sint (actiones), Quint. 12, 8, 4: sunt o! sunt jurgia tanti, Ov. M. 2, 424 et saep.—**3.** *Abl.* (with comparatives) **tantō,** *by so much, so much the:* quanto erat in dies gravior oppugnatio, tanto crebriores litterae nuntiique ad Caesarem mittebantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 45; cf.: quantum opere processerant, tanto aberant ab aquâ longius, id. B. C. 1, 81: tanto major vis, quanto recentior, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 133: reperietis quinquies tanto amplius istum quam quantum, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 97, § 225: tantone minoris decumae venierunt quam fuerunt? id. ib. 2, 3, 45, § 106 et saep.: bis tanto amici sunt inter se quam prius, *twice as much, twice as good,* δὶς τόσῳ, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 62: bis tanto pluris, id. Men. 4, 3, 6: ter tanto pejor, id. Pers. 1, 3, 73: multo tanto miserior, id. Rud. 2, 6, 37: si Cleomenes non tanto ante fugisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 89: post tanto, Verg. G. 3, 476; Curt. 6, 7, 26.—Rarely with *verbs denoting comparison:* tanto praestitit ceteros imperatores, quan to populus Romanus antecedit fortitudine cunctas nationes, Nep. Hann. 1, 1; Ov. M. 13, 368; cf.: doctrinis tanto antecessit condiscipulos, ut, etc., Nep. Epam. 2, 2.—Poet. with *sup.:* tanto pessimus omnium poëta, Quanto tu optimus omnium patronus, Cat. 49, 6.—**b.** In colloquial lang.: tanto melior! *so much the better! well done! good! excellent! bravo!* etc.: *To.* Omnes sycophantias instruxi et comparavi, quo pactò ab lenone auferam hoc argentum. *Sa.* Tanto melior! Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 24; cf. Sen. Ep. 31; so too: tanto melior, Plaut. Truc. 5, 61; Phaedr. 3, 5, 3: tanto hercle melior, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 38: tanto major! tanto augustior! *how great! how noble!* Plin. Pan. 71, 4: tanto nequior! *so much the worse! that is bad!* Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 12; cf. Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 84; so, tanto miserior, id. Stich. 5, 5, 8.—**4.** In tantum, *so far, so much, to such a degree, so greatly:* danti in tantum producenda notitia est muneris sui, in quantum delectatura est eum, cui datur, Sen. Ben. 2, 23; Col. 12, 24, 1: quaedam aquae fervent in tantum, ut non possint esse usui, Sen. Q. N. 3, 24, 1: humum in tantum deprimere, donec altitudinis mensuram datam ceperit, Col. 3, 13, 9: in tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enituisse, Liv. 22, 27.

II. Since tantus conveys only the idea of relative greatness, it may also be used (with a foll. *ut*) to denote a small amount, degree, extent, etc.; hence, *of such a quantity* or *quality, such, so small, so slight* or *trivial;* in the *neutr., so little, so few* (rare but class.): ceterarum provinciarum vectigalia tanta sunt, ut iis ad ipsas provincias tutandas vix contenti esse possimus, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 14; id. Fam. 1, 7, 4: si bellum tantum erit, ut vos aut successores sustinere possint, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 3: praesidii tantum est, ut ne murus quidem cingi possit, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: tantum navium, id. B. C. 3, 2.—Hence, **tantum,** *adv.* **A.** *So much, so greatly, to such a degree, so:* tantum, quantum quis fuge, *as quickly as possible,* Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 94: de quo tantum, quantum me amas, velim cogites, Cic. Att. 12, 18, 1: id tantum abest ab officio, ut, etc., *so far,* id. Off. 1, 14, 43: rex tantum auctoritate ejus motus est, ut, etc., Nep. Con. 4, 1: tantum progressus a castris, ut dimicaturum appareret, Liv. 37, 39, 6: tantumque ibi moratus, dum, etc., *so long,* id. 27, 42, 13: tantum ad narrandum argumentum adest benignitas, Plaut. Men. prol. 16: ne miremini, quâ ratione hic tantum apud istum libertus potuerit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 134: nullo tantum se Mysia cultu Jactat, Verg. G. 1, 102.—With *adjj.* (mostly poet.): nec tantum dulcia, quantum Et liquida, Verg. G. 4, 101: Juventus Non tantum Veneris quantum studiosa culinae, Hor. S. 2, 5, 80: tantum dissimilis, id. ib. 2, 3, 313: Marius quantum bello optimus, tantum pace pessimus, Vell. 2, 11, 1.—**B.** (Acc. to tantus, II.; and therefore, prop., only so much, so little; hence) *Only, alone, merely, but:* tantum monet, quantum intellegit, *only so much,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 44: tantum in latitudinem patebat, quantum loci acies instructa occupare poterat, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: quod haec tantum, quantum sensu movetur ... se accommodat, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11: Socratem tantum de vitâ et de moribus solitum esse quaerere, id. Rep. 1, 10, 16: nomen tantum virtutis usurpas, id. Par. 2, 17: dixit tantum: nihil ostendit, nihil protulit, id. Fl. 15, 34: notus mihi nomine tantum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 3: apte dicere non elocutionis tantum genere constat, sed, etc., Quint. 11, 1, 7; so, non tantum ... sed, id. 9, 3, 28: nec tantum ... sed (etiam), id. 3, 8, 33; 9, 3, 78; 11, 2, 5.—So with unus (mostly post-Aug.; once in Cic.): excepit unum tantum: scire se nihil se scire, nihil amplius, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 74: unum flumen tantum intererat, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: unum defuisse tantum superbiae, Liv. 6, 16, 5; 21, 50, 6; 34, 9, 5; Just. 8, 5, 5; Cels. 5, 28, 14; Tac. A. 15, 1; Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 120.—**b.** Strengthened by modo, and also joined with it in one word, **tantummŏdo** (freq. and class.; whereas solummodo is only post-Aug., v. h. v.): homines populariter annum tantummodo solis, id est unius astri reditu metiuntur, Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24: ut tantummodo per stirpes alantur suas, id. N. D. 2, 32, 81: cum tantummodo potestatem gustandi feceris, id. Rep. 2, 28, 51: omnis ea judicatio versatur tantummodo in nomine, id. ib. 4, 6, 6: pedites tantummodo umeris ac summo pectore exstare (ut possent), Caes. B. C. 1, 62: velis tantummodo, *you have only to wish it,* Hor. S. 1, 9, 54: unum hoc tantummodo, neque praeterea quicquam, etc., Suet. Tib. 11 et saep.: neque eum oratorem tantummodo, sed hominem non putant, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 52: neque e silvis tantummodo promota castra, sed etiam ... in campos delata acies, Liv. 9, 37, 2: Cn. Scipionem misit non ad tuendos tantummodo veteres socios, sed etiam ad pellendum Hispaniâ Hasdrubalem, id. 21, 32, 4; so, non tantummodo ... sed etiam, Sen. Polyb. 15, 3; id. Ot. Sap. 3, 5; 5, 4; Front. Ep. ad Verr. p. 124: non tantummodo ... sed ... quoque, Vell. 2, 110, 5: non tantummodo ... verum etiam, Aug. Ep. 162, 1; id. Grat. Christ. 14: non ... tantum, with ellips. of *sed, not only* (but much more), Ov. Am. 1, 4, 63; cf.: rem atrocem nec tantum epistulâ dignam, Plin. Ep. 3, 14; Juv. 1, 131.—**2.** Particular phrases. **a.** Tantum non, analog. to the Gr. μόνον οὐκ, to

point out an action as *only not*, i.e. *very nearly*, completed, *almost*, *all but*, *very nearly* (perh. not ante-Aug.; in Cic. Att. 14, 5, 2, Baiter reads tantummodo): cum agger promotus ad urbem vineaeque tantum non jam injunctae moenibus essent, Liv. 5, 7, 2: tantum non jam captam Lacedaemonem esse, id. 34, 40, 5: tantum non ad portam bellum esse, id. 25, 15, 1: videt Romanos tantum non jam circumveniri a dextro cornu, id. 37, 29, 9: cum hostes tantum non arcessierint, id. 4, 2, 12 Drak.: tantum non adversis tempestatibus Rhodum enavigavit, Suet. Tib. 11: tantum non statim a funere, id. ib. 52: tantum non summam malorum suorum professus est, id. ib. 66: tantum non in ipso ejus consulatu, id. Dom. 15 et saep.—But in many cases non belongs to the verb, and not to tantum: tantum non cunctandum neque cessandum esse, *only there must be no delay*, Liv. 35, 18, 8: dictator bello ita gesto, ut tantum non defuisse fortunae videretur, id. 4, 57, 8 Drak.; cf.: ut qui per haec vicit, tantum non defuisse sibi advocatum sciat, Quint. 6, 2, 4.—**b.** Tantum quod, denoting immediate nearness in point of time, *only*, *just*, *but just*, *just then*, *hardly*, *scarcely* (class.): tantum quod ex Arpinati veneram, cum mihi a te litterae redditae sunt, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 1: tantum quod ultimam imposuerat Pannonico bello Caesar manum, cum, etc., Vell. 2, 117, 1: haec cum scriberem, tantum quod existimabam ad te orationem esse perlatam, Cic. Att. 15, 13, 7: navis Alexandrina, quae tantum quod appulerat, Suet. Aug. 98: natus est XVIII. Cal. Jan. tantum quod oriente sole, id. Ner. 6: tantum quod pueritiam egresso, id. Aug 63: dentem tantum quod exemptum, id. Vesp. 5 (but in Liv. 22, 2, 9; 33, 4, 6; Amm. 27, 5, 4, the quod belongs not to tantum, but to the following verb): tantum alone = tantum quod, Verg. E. 6, 16.—**c.** Tantum quod non, *only that not*, *nothing is wanting but*: tantum quod hominem non nominat: causam quidem totam perscribit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45, § 116.

tantus-dem, tantădem, tantundem, *adj.*, *just so great* or *large*, *as great* (as an *adj.* rare, but freq. and class. in the *neutr.* as a *subst.*). **I.** *Adj.*: malo bene facere tantundem est periculum, Quantum bono male facere, Plaut. Poen 3, 3, 20: cum ita legatum esset: Titia uxor mea tantandem partem habeat, quantulam unus heres, Dig. 32, 1, 29: quia forte tantandem pecuniam Titio debuit, ib. 2, 14, 30; so, si postea tantandem summam a domino mutuatus sit, ib. 15, 3, 10 *fin.*: tantidem ponderis petitio est, ib. 19, 5, 26 *init.*—**II.** *Neutr. absol.* **A.** **tantundem (tantumdem)**, *just so much*, *just as much*: magistratibus tantundem detur in cellam, quantum semper datum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 87, § 201: deinde qui morte ejus tantundem capiat, quantum omnes heredes, id. Leg. 2, 19, 48: fossam pedum XX. directis lateribus duxit, ut ejus solum tantundem pateret, quantum summa labra distabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: ego tantundem scio, quantum tu, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 48: si tibi subiti nihil est, tantundem'st mihi, id. ib. 4, 4, 36: tantundem argenti, quantum miles debuit, Dedit huic, id. Ps. 4, 7, 64; 4, 7, 109: tantundem apud posteros meruit bonae famae, quantum malae, Tac H. 2, 50: aquae tantundem, Plin. 32, 9, 37, § 112: nam pol hinc tantundem accipies, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 14; Cic. Att. 12, 35, 2: erat vallus in altitudinem pedum decem: tantundem ejus valli agger in latitudinem patebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 63: dum ex parvo nobis tantundem haurire relinquas, Hor. S. 1, 1, 52; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 56; 2, 3, 237: nec vincet ratio, tantundem ut peccet idemque, Qui teneros caules alieni fregerit horti, Et qui, etc., id. ib. 1, 3, 115: undique ad inferos tantundem viae est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 104: non tamen interpres tantundem juveris, Hor S. 2, 4, 91: virium atque impetus non tantundem exigunt, Quint. 6, 2, 10: tantundem valent, id. 1, 5, 4: tantumdem in utrosque licere fortunae, Sen. Ep. 47, 1: tantundem praetor facit et de his, Dig 26, 7, 3.—**B.** *Gen.* (of price) **tantidem** (i scanned short, Varr. ap. Non. 480, 31): tantidem emptum postulat sibi tradier, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 45: voluntatem decurionum ac municipum omnium tantidem, quanti fidem suam, fecit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 115: tantidem quasi feta canes sine dentibu' latrat, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 32 Müll. (Ann. v. 518 Vahl.); cf.: decrepitus senex tantidem est, quasi sit signum pictum in pariete, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 4: tantidem ille illi rursus iniciat manum, id. Pers. 1, 2, 18.

Tanūsius, ii, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens*: Tanusiorum capita demere, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 2, 9.—**II.** Esp.: Tanusius Geminus, *a Latin historian*: annales Tanusii scis quam ponderosi sint, Sen. Ep. 93, 11; Suet. Caes. 9.

† **tāos**, i, *m.*, = ταώς, *a kind of precious stone of the colors of the peacock*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

† **tăpanta** = τὰ πάντα, *all things*, *all*: in caelum abiit et Trimalchionis tapanta est, *the all in all*, Petr. 37.

tăpēte, is, *n.* (*sing. acc. m.* tapeta fulgentem, Sil. 4, 270; *plur.* tapetia, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 14; id. Stich. 2, 2, 54; Vulg. 2 Reg. 17, 28; but *nom.* tapeta, from unused tapetum, Lucil. ap. Prob. p. 130: tapetae, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 351 Müll.; Placid. Gloss.; *acc. m.* tapetas pulcros, Verg. A. 9, 358; *abl.* tapetibus, id. ib. 9, 325; Liv. 40, 24, 7; Ov. M. 13, 638; Varr. ap. Non. 542, 15: tapetis, Verg. A. 7, 277 Serv. ad loc.; Mart. 14, 147, 1; cf. the Gr. forms from τάπης, and v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 570 sq.); cloth wrought with figures in different colors, for covering walls, floors, tables, couches, etc., *a carpet*, *tapestry*, *hangings*, *coverlet*, etc. (syn. stragulum); *sing. nom.* tapete, Turp. and Caecil. ap. Non. 229, 7, and 542, 18; *abl.* tapete, Sil. 17, 64.

Taphrae, ārum, *f.*, = Τάφραι. **I.** *The isthmus of the Tauric Chersonese*, Mel. 2, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 87.—**II.** *A town upon this isthmus*, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 85.

† **tăpīnōma**, ătis, *n.*, = ταπείνωμα, *a low* or *humble expression*, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

† **tăpīnōsis**, is, *f.*, = ταπείνωσις, *a depreciation*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 118.

Taposiris, is, *f.*, *a town in Egypt*, Plin. 27, 7, 29, § 53; 32, 9, 31, § 100.

Tappŭlus, i, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen*: L. Villius Tappulus, Liv. 31, 49 *fin.*

Tāprŏbănē, ēs, *f.*, = Ταπροβάνη, *an island in the Indian Ocean*, now *Ceylon*, Mel. 3, 7, 7; Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 81; Ov. P. 1, 5, 80; Avien. Perieg. 777.—Also written **Tāprŏbăna**, App. de Mundo, p. 60, 16.

tapullam legem convivalem ficto nomine conscripsit jocoso carmine Valerius Valentinus, cujus meminit Lucilius hoc modo: tapullam rident legem congerrae optimi, Fest. p. 363 Müll

tărandrus, i, *m.*, *an animal found in northern countries*; acc. to Cuvier, *the reindeer*, Plin. 8, 34, 52, § 124; Sol. 30 *med.*

Tărănis, is, *m.*, *the name of Jupiter among the Gauls*, Luc. 1, 446; and so perh. TANARVS, Inscr. Orell. 2054.

‡ **Taranucnus**, i, *m.*, *the name of a German deity*, Inscr. Orell. 2055 sq.; Cod. Inscr. 50 Steiner.

Tăras, antis, *m.*, = Τάρας. **I.** *A son of Neptune, and founder of the city of Tarentum*, Stat. S. 1, 1, 103.—**II.** *The city of Tarentum*, Luc. 5, 376.

† **Tărătalla**, *a humorous name of a cook*, taken from Homer (Il. 1, 465): Μίστυλλόν τ' ἄρα τ' ἄλλα: si tibi Mistyllus cocus, Aemiliane, vocatur, Dicetur quare non Taratalla mihi? Mart. 1, 51, 2.

* **tărătantără**, an onomatopee, representing the sound of the tuba: at tuba terribili sonitu taratantara dixit, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 842 P. (Ann. v. 452 Vahl.).

Tarbelli, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in Aquitanian Gaul, extending southwards from Burdigala to the Pyrenees*, in the neighborhood of the mod. *Dax*, Caes. B. G. 3, 27; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108; 31, 2, 2, § 4.—Hence, **A.** **Tarbellus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Tarbellian*: Pyrene, Tib. 1, 7, 9: mater, Aus. Parent. 2, 2.—**B.** **Tarbellius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Tarbellian*: aequor, Luc. 1, 421.—**C.** **Tarbellicus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Tarbellian*: Aturus, i.e. *the river Adour*, Aus. Mos. 468: arva, id Ep. 24, 125: origo, id. Prof. 16, 7.

Tarcho or **Tarchon**, ōnis or ontis, *m.*, *a noble Etrurian who assisted Æneas against Turnus*, Verg. A. 8, 506; 8, 603; 11, 727; Sil. 8, 474.

Tarcondimotus, i, *m.*, *a Cilician prince and faithful ally of the Romans*, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 2.

* **tardābilis**, e, *adj.* [tardo], *that renders slow*: rigor, Tert. Anim. 43.

tardātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *slowness*, *sluggishness*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 28.

tardē, *adv.*, v. tardus *fin.*

* **tardesco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become slow*: tardescit lingua, *grows sluggish*, *hesitates*, *stammers*, Lucr. 3, 479; Tib. 1, 4, 27.

* **tardicors**, cordis, *adj.* [tardus-cor], *slow-minded*, i.e. *of a dull*, *heavy disposition*, *stupid*, *stolid*: ingeniosos, tardicordes, fatuos, Aug. Enchir. 103.

* **tardĭgĕmŭlus (tardĭng-)**, a, um, *adj.* [tardus-gemo], *slow-moaning*: tardingemulo senio oppressus, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 3: tardigenulo, i.e. tardigrado (cf.: tarda trementi Genua labant, Verg. A. 5, 431).

* **tardĭgrădus**, a, um, *adj.* [tardus-gradior], *slow-paced*, *tardy-paced*: quadrupes, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133 (Trag. v. 2 Rib.).

* **tardĭlŏquus**, a, um, *adj.* [tardus-loquor], *slow-speaking*, *slow of speech*, Sen. Ep. 40, 14.

tardĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [tardus-pes], *slow-footed*, *tardy-footed*; hence, poet. transf., *limping*, *halting*, an epithet of Vulcan: deus, Cat. 36, 7; and of the same, *absol.*: quin et Tardipedi sacris jam rite solutis, *of slow-foot*, *tardy-foot*, Col. 10, 419.

tardĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *slowness*, *tardiness* (class.). **I.** Lit., *of motion or action*: celeritati tarditas, non debilitas (contraria est), Cic. Top. 11, 47: pedum, id. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: cursu corrigam tarditatem tum equis tum quadrigis, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 2: vehiculis tarditati, id. Rep. 3, 2, 3: navium, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: onerariae navis, Tac. A. 2, 39: mula effrenis et tarditatis indomitae, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171: occasionis, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 118; cf.: moram et tarditatem afferre bello, id. ib. 5, 9, 25: tarditas et procrastinatio in rebus gerendis, id. ib. 6, 3, 7: cunctatio ac tarditas, id. Sest. 47, 100: nosti hominis tarditatem, id. Fam. 1, 5, b, 2: quid si etiam affert tarditatem ista sententia ad Dolabellam persequendum, id. Phil. 11, 10, 25; id. Brut. 42, 154: propter tarditatem sententiarum moramque rerum, id. Fam. 10, 22, 2: tanta fuit operis tarditas, id. Cat. 3, 8, 20: audientium, *dulness*, Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 83; so, aurium, id. 20, 13, 51, § 137; 23, 2, 28, § 59: veneni, *slow effect*, Tac. A. 16, 14 *fin.*—In *plur.*: celeritates tarditatesque, Cic. Univ. 9: cavendum est, ne tarditatibus utamur in ingressu mollioribus, id. Off. 1, 36, 131.—**II.** Trop., of the mind, *slowness*, *dulness*, *heaviness*, *stupidity*: ingenii, Cic. Or. 68, 229; so, ingenii (connected with stupor), id. Pis. 1, 1; cf.: tarditas animi et stupor, Gell. 16, 12, 3: ingenii, Quint. 1, 1, 1: quid adjectius tarditate et stultitiā dici potest? Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51: hominum, id. N. D. 1, 5, 11: opinio tarditatis, id. de Or. 1, 27, 125.

* **tardĭties**, ēi, *f.* [id.], *slowness*, *tardiness* (ante-class. form for tarditas): multa amittuntur tarditie et socordiā, Att. ap. Non. 181, 21 (Trag. Rel v. 278 Rib.).

tardĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [id.], *slowness*, *tardiness* (ante-class. form for tarditas): podagrosi estis ac vicistis cochleam tarditudine, * Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 29: segnes somno et tarditudine, Att. ap. Non. 181, 20 (Trag. Rel. v. 69 Rib.).

tardiuscŭlē, *adv.* [tardiusculus], *somewhat slowly*: venire, M. Aurel. ap Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 7.

tardiuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tardus], *somewhat slow*, *slowish* (ante- and post-class.): mulier, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 198, 26: servus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 4.

tardo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** *Act.*, *to make slow*, *to hinder*, *delay*, *retard*, *impede*, *prevent* (freq. and class; syn.: remoror, impedio): aut impedire profectionem aut certe tardare, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 1: cursum, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: pedes (alta harena), Ov. H. 10, 20: alas, Hor. C. 2, 17, 25: at non tardatus casu neque territus heros, Verg. A. 5, 453: tardante sagittā Interdum genua impediunt, id. ib. 12, 746: nos Etesiae vehementissime tardarunt, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 4: celeritatem insequendi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14: palus Romanos ad insequendum tardabat, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: quas non altitudo montis tardare potuisset, id. ib 7, 52; 3, 70;

cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 130: tormentorum administrationem, Caes. B. C. 2, 2: impetum hostium, id. B. G. 2, 25: impetum, id. ib. 7, 46; id. B. C. 1, 27: studia alicujus, Cic. Or. 1, 3: illum in persequendi studio maeror, hos laetitia tardavit, id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 22: aliquem socors ipsius natura, id. Brut. 68, 239: vereor, ne exercitus nostri tardentur animis, id. Phil. 11, 10, 24: me ratio pudoris a praesentis laude tardaret, id. Caecin. 27, 77.—With *inf.*: propius adire tardari, Caes. B. C. 2, 43.—**II.** *Neutr., to tarry, loiter, linger, delay* (very rare; syn.: cunctor, moror): tu mitte mihi quaeso obviam litteras, numquid putes rei publicae nomine tardandum esse nobis, Cic. Att. 6, 7, 2: fuci tardantes, Plin. 11, 11, 11, § 27: mors non tardat, Vulg. Ecclus. 14, 12; id. Exod. 22, 29; id. Heb. 10, 37.

* **tardor,** ōris, *m.* [tardus], *slowness* (ante-class. form for tarditas): versuum, Varr. ap. Non. 229, 22.

tardus, a, um, *adj., slow, not swift, sluggish, tardy* (freq. and class.; syn.: lentus, languidus). **I.** Lit., of motion or action: velox an tardus sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35: tardi sumus nos, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 66: aetate tardiores, id. ib. 3, 1, 6; cf. id. ib. 1 and 4: fatuus est, insulsus, tardus, stertit noctes et dies, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 49: redemptor non inertiā aut inopiā tardior fuit, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 47: qualem existimas, qui in adulterio deprehenditur? tardum, id. de Or. 2, 68, 275: nemo erat adeo tardus aut fugiens laboris, Caes. B. C. 1, 69: tarda aliqua et languida pecus, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 40: asellus, Verg. G. 1, 273: juvenci, id. ib. 2, 206: aves, quas Hispania tardas appellat, Graecia ὠτίδας, Plin. 10, 22, 29, § 56: Caesar ubi reliquos esse tardiores vidit, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: ad injuriam tardiores, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 33: tardior ad judicandum, id. Caecin. 4, 9: ad deponendum imperium, id. Rep. 2, 12, 23: ad discedendum, id. Att. 9, 13, 4; cf.: Bibulus in decedendo erit, ut audio, tardior, id. ib. 7, 3, 5: proci loripedes, tardissimi, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 7: Apollo, i.e. *unpropitious*, Prop. 1, 8, 41.—**b.** Of things concr. and abstr.: tardiores tibicinis modi et cantus remissiores, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 254: omnia tarda et spissa, id. Att. 10, 18, 2: fumus, Verg. A. 5, 682: frumenti tarda subvectio, Liv. 44, 8, 1: poena tardior, Cic. Caecin. 3, 7; Quint. 7, 2, 42: portenta deum tarda et sera nimis, Cic. poët. Div. 2, 30, 64: sic mihi tarda fluunt tempora, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 23: noctes, *coming on late*, Verg. G. 2, 482: tardiora fata, Hor. Epod. 17, 62: anne novum tardis sidus te mensibus addas, i.e. *to the long summer months*, Verg. G. 1, 32: nox, Ov. P. 2, 4, 26: tarda Genua labant, Verg. A. 5, 432: podagra, i. e. *that makes one move slowly*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 32: senectus, id. ib. 2, 2, 88; Tib. 2, 2, 19; cf. passus, Ov. M. 10, 49: abdomen, Juv. 4, 107: onus, Sen. Phoen. 568: sapor, i. e. *that lingers long on the palate*, Verg. G. 2, 126: lingua, Sen. Oedip. 293.—Poet., with *gen.*: tardus fugae, *delaying his flight*, Val. Fl. 3, 547; and with *inf.*: nectere tectos Numquam tarda dolos, Sil. 3, 234.—**II.** Trop., *slow of apprehension, dull, heavy, stupid.* **A.** In gen.: *Ch.* Prorsum nihil intellego. *Sy.* Hui, tardus es, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 28: sensus hebetes et tardi, Cic. Ac. 1, 8, 31: nimis indociles tardique, id. N. D. 1, 5, 12: si qui forte sit tardior, id. de Or. 1, 28, 127: tardi ingenii est, rivulos consectari, fontes rerum non videre, id. ib. 2, 27, 117: tardo ingenio esse, id. Agr. 3, 2, 6: mentes, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 68: ingenium, Quint. 1, 3, 2.—**B.** In partic., of speech or of a speaker, *slow, not rapid, measured, deliberate*: in utroque genere dicendi principia tarda sunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 213: stilus, Quint. 10, 3, 5: tardior pronuntiatio, id. 10, 7, 22: tarda et supina compositio, id. 9, 4, 137: tardus in cogitando, Cic. Brut. 59, 216: Lentulus non tardus sententiis, id. ib. 70, 247.—Hence, *adv.*: **tardē. A.** *Slowly, tardily*: tarde percipere (opp. celeriter arripere), Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 31; Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 20; id. Ps. 4, 3, 15; Cic. Fam. 14, 5, 1; id. Att. 3, 7, 3; 5, 15, 3; 11, 22, 2; id. Mil. 20, 54; Verg. G. 2, 3.—*Comp.*: tardius moveri, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51; id. Tusc. 1, 31, 75; 4, 14, 32; id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35; Caes. B. G. 4, 23; id. B. C. 3, 28 al.—*Sup.*: tardissime judicare, Cic. Caecin. 2, 7.—**B.** *Late, not in time, not early*, Pall. 11, 14, 3.—*Sup.*: tardissime, *at latest*, Plin. 18, 7, 10, §§ 51 and 56: quam tardissime, *as late as possible*, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 1.

Tărentum, i, *n.* (poet. collat. form **Tărentus,** i, *m.*, Sil. 12, 434; Sid. Carm. 5, 430), = Τάρας, *a town of Lower Italy, founded by the Spartan Parthenians*, now *Taranto*, Mel. 2, 4, 8; Flor. 1, 18; Cic. Sen. 4, 11 sq.; id. Brut. 18, 72; Hor. C. 3, 5, 56; id. S. 2, 4, 34; Ov. M. 15, 50 al.—Hence, **Tărentīnus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Tarentum, Tarentine*: juventus, Liv. 24, 13, 2: juvenes, id. 25, 8, 3: sinus, Mel. 2, 4, 8: portus, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 101: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 4: lanae, id. ib. 2, 2, 18; cf. oves, Col. 7, 2, 3; 7, 4, 1: castaneae, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 93: sal, id. 31, 7, 41, § 84: purpura, Nep. ap. Plin. 9, 39, 63, § 137; cf. venenum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 207.—As *subst.*: **Tărentīni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Tarentum, the Tarentines*, Cic. Arch. 3, 5; id. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135; Liv. 8, 27, 2; 25, 7, 10; Just. 3, 4, 11; 20, 1, 15.

Targines, is, *m., a river of* Magna Graecia, Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 96 (al. Thagines or Thargines).

Tarichēa, ae, *f., the sea* or *lake of Galilee*, Plin. 5, 15, 15, § 71.

Tarichēae, ārum, *f., a town of Galilee, near Tiberias*, now *El-Kerak*, Cassiod. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 11, 2.—Called also **Tarichēa** or **Tarichaea,** ae, Plin. 5, 15, 15, § 71; Suet. Tib. 4.

Tarinātes, um, *m., a people in the Sabine country*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.

Tariotae, ārum, *m., a people of Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 141.

tarmĕs, itis, *m.* [root tero; Gr. τείρω, to bore], *a worm that eats wood, a woodworm*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 140.—Written also **termes,** Isid. Orig. 12, 5, 10; Serv. Verg. G. 1, 256.

Tarnis, is, *m., a river of Gaul falling into the Garonne*, now the *Tarn*, Aus. in Mos. 465; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109; Sid. 24, 44.

Tarpa, ae, v. Maecius.

Tarpēius, i, *m.*; **Tarpēia,** ae, *f., a Roman proper name*; so esp., **1.** Sp. Tarpeius, *the father of Tarpeia, who opened the citadel to the Sabines*, Liv. 1, 11; Val. Max. 9, 6, 1.—**2.** Tarpeia, *a Roman maiden, who treacherously opened the citadel to the Sabines, and for her reward was killed by the weight of their arms, which they cast upon her*, Flor. 1, 1; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 2; cf. Liv. 1, 11, 6 sqq.; Ov. M. 14, 776.—Hence, **A. Tarpēius,** a, um, *adj., Tarpeian*: mons, *the Tarpeian Rock, the name of a rock on the Capitoline Hill, from which criminals were thrown headlong*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 41 Müll.; Liv. 1, 55; called also, saxum, id. 6, 20; Tac. A. 6, 19; Fest. p. 343 Müll.: rupes, Tac. H. 3, 71; and *absol.*: in Tarpeio fodientes, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 15: ad Tarpeium raptus (Metellus), id. 7, 44, 45, § 143: arx, *the citadel on the Capitoline Hill*, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 29; Ov. M. 15, 866: pater, *Capitoline Jupiter*, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 7; cf. fulmina, Juv. 13, 78; and dei, *who were worshipped on the Capitoline Hill*, Luc. 8, 863: coronae, *given to victors in the Capitoline games*, Mart. 9, 41, 1; cf. frons, id. 9, 4, 8; and quercus, id. 4, 54, 1: lex, *named after a certain Tarpeius*, Cic. Rep. 2, 35, 60; Fest. p. 237 Müll.: pudicitia, *of a Tarpeia*, Prop. 1, 16, 2.—**B. Tarpēiānus,** a, um, *adj., Tarpeian*: haedus, *of the Tarpeian Hill*, Apic. 8, 6 and 8.

tarpessīta, ae, *m.*, = trapezita, q. v.

Tarquinii, ōrum, *m., a very ancient and important town of Etruria*, now *Trachina*, Liv. 1, 34; 1, 47; 2, 4; 26, 3; 27, 4; Cic. Rep. 2, 19, 34.—Hence, **A. Tarquĭnius,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Tarquinii, Tarquinian.*—As *subst.*: **Tarquĭnius,** ii, *m., Tarquin, the name of the fifth king of Rome*, who came from Tarquinii, Cic. Rep. 2, 20, 35 sq.; Liv. 1, 34 sq.; *and of his descendants*, esp. *the last Roman king*, Cic. Rep. 2, 25, 46; 2, 29, 51; Liv. 1, 46 sq.; Ov. F. 2, 687; Hor. C. 1, 12, 35; id. S. 1, 6, 13; Verg. A. 8, 646.—Hence, **2. Tarquĭnius,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the family of the Tarquins, Tarquinian*: nomen, Liv. 1, 47: factio, id. 2, 18.—**B. Tarquĭniensis,** e, *adj., of* or *belonging to the town of Tarquinii, Tarquinian*: ager, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50; id. Caecin. 4, 11; cf. *absol.*: in Tarquiniensi, *in the district of Tarquinii*, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 1: lacus, Plin. 2, 95, 96, § 209: fundus, Val. Max. 5, 3, 3: serva, Cic. Rep. 2, 21, 37.—As *subst.*: **Tarquinienses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Tarquinii, the Tarquinians*, Liv. 2, 6 sq.; 5, 16; 7, 12 sq.; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

Tarquĭtius, ii, *m., an Etruscan proper name*; so esp. *the Etruscan Tarquitius, who wrote on divination*, Macr. S. 3, 7, 2; Lact. 1, 10, 2; Plin. ind. libri 2.—Hence, **Tarquĭtiānus,** a, um, *adj., of Tarquitius*: libri, Amm. 25, 2, 7.

Tarrăcina (less correctly **Terr-**), ae, *f.*, = Ταρρακίνα and Τραχίνη (cf. Trachas, Ov. M. 15, 717; the first a in Tarracina inserted like the u in Alcumena, Aesculapius, etc.), *a town in Latium, formerly called* Anxur, now *Terracina*, Mel. 2, 4 *fin.*; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59; Cic. Att. 7, 5, 3; id. de Or. 2, 59, 240; id. Fam. 7, 23, 3 al.—Also called **Tarrăcīnae,** ārum, Liv. 4, 59.—Hence, **Tarrăcīnensis** (**Terr-**), e, *adj., of* or *belonging to Tarracina, Tarracinian*: Ceparius, Sall. C. 46, 3.—As *subst.*: **Tarrăcīnenses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Tarracina, the Tarracinians*, Tac. H. 4, 3.

Tarrăco or **Tarracon,** ōnis, *f., a town in Spain*, now *Tarragona*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 21; Cic. Balb. 11, 28; Liv. 22, 22.—Hence, **Tarrăcōnensis,** e, *adj., of* or *belonging to Tarraco, Tarraconian*: conventus, Liv. 26, 19: colonia, Tac. A. 1, 78: Hispania, Plin. 3, 1, 2, § 6; cf. provincia, id. 3, 1, 3, § 9: vinum, id. 14, 6, 8, § 71.

Tarrăgenses, ium, *m., a people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24.

Tarsatica, ae, *f., a city of Illyria*, Plin. 3, 21, 25, § 140.

Tarsus, i, *f., the capital of Cilicia*, now *Tersoos*, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 1; id. Att. 5, 20, 3; Luc. 3, 225; Auct. B. Alex. 66.—Hence, **Tarsensis,** e, *adj., of* or *belonging to Tarsus*: pelagus, Col. 8, 16 *fin.*—*Subst.*: **Tarsenses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Tarsus*, Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 4; id. Att. 5, 21, 7.

1. Tartărus or **-os,** i, *m.*, in *plur.* (on prosodial grounds): **Tartăra,** ōrum, *n.*, = Τάρταρος, *plur.* Τάρταρα, *the infernal regions, Tartarus* (poet.; in prose, inferi); *sing.*, Lucr. 3, 1012; Verg. A. 6, 577; Hor. C. 3, 7, 17; Stat. S. 2, 7, 116; *plur.*, Lucr. 3, 42; 3, 966; 5, 1126; Verg. A. 4, 243; 6, 135; Hor. C. 1, 28, 10; Ov. M. 1, 113; 5, 371; 5, 423; 10, 21 et saep. al.—Personified: Tartarus pater, i. e. *Pluto*, Val. Fl. 4, 258.—Hence, **A. Tartărĕus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the infernal regions, Tartarean, infernal*: tenebrica plaga, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: antrum, i. e. *the infernal regions*, Luc. 6, 712: umbrae, Ov. M. 6, 676; 12, 257: custos, i. e. *Cerberus*, Verg. A. 6, 395: Acheron, id. ib. 6, 295: Phlegethon, id. ib. 6, 551: sorores, i. e. *the Furies*, id. ib. 7, 328; Stat. Th. 5, 66; hence, vox Alectus, Verg. A. 7, 514.—**B. Tartărīnus,** a, um, *adj., Tartarean, infernal*; poet. for *horrid, terrible*: Tartarino cum dixit Ennius, horrendo et terribili Verrius vult accipi, a Tartaro, qui locus apud inferos, Fest. p. 359 Müll.: corpore Tartarino prognata Paluda virago, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 37 ib.—Trop.: delator, Amm. 15, 6, 1.

2. Tartărus, i, *m., a river of Italy*, now *Tartaro*, Tac. H. 3, 9.

Tartessus (**Tartēsus**), or **-os,** i, *f., a very ancient maritime town of Spain*, now *El Rocadillo, near S. Roque*, Mel. 2, 6, 9; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 7; Sil. 3, 399; 5, 399.—Hence, **A. Tartessius** (**Tartēsius**), a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Tartessus, Tartessian*: litora, Ov. M. 14, 416: stagna, Sil. 10, 538: muraena, Varr. ap. Gell. 7, 16, 5.—Poet. for *Spanish*: tellus, Sil. 13, 673; 15, 5.—*Subst.*: **Tartessii,** ōrum, *plur., the inhabitants of Tartessus*, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 154.—**B. Tartessiăcus** (**Tartēsiăcus**), a, um, *adj., Tartessian*: aequor, Sil. 6, 1: thyrsi, i. e. *lettuce*, Col. 10, 370.—Poët. for *Spanish*: harenae, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 101: Iberus, Sid. Carm. 5, 286.—**C. Tartessis** (**Tartēsis**), idis, *adj. f., Tartessian*: lactuca, Col. 10, 192.

tarum, i, *n., aloe-wood*, Plin. 12, 20, 44, § 98.

Tarusātes, ium, *m., a people of Aqui-*

tanian Gaul, Caes. B G 3, 23, 3, 27, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108

Taruttius, ii, *m*, *a Roman proper name* L. Taruttius Firmanus, *a celebrated astrologer*, Cic. Div 2, 47, 98

tasconium, ii, *n*, *a white, clayey kind of earth*, Plin 33, 4, 21, § 69

Tasgetius, ii, *m*, *a prince of the Carnutes*, Caes. B G 5, 25

† **tăsis,** is, *f*, = τασις, *a straining, tension, exertion* vocis = intentio, Mart Cap 9, 939

* **tăt,** *interj*, an exlamation of surprise, *what! strange!* Tat! ecquis est? Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 18, cf tatae

tăta, ae, *m* [Gr τεττα, Sanscr tatas, = papa] **I.** A name by which young children, speaking imperfectly, call their father, as with us, *dad, daddy*, Varr ap Non. 81, 5, Inscr Orell 2813 sq, 4943 —**II.** *A bringer up rearer*, analog to mamma, Mart 1, 101, 1

* **tatae,** *interj*, an exclamation of surprise, *so! the deuce!* *Sa.* Fac tu hoc modo *St* At tu hoc modo *Sa.* Babae! *St* Tatae! *Sa.* Papae! *St* Pax! Plaut. Stich 5, 5 31, cf tat

Tătius, ii, *m*, T, *a king of the Sabines, who afterwards reigned jointly with Romulus*, Enn ap Prisc. p 947 P (Ann v 113 Vahl), Cic. Rep 2, 7, 13, Liv 1 10 sq, Prop 4 (5), 2, 52 — Hence, **1. Tătius,** a, um *adj* *of Tatius* turma, Prop 4, 4 31 —**2. Tătienses** (sometimes also called, after his praenomen Titus, Titienses), ium, *m*, *one of the three Roman centuries of cavalry*, Varr L L 5, 9, 17, Cic Rep 2, 20, 36, Liv 1, 13, Aur Vict. Vir Ill 2, Ov F 3, 131

Tattaeus, i, *m* sal, *the name of a marsh in Phrygia*, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 84, 31, 9, 45, § 99

tătŭla, ae, *m dim* [tata], *daddy*, Inscr Donat 4, 68

1. tau, *n indecl*, a Celtic word of unknown meaning Verg Cat ap Quint 8, 3, 28, cf. Aus. Idyll 12, 6

2. tau, *n indecl*, *the name of the Greek* T, Aus. Idyll Lit Monos. 18 et signa tau super frontes virorum gementium, Vulg Ezech 9 4 (al thau)

Taulantii, orum, *m*, *a people of Illyria*, Mel 2, 3, 11, Plin 3, 22, 26, § 144, Liv 45, 26, 14 —Hence, **Taulantius,** a, um, *adj*, *Taulantian* incola, Sil 15, 294, Luc. 6, 16

Taum, i, *n*, *an arm of the sea in Britain* now *the Firth of Tay*, Tac Agr 22

Taunus, i, *m*, *a mountain range in Western Germany* (*between Frankfort and Mayence*) now called *Taunus*, or the *Höhe*, Mel 3, 3, 3, Tac A 1, 56, 12, 28

† **taura,** ae, *f*, = ταυρα, *a barren, hybrid cow, a free martin*, Varr R. R. 2, 5, 6, Col 6, 22, 1, cf Fest pp 352 and 353

taurĕus, a, um, *adj* [taurus], *of a bull* or *ox, of oxen, taurine* (mostly poet) **I.** *Adj* vincla, i e *taurean bands* (a poet. expression to denote *glue*), Lucr 6, 1071 terga, *bulls' hides*, Verg A 9, 706, also me ton., for *a drum*, Ov F 4, 342 —**II.** *Subst* **taurĕa,** ae, *f* **1.** *A whip of bull's hide*, Juv 6 492, Tert ad Mart. 5 —**2.** = taura, Serv Verg A. 2, 140

Tauri, orum, *m.*, *the Taurians, a Thracian people, living in what is now Crimea, who sacrificed foreigners to Diana*, Mel 2, 1, 11, Cic Rep 3, 9, 15, Ov P 3, 2, 45 — Hence, **Tauricus,** a, um, *adj*, *of or belonging to the Taurians, Taurian, Tauric* Chersonesus, Plin 4, 12, 26, § 85 terra Ov P 1, 2, 80 sacra, id. Ib 386 ara, id Tr 4, 4, 63

Tauriānum, i, *n*, *a town in Bruttia*, Mel 2, 4, 8

* **tauricornis,** e, *adj* [taurus cornu], *bull horned, tauricornous*, an epithet of Jupiter, Prud στεφ 10, 222.

Tauricus, a um, v Tauri

* **taurifer,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj* [taurus fero], *bull-bearing*, i e. *bearing feeding*, or *supporting bulls* campi, Luc 1 473

* **tauriformis,** e, *adj* [taurus-forma] *bull shaped, tauriform*, an epithet of the river Aufidus Hor C 4, 14, 25

* **taurigĕnus,** a, um, *adj* [taurus gigno], *bull born*, i e *begotten by* or *proceeding from a bull*, Att ap Macr S 6, 5 *fin.* (Trag Fragm v 463 Rib)

Taurii lūdi, *games at Rome in the* Circus Flaminius, *held in honor of the infernal gods*, Varr L L 5, § 154 Müll, Liv 39, 22, Fest pp 350 and 351 Müll., Serv Verg A 2, 140 —Hence, Taurium aes, quod in ludos Taurios consumitur, Fest. p 360 Müll

Taurini, orum, *m*, *a people of Northern Italy, near the modern Turin* (Augusta Taurinorum) Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 123, Liv 21, 38 sq, Tac. H 2, 66 —Hence, **Taurīnus,** a, um *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Taurini, Taurine* saltus, Liv 5, 34 campi, Sil 3, 646

1. taurīnus, a, um, *adj* [taurus], *of* or *belonging to bulls* or *oxen, bull's, taurine* (mostly poet.) vultus (Eridani), Verg G 4, 371 frons, Ov F 6, 197 gluten, Lucr 6, 1069 sanguis, Plin 28, 9, 41, § 147 fel, id 28, 9, 40, § 146 fimum, id. 28, 17, 68, § 232 tergum, *a bull's hide*, Verg A 1, 368, hence, also, tympana (cf taureus), Claud. Cons. Stil 2, 365, and pulsus, *on a drum*, Stat. Th. 2, 78

2. Taurīnus, a, um, v Taurini

Tauris, idis, *f*, *an island near Illyria*, Auct B Alex. 45, 1 sq

Taurisci, orum, *m*, *an Alpine tribe in Pannonia*, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 148, 3, 19, 23, § 133 —Hence, **Tauriscus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Taurisci* gens, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 134

1. Tauriscus, v Taurisci

2. Tauriscus, i, *m*, *the name of a Greek actor*, Cic de Or 3 59, 221

Taurius, a, um, v Taurii

‡ **taurŏbŏlĭcus,** a, um, *adj* [taurobolium], *of* or *belonging to a sacrifice of a bull* (taurobolium) ARA, Inscr Orell 2328

‡ **taurŏbŏlīnus,** i, *m* [id], *one who has sacrificed a bull to Cybele*, Inscr Orell 2353

taurŏbŏlior, atus, *v dep n* [id.] **I.** Lit, *to make a sacrifice of a bull* (taurobolium, late Lat) matris deum sacra accepit et tauroboliatus est Lampr Heliog 7, Inscr Orell. 2351 —**II.** Transf TAURO BOLIATA PETRA, *set up to commemorate a* taurobolium, Inscr Orell 2326

‡ **taurŏbŏlium,** ii, *n*, *a sacrifice of a bull in honor of Cybele*, Inscr Orell 1899 sq, 2322 sq, 2130 al

‡ **taurŏcenta,** ae, *m*, *a bull fighter*, Inscr Orell 2530

Taurŏis, entis, = Ταυροεις, *a fortress belonging to Marseilles, situated on the sea shore in* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Tarento*, acc. Tauroenta, Caes. B C 2, 4 Tauroin, Mel 2, 5, 3

Taurŏmĕnium (Taurŏmīnium), ii, *n*, *a town in the eastern part of Sicily*, now *Taormina* Plin 3, 8 14, § 88, Cic Att 16, 11, 7 —Called also **Taurŏmĕnon,** Ov F 4, 475 —Hence, **Taurŏmenitānus,** a, um (the o long in Sid. Carm 9, 163), *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Tauromenium, Tauromenian* civitas Cic Verr 2 3 6, § 13 euripus Plin 2 97, 100, § 219 Charybdis, Luc. 4, 461, cf Sil. 14, 256 colles, Plin 14, 2 4, § 25 vina id 14, 6, 8, § 66 —As *subst* **Taurŏmĕnītāni,** orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Tauromenium*, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 66, § 160, 2, 5, 19 § 49

† **taurophthalmon,** i, *n*, = ταυροφθαλμον, *the ox eye, a kind of rosemary*, App Herb 79

Taurŏpŏlos, i, *f*, *an appellation of Diana*, who, under this name, had a temple at Amphipolis, Liv 44, 44 4 Weissenb ad loc

Taurŭbŭlae, ārum, *f*, *an island near Naples*, Stat S 3, 1, 129

* **taurŭlus,** i, *m dim* [taurus], *a little bull*, Petr 39

† **1. taurus,** i, *m* [= Gr ταῦρος, Sanscr sthūras, Goth stiur, Germ Stier] *a bull, bullock, ox, steer* **I.** Lit, Varr R. R. 2, 5, Col. 6, 20, Plin 8, 45, 70, § 176, Plaut Ps 1, 2, 66, Cic Div 2, 16 36 sq, Caes. B G 6, 28, Verg G 3, 212, Hor S 1, 3, 110 al —**II.** Transf **A.** *A brazen bull made by Perillus, that Phalaris used as an instrument of torture*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 33, § 73, Ov A. A. 1, 653, id Tr 3, 11, 41 sq, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 89 —**B.** *The Bull, a constellation in the zodiac*, Hyg Astr 2, 21, 3, 20, Verg G 1, 218, Plin. 2, 41, 41, § 110 —**C.** *A small bird that imitates the lowing of oxen*, perh *the bittern*, Plin 10, 42, 57, § 116 —**D.** *A kind of beetle* tauri vocantur scarabaei terrestres ricino similes, Plin. 30, 5, 12, § 39 —**E.** *A root of a tree*, acc. to Quint. 8, 2, 13 —**F.** *The surface of the body between the anus and the privy parts*, Gr ὄρρος, Fest s. v solitaurilia, p 293 Müll., cf. Diom. p 444 P

2. Taurus, i, *m*, *a high mountain range in the south eastern part of Asia Minor*, now *Allah Dagh, Bulghar Dagh*, etc., Mel. 1, 15, 2, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 97, Varr R R. 2, 1, 8, Cic. Fam 15, 1, 3, 15, 2, 2 al Tauri Pylae, *a defile between Cappadocia and Cilicia*, id Att. 5, 20, 2.

3. Taurus, i, *m*, *a Roman proper name* M Taurus, Cic. Q Fr 3, 1

† **tautŏlŏgia,** ae, *f*, = ταυτολογια, *a repetition of the same meaning in different words, tautology*, Mart Cap 5, § 535, Charis p 242 P

Taveni, ōrum, *m*, *a people of Arabia*, Plin 6, 28, 32, § 157

* **tax,** an onomatopee, expressing the sound of blows, Engl *whack* tax tax tergo meo erit non curo, *my back will get whack, whack*, Plaut Pers. 2, 3, 12 (Ritschl reads tuxtax)

taxa, ae, *f*, *a kind of laurel*, Plin 15, 30, 39, § 130

taxātio, onis, *f* [taxo], *a rating, valuing, appraisal, estimation* **I.** In gen. (cf aestimatio) ejus rei taxationem nos fecimus, Cic. Fragm Or pro Tull 7 intra pecuniam versabitur taxatio, Sen Ben 3 10, 2 hoc super omnem taxationem est, Plin 7, 12, 10, § 56 taxatio (succini) in deliciis tanta, ut, etc., id 37, 3, 12, § 49 taxationem confirmans, id 9, 35 58, § 120 latifundii, id 13, 15, 29, § 92 —**II.** In partic., in jurid lang, *a defining* or *limiting clause in wills, contracts*, etc., Dig 31, 1, 42 *fin*, 33, 6, 5, 36, 3, 6

‡ **taxātor,** oris, *m* [id.], *a reviler, taunter, abuser* scenici taxatores dicuntur, quod alter alterum maledictis tangit, Fest s. v taxat, p 356 Müll

taxĕa, ae, *f* the Gallic name for *lard*, Afran ap Isid. Orig 20, 2, 24 (Com Fragm. v 284 Rib), Arn 7, 229

taxĕōta, ae, *m*, = ταξεωτης, *a magistrate's assistant*, Cod Just 1, 3, 53

* **taxĕus,** a, um, *adj* [taxus], *of the yew-tree of yew trees* silva, Stat. S 5 5 29

taxicus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of the yew tree, yew* venenum, supposed by some of the ancients to be toxica, Plin 16, 10, 20, § 51

Taxilae, ārum, *m*, *the name of a people in India*, Plin 6, 20, 23, § 78

taxillus, i, *m* [acc. to Cic Or 45, 153, the primitive whence talus] *a small die*, Pompon ap Prisc p 615 P (Com Fragm v 190 Rib), Vitr 10, 8, 2

1. taxim, *perf* for tetigerim, v tango *init*

2. taxim, *adv* [tango, lit by touching, cf sensim], *gently, little by little, by degrees, gradually* (ante class) Varr ap Non 47, 27, 550, 18, Pompon ib 178, 20 (Com Fragm v 23 Rib), Lucil ib 169 32

Taximagŭlus, i, *m*, *a king of Kent*, Caes B G 5, 22

taxo, avi, atum, 1, *v freq a* [tago, tango], *to touch sharply, to feel, handle* (post Aug, but cf taxatio, syn tango, tracto) **I.** Lit (very rare) taxare pressius crebriusque est quam tangere, unde procul dubio id inclinatum est, Gell 2, 6, 5, cf Macr S 6 7, Fest pp 356 and 357 Müll.—**II.** Trop **A.** *To twit, censure, reproach, charge*, or *tax with a fault* etc Cassius Parmensis quadam epistola sic taxat Augustum Materna tibi farina, etc, Suet Aug 4 divortium suum cum uxore, id Dom 10 in piris taxatur superbia cognomine, i e *they are called* superba, Plin 15, 15 16, § 53 —**B.** *To rate, value, appraise, estimate, determine* the worth of a thing (as by feeling of or handling it, cf aestimo, to judge of the value, etc.) chrysocolla aspera taxatur in libras denariis septem, Plin 33, 5 27, § 90 talentum Atticum denariis sex millibus taxat Varro id 35, 11, 40, § 136 senatorum censum amplhavit ac pro octingentorum mill.

um summa duodecies HS. taxavit, Suet. Aug. 41: taxato prius modo summae, id. Calig. 38 et saep. — **C.** *To judge of, estimate, compute, reckon*, etc., Plin. 6, 33, 38, § 207; cf.: totum sinum quatridui navigatione in longitudinem taxavit, id. 6, 28, 33, § 163: modii duo anulorum Carthaginem missi, dignitasque equestris taxata mensura, Flor. 2, 6, 18: timorem tuum taxa, Sen. Ep. 24, 2; cf.: tanti quoque malum est, quanti illud taxavimus, id. Cons. ad Marc. 19, 1: uni sapienti notum est, quanti res quaeque taxanda sit, id. Ep. 81, 7: taxata stipendio hiberna, Flor. 1, 12, 8: scelera taxantur modo majore, *more severely punished*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 746.

taxōnīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a badger, badger-:* adeps, Marc. Emp. 36.

taxus, i, *f.*, *a yew, yew-tree.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 16, 10, 20, § 50; Caes. B. G. 6, 31; Verg. E. 9, 30; id. G. 2, 113 al.—Considered, on account of its poisonous berries, as a tree of the infernal regions, Ov. M. 4, 432; Sil. 13, 596; Luc. 3, 419; 6, 645 al.—**II.** Poet., transf., *a javelin*, made of the wood of the yew-tree, Sil. 13, 210.

Tāȳgĕtē, ēs, *f.*,=Ταϋγέτη, *a daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiades*, Verg. G. 4, 232; Ov. M. 3, 595; id. F. 4, 174; Cic. Arat. 35 (269); Hyg. Fab. 155.

Tāȳgĕtus, i, *m.*,=Ταΰγετον, *a ridge of mountains in Laconia*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 2, 79, 81, § 191; Cic. Div. 1, 50, 112; Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 15; Luc. 5, 52; Claud. B. G. 193; called also **Tāȳgĕta**, ōrum, *n.*, Verg. G. 2, 488; Stat. Achill. 1, 427.

Tazata, ae, *f.*, *an island in the Caspian Sea*, Plin. 6, 17, 19, § 52.

1. tē, v. tu.

2. tĕ, a pronominal suffix, e. g. tute, tete; v. tu.

Tĕānum, i, *n.*, *the name of two Italian towns.* **I.** Teanum Apulum, *a town in Apulia*, now *Civitate*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 103; Cic. Att. 7, 12, 2; 7, 13, b, 7; id. Clu. 9, 27.—Hence, **Tĕānenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Teanum*, Liv. 9, 20, 4; called **Tĕāni**, ōrum, *m.*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 104.—**II.** Teanum Sidicinum, *a town in Campania*, now *Teano*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; Cic. Att. 8, 11, B, 2; Liv. 22, 57, 8; called simply Teanum, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 27; id. Agr. 2, 31, 86; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 86.

Tĕāte, is, *n.*, *a town on the Adriatic Sea, near Corfinium*, now *Chieti*, Sil. 8, 521; 17, 454.—Hence, **Tĕātīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Teate*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106.

Tĕātes, um, *m.*, *a people in Apulia*, Liv. 9, 20, 7.

‡ **teba**, ae, *f.*, an old Latin term, in Varro's time still used among the Sabines, signifying *a hill:* lingua prisca et in Graeciā Aeolis Boeotii sine afflatu vocant colles tebas: et in Sabinis, quo e Graeciā venerunt Pelasgi, etiam nunc ita dicunt: cujus vestigium in agro Sabino via Salaria non longe a Reate milliarius clivus appellatur Thebae, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 6.

† **techna** (**techina**, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 23 Lorenz ad loc.; id. Poen. 4, 1, 1), ae, *f.*, =τέχνη, *a wile, trick, piece of craft* or *subtilty, artifice, cunning device* (ante-class.): tum igitur ego deruncinatus, deartuatus sum miser Hujus scelesti technis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 109; id. Bacch. 3, 2, 8; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 62; id. Eun. 4, 4, 51.

† **technĭcus**, i, *m.*,=τεχνικός, *a teacher of art, technologist*, Quint. 2, 13, 15.

† **Technŏpaegnĭon**, ii, *n.*,=Τεχνοπαίγνιον (a game of art), *the title of a poem by Ausonius.*

Tĕcmessa, ae, *f.*, *a daughter of king Teuthras, and mistress of Ajax, the son of Telamon*, Hor. C. 2, 4, 6; Ov. A. A. 3, 517.

Tecmon, ōnis, *m.*, *a town of Epirus*, Liv. 45, 26, 4.

† **tēcŏlĭthos**, i, *m.*,=τηκόλιθος (stone-dissolver), *a stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 36, 19, 35, § 143; 37, 10, 68, § 184; Sol. 37 *med.*

tectē, *adv.*, v. tego, *P. a. fin.*

tectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tego], *a covering:* limpidae lanae, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5, 58: lanarum, id. ib. 3, 21, 200.

† **tectŏnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*,=τεκτονικός, *of* or *belonging to building, architectural, tectonic:* formae, *designs* or *plans of a building*, Aus. Idyll. 10, 298.

tector, ōris, *m.* [tego], *one that overlays walls with plaster, stucco*, etc., *a plasterer, pargeter:* villa tua, quam neque pictor neque tector vidit umquam, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 9; Cic. Planc. 25, 62; Front. Aquaed. 117; Vitr. 7, 3 *fin.;* Tert. Idol. 8; Inscr. Orell. 4288; 4803.

* **tectōrĭŏlum**, i, *n. dim.* [tectorium], *a little plaster, parget*, or *rough-cast*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3.

tectōrĭum, ii, v. tectorius, I. B. and II. B.

tectōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tego], *of* or *belonging to covering* or *to a cover.* **I.** In gen. (very rare): paniculum, *thatch*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 18.—Hence, **B.** *Subst.:* **tectōrĭum**, ii, *n.*, *a covering, cover*, Cato, R. R. 11, 2.—**II.** In partic., *that belongs to* or *serves for covering* or *overlaying* walls, ceilings, floors, etc.; *of* or *belonging to staining, painting, stuccoing, plastering*, etc. (freq. and class.): opus, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 1; cf. id. ib. 3, 11, 2: neque id (sepulcrum) opere tectorio exornari, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 65: atramentum tectorium, *that serves for staining* or *washing* walls, Plin. 35, 6, 25, § 43: saetae e penicillis tectoriis, *plasterers' brushes*, id. 28, 17, 71, § 235.—Hence, **B.** *Subst.:* **tectōrĭum**, ii, *n.*, *plaster, stucco, fresco-painting, a wash* for walls, etc.: parietes ac camarae munitae tectorio, Varr. R. R. 3, 8, 1; Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58; id. Verr. 2, 1, 55, § 145; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; id. Att. 1, 10, 3; Vitr. 7, 2, sq.; 5, 10; Sen. Ep. 86, 8; Col. 8, 15, 5; Plin. 35, 16, 56, § 194; 36, 23, 55, § 176; Dig. 15, 3, 3.—Satirically, *a paste of flour put on the face to preserve the beauty of the complexion:* tandem aperit vultum et tectoria prima reponit, *cover, coating*, Juv. 6, 467.—**2.** Trop., of speech, *smooth words, flattery* (very rare): dignoscere cautus, Quid solidum crepet et pictae tectoria linguae, Pers. 5, 24; so imitated, Aug. Ep. 1 ad Volusian.

Tectŏsăges, um, *m.*, *a people in* Gallia Narbonensis, *between the Pyrenees and the Rhone*, Mel. 2, 5, 2; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 37; Caes. B. G. 6, 24; called also **Tectŏsăgi**, ōrum, Liv. 38, 16; 16, 24; Aus. Clar. Urb. Narb. 9.

* **tectŭlum**, i, *n. dim.* [tectum], *a little roof*, Hier. Ep. 117, n. 9.

tectum, i, *n.* [tego]. **I.** Lit., *a covering.* **A.** *A roof:* quojus (villae) Deturbavit ventus tectum ac tegulas, Plaut. Rud. prol. 78: de tecto deturbavit tegulas, id. ib. 1, 1, 5. tecta domorum, Lucr. 2, 191; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 14: firma tecta in domiciliis habere, id. Brut. 73, 257; cf.: disturbata porticus Catuli, quae ad tectum paene pervenerat, id. Att. 4, 3, 2: hic se praecipitem tecto dedit, Hor. S. 1, 2, 41: culmina tecti, Verg. A. 2, 695: tecti a culmine, Ov. M. 12, 480.—**B.** *A ceiling* (usu. plain; opp. lacunar, a fretted ceiling): tectis caelatis, laqueatis, *ceilings, rooms*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85; 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 121 Vahl.); cf.: qui marmoreis tectis ebore et auro fulgentibus abundant, Cic. Par. 1, 3, 13; so, aurata, id. ib. 6, 3, 49: laqueata, Hor. C. 2, 16, 12: cubilia tectaque, *canopies*, id. Epod. 12, 12.—**II.** Transf., *a roofed building* for dwelling in, *a roof, house, dwelling, abode; a cover, shelter, quarters*, etc. (freq. and class.; cf.: prosa, ut mucronem pro gladio, et tectum pro domo recipiet, etc., Quint. 8, 6, 20; syn.: domus, aedes, habitatio): recipe me in tectum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 16; cf.: exercitus tectis ac sedibus suis recipere, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90: ne tecto recipiatur ... qui non, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 66; Nep. Att. 13, 2: exercitatissimi in armis, qui inter annos XIV. tectum non subissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: milites in tecta Gallorum contegit, Auct. B. G. 8, 5: vos, Quirites, in vestra tecta discedite, Cic. Cat. 3, 12, 29: tectis, juvenes, succedite nostris, Verg. A. 1, 627: ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 41; id. Att. 5, 16, 3: tum erat ager incultus sine tecto: nunc est cultissimus cum optimā villā, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: si vacuum tepido cepisset villula tecto, Hor. S. 2, 3, 10: pars densa ferarum Tecta rapit silvas, Verg. A. 6, 8: columba plausum Dat tecto ingentem, id. ib. 5, 216: solidis Clauditur in tectis, i. e. *in prison*, Ov. M. 3, 697: sed quercus tecta cibumque dabat, id. A. A. 2, 622: dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit, i. e. of the Labyrinth, Verg. A. 6, 29: sub tecta Sibyllae, id. ib. 6, 211.

tectūra, ae, *f.* [tego], *a covering over, overlaying* with a wash, plaster, etc.: parietum, Pall. 1, 15 and 17.

tectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of tego.

tēcum, i. e. cum te; v. tu.

ted, v. tu; and cf. med.

tēda and **tēdĭfer**, v. taeda and taedifer.

Tēdignĭlŏquĭdes, is, *m.* [te-dignaloquens], *a comically-formed proper name*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 22.

Tĕgĕa, ae (**Tĕgĕē**, Stat. Th. 11, 177), *f.*,=Τεγέα, *a very ancient town in Arcadia*, now *Paleo-Episkopi*, near *Tripolitza*, Mel. 2, 3, 5; Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20.—Poet. for *Arcadia*, Stat. Th. 11, 177; Claud. B. G. 576—Hence, **A. Tĕgĕēŭs** or **Tĕgĕaeŭs**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tegea, Tegean;* poet. for *Arcadian:* gens, Verg. A. 5, 299: Pan, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 30; Verg. G. 1, 18: virgo, i. e. *Callisto, a daughter of Lycaon*, king of Arcadia, Ov. A. A. 2, 55; id. F. 2, 167: volucer, i. e. *Mercury*, Stat. S. 1, 5, 4.—Also *subst.:* **Tĕgĕaca**, ae, *f.*, *the Arcadian Atalanta*, Ov. M. 8, 317; 8, 380: parens, i. e. *Carmenta, the mother of Evander*, id. F. 1, 627; called also sacerdos, id. ib. 6, 531.—**B. Tĕgĕātĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Arcadian:* volucer, i. e. *Mercury*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 18; called also ales, id. ib. 5, 1, 102.—**C. Tĕgĕātae**, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tegea, the Tegeans*, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 37.—**D. Tĕgĕātis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*, *Tegean;* poet. for *Arcadian:* mater, i. e. *the Arcadian Atalanta*, Stat. Th. 9, 571: capra, Sil. 13, 329.

tĕgĕs, ĕtis, *f.* [tego], *a covering, mat:* quae fiunt de cannabi, lino, junco, palmā, scirpo, ut funes, restes, tegetes, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 1; so Col. 5, 5, 15; 12, 52, 8; Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 112; Mart. 11, 32, 2; 11, 56, 5; Juv. 6, 117; 7, 221 al.

‡ **tĕgĕtārĭus**, ψιαθοποιός, ψιαθοπλόκος, Gloss. Gr. Lat., *a mat-maker* [teges].

tĕgĕtĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little mat:* tegeticulae cannabinae, Varr. R. R. 3, 8, 2; 2, 11, 8; Col. 8, 9, 3; Mart. 9, 93, 3.

* **tĕgĭle**, is, *n.* [tego], *a covering, cover*, App. M. 9, p. 222, 28 (al. tegillo).

tĕgillum, i, *n. dim.* [tegulum], *a small covering, a hood* or *cowl*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 18; Varr. ap. Non. 179, 4; cf.: tegillum cucullunculum ex scirpo factum, Fest. p. 366 Müll.

tĕgĭmen, tĕgŭmen, and **tegmen** (in *obliq. cas.* usu. syncop. tegminis, etc.), *n.* [tego], *a covering, cover* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; in Cic. in prose only once, as a transl. from the Greek; syn.: operculum, integumentum): mihi (Anacharsi) amictui est Scythicum tegimen, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: tegimen direpta leoni Pellis erat, Ov. M. 3, 52; so, tegimen, id. ib. 1, 672; id. A. A. 3, 112; Sil. 1, 402; Sen. Q. N. 6, 25; Tac. A. 2, 21: consertum tegumen spinis, Verg. A. 3, 594; so, tegumen, Liv. 1, 20, 4; 4, 39, 3; Col. 7, 4, 4: textile tegmen, Lucr. 5, 1350; so id. 3, 649; Verg A. 7, 666; 7, 742; Luc. 9, 771; Liv. 5, 38, 8; Quint. 9, 4, 4; Auct. B. Afr. 72: tegmina membrorum, Col. 3, 10, 12: vites opacare tegminibus, id. 5, 5, 15: removebitur hujus Tegminis officium, *of the shield*, Ov. M. 12, 92: pedum, i. e. *shoes*, Col. 1, 8, 18; Amm. 22, 9, 11.—Of the husk: grani, Col. 10, 243; cf.: hordea ... exue de paleā tegminibusque suis, Ov. Med. Fac. 54.—Poet.: sub caeli tegmine, *the vault of heaven*, Lucr. 1, 988; so id. 2, 662; 5, 1016; Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 44, 112: fluminis, *icy covering*, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 15.—With *obj. gen.:* ardoris, Vulg. Ecclus. 34, 19.

tĕgĭmentum and **tegmentum**, i, v. tegumentum.

tegmen, inis, v. tegimen.

tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* [Gr. στέγω, to cover; τέγος, στέγος, roof; Sanscr. sthag-, to hide; Germ. decken; Engl. thatch], *to cover* (syn. operio). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: amica corpus ejus (Alcibiadis) texit suo pallio, Cic. Div. 2, 69, 143: capite se totum tegit, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 9: (tegillo) tectus esse soleo, si pluvit, id. Rud. 2, 7, 19: fere res omnes aut corio sunt Aut etiam conchis

aut callo aut cortice tectae, *covered, clothed,* Lucr. 4, 936; cf.: bestiae aliae coriis tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: ut tecti, ut vestiti, ut salvi esse possemus, id. ib. 2, 69, 150: corpora veste villosā, Tib. 2, 3, 76: caput galea, Prop. 4 (5). 3, 44: Mars tunicā adamantinā tectus, Hor. C. 1, 6, 13: ensis Vaginā tectus, id. S. 2, 1, 4. —In Greek constr.: primā tectus lanugine malas, Ov. M. 12, 291: cucullo caput tectus, Mart. 5, 14, 6: quae (casae) more Gallorum stramentis erant tectae, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: tectas casas testudinum superficie, Plin. 6, 24, 28, § 109: musculum, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: domum, Dig. 19, 1, 18: naves tectae, *covered with decks, decked* (= constratae), Caes. B. C. 1, 56; Liv. 36, 43, 13 (opp. apertae); 31, 46, 6: tectae instrataeque scaphae, Caes. B. C. 3, 100: incepto tegeret cum lumina somno, Verg. G. 4, 414: utne tegam spurco Damae latus? i. e. *to go by the side of, walk cheek by jowl with,* Hor. S. 2, 5, 18; so, latus alicui, Suet. Claud. 24; cf. aliquem, *to surround, attend, accompany:* omnis eum stipata tegebat Turba ducum, Verg. A. 11, 12; Stat. S. 5, 1, 26: sarta tecta; v. sartus. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *To cover, hide, conceal* (rare in lit. sense; syn.: abscondo, occulto): Caesar tectis insignibus suorum occultatisque signis militaribus, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 45: fugientem silvae texerunt, id. ib. 6, 30: oves (silva), Ov. M. 13, 822: quas (tabellas) tegat in tepido sinu, id. A. A. 3, 622: ferae latibulis se tegunt, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42; cf.: nebula matutina texerat inceptum, Liv. 41, 2, 4: Scipionem nebulae possiderent ac tegerent, Vop. prol. 2. — **2.** *To shelter, protect, defend* (rare in lit. sense); constr., in analogy with defendere and tueri, *aliquid ab aliquo* or *ab aliquā re:* qui portus ab Africo tegebatur, ab Austro non erat tutus, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: ut alter (ordo propugnatorum) ponte ab incidentibus telis tegeretur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: aliquem conservare et tegere, id. ib. 1, 85: tempestas et nostros texit et naves Rhodias afflixit, Caes. B. C. 3, 27; Hirt. B. G. 8, 5; Sall. J. 101, 4: triumpho, si licet me latere tecto abscedere, i. e. *with a whole skin, safe, unhurt,* Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5.—*Pass.* in mid. force: tegi magis Romani quam pugnare, Liv. 4, 37, 11.—**3.** *To cover over, bury, enclose* (poet.): te modo terra tegat, Prop. 2, 26, 44 (3, 22, 24): sit tibi terra levis mollique tegaris harenā, Mart. 9, 29, 11: ossa tegebat humus, Ov. M. 15, 56: ossa tegit tumulus, id. Am. 2, 6, 59: Sicanio tegitur sepulcro, Luc. 2, 548. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to cover* (very rare): tempestas, mihi quae modestiam omnem, Detexit tectus quā fui, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 7. — **B.** In partic. **1.** (Acc. to I. B. 1.) *To cloak, hide, veil, conceal, keep secret* (freq. and class.): triumphi nomine tegere atque velare cupiditatem suam, Cic. Pis. 24, 56: multis simulationum involucris tegitur et quasi velis quibusdam obtenditur unius cujusque natura, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15: ignaviam suam tenebrarum ac parietum custodiis tegere, id. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: animus ejus vultu, flagitia parietibus tegebantur, id. Sest. 9, 22: summam prudentiam simulatione stultitiae, id. Brut. 14, 53: honestā praescriptione rem turpissimam, Caes. B. C. 3, 32; cf.: turpia facta oratione, Sall. J. 85, 31: aliquid mendacio, Cic. Quint. 26, 81: nomen tyranni humanitate, Nep. Dion, 1: commissum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 38; id. A. P. 200: non uti corporis vulnera, ita exercitus incommoda sunt tegenda, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: nostram sententiam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 11: dira supplicia, Verg. A. 6, 498: causam doloris, Ov. M. 13, 748: pectoribus dabas multa tegenda meis, id. Tr. 3, 6, 10: ignobilitatis tegendae causā, Cap. Max. 8. — **2.** (Acc. to I. B. 2.) *To defend, protect, guard:* aliquid excusatione amicitiae, Cic. Lael. 12, 43; id. Clu. 11: quod is meam salutem atque vitam suā benevolentiā, praesidio custodiāque texisset, id. Planc. 1, 1: nostri clarissimorum hominum auctoritate leges et jura tecta esse voluerunt, id. de Or. 1, 59, 253: pericula facile innocentiā tecti repellemus, id. Imp. Pomp. 24, 70: qui a patrum crudelibus suppliciis tegere liberos sciant, Liv. 1, 53, 8: aliquem tegere ac tueri, Cic. Fam. 13, 66, 2: libertatem, patriam, parentisque armis tegere, Sall. C. 6, 5: ut legatos cura magistratuum magis quam jus gentium ab irā impetuque hominum tegeret, Liv. 8, 6, 7: legationisque jure satis tectum se arbitraretur, Nep. Pelop. 5, 1.—Hence, **tectus,** a, um, *P. a., covered,* i. e. *hidden, concealed.* **A.** Lit.: cuniculi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41. — **B.** Trop., *hidden, not frank, open,* or *plain; secret, concealed, disguised; close, reserved, cautious:* sermo verbis tectus, *covered, enveloped,* Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1; cf. verba (opp. apertissima), id. ib. 9, 22, 5: occultior atque tectior cupiditas, id. Rosc. Am. 36, 104: amor, Ov. R. Am. 619. — Of persons: occultus et tectus, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 54: tecti esse ad alienos possumus, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116; cf. in *comp.:* tectior, id. Phil. 13, 3, 6: te in dicendo mihi videri tectissimum, id. de Or. 2, 73, 296: silet ille, tectusque recusat Prodere quemquam, Verg. A. 2, 126; cf.: quis consideratior illo? Quis tectior? Cic. Deiot. 6, 16. — Hence, *adv.:* **tectō,** *covertly, privily, cautiously:* et tamen ab illo aperte, tecte quicquid est datum, libenter accepi, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4. — *Comp.:* tectius, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 2; id. Planc. 10, 8, 5; Ov. A. A. 1, 276.

tēgulae, ārum (less freq. and mostly poet., also in *sing.:* **tēgula,** ae; v. the foll.), *f.* [tego], *tiles, roof-tiles, a tiled roof* (class.; cf. imbrex). (α) *Plur.:* tempestas venit, confringit tegulas imbricesque, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 28; so, with imbrices, id. Mil. 2, 6, 24; with tectum, id. Rud. prol. 78: heus, quid agis tu inquam in tegulis? id. Mil. 2, 2, 22; so, in tegulis, id. ib. 2, 2, 1; 2, 2, 5; 2, 3, 13; 2, 3, 37: anguis per impluvium decidit de tegulis, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 26: per alienas tegulas venisse, id. Eun. 3, 5, 40: per tegulas demitti, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 45: demptis tegulis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119: per scalas pervenisse in tegulas, Liv. 36, 37, 2: habitare sub tegulis, Suet. Gram. 9: columbaria qui in tegulis habent, Varr. R. R. 3, 7 *fin.;* Dig. 19, 1, 58; 39, 2, 24: TEGVLAS AENEAS AVRATAS D. S. D., Inscr. Orell. 3272 et saep.—(β) *Sing.:* promitto tibi, si valebit, tegulam illum in Italiā nullam relicturum, *not a tile,* Cic. Att. 9, 7, 5: cum solem nondum prohibebat et imbrem Tegula, Ov. A. A. 2, 622; id. F. 6, 316; id. Ib. 304; Bibacul. ap. Suet. Gram. 11; Mart. 7, 36, 4; Juv. 3, 201 (but the true read., Sen. Ep. 12, 5, is regula, Haase).

‡ **tēgŭlĭcius,** a, um, *adj.* [tegulae], *covered with tiles:* ATTEGIA, Inscr. Orell. 1396.

tēgŭlum, i, *n.* [tego], *a covering, roof, thatch* (very rare): tegulo aquaticarum harundinum domos suas operiunt, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 156: scirpi fragiles ad tegulum tegetesque, id. 16, 37, 70, § 178.

tēgŭmen, ĭnis, v. tegimen.

tēgŭmentum (collat. forms **tēgĭmentum** and **tegmentum**), i, *n.* [tego], *a covering, cover.* **I.** Lit. (class.; cf. tegmen): tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150; so, tegumentum, id. Fin. 5, 11, 32; Liv. 1, 43, 2; 9, 19, 7; 9, 40, 3; 22, 1, 3; Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 8, 2; id. Ep. 90, 17; Suet. Calig. 55 *fin.:* scutisque tegimenta detrudere, Caes. B. G. 2, 21; so, tegimenta, id. B. C. 2, 9; 3, 44; 3, 62; 3, 63: palpebrae quae sunt tegmenta oculorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: tegumenta, *armor,* Vulg. 1 Macc. 4, 6. —* **II.** Trop.: istaec mihi ego semper habui aetati tegumentum meae, Ne, etc., *a defence, protection,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 32 dub. (Ritschl and Fleck. integumentum).

Tēĭus, a, um, v. Teos.

tēla, ae, *f.* [prob. contr. from texla, from texo; cf. ala, from axilla; mala, from maxilla, Cic. Or. 45, 153], *a web.* **I.** Lit.: texentem telam studiose ipsam offendimus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 44: Penelope telam retexens, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 95: tenui telas discreverat auro, Verg. A. 4, 264; 11, 75: vetus in telā deducitur argumentum, Ov. M. 6, 69: commenta retexere tela, Stat. S. 3, 5, 9; Dig. 32, 1, 69; 34, 2, 22: lanā et telā victum quaeritans, Ter. And. 1, 1, 48; cf.: assiduis exercet bracchia telis, Ov. F. 4, 699: antiquas exercet telas, id. M. 6, 145: plena domus telarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 59.—Of *a spider's web:* deiciamque eorum (araneorum) omnis telas, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 25; Cat. 68, 49; Mart. 8, 33, 15; Juv. 14, 61.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The threads that run lengthwise in the loom, the warp* (syn.: stamen, trama), Tib. 1, 6, 79: licia telae Addere, Verg. G. 1, 285; 3, 562; Ov. M. 4, 275; 6, 54 sq.—**2.** *A weaver's beam, yarn-beam;* also, *a loom,* Cato, R. R. 10, 5; 14, 2; Ov. M. 4, 35; 6, 576. — **II.** Trop., *a web,* i. e. *a plan, design:* exorsa haec tela non male omnino mihi est, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 116: ad detexundam telam, id. Ps. 1, 4, 7: quamquam ea tela texitur et ea incitatur in civitate ratio vivendi, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 226.

† **1. tĕlămo** or **tĕlămon,** ōnis, *m.,*= τελαμών (a bearer, supporter); in architecture, *a male figure that supports an entablature;* in the *plur.:* telamones, Vitr. 6, 10 *fin.*

2. Tĕlămo or **Tĕlămon,** ōnis, *m.,* =Τελαμών, *an Argonaut, son of Æacus, brother of Peleus, and father of Ajax and Teucer,* Hyg. Fab. 14; 89; 97; Val. Fl. 1, 354; Ov. M. 7, 476 sq.; 11, 216 sq.; Cic. N. D. 3, 32, 79; id. Tusc. 3, 18, 39; 3, 18, 43; 3, 24, 58; 3, 29, 71; id. de Or. 2, 46, 193: Ajax Telamone natus, Hor. C. 2, 4, 5.—Hence, **A. Tĕlămōnius,** ii, *m., son of Telamon, the Telamonian,* for *Ajax,* Ov. M. 13, 194; id. Tr. 2, 525; id. A. A. 2, 737.—**B. Tĕlămōnĭădes,** ae, *m., the offspring of Telamon,* i. e. *Ajax,* Ov. M. 13, 231.

telānae fīcus, *a kind of black fig,* Cato, R. R. 8, 1; Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 72; Macr. S. 2, 16.

Telandria, ae, *f., an island near Lycia,* Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 131.

Telchīnes, um, *m.,* = Τελχῖνες, *a fabled family of priests in Rhodes, famous for their magic arts,* Ov. M. 7, 365; Stat. Th. 2, 274.

Tēlĕbŏae, ārum, *m.,* = Τηλεβόαι, *a people in Acarnania, noted for robbing travellers,* Plaut. Am. prol. 101; 1, 1, 56; 1, 1, 95 al. A colony of them afterwards inhabited the island of Capreae: Teleboūm Capreas regna, Verg. A. 7, 735; Tac. A. 4, 67; Sil. 7, 418.—Hence, **Tēlĕbŏis,** ĭdis, *adj., of Teleboæ, Teleboic.*—*Plur.* as *subst.:* **Tēlĕbŏīdes,** um, *f., the name of some small islands between Leucadia and Achaia,* Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 53.

Tēlĕbŏas, ae, *m., a centaur killed by Nestor at the marriage of Pirithous,* Ov. M. 12, 441.

Tēlĕgŏnus, i, *m.,*=Τηλέγονος, *son of Ulysses and Circe, who, when he came to Ithaca, killed his father without knowing him; on his return he founded Tusculum,* Hyg. Fab. 127; Hor. C. 3, 29, 8; Prop. 2, 32 (3, 30), 4; Ov. F. 3, 92; 4, 71; Stat. S. 1, 3, 83; Sil. 7, 692; 12, 535; Hyg. Fab. 127.—As an appellative: **Tēlĕgŏni,** ōrum, *the amatory poems of Ovid,* so called because his misfortunes arose from them, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 114.

Tēlĕmăchus, i, *m.,*= Τηλέμαχος, *the son of Ulysses and Penelope,* Hyg. Fab. 127; Ov. H. 1, 98; 1, 107; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 40; Cat. 61, 229.

Tēlĕmus, i, *m.,* = Τήλεμος, *the name of a soothsayer,* Ov. M. 13, 770; Hyg. Fab. 128.

Telendos, i, *f., an island near Lycia,* Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 131.

† **tēlĕphion,** ii, *n.,* = τηλέφιον, *a kind of herb resembling purslane:* Sedum telephium, Linn.; Plin. 27, 13, 110, § 137.

Tēlĕphus (-os), i, *m.,*=Τήλεφος. **I.** *A king of Mysia, son of Hercules and the nymph Auge.* He was wounded before Troy by the spear of Achilles, but was afterwards cured by its rust, Ov. M. 12, 112; 13, 171; id. Tr. 5, 2, 15; Hor. A. P. 96; 140; id. Epod. 17, 8; Hyg. Fab. 101; Plin. 34, 15, 45, § 152; 25, 5, 19, § 42.—**II.** *A contemporary and friend of Horace,* Hor. C. 3, 19, 26; 1, 13, 1; 4, 11, 21.

Tĕlĕsĭa, ae, *f., a town of Samnium,* now *the village Telese,* Liv. 22, 13; 24, 20.

Tĕlestes, is or ae, *m., the father of Ianthe,* Ov. M. 9, 716.

Telestus, i, *m., a Greek painter,* Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 109.

† **tĕlĕta,** ae, *f.,* = τελετή, *initiation, consecration,* App. M. 11, p. 268 sq.; Aug. Civ. Dei, 10, 9; 10, 23; 4, 31.

Telethrius, ii, *m., a grassy mountain of Eubœa,* Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 94.

Tĕlĕthūsa, ae, *f., the wife of Ligdus and mother of Iphis,* Ov. M. 9, 682 sq.

† **tĕlētus**, i, *m.*,=τελετός (perfect), *one of the Æons*, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

† **telicardĭos** or **thelycardĭos**, i, *m.*, *a precious stone, called also* muchula, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 68, § 183.

* **tēlĭger**, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [telum-gero], *dart-bearing*, an epithet of Cupid, Sen. Herc. Oet. 543.

† **tēlīnum**, i, *n.*, = τήλινον, *a costly ointment prepared from the herb* telis, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 13; Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

† **telirrhizos** or **thelyrrhizos**, i, *f.*, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 68, § 183.

† **tēlis**, is, *f.*, = τῆλις, *the herb fenugreek:* Trigonella foenum Graecum, Linn.: foenum Graecum quod telin vocant, Plin. 24, 19, 120, § 184.

Tellēna, ōrum, *n.*, *a town of Latium*, now *Toretta*, Liv. 1, 33; called also **Tellēnē**, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68 (Sillig).

Tellūmo, ōnis, *m.*, *a god among the Romans, the personified productive power of the earth*, answering to Tellus as a goddess, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 23 *fin.*—Called also **Tellūrus**, i, Mart. Cap. 1, § 49.

tellūs (-ūs short, Mart. Cap. 5, § 584), ūris, *f.* [perh. root tollo. to bear], *the earth*, opp. to the other planets or to the sea, *the globe* (a word belonging almost entirely to poetry). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ea, quae est media et nona, tellus, neque movetur et infima, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17 (for which: terra in medio mundo sita, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40; id. N. D. 2, 39, 98 al.; v. terra): animae vis aut extrinsecus aut ipsā tellure coōrta, Lucr. 6, 579: telluris operta subire, Verg. A. 6, 140.—**B.** In partic., *earth, land, ground* (cf. solum): quāque fuit tellus, illic et pontus et aër; Sic erat instabilis tellus, innabilis unda, Ov. M. 1, 15; cf.: jamque mare et tellus nullum discrimen habebant; Omnia pontus erant, id. ib. 1, 291: nec ullis Saucia vomeribus per se dabat omnia tellus, id. ib. 1, 102: exercetque frequens tellurem atque imperat arvis, Verg. G. 1, 99: reddit ubi Cererem tellus inarata, Hor. Epod. 16, 43: non presso tellus exsurgit aratro, Tib. 4, 1, 161: sterilis sine arbore tellus, Ov. M. 8, 789: fundit humo facilem victum justissima tellus, Verg. G. 2, 460.—**C.** Personified, Tellus, *Earth*, as a productive, nourishing divinity: unam eandemque terram habere geminam vim, et masculinam, quod semina producat et femininam, quod recipiat atque enutriat. Inde a vi femininā dictam esse Tellurem, a masculinā Tellumonem, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 23 *fin.*; cf.: primum (invocabo), qui omnes fructus agriculturae caelo et terrā continent, Jovem et Tellurem: itaque quod ii parentes magni dicuntur, Juppiter pater appellatur, Tellus, terra mater, id. R. R. 1, 1, 5; and: si est Ceres a gerendo, terra ipsa dea est: quae enim est alia Tellus? Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 52: Tellurem porco, Silvanum lacte piabant, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 143: aedis Telluris, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 14: in Telluris (sc. aede), id. Att. 16, 14, 1: Tellus mater, Liv. 10, 29.—**II.** Transf., *a land, country, district, region, territory* (poet.; syn.: regio, terra): Tuscula, Tib. 1, 7, 57: tellus barbara Scythiae, id. 3, 4, 91; so, barbara, Ov. M. 7, 53: Delphica, id. ib. 1, 515: Aegyptia, id. ib. 5, 323: Gnosia, Verg. A. 6, 23: nova, Hor. C. 1, 7, 29: Jubae, id. ib. 1, 22, 15: Assaraci, id. Epod. 13, 13 et saep.

* **telluster**, tris, e, *adj.* [tellus], *of* or *belonging to the earth, terrestrial:* tellustres silvicolaeque divi, Mart. Cap. 7, § 729.

Telmessus, Telmissus, or **Telmēsus**, i, *f.*, = Τελμησσος or Τελμισσός, *a town in Lycia, near to Caria, at the head of the Glaucus Sinus*, now *Makri;* it was famed for the skill of its inhabitants in divination, Cic. Div. 1, 41, 91; Mel. 1, 15, 3; Plin. 30, 1, 2, § 6; Liv. 38, 39.—Hence, **A. Telmessĭcus** (**Telmissĭcus**, **-mēsicus**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Telmessus, Telmessian:* Telmissicus sinus, Liv. 37, 16: Telmessicum vinum, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 74.—**B. Telmissĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Telmissus, Telmissian:* Ptolemaeus, Liv. 37, 56, 4.—As *subst.:* **Telmissĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Telmissus, the Telmissians:* Castra Telmissium, Liv. 37, 56 Drak. *N. cr.* (s. l. v.).—**C. Telmesses** (**-messes**), ium, *m.*, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 94; or **Telmessenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Telmessus, the Telmessians*, Tert. Anim. 46. —**D. Telmessis**, ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Telmessian:* sinus, Luc. 8, 248.

tĕlōnārĭus, ii, *m.* [telonium], *a toll-gatherer, collector of the customs*, Cod. Th. 11, 28, 3 *fin.*

tĕlōnĭum (**-nēum**), ii, *n.*,=τελώνιον, *a toll-booth, custom-house*, Tert. Idol. 12; id. Bapt. 12; Vulg. Luc. 5, 27.

tēlum, i, *n.* [for texlum; root τεκ-, of τίκτω, to beget; τυκ-, τυχ-, of τυγχάνω, to hit, chance upon; v. texo; cf. τόξον, a bow], *a weapon used for fighting at a distance; a missile weapon, missile*, as *a dart, spear, javelin*, etc. (while arma signifies arms for defence or close fight; v. arma; cf.: jaculum, tormentum). **I.** Lit.: tela proprie dici videntur ea, quae missilia sunt: ex Graeco videlicet translato eorum nomine, quoniam illi τηλόθεν missa dicunt, quae nos eminus; sicut arma ea, quae ab umeris dependentia retinentur manibus, Fest. p. 364 Müll.; cf. id. p. 3; and Serv. Verg. A. 8, 249; 9, 509: telum vulgo quidem id appellatur, quod ab arcu mittitur, sed nunc omne significatur, quod mittitur manu. Itaque sequitur, ut et lapis et lignum et ferrum hoc nomine contineatur, dictum ab eo, quod in longinquum mittitur, Graecā voce figuratum ἀπὸ τοῦ τηλοῦ, Dig. 50, 16, 233: arma rigent, horrescunt tela, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Trag. v. 177 Vahl.); so, opp. arma, Sall. C. 42, 2; 51, 38; id. J. 43, 3; Ov. M. 9, 201: tela manu jacere, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 438 Vahl.); cf.: si quis jaciat volatile telum, Lucr. 1, 970: tela depellere ... telum jacere, Cic. Quint. 2, 8: cōnicere, Caes. B. G. 1, 26; 1, 46; 1, 47; 2, 27; Cic. Quint. 16, 52 al.; cf.: nubes levium telorum conjecta obruit aciem Gallorum, Liv. 38, 26, 7; and with this cf.: it toto turbida caelo Tempestas telorum ac ferreus ingruit imber, Verg. A. 12, 284: telum ex loco superiore mittere, Caes. B. G. 3, 4: Romani omni genere missilium telorum ac saxis maxime vulnerabantur, Liv. 44, 35, 21; cf. Sisenn. ap. Non. 449, 3: priusquam ad conjectum teli veniretur, Liv. 2, 31, 6: tela vitare, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: telis repulsi, id. ib. 1, 8; Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 5: non primus Teucer tela Cydonio Direxit arcu, Hor. C. 4, 9, 17: in medios telum torsisti primus Achivos, Verg. A. 5, 497: tela spargere, Luc. 3, 326; Quint. 4, 5, 14: aërias telum contendit in auras, Verg. A. 5, 520: telum volatile sensit, Ov. A. A. 1, 169: volucre, Val. Fl. 2, 524: hic confixum ferrea texit Telorum seges, Verg. A. 3, 46: nubes telorum, Liv. 38, 26, 7: nimbus, Luc. 4, 776.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In gen., *an offensive weapon* of any kind, as *a sword, dagger, poniard, axe*, etc. (class.): Ajax gladio incubuit: Ulixes intervenit ... e corpore cruentum telum educit, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 18: ex quibus (telis) ille maximum sicarum numerum et gladiorum extulit, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 8: elatam securim in caput dejecit: relictoque in vulnere telo ambo se foras eiciunt, Liv. 1, 40, 7: non tuba terruerit, non strictis agmina telis, Ov. M. 3, 535: tela aliis hastae, aliis secures erant, Curt. 9, 1, 15: clavae tela erant, id. 9, 4, 3: stare in comitio cum telo, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15; so esp. freq.: esse cum telo, *to be armed*, id. Att. 2, 24, 3; id. Vatin. 10, 24; id. Verr. 2, 5, 3, § 7; Sall. C. 27, 2 al.; cf.: esse cum telo hominis occidendi causā (lex) vetat, Cic. Mil. 4, 11: qui caedem telo quocumque commiserint, Quint. 10, 1, 12: ut pereat positum rubigine telum, *my sheathed sword*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 43 et saep.: pars caret altera telo Frontis, i. e. *a horn*, Ov. M. 8, 883; so of the caestus, Verg. A. 5, 438; Stat. Th. 6, 772.—**2.** Poet., like the Gr. βέλος (v. Lidd. and Scott, sub voce), **a.** *A sunbeam:* non radii solis neque lucida tela diei, Lucr. 1, 147; 2, 60; 3, 92; 6, 40.—**b.** *Lightning:* arbitrium est in sua tela Jovi, Ov. F. 3, 316: excutere irato tela trisulca Jovi, id. Am. 2, 5, 52.—**3.** *A stitch in the side*, Ser. Samm. 22, 402; cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 6.—**4.** = membrum virile, Mart. 11, 78, 6; Auct. Priap. 9; Just. 38, 1.—**II.** Trop., *a weapon, shaft, dart* (class.), Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 113: usque quāque sapere oportet: id erit telum acerrimum, Poët. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 1; cf.: nec mediocre telum ad res gerendas existimare oportet benevolentiam civium, Cic. Lael. 17, 61: nec gelidis torpet telis perfixa pavoris, Lucr. 3, 305: Veneris telis accipere ictus, id. 4, 1052: necessitas, quae ultimum ac maximum telum est, Liv. 4, 28, 5; 5, 29, 9: quā lege tribunitiis rogationibus telum acerrimum datum est, id. 3, 55, 3: de corpore rei publicae tuorum scelerum tela revellere, Cic. Pis. 11, 25: tela fortunae, id. Fam. 5, 16, 2: lucubrationis telum, Suet. Calig. 53: vis tribunicia, telum a majoribus libertati paratum, Sall. Or. Macri Licinii ad Pleb. 6; Liv. 6, 35, 8: sentire et linguae tela subire tuae, Ov. P. 4, 6, 36.

Temarunda, ae, *f.*, *a Scythian name of the Palus Mæotis*, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 20.

1. Tĕmĕnītis, ĭdis, *f.*, v. Temenos.

2. Tĕmĕnītis, ĭdis, *f.*, = Τεμενῖτις (Polyb. c. 27, 7): porta, *a gate of Tarentum*, Liv. 25, 9, 9 (v. Weissenb. ad loc.).

Tĕmĕnos, = τέμενος, τό, *a place at Syracuse sacred to Apollo;* hence, **1. Tĕmĕnītes**, is, *m.*, = Τεμενίτης, *an epithet of Apollo*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119; Suet. Tib. 74.—**2. Tĕmĕnītis**, ĭdis, = Τεμενῖτις, *a fountain at Syracuse*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89.

tĕmĕrārĭē, *adv.*, v. temerarius *fin.*

tĕmĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [temere]. **I.** *That happens by chance, accidental, casual* (so very rare; cf. fortuitus): sed quid hoc, quod picus ulmum tundit? hau temerarium'st, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 14: non temerarium est, ubi dives blande appellat pauperem, id. Aul. 2. 2, 7: quaestus temerarius incertusque, Fest. s. v. navalis scriba, p. 169 Müll.: tributum temerarium, id. p. 364, b, ib.; cf. Becker, Antiq. 3, 2, p. 129 sq.—**II.** *Rash, heedless, thoughtless, imprudent, inconsiderate, indiscreet, unadvised, audacious* (freq. and class.; syn.: audax, audens): temulenta mulier et temeraria, Ter. And. 1, 4, 2: homines temerarii atque imperiti, Caes. B. G. 6, 20: hominem esse barbarum, iracundum, temerarium, id. ib. 1, 31: caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2: non sum tam temerarius nec audax, Mart. 4, 43, 2: parce meo, juvenis, temerarius esse periclo, Ov. M. 10, 545.—Of things: ea sunt et turbulenta et temeraria et periculosa, Cic. Caecin. 12, 34; id. N. D. 1, 1, 1; Liv. 25, 37, 17: duabus animi temerariis partibus compressis, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61: consilium, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 2: vox, Liv. 23, 22, 9: virtus, Ov. M. 8, 407: error, id. ib. 12, 59: querela, id. Tr. 5, 13, 17: bella, id. M. 11, 13: tela, i. e. *sent thoughtlessly*, id. ib. 2, 616: temerarium est, ante crassitudinem pollicarem viti imperare, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 177: temerarium est, secundis non esse contentum, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 10.

tĕmĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [temero], *a forging*, Cod. Th. 1, 32, 1.

tĕmĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a violator, ravisher* (post-Aug.), Stat. Th. 11, 12; id. Achill. 1, 600; Cod. Just. 12, 53, 2.—**II.** *A forger*, Dig. 48, 10, 29.

tĕmĕrē (ante-class. collat. form **tĕmĕriter**, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P.; Att. ap. Non. 516, 5; Trag. Fragm. v. 96 Rib.), *adv.* [Sanscr. tamra, darkening; timira, dark; hence, blindly; cf.: timor, temeritas], *by chance, by accident, at random, without design, intent*, or *purpose, casually, fortuitously, rashly, heedlessly, thoughtlessly, inconsiderately, indiscreetly*, etc. (cf.: forte, fortuito). **I.** In gen. **A.** With *forte* (cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 731 sq.): quam saepe forte temere Eveniunt, quae non audeas optare, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 30; cf. Liv. 41, 2, 7: pepulere ut forte temere in adversos montes agmen erigeret, id. 2, 31, 5: rideant licet quibus forte temere humana negotia agi persuasum est, Curt. 5, 11, 10: nisi ista casu nonnumquam forte temere concurrerent, Cic. Div. 2, 68, 141; Liv. 23, 3, 3; 39, 15, 11: forte, temere, casu aut pleraque fierent aut omnia, etc., Cic. Fat. 3, 6.—**B.** With *casu, fortuito*, etc.: ex corporibus huc et illuc casu et temere cursitantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 115; cf.: id evenit non temere nec casu, id. ib. 2, 2, 6: non enim temere nec fortuito sati et creati sumus, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: temere ac fortuito, id. Or. 55, 186: ne quid temere ac fortuito, inconsiderate neglegenterque agamus, id. Off. 1, 29, 103; cf.: om-

nia temere ac fortuito agere, Liv 2, 28, 1, Tac. G 10 te nihil temere, nihil impru denter facturum judicaram, Caes. ap Cic Att 10, 8, B, 1 inconsulte ac temere di cere, Cic N D 1 16, 43 temere ac nulla ratione causas dicere, id. de Or 2, 8, 32, cf domus, quae temere et nullo consilio administratur (opp quae ratione regitur), id. Inv 1, 34, 58 —**C.** Alone non temere confirmare, Cic. Font 1, 1 non temere scribere, id Fam 4, 13, 5 (oracula) partim effutita temere, id. Div 2, 55, 113 ne quid de se temere crederent, Sall. C 31, 7 num quam temere tinnit tintinnabulum, Plaut Trin. 4, 2, 162 sub pinu jacentes sic te mere, Hor C 2, 11, 14, cf. temere insecu tae Orphea silvae, id ib 1, 12, 7 temère errare in vallibus, *at random*, Ov F. 6, 327 saxa temere jacentia, Liv 9, 24 6 —*Comp* temerius, Att ap Non 178, 23 — **II.** In partic. **A.** Non or haud temere est, *it is not mere chance, it is not for nothing, there is a meaning in it* non temere est, quod corvus cantat mihi nunc ab laevâ manu, Plaut Aul 4, 3, 1, so, non temere est, Ter Heaut 4, 1, 7, id. Eun 2, 2 59, id Phorm 5, 8 (9), 9 haud temere est, Enn ap Serv ad Verg A 9, 329 (Ann v 473), Verg A. 9, 375, Liv 1, 59, 6 —**B.** Non temere, *not easily* =non facile rapidus fluvius est hic, non hac temere transiri potest, Plaut Bacch 1, 1, 52 hoc temere numquam amit tam ego a me, Ter Phorm 4, 5, 2 an teme re quicquam Parmeno praetereat, quod fac to usus sit? id Hec 5, 4 38 qui hoc non temere nisi libertis suis deferebant Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 4, § 13 non temere adire, Caes. B G 4, 20 patres quoque non temere pro ullo aeque adnisi sunt, Liv 2, 61, 4 non teme re incerta casuum reputat, quem fortuna numquam decepit, id 30, 30, 11, Quint 1, 3 3 si negabimus temere famam nasci so lere, Auct Her 2, 8, 12 non temere a me Quivis ferret idem, Hor Ep 2, 2, 13 vatis avarus Non temere est animus, id ib 2, 1, 120 nec sibi quivis temere arroget artem, id. S 2, 4. 35, Suet Tit 6, 8, Dig 50, 17, 64, so also nullus dies temere intercessit, quo non ad eum scriberet, Nep Att 20 2

tĕmĕrĭtas, itis, *f* [temere] **I.** *Hap, chance, accident* (so rare but class; cf for tuna, casus) in quibus nulla temeritas, sed ordo apparet, Cic N D 2, 32, 82 quid enim sors est? Idem propemodum, quod mica re, quod talos jacere, quod tesseras quibus in rebus temeritas et casus non ratio nec consilium valet, id Div 2, 41, 85 fortunam in temeritatem declinando corrumpebant, Sall. Fragm ap Non 385, 5, cf (Pacuvius) ait, verius esse temeritate quam fortuna res regi, Auct Her 2, 23, 36 illa superiora caduca et incerta posita non tam in con siliis nostris quam in fortunae temeritate, Cic Lael 6, 20 —**II.** *Rashness, heedlessness, thoughtlessness, hastiness, want of consider ation indiscretion, foolhardiness, temerity, a rash, inconsiderate,* or *unfounded opinion* (the predom signif of the word, syn in consideratia, audacia) omnis actio vaca re debet temeritate et neglegentia, Cic. Off 1, 29, 101 multi faciunt multa temeritate quadam, sine judicio vel modo, id ib 1, 15, 49 numquam temeritas cum sapientia mi scetur, id Marcell 2, 7 duci ad judicandum impetu et temeritate, id Planc. 4, 9 teme ritatem cupiditatemque militum repreben dit Caes B G 7, 52 impellit alios avaritia, alios iracundia et temeritas id ib 7, 42, Sall J 7 5 temeritas est florentis aetatis, prudentia senescentis, Cic Sen 6, 20, so opp prudentia, Hirt B G 8 8, (with igno rantia) Cic Ac 1, 11, 42; (with inscitia) Liv 6, 30 6, 42 49, 5, (with inscientia) id 22, 25 12 — In *plur*, *rash, inconsiderate acts*, Cic Sest 28, 61, cf Quint 9, 4, 97

tĕmĕrĭter, *adv*, v temere *init.*

* **tĕmĕrĭtūdo,** inis, *f* [temere], *rash ness, heedlessness, temerity* (ante class. for temeritas), Pac ap Non. 181, 23 (Trag Rel v 149 Rib)

tĕmĕro, āvi, atum, 1, *v a.* [id., prop to treat rashly, hence, pregn] *to violate, profane, defile, dishonor, disgrace, desecrate, pollute* temerare violare sacra et conta minare dictum videlicet a temeritate, Fest p 365 Müll (mostly poet, sometimes in post Aug prose, syn scelero, polluo) sa cra deae, Tib 3, 5, 7 hospitii sacra, Ov H 17, 3 Cereale nemus securi, id. M 8, 741. templa Minervae, Verg A 6 840 arae foci deum delubra sepulcra majorum temera ta ac violata, Liv 26, 13, 13 delubra oculis profanis, Claud. B G 102 sacra deo vasa, Sulp Sev Chron 2, 6 5 sacraria probro, Ov M 10, 695 patrium cubile, id ib 2, 592, 15, 501, cf. thalamos pudicos, id Am 1 8, 19 eandem Juliam in matrimonio Agrip pae, Tac A. 1, 53, id H 3, 80 Venerem maritam, Ov H. 15 (16), 283, cf temerata Auge, id. ib 9, 49 vi aliam, App M 1, p 106, 9 conjugale praeceptum, id. ib 5, p 162, 19 fluvios venenis Ov M 7, 535 dapibus nefandis Corpora, id ib 15, 75 au res incestis vocibus, id Tr 2, 503. nubila volatu (Perseus), Stat Th 3, 463; cf Alpes (Hannibal), Sil 15, 532 litus, Luc. 3, 194 castra infausta temerataque, *dishonored* by the crime of mutiny, Tac A 1, 30 trux puer et nullo temeratus pectora motu, Stat Achill 1, 302· temerata est nostra volun tas, Ov M 9, 627 puram fidem, id. P 4, 10, 82.

Tĕmĕsa, ae, **Tĕmĕsē,** ēs, and **Tempsa (Temsa),** ae, *f*, = Τεμέση or Τέμψα, *a town in the territory of the Brut tians, where there were copper mines*, now *Torre del Piano del Casale* Temesa, Mel 2, 4, 9 Temese, Ov M 15, 52, 15, 707, Stat S 1, 1, 42 Tempsa (Temsa), Plin 3 5, 10, § 72, Liv 34, 45, 4 — Hence, **A. Tĕmĕsaeus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Temesa, Temesan* aera, Ov M 7, 207, id F 5, 441, Stat S 1, 5, 47 —**B. Tempsānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Temesa* ager, Liv 34, 45 incom modum, Cic Verr 2, 5, 15, § 39

tēmētum, i, *n* [a lengthened form from root tam, Sanscr tam yati, to be stupefied, whence abstemius, temulentus], *any intoxicating drink mead, wine*, etc (mostly ante class and poet, syn merum) temeti nihil allatum intellego, Plaut Aul 2, 6, 6, Cato ap Plin 14, 13, 14, § 90, Plaut Truc. 4, 3, 59, Varr ap Non 5, 17, Pompon. ap Fest p 364 Müll, Hor Ep 2, 2, 163, Juv 15, 25; * Cic Rep 4, 6, 6 (Fragm ap Non 15, 15), Gell 10, 23, 1 —Jocosely te meti timor, as a name for *a parasite*, Nov ap Fest p 364 Müll (Com Rel v 17 Rib)

temnĭbĭlis, e *adj* [temno], *despica ble, contemptible* nec exiguitate temnibi lis (amnis) Cassiod. Inst Div Litt 29

Temnītes, ae, and **Temnii,** orum, v Temnos

temno, ĕre, *v a.* [root tam, to cut, Gr τέμνω] *to slight, scorn, disdain despise, con temn* (poet and very rare for the class con temnere) semper aves quod abest prae sentia temnis, Lucr 3, 957 jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit, Hor S 2, 2, 38 divos, Verg A. 6, 620 praeteritum temnens extremos inter euntem, Hor S 1, 1, 116 ne temne, quod ultro Praeferimus mani bus vittas et verba precantia, Verg A 7, 236 pars non temnenda decoris, Ov A. A 3, 299, cf. haud temnendae manus duc tor Tac H. 3, 47

Tēmnos, i, *m*, = Τῆμνος, *a town in Æolia* now *Menimen* Plin 5, 30, 32, § 121, Cic Fl 18, 42 al.—Hence, ‡ **A. Temnītes,** ae, *adj m*, *of* or *from Temnos* Hera clides, Cic Fl 18, 42 — As *subst.* **Temnītae,** arum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Tem nos the Temnites*, Cic Fl 19, 45—**B. Temnii,** orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Temnos, the Temnians*, Tac A 2, 47

1. tēmo, onis, *m* [root tek, cf texo, telum], *a beam pole, tongue* of a plough carriage cart, etc **I.** Lit., Varr L L 7, § 73, Col 6, 2, 7, Cic poet N D 2, 42, 109, Verg G 3, 173, Ov M 2, 107, 11, 258 al — **II.** Transf **A.** (Pars pro toto) *A wagon* (poet) de temone Britanno Excidet Arvi ragus, Juv 4, 126 — **2.** *The constellation called the Wain* or *Wagon of Bootes Charles's Wain*, Enn ap Varr L L 7, § 73 (Trag v 245 Vahl), Stat Th 1, 370, 1, 692, cf. Cic l l, Ov M. 10, 447 —**B.** *A pole*, Col. 6, 19, 2.

2. temo, onis *m*, *a sum of money paid instead of furnishing recruits, commutation money*, Cod. Th 6 26, 14 sq

temōnārius, a, um, *adj* [2 temo], *of* or *belonging to the commutation for re cruits* · onera Cod. Just 12, 24, 1 functio Cod. Th 11, 16, 14 — As *subst* **temōnārius,** ii, *m*, *a collector of the commutation for recruits*, Cod Just 12, 29, 2.

Tempē, *indecl plur n*, = Τέμπη, τά **I.** Lit, *a charming valley in Thessaly, through which ran the river Peneus, be tween Olympus and Ossa*, now *valley of Ly kostomo* or *Dereli*, Mel 2, 3, 2, Plin 4, 8, 15, § 31, 16, 44, 92, § 244, Liv 44, 6, 33, 35; Hor C 1, 7 4, 1, 21, 9, 3, 1, 24 Peneia, Verg G 4, 317, Ov M 7, 222.—**II.** Transf., of other beautiful valleys frigida, Verg G 2, 469, Ov F 4, 477, id. Am 1, 1, 15 Cycneia, id. M 7, 371, Stat Th 1, 485 (cf writ ten as Greek Reatini me ad sua τέμπη duxerunt, Cic. Att 4, 15, 5)

* **tempĕrācŭlum,** i, *n* [tempero], *a working* ferri, App Flor p 342, 40

tempĕrāmentum, i, *n*. [id.], *a mix ing in due proportion, a proper measure, disposition* or *constitution; a measure, mean, moderation, temperament, tempera ture* (mostly post Aug, cf on the other hand, temperatio) inventum est tempera mentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari se putarunt, * Cic Leg 3 10, 24, cf tanto temperamento inter plebem se natumque egit, ut, etc, Just 2, 7, 5, 44, 4, 3 egregium principatus temperamentum, si demptis utriusque vitiis solae virtutes miscerentur, Tac. H 2, 5 fortitudinis, id. ib 1 83 senatus Caesar orationem habuit meditato temperamento *with studied mod eration, strictness*, id A 3, 12 quod tempe ramentum omnes in illo subito pietatis ca lore servavimus, Plin Pan 3, 1 opus est inter has tam diversas inaequalitates mag no temperamento, Col. 3, 12 3 sq eruca jungitur lactucae fere in cibis, ut nimio frigori par fervor immixtus temperamen tum aequet, Plin. 19, 8, 44, § 155 eadem est materia, sed distat temperamento, *pro portion, combination*, id 9, 36, 61, § 130, 12, 25, 54, § 115· caeli, *temperateness*, Just 2, 1, 10 linistis absque temperamento, *without having tempered the mortar*, Vulg Ezech 13, 14, 22 28

tempĕrans, antis, *Part* of tempero

tempĕranter, *adv*, v temperans.

tempĕrantĭa, ae, *f* [temperans], *mod erateness, moderation, sobriety, discreetness, temperateness, temperance* as a moral qual ity quae (virtutis vis) moderandis cupidi tatibus regendisque animi motibus lauda tur, ejus est munus in agendo cui tem perantiae nomen est Cic Part Or 22, 76 temperantia est rationis in libidinem at que in alios non rectos impetus animi fir ma et moderata dominatio, id Inv 2, 54, 164, cf id Fin 2, 19, 60 temperantia est, quae in rebus aut expetendis aut fugiendis rationem ut sequamur, monet id ib 1, 14, 47 temperans, quem Graeci σώφρονα appellant eamque virtutem σωφροσύνην vo cant, quam soleo equidem tum temperan tiam, tum moderationem appellare, non numquam etiam modestiam, etc, id Tusc 3, 8, 16 honestum versatur . . in omni um quae fiunt quaeque dicuntur ordine et modo, in quo inest modestia et temperan tia, id. Off 1, 5, 14, cf id ib 3, 33, 116 cer nitur altera pars honestatis in conforma tione et moderatione continentiae et tem perantiae, id ib 3, 25, 96 novi ego tempe rantiam et moderationem naturae tuae, id. Fam 1, 9, 22 dicacitatis moderatio et tem perantia, id de Or 2 60, 247 temperantia in victu, id. Tusc 5, 20, 57 (Divitiaci) sum mam in se voluntatem, egregiam fidem temperantiam cognoverat, Caes B G 1, 19 tanta temperantia moderatus Sall J 45, 1, cf sine apparatu expellunt famem ad versus sitim non eâdem temperantiâ Tac G 23, and valetudinem temperantiâ mi tigare, Plin Ep 1, 12, 9

tempĕrātē, *adv*, v tempero *P a fin*

tempĕrātio, onis, *f* [tempero] **I.** Lit, *a due mingling* or *tempering* of in gredients, *fit proportion* or *combination, symmetry constitution, temperament* (class, esp freq in Cic) ut enim corporis tem peratio cum ea congruunt inter se e qui bus constamus, sanitas sic animi dicitur, cum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant eaque animi est virtus quam alii ipsam temperantiam dicunt esse, alii obtempe rantem temperantiae praeceptis, Cic Tusc 4 13, 30 corporum, id ib 1, 28, 68, 1, 10, 21 aeris temperatio, *composition, temper*, id. Verr 2, 4 44, § 98, cf id. Ac. 2, 26, 85 caerulei temperationes Alexandriae primum sunt inventae, Vitr 7, 11 quae a luna cete

risque sideribus caeli temperatio fit, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 94; so, caeli, id. N. D. 2, 5, 13: temperatio lunae caelique moderatio efficit hoc, id. Div. 2, 45, 94: semina temperatione caloris et oriri et augescere, id. N. D. 2, 10, 26: mensium temperatio, id. Leg. 2, 7, 16: *disciplina ac temperatio civitatis, organization, constitution*, id. Tusc. 4, 1, 1: rei publicae, id. Leg. 3, 5, 12: ordinum, Liv. 9, 46, 15: temperatio juris, cum potestas in populo, auctoritas in senatu sit, Cic. Leg. 3, 12, 28: sed praesto est hujus vitii temperatio, quod senatus lege nostra confirmatur auctoritas, *a means of moderating, qualifying*, or *tempering*, id. ib. § 27.—**II.** Transf.: sol dux et princeps et moderator luminum reliquorum, mens mundi et temperatio, *the organizing* or *ordering principle*, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17 (Somn. Scip. 4, 10).

* **tempĕrātīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [tempero], *soothing, palliative:* medicamina, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 1, 11.

tempĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who duly arranges, orders*, or *governs* (very rare): moderator ille et quasi temperator hujus tripartitae varietatis, Cic. Or. 21, 70: voluptatis, i. e. *who enjoys it in moderation*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 14, 1.—Poet.: armorum (flumen), i. e. *that rightly tempers them*, Mart. 4, 55, 15.

tempĕrātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *due measure, proportion, composition*, or *quality; temper, temperament, temperature* (ante-class. and post-Aug. for the class. temperatio): caeli temperatura, Varr. ap. Non. 179, 12: corporis, Sen. Ep. 11, 6: minii, Vitr. 7, 9: aeris, Plin. 34, 9, 20, § 97; cf. id. 34, 2, 5, § 10; 34, 8, 19, § 75: utilis ac salubris (in balneis), Sen. Ep. 86, 10: linire absque temperatura, *with untempered mortar*, Vulg. Ezech. 13, 11.

tempĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of tempero.

tempĕrī (-ius), *adv.*, v. tempus, II. A.

tempĕrĭes, ēi, *f.* [tempero], *a due mingling, mixture*, or *tempering, temperature, temper* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the class. temperatio): in quo (aere) aequalis omnium temperies fuit, Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 8: magna et in colore temperies, id. 2, 78, 80, § 190; 16, 11, 22, § 54: ubi temperiem sumpsere umorque calorque, Ov. M. 1, 430: nix tegit alta duas (caeli zonas): totidem inter utramque locavit, Temperiemque dedit, mixtā cum frigore flammā, i. e. *temperateness, moderate temperature*, id. ib. 1, 51: caeli, id. P. 2, 7, 71; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 3: caeli mira temperies, verno tepori maxime similis, Curt. 4, 7, 17; 9, 1, 11; cf.: auctumnus mitis inter juvenemque senemque Temperie medius, Ov. M. 15, 211: temperie blandarum captus aquarum, id. ib. 4, 344: temperiem servant oculi, *a due proportion*, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 217: tranquilla morum, Stat. S. 2, 6, 48: temperies (docet), ut casta petas, *moderation, temperance*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 103.

tempĕro, āvi, ātum, 1 (old *pres. subj.* temperint, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 41; collat. *dep.* form **tempĕror**, Lact. 7, 5, 12), *v. a.* and *n.* [tempus]. **I.** *Act., to divide* or *proportion duly, mingle in due proportion; to combine* or *compound properly; to qualify, temper*, etc. (class.; cf.: modifico, misceo). **A.** Lit.: nec vero qui simplex esse debet, ex dissimilibus rebus misceri et temperari potest, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119: qui (orbium motus) acuta cum gravibus temperans varios aequabiliter concentus efficit, id. Rep. 6, 18, 18: ea cum tria sumpsisset, unam in speciem temperavit, id. Univ. 7: tale quiddam esse animum, ut sit ex igni atque animā temperatum, id. N. D. 3, 14, 36: aes conflare et temperare, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 197: ferrum, id. 34, 14, 41, § 145: herbas, Ov. F. 5, 402: acetum melle, Plin. 14, 17, 21, § 114: vinum, id. 29, 3, 11, § 50: pocula, *to flavor*, i. e. *to fill*, Hor. C. 1, 20, 11; id. Epod. 17, 80; Mart. 9, 12, 7: venenum, Suet. Ner. 2 *fin.*: unguentum, Plin. 13, 2, 2, § 18: collyrium, id. 27, 10, 59, § 83: colores, id. 2, 18, 16, § 79 et saep.: ejusdem solis tum accessus modici tum recessus et frigoris et caloris modum temperant, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: Etesiarum flatu nimii temperantur calores, id. ib. 2, 53, 131; cf.: vitis solem umbra temperans, Plin. 17, 12, 18, § 91: quis aquam (i. e. balneum) temperet ignibus, *who shall temper*, i. e. *warm*, Hor. C. 3, 19, 6; so, balneum, Mart. 3, 25, 1: scatebrisque arentia temperat arva, i. e. *waters*, Verg. G. 1, 110; so, arva (Galesus), Claud. Cons. Prob. 260.—**2.** Transf., *to rule, regulate, govern, manage, arrange, order:* rem publicam institutis et legibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 2; cf.: constituere et *temperare civitates*, id. *Ac.* 2, 1, 3: Lycurgus, qui Lacedaemoniorum rem publicam temperavit, id. Div. 1, 43, 96; cf.: qui (Jupiter) res hominum ac deorum, Qui mare ac terras variisque mundum Temperat horis, Hor. C. 1, 12, 16: terram, mare, urbes, etc. (corresp. to regere), id. ib. 3, 4, 45: mare, id. ib. 4, 12, 1: aequor, Verg. A. 1, 146: orbem, Ov. M. 1, 770; 15, 869: arces aetherias, id. ib. 15, 859: undas, id. ib. 12, 580: ratem, id. ib. 13, 366: solus id navigii genus temperans, Vell. 2, 107: omnia pretio temperata, id. 2, 60: senem delirum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 71: ora frenis, id. C. 1, 8, 7 et saep.: genius qui natale temperat astrum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 187: annum, id. ib. 1, 12, 16; Plin. 2, 6, 4, § 13: caeli fulgura, Cic. Leg. 3, 21: fortunam suo arbitrio, Petr. 137.—Poet.: carmen impositis articulis, i. e. *to tune*, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 80; cf.: testudinis aureae strepitum, Hor. C. 4, 3, 18: Musam pede Archilochi, id. Ep. 1, 19, 28 sq.: citharam nervis, i. e. *to string*, Ov. M. 10, 108.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To regulate, rule*, etc.: non modice temperatam sed nimis meracam libertatem sitiens haurire, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 66; cf.: cujus acerbitas morum immanitasque naturae ne vino quidem permixta temperari solet, id. Phil. 12, 11, 26: quod (genus) erit aequatum et temperatum ex tribus optimis rerum publicarum modis, id. Rep. 1, 45, 69; cf. id. ib. 2, 39, 65: ita in variā et perpetuā oratione hi (numeri) sunt inter se miscendi et temperandi, id. Or. 58, 197; so, joined with miscere, id. Off. 3, 33, 119 (on the contrary, opp. miscere, id. Rep. 2, 23, 42); cf.: at haec interdum temperanda et varianda sunt, id. Or. 29, 103; 18, 60; 52, 176: iracundiam cohibere, victoriam temperare, id. Marcell. 3, 8: amara lento Temperet risu, Hor. C. 2, 16, 27: annonam macelli quotannis temperandam censuit, *to be regulated*, i. e. *fixed at moderate prices*, Suet. Tib. 34: (Aeolus) Sceptra tenens mollitque animos et temperat iras, *soothes, allays*, Verg. A. 1, 57: sumptus, Ov. Am. 1, 3, 10: Mercurius temperat astra, Stat. Th. 1, 305.—**2.** Se temperare ab aliquā re, *to refrain from, abstain from, forbear*, etc. (late Lat.): temperare se a rectorum suorum reprehensione, Greg. M. in Job, 25, 38 *init.*; 18, 3: ab utro se temperat, Aug. c. Faust. 6, 5 *fin.*; id. Trin. 3 prooem.

II. *Neutr., to observe proper measure; to moderate* or *restrain one's self; to forbear, abstain; to be moderate* or *temperate* (class.; cf. moderor). **A.** In gen., constr. with *in aliquā re, alicui rei, ab aliquā re*, a simple *abl.*, an *inf.*, or *ne* or *quin* with *subj.* (α) With *in* and *abl.*: jam istoc probior es, cum in amore temperes, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 8: in multa temperarunt tribuni, Liv. 2, 52, 5; Sall. J. 85, 9.—(β) With *dat.*: linguae tempera, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 28; so, linguae, Liv. 28, 44, 18: linguae, Sen. Ira, 3, 6, 2: manibus, Liv. 2, 23, 9; 4, 3, 6; 32, 20, 3; Curt. 7, 2, 24: oculis, Liv. 21, 22, 7: irae, id. 33, 20, 7: victoriae, Sall. C. 11, 8: gulae, Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 5: lacrimis, Curt. 7, 2, 7.—(γ) With *ab* and *abl.*: temperare ab injuriā et maleficio, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: a maleficio, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29: a lacrimis, Verg. A. 2, 8: precibus ducis mitigati ab excidio civitatis temperavere, Tac. H. 1, 63.—Rarely with *sibi*, etc.: cum sibi in contionibus credas a mendacio temperaturum? Auct. Her. 4, 18, 25: ne a necessariis quidem sibi rabies temperat, Sen. Clem. 1, 26, 4.—(δ) With *abl.* alone: lacrimis, Liv. 30, 20; Tac. A. 15, 16: a venatibus, Claud. III. Laud. Stil. 270: risu, Liv. 32, 34, 3: neque verbis adversus principem neque factis, Suet. Vit. Lucan.—(ε) With *inf.*: matronae Canorā hic voce suā tinnire temperent, Plaut. Poen. prol. 33: dormire, id. ib. 22: maledicere huic, id. ib. 5, 2, 76: tollere puerum, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42 (Trag. v. 67 Vahl.): exordiri rem novam, Gell. 4, 9, 5.—(ζ) With *ne* and *subj.*: quoi male faciundi est potestas, quom ne id faciat temperat, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 60: quod in pluribus libris ne facerem temperavi, Lact. 4, 3, 5.—(η) With *quin* (post-Aug.): non temperante Tiberio quin premeret, Tac. A. 3, 67: ne sedato quidem tumultu temperare potuit, quin, etc., Suet. Claud. 41; id. Calig. 54: vix temperabat, quin diceret, Sen. Contr. 10, 1 (30), 7: Arruntius non temperavit, quin, etc., id. Ep. 114, 19.—**b.** With *sibi* or *animis* (so not in Cicero): neque sibi homines feros temperaturos existimabat, quin, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 33: *vix sibi temperant quin, etc.*, Sen. Ben. 2, 29, 2; Vell. 1, 16, 1: usque mihi temperavi, dum perducerem eo rem, ut, etc., Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 7, 2: nequeo mihi temperare, quominus, etc., Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 41; 1, praef. § 30: non quivit temperare sibi in eo (signo), etc., id. 34, 8, 19, § 62; Plin. Ep. 6, 17, 1: vix temperavere animis, quin, etc., Liv. 5, 45, 7.—**c.** *Impers. pass.*: aegre temperatum est, quin, etc., *they with difficulty refrained*, Liv. 32, 10, 8: nec temperatum manibus foret, ni, etc., id. 2, 23, 10: jam superfundenti se laetitiae vix temperatum est, id. 5, 7, 8: ab oppugnatione urbium temperatum, id. 7, 20, 9: a caedibus, id. 25, 25, 9.—**B.** In partic., pregn., *to forbear, abstain*, or *refrain from; to spare, be indulgent to* any thing (cf.: parco, abstineo); constr. with *dat.* or *ab*: ut si cuiquam ullā in re umquam temperaverit, ut vos quoque ei temperetis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 17: superatis hostibus (shortly after, parcere), id. ib. 2, 2, § 4: sociis, id. ib. 2, 1, 59, § 154: alicui in aliquā re, id. ib. 2, 2, 6, § 17: amicis, id. Balb. 27, 60: privignis, Hor. C. 3, 24, 18: ingenio suo, Quint. 10, 1, 98 al.: in quo ab sociis temperaverant, Liv. 6, 17, 8: ab his sacris, id. 39, 10, 9: quamvis a plerisque cibis singuli temperemus, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 8; cf.: a mulso sibi temperare, Cels. 4, 31.—*Impers. pass.*: templis deum temperatum est, Liv. 1, 29, 6 Drak. *N. cr.*: nec ab ullo temperatum foret, id. 24, 31, 11.—Hence, **A. tempĕrans**, antis, *P. a.*, *observing moderation, sober, moderate, temperate* (syn.: modestus, abstinens): aut temperantem (dices), qui se in aliquā libidine continuerit, in aliquā effuderit? Cic. Par. 3, 1, 21: homo in omnibus vitae partibus moderatus ac temperans, etc., id. Font. 18, 40; so, homo, id. Att. 15, 1, 1.—*Sup.*: homo sanctissimus et temperantissimus, Cic. Font. 17, 38: principes graviores temperantioresque a cupidine imperii, *refraining, abstaining*, Liv. 26, 22, 14 Drak. *N. cr.*—With *gen.*: famae temperans, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 41: temperans gaudii seraeque laetitiae, Plin. Pan. 52, 5: potestatis temperantior, Tac. A. 13, 46.—Hence, *adv.*: **tempĕranter**, *with moderation, moderately*, Tac. A. 4, 33; 15, 29.—*Comp.*, Cic. Att. 9, 2, A, 2.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.—**B. tempĕrātus**, a, um, *P. a.* ***1.** *Duly arranged* or *prepared:* prela, Cato, R. R. 12.—**2.** *Limited, moderate, temperate.* (α) Lit.: temperatae escae modicaeque potiones, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 115: regiones caeli neque aestuosae neque frigidae sed temperatae, Vitr. 1, 4; cf. Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 26.—*Comp.*: loca temperatiora, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: o temperatae dulce Formiae litus, Mart. 10, 30, 1: mitis ac temperatus annus, Col. 3, 20, 1; cf. in *sup.*: temperatissimum anni tempus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 14.—(β) Trop., of moral character, of speech, etc., *moderate, sober, calm, steady, temperate:* est autem ita temperatis moderatisque moribus, ut summa severitas summā cum humanitate jungatur, Cic. Fam. 12, 27: justi, temperati, sapientes, id. N. D. 3, 36, 87: in victoriā temperatior, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 1: mens in bonis Ab insolenti temperata Laetitiā, Hor. C. 2, 3, 3: vim temperatam di provehunt In majus, id. ib. 3, 4, 66: animum temperatum virtutibus fuisse, Liv. 1, 18, 4: *hoc multo fortius est . . . illud temperatius, Sen. Ep. 18, 3: aequabile et temperatum* orationis genus, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: oratio modica ac temperata, id. Or. 27, 95.—*Comp.*: temperatior oratio, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 212.—*Sup.*: temperatissimi sanctissimique viri monumentum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 38, § 83.—*Adv.*: **tempĕrātē**, *in due proportion, with moderation, moderately, temperately.* **a.** Lit.: tepebit, Cato, R. R. 69, 2: arborea umoris temperate, parum terreni habentes, Vitr. 2, 9 *med.*—**b.** Trop.: agere, Cic. Att. 12, 32, 1: temperatius scribere, id. ib. 13, 1, 1: temperatissime et castissime vivere, Aug. Mus. 6, 15.

tempestas, ātis (collat. form **tempestūs**, ūtis; v. in the foll.; *gen. plur.* tempestatium, Vitr. 9, 6, 3), *f.* [tempus]. **I.** *A*

portion point, or *space of time, a time, sea son period*, ὥρα (so mostly ante class. and poet., syn. tempus) SOL OCCASVS SVPREMA TEMPESTAS ESTO, Fragm XII Tab ap Gell. 17, 2, 10, cf in duodecim tabulis SOLIS OCCASV DIEI SVPPEMA TEMPESTAS ESTO libri augurum pro tempestate tempestu tem dicunt supremum auguri tempus, Varr L. L. 7, § 51 Müll *N cr* jam quā tempestate vivo certe sine ad me recipio, Lucil ap Non 407, 31 eā tempestate flos poetarum fuit, Plaut Cas. prol 18 verum tempestas quondam cum vixi fuit, Quom, etc., id Truc 2 4, 29 eademque tempestate multis signis Lacedaemoniis calamitas de nuntiabatur, Cic. Div 1, 34 75 quā tempe state juvencos egerat a stabulis, Prop 4, 9, 1 non ego pro mundi regno magis anxius illa Tempestate fui, qua, etc, Ov M 1, 183 tertia te Phthiae tempestas laeta locabit, *the third day* (a translation of the Homeric ἤματι κεν τριτάτῳ, Il 9, 363), Cic poët Div 1, 25, 52 qua tempestate Poenus in Italiam venit, Cic. de Or 3, 38, 153, cf id. Or 49, 164 fuere item ea tempestate, qui crederent, etc., Sall C 17, 7, Curt. 4, 2, 11, 6, 2, 15 illa tempestate, Liv 27, 37, 13, Curt 3 1, 2 hac tempestate, Sall J 3, 1, 13, 7, Vell 2, 78, Just 19, 2, 3, 25, 2, 8 sic omnia nimia, cum vel in tempe state vel in agris vel in corporibus laetiora fuerunt, in contraria fere convertuntur (a transl. of the Platonic ἐν ὥραις τε καὶ ἐν φυτοῖς καὶ ἐν σώμασι), Cic Rep 1, 44, 68 — In *plur* quam te post multis tueor tem pestatibus, Pac. ap Non. 407 33 cis paucas tempestates, augebis etc, Plaut Most. 1, 1, 18 multis tempestatibus haud sane quis quam Romae virtute magnus fuit, Sall C 53, 5 Sulla sollertissimus omnium in pau cis tempestatibus factus est, id J 96, 1 Evander, qui multis ante tempestatibus ea tenuerat loca, Liv 1, 5, 2.— **II.** *Time*, with respect to its physical qualities, *weather* (the predom and class signif of the word) **A.** Lit, of good as well as of bad weather tum tonuit laevum bene tempestate sere na, Enn ap Cic Div 2 39, 82 (Ann. v 517 Vahl, cf infra, in *plur*), Varr ap Non 408, 5 liquida, Plaut. Most 3, 2, 64, cf li quidissima caeli, Lucr 4 169 nactus ido neam ad navigandum tempestatem, Caes B G 4, 23, cf Cic. Q Fr 2, 2, 4 secunda, Tac Agr 38 fuit pridie Quinquatrus egre gia tempestas, Cic Att 9, 13, 2 tempesta tem praetermittere, id. Fam 14, 4, 5 cum tempestas arridet, Lucr 2, 32, cf id. 5, 1395 unde haec tam clara repente Tempestas? Verg A 9, 20 —In *plur* tempestates sere nae riserunt risu Jovis, Enn ap Serv ad Verg A 1, 254 (Ann v 445 Vahl) dum tempestates assunt, Lucr 1, 178 et comi tes et tempestates et navem idoneam ut habeas, diligenter videbis, Cic Fam 16, 1, 2, Cels 2, 1 —**2.** Esp, of bad or stormy weather, *a storm, tempest* (cf procella, hiemps) turbida tempestas heri fuit, Plaut Rud. 4, 3, 3, so, turbida, Lucr 6, 376, Caes. B C 2, 22 saeva, Plaut Rud 4, 2, 12, Lucr 6, 458 perfrigida, Cic Verr 2, 4 40, § 86 turbulenta, id. ib 2, 5, 10, § 26 foeda Liv 2, 62, Verg G 1, 323 horrida, Hor Epod 13 1 demissa ab Euro, id C 3, 17, 11 tem pestas venit, Confringit tegulas imbrices que, Plaut Most 1, 2, 27 tanta tempestas cooritur, ut, etc., Caes B C 1, 48 tempe stas naves adflixit, id. ib 3, 27 vis tempe statis, Cic. Rep 4, 8, 8 maximo imbri, tem pestate, ventis procellis, etc., id. Phil 5, 6, 15 nautae cum adversa tempestate in alto jactarentur id. Inv 2, 31, 95 si segetibus tempestas nocuerit, id. N D 2, 66, 167 si tempestas a vertice silvis Incubuit, Verg G 2 310 tempestas sine more furit, id. A. 5 694 —In *plur* duo genera esse caelestis injuriae meminisse debemus unum quod tempestates vocamus, in quibus grandines, procellae, ceteraque similia intelleguntur, etc., Plin. 18, 28, 69, § 278 magnis commo tis tempestatibus fluvius ita magnus fac tus est, ut, etc., Cic Inv 2, 31, 96, Plaut Merc. 1, 2 86 etiam summi gubernatores in magnis tempestatibus a vectoribus ad moneri solent, Cic. Phil 7, 9, 27 ut tempe states saepe certo aliquo caeli signo com moventur, id Mur 17, 36 procellae, tem pestates, id. Off 2, 6, 19, Varr R. R. 3, 10, 3 autumni Verg G 1, 311, Caes. B G 4 34 —**3.** Personified **Tempestātes**, *the weather goddesses, the weather* (Lucius Scipio) CEPIT CORSICA ALERIAQVE. VRBE DEDET TEMPESTATIBVS AIDE MERITO, Inscr Scip in Inscr Orell. 552, Cic. N D 3 20, 51, Hor Epod. 10, 24, cf in *sing* Tem pestas Ov F 6, 193 — **B.** Trop (like our *storm, tempest*,=), *commotion, disturb ance, calamity, misfortune* qui in hac tempestate populi jactemur et fluctibus, Cic. Planc. 4, 11 comitiorum, id. Mur 17, 36 video quanta tempestas invidiae nobis impendeat, id Cat 1, 9, 22 periculi tempe stas, id. Sest 47, 101 tempestas horribilis Gallici adventus, id. Rep 2, 6, 11 quanta per Idaeos tempestas ierit campos, Verg A 7, 223 ea ipsa tempestate eversam esse rem publicam Cic. Att 10, 4, 5 tempestas popularis, id Sest 67, 140 vis illa fuit et ruina quaedam atque tempestas et quidvis potius quam judicium, id Clu 35, 96 com munis Siculorum tempestas (i e Verres), id Verr 2, 2, 37, § 91 haud ignari quanta invidiae immineret tempestas, Liv 3, 38, 6 (scurra) Pernicies et tempestas bara thrumque macelli, Hor Ep 1, 15, 31 belli, Stat Th 3 229, Sen Agam 63 —In *plur* in his undis et tempestatibus ad summam senectutem maluit jactari quam, etc, Cic Rep 1, 1, 1 immoderatae tempestates, id. N D 1, 2, 4 navis rei publicae fluitans in alto tempestatibus, id. Sest 20, 46, id. de Or 1, 1, 2, id. Fam 9, 6, 4, Hor Ep 2, 2, 85 al.—**2.** *A storm, shower*, i e *a throng, mul titude*, etc querelarum, Cic Pis. 36 89 turbida telorum, Verg A. 12, 284, Claud in Ruf. 1, 102

tempestīvē, *adv*, v tempestivus *fin*

tempestīvĭtas, atis *f* [tempestivus], *a right* or *proper time, timeliness, season ableness* (rare) **I.** Lit sua cuique parti aetatis tempestivitas est data *its appro priate quality* or *character*, *Cic Sen 10, 33, Plin 10, 34, 52, § 105, 11, 14, 14, § 36, 18, 30, 73, § 303 —* **II.** Transf., *a right* or *proper state* or *condition* tempestivita tes stomachi totiusque corporis, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 120

tempestīvō, *adv*, = tempestive, Plaut. Truc 1, 1, 41 (dub, al tempestive)

tempestīvus (-vos), a, um, *adj* [tem pestas, I], *of* or *belonging to the right time, done* or *happening at the proper time, time ly, seasonable, opportune fitting, appropri ate, suitable* (class, syn opportunus) **I.** In gen. venti, Cic N D 2, 53, 131 im bres, Just 44, 1, 4 nondum tempestivo ad navigandum mari, Siciliam adiit, Cic Imp Pomp 12, 34 aggressus tempestivis tem poribus, Liv 45, 19, 10, cf veniet narrati bus hora Tempestiva meis, Ov M 5, 500, Plin 11, 17, 17, § 53 et tempestivum pue ris concedere ludum, Hor Ep 2, 2, 142 oratio, Liv 5, 12, 12 caesura arborum, Plin 16, 43, 84, § 230 vindemia, Col 11, 2, 67 sarritio, id 11, 2, 9, 7, 3, 4 multa mihi ipsi ad mortem tempestiva fuerunt, *fitting oc casions*, Cic Tusc. 1, 45, 109 num parum tempestivos interveni? Tac Or 14 oscula maestis tempestiva genis posuit, Stat Th 2, 355 —*Neutr absol* si tempestivom erit, Col 1, 8 *fin*, Plin 16, 39, 74, § 188 —**II.** In partic. **A.** *Timely, seasonable, ripe* (syn. maturus) maturitas Cic Sen 2, 5 ubi ocymum tempestivom erit, dato primum, Cato, R R. 54, 3, so, fructus, Cic Off 2, 4, 14, Col 3, 21, 10 pullorum examina, Lucr 5, 1363 pinus, Verg G 1, 256 —*Comp* cas sita in sementes forte concesserat tempe stiviores, Gell 2, 29, 5 —**2.** Transf, of persons, *ripe, mature* (poet. and in post-Aug prose) tempestiva viro Hor C 1, 23, 12 (for which filia Jam matura viro, Verg A. 7, 53, and matura virgo, Hor C 3, 6, 22), so, Rhode, id ib 3, 19 27 virgo Fest. s. v Romam, p 269 Müll tempestivos erat caelo Cythereïus heros Ov M 14, 584 — **B.** Pregn., like our *timely, betimes, for* that which takes place early, *in good time, in good season, early*, so in the elder Pliny, of early risers refrigeratum sub dio dari tempestivis antecedente vomitione Plin. 29, 4, 25, § 80 sani atque tempestivi, id 7, 53, 54, § 181 —Esp, of early banquets, be ginning while it is yet day convivia, Cic. Arch 6, 13, so, convivia (convivium), id. Sen 14, 46, id. Att. 9, 1, 3, 9, 13, 6, id Mur 6, 13 gladiatorum convivium, id Verr 2, 3, 25, § 61 solemni et tempestivo adhibe tur convivio, Curt. 8 1, 22, Sen Ira, 2, 28, 6, Tac. H. 2, 68, Suet Calig 45 *fin*, cf tempestivis epulis delinitus, ubi vino inca luit, etc., Tac. A 11, 37 —*Sup* seems not to occur —Hence, *adv* **tempestīvē**, *at the right time, in proper season, seasonably, op portunely, fitly, appropriately* (class.) ara re, Cato, R. R. 61 1, Cic. N D 2, 62, 156; Col. 2 8, 4, Ov Tr 4, 10, 81, Just. 34, 1; Suet Vesp 23 —*Comp*, Hor C 4, 1, 9 — *Sup* seems not to occur

*** tempestŭōsus**, a, um, *adj* [tempe stas, II], *stormy, tempestuous, turbulent, impetuous* incursus hostium, Sid. Ep 4, 6.

‡ tempestūs, ūtis, v tempestas *init*

*** templāris**, e, *adj* [templum], *of* or *belonging to a temple* fines, Auct. Limit. p 295 Goes

*** templātim**, *adv* [templum analo gous to vicatim, from vicus] *templewards, through the temples*, Tert. Apol 42 *fin*.

templum, i, *n* [prob for temulum, root τεμ of τέμνω, cf τέμενος, a sacred en closure; hence], **I.** Lit., a space marked out, hence, in partic, in augury, *an open place for observation*, marked out by the augur with his staff templum dicitur lo cus manu auguris designatus in aëre, post quem factum illico captantur auguria, Serv Verg A. 1, 92 dictum templum locus au guris aut auspicii causa quibusdam concep tis verbis finitus Concipitur verbis non isdem usquequaquae. In Arce sic templa tescaque me ita sunto quoad ego caste lin gua nuncupavero Olla veter arbor, quir quir est, quam me sentio dixisse, templum tescumque finito in sinistrum, etc In hoc templo faciundo arbores constitui fines apparet, Varr L. L. 7, § 6 sq Müll. Palati um Romulus Remus Aventinum ad inau gurandum templa capiunt, Liv 1, 6, 4 —**B.** Transf, with the idea of openness, extent, or that of sanctity predominating **1.** *An open, clear, broad space, a circuit* (so rare and mostly poet.) unus erit, quem tu tolles in caerula caeli Templa, i e *the space* or *circuit of the heavens*, Enn ap Varr L. L. 7, § 6 Müll. (Ann. v 67), cf nec mare nec tellus neque caeli lucida templa, etc., Lucr 1, 1014, so, caeli, Ter Eun 3, 5, 42, Lucr. 1, 1064, 1 1105, 2, 1039, 6, 286, 6, 644, 6, 1228, cf caelestia, id. 6, 388, 6, 670 magna caelitum, Enn ap Varr 7, § 6 Müll (Trag v 227 Vahl) magnum Jovis altitonantis, id ap Varr L. L. 7, § 7 Müll. (Ann v 531 Vahl) mundi magnum et versatile tem plum, *the extent* or *circuit of the world*, Lucr 5, 1436, so, mundi, id. 5, 1205, 6, 43; cf deus, cujus hoc templum est omne quod conspicis, Cic. Rep 6 15, 15, Somn Scip 3, 6 globus, quem in hoc templo me dium vides, quae terra dicitur, Cic Rep 6, 15, 15 —Of *the infernal regions* Acherusia templa alta Orci, salvete, infera *spaces*, Enn ap Varr L. L. 7, § 6 Müll (Trag v 107 Vahl), id ap Cic Tusc. 1, 21 48 —Of *the plain of the sea* loca Neptunia templaque turbulenta, Plaut Mil 2, 5, 3, cf id Rud 4, 2, 4 —Of *the hollow space* or *chamber* of the mouth umida linguai circum sidentia tem pla, Lucr 4, 624 —**2.** *A consecrated* or *sa cred place, a sanctuary* (syn. aedes fa num) **a.** In gen (sacerdotes) urbem et agros et templa liberata et effata ha bento, Cic Leg 2 8, 21, cf hinc effari tem pla dicuntur ab auguribus, Varr L L 6, § 53 Müll.—Of *the Rostra* in Rostris in illo inquam inaugurato templo ac loco, Cic. Vatin 10, 24, cf rostraque id templum appellatum, Liv 8, 14, 12, Cic Sest. 29 62, Liv 2, 56, 10, 3, 17, 1, 8, 35, 8 Drak —Of *the Curia* templum ordini ab se aucto Curiam fecit, Liv 1, 30, 2; 26, 31, 11, 26 33 4 —Of *a tribunal*, Liv 23, 10 Drak, Flor 2 12, 11 —Of *an asylum*, Liv 2, 1, 4 —(β) Trop, *a sanctuary, shrine* pectus templaque men tis, Lucr 5, 103, cf (curia) templum sanc titatis, amplitudinis, mentis, consilii publi ci, Cic. Mil 33, 90 —**b.** In partic., *a place dedicated to some particular deity, a fane, temple shrine* Herculis, Cic Verr 2, 4, 43, § 94 Jovis id. Fam 10, 12 4 Junonis Sospitae, id. Div 1, 2, 4, cf id ib 1, 44 99; Verg A. 1, 446 Virtutis, Cic Rep 1, 14, 21 Vestae, Hor C 1, 2, 16 Minervae, Verg A. 6 840 antiqua deorum, Hor S 2, 2, 104 do nec templa refeceris, id C 3, 6, 2 testudo amica templis, id ib 3, 11, 6 templorum positor, templorum sancte repostor, Ov F 2 63 —Of *the sepulchral monument* of Sychaeus, to whom divine honors were paid,

Verg. A. 4, 457; cf. Sil. 1, 84.—**II.** *A small timber; in architecture, a purlin* lying horizontally upon the rafters, Vitr. 4, 2 and 7; cf.: templum significat et tignum, quod in aedificio transversum ponitur, Fest. p. 367 Müll.

tempŏrālis, e, *adj.* [tempus]. **I.** In gen., *of* or *belonging to time, lasting but for a time, temporary, temporal* (mostly post-Aug.): causa, Sen. Q. N. 7, 23, 1: laudes, Tac. Agr. 46: πάθος temporale esse, Quint. 6, 2, 10: concessio, Dig. 29, 1, 1: exsilium, ib. 47, 10, 95: ABAE, *erected for the occasion*, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. 43, 16; opp. perpetuum, Lact. 2, 8, 68; 7, 4, 12.—**B.** In partic., in gram.: temporale verbum, *denoting time*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 108 Müll.: nomen (as annus, mensis), Prisc. p. 581 P.: adverbia (e.g. pridem, nunc, modo), id. p. 1017 ib.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the temples* of the head: venae, *the temporal veins*, Veg. Vet. 2, 11; 2, 16.—*Adv.*: **tempŏrālĭter,** *for a time, temporarily*: observata lex, Tert. adv. Jud. 2 *med.*

tempŏrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [temporalis, I.], *temporariness, temporality; present custom, fashion* (opp. aeternitas; eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 60; Pall. 1 *med.*

tempŏrālĭter, *adv.*, v. temporalis *fin.*

tempŏrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [tempus], *happening* or *coming at the right time, timely, opportune* (late Lat. for tempestivus): lux nostra erumpat, Aug. Conf. 13, 18 *med.*: (agricola) patienter ferens donec accipiat temporaneum et serotinum, i. e. *the early and the latter rain*, Vulg. Jacob. 5, 7.

tempŏrārĭē, *adv.*, v. temporarius *fin.*

tempŏrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tempus], *of* or *belonging to time, lasting but for a time, temporary* (perh. only post-Aug.): liberalitas, *depending on, according to the time*, Nep. Att. 11: amicitiae, quas temporarias populus adpellat, Sen. Ep. 9, 9: mora (opp. aeternitatis destinatione), Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 114: theatrum, id. 34, 7, 17, § 36: motus animi (ira), Quint. 5, 10, 28: ingenia, *changeable*, Curt. 4, 5, 11: non ergo temporarium et subitum est, quod, etc., Plin. Pan. 91, 7: quorum temporaria gravitas, vel potius gravitatis imitatio ridebatur, id. Ep. 6, 13, 5: solum hoc (sc. sanguis) in corpore temporarium sentit incrementum, Plin. 11, 37, 90, § 223.—*Adv.*: **tempŏrārĭē,** *for a time, temporarily*, Salv. Gub. Dei, 5, 8; 7, 22.

tempŏrātim, *adv.* [id.], *at times, according to time, chronologically* (eccl. Lat.): terra temporatim vestiri amans, Tert. Pall. 2: per nativitates nominatim temporatimque digerere, id. Anim. 28.

tempŏrī *adv.*, v. tempus, II. A.

Tempsa and **Tempsānus,** v. Temesa.

temptābundus, tempto, etc., v. tent-.

tempus, ŏris (*abl. temp.* tempori or temperi; v. infra), *n.* [etym. dub.; perh. root tem-; Gr. τέμνω; prop. a section; hence, in partic., of time]. **I.** Lit., *a portion* or *period of time, a time*: tempus diei, *daytime*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 38; 1, 1, 116: extremum diei, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 26; cf.: matutina tempora, *morning hours*, id. Fam. 7, 1, 1: anni tempora, *the seasons*, Lucr. 2, 33; 5, 1396; cf.: quam (Ennam) circa sunt laetissimi flores omni tempore anni, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107: maturius paulo, quam tempus anni postulabat, in hiberna exercitum deduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 54: erat hibernum tempus anni, Cic. Rep. 1, 12, 18; Auct. B. Alex. 43, 1.—**2.** Esp. of the time intervening between two events, etc., *an interval, period, time*: longo post tempore, Verg. E. 1, 68: magno post tempore, Just. 13, 4, 25; 16, 1, 1: brevi post tempore, id. 1, 7, 19; 4, 4, 4; 12, 2, 6: parvo post tempore, Val. Max. 8, 6, 1.—*Plur.*: longis temporibus ante, Cic. Rep. 2, 34, 5.—**B.** Transf., *time*, in general. **1.** Lit. **a.** In gen.: tempus est, id quo nunc utimur (nam ipsum quidem generaliter definire difficile est), pars quaedam aeternitatis cum alicujus annui, menstrui, diurni nocturnive spatii certā significatione, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: tempus esse dicunt intervallum mundi motus: id divisum in partes aliquot, maxime ab solis et lunae cursu: itaque ab eorum tenore temperato tempus dictum, Varr. L. L. 6, § 2 Müll.: hos siderum errores id ipsum esse, quod rite dicitur tempus, Cic. Univ. 9 *fin.*: neque ut celari posset, tempus spatium ullum dabat, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 14; cf.: nisi tempus et spatium datum sit, Cic. Quint. 1, 4: vix huic tantulae epistulae tempus habui, id. Att. 1, 14, 1: egeo tempore, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 4: unius horae tempus, Liv. 44, 9, 4: aliquot dierum tempus amisit, Lact. Mort. Pers. 45, 5: tempus duorum mensium petere ad delectus habendos, Liv. 29, 5, 7: triginta dierum tempus petens, ut, etc., id. 38, 37, 10: tempus, pacis an belli, festinationis an otii, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 211: ut tempora postulabant belli, Liv. 24, 8, 7: nec belli tantum temporibus, sed etiam in pace, id. 35, 28, 1: temporibus Punici belli, Just. 30, 3, 1; 43, 4, 11: mihi vero omne tempus est ad meos libros vacuum, Cic. Rep. 1, 9, 14: erit, erit illud profecto tempus et illucescet ille aliquando dies, cum, etc., id. Mil. 26, 69: ex quo tempore tu me diligere coepisti, id. Fam. 3, 4, 2: eo tempore, quo promulgatum de multā ejus traditur, Liv. 6, 38, 12; 23, 10, 13: tempore, quo in homine non ut nunc omnia consentientia, id. 2, 32, 9: privatum eo tempore Quinctium fuisse, cum sacramento adacti sint, id. 3, 20, 4: per idem tempus, Cic. Brut. 83, 286: quos ad me id temporis venturos esse praedixeram, *at that time*, id. Cat. 1, 4, 10: scripta in aliquod tempus reponantur, Quint. 10, 4, 2: non tantulum umquam intermittit tempus, quin, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 32: uno et eodem temporis puncto nati . . . nascendi tempus, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 95; cf.: alienum tempus est mihi tecum expostulandi, id. Fam. 3, 10, 6: dare tempus exponendi de aliquā re, id. ib. 1, 9, 3: committendi proelii, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: edendi, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 22: curandi, id. ib. 1, 2, 39: tyranno ad consultandum tempus datum est, Liv. 34, 33, 5: datum cum iis conloquendi tempus, id. 26, 22, 11; 45, 24, 11.—In *plur.*: id certis temporibus futurum, Cic. Rep. 1, 15, 23: si Athenienses quibusdam temporibus nihil nisi, etc., agebant, id. ib. 1, 27, 43: superioribus temporibus ad te nullas litteras misi, id. Fam. 5, 17, 1: illis temporibus, id. Lael. 1, 5: temporibus illis, id. Arch. 3, 6.—**b.** In partic., *the time*, i. e. *the fitting* or *appointed time, the right season, proper period, opportunity*, = καιρός: nunc occasio est et tempus, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 3: tempus maximum est, ut, etc., id. Mil. 4, 3, 9: spero ego, mihi quoque Tempus tale eventurum, ut tibi gratiam referam parem, id. Merc. 5, 4, 39; cf.: tempus habes tale, quale nemo habuit umquam, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 27: dicas: tempus maxumum esse ut eat domum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 8: nunc hora, viri, nunc tempus: adeste, Sil. 11, 194: consul paulisper addubitavit, an consurgendi jam triariis tempus esset, Liv. 8, 10, 1: cum jam moriendi tempus urgueret, *was close at hand*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 103; Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 20: verno inserentis tempus urguet, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 113: tempus est, with *inf.*: sed jam tempus est, ad id quod instituimus accedere, Cic. Top. 1, 5: dicere aliquid de ordine argumentorum, id. de Or. 2, 42, 181: conari etiam majora, Liv. 6, 18, 12: nunc corpora curare tempus est, id. 21, 54, 2: tibi abire, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 215: jam tempus agi res, Verg. A. 5, 638: tempus est jam hinc abire me, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 99: suo tempore, *at a fitting time*, id. Lael. 3, 11; cf. id. Phil. 14, 6, 15; id. Verr. 2, 3, 60, § 139; Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 44.—(β) **tempŏra,** um (less freq. in the *sing.* tempus), after the Gr. τὰ καίρια (prop. the right place, the fatal spot), *the temples* of the head; *plur.*: duae suturae super aures tempora a superiore capitis parte discernunt, Cels. 8, 1; Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 54; Lucr. 1, 930; 4, 5; 6, 1194; Tib. 2, 2, 7; Verg. A. 5, 416; Hor. C. 1, 7, 23; 3, 25, 20; 4, 1, 32; 4, 8, 33 et saep.—*Sing.*: contorquet brachium et Graccho percutit tempus, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68; Verg. A. 9, 418; Sil. 12, 414; Stat. Th. 10, 110; Vitr. 9, 6; Flor. 4, 12, 44 Duk. *N. cr.*; Vulg. Judic. 4, 21; 5, 26.—Poet., transf., *the face, visage* in gen., Prop. 2, 24 (3, 18), 3; 2, 18, 32 (3, 11, 10).—*The head*: jacuit pulsus tria tempora ramo Cacus, *upon his three heads*, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 15.—*Sing.*: tremulum movens Cana tempus anilitas Omnia omnibus annuit, Cat. 61, 162.—**2.** Transf. **a.** *The time* in its moral aspects; *the state of the times, position, state, condition*; in *plur.*, *the times, circumstances* (esp. freq. of dangerous or distressful circumstances): si ad tuum tempus perducitur, facilis gubernatio est, *time of administration, consulship*, Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 2: omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi . . . et meus labor in privatorum periculis versatus, id. Imp. Pomp. 1, 1: quid a me cujusque tempus poscat, id. Planc. 32, 79: tempori meo defuerunt, *my necessity*, id. Sest. 58, 123; cf.: qui tot annos ita vivo, ut a nullius umquam me tempore aut commodo aut otium meum abstraxerit aut, etc., id. Arch. 6, 12: tempori cedere, id est necessitati parere, semper sapientis est habitum, id. Fam. 4, 9, 2: nisi forte temporis causā nobis adsentiebare, id. Tusc. 4, 4, 8: neque poëtae tempori meo defuerunt, id. Sest. 58, 123; cf.: suscipere onus laboris atque officii ex necessariorum tempore, id. Div. in Caecil. 2, 5: in summo et periculosissimo rei publicae tempore, id. Fl. 3, 6: tempore summo rei publicae, id. Phil. 5, 17, 46; id. Verr. 1, 1, 1; cf.: pecuniam conferre in rei publicae magnum aliquod tempus, id. Off. 3, 24, 93: pro tempore atque periculo exercitum comparare, Sall. C. 30, 5: o saepe mecum tempus in ultimum Deducte, *to the last extremity*, Hor. C. 2, 7, 1: eae (res) contra nos faciunt in hoc tempore, *at the present time, under the present circumstances*, Cic. Quint. 1, 1; cf.: nec miserae prodesse in tali tempore quibat, Lucr. 1, 93: indignatus, dici ea in tali tempore audirique, Liv. 30, 37, 8; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 475.—In *plur.*: incidunt saepe tempora, cum ea, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 10, 31: omnes illae orationes causarum ac temporum sunt, id. Clu. 50, 139: tempora rei publicae, qualia futura sint, quis scit? mihi quidem turbulenta videntur fore, id. Fam. 2, 18, 3: scripsi versibus tres libros de temporibus meis, id. ib. 1, 9, 23; cf. id. ib. § 11: dubia formidolosaque tempora, id. Verr. 2, 5, 1, § 1: cedere temporibus, id. Mil. 1, 2: animus secundis Temporibus dubiisque rectus, Hor. C. 4, 9, 36: Madates erat regionis praefectus, haud sane temporum homo, Curt. 5, 3, 4.—**b.** *Time* in poetry and rhetoric, i. e. *measure, quantity*: idem facit in trochaeo, qui temporibus et intervallis est par iambo, Cic. Or. 57, 194; cf.: tempora certa modique, Hor. S. 1, 4, 58: rhythmi spatio temporum constant, Quint. 9, 4, 46 sq.—**c.** In gram., *a tense* of a verb, Varr. L. L. 9, § 32; 95 sq.; 10, § 47 Müll.; Quint. 1, 5, 47; 9, 1, 11; 9, 3, 11 et saep.—**II.** Adverb. phrases. **A. tempŏrē,** and more freq in adverb. form, **tempŏrī** or **tempĕrī,** *at the right* or *fitting time, at the appointed time, in time, betimes, timely, seasonably*: rogat, satisne tempori opera sient confecta, Cato, R. R. 2, 1; 3, 4; cf.: qui vult sua tempori conficere officia, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 16: reddere aliquid tempori, Titin. ap. Non. 369, 22: sequimini, ut, quod imperatum est, veniam advorsum temperi, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 90; cf.: temperi huic anteveni, id. Trin. 4, 2, 66: temperi ego faxo scies, id. Ps. 1, 3, 153: ut cenam coqueret temperi, id. Stich. 5, 2, 6; id. Cas. 2, 6, 60.—In a punning allusion to the meaning *temple* (v. supra): *Eu.* Coquite, facite, festinate nunc jam, quantum lubet. *Co.* Temperi: postquam implevisti fusti fissorum caput, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 6: ego renovabo commendationem, sed tempore, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 1: temporis ars medicina fere est: data tempore prosunt, Et data non apto tempore vina nocent, Ov. R. Am. 131 sq.: tempore abest, id. H. 4, 109.—*Comp.*: memini te mihi Phameae cenam narrare: temperius fiat: cetera eodem modo, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 8: modo surgis Eoo Temperius caelo, modo serius incidis undis, *more betimes, earlier*, Ov. M. 4, 198: ut propter cibi spem temporius ad officinam redeant, Col. 8, 4, 3; 2, 8, 12; App. M. 9, p. 229, 22.—**B.** Form tempore, *in time, with the progress of time, gradually*: tempore ruricolae patiens fit taurus aratri, . . . Tempore paret equus habenis, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 1 sqq.—**C.** Ad tempus. **1.** *At the right* or *appointed time, in time*: ad tempus redire, Cic. Att. 13, 45, 2: ad tempus venire, Liv. 38, 25: ad tempus ei mendacium vestrum accommodavistis, Cic. Cael. 7, 17.—**2.** *For some time, for the time being, for a while, for the moment*: quae (perturbatio animi) plerumque brevis est et ad tempus, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 27: coli ad tempus, id. Lael. 15, 53;

dux ad tempus lectus, Liv 28, 42, 5, Tac A. 1, 1; cf ad breve (sc tempus), Suet. Tib 68 —**D.** Ante tempus, *before the right time, too soon* ante tempus mori miserum esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 93, id Lael. 3, 11 ante tempus domo digressus, Sall. J 79, 7, Suet Aug 26, cf sero post tempus venis Plaut Capt. 4 2, 90 —**E.** Ex tempore, *instantaneously, forthwith, on the spur of the moment, extempore* versus fundere ex tempore, Cic de Or 3, 50, 194 magnum numerum optimorum versuum dicere ex tempore, id Arch 8, 18 scribere, Quint 10, 3, 17, Sen. Contr 3, praef —**2.** *According to circumstances* expedire rem et consilium ex tempore capere posse, Cic. Off 2, 9, 33 haec melius ex re et ex tempore constitues, id. Fam. 12, 19, 2 —**F.** In tempore, *at the right, proper*, or *appropriate time, in time* in tempore ad eam veni, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 123 in ipso tempore eccum ipsum, *in the nick of time*, id. And. 3, 2 52 ni pedites equitesque in tempore subvenissent, Liv 33, 5, 2 in tempore memorare, Tac. A. 1, 58 *fin* —**G.** In tempus, *for a time, temporarily* scena in tempus structa, Tac. A. 14, 20, cf in omne tempus, *forever*, Cic. Fam 5, 15, 1 —**H.** Per tempus, *at the right time, in time* non potuisti magis per tempus mihi advenire quam advenis, Plaut Men 1, 2 30, cf per tempus subvenistis mihi, id Truc 1, 2, 85 —**K.** Pro tempore, *according to circumstances* consilium pro tempore et pro re capere, Caes B G 5, 8 pauca pro tempore milites hortatus, Sall. J 49, 6, Verg E 7, 35, Ov Tr 4, 2, 23

Tempȳra, orum, *n*, *a town* (*harbor*) *in the south of Thrace, on the Ægean Sea*, Liv 38, 41, 5, Ov Tr 1, 10, 21

tēmŭlenter, *adv* [temulentus] *like a drunken person, drunkenly* eructare, Col 8, 8, 10

temŭlentĭa, ae, *f* [id] *drunkenness, inebriation, intoxication* (post Aug and very rare, syn. vinolentia, ebrietas), Plin 14, 13, 14, § 90, 14 2, 4, § 31, 14, 22, 28, §§ 140 and 148, Val Max 2, 5, 4

tēmŭlentus, a, um, *adj* [root tem, whence temetum, formed in analogy with vinolentus **I.** Lit *drunk, drunken, intoxicated* (syn. ebrius, vinosus) agite, exite, temulentum tollite, Nov ap Fest s v temetum, p 364 Müll, Afran ib mulier, Ter And 1, 4, 2 tempestatem impendentem tueri temulentus Cic Sest 9, 20 per quam (Indiam) temulento agmine comisabundus incessit, Liv 9, 17, 17, 33, 28, 2 ipsum offendunt temulento sopore profligatum, M Cael ap Quint 4, 2, 123 apud Vitellium omnia indisposita, temulenta, Tac H 2, 68 temulentae reliquiae sumptuosissimae cenae, Sen Contr 4, 25, 4 —*Comp* putidior, temulentior, Sid Ep 3, 13 —*Subst plur* **tēmŭlenti,** ōrum, *m*, Sen Ep 47, 4 —* **II.** Transf caesaries ambrosia temulenta, i e *dripping*, App M 5, p 168, 22

* **tĕnācĭa,** ae, *f* [tenax, II B], *stubbornness, obstinacy* equorum, Enn. ap Non 407, 23 (Trag v 220 Vahl)

tĕnācĭtas, atis, *f* [tenax], *a holding fast, tenacity* (very rare) * **I.** In gen (animalia) cibum partim unguium tenacitate arripiunt, Cic N D 2, 47, 122, Plin 9, 29, 46, § 86.—**II.** In partic, *a holding fast to money, niggardliness, parsimony*, Liv 34, 7, 4

tĕnācĭter, *adv*, v tenax *fin*

* **tĕnācŭlum,** i, *n* [teneo], *an instrument for holding, a holder*, Ter Maur praef 29 p 2383 P

tĕnax, acis, *adj* [id], *holding fast, griping, tenacious* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen (mostly poet and in post Aug prose) prensatque tenaci forcipe ferrum Verg A. 12, 404, 8, 453, cf dente tenaci Ancora fundabat naves, id. ib 6, 3 vinclum, id. G 4, 412, Ov M 11, 252 complexus, id ib 4, 377 lappa, id P 2, 1, 14 hedera arborem implicat, Cat 61, 34 loca limosa tenacia gravi caeno, Tac A. 1, 63 amplexus, App M 9, p 219 17 maltha, quae est res omnium tenacissima, Plin 36, 24 58, § 181 —With *gen* herba asperitate etiam vestium tenaci, Plin. 27, 5 15, § 32.—*Comp* cutis tenacior capilli, Plin 22, 22, 39, § 82 —**b.** *Subst.* **tĕnāces,** ium, *m*, *things that hold fast*, i e *bands, stalks*, or *pedicles* of fruit, etc., Pall. Febr 18, 1, 25, 9, id. Mart. 10, 4 and 9, id. Sept 17 —**B.** In partic, *holding fast* to wealth, power, etc., *griping, sparing, niggardly, stingy, tenacious* (class., syn. parcus) filius familias patre parco ac tenaci, Cic Cael 15, 36 *He* Tenaxne pater ejus est? *Ph* Immo edepol pertinax, Plaut Capt 2 2, 39 parcus, truculentus, tenax, Ter Ad 5, 4, 12 eosdem restrictos et tenaces fuisse, Cic Planc. 22, 54 non tenax in largitate, Spart Car 5 —With *gen* genus Quaesiti tenax, Ov M 7, 657 —*Comp* milites tenaciores eorum (armorum) in proelio, Suet Caes. 67 —**C.** Transf, of things, *that holds* or *sticks fast* jacere in tenaci gramine, *that clings together*, i e *matted*, Hor Epod. 2, 24 —*Sup* glaebis tenacissimum solum, Plin Ep 5, 6, 10 cerae, *sticky, viscid*, Verg G 4, 161 turpe referre pedem nec passu stare tenaci, Ov P 2, 6, 21 —*Comp* pondere tenacior navis, Liv 28, 30, 11 panicula glutino tenacior, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 158 —**II.** Trop **A.** *Holding fast, retentive, firm, steadfast, persistent, tenacious* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose), usually joined with *gen* memoria tenacissima, Quint 1, 1, 19 natura tenacissimi sumus eorum, quae rudibus annis percepimus, id. 1, 1, 5 pertinacem ultra modum esse tenacem propositi, id 11, 1, 90, so, propositi, Hor C 3, 3, 1, Ov M 10, 405 tenacem esse sui juris debet, Col 1, 7, 2 disciplinae tenacissimus, Plin Ep 10, 85 (17) justitiae, Juv 8, 25 ficti pravique (Fama), Verg A. 4, 188 veri, Pers 5, 48 amicitiarum, Vell 2, 29, 3 exempli sui, id 2, 84, 3 Ruhnk animi, Manil 4 165 longa tenaxque fides, Ov Am 2, 6, 14 —**B.** In a bad sense, *stubborn, obstinate* equus contra sua vincla tenax, Ov Am 3, 4, 13, so, equus, Liv 39, 25, 13, and in a lusus verbb si esses equos, esses indomabilis . . nimis tenax es, Plaut Cas 4, 3 13 cum video, quam sint mea fata tenacia frangor, Ov P. 1, 2, 63 ira Caesaris, id. ib 1, 9, 28 morbi, Suet Claud 2 —*Adv* **tĕnācĭter,** *closely, firmly, strongly, tightly, tenaciously* **a.** Lit pressisse tenaciter ungues, Ov H 9, 21 vincire, Macr Somn Scip 1, 6 —*Comp* apprehendere, Val Max 7, 5, 2, Macr S 7, 3 habitare, Aug Ep 6 —**b.** Trop, *persistently, firmly* urgere, Ov H 3, 43 —*Comp*, Sol 52, § 44; Amm 25, 4, 4 —*Sup*, App M 5, p 167, 22

Tenchthēri (**Tenctēri**), ōrum, *m*, *a German people on the Rhine*, in the neighborhood of the modern *Cleves, Essen*, and *Bergen*, Caes B G 4, 1; 4, 4; 4, 16, Tac G 32, id. A. 13, 56; id H 4, 21

Tendēba, ōrum, *n*, = Τενδῆβα, *a town of Caria*, Liv 33, 18, 6

tendĭcŭla, ae, *f dim* [tendo], *a little stretcher* **I.** Lit vestimenta tendiculis diducta, Sen Q N 1, 3, 2.—**II.** Trop (=fraus), *a little snare, noose* aucupia verborum et litterarum tendiculae, Cic. Caecin 23, 65 verborum tendiculas aucupemur, Ambros de Fide, 3, 5, § 37, Vulg Prov 1, 11

tendo (**tenno**), tĕtendi, tentum and tensum, 3, *v a* and *n* [root ten, tan, v teneo, cf Gr τείνω] **I.** *Act*, *to stretch, stretch out, distend, extend*, etc (class., cf extendo, explico) **A.** Lit **1.** In gen suntne igitur insidiae, tendere plagas? Cic. Off 3, 17, 68 plagam, Pac. ap Fest s v nequitum p 162 Müll quia non rete accipitri tennitur, Ter Phorm 2, 2, 16 sq; cf. retia (alicui), Prop 2, 32 (3, 30), 20, Hor Epod 2, 33, Ov M 4, 513, 7, 701, 8, 331 al casses alicui, Tib 1, 6, 5 intumescit collum, nervi tenduntur, Col 6, 14, 4 chordam, Plaut Most 3, 2, 55 arcum, *to bend*, Verg A 7, 164, Hor C 2, 10, 20, Ov M 2, 604, 5, 55, 5, 63, Stat. S 3, 1, 51 —Hence, poet transf sagittas Arcu, *to shoot, hurl*, Hor C 1, 29, 9, cf spicula cornu, Verg A 9, 606 pariterque oculos telumque, id ib 5 508 barbiton, *to tune*, Hor C 1 1, 34; cf tympana tenta tonant palmis, Lucr 2, 618 valida lora manu Ov Am 3, 2, 72 vela (Noti), *to swell*, Verg A 3, 268 praecipiti carbasa tenta Noto, Ov H 10, 30 praetorium, *to stretch out, pitch*, Caes. B C 3 82 pelles in ordine tentae, Lucil ap Non 181, 30 conopia, Prop 3, 11 (4, 10), 45 grabatos restibus Lucil ap Non 181, 29 cubilia, Hor Epod 12, 12 manus ad caeli caerula templa, Enn ap Cic. Div 1 20, 40 (Ann v 51 Vahl.), so, manus ad caelum, Caes. B C 2, 5, Verg A 3, 176 · bracchia ad caelum, Ov M 6, 279, 9, 293, for which bracchia caelo, id. ib 2, 580, 9, 210 ad legatos atque exercitum supplices manus tendunt, Caes B C 2, 12, so, manus ad aliquem, id B G 2 13 ad sidera palmas, Verg A. 1, 93 super aequora palmas, Ov M 8, 849 ad aliquem orantia bracchia, id. P 2, 9, 65 manus supplices dis immortalibus, Cic Font 17, 48, cf. vobis supplex manus tendit patria communis, id. Cat 4, 9, 18, so, manus alicui, Caes. B G 7, 48, Ov M 3, 723, id. H 10, 146 manus supinas, Liv 3, 50, 5 manus ripae ulterioris amore, Verg A 6, 314, cf also Graecia tendit dexteram Italiae, *stretches forth, reaches*, Cic. Phil 10, 4, 9, id. Prov Cons. 4, 9 (conjux) parvum patri tendebat Iulum, *reaches out*, Verg A. 2, 674 tu munera supplex Tende, petens pacem, id G 4, 535. quo tendant ferrum, *aim direct*, id A. 5, 489 qua nunc se ponti plaga caerula tendit, *stretches itself out, extends*, Lucr 5, 481 —**2.** In partic. nervum tendere, in mal part, Auct. Priap 70, cf. Mart 11, 60, 3 —Hence, tentus, *a lecherous man*, Mart 11, 73, 3, Auct Priap 20, 27, 34 al, and **tenta,** ōrum, *n*, = membrum virile, Cat 80, 6 —**B.** Trop insidiae tenduntur alicui, *are spread out, laid* (qs. like nets), Cic Rosc. Com 16, 46 insidias alicui, Sall C 27, 2, Suet Caes 35 omnes insidias animis, Cic. Leg 1, 17, 47 animum vigilem, *to strain, exert*, Stat Achill. 1, 543 longo tendit praecordia voto, Claud Cons Prob et Ol 66, cf sunt quibus in Satirâ videor nimis acer et ultra Legem tendere opus, i e *to heighten, aggravate*, Hor S 2, 1, 2 aestivam sermone benigno noctem, *to protract, extend*, id Ep 1, 5, 11 (lunam) Tanto posse minus cum Signis tendere cursum, *to direct*, Lucr 5, 631 cursum ex acie in Capitolia, Sil 9, 216 cursum ad agmina suorum, id 10, 73 iter ad naves, Verg A. 1, 656 iter pennis, id ib 6, 240 ad domi num iter, Ov M 2, 547 cursum unde et quo, Liv 23, 34, 5 iter in Hispaniam, Auct B Afr 95 cunctis civibus lucem ingenii et consilii sui porrigens atque tendens, *tendering, offering*, Cic de Or 1, 40 184.—**II.** *Neutr* **A.** *To direct one's self* or *one's course, to aim, strive, go, travel, march, tend, bend one's course* in any direction (class) **1.** Lit dubito an Venusiam tendam, Cic. Att 16, 5, 3 Beneventum, Hor S 1, 5, 71 cursuque amens ad limina tendit, Verg A 2, 321 ad castra, Liv 9, 37 in castra, id 10, 36 ad aedes, Hor Ep 1, 7, 89 ad domum Bruti et Cassii, Suet. Caes 85 ad portus, Ov M 15, 690 Ciconum ad oras, id ib 10, 3 ad metam, id. ib 15, 453, cf cum alter ad alterum tenderomus Plin Ep 1, 5, 9 unde venis? et Quo tendis? Hor S 1, 9, 63, id. Ep 1, 15, 11, id. C 3, 3 70 quo tendere pergunt, Verg A. 6 198, Nep Milt 1, 6 tendimus huc (sc. in Orcum) omnes, Ov M 10, 34 et saep —**b.** Of things concrete or abstract, *to go, proceed, extend, stretch*, etc in quem locum quaeque (imago) tendat, Lucr 4, 179 levibus in sublime tendentibus, Plin 2, 5, 4, § 11 sursum tendit palmes, Col 5, 6, 28 simulacra viis de rectis omnia tendunt, Lucr 4, 609 —Poet, with *acc* of direction tunc aethera tendit, Luc 7, 477 dextera (via), quae Ditis magni sub moenia tendit, Verg A 6, 541 gula tendit ad stomachum, is ad ventrem, *reaches, extends*, Plin 11, 37, 66, § 176 Taurus mons ad occasum tendens, id 5, 27, 27, § 97, so id. 5, 5, 5, § 35, 16, 30 53 § 122, cf Portae Caspiae, quae per Iberiam in Sarmatas tendunt id 6, 13, 15, § 40 seu mollis qua tendit Ionia, Prop 1, 6 31 —**2.** Trop **a.** In gen, *to aim, strive, be directed* or *inclined, to tend* in any direction ad reliqua alacri tendebamus animo, Cic Div 2, 2, 4, cf ad altiora et non concessa tendere, Liv 4, 13 4 ad majora, Quint 2, 4, 20, 12, 2, 27 ad eloquium, Ov Tr 4, 10, 17 ad suum, Liv 4, 9, 5; cf ad Carthaginienses id. 24, 5, 8 cum alii alio tenderent, id. 24, 28, 1 in diversum sententiae tendebant, id 36, 10, 7 tenes, quorsum haec tendant, quae loquor, *tend, look* = spectent, Plaut Ps. 1, 2, 81; Hor S 2, 7, 21 —(β) *To exert one's self, to strive, endeavor* (mostly poet), with *inf* · (Laocoon) manibus tendit divellere nodos, Verg A 2, 220 pasta (nitedula) rursus Ire foras pleno tendebat corpore frustra, Hor Ep 1, 7, 31 captae

civitati leges imponere, Liv. 6, 38, 7; 24, 35; 10, 1: quod efficere tendimus, Quint. 9, 1, 21: fratresque tendentes opaco Pelion imposuisse Olympo, Hor. C. 3, 4, 51: tendit disertus haberi, id. Ep. 1, 19, 16: aqua tendit rumpere plumbum, id. ib. 1, 10, 20; Pers. 5, 139; Juv. 10, 154. — *Absol.:* miles tendere, inde ad jurgium, *insists, persists*, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 12. — **b.** In partic., *to exert one's self in opposition, to strive, try, endeavor, contend* (class. but not freq. till the Aug. per.): nec nos obniti contra nec tendere tantum Sufficimus, Verg. A. 5, 21; cf.: nec mora nec requies; vasto certamine tendunt, id. ib. 12, 553: Petreius ubi videt Catilinam contra ac ratus erat magnâ vi tendere, Sall. C. 60, 5; cf.: summâ vi, Liv. 32, 32, 7 Drak.: adversus, etc., id. 34, 34, 1: contra, id. 35, 51, 6: ultra, id. 24, 31, 4: acrius, Tac. A. 2, 74; cf.: acrius contra, ut, etc., Liv. 3, 15, 2; so with *ut*, id. 4, 7, 8; with *ne*, id. 4, 8, 6: quid tendit? cum efficere non possit, ut, etc., *what does he strive for? to what do his efforts tend?* Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 16; cf.: nihil illi tendere contra, Verg. A. 9, 377. — **B.** For tentoria tendere, *to set up tents, to be under tents, be encamped, to encamp:* qui sub vallo tenderent mercatores, Caes. B. G. 6, 37; cf.: omnibus extra vallum jussis tendere, Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 18: vallo tendetis in illo, Luc. 7, 328: hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles, Verg. A. 2, 29: legio latis tendebat in arvis, id. ib. 8, 605: isdem castris, Liv. 44, 13, 12; 27, 46; 44, 5; Suet. Galb. 12; 19; cf.: isdem hibernis tendentes, Tac. H. 1, 55: Lugduni tendentes, id. ib. 1, 59: cum multitudo laxius tenderet, Curt. 3, 8, 18; 5, 7, 6; 7, 2, 37: tendere in campis, id. 10, 7, 20. — Hence, **tensus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *stretched out, drawn tight, strained, tense* (rare): rectissima linea tensa, Quint. 3, 6, 83: collum, id. 11, 3, 82; cf.: remissis magis quam tensis (digitis), id. 11, 3, 99: vox tensior (opp. remissior), id. 11, 3, 42: lacerti, Luc. 7, 469: rudentes, id. 2, 683: frons, Lucr. 6, 1195: tormento citharâque tensior, Auct. Priap. 6 and 70. — *Sup.* and *adv.* do not occur.

* **tendor**, ōris, *m.* [tendo], *a stretching, straining, tension:* faucium, App. M. 4, p. 153, 32.

Tenĕa, ae, *f.*, = Τενέα, *a town between Corinth and Mycenæ*, now *Klenia*, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3.

* **tĕnĕbellae**, ārum, *f. dim.* [tenebrae], *darkness*, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 9 *fin.*

tĕnĕbrae, ārum (collat. form **tĕnĕbra**, ae, Lampr. Commod. 16; App. M. 5, p. 167, 25), *f.* [akin to Sanscr. tamisra, dark; cf. timere], *darkness* (stronger than obscuritas, and weaker than caligo; freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: veluti pueri omnia caecis In tenebris metuant, Lucr. 2, 56: tempestas atque tenebrae Coperiunt maria ac terras, id. 6, 491: cum obscurato sole tenebrae factae essent repente, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; cf.: nos tenebras cogitemus tantas, quantae, etc., id. N. D. 2, 38, 96: tetrae tenebrae et caligo, id. Agr. 2, 17, 44; v. caligo: tenebras et solitudinem nacti, id. Fin. 3, 11, 38: incultu, tenebris, odore foeda atque terribilis ejus (Tulliani) facies est, Sall. C. 55, 4: ipsis noctis tenebris, Quint. 10, 6, 1: obtentâ densantur nocte tenebrae, Verg. G. 1, 248: neve velit (Sol) tenebras inducere rebus, Ov. M. 2, 395: tacitae, Sen. Med. 114. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *The darkness of night, night:* redire luce, non tenebris, Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76: classem in statione usque ad noctem tenuit: primis tenebris movit, Liv. 31, 23, 4: somnus qui faciat breves tenebras, Mart. 10, 47, 11: tenebris, *during the night*, Tib. 1, 6, 59; 2, 1, 76; Ov. Am. 1, 6, 10: tenebris obortis, Nep. Eum. 9, 5: per tenebras, Luc. 2, 686: (me) videt pulsis Aurora tenebris, Ov. M. 7, 703: effulget tenebris Aurora fugatis, id. ib. 2, 144. — **2.** *The darkness* or *dimness of a swoon, a swoon:* tenebrae oboriuntur, genua inedia succidunt, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 30; Verg. A. 11, 824; Ov. M. 2, 181; 12, 136; id. Tr. 1, 3, 91; id. H. 13, 23; Luc. 3, 735; Plin. 7, 6, 5, § 41. — **3.** *The darkness of death, death-shades* (poet. and rare): juro, Me tibi ad extremas mansuram tenebras, Prop. 2, 20 (3, 13), 17; cf.: (urbes) ad Erebi profundos hiatus abactae, aeternis tenebris occultantur, Amm. 17, 7, 13; cf. also in a play upon this signif. and that of B. 1.: certum'st mihi ante tenebras (i. e. noctem) tenebras (i. e. mortem) persequi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 88. — **4.** *Blindness* (poet. and very rare): occidit extemplo lumen tenebraeque sequuntur, Lucr. 3, 415: tenebras et cladem lucis ademptae Obicit, Ov. M. 3, 515; 3, 525; Stat. Th. 4, 407. — **C.** Transf., concr., *a dark, gloomy place.* **1.** *A dark bathing-place:* Grylli, Mart. 2, 14, 13 (cf. id. 1, 60, 3). — **2.** *A prison, dungeon:* clausi in tenebris, cum maerore et luctu morte graviorem vitam exigunt, Sall. J. 14, 15: in atras et profundas tenebras eum claudebant, Tubero ap. Gell. 6, 4, 3. — **3.** *Lurking-places, haunts:* emersus ex diuturnis tenebris lustrorum ac stuprorum, Cic. Sest. 9, 20: demonstres, ubi sint tuae tenebrae, Cat. 55, 2. — **4.** *Dark* or *poor lodgings:* quanti nunc tenebras unum conducis in annum, Juv. 3, 225. — **5.** *The infernal regions:* tenebrae malae Orci, Cat. 3, 13: infernae, Verg. A. 7, 325; Hor. C. 4, 7, 25: Stygiae, Verg. G. 3, 551: quid Styga, quid tenebras timetis? Ov. M. 15, 154. — **II.** Trop., *darkness, gloom, obscurity* of the mind, of fame, of fortune, fate, etc. (class.): isti tantis offusis tenebris ne scintillam quidem ullam nobis ad dispiciendum reliquerunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 61: obducere tenebras rebus clarissimis, id. ib. 2, 6, 16; cf.: omnibus fulgore quodam suae claritatis tenebras obduxit, Quint. 10, 1, 72: quas tu mihi tenebras cudis? *what darkness are you raising about me?* i. e. *what trick are you playing me?* Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 40: tenebras dispulit calumniae, Phaedr. 3, 10, 42: quae jacerent omnia in tenebris, nisi litterarum lumen accederet, *obscurity, concealment*, Cic. Arch. 6, 14: vestram familiam abjectam et obscuram e tenebris in lucem evocavit, id. Deiot. 11, 30; cf.: o tenebrae, o lutum, o sordes (Piso)! *obscurity*, i. e. *low birth, baseness*, id. Pis. 26, 62; id. Att. 7, 11, 1: vitae, *gloomy fate* or *fortunes*, Lucr. 2, 15: qui tibi aestus, qui error, qui tenebrae erunt, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: in illis rei publicae tenebris caecisque nubibus et procellis, id. Dom. 10, 24: ex superioris anni caligine et tenebris lucem in re publicâ dispicere, id. Red. in Sen. 3, 5: si quid tenebrarum offudit exilium, id. Tusc. 3, 34, 82: tamquam si offusa rei publicae sempiterna nox esset, ita ruebant in tenebris omniaque miscebant, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 91.

* **tĕnĕbrārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [tenebrae], *of* or *belonging to darkness:* homo, *a fellow that shuns the light, a giddy fellow*, or *an obscure person*, Vop. Firm. 2 (al. tenebrarum).

tĕnĕbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tenebro], *a darkening, obscuration:* visus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 2, 51 and 4, 66.

tĕnĕbresco (**tĕnĕbrasco**), ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [tenebrae], *to grow* or *become dark* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. in Isa. 5, 12, 10; Aug. Genes. ad Lit. 1, 10 *fin.*; Vulg. Amos, 8, 9: oculus, id. Zach. 11, 17.

* **tĕnĕbrĭco**, āvi, 1, *v. n.* [tenebricus], *to become dark:* sol mediâ die tenebricavit, Tert. adv. Jud. 13 *med.* ex Amos, 8, 9 (where the Vulg. has tenebrescit).

* **tĕnĕbrĭcōsĭtas**, ātis, *f.* [tenebricosus], *darkness, dimness of the eyes*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, n. 73.

tĕnĕbrĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tenebricus], *full of darkness* or *gloom, shrouded in darkness, dark, gloomy* (rare but class.): esse sensus non obscuros sed tenebricosos, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 73: popina, id. Pis. 8, 18: libidines, id. Prov. Cons. 4, 8: tenebricosissimum tempus, id. Vatin. 5, 11: iter, Cat. 3, 11: locus angustus et tenebricosus, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 19.

tĕnĕbrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [tenebrae], *dark, gloomy* (very rare): nam te in tenebricâ saepe lacerabo fame Clausum, Pac. ap. Non. 179, 14 (Trag. Rel. v. 158 Rib.): Tartarea tenebrica plaga, * Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: vestis, *dark, black*, Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*

tĕnĕbrĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *one who shuns the light, a trickster, swindler* (ante-class.): tenebrio Tyrius, Afran. ap. Non. 19, 4 (Com. Fragm. v. 109 Rib.); Varr. ib. 6 and 13.

tĕnĕbro, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to make dark, to darken* (post-class.): vesperâ semitam tenebrante, App. M. 8, p. 208, 5; Amm. 19, 8, 5; Lact. 4, 19.

tĕnĕbrōsē, *adv.*, v. tenebrosus *fin.*

tĕnĕbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tenebrae], *dark, gloomy* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: aëra dimovit tenebrosum et dispulit umbras, Verg. A. 5, 839: palus, id. ib. 6, 107: Tartara, Ov. M. 1, 113: sedes, id. ib. 5, 359: specus tenebroso caecus hiatu, id. ib. 7, 409: carcer, Luc. 2, 79: balnea Grylli, Mart. 1, 60, 3 (cf. id. 2, 14, 13): caeruleo tenebrosa situ, Val. Fl. 3, 400: silentia, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 329. — *Comp.:* carcer, Tert. Anim. 1 *fin.* — *Subst.:* **tĕnĕbrōsum**, i, *n.*, *the dark*, Lact. 7, 4, 12; and *plur.:* in tenebrosis, Vulg. Thren. 3, 6. — **II.** Trop.: cor, Prud. Apoth. 195: tenebrosissimus error, Cod. Just. 6, 43, 3 *med.* — * *Adv.:* **tĕnĕbrōsē**, *darkly*, Hier. in Ion. 4, 6 (with occulte).

Tĕnĕdos or **-us**, i, *f.*, = Τένεδος, *a celebrated island in the Ægean Sea, off the coast of Troas, named after king* Tenes or Tennes (Gr. Τέννης), *who received divine honors;* still called *Tenedos*, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 140; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19, § 49; id. Arch. 9, 21; id. Mur. 15, 33; Verg. A. 2, 21 al. — Also *the name of the capital of this island*, Ov. M. 12, 109. — Hence, **Tĕnĕdĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tenedos:* Tenediâ securi, *according to the strict justice of king Tenes*, prov., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 2; M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 9. — In *plur.:* **Tĕnĕdii**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tenedos*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 2; id. N. D. 3, 15, 39.

tĕnellŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tenellus], *somewhat tender* or *delicate* (perh. only in the two following passages): puella tenellulo delicatior haedo, Cat. 17, 15: manu lascivulâ et tenellulâ, Laev. ap. Prisc. p. 903 P.

tĕnellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tener], *somewhat tender* or *delicate* (very rare): bella et tenella Casina, Plaut. Cas. 1, 20: vates, Domit. Mart. poët. ap. Suet. Gram. 16: ungulae pullorum equinorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 11: vultus, Stat. S. 5, 5, 86: tenellum enim cito facit putre (aqua), Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 2.

tĕnĕo, tĕnŭi, tentum, 2 (*perf. subj.* tetinerim, Pac. ap. Non. 178, 15: tetinerit, Att. ib. 178, 12: tetinisse, Pac. ib. 178, 11; *fut. perf.* tetinero, acc. to Fest. p. 252 Müll. Another collat. form of the *perf.* tenivi, acc. to Charis. p. 220 P.; Diom. pp. 363 and 369 ib.), *v. a.* and *n.* [root ten-, tan-; Gr. τάνυμαι, τείνω; Sanscr. tanomi, to stretch, spread; this root appears in many derived meanings; cf. Lat.: tendo, tenuis, tener, tenor, tenus]. **I.** *Act.*, *to hold, keep, have* in the hand, in the mouth, etc. **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: *Eu.* Porrige bracchium, prehende: jam tenes? *Cha.* Teneo. *Eu.* Tene, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 42; cf. argentum, id. Pers. 3, 3, 9: cum pyxidem teneret in manu, Cic. Cael. 26, 63; for which: aliquid manu, Quint. 10, 7, 31; Ov. M. 11, 560; id. A. A. 1, 320; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 34: aliquid dextrâ, Ov. F. 1, 99: digitis, id. ib. 2, 102; id. M. 9, 86; 9, 522: lacertis, id. ib. 2, 100 al.: radicem ore, Cic. Div. 2, 68, 141: cibum ore, Phaedr. 1, 4, 6; for which: decoctum diu in ore, Plin. 25, 13, 105, § 166: aliquem in sinu, Ov. H. 3, 114; for which: aliquem sinu, id. ib. 13, 157: flabellulum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 50: facem, Verg. A. 6, 224: telum, Liv. 2, 19. — Prov.: manu tenere aliquid, *to seize, grasp*, or *comprehend a thing* which is palpable or evident: aliter leges, aliter philosophi tollunt astutias: leges, quâtenus manu tenere possunt; philosophi, quâtenus ratione et intellegentiâ, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68; cf.: cum res non conjecturâ, sed oculis ac manibus teneretur, id. Clu. 7, 20. — **2.** In partic. **a.** With the accessory idea of possession, *to hold*, i. e. *to be master of, have in one's power, possess*, etc. (syn.: possideo, habeo): multa hereditatibus, multa emptionibus, multa dotibus tenebantur sine injuriâ, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81: quae tenuit dives Achaemenes, Hor. C. 2, 12, 21: Evander qui multis ante tempestatibus tenuerat loca, Liv. 1, 5: provinciam a praedonibus liberam, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 11, 32: colles praesidiis, Caes. B. C. 3, 43: Formiarum moenia et Lirim, Hor. C. 3, 17, 8: tenente Caesare terras, id. ib. 3, 14, 15: rem publicam, Cic. Mur. 39, 83; id. Sest. 19, 44: summam imperii, Caes. B. G. 3, 22: equitum centurias, Cic. Fam. 11, 16, 3: alterum cornu, *to command*, Nep. Pelop. 4, 3: provincias aliaque omnia, Sall. C. 39, 2: scenam, *to have sole possession of*,

rule over, Suet Tit 7 —Of the possession of the object of affection te tenet, Tib 1, 6 35, 2, 6 52, Verg E. 1, 32, Ov H, 2, 103 Ruhnk, 15, 88, id. Am 3, 7, 3, Phaedr 2, 2, 4.—In colloq lang, teneo te, *I have you once more*, of again seeing the beloved person teneone te Antiphila, maxime animo exoptata meo? Ter Heaut 2, 4, 27 Ruhnk, Sen Ben 7, 4, Ov H 18, 183, cf et comitem Aenean juxta natumque tenebat Ingrediens Verg A 8, 308.—Also like our *I have you* (fast, bound, etc) teneo te, inquam, nam ista Academiae est propria sententia, Cic. Ac. 2, 48 148, id. Quint 20, 63 —*Absol* qui tenent (sc rem publicam), *who are in possession of the State, of public affairs* qui tenent, qui potiuntur, Cic. Att 7, 12, 3, 2 18, 1 — **b.** With the accessory idea of firmness, persistence, *to hold fast, occupy, to watch, guard, defend, to maintain, retain* a thing legio locum non tenuit atque in proximum collem se recepit, Caes B C 1, 44 montes teneri, id B G 3, 2 haec noctu firmis praesidiis tenebantur, id ib 7, 69 Capitolia celsa tenebat, Verg A 8, 653 quo teneam Protea nodo? Hor Ep 1, 1, 90 te neque intra Claustra tenebo, id C 3, 11, 44, cf in manicis et Compedibus saevo te sub custode tenebo, id Ep 1, 16, 77 laqueis (se) sensit teneri fugam frustra tentabat, at illam Lenta tenet radix exsultantemque coercet, Ov M 11, 74 sq, 1 535 Athenae tuae sempiternam in arce oleam tenere potuerunt, Cic Leg 1, 1, 2 agri qui diu aquam tenent, Pall Apr 2, 4 classem ibi tenebat, Liv 31, 46, 8 secundissimo vento cursum tenere, *to hold* or *keep one's course*, Cic N D 3, 34, 83, cf vento intermisso cursum non tenuit, Caes B G 5 8, 4, 28, so cursum Cic Planc 21, 52, id Rep 1, 2, 3 *fin*, Quint 4, 3, 13 quo iter, Verg A 1, 370, Plin Ep 6, 16, 10 (lunam) fingunt cursus viam sub sole tenere, Lucr 5, 714 tenuit tamen vestigia Bucar, Liv 29, 32, 6 — **c.** With the accessory idea of reaching the object aimed at, *to reach, attain* a place montes effuso cursu Sabini petebant et pauci tenuere, Liv 1, 37, 4 regionem, id 30, 25, 11 Tenum, id 36, 21, 1 terram id 37, 16, 4, 37, 11, 5, 37, 13, 4, 26, 29, 4 Hesperiam, Ov F 1, 498 portus id H 18, 198, Tac Agr 38 *fin* cum quibus (navibus) Cythnum insulam tenuit, id H 2, 9 — **d.** With the accessory idea of movement impeded, *to hold fast, hold back, hinder, restrain, detain, check, control, stay*, etc naves quae vento tenebantur, Caes B G 4 22 quid hic agatur, scire poteris ex eo, qui litteras attulit quem diutius tenui, quia, etc, Cic Att 11, 3, 1 si id te non tenet, advola, id Fam 16, 19 septimum jam diem Corcyrae tenebamur, id ib 16, 7 *init* Marcellum ab gerundis rebus valetudo adversa Nolae tenuit Liv 24, 20, 7 non tenebo te pluribus, Cic Fam 11, 16, 3, cf *absol* ne diutius teneam, id Verr 2, 1, 13 § 34 solutum (corpus) tenere, Cels praef *med*, cf ventrem, id 4, 19 *med* tene linguam, Ov F 2 602 pecus omne tenendum, Verg G 2, 371 vix a te videor posse tenere manus, Ov Am 1, 4, 10, so, manus, id. M 13 203, cf manum stomachumque teneto, Hor S 2, 7, 44 saeva tene cum Berecyntio Cornu tympana, id C 1, 18, 13 et Phoebi tenuere viam, i e *impeded, closed up*, Luc 5, 136 quo me decet usque tenere? Verg A 5, 384 lacrimas Caes B G 1, 39, so, lacrimas in morte misera non tenebamus, Cic Verr 2, 5, 67, § 172 dictator exercitum in stativis tenebat, Liv 6, 14, 1 —(β) Esp se tenere, *to keep back, remain, stay* Sabinus castris sese tenebat, Caes B G 3, 17, 1, 40, Liv 2, 45, 2 nulla clade acceptā castris se pavidus tenebat, id 3, 26 3 Hasdrubal procul ab hoste intervallo tenebat se, id 23, 26, 2 se domi a conventu remotum tenere, Nep Dion, 9, 1 ego tamen teneo ab accusando vix me hercule sed tamen teneo, *restrain myself, refrain*, Cic Q Fr 3 2, 2 nec se tenuit, quin, etc, id Ac 2, 4, 12, cf mid teneri non potui, quin tibi apertius illud idem his litteris declararem, id. Att 15, 14, 2, Just. 6, 7, 10, cf se intra silentium tenuit, Plin Ep 4 17, 8 multum me intra silentium tenui, id ib 7, 6, 6.— **B.** Trop **1.** In gen, *to hold, contain* in the mind, *to conceive, comprehend know* (syn. percipio intellego) nunc ego teneo nunc scio, Quid sit hoc negotii, Plaut Capt 3 5, 39 tenes Quorsum haec tendant quae loquor, id Ps 1, 2, 81 tenes quid dicam? Ter Heaut. 4, 3, 22 teneo, *I understand*, id And. 1, 1, 59 teneo quid erret, id 3, 2, 18, Cic Rep 1, 23 37, cf quibus capiatur Caesar, tenes Caecin ap Cic Fam 6, 7, 5 quae a Romanis auguribus ignorantur, a Cilicibus Lyciis tenentur Cic Div 1, 15, 25 quoniam ea, quae tenebatis ipsi, etiam ex me audire voluistis, id. Rep 1, 46, 70 alicujus reconditos sensus id Sest 10, 22 quo pacto cuncta tenerem, Hor S 2, 4, 8 et teneo melius ista, Mart 4, 37, 7 —With *inf* nullus frugi esse homo potest, nisi qui et bene facere et male tenet, Plaut Bacch. 4, 4, 10, Lucr 3, 647 —**2.** In partic **a.** *To have possession of, have the mastery of, to control* any thing cum rem publicam opes paucorum non virtutes tenere coeperunt, Cic Rep 1, 34 51.— **b.** *To hold fast, guard, preserve, uphold, keep, insist* (syn servo) sin consuetudinem meam, quam in re publica semper habui, tenuero, Cic Phil 1, 11, 27 ordinem, id ib 5 13 35 portum, id Fam 1, 9, 21 statum, id. Rep 1, 28, 44 non tenebat ornatum suum civitas, id ib 1, 27, 43 si jus suum populi teneant, id. ib 1, 32, 48 nec diutius umquam tenetur idem rei publicae modus, id ib 1, 44, 68 est boni viri, haec duo tenere in amicitia, etc, id Lael 18, 65 morem, id. Off 3, 10 44, so id. Fl 7, 15, Verg A 3, 408 foedus Cic Balb 15, 34 tenebat non modo auctoritatem sed etiam imperium in suos, id Sen. 11, 37 silentium, Liv 1, 28 8 — **c.** *To hold fast, maintain, support, defend, uphold, insist* illud arcte tenent accurateque defendunt, voluptatem esse summum bonum *hold fast, maintain*, Cic Par 1, 3, 14, cf illud, quod multos annos tenuisset id Ac 2, 22, 71, and quod idem Peripatetici non tenent, id Fin 3, 13, 44; propositum tenere, *to maintain*, Caes B C 3, 42, 1 suas leges, Cic. Verr 1, 4, 13 causam apud centumviros, id Caecin 24, 67 quo causae teste tenentur, Hor Ep 1, 16, 43 locum quendam cum aliquo, Cic Brut 21, 81 — With *ne* plebs tenuit, ne consules in proximum annum crearentur, Liv 4, 30, 16 ne quid ferretur ad populum patres tenuere, id 3, 29, 8, 24, 19, 7 — With *ut* tenuere patres, ut Fabius consul crearetur, Liv 2, 42, 2 Weissenb ad loc scripseram tenuisse Varenum ut sibi evocare testes liceret, Plin Ep 6, 5, 1 — **d.** Of memory alicujus memoriam cum summa benevolentia tenere, *to recollect, preserve a recollection of*, Cic Fam 6, 2, 1 — Esp memoria tenere memoria tenetis, compluris in Capitolio res de caelo esse percussas, *you remember*, Cic Cat 3, 8 19, id Fam 1, 9, 12, Caes. B G 1, 14, cf memoriā teneo, C Sulpicium Gallum, etc, id Rep 1, 14, 21, v memoria, so without memoria *to bear in mind, remember, recollect* satin' haec meministi et tenes? Plaut Pers 2, 2, 1 numeros memini, si verba tenerem, Verg E 9, 45 dicta tenere, Hor A P 336, id S 2, 4, 8 quem (Cyrum) omnia militum tenuisse creditum est nomina Quint 11, 2, 50, 11, 2 45 — **e.** *To reach* an object striven after, *to gain, acquire, obtain, attain* (syn. assequor) per cursum rectum regnum tenere, Cic Agr 2, 17 44 Servium Tullium post hunc captivā natum, ingenio virtute regnum tenuisse, Liv 4, 3, 12 teneri res aliter non potest, Cic Fam 1, 1, 3 multa tenuisse Liv 42 11, 8 causam Ov M 13, 190 — **f.** *To hold, hold back, repress, restrain, bind, fetter*, etc (syn refreno, retineo) iracundiam teneat, avaritiam coërceat, Cic Par 5, 1 33 dolorem, id Att 12, 38, 2 cupiditates id Verr 2, 3, 1, § 3 somnum, id Brut 80, 278 risum, id. Vatin 8, 20, Hor A P 5 iram, Curt 4, 2, 5 ea quae occurrant, tenere, *to hold back, keep to themselves*, Cic de Or 2 54 221 — **g.** Of laws, etc, *to bind, hold, obligate, be binding on, control*, etc. quamquam leges eum non tenent, Cic Phil 11, 5, 11, cf interdicto non teneri, id Caecin 14, 41 voto quodam et promisso teneri, id Att 12, 18, 1 ut plebiscita omnes Quirites tenerent, Liv 8, 12, 14, cf olim patricii dicebant se plebiscitis non teneri, Gai Inst 1, 3 cum velut in controverso jure esset, tenerenturne patres plebiscitis legem tulere, ut quod tributim plebis jussisset, populum teneret, Liv 3, 55, 3 teneri alienis foederibus, id 24, 29, 11 poenā teneri, *to be subject* or *liable to*, Cic. Q Fr 2, 3, 5 testibus in re perspicuā teneri, *to be convicted*, id. Caecin 2, 4, cf nemo ita in manifesto peccatu tenebatur, ut etc., id Verr 2, 2, 78, § 191 caedis teneri, Quint. 5, 14, 11 teneri repetundarum, Tac. A. 11, 7 *fin* furti, Dig 6, 1, 4 injuriarum ib 47, 10, 11 mandati, ib 17, 1 10 — Transf nisi illi ipsi, qui eas (libidines) frangere deberent, cupiditatis ejusdem tenerentur, Cic Leg 3 13 31 Mos and Orell *N cr* — **h.** Of dispositions, desires etc., *to possess, occupy, control* quae te tanta pravitas mentis tenuerit, ut, etc, *has had possession of you* Cic Vatin 6, 14 summum me eorum (librorum) studium tenet, id. Att 1, 11, 3 magna me spes tenet, id Tusc. 1, 41, 97 de triumpho nulla me cupiditas umquam tenuit, id Att 7, 2 6 si consilio pulso libidines iracundiaeve tenerent omnia, id Rep 1, 38, 60 nisi forte quem inhonesta et perniciosa libido tenet, Sall J 3, 4 neque ira neque gratia teneri, *to be controlled* or *influenced* Cic N D 1, 17, 45, so teneri desiderio, id Sen 10, 33 studio philosophiae, id Ac 1, 2 4 magno amore, Verg A 1, 675 pompa, ludis atque ejusmodi spectaculis teneri, *to be enchained fascinated*, Cic Fin 5, 18, 48, cf ut oculi picturā teneantur, aures cantibus, id. Ac 2, 7, 20 is qui audit, ab oratore jam obsessus est ac tenetur, id Or 62, 210 —With *ne*, Ov M 7, 146 — **k.** *To take in, comprise, comprehend, include* haec magnos formula reges, Excepto sapiente, tenet, Hor S 2, 3, 46 — More freq *pass* teneri aliqua re, *to be contained, comprised, grounded, to consist in* a thing ut homines deorum agnatione et gente teneantur, Cic Leg. 1, 7 23 id quod (genus officiorum) teneatur hominum societate, id. Off 1, 45, 160 quae (causae) familiaritate et consuetudine tenentur, id Fam 13 29, 1 dixi jam antea, ipsam rationem arandi spe magis et jucunditate quadam quam fructu atque emolumento teneri, id Verr 2, 3, 98 § 227

II. *Neutr* (freq after the Aug per, perh not in Cic) **A.** Lit **1.** *To hold a position* anywhere, *maintain one's self* qua abscisae rupes erant, statio paucorum armatorum tenebat, Liv 32 5, 12 duo extra ordinem milia tenuere, id 3, 62, 7 tenent Danai, quā deficit ignis, Verg A 2 505 — **2.** For cursum tenere, *to hold* or *take one's way, to sail, steer* in any direction Aeneam ab Sicilia classe ad Laurentem agrum tenuisse, Liv 1, 1, 4 Cassandream petentes, primo ad Mendin tenuere, Liv 31, 45 14, ad Mendaeum, id 21, 49 2 Diam, Ov M 3, 690 Creten, id ib 13, 706 Hesperiam, id F 1, 498 Ausoniam, id ib 4, 290 al medio tutissimus ibis Inter utrumque tene, Ov M 2, 140 — **B.** Trop, with the accessory idea of continuance (cf I A 2 b and B 2 b supra), *to hold out, hold on, last, endure, continue, maintain itself, prevail*, etc (cf obtineo) imber per noctem totam tenuit, Liv 23 44, 6, cf incendium per duas noctes ac diem unum tenuit, id 24, 47, 15 per aliquot dies ea consultatio tenuit, id. 2, 3, 5, 3, 47, 6 tenet fama, lupam, etc, id 1, 4 6 quod nunc quoque tenet nomen, id 1, 17, 6 fama tenuit, haud plus fuisse modio, id 23, 12, 2, 21, 46, 10 tenuit consuetudo, quae cottidie magis invalescit, ut, etc, Quint 2, 1, 1 Spald; so, consuetudo, ut, etc, id 8, 5 2 nomen illud tenet, id 9, 4 47 Spald., cf Ov M 1, 712

tĕner, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [v teneo, cf tenuis, and Sanscr tanu], *soft, delicate, tender* (class, cf mollis) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen nihil est tam tenerum, neque tam flexibile neque quod tam facile sequatur quocumque ducas quam oratio, Cic. de Or 3 45, 176, cf id Brut 79, 274, and v II infra) locus bipalio subactus siet beneque terra tenera siet Cato, R R 46, 1, cf serito in loco, ubi terra tenerrima erit, id ib 151, 2 in tenero corpore, Lucr 3, 765 procera et tenera palma, Cic Leg 1, 1, 2 radices harundinum, Caes B C 3, 58 teneris arboribus incisis atque inflexis, id B G 2, 17 cana legam tenerā lanugine mala, Verg E 2, 51 plantae, id. ib 10, 49 caules Hor S 1, 3, 116 gramen, id. C 4, 12, 9 rami, Ov M 2 359 uvae, id R Am 83 prata tenerrima id A A 1, 299 aer, *thin, transparent*, Lucr 2 145, Verg A 9, 699, Ov M 4, 616 alvus, Cels 3, 18 gallina, *tender*, Hor S 2, 4 20, cf ferae teneriores ad epulas, Gell 17, 15, 7 caseus, Prud Cath 3, 70 Dianam tenerae dicite virgines Hor C 1, 21, 1, so virgines, id. ib 4, 1, 26 conjux, id. ib 1, 1, 26

Lycidas, id. ib. 1, 4, 19: saltatores, *effeminate*, Cic. Pis. 36, 89: vestem Purpuream teneris quoque Maecenatibus aptam, Juv. 12, 39: spado, id. 1, 22.—**B.** In partic., *of tender age, young:* tener ipse etiam atque puellus, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 697 P.: tener et rudis, Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: tener in cunis et sine voce puer, Prop. 2, 6, 10: (annus) tener et lactens puerique simillimus aevo Vere novo est, Ov. M. 15, 201: mares, id. ib. 10, 84: equis vetulis teneros anteponere solemus, Cic. Lael. 19, 67: grex, Phaedr. 2, 4, 14: vitulus, Hor. C. 4, 2, 54: haedus, id. ib. 3, 18, 5: tigres, Val. Fl. 1, 491: manes, *the shades of children*, Stat. Th. 6, 121.—Of plants: tenerae res, Verg. G. 2, 343: teneri anni, *youthful, tender*, Plin. Pan. 15, 1; so, teneriores anni (opp. ferociores), Quint. 2, 2, 3: aetates, id. 1, 10, 34: a teneris, ut Graeci dicunt, unguiculis, i. e. *from childhood*, Cic. Fam. 1, 6, 2; for which: de tenero ungui, Hor. C. 3, 6, 24.—*Absol.:* a tenero, Quint. 1, 2, 18; cf.: ut (plantae) eam partem caeli spectent, cui ab tenero consueverunt, Col. 5, 6, 20.—*Subst.:* **tĕnĕri**, ōrum, *m.*, *the young, boys:* parcendum est teneris, Juv. 14, 215; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 59; also: in teneris, *in early youth*, Verg. G. 2, 272; Quint. 1, 3, 13.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *soft, delicate, tender*, etc.: est naturale in animis tenerum quiddam atque molle, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 12: virtus est in amicitia tenera atque tractabilis, id. Lael. 13, 48: tenerior animus, id. Fam. 5, 21, 3; cf.: tenerae Mentes, Hor. C. 3, 24, 52; so, animi, id. S. 1, 4, 128; pudor, Ov. H. 2, 143: est oratio mollis et tenera et ita flexibilis, ut, etc., Cic. Or. 16, 52; cf. id. Brut. 9, 38; cf. I. supra *init.*; so, versus, Hor. A. P. 246; Ov. A. A. 2, 273: carmen, id. Am. 3, 8, 2.—Transf., of elegiac poets: poëta, Cat. 35, 1; Ov. R. Am. 757: Propertius, id. A. A. 3, 333: molli teneráque voce, Quint. 11, 3, 23: tenera delicataque modulandi voluptas, id. 9, 4, 31 et saep.—**B.** In partic., of youthful weakness, *tender:* tener animus (pueri), Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 13, A, 3; cf.: horum erroribus teneri statim et rudes animi imbuuntur, Tac. Or. 29; so, adhuc mentes, Quint. 2, 4, 5.—Hence, *adv.*, *tenderly, delicately, softly.*

a. tĕnĕrē (post-Aug.): dicere, Tac. Or. 26: recitare, Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 1: diligere, Vulg. Gen. 44, 20.—*Comp.:* complosit manus, Petr. 24.—*Sup.:* derasus cortex, Plin. 23, 3, 35, § 72.—**b.** ‡**tĕnĕrĭter**, only once cited: teneriter quidam efferunt, ut celeriter: alii vero tenere ut libere, Charis. p. 162 P.

* **tĕnĕrasco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [tener], *to grow tender*, Lucr. 3, 765; cf. tenerasco.

tĕnĕrē, *adv.*, v. tener *fin.*

tĕnĕresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [tener], *to grow soft* or *tender* (post-Aug., but tenerasco with Lucr.): in tantum tenerescere acinos, ut rumpantur, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 189; 28, 12, 50, § 183; Cels. 6, 6, 4; Tert. Res. Carn. 22.

tĕnĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *softness, tenderness.* **I.** Lit.: uvarum, Plin. 15, 24, 29, § 100: brassicae, id. 19, 8, 41, § 141: gemmae, id. 37, 7, 28, § 101: hujus jecori teneritas nulla praefertur, id. 9, 42, 67, § 143.—**II.** Trop.: in primo ortu (rerum) inest teneritas et mollities quaedam, * Cic. Fin. 5, 21, 58: aetatis, Vitr. 4, 1 *med.:* teneritas Corinthiorum (opp. severus mos Doricorum), id. 1, 2 *med.*

‡ **tĕnĕrĭter**, *adv.*, v. tener *fin.*

tĕnĕrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [tener], *softness, tenderness:* si terra teneritudinem habet, Varr. R. R. 1, 36: casei, Pall. Mai, 9, 2: corticis, id. Jan. 15, 16: pueri primae teneritudinis, *of the tenderest age*, Suet. Tib. 44.

tĕnĕrōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *a tender age*, Ven Vit. S. Men. 2.

Tĕnes, is, v. Tenedos.

† **tĕnesmos**, i, *m.*, = τεινεσμός, *a straining at stool, tenesmus*, Plin. 28, 14, 59, § 211; 20, 6, 23, § 54; 20, 21, 84, § 227; Nep. Att. 21, 2; Scrib. Comp. 142 (in Cels. 4, 18, written as Greek).

‡ **Tĕnītae**, ārum, *f.:* Tenitae credebantur esse sortium deae, dictae quod tenendi haberent potestatem, Fest. p. 368 Müll.

tĕnor, ōris, *m.* [teneo, II. B.], *a holding on, holding fast;* hence, *an uninterrupted course, career, tenor* (mostly post-Aug.; cf.: cursus, ordo). **I.** In gen.: hasta fugit servatque cruenta tenorem, *keeps its course*, Verg. A. 10, 340: (aulaea) placido educta tenore Tota patent, *by a steady motion*, Ov. M. 3, 113: hic tibi versandus tenor est, id. A. A. 2, 729: interrumpere tenorem rerum, Liv. 41, 15, 7: pugnae, id. 8, 38, 11: tenorem pugnae servabant, id. 30, 18: tenor vitae, Ov. H. 17, 14; Liv. 40, 12, 7: fati, Ov. H. 7, 112: eundem tenorem servare, Col. Arb. 2, 2: unus tenor algoris aestûsve, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 27: eodem tenore duo insequentes consulatus gessi, Liv. 7, 40, 9; cf.: eodem consiliorum tenore, id. 22, 15, 1: uno et perpetuo tenore juris semper usurpato, numquam intermisso, id. 35, 16: austeritatis (in smaragdis), Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 67: tenorem in narrationibus servant, *connection*, Quint. 10, 7, 6: cum quantum, quale interrogantes gravi, comparantes acuto tenore concludunt, i. e. *tone, accent*, id. 1, 5, 26; cf. in *plur.:* adhuc difficilior observatio est per tenores vel accentus, id. 1, 5, 22; cf. § 26: vel heroos gressu truncare tenores, i. e. *mingle pentameters with heroic verses*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 99.—**B.** Adverb.: uno tenore, *in one course* or *direction, uninterruptedly, uniformly:* isque (stilus medius) uno tenore, ut aiunt, in dicendo fluit, * Cic. Or. 6, 21: brevis profecto res est, si uno tenore peragitur, Liv. 5, 5, 7: uno tenore fidem colere, id. 22, 37, 10: tenore uno in mediam aciem illati, id. 22, 47, 6; cf.: hi mores eaque caritas patriae per omnes ordines velut tenore uno pertinebat, id. 23, 49, 3: so, uno velut tenore, id. 2, 42, 8.—**II.** In partic., in the later jurid. lang., *the connection, contents, sense, tenor* of a law: pro tenore legis Aquiliae, Dig. 9, 2, 56: pro tenore S. C. Claudiani, Paul. Sent. 2, 21, 18: auctorum verba emendare tenore sententiae perseverante, non est prohibitum, Dig. 42, 1, 46.

Tēnos or **-us**, i, *f.*, = Τῆνος, *one of the Cyclades, between Andros and Delos*, now *Tino*, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 65; Liv. 36, 21; Ov. M. 7, 469.

tensa, ae, *f.*, *the chariot* or *car on which the images of the gods were borne in the Circensian games.* **I.** Lit.: tensam ait vocari Sinnius Capito vehiculum, quo exuviae deorum ludicris Circensibus in Circum ad pulvinar vehuntur. Fuit et ex ebore, ut apud Titinnium in Barbato, et ex argento, Fest. p. 364 Müll.; cf.: tensa ἅρμα θεῶν, Gloss. Philox.: via tensarum atque pompae, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154; 2, 3, 3, § 6; 2, 5, 72, § 186: tensam ducere, Liv. 5, 41, 2; 9, 40, 16: deducere, Suet. Aug. 43; id. Vesp. 5; Inscr. Grut. 35, 12.—* **II.** Perh. for *a carriage* in gen.: vende tensam atque mulos: sine eam pedibus grassari, Titin. ap. Non. 316, 3.

tensio, ōnis, *f.* [tendo], *a stretching, stretching out, extension* (post-Aug. and very rare). **I.** In gen.: papilionum, *a setting up, pitching*, Hyg. Gromat. *init.*—*Plur.:* bracchia, quae in eas tensiones includuntur, Vitr. 1, 1 *med.*—**II.** In partic., *a tension* or *contraction of the nerves*, as a disease: nervorum, Scrib. Comp. 101; 255: praecordiorum, id. ib. 260; Veg. Vet. 1, 53 *fin.*

tensūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a stretching out, a straining, tension* (post-class.): papilionis, i. e. *a setting up, pitching*, Hyg. Gromat. *init.:* corporis, Veg. Vet. 1, 21 *fin.;* 2, 25; Theod. Prisc. 4, 1 *med.*

tensus, a, um, *Part.* of tendo.

* **tentābundus (tempt-)**, a, um, *adj.* [tento], *trying, making attempts:* miles tentabundus, *trying here and there*, Liv. 21, 36, 1.

tentāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a trial, essay, attempt* (poet.; perh. only in the two foll. passages): prima vocis tentamina sumpsit, Ov. M. 3, 341: tentamina Repellere, id. ib. 7, 734.

tentāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a trial, proof essay, attempt* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; usu. in *plur.*). (α) In *plur.:* mortalia Tentamenta, Ov. M. 15, 629: fide (i. e. fidei), id. ib. 7, 728: tui, Verg. A. 8, 144: civilium bellorum, Tac. H. 2, 38.—(β) In *sing.:* tentamenti gratiâ, Gell. 9, 15, 6: tentamento frustrati, Amm. 24, 2, 4 al.

tentātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. * **I.** *An attack:* valetudinem tuam jam confirmatam esse et a vetere morbo et a novis tentationibus, gaudeo, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2.—**II.** *A trial, proof:* perseverantiae, Liv. 4, 42, 4; 41, 23, 14.—**III.** *Temptation* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Matt. 6, 13 et saep.

tentātor, ōris, *m.* [tento]. **I.** *An assailant, attempter, tempter:* integrae Dianae (Orion), Hor. C. 3, 4, 71.—Esp., *the tempter*, i. e. *the devil*, Vulg. Matt. 4, 3; Juvenc. 1, 384.—**II.** *He who attacks:* autumnus, tentator valetudinum, Tert. Anim. 48 *init.*

Tenthrēdon, ŏnis, *m.*, = Τενθρηδών, *the father of Prothöus*, Hyg. Fab. 98.

tentīgo, inis, *f.* [tendo], *a tension; lecherousness, lust*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 118; Auct. Priap. 23; 34; Mart. 7, 67, 2: vulvae, Juv. 6, 129.

tentĭpellĭum, ii, *n.* [tendo-pellis], *that which stretches out a skin* or *hide, a hide-stretcher, leather-stretcher.* **I.** Lit.: tentipellium Artorius putat esse calceamentum ferratum, quo pelles extenduntur, indeque Afranium dixisse in Promo: pro manibus credo habere ego illos tentipellium, Fest. p. 364 Müll.; cf. Mart. 9, 73, 1.—* **II.** Transf.: Titinnium ait Verrius existimare id (sc. tentipellium) medicamentum esse, quo rugae extenduntur, cum dicat: tentipellium inducitur, rugae in ore extenduntur, cum ille τροπικῶς dixerit, Fest. p. 364 Müll.

tento or **tempto**, āvi, ātum, 1 (*part. gen. plur.* tentantum, Verg. G. 2, 247), *v. freq. a.* [tendo], *to handle, touch, feel* a thing (class.; cf.: tango, tracto). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: rem manu, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62: manibus pectora, Ov. M. 10, 282; 10, 289: loca feminarum digitis, Col. 8, 11, 8: ficum rostro, Ov. F. 2, 254: flumen vix pede (with attingere), Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: quadratum, Lucr. 4, 234: caput in tenebris, Phaedr. 3, 10, 26: pullos singulos, Col. 8, 5, 17: invisos amictus, Verg. G. 3, 563: aciem pugionum, Suet. Ner. 49; cf.: acumen stili, id. Rhet. 5: bracchia emittit temptanti maria similis Sarpedon, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 98: pullos, Col. 8, 5, 17; 8, 11, 8.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In medic. lang.: venas, *to feel the pulse*, Quint. 11, 3, 88; Suet. Tib. 72; Ov. H. 20, 139.—**2.** *To try the strength of, make an attempt upon*, i. e. *to attack, assail* (cf.: aggredior, adorior). (α) Of warfare: scalis et classe moenia oppidi tentans, Caes. B. C. 3, 40: opera nostra, id. B. G. 7, 73: urbem, Liv. 33, 5, 3; 26, 38, 5: munitiones, id. 9, 35, 1: moenia Alexandriae, id. 45, 11: Achaiam, Caes. B. C. 3, 55: Britanniam, Suet. Claud. 17: aggredi et tentare, Vell. 2, 113, 3: aliquem auxiliis Thraciae, Flor. 2, 14, 4.—(β) Of disease, poison, etc.: animi valentes morbo tentari non possunt, corpora possunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 31; cf.: gravis auctumnus omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 2: temptari a morbo, Plin. 24, 19, 113, § 174: praecordiorum inflatione tentari, Suet. Aug. 81: tentatus est motiunculis levibus, id. Vesp. 24; Hor. S. 2, 3, 163; id. Ep. 1, 6, 28; Verg. G. 3, 441 al.: vina temptant caput, *attack, affect*, Plin. 23, 1, 20, § 35.—*Absol.:* temptantis aquas non nocere, *unwholesome*, Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 68; cf. Verg. G. 2, 94.—**II.** Transf., *to try; to prove, put to the test; to attempt, essay* a course of action, etc. (so most freq.; syn.: experior, periclitor). **A.** In gen., constr. with *acc.*, with *inf.*, with *rel.-clause*, with *ut*, or *absol.* (α) With *acc.:* cum se ipse perspexerit totumque tentarit, intelleget, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 59; cf.: se in arte memoriae, Quint. 11, 2, 34 (preceded by memoriam suam experiri): tentarem te, quo animo accipias, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 3: quo utamur quasi equis temptatis. sic amicitiâ aliquâ parte periclitatis moribus amicorum, id. Lael. 17, 63: alicujus scientiam auguratus, id. Div. 1, 17, 32: tentarem summi regis prudentiam, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 98: ut satis impulsas tentavit pollice chordas, Ov. M. 10, 145: culturam agelli, Lucr. 5, 1368: iter per provinciam per vim, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: negatâ iter viâ, Hor. C. 3, 2, 22: Bosporum, id. ib. 3, 4, 31: Thetim ratibus, Verg. E. 4, 32: Oceanum, Tac. G. 34 *fin.:* Istrum, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 135: aditus, Verg. A. 4, 293: temptanda via est, id. G. 3, 8: ad tentandum vadum fluminis, Curt. 4, 9, 15: nullo modo animus audientis aut incitari aut leniri potest, qui modus a me non tentatus sit, Cic. Or. 38, 132: rem frustra, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: belli fortunam, id. B. G. 1, 36; so, fortunam, id. ib. 3, 6; 7, 64; Sall. J. 7, 1: periculum, Cic. Cornel. Fragm. 1: quaestionem, id. Clu. 57, 157: patientiam vestram, id. Agr. 2, 7, 19: spem pacis, Liv. 21, 12, 3; cf.: spem triumphi, id. 28, 38, 4: li-

bertatem, id. 6, 18, 11: relationem, id. 33, 23, 3: intercessionem, id. 9, 8, 13: silentium nequicquam per praeconem, id. 8, 33, 2: crimina, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 80; majora, id. ib. 1, 17, 24: caelestia, id. ib. 1, 17, 34 et saep.—(β) With *rel.-clause:* tentavi, quid in eo genere possem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 7: tentabam, spiraret an non, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 26: quae sit fortuna facillima, temptat, Verg. A. 11, 761: cum tentaret si qua res esset cibi, *something to eat*, Phaedr. 4, 7, 4: tenta, Chrysogonus quanti doceat, Juv. 7, 175.—(γ) With *inf.:* aquā prohibere hostem tentare coepit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40: tentabo etiam de hoc dicere, Quint. 6, 2, 29; 2, 14, 1: (sol) caelum radiis accendere tentans, Lucr. 5, 659: tentarunt aequore tingi, Ov. M. 2, 172: (vestis) frustra tentata revelli, id. ib. 9, 168: taurus irasci in cornua temptat, Verg. A. 12, 104: nemo in sese tentat descendere, Pers. 4, 23: litteras deferre, Curt. 3, 7, 13; Juv. 7, 5.—(δ) With *ut:* cum ille Romuli senatus tentaret post Romuli excessum, ut ipse gereret sine rege rem publicam, Cic. Rep. 2, 12, 23: quid aliud hoc judicio tentatur, nisi ut id fieri liceat? id. Rosc. Am. 5, 13; Suet. Caes. 11.—*Impers. pass.:* tentatum a L. Sextio tribuno plebis, ut rogationem ferret, etc., Liv. 4, 49, 6.—(ε) *Absol.:* tenta quā lubet, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 20: ne tentando cautiorem faceret, Hirt. B. G. 8, 23.—**B.** In partic., *to try* any one, in a friendly or hostile manner; *to urge, incite; to tempt, sound, tamper with;* also, *to excite, disquiet, disturb, agitate:* quem ego toties omni ratione tentans ad disputandum elicere non potuissem, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13: cum per Drusum saepe tentassem, id. ib. 1, 21, 97: utrum admonitus an tentatus an, etc. ... pervenerit ad hanc improbitatem nescio, id. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 105: cum a proximis impetrare non possent, ulteriores tentant, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: animos servorum spe et metu, ut, etc., Cic. Clu. 63, 176: animos popularium, Sall. J. 48, 1: animos singulorum ad res novas, Suet. Tib. 12 *fin.:* animum precando, Verg. A. 4, 113: judicium pecunia, Cic. Clu. 4, 9; 30, 80: aliquem promissis et minis, Tac. H. 1, 75; cf.: tentatā Othonianorum fide per colloquium et promissa, id. ib. 2, 20: tribunos de fugae societate, Suet. Ner. 47: deos multā caede bidentium, Hor. C. 3, 23, 14: Junonem tentare Ixion ausus, Tib. 1, 3, 73; cf. Ov. A. A. 1, 389; Val. Max. 6, 1, 7: nationes lacessere bello et tentare, *to agitate*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23; cf.: ut exsul potius tentare quam consul vexare rem publicam posses, id. Cat. 1, 10, 27: in his rebus evertendis unius hominis senectus, infirmitas solitudoque tentata est, id. Rab. Perd. 1, 2: militis iras, Luc. 2, 529; Vulg. Gen. 22, 1 et saep.

‡ **tentor,** ōris, *m.*, *a holder*, a sort of servant or attendant employed at chariot-races, Inscr. Grut. 339, 5; 340, 3.

* **tentōrĭŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [tentorium], *a little tent*, Auct. B. Afr. 47, 5.

tentōrĭum, ii, *n.* [tendo; prop. something stretched out], *a tent* (syn. tabernaculum), Hirt. B. G. 8, 5; Suet. Aug. 96; id. Tib 18 *med.;* Verg. A. 1, 469; Ov. F. 3, 527; id. M. 8, 43; 13, 249; Luc. 1, 396; 6, 270; 9, 912

* **tentōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [tentorium], *of* or *for tents:* pelles, *tent-skins*, Val. ap. Treb. Claud. 14.

1. tentus, a, um. **I.** *Part.* of tendo.—**II.** *Part.* of teneo.

2. tentŭs, ūs, *m.* [teneo], *a checking;* haemorrhoidarum fluoris, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 2.

Tentўra, ōrum, *n.*, = Τέντυρα, τά, *a city in Upper Egypt*, the modern village of *Denderah*, Juv. 15, 35 and 76.—Called also **Tentўris,** Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 60.—Hence, **A. Tentўrītes,** ae, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tentyra, Tentyrite:* nomos, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49.—*Plur. subst.:* **Tentўrītae,** ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tentyra, Tentyrites*, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 92 (better, Tentyri insula); Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 15.—**B. Tentўrĭtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Tentyra, Tentyric:* linum, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 14.

* **tĕnŭābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [tenuo], *making thin, attenuating:* unctiones, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4, 34.

* **tĕnŭātim,** *adv.* [id.], *thinly*, Apic. 2, 4.

tĕnŭescens, entis, *Part.* [tenuis], *growing thin:* lunā crescente, opp. tenuescente, Censor. Fragm. 3.

‡ **tĕnŭĭārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to thin clothing:* VESTIARIVS, *a maker of light clothing*, Inscr. Grut. 650, 8; 1111, 7; Inscr. Gud. 200, 1; Inscr. Murat. 939, 16.

* **tĕnŭĭcŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *slight, trifling, poor:* apparatus, Cic. Fam. 9, 19, 1.

tĕnŭis, e (in the poets also as dissyl. tēnuis, and hence sometimes written **tenvis,** Lucr. 1, 875; 2, 232; 3, 232 al.; cf. tenuia and tenuius, trisyl., id. 4, 66; 4, 808; 3, 243; v. Carey, Lat. Prosody, § 47), *adj.* [root in Sanscr. tanu; ten., Gr. τείνω; prop. stretched out, drawn out; v. teneo; hence], *thin, fine, close*, etc. (syn.: gracilis, exilis). **I.** Lit. **1.** Of texture, *fine, thin:* subtemen, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 20: vestes, Tib. 2, 3, 53: vestes, Ov. A. A. 3, 707: amictus, id. M. 4, 104: togae, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 32: toga filo tenuissima, Ov. A. A. 3, 445: tunicae, id. F. 2, 319: natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et saepsit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: pellis, Ov. A. A. 3, 77: arietes tenuioris velleris, Col. 7, 2, 5.—**2.** Of substance, *thin, rare, fine:* tenue caelum (opp. crassum), Cic. Fat. 4, 7; so, tenue purumque caelum, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: aër, *rare* (with purus), id. N. D. 2, 16, 42; cf.: aethereus locus tenuissimus est, id. ib. 2, 15, 42: capilli, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 5: comae, Tib. 1, 9, 68: rima, Ov. M. 4, 65: vinum, *thin, watery*, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80; 15, 28, 33, § 110; 23, 1, 22, § 39: aqua, *clear*, Ov. F. 2, 250; cf. sanguis (opp. crassus), Plin. 11, 38, 90, § 221: agmen (militum), Liv. 25, 23, 16: acies, Tac. A. 1, 64; cf. pluviae, Verg. G. 1, 92.—**3.** Of form, *slim, thin, lank, slender, fine:* penna, Hor. C. 2, 20, 1: cauda (piscis), Ov. M. 4, 726: acus, id. Am. 3, 7, 30: tabellae, Mart. 14, 3, 1: nitedula, *thin, lank, meagre*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29; cf.: canes macie tenues, Nemes. Cyn. 137: Gellius, Cat. 89, 1: Thais, Mart. 11, 101, 1: umbra (defuncti), Tib. 3, 2, 9; cf.: animae (defunctorum), Ov. M. 14, 411; id. F. 2, 565.—**4.** Of sounds, *weak, thin:* vox, Pompon. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4, 12 (Com. Rel. v. 59 Rib.); Quint. 11, 3, 32.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *little, slight, trifling, poor, mean*, etc.: oppidum tenue sane, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22, § 53; cf.: magnae quondam urbis tenue vestigium, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32: murus, Cic. Rep. 4, 4: amnis, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53: aqua, *shallow*, Liv. 1, 4, 6; Ov. F. 2, 250; Quint. 12, 2, 11: rivulus, Cic. Rep. 2, 19, 34: sulcus, Verg. G. 1, 68: foramen, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 165: intervallum, id. 31, 2, 2, § 4: insignis tenui fronte Lycoris, Hor. C. 1, 33, 5: tenuem victum antefert copioso, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 49; so, victus, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90; id. Lael. 23, 86; Hor. S. 2, 2, 53: mensa, id. C. 2, 16, 14: cibus, Phaedr. 4, 13, 7: tenuissimum patrimonium, Auct. Her. 4, 38, 50: opes, Cic. Quint. 1, 2: res (familiaris), Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 20; cf. census, id. ib. 1, 7, 56: honores, Nep. Milt. 6, 2: praeda, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: tenuissimum lumen, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50: pumex, i. e. *light*, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 8.—Transf., of *poor* persons: tenuis (opp. locuples), Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: servus sit an liber, pecuniosus an tenuis, id. Inv. 1, 25, 35: fortunae constitui tenuiorum videbantur, id. Sest. 48, 103; cf.: locupletissimi cujusque census extenuarant, tenuissimi auxerant, id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, § 138: tenuis et obaeratus, Suet. Caes. 46: Regulus, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 13.—With *gen.:* tenuis opum, Sil. 6, 19.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Fine, nice, delicate, subtle, exact* (syn.: elegans, subtilis): tenuis et acuta distinctio, Cic. Ac. 2, 14, 43; cf.: tenues autem differentias (praecepta) habent, Sen. Ep. 94, 35: (oratores) tenues, acuti, Cic. Or. 5, 20; so, orator, id. ib. 24, 81; Quint. 12, 10, 21: aures, Lucr. 4, 913: cura, Ov. P. 4, 6, 37: Athenae, *elegant*, Mart. 6, 64, 17: rationes latiore specie, non ad tenue limatae, Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 66: textum dicendi, Quint. 10, 1, 64.—*Subst.:* **tĕnŭe,** is, *n.*, *that which is subtle* (opp. comprehensibile), Lact. 7, 4, 12.—**B.** Transf. (acc. to I. B.), *weak, trifling, insignificant, mean, low:* cum tenuissimā valetudine esset, *weak, feeble, delicate*, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: tenuis atque infirmus animus, id. B. C. 1, 32: ingenium (opp. forte), Quint. 10, 2, 19: tenuis et angusta ingeni vena, id. 6, 2, 3: tenuis exsanguisque sermo, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 57; Quint. 8, 3, 18: in minimis tenuissimisque rebus labi, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 169: tenuissimarum rerum jura, id. Caecin. 12, 34: artificium perquam tenue et leve, id. de Or. 1, 28, 129: grammatica, ars tenuis ac jejuna, Quint. 1, 4, 5: inanis et tenuis spes, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 43; cf.: spes tenuior, id. Att. 3, 19, 2: suspitio, id. Caecin. 15, 43: causa tenuis et inops, id. Fam. 9, 12, 2: curae, Verg. G. 1, 177: gloria, id. ib. 4, 6: damnum, Tac. A. 12, 39: negotia paulo ad dicendum tenuiora, Quint. 12, 9, 8: nec sua plus debet tenui Verona Catullo, i. e. *to the author of trifling, amorous lays*, Mart. 10, 103, 5; v. tenuo, II.—**2.** Esp., of rank, standing, etc., *low, inferior, common:* tenuiores, *men of lower rank, the lower orders*, Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 24; cf.: tenuis L. Virginius unusque de multis, id. Fin. 2, 20, 66: tenuissimus quisque, id. Verr. 2, 1, 47, § 123: homines, id. Mur. 34, 70; cf.: commoti animi tenuiorum, id. ib. 23, 47: si obscuri erunt aut tenues, id. Part. Or. 34, 117: qui tenuioris ordinis essent, id. Leg. 3, 13, 30: adulescentes tenui loco orti, Liv. 2, 3, 2.—Hence, *adv.:* **tĕnŭĭter. 1.** Lit. **a.** *Thinly:* alutae tenuiter confectae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13.—**b.** *Indifferently, poorly: Da.* Quid rei gerit? *Ge.* Sic, tenuiter. *Da.* Non multum habet, Quod det, etc., Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 95.—**2.** Trop. **a.** *Finely, acutely, exactly, subtilely:* tenuiter disserere, Cic. Or. 14, 46: tenuiter multa, multa sublimiter tenere, Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 1: scribere (with argute), id. ib. 6, 21, 4: tenuiter et argute multa disserit, Gell. 6, 2, 6.—*Comp.:* illae (argumentationes) tenuius et acutius et subtilius tractantur, Cic. Inv. 2, 16, 51.—**b.** *Lightly, slightly, superficially:* mihi nimium tenuiter Siculorum erga te voluntatis argumenta colligere videor, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 65, § 157; Auct. Her. 3, 8, 15; 4, 36, 48.—*Sup.:* tenuissime aestimare, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 16, § 35.

tĕnŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tenuis], *thinness, slenderness, fineness, smallness, tenuity* (class.). **I.** Lit.: casurusne in conspectum videatur animus, an tanta sit ejus tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, *slimness*, id. Brut. 16, 64: crurum, Phaedr. 1, 12, 6: aëris, *rarity* (with siccitas), Sen. Q. N. 2, 10, 1: lini, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 9: chartae, id. 13, 12, 24, § 79: capillamenti, id. 11, 37, 65, § 171: liniam duxit summae tenuitatis per tabulam, id. 35, 10, 36, § 81: caudae, id. 8, 33, 51, § 121: cribri, id. 18, 11, 27, § 105: aquae, *thinness, clearness, purity*, id. 31, 3, 23, § 38; cf. sanguinis, id. 11, 39, 92, § 226 et saep.—**B.** Transf. (acc. to tenuis, I. B.), *smallness, insignificance, poverty, indigence, scarcity:* Magii, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 265: alicujus, Cic. Fil. Fam. 16, 21, 4; Caes. B. G. 7, 17: aerarii, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 74: earum rerum, quas terra procreet, vel ubertatem vel tenuitatem, id. Div. 2, 13, 30.—**II.** Trop., *fineness, acuteness, minuteness* in language: limata tenuitas et rerum et verborum, Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 40; id. Opt. Gen. Or. 3, 9: (dialectica) sectas ad tenuitatem suam vires ipsā subtilitate consumet, Quint. 12, 2, 13; 12, 10, 35; 10, 2, 23: discriminum ac differentiarum tenuitates, *fine shades*, Gell. 1, 3, 29.

tĕnŭĭter, *adv.*, v. tenuis *fin.*

tĕnŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [tenuis], *to make thin, slender, meagre, fine, rare; to dilute, rarefy, attenuate*, etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: rarefacio, minuo). **I.** Lit.: assiduo vomer tenuatur ab usu, Ov. P. 2, 7, 43: hoc (tempus) tenuat dentem aratri, id. Tr. 4, 6, 13: sol matutinum aëra spissum et umidum ortu suo tenuat, Sen. Q. N. 5, 8, 2; so, aëra, *to rarefy*, Stat. Th. 1, 338: auras, Ov. M. 14, 399: ipsā autem macie tenuant armenta volentes, *make lean*, Verg. G. 3, 129: tenuatum corpus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 84: corpus parvo victu tenuatum, Tac. A. 15, 63: exiles videor tenuatus in artus, Prop. 2, 22 (3, 15), 21: so in undas, *to dissolve into water*, Ov. A. A. 1, 761; so, artus in undas, id. M. 15, 551; cf.: tenuatus in auras, Aëraque umor abit, id. ib. 15, 246: vocis via est tenuata, *narrowed, contracted*, id. ib. 14, 498: flumina per multos rivos, id. R. Am. 445: chartam interpolatione, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 75: adipes, Quint. 2, 10, 6: luna quater plenum tenuata retexuit orbem, i. e. *waning*, Ov. M. 7, 531: ne ad

spadonum exilitatem vox nostra tenuetur, Quint. 11, 3, 19; so, vocem, id. 11, 3, 32.—**II.** Trop., *to make small* or *trifling, to lessen, diminish, reduce, weaken, enfeeble:* utque meae famam tenuent oblivia culpae, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 65: iram, id. H. 20, 73: vires amoris, id. M. 5, 374: magna modis tenuare parvis, *to lessen, degrade,* Hor. C. 3, 3, 72: gesta tanti viri enumerando, Pac. Pan. ad Theod. 5; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 127: dicite, quo pariter carmen tenuastis in antro, *have spun out a slight elegiac poem,* Prop. 3 (4), 1, 5; cf.: Maximo carmen tenuare tanto, Stat. S. 4, 7, 2; v. tenuis, II. B.

† **1. tĕnus,** ŏris, *n.* [root ten-; Gr. τείνω; v. teneo], = τένος, *a cord, snare, gin, springe:* intendere tenus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 23; cf.: tenus est laqueus, dictus a tendiculā, Non. 6, 12: tenus est proprie extrema pars arcūs, Serv. Verg. A. 6, 62.

2. tĕnus [root ten; v. teneo], perh. orig., an *acc.* of direction, and hence joined with *gen.;* afterwards a *prep.* with *abl.* (its supposed construction with the *acc.* rests upon a false reading in the passages, Ov. H. 12, 27; Val. Fl. 1, 537; Suet. Caes. 52, where the *abl.* is the true reading), prop. *lengthwise, to the end;* hence, *as far as, up* or *down to, unto, to* (placed after its case; mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cæs.). **I.** In gen. (α) With *gen. plur.* (so not in the prose of Cicero): labrorum tenus, *along the lips,* Lucr. 1, 940; 4, 15: lumborum tenus, *as far as the loins,* Cic. Arat. 83 (324): crurum tenus, Verg. G. 3, 53: laterum tenus, id. A. 10, 210: per aquam ferme genūs tenus altam, Liv. 44, 40, 8: aurium tenus, * Quint. 12, 2, 17: illi rumores Cumarum tenus caluerunt, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 2: urbium Corcyrae tenus, Liv. 26, 24, 11.—(β) With *abl.* (so most freq. in prose and poetry): Tauro tenus, Cic. Deiot. 13, 36; Nep. Con. 2, 3: Arimino tenus, Suet. Aug. 30: Antio tenus, id. Tib. 38: Ostiā tenus, id. Ner. 16: Aethiopiā tenus, id. Caes. 52: erat pectoribus tenus, Liv. 21, 54, 9: inguinibus tenus, Cels. 1, 3: pube tenus, Verg. A. 3, 427: summo tenus ore, id. ib. 1, 737: collo tenus, Ov. M. 2, 275: pectoribus tenus, id. ib. 15, 512; 15, 673: poplite deinde tenus, id. ib. 5, 593: pennis tenus, id. ib. 6, 258: mediā tenus alvo, id. F. 2, 145: lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem, Verg. A. 2, 553: poti faece tenus cadi, Hor. C. 3, 15, 16: tres regiones solo tenus dejectae, Tac. A. 15, 40 *fin.:* tectis tenus, id. ib. 13, 41: extollere caelo tenus, Just. 12, 6, 2.—Of time: Cantabrico tenus bello nec ultra, Suet. Aug. 85; cf.: volneribus tenus, of the fighting of gladiators, Liv. 41, 20, 12 et saep.—So the compounds, eātenus, hactenus, quātenus, quādantenus, v. h. vv.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *After, according to, by:* tertium et quartum consulatum titulo tenus gessit, Suet. Caes. 76; so, titulo tenus, id. Claud. 25; id. Dom. 1, 31: facie tenus, i. e. *for the sake of appearances,* App. M. 10, p. 250, 9: specie tenus, Amm. 14, 7, 5: terrore tenus, id. 16, 8, 3.—**B.** Verbo tenus, less freq. nomine tenus, *as far as the meaning of the word extends, in name, nominally* (very rare): veteres verbo tenus ... de re publicā disserebant, Cic. Leg. 3, 6, 14; Liv. 34, 5, 4: haec verba cum affectu accipimus, non verbo tenus, Dig. 2, 2, 1 *med.:* usurpatas nomine tenus urbium expugnationes dictitans, Tac. A. 15, 6 *fin.*

Tĕos or **Tēus,** i, *f.,* = Τέως, *a town in Ionia, the birthplace of the poet Anacreon,* Mel. 1, 17, 3; Liv. 37, 27, 9.—Hence, **Tēïus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Teos, Teian:* Anacreon, Hor. Epod. 14, 10; cf. Musa, Ov. Tr. 2, 364; id. A. A. 3, 330; id. R. Am. 762: fides, Hor. C. 1, 17, 18.—*Plur.:* **Tēïi,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Teos, Teians,* Liv. 37, 12 and 28.

tĕpĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3 (*fut.* scanned tĕpĕfăciet, Cat. 64, 361; cf. liquefacio), *v. a.* [tepeo-facio], *to make moderately warm, lukewarm,* or *tepid; to warm, tepefy* (class.); as *verb. fin. act.:* is ejus (solis) tactus est, non ut tepefaciat solum, sed etiam saepe comburat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: corpus, Plin. 15, 4, 5, § 19: ova, id. 10, 33, 49, § 92: linteum, Cels. 3, 6 *med.:* in matris jugulo ferrum acutum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 136.—*Pass.:* medicamentum semper ante tepefieri convenit, Cels. 6, 7: insecta tepefiunt, Plin. 11, 6, 5, § 13.—*Part. perf.:* umor mollitur tepefactus et tabescit, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; id. Tusc. 5, 13, 37; id. Sen. 15, 51; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 23; Lucr. 6, 322; Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 17; Verg. A. 9, 419.

tĕpĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [Sanscr. tap, to be warm; tapas, heat; O. H. Germ. damf, warm], *to be moderately warm, lukewarm,* or *tepid* (very rare; not in Cic.; cf.: caleo, ferveo). **I.** Lit.: ubi (dolium) temperate tepebit, Cato, R. R. 69, 2: carnes gallinaceorum ut tepebant avulsae, Plin. 29, 4, 25, § 78: ubi plus tepeant hiemes, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 15: cor tepens, Plin. 30, 7, 20, § 62: tepentes aurae, Verg. G. 2, 330; Ov. M. 1, 107: sole tepente, id. ib. 3, 489: truncus tepens, Verg. A. 10, 555; cf.: tractu (caeli) tepente, Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 186.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To be warm* or *to glow with love, to be enamored:* quo (Lycidā) calet juventus Nunc omnis et mox virgines tepebunt, Hor. C. 1, 4, 20: nescio quem sensi corde tepente deum, Ov. H. 11, 26.—**B.** *To be lukewarm, cool, cold; to be without ardor, indifferent* in love, etc.: saepe tepent alii juvenes: ego semper amavi, Ov. R. Am. 7; so (opp. amare), id. Am. 2, 2, 53: affectus tepet, * Quint. 6, 1, 44.

tĕpesco, pŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [tepeo], *to become moderately warm, lukewarm,* or *tepid.* **I.** *To grow warm:* maria agitata ventis ita tepescunt, ut, etc., * Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; Cels. 3, 6 *med.;* Ov. M. 3, 412: nostra tepescit aqua, id. P. 3, 4, 56: fixo ferrum in pulmone tepescit, Verg. A. 9, 701; Mart. 6, 59, 4 al.—**II.** *To grow cool* (rare). **A.** Lit., Mart. 2, 1, 10.—**B.** Trop., *to cool off, decrease in ardor:* paulatim fugit ira ferox mentesque tepescunt, Luc. 4, 284: negotio tepescente, Amm. 28, 1, 9: cum omnes amicitiae Romae tepescant, id. 28, 4, 21: veneres tepuere sub annis, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 13.

† **tephrĭas,** ae, *m.,* = τεφρίας, *a kind of ash-colored stone,* Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 56.

† **tephrītis,** idis, *f.,* = τεφρῖτις, *an ash-colored precious stone,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 68, § 184.

tĕpĭdārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tepidus], *of* or *belonging to tepid water* or *to a tepid bath.* **I.** *Adj.:* aënum, Vitr. 5, 10: CELLA, Inscr. Orell. 3328.—**II.** *Subst.:* **tĕpĭdārĭum,** ii, *n., a tepid bathing-room, tepid bath,* Cels. 1, 3; Vitr. 5, 10, §§ 1 and 5.

tĕpĭdē, *adv.,* v. tepidus *fin.*

* **tĕpĭdo,** āre, *v. a.* [tepidus], *to make lukewarm* or *tepid,* Plin. 17, 26, 41, § 250.

tĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [tepeo], *moderately warm, lukewarm, tepid* (cf.: calidus, fervidus). **I.** Lit.: frigidum aliquid et calidum novimus: inter utrumque tepidum est. Si tepido illi plus frigidi ingessero, fiet frigidum: si plus calidi affudero, fiet novissime calidum, Sen. Ep. 92, 21; so, calidus tepidusque vapor, Lucr. 2, 858: tactus, id. 6, 1165: lac, Ov. M. 7, 247: jus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 81; sol, id. Ep. 1, 20, 19: brumae, id. C. 2, 6, 17: cruor, Verg. A. 6, 248: foci, Ov. F. 2, 646: rogi, id. H. 6, 90; id. Tr. 1, 5, 12: Notus, id. P. 4, 10, 43: Berenicida, Luc. 9, 524: aqua, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 123; 31, 2, 2, § 4.—*Comp.:* fastigia tepidiora, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 2: dies, id. ib. 3, 10, 3; Plin. 10, 59, 79, § 163.—*Sup.:* cubiculum hieme tepidissimum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 24.—**II.** Trop., opp. to heat, ardor, *lukewarm, cooled, faint, languid,* etc.: tepidam recalescere mentem, Ov. R. Am. 629; so, mens, id. A. A. 2, 445: ignes, id. M. 11, 225; id. Am. 2, 19, 15: adflarant tepidae pectora vestra faces, id. R. Am. 434.—*Adv.:* **tĕpĭdē,** *tepidly, lukewarmly.* **a.** Lit., Col. 8, 5, 19.—*Comp.,* Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 25; Lampr. Comm. 1, § 9.—* **b.** Trop., *without warmth, flatly:* tepidissime hoc dicebat, Aug. Conf. 8, 11 *med.*

tĕpor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a gentle warmth, lukewarmness, tepidity, tepor* (cf.: fervor, calor). **I.** Opp. to cold (class.): externus et adventicius tepor, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: uvae, id. Sen. 15, 53: solis, Liv. 41, 2, 4; Plin. 11, 18, 20, § 63: mundi, Luc. 8, 365: primus tepor, i. e. of spring, Sen. Herc. Oet. 381: (cupressus) alibi non nisi in tepore proveniens, *in a mild, moderate temperature,* Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 142; 2, 50, 51, § 136; 16, 32, 59, § 137: verno tepori similis, Curt. 4, 7, 17: tepore febrium arescunt, Amm. 19, 4, 2.—In *plur.,* Lucr. 2, 517; Cat. 46, 1.—**B.** Concr., *plur., fomentations,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 19, 120.—**II.** Opp. to warmth (very rare). **A.** Lit.: excepta vox est, cum teporem incusaret, Tac. H. 3, 32 *fin.*—**B.** Trop., *coldness, languor* of language: libri eiusdem lentitudinis ac teporis, Tac. Or. 21 *med.*

* **tĕpōrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [tepor], *made moderately warm, warmed:* fragmenta vitri, Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 199.

tĕpōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *warm, mild* (late Lat.): aequinoctium veris, Aus. Ecl. Solstit. 1: flatus Favonii, Sid. Ep. 9, 16.

tĕpŭla ăqua, *a stream of water* (perh. tepid) *conducted to the Capitol at Rome,* Front. Aquaed. 8; Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 121.

tĕr, *adv. num.* [Sanscr. tris; Gr. τρίς; cf. tres], *three times, thrice.* **I.** Lit.: ter sub armis malim vitam cernere, quam semel modo parere, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 81 Müll. (Trag. v. 297 Vahl.): haec rude misceto ter in die, Cato, R. R. 104, 2: ter in anno, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 9: ter in anno audire nuntium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 132: ter aut quater die perfricari, Cels. 4, 12: is de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: ter aevo functus senex (Nestor), Hor. C. 2, 9, 13; cf.: ter amplus Geryon, *triple-headed,* id. ib. 2, 14, 7: pepulisse Ter pede terram, id. ib. 3, 18, 16; 4, 1, 28; id. S. 1, 10, 43: ter consul, Plin. Pan. 80: ter in annum tesseras dare, Suet. Aug. 40 et saep.—With numerals: ter quattuor corpora, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 108 (Ann. v. 96 Vahl.): ter quinquagenos sues habere, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 22; cf.: terni ter cyathi, Hor. C. 3, 19, 14; and: ter centena epigrammata, Mart. 2, 1, 1: ter centum milibus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 116; so, ter centum (by many written as one word, tercentum), Verg. A. 1, 272; Ov. M. 14, 146: ter denis redeuntibus annis, Verg. A. 8, 47: ter denas vaccas Accipit, Ov. F. 4, 635: ter deno bove, Sil. 15, 259: ter et viciens volneratus est, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 104.—**II.** Transf., in gen., for an indefinite number, = *often* or *repeatedly:* ter sese attollens cubitoque annixa levavit: Ter revoluta toro est, Verg. A. 4, 690: ter si resurgat murus aëneus, ter pereat meis Excisus Argivis; ter uxor Capta virum puerosque ploret, Hor. C. 3, 3, 65 sq.: Aeneam magnā ter voce vocavit, Verg. A. 10, 873; 1, 116; 3, 421; Hor. C. 2, 17, 26 al.: ter tanto pejor ipsa est, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 73: ludos apparat ... stulte bis terque, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 6; so, bis terque, Hor. Epod. 5, 33; id. A. P. 358; 440; Ov. M. 4, 517 al.: bisque terque, Mart. 4, 82, 3: terque quaterque manu pectus percussit, Verg. A. 12, 155; so, terque quaterque, id. G. 2, 399: ter et quater, Hor. C. 1, 31, 13.—**B.** Esp., with *adjj.,* to denote a high degree: felices ter et amplius, quos, etc., Hor. C. 1, 13, 17: o ego ter felix, si, etc., *thrice happy, thrice fortunate,* Ov. M. 8, 51: o terque quaterque beati! Verg. A. 1, 94: o mihi felicem terque quaterque diem, Tib. 3, 3, 26.

† **tĕrāmōn (tĕrāmum),** i, *n.,* = τεράμων, *a plant growing near Philippi,* Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155.

tĕrbentīnus, a, um, v. terebinthinus *init.*

tercentum, *num., three hundred,* v. ter.

ter-dĕcies or **-iens,** *adv. num., thirteen times:* quem circulum luna terdecies in duodecim mensibus percurrit, Vitr. 9, 4: respirare, Juv. 14, 28: HS. terdeciens, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80, § 184: binas terdecies, semel quaternas, i. e. *thirty,* Aus. Ep. 7, 32.

terdēni, better separately, v. ter and deni.

† **tĕrĕbinthĭnus (tĕrbentīnus** Veg. Vet. 2, 54, 4), a, um, *adj.,* = τερεβίνθινος, *of the terebinth* or *turpentine-tree:* resina, Cels. 5, 6; Plin. 24, 6, 22, § 35 (dub.): tabula, Petr. 33.

† **tĕrĕbinthīzūsa,** ae, *f.,* = τερεβινθίζουσα, *a turpentine-colored precious stone,* Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 116.

† **tĕrĕbinthus,** i, *f.,* = τερέβινθος, *the terebinth* or *turpentine-tree:* Pistacia terebinthus, Linn.; Plin. 13, 6, 12, § 54; 24, 6, 18, § 27; Verg. A. 10, 136.

tĕrĕbra, ae, *f.* (*neutr.* collat. form **tĕrĕbrum,** Hier. in Isa. 12, 44, 12 al.) [tero]. **I.** *An instrument for boring, a borer, an auger, gimlet,* Cato, R. R. 41, 3; Col. 4, 29, 15 sq.; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198; 17, 15, 25, § 116; 37, 13, 76, § 200.—**II.** As a surgical

instrument, *a trephine*, Cels. 8, 3.—**III.** *A military engine for boring through walls in sieges*, Vitr. 10, 13, 7.

* **tĕrēbrāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [terebro], *a hole bored:* furfuracea tinearum, Fulg. Myth. 2, 19.

tĕrēbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a boring.* **I.** Lit., Col. 4, 29, 13; 5, 11, 12; id. Arb. 26.—**II.** Transf., concr., *a hole bored, a bore,* Vitr. 9, 9 *med.;* 10, 13.

* **tĕrēbrātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *a boring,* Scrib. Comp. 206.

tĕrēbro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [terebra], *to bore, bore through, perforate* (not in Cic.; syn.: foro, perforo). **I.** Lit.: terebrā vitem pertundito ... artitoque eā quā terebraveris, Cato, R. R. 41, 3: vites Gallicā terebrā, Col. 5, 9, 16: ossa (capitis), Liv. Ep. 52 *med.:* cavas uteri latebras, Verg. A. 2, 38: telo lumen acuto, id. ib. 3, 635: buxum per rara foramina, Ov. F. 6, 697: gemmā terebratā, Vitr. 9, 9: vitem in oblicum, Plin. 17, 18, 25, § 115; Col. 5, 9, 16: gryllus quoniam terram terebret, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 138. —**B.** Transf., *to bore out:* regustatum digito terebrare salinum Contentus perages, *to bore out* the salt-dish with the fingers; to hunt out the last grain, Pers. 5, 138. —**2.** *To bore, make by boring:* foramen, Vitr. 10, 16, 5.—**II.** Trop., *to insinuate one's self, to coax,* Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 82; so perh. also, id. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. subscudes, p. 306 Müll.

tĕrēbrum, i, v. terebra *init.*

† **tĕrēdo,** ĭnis, *f.,* = τερηδών, *a worm* that gnaws wood, clothing, etc., *a wood-fretter, moth,* Plin. 16, 41, 80, § 220; Col. 4, 24, 6; Vitr. 5, 12; Ov. P. 1, 1, 69; Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 197; 23, 7, 70, § 135; 28, 20, 81, § 264.

Tĕrēdon, ōnis, *f.,* *a town of Arabia,* Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 145.

Tĕrēĭdes, ae, v. Tereus.

Tĕrensis, is, *f.* (sc. dea) [tero], *the goddess that presides over threshing,* Arn. 4, p. 131.

Tĕrentĭānus, v. Terentius, B.

Tĕrentillus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens, e. g. C. Terentillus Arsa, *author of the* lex Terentilla, Liv. 3, 9 sq.

Tĕrentīnus, a, um, v. Terentus.

Tĕrentĭus, i, *m.;* **Tĕrentĭa,** ae, *f., Terence, the name of a Roman gens.* **1.** P. Terentius Afer, *the celebrated comic poet, born at Carthage* A.U.C. 569, Cic. Fam. 13, 35, 1; Suet. Vit. Ter.—**2.** M. Terentius Varro, *a celebrated scholar, an elder contemporary and friend of Cicero,* Gell. 13, 10, 6; Plin. 35, 11, 49.—**3.** C. Terentius Varro, *Roman general at Cannæ,* Liv. 22, 61.—In *fem.,* Terentia, *the wife of Cicero.* —Hence, **A. Tĕrentĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Terentius, Terentian:* Terentia et Cassia lex frumentaria, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 52. —**B. Tĕrentĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of Terence, Terentian:* Chremes, i. e. *occurring in the poet Terence,* Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 3; so, Phormio, id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 56: Terentianus ipse se puniens, i. e. *the Heautontimoroumenos,* id. Tusc. 3, 27, 65: verbum, id. Lael. 24, 89: exercitus, *commanded by M. Terentius Varro,* Liv. 23, 32, 16.—**C. Tĕrentilla,** ae, *f. dim.* of Terentia, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 69.—**2.** *Subst.:* **Tĕrentĭānus,** i, *m., a proper name.* L. Terentianus Maurus, *a grammarian at the close of the first century after Christ, author of a metrical work.*

Tĕrentus or **-os,** i, *f., a place at the extremity of the* Campus Martius, *on the Tiber, where the* Ludi Saeculares *were held,* Ov. F. 1, 501; Mart. 1, 70, 2; 4, 1, 8; 10, 63, 3; Fest. pp. 350 and 351 Müll.—Hence, **Tĕrentīnus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Terentus, Terentine:* ludi, i. e. *the secular games,* Varr. ap. Censor. de Die Nat. 17; Aus. Idyll. 11, 34: tribus, Cic. Planc. 17, 43; 22, 54; S. C. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 5; Liv. 10, 9, 14: nuces, Plin. 15, 10, 9, § 35 (al. Tarentinus).

tĕrēs, ĕtis, *adj.* [tero; cf. Gr. τέρην, tender], *rounded off, rounded, well-turned, round, smooth,* etc.: teres est in longitudine rotundatum, quales asseres natura ministrat, Fest. p. 363 Müll. (class.; syn. rotundus). **I.** Lit.: stipites, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: pilus, Col. 4, 33, 4: trunci arborum, Verg. A. 6, 207: oliva, id. E. 8, 16: virga, Ov. M. 2, 735: fusus, id. ib. 6, 22: hastile, Liv. 21, 8, 10: mucro, Verg. A. 7, 665: lapillus, Ov. M. 10, 260: (fundae) habena, Verg. A. 11, 579.—Of parts of the body: cervix, *round, slender,* Lucr. 1, 35; Verg. A. 8, 633; so, collum, Ov. M. 10, 113: brachiolum, Cat. 61, 181: surae, Hor. C. 2, 4, 21; Ov. M. 11, 80: membra, Suet. Caes. 45: digiti, Ov. A. A. 1, 622; hence, of the form: puer, Hor. Epod. 11, 28.—Of other objects: plagae, *tightly twisted, firmly woven,* Hor. C. 1, 1, 28: strophium, Cat. 64, 65: zona, Ov. F. 2, 320: gemma, Verg. A. 5, 313: iaspis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 40: catena, Luc. 3, 565: filum, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 80: mitra, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 185: coma, *curling, curly,* Varr. ap. Non. 328, 12.—**II.** Trop., in gen., *smooth, polished, elegant:* (sapiens) teres atque rotundus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 86; imitated by Aus. Idyll. 16, 4: Atticorum aures teretes et religiosae, Cic. Or. 9, 27: teretes aures intellegensque judicium, id. Opt. Gen. 4, 11: vox in disputationibus, *smooth, without impediment,* Quint. 11, 3, 64: oratio plena, sed tamen teres, *rounded off, polished,* Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199: Ciceroni mollius teretiusque visum est, fretu scribere quam freto, Gell. 13, 20, 15.—*Sup.* and *adv.* seem not to occur.

Tereses, ium, *m., a people of Spain,* Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 14.

Tēreus, ĕi or ĕos, *m.,* = Τηρεύς. **I.** *A king of Thrace, husband of Procne, the sister of Philomela, whom he violated,* Hyg. Fab. 45; Ov. F. 2, 629; id. M. 6, 497; 6, 615; 6, 635; Mart. 14, 75, 1.—Hence, **Tērēĭdes,** ae, *m., the offspring of Tereus,* i. e. *his son Itys,* Ov. Ib. 436.—**II.** *The name of a tragedy by Attius,* Cic. Att. 16, 2, 3; 16, 5, 1.

Tergedum, i, *n., a town of Ethiopia,* Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 184.

ter-gĕmĭnus, a, um, v. trigeminus.

ter-gĕnus, *adv., of a threefold kind, threefold* (late Lat.): humana efficiunt habitacula tergenus artes, Aus. Idyll. 11, 43; 11, 49.

tergeo or less freq. **tergo,** si, sum, 2 or 3 (v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 423 sq.; *part. perf.* tertus, Varr. ap. Non. 179, 7 and 8), *v. a.* [for stergo; akin to stringo; Gr. στραγγεύω, to twist], *to rub off, wipe off, wipe dry, wipe clean, cleanse.* **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. verro): numquam concessavimus Lavari aut fricari aut tergeri aut ornari, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 10: mantelium, ubi manus terguntur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 85 Müll.; so, frontem sudario, Quint. 6, 3, 60: nares in adversum, id. 11, 3, 121: fossas, *to dry,* Cato, R. R. 2, 4; Col. 2, 21, 3: aequatam (mensam) mentae tersere virentes, Ov. M. 8, 663: pars leves clipeos et spicula lucida tergent, *rub off, polish, burnish,* Verg. A. 7, 626: arma, Liv. 26, 51, 4: leve argentum, vasa aspera, Juv. 14, 62: manuque simul velut lacrimantia tersit Lumina, Ov. M. 13, 132: oculos pedibus, Plin. 11, 48, 108, § 258.—Poet.: aridus unde aures terget sonus ille, *grates upon,* Lucr. 6, 119: nubila caeli (Aurora), *to scatter,* Sil. 16, 136: tergere palatum, *to tickle the palate,* Hor. S. 2, 2, 24.—*Absol.:* qui tractant ista, qui tergunt, qui ungunt, qui verrunt, * Cic. Par. 5, 2, 37: SI QVIS TERGERE ORNARE REFICERE VOLET (sc. aram), Inscr. Orell. 2489.—**II.** Trop. (very rare): librum, i. e. *to improve, amend,* Mart. 6, 1, 3: scelus, *to expiate,* Sen. Herc. Oet. 907.—Hence, **tersus,** a, um, *P. a., wiped off,* i. e. *clean, neat* (not in Cic.). **A.** Lit.: (mulier) lauta, tersa, ornata, etc., Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 4; cf. id. Ps. 1, 2, 31; cf.: alii sunt circumtonsi et tersi atque unctuli, Varr. ap. Non. 179, 8: plantae, Ov. M. 2, 736: tersum diem pro sereno dictum ab antiquis, Fest. p. 363 Müll.—**B.** Trop., *pure, correct, nice, neat, terse:* judicium acre tersumque, Quint. 12, 10, 20: tersum ac limatum esse oportet quod libris dedicatur, id. 12, 10, 50: elegiae tersus atque elegans auctor, id. 10, 1, 93; cf. in *comp.:* multo est tersior ac purus magis (Horatius), id. 10, 1, 94: opus tersum, molle, jucundum, Plin. Ep. 9, 22, 2; so, praefationes tersae, graciles, dulces, id. ib. 2, 3, 1.—*Sup.:* vir in judicio litterarum tersissimus, Stat. S. 2 praef.—No *adv.*

Tergeste, is, *n., the northernmost town on the coast of Istria,* the mod. *Trieste,* Mel. 2, 4, 3; Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 127; Vell. 2, 110, 4. —Called also **Tergestum,** Mel. 2, 3, 13. —Hence, **Tergestīnus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Tergeste, Tergestine:* sinus, the mod. *Golfo di Trieste,* Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 127.—*Plur. subst.:* **Tergestīni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Tergeste, the Tergestines,* Hirt. B. G. 8, 24.

* **tergilla,** ae, *f. dim.* [tergum], *the skin, sward,* or *rind of pork,* Apic. 4, 3; cf.: tergilla sive tergillum φορίνη, χοίρου δέρμα, Gloss. Philox.

tergīnum, i, *n.* [id.], *a hide, raw-hide,* as a scourge, Lucil. ap. Non. 414, 9: vostrum durius tergum erit quam terginum hoc meum'st, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 19.

tergĭversanter, *adv.,* v. tergiversor *fin.*

tergĭversātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tergiversor], *a declining, refusing; a shift, subterfuge, tergiversation:* quid ergo erat morae et tergiversationis, Cic. Mil. 20, 54: tergiversationem istam probo, id. Att. 10, 7, 1; Auct. B. Afr. 8, 4.—In *plur.,* Front. Aquaed. 5.

tergĭversātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who delays, declines,* or *hangs back, a boggler, laggard* (post-class.), Gell. 11, 7, 9; Arn. 7, 247; cf. Isid. 10, 271.

tergĭversātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *shuffling, evasive* (late Lat.): defensio, Aug. Gest. c. Emer. 11.

tergĭ-versor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [tergum], *to turn one's back;* hence, *to decline, refuse; to boggle, shuffle, seek a shift* or *evasion; to shift, tergiversate* (a favorite word of Cicero; otherwise rare): itaque eam tergiversari non sinent secumque rapient, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81: an cuncter et tergiverser, ut iis me dem, qui, etc., id. Att. 7, 12, 3: quid taces? quid dissimulas? quid tergiversaris? id. Planc. 19, 48: hunc aestuantem et tergiversantem judicio ille persequitur, id. Fl. 20, 47: Fannius invitus et huc atque illuc tergiversans, id. Rosc. Com. 13, 37; id. Att. 16, 5, 3: quid tergiversamur? id. Tusc. 3, 18, 41: in his tribus generibus non incallide tergiversantur, id. Off. 3, 33, 118: non est locus ad tergiversandum, id. Att. 7, 1, 4: consules ipsos tergiversari, Liv. 2, 23, 13: movebant consulem haec, sed tergiversari res cogebat, id. 2, 27, 3: accusatores aut calumniantur aut praevaricantur aut tergiversantur . . . Tergiversari, in universum ab accusatione desistere, Dig. 48, 16, 1.—Hence, **tergĭversanter,** *adv., backwardly, reluctantly:* pugnam inire, Vell. 1, 9, 3.

tergo, ĕre, v. tergeo.

* **tergŏro,** āre, *v. a.* [tergus], *to cover, cover over* with any thing: sues luto se tergorantes, Plin. 8, 52, 78, § 212.

tergum, i (poet. and in post-Aug. prose also **tergus,** ŏris), *n.* (*masc.:* familiarem tergum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 53; cf. Non. 227, 23) [cf. Gr. τράχηλος, neck; perh. root τρέχω, to run], *the back* of men or beasts (syn. dorsum). **I.** Lit. (*a*) Form tergum: dabitur pol supplicium mihi de tergo vestro, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 75: vae illis virgis miseris, quae hodie in tergo morientur meo, id. Capt. 3, 4, 117: manibus ad tergum rejectis, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3: boum terga, id. N. D. 2, 63, 159; cf.: tergo poenas pendere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 6: tergo ac capite puniri, Liv. 3, 55, 14.—Of cranes: eaeque in tergo praevolantium Colla reponunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125.—Of the dolphin, Ov. F. 2, 113.—Of the crocodile: ejus terga cataphracta, Amm. 22, 15, 16.—(*β*) Form tergus: aurea quam molli tergore vexit ovis, Prop. 2, 26 (3, 21), 6: ut equa facilem sui tergoris ascensum praebeat, Col. 6, 37, 10.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The back* or *hinder part, the back, rear.* **1.** Esp. in the phrases terga vertere or dare, *to turn the back;* pregn., *for to take to flight, to flee:* omnes hostes terga verterunt; neque prius fugere destiterunt, quam, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 53; so, terga vertere, id. ib. 3, 19; 3, 21; id. B. C. 3, 63; and even of a single person: terga vertit, Sen. Ep. 22, 7: qui plures simul terga dederant, etc., Liv. 22, 29, 5: terga dare, id. 36, 38, 4: inter duas acies Etrusci, cum in vicem his atque illis terga darent, id. 2, 51, 9; Ov. M. 13, 224: terga fugae praebere, id. ib. 10, 706: terga praestare (fugae), Tac. Agr. 37; Juv. 15, 75.—Trop.: jam felicior aetas Terga dedit, tremuloque gradu venit aegra senectus, Ov. M. 14, 143.—**2.** In gen.: inflexo mox dare terga genu, i. e. *yield to the burden,* Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 6: praebere Phoebo

terga, *to sun itself*, Ov. M. 4, 715: concurrit ex insidiis versisque in Lucretium Etruscis terga caedit, *the rear*, Liv. 2, 11, 9; Flor. 4, 12, 7: terga Parthorum dicam, *the flight*, Ov. A. A. 1, 209: terga collis, Liv. 25, 15, 12; cf.: terga vincentium, Tac. Agr. 37: summi plena jam margine libri Scriptus et in tergo necdum finitus Orestes, *written on the back*, Juv. 1, 6: retro atque a tergo, *behind one*, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49; cf.: a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus tenebitur, id. Phil. 3, 13, 32: ut a tergo Milonem adorirentur, *behind*, id. Mil. 10, 29; 21, 56; id. Verr. 2, 5, 38, § 98: tumultum hostilem a tergo accepit, Sall. J. 58, 4; Caes. B. G. 7, 87; Curt. 3, 1, 19; 3, 8, 27; 8, 5, 1: post tergum hostium legionem ostenderunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: ne nostros post tergum adorirentur, id. B. C. 3, 44: Germani post tergum clamore audito, id. B. G. 4, 15: post tergum hostem relinquere, id. ib. 4, 22: qui jam post terga reliquit Sexaginta annos, *has left behind him, has passed*, Juv. 13, 16: omnia jam diutino bello exhausta post tergum sunt, Curt. 4, 14, 11: omnia, quae post tergum erant, strata, id. 3, 10, 7: tot amnibus montibusque post tergum objectis, id. 4, 13, 7.—**B.** *The back* of any thing spread out horizontally, as land or water, i. e. *the surface* (poet.): proscisso quae suscitat aequore terga, Verg. G. 1, 97: crassa, id. ib. 2, 236: amnis, Ov. P. 1, 2, 82; Claud. B. G. 338; Luc. 5, 564; 9, 341.—**C.** (Pars pro toto.) *The body* of an animal (poet.). (α) Form tergum: (serpens) Squamea convolvens sublato pectore terga, Verg. G. 3, 426; so of a serpent, id. A. 2, 208; Petr. 89; of Cerberus, Verg. A. 6, 422: horrentia centum Terga suum, i. e. *a hundred head of swine*, id. ib. 1, 635: nigrantis terga juvencos, id. ib. 6, 243: perpetui tergo bovis, id. ib. 8, 183.—(β) Form tergus: resecat de tergore (suis) partem, *of a chine of bacon*, Ov. M. 8, 649: diviso tergore (juvenci), Phaedr. 2, 1, 11: squalenti tergore serpens, Sil. 3, 209.—**D.** *The covering of the back, the skin, hide, leather*, etc. (in this signif. tergus freq. occurs; syn.: pellis, corium). (α) Form tergum: taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo, *ox-hide*, Verg. A. 1, 368: ferre novae nares taurorum terga recusant, Ov. A. A. 2, 655.—(β) Form tergus: tergora deripiunt costis et viscera nudant, Verg. A. 1, 211; so Cels. 7, 25, 1; 8, 1 *med.*: durissimum dorso tergus, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 30; cf. id. 9, 35, 53, § 105; Col. 7, 4 *fin.*—**2.** Transf., *a thing made of hide* or *leather*. (α) Form tergum: venti bovis inclusi tergo, i. e. *in a bag made of a bull's hide*, Ov. M. 14, 225; 15, 305: et feriunt molles taurea terga manus, i. e. *tymbals*, id. F. 4, 342; so id. ib. 4, 212: Idae terga, Stat. Th. 8, 221: pulsant terga, id. Achill. 2, 154: rupit Terga novena boum, i. e. *the nine thicknesses of bull's hide*, Ov. M. 12, 97: tergum Sulmonis, Verg. A. 9, 412; 10, 482; 10, 718; hence even: per linea terga (scuti), id. ib. 10, 784 (v. the passage in connection): duroque intendere bracchia tergo, i. e. cestus, id. ib. 5, 403; so id. ib. 5, 419.—(β) Form tergus: gestasset laevâ taurorum tergora septem, *a shield covered with seven layers of hide*, Ov. M. 13, 347: Martis tergus Geticum, Mart. 7, 2, 2.

tergus, ŏris, v. tergum.

Tērīna, ae, *f.*, *a town in the Bruttian territory*, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 72; Liv. 8, 24.—Hence, **Tērīnaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Terina*: sinus, *the Gulf of Santa Eufemia*, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 72: Elysius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115.

ter-jŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [jugum], *thrice bound together, threefold*: milia, *three thousand*, Aus. Ep. 8, 11: caput, App. M. 6, p. 181, 5.

termen, inis, v. terminus *init.*

termentum, i, *n.*: termentum pro eo, quod nunc dicitur detrimentum, utitur Plautus in Bacchidibus (4, 9, 5), Fest. p. 363 Müll.; cf. Plaut. l. l. Ritschl.

1. termĕs, itis, *m.* [tero], *a bough cut off* from the olive-tree, Hor. Epod. 16, 45; of the palm-tree, Gell. 3, 9, 9: inculto termite, Grat. Cyn. 20; cf.: termes ramus desectus ex arbore nec foliis repletus, ac nimis glaber, Fest. p. 367 Müll.

2. termes, v. tarmes.

3. Termes, ĕtis, *f.*, = Τέρμες, *a town in Spain*, now *Lerma*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 27; Flor. 3, 22 *fin.*—Hence, **Termestinus**, a, um, *adj.*, *belonging to Termes*, Tac. A. 4, 45.—*Subst.*: **Termestini**, ōrum, *m. plur.*, *the inhabitants of Termes*, Epit. Liv. 54 Drak.—**II.** *A town in Ionia*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 118.

Termessus, i, *f.*, = Τερμησσός, *a town in Pisidia*, now *Karabunar Kini*, Liv. 38, 15.—Hence, **Termessenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Termessus*, Liv. l. l.

termĭnālis, e, *adj.* [terminus]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to boundaries, boundary-, terminal*: pali, Tert. Jejun. 11 *fin.*: lapides, Amm. 18, 2, 15: arbores, Paul. Sent. 5, 22, 2: plagarum terminalium accolae, Amm. 31, 10, 3.—Hence, **B.** *Subst.*: **Termĭnālia**, ium, *n.*, *the festival of Terminus* (the god of boundaries), held on the 23d of Feb., Varr. L. L. 6, § 13 Müll.; Ov. F. 2, 639 sq.; Cic. Att. 6, 1, 1; id. Phil. 12, 10, 24; Liv. 43, 11, 13; 45, 44, 3; Hor. Epod. 2, 59; Macr. S. 1, 13; Lact. Mort. Persec. 12.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the end, final, concluding*: sententia, *final decision*, Cod. Just. 4, 31, 14: tuba, *announcing the conclusion of the play*, App. M. 10, p. 253, 22: o (littera), i. e. *at the end of the word*, Prisc. p. 1010 P.

termĭnātē, *adv.*, v. termino *fin.*

termĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [termino], *a bounding, fixing of bounds* or *limits*. **I.** Lit., Inscr. Grut. 197, 5; 198, 2.—**II.** Trop., *a fixing, determining* (Ciceronian): quorum (verborum) descriptus ordo alias aliâ terminatione concluditur, *arrangement*, Cic. Or. 59, 200: poëtica et versus inventus est terminatione aurium, *determination, decision*, id. ib. 53, 178: exposita terminatio rerum expetendarum, cur, etc., id. Fin. 5, 10, 27.

termĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who limits, sets bounds*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 11.

‡ **termĭnātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a boundary, limit*, Lex ap. Front. Aquaed. 129.

termĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [terminus], *to set bounds to, mark off by boundaries, to bound, limit* (class.; syn.: finio, definio). **I.** Lit.: terra mare et contra mare terras terminat omnes, Lucr. 1, 1000: fines, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33; cf.: quorum alter fines vestri imperii non terrae sed caeli regionibus terminaret, id. Cat. 3, 11, 26: locus, quem oleae terminabant, id. Caecin. 8, 22: quo (lituo) regiones vineae terminavit, id. N. D. 2, 3, 9: fana, Liv. 5, 50, 2: stomachus palato extremo atque intimo terminatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: pars prior (togae) mediis cruribus optime terminatur, Quint. 11, 3, 139 et saep.: agrum publicum a privato, Liv. 42, 1, 6; Inscr. Orell. 3260.—*Absol.*: (praetores) terminari jussi, quâ ulterior citeriorve provincia servaretur, Liv. 32, 28, 11: famam qui terminet astris, Verg. A. 1, 287.—**II.** Trop., *to limit, set limits to; to circumscribe, fix, define, determine*: isdem finibus gloriam, quibus vitam, Cic. Sen. 23, 82: quibus regionibus vitae spatium circumscriptum est, eisdem omnes cogitationes suas terminare, id. Arch. 11, 29: spem possessionum Janiculo et Alpibus, id. Mil. 27, 74: sonos vocis paucis litterarum notis, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: quod ipsa natura divitias, quibus contenta sit et parabiles et terminatas habet, id. Fin. 1, 13, 46; cf.: victu atque cultu terminatur pecuniae modus, id. Par. 6, 3, 50: modum magnitudinis et diuturnitatis, id. Tusc. 2, 19, 45: qui (Epicurus) bona voluptate terminaverit, mala dolore, id. Off. 3, 33, 117: summam voluptatem omnis privatione doloris, id. Fin. 1, 11, 38: ea (lingua) vocem fingit et terminat, id. N. D. 2, 59, 149: ut subjectos campos terminare oculis haud facile queas, i. e. *reach the limits*, Liv. 32, 4, 4: gloriam tantam futuram, ut terminari nullo tempore oblivione possit, Just. 22, 5, 12: prooemia intra quattuor sensus, Quint. 4, 1, 62.—**B.** Transf., *to set bounds to, to close, finish, end, terminate*: sententiam numerose, Cic. Or. 59, 199: clausulas longa syllaba, id. de Or. 3, 47, 183; cf.: ut pariter extrema terminentur, id. Or. 12, 38: ut, unde est orsa, in eo terminetur oratio, id. Marcell. 11, 33: si, ut Maecenas, etc., dicerentur, genitivo casu non e litterâ sed tis syllabâ terminarentur, Quint. 1, 5, 62: jam imperio annuo terminato, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 4: si negotium terminatum est, Dig. 47, 2, 58: rem judicio, ib. 50, 16, 230: litem, ib. 42, 1, 40.—Hence, *adv.*: **termĭnātē**, *with limits*, Auct. Cas. Lit. Goes. p. 243.

termĭnus, i, *m.* (collat. form **termo**, ōnis, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 363 Müll., or Ann. v. 470 and 471 Vahl.; and **termen**, inis, *n.*, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 21 Müll.; so, IN TERMINA DVO STANT, Inscr. Orell. 3121) [Sanscr. root tar-, overcome; tirain, shore, edge; Gr. τέρμα, goal; τέρμων, border; cf. trans, in-trare], *a boundary-line, boundary, bound, limit* (syn.: finis, limes, meta). **I.** Lit., of local boundaries: contentio de terminis, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132: agrorum, Plin. 18, 2, 2, § 8; Hor. C. 2, 18, 24: templi, Liv. 45, 5, 7: urbis, Tac. A. 12, 23; 12, 24 *fin.*: possessionum, Cic. Mil. 27, 74: vicinitatis, id. Rab. Perd. 3, 8: Alexandria, in terminis Africae et Aegypti condita, Just. 21, 6, 3.—Comically, = membrum virile, Pompon. ap. Non. 146, 24 (Com. Fragm. v. 126 Rib.).—Hence, **B.** Personified: **Terminus**, *the deity presiding over boundaries*, Ov. F. 2, 639 sq.; Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 22; Liv. 1, 55, 3; 5, 54, 7; Hor. C. S. 27; Lact. 1, 20, 38; Fest. p. 368; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 448.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a bound, limit, end, term*: constituendi sunt, qui sint in amicitiâ fines, ut quasi termini diligendi, Cic. Lael. 16, 56; cf.: certos mihi fines terminosque constituam, id. Quint. 10, 35: oratoris facultatem non illius artis terminis, sed ingeni sui finibus describere, id. de Or. 1, 49, 214: contentionum, id. Fam. 6, 22, 2: nullis terminis circumscribere aut definire jus suum, id. de Or. 1, 16, 70: Pompeius, cujus res gestae atque virtutes isdem quibus solis cursus regionibus ac terminis continentur, id. Cat. 4, 10, 21: omnium aetatum certus est terminus, senectutis autem nullus est certus terminus, id. Sen. 20, 72: vitae, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 29: pangere terminos, id. Leg. 1, 21, 56: termini egestatis, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 13: hos terminos dignitati statuo, Plin. Ep. 6, 29, 3.

* **termĭtĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [termes], *of* or *belonging to an olive-branch*: ramus, *an olive-branch*, Grat. Cyn. 446.

termo, ōnis, v. terminus *init.*

ternārius, a, um, *adj.* [terni], *containing* or *consisting of three, ternary*. **I.** *Adj.*: scrobes, i. e. *of three feet*, Col. 11, 2, 28: numerus, Aus. Idyll. 11 praef.—**II.** *Subst.*: **ternārius**, ii, *m.*, for triens, *a third of an* as, Pelag. Vet. 16.

terni, ae, a, *num. distr. adj.* [ter]. **I.** Lit., *three each*: ea partes habet novem discretas, ter ternas, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 12; so, terni ter cyathi, Hor. C. 3, 19, 14: ut in jugera singula ternis medimnis decidere liceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 48, § 114; so id. Balb. 21, 48; Caes. B. G. 3, 15 al.: ternae sunt utriusque partes, Cic. Or. 60, 201: muneraque in naves ternos optare juvencos, Verg. A. 5, 247: ternûm pedum longitudo, Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 103: ternûm digitorum, id. 20, 17, 73, § 190: cubitorum, id. 25, 6, 30, § 66; also, intervallo ternorum pedum, id. 16, 36, 67, § 173: pariunt terna ova, Col. 8, 14, 5.—In *sing.*: terno consurgunt ordine remi, Verg. A. 5, 120: te Gratia terna afflavit, i. e. *the three Graces*, Claud. Laud. Seren. 88.—**II.** Transf., for tres, *three*: quid ternas (litteras)? Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 33: tres equitum numero turmae ternique vagantur Ductores, Verg. A. 5, 560: saecula, Tib. 4, 1, 112: terna guttura monstri, Ov. M. 10, 22: immane est vitium, dare milia terna macello, Hor. S. 2, 4, 76: ter terna, quae sunt novem, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

* **terni-dēni**, ae, a, *num. distr. adj.*, *thirteen each*: ternadena ova subicito aestate totâ, Plin. 18, 26, 62, § 231.

ternio, ōnis, *m.* [terni], *the number three, a ternion*, τριάς, Gell. 1, 20, 6; Mart. Cap. 7, § 775; Isid. Orig. 18, 65.

* **ter-nox**, noctis, *f.*, *a threefold night*: Herculea, *in which Hercules was begotten*, Stat. Th. 12, 301.

ternus, a, um, v. terni.

tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3 (*perf.* terii, acc. to Charis. p. 220 P.; *perf.* sync. tristi, Cat. 66, 30), *v. a.* [root ter; Gr. τείρω, τρύω, τρίβω, to rub; cf. Lat. tribulare, triticum; akin to τέρην, tender, Lat. teres], *to rub, rub to pieces; to bruise, grind, bray, triturate* (syn.: frico, tundo, pinso). **I.** Lit. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** In gen.: num me illuc ducis, ubi lapis lapidem terit? (i. e. *into a mill*), Plaut. As. 1, 1, 16: lacrimulam oculos terendo vix vi exprimere, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 23: teritur lignum ligno ignemque concipit attritu, Plin. 16, 40, 77, § 208: sed nihil hederâ praestantius quae

teritur, lauro quae terat, id ib · aliquid in mortario, id. 34, 10, 22, § 104 · aliquid in farinam, id 34, 18, 50, § 170 · bacam trapetis, Verg G 2, 519: unguibus herbas, Ov M 9, 655 dentes in stipite, id. ib 8, 369 · lumina manu, Cat. 66, 30 sucina trita redolent, Mart. 3, 64, 5 · piper, Petr 74 · Appia trita rotis, Ov P. 2, 7, 44: cibum in ventre, i e *to digest*, Cels. 1 praef *med.* — Poet.: labellum calamo, i e *to rub one's lip* (in playing), Verg E 2, 34: calcemque terit jam calce Diores, *treads upon*, id. A 5, 324 · crystalla labris, Mart 9, 23, 7 — **B.** In partic **1.** *To rub* grain from the ears *by treading, to tread out, thresh:* frumentum, Varr R R 1, 13, 5 · milia frumenti tua triverit area centum, Hor S 1, 1, 45: area dum messes teret, Tib 1, 5, 22: teret area culmos, Verg G. 1, 192; cf: ut patria careo, bis frugibus area trita est, i e *it has twice been harvest time*, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 19.—**2.** *To cleanse* or *beautify by rubbing, to smooth, furbish, burnish, polish, sharpen* (syn.: polio, acuo): oculos, Plaut Poen 1, 2, 103 crura mordaci pumice, Ov. A. A 1, 506: hinc radios trivere rotis, *smoothed, turned*, Verg G 2, 444: vitrum torno, Plin 36, 26, 66, § 193: catillum manibus, Hor S 1, 3, 90: tritus cimice lectus, Mart 11, 33, 1 —**3.** *To lessen by rubbing, to rub away; to wear away by use, wear out:* (navem) ligneam, saepe tritam, Plaut Men. 2, 3, 52: hoc (tempus) rigidas silices, hoc adamanta terit. Ov. Tr 4, 6, 14: ferrum, *to dull*, id M. 12, 167: mucronem rubigine silicem liquore, Prop 2, 25 (3, 20), 15: trita labore colla, Ov. M 15, 124: trita subucula, Hor Ep 1, 1, 96: trita vestis, id. ib 1, 19, 38: librum, i e *to read often*, Mart. 8, 3, 4; 11, 3, 4; cf: quid haberet, Quod legeret tereretque viritim publicus usus? Hor. Ep 2, 1, 92 pocula labris patrum trita, Mart 11, 12, 3: ut illum di terant, qui primum olitor caepam protulit, *crush, annihilate*, Naev. ap Prisc p 681 P —**4.** Of persons, *pass*, *to be employed in, occupied with* · nos qui in foro verisque litibus terimur, Plin Ep. 2, 3, 5 · litibus, id ib 10, 12, 3.—**5.** *To tread often, to visit, frequent* a way or place (cf · calco, calcito): angustum formica terens iter, Verg G 1, 380 iter propositum, Prop 2, 30 (3, 28), 14: Appiam mannis, Hor. Epod. 4, 14: viam, Ov. A. A. 1, 52; Lucr 1, 927. via trita pede, Tib 4, 13, 10 ambulator porticum terit, Mart 2, 11, 2: limina, id. 10, 10, 2 mea nocturnis trita fenestra dolis, Prop 4 (5), 7, 16: nec jam clarissimorum virorum receptacula habitatore servo teruntur, Plin Pan 50, 3 · flavaeque terens querceta Maricae Liris, Claud. Cons Prob et Olybr. 259. —**6.** In mal part: Bojus est, Bojam terit, Plaut Capt. 4, 2, 108; so Prop 3, 11 (4, 10), 30; Petr 87 — **II.** Trop (freq in good prose). **A.** *To wear away, use up*, i e *to pass, spend* time, usu *to waste, spend in dissipation*, etc (syn: absumo, consumo): teritur dies, Plaut Truc. 5, 20: diem sermone terere segnities merast, id Trin 3, 3, 67. naves diem trivere, Liv 37, 27, 8 · tempus in convivio luxuque, id 1, 57, 9: tempus ibi in secreto, id. 26, 19, 5 · omnem aetatem in his discendis rebus, Cic de Or. 3, 31, 123: teretur interea tempus, id. Phil 5, 11, 30 jam alteram aetatem bellis civilibus, Hor Epod. 16, 1: omne aevum ferro, Verg A 9, 609: spe otia, id ib 4, 271: otium conviviis comissationibusque inter se, Liv 1, 57, 5 — **B.** *To expend, employ* (late Lat): qui operam teri frustra, Amm 27, 12, 12. — **C.** *To exert greatly, exhaust:* ne in opere longinquo sese tererent, Liv. 6, 8, 10 ut in armis terant plebem, id. 6, 27, 7.—**D.** Of language, *to wear out by use*, i e *to render common, commonplace*, or *trite* (in verb *finit* very rare, but freq as a *P. a.*) · jam hoc verbum satis hesterno sermone trivimus, Cic Ac 2, 6, 18 · quae (nomina) nunc consuetudo diurna trivit, id. Fin 3, 4, 15 —* **E.** *To tread under foot*, i e to *injure, violate* a thing: jurata deorum majestas teritur, Claud. in Rufin 1, 228 — Hence, *P a.:* **trītus**, a, um **A.** Prop of a road or way, *oft trodden, beaten, frequented, common:* iter, Cic. Phil 1, 3, 7 · via, id. Brut. 81, 281 · quadrijugi spatium, Ov M 2, 167 — *Sup.* tritissima quaeque via, Sen Vit. Beat 1, 2 — **B.** Fig **1.** *Practised, expert* · tritas aures habere, Cic Fam 9, 16, 4; so id Brut. 32, 124 — *Comp:* tritiores manūs ad aedificandum perficere, Vitr 2, 1, 6 — **2.** Of language, *used often* or *much, familiar, common, commonplace, trite.* quid in Graeco sermone tam tritum atque celebratum est, quam, etc., Cic. Fl 27, 65 nomen minus tritum sermone nostro, id. Rep 2, 29, 52 ex quo illud: summum jus summa injuriā factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium, id Off 1, 10, 33 — *Comp* · faciamus tractando usitatius hoc verbum ac tritius, Cic. Ac 1, 7, 27. compedes, quas induere aureas mos tritior vetat, Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 152

Terpsĭchŏrē, ēs, *f*, =Τερψιχόρη, *the Muse of dancing*, Aus Idyll 20, 5, hence, in gen, for *Muse, poetry*. Terpsichoren odit, Juv. 7, 35; Sid. Ep 8, 16

terra (archaic **tera**, Varr L. L 5, 4, 21), ae (*gen* terras, Naev ap Prisc p. 679 P.: terraī, Enn ap Charis p 7 ib (Ann v. 479 Vahl); Lucr. 1, 212; 1, 251; 2, 1063; 3, 989 et saep), *f.* [perh. Sanscr root tarsh, to be dry, thirsty, Lat torreo, torris; Germ. Durst; Engl. thirst; prop the dry land], *the earth*, opp to the heavens, the sea, the air, etc.; *land, ground, soil* (cf: tellus, solum) **I.** In gen: principio terra universa cernatur, locata in mediā sede mundi, solida et globosa et undique ipsa in sese nutibus suis conglobata, etc, Cic N D 2, 39, 98: terra in medio mundo sita, id Tusc 1, 17, 40 · hunc statum esse hujus totius mundi atque naturae, rotundum ut caelum, terra ut media sit, eaque suā vi nutuque teneatur, id. de Or 3, 45, 178 · umbra terrae, id Rep 1, 14, 22: terrae motus, *earthquakes*, id Div. 1, 18, 35; 1, 35, 78; cf Sen. Q N. 6, 1, 1 sqq; Curt 4, 4 *fin;* Plin 2, 79, 81, § 191 sq: res invectae ex terrā, Cic Rep 2, 5, 10: terra continens adventus hostium denuntiat, id ib 2, 3, 6. Massilia fere ex tribus oppidi partibus mari alluitur: reliqua quarta est, quae aditum habeat a terrā, Caes. B C 2, 1: cui parti (insulae) nulla est objecta terra, id. B. G. 5, 13: iter terrā petere, Cic Planc 40, 96; cf.: ipse terra eodem pergit, Liv. 31, 16, 3: esse in terrā atque in tuto loco, *on solid ground*, Plaut Merc. 1, 2, 87: ex magnā jactatione terram videns, Cic Mur 2, 4 terrā marique, *by land and by water* (very freq), id. Att 9, 1, 3; id. Imp Pomp 19, 56, Vatin ap Cic. Fam 5, 9, 2; Sall C 13, 3; cf Cic Ac 2, 38, 120: insidiae terrā marique factae, id Verr. 1, 2, 3; the form et terra et mari is also class., id ib 2, 2, 39, § 96 (B and K bracket the first et); 2, 5, 50, § 131; id Mur 15, 33; Liv. 37, 29, 5; Nep Hann 10, 2; id. Ham 1, 2; id Alcib 1, 2; Sen Ep 60, 2; 101, 4; for which also: bellum terrā et mari comparat, id Att 10, 4, 3: terrā ac mari, id. Verr 2, 2, 2, § 4: marique terrāque usque quāque quaeritat, Plaut Poen. prol 105: aut terrā aut mari, id Ps. 1, 3, 83: mari atque terrā, Sall C. 53, 2: mari ac terrā, Flor. 2, 8, 11: mari terrāque, Liv. 37, 11, 9; 37, 52, 3: natura sic ab his investigata est, ut nulla pars caelo, mari, terrā (ut poetice loquar) praetermissa sit, Cic Fin 5, 4, 9: eorum, quae gignuntur e terrā, stirpes et stabilitatem dant iis, quae sustinent, et ex terrā sucum trahunt, etc, id N. D 2, 47, 120: num qui nummi excide runt, ere, tibi, quod sic terram Obtuere? Plaut Bacch 4, 4, 17: tollere saxa de terrā, Cic Caecin 21, 60: tam crebri ad terram accidebant, quam pira, Plaut Poen 2, 38; so, ad terram, id Capt. 4, 2, 17; id Pers 2, 4, 22; id. Rud 4, 3, 71: aliquem in terram statuere, Ter Ad 3, 2, 18: ne quid in terram defluat, Cic Lael 16, 58 · penitus terrae defigitur arbos, Verg G 2, 290; so terrae (*dat*), id ib 2, 318; id A 11, 87; Ov. M 2, 347; Liv 5, 51, 3; Plin 14, 21, 27, § 133 al · sub terris si jura deum, *in the infernal regions*, Prop 3, 5 (4, 4), 39; cf: mei sub terras ibit imago, Verg A 4, 654: genera terrae, *kinds of earth*, Plin 35, 16, 53, § 191: Samia terra, *Samian pottery clay*, id. 28, 12, 53, § 194: terrae filius, *son of earth*, i e *human being*, Cic. Att 1, 13, 4: terrā orti, *natives of the soil, aborigines, autochthones*, Quint. 3, 7, 26: cum aquam terramque ab Lacedaemoniis petierunt, *water and earth* (as a token of subjection), Liv 35, 17, 7: terram edere, Cels. 2, 7, 7 — **B.** Personified, Terra, *the Earth*, as a goddess; usu called Tellus, Magna Mater, Ceres, Cybele, etc: jam si est Ceres a gerendo, Terra ipsa dea est et ita habetur quae est enim alia Tellus? Cic N D 3, 20, 52, cf Varr R R 1, 1, 5; Ov F. 6, 299; 6, 460, Hyg Fab 55; 140; 152; Naev 2, 16; Suet Tib 75 — **II.** In partic, *a land, country, region, territory* (cf: regio, plaga, tractus): Laurentis terra, Enn ap Prisc p 762 P. (Ann. v. 35 Vahl) · terra erilis patria, Plaut Stich 5, 2, 2, cf: in nostrā terrā in Apuliā, id. Cas. prol 72: tua, id Men. 2, 1, 4: mea, Ov. Tr 1, 1, 128: in hac terrā, Cic. Lael 4, 13. in eā terrā (sc. Sicilia), id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 106: terra Gallia, Caes. B G. 1, 30: terra Italia, Liv. 25 7, 4 Drak. *N. cr;* 29, 10, 5; 30, 32, 6; 38, 47 6; 39, 17, 2; 42, 29, 1: Africa, id. 29, 23, 10 Hispania, id. 38, 58, 5 · Pharsalia, id. 33, 6, 11. —In *plur:* in quascumque terras, Cic. Rep 2, 4, 9 · eae terrae, id Verr 2, 3, 18, § 47: qui terras incolunt eas, in quibus, etc., id N D. 2, 16, 42 · abire in aliquas terras, id Cat 1, 8, 20: (Cimbri) alias terras petierunt, Caes. B G. 7, 77 et saep — Esp, terrae, *the earth, the world:* pecunia tanta, quanta est in terris, *in the whole earth, in the world*, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 62: quid erat in terris, ubi, etc., id. Phil 2, 19, 48; 2, 20, 50; 2, 23, 57; id. Cael. 5, 12:ruberes Viveret in terris te si quis avarior, Hor. Ep 2, 2, 157; Sen Prov. 2, 9; so, aureus hanc vitam in terris Saturnus agebat, Verg G. 2, 538: terrarum cura, id. ib 1, 26 — Ante class., also in terrā, *in the world:* quibus nunc in terrā melius est? Plaut. Poen 5, 4, 100: scelestiorem in terrā nullam esse alteram, id Cist 4, 1, 8; id. Mil 1, 1, 52; 2, 3, 42, id Bacch 5, 2, 51; id Aul 5, 9, 12; id. Curc 1, 2, 51 —Hence also the phrase orbis terrarum, *the world, the whole world, all nations:* quae orbem terrarum implevere famā, Plin 36, 36, 13, § 76: Graecia in toto orbe terrarum potentissima, id 18, 7, 12, § 65. cujus tres testes essent totum orbem terrarum nostro imperio teneri, Cic Balb 6, 16; but freq also orbis terrarum, *the world*, i e *the empire of Rome:* orbis terrarum gentiumque omnium, id. Agr 2, 13, 33; cf id. Rosc Am 36, 103; while orbis terrae, *the globe, the earth, the world*, id Phil 13, 15, 30; id Fam 5, 7, 3; id. Fl 41, 103; id Agr 1, 1, 2; but also with ref. to the Roman dominion, id de Or 3, 32, 131; id Sull. 11, 33; id Dom 42, 110; id. Phil 8, 3, 10; id Off. 2, 8, 27, id Cat 1, 1, 3; cf of the Senate: publicum orbis terrae consilium, id. Fam 3, 8, 4; id Cat 1, 4, 9; id Phil 3, 14, 34; 4, 6, 14; 7, 7, 19; v. orbis · quoquo hinc asportabitur terrarum, certum est persequi, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 18. ubi terrarum esses, ne suspicabar quidem, *in what country*, or *where in the world*, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 4; so, ubi terrarum, id Rab Post. 13, 37. ubicumque terrarum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 143; id Phil 2, 44, 113.

Terrăcīna, Terrăcīnensis, v. Tarracina

* **terrālis herba**, *a plant also called* sisymbrium, *water cresses*, App Herb 105

terrēnus, a, um, *adj* [terra]. **I.** *Consisting of earth, earthy, earthen* (class) **A.** *Adj* · tumulus, Caes B G 1, 43; agger, Verg A. 11, 850; Suet Calig 19: colles, Liv. 38, 20, 1: campus, id 33, 17, 8: fornax, Ov M. 7, 107 · via, Dig 43, 11, 1: vasa, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 160 et saep —Hence, **B.** *Subst:* **terrēnum**, i, *n*, *land, ground*, Liv. 23, 19, 14; Col 2, 2, 1; 3, 11, 8; Plin 9, 51, 74, § 164. —**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the globe* or *to the earth, earthly, terrestrial, terrene* (class): terrena concretaque corpora, Cic Tusc 1, 20, 47: corpora nostra terreno principiorum genere confecta, id ib 1, 18, 42 · terrena et umida, id ib 1, 17, 40; cf: marini terrenique umores, id N. D 2, 16, 43: bestiarum terrenae sunt aliae, partim aquatiles, *that live on land, land animals*, id ib 1, 37, 103: de perturbationibus caelestibus et maritimis et terrenis non possumus dicere, id ib 3, 7, 16 — *Absol:* ut aqua piscibus, ut sicca terrenis convenit, Quint. 12, 11, 13: iter, *a land journey*, Plin 3, 8, 14, § 87; 6, 17, 19, § 52 — Poet. eques Bellerophon, *earthly, mortal*, Hor C 4, 11, 27: numina, *that dwell in the earth, earthly, terrene*, Ov. M 7, 248 — Hence, *earthly* (eccl Lat.; opp caelestis): honores terrenos promittit, ut caelestes adimat, Cypr de Zelo et Liv. 2: terrena ac fragilia haec bona, Lact. 5, 22, 14 — **B.** *Plur. subst:* **terrēna**, ōrum, *n.* (α) *Earthly things, perishable things*, Lact 2, 3, 6; 2, 2, 17, cf Gell. 14, 1, 3 — (β) *Land animals*, Quint. 12, 11, 13

terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v a* [Sanscr root tras, trasāmi, tremble; Gr τρέω], *to fright-*

en, affright, put in fear or *dread, to alarm, terrify.* **I.** Lit. (class. and very freq.): nec me ista terrent, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 4: adversarios, id. de Or. 1, 20, 90: qui urbem totam . . . caede incendiisque terreret, id. Har. Resp. 4, 6: eum hominem istis mortis aut exsilii minis, id. Par. 2, 17: suae malae cogitationes terrent, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 67: maris subita tempestas terret navigantes, id. Tusc. 3, 22, 52: milites . . . alii se abdere, pars territos confirmare, Sall. J. 38, 5: multum ad terrendos nostros valuit clamor, Caes. B. G. 7, 84: mortis metu territi, Curt. 6, 7, 10; 9, 4, 16: aliquem proscriptionis denuntiatione, Cic. Planc. 35, 87: metu poenâque, id. Rep. 5, 4, 6: ut in scenâ videtis homines consceleratos impulsu deorum terreri Furiarum taedis ardentibus, id. Pis. 20, 46: terrere metu, Liv. 36, 6, 10: territus hoste novo, Ov. M. 3, 115. — With *ne* and *subj.*: Samnites maxime territi, ne ab altero exercitu integro intactoque fessi opprimerentur, Liv. 10, 14, 20: terruit urbem, Terruit gentes, grave ne rediret Saeculum Pyrrhae, Hor. C. 1, 2, 4 sq.—With *gen.*: territus animi, Sall. H. Fragm. 4, 50 Dietsch; Liv. 7, 34, 4.—*Absol.*: ut ultro territuri succlamationibus, concurrunt, Liv. 28, 26, 12.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To drive away by terror, to frighten* or *scare away* (poet.): profugam per totum terruit orbem, Ov. M. 1, 727: fures vel falce vel inguine, id. ib. 14, 640; cf.: has (Nymphas) pastor fugatas terruit, id. ib. 14, 518: volucres (harundo), Hor. S. 1, 8, 7: saepe etiam audacem fugat hoc terretque poëtam, id. Ep. 2, 1, 182: terret ambustus Phaethon avaras Spes, id. C. 4, 11, 25.—**B.** *To deter by terror, to scare, frighten* from any action: aliquem metu gravioris servitii a repetendâ libertate, Sall. H. 1, 41, 6 Dietsch: ut, si nostros loco depulsos vidisset, quo minus libere hostes insequerentur, terreret, Caes. B. G. 7, 49. — With *ne*, Tac. H. 2, 63; 3, 42: memoria pessimi proximo bello exempli terrebat, ne rem committerent eo, Liv. 2, 45, 1: praesentiâ tuâ, ne auderent transitum, terruisti, Auct. Pan. ap. Constant. 22: non territus ire, Manil. 5, 576: inimicos loqui terrent amplitudine potestatis, Amm. 27, 7, 9.

terrestris, e (*nom. masc.* terrester, Flor. 2, 2, 4; v. infra), *adj.* [terra], *of* or *belonging to the earth* or *to the land, earth-, land-, terrestrial:* erant animantium genera quattuor, quorum unum divinum atque caeleste, alterum pennigerum et aërium, tertium aquatile, terrestre quartum, Cic. Univ. 10: pecudes, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 46: admiratio rerum caelestium atque terrestrium, Cic. N. D. 2, 30, 75: in Capitolio, hoc est in terrestri domicilio Jovis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 58, § 129: terrestris coepulonus, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 20: archipirata, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 70; cf.: populus vere terrester, Flor. 2, 2, 4 Duk.: exercitus, *land-forces*, Nep. Them. 2, 5: proelia, *battles by land*, id. Alcib. 5, 5: iter, *land-journey*, Plin. 5, 6, 6, § 39; Auct. B. Alex. 25, 1; 32, 1: coturnices, parva avis et terrestris potius quam sublimis, *remaining on the ground*, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 64: *He.* Terrestris cena est. *Er.* Sus terrestris bestia'st, *a supper from the ground*, i. e. *consisting of vegetables, poor*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 86. — Hence, *subst.*: **terrestria**, ium, *n.* (sc. animalia), *land-animals:* in terrestribus serpentes, Plin. 10, 62, 82, § 169 sq.

terrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of earth, earthen:* terrea progenies duris caput extulit arvis, Verg. G. 2, 341 (al. ferrea, Rib.): fossa et terreus agger, *a dam* or *dike of earth*, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2: murus, id. L. L. 5, § 48 Müll.

terrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [terreo], *frightful, dreadful, terrible* (class.; syn.: dirus, horribilis, torvus). **I.** Lit.: quam terribilis aspectu! Cic. Sest. 8, 19; cf.: jam ipsi urbi terribilis erat, Liv. 44, 10, 6: furiis accensus et irâ terribilis, Verg. A. 12, 947: terribilis cunctis et invisus, Suet. Dom. 12: noverca, Ov. M. 1, 147: fera, id. H. 9, 34: tyrannus affatu, Stat. S. 3, 3, 73: visu formae, Verg. A. 6, 277: vultus, Ov. M. 1, 265: squalor Charontis, Verg. A. 6, 299; cf.: incultu, tenebris, odore foeda atque terribilis ejus (carceris) facies est, Sall. C. 55, 4: at tuba terribili sonitu taratantara dixit, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 842 P. (Ann. v. 452 Vahl.): sonitus, Lucr. 6, 155: tumultus, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 153 Müll. (Ann. v. 311 Vahl.): caligo, Lucr. 6, 852: mors, Cic. Par. 2, 18: horror, Quint. 11, 3, 160: exspectatio adventûs Jubae, Suet. Caes. 66. — *Comp.*: cujus (viri) virtute terribilior erat populus Romanus exteris gentibus, Cic. Phil. 2, 26, 65: cum alia aliis terribiliora afferentur, Liv. 4, 26, 7: majora ac terribiliora afferre, id. 25, 29, 3.—**II.** Transf., *demanding reverence, venerable* (late Lat.): scripturae, Cod. Just. 3, 1, 13.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.—*Adv.*: **terrĭbĭlĭter**, *fearfully, dreadfully, terribly* (late Lat.): sonus caeli terribiliter concrepantis, Arn. 2, 57: admonere, Aug. Conf. 12, 25; Vulg. Psa. 138, 14.—*Comp.* and *sup.* seem not to occur.

terrĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [terribilis], *the quality of inspiring terror, horrible aspect*, Jornand. Get. 24.

terrĭbĭlĭter, *adv.*; v. terribilis *fin.*

terrĭcŏla, ae, *comm.* [terra-colo], *a dweller upon earth, a terrestrial* (ante- and post-class.): terricolae Lamiae, Lucil. ap. Lact. 1, 22: inter terricolas caelicolasque, App. de Deo Socr. 45, 21.

terrĭcrĕpus, a, um, *adj.* [terror-crepo], *frightfully thundering*, Aug. Conf. 8, 2.

terrĭcŭla, ōrum, *n.* (collat. form **terrĭcŭla**, ae, *f.*) [terreo], *means of exciting terror, a fright, scarecrow, bugbear* (very rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.). (*α*) *Neutr.*: proinde ista haec tua aufer terricula, Att. ap. Non. 227, 31 (Trag. Fragm. v. 324, 623): nullis minis, nullis terriculis se motos, Liv. 34, 11, 7: sine tribuniciae potestatis terriculis, id. 5, 9, 7.—(*β*) *Fem.* (ante- and post-class.): pertimuistis cassam terriculam adversari, Afran. ap. Non. 352, 26 (Com. Fragm. v. 270 Rib.): terriculas tyrannicae potestatis profligare, Lact. Mort. Persec. 16 *med.*: omnes terriculae suppliciorum, Min. Fel. Oct. 37.

terrĭcŭlāmenta, ōrum, *n.* [terricula], *things that excite terror, frights, terrors* (post-class.): sepulchrorum, App. Mag. 315, 27: prodigiorum, Sid. Ep. 7, 1.—*Sing.*: inane terriculamentum bonis hominibus, App. de Deo Socr. p. 50, 16.

terrĭfăgus, a, um, *adj.* [terra, φάγω], *eating dust* (eccl. Lat.): serpens, Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 6, 28.

* **terrĭfĭcātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [terrifico], *a frightening, terrifying, terror:* imaginum, Non. 135, 15.

terrĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [terrificus], *to make afraid, to frighten, alarm, terrify* (poet. and very rare), Lucr. 1, 134: caecique in nubibus ignes Terrificant animos, Verg. A. 4, 210: viros, Stat. Th. 7, 678.

terrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [terreo-facio], *that causes terror, frightful, terrific* (poet.): (Curetes) cristae, Lucr. 2, 632; 5, 1314: caesaries capitis, Ov. M. 1, 179: vates, Verg. A. 5, 524: sacrum, Val. Fl. 1, 785: vaticinationes, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 19.

terrĭgĕna, ae, *comm.* (*neutr. plur. adj.*: terrigena animalia, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12) [terra-gigno], *born of* or *from the earth, earth-born;* a poet. epithet of the first men, Lucr. 5, 1411; 5, 1427; Amm. 19, 8, 11.—Of the men who sprang up from the dragon's teeth which had been sown, Ov. M. 3, 118; 7, 141; id. H. 6, 35; 12, 99; Val. Fl. 7, 505.—Of Typhoeus, Ov. M. 5, 325.—Of the giants, Val. Fl. 2, 18; Sil. 9, 306.—Of the serpent, Sil. 6, 254; Stat. Th. 5, 506.—Of the snail, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133.—Of men in general, Vulg. Psa. 48, 3.

terrĭgĕnus, a, um, v. terrigena *init.*

* **terrĭlŏquus**, a, um, *adj.* [terreo-loquor], *fear-speaking, fear-inspiring:* dicta vatum, Lucr. 1, 103.

terrĭpăvĭum, ii, v. tripudium.

terrĭpŭdĭum, ii, v. tripudium.

* **terrĭsŏnus**, a, um, *adj.* [terreo-sono], *sounding terribly:* stridor venientis Alani, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 109.

* **terrĭtĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [terreo], *a frightening, alarming, terrifying:* levis, Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 41.

terrĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to put in terror, to frighten, affright, alarm, terrify* (class., but perh. not in Cic.): aliquem verbis, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 80: aliquem morte, id. Bacch. 4, 8, 44: pavor territat mentem animi, id. Ep. 1, 1, 4: aliquem territare metu, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: aliquem supplicio, id. ib. 7, 63: audacter territas, humiliter placas, *Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28: alias (civitates) territando . . . alias cohortando, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: magnas territat urbes, Verg. A. 4, 187; cf. Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 5; id. Curc. 4, 4, 12; 5, 3, 35; Ter. And. 4, 4, 22; Caes. B. G. 5, 57; Liv. 8, 28, 3; Stat. Th. 3, 322.

* **terrĭtōrĭālis**, e, *adj.* [territorium], *of* or *belonging to territory, territorial:* termini, Front. Limit. p. 47 Goes.

terrĭtōrĭum, ii, *n.* [terra], *the land round a town, a domain, district, territory:* colonis locus communis, qui prope oppidum relinquitur, territorium, Varr. L. L. 5, § 21 Müll.; cf.: territorium est universitas agrorum intra fines cujusque civitatis, Dig. 50, 16, 239 *fin.*: florentis coloniae territorium, Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102; so, Neapolitanum, Pall. Mart. 10, 16: extra territorium abire, Plin. 29, 6, 34, § 106: territoria earum (civitatum) habitare, Amm. 16, 2, 12.

terrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of terreo.

terror, ōris, *m.* [terreo], *great fear, affright, dread, alarm, terror* (syn.: pavor, trepidatio, metus). **I.** Lit.: definiunt terrorem metum concutientem: ex quo fit, ut pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor et tremor et dentium crepitus consequatur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: eadem nos formido timidas terrore impulit, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 27; cf.: terrorem alicui inicere, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: ferae, injecto terrore mortis horrescunt, id. Fin. 5, 11, 31: aliquem terrore periculoque mortis repellere, id. Caecin. 12, 33: si Antonio patuisset Gallia . . . quantus rei publicae terror impenderet, id. Phil. 5, 13, 37: alicui terrorem inferre, id. Fam. 15, 15, 2; id. Mil. 26, 71; Caes. B. G. 7, 8: reddit inlatum antea terrorem, Liv. 3, 60, 5: teneri terrore, Cic. Rep. 3, 29, 41: esse terrori alicui, Caes. B. G. 7, 66: qui modo terrori fuerant, Liv. 34, 28, 5: tantus terror incidit exercitui, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 13: tantus repente terror invasit, ut, etc., id. ib. 1, 14: Romanos auxiliares tyranni in terrorem ac tumultum conjecerunt, Liv. 34, 28, 3: sic terrore oblato a ducibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: tantum Romae terrorem fecere, ut, etc., Liv. 10, 2, 8: tantumque terrorem incussere patribus, ut, etc., id. 3, 4, 9: si tantus habet mentes et pectora terror, Verg. A. 11, 357: volgi pectora terror habet, Ov. F. 3, 288: terrore pavens, id. ib. 4, 271: in oppido festinatio et ingens terror erat, ne, etc., Sall. H. 3, 27 Dietsch: ingentem Galli terrorem memoriâ pristinae cladis attulerant, Liv. 6, 42, 7: terror nominis Alexandri invaserat orbem, Just. 12, 13, 2: arcanus terror, *secret dread, secret awe*, Tac. G. 40 *fin.*: exsurgite, inquit, qui terrore meo occidistis prae metu, *from dread of me*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 14; cf.: de terrore suo, Auct. B. Afr. 32, 1: saepe totius anni fructus uno rumore periculi atque uno belli terrore amittitur, *dread* or *apprehension of war*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 15: nullum terrorem externum esse, i. e. *dread of foreign enemies*, Liv. 3, 10, 14; cf.: peregrinus terror, id. 3, 16, 4: terror servilis, ne suus cuique domi hostis esset, *dread of the slaves*, id. 3, 16, 3: in omnem terrorem vultum componens, *into frightful expressions*, Suet. Calig. 50: (Periclis) vis dicendi terrorque, *terrible power*, δεινότης, Cic. Brut. 11, 44.—*Plur.*: feri lugubresque terrores, Amm. 16, 12, 61. —**II.** Transf., concr., *an object of fear* or *dread, a terror* (usu. in *plur.*): duobus hujus urbis terroribus depulsis, Cic. Rep. 1, 47, 71; cf.: terrores reipublicae (sc. Carthago ac Numantia), Vell. 2, 4, 5: terrores Romani nominis, Treb. Poll. Claud. 11, 4; Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 15: non mediocres terrores jacit atque denuntiat, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 3; cf.: Battonius miros terrores ad me attulit Caesarianos, id. ib. 6, 8, 2.—*Sing.*: Xerxes, terror ante gentium, Just. 3, 1, 1: Dionysius gentium quondam terror, Amm. 14, 11, 30.

terrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [terra], *full of earth, earthy* (very rare): harena, Vitr. 2, 4: montes, id. 2, 6 *fin.*

terrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small piece of land, a field* (late Lat.): alienae, *other men's fields*, Cod. Just. 10, 15, 1; 11, 24, 6; cf. Prisc. p. 615 P.

terrŭlentē, *adv.*, v. terrulentus.

terrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [terra], *of* or *belonging to the earth, earthly* (late Lat.): quod terrulentum ac sordidum, etc., Prud. στεφ. 2, 196: hic (Cain) terrulentis, ille (Abel) vivis fungitur, i. e. *fruits of the earth*, id. Hamart. 5 praef.—*Adv.*: **terrŭlentē**.

in an earthly manner: quaerere rem spiritalem, Prud. στεφ. 10, 378.

1. tersus, a, um, *Part.* of tergeo.

2. tersus, ūs, *m.* [tergeo], *a wiping off, cleansing* (Appuleian): lintea tersui profer, App. M. 1, p. 113, 2: tersui dentium petere aliquid, i. e. *for tooth-powder,* id. Mag. p. 277, 2.

Tertia, ae, *f.*, v. tertius, a, um, II. B.

* **tertia-dĕcĭmāni,** ōrum, *m.* (sc. milites) [tertius], *soldiers of the thirteenth legion,* Tac. H. 3, 27.

tertiānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the third, tertian.* **I.** *Adj.:* tertianae febres, i. e. *the tertian fever,* Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24.—**II.** *Substt.* **A. tertiāna,** ae, *f.* (sc. febris), *the tertian fever,* Cels. 3, 5; Petr. 17; Plin. 24, 19, 107, § 170: tertianis et quartanis remedium, id. 21, 23, 94, § 166; 22, 25, 72, § 150.—**B. tertiāni,** ōrum, *m.* (sc. milites), *soldiers of the third legion,* Tac. A. 13, 38; id. H. 3, 24.

tertiārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *containing a third part.* **I.** *Adj.:* stannum, *that contains one part of white and two of black lead,* Plin. 34, 17, 48, § 160. — **II.** *Subst.:* **tertiārium,** ii, *n., a third part, a third,* Cato, R. R. 95, 1; Vitr. 4, 7, 5.

* **tertiātio,** ōnis, *f.* [tertiatus], *a doing a thing the third time; concr., that which is produced by a third operation:* miscere tertiationem cum prima pressurā, *the oil produced by the third pressure,* Col. 12, 52, 11.

tertiātō, *adv.*, v. 2. tertio.

‡ **terticeps,** ipis, *adj.* [tertius], *the third:* mons, *the third hill* (of Rome), an old formula in Varr. L. L. 5, § 50 Müll.

1. tertiō, *adv.*, v. tertius *fin.* A.

2. tertio, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [tertius], *to do for the third time* (very rare): jugerum, *to plough for the third time,* Col. 2, 4, 8: campos, id. 2, 4, 4: colles iterandi tertiandique, id. 2, 4, 9: agrum, Pall. Sept. 1, 1: tertiata verba, *thrice repeated,* i. e. *stammered out,* App. M. 5, p. 166 *fin.*—Hence, *for the third time, thrice:* verba tertiato et quartato dicere, Cato ap. Serv. Verg. A. 3, 314.—* **II.** *Part.:* **tertiātus,** a, um, *greater by a third:* castra, *whose length is one third greater than its breadth,* Hyg. Grom. p. 8, 1.

tertiōcērius, ii, *m.* [tertius-cera], *a functionary of the third rank,* Cod. Just. 12, 21, 1; 12, 24, 7.

tertium, *adv.*, v. tertius, B. *fin.*

tertius, a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [ter], *the third.* **I.** *Adj.:* vos duo eritis, atque amica tua erit tecum tertia, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 66: tres video sententias ferri: unam, etc.... alteram, etc.... tertiam ut, etc., Cic. Lael. 16, 56; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26: sic disserunt: si quod sit in obscenitate flagitium, id aut in re esse aut in verbo: nihil esse tertium, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1; cf. id. Phil. 2, 13, 31: annus, id. Rep. 2, 37, 62: tertio illo anno, id. ib. 3, 32, 44: mancipia venibant Saturnalibus tertiis, i. e. *on the third day of the Saturnalia,* id. Att. 5, 20, 5: ab Jove tertius Ajax, *the third in descent, great-grandson of Jupiter,* Ov. M. 13, 28: per tertia numina juro, i. e. *by the infernal gods,* id. Tr. 2, 53: regna, *the infernal regions,* id. F. 4, 584: tertius e nobis, i. e. *one of us three,* id. M. 14, 237: tertios creari (censores), Liv. 6, 27, 5: tertius dies est, *it is two days since,* Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 1: syllaba ab eā tertia, Quint. 1, 5, 30: diebus tertiis, *every three days,* Gell. 9, 4, 7.—**II.** *Substt.* **A. tertiae,** ārum, *f.* (sc. partes). **1.** *A third part:* miscentur argento tertiae aeris Cyprii, Plin. 33, 9, 46, § 131; 34, 5, 11, § 20: cum ad tertias subsederit coctura, Col. 12, 20, 4; 12, 35; Plin. 21, 18, 71, § 119: duae tertiae partes, *two thirds,* Col. 5, 2, 11.—* **2.** *The third part* in a play: Spinther secundarum, tertiarumque Pamphilus, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 54.—**B. Tertius,** ii, *m.*, and **Tertia,** ae, *f.*, *proper names.* The latter in a sarcastic pun: Tertiā deductā (*after a third was deducted,* or *after Tertia was seduced*), Cic. ap. Macr. S. 2, 2; Suet. Caes. 50.—*Adv.* **A. tertiō. 1.** *For the third time:* non hercle veniam tertio, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 24; ille iterum, ille tertio pecuniam dedit, Cic. Deiot. 5, 14: sanguis mittendus est iterum tertioque, Cels. 4, 4 *fin.:* cui ter proditae patriae: semel cum, etc.... iterum cum, etc.... tertio hodie, etc., Liv. 23, 9, 11: tertio consules esse, Plin. Pan. 60, 5; cf. Gell. 10, 1.—* **2.** *In the third place, thirdly:* haec spectans, etc.... simul, ut, etc.... tertio, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 43.—**3.** *Three times* (post-class.): parietes tertio obducere, Pall. 1, 11, 2; Treb. Gall. 17.—**B. tertium,** *for the third time:* nemo est quin saepe jactans Venerium jaciat aliquando, non numquam etiam iterum ac tertium, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 121: veniunt iterum atque tertium, Cato ap. Charis. p. 196 P.: idque iterum tertiumque, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 139: consules creati Q. Fabius Vibulanus tertium et L. Cornelius Maluginensis, Liv. 3, 22, 1; 6, 27, 2; mori consulem tertium oportuit, id. 3, 67, 3; Front. Aquaed. 10; cf. Gell. 10, 1.

tertius-dĕcĭmus (-dĕcŭmus), a, um, *num. ord. adj., the thirteenth:* dies, Cels. 3, 4 *med.:* mense, Col. 6, 36, 2; Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171: tertiadecuma legio, Tac. A. 1, 37.

Tertulliānus, i, *m.* **A.** Q. Septimius Florens, *Tertullian, a learned father of the Church, a native of Carthage, in the first half of the third century of the Christian era,* Lact. 5, 1, 23; 5, 4, 3; Isid. 8, 5, 60.—**B.** *A celebrated jurist under Septimius Severus,* Dig. 29, 2, 30, § 6; 28, 5, 3, § 2.

tertus, a, um, *Part.* of tergeo.

ter-uncius, ii, *m.* (sc. nummus) [uncia]. **I.** Lit., *three twelfths of an* as, *a quarter-*as, Varr. L. L. 5, § 174 Müll.; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 45.—**2.** Transf., *a trifle:* sic in provinciā nos gerimus, ut nullus teruncius insumatur in quemquam, i. q. *not a farthing, not a cent,* Cic. Att. 5, 17, 2; 6, 2, 4; id. Fam. 2, 17, 4; id. Fin. 3, 14, 45: non jam teruncii faciunt, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 17; App. Mag. p. 323, 14.—**II.** Of inheritances, *the fourth part:* Curius fecit palam te (heredem) ex libellā, me ex teruncio, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3.

* **ter-vĕnēfĭcus,** i, *m.*, *thrice poisoner,* i. q. *triple-dyed scoundrel, thorough knave,* as a term of abuse, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 15.

tesca (tesqua), ōrum (the *sing.* v. in foll.), *n.*, *rough* or *wild regions, wastes, deserts:* tesqua sive tescua κατάκρημνοι καὶ ῥάχεις καὶ ἔρημοι τόποι, Gloss. Philox.: deserta et tesca loca, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 11 Müll.; v. Varr. in loc.: loca aspera, saxea tesca tuor, Cic. poët. ap. Fest. pp. 356 and 357 Müll.; so, deserta et inhospita tesca, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 19: nemorosa, Luc. 6, 41: remota, App. Flor. p. 358, 22; cf. id. ib. p. 348, 22. Such places were sacred to the gods: loca quaedam agrestia, quae alicujus dei sunt, dicuntur tesca, Varr. l. l.—*Sing.:* templum tescumque finito in sinistrum, an old religious formula, Varr. l. l.; cf. Fest. l. l.

tessărăcostē, ēs, *f.*, = τεσσαρακοστή, *the fortieth day,* Ambros. in Luc. 3, § 16.

tessella, ae, *f. dim.* [tessera], *a small square piece of stone, a little cube,* for pavements, etc., Sen. Q. N. 6, 31, 2; Juv. 11, 132; Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 144; 17, 16, 26, § 120; Inscr. Orell. 4316.

tessellārius, ii, *m.* [tessella], *one who makes* tessellae, for pavements or for playing, Cod. Th. 13, 4, 2; Inscr. Orell. 4289.

tessellātim, *adv.* [id.], *in a checkered* or *tesselated form* (late Lat.): concidere spathulam porcinam, Apic. 4, 3: incidere pernam, id. 7, 9.

tessellātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of small square stones, checkered, tesselated:* pavimenta, Suet. Caes. 46.

† **tessĕra,** ae, *f.*, = τέσσερες, α (Ion. for τέσσαρες, α, four), *a square, square piece of stone, wood, etc., for various purposes.* **I.** Most freq., *a die* for playing, numbered on all the six sides (while the tali, prop. pastern-bones, were marked only on four sides; v. talus; syn. alea): ludere tesseris, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 21: ut homines ad pilam se aut ad talos aut ad tesseras conferunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58: tesseras jacere, id. Div. 2, 41, 85; id. Sen. 16, 58: in tesserarum prospero jactu, Liv. 4, 17, 3; Mart. 14, 15, 1; 4, 66, 15; 14, 17, 1: mittere, Ov. A. A. 3, 354; id. Tr. 2, 475; Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 13 al.; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 257 sq. (2d ed.).—**II.** In milit. lang., *a square tablet on which the watchword was written, a watchword, parole, countersign:* tessera per castra a Livio consule data erat, ut, etc., Liv. 26, 46, 1; 7, 35, 1; 7, 36, 7; 9, 32, 4; Auct. B. Hisp. 36, 5; Suet. Galb. 6: it bello tessera signum, Verg. A. 7, 637; Sil. 15, 475: Stat. Th. 10, 17: missam ad se tesseram finxit redeundi, *a private token,* Amm. 30, 10, 3.—Hence, **B.** Transf., *the watchword, signal:* militem levi tesserā colligi posse, Amm. 25, 7, 2 al.—**III.** Tessera hospitalis, *a tally, token,* which was divided between two friends, in order that, by means of it, they or their descendants might always recognize each other (the Greek σύμβολα): *Ag.* Ego sum ipsus, quem tu quaeris... *Ha.* Si ita est, tesseram conferre si vis hospitalem, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 87; 5, 1, 25; 5, 2, 92: TESSERAM HOSPITALEM CVM EO FECERVNT, *have entered into a bond of friendship,* Inscr. Orell. 1079; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 133 (2d ed.); hence: hic apud nos jam confregisti tesseram, i. e. *have broken our friendship,* Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 27.—**IV.** *A square tablet* or *block, a checker* for the construction of pavements, ornamenting garments, etc., Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 187 (al. tessella); Pall. 1, 9, 5; Mart. 10, 33; Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 62.—**V.** *A token, ticket, billet* for the distribution of corn or money: frumentariae, Suet. Ner. 11; cf. frumenti, Juv. 7, 174; Mart. 8, 78, 10; and *absol.*, Suet. Aug. 40: nummariae, id. ib. 41.

tessĕrārius, a, um, *adj.* [tessera], *of* or *belonging to* tesserae. **I.** *Adj.:* ars, *the art of dice-playing,* Amm. 14, 6, 14; 28, 4, 21.—**II.** *Subst.:* **tessĕrārius,** ii, *m.* **1.** *A dice-thrower, dice-player,* Amm. 28, 4, 21; Inscr. Grut. 624, 8.—**2.** *He who receives and distributes the watchword from the commander* (v. tessera, II.), Tac. H. 1, 25; Veg. Mil. 2, 7; Inscr. Orell. 3462; 3471; 3480.

tesserŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little* tessera. * **I.** *A square bit of stone* for paving, Lucil. ap. Cic. Or. 44, 149.—* **II.** *A voting-tablet,* = *a ballot,* Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 18.—**III.** *A small tally* or *counter,* Gell. 10, 27, 5.—Esp., *a ticket* for the distribution of corn, Pers. 5, 74.—**IV.** *A die* used in play, Gell. 18, 13, 2.

testa, ae, *f.* [= tosta, from torreo], *a piece of burned clay, a brick, tile,* ὄστρακον. **I.** Lit., Cic. Dom. 23, 61; Cato, R. R. 18, 7; 18, 110; Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 6; Vitr. 2, 8 *fin.;* 7, 1; 7, 4; Aus. Parent. 11, 9.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A piece of baked earthen-ware, an earthen pot, pitcher, jug, urn,* etc. (cf. testu): si Prometheus... a vicinis cum testā ambulans carbunculos corrogaret, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9: testā cum ardente viderent Scintillare oleum, *a lamp,* Verg. G. 1, 391: quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem Testa diu, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 70; cf. Tib. 2, 3, 47: accipiat Manes parvula testa meos, Prop. 2, 13, 32 (3, 5, 16): vinum Graecā quod testā conditum levi, Hor. C. 1, 20, 2; 3, 21, 4: mihi fundat avitum Condita testa merum, Ov. A. A. 2, 696; Mart. 12, 48, 8; 12, 63, 2; 13, 7, 1; Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 114.—Used in applause: audiat ille Testarum crepitus cum verbis, Juv. 11, 170 (cf. F. infra).—**B.** *A broken piece of earthen-ware, pottery, brick, etc.; a sherd, potsherd:* dissipatis imbricum fragminibus ac testis tegularum, Sisenn. ap. Non. 125, 18: testa parem fecit, Ov. M. 8, 662: fulcitur testā mensa, Mart. 2, 43, 10; Plin. 32, 8, 28, § 89; 35, 3, 5, § 16; Tac. H. 5, 6; Prop. 4 (5), 7, 28; Juv. 3, 260.—Hence, **2.** Transf., *a piece of bone,* Cels. 8, 16; so of *fragments of a broken tooth,* id. 6, 9 *med.;* 7, 22.—**C.** Like ὄστρακον, *a sherd, potsherd,* in the ostracism or judicial voting of the Greeks: testarum suffragiis, quod illi ὀστρακισμὸν vocant, Nep. Cim. 3, 1; cf. also testula.—**D.** *The shell* of shell fish or of testaceous animals: genera beluarum ad saxa nativis testis inhaerentium, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: ostreae, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 60: muricum, id. 32, 7, 27, § 84: cochlearum, id. 30, 8, 21, § 66: testudinis, Varr. L. L. 5, § 79 Müll.—Hence, **2.** Transf. **a.** *A shell-fish:* non omne mare generosae fertile testae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 31: marina, id. ib. 2, 8, 53.—**b.** *A shell* or *covering,* in gen.: lubricaque immotas testa premebat aquas, i. e. *an icy shell, covering of ice,* Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 38: lubrica, Poët. ap. Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 62 Burm.—**c.** *The skull:* testa hominis, nudum jam cute calvitium, Aus. Epigr. 72; Prud. στεφ. 10, 761; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1; 2, 1 *fin.* (hence, Ital. *testa* and Fr. *tête*).—**E.** *A brick-colored spot on the face,* Plin. 26, 15, 92, § 163; 48, 12, 50, § 185.—**F.** *A sort of clapping* with the flat of the hands (as if with two tiles), in token of applause, invented by Nero, Suet. Ner. 20.

testābĭlis, e, *adj.* [testor], *that has a right to give testimony*, Gell. 6, 7, 2.

testācĕus (TESTACIVS, Inscr. Orell. 4353), a, um, *adj.* [testa]. **I.** *Consisting of bricks* or *tiles, brick-, tile-:* structura, Vitr. 2, 8 *fin.:* pavimentum, id. 7, 4 *fin.;* Col. 1, 6, 13: opus, Plin. Ep. 10, 37, 2; 10, 39, 4: MONVMENTVM, Inscr. Orell. 4354. — **B.** *Subst.:* **testācĕum**, i, *n., a kind of brick*, Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 176; Pall. Mai, 11, 3.—**II.** *Covered with a shell, testaceous:* omnia, *shell-fish, testacea*, Plin. 32, 5, 20, § 58; cf. operimentum, id. 11, 37, 55, § 153 (Jahn. testeus). — **III.** *Brick-colored:* gemmae, Plin. 37, 7, 31, § 106: pira, id. 15, 15, 16, § 55.

* **testāmen**, inis, *n.* [testor], *evidence, proof, testimony*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 99.

testāmentālis, e, *adj.* [testamentum], *of* or *belonging to a last will* (late Lat.): vox, Jornand. Get. 59.

testāmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to wills, testamentary.* **I.** *Adj.:* (lex) Cornelia, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42, § 108: adoptio, *by will*, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 8: hereditates, Dig. 50, 16, 130.—**II.** *Subst.:* **testāmentārĭus**, ii, *m.* **A.** In gen., *one who draws up a will:* si testamentarius contra voluntatem testatoris condicionem detraxit, Dig. 28, 5, 9, §§ 3 and 6; 29, 6, 1; 36, 1, 3 *fin.*—**B.** In a bad sense, *one who forges a will*, Cic. Sest. 17, 39; id. Off. 3, 18, 73.

testāmentum, i, *n.* [testor], *the publication of a last will* or *testament; a will, testament* (cf. codicilli). **I.** In gen., Gell. 7 (6), 12, 1 sqq.: testamentum est voluntatis nostrae justa sententia de eo, quod quis post mortem suam fieri velit, Dig. 28, 1, 1: testamentum legere ... obsignare ... facere, Cic. Mil. 18, 48; id. Verr. 2, 1, 43, § 111; cf.: testamenti factio, id. Top. 11, 50: testamenti factionem habere, id. Fam. 7, 21: testamentum conscribere, id. Har. Resp. 20, 42: obsignare, id. Clu. 14, 41; Caes. B. G. 1, 39: signare, Quint. 4, 2, 87: mutare, Cic. Clu. 11, 31; Dig. 29, 6, 1: rumpere, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 241; id. Caecin. 25, 72; cf.: testamentorum ruptorum aut ratorum jura, id. de Or. 1, 38, 173: constat agnascendo rumpi testamentum, id. ib. 1, 57, 241; Dig. 28, 2, 22 sqq.: irritum facere, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 109: subicere, ib. ib. 14, 3, 7; id. Par. 6, 2, 46; cf.: testamentorum subjector, id. Cat. 2, 4, 7: supponere, id. Par. 6, 1, 43; cf. id. Leg. 1, 16, 43: testamento cavere aliquid, id. Fin. 2, 31, 102: testamento esse in triente, id. Att. 7, 8, 3: eripis hereditatem, quae venerat testamento, id. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 46: cum ex testamento HS. milies relinquatur, id. Off. 3, 24, 93: testamenta resignare, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9: testamento aliquem adoptare, Nep. Att. 5, 2: testamenta nuncupare, *to announce* or *acknowledge before witnesses*, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 141; Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 5.—Concerning the three different kinds of testaments (calatis comitiis, per aes ad libram, and in procinctu), and the laws relating to wills in gen., v. Lübker, Real-Lex., s.v. Testamentum, and esp. Rein, Privatr. p. 363 sq.—**II.** In eccl. Lat.: Testamentum vetus et novum, *the Old and New Testaments*, cf. Lact. 4, 20, 4; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1: vetus, Vulg. 2 Cor. 3, 14: novum, id. ib. 3, 6.

testātim, *adv.* [testa], *like sherds, in bits* or *fragments* (ante-class.): comminuere, Pompon. ap. Non. 178, 25: caput alicui, Inv. ap. Charis. p. 196 P.

testātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [testor]. **I.** *A bearing witness* (whether orally or in writing), *a giving testimony, attesting, testifying* (not in Cic., but cf. testificatio), Dig. 22, 4, 4; 3, 2, 21; 48, 19, 9; 48, 10, 1; Quint. 5, 7, 32; 5, 13, 49; 12, 3, 5 al.—**II.** *A calling to witness, invoking as witness:* inter foederum ruptorum testationem, i.e. *during an invocation of the gods as witnesses*, Liv. 8, 6, 3 (cf. id. 8, 6, 1).

testātō, *adv.*, v. testor *fin.*

testātor, ōris, *m.* [testor]. **I.** *One who bears witness* or *testifies* to a thing, *a witness* (very rare), Prud. Cath. 12, 85.—**II.** *One who makes a will* or *testament, a testator* (the predom. jurid. signif. of the word, but not in Cic.), Dig. 28, 3, 17; 31, 1, 89; Suet. Ner. 17; Lact. 4, 20 al.

testātrix, icis, *f* [testator, II.], *she that makes a will* or *testament, a testatrix*, Dig. 31, 1, 30; 31, 1, 35; 31, 1, 89 *fin.;* 36, 3, 18, § 1.

testātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of testor.

testĕus, a, um, *adj.* [testa], *of earthen materials, earthy, earthen* (late Lat.): testea terrenaque corpora, Macr. S. 7, 15 *med.:* indumentum animi (corpus), id. Somn. Scip. 1, 11 *fin.:* fragmen, Prud. στεφ. 5, 553: vasa, Vulg. Thren. 4, 2.

‡ **testĭcŭlāri** est jumentis maribus feminas vel mares feminis admovere, licet alii dicant testilari, Fest. p. 366 Müll. [testiculus; v. 2. testis].

testĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [testiculus], *having testicles.* **I.** *Adj.:* equi (opp. spadones), Veg. Vet. 4, 7.—**II.** *Subst.:* **testĭcŭlāta**, ae, *f.* (sc. herba), *a plant, called also* mercurialis *and* orchion, App. Herb. 82.

testĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [2. testis], *a testicle.* **I.** Lit., Auct. Her. 3, 20, 33; Juv. 6, 339; Mart. 3, 24, 5; Cels. 7, 18.—**II.** Transf., as a designation of *manly vigor, manliness:* haec fierent, si testiculi vena ulla paterni Viveret in nobis? Pers. 1, 103.—**III.** *The name of a plant*, App. Herb. 15.

testĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [testificor], *a bearing witness, giving testimony, testifying, testification* (Ciceron.; whereas testatio is found in the jurists and in Quint.; v. testatio, I.). **I.** Lit.: si ejus rei testificatio tolleretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42, § 92; 2, 5, 39, § 102.—In *plur.*, Cic. Mur. 24, 49; id. Brut. 80, 277.—**II.** Transf., *a giving evidence, attestation, proof, evidence:* egit causam tuam ... cum summā testificatione tuorum in se officiorum et amoris erga te sui, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 2: sempiterna repudiatae legationis, id. Phil. 9, 6, 15.

testĭfĭcor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [1. testis-facio]. **I.** *To bear witness, give evidence, attest, testify* (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.; cf. testor). **A.** Lit.: haec cum maximo testificaretur, in vincula conjectus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 7, § 17.—With *obj.-clause:* testificantur illi Quinctium non stitisse, testificor, denuntio, ante praedico, nihil M. Antonium, etc., Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5; so id. Quint. 6, 25; id. de Or. 2, 55, 224; id. Or. 10, 35: licet Te memorem dominae testificere tuae, Ov. A. A. 2, 270.—With *rel.-clause:* testificaris, quid dixerim aliquando aut scripserim, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 33.—*Absol.:* ut statim testificati discederent, Cic. Caecin. 16, 45.—**B.** Transf., *to show, demonstrate, exhibit, publish, bring to light*, etc.: testificabar sententiam meam, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 2: amorem meum, id. Fam. 2, 4, 2: auctam lenitatem suam, Tac. A. 14, 12: edicto non longam sui absentiam fore, id. ib. 15, 36: antiquas opes, Ov. F. 2, 302: hospitis adventum dei, id. ib. 1, 240; cf.: natalem tuum, id. Am. 1, 8, 94.—**II.** *To call to witness* (rare): deos hominesque amicitiamque nostram testificor, me tibi praedixisse, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 16, 1; Cic. Att. 10, 9, A, 1: homines, deam, Ov. H. 20, 160; 21, 134: Stygiae numen aquae, id. F. 5, 250.—Hence,

☞ **testĭfĭcātus**, a, um, in a *pass.* sense: mihi nota fuit et abs te aliquando testificata tua voluntas omittendae provinciae, *made known, averred, exhibited*, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 7: mira sed et scaenā testificata loquar, Ov. F. 4, 326.

testĭmōnĭālis, e, *adj.* [testimonium], *of, belonging to*, or *serving for evidence, testimonial* (late Lat.). **I.** *Adj.:* comparatio, Tert. adv. Psych. 16 *fin.*—**II.** *Subst.:* **testĭmōnĭāles**, ium, *f.* (sc. litterae), *testimonials*, Cod. Th. 7, 20, 12; 7, 21, 4; Veg. Mil. 3, 2.

testĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [testor], *witness, evidence, attestation, testimony* (oral or written): qui falsas lites falsis testimoniis petunt, Plaut. Rud. prol. 13: testimonii dictio, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 63: quorum egregiam fuisse virtutem testimonio Ciceronis cognoverat, Caes. B. G. 5, 52: testimonium in aliquem dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 102: testimonium dicere de conjuratione, id. Sull. 30, 83: testimonium dicere contra deos, id. N. D. 3, 34, 83; cf.: dicere aliquid pro testimonio, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 19; Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 101; 36, 102; id. Verr. 2, 1, 5, § 14: testimonium impertire, id. Fam. 5, 12, 7: Bruttiano justissimum integritatis testimonium redditum, Plin. Ep. 6, 22, 6: licet iis testimonium reddere industriae, Quint. 11, 1, 88: Publio tuo neque operā ... neque testimonio defui, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 2: legite testimonia testium vestrorum, id. Mil. 17, 46: testimonia recitare, Hadrian. in Dig. 22, 5, 3, § 4; so, falsi testes, falsa signa testimoniaque et indicia ex eādem officinā exibant, Liv. 39, 8, 7: vocare aliquem ad testimonium, Varr. R. R. 1, 4 *fin.:* citare ad testimonium, Petr. 2: in testimonium citare, Macr. S. 1, 4: ovis damnata falso testimonio, Phaedr. 1, 17, 6.—**II.** Transf., *that which serves as proof* of any thing, *proof, evidence:* hoc interest inter exemplum et testimonium: exemplo demonstratur, id quod dicimus cujusmodi sit: testimonio, esse illud ita, ut nos dicimus, confirmatur, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 5: testimoniorum quae sunt genera? Divinum et humanum: divinum, ut oracula, ut auspicia, ut vaticinationes et responsa sacerdotum, haruspicum, conjectorum: humanum, quod spectatur ex auctoritate et ex voluntate et ex oratione aut liberā aut expressā: in quo insunt scripta, pacta, promissa, jurata, quaesita, Cic. Part. Or. 2, 6: dare testimonium sui judicii, id. Leg. 3, 1, 1; so, laudum suarum, id. Lael. 26, 98: laboris sui periculique afferre, Caes. B. C. 3, 53: ejus rei testimonium esse, quod, etc., id. B. G. 1, 44; cf.: ejus rei ipsa verba formulae testimonio sunt, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4, 11: cui rei mors indigna Palamedis testimonium dat, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 28: quod testimonio sit, non ex verbis aptum pendere jus, sed, etc., Cic. Caecin. 18, 52: postquam, quae voluerat, dixerat, testimonii loco librum tradidit, Nep. Lys. 4, 3: testimonio sunt clarissimi poëtae, Quint. 1, 10, 10: arca testimonii, Vulg. Exod. 25, 22; 40, 5 et saep.

1. testis, is, *comm.* (*neutr.* form: caelum teste vocat, Alcim. 6, 576), *one who attests* any thing (orally or in writing), *a witness* (cf. superstes): testes vinctos attines, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 63: pluris est oculatus testis unus quam auriti decem, id. ib. 2, 6, 8: deos absentes testes memoras, id. Merc. 3, 4, 42: vosque, dii, testes facio, Liv. 1, 59, 1: deos hominesque eo testes facere, id. 34, 11, 8: deūm, quos testes foederum invocabant consules, id. 8, 6, 1: ut manus ad caelum tendens deos testes ingrati animi Magnetum invocaret, id. 35, 31, 13; 39, 51, 12; 41, 25, 4; Curt. 4, 10, 33: apud me ut apud bonum judicem argumenta plus quam testes valent, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 59: si negem ... quo me teste convinces? id. Phil. 2, 4, 8: satis idonei testes et conscii, id. Font. 7, 16; so, cupidi, conjurati et ab religione remoti, id. ib. 10, 21: religiosus, id. Vatin. 1, 1: incorrupti atque integri, id. Fin. 1, 21, 71: graves, leves, id. Quint. 23, 75: locupletissimi, id. Brut. 93, 322 et saep.: dabo tibi testis nec nimis antiquos nec ullo modo barbaros, id. Rep. 1, 37, 58; so, testes dare in aliquam rem, id. Quint. 23, 75: proferre, id. Balb. 18, 41: adhibere, id. Fin. 2, 21, 67: citare in aliquam rem, id. Verr. 2, 2, 59, § 146: ut iis testibus in summā pecuniae uteretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 105; cf. id. B. G. 1, 14: testibus uti, Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 55; Quint. 5, 7, 9; 9, 2, 98.—With *dependent-clause:* testis faciet ilico, Vendidisse me, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 49: iis utimini testibus appropinquare eorum adventum, Caes. B. G. 7, 77; cf. id. B. C. 3, 90.—*Fem.:* Venus Cyrenensis, testem te testor mihi, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 51: teste deā, Ov. H. 16 (17), 124: nutrix testis fida doloris, Sen. Oct. 76: musa mea, Ov. P. 3, 9, 50: inductā teste in senatu, Haec, inquit, etc., Suet. Claud. 40.—Of things: sidera sunt testes et matutina pruina, Prop. 2, 9, 41: quid debeas, o Roma Neronibus, Testis Metaurum flumen et Hasdrubal Devictus, etc., Hor. C. 4, 4, 38: testis mecum est anulus, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 49.—**II.** Transf., *an eye-witness, spectator*, i. q. arbiter (rare; cf. also conscius): facies bona teste caret, Ov. A. A. 3, 398: puduitque gementem, Illo teste mori, Luc. 9, 887: ac lunā teste moventur, Juv. 6, 311.

2. testis, is, *m., a testicle*, Plaut. Mil. 5, 28; 5, 33: dexter asini testis in vino potus, Plin. 28, 19, 80, § 261: testes pecori ad crura decidui, id. 11, 49, 110, § 263; so in *plur.*, Lucil. ap. Non. 235, 5; Hor. S. 1, 2, 45.—In a pun, with 1. testis: quod amas, amato testibus praesentibus, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 31: magnis testibus ista res agetur, Auct. Priap. 2; cf. integritatis, Phaedr. 3, 11, 5.

* **testĭtrăhus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. testis-traho], *that drags his testicles:* aries, Laber. ap. Tert. Pall. 1 (Com. Rel. xx. Rib.).

testor, ātus, 1, *v. a.* [1. testis]. **I.** *To be a witness, speak as witness, to bear witness, give evidence, depose, testify, attest* any thing. **A.** Lit. (very rare, and not in Cic.; cf. testificor): confiteor: testere licet: signate Quirites, *thou canst attest it*, Ov. P. 4, 15, 11: quasi inclamaret aut testaretur locutus est, Quint. 11, 3, 172.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to make known, show, prove, demonstrate; to give to understand, to declare, aver, assert, bear witness to*, etc. (class. and very freq.): ego quod facio, me pacis, otii, etc. … causâ facere, clamo atque testor, Cic. Mur. 37, 78: auctoritatem hujus indicii monumentis publicis, id. Sull. 14, 41: nunc illa testabor, non me sortilegos … agnoscere, id. Div. 1, 58, 132: testatur isto audiente, se pro communi necessitudine id primum petere, id. Quint. 21, 66: clarissimâ voce se nomen Oppianici … delaturum esse testatur, id. Clu. 8, 23: ea quae accidere testatus antea, Sall. H. 4, 61, 10 Dietsch: testatus, quae praestitisset civibus eorum, etc., Liv. 25, 10, 8: vectigal testandi causâ publicum agrum esse imponere, id. 31, 13, 7: assiduoque suos gemitu testata dolores, Ov. M. 2, 486: quod Cicero pluribus et libris et epistulis testatur, Quint. 12, 2, 6: utraeque (venae et arteriae) vim quandam incredibilem artificiosi operis divinique testantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: sunt Agamemnonias testantia litora curas, Prop. 3, 7 (4, 6), 21: ut pura testantur sidera caelo, Tib. 4, 1, 10: verba nos testantia gratos, Ov. M. 14, 307: carmina raros testantia mores, id. P. 1, 9, 43: campus sepulcris proelia testatur, Hor. C. 2, 1, 31: numerus autem (saepe enim hoc testandum est) est non modo non poëtice junctus, verum etiam, etc., Cic. Or. 68, 227; Quint. prooem. § 26; 11, 1, 5.—**2.** In partic., *to publish one's last will or testament, to make a will, provide by will* for any thing, Cic. Inv. 2, 21, 62: cum ignorans nurum ventrem ferre, immemor in testando nepotis decessisset, Liv. 1, 34, 3: quis dubitaret, quin ea voluntas fuisset testantis, ut is non nato filio heres esset, Quint. 7, 6, 10: si exheredatum a se filium pater testatus fuerit elogio, id. 7, 4, 20: primipilari seni jam testato, id. 6, 3, 92: intestati appellantur, qui cum possent testamentum facere, testati non sunt, Dig. 38, 16, 1; 29, 1, 19 pr.; 49, 14, 45 pr.: nomen testatas intulit in tabulas, i. e. *into his will*, Cat. 68, 122.—**II.** *To call upon* or *invoke* a person or thing *as witness* (likewise class.): Venus Cyrenensis, testem te testor mihi, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 51: vos, di patrii ac penates, testor, me defendere, etc., Cic. Sull. 31, 86: C. Marii et ceterorum virorum mentis testor, me pro illorum famâ propugnandum putare, etc., id. Rab. Perd. 10, 30: omnes deos, with an *obj.-clause*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 2: ego omnes homines deosque testor, id. Caecin. 29, 83: deos immortales, id. Clu. 68, 194: me potissimum testatus est, se aemulum mearum laudum exstitisse, id. Phil. 2, 12, 28: stuprata per vim Lucretia a regis filio, testata cives, se ipsa interemit, id. Fin. 2, 20, 66: implorarem sensus vestros, uniuscujusque indulgentiam in suos testarer, etc., id. Sull. 23, 64: consulibus deos hominesque testantibus, Liv. 4, 53, 5: Jovem et laesi foederis aras, Verg. A. 12, 496: vos, aeterni ignes, et non violabile vestrum testor numen, id. ib. 2, 155: Theseus infernis, superis testatur Achilles, Hic Ixioniden, ille Menoetiaden, Prop. 2, 1, 37: volnera testor, Ov. F. 4, 885: id testor deos, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 26: hoc vos, judices, testor, Cic. Sull. 12, 35.

☞ **1.** *Act.* collat. form **testo**, āre, acc. to Prisc. p. 797 P.—**2.** *Pass.* (acc. to I. B.), Cic. Fl 11, 26: cum aliorum monumentis tum Catonis oratione testatum est, *shown, proved, attested*, Quint. 2, 15, 8; 2, 17, 2; 8, prooem. § 20.—Hence, *P. a.* in *pass.* force: **testātus**, a, um, *public, manifest, published* (class.): ut res quam maxime clara ac testata esse posset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 76, § 187; 2, 2, 42, § 104; 1, 16, 48: haec testata sunt atque inlustria, id. Fam. 11, 27, 6: ut testatum esse velim, de pace quid senserim, id. Att. 8, 9, 1: nihil religione testatum, id. Fl. 11, 26.—*Comp.:* ut res multorum oculis esset testatior, Cic. Cael. 27, 64: quo notior testatiorque virtus ejus esset, Hirt. B. G. 8, 42: quo testatior esset poena improborum, id. ib. 8, 44; Nep. Alcib. 4, 5.—*Sup.:* testatissima miracula, Aug. Conf. 8, 6.—Hence, *adv.:* **testātō**, *before witnesses:* jussum accipiendum est, sive testato quis, sive verbis, aut per nuntium, jusserit, Dig. 15, 4, 1; cf. ib. 18, 6, 1; 45, 1, 122; App. Mag. p. 324, 11.—**2.** *As is well known* or *evident*, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 130.—**3.** *After making a will, testate:* sive testato, sive intestato, decesserint, Dig. 49, 14, 45.

testu or **testum**, i, *n.* [testa], *a vessel* or *lid* which was placed over food, etc., to be cooked, and then covered with hot coals, usually of earthenware. **I.** Lit.: in foco caldo sub testu coquito leniter, Cato, R. R. 75; sub testu, id. ib. 74; cf.: et fumant testu pressus uterque suo, Ov. F. 5, 510: fimo ovium sub testo calefacto, Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 114: unguito focum, ubi coquas, calfacito bene et testum, Cato, R. R. 76, 2.—*Abl.* testo, Cato, R. R. 76, 4; 84, 2; Verg. M. 51.—Afterwards of metal: ranarum corda sub aereo testo discoxere, Plin. 32, 7, 26, § 81.—**II.** Transf., *an earthen vessel, earthen pot:* ara fit: huc ignem curto fert rustica testu, Ov. F. 2, 645; Petr. 136; Mumm. and Afran. ap. Charis. p. 118 P.

* **testŭātĭum**, ii, *n.* [testu], *a cake baked in an earthen cup, cup-cake*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 106 Müll.

testūdĭnĕātus and **testūdĭnātus**, a, um, *adj.* [testudo, II. B.], *arched, vaulted:* tectum, Col. 12, 15; Vitr. 2, 1 *med.*: cavaedium, id. 6, 3.

testūdĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [testudo, I. and II.], *of* or *belonging to a tortoise; made of tortoise-shell:* gradus, *a tortoise-pace, snail's pace*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 10: lyra, *made of* or *overlaid with tortoise-shell*, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 32; Tib. 4, 2, 22: conopeum, Juv. 6, 80: hexaclinon, Mart. 9, 60, 9.—As *subst.:* cui testudinea legata essent, ei lectos testudineos pedibus inargentatos deberi, Dig. 32, 1, 100, § 4.

testūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [testa], *a tortoise.* **I.** Lit., Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133; Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 35; 32, 4, 14, § 32; Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124; 2, 52, 129; Liv. 36, 32, 6; Sen. Ep. 121, 9; Phaedr. 2, 6, 5 al.—Prov.: testudo volat, of any thing impossible, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 352.—**II.** Transf., *tortoise-shell.* **A.** Used for overlaying or veneering, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144; Verg. G. 2, 463; Ov. M. 2, 737; Mart. 12, 66, 5; Luc. 10, 120; Juv. 14, 308.—**B.** From the arched shape of a tortoise-shell. **1.** Of any stringed instrument of music of an arched shape, *a lyre, lute, cithern*, Verg. G. 4, 464; Hor. C. 3, 11, 3; 4, 3, 17; id. Epod. 14, 11; id. A. P. 395; Val. Fl. 1, 187; 1, 277.—**2.** *An arch, vault* in buildings (syn.: fornix, camera), Varr. L. L. 5, §§ 79 and 161 Müll.; id. R. R. 3, 5, 1; 3, 6, 4; Cic. Brut. 22, 87; Sisenn. ap. Non. 58, 16; Verg. A. 1, 505.—**3.** In milit. lang., *a tortoise*, i. e. *a covering, shed, shelter* so called (cf.: vinea, pluteus), viz., **a.** Made of wood, for the protection of besiegers, Caes. B. G. 5, 43; 5, 52; Vitr. 10, 19 sq.—**b.** Formed of the shields of the soldiers held over their heads, Liv. 34, 39, 6; 44, 9, 6; Caes. B. G. 2, 6; Tac. A. 13, 39; id. H. 3, 31; 3, 27; 4, 23; Verg. A. 9, 505; 9, 514 al.—**4.** *The covering of the hedgehog*, Mart. 13, 86, 1.—**5.** *A head-dress* in imitation of a lyre, Ov. A. A. 3, 147.

testŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small potsherd.* **I.** Lit., Col. 11, 3, 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *An earthen lamp*, Ser. ap. Diom. p. 511 P.—**B.** *A voting-tablet used by the Athenians*, Nep. Arist. 1, 2 (cf. testa, II. C.).

testum, i, v. testu.

tēta, ae, *f.*, *a kind of dove:* columbae, quas vulgus tetas vocat, Serv. Verg. E. 1, 58.

† **tĕtănĭcus**, i, *m.*, = τετανικός, *one affected with tetanus* (cramp in the neck), Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 239; 26, 12, 81, § 130; 32, 10, 41, § 120.

† **tĕtănōthrum**, i, *n.*, = τετάνωθρον, *a cosmetic for removing wrinkles* (pure Lat. tentipellium), Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 73 (dub.; Jahn, et tetanis).

† **tĕtănus**, i, *m.*, = τέτανος, *a stiffness* or *spasm of the neck, tetanus*, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 48; 31, 10, 46, § 122; Scrib. Comp. 101 (in Cels. 4, 3, written as Greek).

† **tĕtartēmŏrĭa**, ae, *f.*, = τεταρτημορία, *a fourth* in music, Mart. Cap. 9, §§ 930 and 959.

† **tĕtartēmŏrĭon**, ii, *n.*, = τεταρτημόριον, *a fourth* of the zodiac, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 160; Hyg. Limit. p. 173 Goes.

tētē, v. tu.

tēter, v. taeter.

† **tĕthălassōmĕnon**, i, *n.* (sc. vinum), = τεθαλασσωμένον, *wine mixed with sea-water*, Plin. 14, 8, 10, § 78.

† **tēthēa**, ae, *f.*, = τήθεα, *a kind of sponge*, Plin. 32, 9, 31, § 99; 32, 9, 30, § 42; 32, 10, 39, § 117.

Tēthys, ȳos, *f.*, = Τηθύς, *a sea-goddess, wife of Oceanus, and mother of the sea-nymphs and river-gods; acc.* Tethyn, Ov. F. 5, 81: Tethyos neptes, id. ib. 5, 168; Verg. G. 1, 31; Cat. 64, 29; 66, 70.—**II.** Transf., *the sea*, Ov. M. 2, 69; 2, 509; Luc. 1, 413; Sil. 3, 60; Mart. Spect. 3, 6; Sen. Herc. Fur. 886.

tĕtrachmum, v. tetradrachmum.

† **tĕtrăchordos**, on, *adj.*, = τετράχορδος, ον, *having four strings* or *notes.* **I.** *Adj.:* machina, *a water-organ*, Vitr. 10, 13.—**II.** *Subst.:* **tĕtrăchordon (-dum)**, i, *n.*, *a chord of four notes, a tetrachord.* **A.** Lit., Vitr. 5, 4; Mart. Cap. 9, §§ 935 and 941; Macr. S. 1, 19 *med.*—**B.** Trop.: anni, i. e. *the four seasons*, Varr. ap. Non. 71, 16.

† **tĕtrăcōlon**, i, *n.*, = τετράκωλον, *a period consisting of four members*, Sen. Contr. 4, 25 *fin.*; 5 praef. *med.*

tĕtrădĭcē, ēs, *f.*, *a plant*, Plin. 11, 16, 15, § 42.

† **tĕtrădĭum**, ii, *n.*, = τετράδιον, *the number four, a quaternion, tetrad*, Col. 3, 20, 3; Sen. Contr. 5 praef.

tĕtrădōros, on, *adj.*, = τετράδωρος, ον, *of four palms* or *hand-breadths*, Plin. 35, 14, 49, § 170; Vitr. 2, 3.

† **tĕtrădrachmum** and **tĕtrachmum**, i, *n.*, = τετράδραχμον, *a silver coin of four drachmas* among the Greeks, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 4.—Form tetrachmum, Liv. 34, 52, 6; 37, 58, 4; 37, 46, 3; 39, 7, 1 Weissenb.

† **tĕtrăgnăthĭus**, ii, *m.*, = τετράγναθος (having four jaws), *a kind of poisonous spider*, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 87.

Tetragōnis, idis, *f.*, *a town in Asia, near the Caucasus*, Plin. 6, 24, 25, § 92.

† **tĕtrăgōnum**, i, *n.*, = τετράγωνον, *a quadrangle, tetragon*, Aus. Ecl. de Ratione Puerp. 21 and *fin.*; Mart. Cap. 6, § 712.

† **tĕtrălix**, icis, *f.*, = τετράλιξ, *a plant, heath*, = erice, sisara, Plin. 11, 16, 15, § 42 (al. tetradice); 21, 16, 56, § 95.

† **tĕtrămētrus**, i, *m.*, = τετράμετρος, *a verse of four metrical feet, a tetrameter*, Ter. Maur. p. 2430 P.; Diom. p. 506 ib. al.

† **tĕtrans**, antis (*gen. plur.*, heterocl., tetrantorum, Vitr. 3, 3 *med.*), *m.*, = τετρᾶς. **I.** *A fourth part, a quarter:* columnarum, Vitr. 4, 2; 4, 3: circini, *a quadrant*, id. 10, 11.—**II.** Among surveyors, *the place where two lines meet*, Hyg. Limit. pp. 160, 164 and 181 Goes.; Front. Limit. p. 132 al.

† **tĕtrăo**, ōnis, *m.*, = τετράων, *a heath-cock, moor-fowl*, Plin. 10, 22, 29, § 56; Suet. Calig 22 *med.*; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 13 *fin.*

† **tĕtrăpharmăcum**, i, *n.*, = τετραφάρμακον. **I.** *A plaster composed of four ingredients*, Veg. Vet. 4, 28 *med.* (in Cels. 5, 19, 9; 5, 26, 35, and Scrib. Comp. 211, written as Greek).—**II.** *A mess of four kinds of food*, Spart. Hadr. 21; Ael. Ver. 5; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 30.

† **tĕtrăphŏros**, on, *adj.*, = τετράφορος, *of four bearers:* tetraphori phalangarii, *four bearers carrying any thing together*, Vitr. 10, 8, 7.

Tĕtraphȳlĭa, ae, *f.*, *a town of Athamania in Epirus*, Liv. 38, 1.

tĕtrăplāsĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = τετραπλάσιος, *fourfold:* ratio, Mart. Cap. 9, § 953.

† **tĕtraptōta**, ōrum, *n.*, = τετράπτωτα, *words which occur in only four cases, tetraptotes*, Diom. 1; Prisc. 5; Isid. 1, 6, 43.

† **Tĕtrăpūs**, pŏdis, *m.*, = τετράπους (four-footed), *the title of the eighth book of Apicius, which treats of the dishes prepared from quadrupeds.*

† **tĕtrarches**, ae, *m.*, = τετράρχης, *a ruler who governed the fourth part of a country, a tetrarch;* in gen., *the title of a petty prince*, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1; id. Phil. 11,

12, 31; id. Balb. 5, 13; id. Mil. 28, 76; id. Deiot. 9, 27; Caes. B. C. 3, 3; Sall. C. 20, 7; Vell. 2, 51; Tac. A. 15, 25; Hor. S. 1, 3, 12; Luc. 7, 227; Sid. Ep. 5, 7.—Also **tĕtrarcha**, Vulg. Matt. 14, 1; id. Luc. 3, 19.

† **tĕtrarchĭa**, ae, *f.*, = τετραρχία, *the dominions of a tetrarch, a tetrarchy*, Cic. Deiot. 15, 42; id. Div. 1, 15, 27; Auct. B. Alex. 78, 3.

† **tĕtras**, ădis, *f.*, = τετράς, *the number four, a quaternion, tetrad*, Tert. adv. Val. 7; 8; Mart. Cap. 7, § 734.

† **tĕtrăsēmus**, a, um, *adj.*, = τετράσημος, *of four syllables, quadrisyllabic*: pes, *a poetical foot of four syllables*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 987.

† **tĕtrastĭchos**, on, *adj.*, = τετράστιχος, *containing four rows or lines*. **I.** *Adj.*: porticus, Treb. Gall. 18.—**II.** *Subst.*: **tĕtrastĭchon**, i, *n.*, *a poem of four verses, a tetrastich*, Quint. 6, 3, 96 Spald. *N. cr.*; Mart. 7, 85, 1.

† **tĕtrastȳlos**, on, *adj.*, = τετράστυλος, *having four columns*. **I.** *Adj.*: frons loci, Vitr. 3, 2: cava aedium, id. 6, 3.—**II.** *Subst.*: **tĕtrastȳlon**, i, *n.*, *a building with four columns, a tetrastyle*, Capitol. Gord. 32; Inscr. Orell. 2270.

tētrē, *adv.*, v. teter *fin.*

Tĕtrĭca, ae, *f.*, *a rocky mountain in the Sabine territory, abounding in wild goats*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 5; Verg. A. 7, 713; called Tetrica rupes, Sil. 8, 419.

tĕtrĭcĭtas, v. taetricitas.

tĕtrĭcus, v. taetricus.

tĕtrinnĭo, īre, *v. n.*, *to utter the natural cry of the duck, to quack*, Auct. Carm. Philom. 22.

tĕtrĭtūdo, v. taetritudo.

* **tētro**, v. taetro.

† **tettĭgŏmētra**, ae, *f.*, = τεττιγομήτρα, *the larva* or *matrix* of the cicada, Plin. 11, 26, 32, § 93.

† **tettĭgŏnĭa**, ae, *f.*, = τεττιγόνια, *a kind of small cicada*, Plin. 11, 26, 32, § 92.

tĕtŭli, v. fero *init.*

Teucer, cri (*nom.* Teucrus, Verg. A. 3, 108; Lact. 1, 21, 1), *m.*, = Τεῦκρος. **I.** *Son of Telamon, king of Salamis, and brother of Ajax*, Hor. C. 1, 7, 21; 1, 7, 27; 1, 15, 24; 4, 9, 17; id. S. 2, 3, 204; Ov. M. 13, 157; 14, 698; Auct. Her. 1, 11, 18.—**II.** *Son of Scamander of Crete, son-in-law of Dardanus, and afterwards king of Troy*, Ov. M. 13, 705; Verg. A. 3, 108.—Hence, **1. Teucrus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Teucer*; poet. transf. for *Trojan*: carinae, Ov. M. 14, 72: sanguis, Cat. 64, 345.—As *subst.*: **Teucri**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Trojans*, Verg. A. 1, 38; 1, 248; 2, 252; Ov. M. 13, 705; 13, 728 al.; *the Romans*, Sil. 17, 348.—**2. Teucrĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Trojan*: moenia, *of Troy*, Sil. 13, 36.—Hence, **b. Teucrĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the Trojan country, Troy*, Verg. A. 2, 26.—**3. Teucris**, ĭdis, *f.* **a.** *A Trojan female*: captivae, Sabin. 1, 81.—**b.** *A pseudonymic designation of some person*: Teucris illa lentum sane negotium, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 1; 1, 13, 6.

† **teuchītes**, ae, *m.*, = τευχίτης, *a kind of fragrant rush*, Plin. 21, 18, 72, § 120.

Teucri, ōrum, and **Teucrĭa**, ae, v. Teucer, II. 1. and 2. b.

† **teucrĭon**, ii, *n.*, = τεύκριον. **I.** *A plant, the germander*: Teucrium chamaedrys, Linn.; Plin. 24, 15, 80, § 130 (al. Teucria).—**II.** *The herb spleenwort*: Teucrium flavium, Linn.; Plin. 25, 5, 20, § 45.—Called also **teucrĭa**, Plin. 26, 7, 19, § 35.

Teucris, ĭdis; **Teucrĭus**, a, um, and **Teucrus**, i, v. Teucer.

Tēus, i, v. Teos.

Teuta, ae, *f.*, *a queen of Illyria*, Plin. 34, 6, 11, § 24.—Called also **Teutāna**, Flor. 2, 5, 2.

Teutāni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of the Peloponnesus*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50.

Teutātes, ae, *m.*, *a deity of the Gauls, to whom human sacrifices were offered*, Luc. 1, 445; Lact. 1, 21, 3.

† **teuthălis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = τευθαλίς, *a plant, called also* sanguinaria *and* polygonos, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113.

Teuthras, antis, *m.*, = Τεύθρας. **I.** *A king of Mysia, father of Thespius*, Hyg. Fab. 99 and 100.—Hence, **1. Teuthrantēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Teuthras*; poet. for *Mysian*: Caicus, Ov. M. 2, 243.—**2. Teuthrantĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Teuthras*: turba, *the daughters of Thespius, a son of Teuthras*, Ov. H. 9, 51.—**3. Teuthrānĭa** (**Teuthrānĭē**), ae, *f.*, *the territory in Mysia ruled by Teuthras*, Plin. 2, 85, 87, § 201; 5, 30, 33, § 125 sq.—**II.** *A river in Campania*, Prop. 1, 11, 11.—**III.** *The name of a Trojan*, Verg. A. 10, 402.

Teutĭcus, i, *m.*, *an Illyrian chief*, Liv. 44, 31, 9.

Teutobodiaci, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Galatia*, Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146.

Teutoburgiensis, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the citadel of the Teutones*: saltus, *a forest of Western Germany in which Varus was defeated* A.D. 9, Tac. A. 1, 60.

Teutomatus, i, *m.*, *a king of the Nitiobriges*, Caes. B. G. 7, 31; 7, 46.

Teutŏni, ōrum (collat. form **Teutŏnes**, um, Caes. B. G. 7, 77 *fin.*; Vell. 2, 12, 4; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 67; Eutr. 5, 1 sq.), *m.*, *the Teutons, a people of Germany*, Mel. 3, 3, 4; 3, 6, 7; Cic. Imp. Pomp. 20, 60; Caes. B. G. 1, 33; Liv. Ep. 67 *fin.*; Suet. Caes. 11; Sen. Ep. 94, 66 al.—Poet., in *sing.*: Cantaber exiguis aut longis Teutonus armis, Luc. 6, 259.—Hence, **Teutŏnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Teutonic*; or, poet. for *Germanic, German*: opes, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 44: militia, Vell. 2, 120, 1: furor, Luc. 1, 256: triumphi, id. 2, 69; cf. victoria, Val. Max. 6, 1 *fin.*: capilli, Mart. 14, 26, 1: vomer, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 406.

Teutrĭa, ae, *f.*, *an island in the Ionian Sea*, Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 151.

texo, xui, xtum (*inf.* paragog. texier, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 69), 3, *v. a.* [root tek-; Gr. ἔτεκον, τίκτω, to beget; Sanscr. takman, child; taksh, to make], *to weave* (class.; syn. neo). **I.** Lit.: texens telam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 44: vestes, Tib. 2, 3, 54: tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: in araneolis aliae quasi rete texunt, id. ib. 2, 48, 123: tenuem texens sublimis aranea telam, Cat. 68, 49: in vacuo texetur aranea lecto, Prop. 3, 6 (4, 5), 33: chlamydem, Val. Fl. 2, 499.—*Absol.*, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 79.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to join* or *fit together* any thing; *to plait, braid, interweave, interlace, intertwine; to construct, make, fabricate, build*, etc. (mostly poet.): rubeā texatur fiscina virgā, Verg. G. 1, 266: molle feretrum texunt virgis et vimine querno, id. A. 11, 65: parietem lento vimine, Ov. F. 6, 262; and: domum vimine querno, Stat. Th. 1, 583: saepes, Verg. G. 2, 371: crates, Hor. Epod. 2, 45: rosam, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 36; cf.: coronam rosis, Mart. 13, 51, 1: varios flores, Ov. M. 10, 123: tegetes, Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 112: harundinibus textae casae, id. 30, 10, 27, § 89: navigia ex papyro, id. 13, 11, 22, § 72: nidos, Quint. 2, 16, 16: basilicam, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14: robore naves, Verg. A. 11, 326: harundine texta hibernacula, Liv. 30, 3, 9: pyram pinu aridā, Prud. στεφ. 10, 846: Labyrinthus . . . Parietibus textum caecis iter, Verg. A. 5, 589.—**II.** Trop., *to weave, compose*: quamquam ea tela texitur et ea incitatur in civitate ratio vivendi, ut, etc., *is devised, contrived*, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 226; cf.: amor patriae Quod tua texuerunt scripta retexit opus, i. e. *had wrought, produced*, Ov. P. 1, 3, 30: quamquam sermones possunt longi texier, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 68: epistulas cottidianis verbis, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 1; cf.: opus luculente, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 1.—Hence, **textum**, i, *n.*, *that which is woven, a web* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Lit.: pretiosa texta, Ov. H. 17, 223: illita texta veneno, id. ib. 9, 163: rude, id. M. 8, 640; Mart. 8, 28, 18: pepli, Stat. Th. 10, 56.—**2.** Transf., *that which is plaited, braided*, or *fitted together, a plait, texture, fabric*: pinea carinae, Cat. 64, 10; Ov. M. 11, 524; 14, 531; id. F. 1, 506: non enarrabile clipei, Verg. A. 8, 625: ferrea, Lucr. 6, 1052; cf. talia, id. 5, 95: Lolliam vidi, zmaragdis margaritisque opertam, alterno texto fulgentibus toto capite, *in alternate structures, layers*, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 117.—* **B.** Trop., of literary composition, *tissue, texture, style*: dicendi textum tenue, Quint. 9, 4, 17.

textĭlis, e, *adj.* [texo], *woven, wrought, textile*. **I.** Lit. (class.) **A.** *Adj.*: tegmen, Lucr. 5, 1350: stragulum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: dona, Verg. A. 3, 485: aurum, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 63; Sen. Med. 372: picturae, Lucr. 2, 35; cf.: tabernacula textilibus signis adornata, Val. Max. 9, 1, ext. 4.—Poet.: pestis, i. e. *a garment steeped in poison*, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: induere nuptam ventum textilem, i.e. *a very thin garment*, Petr. 55 *fin.*—**B.** *Subst.*: **textĭle**, is, *n.* (sc. opus), *a web, stuff, fabric, piece of cloth, canvas*, etc.: nego ullam picturam in textili (fuisse), quin, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1; so, textile, id. Leg. 2, 18, 45.—In *plur.*, Liv. 45, 35, 2; Plin. 13, 9, 18, § 62; Prop. 1, 14, 22.—**II.** Transf., *plaited, braided, interwoven, intertwined, constructed* (very rare): serta, *garlands of roses*, Mart. 6, 80, 8: pileus, App. M. 11, p. 261, 2.

textor, ōris, *m.* [texo], *a weaver*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 45; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13; Mart. 12, 59, 6; Juv. 9, 30: textorum et textricum cibaria, Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 6.

textōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to weaving, plaiting*, or *braiding, textorial* (post-Aug. and very rare). **I.** Lit.: alvearia opere textorio salicibus connectentur, *plaited work*, Col. 9, 6, 1.—**II.** Trop.: textorium, inquis, totum mehercule istud est, i. e. *entangled, entangling*, Sen. Ep. 113, 25.

* **textrĭcŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [textrix], *a little* (female) *weaver*; in apposition: puellae, Arn. 5, 166.

textrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from textorinus, from textor]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to weaving, textrine*. **A.** *Adj.*: ars, *the art of weaving*, Firm. Error. Prof. Relig. 17: opus, Vulg. Tob. 2, 19.—More freq., **B.** *Substt.* **1. textrīnum**, i, *n.* (sc. opus), *weaving*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 58; 2, 4, 46, § 103; Sen. Ep. 90, 20; Suet. Gram. 23.—Collect.: juxta vehiculi frontem omne textrinum incedit (= omnes textores), Amm. 14, 6, 17.—**2. textrīna**, ae, *f.* (sc. officina), *a weaver's shop*, Vitr. 6, 7 *fin.*; cf. App. Flor. 2, p. 346, 35.—* **II.** *Of* or *belonging to construction; subst.*: **textrīnum**, i, *n.*, *a ship-yard, dock-yard*: idem campus habet textrinum navibus longis, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 326 (Ann. v. 468 Vahl.).

textrix, īcis, *f.* [textor], *a female weaver*, Mart. 4, 19, 1; Inscr. Rein. cl. 9, n. 77; Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 6; Tib. 2, 1, 65; App. M. 6, p. 181, 25.—In apposition: anus, i. e. *the Fates*, App. M. 6, p. 180, 39.

textum, i, v. texo *fin.*

textūra, ae, *f.* [texo], *a web, texture* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: aranearum, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 24: Minervae, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 23; Sen. Ep. 121, 22.—**II.** Transf., *a construction, structure*: quam tenui constet texturā (animi natura), Lucr. 3, 209; Luc. 9, 777.

1. textus, a, um, *Part.* of texo.

2. textus, ūs, *m.* [texo, I. B.], *texture, tissue, structure* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: haec sunt tenuia textu, Lucr. 4, 728: capiuntur purpurae parvulis rarique textu, Plin. 9, 37, 61, § 132; 18, 7, 10, § 60.—**II.** Trop., of language, *construction, combination, connection, context*, Quint. 9, 4, 13; 8, 6, 57: rem brevi textu percurram, Amm. 15, 7, 6: ut ostendit textus superior, id. 15, 8, 1: quod contra foederum textum juvarentur Armeniae, id. 27, 12, 18: gestorum, id. 27, 12, 11; Manil. 3, 270.

Thabēna, ae, *f.*, *a city of Numidia*, Auct. B. Afr. 77; its inhabitants are called **Thabēnenses**, ium, *m.*, id. ib. 77.

Thabraca, ae, *f.*, *a city of Numidia on the coast of the Mediterranean*, Mel. 1, 7, 1; Juv. 10, 194; Plin. 5, 3, 2, § 22.

Thāis, ĭdis, *f.*, = Θαΐς, *a celebrated courtesan of Athens*, Prop. 2, 6, 3; 4 (5), 5, 43; Ov. A. A. 3, 604; id. R. Am. 383 sq.—**II.** *Another at Rome*, Mart. 3, 8; 4, 12.—**III.** *A courtesan in the Eunuchus of Terence*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 11; 2, 1, 25.

Thala, ae, *f.*, = Θάλα, *an important town of Numidia*, Sall. J. 75, 1 sq.; Tac. A. 3, 21; Flor. 3, 1.

† **thălămēgus**, i, *f.*, = θαλαμηγός, *a state-barge fitted up with cabins*, Suet. Caes. 52 (called navis cubiculata, Sen. Ben. 7, 20, 3).

† **thălămus**, i, *m.*, = θάλαμος, *an inner room, chamber, apartment* (poet.). **I.** Lit.

A. In gen.: Pars secreta domus. . Tres habuit thalamos, quorum tu, Pandrose, dextrum, Aglauros laevum, medium possederat Herse, Ov. M. 2, 738: ferreique Eumenidum thalami, Verg. A. 6, 280; cf.: delubra ei gemina, quae vocant thalamos, Plin. 8, 46, 71, § 185; and of bees: ubi jam thalamis se composuere, Verg. G. 4, 189.—**B.** Esp., *a sleeping-room, bedchamber* (cf.: cubiculum, dormitorium, cubile), Verg. A. 6, 623; Ov. M. 10, 456; id. H. 12, 57 al.; cf. Vitr. 6, 10.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A marriage-bed, bridal-bed* (cf.: lectus, conjugium, conubium), Prop. 2, 15 (3, 7), 14; 3, 7 (4, 6), 49; Petr. 26.—Hence, **B.** Transf., *marriage, wedlock* (very freq. both in *sing.* and *plur.*); *sing.*: thalami expers vitam Degere, Verg. A. 4, 550; cf.: si non pertaesum thalami taedaeque fuisset, id. ib. 4, 18: quantum in conubio natae thalamoque moratur, id. ib. 7, 253; so id. ib. 7, 388; 9, 594; Ov. M. 3, 267; 10, 571; Stat. Th. 5, 463 al.—*Plur.*: thalamos ne desere pactos, Verg. A. 10, 649; Ov. M. 1, 658; 7, 22; 12, 193; id. Am. 1, 8, 19; id. F. 3, 689; Hor. C. 1, 15, 16; Mart. 10, 63, 7; Sen. Agam. 256; 992; Val. Fl. 1, 226.

Thălassa, ae, *f.*, = θάλασσα (the sea), *the title of the ninth book of Apicius, which treats of sea-fish.*

† **thălassĕglē**, ēs, *f.*, *a plant, called also* potamantis, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 164.

† **thălassĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = θαλασσικός, *of* or *like the sea, sea-colored, sea-green*: colos (pallioli), Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 43; cf. ornatus, id. ib. 4, 6, 67; v. thalassinus.

† **thălassĭnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = θαλάσσινος, *sea-colored, sea-green*: vestis, Lucr. 4, 1127; cf. thalassicus.

† **thălassĭon phȳcos**, = θαλάσσιον φῦκος, *archil* or *orchil* (a sea-plant which produces a reddish dye): Lichen roccella, Linn.; Plin. 26, 10, 66, § 103.

† **thălassītes**, ae, *m.*, = θαλασσίτης, *sea-wine*, i. e. *wine which has been ripened by sinking it in the sea*, Plin. 14, 8, 10, § 78.

† **thălassŏmĕli**, *n.*, = θαλασσόμελι, *sea-water mixed with honey*, used as a beverage, Plin. 31, 6, 35, § 68; Ser. Samm. 28, 537.

‡ **Thălēa**, ae, v. Thalia *init.*

Thăles, is and lētis (*gen.* Thaletis, Mel. 1, 17; Juv. 13, 184; *dat.* Thaleti, Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 7), *m.*, = Θαλῆς, *a celebrated Greek philosopher of Miletus, one of the seven wise men, and founder of the Ionic sect*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 3; Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 25; 1, 33, 91; id. Ac. 2, 37, 118; id. Leg. 2, 11, 26; Sen. Q. N. 3, 13, 1; Min. Fel. 19, 4; Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 25.—*Gen.* Thalis, Prob. Cath. 1466 P.: Thaletis, Mel. 1, 17, 1; Sen. Q. N. 3, 14, 1; Juv. 13, 184.—*Dat.* Thali, App. Flor. 4, n. 18: Thaleti, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 22; Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 7; Arn. 2, n. 9; Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 25; 18, 37.—*Acc.* Thalem, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 24; Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111; App. Flor. 4, n. 18; Lact. 3, 14, 5: Thalen, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 137; id. Div. 2, 27, 58: Thaleta, Serv. Verg. G. 4, 363; 4, 382: Thaletem, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; Serv. Verg. A. 3, 241.—*Abl.* Thale, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 91.—Hence, **Thălētĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thales*: dogmata, Sid. Carm. 15, 89.

Thălīa (written **Thălēa**, acc. to Fest. p. 359 Müll., and Serv. Verg. E. 6, 2; so Rib.), ae, *f.*, = Θάλεια. **I.** *One of the Muses; the Muse of Comedy*, Verg. E. 6, 2; Ov. A. A. 1, 264; *of Lyric poetry*, Hor. C. 4, 6, 25.—**II.** *One of the Graces*, Sen. Ben. 1, 3, 6; 1, 3, 10.—**III.** *A sea-nymph*, Verg. A. 5, 826.

Thălĭarchus, i, *m.*, = Θαλίαρχος, *the name given by Horace to the friend* to whom is addressed C. 1, 9.

† **thălictrum** or **thălitruum**, i, *n.*, *a plant, meadow-rue*, Plin. 27, 13, 112, § 138.

Thalli, ōrum, *m.*, *a people on the Caspian Sea*, Plin. 6, 5, 5, § 17.

Thallumĕtus, i, *m.*, *a slave of Atticus*, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 2.

† **thallus**, i, *m.*, = θαλλός, *a green stalk, green bough*: cepae, Col. 11, 3, 58; Pall. Febr. 24, 4: Amyclaeus, perh. *a myrtle-bough*, Verg. Cir. 376; Vulg. 2 Macc. 14, 4.

Thalna, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname of the Juventian* gens, Liv. 39, 31.

thamnum, i, v. thannum.

Thămȳras, ae, *m.*, *a Thracian poet who entered into a contest with the Muses, and, being vanquished, was deprived of his eyes*, Prop. 2, 22 (3, 15), 19; Ov. Am. 3, 7, 62; id. A. A. 3, 399; id. Ib. 274; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 204.—Called **Thămȳris**, idis, Stat. Th. 4, 183.

† **thannum** (**thamnum**), i, *n.*, = θάμνος, *a shrub*, otherwise unknown, Col. 12, 7, 1; Tert. Anim. 32.

Thapsăcus, i, *f.*, = Θάψακος, *a town of Syria, on the Euphrates*, now *El-Hammam*, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 87.

† **thapsĭa**, ae, *f.*, = θαψία, *a poisonous shrub*: Thapsia Asclepium, Linn.; Plin. 13, 22, 43, § 124.—Called **thapsos**, Luc. 9, 919.

Thapsus or **-os**, i, *f.*, = Θάψος. **I.** *A peninsula and city in Sicily*, now *Magnisi*, Ov. F. 4, 477; Verg. A. 3, 689; Sil. 14, 206.—**II.** *A city in Africa Propria, famed for Cæsar's victory over the partisans of Pompey*, now *Baltah*, Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 25; Liv. 33, 48; Auct. B. Afr. 28, 1; 44, 1; 46, 4; 79, 3; 80, 2.—Hence, **Thapsĭtāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Thapsus*, Auct. B. Afr. 97, 2.

Thăsus or **-os**, i, *f.*, = Θάσος, *an island in the north of the Ægean Sea, off the coast of Thrace*, now *Thaso*, Mel. 2, 7, 8; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73; Cic. Pis. 36, 89; Auct. Her. 4, 54, 68; Liv. 33, 30; 33, 35; Stat. S. 1, 5, 34; 2, 2, 92 al.—Hence, **Thăsĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thasus, Thasian*: nuces, Varr. ap. Gell. 7, 16, 5; Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 90: vinum, Poët. ap. Plin. 14, 14, 16, § 95: vites, Verg. G. 2, 91: lapis, Sen. Ep. 86, 5.

Thaumăci, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Thessaly*, now *Dhomoko*, Plin. 4, 9, 16, § 32; Liv. 32, 4, 1; 36, 14, 12; inhabiting the town called **Thaumăcĭē**, ēs, *f.*

Thaumas, antis, *m.*, = Θαύμας, *the father of Iris*, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51.—Hence, **A. Thaumantēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thaumas, Thaumantian*: virgo, i. e. *Iris*, Ov. M. 14, 845.—**B. Thaumantĭăs**, ădis, *f.*, *daughter of Thaumas*: Iris, Ov. M. 4, 480; called also simply Thaumantias, Verg. A. 9, 5; Val. Fl. 8, 115.—**C. Thaumantis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *the daughter of Thaumas*: Iris, Ov. M. 11, 647.

theamēdes, is, *m.*, *an Ethiopian stone that repels iron*; acc. to some, the *tourmaline*, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 130.

theangelis, ĭdis, *f.*, *a kind of plant growing on Libanus*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 164.

thĕātrālis, e, *adj.* [theatrum], *of* or *belonging to the theatre, theatrical*: theatrales gladiatoriique consessus, Cic. Sest. 54, 115: operae, Tac. A. 1, 16: lascivia populi, id. ib. 11, 13: ad theatrales artes degeneravisse, id. ib. 14, 21: licentia, Suet. Dom. 8: lex, *concerning the order of sitting in the theatre*, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 117; 33, 2, 8, § 32; Quint. 3, 6, 19: humanitas, i. e. *feigned, spurious*, id. 2, 2, 10: sermones, i. e. *low, vulgar*, Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*: omnes (montes) theatrali modo inflexi, *in the form of a theatre*, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30.

† **thĕātrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = θεατρικός, *of* or *belonging to the theatre, theatric* (late Lat. for the class. theatralis): nugae, Aug. Doctr. Chabr. 2, 18: turpitudines, id. Civ. Dei, 6, 6: operarii, id. Mus. 2, 5.

† **thĕātrum**, i, *n.*, = θέατρον, *a playhouse, theatre* (cf.: scena, spectaculum, ludus). **I.** Lit.: num theatrum, gymnasia, porticus, etc. ... rem publicam efficiebat? Cic. Rep. 3, 32, 44: theatrum ut commune sit, id. Fin. 3, 20, 67: castra munita ... alterā (ex parte) a theatro, quod est ante oppidum, Caes. B. C. 2, 25; Nep. Reg. 2, 1: populi sensus maxime theatro et spectaculis perspectus est, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3: aliquid totius theatri clamore dicere, id. ib.: consessus theatri, id. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: in vacuo laetus sessor plausorque theatro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 130; Ov. A. A. 1, 497: hos arto stipata theatro Spectat Roma potens, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 60: Philippus in acie tutior quam in theatro fuit, Curt. 9, 6, 25; cf. Vitr. 5, 3, 1 sqq.; Verg. A. 1, 427; Liv. Epit. 48 *fin.*; Val. Max. 2, 4, 2: exeamus e theatro, i. e. *cease to speak of actors*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74.—Of the Greek theatre, which served as a place for public meetings, Cic. Fl. 7, 16; Liv. 24, 39, 1; 33, 28, 4; Tac. H. 2, 80; Nep. Timol. 4, 2; Vulg. Act. 19, 29; 19, 31.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In gen., *any open space for exhibiting martial games*, Verg. A. 5, 288; 5, 664.—**2.** Like our *theatre*, for *the spectators assembled in a theatre, a theatrical audience*: frequentissimum, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: consensus theatri, id. Phil. 1, 12, 30: tunc est commovendum theatrum, cum ventum est ad ipsum illud Plaudite, Quint. 6, 1, 52.—*Plur.*: qui (modi) totis theatris maestitiam inferunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106; id. de Or. 3, 50, 196: tota saepe theatra exclamasse barbare, Quint. 1, 6, 45; cf.: spissa theatra, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 41.—**II.** Trop., *a place of exhibition, theatre, stage*, for any public act: nullum theatrum virtuti conscientia majus est, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: magno theatro (ea familiaritas) spectata est, *openly, publicly*, id. Fam. 12, 29, 1; cf.: quasi in aliquo terrarum orbis theatro versari, id. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 35; id. Brut. 2, 6: in theatro terrarum orbis esse, Curt. 9, 6, 21: optimus quisque praeceptor frequentiā gaudet ac majore se theatro dignum putat, Quint. 1, 2, 9.

Thēbae, ārum (collat. form **Thēbē**, ēs, Juv. 15, 6; Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 60), *f.*, = Θῆβαι (or Θήβη), *Thebes, the name of several cities of antiquity.*—The most considerable were, **I.** *The city of the hundred gates, in Upper Egypt*, now *Karnak*, etc., Mel. 1, 9, 9; Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 60; 36, 7, 11, § 58; 36, 8, 12, § 60; 36, 13, 20, § 94 al.—Hence, **1. Thēbaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thebes, Theban*: mons, *in the Thebaid*, Claud. Idyll. 1, 91.—**2. Thēbāĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Theban*: palmae, Plin. 23, 4, 51, § 97; called also simply Thebaicae, Stat. S. 4, 9, 26: triticum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 68: lapis, id. 36, 8, 13, § 63; 36, 22, 43, § 157: harena, id. 36, 6, 9, § 53: marmor, Spart. Nigr. 12.—**3. Thēbāïs**, ĭdis, *f.* (sc. terra), *the Thebaid*, the capital of which was Thebes, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 48; 12, 21, 46, § 100; 13, 4, 9, § 47 al. et saep.—**II.** *The chief city of Bœotia, one of the most ancient cities in Greece, founded by Cadmus*, now *Thive*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 25; 5, 19, 17, § 76; 7, 29, 30, § 109; Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 2; Cic. Inv. 1, 50, 93; Hor. C. 1, 7, 3; 4, 4, 64; id. Ep. 1, 16, 74.—Hence, **1. Thēbānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thebes, Theban*: Semele, Hor. C. 1, 19, 2: deus, i. e. *Hercules*, Prop. 3, 18 (4, 17), 6: urbs, i. e. *Thebes*, Hor. A. P. 394: duces, i. e. *Eteocles and Polynices*, Prop. 2, 9, 50; called also, Thebani fratres, Luc. 4, 551: soror, *their sister, Antigone*, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 67: mater, i. e. *Niobe*, Stat. Th. 1, 711: modi, i. e. *Pindaric*, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 13: aenigma, i. e. *of the Theban Sphinx*, Mart. 1, 91, 9 et saep.—*Plur. subst.*: **Thēbāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Thebes, the Thebans*, Cic. Fat. 4, 7; id. Rep. 4, 4.—**2. Thēbāïs**, ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Theban*: chelys, i. e. *of Amphion the Theban*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 60: hospes, Sen. Agam. 315.—*Substt.* **a. Thēbāĭdes**, um, *f.*, *the women of Thebes*, Ov. M. 6, 163.—**b. Thēbāïs**, ĭdis, *f.* (α) Sc. terra, *the district of Thebes, in Upper Egypt*, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 48; 12, 21, 46, § 100; 13, 4, 9, § 47 sq.—(β) Sc. femina, *a Theban woman*, Ov. M. 6, 163; id. A. A. 3, 778.—(γ) Sc. Musa, *the song of Thebes* (in Bœotia), *the name of a poem by Statius*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 36; id. Th. 12, 812; Juv. 7, 83.—**III.** *A city in Mysia, destroyed by Achilles*, Ov. M. 12, 110; 13, 173; Mel. 1, 18, 2.—**IV.** *A city in Cilicia*, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92.—Hence, **Thēbāna**, ae, *f.*, *the Theban dame*, i. e. *Andromache, the daughter of Eetion, king of Thebes in Mysia*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 29.

Thēbāgĕnes (MSS. **Thēbŏgĕnes**), is, *adj.* [Thebae-gigno], *born at Thebes*: Ismenias, Varr. ap. Non. 172, 26.

1. Thēbē, ēs, v. Thebae *init.*

2. Thēbē, ēs, *f.*, *a female name.* **I.** *A nymph, daughter of the river-god Asopus*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 33.—**II.** *Wife of the tyrant Alexander of Pheræ*, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 144; id. Off. 2, 7, 25.

Thēbes, *a city in Samaria*, Vulg. Judic. 9, 50; id. 2 Sam. 11, 21.

† **thēca**, ae, *f.*, = θήκη, *that in which any thing is enclosed, an envelope, hull, cover, case, sheath*, etc. (syn. vagina): grani, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 1: efferri sine thecis vasa, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 52; id. Att. 4, 7, 2; Quint. 6, 3, 61: calamaria, Suet. Claud. 35; Mart. 14, 19, 1; Amm. 28, 4, 13.

* **thēcātus**, a, um, *adj.* [theca], *placed*

in a case or *cover, encased:* arcus, Sid. Ep. 1, 2 *med.*

Theium, ii, *n., a town of Athamania,* Liv. 38, 1.

Thēlis, is, v. Thetis.

Thelxinŏē, ēs, *f., one of the first four Muses,* Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54.

† **thēlȳgŏnon,** i, *n.,* = θηλυγόνον (producing females). **I.** *A species of the plant* phyllum, Plin. 26, 15, 91, § 162.—**II.** *A species of the* Satyrion, Plin. 26, 10, 63, § 99.—**III.** *A species of the* crataeogonos, Plin. 27, 8, 40, § 62.

† **thēlȳphŏnon,** i, *n.,* = θηλυφόνον, *another name of the* aconitum, Plin. 25, 10, 75, § 122; 27, 3, 2, § 9.

† **thēlypteris,** is, *f.,* = θηλύπτερις, *the female plant of the* filix (*fern, polypody*), Plin. 27, 9, 55, § 78.

thĕma, ătis, *n.,* = θέμα. **I.** *A subject* or *topic treated of, a theme* (post-Aug.): Scholastici exempla cum dixerunt, volunt et illa ad aliquod controversiae thema redigere, Sen. Contr. 3, 20 *fin.;* so id. ib. 3, 28 *med.;* Quint. 4, 2, 28; 4, 2, 91; 7, 2, 54; 9, 2, 85 al.—**II.** *The position of the celestial signs at one's birth, a nativity, horoscope,* Suet. Aug. 94 *fin.*

Thĕmis, Idis, *f.,* = Θέμις, *the goddess of justice and of prophecy,* Cat. 68, 153; Ov. M. 1, 321; 1, 379; 4, 643; 7, 762; 9, 403; 9, 419; Luc. 5, 81; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 107; Mart. Cap. 2, § 174; Schol. Juv. 1, 82.—**II.** *The daughter of Ilus and mother of Anchises,* Hyg. Fab. 94; 270.

Thĕmiscȳra, ae, *f.,* = Θεμίσκυρα, *a town in Pontus, on the Thermodon,* Plin. 6, 3, 4, § 10.—Hence, **A. Thĕmiscȳraeus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Themiscyra:* luci, Amm. 22, 8, 14.—**B. Thĕmiscȳrēnus,** a, um, *adj.,* the same, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 9; 24, 17, 102, § 165.

Thĕmison, ōnis, *m.,* = Θεμίσων, *a celebrated physician of Laodicea in Syria,* Juv. 10, 221; Cels. praef. al.; Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 6; Sen. Ep. 95, 9.

Thĕmista, ae, *f., a female Epicurean philosopher of Lampsacus,* Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68; id. Pis. 26, 63; Lact. 3, 25, 15.

Thĕmistŏcles, i and is, *m.,* = Θεμιστοκλῆς, *a celebrated Athenian commander, whose life is written by Nepos;* cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 74, 300; 2, 86, 351; 3, 16, 59; id. Rep. 1, 3, 5; id. Att. 7, 11, 3; id. Tusc. 4, 19, 44; id. Fin. 3, 32, 104; Nep. Them. 1, 1 sqq.—Hence, **Thĕmistŏclēus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Themistocles:* consilium, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 4: exsilium, id. ib. 10, 8, 7.

thensaurus, v. thesaurus.

Thĕŏcrĭtus, i, *m.,* = Θεόκριτος, *a celebrated Grecian idyllic poet,* Quint. 10, 1, 55; Macr. S. 5, 2, 4; Suet. Vit. Verg. p. 53.

Thĕŏdămas, antis, *m.,* = Θειοδάμας, *king of the Dryopes, and father of Hylas,* Hyg. Fab. 14; 271.—Hence, **Thĕŏdămantēus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Theodamas, Theodamantean:* Hylas, i. e. *the son of Theodamas,* Prop. 1, 20, 6 (Thiodamanteus, Müll.).

Thĕŏdectes, is, *m.,* = Θεοδέκτης, *a Greek orator of Cilicia, a disciple of Plato, Isocrates, and Aristotle,* Cic. Or. 51, 172; 57, 195; 64, 218; id. Tusc. 1, 24, 59; Quint. 11, 2, 51; *Val. Max. 8, 14, ext. 3.*

Thĕŏdōrus, i, *m.,* = Θεόδωρος. **I.** *A Greek sophist of Byzantium,* Cic. Brut. 12, 48; Quint. 3, 1, 11.—**II.** *A Greek atheist of Cyrene,* Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2; id. Tusc. 1, 43, 102; 5, 40, 117; Sen. Tranq. 14, 3.—**III.** *A celebrated rhetorician of Gadara,* Quint. 3, 1, 17; 3, 11, 26; Suet. Tib. 57.—Hence, **Thĕŏdōrēus,** i, *m., a pupil and follower of Theodorus,* Quint. 2, 11, 2.—*Plur.,* Quint. 4, 2, 32; 3, 1, 18.

Thĕŏdŏsia, ae, *f., a town of the Tauric Chersonese, now Caffa* or *Feodosia,* Mel. 2, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 86.

Thĕognis, idis, *m.,* = Θέογνις, *an ancient Greek poet;* hence, as a designation of a very ancient period: etiam priusquam Theognis nasceretur, Lucil. ap. Gell. 1, 3, 19.

† **Thĕŏgŏnia,** ae, *f.,* = θεογονία (the Origin of the Gods), *the title of a poem by Hesiod,* Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 36.

† **thĕŏlŏgia,** ae, *f.,* = θεολογία, *theology,* Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 5.

† **thĕŏlŏgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = θεολογικός, *of* or *belonging to theology, theological:* doctrina, Amm. 16, 5, 5: metrum, *heroic verse,* Plot. 2629 P.

† **Thĕŏlŏgūmĕna,** ōn, *n.,* = θεολογούμενα, *speculations on divine things, the title of a work by Aristotle,* Macr. S. 1, 18, 1.

† **thĕŏlŏgus,** i, *m.,* = θεολόγος, *one who treats of the deity* and *of divine things, a theologian,* Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 53 sq.; Arn. 3, 106.

† **thĕombrŏtĭos,** ii, *f.,* = θεωμβρώτιον, *a plant,* Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 166.

Thĕon, ōnis, *m.* **I.** *A satirical poet.*—Hence, **Thĕōnīnus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Theon:* dens, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 82.—**II.** *A celebrated Samian painter,* Quint. 12, 10, 6; Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 144.

Thĕŏphănē, ēs, *f.,* = Θεοφάνη, *a daughter of Bisaltes, loved by Poseidon,* Hyg. Fab. 188; cf. Ov. M. 6, 117.

Thĕŏphănes, is, *m.,* = Θεοφάνης, *a Greek historian of Mitylene, a friend of Pompey,* Cic. Arch. 10, 24; id. Att. 5, 11, 3; Caes. B. C. 3, 18; Tac. A. 6, 18 *fin.*

Thĕŏphĭlus, i, *m.,* = Θεόφιλος, *a freedman of M. Marcellus,* Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 1; 4, 10, 1.

Thĕŏphrastus, i, *m.,* = Θεόφραστος, *a Greek philosopher of Eressus, a disciple of Plato and Aristotle,* Cic. Or. 19, 62; id. Brut. 31, 121; id. Tusc. 3, 28, 69; id. Att. 2, 16, 3.

Thĕŏpompos, i, *m.,* = Θεόπομπος, *a Greek historian and orator, a pupil of Isocrates,* Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 57; 2, 23, 94; 3, 9, 36; Nep. Alcib. 11, 1.—Hence, **Thĕŏpompēus** or **-īnus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Theopompus, Theopompean:* Theopompino genere (dicendi), Cic. Att. 2, 6, 2: Theopompeo more, id. Or. 61, 207.

† **thĕōrēma,** ătis, *n.,* = θεώρημα, *a proposition to be proved, a theorem,* Gell. 17, 19, 3; Mart. Cap. 3, § 230.—*Dat. plur.* theorematis, Gell. 1, 2, 6.

† **thĕōrēmătĭon,** ii, *n. dim.,* = θεωρημάτιον, *a little theorem,* Gell. 1, 13, 9.

† **thĕōrētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = θεωρητικός, *contemplative, speculative* (pure Lat. contemplativus; opp. practicus), Fulg. Myth. 2, 1; Ambros. Hexaem. 1, 5, 17.

† **thĕōrĭa,** ae, *f.,* = θεωρία, *a philosophic speculation, theory,* Hier. in Ezech. 12, 40, 4 (in Cic. Att. 12, 6, 1, written as Greek).

† **thĕōrĭcē,** ēs, *f.,* = θεωρική, *a philosophic speculation,* Hier. Ep. 30, 1.

† **thĕŏtŏcos,** i, *f.,* = θεοτόκος, *God-bearing, mother of God:* theotocos virgo Maria, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 6.

Thēra, ae (**Thērē,** ēs), *f.,* = Θήρα, *an island in the Ægean Sea, the chief of the Sporades,* now *Santorin,* Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 2, 87, 89, § 202; 4, 12, 23, § 70; Sen. Q. N. 6, 21, 1.—Hence, **Thēraeus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Thera:* colonus, Tib. 4, 1, 139: cyperos, Plin. 21, 18, 70, § 117.—*Plur. subst.:* **Thēraei,** ōn, *m., the Theræans,* Sall. J. 19, 3.

Thērămĕnes, ae, *m.,* = Θηραμένης, *one of the thirty tyrants of Athens, who was put to death for resisting the oppressive measures of his associates,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96.

Thĕrapnae (**Thĕramnae**), ārum, = Θεράπναι, or **-ē,** ēs, *f.,* = Θεράπνη, *a small town in Laconia, the birthplace of Helen,* Mel. 2, 3, 4; Stat. S. 4, 8, 53.—Hence, **Thĕrapnaeus** (**Thĕramn-**), a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Therapnæ, Therapnæan;* in the poets for *Laconian, Spartan:* rus, Ov. H. 15 (16), 196: marita, i. e. *Helen,* id. A. A. 3, 49: fratres, i. e. *Castor and Pollux,* Stat. Th. 7, 793; cf.: membra Therapnaea resoluta gymnade Pollux, id. S. 4, 2, 48: Amyclae, Mart. 9, 104, 5.—And, as the Tarentines were an off-shoot from the Laconians, sometimes also for *Tarentine:* Galesus, Stat. S. 2, 2, 111.—For the same reason, also for *Sabine:* sanguine Clausi, Sil. 8, 414.

Thērăsia, ae, *f.,* = Θηρασία, *a small island in the Ægean Sea, opposite to Thea, westward, still called Therasia,* Plin. 2, 87, 89, § 202; 4, 12, 23, § 70; Sen. Q. N. 6, 21, 1.—**II.** *One of the Lipari islands near Sicily,* now *Vulcanello,* Plin. 3, 9, 14, § 93; Mart. Cap. 6, § 648.

† **thērĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = θηριακός, *good against the poison of animals,* esp. *against the bite of serpents.* **I.** *Adj.:* pastilli, Plin. 29, 4, 21, § 70: vitis, Pall. Febr. 28, 1.—**II.** *Subst.:* **thērĭăca,** ae, or **-ē,** ēs, *f., an antidote against the bite of serpents,* or *against poison* in gen., Plin. 20, 24, 100, § 264; 29, 1, 8, § 24; Scrib. Comp. 163; Tert. Anim. 24; Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 6.

Thērĭcles, is, *m.,* = Θηρικλῆς, *a famous potter of Grecian antiquity,* Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 205 (from Theophr. Hist. Plant. 5, 4).—Hence, **Thērĭclēus** or **-ĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Thericles, Therіclean:* pocula, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 38.

† **thērĭŏnarca,** ae, *f.,* = θηριονάρκη, *a plant which benumbs serpents,* Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 163; 25, 9, 65, § 113.

† **thĕristrum,** i, *n.,* = θέριστρον, *a summer garment.* **I.** Lit. (late Lat.), Hier. in Isa. 2, 3, 23; Vulg. Gen. 38, 14.—**II.** Trop., *a garment, covering:* theristrum pudicitiae, Hier. Ep. 107, 7.

† **thermae,** ārum, *f.* (sc. aquae), = θερμὰ ὕδατα, *warm springs, warm baths* (natural or artificial; cf.: tepula aqua): Agrippae, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 62; 35, 4, 9, § 26; 36, 25, 64, § 189: Neronianae, Mart. 7, 34, 5; 12, 84, 5; cf. Sen. Ep. 122, 8.—**B.** = thermopolium, q. v. Juv. 8, 168.—**II.** As *nom. prop.:* **Thermae,** = Θέρμαι, *a town in Sicily, near Himera,* now *Termini,* Mel. 2, 7, 16; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 85 sq.; Sil. 14, 232.—Hence, **Thermitānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Thermæ, Thermitan:* homo, *of* or *from Thermæ,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 83.—In *plur.:* **Thermitāni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Thermæ,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 42, § 99.

Thermăĭcus, v. Therme.

† **thermantĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = θερμαντικός, *that serves for warming, warming:* virtus, App. Herb. 120: unctiones, Pelag. Vet. 16 *med.*

† **thermăpălus,** a, um, *adj.,* = θερμάπαλος (θερμός-ἁπαλός), *warm and soft:* ova, Theod. Prisc. 2, 10.

Thermē, ēs, *f.,* = Θέρμη, *a town in Macedonia, afterwards Thessalonica,* Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 36.—Hence, *adjj.* **A. Thermaeus,** a, um, *of Therme:* sinus, *the Thermaic Gulf,* now *il Golfo di Salonichi,* Tac. A. 5, 10.—**B. Thermăĭcus,** a, um, = Θερμαϊκός, *of Therme:* sinus, the same, Mel. 2, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35.

† **thermĭnus,** a, um, *adj.,* = θέρμινος, *made of lupines* (horse-beans): oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 49, § 94.

Termitānus, a, um, v. thermae, II.

Thermōdon, ontis, *m.,* = Θερμώδων, *a river of Pontus, on which dwelt the Amazons,* now *Termeh Tchai,* Mel. 1, 19, 9; Plin. 6, 3, 4, § 10; Verg. A. 11, 659; Prop. 4 (5), 4, 71; Ov. M. 2, 249; id. P. 4, 10, 51; Sil. 8, 432; Just. 2, 4, 2.—Hence, **A. Thermōdontēus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Thermodon, Thermodontean;* poet. for *Amazonian:* agri, Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 14 (Müll. Thermodontiacis).—**B. Thermōdontĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.,* the same: turmae, Stat. S. 1, 6, 56: bipennis, i. e. *of Penthesilea, the queen of the Amazons,* Ov. M. 12, 611; cf. securis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 66: aurum, *of Hippolyte, Ov. M. 9, 189.*—**C. Thermōdontĭus,** a, um, *adj.,* the same: ripae, Sen. Med. 215: hostis, id. Herc. Oet. 21.

† **thermŏpōlĭum,** ii, *n.,* = θερμοπώλιον, *a place where warm drinks were sold, a pothouse, tap-house, tavern,* Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 13; id. Trin. 4, 3, 6; id. Rud. 2, 6, 45; id. Ps. 2, 4, 52.

† **thermŏpōto,** āvi, āre, *v. a.* [vox hibrida, θερμός-poto], *to refresh with warm potations:* gutturem, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 7.

Thermŏpȳlae, ārum, *f.,* = Θερμοπύλαι, *the famous defile of Œta, where Leonidas fell,* Mel. 2, 3, 6: saltus Thermopylarum, Liv. 36, 15, 5; 37, 58, 7; Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; id. Tusc. 1, 42, 101; id. Sen. 10, 32; id. Fin. 2, 30, 97; Just. 2, 11, 2; Cat. 68, 54; Flor. 2, 8, 11; Nep. Them. 3, 4.

† **thermospŏdĭum,** ii, *n.,* = θερμοσπόδιον, *hot, glowing ashes, embers,* Apic. 4, 2 *med.*

* **thermŭlae,** ārum, *f. dim.* [thermae], *a little warm bath,* Mart. 6, 42, 1.

Thermus, i, *m*, *a Roman cognomen in the Minucian gens* Q Minucius Thermus, Cic. Fam 2, 17, 6, 2, 17, 18, 2, 13, 53

Thērŏdămas, antis, *m*, = Θηροδάμας (beast feeder) *a Scythian king, who fed lions with human flesh*, Ov P 1, 2, 121 —Hence, **Thērŏdămantēus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Therodamas, Therodamantean* leones, Ov Ib 385 (others read, in both places, Theromedon, Theromedonteus)

Thersītes, ae, *m*, = Θερσίτης, *a Greek before Troy, famous for his ugliness and scurrility*, Ov M 13, 233, id. P 3, 9, 10, Juv 11, 31 —Hence, *a contemptible person*, Juv 8, 269, and for *a calumniator, reviler*, Sen. Ira, 3, 23, 3

* **thēsaurārĭus,** a, um, *adj* [thesaurus], *of* or *belonging to treasure* fures *treasure thieves*, Plaut Aul 2, 8, 25 —*Subst* **thēsaurārĭum,** i, *n*, *treasure* (late Lat), Cassiod in Psa. 21, 31

* **thēsaurensis,** is, *m* [id], *a treasure keeper, treasurer*, Cod Just. 12, 24, 2

thēsaurizātor, ōris, *m* [thesaurizo], *one who lays up treasure* (late Lat), Hier Interp Orig in Jer Hom 5

thēsaurizo, are, *v n* and *a* [thesaurus], *to gather* or *lay up treasure* (late Lat) **I.** Lit, Vulg Bar 3, 18, Aug Civ Dei, 1, 10, Salv adv Avar 1, 2, 1, 4 al —**II.** Trop., *to treasure up* disciplinam, Salv adv Avar 3, 12 iram, id Gub Dei, 5, 9, Vulg Jacob 5, 3

Thēsaurŏchrȳsŏnīcochrȳsīdes (**Thens-**), ae, *m*, *a facetiously formed proper name*, Plaut Capt 2, 2, 35

† **thēsaurus** (old form **thensaurus,** Plaut Trin. prol p cııı Ritschl, cf Marin Fratr Arv p 590, collat form **thensaurum,** *n*, Petr 46, 8), i, *m*, = θησαυρός **I.** *Any thing laid* or *stored up, a hoard, treasure, provision, store* **A.** Lit TABVLARI VS THENSAVRORVM, Inscr Orell 3247 thensaurum effodere, Plaut Trin 3, 3, 53, 4, 4, 8, id Ps 2, 2, 33, id Aul prol 7 thesaurum defodere invenire, Cic Div 2, 65, 134 nec vero quemquam senem audivi oblitum, quo loco thesaurum obruisset, id Sen 7, 21 non exercitus neque thensauri praesidia regni sunt, verum amici, Sall J 10, 4 intactis opulentior Thesauris Arabum, Hor C 3, 24, 2 —**2.** Law t t, *treasure trove* thensaurus est vetus quaedam depositio pecuniae, cujus non exstat memoria, ut jam dominum non habeat, Dig 41, 1, 31, § 1, 41, 2, 3, § 3, Cod 10, 15, 1 —**B.** Trop (very rare) thesaurus mali, *a great quantity*, Plaut Merc 1, 2, 54 stupri, id. Fragm ap Non 456, 19, cf augent ex pauxillo, thensaurum inde pariunt, id Most 4, 1, 8 thesauris penitus abditae fraudis vultu laeto tegentes, App M 5, p 165, 15 —**2.** Of persons, *a treasure, loved one, a valued* or *dear object* *Di* Quid, amator novos quispiam? *Ast* Integrum et plenum adortust thensaurum, Plaut Truc 4 2, 13, cf id ib 2, 1, 34 eccum lenonem, incedit, thensaurum meum, id Curc 5, 2, 76, cf thensaurus copiarum, id As 3, 3, 67 —**II.** *A place where any thing is stored up, a store house, treasure-chamber, treasure vault, treasury* (cf cella, armarium) **A.** Lit monedula condens semina in thesauros cavernarum, id 17, 14, 22, § 99, cf poet, of *the cells of bees*, Verg G 4, 229 admonent quidam, esse thesaurum publicum sub terrâ saxo quadrato septum, Liv 39, 50, 3 Proserpinae, id 29, 8, 9, 29, 18, 4, 31, 12, 1, cf poet of *the Lower World* post quam est Orcino traditus thesauro, Naev ap Gell 1, 24, 2 —**2.** Esp, *a strong box, treasure chest* cum thesaurum effregisset heres, Plin 34, 7, 17, § 37 apertis thesauris suis, Vulg Matt 2, 11 —**B.** Trop, *a repository, conservatory, magazine, collection*, Plaut Poen 3, 3, 12 quid dicam de thesauro rerum omnium, memoria? Cic. de Or 1, 5, 18, Quint 11, 2, 1, cf thesauri argumentorum, Cic Part Or 31, 109 suppeditat nobis Atticus noster de thesauris suis quos et quantos viros id Fin 2 21, 67 thesauros oportet esse non libros, Plin praef § 17, cf mihi quoties aliquid abditum quaero ille thesaurus est, *a literary storehouse*, Plin Ep 1 22 2.—**III.** *The title of a Greek play by Philemon, upon which Plautus founded the Trinummus*, Plaut Trin prol 18

Thēseus (dissyl), **-ĕi,** and **-ĕos,** *m*, = Θησεύς, *a king of Athens, son of Ægeus* (acc. to others, *of Neptune*) *and Æthra, husband of Ariadne, and afterwards of Phædra, father of Hippolytus, by the Amazon Hippolyte, friend of Pirithoüs, conqueror of the highway robbers Periphetes, Sinnis, etc., and of the Minotaur*, Ov M 7, 433 sq, id. H 10, 3, Stat Th 12, 576, Cic N D 3, 18, 45, 3, 31, 76, id Fin 1, 20, 65, Prop 2, 14 (3 6), 7, Ov F 6, 737, Verg A 6, 618, Hor C 4, 7, 27 al.—Hence, **A.** **Thēsēus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Theseus, Thesean* carina, Prop 1, 3, 1 laus, Ov. M 8, 263 fides, id Tr 1, 3, 66 crimen, i e *the desertion of Ariadne*, id. F 3, 460, id A. A 3, 459 —Transf, poet., for *Athenian* via, Prop 3 (4), 21, 24 Hymettus, Mart 13, 104, 1 favi, id 4, 13, 4 —**B.** **Thēsēĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Theseus* heros, i e *Hippolytus*, Ov M 15, 492 dicta, Stat Th 12, 681 Troezen, *ruled by the ancestors of Theseus*, id ib 4, 81 —**C.** **Thēsīdes,** ae, *m.*, *the offspring of Theseus*, i e *Hippolytus*, Ov H 4, 65, Aus. Epigr 20 —Transf, poet, for *an Athenian*, Verg G 2, 383 —**D.** **Thēsēis,** ĭdis, *f*, *the title of a poem concerning Theseus*, Juv 1, 2

† **thēsĭon** or **-ĭum,** ii, *n*, = θησεῖον, *a plant, bastard toad flax* Thesium linophyllum, Linn ; Plin 21, 17, 67, § 107, 22, 22, 31 § 66

† **thĕsis,** is, *f*, = θέσις, in rhetoric, *a proposition, thesis* (pure Lat propositum), Quint 3, 5, 11, 3, 5, 14, 2, 4, 24, 7, 10, 5, 12, 2, 25, Sen Contr prooem —**II.** In prosody, *the falling of the voice, the thesis* (opp arsis), Mart Cap 9, §§ 974 and 985

† **thesmŏphŏrĭa,** ōrum, *n*, = θεσμοφόρια, τά, *the festival of Demeter* or *Ceres* (*as lawgiver*) *among the Greeks*, Plin. 24, 9, 38, § 59, Arn 5, 173, Macr S 3, 12, Hyg Fab 147

Thespĭae, arum, *f*, = Θεσπιαί, *a town in Bœotia, at the south eastern foot of Helicon*, now the village of *Lefka, near Rimokastro*, Plin 4, 7, 12, § 25, 36, 5 4, § 22, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 2, § 4, 2, 4 60, § 135, id Fam 13, 22, 1; Liv 42, 43 al.—Hence, **A.** **Thespĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Thespiæ, Thespian* · moenia, Val Fl 1, 478 —*Plur* **Thespĭi,** orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Thespiæ*, Arn 6, p 196 —**B.** **Thespienses,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Thespiæ*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 60, § 135—**C.** **Thespĭăcus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Thespiæ, Thespian* moenia, Val Fl 1, 93 luci, *on Mount Helicon*, Stat S 2, 7, 16 —**D.** **Thespĭădes,** ae, *m*, *the Thespian*, of *Argus*, the builder of the ship Argo, Val Fl 2, 367, 1, 124 —**E.** **Thespĭăs,** ădis, *adj f*, *Thespian* Musae (as dwelling on Mount Helicon) Ov. M 5, 310, also called *absol*, The spiades, Varr L L 7, § 20 Müll, Cic Verr 2, 4 2, § 4, Plin 36, 5, 4, § 39

Thespis, is, *m*, = Θέσπις, *the founder of the Greek drama*, Hor A P. 276, id Ep 2, 1, 163

Thesprōti, ōrum, *m*, = Θεσπρωτοί, *a people in the south western part of Epirus*, Luc 3, 179, Liv 43 21, 4 —Their land was called **Thesprōtĭa,** ae, *f*, = Θεσπρωτία, Plin 4, 1, 1, § 4, Cic Att. 6, 3, 2 —Hence, **A.** **Thesprōtĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *Thesprotian* sinus, Liv 8, 24 arva, Sil 15, 297 —**B.** **Thesprōtis,** ĭdis, *adj f*, *Thesprotian* terra, i e *Thesprotia*, Avien Arat 384.

Thesprōtus, i, *m*, = Θεσπρωτός, *a king of the region about Puteoli*, Hyg Fab 88, hence, Regnum Thesproti, i e *Puteoli*, Prop 1, 11, 3 (al Protei regnum)

Thessălĭa, ae, *f*, = Θεσσαλία, *the country of Thessaly*, Mel 2, 3, 4, Plin 4, 8, 15, § 29, Luc 6 333 sq, Cat 64 10, 64, 26, Prop 1, 5, 28, Cic Pis 40 96, id. Fl 26, 63 —Hence, **A.** **Thessălĭus,** a um, *adj* (poet and late Lat), *of* or *belonging to Thessaly, Thessalian* regio App M 1, p 113 decus, Grat Cyn 228—**B.** **Thessălĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Thessaly, Thessalian* (class) juga Ov H 9, 100 Tempe, Plin 16 44, 92, § 244 equi Varr R R 2, 7, 6 dux, i e *Jason*, Val Fl 5, 219 trabs, i e *Argo*, Sen Agam 120 venenum Ov Am 3 7, 27 axis, i e *the chariot of Achilles*, id. Tr 4, 3, 30 clades, i e *the battle of Pharsalia*, Luc. 6, 62, cf caedes, id. 7, 448 cineres, id 8, 530 dies, id 7, 202 flamma, id. 7, 808.—**C.** **Thessălus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Thessaly, Thessalian* (mostly poet) equites, Liv 9, 19, 5, Suet. Claud 21 Tempe, Hor C 1, 7, 4, Ov M 7, 222 terra, i e *Thessaly*, Tib 2, 4, 56 victor, Hor C 2, 4, 10 tela, i e *of Achilles*, Prop 2, 22 (3, 13), 30 currus, i e *of Achilles*, Stat S 2, 7, 55 ignes, *in the camp of Achilles*, Hor C 1, 10, 15 dux, i e. *Jason*, Val Fl. 5, 278 saga, Prop 3 (4) 24, 10 philtra, Juv 6, 610 venena, Hor C 1, 27, 21 vox, id Epod. 5, 45 —In *plur* **Thessăli,** ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Thessaly, the Thessalians*, Mel. 2, 3, 1, Caes B C 3, 4 *fin*, Liv 29, 12; 32, 10, 33, 32.—**D.** **Thessălis,** ĭdis, *adj f*, *Thessalian* ara Ov H. 13, 112 umbra, i e *of Protesilaus*, Prop 1, 19, 10 —*Subst*, *the* (female) *Thessalian*, Luc. 6, 451, 6, 565, in *plur*, Ov M 12, 190, Claud. B Get 237

Thessălŏnīca, ae or **-ē,** ēs, *f*, = Θεσσαλονίκη, *a city of Macedonia, on the Sinus Thermaicus*, now *Salonika*, Mel 2 3, 1, Plin 4, 10, 17, § 36, Cic Planc 41, 99; id Q Fr 1, 4, 2, Liv 39, 27 al —Hence, **Thessălŏnīcenses,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Thessalonica*, Cic Prov Cons. 2, 4, id. Pis 34, 84

Thessălŏnīcē, ēs, *f*, *a daughter of Philip, king of Macedon*, Just 14, 6, 3, 14, 6, 13, 16, 1, 1

Thessălus, a, um, v Thessalia, C

Thestĭus, ii, *m*, = Θέστιος, *a king of Ætolia, father of Leda and Althæa, and of Plexippus and Toxeus*, Ov M 8 487, Hyg Fab 77, 155, 174 —Hence, **A.** **Thestĭădes,** ae, *m*, *a* (male) *descendant of Thestius* duo, i e *Plexippus and Toxeus*, Ov M 8, 304 and 434 respice Thestiaden, i e *Meleager, son of Althæa*, id F 5, 305 —**B.** **Thestĭas,** ădis, *f*, *the daughter of Thestius*, i e *Althæa*, Ov M 8, 452, 8, 473, id. Tr 1, 7, 18

Thestor, ŏris, *m*, = Θέστωρ, *the father of the soothsayer Calchas*, Hyg Fab 128 —Hence, **Thestŏrĭdes,** ae, *m*, *the son of Thestor*, i e *Calchas*, Ov M 12, 19, 12, 27, Stat Achill 1, 496

† **thēta,** *indecl. n*, = θῆτα, *the Greek letter θ*, as the initial letter of the word θάνατος (death), written by the Greeks upon their voting tablets in sign of condemnation, Mart 7, 37, 2, Aus Epigr 128 (cf Pers 4, 13) —Upon Latin epitaphs, = OBIIT, MORTVVS EST, Inscr Orell 4472 sq, cf Marin Fratr Arv p 610 —Appended to a passage as a critical mark of censure, Sid Carm 9, 335

Thĕtĭdĭum, ii, *n*, = Θετίδιον, *a town of Thessaly*, Liv 33, 6 and 7

Thĕtis, ĭdis, or ĭdos (*abl* also Theti, v the foll, ante class collat form **Thĕlis,** Enn ap Varr L L 7, § 87 Müll, or Trag v 431 Vahl, cf antiqui ut Thetin Thelim dicebant, sic Medicam Melicam vocabant, Varr R. R. 3, 9, 19), *f*, = Θέτις, *a sea nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles*, Plaut Truc 4, 2, 17, Hyg Fab 54, 244, Ov M 11, 221 sq, 11, 400, Cat 64, 21, Hor C 1, 8, 14, 4, 6, 6 al, *abl* Thetide, Hor Epod. 13, 12 Theti, Plaut Ep 1, 1, 33, Lact 1, 11, 9, cf Prisc p 709 —**II.** Transf, appel, *the sea* (poet and in post Aug prose) temptare Thetin ratibus, Verg E 4, 32 hic summa levi stringitur Thetis vento Mart 10, 30, 11, Claud Rapt Pros 1, 148 lapilli Thetidis, *pearls*, Stat S 4, 6 18, and, hyperbol, of *a large bath*, Mart 10, 13 4

Theudorĭa, ae *f*, *a town of Athamania* now *Thodhoriana*, Liv 38, 1

Theuma, *n*, *a village of Thessaly*, Liv. 32 13 *fin*

Theumēsus, i, *m*, *a mountain of Bœotia, near Thebes*, Stat Th 4 372 —Hence, **Theumēsius,** a, um, *adj*, *Theban*, amnis, i e Ismenus, Stat Th. 8, 462 arva id ib 2, 383 juvenis, i e Polynices, id. ib 2, 331

† **thĕurgĭa,** ae, *f*, = θεουργία, *a summoning of spirits, magic, theurgy*, Aug Civ Dei, 10, 9 and 10

† **thĕurgĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = θεουργικός, *spirit summoning magic theurgic* · ars, Aug Civ Dei, 10, 10 consecratio, id ib 10, 9

† **thĕurgus,** i, *m.*, = θεουργός, *one who summons spirits, a magician, theurgist*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 10, 10.

Thīa, ae, *f.*, = Θεία. **I.** *The wife of Hyperion, and mother of Sol*, Cat. 66, 44.—**II.** *An island near Crete*, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 70; 2, 87, 89, § 202.

‡ **thĭăsĭtas,** sodalitas, Fest. p. 366 Müll. [thiasus.]

† **thĭăsus (thўăsus),** i, *m.*, = θίασος, *the Bacchic dance*, a dance performed in honor of Bacchus, Verg. E. 5, 30; id. A. 7, 581; Stat. S. 3, 1, 41; Cat. 63, 28; 64, 253.

†† **Thiătis,** is, *m.* [Egypt.], *the name of one of the Egyptian months*, answering to *August*, Plin. 27, 12, 80, § 105 (al. Thoti).

Thibii, ōrum, *m.*, *a fabulous people of Pontus*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 17.

†† **thieldones,** um, *m.* [Span.], *a kind of Spanish horse*, Plin. 8, 42, 67, § 166.

Thimanli, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Arabia*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 157.

Thirmida, ae, *f.*, *a town of Numidia*, Sall. J. 12, 3.

Thisbē, ēs, *f.*, = Θίσβη. **I.** *A little town on the coast of Bœotia, celebrated for its wild doves*, now *Kakosia*, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26; Stat. Th. 7, 261; 9, 768.—Hence, **Thisbaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thisbe*, *Thisbœan*: columbae, Ov. M. 11, 300.—**II.** *A maiden beloved by Pyramus*, Ov. M. 4. 55 sq.

† **thlasĭas,** ae, *m.*, = θλασίας (the crushed), *one made a eunuch by bruising*; called also **thlibĭas,** = θλιβίας (the pressed), Dig. 50, 16, 128; 48, 8, 5.

† **thlaspi,** is, *n.*, = θλάσπι, *a kind of cress*, Plin. 27, 13, 113, § 139; Cels. 5, 23, 3; Scrib. Comp. 170.

thlībĭas, ae, v. thlasias.

Thŏas, antis, *m.*, = Θόας. **I.** *A king of the* Chersonesus Taurica, *under whom Iphigenia was priestess of the Tauric Diana; he was slain by Orestes*, Ov. P. 3, 2, 59; id. Tr. 1, 9, 28; 4, 4, 66.—Hence, **Thŏantēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thoas*; poet. for *Tauric*: Diana, Val. Fl. 8, 208; Sil. 14, 260; called also dea, Ov. Ib. 386.—**II.** *A king of Lemnos, father of Hypsipyle, by whom he was conveyed to Chios, when the women of Lemnos slew all the men there*, Hyg. Fab. 15; Ov. H. 6, 135; id. M. 13, 399; Stat. Th. 5, 239 sq.—Hence, **1. Thŏantĭăs,** ădis, *f.*, *daughter of Thoas*, i. e. *Hypsipyle*, Ov. H. 6, 163.—**2. Thŏantis,** ĭdis, *f.*, the same, Stat. Th. 5, 650; 5, 700.—**III.** *An Ætolian, son of Andræmon, one of the Greeks who besieged Troy*, Verg. A. 2, 262; Hyg. Fab. 81; 97; 114.—**IV.** *A companion of Æneas*, Verg. A. 10, 415.

thōcum genus sellae habetur apud Plautum, Fest. p. 367 Müll. [= θῶκος].

† **thŏlus,** i, *m.*, = θόλος, *a dome, cupola, a rotunda* (syn.: fornix, testudo), Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 12; id. ap. Non. 448, 22; Vitr. 4, 7; 7, 5 *med.*; Ov. F. 6, 282; 6, 296; Mart. 2, 59, 2.—In the tholi of the temple the votive gifts were suspended, Verg. A. 9, 408; Stat. S. 1, 4, 32; id. Th. 2, 734; Val. Fl. 1, 56.

† **thōmix (thōmex, tōmex,** and **tōmix),** icis, *f.*, = θῶμιξ, *a cord, string, line, thread*, Lucil. ap. Fest. pp. 356 and 357 Müll.; Vitr. 7, 3; Col. 12, 32; Plin. 17, 10, 11, § 62; Pall. 1, 13, 1.

thōrācātus, a, um, *adj.* [thorax], *armed with a breastplate* or *corselet* (Plinian): navarchus, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 69: effigies Neronis, id. 37, 9, 37, § 118.

thōrācĭcŭlus, i, *m.* (*dim.* of thorax), *a little bust* (late Lat.), Aldh. Laud. Virg. 14.

† **thōrax,** ācis, *m.* (but *f.* Treb. Poll. Claud. 3, 3), = θώραξ, *the breast, chest, thorax*. **I.** Lit., in anatomy, Cels. 5, 25, 8; Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 49.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A defence, armor*, or *covering for the breast, a breastplate, corselet, cuirass; a doublet, stomacher* (syn. lorica), Liv. 4, 20, 7; Suet. Aug. 82; Verg. A. 10, 337; Mart. 7, 1, 1.—*Dat.* thoracibus, Val. Fl. 3, 87.—*Gen.* thoracum, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 260.—**B.** *A bust*, Treb. Claud. Goth. 3.

Thŏrius, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman* gens; thus, Sp. Thorius Balbus, *a tribune of the people, author of the agrarian law, called, after him*, Lex Thoria, Cic. Brut. 36, 136; id. de Or. 2, 70, 284; cf. Orell. Index Legg. s. h. v.—Another Thorius, Flor. 3, 22, 6.

† **thōs,** ōis, *m.*, = θώς, *a kind of wolf*, Plin. 8, 34, 52, § 123; 10, 74, 95, § 206; Grat. Cyn. 253; Sol. 30, 28.

†† **Thoth,** *indecl.* [Egypt.], *the Egyptian name of the fifth Mercury*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56; Lact. 1, 6, 3.

Thrāca, ae, and **Thrācē,** ēs, v. Thracia.

Thrācĭa and **Thrēcĭa,** ae, *f.*, = Θράκη, *Thrace*, Mel. 2, 2, 3; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40; Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 2; 2, 1, 5; Liv. 44, 27; Ov. M. 6, 435; Luc. 2, 162.—Called also, after the Greek, **Thrācē,** ēs, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 9; Ov. F. 5, 257; id. P. 4, 5, 5; Hor. C. 2, 16, 5; 3, 25, 11; and, Latinized, **Thrāca,** ae, Verg. A. 12, 335; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 3; 1, 16, 13; Cic. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. l. l. (but the Cod. palimps. Rep. 2, 4, 9, has in this passage Thracia).—After the Greek form Θρῄκη, also **Thrēcē,** ēs, Ov. A. A. 2, 588.—Hence, **A. Thrācĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thrace*, *Thracian*: ventus, Hor. C. 1, 25, 11: animae, id. ib. 4, 12, 2: equus, Verg. A. 5, 565: Orpheus, id. E. 4, 55.—Also *absol.*, Thracius, i. e. *Orpheus*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 193: Threcia Bacche, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 21; notae, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25 Orell. *N. cr.*—**B. Thrācus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thrace, Thracian*: palus, Val. Fl. 2, 201: natio, Gell. 10, 25, 4: homo, id. 19, 12, 6 sq.—‡ **C. Thrācĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* (late Lat.), *of* or *belonging to Thrace, Thracian*: BELLO, Inscr. Fabr. p. 172, 332.—In the Graecized collat. form, **Thrēcĭcus,** a, um: lingua, Capitol. Max. § 2.—**D. Thrēĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Θρῄκιος, *of* or *belonging to Thrace, Thracian* (poet.): Aquilo, Hor. Epod. 13, 3; cf. Boreas, Ov. A. A. 2, 431: hiemes, Luc. 7, 833: Orpheus, Hor. C. 1, 24, 13; called also vates, Ov. M. 11, 2: sacerdos, Verg. A. 6, 645; cf. cithara, id. ib. 6, 120: lyra, Prop. 3, 2, 2 (4, 1, 42): sagittae, Verg. A. 5, 312: Amazones, id. ib. 11, 659.—**E. Thrax,** ăcis, *m. adj.*, *Thracian*; or, *subst.*, *a Thracian*: Lycurgus, Hor. C. 2, 19, 16: equi, Ov. M. 9, 194: Thraces arant, Verg. A. 3, 14; Liv. 31, 39; 42, 60; Hor. C. 1, 27, 2; id. Epod. 5, 14; Ov. M. 6, 682; 10, 83.—**2.** Transf., *a kind of gladiator, so called from his Thracian equipment*; in this signif. the Graecized form Threx (also written Thraex) is the predom. one, Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 13; Sen. Q. N. 4, praef. 8; Suet. Calig. 35 Oud. *N. cr.*; 54; 55; id. Tit. 8; Plin. 11, 43, 99, § 245; Hor. S. 2, 6, 44; Inscr. Orell. 2576; Inscr. Fabr. p. 189, 434.—Hence, **b. Thrēcĭdĭcus (Thraec-),** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Threx* or *Thracian gladiator, Threcidic*: parma, Plin. 33, 9, 45, § 129; cf. gladius, Aus. Caes. 18.—*Absol.*: **Thrēcĭdĭca,** ōrum, *n.* (sc. arma), *the arms of a Threx*, Cic. Phil. 7, 6, 17.—**F. Thrēissa** or **Thressa,** ae, *adj. f.*, = Θρῄισσα or Θρῇσσα, *Thracian*; or, *subst.*, *a Thracian woman*: Harpalyce, Verg. A. 1, 316: thalamisque tuis Threissa propinquat, Val. Fl. 2, 147: Thressa puella, Ov. H. 19, 100; so, Chloe, Hor. C. 3, 9, 9: caraeque Thressae, Val. Fl. 2, 132; 2, 165 and 239.

† **thrănis,** is, *m.*, = θράνις, *a fish, called also* xiphias, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151.

† **Thrascĭas,** ae, *m.*, = θρασκίας, *the north-by-a-third-northwest wind*, Vitr. 1, 6 *med.*; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120; cf. Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 6.

Thrasĕa, ae, *m.*, *a Roman name*, esp. P. Thrasea Paetus, *a Stoic philosopher, put to death by Nero*, Tac. H. 2, 5; 2, 7; id. Agr. 2; id. A. 13, 49; 14, 12; Juv. 5, 36; Mart. 1, 9; Suet. Ner. 37; id. Dom. 10; Plin. Ep. 8, 22, 3.

Thrăso, ōnis, *m.*, = Θράσων. **I.** *The name of a braggart soldier in Terence's Eunuch*; hence, **Thrăsōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Thrasonian*, i. e. *bragging, vainglorious*, Sid. Ep. 1, 9 *fin.*—**II.** *A friend of Hieronymus, king of Syracuse*, Liv. 24, 5.

Thrăsўbūlus, i, *m.*, = Θρασύβουλος, *the liberator of Athens, his native city, from the thirty tyrants*. His life is written by Cornelius Nepos; cf. also Cic. Att. 8, 3, 6; Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 4; 5, 6, ext. 2.

Thrăsyllus, i, *m.*, = Θράσυλλος, *the court astrologer of Tiberius*, Juv. 6, 576.

Thrăsўmăchus, i, *m.*, = Θρασύμαχος, *a celebrated Grecian sophist of Chalcedon*, Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 59; 3, 32, 128; id. Or. 12, 39; 13, 40; id. Brut. 8, 30; Quint. 3, 1, 10; 3, 3, 4; Juv. 7, 204 (where Ritschl, in Rhein. Mus. Neue Folge, 9, p. 480, reads Tharsymachi; many MSS. have Thresimachi).

Thrausi, ōrum, *m.*, *a Thracian people*, *Liv. 38, 41.*

† **thrauston,** i, *n.*, = θραυστόν, *a kind of* metopion (gum), Plin. 12, 23, 49, § 107.

Thrax, ăcis, v. Thracia, E.

Thrēcē, ēs, v. Thracia.

Thrēcĭcus, a, um, v. Thracia, C.

Thrēcĭdĭcus, a, um, v. Thracia, E. 2. b.

Thrēĭcĭus, a, um, v. Thracia, D.

Thrēissa, ae, or **Thressa,** ae, v. Thracia, F.

† **thrēnus,** i, *m.*, = θρῆνος, *a song of mourning, a lamentation, dirge, elegy* (syn. planctus), Aus. Prof. 5, 3; 7, 3; 14, 5.

Threx, ēcis, v. Thracia, E. 2.

† **thrĭdax,** ăcis, *f.*, = θρίδαξ, *wild lettuce*, Ser. Samm. 24, 448; App. Herb. 30.

† **thrips,** ipis, *m.*, = θρίψ, *a wood-worm*. **I.** Lit., Plin. 16, 41, 80, § 220.—**II.** Transf., *trifles, worthless things*, = quisquiliae, Mart. Cap. 2, § 164 (al. thriptes).

Thrŏnium (-on), ii, *n.*, *a town of the Locri Epicnemidii on the Boagrius*, Liv. 32, 36; 33, 3; 35, 37; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 27.

† **thrŏnus,** i, *m.*, = θρόνος, *an elevated seat, a throne* (syn. solium): Jovis, Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 63; Poët. ap. Suet. Aug. 70: dei, Prud. Hamart. 10 praef.; Auct. Pervig. Ven. 7: Thronos Caesaris, *one of the constellations*, Plin. 2, 70, 71, § 178.—**II.** *An angelic order*: sive throni, sive dominationes, Vulg. Col. 1, 16.

† **thryallis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = θρυαλλίς, *the name of two different plants*. **I.** *A plant, called also* lychnitis, Plin. 25, 10, 74, § 121.—**II.** *An ear-shaped plant*, Plin. 21, 17, 61, § 101.

Thūcўdĭdes, is, *m.*, = Θουκυδίδης, *a celebrated Greek historian*, Cic. Or. 9, 30 sq.; 65, 219; id. Brut. 83, 287 sq.; id. de Or. 2, 13, 56; Quint. 10, 1, 73.—Hence, **Thūcўdĭdĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thucydides, Thucydidian*: genus (orationis), Cic. Opt. Gen. 6, 16.—*Subst. plur.*: **Thūcўdĭdĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *imitators of Thucydides*, Cic. Or. 9, 30.

Thūlē (Thўlē), ēs, *f.*, = Θούλη or Θύλη, *an island in the extreme north of Europe*; acc. to some, *Iceland*; acc. to others, *Mainland* (the largest of the Shetland Islands), Mel. 3, 6, 9; Plin. 2, 75, 77, § 187; 4, 16, 30, § 104; 6, 34, 39, § 220; Tac. Agr. 10; Stat. S. 3, 5, 20; 4, 4, 62; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 53.

thunnārĭus (thynn-), a, um, *adj.* [thunnus], *of* or *belonging to the tunny, tunny-*: piscatio, Dig. 8, 4, 13.

† **thunnus (thynnus),** i, *m.*, = θύννος, *the tunny* or *tunny-fish*: Scomber thynnus, Linn.; Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 44 sq.; Hor. S. 2, 5, 44; Ov. Hal. 98; Mart. 10, 48, 12.

thūrālis, thūrārĭus, thūrĕus, thūrĭbŭlum, etc., v. tur-.

Thūrĭae, ārum, *f.*, = Θουρίαι, *a town in Calabria, in the territory of the Salentines*, Liv. 10, 2; 25, 15; 27, 1.

Thūrĭi, ōrum, *m.*, = Θούριοι, *a city of Lucania, on the Tarentine Gulf, built upon the site of the ancient Sybaris*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 6; Cic. Att. 9, 19, 3 (and perh., also, id. ib. 9, 3, 5); Caes. B. C. 3, 22; Tac. A. 14, 21; Suet. Aug. 2; Liv. 25, 15, 9.—Called also **Thūrĭum,** ii, *n.*, = Θούριον, *Mel. 2, 4, 8*; Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 67; Cic. Att. 3, 5 (Thurii, where, perh., Turiis should be read).—Hence, **Thūrīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thurii, Thurine*: ager, Cic. Tull. 14; Caes. B. C. 3, 22; Liv. 34, 53; Plin. 16, 21, 33, § 81; Suet. Aug. 3: colles, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39; cf. vina, id. 14, 6, 8, § 69: sinus, i. e. *the Tarentine Gulf*, upon which Thurii was situated, Ov. M. 15, 52: Ornytus, *of Thurii*, Hor. C. 3, 9, 14; so, Viscus, id. S. 2, 8, 20: in Thurinum, *into the Thurine territory*, Caes. B. C. 3, 21.—*Plur. subst.*: **Thūrīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Thurii*, Liv. 25, 1; 25, 15; Plin. 34, 6, 15, § 32.

thūs, thūris, v. tus.

† **thўa** or **thўĭa,** ae, *f.*, = θύα or θυία,

the Greek name for the citrus tree, Plin. 13, 16 30, § 100, Prop 3, 7 (4, 6), 49

Thyămis, is, m, =Θύαμις, *a river in Epirus*, now *the Calamas*, Plin 4, 1, 1, § 4, Cic Att 7, 2, 3, id. Leg 2, 3, 7

Thyatīra, ae, f, = Θυάτειρα, *a town of Lydia*, now *Ak hissar* Liv 37, 44, 4, Plin 5, 29, 31, § 115, also, **Thyatīra,** ōrum, n, Liv 37, 8, 7 — Hence, **Thyatīrēni,** ōrum, m, *the inhabitants of Thyatira*, Plin 5, 30 33 § 126

Thybris, is, v Tiberis *init*

Thyēnē, ēs, f, *one of the Hyades who nursed Jupiter and Bacchus*, Ov F 6, 711

Thyestes, ae, m, = Θυέστης, *son of Pelops and brother of Atreus who set before him for food the flesh of his own son, he was the father of Ægisthus*, Hyg Fab 88, Plaut Rud 2, 6 25, Cic Tusc 3, 12, 26, Hor A P 91, id C 1, 16, 17, Pers 5, 8 — Hence, **A. Thyestēus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Thyestes, Thyestean* Mycenae, Luc. 1, 544 mensa, Ov P 4, 6, 47, id M 15, 462 exsecratio, Cic Pis 19, 43, cf preces, Hor Epod 5, 86 more furere, Sen Contr 1, 1 *med* —**B. Thyestiădes,** ae, m, *the* (male) *offspring of Thyestes*, said of *Ægisthus*, Ov A. A 2, 407, Claud. VI Cons Hon 113

Thyĭas (dissyl) or **Thyas,** ădis, f, =Θυιάς or Θυάς, *a Bacchante* Verg A 4, 302, Hor C 3, 15 10, Stat Th 5 92 —More freq in *plur* **Thyĭădes** or **Thyădes,** um, *Bacchantes*, Cat 64 392, Hor C 2, 19, 9, Ov F 6, 514, Stat Th 12, 791

thyĭnus, a, um, *adj*, = θύϊνος, *made of the citrus tree*, Vulg 3 Reg 10, 11, id Apoc 18 12.

Thylē, es, v Thule

† **1. thymbra,** ae, f, = θύμβρα, *a plant savory* Satureia hortensis, Linn, Plin 19, 8, 50, § 165, Col 9, 4 6, 9, 10, 233, Verg G 4, 31, Stat S 1, 2 21, Petr 135

2. Thymbra, ae, or **Thymbrē,** es, f =Θύμβρη, *a city in Troas with a temple of Apollo*, Plin 5, 30, 33, § 126 (dub, al Cambre), Stat S 4, 7, 22 —Hence, **A. Thymbraeus,** i m, *the Thymbræan*, an epithet of *Apollo*, Verg A 3 85, cf Macr S 1, 17, and Fest p 356 Müll —**B. thymbraeum,** i, n, *another name for the* sisymbrium silvestre Plin 20, 22 91, § 247

† **thymĕla,** ae, and **thymĕlē,** ēs, f, =θυμέλη, *an elevation in the centre of the orchestra of a Greek theatre in the form of an altar*, upon which stood the leader of the chorus Sid Ep 9, 13, Cod Th 8, 7, 21, Inscr Spon Miscell Ant p 148

† **thymĕlaea,** ae, f, = θυμελαία, *a plant, the flax leaved daphne* Daphne Gnidium Linn, Plin 13, 21, 35, § 114

Thymĕlē, es, f, *a celebrated female dancer*, Juv 1 36, 8, 197, Mart 1, 5, 5

† **thymĕlĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, = θυμελικός **I.** Lit, *of* or *belonging to the* thymele or *to the orchestra*, hence, *subst* **thymĕlĭci,** orum, m, *theatrical musicians* (opp scaenici, actors), Vitr 5, 8, Dig 3, 2, 4 *init* —**II.** Transf, in gen, =scaenicus, *of* or *belonging to the theatre* choragium, App Mag p 282 Thymelica obscenitas, Aug Civ Dei, 6, 7 *fin* — Substt **1. thymĕlĭcus,** i, m, *an actor*, Cod. Th. 15, 7, 12, Inscr Orell 2589 —**2. thymĕlĭca,** ae f, *an actress*, Cod Th 15, 7, 5

† **thymĭāma,** ătis, n, = θυμίαμα, *a composition for fumigating, incense*, Cels 5, 18, 7 sq, 6, 6, 25, Vulg Exod 25, 6

thymĭāmătērĭum, ii, n [thymiama] *a censer, a vessel for incense*, Vulg Jer 52 19 —Called also **thymātērĭum,** Ambros Ep 5, 3, Vulg 2 Par 4 22

(**thymĭāmus,** a, um, a false read in Plaut Bacch 5, 2, 10, v Ritschl ad h l)

† **thymīnus,** a, um, *adj*, =θύμινος, *of thyme, made of thyme* mel, Col 6, 33, 2, cf thymosus

† **thymĭon,** ii, n, =θύμιον, *a kind of wart* Plin 32, 10, 45, § 128

† **thymītes,** ae, m, =θυμίτης (οἶνος), *thyme wine*, Col 12 35, 1

thymōsus, a, um *adj* [thymum] *full of thyme thymy* mel, Plin 11, 15, 15, § 39, cf thymīnus

† **thymum,** i, n, =θύμον, *thyme* (both the common or Roman, Thymus vulgaris, Linn, and the Cretan or Greek, Satureia capitata, ib) Plin 21, 21, 89, § 154, Quint 12, 10, 25, Verg E 7, 37, id A 1, 436, Hor C 1, 17, 6, 4, 2 29, id Ep 1, 3, 21, Ov M 15, 80 —In *plur*, Ov F 5, 272, id. A A 1, 96, Mart 11, 42, 4 al

Thyni, orum, m, = Θυνοί, *a Thracian people, who emigrated to Bithynia*, Plin 4, 11, 18, § 41, 5, 32, 43, § 150, Cat 25, 7 — Hence, **A. Thynus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Thyni, Thynian*, poet for *Bithynian* merx Hor C 3, 7, 3 (for which Bithyna negotia, id Ep 1, 6, 33) —**B. Thynia,** ae, f, *the seat of the Thyni in Bithynia*, Cat 31, 5 —**C. Thyniăcus,** a, um, *adj*, *Thyniac* sinus, i e *of the Euxine in Thrace*, Ov Tr 1, 10, 35 —**D. Thyniăs,** ădis, *adj* f, *Thynian*, poet for *Bithynian* grata domus Nymphis umida Thyniasin (*dat* Graec), Prop 1, 20, 34 (cf id 1, 20 12, Dryasin, and id. 1, 20, 32, Hamadryasin) — **E. Thynĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *Bithynian* anulus, Isid Orig 19, 32 lima, Anthol Lat 2, p 412 Burm

thynnārĭus, a, um, v thunnarius.

thynnus, i, v thunnus

Thynus, a, um, v Thyni, A

Thyōnē, ēs, f, =Θυώνη, *the mother of the fifth Bacchus, enumerated in* Cic N D 3, 23, 58 —Hence, **A. Thyōneus,** ĕi, m, *the son of Thyone*, i e *Bacchus* indetonsus, Ov M 4, 13 Semeleius, Hor C 1, 17, 23 —**B. Thyōnĭānus,** i, m, *the son of Thyone*, i e *Bacchus*, Aus Idyll 13 praef —Meton, for *wine* Cat 27, 8

† **thyōtes,** ae, m, = θυώτης, *a sacrificer* sacerdos, Val Fl 2, 438 (perh as *nom prop*)

† **thyraeus,** a, um, *adj*, =θυραῖος, *of* or *belonging to a door, a gate* Apollo, *the god of the entrance*, Tert Mil 13 *fin*

Thyrĕ, es, f, =Θυρη, *a little town in the Peloponnesus, the possession of which was contested by the Argives and the Lacedæmonians*, Stat Th 4, 48 —Hence, **Thyrĕātis,** ĭdis, *adj* f, *Thyreatic* terra, *the region of Thyre*, Ov F 2, 663

Thyreum or **Thyrium,** ii, n, *a town in Acarnania, near Leucas*, Cic Fam 16, 5, 1, Liv 36, 11, 36, 12, 38, 9 —Hence, **Thyrienses,** ium, m, *the inhabitants of Thyreum*, Liv 36, 12

† **thyrōma,** ătis, n, =θύρωμα, *a door*, Vitr 4, 6

Thyrsăgĕtae, Thyssăgĕtae, or **Thussăgĕtae,** arum, m, *a people of Asiatic Sarmatia, on the Wolga*, Val Fl 6, 140, Mel 1, 19, 19, Plin 4, 12, 26, § 88 — *Sing* **Thyrsagĕtes,** ae, m, Val Fl 6, 135

thyrsĭcŭlus, i, m *dim* [thyrsus] *a little stalk*, App Herb 68

thyrsĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj* [thyrsus gero], *bearing the thyrsus* or *Bacchic staff* Lyaeus, Sen Med 110 India, id Hippol 753 Bacchus, Pall. Insit 87

Thyrsis, idis, m, = Θύρσις, *the name of a shepherd*, Verg E 7, 2

† **thyrsus,** i, m, =θύρσος, *a stalk, stem of a plant* **I.** Lit, Plin 19, 8, 39, § 129, 25 8, 41, § 81, 26, 8, 33 § 51 Suet. Aug 77, Col 10, 370 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A staff twined round with ivy and vine-shoots, borne by Bacchus and the Bacchantes, the Bacchic staff, thyrsus*, Hor C 2, 19, 8, Ov M 3 542, 3 712, 4, 7, 9, 641, 11, 28, Stat Th 9, 614, Sen Herc Fur 904 id. Oedip 628 al — Hence, poet transf, **B.** *A thorn, goad* acri Percussit thyrso laudis spes magna meum cor, Lucr 1, 923, Ov Tr 4, 1, 43

Thyssăgĕtae, v Thyrsagetae

† **tiara,** ae, f, or **tiaras,** ae m, =τιάρα or τιάρας, *the head dress of the Orientals, a turban, tiara* rectam capite tiaram gerens, Sen Ben 6, 31, 8 sceptrumque sacerque tiaras Verg A 7, 247, cf Plaut Pers 4, 2 2, Ov M 11, 181, Val. Fl 6, 700, Juv 6 516, 10, 267, Just 1 2, 3, App M 10 p 253, 30

* **tiārātus,** a, um, *adj* [tiara] *wearing a turban, turbaned* reges, Sid. Ep 8, 3 *fin*

Tibarāni, ōrum, m, *a people in Cilicia, upon Mount Amanus*, Cic Fam 15, 4, 10

Tibărēni, ōrum or ûm, m, =Τιβαρηνοί *a people of Asia, on the Black Sea*, Mel 1, 2, 5, 1, 19, 10, Val Fl 5, 148.

Tibĕrēius, a, um, v Tiberius, II 3

Tibĕrĭānus, a, um, v Tiberius, II 2

Tibĕrīnis, idis, v Tiberis I B

Tibĕrīnus, v Tiberis, I A

Tibĕris, is, also contr., **Tibris (Tybris)** is or idis, m **I.** *The river Tiber*, now *Tevere* Tiberis antea Tybris appellatus et prius Albula, Plin 3 5, 9, § 53, cf Liv 1, 3 (α) Form Tiberis, Mel 2, 4, 9, Plin 3, 5, 9, § 53, Enn ap Macr S 6 4 (Ann v 453 Vahl), Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4, 12, 19, 1, id Rosc Am 35, 100, id Mil 15, 41, Liv 1, 7, 5, 13, 24, 9, 30, 38, Hor C 1, 2 13, 1, 29, 12, 2 3, 18, id S 1, 9 18, 2, 1, 8, 2, 3, 292, id Ep 1, 11, 19 — (β) Form Tibris (Tybris, only in the poets), Verg A 2, 782 Tibrim, id ib 3, 500 Thybridis, Ov M 15, 432, Luc 6, 810 Tibride Claud in Eutr 2, 127 —Hence, **A. Tibĕrīnus (Tibrīnus,** Claud Laud Seren 16, Sid Carm 7, 75), a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Tiber, Tiberine* ostium, Cic. Imp Pomp 12 33, Verg A. 1, 13, Ov F 4, 329 undae, Hor C 3, 12, 7 flumen, Verg A 11, 449, Hor Ep 1, 11, 4 lupus, *taken in the Tiber*, id. S 2, 2, 31 campus Plin 34, 6, 11, § 25 gramen Claud VI Cons Hon 182 pater, i e *Father Tiber*, as a river god, Enn ap Macr S 6, 1 (Ann v 55 Vahl), Verg G 4, 369, cf deus, id A 8, 31 —**2.** *Subst* **Tibĕrīnus,** i, m **a.** *The Tiber* hac quondam Tiberinus iter faciebat, Prop 4 (5), 2, 7, Verg A. 7, 30, Ov F 4, 291, 6, 105 —**b.** *A king of Alba, after whom the river is said to have been named*, Varr L. L. 5, §§ 29 and 71 Müll, Liv 1, 3, Ov F 2, 389, id. M 14, 614 —**B. Tibĕrīnis,** idis, *adj* f, *of* or *belonging to the Tiber, Tiberine* Nymphae, Ov F 2, 597 —**II.** Personified **Tibris (Tybris),** *the river god Tiber*, Verg A 8, 72, 10, 421

Tibĕrĭus, ii, m **I.** In gen, *a Roman prænomen* (abbrev Ti), as, Ti Sempronius Gracchus Ti Claudius Asellus, Ti Claudius Nero —**II.** In partic, *the emperor Tiberius* (whose full name is Ti Claudius, Ti F Nero) —Hence, **1. Tibĕrĭus (-rēus),** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the emperor Tiberius, Tiberian* marmor, Plin 36, 7, 11, § 55 —**2. Tibĕrĭānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Tiberius, Tiberian* domus Suet Vit 15 scorta, id ib 3 tempora, Tert adv Marc 4, 7 vetus S C, Sid Ep 1, 7 *fin* pira, *a kind of which Tiberius was particularly fond*, Plin 15 15, 16 § 54 —**3. Tibĕrēius,** a, um, *adj*, *of Tiberius* aula, Stat S 3, 3, 66

tibi, v tu

tībĭa, ae, f, *the large shin bone, tibia* (cf. sura) **I.** Lit alterum (os) a priore parte positum, cui tibiae nomen est, Cels 8, 1 *fin* et in crure (recedit) tibia a sura, id 8, 11 —**B.** In gen, *the shin bone shin, leg* posse fieri ut genu esset aut tibia aut talus, Plin Ep 1, 20, 16 sinistram fregit tibiam, Phaedr 5, 7, 8 —**II.** Transf, *a pipe, flute* (orig made of bone, syn fistula) ago tibicen, refer ad labias tibias, Plaut Stich 5, 4, 41 si tibiae inflatae non referant sonum, Cic Brut 51, 192 quem admodum tibicen sine tibiis canere non possit, id. de Or 2 83, 338 et fidibus et tibiis canere, Quint 1, 10, 14 cantus tibiarum, id 1 11, 7 tibia digitis pulsata canentum, Lucr 4, 585 modulate canentes tibiae, Cic N D 2, 8 22 septenarios ad tibiam fundere, id Tusc 1, 44 107 ubi curva choros indixit tibia Bacchi, Verg A. 11 737 biforem dat tibia cantum, id ib 9, 618 tibia non ut nunc orichalco vincta tubaeque Aemula sed tenuis simplexque, Hor A. P 202 Phrygio curva sono, Tib 2, 1, 86 sub cantu querulae tibiae, Hor C 3, 7, 30 acris, id ib 1, 12, 1 Berecyntia, id ib 3 19, 19, 4, 1, 23 sonante mixtum tibiis carmen lyra, id Epod 9 5 adunco tibia cornu, Ov M 3, 533 infracto Berecynthia tibia cornu, id ib 11, 16 longa, id F 6, 698 scienter tibiis cantasse, Nep praef 1, id Epam 2, 1 dextera tibia alia quam sinistra, perh *treble and bass pipes*, Varr R R. 1, 2, 15, cf. modos fecit Flaccus Claudii

filius; tibiis paribus dextris et sinistris, i.e. *at first with a pair of treble and then with a pair of bass pipes*, Didasc. Ter. And.; cf.: acta primum tibiis imparibus, deinde duabus dextris, id. Heaut.; v. Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 618; and v. Dict. of Antiq. s. v.—Prov.: paene apertis, ut aiunt, tibiis, *from all the holes, with a loud voice*, Quint. 11, 3, 50 Spald.

tĭbĭālis, e, *adj.* [tibia]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the shin-bone* or *tibia, tibial;* hence, *subst.:* **tĭbĭāle**, is, *n., a warm wrappage about the shins*, a kind of *stockings* or *leggings:* hieme feminalibus et tibialibus muniebatur, Suet. Aug. 82: si miles tibiale vel umerale alienavit, Dig. 49, 16, 14, § 1.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the flute, flute-:* harundo tibialis calami; *used for flutes*, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 168: tibialis aura gemit, Sid. Ep. 9, 13 *in carm.* 2 *med.*

‡ **tĭbĭārĭus**, ii, *m.* [id.], *a pipe-maker, flute-maker*, Inscr. Orell. 4292.

tībīcen, inis, *m.* [contr. from tibiicen, from tibia-cano], *a piper, flute-player, flutist.* **I.** Lit.: age, tibicen, refer ad labias tibias, suffla celeriter tibi buccas, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 41: si tibiae non referant sonum; abiciendas sibi tibicen putat, Cic. Brut. 51, 192: tibicen sine tibiis canere non potest, id. de Or. 2, 83, 338; id. Leg. 2, 24, 62; id. Ac. 2, 7, 20; id. Dom. 47 123; id. Agr. 2, 34, 93; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 98; id. A. P. 415: tibicines abierunt, Liv. 9, 30, 5: funus celebratum ... praecedente tibicine, Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 122; Val. Max. 2, 5, 4: transit idem jurisconsultus tibicinis Latini modo, i. e. *preludes* or *rehearses the legal formulas* (as the flutist accompanies the actors), Cic. Mur. 12, 26. —*Sing. collect.:* crebro tibicine, Cic. Sen. 13, 44. — **II.** Transf., *a kind of pillar, support*, or *prop* of a building, Cat. 61, 158; Ov. F. 4, 695: urbem colimus tenui tibicine fultum, Juv. 3, 193. — Of Atlas, supporting the heaven, Arn. 2, 92; cf.: tibicines in aedificiis dici existimantur a similitudine tibiis canentium, qui ut cantantes sustineant, ita illi aedificiorum tecta, Fest. p. 366 Müll.

tībīcĭna, ae, *f.* [tibicen], *a female flute-player*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 104 Müll. (p. 175 Vahl.); Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 36 sq.; 2, 2, 56; id Most. 4, 3, 2 al.; Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 7 sq.; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 25; Ov. F. 6, 687; Juv. 2, 90; Mart. 14, 64, 1; Gell. 1, 11, 7.

‡ **tībīcĭnātor**, αὐλητής, Gloss. Cyrill. [tibicino].

tībīcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [tibicen], *a playing upon the pipe* or *flute, a piping, fluting* (class.): tibicinii scientia, Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22; id. Or. 58, 198; App. Flor. p. 341, 28; 342, 20; Gell. 4, 13, 2.

tībīcĭno, āre, *v. a.* [id.]. ***I.** *To play upon the pipe* or *flute:* ordo tibicinantium, Fulg. Myth. 3, 9.—**II.** *To prop up, support* any thing, Tert. Anim. 38; Schol. Juv. 3, 193.

Tibigensis, e, *adj., of* or *belonging to the town Tibiga, in Numidia:* oppidum, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 29.

Tibilis, is, *f., a town in Numidia*, Aug. Ep. 128. — Hence, *adj.:* **Tibilitānus**, a, um, *of Tibilis:* aquae, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8.

* **tībĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* [tibia], *of* or *belonging to the pipe* or *flute:* modi, Varr. ap. Non. 49, 23.

Tibrĭcŏla, ae, *m.* [Tibris-colo], *a dweller by the Tiber*, Prud. στεφ. 4, 174.

Tībrīnus, a, um, v. Tiberis, I. A.

Tibris, is and idis, v. Tiberis.

Tĭbullus, i, *m.*, Albius, *a celebrated Roman elegiac poet, born about* 700 *A. U. C., died about* 735, *a contemporary and friend of Ovid and Horace*, Quint. 10, 1, 93; Ov. Am. 1, 15, 28; id. Tr. 4, 10, 51; Vell. 2, 36 *fin.* al.; cf. Hor. C. 1, 33, 1; id. Ep. 1, 4, 1.

tĭbŭlus, i, *f., a kind of pine-tree*, Plin. 16, 10, 17, § 39.

Tībur, ŭris, *n., an ancient town of Latium on both sides of the Anio*, now *Tivoli:* Tiburque superbum, Verg. A. 7, 630; Hor. C. 2, 6, 5: supinum, id. ib. 3, 4, 23: udum, id. ib. 3, 29, 6; id. Ep. 1, 8, 12; 2, 2, 3: pronum, Juv. 3, 192: vacuum, *quiet*, Mart. 1, 13, 1; 4, 64, 32. — Hence, **A. Tīburs**, urtis, *adj., of* or *belonging to Tibur, Tiburtine:* populus, Liv. 8, 12; cf.: SENATVS POPVLVSQVE TIBVRS, Inscr. Orell. 113 and 3728: hostis, Liv. 7, 11, 4: via, Hor. S. 1, 6, 108: moenia, Verg. A. 7, 670: poma, Hor. S. 2, 4, 70: Fauni, Stat. S. 1, 3, 99: bibliotheca, Gell. 19, 5, 4.—*Subst.:* **Tīburs**, urtis, *n., the Tiburtine territory:* in Tiburti, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 6; Cic. Att. 8, 14, 3; id. de Or. 2, 55, 224; for which: in Tiburte, Glaucia ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 263; Gell. 19, 5, 1. — In *plur.:* **Tīburtes**, um, *m., the inhabitants of Tibur, the Tiburtines*, Plin. 16, 44, 87, § 237; Liv. 7, 11; Tac. A. 14, 22 *med.;* Front. Aquaed. 6 and 66; Verg. A. 11, 757; Inscr. Orell. 1817; 2239; 3114; 3851. — **B. Tīburtīnus**, a, um, *adj., of Tibur, Tiburtine:* terra, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 85: oves, Mart. 7, 80, 12: ficus, Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 70: lapis, id. 36, 6, 5, § 46; 36, 22, 48, § 167: frigora, Mart. 4, 57, 10: Diana, id. 7, 28, 1: via, *leading from the Esquiline gate towards Tibur*, Plin. Ep. 7, 29, 2.—*Subst.:* **Tīburtīnum**, i, *n., the Tiburtine villa* (of Scipio): in Tiburtino Scipionis, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19; Sen. Ben. 4, 12, 4.—**C. Tīburnus**, a, um, *adj., of Tibur, Tiburtine:* Anio, Prop. 3, 22, 23. — *Subst.:* **Tīburnus**, i, *m., an inhabitant of Tibur, a Tiburnian*, Stat. S. 1, 3, 74; also, κατ' ἐξοχήν, for Tiburtus, *the founder of Tibur*, Hor. C. 1, 7, 13.

Tīburtus, i, *m., the founder of the town of Tibur*, Verg. A. 7, 671; 11, 519; Plin. 16, 44, 87, § 237 (al. in each passage Tiburnus).

Tĭchĭūs, untis, *m., one of the summits of Mount Œta*, Liv. 36, 16; 36, 17; 36, 19.

† **tīchŏbătes**, ae, *m.*, = τειχοβάτης, *a wall-climber*, Vop. Carin. 18.

Tīcĭda or **Tīcĭdas**, ae, *m., an obscene Latin poet*, Ov. Tr. 2, 433; Suet. Gram. 11; App. Mag. p. 279, 26. — **II.** *A knight of Cæsar's party*, Auct. B. Afr. 44; 46.

Tīcīnensis, e, v. Ticinus, B.

Tīcīnum, i, *n., a city in* Gallia Cisalpina, *on the river Ticinus*, now *Pavia*, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124; Tac. A. 3, 5; id. H. 2, 17; 2, 68.

Tīcīnus (scanned Tīcīnus, Sid. Carm. 7, 552), i, *m., the river Ticinus, in* Gallia Cisalpina, *celebrated for the victory of Hannibal over the Romans*, now *Ticino*, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224; 3, 16, 20, § 118; Liv. 5, 34, 9; 21, 39, 10; 21, 45, 1; Sil. 4, 81 sq.; 6, 706; 7, 31; *Claud. Cons. Hon.* 6, 195; Flor. 2, 6, 10. — Hence, **A. Tīcīnus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Ticinus, Ticinian:* fluenta, Sil. 12, 548. — **B. Tīcīnensis**, e, *adj., Ticinian:* campi, *lying on the Ticinus*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 35.

1. Tĭfāta, ōrum, *n., a mountain ridge north of Capua*, now *Monte Maddaloni*, Liv. 7, 29, 6; 23, 36, 1; 26, 5, 4; Vell. 2, 25, 4; Sil. 12, 487; 13, 219; cf. Fest. p. 366. — Hence, ‡ **Tĭfātīnus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Tifata, Tifatinian:* DIANA, Inscr. Rein. cl. 6, n. 91; Inscr. Murat. 446, 4.

‡ **2. Tĭfāta** iliceta. Romae autem Tifata curia, Fest. p. 366 Müll. *N. cr.*

‡ **Tĭfātīnus**, a, um, v. 1. Tifata.

Tĭfernum, i, *n., the name of three towns of Italy.* **I.** *A town in Umbria, on the Tiber, called also* Tifernum Tiberinum, *near the mod. Citta di Castello*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53; Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 4; 10, 24.—*Its inhabitants are called* Tifernates Tiberini, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114. — **II.** *A second town in Umbria, on the Metaurus*, now *S. Angelo in Vado*, whose inhabitants, to distinguish them from the preceding, are called Tifernates Metaurenses, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.— **III.** *A town in Samnium, on the mountain and river Tifernus, near the mod. Limosani*, Liv. 9, 44, 6; 10, 14, 6.

Tĭfernus, i, *m.* **I.** *A mountain in Samnium, upon which was the town of Tifernum*, now *Monte Matese*, Liv. 10, 30, 7. —**II.** *A river flowing by it*, now *Biferno*, Mel. 2, 4, 6; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 103.

Tĭgellīnus (**Tĭgĭl-**), i, *m.;* in full: Tofonius Tigellinus, *a favorite of Nero*, Tac. A. 14, 48 *sqq.;* 14, 57; 15, 50; 16, 17; Suet. Galb. 15; Juv. 1, 155; he committed suicide, Tac. H. 1, 72.

Tĭgellĭus, ii, *m., the name of two musicians.* **I.** The more ancient, Tigellius Sardus, *a contemporary of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 13, 49, 1; id. Fam. 7, 24, 1; Hor. S. 1, 2, 3; 1, 3, 4. — **II.** The more modern, Tigellius Hermogenes, *a censurer of Horace*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 129; 1, 4, 72; 1, 9, 25; 1, 10, 18; 1, 10, 80; 1, 10, 90; cf. Schol. Cruq. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 2.

tĭgillum, i, *n. dim.* [tignum]. **I.** *A small piece of wood:* clamat suam rem perisse ... de suo tigillo fumus si qua exit foras, i. e. *if the least bit of wood is burned in his house*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 21. — **II.** Esp., *a little beam*, Liv. 1, 26, 13; Cat. 67, 39; Tib. 2, 1, 39; Phaedr. 1, 2, 14; Juv. 7, 46; App. M. 1, p. 109. — **B.** Sororium Tigillum; v. sororius, II.

Tĭgillus, i, *m.* [tigillum], *an epithet of Jupiter, who sustains and holds the world like a beam*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 11.

tignārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tignum], *of* or *belonging to beams:* faber, *a carpenter, builder*, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39; id. Brut. 73, 257; Inscr. Orell. 4087 sq.; cf.: Fabros tignarios dicimus non eos duntaxat, qui tigna dolant, sed omnes, qui aedificant, Dig. 50, 16, 235; Vulg. 4 Reg. 22, 6.

tignum, i, *n.* (*masc.* collat. form, *plur.* tigni, Liv. 44. 5, 4; but Weissenb. reads tigno) [root tek-; Gr. ἔτεκον, τίκτω, whence τέχνη, τέκτων, texo], *building-stuff, building-materials* (syn. trabs). **I.** In gen. (ante-class. and in jurid. lang.): tigni appellatione in lege duodecim tabularum omne genus materiae. ex quâ aedificia constant, significatur, Dig. 50, 16, 62; cf.: tigni autem appellatione continetur omnis materia, ex quâ aedificium constat vineaeque necessaria. Unde quidam aiunt, tegulam quoque et lapidem et testam ceteraque, si qua aedificiis sunt utilia (tigna enim a tegendo dicta sunt) hoc amplius et calcem et harenam tignorum appellatione contineri, ib. 47, 3 (de tigno juncto), 1.—**II.** In partic., *a piece* or *stick of timber, a trunk of a tree, a log, beam* (class.): venit imber ... Tigna putrefacit, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 31: tigna trabesque, Lucr. 2, 192; so, with trabes, id. 6, 241: supra eum locum duo tigna transversa injecerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: et levia radere tigna Et terebrare etiam ac pertundere perque forare, Lucr. 5, 1266: tigna bina sesquipedalia in flumen defixerat, Caes. B. G. 4, 17; cf. id. B. C. 2, 10; 2, 15: torquet ingens machina tignum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 73; id. A. P. 279: summo quae pendet aranea tigno, Ov. M. 4, 179; 8, 648; Sen. Ep. 120, 7: cava, i. e. *ships*, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 50.

Tĭgrānes, is, *m.* **I.** *A king of Armenia, son-in-law of Mithridates*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23; 15, 45; id. Sest. 27, 58; id. Att. 2, 4, 2; Sall. H. 4, 61, 3 Dietsch; Flor. 3, 5, 27; 4, 12, 43. — **II.** *His son*, Cic. Att. 3, 8, 3; cf. Ascon. Cic. Mil. p. 47 Orell.; Schol. Bob. Cic. Mil. p. 284 ib.

Tĭgrānŏcerta, ae, *f.*, and ōrum, *n., the capital city of Greater Armenia, built by Tigranes during the Mithridatic war; fem.*, Plin. 6, 9, 10, § 26 sq.; *neutr.*, Tac. A. 12, 50; 14, 24; 15, 4 sq.

* **tĭgrĭfer**, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [tigris-fero], *tiger-bearing, producing tigers:* Niphates, Sid. Carm. 2, 444.

* **tĭgrīnus**, a, um, *adj.* [tigris], *tiger-like, barred* or *spotted like a tiger*, Plin. 13, 15, 30, § 96.

† **1. tĭgris**, is or idis (*gen.* tigris, Verg. Cir. 136: tigridis, id. A. 11, 577; Ov. M. 11, 245; Val. Fl. 5, 590; 6, 148; *acc.* tigrim, Verg. A. 9, 730; Manil. 5, 708; Sen. Ep. 85, 35; Plin. 8, 17, 25, § 65; 8, 18, 25, § 66; Sil. 5, 148; Suet. Aug. 43: tigrin, Val. Fl. 6, 704; Stat. Th. 6, 722; *abl.* tigri, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 73: tigride, Ov. M. 7, 32; 9, 612; Luc. 5, 405; Sil. 5, 280; Mart. 8, 26, 8; Juv. 15, 163; *plur.* tigres, Verg. G. 2, 151; id. A. 4, 367; Hor. C. 3, 3, 14; 3, 11, 13; id. A. P. 393; Ov. A. A. 1, 559; id. M. 1, 305; 3, 668; Curt. 9, 8, 2: tigrides, Sol. 15, 11; 27, 16; *acc.* tigris, Verg. E. 5, 29; id. G. 4, 510; id. A. 6, 805: tigridas, Ov. H. 10, 86; *gen.* tigrium, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 7; 11, 2, 1, § 4; *dat.* and *abl.* tigribus, Hor. A. P. 13; Ov. H. 2, 80; id. Am. 1, 2, 48), = τίγρις (in Persian, an arrow, Varr. L. L. 5, § 100 Müll.; Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 127). *Comm.* (in prose *masc.*, but *fem.* Plin. 8, 4, 5, § 10; 8, 18, 25, § 66; in the poets always *fem.;* v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 616 sq.), *a tiger, tigress.* **I.** Lit.: varius, Plin. 1.1.; Mel. 3, 5, 7; Verg. A. 4, 367; 6, 805; id. E. 5, 29; Hor. C. 1, 23, 9; 3, 27, 56; id. Epod. 16, 31; id. A. P. 13.—**II.** Transf. **1.** *A tiger-skin:* equus, quem discolor ambit Tigris, Stat. Th. 9, 686; 6, 719; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 17.

—**2.** *The name of the spotted tiger hound of Actæon* Ov M 3, 217, Hyg Fab 181. — **3.** *The Tiger*, the name of a ship ornamented with the figure of a tiger Massicus aerata princeps secat aequora Tigri, Verg A 10, 166

2. Tigris, idis, *m*, = Τίγρις, *the river Tigris* (qs arrowy, so called from its rapid ity), Varr L L 5, § 100 Müll, Mel 1, 11, 2, 3, 8, 32, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 127, Hor C 4, 14, 46, Luc. 3, 256, 3 261 sq, 8, 370, Curt 4, 9 16, Sen. Herc. Fur 1324

Tigurinus pagus, *a district in Helvetia perh. the mod. Zurich*, Caes. B G 1, 12, Inscr Orell 366 — *Its inhabitants are called* **Tigurini,** orum, *m*, Caes B G 1, 12, Liv Ep 65

tilia, ae, *f*, *the linden* or *lime tree* **I.** Lit, Plin 16, 14, 25, § 65, Verg G 1, 173, 2, 449, 4, 183, Ov M 8, 620, 10, 92 — **II.** Transf, *the inner bark of the linden, bark bands*, Plin 16, 14, 25, § 65, cf of the elm corticis interior tilia lepras sedat, id. 24, 8, 33, § 48

* **tiliaceus,** a, um, *adj* [tilia], *of linden wood, linden* tabulae, Capitol Anton P 13, cf tiliagineus.

* **tiliagineus,** a, um, *adj* [id], *of linden wood, linden* arculae, Col 12, 47, 5, cf tiliaceus.

* **tiliaris,** e, *adj* [id], *of linden wood, linden* tabula, Cael Aur Tard 5, 1, 20, cf tiliaceus and tiliagineus.

Tillius, ii, *m*, *a senator and tribune, reproached by Horace for rudeness*, Hor S 1, 6 107, cf Sen Ira 3, 30, 5, id Ep 83, 12

Timaeus, i, *m*, = Τίμαιος **I.** *A Greek historian of Sicily, under Agathocles*, Cic de Or 2, 14, 58, id N D 2, 27, 69, id Fam 5, 12, 2, id Rep 3, 31, 43, id Brut 16, 63, Nep Alcib 11, 1 — **II.** *A Pythagorean philosopher, a contemporary of Plato*, Cic Fin 5, 29, 87, id. Rep 1, 10, 16 — After him was named the Platonic dialogue Timaeus, which Cicero translated into Latin, Cic Tusc 1, 25, 63, id N D 1, 8, 18, id Ac 2, 39, 123, id Fin 2 5, 15, v the fragment of this translation (Timaeus sive de Universo), Cic ed B and K vol viii p 131 sqq

Timagenes, is, *m*, = Τιμαγένης, *a learned and plain speaking rhetorician of the time of Augustus*, Sen Contr 34, Sen Ira, 3, 23, 3, id Ep 91 13, Hor Ep 1, 19, 15 Schmid, Quint 1, 10, 10, 10, 1, 75

Timanthes, is, *m*, = Τιμάνθης, *a celebrated Greek painter, contemporary with Parrhasius*, Plin 35, 9, 36, § 64, 35, 10, 36, § 65, Cic Brut 18, 70, Quint 2, 13, 13 Spald (cf also Cic Or 22, 74)

Timarchides, is, *m*, *a sculptor*, Plin 34 8, 19, § 91

Timarchus, i, *m*, *a sculptor*, Plin 34, 8 19, § 51

Timarete, es, *f*, = Τιμαρέτη, *a female painter*, Plin. 35, 9, 35, § 59, 35, 11, 43, § 147

Timavus (better **-vos**), i, *m*, *a river in Istria, between Aquileia and Trieste*, Mel 2 4 3, Plin 2, 103, 106, § 229, 3, 18, 22, § 127, Verg A 1, 244, Luc 7, 194, Stat S 4 7, 55, Sil 12, 215, Claud Cons Hon. 6, 197, Mart 4, 25, 5

timefactus, a, um, *adj* [timeo facio], *made afraid, frightened, alarmed, intimidated* (very rare) timefictae religiones, Lucr 2, 44 timefacta libertas, Cic. Off 2, 7 24

timeo, ŭi, 2, *v a* and *n* [root tam, Sanscr tam yati, to be stupefied, tamas, darkness, cf temulentus] *to fear, be afraid of, to dread, apprehend, to be afraid* or *in fear, to be fearful, apprehensive*, or *anxious*, constr with *acc*, *rel clause*, *inf*, *ne* or *ut* and *absol* **1.** With *acc.* (class, syn. vereor, metuo, paveo) quamquam omnia sunt metuenda, nihil magis quam perfidiam timemus Cic Fam 1 5, a, 2 timeo meos, Plaut Truc 5, 63, cf quos aliquam diu inermes timuissent, Caes B G 1, 40 oppidanos, Hirt B G 8, 27 saxum Tantalus, Lucr 3, 981 sq portus omnes, Caes. B C 3, 6 reliquos casus, id ib 3, 10 nomen atque imperium absentis id. ib 1, 61 numinis iram, Ov M 6, 314 flagitium pejus leto, Hor C 4, 9, 50 cuncta (amantes), Ov M 7, 719 aeternas poenas timendum'st, Lucr 1, 111 — In *pass* morbos esse timendos, Lucr 3, 41, so, si ipse fulgor timeretur, Quint 8, 3, 5 si Cn Pompeius timeretur, id 4, 2, 25 — Pregn, *to have to fear*, i e *to be exposed to, contend against* pro telis gerit quae timuit et quae fudit, Sen Herc Fur 40 sq, 793 feras, id Herc Oet. 270 — With *dat.* of the object for which one fears something nostrae causae nihil nos timere, Quint. 11, 1, 75 patronum justitiae suae, id 4, 1, 9 furem caulibus aut pomis, Juv 6 17 noxiam vini aegris, Plin 14, 16, 19, § 101 — With *de* de suo ac legionis periculo nihil timebat, Caes B G 5, 57 nihil de bello, id ib 3, 3 de se nihil timere, Cic Sest. 1, 1 — With *pro* and *abl* quid pro quoque timendum, aut a quoque timendum sit, Cic. Ep ad Brut 1, 16, 2 pro amicis omnia timui, pro me nihil, Sen Q N 4, praef § 15 — **2.** With *rel clause* (class) misera timeo, quid hoc sit negotii Plaut Poen 5, 4, 79 timeo, quid rerum gesserim, id Mil 2, 4, 44 quid possem, timebam, Cic. Att. 12, 24, 1 nunc istic quid agatur, magnopere timeo, id. ib 3, 8, 2 jam nunc timeo, quidnam pro exspectatione omnium eloqui possim, id Div in Caecil 13, 42 misera timeo, incertum hoc quorsum accidat, Ter And. 1, 5 29, cf haec quo sint eruptura timeo, Cic Att 2, 20, 5 — With *dat* nunc nostrae timeo parti, quid hic respondeat, Ter And. 2, 5, 8 — **3.** With *inf* (freq since the Aug per, not in Cic) Caesar etsi timebat tantae magnitudinis flumini exercitum obicere, etc, Caes. B C 1, 64 equites cum intrare fumum et flammam densissimam timerent, Hirt B G 8, 16 timebant prisci truncum findere, Plin 17, 14, 24, § 102 nec jurare time, Tib 1, 4, 21, Hor C 1, 8, 8, 3 24, 56, id S 1, 4, 23, id Ep 1, 5, 2, 1, 7, 4, 1, 19, 27, 2, 1, 114, id A P 170, 197, Ov M 1, 593, 12, 246 — Rarely with *acc* and *inf* ni cedenti instaturum alterum timuissent, Liv 10, 36, 3 — **4.** With *ne* or *ut* (class) metuo et timeo, ne hoc tandem propalam fiat, Plaut Mil 4, 8, 38 timeo, ne malefacta mea sint inventa omnia, id Truc 4, 2, 61 haec timeo ne impediantur, D Brut. ap Cic Fam 11, 10, 4 neque timerent, ne circumvenirentur, Caes B G 2, 26 non times, ne locum perdas, Quint 6, 3, 63 timuit, ne non succederet, Hor Ep 1, 17, 37 timere, ne non virtute hostium, sed lassitudine sua vincerentur, Curt. 3, 17, 9 timeo, ut sustineas, Cic Fam 14, 2, 3 ut satis commode supportari posset (res frumentaria), timere dicebant, Caes B G 1, 39 — **5.** *Absol* (freq in prose and poetry) fac, ego ne metuam igitur et ut tu meam timeas vicem Plaut Most 5, 2, 24 salva est navis, ne time, id Merc 1 2, 64, so, ne time, id. Am 2, 2, 42, 5, 1, 12, id. Cas 4, 4, 13, id. Curc 4, 2, 34 timentibus ceteris propter ignorationem locorum, Cic Rep 1, 17, 29, cf timentes confirmat, Caes B G 7, 7 cottidie aliquid fit lenius quam timebamus, Cic Fam 6, 10, 5 timere et admirari, Quint 9, 2, 26, 9, 2, 86 — With *de* de re publica valde timeo, Cic Att 7, 6, 2 — With *ab* a quo quidem genere ego numquam timui, Cic Sull 20, 59 — With *pro* (poet. and post Aug) pro eo timebam, Curt 6, 10, 27 timentem pro capite amicissimo, Plin Ep 3, 17, 3 quamvis perichter, plus tamen pro te timeo, Sen Contr 7, 20, 1 indulgentia pro suis timentium, id ib 9, 26, 2, B qui pro illo nimium timet, id Ep 14, 1 qui eget divitiis timet pro illis, id. ib 14, 18, 90, 43 pro Aristippi anima, Gell 19, 1, 10 timuere dei pro vindice terrae, Ov M 9, 241 — Pregn, with *abl* (poet.) timuit exterrita pennis Ales, *expressed its fear*, Verg A 5, 505 — Freq with *dat* of the object for which one fears tibi timui, Ter Heaut. 3, 2, 20, cf qui sibi timuerant Caes. B C 3, 27 alicui, Quint 8, 5, 15, Verg A 2, 729, Hor C 3, 27, 7, id S 2, 1, 23 suis rebus, Caes B G 4, 16 huic loco, id ib 7, 44 receptui suo, id B C 3, 69 urbi, Hor C 3, 29, 26 — *Impers pass* urbi timetur, Luc 7, 138, Sen Med 885 — * **6.** Timens like timidus, with *gen* mortis timentes, Lucr 6, 1239

* **timescens,** entis, *Part inch* [timeo] *becoming fearful of, fearing* Athanaricus paria timescens abscessit, Amm 31, 4, 13

timide, *adv*, v timidus *fin*

timiditas, ātis *f* [timidus] *fearfulness, cowardice, timidity* (a favorite word of Cic) formido, timiditas, pavor, ignavia, etc., Cic Tusc 5, 18, 52 ecfare, quae cor tuom timiditas terrilet, Pac. ap Non. 228, 18 ex rebus timiditas, non ex vocabulis nascitur, Cic. Fin 4 19, 53, id Rep 2, 41, 68, id. Tusc. 3, 7 14, id Clu 46, 129, id. Cael 15, 36, id Phil. 2, 29, 71, id de Or 2, 3, 10, 2, 74, 300, Plin. Ep 2, 10, 8, Suet. Aug 67, id Calig 45 — In *plur* quantae timiditates Cic. Mil 26, 69

* **timidule,** *adv dim.* [timidus], *somewhat timidly* reptare per balneas, App M 4, p 146, 16

timidus, a, um, *adj* [timeo] *fearful, afraid, faint hearted, cowardly, timid* (opp audax, cf pavidus, trepidus, iners, ignavus) timido metu refugere, Enn ap Cic. de Or 3, 58, 218, id ap Fin 5, 11, 31 (Trag v 46 Vahl), cf. nimium me timidum fuisse confiteor, Cic Sest 16, 36 se timidum atque ignavum judicari, id Fam 11, 18, 1 timidus ac tremens id Pis 30, 74 imbelles timidique id Off 1, 24 83 timidus imperitusque, id. Caecin 7, 18 timidus in labore militari, id. Fam 1, 17, 1 non timidus ad mortem, id Fin 2, 20, 63 et saep timidus animus, humilis, demissus fractusque, id Off 3, 32, 115 spes Ov H 16, 375 amor, id. ib 18 (19), 172 fides, id M 9, 792 manus, id Tr 2, 228 tergum, Hor C 3, 2, 16 navis, Ov F 1, 4 timido cursu Fugit, id M 1, 525 preces, id. Tr 5 8, 28 pro cauto timidus accipitur, Sen Ep 45 7 in bello fortis, in foro timidus id ib 120, 9 — In a good sense = cautus *cautious* mater timidi non solet flere Nep Thras 2, 3 — *Comp* adversis mediocribus timidiores, Hirt B G 8, 13 nihil timidius columbā, Varr R R. 3, 7, 3 timidiora mandata videbantur, quam, etc, Cic Fam 11, 18, 1 — *Sup* timidissime Phineu, Ov M 5, 224 turba, columbae, id A A 1, 117 — (β) With *inf* (poet.) Codrus pro patria non timidus mori, Hor C 3, 19, 2 non timidus pro patriā perire, id ib 4 9, 52 agitare aprum, Sil 16, 575 — (γ) With *gen* (poet and in post Aug prose) timidus procellae, Hor A P 28, so, deorum, Ov M 5, 100 animalia timida lucis, *that shun the light*, i e *remote from the light, dark*, Sen Vit Beat 20, 6 timidum doloris ac mortis, Lact 3, 26 — Hence, *adv* **timide,** *fearfully, timidly* timide (opp fidenter), Cic Div 2, 31, 67 timide aliquid facere id. Tusc 2 23, 55 dicere, id. Planc 10, 24 timide vel potius verecunde, id Fin 5, 2, 6, id Quint 16 51, id Sull 29, 80, Caecin ap Cic Fam 6, 7, 3, Caes. B G 3, 25, id B C 1, 19, Hor A P 171, Ov M 1, 746, Plin Ep 1, 8, 2, Sen Hippol 393 — *Comp* timidius dicere Cic Caecin 27, 77 cum omnia trepidantius timidiusque ageret, Caes B C 1, 19 — *Sup* quod timidissime dicendum est, Quint 11, 1, 77

Timochares, is, *m*, *a courtier of Pyrrhus, who proposed to Fabricius for a reward, to kill the king his master*, Gell 3, 8, 3

Timocrates, ae, *m*, = Τιμοκράτης, *an Epicurean philosopher of the third century* B C, Cic Fin 2, 31, 101, id N D 1, 33, 93

Timoleon, ontis, *m*, = Τιμολέων, *a Corinthian general, whose life was written by Nepos* Cic Fam 5, 12 7 — Hence, **Timoleonteus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *named from Timoleon* gymnasium, Nep Tim 5, 4

Timolus, v Tmolus

Timomachus, i, *m*, = Τιμόμαχος, *an eminent painter of Byzantium, of the time of Julius Cæsar*, Plin 7, 38, 39, § 126, Aus Epigr 121 sq

Timon, ōnis, *m*, = Τίμων, *a celebrated misanthrope of Athens*, Cic Lael 23, 87, id Tusc 4, 11, 25 and 27

timor (**timos,** Naev ap Non 487, 6), ōris, *m* [timeo] **I.** Lit, *fear, dread, apprehension, alarm anxiety* (cf metus, horror, formido, timiditas, pavor) definiunt timorem metum mali appropinquantis, Cic Tusc 4, 8, 19 metus ac timor, id. Verr 2, 4 19, § 41 timor praepedit dicta linguae, Plaut Cas 3, 5, 25 timore torpeo, id Truc 4, 3 50 prae timore in genua concidit, id Rud 1, 2 85, id Cist 4, 2, 45 in timorem dabo militarem advenam, id Ps 4, 1, 19 animus timore Obstipuit, Ter Ad. 4, 4, 4 magno timore sum, Cic Att 5, 14 2, id Fin 2, 10, 30 cruciatu timoris angi, id. Off 2, 7, 25 amici nostri, timore de nobis

afficiuntur, id. Fam. 11, 2, 3: res quae mihi facit timorem, id. ib. 10, 18, 2: timore perterritus, id. Div. 1, 28, 58; so Caes. B. G. 1, 22; 1, 23: huc accedit summus timor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 9: haec sunt in judicum animis ... oratione molienda, amor, odium ... spes, laetitia, timor, molestia, id. de Or. 2, 51, 206: timor incutitur ex ipsorum periculis, id. ib. 2, 51, 209: timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 39; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25: Parthis timor injectus est, id. Att. 5, 20, 3; id. Agr. 1, 8, 23; Caes. B. G. 7, 55: alicui timorem deicere, Cic. Rep. 1, 15, 24: hunc mihi timorem eripe, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18: ades animo et omitte timorem, id. Rep. 6, 10, 10: timorem abicere, id. Fam. 11, 21, 4: timore sublato, Caes. B. G. 6, 23; cf.: omni timore deposito, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 23, 1: ut se ex maximo timore colligerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 65: ea (aestas), quae sequitur, magno est in timore, i. e. *occasions great apprehension*, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 4: numquam fidele consilium daturus timor, Sen. Ben. 7, 26, 5.—With *ne:* ubi timor est, ne auctumnalis satio hiemis gelicidiis peruratur, Col. 11, 3, 63; so Verg. A. 6, 352; Liv. 6, 28, 8.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* in timore civitas fuit, obsides captivosque Poenorum ea moliri, Liv. 32, 26, 16: subest ille timor ne dignitatem quidem posse retineri, Cic. de Or. 2, 82, 334.—With *in* and *abl.:* cum major a Romanis metus timorem a principibus suis vicisset, Liv. 45, 26, 7.—With *gen.* of the thing feared: belli magni timor impendet, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 4; so, vituperationis non injustae, id. Rep. 5, 4, : repentinae incursionis, Caes. B. G. 6, 23: mortis, Lucr. 5, 1180; Ov. M. 7, 604.—In *plur.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68; Lucr. 2, 45; 5, 46; Cat. 64, 99; Hor. C. 1, 37, 15; id. Ep. 1, 4, 12.—**B.** Personified, *Fear:* Timor, Hor. C. 3, 1, 37: ater, Verg. A. 9, 719.—*Plur.*, Ov. M. 12, 60.—**II.** Poet., transf. **A.** In a good sense, *awe, reverence, veneration:* divum, Lucr. 5, 1223: quod hominibus perturbatis inanem religionem timoremque dejecerat, Cic. Rep. 1, 15, 24: deorum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 295: sacer, Sil. 3, 31: primus in orbe deos fecit timor, Stat. Th. 3, 661.—**B.** *An object that excites fear, a terror:* audaci tu timor esse potes, Prop. 3, 7, 28 (4, 6, 70): Cacus Aventinae timor, Ov. F. 1, 551; cf. id. M. 3, 291; 10, 29; 12, 612: magnus uterque timor latronibus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 67; Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 119.—**C.** *An object for which anxiety is felt* (poet.): ratis, tot gracili ligno complexa timores, Stat. S. 3, 2, 80.

tĭmōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [timor], *full of reverence towards God, devout*, Vulg. Luc. 2, 25 (transl. of the Gr. εὐλαβής); id. Act. 8, 2; Hier. in Isa. 14, 50, 10.

Tīmŏthĕus, ĕi, *m.*, = Τιμόθεος. **I.** *Son of Conon, leader of the Athenians, and restorer of the walls of Athens;* his life is written by Nepos; cf. also Cic. Off. 1, 32, 116; id. de Or. 3, 34, 139; id. Tusc. 5, 35, 100; Nep. Con. 1 sqq.—**II.** *A musician, a native of Miletus*, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 39; Quint. 2, 3, 3; Macr. S. 5, 22.

* **tīna**, ae, *f.*, *a wine-vessel*, Varr. ap. Non. 544, 6; cf.: tinia vasa vinaria, Fest. p. 365 Müll.; and: canava, cavea, tinum, Not. Tir.

tinca, ae, *f.*, *a small fish*, perh. *the tench:* Cyprinus tinca, Linn.; Aus. Idyll. 10, 125.

tincta, v. tingo *fin.*

* **tinctĭlis**, e, *adj.* [tingo], *in which something is dipped:* volucri ferro tinctile virus inest, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 63.

‡ **tinctor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a dyer*, Inscr. Marin. Papir. Dipl. 251; cf.: tinctor, βαφεύς, Gloss. (but not Vitr. 7, 14, where tectores is the true reading).

* **tinctōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to plunging in* or *dyeing;* trop.: mens, i. e. *bloodthirsty*, Plin. 7, 7, 5, § 44.

tinctūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a dyeing*, Plin. 37, 9, 38, § 119.—In *plur.*, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 110.

1. tinctus, a, um, *Part.* of tingo.

* **2. tinctus**, ūs, *m.* [tingo], *a dipping into, a dyeing;* meton., *a sauce* into which something is dipped: avis croceo tinctu cibis gratissima, i. e. *saffron-sauce*, Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 134.

tĭnĕa, ae, *f.* [tan-, root of tondeo; cf. Gr. τέμνω] **I.** In gen., *a gnawing worm*, in clothes, books, etc., *a moth, bookworm*, etc.: Phalaena tinea, Linn.; Cato, R. R. 98, 1; Hor. S. 2, 3, 119; id. Ep. 1, 20, 12; Ov. P. 1, 1, 72; Mart. 11, 1, 14; Plin. 11, 35, 41, § 117.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Of the *moth* that flutters about a light, Lact. Phoen. 107.—**B.** Of the *wood-worm*, Vitr. 5, 12 *fin.*—**C.** Of *worms* in beehives, Verg. G. 4, 246; Col. 9, 14, 2.—**D.** Of *worms* in fig-trees, Col. 5, 10, 9.—**E.** Of *worms* in the human body, Plin. 27, 13, 120, § 145; 21, 20, 83, § 140; 23, 8, 77, § 148; 24, 10, 47, § 77.—**F.** Agrestes tineae, *silkworms*, Ov. M. 15, 373.—**G.** Of *lice*, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 113; 1, 260.

tĭnĕo, āre, 1, *v. n.* [tinea], *to be infested by moths*, Vulg. Bar. 6, 71.

* **tĭnĕŏla**, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little worm*, Veg. Vet. 1, 4.

* **tĭnĕōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of worms, wormy*, Col. 9, 14, 20.

Tingē or **Tingi**, *f.*, *a town of Mauritania*, now *Tangiers*, Mel. 1, 5, 2; Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 4.—Hence, **Tingĭtānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Tingi:* litus, Mamert. Gen. Max. 16 *fin.*

tingo (less correctly, **tinguo**), nxi, nctum, 3, *v. a.* [root tvak-, to wet; Sanscr. tuc-; Gr. τέγγω], *to wet, moisten, bathe* with or in any liquid (class.; cf.: aspergo, irroro, imbuo). **I.** Lit.: tunica sanguine centauri tincta, Cic. N. D. 3, 28, 70: Lydia Pactoli tingit arata liquor, Prop. 1, 6, 32: in amne comas, id. 4 (5), 4, 24: tinget pavimentum mero, Hor. C. 2, 14, 27: Arctos Oceani metuentis aequore tingi, Verg. G. 1, 246: stridentia Aera lacu, id. ib. 4, 172: gemmam lacrimis, Ov. M. 9, 567: in undis summa pedum vestigia, id. ib. 4, 343: pedis vestigia, id. ib. 5, 592: flumine corpora, i. e. *to bathe*, id. ib. 12, 413: corpora lymphis, id. ib. 2, 459: in amne faces, id. R. Am. 700: (asinae) horrent ita ut pedes omnino caveant tingere, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 169.—Poet.: in alto Phoebus anhelos Aequore tinget equos, *bathe* or *plunge*, i. e. *will set*, Ov. M. 15, 419: non ego te meis Immunem meditor tingere poculis, i. e. *to entertain, treat you*, Hor. C. 4, 12, 23.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To soak in color, to dye, color, tinge* (syn. inficio): Phocaico bibulas tingebat murice lanas, Ov. M. 6, 9; cf.: lanas vestium murice Afro, Hor. C. 2, 16, 36.—Poet.: niveam ovem Tyrio murice, Tib. 2, 4, 28: coma viridi cortice tincta nucis, id. 1, 8, 44: vestes Gaetulo murice, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 181: vestem rubro cocco, id. S. 2, 6, 103: sanguine cultros, Ov. M. 7, 599; cf.: secures cervice, Hor. C. 3, 23, 13: ora cruore, Ov. M. 14, 237: comam, id. Am. 1, 14, 2: cutem, i. e. *to paint*, Mart. 1, 77, 5: tinguntur sole populi, i. e. *are embrowned*, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 70: nummos, *to wash copper coins with gold* or *silver*, Dig. 48, 10, 8: globus ... candenti lumine tinctus, i. e. *illuminated*, Lucr. 5, 720; so, loca lumine, id. 6, 173.—**2.** Of colors as objects, *to produce, bring out:* purpuram, Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 201; 16, 18, 31, § 77: caeruleum, id. 33, 13, 57, § 161.—**3.** *To baptize* (late Lat.): tinctus est ab Joanne prophetā in Jordane flumine, Lact. 4, 15, 2.—**II.** Trop.: orator sit mihi tinctus litteris, audierit aliquid, legerit, *tinctured*, i. e. *imbued, well furnished with*, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85: Laelia patris elegantiā tincta, id. Brut. 58, 211: verba sensu tincta, Quint. 4, 2, 117: Romano lepidos sale tinge libellos, Mart. 8, 3, 19: sales lepore Attico tincti, id. 3, 20, 9: in similitudinem sui tingit (virtus), Sen. Ep. 66, 8.—Hence, *P. a.* as *subst.* **A. tingens**, entis, *m.*, *a dyer:* tingentium officinae, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 133; 37, 9, 40, § 122.—**B. tincta**, ōrum, *n.*, *dyed* or *colored stuffs:* tincta absint, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45.

tĭnĭārĭa, ae, *f.* [tinea], *a plant, moth-mullein:* Teucrium polium, Linn.; Scrib. Comp. 83.

* **tinnīmentum**, i, *n.* [tinnio], *a tingling:* illud quidem edepol tinnimentum est auribus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 26.

tinnĭo (**tīnio**), ivi or ii, itum, 4, *v. n.* and *a.* [root tan-; cf.: tono, tonitru], *to ring, chink, clink, jingle, tinkle, tingle.* **I.** Lit.: tinnit tintinnabulum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 162: tinnit hastilibus umbo, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 432 Vahl.): apes tinniendo aere perterritas perducet, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 30: (Graeci) *n* (litteram) jucundam et in fine praecipue quasi tinnientem illius (*m* litterae) loco ponunt, Quint. 12, 10, 31 (cf. retinnit, Cic. Brut. 46, 171): nec tibi dubito in foro diu tinnisse auriculas, *have tingled*, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 5 Mai; cf. tinnitus.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Colloq., *to clink* money, i. e. *to pay:* exspecto maxime, ecquid Dolabella tinniat, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 4; cf. trop.: veri speciem dignoscere calles, Nequa subaerato mendosum tinniat auro, *ring false, give a false sound*, Pers. 5, 105.—**B.** *To have a sharp* or *shrill voice, to cry, scream, sing* (ante- and post-class.): comprime te: nimium tinnis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 32; id. Ps. 3, 2, 99; cf.: tinnire canorā voce, id. Poen. prol. 33: aliquid se tinniturum promisit, *to sing*, Suet. Ner. 20 *fin.:* vere novo, cum jam tinnire volucres Incipient, Calp. Ecl. 5, 16.

tinnīto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [tinnio], *to sing:* parus enim quamvis per noctem tinnitet omnem, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 9 (al. tinniat): in trivio tinnitare, i. e. *to boast in public*, Commod. Fratr. 64.

tinnītus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a ringing, jingling, tingling* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: tinnitusque cie et Matris quate cymbala circum, Verg. G. 4, 64: strepit assiduo Tinnitu galea, id. A. 9, 809: sonuit tinnitibus ensis acutis, Ov. M. 5, 204; 6, 589; 14, 536: aera tinnitus repulsa dabunt, id. F. 4, 184; Sil. 13, 146; Quint. 11, 3, 31: ad tinnitum aeris, Sen. Ira, 3, 35, 3; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 76; 19, 1, 2, § 9: cuminum silvestre auribus instillatur ad sonitus atque tinnitus, *a ringing in the ears*, id. 20, 15, 57, § 162; 23, 4, 42, § 85; 28, 2, 5, § 24.—* **II.** Transf., of language, *a jingling, jingle* of words: tinnitus Gallionis, Tac. Or. 26; cf. tinnulus, II.

tinnŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *ringing, tinkling, shrill-sounding* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: sistra, Ov. P. 1, 1, 38: aera, id. M. 4, 393: chordae, Sen. Troad. 833: fistula, Calp. Ecl. 4, 74: vox, Cat. 61, 13; Pompon. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (with tenuis): illic cymbala tinnulaeque Gades, i. e. *the shrill noise of the Gaditan maidens*, Stat. S. 1, 6, 71 (cf. Juv. 11, 162).—**II.** Transf., of speakers: (rhetores) tumidi et corrupti et tinnuli, *jingling*, Quint. 2, 3, 9: verba, Hier. Ep. 143, 2; cf. tinnitus, II.

tinnuncŭlus, i, *m.*, *a kind of hawk, the kestrel:* Falco tinnunculus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 37, 52, § 109; Col. 8, 8, 7.

* **tintinnābŭlātus**, a, um, *adj.* [tintinnabulum], *belled*, i. e. *wearing a bell* or *bells:* greges, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

tintinnābŭlum, i, *n.* [tintinno], *a bell, signal-bell*, e. g. on a door to summon the attendant, on the necks of cattle, etc., Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 162; id. Ps. 1, 3, 98; Suet. Aug. 91; Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 92; Juv. 6, 441; Mart. 14, 163 *in lemm.;* Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 336.

* **tintinnācŭlus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *tinkling, clinking, clanking:* educi ad tintinnaculos, i. e. *to the manacled malefactors*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 8 Spengel ad loc. (acc. to others, *the executioners* who fastened the chains).

tintinnĭo, ire, v. tintinno.

tintinno (**tintĭno**), āre, and **tintinnĭo**, ire, *v. n.* [reduplicated from tinnio], *to ring, clink, clank, to jingle, tingle* (ante-class.): tintinnabant compedes, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 364 Müll.; Nigid. ap. Non. 40, 16: tintinnire janitoris impedimenta (i. e. catenas) audio, Afran. ap. Non. 40, 14; id. ap. Fest. p. 364 Müll. *N. cr.:* sonitu suopte Tintinant aures, Cat. 51, 11.

* **tintinnum**, i, *n.* [tintinno], *a jingling, tinkling*, Ven. Carm. 2, 20, 49.

* **tintino**, āre, v. tintinno.

tīnus, i, *m.*, *a plant:* Viburnum tinus, Linn.; Plin 15, 30, 39, § 128; 17, 10, 11, § 60: bacis caerula, Ov. M. 10, 98.

† **tiphē**, ēs, *f.*, = τίφη, *a kind of grain*, acc. to Sprengel, *Peter's-corn, one-grained wheat:* Triticum monococcon, Linn.; Plin. 18, 8, 19, § 81; 18, 10, 20, § 93.

† **tiphȳon**, i, *n.*, = τίφυον, *a kind of narcissus*, Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 67 (dub.; Jahn, iphyon).

Tīphys, ȳos (*voc.* Tiphy), *m.*, = Τῖφυς, *the pilot of the Argo*, Verg. E. 4, 34; Ov. H. 6, 48; id. Tr. 4, 3, 77; id. P. 1, 4, 37; Poët. ap. Charis. p. 243 P.

tippŭla (**tip-**), ae, *f.*, *an insect that*

runs swiftly over the water, the water spider, water-spinner, Varr ap Non. 180, 11.—Transf., of any very light object: neque tippulai leonis pondu'st quam fides lenonia, Plaut Pers. 2, 2, 62, v. Ritschl ad h. l.

Tirēnus pons, *a bridge at Minturnae*, Cic. Att. 16, 13.

Tīrĕsĭas, ae, *m.*, = Τειρεσίας. **I.** *A celebrated blind soothsayer of Thebes*, Hyg. Fab. 68; 75; Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 115; id. Div. 1, 40, 88; 2, 3, 9; id. N. D. 2, 3, 7; Ov. M. 3, 323; 6, 157; Hor. S. 2, 5, 1; Stat. Th. 10, 589.—**II.** Transf., for *a blind man*, Juv. 13, 249.

Tīrĭdātes, ae, *m.*, *the name of several kings of Armenia*, Hor. C. 1, 26, 5; Suet. Ner. 13; 30; Just. 42, 5; Tac. A. 6, 32 sqq.; Plin. 7, 39, 40, § 129; 30, 2, 6, § 16.

1. tīro, ōnis, *m.*, in milit. lang., *a newly levied soldier, a young soldier, recruit*. **I.** Lit.: aetas tironum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38: legio tironum, Caes. B. C. 3, 28; 3, 29; 3, 34; Auct. B. Afr. 31, 7; Suet. Tib. 42; id. Ner. 19; id. Vit. 15.—Trop.: multaque tironi non patienda feret (opp. vetus miles), Ov. A. A. 3, 566.—Esp., in appos. like an *adj.*: tirones milites (opp. veterani), Cic. Phil. 11, 15, 39: miles, Auct. B. Afr. 16, 1: exercitus, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 2; Liv. 21, 39, 3; 21, 43, 14.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a beginner, tiro* in any thing: nulla in re tiro ac rudis, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 218: provinciae rudis et tiro, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 17: homo non aetate sed usu forensi atque exercitatione tiro, id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 47; id. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: in scholis exercitati, tirones in foro, Quint. 2, 10, 9: deductus in forum tiro, *as a young man*, after putting on the toga virilis, Suet. Ner. 7; Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 194; Ov. F. 3, 787: tirones gladiatorum, Suet. Caes. 26; for which, adject.: tirones gladiatores, Auct. B. Afr. 71, 1.—Of animals: ut tironem (bovem) cum veterano adjungant, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 2.

2. Tīro, ōnis, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*. So esp., M. Tullius Tiro, *the learned freedman of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 16, 10; id. Att. 6, 7, 2; 9, 17, 2 (to him are addressed the letters id. Fam. 16, 3–10; 16, 12–15); Gell. 7, 3, 8; 13, 9, 1 sq.—Hence, **Tīrōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tiro*: liber, Gell. 13, 20, 16: Tironiana cura, id. 1, 7, 1.

tīrōcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [tiro]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In milit. lang., *the first military service* or *first campaign of a young soldier, military rawness* or *inexperience*, = rudimentum (perh. not ante-Aug.): juvenis, Liv. 39, 47, 3: propter exercitūs paucitatem et tirocinium, Auct. B. Afr. 31, 6: aetatis infirmitas aut militiae tirocinium, Val. Max. 5, 4, 2: tirocinii rudimenta deponere, Just. 9, 1, 8.—In *plur.*: si non solum tirocinia, verum et incunabula in ipsis castris posuissent, Just. 12, 4, 6; Flor. 2, 3.—**B.** Concr., *the young troops, raw forces, recruits*: contemptum tirocinium, Liv. 40, 35, 12.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *the first beginning* of any thing, *the first trial, attempt*, or *essay*: si in L. Paulo accusando tirocinium ponere et documentum eloquentiae dare voluit, Liv. 45, 37, 3 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf.: nec differendum est tirocinium in senectutem, Quint. 12, 6, 3; and: tirocinii metum transire, id. 12, 6, 7: filios suo quemque tirocinio deducere in forum, i. e. *after putting on the toga virilis*, Suet. Aug. 26: dies tirocinii, id. Tib. 54: togam sumpsit barbamque posuit, sine ullo honore qualis contigerat tirocinio fratrum ejus, id. Calig. 10.—Of inanim. things: navium, i. e. *their first voyage*, Plin. 24, 7, 26, § 41.—**B.** *Inexperience*: senatus cum simul et tirocinio et perturbatione juvenis moveretur, Liv. 39, 47, 3: nec tirocinio peccet, Manil. 1, 189.

tīrōnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the state* or *condition of a recruit* (late Lat.), Cod. Th. 7, 13, 21.

Tīrōnĭānus, a, um, v. 2. Tiro.

tīruncŭla, ae, v. tirunculus.

tīruncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [tiro], *a young beginner, little tiro* (post-Aug.): ut probarem tibi, quam vehementes haberent tirunculi impetus primos ad optima quaeque, Sen. Ep. 108, 23: servitia sic tirunculum (vilicum) contemnunt ut senem, Col. 11, 1, 3: quod me quamquam tirunculum sollicitavit, id. Emendum, Plin. Ep. 3, 6, 4: nec frustum capreae Novit noster tirunculus, Juv. 11, 143.—In apposition: miles, Suet. Ner. 21 *fin.*—In *fem.*: **tīruncŭla,** ae, *a female beginner*: saluta Blaesillam et Eustochium, tirunculas nostras, *female pupils, novices*, Hier. Ep. 31, 14.—Of *a bitch* that has littered for the first time, Col. 7, 12, 11.

Tīryns, nthis or nthos, *f.*, = Τίρυνς, *a very ancient town in Argolis, where Hercules was brought up*, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 17; Stat. Th. 4, 147; Serv. Verg. A. 7, 662.—Hence, **Tīrynthĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tiryns, Tirynthian*; and poet., also *of* or *belonging to Hercules, Herculean*: heros, i. e. *Hercules*, Ov. M. 7, 410; id. F. 2, 349; called also juvenis, id. ib. 2, 305: hospes, id. ib. 1, 547: Tirynthius heros, *Chromis, the son of Hercules*, Stat. Th. 6, 489; and *Q. Fabius Maximus* (because the Fabii deduced their origin from Hercules), Sil. 8, 218; cf. Fabius, Tirynthia proles, id. 2, 3: gens, i. e. Fabia, id. 7, 35: pubes, *troops of Tiryns*, Stat. Th. 11, 45: tela, *of Hercules*, Ov. M. 13, 401: nox, i. e. *of the conception of Hercules*, Stat. S. 4, 6, 17: aula, i. e. *Herculaneum*, id. ib. 2, 2, 109; cf. tecta, i. e. *Saguntum*, built by Hercules, Sil. 2, 300.—**B.** Substt.: **1. Tīrynthĭus,** i, e. *Hercules*, Ov. M. 9, 66; 9, 268; 12, 564; id. F. 5, 629; Verg. A. 7, 662; 8, 228.—**2. Tīrynthĭa,** ae, *f.*, *Alcmena, the mother of Hercules*, Ov. M. 6, 112.—**3. Tīrynthĭi,** orum, *m.*, *the people of Tiryns*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 195.

tis, i. e. tui, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 42; v. tu.

Tīsaeus, i, *m.*, or **Tīsaeum,** i, *n.*, = Τισαῖον, *a mountain of Thessaly*, now *Bardjora*, Liv. 28, 5, 17; Val. Fl. 2, 7.

Tīsăgŏras, ae, *m.*, = Τισαγόρας, *a brother of Miltiades*, Nep. Milt. 7, 5.

Tīsămĕnus, i, *m.*, = Τισαμενός, *a son of Orestes, and king of Argos*, Ov. Ib. 346; Hyg. Fab. 124.

Tisanūsa, ae, *f.*, *a town and harbor of Caria*, Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 104; Mel. 1, 16.

Tīsĭas, ae, *m.*, = Τισίας, *a Sicilian who wrote on oratory*, Cic. Brut. 12, 46; id. Inv. 2, 2, 6; id. de Or. 1, 20; Quint. 2, 16, 3; 3, 1, 8.

Tīsicrătes, is, *m.*, = Τισικράτης, *a sculptor of Sicyon, father of the painter Arcesilas*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 67; 35, 11, 40, § 146.

Tīsĭphŏnē, ēs, *f.*, = Τισιφόνη (avenger of murder), *one of the Furies*, Verg. A. 6, 571; 10, 761; Prop. 3, 5 (4, 4), 40; Ov. M. 4, 481; id. H. 2, 117; Hor. S. 1, 8, 34; Juv. 6, 29; Sen. Herc. Fur. 984.—Hence, **Tīsĭphŏnēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tisiphone, Tisiphonean*: tempora, i. e. *deserving of punishment, guilty, criminal*, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 6.

Tissē, ēs, *f.*, *a little town in Sicily*, now *Randazzo*, Sil. 14, 267.—Hence, **Tissenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tisse*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 38, § 86; for which **Tissinenses,** Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Tītan, ānis (collat. form **Tītānus,** i, v. in the foll.), *m.*, = Τιτάν. **A.** *Son of Cœlus and Vesta, elder brother of Saturn, and ancestor of the Titans*, called **Tītāni** or **Tītānes,** *who contended with Saturn for the sovereignty of heaven, and were, by the thunderbolts of his son Jupiter, precipitated into Tartarus*: quasi Titani cum dis belligerem? Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 26.—*Dat.* Titanis, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70.—*Gen.*: genus Titanum, Cic. Leg. 3, 2, 5: Titanum suboles, id. poet. Tusc. 2, 10, 23.—*Acc.* Titanas, Hor. C. 3, 4, 43; Ov. F. 3, 797.—Appellatively: Titanus, of *an old man*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 101.—**B.** *A grandson of the above, son of Hyperion, the Sun god*, i. q. Sol, Cic. Arat. 60; cf. Verg. A. 4, 119; Ov. M. 1, 10; 2, 118; 6, 438; id. F. 1, 617; 2, 73; 4, 180; 4, 919 al.—**C.** *Prometheus*, as grandson of Titan, Juv. 14, 35.—Hence, **II. Tītānĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Titan* or *the Titans, Titanian*: pubes Fulmine dejecti, i. e. *the Titans*, Verg. A. 6, 580: bella, i. e. *of the Titans*, Sil. 12, 725: antra, Val. Fl. 4, 91: ales, i. e. *the Phœnix*, as sacred to the sun (Titan, B.), Claud. Idyll. 1, 7.—Subst.: **Tītānĭus,** ii, *m.*, for Titan, B., *the Sun god*, Avien. Arat. 127.—In *fem.*: **Tītānĭa,** ae, (α) *Latona*, as daughter of the Titan Cœus, Ov. M. 6, 346.—(β) *Pyrrha*, as descendant of the Titan Prometheus, Ov. M. 1, 395.—(γ) *Diana*, as sister of Sol, Ov. M. 3, 173.—(δ) *Circe*, as daughter of Sol, Ov. M. 14, 382; 14, 438.—**B. Tītānĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Titan* or *the Titans, Titanic*: dracones, *sprung from the Titans' blood*, Ov. M. 7, 398.—**C. Tītānis,** idis or idos, *adj. f.*, *Titanic*: pugna *of the Titans*, Juv. 8, 132: Circe, as daughter of Sol, Ov. M. 13, 968; 14, 376; Val. Fl. 7, 212.—Also, *absol.*: **Tītānis,** idis, *f.*, *Circe*, Ov. M. 14, 14.—(β) *Diana*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 16 Müll. (Trag. v. 317 Vahl.); and of *Tethys*, as sister of Sol, Ov. F. 5, 81.

Tītānŏmăchĭa, ae, *f.*, = Τιτανομαχία, *the battle with the Titans*, Hyg. Fab. 150 *in lemm.*

Titarisos, i, *m.*, *a river of Thessaly*, Luc. 6, 376.

Tithoes, is, *m.*, *an Egyptian king, builder of the labyrinth*, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 84.

Tīthōnus or **-nos,** i, *m.*, = Τιθωνός, *son of Laomedon, consort of Aurora, and father of Memnon, endowed with immortality, and changed at last, after reaching a decrepit old age, into a cicada*, Cic. Sen. 1, 3; Verg. A. 4, 585; Ov. F. 6, 473; Hor. C. 2, 16, 30; 1, 28, 8: Tithoni conjux, Ov. H. 17 (18), 111.—Hence, **A. Tīthōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tithonus, Tithonian*: conjux, i. e. *Aurora*, Ov. F. 3, 403.—Called also, *absol.*: **Tīthōnia,** Ov. F. 4, 943; Val. Fl. 1, 311; 3, 1; Stat. Th. 12, 3: senectus, id. S. 4, 3, 151.—**B. Tīthōnaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tithonus*: Memnon, Avien. Perieg. 368.—**C. Tīthōnis,** idis, *f.*, *the wife of Tithonus*, i. e. *Aurora*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 34.

tĭthȳmălis, idis, v. the foll. art.

† **tĭthȳmălus (tĭthȳmallus),** i, *m.*, = τιθύμαλος, *a plant with a milklike sap, spurge* (Euphorbia, Linn.), of many species, Plin. 26, 8, 39, § 62; App. Herb. 108; Ser. Samm. 46, 841; 64, 1106.—A female species, called **tĭthȳmălis,** idis, *sea spurge*: Euphorbia paralias, Linn., Plin. 26, 8, 41, § 68.

Tĭtĭānus, a, um, v. Titius, II. B.

Tĭtĭenses, ium, v. Titius, II. C.

Tĭtĭens, ium, v. Titius, II. C *fin.*

* **tītillāmentum,** i, *n.* [titillo], *a tickling*, for titillatio, Fulg. Myth. 2, 18.

tītillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a tickling, titillation*: voluptates, quibus quasi titillatio sensibus adhibetur, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 113: non est voluptatum tanta quasi titillatio in senibus, id. Sen. 14, 47; Hier. Ep. 52, 3: corporis, Sen. Ep. 92, 6.

tītillātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a tickling*, for titillatio, Plin. 11, 37, 77, § 198; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 6, 26; id. Tard. 2, 11, 129.

tītillo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to tickle, titillate*. **I.** Lit.: sensus, Lucr. 2, 429: voluptas, quae quasi titillaret sensus, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39; cf. carnem, Tert. Pud. 22 *med.*: multitudinis levitatem voluptate quasi titillantes, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 63.—**II.** Trop.: ne vos titillet gloria, Hor. S. 2, 3, 179: maerorem, Sen. Ep. 99, 7: appetentia cum titillatur, Macr. S. 7, 5, 30: titillata voluptas, Aus. Epigr. 108, 15: femina nulla prorsus invidia titillata, Mart. Cap. 2, § 172: his blandimentis titillat animas, Lact. 6, 22, 3; Aug. in Psa. 102, 5; Serm. 154, 4; Leo M. Serm. 41, 1.—*Absol.*: ego titillare non desinam, *to amuse myself*, Sen. Ep. 113, 21; cf.: per diem noctemque titillari velle, id. Vit. Beat. 5, 4: titillante gula, Macr. S. 7, 5, 23.

* **tītillus,** i, *m.* [titillo], *a tickling*, for titillatio, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 2.

Tĭtīnĭus (Tĭtinnĭus), ii, *m.*, *a Roman comic poet of the ante-class. period*; see the fragments of his writings in Com. Rel. pp. 115–137 Rib.; Varr. ap. Charis. p. 215 P.

tītĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *a burning brand, firebrand* (syn.: taeda, fax), Varr. ap. Non. 182, 21; 302, 7; Cels. 2, 17; Hyg. Fab. 171 al.; cf.: titionem vulgus appellat extractum foco torrem semiustum et exstinctum, Lact. 4, 14 *med.*

Tĭtĭus, i, *m.*, **Tĭtĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman gens*, e. g. Sex. Titius, *a tribune of the people, whose motions so much resembled dancing that a certain dance was named* Titius *after him*, Cic. Brut. 62, 225,

id. de Or. 2, 11, 48.—**II.** Titius Septimius, to whom is addressed Hor. C. 2, 6; cf. id. Ep. 1, 9, 1. — Hence, **A. Tĭtĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Titius, Titian:* lex, Cic. Mur. 8, 18; id. Leg. 2, 6, 14; Val. Max. 8, 1, 3; Dig. 11, 5, 3: atrium, Liv. 39, 44, 7: sodales, *appointed for the Sabine worship by king Titus Tatius*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 85 Müll.; Tac. A. 1, 54; Luc. 1, 602.—Called also TITIALES, Inscr. Orell. 2432; cf. also SODALIS TITIENSIS, Inscr. Murat. 299.—**B. Tĭtĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Titius, Titian:* fundus, Dig. 23, 3, 50; ib. 45, 1, 85.—**C. Tĭtĭensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to king Titus Tatius;* v. sodalis, A. —*Subst.:* **Tĭtĭenses**, ium, *m.*, for the usual Tatienses, *one of the three Roman equestrian centuries;* v. Tatius; also abbrev. **Tĭtĭens**, ium, Varr. L. L. 5, § 81; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 31.

tĭtivillĭtĭum, ii, *n.*, *a very small trifle, a bagatelle:* non ego istuc verbum empsitem (empsiculem, Müll.) titivillitio, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 39; cf. Fest. p. 366 Müll. *N. cr.*, and Fulg. Prisc. Serm. 562.

tĭtŭbanter, *adv.*, v. titubo *fin.*

tĭtŭbantĭa, ae, *f.* [titubo], *a staggering, wavering* (very rare): linguae, i. e. *stammering*, Suet. Claud. 30; so too, oris, id. Vit. 6; cf. the foll. art., I.

tĭtŭbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a staggering, wavering.* **I.** Lit.: in ipsā ebrietate, Sen. Ep. 95, 16: linguae, i. e. *stammering*, Macr. S. 7, 6 *med.;* cf. the preced. art.—**II.** Trop.: titubatio aut offensio, Auct. Her. 2, 8, 12; Cic. Inv. 2, 12, 41; Hier. de Cain et Abel, 1, 5, 19.

tĭtŭbo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to stagger, totter, reel.* **I.** Lit. (rare; cf.: vacillo, labo), of drunken persons: Silenus titubans annisque meroque, Ov. M. 11, 90: mero somnoque gravis titubare videtur, id. ib. 3, 608; 4, 26; 15, 331; cf.: titubans pes, Phaedr. 4, 14, 12: vestigia titubata, *tottering*, Verg. A. 5, 332: titubat lingua, *stammers, stutters*, Ov. A. A. 1, 598.—**II.** Trop., *to hesitate, falter, waver, be in suspense, be embarrassed* or *perplexed* (class.): Licinius titubans, Cic. Cael. 28, 66: cave ne titubes mandataque frangas, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 19 Orell. ad loc.: fac titubet blaeso subdola lingua sono, Ov. A. A. 1, 598: erubuisse, expalluisse, titubasse, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8: testes, si verbo titubarint, Cic. Fl. 10, 22: at vide, ne titubes, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 32; id. Mil. 2, 2, 93: lacrumans titubanti animo, corde et pectore, id. ib. 1, 1, 43: hic omnibus titubantibus et de rebus summis desperantibus, Nep. Eum. 9, 2: quid agat, ne quid titubet, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 75: verum illa ne quid titubet, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 120; Quint. 5, 7, 11: nihil, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 2; cf. *impers. pass.:* ne quid titubetur, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 70: si quid forte titubatum est, ut fit in bello, Cic. Fam. 12, 10, 2: versus debilitatur, in quācumque ejus sit parte titubatum, id. de Or. 3, 50, 192.—Hence, **tĭtŭbanter**, *adv.*, *loosely, totteringly.* **A.** Lit.: lapis, quem artifex titubanter aptaverat fundae, Amm. 24, 4, 28. — **B.** Trop., *hesitatingly, falteringly:* titubanter et inconstanter loqui de aliquā re, Auct. Her. 4, 41, 53: titubanter et strictim, Cic. Cael. 7, 15.

tĭtŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [titulus], *to give a title to, to call, name, entitle* (post-class.): magos quoque Samaritanorum appellatione titulavit, Tert. adv. Jud. 9 *med.;* id. Anim. 13; Carm. Judic. Dom. 2; Mart. Cap. 1, § 41.

tĭtŭlus, i (collat. form, *n.:* HOC TITVLVM, Inscr. Fabr. 8, 47; Inscr. Cardin. Dipl. 22), *m.* [root ti- of τίνω, τιμάω], *a superscription, inscription, label, title; a ticket, bill, placard, notice* that a thing is to be sold or let (syn. index). **I.** Lit. (esp. freq. after the Aug. per.): aram condidit dedicavitque cum ingenti rerum ab se gestarum titulo, Liv. 28, 46, 16: virtutes in aevum Per titulos memoresque fastos Aeternet, Hor. C. 4, 14, 4: dant munera templis; Addunt et titulum: titulus breve carmen habebat, Ov. M. 9, 793: cumque ducum titulis oppida capta legat, id. Tr. 4, 2, 20: titulus nomenque libelli, Ov. R. Am. 1: librorum, Quint. 2, 14, 4: titulum scribere, Col. 9, praef. § 2: quorum titulus per barbara colla pependit, *i.e. of slaves put up for sale*, Prop. 4, 5, 51: paterae, quas cum titulo nominis Camilli ante Capitolium constat positas esse, Liv. 6, 4, 3: signa cum titulo lamnae aëneae inscripto, id. 23, 19, 18: patrem familias canibus objecit, cum hoc titulo, Suet. Dom. 10: cras bibet aliquid, cujus patriam titulumque senectus delevit, Juv. 5, 34: sepulcri, *epitaph*, id. 6, 230; cf.: cinerem sine titulo, sine nomine jacere, Plin. Ep. 6, 10, 3; so of *an epitaph*, id. ib. 9, 19, 3: domus proscribebatur, si quis emere, si quis conducere vellet: venit Athenodorus, legit titulum auditoque pretio, etc., *the bill, the notice of sale*, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 7; cf. poet.: ite sub titulum lares, Tib. 2, 4, 54: sub titulum nostros misit lares, Ov. R. Am. 302.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Like our *title* for *an honorable appellation, title of honor, glory:* sustinere titulum consulatus, Cic. Pis. 9, 19: quos si titulus hic (sapientis) delectat, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 30: servatae pubis Achivae, Ov. M. 7, 56: qui stupet in titulis et imaginibus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 17; id. C. 4, 14, 4; id. S. 2, 3, 212: et domus est titulis utraque fulta suis, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 32; Ov. F. 2, 16; 1, 602; id. M. 7, 448; 12, 334.—**B.** *Repute, renown, fame:* par titulo tantae gloriae fuit, Liv. 7, 1, 10; Stat. S. 2, 7, 62: prioris perpetrati belli titulus, Liv. 28, 41, 3; cf.: quid in purpurā istā aliud quam victoriarum mearum titulos geris? Just. 18, 7, 13: titulo Spartanae victoriae inflatus, Curt. 10, 10, 14: captae urbis titulo cedens, id. 6, 6, 33. — **C.** *A sign, token:* ciconia, titulus tepidi temporis, Petr. 55.—**D.** *A cause* or *reason alleged, a pretence, pretext* (so perh. not ante-Aug.; cf.: causa, nomen): non vos pro Graeciae libertate tantum dimicare: quamquam is quoque egregius titulus esset, etc., Liv. 36, 17, 13: praetendere titulum belli, id. 37, 54, 13: honestiorem causam libertatis quam servitutis praetexi titulo, id. 34, 59, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.: sub titulo aequandarum legum nostra jura oppressa, id. 3, 67, 9: sub honorificentissimo ministerii titulo, Vell. 2, 45, 4: ipse (probabatur) accepisse HS. decem milia foedissimo quidem titulo, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 23: transfugae titulo Babyloniam proficiscitur, Just. 1, 10, 16: erat hic quidem titulus cum Graecis coëundi, id. 5, 1, 8; 11, 10, 10; 15, 4, 13: titulum sollemnis officii occulto sceleri praeferentes, Curt. 5, 10, 12: titulus facinori speciosus praeferebatur, id. 7, 5, 20. —**E.** *The title* of a book (post-Aug.; cf. index): M. Tullius in ipsis librorum quos hac de re primum scripserat titulis, Quint. 2, 14, 4: materiam (libri) ex titulo cognosces, Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 3: cui vix voluminum suorum frontes maxime placent titulique, Sen. Tranq. 9, 6.

Tĭtūrĭānus, a, um, v. Titurius.

Tĭtūrĭus, ii, *m.*, *a legate of Cæsar in the Gallic war*, Caes. B. G. 5, 27; 5, 29; 5, 33; Suet. Caes. 25. — Hence, **Tĭtūrĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Titurius, Titurian:* clades, Suet. Caes. 67.

Titurnĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman* gens, Cic. Fam. 13, 39.

Tĭtus, i, *m.*, *a Roman prænomen*, abbreviated T.

Tĭtyos, ўi, *m.*, = Τιτυός, *a giant, son of Jupiter, slain by Apollo with arrows for his attempt on the chastity of Latona; and, as a further punishment, as he lay in the infernal regions stretched out over a space of nine* jugera, *a vulture kept feeding on his liver, which was as constantly reproduced*, Lucr. 3, 992 sq.; Verg. A. 6, 595; Prop. 3, 5, 44; Tib. 1, 3, 75; Ov. M. 4, 457; id. P. 1, 2, 41; Hor. C. 4, 6, 2; 3, 11, 21.

Tĭtўrus, i, *m.* **I.** Lit., *the name of a shepherd in Virgil's Eclogues*, Verg. E. 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** For *a shepherd* in gen., Verg. E. 8, 55.—**B.** As a designation of *Virgil's Eclogues*, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 25. — **C.** As a designation of *Virgil* himself, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 72.

Tĭtўus, i, *m.*, *a river of Illyria*, Plin. 3, 21, 25, § 139; Flor. 2, 5.

Tlēpŏlĕmus, i, *m.*, = Τληπόλεμος, *a son of Hercules, leader of the Rhodians before Troy*, Hyg. Fab. 81, 97; Ov. M. 12, 537.

Tmărŏs or **-us**, i, *m.*, *a mountain in Epirus*, Verg. E. 8, 44.—Called also **Tŏmărus**, Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6.—Hence, **Tmărĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tmaros, Tmarian:* Juppiter, Claud. B. Get. 18.

† **tmēsis**, is, *f.*, = τμῆσις, in grammar, *the separation of a word, tmesis* (as, Saxo cere comminuit brum; v. cerebrum *init.*), Serv. Verg. A. 1, 412.

Tmōlus and **Tĭmōlus**, i, *m.*, = Τμῶλος, *a mountain of Lydia in which the Pactolus rises, producing excellent wines, now Kisilja Mousa Dagh*, Plin. 5, 29, 30, § 110; Verg. G. 1, 56; Ov. M. 2, 217; 11, 151 sq.—Form Timolus, Ov. M. 6, 15; 11, 86.—**II.** *A town near Mount Tmolus*, Tac. A. 2, 47.—**III.** *A small river flowing from Mount Tmolus*, Plin. 33, 8, 43, § 126. — Hence, **A. Tmōlĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tmolus, Tmolian:* terra, Ov. P. 4, 15, 9.—*Subst.:* **Tmōlĭus**, ii, *m.* (sc. mons), *Mount Tmolus*, Verg. G. 2, 98.—**B. Tmōlītes**, is, *adj. m.*, *of Tmolus:* vicanus, Cic. Fl. 3, 8.—*Subst.*, *the wine of Tmolus, Tmolian wine*, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 74; Vitr. 7, 3.

* **tŏcŭlĭo** or **tŏcullĭo**, ōnis, *m.* [τόκος, usury], *a usurer:* neque te in toculionibus habebam, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 12.

‡ **todi**, ōrum, *m.:* todi genus avium parvarum. Plautus: cum todillis crusculis, Fest. pp. 352 and 353 Müll.

† **toecharchus**, i, *m.*, = τοίχαρχος, *the commander of the rowers*, Hyg. Fab. 14 *fin.*

tōfācēus or **-ĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [tofus], *of tufa, tufaceous:* argilla, Plin. 17, 7, 4, § 43: lapis, Pall. Aug. 9, 2.

* **tōfĭcĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *like tufa, tufaceous:* lapides, Capitol. Max. 6.

* **tōfĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of tufa:* metae (circi), Suet. Claud. 21.

* **tōfōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *like tufa, tufaceous, porous:* verruca umore, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

tōfus (tōphus), i, *m.*, *tufa* or *tuff;* Ital. *tufo*, Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 29; 36, 22, 48, § 166; Vitr. 2, 7; Front. Aquaed. 122; Verg. G. 2, 214; Ov. M. 3, 160; 8, 562; Stat. S. 4, 3, 52.

tŏga, ae, *f.* [tego], *a covering, garment.* **I.** In gen. (ante-class. and rare): praeterea quod in lecto togas ante habebant; ante enim olim fuit commune vestimentum et diurnum et nocturnum et muliebre et virile, Varr. ap. Non. 541, 2: incinctā togā, Afran. ib. 540, 33; cf. comic.: ne toga cordylis, ne paenula desit olivis, Mart. 13, 1, 1. —* **B.** *A roofing, roof:* (toga) dicitur et tectum, Non. 406, 21. — **II.** In partic., *the outer garment of a Roman citizen in time of peace, long, broad, and flowing, and consisting of a single piece of stuff; the toga* or *gown.* **A.** Lit.: sed quod pacis est insigne et otii toga, Cic. Pis. 30, 73: quem tenues decuere togae, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 32: ima, Quint. 11, 3, 139: pexa, Mart. 2, 44, 1: rasa, id. 2, 88, 4: toga praetexta, *the toga of magistrates and free-born children, ornamented with purple;* v. praetexo: toga pura, *the unornamented toga of youth who had laid aside the* praetexta: Ciceroni meo togam puram cum dare Arpini vellem, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 1; 5, 20, 9; 7, 8, 5; called more freq. virilis, id. Sest. 69, 144; id. Phil. 2, 18, 44; Liv. 26, 19, 5; Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 2; and: toga libera, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 132; Ov. F. 3, 771; cf.: a patre ita eram deductus ad Scaevolam sumptā virili togā, Cic. Lael. 1, 1: toga picta, *worn by a victor in his triumph*, Liv. 10, 7, 9; 30, 15, 11; Flor. 1, 5, 6: purpurea, *worn by kings*, Liv. 27, 4, 11; 31, 11, 12: candida, *the toga worn by candidates for office, made of white fulled cloth;* v. candidus: pulla, *the dark-gray toga of mourners;* v. pullus; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 107 sq.; 2, pp. 55 and 74 sq. (2d edit.).—**B.** Transf. **1.** As a designation for *peace:* ex quo genere haec sunt, Liberum appellare pro vino, campum pro comitiis, togam pro pace, arma ac tela pro bello, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167: cedant arma togae, id. poët. Off. 1, 22, 77; id. Pis. 30, 73: vir omnibus belli ac togae dotibus eminens, Vell. 1, 12, 3; Tert. Pall. 5.—Also of the *Roman national character;* hence, togae oblitus, *forgetful of Rome*, Hor. C. 3, 5, 10.—**2.** As, in the times of the emperors, the toga went more and more out of use, and became almost exclusively the garment of clients, poet. for *a client:* eheu quam fatuae sunt tibi Roma togae, Mart. 10, 18, 4; 10, 47, 5; cf. Plin. Pan. 65; Flor. 4, 12, 32. —**3.** As women of loose character were not allowed to wear the proper female garment (the stola), and assumed the toga, poet. for *a prostitute:* si tibi cura togae est

potior pressumque quasillo Scortum, Tib. 4, 10, 3.

***tŏgātārĭus**, ii, *m.* [togatus], *an actor in the* Fabula togata, Suet. Aug. 45 (al. togatarum).

tŏgātŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [toga, II. B. 2.], *a man of humble station, a little client*, Mart. 10, 74, 3; 11, 24, 11.

tŏgātus, a, um, *adj.* [toga], *wearing the toga, clad in the toga, gowned:* fovebit Romanos, rerum dominos, gentemque togatam, Verg. A. 1, 282: ut togatus mandata senatus audiret, Liv. 3, 26, 9.—**II.** Transf., *of a private station:* sportula turbae rapienda togatae, *by the crowd of clients* (cf. toga, II. B. 2.), Juv. 1, 96: opera, *the service of a client*, Mart. 3, 46, 1. — Hence, *subst.* **A. tŏgātus**, i, *m.*, lit., *a Roman citizen*, opp. to a foreigner or to a Roman soldier: judex modo palliatus modo togatus, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 14: cui uni togato supplicationem decreverit (senatus), id. Sull. 30, 85: unus e togatorum numero, id. de Or. 1, 24, 111: magna caterva togatorum, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 135: crudelitas in togatos, *to Romans*, id. Rab. Post. 10, 27: non pudet lictorum vestrorum majorem prope numerum in foro conspici quam togatorum? Liv. 3, 52, 7: inter togatos, Sen. Const. 9, 2; Sall. J. 21, 2.— In the time of the emperors togati seems to have been the designation of the citizens, in opposition to the plebs sordida, the tunicati, *the third class*, Tac. Or. 6; cf. Roth in Jahn's Neues Jahrb. 1858, vol. 77, p. 286 sq.—**2.** (Acc. to toga, II. B. 2.) Under the emperors, *a man of humble station, a client*, Juv. 7, 142.—**B. tŏgāta**, ae, *f.* (sc. fabula), *a species of the Roman drama which treated of Roman subjects, the national drama*, Diom. p. 487 P.; Sen. Ep. 8, 7; Hor. A. P. 288; Vell. 2, 9, 3; Cic. Sest. 55, 118; Quint. 10, 1, 100; Suet. Ner. 11; id. Gram. 21; cf. Com. Rel. p. 113 sq. Rib.—**2.** (Acc. to toga, II. B. 3.) Togata, *of an immodest woman, a prostitute:* ancilla, Hor. S. 1, 2, 63; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 82; Mart. 6, 64, 4.—**III.** Esp.: Gallia Togata, *the part of Gallia Cisalpina acquired by the Romans on the hither side of the Po*, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 112; Hirt. B. G. 8, 24, 3; 8, 52, 1.

tŏgŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little toga:* togulae lictoribus praesto fuerunt, Cic. Pis. 23, 55: picta, id. Att. 1, 18, 6: trita quidem nobis togula est, Mart. 9, 101, 5.

tŏlĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [tolero]. **I.** *Pass., that may be borne, bearable, supportable, endurable, passable, tolerable* (class.): amicitiae si tolerabiles erunt, ferendae sunt, Cic. Lael. 21, 78: tolerabilis conditio servitutis, id. Cat. 4, 8, 16: genus rei publicae, id. Rep. 1, 26, 42: fenus, id. Att. 6, 1, 16: hoc utcumque tolerabile: gravius illud quod, etc., Plin. Ep. 5, 5, 2: regi tolerabili, aut, si vultis, etiam amabili, Cic. Rep. 1, 28, 44; cf. orator, id. Brut. 48, 178: oratores, id. de Or. 1, 2, 8: Minucius jam ante vix tolerabilis, Liv. 22, 27, 1: non tolerabile numen, Verg. A 5, 768: habitus, Val. Max. 4, 1, 1.—*Comp.:* senectus, Cic. Sen. 3, 8: tolerabilius est sic dicere, etc., id. de Or. 1, 50, 218.—*Sup.:* sententia, Dig. 28, 5, 18.—**II.** *Act., that can easily bear or endure, enduring, sustaining, supporting* (rare; not in Cic.; but cf. tolerabiliter, 2.): homo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 31: quas (oves) ille tempore auctumni ratus adhuc esse tolerabiles, i. e. *able to support the winter*, Col. 7, 3, 14.—*Adv.:* **tŏlĕrābĭlĭter. 1.** *Bearably, passably, tolerably:* facere aliquid, Col. 11, 2, 85: dicere, id. 2, 2, 3: dare veratrum, Cels. 2, 13.—**2.** For toleranter, *patiently:* etenim si dolores eosdem tolerabilius patiuntur, Cic. Fin. 3, 13, 42; so, tolerabilius ferre igniculum desiderii, id. Fam. 15, 20, 2.

tŏlĕrābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. tolerabilis *fin.*

tŏlĕrans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of tolero.

tŏlĕranter, *adv.*, v. tolero *fin.*

tŏlĕrantĭa, ae, *f.* [tolero], *a bearing, supporting, endurance* (very rare): rerum humanarum, Cic. Par. 4, 1, 27: pax vel incuriâ vel tolerantiâ priorum timebatur, Tac. Agr. 20; Sen. Ep. 67, 5: doloris, Quint. 2, 20, 10: malorum, id. 5, 10, 33; Vulg. 2 Cor. 1, 6.

***tŏlĕrātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a bearing, supporting, enduring:* dolorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94.

tŏlĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [tolero], *one who endures* (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 99, 11.

tŏlĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of tolero.

tŏlĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (*dep.* collat. form **tŏlĕror**, āri, acc. to Prisc. p. 800 P.) [lengthened form of the root tol, whence tollo and tuli, kindr. with the Gr. ΤΛΑΩ], *to bear, support, sustain* (syn.: fero, patior, sustineo, sino). **I.** Lit. (rare and mostly post-class.): aquilae ipsae non tolerantes pondus apprehensum una merguntur, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 10; cf. id. 35, 14, 49, § 173: aliquem sinu, App. M. 3, p. 132, 29: gremio suo, id. ib. 4, p. 154, 23: mensula cenae totius honestas reliquias tolerans, id. ib. 2, p. 121, 26.—**II.** Trop., *to bear, endure, tolerate, sustain, support:* militiam, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 1: hiemem, id. Cat. 2, 10, 23; Hirt. B. G. 8, 5, 1: dicunt illi dolorem esse difficile toleratu, Cic. Fin. 4, 19, 52: sumptus et tributa civitatum ab omnibus tolerari aequabiliter, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 25: acritudinem, Att. ap. Fest. p. 356; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 28: facile labores pericula, dubias atque asperas res, Sall. C. 10, 2: aequo animo servitutem, id. J. 31, 11: cursus, Ov. M. 5, 610: vaporem, id. ib. 2, 301; cf.: vaporis vim, id. ib. 11, 630: tanta peditum equitatumque vis damnaque et injuriae aegre tolerabantur, Tac. H. 2, 56 *fin.:* sitim aestumque, id. G. 4.—*Absol.:* paulo longius tolerari posse, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: posse ipsam Liviam statuere, nubendum post Drusum an in penatibus isdem tolerandum haberet, *continue, remain*, Tac. A. 4, 40.—(*β*) With *object-clause* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ferro se caedi quam dictis his toleraret, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 356 Müll. (Ann. v. 137 Vahl.): qui perpeti medicinam toleraverant, Plin. 26, 1, 3, § 3: magnitudinem mali perferre visu non toleravit, Tac. A. 3, 3 *fin.*—**b.** Of inanim. or abstr. subjects: Germania imbres tempestatesque tolerat, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 21; 35, 14, 49, § 173: tolerat et annos metica (vitis), id. 14, 2, 4, § 35.—**III.** Transf., *to support* a person or thing, i. e. *to nourish, maintain, sustain, preserve* by food, wealth, etc., = sustentare (v. h. v. II. B. 1.; so not in Cic.): his rationibus equitatum tolerare, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: octona milia equitum suâ pecuniâ, Plin. 33, 10, 47, § 136: equos, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: corpora equorum, Tac. A. 2, 24; Col. 6, 24, 5: se fructibus agri, Dig. 50, 16, 203: semetipsos (pisces clausi), Col. 8, 17, 15: vitam, Caes. B. G. 7, 77; Tac. A. 15, 45 *fin.;* Verg. A. 8, 409: aevum, Lucr. 2, 1171: annos, Mart. 7, 64, 5: egestatem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 57; so id. ib. 2, 2, 77: paupertatem, id. Rud. 4, 2, 14: famem, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: inopiam, Sall. C. 37, 7.—*Absol.:* ut toleret (sc. erum amantem servus), ne pessum abeat, Plaut. Aul 4, 1, 12.—**B.** *To keep, observe:* silentium obnixum, App M. 4, p. 147, 1.— Hence, **A. tŏlĕrans**, antis, *P. a., bearing, supporting, enduring, tolerating, tolerant* (post-Aug.; mostly with *gen.*): corpus laborum tolerans, Tac. A. 4, 1 *fin.:* piscium genera dulcis undae tolerantia, Col. 8, 16, 2. —*Comp.:* vacca frigoris tolerantior, Col. 6, 22, 2: bello tolerantior, Aur. Vict. Caes. 11. —*Sup.:* asellus plagarum et penuriae tolerantissimus, Col. 7, 1, 2.—*Adv.:* **tŏlĕranter. 1.** *Patiently, enduringly, tolerantly:* ferre aliquid, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2: pati dolorem, id. Tusc. 2, 18, 43.—***2.** For tolerabiliter, *bearably, tolerably:* at nunc anniculae fecunditatem poscuntur, tolerantius tamen bimae, *moderately*, Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 176.— **B. tŏlĕrātus**, a, um, *P. a., supportable, tolerable:* ut clementiam ac justitiam, quanto ignara barbaris, tanto toleratiora capesseret, *acceptable*, Tac. A. 12, 11.

††**toles (tolles)**, ium, *m.* [Celtic], *a wen on the neck, goitre*, Veg. Vet. 1, 38; 3, 64; Ser. Samm. 16, 289; Marc. Emp. 15 *med.;* cf. Fest. p. 356 Müll.

Tŏlētum, i, *n., a town of Spain*, now *Toledo*, Liv. 35, 7; 39, 30. — Hence, *adj.:* **Tŏlētānus**, a, um, *of Toletum:* cultor, Grat. Cyn. 34. — As *subst.:* **Tŏlētāni**, ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Toletum*, Liv. 35, 22; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 25.

Tolistobogii (Tolost-), ōrum, *m., a people of Galatia, whose precise home is unknown*, Liv. 38, 15, 15 (Weissenb. Tolostobogiorum); Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146; Flor. 2, 11, 5.

tollēno, ōnis, *m.* [tollo], in mechanic. and milit. lang., *a swing-beam, a swipe* or *swape*, e. g. to raise a water-bucket from a well, or to raise a body of men to a level with the enemy's ramparts, Plin. 19, 4, 20, § 60; Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. reciprocare, p. 274 Müll.; Veg. Mil. 4, 21; Liv. 24, 34, 10; 38, 5, 4; Sil. 14, 320 sq.; cf. Fest. p. 356 Müll.

tolles, ium, v. toles.

tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, 3, *v. a.* (*perf.* tollit, Pers. 4, 2: tollisse, Dig. 46, 4, 13) [root Sanscr. tul-, tulajâmi, lift up, weigh; Gr. ταλ-, τελ, in τλῆναι, τάλαντον; cf.: tuli, tlātus (latus), tolerare], *to lift* or *take up, to raise*, always with the predom. idea of motion upwards or of removal from a former situation. **I.** *To lift up, raise up, elevate, exalt*, etc. (syn.: effero, elevo). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: unus erit quem tu tolles in caerula caeli templa, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll. (Ann. v. 66 Vahl.): pileum ad caelum tollit, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 220, 15: fulgor ibi ad caelum se tollit, Lucr. 2, 325; for which also: aliquem tollere in caelum, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24: quem (Herculem) in caelum ista ipsa sustulit fortitudo, id. Tusc. 4, 22, 50; id. Rep. 1, 16, 25: tollam ego ted in collum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 42: Phaëthon optavit, ut in currum patris tolleretur: sublatus est, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 94; cf. id. N. D. 3, 31, 76: aliquem in equum, id. Deiot. 10, 28: quos in crucem sustulit, id. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 7: aliquem in crucem, id. ib. 2, 1, 5, § 13: aquila in sublime sustulit testudinem, Phaedr. 2, 6, 4: in arduos Tollor Sabinos, Hor. C. 3, 4, 22 et saep.: ut me hic jacentem aliquis tollat, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 2; so, jacentes, id. Most. 1, 4, 17: mulum suum tollebat Fufius, *lifted up, raised up*, Varr. ap. Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83: nequeo caput tollere, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 45: sustulimus manus et ego et Balbus, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 2: manus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 5: gradum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 6: scorpius caudâ sublatâ, Lucil. ap. Non. 385, 31: lubrica convolvit sublato pectore terga (coluber), Verg. A. 2, 474: terrâ, Ov. M. 15, 192: de terrâ, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: se tollere a terrâ, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: ignis e speculâ sublatus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 93.— **2.** In partic. **a.** Tollere liberos, *to take up*, i. e. *to accept, acknowledge;* and so, *to raise up, bring up, educate* as one's own (from the custom of laying new-born children on the ground at the father's feet; cf. suscipio): quod erit natum, tollito, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 3: puerum, id. Men. prol. 33; Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42 (Trag. v. 67 Vahl.): natum filium, Quint. 4, 2, 42: nothum, id. 3, 6, 97: puellam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 15; cf. id. And. 1, 3, 14.—Also of the mother: si quod peperissem, id educarem ac tollerem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 45.—(*β*) Transf., in gen., *to get, beget* a child: qui ex Fadiâ sustulerit liberos, Cic. Phil. 13, 10, 23: decessit morbo aquae intercutis, sublato filio Nerone ex Agrippinâ, Suet. Ner. 5 *fin.*—**b.** Nautical t. t.: tollere ancoras, *to lift the anchor, weigh anchor;* esp. in *part. pass.:* sublatis ancoris, Caes. B. G. 4, 23; id. B. C. 1, 31; Liv. 22, 19, 6.—(*β*) Transf. out of the nautical sphere, *to break up, proceed:* si vultis ancoras tollere, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 1.— **c.** *To build, raise, erect:* tollam altius tectum, Cic. Har. Resp. 15, 33: si juxta habeas aedificia, eaque jure tuo altius tollas, Dig. 39, 2, 26.—**d.** *To take on board, carry*, of vessels or vehicles: navem, metretas quae trecentas tolleret, parasse, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 75: naves, quae equites sustulerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 28: altera navis ducentos ex legione tironum sustulerat, id. B. C. 3, 28; Auct. B. Afr. 54: tollite me, Teucri, Verg. A. 3, 601: ut se sublatum in lembum ad Cotym deveheret, Liv. 45, 6, 2: Maecenas me tollere raedâ vellet, Hor. S. 2, 6, 42: Talem te Bacchus . . . sustulit in currus, Ov. A. A. 3, 157. —**B.** Trop. **1.** *To raise, lift, lift up, elevate, set up*, etc.: tollitur in caelum clamor exortus utrimque, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 422 Vahl.): clamorem in caelum, Verg. A. 11, 745: clamores ad sidera, id. ib. 2, 222; cf.: clamor magnus se tollit ad auras, *rises*, id. ib. 11, 455: clamor a vigilibus tollitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94: clamorem, Flor. 3, 8, 6: cachinnum, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: risum, Hor. A. P. 381: litterulae meae tui desiderio oblanguerunt: hac tamen epistulâ oculos paulum sustulerunt, *have opened*

their eyes again, have reanimated them, Cic. Fam. 16, 10, 2.—Esp. with *animos:* ne in secunda tollere animos et in mala demittere, *to elevate*, Lucil. ap. Non. 286, 6: animos, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 10; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 57: animos alicui, *to raise, excite, animate*, Liv. 3, 67, 6: nec dubium est quin omnis Hispania sublatura animos fuerit, id. 35, 1, 3; opp. abicere animos, Sen. Ben. 3, 28, 7: aliquid dicendo augere et tollere altius (opp. extenuare et abicere), Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 104: ad caelum te tollimus verissimis ac justissimis laudibus, id. Fam. 15, 9, 1: monumentum illud, quod tu tollere laudibus solebas, id. Att. 4, 16, 8 (14): nostras laudes in astra, id. ib. 2, 25, 1: Daphnim tuum ad astra, Verg. E. 5, 51: tergeminis tollere honoribus, Hor. C. 1, 1, 8: vos Tempe tollite laudibus, id. ib. 1, 21, 9 (cf. also Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 1; v. infra, II. A. 2.): supra modum se tollens oratio, Quint. 4, 2, 61; cf.: se eadem geometria tollit ad rationem usque mundi, id. 1, 10, 46; 1, 2, 26: amicum Tollere (i. q. consolari), *to cheer up, console*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 61.—**2.** *To take on one, assume, bear, endure:* providere non solum quid oneris in praesentia tollant, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 1, § 1: at Apollodorus poenas sustulit, id. N. D. 3, 33, 82.—**II.** *To take up* a thing from its place, *to take away, remove, to bear* or *carry away, make way with, take away with one* (syn.: aufero, adimo). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: frumentum de areā, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 36: solem e mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vitā tollunt, id. Lael. 13, 47: ut aliquis nos deus ex hac hominum frequentiā tolleret, id. ib. 23, 87: simulacra ex delubris, id. Div. in Caecil. 1, 3; so, pecunias e fano, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: sphaeram ex urbe (Syracusis), Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 21: praedam, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: posita, id. ib. 6, 17: patinam, Hor. S. 1, 3, 80; cf.: his sublatis, id. ib. 2, 8, 10: mensam tolli jubet, Cic. Pis. 27, 67: me per hostes Denso paventem sustulit aëre, Hor. C. 2, 7, 14: jubet sublata reponi Pocula, Verg. A. 8, 175: cuncta, id. ib. 8, 439: tecum me tolle per undas, id. ib. 6, 370: me quoque tolle simul, Ov. M. 11, 441: tollite me, Libyes, comitem poenaeque necisque, Sil. 6, 500.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Pregn., *to take off, carry off, make away with, to kill, destroy, ruin*, etc.: aliquem de medio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: aliquem e medio, Liv. 24, 6, 1: aliquem ferro, veneno, Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 81: Titanas fulmine (Juppiter), Hor. C. 3, 4, 44: quem febris una potuit tollere, Lucil. ap. Non. 406, 25: me truncus illapsus cerebro Sustulerat, nisi, etc., Hor. C. 2, 17, 28: tollet anum vitiato melle cicuta, id. S. 2, 1, 56: sorbitio tollit quem dira cicutae, Pers. 4, 2: majores nostri Carthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt, *laid waste*, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35: ademptus Hector Tradidit fessis leviora tolli Pergama Graiis, Hor. C. 2, 4, 11.—In a play with I. B. supra: te dixisse, laudandum adulescentem (Caesarem), ornandum, tollendum, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 1; cf.: se non esse commissurum, ut tolli posset, id. ib. 11, 20, 1.—**b.** Milit. t. t.: tollere signa, *to break up* for marching, *to decamp*, Caes. B. C. 2, 20; Auct. B. Alex. 57, 1.—**B.** Trop., *to do away with, remove; to abolish, annul, abrogate, cancel* (very freq., esp. in Cic.; syn.: oblittero, aboleo): rei memoriam tollere ac delere, Cic. Quint. 21, 70; cf. metum, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: sublatā benevolentiā amicitiae nomen tollitur, id. Lael. 5, 19; cf.: maximum ornamentum amicitiae tollit, qui ex eā tollit verecundiam, id. ib. 22, 82: dubitationem, id. Rep. 1, 7, 12: errorem, id. ib. 1, 24, 38: librariorum menda, id. Att. 13, 23, 2: ut id nomen ex omnibus libris tollatur, id. ib. 13, 44, 3: legem, id. Leg. 2, 12, 31: veteres leges novis legibus, id. de Or. 1, 58, 247: dictaturam funditus ex re publicā, id. Phil. 1, 1, 3: sublato Areopago, id. Rep. 1, 27, 43: deos, *to deny the existence of*, id. N. D. 1, 30, 85; id. Ac. 2, 11, 33: diem, *to consume in speechmaking*, id. Leg. 3, 18, 40; id. Dom. 17, 45: morbus facile tollitur, *is removed*, Cels. 2, 14; 4, 18; so, dolores et tumores, Plin. 26, 12, 75, § 122: foeditates cicatricum maculasque, id. 33, 6, 35, § 110: muliebrem luctum, Hor. Epod. 16, 39: querelas, id. Ep. 1, 12, 3.—Hence, **sublātus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B.), *elated, proud, haughty* (rare): quo proelio sublati Helvetii, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: hac victoriā, id. ib. 5, 38: quibus omnibus rebus, id. B. C. 2, 37: rebus secundis, Verg. A. 10, 502: gloriā, Tac. A. 13, 11 et saep.: fidens magis et sublatior ardet, Ov. Hal. 54.—*Adv.:* **sublātē**, *highly, loftily.* ***1.** Lit.: Nilus diebus centum sublatius fluens, minuitur postea, *higher*, Amm. 22, 15, 12.—**2.** Trop.: sublate ampleque dicere (opp. attenuate presseque), *loftily, with elevation*, Cic. Brut. 55, 201: sublatius dicere, *more proudly*, id. Dom. 36, 95: sublatius insolescentes, Amm. 15, 12, 1.

Tŏlōsa, ae, *f.*, *a city in* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Toulouse*, Mel. 2, 5, 2; Caes. B. G. 3, 20; Cic. Font. 5, 9; Mart. 9, 100, 3.—Hence, **A. Tŏlōsānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tolosa, Tolosan:* aurum, *plundered by the consul Q. Servilius from Tolosa*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74; Gell. 3, 9, 7 sq.; Just. 32, 3.—In *plur.:* **Tŏlōsāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tolosa, Tolosans*, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109.—**B. Tŏlōsas**, ātis, *adj.*, *of Tolosa, Tolosan:* caseus, Mart. 12, 32, 18: cathedra, Sid. Ep. 9, 16.—In *plur.:* **Tŏlōsātes**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tolosa*, Caes. B. G. 1, 10; 7, 7.—**C. Tŏlōsensis**, e, *adj.*, *of Tolosa, Tolosan:* lacus, Just. 32, 3, 9.

Tolostobogii, v. Tolistobogii.

Tŏlumnĭus, ii, *m.* **I.** *A king of the Veientes*, Liv. 4, 17.—**II.** *A Rutulian soothsayer*, Verg. A. 11, 429; 12, 258.

tŏlūtāris, e, v. tolutarius.

tŏlūtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tolutim], *going on a trot, trotting:* equus, Sen. Ep. 87, 9.—Collat. form **tŏlūtāris**, e, in the trop. sense: sententiae tolutares, Front. Or. 1.

***tŏlūtĭlis**, e, *adj.* [id.], *going on a trot, trotting:* gradu vectus, Varr. ap. Non. 17, 26.

***tŏlūtĭlŏquentĭa**, ae, *f.* [tolutim-loquor], *a talking on a trot, volubility:* o pestifera . . . trux tolutiloquentia, Nov. ap. Non. 4, 7 (Com. Rel. p. 220 Rib.).

tŏlūtim, *adv.* [from the root tol, whence tollo, tolero, tŭli; Gr. ΤΑΛΩ; prop. lifting up the feet; hence, pregn.], *on a trot, full trot* (mostly ante-class.): cedit citu', celsu' tolutim, Varr. ap. Non. 4, 20; so of horses, id. ib. 4, 16; Lucil. ib. 4, 11; Plin. 8, 42, 67, § 166: ire tolutim, Nov. ap. Non. 4, 9: ni tolutim badizas, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 116.

***tŏmācīna**, ae, *f.* [τομή, a cutting up], *a kind of sausage*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 10; cf. tomaculum.

tŏmācŭlum, or, contr., **tŏmāclum**, i, *n.* [τομή, a cutting in pieces], *a kind of sausage, probably similar to our brain- or liver-sausage*, Juv. 10, 355; Mart. 1, 42, 9; Petr. 31 *fin.;* 39 *fin.;* v. the preced. art., and cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 193 (2d edit.).

Tŏmărus, i, v. Tmaros.

† **tŏmē**, ēs, *f.*,=τομή, *a cut, separation; in metre, the cæsura*, Ter. Maur. p. 2440 P.; Aus. Ep. 4, 90.

tōmentum, i, *n.*, *a stuffing* for cushions (e. g. of wool, hair, feathers, straw, etc.), *cushioning*, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 192; 19, 1, 2, § 13; 27, 10, 61, § 88; Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll.; Suet. Tib. 54; Tac. A. 6, 23 *med.;* Mart. 14, 159 *in lemm.;* 14, 160 *in lemm.;* 14, 162; App. Mag. p. 276, 14; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 240 (2d edit.).

tŏmex, icis, v. thomix.

Tŏmis, is, *f.*, or **Tŏmi**, ōrum, *m.*,= Τόμις or Τόμοι, *a town of Mœsia, on the Pontus Euxinus, famous as the place to which Ovid was banished.*—Form Tomis, Ov. P. 4, 14, 59; id. Tr. 3, 9, 33.—Form Tŏmi, ōrum, *m.*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 254; Claud. Epith. Pall. et Celer. 70; Sid. Carm. 23, 159.—And after the Greek orthog., **Tŏmoe**, Mel. 2, 2, 5.—Hence, **A. Tŏmītae**, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tomis*, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 85.—**B. Tŏmītānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tomis, Tomitan:* terra, Ov. P. 1, 1, 1: harena, id. ib. 1, 6, 49: nurus, id. ib. 3, 8, 10.

tŏmix, icis, v. thomix.

Tŏmoe, ōrum, v. Tomis.

† **tŏmus**, i, *m.*, = τόμος. **I.** In gen., *a cut, piece, bit:* vilis, *a cheap piece*, i. e. *roll of paper*, Mart. 1, 67, 3.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A part, book, tome* of a larger work: feci excerpta ex libris sexaginta in quinque tomis, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad Caes. 2, 13.—**B.** Transf., *a book*, in gen.: accipe tibi tomum magnum novum, Hier. Ep. 22, 38.

Tŏmyris, is, *f.*,=Τόμυρις, *a Scythian queen, by whom the elder Cyrus was defeated and slain*, Just. 1, 8; Tib. 4, 1, 143; Val. Max. 9, 10, ext. 1.—Called also **Tămyris** or **Tămiris**, Front. Strat. 2, 5; and **Thămyris**, Val. Max. 9, 10.

tŏnans, antis, v. tono *fin.*

tondĕo, tŏtondi, tonsum, 2 (collat. form acc. to the third conj.: OVES TONDVNTVR, Calend. ap. Grut. 138), *v. a.* [for tomdeo; root in Gr. τέμνω, to cut], *to shear, clip, crop, to shave*, etc. **I.** Lit.: barbam et capillum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58; so, barbam, Mart. 11, 39, 3: capillum, Ov. M. 8, 151: cutem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 7: os, Cat. 61, 139: ovem, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 28; Hor. Epod. 2, 16; Verg. G. 3, 443; Plin. 18, 27, 67, § 257; cf. lanam, Hor. C. 3, 15, 14: naevos in facie, Plin. 28, 4, 6, § 34: saltatrix tonsa, i. e. *with hair clipped short* (of the Consul Gabinius), Cic. Pis. 8, 18; cf.: tonsus puer or minister, *cropped*, i. e. *common, mean*, Mart. 10, 98, 9; 11, 11, 3: ad alta tonsum templa cum reum misit, i. e. *acquitted* (prop. without the untrimmed hair of accused persons), id. 2, 74, 3.—Mid.: lavamur et tondemur et convivimus ex consuetudine, Quint. 1, 6, 44.—*Absol.:* ne tonsori collum committeret, tondere filias suas docuit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58.—And in reflex. sense: ut decrescente lunā tondens calvus fiam, *shaving myself*, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 2: candidior postquam tondenti barba cadebat, Verg. E. 1, 29.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To crop, lop, prune, trim:* ille comam mollis jam tondebat hyacinthi, *was cropping*, Verg. G. 4, 137: violas manu, Prop. 3, 13, 29: vitem in pollicem, Col. 4, 21, 3: oleas, vites, Plin. 15, 1, 2, § 4: balsamum, id. 12, 25, 54, § 112: ilicem bipennibus, *to lop*, Hor. C. 4, 4, 57: myrtos, Quint. 8, 3, 8.—**B.** *To mow, reap:* tonsas cessare novales patiere, *after harvest*, Verg. G. 1, 71: nocte arida prata Tondentur, id. ib. 1, 290: tondetur que seges maturos annua partus, Tib. 4, 1, 172: tonsam verrit humum, Ov. R. Am. 192; Sen. Phoen. 130.—**C.** *To crop, to graze, feed*, or *browse upon, to eat off; to pluck, gather, cull* (poet.): ex uno tondentes gramina campo Lanigerae pecudes, Lucr. 2, 660: pabula (pecudes), id. 2, 317: dumeta (juvenci), Verg. G. 1, 15: campum late (equi), id. A. 3, 538: viridantia gramina morsu, id. Cul. 49: tondentes comam fluvii capellae, App. M. 5, p. 169, 37: jecur rostro (vultur), Verg. A. 6, 598: ales avida fecundum jecur, Sen. Agam. 18; cf. in a Greek constr.: illa autem, quae tondetur praecordia rostro Alitis, Sil. 13, 839.—**D.** As in Engl., *to shave, fleece*, for *to deprive, plunder* (very rare): adibo hunc . . . itaque tondebo auro usque ad vivam cutem, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 8: tondens purpureā regna paterna comā, Prop. 3, 19 (4, 18), 22.

***tŏnesco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [tono], *to resound:* caelitum altum tonitribus templum tonescit, Varr. ap. Non. 180, 15.

tongēre Aelius Stilo ait noscere esse, quod Praenestini tongitionem dicant pro notione. Ennius: alii rhetoricam tongent, Fest. p. 356 Müll. (Sota, v. 4 Vahl. p. 165).

tongĭtĭo, onis, v. tongere.

(**tŏnĭtrālis**, e, a false read. for penetralia, Lucr. 1, 1105.)

tŏnĭtru, us, v. tonitrus.

***tŏnĭtrŭālis**, e, *adj.* [tonitrus], *thundering*, an epithet of Jupiter, App. de Mundo, p. 75, 6.

tŏnĭtrŭo, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to thunder:* Deus tonitruat, Hier. in Psa. 76.

tŏnĭtrus, ūs, *m.*, or **tŏnĭtrŭum**, ii (*gen.* tonitrui, Vulg. Marc. 3, 17), *n.* [tono], *thunder.* (*a*) *Sing.:* tonitrum auribus accipiamus, Lucr. 6, 164; 6, 171: tonitrum audire, Plin. 2, 54, 55, § 142: tonitruum terribile exsistit, id. 36, 13, 19, § 88; Sen. Q. N. 2, 54, 1; 2, 56, 1: auditum praeterea tonitruum, Treb. Gall. 5; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 6: veri tonitrūs similitudinem imitari, Fest. s. v. Claudiana, p 57 Müll.: caelum tonitru contremit, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157: tonitru caelum omne ciebo, Verg. A. 4, 122: tonitruque tremescunt Ardua terrarum, id. ib 5, 694.—The *nom.* tonitru, *neutr.*, rests solely on the authority of grammarians, Fest. s. v. pecuum, p. 246 Müll.; Serv. Verg.

A. 5, 694, Charis. p 18, 23, Prisc. p 624, 685, 714 P al., v Neue, Formenl 1,350 sq — (β) *Plur* (form tonitra, Att Trag 480) tum fulgores et tonitrua exsistere, Cic Div 2, 19, 44, so, tonitrua, id. ib 2 18, 42, id. Phil. 5, 3, 8, Plin. 8, 47, 72, § 188, Ov M 1, 55, 12, 52, Juv 5, 117 clamor tonitruum, Poet. ap Cic Fam 8, 2, 1 subito coorta tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribus que, Liv 1, 16, Plin 2, 54, 55, § 145, 19, 3, 13, § 37, 37, 10, 55, § 150, Ov M 11, 496, Phaedr 5, 7, 23 al tonitrubus, Aur Vict Orig Gent 14, 2, 20, 1 movere tonitrus, Ov M 2, 308 tonitrus agis, Stat. Th. 1, 258 imbres et tonitrus fieri derepente, Gell 10, 12 3

tŏno, ŭi, 1 (collat form of third conj tonimus, Varr ap Non. 49, 21), *v n* and *a* [root in Sanscr tan, *to* stretch, extend, Gr τείνω, whence teneo, tendo, tenus, cf O H. Germ donar, Engl. thunder], *to thunder* **I.** Lit ingens Porta tonat caeli Enn ap Vet Gram ap Col (Ann. v 597 Vahl), imitated by Verg G 3, 261 cum tonuit laevum bene tempestate serena, Enn ap Cic Div 2, 39, 82 (Ann v 517 Vahl) ut valide tonuit! Plaut Am 5, 1, 10, so id. ib 5, 1, 78 si fulserit, si tonuerit, Cic Div 2, 72, 149 Jove tonante, id ib 2 18, 43, id. Phil. 5, 3, 7 tonans Juppiter, Hor C 3, 5, 1, id. Epod. 2, 29, Inscr Orell. 2, p 23 sub axe tonanti Sternitur aequor, Verg A 5 820 pater nudā de rupe tonabat, Prop 4 (5), 1, 7 nec si consulto fulmina missa tonent, id 2, 34 (3, 32), 54 Diespiter per purum tonantes Egit equos, Hor C 1, 34, 7 Juppiter, tona, Sen Med. 5, 31 — **II.** Transf, in gen. **A.** *Neutr*, *to make a loud, thundering noise, to roar, rattle, crash*, etc (cf crepo, strepo) tympana tenta tonant, Lucr 2 618 Aetna horrificis ruinis, Verg A. 3, 571 caelum omne fragore id ib 9, 541, cf id ib 12, 757 domus afflicta massa, Val Fl 4, 612 nemus fragore vasto, Sen Troad 173, Mart 9 69, 4 —Of loud, thundering speech Pericles fulgere, tonare, dictus est, Cic. Or 9, 29, Plin. Ep 1, 20, 19, Col praef § 30 qualis Pindarico spiritus ore tonat, Prop 3, 17 (4, 16), 40, Verg A 11, 383 —**B.** *Act*, *to thunder forth, to say* or *name with a thundering voice* tercentum tonat ore deos, *invokes with thundering voice*, Verg A 4, 510 verba foro, Prop 4 (5), 1, 134 aspera bella, Mart 8, 3 14 talia celso ore, Claud Rapt Pros 1, 83 Ciceronia, id Ep 3, 4 —Hence, *P a*, as epithet of Jupiter **Tŏnans,** antis, *m*, *the thunderer, god of thunder*, Ov M 1, 170, 2, 466, 11, 198, id. H 9, 7, id. F 6, 33, cf Capitolinus Tonans, id ib 2 69 sceptriferi Tonantes, Jupiter and Juno, Sen Med. 59 —Also of Saturn falcifer Tonans, Mart 5 16, 5

tŏnŏr, oris, *m*, old form of tenor, Quint 1, 5, 23

tonsa, ae, *f* [perh from tundo] *an oar* (poet, mostly in *plur*, syn remus) (*a*) *Sing* in mari magno tenere tonsam, Enn ap Fest. p 356 Müll (Sota, v 3 Vahl p 164) valida tonsa, Val Fl. 1, 369 — (β) *Plur*, Enn. ap Fest. p 356 Müll (Ann v 232, 235, 236 Vahl), Lucr 2, 554, Verg A. 7, 28, 10, 299, Luc 3, 527, 5, 448, Sil 11, 492, Sen Agam 443 al

tonsĭcŭla, ae, *f dim* [tonsa], *the name of a small fish*, Cassiod Var 12, 4

tonsĭlis, e, *adj* [tondeo] *that may be shorn, cut*, or *clipped* **I.** Lit villus, Plin 8, 50 76, § 203 facilitas piceae id. 16, 10, 18, § 40 — **II.** Transf, for tonsus, *shorn clipped, cut, lopped* tapetes, Matius ap Gell 20, 9, 3 nemora Plin 12, 2, 6, § 13, cf buxetum Mart 3, 58, 3

tonsilla (tosilla), ae, *f* **I.** *A sharp pointed pole which was stuck in the ground to fasten vessels to the shore* Pac. and Att ap Fest p 356 Müll (Pac Trag Fragm v 218, Att Trag Fragm v 517 Rib) — **II.** In *plur* **tonsillae,** arum, *f*, *the tonsils in the throat* Cic N D 2, 54, 135, Cels 6, 10, 7, 12, 2, Plin 11, 37, 66, § 175

tonsĭo, onis *f* [tondeo] *a shearing* (late Lat) lanae ex ovium tonsione, Vulg Deut 18, 4, id Amos, 7, 1

* **tonsĭto,** are, *v freq a.* [id] *to shear* oves Plaut Bacch 5, 2, 9

tonsor (TOSOR Inscr Fabr p 214, n 546) ōris *m* [id] **I.** *A shearer, clipper, shaver* of the hair, beard nails, etc., *a hair cutter, barber*, Varr R R. 2, 11, 10, Cic Tusc. 5, 20, 58, Plin 7, 59, 59, § 211, Hor Ep 1, 1, 92, 1, 1, 94, 1, 7, 50, id. A. P 301, Mart. 6, 57, 3, 11, 84, 2, Suet. Aug 79, Inscr Orell. 2883, a shearer of sheep ovium, Vulg Gen 38, 12, cf Becker, Gallus, 3, p 136 (2d edit) —Of a *nail cutter* tonsor ungues dempserat, Plaut Aul. 2, 4, 33 — Prov omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus esse, i e *to be known to every body, to all the world*, Hor S 1, 7, 3 — **II.** *A clipper, lopper, pruner*, of plants ramorum luxuriantium, Arn. 6, p 197

tonsōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [tondeo], *of* or *belonging to shearing* or *shaving, tonsorial* culter, *a razor*, Cic. Off 2, 7, 25, Petr 108 ferramenta, Mart 14, 36 *in lemm.* sella, Cael Aur Tard. 2, 1 cultellus, *for cutting nails*, Val Max. 3, 2, 15 ferramenta, *for shearing sheep* Pall. 1, 43, 3

tonstrīcŭla, ae, *f dim* [tonstrix], *a little female hair cutter* or *barber*, Cic. Tusc 5, 20, 58, cf tonstrix.

tonstrīna, ae, *f* [tondeo], *a barber's shop*, Plaut As 2, 2, 76, id. Am 4, 1, 5, id Ep 2, 2, 14, Plin 36, 22, 47, § 165, 29, 6 36, § 114, 35, 10, 37, § 112, cf Becker, Gallus, 3, p 136 (2d edit)

tonstrīnum (-einum) i, *n* [id.], *the act* or *calling of a barber*, Petr 46, 64

tonstrix (tonsrix, Charis p 30 P), icis *f* [id.], *a female hair cutter* or *barber*, Plaut Truc 2, 4, 51, 4, 2, 59, 4, 4, 3, Mart 2, 17, 1, Inscr. Grut 594 3

tonsūra, ae, *f* [id], *a shearing, clipping, a pruning trimming* quidam in anno bis tondent (oves) ac semestres faciunt tonsuras, *wool shearings, shearings* Varr R R 2, 11, 8 primae lana, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 115 capillorum, Ov A A 1, 517 vitis, Plin 17, 27, 45, § 257, 16, 37, 68, § 176

1. tonsus, a, um, *Part* of tondeo

2. tonsus, us *m* [tondeo], *the cut* or *mode of dressing the hair* (ante class) pes, statura, tonsus oculi, etc, Plaut Am 1, 1, 288 mulier tonsu lugubri, Att ap Non 179, 20

† **tŏnus,** i, *m*, = τόνος **I.** *The stretching, straining* of a rope mollior, vehementior, Vitr 10, 10, 6 — **II.** Trop **A.** Lit, *the sound, tone*, of an instrument, Vitr 5, 4, Macr Somn Scip 2, 1 *med*, Mart Cap 9, § 959 —Of the tone of a syllable, *accent*, Nigid ap Gell 13, 25, 1 sq —**B.** Transf **1.** Like our *tone* in painting of the natural color of an object, Plin 35, 5, 11, § 29 —**2.** For tonitrus, *thunder*, Sen Q N 2, 56, 1

† **tŏparcha,** ae, *m*, = τοπάρχης, *the governor of a territory* or *district, a toparch* Spart Had 13, 8

† **tŏparchĭa,** ae, *f*, = τοπαρχία, *a territory district, toparchy*, Plin 5, 14, 15, § 70, Vulg 1 Macc 11, 28

† **tŏpazĭăcus,** a, um, *adj*, = τοπαζιακός, *of* or *belonging to topaz, topaz* lapilli, Ven Carm 8, 6, 273

tŏpazŏs (-zus), i, *f* (*m*, ap Prisc. Perieg 1021), = τόπαζος, *a precious stone, the ancient topaz* a *chrysolite* or *green jasper*, Plin 37, 8, 32 § 107, Ven Fort. Carm. 8, 5, 272, id. Vit. Mart 3, 517 — Collat forms **tŏpazĭus,** i, *f*, Tert. adv Marc 2, 10, **Tŏpazion,** ii, *m*, Ambros. in Psa 118, Serm 16, 41, 16, 42, Isid 16, 9 9, **Tŏpazon,** ontis, *m*, Prud. Psych 861

tophus, i, and its derivv, v tofus.

† **tŏpĭa,** orum, *n* (sc opera) [τόπος] **I.** *Landscape painting*, Vitr 7, 5 —**II.** *Ornamental gardening, fancy gardening*, Spart Had 10 *med.*

tŏpĭārĭus, a, um, *adj* [topia, II] *of* or *belonging to ornamental gardening* or *gardening* in gen opus, Plin 15, 30, 39, § 130 herba i e *used for borders in gardens* id 21, 11, 39, § 68, 22, 22, 34, § 76 — **II.** *Substt* **A. tŏpĭārĭus,** ii, *m*, *an ornamental gardener, fancy gardener*, Cic Q Fr 3, 1 2, § 5, Plin. 15, 29, 37, § 122, 18 26 65, § 242, Plin Ep 3, 19, 3, Inscr Orell 2966, 4293, cf Becker, Gallus, 3, p 27 (2d edit) —**B. tŏpĭārĭa,** ae, *f* (sc ars), *ornamental* or *fancy gardening the topiary art* i e that of giving fanciful forms to thickets trees etc, of laying out parterres forming arbors, bowers, etc., Cic. Q. Fr 3, 1, 2, § 5 —**C. tŏpĭārĭum,** ii, *n* (sc. opus), *fancy gardening, topiary work*, Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 265

tŏpĭas fīcus, *a particular species of fig tree*, Col 5, 10, 11

† **Tŏpĭca,** orum, *n*, = Τοπικά, *the title of a work of Aristotle, of which a compend is given by Cicero*, Cic. Fam 7, 19 *init*

tŏpĭcē, es, *f*, = τοπική, *the art of finding topics*, Cic Top 2 *init*

† **tŏpŏs,** i, *m*, = τόπος, *a place* (pure Lat locus), Manil 2, 968

topper, *adv* [contr from toto opere], *with all diligence, speedily, forthwith* (ante class, cf ab ultimis et jam oblitteratis repetita temporibus, qualia sunt topper et antigerio, etc., Quint 1, 6, 40) topper citi ad aedes venimus Circae, Pac ap Fest p 352 Müll, so Naev, Enn, Att., Cael ib

tŏral, ālis **(tŏrāli,** Varr L. L. p 46 Bip), *n* [torus], *a valance of a couch*, *sing*, Varr L. L. 5, § 167 Müll, id. ap Non 11, 16, Hor Ep 1, 5, 22 —*Plur*, Hor S 2, 4, 84, Petr 40, Lampr Heliog 19, Inscr Fratr Arv ap Orell 2270, cf Becker, Gallus, 2, p 247 (2d edit)

Tŏranius, ii, *m*, = Τωράνιος, *a slave dealer at the time of the second Triumvirate* Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 55

* **tŏrārĭa,** ae *f* (torus = ὠλένη) = ὠλενοτρόφος, *a female waiter, attendant*, Plaut. Mil 3, 1 102

torcŭlar, aris, *n* [torqueo] **I.** *A press* used in making wine or oil, Vitr 6, 9, Plin 18, 26, 62, § 230 —**II.** *A cellar for storing up oil, an oil-cellar*, Col 1, 6 18, 1., 52, 10 sq, Plin 15, 1, 2, § 6, 15, 3, 3 § 10

torcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj* [torcular], *of* or *belonging to a press* vasa, Varr R. R 1, 22, 4 cella, Col 1, 6, 9 lacus, id 12, 18, 3 —**II.** *Substt* **A. torcŭlārĭus,** ii, *m*, *a presser, pressman*, Col 12 52, 3 —**B. torcŭlārĭum,** ii, *n*, = torcular, I, *a press*, Cato, R R 13, 1, 18, 1, Plin 18, 31, 74, § 317

* **torcŭlo,** āre, *v a* [id.], *to press*, Ven 5, 6 praef

torcŭlum, i, v torculus, II

torcŭlus, a, um, *adj* [torcular], *of* or *belonging to a press*, = torcularius **I.** *Adj* vasa, Cato, R R 1, 4, 11, 1, 14, 2 funis, id ib 14, 68, 135, 3 —**II.** *Subst* **torcŭlum,** i, *n*., = torcular, I., *a press*, Varr R. R 1, 55, 7, id ap Non 47, 23, Plin 18, 31, 74, § 317, Plin Ep 9, 20, 2.

† **tordȳlĭon,** ii, or **tordȳlon,** i, *n*, = τορδύλιον or τόρδυλον, acc. to some, *the seed of the plant* seselis, acc to others, *a plant, hartwort* · Tordylium officinale or maximum, Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 238, 24, 19, 117, § 177

* **tŏres,** is, *m*, = torques, *a chain* aureus Serv ap Charis. p 118 P

† **tŏreuma,** ătis, *n*, = τόρευμα, *work executed in relief, embossed work*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 18, § 38, 2, 2 52, § 128, id Pis. 27, 67, Sall C 20, 12, Mart 4, 46, 16, 10, 87, 16, 14, 102, 2 al — *Dat plur*. toreumatis, App Flor 7, p 344 *med.*

† **tŏreuta,** ae, *m*, = τορευτής, *one who makes embossed work, a chaser, graver*, Plin 35, 8, 34, § 54.

† **tŏreutĭcē,** ēs, *f*, = τορευτική *the art of making embossed work, chasing, sculpture* (= caelatura), Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 77 —In apposition (Phidias) primus artem toreuticen aperuisse judicatur, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 54, cf Becker, Gallus, 2, p 270 (2d edit)

Tŏrini, orum, *m*, *a people of Scythia*, Val Fl 6, 148

tormentum, i, *n* [torqueo, an instrument with which any thing is turned or twisted] **I.** *An engine for hurling missiles* **A.** Lit tormenta telorum, Cic. Tusc 2, 24 57 tormentis Mutinam verberavit id Phil 8 7, 20, Caes B G 2 8, 4, 25, id B C 1, 17, Hirt. B G 8, 14, 5 machinator bellicorum tormentorum, Liv 24, 34, 2, Sil 6, 279, Tac. A 2 81, id H 3, 20, 4, 23, Curt. 4, 3, 13 —**B.** Transf, *a missile, shot* thrown by the engine quod unum genus tegumenti nullo telo neque tormento transici posse, Caes. B C 2, 9 telum tormentumve missum, id ib 3 51, 3, 56, Plin 8, 23 35, § 85, Stat Th 9, 145, Curt 4, 2 9 —**II.** *A* (twisted) *cord, rope* prae

sectis crinibus tormenta effecerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: falces tormentis introrsus reducebant, id. B. G. 7, 22, 2: laxare, Quint. Decl. 19, 15; Grat. Cyn. 26; Auct. Priap. 6: stuppeum, App. Mag. p. 276, 14: ferreum, i. e. *fetters*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 12; cf.: sine tormentorum injuriā, Petr. 102.—**III.** *An instrument of torture, a rack.* **A.** Lit.: verberibus ac tormentis quaestionem habere, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5; 11, 4, 8; 13, 9, 21: quaerere de aliquo tormentis, id. Deiot. 1, 3; id. Clu. 63, 176 sq.; id. Mil. 21, 57; 22, 58; id. Sull. 28, 78; id. Off. 3, 9, 39; id. Part. Or. 14, 50; id. Tusc. 5, 28, 80; Caes. B. G. 6, 18; Quint. 2, 20, 10; 3, 5, 10; Suet. Tib. 19; 58; 62 al.: tu lene tormentum ingenio admoves, *a rack of a mild sort*, Hor. C. 3, 21, 13.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *torture, anguish, pain, torment*, etc.: cruciatus et tormenta pati, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 6; cf.: tormento liberari, Col. 6, 7, 1; so of *the torture* or *pain of sickness*, Cels. 7, 11; Plin. 19, 8, 44, § 155; 20, 4, 13, § 27; 22, 22, 37, § 79: tormenta fortunae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 1: caecae suspitionis, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 4: invidiā Siculi non invenere tyranni Majus tormentum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 59; Juv. 2, 137: esse in tormentis, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 9: incredibiles cruciatus et indignissima tormenta pati, id. ib. 1, 12, 6: tormentum sibi injungere, id. Pan. 86, 1: bene tormentis secubituque coli, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 16; so of *the pain of love*, Mart. 7, 29, 1: tormentis gaudet amantis, Juv. 6, 209: animi tormenta latentis in aegro Corpore, id. 9, 18.—**IV.** *A clothes-press, mangle*, Sen. Tranq. 1, 3.

* **tormentŭōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [tormentum], *full of pain* or *torment, painful, torturing, tormenting*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 6, 66.

tormĭna, um, *n.* (*masc.* collat. form **tormĭnes**, acc. to Non. 32, 11) [torqueo], *a griping of the bowels, the gripes, colic.* **I.** Lit.: proxima his, inter intestinorum mala, tormina esse consueverunt: δυσεντερία Graece vocatur, etc., Cels. 4, 15; cf. Cato, R. R. 156, 5; 157, 9; Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 45; Col. 6, 7, 1; Plin. 22, 25, 72, § 148; 26, 8, 47, § 74; 29, 5, 33, § 103 al.—**II.** Transf.: tormina urinae, *strangury*, Plin. 20, 8, 30, § 74; 30, 15, 50, § 144.

tormĭnālis, e, *adj.* [tormina], *of* or *belonging to the gripes, good against the colic:* sorba, Cels. 2, 30 *med.*; 4, 19; Plin. 15, 21, 23, § 85.

tormĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *subject to the gripes* or *colic*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27.

tornātĭlis, e, *adj.* [torno], *turned in a lathe:* crater, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 17, 19.—Transf., *finished, rounded, beautifully wrought:* manus, Vulg. Cant. 5, 14: crater, id. ib. 7, 2.

* **tornātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a turner*, Firm. Math. 4, 7 *fin.*

tornātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *turning, turnery* (late Lat.), Vulg. 3 Reg. 6, 18.

torno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [tornus], *to turn in a lathe, to round off.* **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. rotundo): idque ita tornavit (deus), ut nihil effici possit rotundius, Cic. Univ. 6: sphaeram, id. Rep. 1, 14, 22: hastas, Plin. 11, 39, 93, § 227: lapis qui tornatur in vasa, id. 36, 22, 44, § 159: turbines columnarum, id. 36, 13, 19, § 90.—**II.** Transf., *to turn, fashion, smooth* (very rare): male tornati versus, Hor. A. P. 441: barbam, i. e. *to stroke*, Hier. Ep. 50, 2.—*P. a. comp.:* tornatioris eloquii, Aug. de Catechiz. 8.

† **tornus**, i, *m.*, = τόρνος, *a turner's wheel, lathe.* **I.** Lit.: fit quasi ut ad tornum saxorum structa tuamur, Lucr. 4, 361; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198; 16, 40, 76, § 205; Vitr. 10, 19 *med.*: nec tiliae leves torno Non formam accipiunt, Verg. G. 2, 449; id. E. 3, 38 al.—**II.** Trop.: angusto versus includere torno, Prop. 2, 34, 43; Auct. Paneg. ad Pis. 83.

Tŏrōnē, ēs, *f.*, = Τορώνη, *a town of Chalcidice in Macedonia*, Mel. 2, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 37; 9, 31, 51, § 100; Liv. 28, 7, 9; 44, 12, 7; 45, 30, 4; *gen* Toronae promontorium, id. 31, 45, 15.—Hence, **A. Tŏrōnaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Torone, Toronæan:* sinus, *the mod. Gulf of Kassandhra*, Tac. A. 5, 10.—In *plur. subst.:* **Tŏrōnaei**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Torone*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35.—**B. Tŏrōnăĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, *of Torone, Toronæan:* mare, Liv. 44, 11.

tŏrōsŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [torosus], *muscular* (late Lat.): juvenis, Hier. Ep. 117, 8; id. ap. Jovin. 2, 14 *fin.*

tŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [torus], *full of muscle, muscular, brawny, fleshy, lusty.* **I.** Lit.: colla boum, Ov. M. 7, 429: cervix boum, Col. 6, 1, 3; cf.: tauris torosior cervix, id. 6, 20: juventus, Pers. 3, 86.—**II.** Transf.: herba hirsutior torosiore caule, *more fleshy*, Plin. 21, 15, 53, § 90; 19, 5, 29, § 91: virgula, Sen. Q. N. 1, 7, 1: clava, *knotty*, Albin. 2, 79.

torpēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [torpeo], *stiffness, numbness, inflexibility, sluggishness, torpidity.* **I.** Lit. (rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.; syn. torpor): inertia atque torpedo plus detrimenti facit quam exercitio, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 6: occupavit nescio qua vos torpedo, qua non gloria movemini neque flagitio, Sall. H. 3, 61, 26 Dietsch: si tanta torpedo animos oppresit, ut, etc., id. ib. 1, 48, 19 ib.: tanta torpedo invaserat animum, ut, etc., Tac. H. 3, 63.—**II.** Transf., *the torpedo, cramp-fish*, or *electric ray:* Raia torpedo, Linn.; Varr. L. L. 5, § 77 Müll.; Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127; Plin. 9, 42, 67, § 143; 32, 1, 2, § 7.

* **torpĕfăcĭo**, fēci, făcĕre, *v. a.* [torpeofacio], *to benumb, make torpid:* torporavit pro torpefecit, Non. 182, 5.

torpĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [Sanscr. root tarp-, to sate; Gr. τέρπω], *to be stiff, numb, motionless, inactive, torpid, sluggish*, etc. (syn.: langueo, languesco, stupeo, rigeo). **I.** Lit.: torpentes gelu, Liv. 21, 56, 7; 21, 55, 8; cf.: digitus torpens frigore, Suet. Aug. 80: languidi et torpentes oculi, Quint. 11, 3, 76: torpentes rigore nervi, Liv. 21, 58, 9: membra torpent, Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 168; cf.: torpentes membrorum partes, id. 24, 4, 7, § 13: torpent infractae ad proelia vires, Verg. A. 9, 499: duroque simillima saxo Torpet, Ov. M. 13, 541: quid vetat et nervos magicas torpere per artes? id. Am. 3, 7, 35: serpentes torpentes inveniantur, Plin. 24, 16, 92, § 148: hostem habes aegre torpentia membra trahentem, Sil. 4, 68: non eadem vini atque cibi torpente palato Gaudia, Juv. 10, 203; cf.: non exacuet torpens sapor ille palatum, Ov. P. 1, 10, 13.—**B.** Transf., of inanim. things, *to be still, motionless, sluggish:* torpentes lacus, Stat. Th. 9, 452: amnis, id. ib. 4, 172: locus depressus hieme pruinis torpet, Col. 1, 4, 10: Orpheus tacuit torpente lyrā, Sen. Med. 348: antra Musarum longo torpentia somno, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, praef. 51; 1, 262.—**II.** Trop., *to be stupid, stupefied, astounded; to be dull, listless, inactive* (cf. stupeo): timeo, totus torpeo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 179; cf.: timore torpeo, id. Truc. 4, 3, 50: torpentibus metu qui aderant, Liv. 28, 29, 11: deum volumus cessatione torpere, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 102: quidnam torpentes subito obstupuistis Achivi? id. poët. Div. 2, 30, 64: torpentes metu, Liv. 28, 29, 11: defixis oculis animoque et corpore torpet? Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 14: cum Pausiacā torpes tabellā, *when you are lost in admiration*, id. S. 2, 7, 95: nec torpere gravi passus sua regna veterno, Verg. G. 1, 124: frigere ac torpere senis consilia, Liv. 6, 23, 7: consilia re subitā, id. 1, 41, 3: torpebat vox spiritusque, id. 1, 25, 4: Tyrii desperatione torpebant, Curt. 4, 3, 16: rursus ad spem et fiduciam erigere torpentes, id. 4, 10, 7; 4, 14, 13.

torpesco, pŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [torpeo], *to grow stiff* or *numb, to become useless* or *torpid.* **I.** Lit.: pars corporis torpescit, Plin. 11, 37, 89, § 220: elaeomeli qui bibere, torpescunt, id. 23, 4, 50, § 96: scorpiones visā lychnide torpescunt, id. 21, 26, 98, § 171: torpuerat gelido lingua retenta metu, Ov. H. 11, 82: torpuerant molles ante dolore genae, id. ib. 10, 44: quid tot dextrae? torpescent in amentiā illā? Liv. 23, 9, 6.—**B.** Transf., *to become dull, grow dim:* (margaritae) flavescunt et illae senectā rugisque torpescunt, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 109.—**II.** Trop., *to become listless, dull, inactive, indolent*, etc.: ne per otium torpescerent manus aut animus, Sall. C. 16, 3; cf.: ingenium incultu atque socordiā torpescere sinunt, id. J. 2, 4: deliciis et desidia torpescere, Tac. H. 1, 71: vigor cogebatur senio torpescere rerum, Sil. 16, 14.

torpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *benumbed, stupefied, torpid* (perh. not ante-Aug.): torpidos somno insuper pavore exanimat, Liv. 7, 36, 3: torpidi somno paventesque, id. 25, 38, 17; 22, 53, 6: cauda (piscis), Aus. Idyll. 10, 264; Lact. 2, 8, 35.

torpor, ōris, *m.* [torpeo], *numbness, stupefaction, torpor* (syn.: languor, veternus). **I.** Lit.: tutantur se torpore torpedines, * Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127; cf. Cels. 2, 8 *med.*; Plin. 2, 101, 104, § 223; 19, 8, 44, § 155; 29, 4, 28, § 90: illi membra novus solvit formidine torpor, Verg. A. 12, 867: torpor gravis illigat artus, Ov. M. 1, 548; id. P. 1, 2, 30 al.—**II.** Trop., *sluggishness, listlessness, inactivity* (post-Aug.): implicitas magno torpore cohortes vidit, Luc. 3, 432: torpor recens nimiā fortunae indulgentiā, Tac. H. 2, 99 *med.*: torpor Vitellii (opp. vigilantia Vespasiani), id. ib. 2, 77 *fin.*: procerum, id. G. 46: utraque res detestabilis est, contractio et torpor, Sen. Ep. 82, 3.

torpōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [torpor], *to stiffen, benumb, stupefy* (ante- and post-class.): aspectus repens cor torporavit homini amore, Turp. ap. Non. 182, 7: umida nimis rigoribus torporata concrescunt, Lact. 2, 8, 62.

Torquātĭānus, a, um, v. 2. Torquatus.

1. torquātus, a, um, *adj.* [torques], *adorned with a neck-chain* or *collar.* In gen.: miles, *presented with a chain for his bravery*, Veg. Mil. 2, 7 *fin.*: affuit Alecto brevibus torquata colubris, *with snakes coiled about her neck*, Ov. H. 2, 119: palumbus, *the ring-dove*, Mart. 13, 67, 1: quid de aliis dicimus, qui calamistratos et torquatos habeant in ministerio, Ambros. Ep. 69, 7.

2. Torquātus, i, *m.* [1. torquatus], *the surname of T. Manlius*, so called because he put on the neck-chain of a Gaul whom he slew in single combat; also, *of his descendants*, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 19; Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23; id. Off. 3, 31, 112; Liv. 7, 10; Flor. 1, 13.—*Adj.:* Torquata nomina, Luc. 7, 584.—Hence, **Torquātĭānus**, a, um, *of* or *belonging to a Torquatus, Torquatian:* horti, Front. Aquaed. 5.

torquĕo, torsi, tortum, 2 (archaic *inf.* torquerier, Hor. S. 2, 8, 67), *v. a.* [Gr. τρέπω, to turn; cf. ἀτρεκής; also Sanscr. tarkus; Gr. ἄτρακτος, a spindle; and στρέφω, to twist], *to turn, turn about* or *away; to twist, bend, wind* (class.; syn. converto). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: cervices oculosque, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 39: oculum, *to roll, distort*, id. Ac. 2, 25, 80: orā, *to twist awry*, id. Off. 1, 36, 131: ab obscenis sermonibus aurem, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 127: oculos ad moenia, Verg. A. 4, 220: ad sonitum vocis vestigia, id. ib. 3, 669: serpens squamosos orbes Torquet, Ov. M. 3, 42; cf. anguis, Verg. G. 3, 38: capillos ferro, i. e. *to curl, frizzle*, Ov. A. A. 1, 505: stamina pollice, id. M. 12, 475: remis aquas, id. F. 5, 644: spumas, Verg. A. 3, 208: taxos in arcus, *to bend*, id. G. 2, 448: tegumen torquens immane leonis, *winding about him*, id. A. 7, 666: cum terra circum axem se convertat et torqueat, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123: torta circum bracchia vestis, Tac. H. 5, 22.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To whirl around, to whirl* in the act of throwing, *to wield, brandish, to fling with force, to hurl* (mostly poet.): torquet nunc lapidem, nunc ingens machina tignum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 73: amnis torquet sonantia saxa, Verg. A. 6, 551: stuppea torquentem Balearis verbera fundae, id. G. 1, 309: jaculum in hostem, id. A. 10, 585; Ov. M. 12, 323: hastam in hunc, id. ib. 5, 137; for which: hastam alicui, Val. Fl. 3, 193: telum aurata ad tempora, Verg. A. 12, 536: tela manu, Ov. M. 12, 99: valido pila lacerto, id. F. 2, 11: glebas, ramos, id. M. 11, 30: cum fulmina torquet (Juppiter), Verg. A. 4, 208; and trop.: cum Juppiter horridus austris Torquet aquosam hiemem, id. ib. 9, 671; cf.: Eurus nubes in occiduum orbem, Luc. 4, 63.—In prose: torquere amentatas hastas lacertis, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 242.—**2.** *To twist awry, misplace, turn aside, distort:* negat sibi umquam, cum oculum torsisset, duas ex lucernā flammulas esse visas, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 80: ora Tristia temptantum sensu (sapor) torquebit amaro, Verg. G. 2, 247.—**3.** *To wrench the limbs upon the rack, to put to the rack* or *to the torture, to rack, torture* (class.): ita te nervo torquebo, itidem uti catapultae solent, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 12: eculeo torqueri, Cic. Fin. 3, 13, 42: aliquem servilem in modum, Suet. Aug. 27; cf.: ira torquentium, Tac. A. 15, 57: servum in caput domini, *against his master*, Dig. 48, 18, 1: vinctus tortusve,

Suet. Aug 40 *fin* —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen., *to twist, wrest, distort, turn, bend, direct* (a favorite expression of Cicero) versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus atque huc et illuc torquere ac flectere, Cic Cael. 6, 13 torquere et flectere imbecillitatem animorum, id. Leg 1, 10, 29 oratio ita flexibilis, ut sequatur, quocumque torqueas, id. Or 16, 52 omnia ad suae causae commodum, id. Inv 2, 14, 46 verbo ac littera jus omne torqueri, *wrested, perverted*, id. Caecin. 27, 77 sonum, *to inflect*, Auct Her 3, 14 25 cuncta tuo qui bella, pater, sub numine torques, Verg A. 12, 180 versare sententias, et huc atque illuc torquere, Tac H 1, 85 —**B.** In partic. (acc. to A 2.), *to rack, torment, torture* (syn. ango, crucio) tuae libidines te torquent, Cic. Par 2, 18 mitto aurum coronarium, quod te diutissime torsit, id Pis. 37, 90 acriter nos tuae supplicationes torserunt, Cael. ap Cic. Fam 8 11, 1 equidem dies noctesque torqueor, Cic Att. 7, 9, 4 verbi controversia jam diu torquet Graeculos homines, id de Or 1, 11, 47, 3, 9, 33 stulti malorum memoria torquentur, id. Fin 1, 17, 57 sollicitudine, poenitentia, etc., torquetur mens, Quint 12, 1, 7 invidia vel amore vigil torquebere, Hor Ep 1, 2, 37, Ov H 20 123 torqueor, in festo ne vir ab hoste cadat, id ib 9, 36, cf Hor S 2, 8, 67 Aeacus torquet umbras, *holds inquisition over*, Juv. 1, 9 —Transf (reges) dicuntur torquere mero, quem perspexisse laborant, qs *to rack with wine*, i e *to try* or *test with wine*, Hor A. P 435, so, vino tortus et ira, id. Ep 1, 18, 38.—**C.** *To hurl, fling* (of language) curvum sermone rotato enthymema, Juv 6, 449 — Hence, **tortus,** a, um, *P a., twisted, crooked, contorted, distorted* **A.** Lit. via (labyrinthi), Prop 4 (5) 4 42 quercus, i e *a twisted oak garland*, Verg G 1, 349 —Hence, **2.** *Subst* **torta,** ae, *f*, *a twisted loaf, a twist*, Vulg 1 Par 16 3 — * **B.** Trop condiciones, *confused, complicated*, Plaut Men. 4, 2, 25 —*Adv* **torte,** *awry, crookedly* torte penitusque remota, Lucr 4, 305 (329)

torquis or **torques** (the first form, Naev ap Charis. p 118 P; Liv 44, 14, 2, Prop 4 (5), 10, 44, the latter form, Val Fl. 2, 111, Stat Th. 10, 517, cf Charis l. l., *acc.* torquim, Phoc de Nom 1711 P, *abl* torqui, App Flor 2, 12), *m* and *f* [torqueo], *a twisted neck chain, necklace, collar* **I.** Lit. T Manlius, qui Galli torque detracto Torquati cognomen invenit, Cic Fin 1, 7, 23, id. Off 3, 31, 112, cf of the same torquem detraxit, Quadrig ap Gell 9, 13, 18 Q Rubrium corona et phaleris et torque donasti, Cic. Verr 2 3, 80 § 185 aureus, Liv 44 14 2, Quint 6 3 79, Auct B Hisp 26, 1, Suet. Aug 43 (al. aurea) aureae Varr ap Non. 228, 2 unca, Prop 4 (5), 10, 44 adempta, Ov F 1, 601 adjecisse praedam Torquibus exiguis renidet Hor C 3, 6 12 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A coupling-collar* for oxen ipsis e torquibus aptos Junge pares, Verg G 3, 168.—**B.** *A wreath, ring*, in gen avis torque miniato in cervice distincta, Plin. 10, 42, 58, § 117 saepe deum nexis ornatae torquibus arae, Verg G 4, 276 hinc vastis urgent immensi torquibus orbes (ceti natantis), i e *rings, circles*, Manil 5, 584

torrĕ-făcĭo, feci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [torreo] *to make dry by heat, to parch, torrefy* quidam vinaceorum duas libras torrefaciunt Col. 6, 7, 4, mostly *pass* seges torrefacta, id 2, 21, 3 nuces avellanae, id. 12, 57 3 sesama, id. ib

torrens, entis, *Part* and *P a.* of torreo II

torrenter, *adv*, v torreo, *P a. fin*

torreo, torrui, tostum (*part. gen. plur.* torrentum, Stat. Th. 2, 6, Claud III. Cons. Hon 46, *abl* torrenti, Sen Brev Vit. 9, 2), 2, *v a.* [Sanscr tarsh, to thirst, Gr τερσομαι, to become dry, Germ Durst, Engl. thirst] *to dry* a thing by heat, *to parch, roast, bake, scorch, burn*, etc. (syn frigo) fruges receptas Et torrere parant flammis et frangere saxo, Verg A 1, 179, Ov M 14 273 aristas sole novo, Verg A. 7, 720 pisces sole, Plin 7, 2 2, § 30 apes mortuas sole verno, id. 11, 20, 22, § 69 uvam in tegulis id 14, 9, 11, § 84 et saep. Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 2 etiamsi in Phalaridis tauro inclusus succensis ignibus torrebatur, Cic. Pis. 18, 42 e quibus (terrae cingulis) medium illum et maximum solis ardore torreri, id. Rep 6, 20 21 cum undique flamma torrerentur, Caes. B G 5, 43 montes quos torret Atabulus, Hor S 1, 5, 78, cf. torrentia agros sidera, id. C 3, 1, 31 · tosti alti stant parietes, i e *consumed*, Enn. ap Cic. Tusc. 3, 19 44 (Trag v 116 Vahl) carmina flamma, Tib 1, 9, 50 tostos en aspice crines, Ov M 2, 283 in veribus exta *to roast*, Verg G 2, 396 aliquid in igne, Ov F 2, 578 artus subjecto igni, id. M 1, 229 carnem, id. ib 12 155 et saep —Of fever heat, *to dry up* at mihi (vae miserae) torrentur febribus artus Ov H. 21, 169 febris viscera ipsa torrens, Sen Ep 14, 6, Juv 9, 17 —Of thirst et Canis arenti torreat arva siti, Tib 1, 4, 42.—Of the heat of love si torrere jecur quaeris idoneum (Venus), Hor C 4, 1, 12, cf correptus saevo Veneris torrebar aeno, Prop 3 (4) 24, 13 torret amor Cyri Lycorida Hor C 1, 33, 6 me torret face mutua Calais, id. ib 3, 9, 13 me amor Glycerae, id. ib 3, 19, 28 · femineus pectora torret amor, Ov Am 3, 2, 40 — * **II.** Transf., of cold, *to nip, pinch* (cf uro and aduro) · frigore torret, Varr ap Non 452, 11 — Hence, **torrens,** entis, *P. a*, in a *neutr* sense, *burning, hot, inflamed* **A.** Lit. (rare) terra torrens aestu, Col 4, 19, 3 miles torrens meridiano sole, Liv 44, 38, 9 Sirius, Verg G 4, 425 flammae, id A 6, 550 —*Comp* Sirius torrentior, Claud. Nupt Hon et Mar 20 —*Sup* torrentissimus axis, Stat S 3, 1, 52.—**B.** Transf, of streams, *rushing, roaring, boiling, impetuous, rapid*, etc. (mostly poet and in post Aug prose) fluvii, Varr R. R. 1, 12, 3 flumina, Verg E 7, 52 Nilus toto gurgite, Val. Fl 4, 409, cf fluvius Novanus solstitiis torrens, Plin 2, 103, 106, § 229, 3, 4, 5, § 33 aqua, Verg A 10, 603 unda, id. G 2, 451 torrentes rapidique cursus amnium, Just 44 1, 7, 4, 1, 9 impetus (aquae) Sen. Ep 23, 8 sanguis, Luc. 2, 220, cf fatum, id. 7, 505 —*Comp* Padus torrentior, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 117 —*Sup* Asopos torrentissimus, Stat Th. 7, 316 —Hence, **b.** *Subst* **torrens,** entis, *m*, *a torrent* cum fertur quasi torrens oratio, Cic Fin 2, 1, 3, Liv 33 18, 12, 35, 28, 8 rapidus montano flumine torrens Sternit agros, Verg A 2, 305 fragosus, id. ib 7, 567, Ov R. Am 651 tumidus, id Am 1, 7, 43, Sen Theb 71, Juv 6, 319, Luc 7, 637 —Prov numquam direxit bracchia contra torrentem, Juv 4, 90 —**2.** Transf armorum et virorum, Sil. 12 189: umbrarum, id. 13, 760, cf fortunae, Flor 2, 7, 1 —**3.** Trop, of speech torrens dicentis oratio, Quint 3, 8, 60, so, oratio Plin 26, 3, 7, § 12 · copia dicendi, Juv 10, 9, Val. Fl. 4, 261 — *Comp* · sermo Promptus et Isaeo torrentior, Juv 3, 74.—Of an orator quem (Demosthenem) mirabantur Athenae Torrentem, Juv 10, 128 —**b.** *Subst* se inani verborum torrenti dare, *a stream of words*, Quint. 10 7, 23, cf quo torrente, quo impetu, Tac. Or 24.—* *Adv* **torrenter** (acc. to B), *violently, impetuously* torrentius amne Hiberno, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 198

* **torresco,** ĕre, *v inch n* [torreo] *to become parched* or *burned* torrescere flammis, Lucr 3, 890

torrĭdo, no *perf*, atum, 1, *v a* [torridus], *to scorch, parch, burn* torris dicitur fax, unde et torridare dicimus comburere, Non 15, 27 anhelis ardoribus torridatus, Mart Cap 6, § 602.

torrĭdus, a, um, *adj* [torreo], *dry, dried up parched, torrid* **I.** Lit tellus, Lucr 5, 1220, Sil. 12, 372, cf campi siccitate, Liv 22 43 10 sal, Col. 7, 5, 8, 7, 8, 4 farra, Ov F 2, 24 fontes rivique, *dried up*, Liv 4 30, 7 aër, Prop 2, 28 3, cf. aestas, Verg E 7, 48 zona ab igni, id G 1, 234 homo vegrandi macie torridus, *dried* or *shrivelled up*, * Cic. Agr 2 34, 93 color sole, *embrowned*, Plin 12, 20, 43, § 98 vox *dry, hoarse*, Calp Ecl 3 59 ora, Luc. 4, 239 —**II.** Transf, of cold (cf torreo, II) pecora jumentaque torrida frigore, *pinched, nipped* Liv 21, 32, 7 membra torrida gelu, id 21, 40, 9 hiems, *biting*, Calp Ecl. 5, 107

torris (collat. forms **torrus,** i, *m*, Att. ap Non. 15, 30, Fragm Trag v 452 Rib, **torres,** is, *f*, Lucr 3, 915 Lachm), is, *m* [id] *a brand firebrand* (with or without flame, syn titio), Ov M 8, 457, 8, 512, 12, 272, Verg A 12, 298, Val Fl. 3, 115, Sid. Ep 3, 13 *med.*, Lact. 4, 14, 14

torror, ōris, *m* [torreo], *a drying up, parching, scorching* (late Lat) solis, Cael. Aur Tard. 5, 4, 76 corporis, a transl. of ἡλίωσις, id. ib 3, 6 *fin.*

torsĭo, ōnis, *f* [torqueo] *a wringing* or *griping* ventris, Hier in Isa. 6, 13, 8, *plur* torsiones et dolores, *torments*, Vulg. Isa. 13, 8

torta, ae, *f*, v torqueo *fin*

torte, *adv*, v torqueo *fin.*

* **torticordĭus,** a, um, *adj* [tortus cor], *perverse in heart*, Aug in Psa. 146 7

tortĭlis, e, *adj* [torqueo] *twisted, twined, winding* (poet. and in post Aug prose, syn. sinuosus) aurum, i. e. *a golden chain*, Verg A. 7, 351 bucina, Ov M 1, 336 ansa, id. H. 16, 252: piscis, *crooked*, id. M 13, 915: nervi, Luc. 6, 198 pampinus, Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 163

tortĭo, onis, *f* [id.], *torment, torture* (late Lat) tortione legitima peribunt, Firm Math 8, 15. vesicae, Veg Vet 1, 46 *fin*

tortīvus, a, um, *adj* [id], *pressed out, squeezed out* (by subjecting the grapes a second time to the press) mustum Cato, R. R. 23, 4, id. ap Plin. 14, 21, 25, § 130, Col. 12, 36, Cael. Aur Acut. 3, 21, 217

torto, āre, *v freq a.* [id.], *to torture, torment* (ante and post class., syn torqueo, crucio). ubi insilui in cochleatum eculeum, ibi tolutim tortor, Pompon ap. Non 105, 15, and 182, 5, Lucr 3, 661, Arn 3, 106, 1, 30

tortor, ōris, *m.* [torqueo, I B 2.], *an executioner, tormentor, torturer* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. cum jam tortor, atque essent tormenta ipsa defessa, Cic Clu 63, 177, id. Phil 11, 3, 7, id. Fin 4, 12, 31, Sen. Ep 14, 5; Hor C 3, 5, 50, Juv 14, 21 — **B.** *He that brandishes handles:* Balearis habenae, Luc. 3, 710 — **C. Tortor,** ōris, *an epithet of Apollo, as the flayer of Marsyas*, under which name he was worshipped in a part of Rome, Suet. Aug 70 — * **II.** Trop occultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum, Juv 13, 195

tortŭla, ae, *f dim.* [torta, v torqueo, *P a*] *a small twist*, Vulg Num 11, 8

tortum, i, *n* [torqueo], *a cord, rope*, Pac ap Non. 179, 16 (Trag Fragm v 159 Rib)

tortŭōsē, *adv*, v tortuosus *fin.*

tortŭōsĭtas, atis, *f* [tortuosus], *crookedness, shuffling, prevarication* (late Lat.) qualis est tortuositas vestra? Tert adv Marc. 4, 43 *fin*, so id Carn Chr 20

tortŭōsus, a, um, *adj* [tortus] **I.** *Full of crooks* or *turns, winding, tortuous* (class.) **A.** Lit. est autem (alvus) multiplex et tortuosa, Cic. N D 2, 54, 136 loca, id. ib 2, 57, 144 serrula, id. Clu 64, 180 per tortuosi amnis sinus flexusque, Liv 27, 47, 10 serpens, Vulg Isa. 27, 1 coluber, id. Job, 26, 13 — *Comp* quiddam tortuosius, Plin 11, 46, 106, § 255 — **B.** Trop, *entangled, involved, complicated, confused* tortuosum genus disputandi, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 98 visa quaedam tortuosa et obscura, id. Div 2 63, 129 ingenium id. Lael. 18, 65 res anxiae et tortuosae, Gell 13, 11, 4 —*Sup* quis aperit tortuosissimam istam et implicatissimam nodositatem? Aug Conf 2, 10 — * **II.** *Painful, torturing* rusci radix bibitur in tortuosiore urina, i e *in strangury* Plin. 21, 27, 100, § 173 — * *Adv* **tortŭōsē,** *crookedly, tortuously* procedat serpens, Tert adv Valent 4 43 *fin*

tortūra, ae, *f* [torqueo] (post class) **I.** *A twisting wreathing* sarmenti, Pall. Febr 9, 8 — **II.** *Torment, torture* ventris *the gripes colic*, = tormina tortura et extensio ventris dolorque, Veg Vet. 1, 40 *fin*, 2 55

1. tortus, a, um, *Part* and *P a* of torqueo

2. tortus, ūs *m* [torqueo] *a twisting, winding, a wreath* (poet) tortu multiplicabili Draco Cic. poet Tusc 2 9, 22 draco tortu terribilis, id poet Div 2, 30, 63 — In *plur* serpens Nequicquam longos fugiens dat corpore tortus, Verg A 5, 276 buccinarum, Arn 6, 196 — * **II.** *A whirling, hurling* flexae habenae, Stat. Achill. 2, 421.

tŏrŭlus, i, *m dim* [torus, a little ele

vation; hence], **I.** *A tuft* of hair: tum meo patri autem torulus inerit aureus Sub petaso, Plaut. Am. prol. 144; so, torulo capiti circumflexo, Amm. 29, 1, 31: torulus in capite mulieris ornatus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll.—**II.** *The* (dilated) *muscle, the brawn* or *fleshy part* of the body: terga pulposis torulis obesa, App. M. 7, p. 195, 12.—**B.** Transf., *the sap-wood, alburnum* of a tree, Vitr. 2, 9, 3.

tŏrus, i, *m.* (also **tŏrum,** i, *n.*, Varr. ap. Non. 11, 14; Lact. 6, 23, 15) [for storus; root ster-, stra-, of sterno, stramen; Gr. στορέννυμι, to spread, scatter], prop., *a round, swelling,* or *bulging place, an elevation, protuberance, prominence;* hence, **I.** *A knot, bulge:* (funis) Cato, R. R. 135, 4: funiculorum, Col. 11, 3, 6; cf.: vitis toris ad arborem religetur, id. 5, 6, 25: firmi vitis, id. Arb. 16, 4.—**II.** *The muscular* or *fleshy part, the muscle, brawn* of animal bodies (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): o lacertorum tori! Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22; Ov. M. 2, 854; 9, 82; 12, 402; 14, 283; 15, 230; id. H. 9, 60: leo gaudet comantes Excutiens cervice toros, Verg. A. 12, 7: luxuriatque toris animosum pectus, id. G. 3, 81; Plin. 18, 7, 18, § 78; Sen. Hippol. 1042; Val. Fl. 4, 245; Tac. Or. 21: venarum tori, *varicose dilatations of the veins,* Cels. 7, 18 *fin.* —**B.** Transf., *the bulge, thickness* of trees: utile toros futuri draconis pasci, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 211; cf.: (asparagus) in toros striatur, id. 19, 8, 42, § 146; App. Flor. p. 363, 31.—**III.** *A raised ornament, a knot,* on a garland; trop., of language: isque (stilus mediocris) uno tenore fluit, aut addit aliquos, ut in coronâ, toros omnemque orationem ornamentis modicis verborum sententiarumque distinguit, Cic. Or. 6, 21.—**IV.** *A bolster, cushion,* so named from its protuberances; hence, *a couch, sofa, bed* (mostly poet.; syn.: stratum, lectus): antiquis torus e stramento erat, qualiter etiam nunc in castris, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 193: viridante toro consederat herbae, Verg. A. 5, 388; cf.: praebuit herba torum, Ov. H. 5, 14; id. M. 8, 655: datque torum caespes, id. ib. 10, 556: gramine vestitis accubuere toris, id. F. 1, 402: silvestrem montana torum cum sterneret uxor Frondibus, Juv. 6, 5: discumbere toris, Ov. M. 8, 565.—So of a *sofa:* toro sic orsus ab alto, Verg. A. 2, 2; Ov. M. 12, 579.—Of a *bed:* ambierantque torum, Ov. M. 7, 332: concutiuntque torum de molli fluminis ulvâ Impositum lecto, id. ib. 8, 655: ebeno sublimis in atrâ, id. ib. 11, 610; Suet. Aug. 73.—Of a *corpse-bed,* Ov. M. 9, 503; id. F. 6, 668: membra toro defleta reponunt, Verg. A. 6, 220.—Of a *bridal-bed,* Ov. M. 6, 431: (lectica) sive illa toro resupina feretur, Ov. A. A. 1, 487; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 240 (2d ed.).—**B.** Transf., like thalamus, as a designation for *marriage:* Deucalion ... Cum consorte tori, *with his consort, spouse,* Ov. M. 1, 319; cf.: socia tori, id. ib. 1, 620; so id. ib. 7, 91; 7, 332; id. F. 3, 511; id. P. 3, 3, 50; id. H. 2, 41: genialis, Tac. A. 15, 37; Val. Max. 2, 6, 14: obscenus, i. e. *illicit connection,* Ov. Tr. 2, 378; cf. illiciti (with stupra), Sen. Hippol. 97: receptus in torum, Plin. 34, 2, 6, § 12.—Hence, also, for *a mistress:* torum donare alicui, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 87.—**V.** *An elevation, bank* of earth: riparum, Verg. A. 6, 674; Stat. Th. 4, 819: pulvinorum, Plin. 19, 4, 20, § 60; 22, 22, 34, § 76.—**VI.** In architecture, *a large, round moulding at the base of a column, a torus,* Vitr. 3, 3, 8.

* **torvĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [torvus], *wild, fierce:* hiatus, Arn. 6, 196.

torvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *wildness, savageness, severity, sternness* of aspect, character, etc. (post-Aug.): torvitas vultūs, Tac. H. 2, 9 *fin.:* oculorum, Amm. 31, 2, 7: capitis (pantherae), Plin. 8, 17, 23, § 62: naturae, id. 7, 19, 18, § 79: M. Agrippa, vir rusticitati propior quam deliciis ... verum eadem illa torvitas tabulas duas Ajacis et Veneris mercata est, etc., id. 35, 4, 9, § 26.

torvĭter, *adv.*, v. torvus *fin.*

torvus, a, um, *adj* [perh. for torg-vus; Sanscr. root targ-, to threaten], orig. of the eyes, *staring, keen, piercing, wild, stern;* hence, in gen., *wild, fierce, grim, gloomy, savage,* in aspect or character (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: trux, truculentus, ferus): ille tuens oculis immitem Phinea torvis, Ov. M. 5, 92: oculi, Quint. 11, 3, 75; Val. Max. 5, 1, ext. 6: cernimus astantes lumine torvo Aetnaeos fratres, Verg. A. 3, 677; so, lumine, Ov. M. 9, 27; and *absol.:* aspicit hanc torvis (sc. oculis), id. ib. 6, 34: vultus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 12; Sen. Ira, 2, 35, 3; Val. Max. 3, 8, 6; Quint. 6, 1, 43; 11, 3, 160: facies, Sen. Ira, 1, 1, 3: forma minantis, Ov. P. 2, 8, 22: aspectus (equi), Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 154: optima torvae Forma bovis, Verg. G. 3, 51: frons (Polyphemi), Verg. A. 3, 636: torvi cymba senis, Prop. 3, 18 (4, 17), 24: feroci ingenio torvus praegrandi gradu, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 355: torvu' draco serpit, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 106: angues, Verg. A. 6, 571: leaena, id. E. 2, 63: aper, Prop. 2, 3, 6: taurus, Ov. M. 8, 132: juvencus, id. ib. 6, 115; 10, 237: Medusa, Ov. A. A. 2, 309: Mars, Hor. C. 1, 28, 17: Ister (as a horned river-god), Val. Fl. 8, 218 et saep.: ferox et torva confidentia, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 355 Müll.; cf. proclia, Cat. 66, 20: vina, i. e. *harsh, sharp, tart,* Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 213.—*Comp.:* voce hominis et tuba rudore torvior, App. Flor 3, p. 357.—*Sup.:* leonis torvissima facies, Arn. 6, p. 196.—(β) **torvum** and **torva,** adverb., *fiercely, sternly, sharply,* etc.: torvumque repente Clamat, Verg. A. 7, 399: torvum lacrimans, Stat. Th. 12, 127: torva tuens, Verg. A. 6, 467; Val. Fl. 2, 255.—*Adv.:* **torvĭter,** *sharply, severely, sternly* (ante-class.): aliquem increpare, Enn. ap. Non. 516, 16 (Ann. v. 79 Vahl.); Pomp. ap. Non. 516, 15 (Com. Fragm. v. 18 Rib.).

tosilla, ae, v. tonsilla.

tostus, a, um, *Part.* of torreo.

tŏt, *num. adj. indecl., so many.* **I.** Lit. **A.** With a corresp. *quot, quotiens, quantum, ut.* **1.** With *quot:* hoc brevissime dicam, neminem umquam tam impudentem fuisse, qui ab dis immortalibus tot et tantas res tacitus auderet optare, quot et quantas di immortales ad Cn. Pompeium detulerunt, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 16, 48: quot homines, tot causae, id. de Or. 2, 32, 140: qui tot annos, quot habet, designatus consul fuerit, id. Att. 4, 8, b, 2: quot haberet corpora pulvis, Tot mihi natales contingere vana rogavi, Ov. M. 14, 138: tot mala sum passus, quot in aethere sidera lucent, id. Tr. 1, 5, 47.—**2.** With *quotiens:* si tot consulibus meruisset, quotiens ipse consul fuisset, Cic. Balb. 20, 47: si tot labores et pericula suscepissem, quotiens ductu meo hostes fusi, Sall. H. 2, 96, 1 Dietsch.—**3.** With *quantum:* quantum putabis ei rei satis esse, tot vites ablaqueato, Cato, R. R. 114, 1.—**4.** With *ut:* quae cum viderem tot vestigiis impressa, ut in his errari non posset, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 5.—**B.** *Absol.* **1.** In connection with *adjj.* or *advv.* of kindred meaning, *so many, so great a number:* reliquae tot et tantae et tam graves civitates, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 5, § 14; so, tot tantaeque difficultates, id. Quint. 2, 10; and: in his tot et tantis malis, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 29; cf. id. Par. 2, 16: tot viri ac tales, id. Cael. 28, 67: tot ac tam validae manus, Liv. 24, 26, 13: tot, tam valida oppida, id. 5, 54, 5: ad haec tot tam inopinata incerti stupentesque, id. 25, 37, 13; repeated: ille cultus tot nobilium virorum, tot illustrium feminarum, Curt. 3, 13, 10.—**2.** Alone, the *correl.-clause* being implied from the context, *so many, such a great number, so very many:* en excetra tu, quae tibi amicos tot habes, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 87: nunc domi nostrae tot pessumi vivunt, id. Most. 4, 1, 18: tot me impediunt curae, Ter. And. 1, 5, 25: cum tot signis eadem natura declaret, quid velit, Cic. Lael. 24, 88; id. Rep. 3, 10, 17: ex centum quattuor centuriis, tot enim reliquae sunt (centuriae), etc., id. ib. 2, 22, 39: tot civitatum conjuratio, Caes. B. G. 3, 10: unde tot hostes subito exorti, Liv. 25, 37, 12: tot caede procorum Admonitus non est, Ov. M. 10, 624: cum tot curis regem videret urgeri, Curt. 3, 7, 13.—Rarely without a *subst.:* an timebant, ne tot unum ... superare non possent? Cic. Cael. 28, 66: ex tot in Atridâ pars quota laudis erat? Ov. Am. 2, 12, 10.—With *omnes:* tot omnibus saeculis, Min. Fel. 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** To designate an optional, indefinite number, *so many, such and such a number:* volo dari ei, qui id egerit, a ceteris heredibus aureos tot, Dig. 34, 5, 8.—**B.** As a relative numeral, also, for *so few:* vix credent tantum rerum cepisse tot annos, Albin. 1, 339.

tŏtĭdem, *num. adj. indecl.* [tot, with the demonstr. syllable dem affixed, as in tantundem], *just so many, just as many.* **I.** With a foll. *quot:* talentis magnis totidem, quot ego et tu sumus, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 114; id. Rud. 2, 7, 6; Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 22: quot orationum genera esse diximus, totidem oratorum reperiuntur, id. Or. 16, 53: totidem, quot dixit, ut aiunt, scripta verbis oratio, id. Brut. 96, 328: totidem verbis, quot Stoici, id. Ac. 2, 13, 40: totidem (partus) quot equae, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 168.—Rarely with *atque:* cum totidem navibus atque erat profectus Athenas rediret, Nep. Milt. 7, 4.—**II.** *Absol.:* Procles et Eurysthenes gemini fratres fuerunt: at hi nec totidem annos vixerunt, anno enim Procli vita brevior fuit, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 90: epistula quam modo totidem fere verbis interpretatus sum, id. Fin. 2, 31, 100; cf. id. Att. 6, 2, 3: equitum milia erant sex, totidem numero pedites, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: quattuor ventos a totidem mundi cardinibus flare, Quint. 12, 10, 67: mille talenta rotundentur, totidem altera, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 34: si bene promittant, totidem promittite verbis, Ov. A. A. 3, 461.—**B.** Rarely without a *subst.* as *neutr.:* dixerit insanum qui me totidem audiet (sc. verba), i. e. *will hear the same thing just as often from me,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 298.

tŏtĭens or **tŏtĭes,** *adv. num.* [tot], *so often, so many times, as often, as many times.* **A.** With a corresp. *quotiens:* totiens, quotiens praescribitur, Paeanem citare, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251: neque quotiens verbum aliquod est scribendum nobis, totiens, etc., id. ib. 2, 30, 130: illud soleo mirari, non me totiens accipere tuas litteras, quotiens a Quinto mihi fratre afferantur, Cic. Fam. 7, 7, 1: quotienscumque dico, totiens mihi videor, etc., id. Clu. 18, 51.—**B.** With *quot:* moverat eum subeunda dimicatio totiens, quot conjurati superessent, Liv. 2, 13, 2.—**C.** *Absol.:* tot praetores in Siciliâ fuerunt: totiens apud majores nostros Siculi senatum adierunt, totiens hac memoriâ, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 60, § 146: velim mihi ignoscas, quod ad te scribo tam multa totiens, id. Att. 7, 12, 3: qui pro republicâ seditiosum civem totiens compescuisset, Quint. 11, 1, 40: quos ego sim totiens jam dedignata maritos, Verg. A. 4, 536: ter die claro totiensque gratâ Nocte, Hor. C. S. 23; Sen. Q. N. 6, 1, 2; Tac. A. 12, 60.

tōtĭĕtas, ātis, *f., the whole, entirety* (late Lat.), Rustic. c. Aceph. p. 1182.

tot-jŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [jugum], *so many* (Appuleian): totjugis diebus, App. M. 2, p. 125, 22: sidera, id. de Deo Socr. p. 46: invitamenta, id. Flor. 4, p. 360, 3.—Collat. form **totjŭgis,** e: homo totjugi scientiâ, App. Flor. 2, p. 346, 30.

1. tōtus, a, um (*gen.* tōtīus, but scanned tŏtĭus, Lucr. 1, 984; 3, 97; 3, 275; 3, 989; 4, 1028; 5, 477 al.; collat. form of the *gen.:* toti familiae, Afran. ap. Prisc. p. 694 P.; *dat.* toti; but *masc.:* toto exercitui, Caes. B. G. 7, 89: toto orbi, Prop. 3. 11 (4, 10), 57; *fem.:* totae familiae, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 103 Müll.: totae insulae, Nep. Tim. 3, 2; and: totae rei, Auct. Her. ap. Prisc. p. 678 P.), *all, all the* (denoting a thing in its entireness), *the whole, entire, total.* **I.** In gen.: ut unum opus, totum atque perfectum ex omnibus totis atque perfectis absolveret, Cic. Univ. 5 *fin.:* cui senatus totam rem publicam, omnem Italiae pubem, cuncta populi Romani arma commiserat, id. Mil. 23, 61: totum corpus rei publicae, id. Off. 1, 25, 85: omne caelum, totamque cum universo mari terram mente complexus, id. Fin. 2, 34, 112: ut totâ mente atque omnibus artubus contremiscam, id. de Or. 1, 26, 121: universâ re et totâ sententiâ dissidere, id. Fin. 4, 1, 2: aedes totae confulgebant, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 44; cf. id. Most. 1, 2, 68: eant per totam caveam, id. ib. prol. 66: pervigilat noctes totas, id. Aul. 1, 1, 33: eâque totâ nocte continenter ierunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: ut Romae per totam urbem vigiliae haberentur, Sall. C. 30, 7: cum tota se luna sub orbem solis subjecisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; 1, 36, 57: et ipsa Peloponnesus fere tota in mari est, id. ib. 2, 4, 8.—In *abl.*, without *in:* concursabat urbe totâ maxima multitudo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 93; so, urbe totâ, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 23: totâ Asiâ, id. Phil. 11, 2, 6; id. Imp.

Pomp 3, 7 totâ Siciliâ id Verr 2, 2, 49, § 120 tota Italia, Caes B C 1, 2 totâ provincia, id. ib 2, 18 toto caelo, Cic N D 2, 37, 95 al., cf Hand Turs III p 248 sq, Haase ad Reisig Vorles p 708, Zumpt, Gram § 482 — Less freq with *in*: totaque in Italia, Cic Div 1, 35, 78 in Siciliâ totâ id. Verr 2, 4 1, § 1 in toto imperio, id. Lig 3, 7 in toto orbe terrarum, id Verr 2, 4 45, § 99 in tota vita, id Tusc 4, 13, 29 in toto imperio tuo, id. Q Fr 1, 1, 11, § 32 toto in orbe terrarum, Liv 37, 10, 25 tota in civitate, id. 29, 14, 8 — **B.** Esp in agreement with *subj* where we use an *adv* qualifying the *verb*, etc, *altogether, wholly, entirely* tota sum misera in metu, Plaut Cist 2, 1, 59, cf Ctesipho in amore est totus, Ter Ad 4, 2, 50 nescio quid meditans nugarum, totus in illis, Hor S 1 9, 2 totus et mente et animo in bellum insistit, *applied himself wholly*, Caes B G 6, 5 qui esset totus ex fraude et mendacio factus, Cic Clu 26, 72 virtus in usu sui tota posita est, id Rep 1, 2, 2 sum totus vester, id. Fam 15, 7, cf id Q Fr 2, 1, 3 Catoni studio meo me totum ab adulescentia dedidi, id Rep 2, 1, 1, cf homines qui se totos tradiderunt voluptatibus, id Lael 23, 86, id Att 14, 11, 2 falsum est id totum, id. Rep 2 15, 28 — **II.** *Neutr absol* **A.** *Subst*, *all, the whole*, opp dimidium Ter Ad 2, 2, 33, Sen Apocol 8, opp pars Macr Somn Scip 2, 14, 21 totum in eo est, tectorium ut concinnum sit, *all depends on this*, Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 1, § 1 totum in eo sit, ne contractentur pocula, Col 12 4, 3 — **B.** Adverb phrases with a *prep* **1.** Ex toto, *wholly, completely, entirely, altogether, totally* (post Aug) creta ex toto repudianda est, Col 5, 8, 6, 5, 6 17, 2, 20, 2, Curt 8, 6, 23, Sen Ira 1, 12 6, 2 6, 3, 3 12, 4, 3 42, 1, id Ep 75, 11, Plin. 11, 17, 17, § 54, Cels 1, 4 *fin*, 3, 14 *init*, 8, 20 *med*, 7, 4, 3 and 9, 7, 10 *fin*, 8, 2, Ov P 4, 8, 72, Sen Contr 1, 8, 8, 3, 16, 24 — ***2.** In toto, *upon the whole in general, generally* Cic Att 13, 20, 4 — **3.** In totum (post Aug) **a.** *Wholly, entirely, altogether, totally* res in totum diversa, Plin 31, 7, 42 § 90, id praef § 26, 2, 90, 92, § 205, 10, 4 5, § 16, 25, 4 17, § 36, 35, 2, 2, § 4, Quint 3, 9, 58, 4, 1, 63, 4 1, 72, 7, 1, 31, Col 1 7, 2, 2 1, 2, Sen Ira, 1 17, 7, id Ep 72, 6, id Q N 2 27, 3 Just 32, 1, 9 — **b.** *Upon the whole, in general* in totum praecipimus ut, etc, Col 11, 2, 80, 3, 2, 31

2. tōtus, a, um, *adj* [tot], *so great a* (very rare) quotcumque pedum spatia facienda censueris totam partem longitudinis et latitudinis duces, Col 5, 3, 5 tota pars, Manil 3, 416

toxĭco, avi, 1, *v a*, *to smear* or *anoint with poison*, only in *part perf* sagitta toxicata Ambros Tob 7, 26

† **toxĭcon,** i, *n*, = τοξικόν, *a kind of* ladanum, Plin 26, 8, 30, § 74

† **toxĭcum,** i, *n*, = τοξικόν, orig, **I.** Lit, *a poison in which arrows were dipped* Caecil and Afran ap Fest p 355 Müll, Ov P 4, 7, 11, cf Plin. 16, 10 20, § 51 — **II.** Transf, *poison*, in gen (syn venenum), *sing*, Plaut Merc 2, 4, 4 miscere, Hor Epod 17, 61, Suet Claud. 44, id Ner 35 — *Plur* bibere, Prop 1, 5, 6, Ov Am 2, 2, 64, Luc 9, 820, Mart 1, 19, 6, Col 10 18

trăbālis, e, *adj* [trabs], *of* or *belonging to beams, beam* clavus *a spike*, Hor C 1, 35 18, cf prov ut hoc beneficium, quemadmodum dicitur, trabali clavo figeret, i e *very fast*, Cic Verr 2, 5, 21, § 53 — Poet telum, i e *beam like, stout as a beam* (Enn ap Serv ad Verg A 12, 294 (Ann v 589 Vahl.), imitated by Verg l l, Val Fl 8 301 hasta, Stat. Th 4, 6 sceptrum, Claud Rapt. Pros. 2, 172 vectis id Cons Mall Theod 318

trăbārĭa, ae, *f* [trabs, sc navis], *a small vessel made of the trunk of a tree*, Isid Orig 19 1, 27

1. trăbĕa, ae, *f*, *a robe of state* of augurs, kings knights, etc **I.** Lit, Suet Fragm ap Serv Verg A 7, 612, Plin 8 48, 74 § 195, 9, 39, 63, § 136, Ov F 2, 503, Verg A 7, 188, 7, 612, 11, 334 al — **II.** Transf **A.** *The equestrian order*, Stat. S 5, 2 17, Mart 5 41, 6 — **B.** *The consulate*, Claud in Ruf 1, 243, Symm Ep 9, 112.

2. Trăbĕa, ae, *m*, Q, *an ancient Roman comic poet*, Cic Fam 9, 21, 1, id Fin 2, 4, 13, id Tusc 4, 31, 67, Auct. ap Gell 15, 24

trăbĕālis, e, *adj* [1 trabea], *of* or *belonging to the* trabea metallum, i e *gold*, Sid. Carm 2, 2

trăbĕātus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *dressed in* or *wearing a* trabea. **I.** *Adj* Quirinus, Ov F 1, 37, id. M 14, 828 equites, Tac A 3 2, Suet Dom 14, Val Max 2, 2, 9, for which also agmina, *the knights* Stat S 4, 2, 32 domus, i e *of a consul*, Claud. Cons Mall Theod 338, so, colonus, i e *consul*, id. IV Cons Hon 417 quies, *of the consuls*, Cod Th 10, 10, 33 — **II.** *Subst* **trăbĕāta,** ae, *f* (sc fabula), *a kind of drama*, so called by C Melissus, prob from the knights represented in it, Suet Gram 21

trăbĕcŭla or **trăbĭcŭla,** ae, *f dim* [trabs], *a little beam*, Cato, R R 18, 5; Vitr 10, 21, Inscr Grut 207, 1

trăbes, is, v trabs *init*

trăbĭca, ae, *f* (sc navis) [trabs], *a vessel made of beams fastened together, a raft* trabica in alveos, Pac ap Fest p 367 Müll (Trag Rel v 406 Rib)

trabs, trăbis (ante class collat. form of the *nom* **trăbes,** Enn ap Cic N D 3, 30, 75, id. Fat 15, 35, id Top 16, 61, or Trag v 281 Vahl, Cic. ap Varr L L 7, § 33 Müll, or Ann v 598 Vahl) *f* [τράπηξ] **I.** Lit, *a beam, a timber* tigna trabesque, Lucr 2, 192 sq, v tignum, Caes B G 2, 29, 3, 13, 7, 23, id B C 2, 9, Plin 16 38, 73 § 184, Gell 1, 13, 17, Ov M 3, 78 — **II.** Transf **A.** *A tree* silva frequens trabibus, Ov M 8, 329, cf id. ib 14, 360 securi Saucia trabs ingens, id ib 10, 373, cf Varr ap Non 178, 31, Prop 3 (4), 22, 38 fraxineae, Verg A 6, 181 lucus trabibus obscurus acernis, id ib 9, 87 Val Fl 5, 640 — **B.** Any thing made of beams or timbers **1.** Very freq, *a ship* or *vessel* abiegna trabes, Enn ap Cic N D 3, 30 75 trabes rostrata per altum, id ap Varr L L 7, § 33 jam mare turbari trabibus vide bis, Verg A 4, 566 ut trabe Cypria Myrtoum pavidus nauta secet mare Hor C 1, 1, 13, Ov P 1, 3, 76 Thessalica Sen Agam 120 — **2.** *A roof* sub trabe citreâ, Hor C 4, 1, 20, so in *plur*, id ib 2, 18, 3, 3, 2 28 — **3.** *A battering ram, ballista*, etc, Val Fl 6, 383 — **4.** *A javelin* Stat. Th 5, 566, 9 124 — **5.** *A club, cudgel*, Stat Th 1, 621. — **6.** *A table*, Mart 14, 91, 2 — **7.** *A torch*, Sen Herc Fur 103 — **8.** In mal part = mentula Cat 28, 10 — **C.** A fiery phenomenon in the heavens, *a meteor* emicant et trabes simili modo, quas δοκοὺς vocant, qualis cum Lacedaemonii classe victi imperium Graeciae amisere, Plin 2, 26, 26, § 96 trabes et globi et faces et ardores, Sen Q N 1, 1 5, 1 1, 15, 1, 15, 4, 7, 4, 3-5, 7, 5, 21, id Ep 94, 56

† **Trăchāla,** ae, *m*, = Τραχαλᾶς, *Bull necked*, an epithet of Constantine, Aur Vict Epit 41

Trachallus (-ālus) i, *m*, *an orator contemporary with Quintilian*, Quint 6, 3, 78 10, 1 119, 12 5, 5

Trāchas, antis *f*, = Τράχας, *the town usually called* Tarracina, *near the Pomptine Marshes* Ov M 15, 717

† **trāchīa,** ae, *f*, = τραχεῖα, *the wind pipe trachea*, Macr S 7 15

Trāchīn, inis, or **Trāchȳn,** ȳnos, *f*, = Τραχίν or Τραχύν, *a town of Thessaly, on Mount Œta, where Hercules caused himself to be burned* Plin. 4, 7, 14, § 28, Sen Herc Oet 135, 195, 1432, id Troad. 818, Ov M 11, 627 — Hence, **Trāchīnĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Trachin, Trachinian* tellus, Ov M 11, 269 miles, Luc 3 177 heros i e *Ceyx king of Trachin*, Ov M 11, 351, called also, *absol*, Trachinius, id. ib 11, 282, cf puppis, *the vessel in which Ceyx was shipwrecked*, id ib 11, 502 herba Plin 27, 13, 114, § 141 rosa id 21, 4, 10 § 16 Halcyone, *the consort of Ceyx*, Stat S 3, 5, 57 — In *plur subst* **Trāchīnĭae,** arum *f*, *The Trachinian Women*, a tragedy of Sophocles, Cic Tusc 2 8, 20

tracta, ae, v traho, *P a* B 2

tractābĭlis, e, *adj* [tracto] *that may be touched, handled*, or *taken hold of*, *that may be wrought, manageable, tractable* (class) **I.** Lit tractabile omne necc se est esse, quod natum est, Cic. Univ 4 *med* materies, Vitr 2, 9 *fin* tofi in opere Plin 36, 22, 48, § 167 Italicum genus falcium vel inter vepres, id 18, 28, 67, § 261 folium, id 21, 17, 68 § 108 pondus, i e *portable*, Stat S 5, 1, 84 est mare, confiteor, nondum tractabile nanti, Ov H 19, 71, cf non tractabile caelum, i e *inclement, stormy*, Verg A. 4, 53 vox, *tractable, flexible*, Quint. 11, 3, 40 — *Comp* ulcera tractabiliora fieri, Plin 30, 13, 39, § 117 — **II.** Trop, *pliant, yielding, manageable, tractable* virtus est cum multis in rebus, tum in amicitiâ tenera et tractabilis, Cic. Lael 13, 48 nullis ille movetur Fletibus aut voces ullas tractabilis audit, Verg A 4 439 impatiens animus nec adhuc tractabilis arte, Ov R Am. 123 mite ac tractabile ingenium, Curt 3, 2, 17 quod te tam tractabilem video, ut, etc, Plin Ep 9, 24, 1 — *Comp* nihil est enim eo (filio) tractabilius, Cic Att 10, 11, 3 Agrippa nihilo tractabilior, Suet Aug 65 *fin*, Plin Ep 5, 1, 10 — *Adv* **tractābĭlĭter,** *without opposition, tractably* (very rare) tractabilius, Gell 6, 2, 8

tractābĭlĭtas, atis, *f* [tractabilis] *fitness for being handled* or *wrought, manageableness, tractability* (very rare) populus, salix, tilia in sculpturis commodam praestant tractabilitatem, Vitr 2, 9, 12

tractabĭlĭter, *adv*, v tractabilis *fin.*

tractātĭo, onis, *f* [tracto] **I.** In gen, *a handling, management, treatment* (class) nec vero qui fidibus aut tibiis uti volunt, ab haruspicibus accipiunt earum tractationem, sed a musicis, Cic Div 2, 3, 9 armorum, id de Or 3, 52, 200 beluarum, id Off 2, 5, 17 magnarum rerum, id Rep 3, 3, 5 tractatio atque usus vocis, id Or 18, 59 usus et tractatio dicendi, id de Or 1, 23, 109 philosophiae, id. Ac 2, 2, 6 litterarum, id Brut 4 15 assidua veterum scriptorum, Gell 5, 21, 3 quaestionum, Quint 4, 5, 6 reipublicae, Sen Tranq 3 1 est in utroque (in poesi et in oratione soluta) et materia et tractatio, materia in verbis, tractatio in collocatione verborum, Cic Or 59, 201 — **II.** In partic **A.** *Treatment* of a person, i e *conduct, behavior* towards him (post Aug, and mostly in jurid lang) maritus uxori, si malae tractationis accusabitur, non inverecunde dicet, etc, *of maltreatment*, Quint 7, 4, 10 sq, so id. 7, 4, 24, 7, 4, 29, 7, 3, 2, 4, 2, 30, 9 2, 79, Sen Contr 3, 7, Tert Poen *fin* — **B.** In rhet lang **1.** A rhetorical figure, *the treatment, handling, discussion* of a subject, Cic de Or 2, 41, 177, Quint 9, 1, 33, Sen Contr 1, 1 *med* — **2.** *A special use, usage* of a word, Cic Part Or 5, 17

tractātor, oris, *m* [id] **I.** *A slave among the Romans, who manipulated and suppled his master's limbs while anointing them*, *a shampooer*, Sen Ep 66, 53 — **II.** *A handler, treater* of any thing esp of literary matters (post class) Origenes scaevus ca vendusque tractator, Sid Ep 2, 9, 4, 11, Hier in Helv 6, Spart Get 4, Sulp Sev 1, 6

***tractātōrĭum,** ii, *n* [id], *a place where deliberations were held, causes tried*, etc, *a place of business, session room*, Sid Ep 1, 7

tractātrix, icis *f* [tractator] *a female shampooer*, Mart 3 82, 13

tractātus, us, *m* [tracto] *a touching, handling, working* **I.** Lit (rare, not in Cic) nucum, Plin 15, 22, 24 § 87 plantae tractatu mansuescunt ut ferae id 17, 10, 12, § 66 tofacea aspera tractatu, id. 17, 7, 4, § 44 — **II.** Trop, *a handling, management, treatment* (class, esp freq in Quint) artium (corresp to the preced tractantur), *Cic de Or 3, 23, 86 asperiorum tractatu rerum atteruntur (ingenia), Quint 8, prooem § 2, so artis hujusce, id. ib § 5 communis locorum id 12, 8, 2 temporis, id 5, 10, 42 troporum, id 1 8 16 aequi bonique, id 12 1, 8, 12, 2, 3 judicialis officii, Gell 14, 2, 20, Vell 2, 94 4 — In *plur* tractatus omnes, Quint 7, 6, 12 legales, id 3, 8, 4 — **2.** Esp, of mental handling *reflection, consideration* de copiis expensisque, Veg Mil 3, 3, Dig 19 5 5 si cognitio prolixiorem tractatum habeat, ib 36, 1, 3 in tractatu habere Lact Mort Pers 48, 2 — **3.** *A consultation, discussion* cum tractatu habito societas coita est, Dig 17,

2, 32: diu multumque tractatu inter nos habito, Cypr. Ep. 3, 3.—**B.** Transf., in concr. **1.** *A treatise, tractate, tract:* separatim toto tractatu sententia ejus judicanda est, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 45.—**2.** In eccl. Lat., *a sermon, homily:* tractatus populares, quos Graece homilias vocant, Aug. Haeres. 4 praef.

Tractĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** ii, *m.* [traho], *The Dragged,* a nickname of Heliogabalus, who, after having been slain, was dragged through the streets, Aur. Vict. Ep. 23 *fin.;* Lampr. Heliog. 17.

tractim, *adv.* [tractus], *by drawing along,* i. e. *little by little, by degrees; in a drawling way, at length, slowly* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Ann. v. 418 Vahl.): quid, si ego illum tractim tangam, ut dormiat? i. e. *should stroke him,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 157: ire, Lucr. 3, 530; 6, 118: susurrant, Verg. G. 4, 260; so, sonat jucundo hiatu, Gell. 7, 20, 3: tractim pronuntiata littera *i,* i. e. *pronounced long,* id. 4, 6, 6; cf. also, dicere (opp. festinanter), *slowly,* Sen. Ep. 40, 9.

Tractĭtius, a, um, v. Tracticius.

tracto, āvi, ātum (*gen. plur. part.* tractantum, Ov. P. 3, 3, 20), 1, *v. freq. a.* [traho]. **I.** *To draw violently, to drag, tug, haul,* etc. (so, very rare): qui te (Hectorem) sic tractavere? Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Trag. v. 96 Vahl.): tractatus per aequora campi, id. Ann. v. 140 Vahl.: tractata comis antistita Phoebi, Ov. M. 13, 410: malis morsuque ferarum Tractari, *to be torn, rent, lacerated,* Lucr. 3, 889.—**II.** *To touch, take in hand, handle, manage, wield; to exercise, practise, transact, perform,* etc. (freq. and class.; cf.: tango, ago, perago). **A.** Lit.: ut ea, quae gustemus, olfaciamus, tractemus, audiamus, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 111: numquam temere tinnit tintinnabulum, nisi qui illud tractat, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 163: aliquid manibus, id. Poen. 1, 2, 103: tractavisti hospitam ante aedes meas, id. Mil. 2, 6, 30: matellionem Corinthium cupidissime tractans, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38: volucra, quae non possum tractare sine magno gemitu, id. Att. 12, 22, 1: aret Pellis et ad tactum tractanti dura resistit, Verg. G. 3, 502: puer unctis Tractavit calicem manibus, Hor. S. 2, 4, 79: vitulos consuescere manu tractari, Col. 6, 2, 1: tractat inauratae consona fila lyrae, i. e. *strikes, plays upon,* Ov. Am. 1, 8, 60: necdum res igni scibant tractare, *to prepare,* i. e. *to cook, dress,* Lucr. 5, 953: solum terrae aere, id. 5, 1289; cf.: lutosum agrum, i. e. *to till,* Col. 2, 4, 5: tractari tuerique vites, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39: ceram pollice, Ov. M. 10, 285; cf. id. ib. 8, 196: lanam, Just. 1, 3: lanuginem, Suet. Ner. 34: gubernacula, *to manage,* Cic. Sest. 9, 20: tela, *to wield,* Liv. 7, 32, 11; cf.: speciosius arma, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 53: servus, qui meam bibliothecen multorum nummorum tractavit, *has taken care of, had charge of,* Cic. Fam. 13, 77, 3; cf.: eras tu quaestor; pecuniam publicam tu tractabas, id. Div. in Caecil. 10, 32: rationem Prusensium, Plin. Ep. 10, 28, 5.—**B.** Trop., *to handle, manage, practise, conduct, lead,* etc. **1.** In gen.: ut ne res temere tractent turbidas, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199 (Trag. v. 189 Vahl.): suam rem minus caute et cogitate, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 46: causas amicorum tractare atque agere, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 170: causam difficiliorem, id. Fam. 3, 12, 3: condiciones, Caes. B. C. 3, 28: bellum, *to conduct, carry on,* Liv. 23, 28, 4; Tac. A. 1, 59; Just. 9, 8, 12; 22, 5, 4: proelia, Sil. 15, 466; cf.: vitam vulgivago more ferarum, *to lead, pass, spend,* Lucr. 5, 930; so, vitam, Auct. Her. 4, 24, 33 (al. transactam): imperium, Just. 1, 2, 1: regna, id. 2, 4, 20: pauca admodum vi tractata, quo ceteris quies esset, Tac. A. 1, 9 *fin.:* artem, *to practise,* Ter. Phorm. prol. 17; Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 22: verba vetera, *to employ,* Quint. 11, 1, 6: personam in scenā, *to perform, act, represent,* id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20; so, partes secundas (mimus), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14: animos, Cic. Or. 28, 97; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 85.—Reflex.: quo in munere ita se tractavit, ut, etc., *has so conducted himself,* Cic. Fam. 13, 12, 1; so, ita me in re publicā tractabo, ut meminerim, etc., id. Cat. 3, 12, 29.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To treat, use,* or *conduct one's self towards* a person in any manner: ego te, ut merita es de me, tractare exsequar, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 8: haec arte tractabat virum, ut, etc., Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 125: omnibus rebus eum ita tractes, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 3: non tractabo ut consulem, id. Phil. 2, 5, 10: aliquem liberaliter, id. Verr. 1, 8, 23: nec liberalius nec honorificentius potuisse tractari, id. Fam. 13, 27, 2: pater parum pie tractatus a filio, id. Cael. 2, 3: mercatores ac navicularii injuriosius tractati, id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11: pauloque benignius ipsum Te tractare voles, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 12.—**b.** *To handle, treat, investigate, discuss* any thing, mentally, orally, or in writing (cf.: dissero, disputo, ago). (*α*) With *acc.:* quem ad modum quamque causam tractare conveniat, Auct. Her. 2, 2, 2: oratori omnia quaesita, audita, lecta, disputata, tractata, agitata esse debent, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 54: habeat omnes philosophiae notos et tractatos locos, id. Or. 33, 118: causas amicorum, id. de Or. 1, 37, 170: tractata res, id. Rep. 3, 3, 4: definitiones fortitudinis, id. Tusc. 4, 24, 53: partem philosophiae, id. Ac. 1, 8, 30: constantiam, id. Lael. 18, 65; cf. id. ib. 22, 82: ibi consilia decem legatorum tractabantur, Liv. 33, 31, 7: fama fuit... tractatas inter Eumenen et Persea condiciones amicitiae, id. 44, 13, 9: scrupulosius tractabo ventos, Plin. 2, 46, 45, § 118: prima elementa, Quint. prooem. 21; 1, 1, 23: locus, qui copiosissime a Cicerone tractatur, id. 1, 4, 24; 7, 2, 43: aliquid memori pectore, *to ponder, reflect upon,* Juv. 11, 28; cf.: tractare proeliorum vias, Tac. A. 2, 5: ut quaestio diligentius tractaretur, Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 21, 1.—(*β*) With *de* and *abl.* (mostly post-Aug.): de officii parte, Sen. Contr. 2, 1 (9), 20 (dub.; Madv. and Kiessl. partem): quoniam de religionibus tractabatur, Tac. A. 3, 71: ubi de figuris orationis tractandum erit, Quint. 1, 5, 5; 2, 13, 14; 2, 20, 10: de negotiis, *to discuss,* Suet. Aug. 35 *fin.*—(*γ*) With *interrog.-clause:* quo tractatur amicus an inimicus, Quint. 5, 10, 29; 7, 2, 56: utra sit antiquior (lex), id. 7, 7, 8: cum tractaret, quinam adipisci principem locum abnuerent, etc., Tac. A. 1, 13.—**c.** *To negotiate, treat:* dum de condicionibus tractat, Nep. Eum. 5, 7; Suet. Claud. 26: de Asiā, Just. 37, 3, 4: de redimendo filio, id. 31, 7, 7.

† **tractŏgălātus,** a, um, *adj.* [vox hibrida, from tractum and γάλα], *made of* or *cooked with pastry and milk:* pultes, Apic. 5, 1: pullus, id. 6, 9; cf. tractomelitus.

† **tractŏmĕlītus,** a, um, *adj.* [vox hibrida, from tractum and μέλι], *cooked with pastry and honey:* porcellus, Apic. 8, 7; cf. the preced. art.

tractōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [traho]. **I.** *Of or for drawing* or *hoisting:* genus machinarum, Vitr. 10, 1.—**II.** *Substt.:* **tractōrĭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. epistula), *a letter of invitation* or *summons,* Aug. Ep. 217.—**B. tractōrĭae,** ārum, *f.* (sc. litterae), *an imperial letter containing an order to provide a person with necessaries on his journey:* de tractoriis et stativis, Cod. Just. 15, 52.

tractum, i, *n.*, v. traho, *P. a.* B.

tractŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [traho], *that draws to itself, clammy, gluey, viscous* (late Lat.): sudor crassus et tractuosus atque viscosus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 32, § 167: semen, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2 *med.*

1. tractus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of traho.

2. tractus, ūs, *m.* [traho], *a drawing, dragging, hauling, pulling, drawing out, trailing.* **I.** Lit. (mostly poet.): tractu gementem Ferre rotam, Verg. G. 3, 183: tractu taurea terga domant, Val. Fl. 6, 359: modicus tractus (al. tractatus), Plin. 9, 46, 70, § 153: aut si qua incerto fallet te littera tractu, *stroke,* Prop. 4 (5), 3, 5: continuus subitarum tractus aquarum, i. e. *a drinking,* Luc. 4, 368; cf.: aëra pestiferum tractu, i. e. *a drawing in, inhalation,* id. 7, 412: repetitaque longo Vellera mollibat nebulis aequantia tractu, Ov. M. 6, 21: harenam fluctus trahunt... Syrtes ab tractu nominatae, i. e. from Gr. σύρω,=traho; because of this drawing, Sall. J. 78, 3: (risus) interdum quodam etiam corporis tractu lacessitur, i. e. *movement,* Quint. 6, 3, 7.—Of a serpent, *a drawing* itself along, *a creeping, crawling:* squameus in spiram tractu se colligit anguis, Verg. G. 2, 154; Ov. M. 15, 725; Claud. B. Get. 22; id. II. Cons. Stil. 172.—**2.** Concr., *a train, track, course:* nonne vides longos flammarum ducere tractus, *long trains,* Lucr. 2, 207: flammarum, Verg. G. 1, 367; Luc. 2, 270: (Phaëthon) longo per aëra tractu Fertur, *in a long train* (of fire), Ov. M. 2, 320: longo per multa volumina tractu Aestuat unda minax, Luc. 5, 565; so of the *course* of the moon, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 97; of the Nile, Luc. 10, 257: (Cydnus) leni tractu e fontibus labens puro solo excipitur, Curt. 3, 4, 8: aquarum, id. 5, 3, 2: ut arborum tractu equitatus hostium impediretur, Nep. Milt. 5, 3; of the wind, Val. Fl. 1, 614; cf. Manil. 1, 532; 3, 366.—**B.** Transf., a space drawn out, i. e. *a stretch, extent, tract* of a thing (class.): castrorum, Liv. 3, 28, 1: cujus (urbis) is est tractus ductusque muri, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 6, 11 Moser *N. cr.:* cum mediae jaceant immensis tractibus Alpes, Luc. 2, 630; and Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 9.—**2.** Concr., of places, *a territory, district, region, tract of land* (class.; syn.: regio, plaga): oppidi, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: corruptus caeli tractus, Verg. A. 3, 138 Serv.: tractus ille celeberrimus Venafranus, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: tractus uter plures lepores, uter educet apros, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 22: tractu surgens oleaster eodem, Verg. G. 2, 182: genera (vitium) separari ac singulis conseri tractibus, utilissimum, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 187; Flor. 1, 15, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *course, progress, movement:* tractus orationis lenis et aequabilis, *course, movement, current,* Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 54; cf.: in omni corpore, totoque, ut ita dixerim, tractu (orationis), Quint. 9, 4, 61: cetera continuo magis orationis tractu decurrunt, id. 5, 8, 2.—**2.** Of time, *space, lapse, period:* quod neque clara suo percurrere fulmina cursu Perpetuo possint aevi labentia tractu, Lucr. 1, 1004; 5, 1216: eodem tractu temporum nituerunt oratores, etc., Vell. 2, 9, 1: aetatis, Val. Max. 8, 13, ext. 2: hoc legatum Cum voluerit, tractum habet, quamdiu vivat is, a quo, etc., *duration, period,* Dig. 32, 1, 11.—**B.** In partic., *a drawing out, protracting, lengthening, protraction, extension, length:* quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum! *drawling,* Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 202: pares elocutionum, Quint. 4, 2, 118: illa (historia) tractu et suavitate atque etiam dulcedine placet, *extent, copiousness,* Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 10.—**2.** Of time: durante tractu et lentitudine mortis, Tac. A. 15, 64: belli, id. ib. 15, 10.—**3.** In gram.: in tractu et declinatione talia sunt, qualia apud Ciceronem beatitas et beatitudo, *a lengthening in derivation,* Quint. 8, 3, 32 Spald.

trādĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [trado], *a giving up, delivering up, surrender* (not freq. till after the Aug. period). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: Gomphorum (urbis), Liv. 32, 14, 3: urbis, id. 33, 31, 2: oppidorum, id. 34, 30, 1: Jugurthae, Plin. 37, 1, 4, § 8; Val. Max. 8, 14, 4.—**B.** Esp., law t. t., *livery, a delivery of possession:* abalienatio est ejus rei quae mancipi est traditio alteri nexu,* Cic. Top. 5, 28: nuda traditione alienare, Gai. Inst. 2, 19 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A teaching, instruction:* jejuna atque arida traditio (praeceptorum), Quint. 3, 1, 3; cf. id. 3, 1, 2: adeo non est infinito spatio ac traditione opus, id. 12, 11, 16: divina, Lact. 7, 8, 3.—**B.** *A saying handed down from former times, a tradition:* incomperta et vulgaris traditio rei, Gell. 16, 5, 1; 13, 22, 14; Tac. A. 16, 16 *fin.;* cf. codicum, Aug. Bapt. 7, 2.—Esp., in eccl. Lat.: traditio seniorum, Vulg. Matt. 15, 2; id. Marc. 7, 3.

trādĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (post-Aug.). **I.** *A betrayer, traitor,* for the usual proditor: interfecto traditore, Tac. H. 4, 24; Sedul. Carm. 5, 61; Aug. Bapt. 7, 2.—**II.** *A teacher:* alicujus scientiae, Arn. 3, 113; Tert. Coron. Mil. 4 *fin.*

1. trādĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of trado.

2. trādĭtus, ūs, *m.*, *a tradition* (late Lat.): accepisse veteri traditu, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 31.

trādo (**transdo,** C. I. L. 1, 198, 54 and 58; Ter. Phorm. prol. 2, and most freq. in Cæs.; v. infra; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, 734), didi, ditum, 3 (in tmesi: transque dato endoque plorato, i. e. tradito et implorato, Vet. Lex ap. Fest. s. v. sub vos, p. 309 Müll.), *v. a.* [trans-do], *to give up, hand over, deliver, transmit, surrender, consign* (syn.: dedo, remitto). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (*α*) Form trado: ut amico traderem (thesaurum), Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 143: mihi trade istuc (argentum), id. As. 3, 3, 99; id. Curc. 3, 15: ali-

quid in manum, id Merc. 2, 2 7 poculum alicui, Cic Tusc. 1, 40, 96 aedem Castoris sartam tectam, id. Verr 2, 1, 50, § 131 magistris traditi, id. Tusc 3, 1, 2 pecuniam regiam quaestoribus, Liv 24, 23, 3 pueros magistris, Ov Am 1, 13, 17 equos domitoribus, Cic Off. 1, 26, 90 testamentum tibi legendum, Hor S 2, 5, 51 ademptus Hector Tradidit fessis leviora tolli Pergama Grais, id C 2, 4 11 miserat ad legatum Romanum, traditurum se urbem Liv 34, 29, 9 armis traditis, Caes B G 1, 27, 2, 13 obsides arma perfugae traditi id ib 1, 28 hunc ad carnificem Plaut Rud. 3, 6, 19 in pistrinum tradier, id Most. 1, 1, 16 aliquem in custodiam vel in pistrinum, Cic Q Fr 1, 2, 4, § 14 aliquem supplicio, Suet Vit 14 Augustus filiam suam equiti Romano tradere meditatus est *to give in marriage*, Tac A 4, 40 *med* —With *acc of place* ea quae in Insula erat Achradinam tradita est, Liv 24, 23, 4 —(*β*) Form transdo tot tropaea transdes, Att ap Non. 517, 26 (Trag Rel. v 366 Rib) navem in fugam transdunt, id ib 155, 8 (Trag Rel v 630 ib) ut arma per manus necessario transderentur, Caes B C 1 68 per manus servi ac picis transditas glebas id B G 7, 25, Hirt B G 8 15 sibi captivos transdi, Caes B C 3, 71 neque se hostibus transdiderunt, id B G 7, 77 se (alicui) id ib 7, 47, Hirt B G 8, 43 se adversariis ad supplicium, Caes B C 1, 76 —**B.** In partic **1.** Pregn, *to deliver, commit, intrust, confide* for shelter, protection, imprisonment, etc (syn commendo, committo) (*a*) Form trado sic ei te commendavi et tradidi, Cic Fam 7, 17 2 totum denique hominem tibi ita trado de manu, ut aiunt, in manum tuam, id. ib 7, 5, 3 alicui se laudare et tradere, Hor Ep 1 9, 3 hunc hominem velles si tradere, id S 1, 9, 47, id. Ep 1, 18, 78 hos (obsides) Aeduis custodiendos tradit, Caes B G 6, 4, Liv 22, 22 4 catenis ligatus traditur, id 24, 45, 9 in tuam custodiam meque et meas spes trado, Plaut Most 2, 1, 59 —(*β*) Form transdo ab illo transditum initio et commendatum, Caes B C 3, 57 sibi a Divitiaco transditus, id B G 7, 39 —**2.** *To give up* or *surrender treacherously, to betray* causam tradere advorsariis Ter Phorm 2, 1, 7 quos traditturos sperabas, vides judicare, Cic Rosc Am 22, 61 tibi trado patriosque meosque Penates, Ov M 8 91 ferisne paret populandas tradere terras? id ib 1, 249 tradimur, heu! Claud in Rufin. 2, 261 Judas ausus magistrum tradere, Sedul 2, 74 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *to give up, surrender, hand over, deliver, intrust* etc (*a*) Form trado et meam partem loquendi et tuam trado tibi, Plaut As 3, 1, 14 eo ego quae mandata, amicus amicis tradam, id Merc 2, 3, 51 quae dicam trade memoriae, Cic Rep 6, 10, 10 (different from tradere memoriae, B 2 b) si liberam possessionem Galliae sibi tradidisset, Caes B G 1, 44 Cingetorigi principatus atque imperium est traditum, id. ib 6 8 —Poet, with *inf* tristitiam et metus Tradam protervis in mare Creticum Portare ventis, Hor C 1, 26, 2 —(*β*) Form transdo summa imperii transditur Camulogeno Aulerco, Caes B G 7, 57 Vergasillauno Arverno summa imperii transditur, id ib 7, 76 —**B.** In partic **1.** Pregn, with se, *to give one's self up, to yield surrender*, or *devote one's self to* any thing se totos voluptatibus Cic Lael 23, 86 se quieti, id Div 1, 29, 61 se lacrimis ac tristitiae, Luccei ap Cic Fam 5, 14, 2 se studiis vel otio, Plin Ep 1 9, 7 si se consilius ejus (regis) tradidisset Flor 2, 8, 6 se in studium aliquod quietum, Cic Inv 1, 3, 4 se in disciplinam alicujus id Phil 2, 2, 3, cf cogitationibus suis traditus, Sen Ep 16 —**2.** *To make over transmit*, as an inheritance, *to leave behind bequeath* (syn lego) qui in morte regnum Hieroni tradidit Plaut Men 2, 3 59. inimicitias posteris, Anton. ap Cic. Att 14, 13 A, 3 consuetudo a majoribus tradita Cic Div 2, 72, 150 morbi per successiones traduntur, Plin Ep 1, 12 4 traduntque metus Sil 4, 32 · traditumque inde fertur, ut in senatum vocarentur, *it is said that this was the origin of the custom*, Liv 2, 1, 11 —**b.** *To hand down* or *transmit to posterity* by written communication, *to relate, narrate, recount* quarum nomina multi poëtae memoriae tradiderunt, Cic Inv 2, 1, 3 pugnae memoriam posteris, Liv 8, 10, 8 cujus (Socratis) ingenium variosque sermones immortalitati scriptis suis Plato tradidit, Cic de Or 3, 16, 60 qualia permulta historia tradidit, id Div 1, 53, 121 aliquid posteris, Plin Ep 6, 16, 1 tradit Fabius Pictor in Annalibus suis, hirundinem, etc., Plin. 10, 24, 34, § 71 ipsum regem tradunt operatum his sacris se abdidisse, Liv 1, 31, 8 —Esp, *pass pers* or *impers*, *it is said, is recorded, they say*, etc qui (Aristides) unus omnium justissimus fuisse traditur, Cic Sest 67, 141 cujus (Lycurgi) temporibus Homerus etiam fuisse traditur, id. Tusc 5, 3, 7 nec traditur certum, nec interpretatio est facilis, Liv 2, 8, 8, cf id 9, 28, 5 sic enim est traditum, Cic Leg 1, 1, 3, cf hoc posteris memoriae traditum iri, Aequos et Volscos, etc, Liv 3, 67, 1 Galbam, Africanum, Laelium doctos fuisse traditum est, Cic Tusc 1, 3, 5 ut Isocratem dixisse traditum est, id Brut 56, 204 unguenta quis primus invenerit, non traditur, Plin 13, 1, 1, § 2 de hoc constantius traditur, Front Aquaed 7, cf traditur memoriae, with *subj clause*, Liv 5, 21, 16 —**3.** *To deliver* by teaching, *to propose, propound, teach* any thing (syn praecipio) (*a*) Form trado ea, quae dialectici nunc tradunt et docent, Cic Fin 4, 4, 9 elementa loquendi, id. Ac 2, 28, 92 praecepta dicendi, id de Or 1, 18, 84 optimarum artium vias meis civibus, id Div 2, 1, 1 aliquid artificio et via, id Fin. 4, 4, 10 haec subtilius, id. ib 1, 9, 31 aliquid, Caes B G 7, 22 virtutem hominibus, Cic de Or 1, 58, 247 eodem tempore tradi omnia et percipi possint, Quint 1, 12, 1 nec tamquam tradita sed tamquam innata, id 7, 10, 14 praecepta, Sen Ep 40 3 —*Absol* si qua est in his culpa tradentis (i e magistri) est, Quint 3, 6, 59 —(*β*) Form transdo multa praeterea de sideribus atque eorum motu disputant et juventuti transdunt, Caes B G 6, 14 Minervam operum atque artificiorum initia transdere, id ib 6, 17 —**4.** Aliquid oblivioni, *to forget utterly* (late Lat.) omnes justitiae ejus oblivioni tradentur, Vulg Ezech 33, 13, Greg Mag in Job, 25, 8

trādūciānus, i, *m*, i q tradux, II (late Lat) traducianum creditur esse peccatum, Jul Pelag ap Mar Merc Subnot 7, 2

trādūco (TRANSDVCO Inscr Orell. 750, Cic Sest 42, 91, Sall J 11, 4, Liv 10 37, 1, and so always in Cæs., v Neue, Formenl 1, 734), xi, ctum, 3 (*imv* traduce, Ter Heaut 4, 4, 22, id Ad 5, 7, 12, *perf* sync traduxti, Plaut Cas 3, 3, 16, *inf* parag transducier, id. Most 1, 1, 16, Ter Ad 2, 1, 46), *v a* [trans duco], *to lead, bring*, or *conduct across, to lead, bring*, or *carry over* any thing (syn. traicio) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen jamne hanc traduxti huc ad nos vicinam tuam? Plaut Cas 3, 3, 16 ut tra duxisti huc ad nos uxorem tuam! id ib 3, 4, 7 traduce et matrem et familiam omnem ad nos Ter Ad 5, 7, 12 exercitum ex Gallia in Ligures, Liv 40, 25, 9 suas copias per angustias et fines Sequanorum, Caes. B G 1, 11, 1, 19 copias praeter castra id ib 1, 48 cohortes ad se in castra, id. B C 1, 21 impedimenta ad se, id ib 1, 42 regem Antiochum in Europam, Liv 36, 3, 12 aquaeductum per domum suam, Dig 6, 2, 11 tua pompa Eo traducenda est, *to be carried over to him* Ter Heaut 4, 4, 18 Ruhnk victimas in triumpho, *parade*, Liv 45, 39, 12 carpentum, quo in pompa traduceretur *was borne along* Suet Calig 15 —With *trans* (rare and only when the place to which is also expressed) hominum multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam transducere, Caes. B G 1 35 Kraner ad loc —With *abl.* (very rare) legiones Penninis Cottianisque Alpibus traducere, Tac H 4 68 —With double *acc* traductus exercitus silvam Ciminiam, Liv 9, 39 1, cf in the foll B —**B.** In partic **1.** *To lead* or *convey across to transport over* a stream or bridge flumen subito accrevit, ut eā re traduci non potuerunt, Cic Inv 2, 31, 97 pontem in Arari faciundum curat atque ita exercitum transducit, Caes B G 1, 13 —Freq with a double *acc* cum Isaram flumen exercitum traduxissem Planc ap Cic Fam 10 21, 2 ubi Caesar certior factus est, tres jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse, Caes B G 1, 12 flumen Axonam exercitum transducere, id ib 2, 5 quos Caesar transduxerat Rhenum Hirt. B G 8, 13, 7, 11 copias flumen, Liv 21, 23, 3, 22, 45, 5 Volturnum flumen exercitum, id. 23, 36 9, 26, 8, 9 novum exercitum traducite Iberum, id. 26, 41, 23 —Hence, *pass* raptim traducto exercitu Iberum, Liv 24, 41, 1, 9, 39, 1 legio flumen transducta Sall H 2, 57 Dietsch ne major multitudo Germanorum Rhenum transducatur, Caes B G 1, 31, id. B C 3, 76 —With *abl.* (very rare) nisi flumine Ligeri copias traduxisset, Hirt B G 8, 27 Belgas Rhenum antiquitus esse transductos, Caes B G 2, 4 —**2.** Publicists' t t. traducere equum, *to lead his horse along*, said of a knight who passed muster at the inspection by the censor (cf transveho) qui (P Africanus) cum esset censor et in equitum censu C Licinius Sacerdos prodisset cum contra nemo diceret, jussit equum traducere, Cic Clu 48, 134, cf Val Max 4, 1, 10 —**3.** *To lead along parade* in public by way of disgrace delatores flagellis caesi ac traducti per amphitheatri harenam, Suet Tit 8 *fin*, cf infra, II B 2.

II. Trop **A.** In gen, *to lead, bring*, or *carry over, to transfer, remove* aut alio possis animi traducere motus, Lucr 4, 1068 animos judicum a severitate paulisper ad hilaritatem risumque traducere, Cic Brut 93, 322 animum hominis ab omni aliā cogitatione ad tuam dignitatem tuendam, id. Fam 1, 2, 3 animos a contrariā defensione abducere et ad nostram conor traducere, id de Or 2, 72, 293 ad amicitiam consuetudinemque, id Prov Cons 9, 22 post partum cura in vitulos traducitur omnis, Verg G 3, 157 tum omnem orationem traduxi et converti in increpandam Caepionis fugam, Cic de Or 2, 48, 199 hanc rationem naturae difficile est traducere ad id genus divinationis, *to apply*, id Div 1, 57, 130 nomen eorum ad errorem fabulae id Tusc 5, 3, 8 et saep centuriones ex inferioribus ordinibus in superiores ordines erant transducti, *transferred*, Caes. B G 6, 40 is ad plebem P Clodium traducit, Cic Att. 1, 18, 4, cf P Clodium a patribus ad plebem, Suet Caes 20 academicen σύνταξιν, Cic Att 13, 16 gens in patricias transducta, Suet Aug 2 augur destinatus ad pontificatum traductus est, id Calig 12 medicus aegrum in meliorem consuetudinem, etc, Varr L. L. 9, § 11 Müll ut (oratio) eos qui audient ad majorem admirationem possit traducere, Cic Or 57, 192 mali puniuntur et traducentur in melius, Sen Ira, 2, 13, 4 —Poet, with *dat* me mea paupertas vitae traducat inerti, Tib 1, 1, 5 (where Müll reads vita) —**B.** In partic **1.** *To bring over, draw over* one to some side or opinion hominem traducere ad optimates paro, Cic Att. 14, 21, 4 si istud obtinueris, traducas me ad te totum licebit, id Fin 4 1, 2 transductis ad se jam pluribus, Suet Caes. 14 traduxit me ad suam sententiam, Cic Clu 52, 144 —**2.** To lead along exhibit as a spectacle, i e *to make a show of, to expose to public ridicule, to dishonor, disgrace, degrade* (not ante Aug) an non sensistis vestras conjuges, vestros liberos traductos per ora hominum? Liv 2, 38 3, Just 36, 1, 5, cf Petr 87 rideris multoque magis traduceris, etc., Mart 6, 77, 5 libidinem, Sen Ep 100, 10, id Ben 2, 17, 5, 4 32, 3, Mart 3, 74, 5, Juv 8, 17 quae tua traducit manifesto carmina furto *convicts of, proves guilty of*, Mart 1, 53 3 —**3.** In a good sense, *to set forth publicly, make public, exhibit, display, proclaim, spread abroad* poëmata, Petr 41 tot annorum secreta, id 17 se, *to show one's self in public* lorica, in qua se traducebat Ulixem ancipitem, Juv 11, 31 —**4.** Of time, *to lead, spend, pass* (class, syn ago, transigo) otiosam aetatem et quietam sine ullo labore et contentione traducere, Cic Sen 23 82, cf hoc quod datum est vitae tranquille placideque traducere id Tusc 3 11, 25 quantumcum que superest temporis, Aug ap Gell 15, 7, 3 adulescentiam eleganter, Cic Planc. 12, 31 hoc tempus quā ratione, id Fam 4, 6, 3 quibus artibus latebrisque, vitam per novem annos, Tac H 4, 67 leniter aevum, Hor Ep 1, 18 97 tempora Cynicā cenā, Petr post 14 consul traducere noctem exsomnis Sil 9, 4 et saep —Hence, transf, of the administration of an office munus summa modestiā et summa abstinentiā, Cic Att 5 9, 1 —**5.** In later gram lang.

a. *To transfer* a word from one subject or from one language to another (for the class. verto, converto, reddo, transfero, etc.): videtur Graecos secutus, qui ἐφόδιον a sumptu viae ad aliarum quoque rerum apparatus traducunt, Gell. 17, 2, 1: vocabulum Graecum in linguam Romanam, id. 1, 18, 1.—**b.** *To derive:* jactare multo fusius largiusque est quam jacere, unde id verbum traductum est, Gell. 2, 6, 5; cf. id. 17, 2, 14.

trādūctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [traduco]. ***I.** Lit., *a leading along, conducting* in triumph: traductio captorum, Aus. Grat. Act. 4.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. (acc. to traduco, II. A.), *a removing, transferring* from one rank to another: traductio ad plebem furibundi hominis ac perditi (Clodii), Cic. Sest. 7, 15.—**B.** In partic. **1.** (Acc. to traduco, II. B. 2.) *A making a show of, exposure, public disgrace:* hic damnatum cum dedecore et traductione vita exigit, Sen. Ira, 1, 6, 1: interrogationes ad traductionem nostram excogitatae, id. Ep. 85, 1; Vulg. Sap. 2, 14; cf. Lact. 4, 16, 7; id. Epit. 45, 5.—**2.** *A leading in triumph:* captivorum, Aus. Grat. Act. 4.—**3.** (Acc. to traduco, II. B. 4.) Of time, *the passage, lapse, course:* temporis, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 127.—**4.** (Acc. to traduco, II. B. 5.) In rhet. **a.** *A transferring, metonymy:* traductio atque immutatio in verbo: Africa terribili tremit horrida terra tumultu. Pro Afris est sumpta Africa, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167.—**b.** *A repetition* of the same word, Auct. Her. 4, 14, 20.

trādūctor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *the conveyer,* a nickname of Pompey, who transferred Clodius from a patrician to a plebeian gens: traductor ad plebem, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1.

1. trādūctus, a, um, *Part.* of traduco.

***2. trādūctus,** ūs, *m.* [traduco], *a passage, pass:* praesidium per eos traductus agentes, Amm. 18, 8, 2 dub. (al. tractus).

trādux, ŭcis, *m.* [traduco, what is led or brought over; hence], in econom. lang., *a vine-branch, vine-layer* trained for propagation. **I.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4; Col. 5, 7, 3 sq.; 4, 29, 13; Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 211; Tac. H. 2, 25 *fin.*—**II.** Transf.: ne traduce carnis transfundi in subolem credatur fons animarum, Prud. Apoth. 983.—In appos., with materia: traduce materiā, Sev. Aetn. 566.

† **trăgăcantha,** ae, *f.,* = τραγάκανθα, *goat's-thorn, tragacanth-bush:* Astragalus tragacantha, Linn.; Plin. 13, 21, 36, § 115; 26, 14, 87, § 140; 30, 9, 23, § 78.

trăgăcanthum, i, *n.* [tragacantha], *gum-tragacanth,* Cels. 4, 4, 3; 4, 5, 13; Scrib. Comp. 78; 108.—Called also, in a corrupted form, **drăgantum,** i, *n.,* Veg. Vet. 1, 32; Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 9.

† **trăganthes,** is, *f.,* = τραγάνθης, *a species of the plant* artemisia, App. Herb. 11.

† **trăgănus,** i, *m.,* = τράγανος, i. q. τράγος, *a sucking-pig dressed in a particular way,* Apic. 8, 7 *fin.*

Tragasaeus, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the town Tragasa in Troas:* sal, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 85 sq.; cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 2.

† **trăgĕlăphus,** i, *m.,* = τραγέλαφος, *a kind of stag with a beard like a goat,* perh. *the horse-stag,* Plin. 8, 33, 50, § 120; Sol. 19; Vulg. Deut. 14, 5.

† **trăgēmăta,** um, *n.,* = τραγήματα, fruits, etc., eaten as an after-course, *dessert, sweetmeats, confectionery,* Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 38; Plin. Val. 5, 7 *fin.*

trăgēmătĭa, ōrum, *n.,* = τραγημάτια, *sweetmeats, confectionery,* Hier. Reg. S. Pach. 52.

trăgĭcē, *adv.,* v. tragicus *fin.*

† **trăgĭcŏcōmoedĭa,** ae, *f.,* = τραγικοκωμῳδία, *a drama composed of a mixture of tragedy and comedy, tragi-comedy,* Plaut. Am. prol. 59 and 63.

† **trăgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = τραγικός, *of* or *belonging to tragedy, tragic.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.:* carmen, i. e. *tragedy,* Hor. A. P. 220: Camena, id. ib. 275: cothurni, id. S. 1, 5, 64: versus, id. A. P. 89: ars, id. Ep. 1, 3, 14: genus scaenarum, Vitr. 5, 8: actor, *a tragic actor, tragedian,* Liv. 24, 24, 2: Orestes aut Athamas, *represented in tragedy,* Cic. Pis. 20, 47; cf. cerva, i. e. *in the tragedy of Iphigenia,* Juv. 12, 120: tragicum illud subinde jactabat: oderint dum metuant, Suet. Calig. 30.—**B.** *Subst.:* **trăgĭcus,** i, *m., a tragic poet, writer of tragedy,* Cic. Opt. Gen. 1, 2; Quint. 8, 6, 26; 9, 3, 14; Petr. 132 *med.*—**2.** *A tragedian, tragic actor; plur.,* Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *In the tragic style, tragic, lofty, grand, sublime:* fuit Sulpicius vel maxime omnium grandis et, ut ita dicam, tragicus orator, Cic. Brut. 55, 203: sed haec tragica atque divina, id. de Or. 2, 56, 227: color, Hor. A. P. 236: tumor, Gell. 2, 23, 21: ore, Mart. 8, 18, 8: nam spirat tragicum satis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 166.—**B.** *Of a tragic nature, tragic, horrible, fearful, terrible:* res tragicas paene comice, tristes remisse tractavit, Cic. de Or. 3, 8, 30: tulit et Romana regia sceleris tragici exemplum, Liv. 1, 46, 3: concubitus, Juv. 2, 29: ignes (i. e. amores), Ov. Tr. 2, 407: Erinnyes, Prop. 2, 20 (3, 13), 29: asperitas, Val. Max. 5, 8, 1.—*Adv.:* **trăgĭcē,** *in a tragic manner, tragically:* mortem rhetorice et tragice ornare, Cic. Brut. 11, 43; Sen. Ep. 100, 10.

† **trăgĭon,** ii, *n.,* = τράγιον, *goatwort,* a plant so called, Plin. 13, 21, 36, § 115.—Called also **trăgŏnis,** Plin. 27, 13, 115, § 141.

† **trăgoedĭa,** ae, *f.,* = τραγῳδία, *a tragedy.* **I.** Lit., Plaut. Am. prol. 54; 93; id. Curc. 5, 1, 1; Cic. Sen. 7, 22; id. Phil. 11, 6, 13; Quint. 1, 5, 52; 1, 8, 6.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Tragedy, the art of tragedy:* paulum Musa Tragoediae Desit theatris, Hor. C. 2, 1, 9; Ov. Tr. 2, 381.—Personified: ingenti Tragoedia passu, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 11.—**B.** *A lofty* or *elevated style:* neque istis tragoediis tuis . . . perturbor, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 219; so id. ib. 2, 55, 225.—**C.** *A great commotion* or *disturbance; a spectacle:* ejus Appiae nomen quantas tragoedias excitat! Cic. Mil. 7, 18: si tragoedias agamus in nugis, id. de Or. 2, 51, 205: in parvis litibus tragoedias movere, Quint. 6, 1, 36.

† **trăgoedĭŏgrăphus,** i, *m.,* = τραγῳδιόγραφος, *a writer of tragedies,* Schol. Cruq. ad Hor. S. 1, 10, 42; cf. Philarg. ad Verg. E. 8, 10; Mar. Vict. p. 2532 P.

† **trăgoedus,** i, *m.,* = τραγῳδός. **I.** *A tragic actor,* Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 4; Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 128; Quint. 12, 5, 5; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 129.—**II.** Tragoedus, *an epithet of Jupiter,* derived from the Vicus Tragoedus at Rome, in the Regio Esquilina, Suet. Aug. 57; Sext. Ruf. Reg. 5.

trăgŏnis, is, v. tragion.

† **trăgŏpăn,** ānis, *f.,* = τραγόπαν (analog. to αἰγίπαν), *a fabulous bird,* perh. *the bearded vulture:* Vultur barbatus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 49, 70, § 136; Mel. 3, 9, 2; Sol. 30.

† **trăgŏpōgōn,** ōnis, *m.,* = τραγοπώγων, *a plant, goat's-beard,* Plin. 27, 13, 117, § 142; 21, 15, 52, § 89.

† **trăgŏrīgănum,** i, *n.,* = τραγορίγανον, *a plant, goat's-thyme:* Thymus tragoriganum, Linn.; Plin. 20, 17, 68, § 176.—Called also **trăgŏrīgănus,** i, *m.,* Cels. 5, 11.

† **1. trăgŏs,** i, *m.,* = τράγος (a goat). **I.** *A kind of thorny plant,* Plin. 13, 21, 37, § 116; 27, 13, 116, § 142.—**II.** *A kind of sponge,* Plin. 9, 45, 69, § 148; 31, 11, 47, § 123.

2. trăgŏs, i, v. tragum.

trăgŭla, ae, *f.* [traho]. **I.** *A kind of javelin* or *dart* attached to a strap by which it was swung when thrown, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. spara, pp. 330 and 331 Müll.; Varr. ap. Non. 553, 31, and 555, 22; Caes. B. G. 5, 35; 5, 48; 1, 26; id. B. C. 1, 57; Liv. 21, 7, 10; 24, 42, 2; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 553, 29; Auct. B. Hisp. 32, 2; Sil. 3, 318; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 115 Müll.; Gell. 10, 25, 2; Fest. p. 367; Val. Max. 7, 6, 5.—**II.** Trop., *an attack, a snare, plot* (Plautinian): tragulam in te inicere adornat: nescio quam fabricam facit, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 25: volui inicere tragulam in nostrum senem, id. Ps. 1, 4, 14; id. Cas. 2, 4, 18.—**III.** *A kind of dragnet,* Plin. 16, 8, 13, § 34.—**IV.** *A small* traha or *sledge,* acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 139 Müll.

trăgŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [tragula, I.], *a soldier who placed and levelled the* tragulae *to be discharged from an engine,* Veg. Mil. 2, 15 *fin.*

trăgum, i, *n., a kind of pap* or *porridge,* Plin. 18, 7, 16, § 76; Cels. 2, 20.—Called also **trăgŏs,** Plin. 18, 10, 20, § 93.

Tragurium, ii, *n., a town in Dalmatia,* Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 141; Mel. 2, 3.—**II.** *An island in the Adriatic Sea,* Mel. 2, 7.

† **trăgus,** i, *m.,* = τράγος (a goat). **I.** *The goatlike smell of the armpits,* Mart. 11, 22, 7.—**II.** *A kind of fish,* Ov. Hal. 112; Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 152.

trăha, ae, *f.* [traho], a vehicle without wheels, *a drag, sledge,* Col. 2, 20, 4; Vulg. 1 Par. 20, 3.—Called also **trăhĕa,** Verg. G. 1, 164.

***trăhārĭus,** ii, *m.* [traha], *one who draws a* traha, *a sledge-man, baggage-man,* Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

***trăhax,** ācis, *adj.* [traho], *that draws every thing to himself, greedy, covetous:* procax, rapax, trahax, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 6.

trăhĕa, ae, v. traha.

trăho, xi, ctum, 3 (*inf. perf.* sync. traxe, Verg. A. 5, 786), *v. a.* [cf. Sanscr. trankh, trakh, to move; Gr. τρέχω, to run], *to draw, drag,* or *haul, to drag along; to draw off, forth,* or *away,* etc. (syn.: tracto, rapio, rapto, duco). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: Amphitruonem collo, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 72: cum a custodibus in fugā trinis catenis vinctus traheretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: trahebatur passis Priameïa virgo Crinibus a templo Cassandra, Verg. A. 2, 403: corpus tractum et laniatum abjecit in mare, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: materiam (malagmata), Cels. 4, 7: bilem, Plin. 25, 5, 22, § 54: vapor porro trahit aëra secum, Lucr. 3, 233: limum harenamque et saxa ingentia fluctus trahunt, Sall. J. 78, 3: Charybdis naves ad litora trahit, id. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 3, 425; cf.: Scyllam naves in saxa trahentem, Verg. l. l.: (haematiten) trahere in se argentum, aes, ferrum, Plin. 36, 20, 38, § 146: *Gy.* Amiculum hoc sustolle saltem. *Si.* Sine trahi, cum egomet trahor, *let it drag* or *trail,* Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 117; cf.: tragula ab eo, quod trahitur per terram, Varr. L. L. 5, § 139 Müll.: sarcinas, Sen. Ep. 44, 6: vestem per pulpita, Hor. A. P. 215: plaustra per altos montes cervice (boves), Verg. G. 3, 536: siccas machinae carinas, Hor. C. 1, 4, 2: genua aegra, Verg. A. 5, 468: trahantur per me pedibus omnes rei, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 2; cf.: aliquem ad praetorem, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 45: praecipitem in pistrinum, id. Ps. 1, 5, 79: Hectorem circum sua Pergama, *to drag, trail,* Ov. M. 12, 591.—Of a train of soldiers, attendants, etc.: Scipio gravem jam spoliis multarum urbium exercitum trahens, Liv. 30, 9, 10: ingentem secum occurrentium prosequentiumque trahentes turbam, id. 45, 2, 3; 6, 3, 4; cf.: sacra manu victosque deos parvumque nepotem Ipse trahit, Verg. A. 2, 321: secum legionem, Val. Max. 3, 2, 20: feminae pleraeque parvos trahentes liberos, ibant, Curt. 3, 13, 12; 5, 5, 15: uxor, quam comitem trahebat, id. 8, 3, 2: folium secum, Val. Max. 4, 3, 12: cum privato comitatu quem semper secum trahere moris fuit, Vell. 2, 40, 3: magnam manum Thracum secum, id. 2, 112, 4.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To draw out, pull out, extract, withdraw:* trahens haerentia viscere tela, *drawing out, extracting,* Ov. M. 6, 290: ferrum e vulnere, id. ib. 4, 120: e corpore ferrum, id. F. 5, 399: de corpore telum, id. M. 5, 95; cf.: gladium de visceribus, Mart. 1, 14, 2: manu lignum, Ov. M. 12, 371; cf.: te quoque, Luna, traho (i. e. de caelo), *draw down,* id. ib. 7, 207: captum Jovem Caelo trahit, Sen. Oct. 810.—**2.** *To draw together, bring together, contract, wrinkle:* at coria et carnem trahit et conducit in unum, Lucr. 6, 968: in manibus vero nervi trahere, id. 6, 1190: vultum rugasque coëgit, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 33.—**3.** Of fluids, etc., *to draw in, take in, quaff; draw, draw up:* si pocula arente fauce traxerim, *had drawn in,* i. e. *quaffed,* Hor. Epod. 14, 4; cf. Ov. M. 15, 330: aquas, Luc. 7, 822: venena ore, id. 9, 934: ubera, id. 3, 351 al.: ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi (videmus), Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: navigium aquam trahit, *draws* or *lets in water, leaks,* Sen. Ira, 2, 10, 5; cf.: sanguinem jumento de cervice, *to draw, let,* Veg. Vet. 3, 43.—Of smelling: odorem naribus, Phaedr. 3, 1, 4.—Of *drawing in* the breath, *inhaling:* auras ore, Ov. M. 2, 230: animam, Plin. 11, 3, 2, § 6; cf.: Servilius exiguā in spe trahebat animam, Liv. 3, 6, 8: spiritum, *to draw breath,* Col. 6, 9, 3; Sen. Ira, 3, 43, 4; Cels. 4, 4; Curt. 3, 6, 10: spiritum extre-

mum, Phaedr 1, 21, 4 penitus suspiria, *to heave sighs, to sigh*, Ov M 2, 753 vocem imo a pectore, Verg A 1, 371 —**4.** *To take on, assume, acquire, get* Iris Mille trahens varios adverso sole colores, Verg A. 4, 701 squamam cutis durata trahebat Ov M 3, 675 colorem, id. ib 2, 236, 14, 393 ruborem, id. ib 3, 482, 10, 595 calorem, id. ib 11, 305 lapidis figuram, id. ib 3, 399 maturitatem, Col 1, 6, 20 sucum, id. 11, 3, 60 robiginem, Plin 36, 18, 30, § 136 —**5.** *To drag away violently, to carry off, plunder*, = ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν cetera rape, trahe, Plaut Trin 2, 2, 12 rapere omnes, trahere, Sall C 11, 4 quibus non humana ulla neque divina obstant, quin in opes potentisque trahant exscindant, id H 4 61, 17 Dietsch sibi quisque ducere, trahere, rapere, id. J 41, 5 de aliquo trahere spolia, Cic Balb 23, 54 praedam ex agris, Liv 25, 14, 11 tantum jam praedae hostes trahere, ut, etc, id. 10, 20, 3, cf pastor cum traheret per freta navibus Idaeis Helenen, Hor C 1, 15, 1 —**6.** Trahere pecuniam (for distrahere), *to make away with, to dissipate, squander* omnibus modis pecuniam trahunt, vexant, Sall C 20, 12 —**7.** Of drugs, etc, *to purge, remove, clear away* bilem ex alvo, Plin 25, 5, 22, § 54, 26, 8, 42, § 69 pituitam, id 21, 23, 94, § 166 cruditates, pituitas, bilem, id. 32, 9, 31, § 95 —**8.** Trahere lanam, vellera, etc, *to draw out* lengthwise, i e *to spin, manufacture* manibus trahere lanam, Varr ap Non 545, 12 lanam, Juv 2, 54 vellera digitis, Ov M 14, 265 data pensa, id. ib 13, 511, id. H 3, 75 Laconicas purpuras, Hor C 2, 18, 8 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen **1.** *To draw, draw along, to attract, allure, influence*, etc trahimur omnes studio laudis et optimus quisque maxime gloriā ducitur, Cic Arch 11, 26, cf omnes trahimur et ducimur ad cognitionis et scientiae cupiditatem, id Off 1, 6, 18 allicere delectatione et viribus trahere, Quint 5, 14, 29 trahit sua quemque voluptas, Verg E 2, 65 aliquem in aliam partem, *to bring* or *gain over*, Cic Fam 10, 4, 2, so, Drusum in partes, Tac A 4, 60 civitatem ad regem, Liv 42, 44, 3 aliquem in suam sententiam, id 5, 25, 1, cf also rem ad Poenos, id 24, 2, 8, 23, 8, 2 res ad Philippum, id 32, 19, 2 ni ea res longius nos ab incepto traheret, *draw off, divert*, Sall C 7, 7 —**2.** *To drag lead, bring* plures secum in eandem calamitatem, Cic Imp Pomp 7, 19 Lucanos ad defectionem, Liv 25, 16, 6 quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, sequamur, Verg A 5, 709 ducunt volentem fata nolentem trahunt, Cleanth ap Sen Ep 107, 11 —**3.** *To draw to*, i e *appropriate, refer, ascribe, set down to*, etc atque egomet me adeo cum illis una ibi dem traho, Plaut Trin 1, 2 166 *St* Quid quod dedisti scortis? *Le* Ibidem una traho, id ib 2 4, 10 hi numero avium regnum trahebant, *drew to their side, laid claim to, claimed*, Liv 1, 7, 1, cf qui captae decus Nolae ad consulem trahunt, id 9, 28, 6 omnia non bene consulta in virtutem trahebantur, *were set down to, referred, attributed*, Sall J 92, 2 ornatum ipsius (ducis) in superbiam, Tac H 2, 20 cuncta Germanici in deterius, id. A. 1, 62 *fin* fortuita ad culpam, id. ib 4, 64 id ad clementiam, id ib 12, 52, cf aliquid in religionem, Liv 5, 23, 6 cur abstinuerit spectaculo ipse, varie trahebant, Tac A. 1, 76 *fin* in se crimen, Ov M 10, 68 spinas traxit in exemplum, *adopted*, id ib 8, 245 —**4.** *To drag, distract*, etc quae meum animum divorse trahunt, Ter And. 1, 5, 25 trahi in aliam partem mente atque animo, Caes. B C 1, 21 Vologeses diversas ad curas trahebatur Tac A 15, 1 —**5.** *To weigh, ponder, consider* belli atque pacis rationes trahere Sall J 97, 2, cf id ib 84, 4 trahere consilium, *to form a decision* or *determination*, id ib 98, 3 —**6.** *To get, obtain, derive* qui majorem ex pernicie et peste rei publicae molestiam traxerit, *who has derived*, i e *has received, suffered*, Cic. Fam 4 3, 1 qui cognomen ex contumelia traxerit, id Phil 3 6, 16 nomen e causis, Plin 15, 14, 15, § 51 inde nomen, id 36, 20, 38, § 146 nomen ab illis, Ov M 4, 291 originem ab aliquo, *to derive, deduce*, Plin 5, 24 21, § 86, 6, 28, 32, § 157 scio ab isto initio tractum esse sermonem, i e *has arisen*, Cic. Brut 6, 21 facetiae, quae multum ex vero traxere, *drew*, i e *they were founded largely on truth*, Tac. A. 15, 68, cf multum ex moribus (Sarmatarum) traxisse, id G 46, 2. —**7.** Of time, *to protract, drag out, linger* afflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam, Verg A. 2, 92, so, vitam, Phaedr 3, 7, 12, 4, 5, 37, Plin 28, 1, 2, § 9 traherent cum sera crepuscula noctem, *was bringing on the night*, Ov M. 1, 219 verba, *to drag*, i e *to utter with difficulty*, Sil 8, 79 —**8.** *To draw out*, in respect of time, *to extend, prolong, lengthen, to protract, put off, delay, retard* (cf prolato, extendo) sin trahitur bellum, Cic Att 10, 8, 2, cf Liv 5, 10, 7, Sall. J 23, 2 trahere omnia, *to interpose delays of all kinds*, id. ib 36, 2, Ov M 12, 584 pugnam aliquamdiu, Liv 25, 15, 14 dum hoc naturae Corpus manebit incolume, comitem aevi sui laudem Ciceronis trahet, Vell 2, 66, 5 obsidionem in longius, Quint 1, 10, 48, cf rem de industria in serum, Liv 32, 35, 4 omnia, id 32, 36, 2 jurgiis trahere tempus, id 32, 27, 1 tempus, Auct B Alex. 38, 2 moram ficto languore, Ov M 9, 767 (legati) querentes, trahi se a Caesare, *that they were put off, delayed*, Suet Tib 31 *fin*, so, aliquem sermone, quousque, etc, Val Max. 4, 4, 1 Marius multis diebus et laboribus consumptis anxius trahere cum animo suo, omitteretne inceptum, Sall J 93, 1 —**9.** Rarely *neutr*, *to drag along, to last, endure* si quis etiam in eo morbo diutius traxit, Cels 2, 8 *med* decem annos traxit ista dominatio, Flor 4, 2, 12 —Hence, **tractus,** a, um, *P a.*, drawn on, i e *proceeding continuously, flowing, fluent*, of language genus orationis fusum atque tractum, Cic de Or 2, 15, 64 in his (contione et hortatione) tracta quaedam et fluens expetitur, id Or 20, 66 —**B.** *Subst* **tractum,** i, *n*, *any thing drawn out at length* **1.** *A flock of wool* drawn out for spinning tracta de niveo vellere dente, Tib 1, 6, 80 —**2.** *A long piece of dough* pulled out in making pastry, Cato, R R 76, 1, 76, 4, Apic 2, 1, 4, 3, 5, 1 al —Called also **tracta,** ae, *f*, Plin 18, 11, 27, § 106

trāĭcĭo and **transĭcĭo** (so always in Cæs), also **trājĭcĭo** and **transjĭcĭo,** jeci, jectum, 3, *v a* and *n* [trans jacio], *to throw across* **I.** With the person or thing that moves as object, *to cause to cross, cause to go across, over*, or *through* **A.** In gen, *to throw, hurl, cast*, or *fling over, to shoot over* or *across* neque ullum interim telum transiciebatur, Caes B C 3, 19 quae concava trajecto cumba rudente vehat (te), Ov Am 3, 6, 4 arreptum vexillum trans vallum hostium trajecit, Liv 25, 14, 4 cum trans vallum signum trajecisset, id 41, 4 2 pontibus transjectis, *thrown across*, Hirt B G 8, 9 malis antennisque de nave in navem trajectis, Liv 30, 10, 5 volucrem trajecto in fune columbam suspendit, Verg A 5, 488 tela alio, Prop 2, 12 (3, 3), 18 pecora nunc in hibernos nunc in aestivos saltus, *drives over*, Just 8, 5, 7 —Poet pedes super acervos, *to step over*, Prop 4 (5), 4, 76 membra per ardentes acervos celeri pede, Ov F 4, 782 —**B.** In partic **1.** *To transfer, cause to go over* or *across* (from one place, etc, to another) est etiam auri gae species Vertumnus et ejus, Traicit alterno qui leve pondus equo, i e *leaps lightly from horse to horse* Prop 4 (5), 2, 36 anulum in dextram manum, Petr 74 quod est levissimum ac summum, ut traiciant in alia vasa, *decant, pour over*, Varr R R 1, 64, 1 cerussam in cacabum, Scrib Comp 45 —**2.** Of soldiers, baggage, etc, *to cause to cross* (a stream, etc), *to transport, ship across, lead* or *conduct over, ship over, transfer* dum Brutus traiceret exercitum, Planc. ap Cic. Fam 10, 18, 2 legiones quattuor equitatumque omnem transjecit, Caes B C 1, 40 omnibus ferme suis trans Rhodanum trajectis, Liv 21, 26, 6 res suas trans Halyn, id 38, 25, 7 quae ibi legiones essent, eas in Siciliam traiceret, id 23, 31, 4 ut classem in Italiam traiceret, id. 28, 36, 1 pecuniam in provinciam, id 26, 7, 8, 48, 13 9 hue legionem postea transicit, Caes B C 1, 54 magnam partem fortunarum eodem trajecit, Nep Att 2, 2 eas (sues) si quo traicere vult, in plostrum imponat, Varr R R 2, 4, 11 ut praedatum milites trans flumen per occasiones aliis atque aliis locis traiceret Liv 2, 11, 2 —*Pass* Marius trajectus in Africam, Cic Red. Quir 8, 20 equitum innumerabilem vim traici Hellesponto in Europam, Liv 35, 48, 3 classis Punica in Sardiniam trajecta, id. 27, 6, 13 (exercitus) Pado trajectus Cremonam, id 21, 56, 4, 30, 24, 11 inermes in Boeotiam trajecti, id 32, 17, 3 in Galliam trajecti forent, Tac. A 12, 39 —(β) With second *acc.* of the stream or place crossed equitum magnam partem flumen transjecit, Caes B C 1, 55 Caesar Germanos flumen traicit, id. ib 1, 83 *fin* si se Alpes Antonius trajecerit, Cic. Fam 11 9, 2 exercitum Rhodanum, Planc. ap Cic. Fam 10, 9, 3 copias Rhodanum, id. ib 10, 11, 2 quos in Africam secum traiceret, Liv 29, 22, 12. —(γ) With *se* ad Achillam sese ex regiā trajecit, Caes. B C 3, 112 si quo etiam casu Isaram se trajecerint, Brut ap Cic Fam 11, 13, 4 ducem Romanum in Africam trajecisse sese in hostilem terram, Liv 28, 18, 10 —(δ) Poet, of the eyes quocumque oculos trajecimus, i e *to look*, Lucr 4, 424 —**3.** *To pass through, make a way through* (α) Of soldiers pars magna equitum mediam trajecit aciem, *broke through*, Liv 42, 7, 7 —(β) *To strike through, stab through, pierce, penetrate, transfix, transpierce* unum ex multitudine, Caes. B G 5, 44 aliquem pilis, id. ib 7, 82 aliquem scorpione, a latere dextro, id ib 7, 25 lictorem gladio, Auct B Alex 52 cuspide serpentem, Ov M 4, 571 lanceā infesta medium femur, Hirt B G 8, 48 femur tragula, Caes B G 5, 35 pectus ferro, Liv 41, 11, 6 cava tempora ferro, Verg A 9, 634 harundine linguam, Ov M 11, 325 terga sagitta, id ib 9, 128 exuentem se ac nudatum gladio trajecit, Just 3, 1, 8 sagitta sub mamma trajectus, id. 12, 9, 12 aliquid acu, Cels 7, 8 and 9 —With *se, to stab one's self* se uno ictu infra laevam papillam, Suet. Oth 11 —**C.** Trop **1.** In gen, *to transfer, cause to pass* cum ex illius invidia deonerare aliquid et in te traicere coeperit, Cic Div in Caecil 14, 46 culpam in alium, Quint 9, 2, 4 arbitrium litis trajecit in omnes, Ov M 12, 628 —Mid in cor Trajecto lateris capitisque dolore, *having thrown itself*, Hor S 2, 3, 29 —**2.** In partic, in rhet. verba, *to transpose*, Cic Or 69, 229 verba in clausulas, Quint 9, 4, 31 Spald —**II.** *To cross over, pass over, cross* **A.** With the place or thing passed over as object si Hannibal ad portas venisset murumque jaculo trajecisset, Cic Fin 4, 9, 22 trajecto amni, Liv 21, 27, 3 Hiberum, id 21, 30, 3 occupavit Scipio Padum traicere, id 21, 39, 10 ratibus Trebiam, id 21, 56, 8 mare, id 33, 31, 10 flumen, id 38, 2, 10, 38, 27, 6 fretum, Sen Ep 14, 8 amnem, Curt 7, 7, 13, 8, 13 23 utribus amnem, id. 4, 7, 16, 4, 1, 10 Rhenum, Suet Tib 18 mare, Sen Ben 6, 15, 6 Padum, Tac H 2 22 sinum maris, Vell 2, 43 1 flumina nando Suet Caes 57 Tiberim clipeo, Claud VI Cons Hon 186 Aurora Jam medium aetherio cursu trajecerat axem, Verg A 6, 536, cf *pass* postquam cernant Rhodanum trajectum, Liv 21, 30, 5 ut transjaci (nemora) ne sagittis quidem possint, Sol 52, 46 —**B.** *Absol* ad Aethaliam insulam trajecit, Liv 37, 13, 3 ut classe Hasdrubal Aegimurum traiceret, id 30, 24, 11 ne qua classis ex Africa traiceret, id 30 2, 1 sed traicere in Euboeam erat propositum, id 40, 4, 10 (ei) parantı traicere in Africam nuntiatum est, id 28 36, 1, cf Romanae naves Samum traicerunt, id 37, 13, 6 primo quoque tempore in Africam traiciendum, id 29, 22, 11 ad nos trajecturum illud incendium esse, id. 7, 30, 12, cf id 31, 48, 7 piscatoria scapha trepidus trajecit, Just 2, 13, 9 trajecisse veteres Iberos, Tac Agr 14 —**C.** Trop, *to over step, transgress* traicit et fati litora magnus amor, Prop 1, 19, 12

Trājānus, i, *m*, *Trajan, a Roman emperor, who reigned* A D 98–118, *proverbial for his justice and benevolence* Augusto felicior, Trajano melior, Eutr 8, 5 —Hence, **Trājānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Trajan* aqua, Front Aquaed 93 via, *the Appian Way, restored by Trajan*, Inscr Grut. 199, 1

trājectĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj* [traicio], *that is carried over sea, transported* pecunia, Dig 22, 2, 1, 22, 2, 4, 13, 4 2 *fin*, 44, 7 22 contractus, Cod. Just 4, 32, 26

trājectio, ōnis, *f.* [traicio]. **I.** Lit., *a crossing over, passing over, passage*: trajectiones incendiorum, Vitr. 2, 9 *fin.*: honestior existimatur trajectio, i. e. *the going over sea to Pompey*, Cic. Att. 8, 15, 2: trajectiones motusque stellarum, *the shootings over*, i. e., concr., *shooting-stars, meteors*, id. Div. 1, 1, 2; so, stellae trajectio, id. ib. 2, 6, 16.—**II.** Trop., of language. **A.** *A transposition* of words, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 44; Cic. Or. 69, 230; Quint. 8, 2, 14.—**B.** *Exaggeration, hyperbole*: tum augendi minuendive causā veritatis superlatio atque trajectio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203: superlatio veritatis et trajectio, Quint. 9, 2, 3.—**C.** *A throwing* or *putting off upon another*: in alium, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 204.

trājectitĭus, a, um, v. trajecticius.

* **trājecto,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [traicio], *to pierce through*: sinum umbilici acu, Cels. 7, 14 *med.*

trājector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *that pierces through, a piercer* (post-class.): ignis Trajector nebulae, Prud. Ham. 882.

trājectōrium, ii, *n.* [id.], *a funnel* (late Lat.), Plin. Val. 1, 37; 1, 58.

* **trājectūra,** ae, *f.* [id.], *a projecting over, projection*: mutulorum, Vitr. 4, 7 *med.*

1. trājectus, a, um, *Part.* of traicio.

2. trājectus (in Cæs. **transjectus**), ūs, *m.* [traicio]. **I.** Abstr., *a crossing* or *passing over, passage* (class., but not in Cic., who uses instead trajectio): transjectus in Britanniam, Caes. B. G. 5, 2; 4, 21; id. B. C. 2, 20: in trajectu Albulae amnis submersus, Liv. 1, 3, 8; 35, 51, 1: tempestate in trajectu bis conflictatus, Suet. Aug. 17.—**II.** Concr., *a place for passing over, a passage*: legiones et auxilia mittit ad trajectum, Auct. B. Alex. 56, 5; Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 98.

trālātīcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, v. translaticius.

1. Tralles, ium, *f.*, *a town in Lydia*, the modern *Aidin Guzel-Hissar*, Cic. Fl. 24, 57; 29, 71; id. Agr. 2, 15, 39; id. Att. 5, 14, 1; id. Fam. 3, 5, 1; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 17; Caes. B. C. 3, 105, 5; Liv. 37, 45; Juv. 3, 70.—Called also **Trallis,** Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 108.—Hence, **Trallĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tralles, Trallian*: quasi vero Trallianus fuerit Demosthenes, i. e. *a native of Tralles*, Cic. Or. 70, 234; cf. id. Phil. 3, 6, 15.—In *plur. subst.*: **Trallĭāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tralles, the Trallians*, Cic. Fl. 22, 52 sq.

2. Tralles, ium, *m.*, *a people of Illyria*, Liv. 31, 35; 37, 39 and 40.—Called also **Tralli,** ōrum, Liv. 27, 32.

* **trā-lŏquor** or **trans-lŏquor,** qui, *v. dep. a.*, *to talk over, recount*: impuritias alicujus, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 7.

trālūcĕo, ēre, v. transluceo.

trāma, ae, *f.* [cf.: trans, trāmes]. **I.** Lit., *the woof, weft*, or *filling* of a web (cf. subtemen), Varr. L. L. 5, § 113 Müll.; Sen. Ep. 90, 20; Isid. 19, 22, 14 al.—Of a spider's web: ipsa per se tenax ratio tramae, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81.—**II.** Transf.: figurae, i. e. *a thin, lank figure*, Pers. 6, 73: putridae, i. e. *trifles, bagatelles*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 37.

trāmĕo, āre, v. transmeo.

trāmĕs, itis, *m.* [akin to trans, and Gr. τέρμα, goal]. **I.** Lit., *a cross-way, side-way, by-path, foot-path* (cf. semita): domum ire coepi tramite, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 62 Müll.: egressus est non viis, sed tramitibus, paludatus, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 19: in Apennini tramitibus, id. ib. 12, 11, 26: per tramites occulte perfugeret, Sall. C. 57, 1: per tramites occultos, id. J. 48, 2: transversis tramitibus transgressus, Liv. 2, 39, 3; Suet. Caes. 31: per devios tramites refugiens, id. Aug. 16; Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 44; 3 (4), 22, 24; Verg. A. 11, 515 al.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Poet., in gen., *a way, path, road, course, flight*: cito decurrit tramite virgo, Verg. A. 5, 610: facili jam tramite sistam, id. ib. 6, 676: palantes error certo de tramite pellit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 49; Ov. F. 3, 13; id. M. 10, 53; Sen. Ep. 84, 13; Stat. Th. 2, 48: trames aquae immensae, *a channel*, Vulg. Ecclus. 24, 41.—* **2.** *Branches* of a family, Gell. 13, 19, 15.—**II.** Trop., *a way of life, way, course, method, manner*: (Epicurus) viam monstravit, tramite parvo Qua posse-mus ad id recto contendere cursu, Lucr. 6, 27: ab aequitatis recto tramite deviare, Amm. 22, 10, 2: augustissimus ad immortalitatis praemium, Lact. 6, 18, 11 al.

trāmigro, āre, v. transmigro.

trāmitto, ĕre, v. transmitto.

trānăto, āre, v. transnato.

Trānio, ōnis, *m.*, *the name of a man*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 17 et saep.

trāno (transno), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [trans-no], *to swim over* or *across, to swim through.* **I.** Lit.: in Tiberim desiluit et incolumis ad suos tranavit, Liv. 2, 10, 11: perpauci viribus confisi tranare contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: flumen, id. B. C. 1, 48 *fin.*; Hirt. B. Alex. 29; Curt. 7, 7, 15; 7, 5, 18: flumina, Verg. G. 3, 270: amnes, Lucr. 1, 14: Gangem, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 23: aquas, Quint. 2, 16, 13: paludem, Curt. 9, 1, 18: Lethaeas per undas, Verg. Cul. 213.—In *pass.*: obsequio tranantur aquae, Ov. A. A. 2, 181; so, Eridanus tranandus, Verg. Cul. 258.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to go, sail, fly*, or *pierce through, penetrate, permeate* (mostly poet.): auras, Lucr. 4, 177: ut parvum tranans geminaverit orbem, Cic. Arat. 403 (650): id cernemus toto genere hoc igneo, quod tranat omnia, id. N. D. 2, 9, 25; for which: per auras, Sil. 3, 682; 13, 185; cf.: turbida nubila, Verg. A. 4, 246: flumina sublimi curru, Stat. Th. 9, 311: ingentia spatia, Sil. 16, 335: foramina, Lucr. 4, 601: pectus viri (hasta), Sil. 13, 238: pericula, id. 17, 366.

tranquillē, *adv.*, v. tranquillus *fin.*

tranquillĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tranquillus], *quietness, stillness, tranquillity.* **I.** Lit., *calmness* of wind or weather, *a calm*: tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit, ut se ex loco movere non possent (naves), Caes. B. G. 3, 15: si proficiscatur hac tranquillitate, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 100: maris tranquillitas intellegitur nullā ne minimā quidem aurā fluctus commovente, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: mira serenitas cum tranquillitate oriebatur, Liv. 26, 11, 3: summā tranquillitate consecutā, Caes. B. G. 5, 23: insidiosa, Plin. Pan. 66, 3; and in *plur.*: nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupaturi eramus, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 4; cf.: securitas quae est animi tamquam tranquillitas, id. Fin. 5, 8, 23.—**II.** Trop., *calmness, quiet, serenity, tranquillity* of mind or affairs (a favorite trope of Cic.): locus quietis et tranquillitatis plenissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2: tranquillitas (animi), id est placida quietaque constantia, id. Tusc. 4, 5, 10: summa tranquillitas pacis et otii, id. Agr. 1, 8, 21; cf. Sen. Tranq. 2, 3 sq.: tranquillitas animi et securitas ... tranquillitatem expetere, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 69; cf.: otium ac tranquillitatem vitae sequi, id. Mur. 27, 55: et jam ibi nequaquam eadem quies ac tranquillitas erat, Liv. 24, 27, 7: non multum ad tranquillitatem locus confert, Sen. Ep. 55, 8: illa tranquillitas vera est, in quam bona mens explicatur, id. ib. 56, 6: tranquillitatem et otium penitus auxit, Tac. Agr. 40 *fin.*: ad carminis tranquillitatem tamquam ad portum confugerunt, Petr. 118.—**B.** In partic. **1.** De Tranquillitate Animi, *the title of a work of Seneca the philosopher.*—**2.** Tranquillitas tua, *Your Serenity, Your Serene Highness*, a later title of the Roman emperors, Eutr. praef.: vestra, id. 1, 11.

1. tranquillō, *adv.*, v. tranquillus, I. b. and II. b.

2. tranquillo, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [tranquillus], *to make calm* or *still, to calm, still.* **I.** Lit. (very rare; syn. sereno): mare tranquillatur oleo, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 234.—**B.** Transf.: vultum, i. e. *to clear up, brighten*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 21.—**II.** Trop., *to calm, compose, tranquillize* (class.): ut aut perturbentur animi aut tranquillentur, Cic. Top. 26, 98: animos, id. Fin. 1, 16, 50: tranquillatis rebus Romanis, Nep. Att. 4, 5: quid pure tranquillet, honos an dulce lucellum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 102.

tranquillus, a, um, *adj.*, *quiet, calm, still, tranquil*, opp. to motion or excitement (syn. serenus). **I.** Lit., chiefly of calmness of weather: ut mare, quod suā naturā tranquillum sit, ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: tranquillo mari gubernare, Liv. 24, 8, 12; 38, 10, 5; 28, 17, 12: leni ac tranquillo mari, Curt. 4, 2, 8: aequora, Val. Fl. 2, 609: aquae, Ov. P. 2, 7, 8: caelum, *calm, tranquil*, Plin. 2, 79, 81, § 192; cf. dies, id. 2, 45, 44, § 114: serenitas, Liv. 2, 62, 2: sic tranquillum mare dicitur, cum leviter movetur neque in unam partem inclinatur ... scito illud non stare, sed succuti leviter et dici tranquillum, quia neque huc neque illo impetum faciat, Sen. Q. N. 5, 1, 1.—**b.** *Subst.*: **tranquillum,** i, *n.*, *a calm; a quiet sea*: tranquillum est, Alcedonia sunt circum forum, Plaut. Cas. prol. 26; cf.: qui te ad scopulum e tranquillo auferat, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 8: in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: ita aut tranquillum aut procellae in vobis sunt, Liv. 28, 27, 11: tranquillo pervectus Chalcidem, *on the calm, tranquil sea*, Liv. 31, 23, 4: classicique milites tranquillo in altum evecti, id. 26, 51, 6: non tranquillo navigamus, id. 24, 8, 13 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf.: tranquillo, ut aiunt, quilibet gubernator est, Sen. Ep. 85, 30: alia tranquillo velut oscitatio, Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 18.—*Plur.*: testudines eminente dorso per tranquilla fluitantes, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 35: immoti jacent tranquilla pelagi, Sen. Troad. 200.—**B.** Transf.: tranquilla et serena frons, *calm, not disturbed*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: tranquillo serenoque vultu, Suet. Aug. 79.—**II.** Trop., *calm, quiet, peaceful, placid, composed, untroubled, undisturbed, serene, tranquil* (cf. quietus): efficiendum est, ut appetitus sint tranquilli atque omni perturbatione animi careant, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102: tranquillum facere ex irato, Plaut. Cist. 3, 21; so (opp. irata) id. Poen. 1, 2, 145: locus, id. Ep. 3, 4, 8: ut liqueant omnia et tranquilla sint, id. Most. 2, 1, 70: tranquillam concinna viam, id. Stich. 2, 1, 13: placata, tranquilla, quieta, beata vita, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71; cf.: pacatae tranquillaeque civitates, id. de Or. 1, 8, 30: nihil quieti videre, nihil tranquilli, id. Fin. 1, 18, 58: tutae tranquillaeque res omnes, Sall. C. 16, 5; so, res, Liv. 38, 28, 1: tranquillo animo esse potest nemo, Cic. Sen. 20, 74; cf.: tranquillo pectore vultuque sereno, Lucr. 3, 294: senectus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 57: otia sine armis, Luc. 2, 266: pax, id. 1, 171.—*Comp.*: ita hanc canem faciam tibi oleo tranquilliorem, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 66: tranquilliorem plebem fecerunt, Liv. 2, 63, 3: esse tranquillior animo, Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 6.—Of an orator: in transferendis faciendisque verbis tranquillior (Isocrates), Cic. Or. 52, 176.—*Sup.*: illud meum turbulentissimum tempus profectionis tuo tranquillissimo praestat, Cic. Pis. 15, 33: cetera videntur esse tranquilla: tranquillissimus autem animus meus, id. Att. 7, 7, 4: tranquillissima res, Ter. And. 3, 5, 14: otium, Plin. Ep. 7, 25, 2.—**b.** *Subst.*: **tranquillum,** i, *n.*, *calmness, quiet, tranquillity*, etc.: vitam ... in tam tranquillo ... locare, Lucr. 5, 12; cf.: esse in tranquillo, Ter. Eun. 5 (8), 9, 8: in urbe ex tranquillo nec opinata moles discordiarum ... exorta est, Liv. 4, 43, 3: seditionem in tranquillum conferre, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 16: republicā in tranquillum redactā, Liv. 3, 40, 11.—*Plur.*: tranquilla tuens nec fronte timendus, Val. Fl. 1, 38.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms. **1. tranquillē,** *calmly, quietly, tranquilly*: inclamare, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 112: tranquille placideque, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: dicere, with leniter, definite, etc., id. Or. 28, 99.—*Comp.*: tranquillius manere, Sen. Ep. 71, 15.—*Sup.*: tranquillissime senuit, Suet. Aug. 2 *med.*—**2. tranquillō,** *quietly, without disturbance* (very rare): nec cetera modo tribuni tranquillo peregere, Liv. 3, 14, 6; cf. supra, I. b.—**B.** Transf., *tranquillizing, bringing peaceful news*: tranquillae tuae quidem litterae, Cic. Att 14, 3, 1.

trans, *prep.* with *acc.* [Sanscr. tar-, to put across; tiram, brink; Gr. τέρμα, goal; Lat. terminus, etc.], *across, over, beyond, on the farther side of.* **A.** With verbs of motion: trans mare hinc venum asportet, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 19; cf.: qui trans mare currunt, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 27: hominum multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam transducere, Caes B. G. 1, 35: vexillum trans vallum hostium traicere, Liv. 25, 14, 4: trans vallum transicere signum, id. 41, 4, 2; cf.: cineres transque caput jace, Verg. E. 8, 102: trans Apenninum coloniis missis, Liv. 5, 33, 9: curvos trans ripam miserat arcus, Ov. M. 9, 114: Naevus trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic. Quint. 3, 12.—**B.** With verbs of rest: Germani trans Rhenum in-

colunt, Caes B G 1, 28 trans Tiberim hortos aliquos parare, Cic Att. 12, 19, 1 si scis set, sibi trans Euphratem esse pereundum, id Div 2, 9, 22 domino trans ripam inspectante, id. Mil 27, 174 eo ipso tempore trans mare fui, id Inv 1, 29, 45 trans flumen, id ib 2, 31, 97 tuae res gestae ita notae sunt, ut trans montem Taurum etiam de Matrimio sit auditum, id. Fam 2, 15, 5 colonia, quae trans Padum omnia loca tenuere, Liv 5, 33, 10 omnibus ultra castra transque montis exploratis, id 22 43, 7 — **II.** In composition, trans before vowels, except *i*, and the consonants *b c, f, g p, r, t*, and *v* remains unchanged, before *i, j, d, l, m*, and *n* the orthography varies between trans and trâ, e g transdo and trado, transduco and traduco, etc., the fuller form predominates in Cæsar The *s* of trans disappears usually before another *s*, and always before *sc*, e g transilio, transcendo, transpicio, etc., cf Bramb Aids to Lat Orth p 38, Neue, Formenl II 734 sq —**B.** As to its signification, trans denotes, **1.** *Over, across*, as trado, traduco, transcurro, transeo, etc —**2.** *Through, through and through*, as, transfigo, transigo, traicio, transadigo, etc —**3.** *Beyond*, transalpinus

trans-ăbĕo, ii, ire, *v a* and *n* (poet) **I.** *Act*, *to go beyond, pass by* populos atque aequora longe Transabeunt, Val Fl. 4 510 aliquem fuga, Stat Th 6, 507 difficultate, App M 8, p 208, 21 —*Neutr* transabiit non hunc sitiens gravis hasta cruorem Sil 12, 264 — **II.** *To go through* **A.** Of a weapon, *to pierce through transfix* ensis Transabiit costas, Verg A 9, 432 costas (ensis), Stat Th 2, 9 aliquem (trabs) id. ib 9, 126 —**B.** Of a person per medias acies in festi militis transabivi, App M 7, p 191, 11

transactĭo, ōnis *f* [transigo] (post class) **I.** *A completing completion* mundi, Tert Anim 55 *med.* vitae, Ennod Ep 1, 6 —**II.** In jurid. Lat, *an agreement, transaction* de transactionibus, Dig 2, tit 15, 50 16 230

***transactor,** oris, *m* [id], *a manager, transactor* rerum transactor et administer, Cic Verr 2, 2 28, § 69

transactus, a, um, *Part* of transigo

transădactus, a, um, *Part* of transadigo

trans-ădĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3, *v a*, *to thrust through, pierce through* (poet and in post Aug prose, syn traicio) costas et crates pectoris ensem, Verg A 12, 508, so, gladium per medium pectus, App M 4, p 147 ferrum sub papillam dexteram, id ib 8 p 207 horum unum ad medium Transadigit costas Verg A 12, 276, so, aliquem ferro Stat. Th 5, 125 aliquem jaculo, Sil 10, 141 injecta lancea alterum per pectus medium transadegit, App M 9, p 234, 37

* **Trans-alpĭbus,** *adv* [Alpes], *from beyond the Alps, Transalpine*, Gell 15, 30, 6

Trans-alpīnus, a, um, *adj*, *that is or lies beyond the Alps, Transalpine* Gallia, Caes B G 7, 1, 7, 6, Cic Mur 41, 89 cognatio materna Transalpini sanguinis, id Red in Sen 7, 15 nationes, id Fam 9, 15, 2 bella, id. Off 2 8, 28 —In *plur subst.*

Transalpīni, orum, *m*, *nations beyond the Alps, Transalpine nations* legio una ex Transalpinis conscripta, Suet. Caes. 24

***trans-austrīnus,** a, um, *adj*, *southern*, for austrinus halitus, Mart Cap 6, § 608

Transbĕnĕventānus, a, um, *adj* [trans Beneventum], *lying beyond Beneventum* fines Paul Nol Carm 27, 377

trans-bĭbo, ĕre, *v a.*, *to drink down, drink up* (late Lat), Cael Aur Tard 4, 7, 105, 4, 8, 128

***transcendentĭa,** ae, *f* [transcendo], *a transcending*, Aggen ap Front. p 63 Goes

transcendo or **trans-scendo,** di, sum, 3, *v a.* and *n* [scando], *to climb, pass, cross*, or *step over, to overstep, surmount* **I.** Lit. (freq and class, cf supero, transgredior) **A.** *Neutr* est periculum me ab asinis ad boves transcendere, Plaut. Aul 2, 2 58 transcendere in hostium naves, Caes. B G 3, 15, id B C 1, 58 in Italiam (Hasdrubal), Liv 28, 42, 14 in fines hostium, id 3, 8, 4 in Latinum agrum, id. 4 53, 2 in Sedetanum agrum, id 28, 31, 7, cf per Vescinos in Campaniam Falernumque agrum, id 10, 20, 1, 31 29, 6, 36, 24, 4 —**B.** *Act* fossam transire et maceriam transcendere conantur, Caes B G 7, 70 fossas, id B C 3, 46 valles, id ib 1, 68 Caucasum, Cic. Rep 6, 20, 22 Alpes, id Cat. 4, 3, 6, Liv 5, 34, 8, 5, 35, 1 Apenninum id 22, 1, 1 Taurum, Just 11, 8, 2 flumen exercitu, Tac. A 4, 44 limen, Prop 1, 14, 19 et saep —**II.** Trop, *to pass over, to overstep, surpass, exceed, transcend* (rare, not in Cic.) **A.** *Neutr* ad leviora, *to pass over, make a transition*, Quint 7, 1, 21 ad majora, Vell 2, 130, 3 ex minore aetate in majorem, Hyg ap Gell 16, 6, 15 — *Absol* ut non abrupte cadere in narrationem, ita non obscure transcendere, Quint 4, 1, 79 —**B.** *Act* transcendere fines Juris, *to overstep, transgress*, Lucr 3, 60 transcendere ordinem aetatis, naturae, moris Macedonum, juris gentium, Liv 40, 11, 7, cf id 40, 9, 8 prohibita impune, Tac. A. 3, 54 nec declinari transcendique posse agmina fati, Gell. 7 (6), 2, 5 —**2.** *To excel, exceed, surpass transcend* aetatem primae juventae, Col 1, 8, 3 at tu transcendes, Germanice, facta tuorum, Sil 3, 607 annos factis, id. 4, 428 florentes annos viribus, id 1, 226 vota transcendi mea, Sen Thyest 912 aliquem aetate, id. Troad 702

1. transcensus, a, um, *Part* of transcendo

***2. transcensus,** ūs, *m* [transcendo], *a climbing over, surmounting* scalarum, Amm 19, 5, 6, *a crossing*, Vulg Isa 16, 2 —**II.** Trop, *a transition* ad melio ra, Hier Ep 119, 10

* **transcīdo** (**-scido**), cīdi, 3, *v a* [trans caedo], *to cut through, flog soundly* transcidi loris omnes, Plaut Pers 4 8, 1

transcrībo or **trans-scrībo,** psi, ptum, 3, *v a*, *to write over* (from one book into another), *to transfer in writing, to copy off, transcribe* (syn. transfero) **I.** In gen fabulas aut orationes totas vestra manu, Auct Her 4, 4, 6 veteres ad verbum, Plin H N praef § 22 Cornelium Celsum, id ib 14, 2, 4, § 33 eundem librum in exemplaria transcriptum mille, Plin Ep 4, 7, 2 verba Quadrigarii ex Annali ejus sex to, Gell 2, 2, 13 —**II.** In partic **A.** Pregn, *to write off* in an altered form, *to alter, forge* cum tabulas (testamenti) prehendisset Oppianicus, digito legata delevit, et cum id multis locis fecisset, post mortem ejus ne lituris coargui posset, testamentum in alias tabulas transcriptum signis adulterinis obsignavit, Cic Clu 14, 41 qui transcripserit tabulas publicas, id N D 3, 30, 74 —**B.** Jurid t t, *to make over, transfer* a thing to any one as his own, *to assign, convey* in socios nomina, Liv 35, 7, 2 aes alienum hereditarium in se, Dig 16, 1, 13 fundos alicui, ib 19, 5, 12 agri plagam Publio et Gaio, ib 32, 1, 39 *med* praedium, Cod Just. 11, 2, 3 —**2.** Transf, in gen, *to transfer, surrender, yield* Turne patiere tua Dardanis transcribi sceptra colonis? Verg A 7, 422 Cilicas, Sid Carm 2, 461 cuiquam spatium vitae, Ov M 7, 173 —**C.** *To transfer, remove* to another place or station turmas equitum ademptis equis in funditorum alas transcripsit, Val Max 2, 7, 9, 2, 7, 15 transcribunt urbi matres, Verg A 5, 750 —**2.** Trop cum te in viros philosophia transcripserit, Sen Ep 4, 1 in quod malum transcribor! id Thyest 13 —**D.** Of pictures, *to copy, transfer* (cf exprimo, assimulo) multum degenerat transcribentium sors varia, Plin 25 2, 4 § 8

transcriptīcĭus or **-tius,** a, um, *adj* [transcribo, II A] *of* or *belonging to a transfer* or *assignment* nomina, *assignment of debts*, Gai Inst. 3, § 128

transcriptĭo, ōnis, *f* [id], *a transfer, assignment* a persona in personam transcriptio fit, Gai Inst. 3, § 130 —**II.** Esp, *the transfer of a fault, the putting of an offence upon another* privati veneni, Quint. Decl 13, 11 (dub)

transcriptus, a, um, *Part* of transcribo

trans-curro, curri or cŭcurri (the former, Cic Brut. 81, 282, Auct. Her 4 34, 45, Liv 40, 40, 7, Quint. 9, 3, 89, Sen Contr 1, 6, 10, the latter, Plin. 2, 26, 25, § 96, Suet. Calig 24, Curt. 6, 3, 16), cursum, 3, *v n* and *a* **I.** *To run over* or *across, to run, go, sail*, etc., *by* or *past* **A.** Lit. cito Transcurre curriculo ad nos, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 43 sq hinc ad forum, Ter Eun 4, 6, 25 praeter oculos, Ov M 14, 359, cf praeter ora populi, Plin 2, 26, 25, § 96 —*Absol* remos transcurrentes detergere, *in sailing by*, Caes. B C 1, 58 haud dubius, sine noxā transcursuros, si nemo se opponeret, Curt. 4, 13, 33, Val Fl 4, 615 — *Impers pass* captis propioribus castris in alteri trans cursum castra ab Romanis est, Liv 25, 39, 7 in arcem transcurso opus est tibi, Ter Hec 3, 4, 17 —**B.** Trop ne sine delectu temere in dissimilem rem, Auct. Her 4, 34, 45 hic tamen ad melius poterit transcurrere quondam, Hor S 2, 2 82 in prolem transcurrit gratia patrum, Claud Laud Stil 2, 51, so, tempus, Petr 136 —*Impers pass* praecipiti cursu a virtute descitum, ad vitia transcursum, Vell 2, 1, 1 —**2.** Of time, *to pass by, elapse* patiar ergo aestatem in quietem transcurrere, Plin Ep 7, 2, 2 cum tempus jam longum transcurreret, Gell 5, 10, 7 —**II.** *To run, hasten*, or *pass through, to traverse* **A.** Lit per spatium, Lucr 4, 192 per geminum tempus (harundo), Sil 12, 414 cum transcucurrisset Campaniam, Suet Calig 24 reliquas trunci partes (umor), Col 3, 10, 1 (luna) radios solis, id 2, 10, 10 Hellespontum, Nep Eum 3, 3 tot montium juga transcucurrimus, Curt. 6, 3, 16 caelum (nimbus), Verg A 9, 111 — In *pass* raptim transcursa prima porticu, App M 9, p 217, id Flor 1, p 520 19 —**B.** Trop **1.** In gen suum cursum, *to run through, hasten to the end of one's career*, * Cic Brut 81, 282 —**2.** In partic, *to run through* or *over* in speaking, *to treat cursorily, touch briefly upon* narrationem, Sen. Contr 1, 2 *med* partem operis, Quint 9, 3, 89 in quā (narratione) sciens transcurram subtiles nimium divisiones, *pass over*, id 4, 2, 2, 10, 1, 19, 10, 5, 8

transcursim, *adv* [transcurro] *cursorily* (late Lat.), Petr Chrysol Serm 17

transcursĭo, ōnis, *f* [id] *a passing over, lapse* of a period of time (post-class) decennii, Cod. Just. 6, 23, 27 *fin* —**II.** *A hasty treatment, brief handling* in thought non perfunctoria, Ambros in Psa 118, Serm. 13, 7 *init*

transcursōrĭus, a, um *adj* [id], *cursory, superficial* (late Lat) neque id breve aut transcursorium fuit, Jul Val Rer Gest. Alex 3, 36

1. transcursus, a, um, *Part* of transcurro

2. transcursus, ūs, *m* [transcurro] (post-Aug) **I.** Lit., *a running darting*, or *flying through* fulguris, *a flash of lightning*, Suet Aug 90 avibus maximis minimisque per aëra transcursus est, Sen Q N 2 7, 1 —**II.** Trop, of speech, *a running through* or *over*, *a brief touching upon, cursory mention* quanto omnia transcursu dicenda sint, Vell 2, 55, 1 illud etiam in hoc transcursu dicendum est id 2, 99, 4, cf in hoc transcursu tam artati operis id 2, 86, 1, so, in transcursu, *cursorily, by the way* (cf obiter), Plin 3, 5, 6, § 39, 18, 13, 34, § 126, 19, 8, 44, § 154, Aug in Psa. 57, 16

Trans-dānŭbĭānus (**-dānŭvĭānus**), a, um, *adj* [Danubius], *situated beyond the Danube Transdanubian* Dacia, Vop Aur 39, 7 regio, Liv 40, 58, 8 (dub, al Aquilonium regionem) —In *plur subst*

‡ **Transdānŭbĭāni,** ōrum, *m*, *the nations beyond the Danube*, Inscr Orell 750

transdĭtus, a, um, *Part* of transdo, v trado

transdo, ĕre, v trado

transdūco, ĕre, and its derivatives, v traduco, etc

transenna (**trāsenna**), ae, *f* (orig perh plaited work, hence), *a noose, springe, net* **I.** Lit nunc ab transennā hic turdus lumbricum petit, Plaut Bacch 4, 6, 22 in transenna demissum Victoriae simulacrum, Sall. Fragm ap Non 180 21, and ap Macr S. 2, 9 (Hist 2, 23, 3), so Amm 20, 11, 22, 25, 6, 14, cf transenna βρόχος ἐν ἀφετηρίαις τεταμένος, Gloss. Philox —**B.** *A netting, lattice work* (cf cancelli, fenestra) quasi per transennam praetereuntes strictim aspeximus *as if through a lattice, while passing*, Cic. de Or 1, 35, 162—**II.** Trop, *a snare, trap* (Plautinian) hunc ego hominem hodie in transennam doctis

ducam dolis, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 11; cf. id. Rud. 4, 7, 10 sq.

trans-ĕo, ivi or ii, itum, ire (*perf.* -ivit, Sen. Ben. 1, 13, 3; *fut.* -iet, Tib. 1, 4, 27; Sen. Q. N. 3, 10, 4; Lact. 4, 18, 3), *v. n.* and *a.*, *to go over* or *across, to cross over, pass over, pass by, pass* (syn. transgredior). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (α) *Neutr.:* ego ad vos eum jussero transire, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 51: per hortum ad amicam, id. Stich. 3, 1, 36: ad uxorem, id. Caecin. 3, 4, 24; Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 7: ad te, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 7, 1: ad forum, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7 (8), 28: ne Germani e suis finibus in Helvetiorum fines transirent, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: in agrum Noricum, id. ib. 1, 5: in Britanniam, id. ib. 4, 30: per eorum corpora transire conantes repulerunt, id. ib. 2, 10: per media castra, Sall. J. 107, 5: per illud (iter, i. e. vocis) Murmure blanditiae minimo transire solebant, Ov. M. 4, 70: obsides ut inter sese dent, perficit; Helvetii, ut sine maleficio et injuriâ transeant, Caes. B. G. 1, 9; Liv. 10, 46, 3: Mosa in Rhenum transit, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: caseum per cribrum facito transeat in mortarium, Cato, R. R. 76, 3: odor foliorum transit in vestes, Plin. 12, 3, 7, § 15: ficus ad nos ex aliis transire gentibus, id. 15, 18, 19, § 69. —(β) *Act.:* campos pedibus transire videmur, Lucr. 4, 459: Taurum, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5: Taurus transiri non potest, id. Att. 5, 21, 14: Apenninum, id. Fam. 11, 10, 4; Liv. 5, 33, 2; 5, 33, 4 sq.; 21, 38, 6; 26, 12, 14; 21, 58, 3: paulatim Germanos consuescere Rhenum transire, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: flumen, id. ib. 1, 12; 1, 13: Euphratem, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 75: maria, id. Or. 42, 146; id. Pis. 24, 57; Hor. A. P. 345: paludem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10: forum, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 59: equum cursu, *to pass by*, Verg. A. 11, 719: omnes mensas transiit, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 4: quem (serpentem) rota transiit, *ran over*, Verg. A. 5, 274: anulis medios articulos (digitorum) non transeuntibus, Quint. 11, 3, 142: Domitii filius transiit Formias, *passed through Formiæ*, Cic. Att. 9, 3, 1.—In *pass.:* Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur, *is crossed by a ford, is fordable*, Caes. B. G. 1, 6; cf.: flumen uno omnino loco pedibus transiri potest, id. ib. 5, 18; 2, 10; 7, 55; Hirt. B. G. 8, 27; Liv. 21, 43, 4; Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 89: totus transibitur orbis, Manil. 4, 398.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To go over* to a party or side (cf. transfugio): ne deserat me atque ad hostes transeat, Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 10: ad adversarios transeas? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15, § 40: ad Pompeium transierunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 60: transit cohors ad eum, id. ib. 1, 60: a Patribus ad plebem, Liv. 4, 16, 3: cum iis pugnare ad quos transierant, Nep. Dat. 6, 6: ad Q. Sextii philosophi sectam, Suet. Gram. 18. —*Absol.:* nec manere nec transire aperte ausus, Liv. 1, 27, 5: ut nulla ante Britanniae nova pars illacessita transierit, Tac. Agr. 20.—**2.** *To go* or *pass over* into any thing by transformation, *to be changed* or *transformed* into a thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ille in humum saxumque undamque trabemque fallaciter transit, Ov. M. 11, 643: in plures figuras, id. ib. 8, 730: humana in corpora, id. ib. 15, 167: in aestatem post ver, id. ib. 15, 206: aqua mulsa longâ vetustate transit in vinum, Plin. 22, 24, 52, § 112; 9, 41, 65, § 139; 25, 9, 57, § 103; 37, 6, 23, § 87.—**3.** Of food, *to pass through, pass off:* cibi qui difficillime transeant sumpti, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 3; so, cibi, Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 202: vinum tenue per urinam, id. 23, 1, 22, § 39.—**4.** *To pierce, transfix* (very rare): ilia cornipedis surrectâ cuspide transit, Sil. 10, 253.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. **1.** *Neutr.* (very rare): quod quaedam animalis intellegentia per omnia ea permanet et transeat, *runs through, pervades*, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 119: utinam ista saevitia inter peregrina exempla mansisset, nec in Romanos mores transisset, Sen. Ira, 3, 18, 1.—*Impers. pass.:* cujus (ordinis) similitudine perspectâ in formarum specie ac dignitate transitum est et ad honestatem dictorum atque factorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 47.—More freq., **2.** *Act.:* ii sine dubio finem et modum transeunt, *go beyond, overstep, transgress*, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102; so, modum, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 40: finem aequitatis et legis in judicando, id. Verr. 2, 3, 95, § 220: fines verecundiae, id. Fam. 5, 12, 3: aliquid silentio, *to pass over, pass by*, id. Att. 2, 19, 3; Quint. 2, 3, 1; 5, 12, 23; nil transit amantes, i. e. *escapes*, Stat. Th. 2, 335; so, ita compositi sumus ut nos cottidiana, etiamsi admiratione digna sunt, transeant, Sen. Q. N. 7, 1, 1.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To go* or *pass over* to another opinion: in sententiam alicujus, Liv. 34, 34, 1: senatus frequens in alia omnia transiit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 53: transierunt illuc, ut ratio esset ejus habenda, qui neque exercitum neque provincias traderet, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 13, 2.—**2.** *To pass over, be changed* into any thing: quomodo quire et ruere vel in praeterita patiendi modo, vel in participia transibunt? Quint. 1, 6, 26: in eam (vocalem sequentem) transire possit (M), id. 9, 4, 40; 1, 4, 29: frequens imitatio *transit in mores*, id. 1, 11, 3: jactantur cuncta et in contrarium transeunt jubente fortunâ, Sen. Ep. 99, 9: in vinum transire, Plin. 22, 24, 52, § 112; Sen. Ep. 114, 24; 84, 6; 85, 15.—**3.** *To overpass, surpass, excel:* qui hoc agit, ut prior sit, forsitan, etiamsi non transierit, aequabit, Quint. 10, 2, 10: verum ut transeundi spes non sit, magna tamen est dignitas subsequendi, id. 12, 11, 28: Pompeium transire paras, Luc. 2, 565: monumenta transibit nostra juventus, id. 4, 499.—**4.** In speaking. **a.** *To pass over* to another subject: ad partitionem transeamus, Cic. Inv. 1, 21, 30: ad alias (quaestiones), Quint. 7, 1, 18: hinc ad rationem *sermonis conjuncti*, id. 8, 3, 40: protinus ad dispositionem, id. 6, 5, 1: ad responsum partis alterius, id. 7, 1, 6: ad rhetoris officia (proximus liber), id. 1, 12, 19: consumptis precibus violentam transit in iram, Ov. M. 8, 106: inde in syllabas cura transibit, Quint. 1, 4, 17.—*Impers. pass.:* seminarii curam ante convenit dici, quam transeatur ad alia genera, Plin. 17, 10, 13, § 68: transeatur ad alteram contionem, Liv. 45, 37, 11. —**b.** *To go quickly* or *briefly through* a subject (syn. transcurro): sed in animo est leviter transire ac tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, *to touch lightly upon*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: sperare et ea quae premant et ea quae inpendeant me facile transiturum, id. Fam. 9, 1, 2: eos (libros) omnes duabus proximis noctibus cursim transeo, Gell. 9, 4, 5: brevi auditu quamvis magna transibat, Tac. H. 2, 59.—**c.** *To pass over, pass by, leave untouched* (so freq. first in post-Aug. prose; syn. praetermitto): malueram, quod erat susceptum ab illis, silentio transiri, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3: ex quo tu quae digna sunt, selige, multa transi, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 4: ut alii transeunt quaedam imputantque quod transeant: sic ego nihil praetereo, etc., Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 4: Neronem enim transeo, id. ib. 5, 3, 6; so, Protagoran transeo, Quint. 3, 4, 10; cf. id. 10, 1, 57; 12, 1, 22; 12, 10, 22: sed hoc transeo, id. 12, 2, 4: ut ne id quidem transeam, id. 11, 3, 131: transeamus id quoque, quod, etc., id. 1, 10, 17: ut transeam, quemadmodum vulgo imperiti loquantur, id. 1, 6, 45: lacrimas alicujus, Stat. S. 5 praef.—In *pass.:* nec a nobis neglegenter locus iste transibitur, Quint. 2, 4, 17: illa quoque minora non sunt transeunda, id. 10, 3, 31; 10, 2, 3: levia haec et transeunda, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 5: transita signa, Manil. 2, 486.—**5.** Of time, *to pass by, elapse.* **a.** *Neutr.:* cum legis dies transierit, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 6: dies hibernorum complures, Caes. B. G. 3, 2: multi jam menses, id. B. C. 3, 25: quinquennium, Dig. 7, 1, 37: tran et aetas; Quam cito! Tib. 1, 4, 27: menses transeunt, Phaedr. 5, 7, 11. —**b.** *Act., to pass, spend:* ne vitam silentio transeant, *pass through, spend*, Sall. C. 1, 1; so, vitam, id. ib. 2, 8 Kritz *N. cr.:* ipsum tribunatûs annum quiete et otio, Tac. Agr. 6 *fin.:* hiemem (securi), Sen. Ep. 90, 15: spatium juventae, *to pass beyond*, Ov. M. 15, 226.—**6.** *To pass away, cease:* precarium seni imperium et brevi transiturum, Tac. H. 1, 52 *fin.:* fortuna imperii transit, id. ib. 3, 49: mutatam auctoritatem (unguenti) et saepius transisse gloriam, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 4: quidquid irarum fuit, transierit, Sen. Thyest. 398: caelum et terra, Vulg. Matt. 5, 18; id. 2 Pet. 3, 10; id. 1 Joan. 2, 17.—Hence, **transĕunter,** *adv.* (acc. to transeo, II. B. 4. b.), *in passing, cursorily* (late Lat.): commemorata quaestio, Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 23: discussâ indiciorum fide, Amm. 28, 1, 14.

transĕro or **trans-sĕro,** no *perf.*, sertum, 3, *v. a.* * **I.** *To pass* or *thrust through:* per aliquid ramulum transerere, Cato, R. R. 133, 3.—**II.** *To transfer by grafting, to ingraft:* vidi ego transertos alieno in robore ramos Altius ire suis, Stat. S. 2, 1, 101.

transertus, a, um, *Part.* of transero.

transĕunter, *adv.*, v. transeo *fin.*

trans-fĕro, tŭli, lātum (also written trālātum), ferre, *v. a., to bear across; to carry* or *bring over; to convey over, transport, transfer* (syn.: traduco, traicio). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: cadum modo hinc a me huc cum vino transferam, Plaut. Stich. 5, 1, 7: hoc (simulacrum Dianae) translatum Carthaginem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 72: mustela catulos suos cottidie transfert mutatque sedem, Plin. 29, 4, 16, § 59: Caesar paulo ultra eum locum castra transtulit, Caes. B. C. 3, 66: castra trans Peneum, Liv. 42, 60, 3: castra Baetim, Auct. B. Alex. 60, 5: signa ex statione, Caes. B. C. 1, 60: signa, id. ib. 1, 74: ad se ornamenta ex his (hortis), Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 30: copias in Boeotiam, Just. 2, 14, 3.—Of personal objects: illinc huc transfertur virgo, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 13: Naevius trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic. Quint. 3, 12; cf.: ex hoc hominum numero in impiorum partem atque in parricidarum coetum ac numerum transferetis? id. Sull. 28, 77: o Venus... vocantis Ture te multo Glycerae decoram Transfer in aedem, *transport thyself*, Hor. C. 1, 30, 4.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Botanical t. t., of plants, *to transplant; to transfer by grafting* (syn. transero): semina, quae transferuntur e terrâ in terram, Varr. R. R. 1, 39, 3; cf. id. ib. 1, 40, 4; Col. Arb. 1, 5; 20, 2: videndum quâ ex arbore in quam transferatur, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 5; 1, 41, 1: omnia translata meliora grandioraque fiunt, Plin. 19, 12, 60, § 183.—**2.** *To transfer by writing* from one book into another; *to copy, transcribe* (syn. transcribo): litterae... de tabulis in libros transferuntur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 189; so, rationes in tabulas, id. Rosc. Com. 3, 8: de tuo edicto in meum totidem verbis, id. Fam. 3, 8, 4: versus translati, Suet. Ner. 52.—**3.** *To carry along, carry in public, bear in triumph* (rare): triduum triumphavit. Die primo arma tela signaque aerea et marmorea transtulit, Liv. 34, 52, 4: in eo triumpho XLIX. coronae aureae translatae sunt, id. 37, 58, 4: tantundem auri atque argenti in eo triumpho translatum, id. 39, 42, 4: *transtulit in triumpho multa militaria signa spoliaque alia*, id. 45, 43, 4: cum in triumpho Caesaris eborea oppida essent translata, Quint. 6, 3, 61.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to convey, direct, transport, transfer:* in Celtiberiam bellum transferre, Caes. B. C. 1, 61: cum videat omne ad se bellum translatum, id. B. G. 7, 8; Liv. 3, 68, 13: concilium Lutetiam, Caes. B. G. 6, 3: disciplina in Britannia reperta atque inde in Galliam translata esse existimatur, id. ib. 6, 13: sed, si placet, sermonem alio transferamus, *turn, direct*, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 133: translatos alio maerebis amores, Hor. Epod. 15, 23: amorem huc, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 94: amorem in mares, Ov. M. 10, 84: similitudinem ab oculis ad animum, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 14: animum ad accusandum, id. Mur. 22, 46: quod ab Ennio positum in unâ re transferri in multas potest, id. Off. 1, 16, 51: definitionem in aliam rem, id. Ac. 2, 14, 43: hoc idem transfero in magistratus, id. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 126: nihil est enim, quod de suo genere in aliud genus transferri possit, id. Ac. 2, 16, 50: culpam in alios, id. Font. 4, 8; id. Att. 15, 28: transferendi in nos criminis causa, id. Sest. 38, 82: suscepere duo manipulares imperium populi Romani transferendum et transtulerunt, Tac. H. 1, 25: invidiam criminis, i. e. *to avert from one's self*, id. A. 2, 66: ut quisque obvius, quamvis leviter audita in alios transferunt, id. ib. 2, 82: in jus Latii nationes Alpium, id. ib. 15, 32: ad se Lacedaemonii arma, Just. 5, 1, 8; 38, 1, 8.—With *se, to turn one's attention, devote one's self:* se ad artes componendas, Cic. Brut. 12, 48: se ad album et rubricas, Quint. 12, 3, 11: se ad genus dicendi, Tac. Or. 19.—In eccl. Lat., *to remove from the world without death:* translatus in paradisum, Vulg. Ecclus. 44, 16; id. Heb. 11, 5.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To put off, postpone, defer*, in respect of time (syn.: differo, prolato): causa haec integra in proximum annum transferetur, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 2: subito reliquit annum suum seseque in proximum annum transtulit, i. e. *postponed his suit*, Cic. Mil. 9, 24.—**2.** Of speaking or writing. **a.** *To*

translate into another language (cf verto, reddo interpretor, exprimo) istum ego lo cum totidem verbis a Dicaearcho transtuli, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3, cf si ad eorum cognitio nem divina illa ingenia transferrem lo cos quidem quosdam transferam et maxi me ab iis quos modo nominavi, id. Fin. 1, 3, 7 analogia, quam proxime ex Graeco transferentes in Latinum proportionem vo caverunt Quint 1, 6, 3 qui haec ex Graeco transtulerunt, id 2 15, 21 volumina in lin guam Latinam, Plin 18, 3, 5 § 22 quod Ci cero his verbis transfert, etc., Quint 5, 11, 27 κατ ἀντίληψιν Latine ad verbum trans latum non invenio id 7, 4, 4, 7, 4, 7 simul quae legentem fefellissent, transferentem fugere non possunt Plin Ep 7, 9, 2 —**b.** *To transfer* to a secondary or figurative signi fication, *to use figuratively* or *tropically* utemur verbis aut iis, quae propria sunt aut iis, quae transferuntur et quasi alie no in loco collocantur, Cic de Or 3, 37, 149, cf Quint 8, 6, 5 sq , 9, 1, 4 cum verbum aliquod altius transfertur, Cic. Or 25, 82 translata verba atque immutata. Transla ta dico, ut saepe jam, quae per similitudi nem ab alia re aut suavitatis aut inopiae causa transferuntur, id. ib 27, 92 intexunt fabulas, verba apertius transferunt, id ib 19, 65 —**c.** Rhet t. t · translatum exordi um est quod aliud conficit, quam causae ge nus postulat Cic. Inv 1, 18, 26, cf Quint 4, 2 71 —**3.** *To apply make use of* (for a new purpose, etc.) hoc animi vitium ad utili tatem non transferemus Quint 6, 2, 30, cf inde stellionum nomine in male translato, Plin 30, 10, 27, § 89 Jan (al in maledictum, cf 2. b supra) —**4.** *To change, transform* omnia In species translata novas, Ov M 15, 420 civitas verterat se transtuleratque, Tac H 4, 11, cf cum ebur et robur in o lit teram secundae syllabae transferunt, Quint 1, 6 22.

trans-fīgo, xi, xum, 3, *v a* **I.** *To thrust* or *pierce through, to transpierce, transfix* a thing or a person (class., syn traicio) sagitta Cupido cor meum trans fixit, Plaut Pers. 1, 1 25 evelli jussit eam, qua erat transfixus, hastam, Cic. Fin 2, 30, 97 transfixi pilis, Caes B G 7, 62 Q Fabi um gladio per pectus transfigit, Liv 2, 46, 4 stricto gladio simul verbis increpans transfigit puellam id. 1, 26, 3 contrario ictu per parmam transfixus, id 2, 6, 9 la tus, id 5, 36, 7 corpus id 21, 8 11 transfi git scutum Pulfioni Caes B G 5, 44 scu ta uno ictu pilorum, id. ib 1, 25 unguibus anguem, Cic. poet Div 1, 47, 106 transfixo pectore, Verg A 1, 44.—In a Greek con struction qui hastis corpus transfigi so lent, Plaut Most. 2 1, 11, so, sonipes trans fixus pectora ferro, Luc. 7, 528 —**II.** *To thrust* something *through* a thing (poet. and very rare) latos huic hasta per armos Acta tremit duplicatque virum transfixa dolore, Verg A. 11, 645 ora ducis transfixo defor mia pilo, Luc 9, 138

transfīgūrābĭlis, e, *adj* [trans figu ro] *transformable transfigurable* (eccl Lat.) angeli in carnem humanam, Tert. Carn. Chr 6 *med.*

transfīgūrātĭo, ōnis *f* [id] *a change of shape, transformation, transfiguration* (post Aug), Plin 7, 55, 56, § 188 transfigu ratio interemptio est pristini, Tert adv Prax 27

* **transfīgūrātor,** ōris, *m* [id.] *a tranformer, transfigurer* sui, Tert adv Marc. 5, 2 (from 2 Cor 11, 13, where the Vulg has transfigurantes se)

trans-fīguro, avi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to change in shape, to transform, transfigure, metamorphose* (post Aug , cf verto muto) **I.** Lit. puerum in muliebrem naturam, Suet Ner 28 in simiae speciem transfigu ratus, id. ib 46 in lupum, Plin 8 22, 34, § 81 in scorpiones, id. 9 31, 51, § 99 in pumicem (al mutantur) id 13, 25, 50, § 139 et qui corpora prima transfigurat i e. *Ovid in the Metamorphoses*, Stat. S 2, 7 78 amyg dalae ex dulcibus transfigurantur in ama ras Plin. 17, 24 37, § 237 aedo Castoris et Pollucis in vestibulum transfigurata, Suet Calig 22, Vulg Matt. 17, 2, id. Marc 9, 1 —With *se* Satanas transfigurat se in an gelum lucis Vulg. 2 Cor 11 14 —**II.** Trop., *to change, transform* judicum animos in eum quem volumus habitum formare et velut transfigurare, Quint. 6, 2, 1 intellego, non emendari me tantum, sed transfigura ri, Sen. Ep 6, 1 —**B.** Esp **1.** With *se, to assume to be, pretend to be* · transfigurantes se in apostolos, Vulg 2 Cor 11, 13 —**2.** *To express under a figure of speech* haec trans figuravi in me et Apollo propter vos, Vulg 1 Cor 4, 6

transfixus, a, um, *Part.* of transfigo

trans-flŭo, xi, 3, *v n to flow* or *run through* (post Aug and very rare) **I.** Lit sanguis, *runs out*, Plin. 11, 38, 91, § 224 vina, *soaks through* id 16, 35, 63, § 155 — * **II.** Trop of time, *to pass away, elapse.* dies, Claud Ep 4 5

transflŭvĭālis, e, *adj*, *born* or *com ing from beyond the river* (transl of Heb עֵבֶר, eccl Lat), S S Gen 14, 13, Vers Antiq ap Aug Locut in Heptat 1 ad l. l.

trans-fŏdio, fōdi, fossum, 3, *v a.*, *to thrust* or *run through, to stab through, trans fix, transpierce* (class , but not in Cic.) Galli in scrobes delapsi transfodiebantur, * Caes. B G 7, 82 deinde fugienti latus transfo disse, Liv 39, 42 12 transfosso oculo, Tac. A 3, 20 *fin.* cochlea acu transfossa, Plin 30 4, 11, § 31 —In a Greek construction pectora duro Transfossi ligno, Verg A. 9, 544

transfŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [transforo] *a boring through*, Cael Aur Tard 1, 3

transformātĭo, onis *f* [transformo] *a change of shape, transformation* (eccl Lat.) optabilis, Aug Trin 15, 8 *fin*

transformis, e, *adj* [id.], *changed in shape, transformed* (poet) (Proteus) trans formis, Ov F 1, 373 corpora, id. M 8, 871

trans-formo, āvi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to change in shape, transform* (poet and in post Aug prose, syn verto) **I.** Lit · (Proteus) Omnia transformat sese in mira cula rerum, Verg G 4, 441 in vultus sese ani les (Alecto), id. A 7, 416 membra in juven cos, Ov M 10, 237 cuncta In segetem id ib 13, 654 gemmas novem in ignes (i e stellas), id F 3, 515 (Scylla) in scopulum Transformata, id M 14, 74, Vulg 2 Cor 3, 18 —**II.** Trop hunc (animum) transfor mari quodammodo ad naturam eorum de quibus loquimur, necesse est, Quint 1, 2 30

trans-fŏro, āre, *v a*, *to pierce through* gladius idem et stringit et transforat, Sen Ben 2, 6, 1 baculus frangitur et transforat manum incubentis, Hier in Matt 1 10 9 sq

transfossus, a, um, *Part* of transfo dio

* **trans-frĕtānus,** a um *adj* [fre tum] *that is beyond the sea, transmarine*, Tert Apol 25

* **transfrĕtātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [transfreto], *a passing over a strait* or *narrow sea*, Gell 10, 26, 5

trans-frĕto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v n* and *a* [fretum] *to cross a strait pass over the sea* (post Aug) **I.** Lit (α) *Neutr* quam pri mum transfretaturi (Brundisium) Suet Caes. 34, cf Gell. 10 26, 1, Amm 22 6 4, Vulg Luc 8, 22.—(β) *Act.* transfretaban tur in dies noctesque navibus ratibusque, *were ferried over, put across* Amm 31, 4, 5 — * **II.** Trop vitae conversationem sine gubernaculo rationis transfretantes, i e. *passing through*, Tert Poen 1

transfŭga, ae, *comm* [transfugio], *one who runs over to the enemy, a deserter* (cf perfuga) **I.** Lit transfuga non is solum accipiendus est, qui aut ad hostes aut in bello transfugit, sed et qui per indutiarum tempus ad eos, cum quibus nulla amicitia est fide suscepta transfugit Dig 49 15, 19, § 8 non omnia illum transfugam ausum esse senatui dicere Cic. Div 1, 44, 100 Sci pio transfugas ac fugitivos bestiis objecit Liv Epit 51 *fin* proditores et transfugas arboribus suspendunt Tac. G 12 barbari, Suet Calig 47 simulati, Flor 2, 6, 16, 3 11, 10 —**II.** Transf., in gen transfuga divitum Partes linquere gestio, Hor C 3, 16 23 paucissimi Quiritium medicinam attigere et ipsi statim ad Graecos trans fugae, Plin 29, 1, 8, § 17 secuti sunt qua si transfugam, quem ducem sequebantur, Plin Ep 8, 14 25 mundi, i e *from the Ro man empire*, Luc 8, 335 ne flas ista trans fuga sorte vide, Mart. 14, 131 2, Claud in Eutr 1, 15 metalli Dig 49, 15, 12 *fin*

trans-fŭgio, fūgi, 3, *v a*, *to flee over to the other side, go over to the enemy, desert* (very rare, syn transeo) **I.** Lit. multi proxima nocte funibus per murum demissi ad Romanos transfugerunt, Liv 34, 25, 12. cf Suet Ner 3, Nep Dat. 6, 3, id. Ages. 6, 2, Auct. B Hisp 7, 4, 11, 3, Tac. A. 3, 13; 4, 16 —In a comical transf *Ep* Ubi arma sunt Stratippocli? *Th* Pol illa ad hostes transfugerunt, Plaut. Ep 1, 1, 28. —**II.** Trop non ab afflictā amicitia transfu gere atque ad florentem aliam devolare, Cic. Quint 30, 93 illius oculi atque aures atque opinio Transfugere ad nos, Plaut. Mil 2, 6, 107

transfŭgĭum, ii, *n* [transfugio] **I.** Lit, *a going over to the enemy desertion* (very rare) ut transfugia impeditiora es sent, Liv 22, 43, 5 crebra ut in civili bel lo, Tac H. 2, 34, 4, 70, id. A 2, 46. —**II.** Transf sacrarii, *a migrating to Rome* Prud adv Symm 2, 503 ad Christum de circumcisione, *conversion*, Sid. Ep 8 13

* **trans-fulgĕo,** ēre, *v n to shine* or *glitter through* · aureae guttae, Plin. 37, 7, 28, § 100 (al fulget)

trans-fūmo, āre, *v n*, *to smoke through, to breathe out like smoke* (poet. and very rare) equi per obseratas tabu las Sid Carm 23, 331 anhelitus compres sae irae, Stat. Th 6, 399

trans-functōrĭus, a um, *adj* [fun gor] *carelessly* or *superficially performed, slight, careless, negligent, perfunctory* (eccl Lat) praecepta, Tert adv Marc. 1, 27 ex pugnatio, id adv Val 6

trans-fundo, fudi fūsum, 3, *v a.*, *to pour out* from one vessel into another, *to pour off, decant, transfuse* **I.** Lit aquam in alia vasa, Col 12 12 1 harenam liquatam in alias fornaces, Plin 36, 26, 66 § 194, 33, 6 34, § 103 —Poet. aliquem mortuum in urnam, i e *to deposit the ashes*, Luc 8 769 —Mid sanguis in eas venas transfundi tur, *pours* or *discharges itself*, Cels. praef *med.* —**II.** Trop omnes suas laudes ad aliquem, *to transfer*, Cic Fam 9 14, 4 om nem amorem in hanc id Phil 2 31, 77 eorum mores in Macedonas, Curt 8 8, 13 divinum spiritum in effigies mutas, Tac. A. 4, 52 errantes animas, Petr 79

transfūsĭo, ōnis *f* [transfundo] *a pouring out, decanting, transfusion* **I.** Lit aquae, Plin 34, 18, 52, § 172 san guinis, *a discharge*, Cels praef *med* —**II.** Transf **A.** *A transmigration* of a peo ple quam valde eam (gentem) putamus tot transfusionibus coacuisse? Cic Scaur 22, 43 —**B.** *A transformation* novatio est prioris debiti in aliam obligationem trans fusio atque translatio, Dig 46, 2 1

transfūsus, a, um, *Part.* of transfun do

trans-glūtĭo, īre, *v a.*, *to swallow down, gulp down* (late Lat.) sanguinem suum, Veg Vet. 3 78 sucum, Marc. Emp 19 *med* catapotia, id ib

trans-grĕdior, gressus 3, *v dep a* and *n* [gradior] *to step across, step over, climb over, go* or *pass over cross* (class , syn transeo transcendo) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen (α) *Act* pomoerium Cic Div 1, 17, 33 Taurum, id. Fam 3, 8 5, 11, 20, 2, id. Att 5, 21, 7, Liv 39, 54, 5, 21, 24, 1, 23 33, 2 10, 27, 1, Vell 2, 63, Tac. H 1, 89, 3 56, Brut ap Cic. Fam 11 20 2 flumen, Caes. B G 2, 19 Padum, Liv 33, 22, 4 Rhenum, Vell 2, 120 2 amnem Araxem ponte Tac A 13 39 *fin* paludem, Hirt B G 8 10 munitionem, Caes B G 7 46 exanimatus concidit, hunc ex proximis unus jacentem transgressus, etc , id ib 7, 25 colonias *to pass through* Tac A 3, 2 —*Absol* trans gressos (sc flumen) omnes recipit mons, Sall. Fragm ap Gell. 10 26, 3 (id H. 1 66 Dietsch) —(β) *Neutr* Galli Transalpini in Italiam transgressi Liv 39, 45, 6 in Corsi cam, *to cross over, sail over*, id. 42 1 3 in Macedoniam Suet. Caes. 35 · gens Rheno transgressa, Tac. A 12 27 —*Absol* hunc Britanniae statum media jam aestate trans gressus Agricola invenit Tac Agr 18 sol transgressus in Virginem, Plin 18, 18, 47, § 167, 2, 83, 85 § 199 Pompeius transgres sus ad solis occasum, id 7, 26, 27, § 96 · transgressus ad deos Augustus, Vell. 2, 75, 3 —**B.** In partic., *to go over* to another party (Tacitean) transgredior ad vos, seu me ducem seu militem mavultis Tac H 4 66 in partes Vespasiani id ib 4 39 in partes alicujus, id Agr 7 —**II.** Trop (post

Aug) (*a*) *Act :* Caesar dictator signis collatis quinquagies dimicavit, solus M. Marcellum transgressus, qui undequadragies dimicaverat, *going beyond, surpassing*, Plin. 7, 25, 25, § 92: mensuram, *to go beyond, exceed*, id. 7, 49, 50, § 160: juvenis necdum duodevicesimum transgressus annum, Vell. 2, 7, 2; Val. Max. 2, 6, 8: alicujus viri mentionem, *to pass over, omit*, Vell. 2, 108, 2: constantis amicitiae exemplum sine ullâ ejus mentione, Val. Max. 4, 7, ext 2 utinam hercule possem quae deinde dicenda sunt, transgredi, App Mag. 74, p 321, 16 — Esp., in eccl Lat.: mandatum Dei, *to transgress*, Vulg. Matt 15, 3 —(*β*) *Neutr., to pass over, proceed :* paulatim ab indecoris ad infesta transgrediebatur, Tac. A. 3, 66: possumus et ad illos brevi deverticulo transgredi, quos, etc., Val. Max. 8, 1, 5; so id. 4, 2 *init.*

☞ **transgressus,** a, um, in a *pass* sense. transgresso Apennino, Liv. 10, 27, 1 (Madv. Apenninum)

transgressibilis, e, *adj.* [transgredior], *that can be transgressed*, Primas in Apoc 3, 10

transgressio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a going across, going over, passing over, passage* (rare but class.) **I.** Lit: Gallorum, Cic. Pis 33, 81: tua in Germaniam, Mamert. Pan. ap Maxim 7, 2; *over the sea*, Gell. 10, 26, 6 — **II.** Trop. **A.** In rhet, i. q the Gr ὑπέρβατον, *transposition:* transgressio est, quae verborum perturbat ordinem, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 44: transgressio concinna verborum, Cic de Or. 3, 54, 207; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 34; 9, 4, 28; 8, 6, 66 —* **B.** *A transition* in speaking, Quint. 4, 1, 78 — **C.** *A transgression* of the law, Aug. Quaest in Exod. n. 108; Ambros. in Luc. 7, § 164.

transgressivus, a, um, *adj* [id.]; in the later gramm., *that goes* or *passes over into another class, transgressive* (late Lat.) · verba (e g audeo, ausus sum; gaudeo, gavisus sum, etc.), Diom p 336 P.

transgressor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an infringer, transgressor* of the law (late Lat), Arn. 7, 215; Tert. Res Carn. 39; Alcim. 2, 120

1. transgressus, a, um, *Part.* of transgredior.

2. transgressus, ūs, *m.* [transgredior], *a passing over, passage* (very rare); mostly *abl sing :* auspicium prosperi transgressus, Tac A. 6, 43 (37): vitare proelium in transgressu, Sall. Fragm ap Gell. 10, 26, 2 (id. H. 1, 65 Dietsch): in transgressu amnis, Tac A. 11, 10: Euphratis, id. ib 15, 7.

trans-igo, ēgi, actum, 3, *v a.* [ago] **I.** Lit (poet. and in post-Aug prose). **A.** *To drive through*, i. e *to thrust* or *stick* a weapon *through* (syn. traicio): per pectora transigit ensem, Sil 13, 376: ferrum per ambos pedes, Sen. Oedip 857 — **B.** Transf., *to stab, pierce* one *through* with a weapon, *to transfix, transpierce :* gladio pectus transigit, Phaedr 3, 10, 27: se ipsum gladio, Tac. A. 14, 37: juvenem (cuspis), Sil. 5, 473: viscera (ensis), Luc 4, 545: tempora (jaculum), id. 9, 824: semet ictu gladii, Aur. Vict. Caes. 5, 16 · aliquem ictu, id. ib 39, 13 — **II.** *To carry through, to bring to an end, to finish, settle, complete, conclude, perform, accomplish, despatch, transact* any business (the class signif. of the word; syn: absolvo, perficio) **A.** In gen.: negotium, Cic. Fam. 13, 14, 2, so id. Phil. 2, 9, 21; cf.: illud, quod faciendum primum fuit, factum atque transactum est, id. Cat. 3, 6, 15; id. Div. in Caecil 14, 45. rebus transactis, id. Tusc. 4, 25, 55: transactâ re, convertam me domum, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 22: quod plerumque non futura sed transacta perpendimus, Curt. 8, 2, 1: transactis jam meis partibus, Cic. de Or 2, 4, 15 · intus transigetur, si quid est, quod restet, Ter And. 5, 6, 17 aliquid per aliquem, Cic Rosc. Am. 51, 149 pleraque per se, Liv. 34, 18, 3: aliquid cum aliquo, Sall J. 29, 5: prius de praetoribus transacta res, quae transigi sorte poterat, Liv 38, 25, 4. bellorum egregios fines, quotiens ignoscendo transigatur, i e *by amnesty*, Tac. A. 12, 19 transigitur rixa caede, id. G 22 bella, id. H. 2, 38: fabulam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 151; so, fabulam, id. Cas prol. 84: comoediam, id. Truc. prol. 11 si transactum est, *if all is over*, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 3, cf.. transactum de partibus ratus, Flor 4, 7, 13 — **B.** In partic, in business lang., *to settle* a difference or controversy, *to come to a settlement, agreement*, or *understanding* (syn.: decerno, statuo): postremo inter se transigant ipsi, ut lubet, Ter. Hec 3, 5, 61: cum reo, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32, § 79: cum aliquo, id. Rosc Am. 39, 114: cum aliquo HS ducentis millibus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 140: cum privatis non poterat transigi minore pecuniâ, id. Att. 4, 16, 14: rem cum Oppianico transigit, pecuniam ab eo accipit, id. Clu 13, 39: ut secum aliquid, quâlubet condicione transigeret, id. Quint. 31, 97 — *Absol* . cum debitore, Dig. 2, 15, 17.—**2.** Transf., in gen.: transigere cum aliquâ re, *to make an end of, put an end to, be done with* a thing (mostly post-Aug): optimum visum est committere rem fortunae et transigere cum Publilio certamen, Liv. 9, 12, 11 Weissenb ad loc.: transigite cum expeditionibus, Tac Agr. 34. tenebris imis abscondita jam cum luce transegerat, App M. 8, p 204.—*Impers pass :* cum spe votoque uxoris semel transigitur, Tac. G. 19; Quint 7, 1, 44.—**3.** *To dispose of, sell :* ubi facultas est transigendi, Pall. 3, 26, 2: quod teneriores matres generant transigendum est, id. 12, 13, 8 —**C.** Of time, *to bring to an end, to lead, pass, spend* (perh. only post-Aug ; syn. ago): tempus per ostentationem aut officiorum ambitum, Tac. Agr. 18 *fin :* adulescentiam per haec fere, Suet. Tib 7: maximam aetatis partem per haec ac talia, id. Claud. 10: transacto tribuniciae potestatis tempore, id. Tib 11: vix dum mense transacto, id. Vit 8: placidas sine suspirio noctes, Sen. Ep 90, 41 · noctem, Suet Calig. 59: non multum venatibus, plus per otium transigunt, Tac. G. 15: sponsalia filiae natalemque geniti nepotis silentio, Suet Claud. 12: pios et insontes amoeno in loco dicimus perpetuitatem transacturos, Tert ad Nat. 2, 19 *med :* diem sermonibus, Plin. Ep 3, 7, 4.—Hence,

transactus, a, um, *P a* , *completed, settled :* exceptio transacti negotii, Dig 2, 15, 17.— *Subst :* **transactum,** i, *n* (sc. negotium), *a completed business, settlement*, Dig. 2, 15, 2.

transilio or **trans-silio,** īvi or ŭi (the former in Plaut Truc 2, 1, 38; Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 9; the latter in Ov. F. 4, 727; Liv. 1, 7, 2; Auct. B. Hisp 19, 3; Flor. 3, 3, 12 al.; transilii, Sen. Ep 39, 5), 4, *v n.* and *a.* [salio], *to leap, jump,* or *spring across, to leap over, spring over*, etc (class.) **I.** Lit (*a*) *Neutr.:* illac per hortum transilivit ad nos, Plaut. Truc 2, 1, 38: de muro ad nos, Auct. B Hisp 19, 3: transilire ex humilioribus in altiorem navem, Liv. 30, 25, 6: in hostium naves, Auct B Alex. 46, 4. per Thraciam, Macedoniam et Graeciam, i. e *to hasten through*, Flor. 3, 5, 25: hinc in Aegyptum subito, id. 4, 2, 6 —(*β*) *Act :* fama est, ludibrio fratris Remum novos transiluisse muros, Liv. 1, 7, 2: positas flammas, Ov. F. 4, 727: retia, Plin. 9, 8, 9, § 31: amnem, Flor. 3, 3, 12: vada, Hor C. 1, 3, 24: quaternos senosque equos, i e *to leap from one to the other*, Flor. 3, 3, 10 — **B.** In partic., *to go quickly over to, hasten to join* a party: eadem aetas Neronis principatu ad Thessalum transilivit, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 9. — **II.** Trop (*a*) *Neutr., to hasten, make haste, pass rapidly* (very rare): ad ornamenta ea (i e aureos anulos) etiam servitute liberati transiliunt, Plin. 33, 2, 8, § 33: onyx in gemmam transilit ex lapide Caramaniae, *the name Onyx passed over, was transferred*, id. 37, 6, 24, § 90 dub (v. Jan. ad loc.) — (*β*) *Act.* (class.): transilire ante pedes posita et alia longe repetita sumere, *to skip over, neglect*, Cic de Or. 3, 40, 160: ne rem unam pulcherrimam transiliat oratio, *to pass by, omit*, id. Phil. 2, 33, 84 quid est in principatu tuo quod cujusquam praedicatio vel transilire vel praetervehi debeat? Plin. Pan. 56, 2: non transilivi principis nostri consulatum, id. ib 56, 66: proxima pars vitae transilienda meae, Ov P 1, 2, 146: ne quis modici transiliat munera Liberi, i e *enjoy to excess*, Hor. C 1, 18, 7

* **transilis,** e, *adj* [transilio], *that leaps* or *goes across :* palmes, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 211

transilitio, ōnis, *f* [id.], *a leaping over* (late Lat), Aug in Psa. 38, 2.

transilitor, ōris, *m* [id.], *one who leaps over* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 38, p 131.

* **transitans,** antis, *Part.* [transito, *freq* of transeo], *going* or *passing through :* is (L. Tullius legatus) Juliâ lege transitans, *passing through the province*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 5.

transitio, ōnis, *f* [transeo], *a going across* or *over, a passing over, passage*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen: (solis) in aliud signum, Vitr 9, 4 *med :* sic dicebas, eam esse ejus (speciei dei) visionem, ut similitudine et transitione cernatur, i. e *by the passing by of atoms*, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 105: imaginibus similitudine et transitione perceptis, id. ib 1, 19, 50: visionum, id. ib 1, 39, 109 — **2.** Concr, *a passage, entrance*. transitiones perviae Jani nominantur, Cic. N. D 2, 27, 67.—**B.** In partic, *a going over, desertion* to a party: sociorum, Liv. 28, 15, 14; 25, 15, 5; 2, 25, 1; 28, 16, 8; Tac H. 2, 99; Just. 1, 5 —In *plur.*, Cic Brut 16, 62; Liv. 27, 20, 7.—**II.** Trop * **A.** The passing of a disease from one person to another, *infection, contagion*, Ov. R. Am 616 — **B.** In rhet, *a transition*, Auct. Her 4, 26, 35; 1, 9, 14.— **C.** In gram, *an inflection* by declension or conjugation, Varr. L. L. 9, § 103 Müll.; Prisc. p 982 P.

transitivus, a, um, *adj* [transitio], *passing over :* verbum, *transitive*, Prisc. p 982 P.

transitor, ōris, *m* [transeo], *one who goes over, a passer by* (late Lat.), Amm. 15, 2, 4.

transitorie, *adv*, v transitorius *fin*

transitorius, a, um, *adj* [transitus], *adapted for passing through, having a passage-way* (post-Aug) **I.** Lit: domus, Suet. Ner. 31: forum, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28; Eutr. 7, 23 —**II.** Transf, *passing, transitory* (eccl. Lat.): momentum, Boëth. Cons. Phil. 5, 6: vita, Cassiod Amic. p 602: dilectio atque delectatio, Aug Doctr. Chr. 1, 35, 39 —*Adv.:* **transitorie,** *in passing, by the way, cursorily :* dicere, Hier. adv. Helv. 13: loqui, id. Ep 51, 2: considerare, Aug Serm. 102.

1. transitus, a, um, *Part.* of transeo

2. transitus, ūs, *m.* [transeo], *a going over, passing over, passage* (class.; syn. trajectus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen: fossae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: flumine impeditus transitus, Hirt. B G. 8, 20; 8, 13; Caes. B G 5, 55; 6, 7; 7, 57; Liv. 21, 20, 2; 28, 1, 1; Tac. A. 15, 10; id. H. 1, 70; 3, 59; 4, 65, Just 1, 8, 2; 15, 4, 12: in urbem nostram Junonis, *removal*, Val. Max. 1, 8, 3 — **2.** Concr., *a passage-way, passage :* spiritus, i e *the windpipe*, Plin. 22, 24, 51, § 111; cf. auditus, *the auditory passage*, id. 23, 2, 28, § 59 —**B.** In partic. **1.** *A passing over, desertion* to another party: facilis ad proximos et validiores, Tac. H. 1, 76: transitûs mora, id. Agr. 38: ad Vitellium, id. H. 1, 76: in alienam familiam, *a passing over, adoption into*, Gell. 5, 19, 8 —**2.** Law t t, *a transfer of possession*, Cod. Just 2, 13, 20 —**3.** *A passing over, passing away :* tempestatis, Cic Att. 2, 21, 2.—**4.** *A passing by:* capta in transitu urbs Ninos, Tac. A. 12, 13 —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen., *a passing over, passing, change :* in illo a pueritiâ ad adulescentiam transitu, Quint. 11, 3, 28: opportunos magnis conatibus transitus rerum, *revolutions*, Tac H. 1, 21. — **B.** In partic **1.** *A means of passing, a transition* from one step to another: medius quidem gradus, nihil ipse significans sed praebens transitum, Quint. 8, 6, 38 · in figuras alias, Plin. 11, 36, 43, § 120 — Of the *transition* of colors in shading, Plin. 35, 5, 11, § 29; 37, 2, 8, § 21; Ov M. 6, 66 — Of *transition* in sound, Quint 12, 10, 68 —**2.** In speaking. **a.** *A transition :* hinc erit ad alia transitus, Quint 7, 6, 5: ad diversa, id. 9, 3, 65: μεταβολή, id est transitus in aliud genus rhythmi, id. 9, 4, 50 in Armeniam transitum facimus, Just. 42, 2, 7 —In *plur.:* unde venusti transitus fiunt, Quint 9, 2, 61.—**b.** In transitu, *in passing, by the way:* quae leviter in transitu attigeram, Quint. 7, 3, 27. in transitu aliquid tractare, id. 6, 2, 2: in transitu non omittemus, id. 2, 10, 15

trans-jăcio, ĕre, v. traicio *init*

transjectio, transjectus, trans-jicio, v. traj-.

* **trans-jŭgatus,** a, um, *Part* [jugo], *passed through*. (Athos mons) a Xerxe perfossus transjugatusque est, Mel. 2, 2, 10

* **trans-jungo,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to harness differently, to tackle in elsewhere:* mulam, Dig. 21, 1, 38, § 8 sq.

* **trans-lapsus,** a, um, *Part.* [labor], *gliding past, hastening by:* (diva) uno Padum translapsa volatu, Claud. ap. Eutr. 1, 376.

translātĭcĭē or **-tĭē,** *adv.*, v. translaticius *fin.*

translātĭcĭus (trālātĭcĭus) or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [translatum, v. transfero]; in jurid. and publicists' lang., *handed down, transmitted, preserved by transmission, hereditary, customary.* **I.** Lit.: edictum, *an edict which a magistrate receives as made by his predecessors*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 44, § 114; 2, 1, 45, § 117; id. Att. 5, 21, 11; Gell. 3, 18, 7: jus, Suet. Aug. 10.—**II.** Transf., *usual, common:* di sunt locuti more translaticio, Phaedr. 5, 7, 24: funus, Suet. Ner. 33: postulationes, id. ib. 7 *fin.:* translatitia et quasi publica officia, Plin. Ep. 9, 37, 1: deformitas, Petr. 110: propinatio, id. 113: humanitas, id. 114: verba, Gell. 9, 9, 8: hoc tralaticium est, *is common, old*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 4: animalia (quaedam alicubi) non nasci, translaticium: invecta emori, mirum, Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 76; 7, 5, 4, § 39: nostri enim haec tralaticia, *the ordinary course of affairs*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 2.—**B.** *Tropical, metaphorical*, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, §§ 55 and 64 Müll.—*Adv.:* **translātĭcĭē,** *slightly, carelessly, negligently*, Dig. 37, 14, 1; 48, 16, 1; 36, 1, 55.

translātĭo or **trālātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [transfero], *a carrying* or *removing from one place to another, a transporting, transferring.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: pecuniarum translatio a justis dominis ad alienos, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 43: domicilii, *removal*, Suet. Ner. 9.—**B.** In partic., of plants, *a transplanting, ingrafting*, Plin. 17, 11, 14, § 75; Col. 3, 10, 20; Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 3.—**C.** *A pouring out* into another vessel, Col. 12, 52, 11.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: criminis, *a transferring, shifting off*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42, § 91; cf. id. Inv. 1, 8, 10; 2, 19, 57; Quint. 3, 6, 23; 3, 6, 38 sq.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of speech or writing, *a version, translation* into another language, Quint. 1, 4, 18; Hier. Ep. 99, 1; Aug. Retract. 1, 7, 2; Greg. Mag. in Job, 12, 6.—**b.** *A transfer* to a figurative signification, *a trope, metaphor:* translationes audaciores, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 156 sq.: durior... verecunda, id. ib. 3, 41, 165; id. Or. 25, 85; Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45; Quint. 8, 6, 4 sq. al.—**2.** In gram., *a transposition.* **a.** Of letters, *metathesis*, Don. p. 1773 P.; Diom. p. 437 ib.—**b.** Of words: id verborum translatione emendatur, Quint. 7, 9, 9.

translātĭtĭē, v. translaticie.

translātĭtĭus, v. translaticius.

translātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [translatio, II. B.], *of* or *belonging to transference, that is to be transferred, translative.* **I.** *Adj.:* constitutio, Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 10: genus causae, Quint. 3, 6, 75: quaestiones, id. 3, 6, 52.—**II.** *Subst.*, *metalepsis*, = μετάληψιν, quam nos varie translativam, transumptivam, transpositivam vocamus, Quint. 3, 6, 46.—*Adv.:* **translātīvē,** gram. t. t., *in transferred meaning, metaphorically*, Isid. 17, 6, 23; Schol. Juv. 13, 22.

translātor, ōris, *m.* [transfero]. ***I.** Lit., *one who carries* or *hands over, a transferrer:* Verres, translator quaesturae, aversor pecuniae publicae, i. e. *who, as quæstor, transferred the public funds to Sylla*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 152.—**II.** Trop., *a translator* (late Lat. for interpres), Hier. Ep. 57, 5; id. in Daniel, 4, 5; Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 12, 7.

1. translātus, a, um, *Part.* of transfero.

2. translātus or **trālātus,** ūs, *m.* [transfero], *a carrying along, a bearing in procession:* diligentius quam in tralatu vestita mancipia, Sen. Tranq. 1, 8; Val. Max. 2, 4, 6.

1. translēgo, āvi, *v. a.*, *to bequeath* (late Lat.), Aug. in Joan. Tract. 5.

2. * **trans-lĕgo,** ĕre, *v. n.*, *to read through, read out*, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 5.

translīmĭtānus, a, um, *adj.* [trans-limen], *from beyond the frontier:* militari imperio Romano turmas translimitanas, Ambros. Ep. 24, n. 8.

trans-lūcĕo or **trālūcĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* ***I.** *To shine across:* speculo in speculum translucet imago, Lucr. 4, 332.—**II.** *To shine through, show through; to let shine through, to be transparent* or *translucent:* ille... In liquidis translucet aquis, Ov. M. 4, 354: selenitis ex candido translucet melleo fulgore, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 181: per raritatem (pontium) translucentibus fluviis, id. 8, 43, 68, § 169: translucens fissura, id. 17, 14, 24, § 104; Col. 4, 29, 9.

trans-lūcĭdus or **trālūcĭdus,** a, um, *adj.*, *clear, transparent, translucid.* **I.** Lit.: crystallus, Plin. 37, 9, 46, § 129: membrana vitri modo, id. 11, 37, 55, § 153: color, id. 37, 4, 15, § 56: candor, id. 37, 10, 57, § 158.—***II.** Trop.: elocutio, Quint. 8, praef. § 20.

trans-mărīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *beyond sea, coming from beyond sea, transmarine:* hospes, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 66: gentes, Liv. 26, 24, 4: legationes, id. 40, 2, 6: vectigalia, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80: auxilia, Auct. B. Alex. 3, 5: res, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18, § 45; Caes. B. G. 6, 24: transmarina atque adventicia doctrina, i. e. *jurisprudence*, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 135: peregrinatio, Quint. 7, 3, 31: provinciae, Sen. Ep. 17, 3.

* **transmĕābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [transmeo], *that may be passed through, passable:* spatium, Aus. Grat. Act. 35 *fin.*

* **transmĕātōrius,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to passing through*, Tert. adv. Valent. 27.

trans-mĕo or **trāmĕo,** āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to go over* or *across, to go through* (rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.): ad quem (lacum) ciconiae non transmeant, Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 77 (Jahn, permeant): terrā marique, Tac. A. 12, 62 *fin.:* sole duodecim signa transmeante, Plin. 30, 11, 29, § 96: quicquid non transmeat (in cribrando) repetitur in pila, id. 33, 5, 26, § 87; App. M. 6, p. 180, 19 and 36: transmeato freto, Amm. 28, 8, 6; Vulg. Luc. 16, 26: trama, quod trameat frigus id genus vestimenti, Varr. L. L. 5, § 113 Müll.

transmīgrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transmigro], *a removing* from one country to another, *a transmigration* (late Lat.), Prud. Ham. 448; Vulg. Matt. 1, 11 sq.; id. 1 Esd. 6, 16; 10, 16.

trans-mīgro, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to remove* from one place to another, *to migrate, transmigrate* (not ante-Aug., and very rare). **I.** Lit.: urbem quaesituri (sumus, quo transmigremus, Liv. 5, 54, 1: Veios, id. 5, 53, 2: e Carinis Esquilias in hortos Maecenatianos transmigravit, Suet. Tib. 15.—**B.** Transf., of plants, *to be removed, transplanted:* arbor, Plin. 16, 32, 59, § 136.—**II.** (In late Lat.) *Act.* in *pass.*, *to be removed, colonized*, Fulg. Myth. 3, 10: qui transmigrati habitaverunt in Samariā, Isid. 9, 2, 54.

transmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transmitto], *a sending across, a passing over, passage*, Cic. Att. 4, 17, 1: ab eā urbe in Graeciam, id. Phil. 1, 3, 7.—**II.** *The return* or *payment in* of duties, taxes, Cassiod. Var. 2, 24.

1. transmissus, a, um, *Part.* of transmitto.

2. transmissus, ūs, *m.* [transmitto]. ***I.** *A giving* or *handing over, a transferring, transmission:* nunc regnum potitur transmissu patris, Pac. ap. Non. 481, 32 (Trag. Rel. p. 69 Rib.).—**II.** *A passing over, passage:* transmissus ex Galliā in Britanniam, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: ex portu, id. ib. 5, 2: maris transitus transmissumque navibus factum, Gell. 10, 26, 1.

trans-mitto or **trāmitto,** mīsi, missum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To send, carry,* or *convey across, over,* or *through; to send off, despatch, transmit* from one place or person to another (syn.: transfero, traicio, traduco). **A.** Lit.: mihi illam ut tramittas: argentum accipias, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 27: illam sibi, id. ib. 1, 2, 52: exercitus equitatusque celeriter transmittitur (i. e. trans flumen), *are conveyed across*, Caes. B. G. 7, 61: legiones, Vell. 2, 51, 1: cohortem Usipiorum in Britanniam, Tac. Agr. 28: classem in Euboeam ad urbem Oreum, Liv. 28, 5, 18: magnam classem in Siciliam, id. 28, 41, 17: unde auxilia in Italiam transmissurus erat, id. 23, 32, 5; 27, 15, 7: transmissum per viam tigillum, *thrown over* or *across*, id. 1, 26, 10: ponte transmisso, Suet. Calig. 22 *fin.:* in partem campi pecora et armenta, Tac. A. 13, 55: materiam in formas, Col. 7, 8, 6.—**2.** *To cause to pass through:* per corium, per viscera Perque os elephanto bracchium transmitteres, *you would have thrust through, penetrated*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 30; so, ensem per latus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1165: facem telo per pectus, id. Thyest. 1089: per medium amnem transmittit equum, *rides*, Liv. 8, 24, 13: (Gallorum reguli) exercitum per fines suos transmiserunt, *suffered to pass through*, id. 21, 24, 5: abies folio pinnato densa, ut imbres non transmittat, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 48: Favonios, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 19; Tac. A. 13, 15: ut vehem faeni large onustam transmitteret, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 108.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To carry over, transfer*, etc.: bellum in Italiam, Liv. 21, 20, 4; so, bellum, Tac. A. 2, 6: vitia cum opibus suis Romam (Asia), Just. 36, 4, 12: vim in aliquem, *to send against*, i. e. *employ against*, Tac. A. 2, 38.—**2.** *To hand over, transmit, commit:* et quisquam dubitabit, quin huic hoc tantum bellum transmittendum sit, qui, etc., *should be intrusted*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 14, 42: alicui signa et summam belli, Sil. 7, 383: hereditas transmittenda alicui, *to be made over*, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 7; and with *inf.:* et longo transmisit habere nepoti, Stat. S. 3, 3, 78 (analog. to dat habere, Verg. A. 9, 362; and, donat habere, id. ib. 5, 262); for which: me famulo famulamque Heleno transmisit habendam, id. ib. 3, 329: omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi, *should be devoted*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 1, 1: poma intacta ore servis, Tac. A. 4, 54.—**3.** *To let go:* animo transmittente quicquid acceperat, *letting pass through*, i. e. *forgetting*, Sen. Ep. 99, 6: mox Caesarem vergente jam senectā munia imperii facilius tramissurum, *would let go, resign*, Tac. A. 4, 41: Junium mensem transmissum, *passed over, omitted*, id. ib. 16, 12 *fin.:* Gangen amnem et quae ultra essent, *to leave unconquered*, Curt. 9, 4, 17: leo imbelles vitulos Transmittit, Stat. Th. 8, 596.—**II.** *To go* or *pass over* or *across, to cross over; to cross, pass, go through, traverse*, etc. **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. (*a*) *Act.:* grues cum maria transmittant, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: cur ipse tot maria transmisit, id. Fin. 5, 29, 87; so, maria, id. Rep. 1, 3, 6: satis constante famā jam Iberum Poenos transmisisse, Liv. 21, 20, 9 (al. transisse): quem (Euphratem) ponte, Tac. A. 15, 7: fluvium nando, Stat. Th. 9, 239: lacum nando, Sil. 4, 347: murales fossas saltu, id. 8, 554: equites medios tramittunt campos, *ride through*, Lucr. 2, 330; cf.: cursu campos (cervi), *run through*, Verg. A. 4, 154: quantum Balearica torto Funda potest plumbo medii transmittere caeli, *can send with its hurled bullet*, i. e. *can send its bullet*, Ov. M. 4, 710: tectum lapide vel missile, *to fling over*, Plin. 28, 4, 6, § 33; cf.: flumina disco, Stat. Th. 6, 677.—In *pass.:* duo sinus fuerunt, quos tramitti oporteret: utrumque pedibus aequis tramisimus, Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1: transmissus amnis, Tac. A. 12, 13: flumen ponte transmittitur, Plin. Ep. 8, 8, 5.—(*β*) *Neutr.:* ab eo loco conscendi ut transmitterem, Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 7: cum exercitus vestri numquam a Brundisio nisi summā hieme transmiserint, id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 32: cum a Leucopetrā profectus (inde enim tramittebam) stadia circiter CCC. processissem, etc., id. Att. 16, 7, 1; 8, 13, 1; 8, 11, 5: ex Corsicā subactā Cicereius in Sardiniam transmisit, Liv. 42, 7, 2; 32, 9, 6: ab Lilybaeo Uticam, id. 25, 31, 12: ad vastandam Italiae oram, id. 21, 51, 4; 23, 38, 11; 24, 36, 7: centum onerariae naves in Africam transmiserunt, id. 30, 24, 5; Suet. Caes. 58: Cyprum transmisit, Curt. 4, 1, 27.—*Pass. impers.:* in Ebusum insulam transmissum est, Liv. 22, 20, 7.—***2.** In partic., *to go over, desert* to a party: Domitius transmisit ad Caesarem, Vell. 2, 84 *fin.* (syn. transfugio)—**B.** Trop. (post-Aug.). **1.** In gen., *to pass over, leave untouched* or *disregarded* (syn. praetermitto): haud fas, Bacche, tuos tacitum tramittere honores, Sil. 7, 162; cf.: sententiam silentio, deinde oblivio, Tac. H. 4, 9 *fin.:* nihil silentio, id. ib. 1, 13; 4, 31: aliquid dissimulatione, id. A. 13, 39: quae ipse pateretur, Suet. Calig. 10; id. Vesp. 15.—**2.** In partic., of time, *to pass, spend* (syn. ago): tempus quiete, Plin. Ep. 9, 6, 1; so, vitam per obscurum, Sen. Ep. 19, 2:

steriles annos, Stat. S. 4, 2, 12: aevum, id. ib. 1, 4, 124: quattuor menses hiemis media, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 94: vigiles noctes, Stat. Th. 3, 278 et saep.—Transf.: febrium ardorem, i. e. *to undergo, endure*, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 7; cf. discrimen, id. ib. 8, 11, 2: secessus, voluptates, etc., id. ib. 6, 4, 2.

trans-montānus, i, *adj. m.*, *that is beyond the mountains, tramontane:* subactis cis Apenninum omnibus tum transmontanos adortus, Liv. 39, 2, 9; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 28; in *sing.*, Inscr. Orell. 154.

transmōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transmoveo], *a transposition*, = metathesis, Mart. Cap. 5, § 525; Aquil. Rom. de Fig. Sent. § 16.

trans-mŏvĕo, no *perf.*, ōtum, 2, *v. a.*, *to remove* from one place to another. * I. Lit.: Syriā transmotae legiones, Tac. A. 13, 35.—II. Trop., *to transfer:* gloriam Verbis in se, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 10; Mart. Cap. 5, § 525.

transmūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transmuto]. I. In gen., *a changing*, Vulg. Jacob. 1, 17.—II. In partic., *a shifting, transposition* of letters (post-Aug.; cf.: transpositio, commutatio), Quint. 1, 5, 39; 9, 4, 89.

trans-mūto, āre, *v. a.*, *to change, shift, transmute* (poet.; cf.: commuto, verto, converto): transmutans dextera laevis, Lucr. 2, 488: (fortuna) transmutat incertos honores, Hor. C. 3, 29, 51.—II. *To transfer, remove:* aegros ad alium locum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 15, 142.

trans-nāto or **trānāto**, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to swim over, across*, or *through; absol.:* perpauci viribus confisi transnatare contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 53; Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 81; Tac. H. 4, 66; 5, 18; 5, 21: nec e Tigri pisces in lacum transnatant, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 127.—Trop.: num tuum nomen vel Caucasum transcendere potuit, vel illum Gangem tranatare? Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 22.

trans-nāvĭgo, āre, *v. a.*, *to sail across* or *over:* angustias maris, Front. Strat. 1, 4 *fin.:* tot maria, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 1.—*Pass.:* a Xerxe transnavigatus est Athos, Mel. 2, 2, 10.

transno, āre, v. trano.

transnōmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transnomino], a pure Lat. appellation for *metonymy*, Don. p. 1776 P.; Diom. p. 452 ib.

trans-nōmĭno, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to name over again, change the name of* a person or thing *to* something else (post-Aug.): Septembrem mensem et Octobrem ex appellationibus suis Germanicum Domitianumque transnominavit, Suet. Dom. 13 *fin.;* so id. Gram. 18: qui prior et Christum suum in homines annuntiaret et Jesum transnominaret, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39 *init.*

* **trans-nŭmĕro**, āre, *v. a.*, *to count over, count out*, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63.

Trans-pădānus, a, um, *adj.*, *that is beyond the Po, Transpadane:* regio, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 123: Italia, id. 10, 29, 41, § 77: coloni, Caes. B. C. 3, 87: clientes, Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 2: alarii, id. ib. 2, 17, 7.—In *plur. subst.:* **Transpădāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the nations beyond the Po*, Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 127; Cic. Att. 5, 2 *fin.;* Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 2.—*Sing.:* Transpadanus, *a man from beyond the Po*, Cat. 39, 13.

* **transpectus**, ūs, *m.* [transpicio], *a looking* or *seeing through*, Lucr. 4, 272 (corresp. to the preced. and foll. transpiciuntur).

* **trans-pertūsus**, a, um, *Part.* [pertundo], *pierced through, perforated:* terminus, Auct. Limit. p. 302 Goes.

transpĭcĭo or **trans-spĭcĭo**, ĕre, *v. a.* [specio], *to look* or *see through* (ante- and post-class., and very rare), Lucr. 4, 271; 4, 278: per eas membranas sensus ille, qui dicitur mens, ea quae sunt foris transpicit, Lact. Opif. Dei, 8 *med.*

trans-planto, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to transplant, remove:* et erit quasi lignum quod transplantatur, Vulg. Jer. 17, 8: in desertum, id. Ezech. 19, 13: in mare, id. Luc. 17, 6: di transplantati, i. e. *deified human beings*, Sedul. 2, 258.

trans-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to place* or *set over* or *across; to remove, transfer.* I. In gen.: statuam in inferiorem locum, Gell. 4, 5, 3: advecta onera in flumen, Plin. Ep. 10, 61, 2: militem dextras in terras iturum, Tac. A. 2, 8: victorem exercitum in Italiam, Just. 23, 3, 8: locum Pisonis Annali, *to transfer*, Gell. 6, 9, 1.—II. In partic., of plants, *to set out, transplant:* arborem in locum alium, Gell. 12, 1, 16: brassicam Novembri incohante, Pall. Sept. 13, 1.

transportātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transporto], *a removing, transmigration* (post-Aug.): populorum transportationes, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6, § 12.

trans-porto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to carry over* or *across, to carry* or *convey* from one place to another; *to remove, transport.* I. Lit. (class.): ad onera ac multitudinem jumentorum transportandam, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: exercitum, id. ib. 4, 16: duas legiones, id. B. C. 2, 23: equitem phalangemque ratibus, Curt. 7, 8, 6: exercitum in Macedoniam, Cic. Pis. 20, 47: Harudes in Galliam, Caes. B. G. 1, 37: exercitum in naves impositum in Hispaniam, Liv. 26, 17, 2: victorem exercitum (in Italiam), id. 45, 41, 7: pueros in Graeciam, Cic. Att. 7, 17, 1: quas (copias) secum transportārat, Nep. Milt. 3, 4: Agrippam in insulam, i. e. *to transport, banish*, Suet. Aug. 65 *fin.*—With the body of water as the object: ripas horrendas et rauca fluenta, *to carry across*, Verg. A. 6, 328.—With a two-fold object: milites his navibus flumen transportat, Caes. B. C. 1, 54: exercitum Rhenum, id. B. G. 4, 16.—II. Trop.: Danubius duratus glacie ingentia tergo bella transportat, Plin. Pan. 12, 3.

* **transpŏsĭtīva**, ae, *f.* [transpono], *transposition:* μετάληψιν, quam nos varie translativam, transumptivam, transpositivam vocamus, Quint. 3, 6, 46.

transpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of transpono.

trans-pungo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to prick* or *pierce through*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 4, 66.

Trans-rhēnānus, a, um, *adj.*, *that is beyond the Rhine, Transrhenish:* Germani, Caes. B. G. 5, 2, 5: hostes, i. e. *the Batavians*, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 8: lares, Amm. 20, 4, 4.—As *subst.:* **Transrhēnāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *those living beyond the Rhine*, Caes. B. G. 4, 16.

transscendo, ĕre, and its derivatives, v. transcendo, etc.

transscīdo, ĕre, v. transcido.

transscrībo, ĕre, v. transcribo.

transsĕro, ĕre, v. transero.

transsĭlĭo, īre, v. transilio.

transspectus, ūs, v. transpectus.

transspĭcĭo, ĕre, v. transpicio.

transsulto, āre, v. transulto.

transsūmo, ĕre, and its derivatives, v. transumo, etc.

transsŭo, ĕre, v. transuo.

Transthēbāĭtānus, a, um, *adj.* [trans-Thebais], *that is beyond Thebais*, Treb. Pol. Gall. 4.

Trans-tĭbĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *that is beyond the Tiber, Transtiberine:* ambulator, Mart. 1, 42, 3.—*Subst.:* **Transtĭbĕrīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *those dwelling beyond the Tiber*, Cic. Att. 12, 23, 3.

Trans-tĭgrĭtānus, a, um, *adj.* [Tigris], *that is beyond the Tigris, Transtigritane:* gentes, Amm. 18, 9, 2: reges, id. 21, 6, 7; 22, 7, 10.

* **transtillum**, i, *n. dim.* [transtrum], *a little cross-beam*, Vitr. 5, 12.

* **trans-tĭnĕo**, ēre, *v. n.* [teneo, II.], *to go through, pass through:* commeatus transtinet trans parietem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 58.

transtrum, i, *n.* [root tra-, to cross; cf. trans] (cf. jugum). I. In gen., *a cross-beam, transom*, Vitr. 2, 1; 4, 2; 5, 1 *fin.;* 10, 21; Plin. 34, 12, 32, § 123 al.; cf.: transtra et tabulae navium dicuntur et tigna, quae ex pariete in parietem porriguntur, Fest. p. 367 Müll.—II. Esp., *a cross-bank* in a vessel, *a bank for rowers, a thwart.*—B. *Sing.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 135; Liv. Epit. 89; Pers. 5, 147.—*Plur.*, Caes. B. G. 3, 13; Verg. A. 4, 573; 5, 663; Ov. M. 14, 534; Luc. 3, 543.

* **transulto** or **transsulto**, āre, *v. freq. n.* [transsilio], *to leap over* or *across:* in recentem equum ex fesso armatis transultare mos erat, Liv. 23, 29, 5.

transūmo or **trans-sūmo**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to take* from one to another; *to adopt, assume* (poet. and post-Aug.): hastam laevā, Stat. Th. 3, 292: mutatos cultus, id. ib. 2, 242.

* **transumptĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [transumo], *a taking* or *assuming of one thing for another, transumption, metalepsis*, a transl. of μετάληψις, Quint. 8, 6, 37.

* **transumptīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [transumptio], *transumptive, metaleptic:* μετάληψιν, quam nos varie translativam, transumptivam, transpositivam vocamus, Quint. 3, 6, 46.

transŭo or **trans-sŭo**, sŭi, sūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to sew* or *stitch through; to pierce through* (not ante-Aug.): exteriorem partem palpebrae acu, Cels. 7, 7, 8: mediam partem subulā, Col. 6, 5, 4: exta verubus, Ov. F. 2, 363: ad ipsas radices per medium acu duo lina ducente, Cels. 7, 7, 11.

transūtus, a, um, *Part.* of transuo.

trans-vādo, āre, *v. a.*, *to cross over:* torrens qui non potest transvadari, Vulg. Ezech. 47, 5.—II. Trop., *to pass by:* scopulis quaestionum transvadatis, Hier. Ep. 14, 10.

* **trans-vārĭco**, āre, *v. n.*, *to stretch the feet apart, to straddle* in walking, Veg. Vet. 3, 60.

transvectĭo or **trāvectĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [transveho], *a passing over or across, crossing; a carrying* or *transporting past.* I. In gen.: travectio Acherontis, * Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: saxorum, Plin. Pan. 51, 1.—* II. In partic., in publicists' lang., *a riding past* of the Roman knights before the censor, *a review:* reducto more transvectionis, Suet. Aug. 38 (cf. Liv. 9, 46, 15; Plin. 15, 4, 5, § 19; Val. Max. 2, 2 *fin.;* Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 32).

transvectus, a, um, *Part.* of transveho.

trans-vĕho or **trāvĕho**, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to carry, conduct*, or *convey across* or *over; to transport* (syn.: transporto, transmitto). I. Lit. A. In gen.: quid militum transvexisset, Caes. B. C. 3, 29: exercitum in Britanniam, Suet. Caes. 58; cf.: copias ponte, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 76: ut jam Hispanos omnes inflati transvexerint utres, Liv. 21, 47, 5: Dardanium agmen (pons), Sil. 4, 489: agmina classe, id. 4, 494: corpus defuncti per vicos, Dig. 47, 13, 3; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1964: navem Argo umeris transvectam Alpes, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 128.—b. Mid.: transvehor, *to go, come, pass, travel, ride*, or *sail across* or *over:* caerula cursu, Cic. poët. Fin. 5, 18, 49: Medi, Persae ... navibus in Africam transvecti, Sall. J. 18, 4: legiones ex Siciliā in Africam transvectae, id. ib. 28, 6: cum duabus quinqueremibus Corcyram transvectus, Liv. 32, 16, 2: vada Tartari, Sen. Herc. Fur. 889: transvectae (sc. equo) a fronte pugnantium alae, Tac. Agr. 37; cf.: ludicro Circensium Britannicus et Nero transvecti sunt, id. A. 12, 41: transvehitur Tuscos, *flies past*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 272.—B. In partic. 1. *To carry, bear, lead*, or *conduct along* in triumph: signa tabulasque, Flor. 2, 12: arma spoliaque multa Gallica carpentis transvecta, Liv. 39, 7, 2.—2. Of the Roman knights, *to ride past* before the censor for review (syn. traduco), Liv. 9, 46, 15; Suet. Aug. 38; Dig. 2, 4, 2, § 4; Val. Max. 2, 2, 8.—II. Trop., of time, *to pass by, elapse* (Tacitean): abiit jam et transvectum est tempus, quo, etc., Tac. H. 2, 76: transvecta aestas, id. Agr. 18.

transvēna, ae, *m.* [transvenio], *one who comes over* from another place, *a newcomer, stranger, foreigner* (eccl. Lat.): traditur, Lydos ex Asiā transvenas in Etruriā consedisse, Tert. Spect. 5: transvena Loth, id. Carm. Sodom. 31.

‡ **trans-vendo**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to dispose of by sale, to sell, alienate*, Inscr. Orell. 4431.

trans-vĕnĭo, īre, *v. n.*, *to come* from another place or person (eccl. Lat.): anima inde (a Deo) transvenit, Tert. Anim. 23 *fin.*

trans-verbĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to strike* or *beat through, to thrust through, pierce through, transfix:* praeclara bestia venabulo transverberatur, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3: abiete pectus, Verg. A. 11, 667: clipei aera (hasta), id. ib. 10, 336: in utrumque latus transverberatus, Tac. H. 1, 42: aëra volitando, App. de Deo Socr. p. 46, 37.

transversārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [transversus], *lying across, cross-, transverse:* tig-

na, *cross-beams*, Caes. B. C. 2, 15.—*As subst.*: **transversāria**, ōrum, *n.* (sc. ligna), *cross-beams*, Vitr. 8, 6; 10, 11 *fin.*

transversē, *adv.*, v. transverto *fin.*

transversim, *adv.*, v. transverto *fin.*

transversus (-vorsus) or **trāversus**, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of transverto.

trans-verto, ti, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to turn* or *direct across* or *athwart* (post class.). **I.** Lit.: ut quae defensio fuerat, eadem in accusationem transverteretur, *should be turned, converted*, App. Mag. p. 325, 33: eorum consilia hac atque illac variā cogitatione, *to turn over*, Firm. Math. 6, 15.—**II.** Transf., *to turn away, avert*: inimica, Arn. 7, 219: fortes meos, Tert. Praescr. 37. — Hence,

transversus (-vorsus) or **trāversus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *turned across*; hence, *going* or *lying across, athwart, crosswise; cross-, transverse, traverse* (freq. and class.). **A.** Lit.: viae, *cross-streets*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119: tramites, Liv. 2, 39, 3: limites, id. 22, 12, 2: fossa, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: fossas viis praeducit, id. B. C. 1, 27: vallum, id. ib. 3, 63: tigna, id. ib. 2, 9: transversosque volare per imbres fulmina cernis, Lucr. 2, 213; cf.: nubila portabunt venti transversa per auras, id. 6, 190: Manilium nos vidimus transverso ambulantem foro, *across the forum*, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 133: taleae ne plus quattuor digitos transversos emineant, *four fingers across, four finger-breadths*, Cato ap. Plin. 17, 18, 29, § 126; cf. prov.: si hercle tu ex isto loco Digitum transversum aut unguem latum excesseris, *a finger-breadth*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 18; so, digitus, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 58 (v. digitus); for which, also: discedere a rectā conscientiā traversum unguem, id. Att. 13, 20, 4: (versibus) incomptis allinet atrum Transverso calamo signum, Hor. A. P. 447: ut transversus mons sulcetur, Col. 2, 4, 10: plurimum refert, concava sint (specula), an elata; transversa, an obliqua, Plin. 33, 9, 45, § 129. — **2.** *Neutr.* as *subst.*: **transversum**, i, *a cross direction* or *position*, only with *prepp. adv.*, *crosswise, transversely*, etc.: non prorsus, verum ex transverso cedit, quasi cancer solet, *obliquely, sideways*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 45: e transverso vacefit locus, Lucr. 6, 1018: paeninsula ad formam gladii in transversum porrecta, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 83: in transversum positae (arbores), id. 16, 42, 81, § 222: aratione per transversum iteratā, id. 18, 20, 49, § 180; so id. 37, 9, 37, § 118 (al. saepe traversa): collectus pluvialis aquae transversum secans, *intersecting diagonally*, Front. Limit. p. 43 Goes.; cf. poet. in *plur.*: (venti) mutati transversa fremunt, *at right angles to their former direction*, Verg. A. 5, 19; so id. E. 3, 8; Val. Fl. 2, 154; Stat. Th. 1, 348 —**B.** Trop.: transversa incurrit misera fortuna rei publicae, *crossed, thwarted*, Cic., Brut. 97, 331: cum coepit transversos agere felicitas, i. e. *to lead aside* or *astray*, Sen. Ep. 8, 3: transversum judicem ferre, Quint. 10, 1, 110; Plin. 9, 17, 31, § 67; 28, 1, 1, § 1. — **2.** *Neutr.* as *subst.*: **transversum**, i, *n.*, only with *prepp. adv.*: ecce autem de transverso L. Caesar, ut veniam ad se, rogat, i. e. *contrary to expectation, unexpectedly*, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 5: ecce tibi iste de transverso, Heus, inquit, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14; for which: quod non exspectes, ex transverso fit, Petr. 55: haec calamitas ex transverso accidit, Scrib. Comp 231.—Hence, *advv.* **1. transversē (-vorsē)**, *crosswise, transversely, obliquely*: transverse describantur horae in columellā, Vitr. 9, 9, 7; Cels. 5, 26, 24; Veg. 2, 5, 1.—**2. transversim**, *transversely, crosswise*: obliquatis manibus, Tert. Bapt. 8.

* **trans-vŏlĭto**, āre, *v. freq. n.*, *to fly through*: clausa domorum, Lucr. 1, 355.

trans-vŏlo or **trā-vŏlo**, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to fly over* or *across*. **I.** Lit.: perdices non transvolant Boeotiae fines in Atticā, Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 78: Pontum (grues), id. 10, 23, 30, § 60. — **II.** Transf., *to go, come, mount*, or *pass quickly over* or *across*. **A.** Lit. (*a*) *Act.*: Alpes, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 4: Oceanum (manus Macedonum), Auct. Her. 4, 22, 31: delphini vela navium transvolant, Plin. 9, 8, 7, § 20: transvolat vox auras, *flies through*, Lucr. 4, 559; cf. id. 4, 602.—Poet.: importunus (Cupido) transvolat aridas Quercus (i. e. vetulas), Hor. C. 4, 13, 9.—(β) *Neutr.*: foraminibus liquidus quia transvolat ignis, Lucr. 6, 349: eques transvolat inde in partem alteram, Liv. 3, 63, 2: Nilus insulas dierum quinque cursu non breviore transvolat, *flows by* or *past*, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53: vultur relicto Tityo, Sen. Hippol. 1233: (arma) Travolaverunt ad hostes, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 33 (for transfugerunt, id. ib. 1, 1, 28).—**B.** Trop.: illa Sallustiana brevitas … audientem transvolat, *flies past*, Quint. 4, 2, 45: cogitatio animum subito transvolans, *flitting through*, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 52: transvolat in medio posita et fugientia captat, *passes over, neglects*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 108.

trans-volvo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to roll past* or *by*, i. e. *to unroll*, Prud. Cath. 11, 29; cf. Juvenc. 3, 380.

transvŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transvoro], *a gulping* or *swallowing down*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14, 113; 3, 6, 66; concr., *the swallow, the throat*, id. Tard. 1, 4, 109; 2, 11, 135; 2, 13, 176.

trans-vŏro, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to gulp down, swallow down, devour* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3, 36; Arn. 1, 40: universas opes, i. e. *to consume, squander*, App. Mag. p. 333, 6.

transvorsus, v. transversus.

† **tràpētus**, i, *m.*, = τραπητός, *an olive-mill, oil-mill*, Cato, R. R. 20, 1; 20, 12; 22, 3; Verg. G. 2, 519; Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 23.—Collat. form **trăpētum**, i, *n.*, = τραπητόν, Col. 12, 52, 6; Dig. 19, 2, 19, § 2.—And *plur.*: **trăpētes**, um, *m.*, = τράπητες, Varr. L. L. 4, § 138 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 55, 5; Cato, R. R. 18, 2.

† **trăpēzīta (tarpez-, tarpess-)**, ae, *m.*, = τραπεζίτης, *a money-changer, banker* (cf. argentarius), Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 90; 2, 3, 89; id. Curc. 2, 3, 66; 4, 4, 3; id. Ep. 1, 2, 40; id. Trin. 2, 4, 23.

† **trapēzŏphŏron**, i, *n.*, = τραπεζοφόρον (table-bearer), *a pedestal* or *statue supporting a table, an ornamental table-leg*, Dig. 33, 10, 3 (in Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3, written as Greek).

Trăpēzūs, untis, *f.*, = Τραπεζοῦς, *a city in Pontus*, now *Trebizond*, Mel. 1, 19, 11; Plin. 6, 4, 4, §§ 11 and 12; Tac. A. 13, 39; id. H. 3, 47.

Trăsŭmēnus (also **Trăsȳmēnus**, after Τρασυμένη λίμνη, in Strabo; and less correctly **Trăsĭmēnus**), Trasimenus lacus, or simply Trasimenus, Τρασιμένη λίμνη, *a lake in Etruria, near Perusia, celebrated for Hannibal's victory over the Romans*, now *Lago Trasimeno* or *Lago di Perugia*, Cic. Div. 2, 8, 21; id. N. D. 2, 3, 8; id. Rosc. Am. 32, 89; id. Brut. 14, 57; Liv. 22, 4 sq.; Flor. 2, 6, 13; Val. Max. 1, 6, 6; Sil. 4, 739; 5, 8; Stat. S. 1, 4, 86; Plin. 2, 84, 86, § 200; 2, 107, 111, § 241; 7, 28, 29, § 106.—As *adj.*: Trasimena litora, Ov. F. 6, 765.—Hence, **Trăsĭmēnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Trasimenus, Trasimenian*: strages, Sid. Carm. 9, 247.

† **traumătĭcus**, a, um, = τραυματικός, *adapted to the healing of wounds*: medicamentum, Veg. Vet. 4, 19. — *Subst.*: **traumătĭcum**, i, *n.*, *a remedy for a wound*, Pelag. Vet. 5; 16.

Trausĭus, ii, *m.*, *the name of a man*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 99.

* **trāvĕho**, ĕre, and **trāvectĭo**, v. transv-.

trāversus, a, um, v. transversus.

(**trāvio**, āre, a false read. for transvolat, Lucr. 6, 349.)

trāvŏlo, āre, v. transvolo.

trĕbācĭter, *adv.*, v. trebax *fin.*

Trĕbātĭus, ii, *m.*, C. Testa, *a lawyer, a friend of Cicero, to whom the latter dedicated the* Topica, Cic. Fam. 7, 5 sq.; 11, 27, 1; id. Att. 9, 15, A; 9, 17, 1; Hor. S. 2, 1, 4; 2, 1, 78; Suet. Caes. 78; Gell. 7 (6), 12, 4 al.

trĕbax, ācis, *adj.* [contr. from the Gr. τριβακός], *practised, skilled in the ways of the world, cunning, crafty* (lat. Lat.): trebacissimus senex, Sid. Ep. 1, 11 *med.*—*Adv.*: **trĕbācĭter**, *cunningly, slyly*, Sid. Ep. 9, 11 *med.*

Trĕbellĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp., **I.** L. Trebellius, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 22; 11, 6, 14; 12, 8, 20 —**II.** M. Trebellius, Cic. Quint. 5, 21. — **III.** Trebellius Maximus, *a consul under Nero.*—**IV.** Trebellius Pollio, *a Roman historian under the emperor Constantine*; v. Bähr, Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 228.—Hence, **A. Trĕbellĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Trebellius*: vinum, *named after a Trebellius*, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 69. — **B. Trĕbellĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the consul Trebellius, Trebellian*: T. senatusconsultum de fideicommissariis, Dig. 36, tit. 1: fideicommissarius, ib 36, 3, 15.

1. Trĕbĭa, ae, *m.*, = Τρεβίας, ὁ (sc. ποταμός), *a river in Upper Italy, celebrated for Hannibal's victory over the Romans*, now *Trebbia*; Liv. 21, 52 sq.; Flor. 2, 6, 12; Luc. 2. 46; Sil. 4, 495; 4, 645; 6, 707; 9, 189.

2. Trĕbĭa, ae, *f.*, *a village in Umbria*, now *Trevi*, Arn. 3, 122.—Hence, **A. Trĕbĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Trebia, Trebian*: ager, Liv. 23, 14, 13: di, Arn. 3, 126.—In *plur. subst.*: **Trĕbĭāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Trebia*, Suet. Tib. 31.—**B. Trĕbĭātes**, um, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Trebia*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.

Trebĭus, ii, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* **I.** Statius Trebius, *who surrendered his native town Compsa to Hannibal*, Liv. 23, 1, 1. — **II.** Trebius Niger, *a historian, companion of Lucullus, proconsul of* Hispania Bætica, Plin. 9, 25, 41, § 80; 9, 30, 48, § 89; 10, 18, 20, § 40; 32, 2, 6, § 15.

Trĕbōnius, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* **I.** C. Trebonius, *a legate of Cæsar in Gaul, a friend of Cicero*, Caes. B. G. 5, 24; 6, 40; 7, 81; id. B. C. 1, 36; 3, 20; Cic. Fam. 12, 16; 15, 20; id. Phil. 2, 14, 34; Vell. 2, 69, 1.—**II.** *The father of the preceding*, C. Trebonius, Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 1; id Phil. 13, 10, 23.—**III.** Another of the name is mentioned, Hor. S. 1, 4, 114.

Trĕbŭla, ae, *f.*, *the name of three Italian towns.* **I.** *A town in Campania, near Suessula and Saticula*, now *Maddaloni*, Liv. 23, 39, 6.—Hence, **Trĕbŭlānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Trebula, Trebulan*: ager, Liv. 10, 1, 2: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 69. —*Subst.*: **Trĕbŭlānum**, i, *n.*, *an estate near Trebula*, Cic. Att. 5, 2, 1; 5, 3, 1; 7, 2, 2.—In *plur.*: **Trĕbŭlāni**, ōrum, *m.*, with the addition Balinienses, *the inhabitants of Trebula, the Trebulans*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.—**II.** *A town in the Sabine territory*, Trebula Mutusca, now *Monte Leone*, Jul. Obs. 102; also called Trebula, Mart. 5, 71, 1; and Mutusca, Verg. A. 7, 711. The inhabitants are called Trĕbŭlāni Mutuscaei, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.—Hence, Trebulanus ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66; id. Fam. 11, 27, 3.—**III.** *Another town in the Sabine territory*, the inhabitants of which are called Trebulani Suffenates, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.

Trĕbŭlānus, a, um, v. Trebula.

trĕcēnārius (TERCENARIVS, Inscr. Grut. 387, 8; 417, 5), a, um, *adj. num.* [treceni]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to three hundred*: vites, i. e. *that yield three hundred* amphorae *of wine to the juger*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7. —**II.** *A soldier whose pay is three hundred* sestertia (cf. ducenarius), Inscr. Grut. 365, 6; 387, 8; 417, 5.

trĕcēni (tercēni, Eum. Rest. Schol. 11), ae, a (*gen. plur.* trecenorum, Liv. 7, 25; trecenûm, Sen. Q. N. 3, 7, 3), *num. distr. adj.* [tres-centum]. **I.** Lit., *three hundred each, three hundred* distributively: treceni equites in singulis legionibus, Liv. 39, 38, 11; 8, 8, 14: familiae in singulas colonias, id 32, 29, 4: nummi in capita Romana, id. 22, 52, 3.—Of an indefinitely large number: non si trecenis, quotquot eunt dies, Amice, places illacrimabilem Plutona tauris, Hor. C. 2, 14, 5. — **II.** Transf., in gen., *three hundred*: vivere ducenis annis et quosdam trecenis, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 28.

trĕcentēni, ae, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [trecenti], *three hundred each*: pedes, Col. 5, 2, 10.

trĕcentēsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *the three-hundredth*: annus, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; Liv. 4, 7, 1; Val. Max. 8, 13 *fin.*; Eutr. 2, 1.

trĕcenti (trĭcenti, Col. 5, 2, 5), ae, a (*gen plur.* trecentûm, Cic. Dom. 44, 116; Liv. 22, 37), *num. adj.* [tres-centum], *three hundred*: nummi Philippii, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 38: Leonidas se in Thermopylis trecentosque eos, quos eduxerat Spartā, opposuit hostibus, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: ad trecentos viros trucidavit, id. Phil 3, 4, 10: juvenes, Verg. A. 10, 173: usque ad milia basiem tre-

centa, Cat. 48, 3; so, trecenta milia, id. 9, 2; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 164: trecenta debet Titius, Mart. 4, 37, 2: a sene postquam patruo venere trecenta, id. 12, 70, 7.—To denote an indefinitely large number: causae, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 95: versus, id. Pers. 3, 3, 6: verba, id. Trin. 4, 2, 122: amatorem trecentae Pirithoum cohibent catenae, Hor. C. 3, 4, 79: amici, Cat. 9, 2.

trĕcenties (trĭcenties, Mart. 3, 22, 1), *adv. num.* [trecenti], *three hundred times*, Cat. 29, 15; Mart. 3, 22, 1.

† **trĕchĕdīpnum,** i, *n.* (sc. vestimentum), = τρεχέδειπνον (running to a banquet), *a light garment worn at table by parasites*, Juv. 3, 67 (trechedipna vestimenta parasitica currentium ad cenam, Schol.).

(**trĕdĕcies,** a false read. for terdeciens, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80, § 184.)

trĕdĕcim (tresd-, Front. Aquaed. 33), *num. adj.* [tres-decem], *thirteen:* tredecim captis navibus, Liv. 36, 45, 3: centum tredecim senatores, Tac. H. 5, 19 *fin.:* equus emptus talentis tredecim, Gell. 5, 2, 2 (for which we have decem et tres, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: decem tres, Liv. 37, 30, 8: decem tria milia, id. 29, 2, 17; v. decem).

treis or **trīs,** v. tres *init.*

trĕmĕbundus (trĕmĭb-), a, um, *adj.* [tremo], *trembling, quivering, shaking* (mostly poet.): (Iphigenia) tremibunda ad aras Deducta est, Lucr. 1, 95: tremebunda manu tangere, Cic. Dom. 52, 134; cf.: Caius a primā tremebundus luce, *trembling with fear*, Mart. 9, 93, 5: membra, Ov. M. 4, 133; leo, Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 440: tremebundā voce, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25.—*Comp.:* (cucumis) effetae tremebundior ubere porcae, i. e. *more flabby, softer*, Col. poët. 10, 396.—**II.** Transf.: cornus (i. e. hasta), Sil. 10, 119; tela, id. 5, 628: oratio, Nazar. Pan. Const. 2.

trĕmĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [tremo-facio], *to cause to shake, quake,* or *tremble* (poet.): (Juppiter) Annuit, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, Verg. A. 9, 106; 10, 115: totum caelum supercilio et nutu, Arn. 4, 140: Lernam arcu, Verg. A. 6, 804: Thulem belli murmure, Claud. B. Get. 204: se tremefecit tellus, *quaked*, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 11, 18.—In *part. perf.:* folia tremefacta Noto, Prop. 2, 9, 34; so, tellus, Verg. A. 10, 102: pectora, id. ib. 2, 228: scuticae habenis, Ov. H. 9, 81: quies pueri, Stat. Achill. 1, 247.

trĕmĕfactio, ōnis, *f.*, *trembling* (late Lat.); only transf., Cassiod. in Psa. 103, 31.

trĕmendus, a, um, v. tremo *fin.*

trĕmenter, *adv., with trembling* (late Lat.), Fulg. Serm. 24; Dracont. Hexaëm. 671.

trĕmesco (trĕmisco), ĕre, *v. n.* and *a. inch.* [tremo], *to begin to shake* or *tremble, to shake, quake,* or *tremble for fear; to quake* or *tremble at* a thing (poet.): plaustri concussa tremescunt Tecta viam propter, Lucr. 6, 548: tonitruque tremescunt Ardua terrarum, Verg. A. 5, 694: jubeo tremescere montes, Ov. M. 7, 205: latitans omnemque tremescens Ad strepitum, id. ib. 14, 214.—With *acc.:* sonitumque pedum vocemque tremesco, Verg. A. 3, 648: Phrygia arma, id. ib. 11, 403.—With *object-clause:* telum instare tremescit, Verg. A. 12, 916.—With *rel.-clause:* quercum nutantem nemus et mons ipse tremescit, Quā tellure cadat, Stat. Th. 9, 535.

* **trĕmĭpēs,** pĕdis, *adj.* [tremo-pes], *trembling-footed, with trembling feet:* anates tremipedes, Varr. ap. Non. 460, 8.

trĕmis, issis, *m.* [formed after the analogy of semis, from tres and as]; under the later emperors, *a coin, the third part of an* aureus, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39; Cod. Just. 12, 40, 3; cf. semis, II. A. 2.

trĕmo, ŭi, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [cf. Gr. τρέμω, to tremble; ἀτρέμας, quiet]. **I.** *Neutr., to shake, quake, quiver, tremble,* etc. (freq. and class.; cf. trepido): sapiens si algebis, tremes, Novat. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285 (Com. Rel. v. 116 Rib.): pro monstro extemplo'st, quando qui sudat tremit, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 23: viden', ut tremit atque extimuit, id. Mil. 4, 6, 57: totus Tremo horreoque, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 4: si qui tremerent et exalbescerent objecta terribili re extrinsecus, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 48: timidus ac tremens, id. Pis. 30, 74: tremo animo, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 4; so, animo, Sen. Agam. 833: toto pectore tremens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 49: corde et genibus tremit, Hor. C. 1, 23, 8.—In a Greek construction: tremis ossa pavore, Hor. S. 2, 7, 57: ingemit et tremit artus, Lucr. 3, 489; cf. Verg. G. 3, 84.—**B.** Of things: mare caelum terram ruere ac tremere diceres, Afran. ap. Prob. ap. Verg. E. 6, 31 (Com. Rel. v. 9 Rib.): membra miserae tremunt, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 2: genua, Sen. Ep. 11, 2: artus, Verg. A. 3, 627: manus, Ov. M. 8, 211: umeri, Verg. A. 2, 509: haec trementi questus ore, Hor. Epod. 5, 11; so, ore tremente, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 54 et saep.: Africa terribili tremit horrida terra tumultu, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 153 Müll. (Ann. v. 311 Vahl.): verbere ripae, Hor. C. 3, 27, 23: aequor, Ov. M. 4, 136: ilices, Hor. Epod. 10, 8: hasta per armos Acta, Verg. A. 11, 645: vela, Lucr. 4, 77: frusta (carnis), i. e. *to quiver*, Verg. A. 1, 212: seges altis flava spicis, Sen. Oedip. 50; id. Med. 46.—**II.** *Act., to quake* or *tremble at* a thing (mostly poet. and perhaps not ante-Aug.): virgas ac secures dictatoris tremere atque horrere, Liv. 22, 27, 3: Junonem Offensam, Ov. M. 2, 519: neque iratos Regum apices neque militum arma, Hor. C. 3, 21, 19: jussa virum nutusque, Sil. 2, 53: te Stygii tremuere lacus, Verg. A. 8, 296: non praesidum gladios tremunt, Lact. 5, 13, 17: varios casus, Sen. Troad. 262: hostem, id. ib. 317.—Hence,

trĕmendus, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II.), that is to be trembled at; hence, *fearful, dreadful, frightful, formidable, terrible, tremendous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): manes adiit regemque tremendum, Verg. G. 4, 469: Chimaera, Hor. C. 4, 2, 15: vates visu audituque, Stat. Th. 10, 164: oculi, Ov. M. 3, 577: cuspis, Hor. C. 4, 6, 7: tumultus, id. ib. 1, 16, 11: Alpes, id. ib. 4, 14, 12: monita Carmentis, Verg. A. 8, 335: nefas, Val. Fl. 2, 209: tigris animal velocitatis tremendae, Plin. 8, 18, 25, § 66.

trĕmor, ōris, *m.* [tremo], *a shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremor.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (class.; cf. trepidatio): terrorem pallor et tremor consequitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19; cf. id. Ac. 2, 15, 48: quo tremore et pallore dixit! id. Fl. 4, 10: omnia corusca prae tremore fabulor, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 42: gelidusque per ima cucurrit Ossa tremor, Verg. A. 2, 121: subitus tremor occupat artus, id. ib. 7, 446; Ov. M. 3, 40: donec manibus tremor incidat unctis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 23: tota tremor pertemptet equorum Corpora, Verg. G. 3, 250: errat per artus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 706.—*Plur.*, Plin. 24, 7, 24, § 40.—Personified: Frigus iners illic habitant Pallorque Tremorque, Ov. M. 8, 790.—**b.** Of inanim. things: dum tremor (ignium) est clarus, Lucr. 5, 587.—**B.** In partic., *an earthquake:* tremor terras graviter pertentat, Lucr. 6, 287; 6, 577; Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 27.—In *plur.*, Lucr. 6, 547; Ov. M. 6, 699; 15, 271; 15, 798; Luc. 7, 414; cf. Sen. Q. N. 6, 21, 3; Plin. 36, 10, 15, § 73.—**II.** Transf., *act.*, like terror, of that which causes trembling, fear, etc., *a dread, terror* (very rare): (Cacus) silvarum tremor, Mart. 5, 65, 5; cf. id. 5, 24, 4: ponti, Petr. 123.

trĕmŭlē, *adv.*, v. tremulus *fin.*

trĕmŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [tremo]. **I.** Lit., *shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremulous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): anus, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 3; cf.: incurvus, tremulus, labiis demissis, gemens, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 45: manus annisque metuque, Ov. M. 10, 414; so, anni, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 73: tempus, Cat. 61, 161: passus (senilis hiemis), Ov. M. 15, 212: artus, Lucr. 3, 7: manus, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 142: guttur, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 8, 14: ut mare fit tremulum, tenui cum stringitur aura, Ov. H. 11, 75: harundo, id. M. 11, 190: canna, id. ib. 6, 326: cupressus, Petr. 131: flamma, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 43, 110; Verg. E. 8, 105; cf.: jubar ignis, Lucr. 5, 696: ignes, id. 4, 405: lumen, Verg. A. 8, 22: motus, Lucr. 3, 301: horror, Prop. 1, 5, 15: lorum, Luc. 4, 444: colores, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 356: equi, i. e. *restless, spirited*, Nemes. Cyn. 256 (cf. Verg. G. 3, 84 and 250).—*Subst.:* sacopenium sanat vertigines, tremulos, opisthotonicos, i. e. *shaking* or *trembling in the joints*, Plin. 20, 18, 75, § 197; 20, 9, 34, § 85; 23, 4, 47, § 92.—In *neutr.*, adverb.: (puella) tam tremulum crissat, *tremblingly*, Mart. 14, 203, 1.—**II.** Transf., *act., that causes one to shake* or *shiver:* frigus, Cic. Arat. 68.—* *Adv.:* **trĕmŭlē,** *tremblingly*, App. M. 5, p. 168, 28.

trĕpĭdanter, *adv.*, v. trepido *fin.*

trĕpĭdātio, ōnis, *f.* [trepido], *a state of confused hurry* or *alarm, agitation, confusion, consternation, trepidation* (not freq. till the Aug. per.): numquae trepidatio? numqui tumultus? * Cic. Deiot. 7, 20: quae senatūs trepidatio, quae populi confusio, quis urbis metus, Vell. 2, 124: cujus rei subita trepidatio magnum terrorem attulit nostris, Auct. B. Alex. 75, 2; cf.: nec opinata res plus trepidationis fecit, quod, etc., Liv. 3, 3, 2: ut jam ex trepidatione concurrentium turba constitit, id. 3, 50, 4: pilis inter primam trepidationem abjectis, id. 2, 46, 3: trepidationem inicere, id. 2, 53, 1: trepidatio fugaque hostium, id. 37, 24, 7: vitia non naturae sed trepidationis, Quint. 11, 3, 121: trepidatione mendacium prodere, Petr. 82: ferrum pectori per trepidationem admovens, Tac. A. 11, 38: vulgi, id. ib. 12, 43: in quā trepidatione multae captae naves, Just. 2, 12, 27: cum magnā trepidatione vigilavit, Suet. Ner. 34: nervorum, *a trembling*, Sen. Ira, 3, 10, 2.

trĕpĭdē, *adv.*, v. trepidus *fin.*

trĕpĭdiārius, a, um, *adj.* [trepidus], *restless, moving briskly:* sed ipsos equos, quos vulgo trepidiarios, militari verbo tottonarios vocant, ita edomant, etc., Veg. 1, 56, 37.

trĕpĭdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [id.], *to hurry with alarm, to bustle about anxiously, be in a state of confusion, agitation,* or *trepidation* (class., but not in Cic.): ut ille trepidabat! ut festinabat miser! Plaut. Cas. 2, 7, 9; so with festinare, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 25; Sall. C. 31, 1: quid est quod trepidas, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 8: tum demum Titurius trepidare, concursare, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: trepidare omnibus locis, Sall. J. 38, 5: currere per totum pavidi conclave magisque Exanimes trepidare, Hor. S. 2, 6, 114: dum in sua quisque ministeria discursu trepidat ad prima signa, Liv. 23, 16, 12: trepidante totā civitate ad excipiendum Poenum visendumque, id. 23, 7, 10: circa vallum (hostes), Auct. B. Afr. 82, 1: circum artos cavos (mures), Phaedr. 4, 6, 3: vigiles tumultuari, trepidare, moliri portam, Liv. 27, 28, 10: nobis trepidandum in acie instruendā erat, id. 44, 38, 11: dum trepidant alae, Verg. A. 4, 121: lymphati trepidare coeperunt, Curt. 4, 12, 14: at Romanus homo... Corde suo trepidat, Enn. Ann. 4, 7; Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 59: spe trepido, Luc. 7, 297: trepidare laetitiā, Arn. 7, n. 4: voce, Pers. 1, 20: multa manu medicā Phoebique potentibus herbis Nequiquam trepidat, Verg. A. 12, 403: nam veluti pueri trepidant atque omnia caecis In tenebris metuunt, Lucr. 2, 55; 3, 87; 6, 35; cf.: ancipiti trepidant terrore per urbes, id. 6, 596: recenti mens trepidat metu, Hor. C. 2, 19, 5: metu falso, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 37: formidine belli, id. ib. 3, 10, 67: in dubiis periclis, Lucr. 3, 1076: ridetque (deus), si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat, Hor. C. 3, 29, 32.—*Impers. pass.:* trepidari sentio et cursari rursum prorsum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35: totis trepidatur castris, Caes. B. G. 6, 37: ubi jam trepidatur, Lucr. 3, 598: vastis trepidatur in arvis, Sil. 4, 26: si gradibus trepidatur ab imis, Juv. 3, 200.—(β) Like tremo with *acc., to tremble at, be afraid of* (poet. and very rare): et motae ad lunam trepidabis harundinis umbram, Juv. 10, 21: occursum amici, id. 8, 152: lupos (damae), Sen. Herc. Oet. 1058.—(γ) With *inf.* (poet.): ne trepidate meas, Teucri, defendere naves, Verg. A. 9, 114: occurrere morti, Stat. Th. 1, 639.—(δ) With *ne:* trepidat, ne Suppositus venias et falso nomine poscas, Juv. 1, 97; 14, 64.—**b.** Of things, Lucr. 2, 965: quae (aqua) per pronum trepidat cum murmure rivum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 21; cf.: obliquo laborat Lympha fugax trepidare rivo, id. C. 2, 3, 12: flammae trepidant, *flare, waver, flicker*, id. ib. 4, 11, 11: trepidantia exta, *throbbing, quivering, palpitating*, Ov. M. 15, 576: sic aquilam pennā fugiunt trepidante columbae, id. ib. 1, 506: sub dentibus artus, id. ib. 14, 196.—**c.** With *inf.:* octavum trepidavit aetas Claudere lustrum, Hor. C. 2, 4, 24.—Hence, **trĕpĭdanter,** *adv., tremblingly, timorously, anxiously, with trepidation* (rare): trepidanter effatus, Suet. Ner. 49.—*Comp.:* trepidantius timidiusque agere, Caes. B. C. 1, 19.

* **trĕpĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.]

trembling, anxious, timorous: pulli circumstrepere, Gell. 2, 29, 8.

trĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [root in Gr. τρέπω, to turn, put to flight; cf. Lat. torqueo [cf. Fest. p. 367 Müll.); prop. scared; hence], *restless, agitated, anxious, solicitous, disturbed, alarmed, in a state of trepidation*, etc. (not. freq. in prose till the Aug. per.; perh. not at all in Cic. and Cæs.): tum trepidae inter se coëunt pennisque coruscant (apes), *in a hurry*, Verg. G. 4, 73; so, Dido, id. A. 4, 642 Serv.: hic galeam tectis trepidus rapit, id. ib. 7, 638; 9, 233: trepidi improviso metu, Sall. J. 97, 5; cf.: curia maesta ac trepida ancipiti metu, Liv. 2, 24, 3: Romae nocturnus terror ita ex somno trepidam repente civitatem excivit, id. 8, 37, 6: trepidi formidine portas Explorant, Verg. A. 9, 169; Just. 2, 13, 9.—(β) With *gen.:* illae (apes) intus trepidae rerum per cerea castra Discurrunt, Verg. A. 12, 589: Messenii trepidi rerum suarum, Liv. 36, 31, 5; so, rerum suarum, id. 5, 11, 4: salutis, Sil. 12, 13: admirationis ac metus, Tac. A. 6, 21 *fin.:* tubarum, Stat. Th. 11, 325.—**b.** Of things: illud (ferrum) in trepidâ submersum sibilat unda, Ov. M. 12, 279 (Merkel, tepidâ); cf.: et foliis undam trepidi despumat aheni, i. e. *bubbling, foaming*, Verg. G. 1, 296: venae, Ov. M. 6, 389: pes, id. ib. 4, 100: ŏs, id. ib. 5, 231: vultus, id. ib. 4, 485: cursus, Verg. A. 4, 672: terror, Lucr. 5, 41: motus, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 54; Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 15: tumultus belli, Lucr. 3, 846: certamen, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 48: motus, Ov. M. 8, 606: fletus, id. ib. 4, 673: in re trepidâ, *in a critical situation, perilous juncture*, Liv. 1, 27, 7; 4, 46, 8; 26, 5, 7; cf. in *plur.:* in trepidis rebus, id. 4, 17, 8; 4, 56, 8; Tib. 2, 3, 21; Hor. C. 3, 2, 5; Sil. 7, 1; cf. Sall. J. 91, 5: incerta et trepida vita, Tac. A. 14, 59; so, vita, id. ib. 4, 70 *fin.:* litterae, i. e. *announcing danger, bringing alarming news*, Curt. 7, 1, 36; so, nuntius, Just. 31, 2, 8.—*Adv.:* **trĕpĭdē**, *hastily, in a state of confusion* or *alarm, with trepidation:* trepide concursans, Phaedr. 2, 5, 2: classis trepide soluta, Liv. 22, 31, 5; so, relictis castris, id. 7, 11, 1: deserta stativa, id. 10, 12, 6: trepide anxieque certare, Suet. Ner. 23.

‡ **trĕpit** vertit, unde trepido et trepidatio, quia turbatione mens vertitur, Fest. p. 367 Müll. [= τρέπει]

trĕpondo, *neutr. indecl.* [tres-pondus; cf. duapondo, under duo], *three pounds:* ejusdem radicis trepondo, panacis pondo IV., Scrib. Comp. 165: adipis porcinae, id. ib. 271; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 15.

trēs (also **treis** and **trīs**; *acc.* tres and tris), tria, *num. adj.* [Sanscr. tri-, trajas; Gr. τρεῖς, τρία; Goth. thrija; Germ. drei; Engl. three]. **I.** *Three:* duas, tris minas auferunt, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 7: tria corpora, Tris species tam dissimiles, Lucr. 5, 93 sq.: horum trium generum quodvis, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 42: hoc loquor de tribus his generibus, id. ib. 1, 28, 44: tribus modis, uno ... altero ... tertio ..., Cic. Div. 1, 30, 64: fundos decem et tres reliquit, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 20.—**II.** To denote a small number: (sermo) tribus verbis, *of three words*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 29; so, verbis, id. Trin. 4, 2, 121; cf. Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 33; Ov. P. 4, 3, 26: ego tribus primis verbis, quid noster Paetus; at ille, etc., *at the first three words*, Cic. Fam. 9, 19, 1: haec omnia in tribus verbis, Quint. 9, 4, 78: chartis, Cat. 1, 5: suavia, id. 79, 4: cum tribus illa bibit, Mart. 13, 124, 2.

tresdĕcim, v. tredecim *init.*

tressis, is, *m.* [tres-as]. **I.** *Three* asses, Varr. L. L. 5, § 169; 9, § 81 Müll.—**II.** To denote *a trifle:* hic Dama est non tressis agaso, *is not worth three coppers*, Pers. 5, 76.

tres-vĭri, ōrum, *m., three men holding an office together*, or *associated in public business, a board of three, three joint commissioners;* as overseers of prisons, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 3; id. Aul. 3, 2, 2.—As inferior priests: tresviri epulones, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 73 (v. epulo).—As commissioners to distribute land among colonists, Liv. 32, 2, 6; 39, 44, 10; 40, 29, 2; cf. also under Treveri.

Trēvĕri (**Trēvĭri**), ōrum, *m.* **I.** *A people in Gallia Belgica, between the Moselle and the forest of Ardennes*, in and about the mod. *Treves*, Caes. B. G. 1, 37; 2, 24; 3, 11; 6, 8 et saep.; Mel. 3, 2, 4; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106; Liv. Epit. 107 al.—In *sing.:* **Trēvir**, *one of the Treviri*, Tac. H. 3, 35; 4, 55; Luc. 1, 441.—In a pun with tresviri, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 3.—**B.** Afterwards, *the town of the Treviri*, the mod. *Treves*, Amm. 15, 11, 9; called, at an earlier date, Augusta Trevirorum, Mel. 3, 2, 4.—**II.** Hence, **Trēvĕrĭcus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Treveri:* ager, Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 183; 11, 49, 109, § 262: tumultus, Tac. A. 3, 42 *fin.:* proelium, id. H. 5, 17: urbs, i.e. *Treves*, Aus. Urb. 4.

† **trĭăcontăs**, ădis, *f.*, = τριακοντάς, *the number thirty*, Tert. adv. Val. 49 *fin.*

trĭangŭlāris, e, *adj.* [triangulus], *of* or *belonging to a triangle, triangular:* anfractus, Mart. Cap. 6, § 579.

trĭangŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [tres-angulus], *having three corners* or *angles, three-cornered, triangular.* **I.** *Adj.:* sidera, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: forma cutis, Cels. 7, 25, 2: species (Siciliae), Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 86: ager, Col. 5, 2, 5: latera radicis, id. 13, 11, 218 et saep.—**II.** *Substt.* **a. trĭangŭlum**, i, *n., a triangle:* quadrata amplius spatium complectuntur triangulis, Quint. 1, 10, 41; so id. 1, 10, 3; Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125; Plin. 27, 8, 39, § 61.—**b. trĭangŭlus**, i, *m., a triangle*, Front. Expos. Form. pp. 32, 33, 35 Goes.

trĭārii, ōrum, *m.* [tres], *a class of Roman soldiers who formed the third rank from the front, the triarii*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 89 Müll.: etiamsi te sors inter triarios posuerit, Sen. Tranq. 3, 10; Liv. 22, 5, 7: a primâ acie ad triarios sensim referrebantur, id. 8, 8, 11; 8, 10, 6; cf. Becker, Antiq. 3, pt. 2, p. 249 sq.

Trĭārius, ii, *m., a surname in the* gens Valeria. **I.** C. Valerius Triarius, *a friend of Cicero*, Cic. Brut. 76, 266; he is introduced as a speaker in Cicero's treatise de Finibus; v. Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 13 sq.—**II.** *His father* was named L. Valerius Triarius, Cic. Verr. 1, 14, 37.—**III.** P. Valerius Triarius, *the accuser of M. Scaurus*, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 8; 4, 17, 2.

† **trĭăs**, ădis, *f.*, = τριάς, *the number three, a triad*, Mart. Cap. 7, § 733.

‡ **trĭātrus**, *a feast-day among the Tusculans, three days after the Ides*, Fest. s. v. quinquatrus, p. 257 Müll.

tribacca, ae, *f.* (sc. inauris) [tres-bacca], *an ear-drop consisting of three pearls*, P. Syr. ap. Petr. 55.

Triballi, ōrum, *m., a people of Lower Mœsia*, Plin. 3, 26, 29, § 149; 4, 1, 1, § 3; 4, 10, 17, § 33.

† **trĭbăs**, ădis, *f.*, = τριβάς (rubbing), *a woman who practises lewdness with women*, Phaedr. 4, 14, 3; Mart. 1, 91 tit.; 7, 67, 1; 7, 70, 1; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 9.

Tribocci (**Triboci**), ōrum, *m., a German people on the left shore of the Rhine*, in mod. *Alsace*, Caes. B. C. 1, 51; 4, 10; Tac. G. 28; id. H. 4, 70.

† **trĭbōn**, ōnis, *m.*, = τρίβων, *a threadbare cloak*, Aus. Epigr. 53.

Trĭbōnĭānus, i, *m., a celebrated jurist in the time of the emperor Justinian*, Just. Inst. prooem. § 3, 4.

† **trĭbrăchys**, ȳos, *m.*, = τρίβραχυς, *a poetical foot consisting of three short syllables, a tribrach*, Quint. 9, 4, 97.—Called also in Lat. tribrevis, Diom. p. 475 P.

trĭbrĕvis, is, v. the preced. art.

trĭbŭārius, a, um, *adj.* [tribus], *of* or *belonging to a tribe* or *tribes:* crimen sodalitiorum, i. e. *a bribing of the tribes*, Cic. Planc. 19, 47: res, id. ib. 15, 36.

trĭbŭla, ae, v. tribulum.

trĭbŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [tribulo], *distress, trouble, tribulation* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Jud. 11; Aug. in Psa. 125, 2; Hier. Ep. 108, 18.

trĭbŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [tribulum], *pointed, toothed* like a threshing-sledge: falciculae, Pall. 1, 43, 8.

trĭbŭlis, is, *m.* [tribus], *one of the same tribe* with another. **I.** Lit. (class.): tribulis tuus, Cic. Fam. 13, 23, 1; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 85; Cic. Planc. 19, 47; id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47; id. Vatin. 15, 36; Liv. 2, 16, 5; Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 15 Orell. ad loc.—**II.** In gen., *one of the lower classes of the people, a common* or *poor person* (rare), Mart. 9, 50, 7; 9, 58, 8.

trĭbŭlo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [tribulum]. **I.** Lit., *to press:* θλίβω tribulo, presso, premo, Gloss. Philox.; Cato R. R. 23, 4.—**II.** Trop., *to oppress, afflict* (eccl. Lat.): in omnibus tribulemur, Tert. adv. Gnost. 13 *med.;* Ambros. Serm. 22, n. 1; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 11.

trĭbŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tribulus]. **I.** Lit., *full of thorns* or *thistles* (late Lat.): voragines viarum, Sid. Ep. 3, 2 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *thorny, rough:* opus, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.—*Sup.:* tribulosissima dissimulatio, Sid. Ep. 1, 7 *med.*

trĭbŭlum (**trĭvŏl-**), i, *n.* [tero], *a threshing-sledge*, consisting of a wooden platform studded underneath with sharp pieces of flint or with iron teeth, Varr. L. L. 5, § 21 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 22, 1; 1, 52, 1; Plin. 18, 30, 72, § 298; Verg. G. 1, 164.—Collat. form **trĭbŭla**, ae, *f.*, Col. 2, 20, 4; 1, 6, 23; 12, 52, 7; Vulg. 1 Par. 20, 3.

trĭbŭlus (**trĭbŏl-**), i, *m.*, = τρίβολος, *an instrument resting on three of its iron prongs, while a fourth projected upward*, thrown on the ground to impede an enemy's cavalry, *a caltrop.* **I.** Lit.: tribulos abjecerunt, Veg. Mil. 3, 24.—**II.** Transf., from its resemblance in form. **A.** *A kind of thorn* or *thistle, land-caltrops:* Tribulus terrestris, Linn.; Verg. G. 1, 153; Ov. M. 13, 803; Plin. 21, 15, 54, § 91: spinae et tribuli, Vulg. Gen. 3, 18.—**B.** *A kind of water-plant* bearing a prickly nut of a triangular form, *water-chestnut, water-caltrops:* Trapa natans, Linn.; Plin. 21, 16, 58, § 98.

trĭbūnal (moleste diligentibus permittamus et tribunale dicere, Quint. 1, 6, 17; yet **trĭbūnāle** is found Corp. Inscr. Lat. 206, 24), ālis, *n.* [tribunus]. **I.** Lit. **1.** *A raised semicircular* or *square platform, on which the seats of magistrates were placed, a judgment-seat, tribunal* (cf.: suggestus, sella): compleatur tribunal, Cic. Brut. 84, 290: popularis accessus ac tribunal, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 25: praetor tribunal suum juxta Trebonii praetoris urbani sellam collocavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 20; cf. Tac. A. 15, 29; Mart. 11, 98, 17: eum de tribunali deturbavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 21; Cic. Vatin. 9, 31: (praetor) palam de sellâ ac tribunali pronuntiat, Si quis, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 94: quem ad se vocari et de tribunali citari jussit, id. ib. 2, 5, 7, § 16: pro tribunali agere aliquid, id. Fam. 3, 8, 21; cf. id. Pis. 5, 11: qui dicunt apud tribunalia, Quint. 11, 3, 134; cf. id. 11, 3, 156: laudatum ex quattuor tribunalibus, id. 12, 5, 6: nobis in tribunali praetoris urbani sedentibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168: sedens pro tribunali, Liv. 39, 32, 11: Fulvius magnâ circumfusus turbâ ad tribunal consulis venit, id. 26, 22, 3; cf. Tac. A. 1, 75.—**2.** *The elevation in the camp*, from which the general addressed the soldiers or administered justice, Liv. 28, 27, 15; Tac. H. 3, 10; 4, 25; cf.: regium (sc. Porsenae), Liv. 2, 12, 6.—**3.** *The seat of the prætor in the theatre*, Suet. Aug. 44.—**4.** *A tribunal erected as a monument to a deceased person of high rank:* sepulcrum Antiochiae ubi crematus (Germanicus), tribunal Epidaphnae, quo in loco vitam finierat, Tac. A. 2, 83; Inscr. Orell. 4548.—**II.** Transf., **A.** In gen., *a mound, dam, embankment:* tribunalia structa manibus ad experimenta altissimi aestûs, Plin. 16, 1, 1, § 3.—**B.** Of the persons who sit on a tribunal, *the magistrates:* omne forum quem spectat et omne tribunal, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 57.—**III.** Trop., *height, greatness:* quid superest ad honoris mei tribunal et columen, ad laudis meae cumulum? App. Flor. p. 356, 16.

trĭbūnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the office and dignity of a tribune, the tribuneship:* Cotta, qui tribunatum plebis petebat, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 25; id. Leg. 3, 9, 20; so of *the office of a tribune of the people*, id. Rep. 1, 19, 31; id. Lael. 12, 41; id. Leg. 3, 10, 23; id. de Or. 1, 7, 24; id. Off. 2, 21, 73; id. Sest. 37, 79; id. Att. 11, 9, 1 al.; Liv. 2, 56, 2.—Of *a military tribune:* tribunatus commoda contemnere, Cic. Fam. 7, 8, 1; 7, 5, 3; Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 113.

trĭbūnĭcius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a tribune, tribunitial:* tribunicia potestas, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124; Caes. B. C. 1, 7; Flor. 3, 13, 1; Val. Max. 2, 9, 8: vis, Caes. B. C. 1, 7; Sall. H. 3, 61, 12 Dietsch; cf. seditiones, id. J. 37, 1: terrores, Cic. Fam. 2, 18, 3: procellae, Liv. 2, 1: mucro aliqui, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 21: comitia, *for the election of tribunes of the people*, id. Att. 1, 1, 1; cf. candidati, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15,

b, 4: leges, *proposed by the tribunes of the people*, id. Agr. 2, 8, 21: auxilium, Val. Max. 6, 1, 7: furor, id. 6, 2, 3: equites Romanos in tribunicium restituit honorem, i. e. *of military tribunes*, Caes. B. C. 1, 77. — **II.** *Subst.*: **tribūnĭcĭus,** ii, *m.*, *one that has been a tribune, an ex-tribune*: qui aedilicii, qui tribunicii, qui quaestorii, Cic. Phil. 13, 14, 30; Liv. 3, 35, 5: INTER TRIBVNICIOS RELATO, i. e. *presented with the title of tribune*, Inscr. Orell. 3146.

trĭbūnus, i, *m.* [tribus, prop. the chief of a tribe; hence, in gen.], *a chieftain, commander, tribune.* **I.** Tribuni aerarii, *paymasters*, who assisted the quaestors, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 10, 2; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 181 Müll.; Fest. p. 2 ib.; called also tribuni aeris, Plin. 33, 2, 7, § 31. By the Lex Aurelia these tribuni aerarii were made judges on the part of the people: (Milonem) tribuni aerarii condemnarunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6; id. Cat. 4, 7, 15: a tribunis aerariis absolutus, id. ib. 2, 16, 3; cf. in a pun with aerati (rich), id. Att. 1, 16, 8. This judicial office was taken from them by Julius Cæsar, Suet. Caes. 41.—**II.** Tribuni Celerum, *captains* or *commanders of the* Celeres, Liv. 1, 59, 7; cf. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 15; Weissenb. ad Liv. 1, 15, 8. —**III.** Tribuni militares or militum, *tribunes of the soldiers, military tribunes*; these were officers of the army, six to each legion, who commanded in turn, each two months at a time: qui M. Aemilio legati et praefecti et tribuni militares fuerunt, Cic. Clu. 36, 99; so, militares, Plin. 34, 3, 6, § 11; cf. in *sing.*: cum tribunus militaris depugnavi apud Thermopylas, Cic. Sen. 10, 32: a tribunis militum, praefectis reliquisque, qui, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 39; so, militum, id. ib. 3, 7; cf. in *sing.*: tribunus militum, id. ib. 3, 5; Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 2: tribuni cohortium, Caes. B. C. 2, 20.—*Sing.*: Stilonius Priscus qui tribunus cohortis, sub Classico fuerat, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 18; cf.: tribunus minor, Veg. Mil. 2, 7; and tribunus legionis, Val. Max. 3, 2, 20.—**IV.** Tribuni militum consulari potestate, *military tribunes with consular power*; these were the highest officers of the State from A.U.C. 310 to A.U.C. 388. They were chosen from the patrician and plebeian orders, and were at first three, then six, and, after the year 352, eight in number, Liv. 4, 6, 8; 4, 7, 1; 5, 1, 2; called tribuni consulares, id. 8, 33; Becker, Antiq. 2, 2, p. 136 sq.—**V.** Tribuni plebis, and more freq. simply tribuni, *tribunes of the people*, whose office it was to defend the rights and interests of the Roman plebeians against the encroachments of the patricians, Liv. 2, 33, 2; 2, 56, 3 sq.; Cic. Rep. 2, 33, 58 sq.; id. Leg. 3, 7, 16; cf. Becker, Antiq. 2, 2, p. 247 sq.; Lange, Antiq. 1, 1, p. 592 sq., and the authorities cited by both.

trĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* [tribus], *to assign, impart, allot, bestow, give*, etc. (syn.: do, dono, largior). **I.** Lit.: ut ei plurimum tribuamus, a quo plurimum deligimur, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 47: in tribuendo suum cuique, id. ib. 1, 5, 14: si uni omnia tribuenda sint, id. Imp. Pomp. 17, 52: praemia alicui, Caes. B. C. 3, 4; 2, 21; Hirt. B. G. 8, 46: cujus sceleribus tanta praemia tribuistis, Sall. H. 1, 18, 4 Dietsch: dona nulli, Ov. M. 9, 402; Phaedr. 1, 5, 8: beneficia, Nep. Att. 11, 5: pretium aedium Aurelio, Tac. A. 1, 75: pecunias ex modo detrimenti, *to deal out, allot*, id. ib. 4, 64. —**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to grant, give, show, pay, render*: misericordiam fortissimo viro, Cic. Mil. 34, 92; so, veniam alicui, Tac. A. 12, 40: inventoribus gratiam, Cic. Fin. 4, 5, 13: silentium orationi alicujus, id. Cael. 12, 29: quod tantum dignitatis civitati Aeduae tribuerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 7; cf.: sibi honorem, id. ib. 7, 20: mulieri honorem, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 44: tibi turis honorem, Ov. M. 14, 128: vocabula monti, id. ib. 14, 621: salutem mihi, id. H. 15 (16), 2: parem voluntatem paribus beneficiis, Caes. B. C. 1, 35: pacem terris, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 44; Luc. 4, 358 et saep. —**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn., *to grant, yield, give up, concede, allow* something to a person or thing (syn. concedo): si sit quispiam, qui aliquid tribuat voluptati, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106: valetudini aliquid, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: observantiam officio, non timori neque spei, Nep. Att. 6, 5: hoc matris precibus, Ov. A. A. 1, 689: aliquid rei publicae et amicitiae, Caes. B. G. 6, 1: ego tantum tibi tribuo, quantum mihi fortasse arrogo, *I yield* or *concede as much to you, have as high an opinion of you*, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 2: cum senatus impediretur quo minus, id quod hostibus semper erat tributum, responsum equitibus Romanis redderetur, id. Planc. 14, 34; cf.: gratissimum mihi feceris, si huic commendationi meae tantum tribueris quantum cui tribuisti plurimum, id. ib. 13, 22, 2; and: nusquam tantum tribuitur aetati (quam Lacedaemone), id. Sen. 18, 63: mihi tribuebat omnia, *gave me the preference in all things, deferred in every thing to me*, id. Brut. 51, 190.—*Absol.*: cum universo ordini publicanorum semper libentissime tribuerim, Cic. Fam. 13, 9, 2: quos ne nominatim tradam, majoribus eorum tribuendum puto, Tac. A. 14, 14 *fin.*: tribus in generibus rerum versari rhetoris officium . . . demonstrativum est, quod tribuitur in alicujus certae personae laudem aut vituperationem, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 7. —**2.** *To ascribe, assign, attribute* a thing to a person or thing as the cause: aliquid virtuti hostium, Caes. B. G. 7, 53: aliquid juri potius quam suae culpae, id. B. C. 3, 73: id tribuite vestrae culpae, Auct. Her. 4, 36, 48: aliquid ignaviae, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 3: miseriae nostrae potius quam inconstantiae tribuere quod, etc., id. Att. 3, 4 *init.*—**3.** *To set store by*, with magnopere, multum, etc., *to make much of*: quibus ille secundum fratrem plurimum tribuebat, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 12: ne ob eam rem suae magnopere virtuti tribueret, Caes. B. G. 1, 13. —**4.** *To divide, distribute* (syn. dispertio): rem universam in partes, Cic. Brut. 41, 152; id. Or. 4, 16: secundus (locus) in tempora tribuitur, id. Inv. 1, 55, 107: omnem vim loquendi in duas partes, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17.—**5.** Of time, *to bestow* or *spend upon, devote to* a thing: comitiis omnibus perficiundis XI. dies tribuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 2: his rebus tantum temporis tribuit, id. ib. 3, 78: reliqua tempora litteris, Nep. Att. 4, 3; id. Hann. 13, 2.—Hence, **trĭbūtum,** i, *n.*, *a stated payment, a contribution, tribute.* **A.** Lit. (class.): in capita singula servorum et liberorum tributum imponebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: a se intolerabilia tributa exigi, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 3: omnes Siculi ex censu quotannis tributa conferunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 131: tributa pendere, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: ceram in tributa praestare, Plin. 21, 13, 45, § 77: civitates tributis liberare, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 2: tributo populo indicto, Liv. 4, 60, 4: imperare, id. 23, 31, 1; 23, 48, 8; Tac. A. 2, 47; 4, 71; id. G. 43; Mart. 7, 54, 8; Val. Max. 4, 3, 8; 8, 3, 3.—In the ante-class. collat. form **trĭbūtus,** i, *m.*: cum tributus exigeretur, Cato ap. Non. 229, 11: tributus cum imperatus est, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 43 sq.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A contribution* made for any private purpose (Jurid. Lat.), Dig. 14, 2, 2; 14, 2, 4; 14, 4, 5.—**2.** *A gift, present* (poet.): Saturnalicium, Mart. 10, 17, 1: praestare tributa clientes cogimur, Juv. 3, 188; Stat. S. 1, 4, 86.

trĭbus, ūs (*dat.* and *abl. plur.*: tribubus, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 16; Liv. 5, 18, 2; 23, 12, 16, etc.; but trebibos, Ephem. Epigr. 2, 208, n. 299; never tribibus; cf. Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 376, and v., in gen., Neue, Formenl. 1, 361 sqq.), *f.* [tri-; root in tres (*dat.* tribus) and bhū; Gr. φυ- in φυλή; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 163], orig. a third part of the Roman people; as their numbers increased it came to mean, **I.** Lit., *a division of the people, a tribe* (the number of these tribes finally increased to thirty-five, of which thirty-one were rusticae tribus or country tribes, and four urbanae tribus or city tribes; the following are the names of the tribes, the city tribes being printed in Italics, viz.: Aemilia, Aniensis, Arniensis, Claudia, *Collina*, Cornelia, Crustumina, *Esquilina*, Fabia, Falerina, Galesia, Horatia, Lemonia, Maecia, Menenia, Oufentina, *Palatina*, Papiria, Pollia, Pomptina, Popilia, Pupinia, Quirina, Romilia, Sabatina, Scaptia, Sergia, Stellatina, *Suburana*, Terentina, Tromentina, Veientina, Velina, Veturia, Voltinia. Some of these names are the same as the names of Roman gentes, and others are derived from the names of places where these tribes at first resided), Varr. L. L. 4, 9, 17; Cic. Rep. 2, 8, 14; Liv. 1, 36, 7; 8, 37, 12; 9, 46, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.; id. Epit. 19; Col. 5, 1, 7; Val. Max. 7, 1, 2; 9, 10, 1; cf. Niebuhr, Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 426 sq.; and see the names of these tribes in Inscr. Orell. II. pp. 11-28 and 147: inventum tamen esse fortem amicum ex eādem familia Q. Verrem Romilia, *of the Romilian tribe*, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 23; cf. Ser. Sulpicius, Q. F. Lemonia, Rufus, id. Phil. 9, 7, 15: L. AVRELIVS L. FIL. CAMILIA FIRMVS, etc., Inscr. Orell. 3070: Africanus censor tribu movebat eum centurionem, qui in Pauli pugna non affuerat, *removed, expelled from the tribe*, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 272; so, tribu movere aliquem, id. Clu. 43, 122; Liv. 45, 15, 4; 4, 24, 7; 24, 18, 6; 45, 15, 4; Val. Max. 2, 4, 4: urbanae (tribus) in quas transferri ignominia esset, desidiae probro, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 13: populus in tribus convocatus, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 44: ea multitudo tribus circuit, genibus se omnium advolvens, Liv. 8, 37, 9.—**B.** Trop., comicè: grammaticas ambire tribus, *to canvass the Grammarian tribe*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40.—**II.** Transf. **1.** Of Macedonians: satellites illi ex tribu suā legunt, Just. 13, 3, 1 (al. turbâ).—**2.** In gen., *the commonalty, the mass, mob, poor people*, Mart. 8, 15, 4; Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 54: equitem imitatae tribus, Flor. 2, 6, 25.—Prov.: sine tribu, *without rank* or *position*: homo sine tribu, sine nomine, Flor. 3, 13, 1.

trĭbūtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tributum], *of* or *belonging to tribute*: necessitas, *of paying tribute*, Just. 32, 2, 1: solum, *subject to tribute, tributary*, Plin. 12, 1, 3, § 6; so, praedia tributaria sunt ea, quae in his provinciis sunt, quae propriae Caesaris esse creduntur (opp. stipendiaria), Gai. Inst. 2, 21: civitates, Just. 1, 7, 2: Thraces Macedonum, Flor. 3, 4, 1: tributarius Gallus quidam, Suet. Aug. 40: causa, *concerning tribute*, Dig. 49, 14, 46: tabellae, *letters of credit*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 148.

trĭbūtim, *adv.* [tribus], *through each tribe, tribe by tribe, by tribes*: tributim et centuriatim descriptis ordinibus, Cic. Fl. 7, 15: legem centuriatis comitiis tulere, ut quod tributim plebes jussisset, populum teneret, i. e. *in the* comitia tributa, Liv. 3, 55, 3; cf. id. 7, 16, 7: nummis tributim divisis, Cic. Att. 4, 17, 1: spectacula tributim data, id. Mur. 34, 72; cf. id. ib. 32, 67: arripuit populum tributim, Hor. S. 2, 1, 69.

trĭbūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tribuo]. **I.** *A dividing, distributing, distribution* (very rare): hanc ἰσονομίαν appellat Epicurus, id est aequabilem tributionem, * Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 50: tributio fit pro ratā ejus, quod cuique debetur, Dig. 14, 4, 5 *fin.*—**II.** *A contributing, paying of tribute*, Dig. 2, 14, 52; 50, 4, 18.

* **trĭbūtor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a giver, imparter*: tributor omnium, App. Trism. p. 92, 27.

trĭbūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *concerning payment* (Jurid. Lat.): tributoria actio, Dig. 14, tit. 4.

trĭbūtum, i, *n.*, v. tribuo *fin.*

1. trĭbūtus, a, um, *Part.* of tribuo.

2. trĭbūtus, a, um, *adj.* [tribus], *formed* or *arranged into tribes*: comitia, Laelius Felix ap. Gell. 15, 27, 4; Liv. 2, 60, 4 sq.; 2, 56, 2 sq.; v. comitium.

3. trĭbūtus, i, v. tributum, under tribuo *fin.*

trīcae, ārum, *f.* [acc. to Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 104, orig. **Trīca,** ae, *f.*, like Apina, the name of a small town in Apulia; but cf. Sanscr. trkvan, thief; and Lat. tricor, extricare, etc.; hence, prov.], *trifles, toys, trumpery, stuff, nonsense.* **I.** Lit.: sunt apinae tricaeque et siquid vilius istis, Mart. 14, 1, 7: *Gri.* Quid dare velis? Eloquere propere. *La.* Nummos trecentos. *Gri.* Tricas. *La.* Quadringentos. *Gri.* Tramas putridas, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 36.—**II.** Transf., *hinderances, vexations, perplexities, subterfuges, quirks, wiles, tricks*: judicia, lites, turbas, tricas, Turp. ap. Non. 8, 26; cf.: quomodo illa (Tullia) fert publicam cladem, quomodo domesticas tricas! Cic. Att. 10, 8, 9: nihil mihi opus est litibus neque tricis, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 62; 5, 2, 18: quas tu mihi tricas narras? id. Curc. 5, 2, 15: quin tu istas mittis tricas, id. Most. 3, 1, 45; Varr. ap. Non. 8, 29; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 2; cf.: trico, tricor, and tricosus.

trĭcămĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [tres-camera], *having three chambers* (late Lat.): ecclesia, Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 26: inferiora ar-

cae bicamerata et tricamerata facies, Ambros Hexaem 6, 9, n. 72.—*Subst* **tricămĕrātum,** i, *n*, *a room divided into three chambers*, Hier adv Jovin. 1, 17

Tricca, ae, and **Triccē,** es, *f*, = Τρίκκη, *a town of Thessaly, on the Peneus*, now *Trikala*, Plin 4, 8, 15, § 29, Liv 32, 13, 5, Sen. Troad. 824 — Hence, **Triccaeus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Tricca*, Avien Arat 206

trĭcēnārĭus, a, um, *adj* [triceni], *of* or *containing thirty* fistula, *thirty quarter digits in diameter*, Front. Aquaed. 29, 48 filius *thirty years old*, Sen Excerpt Controv 3, 3 *fin* homo Arn 2, 58, Pall. Aug 12, Front Aquaed 29, 48

trĭcēni, ae, a (*gen plur* tricenûm, Plin 7, 49, 50, § 164, 11, 33 39, § 113), *num distr adj* [triginta] *thirty at a time, thirty each, thirty* **I.** Lit., distributively lecti, Cic. Verr 2 4, 26, § 58 tricenos milites ex singulis legionibus, Auct B Afr 75, 5 dies, Col 2, 14 8 amphorae, id 3 3, 14 bini dentes, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 71 latent tricenis diebus, id 9 36 60, § 125 nummi, Mart 10, 27, 3 — **II.** Transf, *thirty* cardinally medica ab uno satu tricenis annis durat, Plin. 18, 16, 43 § 144 (inplent) anguillae in Gange amne tricenos pedes id. 9, 3, 2, § 4, Mart 1, 44, 1 — *Gen* tricenûm, Auct Her 3, 19, 32, Plin 7, 49 50, § 164, 11, 33, 38, § 113, Front Aquaed. 49

trĭcennalis, e, *adj* [tricennium] *of* or *belonging to thirty years, tricennial* (late Lat) incuria, Ruf in Hier 1, 11 —In *plur subst* **trĭcennālia,** ium, *n*, *a festival celebrated once in thirty years, a tricennial festival*, Oros. 7, 28 *fin*

trĭcennĭum, ii, *n* [triginta annos] *the space of thirty years* Cod Just 7, 31, 1, Sid Ep 8 6 *med*, Cassiod. Var 1 18, 3, 31

trĭcenti, ae, a v trecenti

trĭcentĭes, *adv*, v trecenties

trĭceps, cipitis, *adj* [tres caput, cf Cic Or 48, 159] **I.** Lit, *having three heads, triple headed* Cerberus, Cic Tusc 1, 5, 10 Hecate (because she was also at the same time Luna and Diana) Ov M 7, 194 —* **II.** Transf, *threefold* historia, Varr L L 5, § 148 Müll.

trĭcēsĭmāni, orum, *m* [tricesimus], *soldiers of the thirtieth legion*, Amm 18, 9, 3

trĭcēsĭmus (less freq **trīgēsĭmus,** Mart 1, 16 3, 10, 103, 7, Just 12, 15), a, um *num ord adj* [triginta], *the thirtieth* idem tricesimo post die feci, Cic Fam 12, 2 1 tertius et tricesimus annus id Sen 6, 19 sexto tricesimo anno post id Off 2, 8, 29 legio quinta tricesima, Galb ap Cic Fam 10, 30, 1 tricesimo sexto anno, Liv 3, 30, 7 tricesimum annum agens id 40 6, 4 tricesimo die, Curt. 5 6 19 tricesima sabbata, Hor S 1, 9, 69 bis trigesimus consul instat Mart. 1, 16, 3 — Hence, *subst* **Trĭcēsĭmae,** arum, *f*, *the name of a town in* Gallia Belgica *on the Rhine*, Amm 18 2 4.

* **trĭcessis,** is, *m* [triginta as], *thirty* asses Varr L L. 5, § 170 Müll

† **trĭchalcon,** i, *n*, = τρίχαλκον, *a coin of the value of three* chalci, Vitr 3, 1 *med*

† **trĭchaptum,** i, *n*, = τρίχαπτον, *a fine, soft garment woven of hair, a hair garment*, Hier in Zach 3, 14, 14, id. in Ezech 4 16 11

† **trĭchĭas,** ae, *m*, = τριχίας, *a kind of sardine*, Plin 9, 15, 20, § 52, 9, 51, 74, § 162

† **trĭchĭăsis,** is, *f*, = τριχίασις, *a disease of the eyelids, when the lashes grow in side*, Veg Vet 2 15

trĭchĭla, ae, *f*, *a bower, arbor, summer house*, Verg Copa, 7, Col poet. 10, 378, 10 394, Inscr Orell 4517, Caes. B C 3, 96 (al trichinia) —Also, in a contr collat form ‡ **trĭcla,** ae *f*, Inscr Orell 2909 ‡ **trĭclĕa,** ae, ib 4337, and ‡ **trĭclĭa,** ae, ib 4456

† **trĭchĭnus,** a, um, *adj*, = τρίχινος (of hair, transf) *slight, meagre, poor* quaestus (opp uber) Varr ap Non. 181, 10

† **trĭchītis,** idis *f*, = τριχῖτις, *a kind of alum* Plin 35, 15, 52 § 186

† **trĭchŏmănes,** is, *n*, = τριχομανές, *a plant resembling* adiantum, Plin 27, 13, 111, § 138 22, 21, 30, § 63, App Herb 47

† **trĭchordis,** e, *adj*, = τρίχορδος, *three stringed* citharae, Sid. Ep 5, 5 *med.*, Cassiod Anim 5

† **trĭchōrum,** i, *n*, = τρίχωρον, *a room divided into three apartments* Stat. S 1, 3, 57, Spart. Pesc. 12, Inscr Orell. 1595

† **trĭchrus,** i, *f*, = τρίχρους, *a tricolored gem*, Plin. 37, 10, 68, § 183

trĭcĭes, trĭcĭens (also **trĭcēsĭes,** Auct. B Afr 97, 2 twice **trīgĭes,** Mart Cap 7, § 737), *adv num* [triginta] *thirty times* (pedes) tricies triceni fiunt nongenti, Col 5, 2, 10 tricies centenis millibus pondo olei eos multat, Auct B Afr 97, 3 mea (filia) triciens (aeris millies) non posset (habere), i e *three millions of* sesterces, Cic Rep 3, 10, 17, id. Verr 2, 1, 38, § 95, id. Fragm Fontei § 4, Mart 4, 37, 4, 5, 40, 1.

* **trĭcĭnĭum,** ii, *n* [tres cano], *a song by three voices a trio* semivolucrum puellarum, *of the three Sirens*, Symm Ep 1, 41

Trĭcĭpĭtīnus, i, *m*, *a surname in the* gens Lucretia, e g **I.** Sp Lucretius Tricipitinus, *father of Lucretia*, Cic Leg 2, 4, 10, Liv 1, 59, 8 —**II.** L Lucretius Tricipitinus, *a consul and conqueror of the Volsci*, Liv 3, 8, 2, Fast Capit. ap Grut 289 — **III.** Hostus Lucretius Tricipitinus, *a consul*, Liv 4, 30 4

‡ **trĭcla,** ‡ **trĭclĕa,** and ‡ **trĭclĭa,** v trichila

† **trĭclīnĭarches** or **-a,** ae, *m*, = τρικλινιάρχης, *a chief servant who has charge of the table* Petr 22, Inscr Orell 794, 2952

trĭclīnĭāris, e, *adj* [triclinium], *of* or *belonging to an eating couch* or *dining room* **I.** *Adj* gradus, Varr L L 8, § 32 Müll apothecae, id ap Non 545, 4 mappae, id L L. 9, § 47 Müll lecti, Plin. 37, 2 6 § 14 vestimenta, Dig 33, 5, 20 — **II.** *Subst* **trĭclīnĭārĭa,** ium, *n* **A.** *An eating room dining room, supper room*, Varr R R 1, 13, 7 —**B.** *Tapestry* or *covering for table couches*, Plin 8, 48, 74, § 196, 9, 39, 63, § 137

† **trĭclīnĭum,** ii, *n*, = τρικλίνιον, *a couch running round three sides of a table for reclining on at meals, an eating couch, table couch* **I.** Lit triclinio posito cenabimus, Varr R R 3, 13, 2 sternere, id. L L 9, § 9 Müll habueris quinquaginta triclinorum lectos, Cic Verr 2, 2, 74, § 183 in triclinio, quod in foro straverat, id. ib 2, 3, 25, § 61, id Mur 36, 75, id Att 13, 52, 1 and 2, Plin 33, 11 52, § 146, Mart 10, 13, 3 al —**II.** Transf, *a room for eating in, a dining room, supper room* hiberna et aestiva, Varr L L 8, § 29 Müll, Libo ap Cic de Or 2, 65, 263, Phaedr 4, 23, 28, Manil 5 507

trĭco, onis, *m* [tricae, II], *a mischief maker, shuffler, trickster*, Plaut Bacch 2 3, 46, Lucil ap Non 8, 24, 22, 31, Capitol Ver 4

† **trĭcoccum,** i, *n*, = τρίκοκκον (that has three berries) *a kind of* heliotropium, Plin 22, 21, 29, § 57

† **trĭcōlum,** i, *n*, = τρίκωλον (having three members), *a sentence* or *period consisting of three clauses*, Sen. Contr 2, 12, § 12, 4, 25, § 27

trĭcor, atus, 1, *v dep n* [tricae], *to make* or *start difficulties, to trifle, dally, shuffle, play tricks* (Ciceron.), Cic Att. 15, 13, 5 Publilius tecum tricatus est id ib 14, 19, 4 — Collat. form **trĭco,** reflex, *to dally, delay* hora surgendi ne te trices, Vulg Ecclus 32, 15

Trĭcorii, orum, *m*, *a people of* Gallia Narbonensis, Liv 21, 31

* **trĭ-cornĭger,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [tres], *having three horns* or *points* species furcae, of the letter Ψ, Aus Idyll 12 technop Lit Monos. *fin*

trĭcornis, e, *adj* [tres cornu], *having three horns, three horned* boves, Plin 8, 21, 30 § 73, Sol 52

trĭcorpor, ŏris, *adj* [tres corpus], *having three bodies, three bodied tricorporal* umbra i e *Geryon*, Verg A 6, 289, so, Geryon Sil 3, 422, 13, 201

trĭcōsus, a, um, *adj* [tricae] *full of difficulties* or *perplexities, full of wiles* or *tricks* Lucil ap Non. 79, 26 (al str gosus), Inscr Grut 50, 1

trĭ-cuspis, idis, *adj* [tres], *having three points* or *tines, three pointed, three tined, tricuspid* telum, i e tridens, Ov M 1, 330

† **trĭdacna,** orum, *n*, = τρίδακνα, *a kind of oysters*, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 63

trĭ-dens, entis (*abl.* tridenti, Verg A. 1, 145, 2, 418, Sil. 3, 53 tridente, Ov M 1, 283, 6, 75, Plin 9, 15, 20, § 51), *adj* [tres], *having three teeth* or *tines, three tined, three pronged, tridented, trident.* **I.** *Adj* rostra, Verg A 5, 143 aes, Val. Fl 1 688 tridenti armatus ferro, Arn. 3, 31 —**II.** *Subst* **tridens,** entis, *m.*, *a three tined spear, a trident*, used to spear large fish, Plin 9, 30, 48, § 92, 9, 15, 20, § 51, 9 29 45, § 84 —As an attribute of Neptune, Verg G 1, 13, id A 2, 610, Prop 2, 26 (3, 22), 48, Ov M 1, 283, 6, 75 — As a weapon of the net fighters (retiarii), Juv 8 203

* **trĭdentĭfer,** fĕri, *m* [tridens fero], *the trident bearer*, an epithet of Neptune, Ov M 8, 595, cf tridentiger

* **trĭdentĭger,** gĕri, *m* [tridens gero], *the trident bearer*, an epithet of Neptune, Ov M 11, 202, cf tridentifer

* **trĭdentĭpŏtens,** entis, *m* [tridens potens], *ruling with the trident*, an epithet of Neptune, Sil 15, 159

trīdŭānus, a, um, *adj* [triduum], *lasting three days, of three days' continuance* (post class) spectaculum, App M 10, p 247, 27 jejunia Hier Ep 54, 10 funus, Paul Nol Carm 12, 207

trīdŭum, i, *n* (sc spatium) [tres dies], *the space of three days, three days* ubi triduom continuom, Plaut. Mil 3, 1, 147 hanc hoc triduom solum sinas Esse hic, id Cist 1, 1, 106 triduom servire numquam te sinam, id Mil 4, 4, 57 biduist aut tridui Haec sollicitudo? Ter And 2 6, 9 ut maneas triduom hoc, id Phorm 3, 2, 4 decrevit habendas triduum ferias, Cic Leg 2, 22, 57 cum tridui viam processisset Caes B G 1, 38 Clodius respondit triduo illum ad summum quatriduo periturum, Cic Mil 9 26 triduo intermisso, Caes. B G 1 26, Plaut. Truc 2, 3, 16, Plin 23, 8, 80, § 152, Mart. 2, 6, 12

trĭennĭa, ium, *n.* (sc sacra) [triennium] *a festival celebrated every three years, a triennial festival*, = trieterica sacra, Ov M 9, 642

trĭennis, e, *adj* [tres annus], *three years old* vacca Vulg Gen 15, 9

trĭennĭum, ii, *n* (sc spatium) [id], *the space of three years, three years* biennium aut triennium est, cum virtuti nuntium remisisti, Cic Fam 15, 16, 3, Plaut Mil 2, 3, 79, id Most 2, 2, 10, id Stich 1 2, 80, 1, 3, 61, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 2, § 8, Caes B G 4, 4, Auct B Afr 19, 3 al

trĭens, entis, *m* [tres] *a third part, a third* of any thing **I.** In gen cum sciemus, quantum quasi sit in trientis triente, Cic Att 7, 8, 3 medicaminis, Col 12, 20, 7 ut triens ex hemina supersit, Plin 23, 7, 68, § 133 —Of inheritances cum duobus coheredibus esse in triente, Cic Att 7, 8, 3 heredes ex triente, Suet Aug 101 — **II.** In partic **A.** Of coins. **1.** *The third part of an* as, Varr L L 5 § 171 Müll, Hor A P 328, Plin 33, 3, 13 § 45, Liv Ep 60, 22 10, 7, Messala ap Plin 34, 13, 38, § 137, Juv 3 267 —**2.** Under the later emperors, a gold coin *the third part of an* aureus, Gall ap Treb Claud 17 *fin* — **B.** As a measure of interest, *one third per cent* monthly, or, in our way of reckoning, *four per cent* yearly usurae, Dig 35, 2 3 *fin* pensiones, Lampr Alex Sev 21 —**C.** In square or long measure **1.** *The third of a juger*, Col 5, 1, 11, 5, 2, 2.—**2.** *The third of a foot* in length, Front Aquaed. 26; 38 — **D.** In liquid measure, *a third of a* sextarius i e *four cyathi*, Prop 3, 10 (4, 9), 29, Mart. 1, 107, 8, 6, 86 1, 9 88 2, 10, 49, 1 —**E.** Among mathematicians, *the number two* (as a third of six), Vitr 3 1 *med* —**III.** Trientem tertium. id significare ait Cincius duas libras pondo et trientem, Fest p 363

trĭentābŭlum, i, *n* [triens], *a portion of public land assigned to creditors in place of a third part of the public debt* trientabulumque is ager, quia pro tertiâ parte pecuniae datus erat, appellatus, Liv 31, 13, 9

trĭentālis, e, *adj* [id], *that contains a third of a foot* materia, Vitr 10, 6 folia, Plin 27, 5, 17, § 34.

trĭentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [triens, II. B.], *of or belonging to a third part:* faenus, i. e. *a third of one per cent.* monthly, or, in our manner, *four per cent.* a year, Capitol. Anton. P. 2; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 21, 1.

* **trĭentĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [triens], *sold for a third:* ager, Liv. 31, 13, 9.

† **trĭērarchus**, i, *m.*, = τριήραρχος, *the captain of a trireme, a trierarch*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20, § 52; Tac. H. 2, 16; Suet. Ner. 34; Inscr. Orell. 2652; 3595; 3603; 3615 sq.

† **trĭēris**, e, *adj.*, = τριήρης, *having three ranges of oars.* **I.** *Adj.:* navis, Auct. B. Afr. 44, 2.—**II.** *Subst.:* **trĭēris**, is, *f.*, *a ship* or *galley of three ranges of oar-banks, a trireme*, Nep. Alcib. 4, 3; Inscr. Orell. 3610; 3612; 3617 sq.; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 10; Vulg. Isa. 33, 21; id. Dan. 11, 30.

† **trĭĕtērĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = τριετηρικός, *recurring every three years, triennial:* sacra, *the festival of Bacchus*, Ov. M. 6, 587; also called trieterica orgia, Verg. A. 4, 302.—As *subst.:* **trĭĕtērĭca**, ōrum, *n.*, *the festival of Bacchus*, Ov. R. Am. 593; Stat. Th. 2, 661; id. Achill. 1, 595; Hyg. Fab. 131; cf. trieteris.

† **trĭĕtēris**, ĭdis, *f.*, = τριετηρίς. **I.** Lit., *a space of three years, three years*, Stat. S. 2, 6, 72; Mart. 9, 85, 9; 10, 53, 3; Aus. Caes. 3.—**II.** Transf., *a triennial festival;* of the festival of Bacchus, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58; cf. trietericus.—Of the Nemean games, Stat. Th. 4, 722; 7, 93.

trĭfărĭam (collat. form **trĭfărĭē**, Diom. p. 279 P.), *adv.* [trifarius], *triply, in three places* (not ante-Aug.): trifariam adortus castra, Liv. 3, 22, 7: muniebant Romani, id. 5, 26, 7: distraxere exercitum, id. 26, 41, 20: epulas dispertire, Suet. Vit. 13.—**II.** *Triply, in a threefold manner, in three ways:* destruitur propositio trifariam, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 32, 24.

trĭfărĭus, a, um, *adj.* [τριφάσιος], *of three sorts* or *ways, threefold, triple* (post-class.): causa morborum omnium, App. Mag. p. 305, 38: genus, Sol. 27: linguae, Cassiod. Var. 5, 40 *med.:* vestigia numerorum in corporibus trifaria, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 3.

* **trĭfaux**, cis, *adj.* [tres-faux], *having three throats, triple-throated:* latratus Cerberi, Verg. A. 6, 417.

trĭfax, făcis, *f.*, *a kind of long missile weapon*, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 367 Müll. (Ann. v. 524 Vahl.); cf. Gell. 10, 25, 2.

trĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [ter-fero], *thrice-bearing, that bears fruit three times a year:* ficus, Col. 5, 10, 11; cf.: ficus trifero proventu, Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 71: vites, id. 16, 27, 50, § 114.

trĭfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ter-findo], *cleft* or *cloven into three parts, three-cleft, three-forked* (poet. and mostly post-Aug.): hasta (Neptuni), Val. Fl. 1, 641; cf.: cuspis Neptuni, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 181: flamma, i. e. *lightning*, Ov. M. 2, 325; cf. ardores, Val. Fl. 6, 53: viae Phocaeae, i. e. *cross-roads*, Sen. Oedip. 772; cf. Phocis, Stat. Th. 1, 64: lingua serpentis, Sen. Med. 687; cf.: motus linguae, Sil. 6, 222: rostrum prorae, id. 6, 358: Sicania, i. e. *triangular*, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 203.

* **trĭfīlis**, e, *adj.* [ter-filum], *having three threads* or *hairs:* calva, Mart. 6, 74, 2.

trĭfīnĭum, ii, *n.* [ter-finis], *a place where three boundaries meet*, Sicul. Flacc. Condit. Agr. p. 6 Goes.; Inscr. Grut. 201, 5; Isid. 15, 14, 5.

* **trĭfissĭlis**, e, *adj.* [ter-findo], = trifidus, *cleft* or *cloven into three parts, three-forked:* forma Ψ, Aus. Ep. 128, 7.

Trĭfŏlīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mount Trifolium near Naples* (which abounded in grape-vines): ager, Juv. 9, 56: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 69; Mart. 13, 114, 1; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 212.

trĭfŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [ter-folium], *three-leaved grass, trefoil*, Plin. 21, 9, 30, § 54; 21, 21, 88, § 152.

trĭformis, e, *adj.* [ter-forma], *having three forms, shapes,* or *natures; threefold, triple, triform* (poet.): Chimaera, Hor. C. 1, 27, 23: canis, i. e. *Cerberus*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1202: Geryon, id. Agam. 841: diva, i.e. *Diana*, who was also Luna and Hecate, Hor. C. 3, 22, 4; called also triformis dea, Ov. M. 7, 94: mundus, because composed of air, earth, and water, id. ib. 15, 859.

trĭformĭtas, ātis, *f.* [triformis], *triplicity of shape*, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 9.

* **trĭ-fūr**, fūris, *m.* [ter], *a triple thief, an arrant thief:* non fur sed trifur, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 6; cf. trifurcifer.

trĭ-furcĭfer, ĕri, *m.* [id.], *an arch rogue, arrant knave*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 47; id. Rud. 3, 4, 29; cf. trifur.

* **trĭfurcĭum**, ii, *n.* [trifurcus], *any thing of a three forked shape*, App. Herb. 77.

trĭfurcus, a, um, *adj.* [ter-furca], *having three forks, prongs,* or *points, three-forked, three-pronged:* surculi, Col. 5, 11, 7: stirps, id. 5, 10, 7: semina, id. Arb. 20, 2.

trīga, ae, *f.* [contr. from trijuga]. * **I.** *A team of three horses*, or *a chariot drawn by three horses*, Dig. 21, 1, 38, § 14.—**II.** *A set of three, a triad, three*, Arn. 4, 136; cf. Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 439.

† **trĭgămĭa**, ae, *f.*, = τριγαμία, *a three-fold* or *third marriage, trigamy*, Hier. in Jov. 1, 37.

† **trĭgămus**, i, *m.*, = τρίγαμος, *a thrice-married man*, i. e. *one who has three wives* or *who has been married three times*, Hier. adv. Jov. 1, 24.

trīgārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [triga], *of* or *belonging to a* triga; used only as *subst.* **I.** **trīgārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *one who drives a three-horse chariot*, Plin. 28, 17, 72, § 238; 29, 1, 5, § 9.—**II.** **trīgārĭum**, ii, *n.* **A.** *A place in which* trigae (and horses in general) *are trained and exercised*, Plin. 37, 13, 77, § 202; cf.: trigarium τόπος, ὅπου ἵπποι γυμνάζονται, Gloss. Philox.—**2.** As a *nom. propr.*, *a place* or *square in Rome in the ninth region*, Inscr. Orell. 4266.—**B.** (Acc. to triga, II.) *The number three*, Mart. Cap. 7, § 733; 9, § 895.

* **trĭgĕmĭno**, āre, *v. a.* [trigeminus], *to triple, treble:* verba, Fronto, 1 *med.*

trĭgĕmĭnus (collat. form, mostly poet., **tergĕmĭnus**), a, um, *adj.* [tres-geminus], *three born at a birth:* fratres, *three twin-brothers.* **I.** Lit., Liv. 1, 24, 1; cf.: tergeminos nasci certum est Horatiorum Curiatiorumque exemplo, Plin. 7, 3, 3, § 33: trigeminorum matres, Col. 3, 8, 1: trigemini filii, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 123.—As *subst.:* **trĭgĕmĭni**, *three brothers born at a birth*, Liv. 1, 25, 1; Col. 2, 1, 3; 7, 6, 7; cf.: trigemino partu, id. 3, 10, 17: Horatius trigemina spolia prae se gerens, *of the three twin-brothers*, Liv. 1, 26, 2: Trigemini, *the title of a comedy of Plautus*, Gell. 7, 9, 7.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *threefold, triple, triform*, = triplex (mostly poet.): trigeminae victoriae triplicem triumphum egistis, Liv. 6, 7, 4: tripectora tergemini vis Geryonai, Lucr. 5, 28; cf. of the same and of Cerberus: tergeminumque virum tergeminumque canem, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 16; and of Cerberus: cui tres sunt linguae tergeminumque caput, Tib. 3, 4, 88: canis, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 52: tergemina Hecate (because she was also Luna and Diana; cf. triceps and triformis), Verg. A. 4, 511: tergemina dextra, i. e. *of the three Graces*, Stat. S. 3, 4, 83: jus tergeminae prolis, i. e. trium liberorum, id. ib. 4, 8, 21: pomorum tergemina natura, Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 114: verba illa Ciceronis in Pisonem (cap. 1) trigemina: decepit, fefellit, induxit, Gell. 13, 24, 22: certat tergeminis tollere honoribus, *to the threefold honors*, i. e. of the three highest magistracies, those of the curule ædile, the prætor, and the consul, Hor. C. 1, 1, 8: at tibi tergeminum mugiet ille sophos, *thrice repeated*, Mart. 3, 46, 8.—**III.** Porta Trigemina, *a gate, in the early times of Rome, at the foot of Mount Aventine*, Liv. 4, 16, 2; 35, 10, 12; Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 22; Plin. 18, 3, 4, § 15; Front. Aquaed. 5 al.; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 157 sq.

trĭgemmis, e, *adj.* [ter-gemma], *having three buds* or *eyes:* malleolus, Col. 3, 19, 2; Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 156.

trīgēsĭmus, a, um, v. tricesimus.

trīgintā (freq. written **XXX.**), *num. adj. indecl.* [τριάκοντα], *thirty:* minae, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 65: Romulus cum septem et triginta regnavisset annos, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 18; Liv. 1, 21, 6: triginta magnos orbis explebit, Verg. A. 1, 269: conjectus in carcerem triginta jussu tyrannorum, *of the thirty tyrants* (in Athens), Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96; cf. id. Leg. 1, 15, 42; id. Rep. 3, 32, 44; 1, 28, 44 Mos. *N. cr.*

† **trīglītis**, is, *f.*, = τριγλῖτις, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

† **trīglўphus**, i, *m.*, = τρίγλυφος; in archit., *an ornament in the frieze of the Doric order, a triglyph*, Vitr. 4, 2 *med.*

† **trĭgōn**, ōnis, *m.*, = τρίγων or τρίγωνον, *a kind of ball for playing with*, esp. in the baths, Mart. 4, 19, 5; 7, 72, 9; 12, 83, 3: fugio campum lusumque trigonem, *a game of ball*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 126.

* **trĭgōnālis**, e, *adj.* [trigon], *of* or *belonging to the* trigon: pila, i. e. trigon, Mart. 14, 46 *in lemm.*

† **trĭgōnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = τριγωνικός, *triangular, three-cornered, trigonal:* radiatio, Firm. Math. 2, 32 *med.;* 4 praef. *fin.;* ib. 1 *med.*

† **trĭgōnĭum**, ii, *n.*, = τρίγωνον. **I.** *A triangle*, Innoc. Cas. Lit. p. 224 Goes.—**II.** *The name of two plants*, otherwise unknown, App. Herb. 3; 65.

† **1. trĭgōnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = τρίγωνος, *three-cornered, triangular, trigonal.* **I.** *Adj.:* signa, Manil. 2, 276: ductus, id. 2, 342.—More freq., **II.** *Substt.* **A. trĭgōnum**, i, *n.*, = τρίγωνον, *a triangle, trigon*, Varr. L. L. 7, 4, 95; Gell. 2, 21, 10; Col. 5, 10, 13; id. Arb. 22, 2; Vitr. 10, 11 *fin.*—Scanned trĭgŏna, Aus. Idyll. 11, 50; Ecl. Rat. Puerper. 39.—**B. trĭgōnus**, i, *m.;* med. t. t., *a soothing pill*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7, 104.

2. trĭgōnus, i, *m.*, *a kind of fish, the sting-ray:* Raia pastinaca, Linn.; Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 71 (Fleckeis. trugonum).

trĭhōrĭum, ii, *n.* [tres-hora], *the space of three hours, three hours*, Aus. Idyll. 10, 87; id. Ep. 4, 62.

* **trĭjŭgis**, e, *adj.* [ter-jugum], *drawn by three horses yoked abreast, three-horse-:* cisium, Aus. Ep. 8, 6.

trĭjŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [ter-jugum, triple-yoked; hence, transf.], *threefold, triple:* caput, App. M. 6, p. 181, 4: ferrum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 131.

* **trĭlătĕrus**, a, um, *adj.* [ter-latus], *three-sided, trilateral:* forma, Front. Expos. Form. p. 35 Goes.

trĭlibris, e, *adj.* [ter-libra], *of three pounds weight, three-pound-:* mullus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 33: paterae, scyphi, Gall. ap. Treb. Claud. 17.

trĭlinguis, e, *adj.* [ter-lingua]. **I.** *triple-tongued, having three tongues:* ŏs (Cerberi), Hor. C. 3, 11, 20: cantus (Hecates), Val. Fl. 7, 184: colla (i. e. serpentis), Prud. Cath. 3, 150.—**II.** *Speaking three tongues* or *languages:* Massilienses (who spoke Greek, Latin, and Gallic), Varr. ap. Isid. Orig. 15, 1 *fin.:* Siculi (because they spoke Greek, Punic, and Latin), App. M. 11, p. 259: ego Hebraeus, Graecus, Latinus: trilinguis, Hier. in Ruf. 3, 6.

trĭlix, īcis, *adj.* (*nom.* trilicis, Isid. 19, 22, 23) [ter-licium], *woven with three sets of leashes, triple-twilled:* tunicae, Mart. 14, 143, 1; Arn. 3, 112: lorica auro, Verg. A. 3, 467 (trino nexu intexta, Serv.): crates, Val. Fl. 3, 199.

* **trĭ-longus**, a, um, *adj.* [ter], *consisting of three long syllables:* pes, Ter. Maur. p. 2413 P.

* **trĭlōris**, e, *adj.* [ter-lorum], *having three stripes, triple-striped:* vestes, Vop. Aur. 46.

trīmātus, ūs, *m.* [trimus], *the age of three years* (post-Aug.): quae (gallinae) trimatum excesserunt, Col. 8, 5, 24: a trimatu, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 168: in trimatu, id. 8, 50, 76, § 200; 10, 20, 22, § 44; Inscr. Orell. 4713.

* **trĭmembris**, e, *adj.* [ter-membrum], *having three sets of limbs, triple-membered:* Geryon, Hyg. Fab. 30.

trĭmestris, e, *adj.* [ter-mensis], *of three months.* **I.** *Adj.:* haedi, *three months old*, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 8: spatium, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 163: anni Arcadum, id. 7, 48, 49, § 155: consul, Suet. Caes. 80: satio, i. e. *that ripens in three months*, Col. 2, 4, 9: semen, id. 2, 9, 7; so, triticum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 69: aves, i. e. *that remain with us but three months,*

id. 10, 25, 36, § 73: annorum caelique vices, Aus. Edyll. 11, 24.—**II.** *Subst.:* **trīmestrĭa,** ium, *n.*, *seeds that ripen three months after sowing*, Col. 2, 12, 9; 11, 2, 20; Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 240.

† **trĭmĕtrŏs** or **-trus**, tra, trum (post-class. collat. form **trĭmĕtrĭus**, a, um, Aus. Ep. 16, 78; Sid. poët. Ep. 9, 15), *adj.*, = τρίμετρος; in prosody, *containing three metres* or *double-feet, trimeter:* versus, Quint. 10, 1, 99.—As *subst.:* **trĭmĕtros (-trus)**, i, *m.*, *a trimeter*, Quint. 9, 4, 90; 9, 4, 75; 9, 4, 108 al.; Hor. A. P. 252; Ter. Maur. p. 2432 P.; Diom. p. 506 ib.—Also called **trĭmĕter**, Serv. Verg. E. 8, 78.

trĭmŏdĭa, ae, *f.* (collat. form **trĭmŏdĭum**, ii, *n.*, Plaut. Men. prol. 15; Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 20) [tres-modius], *a vessel that contains three modii, a three-peck measure*, Varr. ap. Non. 5, 18; Col. 2, 9, 9; 12, 18, 2; 12, 52, 8.

Trĭmontĭum, ii, *n.*, *a later name of the city Philippopolis in Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41.

trīmŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [trimus], *of three years, three years old:* trimulus patrem amisit, Suet. Ner. 6; so, nepotem amisi, Front. Ep. ad Verr. 9.

trīmus, a, um, *adj.* [tres], *of three years, three years old:* filia, trima quae periit mihi, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 39; cf.: utrumne in pulvere, trimus, Quale prius ludas opus, *when a child of three years*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 251: vaccae, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 13: vaccae aetatis trimae, Pall. Mart. 11, 5: equulus, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 13: equa, Hor. C. 3, 11, 9: arbor, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 83: semen, id. 18, 24, 54, § 195: calx, id. 36, 23, 55, § 176.—In law: dies, *a term of three years:* si ita sit legatum, heres meus Titio decem trimâ die dato, utrum pensionibus an vero post triennium debeatur? Dig. 33, 1, 3, § 5 sq.; cf. ib. prooem.; hence: melius post trimum domatur equulus, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 13: capri ante trimos minus utiliter generant, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 200.

Trīnăcrĭa, ae, *f.*, = Τρινακρία (with three promontories), *the island of Sicily*, Verg. A. 3, 440; 3, 582; Ov. P. 4, 15, 15; id. M. 5, 476; Just. 4, 2, 1.—Hence, **A. Trīnăcrĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Trinacrian, Sicilian:* Pachynus, Verg. A. 3, 429: Aetna, id. ib. 3, 554; also called Trinacria rupes, Cat. 68, 53: mare, Ov. F. 4, 287: unda, Verg. A. 3, 384: litus, id. ib. 1, 196: viri, id. ib. 5, 530: pubes, id. ib. 5, 450: equi, id. ib. 5, 573.—**B. Trīnăcris**, ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Trinacrian, Sicilian:* terra, i. e. *Trinacria* or *Sicily*, Ov. F. 4, 420; also called Trinacris insula, id. M. 5, 347: Hybla, id. Tr. 5, 13, 22.—*Subst.:* **Trīnăcris** (sc. insula), *the island of Trinacria, Sicily*, Ov. P. 2, 10, 22.

trīnālis, e, *adj.* [trini], *three* (late Lat.), Adaman. Vit. Columb. 3, 22.

trĭnĕpos, ōtis, *m.* [ter-nepos], *a grandson in the fifth degree*, Dig. 38, 10, 2; 38, 10, 10.

trĭneptis, is, *f.* [ter-neptis], *a female descendant in the fifth degree*, Dig. 38, 10, 2, 38, 10, 10

trīni (terni), ae, a, *num. distr. adj.* [tres], *three each, three.* **I.** Lit.: ipse cum tribus legionibus circum Samarobrivam trinis hibernis hiemare constituit, Caes. B. G. 5, 53: trina sacrificia in die, Suet. Ner. 56: castra, Caes. B. G. 7, 46; Liv. 9, 43, 6: litterae, Cic. Att. 11, 17, 1; cf. Varr. L. L. 10, § 67 Müll.—**II.** Transf., *threefold, triple*, = triplex: trinis catenis vinctus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: subsidia, Auct. B. Alex. 37, 3: soles, Plin. 2, 31, 31, § 99: lunae, id. ib.: nomina, Ov. F. 6, 216: trina bella civilia, plura externa, Tac. H. 1, 2: miles Vitellianus trinis et ipse praesidiis occurrit, id. ib. 3, 82: capita (Cerberi), Sen. Herc. Fur. 783.—**B.** *Sing.:* **trīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *three, triple, three each:* cantus trino conficitur versu, Plin. 10, 35, 52, § 106: trino relicto praesidio, Auct. B. Afr. 80, 2: forum, Stat. S. 4, 9, 15: genus interdictorum, Aus. Idyll. 11, 63; 11, 66.—**2.** Mostly in phrase, trinum nundinum, *the time of three* nundinae or *market-days;* v. nundinus, III.—By the lex Caecilia et Didia, B.C. 98, that a promulgatio trinum nundinum, or a putting up in public for at least seventeen days, should be made of any proposed law before taking a vote on it, Cic. Dom. 16, 41; id. Phil. 5, 3, 8.

trīnĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *the number three, a three, a trey*, Isid. Orig. 18, 61.

trīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [trini], *the number three, a triad* (post-class.). **I.** In gen.: facta exinde trinitas generum est ex trinitate causarum, Tert. adv. Val. 17.—**II.** In partic., *the Trinity*, Tert. adv. Prax. 3; Cod. Just. 1, 1, 1.

Trĭnŏbantes, um, *m.*, *a people in the eastern part of Britain, in Essex and the southern parts of Suffolk*, Caes. B. G. 5, 20; 5, 21; Tac. A. 14, 31.

* **trĭnoctĭālis**, e, *adj.* [trinoctium], *of three nights, for the space of three nights, trinoctial:* domicenium, Mart. 12, 77, 5.

trĭnoctĭum, ii, *n.* [ter-nox], *a space of three nights, three nights:* continuum, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 14; cf. Gell. 3, 2, 13; Val. Max. 2, 4, 5; Aus. Idyll. 11, 34; Amm. 14, 2, 13.

trĭnōdis, e, *adj.* [ter-nodus], *having three knots, three-knotted.* **I.** Lit.: clava, Ov. H. 4, 115; id. F. 1, 575.—* **II.** Transf.: dactylus, i. e. *of three syllables, trisyllabic*, Aus. Ep. 21, 38.

trĭnōmĭnis, e, *adj.* [ter-nomen], *having three names, triple-named:* Hierosolyma (Jebus, Salem, Jerusalem), Hier. Ep. 108, 9.

trinso, āre, v. trisso

Trĭnummus (Trĭnūmus), i, *m.*, *the name of a comedy by Plautus;* cf. esp. Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 1.

trĭnundĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [tres nundinae], *of* or *belonging to three weekly market-days* (very rare): trinundino die, *after seventeen days*, Macr. S. 1, 16, 34; v. trinus, II. B., and nundinus, III.—Hence, *adv.:* **trĭnundĭnō**, = trinundino die, Macr. S. 2, 13, 7.

trīnus, a, um, v. trini, II. B.

trĭo, ōnis, v. Triones.

† **trĭŏbŏlus**, i, *m.*, = τριώβολος. **I.** As a coin, *a piece of three* oboli, *a half-drachm;* used to denote *a trifle:* negare se debere tibi triobolum, *a sixpence*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 26: neque triobolum ullum amicae das, id. Poen. 4, 2, 46; id. Rud. 4, 3, 100; 5, 2, 43; 5, 2, 67; cf.: non ego homo trioboli sum, nisi, etc., id. Poen. 1, 2, 168.—**II.** As a weight, *half a drachm*, Cato, R. R. 127, 2; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 9, 46

Trĭŏcăla, ōrum, *n.*, = Τριώκαλα, *a mountain-fortress in Sicily, between Selinus and Heraclea, now ruins near Calatabellotta*, Sil. 14, 270.—Hence, **Trĭŏcălīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Triocala:* in Triocalino (sc. agro), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 4, § 10.—In *plur.:* **Trĭŏcălīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Triocala*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Trĭōnes, um, *m.* (orig. the ploughing-oxen; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 74 sq. Müll.; Gell. 2, 21, 7; hence, transf.), *the constellation of the Wain*, i. e. *Ursa Major and Ursa Minor* (which were compared to a wagon with oxen yoked to it): Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones, Verg. A. 3, 516: gelidi, Ov. M. 2, 171: Hyperborei, Mart. 9, 46, 1: Odrysii, id. 7, 80, 1: pigri, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 205: inoccidui, id. Gigantom. 11; Ov. M. 10, 446.

† **trĭōnўmus**, a, um, *adj.*, = τριώνυμος, *having three names, triple-named*, = trinominis: nomina propria, Prisc. p. 580 P.: unio solitarii dei, Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 2, 42.

Trĭŏpas, ae, *m.*, = Τριόπας, *a king of Thessaly, the father of Erisichthon*, Hyg. Astr. 2, 14.—Hence, **A. Trĭŏpēĭus**, ii, *m.*, *the son of Triopas*, i. e. *Erisichthon*, Ov. M. 8, 751.—**B. Trĭŏpēis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *a granddaughter of Triopas and daughter of Erisichthon*, i. e. *Mestra*, Ov. M. 8, 872.

† **trĭophthalmŏs**, i, *m.*, = τριόφθαλμος (three-eyed), *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 71, § 186.

† **trĭorches**, ae, *m.*, = τριόρχης (having three testicles), *a kind of falcon, the buzzard:* Falco buteo, Linn.; Plin. 10, 8, 9, § 21; 10, 74, 95, § 204.

† **triorchis**, is, *f.*, = τριορχίς, *a plant, a kind of centaury*, Plin. 25, 6, 32, § 69.

* **trĭpālis**, e, *adj.* [ter-palus], *that has,* or *is propped up by, three stakes* or *pales:* vineae, Varr. ap. Non. 219, 18.

* **tri-parcus**, a, um, *adj.* [ter], *very sparing, stingy, niggardly:* homines, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 14.

trĭpartītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tripartitus], *a threefold division*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 8, 4.

trĭpartītō (-pertītō), *adv.*, v. tripartitus *fin.*

trĭpartītus or **-pertītus**, a, um, *Part.* [ter-partior], *divided* or *divisible into three parts, threefold, tripartite* (rare, but good prose): ea causa tripertita erit in accusatione, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 5, § 12: qui tripertitas orbis terrarum oras atque regiones notavit, id. Sest. 61, 129: tripartita ab iis inducitur ratio bonorum, id. Ac. 1, 5, 21: divisio tripartita (al. tripertita), id. Off. 3, 2, 9: exercitus, Tac. A. 2, 74: jus privatum, quod tripartitum est, Just. Inst. 1, 1, 4.—*Substt.* **1. Trĭpertīta**, ōrum, *n.*, *the title of a treatise by* Sex. Aelius: exstat illius (Sex. Aelii) liber, qui inscribitur Tripertita, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 38.—**2. Trĭpertīta**, ae, *f.*, *the title of a comedy by Novius*, Non. 218, 15.—*Adv.:* **trĭpartītō (-pertītō)**, *in* or *into three parts:* qui bona dividit tripertito, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 40: tripartito divisus equitatus, Caes. B. G. 7, 67; Hirt. B. G. 8, 33: Caesar partitis copiis . . . adit tripartito, Caes. B. G. 6, 6: aggreditur urbem, Liv. 21, 7.

* **trĭpătĭnum**, i, *n.* [ter-patina], *a service of three dishes*, Fenest. ap. Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 162.

* **trĭpectŏrus**, a, um, *adj.* [ter-pectus], *having three breasts, three-breasted, triple-breasted:* vis Geryonaï, Lucr. 5, 28.

trĭ-pĕdālis, e, *adj.* [ter], *of three feet* in measure: latitudo fenestrae, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 6: altitudo, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 167: crassitudo parietis, id. 18, 30, 73, § 301: caulis, id. 27, 12, 79, § 104: parma, Liv. 38, 21, 13.

trĭ-pĕdānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of three feet* in measure, *three-foot-:* taleas, Cato, R. R. 45, 1: vites, Col. 3, 2, 2: scrobis, id. 5, 5, 2: statuae, Plin. 34, 6, 11, § 24.

trĭpertītō, *adv.*, v. tripartito.

trĭpertītus, a, um, v. tripartitus.

trĭ-pēs, ĕdis, *adj.* [ter], *having three feet, three-footed:* mensa, Hor. S. 1, 3, 13: grabatus, Mart. 12, 32, 11: mulus natus, Liv. 40, 2, 4; 40, 45, 4.—Trop., *of a man leaning on a staff*, Maxim. 1, 219, de sene.

* **trĭpĕtĭa**, ae, *f.* [tripes], *a three-legged stool* among the Gallic peasantry, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2, 1.

† **Trĭphallus**, i, *m.*, = Τρίφαλλος (with a great phallus), *an epithet of Priapus*, Auct. Priap. 83, 9.

Trĭphȳlĭa, ae, *f.*, *a name of the southern portion of Elis*, Liv. 28, 8; 32, 5; 33, 34.—Hence, **Trĭphȳlĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Triphylian:* Jupiter, Lact. 1, 11, 33.

* **trĭpictus**, a, um, *Part.* [ter-pingo], *written three times:* versiculi, Prud. Apoth. 381.

trĭplāris, e, *adj.* [triplus], *threefold, triple* (post-class.): numerus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1; id. S. 1, 6 al.

† **triplăsius**, a, um, *adj.*, = τριπλάσιος, *threefold, triple:* ratio, Mart. Cap. 9, § 954.

trĭplex, ĭcis (*abl.* regularly triplici; triplice, Prud. Apoth. 383; Ven. Carm. 7, 4, 12), *adj.* [ter-plico], *threefold, triple.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.:* Plato triplicem finxit animum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: philosophandi ratio triplex, id. Ac. 1, 5, 19: nec me pastoris Iberi Forma triplex, nec forma triplex tua, Cerbere, movit, Ov. M. 9, 185: cuspis, i. e. *Neptune's trident*, id. ib. 12, 594: mundus (because made up of sky, land, and sea), id. ib. 12, 40: regnum (because shared among Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto), id. ib. 5, 368: vultus Dianae (because also Luna and Hecate; v. triceps and triformis), id. H. 12, 79: triplicem aciem instruere, *to draw up an army in three lines* or *columns, to form a triple line*, Caes. B. G. 1, 24; so, acies, id. ib. 1, 51; id. B. C. 1, 41; 1, 83 al.; cf. comically: parari copias duplices, triplices dolos, perfidias, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 5: vallus, Auct. B. Alex. 2, 3: murus, Verg. A. 6, 549; Ov. F. 3, 801: aes, Verg. A. 10, 784; Hor. C. 1, 3, 9: triplici stant ordine dentes, Ov. M. 3, 34 et saep.—Poet., of three like persons or things belonging together: triplices Soro-

res, *the three sisters*, i. e. *the Fates*, Ov. M. 8, 452; called triplices deae, id. ib. 2, 654; cf.: quae ratum triplici pollice netis opus, i. e. *the finger of the three Fates*, id. Ib. 76: poenarum deae triplices, i. e. *the Furies*, id. M. 8, 481: Minyeïdes, i. e. *the three daughters of Minyas*, id. ib. 4, 425: greges, *three bands of Bacchantes*, Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 24; cf. gens, *three clans*, Verg. A. 10, 202. — **B.** *Substt.* **1.** **trĭplex**, icis, *n.*, *three times as much, a threefold portion, triple:* sume tibi decies; tibi tantundem; tibi triplex, Hor. S. 2, 3, 237; cf.: pediti in singulos dati centeni (denarii), duplex centurioni, triplex equiti, Liv. 45, 40, 5; 45, 43, 7: olei veteris triplex adicitur, Scrib. Comp. 218. — **2.** **trĭplĭces**, ium, *m.* (sc. codicilli), *a writing-tablet with three leaves*, Cic. Att. 13, 8, 1; Mart. 7, 72, 2; 10, 87, 6; 14, 6, l.—* **II.** Transf., *very great* or *strong:* triplici fluctu, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 116 (id. H. 4, 23 Dietsch).— *Adv.:* **trĭplĭcĭter**, *in a threefold manner, in three ways:* commutare, Auct. Her. 4, 42, 54: *l* littera tripliciter sonat, Mart. Cap. 3, 54.

trĭplĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [triplico], *that can be tripled, threefold, triple* (late Lat.): quod simplex, triplicet: quodque est triplicabile, simplet, of the Trinity, Sedul. 1, 281.

trĭplĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (post-class.), *a tripling* or *trebling, triplication.* **I.** In gen., Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20 *med.;* Mart. Cap. 7, § 750; Firm. Math. 2, 26 *fin.* al.— **II.** In partic., in jurid. Lat., *a surrejoinder, triplication*, Dig. 27, 10, 7; Just. Inst. 4, 14, 2.

trĭplĭcĭter, *adv.*, v. triplex *fin.*

trĭplĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [triplex], *to multiply by three, to treble, triple* (post-Aug. and very rare): numerum, Gell. 1, 20, 5; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20 *med.:* id triplicatum corvis (tribuit), Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 153; Vulg. Ezech. 21, 14.

† **trĭplinthĭus**, a, um, *adj.*,= τριπλίνθιος, *three bricks thick:* paries, Vitr. 2, 8.

† **trĭplus**, a, um, *adj. num.*,= τριπλοῦς, *threefold, triple:* pars, Cic. Univ. 7 *med.*— In *neutr. absol.:* triplo plus scortorum, *three times as many*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 70.

‡ **trĭpŏdātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [‡ tripodo], *a solemn, measured stamping with the feet* of the Arval brothers, Inscr. Frat. Arv. Orell. 2271; cf. **trĭpŭdĭātĭo**, χορεία ἱερέων περὶ τὸν βωμόν, Gloss. Philox.

trĭpŏdes, um, *m.*, v. tripus.

* **trĭpŏdĭus**, a, um, *adj.*,= τριπόδιος, *consisting of three feet:* pes, *a metrical foot*, = Bacchius.

‡ **trĭpŏdo**, āre, v. tripudio.

Trĭpŏlis, is, *f.*,= Τρίπολις (prop. three-town), *the name of several districts of country and of towns.* **I.** *A district of Thessaly*, Liv. 42, 53, 6.—Hence, **Trĭpŏlītānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tripolis:* ager, Liv. 36, 10, 5.—**II.** *A country of Africa*, Sol. 27.— Hence, **Trĭpŏlītānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Tripolis*, Eutr. 8, 10.—**III.** *A town of Phœnicia*, Mel. 1, 12, 3; Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78.—**IV.** *A district of Laconia, near Tegea, including the cities of Belmina, Carystus, and Pellene*, Liv. 35, 27, 9. — Hence, **Trĭpŏlĭtĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Tripolis:* vinum, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 74.

† **trĭpŏlĭum**, ii, *n.*,= τριπόλιον, *a plant growing on cliffs*, Plin. 26, 7, 22, § 39.

* **trĭ-portentum**, i, *n.* [ter], *an extraordinary omen* or *portent:* deûm triportenta, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 59 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 381 Rib.).

trĭportĭcus, ūs, *f.*, *a triple porch* (late Lat.), Aug. Quaest. in Heptat. 2, 177, 22.

Trĭptŏlĕmus, i, *m.*,= Τριπτόλεμος, *a son of Celeus, king of Eleusis and of Metanira; he was the inventor of agriculture, and became a judge in the infernal regions*, Ov. F. 4, 507 sq.; id. Tr. 3, 8, 1; id. M. 5, 646 sq.; Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9; Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; id. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 110; Stat. S. 4, 2, 36; Hyg. Fab. 147.— Prov.: Triptolemo fruges dare, like the Engl. *to carry coals to Newcastle*, Ov. P. 4, 2, 10.—Hence, **Trĭptŏlĕmĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Triptolemus*, i. e. *to husbandry, agricultural:* dens, i. e. *the plough*, Fulg. Myth. prol. 1.

triptōta, ōrum, *n.*,= τρίπτωτα, *nouns that have only three cases, triptotes*, Diom. p. 288 P.

trĭpŭdĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, v. tripodatio *fin.*

trĭpŭdĭo, āvi, 1 (collat. form **trĭpŏdo**, āre; v. the foll.), *v. n.* [tripudium]; in relig. lang., *to beat the ground with the feet, to leap, jump, dance, as a relig. exercise* (syn.: salio, salto). **I.** Lit.: CARMEN DESCINDENTES TRIPODAVERVNT IN VERBA HAEC: ENOS LASES, etc., Inscr. Frat. Arv. Orell. 2271: sacro tripudiare gradu, Ven. Carm. 8, 4, 4: qui in honesto saltatu tripudiant, Lact. 1, 21, 45; Liv. 23, 26, 9.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to leap, spring, dance, caper:* virilem in modum, Sen. Tranq. 17, 4; id. Q. N. 7, 32, 3: ad symphoniam, Petr. 36: crebris saltibus, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 29: in funeribus rei publicae exsultans et tripudians, * Cic. Sest. 41, 88; Sid. Ep. 3, 3 *med.*

trĭpŭdĭum, ii, *n.* [acc. to Cic. Div. 2, 34, 72, contr. from terripavium, terripudium, but prob. from ter and pes; cf. the old form tripodare, whence tripodatio]; in relig. lang., **I.** Lit., *a measured stamping, a leaping, jumping, dancing* in relig. solemnities, *a solemn religious dance:* Salios ancilia ferre ac per urbem ire canentes carmina, cum tripudiis sollemnique saltatu jussit, Liv. 1, 20, 4; cf. tripudio and ‡ tripodatio.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *a dance:* citatis celerare tripudiis, Cat. 63, 26: tripudia Hispanorum, Liv. 25, 17, 5: cum sui moris tripudiis, id. 21, 42, 3: cantus incohantium proelium et ululatus et tripudia, id. 38, 17, 4.—**II.** *A favorable omen*, when the sacred chickens ate so greedily that the food dropped from their mouths to the ground, Cic. Div. 2, 34, 72; 2, 36, 77; 1, 15, 28; Liv. 10, 40, 5; Suet. Tib. 2; cf. solistimus.

† **trĭpūs**, pŏdis (*abl.* tripodi, Lucr. 1, 739), *m.*,= τρίπους, *a three-footed seat, a tripod.* **I.** In gen.: donarem tripodas, praemia fortium Graiorum, Hor. C. 4, 8, 3; Verg. A. 5, 110; Sid. Ep. 4, 24; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2, 1.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Lit., *the tripod of Pythia, the priestess of Apollo, at Delphi*, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42; Verg. A. 3, 360; Ov. A. A. 3, 789; Luc. 5, 121; Sen. Med. 86.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The oracle at Delphi:* mittitur ad tripodas, Ov. F. 3, 855.—**2.** *An oracle*, in gen.: salve, prisca fides tripodum, Stat. Th. 1, 509; Val. Fl. 1, 544; Sen. Med. 785.

trĭquētrus, a, um, *adj.*, *having three corners, three-cornered, triangular.* **I.** In gen.: triquetra aliis, aliis quadrata, Lucr. 4, 653: ager (opp. quadratus), Col. 5, 2, 1: figura (opp. quadrata), Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 93: (Britannia) insula naturâ triquetra, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: Martis sidus numquam stationem facere Jovis sidere triquetro, i. e. *distant by a third of the zodiac*, Plin. 2, 17, 15, § 77; also as *subst.:* **trĭquētrum**, i, *n.*, *the trinal aspect, that in which a planet's longitude differs by one-third of a circle from the earth's:* in triquetro, id. 2, 15, 12, § 59; 2, 18, 16, § 80.—**II.** In partic., as *adj. prop.*, *of* or *belonging to the island of Sicily, Sicilian:* orae, Lucr. 1, 717; Sil. 5, 489: tellus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 55; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 30.

trĭ-rēmis, e, *adj.* [ter-remus], *having three banks of oars.* **I.** *Adj.:* naves, Caes. B. C. 2, 6; 3, 24; Nep. Dion. 9, 2; cf. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 3 *fin.*—**II.** *Subst.:* **trĭrēmis**, is, *f.*, *a vessel with three banks of oars, a trireme*, Caes. B. C. 2, 23; 3, 101; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 17, § 44; Hor. C. 3, 1, 39; id. Ep. 1, 1, 93; Liv. 31, 22, 5; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 207.

trīs, v. tres *init.*

trisaeclĭsĕnex, is, *m.* [tres-saeculum-senex], *the old man of three generations*, a surname of Nestor, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 13.

† **trĭschoenus**, a, um, *adj.*,= τρίσχοινος, *containing three* schoeni: mensura, Plin. 5, 24, 20, § 85.

triscurrium, i, *n.* [ter-scurra], *gross buffoonery*, Prisc. 2, 480, 10; Juv. 8, 190.

† **trīsēmus**, a, um, *adj.*,= τρίσημος, *containing three syllabic times*, i. e. *one long and one short syllable:* pes, Mart. Cap. 9, § 978.

Trismĕgistus, i, *m.*,= Τρισμέγιστος (thrice-greatest), *an epithet of Mercury*, Lact. 1, 6, 3; 6, 25, 10.

† **trispastos**, i, *f.* (sc. machina),= τρίσπαστος, *a hoisting-tackle with three pulleys, two in the upper and one in the lower block, a trispast*, Vitr. 10, 3.

Trispĭthămi, ōrum, *m.*,= Τρισπίθαμοί (three spans high), *a race of dwarfs beyond India*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 26.

trissāgo, v. trixago.

* **trisso**, āre, *v. n.*, of the note of the swallow, *to twitter*, Auct. Carm. Philom. 26 (al. trinsat).

Tristātae, ārum, *m.*,= Τριστάται, *the three highest nobles of a country next to the king*, Hier. in Ezech. 7, 23, 23.

tristĕ, *adv.*, v. tristis *fin.*

† **tristĕga**, ōrum, *n.*,= τρίστεγα, *third stories* or *floors*, Hier. in Ezech. 12, 41, 7; Alcim. Avit. 4, 244; Vulg. Gen. 6, 16; id. Ezech. 42, 6.

tristi = trivisti, v. tero.

tristĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tristis], *somewhat sorrowful, rather sad:* filiola, * Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103; M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. 3, 17.

tristĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [tristis-facio], *making sad, saddening:* voces, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 7, 13: tyrannus, Prud. Cath. 4, 76: acetum acore, Macr. S. 7, 12, § 30.

tristĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [tristis], *sadness, sorrowfulness*, = tristitia (very rare): tristimoniâ sollicitari, Auct. B. Afr. 10, 3: tristimoniam Ex animo deturbavit, Novat. ap. Fest. p. 372 M. (Com. Rel. v. 40 Rib.).— Collat. form **tristĭmōnĭum**, i, *n.:* esse in tristimonio, Petr. 63.

tristis, e, *adj.* [etym. dub.; cf. Sanscr. trastas, frightened; and Lat. terreo], *sad, sorrowful, mournful, dejected, melancholy, disconsolate, trist* (syn.: maestus, severus, austerus, luctuosus). **I.** In gen.: maesti tristesque, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 18: cum maestus errares, quaerere ex te, quid tristis esses, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: tristis et conturbatus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32: tristis, demissus, id. Mur. 21, 45: sic tristes affatus amicos, Hor. C. 1, 7, 24: Sequanos tristes, capite demisso, terram intueri, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: numquam ego te tristiorem Vidi esse, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 55: oderunt hilarem tristes, tristemque jocosi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 89: (faciet) hominem ex tristi lepidum et lenem, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 7: quid tu tristis es? id. ib. 2, 2, 6; id. Men. 5, 2, 27; 5, 2, 59: quid es tam tristis? Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 20: malle se adulescentem tristem quam hilarem, Sen. Ep. 36, 3: tristis Erat et me maestum videbat, Curt. 6, 11, 27; Sen. Tranq. 15, 4.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of things associated with misfortune or suggestive of sadness, *melancholy, saddening, unhappy:* ut tuum laetissimum diem cum tristissimo meo conferam, Cic. Pis. 14, 33; cf.: vel defensus tristibus temporibus vel ornatus secundis, id. Fam. 15, 7: esse vultu tristi, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 124: tristissima exta, Cic. Div. 2, 15, 36: tristissimi exsilii solatium, Liv. 5, 51, 1: tristissimam exegimus noctem, *most miserable*, Petr. 115: sors, *unhappy, miserable*, Cic. Mur. 20, 42: eventus, Liv. 8, 24, 18: Kalendae, *sad, dismal*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 87: Hyades, id. C. 1, 3, 14: Orion, id. Epod. 10, 10: bella, id. A. P. 73: clades, id. C. 3, 3, 62: morbus, Verg. G. 4, 252: fatum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 29: jus sepulcri, Ov. M. 13, 472: officium (exsequiarum), id. ib. 12, 4: funera, Verg. G. 4, 256; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 74: pars subiere feretro, Triste ministerium, Verg. A. 6, 223: Tartara, id. ib. 4, 243: Acheron, Sil. 13, 571: tristique palus inamabilis undâ, Verg. A. 6, 438; Hor. C. 2, 14, 8: arbores, *gloomy, sombre*, Plin. 16, 25, 40, § 95: adspectus (arboris), id. 13, 22, 40, § 120: tristes et squalidi trunci, Sen. Ep. 12, 1.—**2.** Of taste: quod triste et amarum est, *harsh, disagreeable, bitter*, Lucr. 4, 634: suci, Verg. G. 2, 126: lupinum, id. ib. 1, 75: absinthia, Ov. P. 3, 1, 23; 3, 8, 15: epulae, Sil. 3, 281: sapor, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 12: pocula, Tib. 1, 5, 50.—**3.** Of smell, *offensive, foul:* anhelitus oris, Ov. A. A. 1, 521.—**4.** As *subst.:* **triste**, is, *n.*, *a sad thing*, etc. (poet.): triste lupus stabulis, maturis frugibus imbres, Arboribus venti, *a sad thing, a pest, bane*, Verg. E. 3, 80: interdum miscentur tristia laetis, Ov. F. 6, 463; cf.: nunc ego mitibus Mutare quaero tristia, Hor. C. 1, 16, 26. Thus Ovid called his elegies that were written in exile Tristia.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Of behavior, etc., towards others. **1.** *Glum, gloomy, peevish, morose, ill-humored* (syn.: tetricus, severus, austerus): stultitia est, ei te esse tristem, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 4: eia, mea Juno, non decet te esse tam

tristem tuo Jovi, id ib 2, 3, 14: mihi erit tristior, Afran. ap Non 410, 2 tristis amica ingrato viro Prop 1, 6, 10· puella, id. 1, 10, 21· navita tristis (Charon), *gloomy, sullen*, Verg A. 6. 315; so, dii, Hor. S 1, 5, 103 Erinys, Verg A. 2, 337. sorores, i. e *the Fates*, Tib 3, 3, 35; Sen. Tranq 7, 6· ursa, Stat. Achill. 2, 409 — **2.** *Stern, harsh, severe:* judex tristis et integer, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 30; cf.: cum tristibus severe, cum remissis jucunde vivere, id. Cael. 6, 13 — **B.** Transf, of things, *gloomy, sad, melancholy, stern, harsh*, etc.: truculentis oculis, tristi fronte, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 21 voltus, id. Most. 3, 2, 124: fronte gravi et tristi supercilio, Plin Pan 41, 3· idem natura tristiori paululo, Afran ap Non. 410, 2· vultus severior et tristior, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 289; cf: tristis severitas inest in vultu, Ter. And. 5, 2, 16. vita tristior, Cic. Off 1, 30, 108: triste et severum genus dicendi, id. Brut. 30, 113; cf.: sermo tristis (opp jocosus) Hor S 1, 10, 11: senectus, Verg ap Sen. Ep 108, 29; cf: tristis et plenus dignitatis sonus, Cic Rep. 6, 2, 7: perfert in judiciis tristem et impexam antiquitatem, Tac Or 20 — Of languages, etc.: tua tristia dicta, Verg A. 10, 612· sententia, Ov M. 15, 43; Liv. 8, 21, 2: responsum, id. 9, 16, 3: senatus consultum, id. 5, 6, 2.— *Adv:* **tristē**, *sadly, sorrowfully; harshly, severely:* salutantes, Stat. Th 4, 19: triste et acutum resonare, Hor S. 1, 8, 41: rigens frons, Stat. S 5, 1, 64.— *Comp:* flere tristius, Prop 2, 20 (3, 13), 2: adulescentes gravius aegrotant, tristius curantur, *with more difficulty*, Cic. Sen 19, 67: respondere tristius, *more harshly*, id. Fam 4, 13, 5.

tristĭtas, ātis, *f* [tristis], *sadness* (ante-class.), Pac ap Non. 182, 2; so Turp ib 182, 4.

tristĭtĭa, ae *f* [id.], *sadness, mournfulness, sorrow, grief, melancholy, gloominess, dejection* (class.; syn maestitia) **I.** In gen. **A.** Of living beings: tum ad tristitiam, tum ad laetitiam est contorquendus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72· ex summā laetitiā atque lascivia repente omnes tristitia invasit, Sall C 31, 1: in eādem tristitiā permanere, Caes. B G 1, 32: magno metu ac tristitia sollicitari, Auct B Afr 10 lacrimis ac tristitia te tradidisti, Luccei. ap Cic. Fam 5, 14, 2· tu sapiens finire memento Tristitiam, Hor C 1, 7, 18: tristitiam compescere, Ov M 9, 397· esse aliquam cognatam tristitiae voluptatem, Sen Ep 99, 25· (vino) tristitia et cura hebetatur, Plin 23, 1, 22, § 38: tristitiam animi resolvi, id. 24, 6, 15, § 24· subitā tristitiā implicatis militum animis, Val Max. 1, 6, 12: cum tristitia et maerore in vitā remanere, id. 2, 6, 14: tristitiam ad ultimam perductus, Petr 24.— Trop · sol recedens quasi tristitiā quādam contrahit terram, Cic. N. D 2, 40, 102.— **B.** Of things· haec tristitia temporum, *this sad state of the times*, Cic. Att. 12, 40, 3: caeli, Plin 2, 6, 4, § 13. indurata soli, id. 18, 21, 50, § 184: aspectus, id. 9, 9, 11, § 34· lenitate verbi rei tristitiam mitigare, *hardness, harshness*, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37 — **II.** In partic., of demeanor, *moroseness, sourness, gloominess, harshness, sternness, severity*, etc. (syn severitas): an nova tristitiae causa puella tuae? Prop 1, 18, 10: simque ego tristitiae causa modusque tuae, Ov. H. 3, 90 (risus) tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat, relaxat, Cic. de Or 2, 58, 236, cf. id. Lael. 18, 66 illorum (philosophorum) tristitiam atque asperitatem fugiens, id. Fin. 4, 28, 79: quod ille vos tristitia vultuque deceperit, id. Prov Cons. 5, 12; so Quint. Inst. prooem. § 15. non conveniant barbae illi atque tristitiae, id. ib 11, 1, 34; Plin. Ep 1, 10, 7; 8, 21, 1, Suet. Ner 23; Sil. 8, 612.

tristĭtĭes, ēi [id.]. = tristitia, *sadness, mournfulness, sorrow, grief* (ante- and post class.): vultum alligat quae tristities? Pac. ap. Non. 182, 2 (Trag Rel. v. 59 Rib)· tristitiem, Tac. A. 2, 4, 3· tristitie, Turp. ap Non. l. l. (Com. Rel. v. 126 Rib); App M. 4, p. 155, 13; 9, p. 231, 2; 10, p 239, 18.— **II.** Personified, **Tristĭtĭes**, *the name of a maid of Psyche*, App. M 6, p. 176, 36.

tristĭtūdo, inis, *f* [id.] *sadness, sorrow, grief, melancholy, dejection* (post-class.): omnem de tuo pectore tristitudinem mitte, App. M 3, p 134, so id. Mag p 295, 19, Sid. Ep 8, 11 *fin.*

tristor, āri, v dep n [id.], *to be sad, grieved*, or *downcast* (very rare)· numquam flere, numquam tristari, Sen Prov. 2, 3; id. Ira, 2, 7, 1

trĭ-sulcus, a, um (form **trisulcis**, e, Fulg. Rusp Ep 9), *adj* [ter] (*having three furrows*), *three-cleft, three-forked, three-pointed; threefold, triple* (poet): lingua (serpentis), Verg A. 2, 475; Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 171: sermo of the serpent in Paradise, Prud. Ham 203: ordine trisulco quatit ora fragor, of the teeth, Val. Fl. 2, 500· fulmen, Varr. ap Non. 448, 20; cf. Fest. p 352; also called Jovis telum trisulcum, Ov. Ib 467: ignes, id. M. 2, 848: Sicilia, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 145: fores, *folding in three parts*, Varr. ap Serv Verg A. 1, 449: ramus, *three forked*, Pall. Mart 10, 24.

† **trisyllăbus**, a, um, *adj*, = τρισύλλαβος, *of three syllables, trisyllabic:* verbum, Varr L. L. 9, § 91 Müll.; Mart. Cap 5, § 522; 3, § 169

trit, *indecl., the cry of a mouse, a squeak*, Naev. ap Charis. p 213 P. (Com. Rel. p 11 Rib).

Tritannus or **Tributanus**, i, *m*, *a gladiator famous for his bodily strength*, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 81; Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 9

trĭtāvĭa, ae, *f.* [tritavus], *the mother of an* atavus *or* atavia, Dig. 38, 10, 3; 38, 10, 10

trĭtāvus (old sibilated collat. form **strĭtāvus**, acc. to Fest. p 314 Müll.), i, *m.* [ter-avus], *the father of an* atavus *or* atavia. **I.** Lit., Dig 38, 10, 3; 38. 10, 10; Plaut Pers. 1, 2, 5; Fest. l. l.— * **II.** Transf, in gen., *remote ancestors*, Varr R. R. 3, 3, 2.

† **trĭtē**, ēs, *f*, = τρίτη; in music, *the third string* or *tone* in the musical scale, Vitr 5, 4.

† **trĭtēmŏrĭa**, ae, *f*, = τριτημορία; in music, *a third*, Mart. Cap 9, § 930; 9, § 959

† **trĭthăles**, is, *n*, = τρίθαλες, i q erithales, *wall-pepper, the lesser houseleek*, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160

Trĭtĭa or **Tritaea**, ae, *f*, = Τριταία, *an inland town of Achaia, near the confines of Elis, now Kastritzi*, Cic Att. 6, 2, 3 — Hence, **Trittenses** or **Tritienses**, ium, *m., the inhabitants of Tritia*, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 22.

trĭtĭcēus (collat. form **trĭtĭcēius**, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 58), a, um, *adj* [triticum], *of wheat, wheaten, wheat:* messis, Verg G. 1, 219; Ov. M 5, 486: fetus, id. F. 1, 693: frumentum, Mart. 13, 12 *in lemm*· paleae, Cato R. R. 54, 2: furfures, Varr R. R. 2, 5, 17: far, Col. 8, 5, 23.

trĭtĭcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *relating to wheat* (jurid. Lat): condictio, Dig 13, tit. 3

* **trĭtĭcĭnus**, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of wheat, wheaten, wheat-:* amylum, Plin. Val. 5, 31.

trĭtĭcum, i, *n.* [from tritus, from tero, Varr. L. L. 5, § 106 Müll.], *wheat*, Col. 2, 6, 1; Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 63 sq; Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 30; id. Poen. 1, 2, 113; id. Truc. 1, 1, 12, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 78; 2, 31, 66; id. Verr. 2, 3, 73, § 170; Caes. B C. 2, 18.

trĭtŏmus, i, *m.*, = τρίτομος, *a kind of sea fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53 § 151.

Trītōn, ōnis or ōnŏs, *m*, = Τρίτων **I.** Lit, *a son of Neptune and the nymph Salacia, a sea god, who, at the bidding of Neptune, blows through a shell to calm or rouse the sea*, Ov M 2, 8; 1, 333 sq; 13, 919; Cic. N D 1, 28, 78; 2, 35, 89; Luc. 9, 348; Hyg Astr 2, 23 *fin.*— *Plur.*· Tritones, sea gods that serve the other gods, Verg A. 5, 824, Plin. 36, 5, 4. § 26.— **B.** Transf. **1.** A humorous designation of *a lover of fish ponds*· piscinarum Tritones, qs. *fish pond gods*, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1.— **2.** *A sea-fish of the genus* pelamides, Plin. 32, 11, 53. § 144.— **3.** *The name of a ship*, Verg A. 10, 209 — **II.** *A river and lake in Africa, near the Lesser Syrtis, where, according to Egypto Grecian fables, Minerva was born*, Mel. 1, 7, 4; Luc 9, 347; Stat. Th. 2, 722; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 36; Sid. Carm 15, 5 — Hence, **1. Trītōnĭus**, a, um, *adj., of or belonging to Lake Triton, Tritonian:* Pallas, Verg A. 5, 704; also, virgo, id. ib 11, 483; more freq, *absol:* **Trītōnĭa**, ae, *f*, *Minerva*, Verg A. 2, 171; Ov M 2, 783; 5, 250; 5, 270; 6, 1; id. F 6, 655 et saep — Also, **Trītōnĭda**, ae, Mart. Cap 9, § 893 — **2. Trītōnĭăcus**, a, um, *adj*, *Tritonian:* palus *a miry sea near Pallene, in Macedonia*, Ov M 15, 358· harundo, i e *the tibia invented by Pallas*, id. ib 6, 384 — **3. Trītōnis**, idis or idos, *f. adj*, *of or belonging to Lake Triton;* or, transf, *to Pallas, Palladian:* palus, *Lake Triton*, Sil. 3, 322: Pallas, Luc 6, 750: arx, *the citadel of Pallas*, i e *Athens*, Ov. M 2, 794: urbs, id. ib 5, 645: pinus, i e *the ship Argo, built at the suggestion of Pallas*, id. H. 6, 47 — As *subst.:* **Trītōnis**, idis or idos, *f* **1.** *Lake Triton*, Sil. 9, 297; Stat. Th. 7, 185 — **2.** *Pallas*, Verg A. 2, 226; Ov. M 3, 127; 8, 547: Tritonide fertiles Athenae, i e. *the olive-tree planted by Pallas*, Stat S 2, 7, 28

Trĭtŏpătreus (quadrisyl.), ĕi, *m*, *a son of Jupiter by Proserpine*, Cic. N. D 3, 21, 53 B and K. (al. Tritopatores)

trītor, ōris, *m.* [tero], *a rubber, grinder, chafer:* colorum, *a grinder of colors*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 145: compedium, *a chain-rubber*, a term of reproach applied to a chained slave, Plaut Pers. 3, 3, 15: stimulorum, of one who is often scourged, id. ib 5, 2, 17: ARGENTARIVS, i e caelator, Inscr Rein. cl 11. n. 97.

trītūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a rubbing, wearing off, chafing.* * **I.** In gen.· muli pectora copulae sparteae tritura continuā exulcerati, App M 9, p 222, 39 — **II.** In partic, *a threshing*, of grain, Varr. L. L. 5, § 21 Müll.; Verg G 1, 190; Col. 2, 19, 1; 1, 6, 23

trītūrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [trituro], *a threshing* (late Lat.), Aug Tract. in Joan 27 *fin.*

trītūrātor, ōris, *m.* [id], *a thresher* (late Lat.), Aug ad Don. 10

trītūro, āre, v *a.* [tritura, II.], *to thresh* (late Lat.): bos triturans, Vulg 1 Cor 9, 9: paleam areae, Aug Tract. in Johan. 4, § 2 fruges, Isid. 15, 13, 16 — Trop. passionum flagellis triturari, Sid. Ep 7, 6 *med.*

1. trītus, a, um, *Part* and *P. a.* of tero

2. trītus, ūs (found only in *abl sing*), *m.* [tero], *a rubbing* or *wearing:* lapidum conflictu atque tritu, * Cic. N. D 2, 9, 25; cf Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 66 (al. attritu), 34, 12, 30, § 120 (dub); Lact. 6, 4, 6.

trĭumphālis, e, *adj* [triumpho] *of or belonging to a triumph, triumphal:* provincia, i e *the conquest of which entitled the general to a triumph*, Cic. Pis 19, 44· porta, *through which the triumphing general entered Rome*, id. ib 23, 55; Suet Aug 100: picta Veste triumphales senes, Ov F. 6, 364: currus, *a triumphal chariot*, Plin. 7, 26, 27, § 96· corona, *which the triumphant person wore*, id. 22, 3, 4, § 6; cf vestes, id. 8, 48, 74, § 195: statua, Plin. Ep 2, 7, 1· ornamenta (usually consisting of a corona aurea, toga picta, tunica palmata, scipio eburneus, etc; v Liv. 10, 7, 9, and 30, 15, 11), Suet Aug 38; id. Claud. 24; id Ner 15. — Also *absol:* **trĭumphālĭa**, *the triumphal ornaments* (and under the emperors also granted to a general without the ceremonies of a triumph), Tac. H. 4, 4; Vell 2, 116· ornatus, Suet. Calig 52: habitus, Quint 11, 1, 3: in triumphali misceteur auro, i e. *in the triumphal garments*, Plin 9, 36, 60, § 127: cena, id 9, 55, 81, § 171 et saep: vir, *who has had the honors of a triumph*, Vell. 2, 6, 4; cf senex, Ov. F 6, 364; and, more freq, *absol:* **trĭumphālis**, is, *m*, *one who has had the honors of a triumph*, Suet. Caes. 4; id. Aug 30; id. Ner. 30; 35; Quint. 11, 1, 36 al.· imagines, i. e. *of generals who had celebrated a triumph*, Hor. Epod. 8, 12; cf statua, Plin Ep 2, 7, 1: fornix, Vulg 1 Reg 15, 12

trĭumphātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *one who triumphs, a triumpher, conqueror, vanquisher* (post class.) **I.** Lit. de Samnitibus triumphator, App Mag p 285, 12; Vulg 1 Reg 15, 29 — **B.** Triumphator, an epithet of Jupiter, App de Mundo, 75, 10 — Of Hercules, Inscr. Orell 1042.— Of the Roman emperors, Inscr Orell. 2.— **II.** Trop: erroris, Min Fel. Oct. 37.

trĭumphātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [triumphator], *of or belonging to one who triumphs, triumphing, triumphant* (post class.)· verbum Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10 *fin.*

‡ **Trĭumphātrix**, icis, *f* [id.] (she that triumphs), *the Triumphant*, a name given to the ninth legion, because they triumphed over the younger Pompey in Spain, Labus ap Gazzett. di Venez. ann 1833, n. 56

trĭumpho, āvi, ātum, 1, v *n.* and *a.*

[triumphus]. **I.** *Neutr., to make a triumphal procession, to hold* or *celebrate a triumph, to triumph* (cf. ovo). **A.** Lit.: triumphare appellatum, quod cum imperatore milites redeuntes clamitant per urbem in Capitolium eunti Io triumphe: id a θριάμβῳ Graeco Liberi cognomento potest dictum, Varr. L. L. 6, § 68 Müll.: ex praeturâ triumphare, Cic. Mur. 7, 15: commissi sunt iis magistratus, in quibus re bene gestâ triumpharent, id. Planc. 25, 61: Africanus, qui de Numantinis triumpharat, id. Phil. 11, 8, 18; for which: ex Transalpinis gentibus triumpharunt, id. ib. 8, 6, 18: ex Macedoniâ, id. Pis. 23, 55; id. Mur. 5, 11: ex Transalpinis bellis, id. Off. 2, 8, 28: cum triumphantem (Camillum) albi per urbem vexerant equi, Liv. 5, 28, 1: ut triumphanti urbem inire liceret, id. 26, 21, 2: quasi debellato triumphare, id. 26, 21, 4: neminem ad eam diem triumphasse, qui, etc., id. 28, 38, 4: quid tam inauditum quam equitem Romanum triumphare? at Pompeius triumphavit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 21, 61: nisi meo in rem publicam beneficio ubi triumpharet esset habiturus, id. Off. 1, 22, 78; cf. Auct. B. Afr. 22, 3: Nero ovans triumphavit, i. e. *held* or *celebrated an ovation*, Vell. 2, 96, 3. —Poet., transf.: ut sit mulsum, qui triumphent milites, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 48: mirum, si de me jure triumphat Amor, Prop. 2, 8 (8, b), 40 (24): deque cothurnato vate triumphat Amor, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 18.—*Impers. pass.:* ex eâ urbe triumphari vidimus, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28: aliquis est Romae, qui triumphari de Macedonibus nolit? Liv. 45, 38, 2: populi jussu triumphatum est, id. 3, 63, 11: de parvis oppidis, Flor. 1, 11, 6: ex civilibus bellis, id. 3, 22, 10. — **B.** Trop., *to triumph, exult, be glad, rejoice exceedingly:* exsultare laetitiâ, triumphare gaudio, Cic. Clu. 5, 14; cf.: laetaris tu in omnium gemitu et triumphas, id. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 121: in quo exsultat et triumphat oratio mea, id. Cat. 2, 2, 3: triumpho, si licet me, etc., Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5: meum factum probari abs te, triumpho gaudio, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16, 2. — **II.** *Act.* (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose). (α) With a homogeneous object: triumphavit cum imperatoribus suis triumphos novem, Gell. 2, 11, 4.—More freq., (β) With other objects, *to triumph over, to lead in triumph;* or, in gen., *to conquer:* aliquem, Treb. XXX. Tyr. 24: hic terram triumphabit, Lact. 6, 23 *fin.:* mortem Cum suis terroribus, id. 4, 26, 28; id. Mort. Pers. 16. — More freq. in *pass.:* bisque triumphatas utroque ab litore gentes, Verg. G. 3, 33: triumphatis dare jura Medis, Hor. C. 3, 3, 43: Zenobia victa et triumphata, Vop. Aur. 33: triumphati magis quam victi sunt, Tac. G. 37: triumphata Capitolia, Verg. A. 6, 836; cf.: omnia superata et triumphata, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 36: ne triumpharetur (Mithridates), Tac. A. 12, 19: Roma triumphati caput orbis, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 26: triumphatus bos, i. e. *obtained by victory, got* or *won as booty*, id. F. 3, 732; so, triumphatum aurum, id. P. 2, 1, 41: Achaeos triumphandos Mummio tradidit, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 61. — Hence, *p. a.:* **triumphans**, antis, = triumphalis, *triumphal, belonging to a triumph:* equi, Ov. P. 2, 8, 40.

triumphus (in the earliest per. written **triumpus**; v. the foll.; and cf. Cic. Or. 48, 160; Quint. 1, 5, 20; and the letter P), i, *m.* [cf. θρίαμβος, a hymn in honor of Bacchus]. **I.** TRIVMPE, *an exclamation used in the solemn processions of the Arval brothers:* ENOS MARMOR IVVATO. TRIVMPE, TRIVMPE, TRIVMPE, Carm. Fratr. Arv. ap. Inscr. Orell. 2270.—**II.** *A solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into Rome after having obtained an important victory, a triumphal procession, triumph* (cf. Smith, Antiq. 1163 sqq.): disseres de triumpho. Quid tandem habet iste currus? quid vincti ante currum duces! quid simulacra oppidorum? quid aurum? etc., Cic. Pis. 25, 60; cf. Liv. 34, 52, 4; cf. id. 3, 29, 4: triumphum deportare, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 78: ne in triumpho duceretur, id. Tusc. 5, 40, 118: Gallos Caesar in triumphum ducit, Suet. Caes. 80: senatus cum triumphum Africano decerneret, id. Fin. 4, 9, 22: de classe populi Romani triumphum agere, id. Verr. 2, 5, 39, § 100; Liv. 45, 38, 11: triumphum ex Etruriâ agere, id. 6, 7, 4: deportare triumphum ex provinciâ, Nep. Cato, 2: Boiorum triumphi spem collegae reliquit, *for a victory over the Boii*, Liv. 33, 37, 10; cf.: Pharsalicae pugnae ne triumphum quidem egit, Cic. Phil. 14, 8, 23: per triumphum aliquem ducere, id. Verr. 2, 5, 26, § 67; Sall. H. 4, 61, 8 Dietsch: triumpho clarissimo urbem est invectus, Liv. 30, 45, 2: elephantos ducere in triumpho, Plin. 7, 43, 45, § 139: (res) justissimi triumphi, i. e. *worthy of a triumph*, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 3: qui (Pompeius) tot habet triumphos, quot orae sunt partesque terrarum, Cic. Balb. 4, 9: albi greges ... Romanos ad templa deûm duxere triumphos, i. e. *were carried before the processions*, Verg. G. 2, 148. — The shout of the soldiery and the multitude on occasion of these triumphal processions was: Io triumphe, Hor. C. 4, 2, 49 and 50; id. Epod. 9, 21; 9, 23; cf. Liv. 45, 38, 12; Suet. Caes. 49; 51.—**B.** Trop., *a triumph, victory:* ut repulsam tuam triumphum suum duxerint, Cic. Vatin. 16, 39: luxuriae (*gen. subj.*), Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 14: de se ipso, Just. 14, 4, 6.

triumvir, viri, v. triumviri.

trĭumvĭrālis, e, *adj.* [triumviri], *of* or *belonging to the triumvirs, triumviral:* sectus flagellis triumviralibus, i. e. *of the superintendents of prisons*, Hor. Epod. 4, 11: supplicium, Tac. A. 5, 9 *fin.:* proscriptio, i. e. *of the* triumvirorum reipublicae constituendae, Sen. Ben. 2, 11, 1; Lact. 2, 4, 36.

trĭumvĭrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the office* or *dignity of a triumvir, the triumvirate:* triumviratus (coloniae deducendae), *Cic. Brut. 31, 117; cf.: tribunatu ante gesto triumviratibusque, Liv. 9, 46, 3: ne triumviratu suo (reipublicae constituendae) nimis superbiat Antonius, Plin. 9, 35, 59, § 122: nullo more triumviratus invaditur, Flor. 4, 6, 3: reipublicae constituendae, Suet. Aug. 27: senatûs legendi, id. ib. 37.

triumviri (also written **tresviri**, and **IIIviri**), ōrum or ûm, *m.* [tres-vir], *three men holding an office together* or *associated in public business, a board of three, three joint commissioners* appointed for various purposes, *a triumvirate.* So, **I.** Triumviri coloniae deducendae or agro dando, *for leading out a colony and distributing the land among its members*, Liv. 3, 1, 6; 4, 11, 5; 6, 21, 4; 8, 16, 14 al. — In *sing.:* nobilitas ... Gaium Gracchum ... triumvirum coloniis deducundis ferro necaverat, Sall. J. 42, 1: triumvir agrarius, Liv. 27, 21, 10; Cic. Brut. 20, 79. — **II.** Triumviri capitales, *superintendents of public prisons*, who performed many of the duties of modern police magistrates, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 3; Cic. Or. 46, 156: carceris lautumiarum, Liv. 32, 26, 27; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 30; Liv. 25, 1, 10; 39, 14, 10. — In *sing.*, Val. Max. 5, 4, 7.—**III.** Triumviri Epulones, v. epulo. —**IV.** Triumviri monetales, *directors of the mint*, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 30.—**V.** Triumviri mensarii, *three commissioners to regulate money*, Liv. 23, 21, 6; 24, 18, 12; 26, 36, 8. —**VI.** Triumviri nocturni, *fire-wardens*, Liv. 9, 46, 3; Val. Max. 8, 1, 6; Dig. 1, 15, 1. — **VII.** Triumviri reipublicae constituendae; these were Antony, Octavianus, and Lepidus, appointed to regulate public affairs, Liv. Epit. 120; Suet. Aug. 96; id. Tib. 4; Flor. 4, 6.—In *sing.*, Vell. 2, 88, 1; Suet. Aug. 9; 54; Gell. 3, 9, 4; Nep. Att. 12, 2.—**VIII.** *Boards for recruiting troops:* senatus triumviros binos creari jussit, Liv. 25, 5, 6.—**IX.** Triumviri sacris conquirendis donisque persignandis, *to collect and register votive offerings*, etc., Liv. 25, 7, 5. — **X.** Triumviri reficiendis aedibus Fortunae et matris Matutae et Spei, *for the restoration of temples*, Liv. 25, 7, 6. — **XI.** *The three chief magistrates of a municipality:* Q. Manlius, qui tum erat IIIvir, Cic. Clu. 13, 38.

triuncis, e, *adj.* [ter-uncia], *of three unciae:* paragaudis, Gall. ap. Treb. Claud. 17.

* **trĭvĕnēfĭca**, ae, *f.* [ter-veneficus], *an arrant poison-mixer, a thorough hag, witch,* or *sorceress*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 8.

Trivia, ae, v. trivius.

trĭvĭālis, e, *adj.* [trivium; prop. that is in or belongs to the cross-roads or public streets; hence, transf.], *that may be found everywhere, common, commonplace, vulgar, ordinary, trivial* (post-Aug.): trivialis scientia, Quint. 1, 4, 27: verba (opp. splendide atque adornate declamare), Suet. Rhet. 6: ludii ex circo, id. Aug. 74: carmen, Juv. 7, 55: mos, Calp. Ecl. 1, 28.

trĭvĭālĭter, *adv.* [trivialis], *in a common manner:* trivialiter et populariter instituti infantes, Arn. 7, 242.

* **trĭvĭātim**, *adv.* [trivium], *in the public streets:* dissultare, Mart. Cap. 1, § 3.

Trivicum, i, *n.*, *a small town in the mountains between Samnium and Apulia*, near the mod. *Trevico*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 79.

trĭvium, i, *n.* [ter-via]. **I.** Lit., *a place where three roads meet, a fork in the roads, cross-road:* ut ventum est in trivium, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123. — **II.** Transf., in gen., *a public square, the public street, highway; plur.:* in triviis aut in compitis, Cic. Agr. 1, 3, 7: nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbes, Verg. A. 4, 609; Lucr. 4, 1203: occurram in triviis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 59; id. Ep. 1, 16, 64; 1, 17, 58; id. A. P. 245.—*Sing.:* pueros in trivio docere, Just. 21, 5; Tib. 1, 1, 12 (22). — Prov.: arripere maledictum ex trivio, i. e. *out of the street, from the mob*, Cic. Mur. 6, 13.

trĭvius, a, um (*gen. fem.* Triviaï, Lucr. 1, 84), *adj.* [trivium], *an epithet of those deities whose temples were often erected where three ways met:* DI, Inscr. Grut. 84, 5; 1015, 1: virgo, i. e. *Diana* or *Hecate*, Lucr. 1, 84; also called: Trivia dea, Prop. 2, 32 (3, 30), 10. — More freq. *absol.:* **Trĭvĭa**, ae, *f.*, *Diana*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 16 Müll. (Trag. v. 318 Vahl.); Cat. 34, 15; 66, 5; Tib. 1, 5, 16; Verg. A. 6, 35; Ov. F. 1, 389; id. M. 2, 416 al. — Hence, **Lăcus Trĭvĭae** (the Lake of Diana), *a lake in Latium, near Aricia*, now *Lago di Nemi*, Verg. A. 7, 516; Stat. S. 3, 1, 56.

trixāgo or **trissāgo**, inis, *f.*, *a plant, called also* chamaedrys, *germander:* Teucrium chamaedrys, *Linn.;* Plin. 24, 15, 80, § 130; Veg. Vet. 1, 17; 1, 42 al.

Trōăs, ădis, v. 1. Tros, B. 5.

† **trŏchaeīdes**, is, *adj.*, = τροχαιειδής, *like a trochee:* numerus, Mart. Cap. 9, § 992.

† **trŏchaeus**, i, *m.*, = τροχαῖος (cf. Mart. Cap. 9, § 988). **I.** *A metrical foot of two syllables, a long and a short* (— ⏑), *a trochee*, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182; Quint. 9, 4, 80; Prud. στεφ. 8 praef. — **II.** *Another name for the* tribrachys, *a metrical foot of three short syllables* (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *a tribrach*, Cic. Or. 57, 193; Quint. 9, 4, 82.

† **trŏchāĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = τροχαϊκός, *consisting of trochees, trochaic:* versus, Quint. 9, 4, 140; Ter. Maur. p. 2437 P.; Diom. pp. 504 and 508 ib.

† **trŏchĭlus**, i, *m.*, = τρόχιλος. **I.** *A very small bird*, perh. *the golden-crested wren, trochil*, Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 203; 8, 25, 37, § 90. — **II.** In architecture, *a semicircular hollow running round the base of a column, a casement, scotia, trochil*, Vitr. 3, 3 *med.*

† **trŏchiscus**, i, *m.*, = τροχίσκος, *a small, round ball;* in medicine, *a pill, troche, trochisk*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7, 104; Veg. Vet. 2, 9 *fin.* (in Cels. 5, 17, written as Greek).

trochlĕa or **troclĕa**, ae, *f.* [contr. from τροχαλία], *a mechanical contrivance for raising weights, a case* or *sheaf containing one or more pulleys, a block*, Vitr. 10, 2; Cato, R. R. 3, 5; Lucr. 4, 905.—Prov.: trochleis pituitam adducere, q. s. *to draw up phlegm with a hoisting-tackle*, i. e. *to hawk violently*, Quint. 11, 3, 56.

* **trochlĕātim**, *adv.* [trochlea], *with a block:* erecto fune, Sid. Ep. 5, 17 *med.*

† **trŏchus**, i, *m.*, = τροχός, *an iron hoop set round with small rings, a trundling-hoop* for children, Hor. C. 3, 24, 57; id. A. P. 380; Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 6; Ov. A. A. 3, 383; id. Tr. 2, 486; Mart. 14, 168, 2; 14, 169, 2 al.

Trocmi, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Galatia*, Liv. 38, 16; called also **Trogmi**, Cic. Div. 2, 37, 79; Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146.

Trōes, um, v. 1. Tros, B. 4.

Troezēn, ēnis, *f.*, = Τροιζήν, *a very ancient city of Argolis, where Pittheus, the maternal grandfather of Theseus, reigned*, near the mod. village of *Damala*, Mel. 2, 3, 8; Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 18; Cic. Off. 3, 11, 48; Ov. M. 6, 418: prope Troezena, id. ib. 15, 296; 15, 506; id. P. 4, 16, 15; Stat. Th. 4, 81.—Hence, **Troezēnius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or

belonging to Trœzen: ager, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 56: litus, Mel. 2, 7, 10: vinum, Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 116: carbunculi, id. 37, 7, 25, § 97: heros, i. e. *Lelex, son of Pittheus*, Ov. M. 8, 566.—In *plur. subst.:* **Troezēnĭi,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Trœzen*, Mel. 2, 3, 8.

Trogini, ōrum, *m., a people of Galatia*, Cic. Div. 2, 37.

Trōglŏdȳtae or **Trōgŏdȳtae,** ārum, *m.,* = Τρωγλοδύται, *a people of Ethiopia who dwelt in caves, the Troglodytes*, Mel. 1, 4, 4; 1, 8, 6; Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 183; 5, 8, 8, § 34; 6, 29, 33, § 168; Cic. Div. 2, 44, 93. — Hence, **A. Trōglŏdȳtĭcus** or **Trōgŏdȳtĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Troglodytes, Troglodytic:* myrrha, Plin. 12, 16, 35, § 69: balanus, id. 12, 21, 46, § 101. — *Subst.:* **Trōglŏdȳtĭcē** or **Trōgŏdȳtĭcē,** ae, *f., the country of the Troglodytes*, Plin. 2, 70, 71, § 178; 2, 74, 76, § 185; 6, 29, 34, § 169.—**B. Trōglŏdȳtis** or **Trōgŏdȳtis,** ĭdis, *adj. f., Troglodytic:* myrrha, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 17; Scrib. Comp. 90.

Trogmi, v. Trocmi.

Trogus Pompēĭus, *a Roman historian in the time of Augustus, whose work was abridged by Justin*, Just. praef.; id. 38, 3; 43, 1 and 5 *fin.;* Plin. 11, 15, 114, § 274; v. Teuffel, Röm. Lit. 253.

Trōĭa, ae, v. 1. Tros, A.

Trōĭădes, um, v. 1. Tros, B. 6.

Trōĭcus, a, um, v. 1. Tros, B. 3.

Trōĭlus, i, *m.,* = Τρωΐλος, *a son of Priam, slain by Achilles*, Verg. A. 1, 474; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 30; 4, 9, 36; Hor. C. 2, 9, 16; Dict. Cret. 4, 9.

Trōĭus, a, um, v. 1. Tros, B. 1.

Trōja, ae, v. 1. Tros, A.

Trōjānus, a, um, v. 1. Tros, B. 2.

Trōjŭgĕna, ae, *comm.* [Troja-gigno], *Troy-born, born in Troy, of Trojan descent, Trojan* (poet.): gentes, Lucr. 1, 465: Romanus, *descended from Trojans*, Vet. Carm. ap. Liv. 25, 12, 5.—*Subst. m.* **1.** *A Trojan*, Cat. 64, 356; Verg. A. 8, 117; 3, 359.—**2.** *A Roman*, Juv. 1, 100; 11, 95.

Tromentīna trĭbus, *one of the* tribus rusticae, Liv. 6, 5, 8; Inscr. Grut. 1109, 8; cf. Fest. p. 367 Müll.

1. trŏpa, ae, *f.,* = τροπή, *the tropic solstice:* CHIMERINA, Kal. Vet. ap. Inscr. Orell. II. p. 381.

2. trŏpa, *adv., turning;* Gr. τρόπα (v. Lidd. and Scott, s. v.): et ludit tropa nequiore talo, i. e. *at a game played by throwing dice*, etc., Mart. 4, 14, 9.

trŏpaeātus, a, um, *adj.* [tropaeum], *trophied, adorned with trophies* (late Lat.): victores et tropaeati, Amm. 23, 5, 17.

Trŏpaeŏphŏrus, i, *m.,* = Τροπαιοφόρος, *The Trophy-bearer*, an epithet of Jupiter, App. de Mundo, p. 75, 11.

† **trŏpaeum** or **trŏphaeum,** i, *n.,* = τρόπαιον. **I.** Lit., *a sign and memorial of victory, a trophy;* orig. a trunk of a tree, on which were fixed the arms, shields, helmets, etc., taken from the enemy; afterwards made of stone and ornamented in the same manner, Cic. Pis. 38, 92: statuere, id. Inv. 2, 23, 69: devictis Hispanis tropaea in jugis constituit, Sall. H. 4, 29 Dietsch: in modum tropaeorum arma imposuit, Tac. A. 2, 18 *fin.:* sistere Romae tropaea de Parthis, id. ib. 15, 18; Suet. Caes. 11; id. Claud. 1; id. Calig. 45; Verg. A. 11, 7; Val. Fl. 4, 379; Val. Max. 6, 1, ext. 3; 2, 2, 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A victory:* nova Cantemus Augusti tropaea Caesaris, Hor. C. 2, 9, 19: tulit e capto nota tropaea viro, Ov. H. 9, 104; 17, 242; id. R. Am. 158: victoria, quae cum Marathonio possit comparari tropaeo, Nep. Them. 5, 3; cf.: nostra sunt tropaea, nostra monimenta, nostri triumphi, Cic. Arch. 9, 21; Val. Max. 8, 14, ext. 1. —**B.** *A mark, token, sign, memorial, monument:* tropaeum necessitudinis atque hospitii, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 115: Maecenatis erunt vera tropaea fides, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 34.

† **trŏpaeus,** a, um, *adj.,* = τροπαῖος, *turning back, returning:* venti, *blowing from the sea towards the land, sea-breezes*, Plin. 2, 43, 44, § 114.

Trŏphōnĭus, ii, *m.,* = Τροφώνιος. **I.** *A brother of Agamedes, in conjunction with whom he built the temple of Apollo at Delphi*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 114.—**II.** *A deity that imparted oracles in a cave near Lebadia, in Bœotia;* sometimes called also Juppiter Trophonius, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74; id. N. D. 3, 19, 49; Liv. 45, 27, 8; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 66; 31, 2, 11, § 15.—Hence, **Trŏphōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Trophonius, Trophonian:* narratio Chaeronis, *of a certain Chœron, who descended into Trophonius's cave*, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3.

trŏpĭcē, *adv.,* v. tropicus *fin.*

† **trŏpĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = τροπικός. **I.** Lit., *of* or *belonging to a turn* or *turning, tropical:* Capricornus, i. e. *where the sun turns back*, Aus. Idyll. 16, 7; cf. id. Ecl. de Ratione Dİei Anni, 2; Manil. 3, 614. — **II.** Trop. * **A. trŏpĭca,** ōrum, *n., changes, alterations:* pecuniae cupiditas haec tropica instituit, Petr. 88.—**B.** In the later rhet. lang., *figurative, metaphorical, tropical* (late Lat.): figura, Gell. 13, 24, 31: locutiones, Aug. contra Mendac. 10.—*Adv.:* **trŏpĭcē,** *figuratively:* loqui maluit, Aug. Genes. ad Lit. 4, 9.

† **trŏpis,** is, *f.,* = τρόπις, *the lees of wine*, Mart. 12, 83, 11.

† **trŏpŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.,* = τροπολογία, *a figurative manner of speaking, a metaphorical* or *tropical style, tropology*, Hier. in Joel, 2, 18.

trŏpŏlŏgĭcē, *adv.,* v. tropologicus *fin.*

† **trŏpŏlŏgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = τροπολογικός, *figurative, tropical, tropological* (late Lat.): tropologicum et figuratum genus, Sid. Ep. 9, 3 *med.:* interpretatio, Hier. adv. Joan. Hierosol. 7. — *Adv.:* **trŏpŏlŏgĭcē,** *figuratively, metaphorically:* exponere aliquid, Hier. in Soph. 1, 8; id. in Ezech. 1, 6, 2.

† **trŏpus,** i, *m.,* = τρόπος. **I.** In rhet., *a figurative use of a word, a trope* (post-Aug. for translatio, verborum immutatio), Quint. 9, 1, 4 sq.; 9, 2, 44 sq.; 9, 3, 20 al.—**II.** *A manner of singing, a song*, Ven. Carm. 10, 10, 54; 10, 10, 60; 10, 12, 4.

1. Trōs, Trōis, *m.,* = Τρώς, *a king of Phrygia, after whom Troy was named; he was the son of Erichthonius and grandson of Dardanus*, Verg. G. 3, 36; Ov. F. 4, 33; Sil. 11, 297; Aus. Idyll. 12, 19. — Hence, **A. Trōja** or **Trōĭa,** ae, *f., Troy, a city of Phrygia*, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Liv. 1, 1; Verg. A. 1, 1; 3, 3; Ov. M. 11, 199 sq.; 13, 404 sq.—**2.** Transf. **a.** *A place founded by Æneas in the Laurentine territory in Italy*, Liv. 1, 1, 3.—**b.** *A place settled by Helenus in Epirus*, Ov. M. 13, 721; Verg. A. 3, 349.—**c.** *A Roman game played on horseback, a sort of sham-fight*, Verg. A. 5, 596 sq.; Suet. Caes. 39; id. Aug. 43; id. Calig. 18 *fin.;* id. Claud. 21; cf. Fest. p. 367.—Hence, **B. Trōĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Troy, Trojan:* Aeneas, Verg. A. 1, 596; Ov. M. 14, 156: heros, i. e. *Æsacus*, id. ib. 11, 773: sacra, Tib. 2, 5, 40 (Troica, Müll.): arma, Verg. A. 1, 249; 3, 306: gaza, id. ib. 1, 119.—**2. Trōjānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Troy, Trojan:* urbs, i.e. *Troy*, Verg. A. 1, 624: moenia, Ov. M. 13, 23: regna, id. ib. 9, 232: opes, Verg. A. 2, 4: bellum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 1; Ov. M. 15, 160: tempora, Hor. C. 1, 28, 11; Ov. M. 8, 365; Sen. Cons. Helv. 8, 6; id. Ep. 88, 40: judex, i.e. *Paris*, Ov. F. 4, 121: ludi, i.e. *the game of Troy* (v. 2. c. supra), Suet. Tib. 6.—Prov.: equus Trojanus, for *a concealed danger, a secret artifice:* intus, intus inquam est equus Trojanus, Cic. Mur. 37, 78.—Equus Trojanus is also *the title of a tragedy of Nævius*, Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 1; 7, 1, 2.—*Subst.* (α) **Trōjāni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Troy, the Trojans*, Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82; id. Inv. 1, 22, 32; id. Phil. 2, 22, 59; Lucr. 1, 476; Verg. A. 11, 421; Ov. M. 13, 702; Liv. 1, 1, 2; Sen. Ep. 27, 5.—(β) **Trōjānum,** i, *n., a country-place in Latium*, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 6.—**3. Trōĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Troy, Trojan:* tempora, Cic. Brut. 10, 40: bellum, Vell. 1, 5, 3; Ov. P. 2, 10, 14: Vesta, id. M. 15, 730; cf. ignis, *the perpetual fire which was kept in the temple of Vesta at Rome*, Stat. S. 1, 1, 35: fata, Ov. H. 1, 28.—**4. Trōs,** ōis, *m., a Trojan*, Verg. A. 1, 574; 10, 108; 6, 52.—*Plur.*, Verg. A. 1, 172; 2, 325; 5, 265; 12, 137; Ov. H. 1, 13; id. M. 12, 67; 13, 91; 13, 269.—**5. Trōăs,** ădis or ădŏs, *adj. f., Trojan:* in agro Troade, Nep. Paus. 3, 3: humus, Ov. H. 13, 94: matres, ib. ib. 16, 183: turba, Sen. Troad. 84.—More freq., **b.** *Subst.* (α) *A Trojan woman*, Ov. M. 13, 566; 13, 421; 13, 481; id. H. 13, 137; Verg. A. 5, 613.—(β) Troas, *the title of a tragedy by Q. Cicero*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 6, 7: Troades, *the title of a tragedy by Seneca*.—(γ) *The region about Troy, the Troad*, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 121; Nep. Paus. 3, 3; Mel. 1, 2; 1, 18; 2, 7.—**6. Trōĭădes,** um, *f., Trojan women*, Pers. 1, 4.

2. Trōs, ōis, *m.,* v. 1. Tros, B. 4.

Trosmis, is, *f.,* = Τροσμίς, *a town of Lower Mœsia, on the Ister*, Ov. P. 4, 9, 79.

Trossŭli, ōrum, *m., a name given to the Roman cavalry, from* Trossulum, *a town of Etruria, which was conquered by them*, Varr. ap. Non. 49, 3; cf.: Junius Gracchanus in Plin. 33, 2, 9, § 36; Fest. p. 367 Müll.—In *sing.*, Pers. 1, 82 Schol.—In the Aug. per., a name used in contempt for *fops, coxcombs*, Sen. Ep. 87, 9; so id. ib. 76, 2.

† **troxălis,** ĭdis, *f.,* = τρωξαλίς, *an insect resembling a grasshopper*, perhaps *a cricket*, Plin. 30, 6, 16, § 49.

trŭa, ae, *f.* **I.** *A stirring-spoon, skimmer, ladle*, Titin. and Pompon. ap. Non. 19, 17 sq.; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 118 Müll.—**II.** Perh. *a drain, gutter, spout*, acc. to Varr. l. l.

trŭcīdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [trucido], *a slaughtering, massacring, butchery.* **I.** Lit.: inde non jam pugna, sed trucidatio velut pecorum fieri, Liv. 28, 16, 6: civium, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 11.—In *plur. absol.:* tantas trucidationes facis, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 24, 12.—**II.** Transf., *a cutting to pieces, cutting up, cutting off*, Cels. praef. *med.:* arborum, *a lopping, trimming*, Plin. 17, 27, 45, § 257.

trŭcīdātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a slaughterer, murderer* (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 1; id. Ep. 105 *med.*

trŭcīdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [perh. for truci-cidare, i.e. truncum caedere], *to cut to pieces, to slay* or *kill cruelly, to slaughter, butcher, massacre* (class.; syn.: obtrunco, jugulo, perimo). **I.** Lit.: cavete neu capti sicut pecora trucidemini, Sall. C. 58, 21; cf.: pecus diripi, trucidari, Auct. B. Afr. 26, 6: cives Romanos necandos trucidandosque curavit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: ne hic ibidem ante oculos vestros trucidetur, id. Rosc. Am. 5, 13: trucidando occidere, Liv. 29, 18, 14: quos ferro trucidari oportebat, eos nondum voce vulnero, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9; id. Rosc. Am. 5, 13: ne pueros coram populo Medea trucidet, Hor. A. P. 185: trucidatae legiones, Tac. A. 2, 45: nobilissum corpus ignobili saevitiā, Val. Max. 9, 2, 2.—**II.** Transf., *to cut up, demolish; to destroy, ruin:* seu pisces seu porrum et caepe trucidas, *chew up*, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 21: haec (nubes) multo si forte umore recepit ignem, continuo magno clamore trucidat, i. e. *extinguishes*, Lucr. 6, 147: juventus ne effundat patrimonium, ne fenore trucidetur, Cic. Cael. 18, 42: plebem fenore, Liv. 6, 37, 2.

† **tructa,** ae, *f.,* = τρώκτης, *a kind of trout*, Isid. Orig. 12, 6.—Also called **tructus,** i, *m.*, Plin. Val. 5, 43.

trŭcŭlentē, *adv.,* v. truculentus *fin.*

trŭcŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [truculentus], *savageness, ferocity, roughness, harshness, truculence* (very rare): tua, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 7: caeli, *harshness, inclemency*, Tac. A. 2, 24.

trŭcŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [trux], *savage, fierce, ferocious, stern, grim, harsh, cruel, fell* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: saevus, crudelis, trux). **I.** Lit.: agrestis, saevus, tristis, parcus, truculentus, tenax, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12; cf.: quam taeter incedebat! quam truculentus! quam terribilis aspectu, Cic. Sest. 8, 19: truculentus atque saevus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 3; id. Truc. 2, 2, 10 sq.; 3, 2, 6; Quint. 11, 3, 73; Ov. M. 13, 558: tigris etiam feris ceteris truculenta, Plin. 8, 4, 5, § 10.—Hence, *subst.:* **Trŭcŭlentus,** i, *m., a play by Plautus*, Cic. Sen. 14, 50; Varr. L. L. 7, 3.—*Comp.:* nulla Getis gens est truculentior, Ov. P. 2, 7, 31: quo truculentior visu foret, Tac. H. 4, 22: feta truculentior ursa, Ov. M. 13, 803: Armeniam invasit truculentior quam antea, Tac. A. 12, 50.—**2.** Of things: truculentis oculis, Plaut. As. 2,

3, 21: aequor, *wild, stormy*, Cat. 64, 179: vocibus truculentis strepere, *wild, tumultuous, mutinous*, Tac. A. 1, 25.—*Subst.:* **trŭcŭlenta,** ōrum, *fierce conduct* or *language:* truculenta pelagi tulistis, Cat. 63, 16; cf. caeli, Tac. A. 2, 24: truculenta loquens, Ov. M. 13, 558.—*Sup.:* truculentissimum ac nefarium facinus, Auct. Her. 4, 8, 12.—*Adv.:* **trŭcŭlentē** or **trŭcŭlenter,** *savagely, fiercely, ferociously:* nolite truculenter insequi inania verba populorum, Cassiod. Var. 1, 13; Ven. Fort. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 541.—*Comp.:* quod truculentius se gereret quam ceteri, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 13: instans, Val. Max. 3, 8, 5.—*Sup.:* quam potuit truculentissime eum aspexit, Quint. 6, 1, 43.

trŭdis, is, *f.* [trudo], *a pointed pole, a pike:* ferratae, Verg. A. 5, 208; cf.: trudes hastae sunt cum lunato ferro, Isid. Orig. 18, 7.

trūdo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.* [cf. Sanscr. tard-, to split], *to thrust, push, shove; to crowd* or *shove forward; to press on, drive, impel* (class.; syn.: pello, expello). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: vis haec quidem hercle est et trahi et trudi simul, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 92: quas mihi tenebras trudis? id. Ep. 3, 4, 40: trudit et impellit, Lucr. 6, 1032: adverso trudere monte saxum, id. 3, 1000: montem pectore, Verg. G. 3, 373: (hostes) trudunt adversos, Tac. A. 2, 11: glaciem cum flumina trudunt, Verg. G. 1, 310: ille hinc trudetur largus lacrimarum foras, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 30: apros in plagas, Hor. Epod. 2, 31: ad proelia inertem, id. Ep. 1, 5, 17: semet in arma, Tac. H. 5, 25.—**B.** In partic., of growth, *to push forth, put forth, send forth* (poet.): (pampinus) trudit gemmas, Verg. G. 2, 335: se de cortice (gemmae), id. ib. 2, 74: truditur e sicco radix oleagina ligno, id. ib. 2, 31: offenso truditur igne latex, Claud. de Apono, 13.—**II.** Trop.: secundae res laetitiā transvorsum trudere solent a recte consulendo atque intellegendo, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 14: ad mortem trudi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: in quae (comitia) omnibus invitis trudit noster Magnus Auli filium, *puts forward* (to bring him into office), id. Att. 1, 16, 12: quo ne trudamur, di immortales nos admonent, id. Har. Resp. 28, 61: in vitia alter alterum trudimus, Sen. Ep. 41, 7: semel in arma trusos, Tac. H. 5, 25: truditur dies die, Hor. C. 2, 18, 15; cf.: sic vita truditur, *is hurried on*, Petr. 82: fallacia Alia aliam trudit, *presses hard upon, closely follows the other*, Ter. And. 4, 4, 40.

Trŭentum, i, *n.*, *a town of Picenum, on the river Truentus* (now *Tronto*), Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 110.—Hence, **Trŭentīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Truentum, Truentine:* Castrum, *another name for* Truentum, Pompon. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, B, 1: turres, Sil. 8, 435.—*Plur. subst.:* **Trŭentīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Truentum, the Truentines*, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 116.

trūgōnus, i, *m.*, = trygon, *the sting-ray*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 71.

trulla, ae, *f. dim.* [trua]. **I.** Lit., *a small ladle, dipper*, or *scoop* (esp. for dipping wine from the crater into the drinking-cups), Varr. L. L. 5, § 118; Cato, R. R. 13, 2 sq.; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62 sq.; Hor. S. 2, 3, 144; Mart. 9, 97, 1; Plin. 37, 2, 7, § 20; Dig. 34, 2, 36 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A scoop-shaped fire-pan*, Liv. 37, 11, 13.—**B.** *A mason's trowel*, Pall. 1, 15; 1, 13, 2.—**C.** = trulleum, *a basin, wash-basin*, Juv. 3, 108.

trullĕum (**trullĭum**), i, *n.* [trulla], *a basin, wash-basin*, Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34; id. ap. Non. 547, 6; Cato, R. R. 10, 2.—Called also **trullĕus,** i, *m.*, Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 7; and **trullio,** ōnis, *m.*, Plin. Val. 3, 38.

trullissātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [trullisso], *a trowelling*, i. e. *rough casting, plastering*, Vitr. 7, 3; 7, 4.

trullisso, āre, *v. a.* [trulla, II. B.], *to plaster, rough-cast:* parietes, Vitr. 7, 3; 7, 4; 5, 10.

trullĭum, ii, v. trulleum.

* **truncātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [trunco], *a maiming* or *mutilating* by cutting off: digitorum, Cod. Th. 7, 13, 5.

trunco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [2. truncus], *to maim, mutilate, mangle*, or *shorten* by cutting off, *to cut off* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: mutilo, amputo): truncata simulacra deum, Liv. 31, 30, 7: statuis regis truncatis, id. 31, 23, 10: truncat olus foliis, *strips, cuts off the leaves*, Ov. M. 8, 647: truncato ex vulneribus corpore, Tac. A. 1, 17; cf. id. H. 3, 33: truncatā corporis parte, partem corporis, Just. 11, 14, 11; 15, 3, 4: cadavera, Luc. 6, 584: caput, id. 6, 566: lacertos, Claud. ap. Ruf. 2, 411: frontem, i. e. *to deprive of an eye*, Sil. 4, 541: manibusque truncatus et armis, *deprived of his hands and weapons*, Claud. B. Get. 88: quia antiquum illud (signum) vetustate truncatum est, Plin. Ep. 9, 39, 4: truncatis arboribus, Suet. Calig. 45 *init.*—Poet., transf.: aquas, *to cut apart, rend asunder, separate*, Claud. Gigant. 70: heroos tenores gressu, i. e. *to shorten hexameters into pentameters*, Stat. S. 2, 3, 98.—Pregn.: cervos, i. e. *to kill*, Val. Fl. 6, 567; Amm. 15, 4, 11.—**II.** Trop.: tunc omnibus fere membris erat truncata respublica, Eum. Pan. Const. Caes. 10.

truncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [1. truncus], *a small piece cut off* from the body, *a bit, tip:* suum, *pigs' trotters, pettitoes*, Cels. 2, 20; 2, 22; 4, 7 *fin.*

1. truncus, a, um, *adj.* [root tark-, truc-, to break, tear; cf. torqueo], *maimed, mutilated, mangled, dismembered, disfigured, deprived of some of its parts* (mostly poet. and perh. not ante-Aug.; syn.: mutilus, mancus). **I.** Lit.: trunca manu pinus regit (Polyphemum), i. e. *the trunk of a pine-tree*, Verg. A. 3, 659: trunca illa et retorrida manus Mucii, Sen. Ep. 66, 51: nemora, i. e. *trees stripped of their branches*, Stat. Th. 4, 455: truncas inhonesto vulnere nares, Verg. A. 6, 497: vultus naribus auribusque, Mart. 2, 83, 3: frons, *deprived of its horn*, Ov. M. 9, 1; 9, 86; Sil. 3, 42: frontem lumina truncam, *deprived of its eyes*, id. 9, 400: bracchia non habuit, truncoque repandus in undas Corpore desiluit, *deprived of its limbs*, Ov. M. 3, 680; cf. Just. 2, 9, 19: puerum trunci corporis in agro Romano natum, Liv. 41, 9, 5: varie ex integris truncos gigni, ex truncis integros, Plin. 7, 11, 10, § 50: tela, i. e. *broken in pieces*, Verg. A. 11, 9; cf.: trunci enses et fractae hastae, Stat. Th. 2, 711: truncum lignum, i. e. hasta fracta, Val. Fl. 6, 251: membra carinae, Ov. M. 11, 560; cf. alnus, *without oars*, Val. Fl. 2, 300: truncae atque mutilae litterae, Gell. 17, 9, 12: exta, Val. Max. 1, 6, 9.—(β) Poet., with *gen.:* animalia trunca pedum, *without feet*, Verg. G. 4, 310: truncus capitis, Sil. 10, 311.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of things, *not developed, imperfect*, or *wanting in their parts:* quaedam imperfecta (animalia) suisque Trunca vident numeris, Ov. M. 1, 428: ranae pedibus, id. ib. 15, 376: ipse (nanus) jactabat truncas manus, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 42.—**2.** Of members *cut off:* bracchia, Val. Fl. 4, 181: manus, Sen. Contr. 1, 4.—**II.** Trop., *maimed, mutilated:* (Capua) urbs trunca, sine senatu, sine plebe, sine magistratibus, Liv. 31, 29, 11: pecus, *without a leader*, Stat. Th. 5, 333: manus vero, sine quibus trunca esset actio ac debilis, vix dici potest, quot motus habeant, Quint. 11, 3, 85: trunca et debilis medicina (sine rerum naturae cognitione), Cels. praef.: sermo (volucrum), Stat. Th. 12, 478: trunca quaedam ex Menandro, *fragments*, Gell. 2, 23, 21.—Hence, *subst.:*

2. truncus, i, *m.*, *the stem, stock, bole*, or *trunk* of a tree (without regard to its branches). **I.** Lit.: cibus ... Per truncos ac per ramos diffunditur omnes, Lucr. 1, 353: quid? in arboribus, in quibus non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt denique, nisi, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 179; cf. id. Sen. 15, 52; id. N. D. 2, 47, 120; id. Lael. 13, 48; Caes. B. G. 4, 17; 7, 73; Verg. G. 2, 78; 3, 233; Hor. S. 1, 8, 1; id. C. 2, 17, 27; 3, 4, 55; Ov. M. 2, 358; 8, 346; id. H. 9, 93; Col. Arb. 17, 1; Sen. Ep. 86, 17.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of the human body, *the trunk, the body*, apart from the limbs: status erectus et celsus, nullā mollitiā cervicum: trunco magis toto se ipse moderans, Cic. Or. 18, 59: nemo illum ex trunco corporis spectabat, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 28: recto pugnat se attollere trunco, Ov. M. 2, 822; cf. id. ib. 7, 640: et caput abscisum calido viventeque trunco, Lucr. 3, 654: jacet litore truncus, Verg. A. 2, 557.—**2.** Of a column. (*a*) *The shaft*, Vitr. 4, 1 *med.*—(β) *The cubical trunk of a pedestal, the die* or *dado*, Vitr. 3, 3; cf. Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 201.—**3.** *A piece cut off*, as a branch of a tree for *an oar:* frondentes, Val. Fl. 8, 287; a piece of flesh for smoking (cf. trunculus), Verg. M. 57.—**4.** Like caudex, stipes, and the Engl. *stock*, for *blockhead, dunce, dolt:* qui potest esse in ejusmodi trunco sapientia? Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 84: tamquam truncus atque stipes, id. Pis. 9, 19.—***II.** Trop., *a trunk, stem:* quae (stirpes aegritudinis) ipso trunco everso omnes eligendae (elidendae, Kühn.) sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 83.

trŭo, ōnis, *m.*, = avis onocrotalus: Caecilius irridens magnitudinem nasi: pro di immortales, unde prorepsit truo? Fest. p. 367 Müll.

trūsātĭlis, e, *adj.* [truso], *that is* or *may be pushed:* mola, *a hand-mill*, Cato, R. R. 10, 4; 11, 4; Gell. 3, 3, 14.

* **trūsito,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to push* or *thrust often:* mulum trusitant, Phaedr. 2, 7, 8 (al. trucidant).

* **trūso,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [trudo], *to push often* or *strongly*, Cat. 56, 6.

trūsus, a, um, *Part.* of trudo.

trŭtĭna, ae, *f.* [τρυτάνη], *a balance, pair of scales* (cf.: lanx, statera). **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 5, § 183 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 180, 32: ex trutinis quae staterae dicuntur, Vitr. 10, 8.—**II.** Trop.: ad ea probanda quae non aurificis staterā, sed quādam populari trutinā examinantur, * Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: Romani pensantur eādem Scriptores trutinā, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 30; id. S. 1, 3, 72: aliā parte in trutinā suspendit Homerum, Juv. 6, 437: examenve inprobum in illā castiges trutinā, Pers. 1, 7.

trŭtĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [trutinor], *a weigher;* only trop., *one who examines, judges:* ut civilia negotia aequus trutinator examines, Cassiod. Var. 6, 23; Ennod. Epigr. 1, 1; 2, 19.

trŭtĭno, āre, 1, *v. a.*, and **trŭtĭnor,** ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [trutina] **I.** *Dep.* form, *to weigh, balance* (syn. pensito).—Trop.: verba, Pers. 3, 82.—**II.** *Act.*, Hier. Ep. 36, 14: diu trutinandus est, cui tradantur examina, Cassiod. Var. 5, 40.—**B.** **trŭtĭnātus,** a, um, in a *pass.* signif., Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

trux, ŭcis (*abl.* usually truci, but truce in Cic. Agr. 2, 25; Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 14), *adj.* [perh. τρύξ, new, unfermented wine; hence, trop.], *wild, rough, hard, harsh, savage, fierce, ferocious, grim, stern* (mostly poet.; cf.: truculentus, torvus). **I.** Of living beings: horridus ac trux tribunus plebis, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 65: M. Catonem oratorem non solum gravem sed interdum etiam trucem esse scimus, Liv. 34, 5, 6: insectator, id. 3, 33, 7: puer, i. e. *Achilles*, Sen. Troad. 832: puellae, i. e. *Amazons*, id. Oedip. 479: tyrannus, id. Herc. Fur. 937: arietes, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 29: ferae, Tib. 1, 9, 76: aper, Ov. M. 10, 715: taurus, id. ib. 7, 111; 8, 297; 9, 81: Theron, id. ib. 3, 211: blattae, *ravaging*, Mart. 14, 37, 2 et saep.—*(β) With *inf.:* trux audere, *bold, daring*, Sil. 13, 220.—**II.** Of things concrete and abstract: (testudo) aspectu truci, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133 (Trag. Rel. v. 3 Rib.): oculi (draconis), Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 107: vultus, Hor. Epod. 5, 4: quemque vocant aliae vultum rigidumque trucemque, Ov. H. 4, 73: voltu truci, Liv. 45, 10, 8: faciesque truces oculique minaces, Luc. 7, 291: pelagus, Hor. C. 1, 3, 10: venti, Plin. 2, 36, 36, § 100: Eurus, Ov. M. 15, 603: classicum, Hor. Epod. 2, 5: truci cantu, Liv. 5, 37, 8: sonor, Tac. A. 1, 65: vox, Sil. 1, 67: herbae tactu, Plin. 22, 6, 7, § 17: per lucos vetustā religione truces, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 229: animus, Ov. A. A. 2, 477: sententia, Liv. 29, 19, 4: genus dicendi trux atque violentum, Quint. 11, 1, 3: inimicitiae, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 49: eloquentia, Tac. A. 6, 48: oratio, id. H. 4, 42.—*Comp.* and *sup.* given without examples in Rhemn. Palaem. p. 1369 P.—Hence, **trŭcĭter,** *adv.*, *fiercely* (late Lat.), Aldh. Laud. Virg. 35.

† **tryblĭum,** ii, *n.*, = τρύβλιον, *a plate, salver*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 9; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 120 Müll.

trychnos, i, v. strychnos.

‡ **tryga** antiqui vinum appellabant, unde trygetus adhuc dicitur, Fest. p. 366 Müll. [τρύξ, τρυγητός].

† **trȳgĭnon,** i, *n.*, = τρύγινον, *a black*

coloring matter made from the lees of wine, Plin. 35, 6, 25, § 42

† **trȳgōn**, onis, *m*, = τρυγών, *a sting ray* Raia pastinaca, Linn., Plin 9, 48, 72, § 155, Aus Ep 4, 60

trȳgŏna, ae, *f*, *a bird*, otherwise unknown Plin 10, 16, 18, § 38

Trȳphērus, i, *m*, *a Roman skilled in carving*, Juv 11, 137

Tryphon, ōnis, *m* **I.** *A surgeon*, Cels. 6, 5, 7 praef — **II.** *A king in Syria*, Just 36, 1, 7, 38, 9, 3, 39, 1, 3 — **III.** *A surname of Ptolemy Philopator*, Plin 7, 56, 57, § 208 — **IV.** *A publisher of Rome*, Quint ad Tryph 1 sqq, Mart 4, 72, 2, 13, 3, 4

tū (old form of the *gen sing* tis, Plaut Mil 4, 2, 42, id Trin. 2, 2, 62, id Bacch 5, 2, 87, id Ps 1, 1, 6, *acc.* ted, id. As 2, 2, 33 et saep, *gen plur* vestrorum or vostrorum, Pac ap Non. 85, 5, Plaut. Most 1, 3, 123, *fem* vostrarum, Ter Heaut. 2, 4, 6, v ego *init*), *pers pron* [Sanscr tva, tvam, Gr σύ, Dor τύ, Goth thu, Germ du, Engl thou, etc], *thou* **I.** In gen nec pol homo quisquam faciet impune animatus Hoc nisi tu, Enn ap Macr S 6, 1 (Ann v 101 Vahl.), imitated by Verg A 9, 422 unus erit quem tu tolles in caerula caeli Templa, Enn ap Varr L L. 7, § 6 Müll (Ann v 66 Vahl) tu mihi etiam legis Portiae, tu C Gracchi, tu horum libertatis, tu cujus quam denique hominis popularis mentionem facis, Cic Rab Perd 4, 13 nec dulces amores Sperne puer, neque tu choreas, Hor C 1, 9, 16 ego tu sum, tu es ego uni animi sumus, Plaut Stich 5, 4, 49 mei te rogandi et tui respondendi mihi (labor), id Ps 1 1, 4 — *Fem* cum tui videndi est copia, Plaut Truc 2, 4, 19 neque mei neque te tui intus puditum est, id Bacch 3, 1, 12, cf id ib 3, 1, 19 quia tis egeat, quia te careat, id Mil 4, 2, 42 tibi aras tibi occas, tibi seris, tibi eidem metis, id Merc 1, 1, 71 quot pondo ted esse censes nudum? id As 2, 2, 33 et saep vosne velit an me regnare era, Fors, Enn ap Cic Off 1, 12, 38 (Ann v 203 Vahl) si quis quid vostrum Epidamnum curari sibi Velit, Plaut Men prol 51 vestri adhortandi causa, Liv 21, 41, 1 istanc te cum conspicio simul, Plaut Am 2, 2, 112 stulta multum, quae vobiscum fabuler, id Mil 2, 5, 33 — **2.** Emphatic (α) Jam tibi cerebrum Dispercutiam, excetra tu, Plaut Cas. 3, 5, 24 sq neque postulem abs te, ni ipsa res moneat, Ter And 3, 3, 19 nec enim illa studii deserui, quibus etiam te incendi, Cic. Fat 2, 3 tu si hic sis aliter sentias, Ter And 2, 1, 10 — (β) Esp in opp to another *pron pers* id mihi da negoti tu tamen Perge, etc, Ter And 3, 2, 41 an mihi potest quicquam esse molestum quod tibi gratum futurum sit? Cic Fat 2, 4 nos patriam fugimus tu, Tityre lentus, etc, Verg E 1, 4, Hor Ep 1, 10, 6 — (γ) Poet, in second clause of a command, etc solve metus, et tu Trojanos exue caestus, Verg A 5, 420, cf id ib 5, 691, 6, 365, Hor C 1, 9, 16 — **B.** With an emphatic te or met suffixed (only in the forms tute or tutemet tibimet, tete, vosmet, and vobismet) o Tite, tute, Tati, tibi tanta, tyranne, tulisti, Enn ap Prisc p 947 P (Ann v 113 Vahl) bene mones tute ipse cunctas, id ap Non 469, 25 (Com v 3 Vahl p 153) *Al.* Quae ex te audivi ut urbem maximam Expugnavisses regemque Pterelam tute occideris *Am* Egone istuc dixi? *Al* Tute istic, etiam astante hoc Sosia, Plaut Am. 2, 2, 114 sq tute ipse his rebus finem praescripsisti, pater, Ter And 1, 1, 124 utere igitur argumento, Laeli, tute ipse sensus tui, Cic Rep 1, 38, 59 tute, id Div in Caecil 8, 27, 10, 31 ut tute mihi praecepisti, id. Fam 1, 8, 2 tute scis—si modo meministi—me tibi tum dixisse, etc, id Att. 12, 18, a, 2.—*Acc* uxor, si cesses aut te amare cogitat Aut tete amari, Ter Ad 1, 1, 8, so, tete, id Phorm 3, 1, 3 tibi si recta probanti placebis, tum non modo tete viceris, etc, Cic Tusc 2, 26, 63 nisi quid tibi in tete auxilii est, absumptus es, Plaut Ep 1, 1, 76 tutemet mirabere, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 133 tutemet in culpā cum sis, Lucr 4, 915 tutemet a nobis quaeres, id 1, 102 tibimet ipse supplicia irroga, Sen Hippol 1222 ita vosmet aiebatis, Plaut Capt 3, 5, 18 atque hoc vosmet ipsi, scio haud aliter id dicetis, id. Most 1, 2, 13 vos quoque in ea re consilio me adjuvate nullum libentius sequor quam quod vosmet ipsi attuleritis, Liv 34, 17, 9, 3, 56, 3 Drak. *N cr* — **II.** In partic. **A.** Tibi, as a *dativus ethicus* (cf Ruddim II p 126, n 44) alter tibi descendit de palatio et aedibus suis, Cic. Rosc Am 46, 133 ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates, id de Or 2, 22, 94, so, ecce tibi, id. Sest 41, 89, id Att 2, 15, 3 hic Marius venit tibi origine parva, Sil. 13, 854 haec vobis ipsorum per biduum militia fuit, Liv 22, 60 et saep — **B.** Vos, addressed to one person as a representative of more than one, or with a collective noun in the *sing* vos, vero, Attice, et praesentem me cura levatis, et, etc, Cic. Brut 3, 11 sed quid hoc loco vos inter vos Catule? id de Or 2, 73, 295, id Dom 31, 83 vos, Romanus exercitus, ne destiteritis impio bello? Liv 7, 40, 12 Drak vos, Gaetulia sueta, etc, Sil 3, 287 vos, o Calliope, precor aspirate canenti, i e *you, Muses*, Verg A. 9, 525, imitated by Sil 12, 390 — **C.** *Gen. plur* for *poss pron* majores vostrum, Sall C 33, 3 hac vestrum frequentiā Cic Agr 2, 21, 55, id. Phil. 4, 1, 1 quantus consensus vestrum, id ib 5, 1, 2 contra urbis salutem omniumque vestrum, id Cat. 2, 12, 27 — **D.** Mea tu, *my love, my dear, my darling*, in familiar language, Ter Eun 4, 3, 22

* **tŭātim**, *adv* [tuus], *after your manner* eccere, jam tuatim facis, ut, etc, Plaut Am 2, 1, 4, cf Non 179, 31, and Charis p 196 P

tŭba, ae, *f*, [kindr with tubus, a tube], *a trumpet*, esp *a war trumpet* (straight, while the cornu was curved, Acron ad Hor C 1, 1, 23) **I.** Lit ille arma misit, cornua, tubas, falces, Cic. Sull 5, 17 tubae et signa militaria, id Cat 2, 6, 13 at tuba terribili sonitu taratantara dixit, Enn ap Prisc p 842 P (Ann v 452 Vahl), imitated by Verg A. 9, 503 tubae utrimque canunt, Plaut Am 1, 1, 73 signum tuba dare, Caes B G 2, 20, so id. ib 7, 81, id B C 3, 46, 3, 90, Liv 29, 27, 5 al, cf also Caes B G 7, 47, Hirt B G 8, 20 non tuba directi, non aeris cornua flexi, Ov M 1, 98, Tac A 1, 68, Luc 4, 750, 6, 130, 7, 477, Sil 5, 12 al, v Veg Mil 3, 5 — Apart from military purposes, it was used on various occasions, as at religious festivals, games, funerals, etc, Varr L L 6, § 14 Müll, Ov F 1, 716, Verg A 5, 113, Juv 10, 214, Stat S 3, 1, 139 al, cf tubus, II A, Verg A 11, 192, Ov H 12, 140, Hor S 1, 6 44, Pers 3, 103, cf Atei Capito ap Gell. 20, 2, 3 — **B.** Transf **1.** *A signal for war, war*, Claud Rapt Pros 1, 64, id Laud Stil 1, 246, Mart Spect 28, 2 — **2.** *A loud sound* nimborum, i e *the roar of thunder*, Claud. Gigant 60 — **b.** *Sonorous, elevated epic poetry*, Mart 8, 3, 22, 8, 56, 4, 10, 64, 4, 11, 3, 8, Claud Cons Prob et Olybr 197 — **c.** *A lofty style of speaking*, Prud contr Symm 2, 68, Sid Ep 4, 3 *fin* — **II.** Trop tuba belli civilis, i e *exciter, author, instigator*, Cic Fam 6, 12, 3 rixae, Juv 15, 52

Tubantes, um, *m*, *a people of Germany, between the Rhine and the Elbe*, Tac A. 1, 51, 13, 55 sq, cf Ukert, Germ p 363

* **tŭbārius**, ii, *m* [tuba], *a trumpet maker*, Dig 50, 6 6

1. tūber, ĕris, *n* [from root tum, tumeo], *a hump, bump swelling, tumor, protuberance* on animal bodies whether natural or caused by disease **I.** Lit cameli, Plin 8, 18, 26, § 67 boum, id. 8, 45, 70, § 179 tubera anserino adipe curantur, *tumors*, id 30, 12, 33, § 107, so id 22, 24, 50, § 107, 26, 14 87, § 139 al, cf colaphis tuber est totum caput, *is one boil*, i e *is full of boils*, Ter Ad. 2, 2, 37 — Prov ubi uber, ibi tuber, *there are no roses without thorns*, App Flor p 359, 29 qui ne tuberibus propriis offendat amicum Postulat, ignoscet verrucis illius *boils warts*, for great and slight faults, Hor S 1, 3, 73 — **II.** Transf, of plants **A.** *A knob, hard excrescence* on wood tuber utrumque arboris ejus, Plin 16 16, 27 § 68, 16, 43 84, § 231, 25, 8, 54, § 95 — **B.** *A kind of mushroom, a truffle, moril*, a favorite article of food among the Romans, Plin 19, 2, 11, § 33 tenerrima verno esse, id. 19, 3, 13, § 37 sq, Juv 5, 116, 5, 119, 14, 7, Mart 13, 50, 2 — **C.** Tuber terrae **1.** *Mole hill*, as a term of abuse, Petr 58 — **2.** *Another name for the* cyclaminon, Plin. 25, 9, 67, § 115

2. tūber, ĕris, *m* and *f* **I.** *Fem*, *a kind of apple tree*, Plin 16, 25, 42, § 103, Col 11, 2, 11, Pall. Jan 15, 20, id Sept. 14, 1 — **II.** *Masc.*, *the fruit of this tree*, Plin. 15, 14, 14, § 47, Mart 13, 42, 1, 13, 43, 2, Suet. Dom 16

* **tūbĕrans**, antis, *adj* [1 tuber] *swelling out, swelling* sinus, App M 2, p 121, 22

* **tūbĕrātus**, a, um, *adj* [id], *covered with knobs* or *bosses* = tuberosus ocreae, Fest s. v ocrem, p 181 Müll

tūbercŭlum, i, *n*. *dim* [id], *a small swelling, bump*, or *protuberance*, *a boil, pimple, tubercle* in gingivis, Cels. 6, 13 in capite, id 7, 6 fabae, *an excrescence*, Plin. 22, 22, 45, § 91, 11, 11, 12, § 29

Tūbĕro, ōnis, *m*, *a surname in the* gens Aelia, e g **I.** Q Aelius Tubero, *a Stoic, an opponent of Tiberius Gracchus*, Cic Brut 31, 117, id. Lael. 11, 37, 27, 101, id de Or 3, 23, 87 — **II.** L. Tubero, *lieutenant of Q Cicero in Asia, an historian*, Caes B C 1, 31, Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 3, § 10, Gell 6, 3, 4 — **III.** Q Aelius Tubero, *son of the preceding, a relative* (according to some, *the brother in law*) *of Cicero, and the accuser of Ligarius*, Cic Lig 1, 1, 3, 9 al, Quint 11, 1, 80, Suet Caes 83

tūbĕrōsus, a, um, *adj* [tuber] *full of humps, lumps*, or *protuberances* (very rare) campus, Varr R R 1, 49, 2 tuberosissima frons Petr 15

Tūbertus, i, *m*, *a Roman cognomen in the* gens Postumius Cic Leg 2, 23, 58, Ov F 6, 723, Liv 4, 29

tŭbĭcen, cĭnis, *m* [tuba cano] *a trumpeter*, esp in war cornicines tubicinesque canere jubet, Liv 2, 64, 10, Auct B Afr 82, 3, Ov M 3, 705, Sen Ep 78, 16, 76, 4 — At sacrifices sacrorum, Varr L L 5, § 91 Müll — At funerals, Atei Capito ap Gell 20, 2, 3, Petr 129 — **II.** Tubicines etiam hi appellantur, qui sacerdotes viri speciosi publice sacra faciunt tubarum lustrandarum gratia, Fest p 352 Müll

tŭbĭlustrĭum or **tŭbŭlustrĭum**, ii, *n* [tuba lustro] *a festival held on the 23d of March and 23d of May, when the trumpets used at sacrifices were purified, the feast of trumpets* dies tubulustrium appellatur, quod eo die in atrio sutorio sacrorum tubae lustrantur, Varr L L 6, § 14 Müll (cf Ov F 3 849) — Also *plur* tubilustria, Ov F 5, 725, cf Fest p 352 Müll

tŭbŭla, ae, *f dim* [tuba], *a small trumpet*, Sen Ep 56, 4

tŭbŭlātĭo, onis, *f* [tubulus] *a hollowing into a tube, tubulation* ligulae, App Flor p 346, 28, Arn 3, 108 (al. incumulatio)

tŭbŭlātus, a, um, *adj* [id], *formed like a pipe, tubular, tubulated* rostrum, Plin 9, 36, 61, § 130, Plin Ep 2, 17, 9

1. tŭbŭlus, i, *m dim* [tubus], *a small pipe* or *tube, a water pipe* **I.** Lit, Varr R R 1, 8, 4, Vitr 8, 7, Plin 35, 12, 46 § 159 — *A smoke pipe*, Dig 8, 2, 13 — **II.** Transf, *a bar of metal, a pig, ingot*, Plin 33, 6, 35 § 106

2. Tŭbŭlus, i, *m*, *a Roman cognomen in the* gens Hostilia L. Hostilius Tubulus, *a prætor* A U C 611, Lucil ap Cic N D 1, 23, 63, Cic Att 12, 5, 3, id Fin 4, 28, 77, 5, 22, 62

* **tuburcĭnābundus** (**tuburchĭn-**), a, um, *adj* [tuburcinor] *greedily eating* or *devouring, gobbling* (cf lurcus), Cato ap Quint 1, 6, 42 Spald

tuburcĭnor, ātus, 1, *v dep a*, *to eat greedily, gobble up, devour* (syn. voro) raptim manducare, Non 179, 21 (ante and post class) de suo Plaut Pers 1, 3, 42, Titin. and Turp ap Non 1 1

☞ **tuburcĭnātus**, a, um, in a *pass signif* prandio raptim tuburcinato, App M 6 p 183, 30

tŭbus, i, *m*, *a pipe, tube* **I.** Lit, for conducting water, Col 1 5, 2, Plin 16, 42, 81, § 224, 5, 31, 34, § 128 — For wine, Pall 1, 18, 1 — For heating baths, Sen Ep 90, 25 — **II.** Transf **A.** For tuba, *a trumpet used at sacrifices*, acc to Varr L L. 5, § 117 Müll, and Verr Kalend Praenest a.

23 Mart. (Inscr. Orell. II. p. 386). — **B.** Transf.: per omnes viscerum tubos, Mart. 11, 61, 6.

tuccētum or **tūcētum**, i, *n.*, *a kind of sausage* or *haggis*: tuceta crassa, Pers. 2, 43 Schol.: sapidissimum, App. M. 2, p. 117; 7, p. 192; 9, p. 227; Arn. 2, 73.

Tuccius, i, *m.*; **Tuccia**, ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman* gens. **I.** M. Tuccius, Liv. 35, 41; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8.—**II.** L. Tuccius Valla, *a physician*, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 183.—**III.** Tuccia, *a celebrated vestal*, Val. Max. 8, 1, 5; Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 12.

Tūder, ĕris, *n.*, *a town in Umbria, near the Tiber*, now *Todi*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113; Sil. 6, 645. — Hence, **A. Tūders**, ertis, *adj. m.*, *of* or *belonging to Tuder*; as *subst.*, *an inhabitant of Tuder*, Sil. 4, 222; 8, 464; Inscr. Orell. 1228 and 3726.—**B. Tūdernis**, is, *adj. f.*, *of* or *belonging to Tuder*: vitis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 36.

tūdes, is (itis, acc. to Fest. p. 253 Müll.), *m.* [root tud, tundo; Sanscr. tud-, to thrust], *a hammer, mallet*: tudites malleos appellant antiqui a tundendo, Fest. p. 352 sq. Müll.: fabriles operae tudibus contundere massas Festinant, Auct. Aetnae, 659.

Tudicius, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman* gens: Cn. Tudicius, *a Roman senator*, Cic. Clu. 70.

* **tūdĭcŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [tudes], *a small machine for bruising olives*, Col. 12, 52, 7.

tūdĭcŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [tudicula], *to stir, stir about* (ante- and post-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 178, 30: cum bene ferbuerit, tudiculabis, Apic. 5, 2.

tūdĭtans, antis, *Part.* [tud, tundo], *striking* or *beating often* (ante-class.). **I.** Lit., Lucr. 3, 394: corpora, id. 2, 1142.—**II.** Trop., *pushing* or *driving on*: tuditantes significat negotium tundentes, id est agentes, Fest. pp. 352 and 353 Müll.: haec inter sese tum (certabant) tuditantes, Enn. ib. (Ann. v. 138 Vahl.).

Tūdĭtānus, i, *m.*, *a surname in the* gens Sempronia, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 15, 58 (Ann. v. 305 Vahl.); Cic. Sen. 4, 10; 14, 50 al.; cf. Fest. p. 252 Müll.

tueo, ēre, v. tueor *fin.*

tŭĕor, tuitus, 2 (*perf.* only post-Aug., Quint. 5, 13, 35; Plin. Ep. 6, 29, 10; collat. form tūtus, in the *part.*, rare, Sall. J. 74, 3; Front. Strat. 2, 12, 13; but constantly in the *P. a.*; *inf.* parag. tuerier, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 35; collat. form acc. to the 3d conj. **tuor**, Cat. 20, 5; Stat. Th. 3, 151: tuēris, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 82: tuimur, Lucr. 1, 300; 4, 224; 4, 449; 6, 934: tuamur, id. 4, 361: tuantur, id. 4, 1004; *imper.* tuēre, id. 5, 318), *v. dep. a.* [etym. dub.], orig., *to see, to look* or *gaze upon, to watch, view*; hence, pregn., *to see* or *look to, to defend, protect*, etc.: tueri duo significat; unum ab aspectu, unde est Ennii illud: tueor te senex? pro Juppiter! (Trag. v. 225 Vahl.); alterum a curando ac tutela, ut cum dicimus bellum tueor et tueri villam, Varr. L. L. 7, § 12 Müll. sq.—Accordingly, **I.** *To look at, gaze at, behold, watch, view, regard, consider, examine*, etc. (only poet.; syn.: specto, adspicio, intueor): quam te post multis tueor tempestatibus, Pac. ap. Non. 407, 32; 414, 3: e tenebris, quae sunt in luce, tuemur, Lucr. 4, 312: ubi nil aliud nisi aquam caelumque tuentur, id. 4, 434: caeli templa, id. 6, 1228 al.: tuendo Terribiles oculos, vultum, etc., Verg. A. 8, 265; cf. id. ib. 1, 713: talia dicentem jam dudum aversa tuetur, id. ib. 4, 362: transversa tuentibus hircis, id. E. 3, 8: acerba tuens, *looking fiercely*, Lucr. 5, 33; cf. Verg. A. 9, 794: torva, id. ib. 6, 467.—(β) With *object-clause*: quod multa in terris fieri caeloque tuentur (homines), etc., Lucr. 1, 152; 6, 50; 6, 1163.—**II.** Pregn., *to look to, care for, keep up, uphold, maintain, support, guard, preserve, defend, protect*, etc. (the predom. class. signif. of the word; cf.: curo, conservo, tutor, protego, defendo): videte, ne... vobis turpissimum sit, id, quod accepistis, tueri et conservare non posse, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 12: ut quisque eis rebus tuendis conservandisque praefuerat, id. Verr. 2, 4, 63, 140: omnia, id. N. D. 2, 23, 60: mores et instituta vitae resque domesticas ac familiares, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 2: societatem conjunctionis humanae munifice et aeque, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65: concordiam, id. Att. 1, 17, 10: rem et gratiam et auctoritatem suam, id. Fam. 13, 49, 1: dignitatem, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: L. Paulus personam principis civis facile dicendo tuebatur, id. Brut. 20, 80: personam in re publicā, id. Phil. 8, 10, 29; cf.: tuum munus, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 1: tueri et sustinere simulacrum pristinae dignitatis, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 41: aedem Castoris P. Junius habuit tuendam, *to keep in good order*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 50, § 130; cf. Plin. Pan. 51, 1: Bassum ut incustoditum nimis et incautum, id. Ep. 6, 29, 10: libertatem, Tac. A. 3, 27; 14, 60: se, vitam corpusque tueri, *to keep, preserve*, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11: antea majores copias alere poterat, nunc exiguas vix tueri potest, id. Deiot. 8, 22: se ac suos tueri, Liv. 5, 4, 5: sex legiones (re suā), Cic. Par. 6, 1, 45: armentum paleis, Col. 6, 3, 3: se ceteris armis prudentiae tueri atque defendere, *to guard, protect*, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 172; cf.: tuemini castra et defendite diligenter, Caes. B. C. 3, 94: suos fines, id. B. G. 4, 8: portus, id. ib. 5, 8: oppidum unius legionis praesidio, id. B. C. 2, 23: oram maritimam, id. ib. 3, 34: impedimenta, *to cover, protect*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 2.—With *ab* and *abl.*: fines suos ab excursionibus et latrociniis, Cic. Deiot. 8, 22: domum a furibus, Phaedr. 3, 7, 10: mare ab hostibus, Auct. B. Afr. 8, 2.—With *contra*: quos non parsimoniā tueri potuit contra illius audaciam, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5, 11: liberūm nostrorum pueritiam contra inprobitatem magistratuum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 153; Quint. 5, 13, 35; Plin. 20, 14, 54, § 152; Tac. A. 6, 47 (41).—With *adversus*: tueri se adversus Romanos, Liv. 25, 11, 7: nostra adversus vim atque injuriam, id. 7, 31, 3: adversus Philippum tueri Athenas, id. 31, 9, 3; 42, 46, 9; 42, 23, 6: arcem adversus tres cohortes tueri, Tac. H. 3, 78; Just. 17, 3, 22; 43, 3, 4.—In *part. perf.*: Verres fortiter et industrie tuitus contra piratas Siciliam dicitur, Quint. 5, 13, 35 (al. tutatus): Numidas in omnibus proeliis magis pedes quam arma tuta sunt, Sall. J. 74, 3.

☞ **1.** *Act.* form **tŭĕo**, ēre: censores vectigalia tuento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: ROGO PER SVPEROS, QVI ESTIS, OSSA MEA TVEATIS, Inscr. Orell. 4788. — **2. tŭĕor**, ēri, in *pass.* signif.: majores nostri in pace a rusticis Romanis alebantur et in bello ab his tuebantur, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 4; Lucr. 4, 361: consilio et operā curatoris tueri debet non solum patrimonium, sed et corpus et salus furiosi, Dig. 27, 10, 7: voluntas testatoris ex bono et aequo tuebitur, ib. 28, 3, 17.—Hence,

tūtus, a, um, *P. a.* (prop. well seen to or guarded; hence), *safe, secure, out of danger* (cf. securus, free from fear). **A.** Lit. (α) *Absol.*: nullius res tuta, nullius domus clausa, nullius vita saepta... contra tuam cupiditatem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 39: cum victis nihil tutum arbitrarentur, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: nec se satis tutum fore arbitratur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 27; cf.: me biremis praesidio scaphae Tutum per Aegaeos tumultus Aura feret, Hor. C. 3, 29, 63; Ov. M. 8, 368: tutus bos rura perambulat, Hor. C. 4, 5, 17: quis locus tam firmum habuit praesidium, ut tutus esset? Cic. Imp. Pomp. 11, 31: mare tutum praestare, id. Fl. 13, 31: sic existimabat tutissimam fore Galliam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 54: nemus, Hor. C. 1, 17, 5: via fugae, Cic. Caecin. 15, 44; cf.: commodior ac tutior receptus, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: perfugium, Cic. Rep. 1, 4, 8: tutum iter et patens, Hor. C. 3, 16, 7: tutissima custodia, Liv. 31, 23, 9: praesidio nostro pasci genus esseque tutum, Lucr. 5, 874: vitam consistere tutam, id. 6, 11: tutiorem et opulentiorem vitam hominum reddere, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3: est et fideli tuta silentio Merces, *secure, sure* (diff. from certa, definite, certain), Hor. C. 3, 2, 25: tutior at quanto merx est in classe secundā! id. S. 1, 2, 47: non est tua tuta voluntas, *not without danger*, Ov. M. 2, 53: in audaces non est audacia tuta, id. ib. 10, 544: externā vi non tutus modo rex, sed invictus, Curt. 6, 7, 1: vel tutioris audentiae est, Quint. 12, prooem. § 4: cogitatio tutior, id. 10, 7, 19: fuit brevitas illa tutissima, id. 10, 1, 39: regnum et diadema tutum Deferens uni, i. e. *that cannot be taken away*, Hor. C. 2, 2, 21: male tutae mentis Orestes, i. e. *unsound*, = male sanae, id. S. 2, 3, 137: quicquid habes, age, Depone tutis auribus, qs. *carefully guarded*, i. e. *safe, faithful*, id. C. 1, 27, 18 (cf. the opp.: auris rimosa, id. S. 2, 6, 46).—Poet., with *gen.*: (pars ratium) tuta fugae, Luc. 9, 346.—(β) With *ab* and *abl.*: tutus ab insidiis inimici, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 2: ab insidiis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 117: a periculo, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: ab hoste, Ov. H. 11, 44: ab hospite, id. M. 1, 144: a conjuge, id. ib. 8, 316: a ferro, id. ib. 13, 498: a bello, id. H. (15) 16, 344: ab omni injuriā, Phaedr. 1, 31, 9. — (γ) With *ad* and *acc.*: turrim tuendam ad omnis repentinos casus tradidit, Caes. B. C. 3, 39: ad id, quod ne timeatur fortuna facit, minime tuti sunt homines, Liv. 25, 38, 14: testudinem tutam ad omnes ictus video esse, id. 36, 32, 6.—(δ) With *adversus*: adversus venenorum pericula tutum corpus suum reddere, Cels. 5, 23, 3: quo tutiores essent adversus ictus sagittarum, Curt. 7, 9, 2: loci beneficio adversus intemperiem anni tutus est, Sen. Ira, 2, 12, 1: per quem tutior adversus casus steti, Val. Max. 4, 7, ext. 2: quorum praesidio tutus adversus hostes esse deberat, Just. 10, 1, 7.—(ε) With *abl.*: incendio fere tuta est Alexandria, Auct. B. Alex. 1, 3. — **b.** Tutum est, with a *subj.-clause*, *it is prudent or safe, it is the part of a prudent man*: si dicere palam parum tutum est, Quint. 9, 2, 66; 8, 3, 47; 10, 3, 33: o nullis tutum credere blanditiis, Prop. 1, 15, 42: *tutius esse arbitrabantur*, obsessis viis, commeatu intercluso sine ullo vulnere victoriā potiri, Caes. B. G. 3, 24; Quint. 7, 1, 36; 11, 2, 48: nobis tutissimum est, auctores plurimos sequi, id. 3, 4, 11; 3, 6, 63. — **2.** As *subst.*: **tūtum**, i, *n.*, *a place of safety, a shelter, safety, security*: *Tr.* Circumspice dum, numquis est, Sermonem nostrum qui aucupet. *Th.* Tutum probe est, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 42: tuta et parvula laudo, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 42: trepidum et tuta petentem Trux aper insequitur, Ov. M. 10, 714: in tuto ut collocetur, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 11: esse in tuto, id. ib. 4, 3, 30: ut sitis in tuto, Cic. Fam. 12, 2, 3: in tutum eduxi manipulares meos, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 7: in tutum receptus est, Liv. 2, 19, 6.—**B.** Transf., *watchful, careful, cautious, prudent* (rare and not ante-Aug.; syn.: cautus, prudens): serpit humi tutus nimium timidusque procellae, Hor. A. P. 28: tutus et intra Spem veniae cautus, id. ib. 266: non nisi vicinas tutus ararit aquas, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 36: id suā sponte, apparebat, tuta celeribus consiliis praepositurum, Liv. 22, 38, 13: celeriora quam tutiora consilia magis placuere ducibus, id. 9, 32, 3.—Hence, *adv.* in two forms, **tūtē** and **tūtō**, *safely, securely, in safety, without danger.* **a.** *Posit.* (α) Form tute (very rare): crede huic tute, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 102: eum tute vivere, qui honeste vivat, Auct. Her. 3, 5, 9: tute cauteque agere, id. ib. 3, 7, 13. — (β) Form tuto (class. in prose and poetry): pervenire, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 70; Lucr. 1, 179: dimicare, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: tuto et libere decernere, id. B. C. 1, 2: ut tuto sim, *in security*, Cic. Fam. 14, 3, 3: ut tuto ab repentino hostium incursu etiam singuli commeare possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 36. —**b.** *Comp.*: ut in vadis consisterent tutius, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: tutius et facilius receptus daretur, id. B. C. 2, 30: tutius ac facilius id tractatur, Quint. 5, 5, 1: usitatis tutius utimur, id. 1, 5, 71: ut ubivis tutius quam in meo regno essem, Sall. J. 14, 11.—**c.** *Sup.* (α) Form tutissime: nam te hic tutissime puto fore, Pomp. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 11, A.—(β) Form tutissimo: quaerere, ubi tutissimo essem, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 2; cf. Charis. p. 173 P.: tutissimo infunduntur oboli quattuor, Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 14.

†† **tūfa**, ae, *f.*, *a kind of helmet-crest*; or, acc. to others, *a kind of military standard*, Veg. Mil. 3, 5; cf. Lyd. Magistr. 1, 8 (hence the Fr. *toupet*).

Tugio, ōnis, *m.*, *a jurist in the time of Cicero*, Cic. Balb. 20, 45.

tŭgŭrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [tugurium], *a little hut* or *cottage*, App. M. 4, p. 147, 34; Arn. 6, 191; Hier. Ep. 112, 5.

tŭgŭrĭum (TEGVRIVM and TIGVRIVM in inscrr.; cf. Inscr. Orell. 1773; and ib. Labus), ii, *n.* [tego], *a hut, cot, cottage* of shepherds, peasants, etc., Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 3; Afran. and Caecil. ap. Fest. p. 355 Müll.; Cic. Sest. 43, 93; Verg. E. 1, 69; Col. 12, 15, 1; Plin. 16, 9, 14, § 35; Val. Max. 5, 4, 1; 5, 3, ext. 3; 7, 1, 2; Dig. 50, 16, 180.

* **tŭgŭrĭuncŭlum**, i, *n. dim.* [tugurium], *a little hut* or *cottage*, Hier. Vit. Hil. 9.

Tuisco, ōnis, *m.*, *the progenitor of the Germans, honored by them as a god*, Tac. G. 2; cf. Grimm, Myth. pp. 176 and 318 (2d ed.)

tŭĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tueor, II.], *a taking care of, keeping, guarding, preserving, defense, protection, preservation*; with *gen. subj.*: praetoris, Dig. 7, 4, 1 pr.; with *gen. obj.*: tuitio sui, Cic. Top. 23, 90: pudoris, Macr. S. 2, 2 med.; Dig. 37, 11, 2; 7, 9, 9: militaris, Cod. Just. 1, 46, 1: aedium, Hier. in Isa. 16, 57, 7.

tŭĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of tueor.

tŭli, v. fero.

Tulingi, ōrum, *m.*, *a German* or *Helvetic tribe on the Rhine*, Caes. B. G. 1, 5.

Tullĭa, ae, v. Tullius.

Tullĭānē, *adv.*, v. Tullius *fin.*

Tullĭānus, a, um, v. Tullius.

Tulliŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [Tullia], *a pet name for* Tullia, *the daughter of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 1, 3, 3; 1, 8, 3; 1, 10, 6 et saep.

Tullĭus, i, *m.*; **Tullĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp., **I.** Servius Tullius, *the sixth king of Rome*, Liv. 1, 41 sqq.—**II.** M. Tullius Cicero, *the renowned statesman and orator*.—**III.** Q. Tullius Cicero, *his brother*.—**IV.** M. Tullius Tiro, *a freedman of M. Cicero*.—**V.** *Fem.* Tullia, *a daughter of king Servius Tullius, and wife of Tarquinius Superbus*.—Also, **VI.** *A daughter of M. Tullius Cicero*.—Hence, **Tullĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Tullius, Tullian*: semis, Cic. Att. 15, 29, 1: caput, id. ib. 15, 26, 4: Scipio, i. e. *introduced in Cicero's* Somnium Scipionis, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 1.—*Subst.*: **Tullĭānum**, i, *n.*, *the dungeon of the state prison in Rome, built by king Servius Tullius*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 151 Müll.; Sall. C. 55, 3 sq.; Liv. 29, 22, 10; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 262 sq.—*Adv.*: **Tullĭānē**, *in the manner of M. Tullius Cicero*: jocari, Aug. contr. Pelag. 2, 10, 37.

Tullus, i, *m.*, *a Roman prœnomen*, e. g. Tullus Hostilius, *the third king of Rome*, Liv. 1, 22 sqq.; Val. Max. 3, 4, 1; 9, 12, 1: Tullus Cluilius, *a Roman ambassador*, Cic. Phil. 9, 2, 5 al.

tulo, tĕtŭli (tŭli), 3, *v. a.* [akin with tollo; Gr. τλάω], ante-class. collat. form of fero, *to bring, bear, lift up*: nisi quid tua facultas nobis tulat opem, peream, Att. ap. Macr. Diff. et Soc. Gr. et Lat. Verb. 6, 14 (Trag. Frag. v. 102 Rib.); cf. Non. 178, 16; and v. fero *init.*

tum, *adv. demonstr.*, of time [pronom. demonstr. stems to, ta; Gr. τo, seen in ita, tam, etc.; cf. quom or cum], *then*. **I.** *Absol.* **A.** Referring to a time previously specified. **1.** To a definite past time. (*a*) To a period of time in which something was or happened (opp. later periods) = illis temporibus: is dictu'st ollis popularibus olim Qui tum vivebant homines, Enn. Ann. v. 308 Vahl.: quod tum erat res in pecore et loco rum possessionibus, i. e. Romuli temporibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 16: cum illi male dicerent, quod tum fieri licebat, i. e. Periclis temporibus, id. de Or. 3, 34, 138: erat omnino tum mos ut faciles essent in suum cuique tribuendo, id. Brut. 21, 85; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 46, 111: vastae tum in his locis solitudines erant, Liv. 1, 4, 6; 2, 6, 8; 3, 29, 3; 4, 6, 12; 42, 62, 11; 44, 9, 4: ut tum erant tempora, Nep. Att. 1, 2; 12, 3; Liv. 1, 3, 3; 1, 8, 4; 2, 7, 4; 2, 9, 8; 2, 50, 2; 2, 63, 6; 39, 6, 7 and 9.—With illis temporibus: nam jam tum illis temporibus fortius... loquebantur quam pugnabant, Nep. Thras. 2, 4.—(*β*) Referring to a point of time, *then, at that time*: insigneita fere tum milia militum octo Duxit, Enn. Ann. v. 336 Vahl.: ut jacui exsurgo, ardere censui aedis: ita tum confulgebant, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 15: jam duo restabant fata tum, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 35; id. Cist. 1, 3, 14: quot eras annos gnatus tum, quom, etc.? *Me.* Septuennis, nam tum dentes mihi cadebant primulum, id. Men. 5, 9, 56; id. Merc. prol. 66; id. Most. 1, 2, 49; id. Am. 2, 1, 56; Ter. And. 1, 1, 42: sic igitur tum se levis ac diffusilis aether... undique flexit, Lucr. 5, 467; 5, 837; 5, 911; 5, 432; 5, 942: atque huic anno proximus Sullā consule et Pompejo fuit. Tum P. Sulpicii in tribunatu, cottidie contionantis, totum genus dicendi cognovimus, Cic. Brut. 89, 306; id. Ac. 2, 22, 69: scribit Eudemum Pheras venisse, quae erat urbs in Thessaliā tum admodum nobilis, id. Div. 1, 25, 53; id. Rep. 2, 37, 63: hi tum in Asiā rhetorum principes, id. Brut. 91, 316; id. Sest. 11, 26; id. Planc. 37, 90; id. Quint. 61, 170; id. Fam. 9, 21, 2: hoc tum veritus Caesar Pharum prehendit, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: eodem anno a Campanis Cumae, quam Graeci tum urbem tenebant, capiuntur, Liv. 4, 44, 13; 1, 7, 14; 2, 9, 5; 2, 37, 7: praetores tum duos Latium habebat, id. 8, 3, 9: Aemilius, cujus tum fasces erant, dictatorem dixit, id. 8, 12, 13; 5, 8, 4; 22, 46, 6; 1, 7, 12: tum Athenis perpetui archontes esse desierunt, Vell. 1, 8, 3: tum Cimbri et Teutoni transcendere Rhenum, id. 2, 8, 3; Val. Max. 1, 5, 3; Tac. H. 4, 49; 3, 57: non timido, non ignavo cessare tum licuit, Curt. 3, 11, 5: Archiae, qui tum maximum magistratum Thebis obtinebat, Nep. Pelop. 3, 2; id. Phoc. 3, 3.—With in eo tempore: eum quem virile secus tum in eo tempore habebat, Asell. ap. Gell. 2, 13, 5.—Repeated by anaphora: quae nox omnium temporum conjurationis acerrima fuit. Tum Catilinae dies exeundi, tum ceteris manendi condicio, tum descriptio... constituta est, tum tuus pater, etc., Cic. Sull. 18, 52; cf. Lucr. 5, 1377; 5, 1399.—(*γ*) Esp., referring to a former state, implying that it no longer exists: quaesivit ex lege illā Cornelia quae tum erat, Cic. Clu. 20, 55: cum sententias Oppianicus, quae tum erat potestas, palam ferri velle dixisset, id. ib. 27, 75: Caere, opulento tum oppido, Liv. 1, 2, 3; 3, 52, 3: praetores aerarii (nam tum a praetoribus tractabatur aerarium), etc., Tac. H. 4, 9.—(*δ*) Expressly opposed to present time (hodie, nunc, hoc tempore, etc.; class. and very freq.; but in post-Aug. writers tunc is regularly used): prius non is eras qui eras; nunc is factu's qui tum non eras, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 138: tu nunc tibi Id laudi ducis quod tum fecisti inopiā? Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 25; id. Hec. 3, 3, 48: quae tabula, tum imperio tuo revulsa, nunc a me tamen reportata est, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 46, § 112: tum imperator populi Romani deos patrios reportabat, nunc praetor ejusdem populi eosdem illos deos... auferebat, id. ib. 2, 4, 35, § 77; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 35, § 78; 2, 5, 20, § 51; id. Clu. 31, 86; id. Planc. 9, 22; id. Quint. 22, 71; id. Phil. 14, 8, 21; id. Leg. 2, 22, 57; Caes. B. C. 3, 17; Liv. 5, 3, 5; 6, 15, 11; 10, 9, 6.—(*ε*) Opposed to another time specified: itaque tum eos exire jussit. Post autem e provincia litteras ad conlegium misit, se, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: itaque ut tum carere rege, sic pulso Tarquinio nomen regis audire non poterat, id. Rep. 2, 30, 53; id. Mil. 21, 55: sicut legatorum antea, ita tum novorum colonorum caede imbutis armis, Liv. 4, 31, 7; 39, 22, 10; 9, 36, 1; 2, 52, 7; 4, 2, 10; 4, 57, 11; 21, 17, 1: et tum sicca, prius celeberrima fontibus, Ide, Ov. M. 2, 218; Verg. A. 11, 33; Nep. Arist. 2, 3; id. Ham. 11, 7.—(*ζ*) In the historians in applying general statements or truths to the state of affairs spoken of: communi enim fit vitio naturae ut invisis atque incognitis rebus... vehementius exterreamur, ut tum accidit, Caes. B. C. 2, 4; 3, 68; id. B. G. 7, 3, 2, 6; id. B. C. 1, 80: foedera alia aliis legibus, ceterum eodem modo omnia fiunt. Tum ita factum accepimus, Liv. 1, 24, 4; 1, 32, 14; 21, 31, 12.—(*η*) Denoting coincidence or inner connection with an action before mentioned = a temporal clause (tum = cum hoc fieret), *then, on that occasion*: quis tum non ingemuit? Cic. Vatin. 13, 31: ne tum quidem hominum venustatem et facetias perspicere potuisti? i. e. cum coronam auream imponebant, id. Fl. 31, 76: apud imperitos tum illa dicta sunt; nunc agendum est subtilius, id. Fin. 4, 27, 74: itaque tum Stajenus condemnatus est, i. e. *in that trial*, id. Clu. 36, 101; id. Sen. 7, 22: M. Porcius Cato qui, asper ingenio, tum lenem mitemque senatorem egit, Liv. 45, 25; Val. Max. 8, 3, 3: sed tum supplicia dis... decernuntur, Tac. A. 3, 64; 3, 72: Graecia tum potuit Priamo quoque flenda videri, Ov. M. 14, 474.—With the occasion referred to specified in the same clause: Manlius... ex petulanti scurra in discordiis civitatis ad eam columnam tum suffragiis populi pervenerat, Cic. Clu. 13, 39: emisti tum in naufragio hujus urbis... tum, inquam, emisti ut, etc., id. Prov. Cons. 4, 7.—Repeated by anaphora: et Capitoliis injecit sedibus ignes. Tum statua Nattae, tum simulacra deorum, Romulusque et Remus cum altrice beluā vi fulminis icti conciderunt, Cic. Div. 2, 20, 45; so repeated seven times, id. Rep. 1, 40, 62.—(*θ*) Redundant, the time of the action being clear without it (esp. in Cic.): atque hoc tum judicio facto... tamen Avitus Oppianicum reum statim non facit, Cic. Clu. 20, 56: itaque tum ille inopiā et necessitate coactus ad Caepasios confugit, id. ib. 20, 57; id. Brut. 23, 90; 39, 145; 43, 161; cf. id. Sull. 18, 51, where tum redundant occurs six times successively.—**2.** In oblique discourse, referring to the time of the speaker, = nunc in direct discourse: quando autem se, si tum non sint, pares hostibus fore? *if they were not now so*, Liv. 3, 62, 1: (dixit Sempronius)... nec tum agrum plebi, sed sibi invidiam quaeri, id. 4, 44, 9; 4, 57, 4: moenia eos tum transcendere non Italiae modo, sed etiam urbis Romanae, id. 21, 35, 9; 5, 21, 7 (in this use nunc is also freq.).—**3.** Referring to indefinite time. (*a*) *Then, at such a time of the year, day,* etc., *at such a season*: tum denique tauros in gregem redigo (after Lyra rises), Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 12; 1, 35 *fin.*; Col. 11, 2, 87.—(*β*) With the force of an indefinite temporal clause, *at such a time, in such circumstances*, i. e. *when such a thing happens as has happened*: qui (porci) a partu decimo die habentur puri, ab eo appellantur sacres, quod tum ad sacrificium idonei habentur primum, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 16; 2, 7, 13: de inde cibum sequitur somnus... quia plurima tum se corpora conturbant (i. e. cum cibum ceperunt), Lucr. 4, 957; 3, 599; 4, 892; 4, 919; 4, 1030: quam regionem cum superavit animus... finem altius se efferendi facit. Tum enim sui similem et levitatem et calorem adeptus... nullam in partem movetur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43; 1, 31, 75; 3, 23, 55; 4, 24, 54; Tac. Dial. 7.—(*γ*) With the force of a conditional clause, *then, in this instance, if so*: immo res omnis relictas habeo prae quod tu velis. *Ph.* Tum tu igitur, qua causā missus es ad portum, id expedi (i. e. si ita est), Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 39; id. Most. 5, 1, 55; id. As. 1, 1, 93; 2, 2, 64; 3, 3, 36; id. Aul. 3, 6, 31; id. Capt. 3, 4, 108; 4, 2, 78: non potius essem; fuisset tum illos mi aegre aliquot dies, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 7; id. Eun. 2, 2, 50; 5, 1, 23; id. Hec. 3, 5, 12: ego C. Caesaris laudibus desim, quas, etc.? Tum hercule me confitear non judicium aliquod habuisse, Cic. Planc. 39, 93: scribant aliquid Isocrateo more...; tum illos existimabo non desperatione formidavisse genus hoc, id. Or. 70, 235; id. Font. 21, 49 (17, 39); id. Tusc. 1, 35, 85; id. Fam. 9, 8, 2; Ov. H. 18 (19), 81: vellem tam ferax saeculum haberemus...; tum ego te primus hortarer, etc., Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 8.—**4.** Referring to future time. (*a*) To a definite time before mentioned: ut sit satius perdere Quam aut nunc manere tam diu, aut tum persequi, i. e. *after my future return*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 27: jam nunc mente prospicio quae tum studia hominum, qui concursus futuri sint, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13, 42; id. Verr. 1, 13, 37; 1, 10, 30; id. Prov. Cons. 7, 17; id. Marcell. 9, 30: tum meae... Vocis accedet bona pars, Hor. C. 4, 2, 45.—(*β*) With the force of a conditional clause (cf. 3. *β*, supra), *then, in this instance, if so*: specta, tum scies, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 100; cf.: quom videbis, tum scies, id. ib. 1, 2, 37: tuom incendes genus; Tum igitur aquae erit tibi cupido, etc., id. Trin. 3, 2, 50; id. Curc. 2, 3, 17: confer sudantes, ructantes, refertos epulis... tum intelleges, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 100; id. Planc. 18, 45; id. Phil. 2, 45, 115: agedum, dictatorem creemus... Pulset tum mihi lictorem qui sciet, etc., Liv. 2, 29, 12; Cic. Phil. 10, 3, 6; id. Or. 23, 78; 71, 235; Liv. 4, 22, 11; 5, 16, 10; 9, 11, 4.—**B.** Referring to a time subsequent to a time mentioned, *then, thereupon*. **1.** Simple sequence in time. (*a*) Time proper (only of an immediate sequence; otherwise deinde, postea, etc., are used): tum cum corde suo divum pater atque hominum rex Effatur, etc., Enn. Ann. 179: dico ei quo pacto eam viderim erilem nostram filiam sustollere Extimuit tum illa, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 9; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 29; id. As. 4, 1, 58: tum ille egens forte adplicat Primum ad Chrysidis patrem se, Ter. And. 5, 4, 21; id. Eun. 3, 1, 17; Cato, R. R. 48 (49); 135 (136); so id. ib. 112 (113): equos quinto anno... amittere binos (dentes); tum renascentes eis sexto anno impleri, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 2 sq.: collo-

cari jussit hominem in aureo lecto, abacosque complures ornavit . . . Tum ad mensam eximiā formā pueros jussit consistere, eosque, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: dixerat hoc ille, cum puer nuntiavit venire ad eum Laelium . . . Tum Scipio e cubiculo est egressus, etc., id. Rep. 1, 12, 18; id. Div. 2, 66, 135; id. Clu. 14, 40; id. Cat. 3, 5, 10; id. Ac. 2, 5, 13; id. Div. 1, 35, 77: hostes suos ab oppugnatione reduxerunt. Tum suo more conclamaverunt ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 26; cf. id. ib. 7, 64; 5, 43 *fin.*; 5, 48: adsurgentem ibi regem cuspide ad terram adfixit. Tum spolia caputque abscisum spiculo gerens . . . hostes fudit, Liv. 4, 19, 5; 5, 21, 1; 1, 26, 9; 1, 18, 10; 1, 20, 1; 1, 22, 6; 1, 28, 4; 1, 28, 9; 2, 24, 4; 3, 8, 11, etc.: tum Caesar cum exercitu Thessaliam petit, Vell. 2, 52, 1; Val. Max. 5, 1, 3; Curt. 4, 3, 7; Tac. A. 3, 28; 11, 35; id. H. 4, 84; Ov. M. 2, 122; 4, 80; 7, 121; 10, 481; 14, 386; Flor. 1, 13, 12; Gell. 1, 19, 5; 1, 23, 5.—(β) In partic., foll. by an *abl. absol.*: tum, prope jam perculsis aliis tribunis, A. Verginius Caesoni capitis diem dicit, Liv. 3, 11, 9; 8, 32, 1; 10, 29, 12: *tum omni spe perditā*, Meherdates dolo ejus vincitur, traditurque victori, Tac. A. 12, 15; 12, 16: tum, ferro extracto, confestim exanimatus est, Nep. Epam. 9, 4.—(γ) Implying a connection between two events, *hence, under these circumstances, accordingly, thereupon*: at pater omnipotens irā tum percitus acri . . . Phaëthonta . . . Deturbavit in terram, Lucr. 5, 399: madefactum iri Graeciam sanguine . . . tum neque te ipsum non esse commotum, Marcumque Varronem et M. Catonem . . . vehementer esse perterritos, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 68; cf. id. ib. 1, 34, 76; Caes. B. G. 4, 25; cf. id. ib. 5, 49; 5, 51; 7, 59: quippe quibus nec domi spes prolis, nec cum finitimis conubia essent. Tum ex consilio patrum Romulus legatos circa vicinas gentes misit, Liv. 1, 9, 2; 3, 26, 1; 3, 31, 7; 4, 45, 7.—**2.** Enumeration of a series of events; the co-ordinate clauses introduced by tum . . . tum, or primum (primo) . . . deinde . . . tum, etc. (α) Succession of time proper: ducem Hannibali unum e concilio datum (a Jove), tum ei ducem illum praecepisse ne respiceret, illum autem respexisse, tum visam beluam vastam, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49; 1, 27, 57; 2, 28, 58 sq.: primo . . . deinde . . . tum . . . tum, id. Fin. 1, 16, 50; 5, 23, 65; id. Tusc. 5, 2, 5: primum . . . deinde . . . tum . . . postremo, id. N. D. 2, 1, 3; 3, 3, 6: primum colonos inde Romanos expulit: inde in Latinam viam transgressus, etc., inde Lavinium recepit; tum deinceps Corbionem, Vitelliam; postremum, etc., Liv. 2, 39, 4: primi consules sub jugum missi, tum ut quisque gradu proximus erat, tum deinceps singulae legiones, id. 9, 6, 1: primo . . . deinde . . . tum . . . tum, id. 21, 22, 8; id. praef. 9; 3, 28, 8; 5, 39, 7; 23, 23, 6: deinde . . . deinde . . . Tum . . . post quas, etc., Curt. 3, 3, 24: primum . . . deinde . . . deinde . . . tum . . . postea, Masur. Gabin. ap. Gell. 5, 13, 5; Gai. Inst. 4, 60.—(β) So in partic.: tum (also hic, et; not deinde or postea), to denote the succession of speakers in dialogue: immo duas dabo, inquit adulescens . . . Tum senex ille: Si vis, inquit, quattuor sane dato, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 46 dub.: tum Piso . . . inquit, etc. Tum Quintus . . . inquit, etc. Hic ego . . . inquam, etc. Tum ille . . . inquit, etc. Tum Piso . . . inquit, etc. Et ille ridens . . . inquit, etc. Tum Piso exorsus est, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 2 sqq.: tum Atticus . . . inquit, etc. Tum ille . . . inquit, etc. Tum Brutus, etc. Tum ille, etc. Tum Atticus, etc. Tum Pomponius . . . inquit, etc., id. Brut. 3, 11 sqq., and through the whole treatise; cf. id. Ac. 1, 2, 4; 1, 3, 9; 1, 4, 13; 1, 12, 43 and 44; 2, 19, 63; id. N. D. 1, 6, 15 sqq.; id. Rep. 1, 13, 19 sqq.; Liv. 7, 10, 2 sqq.; 23, 12, 8; Tac. Dial. 3; 15; 25; 42; Gell. 3, 1, 11 sqq.; 18, 1, 9 sqq.; Ov. M. 14, 594.—(γ) Transf., of sequence or succession of thought, passing into mere co-ordination (v. C. 2. β, γ), *then . . . again . . . furthermore*: qui mi in cursu obstiterit, faxo vitae is obstiterit suae. Prius edico ne quis, etc. Tum pistores scrofipasci qui, etc. Tum piscatores. . . . Tum lanii autem qui, etc., Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 28; 4, 2, 34; 4, 2, 39: (res familiaris) primum bene parta sit, tum quam plurimis se utilem praebeat, deinde augeatur ratione, diligentia, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92; id. Ac. 2, 47, 146; id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68 sq.; 5, 40, 117; id. Ac. 2, 10, 30; id. de Or. 1, 42, 190; id. Cat. 4, 3, 5; id. Agr. 1, 2, 5; id. Clu. 2, 6; Liv. 3, 26, 11.—**C.** Hence, as co-ordinating conjunction, introducing an additional assertion, or thought. **1.** Alone, = praeterea, *and then, besides, also, moreover, on the other hand* (freq. in ante-class. style and in Cic.; rare in Livy and post-Aug. prose): argenti aurique advexit multum, lanam purpuramque multam . . . tum Babylonica peristromata, etc., Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 54; id. Rud. 2, 4, 10; id. Bacch. 4, 3, 71; 4, 8, 17; id. Ps. 3, 2, 78; id. Aul. 1, 2, 6; 1, 3, 16; id. Men. 5, 5, 41; id. Mil. 4, 2, 13; id. Pers. 1, 3, 15; 4, 2, 3; Ter. And. 1, 5, 27; 1, 2, 21; 2, 3, 7; id. Eun. prol. 4; 5, 6, 15; id. Heaut. 2, 1, 16; Lucr. 4, 680; cf. id. 1, 494; 4, 1152: magnum ingenium L. Luculli, magnumque optimarum artium studium, tum omnis ab eo percepta doctrina . . . caruit omnino rebus urbanis, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 1; 2, 14, 43; id. Div. 1, 24, 50; 1, 42, 94; id. de Or. 1, 46, 201; id. Off. 1, 6, 19; id. Fin. 1, 6, 21; 2, 16, 53; id. Leg. 1, 5, 17; 1, 9, 26; id. Rab. Post. 14, 40; id. Phil. 13, 12, 26: alterā ex parte Bellovaci instabant, alteram Camulogenus tenebat: tum legiones a praesidio interclusas maximum flumen distinebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 59; id. B. C. 3, 49: naves convenerunt duae Punicae quinqueremes; duae ab Heracleā triremes . . . tum quinque Rhodiae quadriremes, Liv. 42, 56, 6; 1, 40, 4; Sen. Vit. Beat. 3, 4; Just. 5, 10, 3.—Sometimes connecting two terms of the same clause, with the force of cum . . . tum (v. infra, 3. d.): quot me censes homines jam deverberasse, hospites tum civis? Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 14: faciendum est igitur nobis ut . . . veteranorum, tum legionis Martiae quartaeque consensus . . . confirmetur, Cic. Phil. 3, 3, 7; Liv. 28, 43, 1 (in co-ordination often with etiam, autem, and sometimes with praeterea and porro; v. III. infra).—**2.** Tum as correlative of a preceding tum. (α) With an added assertion or thought: ita est haec hominum natio: voluptarii atque potatores, Tum sycophantae . . . plurimi In urbe habitant; tum meretrices mulieres Nusquam perhibentur blandiores gentium, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 35; id. Ep. 2, 2, 28; id. Mil. 3, 1, 100; 3, 1, 102.—(β) Tum . . . tum = nunc . . . nunc (modo . . . modo), *sometimes . . . sometimes, now . . . now, at one time . . . at another* (freq. in Cic., not in Cæs., rare in Liv., and very rare in post-Aug. writers): tum huc, tum illuc inretitos impedit piscis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 17: tum hoc mihi probabilius, tum illud videtur, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 134: mihi . . . tum hoc tum illud probabilius videtur, id. Off. 3, 7, 33; so id. Am. 4, 13; id. Sen. 13, 45; id. Top. 7, 31; id. N. D. 2, 19, 49: (alvus) tum restringitur, tum relaxatur, id. ib. 2, 54, 136; id. Rep. 3, 13 (14), 23; id. Leg. 2, 7, 16; id. Or. 63, 212; id. Sen. 3, 7; id. Inv. 1, 37, 66: dictator tum appellare tum adhortari milites, Liv. 8, 39, 4; Suet. Ner. 1; Gell. 1, 11, 15.—Tum may be repeated several times: plerique propter voluptatem tum in morbos graves, tum in damna, tum in dedecora incurrunt, Cic. Fin. 1, 14, 47; 3, 7, 26; so three times, id. N. D. 1, 12, 29; 1, 14, 37; 1, 15, 39; id. Inv. 1, 52, 98; id. Or. 3, 45, 177; id. Off. 1, 7, 22; id. Leg. 2, 17, 43; id. Top. 25, 96; four times, id. N. D. 1, 43, 120; 2, 20, 52; 2, 39, 101; id. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 75; five times, id. N. D. 2, 5, 14; id. Inv. 1, 13, 17; 1, 41, 76; id. Verr. 2, 5, 36, § 94; six times, id. ib. 1, 53, 120; seven times, Quint. 9, 4, 133; nine times, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 51.—And in chronological order (to be distinguished from the instances B. 2. α and γ): Atheniensium (rem publicam constituerunt) tum Theseus, tum Draco, tum Solo, tum Clisthenes, tum multi alii, *at different times, successively*, Cic. Rep. 2, 1, 2.—(γ) Preceded or followed by other co-ordinate words (alias, modo, aliquando, aut . . . aut, nunc . . . nunc): ex quo intellegitur qualis ille sit quem tum moderatum, alias modestum, tum temperantem, alias constantem continentemque dicimus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 36: tum . . . tum . . . aliquando, id. Div. 2, 2, 6: tum . . . tum . . . aut . . . aut, id. Or. 61, 204: modo . . . tum autem, id. N. D. 2, 40, 142: nunc . . . nunc . . . tum . . . tum, Flor. 1, 17, 5.—(δ) Tum . . . tum = et . . . et, *both . . . and, not only . . . but also, partly . . . partly*, without regard to time, the second term being frequently strengthened by etiam (mostly post-Aug.): Milo Compsam oppugnans, ictusque lapide tum Clodio, tum patriae, quam armis petebat, poenas dedit, Vell. 2, 68, 3: Muciam et Fulviam, tum a patre, tum a viro utramque inclitam, Val. Max. 9, 1, 8: Caesar Pompejo tum proprias, tum etiam filiae lacrimas reddidit, id. 5, 1, 10; Quint. 7, 3, 18; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 28; id. Clem. 1, 19, 2; Front. Aquaed. 1; Tac. A. 12, 33; Suet. Tit. 3; Nep. praef. 8; and with etiam, Val. Max. 2, 2, 8; 5, 9, 1; 7, 6 prooem.; Nep. Them. 2, 3.—**3.** As correlative with a preceding cum, introducing particular after a universal or a stronger or more important assertion after a weaker or less important. **a.** Connecting complete sentences with different predicates, cum . . . tum = *as . . . so, while . . .* (tum being not translated; ante-class. cum always with *indic.*; class. with *subj.* or *indic.*): quom antehac te amavi, et mihi amicam esse crevi . . . tum id mihi hodie aperuisti, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 2; id. *Truc.* 4, 1, 6: quom id mihi placebat, tum uno ore omnes omnia Bona dicere, Ter. And. 1, 1, 69; id. *Phorm.* 1, 4, 10: *quae cum res tota ficta sit* pueriliter, tum ne efficit quidem quod vult, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19; id. Tusc. 5, 39, 13; id. Fam. 13, 16, 1; and so with *subj.*, id. N. D. 1, 1, 1; id. Off. 3, 2, 5; id. Lael. 7, 23; id. Brut. 39, 145; 11, 250: cum omnium rerum simulatio est vitiosa, tum amicitiae repugnat maxime, id. Lael. 25, 91; id. Div. 2, 27, 58; and so with *indic.*, id. Planc. 33, 80; id. Tull. 4, 8; id. Div. in Caecil. 20, 65; id. Sest. 1, 2; id. Fam. 16, 4, 4: haec cum merito ejus fieri intellegebat, tum magni interesse arbitrabatur, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 4; 3, 16; id. B. C. 1, 58; Liv. 3, 34, 1; 4, 53, 4.—**b.** Clauses with the same predicate, which is placed after the first clause (always with *indic.*): *nam mihi, cum multa eximie divineque videntur Athenae tuae peperisse*, tum nihil melius illis mysteriis quibus, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 14, 36; id. Tusc. 4, 18, 42; id. Phil. 2, 5, 12; Liv. 4, 46, 10; 6, 38, 10.—**c.** Clauses with a common predicate placed before both co-ordinate terms, cum . . . tum = *not only, but also; as . . . so especially*: visa est Arcesilae cum vera sententia, tum honesta et digna sapiente, Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 77; id. Fin. 1, 16, 51; 2, 35, 119; 3, 1, 3: movit patres conscriptos cum causa tum auctor, Liv. 9, 10, 1; 4, 57, 2; Suet. Ner. 46 *init.*—**d.** With a common predicate after both co-ordinate terms: quom virum tum uxorem, di vos perdant, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 103: luxuria cum omni aetati turpis tum senectuti foedissima est, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 123; id. Clu. 59, 161; id. Verr. 2, 1, 34, § 86; id. N. D. 1, 21, 57; id. Deiot. 9, 26; id. Clu. 16, 46: concitatos animos flecti quam frangi putabat cum tutius tum facilius esse, Liv. 2, 23, 15; 6, 9, 8; 1, 57, 1; 10, 26, 13; Tac. Dial. 5.—With tum several times repeated: quem pater moriens cum tutoribus et propinquis, tum legibus, tum aequitati magistratuum, tum judiciis vestris commendatum putavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 151; cf. esp. id. Planc. 40, 95.—**e.** Tum, in this construction, is freq strengthened, (α) By vero: cum haec sunt videnda, tum vero illud est hominis magni, etc., *in particular*, Cic. Clu. 58, 159; id. Mur. 27, 55; id. Phil. 3, 5, 12; 7, 3, 9; cf. id. Or. 1, 23, 106; 3, 16, 60; Liv. 34, 39, 9; Quint. 12, 1, 25.—(β) By maxime, *above all, most of all, especially, chiefly*: cum omnibus in rebus temeritas in adsentando turpis est, tum in eo loco maxime in quo judicandum est quantum, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 4, 7; id. Tusc. 4, 1, 1; 5, 12, 36; id. Rosc. Am. 25, 69: cum infamia atque indignitas rei impediebat, tum maxime quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 56; Sall. J. 43, 5; Liv. 1, 8, 2; Suet. Claud. 30; Quint. 6, 1, 29.—(γ) By praecipue, *especially, chiefly, above all*: cum omnium sociorum provinciarumque rationem diligenter habere debetis, tum praecipue Siciliae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 2; id. Fam. 13, 11, 3: fortuna quae plurimum potest cum in reliquis rebus, tum praecipue in bello, Caes. B. C. 3, 68; Liv. 22, 43, 11; 1, 40, 3; Quint. 1, 1, 29; 1, 10, 13; 5, 10, 106; Plin. Ep. 4, 3, 2.—(δ) By inprimis, *chiefly, principally*: cum multa non probo, tum illud inprimis quod, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 18; id. Fam. 12, 22, 3.—(ε) By cumprimis, *chiefly, principally*: quapropter bene cum superis de rebus habenda Nobis est ratio . . . tum cumprimis Unde anima atque animi con-

stet natura videndum, Lucr 1, 131 —(ζ) By certe, *especially, at least, assuredly* · at cum de plurimis eadem dicit, tum certe de maximis, Cic. Fin 4, 5, 13; id. Fam 7, 4; cf Quint. 2, 1, 10 —(η) By nimirum, *assuredly, undoubtedly:* cum plurimas .. commoditates amicitia contineat, tum illa nimirum praestat omnibus quod, etc, Cic. Am 7, 23 —(θ) By etiam, *besides, as well:* cum omnes omnibus ex terris homines improbos audacesque collegerat, tum etiam multos fortes viros et bonos. tenebat, Cic. Cael 6, 14; id. Ac 2, 10, 31; id Tusc 1, 1, 2: quos tu cum memoriter, tum etiam erga nos amice et benevole collegisti, id Fin 1, 10, 34; id. Verr 2, 3, 23, § 56: cum suā virtute, tum etiam alienis vitiis, id. Leg. 23, 67; id. Fin 2, 12, 38, id N D 2, 37, 95; id. de Or. 3, 60, 225, Liv. 1, 21, 2; 7, 23, 6; 7, 32, 10; Val. Max 7, 2, 3; 3, 2, 10; 9, 6, 3; Quint. 9, 1, 20, 9, 4, 143 —(ι) By quoque, *also, besides, as well:* cum potestas major, tum vir quoque potestati par hostes trans Anienem submovere, Liv 4, 17, 11; 1, 22, 2; cf Quint 12, 10, 72 —(κ) By et, *also, besides, too:* cujus mortem cum luctus civitatis, tum et dictaturae undecim insignem fecere, Just 19, 1, 7 —(λ) By praeterea, *moreover, besides.* dicimus C Verrem cum multa libidinose fecerit, tum praeterea quadringentiens sestertium ex Sicilia abstulisse, Cic Verr 1, 18, 56

II. Tum as correlative of dependent clauses (freq in ante-class writings and Cic., rare in post-Aug writings) **A.** With temporal clauses, introduced by *cum, = at the time when, at a time when* **1.** Referring to definite past time **a.** Tum as antecedent of cum jam tum cum primum jussit me ad se arcessier, Roget quis, Quid tibi cum illa? Ter Eun 3, 3, 4; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 21. qui (Hercules) tum dolore frangebatur cum immortalitatem ipsā morte quaerebat, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: bene apud majores nostros senatus tum cum florebat imperium decrevit ut, etc, id. Div 1, 41, 91; id. Phil 2, 44, 114; id Div 1, 17, 30; id Verr 2, 2, 66, § 160; id. Clu 33, 89; id Verr 1, 2, 5; id. Brut 2, 7, 23, 89; id. Off 3, 27, 100, id. Agr 2, 24, 64; id Phil 2, 39, 100; 3, 4, 11: tum mittendos legatos fuisse cum Perseus Graecas urbes obsideret, Liv 45, 3, 7 · tum cum Vipereos sparsi. . dentes, Ov M. 4, 572; id H 3, 23; Val Max 6, 1, 12 —After *pluperf:* nam tum cum in Asiā res magnas permulti amiserant scimus Romae solutione impeditā fidem concidisse, Cic Imp Pomp 7, 19, Val. Max 3, 6, 1; 2, 8, 15 *fin* —Tum inserted in the temporal clause: cum Davo egomet vidi jurgantem ancillam quom ibi me adesse neuter tum praesenserat, Ter And 5, 1, 20 —**b.** Tum, introducing the apodosis of the temporal clause (generally not transl in Engl) (α) Of coincident events, cum .. tum = *while:* quom genui tum morituros scivi, Enn ap Cic Div 1, 58, 132 (Trag Rel v 361 Vahl); Ter Phorm. 3, 2, 18: cum minime videbamur, tum maxime philosophabamur, Cic N D 1, 3, 6, id. Agr 2, 11, 26; id Cael. 26, 63, id. Phil 3, 5, 13: cum pavida mulier nullam opem videret, tum Tarquinius fateri amorem, orare, etc., Liv 1, 58, 3; 5, 11, 4 —(β) Tum = deinde, usu after a *pluperf:* id cum Sulla fecisset, tum ante oppidum Nolam Samnitium castra cepit, Cic. Div 1, 33, 72, id Brut. 92, 319, id. Ac. 2, 3, 9, 2, 3, 15, id. Fin 1, 8, 26; id Tusc. 4, 20, 45; id. Div 1, 25, 53; 2, 2, 7; id Rep 2, 25, 47; Liv. 21, 11, 8, cf id 1, 26, 7; 23, 22, 4 —Inserted in the apodosis cum jam humanae opes egestae a Veis essent, amoliri tum deum dona, Liv 5, 22, 3 —**2.** Referring to definite present time. quem esse negas, eundem esse dicis. Cum enim miserum esse dicis, tum eum qui non sit, dicis esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12 —**3.** Referring to indefinite time **a.** As antecedent of the clause, = *at the time when, at a time when, whenever:* hominum inmortalis est infamia, etiam tum vivit quom esse credas mortuam, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 28; id As. 1, 3, 55; id. Merc. 3, 2, 7, Cato, R. R. 31 nec sibi enim quisquam tum se vitamque requirit Cum pariter mens et corpus sopita quiescunt, Lucr 3, 919, 4, 444, 4, 455; 4, 1166. omnis praedictio mali tum probatur cum ad praedictionem cautio adjungitur, Cic. Div 2, 25, 54; id. Fin 2, 32, 104, id N D 2, 3, 9 · tum cum sine pondere suci Mobilibus ventis arida facta volant, Ov. H 5, 109, Cic. Ac. 1, 12, 44; 2, 27, 88; id. Fin 4, 8, 20, id. Tusc 3, 9, 20; 5, 26, 73; id. N D 1, 4, 9; id. Off. 1, 27, 93 —Tum maxime... cum plurimum = eo magis quo magis · eam (partem animi) tum maxime vigere cum plurimum absit a corpore, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 70; so, cum maxime ... tum maxime, v b *a* foll.—**b.** Tum introducing the apodosis. (α) As coincident: quom amamus, tum perimus, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 94: ulmus, cum folia cadunt, tum iterum tempestiva est, Cato, R. R. 17; so id ib 155 (156) cum ea quae quasi involuta fuerunt, aperti sunt, tum inventa dicuntur, Cic. Ac. 2, 8, 26; id. Fin. 5, 10, 29; 1, 17, 57; id. N. D 2, 52, 129, 1, 19, 49; id. Imp Pomp 6, 15 — Cum maxime... tum maxime = quo magis eo magis: nam quom pugnabant maxume, ego tum fugiebam maxume, Plaut Am 1, 1, 45: quamobrem omnes, cum secundae res sunt maxume, tum maxume Meditari secum oportet, etc, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14, 30 poet —(β) As subsequent: ad legionem quom itum, adminiculum eis danunt tum jam aliquem cognatum suum, Plaut Most 1, 2, 47. eo cum accessit ratio argumentique conclusio... tum et perceptio eorum omnium apparet, Cic Ac 2, 10, 30, 2, 41, 128, id Fin 5, 9, 24; 1, 20, 69, 5, 15, 41, id Tusc. 1, 4, 8; 1, 24, 58; 3, 2, 3; id. N D 2, 48, 123, id. Div 2, 19, 44 —**4.** Referring to future time (α) Tum as antecedent of cum. quom mi haec dicentur dicta, tum tu, furcifer, quasi mus in medio pariete vorsabere, Plaut. Cas 1, 51; id. Bacch 3, 4, 20: non committam ut tum haec res judicetur cum haec frequentia Romā discesserit, Cic. Verr 1, 18, 54; id. Agr 2, 17, 44; 2, 25, 67; id. Fin 4, 22, 62; id Tusc 1, 20, 46, Liv 23, 13, 4, 41, 10, 7; Ov. M 2, 651; id H 15, 293; Nep Them 6, 5 —(β) Tum introducing the apodosis: quom videbis, tum scies, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 37; 4, 6, 30. de quo cum perpauca dixero, tum ad jus civile veniam, Cic. Leg 1, 12, 34; id. Clu 2, 6; 4, 9; Liv 3, 56, 10 —**B.** With temporal clause, introduced by *ubi* **1.** Tum as antecedent of the clause (very rare). vitem novellam resecare tum erit tempus ubi valebit, Cato, R. R. 33. tum tu igitur demum id adulescenti aurum dabis, ubi erit locata virgo in matrimonium? Plaut Trin 3, 3, 52.—**2.** Tum introducing the apodosis. (α) Referring to definite past time (tum always = deinde): ubi eorum dolorem majorem quam ceterorum cognovi, tum meum animum in illos, tum mei consilii causam proposui, tum eos hortatus sum, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 63, § 140, Sall J. 94, 3: ubi illuxit, et Romanis Punica et Gallica arma cognita, tum dubitationem exemere, Liv. 25, 10, 5; 1, 9, 10; 4, 57, 3; 9, 43, 16; 21, 25, 12, 23, 11, 4 —(β) Referring to indefinite time: post ubi tempust promissa jam perfici, Tum coacti necessario se aperiunt, Ter And 4, 1, 8 Cato, R R 3 *init*, 17 · ubi jam morbi se flexit causa. Tum quasi vacillans primum consurgit, Lucr. 3, 503; 6, 129, 6, 526 —(γ) Referring to future time: otium ubi erit, tum tibi operam ludo et deliciae dabo, Plaut Rud. 2, 4, 13; id Stich 4, 2, 14: ubi tu voles, Ubi tempus erit, sat habet si tum recipitur, Ter Eun. 3, 2, 32, Plaut Truc. 4, 4, 18, id Bacch 4, 3, 72; id. Pers 4, 7, 19; id. Cas 3, 2, 27. ut ubi id interrogando argumentis firmavero, tum testes ad crimen accommodem, Cic Verr 1, 18, 55 · ubi haerere jam aciem videris, tum terrorem equestrem infer, Liv. 6, 12, 10; 22, 55, 8 —**C.** With a temporal clause introduced by *postquam* **1.** Tum as antecedent of the clause (very rare) · Flaminius qui ne quieto quidem hoste ipse quieturus erat, tum vero postquam res sociorum ante oculos prope suos ferri vidit, suum id dedecus ratus, etc., Liv. 22, 3, 7; Val Max. 3, 8, 1 (v infra, III A 2. a. β) —**2.** Tum introducing the apodosis (always = deinde) (α) Referring to definite past time posteaquam e portu piratae exierunt, tum coeperunt quaerere homines, etc., Cic Verr 2, 5, 38, § 100; Sall. J 106, 6; 84, 1; id Cat 51, 40 (al tunc): postquam satis virium collectum videbat, tum ex suis unum sciscitatum Romam ad patrem misit, Liv. 1, 54, 5; 3, 66, 5; 6, 13, 4, 22, 48, 4; 25, 10, 6; Gell. 5, 3, 6 —(β) Referring to indefinite time postquam vero commoditas quaedam .. dicendi copiam consecuta est, tum ingenio freta malitiā pervertere urbes adsuevit, Cic. Inv 1, 2, 3 —**D.** With a temporal clause introduced by *ut.* **1.** Tum as antecedent of the clause (very rare) · tum vero ingentem gemitum dat Ut spolia, ut currus, utque ipsum corpus amici... conspexit, Verg A. 1, 485, cf id. ib 12, 218 —**2.** Tum introducing the apodosis. (α) Of definite past time: nam ut dudum adcurrimus ad Alcesimarchum ... tum mi, puto, prae timore hic excidisse Cistellam, Plaut. Cist 4, 2, 46 · sed ut intellectum est quantam vim haberet accurata... oratio, tum etiam magistri dicendi multi subito exstiterunt, Cic. Brut. 8, 30; id. Phil. 9, 4, 9, Liv 24, 44, 10; id. 21, 54, 9; 23, 34, 6 —(β) Referring to future time · neque ut quaeque res delata ad nos erit, tum denique scrutari locos debemus, Cic de Or 2, 34, 146 · traditum esse ut quando aqua Albana abundasset, tum, si eam Romanus rite emisisset, victoriam de Vejentibus dari (= si quando), Liv. 5, 15, 11 Weissenb ad loc —**E.** With a temporal clause introduced by *quando* **1.** Tum as antecedent of the clause. (α) Of definite past time: auctoritatem senatûs exstare sentio, tum, quando Alexandro mortuo, legatos Tyrum misimus, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41 —(β) Of future time: at scire tum memento quando id quod voles habebis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 41; id Mil 3, 1, 213, id. Most 3, 1, 136; id. Men 5, 7, 57 · utinam tum essem natus quando Romani dona accipere coepissent, Cic. Off 2, 21, 75 —**2.** Tum introducing the apodosis (α) Of indefinite time (quando = *whenever*) · quando esurio tum crepant (intestina), Plaut Men 5, 5, 27; id Truc. 1, 1, 15, id. Ps. 4, 7, 85: quando mulier dotem marito dabat, tum quae ex suis bonis retinebat reciperare dicebatur, Gell. 17, 6, 6, 7 (6), 14, 4.—(β) Of future time: at tu, quando habebis, tum dato, Plaut Men 3, 3, 23: quando ab eādem parte sol eodemque tempore iterum defecerit, tum signis omnibus ad principium revocatis, expletum annum habeto, Cic Rep 6, 22, 24: quando mihi usus venerit, tum quaeram ex te atque discam, Gell 6 (7), 17, 4.—**F.** In the apodosis after *simul ac:* an simul ac nubes succesere, ipse in eas tum Descendit (Juppiter), prope ut hinc teli determinet ictus? Lucr. 6, 402 —**G.** With a temporal clause introduced by *dum* **1.** Tum as antecedent: sanctius visum est nomen Augusti, ut scilicet jam tum dum colit terras, ipso numine ac titulo consecretur, Flor. 2, 33, 66 (4, 12, 66) —**2.** Tum introducing the apodosis: dum habeat, tum amet, Plaut. Truc 2, 1, 23: dum se glomerant... tum pondere turris Procubuit, Verg A. 9, 540 —**H.** As antecedent of *quamdiu* · qui cum tibi amicus non modo tum fuerit quamdiu tecum in provincia fuerit, verum etiam nunc sit cum, etc, Cic Verr 2, 2, 24, § 58 —**K.** Denoting a logical consequence after *quando* and *cum:* quando ergo erga te benignus fui .. tum te mihi benigne itidem addecet .. referre gratiam, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 35 · cum magnus numerus deesset, tum iste homo nefarius in eorum locum... substituere coepit cives Romanos, Cic Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 72.—**L.** After relative clauses denoting time · quā tempestate Paris Helenam innuptis junxit nuptiis, Ego tum gravida expletis jam fere ad pariendum mensibus, Poet ap Cic de Or. 3, 58, 219 (Trag Rel p 246 Rib) —**M.** With conditional clauses **1.** With a conditional clause introduced by *si, sin, ni* (not nisi) (α) Tum as antecedent of clause: tum pol ego interii, homo si ille abiit, Plaut Ps 4, 1, 6; id. Men 2, 2, 71; Ter. Heaut 4, 3, 40 · si tenuis causa est, tum etiam argumentandi tenue filum, Cic. Or. 36, 124, id. Rep 1, 40, 62; 2, 9, 15; id Fin. 1, 19, 63; id. N D 1, 6, 13, id Verr 2, 3, 47, § 112: tum vero ego nequiquam Capitolium servaverim si civem in servitutem duci videam, Liv. 6, 14, 4; 3, 9, 11; 6, 14, 4; 7, 34, 14; Cato ap Plin 29, 1, 7, § 14; Gell 2, 12, 1 sq; 4, 13, 1; 14, 2, 21 —(β) Tum introducing the apodosis: si triduum hoc hic erimus, tum arbores in te cadent, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 30; id Rud 5, 2, 59; 3, 4, 49; id. As 1, 3, 89; id Rud. 1, 3, 13; id. Ps. 4, 1, 1; 4, 1, 48 (39); Ter. Eun 2, 3, 64; 3, 1, 17; id. Phorm 1, 3, 19, Cato, R R. 26; cf id. ib 27: quod si, ut spero, cepero, tum vero litteras publice mittam, Cic. Fam 2, 10, 3; id. Div. 1, 44, 100; cf id Ac. 2, 10, 32; id. Fin. 2, 4, 79; id. N. D 3, 36, 87; id. Rep 1, 43, 66, id.

Rosc. Am. 49, 142: si dimicandum erit, tum tu in novissimos te recipito, Liv. 7, 40, 13; 8, 10, 12; Hor. S. 1, 2, 97; Ov. M. 7, 32.—Esp., denoting the consequences of perjury in ancient formulas of oaths: si ego injuste illos homines dedier mihi exposco, tum patriae compotem me numquam siris esse, Liv. 1, 32, 7; 1, 24, 8; 22, 53, 11; hence, quid si falles? *Me.* Tum Mercurius Sosiae iratus siet, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 239; 3, 2, 52; id. Aul. 4, 10, 50; cf. also Liv. 3, 64, 10.—**2.** With a condition contrary to fact. (*a*) Tum, antecedent of clause: tum esset ostentum, si anguem vectis circumplicavisset, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 62; id. Verr. 2, 2, 68, § 164: tum id audirem si tibi soli viveres, id. Marcell. 8, 25; id. Fin. 4, 13, 33; id. Div. 2, 35, 73.—(*β*) Tum introducing the apodosis: si quidem me amaret, tum istuc prodesset, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 56: quodsi omnia nobis quae ad victum pertinent, suppeditarentur, tum optimo quisque ingenio, totum se in cognitione et scientiā collocaret, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 158.—**N.** After an *abl. absol.* **1.** With perfect participles (= postquam or cum ... tum), *mostly with denique, vero, demum.* (*a*) Referring to definite past time: ut morte ejus nuntiatā tum denique bellum confectum arbitraretur, Cic. Mur. 16, 34: sed confecto proelio tum vero cerneres quanta vis animi fuisset in exercitu Catilinae, Sall. C. 61, 1: ita rebus divinis peractis tum de bello deque republicā dictator rettulit, Liv. 22, 11, 1; 2, 29, 1; 2, 29, 3; 3, 56, 1; 5, 50, 8; Plin. 11, 20, 22, § 68.—(*β*) Referring to indefinite time: hisce omnibus rebus consideratis, tum denique id quod primum est dicendum, postremum soleo cogitare, quo utar exordio, Cic. Or. 2, 77, 315.—(*γ*) Referring to future time (the *abl. absol.* = a *fut. perf.*): ita prope XL. diebus interpositis tum denique se responsuros esse arbitrantur, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 31; 1, 18, 54; id. Fin. 4, 13, 32; id. Scaur. Fragm. 10, 22.—**2.** With pres. participles (post-class.): tacentibus cunctis, tum ipse (dixit), etc., Just. 12, 15, 6.

III. Particular connections. **A.** With other particles of time. **1.** Jam tum, *already at that time*, i. e. *earlier than might be anticipated:* jam tum erat suspitio Dolo malo haec fieri, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 8; cf. id. ib. 4, 4, 58; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 34: quippe etenim jam tum divom mortalia saecla Egregias animo facies vigilante videbant, Lucr. 5, 1169; 5, 1037: ut mihi jam tum divinasse ille (Romulus) videatur hanc urbem sedem aliquando summo esse imperio praebituram, Cic. Rep. 2, 5, 10; 2, 7, 12; id. Div. 2, 57, 118; id. Tusc. 4, 2, 4: jam tum in Palatio monte Lupercal hoc fuisse ludicrum ferunt, Liv. 1, 5, 1; 1, 7, 16; 1, 41, 7; 10, 21, 14; 24, 49, 1: ut jam tum qualis futurus esset ostenderet, Suet. Dom. 1; Curt. 4, 6, 29.—**2.** Tum demum and tum denique, *then only, then at length, then at last, not till then*, i. e. *later than might be expected*, implying delayed action. **a.** Tum demum. (*a*) In gen.: adversisque in rebus noscere qui sit. Nam verae voces tum demum pectore ab imo Eiciuntur, Lucr. 3, 58: tum demum Liscus, oratione Caesaris adductus, quod antea tacuerat proponit, Caes. B. G. 1, 17; 5, 33; Sall. J. 46, 1: nec ante in campum degressi sunt quam, etc. Tum demum castra Etruscorum pro moenibus Fidenarum posita, Liv. 4, 17, 12; 45, 12, 6; 2, 20, 11; 5, 39, 2; 23, 19, 15 et saep.; Val. Max. 1, 6, 10; 1, 7, 4; Curt. 3, 12, 12; Tac. A. 3, 18; 3, 47.—(*β*) In partic., referring to clauses introduced by *cum, ubi, si*, or *abl. absol.* (v. II. A. B. L. M.), denoting absolute restriction to the terms of the clause: imo etiam ubi expolivero, magis hoc tum demum dices, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 60: tum demum mihi procax Academia videbitur si aut consenserint omnes, aut, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 13: cum is Casilini eo die mansurum dixisset, tum demum cognitus est error, Liv. 22, 13, 8; Vell. 2, 115, 4; Val. Max. 3, 8, 1 *fin.*; 7, 2, 4; Curt. 3, 11, 6; Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 7.—(*γ*) Sometimes = nunc demum (ante-class.): victus es, Chaline. *St.* Tum nos demum vivere, Olympio, Gaudeo, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 65.—**b.** Tum denique. (*a*) In gen.: tum denique tauros in gregem redigo, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: injectā glaebā tumulus is (locus) ubi humatus est vocatur, ac tum denique multa religiosa jura complectitur, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57; id. Fin. 3, 22, 76; id. Tusc. 3, 26, 61: nequiquam temptati ut tum denique desisterent impediendo bello, Liv. 4, 55, 5; Ov. M. 4, 519; 7, 857; 10, 664.—(*β*) Referring to clauses with *cum*, etc. (v. II. A. B. L. M.): tum denique homines nostra intellegimus bona quom quae in potestate habuimus ea amisimus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 33: quo cum venerimus, tum denique vivemus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75; 3, 31, 75; id. Leg. 2, 4, 10; id. Rep. 1, 6, 11; so, tum denique si, id. Fam. 14, 2, 3; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10, § 29; id. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 1: indicandum primum fuisse, dein petendum praesidium, postremo ni impetraretur, tum denique querendum, Liv. 23, 43, 2; Cato ap. Plin. 17, 18, 29, § 126 (for tum vero denique after *ut*, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 9, v. II. D. 2. *a*).—**3.** Tum primum (rarely primo), *then for the first time:* tum genus humanum primum mollescere coepit, Lucr. 5, 1014: ludorum gratiā quos tum primum anniversarios in circo facere constituisset, Cic. Rep. 2, 7, 12; id. Sen. 21, 78; Caes. B. G. 7, 11: ponte sublicio tum primum in Tiberi facto, Liv. 1, 33, 6; 2, 41, 3; 39, 22, 2; 2, 20, 6; 39, 49, 4; Vell. 2, 37, 5; Tac. A. 2, 27; id. H. 4, 57; Curt. 3, 12, 26.—**4.** With *deinde, hic, postea*, with consecutive force emphatic. **a.** Deinde tum (very rare): primum ea quae sumus acturi cogitare debemus, deinde tum dicere ac facere, Varr. L. L. 6, 6, 62.—**b.** Tum deinde. (*a*) = tum demum or tum denique, *then at length, not till then, then only:* nonne optime patronus occurrat prius conviciis luxuriae, etc., tum deinde narret de bonis Pallae? etc., Quint. 4, 2, 27; 12, 10, 11: emam, aedificabo, credam, exigam, honores geram: tum deinde lassam senectutem in otium referam, Sen. Ep. 101, 4; Plin. 16, 44, 95, § 251.—So corresp. with *cum:* quas cum solus pertulisset, tum deinde comitia collegae subrogando habuit, Liv. 2, 8, 3 (Weissenb. demum, by conj.); Col. R. R. 1, 6, 13.—(*β*) = an emphatic deinde: nam praetermisit quod in primā parte sumere debuit; tum deinde eodem ipso quod omiserat quasi proposito ad confirmandum aliud utitur, Gell. 2, 8, 3; 13, 24 (23), 1; Just. 2, 1, 19.—**c.** With *hic:* hic tum repente Pacilius quidam accedit, ait, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 94: hic ego tum ad respondendum surrexi, id. Clu. 18, 51; 27, 73: hic tum injectus est hominibus scrupulus, id. ib. 28, 76; id. Sest. 11, 25.—**d.** Tum postea: tum postea complorantibus nostris, dies quidem tandem inluxit, Gell. 19, 1, 3; so id. 14, 3, 10 (for quid tum postea, v. D. 1.).—**5.** With *interim:* unum, alterum, tertium annum Sassia quiescebat ... Tum interim, Q. Hortensio, Q. Metello coss. ... despondet ei filiam suam, Cic. Clu. 64, 179.—**B.** With particles of emphasis. **1.** Tum vero (sometimes tum enimvero or enimvero tum), *then indeed, at that crisis, then if not before*, etc., or merely = emphatic *then*, denoting either coincidence or sequence of action. (*a*) In gen.: discedit a Melino Cluentia. Tum vero illa egregia mater palam exsultare ... coepit, Cic. Clu. 5, 14; 22, 61; id. Agr. 1, 1, 3; id. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 107: semper equidem magno cum metu incipio dicere ... tum vero ita sum perturbatus ut, etc., id. Clu. 18, 51: tum vero dubitandum non existimavit quin ad eos proficisceretur, Caes. B. G. 2, 8; 5, 37; id. B. C. 1, 82; 2, 42: Aruns Tarquinius et Tullia minor ... junguntur nuptiis. Tum vero in dies infestior Tulli senectus ... coepit esse, Liv. 1, 47, 1; 2, 22, 6; 4, 49, 13; 10, 19, 12; 21, 45, 9; 21, 58, 5; Ov. M. 2, 227; 7, 685; Curt. 4, 13, 1; 3, 11, 5; Tac. Agr. 37.—And in enumerations: deinde ... post autem ... tum vero ipsam veterem Karthaginem vendunt, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 5.—(*β*) As correlative of temporal or conditional clauses, and after *abl. absol.:* quod ubi Romam est nuntiatum, senatui metum injecit ne tum vero sustineri nec in urbe seditio, nec in castris posset, Liv. 5, 7, 4; Sall. J. 94, 3: tum vero ... si, Cic. Fin. 1, 19, 63; Liv. 6, 14, 4 (v. II. M. 1. *a, β*).—With *cum*, Liv. 32, 12, 1: quae postquam frustra temptata rogumque parari ... vidit, Tum vero gemitus ... Edidit, Ov. M. 2, 621; Sall. J. 106, 6; 84, 1; id. Cat. 51, 40; v. C. 1. b. (so, tum vero denique after *ut*, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 9; v. II. D. 2. and M. 1.).—**2.** Tum quidem, *at that time, thereupon, then at least* (usu. opposed to a later time): dixit sibi in somnis visum esse, etc. Et tum quidem incolumis exercitum liberavit; post triennium autem devovit se, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 24, 51; so, actum quidem, id. Fl. 25, 59; id. Lael. 11, 39: et tum quidem ab Dio Perseus in interiora regni recepit se ... post dies paucos, etc., Liv. 42, 39, 1; 1, 57, 10; 3, 2, 10; 7, 17, 3.—Often in resuming the narrative after a digression: ac tum quidem regem ... filium appellat, Curt. 4, 7, 25.—Merely emphatic: Duillio Cornelioque coss. etiam mari congredi ausus est. Tum quidem ipsa velocitas classis comparatae victoriae auspicium fuit, Flor. 1, 18 (2, 2), 7; so id. 1, 22 (2, 6), 20; 1, 40 (3, 5), 12.—With *cum*, Tac. Dial. 11.—**3.** Ne tum quidem, *not even then:* num quis horum miser hodie? Ne tum quidem, post spiritum extremum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89; id. Div. 1, 26, 55; id. Verr. 2, 2, 40, § 98: ubi ne tum quidem eos prodire intellexit, Caes. B. G. 1, 50; 7, 53; Tac. H. 5, 21; Curt. 3, 2, 18.—With *cum:* ille vere ne tum quidem miser cum ab Oroete in crucem actus est, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92; so id. Tusc. 5, 20, 57; id. Verr. 2, 5, 23, § 59; Liv. praef. 12; 39, 39, 11.—**4.** Tum maxime (sometimes tum cummaxime). (*a*) *Especially at that time, chiefly then:* illi συμπόσια, nos convivia quod tum maxime simul vivitur, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 35; id. Leg. 2, 11, 26.—With *cum:* quae quidem vis tum maxime cognita est cum ... M. Cato, legem suadens, in Galbam multa dixit, Cic. Brut. 23, 89; id. Sest. 21, 47; id. Par. 4, 1, 29.—(*β*) *Just then, just at that moment* (not ante-Aug.): regi, tum maxime captivos ex Illyrico vendenti, Liv. 43, 20, 3; 1, 10, 1: per totam aciem vulgatum est, castra amissa esse, et tum cummaxime ardere, id. 40, 32, 1; so, tum cummaxime, id. 43, 7, 8: corpus enim suum a caupone trucidatum tum maxime plaustro ad portam ferri, Val. Max. 1, 7, ext. 10; 2, 10, 2; 3, 2, 2 *fin.*; Curt. 3, 4, 14; 6, 6, 10; Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 154; Quint. 2, 15, 30; 2, 61, 31; Suet. Caes. 65; id. Calig. 53.—So with *cum:* et quod tum maxime Abydum oppugnaret cum rex ab Attalo et Rhodiis ultro se bello lacessitum diceret, Liv. 31, 18, 2; Sen. Ira, 1, 15, 2.—(*γ*) Strengthening the co-ordinate tum after *cum, so especially;* v. I. C. 3. e. *β* (for cum maxime ... tum maxime and tum maxime ... cum plurimum, v. II. A. 3. a. b.).—**5.** Tum potissimum = tum maxime, *just then* (rare): C. Caesar ... tum potissimum acie commissa impeditos religione hostes vicit, Front. Strat. 2, 1, 16.—**6.** Etiam tum. (*a*) *Even then:* etiam tum vivit cum esse credas mortuam, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 28: totum se Servilio etiam tum tradidit, *even then, at so late a time*, Cic. Sest. 62, 130: etiam tum cum verisimile erit, id. Rosc. Am. 20, 57.—So with *cum*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154; id. Dom. 13, 23; id. Sest. 38, 81.—(*β*) *Still, as yet* (also as one word; cf. etiamtum, and v. the foll. additional passages), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 19, § 41; id. Fin. 3, 14, 48; id. Rep. 2, 12, 24; id. Arch. 3, 5; id. de Or. 2, 3, 12; id. Brut. 20, 80; id. Off. 2, 14, 47; Caes. B. C. 3, 93; Liv. 5, 40, 10; Val. Max. 9, 6, 3; Tac. A. 3, 72; Suet. Claud. 27 *fin.*; id. Dom. 22.—And with a negation, = nondum: ipsa ego non longos etiam tum scissa capillos, *not yet long*, Ov. H. 8, 79.—**7.** Tum etiam. (*a*) Followed by si or cum, *even if, even when:* atque equidem filium Tum etiam si nolit, cogam, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 65: qui tum etiam cum ... circumfusi erant caligine, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 45.—(*β*) *Then also, then too, besides:* tum etiam illud cogitatote, sic vivere Cornelium ut, etc., Cic. Balb. 28, 65; id. N. D. 1, 16, 43; so id. Leg. 1, 13, 35; id. Fin. 2, 16, 53; Col. 12 praef.—**8.** Tum quoque. (*a*) *Also then, then likewise, then as before, then as on another occasion* mentioned before: ceu lapidem si Percutiat lapis aut ferrum; nam tum quoque lumen Exsilit, Lucr. 6, 162: tum quoque homini plus tribui quam nescio cui necessitati, Cic. Prov. Cons. 11, 28: tum quoque multis milibus Latinorum in civitatem acceptis, Liv. 1, 33, 5; 2, 52, 2; 21, 22, 4; Caes. B. C. 3, 37; Ov. M. 14, 369.—(*β*) *Even then*, = etiam tum (rare): et tamen tum quoque se abeentes triumphare credunt, Liv. 45, 38, 13; 39, 41, 3; 39, 47, 11; Ov. H. 17 (18), 190.—(*γ*) In orat. obliq. (v. I. A. 2.), *even now:* quod si Romani tum quoque aequa aspernarentur, Liv. 42, 62, 7.—(*δ*) = sic quoque, *even under the circumstances, even as it was*, etc. (v. sic, V. 3.): ut si effugium patuisset in publicum, impleturae urbem tumultu fuerint. Tum quo-

que aliquotiens integro corpore evaserunt, Liv 24, 26, 13; 40, 16, 6; 43, 4, 1; 9, 13, 9· tum quoque, amputatâ dextrâ, navem sinistrâ comprehendit, Just 2, 9, 18.—**9.** Tum ipsum = eo ipso tempore, *at the very time, just then, even then* (only in Cic in four passages; cf: nunc ipsum) tota igitur ratio talium largitionum vitiosa est, temporibus necessaria, et tum ipsum ... moderanda est, Cic. Off 2, 17, 60: quem quidem cum suâ voluntate ex patriâ Karthaginem revertisset, tum ipsum cum vigiliis et fame cruciaretur, clamat virtus beatiorem fuisse quam Thorium, id. Fin. 2, 20, 65 Madv ad loc · tum ipsum cum immolare velis extorum fieri mutatio potest, id. Div. 1, 52, 118: ita (oratores), non injuriâ, quotienscunque dicerent, id quod aliquando posset accidere, ne tum ipsum accideret, timere, id. Or 1, 27, 123 —**C.** Tum with co ordinating particles **1.** Tum autem (*a*) = praeterea, *and then, besides* (v. I C 1): turpilucricupidum te vocant cives tui; tum autem sunt alii qui te volturium vocant, Plaut Trin 1, 2, 64: oves scabrae sunt ... Tum autem Surorum nemo exstat qui ibi sex menses vixerit, id. ib 2, 4, 141; id. Mil 4, 2, 13; id Pers 4, 2, 3; id. Poen 5, 5, 34, 5, 7, 22; Ter. And. 1, 5, 34; id. Eun. 5, 9, 7; id. Hec 2, 1, 14, 3, 2, 10 tum autem qui non ipso honesto movemur.. callidi sumus, non boni, Cic Leg 1, 14, 41; id Or 1, 58, 247, 2, 19, 80 — (*β*) = tum ... tum· visne igitur inter hos populos inambulantes, tum autem residentes quaeramus eisdem de rebus? Cic Leg 1, 5, 15 —(*γ*) = eo tempore, with autem as connective: tum illic autem Lemnius ... uxorem duxit, etc, Plaut Cist 1, 3, 25· tum autem ex omnibus montibus nives proluit, Caes B C 1, 48 — (*δ*) *But in this instance* uxori emunda ancilla'st: tum autem pluscula supellectile opus est, Ter Phorm 4, 3, 60; 5, 7, 25 sq —**2.** For tum etiam, v B 7 *β* — **3.** Tum praeterea: nam tui similis est probe Tum praeterea talem, nisi tu, nulla pareret filium, Ter. Heaut 5, 3, 20; so id. Ad. 3, 2, 47; id Phorm 3, 2, 33; Cic. Verr 1, 18, 56 (v. I C 3 e λ) —**4.** Tum porro· tum porro venti magnam quoque tollere partem Umoris possunt, Lucr 6, 623, 4, 829 (827) — **D.** Quid tum? **1.** In dialogue, *what then? what next? what further?* novi ego hos pugnos meos *Ca* Quid tum? *Th.* Quid tum? Rogitas? Hisce ego, si tu me inritaveris, placidum te hodie reddam, Plaut Curc 5, 3, 49, so id. As 2, 2, 83, Ter Eun. 2, 2, 47, 3, 5, 66; id. Phorm 3, 3, 8 — And strengthened: quid tum postea? Plaut Trin 3, 3, 41; id. As. 2, 2, 68, 2, 2, 79; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 78, 4, 2, 9; 4, 7, 23; id. Ad. 4, 5, 15; id Hec. 4, 1, 36: videsne abundare me otio? *A* Quid tum? Cic Tusc 2, 11, 26 — **2.** In imitation of a dialogue: at mulctantur bonis exsules. Quid tum? Parumne multa de toleranda paupertate dicuntur? Cic Tusc 5, 37, 107; so id. Quint 22, 72, 27, 84; id. Verr 2, 4, 59, § 132; id. Dom 47, 123, id. Dejot. 7, 22; id. Phil 1, 10, 26; Hor S 2, 3, 230 —**3.** As emphatic co ordinative in quoting the different items of a document, law, etc · quive in senatu sententiam dixit, dixerit Quid tum? Qui eorum coiit, coierit, etc, *what next?* i e *and then, listen!* Cic Clu 54, 148, so id Agr 1, 5, 16; 3, 3, 11; id Mur 12, 26, id. Fl. 23, 55 — **E.** Tum temporis = eo tempore (post class. and rare, cf tunc temporis): postera die civitas principem suum, ac tum temporis consulem in foro expectabat, Just 31, 2, 6

† **tumba,** ae, *f*, = τύμβα (τυμβος), *a sepulchral mound, a sepulchre, tomb,* Prud. στεφ. 11, 9

tumbŭla, ae, *f.* [tumba], *a little tomb* (late Lat), Aldhelm Carm Virg 889

tŭmĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v a* [tumeo], *to cause to swell, to tumefy* (poet) **I.** Lit vis fera ventorum ... Extentam tumefecit humum, Ov M 15, 303 tumefactus pontus, id ib 11, 518 —**II.** Trop, *to swell* or *puff up, to inflate* with pride, etc · num me laetitiâ tumefactum fallis inani? Prop 3, 6 (4, 5), 3 ut nostris tumefacta superbiat Umbria libris, id 4 (5), 1, 63. dum nimium vano tumefactus nomine gaudes, Mart 4, 11, 1.

tŭmentia, ae, *f* [id.], *a swelling* (late Lat). capitis, Cael Aur Acut 1, 10, 74; 3, 8, 92

tŭmĕo, ēre, *v n* [Sanscr tu, taumi, tavîmi, to be strong; Gr τύλος, τύλη, lump; Lat tuber, tumulus, tumor, etc; cf O H Germ dûmo; Germ Daumen; Engl thumb], *to swell, be swollen* or *tumid, to be puffed out* or *inflated* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose; cf turgeo) **I.** Lit: *So* Quid hoc in collo tibi tumet? *Sa* Vomica'st· pressare parce, Plaut Pers 2, 5, 11: corpus tumet omne veneno, Ov M 3, 33 guttura plenis venis, id. ib 3, 73. lumina fletu, Tib 1, 8, 68 (al. timet)· pedes, Verg A. 2, 273: nares ac pectus, Quint. 11, 3, 29. fauces, id. 11, 3, 30· irritata loca semine, Lucr. 4, 1045: Achelous imbre, Ov. M 8, 549 vela sinu, Mart Spect 26, 6· a vento unda, Ov F. 2, 776: gemma in tenero palmite, id. ib 3, 238: licet tumeant freta ventis, Tib 4, 1, 194: sacci multo hordeo, Phaedr 2, 7, 3· clivus molliter orbe, Claud. de Apono, 12· anni (virginis), i. e *to be ripe,* Stat Achil 1, 292; v. tumesco and tumidus· cujus aceto tumes? Juv. 3, 293 —*Absol:* rutam tritam imponunt contusis tumentibusque, *swellings, tumors,* Plin 29, 2, 9, § 30; 15, 14, 15, § 52: in immensis quâ tumet Ida jugis, Ov. H 5, 138 —**II.** Trop **A.** *To swell, be swollen* with passionate excitement, *to be excited, violent, ready to burst forth* · sapientis animus semper vacat vitio, numquam turgescit, numquam tumet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19. multis gentibus irâ tumentibus, Liv 31, 8, 11 —With *dat.* (poet) accensum quis bile feret famulisque tumentem Leni et? Stat S 2, 1, 58 pectus anhelum, Et rabie fera corda tument, Verg A 6, 49; cf: bile jecur, Hor. C 1, 13, 4· nescio quid animus tumet, Sen. Thyest 267 sq · animus ira, id. Phoen. 352· leo animis, id. Troad 1096: tument negotia, *are in a ferment, unsettled, approaching a crisis,* Cic Att 14, 4, 1: quoniam Galliae tumeant, Tac H 2, 32· animi plebis, Plin Pan 28, 3· bella, Ov. H. *l,* 121 —With *inf.* mens tumet jungere, etc, Val Fl 1, 199 —**B.** *To be puffed up* with pride or vanity, *to swell* (poet and in post-Aug prose): tumens inani graculus superbiâ, Phaedr 1, 3, 4· Mithridateis nominibus, Ov. M 15, 755: alto stemmate, Juv. 8, 40. partâ jam laude, Val. Fl 3, 677: merito, Mart 4, 46, 2: vana, Verg A. 11, 854. laudis amore tumes, Hor Ep 1, 1, 36 tibicinum gloriâ tumere, Plin 37, 1, 3, § 8· Alexander tumens successu rerum, Just 39, 2, 1: stirpe Alexandri, Aur. Vict Caes 29, 2 —**C.** Of speech, *to be inflated, turgid, pompous, bombastic* (post Aug and rare) nec Ciceroni obtrectatores defuisse, quibus inflatus et tumens ... videretur, Tac Or 18, Quint 8, 3, 18: Musa nec insano syrmate nostra tumet, Mart 4, 49, 8

tŭmesco, mŭi, 3, *v. inch n* [tumeo], *to begin to swell, to swell up* (poet and in post Aug prose). **I.** Lit: inflatum mare cum subito penitusque tumescit, Cic poet Div 1, 7, 13: vi maria, Verg G 2, 479: freta ventis, Ov M 1, 36: inflata colla, id ib 6, 377: vulnera, Tac H. 2, 77: fluvius tabe nivis, Luc 10, 244. suco herba, Sen Herc Fur 936. matura virginitas, Claud Epith 125 —**II.** Trop, *to swell up, become swollen* with passionate excitement, *to become excited, violent, ready to burst forth* · rumpor et ora mihi pariter cum mente tumescunt (with anger), Ov. H 8, 57. rabie, Claud IV. Cons Hon 242 —**B.** *To be puffed up* with pride or insolence· mens aut languescit aut contra tumescit inani persuasione Quint 1, 2, 18, so with pride: servi les animi alte, Claud. in Eutr 1, 176· Lydia Pactoli fonte, id. II Cons Stil 61· (monet) operta tumescere bella, *are fermenting, threatening to break out,* Verg G. 1, 465; cf tumescens bellum, Vell 2, 15, 2

* **tŭmĭcla,** ae, *f dim* [contracted from tomicula, from tomix], *a little rope, a cord:* spartea, App M. 8, p 213 (p 575 Oud)

tŭmĭdē, *adv*, v tumidus *fin*

tŭmĭdĭtās, ātis, *f* [tumidus], *a swelling, tumor* (late Lat): ventris, Firm Math 8, 29 *med*; Hier Ep 53, 11

tŭmĭdo, āre, 1, *v a* [id.], *to cause to swell* (late Lat), Aug Spec. 30

***tŭmĭdōsus,** a, um, *adj* [id], *high swelling* · colles, Amm 21, 10, 3 (al tumulosi; cf, however, Ov Am 2, 16, 51, and Tac A. 2, 23 s v tumidus; v also tumor)

* **tŭmĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj dim* [tumidus], *swollen, tumid:* gingivula, App Mag. p 277, 12

tŭmĭdus, a, um, *adj* [tumeo], *swollen, swelling, rising high, protuberant, tumid* (class.) **I.** Lit · membrum tumidum ac turgidum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: serpens infla to collo, tumidis cervicibus, id. Vatin 2, 4: Python, Ov. M 1, 460: Echidnae, id ib 10, 313: venter, id. Am 2, 14, 15 papillae, id. R. Am 338. virginitas, i e *with swelling breasts,* Stat Th 2, 204 mare, Verg A 8, 671: aequor, id. ib 3, 157; Ov M 14, 544: fluctus, id. ib 11, 480. Nilus, Hor. C 3, 3, 48: vela, id. Ep 2, 2, 201: montes, Ov. Am 2, 16, 51· terrae Germaniae, Tac. A. 2, 23 Ritter, cf Nipperd. ad loc (Halm, umidis) crudi tumidique lavemur, i e. *swollen, stuffed with food,* Hor Ep 1, 6, 61.— *Comp* oculi, Cels 2, 6: humus, Col. 4, 1, 3 —**II.** Trop **A.** *Swollen* or *swelling* with passionate excitement; *excited, incensed, enraged, exasperated; puffed up, elated, haughty, arrogant; restless, violent, ready to break out* (mostly poet.; not in Cic); with anger: tumida ex irâ tum corda residunt, Verg A 6, 407: ōs, Hor A. P. 94· es tumidus genitoris imagine falsi, Ov. M. 1, 754.—With pride, Ov. M 8, 396; 8, 495; Hor S. 1, 7, 7: sermo, id. ib 2, 5, 98 minae, id C 4, 3, 8· cum tumidum est cor, i e *swells with ambition,* Hor. S 2, 3, 213· tumidi minantur, *swelling with rage,* Stat Achil 1, 155: ingenia genti tumida, Just 41, 3, 7: tumidae gentium inflataeque cervices, Flor 4, 12, 2. quem tumidum ac sui jactantem et ambitiosum institorem eloquentiae videat, Quint 11, 1, 50—*Sup:* (Alexander) tumidissimum animal, *most arrogant,* Sen Ben 2, 16, 2 Eridani tumidissimus accola Celtae, *most seditious,* Sil. 11, 25 —**B.** Of style, etc **1.** Of the orator himself, *bombastic, pompous:* fiunt pro grandibus tumidi, Quint 10, 2, 16: quem (Ciceronem) et suorum homines temporum incessere audebant ut tumidiorem, ut Asianum et redundantem, id. 12, 10, 12 — **2.** Of speech, *inflated, turgid, tumid, bombastic* · non negaverim et totam Asiae regionem inaniora parere ingenia et nostrorum tumidiorem sermonem esse, Liv 45, 23, 16. quod alibi magnificum, tumidum alibi, Quint 8, 3, 18 visus es mihi in scriptis meis annotasse quaedam ut tumida, quae ego sublimia arbitrabar, Plin Ep 9, 26, 5, 7, 12, 4; Quint 8, 3, 13; 8, 3, 56; 2, 5, 10. sufflati atque tumidi, Gell 7, 14, 5 — *Comp.* tumidior sermo, Liv. 45, 23, 16· ut tibi tumidius videretur, quod est sonantius et elatius, Plin Ep 7, 12, 4. fuisset tumidius, si, etc., Quint 11, 1, 28.—**III.** *Act, puffing up, causing to swell:* tumidoque inflatur carbasus Austro, Verg A. 3, 357 Forbig ad loc. nec tumidos causabitur Euros, Ov Am 1, 9, 13 —Trop Qui nunc in tumidum jactando venit honorem, Prop 2, 24, 31 (3, 16, 15) Paley ad loc —Hence, *adv* · **tŭmĭdē** (acc to II A), *haughtily, pompously* · tumidissime dixit Murrhedius, Sen. Contr 4, 25 *fin*

tŭmor, ōris, *m* [id], *the state of being swollen* or *tumid; a swelling, tumor* (class.; syn tuber) **I.** Lit · oculorum tumor, Cic Tusc 4, 37, 81, so of *a tumor,* id ib 3, 9, 19, Auct Her 2, 27, 44 —In *plur* · tumores ardentes, Plin 20, 25, 96, § 257· tollere, id 21, 21, 89, § 157· discutere, id 24, 4, 6, § 11· vetat Chrysippus ad recentes quasi tumores animi remedium adhibere, Cic Tusc. 4, 29, 63 turpia cum faceret Palladis ora tumor, *inflation of the cheeks* from blowing the tibia, Prop 2, 30 (3, 28), 18 tumor excitat papillas, *a swelling,* Mart 8, 64, 10· pelagi, i e *the surge,* Claud in Rufin 1, 72: tumor ille loci permansit, et alti Collis habet speciem, *a rising, elevation, hillock,* etc, Ov. M 15, 305; cf · tumores terrae, Front Colon pp 126 and 127 Goes —**II.** Trop **A.** *A swelling, commotion, fermentation, excitement* of the mind from any passion, as pride, anger, etc (cf tumeo and tumidus, II) **1.** From anger: cum tumor animi resedisset, Cic Tusc 3, 12, 26· erat in tumore animus, id ib 3, 31, 76 ira habet non solidum robur, sed vanum tumorem, Sen Ira, 1, 17, 4· datum tempus, quo resideret tumor publicus, id ib 3, 2, 5· tumor et irae Concessere deum, Verg A 8, 40· ponatur omnis ira et ex animo tumor erasus abeat, Sen Thyest 519. re-

sidente animi tumore, Lact. de Ira Dei, 18 *med* —**2.** From pride, vanity, etc : hinc illi aucta insolentia mirusque animo increvit tumor, Just. 11, 11, 12; Sen. Hippol. 136; Claud. Ep 1, 6; Luc 10, 99: tumor et vana de se persuasio, Quint 2, 2, 12· regius, Sen. Hippol. 136: multos tumores mente gerit, Luc. 10, 99; Claud. Ep 1, 7.—**3.** From other passions: et inquietus inguina arrigat tumor, i e. *desire*, Auct. Priap 83, 42.—**B.** *A ferment, commotion* in affairs or society, Cic Att 14, 5, 2· praesens et civilia nuper classica, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 117. — **C.** Of speech, *an inflated or pompous style, bombast* (post-Aug): genus dicendi, quod tumore immodico turgescit, Quint. 12, 10, 73; 2, 10, 7; 9, 4, 140; 12, 6, 5: verborum, Sen. Ben. 2, 11, 5; Petr 1; Gell. 2, 23, 21.

tŭmōrōsus, a, um, *adj* [tumor], *inflated, bloated* (late Lat.), Aug ad Fr. Erem. Serm 12

‡ **tŭmŭlāmen,** inis, *n* [tumulus], *a sepulchral mound, tumulus*, Inscr. Fabr. 634, 290

tŭmŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a.* [id.], *to cover with a mound, to bury, inter, entomb* (poet ; syn humo): neque injectā tumulabor mortua terrā, Cat. 64, 153: neu sim tumulandus ab illā, Ov. M. 8, 710; 15, 716; id. P. 1, 6, 49; Mart 11, 91, 1.

* **tŭmŭlōsus,** a, um, *adj* [id.], *full of hills, hilly:* locus, Sall J. 91, 3

tŭmultŭārĭē, *adv*, v. tumultuarius *fin*

tŭmultŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tumultus], *of* or *belonging to bustle, hurry,* or *tumult; in milit lang*, of troops *brought hurriedly together, raised hastily* or *suddenly* (not ante Aug., but esp freq in Livy) **I.** Lit.: tumultuario exercitu raptim ducto, Liv. 5, 37, 7; so, milites, id. 35, 2, 7; 35, 23, 8; Auct B Alex. 34, 5: manus, Curt 4, 16, 24: militia, Gell. 16, 10, 13 —**II.** Transf, *that is done* or *happens in a hurry, hurried, hasty, sudden, confused, irregular, disorderly, tumultuary:* pugna, Liv. 21, 8, 7: opus, id. 6, 29, 4: ex opere tumultuario suspicari, Quint 7, 3, 34. rogus, Suet. Calig 59: repentinā et quasi tumultuariā doctrinā praeditus, Gell. 11, 7, 3: tumultuariae et inconditae exercitationes linguae, id. 6, 16, 1: carmen, i e *unpremeditated, improvised*, Sid Ep 2, 10 —*Adv :* **tŭmultŭārĭē,** *tumultuously, hastily, hurriedly:* his raptim ac tumultuarie actis, Amm 24, 2, 18; Aur. Vict Caes. 40; 17; Spart. Carac 6

* **tŭmultŭātim,** *adv.* [id.], *in haste, hastily*, Sid. Ep 4, 11.

tŭmultŭātio, ōnis, *f* [tumultuor] **I.** *A bustling, hurrying, bustle, confusion, tumult* (very rare), Liv. 38, 2, 8 —**II.** *The irregular swearing of the* milites tumultuarii, acc to Isid Orig 9, 3, 55

tŭmultŭo, āre, v. tumultuor *fin*

tŭmultŭor, ātus, 1, *v dep n* [tumultus], *to make a bustle* or *disturbance, to be in great agitation* or *confusion, be in an uproar, raise a tumult:* in otio tumultuaris, in tumultu es otiosus, Auct Her 4, 15, 21: non decet tumultuari, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 22: saepe et sine causa, Cic Agr. 2, 37, 101· quid tumultuaris, soror? quid insanis? id. Cael 15, 36· fortis et constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis nec tumultuantem de gradu deici, *confused, agitated*, id. Off 1, 23, 80, Petr. 79: tumultuari Gallias comperit, *to be in an uproar*, Suet. Galb 9; Aur. Vict Caes. 24, 3 —**II.** Esp of oratory, *to storm, rant, talk at random*, etc : mihi ne dicere quidem videtur, nisi qui disposite, ornate, copiose dicit, sed tumultuari, Quint 10, 7, 12· oratio carens hac virtute (i. e ordine) tumultuetur necesse est, id. Inst 7, prooem § 3; so id. ib 2, 12, 11.

☞ **1.** *Act* collat form **tŭmultŭo,** āre quid sit mi expedi, quor tumultues, Plaut Rud. 3, 2, 15; 3, 2, 24.—**2.** *Impers pass* hostibus nuntiatur, in castris Romanorum praeter consuetudinem tumultuari, *that there is a tumult* or *disturbance in the camp*, Caes B G 7, 61; Liv. 36, 44, 4· cum tumultuatum in castris sciret, id 25, 21, 2· cum Gallis tumultuatum verius quam belligeratum, id. 21, 16, 4; Flor 4, 12, 30

tŭmultŭōsē, *adv*, v. tumultuosus *fin.*

tŭmultŭōsus, a, um, *adj* [tumultus], *full of bustle, confusion,* or *tumult, restless, turbulent, tumultuous* (class): qui homo tam tumultuoso sonitu me excivit foras? Plaut Trin. 5, 2, 52: seditiosa ac tumultuosa vita, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4: contiones, id. Fam. 2, 12, 1: actio, Quint 11, 1, 29: nuntius, Liv 2, 24, 1· turba, id. 6, 14, 6: multitudo, id. 24, 29. 1: genus pugnae, id. 1, 14, 7; 28, 15, 5: proelia, id. 27, 2, 11: excursiones, id. 30, 8, 4: somnia, Cels. 1, 2; 8, 4: mare, Hor. C. 3, 1, 26: in otio tumultuosi, in bello segnes, Liv. 4, 28, 4.—*Comp :* iter tumultuosius, Liv. 42, 66, 6: ex Syria tumultuosiora nuntiata sunt, Cic. Fam. 12, 17, 1: Caesar Italiam tumultuosiorem reperit, Vell. 2, 74, 1: litterae, i. e *announcing disturbances*, Suet. Ner. 40 *fin :* tumultuosius atque turbidius, Quint 3, 8, 60 —*Sup :* quod tumultuosissimum pugnae erat, Liv. 2, 10, 7.—*Adv.:* **tŭmultŭōsē,** *with bustle* or *confusion, tumultuously:* tumultuose et cunctis copiis, Afran ap Charis. p 197 P.; Liv. 2, 28, 2; 2, 29, 5 —*Comp*, Caes. B G. 7, 45; Liv. 2, 29, 5; Suet Caes 16 —*Sup.*, Cic Verr. 2, 2, 14, § 37; Suet Calig 45.

tŭmultus, ūs (*gen.* tumulti, Enn., Att, Afran., Turp, and Pompon. ap Non. 489, 29 sq ; Plaut Cas 3, 5, 22; id. Poen. 1, 1, 79, Ter. And. 2, 2, 28; id. Hec 3, 2, 21; Sall. C. 59, 5), *m* [Sanscr. tumalas, tumulas, disturbing; cf. tumeo], *an uproar, bustle, violent commotion, disturbance, tumult* (freq and class.; cf.: turba, perturbatio) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen.: quid hoc hic clamoris, quid hoc hic tumulti est? Enn. ap Non. 489, 29 (Trag v. 204 Vahl): quis sonitu ac tumultu tanto nomine nominat me atque pulsat aedes? Plaut Bacch. 5, 2, 1: magno cum strepitu ac tumultu castris egressi, Caes. B. G. 2, 11; so with strepitus, id. ib 6, 7; Liv. 25, 23, 17: cum omnia terrore ac tumultu streperent, id. 25, 25, 9. arx inter tumultum capta est, id. 28, 19, 18 num quae trepidatio? numqui tumultus? Cic. Dejot 7, 20; so with trepidatio, Liv. 25, 13, 10: urbi, sine vestro motu ac sine ullo tumultu, satis esset praesidii, Cic Cat 2, 12, 26: turbae ac tumultūs concitatores, Liv. 25, 4, 10: repentino tumultu perterriti, Caes. B G 7, 47: tumultu armorum et cantuum truces, Tac. A. 4, 47: verborum, id. H. 1, 85: Acheron rapitur tumultu ingenti, Sen. Herc. Fur. 714: urbis, Tib 2, 3, 43 —*Plur.:* inque repentinos convivia versa tumultus, Ov. M. 5, 5: ille caecos instare tumultus Saepe monet, Verg G 1, 464: canunt ignes subitosque tumultus, Manil. 1, 894: novos moveat Fortuna tumultus, Hor. S 2, 2, 126 —**2.** Of thunder, storm, etc : tremendo Juppiter ipse ruens tumultu, i e *the roar of thunder*, Hor. C 1, 16, 12; cf. Ov. M. 3, 308· vides, quanto trepidet tumultu Pronus Orion, *storm, tempest*, Hor C. 3, 27, 17: (me) per Aegaeos tumultus Aura feret, id. ib 3, 29, 63: pelagi caelique, Luc 5, 592: maris, Sen. Herc Fur. 1091.—**3.** Of the body: stomacho tumultum Lenta feret pituita, i e *a rumbling* of the bowels, Hor S 2, 2, 75; Sen. Thyest 999—**B.** In partic **1.** In milit lang, *a sudden* or *impending war, civil war, insurrection, tumult, sedition, rebellion:* potest enim esse bellum ut tumultus non sit, tumultus esse sine bello non potest Quid est enim aliud tumultus nisi perturbatio tanta, ut major timor oriatur? unde etiam nomen ductum est tumultus Itaque majores nostri tumultum Italicum, quod erat domesticus; tumultum Gallicum, quod erat Italiae finitimus, praeterea nullum nominabant Gravius autem tumultum esse quam bellum hinc intellegi licet, quod bello vacationes valent, tumultu non valent, Cic Phil. 8, 1, 2 sq · censeo tumultum decerni, *that a state of civil war be proclaimed*, id. ib 5, 12, 31: Bojorum gentem ad rebellionem spectare ob eas res tumultum esse decrevit senatus, Liv 34, 56, 11; and: tumultūs Gallici causā, id 7, 9, 6: factum nuper in Italia, servili tumultu, Caes. B G 1, 40· sedato tandem Istrico tumultu, Liv. 41, 6, 1 in Sardiniā magnum tumultum esse cognitum est, id. 41, 6, 5: hostilis, Tac. A. 4, 29: remedium tumultūs fuit alius tumultus, id. H 2, 68· repentino tumultu excitae, Just 2, 4, 22; Flor. 3, 19, 2: tumultus magis quam proelium fuit, Curt 6, 5, 12. —**2.** *Excitement, anxiety·* supremo die exquirens, an jam de se tumultus foris esset, Suet Aug 99: alteri apud alteros formidinem simul et tumultum facere, Sall J 53, 7; cf : cui lapis externus curae est, urbisque tumultus, Tib 2, 3, 43 —**II.** Trop (poet. and in post-Aug prose). **A.** *Disturbance, disquietude, agitation, tumult* of the mind or feelings: tumultus Mentis, Hor. C. 2, 16, 10; Luc. 7, 183: pulsata tumultu pectora, Petr. poët. 123: sceleris tumultus, Hor S 2, 3, 208 —**B.** Of speech, *confusion, disorder:* sermonis, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 55. criminum, Quint Decl. 1, 4.

tŭmŭlus, i, *m.* (late Lat in the *neutr* · HOC TVMVLVM, Inscr. Rein. cl. 20, 197) [tumeo; cf. also tumor and tumidus], *a raised heap of earth, a mound, hill, hillock* (freq and class.; cf.: agger, moles). **I.** In gen : terrenus, Caes B G 1, 43: ignis e speculā sublatus aut tumulo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 93: coacervatis cadaveribus, qui superessent ut ex tumulo tela in nostros conicerent, Caes. B G 2, 27. quaeris, utrum magis tumulis prospectuque an ambulatione delecter, Cic. Att 14, 13, 1: cum tu mulos Albano in monte nivalis Lustrasti, id. Div. poet 1, 11, 18: vos enim, Albani tumuli atque luci, id. Mil. 31, 85: silvestres, id. Cat. 2, 11, 24: pecuda in tumulis deserunt, Att. ap Non. p 159, 10: tumuli ex aggere, Verg A. 5, 44: tumulus naturalis, Auct B Alex. 72, 1.—**II.** In partic., *a sepulchral mound, barrow, tumulus* (cf. sepulcrum): (Demetrius) super terrae tumulum noluit quid statui nisi columellam, etc., Cic Leg 2, 26, 66. (Alexander) cum in Sigaeo ad Achillis tumulum astitisset, id. Arch 10, 24; id poët Tusc. 3, 27, 65; Quint 7, 3, 31: tumulum facere, Verg. E 5, 42. hostilem ad tumulum, id. A. 3, 322: statuent tumulum, id. ib 6, 380: tumulo dare corpora, Ov. M. 2, 326; 4, 157; id. F. 3, 547; id. Tr. 3, 3, 72: tumulum Varianis legionibus structum, Tac A. 2, 7. reliquiae tumulo Augusti inferebantur, id. ib 3, 3: honorarius, i e. *a sepulchral monument, cenotaph*, Suet. Claud. 1; called also inanis, Verg A. 6, 505

tūn' = tune, v. tu.

tunc, *adv demonstr.*, of time [tum, and *demonstr.* suffix -ce], *then, at that time;* but in ante class. and class prose tunc is always emphatic, and generally refers to a point of time. In post-Aug style tunc freq occurs without emphasis, and is freely used of periods of time Tunc = deinde occurs first in the class per. and rarely in prose, but is very freq after the Aug per. Tunc in mere co ordinative use is very rare and not ante class. (v I. C.). Tunc coupled with an emphatic or temporal particle is very rare in class prose, but freq in the post-Aug period. Poets often use tunc instead of tum before vowels for the sake of the metre In general, tunc is not freq till after the Aug period. Cic has tum about thirty times as often as tunc; Cæs. has tunc only five times; Livy, in the first two books, has tunc five times, tum eighty-two times, but Val. Max. has tunc four times as often as tum Sen almost always has *tunc; tum* only in a few passages, mostly in co ordinative use In Vitr., Suet., Plin., Just., and the jurists, tunc largely predominates; but Nep has tunc once only, and Tac, who employs both words sparingly, has tum oftener than tunc The Codd. very freq vary between the words, and in many passages the reading is still doubtful. Undue weight has been given by some critics to opposition to nunc and connection with cum; cf. Kritz ad Sall J 5, 1; Zumpt ad Cic Verr. 2, 4, 64, § 142; 2, 5, 10, § 27 Both tum and tunc are freq opposed to nunc, and connected with cum. **I.** *Absol.* **A.** *Referring* an event to a time before mentioned. **1.** To definite past time (α) To a period of time, = illis temporibus (only post Aug): tunc melius tenuere fidem cum paupere cultu Stabat in exiguā ligneus aede deus, Tib 1, 10, 19· nulli tunc subsessores alienorum matrimoniorum oculi metuebantur, Val. Max. 2, 1, 5· sed tunc clarissimus quisque juvenum pro amplificandā patriā plurimum periculi sustinebat, id. 3, 2, 6 nunc quo ventum est? A servis vix impetrari potest ne eam supellectilem fastidiant quā tunc consul non erubuit, id. 4, 3, 7: quo pacto inter amicos viguisse tunc justitiam credimus, cum inter accusatores quoque, etc, id. 6, 5, 6. si vere aestimare Macedonas qui tunc erant volumus, fatebimur, etc., Curt 4, 16, 33. sed civitati nullae tunc leges erant, Just 2, 7, 3; 6, 9, 5 —(β) Referring to a point of time spoken of· cives Romani

tunc facti sunt Campani, Enn ap Censor. 14 (Ann v 174 Vahl) tanto sublatae sunt Augmine tunc lapides, id ap Non p 211, 8 (Ann. v 542 ib). tunc ipsos adoriant, ne quis Spartam referat nuntium, Naev ap Prisc. 8, p 801 P (Trag Rel v. 16 Rib). (Sulla) statim ex iis rebus quas tunc vendebat jussit ei praemium tribui, etc, Cic Arch. 10, 25: neque ego tunc princeps ad salutem esse potuissem si, etc., id. Sull 3, 9 his tunc cognitis rebus amici regis his.. libera liter responderunt, Caes B C 3, 104. tunc duces Nerviorum ... colloqui sese velle di cunt, *at this time*, id. B G 5, 41· quod se facturos minabantur, aegreque tunc sunt re tenti quin oppidum irrumperent, id. B C. 2, 13 *fin* · Romanus tunc exercitus in agro Larinati erat, Liv 22, 24, 1: itaque cum in ipsum, et innocentia tutum et magistratu in quo tunc erat, impetus fieri non posset, etc., id 4, 44, 6; cf id 2, 2, 2; 4, 8, 6, 10, 37, 10; 44, 44, 3: nec, si rescindere posses (sc jussa Jovis), Tunc aderas, Ov M. 2, 679. tunc ego nec citharâ poteram gaudere so norâ, nec, etc, Tib 3, 4, 69: tunc urbis cu stodiis praepositus C Maecenas, Vell 2, 88, 2 forte evenit ut tunc summae dignitatis ibi femina veneno consumere se destina rit, Val Max. 2, 6, 8: qui tunc Libitinam exercebant, id 5, 2, 10· Coriolanus ad Volscos, infestos tunc Romanis, confugit, id 5, 4, 1; cf id. 2, 10, 3; 4, 8, 5, 5, 5, 3; 7, 6, 5 *fin*; 8, 1 damn 1: Carthaginiensium legati ad ce lebrandum sacrum anniversarium more patrio tunc venerant, Curt 4, 2, 10. et tunc aestas erat, cujus calor, etc, id. 3, 5, 1: per ierat imperium, quod tunc in extremo sta bat, si Fabius, etc, Sen. Troad 1, 11, 5: tunc, distractis Orientis viribus, casus Mithridati datus est occupandi Armeniam, Tac. A 11, 9; cf id ib 2, 25. quidam ex eis qui tunc egerant, decesserunt, Plin Ep 4, 24, 3· ardente tunc in Africâ bello, Suet Caes 70; cf id Calig 48; id. Ner. 20; 21: Asiam tunc tenebat imperio rex Darius, Gell 17, 9, 20. hostes tunc populi Romani fuerant Fide nates, id. 17, 21, 17; cf id. 13, 5, 2 and 3; 14, 1, 8; Ael Spart. Had. 11; 23, 24 — Repeat ed by anaphora· tunc victus abiere feri, tunc consita pomus, tunc bibit irriguas fer tilis hortus aquas, Aurea tunc pressos, etc, Tib 2, 1, 43 tunc Parmenio et Philotas, tunc Amyntas consobrinus, tunc noverca fratresque interfecti, tunc Attalus, Eurylochus. occurrebant, Just 12, 6, 14, so id 43, 3, 2; 43, 4, 2.— Attributively: re gem tunc Lacedaemoniorum, Just 6, 2, 4 — (γ) Referring to a state no longer in existence· silvae tunc circa viam erant, plerisque incultis, Liv 21, 25, 8: urbs (Corinthus) erat tunc praeclara ante excidium, id. 45, 28, 2 hic (Curio) primo pro Pompei partibus, id est, ut tunc habebatur, pro republicâ, mox ... pro Caesare stetit, Vell 2, 48, 3· certis simum tunc proscriptorum perfugium penetravit, Val Max. 7, 3, 9: docuit in atrio Catulinae domus, quae pars Palatii tunc erat, Suet Gram 17: tunc (i e olim) in usu erat, eam hereditatem, etc, Gai Inst 2, 254 erat autem tunc mos ut cum princeps causam cognosceret ... sententiam ex omnium deliberatione proferret, Ael Spart Had 8 —(δ) Expressly opposed to present time: tunc igitur pelles, nunc aurum et purpura exercent hominum vitam, Lucr 5, 1423: ea lege quae tunc erat Sempronia, nunc est Cornelia, Cic Clu 56, 154. cum vero causam justam deus ipse dederit, ut tunc Socrati, nunc Catoni, etc, id. Tusc 1, 30, 74; cf id. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 45; 2, 3, 67, § 156; id. Arch 3, 5, id. Pis. 13, 30; id. Rab Post 12, 34; id. Phil. 7, 5, 14: cur privati non damus remiges, sicut tunc dedimus? Liv 34, 6, 18: munitiones et locis opportunioribus tunc fue runt et validiores impositae (i e quam nunc), id 36, 17, 4: parva nunc res videri potest quae tunc patres ac plebem accendit, id. 4, 25, 13; cf id 8, 31, 4; 21, 18, 5: Macedones milites eâ tunc erant famâ quâ nunc Romani feruntur, Nep Eum 3, 4: nunc solvo poenas; tunc tibi inferias dedi, Sen Phoen. 172 nunc haberent socios quos tunc hostes habuerant, Just. 6, 7, 5; cf. id. 8, 2, 9· hoc tunc Veii fuere, nunc fuisse quis meminit? Flor. 1, 12, 11 — And tunc and tum in co ordinated sentences: qui ager nunc multo pluris est quam tunc fuit. Tum enim, etc., nunc, etc., tum erat ager incultus, nunc est cultissimus, Cic Rosc. Com. 12, 33: vos etiamsi tunc faciendum non fuerit, nunc utique faciendum putatis; ego contra, etiamsi tum migrandum fuisset, nunc has ruinas relinquendas non cense rem, Liv. 5, 53, 3 (in such connections tum generally refers to a previous tunc, rarely vice versâ) — (ε) Opposed to a previous or a later time: quae ipsum Hannibalem, ar mis tunc invictum voluptate vicit (i e etsi non postea), Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95 raro alias tribuni popularis oratio acceptior ple bi quam tunc severissimi consulis fuit, Liv. 3, 69, 1: (Syphax) tunc accessio Punici belli fuerat, sicut Gentius Macedonici, id 45, 7, 2; 5, 37, 2, 45, 25, 10: non ab Scipionibus ali isque veteribus Romanorum ducum quidquam ausum fortius quam tunc a Caesare, Vell 2, 80, 3: et tunc Aeanti, ut deo, immo laverunt, et deinceps, etc, Val. Max. 1, 5, ext 2: praetor hic Alexandri fuerat, tunc transfuga, Curt 3, 11, 18; cf id 4, 13, 18: Cilicum nationes saepe et alias commotae, tunc Troxoboro duce, montes asperos castris cepere, Tac. A. 12, 55; cf id ib 2, 62; id. H 3, 58· ob res et tunc in Africâ, et olim in Germaniâ gestas, Suet Galb 8; cf id Tib 10, 18; id. Oth 4: idem tunc Faesulae quod Carrhae nuper, Flor 1, 5, 8 — (ζ) In general statements, applied to the actual state of affairs· mos est regibus quotiens in societatem coëant, pollices inter se vincire, etc Sed tunc, qui ea vincula admovebat decidisse simulans, genua Mithridatis invadit, Tac A 12, 47. legebatur ergo ibi tunc in carmine Latino, etc, Gell. 2, 22, 2 — Pregn., *as matters then stood* · aptissimum tempus fuerat, delinimentum animis Bola ni agri divisionem obici: tunc haec ipsa indignitas angebat animos, Liv. 4, 51, 6 — (η) Of coincidence in time· tunc = cum hoc fieret, *on that occasion:* quodsi tu tunc, Crasse, dixisses, omnem eorum importunitatem evellisset oratio tua, Cic de Or. 1, 53, 230; id. Clu 56, 153, id. Lig 5, 16; id. Phil 7, 5, 14: tunc Lacedaemoniis accusantibus respondendum erat, nunc a vobis ipsis ac cusati sumus, Liv 39, 36, 7· jam Horatius secundam pugnam petebat Tunc... cla more adjuvant militem suum, *while he was doing so*, id 1, 25, 9; 45, 23, 17: sed ne que ... nubes Tunc habuit, nec ... imbres, Ov. M 2, 310 quid mihi tunc animi fuit? id. ib 7, 582 quid mihi tunc animi credis, germane, fuisse? id. H 11, 87; 12, 31· quid tunc homines timuerint, quae senatûs tre pidatio ... neque mihi exprimere vacat, neque, etc, Vell 2, 124, 1· non Catoni tunc praetura, sed praeturae Cato negatus est, Val Max 7, 5, 6, cf id. 1, 8, 6; 4, 5, 3; 6, 1, 8; 6, 2, 3; 6, 2, 6; 6, 6, ext. 1, 9, 3, 1: tunc ego dicere debui, Sen Ep 63, 15 non pos sum dicere aliud tunc mihi quam deos ad fuisse, Plin Ep 1, 5, 5: tunc domus prisco rum ducum arserunt, Suet Ner 38, Just 18, 3, 14; Gell 6 (7), 3, 48; 12, 13, 21; 19, 1, 11 —Tunc and tum co ordinate: sanguine tunc (Phaëthontis) credunt... Tum facta'st Libya... arida, tum, etc, Ov M 2, 235 sqq: tunc... sorores Debuerant, etc; Tum pot ui Medea mori bene, id. H 12, 3 sqq —And referring to a supposed action at a definite time: nobis tunc repente trepidandum in acie instruenda erat, *if we had accepted the battle then*, Liv 44, 38, 11 — (θ) Redundant (post-class) id quale fuerit, neque ipse tunc prodidit, neque cuiquam facile succurrat, Suet. Tit 10; cf: in ejusmodi temporibus tunc eae ambulationes aperiuntur, Vitr 5, 9, 9.— **2.** = nunc, in oblique dis course (rare): quod si consulatûs tanta dul cedo sit, jam tunc ita in animum inducant, consulatum captum a tribuniciâ potestate esse, Liv 2, 54, 5· ut cum multis saeculis murus urbi civium virtus fuerit, tunc cives salvos se fore non existimaverint nisi in tra muros laterent, Just. 14, 5, 7.— **3.** Re ferring to indefinite time. (α) *Then, at such a time of the year, day*, etc.; *at such a season:* tunc (i e autumno) praecidi arbo res oportere secundum terram, Varr. R R. 1, 27· ab eo in fastis dies hordicalia nomi nantur, quod tunc hordae boves immolantur, id ib 2, 5: omnes (nubes sol) enim sub se tunc (= medio die), Sen Q N 1, 8, 7: tunc enim maximae et integrae adhuc nives (= aestate primâ), id. ib 4, 2, 21: et tunc potest ventis concitari mare, id ib 4, 2, 25, cf id ib 4, 5, 2 — (β) With the force of an indefinite temporal clause· tunc ignes tenuissimi iter exilo designant et caelo pro ducunt, of shooting stars, Sen. Q N 1, 1, 6: nemo observat lunam nisi laborantem. Tunc urbes conclamant, tunc pro se quisque superstitione vanâ trepidat, id ib 7, 1, 2 adjuvari se tunc (i e cum faces vident) periclitantes existimant Pollucis et Castoris numine, id ib 1, 1, 13; cf id. ib 1, 8, 3; 2, 55, 2, 5, 3, 1; 6, 12, 2; id Ep 42, 4; id. Brev. Vit 11, 1: si ancilla ex cive Romano conceperit, deinde civis Romana facta sit, et tunc pariat, etc., Gai Inst. 1, 88; 1, 90; Dig 1, 6, 8; 40, 12, 22, § 3 — (γ) With the force of a conditional clause, *in this instance: Tr.* Erus peregre venit *Si.* Tunc tibi actutum chorda tenditur, Plaut Most 3, 2, 55 Lorenz (al tum)· dominae mentem convertite... Tunc ego crediderim vobis, et sidera et amnes Posse, etc., Prop 1, 1, 23 itaque tunc dividere optimum erit (= si plura sunt quae nocent), Quint. 4, 2, 101; so id 6, 1, 22: cuperem tecum communicare tam subitam mutationem mei: tunc amicitiae nostrae certiorem fiduciam habere coepissem, Sen Ep 6, 2: nemo est ex imprudentibus qui reliqui sibi debeat Tunc mala consilia agitant, tunc aut aliis aut ipsis pericula struunt; tunc cupiditates improbas ordinant, tunc... tunc... denique, etc, id ib 10, 2, 7, 2 tunc enim (i e si cottidie reputes) subit recordatio: Quot dies quam frigidis rebus absumpsi! Plin Ep 1, 9, 3: propter liberos retentio fit (dotis) si culpâ mulieris divortium factum sit, tunc enim sextae retinentur ex dote, Ulp Fragm 6, 10: veluti si a feminâ manumissa sit· tunc enim e lege Atiliâ petere debet tutorem, Gai Inst 1, 195; 1, 76; 1, 40; 3, 181; Fragm. Vat 52; Dig 2, 4, 8; 5, 3, 13, § 12, 7, 3, 1; 19, 1, 11, § 15; 11, 1, 20; Just Inst 1, 12, § 6; in the jurists, saep — **4.** Referring to future time (α) In gen: tunc illud vexillum ... coloniae Capuae inferetur; tunc contra hanc Romam illa altera Roma quaeretur, Cic Agr. 2, 32, 86: tunc, ut quaeque causa erit statuetis, nunc libertatem repeti satis est, Liv. 3, 53, 10: senatûs consultum adjectum est ut ... prae tor qui tunc esset ... apud eorum quem qui manumitteretur... jusjurandum daret, etc, id 41, 9, 11: nec taedebit avum parvo advigilare nepoti ... Tunc operata deo pubes discumbet in herbâ, etc, Tib 2, 5, 95: tunc interea tempus exercitûs ex hoc loco educendi habebis, Gell 3, 7, 7 — (β) With the force of a conditional clause. tunc me biremis Tutum ... Aura feret geminusque Pollux (i e si mugiat malus procellis), Hor. C. 3, 29, 62: vectabor umeris tunc ego inimicis eques (i e si hoc feceris), id Epod. 17, 74· tunc tua me infortunia laedent (i e. si dolebis tibi), id A P. 103: tunc ego jurabo quaevis tibi numina... Tunc ego Efficiam, etc., Ov. H 15 (16), 319: tunc piger ad nandum, tunc ego cautus ero, id. ib 17 (18), 210 — **B.** Representing sequence or succession in events, = deinde **1.** Simple sequence in time (α) Time proper (rare till after the Aug per; in Cic perh. only in the foll passages)· Herodotus cum Româ reverteretur, offendit eum mensem qui sequitur mensem comitialem Tunc Cephaloeditani decrerunt intercalarium XLV dies longum, Cic Verr 2, 2, 52, § 130: veni in eum sermonem ut docerem, etc. Tunc mihi ille dixit quod, etc, id. Fam. 3, 5, 3: dixi ei, me ita facturum esse ut, etc Tunc ille a me petivit, etc, id ib 3, 6, 2· is finis pugnae equestris fuit Tunc adorti peditum aciem, nuntios ad consules rei gestae mittunt, Liv 3, 70, 8: tandem curiâ excesserunt. Tunc sententiae interrogari coeptae, id 45, 25, 1: equites, relictis equis, provolant ante signa ... Tunc inter priores duorum populorum res geritur, id. 7, 8, 1: iterum deinde interpellatus, in proposito persistit Tunc Poppedius, abjecturum inde se... minatus est, Val Max. 3, 1, 2; cf id 5, 4, 1; 7, 3, 2; 7, 3, 6 tunc intendit arcum, et ipsum cor adulescentis figit, Sen de Ira, 3, 14, 2; so id. Ot Sap 1, 1; id. Q N. 1, 12, 1: Dareum XXX inde stadia abesse praemissi indicabant Tunc consistere agmen jubet, Curt 3, 8, 24· contionem discedere in manipulos jubet Tunc a veneratione Augusti orsus flexit ad victorias, Tac A 1, 34; cf id ib 1, 67; 12, 31; 12, 33; 12, 69; id H. 4, 72; Vitr. 1, 4, 12, 1, 6, 7, 2, 1, 2; 2, 1, 4; 5, 12, 5; 7, praef 5; 7, 1, 3, 7, 2, 2; 8, 1, 1; Suet Ner 49; id. Vit 15 *fin*; id. Dom 16, Front Strat 2, 5, 4; Gell. 1, 22, 6; 6 (7), 17, 6; 13, 31 (30), 6; 14, 2, 9;

Flor 2, 13 (4, 2), 71; Just. 11, 4, 1; 11, 10, 2; 12, 7, 7; 13, 3, 4; 18, 4, 10 et saep; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 26 —(β) Before an *abl. absol.* (postclass): statuunt tempus quo foedissimum quemque invadant. Tunc, signo inter se dato, inrumpunt contubernia, Tac. A. 1, 48: tunc, Campaniae ora proximisque insulis circuitis, Caprearum secessui quadriduum impendit, Suet Aug. 98: tunc, exercitu in Aetoliam promoto, pecunias civitatibus imperat, Just. 14, 1, 6; 21, 5, 2; 22, 2, 7; 25, 2, 6 —(γ) Implying a consequence, *then, under these circumstances, hence, accordingly:* caedere januam saxis, instare ferro, ligna circumdare ignemque circumicere coeperunt. Tunc cives Romani, qui Lampsaci negotiabantur, concurrunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 69: huc tota Vari conversa acies suos fugere videbat. Tunc Rebilus; Perterritum, inquit, hostem vides; quid dubitas, etc., Caes. B C. 2, 34: animadversum est, extra consuetudinem *longius a vallo esse aciem* Pompei progressum. Tunc Caesar apud suos Differendum est iter, inquit, etc, id. ib 3, 85: omnium spe celerius Saguntum oppugnari adlatum est. *Tunc relata de integro* res ad senatum, Liv. 21, 6, 5; cf. id. 9, 30, 10: Tisiphoneque Saevit et huc illuc impia turba fugit. Tunc niger in portā serpentum *Cerberus ore* Stridet, Tib 1, 3, 71: apud patres disseruit, ne posse Orientem nisi Germanici sapientia conponi, etc Tunc decreto patrum permissae Germanico pro vinciae, Tac. A. 2, 43; id. H. 4, 83; Vitr. 2, 8, 14; 2, 9, 16; Just. 39, 3, 11.—Emphatically,=tum vero: donec ipse quoque longinquo morbo est implicitus. Tunc adeo fracti simul cum corpore sunt spiritus illi feroces ut, etc, Liv. 1, 31, 6 —And=tum primum: multitudo tandem perrumpit ordines hostium *Tunc vinci pertinacia coep*ta, et averti manipuli quidam, Liv. 9, 39, 10 —**2.** In enumerations with tum ... deinde ... postea, etc. (α) In gen. (postclass): ante omnia *instituit ut e liberto*rum bonis dextans ... cogeretur; deinde ut ingratorum, etc; tunc ut lege majestatis facta omnia ... tenerentur, Suet. Ner. 32 *med*; so, tunc ... deinde ... tunc, etc., Vitr. 1, 6, 12 and 13: tunc ... tunc ... deinde ... tunc, id. 3, 5, 5 and 6; cf. id. 5, 12, 4; cf. Suet. Oth. 6; Flor. 4, 2, 88.—With *tum:* terras primum situmque earum quaerit, deinde condicionem maris; tunc quidquid inter caelum terrasque interjacet perspicit ... tum, peragratis humilioribus, ad summa prorumpit, Sen. Cons. Helv. 17 *fin*; so Gai Inst 3, 6, 3 —(β) Of successive speakers in dialogue (rare): tu vero abi, inquit, etc. Tunc Mucius Quandoquidem, inquit, est apud te virtuti honos, etc, Liv 2, 12, 15: apud quem Valerius in hunc modum egit, etc Tunc Collatinus Quaero inquit, etc, Val. Max. 2, 8, 2.—With *tum:* tunc poëta ... inquit, etc. Tum Fronto ita respondit, etc, Gell 19, 8, 10 and 11; 12, 13, 19; Val. Max. 7, 3, ext 4.—**C.** In co-ordination (very rare) **1.** = praeterea, *and then:* (Romulus) hoc consilio fultus ... locupletari civis non destitit Tunc, id quod retinemus hodie magnā cum salute rei publicae, auspiciis plurimum obsecutus est Romulus, Cic. Rep 2, 9, 15 sq: praeter has, *frugalitas et continentia ... splen*dorem illi suum adfunderent. Tunc providentiā cum elegantiā quantum decoris illi adderent! Sen. Ep 115, 3 —**2.** In the connection cum .. tunc (v. tum, I. C 3): vivendum recte est cum propter plurima, tunc est Idcirco, etc, Juv. 9, 118 (poet for tum, on account of the foll. vowel) —**3.** Vid tunc etiam, III B 7. β

II. As correlative of dependent clauses. **A.** Of temporal clauses with *cum.* **1.** Referring to definite past time **a.** Tunc as antecedent of the clause set Stalagmus quojus erat tunc nationis quom hinc abit? Plaut Capt 4, 2, 108: etiamne in arā tunc sedebant mulieres Quom ad me profectu's ire? id. Rud. 3, 6, 8 quo damnato tunc, cum judicia fiebant, HS IV milibus lis aestimata est, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 10, § 22: etenim tunc esset hoc animadvertendum cum classis Syracusis proficiscebatur, id. ib 2, 5, 43, § 111: atque ille eo tempore paruit cum parere senatui necesse erat. vos tunc paruistis cum paruit nemo nisi qui voluit, id. Lig 7, 20: se ita pugnaturos ut Romae pugnaverint in repetendā patriā, ut poste ro die ad Gabios, tunc cum effecerint ne quis hostium, etc., Liv. 6, 28, 9: et quod tunc fecimus cum hostem Hannibalem in Italiā haberemus, id nunc, pulso Hannibale, cunctamur facere? id. 31, 7, 5: infelix Dido, nunc te facta impia tangunt? Tunc decuit cum sceptra dabas, Verg. A. 4, 597 (Rib tum; v. Prisc p 8, 841 P.): prudenter sensit tunc incrementum Romano imperio petendum fuisse cum intra septimum lapidem triumphi quaerebantur, Val. Max. 4, 1, 10: quorum nihil tunc cum diceretur parum aptum fuit, Quint. 11, 1, 89; cf. Val. Max. 8, 8, ext. 1; 9, 8, ext 1.—**b.** Introducing the apodosis. (α) Of coincident actions: cum jam adpropinquantium forma lemborum haud dubie esset ... tunc injecta trepidatio, Liv. 44, 28, 10 —(β) = deinde: adversus singula quaeque cum responderе haud facile esset, et quereretur ... purgaretque se invicem, tunc Papirius, redintegrata ira, virgas et secures expediri jussit, Liv. 8, 32, 10: *divus Caesar cum ex*ercitum habuisset circa Alpes, imperavissetque, etc, tunc qui in eo castello fuerunt ... noluerunt imperio parere, Vitr. 2, 9, 15: *cum nuntiatum esset Leonidae a XX mi*libus hostium summum cacumen teneri, tunc hortatur socios, recedant, Just 2, 11, 5 —**2.** Of definite present time, tunc is not *found*; v. tum.—**3.** Referring to indefinite time **a.** As antecedent: arbitror, quo nos etiam tunc utimur cum ea dicimus jurati quae comperta habemus, Cic. Font 13, 29 (9, 19): tunc obsequatur naturae cum senserit, etc., id. Fragm Hort. Phil. 75 B and K.; id. Tusc. 2, 6, 16; id. Verr. 1, 18, 55; 2, 5, 12, § 29: qui tunc vocat me, cum malum librum legi, *only ... when, never ... unless* (= τότε δή), Cat 44, 21 Ellis (Müll tum): deum tunc adfuisse cum id evenisset, veteres oratores aiebant, Quint. 10, 7, 14: tunc est commovendum theatrum cum ventum est ad illud Plodite, id. 6, 1, 52; cf. id. 4, 2, 8; 12, 11, 7; Vitr. 2, 9, 3: voluptas tunc, cum maxime delectat, exstinguitur, Sen. Vit Beat. 7, 4; cf. id. Q. N. 1, prol. 3; 5, 3, 3; 6, 3, 1; id. Ep 10, 5; 85, 38: in tantam quantitatem tenetur quae tunc in peculio *fuit cum sententiam* dicebat, Dig. 5, 1, 15: tunc cum certum esse coeperit neminem ex eo testamento fore heredem, Gai Inst. 3, 13; 4, 71; Dig. 28, 3, 6, § 6; 40, 12, 16, § 2; 40, 7, 34.—**b.** Introducing the apodosis: cum autem fundamenta ita distantia inter se fuerint constituta, tunc inter ea alia transversa ... collocentur, Vitr. 1, 5, 7; 2, 1, 6; 2, 3, 2; 2, 5, 2; 3, 5, 13: cum folia pauca in acumine germinent, tunc maxime serendas ficus, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 245; Just 41, 2, 9 —**4.** Referring to future time. ex ceteris autem generibus tunc pecunia expedietur cum legionibus victricibus erunt quae spopondimus persolvenda, Cic. Fragm Ep Caes jun. 1, 8: tunc inter eas fore finem belli dixit cum alterutra urbs in habitum pulveris esset redacta, Val. Max. 9, 3, ext. 3: poterant videri tunc incohanda cum omnia quae ... peregissem, Quint 6, 4, 1; Col. praef. 33; v. infra, III A. 2. β —**B.** With temporal clauses introduced by *ubi* (rare) **1.** Of definite past time: ad quod bellum ubi consules dilectum habere occipiunt, obstare tunc enixe tribuni, Liv 4, 55, 2: haec ubi convenerunt, tunc vero Philomelus consuetudinem nocte egredien di frequentiorem facere, id. 25, 8, 9 —**2.** Of indefinite time. **a.** As antecedent. tunc autem est consummata infelicitas, ubi turpia non solum delectant, sed etiam placent, Sen. Ep 39, 6; id. Ben 2, 3, 3; 2, 17, 3; id. Ep 89, 19 —**b.** In apodosis: stillicidia ubi plura coiere et turba *vires dedit*, tunc fluere et ire dicuntur, Sen. Q. N 5, 13, 4; 6, 17, 2; 6, 18, 2.—**C.** With temporal clauses introduced by *postquam* (posteaquam); rare **1.** Of definite past time. posteaquam ingenuae virgines et ephebi venerunt ad deprecandum, tunc est pollicitus his legibus ut, etc, Vitr 10, 16, 7 (but in Sall C. 51, 40 Dietsch reads tum) —**2.** Of indefinite time: si vero posteaquam eam destinasses, tunc perierit, etc, Dig. 17, 2, 58, § 1.—**D.** With temporal clauses introduced by *ut* (very rare): ut vero .. casus suorum miseris eluxit, tunc toto littore plangentum gemitus, tunc infelicium matrum ululatus ... audiebantur, Just 19, 2, 11.—**E.** With temporal clauses introduced by *quando* (rare) **1.** As antecedent: tunc quando abiero, Plaut Pers. 4, 7, 19 (4, 8, 8): tunc inserentur (cerasi) quando his vel non est, vel desinit gummi effluere, Pall. Oct. 12.—**2.** In apodosis: quando quodque eorum siderum cursum decorum est adeptum ... tunc ex alterius naturae motione transversa ... vinci a tardioribus videbantur, Cic. Univ. 9 —**F.** With temporal clauses introduced by *dum* (very rare): tunc tamen utrumque tolerabile est, dum illi vis sua est, Sen. Ep 83, 21 —**G.** With conditional clauses. **1.** In gen. (α) As antecedent: consilium istud tunc esset prudens si rationes ad Hispaniensem casum accommoda*turi essemus*, Cic Att. 10, 8, 2: sin autem ventus interpellaverit et ... tunc habeat canalem longum pedes quinque, etc, Vitr. 8, 5, 2: tunc fidem fallam, tunc inconstantiae crimen audiam si, cum omnia eadem sint quae erant promittente me, non praestitero promissum, Sen Ben. 4, 35, 2.—(β) In apodosis: si se simul cum gloria rei gestae exstinxisset, *tunc victorem, quidquid licuerit in magistro equitum*, in militibus ausurum, Liv. 8, 31, 7: quem si inclusit mare, tum ille exitu simul redituque praecluso, volutatur, Sen. Q. N. 6, 15: *quod si non il*lum, sed me peccasse putabis, tunc ego te credam cordis habere nihil, Mart 2, 8, 6: si nullus sit suorum heredum, tunc hereditas pertinet ad adgnatos, Gai Inst. 3, 9: si vero dissentiunt, tunc praetoris partes necessariae sunt, Dig 2, 14, 7, § 19; Sen. Q N 6, 9, 2; Gai Inst 3, 205; Dig 1, 3, 22.—**2.** With a supposition contrary to fact: audivi te cum alios consolareris: tunc conspexissem, si te ipse consolatus esses, Sen Prov. 4, 5 —**H.** After *abl absol.* (rare): legatis auditis, tunc de bello referre sese Aemilius dixit, Liv. 44, 21, 1: his ita praeparatis, tunc in rotae modiolo tympanum includatur, Vitr. 10, 9 (14), 2.

III. Particular connections. **A.** With other particles of time **1.** Jam tunc (rare): nisi jam tunc omnia negotia diligentissime *confecissem*, Cic Fam 3, 12, 3: bellum jam tunc ab illis geri coeptum cum sibi Phrygiam ademerint, Trog Pomp ap. Just 38, 53: At C Marius L. Sullam jam tunc, ut praecaventibus fatis, *copulatum* sibi quaestorem habuit, Vell. 2, 12, 1: Archilochum Nepos Cornelius tradit, Tullo Hostilio Romae regnante, jam tunc fuisse poëmatis clarum et nobilem, Gell. 17, 21, 8: palam jam tunc multae civitates libertatem bello vindicandam fremebant, Just. 13, 5, 5. —**2.** With *demum* and *denique*, *not until then, then only, then at last* **a.** Tunc demum (α) *Absol.:* tunc demum nuntius missus ad tertiam legionem revocandam, Liv. 41, 3, 5: tunc *demum pectora plangi* Contigit, Ov. H. 11, 91: tunc demum intrat tabernaculum, Curt 4, 13, 20: tunc demum alia mala (exstiterunt), Sen. Q N. 1, 17, 6: (aquilae) primo deponunt, expertaeque pondus, tunc demum abeunt, Plin. 10, 3, 4, § 14: tunc demum ... invidiam quae sibi fieret deprecati sunt, Suet Calig 9: tunc demum ad otium concessit, id. Claud. 5 —(β) With *cum* clause: postero die cum circumsessi aquā arceremur, nec ulla ... erumpendi *spes esset, tunc demum pacti sumus, etc*, Liv 21, 59, 6: et serius cum redisset, tum demum, recepto sospite filio, victoriae tantae gaudium consul sensit, id. 44, 44, 3: cum ab his oritur, tunc demum ei ratio constat, Val. Max. 4, 8 prooem. quos ordine suo tunc demum persequar cum praefaturus fuero, Col. praef 33; Sen. Ep 84, 6, id. Q. N. 7, 13, 1 —**b.** Tunc denique (very rare): hi dicebantur in eo tempore μαθηματικοί Exinde ad perspicienda principia naturae *procedebant ac tunc denique nominaban*tur φυσικοί, Gell. 1, 9, 7 —**3.** Tunc primum: quia tunc primum superbiae nobilitatis obviam itum est, Sall. J 5, 2: tunc primum circo qui nunc maximus dicitur, designatus locus est, Liv 1, 35, 8: eum dolorem ulta est (plebs) tunc primum plebeis quaestoribus creatis, id 4, 54, 2: tunc primum equo merere equites coeperunt, id. 5, 7, 13: lectisternio tunc primum in urbe Romanā facto, id. 5, 13, 6; Tac. A. 11, 38; Suet Ner. 17; Just 8, 5, 1; 11, 10, 2; Jul. Capitol. Anton Phil. 5; 7 —**4.** With *deinde* (cf: tum deinde) (α) Deinde tunc roga bonam mentem, bonam valetudinem animi, deinde tunc corporis, Sen. Ep 10, 4, 74, 23; 117, 1.—(β) Tunc deinde: primum militiae vinculum est religio et signorum amor, et deserendi nefas; tunc deinde facile cetera

exiguntur, Sen Ep 95, 35; 11, 4; Val Fl 8, 109; Cels 4, 15 — So, tunc postea, Vitr. 1, 6, 7 — **5.** Tunc tandem: simul enim cessit possessione Dii, excitavit hostem, ut tunc tandem sciret recuperanda esse quae prius amissa forent, Liv 44, 8, 4 — **B.** With emphatic particles **1.** Tunc vero (or enimvero): in turbatos jam hostes equos inmittunt. Tunc vero Celtiberi omnes in fugam effunduntur, Liv 40, 40, 10. cunctantem tamen ingens vis morbi adorta est. Tunc enim vero deorum ira admonuit, id 2, 36, 6: tunc vero impotentis fortunae species conspici potuit, Curt 3, 11, 23· Tiberioque suspensa semper verba; tunc vero nitenti, etc, Tac. A 1, 11. — **2.** Tunc quidem. et tunc quidem Perseus copias reduxit; postero die, etc, Liv. 42, 57, 9· tunc quidem sacrificio rite perpetrato, reliquum noctis redit, etc, Curt 4, 13, 16; cf id 3, 12, 21 — **3.** Ne tunc quidem. quia ne tunc quidem obsistebatur, Front Strat 3, 17, 9· ac ne tum quidem senatu aut populo appellato, Suet Ner 41; cf Just 27, 3, 6 — **4.** Tunc maxime (or tunc cum maxime) (*a*) *Chiefly at that time, especially then*. Theophrastus est auctor, in Ponto quosdam amnes crescere tempore aestivo . . . aut quia tunc maxime in umorem mutabilis terra est, aut quia, etc, Sen. Q N 3, 26, 2 — (*β*) *Just then:* hospitem tunc cum maxime utilia suadentem abstrahi jussit ad capitale supplicium, Curt 3, 2, 17 non incidunt causae quae iram lacessant? sed tunc maxime illi oppugnandae manus sunt, Sen de Ira, 2, 14, 2· sapiens tunc maxime paupertatem meditatur cum in mediis divitiis constitit, id Vit Beat 26, 1 — **5.** Tunc interea, Gell 3, 7, 7; v supra, I A 4 *a* — **6.** Etiam tunc (*a*) *Even then*. experiri etiam tunc volens an ullae sibi reliquae vires essent, etc, Gell 15, 16, 3 — (*β*) *Still:* quam defunctam praetextatus etiam tunc pro rostris laudavit, Suet Calig 10 — And with *cum*, Plaut Rud. 3, 6, 8, v supra, II A 1 a — **7.** Tunc etiam (*a*) Etiam as connective, tum = eo tempore: in civitate plena religionum, tunc etiam ob recentem cladem superstitiosis principibus, ut renovarentur auspicia, res ad interregnum redit, Liv 6, 5, 6 — (*β*) Poet for tum etiam, on account of the vowel. ultima prona via est, et eget moderamine certo, Tunc etiam . . . Tethys solet ipsa vereri, Ov M. 2, 68 — **8.** Tunc quoque (*a*) *Also then* · irae adversus Vejentes in insequentem annum dilatae sunt. Tunc quoque ne confestim bellum indiceretur religio obstitit, Liv 4, 30, 13, 44, 37, 12. saepe legit flores; et tunc quoque forte legebat, Ov M. 4, 315: quare et sereno tonat? quia tunc quoque per quassum et scissum aera spiritus prosilit, Sen Q N 2, 18. cum quidam histriones producti olim, tunc quoque producerentur, Suet Claud 21 tunc quoque in Hyrcaniam remittitur, Just 38, 9, 9 — (*β*) *Even then* · tunc quoque cum antiqui illi viri inclite viverent, cura comere capillum fuit, Sen. Q N 1, 17, 7 faba vero non antequam trium foliorum Tunc quoque levi sarculo purgare melius quam fodere, Plin. 18, 26 65, § 241, Suet Ner. 26, Flor 1, 7, 12 — With *tum demum:* tametsi ad audiendum pigre coitur. Plerique in stationibus sedent . . ac sibi nuntiari jubent an jam recitator intraverit . . . an ex magna parte evolverit librum tum demum ac tunc quoque lente cunctanterque veniunt, Plin Ep 1, 13, 2 — (*γ*) = sic quoque, *even as it was:* quin nisi firmata extrema agminis fuissent, ingens in eo saltu accipienda clades fuerit Tunc quoque ad extremum periculi ventum est, Liv 21, 34, 8 — **C.** Tunc temporis (postclass, v tum, III. E): ex gente obscura tunc temporis Persarum, Just 1, 4, 4: parvae tunc temporis vires Atheniensibus erant, id 3, 6, 6 ad abolendam invidiae famam quâ insignis praeter ceteros tunc temporis habebatur, id 8, 3, 7. erat namque tunc temporis urbs Appulis Brundisium, id 12, 2, 7.

tundo, tŭtŭdi, tunsum, tūsum, and tusum (v Neue, Formenl II 568), 3 (old col lat form of the *perf* tuserunt, Naev. 1, 1: tunsi, acc to Diom p 369 P.; *inf* tundier, Lucr 4, 934), *v a* [Sanscr tu dami, thrust; cf Gr Τύδευς, Τυνδάρεος], *to beat, strike, thump, buffet* with repeated strokes **I.** Lit **A.** In gen. (class., cf · verbero, pulso, ico, impello, cudo): oculos converso bacillo, Cic Verr 2, 5, 54, § 142 pectus palo, Plaut Rud 5, 2, 3 pectora manu, Ov Am 3, 9, 10; id M 8, 535; Verg A 11, 37· inania tympana, Ov. F. 4, 183 tundere ac diverberare ubera, App M 7, p 200, 2. lapidem digito cum tundimus, Lucr. 4, 265· corpus crebro ictu, id 4, 934: pede terram, Hor A. P. 430: humum ossibus, Ov M. 5, 293: ulmum (picus), Plaut. As 2, 1, 14. litus undâ, Cat 11, 4; cf: saxa alto salo, Hor Epod. 17, 55· cymbala rauca, Prop 3 (4), 16, 36. chelyn digitis errantibus, Stat. S 5, 5, 33. gens effrena virum Rhipaeo tunditur Euro, Verg G 3, 382: saxum, quod tumidis tunditur olim Fluctibus, id. A 5, 125: miserum sanc to tundere poste caput, Tib 1, 2, 86. ferrum rubens non est habile tundendo, i e *is not easy to beat out, not very malleable*, Plin 34, 15, 43, § 149 — In a Greek construction: tunsae pectora palmis, Verg A. 1, 481 — Prov.: uno opere eandem incudem diem noctemque tundere, *to hammer the same anvil*, i e *to keep at the same work*, Cic de Or 2, 39, 162 — **B.** In partic, *to pound, bruise, bray*, as in a mortar (cf pinso): aliquid in pilâ, Plin. 13, 22, 43, § 126; 20, 19, 79, § 207: in farinam, id. 33, 7, 40, § 119: in pollinem, id 19, 5, 29, § 91· tunsum gallae admiscere saporem, Verg G 4, 267: tunsa viscera, id. ib 4, 302: grana mali Punici tunsa, Col. 9, 13, 5: tunsum allium, id 6, 8, 2 al: testam tusam et succretam arenae adicere, Vitr 2, 5: testa tunsa, Plin 36, 25, 62, § 186: hordeum, App M 4, p 152, 31. haec omnia tusa, Veg Vet. 1, 16, 6 — **II.** Trop (qs. to keep pounding or hammering at a person), *to din, stun, keep on at, importune* a person by repeating the same thing (poet and rare): pergin' aures tundere? Plaut Poen 1, 3, 25. assiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros Tunditur, Verg A. 4, 448· tundat Amycle, Natalem Mais Idibus esse tuum, Prop 4 (5), 5, 35 — *Absol:* tundendo atque odio denique effecit senex, Ter Hec 1, 2, 48

Tūnēs, ētis, *m*, *a maritime town of Africa Propria*, now *Tunis:* Scipio occupat relictum Tuneta, Liv. 30, 9, 16 — *Acc.* Tunetem, Liv. 30, 36, 6

Tungri, ōrum, *m*, *a people of* Gallia Belgica, near the modern *Tongres*, Plin 4, 17, 31, § 106, 31, 2, 8, § 12, Tac G 2; id H 2, 14 sq; 4, 16, 55; Amm 15, 11, 7; Inscr Orell 3399 — In *sing* **Tunger,** Sil 7, 682; Inscr Grut 334, 3

tŭnĭca, ae, *f.* [perh for tog nica, from tego], *an under garment of the Romans worn by both sexes, a tunic* **I.** Lit, Plaut Ep 2, 2, 46; 5, 2, 60, id Mil 3, 1, 93, 5, 30; id. Pers 1, 3, 75; Cic Tusc 5, 20, 60; id. de Or. 2, 47, 195; Hor S 1, 2, 132, id Ep 1, 1, 96; 1, 18, 33 — A tunic with long sleeves was thought effeminate, Plaut Ps 2, 4, 48, Cic Cat 2, 10, 22; Suet Calig 52, Gell 7, 12, 4: et tunicae manicas habent, Verg A 9, 616: manicata, Curt. 3, 3, 13; cf Plin 8, 48, 74, § 194: tunicas mutare cottidie, Hier Ep 22, 32 — Prov.: tunica propior pallio est, *my tunic is nearer than my cloak* (like the Engl *near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin*), Plaut. Trin 5, 2, 30 — **II.** Transf, *a coating, skin, tegument, membrane, husk, peel*, etc, = velamentum, membrana: se medio trudunt de cortice gemmae Et tenues rumpunt tunicas, Verg G 2, 75: cum teretes ponunt tunicas aestate cicadae, Lucr. 4, 58; so, oculorum, Cels 7, 7, 14; Plin 11, 37, 54, § 147: boletorum, id. 22, 22, 46, § 93: corticis, id 24, 3, 3, § 7; cf: inter corticem ac lignum tenues tunicae multiplici membrana, id 16, 14, 25, § 65; 16, 36, 65, § 163

tŭnĭcātus, a, um, v tunico

tŭnĭco, no *perf*, ātum, 1, *v a* [tunica], *to clothe with a tunic.* **I.** In the *verb finit* only once: tunicare homulum, Varr ap Non. 182, 17. — **II.** In *part perf* (freq and class): **tŭnĭcātus,** a, um, *clothed with a tunic*, Cic Cael 5, 11; cf in poet transf, of life in the country: o tunicata quies! Mart 10, 51, 6 — Of the common people, who went clothed simply with the tunic: novistin' tu illunc tunicatum hominem? Plaut Poen 5, 3, 2. qui metus erat tunicatorum illorum? Cic Agr 2, 34, 94· popellus, Hor Ep 1, 7, 65, Tac Or 7. — So of the Carthaginians: juventus, Enn ap Gell. 7, 12 (Ann v. 331 Vahl) — **B.** Transf, *covered with a coat, skin*, or *peel, coated:* tunicatum caepe, Pers 4, 3

‡ **tŭnĭcopallĭum,** ii, *n.* [tunica palli-um], *a garment uniting in one the tunic and the pallium*, Serv. Verg A. 1, 648; ad Hor S 1, 2, 99; cf Non 537, 33

tŭnĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim* [tunica] **I.** *A little tunic*, Plaut Rud. 2, 6, 65; Turp ap Non 538, 10; Varr. ib 228, 27 — **II.** *A little coat, skin*, or *membrane:* oculorum, Plin. 26, 12, 76, § 123; 29, 6, 38, § 124· stellionis, id 30, 10, 27, § 88: hordei, Fest s v. gluma, p 98 Müll

tunsus, a, um, *Part* of tundo

1. tŭor, tūi, v tueor *init*

***2. tŭor,** ōris, *m* [1 tuor, = tueor], *the sight, vision:* radios omnis nostri tuoris raritate transmittunt, App de Deo Socr. p 48

* **tūrālis (thūr-),** e, *adj* [tus], *of* or *belonging to incense, incense-:* arca, Serv Verg A. 5, 745

tūrārius (thūr-), a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *belonging to frankincense.* **I.** In gen **A.** *Adj:* tibiae, *incense flutes*, i e flutes played upon while the incense was burned at sacrifices, Sol 5 *med* (called also tibiae sacrificae Tuscorum, Plin 16, 36, 66, § 172, cf Verg G 2, 193) — **B.** *Subst:* **tūrārius,** ii, *m*, *a dealer in frankincense*, Firm Math. 8, 25 *fin*; Tert. Idol. 11; Inscr. Orell 4291; cf Marini, Fratr Arv. p 338 — **II.** Vicus Turarius, *a street in Rome, in the eighth region*, Ascon Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154.

† **turba,** ae, *f.* [= τύρβη; cf Sanscr turâmi, to hasten; turas, hasty; Lat turma], *a turmoil, hubbub, uproar, disorder, tumult, commotion, disturbance*, of a crowd of people (syn tumultus): praetor ait. cujus dolo malo in turbâ damnum quod factum esse dicetur . . . Turbam appellatam Labeo ait ex genere tumultûs, idque verbum ex Graeco tractum ἀπὸ τοῦ θορυβεῖν Turbam autem ex quo numero admittimus? Si duo rixam commiserint, utique non accipiemus in turbâ id factum, quia duo turba non proprie dicentur Enimvero si plures fuerint, decem aut quindecim homines, turba dicentur Quid ergo, si tres aut quattuor? Turba utique non erit Et rectissime Labeo inter turbam et rixam multum interesse ait, namque turbam multitudinis hominum esse turbationem et coetum, rixam etiam duorum, Dig 47, 8, 4· turba et confusio rerum, Cic Fam 6, 6, 13; cf: ut exsistat ex populo turba et confusio, id. Rep 1, 45, 69· vis belli ac turba, id Rosc. Am 32, 91: multitudo ac turba fugientium, Caes. B C 2, 35· turbâ atque seditionibus sine curâ aluntur, Sall C 37, 3 — *Plur:* seditiones turbaeque populares, Quint 2, 16, 2; cf Tac H 4, 1 *fin* · efficere turbas in castris, Cic Verr 2, 5, 12, § 31: turba est nunc apud aram, Plaut Poen 1, 2, 53: inter Officium turbamque sacri vocesque precantûm, Ov. M 12, 33: festaque confusa resonabat regia turbâ, id ib 12, 214 et saep — **II.** Transf **A.** In gen, for a disturbance made by a few or a single person, *a brawl, confusion, disturbance, quarrel* (in good prose rare)· non vides, quam turbam quosve fluctus concites? Att ap Non 524, 26: turba atque rixa, Cic Verr 2, 4, 66, § 149: fugiam intro, ne quid hic turbae fiat itidem, Plaut Aul. 2, 9, 9· Amphitruo actutum uxori turbas conciet, id Am. 1, 2, 14· quas mihi filius turbas turbet, id. Bacch 4, 10, 1 ebrius turbam aliquam dare, Caecil ap Non 525, 4 Jam tum inceperat Turba inter eos, Ter Eun 4, 4, 59; 4, 1, 2; 4, 3, 11; id Heaut 1, 2, 16; 5, 2, 17. — **B.** Concr., *a crowd, throng, multitude, mob, a band, train, troop*, etc **1.** Of persons (freq and class; cf: multitudo, vulgus)· in foro turbâque, Cic Rep 1, 17, 28: domus praetoria turbâ referta, id Verr 2, 1, 52, § 137. ut te eripias ex eâ, quam ego congessi in hunc sermonem, turbâ patronorum, id Brut 97, 332: admiratio vulgi atque turbae, id Fam 7, 1, 13: cum ex hac turbâ et colluvione discedam, id Sen 23, 85: videt in turbâ Verrem, id Verr 1, 7, 19. turbae carmina, Manil. 2, 136 — With *gen* · Iliadum turbâ comitata, Verg A 2, 580: omnis Circi, Quint 1, 6, 45: hominum ejus aetatis, id 1, 2, 2· discipulorum, id. 10, 5, 21. omnis cum stipata tegebat Turba ducum, Verg A. 11, 13: scriptorum, Prop 3 (4), 1, 12 Dario majorem turbam hominum esse, virorum sibi, Just. 11, 14, 10· forensem turbam in quattuor tribus conjecit, Liv. 9, 46, 14· consul alter velut unus, mi-

litaris turba erat, id. 22, 42, 3: conferta turba iter reliquum clauserat, id. 39, 49, 9: Quiritium, Hor. C. 1, 1, 7: clientium, id. ib. 3, 1, 13: poëtarum seniorum, id. S. 1, 10, 67: pauperiorum, id. ib. 1, 1, 111: mea turba, Liv. 6, 15, 10.—Esp., *the common crowd*, = vulgus: turba patronorum, Cic. Brut. 97, 332.—**2.** Without the notion of a crowd or confusion, *a great number, multitude:* quid tibi de turbâ narrem numeroque virorum? Ov. H. 15 (16), 181: plebes, turbâ conspectior cum dignitates deessent, Liv. 22, 40, 4. —**3.** Of other things, animate or inanimate, *a crowd, throng, troop, multitude, number:* turba ignotorum deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39: praeter vulgum turbamque animantum, Lucr. 2, 920: ferarum, Ov. M. 11, 44: canum, id. ib. 4, 722: volucrum, id. ib. 10, 144: luporum, Sil. 7, 129: materiaï, Lucr. 1, 1113; 2, 127: refertis itineribus agrestium turbâ pecorumque, Liv. 26, 10, 8; cf. Ov. M. 10, 106: rotarum, id. ib. 6, 219: jaculorum, id. P. 4, 7, 35: vulnerum, Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 162: castrensium negotiorum, Plin. Ep. 9, 25, 1.—Of a speech: mediocria in mediam turbam atque in gregem coiciantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 314: inanium verborum, Quint. 8, 2, 17: argumentorum, id. 4, 2, 82; cf. id. 6, 1, 1; 4, 5, 7; 5, 13, 12.

turbāmentum, i, *n.* [turbo], *a means of disturbance* (very rare): turbamenta reipublicae, Sall. Or. Lepid. 11: turbamenta vulgi, Tac. H. 1, 23.

turbassit = turbaverit, v. turbo.

turbātē, *adv.*, v. 1. turbo, *P. a. fin.*

turbātio, ōnis, *f.* [1. turbo], *confusion, disorder, disturbance* (perh. not ante-Aug.; cf.: conturbatio, perturbatio): turbam multitudinis hominum esse turbationem et coetum, rixam etiam duorum, Dig. 48, 8, 4 (v. turba *init.*): turbatione rerum, Liv. 24, 28, 1: reipublicae, Flor. 4, 6, 2: coloris et vultûs, Gell. 19, 1, 6: non sine magnâ turbatione, App. M. 11, p. 271, 30.

turbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a troubler, disquieter, disturber* (not ante-Aug.): turbatores vulgi erant tribuni plebis, Liv. 4, 48, 1; so, vulgi, id. 4, 2, 7: plebis (Gracchi et Saturnini), Tac. A. 3, 27: Germaniae (Arminius), id. ib. 1, 55; cf. id. ib. 1, 30: otii, Sen. Contr. 3, 17 *fin.*—*Plur.:* turbatores belli, *stirrers up of war*, Liv. 2, 16, 4.

turbātrix, īcis, *f.* [turbator], *she that troubles, disquiets*, or *disturbs* (poet. and very rare): turbatrix fama, Stat. Th. 4, 369: pacis, Prud. Psych. 668.

turbātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of 1. turbo.

turbellae or **turbēlae**, ārum, *f. dim.* [turba]. **I.** *A bustle, stir, row* (only in vulg. lang.): tantas turbellas facio, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 134; so id. Ps. 1, 1, 108; App. de Deo Socr. p. 48, 20.—* **II.** *A little crowd, multitude:* populi circumfluentis, App. M. 4, p. 151, 39 al.

turben, ĭnis, v. 2. turbo *init.*

turbĭdē, *adv.*, v. turbidus *fin.*

turbĭdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [turbidus], *to trouble, to make turbid, to disturb, obscure* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: aquam, Sol. 49 *fin.*: aër turbidatus, Mart. Cap. 2, § 165. —**II.** Trop.: laetitiam, Mart. Cap. 1, § 67; cf.: serenitatem animae, Sid. Ep. 6, 2.

* **turbĭdŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *somewhat disturbed* or *confused:* sensus, Prud. Apoth. 276.

turbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [turba], *full of confusion* or *disorder, wild, confused, disordered* (class.; cf.: agitatus, tumultuosus). **I.** Lit.: turbida tempestas heri fuit, *wild, stormy*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 3: tempestas, Lucr. 4, 169; 6, 376; Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4; Caes. B. C. 2, 22; Suet. Calig. 15: tempestas telorum, Verg. A. 12, 283: Auster, Hor. C. 3, 3, 5: aequora ponti, Lucr. 5, 1000: scaturiges, Liv. 44, 33, 3: nubila, Verg. A. 4, 245: caelum inmite ac turbidum, Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 1: imber, Verg. A. 12, 685: caligine atrâ Pulvis, id. ib. 11, 876: coma, Ov. H. 10, 16: freta ventis Turbida, id. ib. 17 (18), 7.—**B.** In partic., of fluids, *troubled, thick, muddy, turbid:* aqua, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: torrentes, Quint. 12, 10, 19: turbidus caeno gurges, Verg. A. 6, 296: auro turbidus Hermus, id. G. 2, 137.—**II.** Trop., *troubled, disordered, disturbed, perplexed, violent, boisterous, turbulent, vehement:* mens, quae omni turbido motu semper vacet, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80: turbidi animorum, concitatique motus, id. ib. 4, 15, 34: mores, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 18: ingenium, Tac. A. 14, 59: Venulo adversum se turbidus infert, Verg. A. 11, 742; 9, 57: *turbidus et clamosus altercator*, Quint. 6, 4, 15: reduxit in hiberna turbidos et nihil ausos, *mutinous, seditious*, Tac. A. 1, 38; so, civitas, id. H. 4, 11: ex oculis se turbidus abstulit Arruns, *frightened, confused*, Verg. A. 11, 814; cf. frons, Sen. Hippol. 432: acies oculi, id. Herc. Fur. 954: lumen lunae, id. Hippol. 790: puella, Ov. A. A. 3, 246: C. Caesar turbidus animi, Tac. H. 4, 48: turbidus irae, Sil. 12, 417; for which: turbidus irâ, Stat. S. 3, 1, 39: turbidus ausi, Sil. 13, 214: res timida aut turbida, i. e. *troubled, dangerous, perilous*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 11; cf.: res turbidas tractare, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199 (Trag. v. 189 Vahl.): esse in turbidis rebus, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 39: hoc tum turbido tempore, Nep. Pelop. 4, 1.—*Comp.:* pectora sunt ipso turbidiora mari, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 34: tumultuosius atque turbidius, Quint. 3, 8, 60.—*Sup.:* turbidissimus quisque, Tac. H. 3, 49: actiones, Quint. 1, 10, 28. —**b.** *Neutr. absol.:* si turbidissima sapienter ferebas, *the most perilous* or *troubled circumstances*, Cic. Fam. 6, 14, 3: nisi quod in turbido minus perspicuum fore putent quid agatur, *in confused* or *troubled times*, Liv. 3, 40, 10; so, in turbido, Sen. Ep. 3, 5; Tac. H. 1, 21; Curt. 4, 3, 18.—Turbidum, adverb.: mens turbidum Laetatur, *confusedly*, Hor. C. 2, 19, 6.—Hence, *adv.:* **turbĭdē**, *in disorder, confusedly*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 24; Tac. A. 3, 12; Gell. 5, 9, 6.

* **turbĭnātio**, ōnis, *f.* [turbinatus], *a pointing in the form of a cone:* piri, Plin. 15, 21, 23, § 85.

turbĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. turbo], *cone-shaped, pointed like a cone, conical.* **I.** In gen.: adamas . . . turbinatus in mucronem, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 56; 11, 37, 69, § 181. —*Comp.:* turbinatior piris figura, Plin. 15, 15, 17, § 58.—**II.** As *adj. propr.:* lapis Turbinatus, Inscr. Orell. 3304 and 6616.

* **turbĭnĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *shaped like a top, cone-shaped:* vortex, Ov. M. 8, 556.

1. turbo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (*fut. perf.* turbassit, for turbaverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 4; al. turbassitur) [turba], *to disturb, agitate, confuse, disorder; to throw into disorder* or *confusion* (freq. and class.; syn.: confundo, misceo, agito). **I.** Lit.: ventorum vi agitari atque turbari mare, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: aequora ventis, Lucr. 2, 1: hibernum mare, Hor. Epod. 15, 8; Ov. M. 7, 154; 14, 545 al.: eversae turbant convivia mensae, id. ib. 12, 222; cf. in a poet. transf.: ancipiti quoniam bello turbatur utrimque, Lucr. 6, 377: ne comae turbarentur, quas componi vetuit, Quint. 11, 3, 148: ne turbet toga mota capillos, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 75: capillos, id. M. 8, 859; id. Am. 3, 14, 33; cf. in a Greek construction: turbata capillos, id. M. 4, 474: ceram, *the seal*, Quint. 12, 8, 13: uvae recentes alvum turbant, Plin. 23, 1, 6, § 10.—*Absol.:* instat, turbatque ruitque, Ov. M. 12, 134.—Reflex.: cum mare turbaret (sc. se), Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7 Schneid. ad loc. (al. turbaretur).—**B.** In partic. **1.** Milit. t. t., *to throw into disorder, break* the line of battle, *disorganize:* equitatus turbaverat ordines, Liv. 3, 70, 9: aciem peditum, id. 30, 18, 10.—*Absol.:* equites eruptione factâ in agmen modice primo impetu turbavere, Liv. 38, 13, 12: turbantibus invicem copiis, Flor. 4, 2, 49: hic rem Romanam, magno turbante tumultu, sistet, Verg. A. 6, 857.—**2.** Of water, *to trouble, make thick* or *turbid:* lacus, Ov. M. 6, 364: fons quem nulla volucris turbarat, id. ib. 3, 410: flumen imbre, id. ib. 13, 889: limo aquam, Hor. S. 1, 1, 60: aquas lacrimis, Ov. M. 3, 475; cf.: pulvis sputo turbatus, Petr. 131.—**II.** Trop.: non modo illa permiscuit, sed etiam delectum atque ordinem turbavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50, § 123: qui omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, id. Leg. 3, 9, 19: Aristoteles quoque multa turbat, a magistro Platone non dissentiens, id. N. D. 1, 13, 33: quantas res turbo! Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 1: quas meus filius turbas turbet, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 1; cf.: quae meus filius turbavit, id. ib. 5, 1, 5; id. Cas. 5, 2, 6: ne quid ille turbet vide, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 24: haec, quae in re publicâ turbantur, id. ib. 3, 9, 3: cum dies alicui nobilium dicta novis semper certaminibus contiones turbaret, Liv. 3, 66, 2: ne incertâ prole auspicia turbarentur, id. 4, 6, 2: milites nihil in commune turbantes, Tac. H. 1, 85: turbantur (testes), Quint. 5, 7, 11; cf. id. 4, 5, 6; 5, 14, 29; 10, 7, 6: spem pacis, Liv. 2, 16, 5.—*Absol.: Ph.* Ea nos perturbat. *Pa.* Dum ne reducam, turbent porro, quam velint, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 12 (cf. I. B. 1. supra): repente turbare Fortuna coepit, Tac. A. 4, 1: si una alterave civitas turbet, id. ib. 3, 47: M. Servilius postquam, ut coeperat, omnibus in rebus turbarat, i. e. *had deranged all his affairs*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2.—*Impers. pass.:* nescio quid absente nobis turbatum'st domi, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 7: totis Usque adeo turbatur agris, Verg. E. 1, 12: si in Hispaniâ turbatum esset, Cic. Sull. 20, 57.—Hence, **turbātus**, a, um, *P. a., troubled, disturbed, disordered, agitated, excited.* **A.** Lit.: turbatius mare ingressus, *more stormy*, Suet. Calig. 23: turbatius caelum, id. Tib. 69.—**B.** Trop.: hostes inopinato malo turbati, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: oculis simul ac mente turbatus, Liv. 7, 26, 5: turbatus religione simul ac periculo, Suet. Ner. 19; cf.: turbatus animi, Sil. 14, 678: placare *voluntates turbatas*, Cic. Planc. 4, 11: seditionibus omnia turbata sunt, Sall. Or. Phil. contr. Lepid. 1: turbata cum Romanis pax, Just. 18, 2, 10: omnia soluta, turbata atque etiam in contrarium versa, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 7; cf.: quae si confusa, turbata, permixta sunt, etc., id. ib. 9, 5, 3.—Hence, *adv.:* **turbātē**, *confusedly, disorderly:* aguntur omnia raptim atque turbate, *in confusion*, Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 1.

2. turbo, ĭnis, *m.* (collat. form **turben**, ĭnis, *n.*, Tib. 1, 5, 3; id. ap. Charis. p. 118 P.; *gen.* turbonis, Caes. ib.) [1. turbo], *that which spins* or *twirls round* (cf. vertex). **I.** *A whirlwind, hurricane, tornado:* ventus circumactus et eundem ambiens locum et se ipse vertigine concitans turbo est. Qui si pugnacior est ac diutius volutatur, inflammatur, et efficit, quem πρηστῆρα Graeci vocant: hic est igneus turbo, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13, 3: falsum est faces et trabes turbine exprimi, id. ib. 7, 5, 1; 2, 22, 2; id. Ep. 109, 18: procellae, turbines, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51; cf.: saevi exsistunt turbines, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157 (Trag. Rel. p. 111 Rib.); Enn. ap. Schol. Vat. ad Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 4 (Ann. v. 553 Vahl.): venti vis rapido percurrens turbine campos, Lucr. 1, 273; cf. id. 1, 279; 1, 294; 5, 217; Ov. M. 6, 310: senatus decrevit, ut Minerva, quam turbo dejecerat, restitueretur, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 1: turbo aut subita tempestas, id. Cael. 32, 79: pulvis collectus turbine, Hor. S. 1, 4, 31: venti rotanti turbine portant, Lucr. 1, 294: ita turbine nigro Ferret hiemps, Verg. G. 1, 320: venti ruunt et terras turbine perflant, id. A. 1, 83: accendi turbine quodam aëris, Sen. Q. N. 7, 4, 1.—In apposition with ventus: exoritur ventus turbo, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 47: circumstabant navem turbines venti, id. Trin. 4, 1, 16.—**B.** Trop., *whirlwind, storm*, etc.: qui in maximis turbinibus ac fluctibus rei publicae navem gubernassem, Cic. Pis. 9, 20: tu, procella patriae, turbo ac tempestas pacis atque otii, id. Dom. 53, 137: ego te in medio versantem turbine leti Eripui, Cat. 64, 149: cum illi soli essent duo rei publicae turbines, Cic. Sest. 11, 25: miserae mentis, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 28: miserarum rerum, id. M. 7, 614: nescio quo miserae turbine mentis agor, id. Am. 2, 9, 28: Gradivi, i. e. *tumult of war*, Sil. 11, 101: virtutem turbine nullo Fortuna excutiet tibi, Luc. 2, 243: horum mala, turbo quis rerum imminet, Sen. Agam. 196.—**II.** Lit., *a spinning-top, whipping-top*, Verg. A. 7, 378 sq.; Tib. 1, 5, 3.—**B.** Transf., of things that have the shape or whirling motion of a top, as a *reel, whirl, spindle*, etc., Cic. Fat. 18, 42; Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 449; Hor. Epod. 17, 7; Cat. 64, 315; Ov. M. 1, 336; Plin. 2, 10, 7, § 47; 9, 36, 61, § 130; 27, 4, 5, § 14; 36, 13, 19, § 90; 37, 4, 15, § 56.—**III.** *A whirling motion, a whirl, twirl, twist, rotation, revolution, a round, circle* (mostly poet.): cum caeli turbine ferri, Lucr. 5, 624: lunae, id. 5, 632: ignium, id. 6, 640; cf. Verg. A. 3, 573: teli (contorti), id. ib. 6, 594; cf. id. ib. 11, 284; Luc. 3, 465; Sil. 4, 542: saxi, *whirling force, circular hurling*, Verg. A. 12, 531: serpentis, i. e. *the coiling*, Sil. 3, 191: Aegaeus, *whirlpool, vortex*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 287; so, rapax, Stat

Th. 4, 813 verterit hunc (servum in emancipatione) dominus, momento turbinis exit Marcus Dama, i e *of whirling round*, Pers 5, 78 militiae turbine factus eques, i e *through the round of military gradation* or *promotion*, Ov Am. 3 15, 6 vulgi, i e *a throng, crowd*, Claud II Cons Stil. 200

3. Turbo, ōnis, *m*, *the name of a gladiator*, Hor S 2, 3, 310

turbor, ōris, *m* [1 turbo], *restlessness, unquietness, disturbance, tumult* (late Lat), Cael Aur Acut 1, 15, n 149, 2, 1 *med.*

turbŭla, ae, *f dim* [turba], *a disorderly group, a little crowd* of people (Appuleian) turbulae complent totas plateas, App M 11, p 260, 16, 11, p 159, 27, 4, p 151, 39

turbŭlentē, *adv*, v turbulentus *fin.*

turbŭlenter, *adv* [turbulentus], *in a turbulent manner, confusedly, tumultuously*, etc nihil turbulenter, nihil temere facere, Cic Fam 2, 16, 7

turbŭlentĭa, ae, *f* [id.], *trouble, disquiet, turbulence* (post class), Tert adv Prax 29 *fin.*, id. adv Herm 41

turbŭlento, āre, *v a* [id], *to trouble, disturb* (post class) me strepitu turbulentant, App M 9, p 222, 16, 2, p 120, 9

turbŭlentus, a, um, *adj* [turba], *full of trouble* or *commotion* **I.** *Pass*, *restless, agitated, confused, disturbed, boisterous, stormy, tempestuous* (class , syn tumultuosus) tempestas, *stormy*, Cic Verr 2, 5, 10, § 26, Plaut. Rud 4, 4, 143, Auct B Alex 45, 2 loci Neptunii, Plaut Mil 2, 5, 3 aqua, *turbid, muddy*, Phaedr 1, 1, 5 atomorum turbulenta concursio, *confused*, Cic Fin 1, 6, 20 est igitur quiddam turbulentum in hominibus singulis, id Rep 3, 35, 49 (Non 301, 6) res publica, id Fam 12, 10, 3 heu edepol res turbulentas! Plaut Ep 1, 1, 68 praeda, id Rud 4, 4, 142 ea sunt et turbulenta et temeraria et periculosa Cic Caecin. 12, 34 errores, id. N D 2, 28, 70 animi, *stirred up, aroused, excited*, id Tusc 4, 5, 9 — *Comp* turbulentior inde annus excepit, Liv 2, 61, 1 — *Sup* turbulentissimum tempus (opp tranquillissimum), Cic. Pis. 15, 33, id Fam 9, 1 — **II.** *Act*, *making trouble, troublesome, turbulent, factious, seditious* turba plerumque est turbulenta, Varr ap Gell 13, 11, 3 P Decius fuit ut vita sic oratione etiam turbulentus, Cic Brut 28, 108 seditiosus civis et turbulentus, id de Or 2, 11, 48 turbulenti et mali cives, id ib 2, 31, 135 tribuni, Tac H 2 38 contiones, Cic Att 4, 3, 4, Quint 5, 13, 39 consilia Antonii, Cic Att 15, 4, 1 minae populi, Quint 2, 20, 8 — *Sup* tribuni plebis, Caes B C 1, 5 leges, Suet Caes 16 — Hence, *adv* **turbŭlentē,** *in a turbulent manner, confusedly, tumultuously boisterously, with violence* (cf also turbulenter) (α) Form turbulente qui non turbulente humana patiantur, *without agitation, composedly*, Cic Tusc 4, 28, 60 se gerere, Dig 48, 19, 28, § 3 — (β) Form turbulenter nihil turbulenter, nihil temere facere, Cic Fam 2, 16, 7 — *Comp* egit de Caepione turbulentius, Cic Part Or 30, 105 — *Sup* regere, Sid. Ep 2, 13 *med*

* **turbystum** or **turbistum,** i, *n*, *a drug used by painters to facilitate the reception of a color, a mordant* scytatum atque turbystum, Plin 33, 5, 26, § 88

turda, ae, v turdus

turdārĭum, ii, *n* [turdus], *a place where thrushes are kept*, Varr L. L 6, § 2 Müll.

‡ **turdelix,** icis, of uncertain signif, Varr L L. 6, § 2 Müll

Turdētāni, ōrum, *m*, *a people of* Hispania Baetica, *near the mod. Seville*, Liv 21, 6, 1, 34, 17, 2.— In a comic lusus verbi with turdus (a thrush), Plaut Capt 1, 2, 60 — Hence, **Turdētānia,** ae, *f*, *the country of the Turdetani, Turdetania* In Turdetaniam proficiscitur, Liv 34, 17, 1, 28, 39 11

Turdŭli, ōrum, *m*, *a people in Bætica, living to the east of the Turdetani*, Varr R. R 2, 10, 4, Liv 28, 39, 8 — Hence, **Turdŭlus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *relating to the Turduli* bellum, Liv 34, 20, 2

turdus, i, *m* (collat form **turda,** ae, *f*, Pers. 6, 24, denied by Varr L. L 9, § 55 Müll, cf id. R R 3, 5, 6) [cf O H Germ trosca; Angl Sax. throsle, Engl. thrush] **I.** Lit, *a thrush, a fieldfare*, Plin 10, 25, 36, § 73, Varr R. R 3, 2, 15, 3, 5, 1 sq, Col. 8, 10, Hor Ep 1, 15, 41, id Epod 2, 34, id. S 2 2, 74, 2, 5, 10; Mart 13, 92, 1 al. — **II.** Transf, *a kind of fish, a sea carp*, Plin 32, 11, 53, § 151, Col 8, 16, 8, 8, 17, 8, cf Varr L. L. 5, 12, 23, Quint 8, 2, 8

tūrĕus (thūrĕus), a, um, *adj* [tus], *of frankincense* solis est turea virga Sabaeis, *the frankincense shrub*, Verg G 2, 117, so, virga, Ov M 4, 255 planta, Col 3, 8, 4 grana, Ov F 4, 410 dona, Verg A 6, 225 altaria, *on which incense is burned*, Stat Th 4, 412

turgĕo, rsi, gēre, *v n* [cf Gr σπαργαω, to swell, σφριγαω, to be full, perh Sanscr root ûrgâ, succulence, Gr οργαω, to swell, etc], *to swell out, be swollen* or *tumid* (mostly poet , not in Cic , cf tumeo) **I.** Lit si lienes turgent, Cato, R R 157, 7 Cyclopis venter turserat alte, Enn ap Prisc p 870 P (Ann v 326 Vahl) ora (ab ictu), Ov F 3, 757 lumina gemitu, Prop 1, 21, 3 mammae, Plin 20, 13, 51, § 141 rana, Prop 3, 6 (4, 5), 27 laeto in palmite gemmae, Verg E 7, 48 frumenta, id G 1, 315 herba, Ov M 15, 203 caules, Plin 12, 17, 37, § 73 uva mero, Mart 13, 68, 2 sacculus pleno ore, Juv 14, 138 — **II.** Trop **A.** In gen turgent mendacia nimius monstris, i e *are full*, Claud. in Eutr 1, 350 (uxor) turget mihi, i e *is swelling with anger, is enraged* Plaut Cas 2, 5, 17, so id Most 3, 2, 10 — **B.** Of speech, *to be inflated, turgid, bombastic* oratio, quae turget et inflata est, Auct Her 4, 10, 45 professus grandia turget, Hor A P 27

turgesco, ĕre, *v inch n* [turgeo], *to begin to swell, to swell up, swell* **I.** Lit ne aqua in eorum corpore turgescat, Varr R R 8, 9, 13 hoc (umore) aetas illa (puerilis) turgescit, Quint 11, 3, 28 prima Ceres docuit turgescere semen in agris, Ov Am 3, 10, 11 brassica valido caule, Col poet. 10, 325 virgulta, Plin 8, 50, 76, § 200 hic satur irriguo mavult turgescere somno, i e *to grow fat* or *stout*, Pers 5, 56 bullatis nugis Pagina turgescit, i e *is full*, id 5, 18 — **II.** Trop **A.** *To swell with passion* sapientis animus numquam turgescit, numquam tumet, Cic Tusc 3, 9, 19 cor turgescit tristibus iris, id poet id. ib 3, 9, 18 turgescit vitrea bilis, Pers 3, 8 — **B.** Of speech, *to be inflated, turgid* genus dicendi, quod immodico tumore turgescit, Quint 12, 10, 73

turgĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj dim* [turgidus], *swollen* ocelli flendo, Cat 3, 18

turgĭdus, a, um, *adj* [turgeo], *swollen, inflated, distended, turgid* (class , syn tumidus) **I.** Lit membrum tumidum ac turgidum, Cic Tusc 3, 9, 19 oculi, Plaut Mil 4, 3, 15 labra, Mart 6, 39, 8 venter, App M 6, p 176, 40, cf aqua subter cutem fusa turgidus, Plin. 7 45, 46, § 148 haedus, Cui frons turgida cornibus, Hor C 3, 13, 4 loca semine Lucr 4, 1034 mare, Hor C 1, 3, 19, cf fluvii hiberna nive, id ib 4, 12, 4 vento vela, id ib 2, 10, 24, Ov Am 2, 11, 42 (femina), i e *pregnant*, id. A A 2, 661 — **II.** Trop, of speech, *inflated, turgid* (very rare) oratio, Petr 2, 6 Alpinus, Hor S 1, 10, 36 alto fastu, Claud. Laud. Stil 2, 158

turgor, ōris, *m* [id], *a swelling, turgidity* (post class), Mart Cap 2, § 135; 5, § 566

Tūrĭa, ae, *m*, *a river in* Hispania Tarraconensis, now *the Turia* or *Guadalaviar*, Mel. 2, 6, 6, Sall H 2, 96, 6 Dietsch, 2, 18 ib — Called also **Tūrium,** ii, *n*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 20 — Hence, **Tūriensis,** e, *adj*, *of* or *pertaining to Turia* proelium (in the Sertorian war), Cic. Balb 2, 5

Tūrĭānus, a, um, v Turius

tūrĭbŭlum (thūr-), i, *n* [tus] **I.** Lit., *a vessel to burn incense in, a censer*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 21, § 46, Liv 29, 14, 13, Curt 8, 9, 23, Val Max. 3, 3, ext 1, Aus Idyll 12, 104, Prud. Apoth 479 — **II.** Transf, *a constellation, otherwise called* Ara, German Arat 390, Vitr 9, 7

tūrĭcrĕmus (thūr-), a, um, *adj* [tus cremo], *incense burning, for burning incense* (poet) arae, Lucr 2, 353, Verg A. 4 453 foci, Ov H 2, 18 ignes, Luc 9, 989

tūrĭfĕr (thūr-), fĕra, fĕrum, *adj* [tus fero], *incense bearing, that bears, yields*, or *produces incense* Indus, Ov F 3 720 regio, Plin 6, 23, 26, § 104 Sabaei, Val Fl 6, 138, cf Arabes, Claud III Cons. Hon. 71 silvae, id. Rapt Pros. 2, 81 grex, *that offers frankincense*, i e *idolaters, heathen*, Prud. Apoth 359

tūrĭfĭcātor (thūr-), ōris, *m* [turifico], *one that offers incense* to the gods, i e *an idolater*, Aug contr Liter Petil c. 103

tūrĭfĭco, avi, 1, *v n.* [tus facio], *to burn incense, offer incense* (eccl Lat.), Aug Ep 87, 2 — Hence, *subst.* **tūrĭfĭcātus (thūr-),** i, *m*, *one that offers incense* (to the gods), a term applied to those Christians who sacrificed to the heathen gods in time of persecution, Cyprian Ep 55

* **tūrĭlĕgus,** a, um, *adj* [tus lego], *incense gathering* Arabes, Ov F 4, 569

turĭo, ōnis, *m*, *a shoot, sprout, tendril, young branch* of a tree, Col 12, 50, 5, Apic 8, 1

Turium, ii, v Turia

Tūrius, i, *m*, *the name of a Roman gens* **I.** Q Turius, Cic. Fam 12, 26, 1 — **II.** C Turius, Hor S 2, 1, 49 — Hence, **Tūriānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to a Turius, Turian* hereditas, *of Q Turius*, Cic Fam 12, 26, 2 cassia, a peculiar kind so called, Dig 39, 4, 16, § 7

turma, ae, *f* [Sanscr root tvar, tur, hasten, v turba], a division of Roman cavalry, the tenth part of an ala, consisting at first of thirty, and afterwards of thirty two men, *a troop, squadron* of horse **I.** Lit., Varr L L 5, 16, 26, Veg Mil 2, 14, Fest p 355, Caes B G 4, 33, 6, 8, 7, 45, 7, 80, 7, 88, Hirt B G 8, 19, Cic Att 5, 21, 10, id Fam 15, 4, 7, Hor C 2, 16, 22, id Ep 2, 1, 190 al , cf Becker, Antiq 3, 2, p 259 sq — **II.** Transf, in gen, *a troop, crowd, throng, band, body* in turma inauratarum equestrium (statuarum), Cic Att 6, 1, 17 immanis Titanum, Hor C 3, 4, 43 Iliae, id C S 38 cristatae exercitus, Claud III Cons Hon 133, id in Ruf 2, 343 Alexandri, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 64 feminea, Ov P 4, 10, 51 Gallica, i e *of priests of Isis*, id Am 2, 13, 18

turmālis, e, *adj* [turma], *of* or *belonging to a troop* or *squadron* **I.** Lit, as *subst* **turmāles,** ium, *m* T Manlius cum suis turmalibus evasit, i e *with those of his squadron* or *troop*, Liv 8, 7, 1, 25, 18, 11 — **II.** Transf non sanguine cretus Turmali trabeaque Remi, i, e *of the equestrian order*, Stat S 5, 2, 17 buccina, *a cavalry trumpet*, Claud B Gild. 447 — In a pun. Scipio ille major Corinthius statuam polliceentibus eo loco ubi aliorum essent imperatorum, turmales dixit displicere, i e *horsemen*, and also *crowds*, Cic de Or 2, 65, 262 — *Neutr* adverb Bellona mixta viris turmale fremit, *like a whole squadron*, Stat Th 4, 10

turmārĭi, ōrum, *m* [id], *recruiting officers of cavalry*, Cod Th 6, 35, 3

turmātim, *adv* [id] **I.** Lit, *by troops* or *squadrons* equites se turmatim explicare coeperunt, Caes B C 3, 93 nostri turmatim in eum devenerunt, Hirt. B G 8, 18 vagantibus circa moenia turmatim barbaris, Liv 5, 39, 5 abire, id 28, 13, 9 al — **II.** Transf, in gen, *in troops, in bands* corpora turmatim certantia, Lucr 2, 118

Turnus, i, *m* **I.** *A king of the Rutuli, killed by Æneas*, Liv 1, 2, 3, Verg A 7, 344 sq, Ov M 14, 451 sq, Tib 2, 5, 48, Suet Ner 54 Turni lacus, i e lacus Juturnae, Col 10, 138 — **II.** Turnus Herdonius, *a Latin, the enemy of Tarquinius Superbus*, Liv 1, 50 sqq

Tūrŏnes, um, *m*, *a people in* Gallia Lugdunensis, *on the Liger*, near the site of the mod. *Tours*, Caes B G 2, 35, 7, 4, Plin 4, 18, 32 § 107 — Called afterwards **Tūrŏni** or **Tūrŏnii,** ōrum, Tac A 3, 41, Caes. B G 7, 75, Hirt B G 8, 46, Amm 15, 11, 12 — Hence, **Tūrŏnicus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Turones, Turonic* ecclesiae episcopatus, *of Tours*, Sulp Sev Vit S Mart 9 — **Tūrŏnĭcensis,** e, Ven. Misc 8, 21

turpĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj dim* [turpis], *ugly, foul, deformed* **I.** Lit. nasus, Cat.

41, 3: res, Varr. L. L. 7, § 97 Müll. — * **II.** Trop.: jocus in (rebus) turpiculis et quasi deformibus ponitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 248.

turpīdo, inis, *f.* [contr. from turpidudo], *baseness*, etc., Tert. Cor. Mil. 14; Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 2 MSS. (B. and K. turpitudinis; *cf. Osann ad loc.*).

* **turpĭfĭcātus**, a, um, *adj.* [turpis-facio], *made foul* or *filthy, debased, deformed, corrupted;* trop.: foeditas turpificati animi, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105.

Turpĭlius, ĭ, *m.*; **Turpĭlia**, ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman* gens. So, Sex. Turpilius, *a Roman comic poet, a contemporary and friend of Terence*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 34, 72.— *Fem.* Turpilia, Cic. Fam. 7, 21.

turpĭlŏquium, ii, *n.* [turpis-loquor], *obscene* or *immodest speech*, Tert. Pud. 17 *fin.*; Ambros. Fid. 5, 10, § 110.

* **turpĭlŭcrĭcŭpĭdus**, i, *adj. m.* [turpis-lucrum-cupidus], = αἰσχροκερδής, *covetous of base* or *dishonest gain*, as a term of abuse, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 63.

* **turpĭlŭcrus**, i, *adj. m.* [turpis-lucrum], *making dishonest gain*, Aug. Op. Mon. 13.

Turpĭo, ōnis, v. Ambivius.

turpis, e, *adj.* [Sanscr. root tarp-, to be ashamed], *ugly, unsightly, unseemly, foul, filthy* (class.; esp. freq. in a trop. sense; syn.: taeter, foedus, deformis, obscaenus, immundus). **I.** Lit.: aspectus deformis atque turpis, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126; Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 125: ornatus, id. ib. 1, 2, 94; cf. infra, II.: vestitus, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 57: colores foedā specie, Lucr. 2, 421: pes, Hor. S. 1, 2, 102: podex, id. Epod. 8, 5: rana, id. ib. 5, 19: pecus, id. S. 1, 3, 100: viri morbo, *deformed, disfigured*, id. C. 1, 37, 9: macies, id. ib. 3, 27, 53: scabies, Verg. G. 3, 441: podagrae, id. ib. 3, 299: udo membra fimo, i. e. *befouled*, id. A. 5, 358; cf. toral, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22; Mart. 7, 36, 5; 8, 79, 2.— *Sup.*: simia quam similis turpissima bestia nobis, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97 (Sat. v. 45 Vahl.).—**II.** Transf., of sound, *disagreeable, cacophonous:* si etiam abfugit turpe visum est, Cic. Or. 47, 158. — **III.** Trop., *unseemly, shameful, disgraceful, base, infamous, scandalous, dishonorable* (syn.: inhonestus, impurus, sordidus, indecorus): pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejus caeno collinunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 133: verbum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 19: cum esset proposita aut fuga turpis aut gloriosa mors, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: mors honesta saepe vitam quoque turpem exornat, at vita turpis saepe ne morti quidem honestae locum relinquit, id. Quint. 15, 49: adulescentia, id. Font. 15, 34: causam, Auct. Her. 1, 6, 9: causa, Caes. B. C. 3, 20: luxuria cum omni aetati turpis, tum senectuti foedissima est, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 123: si enim disserunt, nihil esse obscenum, nihil turpe dictu, id. Fam. 9, 22, 1: neque rogemus res turpes, nec faciamus rogati, id. Lael. 12, 40: formido mortis, id. Rep. 1, 3, 4: pars ingentem formidine turpi Scandunt equum, Verg. A. 2, 400: repulsa, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 43: turpem senectam Degere, id. C. 1, 31, 19: adulter, id. ib. 1, 33, 9: meretricis amor, id. S. 1, 4, 111: non turpis ad te, sed miser confugit, Cic. Quint. 31, 98; id. Att. 5, 11, 5: prodis ex judice Dama Turpis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 55: sub dominā meretrice turpis, id. Ep. 1, 2, 25: Egestas, Verg. A. 6, 276: facta, Quint. 1, 2, 2: fama, Tac. A. 12, 49: nihil turpe est, cujus placet pretium, Sen. Ep. 95, 33: luxus, Juv. 6, 298: fames, Flor. 4, 5, 3: foedus, Val. Max. 1, 6, 7: metus, id. 2, 9, 8.—*Comp.*: quid hoc turpius? quid foedius? Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86: *quid est autem nequius aut turpius* effeminato viro? id. Tusc. 3, 17, 36: nihil est turpius quam cum eo bellum gerere, quocum familiariter vixeris, id. Lael. 21, 77; 26, 99; Caes. B. G. 4, 2.—*Sup.*: homo turpissimus atque inhonestissimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50: iste omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, id. Att. 9, 9, 3: turpissima fuga, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: turpissimus calumniae quaestus, Crassus ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 226: quod quidem mihi videtur esse turpissimum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12.—**b.** As *subst.*: **turpĕ**, is, *n.*, *a base* or *shameful thing, a disgrace, shame, reproach:* nec honesto quicquam honestius, nec turpi turpius, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75: turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 4: honesta et turpia virtutis ac malitiae societas efficit, Sen. Ep. 31, 5.—*Adv.* (poet.): turpe incedere, *in an unsightly manner, unbecomingly*, Cat. 42, 8: gemens, Stat. Th. 3, 334.— **c.** Turpe est, or simply turpe, with a *subj.-clause:* habere quaestui rem publicam, non modo turpe est, sed sceleratum etiam et nefarium, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77: quod facere non turpe est, modo, etc., id. ib. 1, 35, 127: benevolentiam adsentando colligere turpe est, id. Lael. 17, 61: quid autem turpius quam illudi? id. ib. 26, 99; cf. id. ib. 21, 77: turpe erit, ingenium mitius esse feris, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 26; cf.: turpe ducet cedere pari, Quint. 1, 2, 22.—Hence, *adv.*: **turpĭter**, *in an ugly* or *unsightly manner.* **1.** Lit. (so rare): ut turpiter atrum Desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne, Hor. A. P. 3: claudicare, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 20.—**2.** Trop., *in an unseemly manner, basely, shamefully, dishonorably* (class.): turpiter et nequiter facere aliquid, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 36: unum illud extimescebam, ne quid turpiter facerem, id. Att. 9, 7, 1: turpiter se in castra recipere, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: me turpiter hodie hic dabo, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 24; id. Hec. 4, 4, 2; Cic. Att. 6, 3, 9; 7, 2, 7; id. Mil. 4, 9; Caes. B. G. 7, 80; id. B. C. 3, 24; Auct. B. G. 8, 13; Hor. A. P. 284; Ov. M. 4, 187; Phaedr. 1, 25, 2; Val. Max. 2, 7, 15.—*Comp.*, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 13.—*Sup.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29; Sen. Ep. 82, 12.

turpĭter, *adv.*, v. turpis *fin.*

turpĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [turpis], *ugliness, unsightliness, foulness, deformity* (syn. deformitas). **I.** Lit. (very rare): an est ullum malum majus turpitudine? Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105: virtutis laude turpitudinem tegere, App. Mag. p. 283, 9.—**II.** Trop., *baseness, shamefulness, disgrace, dishonor, infamy, turpitude* (syn.: obscenitas, dedecus): ut nullum probrum, nullum facinus, nulla turpitudo ab accusatore obiceretur, Cic. Font. 16, 37: quanta erit turpitudo, quantum dedecus, quanta labes, id. Phil. 7, 5, 15: turpitudinem atque infamiam delere ac tollere, id. Verr. 1, 16, 49; id. Fin. 3, 11, 38: si omnia fugiendae turpitudinis adipiscendaeque honestatis causā faciemus, id. Tusc. 2, 27, 66; cf.: fuga turpitudinis, appetentia laudis et honestatis, id. Rep. 1, 2, 2: (divitiis) abuti per turpitudinem, Sall. C. 13, 2: cum summā turpitudine in exsilio aetatem agere, id. ib. 58, 12: populo turpitudinem et impudentiam exprobrare, Suet. Aug. 42: verborum, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242: ut turpitudinem fugae virtute delerent, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: generis, Quint. 3, 7, 19: pristinae vitae, Gell. 18, 3, 3.—*Plur.*: propter flagitiorum ac turpitudinum societatem, *fellowship in vile practices*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 107; v. also turpido.

turpo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make ugly* or *unsightly, to soil, defile, pollute, disfigure, deform* (mostly poet.; cf. deformo). **I.** Lit.: Jovis aram sanguine turpari, *to be defiled* or *polluted*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85; 3, 19, 45 (Trag. v. 125 Vahl.): sanguine capillos, Verg. A. 10, 832: canitiem pulvere, id. ib. 12, 611: frontem (cicatrix), Hor. S. 1, 5, 61; cf.: candidos umeros (rixae), id. C. 1, 13, 10: ora (pallor), Sil. 7, 631: te quia rugae Turpant et capitis nives, Hor. C. 4, 13, 12: ipsos (scabies), Tac. H. 5, 4: Herculea turpatus gymnade vultus, Stat. Th. 4, 106. — **II.** Trop., *to dishonor, disgrace:* ornamenta, Cic. Fragm. ap. Hier. Ep. 66, 7: avos, Stat. Th. 8, 433: afflictos Argos, id. ib. 10, 437.

Turrănius, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman* gens; esp., **I.** D. Turranius Niger, *a friend of Varro and of Q. Cicero*, Varr. R. R. 2, praef. § 6; Cic. Att. 1, 6, 2; 6, 9, 2; 7, 1, 1.—**II.** M. Turranius, *a prætor*, Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 25.—**III.** C. Turranius, praefectus annonae, Tac. A. 1, 7; 11, 31.—**IV.** Turranius, *a tragic poet*, Ov. P. 4, 16, 29. — Deriv.: **Turrănĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Turranius, Turranian:* pira, a peculiar kind so called, Col. 5, 10, 18; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54; Macr. S. 2, 15 *fin.*

turrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [turris]. **I.** *A little tower, a turret*, Vitr. 10, 19 *med.*—**II.** = pyrgus, *a kind of dice-box*, shaped like a tower, Mart. 14, 16 *in lemm.*

turrĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [turris-gero], *turret-bearing, turreted.* **I.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): umeri elephantorum, Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 4: ferae moles, Sil. 9, 560: urbes, Verg. A. 10, 253: ripae, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 229: Antemnae, Verg. A. 7, 631: carinae, Luc. 3, 514; 4, 226.—Of a city: patriae imago turrigero canos effundens vertice crines, Luc. 1, 188.—**II.** **Turrĭgĕra**, ae, *adj. f.*, *turret-crowned, turreted;* an epithet of Cybele, *who was represented with a crown of turrets* (personifying the earth and its cities): Cybele, Ov. F. 6, 321: dea, id. ib. 4, 224: Ops, id. Tr. 2, 24.

† **turris**, is (*acc.* turrim and turrem; *abl.* turri and turre; v. Neue, Formenl. I. 196 sqq.), *f.*, = τύρρις. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *a tower:* eā ballistā si pervortam turrim, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 59: apud vetustam turrem, Att. ap. Prisc. p. 761 P.: Dionysius contionari ex turri altā solebat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: in omni turre, Val. Fl. 1, 14: celsae graviore casu Decidunt turres, Hor. C. 2, 10, 11; cf. altae, id. Epod. 17, 70: Dardanae, id. C. 4, 6, 7: aēnea, Ov. Am. 2, 19, 27.—**B.** In partic., *a military tower*, for defence of a camp or the walls of a city: turrim in praecipiti stantem Adgressi ferro, Verg. A. 2, 460; Caes. B. G. 5, 40; 6, 29; id. B. C. 3, 9; Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 4; for attack in a siege, Caes. B. G. 3, 21; Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 10; Liv. 32, 17, 17; on the backs of elephants, id. 37, 40, 4; on a ship, id. 37, 24, 6 et saep.—**II.** Transf. **A.** For any high building, *a castle, palace, citadel:* pauperum tabernas Regumque turres, Hor. C. 1, 4, 14; so, regia, Ov. M. 8, 14: Maecenatiana, Suet. Ner. 38: maris vastum prospectet turribus aequor, Tib. 1, 7, 19.—**B.** *A dove-cot* built in the form of a tower, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 6; Ov. P. 1, 6, 51.—**C.** *A kind of battle-array* when the troops were arranged in a square, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. serra, p. 344 Müll.; cf. Gell. 10, 9, 1.

turrītus, a, um, *adj.* [turris], *set, furnished*, or *fortified with towers, towered, turreted, castled, castellated* (mostly poet.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Moenia, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 47: muri, id. P. 3, 4, 105: castella, Luc. 6, 39: puppes, Verg. A. 8, 693: elephanti, Auct. B. Afr. 30, 2; 41, 2; Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 22; cf.: inde boves Lucas turrito corpore tetros, Lucr. 5, 1301; called turrita moles, Sil. 9, 239; cf. turriger: tempora murali cinctus turrita coronā, id. 13, 366.—**B.** **Turrīta**, ae, *adj. f.*, *tower-crowned, turreted*, an epithet of Cybele (v. turriger, II.): dea, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 52: Berecyntia mater, Verg. A. 6, 785: mater, Ov. M. 10, 696; cf. id. F. 4, 219 sq.; Sid. Carm. 5, 13.—**II.** Transf., *tower-shaped, towering, high, lofty:* scopuli, Verg. A. 3, 536: corona, i. e. *a lofty head-dress*, Luc. 2, 358: caput, Prud. Psych. 183: vertex, Hier. Ep. 130, 7.

tursĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *a kind of fish resembling the dolphin, a porpoise:* Delphinus phocaena, Linn.; Plin. 9, 9, 11, § 34.

turtur, ŭris, *m.* (*fem.* turturis marinae os, Dict. Cret. 6, 15; Plin. 30, 8, 21, § 68), *a turtle-dove:* Columba turtur, Linn.; Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 105; Varr. R. R. 3, 8; Col. 8, 9; Pall. 1, 25; Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 44; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 35; id. Poen. 2, 40; Verg. E. 1, 59; Ov. Am. 2, 6, 12; Mart. 3, 60, 7; 13, 53, 1; Juv. 6, 39.

* **turtŭrilla**, ae, *f. dim.* [turtur], *a little turtle-dove; a term* applied to an effeminate person, Sen. Ep. 96, 5.

turunda, ae, *f.* **I.** *A ball of paste* for fattening geese, Cato, R. R. 89; Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 20.—**II.** *A kind of sacrificial cake*, Varr. ap. Non. 552, 3.—**III.** *A tent* or *roll of lint* for wounds, Cato, R. R. 157, 14; Scrib. Comp. 201.

tūs (**thūs**), tūris, *n.* [from θύος, τό], *incense, frankincense.* **I.** In gen., Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 51; Plaut. Poen. 2, 3; id. Trin. 4, 2, 89; id. Truc. 2, 5, 27: accendere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77; id. Off. 3, 20, 80; Lucr. 3, 327; Verg. A. 11, 481; id. E. 8, 65; Tib. 1, 3, 34; 1, 7, 53; Prop. 3, 10 (4, 9), 19; Hor. C. 1, 30, 3; 1, 36, 1; 4, 1, 22: irrita tura tulit, Ov. M. 7, 589: centumque Sabaeo Ture calent arae, Verg. A. 1, 417; cf. id. G. 1, 57. — **II.** Tus terrae, *a plant, called also* chamaepitys, Plin. 24, 6, 20, § 29.

Tuscē, *adv.* [Tuscus], *in the Tuscan language* or *manner:* dicere, Gell. 11, 7, 4; cf. Varr. ib. 2, 25, 8.

Tusci or **Thusci**, ōrum, *m.*, another name for Etrusci, *the inhabitants of Etru-*

ria, the Tuscans, Etruscans, Etrurians, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Liv. 2, 51, 1; 5, 33, 7; 5, 45, 4; Cic. Div. 2, 51, 106 al.—Hence, **A. Tuscĭa,** ae, *f., Etruria, the Etruscan territory*, Eutr. 3, 9; 7, 3; Flor. 1, 5, 5.—**B. Tuscus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Tuscans, Tuscan, Etruscan, Etrurian:* mare, Mel. 1, 3, 3 sq.; 2, 4, 1; 2, 7, 17; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50; Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 69; Liv. 5, 33, 7; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 202 al.: aequora, id. C. 4, 4, 54: pelagus, Mel. 2, 5, 1: sinus, Plin. 2, 88, 89, § 203: amnis, i. e. *the Tiber*, which flows through Etruria, Hor. S. 2, 2, 33; Ov. A. A. 3, 386; cf. flumen, id. M. 14, 615: alveus, Hor. C. 3, 7, 28: tragoediae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 55 Müll.: sacra, Col. poët. 10, 341: dux, i. e. *Mezentius*, Ov. F. 4, 884: eques, i. e. *Mæcenas*, Mart. 8, 56, 9: cadi, *Tuscan wine*, id. 13, 118, 2: semen zea, Ov. Med. Fac. 65; Plin. 18, 8, 19, § 82: vicus, *a street in Rome inhabited by low people, especially by prostitutes*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 46 Müll.; Liv. 2, 14, 9; Tac. A. 4, 65 *fin.*; Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 21; Hor. S. 2, 3, 228 al.; hence, ex Tusco modo dotem corpore quaerere, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 20.—**C. Tuscānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Tuscans, Tuscan:* dispositiones, *of the Tuscan style of architecture*, Vitr. 4, 6 *fin.*—**D. Tuscānĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Tuscans, Tuscan:* impluvium, *in the Tuscan style*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 161 Müll.; cf. Vitr. 3, 2; 4, 7 *fin.*; Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 154; 36, 23, 56, § 178: signa, id. 34, 7, 16, § 33: Apollo, id. 34, 7, 18, § 43: statuae, Quint. 12, 10, 1.—**E. Tuscĭa,** ae, *f., the country of the Tuscans, Tuscia*, Amm. 27, 3, 1 (but in Varr. L. L. 5, § 32, the correct read. is Tusci).

Tuscŭlānensis, e; **Tuscŭlānum,** i; and, **Tuscŭlānus,** a, um; v. 2. Tusculum.

* **1. tuscŭlum (thusc-),** i, *n. dim.* [tus], *a little frankincense*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 15.

2. Tuscŭlum, i, *n., a very ancient town of Latium, on a hill near the modern Frascati*, Liv. 2, 15 sq.; 6, 33 sq.; Cic. Font. 18, 41; id. Div. 1, 43, 98; 2, 45, 94; Hor. Epod. 1, 29 al.—Hence, **A. Tuscŭlānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Tusculum, Tusculan:* ager, Varr. L. L. 7, § 318 Müll.: colles, Liv. 3, 7, 3: aqua, Cic. Balb. 20, 45: populus, Liv. 8, 37: sacra, Varr. L. L. 6, § 16 Müll. et saep.—*Substt.* **a. Tuscŭlānum,** i, *n., the name of several estates at Tusculum; so Cicero's estate there*, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 11; 7, 5, 3; id. Fam. 7, 23, 3.—Hence, Tusculanae Disputationes, *the title of a work written there by Cicero.*—*An estate of Cæsar*, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13.—Of *L. Crassus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 24; 1, 21, 98.—Of *M. Crassus*, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 3.—Of *Lucullus*, Cic. Ac. 2, 48, 148; id. Fin. 3, 2, 7 al.—Hence, **Tuscŭlānensis,** e, *adj., of* or *pertaining to Tusculum:* dies, *passed at the Tusculan estate*, Cic. Fam. 9, 6, 4.—**b. Tuscŭlāni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Tusculum, Tusculans*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64; Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55; Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35; id. Balb. 13, 31.—**B. Tuscŭlus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Tusculum, Tusculan* (poet. for Tusculanus): tellus, Tib. 1, 7, 57; Mart. 9, 61, 2: colles, id. 4, 64, 13: moenia, Sil. 7, 692: umbra, Stat. S. 4, 4, 16.—*Plur. subst.:* **Tuscŭli,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Tusculum, the Tusculans*, Mart. 7, 31, 11.

Tuscus, a, um, v. Tusci, B.

* **tussēdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [tussis], *a cough*, App. M. 9, p. 222, 38.

tussĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little* or *slight cough*, Cels. 3, 22; Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 6; Front. Ep. 1, 2 *med.*

tussĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [tussicula], *of* or *belonging to a cough, good for a cough, cough-:* medicamen, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 17, 172; id. Tard. 2, 13, § 77: herba = tussilago, id. ib. 2, 7, 111.

tussĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *coughing much, subject to a cough:* senilis aetas, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 13, 90.

tussĭcus, i, *m.* [tussis], *afflicted with a cough*, Firm. Math. 5, 16; Marc. Emp. 20.

tussiens, entis, *m., one who has a cough:* nuces tussientibus inimicae, Plin. 23, 8, 77, § 147; 21, 20, 83, § 140; 29, 3, 11, § 42.

tussĭlāgo, ĭnis, *f., the herb colt's-foot*, Plin. 26, 6, 16, § 30.

tussĭo, īre, *v. n.* [tussis], *to cough, to have a cough:* forte si tussire occoeperit, ne sic tussiat, Ut cuiquam linguam in tussiendo proferat, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 49 sq.: male, Hor. S. 2, 5, 107: crebro, Quint. 11, 3, 56: plurimum, Petr. 117: acerbum, Mart. 2, 26, 1.

tussis, is, *f.; a cough*, Cels. 4, 4, 4; 4, 4, 6; 4, 8, 9; Col. 6, 10, 1 sq.; Plin. 23, 4, 51, § 136; 21, 20, 83, § 140; 26, 6, 16, § 30; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 132; Cat. 44, 7; Verg. G. 3, 497; Hor. S. 1, 9, 32: sicca, *a dry cough*, Cels. 4, 6: tussi liberari, Plin. 32, 8, 29, § 92.—*Plur.*, *a severe cough*, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 136.

tūsus, a, um, *Part.* of tundo.

* **tūtācŭlum,** i, *n.* [1. tutor], *a defence, means of protection*, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 387.

tūtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a means of defence, defence, protection* (poet. and post-class.): (lorica) decus et tutamen in armis, Verg. A. 5, 262.—*Plur.:* domorum aut vestium, Arn. 2, 71: deposcimus rebus fessis, id. 1, 15.

tūtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a means of defence, defence, protection* (rare; not ante-Aug.), Liv. 21, 61, 10: circumspiciens tutamenta sermonis, App. M. 1, p. 105; Vulg. 1 Macc. 14, 37.

Tūtānus, i, *m.* [id.], *the name of a Roman guardian deity, who is fabled to have put Hannibal to flight*, Varr. ap. Non. 47 *fin.*; cf. Becker, Antiq. 4, p. 14; and v. Tutelina.—*Plur.:* Titanas vobis Tutanos dicitis esse, Commod. 20, 1.

* **tūtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a protecting, defending, protection*, Firm. Math. 4, 7.

tūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a protector, defender* (post-class.): periculosis tutator, egenis opitulator, App. de Deo Socr. p. 52, 12.

1. tūtĕ, *pron.*, v. tu, and 2. te.

2. tūtē, *adv.*, v. tueor *fin.*

tūtēla, ae, *f.* [1. tutor], *a watching, keeping, charge, care, safeguard, defence, protection* (syn.: praesidium, cura). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: tutelam januae gerere, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 43: foribus tutelam gerere, id. Trin. 4, 2, 28: viae, Dig. 31, 1, 30: suo tergo tutelam gerere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 51: nunc de septis, quae tutandi causā fundi fiant dicam. Earum tutelarum genera quattuor, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 1: pecudum silvestrium, *care, management*, Col. 9, praef. § 1: boum, id. 6, 2, 15: aselli, id. 7, 1, 2: tenuiorum, *support, maintenance*, Suet. Caes. 68: lanae tutelam praestant contra frigora, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 30: ut villarum tutela non sit oneri, id. 18, 5, 6, § 31; 35, 3, 4, § 14: classis, Just. 16, 3, 9: cum de hominis summo bono quaererent, nullam in eo neque animi neque corporis partem vacuam tutela reliquerunt, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 36: tutela ac praesidium bellicae virtutis, id. Mur. 10, 22: Apollo, cujus in tutelā Athenas antiqui historici esse voluerunt, id. N. D. 3, 22, 55; cf.: quare sit in ejus tutela Gallia, cujus, etc., id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35: intellegi volumus salutem hominum in ejus (Jovis) esse tutela, id. Fin. 3, 20, 66: Juno, cujus in tutelā Argi sunt, Liv. 34, 24, 2; Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 18: subicere aliquid tutelae alicujus, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 38: filios suos parvos tutelae populi commendare, id. de Or. 1, 53, 228: dii, quorum tutelae ea loca essent, Liv. 1, 6, 4: quae suae fidei tutelaeque essent, id. 24, 22, 15: publicae tutelae esse, id. 42, 19, 5; 21, 41, 12: te Jovis impio Tutela Saturno Eripuit, Hor. C. 2, 17, 23: ut dicar tutelā pulsa Minervae, Ov. M. 2, 563: diique deaeque omnes, quibus est tutela per agros, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 41: ut te generi humano, cujus tutela et securitas saluti tuae innisa est, incolumem praestarent, Plin. Ep. 10, 52 (60).—With *gen. obj.:* loci, *protection*, Just. 41, 5, 3.—**B.** In partic., jurid. t. t., *the office of a guardian, guardianship, wardship, tutelage* of minors, insane persons, etc.: tutela est, ut Servius definit, vis ac potestas in capite libero ad tuendum eum, qui propter aetatem suā sponte se defendere nequit, jure civili data ac permissa, Dig. 26, 1 (De tutelis), 1: tradere aliquem in tutelam alicujus, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193: in suam tutelam venire, *to become one's own master, come of age*, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 180; Dig. 37, 11, 8, § 1; Cic. Top. 10, 44; id. Brut. 52, 195; 53, 197; id. Inv. 2, 21, 62; Gai. 2, 179; Nep. Eum. 2, 1; rarely in the order, in tutelam suam venire, Cic. Inv. 2, 42, 122: tutelae suae fieri, Sen. Ep. 33, 10: fraudare pupillum, qui in tutelam pervenit, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 16: alicujus tutelam accipere, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 17: ad sanos abeat tutela propinquos, Hor. S. 2, 3, 218: rei publicae, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 85: tutelam filiorum servo committere, Just. 4, 2, 5: tutelam pupilli suscipere, id. 30, 2, 8: gerere, Val. Max. 6, 6, 1: nancisci, *to become guardian*, Just. Inst. 1, 12, 6: administrare, Dig. 26, 7, 3, § 2: reddere, ib. 5, 1, 2, § 3.—**II.** Transf., concr. **A.** *Act.*, like our *watch*, of that which guards or protects, *a keeper, warder, guardian, protector* (mostly poet.): (Philemon et Baucis) templi tutela fuere, Ov. M. 8, 711: prorae tutela Melanthus, i. e. *the pilot at the prow*, = proreta, id. ib. 3, 617: o tutela praesens Italiae (Augustus), Hor. C. 4, 14, 43: (Achilles) decus et tutela Pelasgi Nominis, Ov. M. 12, 612: rerum tutela mearum Cum sis (shortly before: curator a praetore datus), Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 103.—Of *the image of the tutelar deity* of a ship: navis, cujus tutela ebore caelata est, etc., Sen. Ep. 76, 13; Lact. 1, 11, 19; cf. Sil. 14, 543; Petr. 105 and 108.—Of *the tutelar deity* of a place, Petr. 57; Auct. Priap. 37; Hier. in Isa. 57, 7; Inscr. Orell. 1698 sq.; 1736.—**2.** *A remedy against, cure:* si qua est tutela podagrae, Grat. Cyn. 478.—**B.** *Pass.*, of that which is guarded or protected, *a charge, care.* **1.** In gen. (poet.): virginum primae puerique claris Patribus orti, Deliae tutela deae, Hor. C. 4, 6, 33: Lanuvium annosi vetus est tutela draconis, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 3: sit, precor, tutela Minervae Navis, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 1 sq.—**2.** In partic., in jurid. lang., *that which is under guardianship* or *tutelage:* in officiis apud majores ita observatum est: primum tutelae, deinde hospiti, deinde clienti, tum cognato, postea affini, *a ward*, Massur. ap. Gell. 5, 13, 5.—Of *the property of a ward:* mirabamur, te ignorare, de tutelā legitimā ... nihil usucapi posse, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 6: nihil potest de tutelā legitimā sine omnium tutorum auctoritate deminui, id. Fl. 34, 84; Dig. 26, 7, 5.

tūtēlāris, e, *adj.* [tutela] (post-class.). **I.** (Acc. to tutela, I. B) *Of* or *belonging to guardianship, tutelar, tutelary:* causa, Dig. 12, 3, 4: instrumenta, ib. 27, 7, 8: anni, Sid. Ep. 4, 24 *fin.:* praetor, Capitol. M. Aur. 19 *fin.*—**II.** (Acc. to tutela, II. A.) Di, *tutelar deities* of places, Macr. S. 3, 9; Arn. 3, 114.

tūtēlārĭus, ii, *m.* [tutela, I. A.], *one who has the care* or *custody* of a thing, *a keeper, warden, curator;* of a building, Plin. 34, 7, 17, § 38: PRAETOR, Inscr. Grut. 363, 2; 465, 5.

* **tūtēlātor,** ōris, *m.* [tutela], *a protector, guardian;* said of a genius, Mart. Cap. 2, § 152.

tūtēlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that is under protection:* genus agri (with in tutelam rei urbanae assignatum), Aggen. Limit. Agr. p. 58 Goes.

Tūtēlīna or **Tūtĭlīna,** ae, *f.* [id.], *a guardian deity, tutelar goddess.* **I.** Of Rome, Varr. L. L. 5, § 163 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 247, 29.—**II.** Of corn, Tert. Spect. 8; Macr. S. 1, 16; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8; cf. Plin. 18, 1, 3, § 8; v. Tutanus.

tūtĕmet, v. tute and met.

Tūtĭcānus, i, *m., the name of a man*, Ov. P. 4, 12, 10 sq. (where it is sportively scanned Tūtĭcănumque and Tūtĭcāni, to show that it cannot stand in elegiac verse).

Tutienses, ium, *m., an ancient people of Latium*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69.

Tutilius, ii, *m., the name of a rhetorician of Rome*, Plin. Ep. 6, 32, 1; Quint. 3, 1, 21; Mart. 5, 56, 6.

Tutini, ōrum, *m., a people of Calabria*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

1. tūtō, *adv.*, v. tueor, *P. a. fin.*

2. tūto, āre, v. 2. tutor *fin.*

1. tūtor, ōris, *m.* [tueor], *a watcher, protector, defender.* **I.** In gen. (so very rare; not in Cic.; syn. defensor): et te, pater Silvane, tutor finium, Hor. Epod. 2, 22: tutorem imperii agere, Suet. Tit. 6: Bacchi, i. e. Priapus, Petr. 133.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Jurid. t. t., *a guardian, tutor*, of minors, women, insane persons, etc. (prop. of the person; cf. curator, of the estate), Just. Inst. 1, 14, 4; Dig. 26, 1, 18 sq.; 26, 2, 12, § 14.—With *esse* and *dat.:* tutor sum liberis (Triarii), Cic. Att. 12, 28, 3: a pupillo Heio,

cui C. Marcellus tutor est, id. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37: nemo illum tutorem umquam liberis suis scripsit, id. Clu. 14, 41.—With *gen.*: cum pupilli Malleoli tutor esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 90: is casu pupilli Junii tutor erat, id. ib. 2, 1, 50, § 132; 2, 1, 51, § 135; 2, 1, 53, § 139: qui tutor Philippi erat, Liv. 40, 54, 4; cf. also Cic. Caecin. 25, 72; id. de Or. 1, 53, 228; id. Mur. 12, 27; Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 16; 3, 5, 14; Liv. 39, 9, 7.—Trop.: orbae eloquentiae quasi tutores relicti sumus, Cic. Brut. 96, 330; cf.: quasi tutor et procurator rei publicae, id. Rep. 2, 29, 51; Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 16.—**B. Tūtor,** *the title of a mimic play*, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 259.

2. tūtor, ātus (*inf.* parag. tutarier, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 41), 1, *v. dep. a.* [tueor], *to watch, guard, keep, protect, defend.* **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. tueor): tutatus est domum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 196: rem eri (servus), id. Men. 5, 6, 4: rem parentum, id. Merc. 5, 1, 6: res Italas armis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 2: genae ab inferiore parte tutantur (oculos), Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143: egregiis muris situque naturali urbem tutantes, Liv. 5, 2, 6: cum Volsci vallo se tutarentur, id. 3, 22, 5: religione sese tutabatur, Tac. A. 1, 39: rem publicam, Cic. Rep. 6, 13, 13; id. Phil. 4, 1, 2: provincias, id. Imp. Pomp. 6, 14: serves Teterisque tuo fidentem praesidio, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 81; 2, 1, 171: quas (spes) necesse est et virtute et innocentiā tutari, Sall. J. 85, 4: natura arbores cortice a frigoribus et calore tutata est, Plin. 7, praef. § 2: quibus (viribus) ab irā Romanorum vestra tutaremini, Liv. 6, 26, 1: a proximorum insidiis salutem, Val. Ant. ap. Gell. 3, 8, 3: locorum ingenio sese contra imbelles regis copias tutabatur, Tac. A. 6, 41: adversus multitudinem hostium, Liv. 21, 25, 14: ut suae quisque partis tutandae reus sit, *responsible for its safety*, id. 25, 30, 5.—* **II.** Transf., *to ward off, avert* an evil: ipse praesentem inopiam quibus poterat subsidiis tutabatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 52.

☞ *Act.* collat. form **tūto,** āre, *to watch, defend, guard*, etc.: tuos qui celsos terminos tutant, Naev. ap. Non. 476, 10; Pac. ib. 13; Pompon. ib. 12; Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 24.—

2. tūtor, āri, in *pass.* signif.: patria et prognati tutantur et servantur, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 20: hunc per vos tutari conservarique cupiunt, Cic. Sull. 21, 61: tutata possessio, Symm. Ep. 9, 11.

tūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. tutor], *of* or *belonging to a guardian*: tutorio nomine regnum administrare, Just. 30, 3, 4.

tutrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *a female guardian, tutrix.* **I.** Lit.: filiarum suarum, Cod. Just. 5, 35, 3.—**II.** Transf., of the Muses, Fulg. Myth. praef. *fin.*

tūtūbo, āre, *v. n.* [onomatop.], *to cry like an owl, to hoot*: noctua lucifugax tutubat in tenebris, Auct. Carm. Philom. 41 (al. cucubat); cf. Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 96.

tŭtŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [tutulus], *having* or *wearing a* tutulus, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 44 Müll.; and in Fest. s. v. tutulum, pp. 354 and 355 ib. (Ann. v. 124 Vahl.); Pompon. ap. Non. 19, 16.

tŭtŭlus, i, *m.*, *a high head-dress, formed by plaiting the hair in a cone over the forehead*, worn esp. by the Flamen and his wife, Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 44 Müll.; Fest. pp. 354 and 355 ib.; and v. Böttig. Sabina, 1, p. 132.

Tūtūnus, i, *m.*, i. q. *Priapus*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 11; Arn. 4, 131 and 133.

tūtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of tueor.

tŭus, a, um, *pron. poss.* [tu], *thy, thine, your, yours.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: tuos est servus, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 63: ex tuā accepi manu, id. ib. 2, 2, 132: imperium tuom, id. ib. 2, 1, 84: *Me.* Quojus nunc es? *So.* Tuos, nam pugnis usu fecisti tuom, id. ib. 1, 1, 219: tuos sum, id. ib. 2, 1, 7 and 14: vigebat auditor Panaetii illius tui Mnesarchus, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 45: de tuis unus est, id. Fam. 13, 16, 3: numquam tu ... tam longe a tot tuis et hominibus et rebus carissimis et suavissimis abesse voluisses, id. Att. 4, 15: tuā istuc refert, si curaveris, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 109 (v. refert): *Ly.* Bene ego volo illi facere, si tu non nevis. *Ph.* Nempe de tuo. *Ly.* De meo: nam quod tuomst, meumst: omne meum autem tuomst, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 47 sq.: tuae potestatis semper tu tuaque omnia sint, Liv. 22, 39, 21.—**2.** Esp.: tuum est, *it is thy part, duty, custom*, etc.; with *inf.*: haud tuom istuc est vereri te, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 36: tuomst, si quid praeter spem evenit, mihi ignoscere, Ter. And. 4, 1, 53.—**3.** Made emphatic by the suffix *pte* or *met* (ante-class. and late Lat.): tuopte ingenio, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 11: tuopte consilio, id. Mil. 3, 1, 11: scio te sponte non tuāpte errasse, id. Trin. 3, 2, 40: tuismet litteris, App. Mag. p. 337.—**B.** Pregn. **1.** *Your, your own*, i. e. *favorable, auspicious, proper, suitable, or right for you*: tempore non tuo, Mart. 10, 19, 12: haec hora est tua, id. 10, 19, 19: tempore tuo pugnasti, Liv. 38, 45, 10: neque occasioni tuae desis neque suam occasionem hosti des, id. 22, 39, 21 (v. suus).—**2.** *Your own, your own master, self-possessed*: compositus semperque tuus, Stat. S. 2, 2, 72; cf. id. Th. 4, 836; Arn. 1, 12.—**II.** Transf., for the *obj. gen.* tui: desiderio tuo, *through desire for you*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 66: odio tuo, id. Phorm. 5, 8 (9), 27: omnis gratas amicitias in tuā observantiā vincam, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 1.

tuxtax, an exclamation imitative of the sound of blows: tuxtax meo tergo erit, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 12; cf. Naev. ap. Charis. 2, p. 185 P. (Com. Fragm. v. 6 Rib.), tax pax.

Tȳăna, ōrum, *n.*, = Τύανα, *a city in Cappadocia, the birthplace of the philosopher Apollonius*, now *Kiz Hissar*, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 8; Amm. 23, 6, 19.—Hence, **Tȳănēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tyana*: incola, Ov. M. 8, 719.—Collat. form **Tȳănaeus,** a, um (late Lat.), Amm. 21, 14, 5.

Tyba, ae, *f.*, *a village on the Euphrates*, now *Taibe*, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 2.

Tȳbris, v. Tiberis.

Tȳcha, ae, *f.*, = Τύχη (fortuna), *the name of a part of Syracuse in the west of the Achradina, called after the temple of the goddess* Τύχη, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119; Liv. 24, 21, 7; 25, 25, 5.

Tȳchĭus, ii, *m.*, = Τυχίος (Hom. Il. 7, 220), *a celebrated shoemaker of Bœotia*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 196; Ov. F. 3, 824.

Tȳdeus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Τυδεύς, *the son of Œneus and Periboea, and father of Diomedes*, Verg. A. 6, 479; Stat. Th. 8, 664; Hyg. Fab. 69 and 70.—Hence, **Tȳdīdes,** ae, *m.*, *the son of Tydeus*, i. e. *Diomedes*, Verg. A. 1, 97; 1, 471; 2, 164; 2, 197; Hor. C. 1, 6, 16; 1, 15, 28; Ov. M. 12, 622; 13, 68 al.

Tȳmōlus, v. Tmolus.

* **tympănĭŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [tympanum], *a small drum, a taboret, tambourine*, Arn. 6 *fin.*

* **tympănista,** ae, *m.*, = τυμπανιστής, *a drummer, taborer*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 49, 19.

† **tympănistrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = τυμπανίστρια, *a female drummer* or *player on the tambourine*, Sid. Ep. 1, 2 *fin.*; Vulg. Psa. 67, 26; Inscr. Orell. 2451.

† **tympănītes,** ae, *m.*, = τυμπανίτης, *a kind of dropsy that swells the belly like a drum, tympanites*, Veg. Vet. 1, 43; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 101 (in Cels. 3, 21, written as Greek).

† **tympănītĭcus,** i, *m.*, = τυμπανιτικός, *one who is afflicted with tympanites, a dropsical person*, Plin. 25, 5, 24, § 60; Veg. Vet. 3, 27.

† **tympănĭum,** ii, *n.*, = τυμπάνιον, *a precious stone shaped like a tambourine*, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 109; Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 9.

† **tympănizans,** antis, *Part.* [τυμπανίζω], *playing on a drum* or *timbrel*, Suet. Aug. 68 *fin.*

† **tympănŏtrība,** ae, *m.*, = τυμπανοτρίβης, *a taborer, a timbrel-player*, a term of reproach for a soft, effeminate person (alluding to the priests of Cybele), Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 49; cf. tympanum.

† **tympănum,** i (collat. form **tȳpănum,** Cat. 63, 8 sq.), *n.*, = τύμπανον, *a drum, timbrel, tambour, tambourine.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Esp., as beaten by the priests of Cybele, Lucr. 2, 618; Cat. 63, 8 sq.; Verg. A. 9, 619; Ov. M. 3, 537; 4, 29; 4, 391; id. F. 4, 213; Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 38; Caes. B. C. 3, 105; Curt. 8, 11, 20; 8, 14, 10; Tac. H. 5, 5.—Also by the Bacchantine females, Ov. M. 11, 17.—Beaten by the Parthians as a signal in battle in place of the tuba, Just. 41, 2, 8.—**B.** Trop., *a timbrel*, etc., as a figure of something effeminate, enervating: tympana eloquentiae, Quint. 5, 12, 21: in manu tympanum est, Sen. Vit. Beat. 13, 3.—**II.** Transf., of things of a like shape. **A.** *A drum* or *wheel*, in machines for raising weights, in water-organs, etc., Lucr. 4, 905; Verg. G. 2, 444; Vitr. 10, 4; Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 332; Dig. 19, 2, 19.—**B.** In archit. **1.** *The triangular area of a pediment*, Vitr. 3, 3 *med.*—**2.** *A panel* of a door, Vitr. 4, 6 *med.*—**3.** *A part of the clepsydra, called also* phellos, Vitr. 9, 9.

Tyndăreus (trisyl.; but quadrisyl. Ov. H. 8, 31; 17, 250), ĕi (**Tyndărus,** i, Hyg. Fab. 77; 78; Lact. 1, 10, 11), *m.*, = Τυνδάρεως, *a king of Sparta, son of Œbalus, and husband of Leda; he was the father of Castor and Pollux, and of Helen and Clytemnestra*, Pac. ap. Non. 496, 31; Att. ap. Prisc. p. 1325 P.; Cic. Fat. 15, 34; Ov. H. 8, 31; 17, 250; Hyg. Fab. 77; 78.—Hence, **A. Tyndărĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tyndareus, Tyndarian*: fratres, i. e. *Castor and Pollux*, Val. Fl. 1, 570: puer, id. 1, 167 (al. Tyndareos as Gr. *gen.*, v. Tyndareus).—In *plur.*: **Tyndărĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, poet. for *Spartans*, Sil. 15, 320.—**B. Tyndărĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *a male descendant of Tyndareus*, i. e. *Castor* or *Pollux*; most freq. in *plur.* for both, Tyndaridae, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 352; id. Tusc. 1, 12, 28; id. N. D. 2, 2, 6; Ov. F. 5, 700; id. M. 8, 301; Hor. C. 4, 8, 31.—Also for *the children of Tyndareus*, in gen.: (Clytaemnestra) fortissima Tyndaridarum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 100.—In *sing.*, of *Pollux*, Val. Fl. 4, 247; 6, 212.—**C. Tyndăris,** idis, *f.* **1.** *A female descendant of Tyndareus*; of *Helen*, Lucr. 1, 464; 1, 473; Verg. A. 2, 601; 2, 569; Prop. 2, 32 (3, 30), 31; 3, 8 (4, 7), 30; Ov. A. A. 1, 746; id. M. 15, 233.—Of *Clytemnestra*, Ov. Tr. 2, 396; id. A. A. 2, 408.—**2.** *The name of a town on the northern coast of Sicily*, near the modern *Capo Tindaro*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90; 2, 92, 94, § 206; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 128.—Hence, **b. Tyndărĭtāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tyndaris*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 65, § 156; id. Att. 15, 2, 4.—**3.** *The name of a female friend of Horace*, Hor. C. 1, 17, 10.

Tȳphōeus (trisyl.), ĕos, *m.*, = Τυφωεύς, *a giant, struck with lightning by Jupiter and buried under Mount Ætna*, Verg. A. 9, 716; Ov. M. 5, 321 sq.; id. F. 4, 491; Hor. C. 3, 4, 53; Sil. 14, 196 al.—As a gigantic monster, called centimanus, Ov. M. 3, 303.—Hence, **A. Tȳphōĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Typhōeus, Typhœan*: tela, Verg. A. 1, 665: cervix, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 183.—**B. Tȳphōis,** idis, *adj. f.*, *of Typhōeus, Typhœan*: Aetna, Ov. H. 15, 11.

† **1. tȳphon,** ōnis, *m.*, = τυφών. **I.** *A violent whirlwind, a typhoon*, Plin. 2, 48, 49, § 131; App. de Mundo, p. 64, 5.—The same, accompanied by lightning, Val. Fl. 3, 130.—Hence, **tȳphōnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*: ventus, *a typhoon*, Vulg. Act. 27, 14.—**II.** *A name given by the king of Egypt to a comet* or *meteor*, Plin. 2, 25, 24, § 91.

2. Tȳphōn (scanned Tȳphōn, Mart Cap. 2, 42), ōnis, *another name for the giant Typhōeus*, Luc. 4, 595; 6, 92; Ov. F. 2, 461; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 22; Hyg. Fab. 152.—Hence, **1. Tȳphōnēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Typhon, Typhonian*: specus, *the Typhon's cave* in Cilicia, Mel. 1, 13, 4.—**2. Tȳphōnis,** idis, *f.*, *daughter of Typhon*: Harpyiae, Val. Fl. 4, 428.

† **tȳphus,** i, *m.*, = τῦφος, *pride* (late Lat.): mentis elatio et typhus qui appellatur a Graecis, Arn. 2, 43; 2, 53; 2, 56; 2, 63; 2, 88; Aug. Conf. 3, 3; 7, 9; Mart. Cap. 5, § 566.

tȳpĭcālis, e, *adj.* [typicus], *typical* (late Lat.), Inc. Visit. Infirm. 2, 4.

† **tȳpĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = τυπικός, *figurative, typical*: typicus Moses (Christus), Sedul. 3, 208: cruor, id. 1, 192.—**II.** *Periodical, recurring at intervals*: tremor, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 15, 95: accessiones, id. Tard. 3, 8, 118.

† **tȳpus**, i, *m*, = τύπος **I.** *A figure, image*, on a wall, Cic Att 1, 10, 3, Plin 35, 12, 43, § 151, Lampr Heliog 3 and 7 — **II.** In medic lang, *a form, type, character* of intermittent fevers, Cael. Aur Acut 1, 14, 108, App Herb 102

Tȳra, ae, v Tyras

* **tȳranna**, ae, *f* [tyrannus] *a princess, a female tyrant* (with tyrannis), Treb XXX. Tyr 31 *fin*

tȳrannĭcē, *adv*, v tyrannicus *fin*

tȳrannĭcīda, ae, *m* [tyrannus caedo], *a killer of a tyrant, a tyrannicide*, Sen Ira, 2, 23, 1, Plin 7, 23, 23, § 87; Suet Tib 4; id. Vit Luc, Quint 5, 10, 36, 5, 10, 59, 7, 3, 7, 7, 7, 2, 7, 7 5, Tac Or 35

tȳrannĭcīdĭum, ii, *n* [id], *the killing of a tyrant, tyrannicide*, Sen Contr 1, 7, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 72; Quint 7, 3, 10

† **tȳrannĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, = τυραννικός, *tyrannous, tyrannical* · tetrum facinus, crudele, nefarium, tyrannicum, Auct Her 2, 30, 49. leges, Cic Leg 1, 15, 42: ira, Sen Ben. 1, 11, 2 crudelitas, Just 16, 4, 11 dominatio, id 16, 4, 16 vitia, id 21, 5, 9 regia et paene tyrannica facere, Eutr 6, 25 — *Adv* **tȳrannĭcē**, *tyrannically*: ea quae regie seu potius tyrannice statuit, Cic Verr 2, 3, 48, § 115

Tȳrannĭo, onis, *m*, *a grammarian and geographer contemporary with Cicero*, Cic Q Fr. 2, 4, 2, id Att. 2, 6, 1, 4, 4, b, 1, 4, 8, a, 2

† **tȳrannis**, ĭdis (acc tyrannida, Cic Att 14, 14, 2), *f*, = τυραννίς **I.** *The sway of a tyrant arbitrary* or *despotic rule, tyranny* o di boni! vivit tyrannis tyrannus occidit, Cic Att 14, 9, 2, cf sublato tyranno tyrannida manere video id ib 14, 14, 2 tyrannidem occupare, id Off 2, 23, 90, so Quint 5, 11, 8 affectare, id 7, 2, 54, 9, 2, 81 delere, Cic Tusc 2, 22, 52 destruere, Quint 1, 10 48, Just 16, 4, 6, 21, 5, 11; Val Max. 2, 10, ext 1, 8, 9, ext 2· (Pythagoras) odio tyrannidis exsul Sponte erat Ov M 15, 61 tyrannis saeva crudaque Neronis Juv 8, 223 — **B.** Transf, *the region ruled by a tyrant* quinque et viginti talenta tyrannidem tuam exhaurirent? Liv 28, 14 — **II.** *A female tyrant*, Treb XXX Tyr 31 *fin*; cf tyranna

† **tȳrannoctŏnus**, i, *m*, = τυραννοκτόνος, *the killer of a tyrant*: nostri tyrannoctoni, Cic Att 14, 15, 2, 16, 15, 3

† **tyrannŏpŏlīta**, ae, *m*, = τυραννοπολίτης, *a citizen of a town ruled by a tyrant*, Sid Ep 5, 8

† **tȳrannus**, i, *m*, = τύραννος **I.** In gen *a monarch ruler, sovereign, king* (rare, and mostly poet) tyrannusque fuerat appellatus (Miltiades), sed justus omnes autem et dicuntur et habentur tyranni, qui potestate sunt perpetua in eā civitate, quae libertate usa est, Nep Milt 8 3, Verg A 4, 320, 7, 266, Ov M 6 436, 6, 581, Luc 7, 227, Val Fl. 5, 388; 5 548 — Of the Spartan king Nabis, Liv 35, 12 7 — Of Neptune, Ov M 1, 276 — Of Pluto, Ov M 5 508 — Of the constellation Capricornus, because it ruled over, influenced the ocean, Hor C 2, 17, 19 — **II.** In partic, *a cruel* or *severe ruler, a despot, tyrant*: tyrannorum vita, Cic Lael 15, 52, id. Phil 13, 8, 18, id Vatin 9, 23 importunus atque amens, id Verr 2, 5 40, § 103, id Mil 13, 35, id Tusc 5, 20, 57 cum exitiabilis tyrannus (urbem) vi atque armis oppressit, Liv 29, 17, 19 tyrannorum ingeniis mors est remedium, Sen Ben 7, 20, 3, Flor 1, 7, 3, Val Max 3, 1, 2, Verg G 4, 492, Hor Ep 1, 2, 58 animus noster modo rex est, modo tyrannus, ubi impotens, cupidus, delicatus est, transit in nomen detestabile ac dirum, et fit tyrannus, Sen Ep 114, 24 — *Gen plur* · tyrannūm novi temeritudinem, Pac ap Non 181, 23 (Trag Rel p 79 Rib, non tyrannum novi, as *acc. sing*)

Tȳras, ae, *m*, = Τύρας, *a river in Sarmatia*, now the *Dniester*, Mel. 2, 1, 7, Ov P 4, 10, 50 — Called also **Tȳra**, Plin 4, 12, 26, § 82

† **tȳrĭanthĭnus**, a, um, *adj*, = τυριάνθινος, *of a color between purple and violet*: pallium Vop Carin. 19 — As *subst*: **tȳrĭanthĭna**, ōrum, *n*, *garments of a purple violet color*, Mart 1, 54, 5.

Tȳrĭus, a, um, v Tyrus

Tyro, us, *f*, = Τυρώ, *a daughter of Salmoneus*, Prop 2, 28, 51 (3, 26, 5), Hyg Fab 60, 254

† **tȳrŏpătĭna**, ae, *f* [vox hibrida from τυρός, cheese, and patina], *a kind of cheese cake*, Apic 7, 11 *fin*

Tȳrŏs, i, v Tyrus

† **tȳrŏtărīchŏs**, i, *m*, = τυροτάριχος, *a dish of salt fish prepared with cheese*, Cic Fam 9, 16, 7; 9, 16, 9, id Att 4 8, a, 1, 14, 16, 1 — *Adj* patella tyrotaricha, Apic. 4, 2 *med*

Tyrrhēni, orum, *m*, = Τυρρηνοί, *the Tyrrhenians, a Pelasgian people who migrated to Italy and formed the parent stock of the Etrurians*, Verg A. 11, 171; 11, 733, Plin 3, 5, 8 § 50 — Hence, **A. Tyrrhēnus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Tyrrhenians* or *Etrurians, Tyrrhenian, Etrurian, Tuscan* mare, Mel 1, 3, 3, Plin 3, 5, 10, § 75; Hor C 1, 11, 6, 3, 24 4 aequor id ib 4 15, 3; Verg A. 1, 67 — Also personified **Tyrrhēnus**, i, *m*, *the Tuscan Sea*, Val Fl 4, 715 flumen, i e *the Tiber*, Verg A 7, 663 orae, id ib 7, 647 gens, Ov M 3, 576· rex, Verg A. 8, 555 regum progenies, Hor C 3, 29, 1· parens, id. ib 3, 10, 12: corpora i e *of Tyrrhenians*, Ov M 4 23 sigilla, Hor Ep 2, 2, 180 — Poet, for *Italian* pubes, Sil. 1, 111. — **B. Tyrrhēnĭa**, ae, *f*, *the country of the Tyrrhenians, Tyrrhenia, Etruria*, Ov M 14, 452 — **C. Tyrrhēnĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Tyrrhenians* or *Etruscans, Tyrrhenian, Etrurian*. Tarraco, *situated on the Tuscan Sea*, Aus Ep 24, 88, Suet Claud 42

Tyrrheus (dissyl), ĕi, or **Tyrrhus**, i, *m*, *the shepherd of King Latinus*, Verg A 7, 485 — Hence, **Tyrrhīdae**, arum, *m*, *the sons of Tyrrheus*, Verg A 7, 484

Tyrtaeus, i, *m*, = Τυρταῖος, *an Athenian poet, who flourished about* 680 B C, Hor A P 402; Just 3, 5

Tȳrus or **-ŏs**, i, *f*, = Τύρος (Heb צוֹר) **I.** Lit, *Tyre, a famous maritime and commercial city of the Phœnicians, especially celebrated for its purple*, now the ruins of *Soor*, Mel 1, 12, 2, Plin 5, 19, 17, § 76, Curt 4, 2 sq; Cic N D 3, 16 42, id Verr 2 5, 56, § 145, Tib 1, 7, 20, Prop 3, 13 (4, 12) 7; Verg A 1, 346, Ov M 3, 539; 15, 288 — Hence, **Tȳrĭus**, a um, *adj* **1.** *Of* or *belonging to Tyre, Tyrian*: purpura, Cic Fl 29, 70 murex, Ov A A. 3, 170, id M 11, 166 fucus, id ib 6 222· colores, id ib 9, 340; Hor Ep 1, 6 18· vestes, id. S 2, 4, 84 chlamys, Ov M 5, 51 merces, Hor C 3, 29, 60 puella i e *Europa*, Ov F 5, 605; also called Tyria paelex, id. M 3, 258, cf taurus (that carried her), Mart 10, 51, 1· Tyria maria in proverbium deductum est, quod Tyro oriundi Poeni adeo potentes maris fuerunt, ut omnibus mortalibus navigatio esset periculosa. Afranius in Epistula hunc in servum autem maria Tyria conciet, Fest p 355 Müll — **2.** Poet, for *Theban* (because Thebes was founded by the Phœnician Cadmus) montes *in the neighborhood of Thebes*, Stat Th 1, 10, 12, 693 agri, id ib 9, 406 ductor, i e *Eteocles*, id ib 11, 205 exsul, i e *Polynices*, id. ib 3, 406 plectrum, i e *of Amphion*, id S 3, 1, 16, cf chelys, id Th 8, 232 — **3.** *Carthaginian*: arces, Verg A 1, 20 virgines, id ib 1, 336: urbs, id ib 1, 388 doli Sil 7, 268 patres, id 2 24 ductor, i e *Hannibal*, id 10, 171; cf miles, *the army of Hannibal*, id 8 13 — **4.** *Purple, of a purple color* torus, Tib 1, 2, 75 sinus, id 1, 9, 70 vestes id 1, 7, 47. palla id 4, 2, 11 subtemen, id 4, 1, 121: amictus Ov A A 2, 297 cocco tinctum Tyrio, Plin 9, 41, 65, § 140 — *Subst* **Tȳrĭum**, i, *n*, *a purple color* Tyria atque conchylia et omnis alios colores, Plin 22, 2 3 § 3, 35, 6, 26, § 45 — *Plur subst*: **Tȳrĭi**, ōrum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Tyre, the Tyrians*, Mel 3, 6 1, Cic Phil 11, 13, 35, id Q Fr 2, 13 2, Luc 5, 108 al — Poet, transf (cf supra), for *Thebans*, Stat Th 1, 10, 2 73, 9, 489 — For *Carthaginians*, Verg A. 1, 574, 4, 111, Sil 1, 82 al — **II.** Transf, poet., *purple*, Mart. 2, 29, 3; 6, 11, 7

U.

U, u (orig V, v, a modification of the Greek Υ, Marc Vict p 2459 P), the twentieth letter of the Latin alphabet (i and j being counted as one), a vowel, which was early distinguished by the old grammarians from the consonant V, though represented by the same sign, v the letter V The long *u* corresponded in sound to the Greek *ου*, and to the German and Italian *u* (Engl *oo*), the short *u* seems to have been an obscure sound resembling the German *ü* and the French u; hence *u* sometimes represented the Greek *υ*, as in fuga from φυγή cuminum from κύμινον etc., and sometimes was exchanged with the Latin i, as in optimus and optumus, carnufex and carnifex, satura and satira, in the old inscriptions CAPVTALIS and NOMINVS LATINI, in the emperor Augustus's pronunciation of simus for sumus, etc; v the letter I For the affinity of *u* with *o* and with *v*, v under those letters U inserted in Alcumena, Alcumaeo, Æsculapius, Tecumessa, drachuma al; v Ritschl in Rhein Mus Neue Folge, 8, p 475 sq; 9, p 480, and cf the letters A and O — As an abbreviation, V (as the sign of the vowel *u*) stands for uti, so V V uti vorerant, and especially for urbs (i e Roma), as, U C (urbis conditae), or A U C (ab urbe conditā) For its meanings when used as a sign of the consonant V, v under the letter V *fin*

1. ūber, ĕris, *n* [Gr. οὖθαρ; Sanscr ūdhar, cf O H Germ uter, Engl udder, cf the letter B] *a teat, pap, dug, udder, a breast that gives suck* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose) (*a*) *Sing*, Lucr 1, 887 lactantes ubere toto, Enn ap Charis p 103 P (Ann v 71 Vahl)· (vitula) binos alit ubere fetus, Verg E 3 30 ut vix sustineant distentum cruribus uber, Ov M 13, 826 vitulo ab ubere rapto, id F 4, 459. cum a nutricis ubere auferretur, Suet Tib 6 — (*β*) *Plur.* (so most freq) saepe etiam nunc (puer) Ubera mammarum in somnis lactantia quaeret Lucr 5, 885 lactea, Verg G 2, 524 capreoli Bina die siccant ovis ubera, id E 2, 42, cf ad sua quisque fere decurrunt ubera lactis (agni), Lucr 2 370 lactis Tib 1, 3, 46 mammarum Gell 12 1, 7 candens lacteus umor Uberibus manat distentis, Lucr 1, 259 distenta, Hor Epod. 2, 46 equina, id ib 8, 8 tenta, id ib 16, 50 natos uberibus gravidis vitali rore rigabat Cic poet Div 1, 12, 20, cf (Romulus) cum esset silvestris beluae sustentatus uberibus id Rep 2, 2, 4 uberique ebiberant avidi lactantia nati, Ov M 6, 342 suaquemque mater uberibus alit, Tac G 20 — **II.** Transf **A.** Of the earth, *the fruitful breast*, etc alma tellus annua vice mortalibus distenta musto demittit ubera Col 3, 21, 3 ubera campi, id poet 10 90 — **B.** *A cluster* or *mass in the shape of an udder*, of bees hanging from trees when swarming, Pall Jun 7, 6 and 9 — **C.** *Richness fruitfulness, fertility* quique frequens herbis et fertilis ubere campus, Verg G 2, 185 divitis agri, id A 7, 262 glebae, id. ib 1, 531· in denso non segnior ubere Bacchus, id G 2 275, cf pecorique et vitibus almis Aptius uber erit, id ib 2 234 vitis, Col 4, 27, 5. palmitis Etrusci, Claud. B G 504

2. ūber, ĕris (*abl* uberi; but ubere campo, Col 6, 27, 1) *adj* [1 uber, cf ibid. II C], *rich* in something, *full, fruitful, fertile, abundant, plentiful, copious productive* (class; syn: ferax, fertilis, fecundus) **I.** Lit seges spicis uberibus et crebris, Cic Fin 5, 30 91 messis, Plaut Rud 3, 2 23 fruges, Hor C 4, 15, 5 ita que res uber fuit, antequam vastassent regiones Cato ap Prisc p 647 P.· Umbria me genuit terris fertilis uberibus, Prop 1, 22 10, cf in uberi agro, Liv 29, 25 12 uber solum, Tac H 5, 6 (Neptunus) Piscatu novo me uberi compotivit, Plaut Rud. 4, 2 6 onus, id Ps 1, 2 64, cf Col 6, 27· bellum, *productive* in booty, Just 38, 7, 9· gravis imber et uber, *copious*, Lucr 6, 290 guttae, id 1, 349 aquae Ov M 3, 31 aqua profluens et uber, Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 2, 3 rivi, Hor C 2, 19, 10 — *Comp* agro bene culto nihil potest esse nec usu uberius nec spe

cie ornatius, Cic. Sen. 16, 57: neque enim robustior aetas Ulla nec uberior (aestate), Ov. M. 15, 208: subtemen, *fuller, stouter*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 20.—*Sup.:* uberrimi laetissimique fructus, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156.—With *abl.:* arbor ibi niveis uberrima pomis, Ov. M. 4, 89: (Sulmo) gelidis uberrimus undis, id. Tr. 4, 10, 3: uberrimus quaestus, *the most profitable*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 22: equum nimis strigosum et male habitum, sed equitem ejus uberrimum et habitissimum viderunt, *exceedingly stout, plump*, or *fat*, Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 4, 20, 11.—With *gen.:* regio cum aeris ac plumbi uberrima, tum et minio, Just. 44, 3, 4: frugum, Att. ap. Non. 498, 6.—*Absol.:* teneant uberrima Teucer Et Libys, *the most fruitful regions*, Val. Fl. 1, 510.—**II.** Trop., *full, rich, copious*, esp. of style and language: hoc Periclem praestitisse ceteris dicit oratoribus Socrates, quod is Anaxagorae physici fuerit auditor, a quo censet eum uberem et fecundum fuisse, Cic. Or. 4, 15: motus animi, qui ad explicandum ornandumque sint uberes, id. de Or. 1, 25, 113: theses ad excitationem dicendi mire speciosae atque uberes, Quint. 2, 4, 24.—*Comp.:* nullus feracior in eâ (philosophiâ) locus est nec uberior quam de officiis, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5; id. Div. 1, 3, 6: aut majore delectatione aut spe uberiore commoveri, id. de Or. 1, 4, 13: quis uberior in dicendo Platone? id. Brut. 31, 121: uberiores litterae, id. Att. 13, 50, 1: *Catoni seni comparatus C. Gracchus plenior* et uberior, Tac. Or. 18: haec Africanus Petreiusque pleniora etiam atque uberiora Romam ad suos perscribant, Caes. B. C. 1, 53: tuasque Ingenio laudes uberiore canunt, Ov. Tr. 2, 74: in juvenibus etiam uberiora paulo et paene periclitantia feruntur, Quint. 11, 1, 32.—*Sup.:* doctissimi homines ingeniis uberrimis adfluentes, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 57 (dub.; bracketed by B. and K.): uberrima supplicationibus triumphisque provincia, *full of*, id. Pis. 40, 97: uberrimae litterae, id. Att. 4, 16, 13: nec decet te ornatum uberrimis artibus, id. Brut. 97, 332: oratorum eâ aetate uberrimus erat, Tac. A. 3, 31 *fin.*—Hence, *adv.*, used only in the *comp.* and *sup.* **1.** Lit., *more fruitfully, more fully, more copiously* or *plentifully:* uberius nulli provenit ista seges, Ov. P. 4, 2, 12: flere uberius, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77: mores mali quasi herba irrigua succreverunt uberrime, *most luxuriantly*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 9.—**2.** Trop., of style, etc., *copiously, fully*, Quint. 10, 3, 2: haec cum uberius disputantur et fusius, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20: loqui (with planius), id. Fam. 3, 11, 1: dicere (with latius), Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 11: explicare (with latius), Suet. Rhet. 1: locus uberrime tractatus, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 3.

ūbĕrĭus, *comp. adv.; sup.* **ūberrĭme,** v. 2. uber *fin.*

ūbĕro, āre, *v. a.* and *n.* [2. uber]. ***I.** *Neutr., to be fruitful* or *productive, to bear fruit:* neque enim olea continuo biennio uberat, Col. 5, 9, 11.—**II.** *Act., to make fruitful, to fertilize:* hoc velut coitu steriles arbores uberantur, Pall. Oct. 8, 3; id. Febr. 17, 4.

ūbertas (on coins also VBERITAS; v. Rasche, Lex. Rei Num. V. 2, p. 759), ātis, *f.* [id.], *richness, fulness, plenteousness, plenty, abundance, copiousness, fruitfulness, fertility, productiveness* (class.; syn.: fecunditas, copia) **I.** Lit.: mammarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: Asia ubertate agrorum ... facile omnibus terris antecellat, id. Imp. Pomp. 6, 14: amnium fontiumque, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 41: ubertas in percipiendis fructibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227: frugum et fructuum, id. N. D. 3, 36, 68; cf.: rami bacarum ubertate incurvescere, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: vini (opp. frumenti inopia), Suet. Dom. 7: pabuli, Plin. 37, 13, 77, § 201: lactis, id. 22, 22, 39, § 82: piscium, Just. 18, 3: praedae, id. 25, 1: opum, Sil. 15, 412.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of mind, character, etc., *richness, fulness:* ubertates et copiae virtutis, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 167: ingenii, id. post Red. in Sen. 1, 1; id. Marcell. 2, 4: immortalis ingenii ubertas beatissima, Quint. 10, 1, 109; Ambros. Fug. Saec. 8, 48: utilitatis, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 195.—**B.** Of style or language, *copiousness, fulness:* ubertas in dicendo et copia, Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 50: ubertas et quasi silva dicendi, id. Or. 3, 12: illa Livii lactea ubertas. Quint. 10, 1, 32: verborum, id. 10, 1, 13; 10, 1, 109; 12, 2, 23: oratoris, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 1; Gell. 12, 1, 24.

ūbertim, *adv.* [2. uber], *plentifully, abundantly, copiously* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): ubertim lacrimulas fundere, Cat. 66, 17: flere, Suet. Caes. 81; id. Tit. 10; Sen. Contr. 4, 25; Petr. 134; App. M. 5, p. 161; Claud. Laud. Seren. 214.

ūberto, āre, *v. a.* [2. uber; cf. ubero], *to make fruitful, to fertilize* (post-Aug. and very rare): ut omnes simul terras ubertet foveatque, Plin. Pan. 32, 2: agros (imber), Eum. Grat. Act. ad Const. 9 *fin.*

ŭbī, *adv.* [for quo-bi; cf. Gr. πoῦ, πό-θι; Ion. κό-θι]. **I.** Lit. **A.** A relative local particle, denoting rest in a place, *in which place, in what place, where.* **1.** With corresp. *ibi:* in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Caesar constituisset; Caes. B. G. 1, 13: velim, ibi malis esse, ubi aliquo numero sis, quam istic; ubi solus sapere videare, Cic. Fam. 1, 10; cf.: nemo sit, quin ubivis, quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit, id. ib. 6, 1, 1: ergo, ubi tyrannus est, ibi ... dicendum est plane nullam esse rem publicam, id. Rep. 3, 31, 43: ibi unde huc translata essent, atque ubi primum exstitissent, id. ib. 2, 16, 30.—**2.** Referring to other expressions of place: omnes, qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est haec urbs, incolebant, Cic. Rep. 2, 2, 4: non modo ut Spartae, rapere ubi pueri et clepere discunt, id. ib. 4, 5, 11: in ipso aditu atque ore portus, ubi, etc., id. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 30.—**3.** With the interrogative particle *nam* suffixed: in quâ non video, ubinam mens constans possit insistere, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24.—**4.** With *terrarum, loci* (v. terra and locus): non edepol nunc, ubi terrarum sim, scio, si quis roget, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 180: quid ageres, ubi terrarum esses, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 4: ubi loci fortunae tuae sint, facile intellegis, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 5: ut inanis mens quaerat, ubi sit loci, Plin. 7, 24, 24, § 90.—**5.** Repeated ubi ubi, also written as one word ubiubi, *wherever, wheresoever* = ubicumque (very rare): ubi ubi est, fac, quamprimum haec audiat, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 12: sperantes facile, ubiubi essent se ... conversuros aciem, Liv. 42, 57, 12.—With *gentium:* ubi ubi est gentium, Plaut. As 2, 2, 21.—**B.** In a direct interrogation, *where?* *So.* Ubi patera nunc est? *Me.* In cistulâ, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 264: ubi ego perii? ubi immutatus sum? ubi ego formam perdidi? id. ib. 300: ubi inveniam Pamphilum? Ubi quaeram? Ter. And. 2, 2, 1; 2, 2, 6: ubi sunt, qui Antonium Graece negant scire? Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 59: heu! ubi nunc fastus altaque verba jacent? Ov. H. 4, 150 Ruhnk.—**2.** Esp., with *gentium:* ubi illum quaeram gentium? Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 13; and with the interrog. particle *nam* suffixed: ubinam est is homo gentium? id. Merc. 2, 3, 97: o di immortales! ubinam gentium sumus?... in quâ urbe vivimus? Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9 (v. gens).—**II.** Transf. **A.** Most freq. of time, *when, whenever, as soon as, as:* ubi summus imperator non adest ad exercitum, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 6: ubi ego Sosia nolim esse, tu esto sane Sosia. Nunc, etc., id. ib. 1, 1, 284: ubi friget, huc evasit, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 11: ubi lucet, magistratus myrrhâ unguentisque unguentur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 87 Müll.: ut sol, victis ubi nubibus exit, Ov. M. 5, 571: *qualis, ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthique fluenta* Deserit (Apollo), Verg. A. 4, 143: ubi semel quis pejeraverit, ei credi postea non oportet, Cic. Rab. Post. 13, 36: hoc ubi Amphitruo erus conspicatu'st meus, Ilico, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 87: ubi de ejus adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: ubi ea dies venit, etc., id. ib. 1, 8: quem ubi vidi, equidem vim lacrimarum profudi, Cic. Rep. 6, 14, 14: ubi galli cantum audivit, id. Pis. 27, 67: at hostes, ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt ... impetu facto, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 12; Quint. 7, 1, 6.—With *subj.*, Hor. C. 3, 6, 41.—With *inf. hist.*, Tac. A. 12, 51.—**2.** With correl. *adv.* of time (mostly ante- and post-class.; not in Cic. or Cæs.). (α) With *tum:* otium ubi erit, tum, etc., Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 13: ubi convivae abierint, tum venias, id. Stich. 4, 2, 14; id. Pers. 4, 7, 18; Quadrig. ap. Gell. 2, 2, 13: cetera maleficia tum persequare, ubi facta sunt, Sall. C. 52, 4; Cato, R. R. 33, 2; 33, 45 *fin.:* ubi conticuerit recte tumultus, tum in curiam patres revocandos esse, Liv. 22, 55, 8; 25, 38, 4; 43, 5, 6; 44, 34, 5: ut, cum admissa et perpetrata fuerint, tum denique, ubi, quae facta sunt infecta fieri non possunt, puniantur, Gell. 6 (7), 3, 42.—Esp., with *tum demum:* ubi jam caro increscit, tum demum et balineis raris utendum erit, Cels. 7, 4 *fin.;* 3, 6; 7, 27; Gell. 16, 8, 16.—(β) With *tunc:* ubi vis acrior imminet hostium, tunc, etc., Veg. Mil. 1, 24: tunc est consummata infelicitas, ubi, etc., Sen. Ep. 39, 6; 89, 15; 89, 19.—Esp., with *tunc demum*, Cels. 3, 10.—**B.** In colloq. lang., referring to things or persons, instead of the relative pronoun, *in which, by which, with which, wherewith*, etc.; or of persons, *with whom, by whom*, etc.: ne illi sit cera, ubi facere possit litteras, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 22: hujusmodi res semper comminiscere, Ubi me excarnifices, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 9: cum multa colligeres et ex legibus et ex senatusconsultis, ubi, si verba non rem sequeremur, confici nihil posset, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243: si rem servassem, fuit, ubi negotiosus essem, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 38; cf.: est, ubi id isto modo valeat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 23; v. sum, I. B. 5. b. β: neque nobis adhuc praeter te quisquam fuit, ubi nostrum jus contra illos obtineremus, *with whom*, Cic. Quint. 9, 34: Alcmene, questus ubi ponat aniles, Iolen habet, Ov. M. 9, 276.

ŭbĭ-cumque (**-cunque,** old Lat. **-quomque:** in tmesi: istius hominis ubi fit quomque mentio, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 18), *adv., wherever, wheresoever.* **I.** Relative: ubicumque est lepidum unguentum, ungor, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 10: etsi, ubicumque es, in eâdem es navi, Cic. Fam. 2, 5, 1: ego uni Servor, ubicumque est, Ov. M. 7, 735; cf.: sis licet felix, ubicumque mavis, Hor. C. 3, 27, 13: des operam, ut te ante Calendas Januarias, ubicumque erimus, sistas, Cic. Att. 3, 25: ubicumque eris, id. Fam. 5, 17, 4; Quint. 9, 4, 126: *De.* Si quid te volam, ubi eris? *Li.* Ubicumque libitum fuerit animo meo, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 97.—With *terrarum, locorum, gentium:* qui ubicumque terrarum sunt, ibi, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 113: ubicumque locorum Vivitis, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 34: ubicumque erit gentium, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 121.—*Very rarely with subj.: nostrum* est intellegere, utcumque atque ubicumque opus sit, obsequi, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 17: istuc est sapere, qui, ubicumque opus sit, animum possis flectere, id. Hec. 4, 3, 2.—**II.** Indefinitely, *wherever it may be, anywhere, everywhere* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): bonam deperdere famam, Rem patris oblimare, malum est ubicumque, Hor. S. 1, 2, 62: quicquid loquemur ubicumque, Quint. 10, 7, 28: in senatu et apud populum et apud principem et ubicumque, id. 7, 4, 18 Zumpt *N. cr.*

Ŭbĭi, ōrum, *m., a Germanic people, who in Cæsar's time occupied the territory on the east bank of the Rhine, near the mod. Cologne, but were transferred to the left bank of the Rhine by Agrippa*, B.C. 39, Caes. B. G. 1, 54; 4, 3; 4, 16; 6, 9; Tac. G. 28; id. A. 1, 31; 1, 36: oppidum Ubiorum, *their chief city*, id. ib. 1, 39; 1, 57.—Hence, **Ŭbĭus,** a, um, *adj., Ubian, of the Ubii:* mulier Ubia, Tac. H. 5, 22.

***ŭbĭ-lĭbet,** *adv., in any place, anywhere:* cibus parabilis facilisque, ubilibet non defuturus, Sen. Tranq. 1, 6.

ŭbĭnam, v. ubi, I. A.

ŭbĭ-quāquĕ, *adv., wherever, in every place whatsoever:* te, dea, munificam gentes ubiquâque locuntur, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 5 Merkel (dub.; Jan. ubicumque.—Instead of ubiquâque, ubi fit quomque is now restored, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 18 Fleck.; cf. Ritschl ad loc.; and cum omnia quaeque, App. de Mundo, p. 69, 31 Hildebr.).

ŭbī-quĕ, *adv., wherever, wheresoever, in any place whatever, anywhere, everywhere:* quicumque ubique sunt, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 1: illud, quicquid ubique Officit, evitare, Hor. S. 1, 2, 60: litterae, quae ubique depositae essent, Liv. 45, 29, 1: tum navium quod ubique fuerat, in unum locum coëgerant, Caes B. G. 3, 16: quod ubique habeat frumenti ac navium, ostendit. id. B. C. 2, 20: onerarias naves, quas ubique possunt, deprehendunt, id. ib. 1, 36; cf. id. ib. 3, 112; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 4, § 7; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 59, § 132: nec quidquid ubique est Gentis, Verg. A. 1, 601: studendum est sem-

per et ubique, Quint. 10, 7, 27, so (with semper) id. 1, 1, 29, 3, 9, 5, 11, 1, 14 cru delis ubique Luctus, ubique pavor, Verg A 2, 368 longa mora est, quantum noxae sit ubique repertum, Enumerare Ov M 1, 214 ubique versus, Lact Opif 5, 11 —So the phrase, freq in Cic, omnes, qui ubique sunt, for an unlimited number, *all wherever they may be, all in the world* ceteri agri omnes qui ubique sunt decemviris addicentur, Cic Agr 2, 21, 57, cf aut Epicurus, quid sit voluptas, aut omnes morta les qui ubique sunt nesciunt, id Fin 2, 3, 6, 2, 4, 13, id Tusc 1, 15, 35, id. N D 2, 66, 164, id. Div 2, 63, 129, 2, 44, 93, id Fin 4, 27, 74, id. Verr 2, 5, 67, § 172, id. Phil 10, 5, 12 —Cf without omnes utinam qui ubique sunt propugnatores hujus imperii, possent in hanc civitatem venire, etc, Cic Balb 22, 51 quae res itineris ubique nos comitantur, *everywhere on the journey*, App M 1, p 113, 8

☞ The *adv* ubique is to be distinguished from ubi with the enclitic que, each retaining its force, as in Plaut Bacch 1, 1, 36, id Merc 5, 1, 11, id Rud. 2, 3 58, Cat 63, 46, Sall C 21, 1, Liv 36, 2, 5, Hor S 2, 2, 84

ŭbĭŭbi, v ubi, I A 2

ŭbĭ-vīs, *adv* [volo], *where you will, be it where it may, wherever it may be, any where, everywhere* nemo sit, quin ubivis, quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit, Cic Fam 6, 1, 1 qui mihi videntur ubivis tutius quam in senatu fore, id. Att 14, 22, 2 ubivis facilius passus sim, quam in hac re, me deludier, *in any thing*, Ter And 1, 2, 32 nec recitem cuiquam, nisi amicis, idque coactus, Non ubivis coramve quibuslibet, Hor S 1, 4, 74 —With *gentium* quanto fuerat praestabilius, ubivis gentium agere aetatem, i e *anywhere in the world*, Ter Hec 3, 1 4

Ūcălĕgōn, ontis, *m*, = Οὐκαλέγων, *the name of a Trojan* ardet Ucalegon, i e *his house*, Verg A 2, 312, cf Juv 3, 199

Ucubis, is, *f* (*acc* im, *abl* i), *a city of* Hispania Baetica, Auct B Hisp 7, 24

1. ūdo, āvi, are, *v a* [udus], *to wet, moisten* (post class) quae udanda sunt corporis (opp siccanda), Macr S 7, 12 la bra vappa, Aug Mor Manich 2, 13 *fin*

2. ūdo (**ōdo**), onis, *m*, = οὔδων, *a sock of felt* or *fur*, Mart 14, 140 *in lemm*, Dig 34, 2, 25, § 4

ūdus, a, um, *adj* [contr for uvidus from uveo], *wet, moist, damp, humid* (poet and in post-Aug prose) cum sint umidae (nubes), imo udae Sen Q N 2, 25 paludes, Ov F 6, 401 litus Hor C 1, 32, 7 humus, id ib 3, 2, 23 argilla, id Ep 2, 2, 8 salictum, id C 2, 5, 7 pomaria rivis, id. ib 1, 7, 13 Tibur, id. ib 3, 29, 6 apium, id ib 2, 7, 23 palatum, Verg G 3, 388 oculi, Ov H 12, 55, cf lumina, Prop 2, 7, 10 genae, Ov Am 1, 8, 84 Lyaeo tempora, Hor C 1, 7, 22, cf. aleator, *soaked, fuddled*, Mart 5, 84, 5 vere madent udo terrae, Verg G 3, 429 udae Vocis iter, id. A. 7, 533 — Poet. gaudium, i e *tearful*, Mart 10, 78, 8 — In mal. part inguina, Juv 10, 321 puella, Mart. 11, 16, 8 —*Neutr absol* udo colores illinere, i e *to paint in fresco*, Plin. 35, 7, 31, § 49, cf Vitr 7, 3, 7

Ūfens (**Oufens,** ap Fest. p 194 Müll), entis *m* **I.** *A small river in Latium, that flows past Tarracina*, now *Ufente*, Plin. 3, 5 9, § 60, Verg A 7, 802, Sil 8, 383 — Hence, **Ūfentīnus** (**Oufent-**), a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Ufens, Ufentine* tribus, *one of the thirty five Roman tribes*, Liv 9, 20, 6, cf Fest p 194 —**II.** *A man's name*, Verg A 7, 745, 8, 6, Sil 4, 339, 4, 343

Uffugum, i, *n*, *a town in the territory of the Bruttii*, now *Fagnano*, Liv 30, 19

ulcĕrārĭa, ae, *f* (sc herba) [ulcus], *the plant horehound*, App Herb 45

ulcĕrātĭo, onis, *f* [ulcero], *a breaking out into sores, ulceration, a sore, ulcer*, Plin 34, 11, 27, § 115 (dub, al exulcerationes) —In *plur*, Sen Const 6 3

ulcĕro, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* [ulcus], *to make sore, cause to ulcerate* (rare but class.) **I.** Lit nondum ulcerato Philocteta serpentis morsu, Cic. Fat. 16, 36 mantica cui lumbos onere ulceret Hor S 1, 6, 106 — ***II.** Trop non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla, i e *wound with love*, Hor Ep 1, 18, 72

ulcĕrōsus, a, um, *adj* [ulcus], *full of sores, ulcerous* (very rare, not in Cic.) **I.** Lit. facies, Tac A. 4, 57 — **B.** Transf, of trees, *knobby, full of knots*, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 106 —***II.** Trop jecur, i e *wounded* (with love), Hor C 1, 25, 15

ulcisco, ĕre, v ulciscor *fin*.

ulciscor, ultus, 3, *v inch dep* [etym dub] **I.** *To avenge one's self on, take vengeance on*, or *punish* for wrong done (very freq and class, cf vindico, punio, persequor) **A.** With a personal object ego pol illum ulciscar hodie Thessalum veneficum, Qui, etc, Plaut Am 4, 5, 9 ego illum fame, ego illum Siti, maledictis, malefactis, amatorem Ulciscar, id Cas 2, 1, 10 inimicos, id. Trin 3, 1, 18 aliquem pro scelere, Caes B G 1, 14 ulciscendi Romanos pro iis, quas acceperant, injuriis occasio, id. ib 5, 38 odi hominem et odero utinam ulcisci possem! sed illum ulciscentur mores sui, Cic Att 9, 12, 2 numquam illum res publica suo jure esset ulta, id Mil 33, 88 quos ego non tam ulcisci studeo, quam sanare, id Cat. 2, 8, 17 quos intellegis non, ut per te alium, sed ut per alium aliquem te ipsum ulciscantur, laborare, id Div in Caecil 6, 22 victos acerbius, Sall J 42, 4 Alphesiboea suos ulta est pro conjuge fratres, Prop 1, 15, 15 (19) ulta pellicem, Hor Epod. 3, 13, 5 63, cf. inimici ulciscendi causa, Cic Inv 2, 5, 18 ejus casūs, quem ulciscitur, Quint 6, 1, 18 —*Absol.* has tris ulciscendi rationes Taurus scriptas reliquit, Gell. 7, 14, 5 — **B.** *To take revenge for, to avenge, punish* injustice, wrongs, etc, with a non personal object qua in re Caesar non solum publicas sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, Caes B G 1, 12 statuerunt, istius injurias per vos ulcisci, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 3, § 9, id Fam 12, 1, 2 injurias rei publicae, id. Phil 6, 1, 2 Etruscorum injurias bello, id Rep 2, 21, 38 cum alii ulcisci dolorem aliquem suum vellent, id. Sest. 20, 46 injuriam, id. Verr 2, 1, 28, § 72 peccata peccatis et injurias injuriis, id Inv 2, 27, 81 al, cf ultum ire injurias festinare, *to proceed to revenge, to revenge*, Sall J 68, 1 ultum ire scelera et injurias Quint. 11, 1, 42 istius nefarium scelus, Cic Verr 2, 1, 27, § 68 patrui mortem, id. Rab Perd 5, 14 senis iracundiam, Ter Phorm 1, 4, 12 offensas tuas Ov. Tr 2, 134 barbaras Regum libidines, Hor C 4, 12, 8 illatum a Persis Graeciae bellum, Just 2, 15, 13 — **II.** Transf, with the person to whom wrong has been done as the object, *to take vengeance for, to avenge* a person (much less freq but class.) quos nobis poetae tradiderunt patris ulciscendi causa supplicium de matre sumpsisse, Cic Rosc. Am 24, 66, Auct. Her 1, 16, 26 caesos fratres, Ov M 12, 603 fratrem, id ib 8, 442 patrem justa per arma, id. F 3, 710 numen utrumque, id. ib 5, 574 cadentem patriam, Verg A 2, 576 quibus (armis) possis te ulcisci lacessitus, Cic. de Or 1, 8, 32 se, id Mil 14, 38, id. Verr 2, 4, 40, § 87, Plin Ep 8, 7, 2, Ov M 7, 397, id P 1, 8, 20 Hannibal se a transfugis ultus est, Front Strat 3, 16, 4 — Transf, of things a ferro sanguis humanus se ulciscitur contactum namque eo celerius subinde rubiginem trahit, Plin 34, 14, 41, § 146 —With the two constructions combined non hercle ego is sum, qui sum, ni hanc injuriam meque ultus pulcre fuero, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 7

☞ **1.** *Act* collat form **ulcisco,** ĕre nisi patrem materno sanguine exanclando ulciscerem, Enn ap Non 292, 16 (Trag v 184 Vahl) — **2. ulciscor,** ci, in a passive signif quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit, Sall J 31, 8 ob iras graviter ultas, graviter ultae, Liv 2, 17 7, so, ultus, *avenged*, Val Fl 4, 753 ulta ossa patris, Ov H 8, 120

ulcus (**hulc-**), ĕris, *n* [ἕλκος], *a sore, ulcer* **I.** Lit, Cels 5, 9, 5, 14, 5, 26, n. 31, 5, 28, n 6 al, Plin 23, 6, 60, § 112, 23, 9, 81, § 161, 22 23, 49, § 103, Lucr 6, 1148, 6, 1166, Verg G 3, 454, Hor Ep 1, 16, 24, Pers. 3, 113 al —Prov ulcus tangere, *to touch a sore spot, touch on a delicate subject* Ter Phorm 4, 4, 9 — **B.** Transf, of trees, *an excrescence*, Plin 17, 24, 37, § 227 montium hulcera, i e *marble quarries*, id 36, 15, 24, § 125 — **II.** Trop ulcus (i e amor) enim vivescit et inveterascit alendo, Lucr 4, 1068 quicquid horum attigeris ulcus est, *it will prove a sore place*, i e *will turn out absurd*, Cic. N D 1, 37, 104 si tu in hoc ulcere tamquam inguen exsisteres, id Dom 5, 12

ulcuscŭlum, i, *n dim* [ulcus], *a small sore* or *ulcer*, Cels. 5, 28, 15, Sen Ep 72, 5, Plin 28, 19, 78, § 259

ulex, icis, *m*, *a shrub resembling rosemary*, Plin 33, 4, 21, § 76

Ulia, ae, *f*, *a town of* Hispania Baetica, Auct B Hisp 3, Auct B Alex. 61, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 15

ūlīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj* [uligo], *full of moisture, wet, moist, damp, marshy* (syn umidus) locus, Varr R R 1, 6, 6 campi, Col 2, 4, 3 terra, Plin 17, 5, 3, § 33 caprile, Varr R. R. 2, 3, 6 viscera, i e *dropsical*, Arn 1, 30 — *Subst* **ūlīgĭnōsa,** orum, *n* (sc loca), *swamps, marshes*, Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 176

ūlīgo, inis, *f* [contr from uviligo, from uveo, uvens, uvesco, uvidus etc], *moisture, marshy quality* of the earth (syn umor), Varr R R 2, 2, 7, Col 1, 6, 16, 2, 9, 9, Verg G 2, 184, cf Serv ad loc, Sil. 8, 381, Tac A 1, 64

Ŭlixes (sometimes, on account of the Gr Ὀδυσσεύς, erroneously written **Ulysses**), is (also Ulixei, Hor C 1, 6, 7, id. Epod. 16, 60, 17, 16, Aus Ep 16, 13, also, by synizesis, Ulixei, trisyl, Hor Ep 1, 7, 40, Ov M 14, 159, 14, 671, Aus Ep 24, and, Ulixi, Cic Tusc. 1, 41, 98, Verg E 8, 70, id A 2, 7, 3, 273, Hor Ep 1, 6, 63), *m* [from the Etruscan Uluxe, or from the Sicilian Οὐλιξης, v Müll Etrusk 2, p 279], *the Latin name for Odysseus*, Engl *Ulysses*, *king of Ithaca, famed among the Grecian heroes of the Trojan war for his craft and eloquence, the son of Laertes and Anticlea, husband of Penelope, and father of Telemachus and Telegonus*, Cic Tusc 1, 41, 98, 2, 21, 49, 5, 3, 7, id Off 1, 31, 113, Prop 3, 12, 25 (4, 11, 23) sq, Ov H 1, 84, Hor Ep 1, 2, 18, 1, 6, 63; id C 1, 6, 7, id Epod. 16, 60, 17, 16

ullātĕnus, *adv* [ullus tenus], *in any respect whatever*, Claud Mam Stat. An 1, 21, Greg Ep 2, 8

ullus, a, um, *gen* ullius, *dat* ulli (*gen sing* ulli, Plaut Truc 2, 2, 38), *adj dim* [for unulus, *dim* of unus], *any, any one* (usu in neg sentences, corresp with aliquis in affirmations) **I.** In negative declarations (*so most usually*) neque praeterea te in Alide ullus servus istoc nomine est, Plaut Capt 3, 4, 58 nec vobis auctor ullus est nec vosmet estis ulli, id Curc 4, 2, 12 nec ulla deformior species est civitatis quam illa etc, Cic Rep 1, 34, 51 nullum, inquam horum (signorum) reliquit, neque aliud ullum tamen, praeter unum pervetus ligneum, id Verr 2, 4, 3, § 7 nulla alia in civitate ullum domicilium libertas habet, id Rep 1, 31, 47 Cluentii nummus nullus judici datus ullo vestigio reperietur, id Clu 36, 102 omnino nemo ullius rei fuit emptor, cui, etc, id. Phil. 2, 38, 97, cf neminem quidem adeo infatuare potuit, ut ei nummum ullum crederet, id Fl 20, 47 non possum equidem dicere, me ulla in cogitatione, etc, id. Rep 1, 22, 35 neve ipse navem ullam praeter duos lembos haberet, Liv 34, 35, 5 — After sine ut plane sine ullo domino sint, Cic Rep, 1, 43, 67 aditus sine ulla facultate navium, id Verr 2, 5, 3, § 6 sine ullo maleficio iter per provinciam facere, Caes B G 1, 7, Cic Off 2, 11, 40 negant sapientem suscepturum ullam rei publicae partem, id Rep 1, 6 10 communis lex naturae, quae vetat ullam rem esse cujusquam, nisi ejus etc, id ib 1, 17, 27 — Esp, haud ullus, non ullus emphat for nullus di sciunt, culpam meam istanc non esse ullam, Plaut Merc 3, 4, 41 deinceps explicatur differentia rerum, quam si non ullam esse diceremus etc, Cic Fin 3, 15, 50, id Brut 90, 112, cf non ullam rem aliam extimescens, quam, etc, Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 18, 2 non ille honorem a pueritia non ullum existimationis bonae fructum umquam cogitarat, Cic Clu 13, 39, id Rosc Am 44, 128 virus haud ullum magis noxium est, Curt. 9, 1, 12 — **2.** *Subst*, *any one, anybody*, etc. (rare but class.) *Tr* Quasi non sit intus (erus)' *Am* Neque pol est, neque ullus quidem huc venit, Plaut Rud 2, 3, 10 nec ulli

verbo male dicat, id. As. 4, 1, 55: numquam ulli supplicabo, id. Rud. 5, 2, 49: negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: nec prohibente ullo, Liv. 5, 40, 4: ne quam societatem cum ullo Cretensium aut quodam alio institueret, id. 34, 35, 9: reor non ullis, si vita longior daretur, posset esse jucundior, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: nec ullis aut gloria major aut augustior honor, Tac. Or. 12.—**B.** In questions implying a negation (rare but class.): est ergo ulla res tanti, aut commodum ullum tam expetendum, ut viri boni nomen amittas? Cic. Off. 3, 20, 82: an deus est ullus suavis Suaviatio? Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 12: cui nescio an ulla pars operis hujus sit magis elaborata, Quint. 9, 4, 1.—**C.** In hypothetical clauses: hunc si ullus deus amaret, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 20: si ullo pacto ille huc conciliari potest, id. Capt. 1, 2, 28; cf.: si posset ullo modo impetrari ut abiret, id. Mil. 4, 5, 8: si ullo modo est ut possit, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 102: atqui si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, quae multa sunt, etc., Cic. Mil. 4, 9: si ulla mea apud te commendatio valuit, id. Fam. 13, 40: filio meo, si erit ulla res publica, satis, etc., id. ib. 2, 16, 5: si ullam partem libertatis tenebo, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 15: si vero non ulla tibi facta est injuria, sine scelere eum accusare non potes, id. Div. in Caecil. 18, 60.—**II.** In affirmative clauses (very rare; perh. not in Cic.): ita fustibus sum mollior miser magis, quam ullus cinaedus, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 8; cf. id. Rud. 3, 4, 49: ultra quam ullus spiritus durare possit, Quint. 8, 2, 17: dum amnes ulli rumpuntur fontibus, Verg. G. 3, 428: nam scelus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum, Facti crimen habet, Juv. 13, 209.

* **ulmārĭum**, ii, *n.* [ulmus], *a plantation* or *nursery of elms*, Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 76.

ulmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to an elm-tree, of elm, elm-*: frons, Col. 6, 3, 6: cena, Juv. 11, 141: virgae, i. e. *rods for whipping with*, Plaut. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 478: qui tibi subnectabant rure huc virgas ulmeas, id. As. 2, 2, 74; so, virgidemia, id. Rud. 3, 2, 22: pigmenta, id. Ep. 5, 1, 20; cf.: mihi tibique interminatu'st, nos futuros ulmeos, nisi, etc., *that we shall be changed into elm-rods*, i. e. *shall be soundly scourged*, id. As. 2, 2, 96; cf. the foll. art. and ulmus.

† **ulmĭtrĭba**, ae, *m.* [vox hibrida, from ulmus and τρίβω, tero], an elm-rubber, i. e. *one that wears out elms, is often beaten with elm-rods*, a term of abuse, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 7; cf. ulmus.

ulmus, i, *f.* (*masc.*, Cat. 62, 54; v. infra), *an elm, elm-tree.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 76; Col. 5, 6; Verg. G. 1, 2; 2, 446; Ov. M. 10, 100; 14, 661; Hor. C. 1, 2, 9; 2, 15, 5; id. Ep. 1, 16, 3; Quint. 8, 3, 8 al.—Poet.: (vitis) conjuncta ulmo marito, Cat. 62, 54.—**II.** Transf.: ulmorum Acheruns, *the Acheron of elm-rods*, of one who is often beaten, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 9; cf. ulmitriba: Falernae, i. e. *Falernian vines*, for *Falernian wine*, Juv. 6, 150: viduae, *without vines*, id. 8, 78.

ulna, ae, *f.* [Gr. ὠλένη; Goth. aleina; Germ. Elle; cf. Ellenbogen; Engl. ell], *the elbow.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 11, 43, 98, § 243.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Poet., in gen., *the arm*: tremula patris dormientis in ulnā, Cat. 17, 13; Prop. 2, 18 (3, 10), 9; Ov. M. 7, 847; 9, 652; 11, 63; Luc. 3, 664; Sil. 3, 457; 10, 499; Stat. S. 5, 3, 266 al.—**B.** As a measure of length. **1.** *An ell*, Verg. E. 3, 105; id. G. 3, 355; Hor. Epod. 4, 8; Ov. M. 8, 748.—**2.** As much as a man can clasp with both arms, *a fathom*, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 202.

† **ūlŏphŏnon**, i, *n.*, = οὐλοφόνον, *a variety of the plant* chamaeleon, Plin. 22, 18, 21, § 47; App. Herb. 109.

Ulpĭānus, i, *m.*: Domitius Ulpianus, *a celebrated Roman jurist under the emperors Septimius Severus, Caracalla, Heliogabalus, and Alexander Severus, fragments of whose writings are found in the Pandects; he was murdered in Gaul*, A. D. 230, Lampr. Heliog. 16, § 4.

ulpĭcum, i, *n.*, *a kind of leek*, Cato, R. R. 71; Col. 11, 3, 20; 10, 113; Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 35.

Ulpĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman* gens. So esp., M. Ulpius Trajanus, *the celebrated Roman emperor of that name.*—Hence, **Ulpĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Ulpius*: porticus, Sid. Carm. 8, 8.

uls (**ouls**; v. infra), *prep.* with *acc.* [from the pronominal root il, whence ille], *beyond*; opp. to cis (ante-class.): uls Cato pro ultra posuit, Fest. p. 379 Müll.: ouls lucum facutalem (followed by cis lucum Esquilinum), Form. Sacr. Argeor. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 50 ib.: et uls et cis Tiberim, Varr. ib. 5, § 83: quinqueviri constituti sunt cis Tiberim et uls Tiberim, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 31; cf. Gell. 12, 13, 8.

‡ **ulter**, tra, trum, *adj.* (*comp.* ulterior, us; *sup.* ultimus) [cf.: uls, ollus, olim; and the *advv.* ultra, ultro], prop. *that is beyond* or *on the other side.* The *posit.* is not found, but the *comp.* and *sup.* are very freq. **I.** *Comp.*: **ultĕrĭor**, ius, *farther, on the farther side, that is beyond, ulterior*: quis est ulterior? Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 10: quorum alter ulteriorem *Galliam* decernit cum Syriā, alter citeriorem, i. e. *transalpine*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 15, 36: Gallia, id. Att. 8, 3, 3; Caes. B. G. 1, 7: portus, id. ib. 4, 23: Hispania, Suet. Caes. 7; 18; 56: pars urbis, Liv. 34, 20, 5: ripa, Verg. A. 6, 314; Vell. 2, 107, 1: ulterius medio spatium sol altus habebat, Ov. M. 2, 417.—**B.** As *subst.* **1. ultĕrĭōres**, um, *m.* (sc. homines), *the more remote*, or *more distant* persons, *those beyond*: cum ab proximis impetrare non possent, ulteriores tentant, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: recurritur ex proximis locis; ulteriores non inventi, Liv. 3, 60, 7: proximi ripae neglegenter, ulteriores exquisitius, Tac. G. 17.—**2. ultĕrĭōra**, um, *n.* (sc. loca or negotia). (α) Of places, *the more remote parts* or *regions, the districts beyond*: Mosellae pons, qui ulteriora coloniae annectit, Tac. H. 4, 77.—(β) In gen., of things, *that which is beyond, things beyond, farther*, or *in addition; things future*: ulteriora mirari, praesentia sequi, Tac. H. 4, 8: ut dum proxima dicimus, struere ulteriora possimus, *things beyond, what is to come*, Quint. 10, 7, 8; cf.: pudor est ulteriora loqui, Ov. F. 5, 532; id. A. A. 3, 769: semper et inventis ulteriora petit, id. Am. 2, 9, 10.—**3.** Rarely *sing.*: **ultĕrĭus**, ōris, *n.*, *something more, any thing further*: cujus (fero, tuli) praeteritum perfectum et ulterius non invenitur, Quint. 1, 6, 26.—**II.** *Sup.*: **ultĭmus**, a, um, that is farthest beyond, i. e. *the farthest, most distant, most remote, the uttermost, extreme, last*; often to be rendered as a *subst.*, *the farthest* or *most distant part of any thing*, etc. (opp. to citimus, while extremus is opp. to intimus). **A.** Lit., of space: illa minima (luna) quae ultima a caelo, citima terris luce lucebat alienā, Cic. Rep. 6, 16, 16: partes, id. ib. 6, 20, 20: in ultimam provinciam se conjecit, id. Att. 5, 16, 4: devehendum in ultimas maris terrarumque oras, Liv. 21, 10, 12: orae, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 3; Hor. C. 3, 3, 45; Liv. 5, 37, 2: campi, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 95: Hesperia, Hor. C. 1, 36, 4: Africa, id. ib. 2, 18, 4: Geloni, id. ib. 2, 20, 18: in plateā ultimā, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 28; id. Mil. 3, 1, 15: in ultimis aedibus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 29: spelunca draconis, Phaedr. 4, 18, 3: cauda, i. e. *the end of*, Plin. 9, 5, 4, § 11: mors ultima linea rerum est, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 79.—**2.** *Subst.* (α) **ultĭmi**, ōrum, *m.* (sc. homines), *the farthest* or *most remote people*: recessum primis ultimi non dabant, Caes. B. G. 5, 43.—(β) **ultĭma**, ōrum, *n.* (sc. negotia), *the farthest* or *most remote things*: praeponens ultima primis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 59: ultima signant, *the goal*, Verg. A. 5, 317.—(γ) Rarely *sing.*: **ultĭmum**, i, *n.*, *the last, the end*: caelum ipsum, quod extremum atque ultimum mundi est, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of time or order of succession, *the remotest, earliest, oldest, first; the last, latest, final*: ultimi et proximi temporis recordatio, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: tam multis ab ultimā antiquitate repetitis, id. Fin. 1, 20, 65: tempora, id. Leg. 1, 3, 8: initium, Auct. Her. 1, 9, 14: principium, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 5: memoria pueritiae, id. Arch. 1, 1: memoria saeculorum, Just. 12, 16, 3: vetustas hominum, id. 2, 1, 20: sanguinis auctor, Verg. A. 7, 49: ultima quid referam? Ov. H. 14, 109: scilicet ultima semper Exspectanda dies homini est, *last*, id. M. 3, 135: aetas est de ferro, id. ib. 1, 127: vox, id. ib. 3, 499: dicta, id. ib. 9, 126: lapis, i. e. *a gravestone*, Prop. 1, 17, 20: cerae, i. e. *a last will, testament*, Mart. 4, 70, 2: aetas, Quint. 12, 4, 2: senectus, id. 11, 1, 10: virtute pares, necessitate, quae ultimum ac maximum telum est, superiores estis, Liv. 4, 28, 5: decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum senatus consultum, Caes. B. C. 1, 5.—As *subst.*: **ultĭma**, ōrum, *n.*: perferto et ultima exspectato, *final events, the end*, Cic. Fam. 7, 17, 2: ultima vitae, Calp. Ecl. 3, 91.—Rarely *sing.*: matrem ultimo aetatis affectam, Aus. Vict. Or. Gent. Rom. 10.—Adverb.: si fidem ad ultimum fratri praestitisset, *to the last*, Liv. 45, 19, 17; 3, 64, 8; 3, 64, 11; also (more freq.) *at last, lastly, finally*, = ad extremum, ad postremum, postremo: si qualis in cives, talis ad ultimum in liberos esset, Liv. 1, 53, 10; 5, 10, 8; 3, 10, 3: ne se ad ultimum perditum irent, id. 26, 27, 10; so, ultimo, Suet. Ner. 32 *fin.*; Petr. 20, 139; and, ultimum, *for the last time*, Liv. 1, 29, 3; Curt. 5, 12, 8; App. M. 2, p. 126.—**2.** Of degree or rank, and denoting the highest as well as the lowest extreme of either. **a.** *The utmost, extreme, the highest, first, greatest*, = summus, extremus: summum bonum, quod ultimum appello, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 30: ultimae perfectaeque naturae, id. N. D. 2, 12, 33: ut absit ab ultimis vitiis ipse praeceptor ac schola, Quint. 2, 2, 15: ultimae causae cur perirent, etc., Hor. C. 1, 16, 18: scelus, Curt. 5, 12, 17: rex ad ultimum periculum venit, id. 7, 6, 22: facinus, id. 8, 8, 2; 6, 3, 13; 6, 9, 11: necessitas, id. 9, 12, 6; Liv. 2, 43, 3; 3, 4, 9; Sen. Clem. 1, 12, 5: ad ultimam inopiam adducere, Liv. 6, 3, 4; 37, 31, 2: ad ultimos casus servari, id. 27, 10, 11: dedecus, Curt. 9, 5, 11: execrationes, Just. 24, 2, 8: ultimum supplicium, *extreme* (i. e. *capital*) *punishment*, Caes. B. C. 1, 84; so, poena, Liv. 3, 58, 10; Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 8: desperatio, Tac. H. 2, 48; 2, 44; Curt. 10, 8, 9; Liv. 42, 66, 1; Sen. Contr. 4, 29, 2: discrimen ultimum vitae et regni, Liv. 37, 53, 16; 23, 21, 2: ad ultimum perductus tristitiam, Petr. 24.—Esp., as *subst.*: **ultĭma**, ōrum, *n.*: omnia ultima pati, *every extremity, the worst*, Liv. 37, 54, 2: ultima pati, Ov. M. 14, 483; id. Tr. 3, 2, 11; Curt. 3, 1, 6: ultima audere, Liv. 3, 2, 11: priusquam ultima experirentur, id. 2, 28, 9.—Rarely *sing.*: paene in ultimum gladiorum erupit impunitas, Vell. 2, 125, 2: ad ultimum inopiae adducere, *to the last degree*, Liv. 23, 19, 2; 31, 38, 1: ad ultimum periculi pervenire, Curt. 8, 1, 15.—Trop.: ut in pecude, nisi quae vis obstitit, videmus naturam suo quodam itinere ad ultimum pervenire, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 35.—Adverb.: ad ultimum pro fide morituri, Curt. 3, 1, 7: consilium sceleratum, sed non ad ultimum demens, *in the extreme, utterly, to the last degree*, Liv. 28, 28, 8.—**b.** *The lowest, meanest* (very rare): qui se Philippum regiaeque stirpis ferebat, cum esset ultimae, Vell. 1, 11, 1: principibus placuisse viris non ultima laus est, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 35: ultima sit laudes inter ut illa tuas, Auct. Cons. ad Liv. 17: ultima pistoris illa uxor, *the worst*, App. M. 9, p. 224, 26.—*Subst.*: ut vigiliis et labore cum ultimis militum certaret (consul), Liv. 34, 18, 5: in ultimis laudum, id. 30, 30, 4: in ultimis ponere, *the lowest, meanest things*, Plin. 17, 12, 18, § 91.

ultĕrĭor, us, v. ulter, I.

ultĕrĭus, *adv.*, v. ultra, I. D.

ultĭmē, *adv.*, v. ultra, I. E.

1. ultĭmō, *adv.*, v. ultimus, under ulter, II. B. 1. *fin.*

2. ultĭmo, āre, *v. n.* [ultimus], *to come to an end, be at the last*: cum ultimarent tempora patriae, Tert. Pall. 1 *fin.*

ultĭmum, *adv.*, v. ultimus, under ulter, II. B. 1. *fin.*

ultĭmus, a, um, v. ulter, II.

ultĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ulciscor], *a taking vengeance, avenging, revenge* (not ante-Aug.; cf. vindicta): quamquam serum auxilium perditis erat, tamen ultionem petens, Liv. 31, 24, 1: ultionem violatae per vim pudicitiae confessa viro est, id. 38, 24, 10: inhumanum verbum est et quidem pro isto receptum, ultio, Sen. Ira, 2, 32, 2: voluptas ultionis, Quint. 5, 13, 6; cf. id. 7, 4, 33; Sen. Ira, 2, 32, 3; 3, 3, 3; 3, 4, 4; 3, 5, 8; 3, 27, 1; id. Clem. 1, 27, 1; 1, 27, 2; Tac. A. 2, 13; 3, 7; 4, 25 *fin.*; Suet. Tib. 25; Juv. 13, 2; 191 al.—Personified as a deity: aram Ultioni statuendam, Tac. A. 3, 18.—With *gen.* of the passion, *indulgence*: si ultio irae haec et

non occasio cupiditatis explendae esset, Liv 7, 30, 14.

ultor, ōris, *f* [ulciscor], *a punisher, avenger, revenger* **I.** In gen (class.) conjurationis investigator atque ultor, Cic Sull 30, 85 Publius nostrarum injuriarum ultor, id. Brut 77, 268, id. Pis. 10, 23 exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Verg A 4, 625 — Attributively, Ov Ib 340 deus ultor = Anteros, id. M 14, 750 ultores dii, Tac H. 4, 57 ultore ferro, Just. 4, 18, 5 ultores ignes, Prop 4, 1, 115, Sil. 2, 495 — **II.** Ultor, a surname of Mars, *the Avenger*, Ov F 5 577, Tac. A. 3, 18, Suet. Aug 21, 29, id. Calig 24 *fin*, Inscr Grut 121, 9, 232 *med*, 317, 8

ultōrius, a, um, *adj* [ultor] *of* or *belonging to vengeance, avenging* (post class) mala, Tert adv Marc 2, 24

ultrā, *adv* and *prep* [ulter] **I.** *Adv* **A.** Prop, *on the other side* dextera nec citra mota nec ultra, *neither on that side nor on this, neither backwards nor forwards*, Ov M 5, 186 — **B.** Transf, in gen., *beyond, farther, over more besides*, of space (rare) ultra procedendi facultas, Auct B Afr 50, 3 — **2.** Of time, degree, etc estne aliquid ultra, quo progredi crudelitas possit? Cic Verr 2, 5, 45, § 119 ne quid ultra requiratis, id Univ 3 ut nihil possit ultra, id Att 15, 1, B, 2 quia ultra nihil habemus, id Tusc 1, 39, 94 melius ultra quam citra stat oratio, Quint 8, 6, 76, 3, 1, 9 quid ultra Provehor? Verg A 3, 480 jam nihil ultra expectantibus, Quint 9, 4, 30, cf id 7, 1, 59 eam (mortem) cuncta mortalium mala dissolvere, ultra neque curae neque gaudio locum esse, Sall C 51, 20 hac tempestate serviundum aut imperandum nam quid ultra? id Or Lepid contra Sull 5 nullum ultra periculum vererentur, Hirt B G 8, 39 quos alios muros, quae jam ultra moenia habetis? Verg A 9, 782 — Of time usque ad Attium et ultra porrectas syllabas geminis vocalibus scripserunt, *farther, later*, Quint 1, 7, 14 nec ultra bellum Latinum dilatum, Liv 2, 19, 2 — **C.** Esp, on account of its comparative sense, freq followed by *quam* ultra enim quo progrediar, quam ut veri videam similia non habeo, Cic Tusc 1, 9, 17 ultra quam homini datum est provehi, Quint 6, prooem § 10 ultra quam satis est, Cic Inv 1, 49 91, 1, 18, 26, Quint 12, 7, 12 ultra quam oporteat id 2, 4 7, 2, 5, 24 ultra quam ullus spiritus durare possit, id 8, 2, 17, Liv 40, 30, 5 nec ultra mortuus quam, etc, Tac A 6, 44 — **D.** *Comp* **ulterius,** in the signif of the *posit*, *beyond, farther on, farther* (mostly poet, in prose rare and only post Aug) (*a*) = ultra, cum quo Riphaeos possim conscendere montes Ulteriusque domo vadere Memnonia, Prop 1, 6, 4 abire, Ov M 2, 872 ulterius nihil est, nisi non habitabile frigus, id. Tr 3, 4, 51 — (*β*) Transf, = longius or amplius, procedere, Quint 5, 11, 34 ulterius ne tende odiis, Verg A 12, 938 si me ulterius provexerit ira Prop 2, 15 (3, 7), 19 revocavit me cogitationi aptae traditum, et iturum, si licuisset ulterius, Sen. Ep 102, 1 robur ulterius adversus eam saeviendi gentem, Val Max 1, 1, 15 nec ulterius dare corpus inutile leto Aut vacat aut curat *farther, longer, more*, Ov M 12 344 non tulit ulterius, id. ib 3, 487 rogabat Ulterius justo, *beyond what was right more than was right* id ib 6, 470 — **E.** *Sup* **ultimē. 1.** *Extremely, to the last degree* nudam flagris ultime verberat, App M 10 p 250, 33 affectus, id ib 1, p 105, 22 — **2.** *At last*, Sen. Ep 76, 22 (dub, al ultimum)

II. *Prep* with *acc.*, *on the farther side of, beyond past* cis Padum ultraque, Liv 5, 35, 4 ultra Silianam villam, Cic Att. 12, 27, 1 milibus passuum II ultra eum (montem) castra fecit, Caes B G 1, 48, 1, 49, id B C 3, 26, 3, 66 ultra Terminum, Hor C 1, 22, 10 dextra paulum prolata ultra sinum, Quint 11, 3, 159, cf id. ib § 118 — Placed after the noun sunt certi denique fines, Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum, Hor S. 1, 1, 107 portas ultra procedere, Prop 4 (5), 7, 29 Euphratem ultra, Tac. A. 15, 17 *fin* — **b.** Transf (*a*) Of time, *beyond, past, longer than* (Gorgias) et illorum fuit aemulus ut ultra Socratem usque duravit Quint 3, 1, 9 non durat ultra poenam abdicationis, id 9, 2, 88 ultra rudes annos, id. 1, 1, 20 ultra pueriles annos, id 1, 11, 19 — (*β*) Of number, measure, degree, quality, etc., *beyond, above, over, more than*, = supra paulo ultra eum numerum, Auct B Alex. 21 non ultra heminam aquae assumere, Cels. 4, 2, 4 *fin* ad hibent modum quendam, quem ultra progredi non oporteat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 38 ultra fidem, Quint 8, 6, 73 modum, id. 10, 3, 32, 11, 1, 90 quid est ultra pignus aut multam? Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12 ultra Romanorum et morem talium etiam morem aliquem curare, Sall Fragm ap Macr S 2, 9 juvenis ultra barbarum, promptus ingenio, Vell 2, 118, 2 Maecenas otio ac mollitiis paene ultra feminam fluens, id. 2, 88, 2 si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat, Hor C 3, 29, 31 ultra Legem tendere opus, id. S 2, 1, 1 vires ultra sortemque senectae, Verg A. 6, 114 si ultra placitum laudarit, id E 7, 27

ultrā-mundānus, a, um, *adj*, *that is beyond the world, ultra mundane* (post-class) ille deus, App Dogm Plat 8, 7 pater, Mart Cap 2, § 185

ultrix, īcis, *adj* [ultor], *avenging, revengeful* **I.** *Adj* (poet) ultricesque sedent in limine Dirae, *the avenging goddesses*, i e *the Furies*, Verg A 4, 473, cf Furiae, Claud. Fp 1, 14, and, deae, Sen Med 967 Curae, Verg A 6, 274 dextra, Sen Herc. Fur 895 irae, Claud. III Cons Hon 104 rotae, id Laud. Stil 1, 98 — In *neutr plur* ultricia bella, Sil 2, 423 tela ultricia, Stat Th 10, 911 — * **II.** *Subst*, *she that avenges, an avenger* ultrix afflictae civitatis, Cic Dom 43, 112 (dub, B and K victrix)

ultrō, *adv*, *to the farther side, beyond, on the other side* **I.** Lit., so most usually in the connection ultro citroque, Cic Rep 6, 9, 9, id Ac 1, 7, 28, Caes. B G 1, 42, Liv 3, 5, 11, Auct B Hisp 21 ultro et citro, Cic Off 1, 17, 56, id Lael 22, 85, id Rosc Am 22, 60 ultro ac citro, Varr R R 3, 5, 16, or, without a copula, ultro citro, *on this side and on that, this way and that, to and fro, on both sides, mutually*, Cic N D 2, 33, 84, Sen Q N 4, 2, 29, Suet Calig 19, App M 8, p 211, v citro, and cf Hand, Turs II p 87 sqq — **II.** Transf **A.** Of distance, *afar, away, off* (so only in Plautus) *Ty* Proin' tu ab istoc procul recedas *He* Ultro istum a me! Plaut Capt 3, 4, 19 Brix ad loc ultro istunc, qui exossat homines! id Am 1, 1, 164 ultro te amator apage te a dorso meo, id Cas 2, 8, 23 — **B.** To denote that which is or is done over and above something else, *besides, moreover, too* et mulier ut sit libera, atque ipse ultro det argentum, Plaut Pers 2 5, 26 celavit suos cives ultroque eis sumptum intulit, Cic. Fl 19, 45 cavendo, ne metuant homines, metuendos ultro se efficiunt, Liv 3, 65, 11 Sex Naevius, qui, cum ipse ultro deberet, cupidissime contenderet, etc, Cic Quint 23, 74, cf non debui tibi pecuniam ultro a me mutuatus es, Quint 5, 10, 107, 12, 8, 7 Spald *N cr* his lacrimis vitam damus et miserescimus ultro, Verg A 2, 145 nunc ultro ad cineres ipsius Adsumus id ib 5, 55 Forbig ad loc. ultro animos tollit dictis atque increpat ultro, id ib 9, 127 — **2.** Trop, *superfluously, gratuitously, wantonly* qui ita putant, Sibi fieri injuriam ultro si quam fecere ipsi expostules, Ter Ad 4, 3, 4 sibi ultro per contumelias hostem insultare, Liv 3, 62, 1 — **C.** From beyond, from the other side, i e without influence or assistance from this side (cf sponte, whose opposite is external compulsion or aid ultro facio, non rogatus, sponte facio, non coactus neque adjutus, hence, ultro is esp freq with verbs of giving, offering, proposing, approaching, assailing, etc), *on his part, on their part, of himself, of themselves*, etc., *of one's own accord, without being asked, spontaneously, voluntarily* *Gn* Jam haec tibi aderit supplicans Ultro *Thr* Credin'? *Gn* Immo certe Novi ingenium mulierum Nolunt, ubi velis ubi nolis cupiunt ultro, Ter Eun. 4, 7, 42 sq O audaciam! etiam me ultro accusatum advenit? id Phorm 2 3, 13 monstrum etiam ultro derisum advenit, id Eun 5, 2 21 qui quoniam Erus quod imperivit neglexisti persequi, nunc venis etiam ultro irrisum dominum, Plaut. Am 2, 1, 40 ut homines Galli spem imperii ultro sibi a patriciis hominibus oblatam neglegerent, id non divinitus factum esse putatis? Cic Cat 3, 9, 22 ultro aliquid offerre, id Planc 10, 26, cf Quint 7, 1, 50 offerendum ultro rati, Liv 1, 17, 8 offerentibus ultro sese militibus, id. 27, 46, 3 cum id, quod antea petenti denegasset, ultro pollicer etur, Caes B G 1, 42 omnia ei ultro pollicitus sum, Planc. ap Cic. Fam 10, 21, 1 nec mihi quicquam tali tempore in mentem venit optare, quod non ultro mihi Caesar detulerit, Cic Fam 4, 13, 2 has (tabulas) donavit his ultro, Quint. 5, 10, 111 subinvideo tibi, ultro te etiam arcessitum ab eo, *of his own motion*, Cic. Fam 7, 10 1 ultro que animam sub fasce dedere, Verg G 4, 204 quod divom promittere nemo Auderet, volvenda dies, en, attulit ultro, id A 9, 7 ultro ad terram concidit, id ib 5, 446 ultro ad me venit, Ter And 1, 1, 73, id Eun 1, 1, 2, Pers 5, 172 ad aliquem ultro venire, Cic. Fam 7, 21, cf id Fin 2, 18, 58 quod occurrit ultro, Quint 7, 1, 59 interrogantibus libenter respondeat, non interrogantes percontetur ultro, id 2, 2, 6 quem admodum impetum occupemus facere ultro in regem, Att ap Non 355, 11 cum rex ab Attalo et Rhodiis ultro se bello lacessitum diceret, num Abydeni quoque, inquit, ultro tibi intulerunt arma? Liv 31, 18, 2, 21, 1, 3, 1, 17, 8, 2, 13, 2 ne collegae auxilium, quod acciendum ultro fuerit, suâ sponte oblatum sperneretur, id 10, 19, 1 Weissenb ad loc Cappadocem illum non modo recipiebat (Asia) suis urbibus, verum etiam ultro vocabat, Cic Fl 18, 61 — So, ultro tributa (and sometimes written as one word, ultrotributa), *expenditures made by the State for public works*, Varr L L 6, § 11 Müll, Liv 39, 44, 2, 43, 16, 2 and 7 — Trop virtus saepius in ultro tributis est, *gives rather than receives*, Sen Ben 4, 1, 2

* **ultrōnĕĭtas,** ātis *f* [ultroneus] *free will, voluntariness* ultroneitas, quam liber tatem arbitrii dicimus, Fulg Myth 3, 6 *fin*

ultrōnĕus, a, um, *adj* [ultro], *of one's own accord, voluntary* (late Lat.) exsilium, App M 1, p 111, 15 ultroneam te dominae tuae reddis (i e ultro, tuâ sponte), *voluntarily*, id ib 6, p 175, 17, cf id Flor 2, p 350, 10, Vulg Exod 25, 2 (but in Sen. Q N 2, 59, 8, the correct read is nati)

* **ultrorsum,** *adv* [contr from ultro versum], *farther onwards* pergere, Sulp Sev Hist Sacr 2, 26

ultrōtrĭbūta, orum, v ultro *fin*

ultus, a, um, *Part* of ulciscor

Ŭlŭbrae, arum, *f*, *a small town of Latium by the Pontine Marshes*, now *Cisterna*, Cic Fam 7, 18, 3, Hor Ep 1, 11, 30, Juv 10, 102, Inscr Orell 121 sq — Hence, **A.** **Ŭlŭbrānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Ulubrae Ulubran* populus, *the inhabitants of Ulubræ*, Cic Fam 7, 12, 2 — **B.** **Ŭlŭbrenses,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Ulubræ, the Ulubrans*, Plin 3, 5, 9, § 64

* **ulucus,** i, *m*, *a screech owl*, = ulula, Serv Verg E 8, 55 (al alucos)

ŭlŭla, ae, *f* (sc. avis) [kindr with Sanscr ulûka, old Germ uwila, ûla, new Germ Eule, Engl owl, cf Gr ὀλολύζω] *a screech owl* whose cry was of ill omen, Varr L L 5, 11, § 75 Müll, Plin 10 12, 16, § 34, cf id 30, 13, 39, § 118, Verg E 8 55 — Prov homines eum pejus formidant quam fullo ululam, Varr Sat Men 86, 4

ŭlŭlābĭlis, e, *adj* [ululo, the shrieker], *howling, yelling, wailing* (post class) plangor, App M 4 p 143, 31 vox, id ib 5, p 161, 40; clamor, id. ib 10, p 240, 28, Amm 24, 1, 7

* **ŭlŭlāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [id], *a howling, wailing howl*, Prud Cath 10, 122

‡ **ŭlŭlātio,** ōnis, *f* [id], *a howling, wailing, lamentation* over a deceased person Inscr Grut. 705, 11

ŭlŭlātŭs, ūs, *m* [id], *a howling, wailing, shrieking*, as a sound of mourning or lamentation, Verg A 4, 667, Ov M 3, 179, 5, 153, 8, 447, Plin 8, 40, 61, § 145 lugubris, Curt 4, 15, 29, 5, 12, 12, Stat Th 9, 178 al — *The wild yells* or *warwhoops* of the Gauls, Caes. B G 5, 37, 7, 80 — *The wild cries and shouts* of the Bacchanals, Cat 63, 24, Ov M 3, 528, 3, 706

ŭlŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v n* and *a.* [ulula, cf Gr ὑλάω] **I.** *Neutr*, *to howl, yell, shriek, utter a mournful cry* **A.** Lit canis ululat acute, Enn ap Fest s v nictare, p 177 Müll (Ann v 346 Vahl canes, Verg A. 6, 257, Ov M 15, 797 lupi,

Verg. G. 1, 486; cf. id. A. 7, 18: simulacra ferarum, Ov. M. 4, 404: summoque ulularunt vertice Nymphae, Verg. A. 4, 168; Cat. 63, 28; Hor. S. 1, 8, 25: Tisiphone thalamis ululavit in illis, Ov. H. 2, 117: per vias ululasse animas, id. F. 2, 553; id. M. 3, 725; 9, 642; Luc. 6, 261 al.; cf.: ululanti voce canere, Cic. Or. 8, 27.—**B.** Transf., of places, *to ring, resound, re-echo* with howling: penitusque cavae plangoribus aedes Femineis ululant, Verg. A. 2, 488: resonae ripae, Sil. 6, 285: Dindyma sanguineis Gallis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 269.—**II.** *Act., to cry* or *howl out to* any one; *to howl forth, utter with howlings, cry out; to wail* or *howl over* any thing; *to fill* a place *with howling, with yells* or *shrieks* (poet., and mostly in *part. perf.*): quem sectus ululat Gallus, Mart. 5, 41, 3: nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbem, Verg. A. 4, 609: ululata Lucina, Stat. Th. 3, 158: orbatam propriis ululavit civibus urbem, *wailed over, bewailed*, Prud. Ham. 452: ululataque tellus intremit, Val. Fl. 4, 608: juga lupis, Stat. S. 1, 3, 85: antra Ogygiis furoribus, id. Th. 1, 328: aula puerperiis, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 139; cf.: tu dulces lituos ululataque proelia gaudes, *filled with howling*, Stat. Th. 9, 724.

Ulurtini, ōrum, *m., a people of Lower Italy*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

ulva, ae, *f.* [root or-, ol-; cf. origo], *sedge:* Ulva conferva, Linn.; Plin. 16, 1, 1, § 4; 17, 23, 35, § 209; 21, 17, 68, § 111; Cato, R. R. 37, 2; Col. 4, 13, 2; Verg. G. 3, 175; id. E. 8, 87; Ov. M. 4, 299; 6, 345; 8, 336; Hor. S. 2, 4, 42.

ulvōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ulva], *abounding in sedge*, Sid. Ep. 1, 5; id. Carm. 7, 324.

Ŭlysses, is, v. Ulixes.

umbella, ae, *f. dim.* [umbra] (a little shadow, i. e. meton.), *a sunshade, parasol, umbrella*, Mart. 14, 28 *in lemm.*; 11, 73, 6; Juv. 9, 50.

Umber, bra, brum, v. Umbri, A.

* **umbĭlīcāris**, e, *adj.* [umbilicus], *of* or *belonging to the navel, umbilical:* nervus, *the navel-string, umbilical cord*, Tert. Carn. Chr. 20 *med.*

* **umbĭlīcātus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *navel-shaped, umbilicate:* in alvo mediā plerisque umbilicatum, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 32.

umbĭlīcus, i, *m.* [akin to ὀμφαλός], *the navel.* **I.** Lit., Cels. 7, 14; 6, 17; Plin. 11, 37, 89, § 220; Liv. 26, 45, 8; Auct. B. Afr. 85, 1; Isid. Orig. 11, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The umbilical cord*, Cels. 7, 29, § 41.—**B.** *The middle, centre:* dies quidem jam ad umbilicum est dimidiatus mortuus, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 45: qui locus, quod in mediā est insulā situs, umbilicus Siciliae nominatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 106: terrarum, i. e. *Delphi*, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 17 Müll.; and in Cic. Div. 2, 56, 115; also called umbilicus orbis terrarum, Liv. 38, 48, 2; and, umbilicus medius Graeciae, id. 41, 23, 13: qui (Aetoli) umbilicum Graeciae incolerent, id. 35, 18, 4: Italiae, Varr. ap. Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 100.—**C.** *The projecting end of the cylinder on which an ancient book was rolled*, Mart. 2, 6, 11; 1, 67, 11; 3, 2, 9; 5, 6, 15; 8, 61, 4; Cat. 22, 7: iambos ad umbilicum adducere, i. e. *to bring to a close*, Hor. Epod. 14, 8; cf.: ohe, jam satis est, ohe libelle: Jam pervenimus usque ad umbilicos, *to the end*, Mart. 4, 91, 2.—**D.** *A projection in the middle of plants*, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 89; 16, 7, 10, § 29; 18, 14, 36, § 136; Pall. Nov. 7, 8.—**E.** *A small circle*, Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 78; 18, 33, 76, § 327.—**F.** *The pin* or *index on a sundial*, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 212; 2, 72, 74, § 182.—**G.** *A kind of sea-snail, sea-cockle*, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22; Val. Max. 8, 8, 1; Aur. Vict. Vit. Caes. 3.—**H.** Umbilicus Veneris, *the herb navelwort*, App. Herb. 43.

umbo, ōnis, *m.* [kindr. with ἄμβων, ὀμφαλός, umbilicus; Germ. Nabel; Engl. navel]; prop. any convex elevation; hence, **I.** *A boss* of a shield, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 432 Vahl.); Verg. A. 2, 546: scutis magis quam gladiis geritur res: umbonibus incussāque alā sternuntur hostes, Liv. 9, 41, 18.—**B.** Transf., *a shield* (in prose not ante-Aug.; syn. clipeus), Verg. A. 7, 633; 9, 810; 10, 884; Sil. 4, 354; Liv. 4, 19, 5; 30, 34, 3; Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 5, 24: junctae umbone phalanges, Juv. 2, 46; cf. Luc. 6, 192: umbone se protegere, Just. 33, 2.—Trop.: judicialis, Val. Max. 8, 5, 4.—**II.** *The elbow*, Mart. 3, 46, 5; Stat. Th. 2, 670; Suet. Caes. 68 *fin.*—**III.** *A promontory*, Stat. Achill. 1, 408.—Hence, transf., Isthmius, *the Isthmus of Corinth*, Stat. Th. 7, 15.—**IV.** *A projecting boundary-stone* in fields, Stat. Th. 6, 352.—**V.** *A projecting part* of a precious stone, *a knob, boss*, Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 88.—**VI.** *The full part* or *swelling* of a garment, Tert. Pall. 5.—Hence, transf.: umbo candidus, *a toga*, Pers. 5, 33.

umbra, ae, *f.* [etym. dub.; Curt. compares Sanscr. ambara, an encircling], *a shade, shadow.* **I.** Lit.: cum usque quaque umbra est, tamen Sol semper hic est, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 79: illa platanus, cujus umbram secutus est Socrates, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28: fiebat, ut incideret luna in eam metam, quae esset umbra terrae, etc., id. Rep. 1, 14, 22; cf. id. Div. 2, 6, 17: colles . . . afferunt umbram vallibus, id. Rep. 2, 6, 11: nox Involvens umbrā magnā terramque polumque, Verg. A. 2, 251: spissis noctis se condidit umbris, id. ib. 2, 621: majoresque cadunt altis de montibus umbrae, id. E. 1, 84; 5, 70: pampineae, id. ib. 7, 58: certum est mihi, quasi umbra, quoquo ibis tu, te persequi, Plaut. Cas. 1, 4; cf. id. Most. 3, 2, 82.—Prov.: umbras timere, *to be afraid of shadows*, i. e. *to fear without cause*, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 4: umbram suam metuere, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 2, 9: ipse meas solus, quod nil est, aemulor umbras, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 19.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In painting, *the dark part* of a painting, *shade, shadow:* quam multa vident pictores in umbris et in eminentiā, quae nos non videmus! Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 20; so (opp. lumen) Plin. 35, 5, 11, § 29; 35, 11, 40, § 131; 33, 3, 57, § 163.—**2.** *A shade, ghost* of a dead person (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: Manes, Lemures): nos ubi decidimus, Quo dives Tullus et Ancus, Pulvis et umbra sumus, Hor. C. 4, 7, 16: ne forte animas Acherunte reamur Effugere aut umbras inter vivos volitare, Lucr. 4, 38; cf.: cornea (porta), quā veris facilis datur exitus umbris, Verg. A. 6, 894; Tib. 3, 2, 9; Verg. A. 5, 734; Hor. C. 2, 13, 30; id. S. 1, 8, 41; Plin. 30, 2, 6, § 18; Suet. Calig. 59 al.: Umbrarum rex, i. e. *Pluto*, Ov. M. 7, 249; so, dominus, id. ib. 10, 16.—In the *plur.* umbrae, *of a single dead person:* matris agitabitur umbris, Ov. M. 9, 410; 8, 476; 6, 541; Verg. A. 6, 510; 10, 519 al.—**3.** Like the Greek σκιά, *an uninvited guest*, whom an invited one brings with him (cf. parasitus), Hor. S. 2, 8, 22; id. Ep. 1, 5, 28; Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 27; so, of an *attendant:* luxuriae, Cic. Mur. 6, 13.—**4.** *A shade, shady place, that which gives a shade* or *shadow* (as a tree, house, tent, etc; poet.); of trees: nudus Arboris Othrys erat nec habebat Pelion umbras, Ov. M. 12, 513; so id. ib. 10, 88; 10, 90; 14, 447; Verg. G. 1, 157; id. E. 9, 20; 5, 5; Sil. 4, 681: Pompeiā spatiabere cultus in umbrā, i. e. *in the Pompeian portico*, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 75; so, Pompeia, Ov. A. A. 1, 67; 3, 387: vacuā tonsoris in umbrā, *in the cool barber's shop*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 50: studia in umbrā educata, *in the closet, study*, Tac. A. 14, 53; cf.: rhetorica, i. e. *the rhetorician's school*, Juv. 7, 173: dum roseis venit umbra genis, i. e. *down, beard*, Stat. Th. 4, 336; cf.: dubia lanuginis, Claud. Nupt. Pall. et Celer. 42: nunc umbra nudata sua jam tempora moerent, i. e. *of hair*, Petr. poët. 109: summae cassidis umbra, i. e. *the plume* or *crest*, Stat. Th. 6, 226: sed non erat illi Arcus et ex umeris nullae fulgentibus umbrae, i. e. *quivers*, id. S. 3, 4, 30.—**5.** *A fish, called also* sciaena; *a grayling, umber:* Salmo thymallus, Linn.; Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299 (Heduph. v. 7 Vahl.); Varr. L. L. 5, § 77 Müll.; Ov. Hal. 111; Col. 8, 16, 8; Aus. Idyll. 10, 90.—**II.** Trop., like the Engl. *shadow* or *shade*. **A.** Opp. to substance or reality, *a trace, obscure sign* or *image, faint appearance, imperfect copy* or *representation, semblance, pretence* (cf. simulacrum): veri juris germanaeque justitiae solidam et expressam effigiem nullam tenemus, umbrā et imaginibus utimur, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 69: umbra et imago civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 30, 53: umbra et imago equitis Romani, id. Rab. Post. 15, 41: o hominem amentem et miserum, qui ne umbram quidem umquam τοῦ καλοῦ viderit! id. Att. 7, 11, 1: in quo ipsam luxuriam reperire non potes, in eo te umbram luxuriae reperturum putas? id. Mur. 6, 13: in comoediā maxime claudicamus . . . vix levem consequimur umbram, Quint. 10, 1, 100: sub umbrā foederis aequi servitutem pati, Liv. 8, 4, 2: umbras falsae gloriae consectari, Cic. Pis. 24, 57: umbra es amantum magis quam amator, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 31: mendax pietatis umbra, Ov. M. 9, 459: libertatis, Luc. 3, 146: belli, Sil. 15, 316: umbras quasdam veritatis habere, Plin. 30, 2, 6, § 17; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 273.—**B.** *Shelter, cover, protection:* umbra et recessus, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101: umbrā magni nominis delitescunt, Quint. 12, 10, 15: umbra vestri auxilii tegi possumus, Liv. 7, 30, 18: sub umbrā auxilii vestri latere volunt, id. 32, 21, 31: sub umbrā Romanae amicitiae latebant, id. 34, 9, 10: morum vitia sub umbrā eloquentiae primo latebant, Just. 5, 2, 7.—**C.** *Rest, leisure:* ignavā Veneris cessamus in umbrā, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 3; Albin. Ob. Maec. 98.

umbrācŭlum, i, *n.* [umbra] (*any thing that furnishes shade*). **I.** Lit., *a shady place, bower, arbor*, Varr. R. R. 1, 51, 2; Cic. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4; Verg. E. 9, 42.—**B.** Transf., *a school:* in solem et pulverem, ut e Theophrasti doctissimi hominis umbraculis, Cic. Brut. 9, 37: ex umbraculis eruditorum in solem atque in pulverem, id. Leg. 3, 6, 14.—**II.** *A sunshade, parasol, umbrella*, Ov. F. 2, 311; id. A. A. 2, 209; Mart. 14, 28, 1; Tib. 2, 5, 97; Amm. 28, 4; App. Mag. p. 315, 16.

* **umbrālĭter**, *adv.* [id.], *figuratively, metaphorically*, Aug. Ep. 37 *fin.*

* **umbrātĭcŏla**, ae, *m.* [umbra-colo], *one who is fond of the shade, an effeminate person, a lounger*, = umbraticus homo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 60.

umbrātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [umbra], *of* or *belonging to the shade*, i. e. *to retirement, seclusion*, or *leisure:* homo, i. e. *who loves to stay in the shade, an idler, lounger*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 24.—**II.** Esp., *retired, private, contemplative* (opp. forensis): Epicureorum delicata et umbratica turba, Sen. Ben. 4, 2, 1: solitaria et velut umbratica vita, Quint. 1, 2, 18 Zumpt *N. cr.* (al. umbratili): doctor, i. e. *one who teaches at home, a private tutor*, Petr. 2: litterae, *composed in one's study*, Plin. Ep. 9, 2, 3: negotium, *that is attended to at home*, Gell. 3, 1, 10.

umbrātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *remaining in the shade, in retirement*, or *at home; private, retired, contemplative.* **I.** In gen.: vita umbratilis et delicata, *a dreamy life*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 27: mora segnis et umbratilis, Col. 1, 2, 1: cum inerti et umbratili milite, Amm. 18, 6, 2.—**II.** In partic., of speech, *in the manner of the schools* (opp. to public, political): educenda deinde dictio est ex hac domesticā exercitatione et umbratili medium in agmen, in pulverem: in clamorem, in castra atque in aciem forensem, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: mollis est oratio philosophorum et umbratilis, id. Or. 19, 64.—*Adv.:* **umbrātĭlĭter**, *in outline, slightly:* effingimus, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

umbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [umbro], *a shadowing:* sequebatur columna nubis quasi umbratio Spiritus Sancti, Ambros. Sacr. 1, 6, § 22.

Umbrēnus, i, *m.*, Publius, *a fellow-conspirator with Catiline*, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 14; Sall. C. 40, 1 sqq.

umbresco, ĕre, 3, *v. inch. n.* [umbra], *to shadow, become shadowy, darken*, Cassiod. Compl. Apoc. 3.

Umbri, ōrum, *m., a people of Italy, in the district of Umbria, which was named after them*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50; 3, 14, 19, § 112; Liv. 5, 35; 9, 37 sq.—Hence, **A. Umber**, bra, brum, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Umbrians, Umbrian:* porcus, Cat. 39, 11: aper, Hor. S. 2, 4, 40; Stat. S. 2, 4, 4; 4, 6, 10: vilicus, Mart. 7, 31, 9: maritus, Ov. A. A. 3, 303.—*Subst.* **1. Umber**, bri, *m.* (sc. canis), *an Umbrian dog* used in hunting, Verg. A. 12, 753; Sen. Thyest. 497; Val. Fl. 6, 420; Sil. 3, 295; Grat. Cyn. 171 al.—*A kind of sheep in Spain and Corsica*, Plin. 8, 49, 75, § 199.—**2. Umbra**, ae, *f., a female Umbrian*, in a pun with umbra, a shadow, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 84.—**B. Umbrĭa**, ae, *f., a district of Italy so called*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51; Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 1; Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 48; id. Mur. 20, 42; id. Div. 1, 41, 92.—In apposition: Umbria terra, Gell. 3, 2, 6.—**C. Umbrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*,

of or *belonging to Umbria, Umbrian* creta, Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 197

Umbricius, ii, *m*, *a haruspex in the service of Otho*, Tac H 1, 27

umbrĭfĕr, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [umbra fero] **I.** *Shade bringing, shade giving, casting a shade, shady* platanus, Cic poet Div 2, 30, 63 nemus, Verg A. 6, 473 rupes Varr R. R 2, 2, 11 Academia, Cic. poet. Div 1, 13, 22 —**II.** (Acc. to umbra, I B 2.) *Bearing* or *carrying the shades of the dead* linter, Albin 1, 427 undae, Stat. Th 8, 18 fundus id. ib 1, 57

umbro, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* and *n* [umbra], *to shade, shadow, overshadow, over spread, cover, to make* or *cast a shade* (mostly poet. and in post Aug prose, not in Cic) **I.** Lit (quercus) Umbrabat coma summi fastigia montis, Sil 5, 488 colles, Stat S 4, 2, 36 montes olea, i e *to plant* Sil 14, 24 carchedonios purpureos, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 95 (dub, al. obumbrante) matrem (i e tellurem) rosarum floribus, Lucr 2, 629 —**II.** Transf tempora quercu, Verg A 6, 772 frontem umbrante capillo, Sil 1, 403 dux umbratus rosis, Claud B Gild 444, id. VI Cons. Hon 164 —In a Greek construction umbratus tempora ramis, Stat Th 6, 554 umbratus genas, i e *covered with a beard*, id. S 3, 4, 79 umbrata tempora galero, Val Fl 4, 137 umbrantur somno pupulae, *are shaded*, i e *covered*, Varr ap Non 172, 4 telis diem, *to darken*, Claud. in Ruf 2, 122 —*Absol* omnes paene virgae, ne umbrent, abraduntur, *cast a shade*, Col. 5, 7, 2.

umbrōsus, a, um, *adj* [id], *full of shade, shady umbrageous* (class, cf opacus) locus umbrosior, Cic. Q Fr 3, 1, 2, § 3 fere aquosissima sunt quaecumque umbrosissima, Sen Q N 3, 11, 4 fico folium maximum umbrosissimumque, Plin. 16 26, 49, § 113 inter densas, umbrosa cacumina, fagos, Verg E 2, 3 Silae, Prop 1, 20, 7, Ov M 1, 693 in umbrosis lucis, Hor C 1, 4, 11 nemus Ov M 7, 75 salices, id F 3, 17 vallis, Verg G 3, 331 harundo, id. A 8, 34 orae Heliconis, Hor C 1, 12, 5 arx Parnasi Ov M 1, 467 Ida, id ib 11, 762 tecta, Tib 1, 4, 1 cavernae, Verg A 8, 242 ripa, Hor C 3, 1, 23 templa, Ov M 11, 360 — *Subst plur* **umbrōsa,** ōrum, *n*, *the twilight, dim light* (opp tenebrae, clara lux), Sen Ep 94, 20

ūmectātĭo (hūmec-), ōnis, *f* [umecto], *a moistening, watering, moisture* oris nauseabilis, Cael Aur Tard 3, 2, 18 imimica (agri), Cassiod Var 10, 26 —*Absol*, Isid. 4, 7, 4, 20, 2, 16

ūmecto (less correctly **hū-**), āvi, ātum, are, 1, *v a* and *n* [umectus] **I.** *Act*, *to moisten, wet* (poet and in post Aug prose) qua niger umectat flaventia culta Galaesus, *waters*, Verg G 4, 126 et sacer umectat fluvialia rura Capenas, Sil. 13, 85 statque umectata Vomano Adria, id 8, 439 terras veneno id 3, 210 effigiem, id. 5, 5 et lacrimis salsis umectent ora genasque Lucr 1, 919, Verg A. 1, 465, 11, 90, Ov M 9, 655 dum meus umectat flaventes Lucifer agros (rore) *bedews*, Claud Rapt Pros. 2, 121 ejus (agni) os pressis umectare papillis, Col 7, 3 17 —Poet (mulier) tenet assuetis umectans oscula labris, Lucr 4, 1190 — **II.** *Neutr* of the eyes, *to be moist, tearful, to weep* ardent (oculi), intenduntur, umectant conivent, Plin 11, 37, 54, § 145, 10, 3, 3, § 10

ūmectus (less correctly **hū-**) a um, *adj* [umeo] *of a moist nature, moist, damp, wet* (ante and post class for umidus) terra exhalat auram atque auroram umidam, umectam, Pac. ap Varr L. L. 5, 4, 9, § 24 locus umectus, Cato, R R 6, 3, Varr R. R. 1, 24, 4, Lucr 4, 634 sapor vini, Pall Oct 14, 18 qualitas caeli, id 1, 16, 6 —*Comp* ventres umectiores, Macr S 7, 15 *med* nubes, App de Deo Socr p 47 —*Sup* mulier umectissimo est corpore, Macr S 7, 6 *med.*, 7, 10

ūmĕ-făcĭo (less correctly **hū-**) no *perf*, factum, ĕre, 3, *v a* [umeo facio], *to make moist to moisten, wet* (post class) de halitu terrae aut maris nebula exsistit, quae dispersa umefacit, quicquid texerit, Lact. de Ira Dei, 10 spongia crebro umefacta, Plin 32 10 48, § 138

ūmĕo (less correctly **hū-**), no *perf* nor *sup*, ēre, 2, *v n* [v umor] *to be moist, damp, wet* (poet and post Aug; most freq in *part pres*) **A.** *Verb finit.* calidā qui locus umet aqua, Ov F 4, 146 stagnata paludibus ument, id. M 15, 269 ument genae, id H. 8, 64 arbor lacrimis cadentibus umet, id. M 10, 509 —**B.** *Part pres* frigida pugnabant calidis, umentia siccis, Ov M 1, 19 umentes terrae (Nilo), Plin. Pan 30, 4, Ov M 1, 604 litora, Verg A 7, 763 umentes spongias, Suet. Vesp 16 umens caelum, Flor 2, 4, 2 fluvius, Sil 13, 123 genae, Tib 1, 9, 38, so, oculi, Ov M 11, 464 oculi atque ora, Sil 9, 30 umentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram, i e *the cool night*, Verg A 3, 589 umentis rores noctis, Sil. 2, 469 astra, Stat Th 3 2

ŭmĕrāle (not **hŭ-**; v umerus), is, *n.* [umerus, II B], *a covering for the shoulders, a* (military) *cape* si miles tibiale vel umerale alienavit, Dig 49, 16, 14

ŭmĕrŭlus, i, *m dim* [id], *a little shoulder* (late Lat), Vulg 3 Reg 7, 30, 7, 34, id. Ezech 41, 26

ŭmĕrus (incorrectly spelled **hŭmĕrus** in many edd), i, *m* [cf ὦμος] **I.** Prop, *the upper bone of the arm*, Cels 8, 1 —**II.** Meton **A.** *The upper part of the arm* (so only poet for the usual lacertus) innixus dextro plena trahens umero, *upper arm, arm*, Prop 1, 20, 44 umeros exsertus uterque Stat Th 5, 439, 4, 235, Ov F 1, 409 —**B.** *The shoulder* (of a man, opp armus of an animal, v h v, the predom signif. of the word) meus est ballista pugnus, cubitus catapulta est mihi, Umerus aries, Plaut. Capt 4, 2, 17 id conexum in umero laevo, id Mil 4, 4, 44 sagittae pendebant ab umero, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 34, § 74, cf Hor C 1, 21, 12 umerum apertum gladio appetit, Caes. B C 2, 35 Chloris albo sic umero nitens, Hor C 2, 5, 18 sparsum odoratis umerum capillis, id ib 3, 20, 14 pars umeri ima tui, Ov A. A. 3, 307 — *Plur* (virgines) quas matres student Demissis umeris esse, Ter Eun. 2, 3, 23 scutum, gladium, galeam in onere nostri milites non plus numerant quam umeros, lacertos, manus, Cic Tusc 2, 16, 37 ut bracchia modo atque umeri ad sustinenda arma liberi ab aqua esse possent, Caes B G 7, 56 pedites tantummodo umeris ac summo pectore exstare, id B C 1, 62 cum Milo umeris sustineret bovem vivum, Cic Sen 10, 33 quod pupillum filium ipse paene in umeros suos extulisset, id de Or 1, 53, 228 densum umeris vulgus, Hor C 2, 13, 32 nube candentes umeros amictus Augur Apollo, id ib 1, 2, 31, so, candidi, id. ib 1, 13, 10 umeris positurus arcum, id ib 3, 4, 60 et quae nunc umeris involitant, deciderint comae id ib 4, 10, 3 et saep ex umeris armi fiunt, Ov M 10, 700, so id. ib 12, 396, cf terrestrium solus homo bipes uni juguli, umeri, ceteris armi, Plin 11, 43, 98, § 243 —**2.** Umerus is also used of animals (as, on the other hand armi is of men, v armus), of oxen, Cic. N D 2, 63, 159 —Of cocks Col 8, 2, 9 —**C.** Of *the middle part* of a thing, *the back, ridge* (post Aug) **1.** Of trees and plants certum est ab umeris arborum surculos petendos Plin 17, 14, 24 § 105, Col 3, 10, 5, id Arb 3, 1 —**2.** Of mountain ridges montium flexus crebrique vertices et conflexa cubito aut confracta in umeros juga, Plin 2, 44, 44, § 115 (al. numeros) virides umeros, Stat Th 6, 714 —**3.** Of a country Rhegium oppidum in umero ejus (Italiae) situm, a quo veluti cervicis incipit flexus, Plin 3, 5 6, § 43, so, duo haec oppida sita sunt utrâque ex parte velut in umeris Helladis, id. 4, 7, 11, § 23 —**III.** Trop, in *plur*, *the shoulders*, as in Engl, when speaking of bearing a burden tota ut comitia suis ut dictitabat, umeris sustineret Cic Mil 9 25 rem publicam umeris sustinere, id Fl 37, 94 cum expertus esset, quam bene umeris tuis sederet imperium, Plin Pan 10, 6, 57, 4 sumite materiam vestris qui scribitis aequam Viribus et versate diu, quid ferre recusent Quid valeant umeri, Hor A P 40

ūmesco (less correctly **hū-**), no *perf* nor *sup*, ĕre, 3, *v inch n* [umeo] *to grow moist* or *wet* (poet and in post Aug prose) (equi) umescunt spumis, Verg G 3 111 cortex non umescit Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 107 terra umescens rore occulto, id 18, 34 77, § 339 solum, Pall Sept 10 3 vidimus umescentes oculos tuos, Plin. Pan 73, 4.

ūmĭdē, *adv* [umidus], *moistly, by reason of moisture* haec tigna umide putrent, Plaut. Most 1, 2, 67

ūmĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj dim* [id], *rather damp, dampish, wettish* (poet. and very rare), Ov A. A 3, 629 comae, Aus. Ep 106

ūmĭdus (less correctly **hū-**), a, um, *adj* [umeo] **I.** Prop, *moist, humid, damp, dank, wet* (freq and class.) simplex est natura animantis ut vel terrena sit vel ignea vel animalis vel umida, Cic. N D 3, 14, 34, cf terrena et umida, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40 tellus, Lucr 2, 873, so, terra, id. 6, 1100 ignem ex lignis viridibus atque umidis facere, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 16, § 45, cf (naves) factae subito ex umida materia, Caes B C 1, 58 saxa Lucr 5, 948 sq linguaï templa, id 4, 622 lumina, Ov M 9, 536 creta, Hor Epod. 12, 10 quanto umidius est solum, Col 4, 19, 2 ager uliginosus umidissimus, Varr L L 5, 5, 9, § 44 umidissimum cerebrum, Plin 11, 37, 49, § 133 subices, Enn. ap Gell 4, 17, 14 nox, Verg A 2, 8 dies, Quint 11, 3, 27 nulla dies adeo est australibus umida nimbis, Ov P 4, 4, 1 solstitia, Verg G 1, 100 regna, i e *of the river*, id. ib 4, 363. caedunt securibus umida vina, i e *formerly liquid* (now frozen), id ib 3, 364 Heyn. caligo, quam circa umidi effuderant montes, Curt. 4, 12, 20 maria, Verg A 5, 594 mella, id ib 4, 486 umidiora et aquosa, App Dogm Plat 1, p 9 —As *subst* **ūmĭdum,** i, *n* (sc. solum), *a moist, wet*, or *damp place* castra in umido locare Curt 8 4, 13 pontes et aggeres umido paludum imponere, Tac A 1, 61 herba in umidis nascens, Plin 24, 11, 63, § 104 Sirius alto Defluit ab caelo mersumque per umida quaerit, i e *the ocean*, Avien Arat 755, cf. Cels. praef 1 —**II.** Fig, *watery, weak* verba, Gell. 1, 15, 1

ūmĭ-fer (not **hū-**), fĕra, fĕrum, *adj* [umor fero], *containing moisture, moist* sucus, Cic poet Div 1, 9, 15

ūmĭfĭco (not **hū-**), no *perf* nor *sup*, āre, 1, *v a.* [umificus] *to make moist, to moisten* sementem Notus umificet, Aus Idyll 8, 12

ūmĭ-fĭcus (not **hū-**), a, um, *adj* [umor facio], *that renders moist, moistening* spiritus lunae, Plin 2, 100, 101, § 223

ūmor (not **hu-**) ōris *m* [root ug, found in Sanscr uksh, to sprinkle, Gr ὑγρός, cf uva, uveo], *a liquid, fluid* of any kind, *moisture* (class) itaque et aquilonibus reliquisque frigoribus durescit umor et idem vicissim mollitur tepefactus et tabescit calore, Cic N D 2, 10 26 quin et umorem et calorem, qui est fusus in corpore, etc, id. ib 2, 6, 18 sidera marinis terrenisque umoribus extenuatis aluntur, id ib 2, 16, 43 et umor allapsus extrinsecus, ut in tectoriis videmus austro, sudorem videtur imitari, id. Div 2, 27, 58 nares umorem semper habent ad pulverem multaque alia depellenda non inutilem id. N D 2, 57, 145 nimis concreti umores, id ib 2, 23, 59 mollis, id ib 3, 12, 31 ranarum et in terrâ et in umore vita, Plin 8, 31, 48, § 110 aquaï, Lucr 1, 307 liquidus aquai or aquarum, id 3, 427, 1, 350 al, Ov Am 2 6, 32 pluvius, *rain*, Lucr 6, 496, 6 515 roscidus, *dew*, Cat 61, 25 circumfluus, *the ocean*, Ov M 1, 30 candens lacteus *milk*, Lucr 1, 258, so, lacteus, Ov M 9, 358, 15, 79 Massicus Bacchi, *wine*, Verg G 2, 143, cf dulcis musti, id ib 1, 295 umor et in genas Furtim labitur, *tears*, Hor C 1, 13, 6 caret os umore loquentis, *saliva*, Ov M 6, 354, so, linguam defecerat umor, id ib 9 567 saccatus corporis *urine*, Lucr 4 1028, cf praefandi umoris, e corpore effluvium, Plin 7, 51, 52, § 171, and ligneum umor ita redditus glaciatur, id. 8 38, 57, § 137 —**II.** Meton, comic ego jam hic te itidem, quasi penicus novus exurgeri solet, Ni hunc amittis, exurgebo, quicquid umoris tibi'st Plaut Rud 4, 3, 70 et ego amoris aliquantum habeo umorisque meo etiam in corpore, id Mil 3, 1, 45

ūmōrōsus, a, um *adj* [umor] *moist, wet* (post class, for class. umidus) loca, App Herb 51 corpora, Cael Aur Acut 2, 10 *med*

umquam (unquam) *adv temp* [etym. dub] *at any time, ever* (opp never, cf aliquando), most freq in neg clauses, sometimes also in interrogations and in conditional clauses, but very seldom in affirma

tions. **I.** In neg. clauses. **A.** Lit.: quod (principium) si numquam oritur, ne occidit quidem umquam, Cic. Rep. 6, 25, 27: quod nemo umquam homo antehac Vidit, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 16; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 41: neque umquam quicquam me juvat quod edo domi, id. Capt. 1, 2, 33; id. Aul. 3, 1, 3: quam opinionem nemo umquam mortalis assequi potuit sine, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 17; 2, 15, 29: quod nec didicerint, nec umquam scire curaverint, id. ib. 1, 6, 11: atque haud sciam an ne opus sit quidem nihil umquam omnino deesse amicis, id. Lael. 14, 51: nemo umquam adiit, id. Har. Resp. 17, 37: cum ita sim adflictus ut nemo umquam, id. Att. 3, 12, 1: itaque quantus non umquam antea exercitus venit, Liv. 9, 37, 2; 9, 39, 5: non umquam gravis aere domum mihi dextra redibat, Verg. E. 1, 36; cf. Prop. 1, 6, 21: non mehercule hoc umquam dixi, Quint. 6, 3, 74: utinam ne umquam Mede Colchis cupido corde pedem extulisses, Enn. ap. Non. 297, 20 (Trag. v. 311 Vahl.).—**2.** In clauses, affirmative in form, in which a negation is implied (cf. II. infra): cave posthac, si me amas, umquam istuc verbum ex te audiam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 8: raro umquam, nisi forte, etc., *hardly ever*, Quint. 4, 1, 4; cf.: difficilior (interrogatio) hoc, quod raro umquam possunt ante judicium scire, quid testis dicturus sit, id. 5, 7, 22.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In interrogations implying a negative: *Le.* Sed tu, en umquam cum quiquam viro Consuevisti? *Si.* Nisi quidem cum Alcesimarcho nemine, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 88; Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 15; so, en umquam, very freq.; v. en: *Ps.* Ebo an umquam tu hujus nupsisti patri? *Ba.* Di melius faciant, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 95: ullamne ego rem umquam in vita meā Volui, quin? etc., Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 4: dic mihi hoc; solent tibi umquam oculi duri fieri? Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 24; 5, 5, 26: quis homo pro moecho umquam vidit in domo meretriciā Prendi quemquam? Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 38.—**2.** In conditional clauses: si umquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid . . . tum profecto, etc., Cic. Att. 4, 2, 2: *Al.* Di me perdant . . . Si illam uxorem duxero mihi umquam, quam despondit pater. *Me.* Et me, si umquam tibi uxorem filiam dedero meam, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 31 sq.: date ergo, daturae Si umquam estis hodie uxorem, id. Cas. 4, 4, 11: si te in plateā offendero hac post umquam, periisti, Ter. Eun. 5, 9 (8), 34: mihi si umquam filius erit, nae, etc., id. Heaut. 2, 1, 5: si umquam ullum fuit tempus, mater, cum, etc., id. ib. 5, 4, 1; id. Hec. 3, 3, 29: vovisse hunc dicam, si salvos domum redisset umquam, id. ib. 3, 4, 21: si quando umquam equestri ope adjutam rempublicam meminerint, illo die annitantur, ut, etc., Liv. 10, 14, 11.—**II.** In affirmative clauses (cf. I. A. 2. supra): plus amat quam te umquam amavit, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 63; id. Bacch. 3, 4, 14; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 22; 4, 8, 71: ut minime mirum futurum sit, si (Isocrates) . . . reliquis praestet omnibus, qui umquam orationes attigerunt, Cic. Or. 13, 41: quod ei praeter spem acciderat, ut illam terram umquam attingeret, id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 25: cum tyranno instituere amicitiam; et tyranno quam, qui umquam fuit, saevissimo, Liv. 24, 32, 3: quare nunc quoque, licet major quam umquam moles premat, tamen, etc., Quint. 12, prooem. § 2: utinam sit tempus umquam quo perfectus aliquis orator, etc., *for once, ever*, id. 12, 2, 9: excute: sic umquam longā relevere catenā, Nec tibi perpetuo serva bibatur aqua, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 25: scintillam e stellā cadere et augeri terrae appropinquantem . . . semel umquam proditur, Cn. Octavio C. Scribonio Coss., Plin. 2, 35, 35, § 100.

ūnā, *adv.*, v. unus *fin.*

ūnaetvīcēsĭmāni, v. unetvicesimani.

ūnaetvīcēsĭmus, a, um, v. unetvicesimus.

ūnănĭmans, antis, *adj.* [unus-animus], *of one mind, of one accord* (ante- and post-class.): socia, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 80: consensus, Amm. 21, 5, 9: plebs, id. 22, 5, 4.

ūnănĭmis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of one mind, accordant, harmonious, unanimous* (post-class.): fratres, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 231: equi, id. Epigr. 37, 3; cf. unanimis, Schol. Juv. 5, 134.—*Adv.:* **ūnănĭmĭter**, *unanimously, cordially:* me delegistis, Vop. Tac. 4 *fin.:* studere patientiae (opp. discordare), Tert. Pat. 1 *fin.:* vivere, Arn. 1, 33.

ūnănĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [unanimus], *unanimity, concord* (very rare; cf.: concordia, consensus): egregia, Pac. ap. Non. 101, 26; 142, 32 (Trag. Rel. v. 109 Rib.): fraterna, Liv. 40, 8, 14; Hilar. Trin. 1, 28.

ūnănĭmĭter, *adv.*, v. unanimis *fin.*

ūnănĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [unus-animus], *of one mind, heart,* or *will; of one accord, concordant, harmonious, unanimous* (poet.): ego tu sum, tu's ego: unanimi sumus, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 49 Ritschl *N. cr.:* sodales, Cat. 30, 1: fratres, Stat. Th. 8, 669: venti, Val. Fl. 1, 615; 4, 161 (but in Liv. 7, 21, 5, the correct read. is una animos).

ūnăsyllăbus, a, um, *adj.* [vox. hybr. unus-συλλαβή], *of one syllable:* praepositiones, Prisc. 14, p. 984 P.

uncātio, ōnis, *f.* [uncatus], *a bending inwards, a hooking, curving:* unguium, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 32 *med.*

uncātus, a, um, *adj.* [uncus], *bent inwards, hooked, curved* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: lanceae, Sid. Ep. 4, 20.—**B.** Transf., *bent down, bowed down:* ut quidam uncati permaneant, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 3, 57.—**II.** Trop., *hooked, barbed:* syllogismi, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *fin.*

† **uncia**, ae, *f.*, = οὐγκία (Siculian and Etruscan; v. Müller, Etrusk. 1, p. 309 sq.) [akin to unus, unicus, unio; Gr. οἰνός], *the twelfth part* of any thing, *a twelfth.* **I.** Lit. **1.** Of inheritances: mortuus Babullius. Caesar, opinor, ex unciā, etsi nihil adhuc: sed Lepta ex triente, Cic. Att. 13, 48, 1: heres, Sen. Contr. 4, 28 *med.;* Cod. Just. 5, 27, 2.—Of a debt: non erit uncia tota, Mart. 9, 3, 5.—**2.** To denote a rate of interest, *one twelfth per cent.* a month, i. e. reckoning by the year, *one per cent.*, Dig. 26, 7, 47, § 4.—**3.** As a weight, *the twelfth part of a pound* (as or libra), *an ounce*, Rhemn. Fan. Pond. 28; Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 3: uncia aloës, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 140: Falerni, Mart. 1, 107, 3.—**4.** As a measure of land, *one twelfth of a* jugerum, Col. 5, 1, 10.—**5.** As a measure of length, *the twelfth part of a foot, an inch,* Front. Aquaed. 24; Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 214.—**II.** Transf., *a trifle, bit, atom:* neque piscium ullam unciam hodie Pondo cepi, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 8; Juv. 11, 131: nulla de nostro nobis uncia venit apro, Mart. 9, 49, 12.

unciālis, e, *adj.* [uncia], *of* or *belonging to a twelfth part, amounting to a twelfth. part:* asses, i. e. *weighing an ounce*, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 45; so, uva, id. 14, 3, 4, § 42: altitudo, *of an inch*, id. 18, 16, 43, § 146; so, litterae, Hier. prol. in Job *fin.*

unciārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a twelfth part, containing a twelfth:* heres, i. e. *who inherits a twelfth part*, Dig. 30, 1, 34 *fin.:* fenus, i. e. one twelfth of the principal was returned annually as interest, or 8⅓ *per cent.* (cf. Rein, Privatr. 630 sqq.; Marquardt, Röm. Alterth. 3, 2, 48); Tac. A. 6, 16; Liv. 7, 16, 1; 7, 27, 3: lex, i. e. de fenore unciario, Fest. p. 375: unciariā stipe collatā, i. e. *of an* as (weighing one ounce), *from each person*, Plin. 34, 5, 11, § 21: vitis, *bearing grapes that weigh an ounce*, Col. 3, 2, 2; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 17.

unciātim, *adv.* [id.], *by twelfths, by ounces.* * **I.** Lit.: (axungia) datur et phthisicis unciatim, cum vini veteris hemina decocta, donec tres unciae e toto restent, Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 139.—* **II.** Transf., *by a little at a time, little by little:* quod ille unciatim vix de demenso suo . . . comparsit miser, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 9.

* **uncīnātus**, a, um, *adj.* [uncinus], *furnished with hooks* or *tenters, barbed:* hamata uncinataque corpora, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 121.

uncīnus, i, *m.* [1. uncus], *a hook, barb* (late Lat. for 1. uncus), App. M. 3, p. 135, 39; Pall. Mart. 10, 29; Vulg. Exod. 28, 13.—*As adj.:* hamus, *barbed*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 270.

* **unciŏla**, ae, *f. dim.* [uncia], *a little ounce*, Juv. 1, 40.

uncĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [2. uncus], *having feet bent in, crook-footed*, Tert. Pall. 5.

unco, āre, *v. n.*, *to sound* or *roar like a bear*, Carm. Philom. 50.

unctio, ōnis, *f.* [ungo], *a besmearing, anointing.* **I.** Lit.: sudatoriae, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 73: cottidiana, Col. 12, 53, 3: philosophorum omnes unctionis causā relinquunt, i. e. *to go and anoint themselves for wrestling in the palæstra*, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21; Quint. 11, 3, 19.—**II.** Transf., *an ointment, unguent:* ita ut unctio inarescat, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 171.

unctĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to besmear* or *anoint often* (ante-class.): se unguentis, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 117: flavo cinere (crinem), Cato ap. Serv. Verg. A. 4, 698.

* **unctiuscŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [unctus, from ungo], *somewhat unctuous:* pulmentum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 85.

unctor, ōris, *m.* [ungo], *an anointer*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22; Mart. 12, 70, 3; 7, 32, 6; 12, 70, 3; Cic. Fam. 7, 24, 2; Quint. 11, 3, 26; Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 10, 2; Inscr. Orell. 2791; Inscr. Grut. 785, 5.

unctōrium, ii, *n.* (sc. cubiculum) [unctor], *the anointing-room* in a bath, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 11; cf. elaeothesium.

unctŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [unctus, from ungo], *besmeared, anointed.* **I.** *Adj.:* circumtonsi et terti atque unctuli, Varr. ap. Non. 179, 8.—* **II.** *Subst.:* **unctŭlum**, i, *n.*, *a little ointment*, App. M. 3, p. 139, 2.

unctum, i, *n.*, v. ungo, *P. a. fin.*

* **unctūra**, ae, *f.* [ungo], *an anointing of the dead:* servilis, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60.

1. unctus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of ungo.

2. unctus, ūs, *m.* [ungo], *an anointing, anointment:* oleum unctui profer, App. M. 1, p. 113, 3: cochlearum cinis cum melle unctu sanat, Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 90 (al. linitu).

† **1. uncus**, i, *m.* [Sanscr. root ak, ankami, bend; Gr. ἀγκών, ὄγκος; cf.: ancus, ungulus], *a hook, barb.* **I.** In gen., Liv. 30, 10, 16; Col. 3, 18, 2: ferrei, Cato, R. R. 10; 13.—As an attribute of Necessitas, Hor. C. 1, 35, 20.—Poet., *an anchor*, Val. Fl. 2, 428.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A hook that was fastened to the neck of condemned criminals, and by which they were dragged to the Tiber*, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5; id. Rab. Perd. 5, 16; Ov. Ib. 168; Juv. 10, 66; cf.: et bene cum fixum mento discusseris uncum, Nil erit hoc: rostro te premet ansa suo, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 141.—**B.** *A surgical instrument*, Cels. 7, 29.

2. uncus, a, um, *adj.* [1. uncus], *hooked, bent in, crooked, curved, barbed* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: curvus, recurvus): uncus hamus, Ov. M. 15, 476; also called unca aera, id. P. 2, 7, 10: cornua (tauri), Prop. 2, 5, 19: aratrum, Verg. G. 1, 19; Ov. M. 5, 341; 7, 210; cf.: vomer aratri, Lucr. 1, 313; also called dens, Verg. G. 2, 423: pedes (harpyiae), id. A. 3, 233: ungues, Lucr. 5, 1322: manus, Verg. G. 2, 365: digiti, Col. 7, 11, 2: cauda, Ov. M. 15, 371: labrum, Lucr. 4, 588; 5, 1407.—**II.** Transf.: unco non alligat ancora morsu, Verg. A. 1, 169: avis Minervae, i. e. *with crooked beak and talons*, Stat. Th. 3, 507; cf. alites, id. ib. 12, 212.

unda, ae, *f.* [Sanscr. root ud-, und-, to be wet; whence, uda, water; Angl.-Sax. ydhu, wave; Slav. voda, water; Gr. ὕδωρ, ὕαδει; Goth. vatō, water], *a wave, billow, surge* (syn. fluctus). **I.** Lit.: mare plenum undarum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 33: unda, cum est pulsa remis, purpurascit, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 162, 30: via, quae fert Acherontis ad undas, Verg. A. 6, 295; Lucr. 1, 374; 1, 380; 3, 494; Hor. C. 1, 12, 32; 4, 14, 20, id. Ep. 2, 2, 176; Ov. M. 1, 570.—Collect.: prora remissa subito navem undae adfligebat, Liv. 24, 34, 11.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In gen. **a.** *Water, moisture* (mostly poet.; cf.: aqua, lympha): (Proteus) flumen eras, interdum undis contrarius ignis, Ov. M. 8, 737: fontis in undā, id. ib. 4, 98; cf.: fons tenui perlucidus undā, id. ib. 3, 161: (Noti) canis fluit unda capillis, id. ib. 1, 266: nivales, *snow-water*, Mart. 14, 118, 1: ignem Pollux undamque jugalem Praetulit, *fire and water*, as symbols of housekeeping, Val. Fl. 8, 245; hence, faciunt justos ignis et unda viros, i. e. *real, proper husbands*, Ov. A. A. 2, 598.—**b.** *A fluid, liquid:* manans naribus unda Sanguinis, Sil. 10, 245: preli, i. e. *oil*, Plin. 15, 1, 2, § 5: croci, Mart. 8, 33, 4; 13, 40, 1.—Of the lava from Ætna, Lucil. Aet. 303.—**2.** Of wave-like things (poet.): aëriae, i. e. *the air*, Lucr.

2, 152 qua plurimus undam Fumus agit, Verg A 8, 257 —Of a lion s mane, Mart. 8, 55, 10 — **3.** In architecture, for the Gr cymatium (κυμάτιον, a little wave), *a talon, ogee*, Vitr 5, 7 —**II.** Trop , of the wave like agitation of a multitude, etc , *a surge, billow, stream, tide*, = aestus campus at que illae undae comitiorum, Cic. Planc 6, 15 nunc agilis fio et mersor civilibus un dis, Hor Ep 1, 1, 16 adversis rerum im mersabilis undis, id. ib 1, 2, 22 curarum, Cat 64, 62 bellorum, Claud in Eutr 2, 507 salutantûm unda, *a stream, crowd, throng*, Verg G 2, 462, so, undae Boiorum, Sil 4, 159

undābundus, a, um, *adj* [undo], *full of waves, surging, billowy* (post class) mare, Gell 2, 30, 3 aquae, Amm 17, 7, 11

undanter, *adv* , v undo *fin*

undātim, *adv* [undo], *in a waving manner, like waves* mensae undatim cris pae, Plin 13, 15, 30, § 96 crispum marmor, id 36, 7, 11, § 55 —**II.** *In a throng*, Amm 21, 3, 2

undĕ, *adv from which place, whence* **I.** Lit , of place **A.** Correlatively: petere inde coronam Unde prius nulli vela rint tempora musae, Lucr 4, 5 nec enim inde venit, unde mallem, Cic Att 13, 39, 2 ibi, unde huc translata essent id Rep 2, 16, 30 ut eo restituerentur (Galli), unde de jecti essent, id. Caecin 30, 88, cf te redi gam eodem, unde orta es, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 13 eodem, unde erant profectae (naves), Caes B G 4, 28; 5, 5, so too, eodem, unde, id ib 5, 11 ad idem, unde profecta sunt, redire, Cic. Rep 6, 22, 24 fontes, unde hau riretis, id de Or 1, 46, 203 Latobrigos in fines suos, unde erant profecti, reverti jus sit, Caes B G 1, 28 loca superiora, unde erat propinquus despectus in mare, id. ib 3, 14 ad summi fastigia culminis unde Tela jactabant Teucri, Verg A. 2, 458 reg na, Unde genus ducis id. ib 5, 801 arbor, unde auri aura refulsit, id ib 6, 204 mon tis sublime cacumen Occupat, unde sedens partes speculetur in omnes, Ov M 1, 667 —**2.** Pregn. e majoribus castris, unde antea cessatum fuerat, brevi spatio circum ductae copiae, i e *from the place at which*, etc , Liv 5, 13, 10 in arcem perfugere, unde biduo post deditio facta, id 31, 46, 16 —**B.** *Absol* **1.** In a direct interrog hoc verbum unde utrumque declarat et ex quo loco et a quo loco Unde dejectus est Cinna? Ex urbe Unde dejecti Galli? A Capitolio Unde qui cum Graccho fuerunt? Ex Capi tolio etc., Cic Caecin 30, 87 *Pa* Unde is? *Chae* Egone? nescio hercle, neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam, Ter Eun 2, 3 14 *Mn* Unde eam (mulierem) esse aiunt? *Ly* Ex Samo, Plaut Bacch 3, 3, 68 qui genus? unde domo? *from what country?* Verg A 8, 114 —With *gentium* unde haec igitur gentium est? Plaut. Ep 3, 4, 47 —**2.** In an indirect interrog ego instare ut mihi responderet, quis esset, ubi esset, unde esset, Cic Verr 2, 2, 77, § 188 quaere unde domo (sit), *what his home is* or *where he lives*, Hor Ep 1, 7, 53 qualis et unde ge nus Quaeris, *from what stock, of what family*, Prop 1, 22, 1 non recordor, unde ceciderim, sed unde surrexerim, Cic Att. 4, 16, 10 unde initium belli fieret, explora bant, Caes B G 5, 53 unde domo quisque sit quaere, Sen. Cons. Helv 6, 3 sciscitari unde natalium provenerit, App M 5 p 165, 32 —**II.** Transf **A.** Apart from relations of place and referring to persons or things, from which as an origin, source cause, means, reason etc., something proceeds, *from whom from which*. **1.** Correla tively (narratio) brevis erit, si, unde ne cesse est inde initium sumetur, Cic. Inv 1, 20, 28 , cf Auct Her 1, 9, 14 unde ju menta nomen traxere, Col 6, praef. 3 praedonibus, Unde emerat, Ter Eun 1, 2, 35 qui eum necasset unde ipse natus es set, Cic. Rosc Am 26, 71 potest fieri, ut is, unde te audisse dicis iratus dixerit, id de Or 2, 70, 285 , cf de eâ (re) multo dicat ornatius quam ille ipse, unde cognorit, id. ib 1, 15, 67 illo exstincto Jove unde disce rem, id Sen. 4, 12 hem, mea lux unde om nes opem petere solebant id. Fam 14 2, 2 bi, unde ne hostium quidem legati arcen tur pulsi, Liv 21 10, 6 non ut ingenium et eloquentiam meam perspicias, unde lon ge absum, Cic. Brut. 92, 318 est unde haec fiant, Ter Ad 1, 2, 42 tenuit permagnam Sextilius hereditatem, unde nummum nul lum attigisset, Cic Fin. 2, 17, 55 si habue rit, unde tibi solvat, id. Har Resp 13, 29 quod, unde agger omnino comportari posset, nihil erat reliquum, Caes. B C 2, 15 tar dior stilus cogitationem moratur, rudis et confusus intellectu caret unde sequitur alter dictandi labor, Quint. 1, 1, 28 , 12, 3, 4 sciat (orator) quam plurima unde etiam senibus auctoritas major est, quod, etc , id 12, 4, 2 unde jus stabat, ei victo riam dedit (= a qua parte stabat), Liv 21, 10, 9 , cf turbam, nec satis fido animo, unde pugnabat, stantem, in fugam averte runt, id 25, 15, 13 ut unde stetisset, eo se victoria transferret, *on whose side*, Just 5, 4, 12 —**b.** In partic., jurid t t unde petitur, *of whom demand is made* i e the defendant si ambo pares essent, illi, unde petitur, potius credendum esse, Cato ap Gell. 14, 2, 26 , cf. causam dicere Prius unde petitur, aurum quare sit suom, Quam ille qui petit, unde is sit thesaurus sibi, Ter Eun prol 11 sq ego omnibus, unde petitur, hoc consilium dederim, Cic Fam 7, 11, 1 postulabat ut illi, unde peteretur, vetus exceptio daretur, id de Or 1, 37, 168 —**2.** *Absol.* **a.** In a direct interrog unde haec (patera) igitur est? Plaut. Am 2, 2, 158 , cf id. Bacch. 3, 6, 10 redde, ut huic reddatur *Strob* Unde? id Aul 5, 20 *Pi* Bonum habe animum *Mn* Unde habeam? id ib 4, 3, 17 , id Cas 2 2, 25 unde iste amor tam improvisus, Cic. Agr 2, 22, 60, Quint 11, 1, 54 unde sed hos novi? Ov M 9, 508 —With *gentium De* Face id ut pa ratum jam sit *Li* Unde gentium? *De* Me defraudato, Plaut. As 1, 1, 77 , Tert Pall 4 —**b.** In an indirect interrog ut ex ipsa quaeras, unde hunc (anulum) habue rit, Ter Heaut 4, 1, 45 quaerere, unde se ac suos tueri possit, Liv 5, 4, 5 unde con cilietur risus difficillimum dicere, Quint 6, 3, 35 si cogitaverimus unde et quous que jam provecta sit orandi facultas, id 2, 16, 18 unde sit infamis Discite, Ov M 4, 285 , cf Flor 3, 12, 8 sqq —**B.** *Indef* unde unde for undecumque, *from wherever, whencesoever, from whatever quarter* (only poet and in post class prose) et quaeren dum unde unde foret nervosius illud, Cat 67, 27 qui nisi Mercedem aut numos unde unde extricat, etc , Hor S 1, 3, 88 nec tamen vindictae solacium unde unde spernendum est, App M 5, p 165 qui ma lum etsi ipse non fecit, tamen a quocum que et unde unde passus est fieri, Tert adv Herm 10 —**2.** So, unde alone (late Lat , perh only in Tert) certe unde sunt ista, signis potius et ostentis deputanda, Tert Anim 51 *fin* quamquam possimus unde illas pro'atas aestimare, dum ne ex nihilo, id adv Herm 22 *med*

(**undĕcēni,** a false read. for undenis, Plin. 36, 8, 14, § 65)

undĕcentēsĭmus, a, um, *num adj* [unde centum], *the ninety ninth* annus, Val Max 8, 7, ext. 11

undĕcentum, *num adj* [unus de centum], *ninety nine* anni, Plin 7, 60, 60, § 214

undĕcĭes, *num. adv* [unus decies] *eleven times* hanc summam undecies multiplicato, fiunt, etc., Col 5, 2, 7 sur rexi unâ cenâ, Mart. 5, 79, 1

undĕcim, *num adj* [unus decem], *eleven* legiones, Cic. Fam 6, 18, 2 milia debeo, Mart. 2, 44, 8, Vitr 3, 1 *med* dies, Macr S 1 13

undĕcĭmus, a, um, *num adj* [unus decimus], *the eleventh* legio, Liv 30, 18, 10 annus, Verg E 8, 39 dies, Plin 11, 54, 118 § 283

undĕcĭrēmis, is, *f* (sc. navis) [unde cim remus] *a ship of eleven banks of oars*, Plin 16 40 76, § 203

undĕcŭmāni, ōrum, *m* [undecimus], *soldiers of the eleventh legion*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107

undĕ-cumque (undĕ-cunque; in tmesi unde vacefit cumque locus, Lucr 6, 1017), *adv* , *from wherever, whencesoever, from what place* or *part soever* (post Aug) undecumque moti sunt (fluctus), Sen Vit Beat. 27 3 fluens sanguis, Plin 27, 4, 5, § 18 , cf nec undecumque causa fluxit ibi culpa est, Quint 7, 3, 33 undecumque inceperis, ubicumque desieris, Plin Ep 9, 4, 2 · ignes transsiliunt protinus in naph tham undecumque visam, Plin 2, 105, 109, § 235 , Treb Pol. Trig Tyr 22, 4 —With *gentium* undecumque gentium venissent, Vop Firm 14.

undĕ-lĭbet, *adv* , *whence you will, whencesoever, from any place whatever, from anywhere* (very rare) invenire, Auct Her 4, 50, 63 fascia undelibet su per fracturam incipere debet, Cels. 8, 10, 1. —Also *rel* , *from whatever quarter*, Aug in Psa. 36 Serm 3

undēnārĭus, a, um, *adj* [undeni] *con taining eleven* numerus, Aug Serm 51 *fin* , 83 *med*

un-dēni, ae, a, *num. distrib adj* [unus], *eleven each, eleven* distributively pariuntur undeni, Plin 11, 25, 30, § 91 cu bitis, id 36, 8, 14 § 65 Sillig *N cr* Musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, i e *with a hex ameter and pentameter, elegiac verse*, Ov Am 1, 1, 30 me quater undenos sciat im plevisse Decembres, i e. *forty four years*, Hor Ep 1, 20, 27 —In *sing* bisque unde na pars, Manil 4, 451

undēnōnāginta, *num adj* [unus de nonaginta], *eighty nine* classis undenona ginta navium, Liv 37, 30, 1

undēoctōginta, *num adj* [unus de octoginta], *seventy nine* unde Octoginta annos natus, Hor S 2, 3, 118

undēquadrāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. adj* [undequadraginta], *the thirty ninth:* volumen, Val Max 8, 7, ext. 10

undēquadrāgies or **-iens,** *num. adv* [id], *thirty nine times* dimicare, Plin 7, 25, 25, § 92

undēquadrāginta, *num adj* [unus de quadraginta], *thirty nine* anni, Cic. Rep 2 14, 27

undēquinquāgēsĭmus, a um *num. adj* [undequinquaginta], *the forty ninth*. dies, Cic Imp Pomp 12, 35, Vell 2 17, 3

undēquinquāginta, *num adj* [unus de quinquaginta], *forty nine* coronae au reae, Liv 37, 58, 4 genera, Plin 13, 4, 9, § 40

undēsexāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num adj* [undesexaginta], *the fifty ninth* pars, Cen sor de Die Nat. 19

undēsexaginta, *num adj* [unus de sexaginta], *fifty nine* undesexaginta (Car thaginiensium) vivi capti, Liv 23, 37, 6: dies, Plin 36, 15, 24, § 122

undētrīcēni, ae, a, *num distr adj* [undetriginta], *twenty nine each twenty-nine* distributively menses undetricenum tricenumque (dierum) numero alternave runt, Macr S 1, 13, § 4

undētrīcēsĭmus or **undētrīgē-sĭmus,** a, um, *num adj* [id], *the twenty ninth* dies, Liv 25, 36, 14 in commenta riorum undetricesimo, Gell 10, 5, 1

undētrīgēsĭmus, a, um, v undetri cesimus.

undētrīginta, *num adj* [unus de triginta], *twenty nine* menses, Vitr 9, 4 dies, Macr S 1, 15, § 6.

undēvīcēni, ae, a, *num distr adj* [undeviginti] *nineteen each, nineteen* dis tributively pedes, Quint. 1, 10, 44

undēvīcēsĭmāni, orum, *m* [undevi cesimus], *soldiers of the nineteenth legion:* cum quinque cohortibus undevicesimano rum egreditur, Auct B Alex 57, 2, Tac A. 1, 51

undēvīcēsĭmus or **undēvīgēsĭ-mus,** a, um, *adj* [undeviginti], *the nine teenth* anno undevicesimo post ejus mor tem, Cic Sen 5 14 expleto aetatis unde vicesimo anno, Quint 6 praef § 4, Tac. A 1, 45 (al unetvicesimus) die undevigesi mo Col 8, 5, 14 —The second and third syllable scanned short senserat ire aqui lis legio undevigesima, cujus, etc., Poet ap Anth. Lat 2, p 21

undēvīginti, *num adj* [unus de vi ginti], *nineteen* undeviginti annos natus, Cic. Brut 64, 229 signa militaria, Liv 23, 46 4

undĭcŏla, ae, *comm* [unda colo] *wave dwelling*, i e *inhabiting the waves dwelling in the sea* Naiades, Varr ap Non p 250, 14 pistris Avien. Arat. 808

undĭflŭus, a, um, *adj* [unda fluo] *flow-*

ing with waves: amnes, Dracont. Hexaëm. 1, 607.

undĭfrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [unda-frango], *wave-breaking, that breaks the waves* or *water:* fluctus, Ven. 3 prol.

undĭquē, *adv. indef.* [unde-que, prop. whencesoever; hence], *from all parts, sides,* or *places, from every quarter, on all sides, on every part, everywhere:* ut undique uno tempore in hostes impetus fieret, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: vicus altissimis montibus undique continetur, id. ib. 3, 1: cinctus periculis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 11, 30: rebus undique collectis, arcessitis, comportatis, id. de Or. 3, 24, 92; cf.: carpere et colligere, id. ib. 1, 42, 191: carpere atque delibare, id. Sest. 56, 119: sic undique omni ratione concluditur, *on all grounds,* id. N. D. 2, 53, 132: omnes undique copiae conferuntur, id. Rep. 3, 17, 27: concurritur undique ad istum Syracusas, id. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 133: undique ad inferos tantumdem viae est, id. Tusc. 1, 43, 104: natura undique perfecta, id. Fin. 5, 9, 26; cf. id. ib. 5, 24, 69: omnes enim partes ejus (i. e. mundi) undique medium locum capessentes nituntur aequaliter, id. N. D. 2, 45, 115: delirus et amens Undique dicatur, Hor. S. 2, 3, 108: soluta ac velut labens undique toga, Quint. 11, 3, 147: undique omnes conisi hostem avertunt, Liv. 3, 63, 4: undique omnis copias contrahit, Curt. 3, 1, 10; Flor. 4, 2, 38.—**2.** *Utterly, entirely, completely, in all respects:* aut undique religionem tolle aut usque quâque conserva, Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 110: vita undique referta bonis, id. Tusc. 5, 31, 86: nam quid fere undique placet? Quint. 1, 2, 15.—**II.** Esp. **1.** With *gentium, in every quarter, in every part of the world:* pacato undique gentium toto, quâ patet, orbe terrarum, Edict. Aurelian. ap. Vop. Firm. 5.—**2.** With *laterum:* canes rabidi et immanes undique laterum circumfusi, App. M. 8, p. 209, 11.—**3.** With *versus (versum):* marinae aurae undique versus assidui flatus, Just. 44, 1, 10: cum Oceanus omnes terras omnifariam et undique versum circumfluat, Gell. 12, 13, 20; 7, 16, 6; App. Mag. p. 322, 22; Sol. 40 *med.*—**4.** With *secus:* undique secus agris arentibus, Sol. 27, 46.

undĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [unda-sono], *wave-sounding, sounding* or *roaring with the waves* (poet.): rupes, Stat. Achill. 1, 198: saxum, Val. Fl. 4, 44: Psamathe, id. 1, 364: dei, i. e. *sea-gods,* Prop. 3 (4), 21, 18.

undĭvăgus, a, um, *adj.* [unda-vagus], *wandering in waves* (late Lat.): latices, Coripp. Johan. 6, 342: salum, id. ib. 7, 344: Tethys, Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 303 Burm.

undo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [unda]. **I.** *Neutr., to rise in waves* or *surges, to throw up waves, to surge, swell* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Lit.: undantem salum, Enn. ap. Non. 223, 24 (Trag. v. 226 Vahl.); cf.: undanti in freto, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: solet aestus aequinoctialis ... undare, Sen. Q. N. 3, 28, 6: ad caelum undabat vortex, Verg. A. 12, 673: aëna undantia flammis, id. ib. 6, 218.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To overflow with, be full of, abound in* any thing, = abundare: regio Undat equis floretque viris, Val. Fl. 1, 539: vultus sanguine, Stat. Th. 1, 449: silva favis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 25: ima (aedium) viris, id. VI. Cons. Hon. 545.—**2.** *To wave, undulate:* vidimus undantem ruptis fornacibus Aetnam, Verg. G. 1, 472: undantes flammae, Sil. 9, 446: undante fumo, Sen. Troad. 19: undans buxo Cytorus, Verg. G. 2, 437: undans chlamys, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 55: undantes habenae, *waving, flowing, hanging loosely,* Verg. A. 12, 471; so, undantia lora, id. ib. 5, 146: ipsa (puella) decenter undabat, *undulated,* App. M. 2, p. 117, 38.—**C.** Trop., *to waver, fluctuate, be agitated:* undans curis, Val. Fl. 5, 304: undantes spumis furialibus irae, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 76.—**II.** *Act.* (very rare), *to overflow, inundate, deluge:* sanguine campos, Stat. Achill. 1, 87: sinus cruore, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 67.—*P. a.:* **undātus,** a, um, *in a wavy* or *wave-like form:* concharum genera imbricatim undata, cancellatim reticulata, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103.—Hence, **undanter,** *adv., in a waving manner, like waves:* capillus undanter fluens, App. M. 2, p. 122, 7 (al. fluenter undans): evomere talia, Mart. Cap. 2, § 138.

undōsē, *adv.*, v. undosus *fin.*

undōsus, a, um, *adj.* [unda], *full of waves* or *surges, surgy, billowy:* aequor, Verg. A. 4, 313: Plemyrium, id. ib. 3, 693: regna, Sil. 5, 21.—*Comp.:* fluctus, Sol. 12 *fin.*—*Sup.:* torrentes, Aug. Civ. Dei, 27, 11.—*Adv.:* **undōsē,** *in waves; comp.:* undosius labens, Amm. 27, 4, 7.

* **undŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [undo, I. B. 2. and II. *p. a.*], *diversified as with waves* (like watered stuffs), *undulated:* togae, Varr. ap. Non. 189, 26 (cited also in Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195).

ūnĕdo, ōnis, *m., the arbute* or *strawberry-tree;* and also *its fruit,* Plin. 15, 24, 28, § 98; 23, 8, 79, § 151.

Unelli, ōrum, *m., a people in* Gallia Lugdunensis, *bordering on the Curiosolitæ and Lexovii, whose country formed part of the* Tractus Armoricus; *their chief city was* Constantini Castra, now *Coutances,* Caes. B. G. 2, 34; 3, 11; 3, 17; 7, 75; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107 (Jahn, Venelli).

ūnetvīcēsĭmāni (ūnăet-), ōrum, *m.* [unetvicesimus], *soldiers of the twenty-first legion,* Tac. H. 2, 43.

ūnetvīcēsĭmus (ūnăet-), a, um, *num. adj.* [unus-et-vicesimus], *the twenty-first:* legio, Tac. A. 1, 45 (al. undevicesimus).

ungella (unguella), ae, *f. dim.* [ungula], *a little claw* or *talon,* Apic. 4, 5; Marc. Emp. 20 *med.*

ungo or **unguo,** nxi, nctum, 3, *v. a.* [root in Sanscr. ang, to besmear; cf. Gr. ἄγος], *to smear, besmear, anoint* with any fat substance, an unguent, oil, etc. (class.; syn.: lino, linio): unguentis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77: aliquam unguentis, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 115; id. Truc. 2, 2, 34: unctus est, accubuit, Cic. Att. 13, 52, 1: gloria quem supra vires unguit, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 22; Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 76.—Of the anointing of corpses, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 219 (Ann. v. 156 Vahl.); Ov. P. 1, 9, 47; id. F. 4, 853; id. H. 10, 122; Mart. 3, 12, 4; Hor. S. 2, 1, 7: corpus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26: globos melle, Cato, R. R. 79: postes superbos amaracino, Lucr. 4, 1175 et saep.—Of the anointing of a Jewish king: unctus est in regem, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 45, 5: caules oleo, *to dress with oil,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 125: caules impensius, Pers. 6, 68: pingui oluscula lardo, Hor. S. 2, 6, 64: labitur uncta carina, *daubed with pitch, the pitchy keel,* Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1, and ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 1 (Ann. v. 379 and 476); imitated by Verg. A. 4, 398; cf.: labitur uncta vadis abies, id. ib. 8, 91: ungere tela manu ferrumque armare, *to smear* or *anoint with poison* (ἰοὺς χρίεσθαι), id. ib. 9, 773: arma uncta cruoribus, *smeared, stained,* Hor. C. 2, 1, 5: tela cruore hostili, Sil. 9, 13: ova ranae sanguine, Hor. Epod. 5, 19: puer unctis Tractavit calicem manibus, i. e. *greasy,* id. S. 2, 4, 78; so, uncta aqua, id. ib. 2, 2, 68.—**II.** Trop., Vulg. Act. 10, 38; id. 2 Cor. 1, 21.—Hence, **unctus,** a, um, *P. a.;* prop. *anointed, oiled:* cur quisquam caput unctius referret, Cat. 10, 11: magis diliges ex duobus aeque bonis viris nitidum et unctum quam pulverulentum et horrentem, Sen. Ep. 66, 24: Achivi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 33: nudus, unctus, ebrius est contionatus, Cic. Phil. 3, 5, 12.—**B.** Transf., *rich, luxurious, sumptuous* (syn. lautus). **a.** *Adj.:* captus es unctiore cenâ, Mart. 5, 44, 7: melius et unctius, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 44: cenae unctissimae, Sid. Ep. 2, 9: ita palaestritas defendebat, ut ab illis ipse unctior abiret, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22, § 54: accedes siccus ad unctum, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 12: patrimonia, Cat. 29, 23: Corinthus, *luxurious, voluptuous,* Juv. 8, 113: Tarentus, Sid. Carm. 5, 430: pro isto asso sole, quo tu abusus es in nostro pratulo, a te nitidum solem unctumque repetemus, i. e. *sunshine and ointment,* Cic. Att. 12, 6, 2: unctior splendidiorque consuetudo loquendi, *rich, copious,* id. Brut. 20, 78.—**b.** *Subst.:* **unctum,** i, *n.* **1.** *A rich banquet, sumptuous feast:* unctum qui recte ponere possit, Hor. A. P. 422: cenare sine uncto, Pers. 6, 16.—**2.** *An ointment:* haurito plusculo uncto, corporis mei membra perfricui, App. M. 3, p. 139; Veg. 3, 71, 5.

* **unguēdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [unguo, ungo], *an ointment, unguent,* App. M. 3, p. 138, 26.

unguen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a fatty substance, fat; an ointment, unguent:* in aënum caldum unguen indito, Cato, R. R. 79; 80: pingues unguine ceras, Verg. G. 3, 450: crassum, Pers. 6, 40: pingue, Val. Fl. 6, 360; 8, 302 al.

unguentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [unguentum], *of* or *belonging to ointments* or *unguents, ointment-.* **I.** *Adj.:* taberna, Varr. L. L. 8, 30, 117; Sen. Ep. 108, 4; Suet. Aug. 4: cella, Sid. Ep. 2, 2: vasa, Plin. 36, 8, 12, § 60.—**II.** *Substt.* **A. unguentārĭus,** ii, *m., a dealer in unguents, a perfumer,* Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150; id. Att. 13, 46, 2; Hor. S. 2, 3, 228; Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 91; Inscr. Orell. 2988.—**B. unguentārĭa,** ae, *f.* **1.** *A female perfumer,* Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 14; Inscr. Orell. 4301; 4991.—**2.** (Sc. ars.) *The art of making unguents* or *perfumes,* Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 90.—**C. unguentārĭum,** ii, *n.* (sc. argentum), *money for buying perfumes,* Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 23.

unguento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to rub with sweet ointments, to anoint, perfume* (in *verb. finit.* very rare): DEAS VNGVENTAVERVNT, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. Orell. 2271, 391 (cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77).—More freq. in *part. perf.:* **unguentātus,** a, um, *anointed, perfumed:* unguentatus per vias, ignave, incedis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 23: cincinni, id. Truc. 2, 2, 32: homo, P. Scipio Afric. ap. Gell. 7, 12, 5; Sen. Fragm. ib. 12, 2, 11: maritus, Cat. 61, 142.

unguentum, i (*gen. plur.* unguentûm, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 5; id. Poen. 3, 3, 88), *n.* [unguo], *an ointment, unguent, perfume:* non omnes possunt olere unguenta exotica, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 41; 1, 3, 115 sq.; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62; id. Cat. 2, 3, 5; id. Sest. 8, 18; id. Cael. 11, 27; id. Tusc. 5, 21, 62; Hor. C. 2, 3, 13; 2, 7, 23; id. A. P. 375; Prop. 3, 16 (4, 15), 23; Ov. F. 3, 561; Mart. 11, 54, 1; Plin. 1, 1, 1, § 3.

unguĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [unguis], *a finger-nail:* integritas unguiculorum omnium, Cic. Fin. 5, 27, 80; Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 17; Sen. Q. N. 6, 2, 5.—Prov.: a teneris unguiculis, a transl. of the Gr. ἐξ ἁπαλῶν ὀνύχων, *from early infancy, from childhood,* Cic. Fam. 1, 6, 2 (for which: de tenero ungui, Hor. C. 3, 6, 24): ex unguiculis (= ἐξ ὀνύχων), *from the very finger-tips,* i. e. *through and through,* Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 20; App. M. 10, p. 249, 11.

* **unguilla,** ae, *f.* [unguo, ungo], *an ointment-box,* Sol. 27 *fin.*

unguĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [unguen], *full of fat* or *oil, fat, oily, unctuous:* unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 17: opus, Cels. 5, 26, 20.—*Comp.:* nuces, Plin. 23, 8, 77, § 147.

unguis, is (*abl.* ungui, Cat. 62, 43; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 46; id. C. 2, 8, 4; Prop. 1, 20, 39; cf. Charis. p. 120), *m.* [cf. Gr. ONYX-, ὄνυξ; Sanscr. nakha], *a nail* of a person's finger or toe. **I.** Lit., Plin. 11, 45, 101, § 247; 10, 35, 52, § 106; 28, 2, 5, § 28; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 51; 1, 19, 46; id. S. 1, 3, 101; Prop. 1, 20, 39; Ov. Am. 1, 7, 64; 2, 6, 4; id. A. A. 3, 708.—**2.** Of animals, *a claw, talon, hoof,* Plin. 11, 45, 101, § 247; Hor. C. 2, 19, 24; Ov. M. 4, 717; 10, 540; Col. 6, 12; Mart. 14, 199 al.—**B.** Proverbial phrases. **1.** Ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, *from top to toe, from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot,* Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20.—**2.** A rectâ conscientiâ transversum unguem non discedere, *not to depart a finger's breadth in the least,* Cic. Att. 13, 20, 4; cf. ellipt.: urge igitur, nec transversum unguem, quod aiunt, a stilo, id. Fam. 7, 25, 2: si tu ex isto loco digitum transvorsum aut unguem latum excesseris, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 17 sq.; Hier. Ep. 127, 8 (v. transversus and digitus).—**3.** Cum medium ostenderet unguem, i. e. *showed utter derision, the greatest contempt* (because the middle finger was regarded as indecent), Juv. 10, 53.—**4.** Incestos amores De tenero meditatur ungui, i. e. *from childhood,* ἐξ ἁπαλῶν ὀνύχων, Hor. C. 3, 6, 24 (for which: a teneris unguiculis, Cic. Fam. 1, 6, 2).—**5.** Ad or in unguem, after the Gr. εἰς ὄνυχα or ἐπ' ὄνυχος, *to a hair, to a nicety, exactly, perfectly* (an expression borrowed from sculptors, who, in modelling, give the finishing touch with the nail; or joiners, who test the accuracy of joints in wood by the nail: materiem dolare ad unguem, Col. 11, 2, 13: ad unguem Factus homo, *highly polished, perfectly accomplished,* Hor. S. 1, 5, 32; cf.: carmen decies castigare ad unguem, id. A. P. 294 Jan. ad loc.: suturae ca-

pitis in unguem committuntur, Cels 8, 1, § 12, Verg G 2, 277 Serv, Vitr 4, 6, 2, cf. also carmina molli numero fluere, ut per leve severos effundat junctura unguis, Pers. 1, 65 — **6.** Homo, cujus pluris erat unguis, quam tu totus es *a man whose little finger was worth more than your whole body*, Petr 57 *fin* — **7.** Rodere ungues, *to bite the nails*, i e *to be buried in thought*, etc ille in versu faciendo Saepe caput scaberet vivos et roderet ungues, Hor S 1, 10, 71, cf ungue meam morso saepe querere fidem, Prop 3 (4), 25, 4 et saepe immeritos corrumpas dentibus ungues, id 2, 4, 3 (13) — **II.** Transf **A.** Of plants, *a nail like spot, the tip, extremity*, Plin 12, 9, 19, § 36, 21, 18, 73, § 121, Col 4, 24, 7, Pall Febr 12, 5 — **B.** *A kind of shell-fish*, perh. *the razor fish*, Varr L L 5, 12, 23 — **C.** *A hook* ferrei, Col 12, 18, 2. — **D.** *A white skin on the eye, a web, haw*, πτερύγιον, Cels 7, 7, 4

ungŭla, ae, *f* [unguis] **I.** Lit, *a hoof, claw, talon*, of a horse totam quatit ungula terram, Enn ap Macr S 6, 1 (Ann v 231 Vahl), Verg A 8, 596, cf Cic N D 3, 5, 11 — Of a swine, Cato, R R 158, 1, Cels 2 17, 4, 14 — Of oxen bisulca, Plin 8, 21, 30, § 72. — Of the *claws* of hens, Plaut Aul 3, 4, 8 — Of vultures' and eagles' *talons*, Plaut Ps 3, 2, 63 — Prov toto corpore atque omnibus ungulis, i e, as we say, *with tooth and nail, with might and main*, Cic Tusc 2, 24, 56 — **II.** Transf **A.** Poet, *a horse* cum carceribus missos rapit ungula currus, Hor S 1, 1, 114, Mart 12, 50, 5 — **B.** *A claw*, an instrument of torture (late Lat), Cod Just 9, 18, 7 *fin*, Prud. στεφ 1, 44, Hier Ep 1, 3 — **III.** *An aromatic spice*, Vulg Ecclus 24, 21

ungŭlatros ungues magnos atque asperos Cato appellavit, Fest p 279 Müll N cr

ungŭlātus, a, um, *adj* [ungula], *having claws* or *hoofs* (post class) altero pede ungulatus, Tert Apol 16 *fin*, so, aliquis, Mart Cap 4, § 378

ungŭlus, i, *m* [Oscan, Sanscr ankami, bend, Gr ἀγκύλος, crooked, Lat ancus, aduncus, cf angulus], *a finger ring, a ring* (ante class) ungulus Oscorum linguâ anulus, Fest p 375 Müll, cf (anulum) apud nos prisci ungulum vocabant Plin 33, 1, 4, § 10, Poet ap Fest l l, so Pac ib (Trag Fragm v 64 215 Rib)

unguo, ĕre, v ungo

‡ **ungustus** fustis uncus, Fest. p 377 Müll

ūnĭ-ănĭmis, e, = unanimis, Schol Juv 5, 134

* **ūnĭ-călămus**, a, um, *adj* [unus], *having a single stem* or *straw* frumentum, Plin 18 7, 12, § 69

ūnĭ-caulis, e, *adj* [id], *having a single stalk* genus carduorum silvestrium, Plin 20, 23, 99, § 262 faba leguminum, id 18, 7, 10, § 57 cuminum, id. 19, 10, 57, § 176

ūnĭcē, *adv*, v unicus *fin*

ūnĭceps, cipitis, *adj*, *one headed* (eccl Lat) Jul ap Aug c Sec Resp Jul 5, 15

ūnĭ-cŏlor, ōris (collat form *acc plur* unicoloras animas, Prud Ham 821), *adj* [unus] *of one color, all of* one or *the same color* (opp varius, differens) sues, Varr R R 2, 4, 3 oculus, Plin 11, 37, 54, § 145 torus, Ov M 11, 611

ūnĭcornis, e, *adj* [unus cornu], *one horned, having a single horn* **I.** *Adj* In dici boves, Plin 8, 21, 30, § 72 animal, id 11, 46, 106, § 255 rhinoceros, Tert adv Marc 3, 18, id adv Jud 10 — **II.** *Subst*, Vulg Psa 91, 11

ūnĭcornŭus, ui, *m* [unicornis], pure Lat for monoceros *the unicorn*, Tert adv Marc 3, 18, id adv Jud. 10, Ambros Off Min 2, 16, 85

* **ūnĭcorpŏrĕus**, a, um, *adj* [unus corpus], *having one body single bodied* signum in caelo (taurus), Firm Math 2, 12 *med*

ūnĭcŭba, ae, *f* [unus cubo] *that has lain with but one husband*, Hier adv Jovin 1, 49 *fin*

* **ūnĭ-cultor**, ōris *m* [unus] *a worshipper of one God, a monotheist*, Prud στεφ 13, 90

ūnĭcus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *one and no more, only sole, single* (class) **I.** Lit, of number tuus unicus gnatus, Plaut As 1, 1, 1· gnatus, id. Poen prol. 68, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 79, 3, 2, 29 gnata, id. And. 3, 3, 8, 1, 1, 73 filius, Plaut Poen. prol. 65, id Cas 2, 3, 45, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 41, Cic. Rosc Am 14, 41 quid me patrem par facere'st, quoi ille'st unicus? Plaut Capt 1, 2, 38 (44) filia, Ter Phorm 4, 3, 41, Cic Verr 2, 1, 41, § 104, Verg Cir 334, Just 1, 4, 2 consul, Liv 7, 25, 11 maritus, Hor C 3, 14, 5 vestis, Plaut Stich 2 2, 26 anser erat, Ov M 8, 684 orbis, id. ib 13, 853 ancillula, App M 1, p 112, 6 — Strengthened by *unus* qui me unum atque unicum amicum habuit, Cat 73, 6 idque unum et prae omnibus unicum effice, App M 4, p 156, 32 — By *solus* quamlubet esto Unica res quaedam nativo corpore sola, Lucr 2, 542 unica solaque res, id. 2, 1078 — **B.** In partic, of abstract subjects spes unica imperii populi Romani, L Quinctius, Liv 3, 26, 8 unicum doloris levamentum studia, Plin Ep 8, 19, 1 satis tutum praesidium, quod unicum est, Cels. 7, 33 unicum afflictae mihi solamen hoc est, Sen Troad. 703, id. Phoen. 89 — **II.** Trop, of nature, character, or quality, *alone of its kind, singular, uncommon, unparalleled, unique* (cf egregius, eminens) homo unica est natura ac singularia, Turp ap Non 491, 3 quis tam. ingenio unico? Afran ap Fest s v sagaces, p 321 Müll eximius imperator, unicus dux, Liv 7, 12, 13, so, imperator, id. 6, 6, 17 vir unicus in omni fortunâ, id 7, 1, 9 juvenis, id 8, 32, 13 dictator, id 22, 14, 9 spectator caeli siderumque (Archimedes), id. 24, 34, 2 ultor Romanae ignominiae, id 9, 15, 10 puer, Ov M 3, 454 volucris, id ib 8, 239, cf id ib 12, 531 liberalitas, Cic Quint 12, 41 fides, Liv 33, 21, 4 spes, Quint 6, praef § 2 mors, Luc 4 509 concordia, Liv 3, 33, 8 exemplum, id 1, 21, 2 nam tu poeta es prorsus ad eam rem unicus, *singularly fit*, Plaut As 4 1, 3 tibi ille unicu'st, mihi etiam unico magis unicus, *more than an only one, more than a darling* Plaut Capt 1, 2, 47, id Bacch 3, 3, 3 — **B.** Esp, in a bad sense, *singularly bad, detestable* (rare) unica malitia atque nequitia, Auct. Her 3, 6, 11 scelus, Vell 2 7, 2· luxuria, Fest s v Sardanapalus, p 322 Müll — Hence, *adv* **ūnĭcē**, *alone, solely, singularly, especially, in an extraordinary degree* aliquem unice diligere, Cic Or 1, 1 eximie et unice delectare, Gell 11, 13, 4 eo ornamento P Vergilius unice est usus, Quint 8, 3, 24 cujus amator unice Vergilius fuit, id 9, 3, 14 quid Tiridaten terreat, unice Securus, i e *utterly regardless*, Hor C 1, 26, 5 mammarum vitiis aizoum unice medetur, Plin 26, 15, 92, § 163 — In Plaut with *unus* me unice unum ex omnibus te atque illam amare aiebas mihi Plaut As 1, 3 56 immo unice unum plurimi pendit, id Bacch 2, 2, 29, id. Stich 1, 1, 12, id Truc 1, 2, 91

ūnĭ-fīnis, e, *adj* [unus], *possessing the same termination* (eccl Lat), Cassiod in Psa 117

ūnĭ-formis, e, *adj* [unus forma], *having only one shape* or *form, uniform* (post Aug) simplex quiddam et uniforme do ceri, Tac Or 32 facies deorum dearumque, App M 11, p 259, 3 humanum genus, id. Asclep p 98 18 alimonia, Macr S 7, 5 institutum, Aur. Vict Epit 9 *med.* — *Adv* **ūnĭformĭter**, *in one and the same manner, uniformly*, App Asclep p 77, 18; Arn 2, 88

ūnĭformĭtas, ātis, *f* [uniformis] *uniformity* (opp varietas, post class), Macr S 7, 5 *med*; Arn 7, 212, Tert Anim 17 *med*

ūnĭformĭter, *adv*, v uniformis, *fin*

ūnĭgĕna, ae (collat form **ocnigĕnŏs** unigenitus, Paul ex Fest p 195 Müll), *adj* [unus gigno] **I.** *Only begotten, only* idcirco singularem deus hunc mundum atque unigenam procreavit, Cic Univ 4, 10 — In Christian authors of Christ dominus deusque Paul Nol Carm 5, 46, cf unigenitus — **II.** *Born of one parent of one* or *the same family* (poet) te, Phoebe, relinquens Unigenamque simul cultricem montibus Idri i e *Diana*, sister of Phoebus Cat 64, 301, of *Zephyrus*, as brother of Memnon, id. 66, 53

ūnĭ-gĕnĭtus, a um, *adj* [id] *only begotten, only* (eccl Lat, cf unicus) unigenitus ille vocatur, qui parentibus solus sit, Hier adv Helv 9 filius Tert adv Gnost. 7, Aug Civ Dei, 11, 24, Vulg Johan. 1, 14

ūnĭ-jŭgus, a, um, *adj* [unus jugum], *having one yoke* vinea, *fastened to a single yoke* or *cross beam* **I.** Lit., Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 183 — * **II.** Transf, *that has been married only once* Joseph, Tert. Monog. 6 *fin*

ūnĭmammae, ārum, *f plur* [unus mamma], *one breasted women*, i e *Amazons*, Titian ap Isid 9, 2, 64, Auct Itin. Alex. 41; Jul Val Rer Gest Alex 3, 50

ūnĭmănus, a, um, *adj* [unus manus] *having only one hand, one handed*. **I.** In gen puer natus, Liv 35, 21, 3, 41, 21, 12. — **II.** Unimanus, *the surname of a certain Claudius*, Flor 2, 17, 16

ūnĭmŏdus, a, um, *adj* [unus modus], *of one fashion* or *sort, simple* (post class.) compages, Prud. Psych 768· virtus, App Dogm Plat 2, 15

ūnĭnōmĭus, a, um, *adj* [unus nomen] = ὁμώνυμος, *of one name, bearing the same name*, Isid 1, 6, 17

1. ūnĭo, ii, ītum, 4, v *a* [unus], *to join together, unite* (post Aug and very rare, cf conjungo) caelum mari Tert Anim 17, Sulp Sev Chron 2, 43, 1 corpora, Sen. Q N 2, 2, 4, Dig 39, 2, 15, § 13, App Mag p 283, 30

2. ūnĭo, ōnis, *f* and *m* [id] **I.** *Fem* **A.** *The number one, oneness, unity* (eccl. Lat) decas decimâ unione completur, Hier in Amos, 2, 5, 5, Tert Monog 4, id Res Carn 2 *fin.* — **B.** *A unity, union* (late Lat) Maria Dei unione fecunda, Hier Ep. 22, 19, 18, 14 — **II.** Transf, concr **A.** *Masc., a single large pearl* (cf margarita), Plin 9, 35, 56, § 112, 9, 35, 59, § 122, Sen. Ben. 7, 9, 4, Mart 8, 81, 4, 12, 49, 13 — *Fem* Cleopatranae, Treb XXX. Tyrann 32 *fin* — **B.** *Fem*, *a kind of single onion* caepam, quam vocant unionem rustici Col 12, 10 1

ūnĭŏla, ae, *f dim* [2 unio], *a plant*, otherwise unknown, App Herb 77

Ūnĭōnitae, ārum, *m* [id], *Unionites, Unitarians*, a religious sect that denied the Trinity, Prud Apoth 246 sq

* **ūnĭpĕtĭus**, a, um, *adj* [unus pes], *having only one stalk*. urtica, Marc Emp 15 *med*

* **ūnĭstirpis**, e *adj* [unus stirps], *having only one stem* or *trunk*, Plin 16, 30, 54, § 125

ūnĭtas, ātis, *f* [unus], *the state of being one, oneness, unity* **I.** Lit singularis numeri unitas Gell 19, 8, 11 linum duplex triplexve sic tortum, ut unitas in eo facta sit, Cels 7, 4, 4 Monotes et Henotes, id est solitas et unitas Tert adv Valent 37 alvei, Plin 5, 9, 9, § 48 mundi, Just. 2, 1, 14 in unitatem coire, Cels. 4 19 inter se implicantur et quasi unitatem faciunt, Col. 11, 3, 43 — **II.** Trop **A.** *Sameness, uniformity* si alterum horum diceretur Priamus, alterum Hecuba nullam unitatem assignificaret, quae apparet in lego et legi et in Priamus et Priamo, Varr L. L 8, § 3 Müll.: foliorum unitas in suo cuique genere permanet, praeterquam populo, hederae, etc, Plin 16, 22, 35, § 85 in unitatem venit equester ordo *are brought under one name* (that of Equites), id 33, 2, 8, § 32 — **B.** *Unity of sentiment, agreement, concord:* virtutes ibi esse debebunt, ubi consensus atque unitas erit dissident vitia, Sen Vit. Beat 8, 5

ūnĭter, *adv* [id], *into one, together in one, conjointly*, = in unum (Lucretian) cum corporis atque animaī Discidium fuerit quibus e sumus uniter apti, Lucr 3, 839, 3, 846, 5, 555, 5, 558 cedere, Schol Juv 3, 298

ūnĭusmŏdi, v unus, I B 1

ūnĭversālis, e, *adj* [universus], *of* or *belonging to all* or *the whole universal* (post-Aug) praecepta universalia vel perpetualia, Quint 2 13, 14, so, quaestiones id 3, 5, 5, 3, 5, 12 vox, id. 8, 5, 3 nihil inveniebam aut proprium aut universale, Plin Ep 10, 71 2

ūnĭversālĭter, *adv* [universalis] *all together* si grex venerit universaliter uno pretio Dig 18 1 35 *fin*

* **ūnĭversātim**, *adv* [universus], *al-*

together, wholly, entirely: consecrare aliquem, Sid. Ep. 8, 2.

ūniversē, *adv.*, v. universus *fin.*

ūniversim, *adv.* [universus], *all together, as a whole* (ante- and post-class.), Naev. Bell. Pun. 3, 7: generibus rerum summatim universimque utitur, Gell. 1, 3, 22.

ūniversĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *the whole.* **I.** Lit.: universitas generis humani, Cic. N. D. 2, 65, 164: in universitate rerum, i. e. *in the universe*, id. ib. 1, 43, 120: communem rerum naturam universitatemque omnia continentem, id. ib. 1, 15, 39 B. and K.: hoc interdictum ad universitatem bonorum, non ad singulas res pertinet, Dig. 43, 2, 1: aedificii, ib. 41, 1, 7: aedium, ib. 41, 3, 23: non tantum universitati ejus attendas, verum etiam particulas persequaris, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 3: orationis, id. ib. 2, 5, 7; cf. id. ib. 3, 15, 5: res per universitatem adquirere, *in the aggregate*, of succession to the entire property of a person, Gai Inst. 2, 97 sq.; 2, 191; Dig. 43, 3, 1, § 13.—**II.** Transf., concr. **A.** *The whole number of things, the whole world, the universe:* universitatis corpus, Cic. Univ. 5; so id. ib. 12: volubilis, Plin. 2, 5, 4, § 11: ambitus terrae totius ad magnitudinem universitatis instar obtuet puncti, Amm. 15, 1, 4.—**B.** *A number of persons associated into one body, a society, company, community, guild, corporation*, etc. (jurid. Lat.): universitatis sunt, non singulorum, veluti quae in civitatibus sunt theatra et stadia et similia et si qua alia sunt communia civitatum, Dig. 1, 8, 6: quae (res) publicae sunt nullius in bonis creduntur, ipsius enim universitatis esse creduntur, Gai Inst. 2, 11: quod cujusque universitatis nomine vel contra eam agetur, Dig. 3, 4, 2: de libertis universitatum, ib. 38, tit. 3; Gai Inst. 2, 11.

ūniversus, a, um (poet. contr., unvorsum, Lucr. 4, 262; *plur.* OINVORSEI, S. C. Bacch.), *adj.* [unus-verto, turned into one, combined into one whole], *all together, all taken collectively, whole, entire, collective, general, universal* (opp. singuli). (α) *Sing.:* universa provincia, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69, § 168: terra, id. Rep. 1, 17, 26: familia, id. Caecin. 20, 58: mare, id. Fin. 2, 34, 112; 4, 2, 3: universum mundum complecti, id. N. D. 1, 43, 120: Gallia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 39, 2: triduum, *three days together*, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 18: vita, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: odium tantum ac tam universum, id. Pis. 27, 65: confusa atque universa defensio, id. Sest. 2, 5: universa et propria oratoris vis, id. de Or. 1, 15, 64: de universā philosophiā, id. Tusc. 3, 3, 6: bellum, Liv. 7, 11, 1: dimicatio, *a general engagement*, id. 22, 32, 2; so, pugna, id. 27, 12, 9.—Strengthened by *totus:* lupus Gregem universum voluit totum avortere, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 134.—(β) *Plur.:* de universis generibus rerum dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 71: ex iis rebus universis eloquentia constat, quibus in singulis elaborare permagnum est, id. ib. 1, 5, 19: ut eadem sit utilitas uniuscujusque et universorum, id. Off. 3, 6, 26: quae (virtus) etiam populos universos tueri soleat, id. Lael. 14, 50: in illum universi tela conjiciunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 44; 4, 26; 7, 17: qui (Democritus) ita sit ausus ordiri: haec loquor de universis. Nihil excipit, de quo non profiteatur: quid enim esse potest extra universa? Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 73.—Strengthened by *omnes:* id genus hominum omnibus Universis est adversum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 40: talibus dictis universi omnes assensere, App. M. 7, p. 189. —**II.** *Subst.* **A. ūniversi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the whole body* of citizens, *all men* together: cum crudelitate unius oppressi essent universi, Cic. Rep. 3, 31, 43: et earum urbium separatim ab universis singulos diligunt (di), id. N. D. 2, 66, 165: si universi videre optimum et in eo consentire possent, nihil opus esset pluribus, id. Rep. 1, 34, 52; Suet. Galb. 10.—**B. ūniversum,** i, *n.*, *the whole world, the universe:* tum censet imagines divinitate praeditas inesse in universitate rerum: tum principia mentis, quae sunt in eodem universo, deos esse dicit, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 120: genitor universi, Col. 3, 10, 10.—**2.** Adverb.: in universum, *as a whole, in general, generally* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): non nominatim, sed in universum, Liv. 9, 26, 8: terra etsi aliquando specie differt, in universum tamen aut silvis horrida aut paludibus foeda, Tac. G. 5; so id. ib. 6; Plin. 6, 17, 19, § 50.—Hence, *adv.:* **ūniversē,** *in general, generally* (cf.: omnino, generatim, communiter): singillatim potius quam generatim atque universe loqui, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 143: cetera universe mandavi: illud proprie, ne pateretur prorogari nobis provincias, id. Att. 5, 2, 1; App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 268.

ūnĭvira (**ūnĭvĭria,** Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 32; Inscr. Grut. 307, 3), ae, *f.* [unus-vir], *a woman that has had only one husband* (post-class.), Tert. Exhort. ad Castit. 13; Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 11.—*Adj.:* univira viduitas, Tert. adv. Psych. 8.

ūnĭvĭrātus, ūs, *m.*, [univira], *the state* or *condition of a woman who has married but once*, Tert. Exhort. ad Castit. 13; id. ad Uxor. 1, 9; 2, 1.

ūnĭvĭrĭa, ae, v. univira.

ūnĭvŏcus, a, um, *adj.* [unus-vox], *that has but one meaning, univocal* (logical t. t.): univocis aequivoca conectere, Mart. Cap. 4, § 339; 4, § 356.

* **ūno,** āre, *v. a.* [unus], *to make one, to join, unite:* dividere potius quam unare, Tert. adv. Prax. 27.

ūnŏcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [unus-oculus], *one-eyed:* Cyclops, Att. ap. Gell. 3, 11, 5: gens (*Arimaspi*), Sol. 15 *med.* — *Subst.:* **ūnŏcŭlus,** i, *m.*, *a one-eyed person*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 22 sqq.

Ūnŏmammĭa, ae, *f.* [unus-mamma], *Single-breasted land*, a comically-formed name to denote the country of the Amazons, Plaut. Curc. 3, 75.

ūnōsē, *adv.* [unus], *at once, at the same time, together*, Pac. ap. Non. 183, 21 (Trag. Rel. v. 213 Rib.).

unquam, *adv.*, v. umquam.

ūnus (old forms OINOS and OENOS; cf. Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9; C. I. L. 1, 32, 35), a, um (scanned *gen. sing.* unius, Lucr. 2, 379; Verg. A. 1, 41; Hor. S. 1, 6, 13 al.: unīus, Verg. A. 1, 251; Ov. M. 13, 181 al.; ante-class. collat. form of the *gen. sing.* uni, Titin. ap. Prisc. pp. 694 and 717 P.; *dat. m.* uno, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 6; *dat. f.* unae, Cato, R. R. 19, 1; *acc.* OINO, C. I. L. *l. l.*; *voc.* une, Plaut. ap. Prisc. p. 673 P.; Cat. 37, 17; cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 63 Müll.; Aug. Conf. 1, 7), *num. adj.* [cf. Gr. οἴνη, οἰος; Goth. ains; Germ. eins; Engl. one]. **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen., *one, a single.* **1.** *Sing.:* dabitur tibi amphora una et una semita, Fons unus, unum ac̈num et octo dolia, Plaut. Cas. 1, 33 sq.: mulieres duas pejores esse quam unam, id. Curc. 5, 1, 2: pluris est oculatus testis unus, quam auriti decem, id. Truc. 2, 6, 8: unius esse negotium diei, Caes. B. C. 3, 82: mors Tiberii Gracchi ... divisit populum unum in duas partes, Cic. Rep. 1, 19, 31: cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, id. ib. 1, 26, 42: qui uno et octogesimo anno scribens est mortuus, id. Sen. 5, 13; cf. Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 141. — Corresponding to *alter:* Helvetii continentur unā ex parte flumine Rheno, alterā ex parte monte Jurā, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: unum, alterum, tertium annum Sassia quiescebat, Cic. Clu. 64, 178; id. Verr. 2, 4, 29, § 66; 2, 5, 29, § 76: exercituum unus ... alter, Liv. 24, 44, 1: ratio triplex: una de vitā et moribus, altera de naturā, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 19: cum duas cerneret vias, unam Voluptatis, alteram Virtutis, id. Off. 1, 32, 118: unam Nicaeam, alteram Bucephalen vocavit, Just. 12, 8, 8; and, connected with *alter:* habetur una atque altera contio vehemens, *repeated, several*, Cic. Clu. 28, 77: neque in uno aut altero animadversum est, sed jam in pluribus, *one or two*, id. Mur. 21, 43: meae verecundiae sufficit unus aut alter, ac potius unus, Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 3; 4, 3, 1: excepto patre tuo, praeterea uno aut altero, id. Pan. 45: unus atque alter et mox plures, Suet. Claud. 12: unus et alter assentiuntur, Curt. 5, 7, 4: sed postquam amans accessit ... Unus et item alter, Ter. And. 1, 1, 50: amici, Qui modo de multis unus et alter erant, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 16; rarely unus post unum (= singuli deinceps): interiere, Aur. Vict. Epit. 26, 41: uno plus Tuscorum cecidisse in acie (sc. quam Romanorum), Liv. 2, 7, 2; cf.: legem unā plures tribus antiquarunt quam jusserunt, id. 5, 30, 7.—**b.** With *gen. part.:* Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres: quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 1: totam philosophiam tres in partes diviserunt ... quarum cum una sit, etc., Cic. Fin. 4, 2, 5: superiores tres erant, quarum est una sola defensa, id. ib. 5, 7, 20: orare ut trium harum rerum unam ab se impetrari sinerent, Liv. 42, 23, 5.—**2.** *Plur.:* ex unis geminas mihi conficies nuptias, Ter. And. 4, 1, 50: *molas asinarias unas, et trusatiles unas*, Hispanienses unas, Cato, R. R. 10, 4; so, molae, id. ib. 13, 1: quadrigae, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14: similitudines, unae rerum, alterae verborum, Auct. Her. 3, 20, 33: adductus sum tuis unis et alteris litteris, Cic. Att. 14, 18, 1: decumae, id. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227: tibi invideo, quod unis vestimentis tam diu lautus es, id. Fl. 29, 70: satis una superque Vidimus excidia, Verg. A. 2, 642; Luc. 4, 548.—**b.** With *gen. part.:* tria Graecorum genera sunt, quorum uni sunt Athenienses, etc., Cic. Fl. 27, 64.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Adverbial expressions. **a.** Ad unum, *all together, unanimously, to a man, without exception:* amplius duûm milium numero ad unum terga vertebant, Auct. B. Afr. 70: consurrexit senatus cum clamore ad unum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: Juppiter, si nondum exosus ad unum Trojanos, Verg. A. 5, 687: cui sunt adsensi ad unum (senatores), Cic. Fam. 10, 16, 2: ipsos ad unum caedere, Curt. 7, 5, 32; usu. with omnes, Cic. Lael. 23, 86; Liv. 21, 42, 2; Caes. B. C. 3, 27; cf. ad, C. 2.—**b.** In unum, *into one, to one place, together:* Fibrenus divisus aequaliter in duas partes latera haec alluit, rapideque dilapsus cito in unum confluit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6; cf. Sall. J. 51, 3; Liv. 30, 11, 4; 44, 7, 8; Verg. E. 7, 2; Ov. R. Am. 673.—**2.** Of that which is common to several persons or things, *one and the same.* **a.** Alone. (α) *Sing.:* cum suo sibi gnato unam ad amicam de die Potare, Plaut. As. 4, 2, 16: uno exemplo ne omnes vitam viverent, id. Mil. 3, 1, 132; cf. id. Capt. prol. 20: unius aetatis clarissimi et sapientissimi nostrae civitatis viri, Cic. Rep. 1, 8, 13: illa cum uno tempore audisset, etc., id. Clu. 9, 28: atque uno etiam tempore accidit, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 15: omnibus hic erit unus honos, Verg. A. 5, 308: omnes una manet nox, Hor. C. 1, 28, 15: unus utrique Error, id. S. 2, 3, 51: parentum injuriae Unius modi sunt ferme, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 31: noli putare tolerabiles horum insanias nec unius modi fore, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 5; so, unius modi, id. Univ. 7.—Esp., uno ore, *with one voice, all together, unanimously:* ceteri amici omnes Uno ore auctores fuere, ut, etc., Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 20: de cujus utilitate omnes uno ore consentiunt, Cic. Lael. 23, 86: unoque omnes eadem ore fremebant, Verg. A. 11, 132.—(β) *Plur.:* aderit una in unis aedibus, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 76: unis moribus et nunquam mutatis legibus vivunt, Cic. Fl. 26, 63.—**b.** Connected with *idem:* exitus quidem omnium unus et idem fuit, Cic. Div. 2, 47, 97: in quā (sc. causā) omnes sentirent unum atque idem, id. Cat. 4, 7, 14: ferar unus et idem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 200; Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 18.—**c.** Corresponding to *idem:* non semper idem floribus est honor Vernis, neque uno Luna rubens nitet Vultu, Hor. C. 2, 11, 10.—**3.** For solus, of that which is alone, by itself; *one, alone, only, sole, single.* **a.** *Sing.* (α) Alone: hic unus, ut ego suspicor, servat fidem, Plaut Trin. 4, 4, 21: unum hoc scio, hanc meritam esse, ut memor esses sui, Ter. And. 1, 5, 46; cf.: unum hoc definio, tantam esse necessitatem virtutis, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1: cum mihi sit unum opus hoc a parentibus meis relictum, id. ib. 1, 22, 35: nunc vero eversis omnibus rebus, una ratio videtur, id. Fam. 6, 21, 1: itaque unum illud erat insitum priscis illis, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: quove praesidio unus per tot gentes pervenisset? Liv. 1, 18, 3: erat omnino in Galliā ulteriore legio una, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: Pompejus plus potest unus, quam ceteri omnes, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3: cui (sc. mihi) semper uni magis, quam universis, placere voluisti, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16, § 46: qui (sc. Demosthenes) unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, id. Or. 29, 104: te unum in tanto exercitu mihi fuisse adsensorem, id. Fam. 6, 21, 1.—*Absol.:* de Antonio nihil dico praeter unum, Cic. Sest. 3, 8.—(β) With *ex:* cum te unum ex omnibus ad dicendum maxime natum aptumque cognōssem, Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 99: ille unus ex omnibus Italicis intactus pro-

fugit, Sall J 67, 3, 69, 4 —(γ) With *gen* · ille unus ordinis nostri discessu meo palam exsultavit, Cic. Sest 64, 133: quod post Cannensem cladem unus Romanorum imperatorum prospere rem gessisset, Liv 23, 30 19 —(δ) With *sup* · tu, quam ego unam vidi mulierem audacissumam, Plaut. As 3, 1, 16 unus istic servos est sacerrumus, id Most 4, 2, 67 · rem unam esse omnium difficillimam, Cic Brut 6, 25 · urbem unam mihi amicissimam declinavi, id Planc 41, 97: quo ego uno equite Romano familiarissime utor, id Fam 13, 43, 1: virum unum totius Graeciae doctissimum Platonem accepimus, id Rab Post 9, 23 —(ε) With *magis* quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam Posthabitâ coluisse Samo, Verg A 1, 15 — (ζ) With *comp* . sagacius unus odoror, Hor Epod 12, 4 —(η) Strengthened by *solus* unus est solus inventus, qui, etc , Cic Sest. 62, 130, cf id Verr 2, 2, 5, § 13 · ex uno oppido solo, id. ib 2, 2, 75, § 185 · nil admirari prope res est una, Numici, Solaque, quae, etc , Hor. Ep 1, 6, 1 te unum, solum suum depeculatorem, vexatorem .. venisse senserunt, Cic Pis 40, 96. unus solus que censebat, Plin Pan 76 —(θ) Strengthened by *tantum* (rare before the Aug age; once in Cic.; cf Halm ad Cic Sull 22, 62). inter bina castra ... unum flumen tantum intererat, Caes B C 3, 19. excepit unum tantum, nihil amplius, Cic Ac 2, 23, 74. unius tantum criminis in vincla te duci jubeo, Liv. 3, 56, 4 Weissenb ad loc : unâ tantum perforatâ navi, id 21, 50, 6; 34, 9, 5, 44, 43, 6; Just 8, 5, 5, Sen Ep 79, 1; Plin 9, 35, 58, § 120, 11, 37, 47, § 131; Cels 5, 28, 14, cf *absol* · unum defuisse tantum superbiae, quod, etc , Liv 6, 16, 5 —(ι) Strengthened by *modo* (class). nam aliis unus modo, aliis plures, aliis omnes eidem videntur, Cic Or 54, 180 hi unum modo quale sit suspicantur, id ib 9, 28 · hoc autem si ita sit, ut unum modo sensibus falsum videtur, id Ac 2, 32, 101, id Phil 1, 6, 14, Sall J 89, 6, id H 3, 61, 12 Dietsch; Liv 22, 45, 4; 23, 42, 5 —(κ) Unus for unus omnium maxime quae tibi una in amore atque in deliciis fuit, Cic Verr 2, 4, 1, § 3; so, Nautes, unum Tritonia Pallas Quem docuit, Verg A 5, 704 —(λ) Emphat , with negatives, *no one* person or thing, *not a single one, none whatever :* eum si reddis mihi, praeterea unum nummum ne duis, Plaut Capt 2, 2, 81 nemo de nobis unus excellat, Cic Tusc 5, 36, 105 . ut unum signum Byzantii ex maximo numero nullum haberent, id Prov. Cons 4, 7 . nullâ re unâ magis oratorem commendari, quam, etc , id. Brut 59, 216 haec adhortatio praetoris non modo quemquam unum elicuit ad suadendum, sed ne fremitum quidem movit (i e non modo non .. sed), Liv 32, 20, 7 quia nemo unus satis dignus regno visus est, id 2, 6, 3: eo mortuo ad neminem unum summa imperii redit, Caes B C 3, 18 Rhodius ut nihil unum insigne, ita omnis generis dona dedit, Liv 41, 20, 7; cf id 3, 45, 4 —**b.** *Plur :* sequere me Tres unos passus, *three single steps, only three steps,* Plaut Bacch 4, 7, 34: unae quinque minae, id Ps 1, 1, 52 · ruri dum sum ego unos sex dies, id. Trin 1, 2, 129, id. Cist 4, 2, 68 · sese unis Suebis concedere, Caes B G 4, 7 Ubii, qui uni legatos miserant, id ib 4, 16: ut unis litteris totius aestatis res gestas ad senatum perscriberem, Cic Fam 2, 7, 3: abs te ipso, qui me accusas, unas mihi scito litteras redditas esse, id Att 1, 5, 4

II. Transf, *indef*, *a* or *an, one, some, some one* **A.** Without a *pron* **1.** *Absol.:* inter mulieres, Quae ibi aderant, forte unam aspicio adulescentulam, etc , Ter And 1, 1, 91 ibi una aderit mulier lepida, etc , Plaut Ps 4, 1, 38 sicut unus paterfamilias his de rebus loquor, Cic de Or 1, 29, 132, cf me una haec res torquet, quod non Pompejum tanquam unus manipularis secutus sim, id Att 9, 10, 2 —**2.** With *ex* · ut me sic audiatis ut unum e togatis, Cic Rep 1, 22, 36; cf . qui non fuit orator unus e multis: potius inter multos prope singularis fuit, id. Brut. 79, 274 ex principibus unus nomine Polyaenus, Liv 24, 22, 1 · unus ex ultimâ turbâ, id 24, 27, 1 —**3.** With *de* · tenuis L. Verginius unusque de multis, Cic Fin 2, 20, 66 —**4.** With *gen. part* (not in Cic) · e regione unius eorum pontium, Caes B G 7, 35: Apollonides principum unus orationem habuit, Liv 24, 28, 1. pastorum unus, id. 10, 4, 8 · servus unus exulum initium fecit, id 25, 23, 6 · scortum transfugarum unius, id. 26, 12, 16, 26, 33, 11; 30, 42, 30; 37, 23, 7; 40, 5, 10 unus turbae militaris, id 22, 42, 4; 6, 40, 6 · unus hostium Latinae linguae sciens, Tac. A 2, 13: una Amazonum, id ib 4, 56 unum se civium (esse) respondit, id ib 12, 5 —**5.** With *sup* : est huic unus servos violentissimus, Qui, etc , Plaut Truc. 2, 1, 39; cf . tanquam mihi cum M Crasso contentio esset, non cum uno gladiatore nequissimo, Cic Phil 2, 3, 7 —**B.** With, **1.** *Aliquis :* ex quibus si unum aliquod in te cognoveris, etc , Cic. Div in Caecil 9, 27; cf : ad unum aliquem confugere, id Off. 2, 12, 41: unius alicujus, id. Fin 3, 19, 64, id Verr 2, 1, 24, § 62, 2, 2, 3, § 9, id Phil. 10, 1, 3 —In the order aliquis unus, Cic Rep. 1, 32, 48 —**2.** *Quidam :* est enim eloquentia una quaedam de summis virtutibus, Cic de Or. 3, 14, 55. unius cujusdam, id ib 2, 10, 40 —**3.** *Quivis* · si tu solus aut quivis unus, etc , Cic Caecin 22, 62 —**4.** *Quilibet*. queratur unus quilibet militis mei injuriam, Liv. 42, 42, 3 · unus Quiritium quilibet, id. 6, 40, 6: quilibet unus ex iis, quos, etc , id. 9, 17, 15 —**5.** *Quisque :* ponite ante oculos unum quemque regum, Cic Par 1, 2, 11; so, unus quisque (and sometimes in one word, unusquisque) unâquaque de re, id Font 10, 21 unum quodque, id Rosc Am 30, 83 · unum quidque, id Verr 2, 4, 59, § 132; cf Caes B C 2, 29. domini capitis unius cujusque, Cic Rep 1, 32, 48 —**6.** *Quisquis* . sin unum quicquid singillatim et placide percontabere, Plaut Trin 4, 2, 39 : unum quicquid, Lucr. 5, 1388 —**C.** *Private, unofficial, a private person, a private citizen* (post-class). dicentes publicam violationem fidei non debere unius lui sanguine, Vell 2, 1, 5 · pro uno homine jactura publica pacisceris, Sen Suas 7, 3 —*Adv*

ūnā (acc to I B 1), *in one and the same place, at the same time, in company, together*. qui cum Amphitruone hinc una ieram in exercitum, Plaut Am 1, 1, 248 : hic Juppiter hodie ipse aget, Et ego una cum illo, id ib prol 95 · quod summi pueurorum amores saepe una cum praetextâ togâ ponerentur, Cic Lael 10, 33 : i me cum, obsecro, una simul, Plaut Most 4, 3, 43 mandata eri perierunt, una et Sosia, id Am 1, 1, 182: si mei consilii causam ratio nemque cognoverit, una et id quod facio probabit, et, etc , Cic Div in Caecil 1, 1 : qui,una venerant, id Rep 1, 12, 18 · cum et ego essem una et pauci admodum familiares, id. Lael. 1, 2: si in Italia consistat (Pompejus), erimus una, id Att 7, 10; id Fin 2, 24, 79; id Brut 21, 81 — Poet, with *dat.* Pallas huic filius una, Una omnes juvenum primi pauperque senatus Tura dabant, *at the same time, along with him,* Verg A 8, 104 sq

ūnusquisque, v. unus, II B 5

Unxia, ae, *f* [ungo], *the goddess of anointing,* Arn 3, 115 ; 7, 227 ; Mart Cap 2, § 149

ūpilio (collat form of ōpilio, q v), ōnis, *m* [ovis], *a shepherd,* Verg E 10, 19; App Mag p 279, 35

Upis, is **I.** *Masc , the father of the third Diana,* Cic N D 3, 23, 58 — **II.** *Fem , the third Diana ; acc* Upim, Cic N. D 3, 23, 58

upŭpa, ae, *f* [ἔποψ] **I.** Lit , *a hoopoe,* Plin 10, 29, 44, § 86; 10, 25, 36, § 73, Varr L L 5, § 75 Müll ; cf epops—**II.** Transf , *a kind of hoe or mattock,* Plaut. Capt 5, 4, 7.

† **ūra scorpiu** = οὐρὰ σκορπίου, *scorpion's tail, a plant,* App Herb 49

† **ūraeus,** a, um, *adj* , = οὐραῖος, *of* or *belonging to the tail :* cybia, *tail-pieces of tunny-fish,* Plin 32, 11, 53, § 151 (dub ; Jahn, terna cybia); cf uraeon = οὐραῖον, *fishtail,* Varr L. L. 5, § 77 Müll

Ūrănia, ae, or **Ūrănīē,** ēs, *f* , = Οὐρανία or Οὐρανίη (the Heavenly), *Urania, the Muse of astronomy,* Cic Div. 1, 11, 17; id. Q Fr 2, 9, 1; Ov F. 5, 55; Aus Idyll. 20, 8; Mart Cap 1, §§ 7 and 28; Hyg Fab 161 — **II.** *The name of one of Actæon's hounds,* Hyg Fab 181.

† **ūrănoscŏpus,** i *m* = οὐρανοσκόπος (the heaven gazer), *a sea fish, called also* callionymus, Plin 32, 7, 24, § 69; 32, 11, 53, § 146

Ūrănus, i, *m* ,= Οὐρανός, *the father of Saturn* (pure Lat Caelus), Lact 1, 11, § 61; 1, 13, § 15

urbānātim, *adv* [urbanus], *after the manner of city people, politely, urbanely* · at ego rusticatim tangam, urbanatim nescio, Pomp ap Non 409, 2, and 166, 31

urbānē, *adv* , v. urbanus *fin*

urbānĭcĭānus, a, um, *adj* [urbanus]; in milit. lang , *garrisoned in the city* (of Rome): milites, Dig 4, 6, 35, § 4; Spart. Carac. 4; id. Get 6 (called urbanae cohortes, Dig 25, 1, 8, § 9)

urbānĭtas, ātis, *f* [id], *a living in a city, city life.* **I.** Lit : desideria urbis et urbanitatis, Cic Fam 7, 6, 1 : in urbis urbanitatisque desiderio, id ib 7, 17, 1 —**II.** Transf, *city fashion, city manners,* both in a good and in a bad sense **A.** In a good sense **1.** *Refinement, elegance of manner, politeness, courtesy, affability, urbanity :* addo urbanitatem, quae est virtus, ut Stoici rectissime putant, Cic Fam 3, 7, 5 — **2.** *Refinement, delicacy,* or *elegance* of speech. urbanitate quâdam quasi colorata oratio, Cic Brut 46, 170; cf. Quint 6, 3, 17 (opp rusticitas); 6, 3, 103 sq —**b.** In partic, *wit, humor, pleasantry, raillery* · contumelia si petulantius jactatur, convicium, si facetius, urbanitas nominatur, Cic Cael 3, 6 · in quantam hominum facetorum urbanitatem incurratis, non dico, id Fin 2, 31, 103 ut aliquando subtilitatem veteris urbanitatis et humanissimi sermonis attingerem, id Q Fr 2, 10, 2 · vides exaruisse jam veterem urbanitatem, id Fam 7, 31, 2 mancipiorum urbanitas in dominos contumeliosa, Sen Const 11, 3 · in jocis, Quint 2, 5, 8 · oratoria, id 6, 3, 14 : risus si aptus est, urbanitatis nomen adsequitur, id 8, 6, 74; 10, 1, 115 —**B.** In a bad sense, *trickery, roguery, knavery :* incuriosos milites (vernaculâ utebantur urbanitate) quidam spoliavere, Tac. H 2, 88; so, vernula, Petr 24

urbānus, a, um, *adj* [urbs], *of* or *belonging to the city* or *town, city , town-* (opp rusticus, cf . urbicus, oppidanus) **I.** Lit **A.** *Adj* nostri majores non sine causâ praeponebant rusticos Romanos urbanis, Varr R R. 2, praef § 1 · rustica et urbana vita, id ib 3, 1, 1 : vita (opp rustica), Quint 2, 4 24 ; cf Ter. Ad 1, 1, 17 urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Plaut Trin 1, 2, 165 · scurra, id Most 1, 1, 14 . leges, id Rud 4, 3, 85 · tribus, Cic de Or. 1, 9, 38 praetor, Caes B C 3, 20. plebes, Sall C 37, 4 : servitia, id ib 24, 4: exercitus, Liv 27, 3, 9 : administratio rei publicae (opp provincialis), Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 15, § 43 : res, Plaut Cas 1, 13 , Caes B G 7, 6. motus, id ib 7, 1 · luxus, Tac A 2, 44 · praedia, *land and houses, all land covered by buildings* (v praedium), Dig 50, 16, 198; 8, 1, 1; cf ib 8, tit 2 · fundus, Cato, R R 8, 2 · rus, Just 31, 2 · cohortes, Dig 25, 1, 8, § 9 —**2.** *Subst* **urbānus,** i, *m* , *an inhabitant of a city, a city man, citizen :* urbani fiunt rustici, Plaut Merc 4, 3, 15 sq · omnes urbani, rustici, Cic Fin 2, 23, 77 : sermo omnis non modo urbanorum, sed etiam rusticorum, id Or 24, 81: otiosi, Liv. 5, 20, 6 · obrepere urbanis, Plin Ep 9, 20, 2 —**B.** Esp , *devoted to the city, fond of city life* . diligere seces sum, quem tu nimis urbanus es, nisi concupiscis, Plin Ep 2, 17, 29 —**II.** Transf, *in the city fashion, in the city style, citizen like,* both in a good and a bad sense **A.** In a good sense **1.** *Polished, refined, cultivated, courteous, affable, urbane* (syn · comis, humanus): hominem non solum sapientem, verum etiam, ut nunc loquimur urbanum, Cic Fam 3, 8, 3; cf Quint 8, 3, 34 sq ; so Cic Verr. 2, 1, 6, § 17 —**b.** Transf, of plants, *improved, cultivated, ornamental* sunt arborum quaedam urbaniores, quas his placet nominibus distinguere Hae mites, quae fructu atque aliqua dote umbrarumve officio humanius juvant, non improbe dicantur urbanae, Plin 16, 19, 32, § 78 : acanthi topiariae et urbanae herbae, id 22, 22, 34, § 76 — **2.** Of speech **a.** In gen, *refined, polished, elegant, nice, choice :* in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanius, Cic Brut 46, 171 · genus dicendi, Quint 2, 8, 4 os facile, explanatum, jucundum, urbanum, id est, in quo nulla neque rusticitas neque peregrinitas resonet, id 11, 3, 30: distinctior et urbanior et altior Cicero, Tac Or. 18 — **b.** In

partic., of wit, *witty, humorous, facetious:* urbanus homo erit, cujus multa bene dicta responsaque erunt: et qui in sermonibus, circulis, conviviis, item in contionibus, omni denique loco ridicule commodeque dicet, Domit. Mars. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 105: dictum per se urbanum, id. 6, 3, 54: circumfertur Marcii Philippi velut urbanissimum factum atque dictum, Col. 8, 16, 3: qui est in isto genere urbanissimus, Cic. Cael. 15, 36: Romani veteres atque urbani sales, id. Fam. 9, 15, 2: homines lauti et urbani, id. Verr. 2, 1, 6, § 17: hic tibi comis et urbanus liberque videtur, *witty, clever,* Hor. S. 1, 4, 90: urbanus coepit haberi, id. Ep. 1, 15, 27: in senatu dicax et urbanus et bellus, Plin. Ep. 4, 25, 3: urbanos qui illa censuerunt dicam an miseros? Dicerem urbanos, si senatum deceret urbanitas, id. ib. 8, 6, 3.—**B.** In a bad sense, *bold, forward, impudent:* frontis ad urbanae descendi praemia, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 11: audacia, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 8.—*Adv.:* **urbānē** (acc. to II. A.). **1.** *Courteously, civilly, affably, politely, urbanely:* severe et graviter et prisce agere, an remisse ac leniter et urbane, Cic. Cael. 14, 33: urbanius agere, id. ib. 15, 36: urbanissime et prudentissime adjuvit, Treb. Gallien. 14.—More freq., **2.** Of speech, *wittily, acutely, elegantly, happily:* aliquem facete et urbane ridere, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39: bene et urbane dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 42; 5, 7, 26; 6, 1, 46 al.: interrogare, id. 11, 3, 126: emendare, id. 8, 3, 54: urbanius elabi, id. 2, 11, 2: urbanissime respondere, Gell. 15, 5, 3.

* **urbĭcăpus,** i, *m.* [urbs-capio], *a city taker, taker of cities:* urbicape, occisor regum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 64.

urbĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [urbicus], *of* or *belonging to the city* (post-class.): regiones, Cod. Th. 11, 28, 14: praefectura, Cod. Just. 3, 24, 1.

* **urbĭcrĕmus,** a, um, *adj.* [urbs-cremo], *city burning:* nubes (of the destruction of Sodom), Prud. Ham. 729.

1. urbĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [urbs], *of* or *belonging to the city, city-, civic* (post-Aug.): res rusticae et urbicae, Gell. 15, 1, 3: annona, Suet. Aug. 18: res, id. Ner. 14: negociatores, id. Caes. 49: magistratus, id. Aug. 46: praefectus, Lampr. Heliog. 20; Mart. 1, 54, 5: viae, Dig. 43, 8, 1.

2. Urbĭcus, i, *m., the name of a poet,* Juv. 6, 71; Mart. 1, 42, 11.

Urbigenus pāgus, *a canton in Helvetia,* perh. the mod. *Orbe,* in Vaud, Caes. B. G. 1, 27; Inscr. Orell. 403.

Urbīnum, i, *n., a town in Umbria,* Tac. H. 3, 62; Inscr. Orell. 3714.— Hence, **Urbīnas,** ātis, *adj., of* or *belonging to Urbinum:* Petissius, Cic. Phil. 12, 8, 19; cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 84 Müll.—In *plur.:* **Urbīnātes,** um, *m., the inhabitants of Urbinum,* Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114; Inscr. Orell. 999.

Urbĭus (**Orbĭus,** Fest. p. 182 Müll.) clivus, *in Rome on the Esquiline Hill,* Liv. 1, 48, 6; Sol. 1, § 25; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 525; and Müll. ad Fest. l. l.

urbs, urbis (*dat.* VRBEI, Corp. Inscr. Lat. 206), *f.* [Sanscr. vardh-, to make strong; cf. Pers. vard-ana, city], *a walled town, a city.* **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: hi coetus sedem primum certo loco domiciliorum causā constituerunt: quam cum locis manuque sepsissent, ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, delubris distinctam spatiisque communibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 41; cf.: post ea qui fiebat orbis, urbis principium, Varr. L. L. 5, § 143 Müll.: urbs dicitur ab orbe, quod antiquae civitates in orbem fiebant, id. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 12: interea Aeneas urbem designat aratro, Verg. A. 5, 755 Serv.: veni Syracusas, quod ab eā urbe . . . quae tamen urbs, etc., Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 7: certabant urbem Romam Remoramne vocarent, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 85 Vahl.): arce et urbe sum orba, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 114 ib.): urbes magnae et imperiosae, id. Rep. 1, 2, 3: urbs illa praeclara (Syracusae), id. ib. 3, 31, 43: duabus urbibus eversis inimicissimis huic imperio, id. Lael. 3, 11.—Rarely, and mostly poet., with the name of the city in *gen.:* urbs Patavi, Buthroti, Verg. A. 1, 247; 3, 293: Cassius in oppido Antiochiae cum omni exercitu, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 1.—With *adj. prop.:* urbs Romana = Roma, Liv. 9, 41, 16; 22, 37, 12; 40, 36, 14; Flor. 1, 13, 21.—Of other cities (rare and post-class.): Lampsacenae urbis salus, Val. Max. 7, 3, ext. 4: in urbe Aquilejensi, Paul. v. S. Ambros. 32: urbs urbium, *a metropolis,* Flor. 2, 6, 35.—**2.** In partic., *the city of Rome* (like ἄστυ, of Athens): postquam Urbis appellationem, etiamsi nomen proprium non adiceretur, Romam tamen accipi sit receptum, Quint. 6, 3, 103; cf. id. 8, 2, 8; 8, 5, 9: hujus urbis condendae principium profectum a Romulo, Cic. Rep. 2, 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 1, 47, 71; 1, 1, 1; 1, 37, 58: (Caesar) maturat ab urbe proficisci, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: de urbe augendā quid sit promulgatum, non intellexi, Cic. Att. 13, 20, 1: conditor urbis (Romulus), Ov. F. 1, 27: (pater) Dextera sacras jaculatus arces Terruit urbem, Hor. C. 1, 2, 4: minatus urbi vincla, id. Epod. 9, 9; called also urbs aeterna, Amm. 14, 6, 1.—Ad urbem esse, *to stop at* or *near Rome;* in publicists' lang., *of returning generals,* who had to remain outside of the city till the Senate decreed them the right of entrance; or of provincial magistrates who were preparing for departure to their provinces, Cic. Verr. 1, 15, 45 Ascon.; 2, 2, 6, § 17; Sall. C. 30, 4; Caes. B. C. 6, 1.—**B.** Transf., as in Engl. **1.** *The city,* for *the citizens* (rare; cf. civitas): invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam, Verg. A. 2, 265: maesta attonitaque, Juv. 11, 198: bene moratae, Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 24.—**2.** *The capital city, metropolis* (post-class.): si tam vicinum urbi municipium sit, ut, etc., Dig. 39, 2, 4 *fin.;* Cod. Th. 14, 1, 3.—* **II.** Trop.: urbem philosophiae, mihi crede, proditis, dum castella defenditis, i. e. *the main point,* Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37.

* **urcĕātim,** *adv.* [urceus], *with pitchers:* Jovem aquam exorabant: itaque statim urceatim pluebat, i. e. *in pailfuls* (as we say), Petr. 44.

urcĕŏlāris, e, *adj.* [urceolus], *of* or *belonging to pitchers, pitcher-:* herba, a plant used for polishing glass pitchers, *pellitory of the wall:* Parietaria officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 22, 17, 20, § 44; Scrib. Comp. 39; App. Herb. 81.

urcĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [urceus], *a little pitcher* or *water-pot,* Col. 12, 16, 4; Juv. 3, 203; 10, 64; Mart. 14, 105 *in lemm.*

urcĕus, i, *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form **urcĕum,** *Cato, R. R. 13, 1*) *(Gr.* ὕρχα, *a jar;* cf. orca], *a pitcher, water-pot, ewer,* Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 3; Hor. A. P. 22; Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 18; Cn. Matius ap. Gell. 10, 24, 10; Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 71; Col. 12, 52, 8; Mart. 11, 56, 3; 12, 32, 16 al.

ūrēdo, inis, *f.* [uro]. **I.** *A blast, blight* of plants, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86; Plin. 18, 28, 69, § 279; Col. 3, 20, 1.—**II.** *A burning itch,* Plin. 9, 45, 68, § 147; cf. App. M. 8, p. 215, 18.

ūrēthra, ae, *f.,* = οὐρήθρα, *the excretory canal of the urine, the urethra,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 66; 5, 10, 91.

ūrētĭcus, a, um, *adj.,* = οὐρητικός, *of* or *relating to urine, urinary:* pori, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 16.

urgens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of urgeo.

urgeo *(less correctly* **urgueo**), ursi (*perf.* rare; *past part.* not found), 2, *v. a.* [Gr. Ϝεργ-, εἴργνυμι, to shut in; Sanscr. varg-, vargami, prevent; Germ. Merk; Engl. work], *to press, push, force, drive, impel, urge.* **I.** Lit. (mostly poet.; syn.: pello, trudo): unda impellitur undā Urgeturque eadem veniens urgetque priorem, Ov. M. 15, 182: urgeris turbā circum te stante, Hor. S. 1, 3, 135: angustoque vagos pisces urgere catino, id. ib. 2, 4, 77: trepidique pedem pede fervidus urget, Verg. A. 12, 748; cf. Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 21: aut petis aut urges ruiturum, Sisyphe, saxum, i. e. *roll up,* Ov. M. 4, 460: versaque in obnixos urguentur cornua vasto Cum gemitu, Verg. G. 3, 222: tres (naves) Eurus ab alto In brevia et Syrtes urget, id. A. 1, 111: miserum tenues in jecur urget acus, Ov. H. 6, 92: *equites in oppidum, Auct. B. Afr. 6, 3:* (Mars) aetherias currus urgebat ad arces, Stat. Th. 3, 222.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To press upon* (as something burdensome or compulsory). **a.** *To bear hard* or *close upon; press hard, beset* (class.): Caesar cum septimam legionem, quae juxta constiterat, urgeri ab hoste vidisset, Caes. B. G. 2, 26; 2, 25; Sall. J. 56, 6; cf.: hinc Pallas instat et urget Hinc contra Lausus, Verg. A. 10, 433: urgent impavidi te Salaminius Teucer, te Sthenelus, Hor. C. 1, 15, 23: hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, id. S. 2, 2, 64. —**b.** *To weigh* or *bear down, to burden, oppress:* at onus urget, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 35; cf.: onus aut jam urgentis aut certe adventantis senectutis, Cic. Sen. 1, 2: quod latus mundi nebulae malusque Juppiter urget, Hor. C. 1, 22, 20: quem scabies aut morbus urget, id. A. P. 453; cf.: ergo Quintilium perpetuus sopor Urget, id. C. 1, 24, 5: omnes illacrimabiles Urgentur ignotique longa Nocte, id. ib. 4, 9, 27: populus militiā atque inopiā urguebatur, Sall. J. 41, 7: praesens atque urgens malum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25, 61.—**c.** *To urge, press, stimulate, drive, solicit* (syn. insto): quod te urget, scelus, Qui huic sis molestus? Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 47: etiam atque etiam insto atque urgeo, Cic. Planc. 19, 48: quamobrem, ut facis, urge, insta, perfice, id. Att. 13, 32, 1: Lepidus ursit me et suis et Antonii litteris, ut, etc., Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 4: nihil urget, *is pressing,* Cic. Att. 13, 27, 2: cur patrem non urserit ad exsolutionem, Dig. 23, 3, 33.—**2.** *To press, strain, exert in excess,* etc.: vox autem ultra vires urgenda non est, Quint. 11, 3, 51; cf. orationem, id. 11, 3, 102.—**3.** *To press upon* (by too great nearness), *to crowd, hem in, confine:* ne urbem hanc urbe aliā premere atque urgere possitis, Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 16: vallis, quam densis frondibus atrum Urget utrimque latus, Verg. A. 11, 524; 7, 566: quāque pharetratae vicinia Persidis urget, id. G. 4, 290.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To press, ply, urge* with argument (a favorite expression of Cic.): urgerent praeterea philosophorum greges . . . instaret Academia, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42: illum neque ursi, neque levavi, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 1: sed urges me meis versibus, id. Div. 2, 20, 45: urguebat Arcesilas Zenonem, cum ipse falsa omnia diceret, etc., id. N. D. 1, 25, 70.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* sed urguetis identidem hominum esse istam culpam non deorum, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 76: illud urgeam, non intellegere eum, quid, etc., id. Fin. 5, 27, 80.—*Absol.:* ut interrogando urgeat, Cic. Or. 40, 137: urgent tamen et nihil remittunt, id. Fin. 4, 28, 77; id. Off. 3, 9, 39; id. Lig. 3, 9 (also ap. Quint. 9, 2, 57).—**B.** *To follow up, keep to, stick to, ply hard, push forward, urge on* any thing: eundem locum diutius, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97: quin tu urges istam occasionem et facultatem, id. Fam. 7, 8, 2: jus, aequitatem, id. Off. 3, 16, 67: idem illud de provinciis, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 3: propositum, Hor. S. 2, 7, 6: et durum terrae rusticus urget opus, Tib. 1, 9, 8; Ov. M. 4, 390; cf.: non tacta ligonibus arva, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 26: vestem, Verg. A. 9, 489: iter, Ov. F. 6, 520: vestigia ad manes, Sil. 12, 419: Romae cum sum et urgeo forum, *am often in the Forum,* Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 4; cf. altum, *to force* or *plunge into,* Hor. C. 2, 10, 2.—Urgeri, with *gen., to be hard pressed, prosecuted* for any thing: male administratae provinciae aliorumque criminum, Tac. A. 6, 29.—Poet., with *inf.:* marisque Baiis obstrepentis urges Summovere litora, Hor. C. 2, 18, 20.—Hence, **urgens,** entis, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B. 1.), *pressing, cogent, urgent* (post-class. and very rare): urgentior causa, Tert. Res. Carn. 2 *med.:* urgentissima ratio, Cod. Just. 3, 11, 1.—*Adv.:* **urgenter,** *pressingly* (late Lat.), Cypr. Ep. 30, 1.

* **ūrĭca,** ae, *f.,* i. q. eruca, *a caterpillar, canker-worm,* Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 154.

ūrīgo, inis, *f.* [uro], *lustful heat, desire, pruriency* (post-class.), App. M. 8, p. 215, 16; 1, p. 105, 27; Arn. 5, 187 (but in Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 238, the correct read. is ustio).

ūrīna, ae, *f.* [kindr. with Sanscr. vâri, water; Gr. οὖρον; cf. urna and urceus], *urine.* **I.** Lit., Cic. Fat. 3, 5; Cels. 2, 7; 2, 19; Plin. 24, 11, 56, § 94; 24, 6, 17, § 27; Juv. 6, 313.—*Plur.,* Plin. 24, 13, 71, § 115; Suet. Aug. 80 *fin.;* id. Ner. 56; id. Vesp. 23; Gell. 19, 4, 3 et saep.—**II.** Transf.: genitalis, *seed, semen,* Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 168; cf.: urina concepta, Juv. 11, 170.—*Plur.,* Veg. Vet. 3, 15, 19.

‡ **ūrīnal,** οὐροδοχεῖον, Gloss. Philox.

ūrīnālis, e, *adj.* [urina], *of* or *belonging to urine, urinary, urinative:* viae, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 3; cf. fistula, Veg. 3, 15: vir-

tutes, Cael. Aur Tard. 5, 2 medicamenta, id. ib 1, 4, 5, 1

ūrīnātor, oris, *m* [urinor], *a diver*, Varr L L 5, § 126 Müll, Liv 44, 10, Dig 14 2, 4, Inscr Orell 4115

ūrīno, āre, v urinor

ūrīnor, ari, *v dep* (ante class collat form **ūrīno,** are) [urina, Gr οὐρέω], *to plunge under water, to dive* urinare est mergi in aquam, Varr L. L. 5, § 126 Müll, Cic Fragm ap Non 474, 27, Plin 11, 37, 72, § 188 —*Part* urinantes, Plin 9 30, 48, § 91

† **ūrīnus,** a, um, *adj*, = οὔρινος, *full of wind, windy* ovum, *a wind egg*, Plin. 10, 58, 79, § 158

ūrion (ūrium), ii, *n* [perh from οὖρος, Ion for ὄρος, a mountain], *a kind of earth in mines*, Plin 33, 4, 21, § 75

Uriŏs (-ūs), i, *m*, = Οὔριος, *a title of Jupiter*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 57, § 128

urna, ae, *f* [prop a vessel of burnt clay, root uro], *a vessel for drawing water, a water pot, water jar, urn* **I.** Lit ur nae dictae, quod urinant in aquâ haurienda ut urinator, Varr L. L. 5, § 126 Müll, Plaut Ps. 1, 2, 24, Prop 4 (5) 4, 16, 4 (5), 11, 28, Ov F 3, 14, id M 3, 37, 3, 172, Hor C 3, 11, 22, id. S 1, 5, 91, 1, 1, 54 —As an attribute of personified rivers, Verg A 7, 792, Sil 1 407 —Of the constellation Aquarius, Ov F 2, 457, Sen Thyest. 865 —**II.** Transf, in gen, *an urn* used for any purpose **A.** Most freq, *a vessel into which were thrown the voting tablets* or *lots* of any kind **1.** *A voting urn* (syn sitella) senatorum urna copiose absolvit, equitum adaequavit, Cic Q Fr 2, 6, 6, Ov M 15 44, Prop 4 (5), 11, 49, Hor S 2, 1, 47, Sil 9, 27, Juv 13, 4 educit ex urnâ tres (judices), Cic Verr 2, 2 17, § 42, Suet Ner 21, Verg A. 6 22, Val Fl 2, 484, Sen Contr 1, 2 § 7, Just 22, 3, 6, Plin Ep 10, 20, 2, Sen Troad 974, Tert Spect 16 —**2.** *The urn of fate*, from which is drawn the lot of every one's des tiny omnium Versatur urna serius ocius Sors exitura, Hor C 2, 3, 26 omne capax movet urna nomen, id. ib 3, 1, 16, Verg A. 6, 432, Stat S 2, 1, 219 nomina in ur nam coicere, Liv 23, 3, 7, Plin Ep 10, 3, 2 —**B.** *A vessel to hold the ashes of the dead, a cinerary urn*, Ov H 11, 124, id M 4, 166, 11, 706, 12, 616, 14, 441, id Tr 3, 3, 65, Suet Calig 15, Luc 7, 819, Sen Troad 375 —**C.** *A money pot, money jar* argenti, Hor S 2, 6, 10 —**D.** *A liquid measure con taining half an amphora, an urn*, Cato, R R 148, 1, Col 12, 41, Plin 17, 28, 47, § 263, Pers 5, 144 —**2.** *A measure* in gen, Cato, R R 10, 2, 13, 3, Juv 15, 25

urnālis, e, *adj* [urna, II D], *contain ing an urn holding half an amphora* ur cei, Cato R R 13, 3 calculi, Trebius Ni ger ap Plin 9, 30, 48, § 93 —*Plur subst.* **urnālia,** ium, *n*, *vessels of such capacity*, Dig 33, 6, 16

urnārium, ii, *n* [urna, I] *a table on which water vessels were set, an urn table*, Varr L L 5, § 126 Müll, id ap Non 544, 20

* **urnĭger,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [urna gero], *urn bearing* puer, i e *the constellation Aquarius*, Auct Carm Sign Cael 12 (in Anth Lat Burm 2, p 314)

urnŭla, ae, *f dim* [urna], *a little urn* * **I.** *A water urn*, Varr ap Non 544, 9 fic tiles urnulae, Cic Par 1, 2, 11 —**II.** *A cin erary urn*, Spart. Sev 24

ūro, ussi, ustum, 3, *v a* [for uso from root us, cf Gr εὕω, to singe, αὔω, to kin dle], *to burn* (class) **I.** Lit **1.** In gen (sacer ignis) urit corpore serpens Quam cumque arripuit partem, Lucr 6 660 urere ne possit calor amplius aridus artus, id 4, 871 calidum hoc est etsi procul abest, urit male, Plaut Most 3, 1, 81 urit odora tam nocturna in lumina cedrum, Verg A 7 13 homines in usum nocturni luminis, Tac. A 15, 44 picem et ceras alimentaque cetera flammae, Ov M 14, 533 —**2.** In partic **a.** *To burn up, destroy by fire, consume* (syn cremo) hominem mortuum, inquit lex in XII in urbe ne sepelito neve urito, Cic Leg 2, 23, 58 Mos, so XII Tab ib 2, 24 60 flamma cum corpora fulva leo num soleat torrere atque urere, Lucr 5, 898 (902) in corpore si quid ejusmodi est, quod reliquo corpori noceat, id uri secarique pa timur, Cic Phil 8, 5, 15 agros, Liv 26, 21, 15 urbes hostium, Tac H 2 12 superbas Carthaginis arces, Hor Epod 7, 6 Achai cus Ignis Iliacas domos, id C 1, 15, 35, cf usto ab Ilio, id Epod. 10, 13 ustis navibus, id ib 9, 8 neglectis urenda filix innasci tur agris, id S 1, 3, 37 cum frondibus uri tur arbos, Ov M 2, 212 et saep acanthi radices ustis laxatisque mire prosunt, *burned, scorched*, Plin 22, 22 34, § 76 a sole usti, id 23, 4, 42, § 85 ecce sexus in firmus se uri perpetitur, Lact 5 13, 14 ur bis hostium, Tac H 2, 12 praedas, id A 4 48 regionem, Curt 4, 9, 8, 4, 14, 2 —**b.** Of encaustic painting, *to burn in* (very rare) picta coloribus ustis puppis, Ov F 4, 275 tabulam coloribus, id ib 3, 831 —**B.** Transf **1.** *To burn*, i e *to scorch, parch, dry up, to sting* or *pain acutely* (syn torreo) videmus ceteras partes in cultas (terrarum), quod aut frigore rigeant aut urantur calore, Cic Tusc 1, 28, 69 cum Sol gravis ureret arva, Ov M 6, 339 ter ras (Sol), id ib 4, 194 campum (seges), Verg G 1, 77 sq solum (cicer), Plin. 18, 12, 32, § 124 vineas (fimum suillum), id 17, 27, 46, § 258 urentes harenae, Hor C 3, 4, 31, v Orell ad h l sitis usserat her bas Ov F 4, 299 sitis arida guttur Urit, id M 11, 130 fauces urit sitis, Hor S 1, 2, 114 nec febribus uror anhelis Ov P 1, 10, 5 pestilentia urens simul urbem atque agros, Liv 10, 47, 6 dysenteria si urat, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 128 calx urit, discutit, ex trahit, *burns, heats* (when taken as a med icine), id. 36, 24, 57, § 180 uri, vinciri, fer roque necari, Sen Ep 37, 1 hae sunt qua rum Delicias et panniculus bombycinus urit, *oppresses*, Juv 6, 260 —**2.** *To rub sore, to gall, fret, chafe, corrode* calceus si pede minor, uret, Hor Ep 1, 10, 43 si te gravis uret sarcina chartae, id ib 1, 13, 6 teneros urit lorica lacertos, Prop 4 (5), 3, 23 uri virgis, Hor S 2, 7, 58 loris non ureris, id. Ep 1, 16, 47 antiqua terebra urit eam partem quam perforat Gallica excavat nec urit, Col Arb 8, 3 ut prensos urant juga prima juvencos, Ov R Am 235 —**3.** *To pinch with cold, to nip, blast, with er* pernoctant venatores in nive, in mon tibus uri se patiuntur Cic Tusc 2, 17 40 Scythae continuis frigoribus uruntur, Just 2, 2, 9 iis quae frigus usserit, sunt reme dio, Plin 22, 25, 57, § 119, Ov Tr 3, 2, 8, id F 1, 680 urebant montana nives, Luc 4, 52, Val Fl 2, 287 —**II.** Trop, *to burn, inflame, consume* with passion, in *pass*, *to burn, glow, be heated, be inflamed be en amored*, of love or lust me tamen urit amor, Verg E 2, 68 Daphnis me malus urit, id ib 8, 83 vires urit videndo Femi na, id G 3, 215 urit me Glycerae nitor, Urit grata protervitas, Hor C 1, 19, 5 sq —*Pass* uritur infelix Dido, Verg A 4, 68 Hor Epod 14, 13, Ov M 1, 496, 3 464, 7, 22, 13, 763 al meum jecur urere bilis, Hor S 1, 9, 66 ira communiter urit utrum que, id Ep 1, 2, 13 —*Pass* uror seu, etc, Hor C 1, 13, 9 —Of envy urit fulgore suo Hor Ep 2, 1, 13 —**B.** Transf **1.** *To vex, annoy* uro hominem, *I gall the fellow*, Ter Eun 2, 2, 42, cf *pass* id nunc his ce rebrum uritur, Me esse hos trecentos Phi lippos facturum lucri, Plaut Poen 3, 5, 25 —**2.** In gen, *to disturb, harass, annoy, oppress* eos bellum Romanum urebat, Liv 10, 17, 1, cf *pass* quo (bello) Italia ure batur, id 27, 39, 9 labor aliquem urens id 36, 23, 5 captos legibus ure tuis, Ov Am 1, 8, 70 populum gravis urebat infesto mari annona, Vell 2, 77, 1 urebat nobilem populum ablatum mare Flor 2, 6, 2

* **urruncum,** i, *n* [cf Gr οὐρά, tail], *the lowest part of an ear of corn*, Varr R R 1, 48, 3

ursa, ae, *f* [ursus] *a she bear* **I.** Lit, Ov M 2, 485, 13, 803, 13, 836, 15, 379, id F 2 181, Mart 6, 25, 2 —**B.** Poet, *a bear*, in gen, Verg A 5, 37, Ov M 12, 319, 14, 255 —**II.** Transf Ursa, as *a constella tion*, either Ursa Major, *the Greater Bear*, or Ursa Minor, *the Lesser Bear*, Ov H 18 (17), 152, id. Tr 1, 4, 1, 3, 11, 8, 5, 3, 7, Val Fl 4, 724, Suet Aug 80

ursīnus, a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *belong ing to a bear, bear's* **I.** *Adj* sanguis, Col Arb 15 fel, Plin 28, 16, 62, § 219 adeps, id 28 17, 71, § 235 rabies, id. 8, 36, 54, § 130 allium, *a kind of wild garlic*, id 19, 6, 34, § 116 —**II.** *Subst* **ursīna,** ae, *f*, *bear's meat*, Petr 66.

ursus, i, *m* [for urcsus, Sanscr arca, Gr ἄρκτος] *a bear*, Plin 8, 36, 54, § 131, Ov M 2, 494, 10, 540, Hor Epod. 16, 51, id C 3, 4, 18, id. A P 472, Juv 4, 100, Sen Ira, 2 31, 6, 3, 43, 2, cf Varr L. L. 5, § 100 Müll —Prov fumantem nasum vivi tentaveris ursi, i e *to provoke a dan gerous person* Mart 6, 64, 28 ursum po scunt, *a bear baiting in the circus*, Hor Ep 2, 1, 186

urtīca, ae, *f* [uro] **I.** Lit **A.** *A nettle, stinging nettle*, Plin 21 15 55, § 92, 22, 13, 15, § 31, Cat 44 15, Hor Ep 1, 12, 8, Pers 6, 70 al —**B.** Transf, *a sea net tle*, a kind of zoophyte, Plin 9, 45, 68, § 146, also called marina urtica, Plaut. Rud 2, 1, 9 —**II.** Trop, *lustful desire, prurtency*, Juv 2, 128, 11 166 (168)

uruca, v Plin vocab and eruca.

†† **ūrus,** i, *m* [Celtic], *a kind of wild ox, a ure ox, urus*, Caes B G 6 28, Plin 8, 15, 15, § 38, Verg G 2, 374, 3, 532, cf Macr S 6 4 *fin*

urvo (urbo), are, *v n* [urvum], *to plough round, mark out with a plough* urvat Ennius in Andromeda significat cir cumdat, ab eo sulco, qui fit in urbe con denda urvo aratri Ait autem Circum sese urvat ad pedes etc., Fest p 375 Müll *N cr* (Trag v 141 Vahl), cf urvare est aratro definire, Dig 50, 16, 239, § 6

urvum (urbum), i *n*, *the curved part of a plough, the plough tail*, with which the bounds of cities were marked out Varr R R 2, 1, 10 Schneid *N cr*, cf id. L L 5, §§ 127 and 135 Müll, Dig 50, 16, 239, § 6

Uscāna, ae, *f*, *a town of Illyria* Liv 43, 18 sqq —Hence, **Uscānenses,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Uscana*, Liv 43, 18, 43, 19

ūsio, ōnis *f* [utor], *use* (ante and post class) domini usioni recipitur, Cato, R R 149, 2 quae tibi usioni superetur, id ib 38, 4 usioni quod satis esset Varr ap Non 231 6 usionis gratia Scaevola ap Gell 4, 1, 17 usionis causâ, Dig 34, 2, 28 —*Plur*, Arn 7 p 238 dub

Usĭpĕtes, um, *m*, *a Germanic people on the Rhine, near the Tencteri*, Caes B G 4, 1, 4, 4, 4, 16, Tac. A 1, 51 —Called also **Usipii,** Tac. A 13, 56, id H 4, 32, id. G 32, id Agr 28, 32

ūsĭtātē, *adv*, v usitor, *P a fin*

ūsĭtātus, a, um, *Part* and *P a* of usitor

ūsĭtor, atus, 1, *v freq dep* [utor], *to use often, be in the habit of using*, as a *verb fin* only a few times in Gellius in the *perf*, with *abl* verbo, Gell 17, 1, 9, 10, 21, 2 anulis, id 10, 10 1 —Much more freq and quite class. **ūsĭtātus,** a, um *P a*, in the passive sense, *usual, wonted, customary, common, ordinary, accustomed, familiar* hoc jam vetus est et majorum exemplo multis in rebus usitatum, Cic Caecin. 16, 45 usitatus honos pervulgatusque, id Phil 14 4 11 nomen, Quint 3, 6, 53 vocabula, Cic Fin 3, 2, 4 apud eos omne genus cu niculorum notum atque usitatum est, Caes B G 7, 22 usitato more peccare Cic Verr 2 2, 3, § 9 penna Hor C 2 20, 1 potio nes, id Epod 5, 73 oratio, Quint 8, 3, 4 alius, ne condemnaretur, pecuniam dedit usitatum est Cic Verr 2, 5, 44, § 117, cf, with *acc* and *inf* cum eas non solum re felli, sed etiam accusari sciamus usitatum esse, Quint 5, 5, 1 —*Comp* faciamus trac tando usitatius hoc verbum et tritius Cic Ac. 1, 7, 27 quod usitatius esse coepit, Quint 3 9, 4 —*Sup* utatur verbis quam usitatissimis, Cic. Or 25, 85 mos, Quint 1, 7, 14 —*Adv* **ūsĭtātē,** *in the usual man ner* loqui, Cic Fin 4, 26 72, 5, 29, 89 dic tum, Gell 19, 7, 3 — *Comp* dicere, Gell. 13 20, 21, Aug Trin 9

Uspē, ēs, *f*, *a town of Asiatic Scythia*, Tac A 12, 16 —Hence, **Uspenses,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Uspe*, Tac A 12, 17

uspiam, *adv* [us piam, v usque], *at* or *in any place, anywhere, somewhere* (rare but class, mostly in affirmative clauses, cf usquam) sive est illa (lex) scripta uspi am, sive nusquam Cic. Leg 1, 15, 42 si avenam uspiam videris, id Fin 5, 30, 91 non dubitabam, quin te ille aut Dyrrhachii aut in istis locis uspiam visurus esset, id

Att. 1, 17, 2: utrum consistere uspiam velit, an mare transire, nescitur, id. ib. 7, 12, 2: malo esse in Tusculano aut uspiam in suburbano, id. ib. 16, 13, b, 1: perscrutabor fanum, si inveniam uspiam Aurum, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 13: ne uspiam insidiae fient, id. Mil. 3, 1, 2: metuo ne opsint mihi, neve opstent uspiam, id. ib. 4, 2, 6.—With *gen.:* nec uspiam ruris reperitur ille, App. M. 7, p. 119: scripturarum, Aug. Ep. 164, 7.—**II.** Transf., *in any business* or *affair: Ol.* Nimis tenax es. *St.* Num me expertus uspiam? Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 19; cf. id. Mil. 3, 1, 2 supra.

usquam, *adv.* [us for ubs, from ubi; indef. suffix quam, as in quisquam, etc.; cf. usque], *at* or *in any place, anywhere* (usu. in neg. clauses, while uspiam, corresp. to quispiam, is used also affirmatively). **I.** Lit.: iste, cui nullus esset usquam consistendi locus, etc., Cic. Fl. 21, 50: numquam etiam fui usquam, quin, etc., Ter. Eun. 5, 9 (8), 62: neque quiescam usquam noctu neque interdiu, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 21: nec usquam insistentes, Quint. 10, 7, 6: neque omnino hujus rei meminit usquam poëta ipse, id. 11, 2, 16.—Of place in books or in history: quo neque acutius ullius imperatoris cogitatum neque celerius factum usquam legimus, Nep. Dat. 6, 8.—With *gen.:* nec sane usquam terrarum locum, etc., Just. 3, 3, 9.—(β) In neg. interrog. sentences: num ejus color pudoris signum usquam indicat? Ter. And. 5, 3, 7.—With *gen.:* an quisquam usquam gentium est aeque miser? Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 13.—(γ) In conditional clauses: si quid Usquam justitia est, Verg. A. 1, 604: si usquam, Quint. 6, 1, 51; 11, 1, 54.—**b.** Affirmatively: miror te, cum Romā absis, usquam potius esse, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 2: unde quod est usquam ... Inspicitur, Ov. M. 12, 41: implorare quod usquam est, Verg. A. 7, 311.—**B.** Of other relations than those of place, *in any thing, in any way;* with neg., *by no means, in no respect, etc. (rare but class.):* neque istic neque alibi tibi usquam erit in me mora, Ter. And. 2, 5, 9: neque esset usquam consilio aut auctoritati locus, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 2: non usquam id quidem dicit omnino, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 24: Jugurtha neque advorsus iram ejus (populi Romani) usquam nisi avaritiā nobilitatis et pecuniā suā spem habere, Sall. J. 13, 5.—**II.** Transf. * **A.** Of value: alicui usquam esse, *to be of any account* or *importance* (cf.: nullo loco habere, etc.): quasi jam usquam tibi sint viginti minae, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 15 (Bentl. ex conj.: quasi hujus jam tibi).—**B.** With verbs of motion, *to any place, anywhither, anywhere:* duci potis est si ea usquam gentium, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 91: velut usquam Vinctus eas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 30.—**2.** In gen., *at all:* nec vero usquam discedebam, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 1: neque progredi usquam, Varr. R. R. 2. 4, 11: (formica) non usquam prorepit, Hor. S. 1, 1, 37: moveri Haud usquam potuit, Ov. M. 4, 553: prius, quam Tissaphernes usquam se moveret, Nep. Ages. 3, 2.

usquĕ, *adv.* [us- for ubs-, from ubi with locative *s;* and que for qued, old *abl.* of quis; v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 471; 838; cf.: quisque, usquam]. **I.** Lit., *all the way to* or *from* any limit of space, time, etc. (cf.: fine, tenus); of place, *all the way, right on, without interruption, continuously, constantly.* **A.** With prepositions. **1.** With *ab:* qui a fundamento mihi usque movisti mare, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 55: usque a mari supero Romam proficisci, Cic. Clu. 68, 192: ex omnibus spectaculis usque a Capitolio plausus excitatus, id. Sest. 58, 124: usque a rubro mari, Nep. Hann. 2, 1.—*Poet.:* Dardaniam Siculo prospexit ab usque Pachyno, Verg. A. 7, 289 (sometimes as one word, v. abusque).—**2.** With *ex:* usque ex ultimā Syriā atque Aegypto navigare, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 60, § 157.—**3.** With *ad:* usque a Dianio ad Sinopen navigaverunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34, § 87: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: usque ad Iconium, id. Fam. 3, 8, 4: ab Atticā ad Thessaliam usque, Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 63: usque ad Numantiam misit, Cic. Dejot. 7, 19: usque ad castra hostium accessit, Caes. B. G. 1, 51 (poet. and post-Aug. ad usque; often as one word, v. adusque).—**4.** With *in* and *acc.:* cum ad eum usque in Pamphyliam legatos misissent, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: portūs usque in sinūs oppidis et ad urbis crepidines infusi, id. Rep. 3, 31, 43.—**5.** With *trans:* trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic. Quint. 3, 12.—**6.** With *sub* and *acc.:* admōrunt oculis usque sub ora faces, Ov. Ib. 240 (236).—**B.** With *adverbs of place:* quod eos usque istinc exauditos putem, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4.—**2.** Esp., with *quaque* (less correctly as one word, usquequaque; v. II. A. 3. e. and II. B. 3. infra), *everywhere:* non usque quaque idoneum invenias locum, ubi, etc., Afran. ap. Non. p. 518, 6 (Com. Rel. v. 198 Rib.): immo vero, quom usquequaque umbra'st, tamen Sol semper hic est, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 79: mari terrāque illas usque quaque quaeritat, id. Poen. prol. 105: aut undique religionem tolle, aut usque quaque conserva, Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 110: effugere non est, Flacce, basiatores. Instant ... occurrunt, et hinc et illinc, usquequaque, quacunque, Mart. 11, 98, 3; cf.: QVAQVE VSQVE, Inscr. Grut. 611, 13.—**C.** With *acc. of the place whither, all the way to, as far as, to.* **1.** With names of towns (class.; acc. to Reisig. Vorles. p. 216, usque ad Numantiam means *all the way to* the town, i. e. to its walls or gates: usque Numantiam, *all the way to* or *into* it, implying entrance of the town; cf. the passages cited infra): theatrum ita resonans, ut usque Romam significationes vocesque referantur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, § 42: Miletum usque? obsecro, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 21.—**2.** With other names than those of towns (post-Aug.): ab hac (sc. Siciliā) Cretam usque Siculum (mare) vocat, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 75: imperium usque extremos Orientis terminos prolatum, Just. 7, 1, 4: terminos usque Libyae, id. 1, 1, 5: ab Atticā Thessaliam usque, Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 63: ab eo usque Jovem, id. 2, 22, 20, § 84: horrendus ab astris Descendit vos usque fragor, Stat. Th. 11, 89.—**II.** Meton. **A.** Of time, *all the time, continually, perpetually, all the while* from or to a period, *as long* or *as far as, until.* **1.** With prepositions. **a.** With *ab:* mihi magna cum eo jam inde usque a pueritiā Fuit semper familiaritas, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 9: primus esses memoriter Progeniem nostram usque ab avo proferens, id. Phorm. 2, 3, 48: augures omnes usque a Romulo, Cic. Vatin. 8, 20: opinio jam usque ab heroicis ducta temporibus, *from as far back as the heroic ages,* id. Div. 1, 1, 1: usque a Thale Milesio, id. N. D. 1, 33, 91: bona paterna et avita et usque a nobis repetita, id. Cael. 14, 34.—**b.** With *ad:* usque a mane ad vesperum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 97: a mane ad noctem usque in foro dego diem, id. Most. 3, 1, 3: inde usque ad diurnam stellam crastinam potabimus, id. Men. 1, 2, 62; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25: ille nihil difficilius esse dicebat, quam amicitiam usque ad extremum vitae diem permanere, id. Lael. 10, 33: deinceps retro usque ad Romulum, *as far as, up to,* id. Rep. 1, 37, 58.—**2.** With *acc.* (post-Aug.): paucae, aegre se defendentes, usque tempora Alexandri Magni duraverunt, Just. 2, 4, 32: a rege Romulo usque Caesarem Augustum, Flor. 1, prooem. 1 (al. usque in).—**3.** With adverbs. **a.** With *inde:* pueritiae memoriam recordari ultimam, inde usque repetens, etc., Cic. Arch. 1, 1.—**b.** With *antehac:* ut animus in spe usque antehac attentus fuit, Ita, etc., Ter. And. 2, 1, 3.—**c.** With *adhuc:* quod occultatum'st usque adhuc nunc non potest, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 10: qui me tam leni passus animost usque adhuc facere, etc., Ter. And. 1, 5, 27: cessatum usque adhuc est, *until now, hitherto,* id. Ad. 4, 4, 23: qui mos usque adhuc est retentus, Cic. Rep. 2, 20, 35: usque adhuc certe animum meum probastis, Suet. Dom. 18; v. adhuc, II. A.—**d.** With *eo:* tamen usque eo se tenuit, quoad, etc., Cic. Dejot. 4, 11: usque eo animadverti eum jocari, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 60; v. 2. eo, II. C.—**e.** With *quaque, continually, always:* Chrusalus mihi usque quaque loquitur nec recte, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 83: usque quaque sapere oportet, Poët. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 1; so, usque quaque, Cat. 39, 2; Plin. Ep. 7, 20, 2; 1, 7, 5; Gell. 16, 3, 1: usquequaque, de hoc cum dicemus, *whenever,* Cic. Att. 4, 9, 1.—Opp. nusquam: atque hoc non alienum est, quod ad multa pertineat, ne aut nusquam aut usquequaque dicatur, hic admonere, Cic. Inv. 2, 21, 63.—**f.** With *dum:* usque dum regnum optinebit Juppiter, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 28: conplebo familiam adeo usque satietatem dum capiet pater, id. Am. 1, 2, 9: usque id egi dudum, dum loquitur pater, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 30; Cato, R. R. 156: mihi quidem usque curae erit, quid agas, dum, quid egeris, sciero, Cic. Fam. 12, 19, 3; id. Verr. 2, 1, 5, § 12; 2, 1, 6, § 16; Hor. C. 3, 30, 7; cf. dum, I. B. 1. b.—**g.** With *interea:* nam usque dum ille vitam colet Inopem ... Interea usque illi de me supplicium dabo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 84 sqq.—**h.** With *donec:* ibo odorans quasi canis venaticus Usque donec persecutus volpem ero vestigiis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 114.—**k.** With *quoad:* usque illum, quoad ei nuntiatum esset consules descendisse, omnibus exclusis commentatum, etc., Cic. Brut. 22, 87: dandum ordeum, usque quoad erunt lactentes, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 12.—**l.** With *adeo:* usque adeo in periculo fuisse, quoad, etc., Cic. Sest. 38, 82; cf. Cato, R. R. 67: instare usque adeo, donec se adjurat, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 40; id. Rud. 3, 5, 32: usque adeo, dum, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 10, 3, 5; cf. Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 10 sub f. supra.—**m.** With *nunc* (post-class.): nunc usque, *to this day,* Amm. 14, 2, 12: usque nunc, Hier. Ep. 3, 87.—**B.** In other relations. **1.** Of extent or degree, *even to, quite up to,* or *as far as.* **a.** *Absol.:* ego vapulando, ille verberando, usque ambo defessi sumus, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 5 Fleck. (al. verberando usque, ambo: incerta est distinctio, Don. ad loc.): poenasque dedit usque superque (= usque eo quod satis esset), Hor. S. 1, 2, 65.—**b.** With *ad:* usque ad ravim poscam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 10: usque ad necem, Ter. And. 1, 2, 28: hoc malum usque ad bestias perveniat, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 67: usque ad eum finem, dum, etc., id. Verr. 1, 6, 16; v. dum: assenserunt consules designati, omnes etiam consulares usque ad Pompeium, *up to,* i. e. *except Pompey,* Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 20.—**c.** With *adeo:* undique totis Usque adeo turbatur agris, *to so great an extent,* Verg. E. 1, 12.—**d.** With terminal adverbs: Anco regi familiaris est factus (sc. L. Tarquinius) usque eo, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 20, 35; v. eo, under is *fin.:* usque quo non vis subici mihi? *how long?* Vulg. Exod. 10, 3; cf. quousque.—**2.** *Right on, always, without stop, continuously, constantly, incessantly: Ep.* Ne abeas, priusquam ego ad te venero. *Ap.* Usque opperiar, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 122: Ctesipho me pugnis miserum Usque occidit, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 20: an usque In nostrum jacies verba superba caput? Prop. 2, 8, 16: cantantes licet usque, minus via laedit, eamus, Verg. E. 9, 64; cf.: nec vidisse semel satis est, juvat usque morari, id. A. 6, 487: naturam expelles furcā, tamen usque recurret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24.—Repeated: allatres licet usque nos et usque, Mart. 5, 60, 1: ergo, qui prius usque et usque et usque Furum scindere podices solebam, Auct. Priap. 78.—**3.** Esp.: usque quāque (less correctly as one word, usquequaque), *in every thing, on every occasion:* nolite usque quaque idem quaerere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 5, § 10: an hoc usque quaque, aliter in vitā? id. Fin. 5, 30, 91 Madv. ad loc.: et id usquequaque quantum sit appareat, *in each particular,* id. Or. 22, 73; Plin. Ep. 7, 12, 5: religionum usque quaque contemptor, praeter unius Deae Syriae, Suet. Ner. 56 *init.*

usquĕquāque, v. usque, I. B. 2.; II. A. 3. e.; II. B. 3.

usta, ae, *f.* [uro], *a kind of red color, burnt cinnabar,* Plin. 35, 6, 20, § 38; Vitr. 7, 11 *fin.;* Isid. Orig. 19, 17.

Ustica, ae, *f.* **I.** *A small hill in the Sabine country, near Horace's villa,* still called *Val d'Ustica,* Hor. C. 1, 17, 11.—**II.** *A small island north of Sicily,* Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 92.

ustīcius, a, um, *adj.* [uro], of a color *produced by burning,* i. e. *brown* (post-class.), Isid. Orig. 19, 28.

ustilāgo, inis, *f., a plant, called also* carduus silvaticus, App. Herb. 109.

ustio, ōnis, *f.* [uro], *a burning, searing,* or *cauterizing* (post-Aug. and very rare): si costa cariosa est, inutilis ustio, Cels. 8, 2 *fin.:* quaedam ustione sanantur, Plin. 34, 15, 44, § 151: vehementior sinapis, id. 20, 22, 87, § 239.

ustor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a burner* of dead bodies, *a corpse-burner,* Cic. Mil. 33, 90; Cat. 59, 5; Mart. 3, 93, 26; Luc. 8, 738.

ustrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [ustor], *a female hair-curler,* Tert. Pall. 4 dub.

ustrīna, ae, *f* [uro] ***I.** *A burning, burn*, App M. 7, p 196, 30 —**II.** *A place for burning corpses*, Inscr Orell. 4517; cf Fest s. v bustum, p 32 —Called also ‡**ustrīnum,** ı, *n*, Inscr Grut. 656,3; 755, 4; 1044, 7 al

ustŭlo, āvı, ātum, 1, *v a.* [id.] **I.** Lıt **A.** In gen, *to burn a little, to scorch, singe* (very rare, syn amburo)· palos, Vitr. 5, 12: taleas oleagineas, id. 1, 5: caput ferventı ferro, ı e *to crisp the hair*, Auct Prıap 46 —***B.** Pregn., *to burn up, consume* by fire: scrıpta lignıs, Cat 36, 8 — ***II.** Transf, *to pinch, nip*, or *blast* with cold· gemmas (arborıs) frıgorıs aurā, Auct Prıap 62

ustūra, ae, *f* [id], *the burning* (late Lat.). fervorıs, Cael Aur Acut 2, 14, 93· ignıs, ıd. ıb 3, 8, 96 ignıs ad usturam ınfertur ınjustıs, Arn ın Psa. 74

ustus, a, um, *Part* of uro

ūsŭālis, e, *adj* [2 usus] **I.** *That is for use, fit for use* (post class)· mancıpıa, Dıg 39, 4, 16, § 3 —***II.** *Usual, common, ordinary:* sermo, Sıd Ep 4, 10; Ambros ın Luc 7, n 150 —Hence, *adv*. **ūsŭālĭter,** *in the usual manner* (late Lat), Cassiod Var 2, 39

ūsŭārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *belonging to use, usuary*, viz., **I.** *Pass*, *that is used, made use of* · servus, ı e *whom one has the use of, but does not own*, Dıg 7, 8, 14, Gell. 4, 1, 23 —**II.** *Act*, as subst · **ūsŭārĭus,** ıı, *m*, *one who uses* or *has the use of* a thing, but no right of property ın ıt· usus aquae personalıs est, et ıdeo ad heredem usuarıı transmıttı non potest, Dıg 7, 8, 21: eadem et ın usuarıo dıcenda sunt, ıb 7, 1, 13, § 2

1. ūsū-căpĭo (ın recent edd usually separate, **ūsū căpĭo**), cēpı, captum, 3, *v a* [id]; jurid t t, *to acquire ownership* of a thing *by long use, to acquire by prescription* or *usucaption:* quonıam heredıtas usu capta esset, Cıc. Att 1, 5, 6: scıo jam biennium transisse, omnıaque me usucepisse, Plın Ep 5, 1, 10· nullam penes se culpam esse, quod Hannibal jam velut usu cepisset Italıam, Lıv. 22, 44, 6· subsicıva, ut usu capta, concessıt, Suet Dom 9 *fin:* filıus pro donato non capıet usu, Dıg 41, 7, 1 proprıus est, ut usu eas capere non possıs, ıb 41, 3, 29

2. ūsū-căpĭo, ōnıs, *f*; jurıd t t, *the acquisition of ownership by long use* or *possession, usucaption*. usucapio est domınıı adeptıo per continuationem possessıonıs annı vel biennıı; rerum mobılium annı, ımmobılium bıennıı, Ulp Fragm tıt. 19, cf Gai Inst 2, 41 sqq; 2, 61; 2, 68; 2, 204; 4, 36, Paul Sent 5, 2; 1, 17, 1; Dıg 41, 3, 3, Cıc Caecın 26, 74; Just Inst 2, 6; Dig 41, tıt. 3; Cod. Just 7, 24; 7, 28 sq; cf usus capıo, Cıc Leg 1, 21, 55 —Sometimes separated· usu quoque capıo, Dıg 41, 10, 1

ūsūcaptus, a, um, *Part* of usucapio.

ūsū-făcĭo, v. 2. usus, I B 2 b *β*

ūsūfructŭārĭus, ıı, *m* [usufructus; v 2. usus, I B 2 a], *one who has the use and profit but not the property of a thing, a usufructuary*, Gaı Inst 2, 30, 3, 93; Dıg 7, 1, 7 al

ūsūra, ae, *f.* [utor], *a using, use*, or *enjoyment* of a thing (class) **I.** In gen: solis usura, Att ap Non 231, 4: hujus lucıs, Cıc Rab Post 17, 48 unıus horae, id. Cat 1, 12, 29: parva exıguı temporıs, id. Agr 3, 1, 2 longı temporıs, ıd. Fam 3, 1, 1: vitae, ıd Tusc 1, 39, 93. corporıs, Plaut Am prol 108; cf ıd Trın 1, 2, 144: glorıae, Vell 2, 34, 2.—**II.** In partıc., ın mercantıle lang, *a use of money lent:* ab aliquo pecunıam pro usurā auferre, Cıc Verr. 2, 3, 72, § 168 —**B.** Meton, *interest* paid for the use of money, *usury* (reckoned by the month among the Romans; cf fenus) lex, ut sexennı die sine usurıs creditae pecunıae solvantur, Caes B C 3, 21: alicuı usuram pendere, Cıc. Att. 12, 22, 3: usuras dare, accıpere, Dıg 22, 1, 17: usuram perscrıbere, Cıc Att. 9, 12, 3: minuere, Plın Ep 10, 62, 2: vorax, Luc. 1, 181: certare cum usuris fructibus praediorum, ı e *to spend the whole income of their estates in paying interest*, Cıc. Cat. 2, 8, 18: neque aes alienum patiebatur multiplicandis usurıs crescere, Nep. Att 2, 5: usura plurium annorum, Plın Ep 6, 8, 5: debitor usuram parıter sortem que negabıt, Mart 5, 43, 3, Suet Aug 39. pecunıam sub usurıs mutuam dare, Dig 14, 6, 7, § 9 —**2.** Transf., in gen, *interest* · terra, quae numquam recusat ımperıum, nec umquam sıne usurā reddıt quod accepit, sed alıas mınore, plerumque majore cum fenore, Cıc Sen 15, 51: diutius servata usuram adiciunt, Varr R R 1, 69, 1: prımā quāque occasıone (litteras) mıtte, appositıs quidem usurıs, Plın. Ep 9, 28, 5· has usuras voluptatıum pendımus, Sen Ep 95, 23

ūsūrārĭus, a, um, *adj* [usura] **I.** *That serves* or *is fit for use, of which one has the use* or *enjoyment*, =usuarıus: puer, Plaut Curc. 3, 12 · uxor, ıd. Am 1, 2, 36 — **II.** *Of* or *belonging to interest* or *usury, that pays interest:* aera, Plaut Truc 1, 1, 53· pecunıa, *at interest*, Dıg 16, 2, 11· debıtum, ıb 3, 5, 5 *fin*; 3, 5, 37 *fin:* debıtor, ıb 21, 1, 7

ūsū-rĕceptĭo (also separately **ūsū rĕceptĭo**), ōnıs, *f.*; law t t, *a recovery by usucaption of property once alienated:* quae species usucapıonis dıcıtur usureceptıo, quıa ıd quod alıquando habuımus recıpımus per usucapıonem, Gaı Inst 2, 59 sqq

ūsū-rĕcĭpĭo, cēpı, 3, *v a*; law t t, *to recover by usucaption property once alienated*, Gai Inst. 2, 61

***ūsurpābĭlis,** e, *adj* [usurpo], *that may be used:* homo, Tert adv Mart 2, 6

ūsurpātĭo, ōnıs, *f* [id], *a taking into use, a making use, using, use* of a thing (cf usus) **I.** In gen: usurpatıo et renovatıo doctrınae, Cıc. Brut 71, 250· cıvıtatıs, ıd Verr. 2, 5, 64, § 166· vocıs, Lıv. 27, 19, 5 superba nomınıs, Plın 33, 2, 7, § 31 vetustatıs, Cıc Agr. 2, 12, 31: ıtınerıs ınsolıtı, *the undertaking of a journey so uncommon*, Lıv. 41, 23, 14· bonae mentıs, *enjoyment, possession*, Val Max 4, 4, 1 —**II.** In partıc, ın jurıd. lang, **A.** *A seizing* or *using unlawfully, usurpation:* quı sanctıtatem baptısmatıs ıllıcıtā usurpatıone gemınaverıt, Cod Just 1, 6, 1: per vım et usurpatıonem vındicare ac tenere alıquıd, ıb 1, 4, 6 —**B.** *A using by another party, whereby a prescription* or *usucaption is interrupted:* usurpatıo est usucapıonıs ınterruptıo, Dıg 41, 3, 2

ūsurpātīvē, *adv*, v usurpatıvus *fin*

ūsurpātīvus, a, um, *adj* [usurpo, II B 2], *wrongly used, unusual, improper, usurpative* (late Lat.)· species verborum, Dıom p 389 P.; Macr. Diff Verb p 2764 ıb —*Adv.:* **ūsurpātīvē,** *in an unusual manner, improperly, wrongly:* usurpatıve aıt hordea, Serv. ad Verg G 1, 210; ıd ad Verg A 7, 289

ūsurpātor, ōrıs, *m* [id], *one who uses* or *takes possession unlawfully, a usurper* of a thing (late Lat)· ındebıtae potestatıs, Amm 26, 7, 12· tantı nominıs, Symm Or ap Val 1, 22 —**II.** In gen, *one who accomplishes* · ardui operıs, Jul Sev Syn. praef 1.

ūsurpātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [usurpator], *usurping, usurpatory:* temerıtas, Cod Just 10, 47, 8 —*Adv*. **ūsurpātōrĭē,** *presumptuously, pretentiously*, Ambros Hexaem 3, 15, n 64; ıd. ın Psa. 118, Serm 5, § 23 al

ūsurpātrix, īcıs, *f* [id], *she that assumes* or *takes to herself without right* (late Lat.) ınnocentıae (arrogantia), Salv Gub Deı, 3, 12

ūsurpo, āvı, ātum, 1, *v a* [perh contr from usu rapio, to seize to one's own use], *to take into use, to make use of, to use, employ, apply, practise, exercise, enjoy* (class; cf utor) **I.** In gen: ınter novam rem verbum usurpabo vetus, Plaut Cıst 2, 1, 29: nomen tantum vırtutıs usurpas· quıd ipsa valeat, ıgnoras, Cıc Par 2, 17· at quam cerebro usurpat Et consul, et Antonius! ıd. Phıl 2, 28, 70; cf praeclare est hoc usurpatum a doctıssımıs, ıd Par 5, 1, 33 peregrınae condıcıonis homınes vetuıt usurpare Romana nomına, duntaxat gentılıcıa, Suet Claud 25 o barathrum! ubı nunc es? ut ego te usurpem lubens! *I would occupy thee (cast myself into thee)*, Plaut Bacch 1, 2, 41: hoc genus poenae saepe ın ımprobos cıves hac ın re publıcā esse usurpatum recordatur, Cıc Cat 4, 4, 7: conclusıo, quā credo usuros veteres illos fuısse, sı jam nota atque usurpata res esset, ıd Or 51, 169. ıd nunc jure ımperıı nostrı quotannıs usurpatum, ıd Verr 2, 5, 20, § 51· consolatıones, a sapıentissimıs vırıs usurpatae, ıd. Fam. 5, 16, 3: paucas trıbus ad usurpandam lıbertatem vocare, ıd. Agr. 2, 7, 17: officıum, quod semper usurpavı, ıd Lael 2, 8: quis est, quı C. Fabrıcıı, M'. Curıı non cum carıtate alıquā benevolentiae memorıam usurpet? *who does not cherish the memory of*, id. ıb 8, 28: nec patrum nec avorum memoriā quemquam ıd jus usurpasse, Lıv. 27, 8, 9: solıta munia, Tac H 4, 49 *fin.:* modo comıtatem et temperantıam, saepius violentıam ac lıbıdines usurpans, ıd A. 11, 16. otıum post labores, ıd. ıb 14, 55: nec pudıt has vestıs usurpare etıam vıros, Plın 11, 23, 27, § 78· sıbı quisque domınorum usurpat servıtutem, Dıg 8, 6, 6, § 1.—With *de* · sed de hoc post erıt usurpandum, cum de poētis dıcemus, Varr. L L 6, § 52 Müll —*Impers:* usurpatum est, *it is usual, customary;* with a foll *ut*, Dıg 50, 13, 1, § 6· quod in quıbusdam provıncıis usurpatur, Co. 2, 2, 22.—**II.** In partıc. **A.** Alıquid oculıs, aurıbus, etc., *to take possession* or *cognizance of*, ı e *to perceive, observe*, etc., through the senses (ante class.): nec calıdos aestus tuımur, nec frıgora quımus Usurpare oculıs, Lucr. 1, 301. advenıo ex Seleucıā, Macedonıā atque Arabıā, Quas ego neque oculis neque pedibus umquam usurpavi meıs, *I have never seen nor set foot in*, Plaut. Trın. 4, 2, 4: alıquid sensıbus, Lucr. 4, 975: unde meae usurpant aures sonıtum? Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 9 —**B.** In jurıd lang, *to get possession of, to acquire, obtain* a thing: amıssam possessıonem ex jure cıvılı surculo defrıngendo, Cıc de Or 3, 28, 110· nec ınterest is quı usurpaverıt (possessıonem) domınus sıt, necne, Dıg 41, 3, 5 mercatores, quı de fundıs fiscalıbus mercarı consuerunt, nullam ımmunıtatem solvendı publıcı vectigalıs usurpare possunt, ıb 39, 4, 9, § 8.—*Absol:* Mucıum dıcere solıtum, lege non isse usurpatum mulıerem, quae, cum Kal Jan apud vırum matrımonıı causā esse coepısset, a. d. IIII Kal Jan sequentıs usurpatum ısset; non enım posse ımplerı trınoctıum, quod abesse a vıro usurpandı causa ex XII tabulıs deberet, because, unless absent from hım at least three full days of the year, she became subject to hım as hıs wife by prescrıptıon, Gell 3, 2, 12 sq Weıss (Herz legı· non esse usurpatam mulıerem); cf Macr S 1, 3, 9; Serv. ad Verg G 1, 31; Gai Inst. 1, 111; Gell 18, 6, 8 sq —**2.** *To assume* or *appropriate unlawfully, to usurp* (not ante Aug): cıvıtatem Romanam usurpantes securı percussıt, Suet. Claud 25: domınıum totıus loci, Cod Just. 8, 10, 8: cognomına, Plın. 35, 10, 36, § 71· ıllıcitum collegıum, Dıg 47, 22, 2: cujus jus tyrannı quaque usurparunt, Lıv. 34, 32, 2· alıenam possessıonem, ıd 33, 40, 5: possessıonem Armenıae, Tac. A 14, 26 —**C.** To make use of or be acquainted with under any name, ı e *to name* or *call, to speak of* habitually, *adopt, assume* in words or speech (cf nuncupo): Jovem atque Junonem, reliquos, quos fratres ınter se agnatosque usurparı atque appelları vıdemus, Cıc Univ. 11 · soleo saepe ante oculos ponere idque lıbenter crebrıs usurpare sermonibus, omnıs posse, etc., id Marcell 2, 5: Graecum verbum usurpavı, ıd Phıl 1, 1, 1: admonet saepe usurpatae Dıonysı tyrannı vocıs, quā, etc, Lıv 24, 22, 8. saepe cum usurpasse vocem, multo miserıus senı exilium esse, id 2, 40, 11· tabulata instıtuenda sunt· hoc enım nomıne usurpant agricolae ramos truncosque prominentes, Col 5, 6, 11: C Laelius, is quı Sapıens usurpatur, Cic Off 2, 11, 40, Vulg Deut. 5, 11 cum hoc decere . quod semper usurpamus ın omnibus dıctis et factis... cum hoc, inquam, decere dicimus, *speak of, insist on*, Cıc. Or. 22, 73

1. ūsus, a, um, *Part.* of utor.

2. ūsus, ūs, *m* [utor], *the use* or *using* of any thing, ın the wıdest sense (cf· consuetudo, mos) **I.** Lıt **A.** In gen **1.** *The use, employment, exercise* of any thing, with *gen obj:* vırtus in usu suı tota posita est· usus autem ejus est maximus cıvıtatis gubernatio, Cıc. Rep 1, 2, 2· cetera, ad virtutis usum idonea, id Ac 1, 6, 22 —*Absol:* Quaeque ipsı doceant in usu habere, Plın Ep 1, 10, 10: nec rhus Latinum nomen habet, cum in usum pluribus modis veniat, Plın 24, 11, 54, § 91 —**2.** *Wear, a wearing out* or *away* (poet)· ferreus adsiduo consumitur anulus usu, Ov A A 1, 473· silices tenuantur ab usu, id ıb 3, 91 —**3.** *Use, en-*

joyment, fruition · et usu rerum necessarium et dignitate spoliatum iri, Caes. B G 7, 66: tantumque nobis in nostrum privatum usum, quantum ipsi superesse posset, remitteret, Cic Rep 1, 8, 13: cave sis ne tu te usu perduis (i e ex usu tui), *lose control of yourself*, Plaut Am 2, 2, 225 Ussing ad loc —**4.** *Use, practice, exercise:* tantum usu cottidiano et exercitatione efficiunt, uti, etc , Caes B G 4, 33: quod adsiduus usus uni rei deditus et ingenium et artem saepe vincit, Cic. Balb 20, 45· cum rerum magnarum tractatio atque usus cum illarum artium studiis et cognitione conjungitur, id Rep 3, 3, 5: ad eam doctrinam, quam suo quisque studio adsecutus esset, adjungeretur usus frequens, id. de Or 1, 4, 15: docuit nos longa vita ususque rerum maximarum, id ib 2, 50, 204: usu quidem in re publicā rerum maximarum facile omnis viceris, id. Rep 1, 23, 37.—**5.** *Use, experience, discipline, skill* acquired by practice (cf experientia): *Da* O Geta, provinciam Cepisti duram *Ge.* Mi usus venit, hoc scio, i e *I have found it so by experience*, Ter. Phorm 1, 2, 23 (al usu venit; v infra, II. C 2.): vir tali prudentiā, etiam usu atque exercitatione praeditus, Cic Clu 31, 84: res posita in usu militari, id Imp Pomp. 10, 28: usum in re publicā magnum habere, id. Phil 10 2 6· magnum in re militari usum habere, Caes B G 1, 39; id. B C 2, 34: non recusare se, quin nullius usus imperator existimaretur, id. ib 3, 45: nullo usu rei militaris percepto, id. B G 6, 40; id B C 3, 84: usu nauticarum rerum ceteros antecedunt, id. B G 3, 8· ne usu manuque reliquorum opinionem fallerent, id. B. C 3, 86: et Marius aut belli usum aut studia volgi amissurus, Sall. J 84, 3; cf. id. ib 89, 6: dantur duo usu sapientiāque praestantes, Nep Timoth 3, 2 seris venit usus ab annis, Ov M 6, 29: tum foeda clades, Romanisque usu incognita, Flor. 2, 2, 23 —Personified: adiciam quod me docuit usus, magister egregius, *experience*, Plin. Ep 1, 20, 12· usum et esse et haberi optimum dicendi magistrum, id ib 6, 29, 4 — **6.** *Use, habit, usage, custom, practice:* usum loquendi populo concessi: scientiam mihi reservavi, Cic Or 48, 160· dicendi omnis ratio in medio posita communi quodam in usu, id. de Or 1, 3, 12: neque quem usum belli haberent, aut quibus institutis uterentur, Caes B G. 4, 20: (vitulos) ad studium atque usum formabis agrestem, Verg G 3, 163: est omnino Capitoni in usu claros viros colere, *it is his custom*, Plin Ep 1, 17, 3: populum auctoritate suā ad usum frugalitatis revocavit, Just 20, 4, 5· ab his Galli usum vitae cultioris didicerunt, id. 43, 4, 1: at horum recitatio usu jam recepta est, Plin. Ep 7, 17, 3: cadent vocabula, si volet usus, Hor. A. P. 71 —**B.** In partic **1.** In jurid. lang **a.** Usus et fructus, usus fructusque, and more frequently in one word, **ūsusfructus,** *the use and enjoyment of property belonging to another, usufruct* usus enim ejus fundi et fructus testamento viri fuerat Caesenniae, Cic Caecin 7, 19· sibi horum usus fructusque contingat, Sen Ep 73, 9: rem nobis eripit casus, usum fructumque apud nos relinquit, id. ib 98, 11: usumfructum omnium bonorum suorum Caesenniae legat, ut frueretur una cum filio, Cic. Caecin. 4, 11; cf. · ususfructus est jus alienis rebus utendi fruendi, salvā rerum substantia, Dig 7, 1, 1; v the entire title, usufructu· dominus proprietatis alii usumfructum in jure cedere potest, Gai inst 2, 30 sqq ; 2, 86, Ulp Fragm. 15, 3 —**b.** *A use that creates ownership, acquisition by prescription, usucaption* (α) In the connection usus et auctoritas, or without the copula, usus auctoritas; v auctoritas, and cf Rein, Rom Privatr. p 144 sq — (β) In the phrase usu capere, *to acquire by prescription* (often as one word, v 1 usucapio); hence, com *Mer* Quojus nunc es? *Sos* Tuos nam pugnis usu fecisti tuom, Plaut Am 1, 1, 218 —**2.** *Intercourse, familiarity, association, intimacy, society* (cf · consuetudo, conversatio) domesticus usus et consuetudo, Cic Rosc Am 6, 15· quocum mihi est magnus usus, id. Fam. 7, 32, 1; 9, 25, 2· conjunctus magno usu familiaritatis, id. ib 13, 52 in tanto usu nostro tantāque amicitiā, id Planc. 2, 5· inter nosmet ipsos vetus usus intercedit, id. Fam 13, 23, 1 ut insinuaret se in quam maxime familiarem usum, Liv 40, 21, 11· recens praestat nec longo cognitus usu, Ov Tr 3, 5, 9: natio nullo commercio colens mutuos usus, Curt 7, 3, 5: neminem in usu habes nisi tibi dilectum, Plin. Pan. 88 —Hence, **b.** In mal. part , Tib 1, 9, 55; Ov. R Am 357.—**3.** *Use, practice, reality* (opp species): ut (liberi) in usum boni sint et in speciem populo, Plaut Most. 1, 2, 42· illam alteram (partem Numidiae) specie quam usu potiorem Adherbal possedit, Sall. J. 16, 5· ut non in usum sic ad speciem imperii, Flor 3, 13, 4.

II. Transf **A.** *Use, usefulness, value, utility, benefit, profit, advantage:* levis fructus, exiguus usus, Cic Rep 1, 17, 26: (arborum) consectio magnos usus affert ad navigia facienda, id. N D 2, 60, 152: propter lini inopiam atque ejus usus inscientiam, Caes. B G 3, 13: naves factae subito ex umidā materiā non eundem usum celeritatis habebant, *capacity, fitness*, id. B C 1, 58: natis in usum laetitiae scyphis Pugnare, *service*, Hor C 1, 27, 1: aurum cogere humanos in usus, id. ib 3, 3, 51 pater, si das hujus mihi nominis usum, Ov. M. 2, 36· nescis, quo valeat nummus? quem praebeat usum? Hor S 1, 1, 73: quidve ad amicitias, usus rectumne trahat nos, id ib 2, 6, 75: neque quisquam omnium libidini simul et usui paruit, Sall. C 51, 2. plures quam quot satis in usum erant ignes, Liv. 36, 10, 12: servos quos domum quis ducet suo usu, Dig 50, 16, 203: cicuta quoque venenum est... ad multa tamen usus non omittendi, Plin. 25, 13, 95, § 151.—In partic., usui or ex usu esse, *to be of use, service*, or *benefit, to be useful, serviceable, advantageous*, or *profitable* · esse usui civitati, ea, quae sunt usui ad armandas naves, Caes. B G 5, 1; id. B C 1, 19; Liv. 3, 33, 5; cf · (Satrius) fuit et mihi et Quinto fratri magno usui in nostris petitionibus, Cic Att 1, 1, 3: magno usui rei publicae esse, id. Phil 10, 11, 26; Caes B G. 3, 14 : bono usui esse, Plaut Curc 4, 2, 15: peritos legum ad condenda nova jura usui fore credebant, Liv. 3, 33, 5· declararent, utrum proelium ex usu esset necne, Caes B G 1, 50 ; so, ex usu esse, Cic Tusc 4, 7, 14; Plin. 25, 13, 110, § 175: ad omnia haec magis opportunus nec magis ex usu tuo Nemo'st, Ter. Eun 5, 9 (8), 47 —**B.** *Use, occasion, need, want, necessity:* non te instruere domum tuam voluerunt in provinciā, sed illum usum provinciae supplere, Cic Verr 2, 4, 5, § 9· quae belli usus poscunt, suppeditare, Liv. 26, 43, 7: illuc euntium, qua quemque suorum usuum causae ferrent, id. 6, 25, 9 —**2.** Usus est, or usus venit, *there is need, it is necessary, becomes requisite.* **a.** Usus est (most freq ante class., esp after the analogy of opus est with the *abl*) (α) *Absol :* ego met mihi fero, quod usu'st, Plaut. Merc 5, 2, 13: ubicumque usus siet, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 9; and, with *ellipsis* of *subst verb :* dico ut usus fieri, id As 2, 2, 109· si quando usus esset, Cic Off 1, 26, 92: *Me.* Mihi sic est usus: tibi ut opus facto'st, face. *Ch* An cuiquam est usus homini, se ut cruciet? *Me* Mihi, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 28 sq ; cf.: ut equites Pompeianorum impetum, cum ad esset usus, sustinere non possent, Caes B C. 3, 84, 4.—(β) With *abl* · viginti jam usu'st filio argenti minis, Plaut As 1, 1, 76; cf id. Bacch. 4, 4, 55; 4, 9, 47· mulier quae se suamque aetatem spernit, speculo ei usus est, id. Most 1, 3, 93: curatore usus est, Cic Leg 3, 4, 10· ad eam rem usus est tuā mihi operā, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 27· tacere nequeo misera, quod tacito usus est, id. Cist 1, 2, 10· argento invento, id. Ps 1, 1, 48 facto, id Am 1, 3, 7; id Rud 2, 3, 67; id Stich. 1, 1, 56 al dicto, id. Trin. 2, 4, 102· navis, quibus usus non est, omnis praecidisse, Cic Att 9, 6, 3 quibus (navibus) consuli usus non esset, Liv 30, 41, 8· nunc viribus usus, Nunc manibus rapidis, omni nunc arte magistrā, Verg A. 8, 441 : ad eam rem usu'st homine astuto, docto, scito et callido, Plaut Ps 1, 3, 151.—Pleonast · non usus facto'st mihi nunc hunc intro sequi, Ter Hec 3, 1, 47 —(γ) With *ut* nunc ad me ut veniat usu'st Acroteleutium, Plaut Mil 4, 3, 39; cf Ter Heaut 1, 1, 28 supra.— (δ) With *gen* alii offerunt se, si quo usus operae sit, Liv 26, 9, 9 —**b.** Usus venit (not in Cic)· si quis usus venerit, Meminisse ego hanc rem vos volo, Plaut Cist 1, 2, 28 quom ad praetorem usus veniet, id. Poen 3, 4, 17; id Bacch 2, 3, 129: si usus venerit, id. Merc. 3, 1, 20: non usus veniet, spero, Ter Heaut. 3, 2, 42: ut, si usus veniat, suum quisque locum teneat, *if occasion should arise*, Caes B G 7, 80 — (β) With *abl* · ubi usus veniat contra conservā manu, Plaut Mil. 1, 1, 3 —**C.** *A fit occasion* or *opportunity* to be used. **1.** Usus est or adest, *an occasion* or *opportunity offers:* de ceteris studiis alio loco dicemus, si usus fuerit, Cic. Tusc 4, 3, 5 —**2.** Esp : usu venit, *it happens, occurs, befalls, chances* · nam quid homini potest turpius, quid viro miserius aut acerbius usu venire? Cic Quint 15, 49; id. Verr. 2, 5, 39, § 101: si id culpa senectutis accideret, eadem mihi usu venirent, id Sen. 3, 7: idem solet in demonstratione usu venire, id. Inv. 1, 10, 14; 1, 54, 104. quod item in poëmatis, in picturis usu venit, id. Off. 3, 3, 15: hoc illud eis usu venire solet, ut, etc., id. Ac 2, 11, 35: cum praesertim mihi usu venturum non arbitrarer, ut, etc., id. Fam. 3, 8, 6: et, id quod usu venerat, Eumolpidas demigravit, *actually occurred* (however strange), Nep Alcib 4, 5· id quod numquam antea usu venerat, id ib 6, 3: praemeditatus, quid sibi esset usu venturum, Auct Her 2, 5, 8. Caesar biduum in iis locis moratus, quod haec de Vercingetorige usu ventura opinione perceperat, Caes. B G 7, 9: usu venire ut abhorreant, etc , Cic Fin 1, 3, 8 —Separated or in a reversed order: non venit idem usu mihi quod tu tibi scribis, Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1: quod cuipiam Thraco venisse usu fabula est, Gell 19, 12, 6· quid, quod usu memoria patrum venit, ut, etc , Cic. de Or 1, 40, 183

ūsusfructus, ūs, v. usus, I B 2. a.

ut or **ŭtī** (old form **ŭtei,** C I. L. 1, 196, 4 sq ; 1, 198, 8 et saep), *adv* and *conj.* [for quoti or cuti, from pronom stem ka-, Lat. quo , whence qui, etc., and locat. ending -ti of stem to , whence tum, etc.] **I.** As *adv of manner.* **A.** Interrog.=quomodo, *how, in what way* or *manner.* **1.** In independent questions (colloq ; rare in class. prose; not in Cic): *De.* Quid? ut videtur mulier? *Ch* Non, edepol, mala. *De* Ut morata'st? *Ch.* Nullam vidi melius meā sententiā, Plaut Merc 2, 3, 56 sq. salve! ut valuisti? quid parentes mei? Valent? id. ib 5, 2, 107; id Pers. 2, 5, 8· ut vales? id. Most. 2, 19, 29, 3, 2, 28; Ter. Heaut 2, 4, 26: ut sese in Samnio res habent? Liv. 10, 18, 11: ut valet? ut meminit nostri? Hor Ep 1, 3, 12; id. S 2, 8, 1. —**2.** In exclamatory sentences (in all periods of the language): ut omnia in me conglomerat mala! Enn. ap Non. p 90, 14 (Trag Rel v. 408 Vahl): ut corripuit se repente atque abiit! Hei misero mihi! Plaut Merc 3, 4, 76· ut dissimulat malus! id. ib 5, 4, 13: ut volupe est homini si cluet victoria! id Poen 5, 5, 15: ut multa verba feci; ut lenta materies fuit! id Mil 4, 5, 4: ut scelestus nunc iste te ludos facit! id Capt. 3, 4, 47: ut saepe summa ingenia in occulto latent, id. ib 1, 2, 61; id. Rud. 1, 2, 75; 2, 3, 33 sq · ut falsus animi est! Ter. Eun 2, 2, 42: heia! ut elegans est! id. Heaut. 5, 5, 19· fortuna ut numquam perpetua est bona! id. Hec. 3, 3, 46; cf id. *Phorm* 5, 8, 52. Gnaeus autem noster.. ut totus jacet, Cic Att 7, 21, 1: quae ut sustinuit! ut contempsit, ac pro nihilo putavit! id. Mil. 24, 64: qui tum dicit testimonium ex nostris hominibus, ut se ipse sustentat! ut omnia verba moderatur, ut timet ne quid cupide... dicat! id Fl 5, 12· quod cum facis, ut ego tuum amorem et dolorem desidero! id. Att 3, 11, 2 quanta studia decertantium sunt! ut illi efferuntur laetitiā cum vicerint! ut pudet victos! ut se accusari nolunt! etc , id. Fin. 5, 22, 61: ut vidi, ut perii! ut me malus abstulit error! Verg E 8, 41: ut melius quidquid erit pati! Hor C 1, 11, 3: ut tu Semper eris derisor! id. S 2, 6, 53· o superbia magnae fortunae! ut a te nihil accipere juvat! ut omne beneficium in injuriam convertis! ut te omnia nimia delectant! ut te omnia dedecent! Sen Ben. 2, 13, 1· ut me in supremis consolatus est! Quint 6, prooem 11. —**3.** In dependent questions. (α) With *indic.* (ante class and poet)· divi hoc audite parumper ut pro Romano populo .. animam de corpore mitto, Enn. ap Non p 150, 6 (Ann v. 215 Vahl.) edoce eum uti res se habet Plaut.

Trin 3, 3, 21 hoc sis vide ut avariter merum in se ingurgitat, id. Curc. 1, 2, 33 hoc vide ut dormiunt pessuli, id ib 1, 2, 66 illud vide os ut sibi distorsit carnufex, Ter Eun. 4, 4, 3 vide ut otiosus it, si dis placet, id. ib 5, 3, 10 illud vide, Ut in ipso articulo oppressit, id Ad 2, 2, 21, 3, 5, 3 viden ut faces Splendidas quatiunt comas? Cat 61, 77 viden ut perniciter exiluere? id 62, 8 adspicite, innuptae secum ut meditata requirunt, id 62, 12 aspice, venturo laetantur ut omnia saeclo! (= omnia laetantia), Verg E 4, 52 Forbig ad loc. nonne vides, croceos ut Tmolus odores India mittit ebur, id. G 1, 56, id E 5, 6, id A. 6, 779 —(β) With *subj* (class) nescis ut res sit, Phoenicium, Plaut Ps 4, 4, 1 oppido Mihi illud videri mirum, ut una illaec capra Uxoris dotem simiae ambadederit, id Merc 2, 1, 16 nam ego vos novisse credo jam ut sit meus pater, id Am prol 104 narratque ut virgo ab se integra etiam tum siet, Ter Hec 1, 2, 70 tute scis quam intimum Habeam te, et mea consilia ut tibi credam omnia, id. Eun 1, 2, 48 videtis ut omnes despiciat, ut hominem prae se neminem putet, ut se solum beatum se solum potentem putet? Cic Rosc. Am 46, 135 videtisne ut Nestor de virtutibus suis praedicet? id Sen 10, 31; id Rosc. Am 24, 66 credo te audisse ut me circumsteterint, ut aperte jugula sua pro meo capite P Clodio ostentarint, id Att 1, 16, 4 videte ut hoc iste correxerit, id Verr 2, 1, 45, § 115 docebat ut omni tempore totius Galliae principatum Aedui tenuissent, Caes. B G 1, 43 veniat in mentem, ut trepidos quondam majores vestros defenderimus, Liv 23, 5, 8 aspice quo submittat humus formosa colores, Prop 1, 2, 9 infinitum est enumerare ut Cottae detraxerit auctoritatem, ut pro Ligario se opposuerit, Quint 6, 5, 10 vides ut altâ stet nive candidum Soracte, Hor C 1, 9, 1 nonne vides, ut latus et malus Antennaeque gemant id ib 1, 14, 3 Orell ad loc audis positas ut glaciet nives Puro numine Juppiter, id ib 3, 10, 7, id S 1, 8 42, 2, 3, 315, Verg A 2, 4, Tib 2, 1, 26, Prop 2, 34 (3, 32), 57 mirum est ut animus agitatione motuque corporis excitetur, Plin. Ep 1, 6, 2 —**B.** Relative adverb of manner = eo modo quo, *as* **1.** Without demonstr as correlatives ut aiunt, Enn ap Varr L L 7, § 101 Müll (fr inc 1 10 Vahl) ego emero matri tuae Ancillam forma mala, ut matrem addecet familias, Plaut Merc. 2, 3, 79 apparatus sum ut videtis, id ib 5, 2, 10 verum postremo impetravi ut volui, id. Mil 4, 5, 5 ero ut me voles esse, id Capt. 2, 1, 32 faciam ut tu voles, id. Men 5, 9, 90 ut vales? *Tox* Ut queo, id. Pers 1, 1, 16 ut potero feram, Ter And 5 3, 27 faciam ut mones, id. Hec 4, 4, 97 Ciceronem et ut rogas amo, et ut meretur et ut debeo Cic. Q Fr 3, 9, 9 cupiditates quae possunt esse in eo qui, ut ipse accusator objecit, ruri semper habitarit? id Rosc Am 14, 39 ut ex propinquis ejus audio, non tu in isto artificio callidior es, quam hic in suo, id ib 17, 49 homo demens, ut isti putant, id Rep 1, 1, 1 cumulate munus hoc, ut opinio mea fert, effecero, id. ib 1, 46, 70 non ut olim solebat, sed ut nunc fit, minimum introdux isti, id Fam 9, 16, 7 Labienus ut erat ei praeceptum, ne proelium committeret nisi, etc , monte occupato nostros exspectabat, proelioque abstinebat, Caes B G 1, 22 cuncta ut gesta erant exposuit, Liv 3, 50, 4 (Postumius) fugerat in legatione, ut fama ferebat, populi judicium, id 10, 46, 16 sed, ut plerumque fit, major pars meliorem vicit, id 21, 4 1 nec temere, et ut libet conlocatur argentum, sed perite servitur, Sen Vit. Beat 17, 2 servus, ut placet Chrysippo, perpetuus mercenarius est, id Ben 3, 22 1 —Esp parenthet , to denote that the facts accord with an assumption or supposition made in the principal sentence (= sicut) si virtus digna est gloriatione, ut est, Cic. Fin 4, 18, 51 quorum etiamsi amplecterer virtutem, ut facio, tamen, etc , id Phil 10, 9, 18 quamvis fuerit acutus, ut fuit, id Ac 2, 22, 69, cf incumbite in causam, Quirites, ut facitis, id Phil 4, 5, 12 tu modo istam imbecillitatem valetudinis sustenta, ut facis, id Fam 7, 1, 5 satis enim erat, probatum illum esse populo Romano, ut est, id Phil 1, 15, 37 —**2.** With the correlative *ita* or *sic* VTI LEGASSIT SVPER PECVNIA TVTELAVE SVAE REI, ITA IVS ESTO, Leg XII Tab 5, fr 3 alii, ut esse in suam rem ducunt, ita sint, ego ita ero ut me esse oportet, Plaut. Men 5, 6, 24 sq sic sum ut vides, id Am 2, 1, 57 omnes posthabui mihi res, ita uti par fuit, Ter Phorm 5, 8, 15 ut viro forti ac sapienti dignum fuit, ita calumniam ejus obtrivit, Cic Caecin. 7, 18. — In partic. with a superlative belonging to the principal sentence, attracted to the relative clause haec ut brevissime dici potuerunt, ita a me dicta sunt (= ita breviter dicta sunt ut dici potuerunt), Cic de Or 2, 41, 174 —So ut qui, with *sup* te enim semper sic colam et tuebor ut quem diligentissime, Cic Fam 12, 62 *fin* , without *sic* or *ita* causas ut honorificentissimis verbis consequi potero, complectar, id Phil. 14, 11, 29 sed exigenda est ut optime possumus, Quint 12, 10 38 —And with *comp* eruditus autem sic ut nemo Thebanus magis, Nep Epam 2, 1 , cf ad unguem Factus homo, non ut magis alter, amicus, Hor S 1, 5, 33 cocto Chium sic convenit, ut non Hoc magis ullum aliud, id ib 2, 8, 48 —**3.** Doubled ut ut, as indefinite relative, = utcumque, *in whatever manner, howsoever* (mostly ante class., only with *indic*) gaudeo, ut ut erga me est merita, Plaut Am 5, 1, 52 age jam, utut est, etsi'st dedecori, patiar, id Bacch 5, 2, 85 utut est, mihi quidem profecto cum istis dictis mortuo'st, id Ps 1, 3, 76 utut res sese habet, pergam, etc., id Most. 3, 1, 14 non potis est pietati opsisti huic, ututi res sunt ceterae, id. Ps. 1, 3, 36, id Cist 1, 1, 110 sed ut ut haec sunt, tamen hoc faciam, Ter Phorm 3, 2, 46, cf id ib 3, 1, 4, id Heaut. 1, 2, 26, id Ad 2, 2, 40, 4 4, 22 ut ut est res, casus consilium nostri itineris judicabit, Cic Att 15, 25 B and K. (dub , v Orell ad loc.) sed ut ut est, indulge valetudini tuae, id Fam 16, 18, 1 dub (al ut est) — **4.** Causal, *as*, = prout, pro eo ut **a.** Introducing a general statement, in correspondence with the particular assertion of the principal clause, ut = *as, considering that, in accordance with* atque, ut nunc sunt maledicentes homines, uxori meae mihique objectent, lenocinium facere, Plaut Merc 2, 3, 75 ut aetas mea est, atque ut huic usus facto est, id Men 5, 2, 1 haud scio hercle ut homo'st, an mutet animum, Ter Phorm. 5, 2, 9 praesertim, ut nunc sunt mores, id ib 1, 2, 5 atque ille, ut semper fuit apertissimus, non se purgavit, sed, etc , Cic. Mur 25, 51 per multa alia colligit Chrysippus, ut est in omni historia curiosus, id Tusc 1, 45, 108 magnifice et ornate, ut erat in primis inter suos copiosus, convivium comparat, id. Verr 2, 1, 26, § 65 Kal Sextilibus, ut tunc principium anni agebatur, consulatum ineunt, Liv 3, 6, 1 tribuni, ut fere semper reguntur a multitudine magis quam regunt, dedere plebi, etc , id 3, 71, 5 transire pontem non potuerunt, ut extrema resoluta erant, etc , id 21, 47, 3 —Ellipt mortales multi, ut ad ludos, convenerant (ut fit, si ludi sunt), Plaut Men prol 30 Epicharmi, acuti nec insulsi hominis, ut Siculi, *as was natural, he being a Sicilian*, Cic Tusc 1, 8, 15, so, Diogenes, liberius, ut Cynicus inquit, id ib 5, 33, 92 ceterum haec, ut in secundis rebus, segniter otioseque gesta, Liv 23, 14, 1 —**b.** Reflecting the assertion to particular circumstances, etc , ut = *for, as, considering* hic Geta ut captus est servorum, non malus, Ter Ad 3, 4, 34 ut est captus hominum, Cic. Tusc 2, 27, 65, Caes. B G 4, 3 Themistocles ut apud nos perantiquus, ut apud Athenienses non ita sane vetus *in regard to us*, etc., Cic. Brut 10, 41 Caelius Antipater, scriptor, ut temporibus illis, luculentus, *for those times*, id ib 26, 102 non nihil, ut in tantis malis est profectum *considering the unfortunate state of affairs*, id Fam 12, 2, 2 (orationis genus) ut in oratore exile, *for an orator*, id Or 3, 18, 66 multae (erant in Fabio) ut in homine Romano, litterae, id Sen 4, 12 consultissimus vir, ut in illa quisquam esse aetate poterat, Liv 1, 18, 1 florentem jam ut tum res erant, id. 1, 3, 3 Apollonides orationem salutarem, ut in tali tempore, habuit, id 24, 28 1 Sp Maelius, ut illis temporibus praedives, id 4, 13, 1 insigni ut illorum temporum habitus erat, triumpho, id 10, 46, 2 Ardeam Rutuli habebant, gens ut in eâ regione atque in ea aetate divitiis praepollens, id. 1, 57, 1 vir, ut inter Aetolos, facundus, id. 32, 33, 9 Menecldas, satis exercitatus in dicendo, ut Thebanus scilicet, Nep Epam 5, 2 ad magnam deinde, ut in eâ regione, urbem pervenit, Curt. 9, 1, 14 multum, ut inter Germanos, rationis ac sollertiae, Tac. G 30 —**c.** Ut before relatives, with *sui)* , *as it is natural for persons who, like one who, since he, since they*, etc., *seeing that they*, etc. (not in Cic.) non demutabo ut quod certo sciam, *seeing that I know it for certain*, Plaut Ps. 1, 5, 153 prima luce sic ab castris proficiscuntur ut quibus esset persuasum non ab hoste, sed ab homine amicissimo consilium datum, Caes B G 5, 31, 6 facile persuadent (Lucumoni) ut cupido honorum, et cui Tarquinii materna tantum patria esset, Liv 1, 34, 6 inde consul, ut qui jam ad hostes perventum cerneret, explorato, etc , procedebat, id 38, 18, 7 Philippus, ut cui de summa rerum adesset certamen, adhortandos milites ratus, etc., id 33, 4 11 Tarquinius ad jus regni nihil praeter vim habebat, ut qui neque populi jussu, neque auctoribus patribus regnaret, id 1, 49, 3, 25, 23, 3 Aequorum exercitus, ut qui permultos annos imbelles egissent, sine ducibus certis, sine imperio, id 9, 45, 10 igitur pro se quisque inermes, ut quibus nihil hostile suspectum esset, in agmen Romanum ruebant, id. 30, 6, 3 ; 23, 15, 4, 23, 29, 12 omnia nova offendit, ut qui solus didicerit quod inter multos faciendum est, *as is natural in one who, since he*, Quint 1, 2, 19 in omni autem speciali inest generalis, ut quae sit prior, id 3, 5, 9 ignara hujusce doctrinae loquacitas erret necesse est, ut quae vel multos vel falsos duces habeat, id 12, 2 20, 5, 14, 28, 11, 3, 53 —Rarely with participle ne Volsci et Aequi ad urbem ut ex parte captam venirent, Liv 3, 16, 2 gens ferox cum procul visis Romanorum signis, ut extemplo proelium initura, explicuisset aciem, etc., id 7, 23, 6 —**d.** With *perinde* or *pro eo*, with reference to several alternatives or degrees to be determined by circumstances, *as, according as, to the extent that, in the measure that*, etc perinde ut opinio est de cujusque moribus, ita quid ab eo factum et non factum sit, existimari potest, Cic Clu 25, 70 in exspectatione civitas erat, perinde ut evenisset res, ita communicatos honores habitura, Liv 7, 6, 8 pro eo ut temporis difficultas aratorumque penuria tulit, Metell ap Cic Verr 2, 3, 54, § 126 —**C.** Transf of local relations, like Gr *ἵνα*, *where* (very rare) in eopse astas lapide, ut praeco praedicat, Plaut Bacch 4, 7, 17 flumen uti adque ipso divortio (aquae sunt), Lucil 8, 18 Müll in extremos Indos, Litus ut longe resonante Eoâ Tunditur undâ, Cat. 11, 2 sqq , 17, 10, cf Verg A 5, 329, Lucr 6, 550 Munro ad loc

II. *Conj* **A.** Introducing comparative clauses of manner, = eodem modo quo, *as, like* **1.** In gen (α) With *sic* as correlative haec res sic est ut narro tibi, Plaut Most 4, 3, 40 quae si ut animis sic oculis videre possemus, nemo de divinâ ratione dubitaret, Cic N D 2, 39, 99 Pomponium Atticum sic amo ut alterum fratrem, id Fam 13, 1, 5 si sic ageres ut de eis egisti qui jam mortui sunt ne tu in multos Autronios incurreres id Brut. 72, 251 sic, Scipio, ut avus hic tuus, ut ego, justitiam cole, id Rep 6, 15, 15 ut dicere alia aliis magis concessum est, sic etiam facere, id Quint 11, 3, 150 (for ut sic, in similes, v sic, IV 1 a.) —(β) With *ita* as correlative ut sementem feceris, ita metes, Cic. Or 2, 65, 261 quamobrem, ut ille solebat, ita nunc mea repetat oratio populi origines, id Rep 2, 1 3 non ut injustus in pace rex ita dux belli pravus fuit, Liv 1, 53, 1 ut haec in unum congeruntur, ita contra illa dispersa sunt, Quint 9, 3, 39 —(γ) With other correlatives in balteo tracta ex caseo ad eundem modum facito ut placentum sine melle, Cato, R R. 78 encytum ad eundem modum facito uti globos, id ib 80 cum animi inaniter moveantur eodem modo rebus his quae nulla sint ut iis quae sint, Cic Ac. 2, 15, 47 disputationem exponimus, eisdem fere verbis, ut disputatumque est, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 9 scelerum caput, ut tute es item omnis censes esse'

Plaut Rud. 4, 4, 55: ut filium bonum patri esse oportet, item ego sum patri, id. Am 3, 4, 9: fecisti item ut praedones solent, Cic Verr 2, 4, 9, § 21: item ut illo edicto de quo ante dixi ... edixit, etc., id. ib 2, 1, 45, § 117; so with item, id. Or. 60, 202: is reliquit filium Pariter moratum ut pater eius fuit, Plaut Aul. prol. 21.—With *atque*: nec fallaciam astutiorem ullus fecit Poëta atque ut haec est fabrefacta a nobis, Plaut Cas 5, 1, 7 —And after *aliter* = *than*: si aliter ut dixi accidisset, Cic Rep 1, 4, 7 —(δ) Without correlative: rem omnem uti acta erat cognovit, Sall J. 71, 5: quare perge ut instituisti, Cic Rep 2, 11, 22: apud me, ut apud bonum judicem, argumenta plus quam testes valent, id. ib 1, 38, 59: miscent enim illas et interponunt vitae, ut ludum jocumque inter seria, Sen. Vit. Beat 12, 2: comitetur voluptas, et circa corpus ut umbra versetur, id. ib 13, 5: ut in animum ejus oratio, ut sol in oculos, incurrat, Quint 8, 2, 23 —**2.** In partic. **a.** Ut .. ita or ut ... sic; co ordinate, introducing contrasted clauses. (α) = cum ... tum, *as ... so, as on the one hand ... so on the other, both and*: ut errare potuisti, sic decipi te non potuisse, quis non videt? Cic Fam 10, 20, 2: ut Poeni ad moenia urbis Romanae nullo prohibente se pervenisse in gloriā ponebant, ita pigebat irriti incepti, Liv. 26, 37, 6: Dolabellam ut Tarsenses ita Laodiceni ultra arcessierunt, Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 4: fert sortem suam quisque ut in ceteris rebus ita in amicitiis, Sen. Ben. 2, 28, 3 —(β) Concessive, = etsi ... tamen, *although ... yet*: consul, ut fortasse vere, sic parum utiliter in praesens certamen, respondit, etc , Liv 4, 6, 2: Saguntini, ut a proeliis quietem habuerant per aliquot dies ita non cessaverant ab opere, id. 21, 11, 5: ut quies certaminum erat, ita ab apparatu operum nihil cessatum, id. 21, 8, 1: haec omnia ut invitis, ita non adversantibus patriciis transacta, id. 3, 55, 15: in agrum Nolanum exercitum traducit, ut non hostiliter statim, ita ... nihil praetermissurus, id. 23, 14, 6; 23, 34, 12: uti longe a luxuriā, ita famae propior, Tac Agr 6: ut multo infirmior, ita aliquatenus lucidior, Quint 10, 1, 74: ut est utilis saepe ... ita obstabit melioribus, id. 12, 2, 12: quod, ut optimum est, ita longe quidem, sed sequitur tamen, id. 5, 12, 9; cf id. 10, 1, 62.—With *certe* in place of ita: ut non demens, crudelis certe videtur, Quint 9, 2, 91 —**b.** Ita ... ut; in oaths or strong asseverations: ita me di amabunt ut ego hunc ausculto lubens, Plaut Aul. 3, 5, 22: ita me di ament ut ego nunc non tam meapte causā Laetor quam illius, Ter. Heaut 4, 3, 8: ita me di amabunt, ut nunc Menedemi vicem Miseret me, id. ib 4, 5, 1: ita vivo ut maximos sumptus facio, Cic Att 5, 15, 2 —So with *sic*: sic me di amabunt ut me tuarum miseritum'st fortunarum, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 54.—**c.** In exemplifications. (α) In gen, *as for example, for instance*: nam aut ipsa cognitio rei perquiritur, ut: virtus suam ne, etc., aut agendi consilium exquiritur, ut: sitne sapienti, etc , Cic de Or 3, 29, 112: sunt bestiae in quibus inest aliquid simile virtutis, ut in leonibus, ut in canibus, in equis, etc , id. Fin. 5, 14, 38: in libero populo, ut Rhodi, ut Athenis, nemo est civium qui, etc , id. Rep 1, 31, 47: qui rem publicam constituissent, ut Cretum Minos, Lacedaemoniorum Lycurgus, etc , id ib 2, 1, 2, id. Ac. 2, 24, 76; id. Inv 2, 52, 157: est aliquid quod dominus praestare servo debeat, ut cibaria, ut vestiarium, Sen. Ben. 3, 21, 2 est etiam amarum quiddam . et aere, ut illud Crassi Ego te consulem putem? etc , Quint 8, 3, 89; 4, 3, 12 —Where several instances are adduced, if each of them singly is made prominent, ut is repeated with each; if they are taken in a group, ut occurs but once, e g quod erant, qui aut in re publicā, propter sapientiam florerent, ut Themistocles, ut Pericles, ut Theramenes, aut, qui . sapientiae doctores essent, ut Gorgias, Thrasymachus, Isocrates, etc , Cic de Or 3, 16, 59 —(β) Ut si, *if for instance; for example, if*, etc ; with *subj* ut si accusetur is qui P Sulpicium se fateatur occidisse, Auct Her 1, 15, 25: ut si quis hoc velit ostendere, eum qui parentem necarit, etc , Cic. Inv 2, 15, 48: ut si qui docilem faciat auditorem, etc , id. ib 1, 18, 26. ut si qui in foro cantet, id. Off 1, 40, 145: ut si quis ei quem urgeat fames venenum ponat, Liv. 6, 40, 12; cf Auct Her 2, 26, 4; 2, 27, 43; 3, 2, 2; Cic Inv 1, 49, 92: ut si obsessi de facienda ad hostem deditione deliberent, Quint 3, 8, 23: ut si des arma timidis et imbellibus, id. 12, 5, 2; 5, 10, 34; 2, 4, 18; 9, 2, 79 et saep —So with *cum*: ut cum marem feminamque filios dicimus, Quint 9, 3, 63; 1, 6, 22, 3, 8, 30, 9, 1, 3 —**d.** Before an appositive noun, *as, the same as, like*. qui canem et felem ut deos colunt, Cic Leg 1, 11, 32: ut militiae Africanum ut deum coleret Laelius, id. Rep 1, 12, 18: suam vitam ut legem praefert suis civibus, id. ib 1, 34, 52: habuit (ei) honorem ut proditori, non ut amico fidem, id. Verr 2, 1, 15, § 38: Hannibalem, non ut prudentem tantum virum, sed ut vatem omnium quae tum evenirent admirari, Liv. 36, 15, 2 (Dionysium) dimisi a me ut magistrum Ciceronum non lubenter, ut hominem ingratum non invitus, *in his capacity of*, Cic Att. 8, 10. qui ante captas Syracusas non desciverant .. ut socii fideles accepti, quos metus post captas Syracusas dediderat, ut victi a victore leges acceperunt, Liv. 25, 40, 4: qui et ipsum, ut ambiguae fidei virum, suspectum jam pridem habebat, id. 24, 45, 12: Cicero ea quae nunc eveniunt cecinit ut vates, Nep Att 16: et ipsam (virtutem) ut deos, et professores ejus ut antistites colite, Sen. Vit Beat 26, 7: hunc ut deum homines intuebantur, Quint. 12, 10, 65: id ut crimen ingens expavescendum est, id. 9, 3, 35 —**e.** Ut si = quasi, velut si, tamquam si, *as if, just as if*: mater coepit studiose ... educere ita uti si esset filia, Ter. Eun 1, 2, 37: Rufio tuus ita desiderabatur ut si esset unus e nobis, Cic Fam 7, 20, 1: ejus negotium sic velim suscipias ut si esset res mea, id. ib 2, 14, 1: ita se gerant in istis Asiaticis itineribus ut si iter Appiā viā faceres, id. Q Fr 1, 1, 6: qui aliis nocent ut in alios liberales sint, in eādem sunt injustitiā ut si in suam rem aliena convertant, id. Off 1, 14, 42; id. Opt Gen. 4, 10: similes sunt ut si qui gubernatorem in navigando nihil agere dicant, *like men who should say*, Cic. Sen. 6, 17: similiter facere eos ... ut si nautae certarent, etc , *they act like sailors who*, etc , id Off. 1, 25, 87. —**f.** Ut quisque . . . ita (sic), with superlatives (= eo magis ... quo magis, with indefinite subjects): ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime alios improbos suspicatur, *the better a man is, the more difficult it is for him to*, etc , Cic Q Fr 1, 1, 4, § 12: ut quaeque res est turpissima, sic maxime et maturissime vindicanda est, id. Caecin. 2, 7: ut quisque (morbus) est difficillimus, ita medicus nobilissimus quaeritur, id. Clu 21, 57. ut quisque te maxime cognatione ... attingebat, ita maxime manus tua putabatur, id. Verr 2, 2, 10, § 27; id. Off 1, 16, 50, 1, 19, 64: nam ut quaeque forma perfectissima ita capacissima est, Quint. 1, 10, 40 —This construction is variously modified, (α) With *ita* understood facillime ad res injustas impellitur ut quisque altissimo animo est, Cic Off 1, 19, 65 —(β) With virtual superlatives. ut quisque in fugā postremus ita in periculo princeps erat, Cic Verr 2, 5, 34, § 90 ut quisque optime institutus est, esse omnino nolit in vitā, si, etc , id. Fin 5, 20, 57 —(γ) The superlatives omitted in either clause: ut quisque aetate antecedit, ita sententiae principatum tenet, Cic. Sen 18, 64: ut quisque aetate et honore antecedebat, ita sententiam dixit, id. Verr 2, 4, 64, § 143 pro se quisque, ut in quoque erat auctoritatis plurimum, ad populum loquebatur, id ib 2, 1, 27, § 68: ut quisque gradu proximus erat, ita ignominiae objectus, Liv 9, 6, 1 ut quisque maxime laboraret locus, aut ipse occurrebat, aut aliquos mittebat, id 34, 38, 6 —And with *tum* = ita nec prodesse tantum, sed etiam amari potest, tum . ut quisque erit Ciceroni simillimus, *in proportion to his resemblance*, Quint 2, 5, 20 —(δ) With a comparative in one of the terms major autem (societas est) ut quisque proxime accederet, Cic Lael. 5, 19 —(ε) Without superlative, *as, according as* de captivis, ut quisque liber aut servus esset, suae fortunae a quoque sumptum supplicium est, Liv 3, 18, 10 (for ut quisque. . ita, in temporal clauses, v. B 3 γ infra) —**B.** Introducing a temporal clause, the principal predicate being an immediate sequence; orig = quo tempore **1.** With *perf indic* **a.** In gen , *as soon as*. principio ut illo advenimus ... continuo Amphitruo delegit viros, etc , Plaut Am. 1, 1, 49: ut hinc te intro ire jussi, opportune hic fit mi obviam, Ter And 3, 4, 11: ut abii abs te fit forte obviam Mihi Phormio, id. Phorm 4, 3, 12: ut modo argentum tibi dedimus apud forum, recta domum Sumus profecti, id ib 5, 6 19; id. Hec 3, 3, 5; 5, 1, 26; id. Eun 4, 7, 12: qui ut peroravit, surrexit Clodius, Cic Q Fr 2, 3, 2: eumque ut salutavit, amicissime apprehendit, id. Rep 1, 11, 7: qui ut huc venit ... hominesque Romanos bellicis studiis ut vidit incensos, existimavit, etc., id. ib 2, 13, 25; cf id. Verr 2, 4, 22, § 48; id. Phil 9, 4, 9, id. Brut. 8, 30. ut vero aquam ingressi sunt ... tum utique egressis rigere omnibus corpora, Liv 21, 54, 9: ut haec dicta in senatu sunt, dilectus edicitur, id. 3, 10, 9; 23, 34, 6; 24, 44, 10 —**b.** In oblique discourse: Ariovistum, ut semel Gallorum copias vicerit, superbe et crudeliter imperare, Caes. B G 1, 31.—**c.** With *primum*, *when first, as soon as ever*: atque ego, ut primum fletu represso loqui posse coepi, Quaeso inquam, etc , Cic Rep 6, 15, 15. Siculi, ut primum videre volgari morbos, in suas quisque urbes dilapsi sunt, Liv. 25, 26, 13: ut primum lingua coepit esse in quaestu, curam morum qui diserti habebantur reliquerunt, Quint prooem 13 —**d.** Rarely of coincidence in time: nam ut dudum adcurrimus ad Alcesimarchum ... tum mi puto prae timore hic excidisse Cistellam, Plaut. Cist 4, 2, 46 —**e.** Ut = ex quo tempore, *since*: ut Brundusio profectus es, nullae mihi abs te sunt redditae litterae, Cic Att 1, 15, 2.—**2.** With *imperf. indic* (α) In gen: Fabii oratio fuit qualis biennio ante, deinde, ut vincebatur consensu, versa ad P. Decium collegam poscendum, Liv. 10, 22, 2: deinde ut nulla vi perculsos sustinere poterat, Quid ultra moror, inquit, etc , id 10, 28, 20: Marcellus, ut tanta vis ingruebat mali, traduxerat in urbem suos, id 25, 26, 15: ut vero ... exurebatur amoenissimus Italiae ager, villaeque passim incendiis fumabant ... tum prope de integro seditione accensi, id. 22, 14, 1.—And with *perf* and *imperf* in co ordinate clauses: consules, ut ventum ad Cannas est, et in conspectu Poenum habebant, Liv 22, 44, 1: ut in extrema juga ventum, et hostes sub oculis erant, id. 22, 14, 3: ut Poenus apparuit in collibus, et pauci ... adferebant, etc , id. 24, 1, 6 —(β) Of repeated past actions, *whenever*: ut quaeque pars castrorum nudata defensoribus premi videbatur, eo occurrere et auxilium ferre, Caes. B G 3, 4 —**3.** With *plupf.* (α) = postquam (*rare*): ut hinc forte ea ad obstetricem erat missa, Ter Ad 4, 4, 10: ut ad mare nostrae cohortes excubuerant, accessere subito primā luce Pompejani, Caes. B C 3, 63 —(β) In epistolary style = the Engl *perf*: litteras scripsi ... statim ut tuas legeram (= litteras nunc scribo, ut tuas legi), Cic Att 2, 12, 4: ut Athenas a. d. VII. Kal Quinct veneram, exspectabam ibi jam quartum diem Pomptinium (= ut veni, exspecto), id ib 5, 10, 1.—(γ) Of repeated past actions, *whenever*: ut cujusque sors exciderat . alacer arma capiebat, Liv 21, 42, 3 dub ut quisque istius animum offenderat, in lautumias statim conjiciebatur, Cic Verr 2, 5, 55, § 143: ut quidque ego apprehenderam, statim accusator extorquebat e manibus, id. Clu 19, 52: ut cuique erat locus attributus, ad munitiones accedunt, Caes B G 7, 81; cf: ut quisque arma ceperat inordinati in proelium ruunt, Liv 23, 27, 5 —With *ita* as correl: ut enim quisque contra voluntatem ejus dixerat, ita in eum judicium de professione jugerum postulabatur, Cic Verr. 2, 3, 15, § 39 —**4.** With *fut perf*, or, in oblique discourse, *plupf subj* neque, ut quaeque res delata ad nos erit, tum denique scrutari locos debemus Cic. Or 2, 34, 146 traditum esse ut quando aqua Albana abundasset, tum .. victoriam de Veientibus dari, Liv 5, 15, 11 (for ut after simul, v simul, VI) —**C.** Introducing substantive clauses, *that*; always with *subj* (cf. ut as interrog adverb in dependent clauses, I A 3 supra) **1.** In object clauses. **a.** In clauses which, if independent, would take the imperative mood, often rendered by the Engl. infinitive (α) After verbs denot-

ing to wish, request pray, demand, or invite malim istuc aliis ita videatur quam uti tu, soror, te collaudes, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 18 equidem mallem ut ires, Cic. Att 1, 16, 8 equidem vellem ut pedes haberent (res tuae) id. Fam. 7, 31, 2 volo uti mihi respondeas num quis, etc., id. Vatin. 7, 17 precor (deos) ut his infinitis nostris malis contenti sint, id Q Fr 1, 3, 9 postulo ut ne quid praejudicati afferatis, id Clu 2, 5 petebant uti equites praemitterent, Caes. B G 4, 11 tibi instat Hortensius ut eas in consilium, Cic Quint 10, 34 hoc ut aliquando fieret instabat, Sen. Clem 2, 1, 2 illum Dolabellae dixisse (= eum rogasse) ut ad me scriberet (= me rogaret), ut in Italiam quam primum venirem, Cic Att 11, 7, 2 cupio ut quod nunc natura et impetus est, fiat judicium, Sen. Clem 2, 2, 2 senectutem ut adipiscantur omnes optant, Cic Lael. 2, 4 exigo a me, non ut optimis par sim, sed ut malis melior, Sen. Vit Beat 17, 3 —With *ut ne* = ne Trebatio mandavi, ut, si quid te eum velles ad me mittere, ne recusaret, Cic Fam 4, 1, 2, Tac. H 4, 58 *fin.*—Also without verb, like utinam, to express a wish, esp in imprecations (ante class) ut te cum tua Monstratione magnus perdat Juppiter, Ter Ad 4, 6, 2 ut illum di deaeque perdant, id. Eun 2, 3, 10, id. Heaut 4, 6 6 —(β) After verbs expressing or implying advice, suggestion, or exhortation ego vos hortari tantum possum ut, etc, Cic Lael 5, 17 quod suades ut ad Quinctium scribam, etc., id Att. 11, 16, 4 tibi auctor sum ut eum tibi ordinem reconcilies, id Fam 1, 9, 26 censeo ut iter reliquum conficere pergas, *I propose*, id Or 2, 71, 200, Caes B C 1, 2, Liv 30, 40, 4 dixeram a principio ut sileremus, *I had advised*, Cic Brut 42, 157 Pompejum monebat ut meam domum metueret, id Sest 64, 133 equidem suasi ut Romam pergeret, id. Att 16, 8, 2 M Messalae et ipsi Attico dixit ut sine cura essent, *exhorted*, id. ib 16, 16, A, 5 —(γ) After verbs expressing resolution or agreement to do something rus ut irem jam heri constituveram, Plaut Ps 1, 5, 136 decrevistis ut de praemiis militum primo quoque tempore referretur Cic. Phil 5, 2 4 constitueram ut pridie Idus Aquini manerem, id Att 16, 10 1 statuunt ut decem millia hominum in oppidum submittantur, Caes B G 7, 21 Hasdrubal paciscitur cum Celtiberorum principibus ut copias inde abducant, Liv 25, 33, 3 illos induxisse in animum, ut superbo quondam regi, tum infesto exuli proderent (patriam), id. 2, 5, 7, 27, 9, 9, 42, 25, 11 ut ne plebi cum patribus essent conubia sanxerunt Cic Rep 2, 27, 63 servitia urbem ut incenderent conjurarunt Liv 4, 45, 1 — (δ) After verbs of command or prohibition imperat Laelio ut per collis circumducat equites, Liv 28, 33, 11 illud praecipiendum fuit ut diligentiam adhiberemus, Cic Lael 16, 60 M Aemilio senatus negotium dat ut Patavinorum seditionem comprimeret, Liv 41, 27, 3 consul edicere est ausus ut senatus ad vestitum rediret, Cic Pis 8, 18 jubet sententiam ut dicant suam, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 50 hic tibi in mentem non venit jubere ut haec quoque referret, Cic Verr 2, 4, 12, § 28 —With *ne* is praedixit, ut ne prius Lacedaemoniorum legatos dimitteret, quam ipse esset remissus, Nep Them 7, 3 —(ε) Verbs expressing permission atque ille legem mihi de XII tabulis recitavit quae permittit ut furem noctu liceat occidere, Cic Tull 20, 47 concedo tibi ut ea praetereas quae, etc, id Rosc Am 19, 54 dabis mihi hanc veniam ut eorum auctoritatem Graecis anteponam, id de Or 1, 6, 23 ille tibi potestatem facturus est ut eligas utrum velis, id Div in Caecil 14, 45 illud natura non patitur ut aliorum spoliis nostras facultates augeamus id. Off 3, 5, 22 — **b.** In dependent clauses implying an aim or end. (α) After verbs denoting direction and inclination of the mind, care, purpose, intention, or striving ut plurimis prosimus enitimur, Cic Ac. 2, 2, 6 facilior erit ut albam esse nivem probet quam erat Anaxagoras, *he will be more inclined disposed*, id ib 2, 36, 117 ne ille longe aberit ut argumento credat philosophorum, *far remote from believing = not inclined*, id ib 2 47, 144 qui sibi hoc sumpsit ut corrigat mores aliorum, quis huic ignoscat si, *who undertakes to correct*, id. Verr 2, 3, 1, § 2 navem idoneam ut habeas diligenter videbis, *care*, id. Fam 16, 1, 2 ille intellexit id agi atque id parari ut filiae suae vis afferretur, id. Verr 2, 1, 26, § 67· pater potuit animum inducere ut naturam ipsam vinceret, id. Rosc Am. 19, 53 cum senatus temptaret ut ipse gereret sine rege rem publicam, id. Rep 2, 12, 23 equidem ut honore dignus essem, maxime semper laboravi, id. Planc. 20, 50 omni contentione pugnatum est ut iis haec capitis existimaretur, id Clu 41, 116 omnis spes ad id versa ut totis viribus terra adgrederentur, Liv 24, 34, 12 omnis cura solet in hoc versari semper ut boni aliquid efficiam dicendo, Cic de Or 2, 75, 306 se miliens morituros potius quam ut tantum dedecoris admitti patiantur, Liv 4, 2, 8, 2, 34, 11 —(β) Verbs of effecting nec potui tamen Propitiam Venerem facere uti esset mihi, Plaut Poen. 2, 6 prior pars orationis tuae faciebat ut mori cuperem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 112 caritas annonae faciebat ut istuc . tempore magnum videretur, id Verr 2, 3, 92, § 215 sol efficit ut omnia floreant id. N D 2, 15, 41 potest praestare ut ea causa melior esse videatur, id. Or 1, 10, 44 non committam ut tibi ipse insanire videar, id. Fam 5 5, 3 di prohibeant, judices, ut hoc praesidium sectorum existimetur, id Rosc Am 52, 151 effecisti ut viverem et morerer ingratus, Sen Ben. 2, 25, 1 quibus nihil aliud actum est quam ut pudor hominibus peccandi demeretur, id Vit. Beat. 26 6 —(γ) Verbs of obtaining Dumnorix a Sequanis impetrat ut per fines suos Helvetios ire patiantur, Caes. B G 1, 9 quid assequitur, nisi hoc ut arent qui in agris remanserunt, *what does he gain* Cic Verr 2, 3 55, § 128 facile tenuit ut (Chalcidis) portae sibi aperirentur, Liv 35, 51, 6 vicerunt tribuni ut legem perferrent, id. 4, 25, 13 — (δ) Verbs of inducing and compelling nec ut omnia quae praescripta sunt defendamus necessitate ullâ cogimur, Cic Ac 2, 3, 8 civitati persuasit ut de finibus suis exirent, Caes. B G 1, 2 exspectatione promissi tui moveor ut admoneam te, Cic. Fam 9, 8, 1 Parhedrum excita ut hortum ipse conducat, id. ib 16, 18, 2 ille adduci non potest ut ne lucem quoque hanc eripere cupiat, etc, id Rosc Am 52, 150 impellit alios avaritia, alios iracundia ut levem auditionem pro re comperta habeant, Caes B G 7, 42 ut de clementia scriberem, Nero Caesar, una me vox tua maxime compulit, Sen Clem 2 1, 1 — (ε) After verbs implying duty, right, rule, condition, or possibility cum mihi ne ut dubitem quidem relinquatur, *not even the possibility of doubt* Cic Ac 2, 38, 119 obsides inter se dent, Sequani ne itinere Helvetios prohibeant Helvetii ut sine maleficio transeant, Caes B G 1, 9 se ita a majoribus didicisse ut magis virtute quam dolo contenderent, id ib 1, 13 mea lenitas hoc exspectavit ut id quod latebat erumperet, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27 (natura) nobis insculpsit in mentibus, ut eos (deos) aeternos et beatos haberemus, id N D 1, 17, 45 hoc mihi Metellus non eripuit, hoc etiam addidit ut quererer hoc sociis imperari, *he gave the additional right*, id. Verr 2, 2, 68, § 164 ut vero conloqui cum Orpheo, Musaeo Homero liceat, quanti tandem aestimatis? *the privilege of conversing*, id Tusc 1, 41, 98 respondet Socrates sese meruisse ut amplissimis honoribus decoraretur, id. Or 1, 54, 272 meruit ut suspendatur, Sen Ep 7, 5 quia enim non sum dignus prae te ut figam palum in parietem, Plaut Mil. 4, 4, 4.—So after dignus Liv 24, 16, 19, Quint. 8, 5, 12 —**c.** After verbs of fearing where ut implies a wish contrary to the fear, *that not* rem frumentariam, ut satis commode supportari posset, timere se dicebant, Caes. B G 1, 39 vereor ut satis diligenter actum sit in senatu de litteris meis, Cic. Att 6 4, 2 verebar ut redderentur, id Fam 12, 19, 1 sin homo amens diripiendam urbem daturus est, vereor ut Dolabella ipse satis nobis prodesse possit, id ib 14, 14, 1 veretur Hiempsal ut foedus satis firmum sit id Leg 2, 22, 58 timeo ut sustineas, id Fam 14, 2, 3 o puer, ut sis vitalis, metuo, et majorum ne quis amicus Frigore te feriat, Hor S 2, 1, 60 — So sometimes after video, with weakened force vide ut sit, nearly = *perhaps it is not* (cf. Roby, Gr 2 p 280) considerabitis, vestri similes feminae sintne Romae; si enim non sunt, videndum est, ut honeste vos esse possitis, Cic. Fam 14, 14, 1 —Very rarely ut stands for *ne* after verbs of fearing quia nihil minus, quam ut egredi obsessi moenibus auderent, timeri poterat, Liv 28, 22, 12 Weissenb ad loc. ut ferulâ caedas meritum non vereor, Hor S. 1, 3, 120 Jan. and Orell. ad loc. —**d.** In interrogative clauses represented as untrue, rejecting a supposition or thought with indignation (nearly = fierine potest ut) me ut quisquam norit, nisi ille qui praebet cibum? Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 52 te ut ulla res frangat, tu ut umquam te corrigas? Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 22 egone ut te interpellem? id Tusc. 2, 18 42 pater ut in judicio capitis obesse filio debeat? id. Planc. 13, 31 egone ut prolis meae fundam cruorem? Sen. Med. 927 — **2.** In subject clauses with impersonal predicates. **a.** With a predicate adjective (α) With the idea of rule duty, etc. id arbitror Adprime in vita utile esse ut ne quid nimis, Ter And 1, 1, 34 reliquum est ut de Catuli sententia dicendum videatur, Cic. Imp Pomp 20, 59 praeclarum est et verum ut eos qui nobis carissimi esse debeant, aeque ac nosmet ipsos amemus, id. Tusc. 3, 29, 73 ergo hoc sit primum ut demonstremus quem imitetur, id. de Or 2, 22, 90 proximum est ut doceam, etc, id. N D 2, 29, 73 extremum est ut te orem, etc, id Fam 4, 13, 7 ei (Dionysio) ne integrum quidem erat ut ad justitiam remigraret, *permission*, id. Tusc. 5, 21, 62. —With predicates, aequum est, par (ante class. and rare) aequom videtur tibi ut ego alienum quod est Meum esse dicam? Plaut Rud. 4, 7, 4 non par videtur . . praesente ibus una paedagogus ut siet, id. Bacch 1, 2, 31 —(β) In clauses expressing result and consequence magnificum illud etiam et gloriosum ut Graecis de philosophia litteris non egeant, illud, *that result of my labors*, Cic. Div 2, 2, 5 consentaneum est huic naturae ut sapiens velit gerere et administrare rem publicam, id Fin. 3 20, 68 —(γ) In clauses represented as real, true, false, certain, or probable (where the *acc.* and *inf* might be used) concedetur verum esse ut bonos boni diligant Cic Lael. 14, 50 sin autem illa veriora ut idem interitus animorum et corporum, etc, id. ib 4, 14, cf concedant ut hi viri boni fuerin (= concedant vere factum esse ut, etc), id ib 5, 18 si verum est ut populus Romanus omnis gentes virtute superarit, etc., Nep Hann 1, 1 de ipso Roscio potest illud quidem esse falsum ut circumligatus fuerit angui, Cic Div 2, 31, 66 non est verisimile ut Chrysogonus horum litteras adamarit aut humanitatem, id Rosc. Am 41, 121 deos verisimile est ut alios indulgentius tractent propter parentis, alios propter futuram posterorum indolem, Sen Ben 4, 32 1, so, rarum est ut, Quint 3, 19, 3 quid tam inusitatum quam ut, etc., Cic Imp Pomp 21, 62 —And after potius multi ex plebe spe amissa potius quam ut cruciarentur se in Tiberim praecipitaverunt, Liv 4, 12, 11 — **b.** With predicate nouns (α) Expressing the idea of a verb which would require an object clause, with ut quoniam ut aliter facias non est copia, Plaut Merc 5, 4, 30 Romano in hostico morandi causa erat ut hostem ad certamen eliceret, Liv 6, 31, 7 vetus est lex amicitiae ut idem amici semper velint, Cic Planc. 2, 5 consensus fuit senatus ut mature proficisceremur (= decretum est a senatu) id Fam 3, 3, 1· fuit hoc sive meum, sive rei publicae fatum ut in me unum omnis illa inclinatio temporum incumberet, *ordained by fate*, id Balb 26 58 tempus est ut eamus ad forum, Plaut Mil. 1, 1, 72 dicasque tempus maximum esse ut eat, id. ib 4, 3, 9 primum est officium ut homo se conservet in naturae statu, Cic. Fin 3, 6, 20 ejus culturae hoc munus est ut efficiat, etc., id ib 4, 14 38 caput illud est ut Lyconem recipias in necessitudinem tuam, *duty* id Fam 13 19, 3, so, caput est ut etc, id de Or 1, 19, 87 fuit hoc quoddam inter Scipionem et Laelium jus ut Scipio Laelium observaret parentis loco id Rep 1, 12 18 mea ratio in dicendo haec esse solet ut boni quod habeat id amplectar, id. de Or 2, 72, 292, so, ratio est ut, id. Verr 1, 11, 34 est mos hominum ut

nolint eundem pluribus excellere, id. Brut 21, 84: est hoc Gallicae consuetudinis ut, etc., Caes. B G 4, 5 —(β) Expressing result and consequence est hoc commune vitium in magnis liberisque civitatibus ut invidia gloriae comes sit, Nep Chabr 3, 3 — **c.** With impersonal verbs (α) Including the idea of a verb requiring an object clause, with *ut:* convenit, victi utri sint eo proelio, urbem, agrum seque uti dederent, Plaut Am 1, 1, 71 mihi cum Dejotaro convenit ut ille in meis castris esset, Cic Att 6, 1, 14 placitum est ut in aprico loco considerent, id. Rep 1, 12, 18 postea mihi placuit ut, etc, id. Or 1, 34, 155 ad Appii Claudii senectutem accedebat etiam ut caecus esset, id. Sen. 6, 16 —So after fit, *it happens:* fit ut naturā ipsa ad ornatius dicendi genus incitemur, Cic. Or. 2, 83, 338 potest fieri ut res verbosior haec fuerit, illa verior, *it may be that,* id. Att. 8, 3, 6; id. Ac 2, 11, 36; id. Verr 2, 2, 77, § 190 — So with accidit, evenit, contigit accidit ut illo itinere veniret Lampsacum, Cic Verr 2, 1, 24, § 63, so id. Imp Pomp 9, 25 sed tamen hoc evenit ut in vulgus insipientium opinio valeat, id. Tusc 2, 26, 63 utinam Caesari contigisset ut esset optimo cuique carissimus, id. Phil 5, 18, 49 — (β) Denoting consequence ex quo efficitur ut quidquid honestum sit, idem sit utile, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 10 sequitur ut dicamus quae beneficia danda sint et quemadmodum, Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 1 sequitur ut causa ponatur, Cic Or. 2, 81, 331.—(γ) Est, in the meaning fit, or causa est est ut plerique philosophi nulla tradant praecepta dicendi, *it is a fact that,* Cic Or 2, 36, 152 non est igitur ut mirandum sit ea praesentiri, *there is no reason for wondering,* id. Div 1, 56, 128 quando fuit ut quod licet non liceret? id. Cael. 20, 48, so, in eo est ut, prope est ut, *to be on the point of, to be near to.* jam in eo rem fore ut Romani aut hostes aut domini habendi sint, Liv 8, 27, 3. cum jam in eo esset ut comprehenderetur, Nep Paus 5, 1, id. Milt. 7, 3 jam prope erat ut ne consulum quidem majestas coërceret iras hominum, Liv 2, 23, 14 prope est ut lamentationem exigat, Sen. Clem 2, 6, 4.— Here belongs the circumlocution of the periphrastic future by *futurum esse* or *fore*, with *ut;* generally in the *inf:* arbitrabar fore ut lex de pecuniis repetundis tolleretur, Cic Verr 1, 14, 41.—Very rarely in the *indic.* futurum est ut sapiam, Sen. Ep 117, 29 —**3.** In attributive clauses, dependent on nouns not belonging to the predicate **a.** With the idea of resolve, etc. vicit sententia ut mitterentur coloni, Liv 9, 26, 4 sententiam dixit (= censuit) ut judicum comitia haberentur, Cic Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2, id Fam 4, 4, 5, id. Tusc 5, 41, 119, id. Leg. 3, 15, 33 — **b.** Of agreement fide accepta ut remitterent eum, Liv 24, 48, 8 —**c.** Of law, rule, etc praetores rogationem promulgarunt ut omnes regiae stirpis interficerentur, Liv 24, 25, 10 senatus consultum factum est ut M Fulvius litteras extemplo ad consulem mitteret, id. 35, 24, 2: haec ei est proposita condicio ut aut juste accusaret aut acerbe moreretur, Cic Clu 14, 42 Suevi in eam se consuetudinem induxerunt ut locis frigidissimis lavarentur in fluminibus, Caes B G 4, 1 — **d.** Of duty jusjurandum poscit ut quod esse ex usu Galliae intellexissent, communi consilio administrarent, Caes. B G 8, 6 — **e.** Of purpose, inclination, etc vobis dent di mentem oportet ut prohibeatis, etc., *make you inclined,* Liv 6, 18, 9 causa mihi fuit huc veniendi ut quosdam hinc libros promerem, Cic Fin. 3, 2, 8 confectio tabularum hanc habet vim (= efficit) ut quidquid fingatur aut non constet, appareat, id. Font 2, 3 — **f.** Of effect, result, etc fuit ista quondam virtus ut viri fortes acrioribus suppliciis civem perniciosum quam hostem coercerent Cic. Cat 1, 1, 3 habet hoc virtus ut viros fortis species ejus et pulchritudo etiam in hoste posita delectet, id. Pis. 32, 81 damnatum poenam sequi oportebat ut igni cremaretur, Caes. B G 1, 4 —**4.** In clauses of manner, *that, so that* **a.** With ita, sic, adeo, tantus, talis, or tam as antecedent (v hh vv; ante class. ut qui = ut) Adeon' me fungum fuisse ut qui illi crederem? Plaut. Bacch 2, 3, 49 — **b.** With is or hic as antecedent eos deduxi testes et eas litteras deportavi ut de istius facto dubium esse nemini possit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42, § 91 ejusmodi res publica debet esse ut inimicus neque deesse nocenti possit, neque obesse innocenti (ejusmodi = talis), id. ib 2, 3, 69, § 162 *eo perducam servum ut in multa liber sit,* Sen. Ben 3, 19, 2: non eo loco res humanae sunt ut vobis tantum otii supersit, id. Vit Beat 27, 6 haec aequitas in tuo imperio fuit, haec praetoris dignitas ut servos Siculorum dominos esse velles, Cic Verr 2, 3, 38, § 87: hoc jure sunt socii ut eis ne deplorare quidem de suis incommodis liceat, id. ib 2, 2, 27, § 65 —**c.** Without antecedents, *so that* cujus aures clausae veritati sunt ut ab amico verum audire nequeat, hujus salus desperanda est, Cic. Lael. 24, 90 *in virtute multi sunt ascensus, ut is maxima gloria excellat qui virtute plurimum praestet,* id. Planc 25, 60. mons altissimus impendebat ut perpauci prohibere possent, Caes. B G 1, 6 accessit quod Domitius Heracleā iter fecerat, ut ipsa fortuna illum obicere Pompejo videretur, id. B C 3, 79 pecunia a patre exacta crudeliter, ut divenditis omnibus bonis aliquamdiu trans Tiberim veluti relegatus viveret, Liv 3, 13, 10: fama Gallici belli pro tumultu valuit ut et dictatorem dici placeret, id. 8, 17, 6 nihilo minus. magnas percipiendum voluptates, ut fatendum sit, etc, Sen Vit Beat. 12, 1.—**d.** Idiomat. with *non* (α) Ut non, when the principal sentence is negative, *without:* non possunt una in civitate multi rem ac fortunam amittere ut non plures secum in eandem trahant calamitatem, *without dragging,* etc, Cic Imp Pomp 7, 19 flaminem Quirinalem neque mittere a sacris neque retinere possumus ut non deum aut belli deseramus curam, Liv 24, 8, 10 non ita fracti animi civitatis erant ut non sentirent, etc, id. 45, 25, 12 nusquam oculi ejus flectentur ut non quod indignentur inveniant, Sen. Ira, 2, 7, 2 ajunt, nec honeste quemquam vivere ut non jucunde vivat, nec jucunde ut non honeste quoque, id. Vit Beat. 6, 3 nemo in eo quod daturus es gratiam suam facere potest ut non tuam minuat, id. Ben. 2, 4, 3, cf. also ut non conferam vitam neque existimationem tuam cum illius; neque enim est conferenda (= ut omittam conferre), Cic Verr 2, 4, 20, § 45 —(β) Non ut, followed by sed quod, causal (= non quod, sed quod, rare) carum exempla tibi misi non ut deliberarem reddendaene essent, sed quod non dubito, etc., *not that. but because,* Cic Att 14, 17, 4 haec ad te scribo non ut queas tu demere solitudinem, sed, etc, id. ib 11, 15, 3 — Followed by sed ut benigne accipe (beneficium): rettulisti gratiam, non ut solvisse te putes, sed ut securior debeas, Sen. Ben. 2, 35, 5, and in reversed order quorsum haec praeterita? Quia sequitur illud, etc; non ut eas res causam adferrent amoris, Cic Fat 15, 35 — Rarely nedum ut, in the sense of nedum alone, *much less that, not to mention that* (mostly post class, cf Zumpt, Gram § 573) ne voce quidem incommodā, nedum ut illa vis fieret, paulatim permulcendo mansuefecerant plebem, Liv 3, 14, 6 Weissenb ad loc quando enim . fama in totam urbem penetrat? nedum ut per tot provincias innotescat, Tac. Or 10 — **e.** Conditional or concessive (α) *Granting that (for argument's sake)* quod ut ita sit—nihil enim pugno—quid habet ista res aut laetabile aut gloriosum? Cic Tusc. 1, 21, 49 sed ut haec concedantur, reliqua qui tandem intellegi possunt? id. N D 3, 16, 41 ut tibi concedam hoc indignum esse, tu mihi concedas necesse est, etc, id. Clu. 53, 146 quae, ut essent vera, conjungi debuerunt, id. Fin. 4, 15, 40 quae natura ut uno consensu juncta sit et continens quid habere mundus potest cum thesauri inventione conjunctum? id. Div 2, 14, 33 nihil est prudentiā dulcius, quam, ut cetera auferat, adfert certe senectus, id. Tusc 1, 39, 94.—(β) *Even if, although* qui (exercitus) si pacis.. nomen audiverit, ut non referat pedem, insistet certe, Cic Phil. 12 3, 8 ut ea pars defensionis relinquatur, quid impedit actionem? etc, id. Ac 2, 34, 108 ut quaeras omnia, quomodo Graeci ineptum appellant non reperies, id. de Or 2, 4, 18 ut enim neminem alium nisi T Patinam rogasset, scire potuit, illo ipso die a Milone prodi flaminem, id. Mil. 17, 46 verum ut hoc non sit, tamen praeclarum spectaculum mihi propono, id. Att 2, 15; id. Leg 1, 8, 23; id. Fat. 5, 9, id. Verr 2, 3, 64, § 151, 2, 1, 45, § 117, id. Planc 25, 62: qui, ut non omnis peritissimus sim belli, cum Romanis certe bellare didici, Liv. 36, 7, 20 neque equites armis equisque salvis tantum vim fluminis superasse verisimile est, ut jam Hispanos omnes inflati travexerint utres, id. 21, 47, 5 at enim, ut jam ita sint haec, quid ad vos, Romani? id. 34, 32, 13. ut jam Macedonia deficiat, id. 42, 12, 10 cum jam ut virtus vestra transire alio posset, fortuna certe loci hujus transferri non posset, id. 5, 54, 6; 22, 50, 2, cf: ac jam ut omnia contra opinionem acciderent, tamen se plurimum navibus posse, Caes B G 3, 9 ut desint vires tamen est laudanda voluntas, Ov P. 3, 4, 79 ut dura videatur appellatio, tamen sola est, Quint 3, 8, 25, 6, prooem 15 — Ut maxime = si maxime quaere rationem cur ita videatur quam ut maxime inveneris.. non tu verum testem habere, sed eum non sine causā falsum testimonium dicere ostenderis, Cic Ac. 2, 25, 81.—With *nihilominus* quae (res) nihilominus, ut ego absim, confici poterunt, Cic Fam 10, 2, 2.—(γ) *Provided that:* ambulatiuncula, ut tantum faciamus quantum in Tusculano fecimus, prope dimidio minoris constabit isto loco, Cic Att 13, 39, 2 dabo egenti, sed ut ipse non egeam, succurram perituro, sed ut ipse non peream, Sen. Ben 2, 15, 1.—**5.** In clauses of purpose (final clauses, distinguished from object clauses with ut, v C 1., in which the verb itself contains the idea of purpose, the clause completing the idea of the verb), *in order that, so that, so as to* **a.** In gen. quin voco, ut me audiat, nomine illam suo? Plaut Rud. 1, 4, 17 haec acta res est uti nobiles restituerentur in civitatem, Cic Rosc Am 51, 149 intellego, tempus hoc vobis divinitus datum esse ut odio totum ordinem liberetis, id. Verr 1, 15, 43 Caesar singulis legionibus singulos legatos praefecit uti eos testes suae quisque virtutis haberet, Caes. B G 1, 52 —And with *ut ne,* instead of ne, *lest* id ut ne fiat, haec res sola est remedio, Ter Eun. 3, 1, 49, v 1 ne, I. B 4. a —Very rarely, *ut non* for ne, expressing a negative purpose ut plura non dicam neque aliorum exemplis confirmem quantum valeat (= ut praeteream), Cic Imp Pomp 15, 44; cf. d. α *fin* supra.—**b.** Esp, after certain antecedents. (α) After id, *for the purpose* (ante class) id huc reverti uti me purgarem tibi, Plaut Am. 3, 2, 28 —(β) After idcirco idcirco amicitiae compararantur ut commune commodum mutuis officiis gubernetur, Cic Rosc. Am 38, 111 legum idcirco omnes servi sumus ut liberi esse possimus, id Clu 53, 146, id. Rosc. Am 47, 137 — (γ) After ideo and eo non ideo Rhenum insedimus ut Italiam tueremur, sed ne quis, etc, Tac H. 4, 73 Marionem ad te eo misi ut aut tecum ad me quam primum veniret, aut etc, Cic Fam 16, 1, 1.—(δ) After ad eam rem, ad hoc, in hoc ad eam rem vos delecti estis ut eos condemnaretis quos sectores jugulare non potuissent? Cic Rosc. Am 52, 151: praebere se facilem ad hoc ut quem obligavit etiam exsolvi velit? Sen. Ben 2, 17, 6 homo natus in hoc ut mores liberae civitatis Persica servitute mutaret, id ib 2, 12, 2 — (ε) After eā mente, hac mente navis onerarias Dolabella eā mente comparavit ut Italiam peteret, Cic Fam 12, 14, 1 hac mente laborem sese ferre senes ut in otia tuta recedant Ajunt, Hor S. 1, 1, 30 —(ζ) After potius quam potius ad delendam memoriam dedecoris, quam ut timorem faciat, Liv 6, 28, 8 potius quodcumque casus ferat passuros, quam ut sprevisse Tarentinos videantur, id. 9, 14, 8 —**c.** Idiomat (α) With the principal predicate, referring to the conception of the writer, understood, mostly parenthet = the Engl. *inf* ut in pauca conferam, testamento facto mulier moritur, *to be brief,* etc, Cic. Caecin 6, 17 ecquid tibi videtur, ut ad fabulas veniamus, senex ille Caecilianus minoris facere filium rusticum? *to come to the drama,* id. Rosc Am 16, 46 reliquum judicium de judicibus, et, vere ut dicam, de te futurum est, *to tell the truth,* id. Verr 2, 5, 69, § 177: Murena, si nemini, ut levissime dicam, odio fuit, *to say the least,* id. Mur 40, 87: ut nihil de illo tempore, nihil de calamitate rei publi

cae querar, hoc tibi respondeo, etc., *not to complain of that time*, etc., id. Caecin. 33, 95· quae cum se disposuit, et partibus suis consensit, et, ut ita dicam concinuit, summum bonum tetigit, *and, so to speak, chimes in*, etc., Sen. Vit Beat. 8, 5: ecce— ut idem in singulos annos orbis volveretur —Hernici nuntiant Volscos et Aequos reficere, etc., Liv. 3 10, 8.—(β) Satis ut, *enough to* (lit. *enough for the purpose of*): satis esse magna incommoda accepta ut reliquos casus timerent, *disasters large enough to make them afraid*, Caes. B C 3, 10 —(γ) Quam ut after comparatives, *too much to:* quod praeceptum, quia major erat quam ut ab homine videretur, idcirco adsignatum est deo, *too great to come from man*, Cic. Fin. 5, 16, 44: quis non intellegit, Canachi signa rigidiora esse quam ut imitentur veritatem? id Brut. 18, 70· clarior res erat quam ut tegi ac dissimulari posset, *too clear to be covered up*, Liv. 26, 51, 11: potentius jam id malum apparuit quam ut minores per magistratus sedaretur, id. 25, 1, 11: est tamen aliquis minor quam ut in sinu ejus condenda sit civitas, Sen. Ben. 2, 16, 2.

ut-cumque (**-cunq-**; ante-class. utquomque), *adv* **I.** *In what way soever, how soever, however* (class.). **A.** Conjunctive, with independent verb and correl clause: (orator) utcumque se affectum videri et animum audientis moveri volet, ita, etc., Cic. Or 17, 55· utquomque animo conlubitumst meo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 187: utquomque in alto ventus est, id. Ep 1, 1, 47 utcumque erit, juvabit tamen, etc., Liv. praef. § 3: utcumque esset igitur, id 32, 9, 11: utcumque res sese habet, id. 37, 54, 7, 42, 40, 3: utcumque casura res est, Tac. A. 6, 8: in felix! utcumque ferent ea facta minores, Verg A 6, 822: utcumque se ea res habuit, Tac. A 1, 5· utcumque res postularet, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 11: utcumque aut locus opportunitatem daret, aut, etc., Liv. 21, 35, 2.—**B.** Simply limiting a *verb* or *adj*, *in any way whatever, in one way or another* (not ante Aug)· quae dubiis in rebus utcumque tolerata essent, ea non ultra pati, Liv. 29, 15, 1 Weissenb ad loc.: gaudentes utcumque compositā cum Philippo pace, id. 31, 15, 10 —So ellipt: sed utcumque, seu injuncta seu suscepta foret militia, et eam exhaustam, etc., *however it might be*, Liv 32, 3, 4; 45, 8, 5· ea quoque temptata utcumque, id. 42, 66, 3. dum utcumque explicaretur agmen, id. 42, 66, 7: committendam rerum summam in discrimen utcumque ratus, id. 33, 7, 10 arduum et impeditum saxis iter primo utcumque tolerabant, Curt. 8, 2, 34: intellegitur enim utcumque dictum, Quint. 3, 6, 6· tamen esset (securitas) utcumque tolerabilis, id. 2, 3, 4; 4, 1, 21; 2, 5, 11; Suet. Tib 11: adeo difficilis est hominibus utcumque conceptae spei mora, Vell. 2, 67, 1 —**II.** (Acc. to ut, I B 5) *At whatever time, whenever*, = quandocumque (rare)· utcumque exaestuat aut deficit mare, Liv. 26, 42, 8· utcumque defecere mores, Indecorant bene nata culpae, Hor C 4, 4, 35· ibimus, ibimus, Utcumque praecedes, id. ib 2, 17, 11; cf.: utcumque mecum vos eritis, libens Insanientem navita Bosporum Temptabo, id. ib 3, 4, 29

1. ūtens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of utor

2. Utens or **Utis,** entis, *m*, = Οὔτενς, εντος, *a river in Cisalpine Gaul*, now *the Mon'one*, Liv. 5, 35, 3; called **Vitis,** Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 115

ūtensĭlis, e, *adj* [utor], in econom. lang, *that may be used, fit for use, of use, useful.* **I.** *Adj.:* quid in Italiā utensile non modo non nascitur, sed etiam non egregium fit? Varr R. R. 1, 2, 6: quid utensile, Aug Civ. Dei, 4, 22 — **II.** *Subst.* **ūtensĭlĭa,** ium, *n.*, *things for use*, i e *utensils, materials, necessaries*, etc. (syn.: supellex, vasa): utensilia, quibus aut alitur hominum genus aut etiam excolitur, Col 12, praef. § 3: exutus omnibus utensilibus miles, Liv 3, 42, 5: divina humanaque, id. 26, 33, 13: vasorum, Plin. 13, 11, 22, § 72. apes collectis utensilibus, etc., Col. 9, 5, 1, 2, 12, 9; 1, 3, 3, Tac. A. 1, 70; Dig 33, 7, 12, § 28.

* **ūtensĭlĭtas,** ātis, *f* [utensilis], *fitness for use, usefulness, use* · ferri et aeris, Tert. Hab Mul. 5

1. ŭter, tris, *m* (*neutr.* collat. form of *plur.* utria, Liv. And. ap Non. p 231, 31; *gen. plur* utrium, Sall. J 91, 1) [kindr with uterus; v Is d. Orig 20, 6, 7], *a bag* or *bottle* made of an animal's hide, *a skin* for wine, oil, water, etc., Plaut Truc. 5, 11: unctos salire per utres, Verg G 2, 384; Curt. 7, 5, 10; Ov. Am. 3, 12, 29; Juv. 15 20; Plin. 12, 7, 15, § 31; 23, 18, 73, § 240, Scrib Comp 84; Just. 1, 8, 13, Dig 33, 6, 3 —Often inflated and used for crossing streams, Caes. B C 1, 48 Herz.; Liv 21, 27, 5; Front Strat. 3, 13, 6; Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 176; Amm 30, 1, 9 —Poet.: crescentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem, *the swelling skin*, i. e. *the vain man*, Hor. S 2, 5, 98.

2. ŭter, tri, *m*, v. uterus *init.*

3. ŭter, ŭtra, ŭtrum (*gen.* utrīus; *dat.* utri; *gen sing*, scanned utrĭus, Hor. Ep 1, 17, 15; cf. uterque; *gen* and *dat fem* utrae, acc. to Charis. p 132 P.), *pron.* [for cuter, in form *comp* of quis; cf Engl. who, whe-ther; cf also Sanscr. katara, uter, and Gr. -ότερος; Ionic, κοτερος] **I.** Interrogatively. **A.** In direct questions. **1.** With *gen part.;* sed uter vostrorum'st celerior? Plaut. Aul 2, 4, 42: agnūm horum uter est pinguior? id. ib 2, 5, 1: uter nostrum popularis est? tune an ego? Cic. Rab Perd 4, 11: uter est insanior horum? Hor S 2, 3, 102. peccat uter nostrum cruce dignius? id. ib 2, 7, 47.—**2.** With *ex* and *abl:* uter ex his tibi sapiens videtur? Sen Ep 90, 14.—**3.** *Neutr.* and with *appos.-clause:* utrum est melius? virginemne an viduam uxorem ducere? Naev. ap Non. p 136, 7 (Com. Rel v 53 Rib). utrum igitur mavis? statimne nos vela facere, an ... paululum remigare? Cic. Tusc. 4, 4, 9, id. Verr 2, 3, 37, § 84.—With *plur. verb:* uter meruistis culpam? Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 29: uter eratis, tun' an ille, major? id. ib 5, 9, 60 —*Plur.*, of two parties: sed utriscum rem esse mavis? Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 51.—**B.** In indirect questions. **1.** With *gen part.:* nostrum uter sit blandior, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 58. harum duarum condicionum utram malis vide, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 85. is vestrorum uter sit, cui signum datum est, Cette, Pac. ap Non p 85, 4 (Trag Rel. v 62 Rib)· quod utri nostrum sanctius sit, jam pridem sentis, Liv 40, 9, 7· utrius horum Verba probes et facta, doce, Hor Ep 1, 17, 15 — **2.** With *ex* and *abl.:* de praemiis quaeritur: ex duobus, uter dignior, ex pluribus, quis dignissimus, Quint 7, 4, 21.—**3.** With *de* and *abl* (very rare): utrum de his potius, dubitasset aliquis quin alterum, nemo, Cic. Brut. 50, 189 — **4.** *Absol:* omnibus cura viris uter esset induperator, Enn. ap Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 86 Vahl.); et tamen utrum malis scio, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 15. utro frui malis, optio sit tua, Cic. Fat. 2, 3: sortirenturve, uter comitiis ejus anni praeesset, Liv. 35, 20, 3: non tantum utrum melius, sed quid sit optimum quaeritur, Quint. 3, 8, 33: dijudicari, uter populus alteri pariturus esset, Vell. 2, 90, 3 elige, utrum facias, Ov. M 9, 548. ignorante rege uter Orestes esset, Cic. Lael. 7, 24 considerando, utra lex ad majores res pertineat, id. Inv 2, 49, 145: dubitare visus est Sulpicius et Cotta, utrius oratio propius ad veritatem videretur accedere, id. de Or. 1, 62, 262: ita ut oculis, in utram partem fluit (flumen), judicari non possit, Caes. B G 1, 12. certamen consulibus inciderat, uter dedicaret aedem, Liv 2, 27, 5: videamus uter plus scribere possit, Hor. S 1, 4, 16 —*Plur*, of two parties or sets· sed utros ejus habueris libros—duo enim sunt corpora —an utrosque, nescio, Cic. Q Fr 2, 11, 4: quaestio sequitur ex ipsis (testibus), utri mel ores viri, Quint 5, 7, 34 nec promptum est dicere, utros peccare validius putem, id. 10, 3, 12.—*Neutr.* with *appos clause*· cogitare, utrum esset Agrigentinis utilius, suisne servire anne populo Romano obtemperare, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 33, § 73: videte utrum sit aequius, hominem dedi inimicissimis nationibus an reddi amicis, id. Font. 18, 41 (14, 31) —**5.** Repeated, *which of two ... the other:* ut nihil jam aliud quaerere debeatis, nisi uter utri insidias fecerit, Cic. Mil. 9, 23: ut... neque dijudicari posset, uter utri virtute antefe rendus videretur, Caes. B G 5, 44: scire de filiis tuis, uter ab utro petitus fraude et insidiis esset, Liv. 40, 55, 3: ambigitur uter utro sit prior, Hor Ep 2, 1, 55: si non intellegitur, uter ab utro eversus sit, Dig 9, 2, 45 —**6.** Strengthened by *ne:* uterne Ad casus dubios fidet sibi certius, hic qui Pluribus assuerit mentem, etc., An qui contentus parvo? Hor S. 2, 2, 107 —**II.** Transf. **A.** *Indef rel.*, *whichsoever* of two, *the one which:* utram harum vis condicionem accipe, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 13: convenit, victi utri sint in eo proelio ... focos, seque uti dederent, id. Am. 1, 1, 71: horum utro uti nolumus altero est utendum, Cic. Sest. 42, 92: utrum enim horum dixeris, in eo culpa et crimen haerebit id. Verr. 2, 3, 45, § 106: quotiens ille tibi optionem facturus sit, ut eligas utrum velis, factum esse necne ... utrum dixeris, id contra te futurum, id. Div. in Caecil 14, 45: utrum igitur eorum accidisset, verum oraculum fuisset, id. Div. 2, 56, 116: uter enim ... penetrarit et uter ... accesserit, is vincat necesse est, id. Part. Or 36, 123. utrum placet, sumite ... daret, utrum vellet subclamatum est, Liv 21, 18, 13: utri eorum dedicatio jussu populi data esset, eum praeesse annonae, id 2, 27, 5: utrius partis melior fortuna belli esset, ad ejus societatem inclinaturos, id. 31, 32, 5: uter aedilis fueritve Vestrum praetor, is sacer esto, Hor S 2, 3, 180; 2, 5, 28: utro exercitu mallet ex duobus, quos, etc., Liv. 36, 1, 9: ut ipse optet, ex duobus ab lege constitutis suppliciis utrum velit pendere, Sen Contr. 7, 23, 6.—**B.** *Indef*, *either* of the two, *one or the other*, *one* of two: uti tu ad Laelium Luciumve consulem sive quem ad uter eorum jusserit proferes, Vet. Form. ap. Gell. 16, 4, 2· omnium controversiarum, quae essent inter aratorem et decumanum, si uter velit, edicit se recuperatores daturum, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 14, § 35: quid? si una tabula sit, duo naufragi aeque sapientes; sibine uter rapiat, an alter cedat alteri? id. Off. 2, 23, 90: si cum utro eorum actum est, cum altero agi non potest, Dig 9, 2, 45, § 3 —* **C.** *Whichsoever* of more than two: quorum utrum ei acciderit, Vitr 7 praef — Hence, *adv:* **ŭtrō,** *to which of two places, to which side* or *part:* nescit utro potius ruat et ruere ardet utroque, Ov M 5, 166; Plin 18, 19, 49, § 179; v also utrum

* **ŭtercŭlus,** i, *m dim.* [uterus], *a small paunch* or *belly:* apum, Plin 11, 12, 12, § 31

ŭter-cumque (**-cunq-**), utrăcumque, utrumcumque, *pron.* **I.** *Whichever of the two, whichsoever, whichever* (rare but class.). magnae utrimque copiae ita paratae ad depugnandum esse dicuntur, ut, utercumque vicerit, non sit mirum futurum, Cic. Fam 6, 4, 1· in quo bello, non, utracumque pars vicisset, tamen aliqua forma esset futura rei publicae, id. Brut. 1, 15, 10: ea res, utrocumque dicitur modo, Quint. 9, 2, 6: utrumcumque erit, prima sit curarum, ut, etc., id. 4, 2. 89, cf. id 5, praef. § 3. ne sententia sua, utramcumque in partem dicta esset, ipsa sese rescinderet, Gell. 5, 10, 15 —**II.** *Indef.:* utrocumque modo sequetur summa confusio, *either way*, Quint. 3, 6, 29; id. 6, praef § 11; 12, 10, 59.

ŭtĕrīnus, a, um, *adj* [uterus], *born of the same mother, uterine:* fratres, Cod Just. 5, 61, 21: soror, ib 6, 59, 15; Cod. Th 9, 42, 9, § 3; Vulg Gen. 43, 29

ŭter-lĭbet, utrălibet, utrumlibet, *pron.* **I.** *Which of the two you please, whichsoever of the two* (rare but class.)· utrumlibet elige. alterum incredibile est, alterum nefarium et ante hoc tempus utrumque inauditum, Cic. Quint 26, 81 —**II.** *Indef*, *either one* (of two), *either of the two*. eos consules esse, quorum utrolibet duce bellum Etrus cum geri recte possit, Liv. 10, 24, 17. quae non dicere, si utrum libet esset liberum, maluissemus, Quint. 11, 1, 60, cf. id. 9, 1, 7: fingamus utrumlibet non recte dictum, id. 1, 5, 35; cf id. 5, 10. 70; 6, 4, 18: si parti utrilibet omnino alteram detrahas, id 2, 19, 2: ubi utrolibet modo curatum est, Cels. 6. 18, 10: adjecto vel irino vel laureo oleo, sic ut utrilibet paulum aceti misceatur, id. 6, 7, 7: sanguinem fluentem ex utralibet parte sistit, Plin 24, 4, 8, § 13· in utramlibet partem, Scrib Comp. 101; 255 —Hence, **A. ŭtrālĭbet,** *adv*, *on whichever of two sides, on either side*, Plin 2, 18, 16, § 79 — **B. ŭtrōlĭbet,** *adv*, *to either one of two sides, to either side:* ne inclinata utrolibet cervix, Quint. 1, 11, 9

ŭter-que, utrăque, utrumque (*gen. sing* utriusque, always with ī, Plaut. Truc.

4, 3, 20; Lucr. 4, 503; Cat. 68, 39; Hor. C. 3, 8, 5; Ov. M. 6, 506; old *gen.* and *dat. sing. fem.* utraeque, acc. to Charis. 2, 3, p. 132; *gen. plur.* utrumque, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 129 B. and K.), *pron.*, *each* (of two), *either*, *each one*, *one and the other*, *one as well as the other*, *both* (applied to two subjects regarded severally, while ambo regards the two as a pair; cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 141, Anm. 2).

I. *Sing.* **A.** In gen. **1.** With *substt.* (α) In gen.: imperator uterque hinc et illinc Jovi Vota suscipere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 74: tibi in utrâque parte pollet et pariter potest, Afran. ap. Non. p. 375, 5 (Com. Rel. v. 226 Rib.): causae utriusque figurae, Lucr. 4, 503; 4, 1212: quascumque (insulas) in liquentibus stagnis Marique vasto fert uterque Neptunus, Cat. 31, 3: parique fastigio steterit in utrâque fortunâ, Nep. Att. 14, 2: docte sermones utriusque linguae, *Greek and Latin*, Hor. C. 3, 8, 5; cf.: insignis utriusque linguae monimentis, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 9: Quid... gentes ab utroque jacentes Oceano numerem? Ov. M. 15, 829: litora sub utroque jacentia Phoebo, i. e. *the rising and the setting sun*, id. ib. 1, 338: nutu (Jovis) tremefactus uterque Est polus, id. F. 2, 489: limes uterque poli, Stat. Th. 1, 157: deus est in utroque parente, *father and mother*, Ov. M. 13, 147: cum jam tempus esset deducendi ab Samnio exercitus aut utriusque aut certe alterius, Liv. 10, 44, 6: densis ictibus heros Creber utrâque manu pulsat versatque Dareta, Verg. A. 5, 460: numen utriusque Dianae, Mart. Spect. 13, 5.—(β) Esp. in the phrase in utramque partem, *in either way* or *direction*, *on both sides*, *for and against*, etc.: vemens in utramque partem es nimis. Aut largitate nimiâ aut parsimoniâ, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 31: magnam vim esse in fortunâ in utramque partem, vel ad secundas res, vel ad adversas, quis ignorat, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19; 2, 10, 37: in utramque partem disserere = pro et contra, id. Rep. 3, 6, 4; id. de Or. 3, 27, 107: utramque in partem multa dicuntur, id. Ac. 2, 39, 124: magna est vis conscientiae, et magna in utramque partem, ut neque timeant... et putent, etc., id. Mil. 23, 61: suam sententiam in utramque partem esse tutam, *on either assumption*, Caes. B. G. 5, 29.—**2.** *Absol.* (α) In gen.: aequom'st, quod in rem esse utrique arbitremur, Et mihi te et tibi me consulere, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 10: conveniunt adhuc utriusque verba, id. Truc. 4, 3, 20: verum utrique mos geratur amborum ex sententiâ, id. ib. 5, 69: sed uterque (sapiens appellatus est) alio quodam modo, Cic. Lael. 2, 6: ut aut uterque inter se aut neuter satis duret, id. Quint. 8, 30: tu mihi videris utrumque facturus, id. Rep. 2, 11, 22: quare qui utrumque voluit et potuit, id. ib. 3, 3, 6: uterque cum equitatu veniret, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: hic, qui utrumque probat, ambobus debuit uti, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 20: cum utrique sis maxime necessarius, Balb. et Opp. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, A, 2; *opp.* unus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 60, § 140: quod tibi non utriusque petenti copia facta'st, Cat. 68, 39: utque fide pignus dextras utriusque poposcit, Ov. M. 6, 506: vitium est utriusque, Mart. 3, 27, 3: cum esset et aequalis Mars utriusque, id. Spect. 29, 2.—(β) Esp., in apposit. with nouns or clauses: apud Antiphonem uterque, mater et pater, Quasi deditâ operâ domi erant, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 1: Maecenas atque Cocceius, missi magnis de rebus uterque Legati, Hor. S. 1, 5, 28: ego utrumque meum puto esse, et quid sentiam ostendere et quod feceris defendere, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 25.—With *pron.* understood: verum, Demea, Curemus aequam uterque partem, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 50; so freq. with *neutr. pron.* where the *gen.* would be ambiguous (cf. 3. infra): id utrumque tardum fructum reddit, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 176: quod (aquam et pabulum) utrumque large palus praebere poterat, Auct. B. Alex. 1 *fin.*—Once with *nom. masc.*: nam qui instat alicui... aut contra de alicujus periculo festinatur, is uterque infestus dicitur, Nigid. ap. Gell 9, 12, 6.—**3.** With *gen. part.* (class. with *pers. pronn.*, etc.; cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 429): utrique nostrum gratum admodum feceris, Cic. Lael. 4, 16: uterque nostrum id sibi suscipiendum putavit, id. Sull. 4, 13: horum uterque ita cecidit victus ut victor idem regnaverit... utrique horum secunda fortuna regnum est largita, id. Har. Resp. 25, 54: domus utriusque nostrum aedificatur strenue, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2: cum eorum, de quibus dicimus, aut utrumque, aut unum quodque certe concluditur verbo, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 27, 37: ante utriusque horum obitum, Vell. 2, 103, 1; v. also I. B. 1. and 3. infra.—Also with *substt.*, accompanied by *adj. pron.*: earum enim rerum utramque a corde proficisci, Cic. Div. 1, 52, 119: quarum civitatum utraque foederata est, id. Verr. 2, 5, 22, § 56: quorum generum in utroque magnus noster Cato est, id. Leg. 3, 18, 40: utriusque harum rerum expers, id. Tusc. 1, 26, 65.—Rarely with *substt.* alone (poet. and post-Aug.): et haec utinam Viscorum laudet uterque! Hor. S. 1, 10, 83: uterque legatorum et quisquis... remissi, Vell. 2, 50, 3: post utriusque adulescentium obitum, id. 2, 103, 2: obiit, utroque liberorum superstite, Tiberio Drusoque Neronibus, Suet. Tib. 4 *fin.*—**B.** In partic. **1.** With *plur. predic.* (rare in the best prose; not in Cic.; cf. infra): uterque insaniunt, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 31: deinde uterque imperator in medium exeunt, id. Am. 1, 1, 68; cf. Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 1, A, 2, β, supra: facite ut uterque sublimiter stent, Cato, R. R. 70, 2: uterque eorum ex castris exercitum ducunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 30: illae (naves) conflixerunt, ut utraque ex concursu laborarent, id. ib. 2, 6: uterque cum illo gravis inimicitias exercebant, Sall. C. 49, 2: utraque festinant, Ov. M. 6, 59: uterque ambigui, Tac. H. 2, 97: uterque opibus perviguere, id. A. 4, 34: decernitur ut uterque in regnum restituantur, Just. 38, 3, 4; Val. Max. 5, 4, 6; Vell. 2, 66, 1; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 20; cf. *plur.* in consecutive clauses: hic cum uterque me intueretur, seseque ad audiendum significarent paratos, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 1 Madvig ad loc.: quorum utrumque audivi, cum mihi nihil sane praeter sedulitatem probarent, etc., id. ib. 1, 5, 16.—**2.** With predicate in first or second person (mostly post-Aug.): sed uterque mensuram implevimus, ego et tu, Tac. A. 14, 54 *init.*: quid ergo inter me et te interest, si uterque habere volumus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 26, 1: uterque magnum beneficium dedistis, id. Contr. 4 (8), 24, 4: quod uterque cuperemus, Front. Ep. ad Am. 1, 5; cf. Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 14, II. B. infra.—**3.** In reciprocal uses, one... *the other*, *each*... *the other*, *either*... *the other*, *one another*, etc. (α) Uterque repeated in another case (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.): quia uterque utrique est cordi, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 17: cum uterque utrique esset exercitus in conspectu, Caes. B. G. 7, 35 (al. uterque utrimque): cum uterque utrique insidiaretur, Auct. B. Alex. 4, 1: uterque utrumque vituperato, Varr. Fragm. p. 131 Durdr.—(β) With a case of *alter*: ita est utraque res sine alterâ debilis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: quorum uterque suo studio delectatus contempsit alterum, id. Off. 1, 1, 4: cum enim uterque alteri obiciat, palam est utrumque fecisse, Quint. 11, 3, 168: invictum tamen ab altero utrumque servavit, Just. 6, 2, 9: arceri utrumque genus ab altero narrant, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171; Cels. 5, 26, 35 *fin.*; Ascon. ad Cic. Mil. § 30.—**II.** *Plur.* **A.** Regularly of two parties, sets, or classes, each including a plurality: Praenestini et Lanuvini hospites: suopte utrosque decuit acceptos cibo, etc., Naev. ap. Macr. S. 3, 18, 6 (Com. Rel. v. 21 Rib.): non cauponantes bellum sed belligerantes, Ferro non auro vitam cernamus utrique, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 202 Vahl.): utrosque pergnovi probe, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 50: quoniam utrique Socratici et Platonici volumus esse, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2: a quibus utrisque (actoribus et poëtis) summittitur aliquid, etc., id. de Or. 3, 26, 102: quos ego utrosque in eodem genere praedatorum direptorumque pono, id. Cat. 2, 9, 20: his utrisque (Atrebatis et Viromanduis) persuaserant, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: Aetolorum utraeque manus Heracleam sese incluserunt, Liv. 36, 16, 5; Sall. J. 76, 4: utrique (plebis fautores et senatus) victoriam crudeliter exercebant, id. C. 38, 4; Suet. Claud. 21; cf.: hic igitur Q. Ligarius... nunc a te supplex fratris salutem petit: quam hujus admonitus officio cum utrisque his dederis, tris fratres optimos... rei publicae condonaveris, i. e. *two* brothers on one side and Ligarius on the other, Cic. Lig. 12, 36: Marius impigre suorum et hostium res pariter attendere, cognoscere, quid boni utrisque aut contra esset, Sall. J. 88, 2: cujus flamma ut ab oppidanis et oppugnatoribus est visa, utrisque venit in opinionem, etc., Nep. Milt. 7, 3.—So with collective nouns: primo impetu simul utraque cornua et Numidae pulsi, Liv. 30, 8, 7; cf.: utraque oppida, id. 42, 54, 8: utraeque nationes Rheno praetexuntur, Tac. G. 34.—**B.** Freq. also of two individual subjects, esp. when regarded as belonging together (cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 1175): nec clam te est quam illi utraeque nunc inutiles Et ad pudicitiam et ad rem tutandam sient, Ter. And. 1, 5, 52: hoc beneficio utrique ab utrisque vero devincimini, Ut, etc., id. Heaut. 2, 4, 14: utrique imperatores exeunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 68 Ussing (Fleck., uterque imperator): sed qui utrosque error vos agitat, Expedibo, Pomp. ap. Non. 505, 7 (Com. Rel. v. 175 Rib.): suis utrisque superstitibus praesentibus istam viam dico, Leg. Form. ap. Cic. Mur. 12, 26: binos habebam (scyphos): jubeo promi utrosque, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32: duae fuerunt Ariovisti uxores... utraeque in eâ fugâ perierunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: hi utrique ad urbem imperatores erant (Q. Marcius et Q. Metellus), Sall. C. 30, 4: animus ferox inopia rei familiaris et conscientia scelerum, quae utraque eis artibus auxerat, id. ib. 5, 7: illa utrosque (patrem et aviam) intuens, Tac. A. 16, 11; id. Or. 2: palmas utrasque tetendit, Verg. A. 6, 685: quod utrorum Dionysiorum opibus Corinthi saepe adjuti fuerant, Nep. Timol. 2, 2: utrique (Mithridates et Datames) locum qui explorarent mittunt, id. Dat. 2, 2: laudare senis utraque consilia, Liv. 9, 12, 2: utrisque consulibus Italia decreta est, id. 27, 22, 2: in invidiâ censores cum essent... Cn. Baebius diem ad populum utrisque dixit, id. 29, 37, 17; 32, 17, 15; 34, 25, 5; 42, 54, 8: Suillium accusandis utrisque immittit, Tac. A. 11, 1 *init.*: Natalem multa cum Scaevino collocutum, et esse utrosque C. Pisonis intimos, id. ib. 15, 55 *fin.*: pater filiam, avia neptem, illa utrosque intuens, id. ib. 16, 11: nam Mago Cambyses aures utrasque praeciderat, Just. 1, 9, 17; 9, 7, 8: crederes imperatum, ut acies utraeque tela cohiberent, Curt. 7, 4, 35.—Hence, **A. ŭtrōquĕ**, *adv.* **1.** Lit., of place, *to both places*, *parts*, or *sides*, *in both directions*: utroque citius quam vellemus, cursum confecimus, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 1: exercitus utroque ducti, Liv. 8, 29, 7: jactantem utroque caput, Verg. A. 5, 469: nunc huc, nunc illuc et utroque sine ordine curro, Ov. H. 10, 19: nescit, utro potius ruat, et ruere ardet utroque, id. M. 5, 166.—**2.** Transf., *in both directions*, *in either point of view*, *both ways*, etc.: auctores utroque trahunt, Liv. 1, 24, 1: medium maxime et moderatum utroque consilium, id. 2, 30, 1: utroque firmiores qui in callibus versentur, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 1.—(β) Esp., connected with *versum* (*vorsum*; sometimes written in one word, utroqueversum): utroque vorsum rectum est ingenium meum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 8: accidit, ut quaedam vocabula ambigua sint et utroque versum dicantur, i. e. *in a twofold sense*, denoting augmentation or diminution, Gell. 5, 12, 10.—**B. ŭtrasquĕ**, *adv.* (acc. to the analogy of alias, alteras), *both times* (ante-class.): in Hispaniâ pugnatum bis: utrasque nostri loco moti, Cass. Hem. ap. Non. 183, 24; Caecil. ib. 183, 25.

ŭtĕrus, i, *m.* (collat. form **ŭter**, Caecil. ap. Non. 188, 15; *neutr.* collat. form **ŭtĕrum**, i, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 10, acc. to Non. 229, 33; Turp. and Afran. ib.) [Sanscr. ut-tara, later; Gr. ὕστερος; cf. Gr. ὑστέρα, womb; Sanscr. udaram, belly; Engl. udder], *the womb*, *matrix* (syn. volva). **I.** Lit.: utero exorti dolores, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 40: perii, mea nutrix, uterum dolet! id. Aul. 4, 7, 10; id. Truc. 1, 2, 96: quae te beluam ex utero, non hominem fudit, Cic. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 139; Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 97; Hirt. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 54; Prop. 4, 1, 100; Hor. C. 3, 22, 2; Ov. M. 9, 280; 9, 315; 10, 495; id. F. 2, 452; Tac. A. 1, 59; Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 13.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of *the cavities* of the earth, from which the first creatures are represented to have come forth, Lucr. 5, 806; cf. Lact. 2, 11 *init.*—**B.** *The fruit of the womb*, *a fœtus*, *child*, *young*: feminae uterum gerentes, i. e. *pregnant*, Cels. 2, 10; Tac. A. 1, 59.—Of animals, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 14; Plin. 8, 40, 62, § 151.—**C.** In gen., *the belly*, *paunch*: me puero uterus erat solarium: ubi iste monebat esse, etc., Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 5; Verg. A. 7, 499;

Cels. 4, 1; Juv. 10, 309; Luc. 6, 115; 9, 773 — Of swans, Plin 10, 47, 66, § 131 —**2.** Of inanimate things; of the Trojan horse, Verg A. 2, 52: dolii, Col 12, 4, 5. lato utero (navium), Tac A. 2, 6.

ŭter-vĭs, utrāvis, utrumvis, *pron in def., which of the two you will, either one of the two, either* (be it which it may) *of the two:* qui utramvis recte norit, ambas noverit, Ter And prol. 10 si utrumvis horum umquam tibi visus forem, id. Hec 4, 1, 10: at minus habeo virium quam vestrum utervis, Cic Sen 10, 33. vel ego amare utramvis possim, si probe appotus siem, Plaut Rud. 2, 7, 8: tange utramvis digitulo minimo modo, id ib 3, 4, 15· ut utrumvis salvo officio se facere posse arbitrarentur, Cic Rosc. Am 1, 4 — Prov. in aurem utramvis otiose dormire, i e *to be free from care*, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 101, cf · *Ps* De istac re in oculum utrumvis conquiescito *Cal* Utrum oculum anne aurem? *Ps* At hoc pervolgatumst nimis, Plaut. Ps 1, 1, 121 (Gr. ἐπ' ἀμφότερα καθεύδειν, sc τὰ ὦτα, Menand. Fragm C G F. 4, 189)

1. ūti, *inf* of utor

2. ūti, v. ut *init.*

ūtĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [utor], *that can be used, fit, appropriate, useful, serviceable* (colloq and ante class). non utibilis hic locus factis tuis, Plaut Merc. 5, 4, 45. servi eris, id Most 4, 1, 2; id Men 5, 6, 23 ad rem utibile, id Mil. 3, 1, 19, cf id. Trin 3, 3, 19· quid minus utibile fuit quam hoc ulcus tangere? Ter Phorm 4, 4, 10: neque aqua utibilis reperta, Auct Itin Alex 37

Ŭtĭca, ae, *f*, *a very old town in Africa Propria, north of Carthage, where the younger Cato killed himself,* now *Boushater*, Mel 1, 7, 2, Plin 5, 4, 3, § 24, Liv 25, 31, 28, 4; id. Epit 114; Caes B C 1, 31, 2, 36, Cic Scaur. 2, 45; id Att 12, 2, 1, Vell 1, 2, 6, Hor Ep 1, 20, 13 —Hence, **Ŭtĭcensis,** e, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Utica* ager, Liv. 27, 5: conventus, Auct. B Afr. 68, 4: ptisana, Plin 18, 7, 15, § 75; Cato ap Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 113 —*Plur. subst:* **Ŭtĭcenses,** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Utica*, Caes B C 2, 36; Auct B Afr 87, 2 sq

ūtĭlis, e, *adj* [utor] **I.** In gen **A.** *Useful, serviceable, beneficial, profitable, advantageous,* etc (cf commodus) **1.** *Absol:* hae hamae utiles sunt, Cato, R R 135, 2· non faciat quod utile sit, quod expediat? Cic. Off 3, 19, 76 utiles et salutares res, id N D 1, 15, 38: quid Sophocles et Aeschylus utile ferrent, Hor Ep 2, 1, 163. quernaque glans victa est utiliore cibo, Ov. F. 1, 676 —**2.** With *dat pers* · tibi, Plaut Cist 1, 1, 10 quam id mihi sit facile atque utile, Aliorum exempla commonent, Ter And 4, 5, 16· nec clam te est, quam illi utraeque res nunc utiles Et ad pudicitiam et ad rem tutandam sient, id ib 1, 5, 52; id Hec 1, 2, 76· si eam legem vobis adcommodatam atque utilem esse intellegerem, Cic Agr 2, 6, 14. sic fuit utilius finiri ipsique tibique, id Tusc post 1, 48, 115; id Inv 1, 1, 1· non enim mihi est vita utilior quam animi talis affectio, id Off 3, 6, 29 dub; Nep Milt 3, 5; id Them 7, 6. alicui utiles esse amicos, Caes B G 4, 7: quod tibi utilissimum erit consilii capies, Dolab ap Cic Fam 9, 9, 2: loci muniti et sibi utiles, Sall J. 97, 1.—So with *dat* of thing benefited: fons . . Infirmo capiti fluit utilis, utilis alvo, Hor. Ep 1, 16, 14 vivit siliquis et pane secundo, Militiae quamquam piger et malus, utilis urbi, id ib 2, 1, 124: glycyrrhizae sucus utilissimus voci, Plin 22, 9, 11, § 25: palmae non utiles stomacho, id 23, 4, 51, § 97 ver utile silvis, Verg G 2, 323, Prop 4 (5), 1, 138 —**3.** With *ad* and acc. quem hominem inveniemus ad eam rem utilem, Plaut. Ep 2, 2, 108, cf Ter And 1, 5, 52 (supra, A 2). nonne igitur sapiens, si fame ipse conficiatur, abstulerit cibum alteri, homini ad nullam rem utili? Cic Off 3, 6, 29, cf quaecumque herba potens ad opem radixque medendi Utilis, Ov H 5, 148 —**4.** With *abl instr* · ter et viciens volneratus est, ob id neutrā manu, neutro pede satis utilis, Plin 7, 28, 29, § 104 pedibus, naribus, Ov M. 3, 212. bis pomis utilis arbos, Verg G 2, 150 —**5.** With *inf* (poet): adspirare et adesse choris erat utilis (tibia), Hor A P 204 —**B.** *Neutr. absol*, **ūtile,** is, *n*, *what is useful, the useful* omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci, Hor A. P. 343: bonus atque fidus Judex honestum praetulit utili, id. C 4, 9, 41: utilium tardus provisor, id. A. P. 164. sententiae de utilibus honestisque, Quint 3, 8, 13; cf id. 1, 2, 29 —**C.** Utile est, with a *subject clause:* amicum castigare ob meritam noxiam . . . est utile Et conducibile, Plaut Trin. 1, 1, 2· numquam est utile peccare, Cic. Off 3, 15, 64 nimirum sapere est abjectis utile nugis, Hor Ep 2, 2, 141: id arbitror Apprime in vitā esse utile, ut ne quid nimis, Ter And. 1, 1, 34; cf: ut tu, si arbitrarere utile exque re publicā esse, persequerere bello Dolabellam, Cic Ep ad Brut. 1, 5, 1: utilissimum ratus impendentem evitare tempestatem, Nep Alcib 4, 4 —**II.** In partic **A.** *Fit, suitable, adapted, proper,* etc: utilissimus ad vitilia holoschoenos, Plin 21, 18, 69, § 113· hic castrensibus utilis armis, Prop 3, 9 (4, 8), 19· utilium bello studiosus equorum, Ov. M 14, 321· fraxinus hastis, id. ib 10, 93 lignum Navigiis, Verg G 2, 442· passo psithia utilior, id ib 2, 93. calamus fistulis, Plin 16, 36, 66, § 164: ventri lactuca movendo utilis, Mart 11, 52, 6 (lapathum) silvestre ad multa medicamina utile est, Plin 19, 12, 60, § 185 —Poet with *gen:* radix medendi Utilis, Ov. H 5, 147 —**B.** In jurid. lang utilis actio, exceptio, interdictum, judicium, etc., i e *which was brought on general principles of justice, in cases for which there was no express legal provision,* or, as we say, *in equity:* actio, Dig 13, 5, 5, § 9, 39, 3, 22 *fin* al: exceptio, ib 4, 4, 41. interdictum, ib 43, 20, 1, § 35 sq · judicium, ib 10, 2, 2, § 11 — Hence, *adv* **ūtĭlĭter,** *usefully, profitably, beneficially, advantageously* **1.** In gen utiliter a naturā permotiones istas animis nostris datas, Cic Ac 2, 44, 135: modo ne laudarent iracundiam et dicerent utiliter a naturā datam, id Off 1, 25, 89; 2, 5, 17 utiliter in certamen respondere, Liv. 4, 6, 2 Weissenb ad loc, 28, 19, 3, Quint 4, 1, 45, 6, 1, 8· serviet utiliter (captivus), Hor Ep 1, 16, 70 al —*Comp:* utilius starent etiam nunc moenia Phoebi, Ov. H 1, 67 —*Sup* · a Cicerone quidem utilissime praedicta sunt omnia, Quint 4, 2, 57; Plin 17, 14, 24, § 110 —**2.** In partic, in jurid lang, *rightly, duly, lawfully.* stipulari, Dig 45, 1, 97; 45, 1, 45; 45, 1, 46· agere ex empto, ib 19, 1, 30 *fin*

ūtĭlĭtas, ātis (*gen plur.* utilitatum and utilitatium), *f.* [utilis], *use, usefulness, utility, serviceableness, service, expediency, benefit, profit, advantage* (used equally in *sing* and *plur.*). commodis utilitatique servire, Cic Q Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 24. enitendum est, ut ostendas, in eā re, quam defendas, aut dignitatem inesse aut utilitatem . . . nihil ad utilitatem suam referre, id de Or 2, 51, 207 etiamsi nulla sit utilitas ex amicitiā, id. Fin 1, 20, 69: si ea (justitia) quae propter utilitatem constituitur, utilitate aliā convellitur, id Leg 1, 15, 42. incidunt multae saepe causae, quae conturbent animos utilitatis specie, id Off 3, 10, 40: nihil tam secundum naturam quam utilitas, id. ib 3, 8, 35: utilitas justi prope mater et aequi, Hor S 1, 3, 98 persaepe evenit, ut utilitas cum honestate certet, Cic Part Or. 25, 89. usus est familiā, si utilitate judicandum est, optima, si forma, vix mediocri, Nep Att 13, 3· satin' ego oculis utilitatem obtineo sincere an parum? i e *have I the right use of my eyes? do I see aright?* Plaut Ep 5, 1, 28: in ea re utilitatem ego faciam ut cognoscas meam, i e *how useful I can be,* Ter Eun 2, 3, 18: si et belli utilitatem et pacis dignitatem retinere vultis, *what is useful for war,* Cic Imp Pomp 6, 14: neque de fortitudine quid detrahitur neque de utilitate, Dig 21, 1, 38, § 7 —*Plur* · nihil de utilitatibus, nihil de commodis suis cogitare, Cic Fin 1, 10, 34. natura consultrix et provida utilitatum opportunitatumque omnium, id N D 2, 22, 58: utilitates ex amicitiā maximae capientur, id Lael 9, 32 (Trio) mirabiles utilitates mihi praebet, id Att 7, 5, 2· teque Alexandrinum bellum gerente utilitatibus tuis paruit, id Deiot 5, 13· utilitatibus tuis possum carere, i e *I can do without your services,* id Fam 16, 3, 2: utilitates aut in constituendis aut in conservandis civitatibus constitutas, id. de Or 1, 9, 36, 1, 43, 193

ūtĭlĭter, *adv*, v utilis *fin*

ŭtĭ-nam, *adv.* [ut, II. A.], a particle of wishing, *oh that! I wish that! if only! would to heaven! would that!* etc. **I.** Affirmatively **A.** Alone **1.** With primary tenses: *Ar.* Hem! aspecta· rideo. *De* Utinam, male qui mihi volunt, sic rideant! Plaut. As. 5, 1, 13: utinam quae dicis, dictis facta suppetant! id Ps 1, 1, 106: utinam mea mihi modo auferam quae huc adtuli salva, id. Aul 3, 2, 19: utinam id sit, quod spero, Ter. And. 5, 4, 28: utinam sciam ita esse istuc, id Hec 4, 1, 21· atque utinam ipse Varro incumbat in causam! Cic. Att. 3, 15, 3: (Tibur) Sit meae sedes utinam senectae! Hor C 2, 6, 6: utinam hinc abierit in malam crucem! Plaut. Poen 3, 6, 4· cui quidem utinam vere fideliter abundiente auguraverim, Cic Rep 4 8, 8 (from Non p 469, 15) —**2.** With secondary tenses: *Am* Homo hic ebrius est *So* Utinam ita essem! Plaut Am 2 1, 24: utinam lex esset eadem, quae uxori est, viro! id. Capt. 4, 6, 7: utinam esset mihi Pars aequa amoris tecum, Ter. Eun 1, 2, 11· utinam, Quirites, virorum fortium atque innocentium copiam tantam haberetis, Cic. Imp Pomp 10, 27: utinam promissa liceret Non dare! Ov M. 2, 51: *Me* Fugit te ratio *So* O utinam istuc pugni fecissent tui! Plaut Am 1, 1, 230· quod utinam ipse fecisset, Quint 10, 1, 131: o utinam primis arsisses ignibus infans Idque ego passa forem! Ov M 8, 501: atque utinam aut verus furor ille aut creditus esset Nec comes hic Phrygias umquam venisset ad arces! id ib 13, 43 —**3.** Elliptically, without a verb habetis sermo nem bene longum hominis, utinam non impudentis! *not, I trust,* Cic de Or 2, 88, 361: Caesaris . . cursus quid efficiat, exspecto: utinam aliquid simile Parthicis rebus (sc. efficiat), id Att 7, 11, 7 ego adero, atque utinam tu quoque eodem die, id ib 13, 22, 4, cf id N D 3, 31, 78 —**B.** Esp after *quod* · Quod utinam me suis arquitenens telis mactasset dea! Att ap Non p 341, 25 (Trag Rel v. 52 Rib). quod utinam in spectare possis timorem de illo meum, id Ep ad Brut 1, 4, 7. quod utinam minus vitae cupidi fuissemus! Cic Fam 14, 4, 1; Sall J 14, 21, cf App Flor 4, p 359, 22; cf elliptically. quod utinam, iterum utinam, tuo tamen commodo! Cic Att 13, 48, 1 —**II.** Negatively · utinam ne and utinam non (equally in use), *oh that . . not; would that . . . not.* utinam ne in nemore Pelio securibus Caesa accidisset abiegna ad terram trabes, Enn ap Cic Top 16, 61: quod utinam ne Phormioni id suadere in mentem incidisset! Ter Phorm 1, 3, 5· illud utinam ne vere scriberem! Cic Fam. 5, 17, 3 haec ad te die natali meo scripsi, quo utinam susceptus non essem, aut ne quid ex eādem matre postea natum esset! id Att 11, 9, 3· Citius utinam non coegisset me sibi irasci, Curt. 8, 8, 7· utinam liberorum nostrorum mores non ipsi perderemus? Quint 1, 2, 6: utinamque non pejora vincant, id 9, 3, 1; cf: utinam non inquinasset (Afranius) argumenta puerorum foedis amoribus, id 10, 1, 100 utinam nec . . . nec, *would that neither . . . nor,* Phaedr 4, 6, 6 sq

1. ŭtĭ-quĕ, *and that,* v ut (uti) and que

2. ŭtĭ-quĕ, *adv* [ut, I, and therefore, prop, in whatever way, be it as it may; hence], a restrictive particle of confirmation, *in any case, at any rate, certainly, surely, assuredly, by all means, particularly, especially, at least, without fail, undoubtedly,* etc, = certe, saltem (good prose; in Cic for the most part only in epistolary style): velim, Varronis et Lollii mittas laudationem, Lollii utique, Cic Att 13, 48, 2: illud vero utique scire cupio, id. ib 13, 13, 1; 5, 9, 2. nam et Piliae satisfaciendum est et utique Atticae, id ib 12, 8 *fin* · Pythagoras et Plato, quo in somnis certiora videamus, praeparatos quodam cultu atque victu proficisci ad dormiendum jubent: faba quidem Pythagorei utique abstinere, id. Div. 2, 58, 119: quo die venies, utique cum tuis apud me sis, id Att 4, 4, 2; 5, 1, 2: hoc tibi mando . . . ut pugnes, ne intercaletur: annum quidem utique teneto, id. ib 5, 9, 2: haec ad nostram consuetudinem sunt levia . . . at in Graeciā, utique olim, magnae laudi erant, Nep Epam 2, 3; Varr R R 2, 4, 3. saevire inde utique consulum

alter patresque, Liv. 2, 27, 7: ne ipsi quidem inviolati erant, utique postremis mensibus, id. 3, 65, 8; 23, 48, 5: nomen, de quo ambigitur, utique in aliā re certum est, Quint. 7, 3, 10; Sen. Ep. 102, 17; Cels. 5, 26, 22; Col. 1, 4, 8: sciendum est, non omnes hac severitate tractari debere, sed utique humiliores, *only, merely*, = duntaxat, Dig. 26, 10, 3 *fin.*—(β) With negatives (freq. only in post-Aug. writers, esp. in Quint.; perh. not in Cic.): concurrunt ad eum legati, monentes, ne utique experiri vellet imperium, *by no means*, Liv. 2, 59, 4: ut iterum periremus . . . nec ad perniciem nostram Carthaginensi utique aut duce aut exercitu opus esse, *not even*, id. 28, 39, 8 Weissenb. ad loc.; 8, 10, 11; 9, 16, 16: utique numquam, id. 9, 19, 15: sapienti propositum est in vitā agendā, non utique, quod tentat, efficere, sed omnino recte facere: gubernatori propositum est, utique navem in portum perducere, Sen. Ep. 85, 27: haec ut honestior causa, ita non utique prior est, Quint. 3, 2, 2: non utique accedit parti, quod universum est, id. 12, 2, 18: ut cogitatio non utique melior sit ea, sed tutior, id. 10, 7, 19 et saep.: nec ignoro igitur quos transeo, nec utique damno, etc., id. 10, 1, 57: neque utique cor ejus vulneratum esse, qui perit, id. 6, 9, 7; Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 21.

ūto, ĕre, *act.* collat. form of utor, q. v. **I.** *Act.* form only *imp.* utito, *use, employ, make use of*: eodem in omnes quadrupedes utito, Cato, R. R. 96, 2; so, utito, id. ib. 107, 2; 123; 126; and, VTVNTO, C. I. L. 204, 1, 8.—**II.** *Pass.*: quia supellex multa, quae non utitur, emitur, Nov. ap. Gell. 15, 13, 4: utetur veris usibus hasta rudis, Auct. Priap. 45.—For the *gerund.* and *part.* v. utor.

ūtor (old form **oetor**, oesus, etc., from oitor, oisus, Lex. Thor. lin. 11; *inf.* parag. oetier, Rogat. Tribun. ap. Fest. p. 246 Müll.; Cic. Leg. 3, 4), ūsus (*inf.* utier, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 4; Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 13), 3, *v. dep.* [etym. dub.]. **I.** Prop., *to use.* **A.** With *abl.* **1.** *To make use of, employ*: cave . . . ne tibi hoc scipione malum magnum dem. *Paeg.* Jam utere eo, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 36: *Th.* Oh Epidicumne ego conspicor? *Ep.* Certe oculis utere, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 4: hoc oculo, id. Mil. 4, 7, 25: sola potest animi per se natura . . . durare et sensibus uti, Lucr. 3, 560: de rebus ipsis utere tuo judicio, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2: utinam, quem ad modum oratione sum usurus alienā, sic mihi ore uti liceret alieno, id. Rep. 3, 5, 8: utor neque perantiquis neque inhumanis ac feris testibus, *cite, appeal to*, id. ib. 1, 37, 58: neque enim accusatore muto neque teste quisquam utitur eo, qui de accusatoris subsellio surgit, id. Rosc. Am. 36, 104: num argumentis utendum in re ejus modi? id. Verr. 2, 4, 6, § 11: mancipium, quo et omnes utimur, et non praebetur a populo, id. ib. 2, 4, 5, § 9: quo interprete non ad linguam Graecam, sed ad furta et flagitia uti solebat, id. ib. 2, 3, 37, § 84: ut postea numquam dextro (oculo) aeque bene usus sit, Nep. Hann. 4, 3: si licet exemplis in parvo grandibus uti, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 25: viribus utendum est, quas fecimus, Luc. 1, 347.—With *ad*: ad eam rem usus est tuā mihi operā. *Sa.* Utere, ut vis, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 27: earum (navium) materiā atque aere ad reliquas reficiendas utebatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 31: administris ad ea sacrificia Druidibus, id. ib. 6, 16: ut eā potestate ad quaestum uteretur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3, § 11: ad quam rem (deus) motu mentis ac ratione utatur, id. N. D. 1, 37, 104.—With *pro*: utuntur aut aere aut taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro nummo, Caes. B. G. 5, 12.—**2.** Esp. **a.** *To manage, control, wield*: bene ut armis, optime ut equis uteretur, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28: nemo est quin eo ipso (equo), quo consuevit, libentius utatur quam intractato, id. Lael. 19, 68.—**b.** *To spend, use*: velim cum illā videas ut sit qui utamur (sc. pecunia), Cic. Att. 11, 11, 2: tantis vectigalibus ad liberalitatem utens, id. Fin. 2, 26, 84: cum horis nostris nos essemus usi, *spent, exhausted*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 11, § 30.—*Absol.*: notum et quaerere et uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 57.—**c.** *To wear*: pellibus aut parvis renonum tegimentis utuntur, magnā corporis parte nudā, Caes. B. G. 6, 21 *fin.*: ne insignibus quidem regiis Tullus nisi jussu populi est ausus uti, Cic. Rep. 2, 17, 31.—**d.** *To accept, adopt*: eā condicione, quae a Caesare ferretur, se usuros ostendebant, Caes. B. G. 4, 11: praeposteris enim utimur consiliis et acta agimus, Cic. Lael. 22, 85.—**e.** *To resort to, consult*: neque Vectium ad se arcessit, quaestorem suum, cujus consilio uteretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 44, § 114: oraculo, Tac. A. 2, 54.—**f.** Of a form or style of speech, sentiment, etc., *to make, adopt, employ*: sermonibus morologis utier, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 21: si provincia loqui posset, hac voce uteretur, Cic. Div. in Caecin. 5, 19: hac unā defensione, id. Verr. 2, 4, 4, § 8: haec oratio, quā me uti res publica cogit, id. Rosc. Am. 49, 143: cum hortatione non egeas, non utar eā pluribus verbis, id. Fam. 11, 5, 3: illa criminatio, quā in me absentem usus est, id. Agr. 3, 1, 3.—**g.** *To perform, exercise, practise*, etc.: crucior, patrem . . . nunc inprobi viri officio uti, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 14: eādem nos disciplinā utimur, id. As. 1, 3, 49; cf.: nec vero habere virtutem satis est quasi artem aliquam, nisi utare: etsi ars quidem, cum eā non utare, scientiā ipsā teneri potest, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 2: diuturni silentii, quo eram his temporibus usus, finem hodiernus dies attulit, *observed, kept*, id. Marcell. 1, 1: eos (senes) ego fortasse nunc imitor et utor aetatis vitio, id. Fam. 2, 16, 6: ratione utuntur, *exercise moderation*, Plaut. Cas. prol. 27: ut anteponantur . . . ratione utentia rationis expertibus, Cic. Top. 18, 69: ne tu, leno, postules Te hic fide lenoniā uti: non potis, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 30: viribus uteris per clivos, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 10.—With *adverb. acc.*: ut hoc utimur maxime more moro multum, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 1: ita aperte ipsam rem locutus nil circuitione usus es, Ter. And. 1, 2, 31.—**h.** In gen., *to use, enjoy, profit by, take advantage of*, etc.: otio qui nescit uti plus negoti habet, quam, etc., Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 20, 12 (Trag. Rel. v. 252 Vahl.): sinite . . . eodem ut jure uti senem Liceat, quo jure sum usus adulescentior, i. e. *enjoy, exercise*, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 2: commodius esse opinor duplici spe utier, id. Phorm. 4, 2, 13: serius a terrā provectae naves neque usae nocturnā aurā in redeundo offenderunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 8: commoda quibus utimur lucemque quā fruimur ab eo nobis dari, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: in maximo meo dolore hoc solacio utor, quod, etc., id. Fam. 11, 26 *init.*: usus est hoc cupidine, tamdiu, dum, etc., *had the use of*, i. e. *borrowed*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 6; cf. I. B. 2. infra: utatur suis bonis oportet et fruatur, qui beatus futurus est, id. N. D. 1, 37, 103: propter nauticarum rerum scientiam plurimisque maritimis rebus fruimur atque utimur, id. ib. 2, 60, 152: si fortunā permittitis uti, *to try, take advantage of*, Verg. A. 9, 240: nostrā utere amicitiā, ut voles, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 38; cf.: decet hunc ordinem . . . bene utier amicitiā, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 24: libertate modice utantur, Liv. 34, 49, 8: deorum Muneribus sapienter uti, Hor. C. 4, 9, 48: Ofellam Integris opibus novi non latius usum Quam nunc accisis, id. S. 2, 2, 113: quia parvo nesciet uti, id. Ep. 1, 10, 41: temporibus sapienter utens, *taking advantage of*, Nep. Epam. 3, 1. — Prov.: foro uti, *to make one's market*, i. e. accommodate one's prices, actions, etc., to circumstances, take advantage of events: scisti uti foro, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 29.—*Absol.*: opportunae sunt divitiae ut utare (sc. eis), Cic. Lael. 6, 22.—With *adverb. acc.*: ne Silius quidem quicquam utitur (sc. suis hortis), Cic. Att. 12, 22, 3.—**k.** Of passions, traits of character, etc., *to indulge, practise, exercise, yield to*, etc.: inter nos amore utemur semper subrepticio? Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 49: alacritate ac studio, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: severitas, quā tu in iis rebus usus es, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 19: usus est ipse incredibili patientiā, id. Phil. 1, 4, 9: ego pervicaciam (esse hanc) aio, et eā me uti volo, Att. ap. Non. 433, 1 (Trag. Rel. v. 5 Rib.): dementer amoribus usa, Ov. M. 4, 259.—With *in* and *acc.*: ut suā clementiā ac mansuetudine in eos utatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 14.—**l.** *To experience, undergo, receive, enjoy*, etc., ne simili utamur fortunā atque usi sumus, Quom, etc., Ter. Phorm. prol. 31: hoc honore usi togati solent esse, Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 32: homines amplissimis usos honoribus, id. Fl. 19, 45: nobiles amplis honoribus usi, Sall. J. 25, 4: neminem curuli honore usum praeterierunt, Liv. 34, 44, 4: primus externorum usus illo honore quem majores Latio quoque negaverint, Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 136: quoniam semel est odio civiliter usus, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 41.—**m.** *To use as food or medicine, to take, drink*, etc.: lacte mero veteres usi memorantur et herbis, Ov. F. 4, 369: aquis frigidis, Cels. 1, 1: antidoto, Scrib. Comp. 171: medicamento, id. ib. 228: vino modice, Cels. 8, 11: ex altero (loco, i. e. ex lacu) ut pecus uti possit (sc. aquā), Varr. R. R. 1, 11, 2.—**B.** With the thing used, etc., as direct obj. (class. only in *gerund.* constr.; v. infra): nuptias abjeci, amicos utor primoris viros, Turp. ap. Non. p. 497, 15 (Com. Rel. v. 164 Rib.): facilitatem vulgariam, Nov. ib. 481, 21 (Com. Rel. v. 98 ib.): res pulchras, quas uti solet, id. ib. 500, 16 (Com. Rel. v. 69 ib.): ita uti eum oportet libertatem, Titin. ib. 481, 19 (Com. Rel. v. 98 ib.): cetera quae volumus uti Graecā mercamur fide, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 47: dic mihi, an boni quid usquam'st, quod quisquam uti possiet, id. Merc. 1, 2, 37: diutine uti bene licet partum bene, id. Rud. 4, 7, 15: profecto uteris ut voles operam meam, id. Poen. 5, 2, 128: mea, quae praeter spem evenere, utantur sine, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 29: BALINEVM . . . QVOD VSI FVERANT AMPLIVS ANNIS XXXX., Inscr. Orell. 202: si quid est, quod utar, utor: si non est, egeo, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 23, 1: oleam albam, quam voles uti, condito, id. R. R. 118: quam rem etiam nomine eodem medici utuntur, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 23: ferrum, Aur. Vict. Caes. 17, 4.—**2.** Hence, esp. *gerund.* in phrases dare utendum, *to lend*; recipere or rogare or petere utendum, *to borrow*, etc. (class.; freq. in Plaut.): quod datum utendum'st, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 7: quae utenda vasa semper vicini rogant, id. Aul. 1, 2, 18; 2. 4, 32; 2, 9, 4; id. Pers. 1, 3, 47 sq.; id. Mil. 2, 3, 76; id. Rud. 3, 1, 10: auris tibi contra utendas dabo, Enn. ap. Non. 506, 1 (Trag. Rel. v. 364 Vahl.); Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 81: quae bona is Heraclio omnia utenda ac possidenda tradiderat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 46: te, quod utendum acceperis, reddidisse, id. Tusc. 3, 17, 36: multa rogant utenda dari, data reddere nolunt, Ov. A. A. 1, 433.—**II.** Transf. (through the intermediate idea of having and using). **A.** Pregn., *to enjoy the friendship of* any one; *to be familiar* or *intimate with, to associate with* a person. **a.** With *abl.*: his Fabriciis semper est usus Oppianicus familiarissime, Cic. Clu. 16, 46: quā (Caeciliā) pater usus erat plurimum, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 27: Trebonio multos annos utor valde familiariter, id. Fam. 1, 3, 1: Lucceius qui multum utitur Bruto, id. Att. 16, 5, 3: utere Pompeio Grospho, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 22: quo pacto deceat majoribus uti, id. ib. 1, 17, 2: si sciret regibus uti, ib. ib. 14: ita me verebatur ut me formatore morum, me quasi magistro uteretur, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 2.—**b.** With *acc.*: vilica vicinas aliasque mulieres quam minimum utatur, Cato, R. R. 143, 1.—**B.** *To be in possession of* a thing, esp. *to have, hold*, or *find* a thing in some particular mode or character; with *abl.*: mihi si unquam filius erit, ne ille facili me utetur patre, *he shall find an indulgent father in me*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 5; cf.: patre usus est diligente et diti, Nep. Att. 1, 2: bonis justisque regibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 33, 50: quae (sc. libertas) non in eo est, ut justo utamur domino, sed ut nullo, id. ib. 2, 23, 43; cf. id. Fin. 1, 1, 2: hic vide quam me sis usurus aequo, id. Verr. 2, 5, 59, § 154: ut is illis benignis usus est ad commodandum, id. ib. 2, 4, 3, § 6: ne bestiis quoque immanioribus uteremur, id. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: me Capitolinus convictore usus amicoque A puero est, Hor. S. 1, 4, 95: uteris monitoribus isdem, id. Ep. 2, 2, 154: valetudine non bonā, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: quo (sc. Philoctete) successore sagittae Herculis utuntur, Ov. M. 13, 52.—*Absol.*: nam pol placidum te et clementem eo usque modo ut volui usus sum in alto (= placidum te esse ut volui, sic te usus sum), Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 8.—Hence, *P. a.*: **ūtens**, ntis, *m.*, *possessing, that possesses*: utentior sane sit, i. e. *a larger possessor, richer*, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 71.

ut-pŏtĕ, *adv.*, *as namely, namely, as being, as, seeing that, inasmuch as, since* (rare but class.; cf. quippe); introducing an explanation. **1.** Usually with a *pron. rel.*: satis nequam sum, utpote qui hodie inceperim amare, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 5: ea nos, utpote qui nihil contemnere soleamus, non pertimescebamus, Cic. Att. 2. 24, 4 B. and K. (al. solemus): Lucius quidem frater

ejus, utpote qui peregre depugnarit familiam ducit, id. Phil. 5, 11, 30 similiorem mulierem Magisque eandem, utpote quae non sit eadem non reor Deos facere posse, Plaut Mil 2 6, 49 amo hercle, opinor utpote quod pro certo sciam, id Bacch 3, 4, 13 utpote quae mi Speraret nec linguam esse nec auriculam, Cat 67, 44 —**2.** With *cum* nec retinuissem (legiones), si uno loco habuissem, utpote cum singulae quaedam cohortes seditionem fecerint, Asin ap Cic Fam 10, 32, 4 incommoda valetudo, quâ jam emerseram, utpote cum sine febri laborassem, id Att 5, 8, 1 —**3.** With participles inde Rubos fessi pervenimus, utpote longum Carpentes iter, Hor S 1, 5, 94 puerulo me utpote non amplius novem annos nato, Nep Hann 2, 3 —**4.** In adjectival phrases quin id erat curae, quo pacto cuncta tenerem, Utpote res tenues, tenui sermone peractas, Hor S 2, 4, 9 quod sunt quos genus hoc minime juvat, utpote plures Culpari dignos id. ib 1, 4, 24 quo sane populus numerabilis, utpote parvus Et frugi castusque verecundusque coibat, id A P 206

utpūta, v puto

ŭtrālĭbet, *adv*, v uterlibet *fin*

* **ŭtrārĭus,** ii, *m* [1 uter], in milit lang, *one who brings water in skins, a water carrier* sequi se utrarios ad mare jussit, Liv 44, 33, 1

ŭtrasquĕ, *adv*, v uterque *fin* B

ŭtrĭbi, v utrubi

* **ŭtrĭcīda,** ae, *m* [1 uter caedo], *one who cuts skins or bags in pieces, a skin slayer, utricide* non homicidam sed utricidam amplecterer, App M 13, p 137, 26

ŭtrĭcŭlārĭus, ii, *m* [1 utriculus] **I.** *A bagpiper*, Suet Ner 54, Inscr Orell 4119 sq —**II.** *The master of a raft floated on bladders, used for ferriage*, Inscr Grut 431, 4, 428, 10, 547, 8, Inscr Donat p 470, 9

1. ŭtrĭcŭlus, i, *m dim* [1 uter], *a small skin* or *leathern bottle*, Cels 2, 17, App M 1, p 108, 16

2. ŭtrĭcŭlus, i, *m dim* [uterus] **I.** Lit, in gen, *the belly, abdomen*, of bees, Plin. 11, 12, 12, § 31 —**B.** Esp, *a little womb* or *matrix*, Plin 11, 37, 84, § 209, 30, 14, 43, § 124 —**II.** Transf, of plants, *a bud* or *calycle* of a flower, *a hull* or *husk* of grain, Plin 16, 25, 39, § 94, 18, 11, 29, § 115

ŭtrimquĕ (ŭtrinquĕ), *adv* [uter que] *from* or *on both sides* or *parts, on the one side and on the other* **I.** Lit horrescit telis exercitus asper utrimque, Enn ap Macr S 6, 4 (Ann v 385 Vahl) tollitur in caelum clamor exortus utrimque, id ib p 500 (Ann v 422 ib) clamor utrinque, undique concursus Hor S 1, 9, 77 postquam utrimque exitum est maxumâ copiâ, Dispertiti viri . tubae utrimque canunt contra Consonat terra clamorem utrimque efferunt, Imperator utrimque hinc et illinc Jovi vota suscipere, Plaut Am 1, 1, 65 sq magnae utrimque copiae, Cic Fam 6, 4, 1 acriter utrimque usque ad vesperum pugnatum est Caes. B G 1, 50 multis utrimque interfectis id ib 7, 42 ceteros utrimque aggreditur, Sall C 60, 5 ni utrimque praemissi equites rem exploravissent id J 53, 7 tigna binis utrinque fibulis distinebantur, *one on each side*, Caes B G 4, 17 continebitur marginibus, Quint. 1, 1, 27 sustinentium manibus, id 1, 2, 7 praecisa vipera, *at both ends* i e *head and tail*, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 121 —**B.** Connected with *secus* (sometimes written in one word, utrimque secus), *along* or *on both sides, on either hand* (ante and post class) quare utrimque secus cum corpus vapulet, Lucr 4, 939 (936) canes utrimque secus deae latera muniunt, App M 2 p 116, 8, Mart Cap 5, § 464, 6, § 719 —**II.** Trop (Alcumena) Utrimque est gravida et ex viro et ex summo Jove, Plaut. Am prol 111 utrimque constitit fides, *both parties kept their word*, Liv 2, 13, 9 Piso M Crasso et Scriboniâ genitus nobilis utrimque, Tac H 1, 14 *fin*, Plin 8, 42, 66, § 163 (al utrique), cf id 8, 47, 72, § 187 virtus est medium vitiorum et utrimque reductum, Hor Ep 1, 18, 9 alia sunt non necessaria, vel utrimque vel ab alterâ parte, Quint 5, 10, 81, 5, 13, 1 causas verras modo et utrimque tractet, i e pro et contra, id 10, 5 20

ŭtrimquĕsĕcus, v utrimque, I B

ŭtrindĕ, *adv* [uter inde], *from* or *on both sides* de frumento utrobi bona, utrobi mala gratia capiatur, utrinde iram, utrinde factiones tibi pares, Cato ap Charis p 198 P —With *gen* utrinde orarum, Cael Aur Acut 2, 37

* **ŭtrin-sĕcus,** *adv* [uter secus], *on both sides* incolumi fervore cadunt utrinsecus ignes, Auct Aetn 503

ŭtrō, *adv*, v 3 uter *fin*

ŭtrŏbi, *adv*, v utrubi

ŭtrŏbīdem, *adv*, v utrubidem

ŭtrŏbīquĕ (ŭtrūbīquĕ), *adv* [utrubi que], *on both parts* or *sides on the one side and the other* (rare but class) quia utrobique magnos inimicos habebam, Asin ap Cic Fam 10, 31, 2 utrobique autem conventicium accipiebant, Cic Rep 3, 35, 48 depopulatus Hypatensem primo, deinde Heracleensem agrum, inutili utrobique auxilio Aetolorum, Liv 36, 16, 5 ut eodem tempore utrobique respublica prospere gereretur, id. 27, 40, 2 utrobique Eumenes plus valebat, *with land and naval forces*, Nep Hann 10, 3 —Trop sequitur ut eadem veritas utrobique sit eademque lex, i e *with gods and with men*, Cic N D 2, 31, 79 assunt multa ejus rei exempla tam laesae hercle quam conservatae sanctissimo utrobique opinionis, Quint 1, 2 4, 3, 7, 27, 4, 2, 91 qui timet his adversa, fere miratur eodem, Quo cupiens, pacto pavor est utrobique molestus, Hor Ep 1, 6, 10

ŭtrōlĭbet, *adv*, v uterlibet *fin* B

ŭtrōquĕ, *adv*, v uterque *fin*

ŭtrōquĕversum, *adv*, v uterque *fin*

ŭtrūbi (ŭtrŏbi and **ŭtrĭbi),** *adv* [uter ubi], *at which of two places, on which of the two sides, where* (when two are spoken of, ante and post class.) utrubi cenaturi estis? hiccine an in triclinio? Naev ap Charis p 198 P *St* Utrubi accumbo? *Sa* Utrubi tu vis *St* Cum ambobus volo, Plaut Stich 5, 5, 9, cf id ib 5, 4, 14 de frumento utrobi bona, utrobi mala gratia capiatur, Cato ap Charis p 198 P utrubi hic homo fuit, Edict Praet in Dig 43, 31 pr (De utrubi), cf Gai Inst 4, § 148 sq, 4, § 151, Aus Idyll 11, 63

* **ŭtrūbīdem (ŭtrŏbīdem),** *adv* [utrubi dem] *on both sides, on each* or *either side* (when the two sides are spoken of) utrosque percognovi utrubidem, Plaut Truc 1, 2, 50 (dub, Speng utrosque pergnovi probe)

ŭtrūbīquĕ, *adv*, v utrobique

ŭtrum, *adv* [uter] **I.** Introducing an alternative question (direct or indirect), with *an* beginning the second clause (v an), in Engl represented in direct questions simply by the tone of voice and in indirect questions by *whether* **A.** In a direct interrogation **1.** With *ne*, (α) Attached to the emphatic word of the first clause utrum tu masne an femina es? Plaut Rud 1, 2, 16 *Ba* Simulato me amare *Pi* Utrum ego istoc jocon' assimulem, an serio id Bacch 1, 1, 42 utrum studione id sibi habet an laudi putat Fore? Ter Ad 3, 3, 28 utrum igitur tandem perspicuisne dubia aperiuntur an dubiis perspicua tolluntur? Cic Fin 4, 24, 67 utrum censes illum tuamne de se orationem libentius auditurum fuisse an meam? id ib 2, 19 60 —(β) With *ne* attached to utrum, utrumne an (poet and post Aug) utrumne jussi persequemur otium An hunc laborem, etc Hor Epod 1, 7 utrumne salvum eum nolet orator, an? etc, Quint 12, 1, 40 utrumne igitur ego sum, Domiti, exemplo gravis an tu, qui, etc, Plin 17, 1, 1, § 4 —(γ) With *ne* repeated in place of *an* (very rare) sed utrum terrene motus sonitusne inferum Pervasit auris? Att ap Prisc 6, p 680 P (Trag Rel v 479 Rib) —**2.** Without *ne*, utrum an (class) utrum pro ancilla me habes, an pro filia? Plaut Pers. 3, 1, 13 utrum hac me feriam an ab laeva, latus? id Cist 3, 13 sed utrum nunc tu coelibem ted esse mavis liberum, an maritum servom esse, id. Cas 2, 4 11 utrum pro dimidiâ parte, an pro totâ societate? Utrum pro me an pro me et pro te? Cic Rosc. Com 11, 32 utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est? id Ac 2, 29, 95, id. Tusc 1, 25, 61 —**B.** In an indirect interrogation **1.** With *ne* attached, (α) To the emphatic word of the first clause sed utrum strictimne attonsurum dicam esse an per pectinem Nescio, Plaut Capt 2, 1, 18 videndum'st primum utrum eae velintne an non velint, id Most 3, 1, 151 cum animo depugnat suo, Utrum itane esse mavelit an ita potius, id Trin 2, 2, 26, id. Ps. 2, 4, 19, id Bacch 3, 4, 1 de istac rogas Virgine? *Py* Ita, utrum praedicemne an taceam? Ter Eun 4, 4, 53 ea res nunc in discrimine versatur, utrum possitne se parsimonia defendere, an, etc., Cic Quint 30, 92 videamus, utrum ea fortuitane sint an eo statu, quo, etc, id N D 2, 34 87, id Phil 2, 12, 30, cf est illa distinctio, utrum an et utrum illudne an, etc, id Tusc 4, 27, 59 —(β) With *ne* attached to utrum, utrumne an (poet and post Aug) nec quidquam differre utrumne in pulvere ludas opus an meretricis amore Sollicitus plores Hor S 2, 3, 251 utrumne Divitiis homines an sint virtute beati, id ib 2, 6, 73 in eo plures dissenserunt, utrumne hae partes essent rhetorices, an ejusdem opera an elementa, Quint 3, 3, 13 Dareus dubitaverat utrumne circa Mesopotamiam subsisteret, an interiora regna sui peteret Curt 4, 9, 1, Col 11, 1, 50, Suet Caes 80, Tac Or 37 —(γ) With *ne* attached to *an*, utrum anne me jussit percontarier utrum aurum reddat anne eat secum simul, Plaut. Bacch 4, 1, 4 est quaerendumque utrum una species sit earum anne plures Cic. Or 61, 206 id autem utrum illi sentiant anne simulent, tu intelleges id Att 12, 51, 2, cf uter, I B 4 *fin* —**2.** Without *ne* quid tu, malum, curas, Utrum crudum an coctum edim, Plaut Aul 3, 2, 16 facite indicium, utrum hac an illac iter institerit, id Cist 4, 2, 11 utrum stultitiâ facere ego hunc an malitiâ Dicam, incertus sum, Ter Phorm 4, 3, 54 id utrum Romano more locutus sit, an, quomodo Stoici dicunt, postea videro, Cic Fam 7, 16, 3 permultum interest, utrum perturbatione aliqua animi, an consulto fiat injuria, id Off 1, 8, 27 quid interest utrum hoc feceris, an, etc, id Verr 2, 3, 75, § 174, id Rosc Com 3, 9 multum interest, utrum laus imminuatur, an salus deseratur, id Fam 1, 7, 8 quomodo transierit, utrum rate an piscatorio navigio, nemo sciebat, Cael ap Quint 6, 3, 41, Varr R R 1, 2, 8, Cat 17, 21 —**3.** With *necne* (rarely *ne*) in place of the second clause with *an*, utrum necne, *whether or not* jam dudum ego erro, qui quaeram, utrum emeris necne, Cic Verr 2, 4, 16, § 35 di utrum sint necne sint quaeritur, id N D 3, 7, 17 utrum proelium committi ex usu esset necne, Caes B G 1, 50 deliberent utrum traiciant legiones necne et Brutum arcessant necne, et mihi stipendium dent an decernant, Brut ap Cic Fam 11, 26, Liv 39, 48, 2 —So, utrum ne cum interrogaretur, utrum pluris patrem matremne faceret? matrem inquit, Nep Iphic 3, 4 —**II.** Introducing a disjunctive question with more than two members, with *an* beginning each clause after the first **A.** A direct question utrum hoc tu parum commeministi an ego non satis intellexi, an mutasti sententiam? Cic Att 9, 2 utrum hoc signum cupiditatis tuae an tropaeum necessitudinis an amoris indicium esse voluisti? id Verr 2 2, 47, § 115; 2, 3, 36, § 83 utrum hostem an vos an fortunam utriusque populi ignoratis? Liv 21, 10, 6, 6, 7, 3 utrum major an majores an aetas an cum Karthaginiensi, etc., id 28, 43, 12 —**B.** An indirect question in quo (convivio) nemo potest dicere utrum iste plus biberit an vomuerit an effuderit, Cic Pis 10 22 utrum admonitus an temptatus an sine duce illo nescio, id Verr 2, 1, 41, § 105 —**III.** Introducing a single question without an expressed alternative (cf the similar use of an) **a.** In a direct interrogation utrum enim in clarissimis est civibus is, quem judicatum hic duxit Hermippus? Cic Fl 19, 45 utrum igitur hactenus satis est? id Top 4, 25 utrum majores vestri omnium magnarum rerum et principia exorti ab diis sunt et finem eum statuerunt? Liv 45 39, 10 —**b.** In an indirect interrogation neque utrum ex hoc saltu damni salvum scio eliciam foras, Plaut Men 5, 6 30 an hoc dicere audebis utrum de te aratores utrum denique Siculi universi bene existiment, ad rem id non pertinere? Cic Verr 2, 2, 69, § 167;

Nep. Eum. 6, 1.—With the *interrog.* particle *nam:* cum percontatus esset, utrumnam Patris universa classis in portu stare posset, Liv. 37, 17, 10 dub. Weissenb. ad loc. (Hertz and Madv. possetne).

ŭtut, *adv.*, v. ut, I. A. 3.

ūva, ae, *f.* [etym. dub.; perh. for ug-va, root ug-, to be moist; Gr. ὑγρός; Lat. uvere; cf.: umor, uvidus, etc.; so Corss.; Curt. refers it to root ug-; Sanscr. ugras, strong; Gr. ὑγιής, healthful]. **I.** Lit. **A.** *The fruit of the vine, a grape:* a quā (gemmā) oriens uva se ostendit, Cic. Sen. 15, 53; Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 1; Cato, R. R. 24: puella adservanda nigerrimis diligentius uvis, Cat. 17, 16: quo Duceret apricis in collibus uva colorem, Verg. E. 9, 49: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, id. G. 1, 54: illa videntur prodigialiter accidisse, ut aliqua vitis excederet uvarum numerum MM., Col. 3, 3, 3: terra feracior uvis, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 7: uva ejus indecora visu, sapore jucunda, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 28; Pall. Feb. 29, 1: uva non alibi gratior callo, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 14.—**B.** Collect., *grapes:* pressantes inquinet uva pedes, Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 18; 4 (5), 2, 13: pressos pedibus dedit uva liquores, Tib. 2, 1, 45; cf. Hor. C. 2, 5, 10; 1, 20, 10; Juv. 5, 31.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A bunch* or *cluster of grapes:* uvis, quae magnitudinem infantium puerorum exsuperant, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 14: gemellarum, quibus hoc nomen uvae semper geminae dedere, id. 14, 1, 4, § 22; Varr. R. R. 1, 25; Col. 3, 1 sq.; Cic. Sen. 15, 53.—**B.** *A vine:* fert uva racemos, Verg. G. 2, 60.—**C.** Of other plants, *a bunch* or *cluster of fruit:* amomi, Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 48: lauri, id. 16, 29, 52, § 120.—**D.** *A cluster*, like a bunch of grapes, which bees form when they alight in swarming, Verg. G. 4, 558; Plin. 11, 17, 18, § 55; Juv. 13, 68.—**E.** The soft palate, *the uvula*, κίων, Cels. 7, 12, 3; 7, 6, 14; Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 129; 23, 8, 80, § 157; 30, 4, 11, § 31; 34, 12, 29, § 118; Mart. 10, 56, 5.—**F.** *A kind of sea-fish*, Plin. 9, 2, 1, § 3; 32, 10, 49, § 138; 32, 11, 53, § 151.

ūvens, entis, *Part.* [uveo, whence uvesco, uvidus, etc.], *moist, wet, humid* (post-Aug.): oculi, Petr. 115: palatum, Sil. 7, 651: nox, id. 2, 469: scopuli, Stat. S. 3, 1, 144.

ūvesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [uveo, uvens], *to grow* or *become moist, wet, damp, dank,* or *humid* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: suspensae in litore vestes Uvescunt, Lucr. 1, 306; Avien. Arat. 254.—**II.** Transf., poet., *to moisten* or *refresh one's self*, i. e. *to drink freely, to tipple:* seu quis capit acria fortis Pocula, seu modicis uvescit laetius, * Hor. S. 2, 6, 70.

ūvĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.*, *moisture* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Signif. Diaet. Pass. 68.

* **ūvĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [uvidus], *moist, wet:* uvidulam a fletu, Cat. 66, 63.

ūvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [uveo, uvens; v. uva *init.*], *moist, wet, damp, dank, humid.* **I.** Lit. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: umidus, madidus): rete, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 5: vestimenta, id. ib. 2, 7, 15: (mulieres) id. ib. 2, 3, 78; Hor. C. 1, 5, 14: gemma, Ov. F. 3, 238: uvidus ventosusque status caeli, Col. 7, 3, 3; cf. Juppiter, Verg. G. 1, 418: Menalcas, *wet with the dew*, id. E. 10, 20: Tiburis ripae, i. e. *well-watered*, Hor. C. 4, 2, 30; cf.: rura assiduis aquis, Ov. F. 4, 686: terra, Col. 3, 2, 9.—*Comp.:* poma, i. e. *juicy*, Tert. Jejun. 1 *fin.*—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Drunken:* Bacchus, Hor. C. 2, 19, 18; cf.: dicimus integro Sicci mane die, dicimus uvidi, id. ib. 4, 5, 39.—**B.** *Vapid:* verba, Gell. 1, 15, 1.

ūvĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [uva-fero], *cluster-bearing, bearing* or *producing grapes* (in post-Aug. poetry): Massicus, Stat. S. 4, 3, 64: glebae, Sil. 7, 263: arvae, id. 7, 207.

ūvor, ōris, *m.* [uveo, uvens; v. uva *init.*], *moistness, moisture, humidity:* uvae ab uvore, Varr. L. L. 5, § 104 Müll.

Uxăma, ae, *f.*, *a town of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 27; Sil. 3, 384.

Uxellŏdūnum, i, *n.*, *a town in Aquitaine, in the territory of the Cadurci*, now *Capdenac*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 32; 40, 1.

uxor, ōris (for the form VXSOR in inscrr. v. the letter X), *f.* [etym. dub.; cf. Sanscr. vaca, wife], *a wife, spouse, consort* (syn. conjux). **I.** Lit.: licuit uxorem dotatam ducere, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 86: duxit me uxorem liberorum sibi quaesendūm gratia, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. quaeso, p. 258 (Trag. v. 161 Vahl.); so very freq. ducere uxorem, v. duco: uxorem adjungere, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 68: ridicule illud L. Nasica censori Catoni, cum ille Ex tui animi sententiā tu uxorem habes? Non hercle, inquit, ex animi mei sententiā, id. de Or. 2, 64, 260: erus, quantum audio, uxore excidit, *must go without a wife*, Ter. And. 2, 5, 12; 1, 3, 11: quod tu dicis, mea uxor, non te mihi irasci decet, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 24.—On the legal condition of Roman married women, v. Rein, Röm. Privatr. p. 182 sq.; Dict. of Antiq. s. v. uxor.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of animals: olentis uxores mariti, i. e. *she-goats*, Hor. C. 1, 17, 7.—**B.** Humorously, of *the cloak* (abolla) as inseparable from the poor man, Mart. 4, 53, 5.

uxorcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [uxor], *a little wife* (ante- and post-class.): erat ei uxorcula satis quidem tenuis, App. M. 9, p. 219, 8.—*As a term of endearment:* mea uxorcula! Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 19; 5, 2, 38; Varr. ap. Non. 83, 25.

uxōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a wife* or *married woman.* **I.** In gen. **A.** *Adj.:* in arbitrio rei uxoriae, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61; id. Top. 17, 66: abhorrens ab re uxoriā, i. e. *averse to marriage*, Ter. And. 5, 1, 10: dos, Ov. A. A. 2, 155: quam formam modicam et modestam Favorinus non inscite appellabat uxoriam, *appropriate for a wife*, Gell. 5, 11, 13.—Poet.: imber, i. e. *tears for the death of a wife*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 31: jus, Dig. 32, 29 pr.: levamentum, Tac. A. 3, 34: nomen, Suet. Calig. 25.—**B.** *Subst.:* **uxōrĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a tax laid on old-bachelors, the old-bachelor tax*, Fest. p. 379 Müll.—**II.** In partic., *excessively fond of one's wife, uxorious:* pulcramque uxorius urbem Exstruis, Verg. A. 4, 266: amnis (Tiberis), as the husband of Ilia, Hor. C. 1, 2, 19: Vulcanus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 59: juvenis, Auct. Paneg. ad Maxim. et Constantin. 4.

Uzīta, ae, *f.*, *a town of Byzacene in* Africa Propria, Auct. B. Afr. 41; 51; 56; 58.

V.

V, v, a character derived from the Greek Υ, Mar. Victor. p. 2459 P. A consonant which, though originally written with the same sign as the vowel *u* (v. the letter U), was by the ancients themselves considered as essentially different from it, Charis. p. 57 P.; Diom. p. 416; 420 P.; Prisc. p. 539; 542; 544 sq. P.; Vel. Long. p. 2215; 2222 P.; just as the consonant *i* (*j*) and the vowel *i* were regarded as two distinct letters; v. the letter J. **I.** The sound of V seems to have been the same with that of English initial W. It corresponded to the Æolic digamma; hence it is called, Quint. 12, 10, 29, Aeolica littera, and the emperor Claudius used the Greek digamma inverted Ⅎ to represent it (because in its proper position it already formed the Latin letter F), Quint. 1, 7, 26; Prisc. p. 545 sq. P.; Gell. 14, 5, 2; v. also the inscrr. of the period during and immediately succeeding the reign of Claudius, Inscr. Orell. 710 sq.; Marini Atti, p. 97. In very many words which were originally common to both languages, the initial or medial *v* in Latin represents a lost digamma in Greek; cf.: ver, ἦρ; vis, ἴς; video, ἰδ; vestis, ἐσθής; vitulus, ἰταλός; vomo, ἐμέω; voco, ἔπω; volvo, εἰλω; vinum, οἶνος; viola, ἴον; vespera, ἑσπέρα; Vesta, Ἑστία; silva, ὕλη; ovis, ὄϊς; divus, δῖος; aevum, αἰών; scaevus, σκαιός; vicus, οἶκος; levis, λεῖος al. (For a full discussion of the sound of V, see Roby, Gram. I. praef. p. xxxiii. sqq.).—**II.** V has the closest affinity to the vowel *u*, and hence, in the course of composition and inflection, it often passed into the latter: solvo, solutum, from solvitum, solūtum; caveo, cautum, from cavitum; fautor, from faveo; lautum, from lavo; nauta, from navita; audeo, cf. avidus; neu, seu, from neve, sive; tui, cf. Sanscr. tvam; sui, Sanscr. sva-; suavis, Sanscr. svadus, and is resolved into it by the poets from prosodial necessity: silŭa (trisyl.) for silva; dissŏlŭo, evŏlŭam (quadrisyl.), for dissolvam, evolvam; dissŏlŭenda, evolŭisse (quinquasyl.), for dissolvenda, evolvisse, etc., just as, for the same cause, although less freq., *u* passed into *v:* genva, tenvis (dissyl.), for gĕnŭa, tĕnŭis; tenvia, tenvius (trisyl.), for tĕnŭia, tĕnŭius.—For the affinity of *v* to *b*, v. the letter B.—**III.** V as a medial between two vowels was very freq. elided, esp. in inflection, and the word underwent in consequence a greater or less contraction: amavisti, amāsti; deleverunt, delērunt; novisti, nōsti; audivisti, audisti, or audiisti; siveris, siris, or sieris; obliviscor, oblitus; dives, dis; aeviternus, aeternus; divitior, ditior; bovibus, bubus, etc.; providens, prudens; movimentum, momentum; provorsus, prorsus; si vis, sis; si vultis, sultis; Jovis pater, Juppiter; mage volo, mavolo, malo; non volo, nolo, etc. An example of the elision of *v* without a further contraction of the word is found in seorsus, *from sevorsus* (v. seorsus).—This etymological suppression of *v* is to be distinguished from its purely orthographical omission before or after *u* in ancient MSS. and inscriptions, as serus for servus, noum for novum, festius for festivus, Pacuius for Pacuvius; cf. the letters J and Q.—V is sometimes elided after a mute: dis for dvis from duo; likewise after *s:* sibi for svibi (from su-ibi); sis. sas, sos, for suis, suas, suos; sultis for si vultis; so Lat. si corresponds to Umbr. sve and Osc. svai; v. esp. Corss. Ausspr. 1, p. 310 sqq.—**IV.** As an abbreviation, V (as the sign of the consonant) stands for vir, vivus, vixit, voto, vale, verba, etc.; V. C., or also VC., vir clarissimus; VCP., voti compos posuit; V. V., virgo Vestalis; V. F. Q. D. E. R. F. P. D. E. R. I. C., verba fecerunt. Quid de eā re fieri placeret, de eā re ita censuerunt.—As a numeral, the letter V stands for half of the geometrical cross X or ten, Zumpt, Gr. § 115 Anm. 1.

Văcălus, i, *m.*, *a river of Gaul, tributary to the Rhine*, now *the Wahal*, Caes. B. G. 4, 10; called also Vahalis, q. v.

văcans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of vaco.

văcanter, *adv.*, v. vaco, *P. a. fin.*

văcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vaco], *a being free* from a duty, service, etc.; *freedom, exemption, immunity; a freeing, exempting, dispensation* (class.; syn. immunitas). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (*a*) With *gen. obj.:* vacatio omnium munerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 53: publici muneris, id. Fam. 9, 6, 5: sumptus, laboris, militiae, rerum denique omnium, id. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 23: militiae, Caes. B. G. 6, 14; Cic. Phil. 5, 19, 53; Just. 1, 9, 12: quinquennii militiae vacatio, Liv. 23, 20, 2; 42, 33, 4: rerum omnium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 22, § 58: malorum, Sen. Ep. 85, 5.—(*β*) With *ab:* a causis vacatio, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 11: ab belli administratione, Liv. 23, 32, 15: ab opere, Col. 6, 14, 3: a sacerdotio, Gell. 1, 12, 7.—(*γ*) With *quominus:* vacationem augures, quominus judiciis operam darent, non habere, Cic. Brut. 31, 117.—(*δ*) *Absol.:* falsum est, ob vacationem pretium datum, Cic. Font. 4, 7: cum sacerdotes deorum vacationem habeant, quanto est aequius habere ipsos deos, id. Ac. 2, 38, 121: deprecari vacationem adulescentiae, id. Cael. 12, 30: rerum gestarum, id. Sull. 9, 26: aetatis, Nep. Att. 7, 1.—**B.** In partic. **1.** (Sc. militiae.) *Exemption from military service:* P. Vatinius... et agro a senatu et vacatione donatus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: delectum habere sublatis vacationibus, id. Phil. 5, 12, 31: senatus decrevit, ut... dilectus haberetur, vacationes ne valerent, id. Att. 1, 19, 2: scribere exercitum sine ullā vacationis veniā, Liv. 8, 20, 3; 7, 28, 3; 27, 38, 3: locupletissimus quisque miles labore fatigari, donec vacationem emeret, Tac. H. 1, 46.—**2.** (Sc. culpae.) Neque ei suam vacationem eripio, quā ille apud omnis utitur, ut nihil malitiose fecisse videntur, *freedom from blame*, Cic. Verr. 2, 7, 68, § 164 B. and K. (dub.; al. purgationem; al. culpae vacationem).—**II.** Transf., *a sum paid for exemption from military service:* vacationes annuas exsolvere, Tac. H. 1, 46: vacationes centurionibus ex fisco numerat, id. ib. 1, 58.

1. vacca, ae, *f.* [Sanscr. vaçā, cow; root vaç, to bellow; cf. vagire], *a cow*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6; Col. 6, 21, 1; Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77; Verg. E. 9, 31; id. G. 2, 524; 3, 177; id. A. 4, 61; Ov. M. 2, 694; Hor. C. 4, 2, 53: boves operariae, used in ploughing, Col. 6, 24, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 4.

2. Vacca, ae, *f* **I.** *A town of Byzacene in Africa*, Auct B Afr 74 — **II.** *A town of Numidia, called also Vaga*, now *Beja*, Sall J 29, 4, 47 1, 68 3, Sil. 3, 259 — Hence, **Vaccensis** or **Vagensis,** e, *adj*, *of* or *pertaining to Vacca* Vagense oppidum, i e *Vaga*, Plin 5, 4, 4, § 30 — **Vaccenses (Vagen-),** ium, *m*, *the inhabitants of Vacca*, Sall J 66, 2.

3. Vacca, v Vagia

Vaccaei, orum, *m*, *a people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the river Durius*, Liv 21, 5, 35, 7, Cic Planc 34, 84, Plin 3, 3, 4, § 19

vaccīnĭum, ii, *n*, *the blueberry, whortleberry* Vaccinium myrtillus, Linn, Plin 16, 18, 31, § 77, Verg E 2, 18, 2, 50, 10, 39, Ov Tr 1, 1, 5, Vitr 7, 14, 2

vaccīnus, a, um, *adj* [vacca], *of* or *from cows* caro, Plin 28 12, 50, § 185 lac, id 25, 8, 53 § 94 caseus, id 28, 14, 58, § 204

vaccŭla, ae, *f dim* [id], *a little cow* or *heifer*, Cat 20, 14, Val Cat Dir 132

Vaccus, i, *m*, Vitruvius Vaccus, *a general of Fundi, taken captive by L Papirius* The vacant site of his house at Rome was called Vacci prata, Liv 8, 19 sq, Cic Dom 38, 101

văcēfīo, fĭĕri, *v pass* [vacuus facio], *to become* or *be made empty* (only in the two foll passages) multusque vacefit In medio locus, Lucr 6, 1005, 6, 1017

văcerra, ae, *f*, *a log, stock, post* **I.** Lit, Col 9, 1, 3, 9, 1, 9, 6, 19, 2 — **II.** Transf, like stipes, and our *stock, block*, as a term of abuse applied to a stupid person vecorde et malefica vacerra Liv Andron ap Fest p 375 Müll (Com Fragm v 7 Rib)

* **văcerrōsus,** a, um, *adj* [vacerra, II], freq used by the emperor Augustus for cerritus, *mad, crazed, crack brained*, acc to Suet Aug 87

Văchālis, is, v Vahalis

văcillātio, onis *f* [vacillo] *a rocking to and fro, see saw, a wavering, reeling motion* indecora in dextrum ac laevum latus, Quint 11, 3, 128 foeda, Suet Claud 21 *fin*

văcillo (*a* scanned long, Lucr 3, 502), avi, atum, 1, *v n* [cf Sanscr vak, to roll, vank, to shake], *to sway to and fro, to waddle, stagger, reel, totter, waver, vacillate* (class, a favorite word with Cic, cf nuto, titubo) **I.** Lit, of drunken persons quosdam ex vino vacillantes, quosdam hesterna potatione oscitantes, Cic Fragm ap Quint 8, 3, 66 videre quosdam ex vino vacillantis, Quint 11, 3, 165 praepediuntur crure vacillanti, Lucr 3, 479, cf Ruhnk ad Rutil Lup 2, 7, p 164 Frotsch in utramque partem toto corpore vacillans, Cic Brut 60, 216 arbor ventis pulsa vacillans aestuat, Lucr 5, 1096, so, ambusta id 1, 806 vacillant omnia tecta, id 6, 575 sub pedibus tellus cum tota vacillat, id 5, 1236 accepi tuam epistulam vacillantibus litterulis, Cic Fam 16, 15, 2 — **II.** Trop, *to waver, hesitate, stagger, be untrustworthy to vacillate* tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic N D 1, 38 107 Erotem ad ista expedienda factum mihi videbar reliquisse cujus non sine magna culpa vacillarunt, *have fallen into confusion*, id. Att 14, 18, 2 justitia vacillat vel jacet potius, id Off 3 33, 118 stabilitas amicitiae vacillat, id Fin 1, 20 66 legio vacillans, *wavering in fidelity*, id Phil 3 12 31 γεροντικώτερον est memoriola vacillare, id Att 12, 1, 2 partim sumptibus in vetere aere alieno vacillant, *are staggering beneath a load of old debts*, id. Cat 2, 10, 21 aegrotat fama vacillans, Lucr 4, 1124 gentes vacillantes, Vell 2, 130, 3 cum animus paulum vacillavit, Sen Ep 114, 22 testes, qui adversus fidem testationis suae vacillant, audiendi non sunt, Dig 22, 5, 2 cujus (testis) ita anceps fides vacillat, ib 48, 10, 27

văcīvē, *adv*, v vacivus *fin*

* **văcīvĭtas,** atis, *f* [vacivus] *emptiness lack, want* cibi Plaut Curc 2, 3, 40

văcīvus or **vŏcīvus** (so always in Plautus, cf Trin prol 11 Brix, Ritschl, Nov Exc I p 59 sq) a, um, *adj* [vaco] *empty, void* (ante class), *absol* aedes facere alicui, Plaut Cas 3, 4, 6 aedes aurium, id Ps 1, 5, 54, for which, aures, id Cas prol 29, id Trin prol 11.—With *gen* valens afflictet me vocivum virium, i e *destitute of strength, powerless* Plaut Bacch 1, 2, 46 tempus laboris, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 38 —*Adv* **văcīvē,** *at leisure, leisurely* li bellum perlegere, Phaedr 5, praef 14

văco, āvi, ātum, 1 (*perf* vacui, Tert Pall 4, id Pud. 8 *fin*, id. adv Val. 9), *v n* [etym dub], *to be empty, void*, or *vacant*, *to be void of*, or *without*, *not to contain* (class., cf careo, egeo) **I.** In gen **A.** Lit, of space, etc. **1.** *Absol* quacumque vacat spatium, quod inane vocamus, Lucr 1, 507, so, spatium, id 2, 1053, 6, 1029 inane, id 1, 520 villa ita completa militibus est, ut vix triclinium vacaret, Cic Att 13, 52, 1 tota domus superior vacat, id. ib 13, 12, 10 aedes, Plaut Cas 3, 1, 7 maximam putant esse laudem, quam latissime a suis finibus vacare agros, *to be uninhabited, uncultivated*, Caes B G 4, 3 locus, id ib 1, 28, Quint 8, 6, 18, 9, 4, 118, 10, 3, 33 ostia septem Pulverulenta vacant, septem sine flumine valles, Ov M 2, 256 odi cum late splendida cera vacat, id Am 1, 11 20 haec fiunt dum vacat harena, Sen Ep 7, 4 — **2.** With *abl* (so most freq) illa natura caelestis et terra vacat et umore, Cic Tusc 1, 26, 65, cf id N D 2, 24, 64 mens vacans corpore, id ib 1, 10, 25 hoste vacare domos, Verg A 3, 123 (domus) quae Igne vacet, Ov M 2, 764 custode vacans, id ib 2 422 ora vacent epulis, i e *abstain from*, id ib 15, 478 ea pars oppidi, quae fluminis circuitu vacabat, Auct B G 8, 41. —**3.** With *ab* haec a custodiis classium loca maxime vacabant, Caes B C 3, 25 — **B.** Transf, *to be vacant free from, without, unoccupied*, etc **1.** With *abl* ejus modi (nimius animi) motibus sermo debet vacare, Cic Off 1, 38, 136 nulla vitae pars vacare officio potest, id ib 1, 2, 4 omni curatione et administratione rerum (dii), id N D 1, 1, 2 studiis, id de Or 3, 11 43 cura et negotio, id Leg 1, 3, 8 vitio id ib 3, 3, 10 culpā id Fam 7, 3, 4 criminibus, Quint 10, 1, 34 febri, Cels 2, 14 *med* morbis Dig 21, 1, 53 amplitudo animi pulchrior, si vacet populo, *keeps free from, remains aloof from*, Cic. Tusc 2, 26, 64 res publica et milite illic et pecuniā vacet, *be free from the necessity of furnishing*, Liv 2, 48, 9 — **2.** With *ab* and *abl* nullum tempus illi umquam vacabat aut a forensi dictione aut a scribendo, Cic Brut 78, 272 (rex) quicquid a bellis populi Romani vacabat, cum hominibus nostris consuetudines jungebat, id Deiot 9, 27 a publico officio et munere id Div 2, 2, 7 ab opere (milites), Caes B C 3, 76 ne quando a metu ac periculis vacarent, Liv 7, 1 vacant ab imbecillis valetudinaria Col 12 3, 8 a culpa, Sen Ep 97, 1 a periculo, id Q N 6, 1, 1 a negotiis, Phaedr 3 prol — **II.** In partic **A.** *To be free from labor, not busied, idle, at leisure, to have leisure* or *time* quamvis occupatus sis, otii tamen plus habes aut, si ne tu quidem vacas, noli etc, Cic Fam 12, 30, 1, cf Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 13, 1, Quint 10, 3, 27 festus in pratis vacat otioso Cum bove pagus, Hor C 3 18, 11 si vacabis Cic Att 12, 38, 2 si forte vacas, Hor Ep 2, 2, 95 — **2.** After the Aug per esp freq **a.** Vacare alicui rei, *to be free to attend, apply*, or *devote one s self to* something, *to have leisure* or *time for* a thing (cf studeo) philosophiae, Quinte semper vaco Cic Div 1, 6, 10 in itinere, quasi solutus ceteris curis huic uni vacaret, Plin Ep 3 5, 15 huic uni negotio vacare, Vell 2, 114, 1 ille non vacasse sermoni suo regem causatus discessit, Curt 6, 7, 21 paulum etiam palaestricis Quint 1, 11, 15 studio operis pulcherrimi, id 12, 1, 4 foro, id 10, 1, 114 clientium negotiis, Tac A 16, 22 non discendo tantum juri, sed etiam docendo, Quint 12, 1, 10 libellis legendis ac rescribendis, Suet Aug 45 quaeruntur de superiorum fastidio, quod ipsis adire volentibus non vacaverint, *have no leisure for them can not attend to them*, Sen Brev Vit 2 5 — Rarely *absol* dum perago tecum pauca sed apta vaca, Ov Am 2, 2 2 — **b.** Vacare ad aliquid non vaco ad istas ineptias, Sen Ep 49, 9, cf (poet) in grande opus, Ov P 3, 3 36, also, with *inf* sternere acies, Stat Th 8, 185 — **c.** Vacat (alicui), *impers*, *there is time, room* or *leisure for* a thing (poet and in post Aug prose) (α) With *inf* (so most freq) si prima repetens ab origine pergam Et vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum, Verg A 1, 373 tunc et elegiam vacabit in manus sumere, Quint 10, 1, 58 non vacabit incohare haec studia, id. 1, 12, 12 hactenus indulsisse vacat, *it is permitted* i q licet Verg A 10, 625 Heyne, imitated by Sil 17, 374. — (β) With *dat*, *I* (*thou, he* etc.) *have leisure* or *time for* a thing nobis venari nec vacat nec libet, Plin Ep 9, 16, 1 non vacat exiguis rebus adesse Jovi, Ov Tr 2 216 nec nostris praebere vacet tibi cantibus aures id M 5, 334 obstat enim diligentiae scribendi etiam fatigatio et abunde si vacet, lucis spatia sufficiunt, Quint 10, 3, 27 cui esse diserto vacet, id 11, 1, 50 quo magis te, cui vacat, hortor, etc., Plin Ep 1, 10, 11, 8, 15, 1; Curt 10, 10, 12, Vell 1, 15, 1, 2, 124, 1 — *Absol* teneri properentur amores, Dum vacat, Ov Am 3, 1, 70 si vacat, Juv 1, 21 — **B.** Of possessions, lands, etc., *to be unoccupied, vacant, ownerless* cum agri Ligustini aliquantum vacaret, senatūs consultum est factum, ut is ager viritim divideretur, Liv 42, 4, 3 fundi possessionem nancisci, quae ex neglegentia domini vacat, Dig 41, 3, 37 si nemo sit, bona vacabunt, ib 38, 7, 2 *fin*. — **2.** Esp, of offices, relations, positions, employments, etc., *to be vacant, without incumbent*, etc. si Piso adesset nullius philosophiae vacaret locus, Cic N D 1, 7, 16 quid enim nostra victum esse Antonium, si victus est, ut alii vacaret, quod ille obtinuit? *may stand open*, Brut ap Cic. Ep ad Brut 1, 17, 6 rogo ut Suram praeturā exornare digneris cum locus vacet, Plin Ep 10, 12 (7), 1 rogo dignitati vel auguratum vel septemviratum, quia vacant, adicere digneris, id ib 10 13 (8) — Hence, **văcans,** antis, *P a.* **A.** *Empty, unoccupied, without an owner, vacant* locus, Sen Cons ad Marc 16, 8 metaphora vacantem locum occupare debet, Quint 8, 6, 18 regnum, Just 42, 4 2, 25, 2, 4, 27, 3 1 saltus, Verg G 3, 477 balneae, Tac H 3, 11 bona, Dig 30, 1, 93, 30, 1, 111 — *Subst* **văcantia,** ium, *n*, *vacant estates, property without an owner* ut si a privilegiis parentum cessaretur, velut parens omnium populus vacantia teneret, Tac A 3, 28 — **B.** Of women, *single, unmarried, without a husband* qui vacantem mulierem rapuit vel nuptam, Dig 48, 6, 5, Quint Decl 262 (cf vacua, Ov H 20, 149) — **C.** Of persons, *at leisure, unoccupied, idle* nec petiit animum vacantem, Ov M 9, 612 — *Subst* **văcantĭa,** ium, *n*, *that which is superfluous, useless* (post class) vacantia ex quaque re ac non necessaria auferre et excidere, Gell 6, 5, 6 — Hence, *adv* **văcanter,** *superfluously*, Gell 17, 10, 16

văcŭē, *adv*, v vacuus *fin*

văcŭē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v a.* [vacuus], *to make empty, to empty, clear, free.* **I.** Lit (rare but class) quid quod adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt, Cic Cat 1, 7, 16 domum novis nuptiis id. ib 1, 6, 14 Scyrum vacuefecit, Nep Cim 2 5, id. Timol 3, 2 fasces securibus, Val Max 4, 1, 1 turpi scenā exercitus vacuefactus, id 2, 7, 1 venas media Macr S 7, 12 locum alicui in cenā, *to clear a place, make room*, id ib 1, 2 — **II.** Trop circumcisiones, i e *to abolish*, Lact. 4, 17, 1

văcŭĭtas, atis, *f* [id] **I.** Lit, concr, *empty space, a vacancy, vacuity* intervenientium vacuitates, Vitr 2, 7 — **II.** Transf, *a being without, a freedom, absence, exemption from* any thing (class, cf vacatio) **1.** With *gen* liberatio et vacuitas omnis molestiae, Cic Fin 1, 11, 37 doloris, id ib. 2, 5 16, 2 6, 18, 2, 11, 35, 2 12, 37 aegritudinis, id Tusc. 5, 14, 42. — **2.** With *ab* and *abl* vacuitas ab angoribus, Cic Off 1, 21, 73 — **B.** Esp, *a vacancy* in an office consulum Brut ap Cic Fam 11, 10, 2.

Văcūna, ae, *f* [vacuus, II A], *the goddess of rural leisure*, esp honored by the Sabines, Hor Ep 1, 10, 49 Acr, Ov F 6, 307, Plin 3, 12, 17, § 109, Aus Ep 4 98 — Hence, **Văcūnālis,** e *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Vacuna* foci, Ov F 6, 308

văcŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v a* [vacuus] *to make empty* or *void*, *to empty, clear, free* (mostly post Aug) locus inanitus ac vacuatus, Lucr 6 1023 sulcum, Col 3 13, 10 dolia a mercatoribus vacuata, id 12 50, 14 Elysium nemus, Mart. 11, 5, 6 saecula putr

penso, Stat. Th. 3, 642: sanguine vacuatus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 43.

văcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [vaco], *empty, void, free, clear, devoid of, without* something (freq. and class.; cf. inanis.) **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., in material sense. (α) *Absol.:* spatium vacuum, Lucr. 1, 523; cf. id. 1, 394; 1, 509: vacua castra, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: perque *domos* Ditis vacuas et inania regna, Verg. A. 6, 269: atria, id. ib. 7, 379; 2, 528: porticus, id. ib. 2, 761: videntur Aëra per vacuum ferri, id. G. 3, 109: Acerrae, *unpeopled*, id. ib. 2, 225: Cumae, Juv. 3, 2: Ulubrae, id. 10, 102: agri, Verg. G. 2, 54: aurae, id. A. 12, 592: caelum, id. ib. 5, 515: oppida, Auct. B. Afr. 9: aliquam partem aedium vacuam facere, Liv. 39, 14, 2: aër, Hor. C. 1, 3, 34: theatrum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 130: aula, id. C. 4, 14, 36: tabellae, Quint. 10, 3, 32: numerus peditum in vicem prolapsorum equitum vacuos capientium ad pugnam equos, Liv. 44, 26, 3: lectus, Prop. 2, 2, 1: Ov. M. 11, 471: per vacuum locum inruperunt, Liv. 25, 3, 18: manus, Quint. 11, 2, 42: ossa vacuis exsucta medullis, Juv. 8, 90: si vacuo ventre mulier fuit, *not pregnant* (opp. plenus), Dig. 29, 2, 84: vultus, *without eyes*, Sen. Oedip. 1012.—(β) With *abl.:* nihil igni vacuum videri potest, Cic. Univ. 4: gladium vaginâ vacuum in urbe non vidimus, id. Marcell. 6, 17: moenia defensoribus, Liv. 42, 63, 6: viae occursu hominum, id. 5, 41, 5: cultoribus agri, Ov. M. 7, 653: ense ebur, id. ib. 4, 148: arvum arboribus, Col. 3, 11, 3: loca fetu in vite, id. 3, 10, 5: pectus velamine, Stat. Th. 1, 593.—(γ) With *ab* and *abl.:* Messana ab his rebus . . . vacua ac nuda est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 3: oppidum vacuum ab defensoribus, *without*, Caes. B. G. 2, 12: pars Galliae ab exercitu, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46: vacuum ab hostibus mare, Liv. 37, 13, 6.—(δ) With *gen.* (rare; mostly poet.): ager aridus et frugum vacuus, Sall. J. 90, 1: Romana urbs annonae, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Julian. 14.—**b.** *Subst.:* **văcŭum**, i, *n., an empty space, an open* or *vacant place, a void, vacuity:* vacuum minus intus habere, Lucr. 1, 367: in vacuum poterunt se extendere rami, Verg. G. 2, 287: ne per vacuum incurreret hostis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 37: libera per vacuum posui vestigia princeps, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 21.—**B.** Transf., *free from, clear, devoid of, without.* (α) With *abl.:* animus per somnum sensibus et curis vacuus, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 27: molestiis, id. Fam. 4, 4, 2: cupiditate et timore, id. Fin. 2, 10, 30: consilium periculo, id. Att. 10, 16, 2: cum vacui curis etiam quid in caelo fiat scire avemus, id. Fin. 2, 14, 46: vacui negotiis vivere possimus, id. ib. 4, 5, 12: his rebus mens vacua, id. Tusc. 3, 4, 9: vacuus duellis Janus, Hor. C. 4, 15, 8: crimine nox vacua est, Ov. F. 4, 581: ille metu vacuus, id. M. 3, 582: nullum tempus sterile et vacuum beneficio, Plin. Pan. 56, 2: aemulatione, Tac. A. 12, 2: curâ domesticâ vacuus, id. H. 1, 88: tali culpâ, id. A. 6, 16: tributo, id. ib. 12, 61: vacuum laboribus egi vitam, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 9.—(β) With *ab* and *abl.:* Mamertini soli vacui, expertes, soluti ac liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, molestiâ, munere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 23: a securibus et tributis, Tac. A. 12, 34; 12, 61: hora nulla vacua a furto, a scelere, crudelitate, flagitio reperietur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 34: nullus dies ab exercitationibus oratoriis, id. Brut. 90, 309: animus a talibus factis vacuus et integer, id. Inv. 2, 7, 24: cum ab omni molestiâ vacuus esses, id. Fam. 11, 16, 1: domus a suspitione religionis vacua atque pura, id. Har. Resp. 6, 11: ab odio, amicitiâ, irâ atque misericordiâ, Sall. C. 51, 1: a culpa, id. ib. 14, 4: censores vacui ab operum locandorum curâ, Liv. 24, 18, 1.—(γ) With *gen.:* vacuas caedis habete manus, Ov. A. A. 1, 642: operum vacuus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 119: vacuas habuissem criminis umbras, Ov. M. 6, 541: composuit ad Caesarem litteras, quasi confecto bello verbis magnificas, rerum vacuas, Tac. A. 15, 8.—(δ) With *dat.* of that for which room or a vacancy exists or is made: Aruns Tarquinius et Tullia minor, prope continuatis funeribus cum domos vacuas novo matrimonio fecissent, junguntur, Liv. 1, 46, 9: necato filio vacuam domum scelestis nuptiis fecisse, Sall. C. 15, 2: quanto molimine circumspectemus vacuam Romanis vatibus aedem (Apollinis), Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 94.—*Subst.:* **văcŭum**, i, *n., leisure:* aliquid invenire vacui, Quint. 10, 6, 1.—**II.** In partic. (cf. vaco, II.). **A.** *Free from labor* or *occupation, without business, at leisure, clear, disengaged, unoccupied, idle:* quoniam vacui sumus, dicam, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13: si es animo vacuo, expone nobis quod quaerimus . . . hunc elegimus diem, cum te sciremus esse vacuum, id. Brut. 5, 20: animus vacuus ac solutus, id. Verr. 1, 9, 26: aures vacuae atque eruditae, Quint. 10, 1, 32: aures, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 26; Ov. M. 4, 41; 12, 56: pedibus vacuis terere Porticum, id. A. A. 1, 491: si quid vacui sub umbrâ Lusimus, Hor. C. 1, 32, 1: cetera, quae vacuas tenuissent carmine mentes, Verg. G. 3, 3: ne vacuum esse me nunc ad narrandum credas, Ter. And. 4, 2, 23: ut animum vacuum ad res difficiles scribendas afferam, Cic. Att. 12, 38, 3: cum per tot menses vacuâ civitate nemo controversiam fecerit, Liv. 3, 40, 10.—*Sup.:* nec rursus jubeo, dum sit vacuissima quaeras, Ov. P. 3, 1, 141.—Poet., transf., of places in which to lounge or enjoy leisure, *quiet, peaceful, undisturbed*, etc.: Tibur, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 45: Athenae, id. ib. 2, 2, 81: tonsoris in umbrâ, id. ib. 1, 7. 50 (cf.: otiosa Neapolis, id. Epod. 5, 43).—Rarely of persons, *free from care, calm, composed:* Rutilius animo vacuus, i. e. *careless, without apprehension*, Sall. J. 52, 6: haud animi vacuus, *quiet*, Stat. Th. 5, 644: cantamus vacui, sive quid urimur, Hor. C. 1, 6, 19; so of one *free from love*, id. ib. 1, 5, 10.—Of female animals, *not bearing young:* equa, Col. 6, 37, 10.—*Impers.:* vacuum est, with *inf., there is leisure, time*, Sall. H. 1, 10; Tac. H. 2, 28.—**B.** Of time, *free, vacant, disengaged, leisure:* etiam si spatium ad dicendum nostro commodo vacuosque dies habuissemus, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 56: cum vacui temporis nihil haberem, id. Att. 2, 23, 1: vacuam noctem operi dedere, Liv. 3, 28, 7: tempora, Col. 12, 4, 1; cf. Luc. 3, 26.—**C.** Of women, *free, unmarried, single:* ubi mulier vacua fuit, Tac. A. 13, 44: vacuis indicere nuptias, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 376: Hersilia, i. e. *widowed*, Ov. M. 14, 831.—**D.** Of possessions, *free, vacant, without an occupant* or *master:* vacuam possessionem regni sperans, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: prudentiae doctrinaeque possessio . . . quasi caduca atque vacua, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122: centuria, id. Tull. § 17: sese praedia vacua filio traditurum, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 26: vacuam rempublicam tradere Hannibali, Liv. 23, 2, 7: ut impetus fiat in vacuam rempublicam, Sall. C. 52, 23: sacerdotia ut vacua contulit in alios, Tac. A. 6, 40; cf.: Syriam provinciam vacuam tum morte Atilii Rufi, id. Agr. 40: vacua Armenia, *without a ruler*, id. A. 12, 50: bona, Dig. 38, 9, 1, § 12: possessio, ib. 41, 3, 4, § 22; Gai Inst. 4, 131.—*Subst.:* **văcŭum**, i, *n.:* si quis casus puerum egerit Orco, In vacuum venias, *into the vacant property*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 50: ut in vacuum lege praeditoriâ venalis penderit, Suet. Claud. 9; cf. Quint. 12, 9, 8.—**E.** *Without value, worthless, useless, empty, vain, unprofitable*, = vanus (rare; not ante-Aug.): si respublica et senatus et populus vacua nomina sunt, Tac. H. 1, 30: rem, Petr. 102: vacua et inanis productio verbi, Gell. 11, 15, 6: tollens vacuum plus nimio Gloria verticem, *her empty head*, Hor. C. 1, 18, 15: pecunia, *unused, unproductive*, Dig. 19, 5, 24; cf. ib. 16, 3. 28.

1. Vada, ae, *f., a stronghold in* Gallia Belgica, in the country of the Batavi, Tac. H. 5, 20 sq.

2. Văda, ōrum, *n., a city in Liguria*, now *Savona*, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 3; called Vada Sabatia, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48.

3. Văda Volaterrana, ōrum, *n., a port in Etruria south of Pisâ*, now *Torre di Vado*, Cic. Quint. 6, 24; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50.

Vădĭmōnis lăcus, *a small lake in Etruria near Ameria*, now *Laghetto di Bassano*, Plin. 2, 95, 96, § 209; Liv. 9, 39, 5; Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 3; Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 8; in the order lacus Vadimonis, Flor. 1, 13, 11; cf. Dennis, Etruria, 1, p. 107 sq.

vădĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [1. vas]; jurid. t. t., *a promise secured by bail* for appearance on a particular day before a tribunal, *bail, security, recognizance.* **I.** Lit.: cum autem in jus vocatus fuerit adversarius ni eo die finitum fuerit negotium, vadimonium ei faciendum est, id est, ut promittat, se certo die sisti, Gai Inst. 4, 184; cf. as to the several kinds of vadimonia, id. ib. 4, 185 sqq.: ubi tu's, qui me convadatu's Veneriis vadimoniis? *to appear before Venus*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 5: se jam neque vadari amplius neque vadimonium promittere, Cic. Quint. 6, 23: hominem in praesentia non vadatur; ita sine vadimonio disceditur, id. ib. 6, 23; ne quis extra suum forum vadimonium promittere cogatur, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 15, § 38; id. Quint. 20, 63; so, promittere (alicui Romam Lilybaeum, etc.), id. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 141; id. Tull. 8, 20: constituere, *to fix by agreement*, id. Sen. 7, 21: concipere, *to draw up a form of recognizance*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 3; cf.: aptius hae capiant vadimonia garrula cerae, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 23: res esse in vadimonium coepit, *comes to giving bail*, i. e. *is to be tried by due course of law*, Cic. Quint. 5, 22: vadimonium est mihi cum aliquo, *am under recognizance, am bound to appear*, id. ib. 18, 56: sistere, *to keep one's recognizance, make one's appearance, present one's self in court*, Cato ap. Gell. 2, 14, 1; Cic. Quint. 8, 29; Nep. Att. 9, 4; v. sisto, I. C. 2.: ad vadimonium venire, Cic. Quint. 21, 67; 5, 22: non venire, id. ib. 15, 48; 16, 52 sq.: quâ (horâ) tibi vadimonium non sit obitum, id. ib. 16, 53; so, obire, id. ib. 17, 54; Plin. Ep. 8, 12, 3: descendere ad vadimonium, Sen. Ep. 8, 5: occurrere ad vadimonium, Suet. Calig. 39: ad vadimonium currere, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 57: facere, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 19; Cic. Quint. 18, 57; Val. Max. 3, 7, 1; Liv. 23, 32, 1; Juv. 3, 298: differre, *to put off the day of appearance*, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 2; id. Fam. 2, 8, 1: ceteris quae habebat vadimonia differt, id. Quint. 6, 23 *fin.:* imponere alicui, *to exact*, Nep. Timol. 5, 2: deserere, *to forfeit one's recognizance, fail to appear*, Cic. Quint. 23, 75; id. Cat. 2, 2, 5; Plin. prooem. § 23: missum facere, *to release one's bail*, Cic. Quint. 14, 46; cf. on the vadimonium, Dict. of Antiq. s. v.—**II.** Transf., *an appointment, a fixed time:* ex eventu significationum intellegi sidera debebunt, non ad dies utique praefinitos exspectari tempestatum vadimonia, Plin. 18, 26, 62, § 231: tibi amatorem vadimonio sistam, App. M. 9, p. 227, 17; 10, p. 240, 10 al.

1. vādo (vāsi, Tert. Pall. 3), 3, *v. n.* [cf. Sanscr. root gâ-, go; Gr. ΒΑ, βαίνω], *to go, walk; esp. to go hastily* or *rapidly, to rush* (syn. incedo). **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): vadunt solidâ vi, Enn. ap. Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v. 277 Vahl.): ingenti cursu, id. ap. Fest. p. 363 Müll. (Ann. v. 470 Vahl.): cum feras bestias videamus alacres et erectas vadere, ut alteri bestiae noceant, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29: vadit fremit refringit virgulta pede vago, Cat. 63, 86: vadimus inmixti Danais, Verg. A. 2 396: ad eum (Pompeium) postridie mane vadebam, Cic. Att. 4, 10, 2: ad amnem, Ov. M. 11, 137: inde in primum aditum pontis, Liv 2, 10, 5: in hostem, *to stride on, advance*, id. 7, 24, 6: haud dubiam in mortem, Verg. A. 2, 359: per hostes, Tac. H. 3, 41: cras mane vadit, Cic. Att. 14, 11, 2: vadite, et haec memores regi mandata referte, Verg. A. 11, 176; 4, 223; Hor. Ep. 1. 13, 19.—**B.** Of inanimate things: Euphrates in Mesopotamiam vadit per ipsam Seleuciam, Plin. 5, 26, 21, § 90: circulus per medios Parthos, id. 6, 34, 39, § 213.—**II.** Trop.: ardua per praeceps gloria vadit iter, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 74: vadit animus in praeceps sciens, etc., Sen. Hippol. 180: eruditi et rude vulgus in eam (sententiam) cursu vadit, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 23; App. M. 2, p. 117, 27.

2. vădo, āre, *v. a.* [vadum], *to wade through, ford:* flumina, quae sine pontibus vadari nequeunt, Veg. Mil. 2, 25: quia neque navium copia pro tempore erat, neque vadari fluvius poterat, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 22, 3.

vădor, ātus (*inf.* vadarier, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 40), 1, *v. dep. a.* [1. vas]; jurid. t. t., *to bind over by bail* to appear in court: *Sa.* Vadatur hic me. *Poe.* Utinam vades desint, in carcere ut sis, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 18: postulat, ut sibi liceret milvom vadarier, id. Aul. 2, 4, 40: neque vadari amplius neque vadimonium promittere . . . hominem vadari, Cic. Quint. 6, 23; cf. id. ib 19, 61: (Apronius) cum ex Leontino usque ad Lilybaeum aliquem vadaretur, id. Verr. 2, 3, 15, § 38: tot vadibus accusator vadatus

est reum, Liv 3, 13, 8 jamque vadaturus, lectica prodeat, inquit, Ov R Am 665 casu tunc respondere vadato Debebat (= ei, qui eum vadatus erat, vadimonio obligave rat), Hor S 1, 9, 36

☞ **vădātus**, a, um, in *pass* signif (prop *bound over* to appear in court, hence, transf., in gen), *bound, pledged, en gaged* to do any thing (ante and post class.) vadatus=obstrictus vel sub fidejus sione ambulans, sicut Fenestella ait apud quem vadatus amicitiae nodulo tenebatur, Fulg Expos Serm Ant. p 567 ita me va datum amore vinctumque attines, Plaut Bacch. 2, 2, 3 trico, Lucil ap Non 8, 24 memineris mihi reliqua vitae tuae curricu la vadata, *devoted*, App M 11, p 259, 40, Pac Pan. Theod 17

vădōsus, a, um, *adj* [vadum], *full of shallows* or *fords, shallow, shoal* mare, Caes. B C 1, 25 amnis, Verg A 7, 728 Syrtes, Sall. J 78, 2 ostium portūs, Liv 37, 14, 7 fretum, id. 33, 17, 6 litora, Val Max 8, 7, ext 1 navigatio, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 99 — Poet. aquae, i e *restless*, Luc 8, 698 — *Sup* Ganges ubi vadosissimus est, Sol 52

vădum, i, *n* (*masc* collat form, **vădus**, i, Varr ap Serv Verg A 1, 111, Sall H 1, 68 Dietsch) [cf the root BA, βαίνω, whence, also, vado, hence, that through which one can go] *a shallow place in water, a shallow, shoal, ford* **I.** Lit **1.** *Sing* Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur, Caes B G 1, 6, 5 58, 7, 55 vadum in flu mine efficere, id B C 1, 61 vadum flumi nis temptare, si transire possent, id ib 1, 83 exercitum vado transducere, id. ib 3, 37 vado flumen penetrare, Tac A 2, 68 vado superari amnis non poterat, Liv 38, 13 9, 38, 18, 7 piscis qui vivit in vado, Cels 2 18 amnis incerto vado, Tac A 12, 33 — **2.** *Plur*, so esp of a shallow place where a river is crossed, *a ford* ibi vadis repertis partem suarum copiarum transdu cere conati sunt, Caes B G 2, 9, 1, 8, 3, 13, Liv 26, 45, 8, 31, 1, 5, Tac. A 2, 23, id H 4, 27, Lucr 1, 200, Ov M 1, 370, 3, 19 — Also of *shallows*, as dangerous in navigation mystica ad dextram vada Prae tervecti, Att ap Varr L L 7, 19 Mull (Trag Rel v 687 Rib) brevia, Verg A 5, 221 caeca, id ib 1, 536 dura saxis Lily beia caecis, id ib 3, 706, cf Nessus, sci tus vadorum, Ov M 9, 108 — **B.** Transf **1.** *A body of water, a sea, stream*, etc (poet) longa sulcant vada salsa carina, Verg A 5, 158, 7, 198, Cat 64, 58 si ta men Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada, Hor C 1 3, 24, Ov P 4, 9, 2, Sen Hippol 181 al — **2.** *The bottom* of a body of water, *the depths* (poet and in post Aug prose) saxa Vadis levata, Hor Epod 16, 26, Plin 3, praef § 4 ostrea capta solido vado, id 32, 6, 21, § 59 sedit limoso pressa carina vado, Ov F 4, 300 — **3.** *The bottom* of a well, Phaedr 4, 9, 12, Plin 31, 3, 23, § 39 — **II.** Trop **A.** Of shallow water, as a place of safety to the swimmer haec propemodum jam esse in vado salutis res videtur, i e *in safety*, Plaut Aul 4, 10, 73 at in vado st jam facile enabit id. Rud 1, 2, 81 omnis res est jam in vado Ter And 5, 2, 4 — **B.** Of shallows, as dangerous to the mariner emersisse jam e vadis et sco pulos praeteivecta videtur oratio mea, Cic Cael 21, 51 cera vadum tentet, rasis infusa tabellis, *explore the way*, i e *make a first attempt*, Ov A A 1, 437

vădus, i, v vadum *init*

vae, *interj* [οὐαί], an exclamation of pain or dread, *ah! alas!* (*a*) *Absol* Man tua, vae, miserae nimium vicina Cremonae Verg E 9, 28, Hor C 1, 13, 3 vae verbero! Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 51 — (β) Very freq like the Gr οὐαί and our *woe!* with *dat* vae mi sero mihi! Plaut Am 2, 2, 94, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 9 mihi, id Eun 4 4, 42 illi, Plaut As. 2, 2, 7 tergo meo, id Men. 2, 2, 3, cf id. Capt. 3, 4, 117 capiti atque aetati tuae, id Rud. 2, 3, 44 — Esp, in the exclama tion ascribed to Brennus vae victis! into leranda Romanis vox Liv 5, 48, 9, Flor 1, 13, 17, Fest. p 372 Müll, Plaut. Ps. 5 2, 19, also, as title of a Satire by Varro, v Non 82, 17, 156 13, 492, 8 (Müll de victis) — (γ) Very rarely with *acc* vae te! *woe to you!* Plaut. As. 2, 4, 75 scelesta vae te! Cat 8, 15 vae me! Sen Apocol 4, 3

vaecors, v vecors

vaenĕo, ire, and **vaenum**, i, v ve neo and venum

‡ **văfellus**, a, um, *adj dim*, from va fer, acc. to Fest s v altellus, p 7 Müll

văfer, fra, frum, *adj*, *sly, cunning, crafty, artful, subtle* (class, syn calli dus, versutus) (hominis) non aperti, non simplicis, non ingenui, non justi, non viri boni, versuti potius, obscuri, astuti, falla cis, malitiosi, callidi, veteratoris, vafri, Cic. Off 3, 13, 57 in disputando vafri, id Rep 3, 16, 26 (cited ap Non 19, 33), Afran ap Non 20, 3, Hor S 1, 3, 130, 2, 5, 24, id C 3, 7, 12, Ov H 20, 30 lingua, Pompon ap Non 19, 32 jus, Hor S 2, 2 131 Flaccus, Pers 1, 116, 1, 132 ars, Mart. 12, 61, 3 mores Hannibalis, Val Max 7, 3, ext 8 vafra et fallaciosa argumenta, Gell 7, 3, 34 — *Comp*, Hier Ep 38, 5 — *Sup* Stoico rum somniorum vaferrimus interpres, Cic. N D 1, 15, 39 interrogationes, Sen Ep 48, 5 — *Adv* **vāfrē**, *slyly, cunningly, art fully* nihil sane vafre nec malitiose facere conatus est, Cic Verr 2, 2, 53, § 132 tam vafre Telluri impressum osculum, Val Max 7, 3 ext 2.

vāfrāmentum, i, *n* [vafer], *a crafty device, a trick, quirk, artifice* (post class), Val Max 7, 3, ext 7, so id. 7, 3, ext 2, 7, 3, ext 4

văfrē, *adv*, v vafer *fin*

* **văfrĭtĭa**, ae, *f* [vafer], *craftiness, cunning, artfulness* vafritiam meam ex periri, Sen Ep 49, 7, Val Max. 7, 3 prooem

Văgă and **Vagenses**, v 2 Vacca.

văgābundus, a, um, *adj* [vagor], *strolling about, vagabond* (ante and post class), Fenest ap Fulg 3, 9 per annos ferme novem, quibus eos vagabundus au divi, Aug Conf 5, 6, 13, 5 flamma, Sol 5, 24, Dracont Hexaem 1, 257

văgātĭo, onis, *f* [id], *a strolling about, wandering, roaming* incerta, App de Deo Socr p 50, 15 — Transf. quam in certas facies inter vitam ac mortem coloris est vagatio, Sen Q N 3, 18, 1 Haase

văgātus, us, *m* [id] =vagatio (late Lat), Jul ap Aug c Sec Resp Jul 4, 38

văgē, *adv*, v vagus *fin*

Vagia (Vacĕa), ae, *m*, *a river of Lu sitania* now *the Vonga* or *Conga*, Plin 4, 21 35, § 113

Vagienni (-genni), ōrum, *m*, *an Alpine people of Liguria* whose chief town was Augusta Vagiennorum, Plin 3 5, 7, §§ 47 and 49, 3, 16, 20, § 117, 3, 20, 24, § 135, called **Bagenni**, Sil 8, 607

vāgīna, ae, *f* [cf vas] *a scabbard, sheath* **I.** Lit, of a sword, Cic Inv 2, 4, 14, id Marcell 7, 57, Caes. B G 5 44, Verg A 4, 579, 6, 260, 10, 475, Hor S 2, 1, 41, Ov M 10, 475, Val Max 8 9, 2 (delphi nus) pinnae aculeos velut vagina condens, Plin 9, 8, 8 § 25, cf id 8, 15, 17, § 41, 7, 52, 53, § 174, 11, 37, 77, § 198 — Trop senatus consultum inclusum in tabulis tamquam in vagina reconditum habere, Cic Cat 1, 2, 4 ut gladius ita vox in vagina silentii condita hebetatur, App Flor 3, p 357, 32 — **II.** Transf, *the covering, sheath, holder* of any thing **1.** In gen omnia principalia viscera membranis pro priis ac velut vaginis inclusit natura, Plin 11, 37, 77, § 198, cf cremato eo (corpore), inimici remeanti animae veluti vagi nam ademerint, id 7, 52, 53, § 174 — **2.** *The sheath* of an ear of grain, etc., *the hull, husk*, Varr R R 1, 48, 1 sq, Cic Sen. 15, 51 — Cf of a frame or mould to shape a growing gourd, Plin 19, 5, 24, § 70 — **3.** *The female vagina*, Plaut Ps 4, 7, 85 — **4.** *The sheath of a claw*, in cats, Plin 8, 15, 17, § 41

* **vāgīnŭla**, ae, *f dim* [vagina, II] *a little sheath, husk* of ears of grain, Plin 18, 7, 10, § 61

vāgĭo, ivi or ii, 4, *v n* [root vāk, vāg, cf Ved vaçati, roars, Lat vacca, 2 vagor idcirco vagire dicitur, exprimente verbo sonum vocis recentis, Varr ap Gell 16, 17, 2], of young children, *to cry, squall*. **I.** Lit. audivisse vocem pueri visu'st vagientis, Ter Hec. 4 1, 2 repuerascere et in cunis vagi re, Cic Sen. 23 83 videtis populum non ut in cunabulis vagientem, sed adultum, id. Rep 2, 11, 21, Ov F 2, 405, 4, 208, 6, 146, Stat S 4, 8, 35 al — Of young goats, acc. to Varr L. L 7, § 104 Müll; cf vagi tus. — Of young hares, Auct. Carm Philom 60 — Of swine, Mart. 3, 58, 37 — * **II.** Transf, *to sound* clamor ad caelum vol vendu' per aethera vagit, Enn ap. Varr L. L 7, § 104 Müll (Ann v 520 Vahl)

vāgītus, ūs, *m* [vagio], *a crying, squalling* of young children vagitus et ploratus, Plin 7, praef § 2 vagituque lo cum lugubri complet, Lucr 5, 226 conti nuo auditae voces vagitus et ingens Infan tumque animae flentes, Verg A. 6, 426: edere vagitum, Quint. 1, 1, 21 dare, Ov H. 11, 85 sonare vagitibus, Mart 9, 21, 3 — Of the *bleating* of young goats, Ov M 15, 466; cf Varr L. L 7, § 104 Mull — Of a *crying* for pain nec nox ulla Quae non audierit mixtos vagitibus aegris Ploratus, Lucr 2, 579, Cels 7 praef *med.*

vāgo, āre, 1, *v n*, *act* collat form of vagor (ante class), *to wander* te adloquor quae circum vicinos vagas, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 14 Brix exsul incerta vagat, Pac. ap Non 467, 25 (Trag Rel v 225 Rib) vagant matronae percitatae insania, Att ap Non ib (Trag Rel. v 236 ib), cf Varr, Turp, and Pompon. ib

1. văgor, atus, 1, *v dep n* and *a* [va gus], *to stroll about, go to and fro to ram ble, wander, roam, range, rove* (class., syn erro, palor) **I.** Lit. enim metuo ut pos sim reicere (boves) in bubile, ne vagentur, Plaut. Pers 2, 5, 18 quae (natura) efficiat volucres huc illuc passim vagantes, Cic. Div 2, 38, 80 cum in agris homines pas sim bestiarum more vagabantur, id Inv 1, 2, 2 tota Asia vagatur, volitat ut rex, id. Phil 11 2, 6 volitabit et vagibitur in foro, Auct. Her 4, 39, 51 toto foro, Cic de Or 1, 40, 184, id Font. 15, 33 (11, 23) tota urbe, Verg A 4, 68 tibicines feriati vagantur per urbem, Varr L L 6, § 17 Müll Ger mani latius jam vagabantur, Caes. B G 4, 6, 1, 2, id. B C 1, 59 libera vagandi fa cultas, Hirt B G 8, 32 qui populabundi in finibus Romanorum vagabantur, Liv 3, 5, 13, 2, 60, 2 ad quattuor milia hominum frumentatum egressa cum in agris passim vagarentur, id 36, 39, 20, 3, 58, 11, Ov F 1, 545, Quint 5, 9, 12 canes circum tecta vagantur Verg G 3 540, id. A 5, 560 circum vicos ludibundus, Suet Ner 26 ultra Ter minum curis vagor expeditis, Hor C 1, 22, 11 — Of inanimate things luna isdem spa tiis vagatur quibus Sol Cic N D 2, 40, 103· stellae sponte suā, jussaene vagentur et er rent, Hor Ep 1, 12, 17 (cf stellae quae errantes et quasi vagae nominantur, Cic. Rep 1, 14 22) late vagatus est ignis, Liv 5, 42, 2, cf id 44, 29, 6 — *(β) Poet, with acc Ino etiam prima terras aetate vagata est, i e *wandered through the earth* Prop. 2, 28 (3, 24), 19 (al fugata est) — **II.** Trop, *to wander about roam, be unsettled, waver, spread abroad, diffuse itself*, etc. speremus nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissi me, Cic Rep 1, 17, 26 etiam cum manent corpore animo tamen excurrunt et vagan tur, id ib 2 4, 7 quorum vagetur animus errore, id Off 2 2, 7 ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio, id de Or 1, 48, 209 eo fit, ut errem et vager latius, id. Ac. 2, 20, 66, cf id. Div 1, 40, 88 verba ita soluta ut va gentur, id de Or 3 44, 176, cf id. Tusc. 3, 6 13 idcircone vager scribamque licenter, Hor A P 265 non vagans oratio, sed de fixa in una re publica Cic Rep 2, 11, 22 video, qui de agri cultura scripserunt . latius vagatos, Varr R R. 1, 2, 13 Vien nensium vitia inter ipsos residunt, nostra late vagantur, Plin Ep 4, 22, 7 ea fama vagatur, *is spread abroad*, Verg A 2, 17, cf. Ov M 12, 54 quare mors immatura vaga tur, Lucr 5, 221 vagantibus Graeciae fa bulis, i e *variously related, fluctuating*, Plin 5, 5, 5, § 31

2. văgor, ōris, *m* [vagio], *a sounding, sound* vagorem pro vagitu, Enn (16 32): qui clamos oppugnantis vagore volanti, Lucr (2, 577), Fest. p 375, cf Non. 184, 22

văgŭlātio, ōnis, v obvagulo

* **văgŭlus**, a, um, *adj dim* [vagus], *wandering, roving* animula vagula i e. *hastening away*, Hadrian ap Spart. Hadr 25

văgus, a, um, *adj* [root vagh, Sanscr vahas, Gr ὄχος, wagon, cf veho], *strolling about, rambling, roving, roaming, wander-*

ing, unfixed, unsettled, vagrant (freq. and class.; syn. errabundus). **I.** Lit.: cum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic. Clu. 62, 175: itaque vagus esse cogitabam, id. Att. 7, 11, 5: dum existimabam vagos nos fore, id. ib. 7, 26, 3: Gaetuli vagi, palantes, Sall. J. 18, 2; cf. id. ib. 19, 5: multitudo dispersa atque vaga, Cic. Rep. 1, 25, 40 (from Aug. Ep. 138, 10): quae circum vicinos vaga es, Plaut. *Mil.* 2, 5, 14: navita, Tib. 1, 3, 39: mercator, Hor. A. P. 117: Hercules, id. C. 3, 3, 9: scurra, id. Ep. 1, 15, 28: tibicen, id. A. P. 215: pecus, id. C. 3, 13, 12: aves, id. ib. 4, 4, 2: cornix, id. ib. 3, 27, 16: pisces, id. S. 2, 4, 77: vagi per silvas ritu ferarum, Quint. 8, 3, 81; cf. also: saepe vagos extra limina ferte pedes, Ov. A. A. 3, 418: refringit virgulta pede vago, Cat. 63, 84: ne bestiae quidem ... facile patiuntur sese contineri motusque solutos et vagos a naturâ sibi tributos requirunt, *unrestrained*, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56: peregrinationes, Sen. Tranq. 2, 13: errores, Ov. M. 4, 502: gressus, Mart. 2, 57, 1. — Of inanim. things: quae (sidera) autem vaga et mutabili erratione labuntur, Cic. Univ. 10; cf.: quae (stellae) errantes et quasi vagae nominarentur, id. Rep. 1, 14, 22: Aurorâ exoriente vagi sub limina Solis, Cat. 64, 271: luna, Hor. S. 1, 8, 21: aequora, Tib. 2, 6, 3: flumina, Hor. C. 1, 34, 9: Tiberis, id. ib. 1, 2, 18: venti, id. ib. 3, 29, 24: fulmina, Ov. M. 1, 596: flamma, Hor. S. 1, 5, 73: crines, Ov. M. 2, 673: harena, *flying, light*, Hor. C. 1, 28, 23: domus (Scytharum), id. ib. 3, 24, 10: lumina noctis, Stat. Th. 3, 63: febres, *sporadic*, Cels. 3, 5: fel toto corpore, *diffusing itself*, Plin. 11, 37, 75, § 193.— **II.** Trop., *wandering, wavering, unsteady, inconstant, doubtful, uncertain, vague:* (in oratione) solutum quiddam sit nec vagum tamen, *capricious*, Cic. Or. 23, 77: genus orationum, id. Brut. 31, 119; cf.: pars quaestionum vaga et libera et late patens, *indefinite, vague*, id. de Or. 2, 16, 67: nomen Ambrosiae et circa alias herbas fluctuatum, Plin. 27, 4, 11, § 28: de dis immortalibus habere non errantem et vagam, sed stabilem certamque sententiam, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 2: vaga volubilisque fortuna, id. Mil. 26, 69: vaga popularisque supplicatio, *irregular, i. e. celebrated as men chanced to meet*, without legal appointment, Liv. 3, 63, 5: incertum diu et quasi vagum imperium, Suet. Vesp. 1: vagus adhuc Domitius, i. e. *vacillating between the parties*, Vell. 2, 76, 2: puellae, *inconstant in love*, Prop. 1, 5, 7: vagae moderator juventae, *flighty, giddy*, Mart. 2, 90, 1; Stat. S. 4, 6, 2: concubitu prohibere vago, i. e. *promiscuous*, Hor. A. P. 398; so Col. 12, 1, 2; Mart. 6, 21, 6.—Poet., with *gen.:* vagus animi, *wandering in mind*, Cat. 63, 4.—*Adv.:* **văgē,** *here and there, far and wide, dispersedly:* vage effusi per agros palatique, etc., Liv. 26, 39, 22: res sparsae et vage disjectae, Auct. Her. 4, 2, 3: dispergere, id. ib. 4, 31, 42: dicere, Sen. Q. N. 2, 48, 2.

vah (fuller form **vaha,** Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 25; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 187 P.), *interj.*, = Gr. οὐά, οὐᾶ; an exclamation of astonishment, joy, anger, etc., *ah! oh!* vah! solus hic homo'st, qui sciat divinitus, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 33; 2, 3, 79; id. Trin. 5, 2, 13 (ante-class. and late Lat.); id. Most. 1, 3, 99: vah! Homo amicus nobis jam inde a puero, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 86: vah consilium callidum! id. And. 3, 4, 10; cf.: cum dolentes dicimus heu! vel cum delectamur vah dicimus, Aug. Tract. in Joan. 51: vah! apage te a me, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 32; Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 17; 4, 2, 39; id. Eun. 4, 5, 4: vah! perii! hoc malum integrascit, id. And. 4, 2, 5; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 12; Vulg. Job, 39, 25; id. Matt. 27, 40.

vaha, *interj.*, v. vah *init.*

Văhălis, is, *m.*, *the Waal, the left arm of the Rhine*, Tac. A. 2, 6; Eum. Pan. ap. Constant. 8; Pacat. Pan. ap. Theod. 5.—The same with the Vacalus, q. v.: ne conspectum quidem hostis sustinere valuerunt, Curt. 3, 4, 5; 7, 7, 7; 9, 6, 25; Plin. Pan. 46, 1; Just. 25, 4, 2.—Called also **Văchălis,** Sid. Carm. 12, 31; 23, 244.

Valdăsus, i, *m.*, *a river in Pannonia*, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 148.

valdē, *adv.*, v. validus *fin.* B.

vălē, v. valeo, I. B. 2 b.

vălē-dīco, ĕre, *v. n.;* more freq. separately, **vălē dīco,** v. valeo, I. B. d. ε.

1. Vălens, entis, *m.*, *the father of the third Mercury*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56.—**II.** *A Roman emperor, brother and colleague of Valentinian*, Cod. Th. 11, 28, 9. — **III.** *A nobleman of Cremona*, Tac. A. 2, 67; 2, 70.

2. vălens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of valeo.

vălenter, *adv.*, v. valeo, *P. a. fin.*

1. vălentĭa, ae, *f.* [valens, from valeo], *bodily strength, vigor* (ante- and post-class.): sapientia gubernator navem torquet, non valentia, Titin. ap. Non. 186, 25; Naev. ib.; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14 *med.;* Tert. adv. Jud. 9. — **B.** *Capacity, endowment:* ultra communem hominum valentiam perspicaces, Boëth. Cons. Phil. 1.

2. Vălentĭa, ae, *f.*, *the name of several towns.* **I.** *A town of the Editani, in* Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Valencia*, Mel. 2, 6, 6; Sall. H. 2, 18 al. — **II.** *A town of* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Valence*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36. — **III.** Vibo Valentia (called also simply Vibo or Vibon), *a town in the territory of the Bruttii*, now *Monteleone*, Mel. 2, 4, 9.—Hence, **Vălentīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Valentia*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 16, § 40. —**IV.** *A name given to the southern part of Scotland, in honor of the emperor Valentinian*, Amm. 28, 3, 7. — **V.** *A translation* of Gr. Ῥώμη, *an ancient name of Rome*, Sol. 1.

Vălentīniāni, ōrum, *m.*, *a sect of heretics in the second century, against whom Tertullian wrote a book.* They were named from Valentius, Tert. adv. Val. 2; Lact. 4, 30, 10; Cod. Th. 10, 5, 65, § 2.

* **vălentŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [valens, from valeo], *strong, stout:* ut valentula est! Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 26.

vălĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. n.* [kindr. with Sanscr. bála, vis, robur, balishtas, fortissimus; cf. debilis], *to be strong.* **I.** Lit., of physical strength, vigor, or health. **A.** In gen., *to be strong, stout,* or *vigorous, to have strength* (cf.: polleo, vigeo). **1.** *Absol.:* verum illi valent, qui vi luctantur cum leonibus, Pomp. ap. Non. 112, 4 (Com. Rel. v. 176 Rib.): puer ille (Hercules recens natus) ut magnus est et multum valet! Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 61: plus potest, qui plus valet: Vir erat; plus valebat, id. Truc. 4, 3, 38 sq.: sanus homo, qui bene valet, Cels. 1, 1 *init.:* si magis valet, id. 3, 18: si satis valet (= si satis validae vires sunt, just before), id. 4, 7 *init.:* prout nervi valent, id. 8, 16. — Of plants: vitem novellam resecari tum erit tempus ubi valebit, Cato, R. R. 33, 3 sq.— **2.** *To be strong* in or for something, *to have the power* or *strength, be in condition* to do something, etc. **a.** Of personal subjects, etc. (α) With *ad* and *acc.:* alios videmus velocitate ad cursum, alios viribus ad luctandum valere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107.— (β) With *inf.:* manibus pedibusque morbo distortissimis, ut neque calceum perpeti nec libellos evolvere valeret, Suet. Galb. 21: mustela cum mures veloces non valeret assequi, Phaedr. 4, 1, 10: valet ima summis Mutare deus, Hor. C. 1, 34, 12; cf. II. B. 2. h. infra; cf.: illud mirari mitte, quod non valet e lapide hoc alias impellere res, Lucr. 6, 1057: versate diu quid ferre recusent, Quid valeant umeri (sc. ferre), Hor. A. P. 40: nec valuere manus infixum educere telum, Ov. M. 13, 393; 12, 101; Col. 6, 25 *fin.*— **b.** Of remedies or medicines, *to be efficacious, be good for* any thing; with *ad* and *acc.:* fimum potum ad dysentericos valet, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 105.—With *contra:* cimices valent contra serpentium morsus, Plin. 29, 4, 17, § 61.—With *eodem:* id quoque collyrium eodem valet, Cels. 6, 6, 21.—With *pro:* ruta per se pro antidoto valet, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 132.—With *abl.:* dictamnus valet potu et illitu et suffitu, Plin. 26, 15, 90, § 153.— With *inf.:* sandaracha valet purgare, sistere, excalfacere, perrodere, Plin. 34, 18, 55, § 177. — **c.** Of sounds: cum *C* ac similiter *G* non valuerunt, in *T* ac *D* molliuntur, i. e. *were not pronounced strongly*, Quint. 1, 11, 5.—**B.** Esp., in respect of the natural condition of the body, *to be well* in health, *to be in a sound* or *healthy condition, to be healthy, hale, hearty.* **a.** In gen. (α) *Absol.:* equidem valeo recte et salvus sum, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 36: perpetuon' valuisti? id. Ep. 1, 1, 15; 1, 1, 18: valen'? Valuistin? valeo et valui rectius, id. Trin. 1, 2, 12 sq.: facile omnes, quom valemus, recta consilia aegrotis damus, Ter. And. 2, 1, 9: dicit vilicus servos non valuisse, Cato, R. R. 2, 3 sq.; 5, 6: boves ut recte valeant, id. ib. 103: optime valere et gravissime aegrotare, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 43; 4, 25, 69: cura est, ut valeat, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 4: ego valeo recte et rem gero, id. Pers. 2, 3, 34: te recte valere operamque dare, ut cottidie melius, Cic. Fam. 11, 24, 1: deterius quam soleo, Luccei. ib. 5, 14, 1: commode, Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 11: *Ni.* Benene usque valuit? *Chr.* Pancratice atque athletice, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 14: minus valere ... melius valere, Cic. Att. 4, 14, 1: nam matri oculi si valerent, mecum venisset simul, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 8.—(β) With *abl.:* si corpore valuisset, Cic. Brut. 20, 77: nec melius valeo quam corpore, mente, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 33; cf. Sall. J. 11, 5: pedibus, Nep. Phoc. 4, 1: stomacho, Juv. 6, 100.—(γ) With *ab* and *abl.:* ab oculis, Gell. 13, 30, 10: a morbo, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 26; and facetiously: *Me.* Ain tu te valere? *Eu.* Pol ego haud a pecuniâ perbene, *as to money, not very well*, id. Aul. 2, 2, 9.—**b.** Esp., at the commencement of letters (very freq.), *si vales, bene est*, and abbreviated S. V. B. E.; and, more fully, with the addition ego or equidem valeo (abbrev. E. V. or E. Q. V.), Cic. Fam. 13, 6; 14, 11; 14, 16; 14, 17; 14, 21; 14, 22; 14, 23; 14, 24; 15, 1; 15, 2; Metell. ib. 5, 1; Vatin. ib. 5, 9; Luccei. ib. 5, 14 al.; cf.: mos antiquis fuit usque ad meam servatus aetatem, primis epistulae verbis adicere: Si vales bene est, Sen. Ep. 15, 1; so too: S. V. G. V. (si vales, gaudeo, valeo) et Tullia nostra recte V. Terentia minus belle habuit: sed certum scio jam convaluisse eam, Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 1.— **c.** Rarely *impers. pass.:* quid agitur, Sagaristio? ut valetur? Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 8.—**d.** Vale or valeas, in leave-taking, *farewell, adieu* (cf.: salve, ave). (α) In gen.: *Di.* Valeas. *Ph.* Vale, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 79: *Ar.* Vale. *Ph.* Quo properas? *Ar.* Bene vale, id. As. 3, 3, 16; id. Mil. 4, 8, 51: bene vale, Alcumena, id. Am. 1, 3, 1: vale atque salve, id. Capt. 3, 5, 86; id. Curc. 4, 2, 36: vale atque salve. *Th.* Male vale, male sit tibi, id. ib. 4, 4, 32; v. salvus: *Ly.* Ad portum propero. *De.* Bene ambulato. *Ly.* Bene valeto. *De.* Bene sit tibi, id. Merc. 2, 2, 55: bene valete et vivite, id. Mil. 4, 8, 30: ite intro cito: valete, id. As. 3, 3, 155: abeo: valete, judices justissimi, id. Capt. prol. 67: vos valete et plaudite, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 64: in hoc biduom vale, id. ib. 1, 2, 110: vive valeque, Hor. S. 2, 5, 110. — Before a vowel, scanned vălĕ: et longum, Formose valĕ, valĕ, inquit Iolla, Verg. E. 3, 79; Ov. M. 3, 501.—(β) At the conclusion of letters: Vale, Cic. Fam. 6, 22, 3; 6, 21, 3; 4, 8, 2; Luccei. ib. 5, 14, 3: cura ut valeas, Cic. Fam. 7, 15, 2; 7, 20, 3; rarely bene vale, Mat. ib. 11, 28, 8; Cur. ib. 7, 29, 2; cf.: tu me diligis et valebis, Cic. ib. 9, 22, 5; 15, 18, 2: fac valeas meque mutuo diligas, Planc. ib. 10, 7, 2; Mat. ib. 11, 28, 8.—(γ) Also in bidding farewell to the dead: salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla, Aeternumque vale, Verg. A. 11, 97; Stat. S. 3, 3, 208; cf. Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. l. l.; v. salvus: in perpetuom, frater, ave atque vale, Cat. 101, 10: terque, Vale, dixit, Ov. F. 3, 563: supremumque vale ... dixit, id. M. 10, 62. — (δ) As an expression of dismission, refusal, or scorn, *be off, begone:* valeas, tibi habeas res tuas, reddas meas, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 46: immo habeat, valeat, vivat cum illâ, Ter. And. 5, 3, 18: valeas, habeas illam quae placet, id. Ad. 4, 4, 14: si talis est deus, ut nullâ hominum caritate teneatur, valeat, *good-by to him, let me have nothing to do with him*, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 124: valeat res ludicra, si me Palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 180: valeant, Qui inter nos discidium volunt, *away with those*, etc., Ter. And. 4, 2, 13: quare ista valeant: me res familiaris movet, Cic. Att. 16, 15, 5: castra peto, valeatque Venus, valeantque puellae, *farewell to Venus*, etc., Tib. 2, 6, 9: valete curae, Petr. 79; cf. Cat. 8, 12; 11, 17; Ov. Am. 1, 6, 71 sqq. — (ε) With valere jubere or dicere (*sometimes as one word,* **vălĕdīco,** ĕre, 3, *v. n.*), *to bid one good-by, farewell, adieu:* illum salutavi: post etiam jussi valere, Cic. Att. 5, 2, 2: vix illud potui dicere triste vale, Ov. H. 13, 14: saepe vale dicto rursus sum multa locutus, id. Tr. 1, 3, 57: tibi valedicere non licet gratis, Sen. Ep. 17, 11; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 3, 1: obstina-

tissime retinuit, ut liberti servique bis die frequentes adessent ac mane salvere vesperi valere sibi singuli dicerent, Suet Galb 4 *fin.*, id Aug 53, id. Tib 72 — So (late Lat) vale facere (or valefacere), August Ep 65, App M 4, p 150, 24

II. Transf, *to have power, force,* or *influence, to be powerful, effective, valid, to avail, prevail, be strong, effective,* etc **A.** In gen fiet enim quodcunque volent, qui valebunt · valebunt autem semper arma, *will always have the power,* Cic Fam 9 17, 1 fuit enim populi potestas de civitate ne tam diu quidem valuit quam diu illa Sullani temporis arma valuerunt, id Dom 30, 79 dicitur C Flaminius ad populum valuisse dicendo, id Brut 14, 57 tribunus plebis tulit ut lex Aelia et Fufia ne valeret, id. Red in Sen 5, 11 in more majorum, qui tum ut lex valebat, id Leg 2, 10, 23 valuit auctoritas, id. Tusc 2, 22, 53 verba si valent, id Caecin 21, 61 (ejus) valet opinio tarditatis, *is established,* id de Or 1, 27, 125 si conjuratio valuisset id ib 17, 7 cujus ratio non valuit, Nep Milt. 3, 7 jus tamen gentium valuit, Liv 2, 4, 7 praetor . ratus repentinum valiturum terrorem, succedit etc , id 44, 31, 6 et vestrae valuere preces, Ov M 13, 89, id P 3, 3, 92, id. Ib 241 — **B.** Esp **1.** With respect to the source, character, or mode of exercise of the strength ascribed to the subject **a.** With *abl* non metuo mihi Dum qui dem hoc valebit pectus perfidiâ meum, Plaut Bacch 2, 2, 50 reliqui duo sic exaequantur, ut Domitius valeat amicis, Memmius commendetur militibus, Cic Att 4, 16, 6 (17, 2) multa sanxit quae omnia magistratuum auctoritate et Halaesinorum summa voluntate valuerunt, id Verr 2, 2, 49, § 122 ita istam libertatem largior populo ut auctoritate et valeant et utantur boni, id Leg 3, 17, 38 quae (voluntas mili tum) cum per se valet multitudine id Mur 18, 38 parum valent (Graeci) verbo, i e *have no precise word,* id Tusc 3, 5, 11 qui aut gratia aut misericordia valerent, Caes. B C 2, 44 dicendo Nep Ages 1, 2 qui pedum cursu valet, Verg A 5, 67, Quint 9, 2, 78 Battiades Quamvis ingenio non valet, arte valet, Ov Am 1, 15, 14 plerique plus ingenio quam arte valuerunt, Quint 1, 8, 8 rogando, Ov M 2 183 subtilitate vincimur, valeamus pondere Quint 12, 11 8 — **b.** With *in* and *abl* Sp Thorius satis valuit in populari genere dicendi, Cic Brut 36, 136 quid facilius est quam probari in uno servulo nomen familiae non valere, id Caecin 19, 55 in his maxime valet similitudo, Quint 6, 3, 57 mire in causis valet praesumptio, id 9, 2 16 (digitus) in exprobrando et indicando valet, id 11, 3, 94 — **2.** With some definite end expressed, upon or towards which influence or power is exercised or directed, *to be strong enough for, adequate to,* or *capable of* any thing, *to be able* to do, *to have force* or *efficacy, to be effectual to avail, to be applicable* **a.** With *in* and *acc* hoc evenit, ut in volgus insipientium opinio valeat honestatis, Cic Tusc 2 26, 63 quaecumque est hominis definitio una in omnes valet, id Leg 1, 10 29, cf id Div 2, 56, 116 cum illud verbum unde in utramque rem valeat, id Caecin 31, 89 num etiam in deos inmortales in auspicatam legem valuisse? Liv 7, 6 11 utrumque hoc genus semel injectum in L annos valet et frugum et pabuli ubertate, Plin 17 7, 4 § 44 etiamsi in utramque partem valent arma facundiae, Quint 2 16, 10 hoc etiam in praeteritum valet, id 9, 2 20, cf cum idque in omnis partis valeret, Cic. Fam 4, 10, 2 — **b.** With *eo* oratio me cohortab itur, ut, etc. quod eo, credo valebat, ut caerimonias religione que defenderem, *the force* or *point of which was,* etc , Cic N D 3 2 5 id responsum quo valeat cum intellegeret nemo, Nep Them 2, 6, cf II B 3 *ι*, infra — **c.** With *ad* and *acc.* of thing tu non solum ad neglegendas leges verum etiam ad evertendas valuisti, Cic Cat 1 7 18 astrorum affectio valeat, si vis, ad quasdam res, ad omnis certe non valebit, id Fat 4, 8 illud perficiam ut invidia mihi valeat ad gloriam, id. Cat. 3, 12 29, vitae adjuncta esse dicebant, quae ad virtutis usum valerent id Ac. 1, 5 21 ista quaestura ad eam rem valet, ut etc., id. Div in Caecil 19, 62 neque, quod Samnites amici vobis facti sunt ad id valere arbitror, ne nos in amicitiam accipiamur, Liv 7, 30, 4 eadem fictio valet et ad qualitates, Quint 5, 10 99, cf II B 3 infra — **d.** With *apud* or *ad* and *acc of person* influenced, etc (*a*) With *apud* ibit ad illud ilico, Quo maxume apud te se valere sentiat, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 79 non quin eam (commendationem) valituram apud te arbitrarer, Cic Fam 13, 16, 3 apud te veritas valebit, id Quint 1, 5 sed haec eadem nunc censes apud eos ipsos valere, a quibus conscripta sunt? id Tusc 2, 4, 11 magnis meritis apud regem valebat, Nep Con 3, 1 jus bonumque apud eos non legibus magis quam natura valebat, Sall C 9 1 apud magnam partem senatûs et magnitudine rerum gestarum valebat et gratia, Liv 31, 48, 1 apud nos valeant ea, quae apud judices valere volumus, Quint 6, 2, 28 — (*β*) With *ad* dicitur enim C Flaminius ad populum valuisse dicendo, Cic Brut. 14, 57 clementiae fama ad ferociores jam populos valuit Liv 21, 6, 4 metus ad omnis valuit, ne deditionem recusarent id 38, 28, 6 — **e.** With *contra* and *acc.* hoc nonne videtur contra te valere? Cic. Ac 2, 27, 86 quae valeant contra falsam criminationem id de Or 2, 79, 321 ne quid esset quod contra caput suum aut existimationem valere posset, id. Verr 2, 2, 71 § 173 ne meae vitae modestia parum valitura sit contra falsos rumores, Mat ap Cic Fam 11, 28, 8 cum pro falsis contra veritatem (rhetorice) valet, Quint 2, 16, 2, cf f infra — **f.** With *pro* and *abl* multa in adversos effudit verba penates Pro deplorato non valitura viro, Ov Tr 1, 3, 46 epitheton valet pro nomine, Quint 8, 6, 29, cf I A 2 b supra. — **g.** With *dat gerund* (post class and rare) nam et augendae rei et minuendae valet (particula), Gell 5, 12, 10 — **h.** With *inf* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose, not in Cic or Cæs.) nam si certam finem esse viderent Aerumnarum homines aliqua ratione valerent Religionibus obsistere, Lucr 1, 108 hanc ob rem vitam retinere valemus, id 3, 257 nec continere suos ab direptione castrorum valuit, Liv 38, 23, 4 Weissenb ad loc quam (urbem) neque finitimi valuerunt perdere Marsi, Hor Epod 16, 3 cetera . adeo sunt multa, loquacem Delassare valent Fabium, id S 1, 1, 13; id C 4, 7, 27 nec valuit locos coeptos avertere cursus, Tib 4, 1, 55 qui relicti erant ne conspectum quidem hostis sustinere valuerunt, Curt 3, 4, 5 neque ex eo infamiam discutere valuit, Suet. Caes 79 — With things as subj ergo fungar vice cotis, acutum Reddere quae ferrum valet, Hor A P 305, cf I A 2 *β*, supra. — Esp, **3.** With adverbial qualifications expressing the degree of power or influence exerted, etc , very freq with *accs* multum, plus, plurimum, parum, minus, minimum, nihil tantum, quantum, quid, id idem, quiddam, quidquam, quidquid etc. (*a*) Edepol Cupido cum tu tam pusillu's nimis multum vales, Naev ap Non 421, 25 (Com Rel v 55 Rib) plus potest qui plus valet, Plaut Truc 4 3, 38 neque ita inperita (sum), ut quid amor valeat nesciam, Ter Eun 5, 2, 42 — So *absol* nam opulenti cum locuntur pariter atque ignobiles, Eadem dicta eademque oratio aequa non aeque valet, Enn ap Gell 11, 4, 3 (Trag Rel v 230 Vahl) ignari quid gravitas quid denique virtus valeret Cic Sest 28, 60 illa obnuntiatio nihil valuit, aut, si valuit id valuit ut etc, id Div 1, 16, 30 omnia veniebant Antonio in mentem, ea que suo quaeque loco, ubi plurimum proficere et valere possent collocabantur, id Brut 37, 139 cur minus Venena Medaeae valent? Hor Epod 5, 62 — (*β*) With *abl* quod tibi lubet fac quoniam pugnis plus vales, Plaut Am 1 1, 240, cf v 234 quicquid possunt, pedestribus valent copiis Caes. B G 2 17 qui plus opibus, armis potentia valent, perfecisse mihi videntur ut etiam auctoritate jam plus valerent Cic Fam 1, 7, 10 quasi vero ego in isto genere omnino quidquam aut curatione aut potestate valuissem id Dom 6, 14 Ti Coruncanium longe plurimum ingenio valuisse id Brut 14 55 quantum gratiâ auctoritate pecuniâ valerent, Caes B G 7, 63 Caesar multum equitatu valebat, id B C 1 61 cum tantum equitatu valeamus, id ib 3 86 equitatu plurimum valere, id B G 3, 20, Nep Alcib 8, 2 — (*γ*) With *in* and *abl* nihil putas valere in judiciis conjecturam, nihil suspitionem, nihil ante actae vitae existimationem, etc., Cic. Verr 2, 3, 62, § 146 hic multum in Fabia (tribu) valet, ille Velinâ, Hor Ep 1, 6, 52 — (*δ*) With *ad* and *acc.* multum valuisse ad patris honorem pietas filii videbitur, Cic Phil 9, 5, 12 ex quo intellegitur, plus terrarum situs, quam lunae tractus, ad nascendum valere, id Div 2, 46, 97 · valet igitur multum ad vincendum probari mores eorum, qui agent causas, id de Or 2 43, 182 ad subeundem periculum et ad vitandum multum fortuna valuit, Caes. B G 6, 30 genus ad probandam speciem minimum valet, Quint 5, 10, 56 — (*ε*) With *apud* and *acc of pers*, *to have influence, be influential, have weight with, influence* apud quem (Caesarem) quicquid valebo vel auctoritate, vel gratia, valebo tibi, Cic Fam 6, 6, 13 utrum apud eos pudor atque officium, an timor plus valeret, Caes. B G 1, 40 tantum apud homines barbaros valuit, esse repertos aliquos principes belli inferendi, id ib 5, 54 potestis constituere, hanc auctoritatem quantum apud exteras nationes valituram esse existimetis, Cic. Imp Pomp 16, 46 non modo praemiis, quae apud me minimum valent, sed ne periculis quidem compulsus ullis, id. Fam 1, 9, 11 facinus esse indignum, plus impudicissimae mulieris apud te de Cleomenis salute quam de suâ vitâ lacrimas matris valere, id Verr 2, 5, 43, § 112 apud quem ut multum gratia valeret, effecit, Nep Con 2, 1 — (*ζ*) With *contra* cur desperemus veritatem contra fallacem facundiam valituram? *prevail* Lact. Opif Dei, 20, 5, cf Mat ap Cic Fam 11, 28, 8, II B 2 e supra — (*η*) With *pro* pro periculo magis quam contra salutem valere, Cic Part Or 35, 120, cf quod minus multitudine militum legionariorum pro hostium numero valebat, Caes B G 1, 51 — (*θ*) With *inter* plurimum inter eos Bellovacos et virtute, et auctoritate, et hominum numero valere, Caes B G 2, 4 — (*ι*) With *adv of purpose* hoc eo valebat, ut ingratus ad depugnandum omnes cogerentur, Nep Them. 4, 4 non tamen hoc eo valet, ut fugiendae sint magnae scholae, Quint 1, 2 16 nescis quo valeat nummus, quem praebeat usum? Hor S 1, 1, 73, cf II B 2 b supra. — **C.** Idiomatic uses **1.** Of money value, *to be of the value of, be worth* denarii quod denos aeris valebant, quinarii, quod quinos Varr L L 5, § 173 Müll dum pro argenteis decem aureus unus valeret, Liv 38, 11, 8 ita ut scrupulum valeret sestertiis vicenis, Plin 33, 3, 13, § 47 si haec praedia valeant nunc decem, Dig 24 1, 7, § 4 quasi minimo valeret hereditas, ib 19, 1, 13 quanti omnibus valet (servus), ib 9, 2, 33, 5, 3, 25, § 1 — **2.** Of the signification of words, sentences, etc , like the Gr δύνασθαι, *to mean, signify, import* quaerimus verbum Latinum par Graeco et quod idem valeat, Cic. Fin 2, 4, 13 non usquam id quidem dicit omnino, sed quae dicit idem valent, id Tusc 5, 10, 24 quamquam vocabula prope idem valere videantur, id Top 8, 34 hoc verbum quid valeat non vident, id Off 3, 9, 39 cui nomen Becco fuerat, id valet gallinacei rostrum, Suet Vit 18 pransus quoque atque potus diversum valent quam indicant, Quint 1, 4 29 et saep et intellego et sentio et video saepe idem valent quod scio, id 10, 1, 13 duo quae idem significant ac tantumdem valent, id 1, 5 4 — Hence, **vălens,** entis, *P a*, *strong, stout, vigorous powerful* (class) **A.** Lit **1.** In gen nil moro discipulos mihi esse plenos sanguinis, valens afflictet me, Plaut Bacch 2 1, 44 virgatores, id As 3, 2, 19 robusti et valentes et audaces satellites Cic Agr 2, 31, 84 cum homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia laniatur, id Fam 7, 1, 3 valentissimi lictores id Verr 2, 5, 54, § 142 homines id Phil 12 10 24, Suet Aug 35 hic membris et mole valens, Verg A 5, 431 membris valens, Ov M 9, 108 corpore esse vegeto et valenti, Gell. 3 1 11 nervi musculique, Cels 8 20 trunci Verg G 2 426 scire oportet, omnia legumina generis valentissimi esse valentissimum vero in quo plurimum alimenti est

Ex leguminibus valentior faba quam pisum, etc , *strongest,* i e *most nutritive,* Cels 2, 18 tunicae, *stout thick,* Ov A A 3 109 providendum ne infirmiores (apes) a va-

lentioribus opprimantur, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 35.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *Well* in health, *healthy, hale, hearty:* valeo et venio ad minus valentem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 24: medicus plane confirmat, propediem te valentem fore, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 2: puer, horâ undecimâ cum valens in publico visus esset, ante noctem mortuus est, id. Clu. 9, 27; cf. valens (opp. imbecillus), id. Fam. 16, 5, 2: (sensus) si sani sunt et valentes, id. Ac. 2, 7, 19: si valens corpus est neque magno opere vexatum, Cels. 7, 26, 5: sive aegra, sive valens, Prop. 2, 21 (3, 14), 20.—*Subst.:* qui enim aegris subveniretur, quae esset oblectatio valentium, nisi, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 4, 15; so opp. aeger, id. de Or. 2, 44, 186.—**b.** Of medicines, *strong, powerful, active:* valens est adversus cancerem intestinorum minii gleba, Cels. 4, 15 *fin.:* medicamenta, id. 1, 3 *med.:* silvestri (papaveri capita) ad omnes effectus valentiora, Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 202; cf. id. 22, 22, 43, § 87.—**B.** Trop., *strong, powerful, mighty:* mallem tantas ei (Caesari) vires non dedisset (res publica) quam nunc tam valenti resisteret, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 4: fuit quondam ita firmâ haec civitas et valens, id. Har. Resp. 28, 60: cum valentiore pugnare, id. Fam. 5, 21, 2: valens dialecticus, id. Fat. 6, 12: ut fieri nihil possit valentius, id. Brut. 16, 64: Philippus jam tum valens multa moliebatur, Nep. Timoth. 3, 1: opibus jam valentes, id. Eum. 10, 3: argumenta valentiora, Quint. 5, 13, 12: quid pars adversa habeat valentissimum, id. 5, 13, 52: nec fraus valentior quam consilium meum, Cic. Univ. 11: ad letum causae satis valentes, Ov. M. 5, 174; so, causae, id. Tr. 1, 8, 29: causa valentior, id. P. 1, 10, 35: deus morbo omni valentior, Stat. S. 1, 4, 111: oppida valentissima, Nep. Ham. 2, 4.—Hence, *adv.:* **vălenter,** *strongly, stoutly, powerfully, violently* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **1.** Lit.: resistere, Col. 1, 5, 9; 3, 2, 15: nimis valenter ibi retenta materia, Cels. 5, 26, 21: praeceps spirare valentius Eurus (coepit), Ov. M. 11, 481.—**2.** Trop., of speech, *forcibly, energetically:* non diu dicebat sed valenter, Sen. Contr. 3, 22 *med.:* si verba numeres, breviter et abscise: si sensum aestimes, copiose et valenter, Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 6.

vălĕrĭa, ae, *f.*, *a kind of eagle*, called by the Greeks melanaëtos, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 6.

1. Vălĕrĭānus, a, um, v. Valerius

2. Vălĕrĭānus, i, *m.;* Licinius, *a Roman emperor*, A.D. 253–260, *father of the emperor Gallienus*, Treb Val. 1 sqq; *after him were named* Valeriani aurei, Treb. Claud. 17.

Vălĕrĭus (old form **Vălēsĭus,** acc. to Fest. s. v. Aureliam, p. 23 Müll.; v. letter R), i, *m.;* **Vălĕrĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman gens* **I.** *The favorite of the people*, P. Valerius Publicola, Liv. 1, 58; 2, 2; 2, 8; Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 55; id. Leg. 2, 23, 58: Laevinum, Valeri genus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 12.—**II.** *The historian*, Q. Valerius Antias, Gell. 1, 7, 10.—**III.** *The poets* C. Valerius Flaccus and M. Valerius Martialis, Plin. Ep. 3, 21. —**IV.** *The writer of Memorabilia*, Valerius Maximus, al.—As *adjj.* **1. Vălĕrĭus,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to a Valerius:* gens, Cic. Fl. 1, 1; 11, 25: lex, *of the* interrex *L. Valerius Flaccus*, id. Agr. 3, 2, 6; id. Rosc. Am. 43, 125; *of the* Consul suffectus, 668 A. U. C., *L. Valerius Flaccus*, id. Font. 1: tabula, *a place in the forum beside the* Curia Hostilia (so called from the tablet erected there in memory of M. Valerius Maximus Messala, consul 491 A. U. C., victorious in Gaul, Schol. Bob ad Cic. Vatin. p. 318 Orell.), Cic Fam. 14, 2, 2; id. Vatin. 9, 21.—**2. Vălĕrĭānus,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to a Valerius, Valerian:* praedatores, Sall. Fragm ap Non. 553, 24.

vălesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [valeo], *to grow strong, acquire strength* (rare; not in Cic): (puerorum aetas) tali pacto recreata valescat, Lucr. 1, 942; 4, 17: sucus ex quo omne corpus valescit, Ambros. de Noë et Arca, 9, 28.—**II.** Trop: scelera impetu, bona consilia mora valescere, Tac H. 1, 32: falsa, id. A. 2, 39: superstitiones, id. ib. 11, 15: meditatio et labor in posterum. id. ib. 4, 61.

vălētūdĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [valetudo], *sickly, infirm, weak, valetudinary* (not in Cic.). **I.** *Adj.:* pecus (opp. sanum), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 15: fenerator, Sen. Ira, 3, 33, 2.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. vălētūdĭnārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *one in infirm health, an invalid, valetudinarian:* ebrioso vina mittere aut valetudinario medicamenta, Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 6; Dig. 49, 16, 12, § 2; 27, 1, 41. —**B. vălētūdĭnārĭum,** ii, *n.* **1.** *A sick-room, hospital, infirmary*, Cels. praef.; Sen. Ep. 27, 1; id. Ira, 1, 16, 3; 2, 16, 4; id. Q. N. 1, praef. 5 *fin.;* Tac. Or. 21; Col. 11, 1, 18; 12, 3, 8.—**2.** *A military lazar-house* or *hospital*, Veg. Mil. 2, 10; 3, 2; Dig. 50, 6, 6

vălētūdo (vălĭtūdo), ĭnis, *f.* [valeo], *habit, state*, or *condition of body, state of health, health*, whether good or bad. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: optimâ valetudine uti, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: valetudine minus commodâ uti, id. ib. 3, 62: integra, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 47: bona, Lucr. 3, 102; Cic. Lael. 6, 20; Quint. 10, 3, 26; Cato, R. R. 141, 3: melior, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 120: commodior, Quint. 6, 3, 77: incommoda, Cic. Att. 5, 8, 1: infirma atque etiam aegra, id. Brut. 48, 180: quam tenui aut nullâ potius valetudine, id. Sen. 11, 35: adversa, Just. 41, 6: dura, Hor. S. 2, 2, 88: confirmata, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16, § 46; id. de Or. 1, 62, 265: ut valetudini tuae diligentissime servias, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16, § 46: multum interest inter vires et bonam valetudinem, Sen. Q N. 1, praef. 6.—*Plur.:* sic caecitas ferri facile possit, si non desint subsidia valetudinum, *of different states of health*, i. e. whatever they may be, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 113.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A good state* or *condition, soundness of body, good health, healthfulness* (syn.: salus, sanitas): valetudo decrescit, adcrescit labor, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 4: valetudo (opportuna est), ut dolore careas et muneribus fungare corporis, Cic. Lael. 6, 22: cui Gratia, fama, valetudo contingat abunde, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 10: valetudo sustentatur notitiâ sui corporis et observatione, quae res aut prodesse soleant aut obesse, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 86: melior fio valetudine, quam intermissis exercitationibus amiseram, id. Fam. 9, 18, 3: id pecus valetudinis tutissimae est, Col. 7, 22: hoc cibo... firmitatem valetudinis custodiri, Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 42; cf.: Quaque valetudo constat, nunc libera morbis, Nunc oppressa, Manil. 3, 140; cf. also Cic. de Or. 1, 62, 265.—**2.** *A bad state* or *condition, ill health, sickness, feebleness, infirmity, indisposition* (syn.: infirmitas, imbecillitas): curatio valetudinis, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 123: gravitas valetudinis, quâ tamen jam paulum videor levari, id. Fam. 6, 2, 1: affectus valetudine, Caes. B. C. 1, 31: gravis auctumnus omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, id. ib. 3, 2: quodam valetudinis genere tentari, Cic. Att. 11, 23, 1: quod me propter valetudinem tuam... non vidisses, id. Fam. 4, 1, 1: quod his Nonis in collegio nostro non affuisses, valetudinem causam, non maestitiam fuisse, id. Lael. 2, 8: excusatione te uti valetudinis, id. Pis. 6, 13: quibus (latere, voce) fractis aut imminutis aetate seu valetudine, Quint. 12, 11, 2: medicus quid in quoque valetudinis genere faciendum sit, docebit, id. 7, 10, 10: Blaesus novissimâ valetudine conflictabatur, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 7: major, i. e. morbus comitialis, Just. 13, 2: oculorum, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 6: calculorum, Plin. 21, 27, 100, § 173.—*Plur.:* medicus regere valetudines principis solitus, Tac. A. 6, 50: valetudinibus fessi, id. H. 3, 2: quod ad febrium valitudines attinet, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 48: graves et periculosas valetudines experiri, Suet. Aug. 81; id. Tib. 11; Vitr. 1, 4.—**II.** Trop (rare but class.), of the mind, *health, soundness, sanity:* si sunt constituti quasi malâ valetudine animi, sanabiles tamen, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: roga bonam mentem, bonam valetudinem animi, deinde tunc corporis, Sen. Ep. 10, 4; cf.: valetudo ei neque corporis neque animi constitit, *unsound state of mind, mental infirmity*, Suet. Calig 50.—Rarely without *animi:* qui valetudinis vitio furerent et melancholici dicerentur, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 81.—**B.** Of style: quos (Lysiae studiosi), valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, Cic. Brut. 16, 64. —**III.** Personified: Valetudo, *Health*, as a divinity, Mart. Cap. 1, § 55.

valgĭter, *adv.*, v. valgus *fin.*

Valgĭus, i, *m*, *the name of a Roman gens.* **1.** T. Valgius Rufus, *an epic poet*, Tib. 4, 1, 180; Hor. S. 1, 10, 82.—**2.** C. Valgius, *a rhetorician*, Quint. 3, 1, 8; 3, 5, 17.—**3.** Valgius, father-in-law of Rullus, Cic. Agr. 3, 1, 3.

valgus, a, um, *adj.* [root varg, to turn awry, twist; Sanscr. vrginas, twisted; cf. ruga, for fruga, and Anglo-Sax. wrinkle], *having the calves of the legs bent outwards, bow-legged.* **I.** Lit.: valgos Opilius Aurelius aliique complures aiunt dici, qui diversas suras habeant, Fest. p. 375 Müll.; cf. Cels. 8, 20; Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. l. l.; Nov. ap. Non. 25, 12.—* **II.** Transf.: suavia, *wry mouths*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 16.—Cf. *adv.:* **valgĭter,** *awry, wryly:* valgiter commovebat labra, Petr. 26: obtorto valgiter labello, id. Fragm. ap. Fulg. Prisc. serm. 566, 2.

vălĭdē, *adv.*, v. validus *fin.* A.

vălĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [validus], *strength* of body: validitas et tenuitas, App. Trism. p. 97, 2: virilis, Ambros. Abr. 2, 11, 84.

vălĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [valeo], *strong, stout, able, powerful, robust, vigorous* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cæs.; very rare in Cic.; cf. valens). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: quasi incudem me homines octo validi caedant, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 7: quantus et quam validus est, id. ib. 1, 1, 143: lictores, id. As. 3, 2, 29: videmus ea, quae terra gignit, corticibus et radicibus valida servari, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33: legiones, Lucr. 5, 1228: leo, id. 5, 985; 5, 1310: tauri, Ov. M. 7, 538; 9, 186: lacerti, Lucr. 4, 829; Ov. M. 9, 223: vires, Verg. A. 2, 50: robur pectoris, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 11: validissima forma, Quint. 12, 10, 5: ventus, Lucr. 6, 137; 3, 509: aestus, id. 1, 300: fulmen, id. 6, 228: flumen, id. 1, 291: pontes, id. 1, 285: turres, id. 5, 1440: tormenta, id. 6, 329: bipennis, Verg. G. 4, 331: urbs valida muris, Liv. 1, 15, 4: validiores munitiones, id. 36, 17, 4; 24, 37: praesidia, id. 44, 35: robustis apta materia validissima est, *the strongest, most nourishing food*, Cels. 2, 18 *fin.* (cf. valens, A.): ptisanae usus validissimus saluberrimusque, Plin. 18, 7, 15, § 74.—With *inf.:* pondus sustinere valida abies, Plin. 16, 42, 81, § 222: (canis) validus servare gregem, Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 34.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Well* in body, *in good health, sound, healthy:* salvus atque validus, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 7: jamne isti abierunt, Qui me vi cogunt, ut validus insaniam? *of sound body*, Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 2: si, ut spero, te validum videro, Cic. Fam. 16, 4, 3: validus male filius, i. e. *sickly*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 45: necdum ex morbo satis validus, Liv. 3, 13, 2: color validus, *healthy complexion*, Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 42.—**2.** Of medicines, *strong, powerful, active, efficacious:* medicamen, Ov. M. 15, 533; 7, 262: sucus, id. ib. 7, 316: venenum, id. ib. 7, 123; Tac. A. 13, 15 *fin.:* validissima faex aceti contra cerastas, Plin. 23, 2, 32, § 67.—**II.** Trop., *strong, mighty, powerful, effective:* Jovi opulento, incluto... valido viripotenti, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 1: aevi leges, Lucr. 5, 58: valida urbs et potens, Cic. Rep. 2, 2, 4: fama validissima, Tac. A. 13, 8: ducibus validiorem quam exercitu rem Romanam esse, Liv. 2, 39, 2: delecti, quibus corpus annis infirmum, ingenium sapientiâ validum erat, Sall. C. 6, 6: mente minus validus quam corpore toto, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 7: quam sit ingenio validus, Quint. 10, 1, 62: opibus, ingenio validus, Tac. H. 1, 57: vir gratiâ et facundiâ validus, Plin. Ep 3, 9, 12: Tiberius spernendis rumoribus validus, Tac A. 3, 10; 4, 37: auctor validissimus mittendi secretos nuntios, id. ib. 6, 31: ad Caesaris amicitiam validus, id. ib. 6, 8: adversus consentientis nec regem quemquam satis validum nec tyrannum fore, Liv. 34, 49, 9: cum validae tum breves vibrantesque sententiae, Quint. 10, 1, 60: validissimum genus (dicendi), id. 12, 10, 63. —With *gen.:* orandi validus, Tac. A. 4, 21: colonia virium et opum, id. H. 2, 19: aevi, Aur. Vict. Caes. 16 *fin.*—Hence, *advv.* **A. vălĭdē,** *strongly, stoutly, vehemently, mightily, powerfully, exceedingly, very*, etc. (not in Cic. or Cæs.): ut valide tonuit! Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 10: quam valide tonuit, id. ib. 5, 1, 78: fluctuat valide mare, id. Rud. 2, 1, 14: ne tua vox valide valet! id. Pers 3, 3, 22: vostra latera loris faciam valide varia uti sint, id. Ps 1, 2, 12: amare valide coepi hinc meretricem, id. Merc. prol. 42;

48.—*Comp.:* validius clamare, Phaedr. 3, 16, 6: quo me validius cruciaret, Quint. 6, praef. § 8: quanto validius bonos inhibet pudor quam metus, id. 9, 2, 76: utros peccare validius putem, id. 10, 3, 12: abrogant fidem validius, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 20: poëtae sunt molesti validius, Phaedr. 4, epil. 9.—*Sup.:* validissime alicui favere, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1; cupere, Plin. Ep. 9, 35, 1; 3, 15, 2.—* **2.** As a reply in the affirmative, *certainly, by all means, to be sure: Ca.* Legirupa. *Ba.* Valide. *Ps.* Pernicies adulescentum. *Ba.* Acerrime, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 130; cf. v. 110.—**B.** In a contr. form, **valdē**, an *intens. adv., strongly, vehemently, energetically, vigorously, intensely, very, very much, exceedingly* (freq. and class.; cf.: graviter, multo, bene, magnopere, etc.). (α) With *verbs:* quidquid volt, valde volt, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 1, 2: nunc inhibere illud tuum, quod valde mihi arriserat, vehementer displicet, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3: epistula tua, quae me valde levavit, id. ib. 4, 7, 1: de Vergilii parte valde probo, id. ib. 13, 26, 1: alicui valde interdicere, ut, etc., id. Rep. 1, 39, 61: non valde moveri, id. ib.: hos sermones . . . lacessivi numquam, sed non valde repressi, id. Fam. 3, 8, 7: litteras tuas valde exspecto, id. ib. 16, 19: ille se profecisse sciat, cui Cicero valde placebit, Quint. 10, 1, 112.—Strengthened by *nimis:* tu vero eum nec nimis valde umquam nec nimis saepe laudaveris, Cic. Leg. 3, 1, 1.—By *tam:* hoc est in vitio, dissolutionem naturae tam valde perhorrescere, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31: nil mihi tam valde placeat, quod, etc., Cat. 68, 77: quem tam diu tamque valde timuissent, Nep. Eum. 11, 2: de remedio non tam valde laboro, Petr. 17.—By *quam:* vosmet videte, quam mihi valde placuerit, Plaut. Merc. prol. 103: quam valde universi admurmuraverint, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 16, § 41: significare quam valde probetis ea, quae, etc., Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, C, 1.—(β) With adjectives: magistratus valde lenes et remissi, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 66: aetas valde longa, id. ib. 1, 37, 58: exspectatio valde magna, id. Fam. 15, 17, 3: cui me praeripere desponsam laudem, valde est iniquum, id. Har. Resp. 3, 6: homo et acutus, ut Poenus, et valde studiosus ac diligens, id. Ac. 2, 31, 98: mala valde est Bestia, Cat. 69, 7: quoties verbum verbo aut non dissimile valde quaeritur, Quint. 9, 3, 75.—With *tam:* quasi vero quicquam sit tam valde, quam nihil sapere, vulgare, Cic. Div. 2, 39, 81.—With *quam:* nam suos valde quam paucos habet, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 3.—(γ) With adverbs: insanum valde uterque deamat, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 127, 26: valde vehementer et libere dicere, Cic. Att. 14, 1, 2: illud valde graviter tulerunt, id. ib. 1, 17, 8: rem valde bene gerere, id. Fam. 1, 8, 7: valde multum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 9.—**b.** *Comp.* (rare; cf. valide, supra): novit me valdius ipso, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 6: valdius oblectat populum, id. A. P. 321.—**c.** *Sup.:* quos valdissime diligunt, Sen. Brev. Vit. 8, 4.—* **2.** As a strongly confirmative reply, *yes, certainly: Ca.* Meam tu amicam vendidisti? *Ba.* Valde, viginti minis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 110.

vallāris, e, *adj.* [vallum], *of* or *belonging to a rampart:* corona, *given to him who first mounted the enemy's rampart*, Liv. 10, 46, 3; 30, 28, 6; Suet. Aug. 25; Plin. 16, 4, 3, § 7; 22, 3, 4, § 6.

vallātio, ōnis, *f.* [vallo], *an intrenchment* (late Lat.), only trop.: medicorum, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

valles or **vallis** (the former, Caes. B. G. 7, 47; Verg. A. 11, 522; the latter, Ov. M. 3, 155; 8, 334 al.; cf. Fest. s. v. convallis, p. 42 Müll.), is, *f.* [Gr. ἕλος, lowland, Ἥλεις; Lat. Veliae, Velitrae], *a valley, vale.* **I.** Lit.: quod satis magna valles intercedebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: vicus positus in valle, id. ib. 3, 1: per supinam vallem fusi sunt, Liv. 4, 46, 5: supinâ valle praecipites egistis, id. 7, 24, 5: continui montes, nisi dissocientur opacâ Valle, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 6: in reductâ valle, id. C. 1, 17, 17; Verg. A. 6, 703: qui (colles) afferunt umbram vallibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 6, 11: valles cavae, Verg. G. 2, 391: saxosas inter decurrunt flumina valles, id. E. 5, 84: est curvo anfractu valles, id. A. 11, 522: rivos de pronâ praeceps est valle volutus, Cat. 68, 59: domus est imis in vallibus, Ov. M. 2, 761: sub opacâ valle, id. ib. 11, 277; cf.: (eloquentia) ut latissimi amnes totis vallibus fluat, Quint. 5, 14, 31.—**B.** Trop.: vallis plorationis, Aug. Conf. 9, 2: lacrimarum, Vulg. Psa. 83, 7.—**II.** Poet., transf., *a hollow:* valle sub alarum, Cat. 69, 6: femorum, Aus. Epigr. 128, 5.

‡ **vallescit** perierit, dictum a vallo militari, quod fit circa castra, quod qui eo eiciuntur pro perditis habentur, Fest. p. 377 Müll. (where Lachm. reads vallessit; cf.: valle feci, Varr. ap Non. p. 217, 24; v. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 191).

vallestrĭa, ium, *n.* [vallis], *valleys, vales*, Ambros. Hexaëm. 3, 3, 14 al.

vallĭcŭla (**vallĕcŭla**, Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 522), ae, *f. dim.* [valles], *a little valley, a glen, dell:* vallis deminutivum vallicula facit, Fest. s. v. convallis, p. 42 Müll.: deformes, *little hollows*, Vulg. Lev. 14, 37.

vallis, is, v. valles.

vallo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [vallum], in milit. lang., *to surround with a rampart and palisades, to palisade, intrench, circumvallate* (syn. saepio). **I.** Lit.: castra vallantem Fabium adorti sunt, Liv. 9, 41, 15: castra vallari placuit, Tac. H. 2, 19; so, castra, Auct. B. Alex. 27, 6; 30, 2; Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 76: vallare noctem, i. e. *to intrench themselves at night*, Tac. G. 30: nulli vallârant oppida muri, Luc. 4, 224.—*Absol.:* muniendo vallandoque militem firmabant, Tac. H. 4, 26.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to fortify, protect, defend* with something: elephantis aciem utrimque vallaverat, Flor. 2, 8 *fin.:* Macedoniam suam armis ferroque, id. 2, 12, 4: Pontus et regiis opibus et ipsâ naturâ regionis vallatus, Cic. Arch. 9, 21: urbs Capsa in mediâ Africâ sita anguibus arenisque vallata, Flor. 3, 1, 14: cum gladio te vallare scieris, vallum ferre desinito, Liv. Epit. 57: vallatus bello, Luc. 6, 29: videbant Catilinam . . . vallatum indicibus atque sicariis, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: haec omnia quasi saepimento aliquo vallabit disserendi ratione, id. Leg. 1, 24, 62: jus legatorum divino jure esse vallatum, id. Har. Resp. 16, 34: ignotae cumulis vallatus harenae, Prop. 3, 16 (4, 15), 29: templa praesenti numine vallata, Val. Max. 9, 11, ext. 4: hydra venenatis vallata colubris, Lucr. 5, 27; cf. Val. Fl. 1, 697; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1932; Sil. 7, 407: sol radiis frontem vallatus acutis, Ov. H. 4, 159: vallantur planctibus arae, Stat. Th. 10, 564.—*To surround:* abyssus vallavit me, Vulg. Jonae, 2, 6.

Vallōnia, ae, *f., the goddess of valleys:* collibus deam Collatinam, vallibus Valloniam praefecerunt, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8.

vallum, i, *n.* [collective of 1. vallus; the line of palisades about an intrenchment; hence], *an earthen wall* or *rampart set with palisades, a palisaded rampart, intrenchment, circumvallation.* **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 5, § 117 Müll.; Liv. 33, 5, 4 sq.: castra vallo fossâque munire, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: aliquem vallo et fossâ saeptum tenere, Cic. Att. 9, 12, 3: oppidum vallo et fossâ cingere, id. ib. 5, 20, 5: oppidum vallo et fossâ circumdare, id. Fam. 15, 4, 10; Sall. J. 76, 2; Liv. 7, 23, 5; Verg. A. 9, 146; 9, 506; 9, 524; Hor. Epod. 9, 13 al.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a wall, rampart, fortification;* with *gen.:* non Alpium vallum contra ascensum transgressionemque Gallorum obicio et oppono, Cic. Pis. 33, 81: India vallo munitur eburno, Lucr. 2, 538: saepes pastorum munita vallo arboris, Plin. 12, 5, 11, § 22: (spica) contra avium minorum morsus munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: munitae sunt palpebrae tamquam vallo pilorum, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: dentium, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 10, 9.—*Absol.:* si interdicta petes vallo (i. e. stola) circumdata, etc., Hor. S. 1, 2, 96.

1. vallus, i, *m.* [cf. Gr. ἧλος, nail], *a stake, pale.* **I.** In gen. (rare). **a.** For supporting vines, Verg. G. 1, 264; 2, 25.—**b.** A pole set with teeth and fastened to a cart, pushed forwards by oxen placed behind; used by the Gauls for cutting grain, Plin. 18, 30, 72, § 296 (in Pall. 7, 2, called vehiculum).—**II.** Esp., in milit. lang., *a stake, palisade*, used for intrenchment (freq. and class.): qui labor, quantus agminis; ferre plus dimidiati mensis cibaria . . . ferre vallum, etc., Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37: Scipio Africanus militem cottidie in opere habuit et triginta dierum frumentum, ad septenos vallos ferre cogebat, Liv. Epit. 57: virgulta vallo caedendo, id. 25, 36, 5: vallum caedere et parare jubet, id. 33, 5, 4: vallum secum ferente milite, id. 33, 6, 1: quo qui intraverant, se ipsi acutissimis vallis induebant: hos cippos appellabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 73.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Collect. for vallum, *a rampart set with palisades*, Caes. B. C. 3, 63; Auct. B. Alex. 2, 3; Tib. 1, 10, 9.—**2.** In gen., *a point, spike:* pectinis, *a tooth*, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 15.

2. vallus, i, *f. dim.* [contr. for vannulus, from vannus], *a little winnowing-van* for grain or provender, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2; 1, 23, 5; id. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 166.

vălor, ōris, *m.* [valeo], *value:* valor, τιμή, Gloss. Lab.

valva, ae, *f., the leaf of a door, a folding-door; sing.* rare, Pompon. ap. Non. 19, 23; Petr. 96; Sen. Herc. Fur. 999.—Mostly *plur.:* **valvae**, ārum, *the leaves, folds,* or *valves of a door, a folding door*, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74; id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94; 2, 4, 56, § 124; Caes. B. C. 3, 105; Juv. 4, 63; Prop. 4 (5), 8, 51; Ov. M. 1, 172; 2, 4; Hor. S. 2, 6, 112; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 5; 5, 6, 19; 5, 6, 38.

valvātus, a, um, *adj.* [valvae], *having folding doors:* valvata et fenestrata triclinia, Varr. L. L. 8, § 29 Müll.; cf.: lumina fenestrarum (in tricliniis), Vitr. 6, 6: fores, id. 4, 6 *fin.*

valvŏlae, ārum, *f. dim.* [id.] (quasi double-flaps, i. e.), *the pod, shell, pericarp, valvules* of leguminous plants: fabarum, Col. 2, 17, 7: lentis, id. 6, 10, 1; 6, 4, 3; 7, 4, 2 (ap. Fest. p. 375 Müll. *masc.* valvoli).

Vandălii or **Vandili** or **Vandĭlii**, ōrum, *m., the Vandals, a people in the northern part of Germany in the time of Tacitus*, Tac. G. 2 (Vandilii, Halm; Vandilii, Ritter); Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 99 (Vandili, Jan. and Sillig).—*Sing.:* Vandalus, *a Vandal*, Sid. Carm. 2, 369.—Hence, **A. Vandălus**, a, um, *adj., Vandal:* hostis, Sid. Carm. 2, 348.—**B. Vandălĭcus**, i, *m., a surname of Justinian, as conqueror of the Vandals*, Jornand. R. Get. *fin.*

vānē, *adv.*, v. vanus *fin.*

vānesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [vanus], *to pass away, disappear, vanish* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: incipiunt gravidae vanescere nubes, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 107: Ceres in sterilem herbam, id. Am. 3, 7, 31: spiritus meus in auras, id. H. 12, 85: cuncta in cinerem, Tac. H. 5, 7: nigra sed infusâ vanescat sepia lymphâ, Pers. 3, 13: (nubes) pondere suo victa in latitudinem vanescebat, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 6.—**II.** Trop.: vanescitque absens et novus intrat amor, Ov. A. A. 2, 358: inanis credulitas tempore ipso, Tac. A. 2, 40; cf.: tempore ac spatio vanescere, id. ib. 2, 82: ira plebis, id. ib. 5, 9: dicta per auras, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 41: vos nolite pati nostrum vanescere luctum, i. e. *to be in vain*, Cat. 64, 199: cavendum est ne ipsa expositio vanescat, Quint. 4, 3, 8: quod magnificum alio referente fuisset, ipso qui gesserat recensente vanescit, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 15.

vanga, ae, *f., a kind of mattock*, or, acc. to others, *a spade with a cross-bar to put the foot upon* (late Lat.), Pall. 1, 43, 3.

Vangio, ōnis, *m., a prince of the Suevi*, Tac. A. 12, 29 sq.

Vangiōnes, um, *m.* **I.** Lit., *a German people on the Rhine*, about the mod. *Worms*, Caes. B. G. 1, 51; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106; Tac. G. 28; id. A. 12, 27; id. H. 4, 70; Luc. 1, 431; Amm. 15, 11, 8.—**II.** Transf., *the capital of the Vangiones*, now *Worms*, Amm. 15, 11, 8.

vānĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [vanus-dico], *vain-speaking; false-speaking; subst., a liar* (ante- and post-class. and rare): cum probis potius quam cum improbis vivere vanidicis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 37; Amm. 16, 7, 2.

Vānienses, ium, *m., a people of* Gallia Transalpina, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130.

vānĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [vaniloquus], *empty* or *idle talk, prating, vaunting* (rarely; not in Cic.), Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 14: hac vaniloquentiâ primum Aristaenum praetorem Achaeorum excitavit, Liv. 34, 24, 1; Tac. A. 3, 49; 6, 31.—*Plur.*, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 2, 10.

Vānĭlŏquĭdōrus, i, *m.* [vanus-loquor-δῶρον], *gabble-giver*, a facetiously-formed name of a liar, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 20.

vānĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n* [vaniloquus], *empty or idle talk, gabble, prate, vaunting* (late Lat.): seductionis, Aug Ep 134, 4; 166, 6

vānĭlŏquus (-lŏcus), a, um, *adj* [vanus loquor], *talking emptily* or *idly, gabbling, prating,* i. e , **I.** *Lying:* quia vaniloců's, vapulabis, Plaut Am 1, 1, 223 — Ambros. Ep 63, 7 —**II.** *Boastful, bragging, vaunting,* Liv 35, 48, 2: ore, Sil. 14, 280. genus, id. 8, 17.

vānĭtas, ātis, *f* [vanus] **I.** Lit, *emptiness, nothingness, nullity, want of reality* · nulla in caelo nec fortuna, nec temeritas, nec erratio, nec vanitas inest, contra omnis ordo, veritas, ratio, constantia, Cic N D 2, 21, 56: ne vanitas itineris ludibrio esset, *uselessness, purposelessness,* Liv 40, 22, 5 Romanis Gallici tumultus adsueti, etiam vanitates notae sunt, id 38, 17, 5 Weissenb —**B.** Esp, *falsity, falsehood, deception, untruth, untrustworthiness, fickleness,* etc. **1.** *Absol:* non pudet Vanitatis? Ter. Phorm 3, 2, 41· imbuimur erroribus, ut vanitati veritas cedat, Cic Tusc 3, 1, 2: mercatura . . . *multa undique apportans,* multisque sine vanitate impertiens, etc , id. Off. 1, 42, 151· nec vero quicquam turpius est vanitate, id. ib 1, 42, 150: quamvis blanda ista vanitas apud eos valeat, etc., id. Lael. 26, 99 cum ad vanitatem accessit auctoritas, id. ib 25, 94. —*Plur:* Magicae vanitates, Plin. 26, 4, 9, § 18; cf. id. 27, 8, 35, § 57.— **2.** With *gen:* quid de iis existimandum est, qui orationis vanitatem adhibuerunt? Cic Off 3, 14, 58: opinionum vanitas, id. Leg. 1, 10, 29: suum imperium minui per vanitatem populi, *fickleness,* Liv. 44, 22, 10: multa circa hoc non Magorum solum vanitate, sed etiam Pythagoricorum, Plin. 22, 8, 9, § 20 Jan.—**II.** Trop, *vanity, vainglory:* huic homini non minor vanitas inerat quam audacia, Sall. C 23, 2, id. J. 38, 1: qui se propalam per vanitatem jactassent tam quam amicos Persei, Liv. 45, 31, 7: vanitas atque jactatio, Quint 11, 2, 22· vanitas atque insolentia, Suet. Vit 10: Quintius Atticus consul umbrâ honoris et suâmet vanitate monstratus, Tac H. 3, 73: nec Agricola prosperitate rerum in vanitatem usus, etc , id. Agr. 18 *fin:* Statius veniam . . . vanitate exitûs corrupit, id. A. 15, 71.

vānĭtĭes, ēi, *f* [id.], *emptiness, nullity, folly* (late Lat.): plebeia, Amm 29, 1, 13 — **II.** Esp, *vanity, vainglory:* ad extollendam ejus vanitiem s dera quoque, si jussis set, exhiberi posse promittens, Amm. 29, 1, 11

vānĭtūdo, inis, *f* [id.], *emptiness, nothingness, vainglory, vanity* (ante class): ne turpasse vanitudine aetatem suam, Pac ap Non. 184, 7: vera vanitudine convincere, *by empty, lying talk,* Plaut. Capt 3, 4, 37.

Vannĭus, ii, *m* , *a king of the Quadi in the time of Tiberius,* Tac. A. 2, 63; 12, 29 sq —Hence, **Vannĭānus,** a, um, *of Vannius* regnum, Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 81.

vanno, ĕre, *v a* [vannus], *to fan, winnow* (ante class). frumentum, Lucil. ap Non 19, 25 and 27

vannus, i (*abl heterocl* vannu, Non 19, 21), *f* , *a fan, van* for winnowing grain, Col. 2, 20, 4; App M 11, p 260, 9; 11, p 269, 2 mystica Iacchi, *borne about in the Bacchic festival,* Verg G 1, 166

vāno, āre, *v n* [vanus], *to utter empty words,* Att ap Non. 16, 22; 184, 2.

vānus, a, um, *adj* [etym dub ; cf. vaco], *that contains nothing, empty, void vacant.* **I.** Lit (rare, not in Cic.): sed illos Exspectata seges vanis elusit aristis, Verg G 1, 226 leve ac vanum granum, Col. 2, 9, 13: ne vana urbis magnitudo esset, Liv. 1, 8, 5: vanior jam erat hostium acies, id. 2, 47, 4· videtis ordines raros, cornua extenta, mediam aciem vanam et exhaustam, Curt 4, 14, 14 vanam aciem esse ratus, i. e *thin, weak,* id. 4, 14, 8: non vanae redeat sanguis imagini, i e *to the shade of the dead* (so called as being without a body), Hor C 1, 24, 15; 3, 27, 41.—**II.** Trop , *empty* as to purport or result, *idle, null, groundless, unmeaning, fruitless, vain* (freq and class.): omnes dant consilium vanum, Enn. ap Front Ep 2, 13 (Trag Rel. v. 419 Vahl): falsum aut vanum aut fictum (opp vera), Ter Eun 1, 2, 24 oratio, Cic Lael. 26, 98· vana quaedam atque inania polliceri, id. Planc 42, 101 vana falsaque, Plin. 30, 2, 5, § 14: res tumida, vana, ventosa, Sen. Ep 84, 11 orationi vanae crediderunt, *idle, delusive,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: non bellum sed vanam imaginem belli insedisse, Liv 3, 16, 5: verba, Ov. M. 13, 263: convicia, id. ib 9, 303. historiae, Quint 1, 8, 20: argumentum, id. 7, 2, 34· error, Lucr. 1, 1068· agitatio armorum, Liv 7, 10, 8. metus, Hor C 1, 23, 3; Ov H. 16, 342 gaudia, Hor. Ep 2, 1, 188· spes, Ov. M 14, 364· ira, Val. Fl 8, 374; Liv 1, 10, 4: fides, Verg A. 4, 12: omen, Ov. M. 2, 597: vox auguris, id. ib 3, 349: cuspis, id. ib 8, 346 pila omnia, Liv. 7, 23, 8 pleraque tela, id. 30, 10, 13. ensis, id. 7, 10, 9: ictus, id. 34, 39, 2: promissa, Tac. A. 3, 16. vana et irrita testamenta, Suet Calig 38. vanior dicendi genere inflata (gens). Quint 12, 10, 17: sententiarum vanissimus strepitus, Petr. 1. —With *abl :* postquam equestris pugna effectu quam co natibus vanior erat, Liv. 7, 7, 8: oratio non suis vana laudibus, non crimine alieno laeta, id. 4, 41, 1.—**2.** *Subst :* **vānum,** i, *n* , *emptiness, nothingness, naught* · ad vanum et irritum redacta victoria, *brought to nothing,* Liv. 26, 37, 8: nec tota ex vano criminatio erat, i e *groundless, without cause,* id. 33, 31, 4: ex vano habere spem, id. 27, 26, 1: cedit labor in vanum, Sen. Hippol 182. —*Plur :* haud vana adtulere, Liv. 4, 37, 6 —*Neutr. plur. adverb :* ut vidit (Arruntem) laetantem animis ac vana tumentem, i e *vainly, with vain show,* Verg A. 11, 854 —With *gen :* corruptus vanis rerum, Hor S 2, 2, 25: vana rumoris, Tac A. 4, 59 —**3.** Vanum est, with *subject clause:* vanum arbitror esse circa canis ortum angues candidos membranam eam exuere, Plin 30, 3, 8, § 25 —**B.** Transf., of persons, *false, lying, deceptive, delusive, untrustworthy :* vanus et perfidiosus et impius, *false,* Cic Quint 6, 26· vanus mendaxque, Verg A. 2, 80. haruspices, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 36: haec mihi non vani (neque erat cur fallere vellent) Narravere senes, i e *veracious,* Ov. M. 8, 721; cf.: ingenium dictatoris, Liv. 1, 27, 1: vane Ligus frustraque animis elate superbis, Verg. A. 11, 715· vir omnium vanissimus, Vell. 2, 30, 1: invidia vulgi vanum ingenium dictatoris corrupit, *weak, wavering,* Liv. 1, 27, 1: ne irrisus ac vanus iisdem castris assideret, etc , *in vain,* Tac H. 2, 22 *fin* —With *gen :* aut ego (i e Juno) veri Vana feror, Verg A 10, 631. voti vanus, i e *deceived,* Sil. 12, 261: turba vana sanctitudinis, App de Deo Socr. p 43, 1 — **2.** Esp , *vainglorious, ostentatious, boastful, vain :* Cn. Lentulus perincertum stolidior an vanior, Sall H. 4, 35 Dietsch ad loc. : laudare se vani, vituperare stulti est, Val. Max. 7, 2, ext 8 —With *abl :* hunc ingenio vanum Aetoli impulerant in spem regni, Liv. 35, 47, 7.— Hence, *adv :* **vānē,** *idly, vainly* (post class.): vane gaudere, Tert Apol. 49: vanius excogitatum, App Mag. p 300, 41: praecavere vanissime, Tert Pud. 1.

văpĭdē, *adv* , v vapidus *fin*

văpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [vapor], *that has emitted steam* or *vapor,* i e *that has lost its life and spirit, spoiled, flat, vapid* **I.** Lit · vinum, Col. 12, 5, 1 —**II.** Transf , *spoiled, bad* **A.** Lit : pix, Pers. 5, 148 —**B.** Trop : astutam vapido servas sub pectore vulpem, Pers. 5, 117 —*Adv* · **văpĭdē,** *poorly, badly, ill :* se habere for male se habere, a favorite *expression of Augustus,* Suet Aug 87.

văpor (ante-class form **văpos,** Naev. ap Non. 487, 10; Lucr 6, 952; cf Quint 1, 4, 13), ōris, *m* [Sanscr kapis, incense, Gr καπνω, καπνός, smoke; cf. vappa], *steam, exhalation, vapor* (syn exhalatio) **I.** In *gen :* aquarum vapores, qui a sole ex agris tepefactis et ex aquis excitantur, Cic N D 2, 46, 118· aquarum quasi vapor quidam aër habendus est, id. ib 2, 10, 27 ; Lucr. 6, 271: aquae calidae, Cels 7, 7, 10, Scrib Comp 20 terrenus vapor siccus est et fumo similis, qui ventos, tonitrua et fulmina facit aquarum halitus umidus est et imbres et nives creat, Sen. Q. N 2, 12, 4: nocturnos formidare vapores, Hor Ep 1, 18, 93: volat vapor ater ad auras *smoke,* Verg A. 7, 466, Ov Tr 5, 5, 40, Stat Th 10, 110, Sen Herc. Fur 911.—**II.** In partic., *a warm exhalation, warmth, heat,* etc **A.** Lit · (terra semen) tepefactum vapore et compressu suo diffundit, Cic Sen. 15, 51 aestifer ignis uti lumen jacit atque vaporem, Lucr 1, 663 solis, id. 1, 1032; 2, 150; 4, 185; 4, 201, 6, 236; Curt 7, 5, 3; of the heat of the thunderbolt. insuta vaporis signa, Lucr. 6, 220. finditque vaporibus arva (Phoebus), Ov M 3, 152· siderum, Hor Epod. 3, 15: lentusque carinas Est vapor, Verg A. 5, 683; cf id. ib 698: locus torridus et vaporis plenus, Liv. 5, 48, 1: vapore foveri, Cels 7, 7, 2; 7, 7, 10; 7, 9 *fin ;* 8, 4; 8, 7; Col. 1, 4, 10; 7, 3, 8 al —**B.** Trop, *warmth, ardor* of love· pectus insanum vapor amorque torret, Sen. Hippol. 640

văpōrālis, e, *adj* [vapor], *of* or *belonging to steam* or *vapor, vapory* (late Lat): tenuitas, Aug Genes ad Lit 2, 5 —*Adv :* **văpōrālĭter,** *like a vapor,* Aug Genes ad Lit 2, 4 *fin ;* 3, 10 *fin*

văpōrārĭum, ii, *n* [id.], *a steam pipe* in the Roman baths, which conveyed the heat to the sweating room, Cic Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 2; Sen. Q N 3, 24, 3 Haase

văpōrātē, *adv* [vaporatus], *with heat, hotly,* Amm. 24, 4, 17

văpōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vaporo], *a steaming, reeking, steam, vapor* (post-Aug): inundantium aquarum, Sen. Q N. 6, 11: urinae impubium, Plin 28, 6, 18, § 65: balinearum, *a steam-bath, vapor bath,* id. 28, 4, 14, § 55 —Esp , *a fomentation,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 17, 171 al.

văpōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [vapor-fero], *emitting steam, full of vapors* or *exhalations, vaporous* (poet) fornaces, Stat. S 1, 3, 45: Baiae, id. ib 3, 5, 96. specus, Schol. Juv. 9, 57.

văpōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v n* and *a.* [vapor] **I.** *Neutr.*, *to emit steam* or *vapor, to steam, reek.* **A.** Lit.: aquae vaporant et in mari ipso, Plin. 31, 2, 2, § 5: aquae fontanae vaporantes, Sol 21. —* **B.** Trop , *to glow, burn :* invidiā quoniam, ceu fulmine, summa vaporant Plerumque, Lucr 5, 1132.— **II.** *Act.*, *to fill with steam or vapor, to steam, smoke, fumigate, heat, warm :* vaporatae nebulae (opp frigidae), Col. 1, 5, 4: nebula est exhalatio vaporata, *filled with vapor,* App de Mundo, p 61, 6: templum ture vaporant, *fumigate, perfume,* Verg A. 11, 481 altaria, Stat Th. 1, 455. vaporato caespite, Calp Ecl 2, 62: cantharides suspenduntur super acetum fervens, donec per linteolum vaporentur, i e *are suffocated by the fumes,* Plin 29, 4, 30, § 95: glebae solibus aestivis vaporatae, *warmed,* Col 2, 15, 6; cf : laevum decedens (sol) curru fugiente vaporet, Hor Ep 1, 16, 7. dum coquuntur carnes oculos vaporari his praecipiunt, *to be steamed, to receive the vapor,* Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 170. oculos spongiis express s, Scrib Comp 20; cf.. morbi, quos vaporari oportet, Plin 31, 11, 47, § 128 — Poet : inde vaporata lector mihi ferveat aure, Pers 1, 126

văpōrōsus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *full of steam* or *vapor, steaming, vaporous* (post-class)· caligo, App M 9, p 222, 31: fontes balnearum, id. ib 5, p 165, 24.

văpōrus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *steaming, reeking, smoking* (post class.)· tus, Nemes. Ecl. 4, 63: ardor, Prud. στεφ 6, 115

vappa, ae, *f.* [kindr with vapor; cf. vapidus] *wine that has lost its spirit and flavor ; palled, flat, vapid wine* **I.** Lit · vitium musto quibusdam in locis iterum sponte fervere, *qua calamitate deperit sapor* vappaeque accipit nomen, probrosum etiam hominum, cum degeneravit animus, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 125, Hor. S 2, 3, 144; 1, 5, 16; Mart 12, 48, 14.—**II.** Transf , *masc*, *a spoiled* or *worthless fellow, a good for nothing,* Cat 28, 5, Hor S 1, 1, 104; 1, 2, 12; Auct Priap 14; cf. Plin 1. l. supra.

vappo, ōnis, *m* [root vap , to flutter, cf Gr ηπιολος, moth], *a moth, butterfly,* Lucr (or Lucil) Fragm ap Prob p 1460 P. (v. Lindem Corp Gram 1. p 109, n. 32, cf. Lachm ad Lucr 2, p 165 sq)

* **vāpŭlāris,** e, *adj* [vapulo], *that gets a flogging.* tribunus, facetiously, qs. *the head flogger,* of a slave, Plaut Pers 1, 1, 22.

vāpŭlo, āvi, 1, *v neutral pass* [perh. root vap ; cf vappo, prop to wriggle, flutter, hence], *to get a cudgelling or flogging, to be flogged* **I.** Lit : ego vapulando, ille verberando usque ambo defessi sumus, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 5; so (opp verberare), Plaut Am 1, 1, 178 vapulo ego invitus, id. Cas 5, 3, 15 ergo istoc magis, Quia vaniloquus, vapula-

bis, id. Am 1, 1, 223 cum corpus vapulet, Lucr 4, 936 non ego, sed tenuis vapulat umbra mea, Prop 3, 3 (2, 12), 20 qui illum viderant ab illo flagris vapulantem, Sen Lud Mort Claud. 15, 2 testis in reum ro gatus, an ab reo fustibus vapulasset, Quint 9, 2, 12, 1, 3, 16 saepe territus quasi va pulaturus, Dig 47, 10, 15 coctum ego non vapulatum dudum conductus fui, Plaut Aul 3, 3, 9 —**2.** Vapula, vapulet, as an opprobrious expression, *you be flogged! he be flogged!* like the vulg Engl, *you be hanged! he be hanged!* nunc profecto va pula ob mendacium, Plaut Am 1, 1, 214, id As 2, 4, 72, id. Truc. 5, 53 vapulet! Ne sibi me credat supplicem fore! id Pers 2, 3, 17 vapulare te vehementer jubeo, id. Curc 4, 4, 12 —Hence, prov vapula Papi ria of doubtful signif, v Fest p 372 Mull —**B.** Transf **1.** Of troops, like our *to be beaten*, i e *to be conquered* septimam legionem vapulasse, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 1, 4.—**2.** Of property, *to be dissipated, squan dered* vapulat peculium, Plaut. Stich 5, 5, 10 multa, Sen. Q N 6, 7, 6 —**3.** In gen, of inanim things, *to be struck, beaten* (olea) quae vapulavit macescit, Varr R R 1, 55, 1 turris pluvio, Sen Agam 93 —**II.** Trop, *to be lashed, attacked* omnium sermonibus vapulare, Cic Att 2, 14, 1 —**B.** *To be in trouble, to be afflicted* sub Veneris regno vapulo, non sub Jovis, Plaut Ps 1, 1, 15

vāra, ae, *f* **I.** *A wooden horse* or *tres tle* for spreading nets upon, hence, prov sequitur varam vibia, *one evil follows the other*, Aus Idyll 12 praef monos.—**II.** *A forked pole* for spreading nets upon, Luc. 4, 439, to support a bough, Col 5, 9, 2

vārātio, onis, *f* [varo], *a bending, wind ing* (late Lat) fluminis, Auct Limit pp 257 and 285 Goes

Varciāni, orum, *m*, *a people of Panno nia* Plin 3, 25, 28, § 148

Vardaei, ōrum, *m*, *a people in Dalma tia*, Vatin ap Cic Fam 5, 9, 2, Plin 3, 22, 26, § 143

Vardŭli, orum, *m*, *a people of Lusi tania*, Mel 3, 10, 7, Plin 3, 3, 4, § 27, 4, 20, 34, § 110

Vārēnus, i, *m*, *a Roman proper name*, esp L Varenus, *who was defended by Cicero, but convicted of assassination*, Cic Fragm pro Var 14, p 5 B and K, Plin Ep 1, 20, 7

Vargŭla, ae, *m*, *a talkative friend of* C Julius Cæsar Strabo, Cic de Or 2, 60, 244, 2, 60, 247

Varguntēius, i, *m*, L, *a Roman sen ator who was engaged in Catiline's conspir acy*, Sall. C 17, 3, 28, 1, 47, 1, Cic Sull 2, 6, 5, 15

vargus, i, *m* [Gallic] *a vagabond*, Eum Pan Const 9, 3, Sid Ep 6, 4

1. vărĭa, ae, v varius, I A 2

2. Vărĭa, ae, *f* **I.** *A small city of the Sabines*, now *Vicovaro* Hor Ep 1, 14, 3, Phaedr 5, prol 14 —**II.** *A town in Appu lia*, Plin 3, 11 16, § 100

vărĭābĭlis, e, *adj* [vario], *changeable, variable* (post class) aer, App de Mundo, p 58, 31

vărĭantĭa, ae, *f* [id], *a difference, di versity, variety* (Lucretian, cf varietas, vicissitudo) rerum, Lucr 1, 653, 3, 318

1. vărĭānus, a, um, *adj* [varius], *di vers colored, variegated* uvae a particular kind so called, Plin 14, 2, 4, § 29

2. Vărĭānus, a, um, v 3 Varus

vărĭātim, *adv* [vario], *in various ways, variously* dici, Gell. 5, 12, 9, Apic 4, 1, § 120

* **vărĭātĭo,** onis *f* [id.], *a difference, variation* sine variatione ullā, Liv 24, 9, 3

vărĭātus, a, um **I.** *Part* of vario —**II.** *P a*, *diverse, manifold, varied* lyra concentu variatior, App Flor p 357 *fin*

vārĭcātor, oris, *m* [varico] *one that walks with his legs spread apart, a strad dler* praevaricator est quasi varicator, qui diversam partem adjuvat, prodita causa sua, Dig 3, 2, 4, § 4, 47, 15, 1

vārĭco, avi, ātum, 1, v *n.* [1 varicus], *to spread the legs apart, to straddle* varicare supra modum et in stando deforme est et accedente motu prope obscenum, Quint 11, 3, 125 vallum, quod et varicare nemo pot est, i e *can stride over it*, Varr L L 5, § 117 Müll.—With a homogeneous object su perbus quin etiam varicatis gressibus pa tet, i e *striding, strutting, swaggering*, Cas siod Var 6, 6

vārĭcōsē, *adv*, v varicosus *fin.*

vārĭcōsus, a, um, *adj* [varix], *full of dilated veins, varicose* centuriones, Pers. 5, 189 haruspex, Juv 6, 397 Arpinas, i e *Cicero*, Sid Ep 5, 5 (cf Quint. 11, 3, 143, and Vatin ap Macr S 2, 3) —* *Adv* **vā-rĭcōsē,** *full of dilated veins* varicosius onera portare, Fest s v muli marini, p 149 Mull (acc to others, from varicus or vari co, *with feet spread apart*)

vārĭcŭla, ae, *f dim* [id], *a small va rix*, Cels. 5, 26, 32.

* **1. vārĭcus,** a, um, *adj* [1 varus], *with feet spread apart, straddling* illa am bulat varica, Ov A A. 3, 304.

* **2. vārĭcus,** *adv* [id] *with feet spread apart, straddlingly*, App M 1, p 108, 19

vărĭē, *adv*, v varius *fin*

vărĭēgo, avi, atum, 1, *v a* and *n* [va rius ago] (post class.) **I.** *Act*, *to make of various sorts* or *colors, to variegate* figu ras alius alio scientius, Aus Idyll 13 praef balteus miris coloribus variegatus, App Flor p 346, 15 navis picturis miris id. M 11, p 264, 34 —* **II.** *Neutr*, *to be par ty colored* or *variegated* lyra gemmis va riegat, App Flor p 342, 7

vărĭĕtas, atis, *f* [varius], *difference, diversity, variety* (class., used alike in *sing* and *plur*) varietas Latinum verbum est id que proprie quidem in disparibus coloribus dicitur sed transfertur in multa disparia varium poema, varia oratio, varii mores, varia fortuna, voluptas etiam varia dici solet, cum percipitur ex multis dissimili bus rebus dissimiliter efficientibus volup tates, Cic Fin. 2, 3, 10 florum omnium, id Sen 15, 54 Asia varietate fructuum facile omnibus terris antecedit, id. Imp Pomp 6, 14 ut in corporibus magnae dissimilitu dines sunt, sic in animis exsistunt majores etiam varietates, id Off 1, 30, 107, cf id. Div 2, 44, 92 varietates vocum, id ib 2, 3, 9 caeli, id ib 1, 36, 79 rerum publicarum, id Rep 3, 3, 4 bellum in multā varietate terra marique versatum, i e *changes, vicis situdes*, id Arch 9, 21 (Timaeus) senten tiarum varietate abundantissimus, id de Or 2, 14, 58 esse in varietate ac dissensio ne, *variety of opinion*, id N D 1, 1, 2 vo luntatis, *difference of wish*, id Att 1, 17, 1 utilitatis varietates, id Rep 1, 32, 49 nec varietatem natura patitur, id. ib 3, 11, 18 extimescens varietatem atque infidelitatem exercitūs, *changeableness, fickleness, incon stancy*, Planc ap Cic. Fam 10, 18, 2 ad va rietates annonae horreum fore, *vicissitudes*, Liv 7, 31, 1 figurarum, Quint 10, 2, 1 ju ris, id 3, 6 90 nullum exspirantem versi colori quādam et numerosa varietate spec tari proceres gulae narrant, Plin 9, 17, 30, § 66 cum videamus tot varietates circum agi, *fluctuations of fortune*, Plin Ep 4, 24 6 —**II.** Transf, *varied clothing, colored attire* circumamictā varietate, Aug Civ Dei, 17, 16, 2 circumamicta varietatibus, Vulg Psa 44, 15

Varini, orum, *m*, *a German tribe on the Baltic Sea*, Plin 4, 14, 28, § 99, Tac. G 40, 3

vărĭo, āvi, atum, 1, *v a* and *n* [varius] **I.** *Act*, *to diversify, variegate, change* (class) **A.** Lit (principia) omne genus gignunt variantque colores, Lucr 2, 759 maculis ortum (sol), Verg G 1, 441 caeruleis cor pora guttis, Ov M 4, 578 tempora cani, id ib 12, 465 capillos (gemma), id Am 1, 2, 41 ubi caeruleum variabunt sidera cae lum, id F 3 449 variare virgis et loris, *to beat of all colors, black and blue*, Plaut Poen prol 26 putrida pectora palmis, Cat 64, 352 vestes picto auro, Val Fl 3, 11 variante se uva *becoming colored, turning*, Plin 17, 22, 35, § 189, for which *mid.* si mulatque uva variari coeperit, Col Arb 12, 1 —In *part. perf* vestis priscis ho minum variata figuris, *variegated, embroid ered*, Cat 64, 50 pluribus ille (anguis) no tis variatam pingitur alvum, Luc. 9, 713 arcus vix ullā variatus luce colorem, id. 4, 79 eluere calculos nigros paulum candore variatos, Plin 34 16, 47, § 157—Poet. for mas variatus in omnes, *changed, metamor phosed*, Ov M 12, 559 —**B.** Trop., *to cause to change, make different* or *various*, *to al ter, change, vary, interchange, cause to alter nate*, etc. vocem variare et mutare, Cic. Or 18, 59, so, aliquid (with mutare), Gell 14, 1, 9 orationem variare et distinguere, Cic. de Or 2, 9, 36 ergo ille variabit (vo cem) et mutabit, id Or 18, 59 voluptatem (with distinguere), id Fin. 1, 11, 38 qui va riare cupit rem prodigialiter unam, Hor A P 29 in oratione multa summittere, va riare, disponere, Quint 2, 12, 10, cf id 2, 13, 8, 11, 3, 152 cum timor atque ira in vicem sententias variassent, Liv 2, 57, 2 vices, Verg A 9, 164 bellum variante for tuna eventum ferre, *with varying success*, Liv 23, 5, 8 et variebant secundae adver saeque res non fortunam magis quam ani mos hominum, id 25, 1, 6 fremitus varian tis multitudinis fuit partim adsensu partim indignatione, id. 35, 31, 13 ex vernā intem perie variante calores frigoraque, id 22, 2, 10 laborem otio, otium labore, Plin Ep 8, 8, 4 variatis hominum sententiis, i e *va rious, at variance*, Cic Mil 3, 8 quae de Marcelli morte variant auctores, *report dif ferently, vary*, Liv 27, 27, 12, cf certe va riata memoria actae rei, id. 21, 28, 5 —*Im pers pass* sitne ea (beata vita) in potesta te sapientis, an, etc in eo nonnumquam variari inter eos et dubitari videtur, Cic Fin 5, 5, 12 senatus consuli coeptus, ibi cum sententiis variaretur, *were of different opinions*, Liv 22, 60, 3, cf variatum dein de proeliis, *fought with varying success*, Vell 2, 51, 3 nisi de familiae condicione varia tum esset, i e *differently reported*, Suet Vit 1 —**II.** *Neutr*, *to be diversified, variegat ed, to change, alter, waver, vary*, etc **A.** Lit. prima mihi variat liventibus uva ra cemis *becomes variegated, colored* Prop 4 (5) 2, 13 bacae, Col 12, 52, 9 variant ostrea coloribus, *are different*, Plin 32, 6, 21, § 60 universitas (arietum) tergoris maculis, Col 7, 3, 2 inter se multum variare figurae Non possunt, Lucr 2, 484, cf id 4, 648 va riantes edere formas, id 5, 722, cf volu cres variantibu' formis, id 5, 825 non ita Carpathiae variant Aquilonibus undae, *fluctuate*, Prop 2, 5, 11 —**B.** Trop, *to be various* or *different, to change, vary, absol* variante fortuna, Liv 23, 5, 8 impatiens va riantis caeli, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 28 sic abeunt redeuntque mei variantque timores, Ov Tr 2, 153 dissidet et variat sententia, id M 15, 648 ita fama variat, ut, etc. Liv 27, 27, 14 —With *abl* haec de tanto viro, quam quam et opinionibus et monumentis litte rarum variarent, proponenda erant, Liv 38, 57, 8 si (lex) nec causis nec personis variet, id 3, 45, 2 —*Impers* ibi si varia ret, *if there were a difference of opinion*, Liv 1, 43, 11, cf nec variatum comitiis est, id. 7, 22, 10 —With *adverb acc* si nunc quo que fortuna aliquid variaverit, Liv 23, 13, 4 —Of differences in the text of an author (late Lat) ipsi codices Graeci variant, Aug in Psa 118, 7 nulla in eo variat codi cum auctoritas, id. C Faust 11, 4 —Hence, *P a* **vărĭans,** antis, *varied manifold* (terra) fudit aërias volucres variantibus for mis Lucr 5, 822 variantis edere formas, id. 5, 720 astra, Manil 2, 466

(**vārĭtus,** *adv*, a false read for varicus, App M 1, p 108, 19)

1. vărĭus, a, um, *adj*, *diverse, differ ent, manifold, changing, varying, various* (cf diversus, distinctus) **I.** Lit **A.** Of color, etc, *variegated party colored, mot tled*, etc arietis lingua nigra aut varia, vestis, Varr R R 2, 2, 4 variā veste exor natus fuit, Ter Eun 4, 4, 16, so of color uvae, Cato, R R 33, 4, 33, 73 lynces, Verg G 3, 264 serpens Ov M 6, 114 anguis, id ib 4, 619 pica, Petr 28 *fin* flores, Tib 1, 7, 45, Ov M 10, 123 plumae, Hor A P 2 lapides, id S 2, 4, 83 columnae, *of varie gated marble*, id Ep 1, 10, 22 auctumnus purpureo colore, id. C 2, 5, 12 colores, Ov M 1, 270, cf vestra latera loris faciam ut valide varia sint, i e *black and blue*, Plaut. Ps 1, 2, 12, id. Mil 2, 2, 61 tergum varium, Pomp ap Non 19, 31 (Com Rel v 139 Rib) sparsa quoque in vario passim miracula caelo videt, *diversified*, i e *with constellations of various forms*, Ov M 2, 193 —**2.** *Subst* **vărĭa,** ae, *f* (i e bestia, a mottled animal) **a.** *A panther*, Plin 8, 17, 23, § 63 sq —**b.** *A kind of magpie*, Plin

10, 29, 41, § 78 —**B.** *In rural lang.: terra, wet above and dry beneath*, Col. 2, 4, 5: sulcus, Cato, R. R 61, 2; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 174.—**II.** Trop, *diverse, different, manifold, changing, varying, changeable, various, etc.*: varium poëma, varia oratio, varii mores, varia fortuna; voluptas etiam varia dici solet, Cic. Fin 2, 3, 10. (qualitates) variae et quasi multiformes, id. Ac. 1, 7, 26: et ea, quae videntur acerba, quae multa et varia in hominum vitā fortunā que versantur, id. Off. 1, 20, 67: curricula multiplicium variorumque sermonum, id. Or. 3, 12: res varia et multiplex, id. Fl 3, 6. multae, copiosae variaeque rationes, id. de Or. 1, 51, 222; cf: varia et diversa genera et bellorum et hostium, id Imp Pomp 10, 28; cf. id. de Or. 3, 16, 61; 1, 61, 262· varium jus et dispar condicio, id. Verr. 2, 5, 19, § 49: eventus varii fortunae, Caes. B G. 2, 22: victoria, *wavering*, = anceps, Sall. J. 5, 1; Liv 2, 6, 10, so, bellum, Flor. 4, 12, 26 —Of opinions: varias esse opiniones intellego: sunt qui putant, etc, i e. *divergent opinions, differences where there is yet substantial agreement (while diversae opiniones are opposite views)*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 25 —**2.** Varium est, with a *rel.-clause:* quales sint (dii), varium est, *various opinions prevail*, Cic. N D 2, 5, 13 —**B.** Esp, of persons, etc. **1.** Of abilities, *versatile:* Plato et varius et multiplex et copiosus fuit, Cic. Ac 1, 4, 17; cf: antequam scirem quam varium, quam flexibile quam multiplex (ejus ingenium) esset, Plin Ep 1, 16, 1: Antonius ingenio varius, Flor. 4, 3, 4.—**2.** Of character, *fickle, inconstant, changeable, untrustworthy:* miror quid sit, quod pater tuus, homo constantissimus, te nobis varium reliquit (*beaten black and blue*, and *fickle-minded*,) Cic. Fragm. ap Quint. 6, 3, 48: animus audax, subdolus, varius, Sall. C. 5, 4· varius incertusque agitabat, id. J. 74, 1: voltu et oculis pariter atque animo varius, *agitated, irresolute*, id. ib 113, 3: Pausanias magnus homo, sed varius in omni genere vitae fuit, Nep. Paus 1, 1; cf.: varium et mutabile semper Femina, *a fickle thing*, Verg A. 4, 569 — Hence, *adv:* **vărĭē.** **A.** Lit, *with diverse colors, in a variegated manner:* multhrax gemma multicolor, contra solem varie refulgens, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173: smaragdi Cyprii varie glauci, id. 37, 5, 18, § 67. —**B.** Trop, *variously, changeably, diversely, differently, in various ways:* varie moveri, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: qui (sermones) ab his, qui illum audierunt, perscripti varie et copiose sunt, id. Ac 1, 4, 16: numerus hujus generis late et varie diffusus est, id. Sest. 45, 97: varie sum affectus tuis litteris, id. Fam 16, 4, 1: postea decernitur, ac non varie, sed prope cunctis sententiis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65, § 145: ita varie per omnem exercitum laetitia, maeror, luctus atque gaudia agitabantur, Sall. C 61, 9: in Aequis varie bellatum, Liv. 5, 28, 5: agere varie, rogando alternis suadendoque coepit, id. 2, 2, 9: hiemem aut negotia varie causari, Tac A. 1, 47: sagittarios varie passimque collocare, Auct B Afr. 60. disserere, Tac. A. 1, 11.—With a punning allusion to 1. varia: *Ep* Perpetuon' valuisti? *Th.* Varie *Ep* Qui varie valent, caprigenum hominum non placet mihi neque pantherinum genus, Plaut Ep 1, 1, 15

2. Vărĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens*; esp, **I.** *Q. Varius of Sucro, in Spain, called Hybrida, a tribune of the people* A.U C 663, Cic. de Or 1, 25, 117; id. Brut 49, 182; 62, 221; Val. Max. 4, 3, 7.—**II.** L. Varius, *a tragic poet, contemporary with Virgil and Horace*, Verg E 9, 35, Hor S 1, 10, 44; Quint 10, 1, 98; Mart 8, 18, 7

vărix, icis, *m* and *f* [1. varus], *a dilated vein, varix*, esp in the thighs, Cels 7, 8, 7, 17 *fin*; 7, 31; Varr ap Non. 26, 13, 167, 25, Cic. Tusc 2, 15, 35; Sen. Ep 78, 17, Plin. 11, 45, 104, § 252; Quint. 11, 3, 143, Macr S 2, 3, 5

* **1. vāro,** ōnis, *m*, *a stupid, boorish fellow, a clodpate*, Lucil. ap Fest. s v squarrosi, pp 328 and 329 Müll.

2. vāro, āre, *v. a* [1 varus], *to bend, curve* (late Lat.). alveos pontium, Auct Limit. p 257 Goes.. flumen, id. ib p 285

Varro, ōnis, *m*, *a surname in the* gens Terentia, e g. **I.** M Terentius Varro, *a contemporary of Cicero, who wrote* De Re Rustica *and* De Linguā Latinā.—**II.** *The poet* P. Terentius Varro *Atacinus*, Hor. S 1, 10, 46 —**III.** *The consul* C. Terentius Varro, *defeated at Cannæ*, Liv. 22, 34, 2.—Hence, **Varrōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj*; *of* or *belonging to a Varro, Varronian:* milites, i. e *of the consul C. Terentius Varro*, Liv. 23, 38, 9: ingenia, *of M. Terentius Varro*, Fulg Myth. 1 praef.: comoediae, *the collection of the twenty one genuine comedies of Plautus, arranged by M. Terentius Varro*, Gell. 3, 3, 3.

1. vārus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. root kar, kvar; whence Sanscr. kakras, wheel; Lat. circus, curvus, and vārus, for cvarus; cf. Corss Ausspr 1, 412], *bent, stretched*, or *grown inwards*, or *awry* **I.** Lit: (canes) debent esse cruribus rectis et potius varis quam vatiis, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4; hence of persons *with legs bent inwards, knock kneed* (cf. valgus): hunc varum distortis cruribus; illum Balbutit scaurum pravis fultum male talis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 47 (cf. Orelli et Dillenb. ad loc.); Lucil. ap Non. 26, 12; Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 54; Dig. 21, 1, 10 *fin*: manus, i e. *bent, crooked*, Ov. M. 9, 33: bracchia, Mart 7, 32, 9; Stat. Th. 6, 850; cornua, Ov. M. 12, 382; id. Am. 1, 3, 24: talea, Col. 5, 9, 2.—**II.** Trop, *diverse, different* (poet); *absol.:* geminos, Horoscope, varo Producis genio, Pers 6, 18 —With *dat*: alterum (genus hominum) et huic varum et nihilo sapientius, *different from this*, Hor S 2, 3, 56

2. vărus, i, *m.*, *an eruption* on the face, *a blotch, pimple*, Gr. ἴονθος, Cels 6, 5; Plin. 22, 25, 73, § 151; 23, 1, 14, § 19; 23, 4, 42, § 85; 23, 4, 45, § 89.

3. Vārus, i, *m*, *a surname*, esp. in the gens Quintilia; e g P. Quintilius Varus, *defeated by Arminius*, Vell. 2, 117; Suet Aug 23; id. Tib 17; Tac. A. 1, 3; 1, 43; 1, 55; 1, 60 al.—Hence, **Vārĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Varus, Varian:* clades, Suet Aug. 23; 49; id. Tib. 17; 18; id. Calig 3; 31.

Varvari, ōrum, *m*, *a people of Istria*, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130.

Varvarini, ōrum, *m*, *a people of Liburnia*, Plin. 3, 22, 25, § 139.

1. văs, vădis, *m*, *a bail, security, surety* (in gen., while praes is confined to pecuniary matters; cf. also sponsio): vas appellatus, qui pro altero vadimonium promittebat, Varr L. L. 6, 74 Müll.: vas factus est alter (Damon) ejus sistendi, ut si ille non revertisset, moriendum esset ipsi, Cic. Off 3, 10, 45: vades poscere, id. Rep 2, 36, 61: se dare vadem pro amico, id. Fin. 2, 24, 79: deserere vades, Liv. 39, 41, 7; Hor. S 1, 1, 11 Heind.—**B.** Trop · vestram virtutem rerum quas gesturus sum, vadem praedemque habeo, Curt 9, 2, 25.

2. vās, vāsis; *plur.* **vāsa,** ōrum (ante class. collat. form of the *nom sing* **vāsum,** Cato ap Gell. 13, 23, 1; Fab Pict ap Non 544, 26; Plaut Truc 1, 1, 33 sq: vasus ficti lis, Petr. 57, 8; *dat plur.* vasibus, Gargil. Martial. Pomif Arb 4, 4; apocopated, vas' argenteis, for vasis, acc to Cic. Or 45, 153), *n.* [Sanscr root, vas, to put on; vastram, clothing; Gr ἕννυμι, εἷμα; Lat. vestis] **I.** In gen., *a vessel, dish;* also, *a utensil, implement* of any kind: vasa ahena ex aedibus (rapere), Plaut Ps 2, 2, 61: aliquod vasum argenteum Aut aliquod vasum ahenum, id. Truc. 1, 1, 33. nihil relinquo in aedibus Nec vas nec vestimentum, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 89· corpus quasi vas est, aut aliquod animi receptaculum, Cic Tusc 1, 22, 52; cf. Vulg 1 Thess. 4, 4: quassatis undique vasis, Diffluere umorem, Lucr 3, 435. sincerum est nisi vas, quodcumque infundis acescit, Hor Ep 1, 2, 54 vinarium, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62: argentea, id. ib; Hor S. 2, 7, 72 Corinthia et Deliaca, Cic. Rosc Am. 46, 133 Samia, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 41, Cic Mur. 36, 75. escaria, Plin. 37, 2, 7, § 18 — Of *implements* for supporting any thing. si vasa sint legata, non solum ea continentur, quae aliquid in se recipiunt edendi bibendique causā paratum, sed etiam quae aliquid sustinent et ideo scutellas vel promulsidaria contineri, Dig 34, 2, 20 —**2.** *Military equipments, baggage* ille ex Siciliā jam castra commoverat et vasa collegerat, *had packed up*, Cic Verr. 2, 4, 19, § 40: vasa colligere, Liv. 21, 47, 2; 27, 47, 8; cf. trop. vasa in senectute colligere, Sen. Ep 19, 1: vasa conclamare, *to give the signal for packing up*, Caes B C 1, 66; 3, 37. — **3.** *Agricultural implements:* vasa quae utilia culturae sunt, aratrum, ligones, sarcula, falces, bidentes, Dig 33, 7, 8 —**4.** Of *beehives*, Col. 9, 6, 1. — **5.** Of *hunting implements*, Grat. Cyn. 219. — **II.** In mal. part., Auct Priap. 70; cf. in a double sense, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 41.

vāsārĭum, ii, *n* [2. vas] **I.** *Furniture-money, equipage-money*, given to a governor of a province for his domestic establishment, Cic. Pis. 35, 86 —**II.** *Money given for the hire of an oil mill*, Cato, R. R. 145, 3 —**III.** *The furniture, movables* in a bath, Vitr. 5, 10 — **IV.** *Archives, records*, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 162; Cod. Th. 13, 11, 12; Cassiod. Var. 7, 45 *fin*

Vāsātes, um, and **Vāsātae,** ārum, *m*, *a people of Aquitania*, Aus Parent 24; Amm. 15, 11, 14.— Hence, **Vāsātĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Vasates:* rheda, Aus. Ep 7, 18.

vāsātus, i, *m* [2. vas *fin.*], i. e. magnā mentulā instructus (late Lat), Lampr. Heliog. 5; 8; 9, 31.

‡ **vascellum,** i, *n dim* [2. vas], *a small vase* or *urn*, Inscr. Orell. 4555

Vascŏnes, um, *m*, *a people in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the Pyrenees, in the modern Navarra, the parent stock of the Basques*, Plin 3, 3, 4, § 22; Juv. 15, 93 —As *adj*: **Vascŏnis,** e, *of the Vascones:* saltu, i e *the Pyrenees*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 311. —**A. Vascŏnia,** ae, *f.*, *the country of the Vascones*, Paul. Nol. Carm 10, 202. — **B. Vascŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Vascones*, Paul Nol. Carm 10, 217.

vascŭlārĭus (contr. VASCLARIVS, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver 291, 9; Inscr Fabr p 17, n. 75), ii, *m* [vasculum], *one who makes vessels of metal, a worker in metals, a whitesmith, goldsmith*, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 54; Dig 19, 5, 21 *fin*; 34, 2, 39 pr; Inscr Orell. 4276

vascŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [2 vas], *a small vessel.* **I.** Lit **1.** Cato, R R 111, Plaut. Aul 2, 3, 3; id. Trin. 4, 2, 46; Quint 1, 2, 28; 7, 10, 9; Juv. 9, 141.—**2.** *A small beehive*, Pall. Jun. 7, 8 —**II.** Transf. **1.** *The seed-capsule of certain plants*, Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 115; 18, 7, 10, § 52 —**2.** = membrum virile, Petr. 24 *fin*

vascus, a, um, *adj* [perh incorrectly for vastus]: tibia, *a kind of flute*, Sol 5; Serv. Verg A. 11, 737.

* **vastābundus,** a, um, *adj* [vasto], *wasting, desolating, devastating*, Amm. 31, 8, 6

vastātĭo, ōnis, *f* [id.], *a laying waste, desolating, ravaging, devastation:* omnium, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18· domuum, Sall. Or ad Caes. 1, 4: villarum, Tac H. 4, 34: agri, Liv. 7, 15, 11; 10, 4, 7; Quint. 8, 4, 14 Italiam a vastatione defendere, Planc ap Cic. Fam. 10, 15, 4.—*Plur*: intactum vastationibus regnum, Tac. A. 15, 27.

vastātor, ōris, *m* [id.], *a desolater, ravager, devastater* (mostly poet): Arcadiae aper, Ov M 9, 192: ferus (i. e lupus), id. ib 11, 395: ferarum Amycus, *destroyer*, Verg A. 9, 772· Trojae, Stat Achill. 2, 318: gentium (Alexander), Sen. Ben. 1, 13, 3

vastātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *wasting, ravaging, devastating* (late Lat)· manus hostium, Amm 18, 6, 9: globus, id. 19, 9, 7

* **vastātrix,** icis, *f* [vastator], *a (female) waster, ravager, devastater;* trop: luxuria terrarum marisque vastatrix, Sen. Ep 95, 19

vastē, *adv*, v vastus *fin*

* **vastesco,** ĕre, *v inch n* [vastus], *to become desert* or *waste* · ne scelere tuo Thebani vastescant agri, Att ap Non 185, 10

* **vastĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj* [vastus facio], *laying waste, ravaging, devastating:* Erymanthia vastifica belua, Cic poët Tusc 2, 9, 22.

vastĭtas, ātis, *f* [vastus], *an empty place, a waste, desert* **I.** Lit. te propter tot tantasque habemus vastitatis funerum, Att ap Non 417, 12 (Trag. Rel. v 175 Rib) audistis, quae solitudo in agris esset, quae vastitas, quae fuga aratorum, quam deserta, quam inculta, quam relicta omnia, Cic Verr. 2, 4, 5, § 114; so (with solitudo) Tac A. 13, 55 judiciorum et fori, Cic. Brut 6,

21 —**II.** Transf (acc to vastus, II) **A.** *Desolation, devastation, ruin, destruction* cum caedem a vobis, vastitatem a templis, urbe, Italia depellebam, Cic Fl 1, 1 Ita liam totam ad exitium et vastitatem vocas, id Cat 1, 5, 12 vastitatem efficere, id Pis 35, 85 inferre vastitatem tectis atque agris, id. Har Resp 2, 3 ut studiis civilibus bel lum atque vastitas Italiae finem faceret, Sall J 5, 2 vastitatem reddere, Liv 3, 26, 2 et plus vastitatis hinc urbi secunda nostra fortuna faciet, quam adversa fecit? id. 5, 51, 3 fugam ac vastitatem late fece runt, id 8, 9, 12 protritis arboribus ac frugibus dira vastitas, Tac H 2, 70 —**2.** Trop, of persons et has duplices pestis sociorum, publicanorum ruinas, provin ciarum vastitates, *destroyers*, Cic Prov Cons 6, 13 —**B.** *Terrible size, hugeness, immensity, vastness* (post Aug, but cf vastus, II B) beluae pari vastitate, *of like vast size* Col 3, 8, 3 roborum Hercy niae silvae, Plin 16, 2, 2, § 6, cf immen sa aequorum, id 3, praef 1, § 1 hostis for midandae vastitatis, Gell 9, 13, 4 caeli, Plin 2, 41, 41, § 110 solis, id 2, 11 8, § 49 odoris, id 31, 6, 32 § 60 vocis, Col 1, 9, 2 —**2.** Trop vastitas instantis laboris, *the fearful magnitude, immensity, vastness* Col 4, 18, 2 scientiae rei rusticae, id 5, 1, 1

* **vastĭtĭes,** ei, *f* [vastus], = vastitas, II A., *ruin, destruction* voluptatum om nium, Plaut Ps 1, 1, 68

vastĭtūdo, inis, *f* [id] **I.** = vastitas, II A, *ruin, destruction* (ante class) Mars pater, te precor ut tu morbos visos in visosque, viduertatem vastitudinemque, ca lamitates intemperiasque prohibessis, an old formula of prayer ap Cato, R R 141, 2 quae vastitudo haec aut unde invasit mihi? Att ap Non 184 32 (Trag Rel v 455 Rib), Pac ib (Trag Rel v 314 ib) —* **II.** = va stitas, II B, *fearful size, hugeness, immen sity* corporis, Gell 5, 14, 9

vasto, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [id, hence, Ital guastar, and Fr gater], *to make empty* or *vacant, to leave untenanted* or *uninhab ited, to desert* **I.** Lit (rare but class) lex erat lata de vastato ac relicto foro Cic Sest 24, 53 vastati agri sunt, Liv 3, 32, 2 venator vastata lustra fugit, i e *destitute of game,* Val Fl 1, 480 pati terram stir pium asperitate vastari, *to lie waste* or *un tilled,* Cic N D 2, 39, 99 —**II.** Transf, *to empty* or *deprive of inhabitants, to lay waste, desolate, ravage, devastate, to ruin, destroy* (the predom signif of the word, syn populor, vexo) (*a*) *Absol* cum equi tatus liberius praedandi vastandique causa se in agros ejecerat, Caes B G 5, 19 —(*β*) With *acc* ipse ad vastandos depopulan dosque fines Ambiorigis proficiscitur, Hirt B G 8 24 agros, Caes B G 1, 11, Cat. 66, 12, Cic Verr 2, 3 50, § 119 (with exinani re) Italiam (with diripere), id. Cat 4, 6, 13 terram, id N D 2, 39, 99 partem pro vinciae incursionibus, Caes B G 5, 1 om nia caedibus, incendiis, ruinis, Hirt B G 8, 25 omnia ferro igniquo vastati, Liv 7, 30, 15, 10, 12, 7 omnia (with invadere, pol luere), Sall J 41, 9 omnia igni ferroque, Vell 2, 110, 6 Tydides multa vastabat cae de cruentus Verg A 1, 471 omnia late vastant, id G 4, 16 fana Poenorum tumul tu, Hor C 4 4, 47 (zonae) vastantur frigo re semper, Tib 4, 1, 153 cuncta (panthera), Phaedr 3, 2, 14 direpti vastatique classe, Tac H 2, 16 quos (Mardos) vastavit, id. A 14 23 *fin* —*Pass* ipsi cultores arvaque maturis jam frugibus ut hostile solum va stabantur, Tac H 2, 87 *fin* —With *abl* of that which is destroyed or removed et la tos vastant cultoribus agros, Verg A 8, 8: agrosque viris annosque vastant oppida, Stat Th 3 576 —**B.** Trop ita consci entia mentem excitam vastabat, *harassed, perplexed,* Sall C 15 5

* **vastŭlus,** a, um, *adj* [vastus, II], *rather huge* or *bulky* corpora, App M 2, p 128, 14

vastus, a, um, *adj* [cf vanus, vacuus], *empty unoccupied,* i e *waste, desert* **I.** Lit (so rare but class, syn vacuus desertus) genus agrorum propter pestilentiam va stum atque desertum, Cic. Agr 2, 26, 69 lex erat lata vasto ac relicto foro, id. Sest 24 53 agrum vastum ac desertum habere, Liv 28, 11 10 vasta ac deserta urbs, id 24, 3 11, 28, 7, 12 vasta incendiis ruinisque urbs, id 5, 53, 1 mons vastus ab natura et humano cultu, *uncultivated,* Sall J 48, 3 urbs a defensoribus vasta, *without,* Liv 23, 30, 7 (al. ex conj vacua) —**B.** Trop (the fig taken from tracts of country lying waste or untilled), *uncultivated, unpolished, rude, rough, harsh* vultu motuque corporis va sti atque agrestes, Cic de Or 1, 25, 115 va stus homo atque foedus, id ib 1, 25, 117 vasti quidam et insubidi, Gell. 19, 9, 9 fu giemus crebras vocalium concursiones, quae vastam atque hiantem orationem reddunt, ut hoc est baccae aeneae amoe nissimae impendebant, Auct Her 4, 12, 18 omnia vasta ac temeraria esse, Liv 24, 48, 7 littera vastior, *too harsh sounding,* Cic. Or 45, 153 —**II.** Transf **A.** *Desolate, deserted* abs te vidua e et vastae virgines sunt *made lonely,* Enn ap Serv Verg A. 1, 52 (Trag v 279 Vahl) dies per silentium vastus, Tac A. 3, 4 —**B.** *Wasted* by destruc tion, *laid waste, ravaged, devastated, de stroyed* (rare, cf vastatus) fit vasta Troja Plaut Bacch 4, 9, 130 jam hanc urbem ferro vastam faciet Peleus, Att ap Fest pp 372 and 373 haec ego vasta dabo, Verg A. 9, 323 nec solum modo vastum hosti relictum, sed castellis etiam vicisque illa tus ignis, Liv 10, 12, 8 —**C.** With the pre dom idea of extent, *vast, immense, enor mous, huge, monstrous* (syn ingens im manis) **1.** Of size jamque fere pulvis ad caelum vasta videtur, Enn ap Non 217, 11 (Ann v 286 Vahl) immani et vastae insi dens beluae, Cic Rep 2, 40 67 vasta et im manis belua, id Div 1, 24, 49, cf vastis simae beluae, id Rep 2, 26, 49 elephanto beluarum nulla prudentior, ad figuram quae vastior? id N D 1, 35, 97 summa erat vasto atque aperto mari, difficultas navigandi, Caes B G 3, 12, cf in vastis simo atque apertissimo Oceano, id ib 3, 9, 7 fossa vastissima, Cic Rep 2 6, 11 so litudines, id. ib 2, 6, 19 campi, Verg A 3, 13 Charybdis Lucr 1, 722 antiquus cra ter, quem vastum vastior ipse Sustulit Ae gides, Ov M 12, 236 antrum, Verg A 1, 52 hiatus speluncae, id ib 6, 237 suspec tus turris id ib 9, 530 manus, Ov F 2, 322 arma Verg A. 10, 768 corpus Col. 7, 12, 3 —**2.** Transf, of degree, etc, *im mense, enormous, prodigious, vast,* etc iter, i e *on the vast ocean,* Ov M 14, 438 certa men, Verg A 12, 553 impetus, Hor C 4, 14, 30 pugnae Cannensis clades vastissi ma, Gell 5, 17, 5 tempestas, Col. 2, 20, 5, cf vapores vastissimi, id 2, 20, 1 clamor, Verg A. 10, 716, Ov M 12, 494 murmur, Verg A. 1, 245 latratus, *Col* 7, 12, 3 tonitru, *Val Fl* 1, 617 pondus, Verg A 5, 447, Ov H. 9, 88 —**3.** Trop vastus animus, i e *insatiable,* Sall C 5, 4 —Rarely with abstr nouns quam vasta potentia nostra est, Ov M 2, 520 varia vastaque scientia, Col 1, pr 28 ne fas, Sen Herc Oet 767 —*Adv* **vastē.** **1.** (Acc to vastus, I B) *Rudely, harshly* loqui non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, etc., Cic de Or 3, 12, 45 ne vastius didu cantur verba, id ib 3, 43, 172 —**2.** (Acc to II B) *Widely, vastly, immensely, violent ly, enormously* vaste cedentia litora, Mel 1, 1, 4 vastius insurgens decimae ruit im petus undae, Ov M 11, 530 vastius poda gra correpti, Scrib Comp 107

vāsum and **vāsus,** i, v 2 vas init

vātes (**vātis,** Cic. Div 2, 5, 12 Christ), **is** (*gen plur* vatium, id Leg 2, 8, 20 al), *comm* [perh kindr with Sanscr vad, dice re, loqui, cf vas, vadis, and old Irish, faith] *a foreteller, seer, soothsayer, proph et* **I.** Lit · bonus vates poteras esse nam quae sunt futura dicis, Plaut Mil 3, 3, 37 falsus utinam vates sim, Liv 21, 10, 10, 4, 46, 5 36, 15, 2, Enn ap Cic Div 1, 58, 132 (Trag v 356 Vahl), Lucr 1, 102, Cic Leg 2, 8, 20, id N D 1, 20, 55, Liv 25 1, 8, 39, 8, 3, 39, 16, 8, Sall. H 1, 48, 3 Dietsch, Verg G 3, 491, 4, 387, 4, 392, id A. 3, 246, 5, 524, Hor S 2, 5, 6 al —*Fem* tuque, o sanctissima vates, Prae scia venturi, Verg A 6, 65 vatis sub tecta Sibyllae, id ib 6, 211, 3, 187, 6, 636, Sen Troad 37 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A poet, a poetess* (the oldest name for a poet, but it fell into contempt, and was discarded for poeta, until restored to honor by Vergil, v Munro ad Lucr 1, 102, Müll. de re Metr p 65 sq) versibu' quos olim Fau ni vatesque canebant, Enn ap Cic Brut. 19, 76 (Ann v 222 Vahl), Verg E. 7, 27, 9, 34, Hor C 1, 1, 35, 2, 20, 3, 4, 6, 44, 4, 9, 28, Tac. Or 9, Quint 10, 1, 48, 12, 10, 24, Plin 14, 4, 6, § 56, cf Varr L L 7, § 36 Müll —*Fem* sola tuum vates Les bia vincit opus, i e. *Sappho,* Ov Tr 3, 7, 20 —**B.** *An oracle,* i e *a teacher, master, au thority* in any art or profession (post Aug and rare) Herophilus medicinae vates mi randa arte, Plin 11, 37, 88, § 219 Q Scae vola legum clarissimus et certissimus vates, Val Max 8, 12, 1

vătia, ae, v vatius.

vatica herba, *a plant, called also* Apollinaris, App Herb 74

Vātĭcānus (i short, Hor C 1, 20, 7, but lengthened in Juv and Mart), a, um, *adj* (sc mons, collis), *the Vatican Hill in Rome, on the western bank of the Tiber,* Hor C 1, 20, 7, Juv 6, 344, Fest. p 379 Müll, cf Becker, Antiq 1, p 659 sq, also *plur, for the hill and the space around it* mon tes Vaticani, Cic Att. 13, 33, 4 campus, id ib ager, id Agr 2, 35, 96 vallis, *be tween the Vatican and the Janiculum,* Tac A. 4, 14 Circus, Plin 16, 40, 76, § 201 Va ticana (sc vina), *Vatican wine* (a very in ferior sort), Mart 6, 92, 3, 10, 45, 5, cf ca dus, id 1, 19, 2, 12 48, 14 —*Subst* in Va ticano, Plin 8, 14, 14, § 37, 16, 44, 87, § 237, 18, 3, 4, § 20 Vaticanus, *the divinity pre siding over the Vatican,* Varr ap Gell 16, 17, 2, Aug Civ Dei, 4, 8, 12

vātĭcĭnātĭo, onis, *f* [vaticinor], *a foretelling, soothsaying, prophesying, a prediction, vaticination,* Cic N D 2, 3, 10, id Att. 8, 12, 1, Caes B G 1, 50, Val Max 1, 8, 10, Suet. Caes 59, Plin Ep 6, 20, 19

vātĭcĭnātor, oris, *m* [id] *a sooth sayer, prophet,* Ov P 1, 1, 42, Prud Ham 343

vātĭcĭnātrix, icis, *f* [vaticinator], *a prophetess, female fortune teller,* Serv ad Verg. E 9, 13, id A. 3, 443, Mythogr Lat. 1, 10, 3, 3, 9 Bode

vātĭcĭnĭum, ii, *n* [vaticinus], *a pre diction, prophecy* (post-Aug for vaticina tio, oraculum, praedictio), Plin 7, 52, 53, § 178, Gell 16, 17, 1, Lact 1, 4, 3, 2, 10, 6, 4, 6, 3, Sulp Sev Chron 2, 1, 109

vātĭcĭnĭus, a, um [vaticinor], *prophet ic, vaticinal* libri, Liv 25, 1, 12, 39, 16, 8 Weissenb (al vaticinos)

vātĭcĭnor, atus, 1, *v dep n* and *a* [vates], *to foretell, predict, prophesy, fore bode, vaticinate* (syn ominor, divino) **I.** Lit · furor vera vaticinatur, Cic Div 1, 31, 67 quod et somniantibus saepe contin git et vaticinantibus per furorem, id ib 1, 18, 34 haec duce praedico vaticinorque deo, Ov P 3 4, 94, cf Liv 2, 41, 5, 5, 15, 4, Quint 4, 2, 3, Ov H 16, 278, id Ib 268 al —With *object clause* saevam laesi fore numinis iram Vaticinatus erat, Ov M 4, 9, 8, 773 —Poet parcite, vaticinor, cogna tas caede nefandā Exturbare animas, i e *I warn you as a prophet,* Ov M 15 174, cf venturi praescia Manto Per medias fuerat Vaticinata vias, id ib 6, 159 vaticinor moneoque, id P 1, 1, 47 —**II.** Transf **A.** *To sing* or *celebrate* as a poet Agrigen tinum quidem doctum quendam virum carminibus Graecis vaticinatum ferunt, quae in rerum naturā totoque mundo con starent quaeque moverentur, ea contrahe re amicitiam, dissipare discordiam, Cic Lael 7, 24 *Ps* Parricida Sacrilege Perjure *Ba* Vetera vaticinamini, *you're singing the old song,* Plaut Ps 1, 3, 129 —**B.** *To rave, rant, talk foolish stuff* vatici nari atque insanire, Cic Sest 10, 23 sed ego fortasse vaticinor, et haec omnia melio res habebunt exitus, id Fam 2, 16, 6

vātĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj* [id], *prophet ical, vaticinal* (poet. and rare, cf vatici nius) furores, Ov M 2, 640

Vatiēnus, i, *m* P Vatienus, *a coun tryman to whom Castor and Pollux are said to have announced the victory of the Romans over Perseus,* Cic N D 2, 2, 3, 6

Vātīnĭānus, a, um, v Vatinius, I

Vātīnĭus, i, *m, the name of a Roman* gens, Plin 11, 45, 105, § 254 —So esp, **I.** P Vatinius, *a Roman vehemently denounced by Cicero,* Cic Vatin 1, 1 sqq —Hence, **Vā tīnĭānus,** a um, *adj, of or belonging to Vatinius,* whose name became a proverb

of disrepute: Vatiniana crimina, Cat 53, 2: Vatinianum odium, id 14, 3, cf. Sen. Const. 17, 3.—**II.** *A shoemaker and maker of four-nozzled drinking cups*, Mart. 14, 96, 1.—**B.** Transf., *plur.*, *drinking cups made by Vatinius*, Mart 10, 3, 4.

vātius, a, um, *adj*, *bent outwards*: (canes) sint cruribus rectis et potius varis quam vatiis, Varr. R R. 2, 9, 4; hence, of *persons with legs bent outwards, bowlegged*: quaesitum est, an balbus et blaesus ... et varus et vatius sanus sit, Dig 21, 1, 10 *fin.*; Mart 12, 70, 1. — *Subst.*: **vātia**, ae, *m*, *a bowlegged man*: imitari vatias, Varr. L. L. 9, § 10 Müll; cf. Plin 11, 45, 105, § 204.

* **vātrax**, ācis, and **vātricōsus**, i, *adj*, *m*, *with crooked feet, club-footed*: vatrax et vatricosus pedibus vitiosis, Non. 25, 16; Lucil 28, ap Non. l. l

Vātrenus, i, *m.*, *a river of* Gallia Cispadana *falling into the Po*, now *the Santerno*, Plin 3, 16, 20, § 119; Mart. 3, 66, 2 (al. Vaterno)

1. vĕ [perh. from same root with vel, volo; but cf. Sanscr. va, or], *or*; leaving the choice free between two things or among several (always enclitic): quid tu es tristis? quidve es alacris? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13: telum tormentumve, Caes B C 3, 51; 3, 56: lubidines iracundiaeve, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 60: albus aterve fueris, ignorans, id. Phil. 2, 16, 41: si id facis facturave es, Ter Hec 5, 1, 13: ne quid plus minusve faxit, id. Phorm. 3, 3, 21: ne quid plus minusve, quam sit necesse, dicat, Cic Fl. 5, 12: duabus tribusve horis, id. Phil. 14. 6, 16: Appius ad me ex itinere bis terve litteras miserat, id. Att. 6, 1, 2: amici regis duo tresve perditi sunt, id ib 6, 1, 3: cum eam (quercum) tempestas vetustasve consumpserit, id Leg 1, 1, 2: alter ambove, etc., id. ib. 5, 19, 53; v. alter: aliquis unus pluresve, id. Rep 1, 32, 48: ne cui meae Longinquitas aetatis obstet mortemve exspectet meam, Ter. Hec 4, 2, 20: eho, Mysis, puer hic unde est? quisve huc attulit? id. And. 4, 4, 9: si quando aut regi justo vim populus attulit regnove eum spoliavit, aut, etc, Cic. Rep 1, 42, 65: decretumque, ut consules sortirentur conpararentve inter se, uter, etc, Liv 24, 10, 2: quae civitates habent legibus sanctum, si quis quid de re publica a finitimis rumore ac famā acceperit, uti ad magistratum deferat, neve cum quo alio communicet, *or* (sc. it is ordered by law) *that he shall not*, etc., Caes B. G. 6, 20—**2.** Esp. in neg. sentences, or questions implying a negat., = -que: nullum (membrum rei publicae) reperies perfecti, quod non fractum debilitatumve sit, Cic Fam. 5, 13, 3; num leges nostras moresve novit? id. Phil. 5, 5, 13—**B.** Repeated or with *correl part* **1.** Ve ... ve, *either* ... *or* (poet.): corpora vertuntur: nec quod fuimusve sumusve, Cras erimus, Ov. M 15, 215: nullaque laudetur plusve minusve mihi, id F. 5, 110; id M 11, 493: illa tamen se Non habitu mutatve loco, peccatve superne, Hor. S 2, 7, 64.—**2.** Ve .. aut, *either*. . *or* (very rare): regnave prima Remi aut animos Carthaginis altae, Prop 2, 1, 23

2. vē- (sometimes **vae-**) [perh.= Sanscr. vi in, vi-dha va, Lat vidua; but cf. Curt Gr. Etym p 3809, 135], an inseparable particle denoting origin, *out*, which serves either to negative the positive idea lying in the simple word, or to strengthen a simple notion: vegrandis, *small*, vecors, *senseless*; vepallidus, *very pale*; ve-stigo, *to search out*; Vejovis, *an anti Jove*; cf Gell. 5, 12, 9 sqq

Vecilius, i, *m*, *a mountain in Latium*, perh a spur of the Algidus, Liv. 3, 50

vēcordia, ae, *f* [vecors], *want of reason, senselessness, silliness, folly; madness, insanity* (not in Cic): tanta vecordia innata cuiquam, Ter And 4, 1, 2 prorsus in facie voltuque vecordia inerat, Sall. C 15, 5. alicui vecordiam objectare, id J. 94, 4; cf: studia plena vecordiae, Tac. A. 3, 50: formidine quasi vecordia exagitari, Sall. J. 72, 2; 99, 3: plurima vecordia constantiam exemerat, Tac A. 1, 32; 4, 22 *fin.*; Ov M 12, 227: mentes vatum in vecordiam vertere, Just 24, 6, 9: egregie homo improbus atque immani vecordiā, Gell 20, 1, 13; 12, 1, 8

vē-cors (vāecors), cordis, *adj* [cor], *destitute of reason; senseless, silly, foolish; mad, insane* (syn.: excors, delirus, vesanus): alius cor ipsum animus videtur: ex quo excordes, vaecordes concordesque dicuntur, Cic Tusc. 1, 9, 18; cf.: vecors est turbati et mali cordis, Fest. p 372 Müll.: ego te non vaecordem, non furiosum, non *mente captum, non tragico illo* Oreste dementiorem putem? Cic Pis 20, 47; Liv. 4, 50, 4; 4, 49, 11; Ov. M. 5, 291; Hor. S 2, 5, 74: scelere et metu vecors, Tac H. 2, 23: pavidi vecordesque in primam pugnantium aciem procurrunt, Just 24, 8, 3; also: deformis habitu more vecordium in publicum evolat, id. 2, 7, 10: mens, Cic. Sest 55, 117: impetus prope vecors, Liv. 7, 15, 3: pertinacia, Val. Max. 9, 2, 4.—*Comp*: vecordior, Aur. Vict Caes. 40 *med*—*Sup.*: istius vaecordissimi mentem terrebant, Cic. Dom 55, 141; App Mag p 274, 31.

Vecta, ae, *f.*, v. Vectis

* **vectābilis**, e, *adj* [vecto], *that can be carried, portable*: materia insulae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 9.

* **vectābŭlum**, i, *n* [id.], *a carriage, vehicle*, Gell. 20, 1, 28

vectācŭlum, i, *n* [id.], *a carriage, vehicle*, Tert. Bapt 3; id. Anim. 53.

* **vectārius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *for carrying* or *conveying*: equus, *a pack-horse, draught horse*, Varr R. R. 2, 7, 15 (acc. to Schneid. we should read vectuarius)

vectātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a carrying* or *being carried, a riding* (post-Aug): vectatio et iter reficiunt animum, Sen. Tranq 17, 8: assidua equi post cibum, Suet Calig 3—Also in *act.* sense, *a carrying* or *bearing*: sarcinae, Aug Civ Dei, 22, 8, 11.

vectiārius, ii, *m* [1. vectis], *one who works the lever* in machines, Vitr. 6, 9 *med*

vecticŭlārius, a, um, *adj*: vecticularia vita dicitur eorum, qui vectibus parietes alienos perfodiunt furandi gratiā. Cato. vecticulariam vitam vivere, repente largiter habere, repente nihil, Fest p 378 Müll.

vectifer, fera, ferum, *adj*, *having a bolt, well bolted* (late Lat), Aldh. Virg 447.

vectīgal, ālis (*gen. plur.* vectigaliorum, Suet Aug 101; id. Calig 16: vectigalium, id. Tib 49), *n* [vectus, from veho], *a toll, tax, impost* paid to the State (cf.: tributum, census, stipendium) **I.** Lit.: in vectigalibus non solum adventus mali, sed etiam metus ipse affert calamitatem ... ita neque ex portu neque ex decumis neque ex scripturā vectigal conservari potest, Cic. Imp Pomp 6, 15; C Gracch. ap. Gell. 11, 10, 3; Caes. B C 1, 35; id. B. G 1, 18; 1, 36: pensitare, Cic Imp Pomp. 6, 16: imponere agro, id. Agr 2, 21, 55 sq: levare agrum vectigali, id Brut 36, 136—**B.** Esp, *an honorarium* or *contribution paid to a magistrate*: praetorium, Cic Att 5, 21, 11: aedilicium, *the contribution of a province to the games instituted by an ædile*, id. Q. Fr, 1, 1, 9, § 26—**II.** Transf, of private affairs, *revenue, rents, income*, etc. vectigalia urbana rusticis (anteponantur), Cic Off 2, 25, 88; cf: ex meo tenui vectigali, id. Par 6, 3, 49; Hor C. 3, 16, 40; Col. praef. § 27; Plin 9, 54, 79, § 168; 26, 3, 8, § 15; Plin. Ep 7, 18, 2 sq—Prov.: magnum vectigal est Parsimonia, Cic Par. 6, 3, 49

vectīgālĭārius, ii, *m* [vectigal], *a collector* or *receiver of taxes*: publicani et vectigaliarii, Firm. Math 3, 13

vectīgālis, e, *adj.* [id.] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to imposts* or *taxes*: pecunia, i e *impost, tribute*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 35, § 89, cf.: annuum tributum, Just 13, 1, 9—**B.** *Paying tribute, subject to imposts, tributary* civitas, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 34, § 79: agri, id. ib 2, 3, 43, § 103. hos Suevi ... vectigales sibi fecerunt, Caes B G 4, 3; 3, 8; cf: (Hannibal) vectigalis stipendiariusque et servus populi Romani, Liv. 21, 41, 7—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the revenue, that brings in revenue* or *income*: equos vectigales tradere, Cic Phil 2, 25, 62: ita ei lecti sui contumelia vectigalis est, App Mag p 323, 11 libertas, Tert Apol 18. quadrigae, Ascon. ap Cic Or in Tog Cand. p 94, 14 Bait

* **vectio**, ōnis, *f* [veho], *a carrying, conveyance*: quadrupedum vectiones, Cic N D 2, 60, 151.

1. vectis, is (*acc* vectim, Varr L. L. 5, 32 153; *abl.* vecti, Prisc p. 766; Serv. ad Verg A. 9, 469), *m* [vectigal], *a strong pole or bar*; esp, **1.** *A lever*: saxa quam maxima possunt vectibus promovent, Caes B. C. 2, 11; 3, 40; Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 19—In a trial of strength: (Pompeius) cum alacribus saltu, cum velocibus cursu, cum validis vecte certabat, Sall. H. 2, 11 dub Dietsch *N. cr.*—**2.** For moving machines, *a handspike*, Vitr 6, 9—**3.** For carrying, *a carrying-pole*, Claud. IV. Cons Hon. 571—**4.** For breaking up or tearing down any thing, *a crow, crow bar*: demoliri signum ac vectibus labefactare conantur, Cic Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94; Caes B. C 2, 11: cum vecti, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 4; Hor C. 3, 26, 7: vecte in pectus adacto, Ov. M. 12, 452.—**5.** For fastening a door, *a bar, bolt*: cum ad eum (conjectorem) retulisset quasi ostentum, quod anguis domi vectem circumjectus fuisset: tum esset, inquit, ostentum, si anguem vectis circumplicavisset, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 62; Verg A. 7, 609; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 125.

2. Vectis, is, *f*, *an island south of Britain*, now *the Isle of Wight*, Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 130; Suet. Vesp 4—Also called **Vecta**, *f.*, Eutr. 7, 19.

vectītātus, a, um, *Part* [vectito, acc. to Gell. 9, 6, 3, Caper, p 2246 P.], *borne* or *carried about*: curru quadrijugo vectitatus, Arn. 5, 183; Sol. 11, 9.

Vectius, i, *m*, *the name of a Roman gens*, Tac A. 11, 30; 11, 31; 11, 35; Plin. 2, 83, 85, § 199.

vecto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v freq. a* [veho], *to bear, carry, convey* (perh not ante Aug): delphinum dorso super fluctus edito vectavisse (Arionem), Gell. 16, 19, 16: corpora viva nefas Stygiā vectare carinā, Verg A. 6, 391: plaustris ornos, id. ib. 11, 138: saucia corpora vectet aquā, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 46; cf v. 39.—*Pass*, *to be carried* or *borne, to ride*: vectabor umeris, Hor. Epod. 17, 74: vectari equis, *to ride on horseback*, Ov. M. 8, 374; *Just 41, 3, 4*; *Curt 3, 3, 22*: *octophoro*, App Mag p 323

Vectōnes or **Vettōnes**, um, *m*, *a people of Lusitania*, in the modern *Salamanca* and *Estremadura*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 19; 4, 20, 34, § 112; Caes B C. 1, 38; Liv. 35, 22, 8; Luc 4, 9; Sil. 3, 378—Hence, **Vettōnia**, ae, *f*, *the territory of the Vettones*, Prud. στεφ 3, 187; Inscr. Grut. 383, 7.

vector, ōris, *m.* [veho] **I.** *Act*, *one that bears, carries*, or *conveys* any thing; *a bearer, carrier* (poet and in post-Aug. prose): (equus) gradarius optimu' vector, Lucil. ap Non. 17, 25: Sileni (asellus), Ov. F. 1, 433: puellae (taurus), Sen. Herc Oet 553: stelligeri Olympi (Atlas), id. ib 1907: vector meus, i. e. *my horse*, App M. 1, p 111; 3, p 140—**II.** *Neutr.*, *one that rides upon* any thing; *a rider, traveller, passenger* (class); on a ship: etiam summi gubernatores in magnis tempestatibus a vectoribus admoneri solent, Cic Phil. 7, 9, 27: ingratis vectoribus bene gubernare, id. Att 2, 9, 3; Ov. H 18, 148; Verg E. 4, 38; Luc 5, 581: animosius a mercatore quam a vectore solvitur votum, Sen. Ep 73, 5; 85, 35; Petr. 107; Dig 4, 9, 1 *fin*—In mal. part: numquam nisi navi plenā tollo vectorem, Macr. S 2, 5—On horseback, *a rider, horseman*: vector equum regit, Ov. A. A. 3, 555; Prop 4 (5), 7, 84.

vectōrius, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *for carrying*: navigia, *transport ships*, Caes B. G 5, 8; Suet Caes 63.

vectrix, icis, *f.* [vector, I], *she that carries* or *transports*: navis, Paul. Nol. Ep. 49, 8 *fin*: equa, Poet. ap Anth Lat Burm. 1, p 628

vectūra, ae, *f* [veho], *a bearing, carrying, conveying, transportation* by carriage or by ship; *a riding*, etc **I.** Lit. (class.): equi idonei ad vecturam, Varr. R R 2, 7, 15. misimus qui pro vecturā solveret, *for the transportation*, Cic Att 1, 3, 2: mercium. Dig 4, 9, 4: sine vecturae periculo, *of transportation by sea*, Cic Fam 2, 17, 4.—*Plur.*: remiges, arma, frumenta, vecturae imperabantur, *transport, conveyance*, Caes. B C 3, 32: vecturas frumenti finitimis civitatibus descripsit, id. ib 3, 42. onerum, Gell. 5, 3, 1—**II.** Transf, *passage money, freight money, fare, freight*, Plaut Most 3, 2, 138; Sen. Ben 6, 15, 4; Petr 101, 5

vectūrārius, ii, *m.* [vectura], *a driver* of a vehicle, Cod. Th. 14, 6, 1.

vectus, a, um, *Part* of veho

1. Vēdĭus, a, um, *the name of a Roman* gens Vedius Pollio, notorious for his cruelty to his slaves, Sen. Ira 3, 40, 2, id Clem 1, 18, 2, Tac A. 1, 10, Plin 9, 23, 39, § 77 al.

2. Vēdĭus, ii, m, *another name for* Vejovis, q v, *Pluto*, Mart Cap 2, § 166

veēmens, v vehemens.

vĕgĕo, ēre, v a and n [Sanscr ugras, strong, Gr ὑγιής, healthful, cf vigeo, vigor, augeo, vigil] **I.** *Act*, *to move, excite, quicken, arouse* (ante class) aequora salsa veges ingentibu' ventis, Enn ap Non 183, 3 (Com v 2, p 153 Vahl) cum magno strepitu Volcanum ventu' vegebat, id ap Fest. s v metonymia, p 153 Müll. (Ann. v 477 Vahl) animos Venus veget voluptatibus, Pompon ap Non 183, 2 —**II.** *Neutr*, *to be lively, active* viget, veget utpote plurimum, Varr ap Non. 183, 6

vĕgĕtābĭlis, e, *adj* [vegeto], *animating, enlivening* (post-class) flabra Favonii, Mart Cap 6, § 694 quaedam radix, Amm 22, 8, 28

vĕgĕtāmen, inis, n [id], *the animating power, vivifying principle* (post class), Prud Ham 75 nostrae vegetamina vitae, id ib 299

* **vĕgĕtātio**, onis, f [id], *an enlivening, quickening, excitement* incessus, App M 1, p 102, 8

vĕgĕtātor, ōris, m [id], *an enlivener, exciter, quickener*. inertum, Aus Ephem in Orat 16, Orient Trin 35 irrequies, Paul Nol Carm 5, 16

Vĕgĕtĭus, ii, m, *a Roman proper name* **I.** Flavius Vegetius Renatus, *a writer on military affairs in the latter half of the fourth century* —**II.** P Vegetius, *a later writer* De Re Veterinariā, cf Teuffel, Rom Lit Gesch § 424

vĕgĕto, avi, atum, 1, v a [vegetus], *to arouse, enliven, quicken, animate, invigorate* (post class) spiritus, qui animalia omnia vitali et fecunda ope vegetat, App de Mundo, p 61, 36, id. M 11, p 257, id Ascl 92, 37 structum Adam (anima), Prud Ham 448, id Cath 10, 7 anima carnem vegetat, Vulg Gen 9, 15 gaudia non illum vegetent, Aus Ep 25, 54 memoriae vegetandae gratia, Gell 17, 2, 1

vĕgĕtus, a, um, *adj* [vegeo], *enlivened, lively, animated, vigorous active, brisk, sprightly* (class, cf acer, alacer, valens) **I.** Lit te vegetum nobis in Graeciā siste, Cic Att 10, 16 6 fessi cum recentibus ac vegetis pugnabant, Liv 22, 47, 10 vegetus praescripta ad munia surgit, Hor S 2, 2, 81 nigris vegetisque oculis valetudine prosperā, Suet Caes 45 vegetior ab inferis recurrit, App M 6, p 181, 32 —*Comp* vegetior aspectus (tauri), Col 6, 20 —*Sup* vegetissimus color conchyliorum, Plin 21, 8, 22, § 46 —**II.** Trop mens, Cic Tusc 1, 17, 41 sed vegetum ingenium in vivido pectore vigebat, Liv 6, 22, 7 tertia pars rationis et mentis, Cic Div 1, 29, 61 libertas Sen Hippol 459 gustus, *keen*, Aus Eph Ord. Cog 3 — *Sup* hoc intervallum temporis vegetissimum agricolis maxime que operosum est, *the liveliest, busiest*, Plin 18, 26, 65, § 238

vē-grandis, e, *adj*, *not very large, little, small diminutive* (very rare) oves vegrandes atque imbecillae, Varr R R 2, 2, 13 farra, Ov F 3, 445 frumentum, Fest p 372 gradus, Plaut Fragm ib —**II.** *Very great*, = valde grandis, Non 183, 30 non idcirco extollitur, nec vitae vegrandi datur, Lucil ap Non l l (Sat 26, 35) homo vegrandi macie torridus, Cic Agr 2, 34, 93 (dub Zumpt, B and K. ut grandi)

* **vĕhātio**, onis, f [veho], *a carrying, conveying, transportation*, Cod Th 14, 6, 3 (perh vectatio should be read)

vĕhĕmens (veemens, Hor Ep 2, 2, 120 K and H, more freq **vēmens,** Ter And 1, 1, 123, Cat 50, 21, and Lucr always, Lachm, Munro), entis, *adj* [perh Sanscr vahis, out of, and mens, cf ve], *very eager, violent, furious, impetuous ardent, vehement*, etc (syn violentus) **I.** Lit vehemens in utramque partem, Menedeme es nimis, Aut largitate nimia aut parsimonia Ter Heaut 3, 1, 31 Galba non in agendo solum, sed etiam in meditando vehemens atque incensus, Cic Brut 22, 88 in alios, id Sull 31, 87 vehemens feroxque naturā, id Vatin 2, 4, with severus (opp lenissimus), id Cat. 4, 6, 12, with inexorabilis, id Sull 31, 87, with dissolutus, id. Verr 2, 5, 40, § 104, with acer, id Caecin 10, 28, with fortis, id. Off 1, 28, 100 vehemens lupus et sibi et hosti iratus pariter, Hor Ep 2, 2, 28 canis, Phaedr 2, 3, 1 —Of abstract things acer et vehemens incitatio, Cic de Or 2, 43, 183 genus orationis vehemens atque atrox, id. ib 2, 49, 200 vehemens et pugnax exordium dicendi, id. ib 2, 78, 317 vehemens et aspera quaestio, Quint 5, 10, 113 vehemens et grave senatusconsultum, Cic Cat 1, 1, 3 —**II.** Transf, in gen, *active, forcible, vigorous, powerful, mighty, strong* satis vemens causa ad objurgandum, Ter And 1, 1, 123 Arcturus signum sum omnium acerrimum Vehemens sum exoriens quom occido vehementior, Plaut Rud prol. 71 imber, Lucr 6, 517 vehementior cursus fluminum, Quint. 9, 4, 7 vehementissimus cursus, Hirt B G 8, 15 fuga, id ib 8, 48 ictus, Lucr 6, 311 pilum, vehementius ictu missuque telum, Liv 9, 19, 7 impetus, Amm 19, 11, 15 brassica tenui suco vehementissima, *very powerful, very efficacious*, Cato, R. R. 157, 2 medicamentum efficacius et vehementius, Scrib Comp 70 vitis vehementioribus statuminibus impedanda est, *stronger*, Col 4, 16, 2 vitis vehemens multaque materia frondens *vigorous*, id. 3, 1, 5 palus, *thick, stout*, id 4, 12, 1 violentia vini, Lucr 3, 482 vis frigorum aut calorum, Plin 17, 24, 37, § 235, cf vis in oratione vehementissima, Quint 9, 4, 13 vehementior lethargus, Plin 20, 22, 87, § 238 dolor capitis, id 24, 9, 38, § 62 usus strigilis Suet Aug 80 argumentum vehementius, Quint 7, 6, 7 conviva salibus vehemens intra pomoeria natis Juv 9, 11

vĕhĕmenter (vēmenter), *adv* [vehemens] **I.** (Acc to vehemens, I) *Eagerly, impetuously, ardently, violently, earnestly, vehemently*, etc vehementer irata, Plaut Truc 2, 6, 64, id. Merc 5 2, 82 vos credere hoc mihi vehementer velim Ter Eun 5, 8, 39 se agere, Cic Phil 5, 5, 16 quae vehementer, acriter, animose fiunt, id Tusc 4, 23, 51 vehementer eos incusavit, Caes B G 1, 40 commotus, id ib 1, 37 — *Comp* insectari aliquem vehementius, Cic. Lael. 16, 57 nisi alicui vehementius minari, id Verr 2, 4, 66, § 149 vehementius equos incitare, Caes B C 2, 41 — *Sup* vehementissime contendere Caes B C 3, 17 proeliari, Auct B G 8, 30 vehementissime sibi animum ad virtutem adcendi, Sall. J 4, 5 —**II.** (Acc to vehemens, II) *Strongly, forcibly, powerfully, exceedingly, extremely, very much* fluctuare video vehementer mare, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 12 astringere manus id Capt 3, 5, 9, cf id. Curc 4, 4, 12, id. Mil 2, 2, 50 vehementer id retinebatur, Cic Rep 2, 32, 56 hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, id Att 16, 16, D displicere, id ib 13, 21, 3 quod vehementer ad has res Attinet Lucr 4, 29 (res) vehementer ad me pertinet, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 8, 10 vitium vehementer effugere, Lucr 4, 823 — *Comp* ingemere vehementer, Cic Rep 6, 12, 12 —*Sup* se vehementissime exercere in aliquā re, Cic. de Or 1, 33, 152 probare, Licin Calv ap Charis p 198 P

vĕhĕmentesco, ĕre, v inch n [id.], *to become violent* or *vehement* (late Lat) passio, Cael. Aur Tard. 1, 2, 51, 2, 6, 92 fluor, id ib 4, 6, 91

vĕhĕmentĭa, ae, f [id] (post Aug) **I.** *Eagerness, fervency, vehemence* Pollio Asinius fuit acris vehementiae, Plin 36 5, 4, § 33 Gracchi, Gell. 1, 11, 14 — **II.** *Strength* odoris, Plin 13, 8, 16, § 59 saporis, id. 19, 5, 27, § 88, cf id 23, 1, 21, § 36 venarum, i e *a strong pulse*, id 23, 1, 24, § 48 linteorum strigilumque i e *a copious use*, id 28, 4, 14, § 55 —**B.** Of language inter hujus generis et illius superioris vehementiam hoc interest, Auct Her 4, 19, 26

vĕhes, is, f [veho], *a carriage loaded with any thing, a cart load, wagon load* (post Aug.) **I.** Lit faeni large onusta, Plin 36, 15, 24, § 108 stercoris, Col. 11, 2, 86 fimi, Plin 18, 23, 53, § 193 qui lapis etiam nunc ostenditur magnitudine vehis, *so big as to be a cart load*, id 2, 58, 59, § 149 —**II.** Transf, as a measure, *a load*, Col. 11, 2, 13

vĕhĭcŭlāris, e, *adj* [vehiculum], *of* or *belonging to carriages* or *vehicles* res, *the post*, Dig 50, 4, 1, called also cursus, ib 50, 4, 18, § 4

vĕhĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj* [vehiculum], *of* or *belonging to carriages* or *vehicles, carriage* fabricator, *a carriage maker*, Capitol Max. et Balb 5 cursus, *the post*, id. Anton. 12, called also res Amm. 14, 11, 5

vĕhĭcŭlum, i, n [veho] *a means of transport, a carriage, conveyance, vehicle*. **I.** Lit **1.** In gen. ceterae animantes quae vel sedendi vehiculum praebent, vel etc., Lact 20, 12, 3 mihi aequum est dari vehicula, qui vehar, Plaut. Aul 3, 5, 28 junctum vehiculum, i e *drawn by a span*, Liv 34, 1, 3, 42, 65, 3, Vell 2 114, 2, Suet. Calig 39, Tac. A 12, 47, id. H 2, 41, Plin Pan. 20, 3 —**2.** *A wagon, cart*, Cic Verr 2, 5, 72, § 186 —**3.** *A ship* · furtorum vehiculum, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 23, § 59 —* **II.** Transf, *an agricultural implement for cutting down grain, a reaping machine*, Pall Jun. 2, 2.

vĕho, xi, ctum, 3, v a and n [Sanscr vahâmi, conduct, Gr ὄχος, carriage, ὄχλος, crowd, Germ Wagen, Engl wagon, cf Lat via, vexo] **I.** *Act*, *to bear, carry, convey*, on the shoulders, by wagon, by horse, by ship, etc. (syn fero, gero, porto) quicquid inponas, vehunt, Plaut Most 3, 2, 95· ille'st oneratus recte et plus justo vehit, id. Bacch 2, 3, 115 siquidem'st decorum erum vehere servom, id As 3, 3, 111 reticulum panis onusto umero, Hor S 1, 1, 48 formica ore cibum, Ov A. A 1, 94. ille taurus, qui vexit Europam, Cic. N D 1, 28 78 uxorem plaustro, Tib 1, 10, 52; cf Tantalides Pisaeam Phrygiis equis, Ov Tr 2, 386 cum triumphantem (Camillum) albi per urbem vexerant equi, Liv 5, 28, 1, cf te, Bacche pater, tuae Vexere tigres, Hor C 3, 3, 14 Troica qui profugis sacra vehis ratibus, Tib 2, 5, 40 dum caelum stellas, dum vehet amnis aquas, id 1, 4, 66 quodque suo Tagus amne vehit aurum, Ov M 2, 251 quod fugiens semel hora vexit, *has brought along, has brought*, Hor C 3, 29, 48 —*Absol* navim prospexi, quanti veheret interrogavi, Quint 4 2, 41 —*Pass*, *to be carried* or *borne, to ride, sail, go* etc mihi aequom'st dari vehicla qui vehar, Plaut Aul 3, 5, 28 visus est in somnis curru quadrigarum vehi Cic Div 2, 70, 144 vehi in essedo, id Phil 2, 24, 58 vectus curru, Vell 2, 82, 4, Ov M 5, 360 vehi per urbem, Cic Pis 25, 60 in navibus vehi, id. N D 3, 37, 89. in navi, Plaut. Bacch 1, 1, 73 navi, id Am. 2, 2, 220 lintribus, Varr L L 5, § 156 Müll puppe, Ov H 16 113 parva rate, id M 1, 319, cf huc, Plaut Am 1, 1, 176 navem, ubi vectus fui, id Mil 2, 1, 40, id. Merc 2, 3, 37, id Stich 4, 1, 25, id. Trin 4, 3, 81 in equo, Cic Div 2, 68, 140 in niveis victor equis, Ov F 6, 724 nympha vehitur pisce, id. M 2, 13 — Of other swift motions ut animal sex motibus veheretur, Cic Univ 13 apes liquidum trans aethera vectae, Verg A. 7, 65 —With *acc* ventis maria omnia vecti, Verg A 1, 524.—**II.** *Neutr*, *to be borne, to ride, sail*, etc, upon any thing (rare, and perh only in the *part pres* and in the gerund) consuli proconsul obviam in equo vehens venit, Quadrig ap Gell 2, 2, 13 per medias laudes quasi quadrigis vehens, Cic Brut 97, 331 partim scripserunt, qui ovarent, introire solitos equo vehentes, Gell 5, 6, 27, Just 11, 7, 13 cui lectica per urbem vehendi jus tribuit, Suet Claud 28

Vēii or **Vēji**, ōrum, m, *a very ancient city in Etruria, one of the twelve towns of the Etrurian confederacy, conquered by Camillus*, near the mod village of *Isola*, Plin 3, 17, 21, § 125, Liv 4, 61, 5, 1, 5, 7 sq, Cic Div 1, 44, 100, Suet Ner 39 —Hence, **A. Vēiens** or **Vējens**, entis, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Veii Veientian* ager, Cic Rosc. Am 16, 47, id Fam 9, 17, 2 arvum, Hor Ep 2, 2, 167 senatus, Liv 4, 58 bellum, Cic Div 1, 44, 100, Liv 4, 58, 5, 52 — *Subst* **Vēiens**, entis, m, *an inhabitant of Veii*, Cic Div 1, 44, 100 —Mostly *plur* Veientes, *the inhabitants of Veii, the Veientes*, Cic Div 1, 44, 100, id. Tusc 3, 12, 27, id Phil. 9 2, 4 sq, Liv 1, 15, 1, 27, 4, 1 sq — **B. Vēientānus (Vējen-)**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Veii, Veientian* ager, Liv 4, 19, 5, 30 uva, Mart 2, 53, 4 —*Subst* **Vēientāna**, ae, f (sc.

gemma): Italica, *a black precious stone found near Veii*, Plin. 37, 10, 69, § 184.—**Vējentānum**, i, *n* (sc. vinum), *an inferior sort of wine*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 143; cf. Pers. 5, 147; Mart. 1, 104, 9; 3, 49, 1.—**Vējentāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Veii*, *the Veientians*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.—**C. Vejus** (dissyl.) or **Vēius** (trisyl.), a, um, *adj.*, *of Veii*, *Veian*: dux Veius, i. e. *Tolumnius*, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 31.—*Subst.*: **Vēia** or **Vēja**, ae, *f.*, *a proper name of a woman*, Hor. Epod. 5, 29.

Vējento, ōnis, *m.*, *a surname in the Fabrician gens*; esp., **1.** *A contemporary of Cicero, a judge in Rome*, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 6; 7, 3, 6.—**2.** A. Fabricius Vejento, *a courtier under Nero*, Tac. A. 14, 50; cf. Juv. 3, 185; 4, 113 al.

Vējŏvis, Vēdiŏvis, or **Vēdiiŏvis**, is, *m.* [2. ve and Jov-; cf. Juppiter; prop. anti-Jove], *an Etruscan divinity, a god of the under world, whose power to injure corresponded to the power of Jupiter to help; worshipped at Rome, where his temple stood in the hollow between the Arx and the Capitol; he was sometimes identified with Apollo;* v. Preller, Röm. Myth. p. 235; form Vejovis, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 62; Amm. 17, 10, 2; Mart. Cap. 1, § 58; 2, § 167; Macr. S. 3, 9.—Form Vediovis, Ov. F. 3, 430; Varr. L. L. 5, 10, § 74 Müll.; Inscr. Orell. 1287; cf. Kal. Praenest., Mens. Jan. 1 and Mens. Mart. 7 ap. Orell. Inscr. 2, pp. 382, 386.—Form Vediiovis, Gell. 5, 12, 11.—**II.** With a fanciful comment on the etymology, identified with the infant Jupiter, Ov. F. 3, 447; Paul. ex Fest. p. 379 Müll.; cf. also Vedius.

vĕl, *conj.* and *adv.* [old imv. of volo], prop., *will, choose, take your choice*; hence, **I.** As disjunctive conjunction, to introduce an alternative as a matter of choice or preference, or as not affecting the principal assertion (while aut introduces an absolute or essential opposition; cf. *Madv. Gr.* § 436; Zumpt, Gr. § 339; Fischer, Gr. § 383). **A.** Singly. **1.** In gen., *or* (if you will), *or else*, *or* (at your pleasure), *or* (at least), *or* (it is indifferent), *or* (what is the same thing), etc.: dic igitur me passerculum... haedillum me tuom dic esse vel vitellum, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 77: viginti minis? *Ba.* Utrum vis, vel quater quinis minis, id. Ps. 1, 3, 111: lege vel tabellas redde, id. ib. 1, 1, 29: in solem ponito vel sine sale in defrutum condito, Cato, R. R. 7: orabant (sc. Ubii), ut sibi auxilium ferret... vel... exercitum modo Rhenum transportaret, *or at least*, i. e. *or, if he preferred it*, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 41: in unius voluntate vel moribus, id. ib. 2, 28, 51: in unā urbe vel in hac ipsa, id. ib. 3, 10, 17: constituere vel conservare, id. ib. 2, 38, 64: in ardore caelesti, qui aether vel caelum nominatur, id. N. D. 2, 15, 41: transfer idem ad modestiam vel temperantiam, id. Fin. 2, 19, 60; cf. Madv. ad id. ib. 2, 25, 81: unum illud extimescebam, ne quid turpiter facerem, vel dicam, jam effecissem, id. Att. 9, 7, 1: haec neque confirmare argumentis neque refellere in animo est; ex ingenio suo quisque demat vel addat fidem, Tac. G. 3.—**2.** Esp. **a.** With *potius*, to correct or make more precise what has been said, *or rather*: ex hoc populo indomito vel potius immani, Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68: post obitum vel potius excessum Romuli, id. ib. 2, 30, 53: cessit auctoritati amplissimi viri vel potius paruit, id. Lig. 7, 22: vide quid licentiae nobis tua liberalitas det, vel potius audaciae, id. ib. 8, 23: ludorum plausus vel testimonia potius, id. Phil. 1, 15, 36: quam valde ille reditu vel potius reversione meā laetatus! id. Att. 16, 7, 5; id. Phil. 13, 9, 19: novem tibi orbibus, vel potius globis conexa sunt omnia, id. Rep. 6, 17, 17: plurimas vel potius omnes ex se ipso virtutes contulit, Quint. 10, 1, 109.—In climax after a negative: tu certe numquam in hoc ordine vel potius numquam in hac urbe mansisses, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 38.—**b.** So corrective, without potius: sed haec tu melius vel optime omnium, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 7: clariore vel plane perspicua, id. Fin. 5, 20, 55; id. Lael. 12, 41: Capua ab duce eorum Capye, vel, quod propius vero est, a campestri agro appellata, Liv. 4, 37, 1: cum P. Decius se in Samnium vel in Etruriam proficisci paratum esse ostendisset, id. 10, 26, 4.—Esp. in the phrase vel dicam, *or let me rather say, or rather*: quando enim nobis, vel dicam aut oratoribus bonis aut poetis, ullus... ornatus defuit? Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 10; id. Brut. 57, 207; id. Cael. 31, 75; id. Phil. 2, 12, 30; id. Att. 9, 7, 1; Suet. Calig. 13.—So intensive, *or I may even say* (cf. II. A. 3 infra): omnes binos consules, vel dicam amplius, omnia nomina, Varr. L. L. 8, p. 106 Bip.: a plerisque vel dicam ab omnibus, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 3; id. Brut. 70, 246.—**c.** Vel etiam, *or even*: ut expositio quarundam rerum gestarum vel etiam fabulosarum, Quint. 4, 3, 12.—**d.** = aut, *or else*. (α) With an alternative necessary consequence: id autem nec nasci potest nec mori, vel concidat omne caelum omnisque natura consistat necesse est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54 Tischer ad loc.: vel tu ne faceres tale in adulescentiā, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 22.—(β) In gen. (poet. and post-class.): si copias armatorum... secum expenderent, vincendum illa acie vel cadendum esse, Tac. A. 14, 35: mortem omnibus ex naturā aequalem oblivione apud posteros vel gloriā distingui, id. H. 1, 21; cf. id. A. 14, 61; 14, 62: quod imperium varia sorte laetum rei publicae aut atrox, principibus prosperum vel exitio fuit, id. H. 2, 1 init.; 2, 10; 2, 68; cf. Ov. M. 9, 624 sq.; 15, 601 sq.—**e.** In a subordinate alternative after aut: nec aut tibi ipsi aut huic Secundo vel huic Apro ignotas, Tac. Or. 28: ne contra Gai quidem aut Claudii vel Neronis... domum, id. H. 2, 76: abscedens in hortos aut Tusculanum vel Antiatem in agrum, id. A. 14, 3 init.: dementiae quoque judicia aut propter id quod factum est aut propter id quod adhuc fieri vel non fieri potest instituuntur, Quint. 7, 4, 29.—**B.** As coördinate. **1.** Vel... vel, *either... or*, *be it... or*; in gen. (class.; but where the alternatives are necessary and exclusive, that is, where one must be right and the other wrong, aut... aut is used; v. infra, and cf. *Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 4, 11, 27*): sed hic num quis adest? *Pa.* Vel adest vel non, i. e. *just as you please*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 28 Brix ad loc.: paucis me misit ad eam... vel ut ducentos Philippos reddat aureos, vel ut hinc eat secum, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 18 sq.: ubi illic biberit, vel servato meum modum vel ego dabo, id. Stich. 5, 4, 37: vel tu me vende, vel face quod tibi lubet, id. Pers. 3, 1, 70: nunc quamobrem huc sum missa, amabo, vel tu mihi ajas, vel neges, id. Rud. 2, 4, 14; cf. id. ib. 5, 2, 44: Allobrogibus sese vel persuasuros... existimabant, vel vi coacturos, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 6: ut (Romani) vel sibi agros attribuant vel patiantur eos tenere, etc., id. ib. 4, 7: vel sumptuosae vel desidiosae illecebrae, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 8: in omni vel officio vel sermone sollers, id. ib. 2, 21, 37: maximum virtutis vel documentum, vel officium, id. ib. 1, 20, 33: pace vel Quirini vel Romuli dixerim, id. Off. 3, 10, 42: erant quaestiones vel de caede vel de vi, id. Mil. 5, 13; 7, 20; id. Leg. 3, 14, 32; id. Lig. 6, 17; id. Deiot. 1, 1; 5, 13; id. Brut. 69, 242: animus vel bello vel paci paratus, Liv. 1, 1, 8: hunc ordinem ex censu descripsit vel paci decorum vel bello, id. 1, 42, 5: Etruriam et Samnium provincias esse, utram mallet eligeret: suo exercitu se vel in Etruriā vel in Samnio rem gesturum, id. 10, 19, 9: gladioque ruptis omnibus loris, oraculi sortem vel elusit vel implevit, Curt. 3, 1, 18: nihil illo fuisset excellentius vel in vitiis vel in virtutibus, Nep. Alcib. 1, 1; 2, 1; id. Milt. 3, 4.—**b.** Connected with *aut*, but not corresponding to it (cf. infra, 2 e): num aut tuum aut cujusquam nostrum nomen vel Caucasum hunc transcendere potuit vel illum Gangem tranatare? Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 22: ubi enim potest illa aetas aut calescere vel apricatione melius vel igni aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? id. Sen. 16, 57: si velim scribere quid aut legere aut canere vel voce vel fidibus, aut geometricum quiddam aut physicum aut dialecticum explicare, etc., id. Div. 2, 59, 122.—**2.** Esp. **a.** With weakened disjunctive force (nearly = et... et): quemadmodum ille vel Athenis vel Rhodi se doctissimorum hominum sermonibus dedisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 3: multos sine ratione, sine litteris, quā vel inpudentia vel fames duxit, ruentes, Quint. 2, 20, 2: affectus vel illos mites vel hos concitatos in suā potestate habuisse, id. 10, 1, 48: eadem quaestio potest eundem vel accusatorem facere vel reum, id. 3, 6, 18: et nundina vetera ex ordine instituit, vel dies vel tempora, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 43: pestilentia tanta exstiterat vel Romae, vel Achaicis urbibus, ut, etc., Treb. Gall. 5.—**b.** More than twice, *either... or... or*, etc.: tu vel suda, vel peri algu, vel tu aegrota, vel vale, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 24: hance tu mihi vel vi vel clam vel precario Fac tradas: meā nil re fert, dum potiar modo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 28: vel in tempestate, vel in agris, vel in corporibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68: vel quod ita vivit vel quod ita rem publicam gerit vel quod ita factus est, id. Phil. 2, 5, 10: vel spectator laudum tuarum vel particeps vel socius vel minister consiliorum, id. Fam. 2, 7, 2; id. Red. Quir. 9, 23, so eight times, id. Rep. 1, 3, 6.—**c.** The second (or last) vel strengthened, (α) By etiam: quae vel ad usum vitae vel etiam ad ipsam rem publicam conferre possumus, *or even*, Cic. Rep. 1, 8, 30, so id. ib. 1, 29, 45; 2, 1, 1; cf. ut vel ea defendam, quae Pompejus velit, vel taceam, vel etiam ad nostra me studia referam litterarum, id. Fam. 1, 8, 3.—(β) By vero etiam: in medio cribus vel studiis vel officiis, vel vero etiam negotiis, Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 4.—(γ) By omnino: haec vel ad odium, vel ad misericordiam, vel omnino ad animos judicum movendos ex iis quae sunt ante posita, sumentur (*or in general*), Cic. Part. Or. 36, 128.—**d.** Rarely after a negative = neque, *nor*: neque sat s... Bruto... vel tribunis militum constabat, quid agerent, Caes. B. G. 3, 14.—**e.** In irregular construction, without the second vel: utrumque est in his, quod ab hoc oratore abhorreat: vel quod omnis, qui sapientes non sint, insanos esse dicunt... accedit quod, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 18, 65; id. Att. 11, 7, 5; cf. esp. Lucr. 5, 383 sqq. Munro ad loc.—**f.** Vel... vel = aut... aut: habere ea, quae secundum naturam sint, vel omnia vel plurima et maxima, i. e. *so nearly all that the difference is unimportant*, Cic. Fin. 4, 11, 27; cf. Madv. ad loc.: cum bonā quidem spe, ut ait idem, vel vivendi vel in libertate moriendi, id. Att. 7, 9, 4.—For vel... vel, in a subordinate alternative after aut, v. the examples under I. B. 1 b supra.—**g.** Vel, correl. with *aut* (post-Aug. and rare): verborum quoque vis ac proprietas confirmatur vel praesumptione... aut reprehensione, Quint. 9, 2, 18: voces... aut productione tantum vel correptione mutatae, id. 9, 3, 69 (but the line Ov. M. 1, 546, is spurious); so, aut... aut... vel... ut aut de nomine aut scripto et sententiā vel ratiocinatione quaeratur, Quint. 3, 6, 72: aut... aut... aut... aut... aut... vel, id. 8, 6, 68 sq.; cf.: ubi regnat Protogenes aliquis vel Diphilus aut Erimarchus, Juv. 3, 120.

II. As intens. particle (prop. ellipt., implying an alternative the first member of which is omitted, something else *or even* this, etc.). **A.** In gen., *or even, if you will, or indeed, or... itself, even, assuredly, certainly*. **1.** With *subst.*: tum opsonium autem pol vel legioni sat est, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 24; id. Capt. 1, 2, 23; id. Curc. 5, 2, 13: ita me di ament, vel in lautumiis, vel in pistrino mavelim Agere aetatem, Quam, etc., Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 5: *Ep.* Si arte poteris accubare. *Ge.* Vel inter cuneos ferreos, id. Stich. 4, 2, 39: vel rex semper maxumas Mihi agebat gratias, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 7: sed tamen vel regnum malo quam liberum populum, Cic. Rep. 3, 34, 46: isto quidem modo vel consulatus vituperabilis est, id. Leg. 3, 10, 23: cum se vel principes ejus consilii fore profiterentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 37: vel Priamo miseranda manus, Verg. A. 11, 259: ego vel Prochytam praepono Suburae, Juv. 3, 5: facile me paterer vel illo ipso acerrimo judice quaerente vel apud Cassianos judices... pro Sex. Roscio dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 85: populus Romanus auctoritatem suam vel contra omnes defendere potest, *even if necessary*, id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 63: id se probaturum vel ipso Verginio judice, Liv. 3, 44, 10: belli necessitatibus eam patientiam non adhibebimus, quam vel lusus ac voluptas elicere solet? id. 5, 6, 3: timebant ne Romana plebs... vel cum servitute pacem acciperet, *even if it should involve their enslavement*, id. 2, 9, 5.—**2.** With *adj.*: *Ch.* Pax, te tribus verbis volo. *Sy.* Vel trecentis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 122: *Ca.* Ut opperiare hos sex dies saltem modo. *Ba.* Animo bono es. Vel sex mensis opperibor, id. Ps. 1, 3, 89, cf.: jam hercle vel du-

centae minae, id. ib. 1, 3, 68; 1, 3, 111: hoc ascensu vel tres armati quamlibet multitudinem arcuerint, Liv. 9, 24, 7: *Ph.* Dane suavium? *Di.* Immo vel decem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 22: ego illum eunuchum, si opus sit, vel sobrius, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 26: si sit opus, vel totum triduom, id. ib. 2, 1, 17: haec sunt omnia ingenii vel mediocris, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 119.—**3.** With *verbs:* namque edepol quamvis desubito vel cadus vorti potest, *may even be turned over*, i. e. *will be empty*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 39: ubi ego hinc abiero, vel occidito, *if you will, even*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 93: per me vel stertas licet, inquit Carneades, non modo quiescas, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 93: ut ipsis sententiis, quibus proluserunt, vel pugnare possint, id. de Or. 2, 80, 325: cum vel abundare debeam, cogor mutuari, id. Att. 15, 15, 3.—**4.** With *pronn.:* videndum erit, quid quisque vel sine nobis aut possit consequi aut non possit, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 59: existiment quod velint, ac vel hoc intellegant, id. Fin. 5, 11, 33: est tibi ex his ipsis qui assunt bella copia, vel ut a te ipso ordiare, *especially as you can begin with yourself*, id. Rep. 2, 40, 67.—**B.** With superlatives, to denote the highest possible degree, *the very; the utmost; the most...possible.* **1.** With *adjj.:* hoc invenisset unum ad morbum illum homini vel bellissimum, *the very loveliest, the most beautiful possible*, Lucil. ap. Non. 527, 28: vidi in dolore podagrae ipsum vel omnium maximum Stoicorum Posidonium, Cic. Fragm. ib. 32: hoc in genere nervorum vel minimum, suavitatis autem est vel plurimum, *the very least... the utmost possible*, id. Or. 26, 91: quarum duarum (civitatum) si adessent (legationes), duo crimina vel maxima minuerentur, id. Div. in Caecil. 5, 14: patre meā sententiā vel eloquentissimo temporibus illis, *the most eloquent possible*, id. de Or. 2, 23, 98: quod erat ad obtinendam potentiam nobilium vel maximum, vehementer id retinebatur, id. Rep. 2, 32, 56: cujus (sc. Hannibalis) eo tempore vel maxima apud regem auctoritas erat, Liv. 36, 41, 2: vident unum senatorem vel tenuissimum esse damnatum, Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 46: fora templaque occupabantur, ut vel exspectatissimi triumphi laetitia praecipi posset, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51: sed vel potentissima apud Amphictyonas aequi tractatio est, Quint. 5, 10, 118; 11, 1, 81.—**2.** *With advv.:* vel studiosissime quaerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 10, 15: cum Sophocles vel optime scripserit Electram, id. Fin. 1, 2, 5: vel maxime confirmare, id. N. D. 2, 65, 162; so, vel maxime, id. Ac. 2, 3, 9; id. de Or. 1, 8, 32; id. Att. 9, 12, 3; Quint. 1, 3, 12; 4, 3, 4.—**C.** In adding an instance implying that other instances might be mentioned at will, *or* this one; *for instance, for example, as for example, in particular:* Per pol quam paucos reperias Fideles amatores... Vel hic Pamphilus jurabat quotiens Bacchidi, etc., Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 3: vel heri in vino quam immodestus fuisti, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 7: nullast tam facilis res quin difficilis siet Quom invitus facias; vel me haec deambulatio... ad languorum dedit, id. ib. 4, 6, 1: sed suavis accipio litteras, vel quas proxime acceperam, quam prudentis! Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 1: cujus innumerabilia sunt exempla, vel Appii majoris illius, qui, etc., id. de Or. 2, 70, 284.—**D.** Concessive. **1.** With superlatives, *perhaps:* adulescens vel potentissimus nostrae civitatis, Cic. Rosc. A. 2, 6: domus vel optima Messanae, notissima quidem certe, *the best known, at any rate, if not the finest*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 3.—**2.** = saltem, *at least:* quā re etsi minus veram causam habebis, tamen vel probabilem aliquam poteris inducere, Cic. Fam. 11, 22, 2: plurimi semetipsos exhortantur vel aliquas partes earum (scientiarum) addiscere, quamvis universas percipere non possint, Col. 11, 1, 11: ac, ni flexisset animos, vel Aegypti praefecturam concedi sibi oraret, Suet. Ner. 47: ut messe vel unā releves colla perusta, Mart. 10, 12, 5; Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 8; cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 4, 16, 43.

vela, ae, *f.*, *the Gallic name for the plant erysimon*, Plin 22, 25, 75, § 158.

Vēlābrensis, e, v. 2. Velabrum.

1. vēlābrum, i, *n.* [velo], *a covering or awning stretched above the theatre*, Amm. 14, 6, 25.

2. Vēlābrum, i, *n.* **I.** *A street in Rome on the Aventine Hill, between the Vicus Tuscus and the Forum Boarium, where especially oil-dealers and cheesemongers sold their wares*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 43 sq. Müll.; Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 29; id. Curc. 4, 1, 22; Hor. S. 2, 3, 229; Tib. 2, 5, 33; Prop. 4 (5), 9, 5; Ov. F. 6, 405.—Hence, **Vēlābrensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Velabrum, Velabrian:* caseus, Mart. 13, 32, 2; cf. id. 11, 52, 10.—**II.** Velabrum Minus, *a small street in Rome*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 156 Müll.

vēlāmen, inis, *n.* [velo], *a cover, covering, clothing, robe, garment, veil* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Verg. A. 1, 649; 6, 221; Ov. M. 6, 566; id. F. 4, 147; 6, 579; id. A. A. 3, 267; Juv. 3, 178; Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 11, 2; Tac. G. 17.

vēlāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a cover, covering.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Infantis, Cels. 7, 29 *fin.:* estque id aliquanto melius velamentum cerebro quam caro, id. 8, 4; cf. id. 7, 18.—* **B.** *A veil, curtain*, = velum, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 15, 2.—**C.** Velamenta, *olive-branches wound about with woollen fillets*, or *rods wound about in like manner*, which suppliants bore before them: velamenta manu praetendens supplice, Ov. M. 11, 279: ramos oleae ac velamenta alia supplicum porrigentes orare, ut reciperent sese, Liv. 24, 30, 14 Weissenb. ad loc.; 25, 25, 6; 30, 36, 5; 36, 20, 1; cf. id. 29, 16, 6: velamenta et infulas praeferentes, Tac. H. 1, 66; v. velo, I. *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *a cover, concealment, screen:* quaerentes libidinibus suis patrocinium aliquid seu velamentum, Sen. Vit. Beat. 12, 4: pudoris, Lampr. Elag 11: amicitiae, *pretence*, Amm. 19, 11, 4.

vēlāris, e, *adj.* [velum], *of* or *belonging to a veil* or *curtain:* anuli, *curtain-rings*, Plin. 13, 9, 18, § 62.

vēlārium, ii, *n.* [id.], *a covering, screen, awning*, stretched above the theatre to keep off the sun, Juv. 4, 122.

‡ **vēlārius**, ii, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A slave who attended to closing the curtains at the entrance of an apartment, a door-keeper*, Inscr. Grut. 599, 7 sq.—**II.** *A sailor who attended to furling and unfurling the sails*, Inscr. Orell. 3642.

vēlāti, v. velo, I. B.

vēlātio, ōnis, *f.* [velo], *a veiling, giving the veil*, Aug. Ep. 150 *fin.*

vēlātō, *adv.*, v. velo *fin.*

Vĕlauni or **Vellavii**, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Aquitania, between the Gabali and the Segusiani, in Vélay*, Caes. B. G. 7, 75; Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 137.

Vĕlĕda, ae, *f.*, *a prophetic virgin among the Germans, regarded as a divine being*, Tac. G. 8; id. H. 4, 61; 4, 65; 5, 22; 5, 24; cf. Stat. S. 1, 4, 90.

vĕlĕs, itis, *m.* [volare, velox, flying troops], *a kind of light-armed soldier, who attacked the enemy out of the line of battle, a skirmisher.* **I.** Lit., usually in the *plur.:* velites, Liv. 26, 4, 4 sq.; 21, 55, 11; 23, 29, 3; 38, 21, 13; 30, 33, 3; Varr. ap. Non. 552, 30; Ov. Ib. 48 (Merkel, militis); Val. Max. 2, 3, 3.—*Sing.*, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. sub vitem, p. 308; Titin. ap. Non 552, 26.—* **II.** Transf.: me autem a te, ut scurram velitem, malis oneratum esse, non moleste tuli, *as the clown of the troop*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 1.

Vĕlia, ae, *f.* **I.** *An elevated part of the Palatine Hill at Rome*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 54 Müll.; Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 54; Liv. 2, 7, 6.—Hence, **Vĕliensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Velia, Velian:* Veliense sexticeps in Veliā apud aedem deum penatium, an old formula ap. Varr. L. L. 1.—**II.** *A town on the coast of Lucania, a colony of the Phocæans*, orig. called Ὑέλη, afterwards Ἐλέα, Lat. Elea (v. h. v.), now *Castellamare della Bruca*, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 71; Gell. 10, 16, 3; Cic. Fam. 7, 19, 1; 7, 20, 1; id. Verr. 2, 2, 40, § 99; 2, 5, 17, § 44; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 1 al.—Hence, **1. Vĕliensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Velia, Velian:* sacerdotes, Cic. Balb 24, 55.—*Plur.:* **Vĕlienses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Velia, the Velians*, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 1; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69.—**2. Vĕlīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Velia, Velian:* portus, i. e. *Velia*, Verg A. 6, 366.—**III.** *A Spanish tribe*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 26.

vēlifer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [velum-fero], *sail-bearing:* carina, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 35; Ov. M. 15, 719; Luc. 1, 495: malus, Val. Fl. 1, 126: venti, Sen. Thyest. 129.

vēlĭfĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [velifico], *a making sail, sailing.* **I.** Lit.: mutatā velificatione, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 21.—**II.** Trop.: velificatione plenā in rempublicam ferebatur, Amm. 18, 5, 6: velificatione tranquillā, ut aiunt, ferebatur ad gloriam, id. 29, 2, 22.

* **vēlĭfĭcium**, ii, *n.* [id.], *a making sail, sailing:* velificia primum invenit Isis, Hyg. Fab. 277.

vēlĭfĭco, āre (*act.* collat. form of velificor), *to sail, make sail:* nauta per urbanas velificabat aquas, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 6: per summa aequora, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103; 9, 29, 47, § 88: erectis capitibus, id. 8, 13, 13, § 35.—*Pass.:* velificatus Athōs, *sailed through*, Juv. 10, 174.

vēlĭfĭcor, ātus (*inf.* parag. velificarier, Afr. Com. 267), 1, *v. dep. n.* [velum-facio], *to make sail, spread sail, sail.* **I.** Lit. (rare; not in Cic.): (ratis) Caerula ad infernos velificata lacus, Prop. 2, 28 (3, 25), 40: velificantes triumphantium in modum, Flor. 3, 7, 3; Mel. 3, 7, 2.—**II.** Trop., with *dat.*, *to make sail for*, i. e. *to exert one's self to effect, procure*, or *gain* a thing (class.): honori suo velificari, Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 27: ne aut velificatus alicui dicaris, aut, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 2: favori civium, Flor. 1, 9, 5.

* **vēlĭfĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [velificor], *made with sails, sailing:* cursu navigii, Plin. 13, 11, 21, § 70.

vēlĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [velum-gero], *sail-bearing, covered with sails:* mare, Cassiod. Var. 7, 9.

1. Vĕlīnus lăcus or simply **Vĕlīnus**, *a lake in the Sabine territories, between Reate and Interamnum*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 108; Verg. A. 7, 517: Rosea rura Velini, id. ib. 7, 712.—It gave its name to **Vĕlīna tribus**, *the people who dwelt around this lake*, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 9; Liv. Epit. 19 *fin.;* called also Velina, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 52; Pers. 5, 73.

2. Vĕlīnus, a, um, v. Velia, III. 2.

vĕlĭtāris, e, *adj.* [veles], *of* or *belonging to the* velites: arma, Sall. J. 105, 2: hastae, Liv. 26, 4, 4; 38, 20, 1; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 201: auxilium, Amm. 20, 1, 3.—*Subst.:* **vĕlĭtāres**, ium, *m.*, = velites (late Lat.), Amm. 19, 3, 1.

vĕlĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [velitor], *a skirmishing* with words, *a bickering, wrangling, dispute* (Plautin.): velitatio dicta est ultro citroque probrorum objectatio, ab exemplo velitaris pugnae, Fest. p. 369 Müll.: velitatio dicitur levis contentio, dicta ex congressione militum (i. e. velitum), Non. p. 3: verbis velitationem fieri, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 41 (al. as one word, verbivelitationem; cf. Ussing ad loc.): me ad velitationem exerceo, id. Rud. 2, 6, 41.

Vĕlĭternīnus, a, um, v. Velitrae, B.

1. Vĕlĭternus, a, um, v. Velitrae, A.

2. Vĕlĭternus, i, *m.*, *a proper name*, Sil. 13, 229.

vĕlĭtes, um, v. veles.

vĕlĭtor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [veles], *to fight like the* velites or *light troops, to skirmish* (ante- and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: in eum lapidibus crebris, App. M. 9, p. 234, 25: equus postremis calcibus, id. ib. 7, p. 195, 12.—In mal. part.: primis Veneris proeliis, App. M. 5, p. 168, 6.—**II.** Trop: tunc saga illa primis adhuc armis disciplinae suae velitatur, i. e. *makes the first attempt, essays*, App. M. 9, p. 230: contra aliquem scurrilibus jocis, id. ib. 8, p. 213, 11: calumniis in aliquem, id. Mag. p. 274: nescio quid vos velitati estis inter vos duo, i. e. *have wrangled*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 28: adversus impudentes et improbos in maledictis (with decertare convicio), Gell. 6, 11, 1: periculum alicui, *to threaten with danger*, App. M. 5, p. 164.

Vĕlĭtrae, ārum, *f.*, *a town of the Volsci, in Latium, whence came the Octavian family*, now *Velletri*, Liv. 2, 31; 2, 34; 6, 36; Suet. Aug. 1; 6; 94; Sil. 8, 379.—Hence, **A. Vĕlĭternus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Velitræ:* ager, Liv. 2, 31; 30, 38: hostis, id. 6, 22: rus, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 10: populus, Liv. 8, 12: coloni, id. 6, 36.—*Plur.:* **Vĕlĭterni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Velitræ*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64; Liv. 8, 14; Suet. Aug. 94.—**B. Vĕlĭternīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Velitræ, Veliternian:* vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 65.

* **vēlĭvŏlans,** antis, *adj.* [velum-volo], *sail-flying, flying with sails,* a poet. epithet of a ship: naves, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 67; cf. velivolus.

vēlĭvŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *sail-flying, winged with sails,* a poet. epithet of a ship: naves, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5 (Ann. v. 381, and Trag. v. 111 Vahl.); Ov. P. 4, 5, 42.—*Absol.:* mare velivolis florebat puppibus, i. e. *with ships,* Lucr. 5, 1442 (1440).—Transf., an epithet of the sea: maria alta velivola, Liv. And. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5: mare, Verg. A. 1, 224; Ov. P. 4, 16, 21.

vella, ae, v. villa *init.*

* **vellātūra,** ae, *f.* [contr. from vehelatura, from veho], *a carrying, conveyance:* vellaturam facere, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 14.

Vellaunodūnum, i, *n., a town of* Gallia Celtica, *in the territory of the Senones,* prob. the modern *Beaune,* Caes. B. G. 7, 11.

Vellēius, i, *m., the name of a Roman gens.* **I.** C. Velleius Paterculus, *an historian under Augustus and Tiberius;* v. Bähr, Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 203 sq.—**II.** C. Velleius, *an Epicurean, friend of Crassus,* Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 78; id. N. D. 1, 6, 15.—Hence, **A. Vellēius,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Velleius, Velleian:* lex, perh. *called after the consul* C. Velleius Tutor, Dig. 28, 2, 29; 28, 3, 3; Just. Inst. 2, 13.—**B. Vellēiānus,** a, um, *adj., of a Velleius, Velleian:* senatusconsultum, *called after the consul* C. Velleius Tutor, Dig. 16, 1, 2.

* **vellĭcātim,** *adv.* [vellico], qs. *by pinches* or *twitches,* i. e. *piecemeal, disconnectedly:* vellicatim ac saltuatim scribere, Sisenn. ap. Non. 188, 1.

vellĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a plucking, twitching;* trop., *a twitting, taunting* (post-Aug.): cum non tantum lacerationes, sed etiam vellicationes effugerit, Sen. Vit. Beat. 5, 3; id. Ira, 3, 43, 5.

vellĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [vello], *to pluck, twitch, pinch, nip* (syn. carpo). **I.** Lit.: cornix vulturios vellicat, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 148: puer, quid fieret, interrogatus, a paedagogo se vellicari respondit, Quint. 6, 1, 41: saetas, Nemes. Ecl. 3, 32: vellicata blande auricula suscitavit, Paul. Nol. Ep. 36, 3.—**B.** Transf., of bees: nullius opus, *to suck,* Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 7.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To wake up, arouse* by twitching: excitandus e somno et vellicandus est animus admonendusque, Sen. Ep. 20, 11; 63, 1.—**B.** *To pluck* or *twitch* in speaking, i. e. *to twit, taunt, carp, rail at* (cf. rodo): contemplent, conspiciant omnes, nutent, nectent, sibilent, vellicent, vocent, etc., Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 73: more hominum invident, in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant, maledico dente carpunt, Cic. Balb. 26, 57: quod vellicet absentem Demetrius, Hor. S. 1, 10, 79; cf.: nullum est tam plenum beneficium, quod non vellicare malignitas possit, *belittle,* Sen. Ben. 2, 28, 2: (puella) te vellicet, Prop. 2, 5, 8; Gell. 4, 15, 1.

vello, vulsi, vulsum (*perf.* velli, Calp. Ecl. 4, 155; Prisc. 10, 6, 36, p. 897 P.; Diom. 1, p. 369 ib.; ante class. form of *sup.* volsum; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 576), 3, *v. a.* [prob. akin to ἕλ-κω]. **I.** Prop. **A.** Of animals, *to pluck* or *pull,* i. e. *to deprive of the hair, feathers,* etc.: oves, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 9; Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 190: anseres, id. 10, 22, 27, § 53.—**B.** Of things. **1.** In gen., *to pluck, pull,* or *tear out, away,* or *up;* in simple constr.: plumas anserum, Col. 8, 13, 3: caudae pilos equinae, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 45: barbam, id. S. 1, 3, 133: tot spicula, Verg. A. 10, 889: comam, Mart. 5, 37, 19: cuneum vellito, statimque surculos in ea foramina immittito, Col. 5, 11, 5; cf. id. Arb. 26, 4: signa, *to take up,* i. e. *march,* Verg. A. 11, 19; cf.: ut vellerent signa et Romam proficiscerentur, Liv. 3, 50, 11: mors viscera vulsit, Luc. 6, 546.—With *ab* and *abl.:* postes a cardine vellit, Verg. A. 2, 480: albos a stirpe capillos, Prop. 3 (4), 25, 13: asparagum ab radice, Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 149.—With *abl.* alone: aut castris audebit vellere signa, Verg. G. 4, 108: genae florem primaevo corpore vulsit, Luc. 6, 562: adfixam oculo sagittam, id. 6, 218: vulsis pectore telis, id. 6, 232; cf.: unguibus et raras vellentem dentibus herbas, Ov. M. 8, 800.—With *de* and *abl.:* hastam . . . de cespite vellit, Verg. A. 11, 566: herbas de caespite, Luc. 4, 414.—**2.** Esp. **a.** *To pluck, pull,* or *tear down* or *away:* cum pars vellerent vallum, atque in fossas proruerent, Liv. 9, 14, 9; 10, 2, 5: munimenta, id. 2, 25, 3.—**b.** *To pluck, pull, pick,* or *gather* fruit, etc.: modo nata malā vellere poma manu, Tib. 3, 5, 20.—**c.** *To pull, twitch,* etc.: aurem, Verg. E. 6, 4; cf. id. Cop. 38; Calp. Ecl. 4, 155; Amm. 22, 3, 12: vellere coepi Et prensare manu lentissima bracchia, Hor. S. 1, 9, 63: latus digitis, Ov. A. A. 1, 606.—**d.** *To be plucked* or *pulled,* i. e. *to have the hair pulled out by the roots:* circa corporis curam morosior, ut non solum tonderetur diligenter ac raderetur, sed velleretur etiam, Suet. Caes. 45.—**II.** Trop., *to tear, torment:* sed mea secreto velluntur pectora morsu, Stat. S. 5, 2, 3.—Hence, *P. a.:* **vulsus (volsus),** a, um. **A.** Lit., *shorn, plucked, smooth, beardless, hairless:* istum gallum Glabriorem reddes mihi quam volsus ludiust, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 6: vulsi levatique et inustas comas acu comentes, Quint. 2, 5, 12: corpus vulsum, id. 5, 9, 14: eadem (corpora) si quis vulsa atque fucata muliebriter comat, id. 8, prooem. 19: nepos, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 23.—**2.** Trop., *effeminate:* mens, Mart. 2, 36, 6.—**B.** *Suffering convulsions, spasmodic,* Plin. 21, 19, 74, § 126; 23, 1, 16, § 25.

vellus, ĕris, *n.* [Sanscr. ura for vara, sheep; root var, to cover; Gr. ἔρ-ιον, εἶρος, wool; Goth. vulla; Germ. Wolle]. **I.** Lit., *wool shorn off, a fleece:* pastores Palatini ex ovibus ante tonsuram inventam vellere lanam sunt soliti: a quo vellera dicuntur, Varr. L. L. 5, §§ 54 and 130 Müll.; id. R. R. 2, 11, 9; Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 50; Lucr. 6, 504; Hor. Epod. 12, 21; id. Ep. 1, 10, 27; Ov. M. 6, 21; 14, 264.—**II.** Transf. **1.** *The skin of a sheep with the wool on it, the fell* or *pelt* entire, Col. 7, 4, 4; Tib. 2, 1, 62; Verg. E. 3, 95; id. A. 7, 95; Ov. H. 18, 144; id. F. 5, 102. **2.** *The hide, pelt* of any other animal: fulvi leonis, Ov. F. 2, 340; cf. id. ib. 5, 396: cervina, id. M. 6, 593; cf. id. ib. 3, 197: ferina, id. ib. 11, 4.—**3.** *A sheep:* cultrosque in guttura velleris atri Conicit, Ov. M. 7, 244; cf. Calp. Ecl. 2, 7.—**B.** Of woolly material. **1.** *Wool, down:* velleraque ut foliis depectant tenuia Seres, i. e. *the fleeces* or *flocks of silk,* Verg. G. 2, 121.—**2.** Of *light, fleecy clouds:* tenuia nec lanae per caelum vellera ferri, Verg. G. 1, 397; so Luc. 4, 124.—**3.** Of *snow-flakes,* Mart. 4, 3, 1.—**C.** Of things made of wool: Parnasia, *woollen bands* or *fillets,* Stat. S. 5, 3, 8.

vēlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [velum], *to cover, cover up, wrap up, wrap, envelop, veil,* etc. (class.; syn.: contego, induo). **I.** Lit.: capite velato, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 10; Quint. 2, 13, 13; 6, 1, 48: caput velatum filo, Liv. 1, 32, 6; cf.: capita ante aras Phrygio amictu, Verg. A. 3, 545: varices, Quint. 11, 3, 143: partes tegendas, Ov. M. 13, 479: velanda corporis, Plin. Ep. 6, 24, 3: antennas, *covered with* or *supporting the sails,* Verg. A. 3, 549.—Of clothing: velatus togā, *enveloped, clothed,* Liv. 3, 26, 10: purpurea veste, Ov. M. 2, 23: tunicā, id. F. 3, 645: stolā, Hor. S. 1, 2, 71; Tib. 1, 5, 25 (3, 4, 55): amiculis, Curt. 3, 3, 10: umeros chlamyde, Spart. Sev. 19.—Of other objects: maternā tempora myrto, Verg. A. 5, 72: tempora purpureis tiaris, *to wrap round, bind round,* Ov. M. 11, 181: tempora vittis, id. P. 3, 2, 75: coronā, id. ib. 4, 14, 55; cf. in a Greek construction: Amphicus albenti velatus tempora vittā, id. M. 5, 110: cornua lauro, id. ib. 15, 592: frondibus hastam, id. ib. 3, 667: serta molas, id. F. 6, 312: Palatia sertis, id. Tr. 4, 2, 3: delubra deūm fronde, Verg. A. 2, 249: velatis manibus orant, ignoscamus peccatum suum, i. e. *holding the* velamenta (v. h. v. I. C.), Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 101; cf.: velati ramis oleae, Verg. A. 11, 101.—**B.** Milit. t. t.; *P. a.* as *subst.:* **vēlāti,** ōrum, *m., soldiers who wore only a cloak;* only in the phrase accensi velati, *a kind of supernumerary troops who followed the army to fill the places of any who might fall,* Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 40; and in late Lat. inscrr. freq. *sing.:* ACCENSVS VELATVS, one such soldier, Inscr. Orell. 111; 1368; 2153; 2182; v. accenseo, *P. a.* B.—**II.** Trop., *to hide, conceal* (post-Aug.; several times in Tac.; otherwise rare): odium fallacibus blanditiis, Tac. A. 14, 56: externa falsis armis, id. H. 4, 32; cf. id. A. 12, 61: primas adulescentis cupidines, id. ib. 13, 13: culpam invidiā, id. ib. 6, 29: scelere velandum est scelus, Sen. Hippol. 721: nihil (with omittere), Plin. Pan. 56, 1.—Hence,

* **vēlātō,** *adv., through a veil, darkly, obscurely:* deum discere, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29.

Velocasses, ium, v. Bellocassi.

vēlōcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [velox], *swiftness, fleetness, speed, rapidity, velocity.* **I.** Lit.: velocitate ad cursum valere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107: pernicitatem et velocitatem, id. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: velocitas corporis celeritas appellatur, id. ib. 4, 13, 31; Caes. B. G. 6, 28; Hirt. B. G. 8, 36; 8, 48; Quint. 2, 16, 13; 2, 20, 9; Nep. Epam. 2, 3: illa in rebus moliendis velocitas, Curt. 5, 7, 1; 5, 8, 2: velocitate opus est, quā celeritatem famae antecedas, id. 7, 2, 15.—In *plur.:* non viribus aut velocitatibus aut celeritate corporum res magnae geruntur, sed, etc., Cic. Sen. 6, 17.—**II.** Trop. (so perh. only post-Aug.): velocitas cogitationum animique celeritas, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 52: animi exercitata studio, Quint. 5, 10, 123: mali, Tac. A. 15, 38: occasionum, id. H. 1, 83: sagacitatis, Val. Max. 7, 3, 4.—Of speech, style, *rapidity:* immortalis illa Sallustii, Quint. 10, 1, 102; 9, 4, 83; 10, 7, 8.

vēlōcĭter, *adv.*, v. velox *fin.*

vēlox, ōcis, *adj.* [akin to volare; cf. veles], *swift, quick, fleet, rapid, speedy* (class.; syn.: celer, pernix, praepes). **I.** Lit.: juvenes, Liv. 26, 4, 4: pedites velocissimi ac fortissimi, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: velocissimus quisque, Quint. 2, 3, 7: Breuni, Hor. C. 4, 14, 11: cervi, Verg. A. 5, 253: catuli, id. G. 3, 405: Pristis, id. A. 5, 116: pes, Ov. M. 1, 551: flamma, Lucr. 6, 688: jaculum, Verg. G. 2, 530: procella, Hor. C. 3, 27, 63: arbores, *rapidly growing,* Plin. 17, 13, 20, § 95: toxicum, *quickly working,* Hor. Epod. 17, 61; so, genus herbae ad mortem, etiam opio velocius, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 180: horae, Ov. M. 2, 118: anni, Mart. 8, 8, 1: navigatio, Quint. 12, 2, 24: celeritas, Plin. 10, 24, 35, § 73: Victoria, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 64: moenia (thermae), *quickly built,* Mart. Spect. 2, 7.—Poet., for the *adv.:* ille velox . . . Desilit in latices, Ov. M. 4, 352; Hor. C. 4, 12, 22; Luc. 9, 829.—With *inf.:* nec jam hic absistere velox, Stat. Th. 6, 797.—With *ad* and *acc.:* piger ad poenas princeps, ad praemia velox, Ov. P. 1, 2, 123.—**II.** Trop.: nihil est animo velocius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: ingenio veloci ac mobili, Quint. 6, 4, 8: natura humani ingenii agilis ac velox, id. 1, 12, 2: velox ingenio, Tac. Agr. 13: animus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 13: acutior atque velocior in urbanitate brevitas, Quint. 6, 3, 45; cf.: decurrere materiam stilo quam velocissimo, id. 10, 3, 17: velocior (in conjectando), Phaedr. 3, 3, 1.—*Adv.:* **vēlōcĭter,** *swiftly, quickly, speedily,* Ov. M. 4, 509; 11, 586; Quint. 1, 1, 28; 2, 4, 28; 8, 3, 81; Plin. 16, 44, 90, § 241.—*Comp.,* Cic. Rep. 6, 26, 29.—*Sup.,* Cic. Univ. 9; Caes. B. G. 5, 35; Suet. Tit. 3.

vēlum, i, *n.* [root var, to cover; cf. vellus, and v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 459], *a cloth, covering, awning, curtain, veil:* tabernacula carbaseis intenta velis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 30: velis amictos non togis, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22: eadem (i. e. uxor) si quando recito, in proximo, discreta velo, sedet, Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 3.—So of *chamber-curtains, hangings,* Suet. Claud. 10; Juv. 6, 228; 9, 105: adlevare, Sen. Ep. 80, 1.—Of the *awnings* stretched over the theatre or other public places as a protection from the sun, Lucr. 4, 75; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 15; Ov. A. A. 1, 103; Inscr. Orell. 2219; Val. Max. 2, 4, 6; cf. Plin. 19, 1, 6, § 23: multis simulationum involucris tegitur et quasi velis quibusdam obtenditur unius cujusque natura, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15.—**II.** Esp., *a sail* (in good prose usually in *plur.*). (*a*) *Plur.:* scindere vela, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 18: ad id, unde aliquis flatus ostenditur, vela do, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187: dare, id. Or. 23, 75; Liv. 31, 45, 11; Quint. 10, 3, 7; Hor. C. 1, 34, 4: facere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 4, 9; Verg. A. 5, 281; cf. fieri, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 88: pandere, Quint. 6, 1, 52: solvere, Verg. A. 4, 574: deducere, Ov. M. 3, 663: dirigere ad castra Corneliana, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: quo utinam velis passis pervehi liceat! Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: contrahere, id. Att. 1, 16, 2; Quint. 12, praef. § 4; Hor. C. 2, 10, 24: subducere, Auct. B. Alex. 45, 3: legere, Verg. G. 1, 373: tendunt vela Noti, id. A. 3, 268: ventis inplere, id. ib. 7,

23: classem velis aptare, id. ib. 3, 472.—Poet., of wings: pennarum, Lucr. 6, 744.—(β) *Sing.:* navale velum, Macr. S. 5, 21, 5: in pontum vento secundo, velo passo pervenit, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 45; id. Mil. 4, 8, 7; id. Ep. 1, 1, 47; Verg. A. 1, 103; 1, 400; Ov. H. 13, 101: pleno concita velo puppis, id. M. 7, 491; 11, 483 al.—**b.** Prov.: remis velisque, *with oars and sails,* i. e. *with tooth and nail, with might and main:* res velis, ut ita dicam, remisque fugienda, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 25; cf.: remigio veloque quantum potis es festina et fuge, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 5 (cf. the similar phrase, remis ventisque, sub remus); cf.: non agimur tumidis velis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 201: plenissimis velis navigare, Cic. Dom. 10, 24.—**B.** Trop.: utrum panderem vela orationis statim, an, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 9: dare vela Famae, Mart. 8, 70, 6: voti contrahe vela tui, Ov. P. 1, 8, 72: velis majoribus, *with more zeal,* id. A. A. 2, 725; id. F. 2, 3: in quo tu ingenii simul dolorisque velis latissime vectus es, Plin. Ep. 4, 20, 2: dedimus vela indignationi, dedimus irae, id. ib. 6, 33, 10: pande vela, ac, si quando alias, toto ingenio vehere, id. ib. 8, 4, 5.

* **vēlūmen,** inis, *n.* [vello], *a fleece:* lanam demptam ac conglobatam alii vellera, alii velumina appellant, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 9 Schneid. *N. cr.*

vĕl-ut or **vĕl-ŭti,** *adv.* (cf. vel, II.), *even as, just as, like as.* **I.** Correl., with a foll. *sic* or *ita* (very rare). **A.** In gen.: velut in cantu et fidibus, sic ex corporis totius naturā et figurā varios motus ciere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20 (al. vel ut): cum velut Sagunti excidium Hannibali, sic, etc., Liv. 31, 18, 9: velut per fistulam, ita per apertam vitis medullam umor trahitur, Col. 3, 18, 5.—**B.** In partic., to introduce comparisons: veluti Consul, cum, etc. ... sic exspectabat populus, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 87 Vahl.): ac veluti magno in populo cum saepe coorta est Seditio ... Sic, etc., Verg. A. 1 148; v. infra, II. B. 2., and atque, II. 4.—**II.** *Absol.* **A.** In gen.: studeo hunc lenonem perdere, velut meum erum macerat, Plaut. Poen. 4, 1, 2: cum repente instructas velut in acie certo gradu legiones accedere Galli viderent, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: ne vitam silentio transeant veluti pecora, quae, etc., Sall. C. 1, 1: veluti qui sentibus anguem Pressit, Verg. A. 2, 379.—With *abl. absol.:* cum velut inter pugnae fugaeque consilium trepidante equitatu, Liv. 1, 14, 8 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf. id. 1, 31, 3; 1, 29, 4; 1, 53, 5; 2, 12, 13.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To connect, by way of example, a single instance with an established general proposition, *as, for instance, for example:* hoc est incepta efficere pulchre, veluti mihi Evenit, ut ovans praedā onustus incederem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 145; id. Rud. 3, 1, 4; id. Merc. 2, 1, 3; cf. id. Aul. 3, 4, 3; id. Curc. 5, 3, 4; id. Truc. 2, 1, 35; 2, 7, 19: numquam tam male est Siculis, quin aliquid facete et commode dicant: veluti in hac re aiebant, In labores Herculis, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 95: ut illi dubia quaedam res ... probetur: velut apud Socraticum Aeschinem demonstrat Socrates, etc., id. Inv. 1, 31, 51: est etiam admiratio nonnulla in bestiis aquatilibus iis, quae gignuntur in terrā. Veluti crocodili, etc., id. N. D. 2, 48, 124; id. Fin. 2, 35, 116; cf.: multa conjecta sunt aliud alio tempore, velut hoc, etc., id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 23: velut in hac quaestione plerique dixerunt, id. N. D. 1, 1, 2: velut iste chorus virtutum in eculeum inpositus imagines constituit, id. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: aliae quoque artes minores habent multiplicem materiam, velut architectonice, Quint. 2, 21, 8: sermonibus ejus fruebar, veluti fuit illa sermocinatio, Gell. 19, 8, 1.—**2.** To introduce a comparison or figurative expression, *as, like, as it were:* concurrunt veluti venti, cum spiritus Austri, etc., Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 423 Vahl.); 6, 3 (ib. v. 431 ib.): frena dabat Sipylus, veluti cum, etc., Ov. M. 6, 231: migrantes cernas totāque ex urbe ruentes, Ac, veluti ingentem formicae farris acervum Cum populant, etc., Verg. A. 4, 402; cf. supra, I. B.: hic velut hereditate relictum odium paternum conservavit, etc., Nep. Hann 1, 3: quoddam simplex orationis condimentum, quod sentitur latente judicio velut palato, Quint. 6, 3, 19: ducetur rerum ipsa serie velut duce, id. 10, 7, 6: haec velut sagina dicendi, id. 10, 5, 17: inaequalia tantum et velut confragosa, id. 8, 5, 29: haec est velut imperatoria virtus, id. 7, 10, 13.—**3.** To introduce a hypothetical comparative clause, *just as if, just as though, as if, as though.* **a.** Usually velut si: absentis Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horrerent, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: tantus patres metus de summā rerum cepit, velut si jam ad portas hostis esset, Liv. 21, 16, 2; Quint. 2, 13, 1: velut si urbem adgressurus Scipio foret, ita, etc., Liv. 29, 28, 9: facies inducitur illis (corporibus mixtis) Una, velut si quis, etc., Ov. M. 4, 375.—**b.** Sometimes, in this sense, velut alone: saepe, velut gemmas ejus signumque probarem, Per causam memini me tetigisse manum, Tib. 1, 6, 25 (21); Ov. M. 4, 596: velut ea res nihil ad religionem pertinuisset, Liv. 2, 36, 1: velut abundarent omnia, id. 2, 41, 9: me quoque juvat, velut ipse in parte laboris ac periculi fuerim, ad finem pervenisse, etc., id. 31, 1, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.

vēmens, v. vehemens.

vēna, ae, *f.* [perh. root veh-, to carry, etc.; prop. a pipe, channel; Gr. ὀχετός], *a blood-vessel, vein.* **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: venae et arteriae a corde tractae et profectae in corpus omne ducuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139: venam incidere, id. Pis. 34, 83; Cels. 2, 10: bracchiorum venas interscindere, Tac. A. 15, 35: abrumpere, id. ib. 15, 59: abscindere, id. ib. 15, 69: exsolvere, id. ib. 16, 17; 16, 19: pertundere, Juv. 6, 46: secare, Suet. Vit. Luc.: ferire, Verg. G. 3, 460: solvere, Col. 6, 14, 3.—**2.** In partic., *an artery:* si cui venae sic moventur, is habet febrem, Cic. Fat. 8, 15; Cels. 3, 6: tentare, *to feel the pulse,* Suet. Tib. 72 *fin.;* for which, tangere, Pers. 3, 107; Sid. Ep. 22: si protinus venae conciderunt, i. e. *the pulse has sunk* or *fallen,* Cels. 3, 5; cf.: venis fugientibus, Ov. P. 3, 1, 69.—**B.** Transf., of things that resemble veins. **1.** *A water-course,* Hirt. B. G. 8, 43; Auct. B. Alex. 8, 1: fecundae vena aquae, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 16; Mart. 10, 30, 10.—**2.** *A vein of metals,* Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151; Juv. 9, 31.—**3.** *The urinary passage,* Cels. 4, 1.—**4.** *A vein* or *streak* of wood, Plin. 16, 38, 73, § 184; 13, 15, 30, § 97.—Of stone, Plin. 37, 6, 24, § 91; Stat. S. 1, 3, 36.—**5.** *A row* of trees in a garden, Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 76.—**6.** = membrum virile, Mart. 4, 66, 12; 6, 49, 2; 11, 16, 5; Pers. 6, 72.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *The strength:* vino fulcire venas cadentes, Sen. Ep. 95, 22; id. Ben. 3, 9, 22; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 153.—**B.** *The interior, the innate* or *natural quality* or *nature* of a thing: periculum residebit et erit inclusum penitus in venis et visceribus rei publicae, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31: (orator) teneat oportet venas cujusque generis, aetatis, ordinis, *the innermost feelings, the spring, pulse,* id. de Or. 1, 52, 223: si ulla vena paternae disciplinae in nobis viveret, Sev. ap. Spart. Pesc. 3.—**C.** For a person's *natural bent, genius, disposition,* '*vein*' (the fig. taken from veins of metal): ego nec studium sine divite venā, Nec rude quid possit video ingenium, Hor. A. P. 409: tenuis et angusta ingenii, Quint. 6, 2, 3: benigna ingenii, Hor. C. 2, 18, 10: publica (vatis), Juv. 7, 53.

vēnābŭlum, i, *n.* [venor], *a hunting-spear.* **I.** Lit., Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3; Verg. A. 4, 131; Ov. H. 4, 83; id. M. 8, 419; 8, 404; 9, 205; 10, 713; 12, 453; Mart. 14, 31, 1.—**II.** Transf.: sagittarum, *large spear-like arrows,* for killing elephants, Plin. 8, 8, 8, § 26.

Vĕnāfrum, i, *n., a very ancient town of the Samnites, celebrated for its olive-oil,* now *Venafro,* Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; Cato, R. R. 135; 136; Cic. Att. 7, 13, b, 7; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3; Hor. C. 2, 6, 16; Mart. 13, 101, 1.—Hence, **A. Vĕnāfer,** fra, frum, *adj., of* or *belonging to Venafrum:* oleum, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 6.—**B. Vĕnāfrānus,** a, um, *adj., of Venafrum, Venafran:* agri, Hor. C. 3, 5, 55; Plin. 15, 2, 3, § 7.—*Subst.:* **Vĕnāfrānum,** i, *n.* (sc. oleum), *Venafran-oil:* ipse Venafrano piscem perfundit, Juv. 5, 86.

vēnālĭcĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [venalicius], *of* or *belonging to slave-selling.* **I.** *Adj.:* vita, i. e. *slave-dealing,* Dig. 32, 1, 73, § 4.—**II.** *Subst.:* **vēnālĭcĭārius,** ii, *m., a slave-dealer,* Dig. 14, 4, 1; 21, 1, 44; 50, 16, 207 al.

vēnālĭcius or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [venalis], *of* or *belonging to selling, for sale.* **I.** In gen. **A.** *Adj.:* jumenta, Petr. 76.—**B.** *Subst.:* **vēnālĭcium,** ii, *n., taxes on sales,* Cod. Just. 12, 19, 4.—**II.** In partic., *of* or *belonging to slave-selling.* **A.** *Adj.:* familiae, i. e. *young slaves exposed for sale,* Suet. Aug. 42; so, greges, Plin. 35, 18, 58, § 201.—**B.** *Substt.* **1. vēnālĭcius,** ii, *m., a slave-dealer,* Cic. Or. 70, 232; Plin. 21, 26, 97, § 170; Suet. Rhet. 1.—**2. vēnālĭcium,** ii, *n.* **a.** *Slave-selling,* Dig. 21, 1, 65; Petr. 29; Inscr. Orell. 3023 and 4777.—**b.** *Plur.,* concr., *young slaves,* Dig. 28, 8, 5.

vēnālis, e, *adj.* [2. venus], *of* or *belonging to selling, to be sold, for sale, purchasable.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: aedes, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 67: aedis venalis hasce inscribit litteris, id. Trin. 1, 2, 131: horti, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: venales ac proscriptae possessiones, id. Agr. 3, 4, 15: cibus uno asse, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 54: ut ne opera quidem pistoria proponi venalia sinerent, Suet. Tib. 34: essedum, id. Claud. 16: cibumque coctum venalem proponi vetuit, Val. Max. 2, 7, 2: vox, i. e. *of a public crier,* Cic. Quint. 3, 13: otium non gemmis venale, Hor. C. 2, 16, 7: postremo dixisse (Jugurtham), Urbem venalem et mature perituram, si emptorem invenerit, Sall. J. 35, 10: ubi non sit, quo deferri possit venale, non expediat colere (hortos), Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 3: familia, i. e. *a gang of slaves for sale,* Quint. 7, 2, 26.—**B.** In partic.: **vēnālis,** is, *m., a young slave offered for sale,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 4; id. Rud. 4, 3, 35; id. Trin. 2, 2, 51 al.; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 146; Sen. Ben. 4, 13, 3; id. Ep. 80, 8; Hor. S. 1, 1, 47; Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 199; cf. Quint. 8, 2, 8.—Hence, **Caesărī vēnāles** (or as one word, **Caesărivēnāles**), ium, *m., a name given to the inhabitants of Castulo, in Spain,* Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 25.—**II.** Transf., *that can be bought* by bribes or presents, *venal:* quae ipse semper habuit venalia, fidem, jusjurandum, veritatem, officium, religionem, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 62, § 144: fidem cum proposuisses venalem in provinciā, id. ib. 2, 2, 32, § 78: juris dictio, id. ib. 2, 2, 48, § 119: multitudo pretio, Liv. 35, 50, 4: amicae ad munus, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 21: cena, Mart. 3, 60, 1: animae, Sil. 15, 500: amici, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28.

vēnālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [venalis, II.], *the capability of being bought* (with bribes, etc.), *venality,* Cod. Just. 4, 59 *fin.;* Sid. Ep. 5, 13 *med.*

vēnālĭtius, a, um, v. venalicius.

Venami, ōrum, *m., a people of Gaul,* Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108.

Venaria, ae, *f., an island in the Tuscan Sea,* Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 81.

vēnātĭcius or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [venaticus], *of* or *belonging to hunting* or *the chase* (late Lat.): praeda, *game,* Amm. 29, 3, 3; 30, 1, 15.

vēnātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [venatus], *of* or *belonging to hunting, hunting-.* **I.** Lit.: canis, *a hunting-dog, hound,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 113; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 13, § 31; cf.: genus canum, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 2: catulus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 65.—* **II.** Transf.: prolatis rebus parasiti venatici sumus, i. e. *lean* or *gaunt like hounds,* Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 17.

vēnātĭlis, e, *adj.* [vena], *springing from a vein:* aquae, Cassiod. Var. 3, 13.

vēnātio, ōnis, *f.* [venor], *hunting, the chase, venery.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: conditiora facit haec supervacanei operis aucupium atque venatio, Cic. Sen. 16, 56: (Suevi) multum sunt in venationibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 1.—**B.** In partic., *a hunting spectacle, hunt, battue;* also, *a combat of wild beasts,* exhibited to the people: ludorum venationumque apparatu pecunias profundunt, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55; id. Fam. 7, 1, 3; id. Att. 16, 4, 1; id. Fin. 2, 8, 23; Suet. Caes. 10; 39; id. Aug. 43; id. Calig. 18; 27; Inscr. Orell. 2556; 2559; v. Smith, Antiq.—**II.** Transf., *that which is* or *has been hunted, game:* cum miraremur, unde illi eo tempore anni tam multa et varia venatio, Liv. 35, 49, 6: capta venatio, id. 25, 9, 8: frequens ibi et varia, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 8; Cels. 5, 26, 30; 5, 2, 20; 5, 2, 24; 5, 2, 26; Col. 9, praef. 1: septum venationis, *a preserve* or *cover for game, a hunting park,* Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 2.

vēnātĭtius, a, um, v. venaticius

vēnātor, ōris, *m.* [venor], *a hunter.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: quasi venator tu qui-

dem es, dies atque noctes cum cane aetatem exigis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 11; Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40; Caes. B. G. 6, 27; Hor. C. 1, 1, 26; 1, 37, 19; id. S. 1, 2, 105: COLLEGIVM VENATORVM, Inscr. Murat. 531, 2.—In apposit.: venator canis, *a hunting-dog, hound*, Verg. A. 12, 751: equus, *a hunting-horse, hunter*, Stat. Th. 9, 685; cf. venatrix.—**B.** In partic. (cf. venatio, I. B.), *one who fights with wild beasts* in the arena, Dig. 48, 19, 8, § 11; Tert. ad Mart. 5.—**II.** Trop.: venator adest nostris consiliis cum auritis plagis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 14: physicus, id est speculator venatorque naturae, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83.

vēnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [venator], *of* or *belonging to a hunter* or *to the chase, hunter's, hunting-*: galea, Nep. Dat. 3: culter, Suet. Aug. 19 *fin.*; id. Claud. 13: instrumentum, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 3; Dig. 48, 19, 8.

vēnātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *a huntress*, Verg. A. 1, 319; 9, 178 Heyne.—As *adj.*: venatrix dea, i. e. *Diana*, Ov. M. 2, 454; cf. id. ib. 2, 492; called also puella, Juv. 13, 80: canis, Mart. 11, 69, 2.—Trop.: venatrix sane optima, non ferarum, sed libidinum, Ambros. Virg. 3, 2, 6.

* **vēnātūra,** ae, *f.* [venor], *hunting, the chase*; trop.: viden' tu illam oculis venaturam facere atque aucupium auribus? *how she hunts about with her eyes? is on the watch?* Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 43.

vēnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *hunting, the chase*: labor in venatu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98; Verg. A. 7, 747; 9, 605; Ov. M. 3, 163.—*Plur.*, Ov. M. 4, 302; 4, 307; 4, 309.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Fishing*: capere in venatu, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 31.—**B.** *Game*: venatus aggerere, Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 58: vesci venatu, id. 7, 2, 2, § 23; Amm. 23, 6, 50.

* **vendax,** ācis, *adj.* [vendo], *fond of selling*: patrem familias vendacem, non emacem esse oportet, Cato, R. R. 2 *fin.*

vendĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *that may be sold, salable, vendible.* **I.** Lit.: via vendibilis Herculanea multarum deliciarum et magnae pecuniae, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36; so, fundus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 47: merx, Plin. 32, 2, 11, § 23: proles, Col. 7, 6 *fin.*—*Comp.*: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 2; App. M. 8, p. 212, 5.—**II.** Trop., *acceptable, agreeable, popular*: nam ut sint illa vendibiliora, haec uberiora certe sunt, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 12: vendibilis orator, id. Brut. 47, 174: (C. Visellius Varro) populo non erat satis vendibilis, id. ib. 76, 264: oratio, id. Lael. 25, 96: puella, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 10. —* *Adv.*: **vendĭbĭlĭter,** *salably; pleasantly*, Hier. Ep. 130, 18.

vendĭco, āre, v. vindico *init.*

(**vendĭtārĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, a false read. in Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 103; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

vendĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vendito, an offering for sale; hence, trop.], *a specious display, a boasting, vaunting, blazoning*: quin etiam mihi quidem laudabiliora videntur omnia, quae sine venditatione et sine populo teste fiunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: venditatio atque ostentatio, id. Lael. 23, 86: ostentatio artis et portentosa scientiae venditatio, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 25.

vendĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a boaster, vaunter, braggart* (post-Aug. and very rare): famae nec incuriosus nec venditator, Tac. H. 1, 49 *med.*: Sallustianae lectionis, Gell. 18, 4, 1.

vendĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vendo], *a selling, sale; a vending.* **I.** Lit.: venditio alienatio est et rei suae jurisque in ea sui in alium translatio, Sen. Ben. 5, 10, 1: bonorum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: proscriptiones venditionesque, id. ib. 44, 128: facere, Dig. 26, 7, 56; cf., on the laws relating thereto, Gai Inst. 3, 139; the title: De emptione et venditione, Just. Inst. 3, 23; Dig. 18, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A thing sold*: antequam venditio transferatur, Dig. 18, 2, 4, § 4; 43, 23, 11.—*Plur.*, *goods sold*, Plin. Ep. 10, 108, 1.—**B.** Venditiones dicebantur olim censorum locationes, quod velut fructus publicorum locorum venibant, Fest. p. 376 Müll.

vendĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to offer again and again for sale, to try to sell* (class., esp. in the trop. sense). **I.** Lit.: Tusculanum venditat, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 7: mercem, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9: agellum (opp. emere), Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 1: piscinas grandi aere, Col. 8, 16, 5: olus, Plin. 22, 22, 38, § 80: mutationes stativorum, Tac. H. 1, 66: hordeum colonis, App. M. 7, p. 194, 36: non ego possum, quae ipsa sese venditat, tutarier, i. e. *prostitutes herself*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 41; cf. id. Curc. 4, 1, 21.—**II.** Trop., *to cry up, praise, commend, recommend, blazon*: istius omnia decreta, imperia, litteras peritissime et callidissime venditabat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 135; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 59, § 133: pacem pretio, Liv. 38, 42, 11: munera principis et adipiscendorum honorum jus, Tac. A. 1, 49 *med.*: suam operam, Liv. 44, 25, 5; Quint. 12, 7, 6: ingenii venditandi aut memoriae ostentandae causâ, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 47: obsequium amatori, Liv. 39, 43, 9: valde te venditavi, i. e. *have praised you*, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 16.—**B.** Esp.: se alicui, *pay court to, conciliate*, etc.: quo modo se venditant Caesari? i. e. *do they ingratiate themselves with him*, Cic. Att. 8, 16, 1: existimationi hominum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 58, § 132: quod non florentibus se venditavit, Nep. Att. 11, 3: se plebi, Liv. 3, 35, 5: se senatui litteris, Vell. 2, 63, 3.—**C.** *To betray*: qui perduellionis venditat patriam, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 15.

vendĭtor, ōris, *m.* [vendo], *a seller, vender* (opp. emptor): ut ne quid omnino, quod venditor novit, emptor ignoret, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51: gemmarum, Cod. Just. 12, 58, 12, § 3; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 6; Dig. 18, 1 sq.: librorum, Schol. Cruq. ad Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 3; cf. Gell. 5, 4, 1.—**II.** Transf., of a bribe-taker: dignitatis vestrae, Cic. post. Red. in Sen. 4, 10.

vendĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [venditor], *she that sells* or *vends*, Dig. 18, 3, 8; Cod. Just. 4, 51, 3.

vendĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of vendo.

vendo, didi, ditum, 3, *v. a.* [contr. from venum-do, venundo; v. 2. venus], *to sell, vend.* **I.** Lit.: aut hoc emptore vendes pulchre aut alio non potes, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 31: juravistin' te illam nulli venditurum? id. Ps. 1, 3, 118: argentum accepi, dote imperium vendidi, id. As. 1, 1, 74: dum quidem hercle ne minoris vendas quam ego emi, pater, id. Merc. 2, 3, 89: vendo meum non pluris quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minoris, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51: quam optime vendere, id. ib.: male, id. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227: dicit, quanti cujusque agri decumas vendiderit, id. ib. 2, 3, 53, § 123 sq.: praedia, id. ib. 2, 1, 54, § 142: fanum pecuniâ grandi, id. Sest. 26, 56.—*Subst.*: **vendĭtum,** i, *n.*, *a sale*: tot judicia, quae ex empto aut vendito aut conducto aut locato contra fidem fiunt, *sale*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74: constat negotiatio ex empto et vendito, Sen. Ben. 6, 38, 2.—**II.** Trop., *to sell* or *give up* any thing for money, *to betray*: cum te trecentis talentis regi Cotto vendidisses . . . quorum omnium capita regi Cotto vendidisti, Cic. Pis. 34, 84: ut modo se his, modo vendat illis, id. Har. Resp. 22, 47: vendidit hic auro patriam, *sold, betrayed*, Verg. A. 6, 621: suffragia nulli, Juv. 10, 78: sua funera, i. e. *to expose one's life for hire*, id. 8, 192: animam lucro, Pers. 6, 75: verba sollicitis reis, Mart. 5, 16, 6: hoc ridere meum tam nil, nullâ tibi vendo Iliade, *I will not sell it thee for an Iliad*, Pers. 1, 122.—**B.** Transf., *to cry up, trumpet, blazon, praise* a thing (as if offering it for sale): Ligarianam praeclare vendidisti, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 2: vendit poëma, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 75: at tu qui Venerem docuisti vendere primus, Tib. 1, 4, 59: te peregrinis vendere muneribus, Prop. 1, 2, 4: purpura vendit Causidicum, vendunt amethystina, *recommend*, Juv. 7, 135.

☞ The classical passive of vendo is veneo (q. v.), acc. to Diom. p. 365 P. In prose of the golden period, no passive forms of vendo are found, except the *partt.* venditus and vendendus; but from the time of Seneca the *pres.* and *imperf. pass.* are freq.; e. g. Sen. Contr. 1, 2, § 7; Just. 11, 4, 8; 34, 2, 6; Spart. Had. 18, § 8; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 45; Diom. p. 365 P.

Vĕnĕdi, ōrum, *m.*, = Οὐενέδαι, *a people of northern Germany, the Wends*, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 97; called Veneti, Tac. A. 11, 23; id. G. 46.

vĕnēfĭca, ae, v. veneficus, II.

vĕnēfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [veneficus]. **I.** *A poisoning*: de veneficiis accusare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 90: qui tuis veneficiis remedia invenit, id. Phil. 13, 11, 25; id. Clu. 1, 1 sq.; Liv. 8, 18, 11; Val. Max. 2, 5, 3; Quint. 5, 7, 37; 5, 9, 11; 7, 3, 7: venefici damnari, Tac. A. 12, 66: deferre aliquem venefici reum, Plin. Ep. 7, 6, 8 al.—**II.** *The preparation of magic potions, magic, sorcery*: subito totam causam oblitus est: idque veneficiis et cantionibus Titiniae factum esse dicebat, Cic. Brut. 60, 217; cf.: quosque veneficiis abstulit illa (Medea) suis, Ov. H. 6, 150; Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 41 sq.; 25, 2, 5, § 10; Petr. 128.

vĕnēfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [venenum-facio], *poisoning, poisonous; sorcerous, magic, magical.* **I.** *Adj.*: verba, Ov. M. 14, 365: artes, Plin. 30, 2, 6, § 17: aspectus, id. 28, 3, 6, § 30: chamaeleon, Sol. 25 *med.*: percussor, Curt. 4, 11, 18.—**II.** *Subst.*: **vĕnēfĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a poisoner, sorcerer, wizard*; and **vĕnēfĭca,** ae, *f.*, *a sorceress, witch*, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7; id. Inv. 2, 19, 58; Quint. 9, 2, 105; Sen. Ira, 1, 16, 1; id. Ben. 5, 13, 4; Quint. 7, 8, 2; Hor. Epod. 5, 71; Ov. H. 6, 19; id. M. 7, 316 (of Medea); Sen. Ep. 9, 6.—*Fem.*, as a term of abuse, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 7; Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9; Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 11, 25.

vĕnēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [venenum], *of* or *belonging to poison.* **I.** *Adj.*: calix, *a poisoned cup*, Tert. Res. Carn. 16.—**II.** *Subst.*: **vĕnēnārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a poisonmixer, poisoner*, Suet. Ner. 33; Petr. 39; Tert. Pud. 5 *med.*; App. M. p. 291, 8.

vĕnēnātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of veneno.

vĕnēnĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [venenumfero], *containing poison, poisonous, venomous*: palatum, Ov. M. 3, 85.—*Subst.*: **vĕnēnĭfer,** fĕri, *m.*, = Scorpio, *a constellation*, Anthol. Lat. 5, 39, 4.

vĕnēno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [venenum]. **I.** *To poison.* **A.** Lit.: ut spatium caeli quâdam de parte venenet, Lucr. 6, 820: carnem, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 126: telum, id. Quint. 2, 8: sagittas, Hor. C. 1, 22, 3.—**B.** Trop.: non odio obscuro morsuque venenat, *harms*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 38.—**II.** *To color, dye*: quos (tapetes) concha purpura imbuens venenavit, Cn. Matius poët. ap. Gell. 20, 9, 3: venenatus, Mass. Sabin. ib. 10, 15, 27; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 137.—Hence, **vĕnēnātus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I.), *filled with poison, envenomed*; hence, *poisonous, venomous.* **A.** Lit.: colubrae, Lucr. 5, 27: dentes, Ov. H. 12, 95: anguis, id. Ib. 479: morsus, Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 227.—*Comp.*: nihil est usquam venenatius quam in mari pastinaca, Plin. 32, 2, 12, § 25.—*Sup.*: vipera, Tert. Bapt. 1. —*Subst.*: **vĕnēnāta,** ōrum, *n.* (sc. animalia), *venomous animals*, Plin. 29, 4, 23, § 74.—**2.** Transf., *bewitched, enchanted; magic*: virga, Ov. M. 14, 413.—**B.** Trop.: nulla venenato littera mixta joco, *harming, biting*, Ov. Tr. 2, 566: eos vos muneribus venenatis venistis depravatum, *corrupting, dangerous*, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 17, 35: punctu, App. M. 7, p. 196, 11.

vĕnēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of poison, very poisonous*: herba, Aug. Gen. ad Lit. 8, 13.—*Adv.*: **vĕnēnōsē,** *very poisonously*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 25.

vĕnēnum, i, *n.*, orig., like φάρμακον, any thing, esp. any liquid substance, that powerfully affects or changes the condition of the body, *a potion, juice, drug* (cf. virus). **I.** In gen.: qui venenum dicit, adicere debet, utrum malum an bonum; nam et medicamenta venena sunt: quia eo nomine omne continetur, quod adhibitum naturam ejus, cui adhibitum esset, mutat. Cum id quod nos venenum appellamus, Graeci φάρμακον dicunt, apud illos quoque tam medicamenta, quam quae nocent hoc nomine continentur, etc., Dig. 50, 16, 236; cf. ib. 48, 8, 3.—Obsolete, however, in this general signif.: qui venenum malum fecit fecerit, an old legal formula in Cic. Clu. 54, 148: avaritia pecuniae studium habet: ea quasi venenis malis imbuta corpus animumque virilem effeminat, Sall. C. 11, 3.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In a bad sense, like φάρμακον (freq. and class.). **1.** *A potion that destroys life, poison, venom* (cf. toxicum). **a.** Lit.: ipsius veneni quae ratio fingitur? ubi quaesitum est? quem ad modum paratum? cui, quo in loco traditum? Cic. Cael. 24, 58; 21, 51; id. Clu. 60, 165; 61, 169; id. Phil. 11, 6, 13; id. N. D. 3, 33, 81; id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: nobis veratrum est acre venenum, Lucr. 4, 638; Verg. A. 4, 514; Hor. C. 1, 37, 28; id. Epod. 3, 5; 5, 22; id. S. 2, 3, 131: dare, Liv. 40, 24, 5.—**b.** Trop., *mischief, evil, destruction* (rare, and not in Cic.): discordia ordinum est venenum urbis hujus, Liv. 3, 67, 6: regis Rupili pus atque venenum, i. e.

virulence, Hor. S. 1, 7, 1.—Of bad poems, Cat. 44, 12; 77, 5; cf.: humili veneno laedere aliquem, Stat. Th. 1, 171: venena linguarum, Treb. Poll. Trig. Tyr. 30: lingua est suffusa veneno, Ov. M. 2, 777.—**2.** Lit., *a magical potion, charm*: item ut Medea Peliam concoxit senem: Quem medicamento et suis venenis dicitur Fecisse rursus ex sene adulescentulum, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 81: dira Medeae, Hor. Epod. 5, 62: Colcha, id. C. 2, 13, 8: Colchica, id. Epod. 17, 35; Cic. Or. 37, 129; Hor. C. 1, 27, 22; id. Epod. 5, 22; 5, 87; id. S. 1, 8, 19; 2, 1, 48; Ov. M. 7, 209; 14, 55; 14, 403: qui quodam quasi veneno perficiat, ut veros heredes moveat, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76: id quod amatorium appellatur, venenum est, Dig. 48, 8, 3.—**b.** Trop., *charm, seduction*: aetas et corpus tenerum et morigeratio, Haec sunt venena formosarum mulierum, Afran. ap. Non. 2, 7: intactos isto satius tentare veneno (i. e. amore), Prop. 2, 12 (3, 3), 19: blandum, Sil. 7, 453; 11, 309: occultum inspires ignem fallasque veneno (i. e. amoris), Verg. A. 1, 688.—**B.** In a good sense. **1.** *A coloring material, a color, dye, paint* (poet.): alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Verg. G. 2, 465; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 207; Ov. R. Am. 351.—***2.** *A drug* used in embalming, Luc. 8, 691.

vēnĕo (also **vaenĕo**), īvi or ii, ĭtum, 4 (in the *pass.* form, venear, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Diom. p. 365: veneatur, Titian. ib.: vaeniri, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 28 Ritschl: VENIRI, Inscr. Orell. 4388; the *i* of the supine short, acc. to Prisc. p. 907 P.; scanned long by Sedul. Hymn. 1, 21; *fut.* VENIET, Inscr. Grut. 512, 14; *imp.* venibat, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47, § 113; *perf. inf.* venisse, Front. 4, 5, 20; Val. Max. 4, 4, 9), *v. n.* [venum-eo; v. 2. venus], *to go to sale*, i. e. *to be sold* (used as *pass.* of vendo; class.): oleam venire oportet . . . oleo venibit, Cato, R. R. 146: auctio fiet; venibunt servi, supellex, fundi, aedes, omnia Venibunt, quiqui licebunt . . . Venibit uxor quoque etiam, si quis emptor venerit, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 96 sq.: venibis tu hodie virgo, id. Pers. 3, 1, 8: cogis eos plus lucri addere, quam quanti venierant, cum magno venissent, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 39, § 89: ei mandasti, cui expediret illud venire quam plurimo, id. Fam. 7, 2, 1: mancipia venibant Saturnalibus tertiis, id. Att. 5, 20, 5: quia veneat auro Rara avis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 25: respondit, a cive se spoliari malle quam ab hoste venire, Quint. 12, 1, 43; 12, 7, 12: liber, quo questus est venire advocationes, venire etiam praevaricationes, Plin. Ep. 5, 13 (14), 6: adicis hos (agros) nongentis milibus posse venire, id. ib. 7, 11, 1: (mullum) missum sibi cum in macellum deferri et venire jussisset, Sen. Ep. 95, 42; Suet. Calig. 40; id. Ner. 16; Flor. 3, 21, 27; Curt. 9, 4, 5; 9, 8, 15; Sen. Const. 3, 1.

vĕnĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [veneror]. **I.** *Pass., worthy of respect* or *reverence, revered, venerable* (not ante-Aug.): venerabilis vir miraculo litterarum . . . venerabilior divinitate credita Carmentae matris, Liv. 1, 7, 8: magnos quidem illos ac venerabiles, Quint. 12, 1, 18: dives, Hor. S. 2, 5, 14: donum, Verg. A. 6, 408: partes eloquentiae (with sacrae), Tac. Or. 10.—**II.** *Act., showing veneration, venerating, revering, reverential* (post-class.): senatus in deum, Val. Max. 1, 1, 15: verba erga deos, id. 2, 4, 4.

vĕnĕrābĭlĭter, *adv.* [venerabilis, II.], *with veneration, reverently*: assensus his dictis, Macr. S. 7, 11: exceperunt victorem, Val. Max. 5, 1, 5.

vĕnĕrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [veneror], *venerating, revering, reverential*: venerabundi templum iniere, Liv. 5, 22; 5, 41; 1, 16; Suet. Calig. 5.

vĕnĕrandus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of veneror.

vĕnĕranter, *adv.*, v. veneror *fin.* B.

vĕnĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. Venus], *of* or *belonging to love, venereal* (very rare, for Venereus): res, i. e. *coition*, Petr. 61.

vĕnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [veneror], *the highest respect, reverence, veneration.* **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): habet enim venerationem justam quicquid excellit, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45: tui, Plin. 1, praef. § 4: capita aperire non venerationis causā, id. 28, 6, 17, § 60: praeter ingenitam illi genti erga reges suos venerationem, Curt. 3, 6, 17; 6, 6, 29; 5, 10, 2; 7, 8, 4; 10, 5, 11; Val. Max. 3, 7, 3; 4, 1, 12; 4, 6, 1; 5, 1, 7; Quint. 1, 10, 9; 12, 11, 7; Plin. Pan. 54, 2; id. Ep. 1, 10, 6; 2, 1, 4; Tac. H. 1, 10; 4, 65; id. A. 15, 74.—**II.** Transf., object., *the quality that commands veneration, venerable character, venerableness* (only post-Aug.): amici Alexandri ejus virtutis ac venerationis erant, ut singulos reges putares, Just. 13, 1, 10.

vĕnĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [veneror], *a reverencer, venerator*: domūs vestrae, Ov. P. 2, 2, 1: deorum, Arn. 7, 237: idolorum, Aug. Conf. 8, 2.

Vĕnĕrĕus and **Vĕnĕrĭus**, a, um, v. 1. Venus.

* **Vĕnĕrĭ-văgus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. Venus], *vagabond in love, libidinous, dissolute*, Varr. ap. Non. 46, 13.

vĕnĕro, āre, v. veneror *fin.*

vĕnĕror, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [Sanscr. vankh, wish, pray; cf. O. H. Germ. wunsc; Engl. wish; and Lat. Venus, venustas], *to reverence with religious awe, to worship, adore, revere, venerate.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Of religious worship offered to the gods, etc. (class.; syn.: adoro, colo, revereor): di quos nos colere precari venerarique soleamus, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119: venerari et colere deos, id. ib. 2, 28, 71: auguste sancteque deos omnes, id. ib. 3, 21, 53: simulacrum in precibus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94: eum (Epicurum) ut deum, id. Tusc. 1, 21, 48: eos in deorum numero (with colere), id. Agr. 2, 35, 95: lapidem e sepulcro pro deo, id. Planc. 40, 95: Larem Farre pio, Verg. A. 5, 745: majestatem naturae deorum, Quint. 3, 7, 7: templa dei, Verg. A. 3, 84.—**B.** With men or things as objects, *to revere, do homage to, reverence, honor* (not ante-Aug.): quin omne humanum genus secundum deos nomen Romanum veneretur, Liv. 36, 17, 15: veneratur illos populus idem colitque, Sen. Ira, 3, 41, 3: Satrium utque Pomponium venerebamur, Tac. A. 6, 8: sic patris sic mariti memoriam venerari, id. Agr. 46: omnes qui aliquid in studiis faciunt venerari studeo, Plin. Ep. 6, 17, 5; 7, 31, 5: spectacula edentes, Suet. Claud. 12: ut humilitas amplitudinem venerari debet, Val. Max. 3, 8, 7: canos ejus et annos, id. 4, 5, ext. 2: principes, id. 8, 5, 6: antiquorum curam diligentiamque, Plin. 27, 2, 2, § 4: (Augustum), Hor. C. 4, 14, 52: amicos, Ov. P. 1, 2, 51: se (scribentes), Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 107; 2, 1, 263.—**II.** Transf., *to ask reverently* for any thing, *to beseech, implore, beg, entreat, supplicate*; with *ut*: nunc quisquis est deus, veneror, Ut nos ex hac aerumnā miseras eximat, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 37; 5, 2, 62; id. Poen. 5, 1, 17; id. Aul. prol. 8; cf. an old formula of prayer in Liv. 8, 9, 7: qui multa deos venerati sint contra ejus salutem, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 2: nihil horum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 8: nec tu supplicibus me sis venerata tabellis, Prop. 2, 20 (3, 13), 33.

☞ **1.** *Act.* collat. form **vĕnĕro**, āre: saluto te, vicine Apollo, veneroque te, Ne, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 2, 1, 4: ut venerem Lucinam meam, id. Truc. 2, 5, 23.—**2.** Veneror, as passive, App. M. 11, p. 257, 25; Ambros. Ep. 17, 1.—**vĕnĕrātus**, a, um, in a *pass.* signif.: Ceres, Hor. S. 2, 2, 124: Sibylla, Verg. A. 3, 460; cf. Prisc. p. 794. **A. vĕnĕrandus**, a, um, *P. a., worthy of veneration, venerable*: VENERANDISSIMI CAESARES, Inscr. Grut. 209, 2; Paul. Nol. Ep. 38, 3.—**B. vĕnĕranter**, *adv., with veneration, reverently* (eccl. Lat.): adorant omnes, Tert. Carm. Judic. Dom. 184; Sedul. 5, 432.

Vĕnĕti (Hĕnĕti), ōrum, *m.* **I.** *A people in* Gallia Togata, in the mod. *Venetian territory*, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130; 6, 2, 2, § 5; Liv. 1, 1; Just. 20, 1, 8; Luc. 4, 134; Sil. 8, 606 al.—Hence, **1. Vĕnĕtus**, a, um, *adj.* **a.** *Of* or *belonging to the Veneti, Venetian*: terrae, Mart. 13, 88, 1: Eridanus, Prop. 1, 12, 4: Mantua, Sid. poët. Ep. 9, 15 *fin.*; hence also, Vergilius, Macr. S. 5, 2.—**b.** (Perh. taken from the color of the sea on the coast.) *Sea-colored, bluish*: color, Veg. Mil. 4, 37: cucullus, Juv. 3, 170: lutum, Mart. 3, 74, 4: conditura (piscium in marinā aquā coctorum), Lampr. Heliog. 24.—(β) Factio, *the party clothed in blue, the Blues*, Suet. Vit. 14.—Hence, as *subst.*: **Vĕnĕtus**, i, *m., one of the Blue faction*, Mart. 6, 46, 1; 10, 48, 23; 14, 131, 1; v. factio.—Hence, **Vĕnĕtiāni**, ōrum, *m., the adherents of the Blues, the Blues*, Capitol. Ver. 6; Inscr. Grut. 1075, 9.—(γ) **Vĕnĕtus lăcus**, *a portion of the lake of Constance*, Mel. 3, 2, 8.—**2. Vĕnĕtĭa**, ae, *f., the country of the Veneti*, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126; Liv. 39, 22; 41, 27; Vell. 2, 76, 2 al.—**II.** *A people of* Gallia Lugdunensis, *in the vicinity of the mod. Vannes*, Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107; Caes. B. G. 2, 34; 3, 7 sq.; 3, 16 sq.; 7, 75; Flor. 3, 10, 5.—Hence, **1. Vĕnĕtia**, ae, *f., the country of the Veneti*, Caes. B. G. 3, 9 *fin.*—**2. Vĕnĕtĭcus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Veneti, Venetic*: insulae, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109: bellum, Caes. B. G. 3, 18; 4, 21.—**III.** *A people of northern Germany*, = Venedi.

Vĕnĕtŭlāni, ōrum, *m., an extinct people of Latium*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 80.

vĕnĭa, ae, *f.* [akin to veneror, q. v.], *complaisance, indulgence, kindness, obliging disposition* or *conduct, mercy, grace, favor* (class.; cf. indulgentia), most usual in the phrase veniam dare, *to grant a favor, be favorable, to comply, consent.* **I.** In gen.: Jane, Juppiter, Mars pater, etc. . . . vos precor, veneror, veniam peto feroque uti populo Romano Quiritium vim victoriamque prosperetis, an old formula of prayer in Liv. 8, 9, 7: ab Jove Opt. Max. ceterisque dis pacem ac veniam peto precorque ab iis, ut, etc., Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 5: quaeso a vobis, ut in hac causā mihi detis hanc veniam, ut, etc., id. Arch. 2, 3; cf.: precor hanc veniam supplici des, ut, etc., Liv. 30, 12, 14: dabis hanc veniam, mi frater, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 23: Caesar tibi petenti veniam non dedit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 11: datur haec venia antiquitati, ut miscendo humana divinis, primordia urbium augustiora faciat, Liv. prooem. § 7: mi gnate, da veniam hanc mihi: reduc illam, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 29: extremam hanc oro veniam, miserere sororis, Verg. A. 4, 435: datur petentibus venia, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: veniam petenti dedit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48; Cic. Att. 5, 21, 12: veniam quoque a deis spei alicujus audacioris petimus, in sinum spuendo, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 35: veniam mihi quam gravate pater dedit de Chrysalo! Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 3: cum data esset venia ejus diei, *when indulgence had been granted for that day*, Liv. 26, 17, 12: nobile illud nepenthes oblivionem tristitiae veniamque afferens, *a complaisant, mild disposition*, Plin. 25, 2, 5, § 12.—**B.** *Permission* to do any thing, esp. in phrases: veniam petere (poscere) and veniam dare; veniā petitā puerum ad canendum ante tibicinem cum statuisset, Liv. 7, 2, 9: petere veniam legatis mittendis, id. 33, 11, 3: veniam dicendi ante alios exposcere, Tac. A. 12, 5: datā veniā seducit filiam ac nutricem, Liv. 3, 48, 5; cf. the context: qui censerent, dandam ceteris veniam talium conjugiorum, Suet. Claud. 26.—**C.** Bonā veniā or cum bonā veniā. **1.** With audire, *kindly, with favor, without prejudice*: bonā veniā me audies, Cic. N. D. 1, 21, 59; cf.: vos oro atque obsecro, judices, ut attente bonāque cum veniā verba mea audiatis, id. Rosc. Am. 4, 9: cum bonā veniā se auditurum, Liv. 29, 1, 7: cum bonā veniā, quaeso, audiatis id quod invitus dico, id. 29, 17, 6.—**2.** With verbs of saying (mostly parenthet.), *by your good leave, with your permission, without offence*, etc.: nisi vero (bonā veniā hujus optimi viri dixerim) tu, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 242: bonā hoc tuā veniā dixerim, id. Div. 1, 15, 25; atqui, frater, bonā tuā veniā dixerim ista sententia maxime fallit imperitos, id. Leg. 3, 15, 34: bonā veniā vestrā liceat, etc., Liv. 6, 40, 10: primum abs te hoc bonā veniā peto . . . mihi ut respondeas, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 31: oravit etiam bonā veniā Quirites, ne quis, etc., Liv. 7, 41, 3.—Rarely veniā alone: neminem ex his, quos eduxeram mecum (veniā sit dicto) ibi amisi, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 46.—**II.** In partic., *forbearance* in view of any wrong that has been done, *forgiveness, pardon, remission*: venia est poenae meritae remissio, Sen. Clem. 2, 7: errati veniam impetrare, Cic. Lig. 1, 1: pacem veniamque impetrare a victoribus, Liv. 37, 45, 7: veniam et impunitatem dare, Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 32; cf.: cui non apud senatum . . . maximorum scelerum venia ulla ad ignoscendum duci possit, id. Pis. 41, 98; id. Part. Or. 37, 131: cui errato nulla venia, recte facto exigua laus proponitur, id. Agr. 2, 2, 5: cede deae, veniamque tuis, temeraria, dictis Supplice voce roga, Ov. M. 6, 32; Hor. S. 1, 3, 75; id. Ep. 2, 1, 78: aliquem veniā donare

in praeteritum, Suet. Dom. 9: veniā dignus, Quint. 1, 5, 11; cf.: legere cum veniā, id. 10, 1, 72.

vĕnĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [venia, II.], *pardonable, venial* (late Lat.), Prud. Ham. 943; Sid. Ep. 9, 1; Salv. adv. Avar. 4, 8; cf. the foll. article.

vĕnĭālis, e, *adj.* [venia] (post-class.). **I.** *Gracious:* pax, Amm. 28, 5, 3; Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 333.—**II.** *Pardonable, venial:* ista translatio, Macr. S. 7, 16: quidam errores, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

‡ **1. vĕnīlia** unda est quae ad litus venit, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 22.

2. Vĕnīlĭa, ae, *f., the name of several sea-nymphs.* **I.** *The mother of Turnus,* Verg. A. 10, 76.—**II.** *The wife of Janus,* Ov. M. 14, 334.

vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4 (*fut.* venibo, Pompon. ap. Non. 508, 23; *imperf.* venibat, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 47; *gen. plur. part.* sync. venientum, Verg. G. 4, 167; id. A. 1, 434; 6, 755), *v. n.* [Sanscr. root gā, go; Zend root gā, gam, go; Gr. ΒΑ-, βαίνω; Lat. ar-biter, venio; Goth. quiman; O. H. Germ. quëman, koman; Engl. come; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 466], *to come* (cf. accedo). **I.** Lit.: nunc, cujus jussu venio et quam ob rem venerim, Dicam, etc., Plaut. Am. prol. 17: veni, vidi, vici, Suet. Caes. 37: imus, venimus, videmus, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 53: maritimus hostis ante adesse potest quam quisquam venturum esse suspicari queat, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 3, 6: venio ad macellum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 3: ut veni ad urbem, etc., Cic. Fam. 16, 12, 2: cupio, te ad me venire, id. ib. 16, 10, 1; Plaut. As. 2, 4, 2: mihi si spatium fuerit in Tusculanum veniendi, Cic. Fam. 9, 5, 3: Cato . . . cum venerat ad se in Sabinos, *had come home,* id. Rep. 3, 28, 40: quia nudius quartus venimus in Cariam ex Indiā, Plaut. Curc. 3, 68: sexto die Delum Athenis venimus, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 1: Italiam fato profugus, Laviniaque venit Litora, Verg. A. 1, 2: tumulum antiquae Cereris sedemque sacratam Venimus, id. ib. 2, 743 (cf. devenio): vin' ad te ad cenam veniam, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 30: mercator venit huc ad ludos, id. Cist. 1, 3, 9: homo ad praetorem deplorabundus venit, id. Aul. 2, 4, 38: neque ego te derisum venio neque derideo, id. ib. 2, 2, 46: ad istum emptum venerunt illum locum senatorium, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50, § 124.—With *inf.:* parasitus modo venerat aurum petere, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 18: non nos Libycos populare penates Venimus, Verg. A. 1, 528.—Of inanimate subjects: navis huc ex portu Persico Venit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 249: denique in os salsi venit umor saepe saporis, Cum mare versamur propter, Lucr. 4, 220: (aër) Per patefacta venit penetratque foramina, id. 4, 891: (speculi imago) Dum venit ad nostras acies, id. 4, 279: sub aspectum venire, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358: in conspectu, Caes. B. C. 2, 27: in conspectum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48; Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24: muliebris vox mihi ad aures venit, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 13: in Italiā te moraturum, dum tibi litterae meae veniant, *reaches you,* Cic. Fam. 11, 24, 2: hereditas unicuique nostrum venit, *comes,* i. e. *descends to each of us,* id. Caecin. 26, 74; cf.: hic Verres hereditatem sibi venisse arbitratus est, quod in ejus regnum ac manus venerat is, quem, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, *come forth,* i. e. *grow,* Verg. G. 1, 54; so, arbores sponte suā, id. ib. 2, 11; 2, 58; Prop. 1, 2, 10.—(β) *Impers. pass., we, they,* etc., *came* or *have come,* etc.: Lilybaeum venitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 141: ad me ventum est, *it has fallen to me,* id. Quint. 1, 3: dum ad flamen Varum veniatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 67: (Galli) veniri ad se confestim existimantes, ad arma conclamant, id. B. G. 7, 70: ventum in insulam est, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: ubi eo ventum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: ad quos ventum erat, id. ib. 2, 11; 3, 23: eo cum esset ventum, id. ib. 7, 61.—**B.** Esp., *to come, spring, be descended:* qui se Bebryciā veniens Amyci de gente ferebat (i. e. qui se ferebat venientem, etc.), Verg. A. 5, 373 Forbig. ad loc.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: vides, quo progrediente oratione venturum me puto, Cic. Rep. 1, 40, 62: ut jam a principio videndum sit, quemadmodum velis venire ad extremum orationis, id. Or. 59, 201: contra rem suam me nescio quando venisse questus est, *that I appeared,* id. Phil. 2, 2, 3: contra amici summam existimationem, id. Att. 1, 1, 4: si rem nullam habebis, quod in buccam venerit, scribito, id. ib. 1, 12, 4; v. bucca: si quid in mentem veniet, id. ib. 12, 36, 1.—So in Cic. with *nom.* only of *neutr. pron.* or *res;* but freq. *impers.* with *gen.:* cum matronarum ac virginum veniebat in mentem, *when I thought of,* Cic. Sull. 6, 19: venit enim mihi in mentem oris tui, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 95; id. Sull. 14. 38; v. also mens, II. B. *fin.* and the passages there cited: oratorum laus ita ducta ab humili venit ad summum, ut, etc., id. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: prava ex falsis opinionibus veniunt, Quint. 5, 10, 34: vitium pejus, quod ex inopiā, quam quod ex copiā venit, id. 2, 4, 4: non omne argumentum undique venit, id. 5, 10, 21.—With *dat.:* existimabunt majus commodum ex otio meo quam ex aliorum negotiis reipublicae venturum, Sall. J. 4, 4; 8, 2: ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis, venit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8; so, dies, id. ib. 7, 3: tempus victoriae, id. ib. 7, 66; cf.: suum tempus eorum laudi, Quint. 3, 1, 21: non sumus omnino sine curā venientis anni, *for the coming year,* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 4: exemplum trahens Perniciem veniens in aevum, Hor. C. 3, 5, 16: veniens aetas, *the future,* Ov. F. 6, 639.—Of events, *to come,* i. e. *to happen:* quod hodie venit, Tac. A. 14, 43.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Venire in aliquid (rarely ad aliquid; v. infra), *to come into, fall into* any state or condition (so esp. freq.): venisse alicui in amicitiam, *to have obtained one's friendship* or *alliance,* Caes. B. G. 6, 5, 4: in calamitatem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 49: in cognitionem alicujus, Quint. 7, 2, 20: in consuetudinem, Cic. Caecin. 2, 6; cf.: quaedam in consuetudinem ex utilitatis ratione venerunt, id. Inv. 2, 53, 160: in proverbii consuetudinem, id. Off. 2, 15, 55.—Of a personal subject: (milites) qui in consuetudinem Alexandrinae vitae venerant, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: ut non solum hostibus in contemptionem Sabinus veniret, sed, etc., *had fallen into contempt,* id. B. G. 3, 17: in contentionem, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 63, 129: si falso venisses in suspitionem, P. Sestio, id. Vatin. 1, 2: summum in cruciatum, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: aut in controversiam aut in contentionem, Quint. 3, 6, 44: in discrimen, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: in dubium, id. Quint. 2, 5: in alicujus fidem ac potestatem, *to place one's self under the protection and in the power of a person, to surrender at discretion,* Caes. B. G. 2, 13: ne in odium veniam, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 79; cf.: Tarquinii nomen huic populo in odium venisse regium, id. Rep. 1, 40, 62: ipse illi perditae multitudini in odium acerbissimum venerit, id. Att. 10, 8, 6: in eam opinionem Cassius veniebat, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 2: in partem alicujus, *to take part in it,* Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 3: in periculum, Caes. B. C. 1, 17: in sermonem alicujus, i. e. *to enter into conversation,* Cic. Att. 14, 1, 1; and in another sense: cum loquerer cum Phaniā, veni in eum sermonem, ut dicerem, etc., *I happened to say that,* id. Fam. 3, 5, 3: nonnullam in spem veneram, posse me, etc., id. de Or. 2, 54, 217: summam in spem per Helvetios regni obtinendi venire, *to entertain hopes, to hope,* Caes. B. G. 1, 18.—Esp. with *res* as subject, *the affair came to, reached the point,* etc.: res proxime formam latrocinii venerat, Liv. 2, 48, 5; 2, 56, 5: res venit prope secessionem, id. 6, 42, 10: ad ultimum dimicationis rati rem venturam, id. 2, 56, 5: cum speramus eo rem venturam, ut, etc., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 226.—*Impers.:* saepe in eum locum ventum est, ut, etc., *to such a point that,* Caes. B. G. 6, 43; Liv. 7, 30, 9.—(β) Ad aliquid: bene agis, Alba; ad tuam veniam condicionem, *will accept,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 62, § 146: ad summum fortunae, *to attain,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 32.—**2.** In speaking, *to come* to a topic: ut jam a fabulis ad facta veniamus, Cic. Rep. 2, 2, 4: ut ad fabulas veniamus, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 46: venio ad tertiam epistulam, id. Q. Fr. 3, 14, 12: venio ad recentiores litteras, id. Att. 14, 19, 5: ad Arcesilam Carneademque veniamus, id. Ac. 2, 4, 12: venio nunc ad tertium genus illud, etc., id. Rep. 3, 33, 45: ad istius morbum et insaniam, id. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1 al.

Vennenses, ium, *m., a people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 26.

Vennōnĭus, ii, *m., a Roman historian whose works are lost,* Cic. Att. 12, 391; id. Leg. 1, 2, 6.

vēnor, ātus (*inf.* parag. venarier, Lucr. 5, 1248; *gen. plur. part.* venantum, Verg. A. 9, 551 al.), 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a., to hunt, chase* (cf.: capto, aucupor). **I.** *Neutr.:* qui venari solent, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 2: quo me in silvam venatum vocas? Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 82: venatum in nemus ire parant, Verg. A. 4, 117: canum alacritas in venando, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: tigris venatur, Val. Fl. 1, 493: tu praecipue curvis venare theatris, Ov. A. A. 1, 89.—Prov.: stultitia est venatum ducere invitas canes, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 82: piscari in aëre, Venari autem jaculo in medio mari, id. As. 1, 1, 87.—*Part.* as *subst.:* voces venantum, *of hunters,* Phaedr. 1, 12, 7.—**II.** *Act.:* i modo, venare leporem, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 81: canibus leporem, dammas, Verg. G. 3, 410: vespae muscas grandiores venantur, Plin. 11, 21, 24, § 72: conchae hiantes venantur cibum, id. 32, 11, 54, § 154: fugientes cum mari pisces, id. 16, 1, 1, § 3.—**B.** Trop., *to hunt* or *seek after, to pursue* a thing (mostly poet.): laudem modestiae, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 5: suffragia ventosae plebis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 37: viduas avaras frustis et pomis, id. ib. 1, 1, 78: viros oculis (filia), Phaedr. 4, 5, 4; cf.: amores, Ov. Med. Fac. 27.—*Pass.,* Enn. Trag. 335; Prisc. p. 734 P.

vēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vena], *full of veins, veiny, venous.* **I.** Lit.: renes, Cels. 4, 1: folia, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 58: radices, id. 25, 13, 100, § 157: smaragdi, id. 37, 5, 18, § 72.—*Comp.:* intybum, Plin. 20, 8, 29, § 73.—* **II.** Trop.: liber Acci, *dry, meagre,* Pers. 1, 76.

venter, tris, *m.* [perh. for gventer; cf. Gr. γαστήρ; Sanscr. gatharas]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *the belly* (syn.: alvus, abdomen), Plin. 11, 37, 82, § 207; Cels. 7, 16; Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 4; Cic. Div. 2, 58, 119.—*Plur.,* Mart. 13, 26, 1; Plin. 9, 50, 74, § 157.—**B.** In partic., as the seat of the stomach, *conveying the accessory idea of greediness, gormandizing, the paunch, maw:* Cyclopis venter, velut olim turserat alte, Carnibus humanis distentus, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 870 P. (Ann. v. 326 Vahl.); Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 33: ventri operam dare, id. Ps. 1, 2, 43; id. Pers. 1, 3, 18; Hor. S. 1, 6, 128; 2, 8, 5; id. Ep. 1, 15, 32; Juv. 3, 167; 11, 40: proin tu tui cottidiani victi ventrem ad me adferas, i. e. *an appetite for ordinary food,* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 75: vivite lurcones, comedones, vivite ventres, *ye maws,* for *ye gluttons, gormandizers,* Lucil. ap. Non. 11, 8.—In partic.: ventrem facere, *to have a passage at stool,* Veg. Vet. 3, 57.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The womb:* homines in ventre necandos Conducit, Juv. 6, 596.—**2.** *The fruit of the womb, fœtus:* ignorans nurum ventrem ferre, Liv. 1, 34, 2; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 19; Col. 6, 24, 2; Dig. 5, 4, 3; 25, 6, 1; 37, 9, 1, § 13; 29, 2, 30; Ov. M. 11, 311; Hor. Epod. 17, 50.—**B.** *The bowels, entrails,* Col. 9, 14, 6; Plin. 11, 20, 23, § 70.—**C.** Of any thing that swells or bellies out, *a belly,* i. e. *a swelling, protuberance:* tumidoque cucurbita ventre, Prop. 4, 2, 23 (5, 2, 43); Verg. G. 4, 122: lagonae, Juv. 12, 60: concavus tali, Plin. 11, 46, 106, § 255: parietis, Dig. 8, 5, 17: aquae ductus, Vitr. 8, 7.

Ventidiānus, a, um, v. Ventidius.

Ventidius, i, *m., the name of a Roman gens;* so P. Ventidius Bassus, *a partisan of Antony,* Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 23; 13, 11, 26; 13, 21, 48; 14, 7, 21; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3; Gell. 15, 4.—Hence, *adj.:* **Ventidiānus,** a, um, *Ventidian, of Ventidius:* milites, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 3: rumores, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 92, 21.

ventilābrum, i, *n.* [ventilo], *an implement for winnowing grain, a winnowing-fork,* Col. 2, 10, 14; Prud. Apoth. praef. 2, 53; Vulg. Matt. 3, 12; Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 3, n. 15.

* **ventilābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *swinging to and fro, wavering,* Varr. ap. Non. 356, 28 dub. (al. vertilabundus).

ventilātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an airing, ventilation:* uvarum, Plin. 23, 1, 6, § 10.

ventilātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who winnows grain, a winnower.* **I.** Lit., Col. 2, 10, 14.—**II.** Transf. (from tossing up into the air), *a juggler,* Quint. 10, 7, 11 Spald.; Prud. στεφ. 10, 78.

ventĭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [ventulus], *to toss, swing, brandish in the air; to fan.*

I. Lit. **A.** In gen.: facem, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 50: arma, Mart. 5, 31, 4: aureos nummos manu, App. M. 2, p. 126, 14.—*Absol.:* quam stultum est, cum signum pugnae acceperis, ventilare! Sen. Ep. 117, 25: aliud est pugnare, aliud ventilare, id. Excerpt. Contr. 3 praef. *med.:* cubitum utrumque in diversum latus, Quint. 11, 3, 118: populeas ventilat aura comas, *fans, sways, agitates,* Ov. Am. 1, 7, 54: incendia (flatus), i. e. *to fan, inflame, kindle,* Sil. 17, 507: frigus, *fans coolness upon him,* i. e. *cools him with fanning,* Mart. 3, 82, 10.—*Absol.:* aestate apertis foribus atque etiam aliquo ventilante cubabat, Suet. Aug. 82: ventilat aestivum digitis sudantibus aurum, i. e. *tosses to and fro* (as it were) *in order to cool it,* Juv. 1, 28: alis, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 109.—Mid.: alio atque alio positu ventilari, *to move one's self,* Sen. Tranq. 2, 10.—**B.** In partic., econom. t. t., *to toss* grain *into the air,* in order to cleanse it from chaff, *to winnow,* Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 6; Col. 12, 30, 1; 1, 6, 16; Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 302; 18, 32, 75, § 322.—**II.** Trop., *to set in motion, to move, disturb, agitate, disquiet:* cujus lingua quasi flabello seditionis illa tum est egentium contio ventilata, * Cic. Fl. 23, 54: nomen alicujus pro tribunalibus, i. e. *to bring forward,* App. Mag. p. 337, 30: vitam insontium Manibus accitis, Cod. Th. 9, 16, 5; Cod. Just. 9, 18, 6.

* **ventĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [venio], *a coming:* quid tibi huc ventio est, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 61.

ventĭto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to come often, be wont to come, keep coming, resort* (class.): multum ad eos (Ubios) mercatores ventitant, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: cum ipse ad Scaevolam ventitarem, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13: ad aliquem, id. Rep. 1, 9, 14; Caes. B. G. 5, 27: in castra, id. ib. 4, 32: domum, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 6: cum ventitabas, quo puella ducebat, Cat. 8, 4: ad potum (elephanti), Sol. 52 *med.*

* **vento,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to be wont to come, to come,* Varr. ap. Non. 119, 2.

ventōsē, *adv.*, v. ventosus *fin.*

ventōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ventosus] (post-class.). **I.** Lit., *windiness, flatulence, ventosity:* ventris, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 5: stomachi, App. Herb. 126.—**II.** Trop., *a puffing up, inflation, conceit,* Fulg. Myth. 2, 17.

ventōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ventus], *full of wind, windy.* **I.** Lit.: folles, Verg. A. 8, 449: loca, Lucr. 6, 468: speluncae, id. 6, 537: mare, Hor. C. 3, 4, 46: aequora, Verg. A. 6, 335; Ov. H. 16 (17), 5: Alpes, id. Am. 2, 16, 19: dies, Quint. 11, 3, 27; Col. 11, 2, 78: murmur, Verg. E. 9, 58: auctumnus, hiems, Plin. 18, 35, 80, § 352: alae, Prop. 2, 12 (3, 3), 5; Verg. A. 12, 848: concha, i. e. *the tuba,* Luc. 9, 349: cucurbita, i. e. *cupping-glass,* Juv. 14, 58; cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 11: ictus, Val. Fl. 2, 269.—*Comp.:* Germania, Tac. G. 5.—*Sup.:* regio, Liv. 36, 43, 1: uter, App. Mag. p. 309, 36.—**B.** Transf., *like the wind,* i. e. *light, quick, speedy, swift, nimble* (poet.): equi, Ov. F. 4, 392; cf.: mens cervorum, Lucr. 3, 299.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Light, changeable, inconstant, fickle:* Lepidus homo ventosissimus, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 9, 1: Romae Tibur amem ventosus, Tibure Romam, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 12: tu levis es multoque tuis ventosior alis (of Cupid), Ov. Am. 2, 9, 49: plebs, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 37: ingenium, Liv. 42, 30, 4: extraordinarium imperium populare atque ventosum est, Cic. Phil. 11, 7, 17.—**B.** *Windy, puffed up, vain, conceited, empty:* superbiebat ventosa et insolens natio, quod, etc., Plin. Pan. 31, 2: ventosus et mendax vanitate, Sen. Ira, 3, 8, 4: gloria, Verg. A. 11, 708; cf.: ventoso gloria curru, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 177: lingua, Verg. A. 11, 390: decus (opp. verus honor), Stat. Th. 10, 711: ventosa et enormis loquacitas, *inflated, bombastic,* Petr. 2.—* *Adv.:* **ventōsē,** *as if full of wind, inflatedly:* tumentes pulvilli, App. M. 10, p. 248, 22.

ventrālis, e, *adj.* [venter], *of* or *belonging to the belly, ventral.* **I.** *Adj.:* umor, Macr. S. 7, 8 *med.*—**II.** *Subst.:* **ventrāle,** is, *n.* (i. e. cingulum), *a belly-band,* Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 193; 27, 7, 28, § 52; Dig. 48, 20, 6 (dub.).

* **ventrĭcŏla,** ae, *m.* [venter colo], *one who makes a god of his belly, a belly-god, glutton,* Aug. Ep. 86 *med.*

* **ventrĭcŭlātio,** ōnis, *f.* [ventriculus], *the belly-ache, gripes, colic,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 143.

* **ventrĭcŭlōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [ventriculus], *of* or *belonging to the belly:* passio, i. e. *the belly-ache,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 48.

ventrĭcultor, oris, *m.*, = ventricola (late Lat.), Aug. Ep. 36, 11.

ventrĭcŭlus (collat. form **ventrĭcŭlum,** i, *n.*, Cassiod. in Psa. 150, 5), i, *m. dim.* [venter], *the belly.* **I.** Lit., Aug. ap. Suet. Vit. Aug.; Juv. 3, 97.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The stomach,* Cels. 4, 1, 12; 5, 26, 16; Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 200.—**B.** Cordis, *a ventricle* of the heart, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138.

ventrĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [venter-fluo], *laxative, purgative:* medicamenta, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 134.

ventrīgo, āre, 1, *v. n.*, = ventrem agere (late Lat.), Plin. Val. 1, 2.

ventrĭlŏquus, i, *m.* [venter-loquor], *one who speaks from his belly, a ventriloquist,* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25; id. adv. Prax. 19; Hier. in Isa. 3, 8, 20.

ventrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [venter], *having a large belly, big-bellied, pot-bellied:* homo, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 20; id. Merc. 3, 4, 54; id. Ps. 4, 7, 120; id. Rud. 2, 2, 11.—In the collat. form **ventrŭōsus,** *bellying out:* ventruosa ac patula dolia, Plin. 14, 21, 27, § 134; and **ventrōsus,** Cassiod. in Psa. 72.

ventŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [ventus], *a slight wind, breeze* (ante-class.): ventulum facere, *to make a breeze* (by fanning), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 47; Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 37; id. Cas. 3, 5, 14.

ventus, i, *m.* [Sanscr. vâ, blow; vatas, wind; Gr. root αF-, ἄω, ἄημι, to blow; whence ἀήρ, αὔρα, etc.; Goth. vaia, to breathe; vinds, wind], *wind* (syn.: aura, flamen). **I.** Lit.: ventus est aëris fluens unda cum incerta motus redundantia, etc., Vitr. 1, 6; cf. Quint. 12, 10, 67; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120; Sen. Q. N. 5, 16 sq.; Isid. Orig. 13, 11: istic est is Juppiter quem dico, quem Graeci vocant Ἀέρα, qui ventus est et nubes, imber postea, Atque ex imbre frigus, ventus post fit, aër denuo, Varr. L. L. 5, § 65 Müll.; cf.: (aër) effluens huc et illuc ventos efficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: deturbavit ventus tectum et tegulas, Plaut. Rud. prol. 78: mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: qui (divi) simul Stravere ventos, Hor. C. 1, 9, 10: remissior, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: prosper, Liv. 25, 27, 4: ventum exspectare, Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 8; id. Att. 10, 15, 2; 16, 7, 1: secundus, adversus, v. h. vv.—In apposition: Africus, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: Atabalus, Quint. 8, 2, 13: Corus, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: Septentriones, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 3: turbo, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 47; id. Trin. 4, 1, 16.—Prov. **1.** Of labor lost: in vento et aquâ scribere, Cat. 70, 4; so, profundere verba ventis, *to talk to the wind,* Lucr. 4, 931 (928); cf.: verba dare in ventos, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 42: ventis loqui, Amm. 15, 5, 8.—**2.** Rem tradere ventis, *to oblivion,* Hor. C. 1, 26, 3.—**3.** Ventis verba dare, i. q. *not to keep one's word* or *promise,* Ov. H. 2, 25 Ruhnk.—**4.** Vento vivere, *to live upon wind* or *air,* Cod. Just. 5, 50, 2 *fin.*—**5.** Ventis remis facere aliquid, *with all one's might;* v. remus.—**B.** *Plur.*, personified as deities, *the winds:* te, Apollo sancte, fer opem; teque, omnipotens Neptune, invoco; Vosque adeo, Venti! Turpil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 73 (Com. Rel. v. 119 Rib.); Lucr. 5, 1230 (1228); cf. Ov. H. 17 (18), 37.—**C.** Transf. **1.** *Windiness, flatulence,* Col. 6, 30, 8.—**2.** *A light stuff:* textilis, Poët. ap. Petr. 55 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *the wind,* as a symbol of fortune (favorable or unfavorable), fame, applause, etc.: quicumque venti erunt, ars certe nostra non aberit, *however the winds may blow,* i. e. *whatever circumstances may arise,* Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 5: alios ego vidi ventos; alias prospexi animo procellas, id. Pis. 9, 21; cf.: cujus (Caesaris) nunc venti valde sunt secundi, id. Att. 2, 1, 6; so, secundi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 102: vento aliquo in optimum quemque excitato, *by raising a storm,* Cic. Sull. 14, 41: eorum ventorum, quos proposui, moderator quidam et quasi gubernator (opus est), i. e. *of the plans, designs,* id. Fam. 2, 6, 4: loqui est coeptus, quo vento proicitur Appius minor, ut indicet, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2; cf.: rumorum et contionum ventos colligere, Cic. Clu. 28, 77: omnes intellegimus in istis subscriptionibus ventum quendam popularem esse quaesitum, id. ib. 47, 130.

vēnŭcŭla (also **vēnuncŭla** and **vennŭcŭla**), uva, *a kind of grapes* fit for preserving, Hor. S. 2, 4, 71; Col. 3, 2, 2; 3, 2, 27; 12, 45, 1; called also **vēnĭcŭla,** Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34; Macr. S. 1, 16 *fin.*

vēnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [vena], *a small vein, veinlet.* **I.** Lit., Cels. 2, 6.—* **II.** Trop., Quint. 12, 10, 25.

Vēnŭlus, i, *m.*, *a Rutulian warrior, sent by Turnus as an ambassador to Diomedes,* Ov. M. 14, 457.

vēnum, i, v. 2. venus.

vēnum-do or **vēnun-do** (**vaen-;** also separately, **vēnum do,** v. infra), dĕdi, dătum, 1, *v. a.* [2. venus-do, whence also vendo, by contraction], *to sell,* used chiefly of the sale of captured slaves (not in Cic.): hostes praeter senatores omnes venumdati sunt, Liv. 4, 29, 4: multitudo alia civium Campanorum venum data, id. 26, 16, 6: Numidae puberes interfecti, alii omnes venundati, Sall. J. 91, 6: captivos, Suet. Aug. 21; Tac. A. 14, 33; 13, 39; id. H. 1, 68; id. Agr. 28; Flor. 4, 12, 52: tuque, o Minoa venundata Scylla figura, tondes, etc., *sold for,* i. e. *bribed by,* Prop. 3, 19 (4, 18), 21: sententiam, *to put up for sale,* Tac. A. 11, 22 *fin.*—In tmesi: se venum a principibus datos Poeno, Liv. 24, 47, 6: praedam venum aut dono datum, Sall. H. 1, 41, 17 Dietsch.

1. Vĕnus, ĕris (*gen. sing.* VENERVS, Inscr. Orell. 1364), *f.* [v. veneror], *the goddess of Love, the goddess Venus,* Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59 sq.; id. Div. 1, 13, 23; id. Or. 2, 5; id. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135; Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 6; Lucr. 1, 2; Hor. C. 1, 30, 1: filius Veneris, i. e. *Cupid,* Ov. M. 1, 463; cf. puerum, id. Am. 1, 10, 17; also *Æneas,* Verg. A. 1, 325; and in jest, Venere prognatus, of *C. Julius Cæsar,* Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2: Veneris mensis, i. e. *April,* Ov. F. 4, 61.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Love, sexual love, venery* (as euphemism freq.): sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 6: Venus trivio commissa, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 19; Verg. G. 3, 97; Ov. M. 10, 80; 10, 434; 11, 306; 12, 198; App. M. 1, p. 106, 13; Quint. 8, 6, 24; Tac. G. 20; Col. 6, 27, 10.—**2.** Like the Engl. *love,* to denote *a beloved object, beloved:* nec veneres nostras hoc fallit, Lucr. 4, 1185: mea Venus, Verg. E. 3, 68; Hor. C. 1, 27, 14; 1, 33, 13.—**3.** *Qualities that excite love, loveliness, attractiveness, beauty, grace, elegance, charms* (*sing.* and *plur.*; not in Cic.): quo fugit venus? quo color? decens Quo motus? Hor. C. 4, 13, 17: ac bene nummatum decorat suadela venusque, id. Ep. 1, 6, 38; id. A. P. 42; Sen. Ben. 2, 28, 1: fabula nullius veneris sine pondere et arte, Hor. A. P. 320: sermo ipse Romanus non recipere videatur illam solis concessam Atticis venerem, Quint. 10, 1, 100: quod cum gratiâ quâdam et venere dicatur, id. 6, 3, 18; so (with gratia) id. 4, 2, 116.—Of paintings: deesse iis unam illam suam venerem dicebat, quam Graeci charita vocant, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 79.—*Plur.:* profecto Amoenitates omnium venerum atque venustatum adfero, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 5: Isocrates omnes dicendi veneres sectatus est, Quint. 10, 1, 79.—**4.** *The planet Venus,* Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53; id. Rep. 6, 17, 17.—**5.** *The highest throw* at dice, when each of the dice presented a different number, *the Venus throw,* Prop. 4 (5), 8, 45; Hor. C. 2, 7, 25; Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 71; cf. in the foll.—**II.** Derivv.: **Vĕnĕrĕus** or **Vĕnĕrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Venus:* sacerdos, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 23: antistita, id. ib. 3, 2, 10: nepotulus, id. Mil. 5, 20; 5, 28: nutricatus, id. ib. 3, 1, 54: servi, *temple-slaves of the Erycinian Venus in Sicily,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 20, § 50; 2, 5, 54, § 141; v. also infra, B. 2.: res, voluptates, etc., *of* or *belonging to sexual love, venereous, venereal,* Cic. Sen. 14, 47; id. Div. 2, 69, 143: visa, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 166; Col. 12, 4, 3; cf. in a pun: homo, *belonging to Venus* and *lascivious* (of Verres), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 141: delphinus, *wanton,* Gell. 7, 8, 1: nostros quoque antiquiores poëtas amasios et Venerios fuisse, id. 19, 9, 9: pira, *a kind of pear, Venus-pear,* Col. 5, 10, 18; 12, 10, 4; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 56.—**B.** *Subst.* **1. Vĕnĕrĕus** (**Vĕnĕrĭus**), i, *m.* (i. e. jactus), *the Venus-throw* at dice (v. supra, I. B. 5.), Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23; 2, 21, 48; 2, 59, 121; also **Vĕnĕrĕum,** i, *n.:* hoc Venere-

am est, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 55.—**2. Vĕnĕrĕi (Vĕnĕrĭi)**, ōrum, *m.* (i. e. servi), *the temple-slaves of the Erycinian Venus* (v. supra), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 92; 2, 3, 25, § 61; id. Clu. 15, 43.—**3. Vĕnĕrĕae (Vĕnĕrĭae)**, ārum, *f.* (i. e. conchae), *a kind of mussels, Venus-shell*, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103; 32, 11, 53, § 151.

2. vēnus, ūs, *m.*, or **vēnum (vaen-)**, i, *n.* (occurring only in the forms venui, veno, and venum) [Gr. ὦνος, price; ὠνή, purchase; cf. Sanscr. vasnas, price; vasnam, wages; and perh. Germ. Gewinn], *sale.* **a.** *Dat.* (α) Form venui (late Lat.): rogavit haberetne venui lacte? App. M. 8, p. 210, 12: cantherium venui subicere, id. ib. 8, p. 221, 29.—(β) Form veno (post-Aug.): posita veno irritamenta luxus, Tac. A. 14, 15: quae veno exercerent, id. ib. 13, 51. — **b.** *Acc.* venum (class.): dare aliquem venum, *to sell*, Liv. 24, 47, 6: venum cuncta dari, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 179; hence the compound venumdo, q. v.: ut ejus familia ad aedem Cereris venum iret, Liv. 3, 55, 7: pileatos servos venum solitos ire, Gell. 7, 4, 1: venum iturum, Sen. Const. 3, 2: seque et sua tradita venum Castra videt, Luc. 4, 206: venum redibat, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 37.

Vĕnŭsĭa, ae, *f.*, *a town on the borders of Apulia and Lucania, the birthplace of the poet Horace*, now *Venosa*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 104; Cic. Att. 5, 5, 1; 16, 5, 3; Liv. 22, 49; 22, 54; Vell. 1, 14, 6.—Hence, **Vĕnŭsīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Venusia, Venusian:* silvae, Hor. C. 1, 28, 26: colonus, i. e. *Horace*, id. S. 2, 1, 35: lucerna, i. e. *the poetry of Horace*, Juv. 1, 51.—*Subst.*: **Vĕnŭsīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Venusia, the Venusians*, Liv. 22, 54; 27, 10.

vĕnustas, ātis, *f.* [1. Venus], *loveliness, comeliness, charm, grace, beauty, elegance, attractiveness*, etc. (syn.: pulchritudo, formositas). **I.** Of the body: cum pulchritudinis duo genera sint, quorum in altero venustas sit, in altero dignitas, venustatem muliebrem ducere debemus, dignitatem virilem, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130; cf. id. ib. 1, 30, 17: venustas et pulchritudo corporis, id. ib. 1, 27, 95: voltus quantam affert tum dignitatem, tum venustatem, id. Or. 18, 60. — Transf., of inanim. things: signa eximiā venustate, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 5: Capitolii fastigium illud non venustas sed necessitas ipsa fabricata est, id. de Or. 3, 46, 180: pomorum, Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 2. — **II.** Of the mind: homo affluens omni lepore et venustate, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142: (oratoris est) agere cum dignitate ac venustate, id. de Or. 1, 31, 142: dicendi vis egregia, summā festivitate et venustate conjuncta profuit, id. ib. 1, 57, 243: comprobari cum dignitate tum etiam venustate, id. Arch. 12, 31; Quint. 4, 2, 118; 9, 2, 66; 9, 3, 72: verborum, Gell. 17, 20, 6: tui quidem omnes mores ad venustatem valent, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 63; cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 54; id. Truc. 4, 2, 4: diem pulchrum et venustatis plenum, *pleasantness, pleasure*, id. Poen. 1, 2, 44; cf.: quis me fortunatior, venustatisque adeo plenior, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 8.—*Plur.*: amoenitates omnium venerum atque venustatum affero, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 5; id. Ps. 5, 1, 12.

vĕnustē, *adv.*, v. venustus *fin.*

vĕnusto, āre, *v. a.* [venustus], *to make lovely, beautify:* se unguentis, Naev. ap. Fulg. p. 565, 19: ideo primo fecit (fidem) deus, postea venustavit, Ambros. Hexaëm. 1, 7, 27: miracula, id. in Luc. 2, 42.

vĕnustŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *lovely, charming, delightful:* oratio, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 70: carmina, Aus. Ep. Idyll. 4 praem.

vĕnustus, a, um, *adj.* [1. Venus], *lovely, comely, charming, pleasing, winning, agreeable, graceful, beautiful, elegant*, etc. (syn.: pulcher, formosus, speciosus). **I.** Physically: species, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 153: vultus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 93; Suet. Ner. 51: gestus et motus corporis, Cic. Brut. 55, 203: soror, Cat. 89, 2.—*Sup.*: diva venustissima Venus, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 4: forma, Suet. Aug. 79.—Transf., of inanim. things: sphaera venustior et nobilior, Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 21: hortuli, Phaedr. 4, 5, 34: Sirmio, Cat. 31, 12: aspectus figurationis, Vitr. 3, 2.— **II.** Mentally: Graecus facilis et valde venustus, Cic. Pis. 28, 70: plerumque dolor etiam venustos facit, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 3: venustum esse, quod cum gratiā quādam et venere dicatur apparet, Quint. 6, 3, 18: (genus dictionis) sententiosum et argutum, sententiae concinnae et venustae, Cic. Brut. 95, 325: (antiqua comoedia) grandis et elegans et venusta, Quint. 10, 1, 65: transitus, id. 9, 2, 61.—*Comp.*: homines venustiores, Cat. 3, 1: longe venustiora omnia in respondendo quam in provocando, Quint. 6, 3, 13.—*Sup.*: repercutiendi genus venustissimum, Quint. 6, 3, 78: materia, id. 6, 3, 84: lusus, id. 5, 13, 46. — *Adv.*: **vĕnustē**, *charmingly, gracefully, beautifully:* venuste cecidisse, *most delightfully*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 2: dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 54: respondere, id. 5, 7, 31: eludere, id. 5, 13, 48: scribere mimiambos, Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 4.—*Comp.*: Hispanus hunc colorem venustius (adhibuit), Sen. Contr. 1, 1, 20.—*Sup.*: quibus venustissime Curio respondit, se, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 2: omnia venustissime fingere, Quint. 6, 3, 41.

* **vē-pallĭdus**, a, um, *adj.*, *very pale, very pallid:* mulier, Hor. S. 1, 2, 129.

* **vĕprātĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [vepres], *of* or *belonging to a thorn-bush:* spinae, Col. 7, 1, 1.

vĕprēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little thorn-* or *brier-bush:* illa ex vepreculis extracta nitedula, Cic. Sest. 33, 72.—Prov.: vipera est in vepreculā, *there's a viper in the bush*, of a hidden danger, Pompon. ap. Non. 231, 13 (Com. Rel. v. 130 Rib.; cf.: latet anguis in herba).

vĕpres (vĕpris, vĕper), is, and more usu. in the *plur.*: **vĕpres**, ium (poet. veprum, Stat. S. 5, 2, 44), *m.* (*fem.*, Lucr. 4, 62; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, pp. 460, 678), *a thorn-bush, brier-bush, bramble-bush* (class.). (α) *Plur.*: ARBORES, VITES, VEPRES, SENTES, S. C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 129: sepulcrum septum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64; cf. Cato, R. R. 2, 4; Lucr. 4, 62; Verg. G. 1, 271; 3, 444; id. A. 8, 645; * Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 9.—*Gen.* veprum, Stat. S. 5, 2, 44; Suet. Tib. 60; Col. 11, 3, 3.—Prov.: inter vepres rosae nascuntur, Amm. 16, 7, 4.—(β) *Sing. nom.* vepres, Prisc. p. 613 P.—*Acc.* hunc veprem, Col. 11, 3, 7; Plin. 13, 21, 37, § 116: veprem et spinam vorabit, Vulg. Isa. 9, 18; 27, 4.—*Abl.* vepre, Ov. M. 5, 628.

vĕprētum, i, *n.* [vepres], *a thorn-hedge, bramble-thicket*, Col. 4, 32, 1; Pall. 1, 43.

vēr, vēris (*abl.* veri, Col. 10, 129), *n.* [Gr. ἔαρ, ἦρ, i. e. Ϝηρ], *the spring.* **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 6, § 9 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 28, 1; Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 2; Lucr. 5, 737; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 27; id. Lael. 19, 70: vere novo, Verg. G. 1, 43; Hor. C. 1, 4, 1; 4, 7, 9; 4, 12, 1: primo vere, *at the beginning of spring*, Cato, R. R. 50; Hor. C. 3, 7, 2. — Prov.: vere prius flores, aestu numerabis aristas, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 57.— **II.** Transf., *the productions of spring:* cum breve Cecropiae ver populantur apes, Mart. 9, 14, 2. — So esp. freq., ver sacrum, *a special offering presented from the firstlings of spring*, which it was customary to vow in critical circumstances: ver sacrum vovendi mos fuit Italis. Magnis enim periculis adducti vovebant, quaecumque proximo vere nata essent apud se animalia immolaturos, etc., Fest. p. 379 Müll.; cf. id. s. v. Mamertini, p. 158; id. s. v. Sacrani, p. 321; Sisenn. ap. Non. 522, 17: ver sacrum vovendum, si bellatum prospere esset, etc., Liv. 22, 9, 10; cf. the votive formula, id. 22, 10, 2; so id. 33, 44, 1; 34, 44, 1 sqq. Weissenb. ad loc.; Just. 24, 4, 1. — **III.** Trop., *the spring-time of life, youth* (poet.): jucundum cum aetas florida ver ageret, Cat. 68, 16; Ov. M. 10, 85.

vērācĭter, *adv.*, v. verax *fin.*

Verăgri, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in* Gallia Narbonensis, *on the Pennine Alps*, Caes. B. G. 3, 1; Liv. 21, 38; Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 137.

(**vērātrix**, īcis, a false read. for veteratrix, App. M. 9, p. 230.)

vērātrum, i, *n.*, *a plant, hellebore*, Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 52; Gell. 17, 5, 6; Cels. 2, 12 sq.; 3, 23; Lucr. 4, 640; Pers. 1, 51.

vērax, ācis, *adj.* [verus], *speaking truly, true, veracious* (very rare): si eris verax, tuā ex re facies, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 6; 5, 2, 15: oraculum, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 38: saga, Tib. 1, 2, 41: signa, id. 4, 1, 119: sensus, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 79: visa quietis tranquilla atque veracia, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: Liber, Hor. S. 1, 4, 89.— With *inf.*: vosque veraces cecinisse Parcae, Hor. C. S. 25.—*Comp.*: Herodotum cur veraciorem ducam Ennio? Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116. — *Sup.*: veracissima promissio, Aug. Ep. 6.—*Adv.*: **vērācĭter**, *truly, veraciously* (opp. simulatorie), Plaut. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P.; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 4; 6, 10; id. ap. Hier. Ep. 56, 3; Ambros. Ep. 17, 1: Platonem acutius atque veracius intellexisse, Aug. Civ. Dei, 8, 4; 5, 8.

verbālis, e, *adj.* [verbum], *consisting of words, wordy, verbal.* **I.** In gen. (post-class.): horrea, Fulg. Myth. 1 praef.: undae mulierum, id. ib.—**II.** In partic., in gram., *of* or *belonging to verbs, verbal*, Charis. p. 128 P.; Diom. p. 310 ib.

Verbannus, i, *m.*, *the name of a lake in Upper Italy*, now *Lago Maggiore:* lacus, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224; 3, 19, 23, § 131.

verbascum, i, *n.*, *a plant, mullein*, Plin. 25, 10, 73, § 120; 26, 4, 11, § 23.

‡ **Verbeia**, ae, *f.*, *a goddess worshipped by the Gauls and Britons*, perh. = VICTORIA, Inscr. Grut. 89, 7; 1017, 2.

verbēna, ae, *f.* (v. Don. ad Ter. And. 4, 3, 11); usually in *plur.*: **verbēnae**, ārum, *f.*, *foliage, herbage, the leaves, twigs, and branches* of laurel, olive, or myrtle, *cypress, tamarisk, sacred boughs*, etc.: verbenas vocamus omnes frondes sacratas, ut est laurus, oliva vel myrtus, Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 120; cf. id. ad Verg. E. 8, 65, where is given the derivation, a viriditate; such boughs were borne by the fetiales, Liv. 1, 24, 6; 30, 43, 3; Plin. 22, 2, 3, § 5: verbenā tempora vincti, Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 120; by priests suing for protection, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 110; and were used in sacrifices and other religious acts, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 33; Ter. And. 4, 3, 11; Hor. C. 1, 19, 14; 4, 11, 7; Ov. M. 7, 242; Verg. E. 8, 65; Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 119; Suet. Vesp. 7.—**II.** *A class of plants used in medicine as cooling remedies*, including the olive, myrtle, ivy, etc., Cels. 2, 22 *fin.*; 8, 10, 7.

verbēnāca, ae, *f.*, *a plant, called also* hierabotane, *vervain:* Verbena officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 25, 9, 59, § 105; App. Herb. 3.

* **verbēnārius**, ii, *m.* [verbenae], *one who bears the sacred boughs;* of the fetiales, Plin. 22, 2, 3, § 5.

* **verbēnātus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *crowned with a wreath of sacred boughs:* verbenatum infulatumque, Suet. Calig. 27.

verber, ĕris (*nom.*, *dat.*, and *acc. sing.* do not occur, and the *sing.* in gen. very rarely; Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 476), *n.*, *a lash, whip, scourge, rod* (syn.: scutica, flagrum), **I.** Lit. (rare; perh. not in Cic., but cf. in II. B.). (α) *Plur.*: *Tr.* Quid me fiet nunc jam? *Th.* Verberibus caedere, lutum, pendens, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 45: verberibus caedere, id. Pers. 2, 3, 17; Ter. And. 1, 2, 28: adulescentem nudari jubet verberaque adferri, Liv. 8, 28, 4: verbera saetosa movebat arator, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 25; Verg. A. 5, 147; Quint. Decl. 19, 3.—(β) *Sing.*: illi instant verbere torto, Verg. G. 3, 106: Phoebus equos stimuloque domans et verbere Saevit, Ov. M. 2, 399: conscendit equos Gradivus et ictu Verberis increpuit, id. ib. 14, 821: pecora verbere domantur, Sen. Const. 12, 3; of a top: volitans sub verbere turbo, Verg. A. 7, 378.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Concr., *a thong* of a sling and other similar missile weapons (poet.; syn. lorum), Verg. G. 1, 309; Sil. 1, 314; Luc. 3, 469.—**B.** Abstr., *a lashing, scourging, flogging*, etc. (class.; syn. plaga). **1.** Lit. (α) *Plur.*: dignus es verberibus multis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 71: tibi erunt parata verba, huic homini verbera, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 115: mitto vincla, mitto carcerem, mitto verbera, mitto secures, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 24, § 59: aliquem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio excruciare, id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11; id. Phil. 11, 2, 5; id. Rep. 1, 38, 59; 2, 37, 62; id. Fin. 5, 20, 55; id. Tusc. 3, 27, 64; XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6; Quint. 1, 3, 15; 4, 2, 113; 11, 1, 40; 11, 3, 90; 11, 3, 117; Hor. S. 1, 3, 121: cum positā stares ad verbera veste, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 19: saeva, id. ib. 1, 13, 18: tergum foedum vestigiis verberum, Liv. 2, 23, 7: post verbere, Stat. Th. 2, 143; 2, 172.—(β) *Sing.*: percutimur caput conversae verbere virgae, Ov. M. 14, 300; Sen. Herc. Fur. 801.—**b.** Of inanim. things, *a stripe, stroke, blow* (most-

(γ poet) (α) *Plur.:* turgentis caudae, Hor. S 2, 7, 49: ventorum, Lucr 5, 957; 6, 115: radiorum (solis), id 5, 485; 5, 1104: aquarum, Claud. Laud. Stil 1, 288 —Of *the strokes* of oars: puppis Verberibus senis agitur, Luc 3, 536, Sil. 11, 493; cf Ov. H. 18, 23 —(β) *Sing :* remorum in verbere perstant, Ov. M. 3, 662: trementes Verbere ripae, Hor. C. 3, 27, 24: adverso siderum, Plin 2, 8, 6, § 33 —**2.** Trop , *plur., lashes, strokes* contumeliarum verbera subire, Cic. Rep 1, 5, 9: verbera linguae, i e *chiding*s, Hor. C. 3, 12, 3 (cf: verberari verbis, convicio, etc , under verbero): fortunae verbera, *the strokes of fate*, Gell 13, 27, 4.

* **verbĕrābilis,** e, *adj* [verbero], *worthy of a beating :* verberabilissime, Plaut. Aul 4, 4, 6

verbĕrābundus, a, um, *adj* [id], *whipping, flogging*, Plaut Fragm p 30 Mai (id. Stich v. 444 Ritschl)

verbĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a striking, beating.* **I.** Lit : flagellorum castigatio, vinculorum verberatio, Dig 48, 19, 7; 47, 10, 5, § 1 —**II.** Trop, *chastisement, punishment :* mirificam mi verberationem cessationis epistula dedisti, i e *satisfaction, amends* (with reference to an expression previously used: verberavi te cogitationis tacito convicio), Q Cic ap Cic. Fam 16, 27, 1 Orell *N cr.;* cf. id ib 16, 26, 1

* **verbĕrātor,** ōris, *m* [id.], *a beater, flogger*, Prud. στεφ. 9, 38.

* **verbĕrātus,** ūs, *m* [id], *a beating ·* si (aqua) e sublimi dejecta verberatu corripiat aëra, Plin 31, 3, 23, § 39

verbĕrĕus, a, um, *adj* [verber], *worthy of stripes* (Plautinian): caput = 2 verbero, *scoundrel*, Plaut Pers 2, 2, 2; also called statua, id Capt 5, 1, 31; id Ps 4, 1, 7.

verbĕrĭto, āre, *v freq* (1. verbero], *to beat often*, Cato, acc to Fest p 379 Müll

1. verbĕro, āvi, ātum, 1 (old form verberit for verberarit, Fest. p 230, 15 e leg Serv. ad Tull , *inf.* verberarier, Plaut As 2, 3, 7; id Most 3, 1, 92), *v a.* [verber], *to lash, scourge, whip, flog, beat, drub* (class , syn : ferio, pulso) **I.** Lit.: *So* Sum obtusus pugnis pessume. *Am* Quis te verberavit? Plaut Am 2, 1, 60: pulsare verberareque homines, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142; so (with pulsare) id. ib 2, 3, 26, § 66: civem Romanum, id. Rep 2, 31, 54: matrem, id Vatin 5, 11; cf · parentem, servum injuriâ, id. Fin 4, 27, 76: oculos virgis, id. Verr 2, 5, 43, § 112· laterum costas ense, Ov. M 4, 727; Mart. 7, 94, 6; Dig 47, 10, 5 proöem —*Absol :* quo firme verberaturi insisterent, Suet Calig 26. caudâ verberando excutere cibum, Plin 32, 2, 5, § 12. —Prov . noli verberare lapidem, ne perdas manum, Plaut Curc 1, 3, 41.—**b.** Transf., of inanimate things, *to beat, strike, lash, knock*, etc : locum coaequato et paviculis verberato, Cato, R R 91: tormentis Mutinam verberavit, Cic Phil 8, 7, 20. aquila aethera verberat alis, Verg A 11, 756. verberat ictibus auras, id ib 5, 377. fundâ amnem, id G 1, 141; cf . sidera (unda), id. A. 3, 423 · agros nive (Juppiter), Stat Th 5, 390: undas (Aufidus), *to lash*, Luc 2, 407; cf.. navem (Auster), Hor Epod 10, 3: puppim (Eurus), Val Fl. 1, 639 —In a comic pun, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 177. —**II.** Trop , *to lash, chastise, plague, torment, harass* with words. aliquem verbis, Plaut Truc 1, 2, 17· ne me ut surdo verbera aures, id. Mil 4, 1, 204 · senatus convicio verberari, Cic Pis 26, 63; cf. verberavi te cogitationis tacito duntaxat convicio, id. Fam 16, 26, 1· orator in dicendo exercitatus hac ipsâ exercitatione istos verberabit, id de Or. 3, 21, 79. aures sermonibus, Tac Agr 41; Petr 132

2. verbĕro, ōnis, *m* [1. verbero], *one worthy of stripes, a scoundrel, rascal* · ain' tu vero verbero? Plaut. Am 1, 1, 128; Cic. Att. 14, 6, 1; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 187; id. Ps 4, 7, 63, id. As. 2, 4, 10, 2, 4, 78; 3, 3, 79; id. Capt 3, 4, 19 al ; Ter Phorm 4, 4, 3, 5, 6, 10.

verbiālis, e, *adj , verbal, derived from a verb*, Pompei Comment. (Keil, Lat. Gram 5)

* **verbĭfĭcātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [verbum-facio], *a talking*, Caecil ap Don Ter Eun 4, 4, 4 (Com Rel. p 37 Rib)

verbigĕna, ae, *m* [verbum gigno], *he who was born of the Word*, i.e *Christ*, Prud. Cath 3, 1; 11, 17.

verbĭgĕro, no *perf*, ātum, 1, *v n.* [verbum gero], *to talk, chat, dispute :* quotics inter nos verbigeratum sit, App Mag p 321, 3

verbĭvēlĭtātĭo, v velitatio

verbōsē, *adv* , v. verbosus *fin.*

verbōsĭtas, ātis, *f* [verbosus], *multiplicity of words, wordiness, verbosity* (post-class.), Prud. στεφ. 10, 551; Symm Ep 8, 47.

verbōsus, a, um, *adj* [verbum], *full of words, wordy, prolix, verbose* (rare but class): verbosa simulatio prudentiae, Cic Mur. 14, 30: T. Livium ut verbosum in historiâ carpebat, Suet Calig 34; Cat 98, 1.— *Comp :* verbosior epistula, Cic. Fam 7, 3, 6: expositio, Quint. 4, 2, 79 —*Sup* · verbosissimos locos arcessere, Quint. 2, 4, 31 — *Adv* · **verbōsē,** *with many words, verbosely*, Cic Mur. 12, 26; Quint 12, 8, 7 — *Comp* ,Varr R R. 2, 5, 11; Cic Fam 7, 3, 5; Quint. 3, 11, 28; 4, 1, 43; 5, 12, 15

verbum, i (*gen plur.* verbûm, Plaut As 1, 3, 1; id. Bacch 4, 8, 37, id. Truc. 2, 8, 14), *n* [from the root er, Gr ΕΡω, whence εἴρω and ῥῆμα, what is spoken or said, cf Goth vaurd; Germ. Wort, Engl word], *a word; plur., words, expressions, language, discourse, conversation*, etc (cf . vox, vocabulum) **I.** In gen : verbum nullum fecit, Plaut Bacch 4, 9, 58· si ullum verbum faxo, id Men. 1, 2, 47 : qui verbum numquam in publico fecerunt, Cic Brut 78, 270, so, facere, *to talk, chat, discourse, converse*, id Verr 2, 4, 65, § 147; id. Imp Pomp 10, 27, id Planc 8, 20 al : spissum istud amanti est verbum veniet, nisi venit, Plaut Cist 1, 1, 77; cf id Most 5, 1, 2· videtis hoc uno verbo unde significari res duas et ex quo et a quo loco, Cic Caecin 30, 88· verbum voluptatis, id Fin 2, 23, 75 (for which · vox voluptatis, id ib 2, 2, 6); cf . libenter verbo utor Catonis (i e origines), id Rep 2, 1, 3· verbum usitatius et tritius, id Ac 1, 7, 27: verbum scribere. . verbi litterae, id de Or 2, 30, 130 nec vero ullum (verbum) aut durum aut insolens, aut humile aut longius ductum, etc., id Brut 79, 274 si pudor, si modestia, si pudicitia, si uno verbo temperantia (literally, *in one word ;* cf B 2 infra), id Fin 2, 22, 73 — *Plur* verba rebus impressit, Cic Rep. 3, 2, 3. in quo etiam verbis ac nominibus ipsis fuit diligens (Servius Tullius), id ib 2, 22, 40 quid verbis opu'st? Plaut Am 1, 1, 289 haec plurimis a me verbis dicta sunt, Cic Rep 1, 7, 12: verba facere, *to speak*, Caes B. G 2, 14 contumelia verborum, *insulting* or *abusive language*, id ib 5, 58 ut verbis, quid sit, definiam, Cic. Rep 1, 24, 38 verba ponenda sunt, quae vim habeant illustrandi, nec ab usu sint abhorrentia, grandia, plena, sonantia, etc , id Part Or 15, 53 dialecticorum verba nulla sunt publica. suis utuntur, id. Ac 1, 7, 25. verborum delectum originem esse eloquentiae, id Brut 72, 253 et saep · multis verbis ultro citroque habitis ille nobis est consumptus dies, *much talk on both sides*, id Rep 6, 9, 9; cf id ib 3, 4, 7: accusabat Canutius Scamandrum verbis tribus, venenum esse deprehensum (literally, *in three words;* cf B 2 b infra), Cic Clu 18, 50 —Prov : verba facit emortuo, *he talks to the dead*, i e *in vain*, Plaut Poen 4, 2, 18; for which. verba fiunt mortuo, Ter Phorm 5, 8 (9), 26 —**B.** Adverbial phrases **1.** Ad verbum, verbum e (de, pro), verbo, or simply verbum verbo, *to a word, word for word, exactly, literally* (Cic uses verbum e or ex verbo where the exact equivalent of a single word is given; verbum pro verbo of the literal translation of a passage, v infra): fabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis expressae, Cic Fin 1, 2, 4; cf Suet Caes. 30 *fin* · ediscere ad verbum, Cic. de Or 1, 34, 157: ea quae modo expressa ad verbum dixi, id. Tusc 3, 19, 44: somnium mirifice ad verbum cum re convenit, id. Div 1, 44, 99: quae Graeci πάθη appellant : ego poteram morbos, et id verbum esset e verbo, id Tusc 3, 4, 7. istam κατάληψιν, quam, ut dixi, verbum e verbo exprimentes, comprehensionem dicemus, id. Ac. 2, 10, 31; id Fin. 3, 4, 15; id. Top 8, 35, id. Ac. 2, 6, 17 verbum de verbo expressum extulit, Ter. Ad. prol. 11: verbum pro verbo reddere, Cic. Opt Gen 5, 14: nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fidus Interpres, Hor. A. P. 133; cf.: ea sine scripto eisdem verbis reddebat, quibus cogitaverat, Cic. Brut. 88, 301. — **2.** Verbi causâ or gratiâ, *for the sake of example, for example, for instance :* si quis, verbi causâ, oriente Caniculâ natus est, Cic. Fat 6, 12: *M.* Quid dicis igitur! *A.* Miserum esse verbi causâ M Crassum, id. Tusc. 1, 4, 12; id. Mil 22, 60: qui verbi causâ post mortem amici liberos ejus custodiant, Auct Her. 4, 47, 60: ut propter aliam quampiam rem, verbi gratiâ propter voluptatem, nos amemus, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 30 —**3.** Uno verbo, or tribus verbis, or paucis verbis, *in one word, in a word, briefly* **a.** Quin tu uno verbo dic, quid est quod me velis, Ter. And. 1, 1, 18; Cato, R R. 157, 7: praetores, praetorios, tribunos plebis, magnam partem senatûs, omnem subolem juventutis unoque verbo rem publicam expulsam atque exterminatam suis sedibus, Cic Phil 2, 22, 54 —**b.** *Pa* Brevin' an longinquo sermoni? *Mi* Tribus verbis, Plaut Mil 4, 2, 30: pax, te tribus verbis volo, Plaut Trin 4, 2, 121 —**c.** Sed paucis verbis te volo, Plaut. Mil 2, 4, 22; cf . verbis paucis quam cito Alium fecisti me, id. Trin 1, 2, 123; cf also paucus, II. B —**4.** Verbo **a.** *Orally, by word of mouth* (opp scriptura)· C Furnio plura verbo quam scripturâ mandata dedimus, Planc ap Cic. Fam 10, 8, 5· cui verbo mandabo, quid, etc., Vulc Gall Avid Cass 10, § 10 — **b.** *Briefly, in a word :* postquam Caesar dicendi finem fecit, ceteri verbo alius alii varie adsentiebantur, Sall C 52, 1. aut verbo adsentiebatur, aut pedibus in sententiam ibat, Liv. 27, 34, 7 Weissenb ad loc ; 3, 40, 6, cf also: rogatus a me etiamne majus quam dedecus, verbo de sententia destitisti, *at a word* from me, Cic. Tusc 2, 12, 28 Ernest ad loc —**5.** Meis, tuis, suis verbis, *in my, thy*, or *his name; for me, thee*, or *him :* gratum mihi feceris, si uxori tuae meis verbis eris gratulatus, Cic Fam 15, 8, 5, 11, 2; id Att 16, 11, 8: anulum quem ego militi darem tuis verbis, Plaut. Mil 3, 3, 38, id. Bacch 4, 4, 79· denuntiatum Fabio senatus verbis, ne, etc , Liv. 9, 36, 14

II. In partic **A.** Verbum, in the *sing* **1.** Of an entire clause, *a saying, expression, phrase, sentence* (mostly ante-class.; cf.: sententia, dictum) · *Me.* Plus plusque istuc sospitent quod nunc habes *Eu* Illud mihi verbum non placet· quod nunc habes! Plaut Aul 3, 6, 11; id Cas 2, 5, 39; id Most 1, 3, 18; 1, 3, 95; 1, 3, 139; Ter. And 1, 5, 5; id Eun 1, 2, 95; id Ad. 5, 8, 29 —**2.** Of *a proverb*. verum est verbum, quod memoratur: ubi amici, ibidem opus, Plaut Truc. 4, 4, 32; so id ib 4, 5, 39; Ter Ad 5, 3, 17 quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius quam quisquam ratus erat descendit, Sall J 11, 7 —**B.** Pregn , *mere talk, mere words* (opp to deed, fact, reality, etc ; cf nomen). qui omnia verborum momentis, non rerum ponderibus examinet, Cic. Rep 3, 8, 12; cf : verbo et simulatione (opp re verâ), id. Verr 2, 3, 58, § 133; v res dolor est malum, ut disputas, existimatio, dedecus, infamia verba sunt atque ineptiae, *empty words*, id Pis 27, 65: verborum sonitus inanis, id de Or. 1, 12, 51· in quibus (civitatibus) verbo sunt liberi omnes? *in word, in name*, id Rep 1, 31, 47. —Hence, verba dare (alicui), *to give empty words*, i e *to deceive, cheat :* cui verba dare difficile est, Ter And. 1, 3, 6: vel verba mihi dari facile patior in hoc, meque libenter praebeo credulum, Cic Att 15, 16, A. descendit atque Gallis verba dedit, i e *eluded, escaped from them*, Quadrig ap Gell 17, 2, 24. curis dare verba, i e *to beguile, drive away*, Ov Tr 5, 7, 40 — **C.** In gram , *a verb* Aristoteles orationis duas partes esse dicit, vocabula et verba, ut homo et equus, et legit et currit, etc ,Varr L L. 8, § 11 sq. Müll.; 9, § 95; 10, § 77 al ; Cic de Or 3, 49, 191 — **D.** In eccl Lat as a translation of λόγος, *the second person of the Trinity*, Vulg Joan 1, 1; id 1 Joan 5, 7; id Apoc. 19, 13

Vercellae, ārum, *f*, *a town in* Gallia Cisalpina, now *Borgo Vercelli*, Plin 3, 17, 21, § 124; Brut ap Cic. Fam 11, 19, 2, Tac. H 1, 70 —Hence, **A. Vercellensis,** e, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to Vercellæ* · ager, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 78 — **B.** ‡ **Vercellinus,** a, um, *adj* , *of Vercellæ, Vercelline :* PORTA, Inscr. Marin Fratr. Arv. p. 772

Vercingetŏrix, īgis, *m.*, *a commander of the Gauls in the Gallic War*, Caes. B. G. 7, 4 sq.; Flor. 3, 10, 20.

* **vercŭlum**, i, *n. dim.* [ver], *little spring*, as a term of endearment: meum corculum, melliculum, verculum, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 15.

vērē, *adv.*, v. verus, C. *fin.*

vĕrēcundē, *adv.*, v. verecundus, II. *a.*

vĕrēcundĭa, ae, *f.* [verecundus], *the natural feeling of shame*, by whatever cause produced, *shamefacedness, bashfulness, shyness, coyness, modesty*, etc. **I.** In gen. (class.; syn.: pudicitia, castitas, pudor). **A.** *Absol.*: nec vero tam metu poenâque terrentur, quae est constituta legibus, quam verecundiā, quam natura homini dedit quasi quendam vituperationis non injustae timorem, Cic. Rep. 5, 4, 6: homo solum animal natum pudoris ac verecundiae particeps, id. Fin. 4, 7, 18: scenicorum mos tantam habet veteri disciplina verecundiam, ut in scaenam sine subligaculo prodeat nemo, id. Off. 1, 35, 129; id. Rep. 4, 4, 4: magnam habet vim disciplina verecundiae, id. ib. 4, 6, 6: justitiae partes sunt non violare homines; verecundiae non offendere, id. Off. 1, 28, 99; cf. id. Lael. 22, 82: Caesar meam in rogando verecundiam objurgavit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 10: tironis, id. Att. 8, 6, 3: homo timidus, virginali verecundiā, id. Quint. 11, 39; so, virginalis, Suet. Vit. Pers.: fuit sponsa tua apud me eâdem, quâ apud parentis suos, verecundiā, Liv. 26, 50, 6: verecundia nostra adversus regem nobis obstat, id. 37, 54, 7: nova nupta verecundiā notabilis, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 78: verecundia oris, *bashful redness, blushing*, Suet. Dom. 18.—**B.** With *gen. obj.* (α) With *gen. rei*: turpitudinis verecundia, *dread of wrong-doing*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 74: negandi, id. Or. 71, 238; Quint. prooem. § 3: respondendi, id. 3, 5, 15: hujus sermonis, Liv. 26, 50, 4.—(β) With *gen. personae* (not freq. till after the Aug. period): quando nec ordinis hujus ulla, nec reipublicae est verecundia, *respect for, reverence*, Liv. 4, 45, 8: parentis, vitrici, deorum, id. 39, 11, 2: ne auctorem ponam, verecundia ipsius facit, Quint. 3, 3, 64: majestatis magistratuum, Liv. 2, 36, 3: aetatis, id. 1, 6, 4; cf. id. 1, 3, 10: legum, id. 10, 13, 8.—Transf.: quidam ita sunt receptae auctoritatis ac notae verecundiae, ut, etc., i. e. *of known venerableness*, Quint. 6, 3, 33.—**II.** In partic., with an implication of censure. **1.** *Over-shyness, bashfulness, sheepishness, timidity* (post-Aug.): verecundia vitium quidem sed amabile et quae virtutes facillime generet ... quae (verecundia) est timor quidam reducens animum ab iis, quae facienda sunt... Optima est autem emendatio verecundiae fiducia, Quint. 12, 5, 2 sq.: patronus timet cognoscentis verecundiam, id. 4, 1, 19: (vox) in metu et verecundiā contracta, id. 11, 3, 64.—**2.** *A shame, disgrace*: verecundiae erat equitem suo alienoque Marte pugnare, Liv. 3, 62, 9: verecundia Romanos tandem cepit, Saguntum sub hostium potestate esse, etc., *a sense of shame*, id. 24, 42, 9.

vĕrēcundĭter, *adv.*, v. verecundus *fin.* β.

vĕrēcundor, āri, *v. dep. n.* [verecundus], *to feel bashful* or *ashamed, to be shy* or *diffident* (rare but class.): verecundari neminem apud mensam decet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 77: hi nostri amici verecundantur, capti splendore virtutis, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 480, 17: aliquem cunctantem et quasi verecundantem incitare, id. de Or. 3, 9, 36.—With *inf.*: Sp. Carvilio graviter claudicanti ex vulnere ... et ob eam causam verecundanti in publicum prodire, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249.—**II.** Transf., of things: (manus) probant, admirantur, verecundantur, *express shame*, Quint. 11, 3, 87.

vĕrēcundus, a, um, *adj.* [vereor], *feeling shame* (at any thing good or bad), *shamefaced, bashful, shy, coy, modest, diffident*, etc. **I.** Lit.: nimis verecunda es (uxor), Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 22: decet verecundum esse adulescentem, id. As. 5, 1, 6: homo non nimis verecundus, Cic. de Or. 2, 88, 361: misi ad te quattuor admonitores non nimis verecundos, id. Fam. 9, 8, 1: innocentes et verecundi, id. Leg. 1, 19, 50: populus, Hor. A. P. 207: saepe verecundum laudasti, id. Ep. 1, 7, 37: Bacchus, *moderate*, id. C. 1, 27, 3 (cf.: modicus Liber, id. ib. 1, 18, 7): orator in transferendis verecundus et parcus, Cic. Or. 24, 81: vultus, Ov. M. 14, 840: ore loqui, Mart. 8, 1, 2: color, *a blush*, Hor. Epod. 17, 21: rubor, Ov. M. 1, 484: pudor, id. Tr. 4, 4, 50: verecunda debet esse translatio, Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 165: oratio, Quint. 11, 3, 96: verba, id. 10, 1, 9: causa, id. 4, 5, 19: vita, Ov. Tr. 2, 354.—With *subj.-clause*: transire in diversa subsellia, parum verecundum est, Quint. 11, 3, 133: hoc dicere verecundum est, i. e. *I am ashamed*, id. 7, 1, 56.—*Comp.*: verecundior in postulando, Cic. Phil. 14, 5, 11: verecundior in loquendo, id. Fam. 7, 33, 2: partes, i. e. *the private parts*, Arn. 4, 133: translatio, Quint. 9, 2, 41: confessio, id. 4, 2, 8.—*Sup.*: Pompejus in appetendis honoribus immodicus, in gerendis verecundissimus, Vell. 2, 33, 3.—**II.** Transf., objectively, *worthy of reverence, venerable* (late Lat.): nomen populi Romani, Amm. 14, 6, 6; cf. id. 21, 16, 11; 30, 8, 4: praetor, Capitol. Ver. 8.—*Adv.* (acc. to I.), *shamefacedly, bashfully, shyly, modestly*. (α) Form **vĕrēcundē**, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 6; id. Brut. 22, 87; Liv. 26, 49, 16.—*(β) Form **vĕrēcundĭter**, Pompon. ap. Non. 516, 23.—**b.** *Comp.*: verecundius, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 171; Quint. 4, 1, 13; 11, 1, 84.

vĕrēdārĭus, ii, *m.* [veredus], *a postboy, courier* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 5, 7 *med.*; Vulg. Esth. 8, 10; Firm. Math. 3, 13 *fin.*; Paul. Nol. Ep. 9.—Comically, of a priest eager for gossip, Hier. Ep. 22, 28.

vĕrēdus, i, *m.* **I.** *A light horse* for posting, *a post-horse, courier's horse*, Cod. Just. 12, 51, 4; 12, 51, 7; Aus. Ep. 8, 7; 8, 14.—**II.** Transf., *a light, fleet hunting-horse*, Mart. 12, 14, 1; 14, 86, 1.

vĕrendus, a, um, v. vereor, B. *fin.*

vĕrenter, *adv.*, v. vereor, A. *fin.*

vĕrĕor, ītus (*part. pres.* verens; rare in histt.; not in Cæs., Liv., Sall., or Curt., veritus being used instead; but freq. in Cic., Nep., and Just.; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 1192), 2, *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [Greek root ὁρ-, Ϝορ; οὖρος, ἐπίουρος, guardian; ὁράω, to see; O. H. Germ. warten, to see; Engl. ward], *to feel awe of, to reverence, revere, respect; to fear, be afraid of* any thing (good or bad); *to fear* or *be afraid* to do a thing, etc. (not so strong as metuo, v. Cic. Quint. 1, 1 infra; cf. also timeo); constr. with *acc.*, with an *inf.*, the *gen.*, a foll. *ne, ut*, a *rel.-clause*, or *absol.* (α) With *acc.*: vereri aliquem, Plaut. Am. prol. 23; so, vereri et metuere Junonem, id. ib. 2, 2, 202: contra nos ambae faciunt, summa gratia et eloquentia; quarum alteram vereor, alteram metuo, Cic. Quint. 1, 1: metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi, id. Sen. 11, 37; cf.: quid? veteranos non veremur? nam timeri se ne ipsi quidem volunt, id. Phil. 12, 12, 29: veremur vos, Romani, et, si ita vultis, etiam timemus, Liv. 39, 37, 17: ut majorem fratrem vereri, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3: quem discipuli et amant et verentur, Quint. 2, 2, 8 Spald. *N. cr.*: non se hostem vereri, sed angustias itineris et magnitudinem silvarum, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: patris conspectum, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 1: reprehensionem doctorum atque prudentium, Cic. Or. 1, 1: Gallica bella, id. Att. 14, 4, 1: periculum, Caes. B. G. 5, 48; id. B. C. 3, 21; Hirt. B. G. 8, 39: desidiam in hoc, Quint. 1, 3, 7: opinionem jactantiae, id. 9, 2, 74: pauperiem, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 39: majus, id. S. 2, 8, 57: supplicium ab aliquo, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 28: hoc verens in hanc tarditatem incidi, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 5: quae verens Epicurus... commentus est, etc., id. N. D. 2, 23, 59: invidiam verens, Nep. Eum. 7, 1.—(β) With *inf.*: vereri introire in alienam domum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 32: vereor dicere, Ter. And. 2, 1, 23: vereor committere, ut, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 37: quos interficere, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: insanos qui inter vereare insanus haberi, Hor. S. 2, 3, 40: verear magis, Me amoris causā hoc ornatu incedere, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 2: judex verebar non omnes causam vincere posse suam, Ov. H. 16, 75 sq.—*Impers.*: Cyrenaici, quos non est veritum in voluptate summum bonum ponere, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 39.—(γ) With *gen.* (mostly ante-class.): uxor, quae non vereatur viri, Afran. ap. Non. 496, 29: tui progenitoris, Att. ib. 497, 2: feminae primariae, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 78: tui testimonii, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 1.—*Impers.*: nihilne te populi veretur, Pac. ap. Non. 497, 2.—(δ) With *dat.* (very rare): eo minus veritus navibus, quod, etc., *for the ships*, Caes. B. G. 5, 9.—(ε) With *ne, lest* or *that*: sed vereor, ne videatur oratio mea, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 46, 70; 3, 5, 70; id. de Or. 1, 55, 234; id. Sull. 23, 66; Caes. B. G. 1, 19; 1, 42; 2, 1; Sall. J. 14, 20; Hor. S. 1, 2, 127; id. Ep. 1, 16, 19: veritus, ne licentia invidiam adcenderet, Sall. J. 15, 3: agebamus verentes ne quid accideret, Cic. Fam. 13, 19, 2: tum me inquit collegi, verens ne... noceret, id. Att. 15, 21, 1; id. Fam. 9, 16, 1; id. de Or. 2, 3, 14; 3, 9, 33; Nep. Dion, 4, 1; 8, 5; id. Them. 5, 1.—To introduce an expression of opinion, like dubito an: si, ut Graeci dicunt, omnes aut Graios esse aut barbaros, vereor ne barbarorum rex fuerit (Romulus), *then I am afraid that, I suspect that*, Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58: non vereor, ne assentatiunculā quādam aucupari tuam gratiam videar, id. Fam. 5, 12, 6; Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 58; id. Mil. 3, 3, 68; Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 1; Matius ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 8.—(ζ) With *ne ... non*: accepi tuas litteras, quibus intellexi te vereri ne superiores mihi redditae non essent, Cic. Fam. 14, 5, 1.—So usu. after non vereor, ne non is used instead of ut (cf. η, infra): non vereor ne hoc officium meum P. Servilio non probem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 38, § 82; 2, 2, 47, § 118: non vereor, ne non scribendo te expleam, id. Fam. 2, 1, 1; 2, 5, 2; 2, 6, 2; 11, 28, 8; Cels. 5, 28, 12.—So after questions implying a negative: quid est cur verear ne ad eam non possim accommodare Torquatos nostros? Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 34; and in ironical concessions or assumptions: si meis horis in accusando uti voluissem, vererer ne mihi crimina non suppeterent, id. Verr. 2, 1, 11, § 31; id. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 19.—(η) With *ut, that not*: veritus ut hostium impetum sustinere posset, Caes. B. G. 5, 47: illa duo, Crasse, vereor, ut tibi possim concedere, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 35; id. Fam. 14, 14, 1; id. Agr. 2, 22, 58; Auct. Her. 3, 6, 11: ut ferulā caedas meritum majora subire Verbera non vereor, Hor. S. 1, 3, 121.—(θ) With a *rel.-clause, to await with fear, to fear, dread*: heri semper lenitas verebar quorsum evaderet, Ter. And. 1, 2, 5: Pomptinum quod scribis in urbem introisse, vereor, quid sit, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 3: hoc quomodo acciperent homines, vereor etiam nunc, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 1: vereor, num hic aliud sit dicendum, Dig. 20, 4, 11.—(ι) With *de* and *abl.* (very rare): de quā (Carthagine) vereri non ante desinam quam illam excisam esse cognovero, Cic. Sen. 6, 18.—(κ) *Absol.*: hic vereri perdidit, i. e. *he has lost all sense of shame*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 50: ne vereamini, Quia bellum Aetolis esse dixi cum Aliis, id. Capt. prol. 58: ne vereare; meo periculo hujus ego experiar fidem, id. ib. 2, 2, 99.—Hence, **A. vĕrenter**, *adv.*, *with reverence, reverently*, Sedul. 1, 8.—**B. vĕrendus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *that is to be feared* or *reverenced, awful, venerable; fearful, terrible* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **1.** *Adj.*: majestas, Ov. M. 4, 540: patres, id. P. 3, 1, 143; cf. id. Tr. 5, 6, 31: ossa (viri), id. H. 3, 104: Alexander Partho verendus, Luc. 10, 46: fluctus classibus, id. 5, 502.—**2.** *Subst.*: **vĕrenda**, ōrum, *m.*, *the private parts*, Plin. 28, 15, 60, § 213; 32, 9, 34, § 107; 36, 21, 42, § 156; Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 14; called also partes verendae, Veg. Vet. 1, 7.

☞ In a *pass.* signif.: ubi malunt metui quam vereri se ab suis, Afran. ap. Gell. 15, 13, 3; cf. also the impersonal use above, β and γ.

vĕrētillum, i, *n. dim.* [veretrum], = parvum veretrum, App. Mag. p. 296, 28.

Veretini, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Calabria*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

vĕrētrum, i, *n.* [vereor; cf. verendus, 2.], *the private parts*, Phaedr. 4, 14, 1; Suet. Tib. 62; Arn. 5, 165: muliebre, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 16; Scrib. Comp. 234; App. Herb. 201.

Vergellus, i, *m.*, *a river of Apulia*, Val. Max. 9, 2, ext. 2; Flor. 2, 6, 18.

Vergentum, i, *n.*, *a town in* Hispania Baetica, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 11.

Vergiliae, ārum, *f.* [vergo], *the constellation of the seven stars, that rises at the end of spring, the Pleiades*, Cic. N. D. poët. 2, 44, 112; Auct. B. Afr. 47; Isid. Orig. 3, 70; cf. Fest. p. 372 Müll.

Vergilio-cento, ōnis, *m.* [Vergilius-cento], *a poem made up of scraps from Vergil*, Hier. Ep. 103, 7.

Vergĭlius (not **Virgĭlius;** the form Ver- is supported by the ancient MSS. and inscriptions in unbroken succession, to the fourth century A.D.; v. Ritschl, Opusc. Phil. 2, 779 sq), ii, *m.*, *the name of a Roman* gens; so, esp., P. Vergilius Maro, *a celebrated Roman poet*, Hor. C. 1, 3, 6; 1, 24, 10; 4, 12, 13; id. S. 1, 5, 40. — Hence, **Vergĭlĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the poet Vergil, Vergilian:* virtus, Plin. praef. § 22: illud, Quint. 1, 3, 13: VERGILIANVS POETA, *a writer of a cento of Vergilian verses*, Inscr. Grut. 64, 5.

vergo, ĕre (*perf.* and *sup.* wanting, acc. to Neue, Formenl. 2, pp. 507, 584; but versi is assumed as *perf.* by Prob. Cath. 1486, and is read, Ov. P. 1, 9, 52, by Merkel, ex conj. for the MS. vertit; acc. to Charis. 3, 1, p. 218, and Diom. 1, p. 366, the *perf.* is verxi, but it does not occur in extant writings), *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to bend, turn, incline, verge* (only poet., and very rare; syn. inclino): in terras igitur quoque solis vergitur ardor, mid., *turns itself, verges*, Lucr. 2, 212: et polus aversi calidus quā vergitur Austri, Luc. 1, 54: Strongyle vergitur ad exortus solis, Sol. 6, § 3: illi imprudentes ipsi sibi saepe venenum Vergebant, i. e. *turned in, poured in*, Lucr. 5, 1010: in gelidos amoma sinus, Ov. P. 1, 9, 52: spumantesque mero paterae verguntur, Stat. Th. 6, 211; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 244.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to bend, turn, incline itself;* of places, *to lie, be situated* in any direction (the class. signif. of the word; syn.: tendo, pertineo, jaceo). **A.** Lit.: ab oppido declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat in longitudinem passuum circiter quadringentorum, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: collis ad flumen Sabin, id. B. G. 2, 18: Galliae pars ad Septentriones, id. ib. 1, 1: portus in meridiem, Liv. 37, 31, 10: tectum aedium in tectum inferioris porticūs, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 14: omnes partes in medium, id. N. D. 2, 45, 116. — **B.** Trop., *to turn, bend, incline*, etc.: nisi Bruti auxilium ad Italiam vergere quam ad Asiam maluissemus, Cic. Phil. 11, 11, 26: illuc (i. e. in Tiberium) cuncta vergere, Tac. A. 1, 3: suam aetatem vergere, *that he was in the decline of his age*, id. ib. 2, 43: sed ne patriae quidem bonus tutor aut vindex est, si ad voluptates vergit, Sen. Vit. Beat. 15, 3: animus nec ad recta fortiter nec ad prava vergentis, id. Tranq. 1, 3: nox vergit ad lucem, *verges towards*, Curt. 4, 7, 9: vergente jam die, *declining*, Suet. Oth. 7; so, jam senecta, Tac. A. 4, 41: vergens annis femina, id. ib. 13, 19: aegri vergentes in lethargum, Plin. 32, 10, 38, § 116: colore languido in candidum vergente, id. 12, 12, 26, § 43.

Vergŏānum, i, *n.*, *a town on the island of Lerina, near Gaul*, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 79.

Vergŏbrĕtus, i, *m.*, = Βεργόβρετος; paraphr., *the title of the chief magistrate among the Ædui*, Caes. B. G. 1, 16.

* **vērĭcŏla,** ae, *comm.* [verus-colo], *that cultivates* or *regards the truth:* lex, Tert. Carm. ad Senat. 43.

vĕrŭcŭlum (not **vĕrūcŭlum**), i, *n. dim.* [veru; cf. corniculum, from cornu], *a small javelin*, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 107; 35, 11, 41, § 149; Veg. Mil. 2, 15.

vērĭdĭcē, *adv.*, v. veridicus *fin.*

vērĭdĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [veridicus], *truth-telling* (late Lat.), Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 14; 2, 2.

vērĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [verus-dico], *that speaks the truth, truth-telling, veracious, veridical* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit., *act.:* os, Lucr. 6, 6: voces, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101: sorores, Mart. 5, 1, 3: interpres, Liv. 1, 7. — **II.** Transf., *pass.*, *that is truly said; true, veritable:* usus, *true experience*, Plin. 18, 4, 6, § 25: exitus, id. 7, 16, 15, § 69.—*Adv.:* **vērĭdĭcē,** *truly:* agere (opp. rhetorice), Aug. Ep. 17: praedicere, Amm. 31, 1, 2.

* **vērĭlŏquĭum,** ii, *n.* [verus-loquor], a literal transl. of ἐτυμολογία, *etymology*, for which Cicero proposes the freer rendering, notatio, Cic. Top. 8, 35.

vērĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *speaking truly, truth-telling* (very rare): oraculum, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 12 Mai: lingua, Hier. adv. Ruf. 3, 42.

vērĭsĭmĭlis, vērĭsĭmĭlĭter, and **vērĭsĭmĭlĭtūdo,** more correctly written separately, **vērī sĭmĭlis,** etc., v. under verus and similis, etc.

vērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [verus], *truth, truthfulness, verity; the true* or *real nature, reality* (always abstract; cf.: verum, vera). **I.** In gen.: veritas, per quam immutata ea, quae sunt aut ante fuerunt aut futura sunt, dicuntur, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 162: veritatem patefacere, id. Sull. 16, 45: argumentatio ... in quā perspicuam omnibus veritatem continet adsumptio, id. Inv. 1, 36, 65: veritatis cultores, fraudis inimici, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: o magna vis veritatis, quae ... facile se per se ipsa defendat, id. Cael. 26, 63: nescio quo modo verum est quod in Andriā (1, 1, 41) familiaris meus dicit: obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit ... veritatem aspernere, id. Lael. 24, 89: nihil ad veritatem (loqui), id. ib. 25, 91: in omni re vincit imitationem veritas, id. de Or. 3, 57, 215: simplex ratio veritatis, id. ib. 1, 53, 229.—**II.** In partic. **1.** *Reality, real life*, esp. of the likeness of life in works of art: non intellegit Canachi signa rigidiora esse, quam ut imitentur veritatem, Cic. Brut. 18, 70: ut mutum in simulacrum ex animali exemplo veritas transferatur, id. Inv. 2, 1, 3: oratores sunt veritatis ipsius actores, id. de Or. 3, 56, 214: haec tria genera exornationum perraro sumenda sunt, cum in veritate dicemus, *in reality*, i. e. *in the forum, not for practice merely*, Auct. Her. 4, 22, 32: vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimat, *according to truth* or *reality*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 29: salus omnium nostrum non veritate solum, sed etiam famā nititur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1, § 2: res et veritas, id. de Or. 1, 17, 77: exploranda est veritas, Phaedr. 3, 10, 5.—**2.** *Nature, the truth of nature:* sic enim se profecto res habet, ut numquam perfecte veritatem casus imitetur, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23: habere in se omnes numeros veritatis, id. ib.; cf.: ut, quicquid accidat, id ex aeternā veritate causarumque continuatione fluxisse dicatis, id. N. D. 1, 20, 55.—**3.** Consule veritatem, i. e. *the etymology*, = τὸ ἔτυμον, Cic. Or. 48, 159; so Quint. 1, 6, 32; 1, 7, 8.—**4.** Of character, *truth, rectitude, integrity:* in tuam fidem, veritatem, misericordiam confugit, Cic. Quint. 2, 10: sint veritatis et virtutis magistri, id. Rep. 3, 3, 4: spes obtinendae veritatis, id. Deiot. 2, 5: judiciorum religionem veritatemque perfringere, id. Verr. 1, 1, 3: si ad illam summam veritatem legitimum jus exegeris, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1: rustica Veritas, *truth, integrity*, Mart. 10, 72, 11; cf. Plin. Pan. 84, 1.—**5.** *Plur.* (rare): veritates fortiter dicere, Gell. 18, 7, 4.

vĕrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of vereor.

* **vērĭverbĭum,** ii, *n.* [verus-verbum], *a telling the truth, veracity*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 36.

vermesco, ĕre, 3, *v. n.* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. in Joan. tr. 35, 8.

vermĭcŭlātē, *adv.*, v. vermiculor *fin.*

vermĭcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vermiculor], *a being worm-eaten*, of plants, Plin. 17, 24, 37, §§ 218 and 230; 17, 11, 16, § 87.

vermĭcŭlātus, a, um, *P. a.* of vermiculor.

vermĭcŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [vermiculus], *to be full of worms, wormy, to be worm-eaten*, of trees: vermiculantur magis minusve quaedam arbores, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 220. — Hence, **vermĭcŭlātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *in the form of worms:* gummi, Plin. 13, 21, 20, § 66.—Esp., of mosaic work, *inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms, vermiculated:* pavimento atque emblemate vermiculato, Lucil. ap. Cic. Or. 44, 149: crustae, Plin. 35, 1, 1, § 2. — Of a quick movement of the finger, Mart. Cap. 7, § 729. — *Adv.:* **vermĭcŭlātē,** *in a vermiculated manner:* tesserulas, ut ait Lucilius, struct, et vermiculate inter se lexeis committet, Quint. 9, 4, 113.

* **vermĭcŭlōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of worms, wormy:* poma, Pall. 12, 7, 14.

vermĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [vermis], *a little worm, grub*, in decaying things. **I.** Lit., Lucr. 2, 899; Plin. 10, 65, 85, § 186: in linguā canum, id. 29, 5, 32, § 100. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *A disease of dogs which drives them mad*, Grat. Cyn. 386.—**B.** In the Vulgate, *the scarlet worm*, for coccum (*scarlet color*), Vulg. Exod. 35, 25; cf. Hier. Ep. 64, 19: VERMICVLVM STRAVERVNT, Inscr. Orell. 4240; Inscr. Murat. p. 114, 2.

* **vermĭflŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [vermis-fluo], *swarming with worms:* vulnus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 134.

vermĭna, um, *n.* [vermis, gripings of the belly caused by worms; hence, in gen.], *the gripes, belly-ache, stomach-ache.* **I.** Lit.: saeva, Lucr. 5, 997; cf.: vermina dicuntur dolores corporis cum quodam minuto motu quasi a vermibus scindatur. Hic dolor Graece στρόφος dicitur, Fest. p. 375 Müll. —* **II.** Trop.: passionum, Arn. 1, p. 30.

vermĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vermino], *the worms*, a disease of animals, *the bots.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 180; 30, 15, 50, § 144. —**II.** Transf., *a crawling, itching pain*, Sen. Ep. 78, 9.—*Plur.:* cerebri aestuantis, Sen. Ep. 95, 17.

vermĭno, āre (in the *dep.* collat. form verminatur, Pompon. ap. Non. 40, 21; Sen. Vit. Beat. 17 *fin.*), *v. n.* [vermina]. **I.** Lit., *to have worms, be troubled with worms*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 31, 2. — **II.** Transf., in gen., *to have crawling, itching pains; to prick, shoot, ache, pain:* auris, Mart. 14, 23, 1. — In the *dep.* form: si minus verminatur, Sen. Vit. Beat. 17, 4 — Of women in labor: decumo mense demum turgens verminatur, parturit, Pompon. ap. Non. 40, 21 (Com. Rel. p. 198 Rib.).

vermĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vermis], *full of worms, wormy:* fici, Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 261: ulcera, id. 26, 14, 87, § 145: auris, id. 20, 14, 52, § 146.

vermis, is, *m.* [Gr. ἕλμις; cf. Sanscr. krmis, worm; Goth. vaúrms, serpent], *a worm*, Lucr. 2, 871; 2, 928; 3, 719; 3, 723; Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 159; 24, 5, 11, § 18; 30, 13, 39, § 114; Col. 6, 30 *fin.*

verna, ae, *comm.* [root vas, to dwell; Sanscr. vâstu, house; Gr. ἄστυ, city], *a slave born in his master's house, a home-born slave.* **I.** Lit.: vernas alere, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 104; id. Am. 1, 1, 24; Just. 38, 6, 7; Val. Max. 3, 4, 3; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2; Hor. Epod. 2, 65; id. S. 1, 2, 117; 2, 6, 66. — In *gen. fem.*, Inscr. Orell. 1320. — Such slaves were trained up as buffoons or jesters, Mart. 1, 42, 2; cf. Sen. Prov. 1, 6; and v. vernilitas. — As a term of abuse, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 13. — **II.** Transf., *a native:* de plebe Remi Numaeque verna, Jucundus, etc., Mart. 10, 76, 4; cf.: Romanos vernas appellabant, id est ibidem natos, Fest. p. 372 Müll.—Hence, **B.** *Adj.:* **vernus,** a, um, *native:* apri, Mart. 1, 50, 24: lupi, id. 10, 30, 21: tuberes, id. 13, 43, 2: liber, i. e. *written in Rome*, id. 3, 1, 6.

vernācŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [verna]. **I.** (Acc. to verna, I.) *Of* or *belonging to home-born slaves.* **A.** *Adj.:* multitudo, *the rabble of slaves*, Tac. A. 1, 31; so, plebs, Tert. Apol. 35. — **B.** *Subst.:* **vernācŭli,** ōrum, *m.* (acc. to verna, I.), *buffoons, jesters* (post-Aug. and rare), Mart. 10, 3, 1; Suet. Vit. 14. — **2.** **vernācŭla,** ae, *f.*, *a female household slave* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 8, § 804: filius quem susceperat ex vernaculā, Ambros. Abrah. 1, 7, 65.—**II.** (Acc. to verna, II.) *Native, domestic, indigenous, vernacular*, i. e. *Roman* (the class signif. of the word): aquatilium vocabula partim sunt vernacula partim peregrina, Varr. L. L. 5, § 77 Müll.: volucres, id. R. R. 3, 5, 7: equi, Plin. 37, 13, 77, § 202: vites (with peculiares), id. 14, 2, 4, § 24: putatio, id. 17, 23, 35, § 208: gallinae, Col. 8, 2, 5: pecus, id. 7, 3, 13: imago antiquae et vernaculae festivitatis, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 2: sapor, *inborn, innate*, id. Brut. 46, 172: crimen domesticum ac vernaculum, *invented by the accuser himself*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 61, § 141; cf. consilium, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 105.—**B.** *Natural, common* (late Lat.): paupertas olim philosophiae vernacula est, App. Mag. 18, p. 285, 13.

vernālis, e, *adj.* [ver], *of* or *belonging to spring, vernal:* horae, Manil. 3, 258: facies terrae, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 25.

vernātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [verno], *the sloughing* or *shedding of the skin* of snakes. **I.** Lit., Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 101; 30, 3 8, § 24.—

II. Transf., concr., *the slough* cast off by a snake, Plin. 29, 6, 35, § 11.

* **verni-cŏmus,** a, um, *adj.* [vernus-coma], *having young leaves:* oliva, Mart. Cap. 6, § 570.

* **vernĭfer,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [vernus-fero], *flowering in spring, spring-blooming,* = ἐαροτρεφής: comere vernĭferis florentia limina sertis (sc. coronis). Mart. Cap. 1, § 1.

vernīlis, e, *adj.* [verna], *of* or *belonging to a home-born slave* (verna), *slavish,* i. e., **I.** *Mean, fawning, servile:* blanditiae, Tac. H. 2, 59: corpora, Quint. Decl. 9, 12.—* **II.** *Jesting, pert, waggish:* dictum, Tac. H. 3, 32 *fin.*—*Adv.:* **vernīlĭter,** *slavishly, servilely:* fungi officiis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 108: nimis hoc fit verniliter, i. e. *with fawning flattery, cringingly,* Caecil. ap. Non. 42, 27: haec ipsa non verniliter, nec eā figurā, quā, etc., *jestingly, jokingly,* Sen. Ben. 2, 11, 3.

vernīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vernilis] (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** *Cringing obsequiousness, servility,* Sen. Ep. 95, 2.—**II.** *Coarse, pert, jesting, pertness,* Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 342, 17; Quint. 1, 11, 2; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.

vernīlĭter, *adv.,* v. vernilis *fin.*

‡ **vernisera,** mensalia auguria, Fest. p. 379 Müll. [perh. from ver-sero, auguries belonging to sowing in the spring].

verno, āre, *v. n.* [ver], *to appear like spring, to flourish, be verdant; to spring, bloom, grow young, renew itself,* etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. vireo). **I.** Lit.: humus, Ov. M. 7, 284: arbores fruticesque, Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 95: caelum, id. 7, 2, 2, § 26: caelum bis floribus, Flor. 1, 16, 3: in Italiā aër semper quodammodo vernat vel auctumnat, Plin. 2, 50, 51, § 136: silva vernat, Sen. Herc. Oet. 380: vernantia lilia, *blooming,* Col. 10, 270: avis, i. e. *begins to sing,* Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 8; cf. apes, Col. 9, 9, 1; hence also: ager arguto passere, *becomes enlivened again, resounds anew,* Mart. 9, 55, 8: anguis, i. e. *sheds its skin,* Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 99.—**II.** Transf.: cum tibi vernarent dubiā lanugine malae, *get the first down,* Mart. 2, 61, 1: dum vernat sanguis, *is young* or *lively,* Prop. 4 (5), 5, 57: senio vernante, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 316.

vernŭla, ae, *comm. dim.* [verna], *a little* or *young home-born slave* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., Juv. 10, 117; Sen. Prov. 1, 6; Plin. 22, 17, 20, § 44; App. M. 4, p. 153, 25 al.—**II.** Transf., *adj.:* = vernaculus. **A.** *Jocular, pert, coarse:* urbanitas, Petr. 24 (al. vernacula).—**B.** *Native, indigenous:* lupus Tiberinus, Juv. 5, 105: libelli, Mart. 5, 18, 4.

vernum, i, v. 2. vernus, II.

1. vernus, a, um, v. verna, II. B.

2. vernus, a, um, *adj.* [ver], *of* or *belonging to spring, spring-.* **I.** *Adj.:* tempus, Lucr. 5, 802; 6, 369; Cic. Sen. 19, 70; id. Tusc. 5, 13, 37; Hor. A. P. 302 al.: aequinoctium, Liv. 33, 3, 5; Varr. R. R. 1, 28, 2; Col. 9, 14, 4: species diei, Lucr. 1, 10: venti, Hor. C. 4, 4, 7: frigus, Ov. M. 14, 763: flores, id. ib. 5, 554; Hor. C. 2, 11, 10: rosa, Prop. 3 (4), 4, 22: agni (opp. hiberni), Plin. 8, 47, 72, § 187: opera, id. 18, 26, 65, § 243: verno tempore, Amm. 15, 10, 4.—**II.** *Subst.:* **vernum,** i, *n., spring-time, the spring* (late Lat. but in *abl.* post-Aug.); *nom.,* Tert. Res. Carn. 12 *med.;* id. Spect. 9; *gen.,* id. Jud. Dom. 2; Amm. 18, 4, 1; *abl.* verno, *in the spring,* Cato, R. R. 54, 3; Col. 4, 10, 3; Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 95: anni verno, Amm. 15, 10, 4.

1. vērō, *adv.,* v. verus *fin.* B.

* **2. vēro,** āre, *v. n.* [verus], *to speak the truth:* satin' vates verant aetate in agendā? Enn. ap. Gell. 18, 2 *fin.* (Ann. v. 370 Vahl.).

3. vĕro, ōnis, v. veru *init.*

Veromandui, ōrum, *m., a people of* Gallia Belgica, *in the mod. Département de l'Aisne* (the old *Vermandois*), Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 2, 16; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106; Epit. Liv. 104.

Vērōna, ae, *f., a city in* Gallia Transpadana, *the birthplace of the poet Catullus and of the elder Pliny,* still called *Verona,* Liv. 5, 35; Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130; Cat. 35, 3; 67, 34; Ov. Am. 3, 15, 7 al.—Hence, **Vērōnensis,** e, *adj., of* or *belonging to Verona:* ager, Plin. 9, 22, 38, § 75: campi, Aur. Vict. Ep. 38: juvenes, Cat. 100, 2: Catullus, Plin. 36, 6, 7, § 48.—*Plur.:* **Vērōnenses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Verona, the Veronese,* Tac. H. 3, 8 sq.

verpa, ae, *f.,* = membrum virile, Cat. 28, 12; Mart. 11, 46, 2; Auct. Priap. 35.

verpus, i, *m., a circumcised man,* Cat. 47, 4; Juv. 14, 104; Mart. 7, 82, 6; 11, 94, 2.

1. verres, is (collat. form of the *nom. sing.* **verris,** Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 8), *m.* [Sanscr. root varsh-, to rain, wet; whence vrshabha, bull; cf. ἕρση, dew], *a male swine, boar-pig* (syn.: aper, porcus), Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 21; Col. 7, 9, 7; Hor. C. 3, 22, 7.—Transf., contemptuously, of a man, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 67.

2. Verres, is, *m., the surname of the prætor* C. Cornelius, *notorious for his bad government of Sicily;* hence, **A. Verrius,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Verres, Verrian:* lex, *that originated with him,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 49, § 117.—**2.** *Subst.:* **Verria,** ōrum, *n.* (i. e. solennia), *a festival appointed by Verres,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 52; 2, 2, 46, § 114; 2, 2, 63, § 154; 2, 4, 10, § 24; 2, 4, 67, § 151.—**B. Verrīnus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Verres, Verrine:* jus Verrinum, i. e. *the mode of administering justice practised by Verres* (in a sarcastic pun alluding to verrinum jus, *pork-broth*), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 121.—**2.** *Subst.:* **Verrīnae,** ārum, *f.* (i. e. actiones); among grammarians, *the orations of Cicero against Verres,* Prisc. and Non. in mult. locc. (by Cic. himself called Accusatio).

verrĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [verro], *a drag-net, seine* (more freq. called everriculum), Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 59 (but the true read., Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 7, is everriculum).

1. verrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [1. verres], *of a boar-pig, boar-, hog-, pork-:* jecur, Plin. 28, 10, 42, § 152: fel, id. ib.: adeps, id. 28, 9, 37, § 140: sincipita, id. 8, 51, 77, § 209.—In a punning lusus verbb.: jus, v. 2. Verres, B.

2. Verrīnus, a, um, v. 2. Verres, B.

1. Verrĭus, a, um, v. 2. Verres, A.

2. Verrĭus Flaccus, *a celebrated grammarian of the time of Augustus and Tiberius,* Suet. Gram. 17.

verro, verri, versum (*perf.* vĕrsi, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 59: verri, Charis. p. 218; Prisc. p. 900; neither form in use, acc. to Macr. D. Diff. 23, 8), 3, *v. a.* [root var-; cf. vello], *to scrape, sweep, brush, scour; to sweep out, sweep up* or *together, clean out,* etc. (syn.: tergo, tergeo). **I.** Lit.: nigras favillas, Ov. F. 2, 523: argentum inter reliqua purgamenta, Petr. 34: quicquid de Libycis verritur areis, i. e. *is collected,* Hor. C. 1, 1, 10: aedes, *to sweep out, cleanse by sweeping,* Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 63; so, templa, Sen. Fragm. ap. Diom. p. 475 P.: pavimentum, Juv. 14, 60: vias, Suet. Calig. 43; id. Vesp. 5.—*Absol.:* qui tergunt, qui ungunt, qui verrunt, qui spargunt, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 37.—Stratae passim matres crinibus templa verrentes, Liv. 3, 7, 8: crinibus passis aras verrentes, id. 26, 9, 7; Sil. 6, 561; Claud. Laud. Seren. 225; cf. poet.: aequora caudis (delphines), Verg. A. 8, 674: harenas caudā, Ov. M. 10, 701.—Of fishermen: retibus aequor, Sil. 14, 262 sq.; Manil. 4, 285: caesariem longa per aequora, Ov. M. 13, 961; so, canitiem suam concreto in sanguine, *dragging, draggling, trailing,* id. ib. 13, 492.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *to sweep along, drive, impel* (poet.): verrunt (venti) nubila caeli, Lucr. 1, 279: verrentes aequora venti, id. 5, 266; 5, 388; 6, 624; so, aequora, Verg. A. 5, 778; Cat. 64, 7: caerula, Verg. A. 3, 208: remis vada, id. ib. 6, 320; Luc. 5, 572; cf. Lucr. 5, 1227: nec nostra Actiacum verreret ossa mare, *drive* or *toss about,* Prop. 2, 15 (3, 7), 44 (Müll. verteret).—**B.** *To sweep away,* i. e. *to drag away, take away, carry off* (rare but class.): domi quicquid habet, verritur ἔξω, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 7: quicquid ponitur, hinc et inde verris, Mart. 2, 37, 1: futurum ut omnia verreret Verres, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 55 Spald.: inter reliqua purgamenta scopis coepit verrere, Petr. 34.—**C.** *To obliterate, cover, hide, conceal* (post-Aug. and poet.): si decet auratа Bacchum vestigia palla Verrere, Stat. Achill. 1, 262; so, vestigia, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 248: undosi verrebant bracchia crines, id. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 145.

verrūca, ae, *f., a steep place, height.* **I.** Lit., Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 6; 3, 7, 13 (cf. also Quint. 8, 3, 48; 8, 6, 14).—**II.** Transf. **1.** *A wart* on the human body, Plin. 20, 12, 48, § 123; 22, 21, 29, § 59; 33, 4, 25, § 85.—**2.** *An excrescence* on precious stones, Plin. 37, 12, 74, § 195.—* **B.** Trop., *a slight fault, small failing,* opp. to tuber, Hor. S. 1, 3, 74.

verrūcārĭa herba, *a plant that drives away warts,* helioscopium, *wartwort, turnsole,* Plin. 22, 21, 29, § 58.

Verrucius (-tius), ii, *m., a fictitious name fraudulently used by Verres,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 76, § 187; 2, 4, 61, § 137.

verrūcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [verruca, II.], *full of warts, warty.* **I.** Lit., *an appellation of* Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator, Cic. Brut. 14, 57; Aur. Vict. Vir. Illustr. 43.—* **II.** Transf., *rough, rugged:* verrucosa Antiopa, Pers. 1, 77.

verrūcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [verruca]. **I.** *A little eminence,* Arn. 2, 77.—**II.** *A small wart,* Cels. 5, 28, 14; Col. 7, 6, 2.

Verrugo, inis, *f., a town of the Volsci,* now *Colle Ferro* or *Colle Sacco, near Segni,* Liv. 4, 1; 4, 55; 4, 58; 5, 28; Val. Max. 3, 2, 8.

verrunco, āre, *v. n., to turn, turn about;* hence, in relig. lang., *to turn out well, have a fortunate issue:* bene, Att. and Pac. ap. Non. 185, 24; Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45; Liv. 29, 27, 2; cf. Fest. p. 373.

Verrutius, v. Verrucius.

versābĭlis, e, *adj.* [verso], *movable, mobile; changeable, mutable, versatile* (post-Aug.; cf.: mutabilis, variabilis). **I.** Lit.: aër, Sen. Q. N. 6, 16, 4: repagulum, of a cage, Amm. 19, 6, 4: acies, Curt. 4, 13, 32.—**II.** Trop.: omnis condicio, Sen. Tranq. 11, 8: fortuna, Curt. 5, 8, 15: femina, Amm. 16, 8, 4: ad momentum omne, id. 15, 5, 30.

versābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *turning round, revolving* (very rare): turbo, Lucr. 6, 438: sidera, Vitr. 9, 7, 4.

versātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *that turns* or *moves round, revolving, movable* (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: templum mundi, Lucr. 5, 1436: laquearia cenationum, Sen. Ep. 90, 15: tabulae, Suet. Ner. 31: triclinia, Lampr. Heliog. 21: molae, Plin. 36, 18, 29, § 135: acies, Curt. 4, 13, 32.—**II.** Trop., *versatile:* ingenium, Liv. 39, 40, 5.

versātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a turning round.* **I.** Lit.: machinarum, Vitr. 10, 1; 10, 6; 10, 8; 10, 10; 10, 14: oculi, Plin. 8, 33, 51, § 121.—**II.** Trop., *a changing, alteration, mutation:* rerum sursum ac deorsum euntium, Sen. Tranq. 11, 10.

versĭcăpillus, i, *m.* [verto-capillus], *one who changes hair,* i. e. *whose hair grows gray,* Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 48 Ritschl (al. ubi capillus versipellis fiat).

versĭcŏlor, ōris (*abl.* versicolori, Liv. 7, 10: versicolore, Prop. 4, 7, 50; Ov. F. 5, 356; post-class. collat. form of the *nom. sing.* **versĭcōlōrus,** Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 56; *neutr.* versicolorum, Dig. 32, 1, 70, § 12 Momms.; and **-cōlōrius,** Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 6), *adj.* [verso-color], *that changes its color, of changeable color; of various colors, party-colored* (class.). **I.** Lit.: plumae versicolores, * Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18: pavo, Tert. Pall. 3: vestimentum, *of divers colors, party-colored,* Liv. 34, 1, 3; cf. Dig. 32, 1, 70, § 12: vestis, Liv. 7, 10, 7; Quint. 10, 1, 33: arma, Verg. A. 10, 181: cultus Florae, Ov. F. 5, 356: poma, Col. 3, 21, 3.—*Subst.:* **versĭcŏlōria,** ium, *n., dyed stuffs, colored woollens:* constabat apud veteres lanae appellatione versicoloria non contineri, Dig. 32, 1, 70, § 12; 34, 2, 32, § 6.—Esp., *party-colored sails,* Plin. 19, 1, 5, § 22.—* **II.** Trop.: translucida et versicolor quorundam elocutio, Quint. 8, praef. § 20.

versĭcŏlōrius, a, um, v. versicolor *init.*

versĭcŏlōrus, a, um, v. versicolor, *init.*

versĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [versus], *a little line, a mere line:* tribusne versiculis his temporibus Brutus ad me? Nihil scripsissem potius, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 14, 1: epistulae versiculum, id. Att. 5, 1, 3: cum senatus ei commiserit, ut videret, ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet: quo uno versiculo satis armati semper consules fu-

erunt, id. Mil. 26, 70; cf. id. Leg. 2, 6, 14.—**II.** Esp., of poetry, *a little verse, verslet, line*: apud quos (comicos poëtas), nisi quod versiculi sunt, nihil est aliud cottidiani dissimile sermonis, Cic. Or. 20, 67: nonne compensabit cum uno versiculo tot mea volumina laudum suarum? id. Pis. 30, 75; Quint. 9, 4, 52; Cat. 16, 3; 16, 6; Hor. Epod. 11, 2; id. S. 1, 2, 109; 1, 10, 32; 1, 10, 58; Ov. H. 20, 238.

versĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [versifico], *verse-making, versifying, versification* (post-Aug.): quem in poëmate locum habet versificatio, eum in oratione compositio, Quint. 9, 4, 116; 9, 2, 35; Col. 11, 1, 2.

versĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a verse-maker, versifier* (post-Aug.): Cornelius Severus versificator quam poëta melior, Quint. 10, 1, 89.—**II.** Transf., *a poet*: versificatores meliores quam duces, Just. 6, 9, 4.

versĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [versus-facio], *to put into verse, write in verse, versify* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): portenta in Homero versificata, Lucil. ap. Non. 533, 14: fatiloquia Sibyllae, App. de Deo Socr. p. 46, 5: versificandi genus, Quint. 9, 4, 143: ad versificandum transgressus, Amm. 21, 16, 4.

versĭfĭcor, āri, *dep.* collat. form of versifico, acc. to Prisc. 8, 15, 82, p. 830 P.

versĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [versifico], *written in verse, versified, poetic* (late Lat.): ordo, Sol. 11, 6.

versĭformis, e, *adj.* [verto-forma], *changing its form, changeable* (post-class.): totum, Tert. Pall. 2: cupitor (Juppiter), Mart. Cap. 6, § 589: puer (Cupido), id. 9, § 917.

versĭlis, e, *adj.* [verto], *that may be turned* (post-class.): profunditas, Mart. Cap. 4, § 423: scaena, Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 24.

versĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [versus-loquor], *speaking in verse*, Ennod. Carm. 1, 6, 36.

versĭpellis (vorsĭp-), e, *adj.* [verto-pellis, that changes its skin; hence, in gen.], *that changes its shape* or *form, that alters its appearance, that transforms himself* or *itself.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: eccum Juppiter In Amphitruonis vertit sese imaginem ... Ita versipellem se facit, quando lubet, Plaut. Am. prol. 123: capillus fit, i. e. *turns gray*, id. Pers. 2, 2, 48 (v. s. v. versicapillus).—**B.** In partic., *subst.*: **versĭpellis**, is, *m.*, acc. to the superstitious belief of the ancients, *one who can change himself into a wolf, a man-wolf, were-wolf*, Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 80; Petr. 62 *fin.*; App. M. 2, p. 124, 21.—**II.** Trop., *skilled in dissimulation, sly, cunning, crafty, subtle* (ante- and post-class.): vorsipellem esse hominem convenit, pectus cui sapit: bonus sit bonis, malus sit malis, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 12 Ritschl: quicum versipellis fio, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 38, 7: hortamen, Prud. Cath. 9, 91.—*Comp.*, Porc. Latro ap. Cat. 9.

verso (vorso), āvi, ātum, 1 (*inf.* vorsarier, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 53), *v. freq. a.* [verto], *to turn, wind, twist,* or *whirl about often* or *violently* (freq. and class.; syn.: verto, contorqueo). **I.** Lit.: qui caelum versat stellis fulgentibus aptum, Enn. ap. Macr. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 30 Vahl.): Sisyphus versat Saxum, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: turbinem puer, Tib. 1, 5, 4: turdos in igni, Hor. S. 1, 5, 72: ova non acri favillā, Ov. M. 8, 667: cum versati appositi essent pisces, Quint. 6, 3, 90: vinclorum immensa volumina, Verg. A. 5, 408: manum, Ov. M. 12, 493: lumina, id. ib. 5, 134; 6, 247; 7, 579: cardinem, id. ib. 4, 93: fusum, id. ib. 4, 221; 6, 22: corpus, id. Am. 1, 2, 4: sortem urnā, *to shake*, Hor. C. 2, 3, 26: ligonibus glaebas, *to turn up, hoe*, id. ib. 3, 6, 39; so, rura (juvenci), Prop. 4 (5), 1, 129: terram, Ov. R. Am. 173: desectum gramen, *hay*, id. M. 14, 646: currum in gramine, i. e. *to wheel about*, Verg. A. 12, 664: oves, *to drive about, pasture*, id. E. 10, 68: pulsat versatque Dareta, id. A. 5, 460: me versant in litore venti, id. ib. 6, 362: vos exemplaria Graeca Nocturnā versate manu, versate diurnā, *turn them over, i. e. read, study them*, Hor. A. P. 269: et nummulario non ex fide versanti pecunias manus amputavit, *handling, accounting for*, Suet. Galb. 9.—With *se*, or mid., *to turn one's self often, to turn, revolve*, etc.: versabat se in utramque partem, non solum mente, verum etiam corpore, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30, § 74.—Prov.: satis diu jam hoc saxum vorso, *I have wasted time enough with this man*, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 55.—Mid.: mundum versari circum axem caeli, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 52: qui (orbes) versantur retro, id. Rep. 6, 17, 17: pars superior mundi non versatur in turbinem, Sen. Ira, 3, 6, 1: suāpte naturā et cylindrum volvi et versari turbinem putat, Cic. Fat. 18, 42: ne versari aves possent, Col. 8, 7, 1.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to turn, twist, bend*: versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus atque huc et illuc torquere et flectere, Cic. Cael. 6, 13: ad omnem malitiam et fraudem versare mentem suam coepit, id. Clu. 26, 70: eadem multis modis, id. Or. 40, 137: causas, i. e. *to treat, manage*, id. ib. 9, 31; Quint. 10, 5, 9; cf. *absol.*: non mille figuris variet ac verset (orator)? id. 5, 14, 32: verba, *to pervert, alter*, Cic. Fin. 4, 20, 56: fors omnia versat, *turns, changes*, Verg. E. 9, 5; so mid.: versatur celeri Fors levis orbe rotae, Tib. 1, 5, 70: huc et illuc, Torquate, vos versetis licet, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 99: in quo, utrum respondebo, verses te huc atque illuc necesse est, id. ib. 5, 28, 86: versabat se ad omnis cogitationes, Curt. 6, 6, 27.—**2.** In partic. (rare in Cic.). **a.** Qs. *to turn upside down*, i. e. *to discompose, disturb, vex, agitate*: versabo ego illum hodie, si vivo, probe, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 6; id. Pers. 5, 2, 17: haerere homo, versari, rubere, *to be disturbed*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 76, § 187: si quid te adjuero curamve levasso Quae nunc te coquit et versat in pectore fixa, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 1, 1 (Ann. v. 340 Vahl.): miserum toto cubili, Prop. 1, 14, 21: illum toto versant suspiria lecto, id. 2, 22, 47 (3, 16, 5): odiis domos, *to overthrow, ruin, subvert*, Verg. A. 7, 336: ille placet, versatque domum, neque verbera sentit, i. e. *disturbs without being punished*, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 29: sic fortuna in contentione et certamine utrumque versavit, ut alter alteri inimicus auxilio salutique esset, *alternated with, treated each in turn*, Caes. B. G. 5, 44 *fin.*: pectora, id. ib. 2, 45: muliebrem animum in omnes partes, Liv. 1, 58, 3: patrum animos, id. 1, 17, 1: pectora (nunc indignatio nunc pudor), id. 2, 45, 5; cf.: spesque timorque animum versat utroque modo, Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 12.—**b.** *To turn over* a thing in the mind, *to think over, meditate,* or *reflect upon, revolve, consider; to transact, carry on* (cf.: volvo, agito): multas res simitu in meo corde vorso, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 1: versarent in animis secum unamquamque rem, Liv. 3, 34, 4: illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectore versat, Certa mori, Verg. A. 4, 563; so, dolos, id. ib. 2, 62: versate diu, quid ferre recusent, Quid valeant umeri, Hor. A. P. 39: ubi maxima rerum momenta versantur, Quint. 8, 3, 13: verserenturque omni modo numeri, *examined, considered*, id. 10, 3, 5; 10, 5, 9: somnia decies, *to interpret*, Prop. 2, 4, 16: multum igitur domi ante versandi sunt (testes), variis percontationibus, etc., *examined, practised*, Quint. 5, 7, 11.—**II.** Transf., in the mid. form, **versor (vorsor)**, ātus, 1, prop. to move about in a place, i. e. *to dwell, live, remain, stay, abide, be* in a place or among certain persons; constr. most freq. with *in aliquā re*; also with *inter, intra, apud,* and *cum*. **A.** Lit.: vorsari crebro hic cum viderent me domi, Plaut. Am. prol. 128: in medio pariete, id. Cas. 1, 52: non ad solarium, non in campo, non in conviviis versatus est, Cic. Quint. 18, 59: in fundo, id. Mil. 20, 53: in castris, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: inter aciem, id. ib. 1, 52; cf.: nec versari inter eos sine dedecore potero, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 3: intra vallum, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: alicui inter femina, Suet. Tib. 44: nobiscum versari jam diutius non potes, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 10: apud praefectos regis, Nep. Con. 2, 4.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to be; to be circumstanced* or *situated*: nescis, quantis in malis vorser miser, Ter. And. 4, 1, 25: certe ego te in medio versantem turbine leti Eripui, Cat. 64, 149: ergo illi nunc in pace versantur, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 6: in clarissimā luce, id. Off. 2, 13, 44: Minturnenses aeternā in laude versantur, id. Planc. 10, 26: in simili culpā, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: mihi ante oculos dies noctesque versaris, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 3: nec versantur omnino scripta eorum inter manus hominum, i. e. *are read*, Dig. 1, 2, 2.—Of abstract subjects: numquam tibi populi Romani dignitas, numquam species ipsa hujusmodi multitudinis in oculis animoque versata est? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 144: mors, exsilium mihi ob oculos versabantur, id. Sest. 21, 47: haec omnia in eodem errore versantur, id. N. D. 3, 10, 25; id. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: aliquid in dubitatione versatur, id. Rep. 2, 15, 29: Mithridaticum bellum, in multā varietate versatum, *waged with many vicissitudes*, id. Arch. 9, 21.—**2.** In partic., *to occupy* or *busy one's self* with any action, *to be engaged* in any thing. **a.** Of persons. (α) With *in* and *abl.* (class.): opifices omnes in sordidā arte versantur, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: in omnibus ingenuis artibus, id. Fam. 4, 3, 4: versabor in re difficili, id. Leg. 3, 15, 33: in re publicā atque in his vitae periculis laboribusque, id. Arch. 12, 30: ullā in cogitatione acrius ac diligentius versari, id. Rep. 1, 22, 35: si diutius in hoc genere verser, id. ib. 1, 46, 70: multum in imperiis, Nep. Milt. 8, 2.—(β) With *circa* and *acc.* (post-Aug.): circa mensuras ac numeros non versabitur (orator)? Quint. 2, 21, 19.—(γ) With *inter*: inter arma ac studia versatus, Vell. 1, 13, 3.—**b.** Of abstract subjects. (α) With *in* and *abl.* (class.): haec omnia in eodem quo illa Zenonis errore versantur, *depend on*, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25: dicendi omnis ratio in hominum more et sermone versatur, *is occupied with, concerns*, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 12: ejus omnis oratio versata est in eo, ut, etc., id. ib. 1, 57, 244; cf.: imitatio est posita fere in eludendo, sed versatur etiam in factis, Quint. 9, 2, 58: ipsae res in perfacili cognitione versantur, Cic. Or. 35, 122: quae omnes artes in veri investigatione versantur, id. Off. 1, 6, 19: omnia quae in causā versarentur, Quint. 7, 1, 4: epilogi omnes in eādem fere materiā versari solent, id. 7, 4, 19; 2, 4, 1: praejudiciorum vis omnis tribus in generibus versatur, id. 5, 2, 1.—(β) With *circa* and *acc.* (post-Aug.): haec pars (tragoedia) circa iram, odium, metum, miserationem fere tota versatur, Quint. 6, 2, 20: circa quae versari videatur omnis quaestio, id. 3, 6, 23: quidam circa res omnes, quidam circa civiles modo versari rhetoricen putaverunt, id. 2, 15, 15.—(γ) With *abl.*: itaque (finitio) pluribus legibus isdem quibus conjectura versatur, Quint. 7, 3, 1 (dub.; Halm, ex conj. in isdem).—**c.** *Part. perf.*: homo in aliis causis exercitatus et in hac multum et saepe versatus, Cic. Quint. 1, 3: viri in rerum publicarum varietate versati, id. Rep. 3, 3, 4: semper inter arma ac studia versatus, Vell. 1, 13, 3.—*Absol.*: is missum ad dilectus agendos Agricolam integreque ac strenue versatum praeposuit, etc., Tac. Agr. 7.

versor, āri, v. verso, II.

versōrĭa (vors-), ae, *f.* [verto], *a rope that guides a sail, a sheet* (Plautin.); hence, trop.: versoriam capere, *to turn the sail*, i. e. *tack*: cape vorsoriam, Recipe te ad erum, *about ship!* Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 19: cape modo vorsoriam, id. Merc. 5, 2, 34.

versum (vors-), v. 2. versus.

versūra (vors-), ae, *f.* [verto], *a turning round, twirling about, rotating.* **I.** Lit.: foliorum, Varr. R. R. 1, 46: ejus loci (coxendicum), id. L. L. 7, § 67 Müll.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The turning-place, turn* at the end of a furrow, Col. 2, 2, 28; Pall. 2, 3, 1.—**B.** In archit., *a turn, corner, angle* of a wall, Vitr. 3, 1; 5, 6 *fin.*; 5, 12; or in a water conduit, id. 8, 7.—**C.** (Qs. a changing of one's creditor.) *The borrowing of money to pay a debt* (the class. signif. of the word); and hence, in gen., *a borrowing, loan*: versuram facere mutuam pecuniam sumere ex eo dictum est, quod initio qui mutuabantur ab aliis, non ut domum ferrent, sed ut aliis solverent, velut verterent creditorem, Fest. p. 379 Müll.: eos homines versuram a Carpinatio fecisse, qui pecunias Verri dedissent, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 76, § 186: sine mutuatione et sine versurā dissolvere, id. Tusc. 1, 42, 100: Salaminii cum Romae versuram facere vellent, non poterant, id. Att. 5, 21, 12; 15, 20, 4; id. Font. 5, 11; id. Fl. 20, 48: cum versuram facere publice necesse esset, Nep. Att. 2, 4; 9, 5.—Trop., Sen. Ep. 19, 9; id. Ben. 5, 8, 3: vereor, ne illud, quod tecum permutavi, versurā mihi solvendum sit, *is to be paid by a new loan*, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 2: versurā factā solvere, id. ib. 5, 1, 2: non modo versurā, verum eti-

am venditione, si ita res coget, nos vindicabis, id. ib. 16, 2, 2: versura vetita, Tac. A. 6, 16.—Prov.: in eodem luto haesitas, vorsurā solves, *you pay by borrowing*, i. e. *you get out of one difficulty by getting into another*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 15; Lact. 2, 8, 24.

1. versus (vors-), a, um, *Part.* of verto.

2. versus (vors-), *adv.* and *prep.*, v. verto, *P. a. fin.*

3. versus (vors-), ūs (ante-class. collat. form of the *plur.* versi, Laev. ap. Prisc. p. 712 P.: versorum, Laber. ib.: versis, Val. ib.), *m.* [verto, a turning round, i. e. of the plough]. **I.** *A furrow*, Col. 2, 2, 25; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177.—**II.** Transf., *a line, row.* **A.** In gen.: in versum distulit ulmos, Verg. G. 4, 144: remorum, Liv. 33, 30, 5; cf. Verg. A. 5, 119: foliorum, Plin. 15, 29, 37, § 122: creber catenarum, Sil. 7, 658.—**B.** In partic., *a line* of writing; and in poetry, *a verse:* ut primum versum (legis) attenderet, Cic. Rab. Post. 6, 14: deplorat primis versibus mansionem suam, id. Att. 2, 16, 4; id. de Or. 1, 61, 261: magnum numerum versuum ediscere, Caes. B. G. 6, 14; Nep. Epam. 4, 6; Liv. 41, 24, 13; Quint. 1, 4, 3; 7, 1, 37; 10, 1, 38; 10, 1, 41; Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 16; Ov. Am. 1, 11, 21: si quis minorem gloriae fructum putat ex Graecis versibus percipi quam ex Latinis, vehementer errat, Cic. Arch. 10, 23; id. de Or. 2, 64, 257; 3, 50, 194; id. Or. 20, 67; Quint. 9, 4, 48 sq.; 11, 2, 39; 11, 2, 51; Hor. S. 1, 10, 54; 2, 1, 21; id. Ep. 2, 2, 52; Verg. E. 5, 2.—**C.** *The note, song* of the nightingale, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 83.—**III.** *A land-measure*, = Gr. πλέθρον, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 1.—**IV.** *A kind of dance*, or *a turn, step, pas* in a dance, Plaut. Stich. 5, 7, 2.

versūtē, *adv.*, v. versutus *fin.*

versūtia, ae, *f.* [versutus], *cunning, slyness, craftiness, subtlety, ingenuity* (very rare; cf.: dolus, astutia); *sing.* (late Lat.), App. Mag. p. 307, 41; p. 325, 25.—*Plur.*, Liv. 42, 47, 7.

versūtilŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [versutusloquor], *crafty-speaking, sly:* malitiae, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 154, and ap. id. Or. 49, 164.

versūtus (vors-), a, um, *adj.* [a lengthened form of versus, from verto; cf. astutus *init.*]. **I.** In a good sense, *adroit, dexterous, versatile; shrewd, clever, ingenious* (class.; syn. callidus): homo versutus et callidus (versutos eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur), Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25: quod (genus acuminis) erat in reprehendendis verbis versutum et sollers, id. Brut. 67, 236: animus acutus atque versutus, id. de Or. 2, 20, 84: versutissimum et patientissimum Lacedaemonium Lysandrum accepimus, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: adulescens docte versutus fuit, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 55.—**II.** In a bad sense, *cunning, crafty, wily, sly, deceitful* (freq. and class.; syn. vafer): versutior es quam rota figularis, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 35: non esse servus pejor hoc quisquam potest, Nec magis versutus, id. As. 1, 1, 106; cf. id. Ps. 4, 8, 6: hoc est hominis versuti, obscuri, astuti; fallacis, malitiosi, callidi, veteratoris, vafri, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 57; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 10: acutus, versutus, veterator, id. Fin. 2, 16, 53; 2, 17, 54: Corinna, Ov. Am. 2, 19, 9: propago, id. M. 11, 312 al.—*Sup.*, Vell. 2, 118, 1.—With *gen.:* versutus ingenii, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 56.—*Adv.:* **versūtē**, *cunningly, craftily, slyly*, Cic. Or. 7, 22; id. Brut. 9, 35.—*Sup.*, Aug. Trin. 15, 20.

Vertacomacori, ōrum, *m.*, *a tribe of the Vocontii*, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124.

†† **vertăgus**, i, *m.* [Celtic], *a greyhound*, Mart. 14, 200, 1; Firm. Math. 5, 8.—Called also **vertăga** or **vertăgra** (also **vertrăga**), Grat. Cyn. 203.

vertĕbra, ae, *f.* [verto], *a joint.* **I.** In gen., Cels. 8, 1; Plin. 11, 46, 106, § 255; Sen. Ep. 78, 8.—Of insects, Plin. 11, 1, 1, § 1.—**II.** In partic., *a joint, vertebra* of the spine, Cels. 8, 1.—**III.** In late Lat. collat. form **vertĕbrum**, i, *n.*, = ἰσχίον, *the hip-bone*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 10, 71 al.

vertebrātus, a, um, *adj.* [vertebra], *jointed, articulated, vertebrated:* ossa, Plin. 11, 37, 67, § 177: dens, id. 34, 8, 19, § 75.

vertex (vortex; cf. Quint. 1, 7, 25. The archaic form vortex was already disused in Cicero's time; cf. Ribbeck, Prol. Verg. 436 sq.; id. G. 1, 481 n. Wagn. The grammarian Caper distinguishes thus: vortex fluminis est, vertex capitis; but this distinction was unknown in the class. per.; v. Charis. p. 68), icis, *m.* [verto]. **I.** *A whirl, eddy, whirlpool, vortex:* secundo modo dicitur proprium inter plura, quae sunt ejusdem nominis, id, unde cetera ducta sunt: ut vertex est contorta in se aqua vel quicquid aliud similiter vertitur: inde propter flexum capillorum pars summa capitis; ex hoc id, quod in montibus eminentissimum. Recte dixeris haec omnia vertices, proprie tamen, unde initium est, Quint. 8, 2, 7: ut aquae circumlatae in se sorbeantur et verticem efficiant, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13, 2: torto vertice torrens, Verg. A. 7, 567: illam . . . rapidus vorat aequore vertex, id. ib. 1, 117: (flumen) minores volvere vertices, Hor. C. 2, 9, 22; Ov. M. 5, 587; 8, 556; 9, 106; id. F. 6, 502; Sil. 4, 230: citatior solito amnis transverso vertice dolia inpulit ad ripam, Liv. 23, 19, 11; 28, 30, 11; Curt. 6, 13, 16.—**B.** Trop.: amoris, Cat. 68, 107: officiorum, Sen. Ep. 82, 2: quā medius pugnae vocat agmina vertex, Sil. 4, 230.—**II.** *An eddy of wind* or *flame, a whirlwind, coil of flame:* (venti) interdum vertice torto Corripiunt rapideque rotanti turbine portant, Lucr. 1, 293; 6, 444; Liv. 21, 58, 3: extemplo cadit igneus ille Vertex, Lucr. 6, 298; Verg. A. 12, 673; cf.: ventus saepius in se volutatur, similemque illis, quas diximus converti aquas, facit verticem, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13, 2.—**III.** *The top* or *crown* of the head. **A.** Lit.: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20; cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 4; Plin. 11, 37, 48, § 132; Hor. C. 1, 1, 36; Ov. M. 12, 288; 2, 712; id. P. 3, 8, 12; Quint. 8, 2, 7; 1, 11, 10.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The head* (poet.), Cat. 64, 63; 64, 310: toto vertice supra est, Verg. A. 7, 784: nudus, id. ib. 11, 642: moribundus, Ov. M. 5, 84: intonsus, Stat. Th. 6, 607; Val. Fl. 4, 307.—**2.** *The pole* of the heavens, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 41, 105; id. Rep. 6, 20, 21; Verg. G. 1, 242.—**3.** *The highest point, top, peak, summit* of a mountain, house, tree, etc.: ignes, qui ex Aetnae vertice erumpunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 106; Quint. 8, 3, 48; Lucr. 6, 467; Tib. 1, 7, 15; Ov. M. 1, 316; 13, 911; Petr. poët. 122; 134 *fin.;* Curt. 8, 3, 26: in Erycino vertice, Verg. A. 5, 759; Val. Fl. 1, 700: arcis, Lucr. 6, 750: domus, Mart. 8, 36, 11; cf. Hor. C. 4, 11, 12: theatri, Mart. 10, 19, 7: quercūs, Verg. A. 3, 679: pinūs, Ov. M. 10, 103.—Hence, a vertice, *from above, down from above*, Verg. G. 2, 310; id. A. 1, 114; 5, 444.—**b.** Trop., *the highest, uttermost, greatest* (poet.): dolorum anxiferi vertices, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: principiorum, *the highest officers*, Amm. 15, 5, 16: Alexandria enim vertex omnium est civitatum, id. 22, 16, 7.

* **vertĭbŭlum**, i, *n.* [id.], *a joint*, for the usual vertebra, Lact. Opif. Dei, 5 *med.*

verticillus, i, *m.* [id.], *the whirl* of a spindle, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 37; App. Herb. 9.

Verticordĭa, ae, *f.* [verto-cor], *the Turner of hearts*, an epithet of Venus, who was supposed to restrain maidens from unchastity, Val. Max. 8, 15, 12; Jul. Obseq. 97 (cf. Ov. F. 4, 157 sq.).

vertĭcōsus (vort-), a, um, *adj.* [vertex, I.], *full of whirlpools* or *eddies, eddying:* mare, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 121 (Sall. H. 4, 22 Dietsch); cf. Sen. Q. N. 7, 8, 2: amnis, Liv. 21, 5, 15: fluvius, Amm. 14, 2, 9.

vertĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [verto], *a joint*, = vertebra, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 207, 24; cf. Fest. p. 371.—In machines, Vitr. 10, 13, 1.—Called also **vertĭcŭlus**, i, *m.*, Sol. 4; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 242; **vertĭcŭlum**, i, *n.*, id. Acut. 3, 17, 138.

* **vertĭgĭno**, āre, *v. n.* [vertigo], *to whirl round, revolve:* puncta luminis, Tert. Pall. 3.

* **vertĭgĭnōsus**, i, *m.* [id.], *one who suffers from giddiness* or *vertigo, vertiginous*, Plin. 23, 2, 28, § 59.

vertīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [verto], *a turning* or *whirling round* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: assidua caeli, Ov. M. 2, 70: ponti, id. ib. 11, 548: venti, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13, 3: torti fili, Luc. 6, 460: rotarum, Prud. Psych. 414: assiduā vertigine rotare aliquem, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 150: quibus una Quiritem Vertigo facit, *a turn, twirl* of a slave in manumission, Pers. 5, 76.—**B.** Transf., *a whirling of the head, giddiness, dizziness, vertigo*, Liv. 44, 6, 8; Plin. 20, 15, 57, § 161; 20, 17, 73, § 194; 25, 9, 70, § 117; 25, 11, 89, § 139 al.; Macr. S. 7, 9.—Of persons intoxicated, Juv. 6, 304.—**II.** Trop., *a revolution, change, alteration:* vertigine rerum Attoniti, Luc. 8, 16.

verto (vorto), ti, sum, 3 (*inf.* vortier, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 48; Lucr. 1, 710; 2, 927; 5, 1199 al.), *v. a.* and *n.* [Sanscr. root vart-, to apply one's self, turn; cf. vart-ukas, round]. **I.** *Act., to turn, to turn round* or *about* (syn.: verso, contorqueo). **A.** Lit.: (luna) eam partem, quaecumque est ignibus aucta, Ad speciem vertit nobis, Lucr. 5, 724: speciem quo, id. 4, 242: ora huc et huc, Hor. Epod. 4, 9: terga, Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 6: gradu discedere verso, id. M. 4, 338: verso pede, id. ib. 8, 869: pennas, i. e. *to fly away*, Prop. 2, 24, 22 (3, 19, 6): cardinem, Ov. M. 14, 782: fores tacito cardine, Tib. 1, 6, 12: cadum, *to turn* or *tip up*, Hor. C. 3, 29, 2: versā pulvis inscribitur hastā, *inverted*, Verg. A. 1, 478: verte hac te, puere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 29; cf.: verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus, Cic. Att. 16, 10, 1: cum haesisset descendenti (virgini) stola, vertit se et recollegit, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 9: ante tuos quotiens verti me, perfida, postes, Prop. 1, 16, 43: Pompeiani se verterunt et loco cesserunt, *turned about, wheeled about, fled*, Caes. B. C. 3, 51; cf.: vertere terga, *to turn one's back, run away, betake one's self to flight*, id. B. G. 1, 53; 3, 21; id. B. C. 1, 47; 3, 63 *fin.;* Liv. 1, 14, 9; cf. also: hostem in fugam, *to put to flight, rout*, id. 30, 33, 16; Auct. B. Afr. 17: iter retro, Liv. 28, 3, 1: hiems (piscis) ad hoc mare, Hor. Epod. 2, 52: fenestrae in viam versae, *turned* or *directed towards, looking towards*, Liv. 1, 41, 4; cf.: mare ad occidentem versum, id. 36, 15, 9: Scytharum gens ab oriente ad septentrionem se vertit, Curt. 7, 7, 3: (Maeander) nunc ad fontes, nunc in mare versus, Ov. M. 8, 165: terram aratro, *to turn up* or *over, to plough*, etc., Hor. S. 1, 1, 28: ferro terram, Verg. G. 1, 147: glaebas (aratra), Ov. M. 1, 425; 5, 477: solum bidentibus, Col. 4, 5: agros bove, Prop. 3, 7, 43 (4, 6, 43): collem, Col. 3, 13, 8: freta lacertis (in rowing), Verg. A. 5, 141: ex illā pecuniā magnam partem ad se vortit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 57.—Mid.: vertier ad lapidem, *to turn* or *incline one's self towards*, Lucr. 5, 1199: congressi . . . ad caedem vertuntur, Liv. 1, 7, 2; so, versi in fugam hostes, Tac. H. 2, 26; cf.: Philippis versa acies retro, Hor. C. 3, 4, 26: sinit hic violentis omnia verti Turbinibus, *to whirl themselves about*, Lucr. 5, 503: magnus caeli si vortitur orbis, id. 5, 510: vertitur interea caelum, *revolves*, Verg. A. 2, 250: squamarum serie a caudā ad caput versā, *reaching*, Plin. 28, 8, 30, § 119.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to turn:* ne ea, quae reipublicae causa egerit, in suam contumeliam vertat, Caes. B. C. 1, 8: in suam rem litem vertendo, Liv. 3, 72, 2: usum ejus (olei) ad luxuriam vertere Graeci, Plin. 15, 4, 5, § 19; cf.: aliquid in rem vertere, *turn to account, make profitable*, Dig. 15, 3, 1 sqq.: edocere, quo sese vertant sortes, Enn. Trag. v. 64 Vahl.; Verg. A. 1, 671: ne sibi vitio verterent, quod abesset a patriā, Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1: idque omen in Macedonum metum verterunt Tyrii, Curt. 4, 2, 13: in religionem vertentes comitia biennio habita, *making a matter of religious scruple*, Liv. 5, 14, 2: aquarum insolita magnitudo in religionem versa, id. 30, 38, 10; cf. id. 26, 11, 3: id ipsum quod iter belli esset obstructum, in prodigium et omen imminentium cladium vertebatur, Tac. H. 1, 86 *fin.:* vertere in se Cotyi data, *to appropriate*, id. A. 2, 64: perii! quid agam? quo me vertam? Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 1: quo se verteret, non habebat, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 74; id. Div. 2, 72, 149: Philippus totus in Persea versus, *inclined towards him*, Liv. 40, 5, 9: toti in impetum atque iram versi, id. 25, 16, 19: si bellum omne eo vertat, id. 26, 12, 13: di vortant bene, Quod agas, *cause to turn out well, prosper*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 121; cf. infra, II. B.; so, in melius somnia, Tib. 3, 4, 95.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To turn*, i. e. *to change, alter, transform* (syn. muto): Juppiter In Amphitruonis vortit sese imaginem, Plaut. Am. prol. 121: in anginam ego nunc me velim vorti, id. Most. 1, 3, 61: omnes natura cibos in corpora viva Vertit, Lucr. 2, 880: vertunt se fluvii frondes et pabula laeta In pecudes; vertunt pecudes

in corpora nostra Naturam, id. 2, 875 sq, cf cum terra in aquam se vertit, Cic. N D 3, 12, 31 verte omnis tete in facies, Verg A. 12, 891 ego, quae memet in omnia verti, id. ib 7, 309 tot sese vertit in ora, id. ib 7, 328 inque deum de bove versus erat, Ov F 5, 616 Auster in Africum se vertit, Caes. B C 3, 26 *fin*; cf. Liv 30, 24, 7 semina malorum in contrarias partes se vertere, Cic Div 2, 14, 33 omnia versa et mutata in pejorem partem, id. Rosc. Am 36, 103 cur nunc tua quisquam Vertere jussa potest Verg A. 10, 35 hic continentiam et moderationem in superbiam ac lasciviam vertit, Curt 6, 6, 1, cf. for tuna hoc militiae probrum vertit in gloriam, id. 9, 10, 28 versis civitatis status, Tac A. 1, 4 versis ad prospera fatis, Ov H 16, 89 solum, *to change one's country*, i e *to emigrate* or *go into exile*, Cic Balb 11, 28, Amm 15, 3, 11 et saep, v solum —With *abl* (rare and poet) nulla tamen alite verti Dignatur, Ov M 10, 157, cf muto —P r o v in fumum et cinerem vertere, *to turn into smoke, dissipate*, Hor Ep 1, 15, 39 —M i d. omnia vertuntur certe vertuntur amores, Prop 2, 8, 7 (9) saevus apertam In rabiem coepit verti jocus, Hor Ep 2, 1, 149 —**b.** *To exchange, interchange* nos divitem istum meminimus adque iste pauperes nos, vorterunt sese memoriae, Plaut Truc 2, 1, 11, cf vorsis gladiis depugnarier, id. Cas. 2, 5, 36 —**c.** Of literary productions, *to turn into another language, to translate* (syn transfero, interpretor, reddo) Philemo scripsit, Plautus vortit barbare, Plaut Trin. prol 19 si sic verterem Platonem, ut verterunt nostri poetae fabulas, Cic Fin. 1, 3, 7 verti etiam multa de Graecis, id Tusc 2, 11, 26 annales Acilianos ex Graeco in Latinum sermonem vertit, Liv 25, 39, 12 —**d.** *To ply* stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo i e *stimulates the fury*, Verg A 6, 101 —**e.** I n p a r t i c., like our to turn up side down, i e *to overturn, overthrow, subvert, destroy* (= everto) Callicratidas cum multa fecisset egregie, vertit ad extremum omnia, Cic Off 1, 24, 84 agerent, verterent cuncta, Tac H 1, 2, id A. 2, 42, 3, 36 Cycnum Vi multa, Ov M 12, 139 fluxas Phrygiae res fundo, Verg A 10, 88, 1, 20, 2, 652 vertere ab imo moenia Trojae, id. ib 5, 810 Ilion fatalis incestusque judex vertit in pulverem, Hor C 3, 3, 20 proceras fraxinos, id ib 3, 25, 16 ab imo regna, Sen Hippol 562 Penates, id. Troad. 91 puppem, Luc 3, 650 fortunas, Amm 28 3, 1 —**f.** M i d., from the idea of turning round in a place, *to be engaged in, to be in* a place or condition, also *to turn, rest,* or *depend upon* a thing jam homo in mercaturā vortitur, Plaut Most. 3, 1, 109 res in periculo vortitur, id. Merc. 1, 2, 12, Phaedr 2, 8, 19, so, res vertitur in majore discrimine, Liv 6, 36, 7 ipse catervis Vertitur in mediis, Verg A 11, 683 omnia in unius potestate ac moderatione vertentur, Cic Verr 1, 7, 20, so, spes civitatis in dictatore, Liv 4, 31, 4 totum id in voluntate Philippi, id 37, 7, 8 causa in jure, Cic Brut 39, 145 hic victoria, Verg A 10, 529 cum circa hanc consultationem disceptatio omnis verteretur, Liv 36, 7, 1 puncto saepe temporis maximarum rerum momenta verti, id. 3, 27, 7 —*Impers* vertebatur, utrum manerent in Achaico concilio Lacedaemonii, an, etc, Liv 39, 48, 3 —**g.** *To ascribe, refer* quae fuerunt populis magis exitio quam fames morbique, quaeque alia in deum iras velut ultima malorum vertunt, Liv 4, 9, 3 Weissenb ad loc cum omnium secundorum adversorumque in deos verterent, id. 28, 11, 1 —**h.** = considero, exercitum majorum more vortere, Sall ap Serv ad Verg A. 5, 408 dub (Sall H inc 51 Dietsch ad loc.)

II. *Neutr, to turn one's self, direct one's way, to turn about, to turn* **A.** L i t. depulsi aemulatione alio vertunt, Tac A 1, 18 eoque audaciae provectum ut verteret, etc, id. ib 4, 10 utinam mea vocula dominae vertat in auriculas! Prop 1, 16, 28 versuros extemplo in fugam omnes ratus, Liv 38, 26, 8 (but in Lucr 5, 617 the correct read. is cancri se ut vortat) —**B.** T r o p, *to turn, change*, etc. jam verterat fortuna, Liv 5, 49, 5 libertatem aliorum in suam vertisse servitutem conquerebantur, id. 2, 3, 3 totae solidam in glaciem vertere lacunae, Verg G 3, 365 verterat pernicies in accusatorem, Tac. A 11, 37 quod si esset factum, detrimentum in bonum verteret, Caes. B C 3, 73 *fin* ea ludificatio veri in verum vertit, Liv 26, 6, 16 talia incepta, ni in consulto rem vertissent, reipublicae pestem factura, *against*, Sall H. inc 89 Dietsch neque immerito suum ipsorum exemplum in eos versurum, Liv 7, 38, 6 si malus est, male res vortunt, quas agit, *turn out badly*, Plaut Pers 4, 1, 5, so, quae res tibi vertat male, Ter Ad. 2, 1, 37 quod bene vertat, castra Albanos Romanis castris jungere jubet (= cum bonis omnibus), Liv 1, 28, 1, 3, 62, 5, 3, 35, 8 quod bene verteret, Curt 5, 4, 12, 7, 11, 14 hos illi (quod nec vertat bene), mittimus haedos, Verg E 9, 6 —**b.** Annus, mensis vertens, *the course* or *space of a year, of a month* anno vertente sine controversiā (petisses), Cic Quint. 12, 40, so, anno vertente, id. N D 2, 20, 53, Nep Ages 4, 4, cf. apparuisse numen deorum intra finem anni vertentis, Cic. Phil 13, 10, 22 tu si hanc emeris, Numquam hercle hunc mensem vortentem, credo, servibit tibi, Plaut Pers 4, 4, 76, Macr S 1, 14 —(β) P r e g n. annus vertens, *the great year* or *cycle* of the celestial bodies (a space of 15,000 solar years), Cic. Rep 6, 22, 24 —Hence, **versus (vors-)**, or (much less freq) **versum (vors-)**, *adv, turned in the direction of, towards* a thing, usu after the name of a place to which motion is directed (orig a *part, turned towards, facing*, etc, and so always in Livy, cf Liv 1, 18 6 Weissenb ad loc, 1, 41, 4, 9, 2, 15) **A.** Form versus (vors) **1.** After *ad* and *acc* T Labienum ad Oceanum versus proficisci jubet, Caes B G 6, 33 ad Alpes versus, Cael. ap Cic. Fam 8, 15, 2 ad Cercinam insulam versus, Auct B Afr 8, 3 ad Cordubam versus, Auct B Hisp 11 modo ad Urbem, modo in Galliam versus, Sall C 56, 4 —**2.** After *in* and *acc* in agrum versus, Varr R R. 3, 5, 10 in forum versus, Cic Lael 25, 96 in Arvernos versus, Caes B G 7, 8 si in urbem versus venturi erunt, Traj ap Plin Ep 10, 78 (82), 3 —**3.** After *acc* alone (class. only with names of towns and small islands) verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus, Cic. Att 16, 10, 1 Brundisium versus, id Fam. 11, 27, 3 Ambraciam versus, Caes B C 3, 36 Massiliam versus, id. ib 2, 3 Narbonem versus, id. B G 7, 7 —**4.** After other *advv* deorsum versus, Cato, R R 156, 4 sursum versus, Cic Or 39, 135 dimittit quoquo versus legationes, Caes B G 7, 4 ut quaedam vocabula utroque versus dicantur, Gell 5, 12, 10, cf the adverbs deorsum, sursum, etc —**B.** Form versum (vors) **1.** After *ad* and *acc* animadvertit fugam ad se versum fieri, Sall J 58, 4 —**2.** After other *advv*. cunas rursum vorsum trahere, Plaut. Am 5, 1 60 (63) lumbis deorsum versum pressis, Varr R R 2, 7, 5 vineam sursum vorsum semper ducito, Cato, R R 33, 1 cum undique versum circumfluat, Gell 12, 13, 20 utroque vorsum rectum est ingenium meum, Plaut Capt 2, 3, 8

☞ Versus is said by many lexicons to be also a *prep*, but no ancient authority can be safely cited for this use The true readings are in Italiam versus, Cic Fam 4, 12, 1 adversus aedem, Liv 8, 20, 8. in forum versus, Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 121, and perh in oppidum, Auct. B Hisp 21

vertraga, ae, v vertagus.

Vertumnus (Vort-), i, *m* [qs verto menos, as a *part pass*, from verto that turns or changes himself], orig an Etruscan deity, *the god of the changing year*, i e *of the seasons and their productions*, also *of exchange and of trade*, Varr L L 5, § 46 Müll, Prop 4 (5), 2, 10, Ov F 6, 410, id M 14, 642 sq, Cic Verr 2, 1, 59, § 154 Ascon Near his statue in the forum at Rome were the booksellers' shops, Hor Ep 1, 20, 1, also the market gardeners, Col poët 10, 308 —As a symbol of mutability Vertumnis natus iniquis said of an unstable man, Hor S 2, 7, 14 —Hence, **Vertumnālia,** ium, *n*, *the festival of Vertumnus*, Varr L L. 6, § 21 Müll

věru, ūs (collat. form of the *nom sing* **věrum,** Plaut Rud. 5, 2, 15 and 17, *masc* collat form of the *plur* **věrōnes** plumbei, Aur Vict Caes. 17, *abl* verubus, Ov M 6, 646, Juv 15, 82 al verĭbus, Charis. pp 50 and 112. Prisc p 672, Verg G 2, 396, id A. 1, 212, Plin 30, 10, 27, § 88 al.), *n* [perh. for sveru, Sanscr svaru, a stake] **1.** *A spit, broach*, esp for roasting upon, Varr L. L. 5, § 127 Müll., Verg A 1, 212, 5, 103; id G 2, 396, Ov M 6, 646, id. F 2, 363, Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 88 —**2.** *A dart, javelin*, Verg A. 7, 665, Tib 1, 6, 49, Sid. Carm 5, 413 —**3.** *Plur*, *a paling* or *railing* round an altar or a tomb, Inscr Orell. 736 —**4.** *A critical sign on the margin of a book*, = obelus, Hier Ep 106, 7

* **věrūcŭlātus,** a, um, *adj* [veruculum], *furnished with a small pike* falces, Col. 2, 20, 3

věrūcŭlum, v vericulum

Verudoctius, i, *m*, *a chief of the Helvetii, sent as an ambassador to Cæsar*, Caes. B G 1, 7

věrūīna, ae, *f* [veru], *a small javelin*, Plaut. Bacch 4, 8, 46, Gavius Bassus ap Fulg 564, 22

Verŭlae, ārum, *f*, *a town of* Latium, now *Veroli*, Flor 1, 11, 6 — Hence, **Verŭlānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of Verulæ*, Liv 9, 42; 9, 43 —**Verŭlāni,** orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Verulæ*, Plin 3, 5, 9, § 64

1. věrum, i, v veru *init*

2. vērum, i, v verus, I B and II A 3

3. vērum, *adv*, v. verus *fin* A

vērum-tămen (vērun-tămen; in recent edd more freq as two words, **vērum tămen;** sometimes separated, Plaut Am 1, 1, 45, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 41, § 101 infra), *conj* [verum tamen] *but yet, notwithstanding, however, nevertheless* (class) · cum pugnabant maxume, ego fugiebam maxime, verum quasi adfuerim tamen simulabo, Plaut Am 1, 1, 45 consilium ca pit primo stultum, verum tamen clemens, Cic Verr 2, 5, 39, § 101, id. Fam 12, 30, 3 malā defensione, verum aliqua tamen uti videretur, id. Verr 2, 2, 41, § 101, id Off 2, 8, 26, cf Quint. 8, 3, 32 animadvertebas igitur, etsi tum nemo erat admodum copiosus, verum tamen versus ab his admisceri orationi, Cic Tusc 2, 11, 26 nondum manifesta sibi est verum tamen aestuat intus, Ov M 9, 465 —Sometimes in resuming the thread of discourse, after a parenthetical clause cum essem in Tusculano (erit hoc tibi pro illo tuo cum essem in Ceramico), verum tamen cum ibi essem, etc, *but as I was saying*, Cic Att. 1, 10, 1, id Verr 2, 3, 2, § 4.

vērus, a, um, *adj* [etym dub, cf Zend var, believe, Sanscr var, choose, wish], *true, real, actual, genuine*, etc (opp falsus, fictus) **I.** L i t secerni blandus amicus a vero et internosci tam potest adhibita diligentia, quam omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris, Cic Lael 25, 95 perspicere, quid in quaque re verum sincerumque sit, id Off 2, 5, 18 vera an falsa, Ter And 5, 4, 19 res vera (opp ficta), Cic Lael 7, 24 verus ac germanus Metellus, id Verr 2 4, 66, § 147, cf ipsus verus Harpax, Plaut Ps 4, 7, 111 vera mea uxor, id. As. 1, 1, 46 (dub, al verum). color, Ter Eun 2, 3, 27 vultus, id And. 5, 1, 20 via, Plaut Cas 2, 6, 17 vera et perfecta amicitia, Cic Lael 6, 22 vera, gravis, solida gloria, id Phil 5, 18, 50 decus, id Rep 6, 23, 25 causa verissima, id. Ac 2, 4, 10 virtus, Hor C 3 5, 29 dolores, id Ep 1, 17, 57 amicus, id A P 425 nati, *legitimate*, Prop 2, 9, 17 verius ergo quid sit, Mart 8, 76, 7 ut verum esset, sua voluntate sapientem descendere, etc, Cic Rep 1, 6, 11 id si ita est, ut, etc sin autem illa veriora, ut, etc, id. Lael 4, 14 —**B.** *Subst* **vērum,** i, *n*, *what is true* or *real, the truth, the reality, the fact* interesse oportet, ut inter rectum et pravum, sic inter verum et falsum, Cic Ac 2 11, 33 notionem veri et falsi nullam habere, id ib verum dicere, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 89, Ter And 2, 6, 6 si simile veri quid invenerim, Cic Ac. 2, 20, 66, id Rep 3, 5, 8 si verum scire vis, id. Att 12, 41, 3 si verum quaerimus, id. Tusc 2 23, 55 verum quidem si audire volumus, id Brut. 73, 256 verum non libenter audire, Mart. 8, 76, 8 minor est tua gloria vero, Ov H 15 (16), 143 ut quid hujus veri sit, sciam, Plaut Aul 4, 10, 72, cf: non pervident quid sit in vero, *actually, really*, Lact 1, 17, 1 —So the freq construction of the *gen* veri with similis, similiter, and similitudo (by many also joined togeth-

er in one word, verisimilis, etc.): narratio nem jubent veri similem esse, Cic. de Or 2, 19, 80: id quod veri simile occurrit, id. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: veri simillimum mihi videtur, quodam tempore, etc, id. Inv. 1, 3, 4: veri similiora, id. N D 1, 24, 66· res similis veri, Liv. 26, 38, 9: simillimum veri, Cic. Tusc 5, 4, 11: quod est magis verisimile, Caes. B G 3, 13: veri similiter fingere, App Mag. p 293: veri similius, id. ib and p. 312; Tert. Apol. 16: veri similitudinem sequi, Cic Ac. 2, 33, 107; Sen. Ben. 4, 33, 2; *genuine*, Plin. 34, 7, 17, § 66; cf., in a reversed order: similitudo veri, Cic Part Or 11, 40; id. Univ 3: res facit controversiam aut de vero aut de recto aut de nomine, *respecting fact*, id. Or 34, 121· nec procul a vero est, quod, *from the truth*, Ov. Tr 5, 6, 27: ex vero positum permansit Equiria nomen, id. F. 2, 859: in vero esse, *to be true*, Lact. 1, 11, 31; 1, 17, 1: teneras aures mordaci radere vero, Pers. 1, 107 —*Plur:* recta et vera loquere, Plaut. Capt 5, 2, 7: vera dico, id. Am. 1, 1, 239; 2, 1, 12; 2, 2, 55 al.: artem se tradere vera ac falsa dijudicandi, Cic. de Or 2, 38, 157: qui species alias veris... caput (=alias ab iis quae verae sunt, Orell.), Hor S 2, 3, 208: adjecta veris credibilis rerum imago, Quint 4, 2, 123: vis dicam tibi veriora veris? Mart. 6, 30, 6

II. Transf. **A.** Like rectus, consonant with reason or good morals, i e *right, proper, fitting, suitable, reasonable, just* (class.): ah, Idnest verum? Ter. And. 4, 1, 5: cum aliquid verum ac rectum esse dicitur, Cic. Leg 3, 15, 34: quod est rectum, verum quoque est, id. ib 2, 5, 11: omnia recta, vera, id. Tusc. 3, 27, 64: lex vera atque princeps, id. Leg 2, 4, 10. quibus peritia et verum ingenium est, Sall. H. 1, 111 Dietsch. ea, si vera existimare voles, maxume hortabuntur, id. ib 4, 61, 3 ib: nil Grosphus nisi verum orabit et aequum, Hor Ep 1, 12, 23 —**2.** Esp, verum est, with *subject-clause* (so most freq =aequum est, etc.): neque verum esse, qui suos fines tueri non potuerint, alienos occupare, Caes. B G 4, 8: (Cato) negat verum esse, allici benevolentiam cibo, Cic Mur. 35, 74: verum est, (agrum) habere eos, quorum sanguine ac sudore partus sit, Liv. 2, 48, 2; 3, 40, 11; 24, 48, 11; 28, 13, 7: metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede, verum est, Hor Ep 1, 7, 98; id. S 2, 3, 212· verius esse, Ti Sempronio imperium habenti tradi exercitum quam legato, Liv 35, 8, 6: me verius unum Pro vobis foedus luere, Verg. A. 12, 694. si verum est, with *acc. and inf*, *if the view is correct*, Cic N D 3, 31, 77; Liv. 30, 26, 7 — Rarely with *ut:* praeclarum illud est, et, si quaeris, rectum quoque et verum, ut, etc, *right and just*, Cic. Tusc 3, 29, 73: si verum est, quod nemo dubitat, ut populus Romanus superarit, etc, Nep Hann. 1, 1 —**3.** *Subst.:* **vērum,** i, *n*, *honor, duty:* in se natu parsilla, quae vero pretium aut gratiam anteferebat, Sall. J. 16, 1.—**B.** *Speaking or containing the truth, true, veracious,* =veridicus (rare): sum verus? Ter. And. 2, 5, 12: vates, Ov. H. 16, 123: Apollinis os, id. M 10, 209: judicium viri eruditissimi ac superista verissimi, Plin. Ep 9, 25, 2; 2, 9, 4, cf.: quo viro nihil firmius, nihil verius, id. ib 4, 22, 3: verissimus et sapientissimus judex, *most conscientious*, Cic. Rosc. Am 30, 84.—*Advv*

A. vērum. 1. Lit, *truly, just so, certainly, doubtless, even so, yes,* as a confirmatory reply (ante class and rare, while vero is classical; v vero *init*). *So* Facies? *Ch* Verum, Ter. Heaut 5, 3, 11; Plaut. As 4, 2, 45 *Ct* Men' quaerit? *Sy* Verum, Ter Ad. 4, 2, 4; id. Eun. 2, 3, 56; 5, 6, 18 —**2.** Transf **a.** In gen., as a strongly corroborative adversative particle, *but in truth, but notwithstanding, but yet;* and after negative clauses, *but even, but:* merito maledicas mihi, si id ita factum est Verum haud mentior, resque uti facta, dico, Plaut Am. 2, 1, 23; 1, 2, 22; Ter And. prol. 4, id. Eun. 1, 2, 103; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 37: in optimorum consiliis posita est civitatium salus: praesertim cum, etc . . . Verum hunc optimum statum pravis hominum opinionibus eversum esse dicunt, Cic. Rep 1, 34, 51. quod ejus (Hermagorae) peccatum reprehendendum videtur, verum brevi, id Inv 1, 9, 12: quae non dicunt, verum intellegi volunt, Quint. 8, 5, 12 sed nos non, quid nobis utile, verum quid oratori necessarium sit, quaerimus, Cic de Or 1, 60, 254: ea sunt omnia non a naturā, verum a magistro, id. Mur 29, 61; Verg E 3, 35 —(β) In the construction non modo (solum, tantum) . . . verum etiam (quoque), *not only . . but also:* non modo agendo, verum etiam cogitando, Cic Cael. 19, 45; id. Verr 2, 2, 66, § 161: non solum natura et moribus, verum etiam studio et doctrinā, id. Lael 2, 6: non ingrato tantum, verum etiam invido et crudeli animo, Just. 21, 6, 7: servavit ab omni Non solum facto, verum opprobrio quoque turpi, Hor. S 1, 6, 84: non modo . . . verum ne . . . quidem, *not only not . . . but not even*, Cic Rep 3, 30, 42.—**b.** In partic (*a*) In a transition, *but, yet, still* (freq and class.): non edepol nunc, ubi terrarum sim scio, si quis roget . . . Ilicet, mandata eri perierunt una et Sosia, Verum certum'st confidenter hominem contra adloqui, Plaut Am 1, 1, 183: deinde hoc vobis con firmo, etc . . . verum quod ego laboribus, etc. . . . me persecuturum esse polliceor, etc, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 51. verum schemata λέξεως duorum sunt generum, Quint 9, 3, 2. verum etiamsi quis summa desperet, id. 12, 11, 26: verum veniat sane, Cic Verr 2, 2, 31, § 76 et saep —Strengthened by enim, vero, and (in class prose) enimvero, *but truly, but indeed* verum enim, quando bene promeruit, fiat, Ter Ad. 2, 1, 47: verum vero inter offam atque herbam, ibi vero longum intervallum est, Cato ap Gell. 13, 17, 1· verum hercle vero, Plaut Curc 3, 5· si ullo in loco ejus provinciae frumentum tanti fuit, quanti, etc. Verum enim vero cum, etc, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 84, § 194; so, verum enim vero, id. de Or. 3, 14, 54 *N cr.;* Sall. C 20, 10; Liv. 4, 4, 8 —(β) In breaking off the current of discourse (cf. sed), *but however, but:* exspectabantur Calendae Januariae, fortasse non recte Verum praeterita omittamus, Cic. Phil. 5, 12, 31: verum quidem haec hactenus; cetera quoti escumque voletis, id. Tusc. 3, 34, 84: sed hoc nihil ad me . . . Verum hoc (ut dixi) nihil ad me Illud ad me, etc., id. de Or 2, 32, 139 —**B. vērō,** *in truth, in fact, certainly, truly, to be sure, surely, assuredly:* eho, mavis vituperari falso, quam vero extolli? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 21: iste eum sese ait, qui non est, esse: et qui vero est negat, id. Capt. 3, 4, 35: *Tox* Amplectere sis. *Lemn* Ego vero, id. Pers. 5, 1, 12; cf Curt 6, 3, 5: *As* Ego non novi adulescentem vostrum. *St* Veron'? *As* Serio, Plaut Truc 2, 2, 47: veron' serio? id. Merc 4, 1, 19 ita ne vero obturbat? Ter. And. 5, 4, 23: *Ch* Vah, gloriare evenisse ex sententiā? *Sy* Non hercle vero, verum dico, id. Heaut 4, 5, 18: quod de domo scribis . . . ego vero tum denique mihi videbor restitutus, si, etc., Cic Fam. 14, 2, 3; cf. even at the beginning of a letter: ego vero cupio te ad me venire, *I do really wish*, id. ib 14, 16, 10; so, ego vero vellem, id. ib 4, 6, 1 cum effusis gaudio lacrimis cupere vero diceret, etc, Liv 27, 19, 12; Plin. Ep 9, 20, 1.—Esp, in apodosis, tum vero· postea quam ad causam dicendam ventum est, tum vero sine metu omnes erant, etc, Cic Verr 2, 2, 29, § 70; Sall. J. 94, 3; Stat Th. 1, 412, cf. tum, III. B 1.—Ironically: sane quia vero hae mihi patent semper fores, Ter Eun. 1, 2, 9· multum vero haec eis jura profuerunt, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 47, § 124 turpem vero actionem, etc, id. Phil. 13, 11, 25 egregiam vero laudem refertis, Verg A. 4, 93 —With *immo*· immo vero indignum facinus faxo ex me audies, Ter. And. 5, 2, 13 —**b.** In corroborative replies, *yes, certainly, by all means, assuredly,* etc. (class; while verum in this sense is only ante-class) *De* An quid est etiam amplius? *He.* Vero amplius, Ter Ad. 3, 4, 23, id. Eun. 3, 1, 12· *M* Fuisti saepe, credo, in scholis philosophorum. *A* Vero, ac libenter quidem, Cic Tusc. 2, 11, 26: sed tu orationes nobis veteres explicabis? Vero, inquam, Brute, id. Brut. 87, 300: tu vero, inquam, Tite, id. ib 85, 292: nos vero, inquit ille, id. Fin. 4, 28, 80· *M* Cadere, opinor, in sapientem aegritudinem tibi dixisti videri *A.* Et vero ita existimo, id. Tusc 3, 6, 12. — With *immo, nay rather*· *De.* Quin tu mi argentum cedo *Ph* Immo vero uxorem tu cedo, Ter Phorm 5, 8, 43: sed da mihi nunc, satisne probas? Immo vero et haec, etc, Cic Ac. 1, 3, 10 immo vero, inquit, ii vivunt, qui, etc., id. Rep 6, 14, 14 *S* Quid domi? pluresne praesunt negotiis tuis? *L* Immo vero unus, inquit, id. ib 1, 39, 61.—And, to strengthen negative answers, joined with *minime:* *S* Quid? totam domum num quis alter, praeter te, regit? *L* Minime vero, Cic Rep 1, 39, 61; 3, 32, 44; id. Ac 1, 1, 2, id. Off. 3, 6, 29 al. — **c.** In urgent or encouraging expostulation, *but, though, however*, etc. *Ni* Cape hoc tibi aurum, Chrysale, i, fer filio *Ch* Non equidem accipiam. *Ni* Cape vero: odiose facis, *take it though*, Plaut Bacch. 4, 9, 139. respice vero, id. Ep 1, 1, 3. ostende vero, id. ib 5, 2, 58· minue vero iram, Ter. Phorm 2, 3, 88 —**d.** To indicate a climax, *even, indeed:* neque solum in tantis rebus, sed etiam in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, vel vero etiam negotiis contemnendum, Cic. Rep 1, 3, 4· quod cum tam multi homines audissent, statim ad me defertur: immo vero, ut quisque me viderat, narrabat, id. Verr 1, 7, 19. nec vero jam meo nomine abstinent, id. Rep 1, 3, 6: neque vero id satis habuit, Nep Epam 4, 5 —**2.** Transf., as a strongly corroborative adversative particle, *but in fact, but indeed, however* (always placed after a word). ne T. quidem Postumius contemnendus in dicendo. de re publicā vero non minus vehemens orator, quam bellator fuit, Cic Brut 77, 269 non vero tam isti (sc mortui sunt) quam tu ipse, nugator, id. Sen. 9, 27. dixisti non auxilium mihi, sed me auxilio defuisse Ego vero fateor hercule, quod viderim mihi auxilium non deesse, idcirco me illi auxilio pepercisse, id. Planc. 35, 86; id. Rep 1, 7, 12. ubi per exploratores Caesar certior factus est, tres jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse, quartam vero partem citra flumen Ararim reliquam esse, Caes. B G 1, 12.—In transitions. age vero ceteris in rebus quali sit temperantiā, considerate, Cic Imp Pomp 14, 40. nec vero tibi de versibus respondebo, id. Phil. 2, 8, 20 —**C. vērē,** *according to truth, truly, really, in fact; properly, rightly, aright:* hoc quom fit, ibi non vere vivitur, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 102 Fleck.: honestum, quod propre vereque dicitur, id in sapientibus est solis, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 13 quis putare vere potest, etc., id. Rep 1, 17, 28 vere ducere, id. ib 1, 38, 60. verene hoc memorae proditum est? etc, id. ib 2, 15, 28. immo, si vere volumus dicere, jam incohavit bellum, Liv 41, 23, 13· omnia vere vates locuta est, Verg. A. 6, 188. vere an dolo, Spart. Sev 5.—*Comp*. libentius quam verius, Cic. Mil. 29, 78: Ligures latrones verius quam justi hostes, Liv. 40, 27, 10 —*Sup* verissime loquor, Cic Att. 5, 21, 7: ver ssime dicere, id. Rep 2, 4, 8

vĕrūtum (verrūtum), i, *n* [veru], *a dart, javelin*· veruta pila dicuntur quod veluti verua habeant praefixa, Paul. ex Fest. p 375 Müll.: cursus qu ngentos saepe veruti, Enn ap Fest ib (Ann v 356 Vahl.); Caes. B G 5, 44; Sall. H. 3, 22 Dietsch, Liv. 1, 43, 6, Lucr 4, 409; Sil. 3, 363

vĕrūtus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *armed with a dart* or *javelin:* Volsci, Verg G 2, 168; cf verutum

vervactum, i, *n* [vervago], *fallow ground, a fallow field*, Cato, R R. 27; Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 2; Col 11, 2, 32; 11, 2, 52, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 176; Pall 4, 2.

vervāgo, ĕre, *v a* [etym unknown; acc. to Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 176, from ver ago], *to break up* land, i e *to plough* land *for the first time after its lying fallow*· agros, Col. 11, 2, 8

Vervēcēus (-cius), i, *m* [vervex], *that has the form of a wether*, an epithet of Jupiter Ammon, Arn. 6, 171; Inscr Murat. 1043, 3

vervēcīnus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of a wether:* pellis, Lampr. Comm 1: caput, Arn. 6, 157.

vervex (berbex and **verbex),** ēcis, *m*, *a wether.* **I.** Lit, Varr L. L. 5, § 98 Müll; id. ap Non. 189, 30, Plaut. Capt 4, 2, 40, Cic Leg. 2, 22, 55 —**II.** Transf., a name for a stupid fellow, qs *mutton head*, Plaut. Merc 3, 3, 6, Auct. ap Sen. Const. 17, 1, Juv 10, 50

Vĕsaevus, v Vesuvius

vēsānia (vaesā-), ae, *f* [vesanus], *madness, insanity* (very rare) extimui, ne vos ageret vesania discors, Hor S 2, 3, 174: simulata (Ulixis), Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 129. formidabatur flagrans vesania manus, Amm. 14, 2, 15.

vēsānĭo (vaesā-), īre, 4, *v n* [vesanus], *to be insane, rave* (late Lat.): dicebat contra deum vesanire Theodosium, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 30 — Hence, **vēsānĭens,** entis, *part, raging, furious:* vesaniente vento, Cat 25, 13

vē-sānus (vae-sān-), a, um, *adj, not of sound mind, mad, insane* (mostly poet.) **I.** Lit.: remex, Cic. Div 2, 55, 114: homo, id. Dom 2, 3: tribunus plebis, id. ib 21, 55: poeta, Hor. A. P. 455: stella vesani Leonis, *fierce, raging,* id. C 3, 29, 19 — **B.** *Impetuous:* urbem cuidam Alexander donabat vesanus, Sen. Ben. 2, 16, 1: Caesaris agmen, Luc. 7, 496. — **II.** Transf., of inanim and abstract things, *fierce, wild, savage, furious, raging:* vultus, Liv. 7, 33, 17: impetus, id. 9, 13, 3: manus, Prop 2, 9, 10: vires, Ov. Am 1, 7, 25: vesani murmura ponti, Prop 1, 8, 5: flamma, Cat 100, 7: fames, Verg A. 9, 340: pontus, Manil. 5, 343: mero Regia, Luc 8, 401

Vesbĭus, i, v. Vesuvius.

Vescia, ae, *f, a little town in Latium, on the river Liris,* Liv. 8, 11; 9, 25 — Hence, **Vescīnus,** a, um, *adj, of* or *belonging to Vescia, Vescinian:* ager, Cic. Agr 2, 25, 66, Liv. 10, 21; 10, 31: caseus, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 241 (al. Vestinus) — In *neutr. subst.:* in Vescino, Cic. Att. 15, 2, 1. — *Plur* · **Vescīni,** ōrum, *m, the inhabitants of Vescia, Vescinians,* Liv. 10, 20

Vescitānĭa, ae, *f., a district of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin 3, 3, 4, § 24

vesco, ĕre, *v a.* [vescor], *to feed* with any thing quis nos vescet carne, Tert Jejun 5 — *Pass.,* Isid. Orig 20, 2, 27: vescendi pupilli causâ, Dig 42, 5, 33

vescor, vesci, *v dep n.* and *a.* [ve and root ed- of edo, cf esca], *to fill one's self with food, to take food, feed, eat.* **I.** Lit. (class.; syn pascor), constr. usu. with *abl*, rarely with *acc* or *absol* (α) With *abl* · di nec escis aut potionibus vescuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59: lacte, caseo, carne, id Tusc 5, 32, 90; Sall. J. 89, 7. nasturtio, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 92: piris, Hor. Ep 1, 7, 14. terrae munere, id. C 2, 14, 10 — (β) With *acc:* eandem vescatur dapem, Att ap Non 415, 17: insolita, Sall H 3, 27 Dietsch: caprinum jecur, Plin 8, 50, 76, § 203: lauros, Tib 2, 5, 64: singulas (columbas), Phaedr. 1, 31, 11: infirmissimos sorte ductos, Tac. Agr. 28 — *Pass:* dare caepas vescendas, Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 41. — (γ) *Absol* · pecus (sus) ad vescendum hominibus apta, Cic. N. D 2, 64, 160: vescendi causâ terrâ marique omnia exquirere, *on account of food, to gratify the palate,* Sall C 13, 3· vescendi gratiâ, Dig 28, 8, 7: vescebatur et ante cenam, Suet Aug 76· vescere, sodes, Hor. Ep 1, 7, 15: delphinus ex hominum manu vescens, Plin 9, 8, 8, § 26: vesci in eâ (mensâ), *to take his meals,* Curt 5, 2, 14: vesci in villâ, Tac. A. 4, 59: in Capitolio, Censor. 12, 2. — **II.** Transf., *to enjoy, make use of, use, have,* = frui, uti (mostly poet) · fugimus, qui arce hac vescimur, Pac ap Non. p 416, 1: armis, id ib p 416, 2· vitalibus auris, Lucr. 5, 857; cf: aurâ Aetheriâ, Verg A 1, 546: variante loquelâ, Lucr 5, 71: praemiis patris, Att ap Non. p 416, 7 · paratissimis voluptatibus, Cic Fin 5, 20, 57.

vescŭlus, i, *adj* [*dim* of vescus], *little, trifling.* vinarium, Plaut Trin. 4, 2, 46 Ritschl, Fleck., Brix, Wagn. (al vasculum); v. Rib Lat Part p 10; cf: vesculi male curati et graciles homines. Ve enim syllabam rei parvae praeponebant, unde Vejovem parvum Jovem et vegrandem fabam minutam dicebant, Fest p 379 Müll.

vescus, a, um, *adj* [contr. from vesca] **I.** *Small, little, thin, weak, feeble:* farra (opp vegrandia), Ov. F 3, 445· papaver, Verg G 4, 131· frondes, id ib 3, 175 Serv: corpus, Plin 7, 20, 19, § 81. vires, Afran ap Non. p 187, 3 — **II.** *Poor, wretched:* fastidiosum ac vescum vivere, Lucil ap Non. p 186, 32 — **III.** *Act, corroding, eating away:* sal, Lucr 1, 326 Munro ad loc.

Vescentīni, ōrum, *m, a people of Etruria,* Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52

Vesĕris, is, *m, a river in Campania, with a town of the same name,* Cic Off 3, 31, 112; id Fin 1, 7, 23; Liv 8, 8; 10, 28; Val Max 6, 4, 1; Aur. Vict Vir Ill. 26, 4; 28, 4

Vesēvus, i, v. Vesuvius.

Vēsi, ōrum, *m, the Visigoths,* Sid. Carm. 7, 399; in *sing*, id. ib 5, 476; 7, 431.

vēsīca (in MSS often **vensīca** or **vessīca**), ae, *f, the bladder* in the body of animals, *the urinary bladder.* **I.** Lit., Plaut Pers. 1, 3, 18; Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 96; Plin. 30, 8, 21, § 65; Hor. S 1, 8, 46; Petr. 27; App M 1, p 108, 30 — **II.** Transf. **A.** *Any thing made of bladder, e g a purse, cap, lantern, foot ball,* etc., Varr R. R. 3, 17, 2; Ov. M. 15, 304; Mart 8, 33, 19; 8, 14, 62: faciem laxis vesicis inligant, *as a kind of mask to exclude poisonous particles,* Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 122; Sen. Q N 2, 27, 2; Cels 3, 21; 3, 27, 2. — **B.** *A bladder like tumor, blister,* Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 51 — **C.** = pudendum muliebre, Juv 1, 39; 6, 64 — **III.** Trop, *inflation* of language, *bombast,* = tumor, Mart 4, 49, 7.

vēsīcārĭa, ae, v. vesicarius, II.

vēsīcārĭus, a, um, *adj* [vesica], *of* or *belonging to the bladder, bladder-.* **I.** *Adj:* aqua, i e *curing pain in the bladder,* Marc. Emp 26; cf. Scrib Comp 146 — **II.** *Subst.:* **vēsīcārĭa,** ae, *f.* (herba), *a plant that cures pain in the bladder, bladder-wort,* Plin 21, 31, 105, § 177

vēsīcŭla, ae, *f dim* [id.], *a little blister, vesicle;* containing air, Lucr. 6, 130; containing seeds, on plants, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33.

vēsīcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj* [id], *full of bladders* or *blisters, vesiculous,* Cael. Aur Acut 3, 17, 171

Vĕsontĭo, ōnis, *m, a city in* Gallia Belgica, *the chief town of the Sequani,* now *Besançon,* Caes. B G 1, 38; 1, 39; Auson. Grat 31

vespa, ae, *f* [Gr σφήξ; O H Germ wefsa; Engl wasp], *a wasp,* Varr R R 3, 16, 19; Plin 11, 21, 24, § 71; 20, 13, 51, § 133; Phaedr. 3, 13, 3

‡ **vespae** et vespillones dicuntur, qui funerandis corporibus officium gerunt, non a minutis illis volucribus, sed quia vespertino tempore eos efferunt, qui funebri pompâ duci propter inopiam nequeunt. Hi etiam vespillae vocantur. Martialis: qui fuerat medicus, nunc est vespillo Diaulus, Fest p 369 Müll

Vespăsĭānus, i, *m:* Tl Flavius Vespasianus, *a Roman emperor, reigned between* 69 *and* 79 A.D., Suet Vesp 1 sq; Sid. Carm. 5, 327

Vespasĭus, i, *m;* **Vespasĭa,** ae, *f., the name of a Roman* gens, e g Vespasia Polla, *the mother of Vespasian,* Suet Vesp 1: Vespasius Pollio, *the father of Vespasia Polla,* id. ib 1

vesper, ĕris and ĕri (in class prose mostly *acc* vesperum, and *abl* vespere, or adverb vesperi; the *plur.* not used), *m* (*neutr*, Varr. L. L 7, § 50 and 9, § 73 Müll acc to Lachm) [Gr. ἕσπερος, ἑσπέρα], *the evening, even, eve, even tide.* **I.** Lit: jam diei vesper erat, Sall J. 52, 3, 106, 2: vesper fit (late Lat for advesperascit), Vulg. Matt 14, 15; 16, 2; 26, 20· ad vesperum, Cic Lael 3, 12; id. Fin 2, 28, 92 Madv.; 3, 2, 8; Caes. B C 1, 3; id B G. 1, 26· sub vesperum, *towards evening,* id ib 2, 33, 5, 58, 7, 60; id B C 1, 42 — Prov.: nescis, quid vesper serus vehat, the title of a satire by Varro, Gell 13, 11, 1; Macr S 1, 7; cf.: denique, quid vesper serus vehat, Verg G 1, 461· cum quid vesper ferat, incertum sit, Liv. 45, 8: de vesperi suo vivere, *on his own supper, i e to be one's own master,* Plaut Mil 4, 2, 5; cf id. Rud. 1, 2, 91 — **B.** Esp, *abl.* adverb, *in the evening* **1.** Form vespere primo vespere, Caes. B C. 2, 43: litteras reddidit a. d. VIII Id. Mart vespere, Cic Att 11, 12, 1 — **2.** Form vesperi: cum ad me in Tusculanum heri vesperi venisset Caesar, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13; id Ac. 1, 1, 1; id. Mil 20, 54; Plaut Bacch 2, 3, 62; id. Mil 2, 5, 29; id Rud. 1, 2, 91; Ter And 4, 4, 29: neque tam vesperi revortor, *so late,* id. Heaut. 1, 1, 15: primâ vesperi (sc. horâ), Caes B C 1, 20 — **II.** Transf **A.** *The evening star,* Plin 2, 8, 6, § 36; Verg G. 1, 251: vespero surgente, Hor C 2, 9, 10: puro Vespero, id. ib 3, 19, 26. — **B.** *The West, Occident,* Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 28; id. M. 1, 63: vespere ab atro, Verg A. 5, 19 — Hence, for *the inhabitants of the West, Occidentals,* Sil. 3, 325

vespĕra, ae, *f* [= ἑσπέρα, i. e *Fespera;* cf. the preced. art.], *the evening, eventide* (much more freq than vesper; used only in *sing;* in Cic. only adverb, ad vesperam): prima vespera, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 4; so Suet. Tib 74; Just. 18, 4, 12: si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur, Cic. Cat 2, 4, 6· ibi se occultans perpotavit ad vesperam, id. Phil. 11, 31, 77: vespera, Sall. ap Charis. 2, p 223 (Hist. 2, 76 Dietsch): super sedem cottidianam magistratum primâ vesperâ suspendit (tabellas), Liv 34, 61, 14: a mane usque ad vesperam, Suet. Calig 18; cf. id. Claud. 34; id. Tib 74; id. Aug. 53: inumbrante vesperâ, Tac. H. 3, 19; id A. 1, 16; 15, 60; Plin Ep 2, 11, 18; 9, 36, 4; Curt. 4, 7, 22; 5, 13, 10; 6, 7, 20; 6, 11, 9: vesperâ fatigatus, Aur. Caes ap Charis. p 198 P.: vesperâ, adverb, *in the evening, at even,* Plin. 13, 18, 32, § 109; 19, 12, 60, § 183; 32, 4, 14, § 36; Fronto ap Charis. l. l. — **II.** Transf, *the West* (cf vesper, II B): ad vesperam jacentes terrae, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 215

* **vespĕrālis,** e, *adj* [vespera], *of* or *belonging to evening:* plaga, *the west,* Sol. 9

vespĕrasco, āvi, 3, *v inch n.* [vesper], *to become evening, grow towards evening:* vesperascente jam die, Tac. A. 16, 34: vesperascente caelo, Nep Pelop 2, 5 — *Impers:* vesperascit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 7: ubi jam vesperaverat, Gell. 17, 8, 1.

* **vespĕrātus,** a, um, *Part.* [vespera], *grown into evening:* die jam vesperato, Sol 11 *med.*

Vesperĭes, is, *f, a town of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin 4, 20, 34, § 110

vesperna apud Plautum cena intellegitur, Fest p 368 Müll.; cf. id s v cena, p 54; and s v. ecensas, p 339 [vesper]

vespertĭlĭo, ōnis, *m* [vesper], *a bat,* Plin 10, 61, 81, § 168; 11, 37, 62, § 164; 29, 4, 26, § 83; Macr S 7, 16; Varr ap Non. 47, 3; Auct Carm de Philom 39

vespertīnālis, e, *adj*, = vespertinus (late Lat.), Adaman Vit Columb 3, 30

vespertīnus, a, um, *adj* [vesper] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to evening* or *even tide, evening:* tempora (opp matutina), Cic N D 2, 20, 52· litterae, *received in the evening* (opp. antemeridianae), id Att 13, 23, 1: senatusconsulta, *made* or *passed in the evening,* id. Phil. 3, 10, 24: acies, *a seeing dimly in the evening,* Plin 8, 50, 76, § 203. cantus, *of the cock,* id. 10, 21, 24, § 49: lucubratio, id. 18, 26, 63, § 233: ros, *evening dew,* Pall. Nov. 13, 4 et saep — Adverb: si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes, i e *in the evening,* Hor. S 2, 4, 17; id Epod. 16, 51; id S 1, 6, 113; Prud. Psych 376 — *Absol:* vespertino rursus pascunt, *at even tide,* Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11: matutinis vespertinisque, *in the morning and evening hours,* Plin. 30, 10, 24, § 84. — **II.** *Of* or *belonging to the west, western:* regio, Hor. S 1, 4, 30: caeli regio, Vitr. 4, 5, 1· populus, Prud. Psych 376

vespĕrūgo, inis, *f* [id]. **I.** *The evening star,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 119; Vitr 9, 4; cf. Quint 1, 7, 12; and Fest p 368 Müll; Mart. Cap 8, 883 — * **II.** *A bat,* Tert Anim 32

vespĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [vespera], *of* or *belonging to the evening, evening-:* his horae rigandi matutina atque vespera, Plin 19, 12, 60, § 183 (dub; al. matutino atque vespera): tempus vesperum, Cael Aur Acut 1, 15, 141; 1, 15, 151

‡ **vespices** frutecta densa dicta a similitudine vestis, Fest. p 369 Müll.

vespillo, ōnis, *m dim* [2 vespa], *a corpse-bearer* who carried out the bodies of the poor at night, Suet Dom. 17 *fin.;* Mart 1, 48, 1; cf vespae

Vesta, ae, *f* [Sanscr. root vas, to burn; vasaras, day; whence also Gr Ἑστία] **I.** *Another name for* Ops, Cybele, Terra, *the wife of Cælus and mother of Saturn,* Cic N. D. 2, 27, 67; Ov. F. 6, 267 — **II.** *Her granddaughter, daughter of Saturn, the goddess of flocks and herds, and of the household in general,* Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67; id. Leg 2, 12, 29; id Div 1, 45, 101; id Fam 14, 2, 2; id. de Or. 3, 3, 10; in her temple the holy fire burned perpetually, attended by the Vestal virgins, id Leg 2, 8, 20; id. Cat. 4, 9, 18; Liv. 28, 11; 4, 52: Vestae sacerdos, i e *the* Pontifex maximus, of *Cæsar,* Ov. F. 5, 573; id. M. 15, 778. — **B.** Poet, transf **1.** *The temple of Vesta:* quo tempore Vesta Arsit.

Ov. F. 6, 437; cf. id. ib. 6, 234; 6, 713.—**2.** *Fire:* ter liquido ardentem perfudit nectare Vestam, Verg. G. 4, 384; Sil. 6, 76.—Hence, **Vestālis,** e, *adj., of* or *belonging to Vesta, Vestal:* festi, Ov. F. 6, 395: ara, Luc. 1, 549: foci, id. 1, 199: virgines, *priestesses of Vesta, Vestal virgins, Vestals,* Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20; id. Rep. 2, 14, 26; 3, 10, 17; Liv. 4, 44 *fin.*—*Sing.*, Gell. 1, 12, 9: sacerdos, id. 1, 12, 14 al.—**B.** *Substt.* **1. Vestālis,** is, *f.* (virgo), *a priestess of Vesta, a Vestal,* Liv. 1, 3 sq.; Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 39; Ov. F. 2, 383 al.—Hence, as *adj.:* Vestales oculi, *of the Vestals,* Ov. Tr. 2, 311.—**2. Vestālia,** ium, *n., the festival of Vesta,* Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 17.

vester (vost-), tra, trum, *pron. poss.* [vos], *your:* voster senex, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 60 (dub.; al. noster): animi vostri, id. Am. prol. 58: num sermonem vestrum aliquem diremit noster interventus? Cic. Rep. 1, 11, 17: vestra quae dicitur vita mors est, id. ib. 6, 14, 14: vestrum est dare, vincere nostrum, Ov. F. 4, 889: patres, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11.—For *obj. gen.* of vos: nec esse in vos odio vestro consultum ab Romanis credatis, *from hatred towards you,* Liv. 30, 44, 7.—*Subst.:* ibi voster cenat, *your master,* Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 15: quid ego vos de vestro impendatis hortor? Liv. 6, 15, 10: vostrorum, vostrarum, full form of *gen. plur.*, from which vostrum (vestrum), used as *gen.* of vos, is contracted; the full form is found *subst.* (ante-class.): pars vostrorum intellegit, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 123: neutram vostrarum, id. Stich. 1, 2, 84; id. Ps. 1, 2, 53; id. Aul. 2, 4, 42.

vestiārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vestis], *of* or *belonging to clothes.* **I.** *Adj.:* arca, *a clothes-chest,* Cato, R. R. 11, 3: negotiator, *a clothes-dealer,* Dig. 38, 1, 45.—**II.** *Substt.* **A. vestiārĭus,** ii, *m., a clothes-dealer,* Dig. 14, 3, 5, § 4; Inscr. Orell. 3643; 4294 sq.—**B. vestiārĭum,** ii, *n.* **1.** *A clothes-press, clothes-chest, wardrobe,* Plin. 15, 8, 8, § 33.—**2.** *Articles of clothing, clothes, wardrobe,* Sen. Ben. 3, 21; Col. 1, 8, 17; Dig. 35, 3, 3 al.

vestibŭlum, i, *n.* [perh. for vesti-bulum, kindr. with Sanscr. vas, habitare, commorari; cf. Vesta], *the enclosed space between the entrance of a house and the street, a fore-court, entrance-court* (cf. atrium). **I.** Lit., Gell. 16, 5, 2; Vitr. 6, 8; Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 132; Cic. Caecin. 12, 35; id. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 160; id. Cael. 26, 62; Quint. 11, 2, 23; Ov. F. 6, 303; Juv. 7, 126 al.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *an entrance* to any thing: sepulcri, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 61: castrorum, Liv. 25, 17, 5: columbarii, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 4; cf. gallinarii, Col. 8, 3, 5; 8, 8, 3: alvearii, id. 9, 12, 1: urbis, Liv. 36, 22 *fin.*: Siciliae, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 170.—**II.** Trop., *an entrance, opening, beginning:* vestibula nimirum honesta aditusque ad causam faciet illustres, Cic. Or. 15, 50: vestibulum modo artis alicujus ingredi, Quint. 1, 5, 7; cf. id. 8, praef. § 18; 9, 4, 10.

vestĭceps, cipis [vestis-capio, that has got the first covering of the chin, opp. investis], *bearded, arrived at puberty, manly, virile* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: arrogari non potest nisi jam vesticeps, Gell. 5, 19, 7; Tert. Anim. 56; Aus. Idyll. 4, 73.—* **II.** Transf., *immoral, corrupt* (opp. investis, innocent), App. Mag. p. 336, 7.

Vestĭcŏla, ae, *f.* [Vesta-colo], *a Vestal virgin* (late Lat.), Drac. Carm. 7, 22.

* **vesti-contŭbernium,** ii, *n.* [vestis], *a lying under the same coverlet, sleeping in the same bed, bed-companionship,* Petr. 11.

vestĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little garment* (post-class.), Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 13.

‡ **vestĭfĭca,** ae, *f.* [vestis-facio], *she that makes garments, a tailoress,* Inscr. Orell. 2437.

* **vestĭfĭcīna,** ae, *f.* [‡ vestificus], *a making of garments, tailoring,* Tert. Pall. 3 *fin.*

‡ **vestĭfĭcus,** i, *m.* [vestis-facio], *a maker of garments, a tailor,* Inscr. Grut. 578, 7.

vestĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [vestis-fluo], *that wears long, flowing garments* (a late poet. word): Lydus, Petr. 133: Ser, Aus. Technop. Hist. 24.

vestīgātio, ōnis, *f.* [vestigo], *a tracing* or *searching after* (post-class.): Psyche dies noctesque mariti vestigationibus inquieta, App. M. 6, p. 173.

vestīgātor or **vestīgiātor,** ōris, *m.* [vestigo], *a tracker, spy, tracer, searcher* (not in Cic.): vestigator a vestigiis ferarum, quas indagatur, Varr. L. L. 5, § 94 Müll. (where the read. is vestigiator); so Col. 9, 8, 10; Sen. Ben. 3, 26, 2; Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 12.

vestīgĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a footstep, step; footprint, foot-track, track.* **I.** Lit.: currentum pes vestigium facit, Quint. 9, 4, 67: hac socci video vestigium in pulvere, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 29: hominis, Plin. 8, 4, 5, § 9: in foro vestigium facere, i. e. *to set foot in the market,* Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 48: ponere vestigia, id. Phil. 3, 12, 31: facere vestigium in possessione, id. Caecin. 14, 39: vestigiis persequi aliquem, id. Brut. 90, 307: vestigiis sequi hostem, Liv. 9, 45, 16: eodem remanere vestigio, *to stay in the same spot or place,* Caes. B. G. 4, 2: negans e republicā esse, vestigium abscedi ab Hannibale, *the distance of a step,* Liv. 27, 4, 1: deus ille, quem mente noscimus, atque in animi notione tamquam in vestigio volumus reponere, Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 37.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The part of the foot which makes a print, the sole of the foot:* qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra vestigia, quos ἀντίποδας vocatis, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123; Cat. 64, 162; Verg. A. 5, 566.—**2.** *A horse-shoe:* vestigium equi excussum ungulā, Plin. 28, 20, 81, § 263.—**3.** In gen., *a trace, mark, sign, token, vestige:* praesertim cum in lectulo decumanae mulieris vestigia viderent recentia, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34, § 79; id. de Or. 3, 2, 6; Caes. B. G. 6, 27: in vestigiis hujus urbis, *ruins,* Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 12: semiruta murorum vestigia, Amm. 24, 2, 6.—**II.** Trop., of manners, character, etc., *a footprint, trace:* a pueritiā vestigiis ingressus patriis et tuis, Cic. Rep. 6, 24, 26: amoris vestigia, Quint. 11, 1, 59: imprimi quaedam vestigia animo, id. 11, 2, 4: patris patruique vestigia premere, Tac. A. 2, 14 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., of time, *a point, moment, instant:* eodem et loci vestigio et temporis, Cic. Pis. 9, 21: in illo vestigio temporis, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: vestigio temporis, *at the moment, instantly, forthwith,* id. B. C. 2, 26: ut urbs ab hostibus capta eodem vestigio videretur, *at that very moment,* id. ib. 2, 7.—**b.** Adverb.: e (ex) vestigio, *instantly, forthwith:* repente e vestigio ex homine tamquam aliquo Circaeo poculo factus est Verres, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 57; Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2; Caes. B. C. 2, 25 *fin.*

vĕ-stīgo, no *perf.* and *sup.*, āre, 1, *v. a.* [etym. dub.; perh. Sanscr. vahis (bahis), out, and stigh-, to climb; cf. Gr. στίχος, a row, etc.; Angl.-Sax. stigan; Germ. steigen, to climb]. **I.** Prop., *to follow in the track of; to track, trace out* (cf.: rimor, indago, scrutor): germana soror, errare videbar, Tardaque vestigare et quaerere te, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 43 Vahl.): feras vestigat (sc. canis), Sen. Thyest. 496.—With *abl.:* fertur (sc. tigris) praeceps, odore vestigans (sc. raptorem), Plin. 8, 18, 25, § 66.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To find out by tracing, to trace out, discover.* **1.** With *abl.:* perfugas et fugitivos, quos inquirendo vestigare potuerint, reddidisse, Liv. 31, 19, 2: (cervi) vestigant cavernas (serpentium), Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 118: omnis enim jacens piscis magis naribus escam, quam oculis, vestigat, Col. 8, 17, 14.—**2.** *Absol.:* dimissis deinde per agros, qui vestigarent, Liv. 32, 26, 13 dub.; cf. Weissenb. ad loc.—**B.** *To search after; to seek out:* ceterum Alexander, quam regionem Dareus petisset, omni curā vestigans, tamen explorare non poterat, Curt. 4, 6, 5: adeo sicca lacuna, ut vestigantium sitim falleret, id. 4, 16, 14: equum vestigari jubet, id. 6, 5, 19: ergo alte vestiga (sc. ramum) oculis, riteque repertum Carpe manu, Verg. A. 6, 145.—**III.** Trop. **A.** *To inquire into, investigate* (class.). **1.** In simple constr.: causas rerum, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 166.—**2.** With *abl.:* quā (sc. ratione) omnes illorum conatūs vestigare, Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 48.—**3.** With *cum:* quod cum desidiosā delectatione vestiges, Cic. de Or. 3, 23, 88.—**B.** *To discover, find out:* grave imperium regum nihil inexploratum, quod vestigari volunt, efficit, Liv. 39, 51, 6.

vestīmentum, i, *n.* [vestis], *clothing, a garment, vestment, bedclothes, tapestry,* etc., Dig. 34, 2, 24; Cic. Mil. 10, 28; Liv. 4, 25, 13; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 32: aestiva, hiberna, Sen. Ben. 1, 12, 3; Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 30; Sen. Ep. 67, 2; 78, 21; Auct. B. Afr. 47; id. B. Hisp. 33.—Prov.: nudo detrahere vestimenta, *to strip the naked* (of any thing impossible), Plaut. As. 1, 1, 79.

Vestīni, ōrum, *m., a people of Central Italy, on the Adriatic Sea,* Auct. Her. 2, 28, 45; Liv. 8, 29; 10, 3; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.—Hence, **Vestīnus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Vestini:* Vestina virum vis, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 251 P. (Ann. v. 280 Vahl.); so, populus, Liv. 8, 29: cohors, id. 44, 40: juventus, Sil. 8, 516: senex, Juv. 14, 181: aquae, Luc. 2, 425.

vestĭo, ivi or ii, ītum, 4 (*imperf.* vestibat, Verg. A. 8, 160; *inf.* vestirier, Prud. Psych. 39), *v. a.* [vestis], *to cover with a garment, to dress, clothe, vest* (syn.: induo, amicio). **I.** Lit.: Vatinii strumam sacerdotii διβάφῳ vestiant, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 2: vir te vestiat, tu virum despolies, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 4: candide vestitus, id. ib. 4, 1, 10: vos tam maestiter vestitas, id. Rud. 1, 5, 7: homines male vestiti, Cic. Pis. 25, 61: fasciae, quibus crura vestiuntur, Quint. 11, 3, 144: te bis Afro Murice tinctae Vestiunt lanae, Hor. C. 2, 16, 37: sic Indos suae arbores vestiunt, Plin. 12, 11, 22, § 39: Phrygiā vestitur bucca tiarā, Juv. 6, 516: unam vestire tribum tua vellera possunt, Mart. 2, 46, 5.—Mid.: vestiri in foro honeste mos erat, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 5: lino alii vestiuntur aut lanis, Mel. 3, 7, 3.—So, in late Lat., in the active form: tu mihi vitio dabis, quod parcius pasco, levius vestio, *am clothed,* App. Mag. p. 287, 26; Tert. Pall. 1.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of animals: animantes aliae coriis tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: sandyx pascentis vestiet agnos, Verg. E. 4, 45: pleraque contra frigus ex suo corpore vestiuntur, Quint. 2, 16, 14.—**2.** In gen., of inanimate things, *to clothe, cover, deck, array, attire, surround, adorn,* etc.: campos lumine (aether), Verg. A. 6, 640: natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et saepsit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142; cf.: deus animum circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, id. Univ. 6 *fin.*: sepulcrum saeptum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 64: his tabulis templi parietes vestiebantur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 55, § 122.—**3.** Esp., of vegetation: montes silvis, Liv. 32, 13, 3: vite hederāque vestiti montes, Just. 12, 7, 7.—*Absol.:* montes vestiti, i. e. *covered with verdure,* Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132: trabes multo aggere, Caes. B. G. 7, 23; cf. of the beard: molli lanugine malas, Lucr. 5, 889: genas flore, Verg. A. 8, 160: oleā magnum Taburnum, Verg. G. 2, 38: gramine vestitis accubuere toris, Ov. F. 1, 402: incendit vestitos messibus agros, id. ib. 4, 707; Curt. 6, 5, 15; Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 31: ubi se vites frondibus vestierint, Col. 4, 27, 1: se gramine (terra), Verg. G. 2, 219.—**II.** Trop., *to clothe,* etc.: reconditas exquisitasque sententias mollis et pellucens vestiebat oratio, Cic. Brut. 79, 274: inventa vestire atque ornare oratione, id. de Or. 1, 31, 142: gloriā aliquem supra vires, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 22: res, quae illo verborum habitu vestiuntur, Quint. 8, praef. § 20; cf. of mental culture: aridum atque jejunum non alemus et quasi vestiemus? id. 2, 8, 9.—**B.** Esp., *to invest* with the imperial purple, *to make emperor:* quare quem vestias, Amm. 26, 4, 1.—Hence, **vestītus,** a, um, *P. a., clothed, clad* (very rare): neque unā pelle vestitior fuit (Hercules), App. Mag. p. 288, 28.—So *comp.*, Tert. Anim. 38.—*Sup.:* id pecus (oves) ex omnibus animalibus vestitissimum, Col. 7, 3, 8.

vestĭplĭca, ae, *f.* [vestis-plico], *a* (female) *clothes-folder, ironer, laundress* (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 26; Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 363; Inscr. Orell. 3315; cf. vestiplicus and vestispica.

‡ **vestĭplĭcus,** i, *m.* [id.], *a clothes-folder, ironer,* Inscr. Orell. 2839; cf. the preced. art.

vestis, is, *f.* [Sanscr. root vas-, to put on; Gr. ἐσ-, Ϝεσ-; cf. ἕννυμι, ἐσθής], *the covering for the body, clothes, clothing, attire, vesture* (syn. amictus; in class. prose only *sing.*). **I.** Lit.: lavere lacrimis vestem squalam et sordidam, Enn. ap. Non. 172, 20 (Trag. v. 370 Vahl.): mulierem cum auro et veste abducere, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 69: satin' haec me vestis deceat, *these clothes,* id. Most. 1, 3,

10 discidit vestem, Ter Ad 1, 2, 41 lugubris, id Heaut 2, 3, 45, id Eun. 3, 5, 24 ad vestem muliebrem conficiendam, Cic Verr 2 4 46, § 103, id. Phil. 2, 27, 66, id de Or 1, 35, 161 sumptâ veste virili, Hor S 1, 2, 16, 1 2, 95, id Ep 1, 19, 38 al.—**2.** Esp mutare vestem (*a*) *To put on mourning garments, put on mourning* (cf sordidatus) Cic. Planc 12, 29, id Sest 11, 26, Liv 6, 20, 2, cf quid vestis mutatio'st? Ter Eun. 4, 4, 4 cum dolorem suum vestis mutatione declarandum censuisset, Cic Pis 8, 17—(β) Also in gen, *to change* one's *clothing* Ter Eun 3, 5, 61, Liv 22, 1, 3, Sen Ep 18, 2, Vell 2 41, 2—**3.** In sing collect, = vestes multam pretiosam supellectilem vestemque missam Carthaginem, Liv 21, 15, 2, so id 23, 21, 8, 31, 17, 6, 39, 6, 7, 44, 26, 9—**B.** *Plur*, *clothes, garments* (poet and in post Aug prose) aurum vestibus illitum Mirata, Hor C 4 9, 14 picturatae auri subtemine vestes, Verg A. 3, 483 vestibus extentis, Juv 12 68 quod in vestes margarita, gemmas fuerat erogaturus, Plin Ep 5, 16, 7, Quint. 6, 1, 30, 9, 4, 4, 11, 1, 31, Curt 3, 13, 7, 5, 1, 10, Sen Ep 114, 11, id Ben 7, 9, 5, 7, 20, 2, Plin 19, 1, 2, § 14, Suet Tib 36, id Gram 23, Tac. A 2, 24, 3 53, 12, 68—**II.** Transf, of any sort of covering **1.** *A carpet, curtain, tapestry* (syn stragulum) in plebeia veste cubandum est, Lucr 2, 36, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 56, § 146, Ov M 8, 659, Hor S 2, 4, 84, 2, 6, 103, 2, 6, 106 al—**2.** Poet (*a*) *A veil*, Stat Th 7, 244—(β) *The skin* of a serpent, Lucr 4, 61, cf id 3, 614—(γ) *The beard* as the *covering* of the chin, Lucr 5, 673 (cf vesticeps and investis)—(δ) *A spider's web*, Lucr 3 386

vestispĭca, ae, *f* [vestis spicio], *she that has the care of clothing, a wardrobe woman*, Plaut Trin 2, 1, 22 (Ritschl, Fleck, and Brix, vestiplica, q v), Afran and Varr ap Non p 12, 15

vestītor, ōris, *m* [vestio] **I.** *A maker of clothing, tailor* (post class.), Lampr Alex Sev 41, Inscr Grut 1111, 3, Inscr Murat 1842, 2—**II.** *A clother, dresser* divinorum simulacrorum, Firm Math 3, 11, 9

1. vestītus, a, um, *Part* and *P a* of vestio

2. vestītus, us, *m* [vestio] *clothing, clothes dress, apparel, raiment, attire, vesture* **I.** Lit hoc cum vestitu, Enn ap Non p 537, 28 (Trag v 373 Vahl) immutabilis Plaut Ep 4, 2, 8 muliebris, Cic Att 1, 13, 3, id Rosc Am 49, 144 obsoletior, id Agr 2, 5 13, id Quint 15, 49, Caes B G 4, 1, 7, 88, Liv 29, 17, 11 mutare vestitum = mutare vestem, *to put on mourning garments, to put on mourning*, Cic. Sest 14, 32, id. Q Fr 2, 3, 1, id Att 3, 15, 5, cf on the contrary redire ad suum vestitum, *to resume one's ordinary clothing to lay off mourning*, id Sest 14, 32 vestitu (*dat.*) nimio indulges, Ter Ad 1, 1, 38—Abstr me saturum servire apud te sumptu et vestitu tuo, i e *with the clothing that you give*, Plaut Capt 2, 2, 72—**B.** Transf, of inanim things, *covering*, etc adde huc liquores perlucidos amnium, riparum vestitus viridissimos Cic N D 2, 39, 98 densissimi montium, id ib 2, 64 161—* **II.** Trop orationis, Cic Brut 95, 327

Vestōrĭus, ii, *m* **I.** *An artist of Puteoli*, Vitr 7, 11 *init*—Hence, **Vestōrĭānus**, a, um, *adj*, *of or pertaining to Vestorius* Plin 33, 13, 57, § 162, Isid Orig 19, 17—**II.** *A friend of Cicero*, Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 8, 1, Cic Att 4 6, 4, 4, 16, a, 4, 6, 2, 3

‡ **vestras**, ātis, comm [vester] *of your family* or *nation*, acc to Charis p 133 P, Diom p 317 ib, Prisc p 1095 ib

Vĕsŭlus, i, *m*, *a mountain in Liguria*, now *Monte Viso*, Mel 2 4, 4, Verg A 10, 708, Plin 3, 16, 20, § 117

Vesuni, orum, *m*, *a people of Libya*, Plin 5, 2, 1 § 17

Vĕsŭvĭus, ii, *m* [ve and σβε, root of σβέννυμι, v Lidd and Scott s v], *a celebrated volcano in Campania*, Liv 8 8, 19, Mel 2 4, 9, Plin 14 2 4, § 22, Col 3 2 10, Plin Ep 6, 6, 12—Collat form **Vĕsĕvus** (**Vĕsaev-**) i, *m*, Suet Tit 8, id Vit Plin, Stat S 4, 8, 5, Val. Fl 4, 507—In apposition Vesevo jugo, Verg G 2, 224 (Rib Vesaevo), Claud Rapt Pros 3, 184—Contr collat form **Vesvius** or **Vesbĭus**, ii, *m*, Mart 4, 44 1, Stat S 4, 4, 79, Sil 8, 655, 17, 598, Val Fl 3, 209—Hence, **Vĕsŭvīnus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Vesuvius, Vesuvian* apex, Stat S 3, 5, 72 incendia, id ib 2, 6, 62, 5, 3, 205—Collat form **Vĕsĕvīnus**, a, um aquae, Cael Aur Tard 2, 1—Contr **Vesbīnus**, Sil 12, 152

vĕter, ĕris, v vetus *init*

Vĕtĕra, um, *n*, *a town of* Gallia Belgica now *Xanten*, Tac A. 1, 45, called also Vetera castra, id H. 4, 18 and 21

* **vĕtĕrāmentārĭus**, a, um, *adj* [vetus] *of* or *belonging to old things* sutor, *a mender of old shoes, cobbler*, Suet Vit 2

vĕtĕrānus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *old, veteran* (in technical lang) boves, Varr R R 1 20, 2 pecus Col 6, 2, 9 gallinae, id. 8, 5, 6 vitis, id. 3, 15, 3 mancipia, Dig 39, 4, 16 hostis, Liv 21, 6, 5 miles veteranus, or simply veteranus, *an old tried soldier, a veteran soldier, a veteran* milites, Cic Phil 3, 2, 3 veterani, Caes B C 3, 24, Cic Phil 11, 14, 37, Liv 37, 20 2, 40, 39, 4, Sen Ben 3, 33, 1, 5, 24, 1, cf legiones veteranae, i e *composed of veterans*, Caes B G 1, 24—**II.** Trop, *experienced, skilled* veteranis manibus libros evolvite, Vop Aur 39

vĕtĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id], *old, mature* (very rare) quoniam non contenti vina diffundere, veteraria per sapores aetatesque disponere invenimus, Sen Q N 4, 13, 3, cf veteraria nostra et plena multorum saeculorum vindemiis horrea, id Ep 114, 26

vĕtĕrasco, ravi, 3, *v inch n* [id] *to grow old* veterascens ad gloriam, Cic. Fragm ap Non p 437, 29 pati aliquid veterascere, Col 2, 14, 2 ut nec vestimenta veterascerent, etc, *wear out*, Ambros de Fide, 2, 2, 23 cum febres veteraverunt, Cels 3, 12, 6 (dub, al inveter), Sen Cons ad Marc 1, 8 (dub, Haase, verterunt) et omnes sicut vestimentum veterascent, Vulg Psa. 101, 27

vĕtĕrātor, oris, *m* [veteratus], *one who has grown old, become gray, is practised, skilled* in any thing **I.** Ingen in causis privatis satis veterator, Cic Brut 48, 178 in litteris Gell 3, 1, 5—**II.** In partic **A.** In a bad sense, *a crafty fellow, an old fox, sly boots* acutus, versutus, veterator, Cic Fin 2, 16, 53, id Rep 3, 16, 26 quid hic vult veterator sibi? Ter And 2, 6, 26, id. Heaut 5, 1, 16, Cic Off 3, 13 57, 3, 32, 113, Gannius ap Fest. p 369—**B.** *An old slave* (opp novitius), Dig 21, 1, 65, 21, 1, 37

vĕtĕrātōrĭē, *adv*, v veteratorius *fin*

vĕtĕrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [veterator, II A], *crafty cunning, sly* (Ciceronian) nihil ab isto tectum, nihil veteratorium ex spectaveritis omnia aperta, omnia perspicua reperientur, Cic Verr 2, 1, 54, § 141, so, ratio dicendi, id Brut 75, 261—* *Adv* **vĕtĕrātōrĭē**, *craftily, cunningly, slyly* dicere (with acute) Cic Or 28, 99

* **vĕtĕrātrix**, icis, *f* [veterator] *a sorceress* App M 9, p 230, 24 (al veratrix)

vĕtĕrātus, *P a* of vetero

vĕtĕrētum, i, *n.* [vetus], *ground that has long lain fallow, old fallow ground*, = vervactum, Col 2, 10, 4 and 5, 2 13, 2

vĕtĕrīnārĭus, a, um, *adj* [veterinus] *of* or *belonging to beasts of burden and draught* **I.** *Adj* medicina, *farriery*, Col 7, 3, 16—**II.** *Subst* **A. vĕtĕrīnārĭus**, ii, *m*, *a cattle doctor, farrier, veterinarian*, Col 6 8, 1, 7, 5, 14, 11, 1, 12.—**B. vĕtĕrīnārĭum**, ii, *n*, *a place for taking care of diseased animals*, Hyg Grom p 12

vĕtĕrīnus, a, um, *adj* [contr from vehiterinus, from veho, cf Fest p 369 Müll] *of* or *belonging to carrying* or *drawing burdens* **I.** *Adj* bestia, *a beast of burden* or *draught*, Cato ap Fest p 369, called also pecus, Arn 3, 139 genus Plin 11, 46 106, § 255, hence also semen equorum, Lucr 5, 890 (887), so semen, id 5, 865 (862)—**B.** *Subst* **vĕtĕrīnae**, ārum, *f*, and **vĕtĕrīna**, ōrum, *n*, *draught cattle, beasts of burden*, Varr R R 1, 38, 3, Plin 11, 37, 64, § 168, 11, 50, 111, § 265—**II.** *Of or belonging to beasts of burden* ars *the art of healing domestic animals*, Veg Vet praef 1

* **vĕternōsĭtas**, ātis, *f* [veternosus] *lethargy somnolency*, Fulg Myth 3 4 *fin*

vĕternōsus, a, um, *adj* [veternus, II C], *afflicted with lethargy, lethargic* **I.** Lit, Plin 20, 4, 13, § 24, 28, 17, 67, § 230, Cato ap Gell 1, 15, 9, id. ap Fest p 369—**B.** Transf, *sleepy, drowsy dreamy* homo, Ter Eun 4, 4, 21—**II.** Trop, *languid, spiritless* (post Aug) animus, Sen. Ira, 1, 16, 25 genus dicendi, Sid Ep 1, 1 consuetudo, Aug Ep 48—*Sup* veternosissimi artificii nodos, Sen Ep 82, 19

1. vĕternus, a, um, *adj* [vetus], *of great age, old, ancient* (only post class.) **I.** *Adj* rupes, Fulg Myth 1 praef silentia, Prud. Cath 9, 68—**II.** *Subst* **vĕternus**, i, *m* * **A.** *Old age, age*, Stat Th 6, 94—**B.** *Old dirt* (post Aug and very rare), Col 4, 24, 6, App M 9, p 223—**C.** *Lethargy, somnolence* (as a disease of aged people) **1.** Lit num eum veternus aut aqua intercus tenet? Plaut Men 5, 4 3—*Of the deep, long sleep* or *torpidity* of bears, Plin 8, 36, 54, § 127—**2.** Trop, *drowsiness, dulness, sluggishness, sloth* (freq, but not in Cic), Cael ap Cic Fam 8, 6, 4 (cited ap Cic. Fam 2, 13, 3), Hor Ep 1, 8, 10, Verg G 1, 124, Cat 17, 24, Col 7, 5, 3, 7, 10, 4, App Flor 3, p 357

2. vĕternus, i, v 1 veternus, II

vĕtĕro, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [vetus] *to make old* (late Lat.) dicendo autem novum veteravit prius, Vulg Heb 8, 13—*P a* **vĕtĕrātus**, a, um, *old, inveterate* mederi ulceribus veteratis, Plin 32, 10, 52, § 141 caseus, *mouldy*, Scrib Comp 140

vĕtĭtum, i, *n*, v veto *fin*

vĕtĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of veto

vĕto, ŭi, itum, 1 (old form **vŏto**: votes, Plaut Trin 2, 4, 56 votitus, id As 4, 1, 44, cf Non 45, 4, *perf* (poet and late Lat) vetavit, Pers 5, 90 vetati sunt, Vulg Act 16, 6), *v a* [etym dub] *not to suffer* a thing *to take place, not to permit, to advise against, oppose, forbid, prohibit* a thing, and, with a personal object, *not to permit* one *to do* a thing, *to prevent* or *hinder* him *from doing* it, *not to grant, to forbid* him a thing, etc. (syn interdico, inhibeo), constr most freq with *acc* and *inf*, less freq with the simple *inf*, the simple *acc*, with *ut, ne*, or the simple *subj*, or *absol.* **I.** Ingen **a.** With *acc* and *inf* lex peregrinum vetat in murum ascendere, Cic. de Or 2 24, 100, cf quae (lex naturae) vetat ullam rem esse cujusquam, nisi ejus, qui tractare et uti sciat, id Rep 1, 17, 27 ab opere legatos Caesar discedere vetuerat, Caes B G 2 20 rationes a te collectae vetabant, me rei publicae penitus diffidere, Cic Fam 5, 13 3 ridentem dicere verum Quid vetat? Hor S 1, 1, 25 non me ulla vetabunt Frigora Parthenios canibus circumdare saltus, Verg E 10, 56 hos vetuit me numerare timor, Prop 2, 29 (3, 27), 4, 2, 32 (3, 30), 8 cum leges duo ex una familia non solum magistratus creari vetarent, sed, etc., Caes B G 7, 33 castra vallo muniri vetuit, id B C 1, 41 quae (lex) de capite civis Romani nisi comitiis centuriatis statui vetaret Cic Rep 2, 36, 61—*Pass* cum equites Romani fiere prohibe edictis vetarentur, Cic Red Quir 5, 13 sterni vetabere terra, Luc 4, 647 Nolani muros portasque adire vetiti, Liv 23, 16, 9 redemptoribus vetitis frumentum parare, id 34, 9, 12 ut a praefecto morum Hasdrubal cum eo vetaretur esse Nep Ham 3, 2, Luc 6, 470, 7, 371—**b.** With *ut, ne*, or the simple *subj* (poet) sive jubebat, Ut faceret quid, Sive vetabat, Hor S 1, 4, 124 edicto vetuit, ne quis se praeter Apellen Pingeret, id Ep 2 1, 239, id S 2, 3, 187 vetabo, qui Cereris sacrum Vulgarit arcanae sub isdem Sit trabibus, id C 3, 2, 26, Tib 2, 6, 36—**c.** With *quin* (ante and post-class and rare) nemo hinc prohibet nec votat, Quin quod palam'st venale, emas, Plaut Curc 1, 1, 33, Sen Contr 1, praef. 17—**d.** With *quominus* (rare) at haec (sapientia) nullâ re, quo minus se exerceat, vetari potest, Sen Ep 95, 8—**e.** With *inf* (poet) tabulae peccare vetantes, Hor Ep 2, 1, 23 nec laevus vetet ire picus Id. C 3, 27, 15 unde proferre pedem pudor vetet, id A P 135, cf id C 1, 6, 10, Mart 6, 91, 1 quid vetat? with a foll *inf*, Hor S 1, 10, 56, Ov Am 3, 7, 35, id F 1, 295—*Impers* ait esse vetitum intro ad eram accedere, Ter Phorm 5, 6 (7), 24—**f.** With *acc* (*a*) Of the thing quia bella vetabat, Verg A 2, 84 nec majora veto Ov F 2, 541 quid jubeatve vetetve, id M

11, 493: iter mediis natura vetabat Syrtibus, Luc. 9, 301: tristia damna vetabo, Stat. S. 3, 1, 173: Val. Fl. 8, 304: solem vetuit Delia tardior, Sen. Herc. Oet. 150: quercus Phoebum vetat, *keeps off*, id. ib. 1624.—*Pass.:* fossam praeduxit, quâ incerta Oceani vetarentur, Tac. A. 11, 20: (ludere) vetitâ legibus aleâ, Hor. C. 3, 24, 58: vetiti hymenaei, Verg. A. 6, 623: vetitae terrae, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 21: factum vetitum, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 17: vetito ponto, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1585.—(β) Of the person: cum Graecos facerem versiculos, vetuit me tali voce Quirinus, etc., Hor. S. 1, 10, 32: quos vetat igne Creon, *keeps off*, Stat. Th. 12, 558.—*Pass.:* acta agimus: quod vetamur vetere proverbio, Cic. Lael. 22, 85; cf.: vetustissimi mortalium nihil per metum vetabantur, Tac. A. 3, 26: propter eandem causam facere debebimus, propter quam vetamur, Quint. 4, 1, 65: quippe vetor fatis, Verg. A. 1, 39: mathematici, genus hominum, quod in civitate nostrâ et vetabitur semper et retinebitur, Tac. H. 1, 22.—**g.** *Absol.:* lex omnis aut jubet aut vetat, Quint. 7, 5, 5: optat supremo collocare Sisyphus in monte saxum; sed vetant leges Jovis, Hor. Epod. 17, 69: res ipsa vetat, Ov. M. 10, 354: a patria pelago vela vetante datis, id. H. 13, 128; 13, 131.—**II.** In partic.: veto, *I forbid it, I protest;* the word with which the tribunes of the people declared their protest against any measure of the Senate or of the magistrates, Liv. 3, 13, 6; 6, 35, 9; Suet. Tib. 2 *fin.:* ut vim fieri vetarent, Gell. 13, 12, 9.—Of the protest of the praetor against any unlawful measure, Cic. Caecin. 13, 36; Dig. 42, 1, 14.—And in the lang. of augury: vetat haruspex, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 28: volucres, Cic. Div. 2, 38, 80: si vetet auspicium, Ov. F. 6, 764.—Hence, **vĕtĭtum,** i, *n.* **A.** *That which is forbidden* or *prohibited, a forbidden* or *prohibited thing:* nitimur in vetitum semper cupimusque negata, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 17: sed jam de vetito quisque parabat opes, id. F. 5, 282: venerem in vetitis numerant, id. M. 10, 435: crebrescit occultis primum sermonibus, ut vetita solent, Tac. A. 2, 39: agebat quaedam vetita legibus, Amm. 28, 6, 3.—**B.** *A prohibition, protest:* jussa ac vetita populorum, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 9; 3, 3, 10: quae contra vetitum discordia? Verg. A. 10, 9; Suet. Caes. 43.

Vettĭus, i, *m., the name of a Roman gens,* Cic. Att. 2, 4, 7; 6, 1, 15; id. Vat. 10, 24.

Vettŏnes, um, v. Vectones.

vettŏnĭca (beto-), ae, *f., a plant, the betony,* Plin. 25, 8, 46, § 84.

Vĕtŭlōnĭa, ae, *f., a town of Etruria,* Sil. 8, 485.—Hence, **1. Vĕtŭlōnĭi,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Vetulonia,* Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 227.—**2. Vĕtŭlōnĭenses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Vetulonia,* Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

vĕtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [vetus], *little old, old* (class.) **I.** *Adj.:* vetulus, decrepitus senex, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 43: gladiator, Cic. Quint. 7, 29: filia, id. Att. 13, 29, 1: equi, id. Lael. 19, 67: arbor (opp. novella), id. Fin. 5, 14, 39: Falernum, Cat. 27, 1: cornix, Hor. C. 4, 13, 25; cf. cadi, Mart. 13, 112, 2 et saep.—**II.** *Substt.* **A. vĕtŭlus,** i, *m., a little old man,* Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 4.—Jocularly: mi vetule, *my little old fellow,* Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 1.—**B. vĕtŭla,** ae, *f., a little old woman,* Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 118; Juv. 6, 241; Mart. 8, 79, 1.

Vetŭrĭus, i, *m.;* **Vetŭrĭa,** ae, *f., the name of a Roman gens.* **1.** L. Veturius Philo, *a consul* 548 A.U.C., Cic. Brut. 14, 57.—**2.** T. Veturius Calvinus, *a consul* 433 A.U.C., Cic. Off. 3, 30, 109; id. Sen. 12, 41; Liv. 3, 8, 2.—*Fem.:* Veturia, *the mother of Coriolanus,* Liv. 2, 40, 1.

vĕtus, ĕris (ante-class. collat. form of the *nom. sing.* **vĕter,** Enn. and Att. ap. Prisc. p. 607 P.; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 2 Müll.; *abl.* regularly, vetere; but veteri, Juv. 6, 121; Stat. Th. 1, 360; 11, 582; 13, 374; *comp.* class. vetustior; archaic form veterior), *adj.* [Sanscr. vatsas, year; Gr. ἔτος, Ϝέτος]. **I.** *Adj.* **A.** *Old* (opp. young), *aged:* Acheruntīcus senex, vetus, decrepitus, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 20: novus amator, vetus puer, id. ib. 5, 4, 15: poëta, Ter. Heaut. prol. 22: veteres ac moris antiqui memores, Liv. 42, 27, 4: veteres et sancti viri, Sall. H. 2, 23, 5 Dietsch: parentes, Verg. A. 5, 576: pecudes, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 2: gallinae, Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 146; Col. 8, 5, 14: laurus, Verg. A. 2, 513: caput, Tib. 1, 8, 42.—**B.** *Old* (opp. new), *of long standing:* quam veterrumu'st, tam homini optimu'st amicus, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 71: maceria, id. ib. 2, 2, 50: Antemna veterior est Romā, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 716 P. (Orig. 1, fr. 25): quod si veteris contumeliae oblivisci vellet; num etiam recentium injuriarum memoriam deponere posse? Caes. B. G. 1, 14: invidia et infamia non recens, sed vetus ac diuturna, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 5: vetus atque usitata exceptio, id. de Or. 1, 37, 168: sphaerae illius vetus esse inventum, id. Rep. 1, 14, 22: amici veteres (opp. novi), id. Lael. 18, 67: veterrima (amicitia), id. ib.: naves, Caes. B. G. 5, 15: nobilitas, Sall. J. 85, 4: consuetudo, id. C. 23, 3: provinciae, Liv. 21, 44, 7; 28, 39, 8.—Esp., of soldiers, *veteran, experienced:* ille exercitatus et vetus (miles), Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38; cf. exercitus, id. ib.; Caes. B. C. 1, 3; Liv. 41, 8, 5: copiae, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: milites, id. ib. 6, 40; Liv. 26, 41, 2: legiones, id. 27, 8, 15: centuriones, id. 4, 17, 10.—With *gen.* (post-Aug.): gnaros belli veteresque laborum, Sil. 4, 532: militiae, Tac. H. 4, 20: regnandi, id. A. 6, 44: scientiae et caerimoniarum, id. ib. 6, 12: operis ac laboris, id. ib. 1, 20: armorum, Sil. 17, 297.—With *inf.* (poet.): hinc Fadum petit et veterem bellare Labicum, Sil. 5, 565.—**C.** *Old, of a former time* (opp. present, existing), *former, earlier, ancient,* etc. (cf. antiquus): veterem atque antiquam rem novam ad vos proferam, Plaut. Am. prol. 118: historia vetus atque antiqua, id. Trin. 2, 2, 100 Brix ad loc.: credendum est veteribus et priscis, ut aiunt, viris, Cic. Univ. 11: veterrimi poëtae Stoici, id. N. D. 1, 15, 41: multo vetustior et horridior ille (Laelius) quam Scipio, *archaic, antiquated,* id. Brut. 21, 83: in veterem revoluta figuram, Verg. A. 6, 449: fama veterum malorum, id. ib. 6, 527: injuria, Phaedr. 1, 21, 6.—**II.** *Substt.* **A. vĕtĕres,** um, *m., the ancients, men of a former time, the fathers, ancestors, forefathers:* majores nostri, veteres illi, admodum antiqui, leges annales non habebant, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 47.—Esp., of ancient authors, etc.: nostri veteres, Plin. 36, 7, 12, § 59: quae veteres factitarunt, Ter. Eun. prol. 43: omnes veteres et Cicero praecipue, Quint. 9, 3, 1; cf. id. 5, 4, 1: antiqui veteres, Front. Ep. ad Amic. 1, 5.—**B. vĕtĕres,** um, *f.* (sc. tabernae), *the old booths* on the south side of the Forum Romanum (opp. Novae, v. novus): sub Veteribus, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 19; Liv. 44, 16, 10; Plin. 35, 4, 8, § 25.—**C. vĕtĕra,** um, *n., the old, old things, antiquity* (opp. praesentia): vetera semper in laude, praesentia in fastidio, Tac. Or. 18; cf. id. ib. 15: si vetera mihi ignota (sunt), Cic. Sull. 18, 51: vetera omittere, *to leave out of consideration,* Sall. J. 102, 14: vetera odisse, nova optare, id. C. 37, 3: vetera scrutari, *traditions,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 29.—Prov.: vetera vaticinamini, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 129 Lorenz ad loc.

vĕtuscŭlus, a, *adj. dim.* [vetus], *somewhat old* or *ancient, oldish, rather antiquated:* color, Fronto Eloqu. p. 232 Mai: dictio, Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

vĕtustas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *old age, age, long existence.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: municipium vetustate antiquissimum, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 15: vetustate possessionis se, non jure defendunt, id. Agr. 2, 21, 57: tantum aevi longinqua valet mutare vetustas, Verg. A. 3, 415: tum senior: quamvis obstet mihi tarda vetustas; Multaque me fugiant, etc., = senectus, Ov. M. 12, 182.—*Plur.:* quae familiarum vetustatibus aut pecuniis ponderantur, Cic. Rep. 1, 31, 47.—**B.** In partic., *ancient times, antiquity:* historia nuntia vetustatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 36: contra omnia vetustatis exempla, Caes. B. C. 1, 6: in tantā vetustate non rerum modo sed etiam auctorum, Liv. 2, 21, 4: vetustatem in majus componens, *exaggerating,* Sall. H. 3, 60 Dietsch: judicio vetustatis, Quint. 1, 5, 72: sic credidit alta vetustas, Sil. 1, 26.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Long duration, great age:* quae mihi videntur habitura etiam vetustatem, i. e. *will have a long duration,* Cic. Att. 14, 9, 2: scripta vetustatem si modo nostra ferent, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 8: vinum in vetustatem servare, *till it becomes old, acquires age,* Cato, R. R. 114, 2: terebinthi materies fidelis ad vetustatem, Plin. 13, 6, 12, § 54; Quint. 10, 1, 40; Col. 3, 2, 19; Cels. 3, 14: conjuncti vetustate, officiis, benevolentiā, i. e. *long intimacy, ancient friendship,* Cic. Fam. 13, 32, 2; 10, 10, 2; 11, 16, 2; Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 5, 16.—**B.** Hence, *posterity, the remote future* (conceived as a time when this age will have become ancient): de me semper omnes gentes loquentur, nulla umquam obmutescet vetustas, Cic. Mil. 35, 98: si qua fidem tanto est operi latura vetustas, Verg. A. 10, 792 Ladew. and Forbig. ad loc.; cf.: quis hoc credat, nisi sit pro teste vetustas, Ov. M. 1, 400.—**C.** In medic. lang.: ulcerum, i. e. *inveterate ulcers,* Cels. 5, 26, 31; Plin. 21, 19, 74, § 127.

vĕtustē, *adv.,* v. vetustus *fin.*

vĕtustesco (-tisco acc. to Nigid. ap. Non. p. 437, 27), ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [vetustus], *to grow old:* vina, Col. 1, 6, 20.

vĕtustus, a, um, *adj.* [vetus], *that has existed a long time, aged, old, ancient* (in the *posit.* mostly poet., and almost exclusively of things; for the *comp.* vetustior, v. vetus): veteris vetusti (vini) cupida sum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 4: templum Cereris, Verg. A. 2, 713: lucus, Ov. M. 11, 360: silva, id. ib. 6, 521: ligna, Hor. Epod. 2, 43: gens, Verg. A. 9, 284: cornicum saecla, Lucr. 5, 1084: spatium aetatis, id. 2, 1174; 3, 774, cf. id. 5, 827: ratio, id. 5, 160: res, Quint. 11, 2, 5: opinio, Cic. Clu. 1, 4: hospitium, id. Fam. 13, 36, 1: amicitia, Ov. P. 4, 3, 11: sors, id. M. 4, 642.—Of a person: vetusto nobilis ab Lamo, Hor. C. 3, 17, 1.—*Comp.:* pix, Col. 12, 23, 1: ova, id. 8, 5, 4: memoria, Plin. 13, 16, 30, § 102: semen, id. 21, 19, 73, § 124.—*Sup.:* sepulcra, Suet. Caes. 81: navis, id. ib. 66: foedera, Quint. 8, 2, 12: tempora, id. 1, 7, 11: instrumentum imperii, *ancient records of the State,* Suet. Vesp. 8.—Of persons: qui vetustissimus ex iis, qui viverent, censoriis esset, Liv. 23, 22, 10: auctores, Quint. 10, 1, 40: vetustissimus liberorum, Tac. A. 2, 2; 2, 43; 11, 32.—*Adv.:* **vĕtustē.** * **1.** *After the manner of the ancients,* Ascon. ad. Cic. Verr. 1, 47; 2, 13.—**2.** *From ancient times:* vetustissime in usu est, Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 46.

vexābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vexo]. **I.** *Disturbed, plagued, vexed:* membra, Lact. 7, 5, 10 Bünem. *N. cr.*—**II.** *Causing annoyance, troublesome, vexatious,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11, 78; 2, 9, 39.

vexābĭlĭter, *adv.* [vexabilis, II.], *troublesomely, vexatiously:* caput onerare, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 9, 41.

* **vexāmen,** inis, *n.* [vexo], *a shaking, quaking:* mundi, Lucr. 5, 340.

vexāta, ōrum, v. vexo, II. A. b.

vexātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vexo], *a violent movement, shaking.* **I.** Lit. (rare): partus, Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 253: minima pomorum, Petr. 60: ipsā enim vexatione constringitur (arbor) et radices certius figit, Sen. Prov. 4, 16.—**II.** Trop., *agitation, trial:* nisi agitetur (virtus), nisi assiduā vexatione roboretur, non potest esse perfecta, Lact. 3, 29, 26.—**III.** Transf., in gen., *discomfort, annoyance, hardship, distress; trouble, vexation:* corporis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: vulneris, Liv. 21, 48, 7: cum omni genere vexationis processerunt, id. 44, 5, 8: viae, Col. 1, 3, 3: stomachi, Plin. 31, 6, 35, § 68: dentes sine vexatione extrahere, id. 32, 7, 26, § 79: ut virgines Vestales ex acerbissimā vexatione eriperem, Cic. Cat. 4, 1, 2: vexatio direptioque sociorum, id. ib. 1, 7, 18: per vexationem et contumelias, Liv. 38, 59, 9: multā cum vexatione, Curt. 5, 4, 21: sine magnā vexatione, id. 6, 5, 13.—**B.** *Persecution,* Sulp. Sev. 1, 1, 3.

vexātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *causing annoyance, vexatious,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 29, 156; id. Tard. 3, 4, 63.

vexātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a troubler, harasser, abuser, vexer* (Ciceron.): custosne urbis an direptor et vexator esset Antonius, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 27: aetatulae suae, id. Sest. 8, 18: furoris (Clodii), i. e. *opposer,* id. Mil. 13, 35.

vexātrix, icis, *f.* [vexator], *she that vexes* or *molests,* Lact. 3, 29, 10: libido vexatrix hominum, Prud. Psych. 58.

vexātus, a, um, *P. a.,* v. vexo, II. A. *fin.*

vexillārĭus, ii, *m* [vexillum] **I.** *A standard bearer, ensign* **A.** Lit, Liv 8, 8, 4, Tac. H 1, 41.—**B.** Transf, *a leader, captain* of a band of robbers, App M 4, p 146 —**II. vexillārii,** orum, *m*, in the times of the emperors, *the oldest class of veterans, the last summoned,* Tac. A. 1, 38, id H. 2, 83, 2, 100, Veg Mil. 2, 110 *fin* al

vexillātio, ōnis, *f* [id] **I.** *A body of the* vexillarii, acc to others, *a body of soldiers united under one flag* (vexillum), *a corps, battalion,* Suet Galb 20, Inscr Orell 845, 2009 sq al.—**II.** *A division of cavalry, a troop, squadron,* Veg Mil 2, 1, Amm 25, 1, 9, App M 7, p 191, 3

vexillĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj* [vexillum fero], *standard bearing,* Prud. Psych 419

vexillum, i, *n* [*dim* of velum], *a military ensign, standard, banner, flag* **I.** In gen, Caes B G 6, 36, Cic. Phil 2, 40, 102, 5, 11, 29, id. Att 10, 15 2, id Agr 2, 32, 86, Tac A. 1, 20 al —**II.** In partic, *a red flag* placed on the general's tent as a signal for marching or for battle vexillum proponere, *to raise* or *display,* Caes B G 2, 20 vexillo signum dare, id B C 3, 89 *fin* —**B.** Transf, *the troops belonging to a* vexillum, *a company, troop,* Liv 8, 8, Tac H 1, 70, Stat Th 12, 782.—**III.** Trop Fortunae, Stat S 4, 2, 43

vexo (*inf* vexarier, Verg Cir 480), āvi, ātum, 1, *v freq a* [veho], orig, *to shake, jolt, toss* in carrying, hence, in gen, *to move violently, to shake, agitate* **I.** Lit (rare, syn quatio) vexasse grave verbum est, factumque ab eo videtur, quod est vehere, in quo inest jam vis quaedam alieni arbitrii Non enim sui potens est, qui vehitur Vexare autem, quod ex eo inclinatum est, vi atque motu procul dubio vastiore est Nam qui fertur et raptatur atque huc atque illuc distrahitur, is vexari proprie dicitur, etc, Gell 2, 6 5 (rector) per confragosa vexabitur, Cic Rep 2, 41, 68 navigia in summum veniant vexata periclum, Lucr 6, 430 Dulichias vexasse rates, Verg E 6, 76 classis vexata est tempestate, Vell 2, 79, 4 (venti vis) montes supremos Silvifragis vexat flabris, Lucr 1, 275 venti caeli nubila vexant, Ov M 11, 435 in turbā vexatus, *tossed back and forth,* Suet Aug 53 *fin* ruina cum clade vexatarum regionum (of an earthquake), Just. 17, 1, 3 —**II.** Transf, in gen, *to injure, damage, molest, annoy, distress, plague, trouble, maltreat, abuse, vex, harass, disquiet, disturb, torment,* etc (syn ango, crucio, vasto, the predom signif of the word) **A.** Physically cum Hannibal terram Italiam laceraret atque vexaret, Cato ap Gell 2, 6, 7 agros vectigales vexatos et exinanitos a Verre, Cic Verr 2, 3, 52, § 122 Siciliam, id. ib 1, 4, 12, 2, 3, 54, § 125 omnem Galliam, Caes B G 2, 4 agros, id ib 4, 15 *fin* urbes, Cic Cat 1, 11, 29 rem publicam, id. ib 1, 10, 27 Amanienses hostes sempiternos, id Fam 2, 10, 3 hostes, Caes. B G 6, 43, Hirt B G 8, 31 al vexati omnes difficultate viae, Liv 40, 22, 6, 42, 55, 3 vexato exercitu descendit, id. 36 30, 6 quos et ipsos locorum asperitas hostiliter vexavit, id 43, 5, 10, Nep Eum 5, 2 quem (stomachum) umor vexat, Plin 20, 8, 32, § 76 fauces (tussis), Mart 11, 86, 1 vites frigore, Plin 17, 24, 37, § 217 dentes per cussu, id 28, 11, 49, § 180 vestem solo, *to rumple, disorder,* Petr 128 rosas, *to crush,* Mart 11, 89, 2 comas, *to twist, frizzle,* Ov Am 1, 14, 24 — In mal part maritum, Mart. 8, 46, 7, 11, 81, 1, Petr 139, Aus. Epigr 108 —**b.** In the *part perf subst* **vexāta,** ōrum, *n*, *injured parts of the body, hurts, injuries,* Cels. 7 praef *fin*, ib 1, Plin 8, 27, 41, § 97, Scrib Comp 101 —**B.** Mentally aliquem probris maledictisque, Cic Fl 20, 48 (Quinctius) multis vexatus contumeliis, id Quint 31, 98 aliquem honestissimis contentionibus, id Phil 3, 9, 23 aliquem iis verbis, ut, etc id Sest. 28, 60 vexatur Theophrastus et libris et scholis omnium philosophorum, *is attacked* id Tusc 5, 9, 25 sollicitudo vexat impios, *disquiets, torments,* id Leg 1, 14, 40, cf ita conscientia mentem excitam vexabat, Sall C 15, 4 me honoris cupido vexabat, id. ib 3, 5 mentem mariti philtris, Juv 6, 611

via (**vea,** Varr R R 1, 2, 14), ae (*gen sing* vias, Enn ap Prisc p 679 P, or Ann v 421 Vahl, viai, Enn ap Cic Sen 6, 16, or Ann v 209 ib, Lucr 1, 406, 1, 659, 2, 249 et saep, *dat plur* VIEIS, Inscr Lat 206, 50), *f* [Sanscr vah ami, bring lead, Gr ὄχος, ὄχημα, vehicle, Germ Wagen, Engl wagon, from this root are also veho, vexo, etc.], *a way,* in the most general sense (for men, beasts, or carriages, within or without a city), *a highway, road, path, street* **I.** Lit **1.** In gen viae latitudo ex lege duodecim tabularum in porrectum octo pedes habet, in anfractum, id est ubi flexum est, sedecim, Dig 8, 3, 8 Romam in montibus positam et convallibus, non optimis viis, angustissimis semitis, Cic Agr 2, 35, 96 et modo quae fuerat semita, facta via est, Mart 7, 61, 4 aut viam aut semitam monstret, Plaut Rud 1, 3, 30 mi opsistere in viā, id. Curc 2, 3, 5 ire in via Ter Eun 3, 2, 42 omnibus viis notis semitisque essedarios ex silvis emittebat, Caes B G 5, 19 (opp semita) id ib 7, 8, Liv 44, 43, 1, cf decedam ego illi de via, Plaut Trin 2, 4, 80, cf id Curc. 2 3, 8 paulum ad dexteram de via declinavi, Cic Fin 5, 2, 5 decedere via, Suet Tib 31 aestuosa et pulverulenta via, Cic Att 5, 14, 1 qua (via) Sequanis invitis propter angustias ire non poterant, Caes B G 1, 9 cursare huc illuc via deterrima, Cic Att 9, 9, 2 in viam se dare, *to set out on a journey,* id Fam 14, 12 te neque navigationi neque viae committere, id ib 16, 4 1 tu abi tuam viam, Plaut Rud 4, 3, 88 milites monuit via omnes irent, nec deverti quem quam paterentur, *along the highway* Liv 25, 9 4 —In a double sense ire publica viā, Plaut Curc. 1, 1, 35 —Prov qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam, Enn ap Cic. Div 1, 58, 132 (Trag v 358 Vahl) de viā in semitam degredi, Plaut Cas 3, 5, 40 tota errare via, Ter Eun. 2, 2, 14 —**2.** In partic, as the name of a particular *street* or *road* tres ergo viae, a supero mari Flaminia, ab infero Aurelia, media Cassia, Cic. Phil 12, 9, 22 Via Appia, id Mil 6, 15, id Imp Pomp 18, 55, cf Liv 9, 29, 6, v Appius Via Campana, Suet Aug 94, v Campania Sacra Via, in Rome, in the fourth region, Varr L L 5, § 47 Müll, Fest p 290 ib, Cic Planc 7, 17, Hor Epod 4, 7, 7, 8 Via Sacra, id S 1, 9, 1, also written as one word, SACRAVIA, Inscr Grut 638, 7, 1033, 1, cf Charis p 6 P, Diom p 401 ib (v sacer, I A), cf Becker, Antiq 1 p 219 sq —Hence, **Sacrăvienses,** ium, *m*, *those dwelling on the Sacra Via,* Fest s v Octo ber equus, p 178 Müll —**B.** Transf **1.** Abstr, like our *way,* for *march, journey* (syn iter) cum de viā languerem, Cic Phil 1, 5, 12 nisi de viā fessus esset, id Ac. 1, 1, 1 tridui via, *a three days' march* or *journey,* Caes B G 1, 38 bidui, id ib 6, 7, Cic Div 1, 15, 27 longitudo viae Liv 37, 33, 3 flecte viam velis, Verg A 5, 28 tum via tuta maris, Ov M 11, 747 feci Longa Phereclea per freta puppe vias, id H 16, 22 ne inter vias praeterbitamus metuo, *by the way, on the road,* Plaut Poen 5, 3, 43, Ter Eun 4, 2, 1, Turp ap Non p 538, 8 et saep —**2.** In gen., *a way, passage, channel, pipe,* etc., thus, *a lane* in a camp, Caes. B G 5, 49, *a passage* between the seats of a theatre, Mart 5, 14, 8, Tert Spect 3, of *the veins* omnes ejus (sanguinis) viae, Cic N D 2, 55, 137, of *the chyle ducts* quaedam a medio intestino usque ad portas jecoris ductae et directae viae, id ib, *the windpipe,* Ov M 15, 344, 14, 498, *a cleft* through which any thing penetrates, Verg G 2, 79, cf Ov M 11, 515, *the path* or *track* of an arrow, Verg A 5, 526, *a stripe* in a party colored fabric, Tib 2, 3, 54 et saep —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *a way, method, mode, manner, fashion* etc, of doing any thing, *course* (cf modus) vitae, Cic Fl 42 105, id Agr 1, 9, 27, id. Sest 67, 140, Hor Ep 1, 17, 26, Sen Brev Vit 9, 5, Lact. Epit 67, 12 via vivendi, Cic Off 1, 32 118 rectam vitae viam sequi, id. ib Socrates hanc viam ad gloriam proximam dicebat esse, id. ib 2, 12 43 haec ad aeternam gloriam via est, Plin 2, 7, 5, § 18 haec una via omnibus ad salutem visa est, Liv 36 27, 8 invenire viam ad mortem, Plin Ep 3, 16, 12 totidem ad mortem viae sunt, Sen Contr 1, 8, 6 cum eum hortarer ut eam laudis viam rectissimam esse duceret, Cic Brut 81, 281 haec est una via laudis, id Sest 65, 137 totam ignoras viam gloriae, id Phil 1, 14, 33 quae tum promptissima mortis via, exsolvit venas, Tac. A 16, 17 habeo certam viam atque rationem, quā omnes illorum conatus investigare et consequi possim, Cic. Verr 1, 16, 48 defensionis ratio viaque, id ib 2, 5, 1, § 4 non tam justitiae quam litigandi tradunt vias, id Leg 1, 6, 18 docendi via, id Or 32, 114 optimarum artium vias tradere, id Div 2, 1, 1 (di) non nullas dant vias nobis ad significationum scientiam, id. ib 2, 49, 102 rectam instas viam, i e *you speak correctly, truly,* Plaut. As. 1, 1, 41 —Adverb rectā viā, *directly* ut recta via rem narret ordine omnem, Ter Heaut 4, 3, 28 —**B.** Pregn. (cf. ratio), *the right way, the true method, mode,* or *manner* ingressu'st viam, i e rectam, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 273 in omnibus quae ratione docentur et via, primum constituendum est, quid quidque sit, etc, *rationally and methodically,* Cic Or 33 116 ut ratione et viā procedat oratio, id. Fin 1, 9, 29 —Adverb viā, *rightly, properly* (opp to wandering out of the way) ipsus eam rem secum reputavit via, Ter And 2, 6, 11 viā et arte dicere, Cic Brut 12, 46 —**C.** Viam perficere, i e *to attain an end,* Just Inst prooem 1

viālis, e, *adj* [via], *of* or *belonging to the highways* or *roads* Lares, *placed, worshipped by the road side,* Plaut Merc. 5, 2, 24, called also dii, Serv ad Verg A 3, 148

viārius (old form VIASIEIS, Lex Thor), a, um, *adj* [id], *of* or *belonging to the highways* or *roads* lex, *for keeping the roads in repair,* Cael ap Cic Fam 8 6, 5

* **viātĭcātus,** a, um, *adj* [viaticum], *furnished with travelling money* viaticati hercle admodum aestive sumus, Plaut Men 2, 1, 30

viātĭcŭlum, i, *n dim* [id], *a small sum of money for a journey* (post class), Dig 5, 1, 18 *fin*, App M 7, p 191, 16

viātĭcum, i, v viaticus, II

viātĭcus, a, um, *adj* [via], *of* or *belonging to a road* or *journey, viatic* **I.** *Adj* (very rare) cena, *a parting meal farewell repast,* Plaut Bacch 1, 1, 61, so perh facturn, id Trin 4, 2 45, v Ritschl ad h l —**II.** *Subst* **viātĭcum,** i, *n*, *travelling money, provision for a journey, viaticum* (freq and class) **A.** Lit Plaut Capt 2, 3, 89, id Ep 5, 1, 9, id Poen prol 71, Cic Sen 18, 66, Liv 44, 22, 13, Hor Ep 1, 17, 54, Plin Ep 4, 13, 5 —Esp, *Charon's fare,* App M 6, p 180, 32 al —**2.** Transf (late Lat), *a journey* extensa viatica, Ven Fort Misc. prol —* **3.** Trop magnum viaticum ex se atque in se ad rempublicam evertendam habere, *resources means,* Quadrig ap Gell 17, 2, 13 —**B.** Transf **1.** *Money made by a soldier in the wars savings, prize money,* Hor Ep 2 2, 26, Suet Caes. 68 —**2.** *Money to pay the expenses of one studying abroad,* Dig 12 1, 17

viātor, ōris, *m* [vio] **I.** In gen, *a wayfarer, traveller,* Cic Fat 15, 34, id Mil 21, 55, Caes B G 4 5, Verg G 4, 97, id Fragm ap Don Vit Verg, Hor C 3, 4, 30, id S 1, 5, 17, Ov Tr 2 271, id P 4 10, 34, Phaedr 2, 1 5, Juv 10, 22, Mart 2, 6, 14, 11, 13, 1 —**II.** In partic, *a summoner, apparitor,* an officer whose duty was to summon persons before the magistrate, Varr ap Gell 13, 12, 6, Cic Sen 16 56, id. Vatin 9, 22, Liv 2 56, 13, 3, 56, 5, Just Inst 4, 6, Dig 5, 1, 82, Inscr Grut 627, 1 sqq

viātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [viator], *of* or *belonging to a journey* vasa, *travelling dishes,* Plin 16, 10, 20, § 50, so argentum, *silver travelling plate,* Dig 34, 2, 40 horologia, Vitr 9, 9 medicamentum, Veg Vet. 1, 61, 3, 65, 12 —**II.** *Of* or *belonging to summoners* or *apparitors* DECURIAE DUAE, VIATORIA ET LICTORIA, Inscr Grut 631, 2

viātrix, īcis *f* [id.], *a female traveller,* Mart Cap 6, § 581, Inscr Mur 1058 8

vĭbex (**vībix**), īcis, *f*, *the mark of a blow* or *stripe, a weal,* Plaut Fragm ap Varr L L 7, § 63 Müll, Cato ap Non p 187, 26; Plin. 30 13, 39, § 118, Pers 4, 48, App M 9, p 222, 26, cf Fest p 369 Müll

* **vībĭa,** ae, *f*, *a plank, cross piece* supported on trestles (varae) so as to form a

bank; hence the proverb: sequitur varam vibia, *one error follows another*, Aus. Idyll. 12 praef. monos.; v. vara.

Vībīlĭa, ae, *f.*, *a goddess presiding over highways, the goddess of roads*, Arn. 4, 131.

Vibīnātes, ium, *m.*, *a people of Southern Italy*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

Vibĭus, i, *m.*; **Vibĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* **I.** C. Vibius Pansa, *a consul*, Caes. B. C. 1, 24; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8.—**2.** Vibius Crispus, *an orator*, Quint. 5, 13, 48.—*Fem.*, Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 132.

1. vibo, ōnis, *m.*, *the flower of the herb called* Britannica, Plin. 25, 3, 6, § 21.

2. Vibo or **Vibon**, ōnis, *f.*, *a town in the territory of the Bruttii*, now *Monteleone*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 73; Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1; Mart. Cap. 6, § 645.—Hence, **Vibōnensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Vibo:* ager, Liv. 21, 51, 4 sqq.; Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1.

vībrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vibro]. ***I.** *That may be brandished:* ornus (i.e. hasta), Aus. Ep. 24, 108.—***II.** *Quivering, glimmering:* sidus, Mart. Cap. 1, § 29.

* **vībrābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *tremulous, glimmering:* Mercurius (stella), Mart. Cap. 8, § 880.

* **vībrāmen**, inis, *n.* [id.], *a tremulous motion, quivering:* trisulca draconum, App. M. 6, p. 179, 17.

vībrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a brandishing, vibration:* hastae, Fest. s. v. gradivus, p. 97: continuata tonitruum, Calp. ap. Vop. Carin. 8.

1. vībrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of vibro.

2. vībrātus, ūs, *m.* [vibro], *a quivering, tremulous motion* (post-class.): luminis, *flickering*, Mart. Cap. 8, § 887: crebri ignium, id. ib. 1, § 66.

‡ **vībrissae** pili in naribus hominum, dicti quod his evulsis caput vibratur, Fest. p. 370 Müll.

vībrisso, āre, *v. n.*, *to shake the voice* (in singing), *to trill:* vibrissare est vocem in cantando crispare, Fest. p. 370 Müll.; Titin. ap. Fest. l. l.

vībro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [cf. Sanscr. vip, to tremble]. **I.** *Act.*, *to set in tremulous motion, to move rapidly to and fro, to brandish, shake, agitate* (class.; syn.: quatio, ventilo). **A.** Lit.: hastas ante pugnam, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 325: hastam, id. Off. 2, 8, 29: flamina vestes, *to cause to flutter*, Ov. M. 1, 528: faces, Claud. Epith. 97: multifidas linguas (draco), Val. Fl. 1, 61: tremor vibrat ossa, *makes tremble*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 152: viscera vibrantur (equitando), *are shaken about*, Tac. A. 12, 51: impositus scuto more gentis et sustinentium umeris vibratus, dux eligitur, id. H. 4, 15: digitis vibratis jactare sententias, Quint. 11, 3, 120: thyrsum manu, Sen. Oedip. 420: serpens squalidum crista caput vibrans, id. Herc. Oet. 1254.—Poet.: vibrata flammis aequora, i. e. *glimmering, sparkling*, Val. Fl. 8, 306: crines vibrati, i. e. *curled, frizzled*, Verg. A. 12, 100; Plin. 2, 78, 80, § 189.—Mid.: sic mea vibrari pallentia membra videres, Ov. H. 11, 77.—**2.** Transf., *to throw with a vibratory motion, to launch, hurl:* sicas et spargere venena, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23: conferti et quasi cohaerentes tela vibrare non poterant, Curt. 3, 11, 4: tremulum excusso jaculum lacerto, Ov. H. 4, 43: per auras spicula, id. M. 8, 374: fulmina (Juppiter), id. ib. 2, 308; cf.: vibratus ab aethere fulgor, Verg. A. 8, 524: jaculum ex arborum ramis vibrari, Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85. —**B.** Trop. **1.** Of language, *to fling, hurl, launch:* truces vibrare iambos, Cat. 36, 5; cf. 2. vibratus, II.—**2.** *To threaten:* tela undique mortem vibrantia, Amm. 31, 13, 2. —**II.** *Neutr.*, *to be in tremulous motion*, etc. **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen., *to shake, quiver, vibrate, tremble:* linguā vibrante (serpentis), Lucr. 3, 657; Ov. M. 3, 34: terrae motus non simplici modo quatitur, sed tremit vibratque, Plin. 2, 80, 82, § 194.—**2.** Of the voice or sounds, *to tremble:* (haec vox) sonat adhuc et vibrat in auribus meis, Sen. Prov. 3, 3; cf.: sonus lusciniae vibrans, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 82: querelā adhuc vibrante, Val. Max. 5, 3, 2: ejusmodi fabulae vibrabant, Petr. 47.—**3.** *To glimmer, glitter, gleam, scintillate*, etc.: mare, quā a sole collucet, albescit et vibrat, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 105: signa. Flor. 3, 11: in tremulo vibrant incendia ponto, Sil. 2, 664; Val. Fl. 2, 583; 2, 342; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 2.—Of bright weapons: juvenes Tela tenent dextrā lato vibrantia ferro, Ov. M. 8, 342: gladius, Verg. A. 9, 769; cf.: clipeum Vibranti medium cuspis transverberat ictu, id. ib. 10, 484.—**B.** Trop., of language: cujus (Demosthenis) non tam vibrarent fulmina illa, nisi numeris contorta ferrentur, *would not have been hurled with such vigor*, Cic. Or. 70, 234; cf.: oratio incitata et vibrans, id. Brut. 95, 326: sententiae, Quint. 10, 1, 60; 11, 3, 120. —Hence, **vībrātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *impetuous, forcible:* iambus flammis fulminis vibratior, Aus. Ep. 21, 5.

Vībullĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens*; e. g. L. Vibullius, *a partisan of Pompey*, Caes. B. C. 1, 15; 1, 23; Cic. Att. 8, 1.

vīburnum, i, *n.*, *the wayfaring-tree:* Viburnum lantana, Linn.; Verg. E. 1, 26.

vīcānus (post-class. collat. form **vīcānēus**, Cod. Just. 11, 56), a, um, *adj.* [vicus], *of* or *dwelling in a village.* **I.** *Adj.:* Tmolites ille vicanus, *villager*, Cic. Fl. 3, 8: haruspices, *who go about from village to village*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132.—**II.** *Subst.:* **vīcāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *villagers, peasants, rustics*, Liv. 38, 30, 8; Cod. Just. 11, 56.

Vīca Pōta, ae, *f.* [vinco-potior], *Victress-and-possessor*, an appellation of the Goddess of Victory, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28; Liv. 2, 7, 12: Diespiter, Vicae Potae filius, Sen. Lud. Mort. Claud. 9, 4; Arn. 3, 25.

vīcārĭa, ae, v. vicarius, II. B.

vīcārĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [vicarius], *of* or *belonging to a deputy* or *vicar, vicarial:* apparitores, Cod. Just. 1, 35, 1: apex, *the rank of a vicar*, Sid. Ep. 1, 3.

vīcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vicis], *that supplies the place* of a person or thing, *substituted, delegated, vicarious.* **I.** *Adj.:* vicaria fides amicorum supponitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111: manus, Quint. Decl. 6, 21: corpus, id. ib. 16, 7: mors, Hyg. Fab. 243; Quint. Decl. 9 *fin.*—**II.** *Subst.* **A.** **vīcārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a substitute, deputy, proxy, a locum tenens, vicegerent, vicar:* succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37, § 81; 2, 3, 38, § 86; id. Mur. 37, 80; id. Sull. 9, 26; id. Fam. 16, 22, 2; Liv. 29, 1, 8; Hor. C. 3, 24, 16; Dig. 26, 7, 39, § 16: diligentiae meae, Col. 11, 1, 5.—Esp., *an adjutant* or *lieutenant* to a military commander, Cod. Just. 12, 51, 9: tribuni, *a vice-tribune*, Treb. Pol. Trig. Tyr. 10, 4.—*An under-servant, under-slave* kept by another slave, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 28; Hor. S. 2, 7, 79; Mart. 2, 18, 7; Dig. 9, 4, 19; 15, 1, 17; Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. 687; cf. of the vicarii of such vicarii, ib. 775.—**B.** **vīcārĭa**, ae, *f.* **1.** *A female under-slave* of another slave, Inscr. Fabr. 304, n. 297; Inscr. Murat. 972, 11.—**2.** *The post of deputy of the* praefectus praetorio, Cod. Th. 6, 26, 4.—**3.** *A substitute:* se pro conjuge vicariam dare, Sen. ad Helv. 19, 5.

vīcātim, *adv.* [vicus]. **I.** *From street to street, through the streets*, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 188, 26; Suet. Caes. 41 *med.*; Tac. H. 2, 95; Hor. Epod. 5, 97.—**II.** *From village to village, through the villages, in hamlets:* habitare, Liv. 9, 13, 7: dispersa, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 117.

vice and **vicem**, v. vicis.

* **vīcēnālis**, e, *adj.* [viceni], *containing the number twenty:* sphaera, *having twenty angles*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 5, 14 (just before, vigintiangula).

vīcēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the number twenty, vicenary.* **I.** *Adj.:* annorum lex me perdit quina vicenaria: metuunt credere omnes, i.e. *the law by which young people under five-and-twenty were incapable of making contracts*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 69 (Ritschl, quinavicenaria): fistula, *twenty quarter-digits in diameter*, Vitr. 8, 7; Front. Aquaed. 30; Pall. Aug. 12.—**II.** *Subst.:* **vīcēnārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a youth of twenty*, Arn. 2, 58.

vīcēni (collat. form **vīgēni**, Col. 4, 30, 2), ae, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [viginti], *twenty each, twenty* distributively. **I.** Lit.: si duae res quae conferuntur, vicenas habent partes, Varr. L. L. 10, § 5 Müll.: annos nonnulli vicenos in disciplinā permanent, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: militibus denarios quinos vicenos diviserunt, Liv. 41, 7, 3; Col. 3, 3, 7; Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 163; 8, 51, 77, § 205.—*Gen.* vicenûm, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 98: vicenûm quinûm, Front. Aquaed. 29; 47; Col. 12, 18, 7. —**II.** Transf., in gen., *twenty:* diebus vicenis interpositis, *an interval of twenty days*, Plin. 25, 8, 49, § 88; Mart. 4, 26, 3.

vīcennālis, e, *adj.* [vicennium], *of twenty years, every twenty years* (post-class.). **I.** *Adj.:* votis vicennalibus, Num. Alex. Sev. ap. Eckhel. D. N. V. 7, p. 275.—**II.** *Subst.:* **vīcennālĭa**, ium, *n.*, *a festival on the twentieth anniversary of an emperor's reign*, Lact. Mort. Pers. 17.

vīcennĭum, ii, *n.* [vicies-annus], *a period of twenty years:* post decennii aut vicennii tempus, Dig. 50, 8, 8.

vīcĕquaestor, ōris, *m.* [vicis-quaestor], = proquaestor (late Lat.), Ps.-Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 38.

vīcĕquaestūra, ae, *f.* [vicis-quaestura], = proquaestura (late Lat.), Ps.-Ascon. Arg. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3.

vīces, v. vicis.

vīcēsĭma, ae, v. vicesimus, II.

vīcēsĭmāni, ōrum, *m.* [vicesimus], *soldiers of the twentieth legion*, Tac. A. 1, 51; 1, 64: vexillarii, id. ib. 14, 34.

vīcēsĭmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the twentieth part.* **I.** *Adj.:* aurum, *of the tax called* vicesima (v. h. v.), Liv. 27, 10, 11.—**II.** *Subst.:* **vīcēsĭmārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a receiver of the* vicesima, Petr. 65.

vīcēsĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a drawing by lot of every twentieth man for execution, vicesimation*, Capitol. Macrin. 12.

vīcēsĭmus or **vīcensĭmus** (collat. form **vīgēsĭmus**, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 21; Caes. B. C. 3, 34; Sall. C. 47, 2; Col. 5, 1, 10; Manil. 4, 462 al.; but not in Cic.), a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [viginti], *the twentieth.* **I.** *Adj.:* annus, Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 3: intra annum vicesimum, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: annum jam tertium et vicesimum regnat, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: censores vicesimi sexti a primis censoribus, Liv. 10, 47, 2: litteras mihi Cornificius altero vicesimo die reddidit, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 1: Acastus cum litteris praesto fuit uno et vicesimo die, id. ib. 14, 5: vicesimo die lunae, id. Fin. 2, 31, 101: vicesima luna sacrificant, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 5: sexto et vicesimo anno, Nep. Lys. 1, 1: legio, Tac. A. 1, 51.—**II.** *Subst.:* **vīcēnsĭma** (**-sŭma**), ae, *f.* (i. e. pars), *the twentieth part*, as a tax; so *the twentieth part* or *five per cent. of the crop*, Liv. 43, 2, 12 Weissenb. ad loc.; *of the value* of a slave that was manumitted, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 1; Liv. 7, 16, 7; Petr. 58; 71.—Called also VICESIMA LIBERTATIS, Inscr. Orell. 3131; 3338.—As export-duty: portorii, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 75, § 185.— As a tax on inheritances, Plin. Ep. 7, 14, 1; id. Pan. 37.

Vīcĕtĭa (**Vīcentĭa**), ae, *f.*, *a town in* Gallia Transpadana, *in the territory of Venetia*, now *Vicenza*, Tac. H. 3, 8; Suet. Gram. 23; Inscr. Orell. 5152; Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 132. —*Its inhabitants* are called **Vīcĕtīni** or **Vīcentīni**, ōrum, *m.*, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 19, 2; Plin. Ep. 5, 4, 2; 5, 14, 4; Inscr. Orell. 3110: (VEICETINI), ib. 3219: VICENTIN, ib. 5972.

vĭcĭa, ae, *f.*, *a vetch*, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 5; Col. 2, 13, 1; 2, 10, 29; Pall. 1, 6, 14; Cato, R. R. 35; Plin. 18, 15, 37, § 137; Verg. G. 1, 75; Ov. F. 5, 267.

* **vĭcĭālĭa**, ium, *n.* [vicia], *the stalks* or *haulm of vetches*, Col. 6, 30, 5 Schneid. *N. cr.*

* **vĭcĭārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to vetches:* cribrum, Col. 8, 5, 16.

vīcĭens or **vīcĭes**, *num. adv.* [viginti], *twenty times:* viciens centena milia passuum, Caes. B. G. 5, 13 *fin.*: viciens tantum, Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 53: superficiem aedium aestimarunt HS. viciens, i. e. *two millions*, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 5: HS. bis et viciens, id. ib. 11, 1, 2: non plenum modo viciens habebas, Mart. 1, 100, 1.

* **Vĭcĭlīnus**, i, *m.* [vigil], *the Watchful, the Vigilant*, an epithet of Jupiter, Liv. 24, 44, 8.

vīcīnālis, e, *adj.* [vicinus], *neighboring, near:* usus, Liv. 21, 26, 8: bella, Just. 41, 1, 3: via, *a road over the fields used in common, a village-path*, Dig. 43, 8, 2; 43, 7, 3; Front. Aquaed. 126; Sen. Ben. 5, 24, 9.

vīcīnārĭus, a um, *adj* [vicinus], *neighboring, near* (post class) via, *a by-way* in a camp, Hyg Grom p 5, 2, 12, 2.

vīcīnē, *adv*, v vicinus *fin*

vīcīnĭa, ae, *f* [vicinus], *neighborhood, nearness, vicinage, vicinity* **I.** Lit (mostly poet and in post-Aug prose, but cf vicinitas) proximae viciniae habitat, Plaut Bacch 2, 3, 27 hic proximae viciniae, id Mil. 2, 3, 2 mulier quaedam commigravit huc viciniae, Ter And. 1, 1, 43 hic viciniae, id. Phorm 1, 2, 45 inde in vicinia nostra Averni lacus, * Cic Tusc 1, 16, 37 in vicinia urbis, Col 7, 3, 13 pharetratae vicinia Persidis, Verg G 4, 290 mons elatus super nubila atque in viciniam lunaris circuli, Plin 5, 1, 1, § 7 mortis, *proximity*, Petr 93 mortem in vicinia videre, Sen ap Lact 6, 17 *fin* — **B.** Transf, concr, *neighborhood*, i q *neighbors* (freq but not ante Aug, cf vicinitas) libertina, non ignota viciniae, Liv 39, 12, 1 funus Egregie factum laudet vicinia, Hor S 2, 5, 106, id Ep 1, 16, 44, 1, 17, 62, Ov M 2, 688, 4, 636, 8, 689, Pers 4, 46, Vell 1, 4, Val Max 5, 7, 3, Suet Calig 55, App M 7, p 190, 35, Juv 14, 154 — With a *plur noun*, Ov F 2, 657, 3, 189 — **II.** Trop, *near likeness, resemblance, similarity, affinity* (post Aug, a favorite trope of Quint) aqua ad viciniam lactis accedens, Plin 31, 3, 22, § 37, 35, 37, 9, 40, § 123 (al. ad vicini) est tamen quamquam diversarum rerum quaedam vicinia, Quint 8, 4, 12 quaedam vicinia virtutum vitiorumque, id 2, 12, 4 est huic tropo quaedam cum synecdoche vicinia, id 8, 6, 28, cf id 3, 8, 9, 9, 3, 65 sq

vīcīnĭtas, atis, *f* [id.] *neighborhood, nearness, proximity, vicinity* (class) **I.** Lit vel virtus tua me vel vicinitas Facit, ut te audacter moneam, etc, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 4 propter vicinitatem totos dies simul eramus, Cic Att 5, 10, 5 scire hoc propter vicinitatem facile possum, id Planc 8, 19, cf quorum et vicinitas propinqua et multitudo esset infinita, Hirt B G 8, 7 — *Plur* amicitiae consuetudines, vicinitates, clientelae, ludi denique quid haberent voluptatis, etc, Cic Red Quir 1, 3, cf B 2 infra — **B.** Transf, concr **1.** *The neighborhood, vicinity, region* in Umbria atque in ea vicinitate, Cic Rosc Am 16, 48 — **2.** *Neighborhood*, i q *neighbors* (class) si te libenter vicinitas videbit, Cato, R R 4 signum, quod erat notum vicinitati, Cic Verr 2, 4, 44 § 96, id Rab Perd 3, 8 caritas serpit foras cognationibus primum, tum affinitatibus deinde amicitiis, post vicinitatibus, id Fin 5, 23, 65, id. Planc 9, 22, id Rab Perd 3, 8, id Rosc Am 6, 15, Caes B G 6, 34, Nep Alcib 10, 3, Sall C 36 1, Suet Aug 6, Plin 18, 6, 8, § 41 — Cf *plur* conveniet autem cum in dando munificum esse, tum in exigendo non acerbum, in omnique re contrahenda vicinitatibus et confiniis aequum, Cic. Off 2 18, 64 — **II.** Trop, *near likeness, resemblance, similarity, congeniality, affinity* est quaedam inter epichirema et syllogismum vicinitas, Quint 5, 10, 6 virtutibus ac vitiis, id 3, 7, 25 excusantur vitia vicinitate vitiorum, id 1, 5, 5 nominis (cyperi et cypiri), Plin 21, 18, 69, § 115

* **vīcīnĭtus,** *adv.* [id], *in the neighborhood, close by* omnes intra centum vicinitus arceantur, Cod Th 15, 1, 4

vīcīnor, atus, 1, *v dep* [id] *to be neighboring, near* (late Lat), Sid Ep 2, 11, 6, 9, 7, 2 vicinantia capiti loca Cael Aur Acut 2 6 27, 2, 16 97, 2, 34, 181 plaustrum, Mart Cap 6, § 608

vīcīnus, a, um, *adj* [vicus], *near, neighboring, in the neighborhood* or *vicinity* **I.** Lit **A.** *Adj* (mostly poet, cf contiguus finitimus) taberna, Hor Ep 1 14, 24 silva, id C 3, 29, 39 oppidum, id Epod 5, 44 urbes id A P 66, Verg G 1, 510 sedes astris id A 5, 759 caelo Olympum, Tib 4, 1, 131 heu quam vicina est ultima terra mihi! Ov Tr 3, 4 52 bellum, Liv 1, 14 6 — Poet jurgia, i e *of neighbors*, Hor Ep 2, 2 171 — With *gen.* ora vicina perusti aetheris, Luc 9, 432 — *Comp* ni convexa foret (terra) parti vicinior esset, Ov F 6, 275 — **B.** *Substt.* **1. vīcīnus,** i, *m*, *a neighbor* (the predom signif of the word) Eutychus Tuus vicinus proximus Plaut Merc 2 4, 7, so, proximus, Cic, Cat 2, 10, 21, Dig 50, 15, 4 ceteri finitimi ac vicini, Cic. Sull 20, 58 vel tribules vel vicinos meos, id. Rosc Am 16, 47 si te interioribus vicinis tuis anteponis, id Q Fr 1, 2, 2, § 7 bonus sane vicinus, Hor Ep 2, 2, 132 vicine Palaemon, Verg E 3, 53 — **b.** Transf, of time, *a contemporary* Tertullianus vicinus eorum temporum, Hier Script Eccl Luc — **2. vīcīna,** ae, *f*, *a neighbor* ego huc transeo in proximum ad meam vicinam, Plaut Cas 2, 1, 2, 3, 3, 16, Ter And 1, 1, 78, id Hec. 4 4, 98, Quint 5, 11, 28, Hor C 3, 19, 24 — With *gen* Fides in Capitolio vicina Jovis, Cic Off 3 29, 104 anus vicina loci, Ov F 6, 399 — **3. vīcīnum,** i, *n*, *a neighboring place, the neighborhood, vicinity* (mostly post Aug) stellae in vicino terrae, Plin 2, 16, 13, § 68, so, in vicino, id 6, 26, 30, § 122, Cels 2, 6 *fin*, Sen. Brev Vit 15, 3 ex (e) vicino, Col 7, 2, 4, Plin 23, 8 75, § 145 — *Plur* amnis rigans vicina, Plin 6, 18, 22, § 65, Ov M 1, 573 — With *gen* in Syriae vicina pervenire, Plin 16, 32, 59, § 135 — **II.** Trop, *nearly resembling in quality* or *nature, like, similar, kindred, allied* (class) dialecticorum scientia vicina et finitima eloquentiae, Cic. Or 32, 113 vicina praedictae, sed amplior virtus, Quint 8, 3, 83 in his rebus, quibus nomina sua sunt, vicinis potius uti, id 8, 6, 35 vicina virtutibus vitia, id 8, 3, 7 quod est ὑποπτώσει vicinum, id 9, 2, 58 odor croco vicinus est, Plin 21, 9, 29, § 53, cf id 21, 18, 69, § 115 cui vicinum est, non negare quod obicitur, Quint 6, 3, 81 — *Comp* ferrum molle plumboque vicinius, Plin 34, 14, 41, § 143 — **b.** *Absol* non ex eodem sed ex diverso vicinum accipitur, Quint 9, 3, 68 multum ab amethysto distat hyacinthos, tamen e vicino descendens, Plin 37, 9, 41, § 125 (al. ab vicino tamen colore descendens) — Hence, *adv* **vīcīnē,** *in the neighborhood, near by* (late Lat) (fluvius) quantum crescit aquis, pisces vicinius offert, *nearer by* Ven Carm 3, 12, 11 vicinissime frui, Aug Doctr Chr 1, 33 *fin*

vĭcis (as a *gen*, the *nom* does not occur), vicem, vice, in *plur* vices (*nom* and *acc*) and vicibus (*dat* and *abl*), *f* [cf Gr εἴκω to yield, root Ϝικ, v Curt Gr Etym p 135], *change, interchange, alternation, alternate* or *reciprocal succession, vicissitude* (the *gen* not ante Aug, the other cases class) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen (mostly poet and in post Aug prose, for which, in class prose, vicissitudo) (α) *Sing* ignotus juvenum coetus alterna vice Inibat alacris, Enn ap Charis p 214 P (Trag v 151 Vahl) hac vice sermonum, *conversation*, Verg A 6, 535 vice sermonis, Ov Tr 4 4, 79, cf in the foll β deus haec fortasse benigna Reducet in sedem vice, Hor Epod 13, 8 solvitur acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni, id C 1, 4, 1 commoti Patres vice fortunarum humanarum Liv 7, 31, 6 dum Nox vicem peragit, *performs the exchange*, i e *alternates with day*, Ov M 4 218 ridica contingens vitem mutuā vice sustinetur et sustinet, Col 4, 16 versā vice, *reversely* Dig 43, 29, 3, App Dogm Plat p 32, 6, id. Flor p 363, Just 6, 5, 11 al — (β) *Plur* plerumque gratae divitibus vices Mundaeque parvo sub Lare pauperum Cenae, Hor C 3, 29, 13 et interrogandi se ipsum et respondendi sibi solent esse non ingratae vices Quint 9 2, 14 loquendi, id 6, 4, 11, Ov P. 2, 10, 35 ipsius lectionis taedium vicibus levatur, Quint 1, 12, 4 habet has vices condicio mortalium, ut adversa ex secundis, ex adversis secunda nascantur, Plin Pan 5 *fin* spatium diei noctis excipiunt vices, Phaedr 2, 8, 10 haec quoque non perstant Quasque vices peragant . docebo, *what vicissitudes they undergo*, Ov M 15, 238 mutat terra vices, *renews her changes*, Hor C 4, 7, 3 perque vicis modo Persephone! modo Filia! clamat, *alternately*, Ov F 4, 483, so, per vicis, id M 4, 40, Plin 8, 7, 7, § 23 per vices annorum, i e *every other year*, id 12, 14, 30, § 54 cur vicibus factis convivia ineant, *alternately by turns* Ov F 4, 353 — **2.** Adverb in vicem (also freq one word, **invicem;** and less freq vicem, in vices, or per vices) *by turns, alternately, one after the other, mutually, reciprocally* **a.** In vicem bibendi aqua postero die etiam vinum deinde in vicem alternis diebus modo aqua modo vinum, Cels 3, 2 *med* reliqui, qui domi manserunt, se atque alios alunt hi rursus in vicem anno post in armis sunt, Caes B G 4, 1 propter vicinitatem simul eramus invicem, Cic. Att 5, 10, 5, Quint 11, 3, 168 multis invicem casibus victi victoresque, Liv 2, 44, 12 non comissantium in vicem more jam diu vivimus inter nos, id. 40, 9, 8 Weissenb ad loc in vicem inter se gratantes, id 9, 43, 17 inque vicem tua me, te mea forma capit, Ov H 17, 180, id M 6, 631, 8 473, Verg G 3, 188, Hor S 1, 3, 141 al — **b.** Vicem ut unus fasces haberet, et hoc insigne regium suam cujusque vicem, per omnes iret, Liv 3, 36, 3, cf id 1, 9, 15 — **c.** In vices (poet and in post Aug prose) inque vices illum tectos qui laesit amores, Laedit amore pari, Ov M 4, 191, 12 161, Tac G 26 Halm — **d.** Per vices (post Aug and very rare) quod ipsum imperari per vices optimum est, Quint 2, 4, 6 Halm — **B.** In partic. **1.** *A time, turn* (late Lat, cf Orell ad Hor C 4 14, 13) ager tertiā vice arabitur, Pall 10 1 tribus per diem vicibus, id 1, 8 *fin*, cf tesseras in medium vice suā quisque jaciebamus Gell 18, 13, 1 vice quadam *once*, Sid. Ep 7, 1, Aus Pan Grat Aug 4 — **2.** Reciprocal behavior or conduct, i e *return, requital, reciprocal service, recompense, remuneration, retaliation* (rare but class) recito praedicationem amplissimi beneficii, vicem officii praesentis, Cic Sest. 4, 10 tanto proclivius est injuriae quam beneficio vicem exsolvere, Tac. H 4, 3, Prop 1, 13, 10 redde vicem meritis, Ov Am 1, 6, 23 non poteris ipsa referre vicem, id A A 1, 370, cf dejecit acer plus vice simplici (i e non tantam solum cladem illis intulit quantam ipsi dederant, sed duplum, Schol), Hor C 4, 14, 13 Orell ad loc. — *Plur* spernentem sperne, sequenti Redde vices, Ov M 14, 36 neque est ullus affectus qui magis vices exigat, Plin Pan 85, 3 — **3.** The changes of fate, *fate, hap, lot, condition, fortune, misfortune* mihi uni necesse erit et meam et aliorum vicem pertimescere? Cic Dom 4 8 indignando et ipse vicem ejus, Liv 40, 23, 1 tacite gementes tristem fortunae vicem, Phaedr 5, 1, 6, cf vicem suam conquestus est, Suet Aug 66 convertere humanam vicem, Hor Epod 5, 88 publicā vice commoveri, Quint 11, 1, 42, cf id 4, 1, 33 — *Plur* fors et Debita jura vicesque superbae Te maneant ipsum Hor C 1, 28, 32 testor in occasu vestro nec tela nec ullas Vitavisse vices Danaûm, *dangers, contests*, Verg A 2, 433 — **II.** Transf, *the position, place, room, stead, post, office, duty* of one person or thing as assumed by another (the usual signif of the word) heredum causa justissima est nulla est enim persona quae ad vicem ejus qui e vita emigrarit, propius accedat, Cic Leg 2, 19 48 ego succedens in vicem imperii tui, Liv 38, 48, 7 ipse in locum vicemque consulis provolat, id 3, 18, 9 postquam (Juppiter) te dedit, qui erga omne humanum genus vice suā fungereris, *stand in the place of, represent*, Plin Pan 80, 6 fungar vice cotis Hor A P 304 per speciem alienae fungendae vicis opes suas firmavit, Liv 1, 41, 6 ne sacra regiae vicis desererentur, id 1, 20 2 vestramque meamque vicem explete, Tac A 4 8 *fin* cujus ego vicem debeo implere, Plin Ep 6, 6, 6 (Manus) adverbiorum atque pronominum obtinent vicem, Quint 11, 3, 87 in ordine vicis suae, Vulg Luc 1, 8 — *Plur* non ad suum pertinere officium rati, quando divisae professionum vices essent, Quint Inst prooem § 4 — **2.** Adverb **a.** Vicem, with the *gen* or a *pers pron*, *in the place of, instead of, on account of, for, for the sake of* eri vicem meamque, Plaut Capt 3, 3, 11 qui hodie sese excruciari meam vicem possit pati, id Most 2, 1, 8, cf id. ib 5, 2, 24 vos respondetote istinc istarum vicem, id Rud 3, 5, 34 tuam vicem saepe doleo, Cic Fam 12, 23, 3 suam vicem indignantem magistratu abisse, Liv 2, 31, 11 remittimus hoc tibi, ne nostram vicem irascaris id 34, 32, 6 sollicito consuli eorum vicem quos, etc, id 44 3, 5 rex, vicem eorum quos ad tam manifestum periculum miserat, Curt 7, 11, 20 maestus non suam vicem, sed propter, etc, id 7, 2, 5 cum Pompeius aedem Victoriae dedicaturus foret cujus gradus vicem theatri essent, Tiro Tull ap.

Gell. 10, 1, 7· quoniam res familiaris obsidis vicem esse apud rempublicam vide batur, Gell. 16, 10, 11. — (β) Sometimes in a more general sense, *after the manner of, like* · Sardanapali vicem in suo lectulo mori, Cic Att 10, 8, 7 ceteri vicem peco rum obtruncabantur, Sall. Fragm ap Non. p 497, 26; cf the foll. — **b.** Vice, *instead of, for, on account of:* in pane salis vice utuntur nitro, Plin 31, 10, 46, § 115· temonis vice trahitur, Col. 6, 2, 7: murum urbi cocto latere circumdedit, harenae vice bitumine interstrato, Just 1, 2, 7: exanimes vice unius, Liv 1, 25, 6. senatus vice populi, Just Inst 1, 2, 5 —(β) In a more general sense (cf. the preced. numbers), *after the manner of, like* · jactari se passa fluctu algae vice, Plin. 9, 45, 68, § 147· moveri periclitantium vice possumus, Quint 6, 2, 35· diebus ac noctibus vice mundi circumagi, Suet Ner 31· quaeque dixerat, oracli vice accipiens, Tac A. 6, 21 *fin :* ut deorum vice mortuos honorarent, *like gods*, Lact 4, 28 *fin* · vice navium, App de Deo Socr p 47, 22· vice pecudum occidi, Lact. 5, 10, 6: vice imbellium proculcati, Dict Cret 3, 24. — **c.** In vicem, *instead of, for, in place of:* potest malleolus protinus in vicem viviradicis conseri, Col. 3, 14, 3. de fatigatis in vicem integri succedunt, Caes B G 7, 85: in omnium vicem regni unius insatiabilis amor Successit, Liv 40, 8, 18: missis in vicem eorum quinque milibus sociorum, id. 31, 11, 3; Col. 5, 6, 1; so *dat* vici, Quint Decl. 6, 4. — **d.** Ad vicem, *instead of, for:* ad tegularum et imbricum vicem, Plin. 36, 22, 44, § 159. ad vicem eo his cinis calidus subjectus, Pall 4, 10 *fin ;* 3, 28; very rarely, ad invicem, Veg Vet 2, 7 *fin* — (β) In a more general sense (cf. in the preced. numbers a. and b), *after the manner of, like*. majores natu a majoribus colebantur ad deum prope ad parentum vicem, Gell 2, 15, 1

vĭcissātim, *adv* [vicis], *in return, again* (ante class for the class vicissim). ad argumentum vicissatim remigrare, Plaut Poen. prol. 46; id. Stich. 4, 1, 27, Naev ap Non p 183, 15

vĭcissim, *adv* [id.], *on the other hand, on the contrary, again, in turn* (freq and class.; cf in vicem) nunc mihi vicissim supplicabunt, Plaut As 3, 3, 92 da te mihi vicissim, Ter Heaut. 4, 3, 10· terra uno tempore florere, deinde vicissim horrere potest, Cic N D 2, 7, 19; cf. id. Sen. 16, 57: exspecto, quid ille tecum, quid tu vicissim, id. Att 16, 3, 3 audire aliquem, id. N. D 2, 1, 3 praebebo ego me tibi vicissim atten tum contra Stoicos auditorem, id ib 3, 1, 2· hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicis sim, Hor A. P 11 considera nunc vicissim tuum, Cic Fam 3, 6, 3: versique vicissim Rutuli, etc , Verg A. 12, 462: age, fare vicissim, id. ib 6, 531.

* **vĭcissĭtas,** ātis, *f* [id.], *change, alternation,* = vicissitudo· vicissitatemque imperandi tradidit, Att ap Non. p 185, 18 (Trag Rel p 181 Rib)

vĭcissĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f* [vicis, I], *change, interchange, alternation, vicissitude* (class ; used alike in *sing* and *plur*): omnium re rum vicissitudo est, Ter Eun 2, 2, 44 ex alio in aliud vicissitudo atque mutatio, Cic Tusc 5, 24, 69. in sermone communi, id. Off 1, 37, 134 nihil vicissitudine studio rum officiorumque jucundius, id. Lael 14, 49 eorum (generum), *reciprocal influence*, id. N D 2, 33, 84.— *Plur* · dierum noctiumque, Cic Leg 2, 7, 16· diurnae nocturnaeque, id. Inv 1, 34, 59 fortunae (with temporum varietates), id Fam 5, 12, 4 alternae digitorum vicissitudines, *the interlocking of the fingers*, App M 3 praef.

Victa, ae, *f* [2. victus], *the goddess that presides over food*, Arn. 3, 115

victĭma, ae, *f* [perh root vig of vigeo, with superl ending; cf Corss Ausspr 1, 509 sq], *a beast for sacrifice* adorned with the fillet (vitta), *a sacrifice, victim* (cf hostia) **I.** Lit , Plaut Ps. 1, 3, 93, Hor C 3, 23, 12, Verg G 2, 147, Cic Att 1, 13, 1; Caes B G 6, 16, Liv 45, 7, 1, Ov M 7, 162; id F 1,335; Juv 12, 113; Luc 1, 611, Sen Herc. Fur 923 al — **II.** Trop , *a victim* quam potestis P Lentulo mactare victimam gratiorem quam si L Flacci sanguine illius nefarium in nos omnes odium saturaveritis? Cic Fl. 38, 95. se victimam rei publicae praebere, id. Fin. 2, 19, 61: victima deceptus decipientis ero, Ov Am. 3, 3, 22: me nuptiali victimam feriat die, Sen. Herc Oet 348

victĭmārĭus, a, um, *adj* [victima], *of* or *belonging to victims* **I.** *Adj* · negotiator, *a dealer in beasts for sacrifice*, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 54 (al suarius) — **II.** *Subst.* : **victĭmārĭus,** ii, *m* **A.** *An assistant at sacrifices*, Liv 40, 29, 14, Val. Max. 1, 1, 12, Inscr Orell 2453 sq ; 3644.— **B.** *A dealer in beasts for sacrifice*, Val. Max. 9, 14, 3

victĭmo, āre, *v a* [id.], *to offer in sacrifice, to sacrifice* (post class.): hircum Marti, App M 7, p 192, 30 hostiam, id. ib 7, p 197, 31. filium, Vulg Ecclus. 34, 24.

victĭto, āre, *v freq a* [vivo], *to live, feed, support one's self, subsist* on any thing (ante class)· ficis victitamus aridis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 59; so, sinapi, id. Truc 2, 2, 60: suco suo, id. Capt. 1, 1, 12: parce, id. Truc. 2, 3, 26· bene libenter, *to live freely, live high*, Ter Eun. 5, 8, 44

1. victor, ōris, *m* [vinco] **I.** In gen., *a conqueror, vanquisher, victor.* **A.** Prop **1.** *Absol :* quod (sc stipendium) victores victis imponere consuerint, Caes B G 1, 44 multa victori, eorum arbitrio, per quos vicit, etiam invito facienda sunt, Cic. Fam 4, 9, 3 — **2.** With *gen* · omnium gentium victor, Cic Pis 7, 16· ille exercitus tot ditissimarum gentium victor, Curt 10, 2, 11: Atheniensium, id. 3, 10, 4; 3, 10, 7; 6, 6, 4; 7, 10, 6 —Esp , with belli or bellorum: ut meus victor vir belli clueat, Plaut Am 2, 2, 15: cujus belli (i. e cum Antiocho) victor L. Scipio laudem adsumpsit, etc , Cic. Mur. 14, 31 : victores bellorum civilium vincere, id. Marcell. 4, 12; Tac. A 1, 19 Camillus trium simul bellorum victor, Liv 6, 4, 1· Paulum tanti belli victorem, id. 45, 36, 7, Vell 2, 55, 2; Stat. Th. 9, 625 Macedones, tot bellorum in Europâ victores, Curt 3, 10, 4; Tac H. 2, 28, 4, 58; cf. omnis generis certaminum (Hercules), Vell 1, 8, 2 pancratii, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79 — **3.** With *abl :* cum civili bello victor iratus respondit, etc , Cic Tusc 5, 19, 56 · bello civili victores victosque numquam coalescere, Tac H. 2, 7 Halm (Ritter, belli civilis) — **B.** Fig (rare ; not in Cic.) animus libidinis et divitiarum victor, *master of*, Sall J 63, 2 victor propositi, *successful in*, Hor Ep 1, 13, 11.— **II.** Esp **A.** Victor, *the Conquering, the Victorious*, an epithet of Jupiter, Inscr. Grut 23, 8 sq — Of Hercules, Macr S 3, 6 — **B.** In appos , = vincens, *superior* **1.** Prop, *victorious, conquering* (cf Zumpt, § 102, n. 2; Madv. § 60, obs 2) **a.** Of living beings tantum exercitum victorem, Caes B G 7, 20 *fin :* pejus victoribus Sequanis, quam Aeduis victis accidisse, id. ib 1, 31 : galli (aves) victi silere solent, canere victores, Cic Div 2, 26, 56 · victores Graii, Ov M 13, 414 · equus, Verg G 3, 499· taurus, Luc 2, 605; cf. Verg A. 2, 329, 10, 409; 11, 565, Ov M 2, 437 —Esp , with discedo, abeo, redeo, revertor, etc. (= the more freq superior discedo, etc) victores victis hostibus legiones revenimunt domum, Plaut Am 1, 1, 33· meminerant ad Alesiam magnam se inopiam perpessos.. maximarum gentium victores discessisse, Caes. B C 3, 47 ita certe inde abiere Romani ut victores, Etrusci pro victis, Liv 2, 7, 3, 34, 19, 2· nisi victores se redituros ex hac pugnâ jurant, id 2, 45, 13· victores reverterunt, id 7, 17, 5, Suet Aug 1; 29; Val. Max. 1, 8, 5; 8, 7, 1 — **b.** With *abl.:* victor virtute fuisset, Sall J 55, 1.— **2.** Of things abstulit has (sc naves)... Aestus, et obnixum victor detrusit in Austrum, Luc 9, 334.— **B.** Meton., *of* or *belonging to a conqueror, triumphal* · in curru, Caesar, victore veheris, Ov Tr 4, 2, 47.

2. Victor, ōris, *m :* S Aurelius, *a Roman historian of the fourth century* A.D , Amm 21, 10, 6

victōrĭa, ae, *f* [victor] **I.** Prop , *victory* **A.** In war **1.** *Absol.* · cernere de victoria, Enn ap Non p 511, 9 (Trag Rel. v 206 Vahl.) insignia victoriae, non victoriam reportare, Cic Imp Pomp 3, 8, cf. exercitus plus victoriae quam praedae deportavit, *prestige*, Curt 10, 2, 11 · reverti cum victoriâ, Just 2, 5, 2 concurritur· horae Momento cita mors venit aut victoria laeta, Hor S 1, 1, 8 — *Plur* · illum diem omnes labores et victorias confirmaturum, Sall. J 49, 3 — **2.** With *gen :* utri magni victoria sit dati regni, Enn. ap Cic. Div 1, 48, 108 (Ann. v 91 Vahl): extremum malorum omnium esse civilis belli victoriam, Cic Fam 9, 6, 3 clementiam in victoriâ belli civilis admirabilem exhibuit, Suet. Caes. 75 *init —Plur.* haec bella gravissima victoriaeque eorum bellorum clarissimae, Cic. Mur 14, 31 — **3.** With *de* and *abl :* cum Canulejus victoria de patribus . . . ingens esset, Liv. 4, 6, 5: Africanus ob egregiam victoriam de Hannibale Poenisque appellatus, id. 21, 46, 8; 25, 39, 17: de Vejentibus, id. 5, 15, 1. quantaecumque, de Romanis tamen, victoriae partae fama, id. 27, 31, 3: Philippi de Atheniensibus victoriam praeferebat, Curt 8, 1, 33; Just. 31, 3, 9 — **4.** With *ab* and *abl* · ut ab illo insignia victoriae, non victoriam reportarent, Cic Imp Pomp 3, 8 — **5.** With *ex* and *abl :* gens una populi Romani saepe ex opulentissimâ Etruscâ civitate victoriam tulit, Liv. 2, 50, 2· ex Campanis victoriam pepererunt, id. 7, 34, 13. Domitii ex Arvernis victoria fuit nobilis, Vell. 2, 10, 2.— **B.** In law contests, etc **1.** In gen.: victoria penes patres fuit, Liv. 4, 50: ex collegâ victoriam quaerere, id. 2, 44, cf. Ov F 2, 811; id. A. A. 2, 539 — **2.** With *gen.:* litium, Plin 29, 3, 12, § 54.— **II.** Transf **A.** Personified: Victoria, as a Roman goddess, *Victory:* Neptunus, Virtus, Victoria, Plaut. Am prol. 42; cf Cic N D 2, 23, 61, id. Div. 1, 43, 98; Ov. M 8, 13; Inscr Orell. 387; 1803; 1838; cf. Varr L. L. 5, § 62 Müll. — **B.** *A battle-cry, shout of victory:* suo more victoriam conclamant, Caes B G 5, 37 — **C.** *A statue of Victory ;* in a lusus verbb : nam qui Victorias aureas in usum belli conflari volebat, ita declinavit, victoriis utendum esse, Quint 9, 2, 92

victōrĭālis, e, *adj* [victoria], *of* or *belonging to victory* (late Lat.) **I.** *Adj* · dies, *day of victory*, i e *when victories are celebrated*, Treb Gall 3: scipio Cassiod Var. 6, 1.— **II.** *Subst* . **victōrĭālis,** is, *f*, *a plant, called also* Idaea Daphne, App Herb 58; Isid 10, 210

1. victōrĭātus, i, *m* (i e nummus) [victoria] **I.** *A silver coin stamped with the image of Victory*, = quinarius; in Varro's time worth half a denarius, Varr L. L. 10, § 41 Vahl., Cato, R R 15, 2, Cic Font. 5, 9, Liv 41, 13, 7; Quint. 6 3, 80 — **II.** As *an apothecaries' weight*, Marc. Emp 15; Scrib Comp 28, 26

2. victōrĭātus, a, um, *Part* [victoria], *gained by victory* (late Lat)· plus victoriatum est quam injuriatum, Tert adv. Gnost 6

Victōrĭŏla, ae, *f dim* [victoria, II A], *a little statue of Victory*, Cic N D 3, 34, 84.

victōrĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [victoria], *victorious* (ante and post class , cf victor, II. B), Cato ap Gell. 4, 9, 12 — As an epithet of the emperor Probus, Nummus ap. Eckhel D N V 7, p 505 — *Sup* vir, Sid. Ep 5, 6 PRINCIPES, Inscr Grut 170, 5; Inscr Orell 1045

victrix, icis (*abl* victrice, Cic Phil. 13, 3, 7 al , but victrici, Liv 28, 6, 8; *gen plur.* victricium, Tac H. 2, 59; Suet Tib 14 victricum, Fest p 178, 26), *f* [victor], *she that is victorious, a conqueress, victress*, *adj* , *conquering, victorious* **I.** Lit victrices Athenae, Cic Tusc 1, 48, 116· manus victrix, id. Sest. 37, 79· victricia arma, Verg A. 3, 54, so, arma, Just 44, 5, 8 copiae, Auct B Alex 40· naves, id. ib 11, 25; Ov M 15, 754 manus, id. ib 4, 739 dextra, id. ib 8, 421 bella, Stat S 5, 2, 150. litterae, *containing news of victory*, Cic Att 5, 21, 2 tabellae, Ov Am 1, 11, 25 erat victrix res publica caesis Antonii copiis, Cic Ep ad Brut 1, 10 2, Manil. 2, 882 — **II.** Trop : mater victrix filiae non libidinis, Cic Clu. 5, 14 victrix causa deis placuit, sed victa Catoni, Luc. 1, 128 dea (Alecto), Verg A. 7, 544, cf Ov M 6, 283

victŭālis, e, *adj* [2 victus], *of* or *belonging to nourishment* or *sustenance* (post class) **I.** *Adj* · ministerium, App Dogm. Plat 1, p 10, 17 sumptus Cod Just 8, 51, 20 — **II.** *Subst* · **victŭālia,** ium, *n* , *provisions, victuals*, Cassiod Var 3, 44; 4, 5; Vulg 2 Macc 3, 10

victŭārius, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *belonging to sustenance* (post class) exhibitio, i e *of provisions*, Tert Monog 8

1. victus, a, um, *Part.* of vinco

2. victus, ūs (ante class collat form of the *gen sing* victuis, Varr ap Non p 494, 11 victi, Plaut. Capt 4, 2, 75, also cited ap Non. p 484, 10), *m* [vivo] **I.** *That upon which one lives, sustenance, nourishment, provisions, victuals* tenuis victus cultusque, Cic Lael 23, 86 tenuissimus, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90, id. Quint. 15, 49, id. Tusc 5, 34, 99, id Off 1, 4, 12, Caes. B G 6, 22, 6, 23 *fin*, Hor S 1, 1, 98, 2, 2, 53, *dat* victu, Lucil. ap Gell. 4, 16, 6, Verg G 4, 158 — *Plur*, Plaut Mil. 3, 1, 142, Cic Fin 5, 4, 10, Ov M 15, 104 al — **B.** In jurid. lang, *necessaries of life*, inclusive of clothing, Dig 50, 16, 43, 50, 16, 44 — **II.** *A way of life, mode of living*, with reference to the necessities of life (class, cf vita) in victu considerare oportet, apud quos et quo more et cujus arbitratu sit educatus, etc, Cic. Inv 1, 25, 35 consuetudo victus, *manner of living* or *subsisting*, Caes. B G 1, 31 quali igitur victu sapiens utetur? Hor S 2, 2, 63 — Esp, with *vita* Gaius Tuditanus, omni vita atque victu excultus atque expolitus, Cic. Brut 25, 95 ego autem nobilium vita victuque mutato mores mutari civitatem puto, id. Leg 3, 14, 32 splendidus non minus in vita quam victu, Nep Alcib 1, 3

vīcŭlus, i, *m dim* [vicus], *a little village, hamlet*, Cic Rep 1, 2, Liv 21, 33

vīcus, i, *m* [Sanscr vecas, vecman, house, Gr οἶκος, O H Germ wich, village, and Engl wick or wich, as in Berwick, Norwich] **I.** Collectively, *a row of houses* in town or country, *a quarter* of a city, *a street*, Cic Mil 24, 64, Caes. B C 1, 27, Hor S 2, 3, 228, id Ep 1, 20, 18, 2, 1, 269, Ov F 6, 610 al — **II.** *A village, hamlet, a country seat* si quis Cobiamacho, qui vicus inter Tolosam et Narbonem est, deverterentur, Cic Font 5, 9, Caes B G 1, 5, 2, 7, 4, 4, Liv 38, 30, 7, Tac G 12, Cic Fam 14, 1, 5, Hor Ep 1, 11, 8, 1, 15, 7, 2, 2, 177 al

vĭdēlĭcet, *adv* [contr from videre licet, cf scilicet from scire licet, v scilicet *init*, prop it is easy to see, to comprehend] serving, like scilicet, to confirm and complete what precedes (but with the difference that scilicet indicates rather the false, and videlicet the true explanation, v Zumpt, Lat Gram § 345 n), *it is easy to see, it is clear* or *evident, clearly, plainly, evidently, manifestly*, etc (class, but much less freq than scilicet) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen (*a*) With *obj clause* on account of videre (only ante and post class., for in Cic Att 5, 11, 7, the better read is datae) videlicet, parcum illum fuisse senem, qui dixerit Videlicet fuisse illum nequam adulescentem etc, Plaut Stich 4, 1, 49 and 51 esse videlicet in terris primordia rerum, Lucr 1, 210 sed videlicet eum vocabula rerum ignoravisse, Gell 17, 5, 9 — (*β*) As a mere particle nunc enim est Negotiosus interdius videlicet Solon est, Plaut As. 3, 3, 9 videlicet propter divitias inditum id nomen quasi est, id. Capt 2, 2 36 hic de nostris verbis errat videlicet, Quae hic sumus locuti, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 22 quae videlicet ille non ex agri consitura, sed ex doctrinae indiciis interpretabatur, Cic Rep 1, 17, 29 nihil dolo factum, ac magis calliditate Jugurthae, cui videlicet speculanti iter suum cognitum esset, Sall J 107, 3 — (*γ*) Ellipt., in replies quid metuebant? Vim videlicet, Cic. Caecin. 15, 44 quid horum se negat fecisse? Illud videlicet unum, quod necesse est, pecuniam accepisse, id Verr 2, 2, 33, § 80 qui eorum quorum? Videlicet qui supra scripti sunt, id. Clu 54, 148 — **B.** In partic, *it is easy to see, it is very plain, of course, forsooth*, in an ironical or sarcastic sense, when the contrary is intended tuus videlicet salutaris consulatus, perniciosus meus, Cic Phil. 2, 6, 15 homo videlicet timidus et permodestus (Catilina) vocem consulis ferre non potuit, id. Cat. 2, 6, 12 itaque censuit pecunias eorum publicandas, videlicet timens, ne, etc, Sall C 52, 14 — **II.** Transf, as a mere complementary or explanatory particle, *to wit, namely* (class., whereas scilicet in this sense is only post-Aug) caste jubet lex adire ad deos, animo videlicet, Cic. Leg 2, 10, 24 venisse tempus iis, qui in timore fuissent, conjuratos videlicet dicebat, ulciscendi se, id. Sest 12, 28, cf id. Rep 1, 38, 60 quale de Homero scribit Ennius, de quo videlicet saepissime vigilans solebat cogitare et loqui, id. ib 6, 10, 10

vĭden'? v video *init.*

vĭdens, entis, *m*, *a seer, prophet* (eccl Lat) eamus ad videntem, Vulg 1 Reg 9, 9 Samuel videns, id. 1 Par 9, 22 Gad videns et Nathan propheta, id 2 Par 29, 25 et saep

vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2 (viden', i e vides ne, Plaut Ep 2, 2, 37, Ter Eun. 2, 2, 10, 2, 2, 34, 4, 6, 16, Cat. 61, 98, Tib 2, 2, 17, Verg A 6, 779, *inf* viderier, Cic. Dom 53, 136, Ter Hec 5, 1, 33 vidi, Plaut Ps. 1, 1, 46), *v a.* and *n* [Sanscr root vid, vêda, know, vindâmi, find, cf vêda-s, sacred book, Gr root ἰδ, Ϝιδ, in εἶδον, saw, οἶδα, know, Germ wissen, Engl wit, wot], *to see, perceive*, with the eyes (syn cerno) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen *Ph* Tun' me vidisti? *Sc* Atque his quidem oculis. *Ph.* Carebis, credo, Qui plus vident, quam quod vident *Sc* Numquam hercle deterrebor, Quin viderim id quod viderim, Plaut Mil. 2, 4, 15 sq clare oculis video, id ib 3, 1, 35 nos enim ne nunc quidem oculis cernimus ea, quae videmus, etc, Cic. Tusc 1, 20, 46, id de Or 3, 40, 161, Considium, quod non vidisset, pro viso sibi renuntiasse, Caes B G 1, 22 *fin* mulieres et pueri qui visum processerant, Sall J 94, 5 ut juvat pastas oves Videre properantes domum! Videre fessos vomerem inversum boves Collo trahentes languido! Hor Epod. 2, 62 sq serpentes atque videres Infernas errare canes, id S 1, 8, 35 et saep —With *ut* and *ind* (poet) viden', ut geminae stant vertice cristae? Verg A. 6, 779 viden' ut faces Splendidas quatiunt comas? Cat 61, 77 — With *ut* and *subj* · nonne vides, ut tota tremor pertemptet equorum Corpora? Verg G 3 250 nonne vides ut Antennae gemant? Hor C 1 14, 3 —*Pass* ubi sol sex mensibus continuis non videtur, Varr R R 1, 2, 4 a se disertos visos esse multos, Quint 8, praef § 13, cf id 12, 1, 21 consulis ante pedes ire viderer eques, Ov P 4, 9, 18 — *Absol*, *to see*, i e *to have the eyes open, to be awake*, Verg E 6, 21 —*Impers pass* *De* Vide sis modo etiam *Ly* Visum'st, Plaut Merc 2, 2, 52, id As 3, 3, 95 — **2.** Transf **a.** Of things (poet), *to see* (Apenninus) Gallica rura videt Luc 2, 429 et casus abies visura marinos, i e *to experience*, Verg G 2 68 — **b.** Of places, etc, *to look out on, afford a view of* (post Aug) triclinium hortum et gestationem videt, Plin Ep 2, 17, 13 — **c.** Of the other senses, *to perceive, observe* any thing vidistin' toto sonitus procurrere caelo? Prop 2, 16 (3, 8), 49 mugire videbis Sub pedibus terram et descendere montibus ornos Verg A 4, 490 tum videres Stridere secreta divisos aure susurros, Hor S 2, 8, 77 naso pol jam haec quidem videt plus quam oculis, Plaut Mil 4, 6, 44 — **B.** In partic, *to see* on purpose, *to look at* any thing vide sis signi quid siet Plaut. Am 2, 2, 155, cf vide, tali ubi sint, id Most 1, 3, 151 illud vide, os ut sibi distorsit carnufex, Ter Eun 4, 4, 3 vide, si non os inpudens Videtur, id ib 5, 1, 23, cf specta me, a threatening expression, Plaut As 1, 2, 19 al quin tu me vides? *only look at me!* i e *see what I have done!* Cic. Pis 25, 61 — **II.** Trop **A.** In gen., *to see* with the mind's eye *to perceive, mark, observe, discern, understand, comprehend, be aware, know*, etc (class., syn percipio) ad te, ut video, comminus accessit, Cic. Att 2, 2, 2 quem exitum ego tam video animo, quam ea, quae oculis cernimus, id Fam 6, 3, 2 aperte enim adulantem nemo non videt, *sees through, detects*, id Lael 26, 99 si dormientes aliquid animo videre videamur, id. Ac. 2, 40, 125 aliquid in somnis, id N D 1, 29, 82 somnia, id. Div 2, 71 147 quod ego, cur nolim, nihil video, id Fam 9, 6, 2 nonne vobis videtur is animus qui plus cernat et longius videre se ad meliora proficisci ille autem cui obtusior est acies non videre? id Sen 23 83 —With *comp*, *plus*, etc. ut is qui illusus sit plus vidisse videatur *to have seen farther, had more insight*, Cic. Lael. 26, 99 videre acutius atque acrius vitia in dicente quam recta, id. de Or 1, 25, 116 aliena melius videre et dijudicare, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 97 (95) cum me vidisse plus fateretur, se speravisse meliora, *that I had seen farther*, Cic Phil 2, 15, 39, cf sin autem vos plus in re publica vidistis, id. Imp Pomp 22, 64, cf vos universos in consule deligendo plurimum vidisse fateantur, id Agr 2, 37, 103 di vatesque eorum in futurum vident, Liv 6, 12 — With two *accs* quem virum Crassum vidimus, Cic Sen 17, 61, cf officiorum conjunctione me privatum videbam, id Brut 1, 1 cum invidiosum se propter nimias opes viderit, Just. 32, 4, 4 —With *ut* and *ind* (poet) nonne vides, croceos ut Tmolus odores, India mittit ebur, Verg G 1, 56 — **B.** In partic **1.** *To look at, look to, consider, to think* or *reflect upon* (cf reputo, considero) duae condiciones sunt: utram tu accipias, vide, Plaut Bacch 4 9, 118 nunc ea videamus, quae contra ab his disputari solent, Cic. Ac 2, 13, 40 id primum videamus, quātenus amor in amicitia progredi debeat, id Lael 11 36 sed videamus Herculem ipsum, id. Tusc 2, 8, 20 Klotz ad loc quamobrem et haec videnda et pecuniae fugienda cupiditas, id. Off 1, 20, 68 te moneo videas etiam atque etiam et consideres, quid agas, quo progrediare, etc, id. Verr 2 5, 68, § 174: legi Bruti epistolam non prudenter rescriptam sed ipse viderit, *let him see to that himself*, id. Att. 12, 21, 1, so, viderit, Ov A A 2, 371, id. Tr 5, 2, 43, cf quam id recte faciam, viderint sapientes, Cic Lael 3, 10, and quae (ars) quam sit facilis, illi viderint, qui, etc deinde etiam tu ipse videris, qui eam artem facilem esse dicis, id de Or 1, 58, 246 viderint ista officia viri boni, id Quint 17, 55 — **2.** *To look out for, see to, care for, provide* atque idem (sapiens) ita acrem in omnis partis aciem intendit, ut semper videat sedem sibi ac locum sine molestia vivendi, Cic Tusc. 4, 17, 38 antecesserat Statius, ut prandium nobis videret, i e *provide*, id Att 5, 1, 3 dulciculae potionis aliquid videamus et cibi, id Tusc. 3, 19, 46 aliud lenius (vinum), Ter Heaut 3, 1, 50 Philippum dixisse constabat, videndum sibi aliud esse consilium, illo senatu se rem publicam gerere non posse, Cic. de Or 3, 1, 2 absque eo esset, Recte ego mihi vidissem, Ter Phorm 1, 4, 12 — **3.** *To take care, see to it, make sure*, with final clause navem idoneam ut habeas, diligenter videbis, Cic Fam 16, 1, 2, cf videret, ut quam primum tota res transigeretur, id Quint 5, 20 ne fortuna mea desit, videte, Liv 6, 18, 8 —*Impers pass* videndum est, ne absit benignitas tum, ut pro dignitate cuique tribuatur, Cic Off 1, 14, 42 ut Latine loquamur, non solum videndum est ut verba efferamus ea, etc, id de Or 3, 11, 40, cf vos videte, quid aliae faciant isto loco feminae et ne, cum velitis exire non liceat, id Fam 14, 18, 2 — **4.** *To see*, i e *reach, attain, obtain, enjoy* **a.** In gen qui suo toto consulatu somnum non viderit, Cic Fam 7, 30, 1 — **b.** Esp, *to see, live to see* a period or event ex multis diebus, quos in vita celeberrimos laetissimosque viderit, Cic Lael 3, 12 utinam eum diem videam, cum, etc, id Att. 16, 11, 1 duxi uxorem quam ibi miseriam vidi! Ter Ad 5, 4, 13 spero multa vos liberosque vestros in re publica bona esse visuros, Cic. Mil 28, 78 multas jam summorum imperatorum clarissimas victorias aetas nostra vidit, id. ib 28, 77 tantum pro! degeneramus a parentibus nostris, ut praeter quam oram illi Punicas vagari classes dedecus esse imperii sui duxerint, eam nos nunc plenam hostium jam factam videamus, Liv 22, 14, 6, cf id 6, 14, 4 — **5.** Pregn, *to see*, i e *go to see, visit* (colloq, cf viso, inviso) sed Septimium vide et Laenatem, Cic. Att 12, 14, 1 quā re etiam Othonem vide, id ib 12, 37, 4 videbis ergo hominem si voles, id. ib 4, 12 *init* mane videas Plinium domi, Plin. Ep 1, 5, 8, Suet Tib 7 —*Pass*, *to receive attention, be visited*, Amm 14, 7, 10 — **6.** Me vide, *rely on me, trust me, believe me*, a formula of exhortation and assurance (ante class.), Plaut Trin 3, 3, 79 Brix ad loc., id. Mil. 2 4, 23 Lorenz ad loc., id. Rud. 3, 3, 18, id. Merc. 5, 4, 53 Ter And. 2, 2, 13, id. Phorm 4, 4, 30 — **7.** *Pass*, *to be looked upon* or *regarded* in any manner, i e *to seem, appear* to be or do any thing. numquam periculi fuga committendum est, ut imbelles timidique videamur, Cic. Off 1,

24, 83: ne id, quod speciem haberet honesti, pugnaret cum eo, quod utile videretur, id. ib. 3, 2, 7: multo rem turpiorem fore et iniquiorem visum iri intellegebant, id. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 42; cf. id. de Or. 3, 11, 42: ex quo illorum beata mors videtur, horum vita laudabilis, id. Lael. 7, 23. — Parenthet. (cf. c. infra): cum ceteris, ut quidem videor, tum mihi ipse displiceo, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 3: ea vocabula non, ut videntur, easdem res significant, id. ib. 3, 34, 84. — With *dat. of pers.:* cetera, quae quibusdam admirabilia videntur, etc., Cic. Lael. 23, 86: digna mihi res cum omnium cognitione tum nostrâ familiaritate visa est, id. ib. 1, 4: idonea mihi Laelii persona visa est, quae, etc., id. ib.: a naturâ mihi videtur potius quam ab indigentiâ orta amicitia, id. ib. 8, 27: quae Aristoni et Pyrrhoni omnino visa sunt pro nihilo, id. Fin. 2, 13, 43: quod idem Scipioni videbatur, id. ib. 4, 14.—Parenthet. (cf. c. infra): quam nostris libris satis diligenter, ut tibi quidem videmur, expressimus, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 1: Philargyrus omnia de te, ut mihi quidem visus est, narravit, id. Fam. 4, 13, 3. — (β) With *inf.:* de familiari illo tuo videor audisse, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 40; id. N. D. 1, 21, 58: satis facere rei publicae videmur, si, etc., id. Cat. 1, 1, 2: ut beate vixisse videar, quia, etc., id. Lael. 4, 15: solem e mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vitâ tollunt, id. ib. 13, 47: videre jam videor populum a senatu disjunctum, id. ib. 12, 41; cf.: te vero, Caecili, quem ad modum sit elusurus, videre jam videor, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: vere videor posse contendere, Nep. Att. 12, 4: audire videor undique congerentes nomina poëtarum, Quint. 10, 1, 56; Vell. 2, 14, 1; Plin. Ep. 10, 61 (69), 1; id. Pan. 17, 1.—With *dat. of pers.*, Cic. Lael. 14, 51: videor mihi perspicere ipsius animum, id. Fam. 4, 13, 5: hoc mihi videor videre, id. Inv. 2, 57, 171. — (γ) With *nom.* and *inf.:* ut exstinctae potius amicitiae quam oppressae esse videantur, Cic. Lael. 21, 78: ut tamquam a praesentibus coram haberi sermo videretur, id. ib. 1, 3: quae (sapientia) videtur in hominem cadere posse, id. ib. 26, 100: visus 'st in somnis pastor ad me adpellere, *Att.* ap. *Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44 B.* and *K.:* ut Aratus ab Jove incipiendum putat, ita nos rite coepturi ab Homero videmur, Quint. 10, 1, 46. — With *dat. of pers.:* divitior mihi et affluentior videtur esse vera amicitia, Cic. Lael. 16, 58. — (δ) *Impers.*, with *acc.* and *inf.* (rare; cf. creditur, in the same constr., and dicitur): non mihi videtur, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 12: aliis videtur, non incohatam sed perfectam probationem hoc nomen accipere, Quint. 5, 10, 5 Spald.: quae vult videri, se esse prudentiam, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 71: quia videbatur et Limnaeam eodem tempore oppugnari posse, Liv. 36, 13, 9 Weissenb. ad loc.—*Absol.:* sed mihi contra ea videtur, Sall. J. 85, 2: seque facile, ut mihi videtur, expediunt, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 66; id. Marcell. 3, 10.—**b.** In official decisions, as a guarded opinion instead of a positive declaration: majores nostri voluerunt, quae jurati judices cognovissent, ea non ut esse facta, sed ut videri pronuntiarent, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 146: fecisse videri pronuntiat, id. Verr. 2, 5, 6, § 14: cum pontifices decressent, videri posse sine religione eam partem areae mihi restitui, id. Att. 4, 2, 3: consul adjecit Senatusconsultum, Ambraciam non videri vi captam esse, Liv. 38, 44, 6: Scipionis sententiam sequuntur, uti ante certam diem Caesar exercitum dimittat: si non faciat, eum adversus rempublicam facturum videri, Caes. B. C. 1, 2. — **c.** Pregn., videtur (alicui), *it seems proper, right,* or *fit, it seems good* to any one; *he* (*she*, etc.) *pleases, likes.* (α) With *dat. of pers.:* tibi si videbitur, villis iis utere, quae, etc., Cic. Fam. 14, 7, 3: velim Lentulum puerum visas eique de mancipiis, quae tibi videbitur, attribuas, id. Att. 12, 28, 3: qui imitamur, quos cuique visum est, id. Off. 1, 32, 118: ut consul, quem videretur ei, cum imperio mitteret, qui, etc., Liv. 31, 3, 2; 29, 20, 4: si ei videretur, integram rem ad senatum reiceret, *if he pleased*, a formula of politeness, Liv. 26, 16, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.; 31, 4, 2: ut, si videretur ei, maturaret venire, id. 34, 46, 5. — (β) Without *dat.:* ubi visum est, sub vesperum dispersi discedunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: eam quoque, si videtur, correctionem explicabo, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 35: nunc, si videtur, hoc, illud alias, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23: *M.* Num non vis audire, etc.? *A.* Ut videtur, *as you will*, id. ib. 1, 32, 77: si videatur, Liv. 6, 25, 2; 26, 22, 7.

vĭdŭālis, e, *adj.* [vidua], *of* or *belonging to a widow, widow-:* pudicitia, Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 26: depeculator depositi vidualis, Ambros. in Psa. 40, 27.

* **vĭdŭātus**, ūs, *m.* [viduo], *widowhood*, Tert. Virg. Vel. 9.

* **vĭdŭertas**, ātis, *f.* [viduus], *lack of fruits of the earth, dearth, sterility*, Cato, R. R. 141, 2; cf. Fest. p. 369 Müll.

vĭdŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *bereavement, want, lack.* ***I.** In gen.: omnium copiarum atque opum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 2.—**II.** In partic., *widowhood*, Cic. Caecin. 5, 13; Liv. 40, 4, 2; App. Mag. p. 291, 33.

Vidularia, ae, *f.*, *the title of a lost comedy by Plautus.*

vidŭlus, i, *m.*, *a travelling-trunk, portmanteau, wallet*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 60 sq.; 4, 4, 83; 4, 4, 86; 4, 4, 89 sqq.; id. Men. 5, 7, 47; id. Ep. 1, 1, 20.

vĭdŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [viduus], *to deprive, bereave* of any thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** In gen.: civibus urbem, Verg. A. 8, 571: ornos foliis, Hor. C. 2, 9, 8: arva pruinis, Verg. G. 4, 518: vitem pristino alimento, Col. Arb. 1, 4: regna (Plutonis) lumine, Sil. 3, 601: dexteram ense, Sen. Hippol. 866: penates, Stat. Th. 3, 385: maritum amplexibus, App. M. 4, p. 154, 38. —With *gen.:* architectus ingeni viduatus, Vitr. 5, 7, 7: orba pedum partim, manuum viduata vicissim, Lucr. 5, 840.—**II.** In partic.: **vĭdŭāta**, ae, *adj. f.*, *bereft of her husband, widowed:* Agrippina viduata morte Domitii, Suet. Galb. 5; cf. Mart. 9, 31, 6; Tac. A. 16, 30: conjux viduata taedis, i. e. *divorced*, Sen. Med. 581.

vĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. vidhava, without a husband; cf. ve- in vecors, etc.; ἠίθεος, single], *deprived* or *bereft of a husband* or *wife, bereft of a lover, spouseless, mateless, widowed.* **I.** Lit.: quae (Penelopa) tam diu vidua viro suo caruit, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 2: vidui viri, id. Merc. 4, 6, 13; Ov. A. A. 1, 102; id. H. 8, 86: quidve tibi prodest viduas dormire puellas? Prop. 2, 33 (3, 31), 17. — **B.** *Subst.:* **vĭdŭa**, ae, *f.*, *a widow:* nupta, vidua, virgo, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 37: cognitor viduarum, Cic. Caecin. 5, 14: orbarum et viduarum tributa, id. Rep. 2, 20: viduas avaras venari, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 78. — Of unmarried women: se rectius viduam et illum caelibem futurum fuisse contendere quam cum impari jungi, Liv. 1, 46, 7; Sen. Herc. Fur. 245; id. Med. 215; cf. Dig. 50, 16, 242, § 3. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Of animals: columba, Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 104. — **B.** Of things: torus, Prop. 2, 9, 16: cubile, Ov. Am. 2, 10, 17: noctes, id. H. 19, 69: domus, id. F. 1, 36: manus (Penelopes), id. H. 1, 10: caelibatus, Sen. Ben. 1, 9, 4.— So of a vine which is not trained to any tree, which stands alone: ut vidua in nudo vitis quae nascitur arvo, Cat. 62, 49; and conversely, of trees which are without vines: et vitem viduas ducit ad arbores, Hor. C. 4, 5, 30: ulmos, Juv. 8, 78: platanus, Mart. 3, 58, 3: ramus, Col. 5, 6, 31. — **C.** In gen., *deprived* or *bereft of, destitute of, without* any thing (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose); constr. with *a* or *ab*, the simple *abl.*, or *gen.:* cogor adire lacus viduos a lumine Phoebi, Verg. Cul. 371: me ipse viduus (i. e. viribus meis), Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 25: viduus pharetrâ Apollo, Hor. C. 1, 10, 11: alni (i. e. naves) moderantibus, Stat. Th. 10, 13: clavus (gubernatore), id. ib. 10, 183: solum arboribus, Col. 2, 2, 25; 3, 11, 5: pabulationes pecudibus, id. 9, 4, 1: viduus mente, App. M. 2, p. 120, 38: nec viduum pectus amoris habet, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 18: viduus teli, Sil. 2, 247. — *Absol.:* *arae, desolate, without fire*, App. M. 4, p. 155, 41.

vĭdŭvĭum, ii, *n.* [viduus], *widowhood* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 6, 2; Inscr. Don. cl. 10, n. 51.

Vienna, ae, *f.*, *a city in* Gallia Narbonensis, *on the Rhodanus*, now *Vienne*, Caes. B. G. 7, 9; Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 3; Mel. 3, 5, 2; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 121; 3, 4, 5, § 36; Mart. 7, 88, 2 al.—Hence, **Viennensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Vienne:* ager, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 18.—*Subst.:* **Viennenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Vienne*, Vell. 2, 121; Tac. H. 1, 65; Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 57 al.

vĭĕo, no *perf.*, ētum, 2, *v. a.* [root in Sanscr. vjâ-, cover; Gr. ἴτυς, border; cf. Lat. vitex, vitta, vimen, vitis, etc.], *to bend* or *twist together, to plait, weave* (ante-class.): viere vincire: a quo est in Sota Ennii: Ibant malaci viere Veneriam corollam, Varr. L. L. 5, § 62 Müll. (Enn. p. 164 Vahl.); cf. Fest. p. 375 Müll.; Non. p. 189, 20: ut habeas vimina, unde viendo quid facias, ut sirpeas, vallos, crates, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5.— Hence, **vĭētus** (per synæresin scanned as a dissyl., Hor. Epod. 12, 7), a, um, *P. a.*, prop., *bent together, bent up;* hence, *shrunken, shrivelled, withered, wrinkled* (cf. viesco): aliquid vietum et caducum, Cic. Sen. 2, 5: membra, Hor. Epod. 12, 7: ficus, Col. 12, 15, 1. — Transf.: cor, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: senex, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21: vestis, *decayed*, Lucr. 3, 385.

* **viesco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [vieo], *to shrink up, shrivel, wither* (cf. vietus): viescens ficus, Col. 12, 15, 1.

vĭētor, v. vitor.

vĭētus, a, um, v. vieo, *P. a.*

vīgēni, ae, a, v. viceni.

vĭgĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [Sanscr. ugras, mighty; Gr. ὑγιής, sound; cf. Lat. vegeo, vigil, augeo], *to be lively* or *vigorous; to thrive, flourish, bloom; to be in honor, esteem, repute*, etc. (class.; mostly of things, concrete and abstract; cf. valeo). **I.** In gen.: quae a terrâ stirpibus continentur, arte naturae vivunt et vigent, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83: quod sentit, quod sapit, quod vivit, quod viget, id. Tusc. 1, 27, 66: sive occiderit animus sive vigeat, id. ib. 1, 43, 104: vegetum ingenium in vivido pectore vigebat, Liv. 6, 22, 7: Volsci fessi . . . Romani vigentes corporibus, id. 2, 30, 14: animus Laetitiâ viget, Lucr. 3, 150: nos animo duntaxat vigemus, etiam magis quam cum florebamus, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 6: memoriâ vigere, id. de Or. 2, 87, 355: viget aetas, animus valet, Sall. C. 20, 10: fama Mobilitate viget, Verg. A. 4, 175: nec viget quicquam simile aut secundum, Hor. C. 1, 12, 18: cujus facta viva nunc vigent, Naev. ap. Gell. 6, 8, 5: vigebant studia rei militaris, Cic. Cael. 5, 12: audacia, largitio, avaritia vigebant, Sall. C. 3, 3: tui politici libri omnes vigent, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4: quem (Philonem) in Academiâ maxime vigere audio, i. e. *is in the highest repute* or *esteem*, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110; so id. ib. 1, 11, 45; id. Fam. 7, 33, 1: Harmodius in ore et Aristogito . . . viget, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 116: regum conciliis, Verg. A. 2, 88.—**II.** Of persons, *to live, be alive:* Persarum vigui rege beatior, Hor. C. 3, 9, 4; 3, 9, 8: ab tergo Alpes urgent, vix integris vobis ac vigentibus transitae, Liv. 21, 43, 4.

vĭgesco, gŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [vigeo], *to become lively or vigorous; to thrive, to begin to flourish* or *bloom* (class.): de niloque renata vigescere copia rerum, Lucr. 1, 674; 1, 757: jam laeti studio pedes vigescunt, Cat. 46, 8: vestrae tum arae, vestrae religiones viguerunt, vestra vis valuit, Cic. Mil. 31, 85: diu legiones Caesaris viguerunt, nunc vigent Pansae, vigent Hirtii, etc., id. Phil. 11, 15, 39: summis honoribus et multâ eloquentiâ, Tac. A. 14, 19.

vīgēsĭmus, a, um, v. vicesimus.

vigessis, is, *m.* [viginti-as], *twenty asses*, Mart. 12, 76, 1; Mart. Cap. 7, § 737.

(**vīgies**, a false reading for vicies, Mart. Cap. 6, § 597 Kopp ad loc.)

vĭgil, ĭlis (*gen. plur.* vigilium, Liv. 10, 33, 6), *adj.* [vigeo], *awake, on the watch, alert* (class.; cf.: insomnis, exsomnis). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.:* prius orto Sole vigil calamum et chartas et scrinia posco, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 113; 1, 2, 37: vigilum canum excubiae, id. C. 3, 16, 2: ales, i. e. *the cock*, Ov. M. 11, 597: Aurora, id. ib. 2, 112: custodia, id. ib. 12, 148 et saep.—Transf., of things, *wakeful, watchful*, etc.: oculi, Verg. A. 4, 182: ignis, i. e. *always burning*, id. ib. 4, 200: lucernae, *night-lamps*, Hor. C. 3, 8, 14: auri vigili bibere, *wakeful, listening*, Stat. Achill. 2, 119: nox, Tac. A. 4, 48. — **B.** *Subst.:* **vĭgil**, ĭlis, *m.*, *a watchman, sentinel:* clamor a vigilibus fanique custodibus tollitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94; Liv. 44, 33, 8; Ov. M. 13, 370: nocturni, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 195.—

Of such vigiles there were in Rome, from the time of Augustus, seven divisions, with their prefects and sub prefects, constituting a regularly organized night police, Suet Aug 30, Dig 1, 15, 3, 47, 2, 56 — **Transf**, *a sentinel* mundi (sol et luna), Lucr 5, 1436 (1434) — Of cocks nocturni, Plin 10, 21, 24, § 46 — **II.** **Trop** cura, *wakeful, active*, Ov M 3, 396, 15, 65 questus, *uttered by night*, Stat S 1, 2, 196

* **vĭgĭlābĭlis,** e, *adj* [vigilo], *wakeful, watchful* dormitio nostri pectoris, Varr ap Non. p 100, 2

vĭgĭlans, antis, *Part* and *P a* of vigilo

vĭgĭlanter, *adv*, v vigilo, *P a fin*

vĭgĭlantĭa, ae, *f* [vigilans, from vigilo], *wakefulness* (class) **I.** **Lit** erat (Plinii) incredibile studium, summa vigilantia, Plin Ep 3, 5, 8 — Jocosely fuit (Caninius) mirificā vigilantiā, qui suo toto consulatu somnum non viderit, Cic Fam 7, 30, 1 — More freq, **II.** **Trop**, *watchful attention, watchfulness, vigilance* (syn sedulitas, diligentia) Siciliam virtute istius et vigilantiā singulari tutam esse servatam, Cic Verr 2, 5, 1, § 1, 2, 4, 24, § 54, id Planc 25, 62, id Att 8, 9, 4, Ter Ad. 3, 3, 44, Quint 5, 7, 10

vĭgĭlātē, *adv*, v vigilo *fin* B

vĭgĭlātĭo, ōnis, *f* [vigilo], *wakefulness, sleeplessness*, Cael Aur Tard 1, 4, 101

vĭgĭlax, acis, *adj* [id], *watchful* **I.** **Lit** canes, Col 7, 12, 5 Subura, Prop 4 (5), 7, 15 — **II.** **Trop** curae, Ov M 2, 779

vĭgĭlĭa, ae, *f* (*neutr* collat form **vĭgĭlĭum,** Varr ap Non p 232, 4) [vigil] **I.** **Lit** **A.** **In gen**, *wakefulness, sleeplessness, a lying awake* ut neque vigilia praecesserit neque ventris resolutio, Cels. 2, 6 corporum robora nocturna vigiliā minuere, id. 1 *init* cui non sunt auditae Demosthenis vigiliae? Cic Tusc 4, 19, 44, id. Par prooem § 5 — **B.** **In partic** **1.** **Lit**, *a keeping awake* for the security of a place, esp of a city or camp, *a watching, watch, guard* (cf excubiae, statio) noctu vigilias agere ad aedes sacras, Cic Verr 2, 4, 43, § 93 vestra tecta custodiis vigiliisque defendite, id Cat 2, 12, 26 exercitus stationibus vigiliisque fessus, Liv 5, 48, 6 vigiles scutum in vigiliam ferre vetuit, *to take on guard*, id 44, 33, 8 vigiliarum nocturnarum curam per urbem magistratibus mandavimus, id 39, 16, 12 — **b.** **Transf** (*α*) *A watch*, i e *the time of keeping watch by night*, among the Romans a fourth part of the night nox in quattuor vigilias dividitur, quae singulae trium horarum spatio supputantur, Hier Ep 140, 8 primā vigiliā capite arma frequentes, Liv 5, 44, 7, 10, 34, 13, 21, 27, 2 cum puer tuus ad me secundā fere vigiliā venisset, Cic Fam 3, 7, 4 de tertiā vigiliā, Caes B G 1, 12 tertiā vigiliā, id ib 2, 33, Liv 9, 44, 10 de quartā vigiliā, Caes B G 1, 40 — (*β*) *The watch*, i e those standing on guard, *watchmen, sentinels* milites disponit, non certis spatiis intermissis sed perpetuis vigiliis stationibusque Caes B C 1, 21, 2, 19, Cic Mil 25, 67, Sall C 32, 1, id. J 45, 2, 100, 4, Liv 39, 14, 10 — **2.** *A watching* at religious festivals, *nightly vigils* Cereris vigiliae, Plaut. Aul prol 36, 4, 10, 65 — **II.** **Trop**, *watchfulness, vigilance* (the figure taken from military sentinels, perh only in the foll passages, whereas vigilantia is far more freq) ut vacuum metu populum Romanum nostrā vigiliā et prospicientiā redderemus, Cic. Phil 7, 7, 19, cf quasi in vigilia quadam consulari ac senatoriā, id ib 1, 1, 1 cupio jam vigiliam meam, Brute, tibi tradere sed ita, ut ne desim constantiae meae, *my post*, i e *my office, duty*, id. Fam. 11, 24, 1 — *Plur* cum summis vigiliis aliquid perficere, Just Inst prooem § 1

vĭgĭlĭārĭum, ii, *n* [id] **I.** *A watch tower*, Sen. Ep 57, 6 — **II.** *A small sepulchral monument in the shape of a watch tower*, Inscr Orell 4557

vĭgĭlĭum, ii, v vigilia *init*

vĭgĭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v n* and *a* [vigil] **I.** *Neutr*, *to watch*, i e *to be* or *keep awake* at night, *not to sleep be wakeful* (class, syn excubo) **A.** **Lit** ad multam noctem vigilare, Cic. Rep 6, 10, 10 de nocte, id Q Fr 2, 15, 2, proximā nocte, id Cat 3, 3, 6 usque ad lucem, Ter Eun 2, 2, 46 ad ipsum Mane, Hor S 1, 3, 17 — With a homogeneous object in lectitando vigilias vigilare, Gell N A praef § 19 — *Impers* redeo si vigilatur et hic, Mart. 12, 68, 6 — **Transf** vigilat Troicus ignis, *burns continually* Stat. S 1, 1, 35, so, flamma, Flor 1, 2, 3 lumina (of a light house), Ov H 18, 31 — **Prov** (*a*) Hic vigilans somniat, i e *builds castles in the air*, Plaut Capt 4, 2, 68, cf. num ille somniat Ea, quae vigilans voluit? Ter And. 5, 6, 8 — (*β*) Qui imperata effecta reddat, non qui vigilans dormiat, *who dreams with his eyes open, goes to sleep over a thing*, Plaut Ps 1, 3, 152, cf et vigilans stertis, Lucr 3, 1048 vigilanti stertere naso, Juv 1, 57 — *Impers pass* redeo, si vigilatur et hic, Mart 12, 68, 6 — **B.** **Trop** **1.** **In gen.**, *to be watchful, vigilant* vigilantes curae, Cic Div 1, 43, 96 oculi vigilantes, Verg A 5, 438 — **2.** **In partic.**, *to keep watch* over any thing, *to be watchful* or *vigilant* vigilandum est semper multae insidiae sunt bonis, Att ap Cic Planc 24, 59 (Trag Rel p 138 Rib) excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic Phil 6, 7, 18 vigila, Chrysippe, ne tuam causam deseras, id Fat. 6 12 ut vivas, vigila, Hor S 2, 3, 152 studiis vigilare severis, *to engage in*, Prop 2, 3, 7 janitor ad dantes vigilet, id 4 (5), 5, 47 Mars, vigila, an invocation to Mars at the breaking out of a war, acc to Serv ad Verg A. 8, 3 — **II.** *Act*, *to watch through, spend in watching, to do* or *make while watching* (poet) noctes vigilantur amarae, Ov H 12, 169, so, vigilata nox, id F 4, 167 ubi jam breviorque dies et mollior aetas, Quae vigilanda viris, Verg G 1, 313 carmen vigilatum, Ov F 4, 109 vigilati labores, id Tr 2, 11 magia occulta noctibus vigilata, *pursued by night*, App Mag p 304, 28 — Hence, **A.** **vĭgĭlans,** antis, *P a* (acc to I B 2), *watchful, anxious, careful, vigilant* vigilantes et boni et fortes et misericordes, Cic Rosc Am 48, 139 vigilans et acutus tribunus plebis, id Agr 1, 1, 3 vigilans et industrius homo, id *Att* 8, 11, B, 1 sentiet in hac urbe esse consules vigilantis, id Cat 2, 12, 27 — *Comp* nemo paratior, vigilantior, compositior, Cic. Verr 1, 11, 32 — *Sup* dux (Hannibal), Val Max. 9, 1, ext 1 — *Adv* **vĭgĭlanter,** *watchfully, carefully, vigilantly*, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 64, § 144 — *Comp* vigilantius, Cic Rep 6, 24, 26 — *Sup* vigilantissime, Cic Mur 15, 32 — * **B.** **vĭgĭlātē,** *adv*, for vigilanter, *watchfully, vigilantly*, Gell 3 14 12

vīginti (or **XX.**), *num adj* [Sanscr vinçati, Gr εἴκοσι, Boeot Ϝίκατι] *twenty* viginti jam usu'st filio argenti minis, Plaut As 1, 1, 76 si viginti quiessem dies, Cic Planc 37, 90, id. Univ 7 annos natus unum et viginti, id. de Or 3, 20, 74, Liv 2, 21, 7 blattae impositae diebus viginti uno, Plin 29, 6, 39, § 141, cf id 30, 10, 27, § 92 cui (Mithridati) duas et viginti linguas traditur notas fuisse, Quint 11 2, 50 quattuor hinc rapimur viginti et milia raedis, Hor S 1, 5, 86 et saep

* **vīginti-angŭlus,** a, um, *adj*, *having twenty angles* sphaera, App Dogm Plat. 1, p 5, 7

vīgintivir, viri, v vigintiviri

vīgintivĭrātus, ūs, *m* [vigintiviri], *the office of the* vigintiviri, *the vigintivirate*, for the distribution of lands, Cic Att 9, 2, 1, Quint 12, 1, 16 Spald — Of the inferior civil court, Tac A. 3 29 — Of a municipal court, Inscr Orell 3970

vīginti-vĭri, orum, *m*, *a college* or *board of twenty men, the* vigintiviri **I.** Appointed by Cæsar during his consulship for distributing the Campanian lands, Cic Att 2, 6 2, Suet Aug 4, cf Vell 2, 44 4, Front. Colon p 137 — *Sing*, Plin 7, 52 53 § 176 — **II.** *An inferior civil court*, one half of whose members assisted the prætor, and the other half presided over the roads the mint and public executions, Spart Julian 1, cf Tac A 3, 29 — *Sing*, Inscr Orell 2761, 3970 — **III.** *A council of State*, created A D 237, in opposition to Maximinus I, Capitol. Gord 10, Inscr Orell 3042

vĭgor, oris, *m* [vigeo], *liveliness, activity force, vigor* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose, not in Cæs or Cic) nec tarda senectus Debilitat vires animi mutatque vigorem, Verg A 9, 611. igneus est ollis vigor, id. ib 6, 730 juventas et patrius vigor, Hor C 4, 4, 5 animi, Ov H 16, 51, Liv 9 16 mentis, Quint 11, 2, 3 quantum in illo (libro), di boni, vigoris est, quantum animi! Sen Ep 64, 2 gemmae, *strong brilliancy*, Plin 37, 7, 28, § 101, cf id. 9, 35, 54, § 109 — *Plur* vigores mentium, Gell 19, 12, 4: animorum, Vitr 6, 1 *fin*; Sil 15, 355

vĭgōro, avi, atum, 1, *v a* and *n* [vigor] **I.** *Act*, *to animate, invigorate* disciplinam, Tert Pud. 2 juvenis vigoratus, *stout, lusty, vigorous*, App M 9, p 227 — **II.** *Neutr*, *to become strong, gain strength* vinum animae vigorantis ex vite Christi, Tert. Res. Carn 26 *med*

vīlesco, lŭi, 3, *v inch n* [vilis], *to become worthless, bad, vile* (late Lat) quamvis clarus homo vilescit in turba, Hier Ep 66, 7, Sid Ep 7, 9, Paul Nol Carm 22, 56, Aug Tract in Joan 24, 1

vīlĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f* [1 vilico, I], *the care* or *management of an estate in the country*, Col 11, 1, 13, 11, 1, 27, Petr 69 proici de vilicatione sua, Hier Ep 121, 6

vīlĭcātus, ūs, *m* [id], *a stewardship* (late Lat), Aug Qu. Evang 2, 45

1. vīlĭco (**villĭco**; *perf* and *sup* perh not found), are, 1, *v n* and *a*, and **vīlĭcor,** atus sum, ari, 1, *v dep* [vilicus] **I.** *Neutr* **A.** *To act as bailiff, overseer, to superintend* (prop of a country estate) **1.** Form vilico dispensare rem publicam, et in ea quodammodo vilicare, Cic Rep 5, 3, 5 — **2.** Form vilicor non vilicari, sed dominari mea est sententia, Pomp ap Non p 186, 2 (Com Rel v 45 Rib) longe ab urbe vilicari, quo erus rarenter venit, id. ib p 186 1 hic vilicor ante urbem nunc rus co Turp ap Non p 186, 7 (Com Rel v 82 Rib) — **B.** **Transf**, *to live* or *reside in the country* **1.** *Absol* in Arpinos jam explodam hominem, ut vilicetur, Afran ap Non p 186, 5 — **2.** With *adv of place* ego nondum etiam hic vilicabar, Turp ap Non p 186, 7 — **3.** With *abl.* vilicatus praediis, Aus Ep 22, 1 — **II.** *Act*, *to manage* an estate, etc, *as a bailiff*, etc. possessionem maximam illam vilicabat, App M 8, p 211, 20

2. vīlĭco (**villĭco**), ōnis, *m* [1 vilico, II], *one managing a farm*, *a bailiff, overseer*, etc (post class) neget eum rationibus vilicorum, et upilionum, et equisonum sollertissime subscripsisse, App Mag p 329

vīlĭcor, ari, v 1 vilico

vīlĭcus (less correctly **villĭcus**), a, um, *adj* [villa], *of* or *belonging to a country house* or *villa* (very rare) nomina lini, Aus Ep 4, 56 — As *subst* **A.** **vīlĭcus,** i, *m* (sc homo) **1.** *An overseer of a farm* or *estate, a steward, bailiff, absol*, Cato, R R 5, 1 sq, 5, 142, id ap Col 11, 1, 4, Varr R R 1, 2, 14, Cic Verr 2 3, 50, § 119, id Rep 5, 3, 5, 1 38, 59, 1, 39, 61, Hor Ep 1, 14, 15 — With *gen* vilice silvarum et mihi me reddentis agelli, Hor Ep 1, 14, 1 vilicus Orbi, id ib 2, 2, 160 — **2.** **Transf**, *an overseer, superintendent, director* Pegasus attonitae positus modo vilicus urbi, Juv 4, 77 vilici (sc aquaeductum), Front. Aquaed 117 malum vilicum esse imperatorem, Lampr Alex Sev 15 — With *gen* aerarii, Auct Priap 82, 1 AMPHITHEATRI, Inscr Fabr 5, n 3 — With *ab* · A PLVMBO, Inscr Orell 2859 · AB ALIMENTIS, Inscr Grut 1033, 9 — **B.** **vīlĭca,** ae, *f* (sc mulier), *a female overseer*, *the wife of an overseer*, Cato, R R 143, 1, Col 12, praef 8, Mart 1, 56, 11, Juv 11, 69, Cat 61, 136

vīlĭfĭco, are, *v a* [vilis facio], *to make* or *esteem of little value*, Hier Ep 135 mulierem id in Isa 15, 54, 56

* **vīlĭpendo,** ĕre, *v a* [vilis pendo], *to hold in slight esteem, to depreciate, despise, vilipend* aliquem, Plaut Truc 2, 6, 58

vīlis, e, *adj*, *of small price* or *value, purchased at a low rate, cheap* (opp carus) **I.** **Lit** nec quicquam hic vile nunc est nisi mores mali, Plaut Trin 1, 1, 10 annona vilior id Mil 3, 1, 138 istaec (puella) vero vilis est, Ter Phorm 3, 3 25 istuc verbum vile est viginti minis Plaut Most 1, 3, 139 ex eis praediis talenta argenti bina Statim capiebat Ac rebus villoribus multo talenta bina, Ter Phorm 5 3, 8: frumentum quoniam vilius erat, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 195 res vilissimae (opp pretio-

sissimae), id. Fin. 2, 28, 91.—*Abl. neutr.* (sc. pretio), *at a small price, at a low rate, cheaply: Ep.* Quanti eam emit? *Th.* Vili, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 49: vili vendere, Mart. 12, 66, 10.—*Comp.:* quod viliori praedium distraxerit . . . et si non viliori vendidit, etc., Dig. 43, 24, 11, § 8.—*Sup.: res stipulatoris vilissimo* distracta est, Dig. 13, 4, 2 *fin.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Of trifling value, cheap, poor, paltry, common, mean, worthless, base, vile* (cf. indignus): si honor noster vobis vilior fuisset, Cic. Fl. 41, 103: nihil tam vile neque tam vulgare, id. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: Velia non est vilior quam Lupercal, id. Fam. 7, 20, 1: hi quorum tibi auctoritas est videlicet cara, vita vilissima, id. Cat. 1, 8, 19: fidem fortunas pericula vilia habere, Sall. C. 16, 2: nec adeo vilis tibi vita esset nostra, ut, etc., Liv. 40, 9: et genus et virtus nisi cum re vilior alga est, Hor. S. 2, 5, 8: inter Perfectos veteresque referri debet an inter Viles et novos? id. Ep. 2, 1, 38: vilis Europe, *vile, abandoned,* id. C. 3, 27, 57: tu poscis vilia rerum, id. Ep. 1, 17, 21: si, dum me careas, est tibi vile mori, Ov. H. 7, 48.—*Neutr.* adverb.: et vile virentes Hesperidum risit ramos, i. e. *in the ordinary manner,* Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 37: vile comparati, Schol. Juv. 11, 145.—Prov.: vile est, quod licet, Petr. 93.—(*β*) With *inf.:* stat fucare colos nec Sidone vilior, Ancon. Sil. 8, 438.—**B.** *Found in great quantities, abundant, common* (poet. and rare): poma, Verg. G. 1, 274: phaselus, id. ib. 1, 227.—Hence, *adv.:* **vīlĭter. 1.** Lit., *cheaply:* venire poteris intestinis vilius, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 28: vilissime constat, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 45: vilissime constiterit, Col. 9, 1, 6.—**2.** Transf., *meanly, poorly, vilely:* se ipsum colere, App. Flor. 1, p. 344, 29: Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 97: vilissime natus, Eutr. 9, 21.

vīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vilis], *lowness of price, cheapness.* **I.** Lit.: tanta repente vilitas annonae ex caritate rei frumentariae consecuta est, etc., Cic. Imp. Pomp. 15, 44: vilitas in vendendis (fructibus), id. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227: cum alter annus in vilitate, alter in summâ caritate fuerit, id. ib. 2, 3, 93, § 216: ad denarios senos vilitas redit, Plin. 35, 6, 28, § 47: offerre aliquid vilitati, *to offer for sale at a low price,* Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 34.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Trifling value of a thing, meanness, baseness, worthlessness, vileness* (post-Aug.): verborum, Petr. 118: nominum, Plin. 20, praef. § 1: si humiles producet, vilitatem; potentes, gratiam oportebit incessere, Quint. 5, 7, 23: morum, App. Flor. 1, p. 344, 30.—**B.** Subject., *low esteem, disregard, slighting, contempt:* vilitas sui, Sen. Clem. 1, 3, 4; id. Ep. 121, 24; Curt. 5, 9, 6.

vīlĭter, *adv.*, v. vilis *fin.*

* **vīlĭto**, āre, *v. a.* [vilis, II.], *to make cheap* or *of little esteem, to humble, debase, degrade:* quae (vitia) te vilitant, Turp. ap. Non. p. 185, 31 (Com. Rel. p. 88 Rib.).

villa (rustic, **vella**, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4), ae, *f. dim.* [most prob. for vicula, from vicus], *a country-house, country-seat, farm, villa.* **I.** In gen., Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 9; Col. 1, 6, 21; Cato, R. R. 4; Varr. R. R. 4, 4, 2; Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33; Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 5; Hor. C. 2, 3, 18; 3, 22, 5; id. Epod. 1, 29.—**II.** In partic.: Villa Publica, in the Campus Martius, as the gathering-place, *rendezvous for recruits, and of the people* for the census, etc., Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 4; Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14; Liv. 4, 22, 7; 34, 44, 5; Flor. 3, 21, 24.—As the residence of foreign ambassadors, Liv. 30, 21, 12; 33, 24, 5.—**B.** = vicus, *a village,* App. M. 8, p. 209, 4.

villāris, e, *adj.* [villa], *of* or *belonging to a country-seat* or *villa:* gallinae, *reared at a country-seat,* Plin. 10, 41, 57, § 116.

villātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a country-house* or *villa:* villaticum genus pastionis, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 13: gallinae, id. ib. 3, 9, 3: alites, Plin. 23, 1, 17, § 28: pastiones, Col. 7, 13, 3: greges, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 16: quadrupedes, Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 182: mel, Col. 9, 4, 7: canes, id. 7, 12, 3.

villĭca, ae, v. vilicus, II. 2.

villĭcātĭo, v. vilicatio.

villĭco and **villĭcor**, v. vilico, vilicor.

villĭcus, v. vilicus.

villōsus, a, um, *adj.* [villus], *hairy, shaggy, rough:* leo, Verg. A. 8, 177: pectora (Caci) saetis, id. ib. 8, 266: guttura (Cerberi) colubris, i. e. *with vipers in place of hair,* Ov. M. 10, 21: radix, Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 45.—*Comp.:* arbor, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 46.—*Sup.:* animal, Plin. 11, 39, 94, § 229.

villŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [villa], *a little country-house, a small villa,* Cic. Att. 8, 9, 3; Hor. S. 1, 5, 45; 2, 3, 10; App. M. 10, p. 240, 9.

villum, i, *n. dim.* [contr. from vinulum, from vinum], *a sup of wine:* hoc villi, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 11.

villus, i, *m.* [Sanscr. urâ, sheep; Gr. εἶρος, wool; cf. vellus], *shaggy hair, a tuft of hair;* of beasts, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; id. ib. 2, 63, 158; Verg. G. 3, 446; id. A. 5, 352; Ov. H. 6, 49; Mart. 14, 136, 2; Sid. Ep. 5, 17 *med.* al.—Of cotton, Plin. 11, 23, 27, § 77: tonsis mantelia villis, *the nap of cloth,* Verg. G. 4, 377; id. A. 1, 702.

vīmen, inis, *n.* [vieo], *a pliant twig, a switch, withe, osier,* etc. **I.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5; Caes. B. G. 2, 33; 7, 73; id. B. C. 1, 54; 2, 2; Verg. E. 2, 72; id. A. 6, 137; Tib. 2, 3, 15; Ov. M. 6, 345 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A set, slip;* of willow, Col. 4, 30, 3.—**B.** *The staff* or *wand of Mercury,* Stat. Th. 2, 30.—**C.** *Woven work, esp. a basket:* quernum, Ov. M. 12, 436: breve Picenorum, Mart. 4, 88, 7.

* **vīmentum**, i, *n.* [vimen], *an osier, withy,* = vimen, Tac. A. 12, 16.

vīmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to osiers.* **I.** In gen.: salix, *bearing twigs for plaiting,* Col. 4, 30, 2; Plin. 17, 20, 32, § 143.—**II.** *Adj. propr.:* Viminalis Collis, *one of the seven hills of Rome* (Liv. 1, 44), so named from a willow-copse which stood there; whence, also, the Jupiter there worshipped was called **Vīmĭnĭus**, Varr. L. L. 5, § 51 Müll.; Front. Aquaed. 1, 19; Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 2; Fest. p. 376 Müll.—The gate leading to it was called Viminalis Porta, Fest. l. l.; Front. Aquaed. 1, 19.

‡ **vīmĭnārĭus**, ii, *m.* [id.], *a dealer in wicker-work,* Inscr. Orell. 4298.

* **vīmĭnētum**, i, *n.* [id.], *a willow-copse,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 51 Müll.

vīmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *made of osiers, of wicker-work:* tegumenta, Caes. B. C. 3, 63: loricula, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: crates, Verg. G. 1, 95: fasces virgarum, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 26: salix, *serving for wicker-work,* Plin. 16, 37, 69, § 177 (al. viminalis).

vīmĭnĭus, ii, *m.*, v. viminalis, II.

Vimitellārii, ōrum, *m.*, *an ancient people of Latium,* Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69.

vin', i. e. visne, v. volo *init.*

vīnācĕa, v. vinaceus.

vīnācĕum, v. vinaceus.

vīnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vinum], *of* or *belonging to wine* or *to the grape:* acinus vinaceus, *a grape,* Cic. Sen. 15, 52.—*Substt.* **I. vīnācĕus**, i, *m.* **a.** *A grape-stone,* Cato, R. R. 7, 2; Col. 3, 1, 5; 6, 3, 4.—**b.** *A grape-skin,* Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 3.—**II. vīnācĕa**, ae, *f.*, *a grape-skin, husk,* Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 19; Col. Arb. 4, 5; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 197.—**III. vīnācĕum**, i, *n.* **a.** *A grape-stone,* Col. 11, 2, 69.—**b.** *A grape-skin, husk,* Col. 12, 43, 3.—**c.** *A wine-cup:* diligunt vinacea uvarum, Vulg. Osee, 3, 1.

vīnālĭa, ium, v. vinalis, II.

vīnālis, e, *adj.* [vinum], *of* or *belonging to wine.* **I.** *Adj.* (so very rare): fortitudo, *of wine,* Macr. S. 7, 7 *fin.*—**II.** *Subst.:* **Vīnālia**, ium, *n.*, *the wine-festival, celebrated annually on the 22d of April and the 19th of August, in which an offering of new wine was made to Jupiter,* Varr. L. L. 6, §§ 16 and 20 Müll.; Ov. F. 4, 863; 4, 877 sq.; Fest. p. 374 Müll.; Varr. R. R. 1, 1; Plin. 18, 29, 69, §§ 287 and 289.—*Gen.* Vinaliorum, Masur. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4.

‡ **vīnārĭārius**, ii, *m.* [vinarius], *a wine-dealer, vintner,* VINARIARIVS VINARIVS, Inscr. Orell. 4249.

vīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vinum], *of* or *belonging to wine, wine-.* **I.** *Adj.:* lacus, Cato, R. R. 25; Col. 12, 18, 3: vas, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62: vasculum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 46: cella, id. Mil. 3, 2, 42; Vitr. 1, 4; Plin. 14, 13, 14, § 89: uter, id. 28, 18, 73, § 240: saccus, id. 24, 1, 1, § 3: crimen, *relating to the duties on wine,* Cic. Font. 9, 19: minister, *a cup-bearer,* Hier. Chron. Euseb. ad ann. MDLXX. ab Abrah.—**II.** *Substt.* **A.** **vīnārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a wine-dealer, vintner,* Plaut. As. 2, 4, 30; Suet. Claud. 40; Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 46.—**B.** *A wine-bibber,* Dig. 21, 1, 4, §§ 2 and 25.—**C. vīnārĭum**, ii, *n.*, *a wine-pot, wine-flask,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 46 (Ritschl; cf. Brix ad loc.); id. Poen. 4, 2, 16; Hor. S. 2, 8, 39; Petr. 78.

vinca pervinca (also in one word, **vincapervinca**), ae, *f.*, *a plant, periwinkle,* Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 68; 21, 27, 99, § 172; called also simply **pervinca**, App. Herb. 58.

(**vincĕus**, a, um, a false read. for juncea, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 56; v. junceus.)

vinciam dicebant continentem, Fest. p. 379 Müll. *N. cr.* (in the Cod. Basil. in Barth. Adv. 39, 5, is added, et est cognomen Jovis).

vincĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [vinco]. * **I.** *Pass.*, *that can be easily gained:* causa, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 48.—**II.** *Act.*, *conquering, victorious:* clangor, i. e. *of brazen implements in an eclipse of the moon,* Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. Burm. 2, p. 329.

vincĭo, vinxi, vinctum (*part.* vinciturus, Petr. 45, 10), 4, *v. a.*, *to bind, to bind* or *wind about; to fetter, tie, fasten; to surround, encircle,* etc. (class., esp. in the trop. sense; syn.: ligo, necto, constringo). **I.** Lit.: illum aput te vinctum adservato domi, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 95; 4, 4, 98; Ter. And. 5, 2, 24: hunc abduce, vinci, quaere rem, id. Ad. 3, 4, 36: fratres meos in vincula conjecit. Cum igitur eos vinxerit, etc., Cic. Dejot. 7, 22: facinus est vincire civem Romanum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 170: equites Romani vincti Apronio traditi sunt, id. ib. 2, 3, 14, § 37: trinis catenis vinctus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: post terga manus, Verg. A. 11, 81: rotas ferro, Quint. 1, 5, 8: ulmum appositis vitibus, Ov. H. 5, 47: alte suras purpureo cothurno, Verg. A. 1, 337: tempora novis floribus, Hor. C. 4, 1, 32.—In a Greek *construction: boves vincti cornua vittis,* Ov. M. 7, 429: anule, formosae digitum vincture puellae, *about to encircle,* id. Am. 2, 15, 1.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To compress, lace:* demissis umeris esse, vincto pectore, ut, gracilae sient, i. e. *tightly laced,* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 23.—**2.** *To compass, surround, guard,* mid.: Caesarem quidem aiunt acerrime dilectum habere, loca occupare, vinciri praesidiis, Cic. Att. 7, 18, 2 B. and K. (al. vincire, i. e. loca).—**3.** *To make firm, harden, fix, fasten:* humus vincta pruinâ, Petr. 123 (but the true reading, Ov. P. 2, 2, 96, is juncta; so Sall. C. 55, 4).—**II.** Trop., *to bind, fetter, confine, restrain, attach:* vi Veneris vinctus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 32: religione vinctus astrictusque, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42, § 90; cf.: si turpissime se illa pars animi geret . . . si vinciatur et constringatur amicorum propinquorumque custodiis, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48.—Of sleep, etc.: nisi vinctos somno velut pecudes trucidandos tradidero, Liv. 5, 44, 7: ut somno vincta jacebas, Ov. M. 11, 238: in plaustra somno vinctos coniciunt, Tac. A. 1, 65: mentem multo Lyaeo, Prop. 3, 5 (4, 4), 21: inimica ora (magicis artibus), Ov. F. 2, 581: lectum certo foedere, Prop. 3, 20, 21 (4, 19, 11): spadonis animum stupro, Tac. A. 4, 10: esse tuam vinctam numine teste fidem, Ov. H. 20, 212: aliquem pacto matrimonio, Tac. A. 6, 45.—Of speech: membra (orationis) sunt numeris vincienda, i. e. *arranged rhythmically,* Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190: verba vincta, oratio vincta (opp. soluta), Quint. 11, 2, 47; 9, 4, 19.

vinco, vīci, victum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [perh. causat. of root ικ-; Gr. εἴκω, to yield; but cf. per-vicax; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 106], *to conquer, overcome, get the better of, defeat, subdue, vanquish, be victorious,* etc. (syn.: supero, debello). **I.** Lit. **A.** In war or battle: jus esse belli, ut qui vicissent, iis, quos vicissent, quemadmodum vellent, imperarent, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 36: Carthaginienses navalibus pugnis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 18, 55: Galliam bello, Caes. B. G. 1, 34 *fin.:* non virtute neque in acie vicisse Romanos, id. ib. 7, 29: id vi et virtute militum victum atque expugnatum oppidum est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 36: vicimus vi feroces, id. ib. 1, 1, 82: aio te, Aeacida, Romanos vincere posse, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116 (Ann. v. 186 Vahl.): sicut fortis equus, spatio qui saepe supremo Vicit Olympia, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 5, 14 (Ann. v. 442 ib.): aliquan-

do ut vincat, ludit assidue aleam, Poët ap Suet. Aug 70 *fin* L. mihi, *to win at play*, August ib 71 — **B.** In a lawsuit, etc., *to be successful to gain* vincere judicio, Cic. Rosc Com 18, 53 quem tu horum nil refelles, vincam scilicet, Ter Phorm 1, 2, 82, Hor S 1, 2, 134 causam suam, *to win*, Ov H. 16, 76 — *Pass* factum est ventum est vincimur, Ter Phorm 1, 2, 85 — **C.** In other relations, *to win, prevail, be successful, gain, overcome* sponsione, Cic Quint 27, 84 sponsionem, id Caecin. 31, 91 vicit iter durum pietas, *controlled, made easy*, Verg A 6, 688, cf Mart 5, 23, 5, Claud Cons Hon 46 labor omnia vicit, Verg G 1, 145, cf difficultates, Auct B G 8, 21 virgam, *to win*, Verg A 6, 148 vicit tamen in Senatu pars illa, quae, etc, Sall J 16, 1 factione respectuque rerum privatarum Appius vicit, Liv 2, 30, 2 cum in senatu vicisset sententia, quae, etc, id 2, 4 Othonem vincas volo, *to outbid* (in an auction), Cic Att 13, 29, 2, 13, 33, 2 — To defeat as a candidate for office competitorem in suffragiis, Quint 7, 1, 29 — **D.** Transf, of inanimate subjects **1.** *To overcome, overwhelm, prevail over*, etc (naves) neu turbine venti Vincantur, Verg A 9, 92 victa ratis, Ov Tr 1, 4, 12 flammam gurgitibus id Am 3, 6, 42 noctem flammis, Verg A 1, 727 vincunt aequora navitae, *prevail against, get the better of*, Hor C 3, 24, 41 victaque concessit prisca moneta novae, Ov F 1, 222 quernaque glans victa est utiliore cibo, id ib 1, 676 corpora victa sopore, id ib 1, 422, cf blanda quies furtim victis obrepsit ocellis, id ib 3, 19 hi casses (linei) vel ferri aciem vincunt, Plin 19, 1, 2, § 11 campum turbā vincente, *overflowing*, Sil 6, 390 — **2.** *To outlast, survive* (aesculus) Multa virum volvens durando saecula vincit, Verg G 2, 295 vivendo mea fata, id A. 11, 160 — **3.** *To surmount, scale* aera (sagittae), Verg G 2, 123, cf montes ascensu, Claud III Cons Hon 46 — **4.** *To reduce, change*, etc, of cooking nec viscera quisquam potest vincere flamma, Verg G 3, 560 cochleas undis calefactas et prope victas, Ser Samm Med. 319 — Of smelting ores metallorum primitiae nullis fornacibus victae, Tac H 4 53 — Of melting snow nive, quae zephyro victa tepente fluit, Ov F 2, 220 — Of digestion pervigilio quidem praecipue vincuntur cibi, Plin 11, 53, 118, § 283 — **II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *to prevail, be superior, to convince, refute, constrain, overcome*, etc argumentis vincit, Plaut Am 1, 1, 267 naturam studio, Caes B G 6 43 vincit ipsa rerum publicarum natura saepe rationem, Cic Rep 2, 33, 57, cf id. ib 3, 8, 13 si subitam et fortuitam orationem commentatio et cogitatio facile vincit, hanc ipsam profecto assidua ac diligens scriptura superabit, id de Or 1, 33, 150 sapientis animus vincetur et expugnabitur? id Par 4, 1, 27 animum, Plaut Trin 2, 2, 29 non est consentaneum, qui invictum se a labore praestiterit, vinci a voluptate, Cic Off 1, 20, 68 labascit, victu'st, uno verbo, quam cito! Ter Eun 1, 2, 98 eludet, ubi te victum senserit, id ib 1, 1, 10 illius stultitiā victa ex urbe tu migres? id. Hec 4, 2, 13 adulescentulus saepe eadem audiendo victus est, id Heaut 1, 1, 62 peccavi, fateor, vincor, id ib 4, 1, 31 victus patris precibus lacrimisque, Liv 23, 8, 4 divūm pater victus tuis vocibus, Hor C 4, 6, 21 est qui vinci possit, id S 1, 9, 55 pietas Victa furore, id C 3, 27, 36 victus amore pudor, Ov Am 3, 10, 29 filia victa in lacrimas, Tac A. 1, 57 victus animi respexit, Verg G 4, 491 triumphantes de lege victa et abrogata Liv 34, 3, 9 — With *ut* ergo negatum, vincor, ut credam miser, *am constrained, compelled*, Hor Epod. 17, 27 — **B.** In partic **1.** *To overmatch* in some quality *to surpass, exceed, excel*, = superare stellarum globi terrae magnitudinem facile vincebant, Cic Rep 6, 16, 16 opinionem vicit omnium, quae, etc, id. Ac 2, 1, 1 exspectationem omnium, id. Verr 2, 5, 5 § 11 eam (noctem) edepol etiam multo haec (nox) vicit longitudine, Plaut Am 1, 1, 125 morum immanitate vastissimas vincit beluas, Cic. Rep 2, 26 48 quamlibet muliierculam Vincere mollitia, Hor Epod 11, 24 odio qui posset vincere Regem, id S 1, 7, 6 scribere, quod Cassi opuscula vincat, id. Ep 1, 4, 3, cf. qualia (praecepta) vincunt Pythagoran, id. S 2, 4, 2 — Poet with *inf* vir nulli victus vel ponere castra vel junxisse ratem, etc., *excelled by none in pitching a camp*, etc, Sil. 5, 552, 6, 141 — **2.** *To prove triumphantly, show* or *demonstrate conclusively* (*a*) With *obj clause* quid nunc? vin con' argumentis te non esse Sosiam? Plaut Am 1, 1, 277 profecto ita esse, et praedico, vero vincam, id Most 1, 2 12 vince deinde, bonum virum fuisse Oppianicum, Cic. Clu 44, 124 dicendo vincere non postulo, Matius ap Cic Fam 11, 28, 4 vincet enim stultos ratio insanire nepotes, Hor S 2, 3, 225 — (β) With *ut* nec vincet ratio hoc, tantundem ut peccet idemque Qui, etc, Hor S 1, 3, 115 — (γ) *Absol* si doceo non ab Avito, vinco ab Oppianico, Cic Clu 23, 64 — **3.** With respect to something disputed, *to prevail, gain one's point, carry the day* So only in the expressions, **a.** Vicimus cui si esse in urbe tuto licebit, vicimus, Cic. Att 14, 20, 3 rumpantur iniqui Vicimus assiduas non tulit illa preces, Prop 1, 8, 28 vicimus exclamat, mecum mea vota feruntur, Ov M 6, 513 vicimus et meus est, id ib 4, 356 — **b.** Vincite, vinceris, vincerent, *have it your own way, just as you like, carry your point*, an expression of reluctant assent vincite, si ita vultis, Caes B G 5, 30, Ov M 8, 509 vincerent ac sibi haberent, dummodo scirent, Suet. Caes 1 *fin* viceris, Ter And. 5, 3, 21 — **4.** *To treat worthily, set forth with dignity* (poet) nec sum animi dubius, verbis ea vincere magnum Quam sit, Verg G 3, 289, cf vincere verbis, Lucr 5, 733

vinctio, onis, *f* [vincio], *a binding, ligature* (post-class), Arn 2, 87, Varr L L 5, § 62 Müll, *a shoetie*, Cels 8, 22 *fin* — *Plur*, Arn 6, 203, Tert Carn. Chr 4, Cael Aur Acut 3, 17

vinctor, oris, *m* [id], *a binder* (post class), (with congregator) Arn 6, 199

vinctūra, ae, *f* [id], *a bandage, ligature, vincture*, Cels. 7, 20, 8, 10, 1, Plin 16, 37, 68, § 174, Varr L L 5, § 62 Müll.

1. vinctus, a, um, *Part* of vincio

2. vinctus, ūs, *m* [vincio], *a binding* vinctu quod antiqui vocabant cestum, Varr R R 1, 8, 6

vincŭlo, avi, ātum, 1, *v a* [id], *to fetter, bind, chain* multa animalia redimiculis gaudent, et phalerari sibi magis quam vinculari videntur, Ambros in Psa 118, Serm 3, 6, Cael Aur Tard 4, 8, 108

vincŭlum, or (also in class. prose), contr, **vinclum**, i, *n* [id], *that with which any thing is bound, a band, bond, rope, cord, fetter, tie* (cf catena, manica, compes) **I.** Lit corpora constricta vinculis, Cic. de Or 1, 52, 226 nodos et vincula rupit, Verg A 5, 510 hic fessas non vincula naves Ulla tenent, id ib 1, 168 Chio solvite vincla cado, Tib 2, 1, 28 tum carum vincla relaxat, Ov F 2, 321 quam vis Charta sit a vinclis non labefacta suis, i e *the seal*, id. P 3, 7, 6 chartae sua vincula dempsi, id Tr 4, 7, 7 epistolae laxare, Nep Paus 4, 1 pennarum vincula, Ov M 8, 226 et Tyrrhena pedum circumdat vincula plantis Verg A 8, 458, so of sandals, Tib 1, 5, 66, Ov F 1, 410, 2, 324, 3, 823 — **2.** Esp in the *plur*, of the *fetters* of prisoners, and hence sometimes to be rendered *prison*, and vincula publica, *the state prison* mitto vincla, mitto carcerem, mitto verbera mitto secures, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 24, § 59 aliquem aeternis tenebris vinculisque mandare, id. Cat 4, 5, 10 de convivio in vincla atque in tenebras abripi, id Verr 2, 4, 10, § 24 in vincula conjectus, Caes B G, 3 9, 4, 27 in vincula duci, Liv 3, 13, 4, 3 49, 2, 3, 56 4, 3, 57, 5, 5, 9, 4, 9, 34, 24, 38, 56, 9, Vell 2 7, 2 al in vinculis et catenis, Liv 6, 16, 2, ex vinculis causam dicere i e *to plead in chains*, Caes B G 1, 4 publica, Nep Milt 7, 6, id. Paus 2 2, id Cim 1, 1, Paul Sent 5, 17, 3, 5, 26, 1. — **II.** Trop, *a bond, fetter, tie, band* qui ex corporum vinculis tamquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic Rep 6, 14, 14 vinculum ad astringendam fidem, id Off 3 31, 111, cf victum ingens vinculum fidei, Liv 8, 28, 8 · vincula revellit non modo judiciorum, sed etiam utilitatis vitaeque communis, Cic Caecin 25, 70 vinculum ingens immodicae cupiditatis injectum est, Liv 10, 13, 14 quae (beneficium et gratia) sunt vincula concordiae, Cic Fin. 2 35, 117 vinculis et propinquitatis et affinitatis conjunctus, id. Planc 11, 27 vincla summae conjunctionis, id Att 6, 2, 1 accedit maximum vinculum, quod ita rem publicam geris, ut, etc, id Fam 15, 11, 2. quod vinclum, quaeso, deest nostrae conjunctioni, id ib 5, 15, 2 ne cui vinclo vellem jugali, Verg A 4, 16, cf Ov M 9, 549 excusare laborem et mercenaria vincla, Hor Ep 1 7, 67

Vindĕlici, ōrum, *m*, *a German people, whose chief town was Augusta Vindelicorum*, the mod. *Augsburg*, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 133, Tac A. 2, 17, Hor C 4, 4, 18, 4, 14, 8, Suet. Aug 21, Serv ap Verg A 1, 243 — Hence, **A. Vindĕlĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Vindelici, Vindelician* orae, Mart 9, 85, 5 saltus, Claud B Get 365 spolia, id ib 415 — **B. Vindĕlĭcia**, ae, *f*, *the country of the Vindelici, Vindelicia*, Inscr Orell 488

vindēmia, ae, *f* [vinum demo], *a grape gathering, vintage* **I.** Lit., Varr L L 5, § 37 Müll, id. R. R. 1, 54, 1, Plaut Curc 1 2, 16, Col 3, 21, 5, 11, 2, 70, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 315 — *Plur*, Plin Ep 9, 20, 2, Suet Caes. 40 — **II.** Transf **A.** *Grapes, wine, vintage* non eadem arboribus pendet vindemia nostris, Verg G 2, 89 mitis, id ib 2, 522, cf spumat plenis vindemia labris, id ib 2, 6 ursi fruge, fronde, vindemia, pomis vivunt, Plin. 10, 73, 93, § 199 — **B.** *Plur*, *the time of grape gathering, the vintage season*, M Aurel ap Fronto, Ep ad M Caes 5, 23 and 47 — **C.** *The gathering* or *harvest* of similar things olearum, Plin 15, 1, 2, § 5 turis id 12, 14, 32, § 58 mellis, Col 9, 15, 1, Plin 11, 14, 14, § 35

vindēmiālis, e, *adj* [vindemia], *of* or *belonging to the vintage* (post-class) fructus, Macr S 7, 7 *med* ESCAE, Inscr Orell 4419, Aug Conf 9, 2

vindēmiātor or **vindēmĭtor**, ōris, *m* [vindemio] *a grape gatherer, vintager* **I.** Lit, Varr L L 5, § 94 Müll, Col 3, 21, 6, Hor S 1, 7, 30 (scanned vin dem ja tor), form vindemitor, Sen Apocol *init* — **II.** Transf., *a star in the constellation Virgo*, Col 11, 2, 24, form Vindemitor, Ov F 3, 407, Plin 18 31, 74, § 309

vindēmiātōrius, a, um, *adj* [vindemiator] *of* or *belonging to the vintage* vasa, Varr R R 3, 2, 8, Dig 33, 7, 8

vindēmio, are, *v n* [vindemia], *to gather grapes, gather the vintage* (post Aug), *absol* jam et Calend Jan vindemiantes vidi Plin 18 31, 74, § 319, 35, 10, 37, § 310 — With a homogeneous object vinum, Col 12 33 1 uvas, Plin 14, 2, 4, § 30

* **vindēmiŏla**, ae *f dim* [id], *a little vintage*, transf, of income, Cic Att 1, 10, 4.

vindēmĭtor, ōris, v vindemiator

vindex, icis, *comm* [vindico] **I.** *One who lays legal claim to a thing, a claimant*, hence also, *a maintainer, defender, protector, deliverer, liberator, vindicator* vindex ab eo, quod vindicat, quominus is, qui prensus est, ab aliquo teneatur, Fest p 376 Müll ASSIDVO VINDEX ASSIDVVS ESTO PROLETARIO CIVI QVOI QVIS VOLET VINDEX ESTO, XII Tab ap Gell. 16, 10, 5 habeat sane populus tabellam quasi vindicem libertatis, Cic Leg 3, 17, 39 aeris alieni, *a defender, protector of debtors*, id Att 2, 1, 11 majestatis imperii, Liv 28, 28, 14 legum ac libertatis (M Brutus), Suet Rhet 6 injuriae, *a protector from wrong*, Liv 3, 46, 6 periculi, *in peril*, id 10, 5, 5 terrae (Hercules), Ov M 9 241 aurum Vindice decepto Graias misistis in urbes, id ib 7, 214 nec deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus Inciderit, Hor A P 191 honori posterorum tuorum ut vindex fieres, *a preserver*, Plaut Trin. 3, 2, 18 — In apposition audita vox una (provoco) vindex libertatis, Liv 3, 56, 6 vindicibus pacatus viribus orbis, Ov H. 9, 13 — **II.** *An avenger, punisher, revenger* conjurationis Cic Fam 5, 6, 2 custos ac vindex cupiditatum, id. Agr 2, 9, 24 vindex ultorque parentis Ov M 5, 237 — *Fem* · Furiae deae vindices facinorum et scelerum Cic N D 3, 18, 46, of Tisiphone, Stat Th 1, 80 — In apposition vindice flamma Ov M 1, 230 poena, Cat 64 192.

vindĭcātio, onis *f* [id] **I.** In jurid. lang, *a laying claim to a thing a civil action* or *lawsuit* for a thing, Gai Inst 2, 24,

4, 16 sq ; Dig 44, 7, 24; cf: De rei vindicatione, Dig. 6, tit 1: intestatorum civium concessam vindicationem bonorum adfirmare, Traj ap Plin. Ep 10, 88 —**II.** *A taking into protection, a protection, defence, vindication: an avenging, punishment* of an offence. vindicatio est, per quam vim et contumeliam defendendo aut ulciscendo propulsamus a nobis et a nostris, qui nobis esse cari debent: et per quam peccata punimus, Cic Inv 2, 22, 66; 2, 53, 161.

vindĭcātor, ōris, *m* [vindico], *an avenger* (eccl. Lat), S S Psa. 8, 3 ap Aug

vindĭcĭa, ae, v. vindiciae *init*

vindĭcĭae, ārum (in *sing* **vindĭcĭa,** ae, XII Tab ap Fest p 376 Müll.; cf. Serv. Sulp ib and Gell 20, 10, 8), *f* [vindico], *a laying claim to* a thing before the praetor by both contending parties (hence in *plur.*); *a legal claim* made in respect to a thing, whether as one's own property, or *for its restoration* to a free condition. vindiciae appellantur res eae, de quibus controversia... Ser Sulpicius (vocabulo) jam singulariter formato vindiciam ait esse, quā de re controversia est, ab eo quod vindicatur, Fest p 376 Müll.. vindicia, id est correptio manūs in re atque in loco praesenti apud Praetorem ex duodecim tabulis fiebat, Gell 20, 10, 8: SI VINDICIAM FALSAM TVLIT REI SIVE LITIS, i e *has falsely obtained possession of the thing claimed*, XII Tab ap Fest p 376 Müll.: aut pro praede litis vindiciarum cum satis accepisset, sponsionem faceret, Cic Verr 2, 1, 45, § 115: injustis vindiciis ac sacramentis alienos fundos petere, id Mil. 27, 74: vindicias ab libertate in servitutem dare, *to sentence a free person to slavery*, Liv 3, 56, 4; 3, 57, 5; cf. Weissenb ad Liv 3, 44, 5; for which: quo (ore) vindiciae nuper ab libertate dictae erant, Liv 3, 57, 6· praetores secundum populum vindicias dicunt, Cato ap Fest. l. l : decrĕsse vindicias secundum servitutem, Liv. 3, 47, 5· M Claudio clienti negotium dedit, ut virginem in servitutem assereret neque cederet secundum libertatem postulantibus vindicias, i e *to those who demanded her liberation, her liberty*, id. 3, 44, 5; cf, of the praetor lege ab ipso lata vindicias det secundum libertatem, id. 3, 44, 12 Weissenb ad loc. cum decemviri Romae sine provocatione fuerunt, tertio illo anno, cum vindicias amisisset ipsa libertas, Cic Rep 3, 32, 44

Vindĭcĭus, ii, *m*, *the name of the slave who discovered the conspiracy to restore the Tarquins*, Liv 2, 5, 10 Weissenb ad loc.

vindĭco (on account of a supposed derivation from venum dico, also written **vendĭco**), āvi, ātum, 1 (collat form, acc to the 3d conj , VINDICIT, XII. Tab ap Gell. 20, 1 *fin*), *v a* [vim dico, prop to assert authority, viz. in a case where legal possession of a thing claimed is refused, hence, transf], *to lay legal claim to* a thing, whether as one's own property or for its restoration *to a free condition.* **I.** Lit . IN IVRE DVCITO NI IVDICATVM FACIT AVT QVIS ENDO EOM IVRE VINDICIT, i e eum in jure vindicat, XII Tab ap Gell 20, 1, 45, cf., on the form of laying claim to disputed personal property, Gai Inst 4, 16 vindicare sponsam in libertatem, Liv 3, 45, 11; cf. id. 3, 48, 5, 3, 46, 7: puellam, id. 3, 46, 3. ita vindicatur Virginia spondentibus propinquis, id. 3, 46, 8 —**II.** Transf, in gen. (freq and class.; cf assero) **A.** *To lay claim to as one's own, to make a claim upon, to demand, claim, arrogate, assume, appropriate* a thing omnia non Quiritium sed sapientium jure pro suis vindicare, Cic Rep 1, 17, 27 videor id meo jure quodam modo vindicare, id. Off 1, 1, 2 Homerum .. Chii suum vindicant, id. Arch 8, 19 ortūs nostri partem patria vindicat, id. Off 1, 7, 22· maximam partem quasi suo jure Fortuna sibi vindicat, id. Marcell. 2, 6 ceterarum rerum quae sunt in oratore, partem aliquam sibi quisque vindicat, id. Or 19, 69 quod neque summi imperatores . sibi umquam vindicare sunt ausi, Quint 1, prooem § 14 partem oneris tui mihi vindico, Plin. Ep 6, 32, 2 majestatem sibi, id Pan. 42, 1: partis sibi aequas potentiae, Suet Tib 50, id. Tit 5, Sen Ira, 3, 30, 3, id. Cons Helv 3, 9, id. Q N 1, 1, 10, Val Max. 4, 3, 1, 5, 3, ext 2, cf Plin. Pan. 8, 2, Val Max. 4, 5, 3 iniquissima haec bellorum condicio est, prospera omnes sibi vindicant, adversa uni imputantur, Tac. Agr. 27· victoriae majore parte ad se vindicatā, Liv. 44, 14, 8 decus belli ad se, id. 9, 43, 14: tanta tamen universae Galliae consensio fuit libertatis vindicandae, ut, etc , *should be maintained, vindicated*, Caes. B G. 7, 76· Trasimenum pro Tarsimeno multi auctores... vindicaverunt, *have adopted*, Quint. 1, 5, 13; so id. 1, 5, 26: vindicet antiquam faciem, vultusque ferinos Detrahat, *reassume*, Ov. M. 2, 523 — Poet., with *inf.* · vindicat hoc Pharius dextrā gestare satelles, Luc 8, 675 — **B.** *To place a thing in a free condition.* **1.** In libertatem vindicare, *to set free, to free, emancipate* · in libertatem rem populi, Cic. Rep 1, 32, 48· ex dominatu Ti Gracchi in libertatem rem publicam, id. Brut 58, 212: rem publicam afflictam et oppressam in veterem dignitatem ac libertatem, i e *to restore*, id. Fam 2, 5, 2· Galliam in libertatem, Caes B G 7, 1· se et populum Romanum in libertatem, id. B C 1, 22.—**2.** *To deliver, liberate, protect, defend:* te ab eo vindico et libero, Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 3, § 9. nos *a verberibus, ab unco, a crucis terrore* neque res gestae neque acta aetas neque vestri honores vindicabunt? id. Rab Perd. 5, 16· sapientia sola nos a libidinum impetu et formidinum terrore vindicat, id. Fin. 1, 14, 46· quin ab hoc ignotissimo Phryge nobilissimum civem vindicetis? id. Fl. 17, 40: aliquem a miseriis morte, id. Brut. 96, 329: a molestiā, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 2. a labore, id. Sull. 9, 26 domum suam a solitudine, id. de Or 1, 45, 199· laudem summorum oratorum ab oblivione hominum atque a silentio, *rescue*, id. ib 2, 2, 7: sed ab hac necessitate egregie vos fortuna vindicat, Liv 37, 54, 10. corpora a putrescendo (sal), Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 98· ebur a carie (vetus oleum), id. 15, 7, 7, § 32. capillum a canitie, id 28, 11, 46, § 164· se non modo ex suspitione tanti sceleris, verum etiam ex omni hominum sermone, Cic. Sull. 20, 59: perpetienda illa fuerunt, ut se aliquando ad suos vindicaret, *might restore*, id. Rab Post. 9, 25· quam dura ad saxa revinctam Vindicat Alcides, *sets free*, Ov. M 11, 213: tandem absolutus vindicatusque est (reus), Plin. Ep 4, 9, 1 — **C.** With respect to some wrong perpetrated (cf ulciscor), *to avenge, revenge, punish; to take vengeance* on any one, *make compensation for* · omnia quae vindicaris in altero, sibi ipsi vehementer fugienda sunt, Cic Verr 2, 3, 2, § 4: maleficium in aliis vindicare, id Sull. 6, 19· facinus in nullo etiam, id. Verr 2, 3, 84, § 194· dolum malum et legibus, id. Off 3, 15, 61· acerrime maleficia, id. Rosc Am 5, 12: consensionem improborum supplicio omni, id. Lael. 12, 43· eam rem quam vehementer, id. Quint 7, 28· Ti Gracchi conatus perditos, id. Off 1, 30, 109 necem Crassi, Ov F. 6, 468: offensas ense, id. Tr 3, 8, 40 fortuita non civium tantummodo sed urbium damna principis munificentia vindicat, Vell 2, 126, 4.—*Impers pass* · fateor non modo in socios, sed etiam in cives militesque nostros persaepe esse severe ac vehementer vindicatum, Cic Verr 2, 5, 50, § 133· vindicandum in eos, Sall. J 31, 18· vindicatum in eos, qui, etc , id. C 9, 4; cf.· in quos (Venetos) eo gravius Caesar vindicandum statuit, quo diligentius, etc , Caes B G 3, 16 —**2.** Transf (after the analogy of ulcisci)· vindicare se ab (de) aliquo, *to revenge one's self upon* one· se ab illo, Sen Ben. 6, 5, 3· se de fortunā praefationibus, Plin. Ep 4, 11, 14 —*Pass* · quantā saevitia opus erat, ut Sulla de Mario vindicaretur, Flor 3, 21, 19

vindicta, ae, *f* [vindico], *the staff* or *rod with which a slave was touched in the ceremony of manumission, a liberating rod, manumission staff* **I.** Lit , Dig 4, 16; Just. Inst 1, 5, 1 si neque censu neque vindictā nec testamento liber factus est, non est liber, Cic Top 2, 10, id. Rab Perd. 5, 16; Plaut. Curc 1, 3, 56 te quoque servari, modo quam vindicta redemit, Quis ferat? Ov A. A. 3, 615; id. R. Am. 74, Liv 2, 5, 9; Hor S 2, 7, 76; Pers. 5, 88, Plin. Ep 7, 16, 4, Gai Inst 1, 17 sq ; 1, 18; 1, 38, Paul. Sent. 4, 12, 2.—**II.** Transf (not ante-Aug) **A.** (Cf. vindico, II B) *A means of asserting* or *defending, a vindication, protection, defence*, esp with libertatis civitas in ipsa vindictā libertatis periture, Liv 34, 49, 3· vindictam aliquam libertatis suae quaerere, id. 24, 37, 10. utrique vindicta libertatis morte stetit, Vell. 2, 64, 3 —In other connections: petatur a virtute invisae hujus vitae vindicta, Liv. 26, 15, 14: mors, inquit, una vindicta est, id. 40, 4, 13: legis severae, Ov. P. 4, 6, 33 —**B.** (Cf. vindico, II. C) *Vengeance, revenge, punishment* (syn. ultio), Juv. 16, 22; Phaedr 1, 29, 10; Juv. 13, 180, 13, 191; Petr 136; Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 18; Tac. A. 6, 32; Paul. Sent 5, 4, 12.

vīnĕa, ae, v. vineus, II

vīnĕālis, e, *adj.* [vinea], *of* or *belonging to vines:* terra, *land suitable for planting vines*, Col. 3, 12, 1.

vīnĕārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *belonging to vines:* colles, *vine hills*, Col. 5, 6, 36: horti, *vineyards*, Dig 50, 16, 198

vīnĕātĭcus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *belonging to vines:* semina, Col. 4, 1, 1: cultus, id. 4, 33, 6: fructus, *vintage*, id. 7, 3, 11: falculae, *vine dressers' knives*, Cato, R. R. 11, 4.

vīnētum, i, *n* [vinum], *a plantation of vines, a vineyard*, Varr L. L 5, § 37 Müll.; Cic N. D 2, 66, 167; 3, 36, 86; id. Leg 2, 8, 21; Verg G 2, 319; Hor. Ep 1, 7, 84; Col. 3, 4, 1; 12, 18, 2; Quint. 1, 12, 7; Suet Dom. 7.—Prov: vineta sua caedere, i q *to be severe against one's self*, Hor. Ep 2, 1, 220

vīnĕus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *made of* or *belonging to wine.* **I.** *Adj* (so very rare): latex, i e *wine*, Sol. 5 *med* —**II.** *Subst.:* **vīnĕa,** ae, *f* **A.** *A plantation of vines, a vineyard*, Cic Sen. 15, 54; id. Div. 1, 17, 31; id. Agr 2, 25, 67; Plaut. Curc 1, 2, 50, Verg G 2, 390; Hor. S 2, 4, 43; id. C 3, 1, 29 al — **B.** *A vine*, Cato, R R. 6; Varr. R R 1, 25; Col. 4, 10, 2; 4, 22, 5; id. Arb 14; Phaedr 4, 3, 1.—**C.** In milit lang , *a kind of penthouse, shed*, or *mantlet*, built like an arbor, for sheltering besiegers, Caes B G 2, 12; 2, 30; 3, 21; 7, 17, Cic. Fam 5, 4, 10, id. Phil. 8, 6, 17; Sil. 13, 110 al. ; cf. Veg Mil. 4, 15: sub vineam jacere dicuntur milites, cum astantibus centurionibus jacere coguntur sudes, Fest. s. v sub, p 311 Müll.

* **vīnĭbŭa,** ae, *f* [vinum and bu ; cf.: imbuo, bibo], *a female wine-bibber*, Lucil. ap Non. p 81, 6

* **vīnĭfer,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj* [vinum-fero], *wine producing:* vitis, App Herb 66

vīnĭtor, ōris, *m* [vinum], *a vine-dresser*, Cic Fin. 5, 14, 40; Verg E 10, 36

* **vīnĭtōrĭus,** a, um, *adj* [vinitor], *of* or *belonging to a vine-dresser:* falx, *a vine-dresser's knife, pruning hook*, Col 4, 25

* **vinnŭlus,** a, um, *adj* [perh. for venerula from Venus], *delightful, sweet*. oratio vinnula, venustula, Plaut As 1, 3, 70

vīnŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [vinolentus], *wine-bibbing, intoxication from wine*, Cic Phil. 2, 39, 101; id. Tusc. 4, 11, 26; id. Top 20, 75; id. Inv. 2, 5, 17; Suet Vit 17

vīnŏlentus, a, um, *adj* [vinum], *full of* or *drunk with wine, drunk, intoxicated*, Ter Phorm. 5, 9, 28· ne sobrius in violentiam vinolentorum incidat, Cic. Tusc 5, 41, 118, id. Agr. 1, 1, 1, id. Phil. 2, 28, 68· furor, id. Fam. 12, 25, 4 homines, Nep Alcib 11, 4: medicamenta, *strongly mixed with wine*, Cic Pis 6, 13

vīnōsĭtas, ātis, *f* [vinosus], *the flavor of wine*, Tert Jejun 1 *fin*

vīnōsus, a, um, *adj* [vinum], *full of wine, drunk with wine; fond of wine, wine-bibbing* (syn · temulentus, ebrius) non modo vinosus, sed virosus quoque, Scip Afric. ap Gell 7, 12, 5· laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, Hor Ep 1, 19, 6: modice vinosi, *drunken*, Liv 41, 4, 4· convivia, Ov Am 3, 1, 17, id. A. A 3, 330· moris sucus in carne vinosus, *having the taste or flavor of wine*, Plin 15, 24, 27, § 97: sapor seminis nardi, id. 12, 13, 27, § 47 odor seminis ambrosiae, id. 27, 4, 11, § 28· genus Punicorum, id 13, 19, 34, § 113 — *Comp* aetas, Ov F 3, 765 —*Sup* lena, Plaut Curc. 1, 1, 79

vīnum, i, *n* (in vulg lang also **vīnus,** i, *m* , Petr 41, 12; cf. Schol. Bern. ad Verg G 2, 98) [cf Gr οἶνος], *wine.* **I.** Lit., Plin 14, 6, 8, § 59; Cato, R R 156, 6; Cic Sen 18, 65, id. Off 3, 23, 91, id Brut 83, 287; Hor C 1, 4, 18, 2, 3, 13, Verg A. 2, 265: vini minister, *butler*, Sen Ep 47, 7 —*Plur* · vina, *wine*, in gen., Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 35; Lucr 2, 391, Verg E 5, 71; Hor C 1, 11, 6, Ov M. 8, 274; also, esp , *sorts of wine, wines*, Cato,

R R 147 sq, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 13, Plin 13, 4, 6, § 27, Hor S 2, 8, 38 vina tot consulum regionumque, Sen Ep 114, 25 — **II.** Transf **A.** *Grapes* vinum pendens, Cato, R. R 147 vinum priusque coctum est pendet putidum, Plaut Trin. 2 4, 125 vinum legere, Varr L L. 5, § 94 Müll.— **B.** *The vine* locus vino optimus, Cato, R R 6 4 serere, id ib, cf Varr R R 1, 25, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 46 — **C.** *Wine made of fruits, fruit wine*, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 40, 14, 16, 19, § 103, 23, 1, 26, § 52, Pall. Febr 25, 11, id. Mart 10, 10

vĭo, are, *v n* [via], *to go, travel* (post Aug and very rare, cf vio pro eo infelicius fictum, Quint 8, 6, 33) legati intenti ad viandum, Amm 20, 9, 1 iter viandi multifidum, Prud adv Symm 2, 772 viansma ritus, *travelling about*, App M 10, p 240, 6, p 184, Flor 1 *init*, Sol 29 *fin*, Vulg 1 Reg 24, 4.—*P a* as *subst* **vĭantes**, ium, *m*, *travellers* viantibus opportunae viae, Amm 15, 10, 2

vĭŏcūrus, i, *m* [via curo] *an overseer* or *constructor of roads*, Varr L L 5, §§ 7 and 158 Müll

vĭŏla, ae, *f dim* [Gr ἴον], *the violet, the stock gillyflower* **I.** Lit, Plin 21, 6, 14, § 27, 21, 11, 38, § 64, Verg E 2, 47, 10, 39 —Collect an tu me in viola putabas aut in rosa dicere? Cic Tusc. 5, 26, 73 al — **II.** *A violet color, violet*, Hor C 3 10, 14, id Ep 2, 1, 207, Plin 34, 12, 32, § 124, 37, 9, 40 § 121

vĭŏlābĭlis, e, *adj* [violo], *that may be injured* or *violated, violable* (poet) cor levibus telis, Ov H 15 79 non violabile numen, Verg A 2, 154 turba nullis armis, senes, Stat Th 5, 258

vĭŏlācĕus, a, um, *adj* (viola, II) *violet-colored, violet* purpura, Nep ap Plin 9, 39, 63, § 136 flos herbae, Plin 22, 18, 21, § 47 gemma, id 37, 10, 61, § 170

vĭŏlācĭum, ii, *n* [viola], *violet wine*, Apic 1 4

‡ **vĭŏlāris**, e, *adj* [id], *of* or *belonging to violets, violet* DIE, *the day on which graves were garlanded with violets, roses*, etc, Inscr Fabr 724, 443, cf rosales

vĭŏlārĭum, ii, *n* [id], *a bed* or *bank of violets*, Varr R R 1, 35, 1, Verg G 4, 32, Hor C 2, 15, 5, Ov F 4, 437, Col 10, 259

vĭŏlārĭus, ii, *m* [viola, II], *a dyer of violet color*, Plaut Aul 3, 5, 36, Inscr Don cl 8, n 78

vĭŏlātĭo, ōnis, *f* [violo], *an injury, profanation, violation* (not in Cic or Cæs) templi, Liv 29, 8, 11, 31, 12, 4 religionum, Sen Ep 104, 27 publica fidei, Vell 2, 1, 5

vĭŏlātor, oris, *m* [id], *an injurer, profaner, violator* (not in Cic or Cæs) templi, Ov P 2, 2, 27 juris gentium, Liv 4, 19, 3 foederis, Tac A 1, 58 dictatoris (C Caesaris), i e *murderer*, Macr S 2, 3 *med* —In apposit, *fem* natrix violator aquae, i e *polluting, poisoning*, Luc 9, 720

vĭŏlātrix, icis, *f* [violator], *she who profanes* or *violates* natura, August Mor Manich 12

1. vĭŏlātus, a, um, *Part* of violo

2. vĭŏlātus, a, um, *adj* [viola], *flavored with violets* vinum, Pall Febr 32

vĭŏlens, entis, *adj* [vis], *impetuous, vehement, furious, violent* (mostly poet and in post Aug prose, whereas violentus is class) Aufidus, Hor C 3 30, 10 victor equus id Ep 1, 10, 37, so (with ferus), Pers 5, 171

vĭŏlenter, *adv* [violens], *impetuously, vehemently, violently* solennia ludorum violenter dirimere Liv 5, 1, 4 quaestio exercita aspere violenterque, *furiously*, Sall J 40, 5, cf aliquid tolerare, Ter Phorm 5, 1, 4 vidimus flavum Tiberim retortis Litore Etrusco violenter undis Ire dejectum monumenta regis, Hor C 1, 2, 14 invadunt appropinquantem (canes), Col 7, 12, 7 pro consulatum violenter gerere, Plin Ep 3, 9, 1 aliquem ad supplicium poscere, Tac H 3, 11 increpare aliquem id A. 6, 3 —*Comp.*, Suet Aug 51 *fin*, id Tib 37, id Tit 6, Just 11, 7, 16 — *Sup*, Col 7, 3 4; Just. 25, 5, 1

vĭŏlentĭa, ae, *f* [violentus], *violence, vehemence, impetuosity ferocity* (class.) illi hanc vim appellant, quae est potius violentia, Quint 2, 12, 11 novi hominis furorem, novi effrenatam violentiam, Cic Phil 12, 11, 26 vinolentorum, id Tusc. 5, 41, 118 minis ejus ac violentiā territus, Suet Ner 34 gentium, *ferocity*, Tac. A 2, 63 acris leonum, Lucr 3, 741 — Of things, concr and abstr vehemens vini, Lucr 3, 482 saepe fortunae violentiam tolerávisse, Sall C 53, 3 assidua hiemis, Col 1, 1, 5 radii solis, Plin 2, 16, 13, § 70 vultus *fierceness*, Ov M 1, 238 si dolo nihil profecerit, vi et violentia deicere eos conatur, Lact 3, 29, 15

vĭŏlentus, a, um, *adj* [vis], *forcible, violent, vehement, impetuous, boisterous* (class) ubi id rescivit factum frater violentissimus, Ter Eun. 5, 4, 32 homo vehemens et violentus, Cic Phil 5, 7, 19 quamvis sis, ut es, violentus et furens, id. ib 2, 28 68 tyrannus saevissimus et violentissimus in suos, Liv 34, 32, 3 censores, id. 9, 34, 3 ingenium, id. 1, 46, 5, cf. Piso ingenio violentus, Tac A 2, 43 facie violenta Corinna est, Ov Am 2, 17, 7 violentus in armis, id P 4, 6, 35 viri vis, Lucr 5, 964 vis leonum, id 3, 296 Lucania bellum Incuteret violenta, Hor S 2, 1, 39 ventus, Lucr 5, 1226 turbo, id 5, 217, 5, 368, 5, 1231 violentior Eurus, Verg G 2, 107 violentior amnis, id ib 4, 373 violentissimae tempestates, Cic Clu 49, 138 violentissimus caeli status, Col. 5, 5, 17 duae res violentissimae, ferrum et ignis, Plin 37, 4, 15, § 59 opes, Cic Phil 1, 12, 29 verba, Ov M 3, 717 imperium, Liv 45, 12, 6 mors infantibus, Sen Troad 1172 nimis violentum est, nulla esse dicere, i e *it is unreasonable, it is going too far*, Cic Fin 5, 24, 72 —*Adv* does not occur

vĭŏlĕus, a, um, *adj* [viola], *violet, of a violet color* nectar, Cassiod. Var 12, 4

vĭŏlo, avi, atum, 1, *v a* [vis], *to treat with violence* (corporeally, and, more freq, mentally), *to injure, dishonor, outrage, violate* (cf laedo, polluo, contamino) **I.** Lit with persons as objects hospites violare fas non putant, *to injure, do violence to*, Caes. B G 6, 23 *fin* aliquem, id B C 3, 98 patriam prodere, parentes violare, Cic Fin 3, 9, 32 — Esp virginem, Auct ap Varr L L 6, § 80 Müll, Tib 1, 6, 51, cf Cic Fam 9, 22 1 *fin* sacrum vulnere corpus, Verg A 11, 591, cf Getico peream violatus ab arcu, Ov P 3, 5, 45 — **II.** Transf **A.** With places as objects, *to invade, violate, profane* fines eorum se violaturum negavit, Caes B G 6, 32 loca religiosa et lucos, Cic Rab Perd. 2, 7 Iliacos agros ferro, Verg A 11, 255 Cereale nemus securi, Ov M 8, 741 silva vetus nullāque diu violata securi, id F 4, 649 — **B.** With the senses as objects, *to outrage, shock*. oculos nostros (tua epistola), Ov H 17, 1, cf aures meas obsceno sermone, Petr 85 — **C.** With abstract objects, *to violate, outrage, break, injure*, etc officium, Cic Rosc Am 38, 109 jus id Leg 2, 9, 22 religionem, id Verr 2, 5, 72, § 186 virginitatem alicujus id N D 3, 23, 59 vitam patris, id Par 3, 25 inducias per scelus, *to break* Caes B C 2, 15 foedera Liv 28, 44, 7, Tib 1, 9, 2 amicitiam, Cic Phil 2, 1, 3 existimatio nem absentis, id. Quint 23, 73, cf nominis nostri famam tuis probris, id Verr 2, 1, 32, § 82 dignitatem alicujus in aliqua re id. Fam 1, 5, 2, cf injuriae sunt, quae aut pulsatione corpus aut convicio aures aut aliquā turpitudine vitam cujuspiam violant, Auct Her 4, 25, 35 — **III.** Trop (rare and poet) Indum sanguineo ostro ebur, i e *to dye of a blood red*, Verg A 12, 67 (an imitation of the Homeric ἐλέφαντα φοινικι μιήνῃ, Il 4, 141)

vīpĕra, ae, *f* [contr from vivipera, from vivus pario, that brings forth living young] *a viper* **I.** Lit Coluber berus, Linn, Plin 10 62, 82, § 169 — **II.** Transf **A.** *Adder, snake, serpent*, in gen., Prop 4 (5), 7, 53, Verg G 3, 417, Hor C 3, 4, 17, id Epod. 5, 15, 16, 52, Ov M 10 24, id R Am 421, id A A 2, 376 al — Prov in sinu viperam habere, Cic Har Resp 24, 50 viperam nutricare sub ala, *to nourish a viper in one's bosom*, Petr 77 vipera est in veprecula, Pomp ap Non p 231, 13, v veprecula — **B.** *Viper! serpent!* as a term of reproach for a dangerous person saevissima, Juv 6, 641 tandem vipera, sibilare desiste, Flor 4, 12, 37, cf Don Ter Fun 5, 1, 8

vīpĕrālis, e, *adj* [vipera], *of* or *for vipers* herba, *good against the bite of a viper*, App Herb 89.

vīpĕrĕus, a, um, *adj* [vipera] *of a viper, serpent*, or *snake* crinis, Verg A 6, 281 dentes, Ov M 4, 573 fauces, id ib 7, 203 carnes, id. ib 2, 769 venenum, Luc. 9, 635, cf cruor, Ov P 4, 7, 36 genus, Verg A 7, 753 monstrum, i e *the serpent haired head of Medusa*, Ov M 4, 615, cf sorores, i e *the Furies*, id ib 6, 662 pennae, i e *winged serpents*, id ib 7, 391 genus fratrum, *sprung from the dragon's teeth* of Cadmus, Sen Oedip 597 manus, *with serpent fingers*, id Herc Oet 169 anima, i e *poisonous breath*, Verg A 7, 351

vīpĕrīnus, a, um, *adj* [id] **I.** *Of a viper, serpent*, or *snake* **A.** *Adj* caro, Plin 7, 2, 2, § 27 sanguis, Hor C 1 8, 9, cf cruor, id. Epod 3, 6 sanies Plin. 11, 53, 115, § 279 morsus, Att ap Cic Fin 2, 29, 94, id. Tusc 2, 7, 19 nodo coercens viperino Bistonidum, Hor C 2, 19, 19 — **B.** *Subst* **vīpĕrīna**, ae, *f* (herba), *a plant, called also* serpentaria, *dragonwort*, App Herb 5 — **II.** *Serpent formed, serpent like* cauda (chamaeleonis) implicans se viperinis orbibus, Plin 8, 33, 51, § 121

vīpĭo, ōnis, *m*, *a kind of small crane*, Plin 10 49 69, § 135

Vipsānius, i, *m*, *the name of a Roman gens*, e g M Vipsanius Agrippa, *the son in law of Augustus*, Suet Aug 42 and 63, Nep Att 12, 1, Sen Contr 2, 12 *fin* — Hence,

Vipsānus, a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Vipsanius Agrippa, Vipsanian* columnae, in the portico of Agrippa, Mart 4, 18, 1, so, laurus, id 1, 109, 3

vĭr, viri (*gen plur* virûm, Enn ap Charis p 251 P, or Ann v 280 Vahl, id ap Fest p 257 Müll, or Ann v 394 Vahl; Verg A 6, 553 al) *m* [Sanscr vira, hero, the root is in O H Germ weralt, Angl-Sax veruld, Engl world, i e age or generation of men], *a male person, a man* (opp. femina, cf mas) **I.** In gen virum me natam vellem, Ter Phorm 5, 3, 9 deque viro factus (mirabile!) femina, Ov M 3, 326. ambiguus fuerit modo vir, modo femina Sithon, id. ib 4, 280 mulier conjuncta viro, Lucr 5, 1012 vir mulierque, Tib 2, 2, 2. sapientissimorum nostrae civitatis virorum disputatio, Cic. Rep 1, 8 13 vir prudens, id ib 1, 12, 18 clari viri, id Fam 6, 6, 12 vir clarus et honoratus, id Sen 7, 22 praestantior, id ib 23, 84 bonus et sapiens et legibus parens, id Fin 3, 19, 64, cf id Off 3, 15, 64, v bonus optimi (opp homines improbi), id Cael 5, 12 fortis, id Fin 3, 8, 29, id Rep 1, 3, 5 turpissimus, Sall J 85, 42 nefandus, Verg A 4, 498 — **II.** In partic **A.** *A man* as related to a woman, *a husband*, maritus (very freq) is (Jupiter) amare occepit Alcumenam clam virum, Plaut Am prol 107, 111, 134, 1, 3, 4, Ter Hec 4, 1, 1 quem (vultum) dicitur Xanthippe praedicare solita in viro suo fuisse Cic Tusc 3, 15 31, id Verr 5, 31, 82; id Cael 13 32, id Fam 7, 23, 4, Liv 1, 46, 6, Hor C 2, 18, 28, 3, 3, 68, id S 1, 2, 127 al, Ov M 1, 146, Petr 111, Quint 5, 10, 62, 5, 11, 28, 7, 1, 28, Suet Aug 69, id Calig 25, id Claud 29, id Ner 35, id Dom 22 al — Transf, of animals *the male, mate*, etc, Verg E 7, 7, Ov M 1, 660, Mart 3, 93, 11, Sol 23 — **B.** *A man* (opp a boy). pueri hoc possunt, viri non potuerunt? Cic Tusc 2, 14 34 ex toto non sic pueri ut viri curari debent, Cels 3, 7 *fin* pueroque viroque, Ov M 13, 397 neque eos (pueros) prius in urbem redire, quam viri facti essent, statuit, Just 3, 3, 7 cum essem parvulus quando factus sum vir, etc, Vulg 1 Cor 13, 11 — **C.** Pregn, *a man, a man of courage, principle*, or *honor, one who deserves the name of a man* Marius rusticanus vir, sed plane vir, cum secaretur, vetuit se alligari Ita et tulit dolorem, ut vir, et, ut homo, majorem ferre sine causā necessaria noluit, Cic Tusc 2, 22, 53, cf id Fam 5, 17, 3 cum is jam se corroboravisset ac vir inter viros esset, id Cael 5, 11 te oro, te colligas virumque praebeas id. Fam 5, 18, 1 si vir esse volet, praeclara συνοδία, id. Att 10, 7, 2 tum viro et gubernatore opus est, Liv 24, 8, 1, 1 41, 3, 1, 46, 6, 2 38, 6 et saep si quid in Flacco viri est, Non feret Hor Epod 15, 12 — **D.** In milit. lang **1.** In gen, like our *man*, for *soldier* (syn miles) dispertiti viri, dispertiti ordines, Plaut Am 1, 1, 65, cf boat Caelum fremitu virum, id. ib 1, 1, 78 vir

unus cum viro congrediendo, T Manlius, M Valerius, quantum Gallicam rabiem vin ceret Romana virtus, docuerunt, Liv 38, 17, 8 —**2.** In partic, as opposed to the cav alry, *a foot soldier* (syn. pedes) equites vi rique, Liv 21, 27, 1 magna voce trahens equitemque virosque, Sil. 9, 559 passim turmaeque virique, etc. Petr 123 —Hence, prov equis viris, or viris equisque, *with horse and foot*, i e *with might and main*, v equus.—**E.** With emphasis in place of a pronoun of reference, is, ille, etc fletusque et conploratio fregere tandem virum, Liv 2, 40, 9 hae tantae viri virtutes, id. 21, 4, 9, Sall. J 9, 3 —**F.** Distributively, *each man, every man* vir virum legit, of choosing a senator, Suet. Aug. 35 vir cum viro congrediaris, Liv 22, 14, 14 legitque virum vir, *singled out* (in battle), Verg. A. 11, 632 (an imitation of Hom. Il. 4, 472 ἀνὴρ δ' ἄνδρ' ἐδνοπάλιζεν) cum vir virum legisset, i e *a companion in battle*, Liv 9, 39, 5, cf., in a sarcastic transfer ille (Clodius), qui semper secum scorta, semper exoletos, semper lupas ducebat, tum neminem, nisi ut virum a viro lectum esse diceres, Cic Mil. 21, 55 —**G.** *Human beings* (poet. homines, opp pecudes), Ov M. 1, 286, cf. Verg A. 6, 553 —**H.** *Manhood, virility* (poet. and very rare) ut relicta sensit sibi membra sine viro, Cat 63, 6 ferro mollita juventus Atque exsecta virum, Luc. 10, 134.

vīra, ae, *f* [vir], *a woman* quae nunc femina, antiquitus vira vocabatur, Isid. Orig 11, 2, 23

vĭrāgo, inis, *f* [virgo], *a man like, vigorous, heroic maiden, a female warrior, heroine, virago* (poet. and in post-Aug prose) virago aliqua ancilla, i. e *vigorous, stout*, Plaut Merc. 2, 3, 79 vos etenim juvenes animum geritis muliebrem, Illa virago viri, Poët. ap Cic Off 1, 18, 61 virago Paluda, i. e. *Minerva*, Enn. ap Varr L. L. 7, § 37 Müll. (Ann. v 510 Vahl.), so Ov M. 2, 765, 6, 130, Stat S 4, 5, 23, id. Th. 11, 414, of *Diana*, Sen. Hippol. 54, of *Juturna*, Verg. A. 12, 468, of *an Amazon*, Lact. 1, 9, 2, of *Eve*, Vulg. Gen. 2, 23

1. vĭrātus, a, um, *adj* [vir], *of a manly spirit, manly* vir, Varr ap Non. p 187, 15, Vulg. Ecclus. 28, 19

* **2. vĭrātus,** ūs, *m* [id.], *manly conduct, manliness*, Sid. Ep 7, 9

Virbĭus, ii, *m* **I.** *A surname of Hippolytus*, Ov M 15, 544, id. F 6, 756 —**II.** *The surname of a son of Hippolytus*, Verg. A. 7, 762.

virdĭcātus, a, um, sync for viridicatus q v

Virdŭmărus, i, *m*, *a leader of the Insubres*, Prop 4 (5), 10, 41, Fast Capitol. ap Grut. 297, 2 *fin*, v Viridomarus.

vĭrectum (less correctly **vĭrētum**), i, *n* [vireo], *a place overgrown with grass, a green place, greensward, sod, turf* viretum, ἀνθῶν τόπος, Glo s., mostly in *plur* virecta nemorum, Verg. A. 6, 638 amoena virecta, of Paradise, Prud. Cath. 3, 101 latissima, Apol. M 4, p 143, 2 patentia, id. ib 8, p 209 *fin*, 10, p 263, 24. —**II.** Transf., *greenness*, in gen. Scythidis (i e smaragdi), Mart Cap 1, § 67

vĭrens, entis, *Part* of vireo —As subst

vĭrentia, ium, *n*, *plants, herbage*, Col. 3, 8, 1, 1, 5, 8

1. vĭrĕo, ui, ēre, *v n*, *to be green* or *verdant* (syn. viridor) **I.** Lit alia semper virent, alia, hieme nudata, verno tempore tepefacta frondescunt, Cic. Tusc 5, 13, 37 fronde virere nova, Verg. A. 6, 206 quo viret uva jugo, Prop 2, 34 (3, 32), 78 quod pubes hedera virente Gaudeat, Hor C 1, 25, 17 summa (montis) pinu, Ov F 5, 382 lucus, id. M. 14, 837 agellus, Hor A. P 117 stagna musco, Verg G 4, 18 circa ilicibus virentem Alburnum, id. ib 3, 146 pectora felle, Ov M 2, 777 metalla Taygeti, of *the green Spartan marble* Mart 6, 42, 11, 9, 76, 9 —**II.** Trop, *to be fresh, vigorous,* or *lively; to flourish, bloom* vegetum ingenium vivido pectore vigebat, virebatque integris sensibus, Liv 6, 22, 7, cf Hor C 1, 9, 17 Chia, id. ib 4, 13, 6 dum virent genua, id. Epod. 13, 4 aetas populi Romani viruit, Flor 1, 22 ut novus serpens solet squamā virere recenti, Ov M 9, 267 virium gloriā virente florere Just. 4, 4, 5

2. vĭrĕo, onis, *m*, *a kind of bird*, acc. to some, *the greenfinch*, Plin. 10, 29, 69, § 292.

vīres, ium, *f*, v vis.

vĭresco, ĕre, *v inch n* [1. vireo], *to grow* or *become green* or *verdant* **I.** Lit rami arboribus, Lucr 1, 252 gramina, Verg. G 1, 55, Ov M 4, 394, Plin. 15 24, 29, § 101, Sen. Thyest. 54, Ambros. in Luc. 7, 127 —**II.** Trop, *to shoot forth, be developed*, Claud. Cons. Prob et Olybr 63 (but in Lucr 1, 674 the correct read. is vigescat, cf. id. 1, 757) —**B.** *To flourish, prosper, grow* populi Romani adulescentia, qua maxime viruit, Flor 1, 22, 1 virescit vulnere virtus, Furius ap Gell. 18, 11, 4, and ap Non. p 188, 8

vĭrētum, v virectum.

virga, ae, *f* [root varg, v virgo], *a slender green branch, a twig, sprout, switch, rod* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen., Cato, R. R. 101, Varr R. R. 1, 59, 4, Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 136, 24, 19, 112, § 172, Verg. G 1, 266, Ov M. 3, 29, 11, 109 —**B.** In partic **1.** *A graft, scion, set*, Ov M 14, 630 —**2.** *A lime twig*, Ov M 15, 474.—**3.** *A rod, switch* for flogging, Plaut. Capt 3, 4, 117, id. Bacch 4, 6, 10, id. Cas. 5, 4, 24, *for governing horses*, etc. virga quā ad regendum equum usus est, Front. 4, 5, 16, Val. Max. 3, 2, 12 nobilis equus umbra quoque virgae regitur, Curt 7, 4, 18, Mart. 9, 22, 14, cf. Luc 4, 683, Juv 3, 317 —Of *the small rods in the fasces of the lictors*, with which criminals were scourged, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 62, § 161, Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 136 —Hence, poet, for fasces, as a designation of one of the higher magistrates, Ov Tr 5, 6, 32, Stat S 1, 2, 47, Mart 8, 66, 4 —**4.** *A wand, a staff*, as a support, Liv 45, 12, Ov F 2, 706 —**5.** *A magic wand*, Verg. A. 7, 190, Ov M 14, 278, 14, 295, 14, 300 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A stalk* of the flax plant, Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 17 —**B.** *A streak, stripe* in the heavens, *a water gall*, Sen. Q. N 1, 9 and 10 —**C.** *A colored stripe* in a garment purpureae, Ov A. A. 3, 269 —**D.** *A twig* or *branch* of the ancestral tree, Juv 8, 7 —**E.** Genitalium, = membrum virile, Cassiod. Anim, 9

* **virgātor,** ōris, *m.* [virga] *one who beats with rods, a flogger*, Plaut. As 3, 2, 19

virgātus, a, um, *adj* [id.] **I.** *Made of twigs* or *osiers* calathisci, Cat 64, 320 —**II.** (Acc to virga, II. C) *Striped* sagula, Verg A. 8, 660 vestes, Sil. 4, 155 tigris, Sen. Hippol. 344, id. Herc. Oet 146, cf. virgato corpore tigris, Sil. 5, 148 nurus, *in striped garments*, Val. Fl. 2, 159

* **virgētum,** i, *n* [id.], *a thicket of rods* or *osiers*, Cic Leg. 2, 8, 21.

virgĕus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *of rods* or *twigs, of brushwood* scopae, Cato, R R. 152 crates, Col. 1, 6, 22 saepes, id. 11, 3, 7 anuli ex myrto, Plin. 15, 29, 37, § 124 supellex, Verg. G 1, 165 flamma, *of brush set on fire*, id. A. 7, 463

virgidēmĭa, ae, *f* [formed from virga, after the analogy of vindemia] *a harvest of rods*, i e *of stripes* or *blows*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 22, Varr ap Non. p 187, 13

Virgĭlĭae, arum, v Vergiliae

Virgĭlĭānus, a, um, v Vergilius.

Virgĭlĭŏcento, v Vergiliocento

Virgĭlĭus, v Vergilius.

virgĭnal, alis, v virginalis, II.

virgĭnālis, e, *adj* [virgo], *of* or *belonging to a maiden* or *virgin, maidenly, virgin, virginal* **I.** *Adj* habitus, vestitus, Cic Verr 2, 4, 3, § 5 forma, Gell. 14, 4, 2 modestia, Poët. ap Cic. Div 1, 31, 66 verecundia, Cic Quint 11, 39, App M. 1, p 112 32 ploratus, *a wailing like a girl*, id poet Tusc. 2, 9, 21 feles *a girl-stealer*, Plaut Rud. 3, 4, 43, cf. virginarius Fortuna, i e *Venus, as the tutelary goddess of maidens*, Arn. 2, 91 (cf. Varr ap Non. 149, 25) —**II.** *Subst*

virgĭnāle, is, *n*, = pudenda muliebria, Phaedr 4, 14, 14, also in the form virginal, Prud. στεφ 14, 8, Sol. 1 *med*, and in *plur* virginalia, Aug. Civ Dei, 22, 8

* **virgĭnārĭus,** a, um, *adj* [id.] *of* or *belonging to virgins* feles, *virgin-cat*, i e *virgin stealer*, Plaut Pers 4, 9, 14, cf. virginalis.

Virgĭnensis or **Virgĭniensis,** is, *f* [id.], *the goddess that presided over the loosing of the bridal zone*, Aug Civ Dei, 4, 11, 6, 9

Virgĭnesvendōnides, is, *m* [comically formed from virgo vendo], *virgin-seller*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 20 Ritschl.

virgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj* [virgo], *of* or *belonging to a maiden* or *virgin, maidenly, virgin* (poet. for virginalis) figura, Tib 3, 4, 89 forma, Ov M 3, 607 vultus, id. ib 5, 563, 10, 631 sanguis, id. ib 8, 323 comptus, Lucr 1, 87 pudor, Tib 1, 4, 14 rubor, Verg G 1, 430 decor, Sen. Med. 75 sacra, *offered by a maiden*, Petr 134 favilla, i. e *a virgin's funeral pile*, Ov M 13, 697. gymnasium, *of the Spartan virgins*, Prop 3, 14 (4, 13), 2 focus, i. e *of Vesta*, id. 4 (5), 4, 36, so, too, ara, Ov F 4, 731, cf. domus, *of the Vestals*, Mart 1, 71, 4 virginea domitus sagittā, i.e. *of Diana*, Hor C 3, 4, 72 umbrae, *of the Danaides*, Prop 2, 1, 67 bellum, *of the Amazons*, Val. Fl. 5, 134 Helicon, as the seat of the Muses, Ov M 2, 219 aurum, *the golden crown received by the victor at the festival of Minerva*, Mart. 9, 23, 1 volucres, i e *the Harpies*, Ov M. 7, 4, cf. vultus, Verg A. 3, 216 aqua, *the aqueduct called* Aqua Virgo (v virgo, D), Ov F 1, 464, called also virgineus liquor, id. P 1, 8, 38

Virgĭnĭa, ae, v Verginius

virgĭnĭtas, ātis, *f* [virgo], *maidenhood, virginity*, Cic. N D 3, 23, 59, Verg A. 12, 141, Ov M 1, 487, 1, 695, 3, 255, Plin. 25, 13, 95, § 154, Stat Achill. 1 292, Val. Fl 6, 449, App M. 5, p 160, 24.—**II.** Transf., concr = virgines (late Lat.) adulta virginitas castitasque nuptarum flens ultima decebatur, Amm 31, 8, 8

Virgĭnĭus, a, v Verginius

* **virgĭnor,** āri, *v dep* [virgo], *to act* or *behave like a virgin, to play the virgin*, Tert Virg Vel 12 *fin*

virgo, inis, *f* [root varg, Sanscr ūrg, strength, ūrga jami, nourish, Gr ὀργάω, to swell, ὀργή, impulse], *a maid maiden, virgin* (cf. puella) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen: cum Sabinas honesto ortas loco virgines rapi jussit, Cic Rep 2, 7, 12 (oratio philosophorum) casta, verecunda, virgo incorrupta, id. Or 19, 64 bellica, i e *Pallas*, Ov M 4, 754, Sil. 7, 459 Saturnia, i e *Vesta*, Ov F 6, 383 Vestalis, Cic Rep 2, 14, 26, 3, 10, 17 —In apposition virgo filia, Cic Rep 2, 37, 63 dea, *the virgin goddess*, i. e *Diana*, Ov M 12, 28, Mart. 10, 92, 8 —Transf, of female animals that have not coupled, Plin. 28 9, 41, § 147 lea, Stat. Th 12, 357; porca, Mart 13, 56, L —Adject carnes, Plin. 28, 4, 10, § 43, cf. equa Pall. 1, 35 *fin* buculae, Arn. 7, 224.—**B.** In partic, of particular virgins.—Of a *Vestal* qui esset decimus annus post Virginum absolutionem, Cic. Cat 3, 4, 9, Hor C 3, 30, 9 virgines sanctae, *the Vestals*, id. ib 1, 2, 27 —Of *Diana*, Hor C 1, 12, 22, 3, 22, 1.—Of *the Danaides*, Hor C 3, 11, 26 —Of *Astræa*, Verg E 4, 6 —**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen, of young females, *a young woman, girl*, Ov. H 6, 133, Sil. 3, 435, Just 1, 3 2, Curt 5, 1, 38, Verg. E 6, 47, 6, 52, Hor C 2, 8, 23, 3, 14, 9 —**B.** In the eccl. fathers, of males Tert. Virg. Vel. 8, Hier adv Jovin. 1, 4, id. Ep 22, 21, Paul. Nol. Carm 22, 2. —**C.** *The constellation Virgo in the zodiac*, Cic poët N D 2, 42, 110, Hyg. Astr 2, 25, 3, 24.—**D.** Aqua Virgo, or simply Virgo, *a stream of cold water brought to Rome in an aqueduct constructed by M Agrippa* (so called because a young girl discovered its source), now *Fontana Trevi*, Front Aquaed. 10, Plin. 31, 3, 25, § 42, Sen. Ep 83, 5; Cassiod. Var 7, 6, Ov A. A. 3, 385, id. Tr 3, 12, 22, Mart 6, 42, 18, 11, 47 6, 14, 163, 2 al., cf. Becker, Antiq 1, p 703 sq —**E.** Of things, as an adjectival appellative for *unwedded, pure, unused* (mostly post class.). senecta, i e *unmarried*, Tert adv Valent 5 saliva, *fasting*, id Jejun. 6 terra, *untilled*, Plin. 33, 3, 15, § 52 charta, i. e *that has not been read or published*, Mart 1, 67, 7 EMIT ET COMPARAVIT LOCVM VIRGINEM, *vacant*, Inscr Orell. 4566

virgōsus, a, um, *adj* [virga], *full of twigs* (late Lat) frutex, Pall. 1, 24, 2, cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 9 *fin*

virgŭla, ae, *f dim* [id.], *a little twig, a small rod a wand*, Nep Thras 4, 1, Cic Phil 8, 8, 23, Sen. Q N 1, 7, 1 divina, *a divining rod*, Cic Off. 1, 44, 158, also, *the title of a work by Varro*, ap Non. p 500, 12 censoria, *a critical mark, as a sign of spuriousness* (i q obelus), Quint 1, 4, 3 —Of an

eccentual mark, Mart Cap 3, § 273 — *Of a stripe* on a garment, Schol. Juv 8, 207 — *Of a slight column* of smoke, Vulg Cant 3, 6

* **virgŭlatus,** a, um, *adj* [virgula], *striped* (cf virga, II C, and virgatus, II) concha, Plin 9, 33, 52, § 103

virgultum, i, *n* [contr from virgule tum, from virgula] (only in *plur*), *a bush, thicket, copse, shrubbery*, Caes B G 3, 18 *fin*, 7, 73, Cic Div 1, 24, 49, id Cael 18, 42, Liv 1, 14 7, id E 10, 7, id A. 5, 661, Ov M 14 349, Col 2, 18, 1, 11, 2, 90 — **II.** *Slips, cuttings* of trees defodere in terram virgulta, Lucr 5, 933 silvestria, Verg G 2, 3, cf id ib 2, 346

virgultus, a, um, *adj* [virgultum], *full of bushes* or *thickets, shrubby* vallis, Sall Fragm ap Serv Verg A 3, 516, Sil 12, 354

virguncŭla, ae, *f dim* [virgo], *a little maid, young girl*, Petr 18, 20, Sen Q N 1, 17, 9, Curt 8, 4, 25, Juv 13, 40 — In ap position virguncula puella, Front. Aquaed. 10

vĭrĭae, ārum, *f*, *a kind of ornament for the arm, armlets, bracelets* (syn armilla), Plin 33, 3, 12, § 40, Tert Pall 4 *med*, Ambros. Abrah 1, 9, 88

1. Vĭrĭāthus or **Vĭrĭātus,** i, *m*, *a celebrated leader of the Lusitanians in the war against the Romans*, Liv Epit 52, 54, Vell 2, 1, 3, 2, 90, 3, Flor 2, 17 *fin*, Cic Off 2 11, 40, Val Max 6, 4, 2, Sil 4, 354, 10, 219 — **Vĭrĭāthīnus** or **Vĭrĭātīnus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *pertaining to Viriathus* bellum, Suet Galb 3

2. vĭrĭātus, a um, *adj* [viriae] *adorned with bracelets*, Lucil ap Non p 186, 30, Varr ib p 187, 14

* **vĭrĭcŭlae,** arum, *f dim* [vires, from vis], *little strength, small force* patrimonii, *small means*, App M 11, p 271, 24

vĭrĭcŭlum, i, *n*, *a graving tool, graver, burin*, = cestrum, Plin 35, 11, 41, § 149

vĭrĭdārĭum (**vĭrĭdĭārĭum,** and, contr, **virdĭārĭum**), ii, *n* [viridis], *a plantation of trees, a pleasure garden*, Cic Att 2, 3, 2, Petr 9 *fin*, Cels 1, 2, Suet. Tib 60, Plin 18, 2, 2, § 7, Dig 7, 1, 13, 33, 7, 26, Lampr Heliog 23 al

vĭrĭdĕ, *adv*, v viridis *fin*

vĭrĭdesco, ĕre, 3, *v inch n* [viridis], *to grow* or *become green*, Ambros Hexaem 5, 1, 1, id Spir Sanc prol. 16

vĭrĭdĭa, ium, v viridis, B 2

vĭrĭdĭārĭum, ii, v viridarium *init*

vĭrĭdĭcans, antis *Part* [viridis], *greenish* cavositates, Tert Pud 20

vĭrĭdĭcātus, a, um, *Part* [id], *made green, green* silva, Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 2, § 3 dub, v Orell *N cr* (Bait virdicata)

vĭrĭdis, e (*gen plur* viridum, Stat Th 2, 279), *adj* [vireo], *green* **I.** Lit (as the most general designation for every shade of that color) **A.** *Adj* color, Ov M 10, 137, Plin Ep 8, 20, 4 smaragdi, Lucr 2, 805 collis, id 2, 322, cf colles nitidissimi viridissimique, Cic Verr 2, 3, 18 § 47 viridis opacaque ripa, id Leg 1, 5, 15 gramen Verg G 2 219 viridiores herbae, Plin 6, 29, 35, § 185 viridia atque umida ligna, Cic Verr 2, 1, 17, § 45 colubrae, Hor C 1, 17, 8 Nereidum comae, id ib 3, 28 10, cf dei, Ov Tr 1, 2, 59 caelum, *bluish green* (when it is clear), Plin 17, 10, 14, § 74 — **B.** *Subst* **vĭrĭde,** is, *n* **1.** *Green color, greenness, verdure* (post Aug) bacis e viridi rubentibus, *reddish green*, Plin 15, 30, 39, § 127, so, e viridi pallens (gemma), id 37, 8, 33, § 110 — **2.** *A green thing*, of plants, trees, etc (late Lat), Vulg Ecclus 43, 23, id Apoc 9, 4 omne viride agri, Ambros in Luc 7, 16 — More freq *plur* **vĭrĭdĭa,** ium, *n*, *green plants, herbs*, or *trees* (post Aug), Col 8, 15, 4, Sen Ep 86 3, Plin. Ep 5, 6, 17, Vitr 5, 9, 5, Phaedr 2, 5, 14 — **II.** Transf., *green, young, youthful, fresh, blooming, lively, vigorous* viridiora praemiorum genera (opp arescentes laureae), Cic. Rep 6, 8, 8 caseus, Col 7, 8, 1 limus, Pers 3, 22 viridis et adhuc dulcis fructus studiorum, Quint 12 6, 3 indignantium, tam viridem et in flore aetatis erep tum esse rebus humanis Curt 10, 5, 10 sonus earum (litterarum) viridior vegetiorque, *livelier and stronger*, Gell 2, 3, 1 firmior et viridior sonus, id. 13, 20, 13 Euryalus forma insignis viridique juventa, Verg A. 5, 295 aevum, Ov Tr 4, 10, 17 senectus, Verg A 6, 304; cf Sil. 1, 187, Col praef § 12 usque ad novissimam valetudinem viridis, Plin Ep 7, 24, 1 leo, Stat Th 11, 742 senex, sed mehercule viridis animo ac vigens, Sen Ep 66, 1 consilio viridis, sed belli serus, Sil 3, 255 — With *gen.* viridissimus irae, Sil 5, 569 — *Adv* **vĭrĭdĕ,** *greenly, verdantly* nihil omnino viridius comparatum illis (smaragdis) viret, Plin 37, 5, 16, § 62

vĭrĭdĭtas, ātis, *f* [viridis], *green color, greenness, verdure, viridity* **I.** Lit. herbescens viriditas, Cic. Sen 15, 51 pratorum, id ib 16, 57 maris Plin 37, 5, 20, § 76 — **II.** Transf, *freshness, briskness, vigor* senectus aufert eam viriditatem, in quâ etiam nunc erat Scipio, Cic Lael 3, 11 vigere et habere quandam viriditatem, id Tusc 3, 31, 75 laurea illa amittit longo intervallo viriditatem, id Prov Cons 12, 29

vĭrĭdo, āre, 1, *v a.* and *n* [id] **I.** *Act*, *to make green, cause to grow green* hastas floribus, Val Fl 6, 136 vada subnatis viridentur ab herbis, *become green*, Ov Hal 90 — More freq, **II.** *Neutr*, in the *part pres* viridans, *growing green, green, verdant* cingit viridanti tempora lauro, Verg A 5, 539 herbae, Lucr 2, 33, 5, 1396 hedera, Plin 8, 32, 50, § 117, cf proximus ut viridante toro consederat herbae, Verg A 5, 388 gemmae, Plin 37, 8, 34, § 113 color, Lucr 5, 785

Vĭrĭdŏmărus (**Virdum-**), i, *m*, *a chief of the Ædui*, Caes B G 7, 38, Prop 4, 10, 41 (called **Vĭrdŏmărus,** Liv Epit 20)

vĭrīlis, e, *adj* [vir], *of* or *belonging to a man, manly virile* (cf mas, masculus) **I.** Lit **A.** In respect of sex, *male, masculine* **1.** In gen virile et muliebre secus, Sall Fragm ap Macr S 2, 9 virile secus, i e puer, Plaut. Rud 1, 2, 19 vestimentum, id Men 4 2 97 genus, Lucr 5, 1356 semen, id. 4, 1209 stirps fratris, Liv 1, 3, 11 vox, Ov M 4, 382 vultus id. ib 3, 189 coetus, *of men*, id. ib 3, 403, cf balnea Cato ap Gell 10, 3, 3 flamma, *the love of a man*, Ov A A 1, 282 — **2.** In partic **a.** In mal part pars, Lucr 6, 1209, cf Col 7, 11, 2 — As *subst* **vĭrīlia,** ium, *n*, = membrum virile, Petr 108, Plin 20, 16, 61, § 169, 20, 22, 89, § 243 — *Comp* qui viriliores videbantur, Lampr Heliog 8 *fin* — **b.** In gram, *of the masculine gender, masculine* nomen, Varr L. L. 10, §§ 21 and 30 Müll, Gell 1, 7, 15, 11, 1, 4 al — **B.** In respect of strength, vigor, etc, *manly, full-grown, arrived at the years of manhood* conversis studiis aetas animusque virilis Quaerit opes, etc, Hor A P 166 ne forte seniles Mandentur juveni partes pueroque viriles, *the parts of full-grown men*, id. ib 177 pars magna domus tuae morietur cum ad virilem aetatem venerit, Vulg 1 Reg 2, 33 toga, *assumed by Roman youth in their sixteenth year*, Cic Lael 1, 1, id. Sest 69, 144, Liv 26, 19, 5, 42, 34, 4 al — Opp to female garments sumpsisti virilem togam quam statim muliebrem stolam reddidisti, Cic Phil 2, 18, 44 — **C.** Transf, in jurid lang, *of* or *belonging to a person that falls to a person* or *to each one* in the division of inheritances ut ex bonis ejus, qui, etc, virilis pars patrono debeatur, *a proportionate part an equal share* with others Gai Inst 3 42 tota bona pro virilibus partibus ad liberos defuncti pertinere, id ib virilis, id. ib 3, 70, Dig 30, 1, 54, § 3, so, virilis portio, ib 37, 5, 8 pr, 31, 1, 70, § 2, Paul Sent. 3, 2, 3 — **2.** Transf, in gen (α) Virilis pars or portio, *share, part, lot* of a person est aliqua mea pars virilis, quod ejus civitatis sum, quam ille claram reddidit *my part, my duty* Cic Verr 2, 4, 37, § 81 plus quam pars virilis postulat, id. ib 2 3, 3, § 7 cum illius gloriae pars virilis apud omnes milites sit, etc, Liv 6, 11, 5 quem agrum miles pro parte virili manu cepisset, eum senex quoque vindicaret, id 3, 71, 7 haec qui pro virili parte defendunt, optimates sunt, i e *to the utmost of their ability, as far as in them lies* Cic Sest 66, 138, so pro virili parte, id Phil 13, 4, 8 pro parte virili, Liv 10, 8, 4, Ov Tr 5, 11, 23 pro virili portione, Tac Agr 45; id H 3, 20 — (β) In other connections (poet) actoris partis chorus officiumque virile Defendat, Hor A. P 193 Orell ad loc. — **II.** Trop, of quality, *worthy of a man, manly, manful, firm, vigorous, bold, spirited*, etc veretur quicquam aut facere aut loqui, quod parum virile videatur, Cic Fin. 2, 14, 47 laterum inflexio fortis ac virilis, id. de Or 3, 59, 220 inclinatio laterum, Quint 1, 11, 18 acta illa res est animo virili, consilio puerili, Cic Att. 14, 21, 3, so, ingenium, Sall. C 20, 11 vis ingenii (with solida), Quint 2, 5, 23 audacia, Just. 2, 12, 24 oratio (with fortis), Cic de Or 1, 54, 231, so, compositio, Quint. 2, 5, 9 sermo, id 9, 4, 3 ratio atque sententia, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10, 22 neque enim oratorius iste, immo hercle ne virilis quidem cultus est, Tac. Or 26 — As *subst* **vĭrīlia,** ium, *n.*, *manly deeds*, Sall H 3, 61, 15 Dietsch — *Sup* ALMIAE SABINAE MATRI VIRILISSIMAE, etc., Inscr Grud p 148, n 5 — *Adv* **vĭrīlĭter,** *manfully, firmly, courageously* (acc to II) Cic. Tusc 2, 27, 65, id. Off 1, 27, 94, Auct Her 4, 11, 16, Ov F 1, 479 — *Comp*, Sen Contr 5, 33 *fin*, id. Brev Vit 6, 5

vĭrīlĭtas, ātis, *f* [virilis], *manhood* (perh not ante Aug) **I.** Lit. **A.** *The age of manhood*, Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 155 — **B.** Abstr, *manhood, virility* Galam C Caesarem, quasi incertae virilitatis, dicere, Tac A. 6, 5 adempta, id ib 6, 31 — **2.** Concr, *the organs of generation*, Quint 5, 12, 17, Plin 7, 4, 3, § 36, cf Dig 48, 8, 4 *fin*, Mart 9, 7, 5 al — Of animals, Col 6, 26, 3, Plin 23, 1, 23, § 44. — * **II.** Trop, *manliness, manly vigor* sanctitas certe et, ut sic dicam, virilitas ab his (veteribus Latinis) petenda, etc, Quint 1, 8, 9, Val Max 2 4, 2

vĭrīlĭter, *adv*, v virilis *fin*

vĭrĭŏla, ae, *f dim* [viriae], *a little bracelet*, Plin 33, 3, 12, § 40, Dig 18, 1, 14, 34, 2 40, cf Isid Orig 19, 31

vĭrĭōsē, *adv* [viriosus], *strongly, violently*, Tert Anim 19 *med*

vĭrĭōsus, a, um, *adj* [vis], *strong, robust, violent* (post class.) vitia usu, Tert adv Valent 16 *med* spinae, App M 7, p 196 dub

Vĭrĭplāca, ae *f* [vir placo] a name of the goddess (Juno) who, in her temple on the Palatine Hill, reconciles husbands to their wives, *appeaser of men*, Val Max. 2, 1, 6

* **1. vĭrĭpŏtens,** entis, *adj* [vis potior] *mighty in power, mighty, powerful*, an epithet of Jupiter, Plaut. Pers 2, 3, 1.

2. vĭrĭpŏtens, entis, *adj* [vir potior], *fit for a husband*, i e *marriageable, nubile* puella, Dig 24, 1, 65, 26, 7, 58, 35, 1, 99 virgo, ib 50, 16, 3

‡ **vĭrĭtānus** ager dicitur, qui viritim populo distribuitur, Fest p 375 Müll

vĭrītim, *adv* [vir], *man by man, to each one separately, singly, individually* (used only with distrib numerals, never with card, v infra) **I.** Lit viritim dicitur dari, quod datur per singulos viros Cato praeda, quae capta est, viritim divisa, Fest. p 378 Müll qui legem de agro Gallico viritim dividendo tulit, Cic Brut 14, 57, cf. Suet. Tib 76 viritim dispertire aliquid populo, Plaut Ps. 1, 5, 26 distribuere pecus, Caes B G 7, 71 dare tricenos nummos cohortibus, Tac A 1, 8 populi viritim deleti, *one and all, all together*, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 22. — **II.** Transf, *each by itself, singly, separately, individually* (not in Cic) in universum de ventis diximus nunc viritim incipiamus illos discutere Sen Q N 5, 7, 1, cf Col. 1, 9, 6 possum donare sapienti, quod viritim meum est, Sen Ben 7, 6, 2 ex his, quae viritim ei serviunt, id ib 7, 7, 4 dimicare Curt 7, 4 33 commonefacere bene ficii sui, Sall J 49, 4 prompta studia, *separately* (with nondum aperta consensione), Tac A 3, 43 legere tereregue, Hor Ep 2, 1, 92

Vĭrŏmandŭi, v Veromandui

vĭror, ōris, *m* [vireo] *green color, greenness, verdure* (post class for viriditas) pratorum, App Flor p 348, 18 superest ali quid de virore, Pall Jun 12, Vop Prob 19

1. vĭrōsus, a, um, *adj* [vir] *fond of men, longing after men* uxor, Lucil ap Non p 21, 30, Afran. ib, App M 9, p 223

med : qui non modo vinosus, sed virosus quoque sit, Scipio Afric ap Gell 7, 12, 5

2. vīrōsus, a, um, *adj* [virus] **I.** *Full of* or *covered with slime, slimy :* loci, Cato, R. R. 257, 11 : pisces, Cels. 2, 21.—*Sup.:* medicamentum adversus stomachum, Scrib Comp 103 —**II.** *Having a bad odor, stinking, fetid :* virosi odoris sordes, Scrib Comp 163: castorea, Verg G 1, 58: Nemes Cyneg 223 eluvies, i e *urine,* Grat. Cyn. 355 —**III.** *Poisonous* **A.** Lit : spinae, App M. 7, p 196 ; Mart Cap 4, § 332. —**B.** Transf, *foul* · aures mariti virosa susurrorum faece completae, Sid. Ep 5, 7 *fin.*

virtŭōsus, a, um, *adj* [virtus], *virtuous, good* (late Lat), Aug c. Sec Man. 10

virtūs, ūtis (*gen plur.* virtutium, App Mag 73 ; Paul. Nol Carm 10, 34; *dat* and *abl.* VIRTVTEI, Inscr Corp Lat 1, 30 and 34), *f* [vir], *manliness, manhood,* i e the sum of all the corporeal or mental excellences of man, *strength, vigor ; bravery, courage ; aptness, capacity ; worth, excellence, virtue,* etc : virtus clara aeternaque habetur, Sall. C 1, 4: ni virtus fidesque vostra spectata mihi forent, id. ib 20, 2; id. J 74, 1. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit : ita fiet, ut animi virtus corporis virtuti anteponatur, Cic Fin. 5, 13, 38: his virtutibus ornatus, modestiā, temperantiā, justitiā, id. Off 1, 15, 46; cf : virtutes continentiae, gravitatis, justitiae, fidei, id. Mur 10, 23: virtus atque integritas, id. Font. 13, 29: oratoris vis divina virtusque, id. de Or 2, 27, 120 —**B.** Transf, of animals, and of inanimate or abstract things, *goodness, worth, value, power, strength,* etc.: nam nec arboris, nec equi virtus (in quo abutimur nomine) in opinione sita est, sed in naturā, Cic Leg 1, 16, 45. praedium solo bono, suā virtute valeat, Cato, R R 1, 2: merci pretium statui, pro virtute ut veneat, Plaut Mil. 3, 1, 131: navium, Liv. 37, 24, 1: ferri, Just. 11, 13, 11: herbarum, Ov M. 14, 357. oratoriae virtutes, Cic Brut 17, 65: oratio habet virtutes tres, Quint 1, 5, 1: dicendi (opp vitium), id 8, praef. § 17: facundiae, id. 12, 3, 9 — **II.** In partic. **A.** In the phrase deûm virtute, usu. with dicam, *by the aid* or *merit of the gods,* i e *the gods be thanked* (ante-class), Plaut. Trin 2, 2, 65: virtute deûm et majorum nostrûm, id. Aul 2, 1, 44; id. Capt 2, 2, 71 dub ; cf id. Mil. 3, 1, 85 and 90; so virtute eorum (i e majorum), id. Trin. 3, 2, 17 —**B.** *Moral perfection, virtuousness, virtue* **1.** Lit : est autem virtus nihil aliud quam in se perfecta et ad summum perducta natura, Cic Leg 1, 8, 25. virtus est animi habitus naturae modo rationi consentaneus, id. Inv 2, 53, 159 cum omnes rectae animi affectiones virtutes appellentur. . Appellata est ex viro virtus, etc , id. Tusc 2, 18, 43; id. Inv. 2, 53, 159: nec vero habere virtutem satis est quasi artem aliquam, nisi utare... virtus in usu sui tota posita est, id. Rep 1, 2, 2 est in eo virtus et probitas et summum officium summaque observantia, id. Fam 13, 28, a, 2.—**2.** Transf, *Virtue,* personified as a deity, Cic N D 2, 23, 61; 2, 31, 79 ; id. Leg 2, 8, 19; 2, 11, 28, id. Phil 14, 13, 34; Plaut Am prol 42 ; Liv 27, 25, 7, 29, 11, 13; Juv 1, 115 al.—**C.** *Military talents, courage, valor, bravery, gallantry, fortitude* (syn fortitudo), etc : Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, quod fere cottidianis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt, Caes B G 1, 1; cf id. ib 1, 2; 1, 13 militum, Sall. J 52, 6; 62, 1 Claudi virtute Neronis Armenius cecidit, Hor Ep 1, 12, 26: Scipiadae, id. S 2, 1, 72, cf. id. Epod 9, 26; 16, 5; id. C 2, 7, 11.—**D.** *Obstinacy* iniqua, Stat Th 11, 1

vīrŭlentĭa, ae, *f* [virulentus], *an offensive odor, a stench :* hircorum, Sid. Ep 8, 14 *med*

vīrŭlentus, a, um, *adj* [virus], *full of poison, poisonous, virulent* · serpentes, Gell. 16, 11, 2

vīrūnum, i, *n* , *a town in Noricum,* Plin. 3, 24, 27, § 146

vīrus, i, *n* [Sanscr visham, Gr ἰός, poison], *a slimy liquid, slime* **I.** In gen , of animals and plants, Verg G 3, 281, Col 2, 14, 3; Plin 19, 5, 27, § 89, 30, 6, 15, § 45; Stat. S 1, 4, 104 —*Of animal sperm* or *semen,* Plin 9, 50, 74, § 157 —**II.** In partic., in a bad sense **A.** *A poisonous liquid, poison, venom, virus* (syn venenum) **1.** Lit , Cic Arat. 432 , Verg. G 1, 129; 3, 419; Ov.Tr 3, 10, 64; Plin. 34, 17, 48, § 160 amatorium, id. 8, 22, 34, § 83.—**2.** Trop : evomere virus acerbitatis suae, Cic. Lael. 23, 87 futile virus linguae, Sil. 11, 560: mentis, id. 9, 476 ; Mart 13, 2, 8 —**B.** *An offensive odor, stench,* Lucr. 2, 853; Col. 1, 5, 6, Plin. 11, 53, 115, § 277; 27, 12, 83, § 107; 35, 15, 52, § 185: odoris, *an offensive pungency,* id. 28, 3, 6, § 31; 28, 7, 23, § 79 —**C.** *A sharp, saline taste;* of sea water, Lucr 2, 476 , 5, 269; 6, 635 —Of wine, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 124.

vīs, vis, *f* , *plur* vires, ium (class. only in *nom , acc* and *abl. sing* and in *plur.; gen sing* very rare; Tac Or 26; Dig 4, 2, 1; Paul. Sent. 5, 30; *dat sing* vi, Auct B Afr. 69, 2 ; C I. L. 5, 837; collat form of the *nom* and *acc. plur.* vis, Lucr 3, 265 ; 2, 586 ; Sall. ap Prisc. p 707, or H. 3, 62 Dietsch ; Messala ap Macr. S 1, 9, 14) [Gr ἴς, Ϝίς, sinew, force; ἶφι, with might], *strength,* physical or mental; *force, vigor, power, energy, virtue* (cf robur) **I.** Lit **1.** In gen (*a*) *Sing :* celeritas et vis equorum, Cic. Div. 1, 70, 144: magna vis eorum (urorum) et magna velocitas, Caes B G 6, 28· contra vim atque impetum fluminis, id. ib 4, 17: tempestatis, id. B C 2, 14· venti, Lucr 1, 271: solis, id. 4, 326 (301): horrida teli, id. 3, 170· acris vini, id. 3, 476· ferri aerisque, id 5, 1286: veneni, Cic Cael 24, 58 et saep —(β) *Plur* (most freq of phys ical strength)· non viribus aut velocitatibus aut celeritate corporum res magnae geruntur, Cic Sen. 6, 17: nec nunc vires desidero adulescentis, non plus quam adulescens tauri aut elephanti desiderabam, id. ib 9, 27: hoc ali vires nervosque confirmari putant, Caes B G 6, 21· me jam sanguis viresque deficiunt, id ib 7, 50 *fin :* perpauci viribus confisi transnatare contenderunt, id. ib 1, 53. nostri integris viribus fortiter repugnare, id. ib 3, 4 : lacertis et viribus pugnare, Cic Fam 4, 7, 2: omnibus viribus atque opibus repugnare, id. Tusc. 3, 11, 25. non animi solum vigore sed etiam corporis viribus excellens, Liv 9, 16, 12: validis viribus hastam contorquere, Verg A. 2, 50: quicquid agas, decet agere pro viribus, *with all your might,* Cic Sen. 9, 27 ; so, supra vires, Hor Ep 1, 18, 22 et neglecta solent incendia sumere vires, id. ib 1, 18, 85. seu virium vi seu exercitatione multā cibi vinique capacissimus, Liv 9, 16, 13; cf. · in proelii concursu abit res a Consilio ad vires vimque pugnantium, Nep Thras 1, 4 dub (Siebel vires usumque) —Poet , with *inf.:* nec mihi sunt vires inimicos pellere tectis, Ov H. 1, 109 —**2.** In partic **a.** *Energy, virtue, potency* (of herbs, drugs, etc) in radices vires oleae abibunt, Cato, R R 61, 1 vires habet herba? Ov M 13, 942· egregius fons Viribus occultis adjuvat, Juv. 12, 42. —**b.** Vis, personified, the same as *Juno,* Aus. Idyll de Deis, cf Verg A. 7, 432 Serv. —**c.** *Hostile strength, force, violence,* = βία : EA POENA, QVAE EST DE VI, S C ap Cic Q. Fr 2, 3, 5: cum vi vis illata defenditur, Cic Mil 4, 9; cf.. celeri rumore dilato Dioni vim allatam, Nep Dion, 10, 1: ne vim facias ullam in illam, Ter Eun 4, 7, 37 sine *vi facere,* id. ib 4, 7, 20 *vim afferre alicui,* Cic Caecin. 21, 61 , id. Verr 2, 1, 24, § 62, 2, 4, 66, § 148 adhibere, id. Off 3, 30, 110, id. Cat 1, 8, 19 praesidio tam valido et armato vim adferre, Liv 9, 16, 4 iter per vim tentare, *by force, forcibly,* Caes B G 1, 14, so, per vim, id. B C 2, 13, Cic Att 7, 9, 4. ne id quidem satis est, nisi docet, ita se possedisse nec vi nec clam nec precario possederit, id. Caecin 32, 92, so the jurid. formula in Lex Thoria ap Grut 202 18; Dig. 41, 1, 22; Ter Eun 2, 3, 28 vis haec quidem hercle est, et trahi et trudi simul, Plaut Capt 3, 5, 92 ; Ter Ad. 5, 8, 20 naves totae factae ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam (shortly afterwards tantas tempestates Oceani tantosque impetus ventorum sustineri), *violence, shock,* Caes. B G 3, 13 caeli, *a storm, tempest,* Plin 18, 28, 69, § 278 —To avoid the *gen* form (v supra)· de vi condemnati sunt, Cic Phil. 2, 2, 4 de vi reus, id. Sest 35, 75; id. Vatin. 17, 41· ei qui de vi itemque ei qui majestatis damnatus sit, id. Phil. 1, 9, 23, cf. id. ib 1, 9, 21 sq Halm ad loc. ; Tac A. 4, 13 —**d.** In mal part , *force, violence.* pudicitiam cum eriperet militi tribunus militaris .. interfectus ab eo est, cui vim adferebat, Cic. Mil. 4, 9· matribus familias vim attulisse, id. Verr 2, 1, 24, § 62: vis allata sorori, Ov. A. A. 1, 679: victa nitore dei vim passa est, id. M 4, 233: vim passa est Phoebe, id. A. A. 1, 679 — **B.** Transf., concr. **1.** *Quantity, number, abundance* (cf. · copia, multitudo) ; with *gen :* quasi retruderet hominum me vis invitum, Plaut. Ep 2, 2, 66 innumerabilis servorum, Cic Har. Resp 11, 22 in pompā cum magna vis auri argentique ferretur, Cic Tusc 5, 32, 91: vis magna pulveris, Caes. B C 2, 26: vis maxima ranunculorum, Cic. Fam 7, 18, 3: argenti, id. Prov. Cons 2, 4 : vim lacrimarum profudi, id. Rep 6, 14, 14: odora canum vis, Verg A. 4, 132 , cf. *absol :* et nescio quomodo is, qui auctoritatem minimam habet, maximam vim, populus eum illis facit, Cic Fin. 2, 14, 44 —**2.** Vires, *military forces, troops :* praeesse exercitui, ut praeter auctoritatem vires quoque ad coercendum haberet, Caes. B C 3, 57 : satis virium ad certamen, Liv. 3, 60, 4 : undique contractis viribus signa cum Papirio conferre, id. 9, 13, 12 : robur omne virium ejus regni, *the flower,* id. 33, 4, 4: concitet et vires Graecia magna suas, Ov. H. 15 (16), 340 — **3.** Vires, *the virile forces* or *organs,* Arn. 5, 158; 5, 163; Inscr. Orell. 2322; 2332: veluti castratis viribus, Plin 11, 18, 19, § 60; cf.: vis (= vires) multas possidere in se, Lucr. 2, 586 —Rarely *sing :* vis genitalis, Tac. A. 6, 18 —**II.** Trop. **A.** *Mental strength, power, force, vigor:* vis illa divina et virtus oratoris, Cic De Or 2, 27, 120 : vis ac facultas oratoris, id. ib 1, 31, 142 : suavitatem Isocrates... sonitum Aeschines, vim Demosthenes habuit, id. ib. 3, 7, 28: summa ingenii, id. Phil 5, 18, 49: magna vis est conscientiae in utramque partem, id. Mil. 23, 61 : magna vis est in fortunā in utramque partem, id. Off 2, 6, 19. patriae, id. de Or. 1, 44, 196: quod ostentum habuit hanc vim, ut, etc , *power, effect,* id. Div. 1, 33, 73· qui indignitate suā vim ac jus magistratui quem gerebat dempsisset, Liv. 26, 12, 8 : hujus conventionis, Dig 43, 25, 12. —*Plur* (post-Aug): eloquentiae, Quint 5, 1, 2 : facilitatis, id. 12, 9, 20: ingenii, id. 1, 2, 23; 12, 1, 32· orationis, id. 8, 3, 87 —**B.** Transf, of abstr. things, *force, notion, meaning, sense, import, nature, essence* (cf significatio)· id, in quo est omnis vis amicitiae, Cic Lael. 4, 15: eloquentiae vis et natura, id. Or 31, 112: vis honesti (with natura), id. Off. 1, 6, 18; cf. id. Fin. 1, 16, 50: virtutis, id. Fam. 9, 16, 5· quae est alia vis legis? id. Dom 20, 53: vis, natura, genera verborum et simplicium et copulatorum, i e *the sense, signification,* id. Or 32, 115 : vis verbi, id. Inv. 1, 13, 17; id. Balb 8, 21: quae vis insit in his paucis verbis, si attendes, intelleges id. Fam 6, 2, 3: quae vis subjecta sit vocibus, id. Fin. 2, 2, 6 nominis, id. Top 8, 35 μετωνυμία, cujus vis est, pro eo, quod dicitur, causam, propter quam dicitur, ponere, Quint. 8, 6, 23

viscātōrium, i, *n* [visco], *a snare* (late Lat), Manich. Cit Jul ap Aug c Sec. Resp Jul. 3, 74.

viscātus, a, um, *Part* [id.], *smeared with birdlime* virgae, *limed twigs* **I.** Lit , Varr R R 3, 7, 7; Ov M 15, 474· alae, id. A. A. 1, 391.—**B.** Transf.· omnia viscatis manibus leget, Lucil. ap Non. p 332, 30; 396, 4.—**II.** Trop. viscata beneficia devitare, i e *entangling,* Sen. Ep 8, 3. munera, i e *for which one expects a good return,* Plin Ep 9, 30, 2.

viscellātus, a, um, *adj* [1 viscus], *stuffed with the entrails* of fishes or of birds: pisces, Plin. Val. 1, 24 pullus, id. 2, 17 *med.*

Viscellīnus, i, *m., an agnomen of the consul* Sp Cassius, *who was put to death for aiming at the sovereignty,* Cic Lael 11, 36; cf id. ib 8, 28

***viscĕrātim,** *adv* [1. viscus] *piecemeal* · dissupat membra, Enn. ap Non. p 183, 17 (Trag v 145 Vahl)

viscĕrātio, ōnis, *f* [id.], *a public distribution of flesh* or *meat,* Cic Off 2, 16, 55; Liv 8, 22; 39, 46; Suet Caes 38, Inscr. Orell. 134, 3858: sine amico visceratio, leonis ac lupi vita est, *a feeding,* Sen. Ep 19, 10.

viscĕrĕus, a, um, *adj* [id.], *consisting of flesh :* arvum nondum viscereum, i e. *which had not yet been employed in the creation of man,* Prud Apoth 1093

viscĭdus, a, um, *adj* [viscum] *clammy, sticky, viscid* acetum, Theod Prisc 1, 2, 1, 6 viscidiores cibi, id de Diaeta, 18

visco, āvi, atum, 1, *v a*, *to smear, be smear* cum se inter articulorum conjunctiones usu commotionum viscaverit (sanies), Theod Prisc 2, 21 spirat et hinc miseri viscantur labra mariti, *are glued, smeared*, Juv 6, 463

viscōsus, a, um, *adj* [viscum] *full of birdlime, sticky, viscous* pastus, Prud Ham 824, Pall 1, 14

viscum, i, *n* (*m* collat form **viscus,** i, Plaut Bacch 1, 1, 16) (cf Gr ἰξός, Fιξός, Lat viscus], *the mistletoe* **I.** Lit, Plin 16, 44, 94, § 248, 24, 4, 6, § 11, Verg A 6, 205 — **II.** Transf, *birdlime* made from the berries of the mistletoe, Cic N D 2, 57, 144, Verg G 1, 139, Val Fl 6, 263, Mart Spect 11, 2 — **B.** Trop viscus merus vestra est blanditia, Plaut Bacch 1, 1, 16 tactus sum vehementer visco cor stimulo foditur, i e *with love*, id ib 5, 2 39

1. viscus, ĕris, and more freq in the *plur* **viscĕra,** um, *n* [prop the soft parts, cf viscum, viscidus] *the inner parts* of the animal body, *the internal organs, the inwards, viscera* (the nobler parts, the heart, lungs, liver, as well as the ignobler, the stomach, entrails, etc., cf ilia, intestina, exta) (*a*) *Sing* mortui praecordia et viscus omne, Cels praef *med*, Lucr 1, 837, 3, 719, Tib 1, 3, 76, Ov M 6, 290, 15, 365, Luc 3, 658, Quint. Decl 1, 14, Nemes Cyn 139 — (*β*) *Plur* (only so in class prose), Cels 4, 11, 7, 9, 2, Lucr 2, 669, 3, 249, 3, 375 al, Ov M 7, 601, 8, 846, 12, 390, 15, 314, id F 4, 205 al — Of *the uterus*, Quint 10, 3, 4, Dig 48, 8 8 — Of *the testicles*, Petr 119, Plin 20, 13, 51, § 142 — **B.** Transf **1.** *The flesh*, as lying under the skin cum Herculi Dejanira sanguine Centauri tinctam tunicam induisset, inhaesissetque ea visceribus, Cic Tusc 2, 8, 20 ut multus e visceribus sanguis exeat, Poet ap Cic Tusc 2, 14, 34 heu quantum scelus est, in viscera viscera condi! Ov M 15, 88 boum, Cic N D 2, 63 159 taurorum, Verg A 6, 253, 8, 180 — **2.** *The fruit of the womb, offspring, child* (poet and in post Aug prose) (Tereus) in suam sua viscera congerit alvum, Ov M 6, 651, 8, 478, 10, 465, id H 11, 118, cf Curt 4, 14, 22 viscera sua flammis injicere, i e *one's own writings*, Quint 6, praef § 3 Spald. — **II.** Trop, like our *bowels*, for *the interior, inward* or *inmost part* itum est in viscera terrae, Ov M 1, 138 montis (Aetnae) Verg A 3, 575 in medullis populi Romani ac visceribus haerebant, Cic Phil 1, 15, 36 in venis atque in visceribus rei publicae, id Cat 1, 13, 31, cf id Tusc 4, 11, 24 haec in dicendo non extrinsecus alicunde quaerenda, sed ex ipsis visceribus causae sumenda sunt, id de Or 2, 78, 318 quae (ἐγκελευσματα) mihi in visceribus haerent, id Att 6, 1, 8 neu patriae validas in viscera vertite vires, i e *her own citizens* Verg A. 6, 833 de visceribus tuis, i e *from your means, property*, Cic Q Fr 1, 3, 7, so, aerarii, id Dom 47 *fin* magnarum domuum, *the heart*, i e *the favorite*, Juv 3, 72

2. viscus, i, v viscum *init*

vīsĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [video] **I.** *Pass*, *that may be seen, visible* (late Lat for adspectabilis) exhalationes tenues vixque visibiles, App de Mundo, p 60, 37, id de Deo Socr p 42, 22 deus, Prud Apoth 146 gloria, id Cath 5, 158 — * **II.** *Act*, *that can see, seeing* pars animi, Plin 11, 37, 54, § 146 — *Adv* **vīsĭbĭlĭter** (acc to I), *visibly*, Paul Nol Ep 20

vīsĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f* [visibilis, I] *visibility*, Tert Carn Chr 12 *fin*, Fulg ap Contin Verg p 750 Stav

vīsĭbĭlĭter, *adv*, v visibilis *fin*

vīsĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj* [video facio], *causing to see, conferring sight* (late Lat), Theod Prisc 4, 2 *fin*

vīsio, ōnis, *f* [video], *the act* or *sense of seeing, sight, vision* **I.** Lit ignes nostrae visioni occurrunt, App de Mundo, p 63 *fin*, id M 2, p 120, 32, 8, p 203, 37 in caelestis sponsi visione requiescere, Greg Mag Homil 2, 2, 8, 2, 2, 12 — **B.** Transf, *a thing seen, an appearance, apparition, a vision* adventicia, Cic Div 2, 58, 120, cf Macr Somn Scip 1, 3 — **II.** Trop, *an image of a thing in the mind; an idea, conception, notion* speciem dei percipi cogitatione eamque esse ejus visionem, ut, etc, Cic N D 1, 37, 105 veri falsique, id Ac 2, 11, 33 falsa doloris, id. Tusc 2, 18, 42 — As a transl of the Gr φαντασια, Quint 6, 2, 29 — **B.** Transf, in jurid lang, *a supposition, a case* in proposita quaestione tribus visionibus relatis, etc, Dig 5, 3, 25, so ib 16, 1, 8, 17, 1, 29, 22, 3, 25 *fin*, Tert Anim 9

vīsĭtātio, ōnis, *f* [visito] * **I.** *A sight, appearance*, Vitr 9, 4 *fin* — **II.** *A visit* (post class), Tert adv Jud 13 *fin* — **B.** Trop, *a visitation, punishment*, Vulg Isa 10, 3, id 1 Pet 2, 12

vīsĭtātor, ōris, *m* [id] *a visitor* (late Lat), Aug Serm in Fer Pentec 1, 2, *a protector*, Vulg 2 Macc 3, 39

vīsĭto, āvi, atum, 1, *v freq a* [viso] **I.** *To see* (ante and post class.) quia te non visitavi, Plaut Pers 1, 1, 20 aliquem, id. Curc 2, 3, 64, id Ep 4, 1, 12, 4, 1, 24 ignota facie, quae non visitata sit, id Trin 3, 3, 37 Ritschl *N cr* immanis forma visitata, App M 4, p 151, 8 signa, *visible*, Vitr 9, 4, Flor 9 *init* — **II.** *To go to see, to visit* any one (rare but class) cum visitasset hominem Carneades, Cic Fin 5, 31, 94 aliquem, Suet Claud 35, id Tib 11, id Ner 34, Hier Ep 7, 1 — **III.** *To punish* (eccl Lat), Vulg Psa 88, 33, id Jer 14, 10, id Lev 18, 25 — Also *neutr* super his, Vulg Jer 9, 9 — **IV.** *To send judicially*, super vos malitiam, Vulg Jer 23, 2

vīsium, ii, *n* [Gr βδεσμα], *a stench* βδεσμα, visio, Gloss

vīso, si, sum, 3, *v freq a* and *n* [video], *to look at attentively, to view, behold, survey* (class) **I.** Lit. ludos nuptiales, Plaut Cas 5, 1, 2 ex muris visite agros vestros ferro ignique vastatos, Liv 3, 68, 2 praeda Macedonica omnis, ut viseretur, exposita, id 45, 33, 5 ubi audiret potius contumelias imperatoris quam viseret, Tac A 14, 1 — *Absol* vise, specta tuo arbitratu, Plaut Most 3, 2, 106 visendi causa venire, Cic Tusc 5, 3, 9 undique visendi studio Trojana juventus Circumfusa ruit, Verg A 2, 63 — *P a* visendus, *to be seen, worth seeing* ornatus, Cic Vatin 13, 31 arbores visendae magnitudinis, Plin 16, 44, 91, § 242 — *Pass* nec civitas ulla visitur, *is seen*, i e *exists*, Amm 16, 3, 1 — *Subst* **vīsenda,** orum, *n*, *objects worth notice, sights* Athenae multa visenda habentes, Liv 45, 27 — **II.** Transf **A.** *To go* or *come in order to look at to see to, look after*, constr with *acc*, a *rel clause*, or *ad* (*a*) With *acc* illa in arcem abivit, aedem visere Minervae, Plaut Bacch 4, 8, 59, cf id Rud 5, 1, 6 fit concursus per vias, Filios suos quisque visunt, id Ep 2, 2, 28 — (*β*) With *rel clause* ego quid me velles visebam, Plaut Stich 2 2, 4, id Mil 3, 1, 113, id Bacch 4, 8, 60, Ter Phorm 2, 4 5 al visam si domi est, id Heaut 1, 1, 118, id Eun 3, 4, 7 — (*γ*) With *ad* vise ad portum, Plaut Capt 4, 2, 114 accensus dicit sic omnes Quirites, ilicium visite huc ad judices, Varr L L 6, § 88 Müll — **B.** *To go to see to visit* any one, esp a sick person (qs to see how he is) (*a*) With *acc* constitui ad te venire, ut et viderem te et viserem et cenarem etiam, Cic Fam 9, 23 uxorem Pamphili Ter Hec 3, 2, 6 sq quae Paphon visit, Hor C 3, 28, 15 altos Visere montes, id ib 1, 2, 8 et saep — *Pass*, of places propter quem Thespiae visuntur, *is visited*, Cic Verr 2, 4, 2, § 4 Cn Octavii domus cum vulgo viseretur, id. Off 1, 39, 138 — (*β*) With *ad* aegram esse simulant mulierem nostra ilico It visere ad eam, Ter Hec 1, 2, 114, cf L Piso ap Gell 6, 9, 5, Lucr 6, 1238, Ov Am 2, 2, 22

(**vīsor,** oris, *m*, *a scout*, only in a gloss ap Tac A 16, 2, omitted by Draeg and Halm)

vispellio, ōnis, *m*, *a class of thieves who robbed corpses of their grave clothes*, Dig 21, 2, 31, 36, 1, 7 *fin*, 46, 3, 72, § 5 Momms

Vistŭla, ae, *f*, *a river in Eastern Germany* the mod *Weichsel* or *Vistula*, Mel 3, 4, 1, Plin 4, 12, 25, § 81, 4 13 27, § 97, 4, 14 28, § 100 — Called also **Vistillus,** i, *m*, Plin 4, 14 28, § 100

vīsŭālis, e, *adj* [visus] *attained by sight* (late Lat) probatio, Cassiod Var 4, 51 — Hence, *subst* **vīsŭālĭa,** ium, *n*, *the power of vision*, Theod Prisc 4 2 — *Adv* **vīsŭālĭter,** *visibly* (late Lat), Cassiod in Psa 36, 29

vīsŭālĭtas, atis, *f* [visualis] *the power of seeing, the faculty of sight, vision* (post class), Tert Anim 29

vīsŭla, ae, *f*, *a kind of vine*, Col. 3, 2, 21, Plin 14 2, 4, § 31

vīsum, i, *n* [video], *something seen, a sight, appearance, vision* **I.** In gen visa somniorum, Cic Tusc 1, 41, 97 talia visa, Prop 2, 26 (3, 21), 20 dic age visa quid ista ferant Ov Am 3, 5, 32 turpia, Prop 2 6, 28 — **II.** In partic., a transl of the Gr φαντασια, *an impression made by some external object upon the senses, an image*, Cic. Ac. 1, 11, 40, 2, 6, 18, 2, 24, 77

Vĭsurgis, is, *m*, *a river in Northern Germany*, the mod. *Weser*, Mel 3, 3, 3, Plin 4, 14, 28, § 100, Tac. A 2, 9, 2, 11, 2, 16 sq, Sid Carm 23, 244

1. vīsus, a, um, *Part* of video

2. vīsus, us, *m* [video], *a seeing, looking, a look, glance, the faculty* or *act of seeing, sight, vision.* **I.** Lit feminas omnes visu nocere, quae duplices pupillas habent, Cic Fragm ap Plin 7, 2, 2, § 18 visu effascinare, Plin 7, 2 2, § 16 oculorum visus, Lucr 5, 101, so Quint. 1, 2, 11 corpus visu tactuque manifestum, id 1, 4, 20 visus in duas acies (divisus est), Lact. Opif Dei, 10, 10, Ambros in Luc 7, 113 al. — In *plur*, Ov F 3, 406, Cael Aur Acut 1, 15, 122, App de Deo Socr p 43, 31 — **II.** Transf **A.** *The sight, the organ of sight* spectare inoccidius visibus, *with ever watchful eyes*, Stat. Th 6, 277 — **B.** Object, *a thing seen, a sight, appearance, an apparition, a vision* conspectus ab utrāque acie aliquanto augustior humano visu, Liv 8, 9, 10 rite secundarent visus, Verg A 3, 36 inopino territa visu, Ov M 4, 232 nocturni visus, Liv 8, 6, 11 — **C.** *Appearance, seeming, probability* multa esse probabilia, quae quamquam non perciperentur, tamen, quia visum haberent quendam insignem et illustrem, iis sapientis vita regeretur, Cic N D 1, 5, 12

vīta, ae (*gen sing* vitaï, Lucr 1, 415, 2, 79, 3, 396), *f* [vivo, Sanscr giv, to live, Gr βίος, life], *life* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen tribus rebus animantium vita tenetur, cibo, potione, spiritu, Cic N D 2 54, 134 dare, adimere vitam alicui, id Phil 2, 3, 5 necessaria praesidia vitae, id Off 1, 17, 58 in liberos vitae necisque potestatem habere, Caes B G 6, 19 exiguum vitae curriculum, Cic Rab Perd 10, 30 ego in vita mea nulla umquam voluptate tanta sum adfectus, etc, id Att 5, 20, 6 vitam agere honestissime, id Phil 9, 7, 15, cf degere miserrimam, id Sull 27, 75 vitam in egestate degere, id Rosc Am 49, 144 tutiorem vivere, id Verr 2, 47, § 118 profundere pro aliquo, id Phil 14, 11, 30 *fin* amittere per summum dedecus id Rosc Am 11, 30 auferre alicui, id Sen 19, 71 in vita manere, id Fam 5, 15, 3 in vita diutius esse, id Q Fr 1, 3, 5 e vitā discedere, id Fam 2, 2, cf cedere, id Brut 1, 4 vita cedere, id Tusc 1, 15, 35 de vitā decedere, id Rab Perd 11 vitā se privare, id de Or 3, 3, 9 vita aliquem expellere id. Mur 16, 34 si vita suppetet id Fin 1, 4, 11 si mihi vita contigerit, Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 24, 1 ne ego hodie tibi bonam vitam feci, *a pleasant life*, Plaut Pers 4, 8, 3 bonam vitam dare, id Cas 4, 4, 21, cf, on the other hand malae taedia vitae, Ov P 1, 9, 31 — **B.** In partic, *life*, as a period of time = aetas (post Aug) li quadragensimum annum vitae non excedunt, Plin 6, 30, 35, § 195, 7, 2, 2, § 30, 7, 49 50, § 160 periit anno vitae septimo et quinquagesimo, Suet Vit 18 septem et triginta annos vitae explevit, Tac A 2 88 *fin*, Val Max 4 1, 6, 8, 13, ext 7, Gell 15, 7, 1, Hier in Dan 6, 1 — *Plur* nec vero, si geometrae et grammatici omnem suam vitam in singulis artibus consumpserint, sequitur, ut plures quasdam vitas ad plura discenda desideremus Quint 12, 11 20, cf also in the foll — **II.** Transf **A.** *A living, support, subsistence* (Plautinian, syn victus) vitam sibi repperire, Plaut Stich 3, 2 9, cf neque illi concedam quicquam de vitā mea, id Trin 2, 4 76 — **B.** *A life* i e *a way* or *mode of life* (class) vita hominis

ex ante factis spectabitur, Auct. Her. 2, 3, 4: vita rustica honestissima atque suavissima, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 48: hanc usus, vita, mores respuit, id. Mur. 35, 74; cf.: inquirendo in utriusque vitam et mores, Liv. 40, 16, 2; so (with mores) Ov. H. 17, 172 Ruhnk.: neque ante philosophiam patefactam hac de re communis vita dubitavit, *nor was it doubted in common life*, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 86: vita, victusque communis, *social life*, id. Off. 1, 17, 58; cf.: omni vitâ atque victu excultus, id. Brut. 25, 95.—*Plur.*: inspicere, tamquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61; cf.: per omnium vitas amicitia serpit, Cic. Lael. 23, 87: (Minos) vitas et crimina discit, Verg. A. 6, 433. —**C.** *Life, real life* (opp. fancy or fiction): ex quo est illud e vitâ ductum ab Afranio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: de vitâ hominum mediâ sumptum, Gell. 2, 23, 12: nil sine magno Vitâ labore dedit mortalibus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 60.—**D.** Like our *life*, to denote a very dear object: certe tu vita es mihi, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 24; cf. Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 33.—Hence, mea vita, or simply vita, *my life*, as a term of endearment, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 6; Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 3; 14, 4, 1; Prop. 1, 2, 1; 2, 20 (3, 13), 17.—**E.** *The living*, i. e. *mankind, the world*; like Gr. βίος (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): rura cano, rurisque deos, his vita magistris Desuevit quernâ pellere glande famem, Tib. 2, 1, 37: agnoscat mores vita legatque suos, Mart. 8, 3, 20: verum falsumne sit, vita non decrevit, Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 48: alias in tumultu vita erat, id. 13, 13, 27, § 89.—**F.** *A life*, i. e. *a course of life, career*, as the subject of biography: in hoc exponemus libro de vitâ (al. vitam) excellentium imperatorum, Nep. praef. § 8; id. Epam. 4 *fin.*: vitae memoriam prosâ oratione composuit, Suet. Claud. 1 *fin.*: propositâ vitae ejus velut summâ, id. Aug. 9: referam nunc interiorem ac familiarem ejus vitam, id. ib. 61; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 368: qui vitas resque gestas clarorum hominum memoriae mandaverunt, Gell. 1, 3, 1.—**G.** *The duration of life* (in plants, etc.), *duration*: arborum immensa, Plin. 16, 44, 85, § 234; 16, 44, 90, § 241; Pall. 12, 7, 17.—**H.** *An existence, a being*, of spirits in the infernal regions: tenues sine corpore vitae, Verg. A. 6, 292; cf. id. ib. 12, 952.

vītābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vito], *that may* or *ought to be shunned*: Ascra, Ov. P. 4, 14, 31; Arn. 5, 165.

vītābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *shunning, avoiding, evading* (rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.). (α) With *acc.*: vitabundus classem hostium, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 186, 17 (id. H. 3, 19 Dietsch): Hanno vitabundus castra hostium consulesque, Liv. 25, 13, 4. —(β) *Absol.*: vitabundus per saltuosa loca exercitum ductare, Sall. J. 38, 1: inter tela hostium vitabundus erumpit, id. ib. 101, 9; Tac. H. 3, 37.

vītālis, e, *adj.* [vita], *of* or *belonging to life, vital*. **I.** *Adj.*: caloris natura vim habet in se vitalem, *vital power*, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24: spiritus, id. ib. 2, 45, 117: totum corpus vitalis calor liquit, Curt. 3, 5, 3; 7, 3, 14; 8, 4, 8: recepto calore vitali, id. 8, 4, 17; Sen. Ben. 4, 6, 3; Lact. 2, 12, 6: viae, i. e. *air-passages*, Ov. M. 2, 828: aevum, *lifetime, life*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 14: vita, i. e. *true life*, Enn. ap. Cic. Lael. 6, 22 (Enn. p. 180 Vahl.): motus, Lucr. 3, 560: lumen relinquere, i. e. *to die*, Ov. M. 14, 175: saecla, *ages, generations*, Lucr. 1, 202: lectus, *upon which one is laid while alive and is laid out when dead, a death-bed, funeral-couch*, Petr. 42: si esse salvum me vis aut vitalem tibi, i. e. *remaining* or *keeping alive, long-lived*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 75; Hor. S. 2, 1, 61; 2, 7, 4; Sen. Contr. 1, 1 *fin.*—**II.** *Substt.* **A. vītāle**, is, *the means of life, subsistence*: mortiferum vitali admiscere, Liv. 6, 40, 12.—**B. vītālia**, ium, *n.* **1.** *The vital parts, vitals*, Sen. Ira, 2, 1, 2; Luc. 7, 620; 9, 743: capitis, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 20: arborum, id. 17, 27, 42, § 251: rerum, Lucr. 2, 575.—**2.** *Grave-clothes* (cf. supra, lectus vitalis), Sen. Ep. 99, 22; Petr. 77 *fin.*—* *Adv.*: **vītālĭter**, *vitally*: vitaliter esse animata, *with life, vitally*, Lucr. 5, 145.

vītālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *vital force, life, vitality*: durat in corde, Plin. 11, 37, 69, § 182; so id. 11, 38, 90, § 221; 11, 45, 103, § 250.

vītālĭter, *adv.*, v. vitalis *fin.*

vītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vito], *a shunning, avoiding, avoidance*: doloris, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 20: oculorum, lucis, urbis, fori, id. Phil. 3, 10, 24: periculi, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3.

vītĕcŭla, v. viticula.

Vitellenses, ium, *m.*, *a people of Latium*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69.

Vitellĭa, ae, *f.*, *an ancient town of the Æqui, near the modern Valmontone*, Liv. 2, 39; 5, 29; Suet. Vit. 1.

Vitellĭānus, a, um, v. Vitellius, B.

vĭtellīna, ae, *f.* (caro) [vitellus, I.], *calf's-flesh, veal*, Apic. 8, 5.

Vitellĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* So esp., A. Vitellius, *a Roman emperor*.—Hence, **A. Vitellĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the emperor Vitellius, Vitellian*: via, so named after him, Suet. Vit. 1; Tac. H. 1, 1; 1, 57.—**B. Vitellĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Vitellius, Vitellian*: milites, Tac. H. 1, 85: partes, id. ib. 1, 84: bellum, Suet. Dom. 1: vitia, Capitol. Ver. 4.—**2.** *Plur. subst.*: **Vitellĭāni**, ōrum, *m.* **a.** *Soldiers of Vitellius, Vitellians*, Tac. H. 3, 79; Suet. Vesp. 8.—**b.** *A kind of writing-tablets*, perh. *used by Vitellius*, Mart. 2, 6, 6; 14, 8, 2; 14, 9 *in lemm.*

vĭtellum, i, v. vitellus, II.

vĭtellus, i, *m. dim.* [vitulus]. ***I.** *A little calf*, as a term of endearment, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 77.—**II.** Transf., *the yolk* of an egg, Cels. 6, 6, 1; Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134; Petr. 33 *fin.*; Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 148; Hor. S. 2, 4, 14; 2, 4, 57; Mart. 13, 40, 1.—Called also **vĭtellum**, i, *n.*, Apic. 4, 1; Varr. ap. Prob. ad Verg. E. 6, 31.

vītĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vitis], *of* or *belonging to the vine*: coliculus, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 4: pocula, i. e. *wine*, Verg. G. 3, 380: rura, *planted with vines*, Prud. Ham. 228.

vītex, icis, *f.* [Sanscr. vaja, twig; Gr. ἴτυς, rim; cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 392], *the chaste-tree, Abraham's balm*: Vitex agnus castus, Linn.; Plin. 24, 9, 38, § 59.

vĭtĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vitium], *that may be harmed, violable, corruptible*: ne jam vitiabilis esset, Prud. Apoth. 1113; id. Ham. 216.

vītĭārium, ii, *n.* [vitis], *a nursery for vines*, Cato, R. R. 40; 47; Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 2; Col. 3, 4, 1; 3, 5, 1.

vĭtĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vitio], *an injuring, violation, corruption* (post-Aug. and very rare): feminae, Sen. Contr. 3, 23, 6.

vĭtĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an injurer, violator, corrupter* (post-Aug. and very rare): feminae, Sen. Contr. 2, 11, 1; 3, 23, 1; 3, 23, 4: pupillae, Quint. Decl. 284; 309.

* **vītĭcarpĭfer**, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [vitis-carpo-fero], *that serves for pruning vines*: forcipes, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 868 P.

‡ **vītĭcella**, ae, *f.*, *a plant*, otherwise unknown, Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 92.

Viticini, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in the territory of Picenum*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 108.

* **vītĭcŏla**, ae, *m.* [vitis-colo], *a cultivator of vines, a vine-planter*, Sil. 7, 193.

vītĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [vitis-coma], *adorned* or *crowned with vine-leaves*: ulmus, Sid. Carm. 2, 328: Lyaeus, Avien. Arat. 70.

vītĭcŭla (**vītĕc-**, Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 4), ae, *f. dim.* [vitis]. **I.** *A little vine*, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86; Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 2, 230; Val. Cat. Dir. 11, 5.—**II.** *A tendril*, in gen.: fruticis, Plin. 24, 11, 58, § 98: cucumeris, Pall. 4, 9, 8.

vītĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [vitis-fero], *vine-bearing*, i. e. *supporting* or *producing vines*: arbores, Pall. 3, 13, 2; colles, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60; cf. mons, Sil. 4, 349: Vienna, Mart. 13, 107, 1.

vītĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [vitis-gigno], *vine-born, produced from the vine*: liquor, Lucr. 5, 15: latices, id. 6, 1072; cf. vitigineus.

vītĭgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *produced by the vine, vine-*: surculi, Cato, R. R. 41, 3: folia, Col. 12, 16, 3: ligna, Plin. 30, 6, 16, § 50: columnae, id. 14, 1, 2, § 9; cf. vitigenus.

* **vĭtĭlēna**, ae, *f.* [vitium-lena; cf. vitilitigator], *a bawd, procuress*: malesuada, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 56 MSS. (Ritschl, invitam lena; Lorenz, viti malesuada plena, ex conj. Speng.).

vĭtĭlīgo, inis, *f.* [vitium], *a kind of cutaneous eruption, tetter*, Cels. 5, 28, 19; Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 369 Müll.; Plin. 20, 15, 59, § 165; 21, 19, 75, § 129; 22, 25, 74, § 156; Just. 36, 2, 12; App. Mag. p. 306, 14.

vītĭlis, e, *adj.* [vieo], *platted, interwoven*. **I.** *Adj.*: cola, Cato, R. R. 11, 2: alvi apum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 16: cistae, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 60: naves corio circumsutae, id. 7, 56, 57, § 206 et saep.—**II.** *Subst.*: **vītĭlia**, ium, *n.*, *things platted, wicker-work*, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 38; 21, 18, 69, § 114; 24, 9, 38, § 59.

* **vĭtĭlĭtĭgātor**, ōris, *m.* [vitium-litigator; cf. vitilena], *a brawler, wrangler*, Cato ap. Plin. praef. § 32; cf. vitilitigo.

* **vĭtĭlĭtĭgo**, āre, *v. n.* [vitium-litigo], *to quarrel disgracefully, to brawl, wrangle, to abuse, calumniate*: scio ego, quae scripta sunt, si palam proferantur, multos fore qui vitilitigent, Cato ap. Plin. praef. § 30; cf. vitilitigator.

* **vītĭnĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [perh. contr. from vitigineus], *of the vine, vine-*: vincula, Flor. 3, 20, 4.

vĭtĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [vitium], *to make faulty, to injure, spoil, mar, taint, corrupt, infect, vitiate* (class., esp. in the trop. sense; syn.: corrumpo, noceo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: dira lues quondam Latias vitiaverat auras, Ov. M. 15, 626; cf.: amnem salibus amaris, id. ib. 15, 286: ossa, Cels. 8, 2: corpora, Ov. F. 6, 136: oculos, id. F. 1, 691: facies longis vitiabitur annis, id. Tr. 3, 7, 33: ferramentum in opere, Col. 11, 1, 20: ova, id. 8, 11, 5: vina, Hor. S. 2, 4, 54: boves aliqua offensa, Pall. 4, 12, 1.—**B.** In partic., *to violate* a woman (cf.: violo, polluo): aliquam in occulto, Cato ap. Gell. 17, 13, 4: virginem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 37; id. Ad. 4, 5, 52; Suet. Aug. 71; Quint. 9, 2, 70 al.; cf.: vitiati pondera ventris (sc. stupro), Ov. H. 11, 37.—**II.** Trop.: comitiorum et contionum significationes sunt nonnumquam vitiatae atque corruptae, *falsified*, Cic. Sest. 54, 115 Halm *N. cr.*: dies, *to make void* the nomination of a day for the census, id. Att. 4, 9, 1; cf.: senatusconsulta arbitrio consulum supprimebantur vitiabanturque, Liv. 3, 55, 13: scripturas, Dig. 50, 17, 94: auspicia, Messala ap. Gell. 13, 15, 4: pectora limo malorum, Ov. P. 4, 2, 18; cf.: curis vitiatum corpus amaris, id. ib. 1, 10, 3.

vĭtĭōsē, *adv.*, v. vitiosus *fin.*

vĭtĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vitiosus], *faultiness, corruption, viciousness, vice*. ***I.** Lit.: umoris, Macr. S. 7, 10, 10.—**II.** Trop. (Ciceron.): hujus virtutis contraria est vitiositas. Sic enim malo quam malitiam appellare eam, quam Graeci κακίαν appellant. Nam malitia certi cujusdam vitii nomen est, vitiositas omnium, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: vitiositas autem est habitus aut affectio in totâ vitâ inconstans et a se ipsa dissentiens, id. ib. 4, 13, 29.

vĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vitium], *full of faults* or *defects, faulty, defective, bad, corrupt*, etc. **I.** Lit. (very rare): pecus (with morbosum), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 21: locus (corporis pecudum), i. e. *diseased*, Col. 7, 5, 6: nux, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 45.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: exemplum, Auct. Her. 2, 29, 46: suffragium, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 34: vitiosissimus orator, id. de Or. 3, 26, 103: antiquarii, Suet. Aug. 86: consul, *chosen contrary to the auspices*, Cic. Phil. 2, 33, 84; cf.: quaeque augur injusta nefasta vitiosa dira deixerit, inrita infectaque sunto, XII. Tab ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21.—*Subst.*: **vĭtĭōsa**, ōrum, *n.*, *misfortune, ruin*: sinistra dum non exquirimus, in dira et in vitiosa incurrimus, Cic. Div. 1, 16, 29.—**B.** In partic., *morally faulty, wicked, depraved, vicious*, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 2: si quem conventum velit, Vel vitiosum, vel sine vitio; vel probum vel improbum, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 8: si qui audierunt philosophos, vitiosi essent discessuri, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 77: vitiosa et flagitiosa vita, id. Fin. 2, 28, 93: vitiosas partes rei publicae exsecare, id. Att. 2, 1, 7.—*Comp.*: progenies vitiosior, Hor. C. 3, 6, 48.—*Sup.*: inter summam vitiorum dissimulationem vitiosissimus, Vell. 2, 97, 1.—Hence, *adv.*: **vĭtĭōsē**, *faultily, defectively, badly, corruptly*. **1.** Prop.: vitiose se habet membrum tumidum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19.—**2.** Trop.: ferre res bonas (sc. leges), Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 10: concludere (opp. recte),

id. Ac. 2, 30, 98.—*Sup.:* usurpare, Col. 4, 24, 15.

vitiparra, ae, *f.*, *a small bird*, otherwise unknown, perh. the *titmouse*, Plin. 10, 33, 50, § 96.

vītis, is, *f.* [root in Sanscr. vjā, to cover; cf. Goth. vindan; Germ. winden, to bind; Lat. vieo; cf.: vitta, vitex], *a vine, grapevine.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 14, 1, 2, § 9; Cic. Sen. 15, 52 sq.; Col. 3, 1 sq.; Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120; Verg. E. 1, 74; 5, 32; id. G. 1, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 3; Ov. M. 8, 676.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A vine-branch*, Cato, R. R. 41; Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 3; 1, 8, 2; Ov. M. 6, 592 al.—**2.** *A centurion's staff*, made of a vine-branch, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 19; Liv. Epit. 57; Tac. A. 1, 23; Ov. A. A. 3, 527; Luc. 6, 146; Juv. 8, 247.—Hence, **b.** By a second transf., *the office of a centurion, centurionship*, Juv. 14, 193; Sil. 12, 395; 12, 465; 6, 43; Spart. Hadr. 10 *med.*—**B.** For vinea, *a military penthouse, mantlet*, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. sub, p. 311 Müll.—**C.** *A vine* in gen., of the pumpkin, cucumber, Pall. 4, 9, 9; 4, 10, 15; Mart. 8, 51, 12.—**D.** Vitis nigra, *black bryony*, Plin. 23, 1, 17, § 27.—**E.** Vitis alba, *the plant called also* ampeloleuce, Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 21; Col. 10, 347.

vītĭ-sător, ōris, *m.* [vitis-sero], *a vine-planter:* Sabinus, Verg. A. 7, 179.—Of Bacchus, Att. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5.—Of Saturn, Arn. 3, 117.

vĭtĭum, ii (*gen. plur.* vitiūm, Titin. ap. Non. p. 495, 13), *n.* [from the same root with vieo, vitis, vitta; prop. a twist; hence], *a fault, defect, blemish, imperfection, vice* (syn. menda). **I.** Lit.: quomodo autem in corpore est morbus, est aegrotatio, est vitium: sic in animo. Morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem: aegrotationem morbum cum imbecillitate: vitium, cum partes corporis inter se dissident; ex quo pravitas membrorum, distortio, deformitas. Itaque illa duo, morbus et aegrotatio, ex totius valetudinis corporis conquassatione et perturbatione gignuntur: vitium autem integrā valetudine ipsum ex se cernitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29; corporis, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 118; Ov. F. 4, 148; mancipii, Dig. 21, 1, 1, § 6: jumenti, ib. 21, 1, 38 *init.*—In buildings, *a breach, defect:* si nihil est in parietibus aut in tecto vitii, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 5; cf.: si aedes corruerunt vitiumve fecerunt, *have received damage, become damaged*, id. Top. 3, 15.—In plants, *a blemish, vice:* sive illis (agris) omne per ignem Excoquitur vitium atque exsudat inutilis umor, Verg. G. 1, 88: vitio moriens sitit aëris herba, id. E. 7, 57.—In fruits, *the useless part, the core:* vitiumque cinctum fructu, Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 112.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *a fault, defect, blemish:* acutius atque acrius vitia in dicente quam recta videre, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 116; cf. orationis, Quint. 1, 5, 1; 12, 1, 22: sermonis, id. 1, 1, 13: soloecismi, id. 1, 5, 53: ingenii, id. 10, 1, 60: mentis, id. 12, 1, 32: Stoicae sectae, id. 11, 1, 70: et illud mihi vitium'st maximum, *my greatest fault*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 37: huc si perveneris, meum vitium fuerit, *my fault*, Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 49: quamvis quis fortunae vitio, non suo decoxisset, id. Phil. 2, 18, 44: honorem vitio civitatis, non suo, non sunt adsecuti, id. Har. Resp. 26, 56: male conjecta falsa sunt, non rerum vitio, sed interpretum inscientiā, id. Div. 1, 52, 118: animadverso vitio castrorum totā nocte munitiones proferunt, i. e. *the faulty, unfavorable position* (just before: natura iniquo loco castra ponunt), Caes. B. C. 1, 81: milites item conflictati et tempestatis et sentinae vitiis, *the injurious effects*, id. ib. 3, 28: sese nihil adhuc arbitrari vitio factum eorum, id. ib. 3, 57: vini vitio atque amoris feci, *through the fault of*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 15.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A moral fault, failing, error, offence, crime, vice* (the predom. signif. of the word in prose and poetry; cf.: scelus, delictum): nullam quidem ob turpitudinem, nullum ob totius vitae non dicam vitium, sed erratum, Cic. Clu. 48, 133: legibus et praemia proposita sunt virtutibus et supplicia vitiis, id. de Or. 1, 58, 247: virtus est vitium fugere, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 41: senectus est naturā loquacior, ne ab omnibus eam vitiis videar vindicare, Cic. Sen. 16, 55: in vitio esse, id. Off. 1, 19, 62: ne sibi vitio verterent, quod abesset a patriā, *reckon it a fault*, id. Fam. 7, 6, 1: te laudem Sex. Roscio vitio et culpae dedisse, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 48; Matius ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 2.—**b.** In respect of female chastity (whether of maidens or wives), *a violation:* quia pudicitiae hujus (Alcumenae) vitium me hic absente est additum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 179: pudicitiae ejus nunquam nec vim nec vitium attuli, id. Ep. 1, 2, 7: quoi misere per vim vitium obtulerat, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 10; so, offerre, id. ib. 3, 1, 9: virginis, id. Eun. 4, 4, 55; cf.: vitium auctore redemit, Ov. H. 16 (17), 49.—**2.** In relig. lang., *a defect in the auspices* or *auguries:* si cui servo aut ancillae dormienti evenit, quod comitia prohibere solet, ne id quidem mihi vitium facit, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. prohibere, p. 234 *fin.* Müll.; Ter. Hec. prol. 2; Liv. 8, 23, 16; 4, 7, 3: id igitur obvenit vitium, quod tu jam Cal. Jan. futurum esse provideras, Cic. Phil. 2, 33, 83: tabernaculum vitio captum, id. N. D. 2, 4, 11; cf.: vitio navigare, id. Div. 1, 16, 29: comitiorum solum vitium est fulmen, id. ib. 2, 18, 43.—**3.** *A fault of language:* barbarismi ac soloecismi foeditas absit ... haec vitia, etc., Quint. 1, 5, 5.—**4.** In coinage, t. t., *base metal, alloy:* in aurum vitii aliquid addere, Dig. 48, 10, 9 praef.; cf.: ignis vitium metallis Excoquit, Ov. F. 4, 785.

vīto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [for vicito; root vic-; Gr. Ϝικ in εἴκω, to yield; cf. ἴχνος, trace], *to shun, seek to escape, avoid, evade* (class.; syn.: fugio, effugio). **I.** Lit.: tela, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: hastas, spicula, Hor. C. 1, 15, 18: lacum, Caes. B. C. 2, 24 *fin.:* rupem et puteum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 135: aequora, id. C. 1, 14, 20: forum, id. Epod. 2, 7: balnea, id. A. P. 298: sapiens, vitatu quidque petitu Sit melius, causas reddet tibi, id. S. 1, 4, 115: insidias, Phaedr. 1, 19, 2: periculosum lucrum, id. 5, 4, 8: vitataque traxit in arma, Ov. M. 13, 39.—**II.** Trop. (*a*) With *acc.:* vitia, Cic. Rep. 2, 5, 10; Hor. S. 1, 2, 24: vituperationem, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 44: omnes suspitiones, Caes. B. G. 1, 20 *fin.:* periculum, id. B. C. 1, 70: mortem fugā, id. B. G. 5, 20: proditionem celeritate, Sall. J. 76, 1: culpam, Hor. A. P. 267: se ipsum, *to shun one's self, be tired of one's own company*, id. S. 2, 7, 113: impatientiam nauseae, Suet. Calig. 23.—(*β*) With *dat.* (Plautin.): infortunio, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 19; id. Poen. prol. 25: huic verbo, id. Cas. 2, 2, 35: malo, Petr. 82.—(*γ*) With *ne:* erit in enumeratione vitandum, ne, etc., Cic. Part. Or. 17, 60: ne experiatur, Cels. 2, 17.—(*δ*) With *inf.:* tangere vitet Scripta, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 16.

vītor (less correctly, **viētor**), ōris, *m.* [vieo], *a basket-maker, trunk-maker, cooper*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 51; Inscr. Grut. 1178, 4; Don. ad Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21: Vannorum sirpiarumque vitores, Arn. 2, 38; Dig. 9, 2, 27 *fin.*

vĭtrĕāmen, inis, *n.* [vitrum]; only in *plur.*, *glassware*, Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 13.

* **vĭtrĕārius** (**vĭtrār-**, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 24, 5), ii, *m.* [id.], *a glass-worker, glass-blower*, Sen. Ep. 90, 31.

* **vĭtrĕŏlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [vitreus], *of glass*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 413.

vĭtrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vitrum], *of glass, glass-, vitreous.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.:* vasa, Col. 12, 4, 4: Priapus, *a glass in the form of a Priapus*, Juv. 2, 95: hostis, i. e. *a glass chessman*, Ov. A. A. 2, 208: latro, Mart. 7, 72, 8: faba, Petr. 76.—**B.** *Subst.:* **vĭtrĕa**, ōrum, *n.*, *glass vessels, glassware*, Mart. 1, 42, 5; Stat. S. 1, 6, 73: vitrea fracta, *broken glass*, as a designation for *trifles, trumpery*, Petr. 10.—**II.** Transf., *like glass, glassy*, in color or transparency, *clear, bright, shining, transparent:* unda, Verg. A. 7, 759: antra, Ov. M. 5, 48: pontus, Hor. C. 4, 2, 3: sedilia, Verg. G. 4, 350: ros, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 55: color, i. e. *sea-green*, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 100: Circe, *brilliant, beautiful*, Hor. C. 1, 17, 20: togae, Varr. ap. Non. p. 448, 28; 536, 32: turgescit vitrea bilis, i. e. *transparent* (transl. of Gr. ὑαλώδης χολή), Pers. 3, 8.—**B.** Trop.: fama, *brilliant*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 222: fortuna, *brittle, fragile*, P. Syr. Mim. (Sent. v. 189 Rib.).

vĭtrĭārĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *a plant, called also* parietaria, *wall-pellitory*, App. Herb. 81.

vĭtrĭcus, i, *m.*, *a step-father*, Cic. Att. 15, 12, 2; id. Verr. 2, 1, 51, § 135; id. Mur. 35, 73; id. Brut. 68, 240; Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 16; Tac. A. 3, 29; Suet. Tib. 7.—Poet., of Vulcan, the husband of Venus, in relation to Cupid, the son of Jupiter and Venus: vitricus, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 24.

vĭtrum, i, *n.* [root in video, to see, as transparent; cf. Plin. 36, 26, 65, § 191], *glass.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 36, 26, 65, § 189; Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40; Sen. Q. N. 1, 6, 5; Quint. 2, 21, 9; Prop. 4 (5), 8, 37: O fons Bandusiae, splendidior vitro, Hor. C. 3, 13, 1; 1, 18, 16: Bassa, bibis vitro, Mart. 1, 38, 2; Ov. H. 15, 157.—**II.** *Woad*, a plant used for dyeing blue: Isatis tinctoria, Linn.; Vitr. 7, 14; Caes. B. G. 5, 14; Mel. 3, 6, 5; Plin. 35, 6, 27, § 46; 37, 8, 37, § 117.

Vĭtrūvius, ii, *m.* M. —— Pollio, *a contemporary of Cæsar and Augustus; author of a work on architecture;* cf. Teuffel, Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 259.

vitta, ae, *f.* [vieo], *a band*, esp. *a fillet* or *chaplet* worn round the head; and, in relig. lang., *a head-band, a sacrificial* or *sacerdotal fillet*, Ov. M. 2, 413; 4, 6; 5, 110; Prop. 4 (5), 11, 34; Verg. A. 2, 133; 10, 538; Luc. 5, 142; Val. Fl. 1, 480; Ov. M. 13, 643; Juv. 12, 118.—Represented as worn by poets, a symbol of their sacred office, or, acc. to Serv., in token of divine honors, Verg. A. 6, 665.—Also by brides and Vestal virgins, regarded as a symbol of chastity: capite compto crinis vittasque habeat, adsimuletque se Tuam esse uxorem, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 197; Tib. 1, 6, 67; Ov. P. 3, 3, 51; Prop. 4 (5), 11, 34; cf. Ov. A. A. 1, 31; id. Tr. 2, 247; id. R. Am. 386.—Bound around the altar, Verg. E. 8, 64; id. A. 3, 64; or on sacred trees, Ov. M. 8, 744; borne by suppliants for protection or pardon, Verg. A. 7, 237; 8, 128; Hor. C. 3, 14, 8; Ov. A. A. 2, 401 al.

vittātus, a, um, *adj.* [vitta], *bound with a fillet* or *chaplet:* capilli, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 17: sacerdos, Luc. 1, 597: honos frontis, Stat. S. 5, 5, 28: navis, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 110.

1. vĭtŭla, ae, v. vitulus.

2. Vĭtŭla, ae, *f.*, *the goddess of Victory, of Exultation*, Macr. S. 3, 2.

vĭtŭlāmĕn, inis, *n.* [vitulor], *a shoot, sucker, sprig*, Ambros. Ep. 37, 57.—Trop., Vulg. Sap. 4, 3.

Vĭtŭlārĭa via, *a road near Arpinum*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3.

vĭtŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [vitulor], *a public thanksgiving* or *other festival*, Macr. S. 3, 2.

vĭtŭlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [vitulus], *of a calf.* **I.** *Adj.:* caruncula, *a piece of veal*, Cic. Div. 2, 24, 52: assum, *roast veal*, id. Fam. 9, 20, 1: medulla, Cels. 7, 26, 5; 5, 24, 3: jus, id. 5, 27, 3: sevum, id. 5, 19, 9 and 13.—**II.** *Subst.:* **vĭtŭlīna**, ae, *f.* (caro), *calf's-flesh, veal*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 5; Nep. Ages. 8, 4 (where vitulina, *acc. plur.* as *subst.*, is the read. of some edd.).

vĭtŭlor, āri, *v. dep. n.*, *to celebrate a festival, keep holiday, be joyful* (ante-class. for exsulto, gestio): is habet coronam vitulans victoriā, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 369 Müll. (Trag. v. 75 Vahl.): in venatu vitulantes, Naev. ap. Non. p. 14, 18 (Trag. Rel. p. 9 Rib.): pontifex in sacris quibusdam vitulari solet, Varr. ap. Macr. S. 3, 2; cf.: Jovi opulento, incluto ... lubens vitulor, i. e. *bring a thank-offering*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 2.

vĭtŭlus, i, *m.*, and **vĭtŭla**, ae, *f.* [Gr. ἰταλός, bull; whence Italia; Sanscr. vatsas, calf], *a calf.* **I.** Lit. (*a*) *Masc.*, *a bull-calf*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6; Cic. Div. 2, 15, 36; Quint. 1, 9, 5; Ov. M. 2, 624; 4, 755; 10, 227; Mart. 3, 58, 11; Verg. G. 4, 299 al.—(*β*) *Fem.*, *a cow-calf*, Verg. E. 3, 29 and 77.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *a calf, foal;* of the horse, Verg. G. 3, 164; of the elephant, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 2; of the whale, id. 9, 6, 5, § 13.—**B.** In partic.: vitulus marinus, *a sea-calf, seal*, Juv. 3, 238; Suet. Aug. 90.—Called also simply vitulus, Plin. 2, 55, 56, § 146.

Vĭtumnus, i, *m.* [vita], *the god that bestows life, the Life-god*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 2 *fin.;* Tert. adv. Nat. 2, 11.

vĭtŭpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. vitupero], *blameworthy, blamable, censurable* (very rare, but class.): quod vituperabile est per se ipsum, id eo ipso vitium nominatum puto, Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 40: consulatus, id. Leg. 3, 10, 23 Moser *N. cr.*

vĭtŭpĕrābĭlĭter, *adv.* [vituperabilis], *blamably:* tractare aliquid, Cassiod. Var. 6, 11.

vĭtŭpĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. vitupero], *a blaming, censuring; blame, censure, vituperation* (either given or received) (freq. and class.): communi vituperatione reprehendere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18, § 46; so (opp. laus) Quint. 2, 4, 33; 3, 4, 12; 8, 6, 55 al. —*Plur.*, Quint. 3, 4, 5: in vituperationem venire, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 7, § 13: adductus erat in sermonem, invidiam, vituperationem, id. ib. 2, 3, 61, § 140: in vituperationem cadere, id. Att. 14, 13, 4: vituperationem vitare, id. Prov. Cons. 18, 44: esse alicui laudi potius quam vituperationi, id. Fam. 13, 73, 2: quod effugissem duas maximas vituperationes, id. Att. 16, 7, 5: et laudes et vituperationes scribebantur, Quint. 3, 4, 5; Cic. Brut. 12, 47. — **II.** Transf., *blameworthiness, blameworthy conduct:* vituperatio atque infamia, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 39, § 101.

vĭtŭpĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a blamer, censurer, vituperator:* invidos vituperatores confutare, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 5: philosophiae, id. Fin. 1, 1, 2; id. Tusc. 2, 2, 4: vituperatores mei, id. Fam. 7, 3, 6.

1. vĭtŭpĕro, āvi, ātum (*inf.* vituperarier, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 21), 1, *v. a.* [vitiumparo, qs. to find fault, accuse of a fault; hence, transf.], *to inflict censure, to blame, censure, disparage, vituperate* (class.; syn.: culpo, objurgo, damno). **I.** In gen.: deos, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 142: an mavis vituperarier falso quam vero extolli? id. Most. 1, 3, 21: notare ac vituperare, Cic. de Or. 2, 85, 349: multimodis cum istoc animo es vituperandus, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 1: Pompeius noster in amicitiā P. Lentuli vituperatur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: artem aut scientiam aut studium quodpiam vituperare propter eorum vitia, qui in eo studio sunt, Auct. Her. 2, 27, 44: si quis universam (philosophiam) velit vituperare, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 4: mensae, quae a Platone graviter vituperantur, id. Fin. 2, 28, 92: tuum consilium, id. Mur. 29, 60: (Rhodiorum res publica) minime quidem vituperanda, id. Rep. 3, 35, 48. — Prov.: qui caelum vituperant, *who find fault with heaven itself*, i. e. *are satisfied with nothing*, Phaedr. 4, 7, 26. — * **II.** In relig. lang., *to render defective, to spoil* an omen: cur omen mihi vituperat? Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 59 dub.

2. vĭtŭpĕro, ōnis, *m.* [1. vitupero], *a blamer, censurer, vituperator* (post-class.), Gell. 19, 7, 16; Sid. Ep. 4, 22; 8, 1.

vīvācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vivax]. **I.** *Natural vigor, vital force, tenaciousness* or *length of life, vivaciousness* (post-Aug.): tam angustis terminis tantae multitudinis vivacitas continetur, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 13; Col. 11, 3, 41; Plin. 8, 24, 41, § 101; Quint. 6, praef. 3; Val. Max. 8, 13, ext. 4; Tert. Anim. 25. — *Plur.*, App. de Mundo, 58, 15. — **II.** *Liveliness, vivacity:* ingenii, Arn. 5, 179; cf. id. 2, 45: cordis, id. 5, 157.

vīvācĭter, *adv.*, v. vivax *fin.*

vīvārĭum, ii, v. vivarius, II.

vīvārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vivus], *of* or *belonging to living creatures.* **I.** *Adj.:* naves, *fish-boats*, i. e. *in which live fish are conveyed*, Macr. S. 2, 12 *med.* — More freq., **II.** *Subst.:* **vīvārĭum**, ii, *n.*, *an enclosure in which game, fish*, etc., *are kept alive; a park, warren, preserve, fish-pond*, Plin. 8, 52, 78, § 211; 8, 32, 50, § 115; Sen. Clem. 1, 18, 2; Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 168; 9, 55, 81, § 171; Juv. 4, 51; 3, 308. — Transf.: excipiant senes, quos in vivaria mittant, i. e. *whom they keep under their control in order to get made their heirs*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 79.

vīvātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *animated, lively, vivid* (Lucretian; cf. Fest. p. 376 Müll.): potestas animi, Lucr. 3, 558; 3, 680: potestas cernendi, id. 3, 409.

vīvax, ācis, *adj.* [vivo]. **I.** *Tenacious of life, long-lived, vivacious* (poet.). **A.** Lit.: phoenix, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 54: anus, id. M. 13, 519: patrem, id. F. 2, 625: mater, Hor. S. 2, 1, 53: cervus, Verg. E. 7, 30 Forbig. ad loc.; Ov. M. 3, 194; 7, 273: Sibylla, *ancient, venerable*, id. ib. 14, 104 (cf.: lux aeterna, id. ib. 14, 132). — *Comp.:* heres, Hor. S. 2, 2, 132. — **B.** Transf., of things, concr. and abstr., *lasting long, enduring, durable:* apium (opp. breve lilium), Hor. C. 1, 36, 16: oliva, Verg. G. 2, 181: vivaci cespite, Ov. F. 4, 397: gratia, Hor. A. P. 69: virtus experque sepulcri, Ov. P. 4, 8, 47. — **II.** *Lively, vigorous, vivacious:* sulfura, *burning briskly, inflammable*, Ov. M. 3, 374: solum, id. ib. 1, 420: vivacissimus cursus, Gell. 5, 2, 4: discipuli paulo vivaciores, *more lively, brisker, quick, eager,* = alacriores, Quint. 2, 6, 3 Spald. — *Adv.:* **vīvācĭter**, *with liveliness* or *spirit, vigorously:* pertractare res mysticas, Fulg. Myth. 1 praef. *med.; comp.:* vivacius quaerere abdita, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 332.

vīverra, ae, *f.*, *a ferret:* Mustella furo, Linn.; Plin. 11, 49, 109, § 261; 8, 55, 81, § 218; 30, 6, 16, § 47.

vīvesco (vīvisco), vixi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [vivo], *to become alive, get life, spring forth.* **I.** In gen., Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 160; 16, 25, 39, § 93; 17, 10, 10, § 59; Prud. Apoth. 970. — **II.** Pregn., *to grow lively, strong,* or *vigorous*, Lucr. 4, 1138: ulcus, id. 4, 1068: si utraque (arbor) vixerit, *if they both grow, succeed, thrive*, Col. Arb. 16, 2: stolones avulsi arboribus, Plin. 17, 10, 13, § 67.

vīvĭcombūrĭum, ii, *n.* [vivus-comburo], *a burning of people alive*, Tert. Anim. 1 *fin.;* 33 *med.*

vīvĭdē, *adv.*, v. vividus *fin.*

vīvĭdo, āre, 1, *v. a.* [vividus], *to make alive, produce:* natos, Mart. Cap. poët. 9, § 912.

vīvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [vivo], *containing life, living, animated* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. Fest. p. 376 Müll.). **I.** In gen. (very rare): tellus, Lucr. 1, 178. — **B.** Transf., of pictorial representations, *true to the life, animated, spirited, vivid:* signa, Prop. 2, 31 (3, 29), 8: cera, Mart. 7, 44, 2: imago, Claud. B. Get. 468 (cf.: vivi de marmore vultus, Verg. A. 6, 848). — Far more freq., **II.** Pregn., *full of life, lively, vigorous, vivid:* corpus, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 10: senectus, Tac. A. 6, 27: Umber (canis), Verg. A. 12, 753: dextra bello, id. ib. 10, 609: vis animi, Lucr. 1, 72; so, animi, Plin. Pan. 44, 6: ingenium, Liv. 2, 48, 3: pectus, id. 6, 22, 7: bello vivida virtus, Verg. A. 5, 754: odia, Tac. A. 15, 49: eloquentia, id. ib. 13, 42: epigrammata, Mart. 11, 42, 1. — *Comp.:* merum, Mart. 8, 6, 12: spiritus, Val. Max. 5, 1, ext. 1. — *Adv.:* **vīvĭdē**, *vigorously* (acc. to II.); in *comp.*, Gell. 7, 3, 53; Amm. 30, 1, 7.

vīvĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vivifico], *a making alive, quickening, vivification* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 28 *fin.;* id. adv. Marc. 5, 9.

vīvĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who makes alive, a quickener, vivifier* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 37 *med.;* id. adv. Marc. 2, 9; Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 3.

vīvĭfĭcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vivificator], *life-giving*, Ambros. Spir. Sanc. 2, 9, 92.

vīvĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [vivificus], *to make alive, restore to life, quicken, vivify* (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Lit.: mortalia, Prud. Apoth. 234; id. adv. Marc. 5, 9; Tert. adv. Val. 14 *fin.;* Aug. adv. Pel. 2, 10, 33. — **II.** Trop.: animam, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 207; Hier. Ep. 108, 11.

vīvĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [vivus-facio], *making alive, quickening, vivifying, vivific* (post-class.), App. Trism. *init.:* vigor, Amm. 21, 1, 8.

* **vīvĭpărus**, a, um, *adj.* [vivus-pario], *that brings forth its young alive, viviparous:* vivipari et ovipari pisces, App. Mag. p. 298, 24.

vīvĭrādix, īcis, *f.* [vivus-radix], *a set* or *cutting having a root, a layer, quickset;* of the vine, Cato, R. R. 33, 4; Cic. Sen. 15, 52; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 170; of the rose, Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1.

vīvisco, ĕre, v. vivesco.

vīvo, vixi, victum, 3 (*pluperf. subj.* syncop. vixet, Verg. A. 11, 118), *v. n.* [Sanscr. giv-, givami, live; Gr. βίος, life; Goth. quius, living; Germ. quicken; Engl. quick], *to live, be alive, have life* (syn. spiro). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: *Ca.* Eho, tua uxor quid agit? *Me.* Immortalis est. Vivit victuraque est, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 18: valet atque vivit (gnatus), Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 21: nemo'st hominum qui vivat minus, id. Eun. 4, 6, 19; id. Ad. 3, 2, 34: vivere ac spirare, Cic. Sest. 50, 108: is demum mihi vivere atque frui animā videtur, qui, etc., Sall. C. 2, 9. — With *acc.* of time: et pueri annos octingentos vivont ... Quin mille annorum perpetuo vivont ab saeclo ad saeclum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 85; 4, 2, 87: Nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putat posse vivere, Cic. Sen. 7, 24: vixi Annos bis centum, Ov. M. 12, 187: Aufidius vixit ad summam senectutem, Cic. Brut. 48, 179: ad centesimum annum, id. Sen. 6, 19: ad vesperum, id. ib. 19, 67: triginta annis, id. Off. 3, 2, 8: negat Epicurus, jucunde posse vivi, nisi cum virtute vivatur, *live pleasantly unless we live virtuously*, id. Tusc. 3, 20, 49. — *Subst.:* **vīventes**, ium, *the living* (opp. mortui), Lact. 5, 19, 25; 5, 3, 25. — With a homogeneous object: modice et modeste melius est vitam vivere, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 18; cf. Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 5; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 118; id. Clu. 61, 170: tamne tibi diu videor vitam vivere? Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 34: Bacchanalia vivunt, Juv. 2, 3. — *Pass.:* nunc tertia vivitur aetas, Ov. M. 12, 187. — Transf., of things: et vivere vitem et mori dicimus, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 24, 56: saepes, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2: oleae, Plin. 16, 44, 90, § 241: cinis, Ov. R. Am. 732: ignes, id. F. 3, 427: picturatum opus, *lives*, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 589. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *To survive, be still alive* (mostly in secondary tenses): quas inimicitias si tam cavere potuisset, quam metuere solebat, viveret, *would be still alive*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: is jam pridem mortuus est: si viveret, verba ejus audiretis, id. ib. 14, 42: Mustius dixisset, si viveret, id. Verr. 2, 1, 53, § 139: si viveret Hortensius cetera fortasse desideraret, id. Brut. 2, 6: si viveret, mihi cum illo nulla contentio jam maneret, id. Att. 14, 13, B, 4; id. Fam. 12, 1, 1: dixisti paulum tibi esse etiam nunc morae, quod ego viverem, id. Cat. 1, 4, 9; cf. id. Red. Quir. 4, 10: utinam L. Caesar valeret, Serv. Sulpicius viveret, id. Phil. 8, 7, 22: constitueram, neminem includere in dialogos eorum, qui viverent, id. Att. 13, 19, 3: divinat enim, quae futura fuerint, si Philippus vixisset, Liv. 41, 24, 4; cf.: quid Philippus, si vixisset, facturus fuerit, id. 41, 24, 5: qui censor fuisset, vetustissimusque ex iis, qui viverent, censoriis esset, id. 23, 22, 10; cf.: hic tamen vivit. Vivit? Immo vero etiam in senatum venit, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2: vivis; et vivis non ad deponendam sed ad confirmandam audaciam, id. ib. 1, 2, 4. — **2.** Euphemistically, vixit, *he is done with life, he is dead:* vixisse nimio satiu'st jam quam vivere, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 43; cf. id. Most. 4, 3, 10. — **3.** Ita vivam, *as true as I live*, as a formula of asseveration: nam, ita vivam, putavi, Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 3; 2, 16, 20; id. Att. 5, 15, 2; Sen. Ep. 82, 11 al. — **4.** Ne vivam si, *may I not live if, may I die if;* as a form of asseveration: quid poteris, inquies, pro iis dicere? Ne vivam, si scio, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 8; id. Fam. 7, 23 *fin.* — **5.** Si vivo, *if I live*, a formula of menacing: erit ubi te ulciscar, si vivo, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 26; id. Cas. 1, 1, 27; Ter. And. 5, 2, 25; id. Eun. 5, 5, 20. — **6.** In the phrases, **a.** Alicui vivere, *to live for* a person: haec qui misit, non sibi soli postulat Te vivere et suā causā excludi ceteros, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 28; cf.: si tibi soli viveres, Cic. Marcell. 8, 25; cf.: secum vivere, II. B. infra. — **b.** In diem vivere, *from hand to mouth, for the present hour*, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 169; id. Tusc. 5, 11, 33; id. Phil. 2, 34, 86; cf.: hi, qui in horam vivent, id. ib. 5, 9, 25. — **c.** De lucro vivere, *a life that is clear gain*, i. e. *at the mercy of another*, Cic. Fam. 9, 17, 1. — **C.** Pregn. **1.** *To live well, live at ease, enjoy life:* quod me cohortaris ad ambitionem et ad laborem, faciam quidem: sed quando vivemus? Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 12: vivite lurcones, comedones, vivite ventres, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 11, 8; Varr. ib. p. 156, 13; Cat. 5, 1; Hor. C. 3, 29, 43; id. Ep. 1, 6, 66. — Hence, in bidding farewell: vive valeque, Hor. S. 2, 5, 110; id. Ep. 1, 6, 67 al.; cf.: vivite, silvae, *fare ye well*, Verg. E. 8, 58. — **2.** Like our *to live, for to last, endure, remain, be remembered* (mostly poet.): vivet extento Proculeius aevo ... Illum aget Fama superstes, Hor. C. 2, 2, 5: per omnia saecula famā vivam, Ov. M. 15, 879: mea semper gloria vivet, Cic. poët. ap. Gell. 15, 6, 3: tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Verg. A. 4, 67: spirat adhuc amor Vivuntque commissi calores Aeoliae fidibus puellae, Hor. C. 4, 9, 11; cf. id. ib. 1, 32, 3: carmina, id. Ep. 1, 19, 2: scripta, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 25: das nostro nomen victurum amori, id. Am. 3, 1, 65: odia, Stat. Th. 12, 441: mihi quidem Scipio, quamquam est subito ereptus, vivit tamen

semperque vivet Cic Lael. 27, 102 vivit vivetque semper, atque etiam latius in memoria hominum et sermone versabitur, postquam ab oculis recessit, Plin Ep 2, 1, 11, Sen Ben 3 5, 2 — **II.** Transf **A.** *To live* on any thing or in any manner, i e *to support life, to sustain* or *maintain one's self* stirpibus palmarum vivere, Cic Verr 2, 5, 50, § 131 piscibus atque ovis avium vivere, Caes. B G 4, 10 *fin* lacte atque pecore, id. ib 4, 1; 5, 14 cortice ex arboribus id B C 3, 49 coriis herbisque et radicibus vivere, Liv 23, 30, 3 herbis Vivis et urticā, Hor Ep 1, 12, 8 siliquis et pane secundo, id. ib 2, 1, 123 parvo, id. S 2, 2, 1 rapto, Verg A 7, 749 de vestro Plaut Truc 5, 61 misere, id Aul 2, 4, 36 parcius, Hor S 1, 3, 49 suaviter, id. Ep 1, 8, 4 bene id ib 1, 6, 56, 1, 11, 29· rapto, Liv 7, 25, 13, 27, 12, 5 verbum vivere quidam putant ad cibum pertinere, Dig 50, 16, 234 — *Impers pass* vivitur ex rapto, Ov M 1, 144 — Trop (sunt) in eo studia illa nostra, quibus antea delectabamur, nunc etiam vivimus, Cic Fam 13, 28, a, 2 — **B.** *To live*, i e *to pass one's life, to reside, dwell, be* in any place or manner (cf vitam dego) Rhodi, Cic Fam 4, 7, 4 extra urbem, id. Brut 74, 258 Cypri, Nep Chabr 3, 4 in litteris vivere, Cic. Fam 9, 26, 1, id Sen 11, 38 in maximā celebritate atque in oculis civium, id Off 3, 1, 3 in paupertate, id. Part Or 18, 63 in humilitate, Lact 7, 9, 17 cum timore, Cael. ap Cic Fam 8, 14, 3 unis moribus et numquam mutatis legibus, Cic Fl 26, 63 e naturā, id Fin 3, 20, 68 convenienter naturae, id. ib 3, 7, 26, id Off 3, 3, 13 valde familiariter cum aliquo, id Att 6, 6, 2, cf Hirtius vivit habitatque cum Balbo, id. ib 14, 20, 4 cum Pansa vixi in Pompeiano, id ib ecquis me vivit hodie fortunatior? Ter Eun 5, 8, 1 ego vivo miserrimus, Cic Att 3, 5 viveret in terris te si quis avarior uno, Hor Ep 2, 2, 157 illā sorte Contentus vivat, id S 1, 1, 3 — Prov secum vivere, *to live for one's self, care only for one's self*, Cic Sen 14, 49 — *Impers pass* quoniam vivitur non cum perfectis hominibus, sed, etc, Cic Off 1, 15, 46

vīvus, a, um (*sup* vivissimus, cited without example by Fest p 379 Müll), *adj* [vivo], *alive, living, that has life* **I.** Lit **A.** *Adj* **1.** Of living beings qui cum tantum ausus sit ustor pro mortuo, quid signifer pro vivo non esset ausus? In curiam potissimum abjecit, ut eam mortuus incenderet, quam vivus everterat, Cic Mil 33, 90 quorum (simulacrorum) contexta viminibus membra vivis hominibus complent, Caes B G 6, 16 adeo ut Cato vix vivus effugeret, Cic Q Fr 1, 2, 5, § 15, id Verr 2, 2, 77, § 189, 2, 4, 40, § 87 si Jugurtham vivom aut necatum sibi tradidisset, Sall J 61, 5 doctus eris vivam (gallinam) musto mersare Falerno, Hor S 2, 4 19 quamquam ea Tatio sic erant descripta vivo, tamen eo interfecto multo etiam magis, etc, *in the life time of Tatius*, Cic Rep 2, 8, 14 tantum illo vivo, Hirt B G 8, 21 *fin* cum leges duo ex una familia, vivo utroque, magistratus creari vetarent, Caes B G 7, 33, cf also Cato affirmat, se vivo illum non triumphaturum, *as long as he lived*, Cic Att 4, 16 2, so, me vivo, Plaut Bacch 3, 3, 15, id Most 1, 3 73 viva me, id Bacch 3 4, 17 — So the phrase vivus vidensque, *before his very eyes* huic acerbissimum vivo videntique funus ducitur, Cic Quint 15, 50, cf ille Cyprius miser . vivus (ut aiunt) est et videns cum victu ac vestitu suo publicatus, id Sest 27, 59, cf et prudens sciens, Vivos vidensque pereo, Ter Eun 1, 1, 28 — *Subst.* **vīvus,** i, *m*, *a living man* cum is, cui forma mortui, fortunae vivi commendatae sunt ignominiā mortuum, inopia vivum adfecerit, is inter honestos homines atque adeo inter vivos numerabitur? Cic Rosc Am 39, 113 — **2.** Of things concr and abstr saepes Col. 11, 3, 3 caespes Ov M 4, 301 harundo, id ib 13 891 virga, id. ib 4, 744 radix, id. ib 14, 713 aqua, *running* Varr L L 5, § 123 Müll , so, flumen, Liv 1, 45, Verg A. 2 719 lacus, id G 2, 469 ros, *fresh*, Ov. F 4, 778 lucernae, *burning*, Hor C 3, 21, 23 lapis, *flint*, Plin 36, 19 30, § 138 sulphur, *native*, id. 35, 15, 50, § 175 linum, *asbestos cloth*, id 19, 1, 4, § 19, Cels 5, 18, 13 calx, *unslacked*, Vitr 8, 7, Plin 29, 3 11, § 51· saxum, *living, natural, unwrought*, Verg A. 1, 167· pumex, Ov F 2, 315 argentum, *quicksilver, mercury*, Plin 33, 6, 32, § 99 vultus, i e *alive with expression*, or, as we say, *speaking*, Verg A 6, 848 — So of statues and images vidi artes veterumque manus variisque metalla viva modis, Stat S 1, 3, 48 vox, *living* i e *oral discourse*, Cic Agr 2, 2, 4, Quint 2, 2, 8, Sen Ep 6, 4, 33, 9, Plin Ep 2, 3, 9 al cujus facta viva nunc vigent, *living*, Naev ap Gell 6, 8, 5 animus, *lively*, Plin. Ep 8, 6, 17 pectus, Arn 3, 6 — **B.** *Subst* **vīvum,** i, *n*, lit, *that which is alive*, hence, **1.** Ad vivum resecare, *to cut to the quick, cut very deep* extrema pars ipsius unguis ad vivum resecatur, Col 6, 12, 3 (cf in the *adj* · vulnera circumcidere ad vivas usque partes, Plin 28, 10, 43, § 156) calor ad vivum adveniens, Liv 22, 17, 2 — Trop hoc primum sentio, nisi in bonis amicitiam esse non posse neque id ad vivum reseco, ut illi, qui haec subtilius disserunt, i e *I do not wish to be understood in too strict a sense* Cic Lael 5, 18 — **2.** De vivo detrahere or resecare aliquid, *to give* or *take away from the capital* dat de lucro nihil detraxit de vivo, Cic Fl 37, 91 de vivo igitur erat aliquid resecandum, ut esset, unde, etc, id. Verr 2, 3 50, § 118 — **II.** Transf, *lively, ardent* (only post Aug and very rare) vivus et ingenuus animus, Plin Ep 8, 6, 17 vivi pectoris homo, Arn 3, 103 — *Adv*

vīvē, *in a lively manner, very* vive sapis, Plaut. Ep 2 2, 100 Jacob (dub)

vix, *adv* [etym dub , perh from root vic of vinco], *with difficulty, with much ado, hardly, scarcely, barely* **I.** In gen quid est, sine his cur vivere velimus? mihi vero cum his ipsis vix, his autem detractis ne vix quidem, Cic Fam 9, 8, 2 quae vix aut ne vix quidem adpareant, id Fin 4, 13, 32 ut vix aut omnino non posset infirmari sua lex, id Att. 3, 23, 2, cf profluens amnis aut vix aut nullo modo, conclusa autem aqua facile corrumpitur, id N D 2, 7, 20 vix incedo inanis, ne, etc, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 174 vix sum compos animi, Ter Ad. 3, 2, 12 vix me contineo, quin involem, etc, id. Eun 5 2, 20 *Thr* Hic sunt tres minae *Gn* Vix, id. ib 3, 2 19 vix in ipsis tectis frigus vitatur, Cic Fam. 16, 8, 2 ego teneo ab accusando vix me hercule sed tamen teneo, id Q Fr 3, 2, 2 Gabinius collegit ipse se vix, sed collegit tamen, id Pis 12, 27 iter angustum et difficile, vix qua singuli carri ducerentur Caes B G 1, 6 brevi spatio interjecto, vix ut his rebus administrandis tempus daretur, id. ib 3, 4, cf adeo ut vix ulla possit causa reperiri, Quint Inst prooem § 12 ex hominum milibus LX vix ad D sese redactos esse dixerunt, *to scarcely five hundred*, Caes B G 2 28 carcer vix carcere dignus, Lucil. ap Don Ter Eun 3, 2, 19 et saep ego vix teneor, quin accurram, Cic Fam 16, 24, 2 vix est ut id obtineat, Dig 41, 1 7, § 7, so ib 16, 1, 19 *init* — **B.** Strengthened, **1.** By *aegre* vix aegreque amatorculos invenimus Plaut Poen 1 2, 27 vix et aegre, App M 1 p 111, 10 vix et aegerrime, id. ib 1, p 108, 40, v aegre — **2.** By *saltem* illud vix saltem praecipiendum videtur, Quint 6, 4, 15 — **3.** By repetition corpus matri vix vixque remissum, Albin 1, 167 — **II.** In partic, of time, *hardly scarcely* **A.** *Absol* assum atque advenio Acherunte vix via alta atque ardua, Poet. ap Cic Tusc 1, 16, 37 (Trag Rel p 208 Rib) ah vix tandem sensi stolidus! Ter And. 3, 1, 12 vix tandem legi litteras, Cic Fam 3, 9, 1, Cat 62, 2 contingat vix deinde mori, Val Fl 7, 537 — **B.** With a foll *cum*, and poet also *et*, to denote the immediate succession of two events. **1.** With *cum* vix agmen novissimum extra munitiones processerat, cum Galli, etc, Caes B G 6, 8 vix erat hoc plane imperatum, cum illum videres, Cic Verr 2 4 40, § 86 vix ea fatus erat, geminae cum forte columbae caelo venere volantes, Verg A. 6, 190, Ov M 1, 69 — **2.** With *et* vix primos inopina quies laxaverat artus, Et superincumbens liquidas projecit in undas Praecipitem, Verg A. 5, 857, so, vix et, id. ib 6, 498, Stat Th 5 263, cf vix que, Verg A. 2, 692. — **3.** With ellipsis of *cum* or *et* vix proram attigerat, rumpit Saturnia funem, Verg A 10 659, 8, 337· vix bene desieram, rettulit illa mihi, Ov. F 5, 278, Phaedr 4, 24, 28 sq ; so, vix bene, Ov M 2, 47 — **C.** Strengthened by *dum*, and usually written in one word, **vixdum,** *hardly then, scarcely yet* Dolabella valde vituperabatur, quod tibi tam cito succederet cum vixdum triginta dies in Syria fuisses, Cic Fam 12, 4, 2 haec ego omnia vixdum etiam coetu nostro dimisso comperi, id Cat 1, 4 10 (Hannibalem) vixdum puberem, Liv 21, 3 2 vixdum serio adnuere, id. 39, 42, 12 progressis vixdum quattuor milia passuum, id. 44, 5, 1, 32, 28, 4; 10, 32, 7 puer vixdum libertatem, nedum dominationem modice laturus, id 24, 4, 1: vixdum dimidium dixeram· intellexerat, Ter Phorm 4, 2, 4 vixdum epistulam tuam legeram, cum, etc., Cic Att. 9, 2, A, 3 — So with *et*, Liv 36, 12, 5, 43, 4, 10, Plin Ep 7, 33, 7

vixdum, *adv*, v vix, II C

vixet, v vivo *init*

vōbīs, *dat* and *abl* of vos, v tu

* **vŏcābĭlis,** e, *adj* [voco], *vocal* sonus vocabilior est visus, Gell 30, 20, 14

vŏcābŭlum, i, *n* [id], *an appellation, designation, name* of any thing (cf nomen, vox) **I.** In gen philosophorum habent disciplinae ex ipsis Vocabula, Ter Eun. 2, 2, 33 nomen est quo suo quaeque (persona) proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur, Cic Inv 1, 24, 34 si res suum nomen et proprium vocabulum non habet, ut pes in navi, etc, id de Or 3, 40, 159 neque verborum tanta copia sit in nostra lingua, res ut omnes suis certis ac propriis vocabulis nominentur, id Caecin 18, 51 rebus non commutatis immutaverunt vocabula, id. Leg 1, 13, 38, cf ex more imponens cognata vocabula rebus Hor S 2 3, 280 proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum, id. Ep 2, 2, 116, cf Lucr 5, 1042 Chaldaei non ex artis, sed ex gentis vocabulo nominati, Cic. Div 1, 1, 2, id N D 1 15, 38 vocabula tantum pecuniarum, id Pis. 37, 90 cui nomen neniae quo vocabulo etiam Graecis cantus lugubres nominantur, id Leg 2, 24, 62 liberta, cui vocabulum Acte fuit, Tac A. 13, 12 artifex, vocabulo Locusta, *by name*, id ib 12, 66 multa renascentur, quae jam cecidere, cadentque, Quae nunc sunt in honore, vocabula, Hor A P 71 juncta vocabula sumere, Ov F 3, 511 ululatus, neque enim alio vocabulo potest ex primi theatris quoque indecora laudatio, Plin Ep 2, 14, 13 — **II.** In partic, in gram, *a substantive*, both in gen and as an appellative noun in partic (in contradistinction to nomen, as denoting a proper name, v nomen) Aristoteles orationis duas partes esse dicit, vocabula et verba, ut homo et equus, et legit et currit, Varr L. L 8, §§ 11, 12, 45, 52 sq , 80 Müll, Quint 1, 4, 20, Sen Ep 58, 6

vōcālis, e, *adj* [vox] *that utters a voice, sounding, sonorous, speaking, crying, singing, vocal* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj* aves cantu aliquo aut humano sermone vocales, Plin. 10, 51, 72, § 141 ranae (opp mutae), id 8, 58, 83, § 227 scarabaei nocturno stridore, id 11, 28 34, § 98 piscis, id 9, 19, 34, § 70 ora (vatis), Ov M 5, 332, 11, 8 nympha (of Echo), id. ib 3 357 Orpheus, Hor C 1, 12, 7 chordae, Tib 2, 5, 3 carmen, Ov M 11, 317 boves, *endowed with speech*, Tib 2, 5, 78 genus instrumenti, i e *slaves* (opp semivocale and mutum), Varr R. R. 1, 17, 1 ne quem vocalem praeterisse videamur, *speaking, talking*, Cic. Brut 69, 242, cf Val Max 1, 8, ext 4 antra, *in which oracles were given*, Stat Th 1, 492 terra, Dodonis, Ov M 13, 716 genus signorum, Veg Mil. 3, 5 — *Comp* vocaliora sunt vacua quam plena, Sen Q N 2, 29, cf sunt aliis alia (verba) jucundiora, vocaliora . verba e syllabis magis vocalia (corresp to melius sonantes syllabae), *more vocal, clearer*, Quint 8, 3 16 — *Sup* eligere vocalissimum aliquem, qui legeret, i e *with the most powerful voice*, Plin Ep 4, 7, 2 — **B.** *Subst.* **1. vōcālis,** is, *f* (littera), *a vowel*, Cic Or 23 77, Auct Her 4, 12, 18, Quint 1, 4, 6, 1, 5, 20, 1, 7, 14, 1, 7, 26. — **2. vōcāles,** ium, *m* (homines), *vocalists singers* (late Lat) Lampr Alex. Sev 34, Sid Ep 1, 2 *fin* — **II.** Transf causative, *making vocal, causing* or *inspiring speech* or *song* (rare and

poet.): Castaliae vocales undae, Stat. S. 5, 5, 2: de Pieriis vocalis fontibus unda, id. ib. 1, 2, 6. — *Adv.:* **vōcālĭter,** *with a loud cry, loudly* (post-class.), App. M. 1, p. 112; Tert. adv. Prax. 3.

* **vōcālĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [vocalis], *open sound, euphony;* as transl. of εὐφωνία, Quint. 1, 5, 4.

vōcālĭter, *adv.*, v. vocalis *fin.*

vŏcāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [voco], *an appellation, designation, name* (ante- and post-class. for the class. vocabulum), Lucr. 2, 657; Arn. 4, 128; 7, 251; Sol. 5 *med.*

Vocātes, ium, *m.*, *a people in* Gallia Aquitania, Caes. B. G. 3, 23; 3, 27.

vŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [voco, a calling; hence, in partic.], **I.** *A citing* before a court; *a summons*, Varr. and Atei. Capito ap. Gell. 13, 12, 6; Varr. ib. 13, 13, 3.—**II.** *A bidding, invitation* to dinner, etc., Cat. 47, 5.—**III.** In eccl. Lat., *calling*, Vulg. 1 Cor. 1, 26; id. Heb. 3, 1: in caelo, Hilar. in Matt. 4, 15.

vŏcātīvē, *adv.* [vocativus], *in the vocative:* dicere, Gell. 13, 22, 4.

vŏcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [voco], *of* or *belonging to calling:* casus, *the vocative case*, in gram., Gell. 14, 5, 1 sq. al. —As *subst.:* **vŏcātīvus,** i, *m.*, *the vocative case*, Charis. p. 11 P.; Prisc. p. 671 ib. al.

vŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (post-Aug.), *a caller.* **I.** In gen.: Paulus vocator gentium, Prud. στεφ. 2, 461; Ambros. in Luc. 3, § 33. —**II.** In partic., *a bidder, inviter* to dinner, etc., Sen. Ira, 3, 37, 3; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 89; Suet. Calig. 39; Mart. 7, 85, 11.

vŏcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vocator], *of* or *belonging to calling* or *invoking, invocatory* (post-class.): somnia, Tert. Anim. 47.

vŏcātus, ūs, *m.* [voco], *a calling, calling upon, summoning, invocation* (only *abl.* in prose). **I.** In gen.: et ille et senatus frequens vocatu Drusi in curiam venit, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 2: o numquam frustrata vocatus Hasta meos, *my call, my invocation*, Verg. A. 12, 95.—**II.** In partic., *an invitation* to dinner, etc.: misit qui diceret, cenaturum apud Caesarem vocatu ipsius, Suet. Calig. 39.

vōcĭfĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vociferor], *a loud calling, clamor, outcry, vociferation*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 60, § 156; id. Clu. 10, 30; id. Rosc. Am. 5, 12; Auct. Her. 3, 12, 22; Petr. 14; Quint. 2, 10, 8; Suet. Claud. 36 al.

vōcĭfĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who cries aloud, a crier, vociferator* (post-class.): Joannes in solitudine, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 11.

* **vōcĭfĕrātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *a loud cry, outcry, scream, vociferation*, Plin. 10, 60, 79, § 164.

vōcĭfĕro, āre, 1, *v. a.*, rare collat. form of vociferor: crescere turba et vociferare ex omnibus locis, Liv. 7, 12, 14; cf. id. 10, 28, 12, s. v. vociferor: qui vociferant saepe, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5.—*Pass. impers.:* vociferatum ferociter, Liv. 24, 21, 2.

vōcĭfĕror, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [vox-fero], *to cry out, cry aloud, exclaim, scream, bawl, vociferate* (class.; cf. clamo): vociferari palam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 39: adventu Gallorum vociferatus est (anser) canibus silentibus, Col. 8, 13, 2: me dies, vox, latera deficiant, si hoc nunc vociferari velim, quam miserum indignumque sit, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 52: Canuleius pauca in senatu vociferatus, Liv. 4, 1, 6: talia, Verg. A. 2, 679: incendiarium et patinarium, i. e. *to call aloud*, Suet. Vit. 17.—With *object-clause:* quod vociferabare decem millia talentûm Gabinio esse promissa, Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 21; so Liv. 2, 65, 3 Drak. *N. cr.;* 10, 29, 3; 10, 35, 13; Suet. Calig. 36; id. Claud. 40; cf.: vociferans, Q. Vare, legiones redde, id. Aug. 23: vociferari Decius, quo fugerent? quamve in fugâ spem haberent? Liv. 10, 28, 12 (MSS. vociferare; cf. Weissenb. ad loc.).—Of things concr. or abstr.: aera, i. e. *to sound, resound*, Lucr. 2, 450: carmina, id. 1, 732: res ipsa per se vociferatur, *proclaims it*, id. 2, 1051; cf.: ratio naturam rerum, id. 3, 14.

vōcĭfĭco, āre, *v. n.* and *a.* [vox-facio], *to cry aloud, utter a loud cry, proclaim* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** *Neutr.:* (apes) a se eiciunt fucos, quos vocificantes persequuntur, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 8.—**II.** *Act.:* cujus vim Demosthenis orationes vocificant, Gell. 9, 3, 1.

Vocio, ōnis, *m.*, *a king of the Norici*, Caes. B. G. 1, 53.

vŏcĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* and *n.* [voco]. **I.** *Act.*, *to be wont to call, to call, name* (class.): igneus Vertex, quem patrio vocitamus nomine fulmen, Lucr. 6, 298: hanc (Matrem) variae gentes . . . Idaeam vocitant matrem, etc., id. 2, 611: nostri quidem omnes reges vocitaverunt, qui soli, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 27, 50: has Graeci stellas Hyadas vocitare suerunt, id. poët. N. D. 2, 43, 111: Demetrius qui Phalereus vocitatus est, id. Rab. Post. 9, 23: qui vivum eum tyrannum vocitarant, Nep. Dion, 10, 2: Lipara antea Melogonis vocitata, Plin. 3, 9, 14, § 93; Tac. H. 5, 2.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to call loudly, call out* (very rare): clamor accurrentium, vocitantium, Tac. H. 2, 41.

vōcīvus, v. vacivus.

vŏco, āvi, ātum (*inf.* vocarier, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 27), 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [Sanscr. vak-, to say; Gr. root Ϝεπ-, in ἔπος, word; εἰπον, said], *to call; to call upon, summon, invoke; to call together, convoke*, etc. (cf.: appello, compello). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: (patrem) blandâ voce vocabam, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 51 Vahl.): quis vocat? quis nominat me? Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 25: *He.* Vin' vocem huc ad te (patrem)? *Ly.* Voca, id. Capt. 2, 2, 110: Trebonius magnam jumentorum atque hominum multitudinem ex omni provinciâ vocat, Caes. B. C. 2, 1: Dumnorigem ad se vocat, id. B. G. 1, 20: populum Romanum ad arma, id. B. C. 1, 7: milites ad concilium classico ad tribunos, Liv. 5, 47, 7: aliquem in contionem, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 144; for which, contionem, Tac. A. 1, 29: concilium, Verg. A. 10, 2; 6, 433; Ov. M. 1, 167: patribus vocatis, Verg. A. 5, 758: ipse vocat pugnas, id. ib. 7, 614: fertur haec moriens pueris dixisse vocatis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 170.—With *dat.* (post Aug. and rare): populumque ac senatum auxilio vocare, Tac. A. 4, 67 *fin.*; 12, 45.—*Absol.:* in senatum vocare (sc. patres), Liv. 23, 32, 3; 36, 21, 7.—*Impers.:* in contionem vocari placuit, Liv. 24, 28, 1: cum in senatum vocari jussissent, id. 2, 55, 10.—Poet.: tum cornix plenâ pluviam vocat improba voce, i. e. *announces*, Verg. G. 1, 388; so, ventos aurasque, Lucr. 5, 1086: voce vocans Hecaten caeloque Ereboque potentem, *invoking*, Verg. A. 6, 247: patrios Voce deos, id. A. 4, 680; 12, 638; Tib. 2, 1, 83; Just. 38, 7, 8: ventis vocatis, Verg. A. 3, 253: numina magna, id. ib. 3, 264; 12, 181: auxilio deos, id. ib. 5, 686: divos in vota, id. ib. 5, 234; 7, 471: vos (deos) in verba, *as witnesses*, Ov. F. 5, 527: quem vocet divum populus, Hor. C. 1, 2, 25; cf. id. ib. 1, 14, 10; 1, 30, 2; 3, 22, 3; id. Epod. 5, 5: votis imbrem, *to call down*, Verg. G. 1, 157.—Poet. with *inf.:* hic (Charon) levare functum Pauperem laboribus Vocatus atque non vocatus audit, Hor. C. 2, 18, 40. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *To cite, summon* into court, before a magistrate (syn. cito): in jus vocas: sequitur, Cic. Quint. 19, 61: tribuni etiam consulem in rostra vocari jusserunt, Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 12, 6.—**2.** *To bid, invite* one as a guest, to dinner, etc. (syn. invito): *Pa.* Solus cenabo domi? *Ge.* Non enim solus: me vocato, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 20: si quis esum me vocat, id. ib. 1, 3, 28: aliquem ad cenam, Ter. And. 2, 6, 22; Cic. Att. 6, 3, 9: vulgo ad prandium, id. Mur. 34, 72: domum suam istum non fere quisquam vocabat, id. Rosc. Am. 18, 52: nos parasiti, quos numquam quisquam neque vocat neque invocat, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 7: convivam, id. As. 4, 1, 23: spatium apparandis nuptiis, vocandi, sacrificandi dabitur paululum, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 21: *Ge.* Cenabis apud me. *Ep.* Vocata est opera nunc quidem, i. e. *I have been already invited, I have an engagement*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 18; so, too, bene vocas: verum vocata res est, id. Curc. 4, 4, 7: bene vocas; tum gratia'st, id. Men. 2, 3, 36 Brix ad loc.—**3.** In gen., *to call, invite, exhort, summon, urge, stimulate*, etc.: quod me ad vitam vocas, Cic. Att. 3, 7, 2: haec nisi vides expediri, quam in spem me vocas? id. ib. 3, 15, 6: quarum rerum spe ad laudem me vocasti, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 7, 2.—**b.** Of inanimate or abstract subjects, *to invite, call, summon, incite, arouse:* quo cujusque cibus vocat atque invitat aventes, Lucr. 5, 524: lenis crepitans vocat Auster in altum, Verg. A. 3, 70; cf.: quâque vocant fluctus, Ov. R. Am. 532: Carthaginienses fessos nox imberque ad necessariam quietem vocabat, Liv. 28, 15, 12: me ad studium (feriae), Phaedr. 3, prol. 9: quocumque vocasset defectionis ab Romanis spes, Liv. 24, 36, 9; cf.: arrogantiâ offensas vocare, *to provoke* or *excite hostility*, Tac. H. 4, 80.—*Pass.:* cum ipso anni tempore ad gerendum bellum vocaretur, Caes. B. G. 7, 32.—Poet., with *inf.:* sedare sitim fluvii fontesque vocabant, Lucr. 5, 945. — **4.** *To challenge:* centuriones... nutu vocibusque hostes, si introire vellent, vocare coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: cum hinc Aetoli, haud dubie hostes, vocarent ad bellum, Liv. 34, 43, 5: vocare hostem et vulnera mereri, Tac. G. 14; Verg. G. 3, 194; 4, 76; id. A. 11, 375; 11, 442; Sil. 14, 199; Stat. Th. 6, 747; cf. Verg. A. 6, 172; 4, 223 Heyne ad loc.—**5.** *To call* by name, *to name, denominate* (freq. and class., syn. nomino): certabant urbem Romam Remoramne vocarent, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 85 Vahl.): quem Graeci vocant Aërem, id. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 65 Müll. (Epicharm. v. 8 Vahl.): cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 42: comprehensio, quam κατάληψιν illi vocant, id. Ac. 2, 6, 17: urbem ex Antiochi patris nomine Antiochiam vocavit, Just. 15, 4, 8: ad Spelaeum, quod vocant, biduum moratus, Liv. 45, 33, 8: me miserum vocares, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 92: non possidentem multa vocaveris Recte beatum, id. C. 4, 9, 45.—With *de, to call after, to name after:* lapis, quem Magneta vocant patrio de nomine Graeci, Lucr. 6, 908: patrioque vocant de nomine mensem, Ov. F. 3, 77.—*Pass.:* ego vocor Lyconides, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 49: *De.* Qui vocare? *Ge.* Geta, Ter. Ad. 5, 6, 3: jam lepidus vocor, id. ib. 5, 7, 13; id. Eun. 2, 2, 33: a se visum esse in eo colle Romulum, qui nunc Quirinalis vocatur . . . se deum esse et Quirinum vocari, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 20: syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur iambus, Hor. A. P. 251: patiens vocari Caesaris ultor, id. C. 1, 2, 43: sive tu Lucina probas vocari, id. C. S. 15.—With *de, to be named for*, etc.: Taurini vocantur de fluvio qui propter fuit, Cat. Orig. 3, fr. 1: ludi, qui de nomine Augusti fastis additi, Augustales vocarentur, Tac. A. 1, 15.—**6.** In eccl. Lat., *to call to a knowledge of the gospel*, Vulg. 1 Cor. 1, 2; id. Gal. 1, 6; id. 1 Thess. 2, 12.—**II.** Transf., *to call*, i. e. *to bring, draw, put, set, place* in some position or condition: ne me apud milites in invidiam voces, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 59: aliquem in odium aut invidiam, id. Off. 1, 25, 86: cujusdam familia in suspitionem est vocata conjurationis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 4, § 10: aliquem in luctum, id. Att. 3, 7, 2: in partem (hereditatis) mulieres vocatae sunt, *succeeded to a share*, id. Caecin. 4, 12; so, aliquem in partem curarum, Tac. A. 1, 11: in portionem muneris, Just. 5, 2, 9: me ad Democritum vocas, *to refer*, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 56.—With inanimate or abstract objects: ex eâ die ad hanc diem quae fecisti, in judicium voco, *I call to account*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 34; so, aliquid in judicium, id. de Or. 1, 57, 241; id. Balb. 28, 64 al.: singula verba sub judicium, Ov. P. 1, 5, 20: ad calculos vocare amicitiam, Cic. Lael. 16, 58; Liv. 5, 4, 7; Plin. Pan. 38, 3: nulla fere potest res in dicendi disceptationem aut controversium vocari, quae, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 291: aliquid in dubium, id. Inv. 2, 28, 84: templa deorum immortalium, tecta urbis, vitam omnium civium, Italiam denique totam ad exitium et vastitatem vocas, *bring to destruction, reduce to ruin, destroy*, id. Cat. 1, 5, 12.

Vŏcōnĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman* gens; so, Q. Voconius Saxa, *a tribune of the people* 580 A.U.C., *author of the* Lex Voconia, *which restricted the right of women to inherit*, Cic. Balb. 8, 21; id. Verr. 2, 1, 42, § 107 sqq.; Liv. Epit. 21; Mart. 7, 28, 1.—Hence, Forum Voconii, *a town in Gaul*, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 17, 1; Sauppius ap. Orell. Ind. Legum, pp. 294–305, and the authorities there cited.—Hence, **Vŏcōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Voconius:* Voconia pira, *named after a Voconius*, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 56.

Vŏcontĭi, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in* Gallia Narbonensis, *between the rivers Isara and*

Druentius, now *Vaison*, Caes B G 1, 10, Mel 2, 5, 2, Plin 3, 4, 5, § 34, Liv 21, 31 9, Planc ap Cic Fam 10, 32, 2 —Hence, **Vŏcontĭus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to the Vocontii, Vocontian* rura, Sil 3, 467

vōcŭla, ae, *f dim* [vox], *a small* or *fee ble voice* (rare but class) **I.** Lit recre andae voculae causa, Cic Att 2, 23 1 mea Prop 1, 16, 27 —**II.** Transf **A.** *A soft note* or *tone* quanto molliores sunt et de licatiores in cantu flexiones et falsae vo culae quam certae et severae? Cic de Or 3, 25, 98 —**B.** *A little, petty speech, a little word, particle* incurrit haec nostra laurus non solum in oculos, sed jam etiam in vo culas malevolorum, Cic Fam 2, 16, 2 sig nificatio hujus voculae (saltem), Gell 12, 14, 5

vōcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f* [vocula], *the intona tion, accentuation* of words, *accent* (ante class), Nigid ap Gell 13, 25, 1, cf Gell 13, 25 3, and 13, 6, 1

Vŏgĕsus, i, v Vosegus

‡ **voisgram,** avem quae se vellit Au guies hanc eandem fucillantem appellant, Fest p 371 Müll

vŏla, ae, *f*, *the hollow of the hand, the palm*, or (acc to Fest p 370 Müll), *of the foot, the sole*, Plin 11, 45, 105, § 204, Prud Apoth 927 —Prov nec vola nec vestigi um apparet or exstat, i e *not the slightest trace*, Varr ap Non p 416, 19 and 22

volaema pĭra, *a kind of large pear, warden pear*, Cato, R R 7, 4, Col 5, 10, 18, 12, 10, 4, Verg G 2, 88 —In *sing* pirum volaemum, Arat ap Macr S 2, 15 *fin*

Volana, ae, *f*, *a town of the Samnites*, Liv 10, 44 and 45

Volandum, i, *n*, *a fortress of Arme nia*, Tac A 13, 39

vŏlans, antis, *Part* and *P a* of 2. volo

Vŏlāterrae, arum *f*, *an ancient town in Etruria*, now *Volterra*, Liv 10, 12, Cic Rosc Am 7, 20 — Hence, **Vŏlāterrānus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Volater ræ, Volaterran* Vada, *a seaport belonging to the territories of Volaterræ*, now *Torre di Vado*, Plin 3, 5, 8, § 50, Cic Quint. 6, 24 —*Plur subst* **Vŏlāterrāni,** orum, *m*, *the inhabitants of Volaterræ, the Volater rans*, Plin 3, 5, 8, § 52, Cic Caecin 7, 18, id Att 1, 19, 4, Liv 28, 45 al

vŏlātĭca, ae, v volaticus, II C

vŏlātĭcus, a, um, *adj* [2 volo], *flying, winged*. **I.** Lit homines, Plaut Poen 2 27 sq Pegasus, App M 8, p 208, 32 — **II.** Transf **A.** *Fleeting, flighty, volatile, inconstant, transitory* o Academiam vola ticam et sui similem, modo huc, modo il luc! Cic Att 13, 25, 3 volaticum esse ac levem, Sen Ep 42, 5 Psyche (with fugiti va), App M 5, p 172 *fin* gaudium, Tert Poen 11 desideria formae (with tempora lia), id ad Uxor 1, 4 —**B.** *Fickle, turning from one to another* suspicari illius fu rentis et volaticos impetus in se ipsos pos se converti Cic Har Resp 22, 46 —**C.** As *subst* **vŏlātĭca,** ae *f* **1.** *A witch, sor ceress*, acc to Fest s v strigem, p 314 Müll —**2.** *Witchcraft, sorcery*, Tert. Pall 6

vŏlātĭlis, e, *adj* [id], *flying, winged* (class, cf ales) **I.** Lit bestiae, Cic N D 2, 60, 151 puer, i e *Cupid*, Ov Am 2, 7, 27 —*Subst* **vŏlātĭlĕ,** is, *n* *a fowl* (late Lat) omnia volatilia caeli, Vulg Ezek 32, 4 omne volatile, id Gen 1, 21 —**II.** Transf **A.** *Swift, rapid* telum, i e *an arrow* Lucr 1, 970, Ov A A 1, 169, id M 7, 841 fer rum, Verg A 4, 71 cervus, Varr ap Non p 559, 23, and 515, 20 (al volabile) —**B.** *Fleeting, transitory* aetas, Ov M 10, 519 gloria vanum et volatile quiddam est aura que mobilius, Sen Ep 123 15 lepra, *chang ing from one part to another*, Vulg Lev 13, 57

vŏlātūra, ae, *f* [id] *a flight*, Varr R R 3, 5, 7, Col 8, 9, 1, 8, 10, 5

vŏlātus, ūs, *m* [id] *a flying flight* **I.** Lit (used alike in *sing* and *plur*), *sing* aquilae admonitus volatu, Cic Div 1, 15, 26 puer audaci coepit gaudere volatu, Ov M 8, 223, cf id ib 12, 527 non si Pegaseo ferar volatu, Cat 55, 24 —*Plur*, Cic N D 2, 39, 101, 2, 52, 129, id Div 1, 1, 2 dedit volatus avibus, *the power of flight*, App Flor 2, p 348 —**II.** Transf, poet, of any swift motion, *rapid course, swiftness, veloci ty*, etc equi, Claud Gigant 47 celeris fa mae, id Cons Mall Theod 270 praeceps fatorum, Mart 11, 91, 9

Volcae, arum, *m*, *a numerous and pow erful people in* Gallia Narbonensis, *divided into the* Volcae Arecomici *and the* Volcae Tectosages, Caes. B G 7, 7, 7, 64, id B C 1, 35, id B G 6, 24, the former had for their chief town Nemausus, the modern *Nismes*, the latter Tolosa the modern *Tou louse* Liv 21, 26, Mel 2, 5, 6

Volcānus (less correctly **Vulc-**), i, *m* **I.** Lit, *Vulcan, the fire god, son of Jupiter and Juno*, Cic N D 3, 22, 55 sq, 1, 30, 83, Caes B G 6, 21, Hor C 1, 4, 8, 3, 4, 59, id S 1, 5, 74, Ov M 7, 437 —Hence, **A. Volcānĭus (Vulc-),** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *relat ing to Vulcan Vulcanian* vis, i e *fire*, Lu cil ap Non p 528, 10, so, acies, *a confla gration*, Verg A 10, 408, and pestis, Sil 14, 423 arma, Cic. Tusc 2, 14, 33, cf mune ra, currus, Ov M 2, 106 Lemnos, *sacred to Vulcan*, id ib 13, 313 insulae, Cic N D 3, 22, 55 —**B. Volcānālis (Vulc-),** e, *adj*, *of* or *belonging to Vulcan* flamen, Varr L L 5, § 84 Müll —As *subst* **Volcānālĭa,** ium, *n* (sc. festa), *the yearly festi val of Vulcan, celebrated on the 23d of Au gust*, Varr L L 6, § 20 Müll, Col 11, 3, 18, 11, 3, 47, Sall Fragm ap Non p 489, 36, Plin 17, 27, 47, § 260, Plin Ep 3, 5, 8 —**II.** Transf, *fire* Volcanum in cornu conclu sum gerere, Plaut Am 1, 1, 185 totis Vol canum spargere tectis, Verg A 7, 77, Ov M 7, 104, 9, 251

Volcentes, ium, *m*, *a people of Luca nia*, Liv 27, 15, Plin 3, 11, 15, § 98

Volcentīni, ōrum, *m*, *a people of Is tria*, Plin 3, 5, 8, § 52

vŏlens, entis, *Part* and *P a* of 1 volo

vŏlenter, *adv*, v 1 volo, *P a fin*

vŏlentĭa, ae, *f* [1 volo], *will, inclina tion* (post class), App M 11, p 259, 27, Sol 36

Vŏlĕsus, i, *m*, *the name of a powerful Sabine*, Ov P 3, 2, 105, Juv 8, 182.

volgāris, volgārĭtas, volgārĭter, volgātor, etc, v vulg

volgĭŏlus, i, *m*, *an implement for lev elling beds of earth*, Plin 17, 10, 14, § 73

volgo and **volgus,** v vulg

vŏlĭtātus, ūs, *m* [volito], *a flying, flight* (late Lat), Venant Vit S Mart 4, 223

vŏlĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v freq n* [2. volo] *to fly to and fro, to fly* or *flit about, to flut ter* (class) **I.** Lit. aves volitare, Cic de Or 2, 6, 23 (volucris) propter humum vo litat, Ov M 8, 258 volitant alii (scarabaei) magno cum murmure, Plin 11, 28, 34, § 98 —**B.** Transf, *to fly, hasten*, or *hover about, to flutter, float about* volitans totā acie, Liv 4, 19, 2 medius in millibus duc tores, Verg A 12, 126 volitabit et vagabi tur in foro, Auct Her 4, 39, 51, cf tota Asia vagatur, volitat ut rex, Cic. Phil 11, 2, 6 volitare in foro, id de Or 1, 38, 173 vo litat ante oculos istorum Jubae regis filius, id. Agr 2, 22, 59 pacatum volitant per mare navitae, Hor C 4, 5, 19 tribuni praefecti que cum terrore et armatorum catervis vo litabant Tac H 2, 88 *fin*, cf Cic Sest 1, 1 —Of things concr and abstr quae (re rum simulacra) quasi membranae summo de corpore rerum Dereptae volitant ultro citroque per auras, Lucr 4, 32, cf id 4, 62 solidissima materiaī Corpora perpetuo vo litare, *hover, float about*, id 1, 952, so of atoms, id 2, 380, 3, 33, Cic N D 1, 20, 54 stellae, id Arat 180 atra favilla in nimbo, Verg A 5, 666 umbrae inter vivos, Lucr 4, 38 circum litora, Verg A 6, 329 et te nues animae volitare silentum, Ov M 14, 411 voces per auras, Lucr 4, 221 —**II.** Trop, *to fly, fly* or *flutter about, fly to and fro*, etc. nemo me lacrimis decoret nec funera fletu Faxit Cur? Volito vivu' per ora virûm, Enn ap Cic Tusc 1, 15, 34, cf id Sen 20, 73 (Epigr v 4, p 162 Vahl) spe remus nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, Cic Rep 1, 17, 26 si nostri animi gestiant ac volitare cupiant vacui cura ac labore, *to wander about*, id de Or 2, 6, 23 valebis apud hominem volitantem gloriae cupiditate, vir moderatus et constans, *soar ing, aspiring*, id Pis 25, 59, cf. cupis voli tare per auras, Mart 1, 4, 11 nec volitabo in hoc insolentius, *fly into a passion*, Cic Fl 16, 38 (Clodius) volitat, furit, id. Att. 2, 22, 1

volnus, volnĕro, etc, v vuln

1. vŏlo (2d *pers sing* vīs, orig veis, Prisc 9, 1, 6, p 847 P, 1st *pers plur* volu mus, but volimus, Plaut Truc 1, 2, 89 Speng; 3d *pers sing* volt, and 2d *pers plur* voltis always in ante class writers, also volt, Cic Verr 2, 2, 17, § 42, 2, 5, 49, § 128, id. Sest 42, 90, id Phil 8, 9, 26, id Par 5, 1, 34, id Rep 3, 33, 45 voltis, id Verr 2, 3, 53, § 122, 2, 3, 94, § 219, 2, 5 5, § 11, 2, 3, 89, § 208, id Clu 30, 83, id Rab Perd. 12, 33, id. Sest 30, 64, id Par 1, 2, 11 et saep —*Pres subj* velim, but sometimes volim, Plaut Merc 1, 2, 44 Ritschl, cf Prisc 9, 1, 8, p 849 P, so volint, Plaut Most 1, 3, 65 Ritschl), velle, volui (*part fut* voliturus, Serv ad Verg A 5, 712, contr forms, vin for visne, freq in Plaut and Ter, also Hor S 1, 9, 69, Pers 6, 63 sis for si vis, Plaut Capt 1, 2, 70, id Merc 4, 4, 37, id Pers 3, 3 8, Ter Eun 2, 3, 20, id Heaut 1, 2, 38, Cic Tusc 2, 18, 42, id Rosc Am 16, 48, id Mil 22, 60, Liv 34, 32, 20 sultis for si vol tis, only ante class, Plaut Stich 1, 2, 8, id As prol 1, id Capt 2, 3, 96, 3, 5, 9, 4, 4, 11), *v irreg a* [Sanscr var, Gr βολ, βούλομαι, cf the strengthened root Fελ in ἐελδομαι, ἔλπομαι, Germ wollen, Engl will], expressing any exercise of volition, and corresponding, in most cases, to the Germ wollen, in Engl mostly rendered, *to wish, want, intend, purpose, propose, be will ing, consent, mean, will*, and, impersonally, *it is my will, purpose, intention, plan poli cy* (syn cupio, opto, but volo properly im plies a purpose) **I.** In gen **A.** With object infinitive **1.** With *pres inf* **a.** *To wish* (*a*) Exire ex urbe priusquam lu ciscat volo, Plaut Am 1, 3, 35 potare ego hodie tecum volo, id Aul 3, 6, 33 ego quo que volo esse liber nequiquam volo, id. Trin 2, 4, 39, so id ib 2, 4, 164 ait rem se riam agere velle mecum, Ter Eun 3, 3, 8 natus enim debet quicunque est velle ma nere In vita, Lucr 5, 177 video te alte spectare et velle in caelum migrare, Cic Tusc 1, 34, 82 quid poetae? Nonne post mortem nobilitari volunt? id ib 1, 15, 34 si innocentes existimari volumus, id Verr 2 2, 10, § 28 quoniam opinionis meae vo luistis esse participes, id de Or 1, 37, 172 quod eas quoque nationes adire et regio nes cognoscere volebat, Caes B G 3, 7 si velit suos recipere, obsides sibi remittat, id ib 3, 8 *fin* dominari illi volunt, vos li beri esse, Sall J 31, 23 si haec relinquere voltis, id C 58, 15 priusquam liberi estis, dominari jam in adversarios vultis, Liv 3, 53, 7 si quis vestrum suos invisere volt, commeatum do, id 21, 21, 5 non enim vin cere tantum noluit, sed vinci voluit, id 2, 59, 2 suspitionem Caesar quibusdam reli quit, neque voluisse se diutius vivere, ne que curasse, Suet Caes 85 Eutrapelus cui cunque nocere volebat, Vestimenta dabat pretiosa, Hor Ep 1, 18, 31 —(*β*) Idiomati cally quid arbitramini Rheginos merere velle ut ab iis marmorea illa Venus aufe ratur? *what do you think the Rhegini would take for*, etc, Cic Verr 2 4, 60, § 135 —(*γ*) Transf, of things fabula quae posci vult et spectata reponi, *a comedy which wishes* (*i e is meant*) *to be in demand*, etc, Hor A P 190 neque enim aut hiare semper vo calibus aut destitui temporibus volunt ser mo atque epistula, Quint 9, 4, 20, cf id 8, prooem 23 —**b.** Of the wishes of those that have a right to command, the gods, masters, parents, commanders, etc, *I want, wish, will, am resolved, it is my will* in ae dibus quid tibi meis erat negoti ? Volo scire Plaut Aul. 3, 2, 14, 3, 2, 17, 3, 2, 18, 3 6 27, id. Curc 4, 3, 11, id Ep 3, 4, 74, id Mil 2, 3, 74, 3, 1, 17, id Stich 1, 2, 56, Ter And 1, 2, 9, 4, 2, 17 maximâ voce cla mat populus neque se uni, nec paucis velle parere, Cic Rep 1, 35, 55 consuesse deos immortalis, quos pro scelere eorum ulcisci velint, etc, Caes B G 1, 13 hic experiri vim virtutemque volo, Liv 23, 45, 9 —**c.** =in animo habere, *to intend, purpose, mean, design* ac volui inicere tragulam in no strum senem, Plaut Ps 1, 4, 14 eadem quae illis voluisti facere tu, faciunt tibi, id Mil 3, 1, 11, so id Most 2, 2, 5 puerumque clam voluit exstinguere, Ter Hec 5, 1, 21 neca re eandem voluit, Cic. Cael 13, 31 quid enim ad illum qui te captare vult, utrum

tacentem te irretiat an loquentem? id. Ac. 2, 29, 94: hostis hostem occidere volui, Liv. 2, 12, 9; 7, 34, 11: volui interdiu eum ... occidere; volui, cum ad cenam invitavi, veneno scilicet tollere; volui ... ferro interficere (ironically), id. 40, 13, 2: tuum crimen erit, hospitem occidere voluisse, *the intention to kill your guest-friend*, Val. Max. 5, 1, 3 *fin.*; 6, 1, 8: non enim vult mori, sed invidiam filio facere, Quint. 9, 2, 85.—Pregn., opp. optare: non vult mori qui optat, Sen. Ep. 117, 24: sed eo die is, cui dare volueram (epistulam), non est profectus, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 1: cum de senectute vellem aliquid scribere, id. Sen. 1, 2: ego te volui castigare, tu mihi accusatrix ades, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 10: bonus volo jam ex hoc die esse, id. Pers. 4, 3, 10: ego jam a principio amici filiam, Ita ut aequom fuerat, volui uxorem ducere, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 46: at etiam eo negotio M. Catonis splendorem maculare voluerunt, *it was their purpose*, Cic. Sest. 28, 60: eum (tumulum) non tam capere sine certamine volebat, quam causam certaminis cum Minucio contrahere, *his plan was*, Liv. 22, 28, 4.—Of things: cum lex venditionibus occurrere voluit, *when it was the purpose of the law*, Dig. 46, 1, 46: sed quid eâ drachumâ facere vis? *Ca.* Restim volo Mihi emere ... qui me faciam pensilem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 87: *Ch.* Reversionem ad terram faciunt vesperi. *Ni.* Aurum hercle auferre voluere, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 63: si iis qui haec omnia flammâ ac ferro delere voluerunt ... bellum indixi, etc., Cic. Prov. Cons. 10, 24: (plebem) per caedem senatûs vacuam rem publicam tradere Hannibali velle, Liv. 23, 2, 7: rem Nolanam in jus dicionemque dare voluerat Poeno, id. 23, 15, 9: qui (majores nostri) tantâ curâ Siculos tueri ac retinere voluerunt ut, etc., *whose policy it was to protect*, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 14: ut qui a principio mitis omnibus Italicis praeter Romanos videri vellet, etc., Liv. 23, 15, 4: idem istuc, si in vilitate largiri voluisses, derisum tuum beneficium esset, *if you had offered to grant the same thing during low prices*, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 92, § 215.—**d.** = studere, conari, *to try, endeavor, attempt*: quas (i. e. magnas res) qui impedire vult, is et infirmus est mobilisque naturâ, et, etc., Cic. Lael. 20, 75: nam si quando id (exordium) primum invenire volui, nullum mihi occurrit, nisi aut exile, aut, etc., id. Or. 2, 77, 315: de Antonio dico, numquam illum ... nonnullorum de ipso suspitionem infitiando tollere voluisse, *that he never attempted to remove*, id. Sest. 3, 8; id. Div. 1, 18, 35: audes Fatidicum fallere velle deum? *do you dare attempt?* Ov. F. 2, 262.—**e.** *To mean*, of actions and expressions: hic respondere voluit, non lacessere, *the latter meant to answer, not to provoke*, Ter. Phorm. prol. 19: non te judices urbi sed carceri reservarunt, neque te retinere in civitate, sed exilio privare voluerunt, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 9.—So, volo dicere, *I mean* (lit. *I intend to say*): quid aliud volui dicere? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 51: volo autem dicere, illud homini longe optimum esse quod ipsum sit optandum per se, Cic. Tusc. 2, 20, 46.—Often with the *acc.* illud or id, as a correction: *Tr.* Specta quam arcte dormiunt. *Th.* Dormiunt? *Tr.* Illut quidem ut conivent volui dicere, *I mean how they nod*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 145: *Py.* Quid? bracchium? *Ar.* Illud dicere volui femur, id. Mil. 1, 1, 27: adduxi volui dicere, id. Ps. 2, 4, 21; id. Am. 1, 1, 233; 1, 1, 235; id. Cas. 2, 6, 14; id. Mil. 3, 2, 7; id. Ps. 3, 2, 54; id. Rud. 2, 4, 9.—**f.** *To be going to*: haec argumenta ego aedificiis dixi; nunc etiam volo docere ut homines aedium esse similes arbitremini, *now I am going to show how*, etc., Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 37: quando bene gessi rem, volo hic in fano supplicare, *I am going to worship here*, etc., id. Curc. 4, 2, 41: nunc quod relicuom restat volo persolvere, id. Cist. 1, 3, 40: sustine hoc, Penicule, exuvias facere quas vovi volo, id. Men. 1, 3, 13: sinite me prospectare ne uspiam insidiae sint, consilium quod habere volumus, id. Mil. 3, 1, 3; id. As. 2, 2, 113; id. Cas. 4, 2, 3; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 61: si Prometheus, cum mortalibus ignem dividere vellet, ipse a vicinis carbunculos conrogaret, ridiculus videretur, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9: ait se velle de illis HS. LXXX. cognoscere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 23, § 56: hinc se recipere cum vellent, rursus illi ex loco superiore nostros premebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 45.

—**g.** *To be about to, on the point of*: quom mittere signum Volt, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 88 Vahl.): quotiens ire volo foras, retines me, rogitas quo ego eam, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 5: quae sese in ignem inicere voluit, prohibui, Ter. And. 1, 1, 113: si scires aspidem latere uspiam, et velle aliquem imprudentem super eam adsidere, Cic. Fin. 2, 18, 59; id. Div. 1, 52, 118: quod cum facere vellent, intervenit M. Manilius, id. Rep. 1, 12, 18: qui cum opem ferre vellet, nuntiatum sibi esse aliam classem ad Aegates insulas stare, Liv. 22, 56, 7: at Libys obstantes dum vult obvertere remos, In spatium resilire manus breve vidit, Ov. M. 3, 676; 1, 635: P. Claudius cum proelium navale committere vellet, Val. Max. 1, 4, 3.—**h.** *Will*, and in oblique discourse and questions *would*, the auxiliaries of the future and potential: animum advortite: Comediai nomen dari vobis volo, *I will give you*, etc., Plaut. Cas. prol. 30: sed, nisi molestum est, nomen dare vobis volo comediai, id. Poen. prol. 50: vos ite intro. Interea ego ex hac statuâ verbereâ volo erogitare ... quid sit factum, id. Capt. 5, 1, 30: i tu atque arcessi illam: ego intus quod facto est opus volo adcurare, id. Cas. 3, 3, 35; id. Cist. 1, 1, 113; id. Most. 1, 1, 63; id. Poen. 2, 44; id. Pers. 1, 3, 85; id. Rud. 1, 2, 33: cum vero (gemitus) nihil imminuat doloris, cur frustra turpes esse volumus? *why will (would) we be disgraceful to no purpose?* Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: illa enim (ars) te, verum si loqui volumus, ornaverat, id. ib. 1, 47, 112: ergo, si vere aestimare volumus, etc., Val. Max. 7, 5, 6: si vere aestimare Macedonas, qui tunc erant, volumus, Curt. 4, 16, 33: ejus me compotem facere potestis, si meminisse vultis, etc., Liv. 7, 40, 5: visne igitur, dum dies ista venit ... interea tu ipse congredi mecum ut, etc. ...? id. 8, 7, 7: volo tibi Chrysippi quoque distinctionem indicare, Sen. Ep. 9, 14: vis tu homines urbemque feris praeponere silvis? *will you prefer*, etc., Hor. S. 2, 6, 92; cf. velim and vellem, *would*, II. A. 2.—**k.** Sometimes volui = mihi placuit, *I resolved, concluded* (generally, in this meaning, followed by an infinitive clause, v. I. B. 4.): uti tamen tuo consilio volui, *still I concluded to follow your advice*, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 1.—**l.** *To be willing, ready, to consent, like to do something*: si sine bello velint rapta ... tradere ... se exercitum domum reducturum, *if they were willing, would consent to, would deliver*, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 52: is dare volt, is se aliquid posci, *likes to give*, id. As. 1, 3, 29: hoc dixit, si hoc de cellâ concederetur, velle Siculos senatui polliceri frumentum in cellam gratis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 87, § 200: ei laxiorem daturos, si venire ad causam dicendam vellet, Liv. 39, 17, 2; 5, 36, 4: nemo invenitur qui pecuniam suam dividere velit, Sen. Brev. Vit. 3, 1: plerique concessam sibi sub condicione vitam si militare adversus eum vellent, recusarunt, Suet. Caes. 68: dedere etiam se volebant, si toleranda viris imperarentur, Flor. 1, 33 (2, 18), 12.—So with negatives, *to be not willing, not to suffer, not to like, not to allow, refuse*: heri nemo voluit Sostratam intro admittere, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 49: cum alter verum audire non vult, Cic. Lael. 26, 98: a proximis quisque minime anteiri vult, *likes least to be surpassed*, etc., Liv. 6, 34, 7: nihil ex his praeter ... accipere voluit, *refused to accept*, Val. Max. 4, 3, 4.—**m.** *To do* something *voluntarily* or *intentionally*: volo facere = meâ voluntate or sponte facio: si voluit accusare, pietati tribuo; si jussus est, necessitati, *if he accused of his own free will, I ascribe it to his filial love*, Cic. Cael. 1, 2: utrum statuas voluerint tibi statuere, an coacti sint, id. Verr. 2, 2, 65, § 157: de risu quinque sunt quae quaerantur ... sitne oratoris risum velle permovere, *on purpose*, id. Or. 2, 58, 235: laedere numquam velimus, Quint. 6, 3, 28.—So, non velle with *inf.*, *to do something unwillingly, with reluctance*: vivere noluit qui mori non vult, *who dies with reluctance*, Sen. Ep. 30, 10.—**n.** *To be of opinion, think, mean, pretend* (rare with *inf.*; usu. with *acc.* and *inf.*; v. B. 8.): haec tibi scripsi ut isto ipso in genere in quo aliquid posse vis, te nihil esse cognosceres, *in which you imagine you have some influence*, Cic. Fam. 7, 27, 2: in hoc homo luteus etiam callidus ac veterator esse vult, quod ita scribit, etc., *pretends, means to be*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 35: sed idem Aelius Stoicus

esse voluit, orator autem nec studuit umquam, nec fuit, id. Brut. 56, 206: Pythagoras, qui etiam ipse augur esse vellet, id. Div. 1, 3, 5.—**o.** *To like, have no objection to, approve of* (cf. E. 1. sq.): magis eum delectat qui se ait philosophari velle sed paucis: nam omnino haud placere, *that he liked, had no objection to philosophizing*, Cic. Rep. 1, 18, 30; v. also II. A.—**2.** With *pres. inf.* understood. **a.** Supplied from a preceding or subsequent clause: (*α*) *To wish, it is his will*, etc. (cf. 1. a. and b. supra): nunc bene vivo et fortunate atque ut volo, i. e. vivere, *as I wish*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 111: quod diu vivendo multa quae non volt (i. e. videre) videt, Caecil. ap. Cic. Sen. 8, 25: proinde licet quotvis vivendo condere saecla, Lucr. 3, 1090: nec tantum proficiebam quantum volebam, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 1: tot autem rationes attulit, ut velle (i. e. persuadere) ceteris, sibi certe persuasisse videatur, id. Tusc. 1, 21, 49: sed liceret, si velint, in Ubiorum finibus considere, Caes. B. G. 4, 8, 1: quo praesidio senatus libere quae vellet decernere auderet, id. B. C. 1, 2.—Of things: neque chorda sonum reddit quem vult manus et mens, Hor. A. P. 348.—(*β*) *To choose, be pleased* (freq.): tum mihi faciat quod volt magnus Juppiter, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 50: id repetundi copia est, quando velis, id. Trin. 5, 2, 7: habuit arum quamdiu voluit, Cic. Cael. 13, 31: rapiebat et asportabat quantum a quoque volebat Apronius, id. Verr. 2, 3, 12, § 29: provincias quas vellet, quibus vellet, venderet? id. Sest. 39, 84: quotiens ille tibi potestatem facturus sit ut eligas utrum velis, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: daret utrum vellet subclamatum est, Liv. 21, 18, 14: senatus consultum factum est ut plebes praeficeret quaestioni quem vellet, id. 4, 51, 2: saxi materiaeque caedendae unde quisque vellet jus factum, id. 5, 55, 3; cf. id. 2, 13, 9; 5, 46, 10; 6, 25, 5; 22, 10, 23; 23, 6, 2; 23, 15, 15; 23, 45, 10; 23, 47, 2; 26, 21, 11: vicem suam conquestus, quod sibi soli non liceret amicis, quatenus vellet, irasci, Suet. Aug. 66: at tu quantum vis tolle, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 16.—(*γ*) *To intend, it is my purpose*, etc. (v. 1. c. supra): sine me pervenire quo volo, *let me come to my point*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 44: scripsi igitur Aristotelio more, quemadmodum quidem volui, tres libros ... de Oratore, *as I intended*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 23: ut meliore condicione quam quâ ipse vult imitetur homines eos qui, etc., id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 25: ego istos posse vincere scio, velle ne scirem ipsi fecerunt, Liv. 2, 45, 12.—(*δ*) *To be willing, to consent, I will* (v. 1. h. and l. supra): tu eum orato ... *St.* Sane volo, *yes, I will*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 57: jube me vinciri. Volo, dum istic itidem vinciatur, id. Capt. 3, 4, 75: patri dic velle (i. e. uxorem ducere), *that you consent, are willing*, Ter. And. 2, 3, 20 (cf.: si vis, II. A. 2, and sis, supra *init.*).—(*ε*) *To do* something *voluntarily* (v. 1. m. supra): tu selige tantum, Me quoque velle velis, anne coactus amem, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 50.—**b.** With ellipsis of *inf.*: (*α*) Volo, with a designation of place, = ire volo: nos in Formiano morabamur, quo citius audiremus: deinde Arpinum volebamus, *I intended to go to Arpinum*, Cic. Att. 9, 1, 3: volo mensi Quinctili in Graeciam, id. ib. 14, 7, 2: hactenus Vitellius voluerat (i. e. procedere), Tac. A. 12, 42 *fin.*—(*β*) With other omissions, supplied from context: volo Dolabellae valde desideranti, non reperio quid (i. e. *to dedicate some writing to him*), Cic. Att. 13, 13, 2.—(*γ*) In mal. part., Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 7; Ov. Am. 2, 4, 16; 2, 19, 2; Prop. 1, 13, 36.—**3.** With perfect infinitive active (rare). **a.** In negative imperative sentences dependent on ne velis, ne velit (in oblique discourse also ne vellet), where ne velis has the force of noli. The perfect infinitive emphatically represents the action as completed (ante-class. and poet.). (*α*) In ancient ordinances of the Senate and of the higher officers (not in laws proper): NEIQVIS EORVM BACANAL HABVISE VELET ... BACAS VIR NEQVIS ADIESE VELET CEIVIS ROMANVS ... NEVE PECVNIAM QVISQVAM EORVM COMOINEM HABVISE VELET ... NEVE ... QVIQVAM FECISE VELET. NEVE INTER SED CONIOVRASE, NEVE COMVOVISE NEVE CONSPONDISE, etc., S. C. de Bacch. 4–13 ap. Wordsworth, Fragm. and Spec. p. 172.—So, in quoting such ordinances: per totam Italiam edicta mitti ne quis qui Bacchis initiatus esset, coisse aut convenisse causâ sacrorum velit,

neu quid talis rei divinae fecisse, Liv. 39, 14, 8: edixerunt ne quis quid fugae causâ vendidisse neve emisse vellet, id. 39, 17, 3. —(β) In imitation of official edicts: (vilicus) ne quid emisse velit insciente domino, neu quid domino celasse velit, *the overseer must not buy any thing*, etc., Cato, R. R. 5, 4: interdico, ne extulisse extra aedis puerum usquam velis, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 48: oscula praecipue nulla dedisse velis (= noli dare), Ov. Am. 1, 4, 38: ne quis humasse velit Ajacem, Atride, vetas? Cur? Hor. S. 2, 3, 187.—**b.** In affirmative sentences, implying command (in any mood or tense; mostly poet.): neminem nota strenui aut ignavi militis notasse volui, *I have decided to mark no one*, etc., Liv. 24, 16, 11: quia pepercisse vobis volunt, committere vos cur pereatis non patiuntur, *because they have decided to spare you*, etc., id. 32, 21, 33: sunt delicta tamen quibus ignovisse velimus (= volumus), *which should be pardoned*, Hor. A. P. 347.—**c.** To represent the will as referring to a completed action. (α) In optative sentences with vellem or velim, v. II. B. 5. b. *a*, and II. C. 1. b.—(β) In other sentences (poet. and post-class.): ex omnibus praediis ex quibus non hac mente recedimus ut omisisse possessionem velimus, *with the will to abandon* (omittere would denote the purpose to give up at some future time), Dig. 43, 16, 1, § 25; so, an erit qui velle recuset Os populi meruisse? Pers. 1, 41: qui me volet incurvasse querelâ, id. 1, 91.

B. With *acc.* and *inf.* **1.** *To wish* (v. A. 1. a.). **a.** With a different subject: hoc volo scire te: Perditus sum miser, *I wish you to know*, etc., Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 46: deos volo consilia vostra vobis recte vortere, id. Trin. 5, 2, 31: emere oportet quem tibi oboedire velis, id. Pers. 2, 4, 2: scin' quid nunc te facere volo? Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 85: si perpetuam vis esse adfinitatem hanc, id. Hec. 2, 2, 10: consul ille egit eas res quarum me participem esse voluit, Cic. Prov. Cons. 17, 41: vim volumus exstingui: jus valeat necesse est, id. Sest. 42, 92: nec mihi hunc errorem extorqueri volo, id. Sen. 23, 85: hoc te scire volui, id. Att. 7, 18, 4: harum causarum fuit justissima quod Germanos suis quoque rebus timere voluit, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: ut equites qui salvam esse rempublicam vellent ex equis desilirent, Liv. 4, 38, 2: si me vivere vis recteque videre valentem, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 3: si vis me flere, dolendum est Primum ipsi tibi, id. A. P. 102.—With *pass. inf. impers.*: regnari tamen omnes volebant, *that there should be a king*, Liv. 1, 17, 3: mihi volo ignosci, *I wish to be pardoned*, Cic. Or. 1, 28, 130: volt sibi quisque credi, Liv. 22, 22, 14. —**b.** With the same subject. (α) With *inf. act.*: quae mihi est spes quâ me vivere velim, *what hope have I, that I should wish to live?* Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 33: volo me placere Philolachi, id. Most. 1, 3, 11; cf. id. Trin. 2, 2, 47; id. Rud. 2, 6, 1: judicem esse me, non doctorem volo, Cic. Or. 33, 117: vult, credo, se esse carum suis, id. Sen. 20, 73; so id. Off. 1, 31, 113; id. de Or. 1, 24, 112; 2, 23, 95. —(β) With *inf. pass.*: quod certiorem te vis fieri quo quisque in me animo sit, Cic. Att. 11, 13, 1; cf. id. Fam. 1, 9, 18: qui se ex his minus timidos existimari volebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39; cf. id. B. C. 2, 29: religionis se causâ ... Bacchis initiari velle, Liv. 39, 10, 2: Agrippae se nepotem neque credi neque dici volebat, Suet. Calig. 22 *fin.*—**2.** Of the will of superiors, gods, etc. (cf. A. 1. b. supra), *I want, it is my will*: me absente neminem volo intromitti, Plaut. Aul. 1, 3, 21: viros nostros quibus tu voluisti esse nos matres familias, id. Stich. 1, 2, 41; id. Most. 1, 4, 2; id. Rud. 4, 5, 9; id. Trin. 1, 2, 1: pater illum alterum (filium) secum omni tempore volebat esse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 42: (deus) quinque reliquis motibus orbem esse voluit expertem, id. Univ. 10; cf. id. Sest. 69, 147; id. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 57; 1, 5, 14: causa mittendi fuit quod iter per Alpes ... patefieri volebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 1; cf. id. ib. 5, 9; id. B. C. 1, 4: quippe (senatus) foedum hominem a republicâ procul esse volebat, Sall. C. 19, 2: nec (di) patefieri (crimina) ut impunita essent, sed ut vindicarentur voluerunt, Liv. 39, 16, 11; cf. id. 1, 56, 3; 2, 28, 5; 25, 32, 6: senatus ... Romano sanguini pudicitiam tutam esse voluit, Val. Max. 6, 1, 9; cf. id. 6, 9, 2.—So in the historians: quid fieri vellet (velit), after a verbum imperandi or declarandi, *he gave his orders, explained his will*: quid fieri velit praecipit, Caes. B. G. 5, 56: ibi quid fieri vellet imperabat, id. ib. 7, 16: quid fieri vellet ostendit, id. ib. 7, 27: quae fieri vellet edocuit, id. B. C. 3, 108; cf. id. B. G. 7, 45; id. B. C. 3, 78; 3, 89: quid fieri vellet edixit, Curt. 8, 10, 30; 4, 13, 24; Val. Max. 7, 4, 2.—Frequently majores voluerunt, *it was the will of our ancestors*, referring to ancient customs and institutions: sacra Cereris summâ majores nostri religione confici caerimoniâque voluerunt, Cic. Balb. 24, 55: majores vestri ne vos quidem temere coire voluerunt, cf. id. ib. 17, 39; 23, 54; id. Agr. 2, 11, 26; id. Fl. 7, 15; id. Imp. Pomp. 13, 39; id. Div. 1, 45, 103; id. Font. 24, 30 (10, 20); id. Rosc. Am. 25, 70.—Of testamentary dispositions: cum Titius, heres meus, mortuus erit, volo hereditatem meam ad P. Mevium pertinere, Gai Inst. 2, 277. Except in the institution of the first heir: at illa (institutio) non est comprobata: Titum heredem esse volo, Gai Inst. 2, 117. —**3.** Of the intention of a writer, etc., *to want, to mean, intend*: Asinariam volt esse (nomen fabulae) si per vos licet, Plaut. As. prol. 12: Plautus hanc mihi gnatam esse voluit Inopiam, *has wanted Poverty to be my daughter, made her my daughter*, id. Trin. prol. 9; primumdum huic esse nomen Diphilus Cyrenas voluit, id. Rud. prol. 33: quae ipsi qui scripserunt voluerunt vulgo intellegi, *meant to be understood by all*, Cic. Or. 2, 14, 60: si non hoc intellegi volumus, id. Fat. 18, 41: quale intellegi vult Cicero cum dicit orationem suam coepisse canescere, Quint. 11, 1, 31; so id. 9, 4, 82; 9, 3, 9: quamquam illi (Prometheo) quoque ferreum anulum dedit antiquitas vinculumque id, non gestamen, intellegi voluit, Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 8.—**4.** *To resolve*: Siculi ... me defensorem calamitatum suarum ... esse voluerunt, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: si a me causam hanc vos (judices) agi volueritis, *if you resolve*, id. ib. 8, 25: senatus te voluit mihi nummos, me tibi frumentum dare, id. Verr. 2, 3, 85, § 196: quâ (statuâ) abjectâ, basim tamen in foro manere voluerunt, id. ib. 2, 2, 66, § 160: liberam debere esse Galliam quam (senatus) suis legibus uti voluisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 45: tu Macedonas tibi voluisti genua ponere, venerarique te ut deum, Curt. 8 (7), 13.—Hence, **5.** *To order, command*: erus meus tibi me salutem multam voluit dicere, *has ordered me*, etc., Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 25: montem quem a Labieno occupari voluerit, *which he had ordered to be occupied*, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: ibi futuros esse Helvetios ubi eos Caesar ... esse voluisset, id. ib. 1, 13 (for velitis jubeatis with *inf.-clause*, v. II. B. 5. d.).—**6.** *To consent, allow* (cf. A. 1. l.): obtinuere ut (tribuni) tribuniciae potestatis vires salubres vellent reipublicae esse, *they prevailed upon them to permit the tribunitian power to be wholesome to the republic*, Liv. 2, 44, 5: Hiero tutores ... puero reliquit quos precatus est moriens ut juvenum suis potissimum vestigiis insistere vellent, id. 24, 4, 5: petere ut eum ... publicae etiam curae ac velut tutelae vellent esse (i. e. senatus), id. 42, 19, 5: orare tribunos ut uno animo cum consulibus bellum ab urbe ac moenibus propulsari vellent, id. 3, 69, 5: quam superesse causam Romanis cur non ... incolumis Syracusas esse velint? id. 25, 28, 8: si alter ex heredibus voluerit rem a legatario possideri, alter non, ei qui noluit interdictum competet, Dig. 43, 3, 1, § 15.—So negatively = *not to let, not to suffer*: cum P. Attio agebant ne suâ pertinaciâ omnium fortunas perturbari vellet, Caes. B. C. 2, 36.—**7.** *To be of opinion that something should be, to require, demand*: voluisti enim in suo genere unumquemque ... esse Roscium, Cic. Or. 1, 61, 258: eos exercitus quos contra se multos jam annos aluerint velle dimitti, *he demanded the disbanding of*, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 85: (Cicero) vult esse auctoritatem in verbis, Quint. 8, 3, 43: vult esse Celsus aliquam et superiorem compositionem, id. 9, 4, 137: si tantum irasci vis sapientem quantum scelerum indignitas exigit, Sen. Ira, 2, 9, 4. —**8.** *To be of opinion* that something is or was, = censere, dicere, but implying that the opinion is erroneous or doubtful, usu. in the *third pers.*, sometimes in the *second*. (α) *To imagine, consider*: est genus hominum qui esse se primos omnium rerum volunt, Nec sunt, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 17: semper auget adsentator id quod is cujus ad voluntatem dicitur vult esse magnum, Cic. Lael. 26, 98: si quis patricius, si quis—quod illi volunt invidiosius esse—Claudius diceret, Liv. 6, 40, 13.—(β) *To be of opinion, to hold*: vultis, opinor, nihil esse ... in naturâ praeter ignem, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 36: volunt illi omnes ... eâdem condicione nasci, id. Div. 2, 44, 93: vultis evenire omnia fato, id. ib. 2, 9, 24: alteri censent, etc., alteri volunt a rebus fatum omne relegari, id. Fat. 19, 45: vultis a dis immortalibus hominibus dispertiri somnia, id. N. D. 3, 39, 93; id. Tusc. 1, 10, 20; id. Fin. 3, 11, 36; id. Rep. 2, 26, 48: volunt quidam ... iram in pectore moveri effervescente circa cor sanguine, Sen. Ira, 2, 19, 3.—(γ) *To say, assert*: si tam familiaris erat Clodiae quam tu esse vis, *as you say he is*, Cic. Cael. 21, 53: sit sane tanta quanta tu illam esse vis, id. Or. 1, 55, 23: ad pastum et ad procreandi voluptatem hoc divinum animal procreatum esse voluerunt: quo nihil mihi videtur esse absurdius, id. Fin. 2, 13, 40; 2, 17, 55; 2, 42, 131; 2, 46, 142; id. Fat. 18, 41.—With *perf. inf.*: Rhodi ego non fui: me vult fuisse, Cic. Planc. 34, 84.—(δ) *To pretend*, with *perf. inf.*, both subjects denoting the same person: unde homines dum se falso terrore coacti Effugisse volunt, etc., Lucr. 3, 69 (cf. A. 1. n. supra). (ε) *To mean*, with *perf. inf.*: utrum scientem vultis contra foedera fecisse, an inscientem? Cic. Balb. 5, 13.—With *pres. inf.*: quam primum istud, quod esse vis? *what do you mean by as soon as possible?* Sen. Ep. 117, 24.—(ζ) Rarely in the *first pers.*, implying that the opinion is open to discussion: ut et mihi, quae ego vellem non esse oratoris, concederes, *what according to my opinion is not the orator's province*, Cic. Or. 1, 17, 74.—**9.** In particic. **a.** With things as subjects. (α) Things personified: ne res publica quidem haec pro se suscipi volet, *would have such things done for it*, Cic. Off. 1, 45, 159: cui tacere grave sit, quod homini facillimum voluerit esse natura, *which nature willed should be easiest for man*, Curt. 4, 6, 6: fortuna Q. Metellum ... nasci in urbe terrarum principe voluit, *fate ordained that*, etc., Val. Max. 7, 1, 1: nihil rerum ipsa natura voluit magnum effici cito, *it is the law of nature that*, etc., Quint. 10, 3, 4: quid non ingenio voluit natura licere? *what license did nature refuse to genius?* Mart. 8, 68, 9: me sine, quem semper voluit fortuna jacere, Prop. 1, 6, 25: hanc me militiam fata subire volunt, id. 1, 6, 30.—(β) Of laws, *to provide*: duodecim tabulae nocturnum furem ... interfici impune voluerunt, Cic. Mil. 3, 9: lex duodecim tabularum tignum aedibus junctum ... solvi prohibuit, pretiumque ejus dari voluit, Dig. 46, 3, 98, § 8 *fin.* (cf. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21, b. *a*, infra).—**b.** With *perf. pass. inf.*, to represent a state or result wished for. (α) The *inf.* being in full, with esse expressed: si umquam quemquam di immortales voluere esse auxilio adjutum, tum me et Calidorum servatum volunt, *if it ever was the will of the gods that any one should be assisted*, etc., Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 1: Corinthum patres vestri, totius Graeciae lumen, exstinctum esse voluerunt, *it was their will that Corinth should be (and remain) destroyed*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11: nostri ... leges et jura tecta esse voluerunt, id. Or. 1, 59, 253: propter eam partem epistulae tuae per quam te et mores tuos purgatos et probatos esse voluisti, id. Att. 1, 17, 7; id. Fin. 4, 27, 76; id. de Or. 1, 51, 221: daturum se operam ne cujus suorum popularium mutatam secum fortunam esse vellent, Liv. 21, 45, 6: for velle redundant in this construction, v. II. A. 2. 3. infra.—With *pass. inf. impers.*: sociis maxime lex consultum esse vult, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21.—(β) With ellips. of esse (cf. Quint. 9, 3, 9): perdis me tuis dictis. *Cu.* Imo, servo et servatum volo, *and mean that you should remain saved*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 56: sunt qui volunt te conventam, *who want to see you*, id. Cist. 4, 2, 39: eidem homini, si quid recte curatum velis, mandes, *if you want to have any thing done well*, id. As. 1, 1, 106: sed etiam est paucis vos quod monitos voluerim, id. Capt. prol. 53: id nunc res indicium haec

facit, quo pacto factum volueris, *this shows now why you wished this to be done*, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 31 (cf. Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 33; id. Aul. 3, 5, 30, II. B. 1. β, and II. B. 3. b. infra): domesticā curā te levatum volo, *I wish to see you relieved*, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 3: nulla sedes quo concurrant qui rem publicam defensam velint, id. Att. 8, 3, 4: rex celatum voluerat (i. e. donum), id. Verr. 2, 4, 28, § 64: Hannibal non Capuam neglectam, neque desertos volebat socios, Liv. 25, 20, 5; 2, 15, 2; 2, 44, 3; 3, 21, 4; 22, 7, 4; 26, 31, 6: contemptum hominis quem destructum volebat, Quint. 8, 3, 21: si te non emptam vellet, emendus erat, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 34 (so with velle redundant, v. II. A. 1. d., and II. A. 3. infra).—Both subjects denoting the same person: velle Pompeium se Caesari purgatum, Caes. B. C. 1, 8.—Esp., with *pass. inf. impers.*: alicui consultum velle, *to take care for* or *advocate somebody's interests*: liberis consultum volumus propter ipsos, Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 57: obliviscere illum aliquando adversario tuo voluisse consultum, id. Att. 16, 16 C, 10: quibus tribuni plebis nunc consultum repente volunt, Liv. 5, 5, 3; so id. 25, 25, 17: quamquam senatus subventum voluit heredibus, Dig. 36, 1, 1, § 4; so with *dep. part.*, used passively: volo amori ejus obsecutum, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 63.—**c.** With *predic. adj.*, without copula. (α) The subjects being different (mostly aliquem salvum velle): si me vivum vis, pater, Ignosce, *if you wish me to live*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 7: ille, si me alienus adfinem volet, Tacebit, id. Phorm. 4, 1, 16: ut tu illam salvam magis velis quam ego, id. Hec. 2, 2, 17; 3, 5, 14: quoniam ex totā provinciā soli sunt qui te salvum velint, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 67, § 150: irent secum extemplo qui rempublicam salvam vellent, Liv. 22, 53, 7.—(β) Both subjects denoting the same person (virtually = object infinitive): in occulto jacebis quom te maxime clarum voles (= clarus esse voles), *when you will most wish to be famous*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 38: volo me patris mei similem, *I wish to be like my father*, id. As. 1, 1, 54: ut iste qui se vult dicacem et mehercule est, Appius, *who means to be witty*, etc., Cic. Or. 2, 60, 246: qui vero se populares volunt, *who mean to be popular*, id. Off. 2, 22, 78: ut integrum se salvumque velit, id. Fin. 2, 11, 33: ut (omne animal) se et salvum in suo genere incolumeque vellet, id. ib. 4, 8, 19. —**d.** With an *inf.-clause* understood. (α) Velle, *to wish*: utinam hinc abierit in malam crucem! *Ad.* Ita nos velle aequom est (ita = eum abire, etc.), Plaut. Poen. 4, 1, 5: stulta es, soror, magis quam volo (i. e. te esse), id. Pers. 4, 4, 78; id. Trin. 1, 2, 8; 2, 4, 175; id. Stich. 1, 1, 13; id. Ps. 1, 5, 55: senatum non quod sentiret, sed quod ego vellem decernere, Cic. Mil. 5, 12: neque enim facile est ut irascatur cui tu velis judex (= cui tu eum irasci velis), id. Or. 2, 45, 190; cf. id. Sest. 38, 82.—(β) Referring to the will of superiors, etc.: deos credo voluisse, nam ni vellent, non fieret, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 46: jamne abeo? *St.* Volo (sc. te abire), *so I will*, id. Cas. 2, 8, 57; cf. id. Mil. 4, 6, 12; id. Merc. 2, 3, 33.—(γ) *To mean, intend* (v. B. 3.): acutum etiam illud est cum ex alterius oratione aliud atque ille vult (sc. te excipere), Cic. Or. 2, 67, 273.—(δ) *To require, demand* (v. B. 7.): veremur quidem vos, Romani, et, si ita vultis, etiam timemus, Liv. 39, 37, 17; and of things as subjects: cadentque vocabula, si volet usus (i. e. ea cadere), Hor. A. P. 71.—(ε) *To be of opinion, will have* (v. B. 8.): ergo ego, inimicus, si ita vultis, homini, amicus esse rei publicae debeo, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: nam illi regi tolerabili, aut, si voltis, etiam amabili, Cyro, id. Rep. 1, 28, 44; id. Fin. 2, 27, 89; 3, 4, 12; id. Cael. 21, 53; Liv. 21, 10, 7; Quint. 2, 17, 41.—(ζ) With ellips. of *predic. inf.* (v. A. 2. b.): cras de reliquiis nos volo (i. e. cenare), *it is my intention that we dine*, etc., Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 40: volo Varronem (i. e. hos libros habere), Cic. Att. 13, 25, 3.

C. With *ut*, *ne*, or *ut ne*. **1.** With *ut*. **a.** *To wish*: volo ut quod jubebo facias, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 65: quia enim id maxime volo ut illi istac confugiant, id. Most. 5, 1, 49: ut mihi aedes aliquas conducat volo, id. Merc. 3, 2, 17: hoc prius volo meam rem agere. *Th.* Quid id est? *Ph.* Ut mihi hanc despondeas, id. Curc. 5, 2, 71: quid vis, nisi ut maneat Phanium? Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 8: velim ut tibi amicus sit, Cic. Att. 10, 16, 1: quare id quoque velim ... ut sit qui utamur, id. ib. 11, 11, 2: maxime vellem, judices, ut P. Sulla ... modestiae fructum aliquem percipere potuisset, id. Sull. 1, 1: equidem vellem uti pedes haberent (res tuae), id. Fam. 7, 33, 2: his ut sit digna puella volo, Mart. 11, 27, 14.—Both subjects denoting the same person: volueram, inquit, ut quam plurimum tecum essem, Brut. ap. Cic. Att. 13, 38, 1.—**b.** *It is the will of, to want, ordain* (v. B. 2.): at ego deos credo voluisse ut apud te me in nervo enicem, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 17: numquid me vis? *Le.* Ut valeas, id. Cist. 1, 1, 120: numquid vis? *Ps.* Dormitum ut abeas, id. Ps. 2, 2, 70: volo ut mihi respondeas, Cic. Vatin. 6, 14; 7, 17; 7, 18; 9, 21; 12, 29: nuntia Romanis, caelestes ita velle ut mea Roma caput orbis terrarum sit, Liv. 1, 16, 7.—**c.** *To intend, it is the purpose, aim*, etc., the two subjects being the same: id quaerunt, volunt haec ut infecta faciant, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 9.—**d.** With other verbs: quod peto et volo parentes meos ut commonstres mihi, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 4: quasi vero aut populus Romanus hoc voluerit, aut senatus tibi hoc mandaverit ut ... privares, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19, § 48; with opto, id. Imp. Pomp. 16, 48; with laboro, Liv. 42, 14, 3; with aequum censere, id. 39, 19, 7.—**2.** With *ne*: at ne videas velim, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 23: quid nunc vis? ut opperiare hos sex dies saltem modo, ne illam vendas, neu me perdas, etc., id. Ps. 1, 3, 102: credibile est hoc voluisse legumlatorem, ne auxilia liberorum innocentibus deessent, *intended*, Quint. 7, 1, 56.—**3.** With *ut ne*: quid nunc tibi vis? *Mi.* Ut quae te cupit, eam ne spernas, Plaut. Mil 4, 2, 60.

D. With subjunct. of dependent verb (mostly ante-class.; class. and freq. with velim and vellem; but in Cic. mostly epistolary and colloquial). **1.** *To wish*: ergo animum advortas volo, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 23; 2, 3, 28; 2, 3, 70: volo amet me patrem, id. As. 1, 1, 63 dub.: hoc volo agatis, id. Cist. 1, 1, 83: ducas volo hodie uxorem, Ter. And. 2, 3, 14: quid vis faciam? Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 49; Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 24; Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 64; 2, 3, 65; 2, 6, 65; 3, 3, 3; id. Ps. 4, 1, 17; 4, 7, 19; id. Cas. 2, 3, 56; id. Capt. 1, 2, 12; id. Poen. 3, 2, 16; id. Pers. 2, 4, 23; id. Rud. 5, 2, 45; 5, 3, 58; id. Stich. 5, 2, 21; Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 14: volo etiam exquiras quam diligentissime poteris quid Lentulus agat? Cic. Att. 8, 12, 6: Othonem vincas volo, id. ib. 13, 29, 2: eas litteras volo habeas, id. ib. 13, 32, 3: visne igitur videamus quidnam sit, etc., id. Rep. 1, 10, 15: visne igitur descendatur ad Lirim? id. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4: volo, inquis, sciat, Sen. Ben. 2, 10, 2.—**2.** *To be of opinion that something should be, demand, require* (v. B. 7.): volo enim se efferat in adulescentiā fecunditas, *I like to see*, etc., Cic. Or. 2, 21, 88: volo hoc oratori contingat ut, etc., id. Brut. 84, 290.—**3.** With *subj.-clause* understood: abi atque obsona, propera! sed lepide volo (i. e. obsones), Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 55.

E. With object nouns, etc. **1.** With *acc.* of a thing. **a.** With a noun, *to want, wish for, like to have*: voltisne olivas, aut pulmentum, aut capparim? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 90: animo male est: aquam velim, id. Am. 5, 1, 6: quia videt me suam amicitiam velle, id. Aul. 2, 3, 68; so, gratiam tuam, id. Curc. 2, 3, 52; 2, 3, 56: aquam, id. ib. 2, 3, 34: discidium, Ter. And. 4, 2, 14: nullam ego rem umquam in vitā meā Volui quin tu in eā re mihi advorsatrix fueris, *I never had any wish in my life*, etc., id. Heaut. 5, 3, 5: (dixit) velle Hispaniam, *he wanted Spain*, i. e. as a province, Cic. Att. 12, 7, 1: mihi frumento non opus est: nummos volo, *I want the money*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 85, § 196: non poterat scilicet negare se velle pacem, id. Att. 15, 1 a, 3; cf. id. ib. 13, 32, 2 (v. II. C. 4. infra): si amplius obsidum (= plures obsides) vellet, dare pollicentur, Caes. B. G. 6, 9 *fin.*: pacem etiam qui vincere possunt, volunt, Liv. 7, 40, 18: ferunt (eum) ... honestum finem voluisse, Tac. A. 6, 26: cum Scipio veram vellet et sine exceptione victoriam, Flor. 1, 33 (2, 18), 12: mensae munera si voles secundae, Marcentes tibi porrigentur uvae, Mart. 5, 78, 11.—**b.** *Neutr. adjj.*, denoting things, substantively used: utrum vis opta, dum licet. *La.* Neutrum volo, Plaut. Ps. 3, 6, 16: quorum isti neutrum volunt, *acknowledge neither*, Cic. Fat. 12, 28: volumus quaedam, contendimus ...: Obtenta non sunt, *we aspired to certain things*, id. Balb. 27, 61: restat ut omnes unum velint, *hold one opinion*, id. Marcell. 10, 32: si plura velim, *if I wished for more*, Hor. C. 3, 16, 38: per quod probemus aliud legislatorem voluisse, *that the law-giver intended something different*, Quint. 7, 6, 8: ut putent, aliud quosdam dicere, aliud velle, *that they say one thing and mean another*, id. 9, 2, 85: utrum is qui scripsit ... voluerit, *which of the two was meant by the author*, id. 7, 9, 15: ut nemo contra id quod vult dicit, ita potest melius aliquid velle quam dicit, *mean better than he speaks*, id. 9, 2, 89: quis enim pudor omnia velle? *to desire every thing*, Mart. 12, 94, 11.—**c.** With *neutr. demonstr.* expressed or understood, *to want, intend, aim at, like, will*: immo faenus: id primum volo, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 64: proximum quod sit bono ... id volo, id. Capt. 2, 2, 22: nisi ea quae tu vis volo, *unless my purpose is the same as yours*, id. Ep. 2, 2, 82: siquidem id sapere'st, velle te id quod non potest contingere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 83: hoc (i. e. otium cum dignitate) qui volunt omnes optimates putantur, *who aim at this*, Cic. Sest. 45, 98: privatum oportet in re publicā ea velle quae tranquilla et honesta sint, id. Off. 1, 34, 124: quid est sapientia? Semper idem velle atque idem nolle, Sen. Ep. 20, 5: pudebit eadem velle quae volueras puer, id. ib. 27, 2: nec volo quod cruciat, nec volo quod satiat, Mart. 1, 57, 4.—With *demonstr.* in place of *inf.-clause*: hoc Ithacus velit, et magno mercentur Atridae (sc. poenas in me sumi), Verg. A. 2, 104: hoc velit Eurystheus, velit hoc germana Tonantis (sc. verum esse, Herculem, etc.), Ov. H. 9, 7; Hor. S. 2, 3, 88.—**d.** With *neutr.* of *interrog. pron.*: quid nunc vis? *Am.* Sceleste, at etiam quid velim, id tu me rogas? *what do you want now?* Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 5: eloquere quid velis, id. Cas. 2, 4, 2: heus tu! *Si.* Quid vis? id. Ps. 4, 7, 21; so Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 11; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 152: sed plane quid velit nescio, *what his intentions are*, Cic. Att. 15, 1 a, 5; id. de Or. 2, 20, 84: mittunt etiam ad dominos qui quaerant quid velint, *to ask for their orders*, id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: quid? Si haec ... ipsius amici judicarunt? Quid amplius vultis? *what more do you require, will you have?* id. Verr. 2, 3, 65, § 152: quid amplius vis? Hor. Epod. 17, 30: spectatur quid voluerit scriptor, *we find out the author's intention*, Quint. 7, 10, 1.—Sometimes quid vult = quid sibi vult (v. 4. b.), *to mean, signify*: capram illam suspicor jam invenisse ... quid voluerit, *what it signified*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 30: sed tamen intellego quid velit, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 101: quid autem volunt ea di immortales significantes quae sine interpretibus non possimus intellegere? etc., id. Div. 2, 25, 54.—Of things as subjects: hunc ensem mittit tibi ... Et jubet ex merito scire quid iste velit, Ov. H. 11, 96.—**e.** With *rel. pron.*: quod volui, ut volui, impetravi ... a Philocomasio, Plaut. Mil. 4, 5, 1: ut quod frons velit oculi sciant, *that the eyes know what the forehead wants*, id. Aul. 4, 1, 13: illi quae volo concedere, *to yield to him my wishes*, id. Cas. 2, 3, 49: si illud quod volumus dicitur, *what we like*, id. Truc. 1, 2, 95: multa eveniunt homini quae volt, quae nevolt, id. Trin. 2, 2, 84; id. Ep. 2, 2, 4: quamquam (litterae tuae) semper aliquid adferunt quod velim, Cic. Att. 11, 11, 1: quae vellem quaeque sentirem dicendi, id. Marcell. 1, 1: uti ea quae vellent impetrarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: satis animi ad id quod tam diu vellent, *to carry out what they had desired so long*, Liv. 4, 54, 5: sed quod volebant non ... expediebant, *their purpose*, id. 24, 23, 9. —Idiomatically: quod volo = quod demonstrare volo, *what I intend to prove*: illud quod volumus expressum est, ut vaticinari furor vera soleat, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 67: bis sumpsit quod voluit, *he has twice begged the question*, id. ib. 2, 52, 107.—With indef. relations: cornucopia ubi inest quidquid volo, *whatever I wish for*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 5: Caesar de Bruto solitus est dicere: magni refert hic quid velit, sed quidquid volt, valde volt, *whatever he wills he wills strongly*, Cic. Att. 14, 1, 2.—**f.** With *indef. pronn.* (α) Si quid vis, *if you want any thing*: illo praesente mecum agito si quid voles,

Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 72: *Py.* Adeat si quid volt. *Pa.* Si quid vis, adi, mulier, id. Mil. 4, 2, 47: eumque Alexander cum rogaret, si quid vellet, ut diceret, id. Or. 2, 66, 266; Caes. B. G. 1, 7 *fin.*—(β) Nisi quid vis, *unless you wish to give some order, to make some remark,* etc.: ego eo ad forum nisi quid vis, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 94: nunc de ratione videamus, nisi quid vis ad haec, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18, 42.—(γ) Numquid vis or ecquid vis? *have you any orders to give?* a formula used by inferiors before leaving their superiors; cf. Don. ad Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 39: visunt, quid agam, ecquid velim, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 113: numquid vis aliud? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 111; 1, 2, 106; id. Ad. 2, 2, 39; 3, 3, 78; id. Hec. 2, 2, 30: numquid vellem rogavit, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 6: frequentia rogantium num quid vellet, Liv. 6, 34, 7: rogavit num quid in Sardiniam vellet. Te puto saepe habere qui num quid Romam velis quaerant, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1.—**2.** With *acc. of the person:* aliquem velle. (α) *To want somebody,* i.e. *in order to see him, to speak with him* (ante-class. and colloq.): Demenaetum volebam, *I wanted, wished to see, Demenætus,* Plaut. As. 2, 3, 12: bona femina et malus masculus volunt te, id. Cist. 4, 2, 40: solus te solum volo, id. Capt. 3, 4, 70: quia non est intus quem ego volo, id. Mil. 4, 6, 40: hae oves volunt vos, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 24: quis me volt? Perii, pater est, Ter. And. 5, 3, 1: centuriones trium cohortium me velle postridie, Cic. Att. 10, 16, 4.—With paucis verbis or paucis, *for a few words (moments):* volo te verbis pauculis, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 28: sed paucis verbis te volo, Palaestrio, id. Mil. 2, 4, 22: Sosia, Adesdum, paucis te volo, Ter. And. 1, 1, 2.—(β) *To love, like somebody, to be fond of somebody* (ante-class. and poet.): hanc volo (= amo), Plaut. As. 5, 1, 18: sine me amare unum Argyrippum . . . quem volo, id. ib. 3, 2, 38: quom quae te volt, eamdem tu vis, id. Mil. 4, 2, 80: aut quae (vitia) corpori' sunt ejus siquam petis ac vis, Lucr. 4, 1152: quam volui nota fit arte meā, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 60: nolo virum, facili redimit qui sanguine famam: hunc volo, laudari qui sine morte potest, *I like the one who,* etc., Mart. 1, 8, 6.—(γ) *To wish to have:* roga, velitne an non uxorem, *whether he wishes to have his wife or not,* Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 43: ut sapiens velit gerere rem publicam, atque . . . uxorem adjungere, et velle ex eā liberos (anacoluth.), Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 68.—With two accusatives: (narrato) illam te amare et velle uxorem, *that you wish to have her as your wife,* Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 25; cf. id. Phorm. 1, 2, 65.—**3.** With two accusatives, of the person and the thing: aliquem aliquid velle, *to want something of somebody* (cf.: aliquem aliquid rogare; mostly ante-class.; not in Cic.): numquid me vis? Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 120: face certiorem me quid meus vir me velit, id. Cas. 2, 6, 1: num quidpiam me vis aliud? id. Truc. 2, 4, 81: nunc verba in pauca conferam quid te velim, id. As. 1, 1, 74: narrabit ultro quid sese velis, id. Ps. 2, 4, 60: quid me voluisti? id. Mil. 4, 2, 35: numquid aliud me vis? Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 101: quin tu uno verbo dic quid est quod me velis, id. And. 1, 1, 18; Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 85; id. Cist. 2, 3, 49; id. As. 2, 3, 12; id. Merc. 5, 2, 27; id. Pers. 4, 6, 11; Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 31; id. Phorm. 2, 4, 18; id. Eun. 2, 3, 47; id. Hec. 3, 4, 15: si quid ille se velit, illum ad se venire oportere, Caes. B. G. 1, 34: cum mirabundus quidnam (Taurea) sese vellet, resedisset Flaccus, Me quoque, inquit, etc., Liv. 26, 15, 11; also, *I want to speak with* somebody (v. 2. a. α): paucis, Euclio, est quod te volo, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 22: est quod te volo secreto, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 33. — **4.** With *acc.* of thing and *dat.* of the person: aliquid alicui velle, *to wish something to somebody* (= cupio aliquid alicui; v. cupio; rare): quamquam vobis volo quae voltis, mulieres, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 1: si ex me illa liberos vellet sibi, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 33: praesidium velle se senectuti suae, id. ib. 1, 2, 44: nihil est mali quod illa non initio filio voluerit, optaverit, Cic. Clu. 66, 188: rem Romanam huc provectam ut externis quoque gentibus quietem velit, Tac. A. 12, 11: cui ego omnia meritissimo volo et debeo, *to whom I give and owe my best wishes,* Quint. 9, 2, 35.—Esp., in the phrase quid vis (vult) with *reflex. dat.* of interest, lit. *what do you want for yourself?* **a.** Quid tibi vis = quid vis, the *dat.* being redundant (rare): quid aliud tibi vis? *what else do you want?* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 90.—With *quisque:* haud ita vitam agerent ut nunc plerumque videmus Quid sibi quisque velit nescire, *be ignorant as to their own aims and purposes,* Lucr. 3, 1058.—**b.** *What do you mean? what do you drive at? what is your scope, object, drift* (rare in post-Aug. writers; Don. ad Ter. Eun. prol. 45, declares it an archaism). (α) In 1*st pers.* (rare): nunc quid processerim huc, et quid mihi voluerim dicam, *and what I meant thereby, what was the purpose of my coming,* Plaut. As. prol. 6: quid mihi volui? quid mihi nunc prodest bona voluntas? Sen. Ben. 4, 21, 6.—(β) In 2*d pers.:* quid nunc tibi vis, mulier, memora, *what is the drift of your talk?* Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 60: sed quid nunc tibi vis? *what do you want to come at* (i.e. by your preamble)? id. Poen. 1, 1, 24: quid tu tibi vis? Ego non tangam meam? *what do you mean?* i.e. what is your purpose? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 28: quid tibi vis? quid cum illā rei tibi est? id. ib. 4, 7, 34: quid est quod sic gestis? quid sibi hic vestitus quaerit? Quid est quod laetus sis? quid tibi vis? *what do you mean by all this?* id. ib. 3, 5, 11: quid est, inepta? quid vis tibi? quid rides? id. ib. 5, 6, 6: quid vis tibi? Quid quaeris? id. Heaut. 1, 1, 9: *Ph.* Fabulae! *Ch.* Quid vis tibi? id. Phorm. 5, 8, 53: roganti ut se in Asiam praefectum duceret, Quid tibi vis, inquit, insane, Cic. Or. 2, 67, 269; so in 2*d pers. plur.:* pro deum fidem, quid vobis vultis? Liv. 3, 67, 7.—(γ) In 3*d pers.:* quid igitur sibi volt pater? cur simulat? Ter. And. 2, 3, 1: quid hic volt veterator sibi? id. ib. 2, 6, 26: proinde desinant aliquando me isdem inflare verbis: quid sibi iste vult? . . . Cur ornat eum a quo desertus est? Cic. Dom. 11, 29: quid sibi vellet (Caesar)? cur in suas possessiones veniret? Caes. B. G. 1, 44 *med.:* conicere in eum oculos, mirantes quid sibi vellet (i.e. by courting the plebeians), Liv. 3, 35, 5: qui quaererent quid sibi vellent qui armati Aventinum obsedissent, id. 3, 50, 15: quid sibi voluit providentia quae Aridaeum regno imposuit? Sen. Ben. 4, 31, 1: volt, non volt dare Galla mihi, nec dicere possum quod volt et non volt, quid sibi Galla velit, Mart. 3, 90, 2.—(δ) Transf. of things as subjects, *what means, what signifies?* quid volt sibi, Syre, haec oratio? Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 2: ut pernoscatis quid sibi Eunuchus velit, id. Eun. prol. 45: quid ergo illae sibi statuae equestres inauratae volunt? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 61, § 150: quid haec sibi horum civium Romanorum dona voluerunt? id. ib. 2, 3, 80, § 186: avaritia senilis quid sibi velit, non intellego, *what is the meaning of the phrase,* id. Sen. 18, 66: quid ergo illa sibi vult pars altera orationis quā Romanos a me cultos ait? Liv. 40, 12, 14: tacitae quid vult sibi noctis imago? Ov. M. 9, 473.—**5.** Bene or male alicui velle, *to wish one well* or *ill, to like* or *dislike one* (ante-class. and poet.): *Ph.* Bene volt tibi. *St.* Nequam est illud verbum bene volt, nisi qui bene facit, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 37 sq.: jam diu ego huic bene et hic mihi volumus, id. Ps. 1, 3, 4: ut tibi, dum vivam, bene velim plus quam mihi, id. Cas. 2, 8, 30: egone illi ut non bene vellem? id. Truc. 2, 4, 90; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 95; id. Merc. 2, 1, 21; id. Ps. 4, 3, 7; id. Poen. 3, 3, 9: nisi quod tibi bene ex animo volo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 6: quo tibi male volt maleque faciet, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 44: atque isti etiam parum male volo, id. Truc. 5, 7; cf. id. As. 5, 1, 13: utinam sic sient qui mihi male volunt, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 13: non sibi male vult, *he does not dislike himself,* Petr. 38; so, melius or optime alicui velle, *to like one better* or *best:* nec est quisquam mihi aeque melius quoi vellem, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 42; id. Merc. 5, 2, 57: illi ego ex omnibus optime volo, id. Most. 1, 4, 24.—And bene velle = velle: bene volueris in precatione augurali Messalla augur ait, significare volueris, Fest. s.v. bene sponsis, p. 351.—**6.** With *abl.:* alicujus causā velle, *to like one for his own sake,* i.e. *personally,* a Ciceronian phrase, probably inst. of omnia alicujus causā velle; lit. *to wish every thing* (i.e. good) *in somebody's behalf.* (α) With omnia expressed: etsi mihi videor intellexisse cum tecum de re M. Annaeli locutus sum, te ipsius causā vehementer omnia velle, tamen, etc. . . . ut non dubitem quin magnus cumulus accedat commendationis meae, Cic. Fam. 13, 55, 1: repente coepit dicere, se omnia Verris causā velle, *that he had the most friendly disposition towards Verres,* id. Verr. 2, 2, 26, § 64: accedit eo quod Varro magnopere ejus causā vult omnia, id. Fam. 13, 22, 1.—(β) Without omnia: per eos qui nostrā causā volunt, valentque apud illum, Cic. Att. 11, 8, 1: sed et Phameae causā volebam, id. ib. 13, 49, 1: etsi te ipsius Attici causā velle intellexeram, id. ib. 16, 16, A, 6: valde enim ejus causā volo, id. Fam. 16, 17, 2 *fin.:* illud non perficis quo minus tuā causā velim, id. ib. 3, 7, 6; 12, 7, 1: si me velle tuā causā putas, id. ib. 7, 17, 2: regis causa si qui sunt qui velint, id. ib. 1, 1, 1: credo tuā causā velle Lentulum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 5; id. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21; cf. id. Imp. Pomp. (v. C. 1. b. supra), where the phrase has its literal meaning; cf. also: alicujus causā (omnia) cupere; v. cupio.—**7.** With *acc.* and *subjunct.* per ecthesin (ante-class.): nunc ego illum meum virum veniat velim (by mixture of constructions: meum virum velim; and: meus vir veniat velim), Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 29: nunc ego Simonidem mi obviam veniat velim, id. Ps. 4, 5, 10: nimis hercle ego illum corvum ad me veniat velim, id. Aul. 4, 6, 4: saltem aliquem velim qui mihi ex his locis viam monstret, id. Rud. 1, 3, 35: patrem atque matrem viverent vellem tibi, id. Poen. 5, 2, 106; cf. id. Merc. 2, 1, 30 (v. E. 1. d. supra).

F. Velle used absolutely, variously rendered *to will, have a will, wish, consent, assent:* quod vos, malum . . . me sic ludificamini? Nolo volo, volo nolo rursum, *I nill I will, I will I nill again,* Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 57: novi ingenium mulierum: Nolunt ubi velis, ubi nolis cupiunt ultro, *they will not where you will,* etc., id. Eun. 4, 7, 43: quis est cui velle non liceat? *who is not free to wish?* Cic. Att. 7, 11, 2: in magnis et voluisse sat est, Prop. 2, 10 (3, 1), 6: tarde velle nolentis est, *slowness in consenting betrays the desire to refuse,* Sen. Ben. 2, 5, 4: quae (animalia) nullam injuriam nobis faciunt, quia velle non possunt, id. Ira, 2, 26, 4: ejus est nolle qui potest velle, *the power to assent implies the power to dissent,* Dig. 50, 17, 3.—So velle substantively: sed ego hoc ipsum velle miserius duco quam in crucem tolli, *that very wishing,* Cic. Att. 7, 11, 2: inest enim velle in carendo, *the word* carere *implies the notion of a wish,* id. Tusc. 1, 36, 88: velle ac posse in aequo positum erat, *his will and power were balanced,* Val. Max. 6, 9, ext. 5: velle tuum nolo, Didyme, nolle volo, Mart. 5, 83, 2: velle suum cuique est, *each has his own likings,* Pers. 5, 53.

II. In partic. **A.** Redundant, when the will to do is identified with the act itself. **1.** In imperative sentences. **a.** In independent sentences introduced by noli velle, where noli has lost the idea of volition: nolite, judices, hunc velle maturius exstingui vulnere vestro quam suo fato, *do not resolve,* Cic. Cael. 32, 79: nolite igitur id velle quod fieri non potest, id. Phil. 7, 8, 25: qui timor bonis omnibus injectus sit . . . nolite a me commoneri velle, *do not wish, expect, to be reminded by me,* etc., id. Mur. 25, 50: nolite hunc illi acerbum nuntium velle perferri, *let it not be your decision that,* etc., id. Balb. 28, 64: cujus auspicia pro vobis experti nolite adversus vos velle experiri, *do not desire,* etc., Liv. 7, 40, 16: noli adversum eos me velle ducere, etc., Nep. Att. 4, 2.—**b.** Ne velis or ne velit fecisse = ne feceris, or ne facito (v. I. A. 3. a. supra).—So ne velis with *pres. inf.:* neve, revertendi liber, abesse velis (= neve abfueris), Ov. H. 1, 80.—**c.** In affirmative imperative sentences (velim esse = esto; rare): tu tantum fida sorori Esse velis (= fida esto or sis), Ov. M. 2, 745; and in 3*d pers.:* di procul a cunctis . . . Hujus notitiam gentis habere velint (= habeant), id. P. 1, 7, 8: credere modo qui discet velit (= credat qui discet), Quint. 8, procem. 12.—**d.** In clauses dependent on verbs of commanding and wishing: aut quia significant divam praedicere ut armis Ac virtute velint patriam defendere terram (= ut defendant), Lucr. 2, 641: precor quaesoque ne ante oculos patris facere et pati omnia infanda velis (= facias et patiaris), Liv. 23, 9, 2: monentes ne experiri vellet imperium cujus vis, etc., id. 2, 59, 4; 39, 13, 2: et mea . . . opto Vulnera qui fecit facta levare velit, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 18: nos contra (oravimus)

... ne vertere secum Cuncta pater fatoque urguenti incumbere vellet, Verg. A. 2, 653. — With *pass. perf. inf.* (v. I. B. 9. b. β): legati Sullam orant ut filii innocentis fortunas conservatas velit (virtually = fortunas conservet), Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 25: a te peto ut utilitatem sociorum per te quam maxime defensam et auctam velis (= defendas et augeas), id. Fam. 13, 9, 3. — So after *utinam* or *ut:* utinam illi qui prius eum viderint me apud eum velint adjutum tantum quantum ego vellem si quid possem (= utinam illi me adjuvent quantum ego adjuvarem, etc.), id. Att. 11, 7, 7: cautius ut saevo velles te credere Marti (= utinam te credidisses), Verg. A. 11, 153: edictum praemittit ad quam diem magistratus ... sibi esse praesto Cordubae vellet (= sibi praesto essent), Caes. B. C. 1, 19 (cf. also I. B. 9. b. β, and I. B. 2. *fin.* supra).—**2.** In conditional clauses, si facere velim = si faciam, often rendered by the potential or future auxiliaries *would* or *will:* non tu scis, Bacchae bacchanti si velis advorsarier, ex insanâ insaniorem facies? (= si advorseris), Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 80: si meum Imperium exsequi voluisset, interemptam oportuit (= si executus esset), Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 22: si id confiteri velim, tamen istum condemnetis necesse est (= si id confitear), *if I would acknowledge*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 45: si quis velit ita dicere ... nihil dicat (= si quis dicat), id. Fat. 14, 32: dies deficiat si velim numerare, etc., id. N. D. 3, 32, 81; so, id. Tusc. 5, 35, 102; id. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 52: quâ in sententiâ si constare voluissent, suam auctoritatem .... recuperassent, id. Fam. 1, 9, 14; id. Verr. 2, 1, 11, § 31; id. Lael. 20, 75: conicere potestis, si recordari volueritis quanta, etc., *if you will remember*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 58, § 129; so id. Or. 1, 44, 197; id. Brut. 1, 2, 5: quod si audire voletis externa, maximas res publicas ab adulescentibus labefactatas reperietis, id. Sen. 6, 20; so id. Or. 1, 60, 256; 2, 23, 95: ejus me compotem voti vos facere potestis, si meminisse vultis, non vos in Samnio, etc., Liv. 7, 40, 5; 23, 13, 6; 23, 15, 4: cum olera Diogeni lavanti Aristippus dixisset: si Dionysium adulare velles, ista non esses; Imo, inquit, si tu ista esse velles, non adulares Dionysium, Val. Max. 4, 3, ext. 4: ut si his (legibus) perpetuo uti voluissent, sempiternum habituri fuerint imperium, id. 5, 3, ext. 3: quid enim si mirari velit, non in silvestribus dumis poma pendere, Sen. Ira, 2, 10, 6; cf. Curt. 5, 1, 1; 3, 5, 6; Ov. H. 17 (18), 43.—With *perf. inf. pass.:* nisi ea (opera) certi auctores monumentis suis testata esse voluissent, Val. Max. 3, 2, 24.—**3.** In declarative sentences. **a.** Volo in *1st pers.* with *perf. pass. inf.* or *part.* (volo oratum esse or oratum = oro; v. I. B. 9. b. α and β): vos omnes opere magno esse oratos volo benigne ut operam detis, etc., Plaut. Cas. prol. 21: justam rem et facilem esse oratam a vobis volo, id. Am. prol. 33: illud tamen te esse admonitum volo, etc., Cic. Cael. 3, 8: sed etiam est paucis vos quod monitos voluerim, Plaut. Capt. prol. 53: illud te, Tulli, monitum velim etc., Liv. 1, 23, 8: quamobrem omnes eos oratos volo Ne, etc., Ter. Heaut. prol. 26; so, factum volo = faciam: serva tibi sodalem, et mihi filium. *Mne.* Factum volo, *I will*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 91: pariter nunc opera me adjuves ac, etc. *Nau.* Factum volo, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 4; so Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 10.—In *3d pers.:* esse salutatum vult te mea littera primum, Ov. P. 2, 7, 1.—**b.** With *pres. inf.:* propterea te vocari ad cenam volo (= voco te), Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 72: sed nunc rogare hoc ego vicissim te volo: quid fuit, etc. (= nunc te rogo), id. Trin. 1, 2, 136.—**c.** With *perf. act. inf.:* pace tuâ dixisse velim (= pace tuâ dixerim), Ov. P. 3, 1, 9.—**d.** In other connections, when the will or purpose is made more prominent than the action: eorum alter, qui Antiochus vocatur, iter per Siciliam facere voluit (= fecit), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 61: si suscipere eam (religionem) nolletis, tamen in eo qui violasset sancire vos velle oporteret (= sancire vos oporteret), id. ib. 2, 4, 51, § 114: ut insequentibus diebus nemo eorum forum aut publicum adspicere vellet (= adspiceret), Liv. 9, 7, 11: talentis mille percussorem in me emere voluisti (= emisti), Curt. 3, 5, 6: quin etiam senatus gratias ei agentem quod redire voluisset ante portas eduxit (= quod redisset), Val. Max. 3, 4, 4: utri prius gratulemur, qui hoc dicere voluit, an cui audire contigit? (= qui hoc dixit), id. 4, 7, ext. 2: sic tua non paucae carpere facta volent (= carpent), Ov. P. 3, 1, 64.

B. Velim, as potential subjunctive (mostly in *1st pers. sing.*, as subjunctive of modest statement), = volo, *I wish, I should like.* **1.** With verb in the second person. **a.** With *pres. subj.*, so most frequently in Cic. (α) As a modest imperative of the dependent verb: velim facias = fac, *I wish you would do it, please do it:* ego quae in rem tuam sint, ea velim facias, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 9: eas (litteras) in eundem fasciculum velim addas, Cic. Att. 12, 53: eum salvere jubeas velim, id. ib. 7, 7, 7: velim me facias certiorem, etc., id. ib. 1, 19, 9: tu velim saepe ad nos scribas, id. ib. 1, 12, 4: velim mihi ignoscas, id. Fam. 13, 75, 1: tu velim animum a me parumper avertas, id. Lael. 1, 5; cf. id. Att. 1, 11, 3; 7, 3, 11; 8, 12, 5; id. Fam. 15, 3, 2 et saep.: haec pro causâ meâ dicta accipiatis velim, Liv. 42, 34, 13: velim, inquit, hoc mihi probes, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 51: Musa velim memores, etc., Hor. S. 1, 5, 53.—(β) Expressing a wish without a command (v. vellem): vera dicas velim, *I wish you told the truth*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 18: quam velim Bruto persuadeas ut Asturae sit, Cic. Att. 14, 15, 4: ipse velim poenas experiare meas, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 74; so in asseverations: ita velim me promerentem ames, dum vivas, mi pater, ut ... id mihi vehementer dolet, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 47.—**b.** With infinitive clause. (α) With the force of a modest imperative: sed qui istuc credam ita esse, mihi dici velim (i. e. a te), Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 15: extremum illud est quod mihi abs te responderi velim, Cic. Vat. 17, 41 (may be a dependent subjunctive): itaque vos ego, milites, non eo solum animo ... pugnare velim, etc., Liv. 21, 41, 10.—(β) As a mere wish: velim te arbitrari, frater, etc., Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 1: primum te arbitrari id quod res est velim, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 9.—With *perf. act.:* hanc te quoque ad ceteras tuas eximias virtutes, Masinissa, adjecisse velim, Liv. 30, 14, 6.—With *perf. pass.*, Liv. 1, 23, 8 (v. II. A. 3. a. supra).—**c.** With *ut* (rare): de tuis velim ut eo sis animo, quo debes esse, Cic. Fam. 4, 14, 4.—**d.** With *ne* (rare), Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 23 (v. I. C. 2. supra).—**2.** With dependent verb in the third person, expressing a wish. **a.** With *pres. subj.:* ita se defatigent velim Ut, etc., Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 3: de Cicerone quae mihi scribis, jucunda mihi sunt: velim sint prospera, Cic. Att. 14, 11, 2: velim seu Himilco, seu Mago respondeat, Liv. 23, 12, 15: sint haec vera velim, Verg. Cir. 306: nulla me velim syllaba effugiat, Quint. 11, 2, 45.—With *final clause:* tu velim mihi ad urbem praesto sis, ut tuis consiliis utar, Cic. Att. 9, 16, 3; cf. id. ib. 11, 11, 2 (v. I. C. 2. supra).—With ellips. of *pres. subj.:* velim mehercule Asturae Brutus (i. e. sit), Cic. Att. 14, 11, 1.—**b.** With *perf. subj.* (a wish referring to the past): nimis velim improbissumo homini malas edentaverint, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 48.—**c.** With *inf.-clause:* ne ego nunc mihi modium mille esse argenti velim! Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 9: di me perdant! *Me.* Quodcunque optes, velim tibi contingere, id. Cist. 2, 1, 30: velim eum tibi placere quam maxime, Cic. Brut. 71, 249: idque primum ita esse velim; deinde etiam, si non sit, mihi persuaderi tamen velim, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: quod faxitis, deos velim fortunare, Liv. 6, 41, 12.—With *perf. pass. inf.* (v. I. B. 9. b. β, supra): edepol te hodie lapide percussum velim, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 33: moribus praefectum mulierum hunc factum velim, id. Aul. 3, 5, 30.—With *inf.-clause* understood: nimium plus quam velim nostrorum ingenia sunt mobilia, Liv. 2, 37, 4.—**3.** With verb in the first person. **a.** With *inf. pres.* (so most freq.): atque hoc velim probare omnibus, etc., Cic. Prov. Cons. 20, 47: velim scire ecquid de te recordere, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 13: quare te, ut polliceris, videre plane velim, id. Att. 11, 9, 3: nec vero velim ... a calce ad carceres revocari, id. Sen. 23, 83: sed multitudo ea quid animorum ... habeat scire velim, Liv. 23, 12, 7: interrogare tamen velim, an Isocrates Attice dixerit, Quint. 12, 10, 22.—With *perf. inf. act.*, Ov. P. 3, 1, 9 (v. II. A. 3. c.).—**b.** With *acc.* and *inf.:* quod velis, modo id velim me scire, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 8.—So with *perf. pass. inf.:* ego praeterquam quod nihil haustum ex vano velim, Fabium ... potissimum auctorem habui, Liv. 22, 7, 4.—**c.** With *subj. pres.:* eo velim tam facili uti possim et tam bono in me quam Curione, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 10 B. and K. ex conj. Müll. (Lachm., Hoffm. posse; al. possem).—**4.** Velim in the principal sentence of conditional clauses, *I would, I should be willing:* aetatem velim servire, Libanum ut (= si) conveniam modo, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 8: velim, si fieri possit, id. Truc. 2, 4, 12: si quid tibi compendi facere possim, factum edepol velim (redundant), id. ib. 2, 4, 26: si possim, velim, id. Stich. 4, 2, 9: nec velim (imitari orationes Thucydidis) si possim, Cic. Brut. 83, 287: si liceat, nulli cognitus esse velim, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 42.—**5.** The other persons of velim in potential use (rare). **a.** Velis. (α) Imperatively = cupito: quoniam non potest fieri quod vis, Id velis quod possit, Ter. And. 2, 1, 6: atque aliquos tamen esse velis tibi, alumna, penates, Verg. Cir. 331.—(β) Declaratively with *indef. subj.:* quom inopia'st, cupias; quando ejus copia'st, tum non velis, *then you* (i. e. *people, they*) *do not want it*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 45.—(γ) Redundant, as a form of the imperative of the dependent verb, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 38 (v. I. A. 3. a. β); id. H. 1, 80 (v. II. A. 1. b.); id. M. 2, 746 (v. II. A. 1. c.).—**b.** Velit. (α) Modestly for vult: te super aetherias licentius auras Haud pater ille velit, etc., Verg. A. 7, 558: nemo enim minui velit id in quo maximus fuit, *would like that to be diminished in which*, etc., Quint. 12, 11, 6; cf. Verg. A. 2, 104, and Ov. H. 9, 7 (v. I. E. 1. c. supra).—So, poet., instead of vellet with *perf. inf.:* ut fiat, quid non illa dedisse velit? Ov. Am. 2, 17, 30.—(β) = imperative of third person: arma velit, poscatque simul rapiatque juventus, Verg. A. 7, 340.—Redundantly, giving to the dependent verb the force of an imperative, Quint. 8, prooem. 12 (v. II. A. 1. c. supra; v. also I. A. 3. a. supra).—**c.** Velimus. (α) In the optative sense of velim: sed scire velimus quod tibi nomen siet, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 18.—(β) With imperative sense (= *let us, we should*, etc.), Quint. 6, 3, 28 (v. I. A. 2. d. supra).—**d.** Velitis = velim velitis (i. e. jubeatis, jubete): novos consules ita cum Samnite gerere bellum velitis ut omnia ante nos bella gesta sunt, Liv. 9, 8, 10.—So especially in velitis jubeatis, a formula in submitting a law to the votes of the people in the comitia centuriata or tributa, *let it be resolved and ordered by you:* rogatus in haec verba populus: velitis jubeatisne haec sic fieri, si respublica populi Romani Quiritium, etc., Liv. 22, 10, 2: velitis jubeatis, Quirites ... uti de eâ re Ser. Sulpicius praetor urbanus ad senatum referat, etc., id. 38, 54, 3.—And parodied by Cic.: velitis jubeatis ut quod Cicero versum fecerit, Cic. Pis. 29, 72.—So in oblique discourse, vellent juberent: rogationem promulgavit, vellent juberent Philippo ... bellum indici, Liv. 31, 6, 1: vellent juberentne se regnare, id. 1, 46, 1; cf. in the resolution of the people: plebis sic jussit: quod senatus ... censeat, id volumus jubemusque, id. 26, 33, 14.—**e.** Velint, optative and redundant, Cic. Att. 11, 7, 7 (v. II. A. 1. d.); Ov. P. 1, 7, 8 (v. II. A. 1. c.).

C. Vellem, as potential subjunctive, *I wish, should like, should have liked*, representing the wish as contrary to fact, while velim refers to a wish which may be realized: de Menedemo vellem verum fuisset, de reginâ velim verum sit, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 4. It is not used with imperative force; cf.: quod scribis, putare te . . . vellem scriberes, cur ita putares . . . tu tamen velim scribas, Cic. Att. 11, 24, 5.—Often quam vellem, *how I wish*, i. e. *I wish very much;* and in the same sense: nimium vellem, v. infra. **1.** With verb in first person. **a.** With *inf. pres.*, *I wish, would like*, referring to present or future actions: videre equidem vos vellem, cum huic aurum darem, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 68: vellem equidem idem posse gloriari quod Cyrus, Cic. Sen. 10, 32: vellem equidem vobis placere, Quirites, sed, etc., Liv. 3, 68, 9: quam fieri vellem meus libellus! Mart. 8, 72, 9.—With cuperem and optarem: nunc ego Triptolemi cuperem conscendere currus . . . Nunc ego Medeae vellem frenare dracones . . . Nunc ego jactandas optarem sumere pennas, etc., Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 1 sqq.—

Rarely, *I should have liked* tum equidem istuc os tuum impudens videre nimium vellem! Ter Eun. 3, 5, 49 —And in conditional sense maerorem minui dolorem nec potui, nec, si possem, vellem (i e minuere), Cic Att 12, 28, 2 certe ego, si sineres, titulum tibi reddere vellem, Ov Tr 4 5, 13 sic nec amari quidem vellem (i e if I were in his place) Sen. Ira, 1, 20 4 —**b.** With *perf inf*, *I wish I had* abiit, vah! Rogasse vellem, *I wish I had asked him*, Ter Heaut 5, 2, 25 maxime vellem semper tecum fuisse, Cic Att 8, 11, D, 5 quam vellem petisse ab eo quod audio Philippum impetrasse, id ib 10, 4, 10 non equidem vellem, quoniam nocitura fuerunt, Pieridum sacris imposuisse manum, Ov Tr 4, 1, 27 ante equidem summa de re statuisse, Latini, Et vellem et fuerat melius, Verg A 11, 303 —**c.** With *inf clause*, the predicate being a *perf part* (v I B 9 b β, supra) virum me natam vellem, *would I had been born a man!* Ter Phorm 5, 3, 9 —**d.** With *subj imperf* (rare) quam vellem, Panaetium nostrum nobiscum haberemus, Cic Rep 1, 10, 15 —**2.** The subject of the dependent verb in the second person. **a.** With *subj imperf* (the regular construction) hodie igitur me videbit, ac vellem tum tu adesses, *I wish you could be present*, Cic Att. 13, 7, 2 quam vellem de his etiam orationibus tibi dicere luberet, *I wish you would please*, id. Brut. 71, 248 —**b.** With *subj pluperf*, *I wish you had* vellem Idibus Martiis me ad cenam invitasses, Cic Fam 12, 4, 1 quam vellem te ad Stoicos inclinavisses, id Fin 3, 3, 10 vellem suscepisses juvenem regendum, id Att. 10, 6, 2 quam vellem Bruto studium tuum navare potuisses, id ib 15, 4, 5 —**c.** With *ne* and *plu perf subj* tu vellem ne veritus esses ne parum libenter legerem tuas litteras, Cic Fam 7, 33, 2 —**d.** With ellipsis of verb vera cantas, vana vellem (i e cantares) Plaut Most 3, 4, 41 —**3.** With verb in third person **a.** With *imperf subj* (the regular construction) patrem atque matrem viverent vellem tibi (per ecthesin, v I. E b), Plaut Poen 5, 2, 106 vellem adesset Antonius, modo sine advocatis, Cic Phil. 1, 7, 16 vellem nobis hoc idem vere dicere liceret, id Off 3, 1, 1 vellem adesse posset Panaetius, id. Tusc 1, 33, 81 vellem hoc esset laborare, id Or 2, 71, 287 —**b.** With *plu perf subj* vellem aliqui ex vobis robustioribus hunc male dicendi locum suscepissent, Cic Cael 3, 7 vellem dictum esset ab eodem etiam de Dione, id ib 10, 23, so id ib 31, 74, id Brut 44, 163 quam vellem Dareus aliquid ex hac indole hausisset! Curt 3, 32 (12), 26 —**c.** With *inf clause* (α) With *inf pres*, *I wish he were* quam non abesse ab hujus judicio L Vulsionem vellem! Cic Clu 70, 198 nunc mihi Vellem, Maeonide, pectus inesse tuum, Ov F 2, 120 —(β) With *perf inf* or *part*, *I wish he had, had been* quam vellem Menedemum invitatum! Ter Heaut 1, 2, 11 epistulas, quas quidem vellem mihi numquam redditas, Cic Att 11, 22, 1 —With ellipsis of predicate illud quoque vellem antea (i e factum, or factum esse), Cic Att 11, 23, 3 —**d.** With *ut*, Cic Sull 1, 1, id. Fam 7, 33, 2 (v I C 1 a supra) —**4.** With *acc* of a neuter pronoun or of a noun aliquando sentiamus nihil nobis nisi, id quod minime vellem, spiritum reliquum esse, Cic Att 9, 19, 2 tris eos libros maxime nunc vellem apti essent ad id quod cogito, *I would like to have* (cf I E 1 a.), id ib 13, 22, 2 —**5.** In the other persons of vellem (mostly poet) **a.** Velles (α) In optative sentences redundant Verg A 11, 153 (v II A 1 d.) —(β) Of an indefinite subject velles eum (Senecam) suo ingenio dixisse, alieno judicio, Quint 10, 1, 130 —**b.** Vellet. (α) In the potential sense of vellem vellet abesse quidem, sed adest. Velletque videre, Non etiam sentire canum fera facta suorum, Ov M 3, 247 —(β) Conditionally quis vellet tanti nuntius esse mali (i e if in this situation)? Ov H 12, 146 —**c.** Vellent (α) In the potential sense of vellem quam vellent aethere in alto Nunc et pauperiem et duros perferre labores! Verg A. 6 436 —(β) Conditionally nec super: vellet hoc licuisse sibi, *would wish*, i e if in this situation Mart 4, 44, 8.

D. Volam and voluero **1.** Ingen re spiciendus erit sermo stipulationis, utrum ne talis sit quem voluero, an quem volam Nam si talis fuerit quem voluero, cum semel elegerit, mutare voluntatem non poterit, si vero quem volam, donec judicium dictet, mutandi potestatem habebit, Dig 45, 1, 112 —**2.** Volam in principal sentences (α) = Engl future, *I shall wish*, etc et commeminisse hoc ego volam te, *I shall require you to recollect this*, Plaut Curc 4, 2, 7 cum omnia habueris, tunc habere et sapientiam voles? *will you also wish to have wisdom when?* etc, Sen Ep 17, 8 —(β) Denoting present probability et scilicet jam me hoc voles patrem exorare, ut, etc, *you doubtless wish me*, etc, Ter Heaut 4, 3, 27 —**3.** In clauses dependent on predicates implying a future, generally rendered by an English present quid si sors aliter quam voles evenerit? *otherwise than as you wish*, Plaut Cas 2, 5, 35 tum te, si voles, cum patriae quod debes solveris, satis diu vixisse dicito, *then if you choose, if you will*, Cic Marcell. 9, 27 decedes cum voles, id. Att 6, 3, 2 qui magis effugies eos qui volent fingere? *those who are bent upon inventing, who will invent, falsehoods*, id. ib 8, 2, 2, cf id. ib 1, 1, 4, id Verr 2, 4, 25, § 55, id Prov Cons. 9, 24 quod voles gratum esse, rarum effice, Sen Ben 1, 14, 1, cf id. Brev Vit 7, 9 si di volent, *the gods permitting*, August ap Suet Calig 8 invenies, vere si reperire voles, Ov P 3, 1, 34, cf Hor Ep 1, 16, 78, Tib 1, 4, 45 —So, voluero quem (locum) si qui vitare voluerit, sex milium circuitu in oppidum pervenit, *who wishes to avoid this spot*, Caes. B C 2, 24

E. Si vis, parenthetically **1.** *If you please* (cf sis, supra *init*) paulum opperirer, Si vis, Ter Eun 5, 2, 52 audi, si vis, nunc jam, id Ad. 2, 1, 30 dic, si vis, de quo disputari velis, Cic Tusc 2, 5, 13 —**2.** *If you wish, choose, insist upon it* hanc quoque jucunditatem, si vis, transfer in animum, Cic Fin 2, 4 14 addam, si vis, animi, etc, id ib 2, 27, 89 concedam hoc ipsum, si vis, etc, id. Div 2, 15, 34

F. Quam, with any person of the *pres indic* or *subj*, or *imperf subj* or *future*, = quamvis, in a concessive sense, virtually, *however, however much* **1.** 3d *pers sing* quod illa, quam velit sit potens, numquam impetravisset (= quamvis sit potens), *however powerful she may be*, Cic Cael 26, 63 C Gracchus dixit, sibi in somnis Ti fratrem visum esse dicere, quam vellet cunctaretur, tamen eodem sibi leto esse pereundum id Div 1, 26 56 quam volet jocetur, id N D 2, 17, 46 —**2.** 1*st pers plur* quam volumus licet ipsi nos amemus, tamen, etc., Cic Har Resp 9, 19 —**3.** 2*d pers plur* exspectate facinus quam vultis improbum, vincam tamen, etc, *expect a crime, however wicked (ever so wicked)*, etc., Cic Verr 2, 5, 5 § 11, but hac actione quam voletis multi dicent, *as many as you choose*, id ib 2, 2, 42, § 102 —**4.** 3*d pers plur* quam volent illi cedant, tamen a re publica revocabuntur, Cic Phil 2, 44, 113 quam volent in conviviis faceti, dicaces, etc, sint, alia fori vis est, alia triclinii, id Cael 28, 67, but et ceteri quam volent magnas pecunias capere possint, *as much money as they choose*, id. Verr 2, 2, 58, § 142

G. Volo = malo, *to prefer*, with a comparative clause (rare) quodsi in ceteris quoque studiis a multis eligere homines commodissimum quodque, quam sese uni alicui certo vellent addicere, = si se eligere mallent quam se uni addicere, Cic Inv 2, 2, 5 malae rei quam nullius duces esse volunt, Liv 3, 68, 11 famaene credi velis quanta urbs a te capta sit, quam posteris quoque eam spectando esse? id 25 29, 6

H. With *magis* and *maxime* **1.** Magis velle ut tu illam salvam magis velles quam ego *you wish more than I*, etc, Ter Hec 2, 2 17 —**2.** With maxime, *to wish above all, more than any thing* or *any one else, to be most agreeable to one, to like best, to prefer* (among more than two alternatives) quia id maxime volo ut illi istoc confugiant, *wish above all*, Plaut Most 5, 1, 49, so id Trin 3, 2, 38 maxime vellem, judices, ut P Sulla etc, Cic Sull 1, 1 caritate nos capiunt reges consilio optimates, libertate populi, ut in comparando difficile ad eligendum sit, quid maxime velis, *which you prefer, like best*, id. Rep 1, 35, 55, so, quem admodum ego maxime vellem, id Att 13, 1, 1 tris eos libros maxime nunc vellem, *above all others*, id. ib 13, 32, 2 alia excusanti juveni, alia recipienti futura, ita ut maxime vellet senatus responderi placuit, *as it was most agreeable to him*, Liv 39, 47 si di tibi permisissent quo modo maxime velles experiri animum meum, *in the manner most convenient to yourself*, Curt 3, 6, 12

K. In disjunctive co ordination **1.** With *sive* *sive* tu nunc, sive ego volo, seu nolo, sola me ut vivam facis, *whether I choose or not*, Plaut Cist 3, 14 itaque Campanos sive velint, sive nolint, quieturos, Liv 8, 2, 13 —**2.** Without connectives **a.** Vis tu vis congredi cum hoste liceat vis tu mari, vis terra, vis acie, vis urbibus expugnandis experiri virtutem? Liv 25, 6, 22 —**b.** Velim nolim (α) Interrogatively, = utrum velim nec ne velit nolit scire, difficile est, *it is difficult to know whether he intends it or not*, Cic Q Fr 3, 8, 4 —(β) = seu velim seu nolim ut mihi, velim nolim, sit certa quaedam tuenda sententia, *whether I will or not*, Cic N D 1, 7, 17 velim nolim, in cognomine Scipionum haeream necesse est, Val Max 3, 7, 3 mors interim adest, cui velis nolis vacandum est, Sen Brev Vit 8, 5 hunc ita fundatum necesse est, velit nolit, sequitur hilaritas continua, id. Vit. Beat 4, 4 velint nolint, respondendum est beate vivere bonum non esse, id Ep 117, 4 praeterea futuri principes, velint nolint, sciant, etc, Plin Pan 20 *fin*

Part and *P a* **vŏlens,** entis **A.** As a *part* proper, retaining the meaning and construction of velle, with the force of a relative or adverbial clause **1.** Agreeing with some member of the sentence (poet and in post class prose, rare) neque illum multa volentem Dicere praeterea vidit (= qui multa voluit dicere) Verg G 4, 501, id. A 2, 790 nec me vis ulla volentem Avertet (i e si adhaerere foederi volo), id ib 12, 203 decemviri, minuere volentes hujuscemodi violentiam putaverunt, etc., *intending (who intended) to diminish such a violence*, etc, Gell 20, 1, 34 Milo experiri etiamtunc volens, an ullae sibi reliquae vires adessent rescindere quercum conatus est, id 15, 16, 3 scio quosdam testatores, efficere volentes ne servi sui umquam ad libertatem venirent, etc, hactenus scribere solitos, Dig 40, 4, 61 si te volentem ad prohibendum venire deterruerit aliquis, etc, ib 43, 24, 1, § 10 —**2.** *Abl absol* (not ante Aug) ne cujus militis scripti nomen nisi ipso volente deleretur, *except with his consent*, Liv 7, 41, 4, so, Teum ex medio cursu classem repente avertit, aut volentibus iis usurus commeatu parato hostibus, aut ipsos pro hostibus habiturus, *with their consent*, id 37, 27, 3 ponuntque ferocia Poeni Corda, volente deo, *since the god willed it*, Verg A. 1, 303 Thrasippo supplicium a se voluntariâ morte exigere volente, *while he was about to inflict punishment on himself*, etc, Val Max 5, 1, ext 2 scire volentibus immortalibus dis an Romana virtus imperium orbis mereretur, *it being the will of the gods to know*, etc, Flor 1, 13, 3 (1, 7, 3) qui sciente aut volente eo ad quem res pertinet, possessionem nanciscitur, *with the knowledge and consent of the person who*, etc, Dig 41, 2, 6. —**B.** As *adj*, *willing, voluntary*, and hence, *favorably disposed* (opp invitus) **1.** Attributively **a.** In the phrase cum dis volentibus, lit *with the willing* or *favoring gods*, i e *with the will, permission*, or *favor of the gods* dono ducite doque volentibus cum magnis dis, Enn ap Cic Off 1, 12, 38 (Ann v 208 Vahl) sequere hac, mea gnata, me cum dis volentibus Plaut Pers 3, 1 4 cum dis volentibus quodque bene eveniat mando tibi Mani uti illaec suovetaurilia, etc, Cato, R R 141 (142) —And without *cum*, *abl absol* virtute ac dis volentibus magni estis et opulenti Sall J 14, 19 —**b.** Volenti animo (α) = cupide, *eagerly* Romae plebes litteris quae de Metello ac Mario missae erant volenti animo de ambobus acceperant, Sall J 73, 3 —(β) *On purpose, intentionally* consilio hanc omnes animisque volentibus urbem Adferimur, Verg A 7, 216 —**2.** Predicatively **a.** Agreeing with the *subject nom* or *subject acc.* (α) *Voluntarily willingly,*

gladly (class.): (hi) divini generis appellentur . . . vobisque jure et lege volentes pareant, Cic. Univ. 11 *fin.*: quas victi ab hostibus poenas metuerant, eas ipsi volentes pendere, Sall. J. 76, 6: quia volentes in amicitiam non veniebant, Liv. 21, 39, 4: si volentes ac non coacti mansissent in amicitiā, id. 24, 37, 7: quocunque loco seu volens seu invitus constitisti, id. 7, 40, 13: itaque se numquam volentem parte quā posset rerum consilio gerendarum cessurum, id. 22, 27, 9: (virtus). quidquid evenerit, feret, non patiens tantum, sed etiam volens, Sen. Vit. Beat. 15, 5: non est referre gratiam quod volens acceperis nolenti reddere, id. Ben. 4, 40, 4: volens vos Turnus adoro, Verg. A. 10, 677; 3, 457; 6, 146; 12, 833: date vina volentes, id. ib. 8, 275: ipsa autem macie tenuant armenta volentes (*on purpose*), id. G. 3, 129.—And referring to subjects denoting things: quos rami fructus, quos ipsa volentia rura Sponte tulere suā, carpsit (*spontaneously and willingly*), Verg. G. 2, 500.—(β) *Favorably;* with propitius, *favorably and kindly*, referring to the gods: precantes Jovem ut volens propitius praebeat sacra arma pro patriā, Liv. 24, 21, 10: precantibus ut volens propitiaque urbem Romanam iniret, id. 29, 14, 13: in eā arce (Victoriam) sacratam, volentem propitiamque, firmam ac stabilem fore populo Romano, id. 22, 37, 12; 1, 16, 3; 7, 26, 3; 24, 38, 8; Inscr. Orell. 2489 sq. — Parodied by Plautus: agite, bibite, festivae fores! fite mihi volentes propitiae, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 89.—*Abl. absol.*: omnia diis propitiis volentibusque ea faciemus, *with the favor and help of the gods*, Liv. 39, 16, 11 Weissenb. ad loc.: si (Jovem) invocem ut dexter ac volens assit, Quint. 4, prooem. 5.—**b.** Agreeing with other terms of the sentence (rare): volenti consuli causa in Pamphyliam devertendi oblata est, *a welcome cause was offered to the consul*, etc., Liv. 38, 15, 3: quod nobis volentibus facile continget, *if we wish*, Quint. 6, 2, 30: is Ariobarzanem volentibus Armeniis praefecit, *to their satisfaction*, Tac. A. 2, 4: gemis . . . hominem, Urse, tuum, cui dulce volenti servitium . . . erat, *to whom his servitude was sweet, since he liked it*, Stat. S. 2, 6, 15: me mea virtus, etc., fatis egere volentem, Verg. A. 8, 133: saepe ille volentem castigabat erum, *administered kindly received rebukes*, Stat. S. 2, 6, 50. — **c.** In the phrase aliquid mihi volenti est or putatur, etc., *something is welcome, acceptable to me, pleases me* (= volens habeo or accipio aliquid; cf. the Gr. Ὑμῖν ταῦτα βουλομένοις ἐστίν, and, mihi aliquid cupienti est; v. cupio; rare but class.): uti militibus exaequatus cum imperatore labos volentibus esset, *that the equalization of labor was acceptable to the soldier*, Sall. J. 100, 4: quia neque plebei militia volenti putabatur, id. ib. 84, 3 Dietsch: grande periculum maritumis civitatibus esse, et quibusdam volentibus novas res fore, *that to some a change of the government would be welcome*, Liv. 21, 50, 10: quibus bellum volentibus erat, probare exemplum, Tac. Agr. 18.—*Impers.* with *subject-inf.*: ceterisque remanere et in verba Vespasiani adigi volentibus fuit, *to the rest it was acceptable to remain*, etc., Tac. H. 3, 43.—With *subject-inf.* understood: si volentibus vobis erit, in medium profero quae . . . legisse memini, Macr. S. 7, 13, 11: si volentibus vobis erit, diem fabulis et epulis exigamus, id. ib. 1, 7; 2, 3 *fin.*; 6, 6 *init.*—**3.** As *subst.* (mostly post-Aug.). **a. vŏlens,** entis, *m.*, = is qui vult, in the different meanings, and often with the construction of the verb. (*a*) *One who wishes:* nunc cis Hiberum castra Romana esse, arcem tutam perfugiumque novas volentibus res, Liv. 22, 22, 11: consulere se volentibus vacuas aures accommodavit, Val. Max. 5, 8, 3: quid opus libertate si volentibus luxu perire non licet, id. 2, 9, 5: discere meliora volentibus promptum est, i. e. *it depends on our own will to learn better things*, Quint. 11, 11, 12: nec sum in hoc sollicitus, dum res ipsa volentibus discere appareat, *to the students*, id. 8, 4, 15: mori volentibus vis adhibita vivendi, Suet. Tib. 61.—(β) *One who intends, is about:* juris ignorantia non prodest acquirere volentibus, i. e. *in the acquisition of property*, Dig. 22, 6, 7: si quis volentem incipere uti frui prohibuit, *one who is about to enter upon a usufruct*, ib. 43, 16, 3, § 14.—(γ) *One who is willing:* non refert quid sit quod datur, nisi a volente volenti datur, *unless it is both willingly given and received*, Sen. Ben. 2, 18, 8: ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt, *those willing to follow*, id. Ep. 107, 11.—(δ) *One who consents:* tutiusque rati volentibus quam coactis imperitare, *to rule men with their consent*, Sall. J. 102, 6: quippe rempublicam si a volentibus nequeat ab invitis jus expetituram, *peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must*, Liv. 3, 40, 4: si quis aliam rem pro aliā volenti solverit, *if one pays with the consent of the receiver*, Dig. 46, 3, 46: nulla injuria est quae in volentem fiat, ib. 47, 10, 1, § 5.—(ε) *One who does a thing voluntarily:* pecuniam etiam a volentibus acceperant, *the contributions of money were voluntary*, Vell. 2, 62, 3: parce, puer, stimulis . . . (solis equi) Sponte sua properant. Labor est inhibere volentis (i. e. properare), Ov. M. 2, 128.—(ζ) Volens = bene volens: munificus nemo habebatur nisi pariter volens, *unless he was just as kindly disposed*, sc. *as he was liberal*, Sall. J. 103, 6.—Often referring to a previously mentioned noun: hunc cape consiliis socium et conjunge volentem, *and unite with him, since he wishes it*, Verg. A. 5, 712; so may be taken Ov. M. 2, 128 (v. ε).—**b.** In the *neutr. plur.* (volentia) rare, always with *dat.*, *things pleasing, acceptable:* Pompeius multis suspitionibus volentia plebi facturus habebatur, *that he would do what pleased the common people*, Sall. H. 4, 31 Dietsch: haec atque talia plebi volentia fuere, Tac. A. 15, 36 Draeg. ad loc. al.: iique Muciano volentia rescripsere, id. H. 3, 52.—Hence, *adv.*: **vŏlenter,** *willingly*, App. M. 6, p. 178, 4.

2. vŏlo, āvi, ātum (*part. gen. plur.* volantūm, Verg. A. 6, 728; Lucr. 2, 1083), 1, *v. n.* [Sanscr. val-, to turn one's self, etc.; cf.: vŏlucer, vēlox, and vol- in velivolus], *to fly.* **I.** Lit.: ex alto . . . laeva volavit avis, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 95 Vahl.): aves, Lucr. 6, 742: accipitres, id. 4, 1010: corvi, id. 2, 822: altam supra volat ardea nubem, Verg. G. 1, 364: volat ille per aëra magnum Remigio alarum, id. A. 1, 300: columbae venere volantes, id. ib. 6, 191; Prop. 2, 30 (3, 28), 30; Juv. 8, 251: apes, Ov. A. A. 1, 96; cf. Plin. 10, 38, 54, § 112: volasse eum (Antonium), non iter fecisse diceres, Cic. Phil. 10, 5, 11.—Prov.: sine pennis volare haud facile est, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 49.—**2.** *P. a.* as *subst.*: **vŏlantes,** ium, *comm.*, *the birds* (poet.), Lucr. 2, 1083; Verg. A. 6, 239; 6, 728.—**II.** Transf., *to fly*, i. e. *to move swiftly like one flying, to fleet, speed, hasten along:* i sane . . . vola curriculo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 17; cf.: per summa levis volat aequora curru, Verg. A. 5, 819: medios volat ecce per hostes Vectus equo spumante Saces, id. ib. 12, 650: illa (Argo) volat, Ov. H. 6, 66: currus, Verg. G. 3, 181: axis, id. ib. 3, 107: nubes, Lucr. 5, 254: fulmina, id. 2, 213: tempestates, id. 6, 612: telum, id. 1, 971; cf. Sall. J. 60, 2; Verg. A. 9, 698; Liv. 26, 44, 7 al.: litterae Capuam ad Pompeium volare dicebantur, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3: volat aetas, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 76: hora, Sen. Hippol. 1141: fama, Verg. A. 3, 121: et semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 71.—Poet., with *inf.*: ast Erebi virgo ditem volat aethere Memphim Praecipere et Phariā venientem pellere terrā, Val. Fl. 4, 407.

3. vŏlo, ōnis, *m.* [1. volo], *a volunteer*, first applied to the slaves who, after the battle at Cannæ, were enrolled upon their own expressed desire to serve (cf. Liv. 22, 57, 11; Val. Max. 7, 6, 1): volones dicti sunt milites, qui post Cannensem cladem usque ad octo milia, cum essent servi, voluntarie se ad militiam obtulere, Paul. Diac. p. 370: volones, quia sponte hoc voluerunt, appellati, Macr. S. 1, 11, 30: vetus miles tironi, liber voloni sese exaequari sineret, Liv. 23, 35, 6; 23, 32, 1; Capitol. Anton. Phil. 21, 6; Macr. S. 1, 11, 30.

Vologessĭa, ae, *f.*, *a town of Babylonia*, now *Kufa*, Amm. 23, 6, 23; called also **Vologesocerta,** ae, *f.*, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 122.

Vologēsus, i, and **Vologēses,** is or i, *m.*, *the name of several kings of Parthia, of the house of the Arsacidæ;* form Vologēsus, Suet. Ner. 57, 1; id. Vesp. 6; id. Dom. 2; Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 123; form Vologēses, Tac. A. 12, 14; 12, 44; 12, 50.

vŏlōnes, v. 3. volo.

volpes, volpīnor, etc., v. vulp-.

Volsce, v. Volsci *fin.*

Volscens, entis, *m.*, *an officer of the Latins*, Verg. A. 9, 420 al.

Volsci, ōrum, *m.*, *the most considerable people in Latium, the Volsci, Volscians*, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Liv. 1, 53; 2, 22 sq.; 3, 6 sq.; Cic. Brut. 10, 41; id. Balb. 13, 31; id. Off. 1, 11, 35; Verg. G. 2, 168 al.—Hence, **Volscus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Volsci, Volscian:* ager, Liv. 10, 1, 2: gens, Cic. Rep. 3, 4; Verg. A. 7, 803.—* *Adv.*: **Volscē,** *after the manner of the Volsci:* qui Obsce et Volsce fabulantur: nam Latine nesciunt, Titin. ap. Fest. s. v. obscum, p. 189 Müll.

Volscĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens:* Volscius Fictor, Liv. 3, 13; 3, 24; 3, 29.

volsella (vuls-) or **volsilla,** ae, *f.*, *a kind of pincers* for pulling out hairs, *tweezers.* **I.** Lit., Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 21; Mart. 9, 28, 5.—As a surgical instrument, *forceps*, Cels. 7, 12, 1; 6, 18, 3.—**II.** Transf.: pugnare volsellis, non gladio, i. e. *so as to do but little damage*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 33 Müll.

Volsĭnii (Vulsĭnii), ōrum, *m.*, *a town in Etruria*, now *Bolsena*, Plin. 2, 52, 53, § 139; Liv. 10, 37, 1; 27, 23, 3; Juv. 3, 191.—Hence, **A. Volsĭnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Volsinii:* foci, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 4.—**B. Volsĭnĭensis (Vuls-),** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Volsinii, Volsinian:* ager, Liv. 5, 32, 4: provincia, id. 5, 32, 4, § 2: lacus, *a lake lying south of the town*, now *Lago di Bolsena*, Col. 8, 16, 2; Plin. 36, 22, 49, § 168.—*Plur. subst.*: **Volsĭnĭenses (Vuls-),** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Volsinii, Volsinians*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52; Liv. 5, 31 sq.; 7, 3 al.

Volso, ōnis, v. Vulso.

volsūra, ae, v. vulsura.

volsus, a, um, *Part.* of vello.

volt, voltis, old forms for vult, vultis, from volo, q. v.

‡**Volta,** *the Etruscan name of a monster among the Volsinians*, Plin. 2, 53, 54, § 140.

voltĭcŭlus, i, v. vulticulus.

Voltĭnĭa tribus, *one of the Roman tribes, of unknown locality*, Cic. Planc. 16, 38; 17, 43; Inscr. Grut. 418, 3; 48, 11.—Hence, **Voltĭnĭenses,** ium, *m.*, *the people of the Voltinian tribe*, Cic. Planc. 17, 43.

Voltumna, ae, *f.*, *the tutelary goddess of the Etruscan Confederation, in whose temple their general assemblies were held*, Liv. 4, 23; 4, 25; 4, 61; 5, 17.

voltŭōsus, voltur, etc., v. vult-.

Volturnus, i, v. Vulturnus.

voltus, ūs, v. vultus.

vŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [volvo], *that is turned round* or (more freq.) *that turns itself round, turning, spinning, whirling, circling, rolling, revolving.* **I.** Lit.: buxum, i. e. *a top*, Verg. A. 7, 382: caelum, Cic. Univ. 6 *fin.*: sol, Prud. Cath. 3 praef.: nexus (anguis), Ov. M. 3, 41: volubilis et rotundus deus, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 46: figurae aquae, Lucr. 3, 190: procursus, id. 2, 455: aquae, Hor. C. 4, 1, 40; cf.: labitur (sc. amnis), et labetur in omne volubilis aevum, id. Ep. 1, 2, 43: aurum, i. e. *the golden apple*, Ov. M. 10, 667; cf. id. H. 20, 209: electrum, Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 42: pila, App. M. 2, p. 116.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of speech, *rapid, fluent, voluble* (the figure taken from rolling waters): vis volubilis orationis, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25: oratio, Cic. Brut. 28, 108: rotunda volubilisque sententia, Gell. 11, 13, 4.—Transf., of the speaker: homo volubilis quādam praecipiti celeritate dicendi, Cic. Fl. 20, 48; id. Brut. 27, 105; id. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 617 P.—**B.** Of fate, *changeable, mutable:* vaga volubilisque fortuna, Cic. Mil. 26, 69; cf.: cum videamus tot varietates tam volubili orbe circumagi, Plin. Ep. 4, 24, 6: fortunae volubiles casus, Amm. 22, 1, 1: volubilium casuum diritas, id. 26, 1, 3.—*Adv.*: **vŏlūbĭlĭter. 1.** *Swiftly rolling, spinning*, Amm. 20, 11, 26; cf. Non. p. 4, 1.—**2.** Trop., of speech, *rapidly, fluently, volubly:* funditur numerose et volubiliter oratio, Cic. Or. 62, 210.

vŏlūbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [volubilis], *a rapid*

whirling motion **I.** Lit. mundi, Cic. N D 2, 19, 49, id Fat 19, 43, id Univ 10, Ov F 6, 271, App Asclep p 100, 41 —**II.** Transf, *roundness, round form* fracta capitis latissima, Ov M 12 434 —**III.** Trop **A.** Of speech, *rapidity, fluency, volubility* linguae volubilitas, Cic Planc 25, 62 flumen alis verborum volubilitas que cordi est, id Or 16, 53, id de Or 1, 5, 17 nimia vocis, Quint. 11, 3, 52 (opp tardi tas), 10, 1, 8, Plin. Ep 5, 20, 4 —**B.** Of fate, *changeableness, mutability* quod te mere fit caeco casu et volubilitate fortu nae, Cic Div 2, 6, 15, Plin 37, 1, 2, § 3

vŏlŭcer, ŭcris, ŭcre (*gen plur* volu crium, Cic ap Charis. p 119 P., *masc* vo lucris, Tib 4, 1, 209, Sil. 10, 471, *fem* volu cer fama, Petr poet 123, 210, cf acer, on the quantity of the *u* in volucris, v Quint 1, 5, 28), *adj* [cf 2 volo], *flying, winged* (class., syn ales, volatilis) **I.** Lit **1.** *Adj* bestiae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38, id Lael 21, 81 angues, id. N D 1, 36, 101 draco nes, Ov M 7, 218 Cupido, id ib 9, 482 natus, i e *Cupid*, id ib 5, 364 deus, i e *Mercury*, Stat Th 2, 55, cf pes (Mercurii), Ov F 5, 88, and o nuntium volucrem! Cic Quint 25, 80 —**2.** *Subst* **vŏlŭcris,** is, *f* (sc avis, once *masc*, sc. ales teneros volucres, Cic. poet Div 2, 30, 64), *a bird, a flying creature*, Lucr 1, 12, 2, 145, 2, 344, Cic de Or 2, 6, 23, id. Ac 2, 25, 81 mari nae, Prop 3, 7 (4, 6), 11, Ov A A. 3, 35, id H 10, 123 Junonis, i e *the peacock*, id M 15, 385, cf Junonia, id Med Fac 33, of the cock volucres cecinere diem Coripp 1, 199, cf Sil 14, 22, the eagle, Luc 6, 129 obscenae, Verg A. 3, 241 Tityi volucres, *vultures*, Prop 2, 20 (3, 13), 31, Hor S 1, 8, 6, of the sirens Stat S 5, 3, 87, Quint 10, 3, 24, 12, 11, 13, Suet Aug 13 pictae, Verg A 4, 525, Ov M 1, 308 volucris parvula, *the fly*, Phaedr 5, 3, 3 —**B.** Transf, of any thing that moves rapid ly, *flying, winged, fleet, swift, rapid* (most ly poet, syn velox) lumen, Lucr 6 173, cf ritu flammarum, id 1, 1102 fumi, Verg G 2, 217 aurae, id A 11, 795, Ov M 13, 807 nebulae, id. ib 1, 602 procellae, id. Am 2, 11, 33 sagitta, Verg A 5, 242, Ov M 9, 102, called also ferrum, id Tr 3, 10, 64 harundo, Verg A 5, 544 equi, Ov M 2, 153, 2, 234, 4, 245 currus, Hor C 1, 34, 8 volucri freta classe pererrat, Ov M 7, 460 jam volucrem sequor Te per grami na Martii Campi, *speeding, running*, Hor C 4, 1, 38 et saep —**II.** Trop **A.** In gen, *fleet, swift, rapid* nihil est tam volucre quam maledictum, Cic Planc. 23, 57 aliud genus (dicendi) est verbis volucre atque incitatum, id Brut 95, 325 volucri spe et cogitatione rapiuntur a domo longius, id Rep 2, 4, 7 somnus Verg A. 2, 794 fatum, Hor C 2, 17, 24 —**B.** In partic, *passing quickly by, fleeting, transient transitory* o volucrem fortunam, Cic Sull. 32, 91 dies, Hor C 3, 28, 6, 4, 13, 16 fama, Ov H 17, 207, Petr 123 gaudium, Tac. Or 9 —*Adv* **vŏlŭcrĭter,** *swiftly, rapidly* (post-class.) congregati, Amm 17, 1, 12 perurgebat no centes innocentesque, id. 29, 1, 18

vŏlŭcra, ae, *f* [volvo], *a kind of worm or caterpillar that wraps itself up in vine leaves* (called also convolvulus), Col Arb 15 —It is also called **vŏlŭcre,** Plin 17, 28, 47, § 265, and *plur* volucres, Col 10, 333

volŭcre and **vŏlŭcres,** v volucra.

vŏlŭcrĭ-pēs, ĕdis, *adj* [volucer], *swift footed, swift*, Aus Ep 21, 14, Sid poet. Ep 9, 15

volŭcris, is, v volucer, I 2

vŏlŭcrĭtas, atis, *f* [volucer], *swiftness of flight* (late Lat), Fulg Myth 2, 9

vŏlŭcrĭter, *adv*, v volucer *fin*

vŏlūmen, inis, *n* [volvo, a thing that is rolled or wound up, hence], **I.** *A roll of writing a roll, book, volume* (the predom signif. of the word, cf codex, liber) vo lumen plenum querelae iniquissimae, Cic. Fam 3, 7, 2 tuis oraculis Chrysippus to tum volumen implevit, id Div 2, 56, 115 volumen explicare, id. Rosc Am 35, 101 caeleste Epicuri de regula et judicio, id N D 1, 16, 43 evolvere volumen, id Att 9, 10, 4 hic plura persequi magnitudo volu minis prohibet, Nep praef § 8 illa uberius volumine amplecti, Plin. Ep 3, 18, 1 — *Plur* evolvere volumina, Quint. 2, 15, 24 volumina ἀποφθεγμάτων, Cic Fam 9, 16, 4 pontificum libros, annosa volumina vatum, etc., Hor Ep 2, 1, 26 signata volumina, id. ib 1, 13, 2, Dig 32, 1, 52 —**B.** In partic., like liber, of a separate portion of a work, *a part, book* quoniam duobus superiori bus (libris) de morte et de dolore dictum est, tertius dies disputationis hoc tertium volumen efficiet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 6 sedecim volumina epistularum ad Atticum missa rum, Nep Att 16 3, Auct Her 1, 17, 27, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 171, Plin Ep 3, 5, 5, Col 3, 21, 11, Ov Tr 3, 14, 19 al.—**II.** *A roll, whirl, wreath, fold, eddy*, etc (only poet and in post Aug prose) (anguis) sinuat immensa volumine terga, Verg A 2, 208, cf id. ib 5, 85, 11, 753, Ov M 4, 599, 15, 721 crurum (equi), *bendings, joints*, Verg G 3, 192 fumi, *wreath, whirl*, Ov M 13, 601, Luc 3, 505 undae, id 5, 565 side rum, *revolution*, Ov M 2, 71 —***B.** Trop, *revolution, alteration, change* sortis huma nae volumina, Plin 7, 45, 46, § 147

vŏlūmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj* [volumen, II], *full of windings, bendings*, or *folds* (late Lat) corpora anguium, Sid Carm 9, 76

Volumnĭus, i, m, **Volumnĭa,** ae, *f*, *the name of a Roman gens* **I.** P. Vo lumnius *a Roman consul*, Liv 3, 10 —**2.** L. Volumnius, *a consul, who conquered the Samnites*, Liv 9, 42, 10, 18 sq —**II.** Volum nia **1.** *The wife of Coriolanus*, Liv 2, 40 —**2.** *A freed woman, mistress of M Anto nius*, Cic Phil 2, 24, otherwise called Cy theris, v Cytheris.—Hence, **Volumnĭā-nus,** a, um, *adj*, *of* or *named from Volum nius* exercitus, Liv 19, 12

Vŏlumnus, i, *m*, and **Vŏlumna,** ae, *f* [1 volo], *the Well wishers* tutelary deities of new born infants, Aug Civ Dei, 4, 21

vŏluntārĭē, *adv*, v voluntarius *fin*

vŏluntārĭus, a, um, *adj* [voluntas], *willing, of his* or *its own free will, voluntary* **I.** Lit **A.** *Adj* milites, *volunteers*, Caes B C 3, 91 *fin*, Liv 28, 45, 13. ferocissimus quisque juvenum, id 1, 59, 5 auxilia, Cic Fam 15, 4, 3 servi, id. Rep 1, 43, 67 pro curator, id. Brut 4, 17 est Asinius quidam, senator voluntarius, lectus ipse a se, id Phil 13, 13, 28 —**B.** *Subst* **vŏluntārĭi,** orum, *m* (milites), *volunteers*, Caes. B G 5, 56, Liv 1, 30, 7, 5, 16, 5, 25, 19, 13, Capitol M Aur 21, Inscr Orell 244 and 512 —**II.** Transf, of things mors, *suicide*, Cic Fam 7, 3, 3 discessus voluntarius sine ulla spe reditus, id Att 9, 13, 4 nam hoc ipsum ita justum est, quod recte fit, si est volun tarium, id Off 1, 9, 28 verbera, Just 2, 8, 7 servitus, Tac G 24 deditio, id H 2, 45 lex, Petr 107 accusationes Tac Or 41 Junonis transitus in urbem nostram, Val Max 1, 8 35 herba, *growing of itself, spon taneous*, Plin 20, 22, 90, § 245 —*Adv* **vŏ-luntārĭē,** *voluntarily*, Arn 2, 74, Hyg Fab 41

vŏluntas, ātis, *f* [1 volo], *will, free will wish, choice, desire, inclination* **I.** Lit **A.** In gen simul objecta species cujuspiam est, quod bonum videatur, ad id adipiscendum impellit ipsa natura id cum constanter prudenterque fit, ejusmodi ap petitionem Stoici βούλησιν appellant, nos appellamus voluntatem eam illi putant in solo esse sapiente quam sic definiunt Vo luntas est, quae quid cum ratione desiderat quae autem adversus rationem incitata est vehementius, ea libido est vel cupiditas effrenata, quae in omnibus stultis inveni tur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6 12, id. Rep 1, 2, 3 talis est quaeque res publica qualis ejus aut na tura aut voluntas, qui illam regit, id ib 1, 31, 47 judicium voluntasque multitudinis, id ib 1, 45, 69 mentem voluntatemque sus cipere, id. Cat 3, 9, 22 quid esset suae vo luntatis ostendere, Caes B C 3, 109 has patitur poenas peccandi sola voluntas Juv 13, 208 sit pro ratione voluntas, id. 6, 223 — *Plur* ut ejus semper voluntatibus non modo cives assenserint etc, Cic. Imp Pomp 16, 48 —**2.** Adverbial phrases **a.** Sua (alicujus) voluntate, or simply volun tate *of one s own will, of one's own accord, willingly, voluntarily* (cf sponte, ultro), Ter Phorm 5, 3, 2 ut verum esset, suā voluntate sapientem descendere etc., Cic. Rep 1, 6 11 sua voluntate, nulla vi coac tus, id Fin. 2, 20 65 dictus filius tuos vo stra voluntate, Ter Heaut. 5, 4, 2 tu coac tus es tua voluntate, id. And. 4, 1, 33 istuc, quod expetis, meā voluntate concedam, Cic. Div in Caecil 9, 27 reditus in patriam vo luntate omnium concedi videretur, id. Fam. 13, 5, 2.—Alone nisi voluntate ibis rapiam te domum, Plaut. Mil 2, 5, 40 quod jus vos cogit, id voluntate impetret, Ter Ad. 3, 4, 44 aequius erat id voluntate fieri, Cic. Off 1, 9, 28 aliae civitates voluntate in ditio nem venerunt, Liv 29, 38, 1 —**b.** Ad volun tatem, de, ex voluntate, *according to the will, with the consent, at the desire* of any one ad voluntatem loqui, *at the will of an other*, Cic Quint 30, 93, id Par 5, 2, 39 vultus et sermo ad aliorum sensum et vo luntatem commutandus, Q Cic. Petit Cons 11, 42 vix tamen sibi de mea voluntate concessum est, id. Att 4, 2, 4 illud accidit praeter optatum meum, sed valde ex vo luntate, id. Pis 20, 46 ex Caesaris volun tate, id Fam 13, 29, 7, cf praeter legem et sui voluntatem patris studeat etc, Ter And 5, 3, 9 —**B.** In partic. **1.** *Disposi tion* towards a person or thing good or bad: erratis, si senatum probare ea putatis, populum autem esse in aliā voluntate, Cic. Agr 1, 9, 27 offensa in eum militum vo luntate, Nep Dion, 8, 3 celans, qua volun tate esset in regem, id Dat. 5, 5 legati, qui de ejus voluntate explorarent, id. Hann 2, 2 —And with bona neque bonae voluntatis ullum signum erga nos tyranni habemus, Liv 38, 14, 7 quid nunc mihi prodest bona voluntas, Sen Ben 4, 21, 6, 5, 3, 2, 5, 4, 1, id. Ep 81, 8 non nudum cum bonā volun tate, sed cum facultatibus accedere ad pa triae auxilium, Planc ap Cic. Fam 10, 8, 2 —**2.** More freq voluntas alone = bona vo luntas, *good will, favor, affection* (syn be nignitas) voluntas erga Caesarem, Cic Q Fr 3, 1, 6, § 20, Caes B C 2, 17 summa in se (with summum studium), id B G 1, 19 mutua, Cic Fam 5, 2, 1 aliena a te, id Lig 2, 6 voluntas vestra si ad po etam accesserit, Ter Phorm prol 29 sin gularis voluntas Campanae vicinitatis, Cic. Rab Perd 3, 8 mansisset eadem voluntas in eorum posteris, etc., id Rep 1, 41, 64 —**3.** *A last will, testament* defensio te stamentorum ac voluntatis mortuorum, Cic. de Or 1, 57, 242, Plin Ep 2, 16, 2, 4, 10, 3, 5, 7, 2, Tac. H 1, 48, Amm 21, 15, 5, 28, 1, 35, 28, 4, 22, called also ultima, Dig 35, 1, 6, cf per testamentum aut per aliam quamlibet ultimam voluntatem, *other ex pression of his will*, Just Inst 1, 5, 1 —**4.** *An object, purpose* cum sint in di cendo variae voluntates, Cic. Brut 21, 83, cf quantam voluntatem habent ad hunc opprimendum, id Font 18, 40 (14 30) —**II.** Transf (acc to 1 volo I E 4 b), of speech, *meaning, sense, signification, import* (only post Aug, esp freq in Quint, syn vis) verbis legum standum sit an volun tate, Quint 7, 10 6, so (opp verba) id. 7, 1, 49, 7, 5, 4, cf quaestio juris omnis aut verborum proprietate aut voluntatis con jectura continetur, id 12, 2 19, 6, 2 9 ver borum vi aut voluntate, id 8, praef 10 le gis, id 3, 6, 99 nominis, id. 7, 10, 1

vŏlŭp (incorrectly **vŏlŭpĕ** in some edd., cf Opusc. Phil 2, p 450 sqq Ritschl) *adv* [shortened for volupis, Gr ἐλπίς, cf voluptas], *agreeably, delightfully, sat isfactorily, to one's satisfaction*, etc (opp aegre, ante class.) si illis aegre est mihi quod volup est, Plaut. Mil 3, 1, 152 si quid clam uxorem suo animo fecit volup id As grex, 1 scio, ut tibi ex me sit volup, id Men. 4, 3, 3, id Most 1, 2, 74 gaudeo et volup est mihi, id Am 3, 3, 3 volup est (like aegre est), id Poen. 5, 5, 47, id Mil 2, 3, 6, 4, 5, 12, id Poen 5, 4, 20, id Rud 4, 1, 1, 4, 4, 132, id Stich 4, 1, 2, id Truc 4, 1, 6, Ter Phorm 4, 3, 5 Don, id Hec 5, 4, 17

Vŏlŭpĭa, ae, *f* [volup], *the goddess of Pleasure*, Varr L. L. 5, 34, 45, Aug Civ Dei, 4 8, Macr S 1, 10

vŏluptābĭlis, e, *adj* [voluptas], *that causes pleasure or satisfaction, pleasant, agreeable* (ante class. and late Lat) nun tius, Plaut. Ep 1, 1, 19, Cypr Ep 75, 1

vŏluptārĭē, *adv*, v voluptarius *fin*

vŏluptarĭus (post class. collat form **vŏluptŭārĭus,** Capitol. Ver 2 Mart Cap 2, § 144, Inscr Marin Fratr Arv p 92), a, um, *adj* [voluptas], *of* or *belonging*

to pleasure or *enjoyment, pleasant, agreeable, delightful; devoted to pleasure, sensual, voluptuous:* quamquam Stoici communi nomine corporis et animi ἡδονὴν appellant, ego malo laetitiam appellare quasi gestientis animi elationem voluptariam, Cic Fin. 3, 10, 35: res (with amoenae), Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 45: locus, id. Poen. 3, 2, 25: possessiones, Cic. Att. 12, 25, 1:- gustatus, qui est sensus ex omnibus maxime voluptarius, *susceptible of enjoyment,* id. de Or. 3, 25, 99: Epicurus, homo, ut scis, voluptarius, *a man devoted to pleasure, a voluptuary,* id. Tusc. 2, 7, 18: homines, id. Fin. 5, 25, 74: quem mollem, quem voluptarium dicimus, id. Tusc. 5, 31, 88; Plaut. Rud. prol. 54.—*As subst.:* voluptarii atque potatores maximi, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 34; cf.: voluptaria, delicata, mollis disciplina, Cic. Fin 1, 11, 37: disputationes, *concerning sensual enjoyment,* id. de Or. 3, 17, 62: secta, Sen Ot Sap 7, 3 —**Adv.:* **vŏluptārĭē,** *voluptuously:* transactis paucis noctibus, App. M 3, p 138.

vŏluptas, ātis (*gen. plur.* voluptatum and -tium), *f.* [Gr. ἔλπω, to hope; root Ϝελπ-; cf volo], *satisfaction, enjoyment, pleasure, delight* (whether sensual or spiritual; syn. oblectamentum). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: omne id, quo gaudemus, voluptas est, ut omne, quo offendimur, dolor, Cic Fin. 1, 11, 37; cf: huic verbo (voluptatis) omnes qui Latine sciunt, duas res subiciunt, laetitiam in animo, commotionem suavem jucunditatis in corpore, id. ib 2, 4, 13 sq: voluptas quae percipitur ex libidine et cupiditate (syn jucunditas), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21, § 57: nulla capitalior pestis quam voluptas corporis, id. Sen. 12, 39: ex tuis litteris cepi una cum omnibus incredibilem voluptatem, id. Fam 5, 7, 1: nec vero sum inscius, esse utilitatem in historiā, non modo voluptatem. Quid? cum fictas fabulas... cum voluptate legimus? id. Fin 5, 19, 51: frui voluptatibus, id. N. D. 1, 30, 84 et saep: novum denique officium institutit a voluptatibus, an officer in the imperial household, *master of the revels,* Suet Tib 42 *fin.*—**B.** Personified, Voluptas, as a deity, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of persons, as a term of endearment: mea voluptas, *my joy, my charmer,* Plaut Truc. 2, 4, 2: care puer, mea sera et sola voluptas, Verg A. 8, 581.—**B.** Voluptates, *sports, shows, spectacles,* given to the people, Cic. Mur. 35, 74: ne minimo quidem temporis voluptates intermissae, Tac H 3, 83; Vop. Aur. 34; id. Prob 19; Treb Gall 9 al. —**C.** *The desire for pleasure, bent, passion:* suam voluptatem explere, Ter. Hec 1, 1, 12; cf. Plaut. Am. prol 19; cf Gell praef. § 14. —**D.** *The male semen,* Arn. 5, 158, Hyg. Astr. 2, 13.

***vŏluptātīvus,** a, um, *adj* [voluptas], *of* or *belonging to enjoyment,* Fronto Ep 2, 6 *fin.*

***vŏluptĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj* [voluptas-facio], *that causes enjoyment, gives delight.* stella Veneris, App Flor p 348, 11.

vŏluptŭārĭus, a, um, v. voluptarius *init*

vŏluptŭōsē, *adv*, v. voluptuosus *fin.*

vŏluptŭōsus, a, um, *adj* [voluptas], *full of gratification, enjoyment, pleasure, or delight; agreeable, pleasant, delightful* (post-Aug), Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 2; Quint Decl. 260.—*Sup:* contionator, Hier. adv Jovin. 1, 4: tempus, Sid Ep. 2, 9 —*Adv.* **vŏluptŭōsē,** *with pleasure or delight,* Sid. Ep 5, 20 — *Comp*, Sid Ep 1, 9 *med.*

Volusēnus, i, *m:* C. Volusenus Quadratus, *a tribune of the soldiers,* Caes B G 3, 5; 4, 21.

Volusius, i, *m*, *the name of a Roman gens.* **1.** M. Volusius, Cic. Fam. 16, 12 —**2.** Volusius, *an old poet, who wrote Annales,* Cat. 36, 1; 95, 7 —**3.** Volusius Maecianus, *a celebrated lawyer. the tutor of Marcus Antoninus,* Jul. Capit. in Ant. Pio, 12 al.

Volustāna, ōrum, *n*, *a name of the Montes Cambunii in Thessaly,* Liv. 44, 2

vŏlūta, ae, *f* [volvo], *a volute* or *spiral scroll,* as an ornament on the capitals of columns, Vitr. 4, 1; 3, 3; 7, 5

vŏlūtābrum, i, *n.* [voluto], *a wallowing place* for swine, *a hog pool, slough,* Verg G 3, 411; Salv. adv. Avar. 1, p 37; Arn 7, 224; Vulg 2 Pet. 2, 22

* **vŏlūtābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [voluto], *wallowing* or *rolling about:* libidinosus et volutabundus in voluptatibus, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 491, 16 (Rep. 2, 41, 68).

vŏlūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a rolling about, wallowing.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: totis volutationibus corporis aliquid persequi, Cic. Pis 34, 83: in luto, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 207: pulverea athletarum, Tert. Pall. 4: caecā quādam volutatione contrahi undas, Sen Prov. 1, 4: lapidis, Pall Jun. 1. — **B.** In partic., in mal. part, Petr. 95; Sen. Contr. 1, 2 *med*—**II.** Trop (post-Aug) ***A.** *Restlessness, disquiet:* nusquam residentis animi, Sen. Tranq 2, 8—* **B.** *Instability:* tanta rerum humanarum, Sen. Ep. 99, 9.

vŏlūtātus, ūs, *m* [id], *a rolling about, wallowing* (post-Aug): pulvis volutatu collectus, Plin 10, 4, 5, § 17.—*Plur.:* volutatibus pulvereis, App M. 4, p 144, 39

‡ **vŏlūtim,** *adv.* [volvo], = volubiliter, acc to Non p 4, 1.

Vŏlūtīna, ae, *f.* [id], *the goddess who presides over the husks of corn ears,* Aug Civ. Dei, 4, 8 *med*

vŏlūto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v freq a* and *n* [id.], *to roll, turn, twist,* or *tumble about.* **I.** *Act.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. **a.** With *acc:* amphoras per terram, Col 12, 48, 4: pelagus (ventus), Luc. 1, 412: pilas e fimo pedibus, i. e. *to form by rolling together,* Plin 11, 28, 34, § 98; cf. volvo, I.—With *se:* se in pulvere, *to roll about, wallow,* Plin 30, 16, 53, § 148.—**b.** More freq, mid: ut gallinae possint in pulvere volutari, *roll themselves, roll,* Varr. R. R 3, 9, 7: sus caenoso lacu, Col 7, 10, 6· super aureorum acervos ... toto corpore volutatus est, Suet Calig 42 *fin:* volutati supra jacentia poma (irenacei), Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 133; cf. in allusion to the lit signif of the name Verres· quem (Verrem) in luto volutatum totius corporis vestigiis invenimus, Cic Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 53: (animi) corporibus elapsi circum terram ipsam volutantur, id Rep 6, 26, 29: cum tibi pueri ad pedes volutarentur, Auct Her. 4, 24, 33; so in *part.*· genua amplexus genibusque volutans Haerebat, Verg A. 3, 607: (amnis) per cava saxa volutans, Ov. Am 3, 6, 45: in sacco et cinere volutantes, Tert Apol 40 *fin*—**2.** In partic., in mal part, Plin 35, 11, 40, § 140; Sen Contr 1, 2; Petr. 79; Just 12, 16, 2; Tert ad Uxor. 9.—**B.** Trop, *to roll, roll about, roll along,* etc.; *to roll, wallow.* **1.** In gen: vocem per ampla atria, *to roll, spread,* Verg A 1, 725; so, vocem, id ib 5, 149: murmura, id ib. 10, 98: confusa verba, Ov. M. 12, 55 — Mid.: cum omnes in omni genere et scelerum et flagitiorum volutentur, *wallow,* Cic Fam 9, 3, 1: in omni dedecore, Auct. Her. 4, 13, 19: inter mala plurima, Sen Vit Beat 24, 4 —**2.** In partic. (*a*) *To busy, occupy* (of the mind): animum saepe tacitis cogitationibus, Liv 9, 17, 2: in veteribus scriptis studiose et multum volutatum esse, Cic. de Or. 3, 10, 39; cf id Q Fr. 2, 13, 4.—(*β*) *To turn over* or *revolve* in the mind; *to consider, weigh, ponder:* rem in pectore, Plaut. Capt 4, 2, 1· gladios in comisatio nem praeparatos volutabam in animo, Liv 40, 13, 4· haec secum volutantem in animo, id 42, 11, 5: hoc eum jam pridem volutare in animo, id 28, 18, 11: haec in animo voluta, Sen Ep. 24, 15; cf. in pectore volutare, Lact 7, 16, 4: ipse quid intra animum volutaverim ... omittam referre, Tac. A. 4, 40. nihil umquam nisi sempiternum et divinum animo volutare, Cic Rep 1, 17, 28: aliud atque aliud consilium animo, Curt 5, 12, 10; Tac H. 2, 49; Sen. Cons Marc 11, 5: aliquid mente, Lucr 3, 240: tacitus mecum ipse voluto, Verg E. 9, 37: inter seque, Ov M. 1, 389: multa secum animo volutans, Liv. 40, 8, 5: haec secum volutans, id. 30, 14, 3; 26, 7, 3: secum corde, Verg A 4, 533: suo cum corde, id. ib 6, 185: aliquid in secreto cum amicis, *to consider, discuss,* Liv. 34, 36, 4: consilia de Romano bello, id 34, 60, 2 quibus suā sponte volutantibus res inter se repugnantes obtorpuerant animi, id 32, 20, 2 —**II.** *Neutr., to roll* or *tumble one's self* (very rare): leone obvio suppliciter volutante, Plin 8, 16, 21, § 56; so id. 35, 11, 40, § 140 (cf I. A. 1 b *fin.* supra).

1. vŏlūtus, a, um, *Part* of volvo

***2. vŏlūtus,** ūs, *m* [volvo], *a rolling, the power of rolling, twisting,* or *turning about:* dedit volatus avibus, volutus serpentibus, cursus feris, etc, App. Flor. p. 348, 16

volva or **vulva,** ae, *f* [volvo], *a wrapper, covering, integument* **I.** In gen.: fungorum, Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 93: pomorum, i. e *the seed covering,* Scrib Comp 104 *fin.* —**II.** In partic, *the womb, matrix* of women and she animals (syn uterus), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 19; Cels 4, 1; 4, 20; 5, 21; 5, 25 et saep; Plin 11, 37, 84, § 209; Juv. 6, 128; Mart 11, 61, 11; Pers 4, 35 al.—*A sow's matrix,* as a very favorite dish, Plin 11, 37, 84, § 210; Naev. ap. Macr. S 2, 14; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 41; Mart. 13, 56, 2.

volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3 (*inf. pass.* volvier, Lucr. 5, 714), *v. a* [Sanscr. varas, circumference; Gr. ἑλύω, to wrap; root Ϝελ-], *to roll, turn about, turn round, tumble* any thing **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen: (amnis) volvit sub undis Grandia saxa, Lucr. 1, 288; Verg. A 11, 529; Ov. Ib 173: flumen lapides volvens, Hor. C 3, 29, 38: beluas cum fluctibus (procellae), Plin. 9, 3, 2, § 5: vortices (flumen), Hor. C. 2, 9, 22: fumum caligine (ventus), Lucr. 6, 691: oculos huc illuc, Verg. A 4, 363: oculos per singula, id. ib 8, 618: filum, Varr. L L 5, § 114 Müll. volvendi sunt libri, *to unroll,* i. e *open,* Cic. Brut 87, 298: Tyrrhena carmina retro, Lucr. 6, 381 (hence, volumen, in the signif. of roll, book, volume, v. h v. I): semineces volvit multos, *rolls in the dust, fells to the ground,* Verg A. 12, 329 et saep — **B.** In partic. **1.** *To roll up* or *together, form by rolling:* pilas, Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 99; cf: qui terga dederant, conversi in hostem volventesque orbem, etc, *forming a circle,* Liv. 22, 29, 5: jam orbem volventes suos increpans, id 4, 28, 3 —**2.** *To breathe, exhale,* etc (poet.): vitalis aëris auras Volvere in ore, Lucr. 6, 1225: (equus) Collectumque fremens volvit sub naribus ignem, Verg G. 3, 85 —**3.** Mid, *to turn* or *roll itself round about, to turn* or *roll along:* nobis caenum teterrima quom sit Spurcities, eadem subus haec jucunda videtur, Insatiabiliter toti ut volvantur ibidem, Lucr. 6, 978: ille (anguis) inter vestes et levia pectora lapsus Volvitur, Verg A. 7, 349: cylindrum volvi et versari turbinem putant, Cic Fat. 18, 42: illi qui volvuntur stellarum cursus sempiterni, id Rep 6, 17, 17: excussus curru moribundus volvitur arvis, *rolls,* Verg. A. 10, 590: volvi humi, id ib 11, 640: volvitur Euryalus leto, id ib 9, 433: lacrimae volvuntur inanes, *roll, flow,* id. ib 4, 449 — *Part:* volventia plaustra, Verg G. 1, 163 — **II.** Trop, *to roll, roll along, roll off* or *onwards,* etc. **A.** In gen. volvere curarum tristes in pectore fluctus, Lucr. 6, 34: magnos fluctus irarum, id. 6, 74: ingentes iras in pectore, Liv 35, 18, 6· tot volvere casus Insignem pietate virum, i e *to undergo so many misfortunes,* Verg A. 1, 9; cf: satis diu saxum hoc volvo, Ter Eun 5, 9 (8), 55: (lunam) celerem pronos Volvere menses, *in rolling on,* Hor. C. 4, 6, 40; cf.. volvendis mensibus, Verg A. 1, 269: has omnis (animas) ubi mille rotam volvere per annos, i e *completed the cycle,* id ib 6, 748; and *neutr.:* volventibus annis, *with revolving years, after the lapse of years,* id. ib 1, 234; cf. volventia lustra, Lucr. 5, 928: volvens annus, Ov M. 5, 565: sic fata deum rex Sortitur volvitque vices, *fixes the series of revolving events,* Verg A. 3, 376; cf: sic volvere Parcas, id. ib 1, 22: M. Pontidius celeriter sane verba volvens, *rolling off,* Cic Brut 70, 246: sententias facile verbis, id. ib 81, 280 longissima est complexio verborum, quae volvi uno spiritu potest, id. de Or. 3, 47, 182: ne verba traiciamus aperte, quo melius aut cadat aut volvatur oratio, *be rounded, form periods,* id. Or. 69, 229 —**B.** In partic, *to turn over* or *revolve* in the mind; *to ponder, meditate,* or *reflect upon, consider* (cf verso). multa cum animo suo volvebat, Sall J 6, 2; 108, 3: multa secum, id C. 32, 1; id. J. 113, 1; Liv. 26, 7, 3: immensa omnia animo, id. 2, 49, 5; Tac. H. 1, 30; Suet Vesp 5: bellum in animo, Liv. 42, 5, 1: in pectore, id 35, 18, 6: has inanium rerum inanes ipsas volventes cogitationes, id. 6, 28, 7; 34, 60, 2; 32, 20, 2; Curt. 10, 5, 15: incerta consilia, id. 10, 8, 7; 5, 9, 3: bellum adversus nos, Tac A 3, 38· Fauni sub pectore sortem, Verg A 7, 254 haec illis volventibus tandem vicit fortuna

reipublicae, Sall C. 41, 3: subinde hoc in animo volve, Sen. Ep. 13, 13: secretas cogitationes intra se, Curt. 10, 8, 9: adeo ut plerumque intra me ipsum volvam, Tac. A. 14, 53: regna tecum volvis, Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 1: mente aliquid, Lact. Epit. 60, 13.

volvŏla, ae, *f.*, *the plant* convolvulus, Hier. in Naum. 1, 10.

* **volvŭla (vulv-),** ae, *f. dim.* [volva], *a little womb* or *matrix* of an animal, Apic. 2, 3.

* **vŏmax,** ācis, *adj.* [vomo], *given to vomiting:* nihil bibacius, vomacius, Sid. Ep. 8, 3.

vōmer, ĕris (collat. form of the *nom. sing.* **vōmis,** Cato, R. R. 135, 2; Verg. G. 1, 162; Col. 2, 2, 26; v. Heins. ad Ov. F. 4, 927; Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 292), *m.*, *a ploughshare.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 30; Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102; Col. 2, 2, 23; Verg. G. 1, 46; Hor. C. 3, 13, 11; id. Epod. 2, 63; id. Ep. 1, 2, 45; Ov. F. 4, 927; id. A. A. 2, 671; Tib. 2, 1, 6.—**II.** Transf. **A.** = membrum virile, Lucr. 4, 1269.—**B.** *A style* for writing with, Atta ap. Isid. Orig. 6, 9.

vŏmĭca (*o* scanned long, Ser. Samm. 40, 743), ae, *f.* [vomo], *a sore, boil, ulcer, imposthume, abscess, encysted tumor.* **I.** Lit., Cels. 2, 8; 4, 8 *fin.*; Cic. N. D. 3, 28, 70; Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 244; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 186, 27; Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 11; Juv. 13, 95.—**II.** Transf., of stones, *a bunch* or *knob filled with fluid*, Plin. 33, 6, 32, § 99; 37, 2, 10, § 28.—**III.** Trop., *an evil, annoyance, grief, plague, curse* (very rare, and censured as low by Quint.; v. the foll.): hostis, Romani, si expellere vultis, vomica quae gentium venit longe, Apollini vovendos censeo ludos, qui, etc., an old prophecy ap. Liv. 25, 12, 9; and Macr. S. 1, 17: sunt quaedam et humiles translationes et sordidae: non enim si Cicero recte Sentinam reipublicae dixit, foeditatem hominum significans, idcirco probem illud quoque veteris oratoris, Persecuisti reipublicae vomicas, Quint. 8, 6, 15: (Augustus) Agrippam nepotem et Julias, filiam et neptem, omnibus probris contaminatas appellare solebat tres vomicas aut tria carcinomata sua, Suet. Aug. 65.

vŏmĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vomica], *full of sores* or *tumors*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 17, 102; id. Tard. 5, 10, 93.

* **vŏmĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *ulcerous;* trop., *foul, filthy, noisome:* morbus, Sen. Contr. 2, 12 *med.*

vŏmĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [vomo-facio], *that causes vomiting, emetic:* medicamentum, *an emetic*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 2, 17; 3, 4, 32: sucus, App. Herb. 108.

vŏmĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [vomica-fluo], *flowing with pus* or *matter:* passio (i. e. morbus), *a discharge of matter*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 200.

vōmis, ĕris, v. vomer.

vŏmĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [vomo], *a spewing, vomiting.* **I.** Lit., Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 126; Plin. 11, 53, 117, § 282; 21, 20, 83, § 144; 22, 25, 64, § 132; 26, 7, 25, § 41 al.—Collat. form **vŏmĭtium,** Mart. Cap. 2, § 136.—**II.** Transf., concr., *that which is vomited, a vomit:* varii colores vomitionum, Plin. 25, 5, 23, § 57.

vŏmĭto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to vomit often*, Col. 7, 10, 5; Sen. Ep. 18, 4; 83, 24; 108, 37: consuetudo vomitandi, Suet. Vit. 13.

* **vŏmĭtor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who vomits, a vomiter:* jejuni vomitores, Sen. Ep. 88, 19.

vŏmĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that provokes vomiting, vomitive, vomitory, emetic.* **I.** *Adj.:* bulbus, Plin. 20, 9, 41, § 107; 21, 19, 75, § 128.—**II.** Transf., *subst.:* **vŏmĭtōrĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, *the entrances* to the theatres or amphitheatres, *vomitories* (which led to the places where the people sat), Macr. S. 6, 4.

vŏmĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a throwing up, vomiting.* **I.** Lit., Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 15: pulmoneum vomitum vomere, *to spit up the lungs*, id. Rud. 2, 6, 27: aquam vomitu egerere, Curt. 7, 5, 8; Plin. 13, 23, 44, § 127; 20, 6, 23, § 50; Sen. Ep. 68, 6; Suet. Ner. 20 al.—**II.** Transf., concr., *that which is thrown up by vomiting, a vomit*, Plin. 23, 8, 80, § 158; 29, 4, 27, § 86.—*Plur.:* virides et nigri vomitus, Cels. 7, 23, 2.—To denote *a disgusting fellow, a puke*, Lucil. ap. Non p. 2, 30; Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 120.

vŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [Sanscr. vām-ami, vomit; Gr. ἐμέω; root Ϝεμ]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to puke, spew, throw up, vomit* (a common method among the Romans of renewing the appetite). **A.** Lit.: cum vomere post cenam te velle dixisses, Cic. Dejot. 7, 21; id. Phil. 2, 25, 63; Cels. 1, 3; Suet. Vit. 13; id. Claud. 21: in mensam, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23.—With a homogeneous object: vomitum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 27.—*Impers. pass.:* ab horā tertiā bibebatur, ludebatur, vomebatur, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 104.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to pour forth, empty:* quā largius vomit (Padus), *discharges itself* into the sea, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 119.—**II.** *Act.*, *to throw up* or *discharge by vomiting; to vomit up* or *forth* (cf.: eructo, nauseo). **A.** Lit.: sanguinem, Plin. 26, 13, 84, § 136: paene intestina sua, Petr. 66.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to vomit forth*, i. e. *to throw* or *pour out in abundance; to emit, discharge* (poet.): (Charybdis) vomit fluctus totidem totidemque resorbet, Ov. H. 12, 125: undam, Verg. G. 2, 462: fumum, id. A. 5, 682: geminas flammas, id. ib. 8, 681: mel (apes), Petr. 56: vitam, *to breathe out*, Lucr. 6, 828; so, animam, Verg. A. 9, 349: argentum, *to give up*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 10: armataeque vomunt stridentia tela fenestrae, Stat. Th. 10, 536: pinguem nebulam vomuere lucernae, Pers. 5, 181.

Vŏnōnes, is, *m.*, *the name of a king of Parthia*, Tac. A. 2, 1; 2, 58; 2, 68; cf. Suet. ap. Aus. Ep. 19.—**II.** *Another king of the same name*, Tac. A. 12, 14.

1. vŏpiscus, i, *m.*, *one of a pair of twins, born alive after the premature birth and death of the other:* vopiscos appellabant e geminis, qui retenti utero nascerentur, altero interempto abortu, Plin. 7, 10, 8, § 47; Non. p. 557, 3; Sol. 1 *med.*; Isid. Orig. 9, 5.

2. Vŏpiscus, i, *m.* [1. vopiscus], *a Roman surname.* **I.** L. Julius Vopiscus, Liv. 2, 54, 3.—**II.** Flavius Vopiscus, *an historian in the time of Constantine the Great, who wrote the lives of several Roman emperors.*

vopte pro vos ipsi Cato posuit, Fest. p. 379 Müll.

vŏrācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vorax], *greediness, ravenousness, voracity* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: ingluvie et voracitate notabilis, Eutr. 7, 12: asini, App. M. 7, p. 200.—**II.** Transf., of fire: avidissima, Plin. 2, 107, 111, § 239.

vŏrācĭter, *adv.*, v. vorax *fin.*

vŏrāgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vorago], *full of pits, chasms*, or *abysses, voraginous:* solum, Auct. B. Hisp. 29: via, App. M. 9, p. 221: amnis, Amm. 24, 6, 7.

vŏrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [voro], *an abyss, gulf, whirlpool, depth, chasm.* **I.** Lit., of watery depths: summersus equus voraginibus, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73: vastāque voragine gurges Aestuat, Verg. A. 6, 296; Cat. 17, 26; Curt. 8, 14, 8: explicet se Cotta, si potest, ex hac voragine, Lact. 2, 8, 55.—*Of a gulf or chasm* in the earth, Liv. 7, 6, 1; Curt. 8, 14, 2.—Poet., of a devouring maw or stomach: ventris, Ov. M. 8, 843.—**II.** Transf.: vos geminae voragines scopulique rei publicae, i. e. *gulfs*, Cic. Pis 18, 41: gurges et vorago patrimonii, *devourer, squanderer, spendthrift*, id. Sest. 52, 111: vorago aut gurges vitiorum, *abyss*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 9, § 23: avaritia, manifestae praedae avidissima vorago, *abyss, gulf*, Val. Max. 9, 4 *init.*

vŏrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a devourer* (late Lat.), Tert. Monog. 8 *fin.*; id. Jejun. 2 *med.*; Paul. Nol. Ep. 19, 10.

vŏrātrīna, ae, *f.* [id.]. * **I.** *An eating-house*, Tert. Apol. 39.—**II.** *A gulf, abyss, chasm:* terrarum, Amm. 17, 7, 13.

vŏrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *The devouring, destruction* (late Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 5, 4.—**II.** *A chasm*, Facund. Def. 12, 3.

vŏrax, ācis, *adj.* [id.], *swallowing greedily, devouring, ravenous, voracious* (class.). **I.** Lit.: quae Charybdis tam vorax? Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67: venter, Ov. M. 15, 94.—**II.** Trop., *devouring, destroying, consuming, destructive, ruinous:* pontus, Luc. 2, 664: flamma, Sil. 4, 687: impensae, Val. Max. 7, 1 *fin.*: usura, Luc. 1, 181.—*Comp.:* ignis, Ov. M. 8, 839.—In mal. part.: culus, *lecherous, lustful*, Cat. 33, 4.—*Adv.:* **vŏrācĭter,** *greedily, voraciously*, Macr. S. 6, 5 *med.*

vŏro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [Sanscr. root gar-, to swallow; Gr. root βορ- in βιβρώσκω, to devour; cf. also gramen], *to swallow whole, swallow up, eat greedily, devour* (cf. absorbeo). **I.** Lit.: animalium alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122; Plin. 10, 71, 91, § 196: vitulum (balaena), Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 61: edim atque ambabus malis expletis vorem, id. Trin. 2, 4, 73: mella avide (apes), Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 67: Lucrina (ostrea), Mart. 6, 11, 5: resinam ex melle Aegyptiam vorato, salvum feceris, *swallow* or *gulp down, take*, as medicine, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 31; so of medicine, Mart. 1, 88, 2; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 24.—Prov.: meus hic est: hamum vorat, *swallows, takes*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 61; id. Truc. 1, 1, 21; cf.: hamum voras, Ambros. Tob. n. 7.—**II.** Transf. **1.** Of things, *to devour, swallow up, overwhelm, destroy*, etc.: vorat haec (Charybdis) raptas revomitque carinas, Ov. M. 13, 731: navem (rapidus vortex), Verg. A. 1, 117; cf. poet.: agmina (vortex pugnae), Sil. 4, 230: corpus (ulcus), Cels. 5, 28, 3: viam, *to finish* or *perform quickly*, Cat. 35, 7: Thracia quinque vadis Istrum vorat Amphitrite, *takes in, swallows up*, Claud. B. Get. 337.—**2.** Of property, *to use up, consume, squander:* idem in reliquis generis ejus (murrhinorum vasorum) quantum voraverit, licet existimare, Plin. 37, 2, 7, § 19.—**III.** Trop., *to devour*, i. e. *to acquire with eagerness, pursue passionately* (rare but class.): litteras, Cic. Att. 4, 11, 2.—In mal. part., Cat. 80, 6; Mart. 2, 51, 6; 7, 67, 15.—**B.** *To consume, waste:* amor vorat tectas penitus medullas, Sen. Hippol. 282; 642.

vorsipellis, v. versipellis.

vorso, vorsōrĭus, vorsum, etc., v. vers-.

vortex, vortĭcōsus, vorto, etc., v. vert-.

vos, *pron.*, v. tu.

Vŏsĕgus (Vŏsăgus, and, less correctly, **Vŏgēsus),** i, *m.*, *a chain of mountains in Gaul*, the modern *Vosges*, Caes. B. G. 4, 10; Luc. 1, 397; Inscr. Orell. 2072.

voster, tra, trum, v. vester.

vōtĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [votum-fero], *vow-bearing, votive:* arbor, Stat. S. 4, 4, 92; Anthol. Lat. 6, 87, 15.

vōtĭvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [votivus], *a solemn promise, a vow*, Inscr. Orell. 1120.

vōtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [votum]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a vow, promised by a vow, given in consequence of a vow, votive* (class.): ludi, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 31; cf. Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 158: tabula, Hor. C. 1, 5, 14: juvenca, id. Ep. 1, 3, 36: sanguis, Ov. H. 20, 236: tura, id. Am. 3, 13, 9: carmina, id. A. A. 1, 205: legatio, *which was undertaken* (often as a mere pretext) *to fulfil a vow in a province*, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 6; 15, 11, 4: noctes, Prop. 2, 28, 62 (3, 26, 16).—**II.** *Conformable to one's wish, wished for, longed for, desired* (post-class.): conspectus, App. M. 7, p. 193, 9: hospitium, id. ib 8, p. 216, 24: nuptiae, id. ib. 5, p. 167, 32: mors, Prud. στεφ. 10, 330: constabat, votivum, illi fuisse, quod, etc., Treb. Gall. 3.

vŏto, archaic form of veto, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 56.

vōtum, i, *n.* [voveo]. **A.** (Acc. to voveo, I.) *A solemn promise made to some deity, a vow* (freq. and class.; esp. in *plur.*): qui (deus) numquam nobis occurrit neque in optatis neque in votis, Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 36: nefaria vota, id. Clu. 68, 194: nonne animadvertis ex tot tabulis pictis, quam multi votis vim tempestatis effugerint? id. N. D. 3, 37, 89: voto et promisso teneri, id. Att. 12, 18, 1: obstrictum esse religione voti, id. ib. 12, 43, 2: obligari voti sponsione deo, id. Leg. 2, 16, 41: cum de illo aegroto vota faciebant, id. Att. 8, 16, 1: vota facere, id. Fam. 7, 2, 4; id. Mil 15, 41; id. Tusc. 5, 1, 2 al.: nuncupare, id. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 34: suscipere, id. N. D. 3, 39, 93: concipere, Ov. M. 7, 594; Liv. 5, 25, 7: debere diis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 55, § 123: solvere, id. Phil. 3, 4, 11: reddere, id. Leg 2, 9, 22: Jovi reddere, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 46: suscipere et solvere, Plin. Ep. 10, 35 (44): persolvere, id. ib. 10, 100 (101): voto se exsolvere, Petr. 85: exsequi, Verg. A. 5, 53: voti damnari, i. e. *to obtain one's prayer* or *wish*

Liv. 5, 25, 4; 7, 28, 4; 27, 45, 8; v. Zumpt, Gram § 447 *fin*: voti reus, Verg A. 5, 237: voti liberari, Liv. 5, 28, 1.—**2.** Transf. **a.** *A thing solemnly promised, that which is vowed* or *devoted, a votive offering* (mostly poet): lustramurque Jovi, votisque incendimus aras, *with burnt offerings*, Verg A. 3, 279: Danai in voto (i e equo Trojano) latent, Petr. 89; cf.: iste ... de bonis illius in aede Veneris argenteum Cupidinem posuit · Sic etiam fortunis hominum abutebatur ad nocturna vota cupiditatum suarum, Cic Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142.—**b.** Vota, *a day on which vows were made for the good of the State* (post-class.), Capitol. Pert. 6; Vop Tac. 9; cf Dig. 50, 16, 233, § 1.—**B.** Transf. **1.** (Acc to voveo, II) *A wish, desire, longing, prayer* (perh. not ante-Aug): ea esse vota, eam esse voluntatem omnium, ut, etc, Liv. 2, 15, 3: ejus me compotem voti facere vos potestis, id. 7, 40, 6: quoniam res Romana contra spem votaque ejus velut resurgeret, id. 24, 45, 3; 35, 42, 5: quod omnibus votis petendum erat, id. 32, 21, 35: magnarum cogitationum, Petr. 115: audivere di mea vota, Hor. C 4, 13, 1: haec loca sunt voto fertiliora tuo, Ov. A. A. 1, 90; id. Tr. 1, 2, 1: votum in amante novum, id. M. 3, 468: voti potens, id. ib 8, 80: quod omnium sit votum parentum, ut, etc, Quint. 11, 1, 82: vota parentium, id. 1, 2, 25: id enim voto meo sufficit; illud supra votum, etc., Plin. Ep 5, 8, 3: Darius votum meum implevit, Curt. 4, 13, 24; 4, 13, 8; Sen Polyb 10, 6: cunctis super vota fluentibus, Tac H. 3, 48; Sen. Ben. 6, 30, 1: votum aliquem confodiendi, Suet Aug. 51; cf id. ib. 58: hoc erat in votis: modus agri non ita magnus, Hor. S 2, 6, 1: esse in voto, Pers 3, 48; cf.: sed hoc votum est et rara felicitas, *is rather a thing to be wished*, Quint. 12, 5, 6 Spald.; so, votum est, ut, etc., *it is to be wished that*, etc., Cels. 6, 6, 1: an venit in votum Attalicis ex urbibus una? Hor Ep 1, 11, 5: non sine votis: O rus, quando ego te aspiciam? id. S 2, 6, 59. —Of inanimate things: alioquin vota arborum frugumque communia sunt nivis diutinas sedere, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 14.—**2.** *A marriage vow, matrimonial engagement, marriage* (post-class): ad tertia vota migrare, Cod. Just. 5, 9, 4; 5, 5, 24; 5, 1, 2. nuptialia, App M. 4, p 154, 18; id. Flor. p 342, 27.

vōtus, a, um, *Part* of voveo

vŏvĕo, vōvi, vōtum, 2, *v. a* and *n.* [etym dub], *to vow*, i. e *to promise solemnly* or *sacredly; to devote, dedicate, consecrate* something to a deity (syn: promitto, recipio, dico, dedico) **I.** Lit: neque Herculi quisquam decumam vovit umquam, Cic. N. D 3, 36, 88: sua capita pro salute patriae, id. Fin 5, 22, 64· Tullus in re trepidā decem vovit Salios fanaque Pallori ac Pavori, Liv. 1, 27, 7: tibi hinc decimam partem praedae voveo, id. 5, 21, 2: templum Junoni, id 5, 22, 7: vota vovere, Plaut Am. 3, 2, 66: vota puer solvit, quae femina voverat, Ov. M. 9, 794: votum pro militibus, Liv. 23, 19, 28 —With *acc* and *inf.*· cum sues puer pasceret, unā ex iis amissā vovisse dicitur, si recuperavisset, uvam se deo daturum, quae maxima esset in vineā, Cic. Div 1, 17, 31; cf. id. Verr. 2, 4, 55, § 123; id. Inv. 2, 31, 95: aut pro victimis homines immolant aut se immolaturos vovent, Caes B G 6, 16: me inferre Veneri vovi jam jentaculum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 72: dictator ludos magnos vovit Vejis captis se facturum, Liv. 5, 19, 6: ludos donaque facturum vovit, id 31, 9, 10; 42, 28, 9 —With *ut* and *subj*, Just 21, 3, 2.—*Part perf*: at earum templa sunt publice vota et dedicata, Cic. N D 3, 17, 43: ludi, Liv. 4, 12, 2· pro reditu victima, Ov. Am 2, 11, 46: Tyrrheno vindemia regi (Mezentio), i e. *solemnly promised*, id. F. 4, 893 — *Absol*: manus leviter pandata, qualis voventium est, Quint 11, 3, 100 —**II.** Transf. (from the wish implied in every vow), *to wish, wish for* a thing (in the *verb finit* rare, and only poet.; syn. opto): elige, quid voveas, Ov. M. 12, 200: quae modo voverat, odit, id. ib 11, 128: quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 8 — With *ut*: ut tua sim voveo, Ov. M. 14, 35: quae voveam, duo sunt: minimo ut relevere labore, etc., id ib 9, 675.

vox, vōcis, *f.* [voco], *a voice, sound, tone, cry, call.* **I.** Lit. omnes voces hominis, ut nervi in fidibus, ita sonant, ut a motu animi quoque sunt pulsae, etc., Cic. de Or 3, 57, 216: exsurge praeco ... Exerce vocem, Plaut Poen prol. 13: set comprimunda vox mihi atque oratio'st, i e. *I must hold my peace*, id. Ps. 1, 4, 16: humana, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 22: ulceribus vocis via saepta coībat, Lucr. 6, 1148; cf: quarum (faucium) vitio et frangitur et obscuratur et exasperatur et scinditur vox, Quint. 11, 3, 20: mira est quaedam natura vocis, Cic Or 17, 57: cum (eloquentia) constet e voce atque motu, id. ib 17, 55: vox inflexa ad miserabilem sonum, id. de Or. 2, 46, 193: inclina ta ululantique voce canere, id. ib 8, 27: legem Voconiam magnā voce et bonis lateribus suasi, id. Sen 5, 14; so, magnā, Hor S 1, 7, 31; 1, 9, 76: summā, id. ib 1, 3, 8: edata et depressa, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21: tremebunda, id. ib 3, 14, 25: theatrum ita resonans, ut usque Romam significationes vocesque referantur, Cic Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, § 42· vocem late nemora alta remittunt, *echo*, Verg A. 12, 929: ut nostrorum militum vocibus nonnihil carperetur, *cries, shouts*, Caes B G. 3, 17; cf: enimvero voce'st opus: Nausistrata, exi, *I must exert my voice, must call out*, Ter. Phorm 5, 7, 92.— Of inanimate things (poet.): ad sonitum vocis (i. e remorum) vestigia torsit, Verg A. 3, 669: fractae voces (maris), id. ib 3, 556; cf Serv. ad Verg A 7, 519, Lucr. 4, 524 sqq —**II.** Transf **A.** *That which is uttered by the voice*, i. e *a word, saying, speech, sentence, proverb, maxim* (syn: vocabulum, verbum); *sing*: dico, Epicurum non intellegere, quid sonet haec vox voluptatis, id est, quae res huic voci subiciatur, Cic Fin. 2, 2, 6: illa Platonis vera et tibi certe non inaudita vox, id. de Or 3, 6, 21: hanc sententiam significare videtur Laconis illa vox, id. Tusc. 1, 46, 111; so, νόημα, quā voce omnis intellectus accipi potest, Quint. 8, 5, 12: is verbi sensus, vis ea vocis erat, Ov. F. 5, 484: vocem pro aliquo mittere, Cic. Sest 19, 42; id. Fl. 3, 6: vocem exprimere, id. Att 2, 21, 5; Caes B G. 1, 32; cf: vox populi Romani majestate indigna, id. ib 7, 17, 3: quod est positum in voce simplice, Quint 1, 9, 4: nescit vox missa reverti, Hor A. P. 390: constitue, nihil esse opis in hac voce: civis Romanus sum, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 65, § 168; id Lael 15, 59; Caes B C 1, 7; Plin Ep 4, 17, 9: ego cum Graecos facerem ... Versiculos, vetuit tali me voce Quirinus: In silvam non ligna feras, etc, Hor. S 1, 10, 32: siderā excantata voce Thessalā, *incantation*, id Epod. 5, 45: consulum voci atque imperio non oboedire, *command*, Cic Rab Perd 8, 23; Val. Max. 2, 2, 4. unā voce, *unanimously*, Cic de Or. 1, 11, 46 —*Plur*: cum illius nefarii gladiatoris voces percrebuissent, Cic Mur. 25, 50: non igitur ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, *sayings*, id. Tusc 5, 10, 31: ex percunctatione nostrorum vocibusque Gallorum ac mercatorum, etc, Caes B G 1, 39 voces per vinum, somnum, etc. ... emissae, Quint 5, 7, 36: victus Veneris Vocibus, Hor C 4, 6, 22: contumeliosae, *abusive expressions, abuse*, Caes B. C. 1, 69. sunt verba et voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem Possis, *sayings, maxims, doctrines*, Hor Ep 1, 1, 34; cf: populum falsis Dedocet uti Vocibus, id. C 2, 2, 21. deripere lunam vocibus, *with charms, incantations*, id. Epod. 17, 78; so, sacrae, id ib 17, 6: Marsae, id. ib 5, 76 —**B.** *Speech, language*, in gen, = sermo (poet and in post-Aug prose): cultus hominum recentum Voce formasti catus (Mercurius), Hor C 1, 10, 3: Graiā scierit sive Latinā Voce loqui, Ov. Tr 3, 12, 40· cum civem ex voce cognovisset, Just 11, 15 —**C.** *Accent, tone*: ipsa natura ... in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, Cic Or. 18, 58; cf: rustica vox et agrestis quosdam delectat, *pronunciation, accent*, id. de Or. 3, 11, 42

Vulcānus, v. Volcanus.

vulgāris (volg-), e (ante and post-class collat. form **vulgārius**, a, um, Afran, Nov, and Turp. ap Non. p 488, 26 sq; Gell. 1, 22, 2; 3, 16, 18; 12, 10, 6; 16, 5, 1), *adj* [vulgus], *of* or *belonging to the great mass* or *multitude, general, usual, ordinary, every-day, common, commonplace, vulgar* (freq. and class.): in omni arte, cujus usus vulgaris communisque non sit, Cic Fin. 3, 1, 3: in communi vitā et vulgari hominum consuetudine, id. de Or. 1, 58, 248: vulgaris popularisque sensus, id. ib. 1, 23, 108: liberalitas, i e *extended to all*, id. Off. 1, 16, 52: vulgaria et obsoleta sunt, id. Quint 18, 56: vulgari et pervagatā declamatione contendere, id. Planc 19, 47; cf: ut pervagatum et vulgare videatur, id. Or. 57, 195. nihil tam vile neque tam vulgare est, cujus, etc., id Rosc Am 26, 71: commendatio, id Fam 1, 3, 2: opinio, id de Or. 1, 23, 109: artes, id Rosc. Am 46, 134: jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit, Hor. S 2, 2, 38: coetus vulgares spernere, id. C 3, 2, 23: prostratas arbores restitui ... vulgare est, *is a common thing*, Plin. 16, 31, 57, § 131; 14, 19, 24, § 120: vocabula, Quint 1, 1, 34: verba, id. 10, 1, 9 —No *comp* or *sup*—*Adv*: **vulgārĭter**, *after the ordinary* or *common manner, commonly, vulgarly* (very rare): non vulgariter nec ambitiose scribere, Cic. Fam. 13, 69, 1 (dub); Plin. 8, 5, 5, §§ 13 and 28; 28, 14, 58, § 204

vulgārĭtas (volg-), ātis, *m* [vulgaris], *the great mass, the multitude* (post-class), Arn 3, 123 and 155.

vulgārĭter (volg-), *adv*, v. vulgaris *fin.*

vulgārĭus, a, um, v. vulgaris *init.*

vulgātē (volg-), *adv*, v. 2 vulgo, *P. a fin.*

* **vulgātor (volg-)**, ōris, *m* [2 vulgo], *one that makes* a thing *generally known, a publisher, divulger*: taciti, i e. *Tantalus*, who divulged the secrets of the gods, Ov Am. 3, 7, 51.

1. vulgātus (volg-), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a* of 2 vulgo

2. vulgātus, ūs, *m* [2. vulgo], *a making generally known, a publishing, divulging* (late Lat), Sid Ep 8, 1.

vulgĭvăgus (volg-), a, um, *adj* [vulgus vagor], *that wanders about everywhere, roving, rambling, vagrant; inconstant* (Lucretian): mos ferarum, Lucr. 5, 932: Venus, id. 4, 1071.

1. vulgō (volg-), *adv*, v. vulgus *fin.*

2. vulgo (volg-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a* [vulgus], *to spread among the multitude; to make general, common,* or *universal; to put forth to the world, publish* (cf. publico) **I.** In gen· morbos, Liv. 3, 6, 3: contagium in alios, Curt 9, 10, 1: rem, i. e *to let all share in*, Liv. 2, 29, 7: librum, *to publish*, Quint 1, prooem § 7; Suet Gram. 8 —Mid: vulgari cum privatis, i e *to confound one's self with, put one's self on a level with*, Liv. 3, 35, 6 —**II.** In partic. **A.** *To make known to all by words, to spread abroad, publish, divulge* (cf promulgo): jurgare coepit dicens, quae facis atque in vulgus vulgat, Varr ap Non. p 230, 31: vulgare aliquem vulgo, Plaut Mil 4, 2, 44: non quod ego vulgari facinus per omnes velim, Liv 28, 27, 10· vulgatur rumor duas deesse tabulas, id 3, 34, 7: dolorem verbis, Verg A. 10, 64· haec atque talia vulgantibus, Tac. A 13, 7.—**B.** In mal part, *to make common, mingle, confound, to prostitute*: ut ferarum prope ritu vulgentur concubitus plebis patrumque, Liv 4, 2, 6: vulgato corpore, id 1, 4, 7 pretio corpus, Aur. Vict Orig Gent Rom 21.—**C.** *To name, call* (poet): Bosporon hinc veteres errantis nomine divae Vulgavere, Val. Fl 4, 420 —Hence, **vulgātus (volg-)**, a, um, *P. a*, *general, ordinary, usual, common.* **A.** In gen.· vulgatissimi sensus, Quint 2, 4, 28 —**B.** In partic. **1.** *Commonly* or *generally known, notorious*: vulgatior fama est, Liv 1, 7, 2. amores, Ov. M. 4, 276. αὐλητρὶς illa vulgata, Quint 7, 9, 4: illud vulgatum, etc, id. 5, 10, 70; cf. id 1, 5, 11 —**2.** In mal. part, *common, public*: vulgatissimae meretrices, Suet Dom 22; cf. quis navis umquam in flumine publico tam volgata omnibus quam istius aetas fuit? Cic Har. Resp 27, 59.—**vulgātē (volg-)**, *notoriously; comp*, Amm. 15, 3, 6, and id. 31, 3, 2 *init.*

vulgus (volg-), i, *n* (*masc.*, Att., Sisenn., and Varr. ap. Non p 230, 27 sq; Verg A. 2, 99; Phaedr. 4, 14; Lucr 6, 34, 5; 24, 32, 1; Lucr 2, 920 et saep) [Sanscr várga, a group], *the great mass, the multitude, the people, public* (class; cf plebs, turba). **I.** In

gen : non est consilium in vulgo, non ratio, etc., Cic Planc. 4, 9, Sall J 66, 2, Verg A. 2, 39 : quod in vulgus gratum esse sentimus, *with the people, with the public, generally*, Cic. Att 2, 22, 3 : in vulgus notus, id ib 9, 5, 2, Liv 22, 3, 14, Tac. H 1, 71, 2, 26 *fin* , 2, 93 al : apio gratia in vulgo est, Plin 20, 11, 44, § 112.—**II.** In partic : **A.** *A mass, crowd, throng, multitude* of persons or animals : vulgus servorum, Ter And 3, 4, 4 : mulierum, id. Hec 4, 2, 24 : patronorum, Cic Brut. 97, 332 : insipientium, id Tusc 2, 26, 63 : densum (umbrarum), Hor C 2, 13, 32 : inane (animarum), Ov F 2, 554 : femineum, Luc 7, 39 : incautum (ovium), Verg G 3, 469 : aequoreum, *of sea monsters*, Sen Hippol. 957 —**B.** With an accessory idea of contempt, *the crowd, the vulgar, mob, rabble, populace* : sapientis judicium a judicio vulgi discrepat, Cic Brut 53, 198 : ceteri omnes strenui, boni, nobiles atque ignobiles, vulgus fuimus sine gratia, sine auctoritate, Sall C 20, 7 : gratiam ad vulgum quaesierat, Liv 6, 34, 5 : quid oportet Nos facere, a vulgo longe lateque remotos? Hor S 1, 6, 18 : odi profanum vulgus et arceo, id C 3, 1, 1 : malignum Spernere vulgus, id ib 2, 16, 40 : infidum, id ib 1, 35, 25 : mobile, Stat S 2, 2, 123 : fani pulchritudo et vetustas Praenestinarum etiam nunc retinet sortium nomen : atque id in vulgus, quis enim magistratus aut quis vir illustri or utitur sortibus? *among the common people, among the populace*, Cic Div 2, 41, 86 : spargere voces In volgum ambiguas, Verg A 2, 99 : alio pane procerum, alio volgi, Plin 19, 4, 19, § 53 : vulgus proceresque gemunt, Ov M 8, 526 —**C.** Militari gratiora vulgo, *the common soldiery*, Curt 3, 6, 19 : vulgo militum acceptior, id. 7, 2, 33 — Hence, **vulgō (volg-)**, *abl adv* , prop among the multitude, hence, in gen , *before every body, before all the world, generally, universally, everywhere, all over, commonly, openly, publicly* (syn : palam, publice, aperte) : num locum ad spectandum dare? aut ad prandium invitare? Minime, sed vulgo passim : Quid est vulgo? Universos, Cic Mur 35, 73 : ejusmodi tempus erat, ut homines vulgo impune occiderentur, id Rosc Am 29, 80 : vulgo totis castris testamenta obsignabantur, Caes. B G 1, 39 : accidit, ut vulgo milites ab signis discederent, id ib 5, 33 : vulgo nascetur amomum, *everywhere*, Verg E 4, 25 : vituli volgo moriuntur in herbis, id G 3, 494 : vulgo loquebantur, Antonium mansurum esse Casilini, *generally*, Cic Att 16, 10, 1 : aliquid vulgo ostendere ac proferre, *before all the world, openly*, id. Verr 2, 4, 28, § 64, cf : quas (litteras) vulgo ad te mitto, id Q Fr 3, 1, 6 § 21 : verum illud verbum est, vulgo quod dici solet, Omnes, etc., *usually*, Ter And 2, 5, 15, cf : ut vulgo uti solemus, Quint 9, 2 8 : hoc quod vulgo sententias vocamus, id. 12, 10, 48 : victum vulgo quaerere, i e *by prostitution*, Ter Heaut 3, 1, 38, so, vulgo concepti, Dig 1, 5, 23

vulnĕrābĭlis (voln-), e, *adj* [vulnero] *wounding, injurious* (late Lat) : materia, Cael Aur Acut 3, 17, § 171

vulnĕrārĭus (voln-), a, um, *adj* [vulnus] *of* or *belonging to wounds* **I.** *Adj* : emplastrum, *a plaster for wounds*, Plin 23, 4, 40, § 81, 34, 11, 27, § 114 —**II.** *Subst* : **vulnĕrārĭus**, ii, *m* , *a surgeon*, Plin 29, 1, 6 § 13

vulnĕrātĭo (voln-), ōnis, *f* [vulnero], *a wounding, wound* **I.** Lit , Cic Caecin 16, 47, Hirt B G 8, 47, Cael Aur Tard 2, 1, 27 —**II.** Trop , *an injuring, injury* : famae, salutis, Cic Pis 20, 47

vulnĕrātor (voln-), ōris, *m* [id], *a wounder* , trop , *an injurer* (late Lat) : gentium, Hier in Isa 14, 12

vulnĕro (voln-), avi, atum, 1, *v. a.* [vulnus] *to wound, to hurt*, or *injure* by a wound (syn : saucio ferio) **I.** Lit : neu quis quem prius vulneret, quam illum interfectum viderit, Caes B G 5, 58 : L. Cotta legatus in adversum os funda vulneratur, id ib 5, 35 *fin* : plerosque jacula tormentis aut manu emissa vulnerabant, Sall J 57, 6 : acie ipsâ et ferri viribus vulnerari, Cic. Sest 10, 24 : corpus vulneratum ferro, id Red in Sen 3 7 : (aper) vulnerat armentum, Ov M 11, 372.—With *acc. of part affected* : ipse volneratus umerum, femur Plin 7, 28, 29, § 103 —**B.** Transf., of things : Romanorum duae naves fractae sunt, vulneratae aliquot, Liv 37, 30, 9 : multis ictibus vulnerata navis erat, id 37, 24, 8 : Scythicorum (smaragdorum) tanta duritia est, ut non queant vulnerari, *cannot be injured, defaced*, Plin 37, 5, 16, § 64 —**II.** Trop , *to wound, hurt, injure, pain*, etc : aliquem voce, Cic Cat 1, 4, 9 : virorum hoc animos vulnerare posset, Liv 34, 7, 7 : laesus ac vulneratus reus, Quint 7, 2, 30 : gravior nuntius aures Vulneret, Verg A 8, 583, cf : vulnerant aures eorum praecepta continentiae, Lact 7, 1, 14 : (amor) mea vulnerat arcu Pectora, Ov A A. 1, 21 : fortunae vulneror ictu, id P 2, 7, 41 : crimine vulnerari, id. H 18 (19), 105

vulnĭfer (voln-), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [vulnus fero], *wound bringing* (post class), Prud. Psych 173, Maxim Gall 5, 98

vulnĭfĭco, āre 1, *v a* [id.], *to wound* (late Lat) Ven Fort Misc 10, 2.

vulnĭfĭcus (voln-), a, um, *adj* [vulnus facio], *wound making, wound inflicting, wounding* (poet) : sus, Ov M 8, 359 : telum, id ib 2, 504 : chalybs, Verg A 8, 446 : plumbum (i e caestus), Val Fl 1, 420 : Apollo, Mart Cap 1, § 13

vulnus (voln-), ĕris, *n* [root vul , cf vultur, akin to vello] *a wound* (cf : ictus, cicatrix) **I.** Lit : cave faxit volnus tibi jam, Plaut Truc 5, 51 : qui abstergerem volnera? Ter Eun 4 7, 9 : vulnus in latere, Cic Mil 24, 65 : multis et illatis et acceptis vulneribus, Caes B G 1, 50, so, inferre, id B C 2, 6 : accipere, id B G 1, 48 : claudicare ex vulnere ob rem publicam accepto, Cic de Or 2, 61, 249 : sustinere, Caes. B C 1, 45 : excipere, Cic Sest 10, 23 : alicui infligere, id Phil 2, 21, 52 : vulneribus defessus, Caes B G 1, 25 : gravi vulnere ictus, Liv 2, 47, 2 : vulneribus confectus, id 24 26, 14 : ego factum modo vulnus habebo, Ov Am 1, 2, 30 : facile ex volnere est recreatus, Cic Inv 2, 51, 154 —**B.** Transf , of things, *a wound*, i e *a hole, cut, incision, notch, rent, crack* (poet and in post Aug prose) : vulneribus donec paulatim evicta (ornus) supremum Congemuit, Verg A 2 630 ; cf Ov M 9, 383 , 14, 392 , Juv 6, 247 , Plin 19, 8, 41, § 142 : aratri, Ov M 2, 286 —**II.** Trop , *a wound, blow, misfortune, calamity, defeat* : fortunae gravissimo percussus vulnere, Cic Ac 1, 3, 4 , Luc. 8, 72 : hoc tam gravi vulnere etiam illa, quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, Cic Fam 4, 6, 2 : quae hic rei publicae vulnera imponebat, eadem ille sanabat, id Fin. 4, 24, 66 : vulnera imposita provinciae sanare, id Att 5, 17, 6 : inusta rei publicae (with scelera), id Sest 7, 17 : non vulnus super vulnus, sed multiplex clades, Liv 22, 54, 9 Weissenb ad loc —Esp , in the phrase vulnus accipere, *to be defeated, to suffer great loss*, Just 1, 8, 10 , 2, 11, 19 , cf id 42 4, 10 — Of *pain, grief, sorrow*, Lucr 2, 639 , Verg A 12, 160, Ov M 5, 426 —Of the *wounds* of love, Lucr 1, 34 , Prop 2, 22 (3, 15), 7, 2, 25 (3 20), 46, Verg A 4, 2, Hor C 1, 27, 12, id Epod 11, 17 : dulcia vulnera sagittae, App M 4, p 156, 29

vulnuscŭlum (voln-), i, *n dim* [vulnus] *a little* or *slight wound*, Dig 21, 1, 1, § 8, Hier Ep 112, 13

vulpēcŭla, ae, *f dim* [vulpes], *a little fox*, Cic. N D 1, 31, 88 , id Off 1 13, 41, Auct Carm Phil 59 : tum vulpecula evasit puteo Phaedr 4, 9, 10

vulpes (volp-), is (collat form, *nom* **vulpis**, Petr 58 , Avien 40, 7), *f* [cf. Gr ἀλώπηξ] *a fox* **I.** Lit , Plin 28, 11, 46, § 165, Hor S 2, 3, 186, id Ep 1, 1, 73, id C 3, 27, 4 al — **II.** Trop , *cunning, craftiness* : animi sub vulpe latentes, Hor A P 437, Pers. 5, 117 — Prov : **a.** Jungere vulpes, for any absurd or impossible undertaking, Verg E 3, 91 — **b.** Vulpes pilum mutat, non mores, Suet Vesp 16 — **c.** Tam facile, quam pirum vulpes comest, Plaut Most 3, 1, 32 — **III.** Transf : vulpes marina, *a kind of shark* : Squalus alopecia, Linn , Plin 9, 43, 67, § 145

vulpīnor (volp-), ari, *v dep n* [vulpinus], *to play the fox, be sly as a fox* (ante and post class.) Varr ap Non p 46, 26, App M 3, p 139, 5

vulpīnus (volp-), a, um, *adj* [vulpes] *of* or *belonging to a fox* : lingua Plin 28, 11, 47, § 172 : jecur, id 28, 13 55, § 197 : sanguis id 32, 5, 16 § 44

* **vulpĭo (volp-)**, ōnis, *m* [id], *one cunning as a fox, a sly fox*, App Mag p 328, 32

vulpis, is, v vulpes *init*

vulsella, ae, v volsella.

Vulsĭnii and **Vulsĭnĭenses**, v Volsinii

vulsĭo, onis, *f* [vello] *a plucking*, Veg 3, 65

Vulso (Vols-), ōnis, *m* , *a cognomen in the Manlian* gens : Manlius Vulso, Liv 22, 35, 40, 59

* **vulsūra (vols-)**, ae, *f* [vello], *a plucking, pulling*, Varr R. R. 2, 11, 9

vulsus, a, um, *Part* and *P a* of vello

* **vultĭcŭlus (volt-)**, i, *m dim* [vultus] a *look, mien, air* : non te Bruti nostri vulticulus ab istâ oratione deterret? i e *severe look*, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 5

vultum, i, v vultus *init*

vultŭōsus (volt-), a, um, *adj* [vultus], *of an expressive countenance, full of expression, full of airs* or *grimaces, grimacing, affected* : homo, Prud. στεφ 10, 171 : frons, App M 3, p 135, 9 : ne quid ineptum aut vultuosum sit (in oratione), Cic Or 18, 60, cf pronuntiatio, Quint 11, 3, 183

1. vultur (volt-), ŭris (ante class. collat form of the *nom sing* **vultŭrus (volt-)** Enn ap Charis p 120 P , id. ap Prisc p 683 ib , and id ap Serv Verg A. 6 597, or Ann v 141 Vahl), *m* , *a vulture*. **I.** Lit , Plin 10, 6, 7, § 19, Liv 41, 21, Verg A 6, 597 —As a bird of omen, Liv 1, 7, 1 —Prov : vultur profert cornua for something impossible, Claud in Eutr 1, 352 — **II.** Transf , a designation of a grasping avaricious person, Sen Ep 95, 43, Mart 6, 62 4

2. Vultur (Volt-), ŭris, *m* , *a mountain in Apulia, near Venusia*, now *Monte Vulture*, Hor C. 3 4, 9, Luc. 9, 185 —Hence, **Vulturnus (Volt-)**, a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to Vultur* : ventus, *a southeast by one third south wind* Plin 2, 47, 46, § 119, Sen Q N 5, 16, 3, Col. 5, 5, 15, 11, 2, 65, Gell 2, 22, 11, App de Mundo, p 63, 14

Vulturcĭus (Volt-), i, *m* , *one of the fellow conspirators of Catiline*, Cic Cat 3, 2 sq , Sall C 44, 4

vultŭrīnus (volt-), a, um, *adj* [1 vultur] *of* or *belonging to a vulture, vulture-like, vulturine* : fel, Plin 29, 6 38, § 123 : sanguis, id 30, 4, 10, § 30 : collum, Mart 9, 28, 2 : species, *the form of a vulture*, Plin 10, 3, 3, § 8

vultŭrĭus (volt-), ii, *m* [id] *a vulture, bird of prey* **I.** Lit , Plaut Truc 2, 3, 16, id Most 3, 2, 146 sqq , Lucr 4, 680, Liv 27, 23, 3 , 27, 11, 4 , 41, 21, 7 —**II.** Transf : **A.** *A vulture*, a designation for *a rapacious* or *covetous person, an extortioner*, and the like : sunt alii qui te volturium vocant, Plaut Trin 1, 2, 64 : vulturius illius provinciae imperator, Cic. Pis. 16, 38, Cat. 68, 124 —**B.** *An unlucky throw* at dice : jacit vulturios quattuor : Talos arripio jacto basilicum Plaut Curc. 2, 3, 78

Vulturnālis (Volt-), e, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to the god Vulturnus* (perh the same as Vertumnus) **I.** *Adj* : flamen, Enn ap Varr L. L. 7, § 45 Müll (Ann v 125 Vahl) —**II.** *Subst* : **Vulturnālia**, ium, *n* , *the festival of Vulturnus*, acc to Fest p 379 Müll

Vulturnum (Volt-), i, *n* , *a town in Campania, on the river Vulturnus*, now *Castel Volturno*, Liv 25, 20, 34, 45

1. Vulturnus (Volt-), i, *m* , *a river in Campania*, the mod *Volturno*, Liv 8, 11, Verg A 7, 729 al —Hence, **Vulturnus (Volt-)**, a, um, *adj* , *of* or *belonging to the Vulturnus, Vulturnian* : vada, Sil 12, 521 : amnis, Plin 36, 26, 65, § 194 : oppidum, id 3, 5 9 § 61

2. Vulturnus ventus, v 2. Vultur

3. ‡ Vulturnus, i, *m* , *the god Vulturnus* , v Vulturnalis.

vultŭrus (volt-), v 1 vultur *init*

vultus (volt-), ūs, *m* (*neutr* collat form, *plur* volta Enn ap Non p 230, 15, or Ann v 536 Vahl , Lucr 4, 1213) [etym dub , cf Goth vulthus, glory], *an expression of countenance, the countenance, visage*, as to features and expression , hence, often to be translated by *features, looks, air, mien, expression, aspect* (syn aspectus) **I.** Lit **A.** In gen , *sing* : nam et oculi nimis arguti, quemadmodum animo affecti sumus, loquuntur, et is qui appellatur vul

tus, qui nullo in animante esse praeter hominem potest, indicat: cujus vim Graeci norunt, nomen omnino non habent, Cic Leg. 1, 9, 27: imago animi vultus est, indices oculi, id. de Or. 3, 59, 221: ea, quae nobis non possumus fingere, facies, voltus, sonus, id ib 1, 28, 127: oculi, supercilia, frons, vultus denique totus, qui sermo quidam tacitus mentis est, hic in fraudem homines impulit, id Pis. 1, 1: vultus atque nutus, id Lael 25, 93: acer in hostem, Hor C 1, 2, 40: torvus, id Ep 1, 19, 12: maestus, id. A. P. 106: tali vultu gemens, Ov Tr. 3, 4, 37: qui spiritus illi, Qui voltus, Verg A. 5, 649; cf: voltus tuus, cui regendum me tradidi, Sen. Ben 6, 7, 1.—*Pur* vultus mehercule tuos mihi expressit omnes, Cic Fam 12, 30, 3: ficti simulatique vultus, id. Clu 26, 72: non modo severitatem illorum, sed ne vultus quidem ferre possemus, id. Planc 18, 45: tenere vultus mutantem Protea, Hor Ep 1, 1, 90: super omnia vultus Accessere boni, *kindly*, Ov M. 8, 677: vultus modo sumit acerbos, id. Tr 5, 8, 17.—**B.** In partic., *an angry countenance, stern look, grim visage* (poet and in post Aug prose): (justum virum) Non vultus instantis tyranni Mente quatit solida, Hor C 3, 3, 3; id S 1, 6, 121; 2, 7, 44; Tac A 1, 12; Vulg Psa. 20, 10, 33, 17.—**II.** Transf. **1.** In gen., *the face* (syn. facies, os): similae vultum subire, Cael ap Cic. Fam 8, 12, 2: bracchia et vultum teretesque suras laudo, Hor C 2, 4, 21: petamque vultus umbra curvis unguibus, id. Epod. 5, 93, so in the *plur*, Ov M 5, 59; 5, 217; 5, 292; 6, 630; Mart 1, 32, 5; Plin 26, 1, 2, § 2 al.—**2.** In partic., *a painted face, portrait, likeness*: vultus Epicurios per cubicula gestant, Plin 35, 2, 2, § 5, Vop Prob 23; Treb Poll Claud. 14.—**3.** *The face, look, appearance* (poet): vultus capit illa priores, Ov M 1, 738: inque nitentem Inachidos vultus mutaverat ille juvencam, id. ib 1, 611.—Of things: unus erat toto naturae vultus in orbe, Ov. M 1, 6: salis placidi, Verg A. 5, 848

vulva, ae, v. volva

vulvŭla, ae, v volvula.

X.

X, x, a character probably derived from the Greek Ξ (this form of that letter being found in some few Greek inscriptions). Though not introduced instead of the characters for the two separate sounds till after the adoption of the alphabet, the letter x is certainly older than the Latin inscriptions known to us; for we find in the Columna rostr, EXEMET MAXIMOS, EXFOCIONT; in the fifth Epitaph of the Scipios, SAXSVM; and in the S C de Bacch., EXDEICENDVM, EXDEICATIS, EXTRAD, etc

The sound of X was like that of the Greek ξ, i e *ks*, although etymologically it represented not only *cs* (as in lux, from luc-s, and dixi, from dic-si), but also *gs* (as in lex, from leg s, rexi, from reg si), *hs* (as in traxi, from trah si, vexi, from veh-si), and *chs* (as in the word onyx, from onych s, borrowed from the Greek). The hardening of a softer final (*g, h, ch*) before *s* into the *c* sound, which occurs in the last mentioned cases, is found also in several roots ending in *v* and *u*: nix for niv s, vixi for viv si, connixi for conniv si, fluxi for fluv si, from fluo (root FLUV, cf fluvius), struxi for stru si: Less frequently x has arisen from the combinations *ps* and *ts*: proximus for prop simus (from prope), nixus for nit sus (from nitor), the latter being used along with the collateral form nisus, as also connivi with connixi and mistus (from misceo) with mixtus: An exchange of the sounds *ss*, or *s* and *x*, took place in axis for assis, laxus for lassus; cf. also Ulixes, from the Sicilian Οὐλίξης, Etruscan Uluxe for Ὀδυσσεύς; so, too, Sextius, Exquiliae=Sestius, Esquiliae; cf also Ajax=Αἴας: In the later language of the vulgar, the guttural sound in *x* disappeared, and *s* or *ss* was often written for it, as vis for vix, visit for visit, unsit for unxit, conflississet for conflixisset, in late Inscrr (v Corss Ausspr I p 297 sq); hence regularly in Italian, and frequently in the other Romance tongues, the Lat *x* is represented by *s* or *ss*: Respecting the nature of *x* in composition, v ex.

By a mere graphic variation, one of the constituent sounds of *x* is often expressed in inscriptions (but not the earliest, v. Corss Ausspr I p 296) by an additional *c* or *s*; as SACXO or SAXSO for saxo, VCXOR or VXSOR for uxor, CONIVXCX or CONIVXS for conjux; even both sounds are sometimes thus expressed, VICXSIT for vixit.

As an abbreviation X stands for decem, *ten*; it was stamped upon the silver denarius, so called because it was valued at ten asses.

Xanthĭcus, a, um, *adj* (sc mensis), *the Macedonian name of a month which corresponded to the Roman* Aprilis, Cassiod. Hist Eccl. 9, 38

Xanthippē, ēs, *f*, = Ξανθίππη, *the wife of Socrates*: Cic Tusc 3, 15, 31; Gell 1, 17, 1

Xanthippus, i, *m*, = Ξάνθιππος: **I.** *The father of Pericles*, Cic. Brut 11, 44.—**II.** *A Lacedæmonian, who took Regulus prisoner*, Cic. Off 3, 26, 99

Xantho, ūs, *f*, = Ξανθώ, *a sea nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris*, Verg G 4, 336

† **xanthos**, i, *m*, = ξάνθος, *a precious stone of a golden color*, otherwise unknown, Plin 37, 10, 60, § 169

Xanthus, i, *m*, = Ξάνθος, *the name of several rivers*: **I.** *A river of Troas*, confounded by many with the Scamander, Plin 5, 30, 33, § 124; 2, 103, 106, § 230, Verg A 1, 473; 5, 634 al; Ov. M. 2, 245; 9, 646, Vitr. 8, 3 *med*.—**II.** *A river in Lycia, near a town of the same name*, now *Essenide*, Mel. 1, 15, 3; Verg A. 4, 143; id. Cul 14; Hor C 4, 6, 26; Plin 5, 27, 28, § 100; 6, 34, 39, § 214.—**III.** *A small stream in Epirus*, Verg A. 3, 350

Xĕniădes, is, *m*, = Ξενιάδης, *a Corinthian who purchased and liberated Diogenes the Cynic*, Gell 2, 18, 9

xĕnĭŏlum, i, *n dim* [xenium], *a small gift or present*, App M 2, p 119, 24; Dig 1, 16, 6

† **xĕnĭum**, ii, *n*, = ξένιον, *a gift* or *present made to a guest* (pure Lat. lautia): **I.** Lit, Plin Ep 6, 31, 14; Vitr 6, 10.—Hence, Xenia, *the title of the thirteenth book of Martial's epigrams*, because treating of such things as were usually presented to guests, Mart 13, 3, 1.—**II.** Transf, in gen, *a gift, present*, Plin. Ep 5, 14, 8; Dig 1, 16, 6, Vulg Ecclus. 20, 31.

Xĕno, ōnis, *m*, = Ξένων, *an Epicurean philosopher, a native of Athens*, Cic. Att 5, 10, 5; 5, 11, 6; 7, 1, 1; 13, 37, 1.

Xĕnocles, is, *m.*, = Ξενοκλῆς, *a rhetorician of Adramytteum*, Cic Brut. 91, 316

Xĕnŏcrātes, is, *m*, = Ξενοκράτης, *a disciple of Plato, born at Chalcedon in the 95th Olympiad*, B C 400, Cic Ac 1, 4, 17; id Tusc. 5, 18, 51; id. Off 1, 30, 109; id. Rep 1, 2, 3.—**II.** *A sculptor, a pupil of Tisicrates, and author of works on sculpture*, Plin 34, 8, 19, § 83.—**III.** *A writer on the art of painting*, Plin 35, 10, 36, § 68

† **xĕnŏdŏchium** or **-ēum**, i, *n*, = ξενοδοχεῖον, *a public building for the reception of strangers, a caravansary, a stranger's hospital* (syn deversorium), Hier Ep 66, 11; Cod. Just 1, 2, 17; 1, 3, 33, 1, 3, 35.—Called also **xĕnōn**, ōnis, Cod Just. 1, 2, 19 al.

† **xĕnŏdŏchus**, i, *m*, = ξενοδόχος, *one who receives strangers, a superintendent of the stranger's hospital*, Cod. Just 1, 8, 33 *fin*

xĕnōn, v xenodochium

† **xĕnŏpărŏchus**, i, *m*, = ξενοπάροχος, *one who attends to* or *provides for strangers*, Dig 5, 4, 18

Xĕnŏphănes, is, *m*, = Ξενοφάνης, *a celebrated Greek philosopher of Colophon, born about* B C 556, *a disciple of Archelāus*, Cic Ac 2, 37, 118, id. N D 1, 11, 28, id. Div 1, 3, 5, 1, 39, 87, Lact 3, 23, 11

Xĕnŏphĭlus, i, *m*, = Ξενόφιλος, *a Pythagorean philosopher and musician*, Val Max. 8, 13, ext 2, Plin 7, 50, 51, § 168

Xĕnŏphon, ontis, *m*, = Ξενοφῶν, *a celebrated Greek historian and philosopher, born* B C 445, *a pupil of Socrates and a leader of the Greeks in the army of Cyrus the younger*, Cic Div 1, 25, 52; id Tusc. 5, 34, 99; id. Sen. 9, 30; id. Leg 2, 22, 56; Varr R. R 1, 1, 8.—Hence, **Xĕnŏphontēus** or **-ĭus**, a, um, *adj*, = Ξενοφόντειος, *of* or *belonging to Xenophon, Xenophontian*: genus sermonis, Cic. Brut 35, 132: Hercules, i e *mentioned in his writings*, id. Fam. 5, 12, 3

† **xērampĕlĭnae**, ārum, *f* (sc vestes), = ξηραμπέλιναι (of the color of dry vine-leaves), *dark red* or *dark colored clothes*, Juv 6, 519

† **xēranticus**, a, um, *adj*, = ξηραντικός, *drying*: decoctio, Macer, 1, 88, Theod. Prisc 2, 3

† **xērŏcollўrĭum**, ii, *n*, = ξηροκολλύριον, *a dry salve*, Marc Emp 8, 3

Xērŏlŏphus, i, *m.*, = Ξηρόλοφος (prop. Dry Hill), *the name of a place in Byzantium*, Just Inst 4, 18, 5, Prisc p 347 P.

xērŏmyrrha, ae, *f* (ξηρος μυρρα), *dry myrrh*, Sedul Hymn 2. 81.

† **xērŏphăgĭa**, ae, *f*, = ξηροφαγία, *the eating of dry food*: xerophagias observare, Tert adv Psych 1 *fin*

† **xērophthalmĭa**, ae *f*, = ξηροφθαλμία, *a dry soreness of the eyes, an inflammation of the eyes*, Marc Emp 8, 2 (in Cels 6, 6, 29, written as Greek)

Xerxes (**Xerses**, Cic Leg 2, 10, 26), is (i, Nep Reg 1), *m*, = Ξέρξης, *the celebrated king of Persia, son of Darius Hystaspis, vanquished by the Greeks at Salamis*, Cic Tusc 5, 7, 20, id. N D 1, 41, 115

† **xĭphĭas**, ae, *m*, = ξιφίας (sword shaped): **I.** *A sword fish*: Xiphias gladius Linn; Plin 32, 2, 6, § 15; Ov Hal. 97.—**II.** *A sword shaped comet*, Plin 2, 25, 22, § 89

† **xĭphĭon**, ii, *n*, = ξιφίον, *sword flag, gladiole*, Plin 25, 11, 88, § 137

Xūthus, i, *m*, = Ξοῦθος, *a son of Helen, grandson of Deucalion, and father of a branch of the Hellenic nation*, T Mam Syll. 884.

Xўlīnē, ēs, *f*. (ξυλίνη): Xyline come, *a village in Pamphylia*, Liv. 38, 15

† **xўlĭnum**, i, *n*, = ξύλινον, *cotton*, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 14.

† **xўlŏbalsămum**, i, *n*, = ξυλοβάλσαμον, *balsam-wood, the wood of the balsam-tree*, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 118; 13, 1, 2, §§ 13, 15; 29, 3, 13, § 56

† **xўlŏcassĭa**, ae, *f*, = ξυλοκασσια, *the wood of the cassia, cassia wood*, Dig 39, 4, 16, § 7

† **xўlŏcinnămōmum**, i, *n*, = ξυλοκιννάμωμον, *the wood of the cinnamon-shrub, cinnamon wood*, Plin 12, 19, 42, § 91; Dig 39, 4, 16, § 7.—Also contracted, **xўlŏcinnămum**, i, *n*, Scrib Comp 271

† **xўlon**, i, *n*, = ξύλον (wood; in partic), *the cotton tree*, Plin 19, 1, 2, § 14.

xўlŏphўtum (**-on**), i, *n*, = ξυλόφυτον, *a kind of herb, comfrey*, App Herb 59

Xўnĭae, ārum, *f*, *a town of Thessaly*, Liv. 32, 13, 14; 33, 3, 8, 39, 26, 2.

† **xўris**, idis, *f*, = ξυρίς, *wild iris*, Plin. 21, 20, 83, § 143

† **xystarches**, ae, *m*, = ξυστάρχης, *the master, director*, or *manager of a xystus*, Amm 21, 1, 4, Tert ad Mart 3

Xystiāni, ōrum, *m*, *a people of Caria*, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 109

† **xystĭcus**, a, um, *adj*, = ξυστικός, *of* or *belonging to a xystus*: **I.** *Adj*: vanitas, i e *of the athletes*, Tert Pud. 7 *med*.—**II.** *Subst*: **xystĭci**, ōrum, *m*, *athletes*, Suet. Aug 45, Dig 3, 2, 4; Inscr. Grut 332, 6

Xystĭlis, is, *f.*, *the name of a woman*, Plaut Ps 1, 2, 81.

xystum, i, v xystus.

† **xystus**, i, *m*, or **xystum**, i, *n*, = ξυστός or ξυστόν: **I.** Among the Greeks, *a covered portico* or *gallery, where the athletes exercised in winter*, Vitr 5, 11, 4; 6, 10, 5; Tert Apol 38.—**II.** Among the Romans, *an open colonnade* or *portico*, or *a walk planted with trees*, etc, for recreation, conversation, philosophic discussion, etc, Cic Att 1, 8, 2; id Brut 3, 10, id Ac 2, 3, 9; Sen. Ira 3, 18, 3, Plin Ep 2, 17, 17; 5, 6, 19, 9, 7, 4; 9, 36, 3, Suet Aug 72, Phaedr 2, 5, 18

Y.

Y, y, a Greek letter introduced at a late period for words borrowed from the Greek, the place of the Greek Υ being previously filled by U (i. e. V, which graphically originated from Υ; v. the letters U and V). Thus, according to the express testimony of Cicero (Or. 48, 160), Ennius always wrote Burrus for Pyrrhus, and Bruges for Phryges; and so the words which were identical in Greek and Latin in the oldest period of the language have either preserved *u* where the Greek has υ, as bucina and βυκάνη, cubus and κύβος, fuga and φυγή, mus and μῦς et saep.; or this *u* has given place to *i*, as in lacrima, formerly lacruma, = δάκρυμα. Sometimes, also, *o* took the place of the υ; cf. mola and μύλη, sorex and ὕραξ, folium and φύλλον, and, shortening a long vowel, ancŏra and ἄγκυρα, like lacrima and δάκρῡμα. In Cicero's time *y* seems to have been already in use; but its application was restricted to foreign words, and hence the spellings Sylla, Tybris, pyrum, satyra, etc., are to be rejected.

Z.

Z, z, was perhaps a letter of the original Latin alphabet, since it is found in the Carmen Saliare, Varr. L. L. 7, § 26 Müll.; and in a Latin record of an Oscan law of the time of the Gracchi, C. I. L. 1, 197; but it had long disappeared, when, in Cicero's time, it again came into use, but only in transcribing Greek names, to represent the Greek Ζ, ζ, which had previously been represented, when initial, by *s*, as in Saguntum for Ζάκυνθος, Sethus, sona, etc.; and by *ss* when medial, as in Atticisso, badissas, etc., in Plautus. It seems to have been sounded like the Engl. *z* (Corss. Ausspr. 1, p. 295; but cf. Roby, Gr. 1, § 195). In late Latin writings *z* is very frequent in place of *s*, and in the words Zmyrna for Smyrna, zmaragdus for smaragdus, is found in the best MSS. In writings of the third and fourth Christian centuries *z* often stands for initial *di* before a vowel, as zaconus, zabulus, etc.; cf. the Æolic ζά for διά.

Zābŭlōn, ōnis, *m.*, = Ζαβουλών, *one of the tribes of Israel*, Juvenc. 1, 441; cf. Vulg. Apoc. 7, 8.

Zābŭlus or **Zābŏlus,** i, *m.*, = Ζάβολος (collat. form of Διάβολος; cf. the letter D *init.*), *the Devil*, Lact. Mort. Pers. 16.

Zachărīas, ae, *m.* (*i* short, Juvenc. 1, 29; Paul. Nol. 5, 27; Sid. Carm. 16, 36), = Ζαχαρίας, *Zacharias, the father of St. John the Baptist*, Vulg. Luc. 1, 5; 1, 12; 1, 13; 3, 2; Lact. 4, 14, 6.

Zăcynthĭus, a, um, v. Zacynthus.

Zăcynthus or **-ŏs,** i, *f.*, = Ζάκυνθος, *an island in the Ionian Sea*, now *Zante* or *Zacyntho*, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 54; Liv. 21, 7; 26, 24; Verg. A. 3, 270; Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 62; Ov. H. 1, 87 al. — Hence, **Zăcynthĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Zacynthus, Zacynthian:* Calchas, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 104: bitumen, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 178.

Zăleucus, i, *m.*, = Ζάλευκος, *a lawgiver of the Locrians*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 18; id. Leg. 1, 22, 57; 2, 6, 14; Sen. Ep. 90, 5.

Zăma, ae, *f.*, = Ζάμα. **I.** *A small town in Numidia* (now *Zamra*), *celebrated for the victory gained there by Scipio over Hannibal*, Liv. 30, 29; Sil. 3, 261 al. — **II.** *Another town in Numidia*, also, with the addition regia, *the residence of Juba*, now *Jama*, Sall. J. 57 sq.; Auct. B. Afr. 91; Inscr. Grut. 364, 1.—Hence, **Zămensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Zama:* oppidum, i. e. *Zama*, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 30 (al. Ziamensis). —As *subst.:* **Zămenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Zama*, Auct. B. Afr. 92.

† **zāmia** (**sāmia**; cf. Fleck. Ep. Crit. 12), ae, *f.*, = ζημία, *hurt, damage, loss* (cf. detrimentum), Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 20.

Zămolxis, is, *m.*, = Ζάμολξις, *a Thracian philosopher*, App. Mag. p. 290, 9.

zancha, zanca, or **zanga,** ae, *f.*, *a kind of soft Parthian shoe*, Gallien. ap. Treb. Claud. 17; Cod. Th. 14, 10, 2.

Zanclē, ēs, *f.*, = Ζάγκλη, *an older name of the city of Messana* (*Messina*), *in Sicily*, Ov. M. 14, 5; 15, 290; Sil. 1, 662. — Hence, **A. Zanclaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Zancle, Zanclean:* harena, i. e. *Sicily*, Ov. M. 13, 729. — **B. Zanclēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Zancle, Zanclean:* moenia, i. e. *Messana*, Sil. 14, 48: saxa, Ov. M. 14, 47.

† **zanthenes,** is, *m.*, *a yellow gem*, Plin. 37, 10, 70, § 185.

† **zāplūtus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ζάπλουτος, *very rich*, Petr. 37.

zēa, ae, *f.*, = ζειά. **I.** *A kind of grain, spelt:* Triticum spelta, Linn. (pure Lat. alica); Plin. 18, 8, 19, § 81 sq.; Hier. in Isa. 9, 28, 25; id. in Ezech. 4, 9. — **II.** *A kind of rosemary*, App. Herb. 97.

zēlanter, *adv.* [zelo], *zealously* (late Lat.), Ven. Fort. Vit. Patern. 3.

zēlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a zealous person, a zealot*, Ven. Carm. 5, 6, 12; Ambros. in Psa. 51, 15.

(**zēlivira,** ae, *f.*, a false read. for caelibi, Tert. Exhort. Cast. 9.)

† **zēlo,** āre, *v. a.*, = ζηλόω. **I.** *To love with zeal* or *ardently* (eccl. Lat.): populum summo pietatis amore, Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 4, 36; Aug. Conf. 1, 7. — **II.** *To be jealous of:* non zeles mulierem sinus tui, Vulg. Ecclus. 9, 1. — **III.** *To be zealous for:* zelat zelum legis, Vulg. 1 Macc. 2, 58.—Also in *dep.* form: zelatus est legem, Vulg. 1 Macc. 2, 26. — *Absol.:* zelatus est pro Deo suo, Vulg. Num. 25, 13.

† **zēlōtes,** ae, *m.*, = ζηλωτής, *one that loves with jealousy, one that is jealous* (eccl. Lat.); of God, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 28; 4, 25; Vulg. Exod. 20, 5 al.

zēlŏtўpa, ae, v. zelotypus, 2.

† **zēlŏtўpĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ζηλοτυπία, *jealousy*, Plin. 25, 7, 37, § 75; Vulg. Num. 5, 14 (in Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18, and Att. 10, 8, A, 1, written as Greek).

† **zēlŏtўpus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ζηλότυπος, *jealous:* Iarba, Juv. 5, 45: moechae, id. 6, 278.—As *subst.* **1. zēlŏtўpus,** i, *m.*, *a jealous man*, Petr. 45; Quint. 4, 2, 30; Mart. 1, 93, 13.—**2. zēlŏtўpa,** ae, *f.*, *a jealous woman*, Petr. 69.

† **zēlus,** i, *m.*, = ζῆλος, *zeal, emulation; jealousy*, Vitr. 7 praef.; Prud. Ham. 188; Aus. Epigr. 77; Hier. in Gal. 2, 4, vv. 17, 18; Vulg. Num. 25, 11.

† **zēma** or **zūma,** ătis, *n.*, = ζέμα, *a cooking utensil, a saucepan*, Apic. 8, 1 *fin.*; Val. ap. Treb. Claud. 14; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 466.

Zēno or **Zēnon,** ōnis, *m.*, = Ζήνων, *the name of several Greek philosophers.* **I.** *The founder of the Stoic school, a native of Citium in Cyprus;* form Zeno, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 3; Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 5; 3, 4, 15; id. N. D. 2, 22, 57; Sen. Ben. 4, 39, 1; Quint. 2, 20, 7; form Zenon, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 27 B. and K.; Sen. Ep. 33, 7.—**II.** *An Eleatic philosopher of Elea, in Magna Græcia*, Cic. Ac. 2, 42, 129; id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52; id. N. D. 3, 33, 82.—**III.** *An Epicurean philosopher, the teacher of Cicero and Atticus*, Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 16; id. N. D. 1, 21, 59; 1, 33, 93 sq.; id. Tusc. 3, 17, 38.—**IV.** *A Greek emperor in the fifth Christian century.* — Hence, **Zēnōniānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to the emperor Zeno, Zenonian:* lex, Just. Inst. 3, 2, 3.

Zēnŏbĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ζηνοβία, *a queen of Palmyrene, wife of Odenatus, conquered by Aurelian*, Treb. Poll. XXX. Tyrann. 14, 23; 14, 29; Vop. Aurel. 22 sq.; Eutr. 9, 9.—**II.** *Daughter of Mithridates, king of Armenia*, Tac. A. 12, 44; 13, 6; 13, 37.

Zĕphўrē, ēs, *f.*, *an island near Crete*, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 61.

Zĕphўrītis, ĭdis, *f.*, = Ζεφυρῖτις, *the Zephyritide*, an appellation of Arsinoë, wife of Ptolemaeus Philadelphus, who was honored as a goddess, Cat. 66, 57 (cf. Plin. 34, 14, 42, § 148).

† **zĕphўrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ζεφύριος, *of* or *belonging to a zephyr* or *to the west wind:* ova, i. e. *wind-eggs, addle-eggs*, Plin. 10, 60, 80, § 167.

Zĕphўrus, i, *m.*, = Ζέφυρος, *a gentle west wind, the western breeze, zephyr* (pure Lat. Favonius); personified, *son of Astræus and Aurora.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 337; Hor. C. 3, 1, 24; 4, 7, 9; id. Ep. 1, 7, 13; Verg. G. 1, 44; id. A. 4, 223; Ov. M. 1, 64; 1, 108; cf. Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 5.—**II.** Poet., in gen., *wind*, Verg. A. 4, 562.

† **zeros,** i, *m.*, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 9, 53, § 138 (al. ieros).

Zērynthĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = Ζηρύνθιος, *of* or *belonging to the Thracian town of Zerynthus, Zerynthian:* litora, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 19; Apollo, Liv. 38, 41.

1. zēta, ae, *f.*, v. diaeta *init.*

2. zēta, *indecl. n.*, = ζῆτα, *the Greek letter* zeta, Aus. Idyl. Lit. Monos. 12, 11.

zētārius, a, um, = diaetarius, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 58.

Zētes, ae, *m.*, = Ζήτης, *a brother of Calăis and son of Boreas, one of the Argonauts*, Ov. M. 6, 716; Prop. 1, 20, 26.—Collat. form **Zētus,** i, *n.*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 350.

Zēthus, i, *m.*, = Ζῆθος, *a son of Jupiter by Antiopa, and brother of Amphion*, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 155; id. Rep. 1, 18, 30; Auct. Her. 2, 27, 43; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 42; Hyg. Fab. 76 and 155.

Zeugītāna rĕgio = ἡ Ζευγιτανή, *a very fruitful district in Africa*, now *the northern part of Tunis*, Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 23; Mart. Cap. 6, § 669.—Called **Zeugis,** Isid. 14, 5, 8.

† **zeugītes,** ae, *m.*, = ζευγίτης, *a kind of reed*, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 169.

1. zeugma, ătis, *n.*, = ζεῦγμα, *a grammatical figure, according to which two nouns or two infinitives are united to a verb which is applicable to only one of them*, Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 18.

2. Zeugma, ătis, *n.*, = Ζεῦγμα, *a town in Syria, on the Euphrates*, now *Rumkaleh*, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 67; 5, 24, 21, § 86; 34, 15, 43, § 150; Tac. A. 12, 12; Luc. 8, 237; Stat. S. 3, 2, 137.

† **zeus,** i, *m.*, = ζαιός, *a kind of fish* (pure Lat. faber), Col. 8, 16, 9; Plin. 9, 18, 32, § 68.

Zeuxis, is and ĭdis (*acc.* -im or -in), *m.*, = Ζεῦξις. **I.** *A famous Greek painter of Heraclea*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 65 sq.; Cic. Brut. 18, 70; id. de Or. 3, 7, 26; *acc.* Zeuxin, id. Inv. 2, 1, 1.—**II.** Zeuxis Blandenius (*a native of Blandos, a city of Phrygia*), *a matricide*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 4 sq.

† **zingĭbĕri** or **zimpĭbĕri,** *indecl. n.*, = ζιγγίβερι, *ginger:* Amomum zingiber, Linn.; Plin. 12, 7, 14, § 27.—Also **zingĭber,** ĕris, *n.*, Cels. 5, 23 *fin.*; Pall. Oct. 20, 2; Apic. 2, 2.

zinzăla, ae, *f.*, *a kind of gnat* (rustic Lat.; cf. Span. zenzalo; Ital. zanzara), Cassiod. in Psa. 104, 31.

zinzĭlŭlo, āre, *v. n.*, the natural cry of certain birds, *to chirp* (of the regulus, merops, and progne), Auct. Carm. Phil. 43.

zirbus, i, *m.*, = omentum, *the caul, omentum*, Apic. 8, 6 *fin.*

† **zīzānĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, = ζιζάνια, *darnel, cockle, tares* (eccl. Lat.), Prud. Apoth 6, 8; Vulg. Matt. 13, 25; 13, 26 sq; Ambros. in Luc. 8, 49.

† **zīzўphum** or **zīzĭphum,** i, *n.*, = ζίζυφον, *the jujube*, Plin. 15, 14, 14, § 47; 17, 10, 14, § 74; 21, 9, 27, § 51.

† **zīzўphus,** i, *m.*, = ζίζυφος, *the jujube-tree*, Col. 9, 4, 3; Pall. 5, 4.

zmaragdachates, v. smarag-.

zmaragdus, i, v. smaragdus *init.*

zmaris, ĭdis, v. smaris.

zmecticus, v. smecticus.

zmegma, v. smegma.

zmilampis, is, *m.*, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 70, § 185.

zmilax, v. smilax.

† **zmintha,** ae, *f.*, *an aromatic plant, a kind of mint*, Plin. 19, 10, 57, § 176.

Zmyrna and **Zmyrnaeus,** a, um, v. Smyrn-.

zmyrus, i, v. smyrus.

† **zōdĭăcus,** i, *m.*, = ζωδιακός, *the zodiac* (pure Lat. orbis signifer), Cic. Arat. 317; Gell. 13, 9, 6. — Hence, **zōdĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of the zodiac:* zodiacum diastema, Sid. Ep. 8, 11: zodiacus tractus, Mart. Cap. 1, § 44: zodiaca hospitia, id. ib. 1, § 5.

Zōē, ēs, *f.*, = ζωή (life), *one of the Æons of Valentinus*, Tert. adv. Valent. 12.

Zōïlus, i, *m.*, = Ζώϊλος, *a severe critic in the time of* Ptolemaeus Philadelphus, *a censurer of Homer* (hence called Ὁμηρομάστιξ, Homeromastix), Vitr. 7 praef. — Transf., of *a censorious person*, Ov. R. Am. 366; Mart. 11, 37, 1.

† **zōmŏtēgănītē**, ēs, *f.* [ζωμός-τήγανον], *a dish of fish stewed in their own liquor*, Apic. 4, 2, § 147 dub.

† **zōna (sōna**, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 85 Ritschl), ae, *f.*, = ζώνη, *a belt, girdle, zone*, worn about the loins by women (cf. cingulum). **I.** Lit., Cat. 2, 13; Ov. F. 2, 320; id. H. 2, 116; id. M. 5, 470; 10, 379; id. R. Am. 602; id. Am. 1, 7, 48 al. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *A girdle* worn by men for containing money, *a money-belt* (cf. crumena), C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 15, 12 *fin.*; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 40. — **B.** *The girdle* or *belt of Orion*, a constellation, Ov. F. 6, 787. — **C.** *A line running around the edge of a gem, a girdle*, Plin. 37, 6, 24, § 90. — **D.** *One of the imaginary circles which divided the earth into five climates, a zone*, Verg. G. 1, 233; Ov. M. 1, 46; 2, 131; Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 172; Mel. 1, 1, 2; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15, 13; 2, 5, 20; Mart. Cap. 6, § 602. — **E.** *A kind of herpes* or *erysipelas*, which spreads about the body like a girdle, and destroys life, *the shingles;* called also zoster, Scrib. Comp. 63.

zōnālis, e, *adj.* [zona, II. D.], *of* or *belonging to a zone* (of the earth): ambitus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 5 *med.*

zōnārĭus (sōnārĭus), a, um, *adj.* [zona], *of* or *belonging to a belt* or *girdle*. **I.** *Adj.:* sector, *a cutpurse*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 20. — **II.** *Subst.:* **zōnārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a maker of girdles*, Cic. Fl. 7, 17; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 2, 379 (Sat. Fr. 30, 16).

* **zōnātim**, *adv.* [zona], *round about, in a circle*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 189, 33.

Zōnē, ēs, *f.*, *a promontory of Thrace, opposite to Thasos*, Mel. 2, 2; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 43.

zōnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [zona], *a little girdle*, Cat. 61, 53; Seren. ap. Non. p. 539, 19; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 52.

† **zōŏphŏrus**, i, *m.*, = ζωοφόρος, *the frieze* of a column (between the epistylium and the coronis), Vitr. 3, 5, 10; 4, 1, 2.

† **zōŏphthalmos**, i, *m.*, = ζωόφθαλμος, *great houseleek, called also* aizoum majus, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

† **zōpissa**, ae, *f.*, = ζώπισσα, *pitch mixed with wax, which was scraped off from ships*, Plin. 16, 12, 23, § 56; 24, 7, 26, § 41.

† **zōpўron**, i, *n.*, = ζωπυρόν, *a plant, called also* clinopodion, Plin. 24, 15, 87, § 137.

Zōpўrus, i, *m.*, = Ζώπυρος. **I.** *A celebrated physiognomist*, Cic. Fat. 5, 10; id. Tusc. 4, 37, 80. — **II.** *A Persian noble, who mutilated himself and thereby helped to conquer Babylon*, Just. 1, 10, 15. — **III.** *A rhetorician*, Quint. 3, 6, 3. — Hence, perh., **1. Zōpўrion**, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 210, 28. — **2. Zōpўriātim**, *adv.*, *in the manner of Zopyrus*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 455, 17.

zoranisceos, i, *m.*, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 70, § 185.

Zōrŏastres, is, *m.*, *Zoroaster, a lawgiver of the Medes*, Just. 1, 1, 9; Plin. 30, 1, 2, § 3; App. Mag. p. 291. — Hence, **Zōrŏastrēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Zoroaster, Zoroastrian:* susurri, i. e. *magical*, Prud. Apoth. 494 (where Zŏr-, by solecism).

† **1. zoster**, ēris, *m.*, = ζωστήρ (a girdle). **I.** *A kind of herpes, the shingles* (cf. zona, II. E.), Plin. 26, 11, 74, § 121. — **II.** *A kind of sea shrub (called also* prason), Plin. 13, 25, 48, § 135.

2. Zoster, ēris, *m.*, *a promontory, town, and harbor of Attica;* the promontory is now called *C. Lombarda*. Cic. Att. 5, 12 *init.*

† **zōthēca**, ae, *f.*, = ζωθήκη. **I.** *A little private chamber, closet,* or *cabinet*, for reposing in by day (cf. conclave), Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 21; cf. zothecula. — **II.** *A recess, niche*, for religious purposes, Inscr. Orell. 1368; 2006; 3889.

zōthēcŭla, ae. *f. dim.* [zotheca, I.], *a little closet* or *cabinet*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 38; Sid. Ep. 8, 16; 9, 11.

†† **zura**, ae, *f.* [African]. *the seed of the Christ's-thorn* (paliurus), Plin. 24, 13, 71, § 115.

† **1. zўgĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ζυγία (prop. an *adj.* from ζύγιος, belonging to or fit for yokes). **I.** *A tree, called also* carpinus, *horn-beam:* Carpinus betulus, Linn.; Plin. 16, 15, 26, § 67. — **II.** Zygia tibia, *a nuptial* or *marriage flute*, App. M. 4, p. 157, 37.

2. Zygia, ae, *f.*, *a name of Juno*, as the goddess of marriage, App. M. 6, p. 174, 38.

† **zўgis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = ζυγίς, *wild thyme*, App. Herb 99.

† **zўgostăsĭum**, ii, *n.*, = ζυγόστασις, *the office of a weigh-master*, Cod. Th. 15, 26, 1.

† **zўgostătes**, ae, *m.*, = ζυγοστάτης, *a master of the weights, weigh-master*, Cod. Th. 12, 7, 2; Cod. Just. 10, 71, 2.

† **zythum**, i, *n.*, = ζῦθος, *a kind of malt-liquor* among the Egyptians, Plin. 22, 25, 82, § 164; Col. 10, 116; Dig. 33, 6, 9 praef.

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GREAT BRITAIN
AT THE
UNIVERSITY PRESS
OXFORD
BY
JOHN JOHNSON
PRINTER
TO THE
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